"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder: fresh west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,133. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

MRS. CHADWICK TO PAY; AGREEMENT AT MIDNIGHT

H. D. Newton, $192,000 Claimant, Hurries Here from Boston.

CARNEGIE STORY DENIED

Million-Dollar Debtor Disclaims Business Dealings with Steel Master—Cleveland Hearing May Solve Mystery.

A definite acceptance of the arrangement entered into between the attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick and Henry D. Newton of Boston was made at a midnight conference held at the Park Avenue Hotel last night. Present were Mr. Newton and his Boston counsel, Mr. Carver, and Mr. Ryall. They announced that they had perfect confidence in the ability of Mrs. Chadwick to meet their claims. Mr. Carver said:

"Circumstances have arisen which have caused us to change our front. The conference was merely to end in good shape the agreement entered into."

It was, in fact, a conference of the Newton faction, and Mr. Newton and Mr. Carver, it was said, will return to Boston to-day.

Mr. Newton arrived here last night from Boston, especially to attend the conference. Mrs. Chadwick herself, whose counsel says she owes $1,000,000, summoned to her apartment in the Holland House one of her counsel, Philip Carpenter, and asked him to make a public statement in her behalf.

"Mrs. Chadwick states that Mr. Carnegie has never had any connection with her affairs," was the way the typewritten slip read. "The statements that have appeared in the press to the contrary are untrue. She is too ill to make any general statement at this time."

Andrew Carnegie had denied previously the truth of the report that one of Mrs. Chadwick's large notes had been indorsed by him, but later there was printed the assertion that she once represented herself as his daughter in borrowing money. Her statement was intended, Mr. Carpenter said, to deny both reports.

At first Mr. Carpenter would not discuss what he had written, saying it had been agreed not to say anything further for publication until to-day or to-morrow. Later, however, he amplified the statement.

"Mrs. Chadwick," he said, "did this on her own initiative. She sent for me. She was worried over the publications in the newspapers, and what I have written was practically in her own words. She has given out no interview."

MRS. CHADWICK TO EXPLAIN.

When they were together, he added, Mrs. Chadwick told him she would be ready to make a complete statement for the public within a few days. It would contain an outline of her career, and nothing would be left out that might clear her of the imputations recently made. She remarked to him, he said, that she did not possess any clairvoyant powers, had never been the victim of criminal accusations, and was not connected with the Cleveland woman, Mme. De Vere, whose identity people had tried to confuse with hers."

George Ryall, counsel for Mr. Newton of Brookline, Mass., when seen at his office, 320 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, said:

"The matter between my client and Mrs. Chadwick will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties within forty-eight hours."

"Will it be to-day?" was asked. "No, but probably to-morrow."

Edmund W. Powers, chief counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, said that he was confident there would be a settlement out of court.

"I've always believed it would be settled," he said. "Mrs. Chadwick is an honest woman, and will pay all she owes. It is nothing unusual that a very wealthy woman gets money by pledging securities. Why shouldn't she?"

Mr. Powers said, in answer to questions, that the Newton suit was the first ever brought against his client, and it would not have been begun but for Mrs. Chadwick's becoming uneasy about rumors that came from Cleveland. When he heard these reports, although a settlement already had been arranged, he leaped into the courts. Asked about what debts Mrs. Chadwick owed, Mr. Powers said:

"There are a number of claims that never will be recognized as legal. I don't know just how many."

"Will the claims aggregate $1,000,000?"

"Well, approximately. You may put it at that sum. For all I know there may be $20,000,000 in claims. All the legal ones will be met."

He said he was familiar with all the transactions with Ohio banks, but was not at liberty to discuss them. He had been Mrs. Chadwick's lawyer for two years and knew her well. Philip Carpenter, he said, had been engaged by him as associate counsel, because of the complexity of business arising out of the Newton affair. He repeated that Mrs. Chadwick had more than enough money to meet all claims. About Dr. Chadwick, her husband, he would say nothing. He did not know when Dr. Chadwick and his daughter would return from Europe, and declined to give the name of the doctor's lawyer in this city, although acknowledging that there was one. Referring to Mrs. Chadwick's past, Mr. Powers said:

"Mrs. Chadwick has maintained a recognized social position in Cleveland for the last seven years. She has been known as one of that city's wealthiest women and has been very prominent in charitable work. Would this have been possible if she had been charged with a crime and imprisoned until 1893?"

WON'T PAWN JEWELS.

Mr. Powers added that Mrs. Chadwick would not have to pawn her jewels, for she had ample resources without that. He declined to say anything about the alleged

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SAY MRS. BAAGOE IS SANE.

Mother and Sister Seek to Have Gen. Christensen's Daughter Set Free.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Since January, 1901, Mrs. Dagmar Baagoe of New York, wife of Frederick Baagoe, a chemist of that city, and daughter of Gen. Christensen of Brooklyn, has been an inmate of a private sanitarium in Worcester, having been committed as insane at the alleged instigation of her husband.

To-day she came before Judge Braley in the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings instituted by her mother, Mrs. Emmy S. Christensen, and a sister, Ophelia Mathelas, both of whom declare that she is not and never has been insane.

After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, Judge Braley directed that Mrs. Baagoe be placed in the temporary custody of her mother and sister, and put the case over until Friday for further hearing in order to afford the husband an opportunity to be heard in answer to facts alleged if he so desires.

Dr. John M. Bemis, who is in charge of the sanitarium, told the court that he is interested in neither one side nor the other, but regards the patient as insane. Expert testimony was produced to prove that she is sane at present.

The commitment papers alleged that the woman had been a resident of Massachusetts six months. Judge Braley said that this did not agree with the facts.

Dr. Bemis said that Mr. Baagoe had been to the sanitarium two or three times since her confinement, and had seen his wife once. He was there a year ago. He has not written to her recently.

Gen. Christensen was for many years President of the Brooklyn Trust Company. He entered the National Guard of Brooklyn in 1879 as Major of the Thirteenth, and soon became Lieutenant Colonel. In 1880 he was placed in command of the Third Brigade.

From 1869 to 1876 he was the Danish Consul in New York, and the King of Denmark made him a knight of the Order of Dannebrog.

Gen. Christensen took a prominent part in the civil war. He is now in Denmark and is seventy-three years old.

DAVIS ON NORTH SEA BOARD.

Senator Lodge's Brother-in-Law Appointed by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis has been chosen by the President, after consultation with Secretaries Hay and Morton, to be a member of the international tribunal which is to investigate the firing upon the British trawling fleet in the North Sea by the Baltic fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky. Admiral Davis has accepted the appointment.

The other names under consideration were those of Rear Admirals Sands, Chadwick, and Sigsbee. Admiral Davis is a close personal friend of the President and Senator Lodge. The latter married Admiral Davis's sister, and years before the President and Senator Lodge reached their present eminence the families were closely connected socially.

In 1898, when Admiral Davis assumed charge of the Naval Observatory in Washington, Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Lodge was, as now, Senator from Massachusetts. At that time the intimacy between the three families was a proverb in Washington.

Admiral Davis is wealthy. He is regarded as a man of high ability and intellectual force. He has been a Rear Admiral only about three months, and at present commands a division of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet. He will undoubtedly return to that command as soon as this new duty is discharged.

He has been principally known of late years as head of the Naval Observatory, which post he relinquished in 1902. His flagship is the Alabama, of which vessel he was in command at the time he was made a Rear Admiral. His Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Beckner, will accompany him to Paris as his aide.

EAST ORANGE RUBBERLESS.

Enterprising Person Buys Family Accumulations with Priceless Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 30.—An enterprising stranger visited East Orange to-day and did a rushing business with the school children in the Elmwood district. At recess time he unfolded his plan to a crowd of wondering young folks. For old rubbers, rubber boots, and rubber goods he would give jewels of fabulous value, absolutely free.

This appealed to the youngsters, and most of them at luncheon hour put in their time resurrecting rubbers and rubber articles from obscure closets in their various homes. The next rainy day in East Orange will probably bring disaster to many a luckless Elmwood youngster who swapped his father's goloshes for a handful of precious stones. A fine collection was brought to the man at 1 o'clock. He had a wagon, and as fast as the rubbers were handed in to him, gave out to the children cheap brilliants set in marvelously heavy "solid gold" rings.

The man who was collecting the rubbers said that yesterday he had secured a wagon load from the Vailsburg school children. He is making a tour of the section and declares that the business is very profitable.

PRIZEFIGHT RAID IN HARLEM.

Capt. Brennan Celebrates His First Night in New Command.

Capt. Brennan signalized his first night as commander of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station by raiding an alleged prizefight with five of his detectives. Four men were arrested, two said to be the fighters and the others their seconds.

"Lew" Ryall, said to be the Philadelphia lightweight, who gave his address as 211 East Thirteenth Street, and Charles Sica, also known as "Sieger," who said that he was a saloon keeper of 416 Jackson Street, Hoboken, were arrested as the principals. Charles McCarthy, twenty-seven years old, of 303 East Thirtieth Street, and Francis Morris of 29 Augusta Street, Newark, were arrested as the seconds.

The police heard that there was going to be a fight in the rooms of the "Harlem Athletic Club," at 436 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and shortly after midnight Capt. Brennan and his men appeared there. With a crowbar the door was broken open, and the detectives rushed up the stairs into the rooms. They found a ring pitched in one end of the room, and about 200 spectators gathered about it. The crowd made a rush for the doors and windows.

Ryall was found later in a stable in the rear, clad only in fighting trunks, and Sieger was caught in the ring, according to the police.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla is the leader all the world over. Use no other.

HALE SEES ROOSEVELT; NO REVISION, HE SAYS

Predicts That Congress Will Stand Pat on the Tariff.

LONG WHITE HOUSE TALK

The Senator Tells the President the People Are Satisfied with Present Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Hale of Maine, whose recently published interview in opposition to tariff revision attracted widespread attention, had an extended conference with the President to-day. It is understood that the subject discussed was the tariff. When he came out of the White House Mr. Hale said he was quite sure that there would be no tariff revision either at this session or during that of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Senator Hale did not go to the White House by appointment, but of his own volition, his purpose being to arrange for a talk with the President at some later date. However, when the President heard of his presence he sent word to Mr. Hale to wait. In a few minutes the Senator was ushered into Mr. Roosevelt's presence.

In discussing the tariff question Senator Hale, it is said, stood pat on his recently uttered remarks. He told the President that the result of the election was plainly an indorsement, among other things, of the Republican protection policy. He is firmly of the opinion, he said, that the masses are satisfied with things as they are, and would view any attempt to revise the tariff as a movement fraught with peril to the Nation's prosperity, and therefore to their own well-being.

As Senators and Representatives arrive in town in greater numbers, the tariff revision talk gets paler and thinner. The bulk of the newcomers are stand-patters, although most of them speak with slight reserve because the President has not yet made known his position.

Many of them, like Speaker Cannon, hint that they are stand-patters, but say it would be indecorous for them to come out on the subject before the President speaks. They go to the White House and tell the President what they think, in fact are invited by him to express their views. He is getting every Republican opinion that he can on the subject.

Among other callers to-day were Senators Fulton of Oregon and McComas of Maryland. The former sees no necessity for tariff revision, and the latter, while noncommittal, is against an extra session.

"My conviction is," said Senator Fulton, "that there is neither a necessity nor a widespread demand for an early revision of the tariff. The revenues at present do not exceed the requirements of the Government, and in any revision that is undertaken care will have to be exercised that the revenues shall not be reduced.

"While I am disposed to believe that there are schedules that may properly be revised and the duties lowered without endangering the aggregate receipts of the Government, my opinion is that they are few, and I don't believe the best interests would justify a wholesale revision. At the same time I do not see how any other can be undertaken."

Senator McComas said: "If the Republicans finally reach a decision to revise the tariff, I do not consider that an extra session would be necessary. The work could be done in regular session. The Republicans are in full control of both branches of Congress, and there are none of the obstacles in the way of tariff revision there were when the McKinley and other bills were put through. I have not made up my own mind whether there should be revision, and have no opinion to give on the point."

AUSTRIA SNUBS GERMANY.

Commercial Treaty Negotiations Suspended—Trade War Probable.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the German Secretary of the Interior, has failed to negotiate an Austro-German commercial treaty. He left Vienna to-day on his return to Berlin.

There was not a single representative of Austria-Hungary at the station to bid him farewell.

The situation arising out of the collapse of these negotiations is considered grave, and at the Foreign Office the earnest hope is expressed that economic differences will not be extended to the political relations of the allies.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary have been broken off completely, and in the present mood of the German Government they will not be resumed unless the initiative comes from Austria-Hungary.

Count Posadowsky, who has been conducting the negotiations at the Austrian capital for the last four weeks, returns here to-day.

The semi-official newspapers are exasperated over what is defined here as "Austro-Hungarian obstinacy," and threats are made to denounce the existing treaty and begin tariff hostilities as a means of showing Austria-Hungary that reciprocity is better than a tariff war.

FIGHTS LIGHTING MONOPOLY.

John M. Mack Attempting to Obtain Concession in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—It is said that when the City Councils meet to-morrow an ordinance will be introduced granting to the Keystone Telephone Company the right to run electric light wires in its conduits.

The report that John M. Mack has formed, with the aid of a syndicate headed by George R. Sheldon of New York, a company to enter the electric lighting field, was confirmed to-day by Mr. Mack himself.

It is said that Mayor Weaver, believing Mr. Mack to be thoroughly honest in his desire to give Philadelphia a cheaper and better electric light service, will support the ordinance. The Mayor, according to a friend, is sure that he would have popular support in advocating anything that would result in cheaper electric light, even if such a condition were brought about by Mr. Mack, whose numerous other companies did not result in the expected competition.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Through cars without change to Toronto, Chicago and St. Louis.

MORTON TO END NAVY FEUD.

Will Settle Question Between Line and Staff Over Titles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Morton announced to-day that he will take up and decide the whole question of titles in the navy. This means the final disposition of a question that has caused more heartburning and bad feeling than any other issue of its size. The old quarrel between the line and staff figures in it, and also the resentment of fighting officers over the giving of high titles to bureau chiefs.

The Secretary's announcement was brought about by the recent complaint made by Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, retired, against Peter C. Asserson, also retired, who styles himself Rear Admiral Asserson, but whom Upshur calls Civil Engineer Asserson. The Secretary decided that Asserson is not a Rear Admiral.

At about the same time that Admiral Upshur filed this charge, A. S. Kenny objected to being addressed as "Pay Director A. S. Kenny," contending that he should be styled "Paymaster General," having been retired as such. He also was overruled.

Bureau chiefs have the rank of Rear Admiral, and their use of the designation is a sore point with seagoing officers.

Preliminary to his decision, Secretary Morton has called on the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether under the law officers having the temporary rank and pay of a Rear Admiral are entitled thereby to the title while holding temporary rank.

BIG COAL PILE AFIRE.

Hundred Tons Burning in Edison Cement Plant at Washington, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—A heap of powdered bituminous coal containing not less than 100 tons is on fire in one of the largest buildings of the plant of the Edison Cement Company at New Village. The fire is an exceedingly dangerous one to handle. It is worse than useless to throw water on the burning coal, as the water causes it to throw off more gases. These gases are highly explosive. The carelessness of workmen in handling a similar situation two years ago resulted in an explosion which killed twelve men.

The pulverized coal is used in the kilns for burning "clinkers." The works have been shut down for some weeks, and it is believed that chemical action in the stored coal started the fire. All the ways possible for ventilation have been opened, and the men are now at work in relays shoveling the coal into barrels and wheeling it outside. This is slow work, as only a limited number of men can attack the coal at a time. It will take twenty-four hours, it is thought, to make any great impression upon the heap.

INCREASE IN WIRE RATES.

A Big Advance Scheduled to Take Effect To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—Announcement is made here to-day that, beginning to-morrow, a large advance in the price of wire products will go into effect. No official figures are at hand, but the advance will be between $2 and $4 per ton.

Wire nails have been quoted at $1.70 a keg, and the new price will be $1.80 or $1.90 a keg. A large contractor received revised circular prices from the American Steel and Wire Company, which signifies its intention of increasing rates, and consumers were notified that after Dec. 1 new rates would prevail.

It is also announced that at a meeting of the Bar Iron Association, to be held within a week, a further advance in the price of bars will be announced.

FUSE BURNS OUT AT BRIDGE.

Police Have to Untangle Disabled Car's Passengers.

Excitement in plenty was furnished for a minute or two last night for the crowds at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge and passersby on Park Row by the burning out of a fuse on a south-bound Third Avenue surface car in front of the bridge entrance.

The car was nearly filled with men and women and all made a dash for the doorway. They could not all get out at once and it took several policemen to straighten out the tangle. The crowd that gathered around the car was dispersed by the police.

CAR RUNS DOWN WOMAN.

Seriously Hurt Before Companions in Central Park West.

In sight of more than a hundred of her schoolmates Katherine Schaeffer, twenty years of age, of 54 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was struck by a car in front of the School for Ethical Culture, at Sixty-third Street and Central Park West, yesterday afternoon and severely injured.

She sustained concussion of the brain, but after her head was bandaged went home.

The motorman, Owen Ryan of 225 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was locked up, charged with assault.

LASSO DROWNING MAN.

Frank Glidden Nearly Strangled by Men Who Rescued Him.

James Hackett of 41 East Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Michael Sheehan of 487 Second Avenue, employes of the Department of Docks, were sitting in the shanty at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street and the North River last night when they heard groans from the water below.

Taking lanterns, the men peered down into the water and saw some one struggling there. Lowering a ladder, Sheehan climbed down to the water's edge while Hackett tossed him a rope. The noose on the end of the rope fell around the neck of the man in the water and almost strangled him. Finally the two got the man on the dock. At Roosevelt Hospital in lucid moments he said that he was Frank Glidden, thirty-eight years old, of Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness again.

Fatal Famine in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

MAZATLAN, Mex., Nov. 30.—In the Northern part of the State of Sinaloa people are dying from hunger, as well as from malaria, and the deaths range from twenty-five to forty per day.

Provisions have been scarce in Northern Sinaloa for some time on account of the destruction of crops by torrential rains.

FAST TRAIN TO CLEVELAND
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave New York 1:35 P.M. daily; arrive Cleveland 7:18 A.M.

HUMBLE BRICK BARGE TIES UP THE CENTRAL

Sticks Fast in Mud, Keeping Bridge Draw Open.

TRAINS WAIT THREE HOURS

On Both Sides of Cromwell's Creek Express and Commuter Passengers Fretted and Fumed.

Thousands of commuters and other travelers over the main line of the New York Central Railroad were delayed for hours when at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon the brick barge "Three J's" tried to pass through the Cromwell's Creek draw, and stuck fast on the bottom on a falling tide.

The barge was bound up the creek in tow of a diminutive tugboat. The bridge has a steel draw about 70 feet long, worked by hand. The barge no sooner struck the mud than it careened, rendering it doubly hard to handle, and soon after there was an imposing array of trains on either side of the gap. Above were a heavy express from Buffalo and two others bearing passengers from Canada and points along the Boston and Albany Road, the three being due at Grand Central Station between 5 o'clock and 5:15. Below the draw was a Poughkeepsie train, the crack Lake Shore Limited, a Chicago express, and another heavy Western express, while for miles back in either direction locals and other trains were waiting the dispatcher's authority to close up in the different blocks and proceed at half speed.

Many of the commuters soon became tired of waiting, and crowded into the Huckleberry trolley cars at the Central Bridge, not 100 yards away, crowding them as they never were before except on race days. They moved slowly, being unprepared. Incoming passengers left the stalled expresses and proceeded by elevated and Subway to the heart of the city. Two other tugs under command of Capt. Bockhover and Capt. Penney yanked at the grounded barge, to no purpose. Then a wrecking train steamed up. The derrick couldn't get a purchase in the draw, and a tackle was rigged from the locomotive and the engine was started backward, but the engine wheels simply spun on the tracks, throwing out a shower of sparks. All the time, however, the tide was moving. By and by it rose again, and the Three J's at last righted and suddenly slid ahead. The trouble was over. It had lasted more than three hours.

It was not until 8:30 o'clock that the schedule was again in force at the Grand Central Station, and meanwhile the crowds had grown so that extra police were sent there to preserve order.

VANDERBILT GOING TO BERLIN.

His Appointment as a Secretary of Embassy Regarded as Certain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The appointment of Cornelius Vanderbilt to a position in the American Embassy here is regarded as certain.

The German Government has been sounded through Ambassador Tower, and has informed President Roosevelt that it would be greatly pleased to see Mr. Vanderbilt here.

It is believed that Mr. Vanderbilt will entertain extensively and by social amenities increase the friendly relations between the two countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is now understood that Cornelius Vanderbilt will go to Berlin as Third Secretary of Embassy.

There was little doubt here that the appointment of Mr. Vanderbilt would be highly satisfactory to the German Government. He is well known to Emperor William, who has been entertained by Mr. Vanderbilt on his yacht, and he also entertained Prince Henry of Prussia when the Prince was in New York.

WRECK ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Schedule Knocked Awry by Collision at Bound Brook.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 30.—A freight wreck which completely tied up the Central Railroad of New Jersey schedule for this section for many hours occurred here at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. An east-bound freight crashed into the side of a coal train which was crossing the track on which the freight was traveling. The freight engine and fifteen cars piled up in a heap.

The rails were ripped out for a couple of hundred feet. Nobody was hurt seriously. The road will not be cleared before to-morrow morning. Meanwhile all through trains are being sent around over the Lehigh Valley tracks, and passengers on way trains have to walk around the wreck.

BAD DROUGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Creeks and Wells Drying Up and Stock on Short Water Allowance.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30.—Drought in Central Kentucky is the worst in the history of the State. Pasture lands that have been in grass twenty years will have to be resown, even the roots being parched. Creeks, ponds, and wells are drying up, and stock is cut down to one drink of water in twenty-four hours in many regions.

Railroads and farmers are buying water at city water works and hauling it many miles. The Lexington reservoir is practically inexhaustible and affords the only hope about Lexington. The big Blue Grass stock farms are in dire straits. Wheat is ruined in some places.

TO KEEP STATESMEN QUIET.

Hungarian Premier Gets Forty Muscular Guards for Parliament.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 30.—In anticipation of trouble at the reopening of Parliament on Dec. 9, Premier Tisza has decided to appoint a Parliamentary guard of some forty exceptionally stalwart men recruited from the gendarmerie in various parts of the country.

The men will be brought here, specially uniformed, sworn in, and placed at the disposition of the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The members of the Opposition are highly incensed at these tactics.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

HENRIK IBSEN PARALYZED.

Norwegian Author Is Now Unable to Speak, Read, or Write.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent says that the illness of Henrik Ibsen has assumed the form of dangerous paralysis. Ibsen is unable to speak, read, or write.

LOST $7,000 IN POOLROOM.

Young Pittsburg Men Go to the Police, Then Disappear.

Two well-dressed young men, who said they were sons of Pittsburg merchants, went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and said that they had been fleeced out of some $7,000 on horse races in a poolroom, or something like it, in Thirty-fourth Street.

The Tenderloin police started to investigate, but found that the house was not in their precinct. They sent the young men to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. The two had not got there at a late hour last night.

"BIG JIM" SEES ROOSEVELT.

Ranchman, Who Was President's Neighbor in 1885, Lunches with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—None of the White House callers received a more hearty welcome to-day than James S. White of Nebraska, who was a neighbor ranchman of the President in 1885 in North Dakota.

The President recalled his old-time neighbor, notwithstanding years have elapsed since the two men met. Looking inquiringly at Mr. White, the President asked: "Are you not 'Big Jim'?" Mr. White acknowledged that he was known by that sobriquet in Dakota.

After exchanges of experiences in the by-gone days, "Big Jim" was invited to luncheon with the President. He accepted.

KILLED AT A TELEPHONE.

H. G. Marsters of Brockton Accidentally Completed Electric Circuit.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—Harry G. Marsters, manager for the Standard Oil in Southeastern Massachusetts, was killed by electricity in his office in Mulberry Street to-night. In hanging up the telephone while his left hand was on the electric lamp, the circuit was completed, and he was instantaneously killed.

The electric lights in that portion of the city have been shut off, and an investigation is to be made to-morrow to ascertain whether the telephone company or the electric light company is at fault.

DR. MANNING CHOSEN BISHOP.

New York Clergyman Elected to New Pennsylvania Diocese.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 30.—The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York City, was to-day elected Bishop of the newly organized Protestant Episcopal diocese of Harrisburg.

The new ecclesiastical jurisdiction comprises twenty-four counties in Central Pennsylvania taken from the diocese of Central Pensylvania, over which Bishop Talbot presides. The salary of the new Bishop will be $4,000 a year, with an allowance of $500 extra for the rental of his residence. Harrisburg will be the seat of the new bishopric.

Dr. Manning was elected on the ninth ballot, after the names of all other candidates except himself and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Orange, N. J., had been withdrawn. On the final vote Dr. Manning received 100 votes and Dr. Mann 35.

The Bishop-elect is forty years of age and a native of England. He came to this country at the age of ten years, and was educated at Sewanee University, Tennessee. Dr. Manning has filled charges at Redlands, Cal.; Philadelphia, and Nashville, Tenn.

KANSAS FIGHTS OIL TRUST.

Legislature May Pass Bill Making Pipe Lines Common Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—At a conference of members of the Kansas Legislature here to-day it was decided to push a bill making pipe lines common carriers. This is a movement in opposition to the Standard Oil Company, which has a monopoly of the Kansas field.

It is proposed to compel the Standard to carry for a reasonable consideration oil to independent refineries to be located within the State of Kansas. The Standard has just completed a pipe line to Kansas City, where it has built a big refinery.

LIGHTING WIRE KILLS BOY.

He Grabbed It Hanging Low Over Richmond Street.

Arthur Detzer, eleven years old, a pupil at the Graniteville Public School in Richmond Borough, was shocked and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by an electric light wire.

Linemen were at work on Richmond Avenue not far from the boy's home repairing the wires of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company. In the process of the work one of the wires was allowed to hang down from a pole within a couple of feet of the earth. The Detzer boy with several companions came along, and he grabbed the wire. The shock hurled him into the middle of the road.

The boy is the fifth victim of live electric wires on Staten Island within two years.

LAUNCHING OF TENNESSEE.

Miss Annie Frazier Will Name the New Cruiser.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Gov. James B. Frazier, wife and staff, accompanied by several Tennesseeans, left to-night for Philadelphia, where they will take part in the ceremonies incident to the launching of the cruiser Tennessee. Senator Carmack and Congressman Gaines will be in the party.

Miss Annie Keith Frazier, the Governor's daughter, who is at school in Tarrytown, N. Y., will name the cruiser.

Ex-Alderman Sentenced for Bribery.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—Ex-Alderman William Murphy was to-day sentenced to one year at hard labor in the Milwaukee County House of Correction. He had been convicted of soliciting and accepting a bribe in connection with a side-track ordinance.

McDonnell's Slayer Sane.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The special commission appointed to inquire into the sanity of Richard E. Preusser, who shot and killed Myles McDonnell in the Ten Eyck Hotel June 8 last, has found that he was sane at that time.

New Amsterdam Hotel, 39th St., West.

JAPANESE COMMAND PORT ARTHUR HARBOR

203-Meter Hill Captured After Desperate Assault.

TWO OTHER FORTS TAKEN

Russian Consul at Che-Foo Sends the News of Their Fall to His Government.

TOKIO, Thursday, Dec. 1 (Undated.)—The Japanese have captured and now hold 203-Metre Hill.

TOKIO, Nov. 30.—Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement to-night:

"Our force operating against 203 Meter Hill advanced at 10 o'clock to-day from trenches already captured near the summit of the hill and are now struggling for the southeastern portion of the fort on the summit.

"A fierce battle was still in progress at 7 o'clock to-night."

By the capture of 203-Metre Hill the Japanese command a low range northwest of Port Arthur, which overlooks the whole harbor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The Russian Consul at Che-Foo telegraphs that the Japanese captured two forts in the storming operations against Port Arthur yesterday.

The Consul says the Japanese losses were enormous, and that 5,000 men were sacrificed in two hours.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Che-Foo, cabling yesterday, says the Japanese began a further heavy bombardment of Port Arthur at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night.

RUSSIA FEARS BRITISH MOVES.

Increase of Indian Army and Activity in Persia Cause Alarm.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The statement that Russia is concentrating troops on the Afghan frontier is denied. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly true that Russia is watching with some misgivings the British plans for the reorganization and increase of the Indian Army as well as the dispatch of a deputation to Persia.

Coming on the heels of the Tibetan expedition, these moves naturally create the suspicion that Great Britain is taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East to strengthen her position on the Indian frontier and in Persia.

Russia seems keenly alive to the situation, but no open counter-move has yet been made and the authorities are not disposed to admit that any is in contemplation.

The deputation from the Shah of Persia, headed by Riza Khan, ex-Minister to Russia, is receiving considerable attention. The deputation is now on its way to St. Petersburg and its ostensible purpose is to visit and congratulate Emperor Nicholas on the birth of an heir to the throne. While it is not admitted here, the idea prevails generally that the mission is not devoid of political significance.

Riza Khan will be received with befitting honors. The Emperor will give a state dinner to celebrate the visit.

RUSSIAN TROOPS' HARDSHIPS.

Not Even Straw Mattresses on Some of the Military Trains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Kölnische Zeitung learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian troops are suffering greatly owing to the lack of proper accommodations on their way to the Far East. On some of the military trains not even straw mattresses are provided.

The condition of the soldiers at the end of the four weeks' journey to Harbin in the Winter temperature may be imagined.

OYAMA'S TACTICS PUZZLING.

Japanese Fall Back After Supposed Attempted Turning Move.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—Official and private dispatches received here to-night indicate that the Japanese are falling back below Sin-tsin-Tin, where for several days they had apparently been attempting a turning movement.

After four days of tolerably severe but unsuccessful fighting they are now retiring, with the Russians in pursuit. It is impossible as yet to tell whether either movement has real strategic significance.

Gen. Kuropatkin, under date of Nov. 29, reports that the Japanese force which evacuated Tsinkhetchen, near Da Pass, took up a fresh position near the village of Suidun, about seven and one-half miles southeast of Tsinkhetchen. They carried off many wounded.

The Russians yesterday morning resumed the offensive, advancing in the direction of Suidun. One and a quarter miles from there they encountered Japanese artillery fire. By midday the Russian artillery opened, and under cover of its fire the Russian infantry resumed the advance.

ANGRY ONLY WITH FRANCE.

Japanese Do Not Blame England for Aid Given to Baltic Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Nov. 30.—Surprise has been caused in Japan by telegrams which represent that the Japanese are irritated because the British are supplying coal to the Baltic fleet. There are absolutely no signs of such irritation. The matter is little noticed by the newspapers or by publicists, who fully comprehend the nature of the English laws.

Indignation is confined to the action of France, who interprets the laws [illegible]

a sense sanctioning the free use of her ports for the belligerent purpose of helping a fleet to the scene of hostilities.

The Japanese appreciate the delicate position of France, but declare that her conduct cannot be reconciled with the theory of strict neutrality. The political parties are disposed to take up the matter and to attack the Government in the Diet.

RUSSIAN REFORMERS CONFER.

Secret Meeting in Paris—Will Seek Abolition of Autocracy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Times's Paris correspondent sends a summary of a document purporting to be an account of a secret conference recently held in Paris by Russian reformers and revolutionaries.

It is stated that the conferrees agreed to co-operate in an effort to reform the Russian Government, recognizing the following principles and fundamental demands:

First—The abolition of the autocracy and the repeal of all measures infringing on the constitutional rights of Finland.

Second—The establishment of a democratic régime based on universal suffrage.

Third—The right of each nationality to dispose of its own destinies and to be free from all violence on the part of the Russian Government.

Nine societies, each of large membership, are said to have been represented at the conference.

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—A conference here of the Marshals of the Nobility, discussing the best use for the fund subscribed by the nobles in honor of the birth of the heir to the throne, unanimously opposed a proposal to devote the money to founding a second Naval College or scholarships in the existing college. The sentiment was in favor of the use of the money to open village schools on the models of the Des Moulins schools in France and the Litz schools in Germany. This is considered significant.

The Town Council has unanimously adopted the proposal of Prince Galitzin, Mayor of Moscow, to summon a conference of all the Municipal Councils of Russia. The resolution sets forth the desirability of mutual co-operation and the exchange of ideas, points out the admirable results of the joint action of the Zemstvos in Red Cross work, and asks the Government to authorize the meeting.

NO HAGUE CONFERENCE YET.

Russia Unwilling to Take Part in One Till the War Is Ended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Russia is unwilling to join the powers in a second peace conference at The Hague until her war with Japan is ended.

The Russian reply to Secretary Hay's circular note to the powers inviting them to reassemble in conference at The Hague was delivered verbally to Secretary Hay today by Count Cassini.

The Ambassador was requested by his Government to say that Russia heartily accepted in principle the invitation to a second conference, and gladly associated herself with the American Government in its effort to complete the mission of the first great assembly convened under the leadership of the Czar. The Ambassador was further requested to say that while the Russian Government very sincerely cherished these views, it did not consider the moment opportune for the convening of such a conference, and it therefore must withhold its formal acceptance of the invitation until the war in the Far East was at an end.

Although different in form, the Russian reply does not differ in effect from the replies of Great Britain, France, and the other European powers, practically all of which already have answered the invitation. While Russia is the first power specifically to suggest a postponement until the close of the war, all the powers in expressing their approval of the proposition reserved for future pourparlers the question of the time when the conference should be held.

For the present it is probable that the American Government will rest on its oars. When the Far Eastern warriors on its final stage this Government will be prepared to follow up its invitation.

MIKADO OPENS DIET.

Says Progress of the War Is Increasingly to Japan's Advantage.

TOKIO, Nov. 30.—The Emperor formally opened the second war Diet to-day. He rode through the crowded streets in a state coach escorted by a troop of lancers and accompanied by the Crown Prince, his staff, and some members of the imperial household, to the House of Parliament, where both houses were assembled in the Chamber of Representatives. The Diplomatic Corps and many prominent Government officials were present.

The Emperor ascended the dais, from which he read the following address:

"We hereby perform the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet.

"We announce to the members of the House of Peers and of the House of Representatives:

"That to our profound delight our relations with all neutral treaty powers are increasingly amicable.

"That we have directed our Ministers of State to submit to you a scheme for meeting the extraordinary expenditure necessitated by the war, together with the budget for the thirty-eighth fiscal year of Meiji, besides other projects of law.

"That our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every battle and have repeatedly shown fresh proofs of their loyalty and bravery, so that the progress of the war is increasingly to our advantage.

"That we call upon you to discharge your duties by harmonious co-operation, thereby promoting our wishes and ends."

MRS. GIBBS MARRIES AGAIN.

Widow of National Committeeman Now Mrs. Henry A. Jacobson.

The marriage of Mrs. Daisy Meade Gibbs, widow of State Senator Frederick Seymour Gibbs, to Henry A. Jacobson, took place yesterday noon in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton officiating. Fremont Cole, a close friend of the bride's father, Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, gave the bride away. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson left for a wedding trip in Canada.

Mrs. Jacobson and Mr. Gibbs were married in 1895. They had two children. When Mr. Gibbs died last year he left a fortune, his art collection alone sold for $82,000. His residence in the Ninth District was always open to his political friends, and Mrs. Gibbs became well known to many of the Republican State leaders.

Princeton Freshman Expelled.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Princeton's "honor system" had another test in the recent examination of the freshman's class, with the result that one entering student was dismissed from college to-day. The freshman, whose name the Faculty withheld, attempted to get outside assistance on his examinations, and one of his classmates who was nearby immediately reported the matter to the student tribunal, which recommended expulsion. Last year six students were apprehended by this method and expelled

STAND PAT, SAYS SCOTT TO THE CAMPAIGNERS

Extra Session for Tariff Revision an Unnecessary Apology.

THE REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE

Fairbanks and Depew the Chief Speakers at Jubilee Dinner—Praise for Cortelyou.

When a National election is more than three weeks back in history it is a difficult thing to work up post-election enthusiasm, but there was plenty to go around among the 600 and odd diners who attended the Roosevelt-Fairbanks-Higgins-Bruce jubilee dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Of the more prominent, only Vice President-elect Fairbanks and Lieut. Governor-elect Bruce were there, but they received, when they came into the room, an ovation big enough for all four.

The "stand pat" principle was cheered, too, and Senator Scott of West Virginia, after remarking that he was a "stand-patter," said: "If an extra session of Congress is called for the revision of the tariff, I believe we are making an apology which we do not owe to the people of this country."

Mr. Fairbanks was obliged to leave early to go to Boston, but before he went, at 8:45, the diners stopped eating long enough to listen to a short speech from him and to give a double three cheers.

"I realize that the time of debate is past," he said, "and it is now time for us to justify the confidence of the American people in the Republican Party. I wish to congratulate the speakers on the magnificent work they did in presenting the cause of the Republican Party, but we must not forget the assistance of those Democrats who came to us in 1896 and 1900, nor should we forget the support they gave us in the now historic campaign of 1904."

Mr. Fairbanks's reference to the speakers was prompted by the fact that the dinner was under the auspices of the National and New York State Republican speakers, in conjunction with Republican business men and the Commercial Travelers' Roosevelt and Fairbanks League of America. C. C. Shayne presided, and Senator Scott, who was Chairman of the Republican Speakers' Bureau during the campaign, was toastmaster.

Attorney General-elect Julius Mayer, Borough President Cromwell of Richmond, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Louis Stern also sat at the guests' table. There was a large audience of women in the grand ballroom boxes, and among the number was Mrs. Depew. The room was plentifully decorated with flags and State emblems, and all the diners wore yellow chrysanthemums.

The most picturesque feature of the dinner itself was the serving of the ices. A body of waiters who evidently had been put through company drill by Oscar marched into the room, the foremost bearing a statuette of President Roosevelt, the second a figure of Uncle Sam, while the Stars and Stripes, waving over a plate of ices, was a poor third. Next came a tin soldier, then a similarly constructed sailor, and then followed the eagle and various National and State insignia.

The chief engineer of the campaign, George B. Cortelyou, was expected to attend and tell "how he did it," but he sent a letter instead.

In it he said that the dinner celebrated a great political victory, "but, better than that, it celebrates a victory secured through the support of men and women of all shades of political belief.

"On behalf of the National Committee of 1904," the letter continued in part, "I gratefully acknowledge your support and co-operation throughout the campaign. You contributed no small part to the indorsement given the Republican candidates and the principles for which they stood.

"Great power brings great responsibility—responsibility to see that the power is used wisely and conservatively. Many grave questions calling for the highest qualities of constructive statesmanship confront us. Who can doubt that the party which in its glorious past of half a century has so successfully met so many emergencies will prove fully equal to the demands of the future?"

Gov. Odell also was expected to attend, but he did not appear.

Toastmaster Scott was introduced by Mr. Shayne. The Senator then made his "stand pat" remark.

Senator Scott then introduced Senator Depew, whose eulogy of Mark Hanna was loudly cheered. While the dinner was going on the Senator was observed to circulate among the various members of the Legislature present, apparently not forgetful of the fact that there may be a real fight for his seat in the United States Senate.

Senator Depew in his speech praised Senator Hanna as "the most extraordinary and able political leader who has ever forged to the front." Of Senator Hanna's successor, Mr. Cortelyou, Senator Depew said:

"As silent as Grant, as quick and resourceful as Lincoln, with an intuitive knowledge of the States and their leading men, with a close touch with the people and their opinions, intent upon the one purpose of carrying every Northern State for his chief, we hail to-night the victor, the Chairman of the National Committee, George B. Cortelyou."

Of President Roosevelt he said, in part:

"The virile and intelligent manhood of the country has said of him as President: 'He is the ideal American.' The admiration and respect of the world and the affection and confidence of his countrymen are the unique distinctions of Theodore Roosevelt.

At the conclusion of Senator Depew's speech Senator Scott asked that a toast be drunk to the dead Republican leaders, and he named McKinley, Hobart, Quay, Payne, Osborne, Gibbs, and Hanna.

Ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia spoke in the main humorously to his toast "The President," but he warned his hearers in this way:

"A party is never so weak as when it appears strongest."

Frank D. Vrooman of San Francisco, M. Linn Bruce, and ex-Judge Mayer also spoke. It was midnight when Mr. Mayer began to speak, and after he had finished all present sang "America."

UNITARIANS AT DINNER.

Speakers Hit at Liberals Who Stay in Orthodox Churches.

The Unitarian Club opened its season with a dinner at the Hotel St. Denis last night. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton had been invited to respond to the topic, "Why some liberals remain in the orthodox churches?"

Dr. Newton, however, sent word that he had been suddenly taken ill and could not come, and the diners would not have heard much about liberal and orthodox churches had it not been for the Rev. Dr. John White Chadwick of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah. As it was, they entered upon a discussion of some reasons why liberals should not remain in the orthodox churches. The Rev. Dr. Savage spoke of some of the liberals, among them Dr. Newton.

"I have met Dr. Newton often since I came to this city," said he, "I know him well, and I give him credit for being honest and sincere. Under the circumstances it is incomprehensible to me how he can stay in the oxthodox church. I know I could not, and the difference between his creed and mine is no greater than that, were it a cinder and got into my eye, I would not feel it."

The name of President Schurman of Cornell University was brought up by Dr. Chadwick.

"President Schurman of Cornell," he said, "is almost as radical as Brother Savage here, I believe, and yet he is a member of the Baptist Church, I suppose by some special creed written by himself."

Later on Dr. Savage said he thought he could explain Prof. Schurman's case. He said:

"I have heard that President Schurman when asked why he did not leave the Baptist Church made this reply: 'If I should stay out of the Baptist Church because I don't believe its creed to be right, I would admit that the creed was of importance, which I don't.' As to how he came to join the particular Baptist Church of which he is a member I understand that the congregation was so anxious to have him become a member that he was admitted through the side door and on practically any terms that suited him. That's the kind of Baptist he is."

In conclusion Dr. Savage said:

"If all the ministers who do not believe the things they preach would come out from the orthodox churches in a body, there would be a revolution in the religious thought of the world that would open the eyes of the people, make them think and study to find out the truth for themselves, instead of building their faith on the creeds of the Middle Ages."

Gifts of Meriden Silverware

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Silversmiths
International Silver Co. Suc.
218 Fifth Avenue

MRS. CHADWICK TO PAY; AGREEMENT AT MIDNIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

Carnegie note, except that he considered the statement regarding it to be absurd.

"Is is not remarkable," he was asked, "that a bank should go to the wall on account of a woman's borrowing from it, and that this woman should carry on such gigantic financial deals?"

He replied that he saw nothing extraordinary about it. Mrs. Chadwick was a rich woman. If she wanted money, was it not natural for her to get it by pledging securities which she had in hand? Maintaining her position required funds in large amounts, he explained, and there was nothing strange that they should be procured in this legitimate way. But for Mr. Newton's hasty action her private financial transactions never would have become known to the public, which, as a matter of fact, had nothing to do with them.

The legal proceedings in Cleveland, he added, would be adjourned pending the negotiations for a settlement. After the settlement, he said, Mrs. Chadwick would probably take her turn at bringing suits against those who had circulated false reports about her. Her illness he described as a spinal trouble, but she was better than on Tuesday and probably would be able to attend the coming conference.

Philip Carpenter, besides issuing the statement about the Carnegie reports, said that he had attended no conference. In fact, he had nothing to do with that side of the matter. Asked about Mrs. Chadwick's fortune, he said it was hers and not the doctor's, but he did not know whether the latter was wealthy or not.

When asked what became of the hundreds of thousands of borrowed money he replied:

MAY BE BOGUS CLAIMS.

"Can't tell you, because I don't know. But I don't see that it is wonderful for a rich woman to spend money. She secured it through loans, as she had a right to do, and all of it will be paid back. Of course, if there are any bogus claims they will not be paid."

"Who was Mrs. Chadwick before she married the doctor?" was asked.

"I can't tell you that. She doesn't want any general statement about her issued at present, but it will be told in time."

That Mrs. Chadwick was staying at the Holland House was admitted at last by the clerks there. Previously they had said she went away on Saturday. The fact is that she formerly occupied a handsome suite on the fifth floor, but on Tuesday moved to rooms higher up. She received no cards, but messages for her are accepted at the hotel desk and delivered after the bearer has departed. Mr. Ryall, counsel for Mr. Newton, admits that Pinkerton detectives are "shadowing" the woman, but says he did not employ them. If Mr. Newton did so it was without his advice, said Mr. Ryall.

After a conference with counsel for Herbert D. Newton, Mrs. Chadwick at 2 o'clock took a closed carriage from the Holland House and was driven, it is said, to the National Bank of Commerce. Nothing could be learned about the object of the trip from counsel for Mr. Newton. W. B. Baggott, who represents Mr. Newton, said last night that he had not heard of Mrs. Chadwick's visit to the Bank of Commerce, and no information could be obtained at the Holland House, where she returned at 5:30.

MAY SOLVE MYSTERY TO-DAY.

Ira Reynolds May Speak at Chadwick Hearing at Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—One man holds the key to the Chadwick mystery. He may talk to-morrow when the case comes up for a hearing in the court here on a motion for a receiver to take charge of the securities Mrs. Chadwick is said to have.

The man on whom so much depends is Ira Reynolds, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wade Park Banking Company. He holds as Trustee securities alleged to be worth $5,000,000, and he refuses to talk about them. At first it was stated as certain that they were gilt-edge, but to-day it was rumored about that Reynolds had accepted them without examination, and later gave Mrs. Chadwick a receipt, placing their value at the figure named by her. It is on this receipt that the woman secured many of her large loans.

There continue to come in from various towns in Ohio reports of attempts made by Mrs. Chadwick to get large loans, in a few of which she succeeded. One of the places where she made several attempts, some of which succeeded, is Elyria, near Cleveland. W. L. Fay and Henry Wurst of that city know considerable about Mrs. Chadwick. Mr. Fay cashed a $10,000 check drawn in his favor by Mrs. Chadwick on the Citizens' Bank of Oberlin. Mr. Fay does not remember much about that check. He said that the loans he made were upon the best security.

Henry Wurst, who received a ten-thousand-dollar check signed by Mrs. Chadwick, but who was not successful in having it cashed, as far as can be learned, said he could throw no light whatever upon the matter.

"I don't know a thing about it and I don't remember the ten-thousand-dollar check. I wish I had the cash on it now," he said smilingly.

The Savings and Deposit Bank of this city, of which she got $37,000, is probably well secured. That bank holds a chattel mortgage on Mrs. Chadwick's household goods, and her home on Euclid Avenue is packed with the most valuable furnishings. The Elyria bank has a keeper in charge, and feels that it will get all its money, no matter what the outcome may be. Mrs. Chadwick had even mortgaged her beds and bedding, furniture and a large part of her jewels.

The Oberlin bank officials are about ready to give up any hope of saving that institution. They expected money from New York to-day, but it did not come. Judge Welty of Canton, one of Mrs. Chadwick's attorneys, said he was sorry for the Oberlin people, but that it seemed to be their fault, as he understood the loans had been made on paper signed by Mrs. Chadwick. If Mrs. Chadwick was unable to pay they would lose. He said he knew nothing about the securities and thought if any one knew their real value they should let the public know and clear up the mystery.

Great gloom pervades the little town of Oberlin, where so many persons had the savings of a lifetime in the Citizens' National Bank that has been forced to close its doors. They are astounded at the information that President Beckwith, whom all considered a sound business man, had loaned or aided in loaning to Mrs. Chadwick over four times the capital stock of the institution. The Directors take a very dark view of the situation.

Beckwith, though ill in bed, has up to to-day claimed that the money would be forthcoming, but to-night he says it looks pretty bad.

DIES AT SECOND ATTEMPT.

Husband Saved Her from Hanging, Woman Then Leaped from Fire Escape.

Saved from death by hanging by the opportune arrival of her husband, Mrs. Rose Shanray, thirty-nine years old, wife of Michael Shanray, a civil engineer, leaped from the fifth floor to the back yard at 48 East Ninety-eighth Street yesterday morning and was instantly killed. In letters left behind she gave ill-health as the cause of her act.

Mrs. Shanray summoned her husband from Pittsburg by telegram Sunday evening. When he arrived at the house the next night he found his wife hanging in a doorway. After placing her neck in a noose she had pushed aside the chair on which she was standing as her husband entered. He got a physician and the woman was soon revived.

The next morning Mr. Shanray was awakened by the opening of a rear window, and, rolling up, saw his wife [illegible]

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GAS HEATER

It is convenient, cleanly, satisfactory and economical. It saves all the trouble and discomfort of the ordinary coal stove heating.

THE GOLD FIND IN RHODESIA.

Lack of Water May Prevent Operations by Individual Diggers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
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CAPE TOWN, Nov. 30.—With reference to the discovery of alluvial gold in Fern Spruit, Rhodesia, I understand that the Chartered Company's engineer will arrive in Cape Town next week and will proceed at once to inspect the locality.

So far only a small area has been tested by the discoverer, who in six washings, spread over six weeks, won fourteen ounces of gold, the largest nugget weighing nine pennyweights.

Similar alluvial soil, four feet deep, extends, however, over a wide area, and is supposed to average throughout two pennyweights per ton.

The great obstacle is the scarcity of water, which, it is feared, may prevent the area from proving a profitable venture to the individual digger. Some water is found a few feet below the surface, while an inexhaustible supply could be procured by the natural flow from the river twelve miles off, but that implies the introduction of capital and penalizes the individual digger, whom the Government is anxious to encourage.

If the investigations of the company's engineer with a view to arranging for an adequate water supply are attended with practical results the discovery should prove valuable. On the other hand the area shows distinct traces of ancient workings, a fact which, some hold, detracts from its potentialities to-day.

ELECTION RETURNS CANVASSED

Official Count of Vote in Maryland, Connecticut, and Wisconsin.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—The State Board of Canvassers met to-day and canvassed the total vote of Maryland at the late Presidential election, and upon its report Gov. Warfield certified to the election of seven Democratic Electors and one Republican Elector. The largest vote was for Charles J. Bonaparte, Republican, who received 109,497 votes, and the largest Democratic vote was for Frank Brown, who received 109,446, a majority of 51 for the Republican Elector. The total Prohibition vote in the State was 3,084, and the Socialist vote 2,247.

The Canvassing Board declared the election of three Republican and three Democratic Representatives in Congress.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30.—The official canvass this afternoon of the vote in Connecticut for Presidential Electors shows 111,089 as the highest vote cast for a Republican Elector, against 72,909, the highest total reached by a Democratic Elector. On this basis the plurality for Roosevelt was 38,180. The Socialist vote for President was 4,543; the Prohibition vote 1,506; People's Party, 495, and Socialist Labor, 575. The canvass of the Gubernatorial vote will be made later.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 30.—The State Canvassing Board completed the count of the Presidential vote of Wisconsin to-day as follows:

Roosevelt, 280,164; Parker, 124,107; Debs, 28,220; Swallow, 9,770; People's Party, 530; Social Labor, 223. Roosevelt's plurality, 156,057.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 30.—The official canvass of the vote of Utah was completed to-day. The vote for President on each Electoral ticket was as follows: Roosevelt, 62,444; Parker, 33,413; Debs, 5,767. No other candidate for President was voted for.

Cats at the Broadway Show.

The feature of the Poultry and Pet Stock Breeders' Show at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway yesterday was the benching of the long-haired cats. The exhibit is held under the auspices of the Atlantic Cat Club, and the array of Persians, Angoras, and other long-haired varieties is unusually numerous. In the class for whites with blue eyes the White Abbot, owned by Miss Ava Pollard, captured the coveted first prize over the two-hundred-dollar White Tsarevitch, owned by Mrs. F. E. J. Champion, which took the second ribbon. Mrs. R. Ottolengui took a special first in the class for blues with her Saratoga St. Regis and second with her Saratoga Princess. To Messenger and Artful respectively were awarded the first and second ribbons in the class for shaded silvers. Their cage was elaborately decorated by Mrs. Ashley Church, their owner. A long-haired beauty marked like a tiger, Colonial Girl, and the property of the Misses Ruth and Estelle Ward, took the award of a special first in its class. Miss Pollard won a gold medal, donated by the President of the club, Mrs. W. S. Hoftra, for the best cat in the show, over six months old, with her beautiful, blue-eyed white Periwinkle. Mrs. Luella Hodges won the Oaklands Challenge Cup for best American-bred kittens with her Chinchilla Lady Pale Face. Miss D. B. Champion won the club silver medal for the cat with the handsomest eyes with her beautiful silver cat Argent Puggy. The prize for the best short-haired cat went to Buster Brown, a beautiful smoke cat owned by Mrs. Woodruff. Many of the cages of the cats were decorated with hangings of silk calculated to show off the fine color of the inmates, and silken cushions were provided for the cats to recline on.

Don't Expectorate in Subway.

At the request of Health Commissioner Darlington, detectives have been stationed at almost every Subway station to arrest anybody that spits on the steps or platforms of the stations or on the trains. Dr. Darlington says that the war against this particular offense will be waged with greater vigor than ever before.

ADVENT CHURCH ELECTIONS.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—Warden—Wilber F. Rookwell; Vestrymen—Robert Sickels, Major A. White, William J. Kronenbitter, and Samuel J. Kramer.

ST. PAUL'S MEMORIAL CHURCH of Stapleton.—Wardens—Henry Stewart, William Langdon; Vestrymen—John M. Carrere, Jr., Harvey [illegible] James Carr, George [illegible]

Vantine's

Never in the history of Vantine's have we made such a magnificent display of "Artistic Oriental Objects" for Holiday Gifts.

We invite your inspection.

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FRENCH RUGS,
Machine and Hand-made.

Our rugs are made in the most artistic designs and attractive colors, and offer the advantages of having no seams and being all wool and fast colors.

"*Essayer c'est les adopter.*"

Aubusson and Savonnerie Rugs in stock and to special order from exclusive designs

BIBLE CLASS DINNER.

Cheers for Rockefeller and Roosevelt at Banquet.

The eighth and most expensive annual dinner of the Rockefeller Bible Class was held at the Hotel Majestic last evening. In 1903 members of the class paid $1 a plate. Last night's dinner cost $1.25 a plate, with Turkish cigarettes, a cigar apiece, and an illustrated cartoon talk thrown in. No fewer than 253 men, young and old, were present.

According to the custom of the class, each banquetter was tagged with his name on a card to promote the sociability of the affair. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce occupied the toastmaster's seat. On his left sat the class leader, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr. On his right was the Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Full-dress suits were few and far apart. Mr. Rockefeller wore a frock coat. While the dinner was being served the diners joined in the choruses of a lot of popular songs. The principal speaker was Dr. Johnston, who told a parable of a hare, dividing humanity into three classes, the third of which knew how to catch the hare and cook it. Dr. Johnston said:

"It is to the third class of men that we owe our colleges and our churches. They are the constructive forces of our civilization. It is to this class of men that our President, Mr. Roosevelt, belongs."

"Three cheers for Roosevelt!" sang out a voice in the rear of the dining hall, and when the cheers had been given the pastor spoke of young Mr. Rockefeller as "a believer in and an exemplar of his belief in higher things—one who has not only caught his hare, but who uses it wisely." Three cheers were also given by the class for Mr. Rockefeller.

After Homer Davenport had given a cartoon talk Mr. Rockefeller made a short address.

When Mr. Rockefeller had finished his address the toastmaster announced the result of the class election. Mr. Troxell was re-elected President by an overwhelming majority. E. M. Fort was elected Vice President.

The last address of the evening was by Dr. Faunce, who spoke of "The Relation of Business to Character."

Dr. Woodcock Takes Bishopric.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Woodcock, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, announced to-night that he had accepted the offer tendered him several weeks ago of the appointment as Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky.

UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The board convened at Fort Myer for the examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

The following Second Lieutenants appointed from civil life are assigned as follows: Allan R. Williams and Loren C. Grieves, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Richard D. La Garde, First Infantry. Lieut Williams will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Lieut. Grieves to Fort Wayne, and Lieut. La Garde to Fort Myer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yankee at Baltimore, Brooklyn, Atlanta, and Marietta at Bahia, Paul Jones at Port Angeles, Hartford at Lambert Point, Detroit at Puerto Plata.

Sailed—Castine, from Bahia for Pernambuco; Chattanooga, from New York for Sandy Hook; Brutus, from Hongkong for Shanghai; New Orleans and Nan-shan from Che-Foo for Chemulpo; Olympia, Des Moines, and Cleveland, from Gibraltar for Barbados.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Fire of unknown origin to-day destroyed the machinery outfit of the new filtration plant. The damage is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $300,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Save Building, occupied by the Coventry Evans Furniture Company, retailers, was with contents destroyed by a fire which broke out in the cellar near the elevator at 7:40 this morning. Loss, $50,000; partly covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:50 A. M.—111 Stanton Street; Michael Josephson; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—300½ East Ninety-seventh Street; [illegible] unknown; damage trifling.

4:1[illegible] Mott Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

[illegible] West Fourteenth Street; damage $200.

C. C. SHAYNE'S

Sale of

Russian Sable Skins

perfectly matched, dressed ready for articles to order.

Skins from Kamschatka District, $50, $60, $75, $100 each.
From Jakutski District, $100, $125, $150, $200, $225, $250.
From Alec Wilderness, on Lena River, between the Arctic Circle and Arctic Sea, Imperial Crown, $300, $350, $400 to $500.

Hudson Bay Sable Skins

$10 and $15 per skin, advance of $5 on each grade up to $90 for the best. Handsome skins from $35 to $60.

NOTE:—It takes three skins to make an average size muff, and two to six for the prevailing style of neckpieces. Victorines and manties in proportion.

I make a specialty of Russian Sables, import them undressed, duty free. They are dressed here better than by any other nation and manufactured into articles for wear in my own workshop.

I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables nor Mink, for the reason that they do not give satisfaction. Ladies complain of a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time.

An article so valuable as Sable should be purchased in a good light on a clear day, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

The Sable Department has been removed to my new building on 41st st., where the light is splendid.

Large assortment, up-to-date styles in muffs, scarfs, boas, ties, victorines and manties in stock, or to order without extra charge.

Special.

Several odd neck pieces and muffs in both Russian and Hudson Bay Sables offered at very low prices. If you have a muff or neck piece you desire to match, you may find just what you want and save a lot of money. Come and see.

Royal Ermine

is very fashionable and its popularity is increasing daily. Have an unusually large stock of genuine Royal Ermine pure White skins, and all the new shapes in muffs, neck and shoulder pieces.

Muffs $50, $60, $75 up. Neck pieces at corresponding prices.

Up-to-Date Styles in

Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, Moleskin,
Bear, Lynx, Fox.

PERSIAN LAMB and SEALSKIN Jackets and Coats,

FUR LINED GARMENTS, AUTOMOBILE COATS, SLEIGH and CARRIAGE ROBES.

All goods marked in plain figures at the lowest possible prices for reliable Furs.

Economical Furs

Many genteel people do not want to pay $100 to $500 for a set of furs, and yet want something which will give satisfaction, up-to-date in style and worth the money they expend. I have the goods!

Complete sets, muffs and neck pieces, $25, $35, $45, $50, $75 upward

C. C. SHAYNE,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE DEPT.—129 and 131 West 41st St.
RETAIL DEPT.—124 and 126 West 42d St.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

In view of the Holiday Season Our Collection of

BRONZE LAMPS

is exceptionally varied and attractive, and is unlike anything to be found elsewhere.

As Gifts, these Lamps can hardly be excelled for usefulness and beauty.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

A SENSIBLE MOTHER

Proud of her children's teeth, consults a dentist and learns that the beauty of permanent teeth depends on the care taken of the first set.

SOZODONT
Liquid and Powder

should be used. The Liquid to penetrate into the little crevices and purify them; the Powder to polish the outer surface and prevent the accumulation of tartar.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

$63 FOR 1879 GOLD PIECE.

Four-Dollar Coin Brings Record Price—$60 for Higley Cent.

A new record price of $63 was paid for a four-dollar gold piece of 1879 at the G. C. Adams sale of old coins at the Collectors' Club, 351 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The rarity of this coin is due to the fact that only about 500 like it were originally minted.

A Connecticut John Higley cent of 1737, the first coin made in this country from native copper, and on which but two other specimens are known, brought $60.

Bronx Church Robbed.

A thief who, the police believe, concealed himself in the Church of the Holy Spirit, at Burnside and Aqueduct Avenues, the Bronx, during the services on Tuesday night, stole two ciboriums (receptacles for the Holy Eucharist) which are of silver and gold plated, and two brass candlesticks.

Budd
MADISON QUARE, WEST

offers among other novelties for

Evening Dress

an original Chie

Waistcoat

and the smart

Sandringham Tie.

She'll Kick if You Don't Get Her a Diamond.

Diamonds Watches Jewelry

Are Everlasting Christmas Gifts and can be had at any of our 5 retail branches.
Cash or Credit. One Price.
No employers' reference required. Business strictly confidential.
Call, write or 'phone.

L. W. SWEET & CO.
Established 1885.
Main Store 37-39 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Branches: 258 Sixth Ave., New York. 2973 Third Ave., Bronx. 467 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 176 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
Remember We Are Importers and Save You the Retailers' Profit.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated.
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

Luncheon for Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks.

The Manhattan chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will have a luncheon at the Hotel Astor at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Mrs. Charles W. Fair[illegible] wife of President Cleveland, [illegible]

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

It's the Christmas Store of New York—Simpson Crawford Co.'s—nothing old—Everything new.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904.

The dearest yet least expensive feature of your Christmas shopping tours is the luncheon in our palatial restaurant.

Special values in women's coats.

Desirable styles as low as $6.75.

THIS cold snap will now help to impress upon you the unusual buying advantages of a special sale. This announcement ought to make us very busy to-day, as the values are bound to appeal to all exacting dressers having coat wants at this important time. Third Floor.

Because these prices are unusually low we do not want you to think that the style or workmanship has been slighted. Every garment is up to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s standard and possesses all the exclusive style points that distinguish all of our coats and suits.

$16.50 for women's $22.50 ¾-length kersey coats, lined throughout with heavy satin—models that sold earlier in the season at $22.50 and $25—manufactured for our special December sales. To-day the price is $16.50.

$12.75 for women's $18.50 27-in. coats—lined with fancy and Skinner satin—smartly tailored—in fine kerseys and cheviots. Special price to-day $12.75.

$8.75 for women's $12.75 27-in. coats—all lined with guaranteed satin—in black and oxford—in kerseys, cheviots and montagnacs — some trimmed — others plain. Special December price to-day $8.75.

$6.75 for women's $10 coats—100 odd coats taken from our $10 tables—every garment made in this season's latest style and guaranteed to equal any $10 garments shown two weeks ago. Special price to-day $6.75.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Christmas jewelry at a saving

Exclusive French novelties priced low.

WE sent our own representative direct to Paris to select our holiday jewelry, and therefore every piece we show is exclusive; besides, buying as we did in liberal quantities and direct from the manufacturer, we're able to get our prices down on foreign jewelry to less than you'll have to pay elsewhere for the conventional designs insulated in the cheapest kind of jewelry that can be worn but a very short time. Main Floor.

A mere trifle that's direct from Paris and is exclusive becomes valuable as a gift. Here you'll find thousands of pieces of jewelry of which we only imported one and two pieces of a kind.

We searched the shops of the Rue de la Prix, hunted up the artists who did the work by hand, went through the line of the representative manufacturers, and result of six weeks' work last Summer now awaits you, and while our showing is conceded to be the largest and finest in any retail store, you'll find our prices so much lower than those of the exclusive jeweller that you will no longer wonder why our jewelry aisles are crowded every day.

We'd like to have all New York see our showing of French novelties, and you must come here to see them, for they are not shown elsewhere in America. We've enlarged our jewelry section to almost twice its former size. Already a great number of early holiday shoppers are choosing their gifts.

$1.50 to $50 for French novelty lavalliers—very acceptable gifts.

$6.95 to $15 for sterling silver, gold finish fancy chain—100 to 200 real crystals.

$55 to $95 for antique novelty pendants, set in real pearls, garnets and turquoise—artistic work—exceptional value.

$5 to $35 for transparent enameled brooches on sterling silver.

50c. to $15 for fancy enameled bonbon and powder boxes, mirror back.

50c. to $5 for novelty hat pins, exclusive designs, especially for Christmas.

$1.50 for Vienna novelty scarf pins, duplicates of real, gold.

75c. for French pearl ear screw, solid gold setting—exceedingly good value.

$2.95 to $75 for Vanity boxes in the finest French gilt; very popular now.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

A sale of 500 sample blankets

Continues to-day at same prices.

YESTERDAY'S prices brought a great number of exacting women down to Simpson Crawford Co.'s to secure a Winter's supply and their judgment will be yours when you come here to-day, for to-day's prices are yesterday's and they tell the story of a great saving.

Perfect samples—*have* to be, for on them depend the season's sales of the manufacturer. Then you have more kinds to select from. There are many advantages besides the exceptionally low prices. Main Floor.

Blankets bought here to-day will be good five years from to-day.

White wool blankets

10-4 white wool blankets, pr., $3.50. | 11-4 white wool blankets, pr., $4.50.
12-4 white wool blankets, pr., $5.50.

Superfine wool blankets

10-4 size, for single beds, pr., $5.00. | 11-4 size, for double beds, pr., $6.00.
12-4 size, for extra large beds, $7.00.

California wool blankets

10-4 size, for single beds, pr., $6.50. | 11-4 size, for double beds, pr., $8.50.
12-4 size, for extra large beds, $10.00.

Down quilts—200 silk-covered down comfortables, handsome designs, figured silk tops, pure down filling and full size, at the special price of..... $8.50

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Monthly sale of groceries & wines.

A saving on your table.

Sixth Floor.

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's, especially selected and mild sugar cured for Simpson Crawford purchasers, 4 to 5 lb. strips, lb. ..... .12

CORNMEAL — BEST quality kiln-dried, white or yellow, 5 lb., 12c.; 10 lbs. 22c

BLOATER MACKEREL—Extra fancy Norway fish; new 1904 catch, messed; 10-lb. pail, $2.25, 5-lb pail $1.25

IMPORTED SARDINES—Houdet or Martel's Halves; can, 18c.; dozen $2.10

NABISCO SUGAR WAfers—All flavors; regular 25c. carton..... 19c

MINCEMEAT — GRANDmother's Condensed Seedless; pkg. 8c

PURE STRAINED HONEY Royal Stuart; finest quality; 1-lb. glass jar, 22c.; 2½-lb. globe glass jar 55c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Large, ripe, sweet fruit; lb., 10c.; 3 lbs 25c

CRANBERRIES — LARGE Cape Cod fruit; quart 10c.; 3 quarts in carton delivered 28c

MANZANILLA OLIVES—Royal Stuart, pitted and stuffed with pimentoes; 18-oz. vase bottle, 35c.; 3 bottles.... $1.00

GRAPE-FRUIT — LARGE bright, thin-skinned fruit; each, 10c.; six 50c

SWEET ORANGES—NEW arrival from Florida; extra large size, dozen 35c

PANCAKE FLOUR—Uncle Jerry's or Aunt Jemima's; 2 lb carton, 5c.; 6 cartons..... .45

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart Extra Creamery; 1-lb. print, 30c.; 5 prints in parafflined lined carton, (delivered) $1.49

MAPLE SAP—ROYAL Stuart; guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon can, $1.15; ½-gallon can, 60c.; quart can 38c

COFFEE — MILD MARAcaibo or Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, fresh from the roaster; lb., 18c.; six lbs.... $1.00

JAVA AND MOCHA COFfee—Simpson Crawford Blend of high-grade imported coffees; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs, $1.00; lb. 28c

NEW TEAS—MIXED, INdia Ceylon, Formosa Oolong, and all our regular 60c. varieties; 5 lbs. in caddy, $2.25; lb. 50c

EVAPORATED FRUITS—Bright yellow Peaches; large, bright Apricots; large, fat Pears, and tart, golden-pitted plums; lb., 18c.; 3 lbs..... 50c

OLIVE OIL—ROYAL STUart, guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon can, $2.75; ½-gallon can, $1.50; quart can, 78c.; pint bottle, 37c.; ½-pint bot.... 23c

CHOPPED PICKLE—Royal Stuart, a splendid relish; 40-oz. bottle, 43c.; 20-oz. bottle. 22c

FLOUR—ROYAL STUART Premium Patent; ½ bbl. sack..... 88c

H.-O. OATMEAL—2-lb. carton, 12c.; 6 cartons ..... .70

NEW RICE—EXTRA fancy White Carolina, wholehead; lb; 8c.; 3 lb..... .22

Wines & Liquors.

MONOGRAM OR FINCH'S Golden Wedding Pure Rye Whiskey, 8 years old; gal., $2.85; case 12 quarts, $10; full quart bottle. 85c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.35; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle 60c

PEPPER WHISKEY—Gallon, $1.68; case 12 bottles, $5.25; quart bottle 44c

RUDESHEIMER—G. ERhardt, Frankfurt a.M., Mainz, Germany; case 12 quarts, $6.50; quart bottle 60c

PORT OR SHERRY—OUR regular $1.25 Wine reduced to, gallon.. 75c

TOKAY OR MUSCATEL—Our regular $2.00 Wine reduced to, gallon, $1.45; full qt. bottle 50c

COGNAC BRANDY—JAS. Hennessy & Co.'s; bottle $1.00

RAMSAY'S FINEST OLD Scotch Whiskey — Gallon, $4.50; bottle $1.15

CLARETS AND RHINE Wines—Exceptional values; gallon, $1.25, $1 and 60c

IMPORTED PORT OR Sherry—Our regular $1.50 Wine, reduced to, gallon, $3.65; bottle 83c

Iron toys for strenuous boys Dolls with curls for little girls

HO!! Boys and girls! Come, have some fun. We've a thousand things here for you to see—toys that will make you dance with glee. Every girl and boy in this big town is invited to come and play aroun', join the merry band in our basement Toyland—see the pig with the dog hanging on to his tail—he runs and sets up a terrible wail, for the pig can squeal as though he were real. Just wind him up tight and set him on the floor and the funny way he runs will make you howl and roar.

There's a whole menagerie for you boys and girls to see. For all the girls and boys that come to see our toys, we've a handsome little book—page of toys for every look; and will give it to you free, calculating, don't you see, to teach the name of everything here to all whom Santa Claus holds dear. Basement Salesroom, 20th St. Side.

Toys of all nations for everybody to see

It's the time of the year that the little folks love the most—because jolly old Santa Claus is already showing his vast display of toys at our big toy department in the basement salesroom, every conceivable kind, including oddities made in Germany, Switzerland, France and domestic toys. Everything to make little folks happy.

Our wonderful exhibit of real hair animals will interest children at once, with the resemblance to live horses, goats, donkeys, etc. Carts are attached to some, and there's a new style go cart with real hair animals, so that the little man can hold the reins himself.

Our electric, automatic and mechanical toys embrace every possible conceit. Foremost in interest are the trains, with complete railroad systems, including stations, switches, signal stations, baggage drays, etc., in exact copy of the real ones that people ride in every day.

Dolls from one inch to three and four feet occupy a prominent place in the throne room of Toyland—all tastes can be satisfied, and at inexpensive prices. Many of these little creations hail from over the sea, anticipating Santa Claus' orders. Red rubber toys are indestructible and possess many points in their favor. Our line covers the entire kingdom of dolls and animals. Fact, our Toyland is a miniature world.

Sets in the new composition resembling ivory are commendable because of their enduring quality. There's the Wild West Show, with Buffalo Bill, Jungles, Jockey and Stable Sets, Soldiers, Battles and various others that boys like. These and a host of others will enchain your interest.

65c jointed dolls, 39c.
25c "Daisy" dressed doll, 19c
1.25 "Elsie" dressed doll, 79c.
2.10 D. P. dressed doll, 1.50.
50c doll sets (2 dolls and 4 dresses) in box, 39c.
65c Dolly Varden rag dolls, 49c.
59c Backgammon Board, 45c.
30c Game of Jumpers, 19c.
59c Game of Louisa, 35c.
50c game of Bird Center Etiquette, 25c.
25c game of Lotto, 18c.
50c game of Mrs. Wiggs, 35c.
$1 game of Parchesi, 39c.
75c single shot air rifle, 50c.
65c tea set of china, decorated, 40c.
40c mechanical hansom cab, 25c.
50c balky mule and clown, 25c.
1.50 mechanical train with track, 1.15.
95c printing press, complete, 65c.
55c Chautauqua blackboard (linen roll) 39c.
50c Planchette the Mystifier, 25c.
1.25 iron hook and ladder, 85c.
1.25 magic lantern, 75c.
Odell typewriter, 7.50.

We do not think there's another store in America that shows such a large army of bright new toys as you'll find in our basement Toyland, and buying as we do, direct, we get our prices down to the lowest level and insure you lasting toys that will not fall to pieces before the gloss of newness is worn off.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

100 high grade used pianos

Divided into three distinctive lots—each reserved for a special day in this

holiday easy-payment sale.

A SALE planned on a scale broader than any similar event we have ever held, and you are well aware that Simpson Crawford Co.'s offerings of used pianos are celebrated throughout the expanse of Greater New York and surrounding territory for their phenomenal values. Fourth Floor.

A sale organized to give to Christmas shoppers the opportunity of a lifetime to select a piano, or piano player at about one-half the cost of a new instrument that would give them no more satisfaction.

The instrument you select, no matter how little the price, will be held for you and delivered any time up to Christmas day without additional cost.

This is the most important sale we have ever held by reason of our unprecedented piano business of the past month, during which these instruments were taken in exchange.

They represent the highest character possible to attain in a collection of used pianos.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance and agree to take back any instrument within one year, allowing full amount paid to apply on any new piano. Nothing could be fairer than this proposition—when we represent no less than 10 famous makes, including the following:

Gabler, Packard, Smith & Barnes, Price & Teeple Laffargue, Hobart M. Cable.

These values are for to-day—Thursday, December 1.

1 Horace Waters Upright.....125.00
Sweet tone, fine condition; will be sold as soon as our doors are opened.

1 Chickering Upright.....150.00
Splendid tone and condition.

1 Steinway Baby Grand.....450.00
Think of buying a good Steinway at this price. Better come early.

1 Knabe Upright.....425.00
Mahogany case—like new, and in condition to render service no artist could conscientiously criticise.

1 Pianola Piano Player.....125.00
Mahogany case; good as new. Some music given free with this.

1 Weber Upright.....175.00
(Wonderful value.)

1 Hazelton Upright (new).....325.00
Great value; regular price $450. We are closing out this line, hence the reduction.

Also 12 other bargains in used pianos of the highest grade to-day, including a fine Knabe, Steinway and Chickering, on easy payments.

On Friday, Dec. 2d, we offer:

1 Weber Upright.....195.00
Fine tone and case; has been entirely "made over" and is a splendid bargain; worth double.

1 Fischer Upright.....150.00
This is an exceptionally fine-toned piano and will be quickly sold; a great bargain.

1 Schumann & Son Upright.....185.00
Fine oak case, beautiful tone. Buy this at rate of $6.00 per month.

1 Chickering Parlor Grand.....225.00
This is not a large piano; just right for parlor and in condition like new; excellent tone.

1 Cecilian Piano Player.....175.00
The greatest piano player made. This one is like new and fully guaranteed for 5 years.

1 Chickering Upright.....150.00
Worth $100.00 more than we ask.

Also 15 other fine bargains in grand, square and upright pianos on this day at correspondingly low prices.

On Saturday, Dec. 3d, we offer:

4 fine Square Pianos (your choice).....10.00
The names include some of the best known makes, and are worth as high as $100.00. Be here as early in the morning as possible.

1 Stetson Upright.....165.00
Beautiful mahogany case, like new.

1 Schumann & Son Upright.....185.00
Great bargain; fully guaranteed.

1 Erhardt Upright.....155.00
Beautiful tone and case.

1 Weber Upright.....175.00

1 Knabe Upright.....425.00
Like new—beautiful mahogany case; easy payment.

Also eleven other fine bargains for to-day.

In almost every instance ONLY $10.00 WILL BE REQUIRED AS A FIRST PAYMENT—the balance to be paid off at AN EASY MONTHLY RATE. * * * * * We cannot fill mail orders during this sale—but will be pleased to send catalogue of our new pianos to any address free.

Fashionable fur coats at $29.75.

Would make an excellent Christmas gift

WE never sold so many fur coats as we have this season—and the remarkable part of it is the demand seems to be growing every day. We make our fur coats so that wherever they go they will be a lasting monument to the excellent standard of our furs. What you buy here you can depend upon being right. That's why we sell so many coats. In buying furs of any kind it is to your interest to purchase from a house whose name is a guarantee. Third Floor.

This is the coat at $29.75

$29.75 for a handsome fur-lined coat—'twould make an excellent Christmas gift—we've only 100 coats, though, at this price—and do not believe you can duplicate them elsewhere for less than $40—however, you can try if you like; 45 in. long—blue, black, or brown—with Persian collar—lined throughout with fine squirrel—at. $29.75

$16.50 for **$22.50** double natural marten scarf, 80 in. long, with silk cord and natural tails.

$9.75 for **$15.00** sable squirrel 4-in-hand scarfs, very popular and correct.

$8.75 for sable and Isabella fox scarfs, with brush tails. It's not an ordinary value.

$12.50 for marten scarfs and pelerines—with satin lining—78 in. long, cord and tassel.

$16.75 for **$22.50** sable and natural squirrel set—you'll be proud to wear it.

Siberian squirrel large flat muffs, $7.50 to $15. They're certainly bargains.

Sable and Isabella fox muffs, $9.75, $12.75, $16.50. Extraordinary values to-day.

Marten muffs, $9.75, $12.75, $16.75, $19.75—you should choose to-day.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale of dressing sacques at 69c.

To-day's extraordinary values.

HERE'S great a surprise to hundreds of women who need dressing sacques and expect to pay much higher prices—all kinds adapted to this season of the year at special prices in to-day's unusual sale. Second Floor.

Fleece-lined kimono sacque, Persian effect, border down front and on sleeves of contrasting color, 69c.

98c. for house sacques of good quality ripple elderdown—some with appliqued collar, others with standing collar with wool buttonhole stitch—value $1.25.

$1.95 for long kimonos of flannelette—Persian designs, made on yoke and pretty borders to match—value $2.25.

98c. for long Kimonos of striped outing flannel, made on yoke—band of plain daisy cloth, with silk scalloped edge and large kimono sleeve—value $1.25.

$2.95 for long kimonos of German flannel—shirred yoke, band of satin down front, kimono sleeve—value $3.25.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

To-day's sale of toilet articles.

Another extraordinary event.

FOLLOWING close upon the sale that created a furore last week comes this extraordinary announcement of

Sensational prices again to-day

on the very best of toilet articles, perfumes, and proprietary medicines, including your favorite kinds. This time we will sell that celebrated remedy,

Peruna at 59c

To-day is the time of the month to select the toilet articles and perfumes you contemplate giving for Christmas or for your own use. Main Floor.

59c for Peruna.

35c for 50c. size Kress Glycothymoline.

48c for Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, full size, fresh every week.

69c for Gude's Peptomangan.

15c for 25c. size Emerson's Bromo Seltzer; 50c. size, 35c.

33c for 50c. size Dr. John's Medicine; $1 size, 63c.

69c for Maltines with all combinations.

59c for pt. Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

12c for Dr. Earl's Winter Lozenges, a splendid remedy for irritated throat, coughs and colds.

19c for bot. of 100 Quinine Pills, 2 gr.

39c for Wine Coca, large bottle, equal to imported.

15c for box of 12 Seidlitz Powders—U. S. P.

17c for 25c. size Dr. Earl's Ess. Jamaica Ginger—50c. size, 27c.

15c for bot. of 100 Rhinitis Tablets, chocolate coated.

17c for 4 oz. Paregoric—U. S. P.

15c for 4 oz. Glycerine, Rose Water and Borax, for chapped hands and face.

10c for 25c. size Borine antiseptic.

59c for $1 size Listerine; 25c. size, 16c.

14c for bot. of Seiler's Alkaline and Antiseptic Tablets.

15c for 25c. size Dr. Earl's Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry, a splendid remedy for coughs and colds—full pts., 49c.

17c for ¼ lb. Effervescent salts, citrate magnesia, phosphate soda, vichy and kissingen—1 lb., 46c.

21c for Fletcher's Castoria.

23c for best beef, iron and wine, full pts.

25c for pt. Benton's chafing dish spirits, free from the objectionable odor of wood alcohol and cheaper than grain alcohol for burning in chafing dish, spirit lamps, etc.; qt., 49c.

13c for 25c. size Orangeine Headache Powders; 50c. size, 29c.; $1 size, 59c.

69c for Simpson Crawford Co.'s 94c. best hot water bottle, 2 year guarantee.

69c for 98c. rubber gloves, best quality, for housework.

40c, 80c and $1.50 for Pinaud's Eau de Quinine.

39c for $1 size Cranitonic hair food.

37c for 50c. Coke's Dandruff Cure; $1 size, 67c.; also a 25c. cake of Coke's Shampoo soap free with each bottle.

34c for Hay's Hair Health.

59c. for $1 size Empress hair dye, any shade.

10c. for 25c. size Cranitonic shampoo soap.

19c. for 50c. size Cranitonic Zema cream.

29c. for 50c. size Sage Tea hair tonic, an excellent remedy for dry and itching scalp, dandruff, and falling hair. $1 size, 55c.

79c. for $1 size De Miracle hair remover.

29c. for 50c. size Dr. Charles Flesh Food.

23c. for Witch Hazel liquid cream, for chapped hands and face.

8c. oz. for Idealia Violet cold cream, finest made; never changes; ¼ lb., 19c.

19c. for 25c. Violet almond meal, for skins too delicate for soap.

19c. pt. for Dickinson's best Witch Hazel; qt., 33c.

29c. for Hind's Honey and Almond Cream.

25c. for 2 oz. Menthol Creme Simon Cologne; an ideal application for any form of headache or neuralgia; 8 oz., 89c.

33c. for 48c. Persian violet face powder; the only powder containing cold cream and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin.

25c. for both—very special—largest size bottle of Dentiseptine Tooth Powder, regular price 19c., and 4 oz. bottle of liquid Dentiseptine mouth and tooth wash, regular price 17c.—combined value 36c. special to-day, both for 25c.

19c. for Prophylactic tooth brushes.

15c. for Simpson Crawford Co. 25c. finest French tooth brushes, each one stamped with our name.

25c. for ½ pt. bay rum; finest imported; sprinkler top; pt., 46c.; qt., 85c.

10c. for pt. violet ammonia, for the bath and toilet; qt., 19c.

19c. pt. for violet witch hazel, fine for after shaving.

25c. for 3 cakes Pear's soap, (no mail orders.)

12c. for Packer's tar soap.

10c. for box of 3 cakes Buttermilk and Lanolin soap.

7c. for ½-lb. bar Simpson Crawford Co. rose glycerine soap; doz., 80c.

10c. for 12 oz. bar Idealia Spanish castile soap; box of 6 four-oz. cakes, 21c.

5c. for Armour's 10c. toilet soap; 5 oz. cakes, doz., 53c.

21c. for 3-lb. bar green olive oil castile soap.

29c. for 35c. Sterline manicure pieces.

$1.25—Special in manicure material sufficient for a year's use, value $2.15. A pair of the finest manicure scissors, a large ebony or olive wood buffer, a box Idealia nail powder, a bottle Rose nail bleach, a finest quality flexible nail file of any size, an orange wood hoof stick, a box emery boards, all complete for 1.25.

1.43 oz. for Houbigant's Ideal perfume.

29c. for 50c. Devine et Cie. fine French perfumes, fancy glass stoppered bottles; all popular odors.

49c. for 75c. size Lavois et Cie. French toilet waters, superlatively fine, in Nature Violet, Carnation Pink, White Rose, Briar Rose, and English Violet; in handsome glass stoppered bottles; 90c. size 65c., 1.15 size 90c.

7c. for 10c. size Ideal sachet envelopes, in rose, violet, and carnation; 80c. doz.; 16c. for 25c. size, 1.75 doz.

50c. for 85c. special Christmas package, basket box with decorations of holly, violet, or forget-me-nots, with one oz. finest perfume, in all popular odors, in glass stoppered bottle.

15c. for 25c. dainty holiday package for children, containing half ounce perfume in fancy box.

1.98 for Violet Wafts, the acme of fine violet perfume, in cutglass bottles, each in beautiful satin-lined cabinet box; regular price 2.50.

43c. for handsome Christmas box with glass stoppered bottle, each containing 1 oz. finest French perfume, in all popular odors.

98c. for 1.50 military brush set of solid-back brushes in leather case, complete.

1.98 for 3.50 military brush set, large size, solid-back brushes; best quality bristle in beautiful pigskin case.

$2 for $3 comb and brush set, finest ebony hair brush, sterling silver mounted, in handsome case.

98c. and 1.50 for 1.50 and 2.50 ebony military brushes, fine bristles, two sizes.

1.49 and 1.89 for 1.95 and 2.45 triplicate mirrors in Flemish oak, mahogany, and ebonized, best beveled French plate glass, two specials.

58c. for 75c. French pump atomizers; beautiful assortment from good material.

The Christmas Month is Here—

The WANAMAKER Christmas Store Is Full and Overflowing.

The Best Buying Time Is Today. Procrastination only means letting the choicest things go to others more prompt. It means crowding everything into the hurry-days, when everybody is flurried and nervous—when you must buy in a rush, and we must serve you too hastily for our liking, or yours. We'll both be the better for beforehand buying.

Men's Belt Overcoats

AS real Winter approaches, a man gets anxious to have a thoroughly warm overcoat. This year there is a decided fad for the fancy belt overcoats; and we are showing them in fine assortments. Some are single, others double-breasted.

They are made of stylish cheviots in gray, brown and greenish mixtures, serge-lined, at $15 and $20. Others with satin-lined shoulders, and fancy wool body linings, at $25 to $35.

We also have a handsome assortment of fancy belt overcoats for young men of 15 to 20 years; made of stylish brown and gray cheviots; serge-lined; some single and others double-breasted, at $18, $20 and $22.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Scarfs at 55¢

THANKS to an unusually large purchase of these handsome English and Folded Scarfs we still have ample supplies. The scarfs are made from rich and heavy silks in desirable colors and patterns.

They will make quite as handsome holiday presents as though you paid full price for them; and nobody but yourself will be any wiser.

You can select a box of half-a-dozen today for little more than the ordinary price of two or three. 55c each.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Angora Wool Garments

IF you are trying to think of some specially attractive gift for a man or woman who is fond of out-door sports, you will find some splendid suggestions among this collection of garments made of the warm, fleecy, luxurious Angora wool; and you will find these garments only at WANAMAKER'S. They have a character and dignity, together with a comfort and warmth, to be found in no other garments of the sort. They are soft and silky to the touch, and give more warmth to their weight than any other winter over-garments made. The automobilist, particularly, finds that an Angora wool jacket protects him from the Winter wind as nothing else will.

Here is a list of the different articles and their prices:

For Men—

Single-breasted Jackets, at $16.50.
Cardigan Jackets, at $12.
Double-breasted Waistcoats, at $13.50.
Single-breasted Waistcoats, at $10.
Auto Caps, $3.50. Gloves, $2. Mitts, $1.50.

For Women

Double-breasted Jackets, at $12.
Single-breasted Jackets, at $9.
Boleros, at $7.50. Auto Caps, at $3.50.
Gloves, at $2. Mitts, at $1.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Three Special Groups Of Women's Suits

THERE is no falling off in the assortment of handsome Fall and Winter Tailor-made Suits for women. New styles are constantly coming to take the place of those that have disappeared. Prices range from $10 to $120, with splendid selection all the way. Today we offer these three special-priced groups, in our constant endeavor to keep stocks ready for the newcomers:

$20 and $22 Suits at $15—

Of broadcloth, cheviot and tweeds; made in tight-fitting blouse and loose coat styles; some plain tailored, others with touches of trimming. All have walking skirts.

$37.50 and $40 Suits at $27.50—

Stylish Tailor-made Suits of tweeds and broadcloth, in an assortment of pretty styles.

$42 to $60 Suits at $35—

They are handsome Suits of broadcloth and cheviot, with stylish jackets and skirts.

Women who desire very handsome walking suits will be interested in seeing the fine new Redingote Suits of cloth and velvet, in many artistic effects, at $53 to $150.

Second floor, Broadway.

Another Splendid Offering of Zibelines *At Half Price and Less*

ON Monday we announced a sale of 5,000 yards of Black Zibelines, and two days ended the entire lot. Today we have ready 8,000 yards of Black and Navy Blue Zibelines from an American manufacturer; which, in point of value, are as good, if not better, than Monday's offering. A lower-priced group is added. There are navy blues as well as blacks in the collection.

These Zibelines will make up into most handsome tailored gowns, and are as smart and stylish as they are serviceable. The values are not likely to be matched again this season:

$1 and $1.25 Zibelines, 44 and 46 inches wide, in black and navy blue, **at 50c a yard.**

$1.50 Zibelines, 48 inches wide, in black only, **at 65c a yard.**

$1.50 and $1.75 Zibelines, 50 inches wide, in black only, **at 75c a yard.**

$2 Zibelines, 45 and 50 inches wide, in black and navy blue, **at 85c a yard.**

$2.50 Zibelines, 46 and 50 inches wide, in black and navy blue, **at $1 a yard.**

Rotunda.

Some Very Exceptional Offerings In Women's Winter Underwear

WE were fortunate enough to secure these stirring groups of Women's Ribbed Merino Uunderwear right at the beginning of the Winter season, when it presents an economy that has never been equaled except during our famous January cleaning-up sales, which, of course, come after Winter supplies are largely purchased.

They were the stock of a manufacturer retiring from the business; and we had to take all of the various lots which included a small percentage of pieces that would have been counted "seconds" at regular prices. But there are not many of these.

The following three splendid groups are ready as you read, and likely to be bought in a jiffy, although quantities should be ample for an entire day's selling:

$1 Vests and Drawers at 55c a Garment

In natural colored or lavender-tinted ribbed merinos; silk trimmed and finished. Vests are high-neck with long sleeves. Drawers, to match, are in ankle length.

$1.50 and $1.75 Vests and Drawers at 75c a Garment

Of extra fine ribbed merino, in white, light blue, lavender-tinted, and natural color. They are finely trimmed and finished. Vests are high-neck with long sleeves; and Drawers, to match, are in ankle length.

$3 Union Suits at $1.25 Each

This is a splendid lot of perfect-fitting Union Suits of ribbed merino in white and natural color; with high neck, long sleeves and in ankle length. They are in a popular weight for Winter wear.

Broadway.

Smart Coats for Women *At $18*

THOUGH this model follows a fine procession of splendid values, it is decidedly the best offering we have made this Fall. These coats are spic-span-new; specially made up for us over a model of our own selection; made of fine black kersey; 44 inches long with fly front, semi-fitting back, seams finished with wide strapping, hip pockets, velvet collar, wide full sleeves with stitched cuff effect; lined with best black satin; high-class tailoring and workmanship throughout.

A wonderfully stylish and exceptionally serviceable coat at $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Clothing at $5

FIVE DOLLARS is a popular price for boys' garments. And it is five dollars saved or five dollars lost, according to the purchase.

We keep saying over and over—but you cannot know it too well—that the Suits and Overcoats we sell at $5, represent sound materials, and as good workmanship inside and out as is possible at any price. Stylish, too. And the wear well proves the merit:

Suits of blue cheviot, with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers: sizes for 8 to 16 years, $5.

Suits of mixed cheviot, with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; sizes for 8 to 16 years, $5.

Suits of blue cheviot, with Norfolk jacket and knee trousers; sizes for 10 to 17 years, $5.

Overcoats of Oxford frieze, extra quality, all-wool; sizes for 6 to 17 years, $5.

Extra Knee Trousers of all-wool blue and mixed cheviot: sizes for 6 to 16 years; worth $1, at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Suit Cases *And Traveling Bags*

EVERY good shape, size and style. All made as well as they can be made. Good comrades for a journey, long or short. Moderate in price:

Light and medium-weight Suit-Cases, of cowhide, pigskin, walrus and alligator; sizes 22 to 26 inches, at $5 to $27.

Fitted Suit-Cases, of brown and russet cowhide, ebony fittings, leather-lined, with removable tablets, at $19 to $40.

Fitted Bags, of alligator, cowhide or walrus, with ebony fittings; sizes 14 to 18 inches, at $12 to $35.

Black saddle calf Bags, for men and women; full leather-lined, two pockets, ring handles; imported steel frames, gilt trimmings; sizes 12 to 20 inches, at $7 to $15.50. Fifth floor.

Black Lynx Furs *At Small Prices*

THE lustrous Lynx is in high favor this season. And few furs are as graceful, and becoming and rich. Besides, lynx is *always* liked—no fear of its "going out" in a year or two.

These pieces are all of excellent fur, excellently made. And the prices, on such qualities, have never been as low as these:

Black Lynx Straight Scarfs, at $14.
Black Lynx Long Double Scarfs, at $18.50.
Black Lynx Pelerines, with deep wide tabs, at $28.50.
Black Lynx Pelerines, very long stole ends, $34.
Black Lynx Large Flat Muffs, at $19.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Much-Admired Waists

LACE Waists, from the most charming models, have been specially prepared to make tempting gifts. They are trimmed with contrasting laces, in insertions, medallions, and edgings, with silk and with silk cord. All in novel and very beautiful styles, and all silk-lined. Each in a box, if you desire.

Oriental Lace Waists, $5, $10, $12
Venise Lace Waists, $7.50
Cluny Lace Waists, $15

Second floor, Tenth street.

And in the Little French Store, are these new, dainty, bewitching evening and lingerie waists from Paris:

BLOUSES for Evening Wear, of Messaline, chiffon taffeta, crepe de Chine, or chiffon; some entirely hand-made; trimmed with lace and hand-embroidery. Exclusive models and only one of a kind. $35 to $75.

LINGERIE BLOUSES, of handkerchief linen or imported nainsook, hand-embroidered, in many different styles. $6.75 to $30.

Little French Store, Second floor, Tenth street.

Sterling Silver Bags and Purses

HERE is a fine offering in these beautiful Sterling Silver Fish-Scale-Mesh Bags, which will make splendid Christmas gifts, and yet they are all most decidedly under-price today. They are handsomely shaped with fancy tops, and are solid sterling silver throughout.

$10 and $12 Bags at $8
$8.50 Bags at $5
$6.50 Bags at $4
$5 Purses at $3.50

Jewelry Store Tenth street and Broadway.

The Best Watches *Made In Europe and America*

THE WANAMAKER Jewelry Store presents a collection of high-grade time-pieces most comprehensive and excellent.

Jules Monard's Watches of Precision—awarded first prize at the Paris Exposition—are among the most famous that Switzerland produces.

This year we have introduced two new Monards—one at $75 and an extra flat model at $140.

The extra-thin Monard, while extremely flat, maintains the high Monard standard—for he will sacrifice that for no man or style.

Other Monard Watches for men, at $75, $100 and $125; and for women, at $70, $100, $120 and $140.

The Wanamaker-Geneva Watch for men is the best $50 Swiss watch on the market. Ten years ago, when introduced, it set a new standard for men's $50 watches, which it still maintains today.

In American Watches, while offering a complete variety of Elgin and Waltham movements, in solid gold and gold-filled cases, we have a special *Wanamaker-Elgin Watch for men, at $50*, which is the leader of its class.

Men's solid gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham movements, at $24, $25, $31, $35, $38, $41, $45, $50, $115.

Men's gold-filled Watches, Elgin or Waltham movements, at $11, $12, $17, $18, $19, $21, $35

Women's gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham movements, at $20, $21, $25, $29, $32, $45, $54

Women's gun metal Watches, at $5 to $12.

Enamel Chatelaine Watches, at $6.50 to $152.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Girls' Mackintoshes

THESE rainy-day garments are wanted by every girl that has to be outdoors; and they make very handsome Christmas presents, for which purpose we sell a great many. There is quite a large assortment to choose from in lengths from 34 to 52 inches.

Here are descriptions of three popular styles:

At $2.75—Raglan, of double-faced cloth, in stylish gray and tan mixtures; double cape; velvet collar; belt all around.

At $3.25—Coat of double-faced serge; blue face with plaid back; double detachable cape; velvet collar.

At $4—Raglan of double-faced serge; blue face with plaid back; double cape, velvet collar; belt all around.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some New Silks —AND— *Some Special Offerings*

TODAY we present the Crepe Mandarin, an entirely new weave in silk fabrics, heavier than crepe de Chine, but soft and clinging in its effect. It has a rough, shaggy surface, yet it is so closely woven that it will not wear rough. It is adaptable for all sorts of waists and dresses.

Shown in white, ivory, cream, ciel, Nile green, turquoise, champagne, pink, golden brown, onion brown, dark brown, copper, mandarin, onion-skin, heliotrope, reseda, serpent, old rose, cardinal, beige, navy, national and cadet blue, silver, dark gray, and black.

24 inches wide, at $1.25 a yard.

Another novelty is the Heather Silk, a heavy, coarse weave, and yet closely woven for warmth; a superb fabric for street suits and coats. It is shown in dark and medium shades, $1.50 a yard.

The Burmah Silks are also handsome for suitings and entirely new. The plain grounds are embroidered with large coin-spots in self and contrasting colors in white, cardinal, reseda, three shades of brown, and five shades of navy blue, as well as black. $1.25 a yard.

We have now ready the new 1905 designs in double-width, 40-inch Twilled Liberty Foulards. Many women will be glad to know that these popular and serviceable silks are now made in extra widths, which require but seven and eight yards for a dress, thus eliminating half of the seams, and saving the waste of matching which is necessary in the narrow fabrics. Shown in a nice variety of dark colorings. $1.25 a yard.

We have still a handsome collection of the Printed Foulards under-price:

Beautiful Printed Foulards, 23 and 24 inches wide, in the handsome satin Messaline and twilled weaves, perfectly printed in a wide variety of large and small designs. Also Satin Messaline Foulards, in thirty-six different designs in small and medium effects. The colorings include navy and national blue, brown, tan, delft blue, golden brown, medium and dark reseda, gray and combinations of white-and-black, navy blue-and-red, navy blue-and-green. Worth $1; all at 65c a yard.

Then another collection of 75c All-silk Twilled Foulards, 23 inches wide, in many designs and colorings, including ecru, brown, champagne, gray, reseda, national and navy blue, violet, red, lilac, delft blue, tan, dark green, prune and combinations of navy blue-and-red, green-and-black and black-and-white. At 55c a yard. Rotunda.

Bicycles *For Boys and Girls*

THIS is exactly the present that many a boy and girl are looking forward to. Wanamaker Juvenile Bicycles are famous for their excellent quality at a fair price. We have quite a wide assortment to choose from:

Continental, Jr., Bicycles, for boys and girls of 5 to 7 years, at $15; for 7 to 10 years, at $16.50 for 10 to 14 years, at $18.

We also have a limited number of 20-inch Bicycles in the drop-frame style, for boys or girls of 5 to 7 years; formerly $15, now at $9 each.

Continental Bicycles for men and women; all sizes, $22.50.

Continent Bicycles for men and women; all sizes, $17.50.

Coaster Brakes attached to any of these bicycles at an extra charge of $5. Basement.

Good FRIENDS *for Every Season*

IF you wish to give a present that grows dearer as time goes by—a third friend to bind two friends closer, here are some tried and true—

Library Editions of Famous Books at Very Low Prices

Handsomely bound, clearly printed on good paper, all cloth covers in new designs. And such standard titles as these:

Edgar Allan Poe's Works, handy volume edition, 10 vols., at $1.65.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 2 vols., $2.50; our price, $1.25.
Alexandre Dumas' Works, 12 vols., $10.80; our price, $4.75.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., at $1.65.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 6 vols., $4.25; our price, $2.
Green's Short History of the English People, 2 vols., $2.80; our price, $1.35.
Guizot's History of France, 4 vols., $5; our price, $2.50.
Hawthorne's Works, 9 vols., $5.50; our price, $2.75.
Victor Hugo's Works, 8 vols., $4.50; our price, $2.25.
Washington Irving's Works, 8 vols., $7.50; our price, $3.60.
Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols., $2.50; our price, $1.35.
Plutarch's Lives, 2 vols., $2.75; our price, $1.35
Rambaud's History of Russia, 2 vols., $2.50; our price, $1.25.
Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $10.80; our price, $4.85.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fine FURNITURE *For Christmas Gifts*

THE Furniture Store has made special preparation for the holiday season, and is showing an exceptionally large and fine assortment of the smaller pieces of furniture, suitable for Christmas giving.

This great furniture store is practically in holiday array at all seasons of the year, and is, of course, complete in all the general lines of bedroom, dining-room, parlor and library furniture. But smaller pieces are more in demand for the gift season; such as luxurious easy chairs, comfortable rockers, convenient desks, and many other fine and handsome pieces of furniture, in moderate to finest qualities. All are priced on a fair basis for each quality.

It is satisfying to know that dependable furniture is to be had without extravagant price. We tell here of the range of prices in some of the leading lines, and you may be sure the assortment is ample.

Morr's Chair Frames, imitation mahogany, at $5.75 to $12.
Morris Chair Frames, golden oak, at $4.50 to $12.
Morris Chair Frames, solid mahogany, at $17 to $43.
Morris Chair Cushions, various fabrics, at $3.25 to $16.50.
Music Cabinets, at $7 to $70.
Women's Fancy Work Tables, at $12 to $70.
Gilt Parlor Chairs, at $3.25 to $56.
Easy Chairs, at $25 to $65.
Fancy Parlor Cabinets, at $22 to $340.
Fancy Tea Tables, at $9 to $110.
Cheval Glasses, at $24 to $100.
Fancy Parlor Chairs in mahogany, at $14 to $80.
Turkish Easy Chairs in Leather, at $48 to $130.
Women's House Desks in oak, at $10 to $45.
Women's House Desks in mahogany, at $20 to $225.
Women's House Desks in maple, at $12 to $33.
Women's House Desks in natural birch, at $12 to $30.
Gilt Parlor Cabinets, at $50 to $300.
Cellarettes, in various finishes, at $12 to $56.
Tall Hall Clocks, chiming movements, at $182 to $360.
Fancy Rockers, wood seats, at $4.50 to $12.50.
Fancy Rockers, upholstered seats, at $11 to $30.
Women's Desk Chairs, various woods and finishes, at $3.75 to $25.

Fourth floor.

The Remarkable Selling Of Fine CUT GLASS

NEW shipments come every day and are needed every day. Enlarged space has been given to the Cut Glass stock and is no more than adequate.

Even for a holiday season, our present selling of fine Cut Glass is astonishing.

But not when you consider.

These reasons: Cut Glassware is always a deservedly favorite gift. WANAMAKER Cut Glass (because we have exclusive command of one large factory and practically control several others) is always a fourth to a third below market prices. The latest shapes and cuttings, and the best, are always here.

Now the logic is as clear as these:

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3 and $5 each, regularly $5 and $7.
Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75 each, regularly $4; 8-inch, at $3 each, regularly $5.
Olive Dishes, at $1 and $1.25 each, regularly $2 and $2.25.
Water Caraffes, at $2 and $4 each, regularly $3 and $6.
Flower Vases, at $1.50, $2.25 and $5 each, regularly $2.50, $3.50 and $7.50.
Flower Centers, at $7, $8 and $12.50 each, regularly $10, $12 and $16.
High Comports, at $5.50 and $8.50 each, regularly $8 and $12.
Water Tumblers, at $3.50 and $6 dozen, regularly $5 and $9.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets, at $3.50, $5 and $6.50 set, regularly $5, $7.50 and $9.
Spoon Holders, at $2.75 and $3.50 each, regularly $4 and $5.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, with sterling silver tops, at 35c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.
Knife Rests, at 25c, 50c and 75c each.
Mustard Jars, at 85c and $1 each.
Syrup Jugs, at 85c, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Oil Bottles, at 50c, 75c, 85c, $1 and $1.25 each.
Individual Salt Cellars, at $1.80 dozen.
Large Table Salt Cellars, at 35c each.

Basement.

Basic Wisdom as to SHOES

A FAIR exterior over imperfections may deceive the judgment, even of the wary. But it cannot deceive the feet.

It does not take the feet long to discover that in no shoes at equal prices do they find the snug comfort, the ease, the fit, the finish *within* that Wanamaker Shoes afford.

The long wear tells the same story.

So you may be sure that the pleasure it gives you to see these shoes will be surpassed by the pleasure of wearing them:

Men's Shoes at $5—

Kidskin with kid lining; Calfskin with drill lining; Enamel Leather, Blucher style, with calf tops. Any of these are right in season, and right in style.

Men's Shoes at $3.90—

Tan and black Oil Grain Blucher Shoes, for rough weather; Calfskin Lace Shoes, with waterproofed soles; Patent Colt Button Shoes, with heavy single soles. These are $5 Shoes by the standard of hundreds of good merchants.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Shoes at $3—

Hard to find a shoe-need not anticipated in the "Wanamaker-Reliable" line at $3 a pair. The leathers and styles and durability are as satisfying as the variety. Some new ones are the Patent Leather Blucher Lace, the low-cut Calf Button and the French-heel Dress Shoes.

Women's Shoes at $1.90—

The best value we have seen. Made in odd lots when regular orders are scarce. More economical than anything sold for less than $3. Kidskin in six sorts. Box calfskin in lace only. All sizes and widths.

The Christmas SLIPPER STORE has shown great vitality this week; and although we count upon giving good service and wide choice right up to Christmas Eve, an early selection may prevent disappointment:

Men's Kid Slippers, high cut or low, $1.50 to $3.50.
Men's Felt Slippers, 50c to $1.60.
Women's Felt Slippers, 35c to $1.50.
Women's Fancy Leather Slippers, for dress or house wear, $1 to $6.
Boys' and Girls' Slippers, in many styles, at 75c to $2.

Fourth avenue.

Wool Blankets *Are Going Up*

A TREMENDOUS rise in the price of wool blankets is the talk of the trade. Some of our mills are asking us 20 per cent. increase on future orders for the same blankets which we are now selling. Fortunately we are well supplied, and there will be no rise at WANAMAKER'S for some time to come.

The most important feature of our stocks is the Miss on Mills product. These superb blankets represent the maximum of elegance as well as good service in blankets; first, in the quality of the wool used, and again in the excellent manner in which these blankets are finished. They are made with blue, pink and yellow borders.

Prices as follows:

$8 a pair, for single bed size, 4½ lbs., 62 x 84 in.
$10 a pair, for three-quarter bed, 5½ lbs., 72 x 84 in.
$12 a pair, for double bed size, 6½ lbs., 78x86 in. Also in extra heavy weights for the cold nights.
$12 a pair—72 x 84 in., 7 lbs.
$14 a pair—78 x 84 in., 8 lbs.
$16 a pair—84 x 90 in., 9 lbs.
$18 a pair—90 x 96 in., 10 lbs.

We are showing some fancy plaid Blankets used for house wrappers and smoking jackets, in small checks, blue-and-white, pink-and-white, red-and-black, tan-and-white; size 72 x 84 in.; at $4.

Third floor.

Some Good Table Linens

HERE are a few suggestions from the Linen Store that present some of our most popular grades, many of which are at special prices today:

TABLE LINEN by the Yard—

Cream-white Scotch Table Linen; sturdy and durable; bleaches quickly; 60 in. wide at 55c. yard.

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, in six choice designs; 67 in. wide; a special value at 60c, today 50c yard.

Bleached Scotch Table Linen; 2 yards wide; specially priced at $1 a yard.

Grass-bleached German Table Linen; full two yards wide, at $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

NAPKINS—

Cream-white German Breakfast Napkins, 16 in. square; hemmed; formerly $1.10, now 80c dozen.

Bleached Scotch Napkins; quality and patterns; matching our special table linen at $1 yard, told of above:

20 inches square, at $2.
22 inches square, at $2.50.
24 inches square, at $3.

Grass-bleached German Napkins; 24 in. square, at $3.25 dozen; finer grade, 26 in. square, at $4.50 dozen.

TOWELS—

Bleached Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends 17 x 34 in.; regularly 15c, at 12½c each.

Bleached Huckaback Towels, of the celebrated "Old Bleach" make, with hemstitched ends; 20 x 39 in., at 25c each.

Third floor.

PLAN TO DIVIDE VOTE IF BLACK ENTERS RACE

Depew's Friends Have Two Other Candidates to Bring Forward.

WOODRUFF IS ONE OF THEM

Friends of Black Urging Him to Demand of Odell a Straight Out Declaration.

If ex-Gov. Frank S. Black announces himself a candidate to succeed Senator Depew there will be two other candidates in the field, according to the declaration yesterday of those close to Mr. Depew. It was said that Timothy L. Woodruff would be one of the candidates and that the other would come from the Western part of the State. The object of Senator Depew's friends in enlarging the field would be to prevent Mr. Black obtaining enough pledges to nominate him even if he had Governor-Chairman Odell's open indorsement. There would then be afforded, it was said, a good opportunity for the making of combinations.

Governor-Chairman Odell will return to the city to-day and will probably have a conference with ex-Gov. Black on the subject of the Senatorship. Mr. Black is still non-committal, but undoubtedly he will be a candidate if the State organization declares a preference for him through its Chairman.

Senator Platt will leave for Washington to-morrow, and if he and Governor-Chairman Odell do not have a conference some time to-day the politicians will consider that the lines between the two leaders are to be drawn on the Senatorship. It was said by several of the Republican district leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the most serious handicap which Senator Depew had to overcome was Senator Platt's "injudicious" talk. It was said that if Senator Platt gave many more such interviews as he has given recently the effect would be to compel the State organization to take a stand against the re-election of Depew.

The district leaders explained the situation, the friends of the Governor-Chairman will not permit the re-election of Senator Depew if it is made to appear that his return would be a victory for Platt and a defeat for Odell.

District leaders who are supporters of the Governor-Chairman say that the claim of Senator Depew that he has seventy-six Republican members of the Legislature pledged to him is erroneous. They say that if there should be a contest with Governor-Chairman Odell arrayed against Mr. Depew, the junior Senator would not be able to muster more than fifty votes.

When Governor-Chairman Odell arrives here to-day he will probably be urged by friends of Mr. Black to declare where he stands on the Senatorship. Some of Mr. Black's friends are inclined to the opinion that if Senator Depew would pledge himself if re-elected, to support whatever the State organization asked regardless of the wishes of Senator Platt, Gov. Odell would prefer him as a less dangerous man from the standpoint of his personal prestige than Mr. Black. Actuated by this belief it is said they have urged ex-Gov. Black to demand of Gov. Odell a declaration as to where he stands. If he fails to get the Governor's indorsement it is said that Mr. Black will announce that he has no intention of becoming a candidate.

McCARREN TO COUNT NOSES.

Rumors That Some of His Leaders May Rebel—Calls Committee Meeting.

Senator McCarren, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, has called another conference of his district leaders for to-night, ostensibly for the purpose of outlining a course to be pursued at the meeting of the new General Committee, on Tuesday next. It is known, however, that the meeting has been called by the Senator for another "show down," similar to the one had last Spring, when it was rumored that several of his leaders would break away from him.

MINERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF.

To Resume Work at Telluride—Demands Reported Granted.

TELLURIDE, Col., Nov. 30.—The District Miners' Association, in session at Ouray, has called off the strike in this district, which began Sept. 1, 1903. President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners has made the following statement concerning the action of the miners' association:

"We have called the strike off because we take the position that the issues involved have been conceded by the mine owners and operators in the Telluride district, in that they recently posted notices to the effect that after Dec. 1 they would grant an eight-hour workday, both for their mills and smelters and a minimum wage scale of $3. These were the demands we made over one year ago.

"I believe that within sixty days every mine and mill at Telluride and Ophir will be running to its full capacity, with the best workmen in the West employed."

VIENNA ROTHSCHILDS HERE.

Barons Alphonse and Louis Are Sons of Baron Albert Rothschild.

THE TIMES was misled into making announcement yesterday of the presence in this city of Baron Alphonse Rothschild of Paris, head of the French branch of that family. The Baron Alphonse Rothschild, who, with his brother, Baron Louis Rothschild, are at the Waldorf-Astoria, are sons of Baron Albert Rothschild of Vienna. Their visit in this country at the present time is not one of business, and has no concern with the Subway, the elevated system, or any other traction interests in this city.

Both visitors are officers of the Sixth Dragoons, a crack Austrian cavalry regiment. Their father and their uncle, Nathaniel, who also reside in Vienna, a few years ago received from Emperor Francis Joseph the title of Privy Councilor. Since then the Emperor has conferred upon them a special patent which gives them even higher standing at court.

MISTAKES OF THE MORGUE.

Relatives Believed to Have Been Buried Surprise Two Homes.

Two persons called at the Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday and informed the keepers that they had made mistakes in identifying and burying supposed relatives. In both occasions the persons thought to be dead returned to their homes.

On Nov. 21 a woman was run over and killed by a car in front of 304 Bowery, and the following day at the Morgue John Gilway, a teamster of 414 East Twenty-third Street, identified the body as that of his sister, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, and had it buried. Yesterday Mrs. McLaughlin walked into the Gilday house.

On May 19, 1902, the body of a man was found in the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and was taken to the Morgue. It was not identified, and after being photographed was finally buried in Potter's Field. About a month later Francis F. Maloney of 1,201 Washington Street, Hoboken, visited the Morgue, and after looking over the pictures identified one as that of his cousin, Charles Kelly. Maloney had the body disinterred and buried in Hoboken. Yesterday Maloney learned that his cousin was alive and living out West.

The Ansonia's Lights Out at Dinner Hour

For the second time within three days

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

Gifts for Holiday Time.
Anticipating our Removal, we offer many Articles at Greatly Reduced Prices - - -

41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

JOSEPH LEITER INDICTED; ARMED GUARDS ON CARS

Accused of Violating Illinois Law in Protecting Imported Men.

NO EFFORT YET TO ARREST

Case Left Over for the New State's Attorney—Shots Exchanged at Zeigler Nightly.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Nov. 30.—It became known here to-day that three weeks ago Joseph Leiter was indicted on three counts on the charge of bringing armed men into the State, contrary to recently passed statutes. Although the indictment was returned Nov. 12, no attempt has been made to serve the caplas or to arrest Leiter, because State's Attorney Scott, who will retire to-morrow, wishes to leave the case over to his successor.

Indictments have also been returned against Attorney Henry R. Platt of the Zeigler Mining Company.

The punishment for the offense named is confinement in the penitentiary for from one to five years, with no fine as an alternative. Union miners and railroad men in charge of the cars on which it is alleged imported miners rode and were guarded by armed men, were the witnesses before the Grand Jury.

Thus far in the Zeigler trouble one man has been killed. That was on Nov. 16, when a carload of miners was being imported and the car was fired on from ambush. One Austrian was fatally shot. A few men have been waylaid and beaten.

Attorney Platt says the attacks on Zeigler had grown so bold and had become so desperate that Sheriff Stein found it necessary to call out the militia. Just what effect the presence of the militiamen will have upon the strike at the Zeigler coal mines remains to be seen.

At Zeigler the stockade is about 800 feet long and 400 feet wide. It is a tight board fence about fifteen feet high. At each end at diagonal corners are blockhouses, in each of which is a machine gun. As soon as the darkness approaches these guns are placed in readiness for an attack. They are used, too, Attorney Platt says, every night. Farmers in that vicinity substantiate his statement.

There is probably no denying the fact that some shots are fired into the stockade from ambush. It only requires one shot for the men behind the machine guns to get into action. They send bullets into the trees 500 yards away like hail. Platt says these shots from the machine guns have been answered promptly. A feature of the stockade is the use of a powerful searchlight placed on top of the water tank, 154 feet above the ground.

The strike has been in progress for nearly five months, having been declared on July 10. Since that time Leiter has borne the expense of Deputy Sheriffs employed by Sheriff Stein, as many as 150. They have been paid, it is said, $3 per day. They have been boarded and fed by the Zeigler Mining Company at $4 per week. When a Federal injunction was recently issued by Judge Humphrey of Springfield, Deputy United States Marshals took charge of the place in part, although many of the Deputy Sheriffs were retained for guard duty.

FALLING IRON KILLS MAN.

John Bateman of Brooklyn Crushed by Heavy Support in Nassau Street.

An angle iron, fifteen feet long and one-half inch thick, became dislodged from its place on the outside wall on the Nassau Street side of the building at 41 Park Row yesterday afternoon, bounced off the scaffolding at the fourteenth floor, after a fall of one flight, was diverted across Nassau Street, striking the seventh floor of the American Tract Society Building, and fell thence to the street, striking and instantly killing one man and knocking down and severely injuring another. After hitting these men the iron plunged half through the deadlight of the building's cellar.

The man who was killed was identified last night by H. M. Bateman of Harway Avenue, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, as that of his father, John Bateman, the retired proprietor of a large metal and sheet iron working establishment on Twenty-sixth Street, this borough. Mr. Bateman was eighty years old on June 29. He came to this country from England sixty-four years ago.

Mr. Bateman was a Methodist Church worker, and also an enthusiastic sportsman. Every Winter recently he had passed in the woods of Illinois. He had been purchasing supplies on Nassau Street for this Winter's sport, and was on his way home to his son's residence, where he lived, when he was killed.

Detective Foster brought about the identification by work based on a clue furnished by a tag on Mr. Bateman's overcoat, which had just been bought.

The injured man was Chauncey Holt, a printing house proprietor at 27 Vandewater Street and member of the Printers' Board of Trade. He received a scalp wound.

Mr. Bateman was struck on the head by the falling section. As he fell he placed his hand on the shoulder of nine-year-old William Schmidtke of 3,252 Third Avenue. This boy and fourteen-year-old William Bain were hit by the broken glass of the deadlight, but were not hurt much.

Henry Miller, foreman of the bricklayers, and Thomas Kelly, foreman of the iron workers, were arrested on a charge of homicide by Detectives Foster, Howe, and McGee. George Baldwin and Isaac Lozier, two carpenters, were arrested to await the Coroner's investigation. The detectives talked with employes, who said that the iron was laid upon two walls, the space between being for a window frame. On the fourteenth floor, one floor below, carpenters were working. It is alleged that the carpenters jarred the steel lintel beam from its place. It was asserted that the beam was laid into the masonry.

While the crowd was gathered around a priest made his appearance. He said he was Father Thomas O'Brien of Whitestone.

"This man may not be a Catholic, but there was nothing else to do," he explained after he had said the last rites for the dying.

McADOO AND LOST TRUNK.

Linked in Mysterious Way by a Close-Mouthed Policeman.

Unusual pains were taken to suppress the name of the owner of a trunk, said to contain personal effects worth $1,000, which was lost in transit from the Hotel Astor to a down-town ferry on Saturday afternoon. The only admission as to it was made by a policeman in the Harlem Court, who said that the woman who owned the trunk was the "wife of a man close to Police Commissioner McAdoo."

He refused to say anything further. Harry Murray, the driver of the wagon, was arrested yesterday and charged with

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THERE'S enough workmanship in a carefully made Frock Coat to make two every-day coats. The precise draping of the skirt and the well-modeled waist and shoulders are only produced by time and pains. This, at least, has been our experience.

Frock Coats and Vests $19 to $48.
Trousers $5 to $11.
Fancy Waistcoats $5 to $9.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

STEEL TRUST ATTACKED BY PRUSSIAN MINISTER

Herr Moeller Says it Resorted to Crazy Overcapitalizatic n.

EUROPE NO LONGER DAZZLED

Thought the Americans Had Discovered the Philosopher's Stone, but Has Now Modified Its Opinion.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—In the Prussian Diet to-day Herr Moeller, Minister of Commerce and Industry, spoke of the trust question as it exists in the United States, and warned Germany against copying the American system.

"For several years," he said, "we in Europe were under the spell of those powerful American organizations. We believed the Americans had discovered the philosopher's stone. After time had elapsed and we observed what had become of those trusts, we were in a position to regard them more calmly.

"We Germans were most dazed by the greatness of the Steel Trust. What shape did matters take with that concern? In order to effect an organization it was compelled to resort to crazy overcapitalization."

Herr Moeller, continuing, said works had been capitalized to double, to threefold, and finally to tenfold their actual value, and that the company was no longer master of the competitive situation in its own country. Its management of prices caused new works to be established, which were better equipped than the older ones, and were producing greater amounts by cheaper methods.

The Steel Trust, he added, controlled at present only 45 per cent. of the country's production, against 70 or 80 per cent. at the start.

"Against such experiments," the Minister exclaimed, "may Germany be preserved."

Herr Moeller's speech was made in the course of an animated debate on the bill appropriating $17,500,000 to take over the shares of the Hibernia Coal Company which the Dresdner Bank bought on behalf of the Prussian Government. The bill passed its first reading and was referred to a committee.

Herr Moeller was sharply attacked by Herr von Eynern, one of the National Liberal leaders, who is a member of the Hibernia Coal Company's Directorate, for the secretive way in which the purchase of the stock was conducted.

Minister Moeller explained that when the movement for the consolidation of the iron companies with the great coal companies of West Germany was begun he pointed out to Baron von Rheinbaben, Minister of Finance, that the State must act immediately if it ever intended to secure a coal property entitling it to a seat in the coal syndicate, where it could watch developments on behalf of the public. The two Ministers decided to give a commission to the Dresdner Bank to buy the Hibernia Company shares.

The Minister deprecated the idea that he was hostile to great consolidations of capital. On the contrary, he said, the changed conditions of the age made great organizations necessary. It was only necessary to find the right form of organization and that men be placed at the head of such organizations who would remember that they must act in the public interest and not in the exclusive interest of capital.

FORD TO ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

After-Dinner Speakers Candidates for Carnegie Hero Fund, He Says.

Scotland and her traditions were glorified at the one hundred and forty-eighth annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society at Delmonico's last night.

The speechmaking was preceded by the diners rising and drinking to the health of President Roosevelt, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." This was followed by a toast to King Edward as the band played "God Save the King."

William M. Sloane, who responded to the toast, "The Land We Live In," referred to the recent National election.

"The sound of the crushing avalanche," he said, "is still in our ears." Recently I was talking with James C. Carter of the late Constitutional Club, and he said: 'Did you know this was coming?' I said: 'Thanks to my friend, Mr. Hepburn, I met at dinner a number of men from various parts of the country not long ago, and I noticed that the Southern men were all going to vote for Parker, but they were all praying for Roosevelt.' He said: 'Mr. Sloane, do you think you could get me a copy of that special form of prayer?'"

Among other things Prof. Sloane said:

"It must not be supposed that because a man is outside the prison walls he is a pleasant citizen or an honorable one. Our dangers lie in over-affluence, in self-indulgence, in easy-going ways."

Simeon Ford was introduced to speak to the toast "The Ins and Outs of It."

"I am tempted to try to take a full out of the Scotch," he said, "realizing that perhaps, like other folks, you have your failing—the flesh being willing and the spirit weak. But, on sober second thought, (with the accent on the sober,) I realize the injudiciousness of monkeying with a buzz-saw, and hence will confine myself to glittering generalities.

"Every Scotchman must be proud to think that he is kin to the greatest philanthropist in the world's history, the man who has put to naught all traditions by proving that a Scotchman can let go."

Mr. Ford said he understood that Mr. Carnegie was having a little trouble with his hero fund, and that the supply of heroes was not equal to the demand. He said he would like to call his attention to that "devoted little band which goes about the city night after night, making night hideous and also after-dinner speeches." He thought there was nothing which demanded a higher order of courage than post-prandial speaking.

Prof. William Pettierson of McGill University and Booth Tarkington were among the other speakers.

Prof. Howison Not Against Co-education

Prof. George H. Howison, head of the Department of Philosophy, University of California, writes to THE TIMES to correct the published statement that he recently declared that "the large number of women

Fur Automobile Coats
For Men and Women.

Since it has been our specialty from the very advent of the motor car, you may depend upon every garment which we fashion to embody those principles and knacks which promise a full measure of convenience and protection. The skirt of a Saks Fur coat is almost a fourth greater in width than the average fur garment. The pockets are placed to be of service whether one assume a standing or a sitting position. The edge of every coat at the flaps has a button or two which prevents a gap when one is seated. Our collection of models and furs is most comprehensive.

Fur Coats for Men, 50 to 54 Inches Long.

Of Raccoon fur, self, Muskrat, Beaver or Otter collar.. $45 to $250
Of Manchuria Dogskin fur, with self collar..... $18 to $35
Of Russian Calf fur with self, Nutria, Opossum or Wombat collar..... $22.50 to $45
Of Wombat fur, self collar..... $35 to $45
Of Hair Seal fur, self or Australian Opossum collar... $75
Of Muskrat fur with self collar..... $75

Fur Coats for Women, Three-quarter Models.

Of Manchuria Dogskin fur with Nutria collar and cuffs $30 to $45
Of Abyssinia Monkey fur, lined with Squirrel fur, self collar. $115
Of Muskrat fur with self collar..... $75 to $125
Of Nutria fur with self collar..... $65
Of Grey Squirrel fur (back skins) with self collar, full length models, $110 to $150

Fur Gloves, Capes and Robes
For Coachmen.

Absolute agony from the intense cold is often the portion of the man on the box—absolute comfort, if the proper furs afford their protection. We maintain a complete stock of such furs, proper in character and design, at very modest prices.

Fur Collars of Persian, Beaver, Bear and Coney . $2.50 to $18.00
Fur Capes of imitation Bear Skin, cloth lined . . $9.00 to $25.00
Caps to match $5.00
Fur Capes of genuine Black Bear, $65.00
Caps to match $15.00
Caps of Sealskin in driver or Gotham models . $4.00 to $25.00
Caps of Persian Lamb . $13.50
Caps of Electric Seal or Muskrat, $3.50 and $4.
Robes of Black Dog Fur, lined with cloth, size 56x72 . $16.50
Size 56x80 . . . . $22.50
Gloves of black Manchuria Dog Fur, wool lined $5.00
Lined with lambskin . . $5.50
Lined with fur $8.00
Gloves of Electric Seal, lined with wool $6.00
Lined with lambskin . . $10.00
Lined with fur $12.50
Gloves of natural Brook Mink Fur, lined with wool or lambskin, $3.75 to $7.50
Gloves of Nutria Fur, lined with, wool or lambskin.....$3.75 to $10.00

Saks & Company
BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

To-night at 8:15
and to-morrow evening at same hour
In the Grand Ballroom of the
Waldorf Astoria
Important Sale of
High Class Paintings
The collection of the late
George R. Blanchard
formerly President of the Erie Ry., for the Estate of his late widow,
Mrs. Delia A. Blanchard
ALSO
The Collection of Mrs. E. Leroy Stewart
with several important additions by the
GREAT MASTERS
The Paintings will be on free view until hour of sale at
The Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366-368 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

BROOKS LEADS POOLROOM RAID

Inspector's Party Smashes Way with Axes to Suspected Place.

Inspector of Police Brooks led a raid yesterday afternoon on an alleged poolroom in Macdougal Street. The raiding force consisted of Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street Station, four patrolmen, and the janitor of the Headquarters building. The latter's field of usefulness was in helping wield the axes and crowbars used in getting up two flights of stairs and through three doors to where the suspected place was situated. Policeman Marx, who got the evidence, pointed out six men alleged to be concerned in the management of the place, and they were arrested.

Say He Confesses Double Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Henry Strause, twenty-two years old, and wanted in Brooklyn for the shooting of his wife's father and mother, was arrested here last night for stealing a ride on a train. The police say that he afterward confessed the double shooting, but pleaded self-defense. He was sent to jail to await requisition papers from New York. According to the police Strause said the shooting of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Armsworth, was the outcome of a quarrel he had with them concerning the wife's conduct.

Suicide in Occidental Hotel.

A pistol shot heard at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a third-floor room in the Occidental Hotel, at Bowery and Broome Street, led to the discovery of the suicide of a man who is believed to have been

JUSTICE BLANCHARD'S CHEEK CUT

Riding in a Madison Avenue Car When Wagon Smashed Windows.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard was seated in the forward part of a Madison Avenue car yesterday morning when it crashed into a moving van at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street. The car windows were smashed and a small piece of glass struck the Justice's cheek, cutting him slightly.

The Justice got off the car, and, going to a corner drug store, had one of the clerks cover the cut with a piece of plaster.

HAD TO HIDE IT

A mother wrote us recently that she had to keep Scott's Emulsion under lock and key—her children used to drink it whenever her back was turned. Strange that children should like something that is so good for them. It's usually the other way. Scott's Emulsion makes children comfortable, makes them fat and rosy-cheeked. Perhaps that's why they like it so much—they know it makes

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES WILL TAKE PLACE, COMMENCING THIS DAY (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 1st, CONSISTING OF

WOMEN'S FINE SUEDE AND GLACÉ KID GLOVES, $1.00 PER PAIR. $11.00 PER DOZEN.
REGULAR PRICE, $1.50 PER PAIR.

CHILDREN'S GLACÉ PIQUÉ GLOVES, REGULAR PRICE, $1.00, AT 75c. PER PAIR.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, this day (Thursday), December 1st.

PLAIN HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, IN BOXES OF HALF DOZEN,
WOMEN'S, . . PER BOX, $1.25 AND 1.75
MEN'S . . . " " 1.50 " 2.25
INITIALED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, IN BOXES OF HALF DOZEN,
WOMEN'S, . . PER BOX, $1.00 AND 1.25
MEN'S, . . " " 1.00 " 1.25
ALSO WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS IN EMBROIDERED EFFECTS, . . 25c. AND 38c. EACH.
(REAR OF ROTUNDA, FIRST FLOOR.)

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER

Blankets.
Cozy comfort in these price-worthy double bed sizes:
Chester, 1.49; Maplewood, 3.98; Alcazar, 2.98; American, 4.98.
Down Quilts, 4.98

Children's Shoes.
Wide Toes, where growing feet avoid crowding.
Goodyear welted—Button.
Sizes 6 to 8, 1.29
8½ to 11, 1.69
11½ to 2, 2.00

The Universal Popularity
of the famous
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
proves conclusively that nothing can compare with it as a table water. Always the same. Pure, sparkling, delicious.

DRY MONOPOLE
Champagne. None Better
MONOPOLE BRUT
GUSTAV DUNTZE & CO., Sole Agents, 34 Beaver St., N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SALE THIS DAY (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 1st, IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

BROCADED SILK PORTIERES AT $25.00
REGULAR PRICE, $50.00 PER PAIR.

LARGE REDUCTIONS

HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF BORDERED TAPESTRY AND SILK FACED NOVELTY PORTIERES; COUCH AND TABLE COVERS OF VARIOUS FABRICS, AND LACE AND NET WINDOW DRAPERIES.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

OPEN SHOP MAINTAINED IN SHIPBUILDING TRADE

Wallace Downey Advocates It in Industrial Convention.

THE ANTI-BOYCOTT FIGHT

Leader of Struggle in Connecticut Tells of Successful Battle with Hatters in the Courts.

Wallace Downey of the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company and President of the New York Metal Trades Association gave the delegates to the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance in the Hotel Astor yesterday some points as to the progress of the open shop idea in this city. He spoke at the last session of the convention.

Mr. Downey said that his association was as much in favor of the open shop as any association of employers could be.

"I observed that one of the speakers said that the open shop idea did not take root as fast in the East as in the West," he continued. "That may be true, but it is growing all the same. We have established the open shop in the New York Metal Trades Association, and, notwithstanding the vicious fights of the unions, there is more harmony in the metal trades now, and the people are working under better conditions than before the open shop became general.

"The closed shop is the result of the negligence of employers. As to a prevailing rate of wages, it was a waste of time to think of it with conditions constantly changing. I am glad, moreover, that the eight-hour law, which was a menace to our prosperity, has been declared unconstitutional."

Mr. Downey talked at some length on a plan of co-operation which he wished to submit to the meeting, and left a copy for the convention. This plan, Mr. Downey said, had the approval of some of the best-known labor leaders.

During the forenoon some commotion was caused by the attempt of an officer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to get into the meeting by presenting a card with the credentials of John M. Epstein of New York, a member of the Citizens' Industrial Association. O. A. Mendell of the New York Manufacturers' Association recognized him as Oscar A. Gage of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

"I know you," he said. "Your name is Gage."

Gage persisted that Mr. Mendell was mistaken, and again sought admittance. Just then John Beattie of the Master Painters' Association took a hand in the dispute.

"This man's name is Gage," he said.

Gage then admitted his name, but said that Mr. Epstein gave him the card. Mr. Epstein did not attend the meeting yesterday. Gage was again refused admission, and, presenting a card with the words "O. A. Gage, pastor Chautauquua Baptist Church, Chautauqua, N. Y., asked if it would be recognized.

"You can't get in at all," said Mr. Mendell. "If you had come first under your own name there would have been no objection."

The labor man then retired in good order.

Mr. Beattie, whose organization is affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association, was given the floor. He made a defense of the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. He said that with a condition where labor was strongly organized in this city the building employers put up as strong and as successful fight against a labor monopoly as any employers in the country.

Daniel Davenport of the American Anti-Boycott Association, who spoke during the forenoon session, gave a vivid picture of the union tyranny his association was fighting. The boycott, an anti-American institution, he said, was the result of the acts of the United Hatters of North America. He quoted at some length from the report of the President of that association at the annual convention in June, 1903.

"It needs nothing more," Mr. Davenport continued, "than this boastful but truthful recital by its President of the purposes, methods, and actions of the United Hatters of North America to demonstrate that it is a combination dangerous to public welfare; that it is the deadly enemy of industrial liberty in this country; that it is an unlawful and criminal combination, by the act of Congress known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and by the law of the State of Connecticut; that it should be condemned by all good citizens, and that, if possible, it should be broken up and destroyed."

Mr. Davenport then said that the laws of the United States made it the sworn duty of the United States District Attorneys to prosecute the members of such combination for their crime. What was true of this labor union, he argued, was true more or less of all other labor unions in the country, especially the aggregation of them all known as the American Federation of Labor.

The speaker gave details of successful suits against 250 members of the United Hatters of North America under the Sherman Anti-Trust act in the Federal Courts in Connecticut. In these suits the property of the individual defendants was attached to an amount aggregating $180,000, and the attachments, Mr. Davenport said, would stand until the end of the suits.

Resolutions were passed reaffirming the objects of the Citizens' Industrial Association and condemning among other things the action of the unions in expelling members who joined the militia as disloyal and dangerous.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, President, re-elected; J. C. Craig, Denver, Col., First Vice President; James T. Holle of Brooklyn, Second Vice President; George A. Davis, Grand Rapids, Mich., Third Vice President; Major A. C. Rosecranz, Evansville, Ind.

A letter was sent to the convention yesterday by Charles Baxter, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association of the Bronx, in which he declared that there were no all-around mechanics now; that the unions were destroying the honesty and stamina of the men, with the result that the country was overrun with labor not fit to employ.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH

Col. Harvey Comments on North's Change of Sentiment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—Responding to a toast at the dinner given here by the St. Andrew's Society this evening, Col. George Harvey of New York commented on the moral or sentimental change which has been wrought in the attitude of the South's neighbors toward it. "Is there not plainly observable," said Col. Harvey, "perhaps even more clearly to the thousands of Southern men who have found their homes in Northern communities, a new and fraternal consideration, a spirit of helpfulness in place of a feeling of vengeful reprisal?

"Nearly two years ago Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, one of the three foremost statesmen of his party and a partisan of partisans, stood up before his fellow-members of the Union League Club in New York, that uncompromising association which was the most conspicuous outgrowth of its kind of that great struggle for supremacy, and solemnly declared that the policy which had been adopted and pursued with vehemence, if not vindictiveness, for so many years, must be abandoned.

"'The country,' he said, 'has to face a failure of the plan which was adopted at the conclusion of the civil war to lift the blacks from the condition in which they were left when they were freed from slavery, by conferring upon them suffrage. Their right to aspire to office under the Federal Government which was formerly unquestioned is now questioned, and it is probably but a matter of time, not so long a time, when the overwhelming sentiment of the white man will succeed in excluding the black from all the offices in the Southern States.'

"When Mr. Root thus spoke of the overwhelming sentiment of the white man he meant, and every one of his hearers knew that he meant, the white man of the North as well as the white man of the South. Let your memories run back a score of years, or even half a score of years, and tell me if such an utterance from such a source would have been conceivable at that time."

FEARS FOR "FOOL KILLER."

Rolling Balloon Not Heard From—Inventor May Be Lost.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Peter Nissen is believed to have been either smothered or frozen to death in his rolling balloon Fool Killer, in which he started for a trip across the lake yesterday.

The opinion that Nissen was lost became general this afternoon when it was found that after twenty-four hours of silence there was still no word from the inventor who some years ago shot the whirlpool rapids of Niagara Falls in a barrel. He has not been sighted by any vessel, and he has not, as far as is reported, drifted ashore at any point.

The Fool Killer is a canvas bag, 30 feet long and 22 feet in diameter, tapering to blunt ends, where there are portholes. Inside the entire length of the bag extends a centreshaft around which at each end revolves a hub, and from each hub radiates a number of cotton cord spokes, which are fixed in the canvas and which serve to hold the bag in shape and carry it around the centreshaft. Between the spokes suspended from the shaft is a basket, or seat, in which the "rolling traveler" sits and steers by sliding the basket from one end of the shaft to the other.

After Nissen had blown up the canvas bag with an airpump he threw in three days' provisions, and, climbing in, closed the porthole after him. He called to his friends to cast off the lines, the canvas bag rolled off on the water, and he went rapidly off toward the east at about the rate of fifteen miles an hour before a forty-mile wind.

Possibility of Nissen's being smothered to death appeared when it was learned that his only supply of air was that pumped into the Fool Killer before the craft was launched. It was said by Nissen's brothers, however, that the navigator had computed his air supply carefully, and figured that it would last him for a great number of hours.

At the Weather Bureau it was said that even if Nissen reached shore he would suffer severely from the cold, as there was a snowstorm near the Michigan shore, and that, as his boat had no means of heating and permitted of no exercise, the navigator might freeze.

DR. WAGNER ADDRESSES JEWS.

Says Emanuel Brotherhood's Work Is Typical of "The Simple Life."

The Rev. Dr. Charles Wagner spoke at the first anniversary celebration of the Emanuel Brotherhood at Temple Emanu-El Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. The brotherhood was organized a year ago to do missionary work on the lower east side.

The temple was crowded with members of the congregation and their friends. On the platform were the officers and Directors of the brotherhood, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, President; Edward Mandel, First Vice President; Mayer L. Halff, Second Vice President; Algernon S. Schafer, Treasurer; Walter Sonneborn, Recording Secretary; George A. Kohut, Corresponding Secretary; Louis K. Anspacher, E. G. Gerstle, D. Hochstader, M. W. Kraus, Dr. I. M. Rottenberg, Dr. J. Sinsheimer, Eugene E. Spiegelberg, M. H. Winkler, W. J. Wollman, the Rev. S. Schleger, and the Rev. G. Lipkind, minister in charge of the brotherhood mission.

Dr. Silverman delivered an address, saying that the first anniversary celebration was significant for two reasons—first, because it was the anniversary of the organization of the brotherhood to carry the teachings of modern Jewish religion into the lower east side, and second because it was an indorsement of the doctrine of the simple life as taught by the Rev. Dr. Wagner. He said that so successful had the result been and so rapidly had the attendance at the weekly services grown that it had been necessary to move four times during the year to secure large enough quarters to accommodate the growth.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Dr. Wagner, who had spoken earlier at the Young Men's Christian Association, arrived and was introduced to the audience. He said that while he did not speak the English language very perfectly, he hoped to make himself understood. He said that when the heart went out to another the hearts understood what was meant, be the language ever so imperfect. He referred to the work of the Brotherhood Emanuel on the lower east side as typical of the doctrine of "The Simple Life."

BERRY FIRM'S DEBTS.

Brokers Owe $741,786—File a Petition—Receiver Appointed.

Jacob Berry & Co., stockbrokers, of 42 Broadway, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by three creditors on Monday, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday afternoon, and Judge Holt of the United States District Court announced the appointment of Edward S. Thomas as receiver of the assets of the firm, on the application of Leo Oppenheimer on the involuntary petition. His bond was fixed at $50,000.

The schedules show that the firm's liabilities are $741,786, of which there are secured $155,000, unsecured $571,283, wages $2,667, and disputed claims $52,866. The nominal assets are $357,877, consisting of office furniture, $12,276; stocks and bonds, $199,499, of which $173,044 are pledged for loans; outstanding accounts, $120,422, and cash, $25,680 in various banks in this and other cities.

Roger Foster, their attorney, said that the assets must be greatly reduced to get the actual value, as upward of $100,000 of the outstanding accounts probably could not be collected.

There are more than 1,000 creditors. Among them are the Consolidated National Bank, $30,000, secured by collateral valued at $115,688, and the Hanover National Bank, $45,000, secured for $57,536.

Jacob Berry has individual debts of $2,145 and assets of $25 cash and a seat on the Consolidated Exchange subject to claims of members.

Harold L. Bennet has individual debts of $242 and nominal assets of $7,042.

COTTON TUMBLES AGAIN.

Active Operations Decline About 20 Points in Million-Bale Market.

Cotton had another bad drop yesterday, all the active options declining about twenty points. The moving cause was the Census Bureau's ginning report, which showed that up to Nov. 14, 9,786,646 square bales of cotton had been ginned. Although the report did not indicate what percentage of the crop this total represented, it was considered as indicating a crop anywhere from 11,500,000 to 12,000,000 bales. Exports of cotton continued heavy, the exports for yesterday being estimated at over 90,000 bales. The total exported this year is 3,127,669 bales, against 2,733,439 bales last year.

The December and January options on the break sold down to below 8.90, and even March at one time was quoted below 9 cents. Everybody was selling, and if there was a single bull left on the Cotton Exchange he did not show his horns. Trading was on the largest scale known to the pit since the days of the Sully failure, over 1,000,000 bales changing hands during the course of the speculation.

Race Horse Tea Tray Dead in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Tea Tray, the stallion given to the Cuban Government by the late William C. Whitney, is dead.

Tea Tray, nineteen years old at the time of his death, was bred by the late Congressman W. L. Scott, at the Algeria Stud Farm in Pennsylvania, was by Rayon d'Or-Ella T., and was a brother to the great gelding Banquet. After Congressman Scott's death Tea Tray passed into the hands of William Lakeland, the famous Brighton Beach horseman and trainer, and raced as Lakeland's property for the remainder of his turf career. As a two-year-old he was a colt of splendid promise and great speed, but after showing fairly well as a three-year-old he developed temper and became a confirmed rogue. He won many races and several important stakes, but his most notable victories were when he beat Firenzi at Monmouth Park and when he won at Brighton Beach after being left at the post and being nearly a sixteenth of a mile out of the race a half mile from the winning post. William C. Whitney bought the horse when he was retired and presented him to the Cuban Government for use as a stallion.

Jockey Beauchamp Reinstated.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Beauchamp, the American jockey, who was deprived of a license in September by the Stewards of the Union Club, has been notified that he will be allowed to ride in 1905.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—ADV.

Registered Trade Mark

Special Sale Flannel Waists

About 750 of these are now offered at

$2.75 formerly $5.00 & $6.00

$3.75 formerly $7.50

Made of imported Flannels, in a wide assortment of attractive designs.

Altogether the best lot we have ever offered at such prices.

James McCutcheon&Co.
14 West 23d Street.

LINDINGER'S LAMENT ON REFORM GOVERNMENT

Low Received Us Like Criminals, He Tells Liquor Men.

BANQUET AT VAN CORTLANDT

Martin J. Kane, Association's President, Says Non-Member Liquor Dealers Are Those Who Break Laws.

Recalling his own misfortune in having come into the leadership of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association simultaneously with a reform administration of the city, Fritz Lindinger, now an ex-President of the organization, said last night that District Attorney Jerome was the only member of that administration who had treated the liquor dealers fairly.

"I had the hard luck to come to the Presidency just when a college President came to the Mayor's chair," said Mr. Lindinger to the company of liquor dealers who were dining in Golf House, Van Cortlandt Park. "He would receive a delegation from our association and treated us as if we were a crowd of criminals. Jerome was the only man in the City Government then that was a friend to us."

This was not all Mr. Lindinger said, but it was what the liquor dealers applauded most. The occasion was a dinner given to himself and Hugh Dolan, both ex-Presidents of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, and Martin J. Kane, now President. Three large diamond studs, conspicuous for both brilliancy and size, were presented to the three guests of honor. The souvenirs were bottles of rarest wines.

President Farley of the Central Board of the association presided over the eighteen-course dinner. James Warden, counsel for the liquor dealers, said he was not in favor of trying by legislation to get licenses reduced.

"We don't mind paying high licenses," he said, "as long as the income derived from them goes to the schooling of children in New York City. But some 60,000 children here are not able to get to school. The money we pay, instead of benefiting the people of the city, goes up State, away from those to whom it belongs, to those who have no right to it."

Martin J. Kane said: "We ought to convince, and we are convincing, the public that the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association of New York is a respectable organization and respects the law. We don't want to break the law or evade it. It is usually the liquor dealers outside of our association who are caught in violations of the statutes. People will learn that we are law-abiding, first-class citizens who believe in bringing up our children in the right way, and living lives as good as those of any other class."

H. H. VREELAND ON TRANSFERS.

Court's Decision Will Not Affect Practice of His Company.

H. H. Vreeland yesterday gave out an interview on the recent decision of the Court of Appeals on the street railway transfer cases, in which he said:

"The decision will not materially affect the practice of the company, although, of course, it may be required to grant transfers at a few points where, in the interest of the effectual handling of its traffic, we would prefer not to grant them. As a matter of fact, it has been the policy of the company to provide a practically universal system of transfers, permitting passengers to ride between any two points on Manhattan Island for a single fare."

NEWS STANDS FOR SUBWAY.

In All Stations from Worth to Twenty-eighth Street.

News stands at which newspapers, periodicals, and books were on sale were opened to the public yesterday at all the northbound Subway stations between Worth and Twenty-eighth Streets, inclusive, except Fourteenth Street, with young women in charge. Similar stalls were opened on the south-bound station platforms at Astor Place, Eighteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Twenty-eighth Street.

To meet the claim that the identification of stations is made difficult by the advertising signs, Ward & Gow yesterday had placed in the Eighteenth Street stations at the bottom of the advertising frames nearest the cars gilt scrollwork, in the centre of which is a blazing circle of red, with the figures 18. Trains were operated more nearly to schedule yesterday than on any day since the opening of the Lenox Avenue branch, though there were still some trifling delays on the down-town expresses at the height of the morning rush hours.

The gift of a book at Christmas is a compliment to the intelligence and taste of the recipient, and reflects no less credit to the taste of the donor.

Why not Books for Christmas?

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN FOX, Jr.
Author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

A FEW COMMENTS ON HIS NEW BOOK

Christmas Eve on Lonesome

"Six of the best short stories ever written by any modern author." —*Newark Advertiser.*

"They play upon the reader's emotions and hold his fascinated attention." —*Boston Herald.*

"It is a great gift to be able to tell stories such as these." —*Salt Lake Tribune.*

"To speak shortly of the six stories, they are Kentucky; they are the mountaineer; they are the country and the people of the Blue Grass. No book could be more welcome as a Christmas gift, possessed as it is with a charm that will outlive the holidays by many years." —*Every Evening, Wilmington.*

Beautifuly Illustrated in Colors, $1.50.

THE UNDERCURRENT By ROBERT GRANT
"The most important American novel of the year."—Holyoke Transcript. Illustrated. $1.50.

THE GOLDEN BOWL By HENRY JAMES
A thoroughly dramatic work, making a distinctly popular appeal. Is sure to attract the wider audience as well as "the elect." Two volumes, $2.50.

DIALSTONE LANE By W. W. JACOBS
"One of those spontaneously funny stories which only a born humorist could write."—New York Tribune. Illustrated by Will Owen. $1.50.

THE LAST HOPE By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN
"Might be called the author's masterpiece."—New York Evening Sun. Illustrated. $1.50.

THE SOLDIER OF THE VALLEY By NELSON LLOYD
"Would be difficult to find anywhere in recent fiction a novel that is so vivid and graphic a picture of life."—Brooklyn Eagle. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. $1.50.

THE FOOD OF THE GODS By H. G. WELLS
"A remarkably diverting fancy, to the spell of which it is as easy as it is pleasant to yield."—New York Tribune.

EMMANUEL BURDEN, MERCHANT By HILAIRE BELLOC
A novel that made a sensation in England. Illustrated by G. K. Chesterton. $1.50.

Charles Scribner's Sons - New York

Hall Caine's

What is this tale with the daring title? In the words of the author himself "the story is an attempt to show that the parable of Christ is a picture of heavenly mercy, not human justice, and that if it were used as an example of conduct among men it would destroy all social conditions and upset the government of the world."

The first editions were **225,000** copies. There were **183,000** printed in English alone.

The Prodigal Son

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

OUT TO-DAY

THE YELLOW FAY

A Strong Novel by

EDGAR SALTUS

From any book or periodical dealer buy it TO-DAY

COL. BRUCE'S LIBRARY SOLD.

Old Print of Hambletonian Brings $60.50 —$30 for Eclipse in Oil.

A number of old paintings and engravings of famous race horses that formerly belonged to the late Col. S. D. Bruce, well known to horse lovers and for many years editor of Turf, Field and Farm, drew a large number of bidders last night to the Anderson auction rooms, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, where the entire library of the late horseman was disposed of. The miscellaneous collection of sporting books brought very fair prices, bidding being spirited on some of the early English publications.

The highest price was received for a magnificent colored engraving of about 1799, representing the start of the great race between Sir Harry Tempest Vane's horse Hambletonian against Mr. Cookson's Diamond at Newmarket for 3,000 guineas. The race was four miles, and Hambletonian won by only half a neck. The engraving was neatly framed, and was two feet long and five inches less in width. H. B. Jones secured the print for $60.50.

The oil paintings of a few famous horses did not bring so high a price as the engraving showing Hambletonian starting in his great race. The best paintings were those of the celebrated American horses, Eclipse and Henry. Both were purchased by a dealer, the former for $30, and the latter for $31. The paintings were done in 1834 by E. Troye.

A painting of the famous French horse Rayon d'Or, printed by Henry Stull in 1882 was bought by a dealer for $15, and the same purchaser also secured an oil painting of the horse Hanover by Zellnasy in 1888. S. D. Kittredge bought two quaint paintings, one a very old one, showing a jockey, clad in green and wearing a feathered cap, ready to race on a brown mare, and the other a painting of James H. Van Matere racing horse Duke of New Jersey. He paid $5 and $8.50, respectively.

What proved to be the joke of the sale was the successful bid of 50 cents for thirty-five volumes of manuscript material, including Mr. Bruce's personal account books, with records of sales of horses, lists of old auction sales, priced; newspaper clippings, and other personal matter. The whole lot was packed in a large wooden box. Nobody seemed to want the material, and 50 cents secured it.

Nineteen parts of The Sporting Magazine, published in this country in 1833 and 1835, sold for $15. A large number of S. D. Bruce's "Horse Breeders' Guide" and "The Thoroughbred Horse" brought fair prices. The first edition of President Roosevelt's "Wilderness Hunter: An Account of the Big Game of the United States," published in 1893, brought only $1.50.

Recollections and Letters of **R. E. LEE**
No recent book has aroused more enthusiasm than this.
7th thousand in press.
Ill., net, $2.50.
Postage 25c.

A FOUR-PLY FAVORITE
Front 2¼ inch — Back 2¼ inch
BROOKLYN
"LION BRAND"
TRADE MARK
AT ALL DEALERS

New Baseball Company in Philadelphia.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 30.—The Philadelphia Baseball Company, (the National League club,) with a capital stock of $50,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are James Potter, former President of the club; William J. Shettsline, D. Le Roy Reeves, and George H. P. Martin. The stockholders will hold a meeting in this city to-morrow, when Mr. Shettsline will be elected President and Mr. Reeves Secretary and Treasurer. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THOROUGHLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Phila. Ledger.*

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's Reminiscences of Peace and War.

"Mrs. PRYOR'S volume is thoroughly interesting . . . picturesque, pathetic, often stirring. . . . She chats about her experiences in a captivating way. Her pictures of people are effective, her anecdotes amusing."—*New York Tribune.*

"Seldom does one find a book so uniformly charming in matter and manner. . . . Everybody who likes to read at all will enjoy this book . . . yet it will be prized by historians no less than by the entertainment seeker. . . . It is simply a brilliant and animated retrospect of the gay life in Washington during the 50's and of the hardships bravely endured by Confederate wives and mothers during the terrible years of the war. . . . It is impossible in a brief review to give an adequate idea of this book's indefinable magnetism. Its matter, style and spirit all reveal a rare and radiant personality."—*Record-Herald, Chicago.*

Cloth, crown 8vo, gilt tops, with six portraits. $2.00 net (Postage, 14c.)

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SEVEN EDITIONS!

Nothing can tell more eloquently the success of

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON'S

latest novel,

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK

It has taken hold of people. All its popularity is deserved. It is a stirring tale, and holds the reader's interest to the end.

IT IS THE BEST SELLING BOOK IN THE UNITED STATES

Dodd, Mead & Company, Publishers, New York.

MYRA KELLY'S

LITTLE CITIZENS

The Humors of School Life

Isadore Diamantstein, aged seven, son of Mr. Lazarus Diamantstein, falls captive to the dark and gentle charms of Eva Gonorowsky and blushingly presents her with a comic valentine. How and under what circumstances his name is eventually changed to Ignatius Aloysius may be learned in the story *When a Man's Widowed.*

"It has remained for Miss Kelly to discover the children of that wild, oft explored but still more or less unknown land, the East Side of New York. . . . There is a humor in her tales of these lowly little ones that brings the tear right along with the smile." *Washington Post.*

"The tales are unusually entertaining, not only for their humor and novelty, but for their excellence as stories, and the volume with its comical pictures to help the fun along, is a joyous occasion." *Toledo Blade.*

Cloth, 12mo. Illustrated. $1.50.

McCLURE, & CO., 44 E. 23D ST. — PHILLIPS NEW YORK

Putnams Publish To-day

Three Dukes

By G. YSTRIDDE, *12mo, net $1.20.* (*By mail $1.35.*)

The story of a pretty English girl who goes as a governess into the family of an eccentric and grim Russian noble. Her pupils are both over twenty, and their mother, an ignorant, hysterical woman, is most anxious to get them married. The "three Dukes who come a-riding," as the old song has it, are three lovers attracted by the beauty of the governess and the imaginary dowries of her pupils.

The Garden of Years and Other Poems

By GUY WETMORE CARRYL, author of "The Transgression of Andrew Vane," "Far From the Maddening Girls," etc. *With an Introduction by Edmund Clarence Stedman and a Frontispiece in color by Maxfield Parrish. 12mo, net $1.50.* (*By mail $1.60.*)

This beautiful book, printed on deckle-edge paper and attractively bound, presents a collection of the young author's serious poems which are remarkable for their beauty, strength, and scholarly finish. They are, moreover, peculiarly interesting as revealing the graver moods of one of the most versatile writers of his day.

Send for Illustrated Holiday Catalogue.

New York-o-o-o- G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS -o-o-o-London

A DRINK FIT FOR THE GODS.
A Cup of my 48 Blend of Coffee for Breakfast. A Cup of it served FREE every day until further notice at my PERMANENT FOOD EXPOSITION, 41 & 43 Vesey St. Call and try it.
L. J. CALLANAN.

JUST CALL US UP III

We will send for your clothes and return them to you promptly, looking almost new.

$16.00 Yearly.

The BROOKLYN VALET, 109 Montague St., B'klyn. FLATBUSH AV. and STERLING PL. B'klyn.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
Valberg's Detective Agency, from 320 to [illegible]

BIG TOTAL REALIZED AT OLD GLORY AUCTION

$447,775 Paid for Trotters and Pacers at the Offering.

ATTENDANCE GOOD TO CLOSE

Sale in Madison Square Garden Finished Last Night with 987 Head Disposed Of.

The annual "Old Glory" auction sale of harness bred horses, held by the Fasig-Tipton Company in Madison Square Garden, came to a close last night, with a total realized by the sales that was second only to one auction held by the company, the aggregate sum of the sales for the nine days reaching $447,775 for 987 head. The only time that these figures have been exceeded was in 1901, when the dispersal of the great breeding establishments of Marcus Daly and the Spiers farm swelled the total for 920 head of famous and high-bred trotters and pacers to $499,355.

For the closing day of the big offering the attendance held up to the high average of the former days, and the hall was fairly well filled throughout the time that the auctioneer was in his stand morning, afternoon, and evening. The horses that passed through the ring for the finish, however, included no really notable animals, the consignments all being from the smaller breeding farms or from racing men who keep modest stables. No high prices were realized, and in many cases the alert dealers secured bargains on which they had opportunity to clear immediate profit, and in numerous instances took the profit without waiting for larger returns.

A number of buyers refused profits that were offered, the most conspicuous cases being those of David G. McDonald, who bought Jack Axworthy for $8,300 and refused to accept $5,000 for him, and Edward Rice, who bought John M. for $4,400 and declined a cash offer of $7,500. The best average of the sale was that for the progeny of the great trotting sire McKinney, recently bought by William Simpson for $50,000, and now at the Empire City Farm, at Cuba, N. Y. Fourteen sons and daughters of McKinney went through the ring and brought a total of $23,010, an average of $1,643.60. The sales yesterday for $300 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF W. T. HODGENS.

Linolo, trotter, br. m., 4, by Antevolo-Raven, by Highland; W. B. Lake, Wilmington, Del. $410

PROPERTY OF J. L. GALLUP.

Kitty R., (2:08¼,) pacer, br. m., 10, by Kermiss-Queen, by Chester; David G. Gardner, East Hampton, L. I. 485

Burnham, (2:14¼,) pacer, b. g., aged, said to be by Carthage; Charles Ruly, Brooklyn 340

PROPERTY OF DR. EDWARD WILDMAR.

Wilkes McGregor, trotter, b. g., 4, by Oro Wilkes-Robertena, by Robert McGregor; W. E. Lake, Wilmington, Del. 390

PROPERTY OF GEORGE Z. DEAN.

Odell, trotter, ch. g., 6, by California-Stephanie, by Meander; A. E. Green, Berlin, N. Y. 310

PROPERTY OF GLENDREW FARM.

Sarah Siddons, trotter, b. m., 6, by Birchwood-Scholar, by Alcantara; B. Reilly, Providence, R. I. 350

PROPERTY OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Nuttingham Gift, trotter, ch. h., 11, by Nuttingham Gift-dam by Oakland County Black Hawk; A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb. 310

Gipsey Twister, pacer, b. m., 6, by Twister-Gipsy Queen, by Junius; John Mitchell, New York City 380

PROPERTY OF JOHN F. GLEASON.

Lady Merritt, trotter, b. m., aged, and pedigree not stated; J. Washburn, Saugerties, N. Y. 370

PROPERTY OF G. A. OHL, JR.

Lida Mac, trotter, b. m., 10, by Alfred G.-Lucy G., by Edmore; W. E. Lake, Washington, Penn. 435

PROPERTY OF J. A. OWENS.

Fannie C., combination harness and saddle, b. m., 6, by The Raven-Susie, by George Allie; J. J. Duffy, New York City 325

PROPERTY OF GRAND VIEW FARM.

Ben Lobin, (2:22¼,) trotter, b. g., 10 years, by Joe Irwin-Pansy, by Frank Wellington; S. V. Martin, Ridgefield, N. J. 385

PROPERTY OF A. H. ALLEN.

Sam Allen, pacer, b. g., 4, by Oleander-untraced mare; Andrew Wolf, Schenectady, N. Y. 310

PROPERTY OF W. HERNANDEZ.

Stranger, trotter, ch. g., 7 years, by Joe Townsend-untraced mare; H. Wilson, New York City 510

Total for day's sale, 99 head for $19,600; average, $197.99.
Total for former sales, 888 head for $428,175; average, $484.99.
Grand total for sale, 987 head for $447,775; average, $453.75.

FORMER OLD GLORY SALES.

1899, 810 head	$315,110
1900, 702 head	352,180
1901, 920 head	499,355
1902, 949 head	372,185
1903, 944 head	333,940
1904, 987 head	447,775

Speedy Soldiers in Relay Race.

At the Seventh Regiment's annual games, which will be held in the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, on Saturday night, champions of National and metropolitan reputation will meet in the invitation one-mile relay race. Although the Seventh's team is not so well known in open competition as some of the other entries its members believe they are fleet enough to cope with the representatives of the Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Regiments. The teams entered for the race follow:

Seventh Regiment—V. Andrews, J. S. Myrick, E. G. Blackledge, F. C. Ferry, George M. Broadhead, and W. M. Horner.

Thirteenth Regiment—G. B. Underwood, F. R. Werner, F. Hollings, E. Finley, Harry L. Hillman, and Lawson Robertson.

Twenty-second Regiment—P. J. Walsh, M. Prinstein, D. Frank, C. F. Luders, G. F. Smith, and Walter Cohn.

Twenty-third Regiment—H. Valentine, Charles Bacon, Charles Barker, Thomas MacMeekin, S. M. Northridge, H. E. Sedley, and W. J. Stanley.

Seventy-first Regiment—Members not yet selected.

Baseball Challenge from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 30.—A letter has been received from Iso Abe, Superintendent of the athletic department of Waseda University, Japan, expressing a desire to arrange an international baseball match between Stanford University and the Japanese University. Waseda University won the intercollegiate championship of Japan and is represented by a strong team. The Japanese prefer to have the game take place in this city. There is a strong probability that the match will be arranged.

AUTOMOBILES

For Hire.—Touring car by the hour, day, or week; storage and repairing. Garage, 3 West 93d St. Telephone 1,758 Riverside.

Automobiles wanted for cash; all makes; write us and we will call. Times Square Automobile Co., 164 West 46th St. Telephone, 3933—38th.

For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE FUR CLOTHING & SUPPLIES. Fur Goods at half prices cannot be secured at such REDUCTIONS during FREEZING weather!

While our stock lasts we are offering $35.00 Fur Coats, $17.50; $50.00 Coats, $25.00; $7.50 Fur Gloves, $3.50; Leather Coats, $6.50, $7.50; Leggings, Caps, etc.; half others ask.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES: EVERY MAKE. 32x2½ Tires, $9.50; other sizes equally cheap. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere on Hartfords, Diamonds, Goodrich, Samson, Continental; Jacks' Coils, Batteries, Pumps, Lamps, Speedometers, etc. Headquarters for "Yale Cycle" Chains and Spare Rim Clips.

"Small Profit, Quick Sale," our motto.

E. J. Willis Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS Before Removal! Before Removal!

Electric Victoria, Columbia, new battery, cost $2,250, sell low figure; Packard Tonneau, nearly new, cost $2,750, $650; Franklin Tonneau, like new, $700; Columbia Touring Car, record breaker, just overhauled, cheap; Panhard, four-cylinder; Krebs carburetor, &c., $1,650; 1904 King Runabout Car, cost $2,650, $850 complete; Rambler Tonneau, double cylinders, sixteen horse, like new, make offer; Steam Toledo, top, cost $1,800, sacrificed for $200; other steamers, $125 upward; Model "B" Cadillac, $500; all improvements and complete; other opportunities. Lamps and Tires, before removal, about cost.

Broadway AUTOMOBILE Exchange

GO BETWEEN'S FAST RACE.

Gelding Is One-to-Two Favorite and Lowers Track Record at Benning.

BENNING, D. C., Nov. 30.—Go Between, the speedy three-year-old gelding who broke the record in capturing the Washington Cup on Thanksgiving Day, to-day as a 1-to-2 favorite won the Fifth Benning Special and lowered the track record of 2:40 for a mile and a half, made by Rochester four years ago, to 2:37 3-5. Go Between took the lead shortly after flag fall and never was headed. Dazzle was an easy winner in the highweight selling race, Poseur, the favorite, taking place honors. Estoon had the second race all his own way. Shaw landed a winner with Wild Irishman in a neck-and-neck finish with Bohemia in the fourth race. The fifth event had a large field of ordinary starters and Tom Lawson won in a drive with St. Roma. Andrew Mack, the favorite, won handily in the last event. The attendance was good and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight selling race, for all ages; six furlongs, Columbia course—Won by Dazzle, 101 pounds, (Romanelli,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5; Poseur, 118, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Foxy Kane, 116, (Murphy,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Out of Reach, Callant, Young Henry, Mary Glenn, Juvenaga, Frank Tyler, Little Woods, Sufferance, and Miss Kari also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, Columbia course—Won by Festoon, 104 pounds, (Murphy,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1; Little Buttercup, 104, (Burns,) 3½ to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Samuel H. Harris, 107, (Hoffler,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Limerick, Barbarossa, Priority, Moonraker, Simalas, Julia G., Black Cat, Chippie Thorpe, Ever Near, Linda Rosa, and Pat Dunphy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Fifth Benning Special, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1903 or 1904; one mile and a half—Won by Go Between, 106 pounds, (Burns,) 1 to 2 and out; Dekaber, 113, (Shaw,) 4½ to 1 and 4 to 5, second; James F., 113, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—2:37 3-5. Persistence II., Moon Daisy, and Brooklynite also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of two races; five furlongs, Columbia course—Won by Wild Irishman, 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2½ to 1; Bohemia, 107, (Hoffler,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Amber-jack, 115, (Odom,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Uncas, Cedarstrome, Belknap, Golden Sunrise, Judge Taragon, and Lizzie Albertine also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course—Won by Tom Lawson, 103 pounds, (Lee,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; St. Roma, 100, (Hueston,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1, second; Nuit Blanche, 108, (Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Nom de Plume, Van Rosen, Guy Park, Silverfoot, Tithonic, Rockland, Bobbie Kean, Bouvier, Requiem, Arietta, King Albert, and Allinda also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward, ridden by apprentices or boys that had never ridden more than three winners; one mile and a furlong, old course—Won by Andrew Mack, 98 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5; Nine Spot, 93, (Wenrick,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; New York, 101, (Gordon,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:56 4-5. Establish, Arrahgowan, Widow's Mite, Ikki, and Queen Belle also ran.

Entries for Benning Races To-day.

BENNING, Nov. 30.—Following are the entries for to-morrow's races on the Benning track:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Van Rosen	115	Shimmer	115
Nom de Plume	115	Sue Mac	115
Midnight Chimes	115	Arsenal	115
Old Glory	115	Cottage Maid	115
Beverly	115	Satirist	115
March Daisy	115	Bouvier	110
Shaw Girl	115	Bob Murphy	110
Blue and Orange	113	Grecian Maid	110
Marion Bedelle	115		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Chimney Sweep	109	*Lord Aintree	92
Critical	109	*Recreo	92
Port Arthur	106	*Miss Modesty	89
Winchester	100	*High Life	89
*Bravery	95	*Calmness	89
*Sweet Pepper	95	*Scarecrow	89
Maid of Timbuctoo	94	*Tarpon	89
*Del Coronado	92	*May Not	89
*Knight of Weston	92		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles through the field.

Imperialist	173	Howard Gratz	140
Woolgatherer	170	Ivan	138
Woden	160	Red Hook	138
Walter Cleary	154	Ohnet	134
Billy Ray	151	Caloarohatchee	130
Gascar	151		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Gold Fleur	107	Moonraker	94
Caper Sauce	106	*Flinders	92
Fondness	105	*Pancreatis	92
Only One	100	*Auto Hood	89
Dazzle	100	*Delphie	88
Recreo	100	*Sweet Pepper	86

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights; one mile.

Ostrich	111	Rector	108
Conkling	111	Solon Shingle	108
War Whoop	111	Hippocrates	108
Alforten	111	Miss Shylock	108
Pat Bulger	111	Thistle Heather	108
Rockland	111	Fallette	108

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Lord Badge	126	Ben Mac Dhui	108
Hippocrates	124	Colonsay	106
Thistle Heather	117	Monte Carlo	98
Minotaur	111	Charter	90

Statistics of School Football Teams.

Arrangements have been completed for the football game which will be played on Saturday at American League Park between De Witt Clinton High School of this city, and the Central High School of Philadelphia. This is the first of a series of intercity matches between the schools of New York and Philadelphia.

Members of the football squads of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Columbia, and New York University will watch the game, with an idea of spotting good football material. Edwards of Princeton will be umpire of the game, and McClave of Princeton referee. Coach Morley of Columbia will be head linesman. The Columbia University Football Association has given a banner, which will go to the winning team. The Philadelphians, who have been coached by Moffatt of Princeton, average 164 pounds, just a pound lighter than the local schoolboys. Behind the line the advantage is with the visitors, who have a fast and heavy back field. The statistics of the teams:

DE WITT CLINTON.

Name and Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
Lynch, left end	18	5.11	150
Jackson, left tackle	17	6.0	187
Aranow, left guard	19	5.10	170
Whittemore, centre	17	5.11	164
Rheinstein, right guard	15	5.7	177
Trask, right tackle	17	6.4	235
Telfer, right end	17	5.10	135
R. Stanton, quarter back	18	5.6	140
Fitzpatrick, left half back	17	5.6	160
Reynolds, right half back	16	5.6	141
Wiley, full back	17	6.0	155
Averages	17		165

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Name and Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
Dougherty, left end	16	5.7	155
Sommer, left tackle	19	5.8	165
Rose, left guard	17	5.10	160
Heisler, centre	18	5.8	175
Trott, right guard	19	5.10	165
Schwarz, right tackle	18	5.8	175
Schnaufer, right end	18	5.9	145
Wickham, quarter back	18	5.6	150
Eberle, left half back	17	5.10	165
Keinath, right half back	19	5.11	162
Weitzel, full back	19	6.0	170
Averages	18 2-11		164

Jockey Hildebrand Has Busy Day.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—Jockey Hildebrand rode in five races to-day and finished first in three. He was second once and third once. His winning mounts were Harber, at 3 to 1; Hans Wagner, at 3 to 1, and Golden Light, at 6 to 5. In the second race Booker rode Philanthropist and finished third, next to Hildebrand.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. P. Davis, Ottawa.

ST. REGIS—Prince Sadanura Fushimi and suite, Japan.

BRESLIN—Col. Charles G. Treat, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—A. Wolfers, Paris.

VICTORIA—Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington.

NETHERLAND—D. R. Quackenbush, Indianapolis; ex-Mayor W. W. Jacobs, Hartford.

CAMBRIDGE—M. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Washington.

WOLCOTT—Capt. J. P. Wade, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman W. F. Whiting, Massachusetts; Secretary L. M. Shaw, Washington; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; R. Spencer Nairn, Kirkcaldy, Scotland.

ALBEMARLE—Commander S. A. Staunton, United States Navy.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Dr. R. B. Teusler, Tokio, Japan.

LONDON BROKERAGE FIRM FAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The London and Paris Exchange, which did a large business in stocks, closed its offices in London to-day. The failure had no effect on the market.

The Exchange dealt largely in the provinces, where small investors utilized its numerous branch offices.

A meeting of the creditors was held this afternoon, after which it was announced that the liabilities were $1,500,000 and the assets $1,000,000.

English

LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. E. Ebsen, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Lord, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Cullen & Newman Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. C. Cullen, white goods and notions; Victoria Hotel.
Colvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; M. L. Colvig, millinery; 709 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Euwer, F. P., Bangor, Me.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; E. I. Bieber, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Albert.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Croker, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; A. K. Watson, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hoffman House.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. J. Mitchell, gloves; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; 377 Broadway.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and dress goods; J. O'Connell, domestics; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 530 Broadway.
Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, white goods, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; 114 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Bolglona, dress goods and woolens; Hotel York.
Gemmill, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; A. Feldman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Holzman, C., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Belvedere House.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. C. Mizer, jewelry and leather goods; 75 Spring Street.
Ives, Uphom & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Uphom, dress goods; 75 Spring Street.
Kahn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; F. Kahn, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Pennypacker, leather goods; Miss E. Pinton, fancy goods; 685 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Long, S., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods; 874 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. Bacon, cloaks, suits, and waists; 630 Broadway.
Lehman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Largent, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss K. Shields, corsets; Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Macauley, O. T., Company, Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, silks, hats, and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Misch, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Astor.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Dunbar, hosiery; J. F. Leary, house furnishing goods; 530 Broadway.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Breslin.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, cloths and clothing; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. E. Mosher, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss, L., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. A. Black, clothing; Hotel Bristol.
Siegel, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Siegel, corsets; Hotel Breslin.
Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; W. D. Labagh, dry goods; M. A. Smith, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Silberberg, Atho & Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Adler, general buyer; 459 Broadway.
Soutter, Buchanon & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanon, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Astor.
Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; J. C. Thomas, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Weill, L., Buffalo, N. Y.; clothing; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel; C. G. Darnell, hosiery and gloves; W. P. Saokitt, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel; A. C. McGowin, shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, domestics; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Miller, underwear; 3 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. N. Stitt, dry goods; H. S. Stitt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

WHEAT MARKET STRONG.

Reports of Wet Weather in Argentina Affect Chicago Pit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Reduction in American primary receipts caused a strong wheat market here to-day. Reports of wet weather in Argentina helped. At the close prices were up 1⅛@1¼. Corn shows a gain of ⅛. Oats are down ⅛. Provisions are unchanged to 12 higher.

Under the influence of perfect weather conditions the corn market was rather weak early in the session, but yesterday's big export business soon caused a change in sentiment, resulting in a firm undertone. Strength of wheat was a late bull factor. Renewed liquidation of December furnished the feature of trading in oats.

Stock Exchange Notices.

The Stock Exchange, through its Committee on Stock List, yesterday unlisted the Denver and Southwestern Railway Company general mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds of 1929. The City of New York $25,000,000 3½ per cent. corporate stock has been admitted to the list, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company certificates of subscription, first installment of 20 per cent. paid, for new stock, have been admitted for quotation in the unlisted department.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Incorporated to-day: The Stadium Company, Manhattan; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—Max Rosen and Myer Nussbaum, New York, and John F. Calder, Albany.

The United Sanitarium and Importing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Leroy F. Griffin, Mount Vernon, and Harry Bernstein and Aaron G. Mintz, New York.

Booth Water Softening Company, Huntington; capital, $50,000. Directors—Egbert V. Nelson, Levis Miller Booth, and Augustus C. Christensen, New York.

Harrods Motor Car Company, Manhattan; capital, $30,000. Directors—Edward J. Steiner and Edward Brand, New York, and Harry Unwin, Detroit.

Buckley Realty Construction Company, Manhattan; capital, $30,000. Directors—Arthur G. Kranich, Victor V. Kranich, and Richard P. Lydon, New York.

Blackwell Hotel Company, Manhattan; capital, $25,000. Directors—William S. Tyler, Plainfield, N. J.; John S. Durand, New York, and John Bowen, Brooklyn.

Goldberg, Kaplan & Co., Manhattan, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Barin, Elias Kaplan, and Jacob Goldberg, New York.

Odessa Realty Company, Manhattan; capital, $11,000. Directors—Moses Silverman, Israel Albert, and Jacob Berg, New York.

Specialists Realty Company, Manhattan; capital, $10,000. Directors—George W. Dease, James Paul Streeter, and Thomas Van Roden, New York.

Long Island Central Telephone and Telegraph Company, Jamaica; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. H. Snedeker, F. N. Greene, and F. D. Andrucles, Jamaica.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Continental Oil and Gas Company, Camden; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Charles Bridge, Henry R. Stockwell, M. M. Willson.

The Englewood Cliffs Sewerage and Drainage Company, Englewood, Cliffs; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William B. Dana, Jacob Seibert, John H. Morrison.

Henshaw Brothers, Incorporated, florists, Springfield; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William Henshaw, Archibald M. Henshaw, Minnie Henshaw.

The Reeves Foundry Company, Trenton; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Clifton Reeves, Charles M. Heath, W. A. Holcomb.

The American Coal Company of Allegheny County; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—W. Benton Crisp, Henry W. Baird, E. G. Woodling.

The Topa-Topa Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John J. Treacy, William D. Kelly, John Milton.

The Bay Parkway Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dalley, B. Stafford Manix, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Northern Counties Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Edward W. Hammer, Edward R. Lamson, Frank Hoyer.

The [illegible] Steamship Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—[illegible]

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The Exact Cigar You Want

THE point that we wish to impress upon you is this: you do not have to fit your taste to our brands of cigars—we fit our cigars to your taste.

It makes no difference whatever what cigar you have learned to like, what character or peculiarity in tobacco happens to suit you, what brand you "have smoked for twenty years." We will give you that exact cigar—we will give that exact peculiarity or characteristic—we will reproduce every quality of that brand—usually for 30 to 50 per cent less than you have been paying for it.

We do not say that we will give you the same *brand;* we do say distinctly that we will give you the *same cigar or better.*

This is because we have command of all the kinds of tobacco and know all the blends of tobacco used in the cigar business. Give us the name of your favorite cigar. The chances are we sell it—if we do not, we can duplicate it. Not *substitute* for it, mind you—*duplicate* it.

And the saving is almost always a third, and often a half, which goes into quality.

Is it worth saving in this way?

Three good examples of our quality-improving methods:

Captain Marryat Superior—5 cents each; $2.50 for a box of 50; $5.00 per 100. A mild domestic cigar with individuality. You can *taste* the fine, rich Havana filler and genuine Sumatra wrapper. It would sell at three-for-a-quarter outside a United Store.

Palma de Cuba, Londres 6 cents each; $1.50 for box of 25; $6.00 per 100. A 10-cent quality clear Havana cigar—tobacco grown and cured on the Island of Cuba. We can't recommend anything better at anywhere near the price.

Havana-American Puritanes Finos — 10 cents each; $5.00 for box of 50; $10.00 per 100. Perfecto Royales—2 for 25 cents; $3.00 for box of 25; $12.00 per 100. Two years have been spent in selecting, curing and blending the tobacco which goes in this clear Havana. It's the famous Havana leaf grown in the Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba. This brand is just what a fine Havana ought to be in every vital or subtle quality.

It is easy to reach one of the 300 United Stores in principal cities, or we will deliver these cigars by the hundred, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of price. Remit to Flatiron Bldg., New York.

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NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

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REGINA

Music Boxes

"Queen of Music Makers" $1.00 DOWN

GOLD MEDAL WINNER

At the Recent Buffalo Exposition and again At the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

Cheering as Sunshine, and Always Ready to Play.

What could be more charming when the hours begin to grow leaden, when the long evenings of Winter are here? What can afford quicker, more inspiring musical entertainment?

24 tunes. One follows the other automatically.

Wind the "Regina," then start it. It does the rest.

More than 3,000 tunes to select from, and each a masterpiece of exquisite harmony.

The "Regina" is guaranteed by the makers.

"REGINAS" are made in twenty-seven different styles.

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(Third Floor, East 18th St.)

INTERBOROUGH DIVIDEND.

Rapid Transit Company Declares 3 Per Cent., Making 5 Per Cent for the Year.

The Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the company's stock, payable Jan. 3 next to holders of record on Dec. 10. This is the second dividend declared by the company, and with the first, amounting to 2 per cent., paid in July last, makes a total of 5 per cent. for the present year. At yesterday's meeting of the Directors the decision was reached to make dividends hereafter payable quarterly, on the first days of April, July, October, and January. There is, of course, no suggestion that the 3 per cent. declared yesterday will be made the quarterly dividend. On the contrary, it is definitely stated that no such intention exists. The first regular quarterly dividend will not be paid until April of next year, and the amount of that dividend, presumably, will fix the rate that may be determined upon for the quarterly payments. For the past week the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had been advancing, and yesterday, on the announcement of the 3 per cent. dividend, or rather, in anticipation of the announcement, the stock sold up still further, to 169⅞, which is the record price for the stock. The large earnings of the Manhattan Elevated, all of which in excess of the 7 per cent. guaranteed on that company's stock go to the Interborough Rapid Transit, account for the fact that the Interborough Company was able to pay its first dividend long in advance of the opening of its own line, and to declare a second dividend within a month after the opening of the subway.

Offer for Illinois Tunnel Stock.

The Chicago Subway Company, the $50,000,000 corporation which will take over the present Illinois Tunnel Company and develop it, has offered to buy more stock of the tunnel company, in which it already holds the control. Under the offer the holder of each 100 shares of Illinois Tunnel will receive $1,000 in cash or value for $100 Chicago Subway

$50 Boston and Montana Dividend.

It was announced yesterday that the Directors of the Boston and Montana Mining Company would meet to-morrow to declare a dividend of $50 a share on the stock. The Boston and Montana is controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:04	Sun sets	4:34
		Moon rises	12:36

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	1:55	Gov. Isl'd	3:26
H. Gate	5:19		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	2:17	Gov. Isl'd	3:50
H. Gate	5:43		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Republic, Naples	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Santiago, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Banes, Bolivar	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nile, Cardenas	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT TO SENATOR HALE?

We remarked yesterday morning that the public interest in the issue raised by Senator HALE'S scantily respectful declaration on tariff revision would centre in the attitude of the President. Something like an official response to the semi-challenge of the Maine Senator is contained in the Washington dispatches of The Tribune, sent from that city on the day that Senator HALE issued his manifesto. The Tribune Bureau reports:

> The President believes that some readjustment of the Dingley tariff schedules by the Fifty-ninth Congress would benefit the country. This is his opinion, and he is frank to express it to those who ask him his views on the subject of the tariff.

The dispatches go on to state that the "President had no intention of disrupting his party or of appearing to dictate to Congress." But as Senator HALE intimates that no tariff revision can be undertaken that will not disrupt the party in Congress, and as it is plain that he for one will yield to nothing less imperative than dictation, the qualifications by The Tribune of the meaning of the President do not carry much weight.

There is a hint in The Tribune's dispatches that the question of revision is one as to which the President will be ready to make terms:

> The President, in his discussions of the tariff, emphasizes the fact that it is a purely economic, not a moral question, and readjustment must be decided for or against from economic premises alone.

This has a business air, but we think the stubborn Senators may easily make too much of it. The mere fact that the President, according to the principal organ of the party in this city, means to take up the revision of the tariff immediately after so tremendous a triumph on a platform that distinctly opposed revision and after a campaign in which revision was consistently flouted by all party leaders, and ignored by the President himself, is a striking proof of the very great force of public opinion that is pushing Mr. ROOSEVELT. Some of his intimate advisers tell him that it is revision now or disaster at the next Congressional elections, and there are indications that he believes them.

"SEVEN WRONG DECISIONS."

It was announced the other day that the Government and the importers are in a fair way to procure from the Supreme Court a final decision determining the value of the Indian rupee as used in invoices of dutiable merchandise. Between the importers and the Secretary of the Treasury there has been a long contention over the rupee, and much litigation has resulted. The United States statutes declare that the value of foreign coins as expressed in our money shall be that of the pure metal in them; that the value of the standard coins of the various nations shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and that the valuation so estimated and proclaimed shall be followed in determining the value of imported merchandise of which the invoices are made out in the currency of the respective foreign countries.

The Director of the Mint has for many years estimated the coin value of the rupee at 20 cents, and importers have used that valuation in their invoices. Secretary SHAW, however, has instructed collectors of customs to value the rupee at 32 cents, which is about its exchange value in India. As the Secretary's valuation is about 54 per cent. greater than the legal valuation, importers have been subjected to a heavy increase in the duties assessed upon their incoming merchandise. Their appeals to the General Appraisers have uniformly resulted in their favor and against the Government. Seven times the question has been passed upon by the United States courts, first in the United States Circuit Court at Boston in 1899, and for the seventh time by the Circuit Court at Baltimore on March 4 last. Each one of these decisions has been adverse to Secretary SHAW'S contention, and the Circuit Court of Appeals has twice sustained the decisions of the courts below.

Secretary SHAW has continued and still continues to overrule the courts in the matter of the rupee. Under his instructions duties are still assessed at the 32-cent valuation. Mr. W. J. GIBSON, formerly counsel of the Board of General Appraisers in New York, reviewed this long contest during the recent campaign, and alluded to a report that the attorney of one of the importers interested in the rupee valuation, having protested to Mr. SHAW that, as the case had been decided against the Government seven times, he ought now to refund the money unlawfully collected through the overvaluation. "Yes, seven wrong decisions," was the only comment of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The story is credible, because it is characteristic and consistent. Of course the courts are wrong, in the Secretary's judgment, or he would not have overruled them in each instance. What he will do with the decision of the Supreme Court should it be against him is a question somewhat open to conjecture. With any other Secretary who ever held the office there would have been no question at all. Mr. SHAW has his little peculiarities, and one of them is a rooted belief that any law or official act making it less difficult to bring foreign merchandise into this country is and must be of its own nature sinful and void. He has so set his face against the courts and the statute book in the case of the Indian rupee that he has instructed Collectors of Customs to send the protests of importers to him and not to the Boards of General Appraisers, though the law positively declares that they shall be transmitted to the Appraisers. There is in the Treasury a very considerable sum of money unlawfully taken from importers by the Secretary's orders concerning the value of the Indian rupee.

SENATOR DEPEW.

The claim is made on behalf of Senator DEPEW that he has pledges to vote for his re-election of seventy-six members of the Legislature, or five more than the majority of the caucus which is necessary to secure that re-election.

It is to be hoped that the claim is well founded. His re-election is by far the most respectable and presentable outcome of which there is any prospect of the present dissension in his own party in this State. He can present the claims of New York to his fellow-Senators with much better chance of being attended to than anybody who has been named as a competitor for his place. And, in fact, it is "his" place to the extent that, other things being at all equal, a previous service in the Senate is a distinct and should commonly be a controlling recommendation. The opposition to him comes from that faction of his party through the malefactions of which the candidate for Governor has run 100,000 behind its candidate for President, a difference which in ordinary elections would have sunk it out of sight, and which did not do so in this case because the Rooseveltian tidal wave carried the flotsam of the party along with it. Here we have very good reasons why any New Yorker whose only interest in the Senatorial contest is a desire that New York shall be worthily represented in the Senate should favor the re-election of Mr. DEPEW.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DECISION.

The Court of Appeals has practically wiped out the law forbidding contractors for public work to employ their men for more than eight hours a day. But the decision does not leave it very clear how or why the law is unconstitutional.

Three Justices, one Democrat and two Republicans, hold that the law is unconstitutional because it deprives men of their property without due process of law. Two Justices, a Democrat and a Republican, hold that the law is unconstitutional because it is an unwarranted interference of the Legislature with the rights of municipalities. Thus, as has happened only too frequently in recent cases of great importance, especially those relating to the insular possessions of the United States, we have Justices agreeing as to the action of the court, but not agreeing as to the principle underlying that action. The case is decided; the law, if we may venture the remark, is not decided. That, it must be confessed, is not an altogether happy outcome.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE LAW.

The opinion handed down by the New York Court of Appeals affirming the constitutionality of the tenement house law at present in force should end a futile opposition to its reasonable requirements. The contention that it was in contravention of the constitutional rights of citizens owning tenement houses in that it took away private property without compensation never had a leg to stand upon, and the money spent in the effort to establish this contention was chiefly of advantage to the lawyers. The State, in the exercise of its reasonable police powers, has the right to say that only under certain conditions shall property of a certain class be used for certain purposes. Under these same powers it has the right to say that property not safely habitable shall not be used as habitations. It may vacate buildings unsafe from any cause, and may refuse to permit them to be occupied as multiple apartment dwellings unless they have the conveniences and appointments which experience has shown are essential to health and comfort.

The contention that to deny an owner the right to use as a tenement house a building not suited to that purpose is equivalent to taking away his property without compensation is as absurd as to maintain a like contention if the owner of a building is not permitted to use it as a storehouse for dynamite or other high explosives. The tenement house law is clearly an exercise of the police powers of the State, and a very reasonable use at that. The courts have taken this view of the matter from the first, and the threat of the tenement house owners who do not care to make their buildings safe from the point of view of the public health to take the matter on final appeal up to the Supreme Court of the United States would seem to indicate that they are badly advised. Equally futile is work at Albany. Public opinion would not tolerate any other modification of the tenement house law than one increasing the stringency of its provisions which are really much too liberal in their sanitary requirements; and if such a law as the owners want could be "jammed" through the Legislature, the Governor who failed to veto it promptly and unconditionally would be less wise than any Governor we have had at Albany in many years.

The best and cheapest course open to the tenement house owners is to comply with the law, or, if they will not do this, to use their buildings for other purposes. That they have not seen this without costly litigation attests the wisdom of those who were instrumental in securing the passage of the present law and who are pledged to its defense against all efforts to subvert it or repeal it.

THE BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION.

The announcement that Commissioner GARFIELD of the Bureau of Corporations is about to resume the investigation of the Beef Trust is not likely to send a thrill of apprehension along the nerves of those connected with the packing interest. It is more than doubtful whether any such combination as is forbidden by law exists between the several corporations which control the meat business of this country. The combination which does exist is vastly more dangerous than would be an actual merger of plants and a concentration of control. It represents an agreement to do certain things, arranged between subordinate officers, and consequently not binding upon the parties to such agreements, but so obviously advantageous to all in interest in restricting competition and stifling it where it begins that the chances of a violation of its provisions are as remote as that the heads of the several packing concerns will ever go gunning for one another. Such agreements are almost impossible to establish by legal evidence. Indeed, the proof would be likely to be all on the other side. They do not depend upon written contracts, and it would impose no great strain upon the conscience of the packer to maintain under oath that they are non-existent. By injunctions now in force the several representatives of the slaughtering and packing interests are restrained—in theory at least—from doing what the Sherman law forbids; but it would require more ingenuity than has yet been displayed in the conduct of the Government cases to determine whether the injunction had been respected or disregarded. The most satisfactory answers the Commissioner can expect to the questions he will put to the packers in the grand inquisition he is about to begin will probably shed little light into the dark places of the meat business. Such answers will be of no value unless they show whether such a combination as has been alleged really exists, and if so, whether it operates in restraint of inter-State trade. No one out of the business knows the facts, and no one in it dare tell them.

UNION STRIKES AGAINST NON-UNION WORKMEN.

Mr. D. M. PARRY, Prsident of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, in his speech at the meeting of that body on Monday, made a very clear distinction between a legal right and a moral right in the case of a strike by union workmen against the employment of those not in affiliation with them. The courts have repeatedly affirmed that union workmen have this right, and that if they choose to exercise it no one can prevent them from doing so or hold them accountable for having done so. But there are many rights which it is in the highest degree inexpedient for men to assert, and this is one of them. Mr. PARRY points this out very distinctly and in words which the intelligent workman will have no difficulty in understanding, as follows:

> Where an organization quits work to compel the discharge of men simply on the grounds that these men are not members of the organization, then those composing the organization are guilty of an act of persecution which cannot be justified on moral grounds, no matter how much they may be acting within their legal rights. The men of an organization that commit such an act should fully understand that they are striking a blow at individual freedom, the most precious heritage of the common people, and are thereby inviting their own undoing. I believe that when any organization takes concerted action to quit work merely to prevent men not in their organization from exercising their right to labor, an injury is inflicted upon the men forced out of employment which should entitle them to some redress. Another thing, the more the unions go on strike merely to force the discharge of non-union men, the more the employers must co-operate in the defense of the rights of independent labor and their own right to employ whom they please.

This is sound doctrine, albeit not acceptable to the leaders of the unions. The greatest advantage possible to the unions would result from the recognition of the principle of the open shop in every mechanical trade. It would change the whole character of the labor movement, ennobling its aims, dignifying its purposes, and ridding it of the element which is destructive of its ability to command the active loyalty of the great body of law-abiding and self-respecting wage earners. That organized labor would sacrifice any advantage from the recognition of what is and must always be the existing condition, except in very few trades, is a mistake. Nothing would so quickly end the already formidable movement to break the power of the unions as evidence of a willingness on their part to tolerate independence of thought and action in those who have not seen any advantage in applying for membership.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though himself a versifier, and credited by some with being a poet of a sort, Pension Commissioner WARE has deemed it expedient, now that he is about to exchange the miseries of office for the joys—comparative—of private life, to put himself on record with those who may have reason to consider the wisdom of buying his services. And evidently Mr. WARE shares the curious belief, so widely spread, that people who write verses, while estimable enough in their queer way, are not to be taken quite seriously when they aspire to bear a hand in the real work of the world. For he admits, apparently with regret, the fact that in other days he produced much verse and published not a little of it, he declares, as if it were in some measure exculpatory, that he never, never, never—or almost never—took any money for these productions. We are doubtful of the exact bearing of this upon the question whether Mr. WARE is or is not a poet, and still more doubtful as to its winning for him the pardon of people who incline to hold poets lightly. According to the records, the vast majority of poets, big and little, have been content to sell their poems whenever buyers have appeared and to get all they could for them. To that extent, therefore, Mr. WARE'S revelation sets him apart from the poetic mind, but it hardly disproves that he is a poet, and what it does really prove is that even for a poet he is remarkably unpractical and strangely reluctant to take money for what by common consent is money's worth. And is that going to help him with the man looking for a lawyer? Will it clear his reputation of its poetic stains and inspire confidence in his ability to look after the interests, especially the pecuniary interests, of his clients? We think not. Harper's Weekly, commenting upon another phase of Mr. WARE'S defense, says: "The two great natural divisions into which all poetry falls are marketable verse and unmarketable verse. Most of the good poetry and some of the bad are marketable. Some of the good—especially the more protracted pieces—and most of the bad are unmarketable. Poetry is a manufactured product. There is no way that is at once so simple and (on the whole) so reliable to find out its value as to fetch it to market. If any one will buy it there must be something in it. If no one will buy it there is probably something serious the matter with it." That seems reasonable, though it is not likely that any writer of verses would admit the conclusiveness of the test—if it went against him.

—One of our correspondents complains that he finds newspapers inconveniently large—that he cannot turn the pages in the cars without troubling his neighbors and himself. He therefore suggests that the pages be made smaller and more numerous, with the result that the paper take about the form of our SATURDAY REVIEW. The suggestion is not new, but it has almost always been made by those with no knowledge of the practical difficulties that lie in the way of its adoption. The manufacturers of newspapers know quite as well as the readers thereof that a small page is more easily handled than a large one, and they haven't the slightest objection to the small page, as such. Indeed, when presses of the modern type came into use the size of newspaper pages was reduced all over the country, and now very few of the old "blanket sheets" are to be found, but the reduction cannot yet be carried very far without reaching limits, partly mechanical and partly economic, that are safely to be passed. Pages comparatively large save both time and money in getting out a paper. The size of most weekly and monthly publications shows plainly enough that the money price of increased convenience is paid willingly enough, while the fact that daily newspapers, which must be made in great numbers and with great speed, have for years remained about what they are now is evidence that the consideration of time simply cannot be ignored. Our correspondent and others who may have been inclined to give the same advice that he does may rest assured that their wishes in this matter would be heeded if it were practicable. It is not. A hundred questions, involving at least a dozen trades, must be answered in determining the size of a newspaper. The present answer to them is a compromise as satisfactory as any compromise can be, and it was reached after a lot of study and experiment by men whose strongest desire is to give the public what it wants.

—Perhaps special efforts to prevent shoplifting would not now be necessary if there had not been in the past a marked difference in the treatment of shoplifters, the severity and publicity of punishment depending altogether too much upon the social status of the criminals. The announced purpose now is to send them all to prison on conviction, but the literal carrying out of the announcement is something more than doubtful. Kleptomania is a disease recognized by all the alienists, and when a well-to-do woman steals trifles that she might as well buy, she may or may not be a kleptomaniac, but it is always easy to hold her one, and usually there is some colorable reason for doing so. She will presumably continue to get the benefit of the doubt, and without any resort to experts to determine her condition.

WANTS STEEL DIVIDENDS.

One Critic's Reasons Why Common Stock Should Pay Them Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day is an article on United States Steel earnings which shows an "extremely satisfactory" condition of the business. Yet you quote "a leading official of the Steel Corporation" as saying, "we hear reports that within two years the common stock will be on a stable dividend-paying basis."

I can see no reason why regular dividends on the common stock should not be resumed immediately. The corporation is now in far better condition than it was in 1901, when it began paying dividends. Its statement of Dec. 31, 1903, shows the earned surplus to be $41,006,632, and this, too, after arbitrarily charging off $17,234,128. This year's business will probably increase the surplus by $4,000,000.

The charter of the corporation provided that in January of each year the whole of its earned surplus should be divided among its common stockholders "on demand." The management afterward, in its by-laws, nominally rescinded this provision. A case testing the legality of this action has been instituted in the courts. The management has also cut the common stockholders out of a year's dividends while there was a provision for it. They should not continue such an unjust policy. JUSTICE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1904.

Where Was the Walton House?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have an old print of the Walton House. It represents the building, with two front entrances, the one in the main building and the other in the addition, much less ornate. Is this a correct representation? It looks as though the building occupied not only the site of the building in Franklin Square next to The Police Gazette, but even extended over on that lot. Can any of your readers give me the exact location of the house and tell me where I can find a correct picture of it? T. N. GLOVER.

Rutherford, N. J., Nov. 29, 1904.

A Suggestion.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I'm glad you like your suit," said the tailor. "Yes, it's a fine piece of work," said Slopay, much pleased, "It's certainly a credit to you." "H'm! I—er—hope you won't forget that it's a debit to you."

Professional Error.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Dr. Cutts—I made an awful mistake when I diagnosed that man's case as appendicitis.

[illegible]

AMERICAN LANDSCAPE ART.

A Good Word for Native Artists as Compared with Foreign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has devoted a large part of his life to the study of art, I feel impelled to say that "The Comparative Art Exhibition" now being displayed in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, in Fifty-seventh Street, is the most important and the most interesting art exhibition ever held in the United States.

The best judge of what is likely to be valuable and enduring in modern literature is probably the man who has developed and refined his tastes by the study of the classic literary monuments of the past. So, also, I contend that the critic who is likely to discern the qualities in modern art which will stand the test of time is he who has molded and cultivated his art judgment by the long and conscientious study of the "old masters."

Basing then my right to an expression of opinion by reason of a lifelong study of the great masters of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, I am bold enough to state that in my judgment the American landscape school of art is the greatest pure landscape school that ever existed. Time, I feel sure, will bear me out. Meanwhile I urge every doubter critically to examine the American landscapes of the comparative exhibition. No person who lays the slightest claim to culture and refinement should, unless unavoidably prevented, fail to attend this contrasted and most important presentation of American and foreign art. LOUIS R. EHRICH.

New York City, Nov. 29, 1904.

THE "AMERICAN BAR" ABROAD.

Objections to the Use of the National Flag to Advertise It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been for two years in Europe, and at times moving from place to place, I have been impressed by the stamp of the "American Bar" in the prominent cities. In the most-frequented hotels the first sign which meets the eye reads, "The American Bar." Our flag flies from its entrance, and is emblazoned on the glass of door and windows. In the largest hotel in Munich, in a charming general sitting room where old and young congregate to read, chat, and listen to the orchestra, I saw on many tables a card on which was printed "American Bar."

A boy of thirteen said to me: "Two things one is sure to find in every place, Cook's and the American Bar." I resent this misuse of our beloved country's name and flag. Cannot something be done to remedy it?

A MOTHER.

Dresden, Nov. 20, 1904.

A WOOL MAN'S COMPLAINT.

Thinks American Manufacturers Make Best Goods for Least Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your zeal for tariff reform, why do you publish such rot as the letter in to-day's issue signed "H. G. Seaver"? If he knew anything about the subject, he would know that our manufacturers lead the world in making good goods for the least money, and that nowhere else can as wearable clothing be had for so little money.

He ought to know also that during the free-wool period more shoddy was imported and used in this country than ever before. I am in the wool business and managed to live through the free-wool era; but don't want any more of it.

When you wrote a few days ago about the "languishing" wool industry in this country, your wool editor must have been joking. All he has to do is to look up the market reports for the past few months and see what prices the growers received this year. I doubt if any sheep man will call his business "languishing" just now.

G. C. COTTON.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1904.

The Subway Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Subway advertisement dispute is still to be settled, will you allow me a few words about it?

There is no doubt that the citizens of New York create the publicity value in question, and, to my mind, equally no doubt that it does not go with a charter to build and run a railroad, even though the Rapid Transit Commission granted it by implication. The railroad's lawyers undoubtedly examined the commission's powers, and must have realized that the use of the privilege depended simply upon the public acquiescence, a thing not to be so easily assumed to-day as it was five years ago. The reasoning probably was: "The elevated does as it chooses about this and pays nothing; why shouldn't we?"

The Interborough Company took the chances; it shouldn't complain if it loses. Artistically, of course, the signs are out of place. We don't want the Subway stations plastered like a London omnibus.

QUID PRO QUO.

New York, Nov. 30, 1904.

To Attain the Speed Limit.

From The Chicago News.

"I think I'll try filling the tires of my automobile with illuminating gas," said the amateur chauffeur.

"Good joke," gurgled his fool friend. "Expect to make it light. Ha, ha!"

"Nothing of the kind," replied the amateur chauffeur; "I thought it might increase the speed of the machine. Just think how the stuff makes the wheels of a gas meter spin around."

How the News Spread.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Patience—What do you think?

Patrice—I'm sure I don't know.

"Why, that Huggins girl was married nearly a year ago!"

"I never knew it!"

"No, nor I, either, until to-day."

"How did you find it out?"

"Why, I saw an announcement of her divorce in the papers!"

Still in Service.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Can't yer do a little somethin' fer an old soldier?" whined Tired Tiffins.

"Well, I don't know," replied the portly citizen. "If you can show your discharge papers I may do something for you."

"I hain't been discharged yet, boss," replied the hobo. "It's a soldier of fortune I am."

The Satisfaction of It.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Riches, my friend," said the plutocrat, "do not bring happiness."

"Maybe not," said the proletarian, "but it must be a heap of satisfaction to have a lot of money and be able to talk like that to a chap that hasn't any."

GHOSTS.

Like layers of buried cities
The old loves lie in my heart,
One hidden beneath the other,
Yet each of myself a part.

Above their forgotten ruins
A new love has reared on high
Its temple of wondrous beauty,
With spires that touch the sky.

But oft when I kneel at the altar,
Meseems that a murmur I hear,
As of words through a cavern whispered,
And I listen in wonder and fear:

"Though here we lie buried and hidden,
Thy loves of a time that has fled;
And though [illegible]

[illegible]

AFTER GAS DUCT MONOPOLY.

Elihu Root to Defend Action for Recovery of $5,000,000.

New proceedings will be taken in the next few days by Corporation Counsel Delany against the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company to compel an accounting to the city and the recovery of some $5,000,000 held to be due from the Subway combination. The papers in the action have been prepared and are ready for service on the officials of the Subway company, which is merely a subsidiary corporation of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Litigation of one sort or another has been under way between the city and the Consolidated Subway Company for many months, ever since such action was recommended by Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, acting as a committee of the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment. At that time action for an accounting and recovery was begun by Corporation Counsel Rives, but the Subway counsel filed a demurrer which was sustained in the courts. This required the new action brought by Corporation Counsel Delany, and it was announced yesterday that in this latest action the companies would be represented by Elihu Root, who has been engaged to look after all Consolidated Gas interests.

The contract of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company with the city was secured in 1886. The company was to construct and maintain subways for gas pipes and electric wires. Later the Empire City Subway Company was formed on the same terms. It was owned by the same interests which later brought the two companies together. All of the subway stock is controlled by the Consolidated Gas interests. Under the terms of the contract the subway company was to be permitted by the city to earn 10 per cent. on its investment without assessment, but of all profits over this 10 per cent. the city was to get one-third. The promoters of the company floated bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, and in the new action against the company it is charged that these bonds were sold to insiders at 60 and 90, and that in order to prevent the city from getting its share of the profits the bonds have been held as issued at par, and also that the city has been charged 6 per cent. interest on money raised on the bonds to build the subways. It is alleged that the city never has received anything from the subway company, whereas more than $5,000,000 should have been turned over.

The Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company has outstanding 18,750 shares of stock. According to the last available report, of Sept. 28 last, these are some of the stockholders and their holdings: Theodore P. Anderson, 167 shares; Anthony N. Brady, 120; Charles R. Gilbert, 550; Horace M. Kilbourne, 2,000; Edward Lauterbach, 100; New York Edison Company, 138; State Trust Company, as trustee, 15,160; William Woolverton and C. H. Cutler, as trustees, 261.

Corporation Counsel Delany will move to have the new action tried in court as early as possible in the coming year. It could not be reached before that time.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FUND.

Amount Raised This Year by Churches May Exceed $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The reports received in Washington as to the amount raised by the collection last Sunday for the benefit of the Catholic University in churches throughout the country indicate that the aggregate was much larger than at any time heretofore.

A year ago the amount raised by similar collection was $105,000. The higher prelates of the Church here say that they fully expect the amount now to be three times what it was a year ago. The average increase over last year's contributions in the seventy-five dioceses was from $2,000 to $3,000.

If the expectation as to the amount holds out the institution will be entirely relieved from the embarrassments consequent on the Waggaman failure so far as the present scholastic year is concerned.

COCKRELL SEES ROOSEVELT.

But Defers Decision as to Which Proffered Place He Will Take.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The White House to-day gave signs of the near approach of the reassembling of Congress. The anteroom of the President's office was crowded with Senators and Representatives who called to pay their respects.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri was one of those who conferred for some time with the President. A few days after the election which resulted in defeat for Mr. Cockrell, the President offered the Missouri veteran his choice of place on the Panama Canal Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Senator did not indicate to the President what he will do. He desires to serve out his term in the Senate, thus completing a continuous service of thirty years.

If he should select the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Cockrell would be required to sever his connection with the Senate before the expiration of the Congress, but if he chose the Panama Commission he could continue in the Senate with the President's approval until March 4.

TO REMOVE POSTAL AGENT.

Postmaster General Approves Recommendations in Case of New York Man.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Postmaster General Wynne has approved the recommendation of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow that William C. R. Hazard of New York be dismissed as special agent of the Eastern Division of the rural delivery.

The removal is made on charges of misconduct not related to official business.

MAY GIVE STATUE OF CAESER.

Italy, It Is Rumored, Contemplates Presenting One to War College.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There is a hint from some source that Italy will give the United States a large statue of Caesar, to be placed in the grounds of the War College, where the heroic figure of Frederick the Great was unveiled the other day as the gift of the Emperor of Germany.

The President, in his speech at the unveiling of the Frederick statue, alluded to Caesar as one of the figures which it was desired should stand there, and the matter was at once taken up in diplomatic circles and became the subject of earnest discussion. Among the statues which the President indicated might be placed in the War College grounds were those of Napoleon, Hannibal, and Washington in addition to those of Frederick and Caesar.

SENATOR CRANE OUT OF FIRM.

Transfers Interest in Business with Government Before Taking His Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30.—United States Senator W. Murray Crane of Dalton, who will take his seat in the Senate on Monday next as the successor of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, has disposed of all of his interests in the Government banknote paper mill in this city in order that the business may be continued legally.

Senator Crane has been the head of the paper-making firm of Crane & Co., which since 1878 has held the Government contracts for banknote paper. As no member of [illegible] of Congress can enter into [illegible] Government, Senator [illegible] interests in the [illegible]

GROUT BLOCKS MOVE FOR A PENNSYLVANIA PIER

Central Road's Enabling Plan Laid Over for a Week.

COMMISSION'S WARM SESSION

Controller Charged with Hindering Great Improvement, in Which C. F. Murphy's Brother Is a Contractor.

After more than two hours of heated discussion between Controller Grout and Alderman McCall the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday laid aside for one week the application of the New York Central Railroad to divert its tracks in Twelfth Avenue so that the Pennsylvania Railroad could get possession of the Thirty-second Street pier for the purpose of expediting its tunnel and station work.

This is the application which the Controller has been charged with holding up in order to hamper the operations of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, of which John J. Murphy, brother to the Tammany Hall leader, is the President. The Controller is anxious to compel the railroad company to pay full franchise rates for the purpose of extending its tracks, while Alderman McCall wanted the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to adopt the recommendation of Dock Commissioner Featherson that $500 be accepted as a lump sum from the railroad for this privilege.

The New York Central holds long leases of the Thirty-second and Thirty-sixth Street piers, but the Pennsylvania Railroad wants the first named, and is willing to take it for five years at $27,500 a year, which the Central is now paying to the city. The Central is willing to make the arrangement if it obtains the permission of the city to lay tracks from its switches at Thirty-second Street on the marginal street, and across Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Streets, west of the westerly line of Twelfth Avenue. The road wants the right to be continued for thirty years.

Dock Commissioner Featherson reported that $500 would be fair compensation from the Central, as the city would be vastly benefited by the expediting of the Pennsylvania tunnel and station work, the contractors now lacking adequate facilities for docking scows at Thirty-second Street. Mr. Grout declared at yesterday's hearing that his engineers held that the Central should pay $1.10 per linear foot rental for each year, or $3,949. He upheld that report, but consented to a 40 per cent. reduction, bringing the rental to $2,350. Ira A. Place, general counsel for the New York Central, held the Grout figures to be unreasonable. Mayor McClellan proposed a further reduction which would bring the annual rental to $1,580 for the first five years, increasing by 5 per cent. for each succeeding five years, so that the rental for the last five years of the lease would amount to $2,016. To this price Mr. Place raised objections, declaring that the Central stood ready to pay only $500, and was not ready to give up its pier rights on any other basis.

Alderman McCall then moved that the Sinking Fund Commissioners accept the recommendation of the Dock Commissioner, and he and Mr. Grout had a long wrangle. The Alderman held that it was a bad business for the city to permit the Controller to hold up the great Pennsylvania work. President A. J. Cassatt of the road, accompanied by Vice President Samuel Rea and A. B. Boardman, counsel, was present, and informed the board that as the Pennsylvania Road is to pay the city $100,000 a year when the tunnel is completed, the city would gain by hastening the work.

Finally the Commissioners adopted the Mayor's suggestion to fix the Central rental at $1,580 a year, Alderman McCall voting in opposition, but then, on the objection of some of the members the vote was reconsidered and the entire matter laid over for another week.

AGREE ON LIGHT CONTRACTS.

Oakley Breaks Two Years' Dead-Lock with the Companies.

John T. Oakley, Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has finally broken the dead-lock of two years' standing between the city and the local lighting companies. Contracts with twenty-six companies in all have been signed, but as yet Controller Grout has not certified as to the sureties.

The Controller, who was also seeking to bring about a compromise, admitted last night that Mr. Oakley had obtained better terms than he had expected to get. Gossip at the City Hall had it that Mr. Grout was somewhat chagrined that Mr. Oakley should have stolen a march on him. Owing to the fact that the Controller had refused to certify to the sureties, the matter did not become public until yesterday, although the contracts were signed in each case a month ago. All were dated back to March 16, which was the date the contracts should have been entered into, but at that time the city officials and the lighting companies, controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company, could not agree on a price. In all something like $3,000,000 is involved in the contracts. In explaining the contracts Commissioner Oakley said:

"All of the old open-flame lights will be done away with in Manhattan and the Bronx and Welsbach mantle lamps substituted. We pay the companies $24.75 a year each for these as against $17.50 for the old open-flame lamps. The old contract called for $21 for mantle lamps. That means that the city is getting a sixty-candle power lamp in place of each of the old twelve-candle power open-flame lights. The net result is that the city is paying slightly more for its gas lights and is getting vastly more for the money. There are 22,500 mantle lamps provided for in the new contract.

"We have made a saving, too, on the electric lights. Under the old contracts we paid $146 for each arc light. Under the new contract we pay $130, where it is reached by overhead wires, and $140 where reached by underground wires. Over in Brooklyn we shall pay $17.25 for open-flame lights, as against $17.50 under the old contracts. In every way the contract is a compromise."

It was under the Low administration that the gas war started. Controller Grout advocated the refusal of the city to enter into a new contract, and held up all the lighting bills to compel the companies to sue and prove in court the justness of their prices. It was understood that whenever a contract should be made the lighting companies would be paid under the new rates for the time they supplied light without a contract. There is something like $5,000,000 in the City Chamberlain's office belonging to the gas companies for services already performed.

A PRESBYTERIAN FEDERATION.

Commission Decides on a Plan for Organic Union.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—The commission representing the seven branches of the Presbyterian Church in this country, meeting here, decided to-day on a plan of federation for the various churches, and the most important step yet taken toward organic union was determined upon definitely.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Steel, Secretary of the commission, says the plan provides for the establishment of a council, which will be called the "Federal Council of Reformed Churches in America, Holding the Presbyterian System."

This council, Dr. Steel says, will be practically a board of arbitration. It will be composed of four ministers and four laymen from each of the branches represented, with an additional minister and elder from each church for each 200,000 communicants. According to this agreement, the Northern Presbyterian Church, with about 1,500,000 members, will have sixteen representatives, and the other churches will be represented in proportion. The constant aim of the federation will be to guard against duplication of missionary agencies by division of [illegible]

MME. REJANE SEEN IN "LA PETITE MARQUISE"

Meilhac and Halevy's Original of Sardou's "Divorcons" Theme.

PLAY OF MARITAL TROUBLES

A Capital Performance in the Manner of the Comedie Vaudeville of a Generation Ago.

Max de Boisgommeux.....M. Dumeny
Marquis de Kergazou.....M. F. Kelm
Le Chevalier.....M. Berthier
Mouche.....M. Duc
Joseph.....M. Bosman
Urbain.....M. Thamin
Un Cafetier.....M. Dufroy
Henriette de Kergazou.....Mme. Rejane
Juliette.....Mlle. Suzanne Avril
Martine.....Mlle. A. Bernou
Georgette.....Mlle. Deylia
Une Femme de Chambre.....Mlle. Clery

Last night at the Lyric Mme. Réjane turned her back on the naked modern realism of "Zaza" and "Sapho," taking on the exaggerated manner, and investing herself in the irresponsibly fantastic atmosphere of the farcical comedy of a generation ago. Meilhac and Halévy's "La Petite Marquise," produced in 1874, has still many reminiscences of the comedie vaudeville of Labiche. There is a great to do of rapid and absurd stage business, and a general breadth of convention that made one wonder at times why the well-beloved "coupleta" of yore were forgot.

In point of fact, at the climax of the fun, Réjane and Dumeny in turn stepped out to the footlights, and, waving their arms like windmills, delivered apostrophes to the audience with an effect of nonsensical grotesqueness that was sublime. It was a marvelous transformation in method and effect, and one that moved the large and fashionably intelligent audience to ripples of mirth and outbursts of admiration.

The theme of the play is the all-possessing marital triangle, but in its least objectionable, in fact its most deeply moral and sympathetic, phase—in spite of the frank levity and irresponsibility of the surface manner. A wife is bored by her husband, and throws herself upon her lover. No attempt is made to disguise the sad fact that husbands are bores; but it is brought out with convulsing comic emphasis that lovers of married women have a selfishness and a poverty of spirit, in comparison with which married dullness has charms. In the end the wife sets about the hard task of making herself enamored with conjugal boredom.

It is the theme Sardou treated six years later (1880) in "Divorçons," and with far greater advantages. Both plays are of the Palais Royal order, and both heroines were played by Céline Chaumont; but Meilhac and Halévy were limited by the state of French law to a judicial separation of husband and wife, while Sardou's play appeared on the occasion of the agitation of the law permitting divorce, and was thus able to make the turning of the tables complete, and thereby more obvious morally and more effected theatrically. Sardou's manner of writing, too, was more modern and more skillful.

Aside from this, however, the earlier play shows to an advantage Meilhac, and in particular Halévy, had real philosophy and real insight into human motives and conduct. The present piece is at first sight very far indeed from "L'Abbe Constantin," but the same spirit of sane and wholesome feeling lies always just beneath the surface of the appeal to sophistication and immoral levity. Réjane's little footlight tirade, delivered with comic mugging and gestures gauchely grotesque to "her sisters" in the audience was calculated to convulse the most case-hardened rounder, but it was the expression of real home truth.

As Henriettta, Réjane was at her most charming and most amusing. Pretty as she was, she gave full scope to the large and convulsing awkwardness of her manner in burlesque, striding about the stage, pursued by her lover, like an inji-rubber gamine on a spree, and waving her arms like a windmill. Her voice, so rich and appealing at need, rioted in shrill piping and reckless tooting, in expressive grunts, and absurd catealls.

Dumeny acted with similar precision and abandon and was all but as amusing.

The company as a whole, in fact, appeared at its best. As the deaf Cavalier, Berthier imitated the very hollowness and deadness of voice of those who cannot hear. Kelm lost no accent of the husband's tedious absurdity. And so on, through the list. "Incognito" was repeated as the curtain raiser. To-night the bill is Meilhac's "Ma Cousine."

"LE NOZZE DI FIGARO."

An Opera Performance Lacking Life and Comic Spirit.

La Contessa.....Mme. Emma Eames
Cherubino.....Miss Bella Alten
(Her first appearance here.)
Marcellina.....Miss Bauermeister
Susanna.....Mme. Sembrich
Il Conte.....Mr. Scotti
Figaro.....Mr. Blass
Dottore Bartolo.....Mr. Rossi
Antonio.....Mr. Dufriche
Basilio.....Mr. Reiss
Don Curzio.....Mr. Giordani
Conductor.....Mr. Nahan Franko

Mozart's name appears early in the season on the house bill of the Metropolitan Opera House. His "Nozze di Figaro" was given last evening, but this promptitude unfortunately only served to make clearer the impression of how ill-prepared the Opera House is this season to give Mozart's music with some approach to the letter and the spirit. The ability to sing it as it should be sung is rare enough nowadays, but there have been some seasons in the not too distant past when there was a much more plausible attempt at "Le Nozze di Figaro" than was presented last evening.

The performance was heavy footed and lacked much of the sparkle and effervescence that should bubble through every scene; it lacked, too, much of the purity, flexibility, and transparent beauty of song that alone can represent its music with anything like its proper effect. Few of the participants in it were thoroughly at home in the music. To Mme. Sembrich its style is as her native utterance, and she easily dominated the evening, and gave it much of what distinction it had through her delightful impersonation of Susanna, in which there are archness, inexhaustible vivacity of spirits and a genuine and spontaneous comic power; her singing is a delight. Mme. Eames is also a familiar figure as the Countess, and her return to that part was heartily welcomed. She gives it aristocratic distinction and a gracious beauty such as few possess; and she sings the music with much charm. Her singing of the air "Dove Sono" in the third act was especially admirable.

There was not much in what the rest of the participants did that added to the spirit and brilliancy of the performance. There was a new Figaro in the person of Mr. Blass. It is strange that Mr. Conried has not in his company a singer who could be more appropriately cast for this volatile and ingenious personage than the excellent representative of Gurnemanz. It is essentially a personage that needs the temperament and vocal endowments of an Italian singer to represent, and Mr. Blass, with all the zeal in the world, could not approach within measurable distance of it. He made a handsome Spaniard, but he was plainly laboring with a task that was not only unfamiliar to him, but foreign to all his powers, and the volubility and unctuous humor that ought to have accompanied him were not realized. Nor is Mr. Scotti at home in the part of the Count. Himself, who is by no means so solemn an aristocrat as he makes him, while his dramatic style of singing does not fit with the music.

Miss Bella Alten, a new member of the company, appeared for the first time as Cherubino, and made an agreeable impression, though scarcely a distinguished one. Her voice is not of the highest beauty, but she showed many excellent qualities in her singing, and her acting was graceful and pleasing. She was called upon to repeat the aria, "Voi che Sapete."

There was very little co-operation among these singers to represent the delightful comic situations in which "Le Nozze di Figaro" abounds, and the ensembles were little more than the concerted performance of the music. Mr. Nahan Franko, the excellent concert master of the orchestra, was promoted to the responsible task of conducting the representation. He did it conscientiously, but with a certain anxious repression and lack of flexibility that was undoubtedly one of the factors making for the heaviness that weighed upon the evening. The conducting of "Figarro" is something that needs not only the temperament but the intimate knowledge and skill of a master.

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LAST BISPHAM RECITAL.

Brahms's "Magelone" Cycle and His "Serious Songs" Presented.

Mr. David Bispham completed his undertaking of a "cycle of song cycles" yesterday afternoon with the singing of Brahms's setting of the romances from Tieck's "Magelone," to which he prefixed the "Four Serious Songs." In the "Magelone" series he had the assistance of Miss Marguerite Hall. This is among the most original and beautiful of all Brahms's contributions to song literature; a cycle in a larger sense, in which the composer has not confined himself to a succession of simple song forms, but has made use of longer and more elaborate means of expression. The variety and life of these songs, their picturesqueness, and depth of sentiment, give them an infinite fascination, and their effect, unlike that of some other song cycles, is greatly intensified by their presentation as a whole.

Mr. Bispham had arranged a little connecting story which he read between his singing of the several songs, describing what adventures of Prince Pierre in search of Magelone the several songs from Tieck's romance are connected with; an ingenious and useful device that increased their interest. Mr. Bispham also prefaced his performance with an enthusiastic account of the music, in which he found a great number of curious things in the way of allusions to and quotations from other composers. Whether or not all these statements could be justified Mr. Bispham made it plain that he could justify his study and his performance of the music. He sang it with great fervor and with a full appreciation of all its different moods and its dramatic contrasts. He was in his best voice, and was able to give full expression to his conception.

Mr. Bispham had Miss Hall sing several of the songs that are put into the mouth of the fair Magelone herself (though the composer has given no indications for such a course.) The last of the set they sang together. Miss Hall gave valuable co-operation, and her voice helped to add variety and contrast to the cycle. The "Four Serious Songs" Mr. Bispham was the first to introduce to New York very soon after their publication in 1896, and he sings them with a deep appreciation of their profound but sombre beauty—a beauty which lies beneath the surface and must be sincerely sought. Mr. Harold O. Smith, who played the difficult and complicated accompaniments of all the songs, did it extremely well, and contributed a very important element to the success of the performance.

MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY.

"Leah Kleschna," by C. M. S. McLellan, Opens Dec. 13.

The new play which Mrs. Fiske will produce at the Manhattan Theatre after the close of her engagement in "Hedda Gabler" is called "Leah Kleschna." The author is C. M. S. McLellan, who has written under the pen name of Hugh Morton. "Leah Kleschna" is a drama of modern life; its scenes are laid in France and Austria.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Emily Ashton Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hedmund Hurry, and Louis Smith, will be married to-day in Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. James Tuttle Smith, an uncle of the bridegroom. Miss Charlotte Biddle is to be Miss Hurry's maid of honor, and Charles W. Ogden is to be the best man.

***

The wedding of Miss Janie C. Bayne, a daughter of Mrs. William Henry Bayne of 64 West Seventy-seventh Street, and Henry Lawrence Underhill of Croton-on-Hudson, will take place Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 4 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The bride will be given away by her brother, Ross Campbell Bayne, and Miss Margaret Rust Bayne will be the maid of honor and her sister's only attendant. Mr. Underhill will have his cousin, M. L. Hollingsworth Wood, as best man, and the ushers selected are George Stuart Campbell of Baltimore, George Middleton Bayne, G. Danforth Williamson, Joseph Star String, E. H. Frank, Jr., and Warren F. D. Church. There will be no reception.

***

Mrs. W. Howard Gilder will give a reception on the afternoon of Dec. 15 to introduce her elder daughter, Miss Marion Gilder. Mr. and Mrs. Gilder and their two daughters have spent much time abroad, but were at Lawrence, L. I., this Summer. They have taken the house 705 Park Avenue for the Winter. Mrs. Gilder and her daughter will be assisted in receiving by Miss Helen B. Lane, the Misses Mary and Isabel Frothingham, and Miss Dorothy Arnold.

***

Mrs. Frederick Frothingham has issued cards for a coming-out reception Dec. 17 for her elder daughter, Miss Mary K. Frothingham.

***

The dance Mr. and Mrs. William Congdell Fargo are to give at Delmonico's on Dec. 19 is a coming-out dance for their granddaughter, Miss Helen Fargo, daughter of James C. Fargo.

***

A fair for the benefit of sailors and seamen is to be given to-morrow at 11 West Seventeenth Street, the residence of Mrs. Daniel Stimson. Among the young women interested in the fair are the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Leverich, the Misses Hollins, Miss Stimson, and others.

***

Mrs. Henry Barclay will give a coming-out reception this afternoon for one of her daughters. Miss Mildred Moore Barclay, and this evening Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a dinner.

***

Mrs. J. Nelson Borland will not give a large reception for the coming out of her daughter, Miss Georgette Borland, but will have two "at homes" for her on Fridays, Dec. 9 and 15.

***

Mrs. George C. Kobbé gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise L. Kobbé. Those who assisted Mrs. Kobbé and her daughter in receiving were Miss Grace Ruggles, who made her bow on Saturday last; Miss Mildred Barclay, who is to be introduced today; Miss Nannie Brown, who is to have a reception given for her on Saturday, and the Misses Beatrice Morgan, Mary Emma Wolfe, Louisa Frith, Elsa Burgess, Edith Ellis, Beatrice Morgan, and Margaret Hiss.

***

Mrs. E. C. Hoyt of 12 West Sixty-seventh Street will give a theatre party on Dec. 29 for her daughter, Miss C. Eleanor Hoyt, to be followed by a supper at the Hoyt residence.

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Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who went on to St. Louis with the [illegible] have returned to New [illegible]

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Also cantaloup, celery, entree, oyster and other plates, with exclusive decorations
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ROYAL WELCOME HERE FOR JAPANESE PRINCE

Hearty "Banzais" at Railroad Station for Fushimi.

PARTY AT THE ST. REGIS

Luncheon To-day and Theatre This Evening for Mikado's Envoy—Goes to Boston To-morrow.

Hundreds of Japanese gathered at the Twenty-third Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon to give welcome in a thousand-throated "Banzai!" to Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, the head of one of the four royal families of Japan, and a brother, by adoption, of the present Mikado. Many who were not Japanese were present, and everybody cheered. The Prince received a loud and hearty welcome.

The Prince is a man of medium height. He wore a Prince Albert coat and a tall hat. He arrived in the United States at San Francisco on Nov. 9, and has been seeing a lot of the West, particularly Chicago and St. Louis, where he lost some jewels. He was accompanied by Aimaro Sato, the Grand Master of the Household; N. Watanabe, Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household; Major Mikara, aide-de-camp; Dr. K. Rokkaku, physician to the Prince, and Count Seiichiro Tarashima. The whole party at once drove to the Hotel St. Regis, the Prince's carriage surrounded by a body of mounted police.

At the St. Regis the Prince and his party took possession of the royal suite on the third floor, and at once retired to the apartments, where only a few distinguished Japanese friends were received. Among the first callers was Baron Kentaro Kaneko, late of the Mikado's Cabinet. Morris K. Jesup and Perry Belmont called later.

Prince Fushimi is unable to speak English, and Richard Hamilton Taylor, who is traveling with the Japanese royal party, representing the United States Department of State, was commissioned to talk to the reporters.

"The Prince will not go out to-night," said Mr. Taylor, "but to-morrow he will attend a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce given by Morris K. Jesup. After that the Prince will receive visitors at the St. Regis, and it is his present intention to see Fritzi Scheff at the Broadway Theatre in the evening."

Mr. Taylor also said that Prince Fushimi would go to Boston to-morrow to be at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, and later to dine with Gov. Bates. He will also visit Harvard, and, returning to New York on Dec. 5, he will stop off and visit Yale and also take luncheon with President Roosevelt.

On the evening of Dec. 6 Prince Fushimi will be the guest of the Japanese residents of New York at a dinner to be given by the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Uchida. He will leave New York on Dec. 13 for Chicago, and sail from San Francisco for Japan on Dec. 28.

On Tuesday the royal party dined at Clement A. Griscom's place at Haverford, Penn. Yesterday morning all rode to Bethlehem in Charles M. Schwab's private car. Prince Fushimi thus had an opportunity to see the steel and armor plate works. Among those who entertained the royal party at Bethlehem were Charles M. Schwab and Senator Sproul. The Japanese party left there for New York yesterday afternoon in a special train on the Pennsylvania Road.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The temperatures have fallen decidedly in the Middle Atlantic States, and are 2 to 13 degrees below the seasonal average. They have fallen slightly in New England and the South and are rising rapidly in the West under the influence of the approaching North Pacific storm, which is central to-night over extreme Western British Columbia. The weather will be fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest, except along the windward shore of the great lakes. On the New England Coast, winds will be fresh west becoming variable Friday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh west to northwest, becoming variable Friday. Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds with fair, colder weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New Jersey—Fair, colder to-day; Friday fair; fresh northwest winds becoming variable.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair, colder to-day; Friday fair; fresh west winds becoming variable.

Western New York—Snow flurries to-day, except fair in southeast portion; Friday, fair; fresh southwest winds becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, colder to-day; Friday fair; light to fresh west winds becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	—TIMES.	
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	27	44	48
6 A. M.	26	44	47
9 A. M.	27	44	48
12 M.	32	48	49
3 P. M.	35	50	50
6 P. M.	35	44	44
9 P. M.	35	39	43
12 P. M.	32	37	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....46½
Weather Bureau.....44
Corresponding date 1903.....28
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....33

The thermometer registered 46 degrees at 8 A. M. and 41 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 50 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Gen. Kearny's Daughter Dead.

Mrs. Diana K. Powell, fifty-five years old, of Washington, a daughter of the late Gen. Kearny, died suddenly Tuesday night at Cape May, where she was visiting her mother, Mrs. Diana K. Kearny. Two sons survive Mrs. Powell, one of whom resides in Washington and is a Lieutenant in the army.

Appeal for Craig Colony.

The officials of the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, N. Y., who are anxious to make as many of their patients as possible happy at Christmas time, are sending out an appeal for funds. [illegible] may be sent direct to Dr. [illegible] at the Craig Colony, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Reorganization of the Republican Party

Mr. William Allen White

says the Republican Party must be repaired and refitted.

For thirty years the great issue with Americans, dominating public questions and private plans, has been: How to get rich. Protection was a plan to make us rich. It promised to give the nation a huge balance of trade, and kept its promise. It guaranteed to open the mills, making manufacturers enormously wealthy and giving workingmen employment at better wages than the European scale, and the guarantee was made good.

The American problem is the problem of distribution, and not the production of wealth. We know well enough how to get rich, but we do not know—as a nation or as individuals—how to be fair. The problem of distribution is the problem of fair play. Roosevelt calls it a "square deal."

A particularly strong and perfectly sane article that will appeal to all sensible men of any political party. It's in this week's Christmas number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine, selling 700,000 copies a week. 5 cents a copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"KING LEAR" IN PARIS.

Attempt to Present It in the Same Way as in Shakespeare's Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Shakespeare's "King Lear" is to be produced here at Antoine's Theatre in a word-for-word translation for which Pierre Loti is chiefly responsible.

All the scenes and arrangements of the original play are to be strictly adhered to. An attempt is to be made to imitate the scantiness of the mise en scène of Shakespeare's time, and there will be no music except that indicated in the text.

The first performance was set for to-night, but was postponed until Friday on account of M. Antoine's illness. A public dress rehearsal was given last night, M. Antoine playing Lear. This actor's specialty is middle-class comedy, and the judgment of the audience last night was that he was overweighted by the part.

The audience was only mildly interested in the revival, which, though earnestly archaic, was anything but Shakespearean.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Frances Olney Fry.

Mrs. Frances Olney Fry, widow of Major T. W. Gardiner Fry and mother of Lieutenant Commander A. B. Fry, Chief Engineer of United States Public Buildings, New York, and of George Gardiner Fry, is dead at Mamaroneck, aged eighty-three years. Mrs. Fry was the daughter of the Rev. G. W. Olney of Olneyville, R. I.

James Lindsay Gordon.

James Lindsay Gordon, Assistant Cor[illegible] monia. He had been ill only a few days and was forty-four years old.

Mr. Gordon was born in Virginia and came to this city in 1893. Five years later he was made a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. When Eugene A. Philbin became District Attorney in 1901 he retained Mr. Gordon in office, and when Mayor McClellan was elected Mr. Gordon became an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Frederick Wesson.

Frederick Wesson, lawyer and merchant, was found dead in bed at his home, 85 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn yesterday morning. He had retired apparently in good health. Mr. Wesson was a son of David Wessen, a prominent merchant of this city who died forty years ago. He graduated from Yale and also from Columbia Law School. After practicing a few years he became a member of the mercantile firm of Hoadley & Co., and after leaving them built the railroad which now traverses the island of Jamaica. He married a daughter of the late Bishop Littlejohn, who survives him with one child. He was a member of the University Club and Downtown Association in Manhattan, and of the Hamilton, Barnard, and Dyker Meadow Clubs in Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. ALDINE S. KIEFFER died at his home in Dayton, Va., yesterday. As a poet, composer of music, editor, and publisher, he was known in America and in Europe.

J. A. LATCHA, First President of the Nickel Plate Railway system and a frequent contributor to various magazines, died at his home in Coldwater, Mich., yesterday of apoplexy.

WILLIAM E. FROST, Principal of Westford Academy, Lowell, Mass., fell dead of heart disease yesterday while teaching a class. Mr. Frost was sixty-two years of age. He was a civil war veteran, and had been Principal of Westford Academy since 1872. He was prominent in town affairs.

SWAIN P. CHICK, formerly one of the best-known shoe manufacturers in the East, was found dead in bed at his home [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Magazine for Christmas—a great de luxe volume of 180 pages—is now on the newsstands. It is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of magazine making ever produced.

A Ladder of Swords

This is the first novel Sir Gilbert Parker has written since his great book "The Right of Way." "A sweet and pleasing love story, original in conception, blithe in spirit, with enough smiles and tears to make it welcome wherever it goes."
—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Lady of Loyalty House

In her loyalty to King Charles she took prisoner a young officer in Cromwell's army, and then a romance developed, with all sorts of amusing and exciting episodes. Justin Huntly McCarthy, who wrote "The Proud Prince," has told a captivating story in this new book.

The Georgians

Old "Abner Daniel" is being royally welcomed by the thousands who got acquainted with him in Will N. Harben's former book—"Abner Daniel." He is eccentric, quaint, and real, a character one remembers like an old friend and never grows tired of.

The Flower of Youth

By Roy Rolfe Gilson. "It is a book to read slowly and dream over, to carry to the woods or to the fireside on rare days of untroubled leisure, to be counted ineffably sweet by reason of its power to recall dreams and days long vanished."
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK

DIED.

AMMON.—On Monday, Nov. 28, Col. John H. Ammon, aged 64 years.
Funeral from his late residence 310 West 97th St., Thursday at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

ARTHUR.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, Sadie Kirke, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Arthur, 348 Washington Av.
Funeral private.

ASHTON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Annie Jemima, daughter of the late George and Helen Ashton.
Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DIMMICK.—At Grand Junction, Col., Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904, Mary Plowman, widow of Lawrence Woodward Dimmick.
Interment at Grand Junction. Elmira, Rochester, Philadelphia, and Chicago papers please copy.

FIELD.—At his late residence, 565 Park Av., Nov. 29, Franklin Clinton Field.
Funeral private.

FLEMING.—Peacefully, at 5 A. M. Nov. 30, at San Francisco, after long illness and the shock of her father's recent death, Clara Fowler, wife of Arthur H. Fleming.
Services and present resting place, Pasadena, Cal.

FLEMING.—At Bellows Falls, Vt., on Nov. 27, 1904, Helen Fleming, wife of the late Samuel C. Fleming, in the 77th year of her age.

FRY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1904, Frances Olney Fry, widow of Major T. W. Gardiner Fry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. V.
Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M., and will be met by carriages at Mamaroneck station. Interment private.

GODDARD.—On the night of Nov. 29, after a protracted and painful illness, Lydia Jane Mason Goddard, wife of Frederick B. Goddard and mother of Ralph, Richard, Roy, Stephen, and Henry Goddard, in the 59th year of her age. She was graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary with the class of 1857.
Funeral services Friday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the Episcopal Church of St. Ignatius, (Father Ritchie,) corner of 87th St. and West End Av. Please omit flowers. The remains will be cremated, in accordance with her own request.
Providence and New Haven papers please copy.

GORDON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1904, at his residence, 15 West 17th St., New York City, James Lindsay Gordon, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral services Thursday at Charlottesville, Va.

PELL.—At her residence, 206 Madison Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1904, of pneumonia, Mary Huntington, widow of Alfred Pell and daughter of the late Edward Huntington of Rome, N. Y.
Funeral services will be held in the chantry of Grace Church on Friday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

SCALES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, Elizabeth, infant daughter of William E. and Ella (Griffin) Scales.
Galveston papers please copy.

SERRELL.—Suddenly, at West New Brighton, Marion Roorbach Serrell, wife of Gen. E. W. Serrell and daughter of the late Orville A. Roorbach, Sr.
Funeral on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. H. J. Creighton, Forest Av., West New Brighton, S. I.

SHONGOOD.—Passed away Tuesday, Nov. 29, Joseph, beloved husband of Delia Shongood and father of Charles, Julius, and Lottie Shongood Mrs. Abe Hart, and Mrs. I. H. Rothschild.
Funeral Thursday, Dec. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 5 East 130th St. Relatives and friends are invited.
Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Boston papers please copy.

SILBERSTEIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, Morris Silberstein, (formerly of 239 Hudson St., city,) beloved husband of Rose Silberstein and father of Mrs. Jacob Tropp, Mrs. Louis Katzenberg, Mrs. Isaac Bodenstein, and Mrs. William Noftal.
Relatives and friends and members of the Deborah Sewing Circle are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 142 East 83d St.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., on Nov. 30, 1904, Maria C., widow of Henry Pratt Smith and daughter of the late Frederick G. Williams of Boston, aged 73 years.
Funeral services at Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the Church of St. James the Less, Philadelphia.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1904, at his late residence, 268 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, Edwy Lycurgus Taylor, son of the late Henry Taylor, in his 55th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WESSON.—Suddenly, at his residence, 85 Joralemon St., Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Frederick Wesson, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Friday at 11 o'clock at Grace Episcopal Church, Brooklyn Heights. Philadelphia, Utica and Hartford papers please copy.

WINSLOW.—At 4 East 10th St., Nov. 29, 1904, Helen, daughter of Francis L. and Emma Winslow, in the tenth year of her age.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St. and [illegible] on Friday, Dec. 1, at

MARRIED.

CORNWELL—KETCHAM.—On Nov. 29, 1904, at the First Reformed Church, in Brooklyn, by the Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman, D. D., Julia Jermain, daughter of Herbert Taylor Ketcham, to Joseph Tuthill Duryea Cornwell.

EDSON—WELLS.—On Nov. 30, 1904, at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Divine Paternity, David Orr Edson and Grace W. Wells.

ISELIN—JAY.—At St. Agnes' Chapel, New York, on Nov. 29, 1904, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Eleanor, daughter of Col. William Jay, of Bedford, N. Y., to Arthur Iselin, Esq.

TAYLOR—MILLS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Charles L. Steel, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late James W. Mills, to William Henry Taylor.

WOOD—HARRAH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1904, at 27 East 64th St., by the Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jefferson Harrah, to Mr. Charles Martin Wood.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE.
BUFFALO COURIER.
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.
PITTSBURG DISPATCH.
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.
ROCHESTER HERALD.
ST LOUIS REPUBLIC.
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD.
WASHINGTON POST.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, [illegible] St. 1st 1894 Chelsea.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000
City of New York 3½ Per Cent.
Fifty Year Tax Exempt
Interchangeable
Gold Bonds.

Due November 1, 1954. **Interest payable May 1 and November 1.**

BONDS MAY BE HAD IN **COUPON** OR **REGISTERED** FORM.

Coupon bonds can be converted at any time into registered bonds, and registered bonds can be converted at any time into coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000. This is the only issue ever created by the city having this interchangeable privilege.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these Bonds.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM SALOMON & CO.,
25 BROAD STREET.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
62 CEDAR STREET.

LAZARD FRERES,
10 WALL STREET.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.

DEC 1 1904

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after December 1st, 1904.

Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co.	1st 4s	Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
Ballard, Washington, Funding	6s	Mutual Electric Light Co.	5s
Bellingham Bay & British Columbia R. R.	5s	Norfolk, Conn., Sewer	4s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R.	2d 5s	Nyack, N. Y., Water	4s
Butte Electric & Power Co.	5s	Prescott, Arizona (Dec. 15)	5s
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va.	6s	Spring Lake, N. J.	5s
Corinth, N. Y., Sewer	4½s	Suffern, N. Y., Water	3½s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works	4s	Sullivan, Ind.	5s
Fulton, N. Y., Water	3.40s	Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
Huntington R. R. Co.	1st 5s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding	5s
L. I. R. R. Co.	General 4s	Territory of Arizona Building	5s
L. I. R. R. Co.	Deb. 5s	Toledo, Ohio	Various
L. I. R. R. Co., Stewart Line	4s	Township of Franklin, N. J.	4s
Mamaroneck, N. Y., S. D., No. 1 (Dec. 31)	3½s	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "E"	4s
Montauk Water Co.	1st 5s	Washington Railway & Electric Co.	4s
Monroe, La., Improvement	5s	Yuba Electric & Power Co.	6s

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

DECEMBER 1ST, 1904.

Alexandria, Indiana, School.
Cleburne, Texas, School.
Connersville, Indiana, Electric Light Co.
McIntosh County, N. Dak.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
Multnomah County, Ore., School District No. 31.
Northfield, Vermont, Electric Light & Power Co.
Pekin, Illinois, Refunding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 5.
Spokane County, Wash., School District No. 10.
Sycamore, Ill., Public Imp.
Vinita, I. Ter., Water & Sewer.
Wallington, N. J., Street Improvements.

DECEMBER 21ST, 1904.

West Indianapolis, Indiana.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued under Voting Trust Agreement dated May 14th, 1902:

The Board of Directors of Interborough Rapid Transit Company having declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon all the capital stock of the Company, payable on January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, holders of stock trust certificates above referred to are hereby notified that upon receipt of said dividend the undersigned will pay to the respective holders of such stock trust certificates an amount equal to the dividends upon the number of shares of said stock standing in the names of the undersigned voting trustees equal to those specified in the stock trust certificates respectively, and that the same will be paid on January 3rd, 1905, to the holders of said stock trust certificates of record on December 10th, 1904, at 3:00 P. M.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on December 10th, 1904, and reopened on January 3rd, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, November 30th, 1904.

E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHARLES E. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.
By AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Their duly authorized agents.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1904:

American Cotton Oil Co. Pfd. Stock Div. 3%.
American Cotton Oil Co. Com. Stock Div. 1%.
2d—Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne 1st Mtge. 7s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Guar. Div. 1¾%.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Marion County, Indiana, 5s.
Pendleton, Indiana, School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 1st & 2d Mortgage 7s.
West Lafayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6s.
3d—Marion County, Indiana, Funding 3½s.
4th, 6th & 7th—Greenfield, Ind.
10th—Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 4s.
11th—Hancock County, Indiana, Funding 5s.
15th—Monroe County, Indiana, 5s.
19th—Greenfield, Indiana, Improvement Bonds.
20th—Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 3½s.
50th—Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4s, Series C.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
27th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
November 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable December 31, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record of December 15th, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close on the 15th day of December, 1904, and reopen January 3, 1905.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1904.

The fifth regular semi-annual dividend of $5.00 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Common Stock, represented by Stock Trust Certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on December 17th, 1904, will be paid on January 2d, 1905.

Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Common Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on January 3d, 1905.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable December 1, 1904, to stockholders of record November 17, 1904.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Transfer Agents.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due December 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.

H. D. CARSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.
4½% Gold Coupon Treasury Notes.

Coupons due December 1, 1904, of the above-named Notes will be paid at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine St.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William St.,
New York City.

COUPONS DUE IN DECEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1904, AS FOLLOWS:

Alliance Water Works Company.
Albion Gas Light Company.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
Celadon Terra Cotta Company, Limited.
Connellsville Water Company.
Columbia Gas Light Company.
Johnstown, City of, (water bonds.)
Kearney City Water Company.
Larchmont Water Company.
Lumberton Cotton Mills.
Merrill City Water Works Company.
Midland Terminal Railway Company.
Mobile & Ohio RR. Co. 1st Mortgage 6%.
Napanee Water Works Company.
New Castle City Water Company 5%.
New Philadelphia Water Company 5%.
New Philadelphia Water Company 6%.
People's Street Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. Series F.
Sharon Railway Company.
Scranton, City of.

DECEMBER 5, 1904.

H. P. Finlay & Company, Limited.

DECEMBER 17, 1904.

Village of North Pelham.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THE
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
on and after December 1, 1904.

American Malting Co.		1st 6s
Beaver & Elwood R. R. Co.		1st 4s
City of Jackson, Mich., Water Supply & Extension		1st 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Oconee Div.		1st 5s
Central of Georgia Railway Co. Chattanooga Div. Purchase Money		1st 4s
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. Car Contract (Due Dec. 15th)		5s
Detroit, Rochester, Romeo & Lake Orion Ry. 1st Sinking Fund		5s
Empire Limestone Co.		1st 5s
General Electric Co. Gold Deb.		5s
Johnstown Passenger Ry. Co. Con.		4s
Certificates of Indebtedness of the Government of the Philippine Isl.		4s
Spokane Co., Wash., S. D., No. 20		6s

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.
40 Wall St.
New York, November 28th, 1904.

A dividend of 2½% has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1905, at the office of Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1904.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December 15th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M., January 4th, 1905.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treas.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
241 Broadway, New York,
November 22d, 1904.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3% on the issues of the First and Second Preferred Stock was declared to all Stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, payable January 1st next.

DE WITT BERGEN,
Secretary.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
Four Per Cent. Consol. Mtg. Gold Bonds.

COUPONS NO. 17, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, November 28, 1904.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Second Avenue Traction Company of Pittsburgh.

Coupons due December 1st, 1904, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R.

Coupons due December 1, 1904, will be paid at the office of the company, 40 Wall Street, New York City. MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

2 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 1, 1904.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of EDEY, BROWN & SANDERSON, for the transaction of a banking and general commission business in stocks and bonds.

CHARLES L. EDEY,
HERBERT POMEROY BROWN,
Member New York Stock Exchange,
HENRY SANDERSON.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes.
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY,
116 Nassau Street.

To the Stockholders of the New York Steam Power Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and taking appropriate action on a proposed sale of the property, franchises, assets, good-will, and effects of the said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated November 26th, 1904.

GEORGE PLACE HILL, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Dairymen's Manufacturing Company will be held at the Library Room, No. 6 Harrison Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 8th day of December, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased from one hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, to consist of eleven hundred and fifty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

Dated, New York, Nov. 23, 1904.

CHARLES H. C. BEAKES, President.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of Geo. A. Kessler & Co. will be held at the offices of the company, No. 29 Beaver St., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of December, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

SAMUEL ROBERT, Sec'y.

Dated Nov. 30, 1904.

A meeting of the lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

T. HOOD MUIR, Secretary.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885

Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS: also daily market letter on application.

Branch Offices. ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of

Stock and Bond Investments.

TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

FINANCIAL.

THE following statements, which are reproduced from New York newspapers of the dates named therein, show my position for the past month on the Montreal & Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting stock. In the last, published Sunday, I foretold the covering of shorts to-day. I have personally loaned Curb brokers and Stock Exchange houses thousands of shares of Montreal & Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting, which I shall call to-day. I will insist upon prompt delivery to me. I believe the borrowers will have difficulty in procuring the stock for delivery, except by purchase in the open market. The market is very bare of stock. If the borrowers are forced to buy in the open market the amount I have loaned, it will not surprise me to see a sharp advance in the price of this stock to-day. I believe the opening sales will be the lowest of the day.

I quote the closing prices last night of the various stocks mentioned in the above advertisement.

		Last sale.
Montreal & Boston Consolidated M. & S.	3 5-16@ 3⅜	3⅜
British Columbia Cop.	7¼@ 7½	7½
United Copper	10 @11	10½

WM. G. GALLAGHER,
SPECIALIST CURB SECURITIES.

NOVEMBER 6th.

MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

I consider the stock of the above company the best speculative purchase of all the low-priced copper stocks dealt in on New York curb market. It is the opinion of a number of very prominent men who recently visited the company's property that the stock is intrinsically worth several times the present market value, its par value being Five ($5) Dollars, and is selling to-day between Seventy-five Cents and One Dollar per share. The stock is non-assessable and the company owes no debt. They own large and valuable mines in British Columbia, together with smelter and complete equipment, which is in active operation mining copper at a profit. I have personally sent my expert to the property and his report is a most favorable one, and has been substantiated within the past month by Mr. William E. Mitchell, Jr., a well-known mining engineer of New York.

The intrinsic value is sure to force the price higher, and, sooner or later, we are bound to have a boom in the low-priced coppers that have merit. There is a ready market for this stock on the New York curb, thousands of shares being dealt in there daily, and stock can be readily bought or sold.

WILLIAM G. GALLAGHER,
Specialist Curb Securities.

FINANCIAL.

NOVEMBER 10th.

MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO.

In my advertisements on Sunday I advised the immediate purchase of stock in the above company, for the reasons therein stated, as being certain to cause an early rise in price. I said that the intrinsic value of this stock was certain to force the price higher sooner or later.

Those who took my advice and bought this stock on Monday at from ⅞ to 15-16 have reason to congratulate themselves, for, under the impetus of heavy buying on Wednesday, the price rapidly advanced to 1⅜, with every indication of much greater advances to-day.

Advices from the Montreal & Boston copper mines prove the truth of my estimate of the great value of this stock. Each day brings news of greater activity in mining and smelting operations.

Montreal & Boston Consolidated, now one of the low-priced coppers, I confidently expect will range itself up with the high-priced ones in the course of a very few days. Now that the public has begun to realize the value and importance of this group of really great mines, I expect to see a very marked and rapid advance in prices.

I advise the purchase of M. & B. Consolidated at the market, and am prepared to execute orders for clients. There is a ready market for the stock on the New York curb, where thousands of shares are being dealt in daily.

I can do no better in closing than to quote the opening words of my Sunday's advertisement:

"I consider the stock of the M. & B. Consolidated the best speculative purchase of all the low-priced copper stocks dealt in on the New York Curb Market."

If you bought 1,000 shares at the opening Monday and sold at Wednesday's close, you would have had a profit of $500 from the transaction. Strong evidence of the soundness of my advice.

WILLIAM G. GALLAGHER,
Specialist Curb Securities.

NOVEMBER 13th.

COPPER STOCKS.

While the general market for listed stocks has risen in the last three months from ten to thirty per cent. or more, the low-priced specialties dealt in on the New York Curb market are selling today within a few points of the low prices of a year ago.

Among the better speculative purchases which are strongly recommended are the stocks of the Montreal & Boston Consolidated Copper Co., United Copper Co., common stock, and British Columbia Copper Co. Montreal & Boston I strongly recommend as a purchase. For the past ten days prices advanced from 75c a share to its present close to-night, 1⅝-1¾. The caliber of the buying on the way up has been of the very best. The stock sold has come principally from traders and gone into the hands of strong people who will not be satisfied with any small return on their investment. I am more confident than ever the stock is a purchase. The company is in the hands of competent management, the mine and smelters are in operation and producing copper at a profit, the actual money invested in the plant in British Columbia exceeds the market value of the entire capital stock today. The old Montreal & Boston stock before the consolidation sold as high as five dollars a share, which is equivalent to ten dollars a share for the present stock, and the company to-day is in far better shape than ever before in its history, both physically and financially.

FINANCIAL.

United Copper. This is the Heinze proposition, and is selling on the curb between 7 and 8, the closing quotation being 7 bid, offered at 8. The stock has sold as high as $35.00 a share, and original subscribers and underwriters paid $10,000 for 100 shares of the preferred and 300 shares of the common. The preferred is quoted 55-60. These prices represent a loss of $2,400 on each $10,000 subscription. Seven is pretty nearly the lowest price ever reached for the common, and with copper at its present price the stock is bound to sell higher.

British Columbia Copper Co. adjoins the Montreal & Boston property at Greenwood, B. C. The stock of this company in the copper boom of a few years ago sold above $20 a share. It has recently sold as low as 2½ a share, and is now quoted at 5¼-5½. The pool that put the stock above 20 two years ago have never entirely deserted the stock, and in my opinion are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to put the stock to double its present price.

Of the three stocks I believe Montreal & Boston the best purchase on account of its intrinsic value and its low price, as a rise in this stock will give the investor much greater returns than the same rise in either of the other stocks on an investment of the same amount of money.

NOVEMBER 16th.

MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED—UNITED COPPER—BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER.

In my advertisement Sunday, I recommended the purchase of the above stocks, Montreal & Boston then selling at 1 9-16, United Copper at 7¼, British Columbia Copper at 5. Montreal & Boston has advanced to 1⅞ and closed last night 1 13-16-1⅞; United Copper has advanced from 7¼ to 11, and closed 10¾-11¼; British Columbia Copper has advanced from 5 to 5⅜, and closed 5⅝-5¾.

In my opinion, the advance in these stocks has only started, and they are just as good a purchase to-day for an additional rise as ever before. I am thoroughly conversant with the market for all three stocks, and I know there is no stock pressing for sale, and the appearance of a fair-sized buying order would cause a considerable advance in any of them.

WILLIAM G. GALLAGHER,
Specialist Curb Securities.

NOVEMBER 20th.

UNLISTED COPPER STOCKS.

Two weeks ago in this paper, I recommended the purchase of MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO. stock at 75 cents a share. Last Sunday, I advised the further purchase of the stock at $1.50 a share. Yesterday the stock sold at 2¾ and gives every indication of a further substantial advance during the coming week. For the past two weeks this stock has been bought and accumulated by people who are willing to pay for the stock and lock it up. The principal selling has come from small traders and it is apparent that the buying has come from a clique of insiders who are endeavoring to accumulate a strong controlling majority. A sharp advance in price is certain to result, as the market is very bare of stock.

Underlying the market conditions of the stock, you have the intrinsic value of the property to consider, and I have spared no expense or pains to advise myself fully of the conditions existing, and if the reports I have received are correct, and I believe they are, the intrinsic value of the stock is considerable in excess of its present market value, and I do not hesitate to advise those who have followed my former advice to hold their stock for higher prices, and to those who have written me on the property, I would say, that in my opinion the present price of the stock is the lowest at which it will be obtainable for some time to come.

FINANCIAL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER. There was good buying of British Columbia Copper, which caused the stock to advance from 5½ to 6⅜ during the past week. The stock was readily salable yesterday at 6¾ and is surely going higher. This property adjoins the Montreal & Boston property in the boundary district of British Columbia and carries the same class of ore. The ore bodies being practically identical and in both cases apparently inexhaustible.

WILLIAM G. GALLAGHER,
Specialist in Curb Securities.

NOVEMBER 22d.

COPPER STOCKS.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

For the past three weeks I have been recommending the purchase of MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO., BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER and UNITED COPPER stocks. When I first recommended the purchase of these stocks, MONTREAL & BOSTON was selling at seventy-five cents a share, BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was selling at five dollars a share, and UNITED COPPER was selling at seven dollars a share. To-day Montreal & Boston closed at 2½ bid, offered at ⅝, British Columbia closed at 7¼ bid, offered at ½, United Copper closed at 9¾-10½. These stocks have only started on their upward trend.

I want to particularly recommend the purchase of MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED, as I believe this stock to be selling at very much below its intrinsic value, and a prompt purchase at its present price will net the investor a very handsome return on his investment.

I would advise investors to either telegraph or telephone their orders, as I look for a sharp advance in the price of the above stocks to-morrow.

WILLIAM G. GALLAGHER,
Specialist in Curb Securities.

NOVEMBER 27th

MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED.

Stock of the above-named copper company continues to justify my predictions and advances steadily, hourly, daily. Those who have taken my tip and got in at the low prices have reason to congratulate themselves—their profits are assured. Those who will buy Monday will be in line for big gains; those who wait till Tuesday will make less, but still will have a good margin. The whole of next week is buying time.

The shorts will begin to cover about Thursday and something will "happen." If you get in before Thursday be among the lucky ones.

Montreal & Boston Consolidated is intrinsically one of the best copper properties in the market. The price once up will never go back to the old levels.

William G. Gallagher,
Specialist in Curb Securities
35-37 Broad St., NEW YORK

Telephones: 5790-5791-5792 Broad

NEW YORK, October 31st, 1904.

To the Holders of Voting Trustees' Certificates for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Reading Company:

By the agreement dated February 1, 1897, under which the above mentioned Voting Trustees' Certificates were issued, it was provided, among other things, that:

"On the first day of January, 1902, if then the Reading Company for "two consecutive years shall have paid four per cent. per annum cash dividend on its First Preferred Stock, and, if not, then so soon as such dividend shall be so paid, and upon surrender of any stock trust certificate "then outstanding, the Voting Trustees will, in accordance with the terms "hereof, deliver therefor corresponding proper certificates of stock of the "Reading Company."

On June 15, 1904, the Board of Directors of Reading Company declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the First Preferred Stock, payable September 9, 1904. The payment of this dividend, being the second dividend of two per cent. paid during the year 1904, two dividends of two per cent. each having previously been paid during the year 1903, fulfills the condition limiting the period of the Voting Trust as above set forth, and it, therefore, becomes the duty of the Voting Trustees to arrange for the delivery of stock of Reading Company in exchange for the Voting Trustees' Certificates now outstanding.

We give notice that, on and after December 1, 1904, we shall cease to issue Voting Trustees' Certificates, and we have arranged for the delivery of stock of Reading Company in exchange for such certificates which may then be outstanding.

On and after December 1, 1904, holders of the present Voting Trustees' Certificates bearing the registration of the Central Trust Company of New York are requested to present their certificates at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, Transfer Agents of the Voting Trustees in New York, and certificates bearing the registration of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, to Messrs. Drexel & Company, Transfer Agents of the Voting Trustees in Philadelphia, who will be prepared to deliver certificates of stock of Reading Company in exchange for the same.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received at each Transfer Office.

No transfers of Voting Trustees' Certificates will be made after November 30th, 1904. All certificates surrendered must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate the name in which Stock Certificates are to be issued, and whether they wish such certificates sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
Voting Trustees.

$500,000
CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Three and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds

Dated July 1, 1904. Due July 1, 1909-1914-1924.

Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Registered Bond of $5,000 denomination.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut

PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
NEW YORK
CHICAGO. BOSTON.

$10,800,000
Equipment Trust Registered 3½ Per Cent. Gold Certificates.
UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia, Trustee

In the following series:

$4,500,000. Pennsylvania Steel Equipment Trust; due in annual instalments of $500,000 each, from March 1, 1905-1913. Interest payable quarterly.

$4,500,000. Pennsylvania Steel Rolling Stock Equipment Trust; due in annual instalments of $500,000 each, from May 1, 1905-1913. Interest payable quarterly.

$1,800,000. Pennsylvania Steel Rolling Stock Equipment Trust; due in annual instalments of $200,000 each, from Aug 1st, 1905-1913. Interest payable quarterly.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER

$3,000,000

OF THE ABOVE, BEING THE UNSOLD BALANCE, AT PRICES TO RETURN 4.05 PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

Clark, Dodge & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co.,
51 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. 44 State Street, Boston, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,000,000.00

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

¶ The modern trust company embraces every function of financial business. It will accept your deposit account, subject to cheque, and allow you a fair rate of interest; it will safeguard your securities; it will collect bonds, rents, mortgages, interest, dividends, coupons, and every class of income; it will pay taxes and insurance, sell property, and undertake the care and management of estates. It is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, under will or appointment of court. During your lifetime it will act as your agent, and at your death it will administer your estate.

15 NASSAU STREET, EQUITABLE BUILDING

WANTED TO BUY
U. S. REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO.
COMMON STOCK.
FREDERIC H. HATCH,
30 Broad St., New York. Telephone 1116 Broad.

WANTED:
International Silver 1st 6s.
Frisco Con. Mines Co. Bonds.
Shannon Copper Co. 7s.
H. W. BEARMAN,
[illegible] Broadway, N. Y. Telephone, 1818 Broad.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds.

DATED JULY 1ST, 1899.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the Mortgage of the above-named Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1900, that Bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1905, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at par and accrued interest to that date, after which interest on the said Bonds will cease:

Nos. 14, 50, 117, 183, 212.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1904.

A MEMBER OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO Stock Exchanges, also Chicago Board of Trade, who is in business in the West, is desirous of locating in New York and making a connection with old-established house [illegible]

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Limited

Head Office, 10 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London

Nominal Capital,	£6,250,000 or	$30,415,625.00
Subscribed Capital,	6,194,100 "	30,143,587.65
Paid up Capital,	1,548,525 "	7,535,696.91
Reserve Fund,	1,982,050 "	9,645,646.33

An agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, will shortly be opened in New York.

Further announcement will be made in due course.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DEWING, RUGGLES & Co.

BANKERS & BROKERS

36 WALL STREET NEW YORK

COMMISSION ORDERS EXECUTED

Deposits Received Subject to Draft. Interest Allowed on Daily Balances.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

National Bank of Cuba.

Sole Government Depository.

Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA

27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galino Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.

Accounts received subject to Draft.

Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.

Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.

The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Bridgeport Gas BONDS

Price & particulars upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

issued available the world over.

City of Philadelphia, Pa., 3½s.
City of New Rochelle, N. Y., 4s.
City of Houston, Texas, 5s.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.

BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27-29 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

MISSISSIPPI LEVEE

5% 40-Year Bonds.

Circular with full particulars sent on request by

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, 55 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom

BANKERS,

40 Wall Street, Land Title Building, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES

(Members New York Stock Exchange)

Bankers & Brokers,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Detroit Edison Co.,

First Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds.

A first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including five separate generating steam plants, used as sub-stations, and a new power station, with initial capacity of 16,000 electrical horse power, situated upon 38 acres of land, with unsurpassed transportation facilities.

Price to Yield About 5%.

Descriptive Circular Furnished.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Herbert F. Thomas. Robert Maclay.

Thomas, Maclay & Co.,

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

71 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, THE ANSONIA.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

IOWA DIVISION BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the terms of the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, dated October 1, 1879, **the following Bonds** secured by the said Mortgage, **have been drawn by lot for payment,** viz.:—

Numbers of 5% Bonds.

81	573	824	1275	1813	2302	2766
99	594	862	1293	1839	2439	2774
140	630	871	1313	1894	2523	2789
234	672	944	1373	1927	2546	2867
245	725	953	1465	2023	2570	2890
302	780	956	1672	2127	2606	2892
388	789	978	1675	2184	2633	2934
424	791	1016	1730	2205	2647	
568	792	1209	1786	2228	2681	

Numbers of 4½ Bonds.

6052	7655	9321	11063	13100	14904	16612
6074	7688	9341	11135	13129	15324	16654
6086	7704	9451	11418	13292	15473	16657
6105	7763	9522	11432	13299	15478	16709
6107	7857	9564	11440	13356	15594	16888
6201	7867	9578	11805	13541	15615	16916
6226	7934	9651	11827	13544	15621	16944
6319	8151	9727	11889	13655	15752	16945
6321	8159	10006	11922	13697	15755	17093
6329	8421	10130	11925	13750	15792	17095
6544	8472	10156	11960	13886	15843	17482
6611	8475	10224	11988	14021	15847	17540
6713	8499	10228	12160	14175	15850	17547
6720	8507	10368	12180	14182	16208	17633
6840	8528	10415	12236	14203	16323	17823
6906	8574	10540	12240	14325	16341	17875
6961	8596	10560	12282	14587	16349	17884
7106	8788	10606	12403	14687	16388	17984
7172	8801	10679	12605	14743	16394	18041
7206	8911	10760	12630	14781	16397	18049
7323	8977	10763	12664	14806	16457	18053
7390	9041	10801	12775	14910	16458	18058
7491	9102	10930	12845	14919	16486	18247
7619	9295	10943	12979	14937	16601	

The Bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, No. 704 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., or at the National Bank of Commerce in New York, **on the first day of April, 1905,** at the rate of 105% and accrued interest to April 1, 1905, for 5% Bonds, and at the rate of par and accrued interest to April 1, 1905, for 4% Bonds. **On April 1, 1905, interest on said Bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Mortgage.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registry when they are presented for payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO. ARTHUR G. STANWOOD, Assistant Treasurer.

Boston, November 28, 1904.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.

NEW YORK, October 25th, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of an Indenture executed by the "BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY" under date of January 19th, 1900, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS: Nos. 83, 257, 402, 432, 472, 473, 476, and 495, of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS: Nos. 17, 48, 186, 188, 189, 217, 226, 228, 233, 238, 244, 262, 275, 276, 315, 337, 379, and 405, of $1,000 each, and 457, 537, 545, 566, of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on January 2d, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that on and after December 1st, 1904, the Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. (6%) Bonds and coupons attached thereto of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company (of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.,) maturing December 1st, 1904, will be paid upon presentation either at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall St., New York City, or the Swiss Bankverein, 43 Lothbury, London, E. C., England.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Quick Service
Prompt Settlement
2 Per Cent. Margins

P. V. LAND & CO.,

STOCKS BONDS GRAIN
74 BROADWAY, Room 1608, NEW YORK.

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.

JAMES W. CAMPBELL, President.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street
Surplus, $3,000,000 — Equitable Building

WRITE FOR LETTER
SOUTHERN PACIFIC PREFERRED,
UNION PACIFIC PREFERRED,
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE PREFERRED,
BALTIMORE & OHIO PREFERRED.
E. M. CLYMER, 52 BROADWAY.

SECURITIES
GRAIN
BOUGHT SOLD EXCHANGED
E. M. CLYMER
ROOM 416
52 BROADWAY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the City of New York, the successor of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Assessment under Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1892, as amended, entitled "An act to regulate, improve, and enlarge Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, in the City of New York, and providing for the passage of the intersecting streets under the railroad structure of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and for the elevation of said railroad structure, and for changing the grade of said railroad, and for the construction of a new railroad bridge at an increased elevation over the Harlem River, and providing for all changes in any avenues, streets, or railroads that may be necessary by reason of such change in structure and grade and increased elevation of bridge, and for other purposes," as amended by Chapter 548 of the Laws of 1894, by Chapter 504 of the Laws of 1896, and by Chapter 613 of the Laws of 1898.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned Commissioners of Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court in the above-entitled special proceeding, did deposit on the 26th day of October, 1904, pursuant to Section 17 of Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1892, a true copy or transcript of our report herein, in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and that said report will be presented to the said Supreme Court on the first Monday of December, 1904.

Notice is hereby further given that the statute permits any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report, and who may object to the same or any part thereof, to set forth their objections to the same in writing to the undersigned Commissioners within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, which publication took place on the 27th day of October, 1904.

Dated New York City, October 21st, 1904.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Chairman.
MORRIS GUGGENHEIM,
FRANK BULKLEY,
Commissioners.

HERMAN J. KATZ, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, December 1, 1904.

Under the provisions of section 319 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons or corporations who have omitted to pay their taxes, "TO PAY THE SAME IN THE BOROUGH IN WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED," as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 3, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

—and that under the provisions of section 916 of said Charter, "IF ANY SUCH TAX shall remain unpaid on the first day of December, it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such tax, one per centum on the amount thereof, and to charge, receive and collect upon such tax as remaining unpaid on the first day of January thereafter, interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the day on which said taxes became due and payable (October 3, 1904), as provided by section nine hundred and fourteen of this act, to the date of payment."

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THOMAS AND RYAN.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between HERBERT F. THOMAS and HENRY J. RYAN, doing business under the style of THOMAS & RYAN, in the City of New York, was this day dissolved.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1904.

THOMAS & RYAN.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bernard & Adelson have dissolved by mutual consent. Harry Bernard assumes the payment of all liabilities previously incurred for said business.

Dated New York, Nov. 30, 1904.

SIMON ADELSON,
907 Cauldwell Av., New York City.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Twenty-five shares of the Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 243½.

It is stated that the United States Title, Guarantee and Indemnity Company proposes to double its capital stock to $1,000,000.

According to Pittsburg dispatches it is understood that arrangements are under way for the consolidation of fifteen or sixteen brewing companies in Western Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Reading assumed the active leadership of this market to-day, traders apparently having just awakened to the excellence of its statement. Such influences, however, seem to be lost in the more interesting political-financial fight which is threatening between the Philadelphia Electric and Keystone Telephone factions. Early developments of a sensational character are looked for. Philadelphia Electric Securities were lower, especially the 4 per cent. bonds, which closed 3½ per cent. United Gas Improvement was not appreciably adversely affected. New York continued buying the highs. Profit taking was apparent in many parts of the list. Consolidated Lake Superior shares were features again, and scored further substantial gains. Total sales, 94,441 shares; $342,800 bonds. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alle. Valley R. R. pf	30	30	30
100	American Iron & Steel	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	American Railways	49¾	49½	49¾
30	American Locomotive	35½	35½	35½
100	Baltimore & Ohio	97¾	97¾	97¾
100	Brook. Rapid Transit	68¾	68¾	68¾
890	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
18	Catawissa 1st pf	60½	60½	60½
12,825	Con. Lake Superior	9¼	8¾	8⅞
9,082	Con. Lake Superior pf	18½	17¾	17⅞
2,000	Con. Is. S., unass., com.	½	7-16	7-16
15	Con. L. S., unassen., pf.	6	6	6
225	Diamond Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
155	Diamond Steel pf	1	15-16	1
135	Elec. Co. of America	10½	10⅜	10½
550	Elec. Storage Battery	82	81½	81½
900	Erie	40½	39⅝	40¼
20	General Asphalt	12	12	12
1,124	General Asphalt pf	40	40	40
83	Insug. Co. of N. Am.	24½	24½	24½
1,369	Lehigh Valley R. R.	52⅜	51½	51⅝
5,920	Lehigh Navigation	109	108	109½
681	Lehigh Navigation war.	58½	57¼	58
33	Lehigh Nav., F. P.	109	108¾	108¾
1,000	Lit Brothers	11¾	11½	11½
620	Marsden	4¾	4¼	4⅝
8	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
750	Northern Central R. R.	107	106½	106½
1,725	Pennsylvania R. R.	69 9-16	69⅛	69½
131	Pennsylvania Steel pf	94¾	84	84¾
120	Phila. & Erie R. R.	68	65	68
121	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
13,800	Philadelphia Electric	8	7¾	7 13-16
255	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41	41¼
15	Philadelphia Co. pf	46¼	46¼	46¾
400	Phila. Rapid Transit	18¾	18½	18¾
50	Railway Steel Spring	33¼	33¼	33¼
25,519	Reading	39 5-16	38 5-16	38 15-16
304	Reading 1st pf	44	43 15-16	44
20	Reading 2d pf	40	40	40
1,460	Susquehanna Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	Texas & Pacific	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
600	Tidewater Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,741	United Gas Imp.	105¼	104⅝	104⅞
539	Union Traction	50	50⅛	50
3,575	U. S. Steel	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛
795	U. S. Steel pf	94½	93⅜	94
24	West Jer. & Sea. R. R.	66¼	66¼	66¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,315	Brewing	27⅞	27½	27⅞
90	Brewing pf	46¾	46¼	46¼
275	Con. Ice	9¼	8¾	8¾
50	Con. Ice pf	37	37	37
1,411	Crucible Steel	10	9⅞	10
770	Crucible Steel pf	40½	40	40½
890	Fireproof	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
485	Fireproof pf	34	33⅜	33⅜
15	H. W. Ref	9¼	9¼	9¼
170	M. L. & H	38½	38½	38½
100	Ohio Fuel	41½	42	42
35	Pittsburg & L. E.	150	150	150
5,920	Pittsburg Coal	22¾	22	22⅜
4,894	Pittsburg Coal pf	84	82	83⅞
15	Pittsburg O. & G.	75	75	75
427	Pittsburg Plate Glass	132	130	132
135	River Coal	31	30⅜	30⅜
10	Sewer Pipe	28¼	26¾	28¼
100	S. U. Cable	200	200	200
177	Union Switch	84½	84	84½
1,190	U. S. Steel	32¾	31½	32⅜
227	U. S. Steel pf	92¾	91	92⅜
710	West. Pneu. Brk.	62¾	61¾	62¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregularly Higher; Call Money Easy, 3 1-4@4 Per Cent.

Rather a Deficiency of Financial News, but Interesting Commodity and Security Markets.

With the volume of business on the Stock Exchange running at a million and a half share daily average, it is nevertheless true that a scarcely less interesting and important speculation is proceeding in the commodity markets. The iron boom receives daily stimulation, yesterday's being in the prospectively increased price of wire products. Copper metal was stronger again, and the rise in rubber is of dimensions interesting to operators in the rubber manufacturing combinations. Corn was not a lively market yesterday, but wheat was feverish, and cotton was highly excited. Operators were of several minds over the ginning report, taking a bullish attitude at first, and a bearish later. It is premature even yet to dogmatize regarding the precise yield, but apparently there is no question except as to the excess over the previous maximum yield. It is not singular that the price again broke to a new minimum, with cheer to all except the cotton bulls.

The more strictly financial developments of the day were negatively good. Money touched 4 per cent. once more, but sterling promptly weakened, and the foreign markets gave no sign of further designs upon our gold supply. Left to ourselves there are few who anticipate anything more than seasonable strength in the accommodation market, there being some disappointment among large lenders who have kept their resources free in anticipation of a better demand than has yet developed. Erie and St. Louis and Southwestern were conspicuous among several railways making excellent traffic reports. Such intelligence is not exciting, but it is cumulative, and has effect with quiet people who are slow to enter the market, but stayers when convinced.

The day's declines were somewhat numerous, but not large nor in any sense disturbing. Some softness in the tractions throws a sidelight upon the indifference professed in interviews of their traffic managers regarding the transfer decision. Interborough was an exception, both because it is less concerned in the decision than the others, and because of its dividend declaration. Recalling that it has been operating for scarcely over a month, it would seem that the inference was quite as much regarding Manhattan's prosperity as regarding Interborough's. Both the Steels were lower, the loss of 1 on the preferred being as striking as any of the day's declines. The 5s, on the other hand, were extremely active and a trifle higher. The most important advances were in the Northern Securities group, including all which are affected by the impending settlement of the litigation, indirectly as well as directly. The suggestion is that the benefits will be impartially enjoyed, and not confined to one party at the other party's expense. Baltimore and Ohio, Louisville, Missouri Pacific, and Reading were strong among railways, and Rubber Goods preferred among industrials. The Tobacco issues were prominent in an active bond market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were;

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	½	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf	⅛	Nat. Lead pf	1⅜
Am. Snuff pf	1	Nat. R. of M. pf	½
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	⅛	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Dock	6¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	N. Y. Dock pf	4⅞
Brunswick	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Buff., R. & P.	1	Norf. & West. pf	1½
Butterick Co.	2½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	P., C. & St. L.	1⅔
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	4⅝	Reading 1st pf	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	⅞	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1½	Rubber Goods pf	2
Chi Un. Tr. pf.	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Con. Tob. pf.	1¼	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	2
Corn Products	½	So. Railway pf	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	5	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Twin City	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Union Pacific	½
Fed. Min. & S.	½	United Fruit	½
General Electric	1	Un. Rys. Inv.	2¼
Homestake	2	Un. Rys. I. pf.	2
Int. Pump pf.	⅝	U. S. Pipe	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Realty	1
Kan. & Mich.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Kan. City So.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	Wabash pf.	⅜
Missouri Pacific	1½	West. E. & M.	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	⅝	Pere Marquette	½
Am. Locomotive	½	Pullman	1½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	
Am. Woolen	½	E. L. pf. ctfs.	1
Anaconda	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅜
Atl. Coast Line	½	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	2	Tol. Rys. & L.	¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Fed. Min. & S. pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	½	West. Union	½
Mexican Cent.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Nash., C. & St. L.	½	Wis. Central	½
Nat. Enameling	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Tob. 4s	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Chi. & Alton 3s	1	U. S. Realty 5s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1¾

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 30	1,463,414
To date this year	158,765,476
Corresponding date last year	145,582,190

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 30	$8,871,000
To date this year	$918,657,560
Corresponding date last year	$620,188,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Graphophone Co., common stock.
Boston and Maine Railroad, common stock.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

A. Booth & Co.
Adams Express Co.
Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co., on preferred.
American Cotton Oil Co., on common and preferred.
American Gas Co., Philadelphia.
American Radiator Co., on common.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.
American Waltham Watch Co.
Associated Merchants' Co.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, on common.
Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad, on preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, on preferred.
Butterick Co.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Columbus (Ohio) Railway, on common.
Consolidated Gas Co., Baltimore.
Detroit City Gas Co.
Harlem Market.
International Power Co., on preferred.
Jackson Co., (Mass.)
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Massachusetts Gas Cos.
Mexican Coal and Coke Co.
New Century Zinc and Lead Mining Co.
New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad.
New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co.
Philadelphia Electric Co.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railway, on preferred.
Rochester Railway, on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, on second preferred.
Syracuse Lighting Co., on common.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co., on preferred.
Washington Railway and Electric Co., on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Cotton Oil Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

New York and Boston Dyewood Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3¼@4 per cent., closing at 3¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $370,511,318; balances, $12,530,339; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $262,113.

Money on call in London, 2½@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8370; demand, $4.8650; cables, $4.8690.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¼@5.19¾ and 5.17; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94¾ and 95½; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½@; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—30c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day in connection with Stock Exchange requirements, and the month-end, besides calls on Canadian Pacific shares and the payment of £500,000 of Chilean Treasury bills.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were mainly occupied with finishing the settlement, which was heavy. The tone was uncertain, owing to fears of difficulty in certain quarters, but the account being concluded satisfactorily, business improved. Consols and home rails were in better demand.

Americans opened irregular and generally below parity, Erie, Norfolk and Western, and Southern Pacific receding. New York Central was an exceptional feature. The business transacted was unimportant. Prices hardened later, and closed irregular.

Japanese were strong. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88 11-16; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 90⅜; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 100¾; Canadian Pacific, 137½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¼; Chicago Great Western, 25⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 33¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88¼; Erie, 41¼; Erie first preferred, 75½; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 160¾, ex-div.; Louisville and Nashville, 144¼, ex-div.; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34½; New York Central, 145; Norfolk and Western, 76⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 44; Pennsylvania, 71½; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 39⅜; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 37; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 69¼; Union Pacific, 111; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 33½; United States Steel preferred, 96¼; Wabash, 24½; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 88¾.

Bar silver firm, 27¼d. per ounce.

Money, 2½@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.07; Lisbon, 17.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had an upward tendency. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 94.15 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 67c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak in consequence of the failure of the commercial treaty negotiations with Austria-Hungary.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

30 shares National Lead Company preferred, 95½.

10 shares National Salt Company preferred, (New York Security and Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $25 the lot.

30 shares Massachusetts Gas Company preferred, 81.

10 shares National Salt Company preferred, (New York Security and Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $25 the lot.

30 shares Realty Associates, (ex rights,) 135.

26 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, (ex rights,) 394-395.

44 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 600¾.

100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, 240¾.

50 shares American Car and Foundry Company, 33½.

5 shares Illinois and Iowa Fuel Company, 60.

70 shares Journeay & Burnham, 35.

43 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, 240¾.

2 shares Standard Oil Company, 640½.

3 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company, 295.

5 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 396.

100 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, 59.

2 shares Clinton Hall Association, 55.

$1,000 New York and Erie Railroad fourth extended 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, interest April and October, indorsed, 112¼.

$5,000 Brooklyn City Railroad first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1916-1941, coupons January and July, 110.

$1,000 Union Pacific Railroad first lien convertible 4 per cent. bonds, due May, 1911, coupons May and November, 114⅞.

$5,000 Brooklyn Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due August, 1948, coupons February and August, 64¼.

$3,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad 4 per cent. convertible and participating bonds, due August, 1927, coupons February and August, 103⅝.

$5,000 New York and Hoboken Ferry Company general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due May, 1946, coupons June and December, 110⅝.

$5,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad (Lake Shore collateral) 3½ per cent. bonds, due February, 1998, coupons February and August, 90¾.

$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company 6 per cent. convertible bond, due 1909, coupons March and September, 194.

$1,000 Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce building fund subscription non-cumulative bond, 38.

50 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company, 291¼.

25 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 692½.

25 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, 326.

$3,000 Morris and Essex Railroad first consolidated guaranteed 7 per cent. bonds, due 1915, 133⅜.

$3,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, 130¾.

92 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railro

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside securities market yesterday showed considerable irregularity, but the stocks that attracted most attention were without exception traded in at higher prices. There were further sharp advances in Northern Securities, American Can preferred, Lake Superior, and Interborough Rapid Transit. In some of these issues there were reactions of a point or more from the highest, but in others the close was practically at the best of the day. The prospective listing of a number of outside stocks on the Stock Exchange is at the moment one of the factors in the upward movement of several curb stocks, just as the same influence caused numerous advances three years ago when so many stocks were being transferred from the curb to the Stock Exchange. Mining stocks were as a whole somewhat less active than on Tuesday, but prices were well maintained. Business of copper sold up to 40⅝, and closed at the highest, and British Columbia, after selling as low as 6¾, closed at 7⅜. Greene Gold sold as high as 12¾, and closed at 12⅝. There was further buying of this stock for foreign account. It is interesting to note that the buying included orders from Holland, Germany, and Switzerland.

* * *

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS. Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25,250	American Can	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
48,175	American Can pf	59⅞	57	59⅞
10	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	98	98
500	American Nickel	3	3	3
200	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	22	22
100	Am. Tobacco, w. i.	250	250	250
910	Am. Tob. pf. w. i.	94½	93½	94½
1,060	Bay State Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16
6,800	British Columbia Cop.	7⅜	6¾	7⅜
1,000	California Copper	3-16	⅛	⅜
200	Central Foundry	3½	3½	3½
200	Central Foundry pf.	18½	18½	18½
50	Compressed Air	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Denver & S. W. pf.	1	1	1
9,800	Greene Con. Copper	30⅝	29⅜	29⅝
12,450	Greene Con. Gold	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
600	Havana Tobacco	37	35½	37
300	Havana Tobacco pf	45½	45½	45½
4,500	Interb. Rapid Transit	167	161¾	168½
4,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	14⅝	13⅞	14¼
3,200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28⅝	27⅝	28½
100	International Salt	22	22	22
6,750	Lake Sup. Corp.	3½	3½	3½
3,600	Lake S. Corp. pf. ctfs.	18⅝	17⅜	18½
2,500	Mackay Companies	40¼	39½	39½
1,500	Mackay Companies pf.	75	75	75
1,200	Manhattan	45⅞	45	45¾
14,800	Mergenthaler-Horton	11¾	9⅞	11
52,900	Montreal & Boston	3⅝	3 5-16	3 5-16
300	N. Y. Transportation	7½	7	7½
500	N. Am. Lumber & P.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
23,200	Northern Securities	125	121½	123⅞
200	Otis Elevator	40⅝	38⅞	40
100	Pope Mfg.	2	2	2
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½
200	Seaboard Air Line	18½	18½	18½
1,200	Seamless Steel	33⅜	33	33⅜
300	Standard Con. Copper	2	2	2
40	Standard Oil	634	630	634
6,100	Tennessee Copper	40⅝	38¾	40⅝
900	Tintic Company	8¼	8¼	8¼
15	Trenton Potteries pf.	86½	86½	86½
425	Union Copper	2	1⅞	2
100	U. S. Ship. w. i.	22½	22½	22½
300	U. S. Ship. pf. w. i.	78	78	78
220	Wash. Ry. & Electric	28	27⅞	27⅞
3,100	White Knob Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell cents per share.

BONDS. Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$51,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	82¾	82¼	82¾
112,000	Am. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	72¾	72¼	72¾
110,000	Erie conv. 4s	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
1,800	Japanese 4s 2d series	88½	88¼	88½
$175,000	Mexican New 4s	93½	93½	93½
12,000	Cent. Short Line 4s	97	97	97
125,000	Rock Island ref. 4s	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
545,000	U. S. Ship. 5s	46¾	42	46¾
9,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	87½	87½	87½
40,000	Wabash-Pitts. Term. inc. 4s	45¾	45½	45½
41,000	Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st 4s	91¾	91¼	91½

†Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Nov. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59		59	61
American Can	11⅝	11¾	11¾	11⅞
American Can pf	59⅜	59⅝	57½	57½
American Chicle	120	127	120	127
American Chicle pf	95		95	99
Am. De Forest Wireless	18	22	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼
American Malting	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
American Nickel	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
American Tobacco, w. i.	250	255	250	255
American Tob. pf., w. i.	93¾	94¾		93½
American Tob. ds, w. i.	72½	73¼	69⅞	70⅝
American Tob. sw, w. i.	109¾	111¼	109¾	110
American Typefounders	33½		32½	
Am. Typefounders pf.	92		90	
Am. Writing Paper	5	5⅛	5	5⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21½	22	22	23½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82⅝		82	84
Automatic Heating pf.	90	97	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	124	127	122	126
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	111	113	110	112
British Columbia Copper	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
California Copper	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6¾	7	6¾	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	62		62	
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅞
Central Foundry 5s	18	19	18	19
Central Foundry 6s	70	72	70	
Compressed Air	⅞	⅞		⅞
Con. Refrigerating	4½	5½	4½	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	11	9	11
Cramps' Shipbuilding	25½	27	25½	27
Cuban 6s of 1896	100	101	100	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf.	85	90	85	90
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	65	70	65	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	95	93	95
Dominion Securities	12	16	13	16
Eastern S. S.	38	45	38	45
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	42	46	42	46
Electric Boat pf.	68	70	70	72
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	½	⅛	½
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	½	1½		1½
Electric Vehicle	16	18	16	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	23½	25	23½	25
Empire Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf.	42	50	45	50
Erie Con. 4s	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞
Gold Hill Copper	15-16	1	15-16	1
Great North. pf., w. i.	183		185	
Green Con. Copper	30⅝	30¾	29⅝	30⅛
Greene Con. Gold	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12⅜
Guanamil & Quito 1st mortgage 5s	64		62	64½
Guggenheim Exploration	123		120	123
Guggenheim Ex. 7% pf.	119	125	119	125
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	94½	95	94¼	95
Hall Signal	80	90	80	90
Havana Tobacco	36¾	37	35½	37
Havana Tobacco 5s	44	46½	44	46½
Havana Tobacco pf.	74	78	74	78
H. B. Claflin & Co.	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	93	105	95	105
Houston Oil	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Houston Oil pf.	14	20	14	20
Inter. Rapid Transit	168	169	165	166
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	14½	13¾	14
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28¾	29½	27½	28½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	82½	85	82½	85
International Salt	21½	22	21	22
International Salt 5s	65	65	63	65
International Silver	½	¾	½	¾
International Silver pf.	35		35	
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99½	100¼	99½	100½
Int. Steam Pump	1	2	1	2
Ivy Tie Timber ctfs.	79	83	79	81
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Lackawanna Steel	84	90	81	90
Lake Copper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	18½	18¾	17	17½
Lanston Monotype	13	15	13	15
Lord & Taylor pf.	103	105½	103	105½
Mackay Companies	39	39⅝	39¼	40
Mackay Companies pf.	73⅞	74⅜	73½	74
Maine Steamship	10	15	10	15
Maine Steamship 5s	65	70	65	70
Manhattan Transit	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Mexican new 4s, w. i.	93⅞	94	93½	94
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	6¾		6¾	
Mexican Gov't. 5s	102⅜	104	102⅜	103½
Montreal & Boston	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
National Bank of Cuba	115	125	115	125
National Sugar pf.	104		101	104
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	88½		88½	
N. Y. Cent. deb 4s	99½		99½	
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	65	67	65	67
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	90	93	90	95
N. Y. Transportation	7¼	7½	7¼	7¾
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Northern Pacific rcg.	145		145	
North. Pac., when rcd.	160	160	160	160
Northern Securities stub	2	2¼	2	2¼
Northern Securities	124	124½	121½	122½
Oregon S. L. new 4s, ctfs.	96½	97¼	96½	97¼
Otis Elevator	38¾	40	38¾	40
Otis Elevator pf.	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	2	3	2	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	14	17	14	17
Pope Manufacturing	6⅝		6½	7¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	76	80	76	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	21	22½	20	21½
Royal Baking Powder	125	135	125	132
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	110	100	110
Safety Car Heating	180		180	
Seaboard Air Line	18½	18¾	18½	19
Seaboard Air Line pf.	38	38¾	38½	39
Seaboard Air Line 5s	98½	99½	99	99½
South Elberon Land	1	2	1	2
South Elberon Land 5s	16	18	16	18
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	14½	16	14½	16
South. Cot. Corp pf., w. i.	85	90	85	90
South. Pacific full paid	117	118	117	118½
Standard Con. Copper	2	2½	2	2¾
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Stanley Milling	8	9½	8	9½
Standard Milling pf.	82½	84	82½	85
Standard Milling 5s	77½	78	77	78
Standard Oil	630	635	630	635
Orange	⅜	½	⅜	½
Sunnyside Copper	40	50	40½	50

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov. Kuhn, Losb & Co temp ctfs	91⅜	Inter Paper 6s	109
full pd for 6% steri loan	91⅜		109¼
40,000	91⅜	Iowa Cent ref 4s	86
9,000	91⅜	K C Ft S & M 4s	88¾
5,000	91⅜		88⅞
7,000	91½		88¾
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs wull instl paid			88¾
2,000	102⅞	Kans City So 3s	72
25,000	102⅜	Lacled Steel 5s	
3,000	103		105¼
32,000	102⅞	Lackaw Gas L of St L 1st 5s	
Adams Expr 4s			108¾
4,000	103½	L S & M S deb 4s	100¾
15,000	103¾	Long Isl refg 4s	102⅜
Am Hide & L 6s		7,000	
6,000	95	Louisv & Nashv coll trust 5s	112⅝
Am Tobacco 4s Morton Tr Co certfs		3,000	
40,000	72⅜	coll trust 4s	98⅜
108,000	72½	2,000	
10,000	72⅜	unified 4s	103½
25,000	72½	20,000	
30,000	72½	Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	
45,000	72⅜	7,000	98½
47,000	72½	Mex Cen con 4s	
30,000	72⅝	10,000	76⅝
2,000	72⅝	Mex Cent 1st inc	77
190,000	72⅞	65,000	25⅝
15,000	72⅞	40,000	25⅝
10,000	73	22,000	25⅝
30,000	73⅛	2,000	25
10,000	73⅜	15,000	25⅛
40,000	73⅛	4,000	25⅛
20,000	73⅝	2,000	25
11,000	73⅝	15,000	25⅛
5,000	74	2,000	25
74,000	73⅜	20,000	25⅛
15,000	73⅞	10,000	25⅜
123,000	74	5,000	25⅛
10,000	73⅝	5,000	25⅜
100,000	74	2,000	25⅛
100,000	74⅛	Mex Cen 2d inc	16
20,000	74⅛	35,000	
20,000	74⅛	Mil, S & W 1st	128
50,000	74⅛	10,000	
10,000	74	Minn & St Louis 1st & refnd 4s	97⅛
20,000	74⅛	7,000	
20,000	74⅛	Mo, K & Ok 1st 5s	104⅛
30,000	74⅛	15,000	104⅞
10,000	74⅛	5,000	104⅝
30,000	74⅛	10,000	104⅞
25,000	74⅛	2,000	119⅛
10,000	74⅛	2,000	119⅜
26,000	74⅛	2,000	119⅛
10,000	74⅛	8,000	119½
40,000	74⅛	Mut Fuel Gas 5s	
25,000	74⅛	1,000	102½
60,000	74⅞	N Y Dock Co 4s	
10,000	74⅝	500	91½
10,000	74⅝	N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s	
43,000	74⅝	5,000	95¾
35,000	74⅝	1,000	96
10,000	74⅝	10,000	95¾
12,000	74⅝	Norf & W con 4s	
70,000	74	5,000	101
Am Tobacco 6s Morton Tr Co certfs		5,000	100⅞
75,000	110¾	5,000	101⅛
25,000	110⅞	Nor & W Pocah C & C 4s	
148,000	111	10,000	97
10,000	111⅛	Northn Pac 4s	
43,000	111⅛	17,000	105½
229,000	111⅜	14,000	105⅝
10,000	111⅛	15,000	105⅝
91,000	111⅛	Ohio & Indiana Gas	
10,000	111⅛	3,000	
7,000	111⅜	2,000	74
70,000	111⅜	10,000	74
10,000	111⅜	15,200	74
5,000	111⅜	4,000	74⅛
1,000	111⅜	70,000	74
261,000	111⅜	Ore Short Line partic 4s	
Ann Arb 1st 4s		10,000	103¾
1,000	97½	5,000	104
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		Penn conv 3½s	
5,000	102⅞	7,000	102⅝
15,000	102⅜	2,000	103
500	103	3,000	103¼
11,000	102⅞	1,000	103
adjustment 4s		500	102½
1,000	94⅞	61,000	103¼
stamped		500	102⅝
10,000	94½	50,000	103⅛
Atlan Coast L 4s		Reading gen 4s	
1,000	99⅞	1,000	102¼
7,000	99⅝	5,000	102⅜
3,000	99¼	1,000	102⅝
2,000	99⅝	Reading Jersey Cen coll 4s	
Balt & O pr ln 3½s		10,000	98¼
10,000 20F	90⅜	10,000	98
gold 4s		Rio Grande Westn coll trust 4s	
5,000	103¼	10,000	89
3,000-3	103¼	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
P, L E & W V 4s		5,000	99¾
6,000	99¾	St J & G Isl 1st 4s	
S Wn div 3½s		10,000	93¾
2,000	93⅜	St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	
Bklyn Rapid Tran ref conv 4s		2,000	96
3,000	84⅝	St L & S F R refundg 4s	
7,000	84½	5,000	89½
1,000	84⅞	St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
18,000	84½	1,000	97⅜
19,000	84⅜	consol 4s	
63,000	84½	10,000	82¾
Detroit Southern Ohio So div 4s		1,000	82¾
11,000	88	5,000	82¾
10,000	87½	10,000	82¾
Dist Sec Cor 5s		3,000	82¾
53,000	77½	3,000	83
10,000	77⅝	San An & Ar P 4s	
Edison Elect Ill of N Y 1st cnv 5s		10,000	89
10,000	104½	4,000	88¾
Erie 1st con 4s		2,000	88½
2,000	102	Scioto V & N E 4s	
Erie 1st gren 4s		5,000	102
1,000	92	Seab Air Line Ry refundg 5s	
10,000	91⅞	5,000	102½
25,000	91⅞	28,000	102¾
5,000	92	South Pac 4½s	
10,000	91⅜	7,000	96
12,000	92	South Ry 1st 5s	
Ft Wth & D C 1st		3,000	119½
5,000	111	2,000	119¾
5,000	111½	10,000	119¾
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B		2,000	119⅛
10,000	19½	8,000	119½
Gulf & Ship 1sl 5s		Southn Railway, M & O col 4s	
1,000	105½	3,000	96⅝
Ill Cent, Om div 3s		1,000	96¾
25,000	88¾	25,000	96⅝
10,000	86¼	Tenn Coal, Ir & R gen 5s	
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		10,000	96
65,000	100⅛	Tex & P 1st 5s	
Int & Gt N 3d 4s		1,000	122
10,000	72	Tol, St L & W 4s	
		5,000	83
		35,000	83¼
		10,000	83¾
		35,000	83¼
		13,000	83¼
		10,000	83⅞
		12,000	84
		5,000	83¾
Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s		5,000	90¾
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit-sharing 6s		17,000	99⅜
		15,000	99⅝
Un Pac 1st 4s		20,000	106¾
		10,000	106
		3,000	106⅜
		20,000	106
		1,000	106¾
		6,000	106¾
Un Pac conv 4s		23,000	114⅝
		3,000	114⅞
		25,000	115⅛
		20,000	115⅜
		40,000	115⅜
		20,000	115⅛
		14,000	115⅛
		10,000	115⅜
		10,000	115⅜
		20,000	115⅜
		3,000	115⅛
		10,000	115⅜
		10,000	115⅜
		1,000	115⅜
		10,000	115⅞
		50,000	116⅛
		30,000	115⅞
		5,000	115⅞
		10,000	115⅞
		207,000	116
		10,000	115⅝
		30,000	115⅝
		30,000	115⅝
		2,000	115⅞
		10,000	116
		50,000	115⅝
		46,000	115⅝
		5,000	115⅛
		10,000	116⅜
		registered	
		1,000	115¼
Un Rds of S F 4s		55,000	87
		45,000	87¼
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s		9,000	96
		5,000	96⅛
		5,000	97
U S Steel Corpor. sking fund 5s		30,000	93½
		2,000	93⅝
		57,000	93¾
		18,000	93¾
		8,000	93⅝
		118,000	93¼
		15,000	93⅜
		50,000	93⅜
		10,000	93¾
		65,000	93¼
		5,000	93½
		34,000	93⅞
		31,000	93¼
		5,000	93⅜
		25,000	93⅜
		25,000	93¼
		5,000	93¼
		5,000	93
		10,000	92⅞
		10,000	92⅝
		10,000	92⅜
		17,000	92⅞
		7,000	93
		5,000	92⅞
		10,000	93
		1,000	92⅞
		5,000	92⅞
		5,000	93
		10,000	92⅞
		10,000	93
		5,000	93⅛
		10,000	93⅛
		5,000	93⅛
		10,000	93⅛
		10,000	93⅛
		10

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

"Feather Bristles" Dutiable at 20 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Wilkens Brothers of New York against the classification as feathers advanced in value, at 50 per cent., of merchandise invoiced as feather bristles. The importers' claim, which was sustained, was that they were dutiable at 20 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Kaufman & Straus Company, M. Cohen & Co. and others, Kampermann & Meyer, C. W. Sheldon & Co., Van Blankensteyn & Hennings, (4,) Bloomingdale Brothers, Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., the New York Millinery Supply Company, F. S. Maynard & Son, the Judkins & McCormick Company, E. Rosenwald & Brother, the Casein Company of America, Saba Brothers, Balch, Price & Co., Charles F. L. Krogmann, and Arnold B. Heine & Co. of New York, Comey & Johnson of Cleveland, Wakem & McLaughlin of Chicago, and John Wanamaker (2) of Philadelphia. A protest by Peter Schneider, Son & Co. of New York was sustained and one by the Leon Rheims Company of New York was partially sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO.—With scheduled debts of $87,862 and $377 assets, Justice Frank Foster of South Chicago has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Foster gained publicity recently as the Magistrate in the hearing of the charges of arson against Isaac N. Perry, ex-President of the National Bank of North America.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM DIAMOND.—Abraham Diamond, a baker, residing at 1,334 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $815 and no assets.

REUBEN BACKER.—Reuben Backer, salesman residing at 2,222 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,045 and no assets. He was formerly a clothing dealer at 2,230 Second Avenue.

CHARLES DOLL, JR.—Charles Doll, Jr., residing at 627 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,397 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1901 and 1904 for painters' materials.

DAVID TOLK.—David Tolk, a workingman, residing at 717 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,896 and assets consisting of household furniture $425, which he says is exempt, and a life insurance. Of the liabilities, $3,800 is a judgment obtained against him by the Welz & Berwick Brewing Company of Brooklyn.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT.—Arthur T. Prescott and J. Frank MacCormick, who did business under the firm name of Arthur T. Prescott, amusement managers and promoters at 1,133 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,784 and nominal assets of $17,350. Mr. Prescott has been well known in the last four years as the promoter of the "Loop the Loop" system of amusement at various places, and in September, 1903, formed the Loop the Loop Company, becoming President and Treasurer of it, to operate a movable loop the loop machine at fairs and exhibitions. There are thirty-one creditors mentioned in the schedules, their claims being principally for materials and money lent. The debts were all contracted this year.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOULTER, William A., and Edward C. Winters—C. Fones 604
BUCHANAN, Harold W.—E. C. Potter and another, costs 118
BONNELL, Frederick—Same 36
BLISSETT, William N.—A. Atkinson 87
BENTZ, Stuart—J. F. Black 72
BRAYTON, H. Reeve—G. C. Jerome 351
BERKOWITZ, Myron and Hyman Lederwitz—Manhattan Woolen Company 233
BOOTH, Donna and John W.—M. Piasecki 425
BALLENZWEIG, Max—J. Sich, executor. 80
BOLLMAN, G.—P. A. McKelvey 700
COLER, William, Sr., William, Jr., and Bird S., and James W. Campbell—E. G. Moore 4,294
DOUD, John C.—M. Bachrach and another 15
DORLAND, John C.—S. P. Carmichael... 37
ENRIGHT, Mary E.—J. A. Flomerfelt.... 39
ENDELMAN, Aaron—H. H. Salmon and another 225
FORGOTSON, Morris H.—W. Dattelbaum 132
FRANKEL, Johanna or Habrick—E. Larason 311
FREEMAN, John M.—J. B. Stevens..... 193
FARLEY, Joseph A.—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company 187
FITZGERALD, Louis, Jr.—M. J. Whaley. 193
GANS, Pincus—S. Ehrenfreund 89
GOLDIE, Beatrice—C. H. Wessells..... 558
GORDON, Lottie F.—Wilson Printery.... 159
GLEN, Charles—A. Coley 89
HYMAN, Isaac—I. G. Johnson and another 218
HOTALING, John W.—W. R. Ehler and another 215
THE GEORGE W. WILLIS PUBLISHING Company—Charles Craske Company. 311
BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY—Gould Storage Battery Company..... 242
PIONEER AUTOMOBILE AND CAMPier Motor Company—C. F. Wyckoff Company 307
THE HILLS BROTHERS COMPANY—R. Zimmerman 19
ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY—W. J. Howey, costs 133
AMERICAN GENERAL SUPPLY COMpany—C. W. Hoyt 17
INDEPENDENT CONTRACTING COMpany—M. Moran 1,833
IRVING, Allan A., and Marshal—M. Feitel 131
KLEIN, Max—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company..... 193
KASSEL, Abraham; Henry Krakauer, and Eli Bernstein—Colucci 1,611
KRANIS, Isaac—A. Lurie 747
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TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,766,784
Gold	83,996,674
Silver	9,516,978
United States Notes	5,905,026
Treasury notes of 1890	53,990
National banknotes	12,082,070
Total receipts this day	1,767,966
Total receipts this month	45,570,877
Total receipts this year	232,601,948
Total expenditures this day	1,877,000
Total expenditures this month	49,097,000
Total expenditures this year	258,531,199
Deposits in National banks	117,623,168

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$330,780,969
Silver dollars	477,320,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,344,334
Silver bullion of 1890	1,986,666
Total	$1,019,431,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$330,780,969
Silver certificates outstanding	477,320,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,331,000
Total	$1,019,431,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$23,046,144
Gold certificates	60,950,530
Silver coin and bullion	3,467,227
Silver certificates	6,048,751
United States notes	3,905,026
Other assets	22,627,762
Total in Treasury	$120,045,441
Deposits in National banks	117,623,168
Total	$237,668,609
Current liabilities	94,901,824
Available cash balance	$142,766,784

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Nov	$11,318	$7,790	$13,247
From July 1	186,417	191,833	249,567
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Nov	81,230	78,330	73,353
From Jan. 1	3,790,133	3,584,986	3,108,205
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for October—			
Gross earnings	560,414	633,631	566,773
Op. ex. & taxes	413,249	455,129	419,692
Net earnings	147,165	178,511	147,081
Gross, 4 months	2,073,229	2,287,805	2,115,388
Op. ex. & taxes	1,527,704	1,693,499	1,652,202
Net, 4 months	545,535	594,306	463,184
GULF & SHIP ISLAND for October—			
Mileage	250	261	251
Gross earnings	161,015	171,328	153,322
Net earnings	39,526	71,593	62,313
Other income	474	974	82
Surp. after chgs	—15,650	53,118	47,004
Gross, 4 months	619,798	638,502	556,525
Net, 4 months	163,372	255,767	195,515
Other income	2,491	3,910	777
Surp. after chgs	58,349	182,307	140,007
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for October—			
Gross earnings	145,455	155,296	105,174
Op. ex. & taxes	127,464	125,726	93,338
Net earnings	18,391	29,570	11,836
Other income	501	549	600
Total income	18,892	30,119	11,936
Charges	20,005	20,059	15,181
Deficit	1,113	*9,460	3,245
Gross, 4 months	614,463	596,148	297,068
Op. ex. & taxes	531,340	492,131	306,489
Net, 4 months	83,114	104,017	10,421
Other income	2,404	2,400	2,345
Total income	85,518	106,417	17,076
Charges	80,425	82,179	54,680
Surp., 4 months	5,093	24,238	†61,756

*Surplus. †Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY for October—			
Gross earnings	3,005,465	2,557,103	1,760,601
Op. expenses	1,653,432	1,493,274	1,570,857
Net earnings	1,352,032	893,829	189,744
Other income	19,076	17,854	68,657
Total income	1,401,109	911,883	258,391
Add. and impts	124,854	57,067	119,000
Surplus	1,276,254	854,816	139,391
Gross, 4 months	10,474,198	10,744,662	5,915,763
Op. expenses	5,996,334	6,226,497	6,005,504
Net, 4 months	4,477,864	4,518,225	†89,741
Other income	249,245	253,034	93,448
Total income	4,727,109	4,675,741	†6,707
Add. and impts	463,787	230,666	466,000
Surp., 4 months	4,263,322	4,445,075	†472,707

*Exclusive of coal companies. †Deficit.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN—			
Gross	220,861	142,374	131,580
Exp. and taxes	133,450	119,706	111,853
Net	87,411	22,667	19,727
4 months, gross	840,637	540,603	500,839
Exp. and taxes	542,208	527,450	394,501
4 months, net	278,730	312,553	106,388
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for October—			
Gross	42,141	35,352	57,888
Expenses	20,581	24,230	26,062
Net	21,560	11,122	30,926
Other income	106	269	1,200
Total income	21,666	11,391	32,126
Charges	19,279	17,833	19,033
Surplus	2,387	*6,442	13,093
4 months, gross	154,068	109,035	211,321
Expenses	83,820	94,440	102,275
4 months, net	70,248	75,595	109,046
Other income	3,025	3,217	4,799
Total income	73,273	78,812	113,845
Charges	73,357	73,408	77,905
4 months, deficit	84	†5,404	†36,040

*Deficit. †Surplus.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for October—			
Gross	909,696	733,488	779,740
Expenses	526,904	453,891	439,241
Net	371,193	279,598	340,499
4 months, gross	3,631,084	2,524,654	2,485,135
Expenses	1,942,168	1,705,013	1,718,975
4 months, net	1,688,916	819,641	806,160
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for October—			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	364,323	349,934	281,712
Exp. and taxes	263,416	257,734	223,925
Net earnings	100,907	92,200	57,787
Other income	6,848	40,101	451
Total income	107,755	132,301	58,238
Charges	38,050	40,779	38,719
Surplus	69,705	91,522	19,519
4 months' gross	1,493,545	1,390,955	1,078,930
Exp. and taxes	1,015,801	998,781	857,208
4 months' net	477,744	392,174	221,668
Other income	28,530	40,793	1,846
Total income	506,274	432,907	223,514
Charges	151,347	130,448	155,500
4 months' surplus	354,927	302,519	68,014

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Gross earnings	629,788	609,856	642,432
Expenses	389,312	386,303	372,278
Net earnings	240,476	223,553	270,154
Other income	4,841	5,778	5,445
Total income	245,317	229,331	275,599
Charges	145,855	145,119	145,038
Surplus	99,462	84,212	130,561
4 months' gross	2,415,280	2,446,817	2,377,333
Expenses	1,476,912	1,536,840	1,420,982
4 months' net	938,368	909,971	956,351
Other income	18,262	17,713	14,399
Charges	951,630	927,702	970,720
Surplus	580,368	584,437	586,245
4 months' surplus	365,262	343,265	385,475

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—244—Gus G. Coulter et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

245—Joseph R. Burton vs. the United States.—One hour additional time allowed each side. Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Day call for Thursday: Nos. 343, (and 384,) 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 81.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 62, 68, 69, 73, 74, 309, 78, and 311.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Longacre Realty Co vs Wolff
2—McNeal vs Meyers
2½—Same vs same
3—Freeland vs A. B. & E. L. Shaw Co
4—Carr vs City of N Y
5—In re Franklin Av
6—Mead vs Milbank
7—Davidson vs N Y City Ry
8—Kostenbaum vs same
9—In re Ft. George Park
10—Lunny vs McClellan
11—Ackerman vs Ackerman
12—In re West 180th St
13—Carr vs Becker
14—Becker vs Grout
15—Crowley vs Bloomingdale
16—Harding vs City Club Realty Co
17—Corn Exch Bank vs Peabody
18—Blair vs Grout
19—Doran vs Heymann
20—Schwanenflugel vs Gerken
21—McDonald vs Moore
22—Pendleton vs Pendleton
23—Dickerman vs Weeks
24—Lochs vs Herrmann
25—Bunce vs Dart
26—Kuperman vs Kuperman
27—Rogniat vs Merc Tr Co
27½—Same vs same
28—Unity Realty Corp'n vs Tontine Co
29—Morris vs Alvarez
30—In re Miller
31—Reimann vs Reimann
32—O'Keefe vs Hynes
33—Conrad vs Grout
34—King vs Irving
35—Bryan vs Germania
36—In re Ft. George
37—Sims vs N Y City Ry
38—Nicol vs Nicol
39—In re Pier Old No. 18, E R
40—Terry vs Verity
41—Merc Trust Co vs Calvet-Rogniat
41½—Same vs same
42—Rogniat vs Merc Tr Co
43—O'Donnell vs Union Ry
44—Sobel vs same
45—Spencer vs N Y City Ry
46—Ferro vs same
47—Quigley vs same
48—Gent vs Union Ry
49—In re Westchester Av
50—Alpert vs Greenberg
51—In re West 218th St
52—In re Rosenthal
53—Flett vs Dixon
54—Abatte vs Herter
55—Morgan vs Morgan
56—Williams vs Clarke

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

1191—Sahm vs Sahm
1272—Barthold vs Tonnele Co
1274—Same vs same
547—Simons vs Rankin
1166—Velhard vs Velhard
1225—Rothstein vs Cohen
1239—Kasnowitz vs Bonk
1240—Same vs same
1245—Davis & Thomas Co vs Allison R Co
1247—Jackson vs Bushbrown
1251—Werner vs Moses
1256—Campbell vs Beacon Hill R E Co
1267—Schmidt vs Neidermeyer
1269—Smith vs Hahn
1271—Webster Realty Co vs Thomas
1285—Campbell vs Beacon Hill R E Co
733—Bien vs De Goicouria
699—Simons vs Stanton
644—Cockran vs Hollins
702—Simes vs Zobel
951—Parker vs De Ford
972—Sneff vs Northrop
543—Wade vs Mut Res Fund Life Ins Co
433—Jacobus vs Welsz
915—Galewski vs Sire
408—Diehl vs Dreyer
616—Levy vs Levy
421—Lanzetta vs Redfield
428—Dickinson vs Grund
352—Lapate vs Gottlieb
176—Kennedy vs Edison Elec Illum Co
484—Edwards vs Quinn
520—Brown vs N Y Produce Exchange
539—Cassatt vs Sproul
650—Peper vs Peper
350—Von Tilzer vs Bernstein
443—Stein vs Stein
726—Schmidt vs Moeller
729—Ramsey vs Darrin
732—Pease vs Pease
750—Platz vs Pizer
756—Roncoroni vs Gross
762—Wagner vs Roblee
774—Beek vs Bohm
810—Harrisburg Man & Boiler Co vs Wells
811—Saslavsky vs Saslavsky
818—Cains vs Stefert
835—English vs English
847—Jacobs vs Wendel
508—Dieter vs Title G & M
820—Bunnell vs Wise
590—Jones vs Jones
513—Cohen vs Cohen
795—Fort Tn Gas Co vs Wells

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1293.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term).—Part to be held at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Note.—Orders upon motions preferring causes under the code must be presented for signature prior to the date designated. Orders which are not so signed.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3468—Ackerman vs Fairfield
3467—Bier vs Bash
3404—Bendheim vs Herter
3077—Gilsey vs Keen
3080—Same vs same
3507—Price vs Maxwell
3393—Hauser vs Dolphin
2986—Fay vs Dumont
3116—Reeder vs Gallauner
3458—McEnroe vs O'Donnell
3310—Jewell vs Jewell
3531—Ames vs Williamson
3181—Harbeck vs Tobin
3260—Sonnenfeld vs Jacobowitz
3361—Siboldi vs Del Papa
3418—Rice vs Gavegan
3441—Boyajian vs Amer Mahogany Co
3230—Rubin vs Myers
3561—Porter vs Magnetic Separator Co
3588—Cantrell vs Cantrell
3409—Marx vs Seligman

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rule No. 3 of the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendars No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., and V., for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial."

226—Diehl vs Union Ry
192½—Wead vs Met St Ry
335—Naughton vs same
284—Camilluca vs 42d St, &c, R R
1757—Cohen vs Dry D, &c, R R
2068—Fay vs N Y City Ry
1987—Gent vs Union Ry
1944—Axelrod vs N Y City Ry
1951—Rosenberg vs N Y City Ry
2003—Sima vs same
1976—Davidson vs same
1995—Coffey vs same
1907—Joyce vs same
1900—Coccia vs same
1955—Ferro vs same
1961—O'Donnell vs Union Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Trial Term Part IX. Room. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rule VII. of the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII. and VIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such a case has been sent to a part for trial."

2564—Natelsky vs Hudson Coal Co
2217—Fishbone vs Fargo
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
2479—Green vs Urban Gas Co

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial."

3454—Myers Mach Wks vs Addicks
1073—Smith vs N Y Co Nat Bank
399½—Rowley vs Wm W. Brauer SS Co
451—Parson vs Hellner
1462—Rowley vs Underhill
3222—Cullinan vs Ward
1052—Schwab Mfg Co vs Arsenault
3411—Morgan vs City of New York
1047—Gilroy vs Everson-Hickok Co
820—Kuelo vs Brush
746—De Vide vs Lehman
1123—Venable vs Oppenheimer
1288—Reiss vs Arnstein
1405—Tyler vs W. H. M. Whirter & Co
1032—Carstens vs McDonald
3483—Cullinan vs Kuhlman

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

1847—McGuire vs McDonald
1588—Dyer vs same
1589—Conlon vs same
681—Weintraub vs Baker
721—Holme vs Holme
749—Hall vs Thompson
724—Un Box Board, &c, Co vs Howey
426—Treadwell vs Clark
393—Pickrell vs Mendel
531—Witmark vs Tams
395—Hagaman vs Reinach
512—Goldstein vs Baumert
800—Happel vs Happel
329—Ritner vs Weber
844—Yeamans vs Liebler
593—Rosenthal vs Haulenbeck
629—Gruber vs Tiesing
903—Derr vs Kearney
1575—Beyer vs Wacker
1136—Colegrove vs Weed
1137—Roux vs Roux
1140—Sheehan vs Martin
1142—Kemp vs Lurla
1145—Fay vs Haight & Freese Co
1152—Miller vs Matfus
1162—Moore vs Harder
1104—Sanger vs Kempner
1165—Jerome vs Jerome
1232—Lowther vs Abel
1233—Met Museum of Art vs Nichols
1234—Grosso vs Marx
1236—Bell vs Hoffman
1243—Wels vs Baconby
1252—Emp Realty Co vs Sayre
1253—Mendelsohn vs Jacobowitz
1417—Cary Mfg Co vs Vogel
685—Pfister & Vogle Co vs Wolf
899—Morris vs Fortunato
912—Reed vs Joshua Oldham & Sons
1282—Brodhead vs Keating
2493—Rosenstock vs Deassar
1005—Fid & Casualty Co vs Snare & Trust
1026—Stumpf vs Davis
1043—Foederer vs Rull
3440—Cullinan vs White
3485—Sams vs Arata
1258—Gorasky vs Meyer
937—Consum Pk Brew Co vs Hurvitz
3051—Clare vs O'Donnell
3052—Carolan vs same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10 A M
Louis Dahna di Cesnola
At 10:30 A M
Utley Hare
E. Banton Hart
Ida M Newcombe
Henry J Bauck
John McGrath
At 2:30 P M
Ignatius Radley
Charlotte L Schmidt
Mary E Sheehy

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 2049—Sarah J. H. Choate. (Will No. 1)
Case on, 2050—Sarah J. H. Choate, (Will No. 2)

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

9828—Levine vs Crandall & Godley Co
3610—Lynch vs McLain
3611—O'Sullivan vs Met St Ry
3612—Reynolds vs Liebman
3613—Cook vs Seagrist
3614—Curry vs Int St Ry
3615—Kesselburgh vs Day
3616—Blume vs Erie R R
3617—Roseff vs Hauser
3618—Lefler vs Fox
3619—Cohen vs Miskind
3620—Wehler vs Int St Ry
3621—Dyer vs Stevens
3622—Waldhorn vs Neuling
3623—Neuling vs Wilt
3624—Thomas vs Penn R R
3625—Schwartzman vs Lewin
3626—Danerhirsch vs Int St Ry
3627—Blackburn vs Aspell, &c, Co
3627½—Riorden vs Met St Ry
3628—Lyons vs Manchester Assurance Co
637—Same vs Royal Ins Co
638—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
639—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
642—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
685—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
686—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
637—Same vs Royal Ins Co
638—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
639—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
642—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
685—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
686—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
687—Same vs Royal Ins Co
688—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
689—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
691—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
692—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
693—Same vs Royal Ins Co
694—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
695—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
696—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
697—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
698—Same vs Royal Ins Co
699—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
700—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
701—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
702—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
703—Same vs Royal Ins Co
704—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
705—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
706—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
707—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
708—Same vs Royal Ins Co
709—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
710—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
711—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
712—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
713—Same vs Royal Ins Co
714—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
715—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
716—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
717—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
718—Same vs Royal Ins Co
719—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
720—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
721—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
722—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
723—Same vs Royal Ins Co
724—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
725—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
726—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
727—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
728—Same vs Royal Ins Co
729—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
730—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
731—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
732—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
733—Same vs Royal Ins Co
734—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
735—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
736—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
737—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
738—Same vs Royal Ins Co
739—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
740—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales on Fortieth and Forty-first Streets near Fifth Avenue—Syndicate Buys Riding and Driving Club Property on the Heights—Deal for Twenty-first Street Buildings—Bronx Business.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Jackson & Stern 10 and 12 East Forty-first Street, two four-story dwellings, each 20.10 by 102.6. The same brokers have also sold for Mrs. Elizabeth K. Stillman, mother of James Stillman, the abutting property at 7 East Fortieth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 96. The names of the buyers of these properties are withheld, but it is understood that the Fortieth Street parcel will eventually pass into the possession of the Brook Club, which is now the tenant of 6 East Thirty-fifth Street, owned by the Wallingford Realty Company.

Post & Reese have sold for Mary B. Van Winkle 11 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, with extension, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Collins & Collins have sold for William L. Sutphin 135 East Sixty-first Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling 17.6 by 100.5. The buyer will remodel the house for his own occupancy.

Syndicate Buys Tract on Heights.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for R. Bleecker Rathbone the property now occupied by the Suburban Riding and Driving Club on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue and south side of Depot Lane, or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; also, the property on the north side of Depot Lane now occupied by Mr. Rathbone as his residence. The two plots contain 105 lots. The Riding and Driving Club site measures about 700 by 300 feet, and the parcel on the north side of Depot Lane about 135 by 310. The property has been acquired by a syndicate, as to the make up of which no information could be had yesterday.

Operators Buy 21st Street Buildings.

Samuel Green and D. W. Richman have bought from E. H. Langdon, through Brooke & Georger, the two four-story store and loft buildings, 60 and 62 West Twenty-first Street, on plot 48 by 100.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for Samuel Mandel to a Mr. Lohman the Washington Square, a six-story apartment house, at 82 to 86 Washington Place, on plot 65.8 by 95.4, between Washington Square West and Sixth Avenue.

Purchase by Mrs. Caroline Astor.

Mrs. Caroline Astor has bought the four-story building 66 Dey Street, 25 by 97. This property has been sold three times within a month after having been owned by Thomas R. McNeil for thirty years. Horace S. Ely & Co. and William Cruikshank's Sons were the brokers in the transactions.

To Build on Bradhurst Avenue.

Max Gomprecht has sold for the Broadway-Reliance Realty Company the block front on the east side of Bradhurst Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, to Isaac Mayer & Son, who will erect elevator apartment houses on the property.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Horwitz & Eskessen the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, a plot 100.10 by 100.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for a Dr. Chudoff to the McKinley Realty Company the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, a plot 120 by 100.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the estate of Julia A. Gilmore 260 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 15 by 50 by 100.

Buyers for West Side Dwellings.

Ames & Co. have sold for Cornelius Van Benschoten to James McLaughlin the three-story dwelling 207 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Samuel H. Martin has sold for L. Alexander the property 48 West Sixty-sixth Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company negotiated the sale of the dwelling 15 West Eighty-third Street to Benjamin Hall.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold 103 West Sixty-third Street, a three-story dwelling 19 by 100.5.

C. Schierioh and D. J. McDonald have sold for C. E. Morgan the five-story brick building 25 by 52, at 335 West Fifty-third Street, to David Lippman and S. H. Schwarz.

Day's Dealings on the Heights.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John J. Mahoney a plot, 90 by 100, on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Kronenberger & Hoexter have sold for L. Weiher two lots on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John O. Baker the plot 50 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 175 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

George Ranger has sold for Henry W. Hartman to Irving Weiher the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Audubon Avenue, a lot 25 by 100.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for the various owners to Lowenfeld & Prager four lots, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 125 feet west of Broadway.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Schmeidler & Bachrach the plot, 100 by 102, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Edward McVickar has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Anna House a plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Max Marx has sold for the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to a client of John H. Deane the plot 200 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

Sale of Park Avenue Block Front.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Charles I. Weinstein the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, a plot 201.10 by 100. The buyer will build six six-story flats.

D. Colucci has sold for L. Bernstein the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 80.

Goldenberg & Cohen have sold, in conjunction with Samuel Goldenberg, for Katzman & Zipken, builders, the last of a row of nine six-story tenements now in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, between First and Second Avenues. The buyer is a client of Oscar Englander.

Charles Wynn has bought from a Mrs. Kammerer 1,475 Madison Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25.9 by 90, and has sold to Louis Dondero 506 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Antonio Farina 107 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a dwelling on lot 16 by 100.

Operators Buy Third Avenue Blocks.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for the United Owners' Realty Company, to Lowenfeld & Prager, two entire blocks on the east side of Third Avenue, on the east and west sides of Monterey Avenue and the west side of La Fontaine Avenue.

These plots, for many years held by the Evans estate, will be subdivided and sold for improvement.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for Julia Huerstel the last of several adjoining properties on Boston Road, running through to Cauldwell Avenue. The plot now sold fronts 35 feet on Boston Road, 29 feet on Cauldwell Avenue, being about 110 feet deep. It is about 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Edward Biesenthal, in conjunction with S. D. Rosenfeld, has sold for S. Nachtigall six lots, 150 by 100, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, to J. Osmansky and another.

Cohen & Glauber have bought two lots on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 118; also, the southeast corner of Freeman and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, 150 by 97; also, the southwest corner of Freeman Street and Vyse Avenue, 25 by 95; also, the plot on the east side of Kelly Street, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 106.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold the plot, 75 by 150, on the west side of Fulton Avenue, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for M. L. & C. Ernst, to B. Appelbaum; also, a plot, 84 by 94, on the west side of Union Avenue, 41 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for the Middleborough Realty Company; also, a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 feet east of Brook Avenue, for James Murphy; also, five lots on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 222 feet north of Wilkins Place, to Charles R. Gumb.

Purchase on Cypress Avenue.

Isidor A. Wollheim has bought the block front on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, between Cypress and Robbins Avenue. Mr. Wollheim has sold a plot on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 200 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 95.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Samuel Weisberg the plot, 49.6 by 100, on the east side of Kelly Street, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; also, for Jesse W. Ehrich, 33 lots on Bryant, Longfellow, One Hundred and Seventy-second, and One Hundred and Seventy-third Streets; also, for Leo Levinson, the lot, 25 by 90, on the east side of Union Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Paul M. Herzog has bought from the American Savings Bank 1,324 Franklin Avenue, a plot 47.3 by 145, with a building. Albert Weiss has sold the northwest corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a plot 50 by 100, with old buildings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Snare & Triest to a Mr. Horton the block front on the north side of Dater Street between Wales and Concord Avenues.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold the remainder of the holdings of the Moses Devoe estate on Fordham Road, Teetuw Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street; also the plot on One Hundred and Ninetieth Street between Parkview and Teetaw Avenues, about thirty lots.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot 75 by 113.8 at 865 to 869 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Samuel Markonsky and another have sold to Isaac A. Benequit and others a plot 50 by 150 on the east side of Washington Avenue about 150 feet from Wendover Avenue.

Corners Sold on Tremont Avenue.

William Sugarman sold for D. Cornish to S. J. Sugarman the plots at the northwest and northeast corners of Tremont and Mapes Avenues, 72 by 190 and 92 by 190.

Folsom Brothers have resold for Helen Miller to David Cohen the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, between Park and Washington Avenues, 286 by 100 by 25.

Kronenberger & Hoexter have resold for L. Starr the half block on the east side of Union Avenue between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets; also for B. Hochbaum three lots on Third Avenue between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for M. Schlesinger 334 to 340 Mott Avenue, three-story frame dwellings, on plot 135.4 by 195; also, for F. William Dressel, 713 to 719 East One Hundred and Seventh and Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100; also, for H. Rabinowitz, the plot, 175 by 196, on the west side of Hughes Avenue, 65 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

William Oppenheim has bought from Isaac N. Hebbard a plot on the east side of Washington Avenue, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 50 by 94.

Sol Stern has sold for the various owners the block bounded by King's Bridge Road, Webster and Decatur Avenues, having frontages of 128 feet on Decatur Avenue, 57 feet on King's Bridge Road, and 115 feet on Webster Avenue, where it faces the stations of the elevated railroad and the New York Central Railroad. The property is now improved with a hotel and several small buildings. The purchase is made for investment.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for George W. Van Slyck the plot on the east side of Beaumont Avenue, 315 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 75 by 100; also, for George W. Van Slyck, the vacant plot on the east side of Belmont Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 100; also, for the Jackson Construction Company, the plot, 120 by 100, on the east side of Kelly Street, 250.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; also, for George W. Van Slyck, the plot, 300 by 80, on the west side of Crotona Avenue, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, for Charles Reynolds, the dwelling, 1,285 Washington Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 90; also, for Well & Mayer, the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 75 by 90, with dwelling; also, for Jacob Siegel, the plot, 216 by 92, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 81.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; also, for Lyman Tiffany, a plot on the west side of Hoe Street, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Home Street, 50 by 100. The same brokers have resold the last-mentioned parcel.

Sales on East Sixteenth Street.

Samuel Grossman has sold 645 East Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 92, to M. Eschwege.

Charles J. F. Bohlen has sold for the owners to a client 433 and 435 East Sixteenth Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 92.

Abram Bachrach has sold 160 Broome Street, northeast corner of Attorney Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 60.

Buyers for Trinity Avenue Houses.

The Randolph-Backer Company has resold for a client 700 to 704 Trinity Avenue, between Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three dwellings, each 18.9 by 87.

B. Hochbaum has sold to Kronowit & Stoloff 933 and 935 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street for Goldberg & Greenbaum; also, 1,012 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street for a Mr. Clausen to Sigmund Stein.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

1st Av, 1,602, n e corner of 83d St, 27.2x84, five-story triple flat, with store; public auction sale, to Abraham Wolff.....$41,500

By Peter F. Meyer.

Columbus Av, s e corner of 90th St, 75.5x80, ten-story hotel; foreclosure sale, to William A. Knapp.....279,625

By Solomon De Waltteras.

7th Av, 250, w s, 65.3 ft n of 24th St, 21.6 x78; four-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Louis Massucci. 23,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Fifth Av, 398, for six-story brick offices, 27.7x78; estate of John Downey of 2 Wall St, owner; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

104th St, n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, for a six-story brick flat, 88x87.11; J. Rosenberg and another of 129 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $85,000.

148th St, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a two-story brick workshop and stable, 27.6x33; George G. Davis of 688 East 138th St, owner; A. Arctander of 520 Willis Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Railroad Av, s w corner of City Line, for a one-story brick boiler house, 17.6x34.6; Lorillard Refrigerator Company of 23 West 34th St, owner; C. H. Caldwell of 160 5th Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

ALLEN ST, 49, w s, 25x87.6; Amelia Elfenbein to Isaac Bokschizky and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft n of 162d St, 25x100; Margaret Knowles to George R. Schieffelin, other consideration and... 100

AVENUE B, 99 to 103, w s, 59.11x81x59.10x83; David Jacobowitz to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $85,300,) other consideration and 100

BARRETTO ST, w s, 112.6 ft n of 169th St, runs w 60.8x s w 50.8x n w 30x n e 65.7x e 84.11x s 30; Jackson Construction Company to William H. Bell..... 100

BOWERY, 356, w s, 19.4x102.8x16.5x106.3; S. M. Banner, referee, to Mary F. Campbell 21,775

BROAD ST, w s, 159.10 ft s of Exchange Place, runs w 80.3x w 111.10x w 74.6x n 64.5x e 49.10x n 43.7x e 110.9; Moses M. Riglander and others to Jacob W. Riglander, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BROAD ST, w s, 169.10 ft n of Exchange Place, runs n 80.3x w 111.10x w 74.6x n 64.5x e 49.10x n 43.7x e 110.9; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, to Jacob W. Riglander, all title..... Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 24.2 ft n of 169th St, 50x100.6; George W. Godward to Leopold Kaufmann ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 24.2 ft n of 169th St, 50x109.6; John B. Wilson to George W. Godward, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 424, n s, 25.4x196.2x25x197.7; New York Life Insurance Company to Edward Kann 67,500

BROOME ST, 105, s s, 25x75; Morris Gross to Pauline Gross ½ part, (mtgs $26,500) ..... Nom.

CANNON ST, 79 and 81, w s, 40x82; Jacob Israelson to Samuel Steinik and others, (mtg $40,000) 63,000

CLIFTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 25 x100; Max Monfried to Meyer Solomon, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

CORLEAR AV, w s, 21.4 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 25x100; Albert W. Putnam to Bridget Flanagan, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

CORLEAR AV, w s, 56.4 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 32x100; Albert W. Putnam to Katie Freehill, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

CRESTON AV, n w s, 149.2 ft n e of 181st St, 52.5x122.9x50x106.9; John Hartin to Harry W. Davis, (mtg $600,) other consideration and..... 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 102.10 s of Southern Boulevard, 102.10x27x101.9x38.9; Anthony Smyth to George D. Kingston. Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 83, w s, 25x100; Davis Jackman to Bernhard Mayer, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 52 ft n of 168th St, 20x—x20x100.4; Franklin Av, n w corner of 6th St, 52x100x83.8; 168th St, n s, 83.6 ft w of Franklin Av, 24x100; Elizabeth Allen to Julius Braun, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 52 ft n of 168th St, 20x—x20x100.4; Franklin Av, n w corner of 6th St, 52x100x50x83.8; 168th St, n s, 83.6 ft w of Franklin Av, 24x100; Julius Braun to Thomas Weil, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, 8, s s, 26x95; Elizabeth Schwarzler to Delia Loots, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, 7, n s, 26x119; George Bendien to Carl Hahn, (mtg $14,500) ..... Nom.

HONEYWELL AV, 2,021, s s, 35x140.3; Joseph Leitner to Arie Lerner, (mtg $4,250) ..... Nom.

HUNT'S POINT ROAD, n w corner of Whillock Av, 49x98.8x82.4, gore; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to the Elmore Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100

JONES ST, s s, 79.9 ft w of 4th St, 25x100.2; Annie D. Wallace to Henry Goldberg, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

JONES ST, s s, 25x102.2; Henry Goldberg to Joel Sammet and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

JULIANA PL, n e corner of Dunscomb Av, 35x90x43x70, William's Bridge; James McLaughlin to Burton J. Berry.. Nom.

KELLY ST, e s, 149.1 ft n of 167th St, 100x116.11x100.7x106.2; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.

KELLY ST, n w corner of 165th St, 80.3 x29.7x82.2x25.6; Thomas Kenneally to Burghard Hauk ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 104th St, 50.11x20.8, irr; Walker to Hannah Meyer, quitclaim 100

LOT 26, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Gustav Hellwig to Rachael A. Blanchard..... 100

LOT 27, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Julius Hilborn to Rachael A. Blanchard..... 100

LOT 28, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Heights; Max Hilborn to Rachel A. Blanchard, quitclaim. Nom.

LOT 28, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge; Herman Schwarz to Rachael A. Blanchard, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LOT 32, block B, map of Mapes estate; Charles G. Mead to Edward Schultz, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

LOT 136, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson R. Rose to Bernie Arpin..... Nom.

LOTS 20 to 30, 45 to 55, block 446, map part Fox Estate; Penates Realty Company to Walter J. Cohn, (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 20 to 30, 45 to 55, Block 446, map part Fox Estate; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Penates Realty Company, third consideration and..... 100

LOTS 58 and 59, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Abraham Cohn to Jacob Levy, (mtg $1,800,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 575 to 580, amended map of Section C, Vyse estate; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtgs $20,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 575 to 580, amended map of Section C, Vyse estate; William R. Rose to Esther Eisenberg ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 123d St, 20.11 x100; Julius Janowitz to Jacob Goodfriend, other consideration ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 109.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Martha T. Kelly to Minnie Miller, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 223, w s, 90x88; Bernhard Mayer to Davis Berkman and another, (mtg $89,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 182, map of Washingtonville, 63.2x100x42.6x100; Susy E. Wood to Michael A. Grimes..... 1,000

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 200 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100, Edenwald; Mary H. Morrisey to Mary Leonard..... Nom.

MOTT ST, n s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100.6; William Lenthan to Frank De Caro ..... Nom.

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, Lots 305, 306, 331, and 332, map of Inwood, 50x225; Louis Eickwort, Jr., to Louis Eickwort, (mtg $4,800)..... 100

PARK AV WEST, w s, 263.6 ft s of 152d St, 18x92.10x18x92.2; Sophie M. Olsen to Ingeborg M. Hasiun, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n corner of 162d St, 100x—; Herman Kline to Ellen Regan, (mtg $24,000)..... Omitted

PARK AV, s e corner of 102d St, 101.10x100; Max Rolinick to Isaac Schmeidler and another, (mtg $74,000)..... Nom.

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 98.11 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x90, Westchester; George A. Minasian to John H. Nichols, (mtg $250)..... Nom.

PIKE ST, 12, 22.6x35.9; John L. Rubinsky to Bessie Frank, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PRINCE ST, 49 and 51, n s, 50x79.3x44.8x 90; Pasquale Lauria and others to Salvatore Rizzo and another, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 26.8 ft s of Dawson St, 25.3x95x22.4x94.11; Herman Herzing to George Brown, other consideration and..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 35, e s, 18.11x87.5x 18.8x90.7; Wesley Thorn to Frank P. Holman, other consideration and..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 35, e s, 18.11x87.5x 18.8x90.7; Frank P. Holman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 38, e s, 18.11x94x 15.8x96.11; Wesley Thorn to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Ridge St, 25x69.11; Mark Blumenthal and others to Solomon H. Schlanger, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. MARY'S ST, s w corner of the Southern Boulevard, 101.9x182.3x121.8x252.6; Elias Rosenthal to Harry Shwitzer, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.... 100

ST. MARY'S ST, s w corner of the Southern Boulevard, 101.9x182.3x121.8x252.6; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 75x100; John Albert to Albert Cavanagh, other consideration and..... 100

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25x 100; Henry J. Grupe to Samuel Grossman, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 75x100.9; Emma L. Crute to Julius Bash, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 75x100.9; Julius Bush to Nathaniel Levy, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 670, e s, 25x80; Magdalena Frey to Lazar Frieder, other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 1,603, w s, 20.4x100; Jacob L. Lissner to John Nadvornik, (mtg $10,500) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, n e corner of 88th St, 75.8x86, (mtg $97,000,) Park Av, n e corner of 115th St, 75x89.6, (mtg $80,000;) 53d St, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 40x100.5, (mtg $32,000;) Goerck St, w s, 76 ft n of Broome St, 50x100, (mtg $46,000;) Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, 120x94, (mtg $112,000;) Samuel Greenstein to William T. Hookey and others ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,269, w s, 24.7x75; Cecilia Schnurmacher to Joseph Cuchal, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 172, e s, 17.9x94; Ede Levenson to Adr Miller and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, e s, 51 ft s of 109th St, 17x66; Catharine Hogan and another to Samuel Williams, 2-3 part, all title..... 3,666

2D AV, e s, 51 ft s of 109th St, 17x66; Margaret E. Hogan, by guardian, to Samuel Williams, all title..... 1,833

3D AV, n w s, 315 ft s of 183d St, 70x 142.11; Frank P. Holman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 2,203, e s, 25x75; Hattie Block to Albert Glassmann, (mtg $13,023,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 423, n s, 21.10x90.10; 9th St, 425, n s, 25x90.10; Sigmund Schnee to David Jacobowitz, (mtg $35,500,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, 2,452, w s, 25x89; Simon Friedberg to William Abeleg, (mtg $26,150,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, s w corner 130th St, 25x100; Jacob Polatschek to Wolf Brand, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,297, w s, 25.3x100; Bernard King to Jacob Spangenberg..... Omitted

8TH AV, 2,297, w s, 25.3x100; Anna Sands to Jacob Spangenberg..... Nom.

9TH AV, 1,401, e s, 20.9½ ft s of 49.11x 100; Frederick W. Barker to Frederick A. Goetze, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.3; Oslas Karp and others to Caroline Glock, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 209th St, 100x 100; Della Burnstine to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... Nom.

10TH ST, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 45.7x92.3x40x92.3; Bertha Springer and others to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 25x ½ block; Louis Becker, Sr, individually and as executor and trustee to Jacob Herrlich, trustee ..... Nom.

10TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 25x ½ block; Hannah B. Schick, executor, to Jacob Herrlich, trustee..... Nom.

16TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 92; John G. Bauer and another to John H. Kocher and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

38TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 40x 98.9; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to Charles A. Gower & Co., all title, (mtg $107,500) 56,000

44TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of 6th Av, 30x 100.4; William H. Willis, referee, to Max Stern, (mtg $45,000)..... 5,500

47TH ST, 97 West, 21x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to Elizabeth R. Dinsmore, other consideration and..... 100

47TH ST, n s, 67 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80; Seligman Kakeles to Julia Levy and another ..... Nom.

47TH ST, n s, 67 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80; Julia Levy and another to Rachel Pollak ..... Nom.

48TH ST, 60 West, 20.10x100.5; James W. Noyes to Frances L. Taintor, all title..... Nom.

52D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 103.2x19.7x106.8; Charles Webstein and another to Charles Schenck, (mtg $9,000) Nom.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 100.5; Edward J. Farrell to Louise A. Phillips, (mtg $21,000)..... 34,000

91ST ST, s s, 110.4 ft w of 9th Av, 40x 100.5; Benjamin Tuska, referee, to Philip Sugerman, (mtg $45,000) 11,000

65TH ST, s s, 143.9 ft e of 2d Av, 16.9x 92; Samuel Loewy and another, executors, to Julius Braun..... 6,500

67TH ST, 208 West, 25x100.5; Samuel Horowitz to Hannah Abraham, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

69TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.8x100.5; Cornelius Van Benschoten to James McLaughlin ..... Nom.

70TH ST, 313 East, 31.3x100.5; Samuel Greenfield and others to George Kocher, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100

70TH ST, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Thomas McMahon to Louis Benes and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

74TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 40x102.2; Abraham Kornbluth to Thomas Dalton, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100

75TH ST, 19, 102.2; Nathan Kirsh to Bernat Springer and others, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

76TH ST, 100 West, 20.10x102.2; Alfred S. Brown to Annie Davis, other consideration and 100

78TH ST, 129 East, 16.8x102.2; Thomas J. Tuomey to James D. Fessenden, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... Nom.

79TH ST, 146 West, 16.8x102.2; Sarah O. S. Waldron and others to Joseph M. Lichtenauer, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 515 East, 25x102.2; 81st St, 511 East, 25x102.2; Rosalie Zipser to John H. Scully, (mtgs $25,000)..... Nom.

81ST ST, 210 East, 25.5x102.3; Mary T. Kelly to Thomas B. Kelly, ½ part..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 22x102.2; Lacy Harpster and John Kelly and wife, other consideration and..... 100

84TH ST, 36 East, 16.11x67.2; Eugene Cohn and others, individually and as executors, deed; others to Mary A. Johnson..... 32,250

84TH ST, 313 East, 25x102.2; A. R. Johnson and others to Abraham Rothschild, (mtg $15,950) ..... Nom.

86TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Henry E. Stevens to Helen J. Erickson, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of 3d Av, 53.6x 100.11x irregular; Tobias Krakower and others to Max Aronson, (mtg $54,500,) other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, 66 West, 48.9x100.11; Annie Stern and another to Jacob Goodfriend, (mtg $61,000,) other consideration and.. 100

107TH ST, 313 East, 25x76.10; Abraham A. Dworsky to George W. Brown, other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 66 West, 48.9x100.11; Jacob Goodfriend to Julius Janowitz, (mtg $52,500,) other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, 118 East, 19x100.11; Pauliene Levensohn to Sholom Immerman, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, 245 West, 37.6x100.11; Harry Shwitzer to Annie Stern and another, (mtgs $48,000) ..... Nom.

111TH ST, 107 East, 15.11x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to America E. Mannarino, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x100.11; Mary J. De Bussy to Mary G. Schlosser, (mtg $120,000,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 171.8 ft w of Park Av, 33.4x100.11; Charles Falkenberg to Emanuel Cohen, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and..... Nom.

114TH ST, s s, 171.8 ft w of Park Av, 33.4x100.11; Rachel A. Elting to Charles Falkenberg, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, 402 East, 16.6x100.11x irregular; Ester R. Kay to David Freeman, (mtg $3,700)..... 1,000

118TH ST, 22 West, 25x100.11; David Lubelsky to Mitchell Smoleroff and another (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 100.10; Louis Lese and others to Louis Rosenblum, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Casper Levy to Babette Regel, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and... 100

122D ST, 215 West, 22x100.8; Simon Myers to Bernard Ratkowsky and another, (mtg $8,000) 100

122D ST, 160 East, 17.4x67.1x17.6x66.4; Patrick M. Cassidy to Mark Blumenthal, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

123D ST, 151 West, 25x100.11; Kittie G. Wiley to John G. McQuarrie, other consideration and..... 100

123D ST, 131 East, 16.8x99.11; Esther Lindner to Jacob Levy, other consideration and..... 100

123D ST, s s, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 75x 100.11; Leopold Schmid to Christian Stoehr, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... Nom.

127TH ST, 43 West, 18.9x100; Frank Warner to Mary H. Johanson..... Nom.

127TH ST, 33 West, 18.9x99.11; Cornelia J. Sawin to Patrick J. McNally, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, 274 West, 16.8x99.11; Tillie Rosenberg to Clara Max and another, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

134TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 36x—x19.2x99.11; Clara Max and another to Tillie Rosenberg and another, (mtg $39,000) 100

134TH ST, 49 West, 16.8x99.11; Alfred Nicholson and another to Edward A. Warren ..... Nom.

135TH ST, 833 East, 27.4x100; August Hennicke to Frederick Meier, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

137TH ST, 629 East, 25x100; Frederick A. Brusius to August J. Herrlich, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, 630 East, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg to Joseph Louis, (mtg $15,850,) other consideration and..... 100

141ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x 100; E. J. Krug, Jr., to Eva E. Weber, (mtg $30,000) 100

143TH ST, n s, 173.1 ft e of 3d Av, 17.7x 400; William A. Main to Marie B. Guth, (mtg $500,) other consideration and..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; Jacob Berman to Mary Berman, ½ part, all title, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

149TH ST, 566 East, 25x106.6; Catherine G. Holweg to James Stack ..... Nom.

150TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118; James Bride to Max Cohen and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

150TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118; McBride Company to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

153D ST, n s, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Frederika Siemering to Elizabeth Perry, (mtg $2,100)..... Nom.

158TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Eliza Burke and another to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

160TH ST, 514 West, 25

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Small and Large Plots.

CHAS. JUNGMAN

Westchester Ave.,

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LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! in the Bronx. 250 LOTS.

One plot; AT EAST END OF WASHINGTON BRIDGE and adjoining the Ogden property; just sold to a syndicate at about $2,000 per lot. Our price is much lower, and the plot is from first hands.

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ONE BLOCK FROM RAPID TRANSIT STATION

PRICE, $6,500 EACH.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.

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Main Office, 148th St. & 3d Av.

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Lot 128x75; ripe for improvement.

Daly Ave., Plot 130x150.

Ripe for improvement.

Mapes Ave., Near 182d St.

House, barn, and lot, 66x145.

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78-80 WALKER STREET.

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Prospect, Ave. Block Front.

Bargain price; easy terms.

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4 Short Blocks from Rapid Transit Station.

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WESTCHESTER AVE.,

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Here is the place to get bargains in lots and plots.

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CROTONA PARKWAY & 179TH ST.

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Prospect, corner Tremont Av., 100x175; $45,000.
Washington Av., cor. 181st, 75x95; $21,000.
Morris Av., corner 165th St. and College Av., 8 fronts, about 11 lots, $38,000.

JOHN F. FREES, REALTY DEPT.,

608 East 150th St.

Tel. 1620 Melrose.

Builders, Speculators.—We have from original owner 10 lots in neighborhood of 175th St., near Prospect Av.; also five lots on Southern Boulevard, near Freeman St. Rapid Transit Station.

A. J. KELLY & CO.,

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EXCELLENT SPECULATION.

6 LOTS, INCLUDING PROMINENT CORNER. FOOT OF STATION; PRICE $45,000.

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Plot of 16 lots on Prospect Av.; only 15% cash necessary; long contract.
Jennings St., near Subway station; 5 parcels, 3 lots each; terms to suit.
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New three-story brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing; tiled baths; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 371 5th Av., Manhattan.

Corner, 80x92, for $17,000, ready for building; 181st St. and Belmont Av.

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Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St., Or your broker.

Detached two-family house, cabinet trim, all improvements; tiled hall and bath; separate entrance for each family; 2,554 Hoffman St., 100 feet north of Pelham Av. Open for inspection; seen Sundays.

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1, 2, and 3 family houses can satisfy wants of every one; near rapid transit terminal. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Bargain.—Plot, 25x122; two fronts; three blocks from trolley; section building rapidly; price, $1,100 cash. Sonneborn & Co., Bedford Park, City.

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Corner plot, 5 extra large lots, $3,250 each; near Tremont station. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Telephone 2466R—Harlem.

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2,068 Prospect Av., near 179th St.; 2-family brick house, one mortgage, $5,500; price, $6,500; broker's commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

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Private ten-room modern house, 50x100; piazza, garden; fruit trees; rent reduced; 174th St.; $12,000. Clark, 3,164 3d Av., 161st St.

Choice lots, flats, apartments, and private houses, good location and condition; near rapid transit. Gustav Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

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Houses Franz, 2,250 Bathgate Av., near 183d St. Tel. 133R Tremont. **Lots**

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$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and Third Av.

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A choice residential property, in the finest residential avenue in Newark, free and clear; exchange for Washington Heights income property; principals only. P. E. Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

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Factory loft, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 15,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 623 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.

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TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner store; rent $55; opposite school; confectionery, stationery, toys. 574 Union Av., East 150th St.

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A half or whole very fine store, with double show windows. 1,083 Lexington Av.

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137 West 125th ST.

I have quick cash buyers for lots above Tremont Ave. Send me full particulars immediately.

L. SHERWOOD PALMER, CROTONA PARKWAY & 179TH ST.

We have a quick buyer for private house on east side between 3d and Lexington Avs. from 50th to Grand, or west side 60th to 118th St., between Columbus and West End Avs.; $8,000 to $12,000. W. Nathaniel Walker Company, 10 Grand Circle.

Owners, send particulars of improved and unimproved property for sale in Bronx; buyers waiting. Neason, Jones & Brother, Tel., 1927 Melrose, 211 McKinley Building, Boston Road, 169th St.

Will pay cash for a 5-story single flat, if cheap. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Bronx properties of all descriptions; vacant specially desirable; buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call in afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Owners, we have many buyers; have you Bronx lots to sell? For quick results send particulars, Kanarek & Eikan, 1,467 2d Av.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars, Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Wanted—Real estate for sale or lease in Manhattan or Bronx. M. G. Frankel, Room 130, World Building.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 844 Amsterdam Av.

House, six, eight rooms; north shore Long Island preferred. Particulars, House, 143 8th Av.

Bronx.

PARTICULARS of lots and plots wanted anywhere in the Bronx; have cash buyers eager for them. STOKEM, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

ESTATE with $30,000 will invest in Bronx flats; full particulars wanted; send quick; parties waiting. W. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Owners—Send full particulars of your property in Bronx; we have bona fide customers waiting. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

Why live in New York and pay $2,000 or $3,000 rent when you can hire in Brooklyn just as fine and high-grade a house for $1,200 per year, and only half an hour from N. Y. City Hall?

We wish to rent 250 Decatur St., near Stuyvesant Avenue.

Fine location and block. Don't you want it? Come over some day and look at the house. 3-story redstone and bronze front. One of an elegant row of A1 residences.

CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 Sumner Avenue.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will exchange 12 lots, free and clear, and add cash for flats or an apartment.

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Will exchange 25 ft. extension house in the Sixties, near 6th Av., for house about 20 ft. in the Fifties, near Madison Av. Herbert Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Will exchange private house, West 99th St., between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs., for Astoria property. Box J, 143 8th Av.

Bronx.

Income property wanted in exchange for well located corner lot, Bronx, worth $7,000, add cash. Owner, 381 East 184th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHRISTIAN T. OTT et al, plaintiffs, against MARGARETHA OTT et al, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southwesterly corner of Sixtieth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Sixtieth Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence easterly along the same nineteen feet to the place of beginning; the said premises being now known by the Street Number Two Hundred and Fourteen West Sixtieth Street, New York City.

Dated New York, November 5th, 1904.

JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

LOUIS WENDEL, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

60th Street.

Dated New York, November 5, 1904.

JOHN P. COHALAN, Referee.

No2-2aw4w-WA&Ad&d

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

The Madison Square

37 Madison Avenue

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

"Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook, and abundance of light, air, and sunshine."

A few Non-Housekeeping apartments still remain

and

AN ATTRACTIVE GROUND FLOOR SUITE of 3 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN.

S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Resident Manager.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

101-103 EAST 29TH ST.

Elegant apartments, 2 to 5 rooms; furnished, unfurnished; reduced prices; meals a la carte.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st St.

ROYCROFT.....219 West 80th St.
5 rooms and bath.....$630 and $720

STANTON.....9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 rooms and bath.....$700 to $900

HENRIETTA COURT....316 West 95th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$900

VALENCIA COURT.....317 West 95th St.
Light and sunny rooms.
4 rooms and bath.....$560
7 rooms and bath.....$780

SWANNANOA.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
1 large room and bath.....$360
3 rooms and bath.....$540 to $720
5 rooms and bath.....$720 to $960

WELLESLEY
corner 81st St. and West End Av.
9-room corner apartment.....$2,500

THE ROSEMARY

No. 4 West 93d St.—Eight splendid large rooms; $1,100; beautiful location; entrance to Central Park at this street.

DE WITT COURT

No. 254 West 82d St.; new building; 50 feet frontage; only one family on each floor; $2,000.

250 WEST 82D STREET

(Subway station at 79th St.)

Nine good sized rooms, two baths; a fine corner apartment, in a good location; $1,700 to $2,000.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co.,

'Phone, 3,248—River, 338 Columbus Av., cor. 76th.

HUNTINGTON

234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.

Five and six rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service day and night; telephone, etc., etc.; rents reasonable.

J. W. CUSHMAN CO.,

240 W. 23d St.

1075 } Chelsea.
1076 }

HAROLD,

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 118TH ST.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.

Apartments to Let.—218 West 104th St.; thoroughly overhauled; open plumbing; all improvements; steam heat, hot water; 7 extra large well-lighted rooms; first flight up; must be seen to be appreciated; rent, $45 to $55; near Broadway; one block from Subway station, Riverside Drive, and Riverside Park. Apply to janitor, 218 West 104th St.

THE RIDGEWOOD

249-251 WEST 107TH ST.

A few modern apartments of six and seven rooms and bath; building fireproof; steam heat, electric light, elevator, &c.; immediate possession; rents, $780-$900. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE GRANTLEY,

557 WEST 124TH ST.

Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.

FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,

57 WEST 125TH ST.

CLARA COURT

503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.

NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

3-4-5-6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

TO SUBLET

345 West 85th St., near Riverside, by tenant giving up housekeeping; superior sunny 8-room apartment, southern and eastern exposure. Sell carpets if desired. Superintendent, premises, or Mr. Payne, 85 Cedar St.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 25th Street, or to

FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

JEFFERSON,

324 West 51st St. Beautiful modern apartment eight light rooms, bath; electricity, elevator. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

NEW HOUSES.

109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 and 6 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.

109TH ST., 242-244 WEST, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,

Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,

Five large, light rooms and baths, $35.

228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs., 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 85TH.—EIGHT AND NINE ROOMS; FINE LOCATION; CHOICE; SUNNY; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MODERN EQUIPMENT; RENT MODERATE.

317 West 121st St., corner Manhattan Av., 7 large, all light rooms; private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent $37. Apply Janitor.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal

CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

503 WEST 158TH ST.

Very attractive flat, 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water, etc.; rent, $25.00.

84th St., 120-122 West.—Newly decorated apartments, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements, $36. Conway & Corduke, 55 West 116th St., janitor.

Elegant 5-room apartments $20-$22; hardwood; tiled baths; renovated halls; steam; hot water; adjacent Subway station. 536 West 163d St.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

27TH ST., 521 WEST.—Three large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; good location; $11.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—AN elegantly furnished apartment to sublet; permanently or transiently (with or without meals;) including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for books, toys, handkerchiefs. Apply at Supt.'s office, before 10 A. M.

Males.

Balch Brothers Company want two high-class de luxe salesmen, with a list of customers, for their new art edition; just the work to sell before Christmas. Apply to the art department, Balch Brothers Company, 156 5th Av.

MACHINERY.

For Sale.—An old-established, well-equipped machine shop; no agents need apply. Box O 212 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL OF ART.

STUDIOS, 900 SIXTH AVE., COR. 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Under the direction of Mr. Charles Ayer Whipple, pupil of the famous Paris artists, Bouguereau, T. Robert Fleury, and Gabriel Ferrier. Drawing and Painting from Life, Still Life, and the Cast. Illustration. Composition. Mr. Whipple, teacher of Life and Portrait Classes. The drawing and painting of the figure is of the greatest importance in studying to be an artist, and these classes are of a high order.

Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, teacher of illustration. This class is the most interesting in the country.

Evening classes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

TYPEWRITERS FREE

Students taking the Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping Course at

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN, have the use of a Typewriting Machine at home without cost. Great opportunity to learn a good paying business. Send this advertisement and get full particulars.

MISS CONKLIN'S CLASSES

STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING

542 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 45th Street

prepare for offices and secretaryships. Instruction individual, and in classes limited to six. English course for stenographers. Write for circular or telephone, 587—38th.

The Le Baron Drumm School FOR GIRLS.

40 WEST 72D ST., (Boys in primary classes.) Thoroughly graded from kindergarten through College preparation. Reopened Oct. 4th, 1904.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

13 and 15 West 46th Street.

Near Central Park West.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, VOICE INSTRUCTOR, 3 EAST 14TH ST. | Method scientific and natural. Interviews and trial without charge.

FREDERIC GERARD, THE ART OF SINGING, 38 EAST 21ST ST., N. Y.

Concert violinist; studied with famous professors; desires pupils; moderate terms. Mademoiselle, 1,047 Times, Harlem.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MRS. HOWE 21 East 17th St. Between B'dway & 5th Av.

Strictly private lessons, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed for $5. Select classes forming. Lady and gentlemen teachers. Beginners any time.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LONGACRE,

157-159 West 47th St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Exclusively Bachelor

A new hotel, affording the very best for the very least. Single room, with bath,

SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED,

From $30 per month & upwards.

Restaurant à la carte and table d'hote.

H. R. SHARES, Prop.

THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station. 150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO., JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

Table d'hote 6:30 to 9; $1.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.

High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)

FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED; SINGLE AND EN SUITE;

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

HOTEL BELMONT

APARTMENT HOTEL,

116, 118 West 45th St., near Broadway.

A few more handsomely furnished Apartments, also large, airy Rooms for transients. Perfect service. Excellent cuisine.

R. L. BARRICK, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof, Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up

Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDWIN NEIL, plaintiff, against GEORGE J. MULLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated October 20, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-Fourth (24th) Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Central Avenue one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet and six (6) inches northeasterly of the intersection of the said easterly side of Central Avenue with the southerly boundary line of the land of the said Elizabeth Veil, conveyed to her by James Williams (widower) by deed dated February 13, 1869, recorded Westchester County Register's office in Liber 703 of Conveyances, Page 26, and thence running south about fifty-three (53) degrees thirty (30) minutes east, five hundred (500) feet, more or less, to a point on the westerly side of the Old Woodlawn Road, two hundred and eighty (280) feet northerly from the intersection of the above said southerly boundary line with said westerly side of said road; thence along the northerly side of said road northerly two hundred and eighty-three (283) feet to a point formed by the southerly boundary line of the land of Louis Brosle, now or late part of the first part; thence north by two degrees west four hundred (400) feet, more or less, along said boundary line to the easterly side of Central Avenue; thence along the easterly side of Central Avenue southwesterly about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24, 1904.

MARK GOLDBERG, Referee.

THOMAS H. RONAYNE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

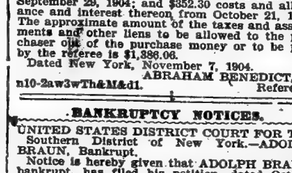

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,459 33-100, with interest thereon from September 12, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $333 60-100, with interest from October 20, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,770.

The mortgage herein is a purchase money mortgage, and there are no prior mortgages on said mortgaged premises.

Dated New York, October 24, 1904.

MARK GOLDBERG, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the first day of December, 1904.

Dated November 16th, 1904.

MARK GOLDBERG, Referee.

INSTRUCTION.

Stenography taught in your own house by an expert day or evening; hours arranged to suit; lessons $1; as many or few a week as you wish. De Bear, 4 West 105th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Restaurant Open to the Public.

Cuisine of the Highest Standard.

A LA CARTE.

THE ROYAL ARMS HOTEL

FORTY-THIRD ST., AT BROADWAY.

J. HULL DAVIDSON, Mgr.

Fire-proof apartments, furnished or unfurnished; transient or residential; subway at corner; rathskeller and restaurant; private dining rooms, a la carte and table d'hote; board by the week. Music.

1.—AN elegantly furnished apartment to sublet; permanently or transiently (with or without meals;) including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; ste

M'ADOO REBUKES WALSH FOR ACTS IN COURT

Inspector's Activity for Schiff in Auto Case Condemned.

LETTER IS MADE PUBLIC

Police Official May Be Transferred—Capt. Herlihy, Who Denies Talking About Walsh, Shifted.

For the alleged use of his influence on behalf of Mortimer L. Schiff, who was arrested the other day charged with overspeeding his automobile, Police Inspector Richard Walsh has been officially reprimanded by Commissioner McAdoo. This is the first action of the kind on the part of Mr. McAdoo since he became the head of the Police Department.

Walsh was present in the Harlem Court when Mr. Schiff was arraigned and discharged. It was said at the time that the Inspector had asked Bicycle Policeman Goldman, who made the arrest, to be easy on Mr. Schiff, and also that he had requested Sergt. William Delaney's assistance in getting Mr. Schiff off. Commissioner McAdoo, hearing of the incident, made an investigation. Yesterday's reprimand was the result.

The Commissioner in his letter to Inspector Walsh says that Policeman Goldman denied any attempt on the part of the Inspector to influence or intimidate him. Sergt. Delaney admitted to the Commissioner that he had denied that Walsh was in the courtroom, because he thought he might have been there to get warrants and didn't want the facts made public. The Commissioner adds:

"In going to the court in the interest of Mr. Schiff you could not disassociate your official position from your personality. You carried with you all the prestige and influence of an Inspector of Police, on behalf of a defendant arrested and charged by a member of this force with the commission of a misdemeanor.

"Your offense, in my mind, is somewhat condoned by my conviction that you acted on an impulse of friendship, without fully considering the seriousness of what you were doing.

"I believe that in this case, carried away by an impulse of friendship, you mistook the hard and fast lines which should mark official conduct in the execution of law and the administration of justice, and for this I am compelled to reprimand you, and the making of this public is for the benefit of the force."

At the same time the Commissioner announced the transfer of Capt. John D. Herlihy from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station to the Wakefield Station. At the time of the Walsh incident Capt. Herlihy was quoted as having made remarks about the attitude of the Inspector, who, he said, at one time was a coachman in the employ of the Schiffs. Investigation, however, showed that Capt. Herlihy did not say some of the things attributed to him. The Commissioner, moreover, said that the transfer was in no way due to the Schiff-Walsh affair.

"I wanted a good man in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station," said Mr. McAdoo, "and I consider Capt. Denis T. Brennan, whom I have transferred to that station, a good man."

Capt. Brennan goes there from the Macdougal Street Station, and his transfer is considered a promotion. Brennan was very friendly with Commissioner Roosevelt, and he was made Captain by Commissioner Greene. Capt. Joseph C. Gehegan is transferred from the Wakefield Station to Macdougal Street. More transfers, including, it is said, Inspector Walsh, are expected to follow.

PELL'S DIVORCE UPSET.

Referee Decides Florida Decree Invalid —First Wife's Divorce Upheld.

George J. Gillespie, the referee appointed by Supreme Court Justice Bischoff to straighten out the matrimonial tangle of Duncan C. Pell, filed his report yesterday. He finds that the divorce which Pell obtained from his first wife Anna Ogden Pendleton Pell, in Florida, is invalid, and sustains the decree of divorce which she obtained from Pell in this State. As soon as this report is confirmed by the court Pell must contribute to the support of two women.

Pell married Miss Pendleton on Dec. 14, 1892. They had two children, Duncan C. Pell, Jr., who is now eleven years old, and Dorothy O. Pell, ten. Pell inherited a large fortune from an aunt, and he then built a handsome Summer home at Cooperstown. Mr. and Mrs. Pell finally entered into an arrangement by which he was to pay to her $150 per week for the support of herself and children. He went to live in bachelor quarters for a while, but finally purchased a home at Orlando, Fla. Then he began a divorce action in Florida on the ground that she had deserted him. She put in no answer, and Pell obtained a decree.

On Oct. 16, 1903, he married Helen Louise Gardner at West Haven, Conn. Learning this, the first Mrs. Pell began an action here for absolute divorce, naming the second Mrs. Pell as corespondent. When the suit was brought Pell and his second wife had started for Europe and the court allowed service by publication. Mr. Pell submitted no answer, and the first Mrs. Pell obtained a divorce, the court ordering him to pay $150 a week. While he was returned from his wedding tour he alleged that he had not been properly served, and asked that his Florida divorce be decreed valid.

60-YEAR-OLD BRIDE SUES.

Mrs. Ring of Mt. Vernon Seeks to Recover Property from Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Naomi Duncombe Ring, whose elopement on Sept. 10 caused a sensation at Mount Vernon, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to set aside the deeds of $50,000 worth of property which she gave to her husband, Patrick J. Ring, immediately after their marriage.

Mrs. Duncombe asks that the ante-nuptial agreement which was entered into by her and Ring be invalidated. She sets forth in the papers filed at White Plains to-day that in consideration of his marriage to her that she deeded to her husband certain real estate in the City of Mount Vernon worth $50,000. She avers that at the time of the marriage she was more than sixty years of age, and for six years prior to her marriage was in feeble health. She alleges that Ring in acting as her confidential agent influenced and deceived her by taking advantage of her weakened physical condition to get from her an interest in her property, and that he represented to her that she was largely in debt to him and threatened that if she did not make a deed for the property and marry him that he would sue her. It is also alleged that he poisoned her mind against her natural heirs.

Ring came to Mount Vernon twelve years ago, and was traveling as a "strong man" with a show. He is about forty years old. About six months ago Mrs. Ring, then Mrs. Duncombe, met Ring in South Fourth Avenue in company with Miss Grace Raymond and horsewhipped him.

COOPER WINS MINE SUIT.

Senator-Elect Was Sued for $300,000 by M. P. Dalton.

State Senator-elect Charles Cooper of the Eighth Brooklyn District was the victor yesterday in an action brought against him by Melvin P. Dalton, President of the Denver Mining and Milling Company, for $300,000 damages for alleged breach of contract. The action was brought in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Thomas and a jury.

The suit was based on an alleged contract in connection with a deal involving the purchase by Mr. Cooper of Dalton's interest in property belonging to the company. The mining property in suit was said to be worth $1,500,000, although the purchase price was said to be only $600,000. Mr. Cooper testified that he had inspected the property and had changed his mind about purchasing it.

The Old Reliable

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

SHOT STOPS FUGITIVE BURGLAR IN BACK YARD

Had Robbed One West 71st Street House, Was Leaving Another.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BLOCK

Emanuel Tannenbaum, Whose House Had Been Twice Visited, Brought Thief Down.

Emanuel Tannenbaum, who lives at 345 West Seventy-first Street, brought down a thief with a pistol shot in his back yard yesterday morning, and the occupants of several handsome four-story dwellings in the same block hope that what they describe as a reign of terror caused by the frequent visitations of burglars is at an end.

There were four men in the burglar hunt, but Mr. Tannenbaum proved to be the best shot. Besides Mr. Tannenbaum, who is a real estate dealer of 656 Broadway, the others were Herbert Smyth of 347 West Seventy-first Street, an attorney for the Fidelity and Casualty Company; Charles Eidlitz of No. 341, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and Charles H. C. Beakes of No. 349, President of the Beakes Dairy Company.

Mr. Eidlitz's home was visited by burglars about a month ago, and Monday morning thieves made a $500 haul in the Tannenbaum house. Following these visitations Mr. Eidlitz, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Beakes, and Mr. Tannenbaum held a council of war. Each bought a new revolver and an electric lantern. They hadn't long to wait for action. Yesterday morning shortly after 3 o'clock Mrs. Beakes heard a noise in the basement.

"There's a burglar in the house," she told her husband.

Mr. Beakes ran down stairs without thinking of his pistol, and reached the basement in time to see a form disappearing through a window. He hunted around for some missile. The only thing at hand was an apple, which he let fly with unerring aim.

Mrs. Smyth, next door, heard the commotion in the Beakes house, and aroused her husband. The lawyer seized his revolver and electric lantern and opened his rear window. He noticed that the Tannenbaum kitchen window was open. He gave the alarm, and in a moment the real estate man was up and armed. Mr. Tannenbaum is one of the champions of the Knickerbocker Shooting Club. As he looked out into his yard he saw a man crawl from his kitchen window, directly beneath him. Mr. Tannenbaum called to the intruder to surrender, and fired two shots in the air. The order to halt was unheeded, and the burglar was climbing the fence into the Smyth yard when Mr. Tannenbaum fired the third time. The man fell wounded in the shoulder.

Mr. Smyth called up Police Headquarters, the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was notified, and soon the police had the block surrounded.

The wounded man said he was John McGuire, twenty-eight years old, an ironworker, living in a lodging house at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. He said he couldn't get work because he was a non-union man. The police think McGuire was formerly identified with the old Sam Parks union, which Mr. Eidlitz helped to disrupt.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was said that the prisoner would recover. In his pocket was found a two-dollar bill, and Mrs. Beakes recalled that she had left one on the kitchen table for marketing. McGuire said he found the window to the Tannenbaum house open.

GUGGENHEIM'S DOG KILLED.

Fine Dachshund, Just Imported, Run Down by Automobile.

Frightened by the unknown bustle of New York streets, a fine dachshund, just imported by Isaac Guggenheim of the smelting firm, leaped before an automobile yesterday morning and was run over. The dog, which had arrived Tuesday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., was being taken from Mr. Guggenheim's apartment in the Bolkenhayn, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, for an airing in the Park. It was in leash held by Ludwig Xziezsky, a bellboy. It was struck almost before the door.

Xziezsky stooped to pick it up when it bit his left hand. John Fleischman, who had just finished shaving Mr. Guggenheim, ran from the Bolkenhayn to help Xziezsky and was bitten several times on the left leg. Ambulance Surgeon McDuffy of Flower Hospital cauterized the wounds of both. Policeman Hewitt pushed through the crowd, and, seeing that the dog's back was broken, shot it dead. Mr. Guggenheim is said to have paid $1,000 for the animal, believing it to be one of the finest of the sort ever seen in America.

LONESOME GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Miss Arthur's Sister, Her Companion from Babyhood, Had Been Married.

Because a favorite sister, her companion since babyhood, had been married, Miss Sadie Arthur, twenty-three years old, daughter of James Arthur, an iron manufacturer of 348 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide by shooting herself in the right temple shortly before midnight Tuesday.

About half-past 11 o'clock Miss Arthur went to her bedroom on the third floor of the house, and soon afterward a shot was heard. Daniel Arthur, a brother, hurried to the room, and found her lying on the floor dead.

Miss Arthur was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Her father is the head of the Arthur Company in Front Street, Manhattan.

CRUSH TO SEE MISS GOULD.

She Attends Meeting of Women in Brooklyn Church.

Nearly 2,000 women crowded into the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, at a public meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday afternoon to see Miss Helen Gould. The object of the meeting was to help raise the $350,000 needed to build the new Bedford Branch building, which is to be erected at Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, and will provide accommodations for about 2,500 young men.

Miss Gould and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the International Committee, held a reception in one of the church parlors after the meeting.

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Broadway at Nineteenth Street

WE begin our Inventory preparation one month earlier than last year, and during December and January will offer

ALL Housekeeping Linen Goods
Brass Beds and Bedding
Curtains and Lace Draperies
Upholstery Stuffs
Oriental Rugs

Everything at 10% Discount

Goods perfect in every way.

THE above will include goods previously reduced, also this Autumn's Imports.

THIS offer will be found attractive, making available many Good and Useful Holiday Presents.

Stern Brothers

Are prepared to execute orders at short notice in their

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

For

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ALSO RIDING HABITS AND TOURIST SUITS,

DECIDED REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN PRICES OF THE BALANCE OF THEIR IMPORTED GOWNS & WAISTS.

Third Floor.

The Latest Novelty from Paris

Extra Thin Gold Watches

ONE EIGHTH INCH THICKNESS, 18 KARAT GOLD, FULL SIZE MOVEMENT, GUARANTEED TO BE ACCURATE TIME PIECES

IN SIZES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

at $250.00 each

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500 5th Ave.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Our name in a hat is the seal of quality.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

John Daniell Sons & Sons

WOMEN'S GLOVES.

Pique Kid, all colors, spear point back and one large bone clasp, value $1.00. Special at 85c

BROADWAY, EIGHTH AND NINTH STREETS.

SULLY'S CREDITORS AGREE.

Willing to Settle Differences for the Sake of a Dividend.

The Sully creditors accomplished what had been considered the impossible yesterday and agreed. The hearing before Referee MacGrane Coxe was one of harmony, induced by a pronounced general desire to get something out of the estate at an early date.

All of the creditors, as well as the bankrupts, withdrew their objections to the claims filed against the estate, and it was announced that the creditors had agreed between themselves to accept a dividend of 25 per cent. on the $3,000,000 now in the hands of the receiver. The creditors even withdrew their objections to the allowances asked for by the receivers, although for months they have been fighting these same allowances bitterly as exorbitant.

The creditors joined in asking Referee Coxe to make his report to the United States court at once. Roughly estimated the dividend will amount to $750,000, and it is expected that it will be declared and made payable within six weeks.

MR. SANDERSON'S RETIREMENT.

Leaves Presidency of Transportation Company to Enter New Firm.

When Henry Sanderson formally announced his resignation as President of the New York Transportation Company last night the executive staff and employes of the company gave him a testimonial in the form of a handsome desk set of Tiffany bronze and engrossed resolutions. Mr. Sanderson has held the office of President since April 9, 1900, and is to be succeeded by R. W. Mead. The presentation speech was made by H. H. Vreeland.

Mr. Sanderson's resignation was the result of his decision to enter the firm of Edey, Brown & Sanderson, recently formed to do a general banking and brokerage business as members of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Sanderson will remain a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the New York Transportation Company.

FOR those who desire what is appropriate both for business and for semi-dress occasions, nothing takes the place of the Walking Coat Suit.

Made up in dark, rich patterns, cut straight front and close-fitting. It dresses the figure with elegance and distinction.

Up to $28.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stuyvesant Chanler Pays His Fine.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the lawyer, yesterday paid the fine of $100 imposed for contempt of court by Judge Newburger in General Sessions last April. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week sustained Judge Newburger's action in imposing the fine, with an alternative of serving ten days in the Tombs.

Umbrella Department.

We are now showing a fine assortment of

Imported and Domestic Umbrellas, Canes, Whips and Crops

suitable for Holiday Gifts for men and women.

As a Special Offering for Thursday, Dec. 1st:—

All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch for Women;

handles of pearl, ivory, gun-metal and natural woods, sterling silver trimmed.

28-inch for Men;

fine horn, ivory and natural woods, sterling silver trimmed,

$2.95. value $4.00 to $5.00.

26-inch for Men or Women;

all silk, fine natural woods,

$1.95. value $3.00.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, HOUSE GOWNS, SILK ROBES.

There is no one in New York who goes into the subject as thoroughly as we do—take a look at what the other stores are showing, and then come look at ours—*then*, you will understand.

Every garment made especially for us, on our own specifications, in London, Paris and Berlin. $3.50 to $60.

There is a $15 Imported Wool Robe—it's a wonder—there's nothing better to be had at $25, anywheres. Have a look!

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Fine as silk, thank you."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn

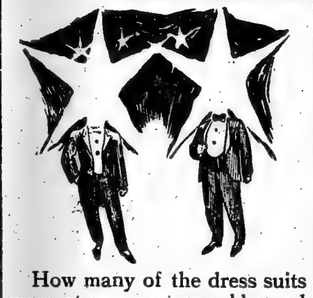

How many of the dress suits worn at any party would stand a daylight test?

Our evening clothes must fit perfectly in cold daylight, so they're naturally winners in the glamour of night.

Evening suits, $27 to $50.

Tuxedo coats separately, $14.50 to $27.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
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We fill orders by mail.

Brain Weary

and overtaxed workers need the healthful relaxation and nervest which come from the daily use of

BASS' ALE

which clears and rests the brain, feeds the nerves, enriches the blood and gives the weary

Sleep Balmy Sleep

"Great Auk's Head"

IMPORTED BOTTLING

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Bass & Co.'s Label on Every Bottle.

THE BEST

For Sale by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., etc., etc.

MORLEY GOES HOME.

Carnegie Says Good-Bye—The Baltic Takes a Small City Away.

Andrew Carnegie went to the White Star Line pier yesterday to see John Morley sail for home on the Baltic. The steamship's passenger list, 1,532, is said to be her biggest since her maiden trip. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, who were married in Camden on Tuesday, were said to be on board, but their names did not appear on the passenger list.

Great banks of flowers almost filled the dining saloon of the steamship.

Mr. Morley, just before he went aboard, honored the urgent request of an autograph hunter for the English statesman's signature. The collector had three volumes under his arm and appeared to be very proud of them.

After some of the lines had been cast off a man in the crowd ashore found that "Maggie," who was aboard, had forgotten a bouquet of roses. A lifeline pulled the flowers aboard. Then "Maggie" saw her hatbox in the man's hand. She had forgotten that, too. The lifeline did its work again, and the crowd laughed.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
100th TIME DECEMBER 7th.
EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. EVENINGS, 8:15. MAT. SAT., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN
THE USURPER A Comedy Drama by I. N. Morris.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER IN JOSEPH ENTANGLED
NEXT MON.—SEATS THURS.

ANNIE RUSSELL in BROTHER JACQUES.

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES WYNDHAM LAST 5 NIGHTS
MARY MOORE DAVID GARRICK
NEXT WED.—SEATS READY.
CHARLES WYNDHAM & MARY MOORE
MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MISS NANCE O'NEIL PRESS OF ST. JOHN
DEC. 5—JUDITH OF BETHULIA.

Last Week But One OF THE Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Paintings By Modern Masters

American Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street.

A Great Collection of Masterpieces by Corot, Rousseau, Delacroix, Daubigny, Troyon, Monet, Mauve, Jacob Maris, Homer D. Martin, Wyant, Inness, George Fuller, Blakelock, Thayer, Brush and others. Every lover of Art should see this exhibition.

TICKETS 50c.

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. Sundays, open from 2 to 6 p. m.

TICKETS $1

on Tues. and Sat. Afternoons from 2 to 6. Tickets for sale at Tyson's Hotel Stands and at the Gallery.

"As a source of undiluted pleasure this collection is, perhaps, the most successful display ever made in this country."—N. Y. Tribune.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-DAY, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Journet, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 2, at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Nordica, Homer, Walker; Caruso, Giraldoni, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 3, at 1:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alno Ackte, Homer; Heinrich Knote, (debut,) Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 3, at 8:15. (Pop. Prices.) LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 4, at 8:30 (popular prices) GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists—EMMA EAMES, JACOBY; PLANCON, GORITZ. Entire Metropolitan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Franko.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8—LUCREZIA BORGIA. De Macchi (debut,) Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Ackte, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Plancon, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 8, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Other PARSIFAL performances: Evenings, Thursdays, Dec. 15, 22. Only 2 matinees, Mondays, Dec. 26 (Xmas,) Jan. 2 (New Year.)
Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, at 7:45—Double Bill: CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, De Macchi, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Muhlmann.—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi. Cond. Vigna.
Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins TO-DAY AT 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:20. Every Evg. & Sat. Matinee, the great laughing success "Der Hochtourist," (The Mountaineer.)

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1904..Sixty-third Season..1905.
FRIDAY, DEC. 2, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 3, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR, Edouard Colonne of Paris.
SOLOIST, Anton Hekking Violoncello.
PROGRAM:
Overture, "Coriolanus".....Beethoven
Symphony No. 2, A minor.....Saint-Saens
Concerto for Violoncello.....D'Albert
Suite "Italian," three parts.....Charpentier
Bacchanale, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and DITSON'S. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Supplementary sale for seven Afternoon or seven Evening Concerts. Box office open daily from 9 to 6. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-Night at 8:15.
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Second Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert
December 4, at 3 o'clock.
"The Tempest," Tschaikowsky; Byron's "Manfred," read by DAVID BISPHAM, with entire incidental music of R. Schumann. Eminent Soloists. Chorus from Oratorio Society.
Tickets 25 cts. to $1, at Box Office and Ditson's

CARNEGIE HALL, To-Night at 8:15.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.
"SLEEPERS WAKE" - - - Bach
A GERMAN REQUIEM - - Brahms
Soloists: MME. DE MONTJAU, MR. DAVID BISPHAM, MR. JOHN YOUNG.
Tickets, 50 cts. to $2; Boxes, $13.50 and $15; at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURSDAY Evg., Dec. 8, YSAYE
SATURDAY Aft., Dec. 10, OLIVE FREMSTAD
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Friday, Dec. 2, at 3:30.
REJANE, JOSEF HOFMANN,
Benefit of DOWN-TOWN DAY NURSERY. Tickets $5, may be obtained from Mrs. Whitney, 2 West 57th St., and Tyson & Co.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 3, at 2:30.
JOSEF HOFMANN
PIANO RECITAL.
Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK
ICE SKATING
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
HOCKEY SEASON OPENS SATURDAY.
Columbia Univ. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
ADMISSION 50c. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC 42d, w. of B'way. Tel. 6570-38. Last Week
REJANE To-night, at 8:20, "Madame Cousine"; Fri., "Doulourense"; Sat. Mat. & Night, "La Dame Aux Camelias."
NEXT TUESDAY—SEATS TO-DAY.
JAMES K. HACKETT
In a new play,
The Fortunes of the King.

CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Tel. 6570-38. Evs. at 8:20. Only Mat. Sat.
THE BARONESS FIDDLESTICKS

Princess 29th & B'way. Tel. 6570-38. Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.
AMELIA BINGHAM IN THE CLIMBERS.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TO-DAY.
ROBERT B. MANTELL
In RICHARD III.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. (Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.) WM. H. CRANE in BUSINESS IS BUSINESS
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT
Next Week: Rogers Bros. in Paris Seats Now on Sale.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St.
MAT. DAILY. Mansfield Wilbur Co., Hal Godfrey & Co., Marco Twins, Watermelon Trust.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sho-Gun By Geo. Ade and Gustav Luders.

Garden. 27 & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, College Widow.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:30 o'clock.
RUDOLF FRIML
PIANO RECITAL.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.50 & $1.00, AT DITSON & CO., BROADWAY.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"Catchy Songs."—Herald.
A CHINA DOLL
SUNDAY NIGHT, VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA

MENDELSSOHN Hall, 40 St. nr. B'y. Friday Eve., Dec. 2, at 8:30. Song recital by HEINRICH MEYN. Res'v'd Seats 1.50—1.00 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
JAMES W. MORRISSEY, Mgr.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
5TH AV.—"Friends," May Isabel Fisk & Vaud.
23D ST.—Girl With the Auburn Hair. Big Show
125TH ST.—An Enemy to the King & Vaud.
58TH ST.—Toozoonin Arabs, Big Vaudeville.

HERALD SQUARE POULTRY SHOW.
Top of Macy Building. All Day and Evening. Monday till Saturday of this week. Rare Chickens, Ducks, Pigeons, Cats, Angora Goats, Incubators, Model Houses, etc. Adm. 25c.

SOUSA CARNEGIE HALL. SUNDAY NIGHT, A NEW SOUSA MARCH. SEATS ON SALE.

CIRCLE B'way and 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. Fred Niblo, Staley & Birbeck, BURKE, LA RUE & INKEY BOYS, 3 YOSCARYS, Powell's Marionettes.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 3D MONTH.
WARFIELD In the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
THE WIZARD OF OZ With Montgomery & Stone.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:25. Mat. Sat., 2:20.
MAY IRWIN IN MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41 & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in THE TWO ROSES.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 St., B'way & 8 Av. Seats now on sale.
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND OPENING NEXT MONDAY.

AMERICAN DAVID HIGGINS, HIS LAST DOLLAR. Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c.
Sunday Night—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Next w'k—"More to be Pitied Than Scorned."

WEBER MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Popular Prices.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR COMPANY

GRAND DE WOLF HOPPER WANG
Next week—"The Other Girl."

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
MRS. FISKE | HEDDA GABLER

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTONS

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ANDREW MACK in THE WAY I'd New TO KENMARE. Songs.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107. MAT. SATURDAY. THE CHILD WIFE. Next w'k—Joseph Santley, Rags to Riches.

WEST-END BILLY VAN, "The Errand Boy." Next wk—Rose & Fenton, Twirly-Whirly

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

NEW AMSTERDAM TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger's HUMPTY-DUMPTY. Popular Matinee Wed.

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SAT'Y, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." and his Merry Company

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'y, 44-45 Sts. Popular Mat. To-day. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND Prices 50, 1.00, 1.50

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; fresh westerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,134. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark.

PORT ARTHUR FORT WON BY TERRIBLE SACRIFICE

Japanese Are Said to Have Lost 15,000 Men in One Day.

HOPE FOR SUCCESS BY DEC. 10

Capture of Stronghold Expected Then—Russians Admit Importance of 203-Meter Hill.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2.—The correspondent at Che-Foo of The Daily Telegraph says that the attack on 203-Meter Hill resulted in heavy losses to the first division of the Japanese stormers, and that simultaneously stormers of the Ninth and Eleventh Divisions advanced and menaced the Erh-Lung and Keek-Wan forts.

It is stated, the correspondent adds, that within the last twenty-four hours the Japanese casualties have totaled 15,000.

It is asserted, according to the correspondent, that the Japanese plan to continue the attacks until Dec. 10, when, it is hoped, the capture of Port Arthur will be completed.

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—Gen. Nogi's telegram announcing the storming and capture of 203-Meter Hill is received with great satisfaction by the Japanese people. It revives the hope of the early capture of Port Arthur.

The people have never despaired of the success of the besiegers, but the fortitude of the defenders and the prolongation of the siege, the duration of which exceeds by months the most liberal preliminary estimate of the time required to accomplish the reduction of the stronghold, have been a source of deep regret, heightened by the loss of life and disappointment over the fact that the siege has occupied such a large force of men, decreasing Field Marshal Oyama's strength at a time when he needed every available man.

To-day was the date set under the Conscription act when recruits could join the army. Cheered by the news from Gen. Nogi, thousands of recruits throughout the empire marched to barracks and donned uniforms for the first time. Following an honored custom, the relatives of the recruits, carrying flags and banners, escorted the new soldiers to their barracks.

In Tokio to-day there have been scores of little processions escorting detachments of conscripts. The number of men who have joined the colors to-day under the conscription act has not been made public.

Reports from the Japanese army besieging Port Arthur announce that Lieut. Gen. Thuchiya is among the wounded, and that Gen. Nakamura, the leader of the specially trained body of swordsmen which charged into the Russian forts on Nov. 26, was wounded in both legs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The War Office here is not yet prepared to accept the report that the Japanese before Port Arthur have taken 203 Meter Hill, but if it is true the War Office admits that the capture is a desperate blow for the gallant defenders of the fortress.

The position commands the harbor, and if the Japanese can mount siege guns on its summit they can force the Russian squadron out or destroy it at its anchorage.

Those familiar with the plans of the forts think it is by no means certain that, even if the Russians have been forced to retire from 203-Meter Hill, the Japanese can place in position heavy guns against the fire which the other forts can bring to bear on the position.

Still, the War Office officials reluctantly agree that such a breach in the chain renders the situation extremely critical, and though the garrison might be able to hold out in the Golden Hill, Tiger's Tail and Liao-Thie forts for some time, it may mark the beginning of the end.

The War Office is convinced that with the approach of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron the Japanese considered that the elimination of the Port Arthur Squadron as a fighting factor was absolutely vital, thus accounting for the reckless sacrifice of life in order to secure a position directly commanding the harbor.

The report of the capture of 203-Meter Hill was reflected on the Bourse to-day, Imperial Fours declining a quarter of a point.

DENIAL OF RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Reports from Japanese Side Contradict Recent Dispatches from Mukden.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 1.—Field Marshal Oyama reports as follows:

"On Nov. 28 a mixed force of the enemy advanced against the high land east of San-kia-Tse, but was repulsed.

"The same day a body of cavalry and artillery attacked Tien-kia-lou-Tse, but retired before our rifle fire.

"Also that day we inflicted some loss on the enemy's cavalry and infantry north of Chen-tse-Ling."

The foregoing refers to the region between Sai-ma-Tse and Fu-Shan, where the Russians assert that they repulsed a Japanese attack which lasted three days and ended on Nov. 27, whereas the accounts via Söul show that the Russians were driven out of Hwai-Jen by the Japanese with scarcely any fighting.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports under yesterday's date the continued pursuit of the Japanese, who retreated from Tsinkhetchen, (near Da Pass.)

The Russians on Nov. 29 forced the Japanese rearguard to evacuate a pass ten

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ENGINEER PARSONS QUITS.

Commissioners Seek to Retain Him in Advisory Capacity.

Carrying out his expressed purpose of resigning his commission as chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission as soon as trains were running through the Subway, Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons sent to the board yesterday a letter tendering that resignation, and while not setting a date for its acceptance, suggesting the end of the present year as a fitting time.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Parsons had told President Orr that it was his intention to resign, the letter was manifestly a surprise to the board. Mr. Orr expressed the hope that such action would be taken as would enable the board to retain the services of Mr. Parsons in an advisory capacity as consulting engineer. On his motion the matter will be referred to the Committee on Contracts to confer with Mr. Parsons.

After the meeting Mr. Parsons said he was glad of the suggested opportunity to remain with the board in an advisory capacity, and should probably do so, as it was his and should probably do so, as it was his plan to open an office in this city and pursue the general work of an engineer, which he had neglected for five years past. He expects to leave the city about the 1st of January for a trip to Panama in connection with his duties as a member of the Canal Commission.

Mr. Parsons has been connected with the work of the Rapid Transit Commission since its inception, though he has been its chief engineer only since 1894. He was made deputy chief engineer in 1891, and as such assisted in the preparation of the plans for the Broadway route. He resigned that position in 1893, but resumed active work on the project with his appointment as chief engineer a year later. From 1886 to 1888 he was engineer for the New York District Railway and the City Railway, both of which had schemes for the construction of an underground railway through the city. He is a native of this city and a graduate of both Columbia College and its School of Mines. In his letter of resignation Mr. Parsons says:

With the opening of the east side line much of the greater part of Contract No. 1 is completed, while the comparatively unimportant parts remaining to be given over to operation are nearing completion. On Contract No. 2 all the main features of construction are decided and the principal difficult problems solved, and the work itself is already so advanced that the Fulton Street station is a matter of early accomplishment, while the opening of the line to South Ferry will probably take place before the first half of next year is passed. The main work, therefore, for which the Rapid Transit Board was created can be said to be done. The board is now about to enter upon the second step of its work, the building of new subways and the development of the existing one.

RUN ON BUFFALO BANK.

Charge That Dismissed Official Demanded Control on His Own Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—As a culmination of efforts to secure control of the German-American Bank a run was started this afternoon on the bank and $400,000 was withdrawn.

President Emery of the German-American Bank called a meeting of the Directors at the close of to-day's business. When the meeting was over the following statement was issued:

"It has come to the knowledge of the officers of the German-American Bank of Buffalo that certain persons formerly connected with the management have been disseminating rumors tending to impair its credit. The same persons have just recently demanded that the controlling interest in the bank be sold to them at their figures. The bank is perfectly solvent, able and willing to meet any demand upon it in full, and ready to submit its entire affairs to the examination of the Clearing House at any moment."

This statement was accompanied by another, which read as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that Edward A. Weppner is no longer cashier of this bank, his relations having been severed this day."

President Emory came here from Baltimore last Spring to assume the Presidency of the bank, having purchased a controlling interest in the institution. The minority stockholders have not always been in accord with the new officials. It was proposed by the new régime to consolidate the German-American and another bank in this city. Cashier Weppner was to be released should such a consolidation be effected. The minority stockholders, represented by Cashier Weppner, it is said, bitterly opposed this move.

To-day President Emory received the following from Superintendent Kilburn at Albany:

"Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1904.

"Richard Emory, President German-American Bank:

"I understand that E. A. Weppner, Cashier of the German-American Bank, is advising people to withdraw their money from said bank. I am told he had made threats that unless the present management of the bank sold the bank to him and his friends he would ruin the bank.

"Mr. Weppner appeared before me on the 3d day of November, 1904, together with yourself and others regarding the matters of this bank. He criticised $200,000 worth of loans and a deposit of $50,000 in a Washington bank, and another of $50,000 in a bank at Shenandoah, Penn. One hundred thousand dollars of the paper has been paid and the deposits referred to have been withdrawn. The other $100,000 of loans I have every reason to believe are absolutely good and will be paid when due.

"Mr. Weppner stated to me under oath that there was not another loan that he did not regard as good. The bank, in my opinion, is absolutely sound and safe. You may publish this telegram.

"F. D. KILBURN,
"Superintendent of Banks."

It was the receipt of this telegram and the run on the bank to-day which resulted in the meeting of the Directors.

Mr. Weppner to-night made a written proposition to buy the bank, in which he said:

"In consideration of carrying out this agreement, I agree to retain my position as cashier of the German-American Bank. Pending the carrying out of this proposition I will do everything to allay any feeling that has been created in distrust of the bank and endeavor to maintain its credit."

Must Reinstate Corregan.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Justice Watson M. Rogers has handed down a decision ordering the reinstatement of Charles H. Corregan as a member of Typographical Union No. 55, Syracuse. Corregan ran for President on the Socialist Labor ticket in the last election.

Two years ago he was dismissed from No. 55 for alleged criticism of trades unionism. Corregan had been receiving $15 a week as organizer for his party, and the decision carries the loss in earnings amounting to about $600.

"AMERICAN CONSUL" AN ILLEGAL TITLE?

Questioning Validity of Papers Signed with This Designation.

PROTEST TO SECRETARY HAY

Asserted That Law Prescribes "U. S. Consul" Form in Acknowledging Deeds and Other Documents.

While not taking common ground with Sir Edward Clarke, the British Solicitor General, in his recent criticism of the change in designation of American diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad, many local lawyers are finding fault with the substitution of "American" for "United States" before the title. Their reasons are different and of a much more serious character than the Englishman's objection to an inferred Continental hegemony in the word "American." They are beginning to fear that the appearance of the designations on a number of legal documents will cause the invalidation of the latter, and they do not hesitate to declare the change illegal.

It has hitherto been popularly supposed that the circular of instruction in the matter issued by Secretary of State Hay referred only to the embassies and legations of this country, but not to the offices and members of the Consular Service. The order appears now to have had a much wider scope, applying, in fact, to every foreign representative of the United States, from Ambassadors down to Consular Agents. There is not a mail arriving here from the other side of the Atlantic that does not contain numerous legal instruments, such as deeds, mortgages, affidavits in civil suits, authorizations in will cases, all of which have been signed by Americans abroad and acknowledged before Consuls or other representatives of the United States. Most of these documents have lately shown the title of "American Consul" attached to the signature of the acknowledging representative. The stationery of the service has been changed, even, to meet the desire of the powers at Washington. Formerly all letterheads and envelopes used by the agents of this country abroad were stamped "Consular Service, U. S. A." This has been changed to a plain "American Consular Service."

At least one definite protest against the change has been made to Secretary Hay. This was contained in a letter forwarded to the head of the State Department a few days ago by one of the leading law firms in this city. The letter, which gives a concise statement of the view taken by the legal profession and the points raised to prove the illegal and dangerous character of the change, is as follows:

"We have recently received several instruments executed and acknowledged before Consuls of the United States in Europe, in which the latter describe themselves as 'American Consul' instead of 'Consul of the United States,' as heretofore. We assume that this change is made in accordance with the instructions of your department, as reported in the press some months ago.

"Without undertaking in any manner to criticise the propriety of the change of designation when the official title is used in a popular sense, we take the liberty of saying that the term 'American Consul' does not come within the recording statutes of this State respecting the acknowledgment and proof of deeds, &c., in foreign countries. Section 230, Real Property law, provides as follows:

The acknowledgment and proof of a conveyance of real property within the State may be made without the United States before either of the following officers:

1. An Ambassador, a Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister Extraordinary, Minister Resident, or Charge de Affaires of the United States residing and accredited within the country.

2. A Consul General, Vice Consul General, Deputy Consul General, Vice Consul or Deputy Consul, a Consular or Vice Consular agent, or a Consul or commercial or vice commercial agent of the United States residing within the country.

"Under Section 844 of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State an oath or affidavit taken without the State cannot be received in any action or proceeding, unless taken before an officer authorized by the laws of the State to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds.

"Under these statutes, we think there is grave doubt as to the admissibility of an instrument verified before an 'American Consul,' or the right to have recorded a deed acknowledged before such a functionary. So far as we know, there is not a single State in the Union the recording statutes of which confer the power to take acknowledgment and proof of deeds upon 'American Consuls,' though nearly all of them give that power to 'United States Consuls' or 'Consuls of the United States.' Similarly, the United States Revised Statutes, respecting diplomatic and consular officers, in a number of instances, use the descriptive phrase 'of the United States' following the title of the officer, but we have been unable to discover a single instance of the use of the word 'American' preceding such title. We understand that the Presidential nomination, the Senate's confirmation, and the official commission likewise describe the legal status of a Consul as 'Consul of the United States.'

"In view of these circumstances, and in order to prevent acknowledgments and affidavits taken abroad before our Consular officers from being useless, or, at any rate, of doubtful validity, we take the liberty of calling the matter to your attention and of respectfully suggesting that where acting in a notarial capacity, Consular officers should describe themselves by their official titles as fixed by the statutes of the United States and of the respective States in which the instruments are to be used."

So far it is not known that the matter has received attention in any State court, but that is liable to happen at any moment, and the general opinion among lawyers is that when it happens it will result in the rejection of a number of instruments signed in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State. The change, it is held, can be accomplished only by action of Congress affecting the entire foreign service and providing for a substitution of the new titles on each step from the nomination of a representative by the President to the issuing of his exequatur.

The Cedric to Dock This Morning.

The White Star liner Cedric, from Liverpool, which was due yesterday morning, was sighted east of Fire Island at 7:05 o'clock last night. She will dock about 8 o'clock this morning.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

EDGAR SPEYER SAVES HOMES.

His Act in Making Good Losses Caused by Bank Failure Applauded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 1.—Edgar Speyer has won a warm place for himself in the hearts of the British people by his action in making good the losses caused by the failure of the Needham Market Penny Savings Bank. The London newspapers to-day comment appreciatively on his well-timed and graceful beneficence. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"His deed is worthy of the Cheeryble brothers, and we wish Dickens was alive to do justice to it."

The Westminster Gazette says Mr. Speyer's action in lifting a load of trouble from the shoulders of hundreds of worthy people rouses real envy of his power to step in as a sort of good fairy and use his money in a perfectly ideal way.

The general view is that nobody ever put £5,700 to better use. It was like a gift from heaven, for Mr. Speyer had no connection with the bank or any acquaintances in the town.

The insolvency of the bank was discovered after the death of S. A. Maw, its manager. There were about 180 depositors, almost all of them very poor people. The bank accepted sums from a penny up. One child had 2d. on deposit, another 6d., while there were several other amounts of under 1s.

Many cases of great hardship were revealed, one being that of a hard-working widow who relied upon her savings in the bank to keep her from the poorhouse.

A number of the more wealthy residents of the village decided to raise a relief fund, but the place, which is in Suffolk, is a small one, and had not Mr. Speyer stepped in it would have been impossible to pay the depositors more than a percentage of the sums they had placed in the bank.

MASKED BURGLARS ROB WOMAN

Take $900 Worth of Silverware at Pistol Point in Staten Island.

Two masked burglars broke into the residence of Oscar S. Slash at the corner of Westervelt and Fourth Avenues, New Brighton, Staten Island, last night and got away with $900 worth of silverware and jewelry. There was no one in the house but Mrs. Slash, and she was held at bay at the point of a revolver by one of the masked men while the other ransacked the house. Entrance was effected by a rear door. They went upstairs and turned on the electric lights.

Mrs. Slash saw the men, and before she could make an outcry one of the men sprung to the bed where she lay and commanded her to keep quiet, as he leveled a revolver at her head. While the woman lay still, the second man went about the room is gathering up all the silverware and jewelry he could find. They piled their plunder in the middle of the floor while the woman looked on. When the man that was gathering up the plunder had finished he told his companion, and they ordered the woman to keep quiet until they had made good their escape.

As soon as the men had left the house Mrs. Slash called up the West Brighton Police Station on the telephone. Detective Sullivan and three policemen were sent to investigate, but the burglars had made good their escape. Mrs. Slash said the men used a bag to carry away the stolen articles.

The police believe the men are members of an organized gang that has been committing burglaries on Staten Island in a systematic way for some time.

PLUCKY WOMAN FIGHTS THIEF.

Finds Him in Her Room and Leads Pursuit Despite Beating.

Mrs. Sarah Blumson returned to her flat at 2,102 Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon and found a man ransacking a bureau in her bedroom. Mrs. Blumson is small but plucky. She rushed at the stranger and grappled with him, crying, "Get out of here, you thief!"

Then the man drew a jimmy and struck Mrs. Blumson several times on the left arm and shoulder, and finally threw her to the floor. He started to run out of the flat, but Mrs. Blumson was up and after him. Her cries alarmed all the women in the big apartment house, and they, too, joined in the chase. The man gained the avenue and dodged along with an increasing crowd at his heels.

Policeman Schriver of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station joined the chase and overtook a man at One Hundred and Twelfth Street which Mrs. Blumson said was her assailant. At the station house the prisoner said that he was Frank Richards of Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street. When searched, the police say that they found on him a jimmy, 30 skeleton keys, and a table knife ground to a fine edge.

When they investigated the story told by Richards at the station house the police found that his right name was Hugh Wicke and that he lived with his wife and nineteen-months-old child at Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. In the flat the police say they found about $2,000 worth of watches, stick pins, dress suit cases, &c. Mrs. Wicke told them that her husband was a bartender, and that for two years he had been away from home until recently. He explained, she said, that he had been traveling.

RAPIER FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Family Heirloom of Fifteenth Century Presented to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A fine rapier of the fifteenth century was presented by Representative Tawney to the President to-day on behalf of Jacob Scherfius of Winona, Minn. Mr. Scherfius is a Republican and an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt. The rapier became the property of the Magnus family of Bavaria in the fifteenth century and was passed from one generation to another, going to the eldest son. It finally reached Capt. Leonard Magnus of a New York regiment of volunteers during the civil war. Capt. Magnus died without leaving a son, and the sword became the property of Mr. Scherfius, his son-in-law. Mr. Scherfius has no son, and decided to present the weapon to the President.

The rapier is beautifully engraved with the coat of arms of the Magnus family and various figures.

Winter Resorts of the Carolinas-Florida are best reached via through trains of the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office 1,183 Broadway, New York City.—Adv.

SUBWAY TRAINS' CRASH SETS GASOLINE ABLAZE

Firemen Called to 142d Street and Lenox Avenue.

SMOKE SCARES PASSENGERS

Local Hit Work Train, Igniting Tank of Fluid—Employes Ordered Not to Talk—Workman Hurt.

In a collision between an uptown Subway train of five cars and a short train of "work cars" at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Lenox Avenue last night one man was injured, two cars were damaged badly, fifty passengers were brought to the verge of a panic, and a gasoline lamp or tank on the work train caught fire, causing much smoke in the tunnel and resulting in the sounding of a fire alarm.

Because of the reticence of the Subway employes, who were ordered not to give out information, details of the accident were meagre. General Manager Hedley and Superintendent of Transportation Merritt were summoned to the scene in a hurry and assumed charge, but they disappeared at once into the storage yards at the head of Lenox Avenue, whither the injured cars were hastened as soon as possible, and neither of them could be reached at a late hour. Finally they left the yards without making any statement about the accident.

The collision occurred at about 9 o'clock. The "work cars," it was said, were three in number. Two of them carried rails and the third was a flat car for supplies. They had been running up and down the tracks that diverge toward the unfinished Harlem River section at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Lenox Avenue.

As the uptown train, its cars nearly empty and containing altogether not more than fifty passengers, arrived at the junction point, it bumped into the supply car. Whether the passenger train ran into the diverging tracks because of an open switch or whether the worktrain slid back into the train on the main tracks, could not be learned.

At any rate, they came together with such force that the supply car was battered up, and the gasoline receptacle upon it was exploded and the fluid ignited, sending up a weird glow. As near as the details could be obtained, it was not the front car of the train that struck the supply car.

Whichever car it was came out of the crash with some injuries, but no passenger was hurt. As soon as the flames from the gasoline were seen, the trackmen in the neighborhood ran out for assistance, and a fire alarm was turned in.

The fire engines arrived, but before they came the employes had rushed to McAvoy's North End Hotel, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, and brought back scores of buckets of water, with which the fire was put out. The fact that the near-by yards emptied themselves of a small army of workingmen explained the quickness with which succor was secured.

On the work train was Rudro Topeld, an Italian workman. He suffered a broken arm. The report of his injury, as taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station by Policeman Joseph A. Walsh, was a remarkable feature of the accident, and from this document it appears that the laborer, his broken arm notwithstanding, was sent home rather than to the hospital. Further it did not appear in the report that there had been a collision.

Policeman Walsh reported to the desk Sergeant as follows in writing:

9:30. Rudro Topeld, 27 years, of 621 East Eleventh Street, Italy, laborer, while employed in the Subway at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Lenox Avenue received a fractured arm. J. Hood Wright Hospital Ambulance was called. Dr. Breed attended him. Went home.

The passengers on the uptown train, after a short delay, were disembarked at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, a single motor car having been run down from the yards to haul to the station the four front cars of the train. For some reason the rear car was left on the tracks for the time being, and it was said that this was the car with which the work train had come into collision.

By the time Messrs. Hedley and Merritt arrived the section bosses were already working toward clearing the tracks. The General Manager immediately took command, and under his orders things were whipped into shape rapidly.

While the General Manager and Superintendent of Transportation took personal charge of clearing the tracks and carrying the injured cars into the yards, train after train piled up down the line. It was only a few minutes before the effect of the accident was felt at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, the last stopping place of easterly trains before they leave the main line for the curve under One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park into Lenox Avenue.

Suddenly trains stopped moving, and a look down the east-bound tracks showed a long line of stalled cars, many of them filled with passengers. People who had changed cars at the station rapidly filled up the platforms, and the guards were plied with questions as to what was the trouble. They could not, or would not, give any satisfactory answers.

Finally, when half an hour of waiting had driven many to the surface to find their ways home on the trolley cars or afoot, east side trains began to be shifted back toward down town, and in another ten minutes the main line and west side branches were in running order. It was about the same time that a train arrived from Lenox Avenue, indicating that the tracks had been cleared after the collision. At 9:45 everything was going smoothly on both branches.

Before the Subway was formally opened cars bumped together just north of the Ninety-sixth Street station, but the officials characterized the occurrence as of too slight importance to be called a collision. Nobody was hurt then, and the only injury to the cars was a scratching of their vestibules. Last night's collision was the first accident since the tunnel began operation, except for injuries to individuals on station platforms or workmen on the tracks.

Jersey Central May Cross Boulevard.

Vice Chancellor Garrison, in Jersey City, yesterday, decided that the Central Railroad of New Jersey might build a spur, under certain restrictions, across the two-million-dollar Hudson Boulevard, at grade in Bayonne, though the county authorities opposed the permission already granted by the city.

Eighteen trains a day between New York and Buffalo via the six-track New York Central or the West Shore Railroad.—Adv.

DEAD IN "FOOL KILLER."

Inventor Left Note Saying That He Was Suffocating.

STEVENSVILLE, Mich., Dec. 1.—Peter Nissen, who started across Lake Michigan Tuesday night in his curious boat called the "Fool Killer," was found dead on the beach two miles and a half west of here to-day. He is supposed to have been washed ashore during the night.

When the wrecked aquatic balloon was examined one of Nissen's business cards was found, on the back of which was a note from the dead adventurer saying an air hose upon which he depended to renew his supply of air had broken and that he was doomed to die of suffocation.

The "Fool Killer" was about twenty rods down the beach from the body and was considerably damaged. A life preserver and Nissen's overcoat were fastened to the basket-shaped car in the boat. The inventor's hands and face were frozen and the clothing on the body somewhat torn. It is thought that Nissen could not have been dead long when his body was found.

The body was found by Mrs. Collier, who lives on a farm near the lake shore. A Coroner's jury was at once impaneled and began an inquest on the tragedy of what its inventor called the rolling balloon and in which he hoped some time to travel to the north pole.

It is believed that Nissen almost reached shore alive yesterday about 4 o'clock, after he had been out of Chicago twenty-four hours, for the "Fool Killer" was then seen about 200 rods from shore about six miles south of Stevensville. A heavy gale was blowing at the time.

GIRLS HAZED; ONE MAY DIE.

Indignation Caused by Realistic Initiation in an Indiana Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 1.—Great indignation has been caused in the families of seven of Lafayette's young women as the result of an initiation by the Phi Kappa Theta Society, a local high school secret sorority, last night, and a demand has been made on the school board for a thorough investigation of the affair and the punishment of those responsible for it.

One of the girls, Adaline Irwin, is suffering with a severe attack of nervous prostration and is not expected to recover. The other six are so ill that they are unable to attend school. According to the story told by one of the victims to her parents, all the candidates were taken into a room in which were assembled all the other members of the society. Then a red hot branding iron was brought into use and the victims were made to believe that the scorching beefsteak which they were made to smell was their own flesh burning, the delusion being heightened by a piece of ice being drawn across their bare necks.

T. L. WOODRUFF AS A BOXER.

Says He Hopes to Get Into the Ring with Roosevelt Some Day.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Lieutenant Governor, stated to-night that he was taking boxing lessons with "Billy" Ryan, the featherweight pugilist, as his trainer. He has leased a house here, and spends half an hour every evening with the gloves on.

He started the practice, he says, for exercise, but adds that he hopes some day to go in the ring with President Roosevelt. "If invited to do so," said he with a broad smile, "I presume I should have to take it in the nature of a command."

Ryan says he believes he can put Mr. Woodruff in condition to give the President a stiff contest, and is extremely proud of the progress his pupil is making.

TAFT'S MISSION SUCCEEDING.

It is Stated That an Agreement with Panama Is in Sight.

PANAMA, Dec. 1.—Negotiations are still in progress between Secretary of War Taft, representing the United States, and the Panama Government looking to the settlement of points in dispute regarding the government of the canal zone. It is said that an agreement is in sight.

In order that possible complications may be avoided the conferences are being conducted in secret, and nothing will be given out until both sides are agreed.

President Amador gave a banquet to-night in honor of Secretary Taft. Speeches were made by President Amador, Minister of War Guardia, Minister Arosemena, Secretary Taft, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel of the Panama Canal Company.

LION KILLED HIS TRAINER.

Performer Fell in the Cage and the Beast Attacked Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Charles Hendricks, a lion tamer, who was attacked by a huge lion during an exhibition here, died to-day.

The accident happened during the performance of a trick in which the lion was made to jump through a paper hoop. The trainer fell and was pounced upon by the beast.

STRIKE TALK TO ROOSEVELT.

Steel Workers' President to Ask Intervention in Ohio Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers arrived here to-day from Pittsburg. He has an engagement to see the President to-morrow, his mission being to enlist the influence of the President in the settlement of the iron and steel workers' strike now in progress in Youngstown and Girard, Ohio.

He will propose that the President suggest to the United States Steel Company that the differences between the company and the strikers be submitted to arbitration.

HUNTERS SHOT BY FARMERS.

Slayers Said Victims Were Trespassing on Their Property.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—While hunting with his friend, William Daly, on the Big Bend Road just south of Clayton to-day, Wilson Ingman, aged nineteen years, was shot and killed.

Investigation by the police revealed that Daly and his companion were fired upon by farmers, who alleged the hunters were trespassing on their property.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

BLACK IS SURE TO WIN, ODELL LEADERS BELIEVE

Governor-Chairman Listens to Army of Callers on Senatorship.

PLATT ANGRY AND IGNORED

Possible Fight of Rival Railroad Interests Feared—Higgins and Nixon Not Committed.

From noon to night yesterday Governor-Chairman Odell held conferences with the leaders of the Legislature and Republican county leaders of prominence on the subject of the United States Senatorship, with the result that the fight between Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black can now be said to be fairly on. Leaders close to Gov. Odell announced after the conferences that the Governor-Chairman had the situation under his control and that ex-Gov. Black was certain of election to succeed Senator Depew.

Gov. Odell would not admit that he considered the contest won, but his manner indicated that he was perfectly confident. The Governor-Chairman did not go near Senator Platt during the day, notwithstanding the fact that the Senator will leave New York for Washington to-day for the opening of Congress. The Governor-Chairman's failure to visit the senior Senator was regarded as conclusive evidence that the breach between them on the Senatorship was past bridging.

If there was any doubt on that subject, it was removed by Senator Platt himself. When the last of the conferences in the Governor-Chairman's private room at State headquarters was over, Senator Platt was seen, and after being told of the apparent lining up of leaders, was asked whether he did not regard what had occurred as proof positive that ex-Gov. Black was to be a candidate against Senator Depew.

"Well, what of it?" asked the Senator with some show of temper. "There is nothing new in that; I knew it weeks ago."

"Are you still as confident as you were that Mr. Depew will be re-elected?" the Senator was asked.

"Yes," he blurted out with emphasis, "they can't beat one side of him."

The Senator was told that when Gov. Odell was asked whether he had seen him during the day, he had replied that he thought the Senator was in Washington.

"He knew better than that, as I have reason to know," the Senator replied. He asked then to be excused, stating that he had an engagement to go out to dinner.

Governor-Chairman Odell said that he had not sent for the members of the Legislature and the members of the State Committee who called. The gathering, however, was too formidable by far to have been accidental.

Among those who called upon the Governor-Chairman during the day were Frank S. Black, Cornelius N. Bliss, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Senator George R. Malby, George W. Aldridge, William C. Warren, leader of Erie; Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, Senator Coggeshall, Col. Michael J. Dady, Judge Jacob Brenner, Harry Ralston, George H. Roberts, Jr., Postmaster of Brooklyn; ex-Attorney General John T. Davies, Col. Archie Baxter, Louis F. Payn, State Committeeman Thomas Wheeler of Utica; Senator Elon R. Brown, National Committeeman W. L. Ward, ex-Congressman Foote, ex-Congressman Emerson, Philip Elting, Frank Cole, Chairman of the Greene County Committee; Lieutenant Governor-elect M. Linn Bruce, Attorney General-elect Mayer, Assemblymen Yale of Putnam, Sheldon of Cattaraugus, Merritt of St. Lawrence, and Wilsnack of Queens; Senator Owen Cassidy, Senator-elect Martin W. Saxe, President Murray of the Republican County Committee, and District Leaders Gruber, McKee, Ten Eyck, Healy, and Koenig.

Ex-Gov. Black appeared at the Republican Headquarters shortly after the arrival of Gov. Odell at 11 o'clock and was shown at once to the Governor-Chairman's private room. They were together for over half an hour. As Mr. Black departed from the hotel he declared he had nothing to say for publication. Later, when Gov. Odell was asked whether a definite announcement might be expected from Mr. Black within the next few days on the subject of his candidacy, the Governor-Chairman said:

"He won't make any announcement if he takes my advice. This thing will work itself out. My chief aim is for party harmony."

"Leaders who are close to you say that the fight is all over practically and that Black has won."

"I would not so consider it," said the Governor, but in a way that plainly indicated he was not doing any worrying.

There are just two possibilities of the situation, it is said, which are giving the Governor-Chairman apprehension. One is that President Roosevelt will interfere on behalf of Senator Depew and the other is that the financial interests behind Senator Depew will conclude that the fight against him is a fight on them in the interests of rival railroads. Should either of these grounds for apprehension on the Governor-Chairman's part prove not to be mistaken, then there would certainly be the hardest fight over a Senatorship which probably has ever been waged in Albany.

The reason why President Roosevelt is not believed to favor the election of Mr. Black is that with Mr. Black in the Senate there would be constant friction between the Senators from New York over the Federal patronage.

Speaker Nixon was seen last night at the Cadillac Hotel just before his departure for Cleveland and informed that he was reported to have told Gov. Odell at the interview between them that he would be for Mr. Black for Senator.

"That is not so," he replied. "I have not declared myself."

"Who is your preference?" he was asked.

"I won't talk about that," he said.

Mr. Nixon declared that he was certain of his re-election as Speaker, having received pledges of support from 102 of the 140 Republican members of the Assembly elected this year.

Speaker Nixon and Governor-elect Higgins are the two uncertain quantities in the Senatorship fight. Both of them have strenuously resisted all efforts thus far made to dislodge them from the fence. It is believed that if both of them were to take a determined stand they could decide the contest as they pleased.

Cornelius N. Bliss is understood to have put up a strong plea for the re-election of Senator Depew at the interview he had with Gov. Odell. One of the last conferences which Governor-Chairman Odell held yesterday was with the Brooklyn leaders, Col. Dady, Postmaster George H. Roberts, Executive Chairman Jacob Brenner, and Harry Ralston.

At the conclusion of the conference Col. Dady announced that he did not think Mr. Woodruff would enter the Senatorial lists even in the event that ex-Gov. Black formally announced his candidacy.

BOARD ASKS TO SEE SUBWAY SIGN CONTRACT

John Wanamaker Makes Plea for Crosstown Tunnels.

WOULD DELAY SIXTH AV. ROUTE

He Suggests Building Subway Through Eighth Street to the Fourth Avenue Plaza.

The matter of advertising in the Subway came up before the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday through a letter from Chief Engineer Parsons asking to be allowed until the next meeting of the board for a report on the matter. This delay was explained by the receipt of a letter from August Belmont, President of the Interborough Company, in which he said that the construction company had already expended $900,000 in excess of the amount originally estimated as the expense for the proper finish and maintenance of stations. He added:

"During the progress of the work of construction the operating department of this company frequently objected to certain devices, emblems, and color schemes adopted by your engineers as insufficient and inappropriate from an operating point of view, and immediately upon the opening of the Subway it became apparent that the means and devices in the stations to passengers in approaching trains were in most instances placed too high to be seen from the cars, and that some other means of identification would have to be adopted."

This trouble he thinks he now has a plan to remedy, of which the illuminated signs at the express stations are a part. Advertising signs which have interfered with easy identification have been ordered removed, and plans which he is having prepared, he believes, will so remedy the trouble in that direction that the signs may in future be placed "without contravening the restrictions contained in the lease," and enable the operating company to carry out its contract with Ward & Gow for advertising privileges.

This aroused Controller Grout, who said: "I move that this board request Mr. Belmont to produce this contract with Ward & Gow before the next meeting. I have been informed that the contract is only a working agreement between the two parties, in which Mr. Belmont's company secures 75 per cent. and Ward & Gow 25 per cent. of the gross receipts from the advertising." The motion of the Controller was adopted.

Then the conclusion of Mr. Belmont's letter was read, assuring the board that it is "the disposition of the company, if possible, to fully meet the views of your board on this subject"—the display of advertising signs.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S LETTER.

John Wanamaker sent a letter to the board, urging delay in considering the construction of a Sixth Avenue Subway until crosstown tunnels were built to accommodate New Jersey and Brooklyn people. He suggested a Subway through Eighth Street to Fourth Avenue. The letter, which was referred to the Committee on Plans, follows:

"Supplementing what was orally said at the recent hearing of your board, on the question of an underground communication on Manhattan Island with the tunnel under the North River, we would add the following considerations:

"The problem before your honorable body, as we know it, is to accommodate, so far as possible, every one who desires to visit the City of New York, both by way of ingress and egress, thus contributing to its commercial advantages as an entirety. There would necessarily be among this number not only those who come to the city to purchase, but those who are employed in the city and live out of it, visiting it each day, and so contributing quite as much to the city's business life. Even this classification covers but a portion of those persons who come to the City of New York.

"The practical problem, therefore, is one of equable distribution, and the present discussion is one phase of such general proposition. The North River tunnel will so materially aid and assist in bringing people to Manhattan Island that it will require the most careful consideration for their distribution. Consistent with the physical contour of the island, the heaviest travel must be north and south, and there are at present on every important street running north and south, substantial accommodations, either by way of surface, elevated, or underground transit.

"It follows as a consequence that that method of distributing people will be most effective which reaches the greatest number of north and south lines of transportation; and to that end it seems to us that, in any event (assuming that there is to be a connecting Subway on Manhattan Island with the North River tunnel), there should certainly be a condition precedent to the granting of authority for tunnel accommodations, first, for a cross-town tunnel, which would give the fullest opportunity to reach every part of the city, and then requiring openings on such cross-town streets as your honorable body might designate which will enable people coming through the tunnel to make their exit therefrom at any point where they can reach at once such further north and south transportation as best suits their immediate convenience.

CROSS-TOWN TUNNEL PLEA.

"This is but another way of stating our belief that the best general plan requires a tunnel east and west on Manhattan Island. It is true to a degree that any other line of tunnel route than the one indicated, which might lead directly to a particular locality, would be of benefit to the city at large if it benefited that locality; although this benefit would be of decreasing importance according to the distance therefrom of other centres where people largely congregate; and it would not justify discrimination against other sections unless its importance outweighed the importance of all the rest of the city, and particularly so when it is entirely possible, by a slight modification of the present plan, to be reasonably just to every interest.

"If such locality sought to be favored, at the present moment, however, should have added advantages over any other locality in the way of surface transportation, it is consistent to state that it is just, first, to develop a general plan which would place all localities as nearly as may be upon an equality, and, after that, to consider the requirements of particular sections of the city.

"To be specific, there can be no doubt that a tunnel such as proposed up Sixth Avenue would be of great benefit to that locality, already well supplied, and therefore of some benefit to the city at large; but it cannot be consistently argued that the facility that it would furnish for that section is of greater importance than the general benefit of all the rest of the mercantile sections of the city combined, or that the people who would seek that particular section would outnumber all those who would seek other points. It therefore seems to us that inasmuch as this avenue is supplied with a fair degree of transit facilities now, the completion of a tunnel there until a tunnel is provided which will aid distribution throughout the entire city is unjust to other sections, as well as illogical.

"There is a further consideration in the fact that a tunnel across Manhattan Island and connecting directly with the present Subway would greatly improve communication between New Jersey and Brooklyn, and would simplify the problem of best service for Brooklyn residents in their transportation on Manhattan Island.

"That your honorable board might consider a tunnel under Sixth Avenue the proper result of a persistent demand cannot be as justly opposed after a tunnel has been provided across the city as it could be now.

AN EIGHTH STREET SUBWAY.

"We would have preferred to have confined all our reasons to general propositions, leaving deductions therefrom as applicable to the present problem. Inasmuch, however, as the advocates of a tunnel under Sixth Avenue have confined themselves entirely to the question of a benefit to that section, we believe it not inconsistent to refer to the desirability of the cross-town tunnel, which would reach, approximately, the intersection of Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue.

"With the approval of your board, the original plans of the Subway, now open, were modified by the widening of Fourth Avenue at Eighth Street to meet possible present and future congestion of traffic. That point will always be one of importance to the city on account of its converging lines. In addition to the streets meeting at right angles, there are converging streets, and the widening of Elm Street extending to Lafayette Place makes Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, and the open space thereabout, approachable from more directions than (with one or two exceptions) any other location in the City of New York.

"If there is, therefore, any particular section which is to be considered on account of its peculiar location, its present conditions and future possibilities, it is the section in the immediate neighborhood of Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue; and the people for whose transportation to that point the proposed east and west tunnel would be a great accommodation would represent as many diverse interests as those who would seek any other point anywhere in the city.

"While we consider the location argument as pertaining and applicable to Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue as to Sixth Avenue, we wish to be understood, however, as urging the crosstown tunnel on the general proposition that thereby it is possible to distribute more people to more points more readily by more lines of transportation than the present exclusive proposal of a tunnel under Sixth Avenue.

"We, therefore, submit that the proper course for your board is to first insure the general distribution along the lines here suggested and thereafter, or cotemporaneous with such east and west tunnel, make such further provisions for north and south underground communication as, in your judgment, may seem wise."

The board voted to establish an entrance to the Subway through Schmidt's Rathskeller, at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, the permission to be revokable on three months' notice. This was done, Controller Grout explained, because the proprietor of the café had refused to accept any damages from the city for land taken from his premises for the Subway purposes, there having been some understanding with him that such an entrance should be opened in case he ceded the land and allowed the property to be encroached upon during the building of the Subway. He would make no claim against the city, merely asking that an entrance to the Subway be allowed through his premises.

BRONZE GIFT TO McDONALD.

Presentation at Manhattan Club Dinner to Subway Contractor.

A winged figure of Victory, done in bronze, was presented to Contractor John B. McDonald at a dinner given in his honor last night at the Manhattan Club in acknowledgment of his construction of the Subway.

More than 200 of Mr. McDonald's friends and admirers attended the dinner, and Justice Truax, President of the club, was toastmaster. On his right sat Mr. McDonald, and on his left ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. All the speeches were impromptu. Of Mr. McDonald's work Justice Truax said:

"The members of the Manhattan Club take an especial pride in honoring you, because so many of their fellow-members have been potent factors in the construction of the tunnel. There was a time when the pyramids and the mausoleum were among the wonders of the world, but they were built for the dead, and were of no use for the living, while your work is for the living. It has been well done and quickly done."

John B. Stanchfield made the presentation speech, and then Contractor McDonald, who has declared repeatedly he could not make a speech, was introduced. After some preliminary blushes he spoke for half an hour, calling attention to the fact that "The Father of Rapid Transit," the late Abram S. Hewitt, had been a President of the Manhattan Club, and that its present President, Justice Truax, had been the first to pass upon the rapid transit act, under which the tunnel was constructed, and to declare it constitutional. He also paid a warm tribute to William Barclay Parsons. "The resignation of Mr. Parsons," he said, "takes away from the Rapid Transit Commission, with whom he has been associated for upward of ten years, not only a great civil engineer, but a warm and sincere friend of rapid transit. His unfailing courtesy during the entire progress of the building of the Subway, coupled with his wide and varied knowledge upon all subjects connected with his profession, has smoothed over many of the roughnesses of construction and endeared him to all who were brought into personal relations with him."

Among those attending the dinner were Judge Alton B. Parker, James Speyer, John D. Crimmins, Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Perry Belmont, Franklin Bartlett, John D. Lindsay, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, John Whalen, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Thomas F. Ryan, John C. Sheehan, H. H. Vreeland, Charles W. Dayton; Supreme Court Justices O'Brien, Scott, Gildersleeve, Fitzgerald, and Davis, and Judges Newburger and McMahon of the Court of General Sessions.

WOMAN CARRIED INFANT'S BODY

Gave Name as Florance Fairview Weiland of Albany—Wanted It Cremated.

Florence Fairview Weiland, thirty-seven years old, of Rensselaer Heights, East Albany, carrying a small bundle in her arms, approached Policeman Joseph Banger of the Newtown (L. I.) Station yesterday and asked the way to Fresh Pond Crematory. The woman said that she desired to have the body of her baby boy, which she carried in the bundle, cremated. She said the child, which was twenty-four days old, had died at her home at 1:30 o'clock that morning and that she had come down by train. She had no permit and said she did not know one was necessary. She was arrested and sent to Long Island City. Coroner Leonard ordered an autopsy performed to-day to determine whether the infant's death was due to natural causes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY Dec. 1.—Florence Fairview Weiland has often posed as a champion of labor. She started a working girls' home in Albany, which was of short duration. Then she went to New York and started a similar home, which also failed. Later she returned to Albany and established an East Greenbush what she called "The Health School of Mental Science." She was last before the public when cited to appear before the Rensselaer Board of Health, to show cause why she should not be penalized for maintaining a nuisty.

JANITOR DIES IN SCHOOL.

Stricken with Apoplexy—Two Teachers Save Him from Failing.

Henry Kares, sixty-nine years old, of 107 Stockton Street, Williamsburg, for nineteen years the janitor of Public School No. 55, in Stockton Street, near Tompkins Avenue, died suddenly in the school building yesterday after he had greeted a number of teachers. He was at the head of a stairway near the large assembly room watching children enter when he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and was caught by Miss Rosalie Lewis and Miss Emma Murphy, two teachers, who carried him to a chair and sent for a physician. Before he arrived the janitor died.

Many children were in the school at the time, and the death of the old janitor caused general sorrow. The body was removed to the dead man's home, adjoining the school.

Mrs. Miller Gets $60 a Week Alimony.

Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order directing John B. Miller to pay to his wife, Isabella E. Miller $60 a week alimony and $300 counsel fees, pending the trial of Mrs. Miller's suit for absolute divorce. Mr. Miller is a brother of the late Mrs Jay Gould and uncle of George J. Gould.

Dies from Football Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 1.—Truman Castle, fifteen years old, son of Jerome Castle of New Milford, is dead from cerebro spinal meningitis, caused by being struck in the back of the head in a football game a week ago.

Mrs. C. W. Shope Weds Baron Colberg.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Baron Loeffelholz von Colberg, a Lieutenant in the Prussian Army, was married in London to-day to Mrs. Ione Shope, widow of C. W. Shope of New York.

Hale Desks—

None better

made.

29

HALE DESK CO.,
15 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange.

SAYS MRS. CHADWICK HAS PLENTY OF MONEY

Will Pay $600,000 Debts and Have $1,500,000 Left, Counsel Avers.

GAVE HER HUSBAND $3,000,000

Is Still Preparing Her Statement—Lawyers at Variance Over Agreement to Settle the Newton Claim.

Having convinced the lawyers on the other side that she was able and willing to pay her debts within a few days, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick of Cleveland went out for a long drive yesterday afternoon. She remained away from her Holland House apartments from 2 until 5 o'clock. That she visited one bank is known positively. It was said that she went to more. Her son, Emil, accompanied her.

Though there was some inconsistency in the different statements about the basis of the settlement agreed upon at Wednesday night's conference, the lawyers for Mrs. Chadwick and for Herbert D. Newton of Brookline, Mass., agreed on the main point—the defendant had shown that she would and could make a satisfactory settlement out of court, thus ending public litigation over the $192,800 which Mr. Newton said she owed him.

Edmund W. Powers, her chief counsel, announced early in the day that $78,000 would be paid over to Mr. Newton at once, while the $50,000 represented by notes would not fall due until the end of a year. He admitted that there would be no payment of the $65,000 promised by Mrs. Chadwick as bonuses for the loans. In short, Mr. Newton was to get back his principal.

When George Ryall, Mr. Newton's local counsel, was asked about this figuring last night, he said that it did not tally exactly with his understanding of the matter.

"If Mr. Powers think only $78,000 is to be paid at once, he has been misinformed," remarked Mr. Ryall.

The lawyer added that the $65,000 mentioned by Mr. Powers did not represent promised bonuses. The settlement, he declared, had been made on a basis of the payment of the entire debt—$192,800. He expressed himself as confident that Mrs. Chadwick would pay up on time.

The plaintiff, Newton, and his two out-of-town lawyers, Percy W. Carver of Boston and Arthur A. Stearns of Cleveland, departed from the Park Avenue Hotel in the afternoon, saying they were off to their respective homes.

The lawyers for Mrs. Chadwick were reticent.

"Mrs. Chadwick won't issue her statement to-day," said Mr. Powers, "but I think it will be given out before Saturday. She is preparing it, and it will be her own. In it she will give absolute proof that she is not the woman some people have intimated she is, and also that she never was connected with Andrew Carnegie."

"Will she tell where she got all her money, and how she spent so many thousands?" was inquired.

"No, that isn't anybody's business. But she will tell enough to convince the public that all these reckless charges against her are unwarranted. I will say that when all her debts are paid—and they amount to something like $600,000—she will have about $1,500,000 left, which will be enough to keep her in comfort the rest of her life."

Mr. Powers said that Mrs. Chadwick settled more than $2,000,000 on her husband, Dr. Chadwick, two years ago. She had given him about a million besides, he added.

"Oh, no," replied the lawyer.

He said that the failure of the Oberlin Bank was in no wise her fault. National banks, he commented, would not fail if they were managed strictly according to the National banking laws. The officials were responsible, and not any woman who borrowed money from the institution. He declined to say whither his client was going from here, but thought she would leave the city by Saturday.

HOPE FOR BEST, FEAR WORST.

Oberlin Bank Officials Not Optimistic Over Talked-of Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Directors of the Citizens' National Bank at Oberlin held a meeting this afternon in the office of the Vice President. They discussed a telegram that President Beckwith said he had received from Pittsburg stating that some one representing Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick would be in Oberlin next Thursday to settle the claims against her. They were not very optimistic. They have looked for such a messenger so long that, as Mayor Carter said, "we hope for the best, but fear the worst."

President Beckwith, who all along has talked freely, to-night refused to say a word when asked about the telegram.

"I have talked too much already," he said. "I believe the money will come. We may not get it all at once, but I am certain that it will come in the end and the bank will get out all right."

A number of men of influence in this and other cities called to-day on United States District Attorney J. J. Sullivan and talked with him about the uncertain financial situation that has arisen in connection with the operations of Mrs. Chadwick. The District Attorney tacitly admitted that a careful investigation was being made.

Federal Bank Examiner Miller is now at work examining the securities in the Oberlin National Bank. He will file his report with the United States Attorney of this district.

When the receivership case brought by Herbert Newton of Brookline, Mass., against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, was called in Common Pleas Court to-day it was postponed until Saturday by agreement of counsel.

MRS. CHADWICK'S MARRIAGE.

Effort to Keep It Secret—Name Misspelled in License Application.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The records in the office of the Marriage License Clerk show that Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick in applying for a license to marry Cassie Hoover, now the Mrs. Chadwick whose financial troubles are engaging the attention of the country, signed his name "Leroy Schadwick" to the petition for a license. The return made by the officiating minister carries the name "Leroy S. Chadwick." The marriage license application and the return certificate of marriage are indexed under the name of Schadwick and not Chadwick.

That "Schadwick" was no mistake but intended is plain, as it was written so by the Cleveland physician himself. It is also plain that the Rev. Dr. Jolly, cousin of Dr. Chadwick, who married the couple the same day the license was procured, would have nothing to do with the name "Schadwick," as in his return slip he spells the name plainly "Chadwick."

It is also seen that an effort was made to keep the matter of marriage secret, as "Don't Publish" is written across the face of the license cover.

In the application the applicants state that Chadwick, or Schadwick, was born in Pennsylvania April 27, 1853; that his occupation is that of physician, and that his place of residence is 1,824 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. It is set forth that the woman's name is Cassie Hoover; that she was born in New York March 28, 1863; that she lived at 1,093 Franklin Street, Cleveland; that she had been married before, and that the marriage relation had been dissolved by death.

She did not sign the application for the license, it not being necessary at that time in Allegheny County.

Says She Will Pay All.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The Leader will say to-morrow that it offered its columns to-night to Mrs. Chadwick if she cared to make a statement, and that the following reply was received from New York:

"Thanks for telegram offering free use of your paper for statement. I will pay every dollar I owe. Regret exceedingly that so much groundless gossip has without any fault of mine caused so much trouble to others. You are at liberty to use this.

"CASSIE L. CHADWICK."

PARIS, No. 32 Rue Poissonnière

AMERICAN Women who purchase, imported BONNETS either in Paris or in New York know the High Prices usually paid for them. We have several of the choicest MODEL BONNETS from

MANGIN-MAURICE
Modes
27 Rue du Quatre Septembre
ENTREE, RUE DE LA MICHODIÈRE, 8
PARIS

which we offer for the exceptionally Low Price of

$15.00

(This is less than it costs to get them into this country.) Other hats from the celebrated Paris Modistes

POUYANNE, 4 Rue de la Paix.
LEWIS, 16 Rue Royale.
GERMAINE, 15 Avenue de l'Opera.
LOUISE et BARAULT, 277 Rue St. Honore.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also High Class Hats for Dress, Opera, Theatre and Similar Functions, made of the finest imported materials at One-Half Price.

M. KURZMAN & SONS
291-293 GRAND STREET
All cars transfer to the Grand Street Line which passes our doors.

PORT ARTHUR FORT WON BY TERRIBLE SACRIFICE

Continued from Page 1.

miles southward of Tsinkhetchen. The Russian losses were insignificant.

MUKDEN, Dec. 1.—There was another small skirmish on Gen. Rennenkampff's front yesterday.

A decidedly hot skirmish occurred on the night of Nov. 20 on the Russian right between the villages of Chjantan and Syaokchen, the latter place being occupied by Russian troops. Several companies of Japanese, with cavalry, tried to cut the Russian communications in this direction, but border scouts inclosed the Japanese on two sides and routed them, capturing ten rifles and several horses.

The Russian loss was five killed and wounded. The Japanese loss is supposed to have been much heavier.

THANKS JAPAN'S FORCES.

House of Peers Adopts Addresses to the Army and Navy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 1.—The House of Peers has adopted the following resolution:

"Since our country's armies entered Manchuria their strategy has been excellent, their fighting gallant, and their loyalty, strength, and vigor conspicuous. They have never lost a battle nor quailed before a difficulty.

"In the south they are reducing the fortress of Port Arthur, and in the north they have conquered at Liao-Yang, and have broken the back of the enemy's resistance on the Sha-Ho. By their great efforts the war has been carried on strenuously, and the country's prestige has been enhanced at home and abroad.

"This House, in admiration of the exploits of the Manchurian armies, tenders to them its sincerest thanks."

The House also adopted the following address to the navy:

"Since the country's combined squadrons went into active service they have achieved great successes in repeated combats, and have shown conspicuous loyalty, valor, and ability, especially in Port Arthur waters, at Ul-San Bay, and in Sova Strait.

"Through the long months they have maintained the blockade of Port Arthur, braving all hardships, discharging every duty, adopting the wisest strategy, and displaying incomparable efficiency. They have well-nigh destroyed the enemy's fleet in Far Eastern waters, and have enhanced the country's prestige at home and abroad.

"This House, in admiration of the exploits of the combined squadrons, tenders to them its sincerest thanks."

FOES MAY BECOME ALLIES.

Russia Is Said to Regard Friendship with Japan as Necessary.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts that he has unimpeachable evidence that Russia is reckoning on the necessity of making a lasting peace with Japan by means of an offensive and defensive alliance.

Such an alliance is recognized as an indispensable condition for the success of Russia's Eastern policy.

WIFE AFIRE, HUSBAND HAS FIT.

Quick-Witted Fellow-Tenants Save Mrs. Lacara's Life.

The clothing of Mrs. Philip Lacara caught fire late yesterday afternoon when she was working near a stove in her kitchen on the second floor of 163 Elizabeth Street. As she ran screaming down the stairs to the street she was met by Joseph and Gaetano Arlotta, brothers, who live in the Elizabeth Street house. The Arlottas threw Mrs. Lacara down, tore as much of the flaming clothes from her as they could, and finally wrapped her in a blanket, quenching the flames.

When word of what had happened was carried to the husband in his grocery store, 168 Elizabeth Street, he fell in an epileptic fit. Mrs. Lacara and her husband were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital together. The couple's three-year-old girl is being cared for by neighbors.

PACIFIC LINE FOR ST. PAUL?

Report of Surveys for Road Through to the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 1.—Reports reached Omaha to-day that a corps of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad engineers is in the field surveying a line to the Pacific Coast. James Allen, a big rancher from Northwest Wyoming said:

"The road has engineers at work surveying a line from west to east through Wyoming. The survey passes through my ranch, and the workmen were at my place several weeks. My ranch is immediately south of Yellowstone Park in Wyoming, and almost due west of Chamberlain, S. D., to which point the surveyors were working."

DISTINCTIVE

Overcoats for Men at Twenty Dollars.

Quite appropriately is it termed a "sad" iron since the deception to which it has been made a party identifies itself with far too many of the ready-for-service overcoats which the average shop offers, particularly those at a modest price. To the presser's iron, our overcoats at twenty dollars owe absolutely nothing. From the most minute integral part upon which the garment depends for a permanent form, to the cut and style which insure its character and individuality, the power of the cleverest tailormen's talent is exercised. The collection includes box models 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches long, tourist models, single or double breasted, with or without belt, paddocks and paletot overcoats in an extensive variety of fabrics and designs.

Distinctive Suits for Men at Fifteen Dollars.

If it were not for the moral responsibility which we assume with every garment that has our label to identify it, we, too, might be content to follow the line of least resistance and accept for our stocks the garments which the general market affords. It is the exacting standard that we have established which compels us to maintain our own organization of tailormen. Since our business concerns itself with suits that cost as much as fifty dollars, none but masters of the craft find a place in our shops. To that condition our suits at fifteen dollars owe their infinite superiority. They are the handicraft of the same tailormen, and cut to the same patterns and models. If another shop offers suits with the character and distinctiveness that mark ours, the price must of necessity be twenty instead of fifteen dollars.

Six single-breasted models in twenty distinctive styles of fabrics.
Four double-breasted models in sixteen distinctive styles of fabrics.

Embracing cheviot, thibet, worsted, cassimere, tweed and winter weight homespun in a most exhaustive collection of the season's most exclusive designs and colors.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

An Important Sale of Scarfs for Men

Regularly $1.00 and $1.50. Special at 55c.

Five thousand English Squares, Tecks and Four-in-Hands of rich silks, in such weaves as Matelasse, Armure Oriental, Rep Raye, Jacquard Unit, Barathea Pointe, Soie de Couvre, Peau de Soie, Satin Duchesse and Gauze de Paris. If the names do not impress you, the scarfs will. The designs have not only good taste and exclusiveness, but diversity as well to commend them.

Broadway, Saks & Company 33d to 34h St.

AEOLIAN HALL

Lecture on

TSCHAIKOWSKY

By

W. J. HENDERSON

author of "The Story of Music," etc.,

ILLUSTRATED BY EXCERPTS FROM THE WORKS OF THE MASTER Played on the PIANOLA

AT AEOLIAN HALL,
362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street,
Tuesday, Dec. 6th, at 8.15 P. M.

RESERVED SEATS . . . . . ONE DOLLAR

On sale at AEOLIAN HALL and DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway.

COURT DECIDES ELECTION.

Congressman Kehoe Apparently Beaten by a Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—At this morning's session of the Court of Appeals Judge Nunn overruled the motions made by attorneys for Congressman Kehoe to dissolve mandatory injunctions in Fleming and Harrison Counties requiring the counting of two precincts which gave Bennett, the Republican candidate, a majority in those counties, and thus a majority in the district.

The decision of the Appellate Court was a surprise. With the two precincts in Fleming and Harrison Counties unreported, Mr. Kehoe had a majority of seventy-one votes. With them reported and counted, according to Mr. Kehoe, his opponent, Mr. Bennett, has a majority in the district on the face of the returns of forty-three votes, and is entitled to a certificate from the State Election Board.

GIRLS CLIMB FESTIVAL DOME.

Want a New View of the St. Louis Exposition and Obtain It.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—"We wanted to do something that nobody else had done and we wanted to see the exposition from the top of Festival Hall, so we decided to climb up on the dome. We got a splendid view, and while we were pretty badly scared, especially coming down, I don't think we were ever in any real danger."

Gertrude Thomas, seventeen years old, who was one of four girls to scale the dome of Festival Hall to-day in full view of frightened thousands, described her experience in these words. Miss Thomas, with Lillian Monville and Jessie and Helen Miller, were employed on the Exposition grounds, and, having a holiday this afternoon, decided to carry out their long-cherished scheme of climbing to the top of the Festival dome.

VIADUCT SWITCH TOWER AFIRE.

Subway Extension and Elevated Passengers Brave the Third Rail.

Defective insulation of an electric-light wire caused a fire at 3:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the switch tower on the Westchester Avenue viaduct Subway extension connecting with the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, a short distance east of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street station.

Bronx Park trains north and south and north-bound elevated trains were blocked for about fifteen minutes. Firemen extinguished the flames in the tower after $150 damage had been caused. Nobody was injured.

Many south-bound passengers on several Bronx Park trains risked contact with the third rail by leaving the trains and walking along the footway to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Station of the elevated railroad.

Simpson Crawford Co

Fourth day of this holiday sale of used pianos on easy payments.

THE greatest Christmas gift in the world is a piano. So that *your* gift may be the greatest we agree to sell you a high-grade instrument at a bargain price, small payment down and a smaller one each month, and will deliver your piano when you're ready.

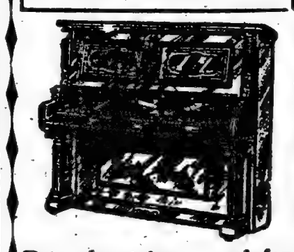

Prize bargains saved for to-day.

1 Weber Upright $195
Fine tone and case; has been entirely "made over" and is a splendid bargain; worth double.

1 Fischer Upright $150
This is an exceptionally fine-toned piano and will be quickly sold; a great bargain.

1 Schumann & Son Upright $185
Fine oak case, beautiful tone. Buy this at rate of $6.00 per month.

1 Cottsdale Parlor Grand .. $225
This is not a large piano; just right for parlor and in condition like new; excellent tone.

1 Kranich & Bach Upright .. $175
Great bargain; fine tone.

1 Chickering Upright $150
Worth $100.00 more than we ask.

Also 15 other fine bargains in grand, square and upright pianos on this day.

If you want a new piano within one year from date of purchase full amount paid for used instrument will be applied on any one of at least ten famous makes including Gabler, Packard, Smith & Barnes, Price & Teeple, Lafargue, Hobart M. Cable.

Fourth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co

TIFFANY STUDIOS

In view of the Holiday Season Our Collection of

BRONZE LAMPS

is exceptionally varied and attractive, and is unlike anything to be found elsewhere.

As Gifts, these Lamps can hardly be excelled for usefulness and beauty.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated.
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

LOST JEWELRY WORTH $10,000.

Boston Salesman's Sample Cases Taken from Parcels Room.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Boston Police are searching for two cases of sample jewelry valued at $10,000 which are missing from the South terminal station. The cases had been left in the parcel room by a traveling salesman for a Boston jewelry house and when he called for them he discovered that his baggage was missing.

Investigation showed that some one had called and secured the cases.

Culver Loses $500,000 Will Case.

Julius F. Culver, who brought a suit in the Supreme Court for the purpose of upsetting the will of his third cousin, Mrs. Anna W. Ferris, of Westchester, lost his case yesterday, the jury finding that Mrs. Ferris was of sound mind at the time she made the will. The case has been in the courts for many months, and involved $500,000, which Mrs. Ferris left to her favorite nephew, Clayborne Ferris.

Have You a Position of Any Kind to Offer?

See "Situations Wanted" column in to-day's TIMES, Page 10.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12 P. M.—231 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Jennie Sacks; damage, $1,000.

3:30 A. M.—476 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; Mrs. De Poro; damage, $1,300.

4:15 A. M.—239 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Alexander Knapping; damage, $10.

5:05 A. M.—255 East Third Street; John Kovoleka; damage, $300.

5:15 A. M.—49 Murray Street; James Walter; damage, $1,000.

6 A. M.—15-20 Rose Street; J. J. Van Horn; damage, $300.

7:10 A. M.—243 West Sixtieth Street; Robert Van Wyck; damage, $20.

7:20 A. M.—1,720 Lexington Avenue; B. Gerinas; damage, $10.

10:05 A. M.—32 Pitt Street; Rose Rosner; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—143 West Street; Max Kohen; damage, $1,000.

12:05 P. M.—205 East Twenty-eighth Street; Mary Darcy; no damage.

1:10 P. M.—4 East Eighth Street; Edward M. Taylor; damage, $100.

3:28 P. M.—One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue; Interborough Railway Company; damage, $150.

6:30 P. M.—403 West Fifty-fourth Street; May Robinson; damage, $75.

7 P. M.—329 Second Avenue; Klass & Cohen; damage trifling.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

It's the Christmas Store of New York—Simpson Crawford Co.'s—nothing old—everything new and prices right.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

Bring the children to see the wonderful Toyland in the basement—all ready to receive you.

THERE are so many toys that you will wonder where they all came from—but, then, you must know that we have been almost a year preparing for this great showing. There's not a single article in our mammoth Toyland that was not purchased this season—every toy is bright and new. This is a very important point to consider, because toys that are two and three years old are very easily broken and come apart in the least handling—time has shrunken the wood, dried out the glue and it's most like throwing your money to the winds to buy old toys. And then, a new toy, you know, is cherished so much more than one having lost its brightness.

We're very proud of our Toyland—and we want every boy and girl in New York and surrounding suburbs to share in the glories of our magnificent toy showing. Come whenever you can—see the wonderful toys—there are so many new things we cannot begin to tell you all about them, but one thing we do want to impress upon you, and that is you are welcome.

Our Toyland in the basement will prove a revelation to economical parents. We've always held that toys should be sold on the narrowest possible margin of profit, and we forcibly demonstrate the feasibility of this theory in our pricing. For every boy and girl we've a handsome book—a trip to Toyland—done in color—containing Christmas stories and carols, besides a picture of almost everything Santa Claus ever made.

Novelty jewelry for Christmas gifts.

To-day's two very special values at 25c.

AN EARLY season sale of $1 Jewelry for 50c. and 25c.—but no more at these prices when this lot is sold. We've reordered everything that's included in this sale for Christmas selling, and are clearing up the odd pieces before the incoming shipments arrive—that's why you buy dollar jewelry for 50c. and 25c. Main Floor.

Odd pieces in our comb section—Fancy and rhinestone mounted side and back combs—hair barrettes, etc.—a great many of these combs you will undoubtedly consider cheap at $1. To-day they will be 50c. and..... **25c**

On the bargain counter.—5,000 heavy sterling silver hat pins—new and taking designs—brooches, cuff buttons, book marks, bag tags—usually good value at..... **25c**

Sterling silver pencils, 50c.
Sterling silver tie clasps, 50c.
Sterling silver stamp cases, 50c.
Sterling silver cuff links, 50c.
Sterling silver manicure pieces, 35c.
Sterling silver cut glass salve jars, 59c.
Sterling silver bonnet brush, 95c.
Sterling silver scarf pins, French gray finish, 25c. and 50c.
Sterling silver brooches and sash pins, 25c. to $1.
Sterling silver Nethersole bracelets, 50c.
Sterling silver chain bracelets, 50c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

25c holiday handkerchiefs to-day 12½c

See our holiday showing on the main floor.

CONTINUATION of that mammoth pre-holiday sale of handkerchiefs—offering for to-day 3,000 regular 19c., 25c. and 35c. handkerchiefs at 12½c. Beautiful effects in fine Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs, and the price is only made possible because of the extraordinary concessions made to us by the importer. Main Floor.

All on an immense bargain square to-day.

12½c **Hemstitched with embroidery**—scalloped embroidered and embroidered with lace edges—the seconds, sample and surplus lots of the largest St. Gall makers—values simply without precedent—12½c.

19c **and 25c for several thousand boxes of** children's handkerchiefs, 3 and 6 in a box—both fancy and plain and with initial—thousands of boxes at 19c. and 25c.

25c **each—at this popular price we show** more styles of handkerchiefs than you find in any other store—a collection unmatchable—the pick of the Swiss, French and Irish manufacturers—sheerest, daintiest hand-work initials—sheer linen embroidered hemstitched—Swiss needle work handkerchiefs—lace edged and embroidered handkerchiefs. To-day an entire section—all at 25c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing of boys' suits and overcoats, values $7.50 and $8, to-day at $4.50

WE'RE not going to say much about this clothing, because every parent knows that our $6, $7.50 and $8 suits and overcoats are stylish and serviceable, and that they are phenomenal bargains that won't permit of any delay whatever at $4.50.

It's clothing that will last the longest of any boys' clothes made on the most strenuous boys. It is smart enough to suit the most fastidious mother, as well as her boy.

Put it to the severest test and you'll be surprised that clothing can be made to endure so much, you'll become our regular customers. That's the kind of clothing we offer in this phenomenal clearing to-day at $4.50. All arranged on 6 distinct tables. Second Floor.

121 boys' frieze overcoats, sizes 7 to 16 years. Clearing price, $4.50.

41 Norwalk suits, blue serge, bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16 years. Clearing, $4.50.

72 double breasted suits, blue serge, sizes 7 to 16 years. Clearing price, $4.50.

108 Norfolk suits, fancy mixtures, bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16 years. $4.50.

106 double breasted suits, fancy mixtures, sizes 7 to 16 years. Clearing, $4.50.

125 Russian suits, all colors, sizes 3 to 8 years. Clearing price, $4.50.

100 frieze reefers, red flannel lined, sizes 8 to 12 years. Clearing price, $4.50.

Hundreds of suits and overcoats to-day—your unrestricted selection at

$4.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$2 hand bags to-day at 95c.

An appreciated Christmas gift.

ONE of those handsome new bags that are all the rage and you simply must have one to do your Christmas shopping or make some one a present. Whatever you do, make your selection to-day.. **95c**

A great collection of styles and shapes.

Braided or Vienna handles or double strap—2 separate apartments or, if you prefer it, a fitted bag, one, two or three fittings—black, brown or tan—sizes, 7 to 9 inches—new goods for the holidays..... **95c** Main Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Kid gloves to-day at 39c.

Sample gloves at half price.

DOESN'T seem possible, but it's a fact—500 pairs of misses' kid gloves—broken lines—imported to sell at $1—to-day. **39c**

Sample gloves at about half price.

To-day—400 pairs of fine sample gloves for men and women—made to sell at $1, $1.25 and $1.50—special while they last..... **79c**

Boys' genuine Mocha gloves—small lot of gloves made to sell at $1—special to-day at the extraordinarily low price of..... **69c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

"Tenderfoot" hose, 25c.: 35c.

Another special sale to-day.

IF you've heard about the success of the first sale Monday, you'll not fail to select a supply of "Tenderfoot" hosiery to-day. It's put up in holiday boxes, too—3 pairs for $1—makes a splendid gift for man or woman: one pair..... (Main Floor, 19th St. Side.) **35c**

There's another style at 25c., famed for its wearing qualities, and bears a wonderful reputation from European makers and consumers, at.. **25c**

The soft, pliable feel of this hose is sufficient indication of the great care taken in dyeing, besides the addition of natural soles, heels and toes, being in a natural state, and is absolutely free from all injurious chemicals and dyes.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale $12.75 velour coats $8.75

300 walking skirts at $2.95.

THAT'S enough to make every woman want a new coat—a value we do not think you can duplicate in New York to-day. Made in one of the latest, smartest styles of the popular velour, 27 inch coat, lined with good satin—collar of broadcloth—neatly trimmed—100 will be sold to-day at the exceptional price of..... **$8.75**

$16.50 for women's 45-inch coats—made of fine kerseys and cheviots, handsomely trimmed with wide silk braid and broadtail velvet—lined throughout with guaranteed satin—regularly $22.50. Third Floor.

$2.95 for women's walking skirts—300 walking skirts at half price—they consist of very handsome novelty mixtures and tweeds that are shown only in $5 and $6.50 skirts—bought the material and had them made up in several new model skirts, and as we want to sell them all in one day we have marked all at just one-half what they would ordinarily bring.

Dolls, games and toys

Send for the book—A Trip to Toyland—it's free.

BARGAIN Friday comes to the fore with items of great interest to economical shoppers who have come to know the wisdom of early Christmas shopping, avoiding the great latter day crowds.

Here's an opportunity to select your gifts while our toy stock is notably complete, at prices that are especially lowered to induce immediate selection.

Bring the little ones to Toyland in the basement. We'll give each one a handsome book done in colors, containing Christmas stories and carols and a picture of almost everything Santa Claus has ever made. It is invaluable to all parents. Write for it if you can't come. Basement Salesroom.

$1.50 for $2.20 "Majestic" jointed doll.
$1.35 for $1.75 "Santa" grand prize doll.
$3.25 for $4.75 "Duchess" jointed doll.
45c. for 65c. Simpson Crawford jointed doll.
65c. for 98c. Special jointed doll.
85c. for $1.25 Playmate dressed doll.
15c. for 18c. Bright Eyes A, B, C blocks.
69c. for 98c. Backgammon boards.
65c. for 79c. Fish Pond game.
18c. for 25c. iron coupe.
75c. for $1 iron hook and ladder.
$1.15 for $1.65 3-car iron passenger train.
$1.30 for $1.60 rubber tired iron fire engine.
50c. for 65c. Spelling Blocks.
29c. for 40c. Anagrams.
69c. for 95c. Kicking Mule Artillery, William Tell banks.
79c. for $1.25 Magic Lanterns.
45c. for 65c. Black Poodle Dogs.
39c. for 50c. Woolly Sheep, with Bah Bah voice.
25c. for 50c. Scroll Saw outfits.
45c. for 65c. China Tea Sets.
$1.10 for $1.49 Express Cab wagon with seat.
35c. for 50c Sherlock Holmes game.
35c. for 44c. red Kindergarten chair.
69c. for 95c. Chautauqua Desk blackboard.

Holiday book sale, 25c. & 45c.

Illustrated edition of famous poems.

A CHOICE collection of gems of modern poetry handsomely printed and illustrated on almost every page from original designs by such famous artists as Garrett Gibson, Maud Humphrey, St. John Harper, and others, bound in parti style with a handsome cover design—regular price 75c.—our price **45c.** Among the titles are:

Lenore—Edgar Allan Poe.
Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard.
A Bugle Song, by Tennyson.
The Flood of Years—Bryant.
The Ancient Mariner—Coleridge.

Special 45c

My Old Kentucky Home.
Suwanee River—Foster.
Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
Among the Trees—Bryant.
The Earl's Return—Meredith.
Song of the River—Kingsley.

Special 45c

Eve of St. Agnes—Keats.
Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching.
Marching Through Georgia.
Nellie Was a Lady.
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.

The Pastel series of famous classics, 25c.

An entirely new series of the classics in handy size, printed on extra fine paper, with text and half tone illustrations on coated paper. The binding is unique, cloth backs of delicate shades, cream colored sides, with heads of beautiful women done in pastel.

Brooks's Addresses,
Child's Garden of Verse,
Familiar Quotations,
Man Without a Country,
Pearls for Young Ladies,
Shepherd Psalm,
With Christ,
Christie's Old Organ,
Idylls of the King,

Special 25c

Jessica's First Prayer,
Masterpieces from Dickens,
Ten Nights in a Bar-room,
Twice Told Tales,
Christian Living,
Editha's Burglar,
Longfellow,
Modern Painters,
Rubaiyat,

Special 25c

Poe's Poems,
Christmas Carol,
Daily Food,
Education,
Gold Dust,
One Hoss Shay,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Like Christ,
Evangeline.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

300 pairs of children's shoes at 95c.

Usually sold at $1.35 and $1.50—sale of slippers.

HIGH-GRADE double strength shoes, made to sell at $1.35 and $1.50—just right for the Winter—warm and heavy enough to protect the feet during severest weather—vici kid and box calf—spring and first heel—solid leather lace shoes—good styles—sizes 6 to 10½ for girls and 10 to 13½ for boys—special to-day, at the bargain price, **95c.** Second Floor.

First showing of holiday slippers at prices to make this a busy place—all the latest styles—for men, women and children.

Latest styles in slippers for men.

$2 and $2.50 for Romeo and Faust slipper, ankle height, the Romeo pattern, has goring at sides, snug fitting. The Faust ankle height folds over, leaving ankle free—black or brown kidskin leather or drill lined—hand sewed bottoms.

$1.50 and up—opera slippers, low cut—brown, black, red, steel gray, maroon, tan and wine kidskin—turn sewed, flexible bottoms, opera and Everett patterns—tan, black and wine calfskin, chamois, drill and kid lined, monkey skin in brown and gray—lizard skin—$1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.40.

98c for men's tan, brown, black, opera and Everett patterns. Slipper handsomely trimmed and finished, turn sewed soles—value $1.50.

Slippers for the little folks and women.

$1.50 for boys' tan Romeo, with rubber at sides—sizes 11 to 5½.

$1.35 for boys' tan, maroon, black and red patent trimmed opera slippers—sizes 11 to 5½.

Women's Slippers.

79c for women's satin and velvet house slippers, warm lined, no heel, noiseless, comfortable—variety of colors—value 1.25.

39c for children's house slippers—three colors—warm lined bedroom slippers, velvets and canvas, English made—a novelty—sizes 8 to 2.

$3 to $6 for kid and patent leather slippers—for evening wear, beaded and plain effects.

$3 for pink and red satin Oxford ties, silk eyelets.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Remarkable values in men's suits and overcoats worth to $20, at $10.

YOU can't possibly select an overcoat that would sell ordinarily for less than $15 and the prospects are excellent for you to secure a coat that usually retails at $20. It all depends on how early you come. Of course the $20 coats will go first.

This is one of those Simpson Crawford Co. clearings recognized by exacting men as the most important time of the season to secure an overcoat or suit.

Here's the great assortment of smart new style overcoats for Winter wear that awaits you here to-day—each at the extraordinary price of $10. It passes belief that any man who needs a suit or overcoat should fail to take advantage of these unusual clearing values. Second Floor.

Hundreds of suits and overcoats to-day—your unrestricted selection at

$10.00

120 men's Winter overcoats, 50 inches long—genuine frieze—special, $10.

110 men's Tourist overcoats, 52 inches long—fancy Scotch effects—special, $10.

91 Priestley Cravenette coats, 52 inches long—fancy mixed effects—special, $10.

74 men's Winter Overcoats, 44 inches long—black frieze—clearing price, $10.

120 men's suits, fancy worsteds, single and double breasted—special price, $10.

40 men's black Thibet suits, single and double breasted—special clearing price, $10.

81 men's mixed suits, single and double breasted—to-day's clearing price, $10.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Remnants of black and colored dress goods to-day 49c.

Half price sale of 300 dress patterns—former price up to $7—to-day at $3.49.

ACCUMULATED odd lengths positively priced to sell in a day—values that stand without a parallel—fully 5,000 yards in useful lengths from 1½ to 7 yards—fabrics that formerly sold off the piece at $1 to $3 per yard—don't miss this remarkable bargain sale. Remember there's a limited number, all less than half price. Main Floor.

49c Fashionable fabrics in cheviots, serges, plain and novelty zibelines, covert cloths, etamines, voiles, veilings and silk and wool bengalines, suitings, etc.—remember the values originally were $1 to $3—to-day at 49c. **49c**

300 high quality dress patterns—plain and novelty suitings—a useful holiday gift—6 to 8 yards to a pattern—values up to $7—to-day at $3.49. Remember they're half price just for to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1,000 umbrellas ½ price $1

Many have handles worth a dollar.

ONE DOLLAR for $2 umbrellas is a bargain for early Christmas shoppers and all those who want sturdy shower sticks. We bought them at half price—sell them all to-day at that ratio—covered with waterproof linen taffeta; nothing wears better—silk cases, paragon frames and automatic runners—handles alone are worth 50c. to $1.00—a wonderful collection—all $1 good, serviceable 28 and 26 inch umbrellas for men and women. Main Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's $1.25 underwear 69c

Children's underwear, 29c.

THERE'S a better bargain than *that* if you come early—350 garments in all of high grade underwear made to sell at $1.35 and $1.50—and if you will hurry downtown to-day the $1.50 garments are yours at 69c. Undoubtedly the best opportunity of the season. Main Floor.

69c **for flat underwear in** natural only, white wool rib high neck vests—pants ankle length—sizes from 30 to 46 bust; but not in every style; value $1.25 and $1.50.

29c **for children's high grade** hand finished, fleece lined cotton ribbed vests and pants—vests are high neck and long sleeves—pantalettes ankle length—extra sizes, 35c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO

Clearing $3.25 waists, $1.95.

$2.95 for waists usually sold at $4.50.

EXTRAORDINARY values while they last—every garment made according to the latest styles—nun's veiling, in all shades—new sleeves and back, front made of side plaits, tailor stitching. **$1.95** Second Floor.

$5.95 for silk waists in Scotch plaid effects of green, blue, brown and red—new sleeves and black front made with rows of tailor-stitched side plaits piped, and gold buttons, fancy cuffs and collar—piped and trimmed.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Flannelette underskirts, 39c

500 ready for to-day's sale.

ONE of a dozen exceptional bargains we might name if the space permitted—two excellent styles of flannelette underskirts in pink or blue stripes or small checks, trimmed with deep ruffle or scalloped buttonhole edge—special value in this unusual sale to-day..... **39c.**

75c. for women's flannelette underskirts, trimmed with insertion and lace edge or pointed ruffle trimmed with torchon lace, blue or the dainty pink stripe effect.

98c. for pink or blue striped flannelette gowns, round yoke, turnover collar and cuffs, made of solid pink or blue, trimmed with tucks and novelty braid. Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale crushed velvets at 49c

Formerly sold at $1 per yard.

THINK of buying velvets and velveteens at 49c.—that's exactly what you can do if you come to-day. We're clearing out all our velvets and velveteens that have been selling up to $1, to-day **49c**

Velvet is the fabric of the hour for smart costumes, and to offer it at this phenomenally low price is an incentive for you to buy that we do not think any other store in New York will give. Crushed velvets and velveteens in colors and black—broadtail in black only—neat figured velveteens, also checked velveteens in black and white and brown and white; value up to $1.00; to-day at..... **49c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of golf jackets at $2.00

Norfolk jackets to-day at $3.95

THESE popular golf jackets are designed especially for women who desire to throw off their heavier wraps on mild Winter days and give their smart costumes full sway. They're warm and becoming. Second Floor.

$2 for women's double knit golf jackets in red, gray, white and blue—bishop sleeves—full blouse front trimmed with pearl buttons. Do you not think it an exceptional value?

$3.95 for red or white Norfolk jackets, bishop sleeves, trimmed with strap down front and back to form box plait—belt at waist—high neck, with turnover collar.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

18c. Shaker flannel at 12½c.

Other extraordinary values.

CREAM Shaker flannel, 32 inches wide, sells so infrequently for less than 18c. that to-day's offering of 2,000 yards at 12½c. will create no end of interest—interest that will be enhanced by these other unusual values. Remember the price to-day is **12½c.** Main Floor.

15c for best quality flanelette, 26 in. wide, handsome plaids and Persian designs, very desirable for house robes, waists, kimonos and childrens' dresses.

25c for Scotch flannels—a large assortment of new designs, extra good quality. Special value.

49c for French flannel waistings, stripe effects—value 75c. To-day 49c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

200 oil heaters to-day, $2.59

Heat a cold room in 3 minutes.

SECOND special sale of oil heaters this week—all the first lot quickly closed out Monday because they were such good values, and these phenomenal bargains will go just as rapidly to-day. Basement Salesroom.

Made to sell at $3.25—price $2.59.

Heats a cold room in 3 minutes—holds 5 quarts of oil—extra heavy sheet iron drum—highly polished fancy wrought iron stand—bail handle—absolutely smokeless.

3.89 for the Perfection oil heater, made and guaranteed by the Standard Oil Co.—value 4.25.

1.55 for the Victor gas radiator, 30 in. high, 4 polished Russian iron tubes, cast iron base and top, finished in aluminium—value 1.95.

4c. ft. for extra quality gas tubing.

1.18 for Victor gas radiator, 19 in. high.

1.59 for Standard carpet sweeper, extra quality brush, rubber tire wheels—value 1.85.

85c. for cylinder gas heater.

4.19 for Chafer—heavily nickel-plated on copper, latest improved patent lamp, which can be regulated to any size flame desired; hot water pan, ebony side handles—value 5.00.

75c. for 2 pc. Carving Set, ebony handles, very good quality steel—value 1.35.

1.19 for 3 pc. Carving Set, including carver, fork, and steel; cocobola handles—value 1.55.

Groceries & pure wines: monthly sale hasn't ended yet.

Simpson Crawford Co's Sixth Floor Model Food Store quotes lowest prices.

BEECHNUT BACON—The kind that usually sells at 22c; nicely streaked with lean and fat; 4 to 5 lb. strips; lb..... **18½c**

RIPE TOMATOES—Fancy Delaware Solid Packed Fruit; case 24 cans, $1.95; doz., $1.00; 3 lb. can..... **9c**

JERSEY TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, extra quality, the best flavored Tomatoes packed; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; mammoth 5½-in. can..... **13c**

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Royal Stuart or Gold Dust brands, large, tender stalks; dozen each or assorted, $3.25; 2½-lb. can..... **28c**

SUGAR CORN—Fancy State Pack—Creamy and tender; 2-lb. can, .09; dozen..... **1.05**

NABISCO SUGAR WAFERS—National Biscuit Co's Chocolate or Vanilla; regular 25c carton..... **18c**

PRINT BUTTER—Royal Stuart Extra Creamery; 1-lb. print, 30c; 5 prints in parafine-lined carton, delivered..... **1.49**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart; fancy new pack; case, 24 cans, $3.25; dozen, $1.70; 2-lb. can..... **15c**

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Simpson Crawford blend of high-grade imported Coffees; 25-lb. drum, $6.25; 4 lb., $1.00; lb. **28c**

CRESCENT MACKEREL—In mustard or soused, large oval can, 17c; six cans each or assorted..... **1.00**

LENOX SOAP—Procter & Gamble's, the world's best soapmakers; 8 bars, 25c; 16 bars..... **49c**

MIXED TEAS—Formosa Oolong or English Breakfast Teas, 5-lb. caddy, $2.15; lb..... **45c**

CITRON, LEMON OR ORANGE PEEL, finest quality, lb..... **17c**

NEW SMYRNA FIGS—Large layers; lb., 15c; 5-lb. box..... **65c**

NEW FARD DATES—lb., 10c; 5 lbs..... **48c**

FLOUR—Royal Stuart Premium Patent; none better milled; ½-barrel sack..... **88c**

FIG BARS—National Biscuit Company's, with New Smyrna Fruit filling; lb., 10c; 3 lbs. in carton..... **29c**

EVAPORATED FRUITS—Large, fat Pears, bright yellow Peaches, large bright Apricots or tart golden pitted Plums; lb., 18c; 3 lbs..... **50c**

BLUE GRASS WHISKEY—7 years old; gallon, $2.85; full quart bottle..... **85c**

CLARETS AND RHINE WINES— Exceptional value; gallon, 78c and $1.00 and..... **60c**

IMPORTED TOKAY—Recommended for the sick room and general medicinal purposes; case 12 bottles, $11.00; bottle.. **1.00**

PORT AND SHERRY—Superior vintages; gallon, $1.75 and..... **1.45**

OLD HERMITAGE BOURBON or Hermitage Rye Whiskey, (1893;) gallon, $4.85; full quart bottle..... **1.25**

PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY; gal., $1.85; case 12 bottles, $5.50; bottle..... **50c**

The Wanamaker Store. | The Wanamaker Store. | Store Closes at 6 P. M. | The Wanamaker Store. | The Wanamaker Store.

$2 SCARFS
At a Dollar

WE have secured a fine collection of five hundred Scarfs from a manufacturer who makes nothing but the very finest neckwear.

They are such scarfs as you will be asked two dollars or more for, according to the store in which you find them. They are made of rich dark colored silks in a wide variety of handsome patterns and colorings. They are splendid scarfs to give as holiday presents to particular men friends.

You will get no better scarfs by paying double the price later on, and they will be put up, each scarf in a separate holiday box, if you so desire, in just as handsome style as our regular goods. But there are only five hundred in the collection. $1 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Stylish Suits *And* Overcoats *For Young Men*

WE have made a great many new friends this season among young men of 15 to 20 years, who like to have a little more than the usual character to their clothes.

These stocks receive special care at our hands, and are not simply tagged on to the ordinary men's clothing stocks. The styles are designed particularly for the smart young fellows who appreciate good clothes, and want neither boys' styles nor oldish men's styles.

We have a fine assortment of single and double-breasted sack suits, in handsome brown and gray fancy cheviot mixtures in the long coat, which is the height of fashion, at $12 to $20 a suit.

Also suits of black and blue cheviots and thibets, with single or double-breasted sack coats, at $10 to $18 a suit.

And young men's Overcoats of black and Oxford mixed fabrics, with full, box backs and the stylish long coat; serge-lined, at $10 and $12; with satin shoulder lining and wool-body lining, at $15. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The GLOVES

"ALL good things," says the saw, "are three." This three-fold story for women is the tale of the best gloves in their several grades:

The REYNIER. A new shipment of these finest of gloves has just been received from Paris. In all the new shades for day or evening wear.

Women's 2-clasp Overseam Kid Gloves, at $2.
Women's 2-clasp Pique Kid Gloves, at $2.
Women's 2-clasp Overseam Suede Gloves, $1.75.
Women's 2-clasp Pique Suede Gloves, at $2.

The ROYALE GLOVES. Imported, perfect, and far above their price in every detail of beauty. Best models in colors, black and white.

Women's 2-clasp Overseam Kid Gloves, $1.50.
Women's 2-clasp Pique Kid Gloves, $1.50.
Women's 2-clasp Overseam Suede Gloves, $1.50.
Women's 2-clasp Pique Suede Gloves, $1.50.

The PRINCESS MAY. The fame of this glove has gone forth as the story of the fullest value ever put in a glove at $1.

Women's 2-clasp Overseam Glace Gloves, at $1.
Women's 1-clasp Pique Glace Gloves, at $1.
Women's 3-clasp Overseam Suede Gloves, at $1.

Each pair in a holiday box. Tenth street.

This Sale of Women's Underwear

YESTERDAY there was lively selling among these special groups of underwear for women. Today there are ample quantities of the principal lot—probably enough to last through the day, and the bargain is a most remarkable one. The lot is composed of

$1.50 and $1.75 VESTS and DRAWERS
At 75c a Garment

They are all extra fine ribbed merino in white, light blue, lavender-tinted and natural colors. They are finely trimmed and neatly finished. Vests are high neck with long sleeves, and the drawers to match in ankle length.

We secured them at half-price, because the manufacturer was retiring from business. There may be a few garments in the lot that are not quite perfect, but the percentage of these is very small, and they are in the group, only because we took the entire stock on hand. Broadway.

Trousseau Sets

IT'S a gift-suggestion, potent with pleasure for the recipient. These charming three-piece sets of muslin underwear are exquisitely made, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon, white, fluffy and beautiful. Each set in bright gift-box.

Truly remarkable values:

At $3 a set—Nightgown, Drawers and Chemise, of cambric; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, embroidery and ribbon. Nightgown is chemise style.

At $6.75 a set—Nightgown, Chemise and Drawers, of nainsook; elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging. Nightgown has low neck and short sleeves; drawers have deep ruffle of lace and are trimmed with beading and wash ribbon. Second floor, Tenth street.

Extraordinary Offering of *Boys'* Russian Blouse Suits

WE have secured a collection of two hundred and ten exceptionally handsome Russian Blouse Suits, from one of our best regular manufacturers. They are in this season's styles, made of the very best materials used in these high-class Suits—including fine serge, cheviots, checked silks, velveteen corduroy, and fancy mixtures. There is not a suit in the collection that sold for less than $6.50, and from there the values range up to $12. They are in sizes for boys of 2½ to 8 years.

All today at $4.50 a suit

This is the first great offering of boys' under-price Suits we have made this year, and it is likely to be the choicest, inasmuch as these suits came from one of our very best manufacturers. The suits include both popular Russian blouse styles, with sailor collars, or with Eton or military collars. Second floor, Ninth st.

An Important Stock Adjustment Among Our Women's Coats

AT the end of the month we went over our coat stocks from top to bottom in order to pick out the broken lots that had been left from a splendid season's selling.

Today we have several hundred garments arranged in five different groups marked at prices that will clean up our racks in a hurry. All of these coats are in good styles, of course, and practically every popular style of the season is included in the collection. There are jackets and coats in all lengths; fitted, semi-fitted, and in loose effects. They have no points of undesirability to the purchaser. We hurry them away simply because we cannot afford to show goods in our regular stocks when we do not have sizes to fit every woman who likes a certain style. The new prices are as follows:

$11.50 to $15 Coats at $7.50—
Of covert, cheviots and kerseys.

$15 Coats at $9.50—
Of black kerseys and cheviots.

$18 and $20 Coats at $12.50—
Of broadcloths, kerseys and unfinished worsteds.

$22.50 Coats at $15—
Of coverts and kerseys.

$25 to $34 Coats at $20—
Of fine coverts, kerseys and broadcloths.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Dress Trimmings *at Half Price*

THIS is a fine collection of White and Persian Silk Applique Dress Trimmings which we place on sale today at half their regular prices, and less. The manufacturer was cleaning out his season's stock and let us have this exceptional bargain. There are several hundred patterns to select from. They are in short lengths of from 1½ to about 6 yards, and they will be cut as desired, unless the piece is too short.

They are divided into two groups as follows:

50c and 75c Trimmings at 25c a Yard
$1 and $2 Trimmings at 50c a Yard Tenth street.

Under-Price Garments *For Children*

FIRST, is a handsome collection of Coats for children of 2 to 5 years. They are made of corduroys, zibelines, wool serges and lady's-cloth, in military and box-coat styles, trimmed with crushed velvet, braid and brass buttons; some with chevron on sleeve; others with deep cape piped with velvet or trimmed with rows of braid. All are heavily interlined. Colors are navy blue, cardinal and brown. Coats sold regularly for $3.50 to $5; today at $2 to $3.50.

Also a collection of Children's Worsted Sweaters, with military or turned-over collars, in navy blue, cardinal and white. In sizes for 1 to 8 years. $1 to $1.35, worth $1.35 to $2.

Also Blouse Sweaters, with high neck, in black, white and navy blue, for children up to 14 years. $1.75; worth $2.25. Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Handkerchiefs

ALL-LINEN or all-silk Handkerchiefs, perfect in every way, woven by the best mills, made by the most skillful workers in the world. New, attractive designs. Inexhaustible numbers and variety. For men, for women, for children.

That's the whole story, except that the prices are always notably low.

Some proof:

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, at 75c., $1.50 and $3 for box of six. French Handkerchiefs, 75c and $1 each.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, at 75c, $1, $1.50 and $3 for box of six.

Men's and Women's Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, at 12½c each.

Men's all-linen Handkerchiefs with colored borders, at 12½c, 25c and 50c each. French Handkerchiefs, at $1 and $1.25 each.

Men's Silk-and-linen Handkerchiefs, all colors, at 50c each. French Handkerchiefs, $1.50 each.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, plain or with initials, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 each.

Women's Silk Reefer Scarfs, $1, $1.50 and $2.

Silk mufflers, in black, white, red, blue, brown, black-and-white and Persian effects, at 50c to $2 each. Broadway.

Thoroughly Good Winter Shoes *At Exceedingly Small Cost*

THIS is the great merit of WANAMAKER shoe bargains. There is no string to the economy. You save money and you sacrifice nothing in the way of good service in the shoes in order to secure it. We never admit any shoes into this house at any price, that are not well made of good leathers. It is the public knowledge of this fact that has made the enormous success of this shoe business in the WANAMAKER Store.

Here are several special offerings today that present very positive economies:

Women's Patent Leather Shoes at $1.50; worth $2.50—
Button and lace; in this season's most desirable style; medium toes, Cuban heels, and nearly every size in the lot. A chance for dress shoes, much under-price.

Men's Winter-weight Calf Shoes at $1.90—
Just in. Six hundred pairs of Double-sole Welted Lace Shoes; box calfskin uppers. The extraordinary value in these shoes has made them sell so rapidly that we cannot always keep the stock full. All sizes now here.

Boys' Sturdy, Warm Shoes at $1.50—
Made to stand hard knocks; solid sole leather; strong stitching; firm calfskin uppers. All sizes, 1 to 5½, with heels.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20—
Black Kid Spring-heel Lace and Button Shoes, with solid soles; sizes 11 to 2. Fourth avenue.

These Stylish Suits *At $13.50*

AND the picture does not do them justice, for they are full twenty-five-dollar value, measured by any dresses bought in the regular way; but this is not a bargain offering in the ordinary sense.

These suits were purchased when there was only a model suit to show us, and the fabrics from which they were to be made were selected by us in the piece. All of the dresses were made up spick-span-new after we placed the order.

The remarkably little price is accounted for by the fact that the manufacturer wished to use up materials he had on hand, and also keep his factory forces employed at a time when orders were not coming in fast enough. We seized the opportunity, and are able to present today one of the best offerings made this season.

The materials are men's wear mixtures, tweeds, pan cheviots and came's hair cheviots. There is quite a variety of colorings in the mixtures, and the plain fabrics are in black, navy blue and brown.

Suits have 33-inch long fly-front jackets, with correctly fitted coat back; new high sleeves, and is satin-lined throughout. Skirts are made in 11-gore flare plaited style, with all seams bound. The entire suit is beautifully tailor-finished throughout.

We have just one hundred and twenty in the collection, and the offering is not likely to be duplicated. Every woman who sees them will grant that this is the finest value she has ever seen in a stylish, new and up-to-date suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

An Unusual Corset Occurrence

SOME Lillian Corsets—the matchless, supreme Lillian, the quintessence of fine corset-making—are to be reduced in price.

These particular lines are to be "closed out" for the season—that's how the rare opportunity befalls.

The models are up-to-date and beautiful, with all the graces that belong to every "Lillian."

Judge these opportunities:

At $1.50, from $3.50—
Lillian Corsets, specially adapted to full figures; completely flatten any prominence of the abdomen; will fit more stout figures perfectly than any other corset. Sizes 25 to 32.

At $3.50, from $6—
Lillian Corset, a favorite model for petite figures, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon; light and comfortable; gives perfect freedom to hip and bust. All sizes. Second floor, Tenth

Here's to Beauty

THE holiday Neckwear for women is here. Every sort, all-bright, new and beautiful.

We've been looking at the mid-winter gatherings for a number of years. But to this assemblage we bow profoundly—it is beauty's self. By name:

Chiffon and Lace Jabots, at 50c to $4.50 each.
Fancy Lace and Silk Stocks, 50c to $4.25 each.
Imported and Domestic Scarfs and Squares, in plain and flowered effects, at $3.75 to $10 each.
Hand-run Spanish Scarfs and Fichus, in white and black, at $4.50 to $22 each.
Lace Collars, at 50c to $9 each.
Liberty Silk Ruffs, at $2.25 to $6 each.
Liberty Silk Capes, at $4.50 to $22 each.
Liberty Silk Stoles, at $3.75 to $9 each.
Turnover Top Collars, imported and domestic, hand and machine-made, 15c to $3.75 each.
Turnover Collar-and-Cuff Sets, imported and domestic, hand and machine-made, at 25c to $11 a set. Broadway.

New Candies *In Fine Christmas Mixture At 25c a Pound*

WE have ready today this fine Christmas candy which, we are absolutely satisfied, can be matched nowhere else in New York City at the price. The chocolate bonbons, fruit cuts, and other good things are the best hand-made candies, absolutely pure, and up to the full standard of our regular 30-cent goods. This Christmas mixture is especially priced at 25c a pound. Basement.

The Linen Store *at Christmastide*

SINCE time immemorial Fine Linen has been associated with two things. With banqueting. With richness.

Therefore, at holiday time, when festal boards are making ready, when rich and elegant gifts are being chosen, it behooves the Linen Store to show itself at its best.

The best of this Linen Store is a very high standard. For at all times and seasons, we keep it the ultimate expression of all the fine linen products of the world.

Enough to say now that we feel we have succeeded in our attempt to surpass even ourselves in this holiday array. Some practical items:

Table Cloths

Cream-white Table Cloths, bleached in the yarn; bordered all around, and all hemmed ready for use; 70x84 in., at $2 each; 70x103 in., at $2.50 each.

Bleached Irish Table Cloths; choice assortment of designs; bordered all round; unhemmed: 2 yds. square, at $1.50 each; 2x2½ yds., at $1.90 each; 2x3 yds., at $2.25 each.

Matching Napkins, 22 in. square, at $1.90 doz.

Snow-white Irish linen Table Cloths; bordered all round; unhemmed; full 2 yards wide; 2 yds. long, at $2 each, worth $2.50; 2½ yds. long, at $2.50 each, worth $3.25; 3 yds. long, at $3 each, worth $3.75.

Napkins to match, 24 in. square, at $3 dozen, worth $3.75.

Another quality from the same maker—2x2 yds., at $2.25 each; 2x2½ yds., at $2.85 each; 2x3 yards, at $3.50 each; 2x3½ yds., at $4 each; 2x4 yds., at $4.50.

Matching Napkins, breakfast size, 20 in. square, at $2.50 dozen; dinner size, 24 in. square, at $3.50 dozen.

Banquet sizes—an odd lot of Cloths, without matching napkins; grass-bleached; French make; in beautiful designs; slightly mussed; just *one-half former prices:*

2½x3 yds., at $8.63 each, from $17.25.
2½ x 3½ yds., at $7 and $10.13 each, from $14.50 and $20.25.
2½x4 yds., at $5.38, $6.50 and $11.63 each, from $10.75, $13 and $23.25. Third floor.

APRONS *For Misstress & Maid*

FOR Mademoiselle herself, short aprons of organdie or lawn, square, oval—almost circular, some of them—with pretty applications of lace, embroidery and beading, effective ribbon trimmings and very "Frenchy" bows. 35c, 50c, 65c, 85c. $1 and $1.25 each.

For her maid, these smart accoutrements.

Maids' Aprons, of lawn, with or without bibs; some have bretelles; trimmed with embroidery or hemstitching; skirts, embroidery-trimmed, or with deep hem and plaits. 25c to $2.75.

Maids' Caps—a large assortment in newest shapes; with quilling, lace edge, or embroidery some have silk or velvet ribbon. 4c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, to 35c each. Second floor, Tenth street.

Popular Music, 15c.

THE ruling melodies. Sung, played whistled and hummed in the playhouses and everywhere. The selections that we sell most freely. Publishers' prices are 50c and 60c each. All 15c today.

Vocal—

From *Little Johnny Jones—*
Give My Regards to Broadway
The Yankee Doodle Boy
Down in the Vale of Shenandoah
Shame on You. Karama.
Mississippi Mamie. Alexander.
Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis. Heinie.
Upon a Sunday Morning When the Church Bells Chime.
For a Little While. Billy.
Good Bye, Little Girl, Good Bye.
Follow the Crowd on a Sunday.
Make a Fuss Over Me.
A Little Boy Called Taps.
Zenobie, Honey, I'm Waiting.
I Want to Be a Soldier.
Why Don't They Play With Me?
Don't Cry, Katie Dear.
Strolling 'Long the Pike.

From *The Road to Kenmare—*
Dan, My Darling Dan Legend of the Maguire
The Rose of Kenmare. She Just Suits Me.
My Little Canoe, from "The School Girl."
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
You Must Think I'm Santa Claus.
I Love to Two-step with My Man.
Banana Man.
The Song Birds Are Singing of You.

Instrumental—

Uncle Sammy, March. Polly Prim, Two-step
Our President, March. Karama, Intermezzo.
Zenobie, Oriental March.
Emblem of Liberty, March.
Smiles and Caresses, Idyll.
Handsome Harry, Two-step.
Africana, Ragtime.

Royal Vocal Folio, thirty selections of standard Music, paper cover, full sheet size. Published at 50c, today 15c.

On mail orders, outside the range of our delivery system, 2c a copy will be charged for postage

Holiday exigencies have moved the Music Store to the Second Floor, Broadway.

Lo! the Poor Indian

HIS choicest and most beautiful handiwork is today slashingly reduced in price.

The baskets, beadwork, blankets and other handsome decorative pieces made by the North American Indian have recaptured the land he lost. We have an Indian collection of rare and unusual interest, at holiday time, especially.

Today, these Baskets are scalped of about half their prices:

Tulare Baskets, at $15, from $35; at $20, from $45; at $30, from $75.

Frazer River Baskets, oblong; covered or uncovered, at $12.50, from $25.

Poma Baskets, at $10, from $20; at $12.50, from $25.

Attu Baskets, from the Aleutian Islands, at $5.50 to $15, that were $10 to $40.

Feathered Poma Baskets, at $12.50, from $25; at $20, from $45; at $35, from $65.

Poma Ceremonial Baskets, at $8, worth $16; at $10, worth $20.

Klamath Squaw Caps, beautiful illustrations of Indian weaving. 75c to $1.50, from $1.25 to $3.

Moki Pinquas, very decorative, at $1 to $2.50, from $1.75 to $4. Japanese Store, Third floor.

Women's House Desks

WE are now making a splendid showing of Women's Desks, in all the popular woods, and in convenient sizes and styles. Quartered oak is shown in golden oak finish; mahogany in the usual dark rich red color so popular; beautifully figured mahogany in natural mahogany finish; bird's-eye maple and curly birch in their natural colors.

More than one hundred and fifty styles are shown; among which will be found models of the various French periods, and fine English designs; many of them richly inlaid with fine marqueterie work and others elaborately carved. Many very fine patterns are shown in the open table style with the pigeon-holes and drawers on top. Desks in weathered oak after the Mission style are also to be found.

A word of prices and styles:

At $6.50—Imitation mahogany Desks; drop-lid; mahogany veneered; shaped legs; one outside drawer; six compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

At $10—Quartered golden oak Desks; drop-lid; long outside drawer; French legs; eight compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

At $10—Imitation mahogany Desks; drop-lid; veneered with mahogany; eight compartments and one drawer inside; long drawer outside; highly polished.

At $11—Quartered golden oak Desks; drop-lid; long outside drawer; French legs; French plate mirror on top; eight compartments and one drawer inside.

At $12—Curly birch Desks; swell front; one drawer; shaped legs; drop-lid; moulded edges; five compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

At $12.50—Quartered golden oak Desks; shaped front; one long drawer; drop-lid; eight compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

At $15—Imitation mahogany Desks; drop-lid; mahogany veneered with inlaid lines and handsome marqueterie; one long drawer; shaped legs; six compartments and one drawer inside.

At $15—Quartered golden oak swell-front Desks; three long outside drawers; tapered and fluted legs; drop-lid; five compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

At $17—Bird's-eye maple Desks; swell front; three drawers; moulded edges; fluted legs; five compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

Other Desks in natural birch, up to $30.
Other Desks in bird's-eye maple, up to $33.
Other Desks in oak, up to $45.
Other Desks in mahogany, up to $225.
Fourth floor.

Some Popular Holiday BOOKS

THE Christmas Book Store is overflowing with everything that booklovers can desire. When you realize that practically everything that can be asked for in the way of books is here at this season, you can appreciate how impossible it is to do the stock justice.

We can merely make random suggestions, and invite you to look over the books when you are in the store. Here are suggestions of a few popular volumes:

THE ROAD IN TUSCANY. By Maurice Hewlett. 2 vols., octavo, illustrated, $6.

EVERYDAY PEOPLE. By Charles Dana Gibson. Oblong quarto, $4.20.

COLLEGE GIRL OF AMERICA and the Institutions Which Make Her What She Is. By Mary C. Crawford. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.60.

THE CASTLE COMEDY. By Thompson Buchanan. With illustrations in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green. 8vo, gilt tops, $2.

LOVE OF AZALEA. By Onota Watanna. Illustrated in color by a Japanese artist. 8vo, $2.

OUR CHRISTMAS TIDES. By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. Illustrated, 8vo, $1.50.

OUT TO OLD AUNT MARY'S. By James Whitcomb Riley. With 21 full-page pictures in two colors by Howard Chandler Christy. 8vo, $1.45.

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE. By Will Carleton. Illustrated in color, 8vo, $2.

LOVE FINDS THE WAY. By Paul Leicester Ford. With illustrations by Harrison Fisher. 8vo, $1.45.

THE ART OF THE LOUVRE. By Mary Knight Potter. Profusely illustrated with full-page plates. 12mo, $2.

ITALIAN VILLAS AND THEIR GARDENS. By Edith Wharton. With 50 illustrations by Maxfield Parrish. 4to, $6.

FLOWER FABLES AND FANCIES. By N. Hudson Moore. With 50 illustrations. 12mo, $1.50.

FRANCE. HISTORIC AND ROMANTIC. By Joel Cook. With 50 photogravure illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, $4.

ROME. By Walter Laylor Field. Illustrated with 80 photogravure and half-tone plates. 2 vols., $2.40. Book Store, Ninth street.

PICTURES *In Every Medium*

OF course, the Picture Store is filled just now with paintings in oil and water-colors, with etchings, with carbon photographs, with process pictures, with novelties. But the tastefulness, the artistic quality of the whole is notable.

It is a collection of unusual beauty: we have never equaled it before. The judgment cannot go astray.

Prices are as sane for art as for merchandise:

OIL PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN MASTERS, such as Von Sluys, Julie, Jos. Adolphe Jacobs, E. Portielje, and others, at $225 to $500.

OIL PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN MASTERS, such as Harry Roseland, Geo. H. McCord, Geo. Riecke, Thos. B. Craig, Gustave Wiegand, James G. Tyler, Thos. Griffen, and others, at $60 to $350.

WATER-COLORS by Carl Weber, J. C. Claghorn, Neil Mitchell, Francis Wheaton, R. L. Johnston, Henry N. Cady, P. E. Chillman, W. R. Derrick, and others, at $17.50 to $125.

ARTISTS' PROOF ETCHINGS, an excellent gathering, at $22.50 to $75.

PHOTOGRAVURES, plain or colored; fine selection of subjects, all handsomely framed, at $12.75 to $32.50.

CARBON PHOTOGRAPHS—reproductions of old and modern masters, and copies of the Coliseum, Forum, Castle of St. Angelo, and many others, at $1 to $30, according to size and style of frame.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRINCE DID NOT WAIT WHEN MAYOR WAS LATE

Fushimi on Way Down Town When Mr. McClellan Called.

HAD RUSSIAN DISH AT DINNER

Hot Lecture to Waiter in Japanese When It Was Discovered — Visited Chamber of Commere and Theatre.

Prince Sadanaru Fushimi took his first real good look at New York yesterday, when he drove down from the St. Regis to the Chamber of Commerce, where he was the guest of honor at a luncheon. In the afternoon, accompanied by two members of his suite, he visited Tiffany's, in Union Square. At night he attended, with his suite, a performance of "Humpty Dumpty" at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Mayor McClellan intended to see the Prince in the afternoon, but failed. The Mayor had planned to call at the St. Regis at 11 o'clock in the morning, but urgent municipal business prevented, and the appointment was postponed until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed hour the Prince, surrounded by his suite, was in waiting in the royal suite, but five minutes passed and the Mayor had not arrived. Ten, fifteen, and twenty minutes passed and the Prince announced at ten minutes to four that he would go down to Tiffany's, and he went.

When Mayor McClellan stepped briskly into the corridor of the St. Regis it was twelve minutes after four. He explained apologetically to Mr. Sato of the Prince's household that he had been detained by a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Mr. Sato explained, also apologetically, that His Imperial Highness had gone down town. Both were very, very sorry, and the Mayor, after talking a few moments with Mr. Sato, departed.

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul at New York, called later in the afternoon. Mrs. Uchida, the wife of the Japanese Consul General here, with another Japanese woman, also paid ther respects during the day. A morning caller was Perry Belmont, who, with Mrs. Belmont, will entertain the Prince at dinner and at the opera on Monday night next.

The luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce followed the regular monthly meeting of that body, and there was a large attendance, some 250 sitting down at the table. The Prince and his party reached the Chamber at 1 o'clock sharp, and J. Edward Simmons and Charles Stewart Smith escorted him from his carriage. Mr. Smith, with the Prince on his arm, walked up to President Morris K. Jesup's chair, and the formal presentations were made. As Prince Fushimi took his seat at Mr. Jesup's right the members of the Chamber warmly applauded the visitor. Mr. Jesup then said a few words of welcome:

While the Prince speaks French and German fluently, he does not speak English, and he made his brief response, thanking the Chamber of Commerce for its courtesy and expressing his pleasure at meeting so many representative Americans, in Japaneses. Baron Kentaro Kaneko, an ex-member of the Japanese Cabinet, translated the Prince's remarks to the members. After these formalities all sat down to luncheon.

The Prince had dinner at the St. Regis and during the meal ordered a Russian entree, but he did not discover that it was a Russian dish until he had eaten it. One of the suite jokingly called the Prince's attention to the fact, but he didn't take it as a joke at all. His anger at the incident was very evident, and in rapid-fire Japanese he reprimanded the waiter who had brought the dish. The head waiter was called and the Prince's remarks were translated to him, whereupon that functionary passed along the censure, in English, to the unlucky waiter who served the dish.

To signify the Prince's presence the Japanese flag, a red ball on a white ground, floats out over the Fifth Avenue corner of the hotel.

In the evening at the theatre the Prince was the guest of Consul General Uchida. Unlike most occasions of the sort, none of the songs were altered to fit the distinguished visitor, as the Prince had expressed his desire that nothing of the sort should be done. The party occupied the two right hand lower boxes.

A vague rumor that a knot of Russian sympathizers in the city had planned to torpedo or otherwise do away with his Royal Highness was responsible for an equally vague report that the party had been equipped with a cordon of Secret Service agents. Richard H. Taylor, who is attached to the office of Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, said that he was the only Secret Service man about. He has been with the Prince's party for two weeks. Detectives Funston and Woolidge of the Central Office, however, are also on guard at the St. Regis.

The Prince was well guarded by Central Office men when he drove down to the luncheon yesterday, and with the reserves from Old Slip, had all they could do to handle the throng that crowded into Liberty Street to see the visitor. The party leaves this morning at 10 o'clock on the Bay State Limited for Boston. The Prince will return here on Monday and will remain until Dec. 13, when he will leave for San Francisco. He will sail thence for Japan on Dec. 28.

22,600 CIGARETTES SEIZED.

Found Behind Wooden Sheathing on Board Ward Liner Mexico.

Customs Inspectors Hooley and O'Neill after a search lasting nearly two days made a seizure early yesterday morning of 22,600 cigarettes and eighteen bundles of cigars which were concealed on the Ward Line steamer Mexico.

The inspectors had received a "tip" that an attempt would be made by members of the crew of the Mexico to smuggle a large quantity of tobacco. They found the goods behind the wooden sheathing of the firemen's quarters after they had ripped it out.

HOW THE CHINESE LIVE.

Museum of Natural History to Open to the Public Dr. Laufer's Collection.

The American Museum of Natural History will open on Saturday for public exhibition the new Chinese Hall, containing a series of specimens illustrative of the daily life of the people of Central and Southeastern China. The specimens were collected during the last three years by Dr. Berthold Laufer, and consist of costumes, tools, household utensils, examples of the industrial arts, and native medicines. There are also fine examples of old bronzes, rare fabrics, and ceremonial dresses and masks.

The expedition was provided for by Jacob H. Schiff, and the work was carried on under the direction of the East Asiatic Committee, who have for their object the promotion of knowledge of the Far East.

'Twas a Policeman—Scholer.

A desk Sergeant and reserves at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station stood aghast yesterday afternoon when Coroner Scholer, with great gravity, declared that the bones of a man which had been discovered were those of a policeman.

"You see," he continued, "the skull is so thick."

Then the Coroner explained that the Hotel Marshall, 129 West Fifty-third Street, where the skeleton had been found by Charles Sidell of 376 Columbus Avenue, a plumber's helper, who was tracing sewer gas, was on the site once occupied by a hospital and medical school, and that the bones had undoubtedly been dropped in the vault where they were found by students practicing dissection.

"CLOSED SHOP" LOSES.

Court Says Contract to Maintain It Is Against Public Policy.

With only Justice Bartlett dissenting, the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, decided yesterday that a contract to maintain the "closed shop" was illegal. In the opinion, written by Presiding Justice Hirschberg, a contract, entered into between the firm of Morris Cohn & Sons and the Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers' Local Union 55 of the United Garment Workers of America is illegal and contrary to public policy.

The agreement in question was between the union, the firm, and its employes, and prohibited the firm from employing labor not belonging to the local, and not even to employ a member of the union unless he had a card signed by the business agent of the local.

A money penalty was provided for in this contract, and to secure the payment of the penalty Morris Cohn & Sons deposited with the President of the local a promissory note. They violated the agreement, and the action before the court was brought to collect the amount due on the note. Judgment was obtained in the court below, but the Appellate Division sets this aside.

In his decision Justice Hirschberg declared that the contract which was set forth in the complaint was in restraint of trade, and against public policy and was unlawful, and that the demurrer of the defendants should be upheld, and that any contract designed to prevent one set of men from obtaining work and depriving others of the opportunity to work was a violation of the Constitution. The court quoted the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Galen case, 152 New York, 33.

Justice Bartlett, writing the dissenting opinion, says, in part:

"In my opinion, a contract having the lawful purpose of benefiting the parties thereto by procuring for the employer the most capable workmen, and not involving the exercise of any physical force or restraint or violence, is not invalidated because of the possibility or probability that its operation may have a detrimental effect on the interest of others."

TRIED SUICIDE AS POLICE CAME.

Hungarian Banker Arrested — His Depositors Accuse Him.

Oscar Adler, a Hungarian, twenty-eight years old, was arrested last night in a Raines law hotel at 50 Broadway, Williamsburg, by Capt. Holahan and Detective Thompson of the Clymer Street station. When he was confronted by the police he tried to cut his throat, declaring that he would never be taken alive.

Adler, according to those who know him, conducted an exchange and banking business at 14 Avenue B, Manhattan, but had not been seen there since last Monday. Since then hundreds of persons have loitered about the place, declaring that they had been swindled. According to these persons, Adler's business was mainly among poor persons. Many of them allege that they gave him money to send abroad, and it never reached the persons for whom it was intended. Others allege that they deposited money with him in amounts from $10 upward, and were unable to get it back. The amount involved, according to the police, is about $25,000.

Adler, who lived at 126 Seventh Avenue, went to Williamsburg on Monday and registered at the Raines law hotel under the name of Thompson, ordering that his meals be brought to his room. The proprietor of the place became suspicious and notified the police. In his room were a large number of letters, one addressed to Kate Germanns of 90 Wallace Street, Newark. In this letter Adler asked the woman to flee with him to Europe, saying he would be willing to disguise himself in female dress in order to escape.

Word of the man's arrest was sent to the Fifth Street Police Station, and three detectives went to Williamsburg to bring the prisoner to Manhattan. Capt. Holahan, however, would not release him, saying that, before he could be transferred it would be necessary to rearrest him after he had been arraigned in Williamsburg, inasmuch as he was merely held on suspicion. He will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court this morning.

INVENTOR'S WILL SUSTAINED.

Industrial School to be Founded with $350,000 Left by H. O. Peabody.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—In the Massachusetts Supreme Court to-day Justice Morton discharged all issues in the cases of the contest over the will of Henry O. Peabody, and ordered a decree entered allowing the document. Relatives had contested it on the ground of insanity.

The effect of this ruling is that the bulk of the estate of the testator, who was an inventor, amounting to $350,000, will be used in founding an industrial school for girls at Norwood.

WOMAN CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

Prisoner Pleaded to Conceal His Family Name—Was Weak from Hunger.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A burglar was caught hiding behind the furnace in the home of C. G. Nichols in the Post Road late last night by the cook, who had gone down stairs to put some coal on the furnace. The burglar's eyes attracted her attention. She grabbed the man by the throat and shouted for help.

"Don't hurt me," the burglar cried, "for I am a poor unfortunate, who has not had anything to eat in a week. I have been in this cellar for three days without a drink or a mouthful of nourishment. I was too weak to force entrance to the upper floors, and was waiting my opportunity for a door to be left open."

He was taken to the Pelham Manor Station, where a physician found him in a weakened condition, and administered restoratives.

"What's your name?" inquired the constable. "Put down any name," answered the burglar, "for I beg of you not to insist on my family name."

"John Doe" is the entry on the village police blotter. When arraigned in court this morning the burglar's pleadings won sympathy, and, although he admitted his guilt, he was discharged. Spectators gave him a meal before he left town, vowing never to return.

PITTSBURG BROKERS SUSPEND.

Richmond & Co., with Many Branches, Quit Business and Close Their Doors.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 1.—Richmond & Co., incorporated, local brokers, closed their doors to-day and issued the following notice to their customers:

"On account of financial embarrassment, no further business will be transacted by this company until further notice." The office was in charge of clerks and no statement could be obtained. The firm has large offices at Buffalo, and in addition to its Pittsburg headquarters has scores of correspondents situated in many of the small cities and towns in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and Canada. It is understood that the firm probably did the largest trade of its kind between New York and Chicago.

Senate Clerk Andrews Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Edward Fitch Andrews, executive clerk of the State Senate, is suffering from a fracture of the skull received in a fall down a flight of stairs. His condition is serious, but his physicians are hopeful of his recovery.

Chartered to Give Rides to Cripples.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The "Cripple Children's Driving Fund" was incorporated today by a number of philanthropic residents of New York for the purpose of giving needy crippled and convalescent children in that city free rides and excursions.

Do You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate?

Many investment and speculative propositions are advertised in to-day's Real Estate columns.—See Page 15 ads.

WORLD'S FAIR CLOSED; OVER 18,000,000 SAW IT

St. Louis Makes a Holiday to Honor President Francis.

TOTAL COST WAS $31,000,000

Will Be Very Little Left for Stockholders—New York Building Brought $7,000—Cost $78,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—With appropriate and impressive ceremonies the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was opened on April 30 last, was formally declared closed to-day. Mayor Wells had made the day a city holiday, and business was largely suspended for hours, while many thousands of the city's population journeyed to the Exposition Grounds to attend the closing ceremonies.

In recognition of the services of President Francis of the Exposition, Mr. Francis was made the chief guest of honor. He made the principal speech of the day, at the close of which the Exposition's Directors presented to him a costly silver service as a token of their esteem.

In the seven months during which the Fair has been open 18,317,457 admissions have been recorded, according to figures complete to last Saturday, September being the banner month, with a total of 3,651,873.

Secretary Walter B. Stevens of the World's Fair said to-night that the exposition in round numbers had expended $22,000,000 since the inception of the World's Fair project, and the expenditures of the several States and Territories had reached a total of $9,000,000, making a total of $31,000,000. The receipts since the opening day, April 30, have amounted to about $10,000,000, consisting of admissions and concession royalties.

"While it is yet impossible to state exactly the financial condition of the Exposition Company on this," he added, "it can be authoritatively announced that all debts against the company have been paid, with the exception of a few curren accounts, such as salaries, &c., and these will, it is thought, consume nearly all the surplus, so that there will only be a very smal amount left for the stockholders.

"From the amount of royalties collected by the exposition company it is estimated that the concessionaires of The Pike and other parts of the World's Fair grounds have taken in at least $10,000,000."

Three of the principal State World's Fair pavilions were sold to-day. The New York building, which cost, with its furnishings, $78,000, was sold to representatives of some persons who wished their names withheld, for $7,000. The Connecticut State pavilion was purchased by Robert C. Hall of Pittsburg, and the Ohio building, which cost $33,000, was sold to a construction company for $600.

The closing exercises were held at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument, in the Plaza of St. Louis, where were held seven months ago the exercises that formally opened the gates to the world. There was cheering, but it was the cheering of final leave taking. The principal speeches were delivered by Gov. Dockery of Missouri and President Francis.

In his farewell speech President Francis said, in part:

"The results of this work cannot be adequately measured by the beauty of its landscapes, the grace and symmetry of its buildings, the comprehensiveness of its exhibits, the intelligence of its congresses, the elegance of its social features, nor by the ineffable pleasures conferred on its patrons, but time will be required to demonstrate that the thought and the labor and the sacrifices that have entered into it were not ill-advisedly bestowed.

"The compensation will continue to flow for at least a generation to come. Its influences will be felt and appreciated in widening circles as the years go by. It marks a new epoch in the intellectual and industrial advancement of the world and the dawn of a new era in the international relations of Governments and peoples. It has brought all countries closer together and has elevated the world.

"Speaking for myself, it has been the work of my life. The duties of the position I have held have not only claimed my entire time and thought, but the performances of those duties have been so pregnant with pleasure and interest that it has dispelled all feelings of weariness, and its cessation will seem like the severing of beloved ties, the departure from the scenes endeared by cherished association."

Promptly at 4 o'clock all the great exhibit palaces were closed and visitors were excluded. In the Palace of Agriculture onslaughts by souvenir hunters were made on some of the exhibits where the settings were composed of straw and fragile material, and for a time demolition was threatened, but prompt action put a stop to the threatened turmoil.

As the night drew on, throngs concentrated in the main avenues to view for the last time the magnificent electric illumination. As the midnight hour was tolled by the great clock, the glowing electric bulbs slowly began dimming, the pulsations of the great engines that drove the cascades gradually died away. The light faded steadily, diminishing until but a faint glow was perceptible. Then followed darkness, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition had passed into history.

DEFEND LIGHT CONTRACTS.

Mayor and Controller Say City Saves $250,000 Interest.

Controller Grout said yesterday that, although the lighting contracts excuted by Commissioner Oakley were not ideal by any means, the city had saved $250,000 interest on money due the lighting companies, and also would obtain far better service at a material reduction in prices.

Mayor McClellan also defended the action of Mr. Oakley. He said that the Commissioner brought all the features of the Welsbach contract for Manhattan and the Bronx, where all open-flame lights are to be changed to Welsbach burners, before the Board of Estimate, and received the sanction of that body.

"Commissioner Oakley has done exceedingly well with the lighting contracts," said Controller Grout. "In July last Mr. Oakley submitted the contracts to the Board of Estimate. I requested an opportunity to investigate them, and wrote to ex-Commissioner Monroe, who replied that he considered the contracts beneficial to the city, and had he been Commissioner then would have signed them.

"Since the break with the lighting companies, nearly two years ago, most of the companies have refused to accept the 60 per cent. of their bills offered, pending a settlement, and the city would have been liable for 6 per cent. interest on these charges, the interest amounting to $250,000. On the strength of an agreement to audit the back bills at the old rates, the companies have consented to abandon all claims for interest charges. The new contracts were signed about Nov. 1, and the old rates of the contract of 1902 will be used as a basis of settlement for the months during which no payments were made."

The Controller also declared it to be his intention to bring the municipal lighting plant proposition before the Board of Estimate and urge that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to draw up an enabling act for presentation to the Legislature at the coming session. The bill, it is understood, will follow the same general lines of the measure Col. Monroe caused to be prepared two years ago, but which was defeated in the Legislature at that time.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The World's Work.

THIS magazine has made steady progress, and the last number of the year, which is a Christmas issue, represents pretty well what the purpose of the enterprise is. Here is an abbreviated list of the contents, but the pictures, which play a most conspicuous part, must be seen:

FULL-PAGE PORTRAIT OF LORD CURZON.
THE MARCH OF EVENTS—AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION.
THE SOUND REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.
WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING.
A Bird's-Eye View of Enormous Work for Agriculture . James Wilson
A Definite Form in Our Public-Building Architecture . Horace A. Taylor
More New Naval Ships Than in Any Previous Year . Paul Morton
The Growth of the Rural Free Delivery of Mail . Robert J. Wynne
AN INSIDE VIEW OF PHILIPPINE LIFE (Illustrated) FRED W. ATKINSON
THE FUTURE OF BRITISH INDIA . . . . LORD CURZON
SENATOR CRANE OF MASSACHUSETTS . . . MARION MELIUS
BUSINESS REDUCED TO A SCIENCE . . . ATHERTON BROWNELL
THE UNIVERSAL SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS (Illustrated) THE WORLD'S WORK STAFF
BILLIONS IN TEN-CENT INSURANCE (Illustrated) HENRY WYSHAM LANIER
WHAT EUROPE MEANS TO US . . . . . J. D. WHELPLEY
THE PASSING OF THE CHINESE (Illustrated) . . . W. S. HARWOOD
HOW THE GREAT POWERS ARE FARING
THE DECLINE OF THE MINISTRY . . . . EVERETT T. TOMLINSON
THE RELATIONS OF EUROPE WITH THE UNITED STATES
Germany's Hope for Our Co-operation . . . . . Emil Reich
The Contrast Between the Scandinavian Countries and the United States. George Brandes
American Influence on Austria-Hungary . . . . . Count Lützow
The United States a Lesson to Europe . . . . . Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu
THE BOOKS OF THE YEAR (Illustrated.)
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS

If you have not seen the magazine lately, buy it at your dealer's, or send a year's subscription. This magazine is "non-returnable" and so you may have to order from your newsdealer. Price 25c. $3.00 a year.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA — DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO 133-135 & 137 E. 16TH ST. NEW YORK — THE WORLD'S WORK

Fought to a Standstill

Close of the Great Battle South of Mukden.
Striking Details of the Conflict—How the Japanese Battled and Died.
Two More of the Only Descriptions of the Fight which Have Reached America.

WILL APPEAR IN

FRIDAY'S and SATURDAY'S issues of

The Evening Post

From the pen of its special correspondent under fire with Oku—the most brilliant war correspondence of recent years.

EXPENSES OF THE NATION CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Treasury Statement Shows They Total $258,531,747.

WORKING BALANCE REDUCED

Is $10,000,000 Below What Long Was Regarded as Amount That Ought to be Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Treasury, since Nov. 1, lost in available cash $3,008,139, that balance now standing at $143,344,658, of which sum the depository banks hold $103,255,620, a decrease of $1,500,000 during the month. The "working balance" is the amount held by the Treasurer after deducting the depository bank holdings, and that balance is now reduced to about $40,000,000, or $10,000,000 below what has been regarded for many years as the amount that should be always held by the Treasurer to meet current demands.

The decrease in the cash balance is easily explained—continued increase in expenditures, which for the month just closed exceeded the revenues by upward of $4,000,000. The most prominent change in the items constituting the cash balance was in the gold coin and gold bullion held, which dropped from nearly $40,000,000, held on Nov. 1, to $23,134,114. This gold was evidently taken out in exchange for certificates, as the gold certificates show an increase of $17,000,000. In the trust fund, however, there is no material change, the gold coin held in that fund showing a difference of less than $1,000,000. There is a decrease in the outstanding paper circulation of the Government since Nov. 1 of about $22,000,000, as will be seen by the following comparison:

	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
Gold certificates	$490,193,759	$470,102,409
Silver certificates	472,713,832	471,584,444
Treasury notes, 1890	11,551,887	11,286,990
Total	$974,459,478	$952,973,843

The receipts for November show an increase over the corresponding month of 1903 of about $900,000. Eliminating the miscellaneous receipts, the showing is even more favorable, the increase in customs being $2,477,933. In internal revenue, however, there was a decrease of $761,333, reducing the increased receipts compared with November, 1903, from these two principal sources to $1,759,277, and deducting the decreased receipts from miscellaneous sources, to a net increase for the month of $833,282.

Notwithstanding this increase in revenue the excess of expenditures for the month was $4,120,671. The November receipts were $45,576,877, against $44,692,595 in November, 1903, and the expenditures $49,697,548, against $47,427,783 in November of last year, an increase of $2,269,760 during the month just closed.

For the five months of the current fiscal year the aggregate receipts show only a decline of $2,477,933 compared with the same months of last year, but the receipts from miscellaneous sources are $3,000,000 in excess of those from the same sources last year, which accounts for the small difference between the aggregates for the two periods.

Taking the customs and internal revenue alone, the decrease the past five months compared with the same period of last year is $5,080,710. Of this decrease $3,704,913 was in customs and $1,975,797 in internal revenue. The increased receipts from miscellaneous sources came mainly from repayments made by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The annexed table shows the receipts from the several sources for the five months just ended compared with the corresponding months of 1903:

	1903.	1904.
Customs	$113,983,606	$110,278,693
Internal revenue	102,496,822	100,521,025
Miscellaneous	18,009,452	21,802,229
Total	$235,089,880	$232,601,947

The expenditures continue to advance, aggregating for the five months $258,531,747, an increase of $21,375,942 over the corresponding period of last year. This increase is explained by the figures of the three first items in the column, namely, civil and miscellaneous nearly $8,000,000, War Department more than $6,000,000, and Navy more than $9,000,000. There was a reduction in pension payments of more than $600,000, and about $500,000 in payments for the Indians.

The table that follows shows the expenditures in detail for the five months ending with November, 1903 and 1904, respectively:

	1903.	1904.
Civil and miscellaneous	$58,331,474	$66,107,525
War	57,052,038	62,949,360
Navy	42,120,807	51,330,661
Indians	4,832,738	5,469,879
Pensions	62,501,220	60,944,405
Interest	11,747,530	11,730,017
Total	$237,155,805	$258,531,747

The average monthly receipts for the five months was $46,520,329, and the average monthly expenditures $51,706,349.

BURGLAR FELLS AGED WOMAN.

Mrs. Jane Ackerly Murderously Beaten in Her Northport Home.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Jane Ackerly, an aged woman, was murderously beaten by a burglar last night at her home in Centreport, where she lived alone. She was brought here to-day, and is now at the sanitarium of Dr. John P. Heyen, with two deep cuts on her forehead. It is feared she may lose the sight of one eye.

About 3 o'clock this morning John Suydam, who lives next door to Mrs. Ackerly, was awakened by the ringing of a bell—a signal that Mrs. Ackerly wanted something. On reaching her house he found her weak and bleeding from wounds in her head. How long she had lain unconscious she did not know. Mrs. Ackerly said that she had been awakened by a noise in her room, and as she started to rise a man grabbed her throat and demanded her money. She struggled to her feet and fought with him as best she could, until he struck her over the head with a blunt weapon.

Mrs. Ackerly kept no money about the house, and the burglar departed without securing any booty.

CONTROL PAPER COMPANIES.

F. C. Whitehouse and D. S. Cowles Chief Owners of Five Concerns.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 1.—F. C. Whitehouse of Topsham, Me., announced late to-day that he and David S. Cowles of New York had obtained the controlling interests in the Bowdoin Paper Company of Brunswick, Lisbon Falls Fibre Company of Lisbon Falls, Pejepscot Paper Company of Brunswick, W. H. Parsons Company of New York, and the Bay Shore Lumber Company. The latter was recently organized to transact a lumber business in New Brunswick and owns mills and large tracts of forests in that country.

Mr. Whitehouse for years has been either general manager or Treasurer of the paper mills, and Mr. Cowles has managed the New York end.

The combined business of the mills concerned amounts to $2,000,000 annually. The three paper making mills produce 150 tons of paper a day.

There is a peculiar dignity in the gift of a book for the holidays, which is in no way affected by its price.

Can you say the same of anything else?

Why not Books for Christmas?

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale Coats & Suits
For Girls, Misses and Children.
Exceptional Value.

Girls' Long Coats in melton cloth, full back; emblem on sleeve; 6 to 14 yrs..... $9.75

Girls' Long Coats in melton cloth, body and sleeves lined; velvet and braid trimming; 8 to 14 yrs.; were $17.50.....Now $11.50

Girls' Long Coats of fine zibeline, cloth trimmed, buttoned high at neck, full sleeve; 6 to 14 yrs.; were $25.00.....Now $16.50

Children's "Naval" Suits of fine serge, full gathered skirts, emblems on sleeve and shield; 4 to 12 yrs.; were $8 to $11; according to size; .....Now $5.50 to $7.50

Misses' Suits of good quality cheviot, ¾ length coats with velvet vest, one of our latest models; 14 & 16 yrs.; were $33.....Now $25.00

Infants' Eiderdown Coats.

Double-breasted with belt, box back, pointed hood, cape silk lined; colors:—white, red, grey; 1, 2 & 3 yrs..... $5.75

Box-back, double-breasted, pointed hood, silk corded edge; colors: white, red, grey; 1, 2 & 3 yrs..... $4.75

60-62 West 23d Street.

B. Altman & Co.

HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AS FOLLOWS:

MEN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE, EMBROIDERED AND STRIPED EFFECTS.

27c. PER PAIR. $1.50 PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS. REGULAR PRICE, 50c. PER PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSE.

25c. PER PAIR. $1.35 FOR SIX PAIRS.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

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86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

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Fairy Soap, 3 for	10c.
Mennen's Talcum Powder,	11c.
Mule Team Borax, per lb.,	10c.
Hand Sapolo,	07c.
Yankee Shaving Soap,	08c.
Pond's Extract,	29c.
Listerine, small, 16c.; large,	59c.
Dental Floss Silk, spool,	10c.
Zonal Adhesive Plaster,	05c.

Corsets.

Three exceptional offerings that are one-half regular price:
$1.00 Model, short straight front, 49c.
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2.50 Model, richly trimmed, straight front, $1.25

Wrappers.

Daintily trimmed flannellette, regularly 98c., 79c.

PORCELAIN VASES.

B. Altman & Co. DISPLAY A SELECTION OF VIENNA, SEVRES, ROYAL WORCESTER AND CROWN DERBY DECORATED PIECES, ALSO DOULTON AND SABRINA WARE IN VARIOUS COLORS

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Branches: 258 Sixth Ave., New York. 2573 Third Ave., Bronx. 467 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 170 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
Remember We Are Importers and Save You the Retailers' Profit.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

Do You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate?

Many investment and speculative propositions are advertised in to-day's Real Estate columns.—See Page 15 ads.

ORATORIO SOCIETY SINGS THE "GERMAN REQUIEM"

Brahms's Notable Composition Repeated Last Evening.

THE WORK WELL RENDERED

Bach's Cantata "Sleepers Awake" Also Given — Mme. de Montjau and David Bispham Soloists.

The Oratorio Society marked a notable event in its history last evening by producing for the third time Brahms's "German Requiem." It was, if the author of the programme notes is correct in his enumeration, the fifth performance that has been given in New York.

As one of the monumental works in the literature of choral music it was time that it was heard again in the thirty-six years since its completion, and the Oratorio Society honored itself and conferred a benefit upon the musical public by recurring to it after the thirteen years that have elapsed since it was last produced. It was good to see that a large audience appreciated its opportunity of hearing it.

As over all of Brahms's larger works, there has been great argument concerning its place in modern music; it is perhaps inevitable that this should be so. Music that rises to so lofty a height, that speaks from the innermost recesses of a great heart and in tones sometimes austere and never with an obvious or superficially pleasing voice, is not for universal and immediate acceptance.

But the "German Requiem" to-day seems of so lofty and serene beauty as to place it irrevocably among the great masterpieces of its kind. So it seemed last evening when the Oratorio Society, under Mr. Frank Damrosch's direction, set it forth in a way that truly represented much of its majesty and spiritual power.

The title of "Requiem" does not put it in the category with the Catholic supplication for the peace of the dead. As has been pointed out, it is rather a series of richly pictured and imaginative reflections upon life this side of the grave and beyond, of the lot of man and the life of heaven. The words are chosen from the Scriptures. The personal note is a significant element in it that distinguishes it from the impersonal, general utterance of the Catholic office. And so resignation, questioning, aspiration, passionate appeal, all find their expression in its widely varying moods.

Its stirrings moments reach to a high pinnacle of exaltation, and in all its parts it is profoundly moving. The performance, so far as the chorus was concerned, can be placed among the notable achievements of the Oratorio Society. The chorus sang with enthusiasm, with evident knowledge, and with a good command of many of its difficulties.

Its nuances were carefully wrought. There were nobility and solidity of tone and elasticity in its singing of the great fugal movements, and variety and truth of expression in all the contrasting movements. The superb passage at the close of Part VI. "For Death Shall Be Swallowed up in Victory," was sung with splendid energy and power. The soprano and baritone solos are important. Mr. Bispham sang the latter with earnestness and fine feeling, but there were not always the freedom and flexibility in his declamation to give them their full effect.

Mme. Montjau, who sang the soprano part, was overweighted with it, and neither her voice, which seemed thin and acrid in quality, nor her style, which lacked breadth and depth of expression, was sufficient to cope with the music. Her chief solo, "Ye are now sorrowful," one of the finest pages of the work, was woefully lacking in its effect. The orchestra was large enough to give the tonal coloring that Brahms counted on, but it was not always of enough rhythmical incisiveness.

The "Requiem" was preceded by Bach's contata, "Sleepers, Awake," in which there is a splendid opening chorus, a contrapuntal setting of the melody of the chorale that gives the cantata its name, which was well sung; but here, too, the need of a positively rhythmical orchestral accompaniment was not met as it should have been. There are two long duets for soprano and baritone; but neither of the singers was sufficiently at home in the difficulties of Bach's crabbed manner of writing for solo voices to make them sound as they should.

GRAND OPERA NOTES.

Nahan Franko, who made his début as a conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House Wednesday night, is the only native American who has ever been intrusted with the direction of grand opera here. He was born in New Orleans, and has been a prominent figure in American music for twenty-five years.

***

"Die Meistersinger" will be revived Saturday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, with new scenery from Vienna, and new costumes. Heinrich Knote, the German tenor, will appear as Walther von Stalzing, and Mme. Aino Ackté will make her American début as Eva.

CENTRAL GETS OTTAWA ROAD.

Buys Canadian Line for $2,000,000—Has 128 Miles of Track.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 1.—The control of the New York and Ottawa Railroad passed to the New York Central to-day, the road having been purchased at a price in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The sale will not be officially announced until Dec. 22, and in the meantime officials of the road are uncommunicative.

The purchased line runs 128 miles from Ottawa to Tupper Lake, New York, crossing the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Finch, the Grand Trunk at Cornwall Junction, the Rutland Railway at Moira, N. Y., and connecting with the New York Central at Tupper Lake. The New York and Ottawa was built in 1896-7. Fifty-seven miles of the road are in Canada, and the company received the Dominion subsidy of $2,200 a mile for this section. It also received from the Dominion Government $90,000 for the bridge at Cornwall, and secured a provincial subsidy and bonuses from various municipalities.

Ottawa granted a bonus of $75,000 in consideration of the carshops being erected here. The entrance of the Vanderbilt system to Ottawa is thought a big stride forward for the city as a railway centre.

MUCH UNREST IN VENEZUELA.

Foreigners Fear Attack—American Government on the Watch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Reports reach the State Department of a very unsettled condition of affairs in Venezuela.

Many citizens have been put in prison for alleged political offenses, public opinion is inflamed, and serious apprehension for their safety prevails among the foreigners.

The State Department is closely observing the progress of events in Venezuela. It is patiently awaiting the final decision of the Supreme Court of Venezuela in the case of the American Asphalt concern. When that decision is handed down announcement will be made of the policy to be pursued by this Government.

Frequent reports reach the European embassies here of the troubles of foreigners in Venezuela and of the slowness with which the foreign Governments are obtaining their indemnity awards because of the action of President Castro in opening new ports.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name (Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—

"PARSIFAL" REPEATED.

Miss Fremstad Sings Kundry and Mr. Journet Gurnemanz for the First Time.

The second performance of "Parsifal," given yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House, was notable for several things. One of them was the fact that the audience was the smallest that has yet attended any of the representations given there. Another was the appearance of Miss Olive Fremstad as Kundry for the first time, and of Mr. Journet as Gurnemanz, also for the first time.

Miss Fremstad's interpretation was an exceedingly striking one, and gave evidence if any further evidence were needed, of her remarkable temperamental and artistic powers, and of her deep study of the difficult character. In the first act she was highly successful in managing the awkward and violent movements that accompany her coming and her rude colloquy with Parsifal.

She embodied the inscrutable fascination of the temptress in the second act with strangely suggestive power; but here her interpretation clearly had still something of the tentative; her movements were restrained, and her singing was cautious, especially in the higher passages of the music, which lie above the range in which her voice is most perfectly at her command. She sang much in mezzo voce. Yet she filled the scenes with much of the sinister and alluring quality that gives it its chief meaning, and she showed a power that is undoubtedly destined to make her a notable representative of the part.

Mr. Journet gave an admirably intelligent representation of the garrulous old man, singing the music with effect; but he, too, moved somewhat cautiously through his scenes, and there is much opportunity for an elaboration of necessary detail. The other features of the representation were on the high level that was noted a week ago.

REJANE IN "MA COUSINE."

An Airy Comedy Intrigue That Amuses a Large and Sophisticated Audience.

Raoul d'Arnay la Hulte.....M. Dumeny
Champcourtier.....M. Berthier
Gaston.....M. Renoux
Riquette.....Mme. Réjane
Victorine Champcourtier.....Mlle. Suzanne Avril
Mme. Herlander.....Mlle. Jeannin-Kolm
Clotilde.....Mlle. Clery
Rosalie.....Mlle. Rose Lion

In the series of one-night stands with which she is closing her last week at the Lyric, Mme. Réjane arrived last evening at Meilhac's three-act comedy of farcical intrigue, "Ma Cousine." The most catholic soul in the world would probably find it hard to declare any virtue in the piece except that of frolicking through the adventurous complications of frankly immoral people in a manner that, to the sophisticated man of the world, is amusing, without being, from his point of view, altogether depraving.

Riquette is an actress of the Folies Amoureuses, who restores an errant husband to his lawful spouse by diverting him to the prospect of an intrigue with herself. To the fêtard no doubt this represents the acme of morality. At the crucial moment, after being chased well round the furniture of the convenient flat, Riquette evades her pursuer by disclosing that she is in fact his sister by the left hand. A little shocking that, perhaps; but it is all very cleverly worked out by M. Meilhac. The audience last night, which was one of the largest of the season, found it abundantly amusing.

From the theatrical point of view the chief charm of the piece is that it affords unusual scope to Réjane's virtuosity. The first act is a histrionic stunt that has long been famous. From curtain to curtain Réjane lies pillowed in a billowy couch, holding the interest of the audience by the clever variety and sprightliness of her mimetics.

Time was when we all went into ecstacies over the feat. But all the while the water is flowing under the bridge. Of late there have been two bridges, to say nothing of the forthcoming tunnels, over which water is also flowing. In a word, such stunts in the theatre are becoming a trifle old-fashioned. As the curtain descended and the actress tripped from the couch to the mirror to powder her nose, one felt a perceptible sensation of relief. And yet the thing was as cleverly done as ever.

In the second act Réjane and Berthier rehearse a bit of pantomime, which he has written for her to play at the Folies Amoureuses, and here the variety and sprightliness of the fun is more pronounced and less a tour de force. It was a bit of drolling light as air, in which the whole of the admirable cast took part. Mais enfin.

* * * Still, it is a great deal to be amused by whatever means.

As for the dénouement, it is not half as rough on the sensibilities in the acting as when the play is read. There is no doubt that these good French people have the power of refining this sort of thing until it ceases to shock; but whether we should thank them for it or reprobate them is a question too deep to be agitated apropos of "Ma Cousine."

SEASON'S FIRST PICTURE SALE.

Two Collections, Auctioned at Waldorf, Bring $33,320.

As the first of the season's auctions of paintings, the collections of the estate of Mrs. Delia A. Blanchard, widow of the late George B. Blanchard, President of the Erie Railroad, and of Mrs. E. Le Roy Stewart were presented to bidders in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The sale was in charge of the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, James P. Silo being the auctioneer. Seventy-eight pictures brought $33,320, or on an average of about $411 each.

The titles of the more important paintings sold, the names of the artists, purchasers, and the prices bid follow:

"Le Pont de la Garenne," S. L. Lepine; (bidder's name withheld)	$590
"Hunting, Daybreak," W. A. Kowalski; (bidder's name withheld)	770
"Adoration," Adolphe Piot; (bidder's name withheld)	975
"Dapple Grey Horse," Rosa Bonheur; (bidder's name withheld)	630
"Canal Scene at Dordogne," Fritz Thaulow; (bidder's name withheld)	650
"Cavalier," Ferdinand Roybet; L. Ralston	610
"Cattle by the Lake," Jules Dupre; A. Tooth & Sons	1,025
"Beach at Scheveningen," M. F. H. De Haas; T. Gerrity	750
"The Woods Near Fontainebleau," N. Diaz; Arthur Tooth & Sons	800
"The Burning Stable," Adolphe Schreyer; Mrs. Dorrilton	1,100
"Early Morning, St. Cloud," J. B. C. Corot; A. Tooth & Sons	750
"The Seine," Charles Francois Daubigny; Mrs. Dorrilton	650
"Cow in Pasture," Emile Van Marcke; A. Tooth & Sons	2,250
"The Lagoons, Venice," Felix Ziem; (bidder's name withheld)	1,300
"On the Banks of the Seine," Leon Richet; J. N. S.	675
"The Stirrup Cup," C. De Lort; (bidder's name withheld)	750
"Landscape With Sheep," Charles Jacque; William Barber	6,500

20 MINUTES FROM MONTCLAIR.

President Truesdale Promises Commuters Quick Trip to Manhattan.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 1.—President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad, in a letter published in a local paper to-day, discusses the improvements under way by his road, and assures Montclair that it will not be long until a twenty-minute schedule from Montclair to the heart of the metropolis will be realized.

Mr. Truesdale also says that all grade crossings on the Montclair branch will be eliminated, and that the work would now be under way if the plans had not been held up by the authorities of Bloomfield and Glen Ridge. Plans have been prepared for equipping the line from Montclair to Hoboken with electricity, but this part of the work, Mr. Truesdale says, cannot be begun until grade crossings have been abolished. When electricty is installed and the tunnel which the road proposes to bore under the Hudson is completed it will be possible, Mr. Truesdale declares, to make the twenty-minute trip to Manhattan.

Lost Articles
are advertised in the "Lost and Found" column of to-day's TIMES. See last page.—Adv.

IT TAKES TIME

to build a good piano. There is much experimental work to be done before the scale can be perfected. The

Pease Piano

passed the experimental STAGE MANY YEARS AGO. There are over 300 different piano makers to-day, BUT ONLY A DOZEN or so that have been established over 50 years. The "Pease" is now in the 61st year of its existence.

We give 3 years to pay for a piano if desired.
Used Pianos of prominent makes from $120 up.
Renting, Exchanging. Write for Catalog.

Pease Piano Company,
128 West Forty-Second St., Near Broadway, New York. Or 10 New Street, Newark, N. J.
Open Evenings.

The Paletot & Paddock Overcoat for Men.

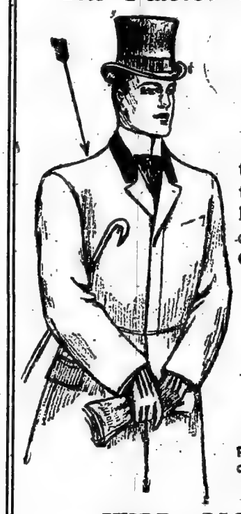

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We count as very exceptional values our paddocks and paletots of fancy cheviots, moules, coverts, whipcords and meltons at $25.
Others at $22, $28, $30, $35, $40 and $45.

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NONE OPPOSES M'CARREN FOR BROOKLYN LEADER

His Annual Love Feast, the State Senator Calls It.

LIE PASSED IN DISTRICT ROW

Adjourned Without Deciding Between Naumer and Donnelly in Shea's Old District.

What Senator McCarren termed "the annual love feast" of the Democratic organization of Kings County was held last night in the Imperial Café, at Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street. The meeting was preliminary to the meeting of the General Committee next Tuesday to organize for 1905. Last night's session was held behind closed doors.

A resolution recommending that Senator McCarren be re-elected as Chairman of the new Executive Committee, and James D. Bell Chairman of the new County Committee, was adopted without dissent. Every one of the seventeen members present, except Senator McCarren and William J. McGuire, voted on the resolution, Mr. McGuire excusing himself from voting on the ground that he did not know whether he would be the new executive member from his district. When Senator McCarren was asked whether there had been any debate over the resolution, he said:

"There was no debate, but every man had his say, and all who spoke declared themselves in favor of the autonomy of the Brooklyn organization."

Senator McCarren, speaking of the reports that he would be asked to resign as leader in the interest of harmony, said:

"No suggestion of that kind was made by any one in the meeting. I received the most gratifying assurances of continued loyalty."

While the Executive Committee was holding its harmonious session there was a lively row at a meeting of the district organization of the Seventeenth District at 351 Tompkins Avenue. At the last primaries Joseph T. Donnelly led a successful fight in that district against John L. Shea, who had been the leader of the district for many years.

The purpose of the meeting last night was to recommend to the nine members of the County Committee an executive member. There are two aspirants, Joseph T. Donnelly and Police Magistrate Joseph Naumer. The fact that Samuel S. Whitehouse, a pronounced McCarren man, is conducting the fight for Naumer created the impression that Senator McCarron was favoring Naumer as against Donnelly, but Senator McCarren denies that he has interfered or intends to interfere in any way.

Naumer presided last night, and when a resolution recommending the election of Donnelly was introduced he ruled it out of order.

Ephraim Byk, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, took the platform to explain where he stood in the contest between Naumer and Donnelly, but he had not proceeded far with his explanation when Donnelly arose, accused him of falsifying, and declared him to be a traitor. The crowd sided with Donnelly, and Byk was hissed.

"Can't I have fair play?" he ejaculated.

"Beat a sneak!" were some of the cries which greeted his appeal.

When order was restored partly, an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair declaring the resolution recommending the election of Donnelly out of order.

Before a vote could be had on the appeal Thomas J. Kenna declared that the proceedings were so disgraceful that he felt obliged to tender his resignation from the organization. Mr. Kenna's speech occasioned another uproar, in the midst of which a motion was made to adjourn and declared carried.

GROUT TO LEAD BROOKLYN?

This Suggestion Follows Charles F. Murphy's Hurried Return to Town.

Charles F. Murphy and Thomas F. Smith returned yesterday afternoon from Hot Springs, Va., having cut short their visit because of the action of Senator McCarren in unexpectedly calling a meeting of the Kings County Democratic Committee. Leader Murphy refused to discuss the Brooklyn situation last night.

A Tammany politician who is close to Mr. Murphy last night made the prediction that Controller Edward M. Grout would be the next Democratic leader of Brooklyn, and that when he was, the entente cordiale between Tammany and the Brooklyn organization would be restored.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — P. F. Rothermel, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Sternburg, German Ambassador, Washington.

WOLCOTT—Gen. J. F. Wade, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—E. G. Constantine, Manchester, England.

BRESLIN—Gaston Niufons, Bordeaux.

ALBEMARLE — Duncan Kennedy, United States Navy.

PARK AVENUE—Rear Admiral A. Kautz, United States Navy.

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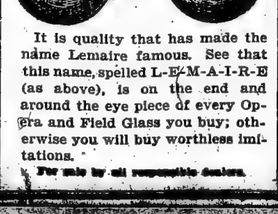

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

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"REGINAS" are made in twenty-seven different styles.
REMEMBER the "Regina" Library plan enables all "Regina" owners to obtain new music at minimum expense.
Tunes made to-day will fit "Reginas" made 20 years ago; they are always obtainable.
BE SURE when you purchase that the manufacturer is in good standing, as the value of the instrument depends upon your ability to always obtain up-to-date music for same.
Also several styles at greatly reduced prices, on account of discontinuance of and change in cases. All "Reginas" are fully guaranteed.
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R. E. LEE
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of interest to all.
7th thousand in press.

Pleasant Surroundings,
together with decency and cleanliness, may be depended upon among the "Furnished Rooms" advertisements in To-day's TIMES. Read them.

THE AMERICAN NATION

Prof. William E. Dodd contributes to this week's number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW the first of two articles on the five volumes just issued of the new historical work edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart. The fifth of the series of articles on the immense supply of new

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

A striking feature will be a three-column review of certain chapters in a new book by Dr. Boris Sidis on "Multiple Personality" recounting a strange case of

TWO MEN IN ONE,

and there also will be reviews of interesting new novels, and other books of importance, as well as a fresh budget of news from

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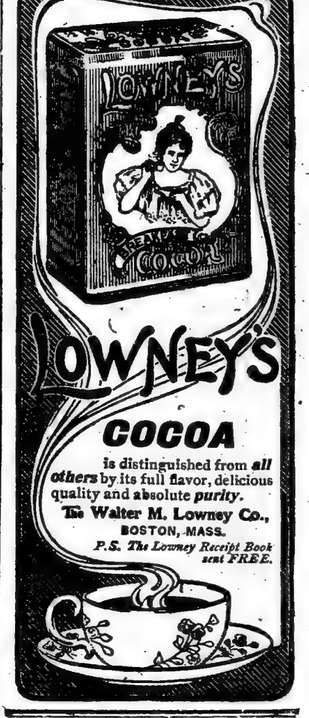

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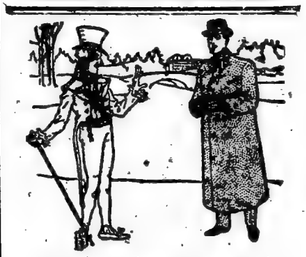

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FAMILY CALLS IT ACCIDENTAL

Lawyer Got Home Just After Wife Started in Cab to Look for Him—Disturbed Over Her Absence.

Franklyn Paddock of the law firm of Stearns & Paddock, 32 Liberty Street, was found dead yesterday in his apartments on the first floor of 17 West Tenth Street. He left no note of explanation, so that the family believes that his death was accidental, while the police insist that it was a case of suicide, because the body was found in the bathroom with two unlighted gas jets turned on full and the door locked.

Mr. Paddock belonged to an old New York family that had been distinguished in the legal world, and was a graduate of Princeton University of the class of 1890. He was a member of several clubs, including the Princeton Club. He married Mrs. Louise Barron of Plainfield, N. J., five years ago. Her daughter Hazel is now fifteen years old, and is at school in Boston.

According to the two servants, Mrs. Paddock ate dinner alone on Wednesday night, worrying greatly because her husband did not come home in time to dine with her. He had not been well for some time, and had been dejected, because medial treatment he was taking did not seem to benefit him. Shortly after 10 o'clock she called up Frawley's livery stable at 323 West Forty-fourth Street, asking for her regular driver, James Lynch. He arrived at 10:30 o'clock. She told him of her anxiety about her husband and asked him to drive her to all the places he had ever driven her husband. Mrs. Paddock did not return home until noon yesterday, having searched for her husband all through the night and morning.

Half an hour after Mrs. Paddock started to look for her husband, he came to the apartments and asked for his wife. When told that she had left in a cab, he said he would sit up for her. He chatted with the servants, who had been long in his employ, and told stories of Princeton until 1 o'clock, when he told the servants to go to bed. He sat down to read a book, apparently, until his wife's return. That was the last the servants saw of Mr. Paddock alive.

C. E. Billquist, a banker, of 11 Broadway, smelled gas in his apartments about 8 o'clock and summoned the janitor. They found that the gas was coming from the Paddock apartments. Summoning a policeman, they broke open the door, and then the door leading to the bathroom, where they found Mr. Paddock lying on the floor and the room filled with escaping gas. Dr. Ferdinand Wisse, who lives in the house, was summoned, and said the man was dead. Coroner Scholer was notified, together with Mr. Paddock's sister, Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, of 17 East Sixty-fifth Street; George W. Alexander, Secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Jesse Stearns, Mr. Paddock's law partner.

After giving the burial permit, Coroner Scholer said that he was not sure whether Mr. Paddock had killed himself or had died accidentally. Just after he left the house a cab drawn by a horse that could scarcely walk was driven up to the house, and Mrs. Paddock stepped out. Seeing a crowd of people about and two policemen, she became hysterical. Physicians were summoned to care for the woman, who was frantic with grief when she learned of the death.

James Lynch, the driver of the cab, told the story of the search for Mr. Paddock, saying that at Mrs. Paddock's request he had driven her to every place he had ever taken her husband, and that she frequently telephoned to the house to see if her husband had returned, but could get no one to answer. On several occasions he had done the telephoning for her.

"When I got to the house, shortly after 10:30 o'clock," said Lynch, "I found Mrs. Paddock greatly disturbed and anxious about her husband. We first drove to Jack's. She went in and was gone a little while, when she came back, saying she could not find him. Then we drove with similar results to Donohue's, the Vendome, the Imperial, the Marlborough. We drove everywhere and reached the Claremont at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Paddock insisted that I eat something and feed the horse. She did not eat anything herself. We drove to a hotel at Broadway and One Hundredth Street, where we stayed a long time, she seeming to think her husband might come in. We tried the telephone again, but could get no answer. Then we started home."

Jesse Stearns, partner of the dead man, also said that it must have been an accident. He said Mr. Paddock was on the eve of accomplishing an important piece of railroad litigation, and added that, though his partner had feared that he might be suffering with Bright's disease and had been for some time in ill-health, he had been cheerful and kept hard at work.

COURT CLEARS BANKRUPT.

Indictment Based on Schedules He Filed Dismissed as Illegal.

Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, dismissed an indictment yesterday for alleged illegal and fraudulent concealment of property against Mark Chambers, a furrier, on the ground that the Federal Grand Jury had indicted him illegally by using evidence which they found in his own schedules in bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Chambers on Oct. 1, 1900, a second petition from other creditors following the next day. Chambers filed schedules on Dec. 8 stating his liabilities as $44,082 and his assets as $2,398. He was indicted Sept. 30, 1901, on two counts, but one, of alleged perjury, was dismissed upon demurrer by consent of counsel and the court. Portions of the schedules were set out in the indictment.

Max J. Kohler, counsel for Chambers, moved for a dismissal on the ground that the Grand Jury had considered the violations of the provisions of the Bankruptcy act and of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, in making Chambers, in this manner, a witness against himself.

BROKERS NEED MORE ROOM.

New Leases Aggregating $2,000,000 Annually Signed Within a Month.

Leases representing an aggregate annual rental of over $2,000,000 have been signed within the month past by Wall Street bankers and brokers intending to take new offices, according to credible estimate made yesterday. Not for a long time, if ever before, has there been such a general moving into larger quarters, for, in the present market boom, financial firms can hardly get men enough to handle their business, and in almost every active house the clerks are kept until 10 and 11 at night in order to keep up with the work.

Among the houses that are contemplating a change of location are J. S. Bache & Co., who have rented a large ground floor office in the new building at 42 Broadway. They now occupy three floors in the Johnson Building. Their new offices will not be ready for some months, but when completed will afford a floor space of 12,783 square feet. Charles G. Gates & Co. will move from their present offices to the ground floor of the new Trinity Building when it shall be ready, and Harriman & Co. will occupy one-half of the second floor of the same building. Another firm to go into the new Trinity Building will be E. & C. Randolph, while Edward Sweet & Co. will occupy a specially prepared, elaborate office in the Equitable Life Building.

Have You a Position of Any Kind to Fill?

See "Situations Wanted" column in to-day's TIMES, Page 16.—Adv.

FIREMAN DIES FROM HURTS.

Patrick Lennon Was Injured Fighting Long Island City Court House Blaze.

Patrick Lennon, a fireman, of Engine Company No. 158, who was injured in the fire that destroyed the Court House in Long Island City last Saturday, died in St. John's Hospital early yesterday morning.

Lennon received his injuries while fighting the flames on the top floor of the Court House. He was forty years old and married, but had no children.

POLICE THEIR OWN SLEUTHS.

Patrolmen Trace Missing Janitor and Discover Their Missing Clothes.

James O'Connor, forty-seven years old, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station last night on a charge of grand larceny. It is said that he ransacked the rooms of Patrolmen James Skehan and Louis Erbacker, and stole clothing valued at $60.

When the policemen returned to their rooms at 1,987 Madison Avenue on Wednesday night they discovered that their rooms had been looted. Yesterday morning a porter who had been employed in the house failed to report for work, and when the policemen finished their duties in the afternoon, they started out to sleuth for the missing porter. In a lodging house at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue they found O'Connor, who they say, had on their clothes and was smoking one of their cigars. At the station the prisoner said that he had found the house the prisoner said that he had found the clothing in the garbage barrel.

NON-CATHOLIC JURY FOR GIRL.

Verdict of $13,500 Against Brooklyn Priest in Damage Suit.

A jury in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, made up entirely of non-Catholics, rendered a verdict late yesterday afternoon for $13,500 against the Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly, pastor of a Catholic Church at Flushing, L. I. The action was brought for personal injuries sustained by Tillie Smith, a young girl, who alleged that while she was cleaning a window in a house owned by the priest at 148 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, the frame gave way and she was precipitated to the street.

When the case was called on Wednesday the attorney for the plaintiff asked each juror whether he was a member of the Catholic Church. This was objected to by ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr, who appeared for the defense, but when Justice Gaynor, who presided, learned that the defendant was a Catholic priest he allowed the question, saying:

"I do not think that it would matter who was the plaintiff or defendant to our juries. Whether a man is a Presbyterian priest or a Catholic priest would make no difference. Justice would be done to all alike."

Before the lawyer for the plaintiff finished his examination, however, he had succeeded in getting all of the Catholics out of the jury box.

SANDWICH NOT A MEAL.

Justice Takes Away License of Hotel Where It Was Served with Drinks.

Holding that the ordinary frequenters of back rooms of Raines law hotels are not guests within the meaning of the law, and that a sandwich placed before a customer who orders whisky on Sunday does not save the proprietor from arrest for violating the law, Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision taking away the liquor tax certificate of Mrs. Ida Jacobs, who keeps a hotel at 155 Bleecker Street. The proceedings were brought by State Excise Commissioner Patrick W. Cullinan, who on two occasions sent three Excise Inspectors to the place to get evidence. Justice Clarke's opinion was in part as follows:

"Section 31 of the liquor tax law defines guest within the meaning of the exception in favor of hotel keepers as 'a person who, during the hours when meals are regularly served therein, resorts to the hotel for the purpose of obtaining and actually orders and obtains' at such times 'in good faith' a meal therein. The uncontradicted evidence here is that three special agents of the State Excise Department entered the premises on Sunday, July 24, through a side door or so-called 'ladies' entrance.' * * * One of the agents ordered whisky. A waiter who came to the table asked, 'What kind of a sandwich do you want?' The agent said, 'We don't want anything to eat.' The waiter said, 'You will have to order a sandwich to get the drink.' Whereupon the agent replied, 'Bring anything.' The waiter went to the barroom and returned with three sandwiches, three glasses of whisky, and three glasses of water. The agent paid 45 cents for the whisky and 15 cents for the sandwiches. Shortly after another order was given for whisky. No food was served with the second order of whisky."

POLICE TO BE PLAY ACTORS.

Rehearsing "Under the Green Lamps," to be Given for Benefit of Band.

"Under the Green Lamps" is the latest theatrical offering in preparation for New Yorkers, and the press agents—of whom there are about 8,000—are already predicting that it will be a big hit. The Tenderloin Police Station will form the main setting of the new play—not that it hasn't figured in the drama before—but this time there will be realism a plenty to go with it. Real policemen will make up the cast, and that accounts for the large number of press agents. The performance is to be given at Grand Central Palace on Dec. 6, for the benefit of the police band.

The first dress rehearsal was held yesterday afternoon. The police refused to let the limited number of spectators publicly talk about the good things in the play, but one of the 8,000 press agents is responsible for the following:

"All the city's nocturnal characters will be represented—the drunk, the omnipresent street vendor, the Broadway girl who is too noisy, the man with fool questions, the reckless autoist, the pipe fiend, the trustful parent, the unworthy son, the faithful fiancée, the reporters and the bluff, good-hearted Police Sergeant."

One of the scenes will portray Capt. Cottrell turning out a platoon and Edward C. Frizzell, an old-time actor, now a member of the Park squad, will be on duty at the desk to receive the visitors.

May Reduce Roundsmen, Court Holds.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, decided yesterday afternoon that the Police Commissioner has a right to reduce a Roundsman to the rank of patrolman for cause. The matter came before the court in the case of James McHugh, a policeman, who while a Roundsman was tried by Commissioner Greene last year and reduced. He instituted proceedings to be restored to his rank, taking the ground that once promoted he could not be reduced. The Justices held that under a recent provision of the law the Commissioner has the right to reduce Roundsmen.

Favor Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt

Sheriff Erlanger said yesterday that he had received a large number of letters indorsing the bill he proposes to present to the Legislature providing for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. Some of the men who have written him, the Sheriff said, were ex-District Attorney Olcott, I. de Quincey Tully, Secretary of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn; Edward Lauterbach, Senator Elsberg, and Prof. Charles F. Hughes. Prof. Hughes will deliver a lecture on the subject before the Bar Association.

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COURTS REFUSE MERCY IN SHOPLIFTING CASES

Mrs. Hobart Held When Her Accuser Withdraws Charge.

WEALTH MAKES CRIME WORSE

That Was Magistrate's Reply to Store Manager—Daughter Blames Mother for Their Common Plight.

Despite the fact that the manager of the store in which she was arrested asked to withdraw the charge of shoplifting against her, Magistrate Whitman in Jefferson Market Court yesterday held the woman known as Mrs. Hobart in $300 bail for trial. The prisoner had been taken in a department store in Twenty-third Street several days ago. She said she lived on Jersey City Heights, but admitted that the name she gave was false. Her identity has been concealed thus far.

Mrs. Hobart appeared heavily veiled yesterday. She was plainly clad and her face was worn from weeping. The manager of the store came forward when her case was called and said that he wished to withdraw the charge.

"We have made an investigation," he told the Magistrate, "and have learned that this woman is a member of one of the best families in the city, and, moreover, that she has been suffering from severe illness for three years. We believe that in this instance she committed the theft under stress of some sudden mental defection."

"I can't see that this case differs from any other that has come before me," replied Magistrate Whitman. "I have a duty to perform as a public officer. There should be no discrimination, and there will be none in this court whether the accused be poor or rich, socially prominent or unknown. The fact of this woman being wealthy and socially prominent only makes her crime the more flagrant, and she should be punished in the most severe manner."

In the Court of Special Sessions, where four prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced, a young girl not yet out of her teens tearfully laid at her mother's door the sole responsibility for their plight, a moment before they were separated, the mother to be sent to the Tombs, the daughter to the Catholic Protectory.

The mother and daughter had been arrested in a Sixth Avenue department store. They were Mrs. Mary Lynch of 1,743 Broadway, Brooklyn, and her fifteen-year-old daughter Eva. C. F. Howe, the lawyer who represented them in court, made an eloquent plea on behalf of the girl, urging that she be restored to her father, who, Mr. Howe declared, was a respectable, hard working mechanic.

"The mother," he said, "is willing to take her punishment, but this child is not entirely responsible for her acts. The father does not know of the plight of his wife and daughter.

Justice Wyatt, who presided, asked if the father was in court, and upon learning that he was not said he did not consider a father a proper guardian if he allowed his child to go about with her mother stealing. The Justice then ordered the girl sent to the Catholic Protectory and sentenced Mrs. Lynch to twenty days in the City Prison. When the child heard this she turned to her mother:

"Oh, mother, mother, see what you have done to papa and to me!" she cried, with tears streaming down her face. She flung her arms about her mother's neck, and had to be separated from her by force.

SUICIDE IN TURKISH BATH.

In Ill-Health and Despondent—Wife Recently Broke Her Ankle.

A Turkish bath and then suicide in a private room of the bathing establishment was a programme which Stewart C. Scofield of 1,126 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, arranged for himself and carried out deliberately yesterday. He was found dead with his wrist slashed last night in a room at the baths at 36 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Scofield was thirty-four years old and married. He was employed as a plumber and had been in ill-health for a long time. Once before, it is said, he attempted to end his life while in a despondent mood. Recently his wife fell down stairs accidentally at their home and broke her ankle. This added to his despondency.

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STOLE TO VISIT HIS MOTHER.

Postal Clerk Admitted Rifling Letters—Planned Trip to Russia.

Business men who received their mail through Post Office Station U at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street are rejoicing in the arrest of Herman Fronkers, twenty-five years old, of 43 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a distributing clerk in that sub-station. Fronkers is frantic with grief because it means that he will in all probability never see his old mother again, to whom he is devotedly attached. For years Fronkers had been sending small remittances to his mother in Russia. About a month ago he received a letter from her saying that she believed that her days were nearing their end and that in rich America surely he could gather enough to visit her. According to his confession to the postal authorities, he opened one letter and found $10. Then he applied for a leave of absence to begin with the first of the new year.

Soon the business men of the locality were in trouble with customers who asserted that they had sent money to them which had never been received. Test letters with marked bills were prepared. These disappeared, and Fronkers was arrested shortly after midnight yesterday morning. The marked money and several rifled letters were found on him. The man confessed that he had been stealing since he got his mother's letter.

Fronkers was arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgway, and his examination was set for to-morrow. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail.

NOT TO INCREASE TRANSFERS.

B. R. T. President Says Company Is Already Obeying Court's Decision.

President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that there would be no change in the present transfer system of the road, because of the Court of Appeals' decision.

"The decision," said he, "applies only to transfers from one leased line to another line owned by the lessee or to another leased to and operated by such lessee. Since the Nassau Electric Railroad Company has resumed the operation of its own railroads, the only situation to which the decision is now applicable is the intersection of Montague and Court Streets, where the decision requires a transfer from the Montague Street line, owned by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, to the connecting lines of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, as lessee. Such transfers are now given at this intersection and have been for several years."

Soon after the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had decided in favor of Luke O'Reilly, the lawyer in the transfer suit, he brought against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the company announced that it had terminated its lease of the Nassau Company's lines. The Nassau Company, however, still has the same directorate as the Heights Company.

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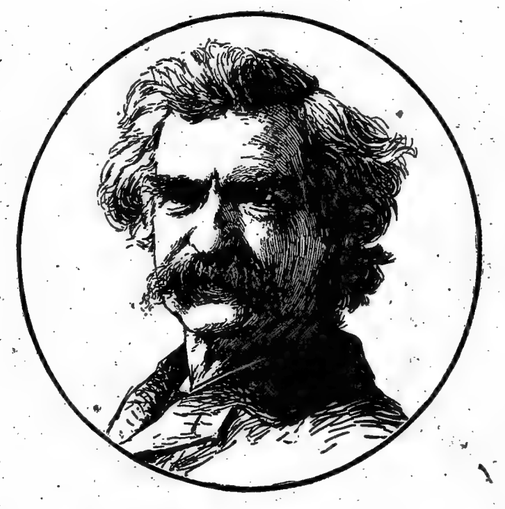

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ANCHORS TO THE WINDWARD.

It rests with the President, and apparently with him alone, to determine whether the worst that was said during the campaign about his party is now to come true. It was charged and insisted on by the supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S opponent that the Republican Party has become a party of privilege; that it is controlled by powerful interests; that it is kept in power by these interests, and makes use of power to promote their private gains. Perf was the word THE TIMES used in picturing forth the spirit and tendency of the Republican Party. That is a highly unpleasant word, for which we do not know that extortion would be an acceptable substitute. But extortion it is—tariff extortion, Trust extortion under licenses issued by Republican lawmakers. And the most powerful men in Washington outside of the immediate circle of the President are the defenders or the actual agents of the extortionists. These mighty men have now united in a determined attempt to thwart the President's intention to bring about revision of the tariff.

The tremendous majorities for Mr. ROOSEVELT were accepted by the thoughtless as a complete refutation of all campaign charges against the triumphant party. That assumption was without foundation. The vote coming from outside the Republican Party that swelled the President's majorities was cast for reasons having nothing to do with the publicly avowed and discussed issues of the campaign. It is as true now as it was before Nov. 8 that the Republican Party is the party of privilege and favor; that it is in fact influenced and largely controlled by private money-making interests, for whose benefit the power to make laws is notoriously used. If, now, Senator HALE, Senator ALDRICH, Senator FRYE, Speaker CANNON, and the other unyielding protectionists in Congress shall actually silence the President, if they dissuade him from recommending any changes in the tariff, the proof that the campaign charges are true will be complete. It will be exhibited before the eyes of the whole people, for it has everywhere become known that the President is convinced that the tariff laws should be changed, and that he did intend to recommend changes to Congress. If he now bows the head and knee, he will bow them to the controlling spirit of his party, to the spirit of privilege and favor, and the country will know it.

The election was supposed to show that the President was much stronger than his party, that he was by far stronger with the people than any other man among us. It was felt that, with the backing of his great vote, he might be able to put partisan considerations out of sight and rise to the level of independent statesmanship. For our part we think he can and ought to put himself upon that high ground. He must climb there, if at all, over the prostrate forms of the high-tariff cabal that has been so swiftly organized against him. That would mean a conflict within the party. It would mean that the burly protectionists of the Senate and House would turn against the President as the disaffected Senators of the Democratic Party turned against Mr. CLEVELAND in the last two years of his second term.

The party would be weakened by a quarrel between such "mighty opposites." It might not be weakened so much, however, as by the President's submission, the relegation of tariff revision to the Greek kalends, and the preservation of the sacred Dingley law untouched. The Republican ship seems to be riding the seas gloriously and in entire safety. On the side of the tariff, however, it is continually beset by danger, since every reasonable and disinterested man knows that the tariff is not only stuffed with jobs and private favors, but that it impedes our efforts to extend our foreign trade. Some day the American people will get this notion into their heads, and it will then by no means be such smooth sailing for the Republican craft. The President is wise enough to see that now is the time to cast anchors to the windward against this peril, and he is free enough from entanglements with the protected interests to recommend legislation in the interests of all the people. Senator HALE, Senator ALDRICH, Speaker CANNON, and the other protectionists at the Capitol end of the avenue, as incapable of learning as they are of forgetting, take thought only of loyalty to the tariff-fed Trusts and combinations that have helped the party to win its victories. It is useless to talk to them of coming storms. Their wisdom, their statesmanship, their maxims of policy are all embodied in the gambler's phrase, "Stand pat."

There has been a good deal of perfectly futile discussion concerning the reorganization of the Democratic Party. Our own opinion is that if the Democratic Party is reorganized at all the Republicans will reorganize it. In former days when the Democracy has come to the very verge of dissolution, it has been revived and reinvigorated by Republican mistakes. In this particular we think history will repeat itself. If the President yields to the pressure put upon him, if he abandons tariff revision, the next two years may bring forth such changes of public sentiment that a Democratic majority in the House will be elected in 1906. It would not be surprising—rather less surprising than the election of a Democratic majority in the House in 1874. Mr. ROOSEVELT has ample courage for the fight that awaits him. If he fails anywhere, it will be in judgment. His first decision was best and wisest and right—that the tariff ought to be revised now. The uncompromising Dingleyites will try to persuade him that the danger to the party is too great. It all rests with Mr. ROOSEVELT. The country is exceedingly curious to know whether he will take the long view, or the view of party policy and expediency.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS.

Evidently the President has made a mistake in his treatment of The Boston Herald. That journal undoubtedly exercised too little editorial discretion in printing a story that the President's children had chased about the White House grounds, and otherwise maltreated, a votive turkey sent from Rhode Island to furnish the President's Thanksgiving dinner, while the President "looked on and laughed" at the tortures of the bird thus foredoomed to make a Rooseveltian holiday. There was not a word of truth in the story, since the bird in question arrived dead, and with its susceptibility to juvenile jokes thus permanently destroyed.

Nobody can blame the President for being irritated at the publication of such a story. His irritation would have been partaken by any American father of a family about whom and whose family a similar story might have been told. If the President had directed that the reporter who furnished that anecdote to the correspondent of The Boston Herald should thenceforward be excluded from the White House, including the Executive Office and the White House grounds, nobody could blame him, any more than any could blame the President for refusing to have anything to do with that curious wild man, the Governor of Mississippi, whose personal and official mission in life seems to be simply the insulting of the President. But the Executive vengeance goes much further, goes, as we are sure the President himself, when he forgets his irritation and recurs to his reason, will admit, entirely too far. For he issues what we can call only a "ukase" directing "the departments" to "exclude the individuals responsible for this series of misstatements from all facilities for information."

This is all wrong, in addition to being perfectly un-American. It is a notification that the freedom of the press shall be denied or abridged, by the privation of the customary facilities accorded to its representatives at the National Capital, in cases in which these representatives prove personally unacceptable to the President, just as if they were, for example, official representatives from foreign countries. This will not do at all, except in cases in which bad faith has been shown against the person thus discriminated against. What is charged against the reporter who supplied the correspondent at Washington of The Boston Herald is not bad faith, but mere fly-gobbling. The Boston Herald, which treats the incident with dignity and good humor, admits that the story was both untrue, and not worth printing if it had been true, and takes blame to itself to that extent. But it insists that no charge of malice lies even against the too credulous reporter, while it also points out that the President is quite in error in giving out that the false story has been made the basis of injurious editorial comment by The Herald itself, and it adds that it seems that even the President, as well as a newspaper, "gets misinformed occasionally." Evidently to persecute a reporter who has shown himself too credulous about reports which indeed involve the President's family, but which, even so, do not involve any heinous depth of moral turpitude, is much too small business for the President of the United States, and we are quite confident that the President will, upon reflection, see it in that light.

HARLEM RIVER "NAVIGATION."

There is something ridiculous to the verge of intolerableness in the fact that a brick barge, making its slow and devious way along the Harlem River in tow of a tugboat, should be able to paralyze for some hours the movement of the population of the second city in the world. That is what such a vessel did on Wednesday, holding up half a dozen express trains, and as many local trains, of which the passengers could have afforded, and doubtless would have been willing, among them, to pay the whole value of barge and cargo rather than to endure the detention.

But the detention is nevertheless a constitutional right, so to speak, of the brick barge. The traffic along the surface of the Harlem River may possibly be one-millionth in value and importance of the traffic across it and along its banks. Yet the fiction that the estuary is an important and navigable stream is made to control all the operations of the manifold more important traffic. All bridges must be built and operated with reference to the superior rights of the brick barge. And the skipper of the brick barge, like the driver of a brewer's truck in Fifth Avenue in the middle of a fine afternoon, knows his rights, and knowing dares maintain. The more discomfort he can inflict upon the greater number the more important a person he feels himself to be.

If the proper theory of the Harlem River had been taken, as soon as it was evident that it was the proper theory, all this would have been avoided. It would probably be for the greatest good of the greatest number that that estuary should be filled up altogether, like many another water course that had its uses in the early history of Manhattan Island, and that passengers should be able to cross it dryshod. But, short of that radical solution of the problem presented by its existence, there is no reason why it should not be treated like the Thames at London, or the Seine at Paris, and the crosswise traffic be recognized to be greatly more important than the water-borne traffic. That is to say, the bridges should be planned and built with reference to the traffic they are to carry, without reference to the river traffic, and this latter should be compelled to accommodate itself to them, in vessels which could go through the bridges without compelling the building or use of a "draw span." That time will come. The oftener brick barges or similar vessels hold up the traffic of New York the sooner it will come.

WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS.

The tender by Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS of his resignation as Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission was prompted by considerations alike creditable to himself and advantageous to his business interests. His professional position is assured, and it is distasteful to him to be considered a fixture in the office which he has filled with such distinguished ability and with which his reputation is so closely connected. Moreover, it would be less agreeable to him to continue carrying out in detail the solved problems of underground rapid transit than to attack new and original problems, and as the opportunities for work in many newer lines are open to him, he elects the freedom from routine executive cares which the resignation of his office as Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission would give him.

New York City will ever hold Mr. PARSONS in high respect, not alone as an engineer, but as a gentleman who has established the fact that great public works may be carried to completion with clean hands and an unsullied reputation. Others could probably have built the Subway. Indeed, no one can claim a monopoly of constructive ability in these days of triumphant engineering. But it does Mr. PARSONS no more than justice to say that very few men could have carried out this work in New York as smoothly and discreetly as he has done, or as well safeguarded the public interest without antagonizing those who had undertaken the contract. All good citizens will unite in wishing him success in the career before him, and in thanking him for what he has done for New York.

IMBECILE FINANCE.

The astonishing story of the financial operations by which a woman not in business and not known to be possessed of tangible assets was able to borrow like a sovereign State and to obtain from at least one bank with a reputation for conservatism loans of four times its capital stock will be read with amazement by thoughtful people. What collateral she may have is still a matter of conjecture. In some cases at least the statement that she had it was believed without even such verification as ordinary business prudence would suggest. Among those who claim to have seen promissory notes payable to her order for amounts aggregating some $750,000, there appears to be a difference of opinion as to who was the maker, and whether or not they are of real value. The same is true of the $5,000,000 worth of gilt-edged securities alleged to be held in trust for her benefit. Whether they exist or not is something which will not be known for certain until all the facts of this marvelous story are unraveled. For the moment it is sufficiently surprising to take one's breath away that bank officers should have shoveled out the money of their stockholders and depositors without knowing upon what security their loans were made, and having such security in their own and not in some one else's strong boxes. If banks are managed on this happy-go-lucky principle, and especially if their officers take desperate chances for the personal gain of commissions for services in the betrayal of their responsibilities, the laws enacted for the safeguarding of the interests of depositors from the consequences of this kind of bank management are obviously not nearly strict enough.

In thus commenting on the incidents which have apparently wrecked one bank and brought two or three others into grave danger, speculation as to the value of the securities behind the transactions would be unprofitable. However valuable they may be, they were certainly not in shape to protect the banks in the loans they made on the faith and credit of the representations concerning them. Had they been as valuable as it was claimed they were, the owner would not probably have been reduced to the necessity of hawking her paper through the small towns of the Middle West; but this reasonable aspect of the matter does not appear to have been obvious to the exponents of imbecile finance who were caught with nothing but overdue and unsecured notes to show for capital and deposits.

Every little while the whole banking system is shaken to its foundations by the operations of some bold and clever operator in credit who somehow manages to succeed in getting money in almost any quantity from institutions ordinarily hypercritical of business paper and still more so of everything which savors of accommodation paper. More often than otherwise they are women, not necessarily actuated by a deliberate purpose to swindle, but distinguished by "large desires with most uncertain issues." Men are much less successful in imbecile finance than women. They are more open to suspicion, apparently. As the rule, these people are not clever in anything else. They are not Napoleons of finance; they are not identified with magnificent schemes as promoters; generally they are commonplace people who spend what they borrow in reckless extravagance which should put the prudent banker on his guard rather than impress him. Perhaps they are hypnotists.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With an obstinacy that might be described with equal accuracy, perhaps, either as Bostonian or theological, The Watchman clings to its archaic belief that animals know in the Fall whether the coming Winter is to be mild or severe and proportion their houses and their coats to emergencies and necessities still months away. It seems to resent our characterization of this as "folk lore"—though that is by no means a contemptuous epithet, as we meant it—and declares that "THE TIMES should get a small boy from the country on its editorial staff," since "he could tell the readers of the paper that, by whatever name you call them, these things are true." He could, and, probably enough, he would, but that wouldn't make them so, and we remain content with information, meteorological, zoölogical, and other, that comes from other sources. As a matter of fact, persons who once were small boys in the country and who have forgotten neither what they saw nor what they heard while in that phase of their existence, are something more than fairly numerous in most New York newspaper offices, and THE TIMES has its share of them. So far as we know, however, they all have more confidence in the Weather Bureau, limited as are its powers of prophecy, than in deductions from peltry and wishbones. But The Watchman man is different; he has preserved, apparently, the sweet gullelessness of rustic youth, for he solemnly says: "A year ago this Fall the coats of animals in this section were unusually thick, and last Winter was the coldest Winter we have had for thirty-five years. For twenty years the writer has been coming across the great Neponset Swamp on his way to the city, and before every Winter when there has been high water the muskrat dens have showed well above the dead grass, and before dry Winters they are hard to find. These things are facts of observation, and for the wonderful provision made for His creatures we have many times thanked GOD as the black tops of the muskrat dens were seen from the car window." With this state of mind we have no quarrel, but what, pray, would be the emotions of The Watchman man if he went out to Wyoming and viewed the vast cemeteries of animals much bigger and no less virtuous than muskrats—animals that have perished utterly, whole races of them, simply because no "wonderful provision" was made for their adaptation to changing conditions? In considering "facts of observation" it is well to consider them all, and better still is it to avoid staking important conclusions upon crooked arguments.

—A clock that will run for 2,000 years, without even a single winding up to start with, and keep perfect time during all that time will evidently be worth $1,000 to almost anybody, and that such a clock can be made for the amount mentioned is announced by Mr. RICHARD STRUTT, who, as the son of Lord RAYLEIGH, can claim to speak on such subjects with whatever of authority is given by heredity. And his description of the wonderful clock is at least interesting. The motive power is to be a small piece of gold leaf electrified by means of a very small quantity of radium salt. It will bend away from the metal substance and keep moving under this influence until it touches the side of the containing vessel. At the moment of contact it will lose its electrical charge and then spring back and is again electrified. The process is to be repeated until the radium disappears. Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, it is reported, has spoken of this plan with some measure of seriousness, and it is he who declared that such a clock could be made for $1,000. It is obvious, however, that some method for recording the vibration of the gold leaf would have to be devised, and that would be a task of some difficulty as well as some delicacy. Still, there is no particular reason why it couldn't be done. But would the clock really run at the same rate all through the 2,000 years? The "motive power" would be diminishing all the time and the compensating influence of the pendulum would not be of easy application.

—It seems to be really necessary to make the inevitable joke about the Kentucky drought. We have been struggling against it ever since the reports of a water famine in that State began to come in, and doubtless the same fight has been going on in other offices. Perhaps the temptation has already been too strong to be resisted in some of them, but we have not observed the evidence of their fall and will only say that the psychological moment for us to do it has come. Why does drought—of water—evoke the chorused moan in Kentucky? Legend has it, if not history, that Kentucky, or at least Kentuckians, suffer nothing from abstention from water when it is abundant, and abstention when it is scarce ought not to be so very terrible. Of course, the Kentucky crops want rain occasionally, and presumably the cattle are permanent passengers on whatever is their substitute for the water wagon, but it is not the crops or the cattle that are complaining—it is the Kentuckians. Have they no regard for their reputations—no respect for tradition?

A School for "Sangfroid."

From The London Chronicle.

M. Marcel Prévost wants to start a school of "sangfroid" in France. Most people, he says, are too timid. In a sudden emergency they have not the courage of the man who said that, when a revolver is pointed at you, it is less likely to be fired if you rush upon it than if you turn your back. M. Prévost would have this philosophy taught by regular professors of nerve, who would set exercises to the pupils. For example, when you receive a letter you have been impatiently waiting for, don't open it at once. Smoke a cigarette slowly, or glance through the thrilling pages of Bradshaw. But if Frenchmen are to practise this rule, what will become of the Latin temperament? They will grow as phlegmatic as the English.

Go Early.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The early shopper catches the unworn.

THE WALTON HOUSE.

It Was at 328 Pearl Street and Was Built by William Walton in 1757.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among our great merchants of the olden time of New York City were the Waltons. The first of the name was Robert Walton, a counsellor to the Earl of Belmont. He had his shipyards then and as late as 1728. The Walton house was 328 Pearl (formerly 68 Queens) Street, and had a garden that reached to the East River. At that time the river came up to where Water Street now is, and all along from Peck Slip to what is now Roosevelt Street were shipyards. In 1728 the first shipyard was Mr. Roosevelt's, (an ancestor of President Roosevelt;) the next Mr. Walton's—the Walton grounds extended up on "Peck's Hill," which was thirty feet higher than Franklin Square now is, where he built in 1764 Benjamin Peck's wharf, on the south side of the slip. In 1800 it was called Walton Wharf.

The shipbuilder Walton was the father of William Walton, who built the house in 1757 after the English model and avoided the Dutch style. It had five windows in front, and was constructed with "Billow Holland brick." It had a double pitched roof covered with tiles. James Roosevelt, son of Isaac Roosevelt, who was President of the Bank of New York (at that time 1784) when the bank was in the Walton mansion, married a Miss Walton; Robert Walton was Mayor of New York from 1720 to 1724.

I was born in Cherry Street, near the Walton house.

ROBERT H. GIBBONS.

New York, Dec. 1, 1904.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. McKelway Corrects Statements as to Its Extent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been so much exaggeration of the facts about child labor in the Southern States that even the intelligent linotype in THE TIMES office must have thought that the figures given by me lately to Mr. Stevenson were too small. The figures published, however, in the last paragraph of the excellent article on the child labor problem in Sunday's issue are so startling as to call for some correction.

I am made to say that in South Carolina in 1880 there were 51,878 children employed, and in 1900 there were 95,363. The fact is that in 1880 the total number of cotton-mill operatives in the whole South, adults and children, was 16,741, increasing in the twenty years succeeding to 97,559. I am also made to say that "Georgia employs 113,964 children—nearly as many as the entire State of Pennsylvania." The fact again is that there are 39,000 children in Pennsylvania under sixteen reported by the Factory Inspector, and this is probably more than there are in the whole South today.

A. J. McKELWAY.

Assistant Secretary National Child Labor Committee.

New York, Nov. 28, 1904.

Cars That Will Not Stop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is need of a sweeping reform in the conduct of the conductors and motormen on the Broadway line of cars. It is almost impossible to board a car at the corners of Pine and Cedar Streets around 5 o'clock in the evening. I have stood on those corners in the wind and snow and rain until I was nearly perished and wet through, while car after car went sailing by, with the conductor safely inside counting his fingers and the motorman gazing fixedly into space. This is no romance. One evening a policeman stopped a car and inquired of the conductor in charge "if he was running that car for the accommodation of the public or for his health?" One other evening a citizen, seeing my repeated unsuccessful attempts to stop a car, walked out and stood on the track, and the car came to a "short stop."

If this little sketch helps to make matters just a little better, it will not have gone on its mission in vain for many sympathizers along this line. M. H.

New York, Nov. 30, 1904.

Fast Driving Around Corners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in THE TIMES that a woman was run down and killed last night by a team of horses in Third Avenue.

The greatest danger to pedestrians from vehicles is when the vehicle turns a corner suddenly and bears down on a person at a rapid gait. The pedestrian cannot decide instantly whether to go on or turn back; and whichever he does, the reckless Jehu is apt to follow him up.

They have an ordinance in San Francisco requiring vehicles to slow down to a walking gait in turning corners. It would be well to have it in New York. SAFETY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1904.

Mr. Morley's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my gratitude to THE TIMES for publishing in last Sunday's issue that masterful address by John Morley. If President Butler's remark at the recent Morley dinner was the cause for this action on the part of THE TIMES, I believe that the expression of thankfulness should be made to include him also.

When men like John Morley and James Bryce visit this country, it seems to me that the newspapers owe it to their readers to publish as far as possible all the more formal and studied addresses that such visitors may make among us.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1904.

Tooth as Life Saver.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A Mme. Leveque, now on her trial for attempted manslaughter, is the wife of a dentist. He brought divorce proceedings against her. Thereupon she armed herself with a revolver and discharged it point-blank at him. Luckily for the dentist, he looks after other people's teeth but neglects his own. The bullet went into his mouth, found a convenient nook in a hollow molar, and settled itself therein comfortably. The man was unhurt, and even the tough old tooth seems to have stood the impact well and not to have budged. The revolver ball, indeed, is still in it, so that while the molar stopped the bullet, the bullet has also stopped the molar. The dentist had a providential escape, but it is a bad advertisement for dentistry. If he had had that tooth filled he would be a dead man by now.

THE DOG'S COLD NOSE.

When Noah, perceiving 'twas time to embark,
Desired the Creatures to enter the Ark,
The Dog with a friendliness truly sublime
Assisted in herding them. Two at a time
He drove in the Elephants, Zebras, and Gnus
Until they were packed like a boxful of screws—
The Cat in the cupboard, the Mouse on the shelf,
The Bug in the crack. Then he backed in himself;
But such was the lack of available space
He couldn't tuck all of him into the place;
And so, though the rivers rushed over the plain
And down from the heavens fell blankets of rain,
He stood with his muzzle thrust out through the door
The whole forty days of that terrible pour!
Because of which drenching, the Sages unfold,
The nose of a healthy Dog always is cold.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

BOTTLE AND PIPE IN FICTION.

W. C. T. U. Deplores Their Employment as Adjuncts to Characters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The report of the Committee on Resolutions was considered by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to-day, and final action on it will be taken to-morrow. One of the resolutions reads:

We deplore the tendency of modern writers of fiction to assume that the bottle and the pipe are necessary adjuncts of many of their characters, and we recognize the statements of Dr. Crothers, the well-known authority on inebriety, "that the use of alcohol is influencing literature of the day."

The following telegram was forwarded to President Roosevelt:

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in convention assembled at Philadelphia, Penn., representing a half million women of the United States, most respectfully urge that your great influence be given to carrying out treaties of our Government with the Indians concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors in Indian Territory, and that this prohibitory clause be inserted in the enabling act for the new State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Rev. William H. Ketham, Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and E. M. Street, Jr., Secretary of the Indian Territory Church Federation, called on President Roosevelt to-day to enlist his influence to have incorporated in a Statehood bill provisions against the sale of intoxicating liquors in Indian Territory.

PASTOR SCORES ADDICKS.

Might Urge Resort to Bayonets, If Gas Man Should Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Del., Dec. 1.—Favoring bayonet rule in Delaware rather than the election of Addicks to the Senate, the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, to-night made an earnest appeal for political reform before the Citizens' League, saying in part:

"If I thought there was a possibility of Addicks's election to the Senate, I don't know but what I would advise decent citizens to arm themselves and march upon the Legislature, adjourn its session, nullify its election, and then give the guilty parties a free ticket beyond the boundaries of the State, with a warning that if they ever returned they would be received with arms with bayonets at the end of them."

SAILORS' FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Boat Capsized Twice—Only Two Out of Nine Men Escape.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2.—A story of terrible experience is told by the two survivors of the crew of nine of the steamer Blanche, which was sunk in the Mersey in a collision on Wednesday night.

The crew escaped in a lifeboat, which was immediately dashed against the sinking steamer, three of the seamen being drowned. The remaining six fighted the boat and rowed away, but were buffeted by the waves, which soon filled the boat with freezing water. Two more died of exposure.

Again the boat was capsized, but the four survivors by superhuman efforts managed to scramble in again. Though almost dead from cold, they renewed their efforts to reach shore, but two more succumbed before, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the lifeboat struck shore at Formby, and the two survivors painfully dragged the boat and its gruesome cargo through the surf to land, after having been seven hours in the boat without food or water.

THROW ROCKS AT TISZA.

Supporters of the Opposition Attack the Hungarian Premier.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 1.—Premier Tisza met with a hostile reception from the supporters of the Oppcsition while attending a meeting of Liberal electors at Gyoer today.

The sympathizers with the Minister's opponents thronged about his carriage, jeered, hooted, and threw some rocks at him. They were eventually dispersed by the police, and several persons were arrested.

Count Tisza's supporters then rallied around him, and the Premier received an ovation. In the course of a speech he declared he was unable longer to tolerate the technical obstruction which for years had clogged the wheels of Parliament. Conciliation had failed, and it was necessary to adopt other measures.

"The Nation," concluded the Premier, "will decide between us, and will crush any one attempting to deprive it of conditions indispensable to its progress and development."

PRESIDENT HONORS JACKSON.

Will Make a Cadet of Confederate General's Grandson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Announcement was made to-day that the President had decided to appoint a grandson of Gen. Stonewall Jackson a cadet to the United States Military Academy, from which his grandfather was graduated in 1846.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who called on the President, was informed by him that he would appoint the young man, who is a son of a daughter of Stonewall Jackson, and named Stonewall Jackson Christian. His father, the late William Christian was an Assistant Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line. Young Christian is now a student at the Georgia Military Academy.

The President explained that he was glad to appoint a grandson of the Confederate chieftain, whose memory he honored, and he expressed the hope that the boy would exhibit the military genius of his grandfather.

OLEOMARGARINE TAX AGAIN.

Secretary Wilson Says Bill to Make It Uniform Will Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The long-expected effort to amend the present law taxing oleomargarine has made its appearance. Representative Boutelle of Illinois has framed a bill to make the tax uniform by imposing 4 cents a pound on the product, whether colored or not. At present there is a tax of 10 cents a pound on colored and one-quarter of a cent on uncolored oleo.

The bill is understood to be in the hands of Representative Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and it is further said that those members of the Ways and Means Committee who have seen the proposition and expressed an opinion in regard to it have said that they were in favor of its passage.

Secretary Wilson, when asked to-day if the proposition to reduce the tax and give the packers a chance to rehabilitate their imitation butter industry would be approved by the department, said:

"You may say for me that it will not. There is, in my opinion, no more chance of passing that bill than there is of moving the capital of the United States to St. Louis."

HAMLIN LEFT OVER $200,000.

Theatrical Man's Will Fixes Trust Fund for Widow and Relatives.

Frederick R. Hamlin, the theatrical manager, who died suddenly a few days ago, left $40,000 in real estate and a personal estate of $175,000. His will, which was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, establishes a trust fund, from which his widow is to receive one-third of the income, the other two-thirds going to the testator's brothers and sister. One clause of the will says:

"I give and bequeath to Frederick Zeddies of Chicago the sum of $2,500, as a token and in appreciation of his long and faithful services and co-operation in connection with the management of the Grand Opera House, Chicago."

HAD LARGEST STEERAGE LIST.

White Star Liner Carried 2,175 Italians Home to Spend Christmas.

The White Star liner Republic, which sailed for Italian ports yesterday morning, carried what was said to be the largest number of steerage passengers that ever left New York on a single vessel. She had on board 2,173, the previous best record having been 2,113. So many Italians, anxious to get to Italy to spend Christmas, had booked on the liner that at the last minute it was found impossible to accommodate them all and nearly 200 were turned away.

In addition to her steerage passengers the Republic also took out 158 first and 44 second cabin passengers.

FAIRBANKS AND LONG DISCUSS THE TARIFF

Senator Says Revision Will Be Made When Found Necessary.

CAUTION IN RECIPROCITY

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Advocates Adjustment of the Schedule to the Needs of the Time.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks and John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy and ex-Governor, discussed the protective tariff at the dinner of the Home Market Club to-night.

Senator Fairbanks said, in part:

"You have stood with intelligent devotion in support of the great policy of the Republican Party, which makes for industrial strength and national power. We have sought to build up the home market first and thereafter secure a fair share of the markets abroad. We have believed that in order to command foreign markets we must have strength enough to control our own. We have worked from the centre outward, contrary to the policy of those who antagonize the protective system.

"While the tariff question is an old one, it is of continual and vital interest. It must not be overthrown or surrendered either by ignorance or prejudice; it must be maintained by education, by intelligent discussion. The tariff issue was sharply presented in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the recent campaign. The Republican Party stood squarely by its protective policy, while the Democratic Party denounced protection as 'robbery.'

"The Republican Party insisted that 'rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration,' while the Democratic Party favored 'a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff.' Republican alterations are to be made, when necessary, along protective lines, while Democratic revision means the elimination of the protective principle.

"The Republican Party has revised tariff schedules in the past when revision was essential, and it will not hesitate in the future to subject them to careful scrutiny and alteration, so that our protective system may be just in its operation. Whenever change of schedules is essential in the public interest, the alteration will be made; it will be made advisedly, it will be made with full knowledge, not in response to mere sentiment, but agreeably to sound economic necessity. Any other policy is obviously unwise and disturbing in its tendency.

"The Republican Party adheres to the doctrine of commercial reciprocity, that reciprocity which tends to expand our commerce and to develop American industry in the interest of American labor and American capital. It holds to that reciprocity which is the 'hand-maiden' of protection, but not to that which is but another form of free trade, and which is hostile to the protective system."

Mr. Long argued in favor of revision.

"It only needs," he said, "that, developing the economic theories of sound finance and wise tariff legislation which your club represents, we shall not be thrall to them, but shall revise their application as our general interests from time to time and, indeed, now require, and shall correct any schedule that has ceased to be the agent of general uplift and has become the preferential favoritism of any special interests. With that we shall have the whole country with us.

"The simple key to this whole puzzle of the protective tariff, construing its principles not narrowly nor with partiality but liberally and for the general welfare, is in the one word 'adjustment'—the adjustment of the schedule to the needs of the time, shifting at reasonable intervals as they shift.

"With this wise and liberal outlook and development of our principles and with the honest, open-handed, enlightened, and progressive spirit which has characterized the last two Republican administrations, and will, with increasing impulse, characterize the next Administration, it will indeed be the United States, united not only in constitutional consolidation, but in its politics—the politics of progress and reform of industrial welfare, of equal opportunities, of the most enlightened conduct of National and international affairs."

Other speakers were Gov. John L. Bates and Dr. W. H. Montague, a Privy Councilor of Canada. Ex-Congressman Robert T. Davis of Fall River, President of the club, who acted as toastmaster, said in his opening address that the leading members of the National House of Representatives and Senate were shortly to confer with the Administration on the subject of tariff revision.

"And," he added, "we are willing to stand by their judgment as to the time and nature of such revision."

MORE ANTI-REVISION TALK.

Senators and Representatives Give Their Views to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Many Senators and Representatives were at the White House to-day to extend congratulations to the President, several Democrats being among the callers.

The arriving Republicans are outspoken on the proposition for tariff revision, and the majority of those consulted by the President do not hesitate to declare against revision at this time or in the near future. Representative Jones of Washington said his State saw no reason for revision, and as to reciprocity, the Republican platform declared outright against it.

"The funny part about all this tariff agitation," he said, "is that no member of Congress is willing to sacrifice any industry in his own State, but he is perfectly willing to revise the tariff if the Representatives of some other State will make the sacrifice."

President E. B. Purlton of the University of West Virginia, was presented to the President by Representatives Dayton and Gaines, who invited the President to attend the commencement exercises of the university, to be held next Summer. A definite answer to the invitation could not be made at this time. The two West Virginia Representatives informed the President that tariff revision was not wanted by the people of that State, and that there was a feeling approximating unanimity against any tinkering with schedules at the approaching session.

Representative Curtis of Kansas was another caller who expressed an opinion on revision. He said there did not seem to be any sentiment in Kansas for a general overhauling of schedules, although he admitted there was some sentiment favorable to changes in many existing rates of duty.

Tariff revision finds an advocate in Representative Spaulding of North Dakota. He declares that the people of the Northwest want revision of tariff rates and will insist upon having it. On the other hand Senator Hansbrough of the same State declares that revision is not wanted by the people of his section of the country, and Senator McComber is not inclined to regard revision with favor.

NAVY PROGRAMME MODIFIED.

Board on Construction Cuts Out Provision for Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—With the exception of the six torpedo boats, the Board of Construction has approved the recommendations of the General Board for new ships to be authorized by Congress at its next session.

The Construction Board wants destroyers instead of torpedo boats, and so recommends. Secretary Morton must decide this question before making his recommendation to Congress.

PASTOR WAGNER SAILS; FINANCIAL AID ASSURED

John Wanamaker Heads a Committee to Raise $80,000.

NEW HOME FOR HIS FLOCK

Subscriptions Here Will Purchase Site at Least—Famous Preacher Finds Americans Simple of Life.

Pastor Wagner, author and expounder of "The Simple Life," sailed for France on the French liner La Savoie yesterday morning, after a visit of two months in this country. He was enthusiastic over the experiences that had been his in the United States, and left for his home with reason to believe that the friends he made on this side of the Atlantic would do their part in assisting him to raise the $80,000 necessary to purchase a site for a larger building for his congregation in Paris.

Just before the Savoie sailed Dr. Wagner talked to the newspaper men. John Wanamaker was at the pier to bid him farewell, and was an interested listener.

"I know that other Frenchmen have come over here," said Pastor Wagner, "and on their return have written books on the country. The book that I will publish will be unlike theirs. They saw America from the housetops. I went into the homes and looked into the hearts of the people. When I came here I knew but one man, Mr. Wanamaker. Now I know thousands.

"When I say that I now know thousands I do not mean thousands of the wealthy and influential. I mean the great middle class, who are the best, for the reason that they are the life of a nation. The impression of America that I am taking back to France with me is that the Americans, despite the hurry and bustle of their existence, are simple of life. There is a simplicity in their directness in dealing with others, in their manner, and with it all they are generous."

When Dr. Wagner was done Mr. Wanamaker told of the plan under way to raise funds for the needed plot of ground in Paris.

"At a dinner," said Mr. Wanamaker, "it was suggested that since Dr. Wagner had been giving himself to America, and was about to return to his work among the poor of his own people, a committee be formed to unite those who could help provide a more commodious hall, dispensary, mothers' house, and boys' club, or at least get him the ground. A site in the part of Paris where he works will cost between $75,000 and $80,000. Dr. Wagner has served America so well that it would only show a kindly spirit to take some interest in his heart's effort."

When La Savoie sailed Pastor Wagner remained on deck, waving a farewell to his friends until the big liner had been turned around and was headed down stream.

IN SEWER LOOKING FOR SUBWAY

Joke on Schoolmaster Fresh from the "Old Sod"—Other Victims.

At least three strangers in New York had difficulty yesterday in finding an entrance to the Subway.

Before he had been twelve hours off the steamship Ivernia, which brought him to this country, Patrick Finn, an Irish schoolmaster, started out early in the morning to find the Subway, and mistaking a sewer for the underground entrance to the subterranean railroad, climbed into it. A policeman rescued him, and later he was arraigned in the West Side Court charged with intoxication.

"Ever read the story of Jean Valjean, who walked through the sewers of Paris?" inquired Magistrate Breen.

"No, your Worship," the prisoner answered. "I got in from Ireland yesterday on the Ivernia and last night met some of my country people. I went home and this morning started out to see the Subway. I heard of it in Ireland and wanted to see it. Some boys told me to go down the sewer and I would find the entrance to the trains. They even lifted up the covering for me and helped me down. I was trying to find the entrance when the policeman arrested me."

"If I let you go will you keep out of the sewers," asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, your Worship," answered the schoolmaster.

"Discharged," said Magistrate Breen.

It is easy to mistake the entrance to the Grand Central sub-police station for the entrance to the Subway in the Grand Central Station, for the two stand side by side. Sergt. Hamilton was busy yesterday when he heard a tap on the desk in front of him, and, looking up, saw a young woman standing at the desk. She had just placed a nickel in front of the Sergeant.

"What name?" he said, from force of habit.

"Is that necessary?" she said.

"Jane Doe," was the startling reply as the Sergeant wrote. "Age?"

"I think this is outrageous," broke in the young woman.

Then Hamilton realized the situation. "My dear young lady," he said. "It's an awful mistake. Just go up those stairs and walk two feet to the left. I hope you will—"

But the girl had fled. Hamilton went on with his work. Suddenly he was startled by a voice in front of him.

"Say!" yelled a man, who had arisen from a bench nearest the door. "When does the blame thing start? What's the matter, stopped up or caved in?"

"What's that?" said Hamilton, coming to himself, and looking around for a policeman.

"I've come way down from up-State to take one of them there blame trains, and not a dum one in twenty minutes. When does the blame thing run?"

Hamilton gave similar instructions to the up-State man. Then he called "Big Tom" McMurray, the doorman.

"You stand on guard there," he said, "and steer Subwayites into the tube, or I'll give some of them a ride in McAdoo's express."

PREDICTS "OPEN SHOP" HERE.

D. M. Parry Pleased with Convention's Work—Conditions in Canada.

President Parry and the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association remained in town yesterday to wind up the business of the convention which ended on Wednesday evening.

"I believe the convention will have a good influence in spreading the open shop idea here," he said. "New York must come round to that rule in all the trades, as well as every other large city.

Secretary R. J. Younge of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in Toronto, who attended the convention as a delegate, said before he left the city:

"The open-shop movement is stronger in Canada than it is in the United States. Unionism is growing in Canada, but it has not reached the acute stage where its laws supersede the rights of citizens. We are taking advantage of these conditions to spread the open-shop idea in Canada. We have now 1,600 members representing the largest employers in our association and its branches in other cities."

DOWLING GUEST OF FORNES.

Mayor McClellan Attends Dinner to Justice-Elect at Hotel Astor.

Justice-elect Victor J. Dowling of the Supreme Court was the guest of honor at a private dinner last night in the yacht room at the Hotel Astor. The dinner was given by President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen.

The others present were Mayor McClellan, Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn, Justice Giegerich, Justice O'Gorman, Justice Amend, Charles F. Murphy, Corporation Counsel Delany, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Frank A. O'Donnell, Commissioner of Police McAdoo, Herman Ridder, John D. Crimmins, Thomas P. Fitzsimmons, Daniel F. Cohalan, Nathan Blum, John H. O'Brien, William A. Gramer, and William O'Connor. [illegible]

"THE SOCIETY WINE."

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL,

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for U. S.

WINE CLOSET IN HOME JUSTIFIES TIPSY COOK

Says Magistrate Pool in Freeing Woman Who Terrorized Mistress.

WAR DANCE ON THE PIANO

When Mrs. Wright Objected to This Little Pleasantry She Was Chased to Her Room.

Magistrate Pool said yesterday, in the Yorkville Court, that if persons desired their servants to keep sober they should not keep liquor in their houses and subject the help to temptation.

After delivering himself of this sentiment the Magistrate discharged from custody Mary Flynn, a cook employed in the household of F. Harriman Wright, an artist, at 138 East Nineteenth Street. Mrs. M. Antoinette F. Wright swore in court that the woman broke into the wine cellar and was soon in such a state of intoxication that it took three policemen to put her out of the house. Mrs. Wright said that the woman not only threatened her with a kettle of hot water, but danced on the piano and tore down several pairs of lace curtains. The Magistrate discharged the cook without asking her a single question.

According to the story told by Mrs. Wright, she came home after a shopping tour on Wednesday evening and found her house filled with gas, the maid locked up in a room, and Mary Flynn, the cook, lying intoxicated in the parlor, which looked as if a cyclone had struck it. Mrs. Wright ordered the woman to go down stairs where she belonged, but Mary took matters into her own hands, and chased her mistress through the house. Mrs. Wright finally locked herself up in her own room for protection.

After a time Mrs. Wright got word to the Hotel Westminster near by, and a bellboy was sent for a policeman. This policeman telephoned for two more policemen, and as by this time Mr. Wright and Mrs. Wright's two brother, George and Adam Finck, lawyers, had returned home, all took a hand in getting the obstreperous cook into a patrol wagon.

Mrs. Wright made an investigation after quiet had been restored, and found that the wine cellar had been broken open and six bottles of champagne taken. The necks had been knocked off the bottles, and Mary's condition, Mrs. Wright told the Magistrate, gave evidence of where the wine had gone. A lot of bottled beer and burgundy, as well as brandy used for sauces in the kitchen, had apparently taken a similar course.

Mrs. Wright, accompanied by the maid, Christine Milne, went to the Yorkville Court yesterday morning and made out a complaint against the cook for assault and disorderly conduct. Mrs. Wright's brother accompanied her, but as he had a case on in the Supreme Court and the policeman assured him that the Magistrate would probably send the cook to the Workhouse after he heard the evidence, left his sister alone to look after Mary's case.

Mrs. Wright told her story, but before this the Magistrate had sent out of the court room the policemen who made the arrest.

"Did you see her break into the wine cellar?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, but——" began Mrs. Wright, but the Magistrate broke in:

"Well, then, how do you know she did it?"

"She threatened me with bodily harm," said Mrs. Wright.

"That's not assault."

"She tore down the curtains and broke articles of furniture," continued Mrs. Wright.

"She was drunk, wasn't she? She's not responsible when she's in that condition," commented the Magistrate.

"Did you ever know her to drink before?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, I suspected her on a previous occasion," said Mrs. Wright.

"Then you did wrong to leave liquor where she could get at it and so make herself irresponsible. You have no right to put temptation in her way."

Then turning to the cook, who had broken into a broad grin, the Magistrate said:

"You're discharged."

When the policemen in the case came back into court later they found that their prisoner had gone before they had had an opportunity to tell of her conduct.

MGR. GIBBONS'S WARD WEDS.

Cardinal Officiates at Marriage of Miss Agnes Boone to Alfred P. Klots.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—The marriage of Miss Agnes Boone, daughter of the late William Marshall Boone, to Alfred Partridge Klots of Rochefort-en-Terre, Morbihan, France, son of the late Walter Klots of New York, took place this evening at the residence of the bride, 1,002 North Charles Street.

Cardinal Gibbons officiated, the bride being his ward. He was assisted by the Abbé La Tourneau of Nantes, France, who came over especially for the purpose; Mgr. O'Connell of the Catholic University, and the Rev. William Russell of the Baltimore Cathedral. The bride was given away by her brother, William Kennedy Boone. The maid of honor and only attendant of the bride was her sister, Miss Sarah Boone.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

RIEB—WORTHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Church of the Epiphany was the scene of another fashionable wedding to-day at noon, when Miss Helen Starr Worthington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Worthington of this city, and Edgar Carlos Rieb of New York, were married. The Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, the rector, officiated.

SMITH—HURRY.

Louis Smith and Miss Emily Ashton Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry, were married yesterday in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. James Tuttle Smith. Miss Charlotte Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, was the bride's maid of honor, and Charles W. Ogden was the best man. Relatives and intimate friends only were asked to the wedding owing to mourning in the bride's family. A small reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Fraternity Dinner to Julius M. Mayer.

A dinner will be tendered to Attorney General-elect Mayer at the St. Denis Hotel to-night by the Phi Delta Theta Club of this city. Invitations have been sent to Lieutenant Governor-elect Miller of Indiana, the Governor-elect of Montana, the Governor-elect of South Dakota, and eleven members of the fraternity who have been elected Governors of [illegible]

TIFFANY & Co.

1905 Tiffany Blue Book

Now ready—Christmas edition annual catalogue, 490pp., no illustrations, but replete with suggestions and prices of Holiday gifts. Sent to intending purchasers upon request

Union Square New York

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be several débutante receptions and a number of small dinners to-day, and also a dinner for the bridal party who will attend Miss Edith Devereux Clapp and her fiancé, the Count de Rougemont. This last will be given by Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp at her Fifth Avenue residence. In the evening there will also be a dance for a debutante.

***

Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge of 90 Park Avenue will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her two daughters, the Misses Elizabeth W. and Julia Cleveland Dodge, the elder of whom, Miss Elizabeth, is to be the partner of Stowe Phelps, who will lead the Junior Cotillon on Tuesday evening.

***

Mrs. W. Harry Motley of 578 Madison Avenue will also give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Marjorie Motley.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell will give a dance for their debutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Q. Grinnell, at their residence this evening.

***

William F. Havemeyer will give a dance on Jan. 20 at Delmonico's, the invitations for which have not yet been issued.

***

The Ladies' Fencing Class of the Fencers' Club are to give a tea at the clubrooms on Fifth Avenue near Forty-seventh Street on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 10.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant and the Misses Olyphant have opened their house, 64 Riverside Drive, for the Winter. Mrs. Olyphant has just recovered from an attack of appendicitis.

***

Mrs. Rollin M. Morgan will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17, at her residence, 56 East Ninety-second Street, for her daughter, Miss May A. Morgan.

***

James C. Fargo of 56 Park Avenue, who is to give a dance at Delmonico's on the evening of Dec. 26, will give it for three of his grandchildren, the Misses Grace L. Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, and Miss Helen Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, and also for his grandson, Stuart D. Preston.

***

Frederick S. Woodruf will lead the first dance of the Cotillion of Eighty on Monday evening. He will have Miss Margaret Scott as his partner. The dance, as usual, will be at Delmonico's.

***

Mme. Sembrich and Victor Herbert's String Orchestra will appear at the first of the Bagby Musical Mornings on Monday next at the Waldorf.

***

An interesting fair in aid of the Seamen's Benefit Society is to be given this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Daniel M. Stimson, 11 West Seventeenth Street. Mrs. Stimson and Miss Stimson will be at the doll table. Many of the dolls were dressed by women of the different countries they represent, most of them being in peasant costume; there are to be Swedish, Finnish, Swiss, Dutch, and Russian dolls, to say nothing of Alsatian and other odd dolls, all warranted to suit the children who will get them. The cake table is to be in charge of Miss Edith Hollins and Miss Mabel Storm. The Misses de Peyster, Miss Louise Hollins, and Miss Mary Curtis are to preside over the Christmas tree and stockings. The Misses Catherine and Margaret Leverich are to have the fancy tables, the distinctive features of which will be sofa pillows filled with firs brought from Canada by the Misses Leverich. Bishop Potter's daughter, Mrs. Charles Russell, will have the calendar table, Miss Horn the useful table, and Miss Lucy Sanderson, sister of Sir Percy Sanderson, is to pour tea. The President of the Seamen's Benefit Society is Miss Catherine Leverich, Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster is Treasurer, and Miss Augusta Morris de Peyster is the Secretary.

***

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Sr., gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her town house, 8 Washington Square North, for her daughter, Miss Mildred Moore Barclay. Mrs. Barclay and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, and the Misses Louise Robbé, Grace Ruggles, Blanche Shoemaker, Louise Frith, Marjorie Motley, Katharine Rhoades, Nannie Brown, and Sylvia Parsons. It was one of the largest of the débutante receptions.

***

The first of a series of dances for young girls not yet out and under the management of Mrs. C. B. Alexander and others, took place at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club last evening. The patronesses are Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mrs. Benjamin Welles. Three more dances are to take place on Dec. 24, Feb. 4 and 25, and April 29, respectively.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Shoemaker gave a small dinner on Wednesday evening for Vice President-elect Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks, who afterward were their guests at the opera.

Kaiser Makes a Big Bag.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Emperor William did some remarkable shooting at Alawenitz, Silesia, yesterday. From daylight to 4 o'clock in the afternoon he brought down 910 pheasants, 15 other birds, and 2 hares. The guns of the party bagged 3,215 head of game. The Emperor and his party shot 10,042 birds in two days last week on the estate of Count von Tiele-Winckler.

Kaiser Decorates Prof. S. W. Cutting.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Emperor William has bestowed the Crown Order of the Third Class on Prof. Starr W. Cutting of Chicago.

Old-Time Christmases

Rebecca Harding Davis

Tells of Christmas time when life was more simple than it is now. Of the customs in the South, the German customs of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch, the superstitions of the Scotch-Irish, and of the stern old Puritans. A good picture of American life of the past.

David Graham Phillips

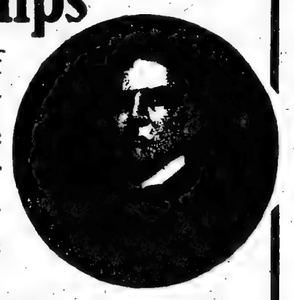

Tells of a phase of American life of to-day—**The Holiday Tax.** How some American fools and snobs are robbed and swindled, and some of our millionaires are loaded down with worthless "art treasures." He tells where $50,000,000 of American pin money goes to. See this week's CHRISTMAS number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine at 5 cents a copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEATH OF JOHN MUNROE.

Well-Known American Banker in Paris Had Long Been Ill.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—John Munroe, the banker, of this city, died this afternoon at St. Germain, after a long and painful illness. He was in his fifty-fourth year.

Mr. Munroe was one of the best-known Americans in Paris, and head of the Paris branch of the banking house of John Munroe & Co. of Paris and New York. He died in a sanitarium. He had been ill a long time and his death was not unexpected. He was a son of John Munroe, who went to Europe in 1836 and established the banking house that still bears his name. The elder Munroe died in London in 1871, and the son, who had just been graduated from Harvard, went to Paris and took his place in the firm.

In 1887 Mr. Munroe married Mrs. Thurman Hunt, who, before her first marriage, was Miss Julia Gould of Buffalo. They had no children. Mr. Munroe was a member of the Harvard Alumni, Union, and University Clubs, and of the New England Society of this city. He is survived by his widow, two brothers, and one sister. The brothers are Henry Whitney Munroe, head of the New York branch of the Munroe banking house, and George Munroe of Paris. The sister is Mrs. William A. Burnham of Boston.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin.

Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin, surgeon to the Interborough Company, died yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Pitkin was taken ill last Spring and had temporarily to retire from practice. On Tuesday last he became so ill that he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Pitkin was born in Hartford in 1838, and came to New York twenty-five years ago. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will be from his late residence, 911 Seventh Avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Joseph H. Chrystal.

Joseph H. Chrystal, a newspaper writer, who was editor of a Wall Street publication until ill-health forced him to retire, died yesterday in the Post Graduate Hospital, where he underwent an operation on Saturday. Chrystal was forty years old and had long been in the newspaper field. At one time he was sporting editor of The Commercial Advertiser. He is survived by a widow and three boys.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE DOULL, Superintendent of the Boston Stock Exchange, died in that city on Wednesday at the age of sixty-nine.

JAMES ROWE, who was a member of the Newark Board of Aldermen in 1862-3 and 1866-7, is dead at his home, 408 Warren Street, that city, age seventy-four years. He was for many years engaged in the grocery business. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE S. CLARK, a member of the contracting firm of A. H. Clark's sons of New ark, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, 314 High Street, that city, yesterday morning, aged fifty-six years. He had been engaged in business with his father for about thirty-five years, and was regarded as one of the most successful builders in the State. He was a member of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, and is survived by a widow and three sons.

NEW DEAD LETTER CHIEF.

Ex-Congressman Young Succeeds the Late D. P. Leibhardt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Postmaster General has appointed ex-Congressman James Rankin Young of Philadelphia Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. P. Leibhardt last September. The new chief was sworn in to-day.

Mr. Young was eligible for appointment under the civil service rules because of the fact that he at one time was Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, and also is an ex-Union soldier.

Henrik Ibsen Improving.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—Contrary to the report published in The London Daily Telegraph this morning, Henrik Ibsen continues to improve and his condition is now regarded as satisfactory.

Dinner in Memory of Gen. Lee.

The fifteenth annual dinner in honor of the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, given under the auspices of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, will be held in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 25. Senator-elect Rayner of Maryland may speak. There will be dancing after the dinner in the Astor Gallery.

Is there really any good reason why people should buy your goods?

You can't make much money out of the patronage of your own friends and acquaintances.

Neither can you ever achieve a really important success by selling your goods through the old-fashioned method of slowly introducing them through retailers and forcing the public gradually to learn for itself why your particular products are desirable.

Assuming that you have an article which meets a strong public need, you can make a quick, sure success if you tell people just what that article is, why they should buy it, where they can get it, and what it will cost.

Those who make or handle articles appealing to American households should advertise in the columns of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has a paid circulation of over 1,000,000 copies per month, and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST a paid circulation of over 700,000 per week. Each copy has an average of five readers—8,500,000 in all. If you could get a small proportion of the patronage of this vast army, what a tremendous business you would have! You can't get it unless you ask for it.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

Sphinx Club Dinner Dec. 13.

The Sphinx Club announces its sixty-eighth dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 7 o'clock. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, will speak on "Abuses of Outdoor Advertising," and Artemas Ward will give, according to notice, a "red-hot dissertation" on "The Subway Issue."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Magazine for Christmas—a great de luxe volume of 180 pages—is now on the newsstands. It is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of magazine making ever produced.

GIFT BOOKS

Over the Hill to the Poor-House

With its companion piece "Over the Hill from the Poor-House" are Will Carleton's best known poems. In fact they are known everywhere. In this new illustrated holiday edition there is a preface by Mr. Carleton telling some interesting facts about the poems and their early vogue. A holiday gift sure to be welcomed anywhere.

A Journey in Search of Christmas

This is one of Owen Wister's rollicking Lin McLean stories, full of the humor and pathos of western life. It is one of those enlivening tales for which the author of "The Virginian" is noted, and in its pretty red, gold, and green cover with marginal decorations and pictures in tint, it is most appropriate for the holidays.

The Luxury of Children

One may confidently say that here is a volume that surpasses anything in the way of a holiday book. With the daintiest of soft pale green bindings, and full-page illustrations in colors by Sarah S. Stilwell, and with the prettiest of marginal decorations on every page, it is a joy to behold. It contains some of the most delightful writing that has ever come from the genial pen of Edward S. Martin. Pictorially it is a fairyland of little ones.

The Castle Comedy

A romance in lavender and ivory and gold—quite the prettiest book of the season—with a dashing tale that will help while away a fire-side evening. It is bound in lavender silk with ivory and gold ornaments. Within are colored paintings and marginal decorations reproduced from originals by Elizabeth Shippen Green. The story is by Thompson Buchanan, who knows how to tell a tale and to draw a delightful heroine.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

FRAZIER—WILLIAMS.—On Nov. 30, 1904, at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. William Hilton Williams, to Charles William Frazier.

SMITH—HURRY.—Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Chantry of Grace Church, by the Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Emily Ashton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Hurry, to Louis G. Smith, son of the late Samuel Street Smith, both of New York.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, Sadie Kirke, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Arthur, 346 Washington Av.
Funeral private.

ASHTON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Annie Jemima, daughter of the late George and Helen Ashton.
Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

GOING.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, 1904, at the residence of her late sister, Charlotte E. Brunn, Deborah C. Going died peacefully of pneumonia, aged 72 years and 7 months.
Funeral services from 430 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GRANT.—In New York City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, of typhoid fever, Ethyl Stevenson, daughter of Charles E. and Helen S. Grant, in the 18th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Emma C. Grant, 87 New England Av., Summit, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 5, on the arrival of the train leaving New York at 2 P. M. via D., L. & W. Railroad.

LYLE.—In Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 1, Florence Hathaway, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lyle.
Funeral at residence on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt St. on New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad at 1:10 P. M.

MICHAEL.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1904, Dr. Helen Abbott Michael, daughter of James and Caroline Abbott and wife of Arthur Michael.
Services and interment at Philadelphia, Penn.

PADDOCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 1, 1904, at his residence, 17 West 10th St., Franklyn A. Paddock.
Funeral at Delhi, New York.

PELL.—At her residence, 206 Madison Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1904, of pneumonia, Mary Huntington, widow of Alfred Pell and daughter of the late Edward Huntington of Rome, N. Y.
Funeral services will be held in the chantry of Grace Church on Friday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

RECKENDORFER.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, Babette, widow of Joseph Reckendorfer, in her 63d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOME.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, Mary M., widow of Charles Roome.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SILBERSTEIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, Morris Silberstein, (formerly of 239 Hudson St., city,) beloved husband of Rose Silberstein and father of Mrs. Jacob Tropp, Mrs. Louis Kitzenberg, Mrs. Isaac Bodenstein, and Mrs. William Naftal.
Relatives and friends and members of the Deborah Sewing Circle are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 142 East 83d St.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., on Nov. 30, 1904, Maria C., widow of Henry Pratt Smith and daughter of the late Frederick G. Williams of Boston, aged 73 years.
Funeral services at Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the Church of St. James the Less, Philadelphia.

WESSON.—Suddenly, at his residence, 85 Joralemon St., Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Frederick Wesson, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Friday at 11 o'clock at Grace Episcopal Church, Brooklyn Heights.
Philadelphia, Utica, and Hartford papers please copy.

WOLFF.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, Clementine, beloved wife of Norbert Wolff, aged 53 years.
Funeral service at her late residence, 2,448 Grand Av., Bronx, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

VANDERHOOF.—In loving memory of John J. A. Vanderhoof, who entered into rest Dec. 2, 1903.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'r's 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres; nearly 4 miles square. 46 West 34th St., New York.

Appraisal Commissioners Appointed.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed the Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal who are to ascertain what compensation shall be allowed to the owners of property adjacent to the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, which is to be acquired by the city for the improvement of the bridge terminal facilities. The men appointed on the commission are ex-Justice Henry W. Bookstaver, ex-Tax Commissioner Michael Coleman, and Samuel Kahn. They will qualify [illegible]

Lost Articles are advertised in the "Lost and Found" column of to-day's TIMES. [illegible] Adv.

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE
MADE BY

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.
FINE BAGS, SUIT CASES, &c.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The dominating feature on to-night's weather map is an area of high pressure that is moving southeastward over the Mississippi Valley. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh westerly.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

New England—Fair to-day and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Rain or snow to-day and Saturday; colder Saturday; fresh northerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	28	30	33
6 A. M.	28	30	31
9 A. M.	26	31	37
12 M.	33	36	40
3 P. M.	35	36	40
6 P. M.	35	34	40
9 P. M.	34	34	40
12 P. M.	33	34	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	[illegible]
Weather Bureau	[illegible]
Corresponding date 1903	[illegible]
Corresponding date for last 25 years	[illegible]

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32 degrees and at 8 P. M. 38 degrees. The maximum temperature was 35 degrees at 6 P. M., and the minimum 29 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and [illegible] at 8 P. M.

JOAN OF ARC AN ISSUE IN FRANCE'S POLITICS

Jaures, Socialist Leader, Challenges Deroulede to Duel.

HOT DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER

Ministerialists Turn on Government for Removing Professor Who Talked About the Maid of Orleans.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Deputy Jaurès, the Socialist leader, has telegraphed a challenge to a duel to Paul Déroulède, who has been in political exile since his participation in the plot to overthrow the Government.

The challenge grows out of the agitation of the students resulting from alleged insulting remarks about Joan of Arc made by a Professor of History at the Lycée Condorcet. M. Déroulède telegraphed from Spain declaring that the Socialists were responsible for the attacks on Joan of Arc and adding that she was the most sublime figure in history, whereas M. Jaurès was the most contemptible of her détractors. The challenge expresses M. Jaurès's readiness to meet M. Déroulède at the place and time he wishes.

The student demonstrations in honor of Joan of Arc were continued to-day. A party of students attempted to attack a Socialist newspaper office, but were prevented from so doing. There was another noisy demonstration on the Place de la Concorde.

To-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was an animated one, exchanges of personalities and invective being frequent. The subjects of discussion were the conduct of the Minister of Public Instruction in connection with professors' secret reports on the politics of their colleagues and the Joan of Arc incident. The former brought out a protest from Premier Combes against the persistence of the Opposition in bringing up questions which were settled at the time of Gen. André's resignation of the War portfolio, when the Government promised to abolish all systems of official espionage.

A motion of censure which had been introduced was eventually withdrawn, and the discussion of an interpellation concerning the Joan of Arc incident proceeded.

Ministerialists, who declared that M. Chaumié, the Minister of Public Instruction, had made a weak concession to the Nationalists in removing the Professor of History at the Lycée Condorcet, demanded protection for republican educators.

Minister Chaumié replied that the professor unquestionably showed lack of tact. It was not advisable, he added, to address boys with the freedom used in adult students. The punishment of the offender, he said further, would remind professors of the necessity of respecting public opinion.

The Minister concluded with a eulogy of Joan of Arc and a promise to maintain the political neutrality of the schools.

The Chamber pased a vote of confidence by a considerable majority, including numerous prominent members of the Opposition. Many Deputies did not vote.

BIGAMY CHARGE AGAINST BRAY.

New York Man Arrested on Woman's Accusation in Beverly, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, N. J., Dec. 1.—William Waterhouse Bray, forty-five years old, of New York, said to be a broker, who recently married Mrs. Catherine Krim of South Beverly, was arrested there to-day on the charge of bigamy. It is alleged that he has a wife living in New York, where he maintains a handsome home.

Mrs. Krim was the widow of William Krim, wine manufacturer, who died about a year ago. The arrest was brought about by Mrs. Kate Bronson of South Beverly, who, it is said, became acquainted with the facts in the case. Bray had a hearing before Justice of the Peace J. B. Barton of Riverside, and was held without bail for a further hearing to-morrow morning, at which time, it is said, the New York wife will appear to testify against him.

Bray began paying attentions to Mrs. Krim shortly after her husband's death. Since the wedding they have been living on the farm known as the Krim Vineyards, which is located on the road from Beverly to Bridgeport.

PAYS DEBT TO BLIND MAN.

W. J. Jungling Finally Settles Judgment of Man He Injured.

William J. Jungling of Jersey City has settled the judgment of Thomas Angus, a newsboy, secured against him for destroying his eyesight years ago in a boyhood prank. They were playing together when Jungling induced Angus to smell of a bottle of ammonia, and while the bottle was close to the other's nose struck it and dashed the ammonia into Angus's eyes.

Two years ago Jungling came into possession of an estate, and Angus sued for damages, the jury awarding $6,000. Jungling appealed, but the upper court affirmed the verdict. Then Jungling went into bankruptcy. Angus had him arrested and the Court put him under $15,000 bail.

A day or two ago the defendant made up his mind to settle and was discharged from bail. Angus is still selling newspapers at one of the New Jersey ferries.

SNOW STOPS MADRID TRAFFIC.

Much Misery in Spain—Markets in Capital Without Supplies.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The heaviest snowstorm experienced in Spain in many years, lasting nearly thirty hours, has compelled a partial cessation of business.

In Madrid street traffic has been stopped, the theatres closed, the markets are without supplies, and 20,000 workmen are out of employment.

The railways and telegraph lines are utterly disorganized, and have sustained much damage. There have been numerous accidents.

King Alfonso has ordered that barracks be kept open for the temporary accommodation of persons in distress. The Queen Mother and the Mayor of Madrid have arranged for the release of all Winter clothing of the poorer classes in the hands of pawnbrokers.

The authorities are taking all possible measures of relief.

AUTOMOBILES

For Hire.—Touring car by the hour, day, or week; storage and repairing. Garage, 3 West 93d St. Telephone 1,758 Riverside.

Automobiles wanted for cash; all makes; write us and we will call. Times Square Automobile Co., 164 West 46th St. Telephone, 3933—38th.

For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE FUR CLOTHING & SUPPLIES. Fur Goods at half prices cannot be secured at such REDUCTIONS during FREEZING weather!

While our stock lasts we are offering $35.00 Fur Coats, $17.50; $50.00 Coats, $25.00; $7.50 Fur Gloves, $3.50; Leather Coats, $5.50, $7.50; Leggings, Caps, etc.; half others ask.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES; EVERY MAKE. 28x3½ Tires, $9.50; other sizes equally cheap. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere on Hartfords, Diamonds, Goodrich, Samson, Continental; Jacks, Coils, Batteries, Pumps, Lamps, Speedometers, etc. Headquarters for "Yankee" Switches and Spare Rims.

"Small Profit, Quick Sale," our motto.

E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS before Removal! before Removal!

Electric Victoria, Columbia, new batteries, cost $2,250, sell low figure; Packard Tonneau, nearly new, cost $2,750, $650; Franklin Tonneau, like new, $700; Columbia Touring Car, record breaker, just overhauled, cheap; Panhard, four-cylinder, Krebs carburator, &c., $1,650; 1904 King Belgium Car, cost $2,650, $650 complete; Rambler Tonneau, double cylinders, sixteen horse, like new, make offer; Steam Toledo, top, cost $1,000, sacrificed for $200; other steamers, $125 upward; Model B Cadillac, $680, all improvements and complete; other opportunities. Lamps and Tires, before removal, about cost.

Broadway AUTOMOBILE Exchange
131 West 51st St., near 6th Av.

COURTS TO END CHURCH ROW.

Fight Renewed Over Trusteeship of a New York Presbyterian Congregation.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Attorney General Cunneen to-day granted F. Gustav Kindlund permission to begin an action to test the title to office of certain Trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Twenty-third Street, New York City.

The applicant represents one of the factions in the church, which is trying to gain control of the Board of Trustees for the purpose of electing its own Treasurer and handling the funds of the church.

For several months friction has existed in the Westminster Presbyterian Church management. The ruling Elders of the church, of which the Rev. John Lloyd Lee is Pastor, complained that Walter Findley and James Johnson, as members of the Board of Trustees, attempted to cut down the reasonable expenditures of the church, and were generally opposed to the views of a majority of the members of the congregation.

Resolutions were passed on April 11 suspending Findley and Johnson from the board, and also suspending them from the communion of the church, on the ground that the acts referred to amounted to "contumacy and conduct unbecoming a member of the church." After they had been suspended the ousted Trustees complained to the Presbytery of New York of the action against them, but that body dismissed the appeal.

SHE REMEMBERED THE LOAN.

So Mrs. Hansbury Showed George How Lovely Sergt. McCann Was.

Sergt. James McCann was ruling red lines on the blotter in West Forty-seventh Street Station last night while Tom, the station house cat, was asleep on the railing, his comfortable purr and the ticking of the clock being the only sounds. Then the door opened quickly and a woman and a man hurried in.

"Oh, there he is, George," said the woman. "There's Sergt. McCann. He was just too lovely to me, George. You must thank him."

George said he would be glad to do that, but suggested that an introduction was in order. Sergt. McCann looked puzzled, and agreed to George's suggestion.

"Oh, you don't remember me? Why, Sergeant!" said the young woman, who was very pretty.

"Two years ago, when I was robbed of my gold watch and Vassar pin, I called on you and you gave me five dollars and sent me down to the Martha Washington Hotel and—"

Sergt. McCann said he remembered. Then the young woman made the introduction.

"Sergt. McCann, my husband, George Hansbury of Mississippi. We were married Monday and we're going to Montreal on our wedding tour."

Mr. Hansbury thanked the Sergeant and told him that if he ever got down to Tallahoosa County and didn't "put up at the Hansbury place," then there would be much disappointment.

GET THEATRE TRAIN BACK.

New Haven Road Commuters Obtain Six Others, Besides.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—As a result of a conference of a committee of communters with President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad, a new time table is announced for next Sunday, when seven additional trains will be added to the schedule, including the 11:30 theatre train out of the Grand Central, for the restoration of which many women pleaded in letters to President Mellen. The New Haven officials plan to run a number of trains from the Grand Central to Mount Vernon and New Rochelle only.

The company is now expending $250,000 in making its system from Mount Vernon to Woodlawn a four-track road, and when the Harlem system adopts electricity next year it is said the New Haven Road will also run trains by electric motors from New Rochelle.

PRESIDENT DIAZ INAUGURATED.

Becomes Mexico's Chief Executive for Seventh Time—Capital En Fete.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—The inauguration of Gen. Porfirio Diaz as President of Mexico for the seventh time and of Don Ramon Corral as First Vice President took place to-day in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies.

The principal streets and buildings were decorated profusely. One of the features of the street decorations was two allegorical arches in the principal street representing "Peace" and "Glory."

There was a huge procession, made up of thousands of federal troops, the reserves, bands, societies, political organizations, and many prominent political personages. The procession proceeded to the Hall of Congress, where amid great enthusiasm the President and Vice President were formally notified of their election and took the oath of allegiance.

To-night there was an inaugural ball, to which over one thousand persons received invitations.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wine Shipped Through Liverpool Gets Benefit of Portuguese Agreement.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Alexander D. Shaw & Co. of New York against the assessment of 50 cents a gallon on an importation of Madeira wine. The wine was assessed at this rate, as it came here from Liverpool, but the importers claimed that it was dutiable at 35 cents a gallon under the reciprocity agreement with Portugal. The importers produced Consular invoices showing that it was shipped from Funchal, Maderia, by way of Liverpool.

Protests overruled yesterday were by C. B. Rouss, Van Blankensteyn & Hennings, Francis H. Leggett & Co., Lunham & Moore, Hermann Schutte & Co., Guiterman Brothers, and the Paul Taylor Brown Company, New York; O. G. Hempstead & Co., Philadelphia; Dame, Stoddard & Co., and the American Express Company, Boston, and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

ZEIGLER FIRED ON AGAIN.

The Machine Guns Replied—Results of Firing Not Yet Known.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Dec. 1.—According to Sheriff Stein another attack was made on Zeigler last night. Firing began at the pumping station two miles north of Zeigler, and spread back to the mining town, where Stein said at least 300 shots were fired. The machine guns, as usual, responded promptly.

All the militiamen were called out, and the Sheriff's son called for a posse in Zeigler, but the non-union miners would not respond. It is not known whether any one was injured.

Assistant Adjutant General Reece, who is at Zeigler, said to-day that the shooting last night was of the same character as previous firings, continuing at irregular periods. The militia, according to Col. Reece, took no part in the shooting last night. Col. Reece left for Springfield to-day to make his report to Gov. Yates.

MURPHY'S CHAUFFEUR TAKEN.

Tammany Leader's Brother Protested, but Police Were Obdurate.

John Murphy of 502 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a brother of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, protested vigorously at the West Sixty-seventh Street Station last night when his chauffeur was arrested, but to no avail. The chauffeur, Allen S. Bennett of 550 West Fifty-fourth Street, was arrested on a charge of exceeding the speed limit with Mr. Murphy's large touring car in Fifth Avenue.

In the auto besides Mr. Murphy were a man and two women, who refused to give their names. Mr. Murphy gave a $25 as bail.

RATS AND MICE PETS AT THE POULTRY SHOW

Fancy Rodents Share the Honors with Cats and Chickens.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., A VISITOR

Buys Plymouth Rock Pullets for His Country Place on Long Island—Orpington Club Meets.

Fancy mice, rats, cavies, and rabbits, including a few high-class exhibits of hares, proved the important magnet yesterday at the show of the Association of Poultry and Pet Stock Breeders in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. Among the women who several years ago made pets of the cold and snaky chameleons, oddly marked and colored mice and rats are becoming popular as pets.

The prizes for the rats and mice were divided between two of the exhibitors, Clarence C. Downs getting nine first ribbons and the Carteret Pet Stock Compaany two firsts for their rats.

The showing of cavies was somewhat of a revelation to the fanciers, for many of the little animals had been so perfectly bred that they resembled King Charles spaniels, with their long hair and stub noses. The Peruvian and Abyssinian strains seemed to be the most popular, the prize winners being L. G. Plath, Mrs. Edwin Brown Jenks, and J. C. Block. Two Abyssinian cavies of J. W. & A. H. Geary also won firsts.

Considerable stir was occasioned among the poultry fanciers during the day by the visit of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. It soon became known that he was in search of fine stock for his country place on Long Island. He looked over several of the prize exhibits, and finally purchased 150 Plymouth Rock pullets of one of the best of the prize-winning strains, the price paid for the lot being reported as $500.

A meeting of the American Orpington Club was also held yesterday, with Dr. Paul Kyle, the President of the organization, in the chair. It is a black single-comb Orpington that is the most valuable fowl in the show, its value being estimated at $1,000, while there are several that are priced at from $600 to $300.

Thoroughbreds Sold at Auction.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 1.—Much interest was manifested in the first day's sale of thoroughbreds by the Fasig-Tipton Company to-day. Many prominent horsemen were present and fair prices were received. The feature was the disposal of the horses belonging to Douglas H. Grant of England. They were shipped here four weeks ago. The best sales were:

Imp. Duchess of Marfield, blk. m., 8, by Fitzjames-Freestone; J. B. Viley, Versailles, Ky. $1,000

Imp. Jessarl, b. m., 5, by Leadenhall-Numero; C. W. Moore, Lexington, Ky. 2,150

Imp. Ladasini, b. m., 2, by Ladas-Allumerco; C. W. Moore 1,500

Imp. Gonecoun, ch. m., 4, by Genius-Marie; W. L. Powers, New York City 1,500

Imp. Gonecoun, b. h., 16, by Gallopin-Hors de Combat; W. L. Powers 1,500

Imp. Bridgewater, b. h., 10, by Hampton-Barmaid; E. L. Clay, Paris, Ky. 1,600

Standing, ch. h., 7, by Candlemas-The Lioness; H. N. Davis, Midway, Ky. 1,000

Hernando, b. h., 6, by Hanover-Retrieve; Milton Young, Lexington 1,600

Dr. Rice, ch. h., 14, by Onondega; W. L. Powers 500

Trotters to Go Abroad.

The great trotting filly Alta Axworthy, (2:10¼,) sold at private sale last week by A. L. Thomas of Benson, Neb., to Louis Winans of Brighton, England, for $15,000, has arrived in this city from Mr. Thomas's Nebraska farm, under the charge of Henry Thomas, son of the breeder, who made the trip with the famous and high-priced filly. Alta Axworthy, winner of $13,758, including the Hartford Futurity last year, is to be shipped to her new owner to-morrow.

Her future in England is to be decided on, but it is generally accepted as a fact that Mr. Winans will race her on the Continental tracks, where there are races to be found for her, and that she will return to England after her career on the turf has ended. In the same ship with Alta Axworthy will sail three other trotters sold to Adam McAttie of Edinburgh, Scotland, by T. W. Murphy, trainer of the second string of James Butler's horses for Murphy trio. Hopper, bought at the Old Glory Sale, is one. Mr. McAttie having bought him at an advance, while the others are Direct Fire (2:14¼) and Trilby Direct (2:08¾.) The terms of the sale were not stated.

Great Tug-of-War Contest.

The tug-of-war competition which is to be held at the Pastime Athletic Club's Carnival at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 31, promises to be one of the greatest contests ever held in America, if not in the world, owing to the interest and rivalry shown by the different teams entering. Entries have already been received from England, Ireland, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, as well as the United States.

England will be represented by the King Edward team and the Queen Victoria team; Ireland, by the Eccentric Firemen's Association; Russia, by the Czar team; Sweden by the Svea Athletic Club, and Norway, by the Viking team. The only American teams entered so far are the Twenty-second Regiment and the Roanoke team of Boston, but it is expected the Milwaukee Athletic Club, winner of the Olympic championship, will enter its team, as well as the New York Athletic Club the Fourteenth Regiment, champions of the Military Athletic League, and several other American athletic organizations. The contest is open to all nations, teams of five men, unlimited weight, and entries will close Dec. 26, with the Kinkora Pastime Athletic Club, Seventy-ninth Street and East End Avenue; C. J. Dieges, 25 John Street; J. E. Sullivan, 15 Warren Street, and J. J. McHugh, 412 East Fiftieth Street.

Unfavorable to "Tod" Sloan.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Advocate General Blondel to-day submitted to the Court of Appeals his opinion that the lower court had erred in giving judgment favorable to "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, against the Jockey Club. The opinion says the club is the exclusive judge of discipline within its precincts. This opinion foreshadows the judgment of the Court of Appeals, which was postponed for a week.

The Court of Appeals at Paris on Nov. 17 began hearing the appeal of the French Jockey Club against the decision of a lower court favorable to "Tod" Sloan in the suit for $40,000 damages, which the jockey brought against the club for being warned off the turf in connection with Rose de Mai's winning the Prix de Diane at the Chantilly races in May, 1902.

TO STOP GRANTING REBATES.

Agreement by Trunk Lines in Central and Western Freight Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—If an agreement just entered into by the trunk lines in the Central and Western Freight Association is firmly maintained, there will hereafter be no more cutting of freight rates, paying of rebates, or granting of concessions of any kind to shippers. The agreement covers both import and domestic traffic east and west bound.

As regards east-bound traffic, the chief officials of the Eastern and Western roads pledge themselves and their companies to observe the requirements of the law. They promise that they will not pay or participate directly or indirectly in allowances by rebates on any freight traffic, or make any other form of concession.

Murderer Insane About Religion.

Morris Sacks, the young Polish weaver, who killed his wife and attempted to kill himself in Stuyvesant Park about five weeks ago, was said yesterday by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald to be suffering from religious homicidal mania. He will be indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury next week, and then arraigned before a common-law jury, which will probably adjudge him guilty, in order that he may be incarcerated in the asylum at Matteawan.

Convicted of Life Insurance Fraud.

Francisco and Fiorino Capparelli, two Italian brothers, living at 404 Broome Street, and having a saloon on Prince Street, were convicted yesterday by a jury before Judge McMahon of having attempted to defraud the Equitable Life Assurance Society out of $8,000, by insuring a healthy man under the name of their dying brother [illegible] Phonograph Company.

READY FOR SIX-DAY RACE.

Eighteen Two-Men Teams Are Expected to Start in the Garden.

As soon as the horse sale in the Madison Square Garden was concluded on Wednesday evening an army of workmen began to prepare the building for the six-day bicycle races. The greater part of Wednesday night was required to remove the earth which had formed the surface of the sales ring, and early yesterday morning the carpenters began the erection of the bicycle track. They worked all last night, and expect to finish early this afternoon, when the riders in the long race will have their first indoor practice.

There will be eighteen two-men teams in the race, the official list of starters, which was announced yesterday, being as follows:

Jean Gougoltz, Switzerland, and Petit Breton, France; Arthur Vanderstuyft, Belgium, and Johann Stol, Holland; Antonie Dussot, Argentine Republic, and Andre Mazan, France; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., and "Bennie" Munroe, Tennessee; "Nat" Butler and James F. Moran, Boston, Mass.; Palmer, Australia, and Emil Grass, Mexico; W. L. Samuelson, and Saxon Williams, Salt Lake City, Utah; Otto Mayo, Pennsylvania, and "Jed" Newkirk, Chicago, Ill.; John Bedell and Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; E. F. Root and Oliver Dorion, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; Hugh MacLean, Boston, Mass.; and James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Caldwell, New Hampshire, and Norman C. Hopper, Minneapolis, Minn.; Patrick Logan, Salem, Mass., and Patrick F. Logan, Boston, Mass.; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., and Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Turville, Philadelphia, Penn., and Louis Mettling, Boston, Mass.; Samuel Sulkins, Boston, Mass., and Joseph Rockowitz, New York City; Hardy Downing and Burton Downing, San José, Cal.; William F. King, Missouri, and Mario Rossino, Italy.

All of the men are on the ground with the exception of part of the Boston contingent, which will arrive to-morrow. The race will start at five minutes past twelve o'clock Sunday night.

GOOD THINGS AT BENNING.

Arsenal Only Favorite That Won—Long Shots in Last Race.

BENNING, D. C., Dec. 1.—Arsenal, in the first race, was the only favorite that won here to-day. In the second race Winchester, at 15 to 1, beat Calmness and Chimney Sweep, and in the fourth race Delphie easily won from Dazzle, the favorite. Walter Cleary and Imperialist were the choices of the talent in the steeplechase, but Gascar, at 8 to 1, was first, neither of the favorites getting a place. The big surprise of the day was the sixth race, in which Charter, at 20 to 1, and Monte Carlo, at 15 to 1, were first and second, defeating Minotaur and Lord Badge, equal priced favorites. Lord Badge got a bad start. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Mares and geldings, three years old and upward, non-winners in 1904; six furlongs, Columbia course.—Won by Arsenal, 115 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2; Bob Murphy, 110, (Sailing,) 8 to 1 and 2½ to 1, second; Blue and Orange, 115, (Lee,) 3½ to 1 and even, third. Time—1:16 2-5. March Daisy, Old Glory, Show Girl, Miriam Bedell, Shimmer, Midnight Chimes, Sue Mac, Satirist, and Cottage Maid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners of three races; five and a half furlongs, Columbia course.—Won by Winchester, 100 pounds, (Romanelli,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1; Calmness, 89, (Walsh,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Bravery, 98, (Lee,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Chimney Sweep, Bert Arbur, Lord Aintree, Knight of Weston, Del Coronado, May Not, High Life, Scarecrow, and Miss Modesty also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles.—Won by Gascar, 151 pounds, (Reider,) 8 to 1 and 2½ to 1; Ohnet, 134, (Mattocks,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Wooden, 160, (Connelly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—5:11 2-5. Imperialist, Billy Ray, Howard Gratz, Ivan, Red Hook, Caloorhatchee, Gilmore, and Walter Cleary also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; six furlongs, Columbia course.—Won by Delphie, 88 pounds, (Goodchild,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Dazzle, 100, (Lee,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Caper Sauce, 103, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Providence, Only One, Recreo, Moon Raker, Flinders, Pancreatia, Auto Hood, and Sweet Pepper also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds, which have run and not won at this meeting; one mile, Columbia course.—Won by Hippocrates, 108 pounds, (Lee,) 2½ to 1 and 4 to 5; Ostrich, 111, (Sloan,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Rector, 108, (Hoffler,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Pat Bulger, War Whoop, Conkling, Solon Shingle, and Miss Shylock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards, old course.—Won by Charter, 90 pounds, (Sperling,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1; Monte Carlo, 98, (O'Connell,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Minotaur, 111, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Lord Badge, Ben Mac Dhui, and Colonsay also ran.

Entries for Benning Races To-day.

BENNING, Dec. 1.—Following are the entries for to-morrow's races on the Benning track:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, with allowances; six and one-half furlongs.

Out of Reach	133	Silver Heels	125
D'Arkle	109	Dazzle	109
Prem	109	Wild Irishman	103
Sufferance	102	Juvenaga	102
Priority	100	Diamond Flush	97

SECOND RACE.—For colts, two years old; special weights, with allowances; five furlongs.

Cedartrume	112	Incus	112
Blue Coat	112	Yoeman	112
Amberjack	112	Bert Arthur	112
Applaud	112	Long Dan	107
Probe	107	Barbarossa	107
Hawtrey	107	Jericho	107

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old; special weights, with allowances; five furlongs.

Critical	108	Queen Rose	109
Bohemia	109	Campo	109
Calmness	109	Festoon	109
Novena	104	Quiet Tip	104
Grey Dove	104	Miss Bryant	104
Grand Duchess	104	Lady Evalyne	104
Maggie Stroup	104	Dunseverick	104
Lizzie Albertine	104		

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile.

Nuit Blanche	103	Bobbie Keefe	98
Silverfoot	98	Rockland	98
Parnasa	95	Cedric	95
Ruby Hempstead	95	King Albert	95
My Mate	95		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and forty yards.

Trapezist	115	Buttons	114
Panique	110	*Foxy Kane	110
Kilogram	109	Monte Carlo	102
*Tom Lawson	101	Vincennes	99
Fairbury	99	Beaugard	99
Arahgowan	99	*Coppella	98
*Rightful	97	*Payne	97
*Juvenal Maxim	96	*Brooklynite	96
*M. F. Tarpey	94	*Blue and Orange	94
*Australina	93		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth.

Ben MacDhui	111	James F	108
Arsenal	108	Wierdsome	108
Proceeds	108	Ostrich	108
Ruby Hempstead	100	Hippocrates	100
Marjoram	100		

Dr. Howe Wins at Pool.

A pool tournament for amateurs began at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, the contestants being Dr. Howe, with the scratch handicap of 75, and G. G. Howard, who had to make 65. It was a well-played game throughout, Dr. Howe winning by a score of 75 to 60. The winner's high run was 22 and the loser's 16. The principal in to-night's game will be H. Hyman (75) and R. Cox, (65.)

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Guaranteed Real Estate Investors' Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Florence E. Cahill, John Francis Cahill, and Joseph S. Murphy.

The Woolley-Dorer Hat Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—James Woolley, Jacob Dorer, Louis Roemer, and William Roemer.

The Imperial Metal Company, Paterson; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Hugo Munser, Benjamin Greenberg, and Mark Rosenstein.

The Hall-Tietenberg Company, Bayonne; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Arthur Tietenberg, Harry N. Hall, Henry M. Whitaker, and Hubert F. Warner.

The Metal Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Elof R. Leonard, Albert R. Heather, and John J. Brock.

NOVEMBER FAILURES.

Improving trade conditions are indicated by the report of failures for the past month which show a large decrease as compared with last year. Dun's Review in its issue of Dec. 3 will say on the subject:

Commercial failures during the month of November were 864 in number for $8,535,459 of liabilities, against 1,162 last year, when liabilities aggregated $16,422,309. The improvement was well distributed throughout every department, and appears in comparison with the corresponding month of every year since 1899. It is not difficult to understand the insolvency statistics for November. For some months confidence has been returning, and mercantile collections grew more prompt, while the commercial revival received additional impulse from the favorable results on the farms. During the first quarter of the year many weak concerns were forced to suspend, and at subsequent settlement periods there were unusually heavy failures. Recent periods of readjustment have cleared the commercial atmosphere so thoroughly that there is prospect of another term in which suspensions will be few and losses confined below the normal amount. No matter how satisfactory the outlook nor how prosperous the nation, there must always be a small percentage of failures, averaging something less than one per cent. per annum of the firms in business.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PAUL SACHS.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution against Paul Sachs, dealer in phonographs at 124 Grand Street, for $591 in favor of the [illegible] Phonograph Company.

In selecting your cigars, discriminate to the extent of getting the best. The famous

Henry IV. FAVORITOS

Cigars

allow no other choice.

2 for 25 cents.

Genuine Favorites have a red shield band.

Sold at clubs and first-class cigar stores.

Bustillo Bros. & Diaz, manufacturers, Havana, Cuba, & Tampa, Fla.; New York office, 58 Warren St.

charge of the place on an execution of about $500.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALBERT E. SMITH.—Albert E. Smith of 188 East Thirteenth Stret, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $5,506 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $620 is a judgment on a forfeited bail bond at the District Attorney's office and $2,368 due the State Excise Commissioner on excise bonds.

HARRY SHMULEWITZ.—Harry Shmulewitz, manufacturer of fur tails at 20 East Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,433 and nominal assets of $2,400, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $100, and accounts, $1,800. Among the creditors are Vorhaus & Steufel, $890; Revillon Frères, $879, and Edgar Lehman, $761. He had no rating at Bradstreet's. He began business in 1897 as a partner in the firm of Shmulewitz & Pitkowsky, who continued together until Feb. 1, 1903, when they separated and each continued alone.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 1, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARRIGO, Matteo—G. Rosano	45
BUCKLAND, George R.—B. L. Linfield	74
BROWN, James E.—H. G. Dawson	821
CASTELFOGGI, Alina, by guardian—Interborough Rapid Transit Company	32
CAPRARO, Biagio—Cranford & Godby Company	201
CLARKE, William D.—U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company	82
CUNNINGHAM, Ellen P.—J. Goldhammer	588
CARZOLET, Jean—Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Company	35
COX, James—Fischer, Dec. 15, 1903	48
DEWEY, William C.—White Granite Company	1,106
ENGEL, Nicholas—H. Quinn	455
EINSIGLER, Rudolf, and Christian Adler—A. A. Gridley and another, costs	94
EISENBERG, Isidor C.—T. Gilleran	384
ENGLE, Pauline—T. C. Press	112
FLOWER, Morris, and Morris Goldberg—A. Kassel and another, costs	69
FRANKLIN, Eugene—C. F. Matlage	104
FERRIS, Morris P.—C. P. Fry	929
FINNEY, Catherine M.—J. Ellis	82
FIELD, Cornelius J.—American Telephone Company	261
GIBBENE, Francis V., Commissioner—D. C. Moynihan, costs	397
HASSMAN, Peter J. Rosenberg and another	81
HARRIS, Harry E., and Arthur Liebes—Albright Company	259
LOCHE H. WENZEL COMPANY—John Simmons Company	206
THE ART INTERCHANGE COMPANY—E. & R. Lantz, costs	20
INTERBOROUGH STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Murray	274
MANHATTAN CONSUMERS' BREWING Company—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, costs	119
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD Company—C. Enrich	405
NEW JERSEY CAR SPRING AND RUBber Company—C. McDaniel	952
HAMMOND TYPEWRITER COMPANY—R. D. Benedict	3,429
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. J. Lowerre, costs	702
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—D. McGreevy	3,148
NATIONAL COIN COUNTING MACHINE Company—J. S. Stephen and another	92
BROGAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—F. Del Baiso	134
JOHNSTON, Albert R.—E. Gelb	69
JOHNSON, Frank V.—S. C. C. Withers	219
KUPPER, Max—I. Kellenson	270
KERN, Louis M.—J. D. Nagel	382
KASSOFSKY, Mollie—S. Kaufman and another	31
LAIDLAW, E. E.—B. Jones	252
LEVENSON, Isidor W.—L. L. Roos	44
MAYER, Edgar J.—E. S. Mayer	1,381
MORGAN, Robert P.—W. A. Scarborough and another	402
MOORMAN, Edward G. J., and another—The Central Trust Company of New York, costs	151
MENDEL, Samuel—S. Popick	34
PAYNE, Clarence E.—Federal Insurance Company	88
REILLY, Joseph A.—E. Gelb	101
RODDY, John M.—Valentine & Co	175
ROBINSON, Frederick—W. Snyder	205
REYNOLDS, Jessie C.—C. H. Hackett and another	381
SCHEUER, Abraham—A. Zieling	408
SNYDER, William P.—J. Gelb	36
SHERMAN, Lottie—M. Butler	271
STRONG, George—W. F. Macklin	174
SCHNURER, Joseph, and Arthur Beck—M. Guttman	139
SHAFFER, George L.—E. Dotsey	221
SMITH, Isaac P.—A. O. Wolfe	75
SMITH, Isaac E.—H. I. Barnett	104
TOOTEY, John J.—J. E. Nichols and another	336
TOOHEY, Patrick F.—R. G. Thomas and another	111
TROYANOU, Isaiah—M. Rabinowitz	102
WOLF, George J.—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company	14
WERTHEIMER, Samuel—S. Kaufman and another	81

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—J. L. B. Mott, July 30, 1904	$903
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—J. L. B. Mott, July 30, 1904	61
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—J. L. B. Mott, July 30, 1904	360
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—J. L. B. Mott, July 30, 1904	722
WEISER, Joseph—J. Ko

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—80—The People of the State of New York, the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. the State Board of Tax Commissioners.—Passed.

343—Joseph Ralph Burton, plaintiff, vs. the United States.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff; leave granted to counsel for defendant to file an additional brief within three days and to counsel for the plaintiff to file reply thereto within three days thereafter.

65—Martha J. Hunt, plaintiff, vs. the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Day call for Friday: Nos. 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 81, 82.

Calendar for Friday, Dec. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Am Ry Supply Co vs Curtiss, Macy & Co
3—R. G. Packard & Co vs United Engr & Cont Co
4—Bachwitz vs Reinach
5—Castell vs Faber
6—Hubbard vs Cent of Ga Ry
7—Same vs same
8—Robinson vs Amer Cotton Co
9—Naplor vs N Y City Ry
Noticed cases.
10—Haarmann, &c, Co vs Lueders
11—Hess vs Bradley
12—McCay vs Flagler
13—Neostyle Env Co vs Am Paper Goods Co
14—Same vs Sherman Env Co
15—R. G. Packard Co vs United Engr & Cont Co
16—Custodis Cons Co vs Heinecke
17—Hurwitz vs N Y C Ry
18—Shafer vs same
19—Sax vs same
20—Neostyle Env Co vs Am Paper Goods Co
21—Same vs Sherman Env Co

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: Nos. 69, 74, 309, 78, 311.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Roch vs Kingman
1½—Same vs same
2—Schindler vs Bank of London, &c
3—Coleman vs Coleman
4—Blackman vs Blackman
5—In re Tipp
6—Gerlach vs Nussbaum
7—Conley vs McClellan
8—Muller vs City of Philadelphia
9—In re Coster St
10—City of New York vs Quimby
11—Tisdall vs Kemp
12—Fink vs Wallach
13—Cullinan vs Delaney
14—Same vs Flynn
15—Same vs Dorn
16—Dorn vs Wallach
17—Cunningham vs Met St Ry
17½—Same vs same
18—David Mayer Brew Co vs Consolozio
19—Davidson vs Arnold
20—Progress Club vs N Y Edison Co
21—Mead vs Milbank
22—In re S. B. Land & Imp Co
23—People, &c, vs Blackner
24—Schwartz vs Kraner
25—In re College Av
26—Zinn vs Richard
27—In re Ely Ave
28—In re Fid & Dep Co
29—Bayer vs N Y City Ry
30—Brown vs Rosenthal
31—Bowsky vs Cosby
32—Lyons vs Lyons
33—De Rosa vs D'Agostino
34—Levy vs Cent Cons, &c, Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

General calendar.

547—Simons vs Rankin
1225—Rothstein vs Cohen
1239—Kasnowitz vs Bonk
1240—Same vs same
1267—Schmidt vs Nellermeyer
1271—Foster Realty Co vs Thomas
733—Bien vs De Golcouria
699—Simmons vs Stanton
644—Cockran vs Hollins

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1295.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Note.—Orders upon motions preferring causes under the code must be presented for signature prior to the date designated, or they will not be signed.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2567—Price vs Maxwell
2982—Fisher vs Franklin
2986—Ely vs Dumont
3116—Reeder vs Gallauner
3358—McEnroe vs O'Donnell
3310—Jewell vs Jewell
3533—Ames vs William-son
3181—Harbeck vs Tobin
3290—Sonnenfeld vs Jacobowitz
3381—Siboldi vs Del Papa
3418—Rice vs Gavegan
3441—Boyajian vs Amer Mahogany Co
3230—Rubin vs Myers
3561—Porter vs Magnetic Separator Co
2558—Cantrell vs Cantrell
3409—Marx vs Seligman
2640—Dazian Theatrical Emporium vs Bank of the Metropolis

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. 1921½—Wead vs Met St Ry. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1757—Cohen vs Dry Dock, &c, R R. No day calendar.

3542—New Amsterdam National Bank vs Jones
3543—Same vs same
3544—Same vs same
3464—Kronstein vs Becker
2626¼—Hardin Granite Co vs B'klyn H R R
2450—Com Newspaper Co vs Meehin, Mitchell & Co
3511—Dyer vs City and Resort Hotel Co
3595—Mile vs Little
3512—Fellin vs Twight
3187—Mulford vs Amer Ice Co
3094—Hamilton Bank vs Young
3551—Dommerich vs
Block
3474—Sturtevant Mill Co vs Tannenbaum
3390—Taylor vs Becker

2776—Dougherty vs City of New York
1456—Beck vs Carmichael
689—Doering vs Schreyer
2991—Thomas vs Cooper
994—Osmansky vs Mandelson

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gieserich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Spear
2—Willis P. Boyd
3—Agnes H. Robinson
4—Hugh O'Donnell
5—Neal O'Donnell
6—Kate Sprado
7—William H. Anderson
8—Mary A. F. Collins
9—Frederic W. Flaacke
10—Anna U. Niedermeier
11—Letitia W. Stewart
12—Wm H. Montanye
13—Joseph Cornely
14—Wilhelm J. Reichmann
15—Patrick Shaw
16—James Cunningham
17—Same
18—Fred'k C. Thomas, Jr
19—David C. Thomas
20—Elizabeth F. Thomas
21—Chas Harnischefger
22—Babeta Bram
23—Fred'k L. Christensen
24—Herman H. Jantzen
25—Michael Scholl

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 2049—Sarah J. H. Choate, (Will No. 1)
Case on, 2050—Sarah J. H. Choate, (Will No. 2)

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3618—Lefler vs Fox

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Equity and non-jury cases.
606—Buess vs Pugh
607—Lashinsky vs Silverman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3185—McKeever vs Seelig
3608—Fisher vs Deitchman
3642—Esley vs Int St Ry
3643—Smith vs Man Ry
3643½—O'Reilly vs Wood
3644—Heagan vs Halligan

Highest number reached on regular call, 3649.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Turnbull for the People.
1—Joseph Ferrone

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Garvan for the People.
1—Harris Kaplan, | 2—Sadie Wolf.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—John H. Conlen vs. Rosanna Reiser—Frank P. Young.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Stieffel vs. Tolhurst—Henry J. Breen. Bell vs. Hodgins—Arthur D. Truax. Power vs. Gates—A. H. Kohn.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Rosenthal vs. Denoson, same vs. same—Charles Putzel.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Longacre Realty Company vs. Wolff—Frank D. Arthur.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Gaynor, J.; Part V., Sewell, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

10326—Schniffman vs Smith
9423—Woods vs Erie R R
10628—McCadden vs Assip Co
9725—Same vs Whitehall Realty Co
9747—Munson Co vs Donnop
10390—Trott vs Schmitt
10527—Swenson vs Waller
10313—Comrie vs Bezold
8738—Mercy vs Dominican Convent
5982—Sherry vs Eidlitz
4222—Cooperberg vs Harris
4474—Kiernan vs Atlas Fire Proofing Co
4274—Evans vs Westcott Express
10478—Ulmer Brewery vs Bellmer
3235—Harris vs Met St R R
5353 to 5356—Fagan vs McDonnell

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

3052—Holden vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
7314—Taft vs Mandel
10631—Barwick vs Hammer et al
10112—Furbush vs Faure
9306—Frahar vs Tousey
10139—Johnston vs City of New York
9935—Welbezahl vs Dossert
5616, 5617—Von Essen vs Liebmann's Sons' Brewery
5760—Golif vs Inter St R R
5761—Scozzari vs same
10810—Salmon vs Salmon
3282—Anderson vs N Y Edison Co
7541—Sackett & Wilhelms vs Tilyou
2098—Benson vs City of New York
9280—Whiting vs N Y C & H R R
5977—Roloff vs Bklyn H R R
11347—Cline vs same
10859—Cohen vs Holding
9483—Rooney vs Brogan Construction Co
4073, 4074—Levy vs City of New York et al

Highest number reached on regular call, 6005.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Maddox, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
1639—Arnold vs Arnold
1249, 1252—Back vs Muller
1498—Wilson vs Bird
1629—Robinson vs Parshelsky
1653—Hervey vs Hervey

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs McCarmade
Same vs Grened
Same vs Selgel
Same vs Belford
Same vs Cody
Same vs Thornton

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Crane, J.—Motions and ex parte business.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 5.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Crane, J.

1298—Murtha vs Hendrickson
1832—McCarten vs Plantem
1199—Rosen vs Batterman
1141½—Deering vs B H R R
1177—Murry vs same
1140—Anderson vs same
1247—Laracy vs same
1056—Reader vs same
690—Goldstein vs Gabriel
1146—Rock vs Meagher

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

1260—Markowsky vs Slatzer
1205—Carney vs Bulled
1341—Kerrigan vs City of New York
1349—Krug vs Montross
1351—Dunn vs B H R R
1352—McCormack vs same
1353—Greely vs same
1355—Rowe vs same
1356—Roach vs same
1357—Maurer vs same
1359—West vs same
875—Kahl vs Goldstein
745—Weiss vs Blier
3411—Morgan vs City of New York
823—Bowling Green Tr Co vs White
2832—Blanchard vs Ingersoll

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gieserich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Spear
2—Willis P. Boyd
3—Agnes H. Robinson
4—Hugh O'Donnell
5—Neal O'Donnell
6—Kate Sprado
7—William H. Anderson
8—Mary A. F. Collins
9—Frederic W. Flaacke
10—Anna U. Niedermeier
11—Letitia W. Stewart
12—Wm H. Montanye
13—Joseph Cornely
14—Wilhelm J. Reichmann
15—Patrick Shaw
16—James Cunningham
17—Same
18—Fred'k C. Thomas, Jr
19—David C. Thomas
20—Elizabeth F. Thomas
21—Chas Harnischefger
22—Babeta Bram
23—Fred'k L. Christensen
24—Herman H. Jantzen
25—Michael Scholl
26—Rachel A. Dunham
27—John Fouton
28—Frederick Bremeler
29—Therese Cohn
30—Lina Goldman
31—Bridget J. Holland
32—William E. McLane
33—Maria V. Shea
34—Lydia Willets
35—Emilie Bartells
36—Sarah Seelig
37—Edwin L. Clayton

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

David Greenfield, Frederic Hilton, Moses T. Williams, Levi A. Schloss, Josef Zeitz, Nellie B. Jones, Johanna Livingston, Sophie Beaver, Theresa Jacoby

At 2:30 P. M.

Letitia W. Stewart, Helen R. Bolan, Margaretha Emils, Sophia Wilson,

AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
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A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel; probably the best-equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Lawn Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alleys, Palm Gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked Sun Parlors and Promenade. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths.

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N. Y. Office, H. E. EDER, }
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THESE hotels are well-known throughout the country for the high standard of excellence maintained, and the select patronage which they have entertained for the long term of years since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.
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Special over Sunday outing—Fall and Winter, to Atlantic City, HOTEL RUDOLF—Saturday to Monday, room, board, railroad fare, $10.00—first class, via Central R. R. of N. J.

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Remains open throughout the year; every known comfort and convenience; golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., B. S. White, President.

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A. C. McCLELLAN & SON,
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT,
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Sun parlors in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES H. WARD and MARY M. WARD, complainants, against MARIA E. G. McK. WARD, Caroline Constantia Ward et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory decree of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the special master in said interlocutory decree named, will sell at public auction at the County Court House, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory decree to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Bond Street, and known and distinguished on a map of property belonging to the late Samuel Jones, deceased, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 125 of Conveyances, page 567, by the number seventy-seven, and bounded as follows: Southwesterly in front by Bond Street, northeasterly in the rear by the rear end of lot Number 55 (fifty-five) on said map, southeasterly by lot Number 76 (seventy-eight) on said map, and northwesterly by lot Number 78 (seventy-six) on said map, containing in width in front and rear twenty-six feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, and which said lot is known as Number 8 (eight) Bond Street.

2. All that certain lot of ground, with a three-story brick house and a stable thereon, standing, known and distinguished upon a map of ground in the Fifteenth, late Ninth and formerly Eighth, Ward of the City of New York, belonging to William Israel, compiled by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, as lot Number twenty-second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, as lot Number Fifteen, bounded northeasterly is front by Bond Street, southwesterly by an alley fifteen feet wide, northwesterly by lot Number Sixteen, and southeasterly by lot Number Fourteen, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred and fourteen feet four inches, be the same more or less, and which said premises are now known by the street Number 23 (twenty-three) and formerly known by the street Number 25 (twenty-five) Bond Street, together with the right and privilege of the said alley as laid down upon the said map in common with the other lots entitled to the use thereof, as set forth and declared in certain deed of partition dividing the said map, bearing date April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, subject to a just and equitable share of the cost of regulating and repairing the said alley, and of such taxes and assessments as may be levied thereon, and subject to the covenants and restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances contained in a certain deed made by Jacob Brantingham to Henry Ward, dated January 28, 1833, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 258 of Conveyances, page 140.

3. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northeasterly side of Bond Street in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and now or lately known and distinguished as Number (32) Thirty-two Bond Street, the said property hereby intended to be described comprehending that certain lot of land known and designated on a map of the lands of the late Samuel Jones, Esq., deceased, lying between Broadway and the Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber No. 125 of Conveyances, page 567, as lot Number 57 (eighty-seven,) and also ten feet in length, off from the rear, and of that certain lot of land known and distinguished on the said map by the Number 65, (sixty-five,) and are bounded as follows: Southwesterly in front by Bond Street, northeasterly in the rear by the residue of said lot Number 65, (sixty-five,) southeasterly by lots Numbers (88) eighty-eight and (66) sixty-six, and northwesterly by lots Numbers (90) eighty-nine and (64) sixty-four, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-seven feet, and in length on each side one hundred and ten feet, the side walls of the dwelling house erected on said Number 87 being party walls, with the dwelling houses erected on said lots Numbers 86 and 88.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1904.

FRANCIS M. BURDICK,
Special Master.

HENRY M. WARD, Attorney for Complainants, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Defendants M. E. G. McK. Ward and C. C. Ward, 46 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 23aSwSw Tu&Th

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY for authority to change its name to "FLEISCHMANN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,"

Sir:

Please take notice that the undersigned will present the within proposed order authorizing the Fleischmann Realty & Construction Company, the petitioner herein, to change its corporate name to the "Fleischmann Construction Company" to the Court, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for signature and entry in this proceeding.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1904.
Yours, &c.,
HAYS & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Hon. JOHN CUNNEEN, Attorney General.
n17-law6wTh&d29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANDEL, CAROLINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE M. RANDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Benner, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1904. EMILIE R. ROGERS, Executrix. CHARLES BENNER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City.
jy28-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM E. THORN, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against WESLEY A. LYON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Third Avenue one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street 100 feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Third Avenue 108 feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and thence running easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street 100 feet, to the point or place of beginning.

The lines of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street existed prior to the foregoing description, being the lines of said avenue and street as they existed prior to the proceedings whereby said avenue and street were legally opened on April 18th, 1889, and June, 23d, 1892, respectively, and excepting such portions of said premises as are now included in 175th Street as legally opened, which are hereby specifically excluded.

175th St.

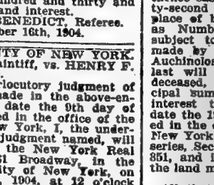

The above-described premises will be sold in one parcel, as above described, free and clear of all mortgages, taxes, and assessments, and any assessments or liens unpaid prior to the date of sale will be allowed the purchaser on closing of title, according to the terms of sale.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1904.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
81 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 95 Liberty Street, New York.
HENRY KROFF, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Henry F. Albert and others.
RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Mamie Kihm.
n15-2aw3wTu&F&d6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TRACY, SARA C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Tesson, William Tesson, Tracy Teson, Mary Margaret O'Conner, Eustace S. O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Alice C. Murley (nee O'Connor,) and to any and all heirs at law and next of kin of Sara C. Tracy, deceased, other than those above named, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of SARA C. TRACY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles E. Dusenberry of Troy, N. Y., and John Foley of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and testament of Sara C. Tracy, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, and therein you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 7th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HENRY B. CLARK, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
n4-law6wF

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles S. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix.
IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
jy21-law6mTh

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy8-law6mF

WOODHULL, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1904. CAROLINE P. WOODHULL, Executrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy9-law6mTh

REFEREES' COURT NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GRACE M. WOOD, plaintiff, against TIMOTHY J. MARTIN, individually and as administrator of the estate of Hester J. Martin, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 18th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter B. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NUMBER ONE.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventy-six feet, running thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Number 251 Eighty-second Street, and being subject to the lien of a certain mortgage made by said Hester J. Martin to Henry B. Auchincloss as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of John Auchincloss, deceased, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventeen thousand dollars and interest thereon, which said mortgage bears date the 25th day of May, 1899, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 22d day of May, 1899, in block series, Section 4 of mortgages, Liber 95, at Page 351, and indexed under Block Number 1,244 on the land map of the City of New York.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Riverside Avenue, or Drive, distant fifty-two feet four and five-eighths inches southerly from the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining said premises on the north twenty-six feet five and three eighths inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue eight inches to the northerly side of said party wall; thence westerly parallel with Eighty-first Street and along the outside of said wall eleven feet and ten inches to the end of said wall; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and along the outside of part of the rear wall of the building erected upon the premises hereby conveyed nine feet to an angle in said wall; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and along the outside of said rear wall twenty-nine feet ten inches; thence southerly and again parallel with West End Avenue seventeen feet and eight inches; thence westerly, again parallel with Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining said premises on the south forty feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the easterly side of Riverside Avenue, or Drive; thence northerly along the said easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive, twenty-five and four and two inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the fixtures, chattels real and chattels personal belonging to said house, and improvements erected on said premises, said premises being known as Number 55 Riverside Drive; subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement dated the 30th day of November, 1897, and made by and between Venue and Francis M. Applegate, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 1st day of December, 1897, in block series, Liber 81, Section 4 of conveyances, at Page 96. And also subject to the lien of a certain mortgage made by Francis M. Applegate and Minnie V. Applegate, his wife, to Benjamin Rush Wenzel, dated the 30th day of November, 1897, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1897, in block series, mortgages, Section 4, Liber 80, at Page 413, and indexed under Block Number 1,244 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 22d, 1904.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Parcel Number One. (310 West 82d St.)
82d Street.

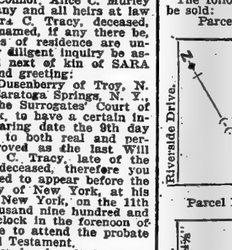

Parcel Number Two. (85 Riverside Drive.)
81st Street.

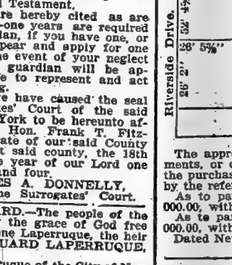

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is as follows:

As to parcel Number One, mortgage for $17,000.00, with interest from 1st July, 1904, at 5%.

As to parcel Number Two, mortgage for $30,000.00, with interest from 1st June, 1904, at 4½%.

Dated New York, November 22, 1904.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BREVOORT REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN KINGSTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-first day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Court, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly side of Eighty-first Street and the southerly line of Park Avenue; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Park Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

$2,000,000
NEW YORK CITY
Tax Exempt
Fifty Year 3½% Gold Bonds
Coupon or Registered.

103 and Interest

NATIONAL CITY BANK

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Fifty-seven (157) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered

13	808	1859	3139	4289	5593	6484
27	912	1915	3204	4331	5630	6545
28	918	1980	3220	4370	5643	6576
92	981	1996	3263	4416	5679	6020
114	1036	2014	3331	4467	5720	6062
182	1054	2090	3352	4497	5758	6092
231	1089	2117	3388	4528	5791	6717
244	1097	2186	3446	4640	5833	6806
290	1114	2321	3480	4731	5845	6827
330	1127	2329	3584	4795	5900	6849
363	1213	2354	3598	4783	5986	7020
379	1251	2427	3631	4842	6027	7103
395	1276	2440	3763	4866	6054	7208
453	1310	2598	3787	4899	6082	
473	1420	2630	3774	4983	6116	
531	1483	2543	3867	5027	6130	
542	1480	2881	4119	5264	6301	
751	1742	2972	4167	5303	6396	
788	1787	2978	4198	5365	6414	
850	1854	3005	4229	5478	6418	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1905, on presentation at the office of the

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1905.

Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1905.

December 1, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
WILLARD V. KING, Vice President.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the **Mexican International Improvement Co. of the City of Mexico,** held in said City of Mexico on November 9th, 1904, it was resolved to redeem on and after January 1st, 1905, the following bonds, as per allotment held at the office of said Company in the City of Mexico on November 19th, 1904. The interest on said bonds will cease January 1st, 1905.

$500 BONDS.
Numbers:

3	6	24	47	52	54	55	62	71	83
84	92	93	113	116	122	133	134	141	147
161	169	195	198	199	176	187	188	191	203
211	243	247	262	277	287	289	291	303	317
318	321	322	326	332	335	363	365	392	399

$100 BONDS.
Numbers:

402	405	407	413	426	427	430	437	444	449
452	459	460	470	472	475	517	521	541	545
546	548	556	589	590	591	636	658	664	680
688	691	712	720	722	724	727	763	772	774
787	791	794	799	841	851	852	857	870	878
892	894	899	901	902	908	911	913	921	923
940	950	999	1002	1021	1025	1051	1066	1070	1080
1126	1131	1140	1145	1150	1153	1154	1168	1190	1192
1196	1197	1198	1203	1207	1208	1209	1213	1215	1220
1225	1231	1240	1250	1260	1267	1310	1314	1325	1333
1349	1357	1363	1368	1370	1372	1378	1389	1390	1391
1397	1399	1400	1410	1423	1424	1435	1437	1439	1440
1448	1452	1457	1489	1491	1496	1494	1495	1517	1521
1525	1532	1536	1537	1538	1572	1584	1594	1594	1594
1598	1601	1614	1616	1624	1627	1630	1637	1639	1643
1644	1645	1652	1659	1668	1678	1682	1691	1700	1728
1736	1738	1741	1745	1747	1751	1755	1756	1758	1764
1769	1781	1782	1798	1806	1807	1826	1839	1850	1851
1854	1915	1916	1920	1943	1950	1973	1974	1981	1985
1986	1993	1994	2006	2009	2011	2017	2019	2020	2025
2027	2028	2032	2043	2045	2047	2049	2053	2057	2082
2084	2087	2089	2092	2093	2095	2120	2122	2132	2138
2142	2157	2166	2167	2169	2170	2185	2188	2199	2202
2205	2208	2237	2292	2297	2247	2250	2263	2266	2269
2280	2289	2290	2303	2313	2315	2322	2334	2389	2400

E. BERTHIER, Secretary.

Fairmount Coal & Coke
1st 4s.

The interest due December 1st on the above bonds having been defaulted, holders of said bonds are requested to communicate with the undersigned, with a view of protecting their interests.

F. J. Lisman & Co.,
30 Broad St., New York.

WANTED TO BUY
U. S. REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO.
COMMON STOCK.
FREDERIC H. HATCH.
30 Broad St., New York. Telephone 1116 Broad

AMERICAN CAN STOCKS
Bought and Sold.
WINCHEL & CO.,
OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
25 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephones: Office, 1857 Broad; Curb, 5000 Broad.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

CAPITAL
Wanted for gigantic enterprise at Coney Island for 1905; building to be started by Dec. 15, 1904. Address Wm. G. Ball, Counselor, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 9) of $1.50 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Preferred Stock, represented by stock trust certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on December 17th, 1904, will be paid on January 2d, 1905.

Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on January 3d, 1905.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY,
116 Nassau Street.

To the Stockholders of the New York Steam Power Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and taking appropriate action as a proposed sale of the property, franchises, assets, good-will, and effects of the said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated November 28th, 1904.

GEORGE PLACE HILL, Secretary.

A meeting of the lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

T. HOOD MUIR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Distillers Co-operative Co. for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 290 West St., at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, December 14th, 1904.

CHARLES E. POTTER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the City of New York, the successor of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Assessment under Chapter 629 of the Laws of 1892, an act entitled "An act to regulate, improve, and enlarge Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, in the City of New York, and providing for the payment of the benefits conferred under the railroad structure of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and for the elevation of said railroad structure, and for changing the grade of said railroad, and for the construction of a new railroad bridge at an increased elevation over the Harlem River, and providing for all changes in any avenues, streets, or railroads that may be necessary by reason of such change in structure and grade and increased elevation of bridge, and for other purposes," as amended by Chapter 548 of the Laws of 1894, by Chapter 594 of the Laws of 1896, and by Chapter 613 of the Laws of 1898.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned Commissioners of Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court in the above-entitled special proceeding, did deposit on the 26th day of October, 1904, pursuant to Section 17 of Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1882, a true copy of transcript of our report herein in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and that said report will be presented to the said Supreme Court on the first Monday of December, 1904.

Notice is hereby further given that the statute permits any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report and who may object to the same or any part thereof, to set forth their objections to the same in writing to the undersigned Commissioners within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, which publication took place on the 27th day of October, 1904.

Dated New York City, October 21st, 1904.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Chairman.
MORRIS GUGGENHEIM,
FRANK BULKLEY,
Commissioners.

HERMAN J. KATZ, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, December 1, 1904.

Under the provisions of section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons or corporations who have omitted to pay their taxes, "TO PAY THE SAME TO THE BOROUGH IN WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED," as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Stuyvesant streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

—and that under the provisions of section 919 of said Charter, "IF ANY SUCH TAX shall remain unpaid on the first day of December, it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such tax, one per centum on the amount thereof, and to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on the first day of January thereafter, interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the day on which said taxes became due and payable (October 1, 1904), as provided by section nine hundred and fourteen of this act, to the date of payment."

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—General Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, North American Building, Phila., Pa., November, 19, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, December 5, 1904, for early delivery at either the Philadelphia or Boston depots of the Quartermaster's Department of 5,000 pairs Yellow Horsehide Gloves, 1,000 Sweaters, 15,000 pairs Black Calfskin Shoes, subject to an increase of 50% increase in quantities, if desired by the Department. Early deliveries are essential, and time of delivery offered will be taken into consideration in making award. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the case of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per centum of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany all proposals; unguaranteed bids will not be considered; certified check will be accepted in lieu of written guarantee. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. J. W. POPE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1 1918.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, and endorsed "Proposals to sell Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. in Neb. Bonds," will be received until noon of Wednesday, December 14, 1904, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee, to absorb the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and eleven cents, ($187,974.11), or any part thereof, in accordance with the mortgage dated July 1, 1878.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass, December 1, 1904.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWELVE SHARES UNION PACIFIC Preferred Stock certificate No. A33691 in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST.—Certificate A-10,839 for 50 shares common stock of the United States Rubber Company. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to the U. S. Rubber Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS.
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
31 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia

JOHN HONE & CO.,
58 NEW STREET, N. Y.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
Stocks and Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or on margin

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The money market is somewhat firmer. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount. Clearings, $24,648,854; balances, $1,059,478; Sub-Treasury debit, $74,485.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates remained unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87½	
Sterling	4.87	4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	.40½	.40¾

J. S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co., New York, has been proposed for membership in the Boston Stock Exchange. It is understood that Mr. Bache paid $21,000 for the seat. He bought it of G. Percy Williams.

Jacob Cahn of New York, a member of the New York Stock Exchange; has also been proposed for membership in the Boston Stock Exchange. Mr. Cahn paid $20,500 for his seat.

Amalgamated and United States Mining were the strongest and most active stocks to-day. Tennessee Copper scored an advance of two points and Copper Range and Utah were strong. The other minings were not specially active except Guanajuato. Steel and Sugar were in demand and Telephone was strong. American Hide and Leather assumed some prominence. The local railways were strong. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,110	Atchison	88⅝	88	88
23	Atchison pf	103⅞	103	103⅝
20	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
6	Boston & Albany	254	253½	254
10	Boston & Maine	170¼	170¼	170¼
25	*Boston & Maine	168¾	168½	168¾
155	Mass. Electric	15	15	15
298	Mass. Electric pf	62⅝	62	62⅝
100	Mexican Central	21¾	21⅝	21¾
62	N. Y., N. H. & H	197½	196	197
135	Old Colony	205	205	205
10	Pere Marquette pf	79½	79½	79½
1,210	Rutland pf	65	62¾	65
100	St. L. & San F. 2d pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
222	Union Pacific	115¾	115¾	115¾
70	Union Pacific pf	95¼	94⅝	95¼
32	West End	92½	92½	92½

TELEPHONES.

706	American	148½	148	148½
150	Mexican	2¾	2¼	2¼
574	Western	21⅞	21	21⅛
69	Western pf	100	99⅛	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500	Am. Ag. Chem	20½	19⅞	19⅞
102	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	84½	83⅜	84½
661	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
40	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
89	Am. Pneu. Service pf	25½	25¼	25½
4,064	Am. Sugar	150¾	150	150¾
244	Am. Sugar pf	139½	139	139
110	Am. Woolen	23½	22¾	23
890	Am. Woolen pf	93⅞	92¾	93
255	Dom. Iron & Steel	19	18½	19
41	*Edison	253½	253	253
2,131	Edison rights	5¼	5	5
18	General Electric	191¼	191	191¼
265	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	83	83	83
610	Mass. Gas	40⅝	40	40
581	*Mass. Gas pf	81¼	81	81
580	Pullman	240	235	240
30	Rece. Button Hole	8¾	8½	8½
112	Seattle Electric pf	94½	94½	94½
220	Swift & Co	113½	113	113
5	Union Land & Copper	4	4	4
270	United Fruit	103	102¾	103
239	United Shoe Machine	59	58½	59
295	United Shoe Mach. pf	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
100	U. S. Leather	14	14	14
5,148	U. S. Steel	32½	31⅝	31⅝
2,030	U. S. Steel pf	94	93½	93¾

MINING.

90	Adventure	6½	6⅜	6¼
1,805	Allouez	17½	17	17
19,174	Amalgamated	82¾	80⅝	81⅛
250	Am. Zinc	13	12⅝	13
10	Anaconda	29¾	28¾	28¾
200	Arnold	1	1	1
1,501	Atlantic	18	17	18
1,870	Bingham	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
200	Bonanza	90c	90c	90c
2,225	Boston Consol	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
19	*Calumet & Hecla	677	675	675
1,265	Centennial	29¼	28½	29
40	Central Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
490	Con. Mercur	40c	37c	40c
3,131	Copper Range	71⅞	70½	70½
125	Daly-West	13½	13½	13½
90	Dom. Coal	66½	66¼	66¼
225	Elm River	3	3	3
210	Franklin	12⅜	12¼	12¼
6,850	Granby	5½	5⅜	5½
4,659	Greene Consol	31½	30¾	31
5,980	Guanajuato	4	3⅞	4
1,785	Isle Royale	26⅝	25¼	26
200	*Mass	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
50	Mayflower	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
10	Michigan	9½	9¼	9¼
555	Mohawk	56	55	55
11,850	Montana C. & C	4⅝	4½	4⅝
310	Old Dominion	27½	27¼	27½
120	Osceola	97	95	95½
235	*Parrot	32	31⅜	32
210	Phoenix	3⅞	3½	3⅝
106	Quincy	117	115	115
75	Shoshone Island	1⅞	1¾	1¾
220	Santa Fe	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
3,560	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
15	Tamarack	128	128	128
245	Tennessee	3¾	3½	3¾
2,190	Tennessee	43	41	42¾
5,800	Trinity	14½	13½	14
19,277	United States	28¾	27½	28
3,040	Utah	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛
325	Victoria	5¼	4¾	5
150	Winona	11	11	11
50	Wolverine	108	108	108
273	Wyandotte	2½	2¼	2¼

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Second Installment paid. §Ex rights.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.06	.06	L. W. Con	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.12	.12	Mexican	1.15	1.20
Andes	.23	.24	Occid. Con	.80	.80
Belcher	.23	.24	Ophir	2.40	2.40
Best & Bel	1.05	1.15	Overman	.13	.13
Bullion	.22	.24	Potosi	.18	.19
Caledonia	.45	.45	Savage	.30	.31
Chal. Con	.17	.17	Sag Belch	.50	.56
Challar	.18	.18	Sierra Nev	.46	.46
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.08	.08
C. C. & V	1.80	1.80	St. Louis	.07	.07
Con. Imp	.01	.01	Union Con	.58	.57
Con. Va	.17	.17	Utah Con	.08	.08
Crown Point	.17	.24	Yel. Jack	.17	.18
Gould & Cur	1.05	1.15	Silver bars	.59¾	.59¼
Hale & Nor	1.05	1.15	Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Julia	.04	.04	Telegraph	.02½	.02½
Justice	.10	.05			
Ky. Con	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at 46@47.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—New York exchange was 25 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent.

Illinois Brick common gained 1¼ points during the morning, and the preferred scored an advance during the first two hours of 4 points. This was said to be due to the large earnings of the company. The common rose to 11½, while the preferred touched 69 before the noon hour. Brick preferred made a net gain of 11 points during the day. Can preferred showed another advance, a sale being recorded at 60, which was the new high point at noon. The common was steady at 12 at the same hour. The sales on the local board were scattered, but the market was fairly active on narrow margins. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	American Can	12	11¾	11¾
4,065	American Can pf	90	88½	89½
75	American Shipbuilding	39	38½	39
20	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	34	34	34
100	Chicago Union Traction	13	13	13
10	Chicago Title & Trust	104½	104½	104½
60	Chicago City Railway	187	187	187
465	Diamond Match	136½	136	136
745	Illinois Brick	11½	10	11½
200	Illinois Brick pf	69	69½	69½
50	Knickerbocker Ice com	10½	10½	10½
23	Metropolitan Elev. com	24	24	24
1,441	National Biscuit	56¼	55¾	56¼
85	National Biscuit pf	115½	115½	115½
150	National Carbon pf	46½	46	46
8	Quaker Oats pf	85½	85½	85½
12	Swift & Co	113	112¾	113
100	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¾	29¾
65	Street's Stable Car pf	101	100	101
500	Union Box Board	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,510	Union Box Board pf	12¾	11½	11½
25	General Electric	192	190	190

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27⅜d per ounce and in New York at 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Acacia sold at .06, 200 Best & Belcher at 1.15, 200 Caledonia at .49, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 10 Daly at 2.00, 300 Elkton at .67@.68, 200 Horn Silver at 1.55, 500 Isabella at .26, 100 Mexican at 1.25, 500 Moon Anchor at .07, 400 Ophir at 2.50@2.55, 400 Silver Hill at .57, 100 Small Hopes at .26, 100 Syndicate at .06, 1,000 Work at .09, 300 Yellow Jacket at .20.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—The market was active to-day, and the financial situation was greatly strengthened by the beginning of the distribution of $3,500,000 by Bertram, Storrs & Griscom of New York in payment for control of the Consolidated Gas Company. The money was placed with the Mercantile Trust Company and distributed by the banking firms that formed the pool that secured the stock. Most of the money is being reinvested in stocks and bonds.

United Railways and Cotton Duck were features in the trading. Securities of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company were taken in hand again by the interests which have been leading in the movement of these issues and prices further advanced. At 33 the income bonds were up 2½ points, and at 0½ the stock was up 1½ points. It is expected that the plan of the financial interests in this company, to complete consolidation with the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, will be soon brought out. The pool buying United Railway for New York interests was busy, and all that company's issues advanced. The common, at 11¾, was a gain of 1⅝. Consolidated Gas sold up to 205¾, which is 2¼ more than the New Yorkers paid for the stock that gave them control. The first mortgage bonds were the strongest of the G. R. S. issues, and the trading in them was very active. Shares, 9,341; bonds, $351,000. Transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
31,000	Seaboard 4s	85	84	85
5,000	Coal & Iron Ry 5s	108	108	108
5,000	Mid. & Penn. 4s	74½	74¼	74½
1,000	Wil. & Weldon 5s	119½	119½	119½
34,000	United Rys. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
131,000	United Rys. inc	51	50	51
8,000	Kan. City L. & P. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
30,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¾	77	77¾
43,000	Cotton Duck inc	33	31⅞	33
30,000	Breweries 4s	56½	55½	56
6,000	Breweries inc	27⅝	26	27⅝
10,000	Maryland Tel. 5s	94	93½	94
7,000	Con. Gas 6s	111½	111½	111½
2,000	Alabama C. & I. 6s	84	84	84

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Seaboard	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10	Ga. Sou. & Fla. 2d pfd	70	70	70
6,045	United Rys	11¾	10¾	11⅜
1,501	Cotton Duck	9½	9¼	9¼
172	U. S. Cotton Duck	11	11	11
279	Consolidated Gas	85¼	85	85¼
530	Breweries	8¾	8	8¾
20	Ala. Coal	39½	39½	39½
30	Ala. C. & I. pfd	81¾	81½	81¾
75	American Bonding	38	37½	38
50	Fidelity & Deposit	158	155	158
50	Mercantile Trust	159	158½	159
190	Maryland Casualty	59	57	59
107	U. S. Fidelity	133	129½	133
62	International Trust	132	132	132
15	Union Trust	55½	55½	55½
17	Citizens' Bank	29	29	29
26	Baltimore Brick	9	9	9
12	Bank of Baltimore	120	120	120
10	Inter. Mer. Marine	14½	14½	14½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	88	88	88
1st week Nov.	$12,198	$11,617	$9,693
From July 1	234,347	220,844	160,893

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for October—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Mileage	172	172	
Gross	101,185	96,054	97,276
Exp. and taxes	68,378	58,266	44,130
Net	32,807	38,888	53,146
Other income	15,101	10,097	7,837
Total income	48,441	48,485	60,983
Charges	20,449	12,237	12,291
Surplus	27,992	36,248	48,702
4 mos. gross	379,596	348,380	327,906
Exp. and taxes	295,717	257,114	227,805
4 mos. net	143,879	125,443	152,305
Other income	58,610	39,140	25,032
Total income	202,495	164,583	177,997
Charges	74,599	49,209	49,789
4 mos. surplus	127,540	115,314	128,211

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for October—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	5,015,619	4,838,558	4,814,701
Exp. and taxes	2,744,563	2,798,593	2,795,097
Net	2,271,056	2,039,945	2,019,604
4 mos. gross	17,913,081	17,594,875	16,883,383
Exp. and taxes	10,927,098	10,870,310	10,416,172
4 mos. net	6,985,333	6,724,565	6,467,211

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for October—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	2,202,570	1,848,517	1,707,510
Exp. and taxes	1,519,998	1,392,074	1,374,505
Net	682,572	455,442	332,945
Charges	392,101	295,478	233,201
Surplus	290,511	160,365	189,484
4 mos. gross	8,243,248	7,675,186	6,858,060
Exp. and taxes	5,597,439	5,455,828	5,178,850
4 mos. net	2,645,809	2,219,358	1,679,210
Charges	1,256,773	1,228,626	942,172
4 mos. surplus	1,389,036	990,732	737,044

GEORGIA RAILROAD for October:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	258,092	259,026	240,713
Expenses	146,259	154,633	139,396
Net earnings	112,441	121,980	104,317
Other inc.	1,930		
Total inc.	114,371	121,980	104,317
Charges	51,416	51,380	
Surplus	62,955	70,600	
4 mos. gross	847,178	822,458	781,094
Expenses	579,346	580,406	488,403
4 mos'. net	267,830	236,052	292,691
Other inc.	3,845	32,016	30,000
Total inc.	271,675	268,068	322,691
Charges	207,732	206,119	
4 mos'. surplus	63,943	62,949	

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	3,476,534	3,413,903	3,156,572
Expenses	2,247,708	2,208,126	2,033,087
Net earnings	1,228,706	1,205,777	1,123,483

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 3 1-2@4 Per Cent.

Some Early Strength Overcome in the Later Business by Pressure of Stocks for Sale.

The news was better than the market yesterday. First place among factors which ought to have influenced prices more than they did must be given to cotton's falling to another minimum, for the best and most cheerful of reasons—increasing expectation of abundance as the picking and ginning proceed. The full effect of this is yet to be felt, as the effect of the generous grain crops also still lie in the future, when the proceeds come to quicken many trades in remote relations. These effects are certain, whatever the fluctuations in the produce markets, which now have a purely speculative significance, divested of any meaning regarding domestic abundance this year, although there are some already borrowing trouble regarding 1905. Copper was soft yesterday, but Lead kept company with Iron in strength.

The day's traffics included several reports of October net which ought to satisfy anybody capable of satisfaction. St. Paul, for instance, showed an increase of net over the increase of gross. Rock Island, St. Louis and San Francisco, and "Big Four" showed larger gains, but did not actually do a larger business at less cost. Money and sterling rose together, but there was no apparent significance in their nominal strength. That money should touch 4 per cent. on the first of December cannot disturb anybody who remembers the corresponding week last year, or who contrasts that moderate season's maximum with the day's indications that the foreign demand is not increasing. Berlin exchange moved in favor of London; the Bank of France reported an increase of 17,625,000f. in gold, and the Bank of England, although showing the usual deterioration of condition on this Thursday in the year, remains stronger than last year, and is notified of the shipment of £1,000,000 gold from India. Hence the rate of discount was not altered, and our stock of gold is safe for the present. This is a better position than when we were attracting gold by a money rate double that now current. The purchase and resale of the majority of 12,000,000 Illinois Central 3½s is strictly apropos as one of the signs of a reassuring money market.

Nevertheless the day's market was ragged. In the market as a whole there was early strength and late weakness, and simultaneous strength and weakness in specific stocks only to be reconciled by reference to the fact that those which were bought advanced and those which were sold declined. The best buying and the largest advances were in the junior Vanderbilts, while simultaneously their parent company was falling with Pennsylvania and Rock Island preferred, which profited not at all by its earnings mentioned above. Illinois Central, on the other hand, rose despite the bond issue, which under other conditions would have hurt the stock. The inconsistency is less than appears, for it is a real bull argument that means of increasing traffic movement can be had when traffic exceeds capacity. The market cannot be called weak or uninteresting when so many stocks declared the equivalent of an annual dividend in appreciation of principal, but ingenious observers cannot but lament so little relation between cause and effect in the day's price movement.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf....	½	Michigan Central...	10
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	1	Mo. K. & T. pf...	1
Am. Dist. Tel....	3	Nat. Enameling....	1¼
Am. Hide & L....	¾	Nat. Enam. pf....	1
Am. H. & L. pf....	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L...	3
Am. Smelting Ref....	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	2½
Am. Steel Fds....	½	N. Y., N. H. & H...	1
Am. Steel Fds. pf....	5½	North American....	1
Am. Sugar....	⅝	Peoria & Eastern...	2
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs...	¾	Pullman	4½
Anaconda Copper....	1	Reading 1st pf....	1½
Asso. Mer. Ist pf....	2½	Rep. Steel pf....	½
Balt. & Ohio pf....	½	Rome, Wat. & Ogd...	1
Canada South....	1	Rubber Goods....	⅝
Chi. & N. W....	1½	Rubber Goods pf....	1
Chi. & N. W. pf....	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L....	2½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs....	3
Del., L. & W....	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ctfs....	3¼
Del. South. pf....	⅜	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs....	5
Fed. Min. & S....	2¾	St. L. & S. W., O....	1½
Fed. Min. & S. pf....	2½	Union Pacific pf....	1½
Hocking Valley....	1½	Un. Rys. Inv....	3½
Illinois Central....	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf....	1¼
Kan. City So....	1	U. S. Leather pf....	1
Kan. City So. pf....	⅝	West. E. & M....	⅞
Lake E. & W....	2⅜	West. E. & M. 1st pf....	3
Met. Securities....	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf...	½
Met. St. Ry....	¾		
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf....	7½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf....	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf....	⅝
Am. Locom. pf....	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake....	1
Am. Snuff pf....	⅝	N. Y. Central....	1¼
Am. Woolen pf....	⅞	Penn. R. R....	1⅞
Ches. & Ohio....	⅞	People's Gas....	⅞
Chi. & Alton....	⅜	P., C., C. & St. L....	⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf....	2	Reading....	½
Chi. & N. W. pf. 2	½	Rock Island....	½
C., Ni., Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rock Island pf....	½
Chi. Un. Traction....	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	½	So. Pac. pf., full pd.	⅝
Corn Products....	½	Southern Railway....	⅝
Del. & Hudson....	1	Tenn. Coal & I....	½
Del. Un. Ry....	1	Tex. Pac. L. Tr....	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Erie....	⅞	Union Pacific....	½
Erie 1st pf....	1	U. S. Pipe pf....	⅞
General Electric....	½	U. S. Rubber pf....	½
Int. Paper....	¾	U. S. Steel....	⅝
Int. Pump....	⅞	Va. I., C. & C....	1
L. E. & W. pf....	½	Wabash....	½
Louis. & Nash....	½	Wis. Cent. pf....	1½
Mexican Central....	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 6s....	1	Iowa Cent. ref. 6s...	1
Am. Tob. 4s....	1	N. Y., S. & W. 2d 4½s....	1½
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s....	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st....	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st..	1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s..	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 1	1,310,584
To date this year	160,076,060
Corresponding date last year	146,712,006

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 1	$7,782,500
To date this year	$826,440,060
Corresponding date last year	$627,196,350

Says Lackawanna Steel Gets Percentage

Although no official announcement was made yesterday, it was learned in Wall Street that the arbitrator who had under consideration the dispute between various members of the so-called steel rail pool had made his decision, and had awarded to the Lackawanna as its percentage of the pool 15 per cent.

At the same time an agreement is understood to have been reached whereby the steel rail pool will maintain prices at $28 a ton. Official announcement of this award will probably be made to-day.

Buy $14,000,000 Illinois Central Bonds.

Speyer & Co. and Kühn, Loeb & Co. have purchased from the Illinois Central $14,000,000 of its first mortgage purchased lines bonds. The bonds are a part of the twenty-million-dollar mortgage authorized by the stockholders in 1903 and dated June 30, 1904, to bear 3½ per cent. interest. The proceeds will be used for the general purposes of the company as needed.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Market Opened Strong, but Reacted in the Afternoon, Though the Tone Remained Firm.

The stock market had its usual Thursday afternoon reaction yesterday. Close observers of the market have noticed for some weeks that whenever prices showed a tendency to hesitate around 1 o'clock on a Thursday the market was sure to sell off at the end. Almost invariably, also, the market has continued reactionary Friday morning, with a tendency to harden and a final rally in the late afternoon. It will be curious to see if this general experience is carried out again to-day.

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High Prices in the Morning.

The opening of the market and the first two hours of trading saw new high records for some issues. Among them were St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, and a number of less important stocks. The advances were not, however, maintained. Most of the reactions are due not to pressure from those who have been behind the advance, but rather from the endeavors of many traders and speculators to take point profits. Never before in any bull market have traders swung such big lines of stocks as they do now. Consequently, their influence on the market is considerable.

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Strength in Junior Vanderbilts.

The rise in some of the Vanderbilt issues was due to buying for the account of pools composed of men close to those properties. Nickel Plate common and second preferred shares were among the strong issues, the former advancing 3⅞ and the latter 2½ points. Further advances for these shares are talked of. It was interesting to see these shares go up while New York Central itself declined 1¼ points. Michigan Central advanced 10 points on 500 shares, the tape recording the different lots in this manner, "MC 138, 140, 142, 145," showing that between hundred-share lots there were jumps of 2 and 3 points. The demand must have been very urgent and the supply limited.

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Little Business from London.

London has been doing little business here except such as was purely speculative, professional, and inspired from this side of the cable. The British public is not interested in our market, as the home issues and Kafirs are attracting its entire attention. The call brokers are about the only ones with a real interest in the trend of affairs on the New York Exchange.

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Industrials Quiet.

With the exception of Amalgamated Copper, the industrial list was rather quiet yesterday. If there is anything true of the present market, it is this, that the main forces behind the advance are not splitting up their resources to advance a lot of stocks at the same time. To-day they pick out some Eastern trunk lines, to-morrow the grain carriers move, the next day it is the coalers that attract attention, and then some of the industrials are boosted.

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Strength in Metropolitan.

The driving in of shorts in Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities caused a sharp advance in those shares during the afternoon, but the effect was not sufficient to influence the rest of the market, and subsequently there was a reaction from the top.

TRANSACTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of November aggregated 31,060,929 shares, as against 32,479,568 shares in October, 18,704,717 shares in September, 12,438,279 shares in August, 12,134,845 shares in July, 4,985,720 in June, 5,260,135 in May, 8,163,544 in April, 11,418,972 in March, 8,571,484 in February, 12,275,741 in January, and 15,176,178 in December of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for November and the eleven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	November.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
1904	31,060,929	158,765,476
1903	10,744,781	145,502,190
1902	17,115,723	172,601,439
1901	18,360,459	248,905,011
1900	22,646,898	114,934,640
1899	15,275,247	183,028,347
1898	10,936,020	96,939,842
1897	5,763,641	70,773,847
1896	5,874,111	50,512,198
1895	4,989,733	60,538,541
1894	4,530,824	45,937,892
1893	5,422,525	74,011,327
1892	5,817,700	74,345,010
1891	15,235,283	61,060,100
1890	8,917,213	58,295,643
1889	6,973,496	62,086,318

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds during the month were the largest in the history of the Stock Exchange, and amounted to a par value of $209,227,500; of State bonds to $64,000, and of Government bonds to $7,562,000, making the total dealings in all classes of bonds $216,853,500, as against a total of $140,973,500 in October, $115,123,100 in September, $68,434,500 in August, $62,070,980 in July, $48,742,500 in June, $37,627,200 in May, $57,131,600 in April, $46,770,500 in March, $35,094,200 in February, $79,926,000 in January, and $64,034,300 in December of last year.

Bond dealings for the month and the eleven months of this year make the following showings, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	November.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
1904	$216,853,500	$918,657,560
1903	50,385,600	620,188,550
1902	54,511,700	830,685,550
1901	90,935,500	925,827,020
1900	79,260,500	473,042,960
1899	48,279,720	733,042,310
1898	100,191,820	766,102,540
1897	33,701,750	483,331,980
1896	47,926,500	353,891,700
1895	33,711,600	463,436,970
1894	33,062,000	328,588,970
1893	29,033,800	329,014,400
1892	27,922,050	454,446,510
1891	30,715,700	327,670,400
1890	36,936900	430,876,860
1889	32,935,050	335,351,974

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Twenty-five shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 306.

Sharpsville (Penn.) dispatches state that the W. P. Snyder Company of Pittsburg has bought four local furnaces there, and will put up a plant at a cost of, about $2,000,000, to manufacture Bessemer steel.

According to Colorado Springs (Col.) dispatches, the Cripple Creek November gold ore production reached 58,000 tons of $2,047,000 gross value, a record-breaking yield.

At a special meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the New York and Boston Dyewood Company, the proposition to reduce the capital stock from $1,200,000 to $600,000 was ratified.

Shipments of tin for the month of November, it is stated, were 5,400 tons, against 3,550 tons the same month last year.

According to Montreal dispatches, Canadian Pacific Railroad land sales for November were 23,392 acres for $112,261.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Nov. 26 were 817,716 tons, and for the year to date 36,369,886 tons, against 37,679,212 tons last year.

New Stock Exchange Firm.

A new Stock Exchange copartnership under the firm name of Edey, Brown & Sanderson, began business yesterday at 2 Wall Street. The firm is practically the consolidation of Charles C. Edey & Sons and Brown & Co., both Stock Exchange houses, which have been in business for a number of years. The partners are Charles L. Edey of Edey & Sons, Herbert Pomeroy Brown of Brown & Co., and Henry Sanderson, who for several years past has been President of the New York Transportation Company. Mr. Brown is the Stock Exchange member of the firm.

COTTON PRICES DROP AGAIN.

Spot Quotations Down 30 Points, All Options Selling Below 9 Cents.

Rumors of a leak in the Government ginning report which was made public on Wednesday persistently accompanied a further collapse in prices in the cotton market yesterday. Rumors of this kind generally come up when the Government report has any marked effect on prices. A year ago when the bureau report for December was made public, showing a small crop, and prices advanced 50 and 100 points a day, the local Cotton Exchange was full of stories about a leak. Since then, with one exception, there has been no occasion for any stories of a leak until last Wednesday, when the ginner's report indicated such a large crop that prices fairly melted away. Another report from the Department of Agriculture will be made public to-morrow, and speculation is centred on what it will show.

The excitement on the Cotton Exchange yesterday was intense, especially in the morning. On the call, the market broke over 20 points, and during the remainder of the day the tendency was toward lower prices, amid feverish, though intermittent, selling. Miss Giles came out with an estimate of 11,939,000 bales, and The New Orleans Times-Democrat with one for 11,940,000 bales. The selling came from everywhere, but the South was the heaviest seller. Spot quotations were marked down 30 points, and at the close of the market every option was selling below 9 cents.

Of the active options December declined 35 points to 8.42, January closed for a similar loss at 8.52, March sold down 32 points, to 8.70, and May declined 32 points, to 8.80. The bears are talking six-cent cotton, but the conservative men think that prices are likely to have a rally. All, however, agree that it now looks as if the crop would break all records.

MONTHLY CROP SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Weather Bureau's monthly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

"As a whole, November was a very mild and exceptionally dry month. Throughout the central valleys and in New England, the Middle Atlantic, Central, and West Gulf States the absence of rain was so marked as to prove injurious to Fall-sown grain and to hinder plowing. The drought has been especially severe in the Ohio Valley, where there is a great scarcity of water for stock and domestic purposes. Complaints of drought are also received from Southern California and the Southern plateau districts.

"In the principal corn States the weather has been favorable for husking and cribbing corn, the reports indicating that this crop is of exceptionally fine quality.

"Winter wheat has been unfavorably affected by drought over a great part of the Winter-wheat belt, the condition of the crop being less favorable in the Ohio, Central Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Considerable damage to the early sown by the Hessian fly is also reported from Nebraska and Missouri. Notwithstanding the drought, the general condition of the crop in Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois is good. Favorable reports are also received from the Atlantic Coast States, where, however, lack of moisture has retarded growth. In the Southern States the weather conditions were favorable for the completion of cotton picking."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $424,650,143; balances, $14,332,624; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $815,198.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates for sixty days $4.84½, for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8375; demand, $4.8655; cables, $4.8695.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅛ and 5.17; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94⅞ and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—With the month-turn much money was released, though the transfer of £1,500,000 of Japanese money to the Bank of England affected the market to-day. Moreover, this was consols pay day. Discounts were quietly steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was steady, and fair business was transacted. Prices closed firm. Consols hardened, owing to there being no change to-day in the rate of discount of the Bank of England and to better money prospects.

Americans opened irregular, and then rallied to above parity. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was the feature. Later the market was fairly active, and closed with a firm tone.

Japanese were easier. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 94¾.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 85⅛ ex interest; consols, for the account, 85⅜ ex interest; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 91½; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 137⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51½; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181¾; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 33⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 85¾; Erie, 41⅛; Erie first preferred, 75⅝; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 160½; Louisville and Nashville, 146; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34¾; New York Central, 145; Norfolk and Western, 78; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 44¼; Pennsylvania, 71½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 40⅜; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 37⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 60⅛; Union Pacific, 119⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 33⅜; United States Steel preferred, 96½; Wabash, 24½; Wabash preferred, 48½; Spanish 4s, 88¼.

Bar silver firm at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £72,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.07; Lisbon, 17.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 94.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Trading on the Boerse to-day generally was quiet. Americans were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£926,000
Circulation increased	621,000
Bullion decreased	305,434
Other securities increased	4,273,000
Other deposits increased	3,819,000
Public deposits decreased	427,000
Notes reserve decreased	870,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 45.30 per cent., as compared with 50.51 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	102,775,000
Treasury accounts current increased	3,375,000
Gold in hand increased	17,625,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,225,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Price movements in the outside market yesterday were somewhat conflicting, especially during the last hour, when many of the gains made earlier in the day were reversed. In most cases the day's trading resulted in losses, but owing to the fact that before the afternoon's reaction made its appearance, prices quite generally had advanced, the net declines were in few cases more than fractional. A considerable number of issues were represented in the day's transactions, but as a rule the trading on the reaction was a good deal smaller than that which accompanied the advance of previous days.

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING securities were in some respects the most interesting feature of the session. The certificates were active at an advance of 1½ points, but it was in the new stocks that the buying had most effect. The common, which sold on Wednesday at 22½, rose yesterday to 28⅞, and the preferred from 78 advanced to 81. In all three issues there was a reaction from the highest of the day, but only in the common did the reaction approximate 1 point. A considerable profit was shown in the arbitraging operation between the certificates and the new stocks, but traders are somewhat handicapped by the uncertainty that still seems to exist as to the exact time when the new securities will be ready for delivery.

MEXICAN new 4s and several other issues of bonds were actively traded in. With the exception of the Tobacco bonds the fluctuations were small, though as a whole the level of prices was slightly lower. Tobacco 4s were as high as 75½ and closed at 73½.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,350 American Can	12	11½	11⅝
19,720 American Can pf	60	58⅜	58⅜
350 American Nickel	3	2⅞	3
100 Am. Tobacco tr. rcts.	255	255	255
100 Am. Tobacco pf., w.i.	94½	94½	94½
300 Am. Writ. Paper pf.	22	21¾	22
100 Am. Writ. Paper pf.	22	21¾	22
400 Bay State Gas	16	15½	16
6,300 British Columbia Cop.	7⅝	7⅜	7½
1,000 Central Foundry pf.	18	17¼	17¼
103 Con. Rubber Tire pf.	3	3	3
100 Copper Range	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
107 Denver & R. W. pf.	1	1	1
200 Dominion Securities	16	16	16
400 Electric Boat	41½	40¼	40¼
10,200 Gold Hill Copper	15-16	15-16	15-16
22,400 Greene Con. Copper	31½	30⅜	31½
5,425 Greene Con. Gold	12⅞	12½	12⅝
100 Havana Tobacco	36	36	30
100 Havana Tobacco pf.	45½	45½	45½
100 Houston Oil	2	2	2
2,100 Inter. Rapid Transit	169	165½	165½
5,300 Inter. Mer. Marine	15	14⅛	14⅛
7,200 Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	29⅝	28½	29⅜
100 International Salt	22	21½	21½
300 Kan. City Ry. & L. pf.	83½	83	83½
365 Lake Sup. Corp. ctfs.	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
1,010 L. Sup. Corp. pf., ctfs.	19	17⅝	18
100 Liberty Silk	27	27	27
1,700 Mackay Companies	90	89	90
300 Mackay Cos. pf.	75	75	75
825 Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5,000 Mergenthaler-Horton	11	11	11
40,700 Montreal & Boston	3 9-16	3 7-16	3½
100 New Orleans Rys. pf.	26½	26½	26½
100 N. Y. Transportation	7¼	7¼	7¼
12,600 Northern Securities	125¼	124½	124⅝
20 Otis Elevator pf.	100	100	100
1,800 ‡Phoenix Mining	14	12	12
100 Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	22	22	22
50 Royal Bak. Powd. pf.	109½	109½	109½
400 Seaboard Air Line	18½	18½	18½
800 Seamless Steel	33⅜	33	33⅛
429 Standard Con. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Standard Oil	632	632	632
9,200 Tennessee Copper	43¼	41	41
300 Tintic Company	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200 Trenton Potteries pf.	87	87	87
500 Union Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,300 United Copper	11⅝	10	11½
2,930 U. S. Ship., w. i.	28⅞	28	28⅛
1,700 U. S. Ship. pf., w. i.	81	79	80¾
100 Wash. Ry. Electric	28	28	28
3,100 White Knob Copper	1 1-16	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	82⅝	82¾	82⅞
60,000	Am. Tobacco 4s w. i.	75½	72¼	73½
30,000	Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	10	10
50,000	Erie conv. 4s	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
11,000	Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	85½	85	85
29,200	Japanese 6s, 2d series	88⅜	87⅞	88⅛
$360,000	Mexican new 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
10,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
62,000	Rock Island ref. 4s	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
10,000	Seab. Air L. 3-yr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99½
$12,000	U. S. Shipbldg. 6s	47⅞	47	47⅞
120,000	‡Wabash-Pitts. Term. Inc. 4s	45¾	45	45
10,000	‡Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Sell cents per share.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59	...	59	...
American Can	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
American Can pf.	58½	58⅝	59⅜	59⅝
American Chicle	120	127	120	127
American Chicle pf.	93	95	93	95
Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf.	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
Am. Malting 6s, ex coup.	102	104	106	107½
American Snuff	2⅞	3	3	3⅜
Am. Tobacco tr. rects.	250	253	...	...
American Tobacco, w. i.	255	260	250	255
American Tob. pf., w. i.	94½	98	93⅜	94½
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	73	73¾	72¾	73¼
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	109½	111	109¼	111¼
American Typefounders	34	...	33½	...
Am. Typefounders pf.	92	...	92	...
Am. Writing Paper	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	23½	21¼	22¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82⅜	...	82⅜	...
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3¼	5	3¼	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	124	127	124	127
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	111	113	111	113
British Columbia Copper	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7⅜
California Copper	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6¼	7	6¼	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	62	...	62	...
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Central Foundry 5s	17	17½	18	19
Central Foundry 6s	70	72	70	72
Compressed Air	⅞	...	⅞	⅞
Con Refrigerating	4½	5⅛	4½	5⅛
Con. Rubber Tire	...	...	...	...
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	3	...	1½	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	12	9	11
Cramps' Shipbuilding	26	...	25½	27
Cuban 6s of 1936	100	101	100	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf.	35	40	35	40
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	65	70	65	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	93	93	93	96
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
Eastern S. S.	38	45	38	45
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	145	155	145	155
Electric Boat	40	40½	42	46
Electric Boat pf.	68	70	70	72
Electric Lead Reduction	⅜	...	⅜	⅝
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	1½	...	1½	1½
Electric Vehicle	16	18	16	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	23	24	23½	25
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf.	45	50	40	50
Erie conv. 5s	95½	95⅝	95¼	95⅞
Gold Hill Copper	15-16	1	15-16	1
Great North. pf., w. i.	185	...	185	...
Greene Con. Copper	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
Greene Con. Gold	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	65	...	64	...
Guggenheim Exploration	120	125	120	130
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	119	125	119	125
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	94¼	95	94¼	95
Hall Signal	80	86	80	86
Havana Tobacco	35½	37	36¼	37
Havana Tobacco 6s	45	46½	44	46¼
Havana Tobacco 5s	74	79	74	79
H. B. Claflin & Co.	95	105	96	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	95	105	95	105
Houston Oil	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Houston Oil pf.	14	20	14	20
Inter. Rapid Transit	165	165½	168	169
Inter. Mer. Marine	14¼	14½	14	14¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	29	29⅜	28½	28½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	84	87	82½	85
International Salt	21	22	21½	22
International Salt 5s	63	65	63	65
International Silver	9	10	8	9
International Silver pf.	35	...	35	...
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Lackawanna Steel	84	90	84	90
Lake Sup. Corp. pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Lake Sup. Corp. pf., rcts.	17¾	18½	18½	18¾
Lanston Monotype	13	15	15	15
Lord & Taylor pf.	103	105½	103	105½
Mackay Companies	39	39½	39	39½
Mackay Companies pf.	74½	75	74½	75¼
Madison Square Garden	12	15	12	15
Maine Steamship	10	15	10	15

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Large Purchase by Operators Near Washington Bridge—Prominent Corner Sold on Upper Eighth Avenue—New Owner For Six Blocks in Faile Tract—Other Dealings

Leopold Weil has sold for the executors of the estate of Susanna P. Lees to Sonn Brothers a tract of about 230 lots in the Bronx, near the easterly end of Washington Bridge, lying just north of the Ogden estate property and bounded on the east by Aqueduct Avenue, and on the west by Undercliff and Sedgwick Avenues. Earlier in the week there was reported the purchase by the Aqueduct Realty Company of an adjoining tract of about 200 lots, owned by the Lees estate. The Hazlewood mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Lees, stands upon that part of the property bought by Sonn Brothers.

Sale of the Hotel Minot.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold to Henry J. Humphrey the Hotel Minot, a seven-story structure, on plot 50 by 100, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Humphrey has been for some time lessee of the property. This parcel has frequently figured in gossip concerning a large building operation, which, it was said, would include the neighboring corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Another Resale in the Faile Tract.

Beethoven Englander has sold to Frederick Johnson the six blocks in the Faile estate tract remaining out of the eleven which he bought from the Elmore Realty Company. The blocks just sold are those bounded by Intervale Avenue, Dongan and Kelly Streets; by Kelly Street, Intervale Avenue, Dongan, Beck, and Tiffany Streets; by Intervale Avenue, Beck, Tiffany, and Fox Streets; by Tiffany, Barretto, and Fox Streets, and the Southern Boulevard, and the two blocks which together are bounded by Tiffany, Dongan, and Fox Streets.

Deal for Barrington Apartments.

It is reported that the Barrington Realty Company has sold the seven-story apartment house at 40 and 42 East Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 98.9, just east of Madison Square.

Operators Sell on West 148th Street.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to I. M. Berjnstein for Janpole & Werner the plot of ten lots, 250 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, commencing 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Herman Cohen and Abraham Ruth have sold the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

The Fleischmann Realty Company has bought the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Kehoe & White have sold for Donald Robertson to J. L. Van Sant the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, a plot 94.6 by 95.

Mandel & Kinzler have sold 463 and 465 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 112.6.

The Randolph Backer Company has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager about twenty-four lots on Washington Heights, as follows: The plot, 265 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway; the plot, 72 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, and the plot, 265 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 100 feet east of Broadway.

Jacob Hirsh has sold the plot, 150 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Ninety-first to One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue; also, the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, and an abutting plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street.

Max Marx has bought from a Mr. Russell, through Hall J. How & Co., the lot, 75 by 99.9, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue; also, from Adolph M. Bendheim, the lot, 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 75 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue.

W. J. Hustace & Son have sold the plot, 100 by 100, south side of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, to Thomas H. Calhoun.

House Next to Miss Gould's Leased.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased 3 East Forty-seventh Street, adjoining Miss Helen Gould's residence, for the Winter season, for Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld to Trenor L. Park.

Purchase of 146th Street Lots.

Warren & Skillin have sold for A. Hollander to William and Julius Bachrach the plot, 225 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Herman Cohen and J. Levy have sold the plot of 11½ lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to Patrick Reddy. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

J. S. Halpern has sold for Joseph Rosenthal the plot, 41.8 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to Halprin, Diamondston & Lewine; also, for Halprin, Diamondston & Lewine to Nathan Shapiro, 69 East One Hundredth Street, five-story single flat, 20 by 100.

E. V. Fiesch & Co. have leased for Dr. William F. Mittendorf, to a client, for a term of five years, the five-story tenement 2,711 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, at an aggregate rental of $16,000.

Long Lease on Times Square.

Emil A. Paepke has leased for Mrs. Margaret Heime to D. H. Martin for a long term the five-story building 1,546 Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, Times Square.

Owner Adds to 125th Street Plot.

William A. White & Sons have sold for a client, to Morris B. Baer, 66, 68, and 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Baer already owned 72, 74, and 76, so that he now controls a plot 125 by 100.11.

Oscar D. Dike & Brother have sold for Frederick Schwartz and Joseph L. Buttenwieser 119 and 121 East One Hundredth Street, two five-story triple apartment houses, each 25 by 100.

Joseph J. Harris and Samuel Dworkowitz have bought 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 27 by 100.11. Henry and M. Levy & Co. were the brokers.

Heber, Dworkowitz & Haber are the buyers of 233 and 235 East Ninety-fifth Street, two six-story flats, each 25 by 100. I. Henry was the broker.

Charles and Henry Friedman have sold the land of their new six-story flats at 122 and 124 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Big Deal in 116th Street Flats.

Garfiel & Moll have sold to Isaac Miller the five five-story flats on plot 100 by 100, at 56 to 64 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Julius Moll was the broker in the transaction.

H. Rieck & Son sold for Levine & Co., to J. Schloss, the new six-story flat at 10 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; also, for S. Parnass, to M. H. Solomon of Cincinnati, the two six-story flats now in course of construction, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to J. Janowitz 66 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.11, taking in exchange 1,200 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20.11 by 100, which they have resold to Jacob Goodfriend.

Operator Buys on East 53d Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Rush estate, through F. T. Barry, the two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5, at 105 and 107 East Fifty-third Street, 90 feet east of Park Avenue.

Sale of Lexington Avenue Corner.

F. de R. Wisemann has sold for the estate of Henry C. Meyers 1,643 and 1,645 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 50.11 by 95.

I. Levenson has sold for C. & H. Friedman a new six-story apartment house on lot 42.3 by 100.11, on One Hundred and Eleventh Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Abraham Goodman has sold to Moritz Adler 225 East One Hundred and First Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

H. Kronowit and D. Geisler have sold for S. Weinhandler to Samuel Greenfield the two five-story tenements 1938 and 1980 Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.

G. J. Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. Cassidy the two-story brick dwelling 160 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on lot 17.1 by 67.

Auron Goodman has bought for improvement the plot, 37.6 by 100.11, at 133 and 135 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Charles Goldberg and I. L. Weinstein have sold for Hamberger & Klein 223 East Eightieth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 20.3 by 102.2.

Renwick C. Hurry has sold, in conjunction with Nichols & Lummis, for John C. Clark 143 East Forty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

West Side Dwelling in a Trade.

Andrew J. Connick has sold to Alice V. Cady, 112 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 18 by 102.2, the buyer giving in part payment the plot 156 by 182 on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, running through to Hillside Avenue, about 600 feet south of Dyckman Street, and the plot, 50 by 132, on the west side of Tremont Avenue, about 200 feet from Harrison Avenue, Bronx.

Deals for West Side Tenement.

Pocher & Co. have sold the five-story four-family tenement 232 West Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100, to Annette Lewine for $15,500.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold the five-story double flat 142 East Forty-eighth Street, 32.6 by 100, to Louis Sandberg; also the five-story double flat 152 West Sixty-fourth Street, 30 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Metta Dohrmann to A. E. Johnson 433 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 20.4 by 100.

H. C. Senior & Co. negotiated the sale of 103 West Sixty-third Street for the Municipal Realty Corporation. The buyer is a Mr. Colhum.

Sale of Block on Southern Boulevard.

Mandel & Kinzler have bought the entire block front on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-second and St. Mary's Streets, a plot of over ten lots, 252 by 121 by 182 by 101. The property will be resold to builders.

Peck & Scoboloff have sold for William A. Martin the block front on the east side of Cypress Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, 200 by 68, to a Mr. Leftkowitz.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for Elizabeth M. Barry to M. Levy a plot of twelve lots, on Boston Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets, 163 by 171. The same firm of brokers has resold the property for the purchaser to Gustave Rogers.

Walter J. Cohn and Edward Baer have sold to a client of John R. & Oscar L. Foley the plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Southern Boulevard, 75 feet north of Longwood Avenue.

Thomas J. Quinn has sold the five-story apartment house which he is building at the northwest corner of Forest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Purchase in Fleetwood Park Section.

Mandel & Kinzler have bought, through Joseph Mandelkern, the entire block—about thirty-six lots—bounded by College and Findlay Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, 438 feet frontage on either avenue and 200.5 feet on either street. The property will be resold to builders.

Cohen & Glauber have bought the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Union Avenue, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; also, the plot, 25 by 150, on the east side of Third Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street; also, the plot, 25 by 100, on the north side of Davidson Street, 150 feet east of Prospect Avenue; also, 897 Prospect Avenue, a plot 65 by 157, with dwelling. The same firm has resold the Union Avenue parcel.

Max Blau has bought the plot, 100 by 100, at the corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and from the Thomas estate a plot, 50 by 100, on Garden Street, near the Southern Boulevard.

Boehm & Stolz have sold for A. Warrendorf the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and the southwest corner of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have sold for D. McLane Shaw the plot, 94.6 by 69.2, at the southwest corner of Tiffany and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets.

Richard Dickson has sold for Frank Frankle 1,053 Intervale Avenue, a plot 81 by 59 by 84 by 77, with building; also, for the Prospect New Co-operative Building and Loan Association of Johanna Ruehse, the property 1,043 Simpson Street, 25 by 100.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales: For E. Funcke, a plot, 38 by 80, on the west side of Boston Road, about 60 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for W. L. Morgan, a plot, 125 by 100, on the south side of Lebanon Street, 200 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, which plot has been resold to George Siegel; also, for L. Rittenberg, the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Garfield Street, 50 by 100; also, for D. Niemeyer, to S. Schwartz, the southeast corner of Morris Park Avenue and Van Buren Street, 50 by 100; also, for James Green, a plot, 52 by 175, on the south side of West Farms Road, about 150 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue.

Franklin Avenue Plot Changes Hands.

The Manhattan and Bronx Real Estate Brokers' Exchange has sold for a client to Louis Haims, a plot of fourteen lots on the east side of Franklin Avenue, between Jefferson and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets.

The Northwestern Realty Company has sold the block bounded by Southern Boulevard, Whitlock Avenue, Tiffany, and Barretto Streets, comprising about thirty-two lots.

The Ernst-Cann Realty Company has sold for Paul M. Herzog, to Feldstein & Adolph, a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, between Park and Webster Avenues.

Joseph Mandelkern has sold for I. Dreiblatt and others to the Irving Realty Company, a plot, 150 by 100, on Union Avenue, 171 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Operator Buys on Park Avenue.

Jacob Sommer sold for John Bogert to Samuel Bernstein the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 50 by 50; also, to Samuel Bernstein, the plot, 50 by 150, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, about 160 feet east of Park Avenue; also, for George McCrea, the plot, 79 by 100, on the east side of Park Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to John Bogert.

S. Steingut & Co., in conjunction with M. Kahn, have sold for Louis Minsky, to a client for improvement, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Adam Place, 100 by 100; also, the northwest corner of Crescent Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 by 128; also, the plot, 70 by 147, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 75 feet west of Hughes Avenue.

William Stonebridge reports among other sales the following: For Matilda Sussman, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Crotona Avenue; also, for Michael Clayton, four lots on the west side of Beaumont Avenue, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, for Meyer Barber, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Cambreling Avenue and the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Cambreling Avenue; also, for William McGowen, a large plot on the west side of Third Avenue, running through to Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Friedman & Feinberg have bought from a Mr. Shotwell, through Peck & Scoboloff, the irregular lot at the corner of Crescent and Belmont Avenues, 47.6 by 100 by 128.4 by 128.9.

Abram Bachrach has bought the two lots, 30 by 100, on the ... bus Avenue, 75 feet east ... Street.

Lower East Side.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought the seven-story double tenement and stores 79 and 81 Cannon Street, on plot 40 by 82.

Harris L. Sokolski & Son have sold for a Dr. Guckman 198, 200, and 202 Second Avenue, three four-story dwellings, 52 by 120, to Jacob Israel, who gives in exchange 112 and 114 Ridge Street, six-story tenement and stores on plot 42.6 by 90 by 100.

Mandel & Kinzler have sold to an investor 139 Orchard Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 87.6.

Leo Mendel reports that he has sold the property 196 Seventh Street for Frederick Zimmer.

Corner Sold on Brook Avenue.

Simon Epstein has bought the four-story flat with stores at the northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 70.

Joseph J. Harris reports that Dr. A. A. Himowich has bought 873 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 34 by 100. Heller & Rosenfeld were the brokers.

Philipp Marx sold for the estate of Mary Sullivan to a client the dwelling 846 Union Avenue, 19.6 by 87.

Buyers for Brooklyn Dwellings.

Stokes & Knowles report the following sales of Brooklyn properties: 378 Monroe Street, a three-story brownstone house, for Diedrich Wulf; also, 136 North Seventh Street, 20 by 100, a frame dwelling, for John Hoerle; also 300 South Fourth Street, a three-story brick dwelling for the Moser estate.

Philip Cohen has bought from Mrs. Louisa Bouyan the dwelling on lot 25 by 80, at 258 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Albert C. McKenzie was the broker in the transaction.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

38th St, 108 and 110 West, s s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Charles A. Cowen, $170,068.

60th St, 244 West, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 19x100.5, five-story stone-front tenement; partition sale, to the plaintiff, C. T. Ott, $11,350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

136th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, for eight six-story brick tenements, 38.9x87.11; H. Strauss of 73 East 90th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $280,000.

Riverside Drive and 127th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 105x95; Calvert Construction Company of 3,137 Broadway, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West 34th St, architect; cost, $175,000.

170th St, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, for a five-story brick flat, 50x88; G. Vogt of 556 West 170th St, owner; L. F. J. Welher of 1,103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

144th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, for five six-story brick flats, 40x86.11; Northwestern Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 564 5th Av, architect; cost, $240,000.

7th Av, w s, between 147th and 148th Sts, for five five-story brick flats, 40x90; E. Rosenberger of 137 West 116th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $236,000.

148th St, s s, 175 ft e of Tiebout Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 31x55; Peter Handlebo of 1810 3d Av, owner; Frederick F. E. Albrecht, King's Bridge Road and Decatur Av, architect; cost, $2,200.

Intervale Av, n s, 100 ft w of 167th St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 28x38.6; Anna and William Block of 775 Hall Pl, owners; Kurtzer & Rentz of Spring St and the Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

152d St, n s, between Concord and Wales Avs, for five five-story brick tenements, 20.6x85; D. and E. Robitzek, Rider Av, and 137th St, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

Anthony Av, n e corner of Tremont Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 45x90; Henry T. Van Dusen of 31 Nassau St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 25 West 125th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Clay Av, e s, 183 ft n of Kelly St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x50; Charles and Edward Thurston of 1,390 Teller Av, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

172d St, s e corner of 3d Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 50.2x84.6; Henry Koen of 55 Liberty St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $140,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 132 ft n of Beck St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; John J. Murphy of 5 and 7 East 42d St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

Crotona Av, w s, 100 ft n of 183d St, for a three-story frame tenement, 25x58; M. Ozab of 2,626 Bryant Av, and F. Vorndran of 2,330 Creston Av, owners; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East 158th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Commonwealth Av, e s, 50 ft s of Beacon St, for a two-story dwelling, 21x45; B. J. Reynolds of 170 East 96th St, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

157th St, s w corner of Elton Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 50x80 and 39.6x87; Thomas E. Malcolm of River Av, and 167th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 20 ft n of 139th St, 20x106.6; Sarah M. Jefferson to Patrick Farley, other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 97, e s, 25.5x100; Della Murray to William H. Gentzlinger, (mtg $25,000)..... 50,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 166th St, 25x100; Louis Wack to Charles Schmidt, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,176 and 2,178, w s, 50x100; Valentine Wille and another to Joseph Brucker and another, (mtg $23,000, 3 years; and mtg $2,000, 1 year)..... 100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 44x100.5x53x100; Patrick B. Leddy to Mayer S. Auerbach..... 1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 77th St, 82.9x25; Seigfried F. Fantel to Sophia Haussig, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE A, s e corner of 13th St, 26x96; Julius Tishman to Lena Gurgel, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BEACH AV, n w corner of Kelly St, runs w 155.10x n 36.8x e 86.9x s 24.8x e 100x s 50; Katie S. Umagat to Morris Omansky and another, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BRADHURST AV, n e cor. 148th St, 24.11x93; Isak Sallinger, et al, to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft n of plot 5, map of Manhattanville, runs e 100ft s 25x w 100x n 25; John F. O'Neil to Annie Baab; one-half part (mtg $700).

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of plot 5, map of Manhattanville, runs e 100ft s 25x w 100x n 25; William J. Neely to Annie Baab; one-half part (mtg $700). Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 24.2 ft n of 150th St, 50x100.6; Jonas Weil to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 141, s s, 20x60; Mark Hamerschlag to Esther Greenstone, (mtg $9,000, 3 years; other consideration and..... 100

BROOME ST, 160, n e corner of Attorney St, 25x90; Abram Bachrach to Myer S. Perlstein, (mtg $49,166.67) other consideration and..... 100

BROWN PLACE, n e corner of 155th St, 33.4x100; Alfred L. Brown to Noah Kahan, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

BRYANT ST, 229 e s, 238 West, 25x100; Katy Bloodgood to Minnie H. Piercy, other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, 132 to 138, e s, 75x100; Solomon Frankel and others to Barnet Goldfein and another, (mtg $90,000)..... 100

CONVENT AV, e s, 699.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Edward Browne, referee, to Henry C. Taylor..... 20,000

DALY, A., n w corner of 180th St, 35.2x90; Maggie Palmer to Raphael Kurzrok, (mtg $3,375)..... Nom.

DAWSON ST, n s, 199.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x110.11x26.11x101; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $2,750)..... Nom.

DAWSON ST, n s, 188.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x110.11x26.11x101; Benjamin Robitzek to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $2,750). Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202, e s, 24.4x88; Morris Calender and others to Max Jacobs, (mtg $10,170,) other consideration and..... 100

ELIZABETH ST, 125, w s, 25.2x81.5x25.1x81.5; Henry Sierichs to Orazie La Cagnina, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and..... 100

FERRY ST, 18, s w s, 38x174.10x irregular; Emily A. Watson to George F. Hewitt, other consideration and..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of Jefferson St, 188.6x42x irregular; Samuel C. Boehm and others to Edward A. Barry, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

GRANT ST, 202, e s, corner of Mangin St, 25.9x75; Nicholas Gerdes to Patrick Skelly, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

GREEN LANE, e s, 200 ft s of 2d St, 25x100; Jefferson M. Levy and another to Louis Weydanz, quitclaim..... Nom.

HESTER ST, 167, n s; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Antonio Varasano..... 100

JACKSON PL, e s, 110 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x87.4; Patrick J. Owens to Charles F. Pelzenmayer, (mtg $5,000)..... 15,000

JACOB ST, s e corner of Cambreling Av, 100x100; E. H. Pomeroy to Wolf Barland..... 15,000

LAFAYETTE AV, e s, Lots 25 and 26, map of Mount Hope, 50x100; William A. Hand to Margaret F. Hard..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,791, e s, 16.5x100; Sarah A. Mora to Elias A. Cohen, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

LOT 228, map of Section 4, St. Raymond's Park, Edward Mero to Hudson F. Rose..... Nom.

LOTS 31, 32, 43 and 44, Block 466, Map part of Fox Estate; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Occidental Realty Company, subject..... 100

LOTS 47 AND 78, map of Van Nest Park, Angelo Rezzano to David Zoglin, (mtg $5,300,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 2 and 79, map of Park, John B. Dosso to David Zoglin, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25.10x60; Abraham L. Spiro and others to John Block, (mtg $47,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, 646, w s, 25x108; Anita Clark and another, individually and as trustee, to Robert W. Taller, other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, old line, s e corner of 123d St, 20.11x100; Jacob Goodfriend to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, 438, 440, and 442, e s, 100x100.10; Samuel Greenbaum to Julius Berkowitz and another, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, s s, 59.11 ft s of 133d St, 20x80; E. M. Burghard to George Ehret, B. & S..... 8,000

MADISON AV, 1,911 to 1,919, old line, n e corner of 123d St, 100.11x81; Julia Taggart to Charles Wolinsky, (mtg $91,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,911 to 1,919, old line, s e corner of 123d St, 100.11x81; Samuel Hirsh to Julia Taggart, (mtg $68,000)..... 100

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 157th St, 100x30; Ferdinand Kurzman to Gustav Rheinauer and another, (mtgs $25,000)..... Nom.

MERCER ST, w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; Caroline B. Powers, executrix, to William S. Fairchild..... Nom.

MERCER ST, 171, w s, 25x100; Adolph Platky to Jennie A. Hahn, (mtg $30,000). Nom.

MOORE ST, 30 and 32, w s, 47.6x74.6x irregular; Frank Brookfield to Chesebrough Building Company..... 35,250

OAK ST, 27, s s, 26x65; Hewlett Scudder to Joseph Lucerna and another (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

PARK AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 119th St, 25x90; Catharine Puckhafer to Samuel Gebb and another, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and..... 100

PELHAM ST, 3, e s, 67.11x38.5; Morris Levy to Harry Holtzberg, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 883, w s, 20x100; Donald B. Toucey to Julius Glaser, other consideration and..... 100

PROSPECT AV, 885, w s, 20x100; Donald B. Toucey to Julius Glaser, (mtg $8,250,) other consideration and..... 100

RUTGERS ST, 11, e s, 25x100.6; Sarah Joseph to Morris Kulok, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

SCHERMERHORN, 29, 28x—; Bernhard Klingenstein and others to Abraham Kassel and another; other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.5x85x25x80.9; Celia Weber to Harry M. Goldberg and another, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Samuel I. Frankenstein to Morris A. Lieberg, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 96.8 ft s of 162d St, 25.8x50; Nellie T. Norton to Katie T. Norton, fee title..... 1

TINTON AV, 842; Henry Boschen and wife to Philip Kalisch, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

UNION AV, n e corner of 151st St, 25x90; William Solomon to Harry Lehr, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 25x150; Kath. Van Valkenburg to Helen and Catherine Anderson, (mtg $6,000)..... 6,000

WALKER ST, s s, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, 44.10x75x43.11x75; Walker St, s s, 101.8 ft e of Elm St, 25.5x75; Henry W. Bull to the Walker Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 81.10x89.9x82.2x89.9; Elizabeth Erbert to Max Marx, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 8, s s, 43.4x46.2; Louis Sachs and another to Isaac H. Clothier; other consideration and..... 100

WEST 152d ST, 68 ft s of Hoyers Houston St, 15x50; Christina Mergenthaler to Vitale Pecoraro, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50.4x100.8x50x100.11; Charles H. Lowen to Elizabeth Schanze..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,491, w s, 25x100; William Klapper to Anna Fantel, (mtg $25,000). 33,000

1ST AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x95; Adelaide Castellano to Henry Castellano, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,708, e s, 25x100; Max Frankenheim to John Bach and another; other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,059, w s, 25x73; William C. Reddy, referee, to Samuel Grossman..... 17,000

2D AV, e s, 20 ft s of 124th St, 20x80; Bond, Mortgage & Securities Company to William H. Payne; other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 25x100; Peter Otten to Joseph Spivack, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 1,850, e s, 25.8x75, Emanuel Hochheimer to Isaac Goldberg, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,554 to 1,556, w s, 50x100; Louis Torock to Henry D. Greenwald and another, (mtg $50,000) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 846, w s, 25x100; Frank Casper to Morris Weiss and another, other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 1,393, e s, 20x100; Alexander V. Fraser, individually and as trustee, to Lillie E. Fraser, 1-5 part, all title.... Nom.

3D AV, 1,393, e s, 20x100; Alexander V. Fraser, individually and as trustee, to Henry S. Fraser, 1-5 part, all title.... Nom.

3D AV, 1,395, e s, 20x100; Alexander V. Fraser, individually and as trustee, to Alfred A. Fraser, Jr., 1-25 part, all title..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 31st St, 49.4x100; Joseph Wittner to Barnet Cohen, (mtg $68,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 79th St, 124.4x100; Henry G. Sillick, Jr., and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 79th St, 124.4x100; Henry G. Sillick and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 123,500

3D AV e s, 29.8 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Charles H. Friedrich to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,554 and 1,556, w s, 50x100; Catharine A. Deane to Louis Torck, B. & S., (mtg $50,000)..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 87th St, 75.2x110.2; Moritz Talkoune to Falcon Realty Company, (mtg $250,000)..... Nom.

6TH AV, 699 to 705, n w cor. 40th St, 98.9x200; Emma B. Malcolm to Ralph A. Kelley et al, fee $590,500)..... 100

7TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 143d St, 25x99.11; Simon Friedberg to Israel Schneittacher, (mtg $20,150,) other consideration and.. 100

8TH AV, 1540, e s, 25ft n of 154th St, 16.1x100; William McBurnie to Leonard Weill. Nom.

8TH AV, s s, adjoining Lot 1,090, map of Wakefield, runs s 114x e 33.4x n 114x w 33.4; Walter W. Taylor to Henry A. Stahl, exchange and..... 3,500

9TH AV, 663; Emeline M. Gray to Margaret B. Canton, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

11TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, runs s 50.5x w 100x s 50x w 25x n 100.5x e 125; Robert Gordon to E. C. Striffler and another, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 81.10x89.9x82.2x89.9; Elizabeth Erbert to Max Marx, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 8, s s, 43.4x46.2; Louis Sachs and another to Isaac H. Clothier; other consideration and..... 100

WEST 152d ST, 68 ft s of Hoyers Houston St, 15x50; Christina Mergenthaler to Vitale Pecoraro, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50.4x100.8x50x100.11; Charles H. Lowen to Elizabeth Schanze..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,491, w s, 25x100; William Klapper to Anna Fantel, (mtg $25,000). 33,000

1ST AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x95; Adelaide Castellano to Henry Castellano, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,708, e s, 25x100; Max Frankenheim to John Bach and another; other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,059, w s, 25x73; William C. Reddy, referee, to Samuel Grossman..... 17,000

2D AV, e s, 20 ft s of 124th St, 20x80; Bond, Mortgage & Securities Company to William H. Payne; other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 25x100; Peter Otten to Joseph Spivack, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 1,850, e s, 25.8x75, Emanuel Hochheimer to Isaac Goldberg, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,554 to 1,556, w s, 50x100; Louis Torock to Henry D. Greenwald and another, (mtg $50,000) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 846, w s, 25x100; Frank Casper to Morris Weiss and another, other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 1,393, e s, 20x100; Alexander V. Fraser, individually and as trustee, to Lillie E. Fraser, 1-5 part, all title.... Nom.

3D AV, 1,393, e s, 20x100; Alexander V. Fraser, individually and as trustee, to Henry S. Fraser, 1-5 part, all title.... Nom.

3D AV, 1,395, e s, 20x100; Alexander V. Fraser, individually and as trustee, to Alfred A. Fraser, Jr., 1-25 part, all title..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 31st St, 49.4x100; Joseph Wittner to Barnet Cohen, (mtg $68,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 79th St, 124.4x100; Henry G. Sillick, Jr., and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 79th St, 124.4x100; Henry G. Sillick and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 123,500

3D AV e s, 29.8 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Charles H. Friedrich to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,554 and 1,556, w s, 50x100; Catharine A. Deane to Louis Torck, B. & S., (mtg $50,000)..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 87th St, 75.2x110.2; Moritz Talkoune to Falcon Realty Company, (mtg $250,000)..... Nom.

6TH AV,

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

BROKERS WHO KNOW

from actual experience how to obtain the highest and best possible returns from an investment are the ones to be CONSULTED.

LEASING

of flats or tenements is an absolute specialty with us—we devote all of our time to it—and we have achieved a success almost phenomenal in its character, principally because we have raised the valuation of the property that we have leased. We have published our record for OCTOBER. Here is what we accomplished in November:

Nov. 2nd—For James Landau, 1 5-story tenement, No. 231 East 97th St.
Nov. 3rd—For Morrison & Moskowitz, 1 6-story tenement at n. w. cor. Hancock and West Houston Sts.
Nov. 8th—For Marie Marculoschi, 1 7-story tenement, No. 208 E. 21st St.
Nov. 11th—For John F. Farrell, 1 6-story tenement, No. 94 James St.
Nov. 16th—For Augustus Prentice, 2 7-story tenements, Nos. 203 and 205 Elizabeth St.
Nov. 23rd—For Jacob Finelite, 3 old buildings, corner of Stanton and Attorney Sts.
Nov. 25rd—For S. Margariott, 2 5-story tenements, 514 and 516 East 16th St.
Nov. 30th—For Julius Weinstein, (builder,) the new 6-story tenements Nos. 222 and 224 Thompson St.
Nov. 30th—For Ed. R. Poerschke, (builder,) the new 6-story tenements No. 91 to 95 Elizabeth St. These buildings will not be completed until Dec. 15, 04.

Do you own any tenements or flats? If so, we'll lease them for you and get a greater income than the present one.

Ask some of the many owners how much we have accomplished for them. Or write, and one of our representatives will call and explain matters to you.

E. V. PESCIA & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
E. V. PESCIA, M. BACHE, I. MEISTER. 5 PRINCE STREET, New York City.
PHONE 5574 SPRING.

Opportunity
For Quick Buyer.
Broadway
Block Front, 16 Lots.
121st to 122d St.
96th St. near 5th Av.; 100x100.
MAY TRADE.
Block restricted to private dwellings.
Also in **Bronx,**
About 100 Lots,
Fronting East 141st St.,
Cypress and Robbins Avs. and 1st, Mary's St.
First rate level ground, ready for improvement; streets paved and sewered; surrounded by new and well rented buildings.
Will Divide to suit.
Easy Terms.
Ready for improvement.
H. J. Sachs & Co.,
8 West 22d St.
Full commission to brokers.

Do You Want to Buy
N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE?
We have special facilities for exchanging Country Property into New York City Income Property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Small private house in the 80's; eleven rooms, 3 baths; 19.4x100; price, $34,500; mortgage, $21,000 at 5%.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

6-story two-family flat, rents $2,400, free and clear; price, $25,000.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Six-story Elevator Apartment; rent, $11,500; mortgage, $70,000; price, $100,000.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Single Flat, 18.6x100; rent, $2,650; price, $25,000; bargain.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

East Side.

UNDER $25,000. ON MURRAY HILL.
4 stories, 19 ft. wide, good rear; with possession.
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
Private House Agent for the Fifth Av. Section.
376 FIFTH AV. 25 BROAD STREET.

$4,500 cash buys 3-story, and basement single flat, one-family house in rear, East 151st, 25x118x22.3; 7 rooms and bath each floor; rents $1,020; $16,000 cash buys two triple flats on West 104th, near Central Park West; rents $2,000. W. Nathaniel Walker Co., 10 Grand Circle.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER SALOON.
1,734 MADISON AV., CORNER 114TH ST.
MUST SELL; REASONABLE.
SEGAL.

$4,000 cash (price $20,000) will buy 1,917 Madison Av.; 3-story brownstone, extension; opposite Mount Morris Park; terms easy; commission paid. Wolinsky, 1,225 Madison Av.

Five-story double flat; stores; Park Av., near 110th St.; rents $2,500; price $25,000; easy terms. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau, Telephone 2997 Cortlandt.

Flat Avenue, 80s, five-story corner tenement, $42,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat; vicinity 90th, 3d Av., $20,000; always rented. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap—124th, near 1st, 20-family tenement; $15,000; rents, $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way

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Below 14th. Street.

ONE TENANT.
House in Norfolk St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis, 7 Pine, or your own broker.

Two tenements near Bowery and 5th St., ready to improve; builders or investors; will sell separate. Attorney, P. O Box 167.

West Side.

WEST SIDE RESIDENCE
in most select and quiet part, overlooking miles of Hudson River; thoroughly select neighborhood with many professional men; size, 25x90x100; 5 stories, American basement, beautiful home; price, $45,000. Will accept any mortgage. Address 328 West 108th St., west of Riverside Drive or Cashier, 172 5th Av., second floor.

In the West Fifties, 2,700 square feet, with old 4-story tenement; will sell cheap to quick buyer.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

$1,500 per year on investment of $10,000 will buy extra large five-story flat, no heat, vicinity 14th St., 8th Av.; price, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Six-room double flat, all improvements, vicinity 90th and Amsterdam; asking $10,000; adjoining houses rent for $3,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

New 6-story double flat, 143d St., near 7th Av.; price, $40,000; rent, $4,300; mortgage, $28,000; chance for quick buyer to make good purchase. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., vicinity 135th St.—5-story double flat, stores, no steam, $25,000; rent, $2,730; splendid investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., vicinity 80th St.—Triple flat, all improvements, $42,000; mortgage, $32,000; best proposition on the avenue. E. King, 775 Broadway.

8th Av., Near 116th St.—Five-story double flat, stores, all improvements; $40,000; mortgage, $30,000; absolute bargain. E. King, 775 B'way.

8th Av., Near 130th St.—Five-story double flat, $34,000; no steam; rent, $3,400; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., Vicinity 133d St.—Five-story double, $20,000; bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Triple flat vicinity 150th, Amsterdam, $30,000; asking $5,000 for similar houses not as well built Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue 14-room house, vicinity 66th, $29,500; rent, $3,300; worth $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Four-story house, 25th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., $20,000; $7,000 cash. Worthington Scott, Broom 608 Fullerton Building

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Five-story double flat, 25x110; all improvements; excellent order; beautiful entrance; vicinity West 100th St.; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Triple flat vicinity 130th Lenox; rent, $2,640; price, $22,500; one mortgage, $25,000; worth your investigation Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

95th St., 177 West.—Private dwelling; eleven rooms and bath; hardwood trim; all improvements.

Double flat, five-story, open plumbing, vicinity 60th, 8th Av.; rent, $2,650; price, $24,000; absolute bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue triple flat, large store, vicinity 130th St., $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue corner triple flat, 80's, $60,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue double flat, large store, $27,000; principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat, vicinity 98th and Columbus, $33,500; rent $2,900 Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Five-story 20-family flat West 100th St.; good order. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West Side.

INVESTORS—NOTICE.

LENOX AV., NEAR 137TH ST.—5-story double with stores, rents, $1,200; price, $11,000.
7TH AV. CORNER, NEAR 125TH ST.—5-story store and apartments; a bargain; price, $55,000.
7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 135TH ST.—Rents, $13,000; price, $107,500.
7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 135TH ST.—Rents over $10,000; price, $90,000.
7TH AV., ABOVE 140TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $6,500; price, $57,000.
7TH AV., NEAR 145TH ST.—5-story double; rents, $2,100; price, $21,000
8TH AV., ABOVE 135TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $4,250; price, $40,000.
100TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.—5-story triple; rents, $2,780; price, $24,500.
115TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $3,300; price, $32,000.
120TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,628; price, $21,000
140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $1,700; price, $15,500.
142D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,700; price, $27,000.
142D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story quadruple; rents, $5,800; price, $53,000.
147D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story triple; rents, $6,600; price, $52,000
144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $5,500; price, $46,000.
We Have Hundreds of Other Bargains. CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE.
WEBB & HEITMANN,
2,460 7th Ave., cor. 143d St.

FOR OCCUPANCY OR INVESTMENT, 134th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.
Four-story dwelling, leased with security..$1,000
Price, | City Taxes 1904.....$120
Mortgage, $7,000 at 4½..... 315
$12,000. | Sundries ..... 50— 485
On investment $5,000 nets annually..... $515
MODERN HOUSE AT LOW PRICE.
Hardwood trim. Open plumbing. Good order.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS.
1st Av., 5-story 14-room tenement; 2 stores; full lot; price, $24,500; mortgage, $21,000.
2d Av., 5-story double flat; 2 stores; price, $22,500; mortgage, $16,500; A1 condition.
83th St., private house, 10 rooms; good condition; price, $10,000; mortgage, $5,500; 4 per cent.
90th St., 5-story flat; price, $21,000; mortgage, $11,000; 4 per cent.
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,398 Lexington Av.
Tel. 4060 J—79th St.

Washington Heights.

Two handsome three-story basement brown and limestone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; one 20x52x112.6, with 14 rooms, 447 West 162d; other 17x32x100; 16 Jumel. Wm. Watkins, owner and builder, 437 West 162d. Tel., 433—Morningside.

MORTGAGES.

Expensive law suits over titles do not harass the man who holds a policy of title insurance in this Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $9,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 138 B'way, Cor. Cedar

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 188 Remsen Street.
Jamaica, 346 Fulton Street.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Lots $50 upward. Titles Guaranteed.
10% down, balance monthly. Covered by Insurance. HOMES BUILT. PAYMENT AS RENT. New York Realty Corporation, 81 East 125th St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.

TO LET.

For Rent.—Pelham Manor, residence, furnished, 14 rooms, newly decorated; all improvements; billiard room, bowling alley, stable, &c.; two minutes' walk from railroad station and 25 minutes from New York; rent, furnished, $75 per month. Address LONGLEY, 35 Broadway, New York, or on premises, Pelham Manor.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $175 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December 1. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.

Eastern Connecticut, 100-acre farm, view Long Island Sound; well located for city gentleman's Summer home; $3,000; also large stock farm, bordering Long Island Sound. Cruttenden, Norwich, Conn.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cott., furnished, at Isleland, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lieben, Box 101 Times Office.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Boom Sections!

Small and Large Plots.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Ave.,
Cor. Dawson St.

Prospect Ave., Cor. 164th St.
Lot 125x75; ripe for improvement.
Daly Ave., Plot 130x150.
Ripe for improvement.
Mapes Ave., Near 182d St.
House, barn, and lot, 66x148.
INQUIRE L. LOWENSTEIN,
78-80 WALKER STREET.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
LOTS.
LOTS OF THEM
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Builders, Speculators.—We have from original owner 10 lots in neighborhood of 175th St., near Prospect Av.; also five lots on Southern Boulevard, near Freeman St., Rapid Transit Station.
A. J. KELLY & CO.,
Smith Building, 148th St. & 3d Ave.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

WEBSTER AVE. LOTS AND PLOTS.
Choice Corner Plots, between Tremont Av. and Fordham Road. Bargains—Attractive Prices. Terms liberal.
GEORGE E. BUCKBEE,
1,005 WEBSTER AV., COR. 178TH.

Plot of 10 lots on Prospect Av.; only 15% cash necessary; long contract.
Jennings St., near Subway station; five parcels, 3 lots each; terms to suit.
Barretto St., 3 lots, 75x100, near Subway station; good terms.
Joseph & Mirbach, 160th St. and 3d Av.

New three-story brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathrooms; very convenient location, 1624 St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder; premises, or 171 5th Av., Manhattan.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.
Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St., Or your broker.

Detached two-family house, cabinet trim, all improvements; tiled hall and bath; separate entrance for each family; 2,554 Hoffman St., 100 feet north of Pelham Av. Open for inspection; seen Sundays.

LOTS AND PLOTS.
1, 2, and 3 family houses can satisfy wants of every one; near rapid transit terminal. Leitner-Thorman 1,270 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for 4-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 205th St. Inquire 113 9th Av., Manhattan.

Bargain.—Plot, 25x122; two fronts; three blocks from trolley; section building rapidly; price, $1,100 cash. Sonneborn & Co., Bedford Park, City.

BRONX SNAP!
2,058 Prospect Av., near 179th St.; 2-family brick house, one mortgage, $5,500; price, $6,500; broker's commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

We don't promise too much, but will sell you real bargains; take advantage of the opportunity. Address Kanarek & Elkan, 1,467 2d Av.

Bargain.—Lots, Crotona Av., near 187th St., $2,000 each; also others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

50x180 frontage, Webster and Clay Avs., near 170th St., $14,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.—Chance, quick; eight lots, 25x108, frontage two fine streets, near Westchester Av., Unionport; sacrifice; $2,800. McGowan, 7 E. 42d.

Private ten-room modern house, 50x100; piazza, garden; fruit trees; restricted; 174th St.; $12,000. Clark, 3,164 3d Av., 161st St.

Choice lots, flats, apartments, and private houses, good location and condition; near rapid transit. Gustav Roos, 2,908 3d Av.

Extraordinary chance, 75x103, Ryer Av., near 180th St., $5,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FOUS'S Franz, 2,250 Bathgate Av., near 183d St. Tel. 133R Tremont. Lots

---

Bronx Lots! Bronx Houses! Many Bargains! Call afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

$100.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and Third Av.

Buyers—We have bargains on hand now; call and convince yourself. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

165th St., near station; 3-family and store; $8,400; rents, $870. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Choice Plot, Park Av., near Tremont; 135x141; $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots, Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains in flats and lots in Bronx boom section. Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Two-family house; all improvements; full lot, near L, $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Corner flat, extra wide, three stores, $41,000; worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner plot, six excavated lots, junction two avenues, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Four lots, Monroe Av., near 174th St., $12,000; half cash. Wilcox, 235 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Wanted.
IMPROVED BRONX PROPERTY,
CORNERS PREFERRED, FRAME OR BRICK.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.,
Cor. Westchester & Prospect Aves.
DOWN TOWN OFFICE, 135 Broadway.

We have a quick buyer for private house on east side between 3d and Lexington Avs. from 60th to Grand, or west side 60th to 118th St., between Columbus and West End Avs.; $65,000 to $120,000. W. Nathaniel Walker Company, 10 Grand Circle.

Owners, send particulars of improved and unimproved property for sale in Bronx; buyers waiting. Neason, Jones & Brother, Tel., 1927 Melrose, 211 McKinley Building, Boston Road, 169th St.

Will pay cash for a 5-story single flat, if cheap.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Bronx properties of all descriptions; vacant specially desirable; buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call in afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Owners, we have many buyers; have you Bronx lots to sell? We quick results; send particulars. Kanarek & Elkan, 1,467 2d Av.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars, Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Wanted—Real estate for sale or lease in Manhattan or Bronx. M. G. Frankel, Room 130, World Building.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 844 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx.

PARTICULARS of lots and plots wanted anywhere in the Bronx; have cash buyers eager for them. FORKEM, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

ESTATE with $10,000 will invest in Bronx flats; full particulars wanted; send quick; parties waiting. W. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Owners—Send full particulars of your property in Bronx; we have bona fide customers waiting. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will exchange 25 ft. extension house in the Sixties near 5th Av. for house about 20 ft. in the Fifties, near Madison Av. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St., and 5:2 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Will exchange private house, West 99th St., between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs., for Astoria property. Box J, 143 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Brooklyn.

Why live in New York and pay $2,000 or $3,000 rent when you can hire in Brooklyn just as fine and high-grade a house for $1,200 per year, and only half an hour from N. Y. City Hall?
We wish to rent 250 Decatur St., near Stuyvesant Avenue.
Fine location and block. Don't you want it? Come over some day and look at the house. 3-story redstone and bronze front. One of an elegant row of 11 residences.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 Sumner Avenue.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Have you seen our two-family houses? If not, then you have missed a rare treat. Just cut this advertisement out and use it as a pass to the best exhibition of homes in Brooklyn. Many styles, $6,000 to $10,000.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

I HAVE TWO SPECIALS
for sale this week. Both in Hill Section, Brooklyn's best residential district, very accessible. One a 3-story high-stoop brick and stone dwelling, 20x45x100, substantial and well equipped, at $7,500; cannot be reproduced for $9,500. The other a 3-story English basement brick and stone, 16.8x45x100, good improvements, at $5,200; cannot be reproduced for $6,500. Terms to suit. Such chances are becoming rarer. H Outram Seale, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRICK HOUSE, 19x38 FEET.
LOT 19x100. PRICE, $3,000.
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
Two-story and low basement, well built; very good condition; two elevated railroads and numerous trolleys very near, Marion St., between Ralph and Howard Avs. A great bargain.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND CELLAR HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSE.
PRICE, $3,750. ONLY $1,000 CASH.
McDOUGAL ST., NEAR STONE AV.
HANDY TO BROADWAY & ELEV. R. R.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Price, $27,750; rent, $1,380; assessed, $30,000; institution mortgage, $20,000, at 5 per cent.; owner will take back second, $2,500, at 5 per cent.; all rented to permanent tenants
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

ON BEAUTIFUL EASTERN PARKWAY,
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
BETWEEN BROOKLYN & KINGSTON AVS.
Location and buildings unsurpassed. Apply on premises.
THOS. H. FRASER, Owner and Builder.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO RINGER, Builder.

PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $732
Three 3-story brick flats, 14th St., near 8th Av., 20.7x70x100 each; good order; mortgage $8,000 on each; a bargain. Eugene Young, 44 Court St., Room 416.

Your Rent Receipt Buys a Home
at Gravesend, the most beautiful residential section of Brooklyn. For full information call or write Realty & Commercial Co., 26 Cortlandt St., Manhattan.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO RINGER, Builder

---

Bargain—535 Hancock, near Stuyvesant; 3-story brick, $5,950. Arthur Du Cret, 86 Broadway, Manhattan.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.,
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES
6-8,10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
Or your own broker.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $300 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

Factory loft, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 15,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 623 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Second Floor.—Factory, 25x40, very light, near Pennsylvania Ferry, Jersey City. $15. O. B., Box 198 Times.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

At 76 Beekman St.—Store, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100, in fine order. Ruland & Whiting Co., 78 Beekman St.

Hall, society Meeting, Lectures, and Concerts; morning, afternoon, evenings; capacity, 175; 226 West 58th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

69th St., 305 West.—Store and three rooms, improvements; suitable dry goods, hardware, &c; $20.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 1,11 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent. 506 West 26th St., near 10th Av.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

To owners of restaurants and of houses with 30 to 45 feet frontage, ground floor, and one, two, or three stories, suitable to being turned, with few alterations, into a second-class restaurant, with wine and liquor license; desirable party, first-class city references, is willing to take lease not under five years; same must be on 6th or 7th Av. or Broadway, between 23d and 59th Sts.; if possible, state location. Address D. E., Box 129 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL BAUMAN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Michael Bauman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 12, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 30, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MEYER BENJAMIN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Meyer Benjamin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 28th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 1st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR W. MILLAR and GEORGE E. KILGORE, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Arthur W. Millar and George E. Kilgore, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 23d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 1st, 1904.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will exchange 25 ft. extension house in the Sixties near 5th Av. for house about 20 ft. in the Fifties, near Madison Av. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St., and 5:2 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Will exchange private house, West 99th St., between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs., for Astoria property. Box J, 143 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Brooklyn.

Why live in New York and pay $2,000 or $3,000 rent when you can hire in Brooklyn just as fine and high-grade a house for $1,200 per year, and only half an hour from N. Y. City Hall?
We wish to rent 250 Decatur St., near Stuyvesant Avenue.
Fine location and block. Don't you want it? Come over some day and look at the house. 3-story redstone and bronze front. One of an elegant row of 11 residences.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 Sumner Avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL OF ART.

STUDIOS, 900 SIXTH AVE., COR. 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Under the direction of Mr. Charles Ayer Whipple, pupil of the famous Paris artists, Bouguereau, T. Robert Fleury, and Gabriel Ferrier. Drawing and Painting from Life, Still Life, and the Cast. Illustration. Composition. Mr. Whipple, teacher of Life and Portrait Classes. The drawing and painting of the figure is of the greatest importance in studying to be an artist, and these classes are of a high order.
Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, teacher of Illustration. This class is the most interesting in the country.
Evening classes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Stenography taught in your own house by an expert day or evening; hours arranged to suit; lessons $1, as many or few a week as you wish. De Bear, 4 West 106th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

The Madison Square
37 Madison Avenue
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook, and abundance of light, air, and sunshine.
A few Non-Housekeeping apartments still remain
and
AN ATTRACTIVE GROUND FLOOR SUITE of 3 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
Resident Manager.

HATFIELD HOUSE.
101-103 EAST 29TH ST.
Elegant apartments, 2 to 5 rooms; furnished, unfurnished; reduced prices; meals a la carte.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison. —Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

HAROLD,
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 116TH ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.

Apartments to Let.—218 West 104th St.; thoroughly overhauled; open plumbing; all improvements; steam heat, hot water; 7 extra large well-lighted rooms; first flight up; must be seen to be appreciated; rent, $45 to $55; near Broadway; one block from Subway station, Riverside Drive, and Riverside Park. Apply to janitor, 218 West 104th St.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH ST.
Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

THE PORTSMOUTH,
42-44 WEST 97TH ST.
Desirable modern apartment of seven rooms and bath; the only one left.
Steam heat; hall boys; possession at once; elevator runs all night; rent, $900.
Crujkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

LONDON.
60 WEST 115TH ST.
7 large rooms and bath, $37.50.
Telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

TO SUBLET
345 West 85th St., near Riverside, by tenant giving up housekeeping; superior sunny 8-room apartment; southern and eastern exposure. Rent, carpets if desired. Superintendent, premises, or Mr. Payne, 35 Cedar St.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 29th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

JEFFERSON.
324 West 51st St. Beautiful modern apartment eight light rooms, bath; electricity, elevator. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 and 6 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.
109TH ST., 242-244 WEST, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

---

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

---

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,
Five large, light rooms and baths, $36.

228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

---

317 West 121st St., corner Manhattan Av., 7 large, all light rooms; private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent $37. Apply Janitor.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
55-65 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 370—HARLEM.

34th St., 120-122 West.—Newly decorated apartments, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements, $36. Conway & Corduke, 55 West 116th St., janitor.

Elegant 5-room apartments $20-$22; hardwood; tiled baths; renovated halls; steam; hot water; adjacent Subway station. 536 West 153d St.

7TH AV., 2,550.—Four large, light rooms; private hall; all improvements; Subway near; $17.

$53.00—245 WEST 125TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

27TH ST., 321 WEST.—Three large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; good location; $11.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elevator apartment, six rooms; electric light; well-managed house; good service; telephone in apartment; convenient 116th St. Elevated and Subway stations; rent to April or May, $70 per month. Address Complete, Times.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE South

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

FOUND.—Small pug dog, female; leather collar, no name. Apply 1 East 78th St.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, on Madison Avenue, between 34th and 74th Streets, a lady's red enameled WATCH, name and date inside case, gold and green fob. Reward of $50 if returned to owner, S. J. R., at No. 33 East 74th Street.

LOST—Twelve shares Union Pacific Preferred Stock Certificate No. A33089, in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall St. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST.—Certificate A-10,839 for 50 shares common stock of the United States Rubber Company. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to the U. S. Rubber Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Nov. 26, at 26 East 60th, or between that number and 59th St., on Madison Av., or in 59th car, Sable Boa, about 15 or 17 tails; liberal reward. E. Johnson, 63 West 55th.

LOST—Tan leather card case, gilt letters W. A. S., containing cards, tickets, and papers; kindly return to 321 West 100th St.

LOST.—3d Av. L, near Bronx station; fur stole, Hudson Bay sable; reward. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

LOST.—Black handbag on 86th St., or Subway train to 23d St. Finder rewarded if returned to 114 West 86th St.

LOST.—Sum of money going from Altman's to Simpson Crawford's. Reward, S. W., Box 26, 1,364 Broadway.

LOST—WATCH FOB, a Gold Seal Motto, Au Plus Fidele. Reward if returned to H. K. Murray, 221 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday, brindle pup, white face, female; reward. Dr. Liebster, 215 West 116th St.

LOST.—Young yellow and white tomcat. Choate, 158 East 71st St. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, (61st.)—Sunny suites; rooms separate; high-class board; table guests.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Sunny corner room, facing Washington Square; also suite, two rooms.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—Single and double room, connected; table board.

22D ST., 327 WEST.—Large front room, with joining hall room if desired; parlor dining room; telephone; reference exchanged. The Elm.

39 EAST 22D ST.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; references.

44TH ST., 221 WEST, Near Broadway.—Newly decorated rooms; superior board; table board.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Second floor front suite; also single room with board; references.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Second floor, large room; hall room, fourth; with board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—Room, with board, in keeping with locality; neatly furnished; attractive home.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Superior accommodations; handsomely furnished rooms; steam heat; private baths; table board.

62 AND 64 WEST 70TH ST.—High-class table board.

64TH, 118 WEST.—Sunny room, private bath; hall room; no better table service procurable.

64TH ST., 122-124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heat; table unlike boarding house.

72D ST., 224 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—One handsome, sunny room in modern apartment; references. Mrs. Lyman.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 122 WEST. (NEAR "L" STATION.)—Large, pleasant room; good board; references.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentleman preferred.

124TH, 15 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, excellent table board; fine location; opposite park.

127TH ST., 106 WEST.—Superior home and board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate; near Subway.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—Beautiful second-story front room; large alcove room and private lavatory, all connecting; steam heat; board for two or three.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LENOX AV., 319, (Corner 126th.)—Rooms, single or en suite, with board; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 463, NEAR 120TH ST.—Large front room, second floor; fine closets; running hot and cold water; heated; good table.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN IN PRIVATE family; two blocks from Erie depot and convenient to trolley; terms moderate. Address Foster, 115 Lincoln Av., Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE FAMILY in suburbs, would take lady or gentleman or two gentlemen boarders; only twenty minutes out. Address O. A., Box 207 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

GOOD country accommodations can be secured near city; moderate. Inquire 9 East 85th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Back parlor, square, and hall room; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; furnished or unfurnished; business or private; telephone; also basement.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Desirable; large; well heated; suitable party three; first-class surroundings; reasonable.

23D, 354 WEST.—Mrs. Noyes, formerly 446 West 23d; fine house; thoroughly renovated; moderate.

24TH ST., 32 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath, in exclusive private house; references.

29TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor rooms, furnished or unfurnished; business or private; telephone; also basement.

29TH, 25 EAST.—To rent, connecting rooms and single room for gentlemen only.

30TH ST., 318 EAST.—Newly renovated furnished rooms; heated house; all conveniences; respectable, select block.

32D ST., 24 WEST.—Bachelor's very desirable room; private bath; first-class house; 'phone service.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable third-floor front room, suitable for gentleman; references.

56TH, 88 EAST.—Attractive, comfortably furnished large alcove room; private bath; southern exposure; also hall room; all conveniences; moderate.

42D ST., 13 EAST.—Large room; private bath; reasonable to accepted tenant; desirable hall room.

43D ST., 146 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable couple or gentlemen; sunny, steam heated; bath; breakfast optional; convenient; moderate. Stamp.

52D ST., 121 EAST.—Beautiful sunny parlor, second floor; elegant carpet; steam heated; conveniences; board or breakfast optional; professional, business gentlemen.

52D ST., 231 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large back room; running water; homelike; moderate; modern conveniences.

52D ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; valet; references.

56TH, 36 EAST, Near Madison.—High-class house; attractive rooms; gentlemen; physician's parlor; references.

66TH ST., 147 EAST.—Large, double rooms; every convenience; sunny; well heated.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, well-heated, comfortable room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65TH, 68 WEST.—Lovely room, adjoining bath; steam, conveniences; near Subway and L; reasonable.

65TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; large and small; telephone; convenient to all car lines; refinement; references.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; quiet private house; gentleman; Gentiles; reasonable.

73D ST., 170 WEST.—Handsome large second-floor front, sunny, medium, and front hall room.

73TH, 1,003 LEXINGTON AV.—Two large front rooms; all conveniences; newly decorated, furnished. Birkel.

75TH ST., [illegible] EAST.—Nicely furnished room, bath; private entrance. Ring Stevens's bell

80TH ST., [illegible] WEST.—Handsomely appointed suite [illegible] for gentleman or man and wife; private [illegible] small room, well furnished; references.

81ST ST., [illegible]35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with dressing rooms attached; bath on same floor; beautifully furnished.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with private bath, suitable for two bachelors or married couple; $125 per month.

86TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large furnished room for gentleman; private house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

93D ST., 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished heated rooms, near L; every convenience; board optional; moderate.

95TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room; private shower bath; toilet; elegant house; references; reasonable.

104TH, 232 W.—Sunny back room, private house, one flight; telephone; steam heat; reasonable.

104TH, 66 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor suites, single rooms; all modern improvements.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for dentist; near "L"; private house.

116TH ST., 30 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; private hall; modern improvements; suite, $7.00 per week. Desch.

127TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, square front room for two gentlemen; comfortably furnished; heated; hot and cold water; convenient to Subway.

127TH, 243 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor to let to dentist or doctor, with service.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, also small rooms to rent, with board.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

ARTHUR AV., 1,804, Corner of 175th St.—Large sunny front room; neatly furnished; overlooking Crotona Park; private house; convenient to cars; references. Mrs. Schulze.

Cauldwell Av., 780.—Up-to-date brick dwelling, 25x100; 4 blocks east from 156th St.; "L" and rapid transit; $9,000.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 433.—Location unexcelled; with or without board; gentlemen preferred. Wright.

FOUR comfortably furnished connecting second-floor rooms; housekeeping privileges; bath; $8. Apply 1,668 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

DOUGLAS Elevator Apartment, 357 West 115th St.—Six large, light rooms, bath; rents, $50.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house, exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Mrs. A., West 4th St., wishes thoroughly competent girl to take charge of small flat of two persons; only one able to do complete work, and with best reference; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 526.)

WANTED—General housework in a small family (adults); plain cooking, waiting on table, &c.; assistance given with the washing and ironing; good wages for thoroughly competent service; give references. Address Reverend, P. O. Box 204, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

WANTED—Mrs. W., East 88th St., requires English speaking girl for general housework in apartment of five adults; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 524.)

WANTED.—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age, and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

WANTED—Mrs. C., East 79th St., requires nurse girl, about 16 or 17 years, speaking and reading English correctly, for care of girl 3½ years; wages, $15. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Neckwear; experienced four-in-hand makers; good work; best prices; no work given out. A. N. Ryerson & Co., 122 Fifth Av., New York, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

WANTED—Institution in Boston requires Jewish woman thoroughly competent in plain cooking and baking; may be widow with child; wages, $25-$30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Mrs. A., West Central Park, wants nurse girl to care for child exclusively; wages, $12. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 519.)

WANTED—First-class designer on ladies' shirt-waist suits; must have experience; good pay. Louis Pellman & Brothers, 18 West 18th St.

WANTED—Fur finishers; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Fur operators; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—French typist or stenographer for New York office of French Company; must be neat; beginner will do. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Fur liners; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Typists who can do neat, accurate work; must be well educated; salary moderate. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced neckwear operators, teck and puff makers. Altman Neckwear Co., 841 Broadway.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Big money for big producers; we have a line of goods sold over positive guarantee that any energetic hustler can coin money out of; we want men capable of managing territory; quick returns; call before 10 or after 3. Address Room 411, 27 William St.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. WANT SEVERAL neat-appearing boys, about 15 years of age, with good references; very good opportunity for advancement. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr., 36th St., 5th Av., John J. Roberts; 143d St., Brook Av., Chambers and Centre Sts., Kle-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller; 55th St., 5th Av., M. Power.

WANTED—Cutters, five block pattern cutters, experienced in country order tailoring for a reliable Chicago firm to take the place of men now out on strike, who will not be reinstated; steady employment, good wages, eight-hour day; time and one-half for overtime; open shop; references from last employer necessary or application will not be considered. Address O Box 185, Times.

WANTED—Young man, about 17 years old, in a downtown wholesale house; must reside with his parents, figure rapidly and accurately, and well recommended. Address in own hand writing, stating age, &c., "Duane," Box 197 Times.

WANTED—First-class designer on ladies' shirt-waist suits; must have experience; good pay. Louis Pellman & Brothers, 18 West 18th St.

WANTED—Canvassers for easiest and quickest selling article on the market. Lewis, 130 World Building.

WANTED—Hodcarriers at 140th St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—By widow, of Hungarian birth, in country four years, able to cook well, speaking some English, good German, and with best references, as cook; wages, $20-$25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 2,086.)

COOK.—By cook with private family; in country 12 years; with six years' reference from previous employer in Chicago; wages, $22-$25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 2,085.)

DRESSMAKER.—Up to date; home or out; retrim, best work. M. O., 156 East 46th St.

GOVERNESS—COMPANION.—By woman, middle aged, born in America, with excellent credentials, speaking good French, and good English scholar, as governess or companion; good home more important than wages. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 6,007.)

LAUNDRESS.—To take home family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av., third floor.

NURSE.—By nurse girl with strictly orthodox Jewish family; first-class credentials; wages, $12-$14. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 5,034.)

SPECIAL.—Intelligent girl of 20 years, formerly stenographer, through spinal affliction, wishes opportunity to care for a child part of day, so as to receive treatment when at leisure. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, five of which have been spent in large broker's office; rapid, accurate; thoroughly reliable; excellent reference from last employer; $15. Miss Sullivan, 219 West 115th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and bookkeeper; one who has had some experience in taking care of accounts of a small mining company preferred; bright woman will command good salary. Box 1,750 New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; intelligent worker; can transcribe notes without difficulty, desires position where industrious work insures advancement; moderate. Yorkville, 205 Times.

MORSE SYNDICATE BACKS PORT CHESTER PROJECT

Will Seek from Legislature Franchise Aldermen Denied.

NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED

John B. McDonald Heads $1,500,000 Corporation Which Has Taken Rights and Property of Present Concern.

A strong syndicate, headed by Charles W. Morse and backing a construction company of which John B. McDonald is President, it was learned yesterday, has taken up the New York and Port Chester railway enterprise and will appeal direct to the Legislature at the coming session to get the franchise put through which the Aldermen last Spring denied to the Port Chester Company.

To this end the Port Chester Railway Construction Company has been organized with $1,500,000 paid-up capital. It will take over all the property of the present company and will assume all of its indebtedness. Prominent in the new corporation, in addition to Messrs. Morse and McDonald, are: John W. Gates, Dave H. Morris, Samuel Untermyer, Henry F. Schoemaker, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road; George R. Sheldon, J. H. Harding of Charles D. Barney & Co.; Harry S. Black of the United States Realty Company, and others.

Samuel Untermyer is counsel for the syndicate. At his house at 675 Fifth Avenue last night he declined to discuss in detail the syndicate's plans, but admitted generally the truth of the story. It is understood that the ground on which the application will be urged is that it will benefit many cities and towns outside of Greater New York to have the road put through, as, for instance, Mount Vernon, Port Chester, Westchester, and New Rochelle, which have already signified their corporate consent to its construction. Therefore, the new interests hold, the local Board of Aldermen has no right to hold up the project. Through its President, W. C. Gotshall, the present Port Chester company, which had several times tried to get permission to cross certain streets in the Bronx, applied to the Board of Aldermen last year. The Aldermen, declaring that they mistarusted the good faith of the company, held up the project for several months and then by an overwhelming vote refused the privilege asked. In the meantime they had given all the Port Chester people asked to a rival corporation, the New York and Westchester Company.

John B. McDonald at that time declared that the Port Chester project was meant in good faith, and Charles D. Barney & Co., as fiscal agents, offered to put up guarantees, but the Aldermen declined. It was explained that Mr. Gotshall had affronted the Aldermen by dickering with legislators at Albany in order to avoid the appeal to the local lobby.

SHIFTS TWO POLICE CAPTAINS.

McAdoo Sends Foody to King's Bridge and Changes Ward.

Commissioner McAdoo announced the transfers of two Police Captains yesterday. They were Capt. Michael E. Foody of the Alexander Avenue Station and Capt. Dennis F. Ward of the King's Bridge Station, who exchange precincts. "I made them for the good of the service," was all the Commissioner would say.

There have been rumors around headquarters of an intended shake-up among the Captains, and at least one Inspector. The transfer of Capt. Ward is looked at in the light of a promotion for him. It is expected that transfers of other Captains will be announced shortly.

OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR BOY.

Fleishmans Think Their Missing Son May Have Gone West.

The parents of Leo Fleishman, the sixteen-year-old boy who has been missing since Sept. 6, raised the reward yesterday from $200 to $1,000 for information as to his whereabouts. Alexander F. Fleishman, the boy's father, is a clerk in the Bank of the Metropolis, and lives at the Hotel Roland, 56 East Fifty-ninth Street.

When the boy disappeared the Fleishmans lived at 12 East Eighty-eighth Street. On Sept. 6 the boy left home to go to his tutor to take a lesson. His parents think some woman has lured the lad away, or else that he has gone West. This theory is based on an incident which happened last Summer when the family was at Atlantic City. There Leo met a Western man, who painted some highly colored pictures of Western life, and gave him a bronco saddle.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—High school education; experienced in law; $8; if taking rapid dictation is a requirement I will take test at 125 words a minute. Miss Padwe, Box 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, well educated, experienced newspaper, legal, and general commercial work; young cultured woman desires position of trust. Credentials, 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; thorough business woman; neat, refined; best references; $10-$12. Miss Warren, Box 175 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; best references; $8-$9. Desirable, Box 171 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience with manufacturing company; well educated, bright, and efficient in office work; start, $12. Miss Thompson, Box 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, thoroughly qualified and competent, desires responsible position as secretary or in law office. Schwartz, 16 E. 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires immediate employment; neat, rapid, accurate work; four years' experience; references. Advertiser, 507 East 139th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced insurance, legal, brokerage, commercial; capable handling correspondence intelligently. Expert, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — By young lady, 17, with good firm; rapid, accurate; low salary to start. Willing Stationery, 474 Lenox Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer will instruct shorthand pupil evenings for room in respectable home; references. Box 19, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience in commercial office; start, $6. Miss Robertson, Box 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in law and secretary work; young woman of executive ability; high references. M. J., Box 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three months' experience; excellent education; good speller; law or commercial. Worker, 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady, 20; experienced. Miss May, Box 109 Times.

TYPEWRITER.—Only turns out neat work, and very rapid on machine; good penman; lives with parents; thoroughly experienced in copying and filling in; $6. Miss Fleming, Box 192 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Attorney, public accountant, and auditor, member of New York Bar, notary public, will act as auditor and legal adviser for commercial house; reasonable charges; best credentials. Address, Counselor, Box 178 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT. — 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary; special work. S., 148 East 53th St.

CHEF.—French chef of private family; luncheons, dinners a specialty; references. Chef, 1,364 Broadway.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 147 Times.

COACHMAN.—Having turned out my horses for the Winter am desirous of securing a position for my coachman; to any one desirous of securing a first-class man in every respect I can fully recommend him. Apply to Daniel Bradley, 41 East 68th St. Tel. 4886 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN in country, or city carriage groom; single; thoroughly competent; unsurpassed reference; careful driver; neat, energetic, temperate. Pickles, 346 Amsterdam Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and electrical draughtsman wishes position. O., Box 191 Times.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, (29,) CAPABLE, ENERgetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. Address O Box 190 Times.

GERMAN-AMERICAN young man wants position, clerical or otherwise, three hours or so every morning; exceptional references. Box O., 124 Times.

OXFORD MAN, successful teacher; also qualified to act as private secretary or literary assistant, and experienced in preparing literary and educational matter for the press. Oxon, 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

PEN LETTERING, for architects on plans, &c., artistically done. Architect, Box 500 Times, Harlem.

SALESMAN, &c.—By business man, age 37, fifteen years' experience as salesman, sales manager, and executive, is open for engagement; opportunity to secure services of high-grade man at comparatively moderate compensation. V., 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 147 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER. — A1; law graduate; free evenings and Sundays; employment; legal work preferred. H., Box 150 Times.

WAITER.—By colored man; private family or boarding house; references. C., 143 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, WITH CONSULTING ENGINEER; have experience at mechanical drawing and machinist's trade; salary not of as much importance as chance for advancement. Cooper Union Student, 203 East 48th St.

YOUNG man (2.) six years' Wall Street experience, desires employment with stock exchange house as sheet and blotter clerk. A. O., Box 186 Times.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

$20 Great Coats, 52 Inches Long, at **$15**

Just as fast as we get these big, long, loose great coats from our workrooms they go to supply the demand made for them. The fabrics are black and oxford friezes, cut 52 inches long, not skimpy like ordinary ready-made great coats, but very full and loose, with shapely shoulders and snug-fitting collars. Even $20 couldn't duplicate them elsewhere. Our special price is $15.

Men's Medium Length Overcoats at **$12.**

When we say that even $15 ordinary ready made overcoats are incomparable with these at $12 you may rely upon it, and prove it by trying on one of ours. They are made of black and Oxford friezes, and blue and black kerseys. It's a clear saving of $3 for you to buy one of these overcoats at $12.

Other Winter Overcoats at **$15.**

In addition to the great coats mentioned above, here are medium length and tourist belt back models. There are four distinct styles of medium length models made of blue, black and Oxford overcoatings, and the tourist models are made of fancy overcoatings. Very special values at $15.

Luxurious Winter Overcoats at **$25.**

In perfection of fit, in fabric and in tailoring these overcoats are equal to those for which custom tailors charge $40. At $25 there are long great coats, belt-back tourists, medium length overcoats, surtouts and paddocks.

Sale of Men's Black and Fancy Cheviot Suits at **$12.**

Here's a sale of men's suits that in point of style and quality may not be duplicated even at $15 elsewhere. They are in single and double breasted sack models, and are made of black Thibets and rich, dark fancy cheviots. On special sale at $12.

Other Winter Suits at $15, $18, $20, $22 and $25, up to $30, in 12 distinct single and double breasted sack models in fancy cheviots, unfinished worsteds, cassimeres, Scotch effects in the new brown, olive and gray tones, smooth surface worsteds and plain black and blue fabrics.

For Big Men, WINTER SUITS & OVERCOATS at $15, $20 and $25: including all the new fabrics and models for men who measure 44, 46, 48 or 50 around the chst,

Vogel Brothers 42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Open Saturday Night Until 10:30.

THERE must be some good reason for the considerable increase in our business for the month of November, at all three stores—in the face of a good deal of dignified and worthy competition.

We shall be glad to have you examine the Overcoats, Suits, Shirts, Scarfs, Hats and Shoes that are proving so successful.

Don't forget that every button on every piece of UNDERWEAR has been re-sewn by our own people—look for the name "SEWN-TO-STAY."

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"There must be something in it!"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, 8th and 9th Streets.

WOMEN'S

Lace Collars.

Venise Lace and Point Gaze Lace Collars, in White and Ecru. Value 25c. **19c.**

Silk Collars.

Taffeta Silk Collars with Tab-silk Embroidered, Assorted Colors. Value 35c. **25c.**

Our name in a hat is the seal of guaranty.

199 Broadway	near Dey St.
605 Broadway	corner Houston
849 Broadway	near 14th St.
1197 Broadway	near 28th St.
1359 Broadway	near 36th St.
500 5th Ave.	near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.	

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Just what boys long for.

A long overcoat to keep short legs warm.

Clear down to the ankles and with a full loose back.

Sizes 5 to 16; $10 to $18.

All the other good sorts of boys' overcoats, too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
THE WIZARD OF OZ
With Montgomery & Stone.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Evs. 8.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. | Evgs. 8:25. Mat. Sat., 2:20.
MAY IRWIN IN MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place
Friday and Saturday.

Big values that will bring the buyers to our busy store and cause them to buy Suits and Overcoats. To-day and to-morrow we make special effort to sell cheap.

At $7.50

You can choose from our fine Black and Blue Melton Overcoats, smooth Kerseys, rough Oxfords and Grays, and Scotch Plaids, cut long or short, with or without Belt.

The Men's Suits at $7.50 are big values, and include Cassimeres, Worsteds, Cheviots, in stylish patterns; also plain Black Thibets and Diagonals, single or double-breasted, all sizes.

At $9.80

The best value ever offered at $9.80. We are capturing the OVERCOAT TRADE of New York and vicinity with our

BRIGHTON OVERCOATS
A REGULAR
$15 Garment for $9.80

Most correctly formed Overcoat at the price. The shoulders are broad, the collar fits snugly around the neck and the hang is faultless.

At $11.65

We will sell finest tailor-made broad-shouldered Overcoats, silk and satin lined, close-fitting collar, long and loose or boxy—42 inch or 52 inch—"cream coats"—all colors, black, blue, oxford, brown, slate, gray; also fancy stripes and plaids, so much worn this season. Take your pick.

Also Prince Albert Coat and Vest and Tuxedo Coat and Vest, silk and satin lined..... 11.65

King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place
Open Saturday Night Until 9.30

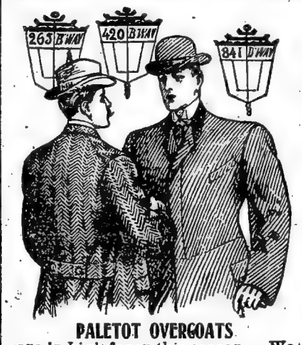

PALETOT OVERCOATS

are in high favor this season. We are showing several models of unusually graceful outline in a variety of handsome fabrics. Perfect in fit, $25.00 to $45.00.

THE BELTED TOURIST

is a close second in popularity. Not so dressy, but full of dash and style. Fig. easy and comfortable, in rough finish goods. $15.00 to $25.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Wallach's News

About Overcoats!

SOME Men can look well in a Long Coat, some have to wear a Coat of Knee Length. You can find YOUR COAT in our stock. All of our Garments have Grace and Proportion,— All of them are the HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, (Well-Known) (Well-Made) Overcoats. Priced from $50 to $12. Opera Hats at all our FIVE Stores.

$30 Columbus Av.
3d Av., cor. 122d.
Open Evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Matinee Wed. HUMPTY-DUMPTY

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SATY, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN and his Merry Company LITTLE JOHNNY JONES.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'y, 44-45 Sts Popular Mat. To-day. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND Prices 50, 1.00, 1.50

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. A CHINA DOLL
"Catchy Songs."—Herald. SUNDAY NIGHT. VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" MATINEE TO-DAY
5TH AV.—"Friends." May Isabel Fisk & Vaud.
23D ST.—Girl With the Auburn Hair. Big Show
125TH ST.—An Enemy to the King & Vaud.
58TH ST.—Toozoonin Arabs. Big Vaudeville.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
MRS. FISKE | HEDDA GABLER
WEST END BILLY VAN, "The Errand Boy." Nxt wk—Ilces & Fenton, Twirly-Whirly

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKY

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
100th TIME DECEMBER 7th.
EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. EVENINGS, 8:15. MAT. SAT., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN
THE USURPER His Latest and Greatest Success.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE IN SUNDAY

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER IN JOSEPH ENTANGLED
NEXT MON.—SEATS READY.

ANNIE RUSSELL in BROTHER JACQUES.

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES WYNDHAM LAST 4 NIGHTS
MARY MOORE DAVID GARRICK
NEXT WED.—SEATS READY.
CHARLES WYNDHAM & MARY MOORE
MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MISS NANCE O'NEIL FIRES OF ST. JOHN
DEC. 5—JUDITH OF BETHULIA.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
THIS EVENING, at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Nordica, Homer, Walker; Caruso, Giraldoni, Plancon, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 3, at 1:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alma Ackte, Hiner; Heinrich Knote, (debut.) Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 3, at 8:15. (Pop. Prices.) LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 4, at 8:30 (popular prices) GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists—EMMA EAMES, JACOBY; PLANCON, GORITZ, Entire Metropolitan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Franko.
Mon. Eve., Dec. 5, at 8—LUCREZIA BORGIA. De Macchi (debut.) Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Ackte, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Plancon, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 8, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Other PARSIFAL performances: Evenings, Thursdays, Dec. 15, 22. Only 2 matinees, Mondays, Dec. 26 (Xmas,) Jan. 2 (New Year.)
Fri. Eve., Dec. 9, at 7:45—Double Bill: CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. De Macchi, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Parvis.—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi, Cond. Vigna.
Seats for all performances now on sale.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. & Eve. & Every Eve. Next Week. Last Performances of "DER HOCHTOURIST."

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1904. Sixty-third Season. 1905.
FRIDAY, DE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; fresh east winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,135. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR MRS. CHADWICK

Bankruptcy Petition Indicates Possibility of an Investigation.

PLEDGED HER HOME PROPERTY

Oberlin Bank Directors Sworn to Secrecy, It Is Said, as to Way Loans Were Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—Jacques Krakauer, a dealer in linens, of New York, filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against Mrs. Chadwick in the Federal Court here to-day. Krakauer declares that $900 is due him from Mrs. Chadwick. The names of George Couch, a liveryman of this city, and H. F. Potter, a merchant, were also signed to the petition, on claims of $300 and $200, respectively.

Later in the day Nathan Loeser, a lawyer of this city, was appointed receiver, with a bond of $10,000, for all the property of every kind belonging to Mrs. Chadwick.

The plaintiffs in their petition declare "that within four months preceding the filing of this petition, while insolvent, Mrs. Chadwick paid to D. Wheaton & Son of Cleveland $700, with intent to prefer Wheaton over other creditors." The Wheatons are meat dealers at 2,245 Euclid Avenue.

The petition also declares that Mrs. Chadwick committed an act of bankruptcy indicating insolvency four months ago by transferring to the Savings Deposit and Bank Trust Company of Elyria a chattel mortgage upon her personal property at her home in Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

The adjudication under bankruptcy law of Mrs. Chadwick's affairs will mean their full closing up. It will force a settlement and a complete estoppel of further operations by Mrs. Chadwick and involve a complete investigation, exposure, and final distribution of her property among the various creditors.

After the petition was filed Mrs. Chadwick's lawyers said that she will settle all claims within forty-eight hours. Anyway, there seems to be a general feeling of relief both in Cleveland and Oberlin. It is regarded here as certain that the mystery of the securities or the way in which Mrs. Chadwick gets large loans will never be disclosed, as all parties to the affair are said to be sworn to secrecy. The Oberlin Bank Directors admit this. Imri Reynolds says he regrets very much the part he has to play, but will not betray any confidences.

A Director of the Oberlin Bank now holds the $500,000 note that bears the name of Andrew Carnegie. Neither the Director nor any of his fellow bank officials will say anything about the signature. The Director is bound to keep this secret. President Beckwith is bound in the same way, and, although they seem to feel certain now that the money will be forthcoming, they refuse to talk about the case in any way.

Mrs. Chadwick is expected in Cleveland to-morrow.

In a personal telegram to the Plain Dealer to-night Mrs. Chadwick says, "Please deny report that I am going to Europe. Will return to Cleveland and settle all claims in a few days."

NEWTON'S COUNSEL SURPRISED.

Lawyer Starts for New York—To "Fight to the Limit."

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The appointment at Cleveland to-day of a receiver for the property of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick took the local attorneys for Herbert B. Newton, who is suing Mrs. Chadwick for the recovery of a large loan, by surprise, and resulted in the hasty departure of Percy W. Carver for New York at midnight to-night. As he took the train he said:

"You may say that I am going to New York following the receipt of a summons that I had expected all day. We anticipated insolvency proceedings against Mrs. Chadwick, but the appointment of a receiver late to-day came as a surprise."

Asked whether the proceedings instituted would not virtually dismiss any prospect Mr. Newton had of settlement, Mr. Carver replied:

"'Fight to the limit and never say die until you are dead,' is our motto."

MRS. CHADWICK DOWN TOWN.

Curious Crowd Around—Creditor Has Confidence in Her.

Another trip to Wall Street was made by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick yesterday. Again her lawyer, Edmund W. Powers, and her opponent's counsel, George Ryall, declared that arrangements for paying Herbert D. Newton's claim were in progress. Beyond the assertion that she was preparing to settle her debts, however, her affairs were veiled with even more mystery than before.

A crowd gathered in Wall Street, between William and Pearl Streets, at noontime. Mrs. Chadwick had arrived at 54 Wall Street, the building partly occupied by the Central Trust Company, in a closed cab. Detectives had followed her, and their efforts to go with her into the building immediately attracted the crowd. Her son Emil, who had accompanied her on her ride on Thursday, was not with her this time.

Evidently she was expected at the building. As soon as she alighted from the cab two men aproached from the sidewalk and stood on either side of Mrs. Chadwick. They escorted her into an outer office of the trust company, but this might have been for the purpose of eluding watchers, as it did not appear that she asked for or saw any officer of the institution. Then, after about five minutes, the men led her to the elevator. As the car door was closed two detectives were thwarted by the guards in their attempts to ascend with her.

"We don't know Mrs. Chadwick, and she hasn't been here," said an official of the trust company later in the afternoon.

To what floor she went was a mystery. An employe of the building said that her destination was the office of the law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, who occupy the sixth and part of the seventh floor. Inquiry there elicited the statement that all four partners were "out." A junior attaché of the office said:

"At first these rumors about a Mrs. Chadwick's visiting here were amusing to us. Now they have become annoying. We don't know anything about her, and she has not been here."

On the day before, when there was a similar report about Mrs. Chadwick's visit to the law office, Mr. Joline said he did not know the woman, but Mr. Butler refused to answer any question on the subject, saying he was not in a position to discuss it. The law firm has done some business for Andrew Carnegie, but Mr. Carnegie has already denied that he knew anything about Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick.

For more than four hours after the woman entered the building the crowd remained outside.

Several Central Office detectives finally made their appearance. They went inside the building and questioned some of the occupants. On emerging they announced that Mrs. Chadwick was not inside. She had been there, they thought, but had gone away. One said that she had eluded the watchers by crossing a roof to a neighboring building and descending to Pine or William Street. In any case she did not come out of the front door of 54 Wall Street in the afternoon, and unless she left by some rear way she must have waited until dark to make her departure.

At the Holland House the employes were more guarded than ever when questioned about Mrs. Chadwick. Although there were rumors that she had gone out in the afternoon, the clerks would not admit it. Nor would anybody tell whether she returned early or late. Her rooms had not been given up—that much was learned positively—and she was there last night.

Mr. Powers, Mrs. Chadwick's lawyer, refused even to say when she intended to leave town. Mr. Carpenter, her other lawyer, sent out word that he did not know a thing about her movements, and it appeared that, whatever were her movements yesterday, she did not consult her lawyers about them. The lawyers, now that the settlement promise had been made in the Newton case, seemed to have dropped out of her calculations. Mr. Powers, when asked about the announcement that she would tell the public the story of her life, tacitly admitted that there had been a mistake about this. Previously he had said that the public statement would be forthcoming before to-day, but yesterday he intimated that it would not be issued at all.

Jacques Krakauer, who is named as one of the petitioners in the Cleveland bankruptcy petition against Mrs. Chadwick, said last night:

"Mrs. Chadwick has been a customer of mine for about six years, and many times she has owed me a much greater sum than she does now. When her present difficulty became known I followed the usual business custom of having my attorneys look out for my interests. The bill, I think, has been standing for about six months. The first that I knew that my attorneys had brought suit against her was when I read it in the papers.

"I suppose that my attorneys became rather timid and commenced the suit. I really think that if they had consulted me first I would have had the matter postponed.

"I think that Mrs. Chadwick is a most honorable woman, but I think that she has fallen into bad hands. If she was to come to my store to-morrow I think that I would give her credit."

USING THE KAISER'S BRICKS.

German Paper Scents Scandal in Connection with New Bank Building.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—It has been learned that the bricks for the new Reichsbank building in course of construction at Danzig are being obtained from the tile works on Emperor William's estate at Cardinen.

The Deutsche Freie Presse says this matter deserves serious consideration. It is inadmissible, the paper says, that products of factories belonging to the ruler be used on public buildings.

MORE FIRING AT ZEIGLER.

Attacks Aimed at Pumping Station to Cripple the Mines.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Dec. 2.—Guards at the Dyle blockhouse, half way between the town of Zeigler and the pumping station, which are more than two miles apart, were driven to cover shortly after midnight by an attack from the woods, in which about fifty shots were fired. An attack was also made on the pumping station, which was answered promptly by the guards and Deputy Marshals guarding the plant.

The attacking parties seemed to have centred their forces directly on the pumping station. It is from this point that all the power which operates the Zeigler mines is obtained, and if the attackers should succeed in destroying this it would shut the mines down absolutely.

It is said five pompon guns, which shoot 300 explosive shells a minute, have been ordered by Joseph Leiter.

The witnesses who appeared before the Perry County Grand Jury and secured the indictment against Joseph Leiter and Attorney Platt for bringing armed guards into the State for service at the mining town of Zeigler have been examined by the Franklin County Grand Jury. Zeigler is in Franklin County. Witnesses would not discuss the testimony given.

MUST SAY "UNITED STATES."

Diplomatic Agents Cannot Use "American" in Their Notarial Capacity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—That there may be no misunderstanding on the subject, announcement was made at the State Department to-day that diplomatic and Consular agents of this Government were informed some time ago that whenever acting in their notarial capacity they should conform to the language of the law and use the title employed in their commissions; for example, "Consul of the United States of America."

For brevity and convenience, however, and also because it is the more definitive adjective, the use of the title "American" instead of "United States" is now employed on official letterheads and cards and whenever these agents are not acting in some notarial capacity.

These facts have been recited in the formal replies to letters reaching the State Department from time to time from persons not acquainted with the facts.

Latest Shipping News.

The Ward Line steamship Niagara, from Tampico, Nov. 26 and Havana three days later, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:40 o'clock this morning.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Through cars without change to Toronto, Chicago and St. Louis. Modern equipment. Dining cars a la carte. Lowest fares. Particulars 355 and 1234 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

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Weather Report.—Page 9.
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FERRYBOAT IN CRASH, TWENTY PERSONS HURT

The Paunpeck, Bound for Hoboken, Run Down Off 22d Street.

800 PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Narrow Escapes in Men's Cabin—The William G. Redfield Said to Have Been Colliding Boat.

The ferryboat Paunpeck of the Hoboken Ferry Line between Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, and Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, was run into last evening on her 6:30 trip from Twenty-third Street by a Hudson River boat, believed to be the William C. Redfield, and twenty persons injured, one seriously. The indentity of the colliding boat, however, is uncertain. The overhang of the Paunpeck was torn away from the paddle wheel aft to the end of the men's cabin, and there was great excitement among the seven or eight hundred passengers on board.

The Paunpeck was able to proceed to her dock in Hoboken under her own steam. When she arrived there three men were sent to St. Mary's Hospital, one was sent to his home, and twelve or fifteen others were suffering from slight injuries. Those sent to St. Mary's Hospital were:

JAMES MORRIS, 45 years old, of 142 Union Street, Union Hill; badly injured about the body, scalp cut, and possible fracture of the skull; may die.

WILLIAM B. CLARK, 36 years old, 113 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken; injured about the body, and perhaps internally.

GABRIEL HARTEL, 40 years of age, a machinist of 315 Mountain Road, West Hoboken; bruised about the body and cut by flying splinters and glass.

WILLIAM TRAYNOR, 28 years old, of 1,109 Washington Street, Hoboken; cut about the head and body; sent to his home.

Superintendent Harvey of the Lackawanna floating equipment said last night he did not feel justified in making public the detailed story told of the collision by Capt. John Graul of the Paunpeck, as the Captain was still somewhat excited and nervous.

The collision, as the Superintendent understood, occurred off Twenty-second Street. The Paunpeck had left the slip at Twenty-third Street, and was swinging into midstream, when a river boat crossed her bow. While lying without motion to allow this boat to pass, the Paunpeck signaled to the boat believed to be the Redfield, but which may have been some other, and then started forward.

The blow was a glancing one which caught the Paunpeck just aft of the paddle-box and cut along the overhang to the stern. The men seated on the outboard seats of the men's cabin narrowly escaped being thrown into the water. The Paunpeck is now laid up at the foot of Sixteenth Street, Hoboken, for repairs.

SUICIDE ACCUSED HIS COLONEL

German Officer Left Letter Saying Persecution Was Unbearable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Lieut. Dietz of the Thirteenth Hussar Regiment, stationed at Mainz, has committed suicide under tragic circumstances.

The Lieutenant, who was twenty-seven years old, left a letter in which he declared that the cause of his suicide was the ill-treatment he had received from the Colonel of the regiment. The letter was in part as follows:

"As long as he has been commander he has treated me badly out of personal antipathy. For four years I have fought against this persecution in vain. I am now at the end of my strength."

An investigation into the allegations in the letter is being made.

FIRE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Japanese Pavilion in Flames, but Loss Is Small.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Fire to-night broke out in the attraction in the World's Fair Pike known as "Quo Vadis," and quickly spread to the Japanese pavilion, adjoining. A high north wind was blowing and the sparks were carried over the exposition grounds and in the vicinity of the main exhibit palaces

Hagenbeck's animal show is just across a narrow exit way from the Japanese pavilion, and it was at first thought that the former was on fire. A first alarm brought out all the fire fighting apparatus in the World's Fair grounds, but it was soon seen that the firemen would not be able to cope with the flames, and it was followed by a second, third, and then a general alarm. The financial loss is not great,

BRINGS $20,000 SUIT.

Stockholder of Greenwich Water Company Begins Action Against Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 2.—A $20,000 suit has been brought in the Superior Court by Edwin A. Tweed, a stockholder of the Greenwich Water Company, against the Directors, the allegation being that the company has bought stock of the Riversville Power and Water Company and has voted dividends on it when the property is nearly worthless. The court is asked for a restraining order and $20,000 damages for recovery of the money paid for the stock and dividends mentioned. The Directors of the company are residents of New York and Greenwich. Among the chief stockholders in the Riversville Power and Water Company are R. Jay Walsh, H. R. Adams, and Nathaniel Wetherell. They are also stockholders in the water company.

MRS. BAAGOE NOT RELEASED.

To Remain in Sanitarium Pending Report as to Her Sanity.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—After a conference which followed a hearing on the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, asked for by Mrs. Emma Christensen and her daughter, Mrs. Ophelia Mathias, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to obtain the release of Mrs. Dagmar Baagoe, Mrs. Christensen's daughter, from a sanitarium in Worcester, Judge Henry S. Braley, in the Supreme Judicial Court, decided that for the present Mrs. Baagoe should remain in Worcester under the care of Dr. John M. Bemis, the Superintendent of the sanitarium.

Frederic Baagoe, the husband, is allowed to see his wife at all times, the court finding that he had always acted from the best of motives.

The case was continued until Dec. 30, when a report will be made as a result of the study of Mrs. Baagoe by alienists.

Mrs. Baagoe is the wife of a New York chemist and the daughter of Gen. Christensen, who for a number of years was manager of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. For the past four years she has been confined in a Worcester sanitarium.

A South Sea Parnassus. "Tahiti the Golden." S. S. MARIPOSA from San Francisco Dec. 31st. R. T. fare $125. Send 16c. for booklet. OCEANIC S. S. CO., 427 Broadway.—Adv.

PRESIDENT AND BOSTON HERALD

Boston Weather Bureau Directed to Withhold Forecasts from That Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The forecaster at Boston has been instructed by the Secretary of Agriculture through Capt. Willis L. Moore, the head of the Weather Bureau, to deliver no forecasts or information to the Boston Herald. When Capt. Moore was asked to-night if this report was true, he replied that it was.

"Is it by official orders?"

"Yes, it is," said Capt. Moore.

The head of the Weather Bureau would offer no comment or explanation of the incident, but laughed heartily as he admitted that the order had gone out. It is understood that the action is taken because of the recent publication of a story of the baiting of a Thanksgiving turkey at the White House by the President's sons, which was shown to be unfounded.

AUTO CHASES CABBY.

Policemen in Motor Car Run at Illegal Speed to Catch Fleeing Offender.

In an automobile that covered fourteen blocks at a fifty-mile clip two policemen overtook a cabman yesterday afternoon who had collided with another vehicle and then whipped up his horse in an effort to get away.

The vehicle with which the cab collided was a surrey occupied by Dr. Arthur Theaman, a dentist of 142 Rivington Street, and his wife. Dr. Theaman was driving south in Madison Avenue, and when near Twenty-ninth Street he says the driver of the hansom cut across unnecessarily close to the west side of the street and scraped the varnish from the surrey's wheels.

While the dentist was arguing with the cabman and trying to get his name the latter whipped up his horse and continued north at a rapid pace. Dr. Theaman turned his horse about and started in pursuit.

Up Madison Avenue and east in Thirty-fourth Street the two vehicles went at a fast pace. The surrey was handicapped by weight, and when it reached Park Avenue the cab had disappeared. Running alongside the surrey from nearly the start of the chase was a large Panhard automobile.

"When surrey and automobile stopped in uncertainty at Park Avenue the occupants learned from Patrolmen Geegan and Sieger that a hansom had a moment before turned north in Park Avenue at a rate of speed which made the policemen think the driver was hurrying to make a train at the Grand Central Station.

"Oh, that's easy," said the operator of the automobile. "Jump in here, officers, and we'll nail the outfit."

Geegan and Sieger then had a ride that they will remember. With the majesty of the law represented by the policemen the automobile was sent up Park Avenue at a speed of fifty miles an hour. At Thirty-ninth Street the hansom was sighted moving rapidly toward Fifth Avenue.

The automobile turned west into Thirty-ninth Street and overtook the hansom before it got to the Union League stables, near Fifth Avenue.

At the stable the police learned that the driver was employed there, and that he was Thomas Gartland of 785 Seventh Avenue.

Unnoticed, the Panhard automobile, whose occupants had enjoyed a little excitement, stole away, and their identity was not made known. When Dr. Thoaman, with a jaded horse, arrived at the stables he and the hansom driver did not agree in their accounts of the incident which started the trouble, and the policemen took both to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There neither the dentist nor the cabman would make a complaint, and no arrests were made.

STRIKERS SEE THE PRESIDENT.

He Explains to Ironworkers That He Has No Power to Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A delegation called at the White House to-day representing the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and solicited the good offices of the President in settling a strike that has been pending for several months between its employes and the Carnegie Steel Company of Youngstown and Gerard, Ohio.

Efforts to secure a settlement of the controversy have failed, and President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association was requested by the strikers to confer with the President and to solicit him to exercise his good offices to bring about a settlement.

The delegation received a cordial welcome, but the President made it clear to his visitors that he could not properly do anything to bring about a settlement of the contention, being without authority or justification for interfering.

BID FOR FAIR PROPERTY.

Chicago Concern Ready to Pay $500,000, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Within a day or two the World's Fair in all probability will own no physical property of any description. A bid has been submitted for the entire exposition as it stands, exclusive of the State buildings and the rolling stock of the intramural railway, and the bid is acceptable to the majority of the World's Fair Executive Committee.

This bid is supposed to have been made by the Chicago House Wrecking Company, which is represented by J. C. Harris of the Ferris Wheel Concession. The amount of the bid cannot be ascertained, but it is believed to be not much less than $500,000. The papers are said to have been drawn up and to require only the signature of President Francis to make them binding. He is said to be in favor of the sale.

DROUGHT PARTLY BROKEN.

Rain in West Virginia and Kentucky—Too Late to Save Wheat.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Reports from all over the State show that the young wheat is badly damaged by the drought. The farmers and dealers say the outlook is the most discouraging for years.

In Licking County hundreds of wells have gone dry.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Dispatches from all sections of West Virginia state that the drought which has prevailed since August has been ended by a light rain this afternoon and to-night.

The damage to the Winter wheat crop will, it is believed, be enormous, the rain having come too late.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Rain is reported to-day from one or two places throughout the State, breaking the drought which has prevailed since July 3.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for coughs and colds. Always keep a bottle handy. 25c.—Adv.

40,000 MEN SEEK TO TRAP RUSSIAN CAVALRY FORCE

Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks May Be Caught by the Japanese.

FEARS AT THE CZAR'S CAPITAL

Russian Command Drawn Far South and Big Force of Bandits and Japanese Suddenly Appears.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday Dec. 3.—8 A. M.—A special despatch received here from Mukden says:

"It is reported that Gen. Rennenkampff has captured several Japanese guns and a convoy with 600 rifles, but that a force of 40,000, consisting of Chinese bandits and a reserve of 8,000 Japanese, has started to turn Rennenkampff's flank."

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 3.—The situation of the armies below Mukden is again attracting attention, but the movements in progress are very puzzling. The War Office is inclined to reticence.

Gen. Rennenkampff, in following up the Japanese retreat, is meeting with comparatively little resistance, but some fear is expressed that he may be running into a Japanese trap formed with the hope of cutting off his command. It is believed he cannot possibly hold a position so far south as the Tai-Tse River, which he has now reached.

He hotly pursued a Japanese detachment below Sin-tsin-Tin as far as the Tai-Tse, and on the right Russian scouts have explored the Hun River below Liao-Yang. All the passes fell into Rennenkampff's hands.

The Japanese, according to reports, failed to show their old-time form, and official as well as unofficial dispatches indicate that the edge has been taken off the Japanese fighting capabilities by the cold weather. The same reports say the Japanese threw away their rifles, many of which were captured. Other reports say Japanese officers shot five soldiers who refused to face the foe.

There was a heavy bombardment yesterday along the Russian centre and right, which may indicate that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing to assume the offensive.

It is the general opinion in military circles that the present situation cannot continue much longer, but it is argued that a frontal attack against fortified positions along the Sha River is bound to be disastrous to whichever side attempts it.

Among some of the best-informed officials a suspicion exists that Oyama is trying to work Kuroki around east of Sin-tsin-Tsin in order to strike the Russians above Tie Pass, but no positive evidence of such a move has yet appeared.

MUKDEN, Dec. 2.—From 2:30 o'clock this afternoon until late to-night, sounds of a rapid cannonade were heard on the Russian southwest front, such as had not been experienced here for a long time.

Gen. Rennenkampff, with his cavalry, is following the retreating Japanese, giving them no time to occupy a position.

It seems that the Japanese, in attempting to seize Russian positions recently, so extended themselves as to deplete their reserves.

The exodus of correspondents and military attachés continues. Lieut. Col. Schuyler and Capt. Reichmann of the United States Army, and Col. Waters of the British Army, have left here. Only six foreign correspondents remain, and some of these contemplate going home.

Still, opinion is divided as to the prospects of another big battle being fought before Spring.

WOULD STOP WIFE'S TONGUE.

Chicago Man Seeks Injunction to Prevent Her from Talking.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Injunction to prevent his wife from talking was asked to-day in the Circuit Court by Thomas P. Wood, a carpenter.

In defending his own name from alleged scandal, Wood declares he is also acting for the good of Mrs. Margaret Watson. He fears, he says, that his wife will tell things about him to the members of secret societies to which they belong. He also seeks to stop oral utterance of his wife in Newtonville, Ohio, and Muncie, Ind.

In her "overheated imagination," Wood declares, his wife "has conjured certain visionary and absurd scandals." The complainant separated from his wife four years ago, when he says she became possessed of "certain religious delusions and theological vagaries."

CONGESTION OF FREIGHT.

Unusual Traffic Conditions Bring Out Statement from New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—In relation to the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad had placed an embargo on freight traffic for points in New England via Harlem River, an official statement was issued by the New Haven Road to-night, in which it is denied that the so-called embargo is owing to unnecessary economy or possible inefficiency on the part of the New Haven Road.

The present conditions, it is asserted, have been brought about primarily by the fact that the manufacturers on the line of the road were bare of raw material until about Sept. 1, when they began to get orders freely from the South and West.

This rather sudden demand for manufactured goods brought with it a like sudden demand for raw material on the part of the manufacturers, and also a large demand for grain, hay, feed, flour, lumber, and heavy freight.

The result of this general resumption of prosperity has thrown an unusually large amount of freight on the railroads to handle quickly.

MORE MONEY FOR BIG CANAL.

Congressional Committee Thinks Panama Work Was Underestimated.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling arrived here from San Francisco to-night en route to Washington and met the Congressional committee, which has just returned from Panama on the United States transport Sumner.

The members of the Congressional committee were astonished at the progress and possibilities of the canal, but believe it will take more time and money than at first anticipated. Most of them seem to favor a sea level canal.

They say also that all differences with Panama will be amicably adjusted. All agree that the United States will have to maintain order and protect the labor during the canal work.

The party will leave for Washington to-morrow night to be present at the opening of Congress.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

MISSISSIPPI IS PENNILESS.

Treasury Empty and State Officials Have to Wait for Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The State of Mississippi has not a cent in the Treasury to-day, and those who have warrants on the Treasury will be compelled to wait until the State gets in funds before receiving their money. All warrants presented at the Treasury to-day were turned down.

It is said that about $50,000 will reach the Treasury in the next few days from the sale of some of the State's cotton. The Treasury has been cleaned up by the pension warrants, which amount to $250,000.

CZAR CONFERS WITH WITTE.

Believed to Have Consulted Progressive Minister About Zemstvo Memorial.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—M. Witte, President of the Ministerial Council, had a long conference with Emperor Nicholas this afternoon.

As this was the first time the Emperor had summoned M. Witte for several months the conference is considered as having great significance, and it is believed here that it will have a direct and important bearing upon the imperial decision on the zemstvo memorial, which is now being considered at the palace.

A report is current that great demonstrations in favor of a Constitution are being arranged in the principal cities of Russia for Dec. 19, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

SEEK TELEPHONE JOKER.

Newcastle Girl Who Annoys Society Woman Wanted by Police.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Dec. 2.—There will be a serious reckoning for some young woman, yet unknown, who for some days past has been having a lot of telephone fun with the society women of the town. Detectives have been put on the case, but nothing has been found.

The plan of the young woman is to call some society woman to the telephone and tell her the line is being tested, ask her all sorts of foolish questions, make her talk into the receiver from impossible positions, and then with a gurgle say to her:

"You have been very kind; now, won't you please stand on your head and see how well you can talk that way."

WHERE MARRIAGE SUCCEEDS.

Cawker City, Kan., Lays Claim to Largest Proportion of Happy Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.—Cawker City claims more happily married people than any other town of 1,200 people in the United States.

In a speech before a woman's convention to-day Senator Smith said the husbands and wives of Cawker City are actually in love with each other, and in spite of the fact that there are many women's clubs in the town the men are happy and contented. There have been only three divorce cases in fifteen years, and these were granted on the grounds of incompatability. There are very few young women over twenty who are unmarried.

The absence of saloons is given as the reason for the happiness of this community.

ROOSEVELT MISSION CHAIRMAN

To Act on Advisory Committee of a Harvard Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt has consented to act as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Harvard Mission. This is a society organized to increase interest in foreign missions at Harvard, to support E. C. Carter, the Christian Association's representative in India, and within the next five years to place a score of missionaries in the foreign field.

Associated with the President on the committee are James A. Stillman of New York, Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, President of the American Ear Association; the Rev. Floyd D. Tompkins of Philadelphia, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, I. Tucker Burr of Boston, and Bishop Roots of Hankow, China.

DEPUTY MARSHAL MURDERED.

Had Been Threatened Because Active in Louisiana Peonage Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 2.—United States Deputy Marshal J. E. Pope was assassinated at Trenton, La., two miles above West Monroe, last night about 7 o'clock. He was leading a calf from his pasture to his home, and was fired on from ambush with a shotgun.

Several months ago Pope was warned by letter to leave the parish, under threat of death, because of his activity in prosecuting alleged peonage cases, based on complaints by negroes brought here from the boll-weevil district of Texas. He leaves a widow, who has been critically ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, and several small children.

Boodhounds and officers are searching for the murderer.

MAKE CO-EDS DO STUNTS.

Upper Class Girls of Boston University Initiate Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Some fifty Boston University freshman co-eds were put through a course of stunts at the annual initiation of Gamma Delta Society to-day.

Dressed in sheets and gorgeous raiment, with a big red bandanna handkerchief around the neck, hair flying and snarled, shirtwaists turned inside out, some barefooted, and others wearing stockings of various hues, candidates were marched from the locker room to Jacob Sleeper Hall on the top floor, where a crowd of upper class co-eds met them.

First on the programme was a settee race. Several victims were compelled to crawl under overturned settees, only to be stopped abruptly by colliding with a bucket of water or suffering an electric shock.

Some of the other requirements were to write an essay of twenty-five words on "How I'd Like to be a Soph" and to bring a picture of a favorite professor.

Anti-Tetanic Serum Cures Newark Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Harry Van Brunt, thirteen years old, of 67½ South Thirteenth Street, who has been in the Newark City Hospital since Oct. 19, suffering from tetanus, has been discharged from that institution as cured. The case is regarded as remarkable, and demonstrates the value of the new anti-tetanic serum, over $200 worth of which was used. His cure was the more remarkable because he was in the last stages of the disease.

New Gregorian Hotel, 38th St., West, Near 5th Av.—Transient and residential guests.—Adv.

RUSSIANS FEAR FALL OF FORTRESS SOON

But Believe Port Arthur Will Hold Out to Last Man.

SHIPS IN HARBOR USELESS

Guns Removed and Some Vessels Damaged by Japanese Fire—Attempt to Retake 203-Meter Hill Fails.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—With the confirmation of the news that the Japanese have occupied 203-Meter Hill and the report that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted its recapture, officials at the War Office are beginning to prepare themselves for the inevitable.

Golden Hill and Liao-Thie Hill are higher than and dominate 203-Meter Hill, but the officials say that if the Japanese succeed in mounting heavy guns upon 203-Meter Hill it will probably be only a question of days or weeks before the fortress falls.

Still, there is not the slightest idea among Gen. Stoessel's friends that he will surrender, even if he should be ordered to do so. It is hinted that it is possible, if the fall of the fortress is shown to be inevitable, that the Emperor may direct its surrender in order to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of the remnant of its brave defenders; but it is believed by those who know Gen. Stoessel best that he will literally make good his threat to hold out to the last man and the last cartridge.

The ships in the harbor, it can now be stated on high authority, are in no condition to attempt to break through the investing squadron. The guns of the warships were long ago landed, and the marines and sailors have been participating in the land defense. Moreover, some of the ships have been injured by shells.

If the fortress falls it is understood that the ships will be taken outside the harbor and sunk in deep water in order to prevent the possibility of their ever being of service to the enemy.

The question of the advisability of reinforcing Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron with the Black Sea fleet is again being agitated by some of the papers, notably the Novoe Vremya, which points out that with the addition of the Black Sea vessels Rojestvensky would have a superiority which would insure victory over Admiral Togo's fleet.

The Novoe Vremya calls attention to the fact that Japan was not one of the signatories of the treaty closing the Dardanelles, and asserts that if Japan had the power she might force an entrance into the Black Sea and engage the Russian fleet. Conversely, the paper argues, if the consent of the Porte be obtained there is nothing in the treaty to prevent the exit of the Black Sea fleet to fight a power which is in nowise involved in the treaty. It is asserted that Great Britain is the only power which might attempt to make trouble over the juncture of the two fleets.

The project was warmly advocated by some officers of the Admiralty before the war, but it was never sanctioned, and the Admiralty does not admit that the plan has been revived. Neither does the Foreign Office admit that any pressure is being exercised to secure the consent of the Porte for the passage of the Dardanelles by the Black Sea fleet.

The report that Lewis Nixon of New York is sending 7,000 American shipwrights to Sevastopol to build Russian warships is untrue. All Mr. Nixon's agents are doing at Sevastopol at present is assembling the ten torpedo boats built in America. Mr. Nixon has no contract to build large warships there.

TOKIO, Dec. 2.—It is reported here that the Russians have attempted to retake Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill. They assembled a strong force and assailed the position, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Japanese, finding sailors among the Russian dead, believe that if men from the fleet are being employed in making sorties, the complement of the garrison must be falling short.

The fact that the Russians are fortifying the positions available between Liao-Thie and Wang-Tai (Chair Hill) Mountains, increases the belief that they will make their last stand there.

Imperial headquarters makes the announcement that seventeen officers have been killed and sixty-four wounded in the field, but does not mention the place. It is presumed that it was at Port Arthur.

The details of the attack of the swordsmen at Port Arthur are not known here, and a difference of opinion exists as to whether any of the attacking parties were armed exclusively with swords. Possibly many of the soldiers carried swords, in addition to their bayonets, for the Japanese retain much of their ancient respect for the sword and continue training with it, despite the opposition of the officers of the newer school.

The results of this sword attack were evidently negative.

The wounded leg of Gen. Nakamura, who led the swordsmen, has been amputated.

The party under Gen. Saito retired, and did not press the attack.

CZAR'S SHIPS IN ARABIAN SEA.

Twenty-four War Vessels Pass Perim and Proceed Toward Aden.

ISLAND OF PERIM, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, Dec. 2.—Four Russian warships passed Perim at 2 o'clock this morning, going southward.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon twenty more

Russian warships passed Perim, in the following order: Two cruisers, a battleship, five volunteer transports, seven torpedo-boat destroyers, four colliers, and a battleship. A French steamer brought up the rear.

The Russian division stopped an hour off the African coast, and then proceeded toward Aden.

BRITAIN FEARS NEW QUARREL.

She May Oppose Attempt by Russia to Send Out Black Sea Fleet.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 3.—The possibility of Russia trying to send her Black Sea fleet to the Far East strongly engages the attention of England, in view of the complications which would result if such an attempt were made.

It is understood that at the beginning of the war Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, questioned Foreign Minister Lansdowne on the subject, and received the most formal assurances that Great Britain would oppose any attempt of the Black Sea fleet to pass into the Mediterranean.

It is contended in some quarters that Great Britain could not suffer a violation of the treaties regulating navigation of the Dardanelles without violating the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, but, whether or not this is so, there is no doubt that the speedy fall of Port Arthur and the destruction of the Russian war vessels there would be welcome to Great Britain as tending to convince Russia of the uselessness of further endeavors to regain command of the sea in the Far East.

The Morning Post, in a scornful editorial article, declares that the British Cabinet, which yielded to Russia on several points in the Far East, and which allowed the Dogger Bank affair to be referred to arbitration rather than go to war, will not be likely to interfere to prevent the exit of the Black Sea fleet, especially as neither France, Germany, nor Austria is likely to interfere. The paper predicts that "ere long the Black Sea squadron will be en route to join Rojestvensky."

A Sevastopol dispatch to The Daily Graphic asserts that Admiral Alexieff and Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch (the latter the head of the Russian Mercantile Marine) both advocate sending out the Black Sea fleet.

In Constantinople, according to a dispatch to The Standard, it is taken for granted that both Great Britain and Turkey would resolutely oppose the exit of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

MIRSKY FAVORS ZIONISM.

Promises to Withdraw Governmental Opposition to the Movement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky to-day received a deputation of Zionists.

He informed them that he sympathized with the movement they represented and would withdraw the Governmental opposition to it hitherto existing in Russia.

JAPAN PROTESTED TO SPAIN.

Complained Regarding Facilities Given to Baltic Fleet at Vigo.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—Japan made official complaint to Spain regarding the attitude of the Spanish Government in permitting vessels of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron to coal and victual at Vigo.

The Japanese Minister to-day admitted that he had recently made representations on the subject, and said he had submitted Spain's reply to Tokio.

At the Foreign Office it is stated that Spain's reply explained the situation and took the position that Spain observed the strictest neutrality. The Japanese Minister says he has not received further instructions since forwarding the reply.

CHEER ATTACK ON AUSTRIA.

Italian Deputies Discuss the Innsbruck Disturbances.

ROME, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signori Brunialti and Barzilai interpellated the Government on the subject of the recent anti-Italian disturbances at Innsbruck, Austria.

Signor Barzilai made a violent attack on Austria, particularly denouncing the manner in which she treats the inhabitants of the former Italian provinces. He ended by expressing his sympathy with the Italians "still under the Hapsburgs, who show such a heroic spirit of self-sacrifice."

The remarks of Signor Barzilai were greeted with loud cheers.

Foreign Minister Tittoni replied, deploring the incident, but saying that according to international law the Italian Government could not interfere in troubles which related to the internal affairs of a foreign country.

IRONWORKER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Suicide Was a Walking Delegate in the Sam Parks Union.

Oscar Haase, sixty-one years old, who was a walking delegate in the union of ironworkers of which the late Samuel Parks was the head, committed suicide in his flat on the first floor of 501 East Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning. He lost his place in the union recently, but still seemed to be prosperous. He failed to get other employment and gave this as the cause of his act in a letter written in German.

Haase asked his wife yesterday morning to go out and buy some rolls for breakfast. She had no sooner left him alone than he started the water running full in the kitchen sink, and, bending over it, shot himself above the heart with a revolver. He then ran into the parlor and shot himself through the temple. A policeman who heard the shots ran into the house, but Haase was dead before Mrs. Haase returned. In the letter he left Haase asked that his body be placed in a cheap coffin and cremated.

"I owe to William Janich of 152 William Street the sum of $5. Being unable to pay it, I trust he will forgive me," were the closing words of the letter.

DEFENDS PRESBYTERIANISM.

Methodist Clergyman Resents Comments of a Unitarian.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 2.—To-day's session of the Conference of Religions, now in progress in this city, was quite animated. The Rev. F. D. Leete, Methodist, of this city, discussing the paper of Prof. Charles P. Fagnani of New York, "The Cause of Jesus Christ as a Unifying Principle," said that he regretted that the Rev. Dr. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse, Unitarian, had in a previous paper reflected upon Presbyterianism by the remark that "Calvanism stands for God minus man." It is little short of insult to this great faith to so declare.

Doctor Calthrop asserted that the Presbyterians had long ago shaken off Calvanism, and he wished it understood that he had no intention of reflecting upon the denomination.

Fairbanks Visits the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks to-day called at the White House, where they received a cordial welcome from President and Mrs. Roosevelt. It was the first meeting of the President-elect and Vice President-elect since the election.

Belasco Leases a Baltimore Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—It was announced here to-night that David Belasco has closed a lease on the Lyric of this city for a week's engagement, beginning Jan. 2. Charles Emerson Cook reached Baltimore from New York to-day, and in a short time signed a contract with Manager Ulrich for the use of the Lyric. It is the intention of Mr. Belasco to present Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Adrea," during the January engagement.

Tells of Masked Robbers.

TRENTON, Dec. 2.—William Wilson, the night ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place, was bound and gagged in his ticket office, he says, last night by four men, each with a mask over his face. The robbers, he says, ransacked the office and took $21.40, all the money there was in the cash drawer.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE FOR SOUTH--WILLIAMS

Democratic Leader's Plan to Defeat Reduced Representation.

NO MEMBERS IN CONGRESS

Recrudescence of Sectionalism One of the Causes of Party's Discomfiture at the Polls, he Says.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 2.—John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, in a speech here to-night outlined a policy of passive resistance by the South in the event of the Republican Party reducing representation in the Southern States and refusing to make the same reduction in the North, East, and West.

In accordance with this policy the South voluntarily would forego representation in Congress "rather than asknowledge the rightfulness of political serfdom or the inequality of the States within the Union"—a spectacle of which in course of time, Mr. Williams believes, the white people of the North would grow tired.

The speaker began by analyzing the causes of the defeat of the Democratic Party in the late election.

"Among these lesser causes were several things which I do not care to dwell upon, but one of which I will merely mention, to wit.: the use of money subscribed by corporations expecting at any rate, whether with or without reason, either legislative benefit or executive clemency. It is needless, however, to disguise from ourselves the fact that the use of money, in sums however large or in ways however corrupt, could not of itself have produced the stupendous result which we have just witnessed.

"The first, and perhaps the chief thing, which brought about the result was the association in the public mind of Democratic rule with the fact of panic, agricultural, industrial, and commercial depression, soup houses, and all that, and the association of Republican rule, under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and under the Dingley tariff bill, with recuperation and prosperity.

Revival of Sectionalism.

"The next most potent cause of Republican victory and Democratic defeat, in my opinion, consisted in the recrudescence of sectionalism, shown by the undoubted popularity, reluctant as I am to admit it, of the proposition to curb the growing South by reducing its representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

"The proposition was not only popular among Republicans, but among Northern Democrats, to a limited extent and in some quarters. The reason of its popularity consisted, strange as it may seem, not only in sectional prejudice, but in prejudice against the negro in the Northern mind.

"Unconsciously to themselves a great many Northern people do not count the negroes of the South as a part of the population of this country, and the cry went up that 'one white man in the South should not have as much power as two or three white men in the North,' the quiet assumption being that the representatives of the South in Congress and in the Electoral College did not represent the industrial interests of the negro population, because they were not elected by their votes, and the more vocal assumption being that negroes, because they were negroes, and as such, were not permitted to vote in the South.

"I feel it my duty to say to a Southern audience that things like the Statesborough affair must stop. It may be considered that quick and summary execution meted out for one great crime might be forgiven and extenuated, if not justified, if lynch law were confined to that crime alone, but it is not, and the fabric of civilization itself must not be permitted to be sapped. That fabric is government by law, and law which Presidents and mobs should alike be made to respect and obey.

"The third cause which led to our defeat was undoubtedly the personal popularity of the President of the United States. He was personally popular in the South, as you will remember, prior to the disclosure of his views upon the subject of social equality with negroes.

"The recrudescence of sectionalism, the kind of arguments used by some members of his Cabinet and others upon the stump, constitute a serious sectional menace to the South, not so much because of the mere words uttered as because of the spirit behind the words—the quiet and semi-conscious, perhaps unconscious, assumption that the white man in the South is wrong because he is white and the black man is right because he is black, and that the South is a sort of American Ireland—the absolute failure to recognize that it is an ethnological more than a political question which confronts us.

"It is still more serious because it discloses an utter lack of information about the spirit of the Southern people and conditions in the South, and the effect of renewed agitation on an ignorant and semi-civilized race.

"But I see it hinted in the newspapers that the President is going to be a sort of Sir Robert Peel and is going to inaugurate from the inside of the Republican Party some of those tariff reforms which we have demanded, and which I believe will be inaugurated and consummated, if ever, outside of it. Nevertheless, if we shall find ourselves mistaken, I can say this with a clear conscience and with a brave heart, that for every Republican defection that will meet the President's programme, we will furnish him with a Democratic vote. As long at least as I remain where I am, in a sort of semi-official position as floor leader of the National Democracy, it shall never be said that the President of the United States, or any other Republican, offered any measure which was good for the country which was not supported by as many Democratic votes as it could influence." Mr. Williams said the President would receive equally cordial support in pursuing a genuine policy of commercial reciprocity and in doing his duty against all lawless and unlawful combinations of corporations seeking monopoly and indulging in abuses of monopoly.

"We read in the newspapers, again, mysterious hints about the President being upon the eve of proving that he is 'a friend of the South,' and of the Southern white people, that he never did 'advocate,' nor attempt to convey the lesson of 'social equality between the races.' If this be true, nothing in his past, written, spoken, or done, could have led us to expect it.

"But we have heard enough about his 'dealing leniently with the South.' We are the free people of equal States, subjects only of the law, in a country presided over and not ruled, whose Chief Magistrate is called, therefore, a President—not a ruler. 'Leniency,' indeed! All we want is to be acknowledged as children, and not stepchildren, of the Republic. The South declines to be patronized.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

"It behooves you and me, however, to consider in all of its phases the situation which we may have to meet. The position of the Republican Party, as announced in its platform, when reduced to a commonsense expression, is, if I understand it at all, about this:

"'The South has violated the Fifteenth Amendment by denying the suffrage "because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It has done this either in the law itself or in the administration of the law. We propose now to condone this violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by going back to the Fourteenth Amendment just as it was before the Fifteenth Amendment was passed and unaffected by the passage of the Fifteenth. We propose to visit upon the people of the South the penalty of the freedom of choice given them in the Fourteenth Amendment and repealed by the Fifteenth, to wit, a reduction of representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College.'

"This is necessarily a truthful statement of the Republican position, for this reason, that there can be no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment did not forbid the denial of the suffrage by the State to anybody for any cause. It left them free to deny the suffrage because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, as well as because of educational deficiencies, or, for that matter, if the framers of a State Constitution had chosen to do so, for any other reason—because a man was red headed or freckle faced, for example—for the Fourteenth Amendment merely put a condition or penalty upon the exercise of the freedom of that choice.

"I say now, although it is a perfectly idle thing to say, that, if the people of the United States would consent to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment, leaving in full force and effect the Fourteenth, which protects the negro in all of his industrial and civil rights, the people of Mississippi and of South Carolina would not only accede to the proposition to base their representation in Congress and the Electoral College upon the white population, but would gladly welcome the proposition. It would go a long way toward the solution of the negro problem, and would relax tension from every aspect. In fact, it would settle that problem upon its political side, at any rate.

Reduction of Representation.

"We are left to face either one of two horns of a dilemma. Either the Republican Party will actually do nothing or else it will—law or no law, equality or no equality—reduce representation in the Southern States in proportion to the number of those cut off from voting by educational and taxation qualifications, and refuse to make the same reduction in the North and East and West, where the same or other qualifications exist, basing their action upon the fact that the majority of those cut off in the South are negroes, while the majority of those cut off in the North are white men, thus practically putting the negro upon a plane of constitutional superiority to the white man, as the special 'ward of the Nation.'

"If we are faced with this latter proposition what are we to do? How are we to meet it? Can we afford to consent to political serfdom in the Union? It may be forced upon us, but can we afford to consent to it? Can we afford to consent to plain usurpation, palpable inequity, obvious inequality? I say, no. How shall we prevent it, and, if we cannot prevent it, how shall we meet it?

"My answer is that the States still have some rights in the Union—principally of a passive character. I know of no power on earth or in Heaven, except a direct intervention of God, that can force a State Legislature to pass a bill redistricting a State so that it shall contain four or five or six Congressional districts instead of seven or eight. All that a State Legislature would have to do would be to do nothing, and then, in the usual way, the several political parties would make their nominations and the general election would be held.

"The certificates, after the election, would be sent up in the usual way; the Representatives would go to Washington to apply for admission, in the usual way; the House of Representatives, with a Republican majority, could refuse them admission, in an unusual way. If so, they, of course, could not break into the House and would return home.

"Two results would follow. One would be that the Congressmen thus elected would not, for the nonce, receive their salaries from the National Treasury. This question of salary can be used as the basis for a test case in each State affected, thereby removing the question from a political and partisan legislative tribunal to a judicial and non-partisan tribunal. If the Sergeant at Arms refuse to pay the salary due, a member can apply for a mandamus to compel him to do so. Thus the whole case, pro and con, can be got into the courts, by whose decision we would abide.

"Meantime, the other result, which would be more serious, would be that the several States affected would not be represented at all in the House of Representatives, or in the Electoral College, as long as a Republican political supremacy continued. We would, by a visible object lesson, say to our brethren in the North:

"'It is not the representation that we care about and we are not afraid of your governing us. It is not politics, it is ethnology that we are thinking of—will you never learn this? As long as it is a white man's government, guided by the white man's traditions and the white man's ideals, we are safe. Any laws of a purely fiscal or industrial character that you can live under we can live under, no matter how vicious in our opinion. What we are protesting against, not by any active warfare, but by passive resistance, is usurpation, inequity, and inequality. We will not have our children believe that we cravenly consented to either. Go ahead and elect your Presidents and your Representatives, pass laws and execute them. Do this until you yourselves are tired of it.'

"The white people of the North would, in my opinion, grow tired in the course of time of the spectacle of a half dozen of the States of the Union voluntarily unrepresented in the National councils, rather than to acknowledge the rightfulness of political serfdom, or the inequality of the States within the Union. They would come to see the rank injustice of it all. If not, then better far to possess no representation than cravenly to submit to arbitrary inequality.

If Congress Should Act.

"But you answer: 'Suppose that the Congress of the United States—law or no law—undertakes by its own action to redistrict the several States, usurping the functions of the State Legislatures, and ordering by its own flat elections to take place within the several districts prescribed by it.'

"If this should happen—and I do not believe it would, because I believe that the very effort would alarm the people of every State in the Union to the point of political revolt—then my answer is, Let the people go ahead and nominate and elect the men in the several districts as defined by Congress in addition to those elected for the rightful districts. Let them elect men in whom absolute confidence can be reposed, men who will refuse to take their seats and who will refuse to draw their salaries.

"Let them continue to refuse until the courts shall have determined the question whether there exists the fact of denial or abridgment within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment on the test cases made up by the demand and refusal of salary to members elected in the present districts.

"'But suppose the Republican Party attempts to prescribe and enforce universal suffrage throughout the South?'

"It will not. The white people of the North, even in the Republican Party, will not stand for it. The United States courts will not stand for it."

NO SUBSTITUTE

has yet been found for cod liver oil. There are so-called extracts, wines and cordials of cod liver oil that are said to contain the active principles but not the oil itself. This is absurd on its face. You might as well extract the active principles of wheat and make bread with them. The best form of cod liver oil, that can be digested and assimilated most easily, is Scott's Emulsion.

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The Standard of Quality

A LABEL IS UNNECESSARY TO IDENTIFY THE DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF POMMERY. THOSE WHO ARE BEST QUALIFIED TO JUDGE UNERRINGLY RECOGNIZE ITS SUPERIORITY.

BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR NEUTRALITY BREACH

Admiralty Warned of Sale of Destroyer Which Russia Got.

NO ACTION FOR TWELVE DAYS

By That Time Burke-Roche Was Taking the Caroline to Libau — London Times Criticises Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 2.—It appears from a letter written to The Times by A. F. Yarrow of Yarrow & Co. that the British Admiralty was informed on Sept. 24 of the sale of the torpedo boat destroyer Caroline to "Mr. Sinnett," the man who took her from the Thames to Libau and turned her over to Russia.

Full information of the terms of the sale, the name of the purchaser, and his address were furnished to the Admiralty officials, because, as Mr. Yarrow states, his company realized the possibility of the vessel ultimately falling into the hands of one of the belligerents.

Six days after the letter was sent to the Admiralty an acknowledgment of it was received, without comment on the sale. On Oct. 3, no objection having been made by the Government, the Yarrows turned over the Caroline to Mr. Sinnett.

There are many persons who all along have thought that the vessel could not have reached Russian hands but for negligence on the part of British officials. It is probable that the publication of Mr. Yarrow's letter will tend to confirm this judgment in the minds of such persons and to increase largely the number of those who think that Japan has ground for complaint against Great Britain.

I hear that the Admiralty authorities, when advised of the sale by Messrs. Yarrow, took the ground that it was not for them to object to the departure of the Caroline, but that the matter was one for the Foreign Office to consider, and it is said that the Admiralty referred the case to the Foreign Office. It appears, however, that twelve days went by before any effort was made to prevent the sailing of the vessel.

How soon suspicion was aroused at the Admiralty and Foreign Office that the representations of the purchaser were not genuine has not yet been disclosed, but, in view of the fact that the Foreign Office stopped the sale of a similar vessel to a Paris firm two months previously on the ground that it feared it might fall into the hands of Russia or Japan, the comment will undoubtedly be made that it is very strange that the British authorities were so slow in making their attempt to stop the sale in September.

In an editorial article to-morrow The Times will say:

"As the matter stands, the responsibility of the builders is fully transferred to the Admiralty, and what the public now wants to know is what the Admiralty has to say in explanation of the remissness shown in this case. It would be interesting to learn why, in the previous case in July, the matter was at once handed over to the Foreign Office, which acted quickly and effectively, and why, in the case of the Caroline, the Foreign Office does not appear at all.

"We have no means of deciding which department is to blame, though it seems odd that in the first case the Admiralty telegraphed to the builders within twenty-four hours that it had referred the question to the Foreign Office, while in the second case it waited six days before sending a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of the builders' letter.

"At present it looks as if some other departments needed overhauling besides the War Office and the Home Office."

It is possible that investigation would show remissness both at the Admiralty and the Foreign Office.

ESCAPES MOORISH BRIGANDS.

Two Desperate Attempts to Capture London Times's Correspondent.

TANGIER, Dec. 2.—The Beni-M'Sur tribesmen made a determined attack on the residence of Walter B. Harris, the English writer, last night with the avowed intention of capturing him. The mountaineers surrounded the house, stabbed a guard who attempted to raise an alarm, and secured other guards, but after some looting left without finding Mr. Harris.

The tribesmen to-day again attacked the guard in the vicinity of Mr. Harris's house, killed one man, and took the rifles and ammunition of the others. Mr. Harris is now in Tangier.

The British Legation has notified the Government that it will be held responsible for any damage to the house of Mr. Harris. A boat's crew from the French warship Kléber last night fired several volleys at the Beni-M'Surs from the water front opposite Mr. Harris's house.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 2.—Gen. Sir Harry Maclean, (ex-commander of the bodyguard of the Sultan of Morocco,) arrived at Plymouth to-day.

He said that undoubtedly the disturbances and discontent in Morocco were increasing and were due not only to the revolt against the Sultan, but to the opposition to French influence.

JOIN BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Several New York Brokers Are Buying Seats.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Members of the New York Stock Exchange are buying memberships on the Boston Exchange. Jacob Cahn and J. S. Bache have purchased seats, and it is said others will follow their action.

Another New York broker, Adolph Lewisohn, has become a Director in the United States Mining Company, a local concern, and it is understood that several of the leading local copper companies are being gradually absorbed by New York interests.

The Music of the Fjords

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, A FIRST HEARING IN THIS COUNTRY OF GRIEG COMPOSITIONS WITH METROSTYLE INTERPRETATIONS BY THE COMPOSER HIMSELF

NEVER were the triumphs of the Pianola more forcibly illustrated than in a series of Grieg compositions specially interpreted for the Metrostyle by Dr. Edvard Grieg himself.

Here we have a great modern composer,—sometimes called the "Chopin of the North,"—who has not only frankly expressed his admiration of the Pianola but has also perpetuated his readings of some of his celebrated music by indicating the Metrostyle line upon a series of rolls.

These rolls have recently arrived from the composer's home at Bergen, Norway, and a first hearing of Dr. Grieg's interpretations of his own compositions will be afforded music-lovers Saturday. The public is invited to attend this Recital at Aeolian Hall at which no admission cards will be required.

It is unfortunately too true that Grieg's days of professional travel are in all likelihood numbered because of ill-health. That he should ever visit this country is precluded with lamentable certainty because of his advanced age and the fatigue of the tedious journey.

So, then, Grieg's interpretations of his own compositions would be entirely lost to us were it not for the important fact that the composer has metrostyled his readings for the Pianola. In thus coöperating with the manufacturers of the Pianola, Dr. Grieg has placed within the hands of every owner of the instrument the means of playing these beloved compositions according to the artistic dictates of the master music mind that created them.

In no way, except by the Metrostyle Pianola, could such an important achievement to the cause of musical art be brought within the realm of possibility.

NOTE: The Grieg compositions played at this Recital will be issued in the form of an *edition de luxe*, each roll bearing the autograph authorization of the composer, as well as his metrostyle—or interpretation—line. Announcement of these sets (which will be suitable for Christmas presents to Pianola owners) will shortly be made.

Pianola Recital

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, AT 3 P. M.
(No cards of admission required)

SOLOISTS
Mme. MARY HOWE, Soprano
Mr. ERNEST HUNTER
At the Organ and Pianola

PROGRAM:

Humoreske, Op. 6, Nos. 1 and 2 ..... Grieg
An den Frühling, Op. 43, No. 6 ..... "
From the Carnival, Op. 19, No. 3 ..... "

PIANOLA.

Im Kahne, Op. 18, No. 3 ..... Grieg
Am Schonsten Sommer abend wars ..... "
Lauf der Welt, Op. 48 ..... "
Solvejg's Lied ..... "

MME. HOWE
Accompanied with the Pianola.

Albumleaf, Op. 28, No. 3 ..... Grieg
La Papillon ..... "
Peer Gyut Suite ..... "
No. 1, Daybreak. No. 2, The Death of Aase. No. 3, Anitra's Dance. No. 4, The Hall of the Mountain King.

PIANOLA.

Verborgne Liebe, Op. 39, No. 2 ..... Grieg
Ein Traum, Op. 48 ..... "
Solvejg's Wiegenlied ..... "

MME. HOWE
Accompanied with the Pianola.

From Crag to Sea, Triomphale Marche ..... Liszt

AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

THE WEBER PIANO USED.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

The Rush for Regals

WE were almost taken off our feet by the first rush for Regal Fall and Winter styles.

It was greater than we had counted on. Even the 28 Regal stores in the New York metropolitan district were not adequate to supply the demand.

If you were among those who have recently been turned away on account of crowds at some of our stores, you will be glad to know that we now have a grip on the situation, and can assure you of prompt service.

Naturally some stores are more crowded than others.

If you happen to be downtown, don't forget that several of our largest stores are there.

Those at 305 Broadway, corner Duane St.; 102 Nassau St., corner Ann; 43 Cortlandt St.; and 785 Broadway, corner 10th St., are among our newest and best appointed.

Seventy-five new styles this season—a wide range of choice. Quarter sizes—exclusive with Regals—mean 288 fittings in every shape—twice as many as you ever had to choose from before, even in Regals. Give our salesmen a little time and you will get genuine custom fit.

Come early in the week if you can. Remember that the latter part of the week is always the busiest.

Send for Style Book. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Sold direct from tannery to consumer. The largest retail shoe business in the world. 80 stores in principal cities from London to San Francisco.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

GREATER NEW YORK MEN'S STORES

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
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305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1211 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
165-167 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.

BROOKLYN.
*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
*1003 Broadway, bet Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R.R. of N.J.

JERSEY CITY.
*66 Newark Av.

GREATER NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES

NEW YORK CITY.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

BROOKLYN—*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars and Willoughby Av.

NEWARK—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

JERSEY CITY—*66 Newark Av.

*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

In view of the Holiday Season Our Collection of

BRONZE LAMPS

is exceptionally varied and attractive, and is unlike anything to be found elsewhere.

As Gifts, these Lamps can hardly be excelled for usefulness and beauty.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

Vantine's

To those who have never visited Vantine's, there remains a delightfully unique experience. There is no other store of its kind, either in London, Paris or Berlin.

An invitation is extended to all who desire to see the wonderful "Artistic Products" from the Orient.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
B'way, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

ART LOVERS
Should see the magnificent copies (oil) of masterpieces,
BARBIZON and
EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOLS,
including Millet's "GLEANERS" and Corot's "DANCE OF NYMPHS."
THE SCHMIDT STUDIO,
132 West 34th Street, New York.

MAY WHEAT HIGHER.

News of Drought in Southwest Drives Prices Up Over a Cent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Continued dry weather in the Southwest caused a net advance of 1⅛ in the price of May wheat here to-day. The market closed strong, with prices almost at the top. Corn and oats are practically unchanged. Provisions are up 5, to 25.

The news that in the Southwest the drought was still unbroken and of the continued lack of rain in the Winter wheat territory was a prime factor in starting an upward movement of prices. A statement by the President of a grain association in Kansas, estimating the damage to wheat throughout the State at 40 per cent., was another bullish influence.

HOPE FOR THE UNITED CHURCH.

Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into Tangle in Scotland.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is announced to-day that a Royal Commission will be appointed to inquire into the differences between the Free Church of Scotland and the United Free Church.

FRENCH GRANT TO AMERICANS.

Paris Municipal Council Provides Land for National Art Institute.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Municipal Council, acting upon the report of Councilor Roger Lambelin, has authorized the concession of a plot of ground situated on the border of the Champ de Mars as a site for the American National Art Institute.

The grant provides that unless the United States Government gives the institute $50,000 within one year the concession will be annulled. A bill passed the United States Senate incorporating the institute.

Friends of the project say that an annual Prix de Paris will be awarded to American students attending the institute, which will be similar to the French Institute at Rome.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Dec. 2.—The plant of the A. D. Parr Lumber Company was burned to-day. Loss over $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The yarn mill of Andrew Flanagan, at Manayunk, a suburb, was partially destroyed by fire to-day. Eighty girls employed in the building became panic-stricken, but none was injured. The loss is placed at $30,000, insured.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—Fire this afternoon did $40,000 damage in the three-story building 935 Liberty Avenue, occupied by John Flocker, a rope and twine dealer, and in the buildings on either side, occupied by the Pittsburg Phonograph Company and W. H. Williams's commission house.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:35 A. M.—583 Eighth Avenue; Charles Solomon; damage $3,000.

2 A. M.—336 West Twenty-first Street; J. B. Grumman; damage, $75.

3:20 A. M.—231 West Forty-ninth Street; Mary Clifton; damage, $150.

9:15 A. M.—313 East One Hundred and Third Street; Angelena Berrarda; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—154 West Eighteenth Street; Sarah McCann; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—319 West Street; Fred Lindorfir; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—225 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; M. Goldman; damage slight.

1:15 P. M.—839 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:20 P. M.—423 Lenox Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:05 P. M.—11 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:07 P. M.—13 Essex Street; Samuel Bernstein; damage, $300.

6:30 P. M.—534 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Have you seen the mysterious "Yoga Cabinet"? See it to-day on the 4th Floor.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was an old philosopher who said:

"Don't forget that your mother-in-law once had a mother-in-law, so don't blame her for trying to get even."

Trying to get even—that's a radically wrong spirit which some houses grasp and hang on to as tenaciously as the tentacles of an octopus on to its victim.

We do not believe in competing in a spirit of malice. We think that it's better to devote all of our time and energy to the furtherance of our business, and if any other store is more successful than we in any one direction would think it's better to take their success as an example of the possibilities, instead of trying to get even by munching a bunch of sour grapes, pounding themselves on the chest and beating their tom-toms.

Our clothing business has been increasing every day—increases that are considered remarkable by everybody.

Sale of silk waists to-day, $5.

And other very unusual values.

WHEN the prices of these waists were much higher exacting women were constantly coming for them, so if you make a selection to-day you're sure of an exceedingly good value. The great demand for these waists proves just what we claim—that they are distinctive styles and of better quality than are usually offered for the same or higher prices.

Second Floor.

Of soft taffeta—in white, brown, blue, black or tan—back and sleeves finished with tailor stitching and hand knots—entire front made of inverted side plaits and hand knots—finished with fancy tabs.

5.95 for all over lace waists, silk lined, pointed design yoke formed of lace insertion and medallions—collars and cuffs.

7.95 for all over lace waists, beautiful pattern—two-inch bands of shirred messaline in scroll effect to form yoke front and back—blouse effect—new sleeves.

12.50 for chiffon taffeta silk waists, tan, white, brown, blue and black—plaited back—elaborate front made of all over English embroidery with four rows of French shirring at shoulder—pointed tab collar and cuffs, piped with contrasting shades, making very handsome waists.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Neckwear at ½ price—25c.

formerly sold for 50c.

NOT because they're old styles—they're all new and correct—not because they're soiled or crumpled—they're new and perfectly clean—just a straightforward bargain offer that you cannot deny is irresistible to the woman who requires new neckwear.

Main Floor.

At 25c choose: Lace stocks, Point Gaze, Venise, French drop effects, hand-made Brussels lace in all the new styles—regular 50c values at 25c.

50c for real hand-made Princess Lace Stocks—Rose Point lace stocks, real hand-made Luxeuil lace stocks—real Renaissance lace stocks, all under value for to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$15.75 for girls' $23.75 velvet coats

THIS is the first time this season that we've been able to offer such a remarkable bargain in girls' full length velvet coats—those queenly garments which all the world of style has enthusiastically heralded as the handsomest coats ever brought out.

By all odds don't miss this great sale—we're very enthusiastic about this particular event for to-day because we've ten special values to offer you, and we know if you come to-day you'll never go any place else.

$15.75 for girls' full length velvet coats—my, if you'll look at them you wouldn't have any other coat—so distinctively stylish—so rich in appearance—warm and comfortable—in blue, brown and black—box coat, inverted plait back with belt, new full sleeve—collar and cuffs trimmed with pastel shades broadcloth and finished with silk braid—sizes 6 to 14.

$17.50 for girls' $24.75 full length coats—we count these as the best values of the season—had them made especially to our order and we've seen to it that they possess all the style of the very high priced garments—made of blue, brown, green, red and black broadtail—full box coat, flat collar—trimmed with white broadcloth and fancy braid—body and sleeves lined with good grade satin—sizes 6 to 14.

$23.75 for misses' suits of Winter weight cheviot, full box coat, belt at back, lined throughout with good grade satin, velvet collar, full sleeve, reversed cuff, plaited skirt—sizes 14 and 16. A garment that possesses both style and quality.

$21.75 for misses' suits of good grade black broadcloth, fitted model, hip coat, satin lined, interlined, collarless or notch collar, plaited skirt, flaring from knees—sizes 14 to 16—very popular model for misses; has excellent wearing qualities.

$19.75 for misses' 3-4 length coats of good grade Winter weight covert cloth—new model, with yoke—box plait down back—collar and cuffs trimmed with panne velvet and finished with silk braid—sizes 14 and 16.

$16.75 for misses' 42-inch length coats, made of fine grade kersey cloth—semi-fitting model—tailor stapped, lined throughout with satin—collar and cuffs of panne velvet, finished with consecutive rows of stitching—sizes 14 and 16.

$12.75 for misses' hip coats of good grade kersey cloth—lined throughout with satin—new full sleeve, collar and cuffs finished with panne velvet—sizes 14 and 16.

$4.50 for misses' skirts of good grade cheviot in brown, blue and black—kilted model—lengths 36 to 40.

$14.75 for misses' ¾ length coats of Winter weight cheviot—lined throughout with satin—velvet collar, full box coat with half belt—patch pockets—new full sleeve—sizes 14 and 16. Will please the most exacting miss.

$10 for misses' ¾ length coats of Winter weight covert cloth, full box—body and sleeves lined with satin—collarless, inlaid with panne velvet and finished with silk braid—sizes 14 and 16. A smart wrap for stylish misses.

$4.75 for girls' regulation suits, made of blue and brown serge—collar trimmed with braid—silk tie—emblem on sleeve—sizes 6 to 14.

$12.75 for misses' suits of blue, brown and black novelty mannish mixtures, 42-in. coat, fitted model, velvet collar, satin lined, plaited skirt—sizes 14 and 16; value $18.75.

$9.75 for misses' and junior Cravenette rain coats, in Oxford, olive and tan—plaited back, capes, belt all around—sizes 12, 14 and 16.

$7.75 for girls' full length coats, Winter weight cheviot—plaited front and back—with belt—new yoke model—collar and cuffs trimmed with crushed velvet—sizes 6 to 14.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day's children's day

All aboard for Toyland

T-O-Y-S—Toys
from all over the earth

D-O-L-L-S—Dolls
biggest family you ever saw

G-A-M-E-S—Games
Every new game that's out is here.

"I WANT MY MAMMA!" cried little Dolly Sweet, one of the prettiest dolls in Toyland, and then with a wild rush all the boy dolls and all the girl dolls joined in a race to their dressing rooms, where they had their hair fixed and put on their best clothes—for to-day's children's day, when a great army of little mothers will come to see the dollies that will be theirs after Christmas. You know they belong to good, kind old Santa Claus, who—like the old woman who lived in a shoe, "had so many children she didn't know what to do,"—so he sent them to Toyland, where our toy man will take good care of them all until Santa is ready to make his annual distribution to all the good boys and girls that love him, on Christmas Eve.

While the girls are dancing around the dolls the little boys will be jumping and clapping their hands at engines, trains of cars, and hundreds of toys they never even saw or dreamed of before.

Oh, I tell you it's a sight that will make people who think they're getting old feel like children again. And think of the pleasure the little ones will derive from a visit to Toyland, where everybody is heartily welcome.

School will be closed to-day, so come down to Toyland and spend a little time with us, we will be glad to have you.—Toyland Basement Salesroom.

We'll give you a book full of stories, Christmas carols, and pictures of toys called "A Trip to Toyland."

Just let the children see it, and if you're undecided what to buy for Christmas they'll soon settle the question for you in their loving way.

Here's a bargain list of toys, dolls and games for early puchasers.

49c for 65c dressed dolls.
19c for 29c dressed dolls.
85c for $1.25 D. P. dressed dolls.
19c for 25c jointed dolls.
$1.95 for $2.60 Majestic jointed doll.
19c for 25c iron ice wagon.
39c for 50c iron fire patrol.
65c for 85c iron passenger train.
85c for $1.10 floor croquet.
25c for an immense assortment of red rubber toys, horses, birds, &c.
49c for 65c magic lanterns.
38c for Game of Parcheesi.
75c for $1.10 paint boxes.
$1.25 for $1.85 trick boxes.
29c for 38c tool chests.
$1.49 for $1.74 desk with blackboard lid.
45c for 56c folding table.
95c for $1.25 milk wagon, hair horse and cans. Just like a real one.
50c for 85c woolly dog.
$1.15 for $1.60 hardwood child's rocker.
$3.75 for $4.89 rubber tired tricycle.
69c for 95c Chautauqua blackboard with linen roll for the young student.
$1.95 for $2.95 swinging horse.
98c for $1.35 reclining go-cart.
$1.25 for $1.69 express wagon with seat.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's handkerchief day

25c and 19c values to-day at 12½c

OF COURSE there are thousands of handkerchiefs for women, too, at bargain prices, but Saturday is distinctively men's day in this department, and we've just space to tell about the startling Christmas values gathered for you. Men's day means an ideal time for women to purchase gift handkerchiefs singly or in boxes for their husbands, fathers and brothers.

Main Floor.

12½c for two styles of pure Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs for men, hand-worked initials—value 19c. and 25c.; to-day's special occasion 12½c.

12½c for men's pure Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, soft finish, various widths of hems; a quality retailed all over at 25c.

25c for several styles of hand-worked Irish linen initial handkerchiefs, put up six in imported boxes, to-day's matchless values.

39c and 50c for men's Japanese handkerchiefs, full sizes, all letters; they're among the exceptional values for this great Saturday sale.

Sale of gloves, 79c.

Extra good values.

A CLEARING of odd lines of women's kid gloves and a sale of the manufacturer's surplus of men's gloves contribute bargains for to-day that we think you will realize as the greatest values of the season. There's a great sacrifice involved in the price—79c—and under no other conditions could you purchase high quality at this price.

Main Floor.

79c for odds and ends of women's kid gloves—gloves left from sales of more expensive gloves.

$1 for women's mannish gloves, some exceptional values in the most desirable shades for street wear.

79c for men's street gloves, maker's lots of high class gloves which were made to sell at $1 and $1.50.

50c for men's knit gloves, warm desirable gloves in neat patterns—suitable for holiday gifts.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Silk petticoats: $5

Priced lower than usual.

A SILK petticoat at $5 is not a bargain unless it represents a faultless quality and smart swing that will maintain the stunning appearance and dignity of the costume. These do. They are not made to sell nearly as low as $5, but a fortunate turn of a maker's affairs (fortunate for you) makes it possible for you to select a perfect petticoat to-day at $5.

Second Floor.

Of extra good quality taffeta in black—made with deep full flare flounce, finished with four stitched bias bands, also several other good styles which we have not the space to mention—black and colors.

$5.95 for silk petticoats of extra good quality—black and colors—made with graduated accordion plaited flounce—finished with two full ruches—all silk dust ruffle.

$6.95 for silk petticoats in black and colors—of heavy taffeta—full flare flounce—trimmed with stitched bias bands and full ruche—all silk dust ruffle.

Simpson Crawford Co. Book Store

THE largest and most magnificent retail book store in the United States raises the curtain for its 20th annual holiday show, presenting for the inspection of everybody that comes the most impressive collection of

Magnificent book values

that has ever been offered during any holiday season by any Department Store or Book Store in the broad expanse of this country.

The occasion will demonstrate a series of mercantile transactions so unique and of such supreme consequence to all book lovers and every prospective holiday buyer that we are prepared for the mightiest attendance and the most remarkable book selling on record. We are superbly ready for you. This great book store will give you better service and more effective facilities than ever. Nearly 12,000 square feet of space is occupied with the most wonderful holiday book display you have ever seen. Come here to-day and share in these incomparable book values. Come and enjoy this wonderful book exhibit.

All the following on sale to-day and Monday:

A most magnificent holiday gift would be a complete set of

The Most Famous Character Sketches

Ever published in England or America.

F. C. Barnard's Character Sketches from Dickens | 18 Superb Drawings. Edition de Luxe in portfolio. Published at $100.00 | $25 per set.

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This is the most popular of all general United States Histories. Written by the great historian, Henry Davenport Northrop, it embraces the entire gamut of American history from the earliest period right down to the St. Louis Exposition and the nominating of Roosevelt. Also, supplements covering biographies of eminent Americans, tables of population, etc. Printed from large, clear type on calendared paper and contains over 500 superb engravings.

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Three hundred and fifty pages of descriptive and historical matter.
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The most complete and the only finely illustrated edition that has been issued in English of the great romances of this favorite French writer. The translations are the most true yet accomplished. 106 full page illustrations by the famous artists, De Neuville, Leloir, Bayard, Lefort, &c.

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$17.50 for Kuppenheimer's $35 overcoats for men

ALL New York is talking about this remarkable clothing sale. To-day we again augment the record-breaking success with several hundred suits and overcoats. This great sale has proved a great setback to other houses that sell clothing, but even the houses that are forced to bask in the lassitude of their business and eat sour grapes, admit that this is without the least shadow of a doubt not only the largest, but the most successful clothing sale New York has known for many a year.

This sale has been instrumental in completely revolutionizing the sale of ready-to-wear clothing, and during its three weeks' run has wrought a reformation in the men who have heretofore had the merchant-tailoring habit.

The Kuppenheimer clothing is known throughout America as the finest and most exclusive ready-to-wear clothing made—clothing that possesses superior workmanship and fabrics—that has a made-to-order individuality that is inimitable.

Second Floor.

$17.50 for $35 custom-made overcoats.

When we say custom-made we mean what we say, every coat being the finest example of the most skilled tailors—we have just 150 in this lot to offer you—these coats are made of foreign Elysians, Vicuna, and unfinished worsteds of the most expensive character—either silk-lined or imported serge. If you are looking for an exceptionally fine coat, this is your opportunity—we also have 75 Tourist coats in this lot..... $17.50

$15 for $25 overcoats.

We claim these the finest Winter overcoats in New York for the money—made of very fine overcoating fabrics, in the swell length—50 in.—also the conservative 44-in. coat—lined with either an Albert serge or foreign Venetian—the workmanship is of the finest—collars fit very close to neck—broad concave shoulders. The Tourist, which is cut 52 inches long, is made with belt back, of nobby Scotch fabrics..... $15.00

$13.50 for Kuppenheimer's $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 suits—garments guaranteed to look as though they were made to your measure—fabrics are the finest and latest merchant tailor patterns—Scotch cheviots, fine silk worsteds, English cassimeres, all absolutely reliable. Replete with style suitable for swell dressers—also quiet patterns—if you've been paying your tailor high prices for your clothes, let us show you these Kuppenheimer suits at $13.50 in this unprecedented sale beginning to-day.

$16 for Kuppenheimer $27.50, $30, $32.50 and $35 suits, made as only a high-grade, high-priced tailor can make them—the very latest approved styles—widest latitude of choice—perfect fit guaranteed. We considered every individual taste in selecting these suits—variety of patterns and fabrics—every size. Remember the manufacturer guarantees them to us, and we guarantee each garment to you. Every conceivable style is here. Come Saturday when the choosing is best—regular $27.50 to $35 suits at $16.

Very special: 200 men's $10 suits, $15 and $18 values.

Very special: 200 men's overcoats, regular $15 value, at $10

Remarkable sale of boys' high grade overcoats and suits at $4.50

DON'T judge these garments by the price, because you can come and choose with your eyes shut and secure a bargain that will be a revelation to you in extraordinary value-giving. Come, bring the boys, let us fit them out with the handsomest suit or overcoat ever purchased here or at any other store at a price anywhere near as low as $4.50. Clothing that bespeaks correct judgment of the exacting parent.

Boys' Russian coats, sizes 2½ to 8 years, $4.50

The newest creations for the little fellow—every color and every combination—navy red, royal, brown and Oxford—handsomely embroidered, velvet collar, chevron on sleeve—of any style at $4.50.

Boys' long coats, sizes 7 to 16 years, $4.50

They are genuine Baltic Prieze, in black, Oxford and Cambridge—cut very long—loose and stylish—lined with an extra quality Italian—we claim this is the best value in New York—your choice $4.50.

Boys' tourist coats, sizes 9 to 16 years, $4.50

They are just the kind boys are looking for—made of nobby Scotch effects—some with velvet collars, others plain—cut extra long—belt back—a very stylish, graceful garment—your choice $4.50.

A Fine Offering of Men's SACK SUITS at $12.50

This is an excellent collection of Men's Black and Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits which sold regularly at $15, $16.50, $18 and $20. They are all fine, perfect suits, and complete in all sizes. Coats are single or double-breasted. The suits are made up to the WANAMAKER standard in every particular.

The chance comes simply because the manufacturer had these special lots that he was willing to have us close out quickly at this great saving. The man who has a new suit in mind will find it immensely to his advantage to look them over.

If you want a new Winter Overcoat today you will be interested in seeing these fine new coats at $15. They are made of all-wool smooth-faced cheviots in black and Oxford mixtures. Coats are cut 46 inches long, with broad shoulders and loose backs. Some have satin-lined shoulders with wool body-lining; others are serge-lined, with satin sleeve linings. They are the best overcoats in New York City at the price; the handsomest, warmest, most serviceable overcoats that fifteen dollars will buy.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Bath Robes At $5

This is an inviting collection of just thirty-six very handsomely Jacquard-figured Bath Robes, in the exact patterns and colorings that nine men out of ten would select from our regular stock.

The colorings are gray, tan and brown. They are well made, warm and handsome, but the blankets are all cotton, though you would probably not realize it unless we told you so. They are most unusual robes to buy at this small price—**$5 each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Scarfs at 50c

This is a fine collection of 2½-inch French Four-in-hand Scarfs that are worth double this price. The silks are excellent in quality, and in patterns that people of good taste will select. We secured one hundred dozen of them from the manufacturer to sell at half price. They are in dark rich patterns, such as have been most popular this season.

Today choose at **50c each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Suspenders *At 50c, worth $1*

These are just the sort of Suspenders most desirable for holiday gifts. They are made of wide silk webbings in plain colors with leather ends, and each pair is put in an individual box in fancy holiday decoration. They are full $1 value measured by any we have seen this season. Today you can buy them **at 50c a pair.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Derby Hats at $3

Simply this:

Men like to pay $3 for a Derby.

WANAMAKER $3 Derbies contain all the quality that can be, more than ever has been, put into hats at this price.

Furs, blocks, bands and bindings are best. Styles are copied from expensive hats. Colors are black and brown. $3 each.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth st.

Gift Umbrellas

The riddle, "What will go up a chimney down, but not down a chimney up?" will seem pertinent to Santa Claus. For no Christmas gifts are more popular or more sensible than Umbrellas. Use and beauty combine in them.

Most of the umbrellas Santy brings this year should be WANAMAKER Umbrellas. For the collection specially selected, in some cases designed, by us for this holiday season will interest and delight any one who is a judge of art and character in umbrellas.

Umbrellas made up to our order, in the best possible manner: all the newest patterns in imported gun-metal, ivory, silver-deposit, carved ivory, sterling silver, 14-karat gold-trimmed, pearl-and-silver, cape and stag horn, jeweled, natural woods, plain and silver-trimmed, ebony and leather-covered handles.

Men's Umbrellas and Canes, made up in sets to match, at $8 to $25 a set.

Special values in All-silk Umbrellas, for men and women, at $2.90, $3.90, $5 and $7 each.

Umbrellas with handles that fold up, to fit in dress-suit case or trunk, at $2 to $8.50 each.

On all umbrellas at $2 and over, initials engraved free. Monograms, 25c extra.

Broadway.

"Wanamaker Special" Clothing for Boys

These two words "Wanamaker Special" mean a very great deal in boys' clothing. They mean that the mother need have no fear of the fabrics fading or shrinking, or the seams pulling out, or the knees or seats wearing through. Every fabric is absolutely all-wool and fast color. All seams are double sewed with fast thread. Seats and knees are extra well reinforced with double thickness of cloth.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; in plain blue and mixed cheviots; in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $5 a suit.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; of blue cheviot; in sizes for 10 to 17 years, at $5.

Sailor Suits of blue and mixed cheviots; in sizes for 4 to 12 years, at $5.

Blue Chinchilla Reefers; extra quality all-wool fabric of positively fast color; in sizes for 6 to 12 years, at $5.

Extra Frieze Overcoats; all-wool; extra well made; long and warm; in sizes for 6 to 16 years, at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fur News

Our Fur stock was never so inviting as it is this season in the Rotunda Balcony, where everything is shown under the bright daylight, and furs are seen exactly as they are.

Today we give this special word about several popular groups of fur garments:

Persian Coats are shown in excellent variety, the skins used being carefully selected in quality, entirely fresh, and lustrous. We have box-front coats with tight backs; natural mink collar, lapels and facings, at $105.

Persian Lamb Blouses, with collar and revers of chinchilla, at $130.

Persian Lamb Blouses, with collar and revers of two-stripe natural mink or blended Japanese marten, at $115.

American Fox Scarfs, made of choice single skins, with full silky throats ornamented with two brush tails and four small tails; in Isabella or sable color, at $16.50 each. Flat Muffs to match, $16.50.

Squirrel Bishop Stocks, with choker collar and short tabs in natural or sable color, at $3.50 each. Flat Muffs to match, at $7.75.

Ermine Ties, of clear white skins, $18.50.

Ermine Bishop Stocks, with silk ornaments at throat, at $20.

Ermine Flat Muff, $35, $40 and $45.

Then we have a special offering today of Black Marten Scarfs and Muffs, presenting one of the best values recently announced in these goods. The Scarfs are large, with long tabs, made of four skins very full in fur and choice in quality, in the natural color, with six natural tails and girdle. Good $20 value, at $11.50 each.

Large Flat Muffs to match, at $9.50.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Trimmed Millinery *At $3 to $10*

This is a fine collection of newly trimmed hats that would be very much higher in price were it not for the fact that we are cleaning up our Winter stocks of millinery materials and have reduced the cost to about half of what they would otherwise be. There are about two hundred hats in the collection, all made of stylish new materials, and made by our own skillful trimmers.

To these we have added a number of hats from our previously made stocks, also very much reduced in price. Now $3 to $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Coats *Very Profitable Reading*

Girls, 6 to 14 years old, will like the smartness and quality and beautiful tailoring of these new Coats as much as their parents and guardians will marvel at the low prices:

At $8.75, worth $12—Full-length Military Coats of heavy blue cheviot; loose, full box style, with belted back; deep cape, lined with red flannel.

At $20, worth $25—Full-length Coats of heavy ripple sibeline, in handsome shades; beautifully made and trimmed; half-lined with heavy satin; in brown, navy blue, red and green.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Saturday Is Children's Day In the TOY STORE

Our Basement today presents one of the finest collection of Toys we have ever shown. A wonderful collection of Novelties that have just been brought out this year gives added interest over the displays which you have known in the past.

Something is going on at every corner of the Toy Store. The toys that "do things" are busy; the hill-climbers are running; everywhere there is action and excitement for the little folks. Bring them in today and let them see what they want to write to Santa Claus for. Parents will enjoy the exhibition as much as the children.

Here are suggestions of some of the most popular groups of Toys:

DOLLS—

Baby Blanche Dolls, with very finely-made bodies, ball-joined; fine bisque heads, with moving eyes; fine flaxen hair—
21½ in. tall, $1. 28½ in. tall, $3.
22½ in. tall, $1.50. 30 in. tall, $4.
24½ in. tall, $2.

Kid body Dolls, with bisque heads and moving eyes, from 25c to $2.

Dressed Dolls—each doll in a box, at 25c, 50c and $1.

Other Dressed Dolls, dressed in our own store, up to $25.

Rag Dolls, nicely dressed, 25c to $5.

The most complete assortment of Dolls' Furnishing to be found anywhere.

Fancy decorated China Tea Sets, 25c to $5.50.

The "Little Hostess" Dinner Sets, in pretty decoration, at $5.

Enameled ware Tea Sets, plain and decorated, at 50c to $5.

Enameled ware Dinner Sets, plain and decorated, at 75c to $6.50.

Enameled ware Toilet Sets, plain and decorated, at $1 to $3.75.

Pressed glass Table Sets, 15c to $1.

MECHANICAL TOYS—

Mechanical Boats, 50c to $5.

Mechanical Miniature Railroad Trains—complete with track sets, ranging in price from $1 to $22.50.

Mechanical Singing Birds, in very handsome gold cages. The singing and motions of these birds are true to life. Prices, $40 to $85.

Steam Toys and Hot Air Toys—
Steam Engines, 50c to $55.
Hot Air Engines, $1.50 to $8.

Magic Lanterns and Moving Picture Machines, at 50c to $35. Basement.

Fine Velvet Dresses *At $40, worth $60 to $70*

This is a very fine collection of women's dressy Tailor-made Suits. They are marked at this sweeping price-reduction right at the beginning of the season, presenting one of the best opportunities that well-dressed women have had, to secure one of these unusually handsome gowns. They are made of plain and broadtail velvets in an assortment of colorings, mostly in dressy blouse styles, trimmed in various attractive ways with lace and braid. The suits have stylish walking skirts, most of which are silk-lined.

Former prices were $60 to $70: today they are marked at **$40 each.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Neckwear *Pretty & Inexpensive*

We have just received from Brussels a fine, large collection of hand-made Lace Stocks, Lace Collars and Yokes. The stocks are of Renaissance or Princess lace. The Collars are of Princess lace only.

It is one of the prettiest collections we have ever seen in these laces, and the prices are very reasonable indeed. They make most attractive Christmas gifts by reason of being real laces, and yet the prices are exceedingly small.

Princess Lace Collars or Yokes, 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.

Princess Lace Stocks, 50c each.

Renaissance Lace Stocks, 25c each.

Broadway.

Children's Hats *At Half Price*

This is a supplementary movement to the reductions in the stocks of women's millinery. All of the groups told of below are this season's popular lines, and yet the prices are just half today what they were yesterday.

The list follows:

Continental or Three-corner Hats; trimmed with rosette of ribbon, in red, navy blue and castor, at $1.50.

Round crown rolled brim Baby Hats, in felt, trimmed with rosettte of ribbon, in red and navy blue, at $1.50.

Rolled brim Sailor Hats, with ribbon streamers, in red, navy blue and castor, at 75c.

Short-nap silk beaver rolled Sailor Hats, with bow of ribbon and streamers, in red, navy blue, castor and brown, at $1.50.

Rolled brim felt Sailor Hats, with glazed crown, ribbon streamers, in navy blue and red, at 75c.

Rolled brim felt Sailor Hats, embroidered anchor on front of band, in navy blue, cardinal and castor, at $1.

Scratched felt Sailor Hats, with band and bow of ribbon at side, in castor, navy blue and Oxford gray, at 50c.

Rolled brim Felt Hats, with cord and tassel at side, in castor, red and navy blue, at 50c. Second floor, Tenth street.

Handkerchief Time

That's all the time, of course. But with more emphasis just before Christmas.

And Handkerchief Place is always here, where the linen is pure, the workmanship delicate and secure, the designs beautiful, the assortment endless. With more emphasis just before Christmas.

Some prideful items:

At $1 a dozen—Women's Handkerchiefs, all linen, with openwork initials.

Men's Handkerchiefs, ¼ and ½-in. hems only.

At 12½c each—Women's Handkerchiefs, all linen, plain hemstitched, hemstitched and embroidered with running designs; neat lace edges.

At 25c each—Women's Handkerchiefs, fine linen, embroidered and lace-trimmed; a large assortment; very dainty or elaborate patterns. Each in a fancy box, if desired.

At 50c each—Women's fine, sheer embroidered Handkerchiefs, from Belfast; each mounted on a card. Broadway.

Inexpensive Jewelry

If you have some special personal taste or just general good taste to please—

GOLD-PLATED—

Lorgnette Chains, at $3 to $6.
Neck Chains, at 50c to $2.25.
Lockets, at 50c to $2.50.
Chain Bracelets, at $1 to $6.
Nethersole Bracelets, at $1.25 to $3.25.
Waist Sets, at $1 to $2.50.
Gold-plated and Enamel Brooches, at 75c to $2.
Bead Necklaces, at $2 to $4.50.
Hat-Pins, at 50c to $3.50.
Pearl Neck Chains, at $1.75 to $9.50.
Pearl Fan Chains, at $1 to $10.
Bead Necklaces, in turquoise, amethyst, jade, and other colors, at $1.50 and $2.
Genuine Coral Necklaces, with gold clasps, at $2 to $14.50.

STERLING SILVER—

Lorgnette Chains, at $1.25 to $3.75.
Neck Chains, at 50c to $1.75.
Lockets, at 75c to $3.50.
Chain Bracelets, at 75c to $2.
Nethersole Bracelets, at $1 to $3.25.
Waist Sets, at $1.75 to $3.25.
Brooches, at 50c to $2.
Hat-pins, at 50c to $1.75.
Belt Buckles, at $1.75 to $6.25.

The lot is unusual for variety, charm and low-pricings.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth.

Snug, Trim Sweaters

For under the jacket, for out-of-door sports, when Jack Frost is nipping and wintry wind snorts, most any woman will be glad to see a bright, warm Sweater on the Christmas tree. Moral:

New models in Sweaters of many different weaves, in red, white, gray, blue or black; high or V neck; blouse style, trimmed with pearl buttons; full sleeves; at $2.75 each.

Golf Vests, in red or black; double-breasted, trimmed with pearl buttons, at $1 each.

Norfolk Jackets, in white, red and navy blue; collarless, trimmed with bands and two rows of pearl buttons; finished with belt, at $3.50 each.

And some effective Flannelette Kimono Sacques, in stripes or solid colors, at 50c each, were 75c. Second floor, Tenth st.

The Style In Hand-Bags

The very latest touches of fashion, the newest ideas and designs are seen in our full supplies of Hand-bags, Vanity Bags, Envelope and Avenue Bags at every reliable grade of price. And the bags, of course, are of rich, perfect leathers, most carefully and precisely made. Of economic interest today:

An attractive lot of *Boulevard Bags*, in brown and black walrus grain leather; well worth $1.25; at $1 each.

Girls' Hand-bags of grain leather; worth 75c; at 55c each. Broadway.

Framed Etchings

Art, high in quality, low in price. Another lot of handsome landscape etchings of the same sort and price as those so enthusiastically received last week—

$1.50 Each, worth $2.25

In dark green or brown frames with ornaments. The pictures themselves are 10 x 30 in. in size.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

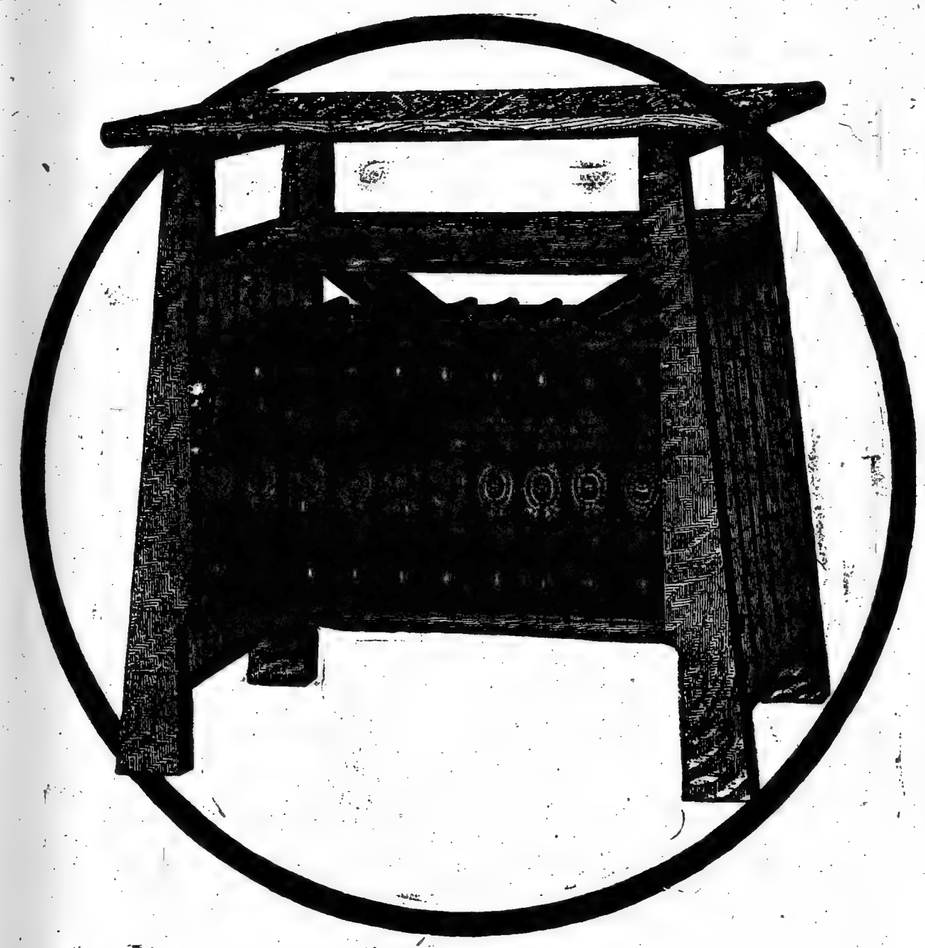

IN ANY CIRCLE

whether it be

THE PROFESSIONAL CIRCLE, where accurate knowledge is the very foundation upon which successful results must be based;

THE BUSINESS CIRCLE, where the facility for quickly ascertaining facts always brings an increased income; or

THE HOME CIRCLE, where a reliable work of reference is absolutely indispensable to man, woman and child,

"THE CENTURY"

Meets Every Requirement

LIKE A CIRCLE, TOO, The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas is absolutely complete, containing, under an arrangement which makes fact finding almost instantaneous, every valuable item of the world's knowledge.

THIS IS A TALE OF TWO HABITS

When you read it, think of yourself and not some one else.

To be of an inquiring turn of mind is half the way to wisdom—the first half. This inquiring habit is a good habit, but to benefit by it you must have a ready answer for your daily questions. That's the other half.

Nowadays this, also, is only a question of habit—the "Century Habit"—and that is simply knowing things without effort.

Suppose one were able to have at his elbow a single book which contained the knowledge of all time—the old world's wisdom and the latest developments in politics and trade, literature, language and art. Such a book would arouse the enthusiasm of every thinker, whether scientist, merchant or clerk. And if, besides, it were so arranged that instead of hiding away its information in long, cumbersome chapters its store of facts was quickly yielded in concise, pithy articles, each in its own place and instantly findable, what a world of use it would be in one's daily reading, conversation and business. You can hardly imagine going without such a helper.

In the opinion of all the institutions of learning in this country and England—of every Department of the United States Government, and of the leading professional and business men, there is one work which fulfills all of these requirements. That work is The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas—the great "question-answerer," the scientist's standard of authority and the school-boy's readiest helper—meeting alike the needs of every class of reading, thinking, speaking, working people.

Will such a work be a help to YOU?

If, under a special arrangement, you were able for a short time to secure it at half price, would you not strain every effort to take advantage of that opportunity?

The work and the opportunity confront you *now*, the opportunity, however, for only a short time.

OUR FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT A FEW DAYS AGO OF THE CLOSE OF THE HALF-PRICE SALE OF THE CENTURY BROUGHT SO MANY ORDERS THAT THE BINDERS HAVE HAD DIFFICULTY IN KEEPING UP WITH THEM.

AT THE PRESENT RATE OF SELLING, THE EDITION WHICH BRINGS TO AN END NOT ONLY THE HALF PRICE BUT THE LITTLE-PAYMENT PLAN OF PURCHASE, WILL BE EXHAUSTED MUCH SOONER THAN WE EXPECTED.

WE CANNOT TOO STRONGLY RECOMMEND ALL WHO ANTICIPATE PURCHASING THIS GREAT AND NECESSARY WORK TO DO SO AT ONCE.

THAT WE SHALL RECEIVE ORDERS AFTER WE ARE UNABLE TO FILL THEM IS CERTAIN.

OUR PLAN OF SELLING MAKES OWNERSHIP OF THE CENTURY SO EASY THAT NO PERSON OF EVEN SMALL INCOME CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. AND OUR PLAN OF SELLING THE CENTURY ENDS WITH THE SALE OF THE LAST SET OF THE EDITION WHICH IS NOW COMING FROM THE PRESSES.

WE WILL HOLD THE BOOKS FOR YOU FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY, IF DESIRED; OR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION MAY BE SECURED BY PAYMENT OF A SINGLE DOLLAR NOW.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD NOT TO KNOW THE DETAILS. CALL AT THE CENTURY COUNTER AND LEARN ABOUT THEM WHILE YOU ARE EXAMINING THE TEN BEAUTIFUL VOLUMES AND THE HANDSOME SPECIAL BOOKCASE. IF THAT BE IMPOSSIBLE OR INCONVENIENT, WRITE TO US AND WE WILL SEND YOU FULL INFORMATION AND ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS:

No. 1—The Business Man. **No. 2—The Lawyer.**
No. 3—The Clergyman. **No. 4—The Physician.**
No. 5—The Teacher. **No. 6—The Technical Worker.**
No. 7—The General Worker.

Christmas is near at hand, and our experience has shown that The Century is a very popular holiday gift. We urge you, therefore, whether you call or write, to do so at once.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SENATORSHIP CONTEST NOW UP TO HIGGINS

Leaders Waiting for Governor-Elect to Signify His Choice.

AN ANTE-ELECTION PROMISE

Assurance Said to Have Been Given That There Would Be No Opposition to Depew.

Despite his efforts to avoid becoming entangled in the Senatorship fight, Governor-elect Higgins now finds that influential leaders are waiting for him to signify his choice. From inside sources it was learned yesterday that Speaker Nixon, George W. Aldridge, and Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks have decided to steer their course by whatever chart Governor-elect Higgins now decides upon.

If he says he would prefer to see Senator Depew returned, they will be for Senator Depew, and Governor-Chairman Odell, in that event could not count upon enough votes to elect ex-Gov. Black. On the other hand, if Mr. Higgins elects to support ex-Gov. Black, the three leaders mentioned will govern their course by his decision, and Mr. Black will be the Senator. This of course is based upon the ground that President Roosevelt will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, as Representative Littauer said was the President's intention after an interview with him yesterday.

Senator Platt went to Washington yesterday without seeing Governor-Chairman Odell. He has an engagement to talk with President Roosevelt to-day both about the Senatorial situation and the appointment of a Postmaster for New York. It was the general opinion among Republican politicians yesterday that the interview between Senater Platt and the President on the Senatorship would be worth listening to unless the Senator should be more calm on the subject than he has been for the past week. Senator Depew will leave for Washington to-day.

For the first time since the lining up of members of the Legislature began Governor-Chairman Odell admitted last night that there was warrant for considering ex-Gov. Black a candidate. He was asked the question whether Mr. Black was a receptive candidate.

"I think probably he is receptive," he replied.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Congressman-elect J. Sloat Fassett were among the callers at State Headquarters yesterday. Both declared themselves as unequivocally in favor of the re election of Senator Depew.

From a high authority it was learned last night that a very large sum was contributed to the Republican campaign fund by certain prominent financiers of this city upon an understanding which they had with the powers that be in the organization that there was to be no opposition to Senator Depew's re-election. These men, it is said, are now insisting that the agreement must be kept. It was said that it was partially to present the views of these men that Cornelius N. Bliss, who was the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee in the recent campaign, called upon Governor-Chairman Odell on Thursday.

It was said last night that both factions in the Senatorial contest have been trying to get ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff to commit himself, but without success. It is the general impression, however, that Gov Odell has won over Col. Michael J. Dady, and that unless Woodruff sides with the Governor-Chairman there is likely to be a break between him and Dady, and a contest for the control of the Republican organization in Brooklyn.

Gov. Odell announced last evening that he had given up his residence at the Executive Mansion in Albany and his family had removed to his old home at Newburg.

The Governor promised George W. Wanmaker, Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, that he would attend the dinner which qMr. Wanmaker will give to the Captains of his district next Tuesday night. He will make his first address since the election on that occasion. The Governor-Chairman said he did not know whom Gov. Higgins would appoint Superintendent of Public Works, but said that George Spencer Boyd would be a candidate for reappointment.

PRESIDENT'S HANDS OFF.

Mr. Littauer Says So, and Also Says Black Will Be Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Representative Littauer of New York talked State politics with the President to-day, and was informed, as was Gov. Odell at the latter's recent conference with Mr. Roosevelt, that there would be no White House interference in the Senatorial fight either for or against Senator Depew.

"The President," said Mr. Littauer, "gave me positive assurance that he will not take a hand in New York politics. We have known this all the time, but there have been a number of stories about the President, and I was glad to hear him reiterate sentiments heretofore expressed."

"What about Gov. Odell's statement that the Legislature would elect whomever he wanted as Senator?"

"I do not hesitate to say that what Gov. Odell wants in this direction will go a long way in the Legislature."

"Is Gov. Black a candidate for the Senate?"

"The Republican Party and his friends desire him for the place, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will be the next Senator from New York."

When Senator Platt was questioned about the Senatorship to-night, he replied:

"Gov. Odell is running that."

Representative Littauer's prediction of Mr. Black's election was quoted, and the Senator said: "Mr. Littauer seems very confident. As for me, I am for Depew, first, last, and all the time."

He added, in reply to a question as to whether he and Odell could get together on the Senatorship, that they could not get together on anybody but Depew.

When Governor-Chairman Odell, who is in this city, was informed of the announcement made by Mr. Littauer at Washington that the President would not interfere, and that he himself believed that Frank S. Black would be the next Senator, he replied:

"Isn't Washington a strange place for news of a Senatorial contest in New York to come from? Mr. Littauer is in the same position as Governor-elect Higgins declared he was, and as I am—he has no vote."

EDNA MAY ASKS DIVORCE.

Papers Served on Frederick Titus, Once Bicycle Champion.

Papers in the divorce suit brought by Edna May, the actress, who in private life is Mrs. Frederick Titus, were served on the defendant last Tuesday through Howe & Hummel, her lawyers.

Her husband was once a bicycle champion, later an actor, and lately has been connected with a Broadway automobile company.

RUN ON BANK ENDS.

Cashier of Buffalo Institution Says Loans Were Improperly Made.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The action of the President and Directors of the German-American Bank of Buffalo in promptly making public all the details of the dissension among its stockholders and officers which started a run on the bank had the effect of reassuring the public, and to-day the withdrawals were only about $150,000 above the normal amount.

There was no excitement at any time during the day. The bank had $800,000 in currency on hand to meet any demand that might be made, and it was announced that there would be $2,500,000 in the bank's vaults to-morrow. Bankers and business men came forward with offers of assistance, but these were declined, President Emory saying that no aid was needed and that the run was about over.

Public interest centred about the row among the bank's officers rather than in the financial condition of the bank. Statements and counter-statements were issued by President Emory and Vice President Schelling on the one side, and ex-Cashier Weppner and his friends on the other.

The statement by Mr. Weppner gave a list of the bank's loans amounting to half a million dollars, which he considered unsatisfactory and not proper and safe bank loans. A large percentage of these loans were withdrawn after the matter had been submitted to the State Superintendent of Banks by Mr. Weppner, who then handed in his resignation, not being in accord with the higher officials of the bank.

Vice President Schelling is quoted as saying that Cashier Weppner's statements regarding the bank's affairs will be laid before the District Attorney. He said it was true that Mr. Weppner had tendered his resignation, and that it had not been accepted. "At the time the resignation was tendered," he said, "the Board of Directors was not holding a regular meeting, and the board couldn't accept it. Furthermore, when the resignation was tendered I had in my pocket an order from President Emory suspending Weppner as cashier of the bank.

"Weppner was suspended for doing things which he had no right to do, running down East and threatening to get depositors to withdraw their money."

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL PLAN.

Subscriptions Are to be Invited in All Parts of the World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An effort is to be made to bring to realization the long-discussed project of an adequate Shakespeare memorial in London. Subscriptions are to be invited in all parts of the world, and the promoters count on getting a large amount from the United States.

Ambassador Choate is a member of the committee to deal with the preliminaries.

NEW INTESTINES FOR MAN.

Quick Insertion of Metal Couplings Saves Patient's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 2.—Antonio Stranino, who was blown fifteen feet by an explosion of five pounds of dynamite near a trench in which he was working at Tuckahoe, and who received more than thirty wounds, including the destruction of part of his abdomen, three days ago, owes his life to the quick action of Dr. George C. Weiss and Dr. Goodwin of the Mount Vernon Hospital, who connected shattered intestines with metal couplings, called "double Murphy couplers," and closed the perforations in his stomach. This clever piece of surgery, which was conducted under the personal direction of Dr. Weiss, will save Stranino's life, it was said at the hospital to-day. The wounds, which were at first believed to be mortal, are healing rapidly.

Since the operation Stranino has been conscious most of the time, and he suffers little pain from his abdomen. The loss of his eye worries him more than anything else.

PROBE W. R. DORR'S DEATH.

Chicago Police Working on the Theory of "Knock-Out" Drops.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—There was no mark of violence on the body of William R. Dorr of Englewood, N. J., who was found dead in a hotel here yesterday and apparently nothing to support the first opinion of the police that he had committed suicide. Investigation was started to-day to determine whether Dorr was not a victim of "knock-out drops."

For three weeks Dorr's whereabouts had been unknown to his friends and old business associates in Chicago. For a week earlier he had been staying at the University Club, of which he was a non-resident member.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 2.—Mrs. William Ripley Dorr of this place is prostrated at the news of her husband's death in a hotel in Chicago. Mr. Dorr, whose home is among the handsomest in Englewood, was on a three weeks' business trip. It was his custom to carry quite a sum of money with him while traveling, and she could not account for the fact that only 8 cents was found on his person after heart disease had caused his death or why he should go to such a hotel as he did, paying only 50 cents for his room.

Mr. Dorr was a son of Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, the novelist and poetess, and author of "A Cathedral Pilgrimage," "Afterglow," and other works. He is survived, besides his widow, by two children.

JEROME'S MEN BUSY.

Willing to Do Police Work if He Gets More Men.

Although he constantly receives complaints as to lawlessness and the prevalence of vice in this city, District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he could not do anything to improve these conditions with his force of thirty county detectives, as they are kept busy serving subpoenas.

"If the authorities will give me twenty-five more detectives," Mr. Jerome said, "I will do whatever is required and what the police are not doing now."

EIGHT VICTIMS OF SWINDLER.

He is Still Collecting on Messages Telling People Relatives Are Hurt.

Eight persons, victims of a swindler who has been at work on the upper east side for some days, called at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday in response to messages informing them that relatives had been taken there hurt in street accidents. In each case the victim had paid the swindler thirty cents for delivering the message, always written on a telegraph blank. Mrs. Annie Gizek of 314 East Seventy-fourth Street fainted when she read a message stating that her husband had been hurt.

Only one man is believed to be involved in the swindle. The police hav a good description to work upon, and Capt. Hogan of the East Sixty-seventh Street station thinks he will get the man.

ARTISTS TO RUN A STOCK FARM.

Walter Russell and R. V. V. Sewell Buy Property at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 2.—Walter Russell, the New York artist who recently painted pictures of the children of President Roosevelt, and R. V. V. Sewell, also an artist, have purchased of Randolph Huntington of this place the stock of the Fleetwood Stock Farm for $100,000, and have engaged the horseman Baron Von Chorus as a manager. The purchase price merely covers the stock, the land not being included. It is said that the two artists are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of forty-five acres not far from the home of President Roosevelt, where they intend to carry on the breeding of blooded horses.

Some fifteen years ago Mr. Huntington founded the stock farm here with several blooded Arab studs, and had become well known all over the country.

1905 Mercedes

We have the honor to announce the taking over of the entire and exclusive business management and distribution of 1905 Mercedes, in the United States, by arrangement with ALLEN HALLE CO., Sole Concessioners, Under license of C. L. Charlie, London, Paris & Stutgart.

Smith & Mabley
Incorporated.
Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.
Members A. L. A. M.

GILMAN OR WILLCOX TO BE POSTMASTER

Decision Reached at Conference Between Roosevelt and Platt.

ODELL KEPT HIS HANDS OFF

Merritt, Whose Claims Also Were Urged by Platt, to be Reappointed Postmaster of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—That either Theodore P. Gilman or William R. Willcox—probably Gilman—will be Postmaster of New York, and that John A. Merritt will be Postmaster of Washington, are the results of an hour's conference between Senator Platt and the President at the White House to-night. Both results are entirely satisfactory to Senator Platt and were contended for by him.

The Senator has been opposed to the appointment of Marcus M. Marks as Postmaster and has been willing to have either Willcox or Gilman nominated for the place. Mr. Merritt was originally appointed as a Platt man, and the Senator has urged his reappointment for a long time.

Senator Platt arrived in Washington late this afternoon with Mrs. Platt and went to the Willard, thereby shattering a tradition that the New York Senator and the Arlington would never be separated as long as both were above ground.

He dined there and went to the White House at 9 o'clock, having made an appointment for that hour. When he returned to the Willard an hour later he was in an unusually happy mood. In reply to questions about the Postmastership, he said:

"The New York Postmaster has been decided upon, and an announcement will be made within a day or two. Mr. Merritt will be reappointed Postmaster of Washington, and his name will probably go in at once."

Gov. Odell is understood to have kept his hands off in regard to the New York Postmastership. He said that he had when he was here last, and Senator Platt is of the same opinion. As for Mr. Platt, he was satisfied with either Willcox or Gilman, but very much opposed to Marks. When he saw the President to-night these names were gone over together. The President said he was not opposed to either Willcox or Gilman, but that he also was opposed to Marks. The name of Marks was eliminated, and from the two remaining names a selection was made. The impression here is very strong that it was Gilman. It is understood that an announcement will be made to-morrow.

Merritt is a New Yorker from Lockport. He was formerly Third Assistant Postmaster General, having secured that place through Mr. Platt. He was then appointed to succeed Postmaster Willett, who was killed in an elevator accident. Seymour W. Tulloch, whose famous "hot air" charges made a sensation in 1903, involved Mr. Merritt, not in any way that reflected on his integrity, but in a way that cast doubt upon his administrative qualities. His term expired a year ago, and the President has been holding up his reappointment till he could be quite certain that the charges were unwarranted as to him.

Ex-Controller Theodore P. Gilman is the leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, so that if he obtains the appointment the Republican policy of having a district leader at the head of the New York Post Office will be continued. Mr. Gilman was First Deputy Controller of the State under Controller William J. Morgan, and also a Deputy Controller under James A. Roberts, both Erie County Republicans.

When Mr. Morgan died a few days after the convention of 1900 Mr. Gilman was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to complete his term. In the proceedings of the Republican State Committee called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Morgan, political considerations made it desirable that an Erie County man go on the ticket and Erastus C. Knight was nominated. When Mr. Knight, having been elected on the McKinley-Odell ticket of 1900, went into office Mr. Gilman was appointed First Deputy.

He continued in office up to Dec. 30, 1902, when Controller Nathan L. Miller, appointed by Gov. Odell upon the resignation of Knight to become Mayor of Buffalo, was directed to find a place for Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston, and did so by appointing him to Mr. Gilman's place. Mr. Gilman immediately identified himself with his district political affairs, and early in the Spring became district leader.

When Mr. Gilman was asked about the news from Washington late last night, he said:

"I am without information, either from Senator Platt or the President, directly or indirectly. If the report be true, I suppose I will learn of it through the Senator. I have not seen the President since my conference with him about two weeks ago."

William R. Willcox was Commissioner of Parks under Mayor Seth Low, and is a resident of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. It was thought he would receive the Congressional nomination in the Thirteenth District this year against Edward Swann, Tammany nominee, but the nomination finally went to Herbert Parsons, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

CAUGHT IN HARLEM CHURCH.

Man Accused of Robbing Poor Boxes Held by the Sexton.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station yesterday arrested a man whom they believe to be the one who for some time has been robbing poor boxes in the churches of Harlem and the Bronx, and for whom a general alarm has been sent out. He said he was Guido Leoni, a clerk.

He was caught and held in the Church of the Holy Rosary, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, by the sexton, Edward Cann, who says he saw the man in the act of robbing a box near the door of the church. In the Harlem Police Court he was remanded until to-day.

Not John J. Murphy's Chauffeur.

John J. Murphy of 309 East Seventeenth Street, brother of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, denied last night that it was his chauffeur who had been arrested Thursday night for speeding an auto. Mr. Murphy also said that he had not been in the speeding motor car and had not offered bail.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Is the one whiskey that will never have to fear Pure Food Laws.
No such law would be necessary if all products were like it.

Brill Furnishings.

Bath Robes.

What better gift for the "man in the case?"

These robes brighten our stores with their variety of new patterns and brilliant colors.

Light and dark designs to suit all tastes.

Do not judge their quality by the price, $1.75, as every one would be a bargain at Three Dollars.

Special holiday price,

$1.75

One in a box.

Concerning Shirts.

January is the month for cut-price shirt sales.

Here we are, as usual, 30 days ahead of the procession with this sale of $1 shirts (regular first-class 100-cents-to-a-dollar dollar shirts) in good new patterns, marked down to..... **59c**

HOSIERY, too, is on our bargain tables in an assortment of silk stripes, jacquered weaves, lisles, balbriggans, &c. Regular prices, 25c., 35c. and some as high as 50c. a pair. Special..... **19c**

Neckwear Sale Next Week. Watch for It!

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street,
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street,
211 and 219 Sixth Avenue, near 14th Street,
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue.

T. KELLY,

263 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Only Entrance Through Furniture Store.

Here Is Where Extremes Meet.

HIGH QUALITY, LOW PRICES. In our capacity to buy right, lies our ability to sell right, and we not only give you the benefit of this knowledge, but offer the advantages of

OUR ORIGINAL EASY-PAYMENT SYSTEM,

$1 Down on a Purchase of $10.

OVERCOATS Your choice of Kersey, Cheviots and Irish Frieze, the acme of Perfection, solid comfort in every one of them; $15 values at..... **$10**

MEN'S SUITS Choice of Blue or Black Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures; all wool, and equal to any cash store's $15 suit..... **$10**

SCHOOL SUITS Cassimere and Mixtures, double breasted and Norfolk. Our buyer picked up a large lot at bargain prices, in sizes 8 to 16; our price..... **$2.59**

SHOES We feel justly proud of our Shoe special. We give you a choice of Velour, Box Calf, Vici and Patent Leather; serviceable solid soles..... **$3.50**

A LARGE VARIETY OF BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

263 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

INTRUDER BROKE LEG.

Fell from Fur Place Skylight—Held for Burglary.

A man who left behind him two "jimmies," or chisels, and $5,000 worth of furs, all done up in a bundle, in the building at 4 West Fourteenth Street, last night, either jumped or fell from the skylight of the third floor through a second skylight to the ground and received a fracture of the left leg. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital a prisoner on a charge of burglary.

The building extends through to Thirteenth Street and is parallel to Fifth Avenue, which is about 100 feet distant. On the third floor is a skylight, which runs the entire length of the building. Shortly after 7 o'clock, James Cocker, the negro janitor, heard a noise on the third floor and shouted down from the fourth and asked what the trouble was. A voice said something about "working." Cocker then started to go down the stairs.

As he reached the third floor he heard footsteps on the skylight, and then heard the crash of glass. He ran out and got Policeman Wren. The policeman and Cocker procured lanterns, and after a search, all the time hearing groans, they found a small skylight broken on the second floor. At last they found a man lying in the yard of 78 Fifth Avenue. In order to reach him they were compelled to go to Fifth Avenue, and forcing several iron bars on a window, got into the yard. They found the man, who said he was Adolph Newman, suffering from a fracture of the left leg.

FIGHT HUGE GERMAN STORES.

Members of Reichstag Ask Government to Introduce Legislation.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Reichstag, after two days' debate, to-day adopted a resolution asking the Government to introduce a bill for the protection of the middle commercial classes against great accumulations of capital in the retail trade.

W. C. T. U. OPPOSES MILITARISM

Accuses the Government of Fostering It —Re-elects Mrs. Stevens.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Among the resolutions reported and adopted to-day by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the following:

We deplore the war now raging in the Far East, with its merciless slaughter, and deprecate the action of our Government in fostering the spirit of militarism in the United States by increasing our army and navy, furnishing instructors to schools and colleges and by other methods, for teaching the art of killing breeds the desire to kill.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., was re-elected President of the union. Mrs. Helen Morton Barker of Evanston, Ill., who has been Treasurer for eleven years, declined another nomination, and Mrs. Harriet Wright Brand of Indianapolis was elected to succeed her. Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson of North Dakota was elected to the office of Assistant Recording Secretary, succeeding Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington. The other officers were re-elected.

A telegram was received from President Roosevelt through his secretary, in response to the one sent to him yesterday by the convention, concerning the prohibitive clause with regard to the sale of liquor in the pending legislation admitting Indian Territory to Statehood rights. It announced that the President has already taken the matter up on the lines of the Union's recommendation.

BLIND AFTER PLAYFUL BLOW.

Friendly Rush in the Street Followed by Serious Illness.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Clarence F. Rrandolph, seventeen years old, son of Ambrose F. Randolph, was walking on Church Street two weeks ago with a number of friends when another party approached. A friendly dispute over the right of way followed.

There was an impromptu rush and Randolph was struck on the neck or his head was wrenched. The temporary stiffness passed away, but a week ago, while at his work in New York, he was taken ill. Meningitis developed and yesterday he became blind. His condition is critical.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Five Centuries Of Master Painting.

The Gospels in Art

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LAWYER WEDS AN ACTRESS.

Edward W. Burdick of This City and Miss Nellie Follis Married.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Miss Nellie Follis, a well-known actress, and Edward W. Burdick, a lawyer of New York City, were quietly married to-day in the cathedral by the Rev. John C. Carey. Knox Wilson, an actor and musician, acted as the bride's sponsor.

Mrs. Burdick, who is in Philadelphia rehearsing for the forthcoming Casino production of "Smiling Island," has been a popular soubrette for the last four seasons. She first attracted attention by a clever bit as a tough girl in the original cast of "The Burgomaster," and was soon thereafter given the principal woman's rôle in support of the late Jerome Sykes in "The Billionaire," in which she was seen here about a year ago.

COLONNE CONDUCTS THE PHILHARMONIC

Great French Leader at the Second of the Season's Concerts.

FRENCH MUSIC PREDOMINATES

Saint-Saens and Charpentier Joined with Beethoven and Wagner—Anton Hekking, 'Cellist, as Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society's second concert brought back to it one of the men who last year made one of the most significant successes in its series of foreign conductors—Edouard Colonne of Paris. M. Colonne's appearance before was accounted of particular importance not only because of the weight of his authority and the record of his achievement, but also because no French conductor of eminence had ever come to share with the Germans the conductor's desk at our orchestral concerts. His success last year raised expectations to a high pitch, and they were not disappointed by the results he obtained yesterday afternoon.

In pursuance of a plain purpose to obtain from this distinguished Frenchman an interpretation of characteristically French music, the symphony chosen was the second of Saint-Saens; and the piece next most important as regards length were the three movements out of Charpentier's suite, "Impressions d' Italie." The natural ambition of a great modern conductor to be heard in music of a more substantial character was to some extent assuaged by putting Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture at the head and the baccanale from Wagner's Paris revision of "Tannhaeuser" at the foot of the programme.

The symphony of Saint-Saëns is, in truth, matter of not very great moment. It is a work of his youth, though not published till long after its composition, and ranking as the second of his symphonies only through his destruction of two that had preceded it, after they had been publicly performed. It is as small in compass as it is slender in idea. Yet for all that slenderness it has an undeniable charm. It has the characteristic Gallic quality of Saint-Saëns, the elegance and finesse, the exquisite perfection of workmanship, and also the complete lack of sensuous beauty and of any emotional appeal. As a piece of symphonic writing it has not advanced beyond the stage of Haydn. The themes are of curiously little importance, and yet how ingeniously and how fancifully Saint-Saëns has worked with them—or played with them, it would rather seem. The first movement is a fugato, in which the composer has employed the art of fugue with almost sportive facility and grace, though it is an art in which most moderns find themselves ill at ease and are glad to escape from at any convenient opportunity. The little adagio is scarcely more than an episode. The scherzo and the finale, connected by a community of theme, are vivacious and full of delicate effects of melodic figuration as clear and as graceful as the tracery of frostwork, and almost as cold. The symphony is nearly unknown to this public, though it was performed here years ago by Mr. Thomas; and it gave much pleasure.

In striking contrast with it was Charpentier's music, representing the long distance that the young French school has traveled from Saint-Saëns's youthful manner. It is known here from several recent performances—highly impressionistic and pictorial programme music, full of the atmosphere and picturesqueness of the Italian country and suggestive of the moods it inspires in the beholder of sympathetic spirit. All this is depicted in the music with great freedom of treatment, and with a skilful and restrained use of orchestral color.

Saint-Saëns's symphony was played with delicacy and a perfect sympathy with its spirit. The massiveness of the Philharmonic's strings tended to different effect from what the composer imagined, but Mr. Colonne never let the Gallic quality escape him, and he obtained flexibility and finish and a large measure of brilliancy from the orchestra. Charpentier's music was played with a similar intimacy of understanding. The viola solo in the scene of the mule pack was charmingly played by Mr. Kovarik. In the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" Mr. Colonne showed a glimpse of highly dramatic power. It was a splendidly virile performance. There have been readings that have had more of the ebbing and flowing passion and languor of the celebrants of the Bacchic rites, but few that showed more of the sheer gorgeousness of Wagner's vast canvas. In Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture Mr. Colonne knew how to make the weight and sonority of his orchestral tone count for their utmost; he resorted to no exaggerations of tempo-modifications to set forth the contrast between the two themes, the two emotional elements in the work, and he imparted pulsing life to its movement. The performance was crude in several respects notably, the raggedness and sluggishness of the brass instruments.

Mr. Anton Hekking, who is remembered as the one-time first 'cellist of the Boston Orchestra and a member of the Kneisel Quartet, was the soloist, and played for the first time here a 'cello concerto by d'Albert. His broad yet polished style and his technical facility presented the work at its best. It does not rise very high above the level of other concertos for the same instrument; the nature of a concerto and of the 'cello is, in a certain sense, incommensurable, and the 'cello must cast away some of its nobility, some of its most precious characteristics in most concertos provided for it. This one has an effective slow movement, that Mr. Hekking played beautifully. His tone is warm and full, though of a veiled quality, and his style is dignified and unaffected, though there is little spontaneous impulsiveness in it. He was warmly received and applauded.

"LA GIOCONDA" REPEATED.

Large Audience Hears Ponchielli's Opera at the Metropolitan.

The public interest to see Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" and hear the several distinguished singers whom Mr. Conried has put into the cast was at a high pitch last evening when the opera was given for the second time at the Metropolitan Opera House. There was one of the largest audiences present that the house can accommodate, especially in the standing room.

The performance was in some respects better than that on Monday evening. It was more brilliant and effective; the ensemble numbers went with more spirit. Mme. Nordica was in better voice, and her tones resounded with more freedom that they did at her first appearance in the part of La Gioconda, which she represents with such an abundance of dramatic power. Mme. Homer had recovered from the indisposition that hampered her before, and her singing was up to her own artistic standard, as it was not on the opening night. Mme. Walker, who lends the comparatively insignificant part of La Cieca so much distinction by her beautiful singing of the music that falls to her share, was at her best; her air in the first act was especially fine.

It seemed on the other hand, as if Mr. Caruso was not quite at his best, and his voice had not all its resonance, as in the air "Cielo e Mar," which was less effective than as he sang it on Monday. Mr. Giraldoni failed to improve the impression he made as a vocalist upon his first appearance. The tremolo that reflects his singing is a serious blemish, and there is a lack of freedom in the emission of his tones that gives a throaty quality to what might be a useful if not a beautiful voice. All of which is the more a pity, in view of his evident capacity as an actor. He portrays the malignant and sinister character of Barnaba with much skill.

The ballet, which takes so prominent a part in "La Gioconda," is effectively displayed in the Furiana of the first act and the elaborate symbolical dances at the festival in Alvise's palace in the third. There is a handsome scenic outfit provided for the production that represents picturesquely scenes in Venice by day and by night. Mr. Vigna throws himself into the interpretation of the score with all his inexhaustible energy, and the result, in music of the type of Ponchielli's, is most stimulating

FAVORS PIPE GALLERIES.

Board of Estimate, However, Holds Up Appropriation Until Jan. 1.

Although Controller Grout deemed it advisable to make no appropriation until after the first of the year, the Board of Estimate yesterday went on record as favoring the construction of pipe galleries in the Subway. Corporation Counsel Delany has rendered an opinion saying that Water Commissioner Oakley has the power to go ahead with this work. When ex-Borough President Cantor tried to build pipe galleries the courts enjoined him, holding that the power did not rest with his office.

The matter came before the Board of Estimate yesterday on the application of Commissioner Oakley for an appropriation of $450,000 to construct pipe galleries along the lower Broadway and Fulton Street extension of the Subway. Although the board was in favor of going ahead with this work, it was decided to refer the application for money back to Commissioner Oakley until after the first of the year. By that time the Controller will have his report ready on the amount of money available for public improvements.

WHISKY TRUST SUIT OFF.

Ernst Brothers' Action Dismissed and Defendants Cleared from Charges.

The action brought in the Supreme Court by Moritz L. Ernst and Carl Ernst, comprising the brokerage firm of Ernst Brothers, against the officers and Directors of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, commonly known as the Whiskey Trust, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Davis in the Supreme Court. The action dragged through the courts for many months. The plaintiffs, Ernst Brothers, brought the suit in behalf of themselves and other minority stockholders to compel an accounting, charges having been made that the assets to the amount of about $1,000,000 had been improperly diverted.

Justice Davis finds that not only is there nothing in the evidence to support the charges, but that on the contrary, the officers and Directors of the company acted in the best interests of the corporation and really saved it from financial ruin. The defendants included Samuel M. Rice, the President of the corporation; Theodore Wentworth, its Treasurer; Jules S. Bache, Edson Bradley, P. Lewis Anderson, Richard B. Hartshorne, Rudd C. Rann, and Howard J. M. Cardeza.

ACCUSED JEWELER HELD.

Euvrard Charged with Receiving Silver Stolen by Boys.

Louis Euvrard, a jeweler, of 424½ Sixth Avenue, was held yesterday in $2,500 bail for examination on Tuesday in the Tombs Police Court on a charge that he had knowingly received stolen goods. Among the stolen goods alleged to have been received by Euvrard was a lot of old silver. Two richly chased goblets were estimated at a value of $40 each by their owner, Alfred L. Lattimer, of 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, although it was said that the jeweler paid but thirty-five cents for each of them.

Howard Wilson, seventeen, and Walter Powers, eighteen, of 242 West Twenty-fifth Street, testified that they had stolen the silver from Mr. Lattimer's residence. The boys are under three separate indictments for burglary.

LEFT $1 TO HUSBAND.

Mrs. Gustin Also Bequeathed Best Wishes to Him.

The will of Harriet Webb Gustin, who died at her home, 345 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Oct. 16 last, was filed yesterday. It leaves the bulk of her property to her daughter, Harriet Webb.

One of the paragraphs of the will directs that her "long gold chain" be divided in two equal pieces, one-half to be given to her son-in-law, Edwin L. Studwell, to be made into a watch chain for himself, and the other half to be retained by her daughter, and after she is married to be given to her husband. James Moffett, one of the executors, is engaged to marry Miss Webb. Another paragraph of the will says:

"In view of the fact that my husband, Alfred Mortimer Gustin, of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, has never done anything for me since we were married, and I have not seen him for ten years, I leave him one dollar and my best wishes. I wish to be buried at Rye by the side of my husband, John G. Webb."

COHN AND KAMBER HELD.

Prisoners in Alleged Jury-Fixing Case Waive Examination.

Leo Cohn, juror No. 5 in the O'Donnell will case, and Herbert L. Kamber, a lawyer's clerk, were held for the Grand Jury late yesterday afternoon by Justice Olmsted, in the Court of Special Sessions, in $7,500 bail.

After hearing the testimony of Franklin J. Mason, a detective in the employ of the Pinkerton Agency, who posed as the nephew of O'Donnell in the negotiations dealing with the alleged attempts at jury fixing, the lawyers for the two men announced that they waived further examination.

Mason told of meetings with Kamber, who is alleged to have said that as a former fellow-employe of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company with Cohn, he could do business with him. Kamber boasted, so Mason said, that he (Kamber) had fixed a suit for $50,000 against the railway company by giving a juror $2,000.

MOTHER AND GIRLS TO JAIL.

Sentenced to Prison for Shoplifting, Which They Confessed.

In accordance with their new attitude of severity in shoplifting cases, the Justices of Special Sessions yesterday sentenced Mrs. Providenza Montanaya, fifty-five years old, of 25 Bedford Street, to the Tombs for three months, and her daughters, Gaetana and Giuseppa, aged twenty-one and twenty-two, to prison for two months each.

The woman and her daughters pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen goods amounting to $20 from a Sixth Avenue department store.

HEINRICH MEYN'S RECITAL.

A song recital was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall by Mr. Heinrich Meyn, a baritone long well known in New York, but who has not been heard here for some time. He had a small audience who heard him in an interesting selection of songs, sung with intelligence and sincerity, though not always with much display of temperament or energy. He began with songs by the classical and modern German composers and ended with French songs and a song by one of the earlier Bachs. Between these was a group by Mr. Sidney Homer, some of which are still in manuscript.

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YOUNG GIRL A SUICIDE IN MOTT HAVEN HOTEL

Found Last Night with Towel Knotted Around Her Neck.

HER IDENTITY A MYSTERY

Had Been in Her Room Since the Night Before—Girls Think They May Know Her.

The dead body of a girl about nineteen years old was found with a towel knotted about her neck lying near a bed post to which the towel was tied in a room in the Mott Haven Hotel, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue early last night.

One card found in the girl's chatelaine bag bore the name and address "Ettie Schultz, 782 Union Avenue," which is in the Bronx, while another card showed the named "Miss A. Kuss," of the same address. In the bag was the following note, written in lead pencil on a card bearing the inscription "Weber Music Hall, William L. Wall":

If you wish to see me, let Theodore know.
JOHN GORM, (your old friend.)

The girl had dark hair, was good-looking, 5 feet in height, weighed about 140 pounds, and wore a brown tailor-made suit of fashionable make.

The girl went to the hotel café about 8 o'clock on Thursday night with a man who was about twenty-seven years old. He was good looking, had brown hair, and was smooth faced. The description was furnished by the proprietor of the hotel, Charles Greite. Greite said the man ordered a pint bottle of champagne, which the couple drank in the back room of the hotel café. Soon afterward the man went away, but the girl remained, being registered as Mrs. H. F. Moore of Newark.

Ida Schletmeish, a servant, went to the room and knocked at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The girl was inside and said:

"I'm going to be here all day, so you need not bother about coming again."

At 6:45 o'clock the servant again went to the room. When she received no response to repeated knocking she told Greite, the proprietor. The latter used a pass key to open the door and found the young woman dead.

Coroner O'Gorman and Detectives Devanney and Duncan of the Alexander Avenue Station soon were at the hotel, and found the cards and other effects in the chatelaine bag.

The girl wore diamond earrings, a gold bracelet on one arm, a silver bracelet on the other arm, and three diamond rings. On a bureau was a gold locket containing a man's picture. Greite was certain the picture in the locket was not of the man he had seen in the woman's company.

The detectives found part of a linen collar that had been worn evidently by the girl and stuffed into the keyhole. There was a slight odor of gas in the room. The edge of the window sill was freshly scraped and slightly broken, the marks possibly being made by a shoe.

The body was taken to the Harlem Morgue. The police found that Miss Alice Kuss and Miss Ettie Schultz, whose names appeared on cards found in the room, live at 782 Union Avenue. Accompanied by the former's father they were taken to the Alexander Avenue Station. Miss Kuss said:

"I think the girl studied stenography at nights in Public School 110 at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue and that she lived near St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. She was not a regular attendant at the night school."

Miss Schultz said to Capt. Ward:

"When I was in Proctor's Harlem Theatre one afternoon about a week ago I met a girl to whom I gave my card. She said she knew Alice Kuss. I think she told me she was a member of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, at Union and Beach Avenues, the Bronx, and that she lived somewhere near St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street."

William L. Wall, whose name appeared on a Weber Music Hall card found among the girl's effects, is an usher at that theatre. He said he had met the girl once on Thursday afternoon in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. He talked with her and got the impression that she was stage struck. He gave her his card and has not seen her since.

SKYROCKET HIT HIM IN EYE.

Fireman Hurt at Blaze in Wireworks Plant—Fine Display for Crowd.

One man was seriously injured and three others had narrow escapes from death by an explosion late yesterday afternoon in the main storehouse of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fire Works Company, in Richmond Avenue, Graniteville, Staten Island.

The injured man was Joseph Parker, twenty-six years old, a fireman. He was hit in the eye by the stick of a skyrocket. The building in which the explosion occurred was stored with "shooting stars."

There were three men in the building at the time, but fortunately they were close to an exit and got out. The building took fire immediately after the explosion and the flames spread to two one-story frame buildings adjoining, which were filled with all kinds of fireworks. Explosion followed explosion, and the crowd that had gathered was treated to a free fireworks display which illumined the sky for half an hour.

TO CHECK GREEN GOODS MEN.

Bristow Would Bar Them from Use of Express and Telegraph Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow in his annual report recommends to Congress that the inter-State commerce law be amended so as to prohibit common carriers—to wit, telegraph and express companies—or any of their employes, from aiding and abetting in green goods or lottery swindles, or any other scheme carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier, and which is in violation of the postal laws.

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MURPHY OFFERS GROUT TO CITIZENS' UNION

One of the Few Candidates Tammany Has to Lend.

McCLELLAN HIS CANDIDATE

Odell Silent as to Straight Republican City Ticket—Sullivan-McCarren Compact Not Confirmed.

Charles F. Murphy signalized his return to Tammany Hall yesterday for the first time since his vacation by declaring that he favored the renomination of Mayor McClellan and by predicting that the Mayor would not only be renominated, but would be re-elected.

"Mayor McClellan will be renominated. There is no reason why he shouldn't be," said the Tammany leader. "What is more, he will be re-elected."

Mr. Murphy was told of the recent action of the Citizens' Union and of the probability that the Union would nominate an independent Democrat.

"That won't worry Tammany Hall," he replied. "If they want an independent Democrat for a candidate we have a few that we could lend to them. There is Controller Grout. He would make a good candidate for the Citizens' Union."

When Mr. Murphy was asked about the prospect of an alliance between the Citizens' Union and Tammany he laughed at the suggestion. Asked if he was looking for a candidate for Controller to succeed Mr. Grout, Mr. Murphy said that it was too early to give any thought to that matter.

"How about the Brooklyn situation? Senator McCarren seems to have seventeen of the leaders with him."

"That is a Brooklyn matter," responded the Tammany chieftain with some show of exasperation.

"When will it become a Tammany matter?"

"I can't say," he responded with more show of the same sort.

When Governor-Chairman Odell was told last night of Mr. Murphy's declaration in favor of the renomination of Mayor McClellan, and also that Mr. Murphy had announced his belief that Controller Grout would make a good candidate for the Citizens' Union, he said:

"Whom did Mr. Murphy name as the Republican candidate for Mayor? He might as well have named all of the candidates while he was about it."

The Governor-Chairman said he had given no thought as to whom the Republican candidate would be. Neither was he prepared to say at this time whether the Republicans would nominate a straight ticket.

District Attorney Jerome was at the Fifth Avenue last night. Mr. Murphy's declaration in favor of Mr. McClellan's renomination was mentioned to him, and he was asked what he thought about it. He hesitated for a moment, and then said:

"I don't think I care to make any comment whatever on that matter."

The old rumor that the Sullivans would enter into a combination with Senator McCarren to control the next City Convention against Murphy was revived yesterday. It lacked confirmation from authoritative sources.

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The offer of the Central Trust Company, Redmond & Co., and Hallatin & Co. to exchange the new first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company for the old bonds maturing Jan. 1, has been withdrawn, as all of the new bonds have been sold or exchanged.

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To-day the last day of this holiday sale of used pianos
Positively the last time you can select a meritorious piano at the extraordinary price quoted below.
The piano is the highest expression of Christmas sentiment—the greatest American gift. Our easy payment plan—
$10 down and a small payment once a month
permits everybody to make this grandest of all holiday presentations, and the entire amount involved is so small that before you could believe it possible your piano will be paid for.

Prize bargains saved for Saturday.
4 fine Square pianos (your choice) $10.00
The names include some of the best known makes, and are worth as high as $100.00. Be here as early in the morning as possible.
1 Stetson Upright, - - $165
Beautiful mahogany case, like new.
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Like new—in fine condition.
Three Knabe Uprights—good as new—in beautiful mahogany cases—will be offered to-day—at greatly reduced prices—and on especially easy payments.
Also 11 other fine bargains for Saturday.
If you want a new piano within one year from date of purchase full amount paid for used instrument will be applied on any one of at least ten famous makes, including Gabler, Packard, Smith & Barnes, Price & Teeple, Laffargue, Hobart M. Cable.
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STOPPED BY DETECTIVE, T. L. HIGGINSON SUES

His Son's Bundle Searched in Street by Daylight.

DEMANDS $5,000 DAMAGES

Higgins, Jr., Had Riding Leggins Under His Overcoat, Which Excited Plain Clothes Man's Suspicion.

Thomas L. Higginson, retired banker and member of the Board of Education, began suit yesterday for $5,000 damages against Detective Edward O'Neil of the East Fifty-first Street Station for an alleged insult to which his sixteen-year-old son, James J. Higginson, and himself were subjected on Nov. 22. The incident took place on Madison Avenue, near Fiftieth Street. Both Mr. Higginson senior and his son were on their way to the Gentlemen's Driving Club, at 15 East Fifty-eighth Street, about 10:30 in the morning. James Higginson had his riding leggins tucked away under his overcoat and they bulged out his coat considerably. Both were stopped at Fiftieth Street by two men, one of whom, said to have been O'Neil, asked:

"What have you got in that bundle, young fellow? Let's have a look."

Mr. Higginson declares that the man who had accosted his son thereupon pulled open the boy's overcoat, drew out the riding leggins, looked at them, and handed them back again.

"I was so dumfounded that for a moment I could not speak," said Mr. Higginson yesterday. "I got my wits back again in a minute and asked:

"Who are you?"

"The man who had pulled open my son's coat explained that they were detectives.

"'Is this the way you treat respectable citizens on the street?' I demanded.

"The man refused to give his name. His associate, who seemed to be a very decent person, advised him to do it, but still he refused, saying something to the effect that as I appeared to be angry, I could help myself in the best way I could.

"I advertised on Wednesday that I would give $100 to ascertain the name of the man who accosted and insulted us. Yesterday morning I was visited by Acting Capt. Ernest Bingham. He informed me that the man was Detective O'Neil. He told me that there was no need of giving a hundred dollars to any one, and refused the money himself when I offered it to him in accordance with my promise in the advertisement.

"I have begun suit for $5,000 damages. I will not myself prefer charges against O'Neil at Police Headquarters. I have informed Acting Captain Bingham of what happened, and I feel that whatever punishment the man should receive is the department's affair, not mine. I shall not bring suit against the other man. He acted with some consideration. I shall give the $100 which I offered in the advertisement to the Commissioner to give to whomsoever he thinks is entitled to it."

Detective O'Neil has been on the force for over fifteen years. He has the reputation of being a good officer. He is new, however, in the East Fifty-first Street Precinct. He said last evening:

"There have been quite a few robberies in the district in which I accosted the boy. We had strict orders from the Captain to watch out for men who might seem suspicious. Now, not all thieves are poorly dressed. I deny that I tore open the boy's coat. He took the leggins out himself and showed them to me."

Acting Captain Bingham said:

"Detective O'Neill is a good policeman in every way, save that some people might think him a little rough. He made a report of the occurrence on the day on which it happened. He said that the boy was carrying a bundle under his arm and that his suspicions were aroused. He told the boy that he was a detective, showed his badge, but persisted in searching the bundle. There have been many petty thefts along Madison and Fifth Avenues lately and O'Neil was on the alert. The only mistake, as it appears to me, was not to give his name."

The detective who was with O'Neil is John Enright of the same police station.

READY FOR LAUNCHING.

The Cruiser Tennessee Will Slide Down the Ways To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Gov. James B. Frazier, accompanied by his wife, his staff, and a party of Tennesseans, arrived here to-day to participate in the launching of the United States armored cruiser Tennessee from Cramp's Shipyards at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Miss Annie Keith Frazier, the Governor's daughter, who will act as sponsor, reached the city shortly before the Governor arrived. She came direct from Tarrytown, N. Y., where she is attending school.

The Tennessee is a new type of high class, heavy fighting cruiser of 14,500 tons displacement, and will be one of the most formidable vessels of her class ever constructed. In all but a few details the Tennessee is a sister ship to the Colorado and the Pennsylvania. The contract price for the hull and machinery is $4,000,000.

WIRE SPEEDS BULLET TO MARK.

One Stableman May Die, Another Arrested, After Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, Dec. 2.—John Munson, coachman for Walston H. Brown, and Christian Christianson, his helper, got into an argument in Mr. Brown's stable here this afternoon. Christianson ended the discussion by remarking that he was going to "fix" Munson, which the latter interpreted as meaning that the helper intended to shoot him.

Munson got his revolver and left the stable. Then, seeing Christianson at a second-story window, the police say, Munson shot at him. The bullet hit an electric light wire, and, glancing off, pierced Christianson's lungs. He was taken to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital and is in a critical condition.

Munson was arraigned before Justice Storms this afternoon and sent to the county jail at White Plains.

AUTOMOBILES

For Hire.—Touring car by the hour, day, or week; storage and repairing. Garage, 3 West 63d St. Telephone 1,758 Riverside.

Automobiles wanted for cash; all makes; write us and we will call. Times Square Automobile Co., 104 West 40th St. Telephone, 3933—38th.

For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE FUR CLOTHING & SUPPLIES. Fur Goods at half prices cannot be secured at such REDUCTIONS during FREEZING weather!

While our stock lasts we are offering $35.00 Fur Coats, $17.50; $50.00 Coats, $25.00; $7.50 Fur Gloves, $3.50; Leather Coats, $5.50, $7.50; Leggings, Caps, etc.; half others ask.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES; EVERY MAKE. 28x2½ Tires, $9.50; other sizes equally cheap. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere on Hartfords, Diamonds, Goodrich, Samson, Continental; Jacks, Coils, Batteries, Pumps, Lamps, Speedometers, etc. Headquarters for "Yankee" Switches and Spark Plugs.

"Small Profit, Quick Sale," our motto. E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS Before Removal! Before Removal!

Electric Victoria, Columbia, new batteries, cost $2,250, sell low figure; Packard Tonneau, nearly new, cost $2,750, $650; Franklin Tonneau, like new, $700; Columbia Touring Car, record breaker, just overhauled, cheap; Panhard, four-cylinder, Krebs carburator, etc., $1,650; 1904 King Belgium Car, cost $2,650, $650 complete; Rambler Tonneau, double cylinders, sixteen horse, like new, make offer; Steam Toledo, top, cost $1,000, sacrificed for $200; other steamers, $125 upward; Model "B" Cadillac, $590, all improvements and complete; other opportunities. Lamps and Tires, before removal, about cost.

Broadway AUTOMOBILE Exchange 131 West 51st St., near 6th Av.

Paintings by Noted American Artists

Artistic Xmas Gifts of Reproductions of Old and Modern Masters and Copley Prints.

Louis Katz Art Galleries 308 Columbus Ave. (75th St.)

BEBRO IS ARRESTED.

Taken on Indictment for Larceny Found Six Years Ago.

Harry J. Bebro, who has been trying to obtain the release of Miss Mabel Spang from Dr. Bond's sanitarium at Yonkers, was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeant Samuel Price of the District Attorney's office.

Bebro was arrested as "Harry J. Phillips." On Jan. 25, 1898, Harry J. Phillips was indicted for the alleged larceny of $94 from a Mrs. Francis Hoffman. He was not to be found, it was declared, and the warrant for his arrest was never served. Mrs. Hoffman recently told the District Attorney's office that Bebro and Phillips were one and the same person.

Bebro was taken before Recorder Goff in Part II., General Sessions, where $1,500 cash bail was furnished for him by a lawyer in the office at 150 Nassau Street, where he was arrested.

HIT HIM IN THE "ADDITION."

Explanation of Fight in Restaurant Between William Brady and a Waiter.

Henry Schaefer, a waiter, employed in a restaurant in Twenty-eighth Street, testified yesterday in the City Court in his suit for $000 against William Brady, the theatrical manager. The waiter testified that Brady was drinking in the restaurant and attacked him without provocation. In the tussle the men fell to the floor and others in the place separated them. The waiter lost his job, so he brought suit against Mr. Brady.

Mr. Brady said that on the night of March 4, 1902, he went to the restaurant with his wife. As it was near closing up time, Brady said, the waiter acted surly. His wife, Mr. Brady said, informed him that the waiter was making faces at him, and he got up to go into the extension to find the head waiter to complain. Schaefer blocked his way and wrestled with him.

Schaefer called a fellow-waiter, a German, to testify in rebuttal. The new witness was asked where Brady struck Schaefer.

"In the addition," answered the witness, and the lawyer questioning him asked if that was anywhere near the solar plexus.

"Vell, it might be," answered the witness, "but I don't know which part of der restaurant dot solar perplexis is. He yust punched him near der vindow in der addition."

Counsel explained that the "addition" was the name applied to a room in the restaurant. After being out for an hour the jury returned a verdict in Brady's favor.

WOMAN TEACHERS' PLANS.

Suggest Ways to Save Money—Fewer High School Teachers.

The Woman Principals' Association has sent to the Department of Education a number of plans for economies in the management of the schools. The draft says in part:

"It might be wise to make a per capita allowance for the elementary schools of $1 for the classes of the first four years, $2 for the fifth and sixth years, and $2.20 for the seventh and eighth years. The per capita expenditures for the vacation schools in 1903 was $6.45, and for the recreation centres $9.24. Economies are possible here. The recreation centres are in many instances duplicating the work of the evening elementary schools.

"In the high schools, there is one teacher to every twenty-three pupils, while in the elementary schools, where the closest personal attention of the teacher is required, there is one to every forty-four pupils. Your committee suggests that no more teachers be appointed to the high schools until the need for economy shall have ceased or the classes shall have grown larger. It is not necessary to induce out-of-town teachers to enter the New York City schools by the payment of largely increased salaries due to the recognition of their services in other cities."

These suggestions will be considered and a report made upon them to the Board of Education.

HOW TO REACH TIFFANY.

Doesn't Need All His Income for Support, Judge Hints.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, has sustained the demurrer of creditors of Burnett Y. Tiffany to the answer submitted by him to their petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Tiffany said that the income realized by his trustees was $40,000, while his debts were but $30,000, and that if he could get the whole there would be more than enough for the creditors. The creditors demurred on the ground that this was insufficient to constitute a defense to the petition.

Mr. Tiffany receives $18,000 a year from a trust fund left by his father, Charles L. Tiffany, and Judge Holt points out that the creditors may reach this income, beyond what is necessary for his support, by proceeding in equity in the same manner as against other personal property which cannot be reached by an execution at law, and says that a trustee in bankruptcy may bring such an action. W. & J. Sloane, creditors for $5,336, sought to recover by execution against the trust fund on Oct. 28, but the same day others filed a creditors' petition, a receiver was appointed, and all were restrained from proceeding with their actions.

FUSHIMI ARRIVES AT BOSTON.

Japanese Prince Will Return to This City on Monday.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Prince Fushimi of Japan arrived in this city this afternoon from New York. At the station the Prince was greeted by practically the entire Japanese colony of Boston, headed by Osborne Howes, the honorary Japanese Consul.

On Monday the Prince will return to this city to stay until Dec. 13, when he will leave for Chicago. Before the departure of the party for Boston yesterday morning the interpreter, Mr. Sato, was asked if the Prince expressed any annoyance that Mayor McClellan was late in keeping his appointment at the St. Regis Hotel Thursday afternoon.

"Oh, the Mayor called. It is all right," was the answer of Mr. Sato.

At Boston the Prince is scheduled to visit Faneuil Hall, Harvard University, and a number of places of historic interest. The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Club will give receptions in his honor.

Priest's Brother Dies in Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

POCANTICO HILLS, Dec. 2.—Edward Sheahan, brother of the Rev. Joseph F. Sheahan, of this place, was burned to death in St. Louis on Tuesday. Mr. Sheahan was a Pullman car conductor and lost his life in the fire which destroyed the Union Railway Depot there. The body has been brought here and will be buried in Calvary Cemetery to-morrow. Mr. Sheahan was thirty-three years old and was born in Lowell, Mass.

Water Filters and Coolers, THE BEST KINDS. FOR SALE BY LEWIS & CONGER 130 & 132 West 42d Street and 135 West 41st St., New York.

PLUNDER ON PUSHCART.

The Ideal Servant Had a Confederate, Police Think.

When Mrs. Thomas Wiberley of 239 East One Hundred and Tenth Street engaged Mary White to preside over her kitchen on Wednesday she believed that she had solved the servant girl problem, as far as her own household was concerned. She realized her mistake, however, on Thursday morning when she discovered that Mary had disappeared in the night with silverware, cut-glass, and clothing worth $300. A little detective work among her neighbors revealed to Mrs. Wiberley the fact that a strange man with a pushcart was seen in front of her door shortly before daylight on Thursday morning, and she has come to the conclusion that Mary was a professional thief, and that the pushcart man was the girl's confederate.

Mrs. Wiberley said last evening that she had advertised for a servant girl, and Mary White had answered, displaying several excellent references. The girl, she said, was unusually bright, and went about her duties in a manner that greatly pleased her, and led her to believe that she had drawn a prize. The supper was served to perfection, and Mrs. Wiberley retired for the night after giving her orders regarding breakfast.

On reaching the dining room the following morning Mrs. Wiberley found the place in the greatest disorder. The most valuable pieces of silver were missing from the sideboard, closets had been searched, and linen scattered about. An inventory showed that fifty-four pieces of silver, half a dozen pieces of cut glass, table linen, and a new overcoat belonging to Mr. Wiberley were missing. A neighbor told Mrs. Wiberley later in the day that she had seen a strange man with a pushcart stop in front of her door shortly before daylight.

Mrs. Wiberley at once connected this incident with the theft and reported the matter to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. Detectives were put on the case, and they learned that a woman answering Mary White's description had pawned a cut glass bowl for $4 in a Third Avenue shop early on Thursday morning, but that she had redeemed it inside of an hour. The silverware had been pawned in another shop by a man the same morning, but he had also redeemed the property within an hour. A good description of the man was obtained, and the police, who believe he is the confederate of the woman, expect to arrest both soon.

FOR CROSS-TOWN TUNNEL.

Mr. McAdoo Says That It Would Be a Material Aid.

John Wanamaker's proposition for a cross-town Subway through Eighth Street, from the proposed New Jersey tunnel, and connecting with the main Subway at Fourth Avenue, finds a supporter in W. G. McAdoo, President of the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Company. He said:

"I think with Mr. Wanamaker that such a plan would certainly be an aid to a very large number of people who will come over in the New Jersey tunnel and who would be accommodated materially by such a connection with the main line as he proposes, as with both branches built it would enable our patrons to reach any part of the city. In fact, I think so well of it that I can say for our company that we would build a cross-town tunnel there to connect with the proposed Sixth Avenue tunnel as well as with the present Subway, if the Rapid Transit Board will give us permission to do so."

Active work on the New York end of the New Jersey tunnel has been halted until a decision has been reached by the Rapid Transit Board as to whether the constructing company can build through to Sixth Avenue and then up that thoroughfare. The tunnel is now practically complete to Christopher Street and Ninth Avenue. Its further extension will depend upon the decision of the Rapid Transit Commission.

FOR THE SLOCUM HEROES.

110 Medals and 185 Certificates Are to be Granted.

Col. J. Wesley Jones, President and General Superintendent of the United States Volunteer Corps, said yesterday that the presentation of medals and certificates to the heroes of the Slocum disaster would take place next Wednesday evening at the Second Battalion Armory on Bathgate Avenue in the Bronx. Mayor McClellan will preside and the presentation address will be made by Chancellor MacCracken.

Forty-five silver medals will be distributed to those who risked their lives to save others; sixty-five bronze medals to those who assisted in rescues, and 185 certificates of honor to persons who displayed heroic conduct in assisting in rescues and in resuscitating persons whose lives were in danger. A certificate with blank silver and bronze medals will be presented to the Coroners' Office of the Bronx as a memento of the great disaster.

There were about 300 applicants for life saving medals. Col. Jones says that no one will get either a medal or certificate who is not justly entitled to it.

WASHINGTON TABLET UNVEILED

Marks Location of Ferry Where General Embarked on Dec. 4, 1783.

A bronze memorial tablet, marking the spot where was located the Whitehall Ferry, where Gen. Washington embarked on Dec. 4, 1783, after bidding farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern, was unveiled yesterday with fitting exercises.

The tablet was erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the building at 51 Whitehall Street. It bears this inscription:

This tablet marks the site of the Whitehall Ferry, from which Gen. Washington embarked Dec. 4, 1783, after bidding farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern. Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., 1904.

Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool, the Regent of the chapter, unveiled the tablet.

MAY HAVE NIGHT BANK.

Revival of Plan for Up-Town Institution by Oakleigh Thorne and Others.

Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, and a number of other financiers are contemplating the advisability of opening a bank up town which will feature the fact that it will remain open evenings. It is said that there is a demand for an institution of this kind near the up-town hotel district.

About a year ago George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria suggested this feature as one which would prove attractive to guests at the hotels.

To Get Rid of Unbidden Guests.

For some time officers of the Chamber of Commerce have been trying to find a way to keep unbidden guests from attending the monthly and annual dinners of the organization. The officers are also of the opinion that it would be better for members to bring along their cards of admission at such dinners, as well as to refrain from bringing in their own friends without tickets. The Chamber is not contemplating any strenuous action, but it is likely that members will be quietly asked to cooperate.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE THE BIG STORE ACTS BY ITSELF SIEGEL COOPER Co. SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK.

REGINA Music Boxes

"Queen of Music Makers" GOLD MEDAL WINNER At the Recent Buffalo Exposition and again At the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo. $1.00 DOWN

Cheering as Sunshine, and Always Ready to Play.

What could be more charming when the hours begin to grow leaden, when the long evenings of Winter are here? What can afford quicker, more inspiring musical entertainment?

24 tunes. One follows the other automatically.

Wind the "Regina," then start it. It does the rest.

More than 3,000 tunes to select from, and each a masterpiece of exquisite harmony. The "Regina" is guaranteed by the makers.

"REGINAS" are made in twenty-seven different styles.

REMEMBER the "Regina" Library plan enables all "Regina" owners to obtain new music at minimum expense.

Tunes made to-day will fit "Reginas" made 20 years ago; they are always obtainable.

BE SURE when you purchase that the manufacturer is in good standing, as the value of the instrument depends upon your ability to always obtain up-to-date music for same.

Also several styles at greatly reduced prices, on account of discontinuance of and change in cases. All "Reginas" are fully guaranteed.

Come and listen to the charm of the "Regina." To hear and see means to buy. And so little to pay. Green Trading Stamps to purchasers of Regina Music Boxes.

(Third Floor, East 18th St.)

Brockton Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.

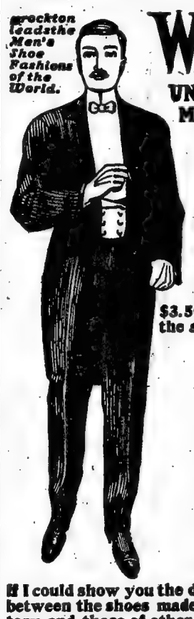

W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W. L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1st, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

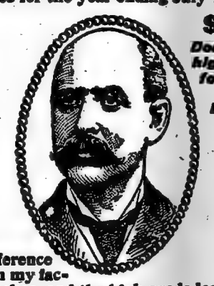

Don't pay high prices for shoes any longer.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by all classes of men

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

G. C. & E. Ell Calf always gives satisfaction.

W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Write for new Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.

BROOKLYN.

708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

AMERICAN PILGRIMS TO ROME.

Several Delegations Arrive for Jubilee of Immaculate Conception.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Several delegations of ecclesiastics have arrived in Italy to represent the United States at the jubilee of the Immaculate Conception.

Father Murphy, Vice Rector of the American College here, went to Naples to-day to receive the New York delegation, which is composed of Auxiliary Bishop Cusack, Mgrs. M. J. Lavelle and John F. Kearney, and Fathers Isidore Meister and L. J. Evers.

With the New York delegation come Mgrs. J. J. Swift and J. L. Reilly, and Father J. W. O'Brien from the Diocese of Albany, and Mgr. J. S. M. Lynch of Utica, representing the Diocese of Syracuse.

These clergymen will be received by Pope Pius in private and separate audiences on Sunday. They will be presented by Mgr. Kennedy, Rector of the American College.

NAPLES, Dec. 2.—The American pilgrimage, led by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, and including Bishop Colton of the Diocese of Buffalo, has arrived here.

MRS. NOBLE NOT SET FREE.

District Attorney Will Ask Grand Jury to Indict in Second Degree.

District Attorney Groff, at the close of a hearing in the case of Mrs. Josephine Leighton Noble, accused of shooting her husband, on the night of Nov. 12, announced yesterday that he had not sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment for murder in the first degree, but would ask the Grand Jury to find an indictment in the second degree.

Charles Le Barbier, counsel for Mrs. Noble, said that he would to-day renew his motion before the Supreme Court to have his client admitted to bail.

The case came up before Magistrate Edmund J. Healy in Long Island City. James Feisel of 159 Twelfth Street, just across the street from the Noble flat, said that soon after the shooting he went there when Mrs. Noble said, "Paton came home drunk and shot himself, for what reason I do not know."

Subsequent witnesses testified that Noble was absolutely sober throughout the evening.

The Rev. Cornelius L. Wells Ill.

The Rev. Cornelius L. Wells, a prominent clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church in this country, is seriously ill at his home, 900 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. He is suffering from a fever, which has not developed far enough to admit of diagnosis. For forty-one years he has been the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush. He is also President of the General Synod of the Church in America.

The Coward Shoe

For whatever purpose it is designed the Coward Shoe exemplifies the fit, make, wear and adaptability of a superior product. Every step in its construction is directed by an intelligence born only of honest methods and long experience.

Some Of Our Specialties:—
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A QUESTION OF REVENUE.

We suppose that an ordinary business corporation with an income of $550,000,000 a year and a current cash balance of $143,000,000 would have little occasion for anxiety as to the future, even though its expenditures should temporarily exceed its receipts. But when the Government of the United States sees its expenditures going beyond its revenue at the rate of something more than $5,000,000 a month, it is bound to remember that it has not the same control of its finances that a private concern has. It cannot increase its revenues or decrease its expenditures except by a rather tedious and difficult process, and it is quite at the mercy of events in the meanwhile. If citizens do not import as many goods as usual, or are wary of the dutiable imports, or if the returns from the internal revenue fall off, there is no help for it until conditions change or laws are altered. In still greater degree the regulation of expenditures is surrounded with difficulties and attended with delays. A certain rate having been authorized, spending goes on at that rate so long as the money in the Treasury holds out.

Take the five months closing with November, the full returns of which are just published by the Treasury Department. The receipts from customs and internal revenue have fallen away, as compared with the same period of last year, nearly $6,000,000. Miscellaneous receipts, thanks to the falling in of the payments from the St. Louis Fair, have increased some $3,000,000, leaving a net decline of about $3,000,000. Meanwhile the ordinary expenses of the civil departments of the Government have increased nearly $8,000,000, those of the War Department more than $5,000,000, and those of the Navy more than $9,000,000. Last year in the first five months the Government managed pretty nearly to make both ends meet, the deficit being only a couple of millions. But this year the deficit is within a small fraction of $26,000,000, or at the rate of $60,000,000 a year. Even the substantial cash balance in the Treasury cannot stand that sort of a strain indefinitely. With the cash shrinking and the spending growing, the Administration will, at the long session of Congress, evidently have to take serious thought both as to the increase of the revenues and the restriction of expenditures.

It will not be easy to stop the spending or to cut it down. The tendency is toward greater liberality, and the per capita rate of expenditure grows gradually in all modern countries, and rather more rapidly in our own than in others. Attention can most profitably be concentrated on the increase of the revenue, and, though our protectionist friends do not like to yield the point, more revenue can undoubtedly be gained by a judicious revision and reduction of tariff rates. There are duties, some of them on materials of manufacture, that are now prohibitory. Were they reduced to a moderate level imports would advance and income from customs would advance with them. There are other duties which, though not prohibitory, are excessive, and a reduction in these would have the same effect. The tariff commission of 1883, made up of a majority of convinced protectionists, came to the conclusion that at that time an average reduction of 25 per cent. would give all the protection that decently could be demanded by our industries and would in a short time, if not immediately, add to the revenues of the Treasury. We may add that such judicious reduction of arbitrary and oppressive taxes on our industry would help the Treasury indirectly, since it would stimulate our commerce and increase the consuming capacity of our people. The bearings of tariff revision on the revenue are likely to repay the study of the Administration during the next year, and the question bids fair to become more and more pressing.

"AMERICAN CONSULS."

It is a curious situation that is set out for the consideration of the State Department by the New York lawyers as to the recent change in the official designations of the Consuls sent to other lands by the Government of the United States, whose stationery is now stamped, by the direction of the State Department, "American Consulate."

It really looks as if the usually cautious and slow-moving department had acted a little hastily in this matter. Of course, there is not a shadow of doubt that an "American Consul," and a "Consul of the United States" are one and the same person, and that all the official powers granted to the latter can be exercised by the former without any uncertainty as to who actually exercised them. When a law of the State of New York or of any other State in the Union provides that a deposition or a signature may be certified by the "Consul of the United States," say, in Liverpool, and the little function is performed by a gentleman whom Mr. HAY has directed to call himself "American Consul," precisely the person intended by the law will have done what the law requires. But when the instrument comes before the courts of the State for use, and sharp counsel question the certification, the lawyers on the other side may be put to it to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the legal requirement has been strictly fulfilled. Common sense may be on one side and only technical rules of evidence on the other. But the technical rules are, after all, generally the fruit of experience as to the best means of ascertaining facts for legal purposes. It does not seem that they should be ignored by a department of the United States Government. Perhaps there is a way out, and we hope there is, but the device of an official with one title for one set of functions and another for the rest of his business does not seem very practical or dignified.

THE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Mayor MCCLELLAN gave evidence of his usual practical good sense in dealing with large municipal problems. A report was offered from the office of the Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity embodying a plan for the increase of the water supply of New York. In laying it before the board the Mayor said that it dealt with a question of first importance and vast magnitude, and one concerning which the opinions of himself and his official associates would scarcely be accepted by the public as satisfactory evidence of the wisdom of the plan offered. Any action taken by them in the absence of the best professional advice they could get would subject them to merited criticism, however good their intentions, and he accordingly moved that the report of the Commissioner be submitted to the members of the commission appointed by Mayor LOW, Messrs. BURR, FREEMAN, and HERING, with the request that these gentlemen examine it and advise the board concerning it as promptly as practicable. This was approved unanimously, and the views of these eminent experts, whose knowledge of the whole subject is intimate and whose character and disinterestedness are beyond question, will be had before any action is taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the matter.

Considering the influences which are behind the plan embodied in Engineer BIRDSALL'S report and the desire of the Tammany leaders to discredit everything done by Mayor Low, this action of Mayor MCCLELLAN is that of a brave and independent guardian of the city's interests. The three Commissioners of Mayor Low's selection unquestionably enjoy the public confidence. Their approval of the plans of the Department of Water Supply would insure its acceptance with unquestioning faith. Equally their condemnation of it for any reason would make its adoption impossible in the present composition of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Mayor did exactly the proper thing.

"203-METER HILL."

It seems that the Japanese on "203-Meter Hill" are "inexpugnable" to Russian assaults. The desperation of the assaults by which the Russians have endeavored to retake this position corresponds to the desperation which the Japanese have shown in assaulting it. And quite naturally. For it is not denied that the holding of this position by the besiegers renders the harbor of Port Arthur untenable and condemns the Russian ships therein to a fire which they cannot escape, and to which they cannot effectively reply. They must go out to confront a superior force or be sunk at their moorings. And the possession of the hill by the Japanese moreover adds so greatly to the difficulty of the defenders that it seems to be agreed that its undisturbed possession means the downfall of the fortress.

While this seems to be true, it also seems to be true that the attack upon Port Arthur, as it has been conducted, has been the chief military failure of the Japanese campaign. Port Arthur has been cut off from any rescue by land ever since the battle of Nanshan Hill, last May, having been previously cut off by sea by the sea fights in which the Japanese were shown to be superior to the Russians afloat in those waters. What was indicated by the circumstances seems to have been the slow processes of a regular siege, with a besieging force abundant in numbers, easily and without fear of interruption supplied from its own bases, and capable of encompassing the garrison and putting upon it a gradually increasing and at last irresistible pressure. But the impatient Japanese seem to have rejected this process as too slow. They were anxious to release the investing force at the earliest moment to join the assailants of Gen. KUROPATKIN to the northward. Accordingly, they made a series of assaults, as bloody and desperate as any recorded in history, upon works virtually intact, manned by a garrison of unshakable valor and determination, led and inspired by a heroic commander. It seems to be the general judgment of military men that if the besiegers had contented themselves with the slower and less sensational methods of regular approach, preparing for one final assault only when all the conditions should have become favorable to it, the siege of Port Arthur would have been at least as far advanced as it is now, and the Japanese would have found available for the relief of their northern army, when the siege terminated, an incomputable number, apparently not less than fifty thousand, of brave and disciplined soldiers whom they have now sacrificed in their impatience to reach the goal of their endeavors.

This is, of course, a capital consideration. For the exigency of the besiegers is to release their besieging force, necessarily several times as great as that of the garrison, for service elsewhere. KUROPATKIN seems now to be on terms of numerical equality with his immediate opponents. The arrival of Gen. NOGI'S force would at once restore to them a distinct numerical superiority. But the men whom it was hoped to release by the Japanese policy of repeated and desperate assaults are no longer in existence. They have been sacrificed. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they have been wasted. And the moral as well as the physical advantage has remained with the besieged. Every successful repulse of a gallant and desperate charge must encourage those who repel it and dishearten those who are repulsed, and disincline them to undertake another enterprise against such odds. If Gen. STOESSEL had had the direction of his enemy's operations against him it is likely that he would have directed the same operations that have been had, in which he was able to inflict great loss at a cost comparatively small, and to improve the morale of his own troops while he lowered that of the enemy. Doubtless Port Arthur is near its fall. But it seems that its fall is no nearer than if the Japanese had consented to make haste more slowly, while the prize, when they get it, will have been won at a frightful and apparently at a needless expense of Japanese lives.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The St. Louis Fair has ended much better than almost anybody ventured to predict when it was begun. No doubt the scale upon which it was planned seemed extravagant for the city in which it was to be held. It was determined to make it larger in every dimension and in every feature than the exposition of ten years before in Chicago, although St. Louis has now but something like half the population Chicago had then, and although the local patriotism of Chicago, at the time of the Columbian Fair, was beyond anything before known.

It must be owned that, in the showing with which they are enabled to signalize the close of the fair, the projectors of the later exposition have confounded their critics. For, unless they are deceived or deceiving, they will be able to pay all their debts, excepting the local municipal and individual subscriptions. But these are in the nature of stock, which the subscribers, it is to be presumed, took not with the expectation of a direct but only of an indirect return, through the amount of money which the exposition would bring to their city. At any rate, the Government is indemnified for the loan it made, contrary to the predictions of many persons in and out of Congress, while the magnificent Government exhibit, including that of the Philippines, undoubtedly was worth in public instruction all it cost.

The systems of bookkeeping adopted at the two expositions are so different as to make a comparison difficult. But if seems that, in round numbers, the Chicago Fair cost its projectors about $28,000,000 and took in, in admissions and concessions, about half of that amount. The St. Louis Fair has cost about $22,000,000 and taken in rather less than half of that amount. In each case the expenditures of the General, State, and Local Governments are excluded. The total admissions at St. Louis for seven months are announced to have been 18,317,457. The paid admissions at Chicago for six months were something over 21,000,000. At St. Louis September was the best month, with a total of 3,651,873. At Chicago the best month was the last, October, with its paid attendance of 6,391,340. This is the result we should have expected from the comparative size of the two towns. It is very creditable to the managers of the St. Louis Fair that they should have succeeded in carrying out their ambitious programme without finding themselves confronted at the end with a huge deficit. And certainly no thinking American will think of denying, with respect to either fair, that it was worth to the country all it cost.

THE PURE FOOD BILL.

On the 8th inst. the bill entitled "An act for preventing the adulteration or misbranding of foods or drugs and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes" (H. R., 6,295) comes before the United States Senate for consideration. Its fate will determine in how far that body is dominated by a lobby of whisky rectifiers, proprietors of patent medicines, manufacturers of adulterated foods and beverages, and promoters of profitable drug trade frauds. That there is such a lobby, and that it has been effectively industrious in the past, is well known. It is also known that a majority of the Senators favor the bill. But the determination of a few—notably of two—Senators to prevent its coming to a vote may be made effective by an appeal to "Senatorial courtesy"—the most mischievous of fictions which could be devised to confuse the counsels of any deliberative and legislative body.

The Pure Food bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives, is the result of ten years of hard work on the part of those who seek to place a wholesome check upon a class of commercial frauds which put the lives and health of our citizens in jeopardy. The principal clause of the bill provides:

That the introduction into any State or Territory, the District of Columbia, or insular possession from any other State or Territory, the District of Columbia, or insular possession, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment * * * or who shall receive in any State or Territory, * * * or who, having received, shall deliver in original unbroken packages for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale * * * such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or who shall export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding $200 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not exceeding $300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Concerning drugs, the bill provides that a drug shall be deemed misbranded if it is offered for sale under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, while differing in strength, quality, or purity from the standard therein established, unless its strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated on its label. The food provisions are equally reasonable. That the operation of the measure may not impose upon dealers handling in good faith, through ignorance of what they contain, misbranded, adulterated, poisoned, or impure articles, exemplary penalties which might in some instances be considered hardships, the act provides that no dealer shall be convicted under its provisions when he can show a guarantee from the manufacturer, wholesaler, or jobber from whom he purchases that an article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. This deprives the dealer of the benefit of the plea of ignorance in cases where he makes no effort to find out what he is selling.

The means best calculated to secure the passage of this sane and reasonable measure, which will vitalize and give effect to the pure food laws already enacted in many States, is to flood the Senate with letters on the subject. Those who oppose the bill and who see in it a menace to dishonest gains will be active enough in their own interest. If their views are the only expressions of public opinion which reach the Senate, the measures to defeat the bill will be successful.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Another of Boston's religious weeklies, The Christian Register, has taken up the old yarns about the ability of animals to foresee, or at least to prepare for, severe weather months ahead, and the sound common sense of its remarks on the subject is refreshing after the sticky sentimentality with which The Watchman covered all the facts from sight. "People are never tired," The Register says, "of predicting what the next season is to be. Somebody writes and prints some vague account of observations of the behavior of woodchucks, the flight of wild birds, the moss on trees, the thickness of corn husks and other protective coverings. Now nobody ever makes any careful series of observations, and would discover nothing to the purpose if he did; but his account is eagerly read and believed by thousands of so-called intelligent people. They like to think of some occult influence pervading nature, in still and animated life, through which the future is forecast and provided for while as yet it is not." What The Watchman liked to do was to give a very large name to the "occult influence," and, with no other excuse than the liking, proceeded to do it. A few carefully selected data, most of them of dubious accuracy, were made the basis of a huge generalization that fell into shabby ruins the moment fresh air struck it. The intention was good, but the result was lamentable, as is every effort to support a good case by bad arguments and manufactured facts. As The Register puts it: "There is little hope for the diffusion of science so long as ideas which are absolutely unscientific control the thought and conduct of so many people. This subject is not trivial; for on such superstitions, slight and innocent as they seem, are built stupendous delusions which affect all our treatment of history, our conduct of affairs to-day, and our progress in the future. An active belief may be wholesome, although it be defective or erroneous; but when it becomes a superstition, like any other organ fallen into disuse, it may become injurious." Yet the editor of The Watchman will no doubt continue to believe, in respect to the muskrat houses in Neponset Swamp, what he thinks is the evidence of his own eyes, forgetting that eyes have to be specially trained before they cease to see anything their owners want to see, and that their evidence is untrustworthy at least as often as it is credited with conclusiveness. Between things seen and to be seen the relation is very far from close.

—At least as important as the recent "airship" achievements at St. Louis, though not so sensational, and therefore not so interesting to so many people, are some experiments that have been made there with small rubber balloons that were sent up by Prof. H. H. CLAYTON of the Blue Hills Observatory, in order to acquire information about the upper air currents. These balloons carried only self-registering instruments to determine the highest point reached, and the temperature there and the velocity of the currents were estimated from the distance from the starting place at which the balloons descended after they had been exploded by the expanding gas. This explosion in most instances occurred at a height of about ten miles, and there was enough left of the envelope to act as a parachute and bring the instruments safely to the ground. The experiments proved that at altitudes above four miles there is, even in midsummer, a region of perpetual ice and snow and an upper air current with a greater velocity than the lower, or surface, air currents, blowing as steadily from the west as the current of the Gulf Stream runs. The steadiness of this motion is shown by the fact that all the balloons sent up in the September experiments were found within twenty miles of Nashville, Ill., although they took east, south, north, and northwesterly directions while in the lower, or surface, air currents. One balloon, freed in the November experiments, and returned from Farrar, Perry County, Mo., sixty miles southeast of St. Louis, showed an altitude of five miles with a wind velocity of sixty miles in an hour and a half, proving that the velocity of the air currents increases in Winter, with a slight variation in the direction. By the use of these balloons facts unattainable by means of kites or ordinary balloons are secured, and their meteorological value is considerable.

—That New Yorkers have to exercise a lot of ingenuity to find anything to worry about is clearly shown by a letter from one of our readers who has been figuring out how long it will be before the Subway is entirely filled up by the material—"dirt" of one sort or another—that is carried into it and left there by every person who uses this expensive cavern. The total amount of soil and rock excavated in making the Subway, he says, was only 3,500,000 cubic yards, and in some way which he does not reveal he has discovered that one cubic yard of assorted dust is returned to the big cavern every day by the united efforts of the passengers, though, of course, the efforts are unconscious as well as unintentional. Then, using a system of arithmetic which is apparently somewhat different from that taught thirty or forty years ago, he calculates that at the end of 3,500 years the Subway will be filled to the roof throughout all its length. Our own impression is that, on the yard-a-day assumption, the tunnel would last longer than that—say, 9,589 years—but of course it would become impervious for trains long before the process was complete, and therefore it would never be completed in this particular way. But a difference of a few thousand years is of no practical consequence, and the remains of many an ancient city show that human beings do make a marvelous amount of litter as they go about their daily pursuits. Still, it is not really or very probable that the Subway will ever be reduced to uselessness in this particular way. Not a few swarthy individuals are to be observed in its dusky recesses, doing something with brooms, and presumably they are taking "dirt" out about as fast as the passengers bring it in. However, anybody who chooses has a right to be anxious about the prospect, and we sincerely hope that there are millions of New Yorkers who have no other or nearer cause for anxiety.

—It is easy to sympathize with the indignation expressed by one of our correspondents yesterday at the frequent refusal of surface car motormen to pay any attention to the signals of would-be passengers standing in the street. Indeed, it is impossible for anybody who has had that experience—and who of us has not?—to do anything else than sympathize with such indignation. And yet there is another side to this story, as to most stories, and it is not impossible that people who are passed in this irritating way really reach their destinations by later cars sooner than they would if every car always stopped at every signal. Of course the companies want to carry as many passengers as possible, but the attainment of this end is dependent on preserving a prearranged schedule of trips, and to interfere with that schedule is not to increase, but to decrease, public convenience. Cars close together move slowly, while distance between them makes for speed. It is not to be denied that in many instances the motormen show what seems to be an excessive regard for "time," but presumably it is rare for them to refuse to take up a passenger except for what they consider a good and sufficient reason.

DEFENDS ACCUSED BOYS.

The Street Behavior of the Youth of St. Gabriel's School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of East Thirty-fifth Street and as a graduate of the public school, I must disagree with "P. D. Mackintosh," whose letter you print to-day. He is evidently not aware of the facts, else he would not make the rather reckless statement that the children of St. Gabriel's school alone gather on the park grounds and enter into pitched battles. For years it has been a subject of general comment that the behavior of the children of St. Gabriel's school reflects credit upon those charged with the responsibility of their educators.

That boys will engage in street fights is a foregone conclusion, and the extent of the damage done is always measured by the amount of physical energy per boy—no more and no less, and it does not matter whether the fight takes place at St. Gabriel's Park or on the campus of a private boarding school. ARTHUR CRUGER.

New York City, Nov. 28, 1904.

Second-Hand Clothing Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to inquire if there is any law in this city relative to the soliciting on the streets by dealers in second-hand clothing. I live on the west side of the city, and scarcely a day passes in which I am not accosted by one or more of these individuals, who are sometimes so importunate as to make one lose his temper. There seems to me to be very little reason why if these men have the rights and privileges of soliciting business in the public highways other tradesmen should not enjoy the same privileges.

For instance, one might expect if the analogy were perfect to be asked by a grocer's boy to go in and buy a pound of sugar, or by a butcher to inspect his fine meats. There is certainly no objection to enterprise in business when that business is conducted in a way that does not make it a public nuisance. In the case of the old-clothes man "public nuisance" is the correct phrase, and there is certainly no more reason why he should be allowed to trouble passers-by than that decrepit individuals should solicit alms and on detection be sent to the workhouse.

Perhaps some license scheme might be worked out whereby honest second-hand clothes dealers, if there be such, could distribute their business cards and thus relieve odest pedestrials from much annoyance. This matter is left to the wisdom and discretion of the authorities in the hope that something may be done to ameliorate the condition in the near future.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.

New York, Dec. 1, 1904.

For a Third Track in Third Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a source of wonder to me, in hearing the frequent discussions as to the rapid transit problem in this city, that they all contemplate underground railways. The greatest congestion in the city is on the east side, yet none has suggested anything but an underground road.

If you and the public and those interested would take the matter in hand and insist upon a third track being built from Fifty-ninth Street to Eighth Street on the Third Avenue elevated, I am confident that we would have real rapid transit at a saving of many millions of dollars. The route would be decidedly shorter than that of the present Subway, and there could be no complaints as to the impurity of the air.

MARK H. ELLISON.

New York, Dec. 1, 1904.

A Clean Record of Passing Events.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you personally and in the name of humanity for publishing a thoroughly good paper—a clean record of passing events and history. The utterances of men of weight are specially noteworthy—history clusters around such.

So, many thanks for your report of their speeches and acts—there is brain food in them, which the thoughtful digest.

Mrs. A. E. A. GRIFFIN.

Long Branch, N. J., Dec. 1, 1904.

Times "Dog Poems" Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of your valuable and interesting paper. Recently my attention was attracted to the poem "Little Lost Pup." This appealed to me most deeply, and I feel it is but right that I pen this note of praise. The "Little Lost Pup" was followed by "The Dog's Cold Nose," by the same writer. This pair of poems, I hasten to add, are worthy of more praise than this little note can extol. Many others of your readers will no doubt coincide with me.

JOSEPH KOERPEL.

New York, Dec. 2, 1904.

THE PASSING OF DEMOCRACY.

Lesson of the Kansas Returns Reinforced by Those of Illinois.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is somewhat of a coincidence that the State to follow Kansas in announcing official election returns should so closely parallel the election lessons of the Sunflower State. Following are the figures for Illinois for 1904 and 1900:

	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	Pop.
1904	632,745	328,006	69,225	34,759	6,725
1900	597,985	503,061	9,687	17,626	1,141
Gain	34,760	*175,055	59,538	17,133	5,584

*Loss.

Total vote cast:

1904	1,071,460
1900	1,130,873
†Decrease.	†59,413

Although Roosevelt's plurality in Illinois is over 300,000, it will be observed by reference to the table that the Republican gain from 1900 to 1904 is comparatively slight, and that the most impressive fact in the analysis of the returns, aside from the seven-fold increase in the Socialist vote, is the tremendous loss sustained by the Democratic Party, a defection of over 175,000 votes in four years from the "safe-and-sane" conservative, reorganized Democracy. One or two more such reorganizations and there won't be enough Democrats left in Illinois to provide a decent burial for the departed.

The Democratic Party in Illinois this year received fewer votes than it has received in any Presidential election since 1884. The Debs vote of nearly 45,000 this year in Chicago alone, where he was best known, has already been noted in the public press. Kansas is repeated in Illinois in regard to the striking increase in the Socialist vote, as it is with the doubling of the Prohibitionist vote, and the increase from 1,000 to 6,000 in the Populist vote. The parallel also holds good with the surprisingly light total vote cast this year as compared with previous years. Although Illinois has gained over a million population in the last decade, the total vote of 1904 was smaller than it was in 1900 by nearly 60,000, and even went below the figures for 1896 by nearly 20,000. It would appear therefore that the electors in Illinois who refrained from voting this year number well up into the hundred thousands.

New York, Nov. 29, 1904. E. P. C.

WOMAN'S FOOTBALL INFLUENCE.

Surprise at the Fair Sex's Encouragement of Brutality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You deserve the greatest praise for your splendid editorial on football this morning. It should be remembered that brutality is not manliness, but cowardice. There is hardly a great football game without some injury to one or more of the players, which frequently seriously disfigures or disables the young man for life, and sometimes proves fatal. Let me ask any reasonable person if this is not sport at too high a cost. The trouble seems to be that such conduct has come to be regarded by both sexes as admirable and brave. There are numerous manly sports in which college men may indulge without descending to brutality, and football itself is one of them.

Those who have the care of young men and boys know that it is a constant struggle to suppress the brutal and animal instincts of their pupils, and when those instincts are openly encouraged by the enthusiastic patronage of the most refined young women of our land, it seems discouraging when we are accustomed to look upon such young women as the personification of all that is beautiful, tender, and sympathetic.

A LOVER OF MANLY SPORTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1904.

Degeneracy of Football.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the degeneracy of football is of timely importance, and I hope it will raise a discussion of the game.

I cannot see why they call the present game football, when the ball is scarcely kicked at all.

I watched a school match the other day, and a more disgusting performance would be difficult to imagine. A doctor was working over some gory victim every five minutes. And what was more absurd than to see the gentle mammas and sisters of the players waving toy flags over the "artistic" scramble.

What reader who has seen an association game played in England, with the colors of the opposing teams and the swiftness and skill of the players, but will say that it is a far more delightful game than the present one, which calls for little else than brute strength?

Give us once more that good old kicking game which conditions a man rather than maims and ruins him forevermore.

New York, Dec. 1, 1904. W. E. B.

PAUL KRUGER'S WILL.

Inventory of Estate Shows No Fixed Property in Europe.

The following curious extracts are from documents which have been deposited with the Deeds Office, Pretoria, bearing on the last will and testament of the late President Kruger of the Transvaal:

"On this, the 14th day of December, 1901, appeared before me Wynand Cornelis Veuystingh, Notary, at Utrecht, Holland, in the presence of the following witnesses: His Excellency Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, President of the South African Republic, domiciled at Pretoria, temporarily residing at Utrecht, Holland, who, desirous of making his will, has instructed me, and I, in accordance with his wishes, have taken down in writing, as follows:

"'I, testator, declare as executors of my last will, directors of my funeral, managers of my inheritance, and executors in my estate, and in my inheritance, Messrs. Frederick Christoffel Eloff, my son-in-law, and Hermanus Christiaan Bredell, my private secretary.'"

A codicil was added to his will at Clarens, Switzerland, bestowing a gift of £200 on Susanna Cornelia Kruger, daughter of the late Sarel Johannes Kruger.

Among the articles included in the movable property left by ex-President Kruger in Europe the following are enumerated for the purposes of the will:

One bottle of snuff, one tall silk hat, one black ear tube, various psalm books, a large Bible, six smaller Bibles, eight button decorations, a purse containing one Transvaal sovereign, one Transvaal half-sovereign, and one Transvaal shilling; one straw hat, the Great Cross of the Netherlands Line, the German Red Eagle, the Portuguese, the Belgian, and the French Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Great Cross of Monaco, and two envelopes containing hair and beard of deceased.

There are also pictures of the following: Cemetery, Pretoria; the Dutch Reformed Church, Pretoria; coffin of the late Mrs. Kruger, and pictures of the late President's arrival at Marseilles in 1900; portrait of L. Jacobsz, map of the Transvaal and O. F. S., portraits of Boer prisoners at Ahmednagar Fort, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. P. Postma; same psalm books, a wire cutter, a purse containing one Transvaal half-sovereign of 1897, one Netherlands ten-guilder piece, one ten-cent piece, one English sovereign, two English half-sovereigns, one shilling, two English sixpences, and seven English three-penny pieces, one gold watch and chain, a gold ring, another large Bible, and one State coach, with harness. Cash in European banks as follows: French francs, 183, (about;) Dutch guilden, equivalent to £32,228; English sovereigns, 2,149. Total, £34,377.

The fixed property of Mr. Kruger in Europe was returned as nil.

The Feather in Her Cap.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Bridey—I know you'll be pleased to hear this. I think I'll be able to save a little on our household expenses this week.

Mr. Bridey—Well, dear, that will be a feather in your cap.

Mrs. Bridey (eagerly)—An ostrich feather?

OUTPUT OF COINAGE MINTS.

Largest on Record for Fiscal Year, the Director's Report Shows.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Director of the Mint, in his annual report, shows that the output of the coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, which were in operation throughout the fiscal year, was the largest on record.

It estimates the gold stock of the world in use as money on Dec. 31, 1903, at approximately $5,600,000,000, of which about one-half is visible in banks and public treasuries. The estimate for the stock of the United States at that time is $1,300,000,000, of which $859,000,000 was in the Treasury and National banks.

During the year the mints and Assay Office sold $22,924,719 worth of gold bars and 2,696,390 fine ounces of silver for use in the arts and manufactures, while private refineries sold $3,248,843 worth of gold and 17,196,166 fine ounces of silver for the same purpose. Estimating for the amount of coin melted and deducting old material used, the net consumption of gold in the year is estimated to have been: Gold, $24,377,962; silver, 20,749,743 ounces.

The total domestic coinage of the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans mints amounted in value to $226,202,151, while the number of pieces executed, including the coinage for the Philippines, Venezuela, and Costa Rica, was 219,853,442.

The deposits of gold amounted to $177,753,384. Domestic gold coin, abraded or mutilated, amounting to $2,159,818, was recoined, on which there was a loss of $17,900. The deposits of old material, jewelry, plate, &c., amounted to $4,892,930.

The total expenditures of the service for the year were $1,896,834.

CARNEGIE VETERANS DINE.

Ironmaster Entertains the Men Who Worked with Him of Old.

Andrew Carnegie gave a dinner at his home last night to what has come to be known as the "Carnegie Veterans' Association"—the men who were prominently associated with him in the management of the Carnegie Steel Company before that was merged in the United States Steel Corporation.

The dinner was the third annual event of its kind, the first one having been the Carnegie's housewarming, when he moved into his new house at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street in 1902. Last night covers were laid for forty, and not a few of the guests came from Pittsburg and the cities where the United States Steel Corporation plants are located. They were put up at the Holland House.

Mrs. Carnegie received the guests before dinner. The speeches were all informal—mostly stories of the old days. It was well toward midnight when the "Veterans" took their leave. Among those who attended were Charles H. Schwab, Joseph E. Schwab, W. E. Corey, James Gayley, W. W. Blackburn, D. M. Clemson, John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey; William L. Abbott, W. C. McCausland, Lawrence Phipps, Alexander R. Peacock, D. G. Kerr, D. J. Packer, J. J. Campbell, and D. H. Utley.

ROOSEVELT'S VISIT SOUTH.

Denies That He Plans Swing Around the Circle When He Visits Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt to-day put a damper upon the talk of his making a Southern tour by saying that he had not made any plans for such a trip and that he would not do so for a long time to come.

This statement was made to Representative Brownlow of Tennessee, who, because of the published reports that the President would swing around the circle in the South when he visits the Rough Riders' encampment in Texas next Spring, had called to ask him to stop at Johnson City, Tenn., when he did so.

NEW LAWS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. Elkins Says Congress Will Take Up Inter-State Commerce Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who conferred with the President to-day about the work Congress will take up, said he thought there would be important legislation very soon in regard to inter-State commerce. He is Chairman of the committee having that in charge, and it was among the matters which came up at his conference with the President. He is to have another and more extended talk with the President on the subject.

Senator Elkins announced himself as opposed to tariff revision and an extra session.

IMPORTS LARGE IN NOVEMBER.

Appraiser Reports Increase of $10,000,000 Over Same Month in 1903.

A statement of the transactions of the Appraisers' Office for November was issued by Appraiser Whitehead yesterday. The number of invoices and appraisement orders was 34,519, as against 32,734 for November, 1903. The appraised value of merchandise for last month was $51,704,870.52, while for November, 1903, it was only $40,434,339.63.

There was a notable increase in the importation of sugar, which amounted to $6,400,000, as compared with $2,600,000 in November, 1903. The precious stones and pearls imported last month were valued at $2,825,118.04, while the figure for November, 1903, was $1,837,135.72.

The President's Wedding Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Dec. 2.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-day received the congratulations of their family and a few friends on the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage, which took place Dec. 2, 1886, at St. Georges, Hanover Square, London. Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Edith Carew of New York and at the time of her marriage was traveling in Europe with her mother and sister.

REVERIE.

Her hair was the yellow of burnished gold
and her eyes were as darkly blue
As the velvet heavens on moonless nights,
when only the stars are true
To their tryst with gloom; and her lips
were full and curved in a Cupid's bow
That shot my heart with its arrows
through, and her voice was sweet and low
As the notes of the troubadour's guitar,
and her soul was as pure and white
As the snow that falls and falls and falls
through the length of the Winter night
Ere touched with the taint of a ruthless
dawn, and her heart was a rill of song—
But, Ah! it was years and years ago. So
long! so long! so long!

Ah! what of the Archer, cruel, grim, who
beats in the copse and bush
To spare in his preying flight the hawk and
slay but the tuneful thrush!
And who has heard in the sombre wood,
where the frightened shadows wait
At the empty nest the cry and call of the
thrush's wondering mate
That wheels and wheels like a frenzied
thing; but the mournful cry is vain,
For somewhere far is a ruffled heap and a
leaf with a bloody stain
Where the cruel Archer flew his shaft; but
an interrupted song
Half whispers yet on the dreamy air—so
long! so long! so long!

Hark! And was that a wedding chime? Or
was it a knell outflung
From a soulless bell with a hollow heart
and the clang of a brazen tongue?
Or was it the thrush's mournful cry, where
the frightened shadows wait
In the sombre wood—the thrush's cry, outpoured for his stricken mate?
Oh, the hearts that grieve like the thrush
bereft, and the cries that are all in vain,
Since somewhere far is a turfy mound, and
the leaves, and the sodden rain
That beats and beats remorselessly, while
an interrupted song
Half whispers yet on the dreamy air—so
long! so long! so long!

J. W. FOLEY.

AGED MRS. GILBERT DIED AFTER PLANNING HOLIDAYS

Stroke of Apoplexy Following a Cold Bath.

LONG A STAGE FAVORITE

Made Her Last Appearance in Chicago in "Granny"—For Years a Member of Daly's Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Mrs. George Henry Gilbert, the oldest actress on the American stage, died in her rooms at the Sherman House to-day, shortly after she had suffered a stroke of cerebral apoplexy. She was eighty-three years old. The end came without a struggle. There was a smile upon the aged woman's face as she breathed her last.

Three hours before her death the noted actress had risen and declared she intended to devote the day to shopping.

"I must get out and buy Christmas presents for the child actors and actresses of New York," she said to her maid.

"But, Mrs. Gilbert," expostulated the maid, "it is snowing."

"What does a girl of my age care for snow?" replied Mrs. Gilbert, and she went to take her usual cold bath—a bath as cold as the natural temperature of the water would afford. As she emerged from the bathroom she said to her maid:

"Please call for Dr. Owen; I feel ill. The lights look strange and it is growing dark."

A spasm seemed to seize Mrs. Gilbert and suddenly she became unconscious. She died at 12 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

It was decided this afternoon to take the body to New York. The start will be made over the Erie Railroad at 11:30 A. M. tomorrow. Mrs. Gilbert's Chicago engagement in Clyde Fitch's play "Granny" began at Powers's Theatre last Monday, and until to-day the venerable actress had appeared to be in her usual health.

To few players of any generation is it vouchsafed to enjoy in addition to the admiration and esteem of the public something very like its love and affection. In our own time Mrs. Gilbert was perhaps the most conspicuous example of that very limited class. Not only in New York but throughout the country the coming of this actress, aptly termed the "Grand Old Woman of the Stage," was always heralded as an event of the first importance. And this too, despite the fact that until Oct. 24 of the present year hers was not one of the names to be read in big type on the bills and in letters of light in front of the theatres.

Those who were present on the opening night of "Granny," at the Lyceum Theatre on the night in question, or on the night of Nov. 12, which occasion marked the last appearance of Mrs. Gilbert in this city, are not likely soon to forget the occasion. Both evenings resolved themselves into veritable love feasts for Mrs. Gilbert.

When she walked on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre on the opening night of the play Clyde Fitch had fashioned for her from the French of Georges Mitchell, her first line, "Good evening, everybody," was greeted with such a demonstration as has seldom been witnessed within the walls of any playhouse. The orchestra struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and the audience joined in the singing of the chorus. Throughout the entire evening, too, a feeling something far deeper than mere appreciation of artistic achievement was vibrant throughout the theatre.

Though never a great actress in the common acceptance of the word, the training of the elder tradition found in Mrs. Gilbert one of its ablest exponents. She was at her best as quaint, motherly old ladies, coy spinsters, and imperious mothers-in-law. No one since Mrs. Vernon has surpassed her in any character of her repertory, with the possible exception of Mrs. Vincent, who died many years ago. During the latter days of her life she was without a rival on the American stage.

By the accident of birth she was English, having been born (Ann Hartley was her maiden name) on Oct. 21, 1821, at Rockdale, near Manchester. "I couldn't help that, you know," she was accustomed to say. "All my professional career, all that I am, really, every inch of me, is American. Why, even my English nephew, when he came to call on me in London, used to stop on the stairs and turn down his trousers. He knew I wouldn't stand such nonsense."

Mrs. Gilbert's first stage appearance was in the rôle of a dancer on the English stage, and her husband, whom she married in 1846, was a fellow-dancer. Coming to America in 1849, the Gilberts failed to make a success of farming and returned to the stage, appearing for the first time in Milwaukee. Mrs. Gilbert's stage life in the West was that of the old-time stock company actress.

Her first appearance in New York was in the Olympic (on the site now occupied by 622 and 624 Broadway) as the Baroness in "Finesse" on Sept. 19, 1864. When Augustin Daly began his career as a manager in 1869, in the first Fifth Avenue Theatre, in Twenty-fourth Street, Mrs. Gilbert joined his company and remained with it until his death, when she appeared under the management of Charles Frohman.

Mrs. Gilbert appeared on the first night of Daly's first season as Mrs. Kinpeck in Robertson's "Play." Thereafter, almost all of the Daly adaptations contained a part for her. When Daly's second period of management began in the theatre that still bears his name, Mrs. Gilbert, Ada Rehan, John Drew, and James Lewis became the "Big Four," which so long headed his company, playing revivals of Shakespeare and old comedy and German and French adaptations.

Among the great variety of characters in which Mrs. Gilbert became a favorite under Mr. Daly's management were the Countess Pompion in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," Mrs. Candour in "The School for Scandal," Mrs. Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," Dame Quickly in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Miss Van Dusen in "Needles and Pins," the Spinster in "Cinderella at School," and Sophia Lamb in "Dollars and Sense."

Mrs. Gilbert was associated with Annie Russell under the management of Charles Frohman, appearing first as Susan Abbey in Jerome K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs," Sept. 7, 1899. She subsequently appeared in "A Royal Family," "The Girl and the Judge," "Mice and Men," and "The Younger Mrs. Parling." This was her last appearance with Miss Russell. After a brief period of rest she returned to the stage, a star at last in her own play, "Granny."

MME. JANAUSCHEK'S FUNERAL.

Milton Noble Makes Address on Behalf of the Profession.

The funeral of Mme. Francesca Romana Janauschek, the actress, who died on Monday last in a sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., took place yesterday from the chapel of Campbell's undertaking establishment, at 241 West Twenty-third Street. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Cornelius J. Crowley of St. Columbia's Catholic Church. Milton Noble, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Actors' Fund, made an address at the grave in Evergreens Cemetery. Among other things he said:

"If another object lesson were needed to impress upon us the ephemeral quality of that substanceless something which we call fame, here it lies. If this once great woman had been summoned twenty years ago, in the zenith of her powers, the great ones of the earth would have been proud to do her homage. Now the ones, and the only ones, to do her reverence is this group of her fellow-craftsmen.

"To-day we consign her to ground that is hallowed and sanctified. It is hallowed by the ashes of nearly 500 of her brother and sister players, and no day but it is sanctified by the tears of wife, mother, husband, or child. Could she to-morrow, from this casket, reach forth her hand she would almost touch the ashes of men and women whose talent and genius lent lustre scarce less than her own to art. On one side lies Charles Couldock, the famous English actor, and at her feet lies Remenyi, the great Hungarian violinist. Near by is a poor property boy who was mangled by an explosion in the pursuit of his calling, and just beyond in a tangled mass of ivy rests an unknown chorus girl, for in that sacred ground all are equal."

Engagement Announcement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ella Robbins Vose of New York and David Stuart Wauters of Washington.

ODELL ADDRESSES HIS STAFF.

Adjt. Gen. Henry Guest of Honor at Dinner by Militiamen.

Gov. Odell's staff gave a dinner at the University Club last night to Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry. Gov. Odell was present, and made an address, and a silver loving cup was presented to the Adjutant General. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Sherrill made the presentation speech. Among other things in his address to the staff, Gov. Odell said:

"You all know, I dare say, that the warm personal relations that I have enjoyed with the majority of your number has never been allowed to cool; that while I have not had occasion to often call on you for actual service, I had the assurance (the perfect confidence,) that when I should most need you, I would find you ready and even eager to do the work assigned to you.

"Not all of the staff were at any one time called upon to unite in any single service, but in special instance which I shall allude to in two instances only, in the lamentable incident at Buffalo in the late Summer of 1901, when President McKinley was assassinated, and earlier in the same year, during the street railway strike in the city of Albany, the work performed by those regiments called upon to do service reflected great credit on the State militia as a whole."

Among those present were Military Secretary Harrison K. Bird, Major J. T. Sadler, Lieut. Thomas Barron, Lieut. C. Matlock, Capt. Dayton, Major J. J. Byrne, Major A. C. McIntyre, Major D. Davis, Major R. H. Leimbeer, Jr., Capt. S. P. White, Capt. Charles Debevoise, Capt. L. M. Thompson, Capt. Charles Roth, and Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

MORGAN GOT MOHAWK BOOK.

Rare Bradford Publication Bought for His Americana Collection.

J. Pierpont Morgan was the purchaser of the rare Mohawk Indian Prayer Book, which was sold last Tuesday at the Anderson auction rooms, for $1,300. It is one of the rarest of the Bradford publications, having been printed in this city in 1715. The book has two title pages, one in English and the other in Mohawk, but otherwise the book is printed entirely in the Mohawk language. The book now adds one more of the priceless treasures of early Americana to the large library of books dealing with the early history and development of this country that Mr. Morgan has been patiently accumulating for many years.

The book just sold was originally in the library of the late Bishop John F. Hurst that is now being gradually disposed of at auction. It is the first time that a copy of this scarce volume has got into the auction room since the sale of the late Henry C. Murphy library, in 1884, and, as far as is known, no copy has changed hands by private sale since 1890 when the New York Historical Society purchased a copy from an Albany book dealer.

The Lenox Library has a copy of the Prayer Book, and there are a few in private collections, but the number of perfect copies is exceedingly limited. The price of $1,300 just paid by Mr. Morgan is a record price for the little Bradford publication.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day, as yesterday, the débutantes reign supreme, and, with the exception of dinners for bridal parties or bachelor farewells, every entertainment of the day and evening is for some débutante.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell have invitations out for a dinner dance for their youngest daughter, Miss Ruth Hubbell, on Friday evening, Dec. 9, at their residence, 126 East Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. Clarence C. Rice of 81 Irving Place has issued invitations for a tea on Friday afternoon, Dec. 9, to introduce her daughter, Miss Gladys Rice.

Mrs. W. William Packer Prentice of 9 West Sixteenth Street will give a theatre party on Saturday evening, Dec. 24, for her niece, Miss Martha Prentice Strong, one of the débutantes of the Winter.

Mrs. Russell Abernethy Cowles of 422 West End Avenue will give a reception this afternoon, at which she will be assisted in receiving by her two daughters-in-law.

Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., will give a tea on Monday, Dec. 12, for Miss Isabel Selmes, who, with her mother, Mrs. Selmes, is spending some time in New York.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of the late Elliot Roosevelt, niece of Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and a relative of the President, to Franklin D. Roosevelt, son of Mrs. James Roosevelt of Hyde Park. Miss Roosevelt made her début several years ago at a reception given by her grandmother, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, and for the last year or so has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. The wedding will take place at an early date.

The list of to-day's débutantes is as follows:

The Misses Jane and Laura Carlisle, to be introduced by their grandmother, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, at a reception at her residence, 2 Gramercy Park.

Miss Janet P. Dana, to be introduced at a reception by her mother, Mrs. Paul Dana, at 1A Fifth Avenue.

Miss Nannie Wright Brown, to be introduced by her aunt, Miss Ellen Whipple Brown, at a reception at Sherry's.

Miss Gabriella M. Dexter, daughter of Mrs. Stanley M. Dexter of 48 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Mercedes Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, Sr., to make her bow at a reception given by her sister-in-law, Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., at 150 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Miss Harriet P. Porter, to be introduced at a tea to be given by her mother, Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter, at her home, 3 Park Avenue.

Miss Eva Lawrence, to be introduced at an "at home" given by her father, Frank R. Lawrence, at his residence, 534 Madison Avenue.

Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, to be introduced at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, at the Shoemaker residence, 26 West Fifty-third Street.

Miss Martha Prentice Strong, daughter of Mrs. Theron G. Strong, to make her bow at a tea to be given by Mrs. Strong at her home, 29 East Sixty-fifth Street. The tea to be given for Miss Strong will be followed by a large dinner for many of the season's débutantes, and later by dancing.

The reception for Miss Shoemaker is to be followed by a dinner for the girls who are to assist in receiving, to which a number of young men are invited, and later by a theatre party.

The Misses Elizabeth Wainwright and Julia Parish Dodge, daughters of Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, made their début yesterday at an afternoon reception given by their mother, Mrs. Dodge, at her residence, 96 Park Avenue. The débutantes and Mrs. Dodge were assisted in receiving by the Misses Malvina Hoffman, Janet Dana, Beatrice Morgan, Charlotte and Dorothy Grinnell, Louise Scudder, Harriet Porter, Mary Appleton, Maria Duryee, and Katharine Dodd.

Miss Marjorie Motley, daughter of Mrs. W. Harry Motley of 578 Madison Avenue, was presented yesterday at a reception at the Motley residence. Mrs. Motley and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Miss Thomas and the Misses Blanche Shoemaker, Mildred Barclay, Helen Trotter, Mina Jones, Grace Matthews, and Katharine Rhoades.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell gave a small cotillion last night at their home, 36 East Fiftieth Street, for their débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Q. Grinnell.

Barnard Girls Give a Pinero Play.

Under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, Arthur Pinero's play "Trelawney of the Wells" was performed yesterday afternoon in the theatre of the Brinckerhoff Hall, at Broadway and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for the benefit of the Students' Art Society. Representatives of the sterner sex were rigidly excluded. Yesterday's box-office receipts were good, but a much larger audience is expected at to-day's performance, which begins at 2:30 o'clock.

C. W. KRAUSHAAR
Art Galleries.

Choice Collection of Paintings, Water Colors, Etchings.
For Christmas Gifts.

260 Fifth Avenue,
Between 28th and 29th Streets.

ART SALE BRINGS $89,790.

Justice Dugro Pays $8,900 for Picture by Bouguereau.

The total amount realized from the two days' sale of pictures in the ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, which ended last night, was $89,790. There were 159 paintings from the collections of the late George B. Blanchard and Mrs. C. Roy Stewart. As on the previous evening, the bidding began last night in small figures and ended at the highest price. To add to the interest there was a bidder in a gallery box who made things lively by raising the bids on the more valuable canvases $5 at a time. He secured one, but would not give his name. Some of the sales were as follows:

The title comes first, the name of the artist, the name of the purchaser, and then the price.

"Twilight," C. F. Daubigny; E. J. Rathgen	$780
"Rustic Courtship, Sudbury, Suffolk," T. Gainsborough; Maurice Sternberg	200
"The Rose," J. Cave; A. Tooth & Sons	300
"Horse at Pasture," Rosa Bonheur; Mrs. Donington	825
"Going to the Well," Charles Sprague Pearce; A. Lincoln	550
"Wood Gatherers," Louis Emile Adan; John G. Williamson	625
"Marine of the French Coast," Eugene Boudin	678
"The Wedding Tour," Firmin Girard; J. J. Wysong	450
"The Scissors Grinder," A. G. Decamps; J. J. Moriarty	650
"The Little Cook," Leonard Frere; H. Miller	450
"Venice," Felix Ziem; George Sherman	1,250
"The Marsh," Jules Dupre; H. Miller	450
"Arabian Horsemen in the Desert," Eugene Fromentin	450
"Bull," Rosa Bonheur; Thomas W. Myers	600
"The Dance," A Casanova; L. A. Lanthier	510
"Cattle Resting in Shade," Louis Colgnard; A. Lincoln	625
"From My Studio Window, Montclair, N. J.," George Inness; William Clausen	475
"Springtime," E. Van Marke, (bidder's name withheld)	700
"Cattle in Pool," Marie Dieterle, (bidder's name withheld)	3,700
"Home Life," E. Renard, (bidder's name withheld)	1,225
"The Farm," Jean Charles Cazin; C. J. Emery	770
"The Bouquet," R. de Madrazo; A. Tooth & Sons	750
"The Bridge at Nantes," Charles Francis Daubigny; Benjamin Allen	825
"Street Scene, Dieppe—Moonlight," Fritz Thaulow; Everett Williams	1,000
"Return to the Palace," Jean Leon Gerome; M. J. Tierney	800
"Landscape and Cattle," Constant Troyon	1,000
"In the Forest of Fontainebleau," N. Diaz; A. Tooth & Sons	475
"The Departure for the Wedding," C. Delort	1,200
"Ophelia," Jules Lefebvre; Robert Cluett	700
"Arab Chief and His Escort," A. Schreyer; J. J. Moriarty	5,670
"Russian Market Day," Josef Brandt, (bidder's name withheld)	650
"Cow in Pasture," Emile Van Marcke; E. Brandis	2,400
"Fishermen of Venice," Felix Ziem; Louis Ralston	1,800
"Landscape with Cattle," E. Verboeckhoven; Louis Ralston	3,000
"The Rubens Gallery in the Louvre," L. Beroud; "I. N. S."	1,725
"Alma Parens," William A. Bouguereau; P. H. Dugro	8,900

JAMES M. SCOVEL DEAD.

Stricken at Camden Home—Was Lincoln's Commissioner.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 2.—James M. Scovel was found dead in bed at his home here this morning. He retired in perfect health apparently last night, but this morning when he did not appear at breakfast time an investigation was made, and he was found dead in bed. His death is thought to have been caused by heart failure.

He was President of the New Jersey Senate in 1858, and he represented Camden County in the Senate during the civil war. He was sent as a Commissioner by President Lincoln to London.

Mr. Scovel was seventy-five years old.

In the death of Col. Scovel the State of New Jersey has lost one of her most picturesque figures. At the time of his death he was the oldest living ex-President of the New Jersey State Senate. As President of the State Senate on the occasion of a joint ballot for United States Senator in 1865, it was decided by him that a plurality vote should elect. In accordance with this conclusion the late John P. Stockton was chosen. Immediately a powerful and successful effort was made to unseat Stockton on the ground that a plurality election was illegal. Scovel voted for himself on several ballots and refused to assist in this measure, even though it was for the benefit of his party, and his declaration that the Senator-elect was entitled to the position was looked upon as a defection, and subsequently led to his retirement. He joined hands with the Democrats and political ostracism followed.

About ten years ago Mr. Scovel married Mrs. Morehead, whose husband at one time was a partner with Jay Cooke. After marrying Mrs. Morehead Col. Scovel became an evangelist and spoke in many Baptist churches in Philadelphia and New Jersey.

During the campaign of Horace Greeley he was the State Chairman of the Greeley party. After Greeley's defeat he renewed his Republican allegiance, and later was appointed by President Arthur as a special agent of the Treasury Department.

Col. Scovel obtained his military title as Commander of the Old Sixth Regiment.

Col. Scovel's first wife was a Mrs. Mary Mulford of Camden. They had three children—Assemblyman H. S. Scovel, and two daughters, all of whom are living. Assemblyman Scovel, who is gunning in Virginia, was notified of the death of his father.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK DEAD.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and a Well-Known Democrat.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Dec. 2.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black, son of Attorney-General Jeremiah S. Black, died to-day at Brockie, his suburban residence near this city. His health had been precarious for some time.

Chauncey Forward Black, who held the second highest office in the State of Pennsylvania during the years 1883-1886, was one of the few Democrats ever elected on a Pennsylvania State ticket since the Civil War. He was carried in on the reform wave of 1882 that elected the late Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia Governor. For years he was an editorial writer on The New York Sun.

Mr. Black was descended from a famous ancestry. His grandfather, Henry Black, served as a member of the Legislature, as Associate Judge, and in Congress. His father, the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black, was one of the most distinguished men of his time. His maternal ancestors were the Forwards, his grandfather being Chauncey Forward, a brother of President Tyler's Secretary of the Treasury, Walter Forward. Both families resided in Somerset County, Penn., where Chauncey Black was born, on Nov. 24, 1839. His education was received in Hiram College, Ohio, where Garfield was instructor. He and the future President became fast friends. He also attended Monongalia Academy, Morgantown, W. Va., and Washington and Jefferson College. Black took up the study of law first with Edwin M. Stanton. He was one of the best known Democrats of Pennsylvania.

Evans Ale
The Best Drink For Everyone, Everywhere All the Time

Have YOU Read THE SATURDAY EVENING POST This Week?

The CHRISTMAS NUMBER of THE POST this week is a veritable Christmas tree, full of good things—especially good. There's a present for everybody in every page. Here are a few of the good things:

The Bubble Santa Claus
By Lloyd Osbourne
What happened when the automobile stuck in the drifts, and the snowed-in millionaire had to take pot luck with the frozen-out striker.

Some Old-Time Christmases
By Rebecca Harding Davis
How they kept the day of days in Virginia before the War, at the "Big House" and in the Quarters. The quaint observances and beautiful legends of the Pennsylvania Germans.

Christmas 'Way Down South
By Frank L. Stanton
A ballad of dancing feet, fat 'possum, and scraping fiddles.

Saint Nicholas Scraggs
By Henry Wallace Phillips
The story of a Mormon Santa Claus, who held the town up to give them presents at the point of the pistol.

The Christmas Rose
By E. Nesbit
How little Molly turned detective in her sleep and found the missing will—nothing said about the rose, because that's the nicest part of the story and you ought to help find it for yourself.

Christmas at Oak Hall
By Charles Battell Loomis
A seasonable little fable of dollars and desires with a real phonographic fairy in it.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
An illustrated weekly magazine at 5 cents a copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THADDEUS MORIARTY DEAD.

Head of Furniture Firm of That Name and Prominent Democrat.

Thaddeus Moriarty, for more than twenty-five years prominently associated with the business and club life of this city and senior member of the furniture concern bearing his name in East Twenty-third Street, died on Thursday at his home, 39 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. For about five weeks he had been ill with a complication of diseases.

Mr. Moriarty, who was sixty-nine years of age, was born in Ireland, and came to this country when very young. He was appointed School Commissioner by Mayor Ely in 1878, and was twice reappointed by Mayor Grant, and again by Mayor Gilroy. After being removed by Mayor Strong, he was reappointed by Mayor Van Wyck in 1898. He was one of the old members of the Democratic Club. A widow and eight children survive him.

HOHENZOLLERN PRINCE DEAD.

Frederick, Born in 1843, Was a Brother of the King of Roumania.

MUNICH, Dec. 2.—Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, a member of the non-reigning Sigmaringen branch of the family and a younger brother of King Charles of Roumania, is dead.

He was born in 1843, and was a General of Prussian cavalry.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Daniel O'Connell Horan.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 2.—John Daniel O'Connell Horan, sixty-eight years old, who came from a prominent family in Ireland, died to-day at his home, at Waverly Heights, Tuckahoe, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Horan was born at Tullamore, Ireland, and was the grandson of John Horan, who was King's County coadjutor to Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot. He was a descendant of the ancient Horan of the seven churches of Glendlough and a great-grandson of Lady Molly Magehen of the Mageghen clan of the County of Westmeath, Ireland.

Mr. Horan was always adverse to the Huckleberry Trolley Company building a road in front of his property, and when the corporation attempted to erect trolley poles recently he and his daughters jumped in the holes as fast as they were dug, or else filled them up and drove the workmen away. The Huckleberry Company finally gave up the fight, and had to put poles just beyond Mr. Horan's property.

Mr. Horan is survived by a son, John Horan, a policeman, of Manhattan, and three daughters.

George Hoffman Embree.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Dec. 2.—George Hoffman Embree, one of the Assemblymen-elect from Union County, died here to-day of typhoid pneumonia. He was born in 1862 and had lived here since he was ten years old. He served as Town Committeeman, Town Treasurer, and Freeholder, and was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the town. He is survived by his wife and two children, a boy and a girl.

Mrs. Mary Hudspeth-Benson.

Mrs. Mary Hudspeth-Benson, mother of State Senator Robert S. Hudspeth of Jersey City, died at her home in Millington, N. J., on Thursday from a complication of diseases. She was born in Vermont in 1824, but resided in Jersey City from 1844 to 1902. It was through her efforts that a park was established in the Italian quarter of Jersey City. She also established a reading room for trolley employes, and interested herself in providing proper homes for children of criminal parents.

Alfred H. Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 2.—Alfred H. Ryan, formerly one of the best-known wool manufacturers in the East, died suddenly at his home, in this city, to-day from apoplexy. Mr. Ryan was forty-five years old and leaves a widow and nine children. It was a little over one year ago that Ryan failed in business, and the product of his looms, known as "Alryan," went out of the market.

Mrs. Nannie Franck.

Mrs. Nannie Franck, eighty-seven years old, died, after a short illness, at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday. The interment will be at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Franck, born at Firth, Bavaria, was a daughter of Lazarus Ochs. She was the mother of Ben C. Franck, Secretary of THE NEW YORK TIMES Company. Four children survive her.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. WILLIAM R. CUSHMAN, a retired practitioner, who was one of the best known residents of Ridgefield, Conn., died of apoplexy yesterday. He formerly practiced in New York City, retiring a few years ago. He had a Winter home at Lakewood, N. J.

The Rev. EDWARD HOLKER WELCH of the Society of Jesus, died in Washington yesterday. He was eighty-three years of age and one of the most distinguished members of the order. He was long connected with Boston College as well as Georgetown University, filling the chair of Constitutional History at Georgetown. He was born in Boston, but had lived in Washington most of his life.

Capt. JEROME B. HILDRETH, who died at Northampton, Mass., was born in Concord, Mass., in 1822, and was one of the last of the New England sailors who made the merchant marine of the United States famous. He was well known in the China trade, commanding the clipper ships Sancho Parya, Competitor, the latter considered the fastest clipper ship on the seas. He was last connected with the sea as Commander, Inspector, and Special Agent of the Pacific Mail. About ten years ago he retired to a farm in the Berkshire Hills.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There will be rain Saturday in the East Gulf, South Atlantic, and the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. There will also be rain in the Ohio Valley and snow or rain along the lakes and in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Sunday will be fair except in Atlantic coast districts. It will be decidedly colder in the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, also in the East Gulf States and Tennessee, and colder weather will prevail Sunday in the South Atlantic States. The winds along the New England coast will be brisk northerly; on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, fresh easterly to northeasterly; on the East Gulf coast, light to fresh southerly; on the West Gulf coast, brisk northwesterly, and on the great lakes, fresh to brisk northeasterly.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Erie and the southern portions of Lakes Michigan and Huron.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, except snow or rain in south portion; Sunday fair, fresh northeast to east winds, increasing.

New England—Fair in north, snow or rain in south portion Saturday; Sunday fair, brisk northerly winds on the coast.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Snow or rain Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh northeast winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, fresh northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Saturday, colder in south portion; Sunday fair, fresh northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	32	33	40
6 A. M.	32	33	39
9 A. M.	34	33	36
12 M.	38	35	37
3 P. M.	39	35	38
6 P. M.	37	35	37
9 P. M.	33	33	34
12 P. M.	32	32	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36⅞
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1903	35
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 33 degrees, the minimum temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday, and the same at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 36 degrees at 3 P. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TIFFANY & Co.
Gold Watches for Men

Attention is invited to Tiffany & Co.'s new, extra flat Gold Watches for men's evening wear.

Also to their new open-face Gold Watches, sold at $60

Union Square New York

GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES OF THE WOODBURY FAMILY
Its Intermarriages and Connections. The Quincys, Clapps, Langdons, Holmes, Hoars, Wendells, Willetts, Brookses. By Charles Levi Woodbury. Edited by his Sister, E. C. de Q. Woodbury. Just published. Price
$3.00 PER VOLUME.
For sale by The John B. Clarke Company, Manchester, N. H.

MARRIED.

STIGER—HARTER.—On Nov. 26, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 143 Henry Street, by the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish of Trinity Church, Miss Cornelia Sherman Harter, daughter of Mrs. Frederick A. Harter, to William Dexter Stiger.

WINSTON—CHANDLER.—At St. Martin's in the Field, at Wissahickon Heights, Penn., on Thursday, Dec. 1, 1904, by the Rev. Jacob Le Roy, Elizabeth D. Chandler to Frederick J. Winston.

DIED.

CUSHMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence in Ridgefield, Conn., William F. Cushman, M. D., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.
Funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., from St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:02 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

EMBREE.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 2, 1904, George H., youngest son of Effingham, and beloved husband of Florence (nee Marvin) Embree, in his forty-third year.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 5, at 2:15 P. M.
Boston papers please copy.

FRANCK.—At Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday, Dec. 2, Mrs. Nannie Franck, aged 87 years.
Interment at Louisville, Ky.

GOING.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, 1904, at the residence of her late sister, Charlotte E. Brunn, Deborah G. Going, died peacefully of pneumonia, aged 72 years and 7 months.
Funeral services from 430 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GRANT.—In New York City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, of typhoid fever, Ethyl Stevenson, daughter of Charles B. and Helen S. Grant, in the 18th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Emma C. Grant, 87 New England Av., Summit, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 5, on the arrival of the train leaving New York at 2 P. M. via D., L. & W. Railroad.

HILDRETH.—At Northampton, Mass., on Dec. 1, Capt. Jerome B. Hildreth, in the 83d year of his age.

KITCHING.—On Dec. 1, at Sanary, France, Mrs. Harriet B. Kitching.

LAWTON.—Suddenly, at Rye, N. Y., Robert G. Lawton, late of Havana, Cuba.
Interment private.
Hudson (N. Y.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

LYLE.—In Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 1, Florence Hathaway, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lyle.
Funeral at residence on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt St. on New York, Susquehana and Western Railroad at 1:10 P. M., making special stop at Prospect Av., Hackensack.

LOCKE.—On Dec. 2, Christine Seward Locke, daughter of J. H. and the late Fanny B. Locke, at her residence, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street.
Funeral will be from St. Ignatius's Church, West End Avenue, corner of Eighty-seventh Street, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

MUNROE.—At St. Germain, France, on the 1st inst., John, son of Marian Hall and the late John Munroe of Paris, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

RECKENDORFER.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, Babbette, widow of Joseph Reckendorfer, in her 63d year.
Funeral from her late residence, 20 East 74th St., on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROOME.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at her residence, 21 West 52d St., Mary Marvin Roome, widow of Charles Roome.
Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Sunday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

RUNDLET.—In North Scituate, Mass., Nov. 30, Taylor P. Rundlet, aged 64 years 9 months.
Funeral from his late residence Friday, Dec. 2.

WETHERBY.—On Friday evening, Dec. 2, at the residence of her uncle, Phineas C. Lounsbury, 137 West Seventy-second Street, Annie Rockwell, wife of John K. Wetherby of Minneapolis, Minn., and daughter of Joel L. and Ann Eliza Lounsbury Rockwell.
Funeral services at Ridgefield, Conn., Monday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 2:15 o'clock.

WOLFF.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, Clementine, beloved wife of Norbert Wolff, aged 53 years.
Funeral service at her late residence, 2,442 Grand Av., Bronx, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:
BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.
Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'l'g Int., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1234 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.
Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres; nearly 4 miles square. 46 West 34th St., New York.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Charity Organization Society Asks Aid for Deserving Persons.

The Charity Organization Society asks aid for deserving persons as follows: $8 monthly for a delicate widow with four children and an old mother to support; $30 to pay rent for an Italian widow with two young children and an aged mother; $100 to help support an intelligent woman and her four young children for one year. Any money for these cases may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society has to care for a man of eighty-eight years and his second wife of fifty-six. The man at one time kept a gambling establishment, and is said to have spent a large fortune in speculation, and to have lived for many years on the gifts of friends now dead. If any one is inclined to help this couple the Charity Organization Society will take charge of the money contributed.

Presbyterian Hospital Needs Money.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital shows the institution to be in need of funds. It is stated that if a larger sum for current expenses

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST—Left on 9th Av. elevated railroad car, at Cortlandt St., on Nov. 30, at 12:55 P. M., a large brown envelope bearing inscription in the upper left-hand corner, under large society seal. "If not delivered in five days please return to Sons of Revolution, 140 Broadway, New York." A suitable reward will be paid for its return to office of Sons of Revolution, at above address.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, on Madison Avenue, between 34th and 74th Streets, a lady's red enameled WATCH, name and date inside case, gold and green fob. Reward of $50 if returned to owner, S. J. R., at No. 33 East 74th Street.

LOST—Nov. 26, at 26 East 60th, or between that number and 59th St., on Madison Av., or in 59th car, Sable Boa, about 15 or 17 tails; liberal reward. E. Johnson, 65 West 55th.

LOST—Tan leather card case, gilt letters W. A. S., containing cards, tickets, and papers; kindly return to 321 West 100th St.

LOST.—3d Av. L, near Bronx station; fur stole, Hudson Bay sable; reward. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

LOST—Sunday, brindle pup, white face, female; reward. Dr. Liebster, 215 West 116th St.

LOST.—Nov. 29, pearl and sapphire bar brooch; suitable reward. E. D., 35 East 57th.

LOST.—Young yellow and white tomcat. Choate, 158 East 71st St. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Sunny corner room facing Washington Square; also suite, two rooms.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—Single and double room, connected; table board.

22D ST., 327 WEST.—Large front room, with joining hall room if desired; parlor dining room; telephone; reference exchanged. The Elm.

39 EAST 22D ST.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; references.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Second floor front suite; also single room with board; references.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—Room, with board, in keeping with locality; neatly furnished; attractive home.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Superior accommodations; handsomely furnished rooms; steam heat; private baths; table board.

62 AND 64 WEST 70TH ST.—High-class table board.

64TH, 118 WEST.—Sunny room, private bath; hall room; no better table service procurable.

64TH ST., 122-124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heat; table unlike boarding house.

72D ST., 224 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—One handsome, sunny room in modern apartment; references. Mrs. Lyman.

93D ST., 122 WEST, (NEAR "L" STATION.)—Large, pleasant room; good board; references.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

124TH, 15 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, excellent table board; fine location; opposite park.

128TH ST., 2,081 5TH AV.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; terms moderate.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Superior home and board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate; near Subway.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LENOX AV., 319, (Corner 126th.)—Rooms, single or en suite, with board; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY in suburbs, would take lady and gentleman or two gentlemen boarders; only twenty minutes out. Address O. A., Box 207 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

GOOD country accommodations can be secured near city; moderate. Inquire 9 East 35th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

7TH AV., 917, (58TH ST.)—Large back parlor, two windows; women; artists; business preferred.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, heated; hot and cold water; telephone.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; furnished or unfurnished; business or residence; references.

22D ST., 328 WEST.—Large room, parlor floor; two gentlemen or two ladies; employed; reference.

22D ST., 450 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; hot and cold water; large closet; gentleman; reference; private family.

23D, 354 WEST.—Mrs. Noyes, formerly 445 West 23d; fine house; thoroughly renovated; modern.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor rooms, furnished or unfurnished; business or private; telephone; also basement.

29TH, 25 EAST.—To rent, connecting rooms and single room for gentlemen only.

32D ST., 24 WEST.—Bachelor's very desirable room; private bath; first-class house; 'phone service.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable third-floor front room, suitable for gentleman; references.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant sunny hall room, with closet; near bath; gentlemen only; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST, (third bell.)—Large, beautiful, light rooms; modern; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Large room; private bath; reasonable to accepted tenant; desirable hall room.

43D ST., 146 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable couple or gentlemen; sunny, steam heated; bath; breakfast optional; convenient; moderate. Sharp.

52D ST., 121 EAST.—Beautiful sunny parlor, second floor; elegant carpet; steam heated; conveniences; board or breakfast optional; professional, business gentlemen.

52D ST., 231 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large back room; running water; homelike; moderate; modern conveniences.

52D ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; valet; references.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Large front parlor, comfortably furnished; heated.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Two light, attractive rooms, connecting; rented singly or together. Inquire elevator.

56TH, 26 EAST, Near Madison.—High-class house; attractive rooms; gentlemen; physician's parlor; references.

57TH ST., 442 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, suitable for couple or gentleman; small room. Osborne.

57TH, 343 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; all conveniences; good board; moderate.

58TH ST., 362 WEST.—Front parlor and room adjoining, en suite; heat, bath; $5.00; top.

65TH, 68 WEST.—Lovely room, adjoining bath; steam, conveniences; near Subway and L; reasonable.

65TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; large and small; telephone; convenient to all car lines; refinement; references.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; quiet private house; gentleman; Gentiles; reasonable.

75TH ST., 21 EAST.—Nicely furnished room, bath; private entrance; ring Stevens's bell, mornings.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Handsomely appointed suite of rooms for gentleman or man and wife; private house; small room, well furnished; references.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with dressing rooms attached; bath on same floor; all beautifully furnished.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with private bath, suitable for two bachelors or married couple; $125 per month.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

90TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room; private shower bath; toilet; elegant house; references; reasonable.

104TH, 232 W.—Sunny back room, private house, one flight; telephone; steam heat; reasonable.

104TH, 66 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor suites, single rooms; all modern improvements.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for dentist; near "L"; private house.

115TH ST., 104 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; bath, steam; Subway; reasonable; homelike, comfortable. Monachesi.

116TH ST., 30 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; private hall; modern improvements; suite, $7.00 per week. Desch.

127TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, square front room for two gentlemen; comfortably furnished; heated; hot and cold water; convenient to Subway.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Pleasant square room; ample closets; steam heat; suitable for two; $5.50.

137TH, 343 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor to let to dentist or doctor, with service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

127TH ST., 147 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in high-class elevator apt., $4.50; reference. Shaw.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

ARTHUR AV., 1,804, Corner of 175th St.—Large sunny front room; neatly furnished; overlooking Crotona Park; private house; convenient to cars; references. Mrs. Schulze.

BROADWAY, 1,668.—Four comfortably furnished connecting second floor rooms; bath; housekeeping privileges; $8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 433.—Location unexcelled; with or without board; gentlemen preferred. Wright.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room; gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Apartment, Times, Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house, exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

DOUGLAS Elevator Apartment, 357 West 115th St.—Six large, light rooms, bath; rents, $50.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MRS. A., West 48th St., wishes thoroughly competent girl to take charge of flat for two persons; only one able to do complete work; party away during day; wages, $18 and good home. No. 526. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for Books, Toys, Hosiery, and Leather Goods. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—General housework in a small family (adults;) plain cooking, waiting on table, &c.; assistance given with the washing and ironing; good wages for thoroughly competent service; give references. Address Reverend, P. O. Box 204, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

MRS. G., Lexington Av., near 56th St., requires girl for general housework in flat of six rooms; family of four; help with cooking; wages, $16. No. 528. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced saleswoman for their Delicatessen Department; only those experienced in this line need apply; good salary and permanent position. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

MRS. C., East 79th St., requires nurse girl about 16 or 17 years, speaking and reading English and German, for care of child 3½ years; wages, $15. No. 386. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. K., East 73d St., requires girl for plain cooking and general housework in family of six; one maid kept; wages, $16-$18. No. 297. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their Grocery Department; good salaries and permanent positions to capable salespeople. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED.—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age, and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

WANTED—Neckwear; experienced four-in-hand makers; good work; best prices; no work given out. A. N. Ryerson & Co., 122 Fifth Av., New York, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

MRS. W., East 88th St., requires English-speaking girl for general housework in apartment of five adults; wages, $16. No. 524. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Fur finishers; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Fur operators; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Stenographer who has had experience in commercial billing; must be neat and active. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Fur liners; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Big money for big producers; we have a line of goods sold over positive guarantee that any energetic hustler can coin money out of; we want men capable of managing territory; quick returns; call before 10, or after 3. Address Room 417, 27 William St.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr., 36th St., 6th Av., John T. Peverts; 143d St., Brook Av., Chambers and Centre Sts., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller; 55th St., 5th Av., M. Power.

WANTED—Solicitor for noted great publication, recently issued, extensively advertised, having phenomenal sale; owned and operated by wealthy firm on progressive lines and liberal basis; man must be well educated, under 45, forceful address, capable of earning $50 per week and expenses; to call on SELECTED NAMES only, following up inquiries from interested people. C. W. Stansbury, 98 5th Av.

WANTED—Cutters, five block pattern cutters, experienced in country order tailoring for a reliable Chicago firm to take the place of men now out on strike, who will be reinstated; steady employment, good wages, eight-hour day; time and one-half for overtime; open shop; references from last employer necessary or application will not be considered. Address O Box 185, Times.

WANTED—Drop hand to take charge of department in jewelry factory; one who must be able to make and reduce forces for fine dies; a desirable and steady position for a competent and reliable man. Address P. O. Box 90, New York.

WANTED — Stenographer and typewriter; bright boy, beginner, for position with chance for advancement. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Canvassers for easiest and quickest selling article on the market. Lewis, 130 World Building.

WANTED—Bright, industrious boy to make himself generally useful. Whiting Paper Co., 150 Duane St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK, &c.—A lady closing her house would like to place her cook, kitchenmaid, and second housemaid, all of whom she can highly recommend. Interview may be had by addressing Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Waldorf Hotel.

GOVERNESS—COMPANION.—By woman, middle aged, born in America, with excellent reference, speaking good French and good English scholar, as governess or companion; good home preferred to high wages. No. 6,007. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable middle-aged woman, housework in flat; honest, obliging; city reference. 411 West 56th St.; Bowen's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—To take home family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av., third floor.

NURSE.—By nurse girl with strictly orthodox Jewish family; first-class credentials; wages, $12-$14. No. 5,034. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, five of which have been spent in large broker's office; rapid, accurate; thoroughly reliable; excellent reference from last employer; $15. Miss Sullivan, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; intelligent stenographer; can transcribe notes without difficulty; desires position where industrious work insures advancement; moderate. Yorkville, 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, well educated; experienced newspaper, legal, and general commercial work; young cultured woman desires position of trust. Credentials, 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; thorough business woman; neat, refined; best references; $10-$12. Miss Warren, Box 175 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND OFFICE Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; best references; $8-$9. Desirable, Box 171 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, thoroughly qualified and competent, desires responsible position as secretary or in law office. Schwartz, 16 E. 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced insurance, legal, brokerage, commercial; capable handling correspondence intelligently. Expert, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer will instruct shorthand pupil evenings for room in respectable home; references. Box 19, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in law and secretary work; young woman of executive ability; high references. M. J., Box 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three months' experience; excellent education; good speller; law or commercial. Worker, 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

HOMING PIGEONS RACE FROM BROADWAY SHOW

New Record Made by Fliers of Carl Wentzien's Loft.

EMPIRE STATE'S BIG TURKEY

Canary Birds Contest for Prizes in Herald Square Exhibition Hall—Ribbons for Geese.

Pigeons raced from the Poultry Show at the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday, to Lakewood, N. J., and broke the record for the distance by three minutes. Two teams of four pigeons each were in the competition, one team the property of Carl Wentzien and the other the property of John Price. Both were composed of record pigeons that had captured prizes at the show. The pigeons were released from their baskets at 3:32 P. M., and 1 hour and 28 minutes later Wentzien's pigeons were reported at Lakewood. The former time was 1 hour and 31 minutes. Fernando Williams and Judge Parks acted as timers of the race.

The geese attracted considerable attention yesterday, as it became known that the goose that laid the golden egg for her owner was among the exhibits. This goose and her mate occupied adjoining coops, both being decorated with the coveted blue ribbons that denote the first prizes. This pair of Toulouse geese have won prizes at the Pan-American Exposition and at a large number of other shows, including that in the Madison Square Garden and the present exhibition, for their owner and breeder, Clarence W. King. Old Tom, the gander, is valued at more than $500, and the goose at nearly the same amount. Mr. King also exhibited a son and a daughter of his old prize winners and both took blue ribbons.

The honor of producing the largest bronze turkey ever shown seems to rest with the Empire State. Strutting about in his coop with all the importance of a coal magnate in zero weather, this pride of the show that weighs 45 pounds, and is valued at $600, lives up to the first prize ribbons that decorate his cage. Even at the prevailing high price charged by marketmen for turkeys, many New Yorkers would protest at paying $13.33 per pound for him. George Wolf of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is his breeder, and the judges claim that this turkey is the finest in beauty of bronze coloring and form that has ever been exhibited in any show, and is an ideal specimen of the true American bird.

The prizes in the canary bird classes were announced yesterday. Among the winners were: First prizes—Carl Locher, Henry Robin, Louis Martin, August Zintel, Louis Bellstein, M. Dittmar, and Adam Schaesner.

READY FOR CYCLE RACES.

Madison Square Garden Track Tested by Competing Riders.

After working continuously since Wednesday midnight the small army of carpenters employed in the construction of the bicycle track for the coming six-day race completed their labors yesterday afternoon, and in the evening a number of the riders who will compete in the big event took their first spin around the wooden circuit. These included "Pedaller" Palmer of Australia and Agraz of Mexico, King of Missouri and Rossini of Italy, Turville of Philadelphia and Mettling of Boston, Keegan of Lowell and Logan of Boston, Sulkins of Boston and Rockowitz of this city, and others. Most of the foreign riders, who have been training at Manhattan Beach, remained there yesterday, but will come to the Garden to-day. Robert Walthour reached the city yesterday from his home in Atlanta, Ga., and McLean is expected here from Boston to-day.

Before the start Monday morning of the six-day race at 12:05 o'clock there will be several special events, in which many of the best-known long-distance riders will take part. The fifteen-mile paced race between "Bobby" Walthour, the world's middle and long distance champion, and Hugh McLean of Boston, who holds the motor-paced championship of America, promises to be the most exciting of the lesser contests preceding the midnight hour. Both riders are in fine condition, and a hot race from the start is looked for.

All of the short-distance professional and amateur events have unusually large entries, and some fast sport is assured. For the amateurs the chief events are the mile handicap and the five-mile open event, while nearly all of the six-day riders will be seen in the ten-mile professional race.

HURLEY RE-ELECTED CAPTAIN.

Harvard Places Him Again at Head of Football Team Next Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the Harvard football team to-night Daniel J. Hurley of Boston was unanimously re-elected Captain of the team. This is the first time in many years that a man has been elected for two successive terms as Captain. The announcement of Hurley's re-election was received with general satisfaction by the student body. Hurley entered Harvard in the Fall of 1901. He will be graduated next June and will then enter the Harvard Medical School. As he has represented the Varsity team for three years only, he will be eligible to play during his first year at the Medical School.

Hyman Defeats Cox at Pool.

In the second night's play in the amateur pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night A. Hyman, with a handicap of 75, defeated R. Cox, handicapped at 65, by a score of 75 to 30. Hyman's high run was 16 and Cox's 11. The contestants to-night will be G. Howard, handicap 65, and F. Isherwood, 65.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Attorney, public accountant, and auditor, member of New York Bar, notary public, will act as auditor and legal adviser for commercial house; reasonable charges; best credentials. Address, Counselor, Box 178 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT. — 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary; special work. S., 148 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Having turned out my horses for the Winter am desirous of securing a position for my coachman; to any one desirous of securing a first-class man in every respect I can fully recommend him. Apply to Daniel Bradley, 41 East 68th St. Tel. 4880 Cortlandt.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, (29,) CAPABLE, ENERgetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' experience; references. Address O Box 190 Times.

GERMAN-AMERICAN young man wants position, clerical or otherwise, three hours or so every morning; exceptional references. Box O., 134 Times.

JANITOR or FIREMAN.—Young German; married; understands steam heat, electric lights, bells; references. W. Guth, 512 West 42d St., New York.

OXFORD MAN, successful teacher; also qualified to act as private secretary or literary assistant, and experienced in preparing literary and educational matter for the press. Oxon, 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

PEN LETTERING, for architects on plans, &c., artistically done. Architect, Box 500 Times, Harlem.

PHYSICAL CULTURE; massage, for room between 23d St. and Central Park. Box H 180 Times.

SECOND MAN.—A lady closing her house would like to place her second man, whom she can highly recommend. An interview may be had by addressing Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Waldorf Hotel.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 147 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER. — A1; law graduate; free evenings and Sundays; employment; legal work preferred. H., Box 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, WITH CONSULTING ENGINeer; have experience at mechanical drawing and machinist's trade; salary not of as much importance as chance for advancement. Cooper Union Student, 203 East 48th St.

YOUNG man (22,) six years' Wall Street experience, desires employment with stock exchange house as sheet and blotter clerk. A. O., Box 186 Times.

FAVORITES FAIL AGAIN.

Bohemia Only One of Six to Finish in Front at Benning.

BENNING, D. C., Dec. 2.—The talent was badly disappointed at the result of to-day's races. The favorites were beaten in every event except the third, in which Bohemia, at 4 to 5, won. The greatest surprise was in the last race, when James F. and Marjoram, in the order named, defeated Ostrich, the hot first choice, in a four-horse race. The meeting will close to-morrow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $850 in 1903 or 1904; six and a half furlongs. Columbia course—Won by Preen, 109 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5; D'Arkle, 109, (Shaw,) 2 to 5 and 1 to 10, second; Diamond Flush, 97, (Lee,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Out of Reach, Silver Heels, Juvenaga, and Priority also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, colts, maidens, and winners of one race only; five furlongs, Columbia course—Won by Blue Coat, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 2½ to 1 and even; Amberjack, 112, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Yeoman, 107, (Hoffler,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:02. Uncas, Applaud, Cedarstone, Long Dan, Barbarossa, Hawtrey, and Jericho also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies and geldings, maidens and winners of one race only; five furlongs, Columbia course—Won by Bohemia, 108 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 5 and out; Campo, 109, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Queen Rose, 109, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Festoon, Novena, Gray Dove, Miss Bryant, Grand Duchess, Lady Evaline, Dunseverrick, Lizzie Albertine, and Critical also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course—Won by Rockland, 98 pounds, (Sperling,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Bobby Kean, 98, (Miller,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Silverfoot, 98, (Lee,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Nuit Blanche, Parnassus, Cedric, Ruby Hempstead, and King Albert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,050 in 1904; one mile and forty yards—Won by Payne, 97 pounds, (Sperling,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5; Buttons, 114, (Burns,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Brooklynite, 96, (Notter,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Trapezist, Arrahgowan, Vincennes, Beauregard, Foxy Kane, Coppell, Blue and Orange, M. F. Tarpey, and Australina also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Nov. 1, 1904; one mile and a furlong, old course—Won by James F., 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5; Marjoram, 100, (Romanelli,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Ostrich, 103, (Sperling,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:58. Proceeds also ran.

Entries for Benning Races To-day.

BENNING, Dec. 2.—Following are the entries for the last day's racing of the year in the East, to be run on the Benning track to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; one mile.

Cannon Ball	114	Wierdsome	111
Beaugard	111	Meadow Maid	111
Poseur	111	Fairbury	111
Orfeo	111	March Daisy	111
Sly Bride	111	Parkville	106
Pat Bulger	108	Panique	103
Cherips	103	King Albert	103
Rector	103		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Oro	110	Applaud	110
Critical	110	Port Arthur	107
Benlais	107	Lord Alice	107
Indian Star	107	Samuel H. Harris	107
Moonraker	107	Pat Dunphy	104
Koenigin Luise	104	Istria	104
High Life	104	*Hamburger	102
*Tarpon	99	*Queen Rose	99
*Calmness	99	*Simails	99
*Scarecrow	99	*Maggie Stroup	99
*Little Buttercup	99	*Frank Tyler	99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about three miles through the field.

Woolgatherer	169	Imperialist	168
Woden	160	Gascar	158
Ogress	157	Libretto II	153
Nutellus	150	Pure Pepper	149
Ohnst	147	Billy Ray	144
Ivan	144		

FOURTH RACE.—The Maximum Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; three miles.

Short Hose	117	The Southerner	110
Persistence II	107	Rough Rider	104
James F	104	Ben Crockett	97

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; seven furlongs.

Frank L. Perley	118	Old Glory	115
Von Rosen	115	Sue Mack	115
Mohn du Plume	115	Nuit Blanche	115
Shimmer	115	Tithonic	113
Silverfoot	113	Bobby Kean	113
Bouvier	110	King Albert	110
Royal Window	110	Allinda	110
Arietta	110	St. Roma	110
Ruby Hempstead	110		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards.

Grazialio	131	Buttons	114
Race King	112	Baikal	110
Out of Reach	109	New York	107
Jane Holly	107	Thespian	105
Arrahgowan	105	Thistle Heather	104
Silver Dream	100	Proceeds	99
Colonsay	98	Alster	94
Ruby Hempstead	89	Neptunus	88
Wierdsome	85	Rightful	84
Silverfoot	84		

JOCKEY MAHER BACK.

Had Successful Season in England, and Will Return Next Year.

"Danny" Maher, the most successful of the American jockeys who rode through the turf year just ended in England, was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Cedric, which reached New York yesterday. Maher was accompanied by his valet, John Rowe, and no other American horseman was on the ship. Immediately after landing Maher went to the Hoffman House, and then up town, where he will stop with friends for the few days that he will be in the city. He will leave early next week for Hartford to spend the holidays with his family, and probably will remain there until February, when he will return to England. Maher stated that he had no idea of going to any of the Winter tracks to ride.

In the turf year that ended less than a month ago horses ridden by Maher won more than $375,000. Chief among his employers were Sir James Miller and Lord Derby, who had respectively first and second calls on his services. Of this amount nearly $150,000 was won in three races, Maher's mounts having captured the three great races known in England as the "Fifty-Thousand Pounders." Maher earned for Limself between $40,000 and $50,000.

Maher said of his treatment abroad that he had received every consideration from the horsemen and had made contracts for next season that were even more advantageous than the engaements of 1904. Sir James Miller, he said, had first call on his services, under a liberal contract, while he also had a provisional arrangement with Lord Derby, whose colt, Cicero, Maher will ride in the Epsom Derby of 1905.

GOLD CUP FOR E. E. SMATHERS.

New York Driving Club Gives Up Trophy Won by Major Delmar.

Formal presentation of the Memphis Gold Cup was made to E. E. Smathers, former owner of Major Delmar, by the New York Driving Club yesterday. Charles C. Lloyd, President; Alfred Reeves, Secretary; William J. Clark and Fred Dietz of the Race Committee visited Mr. Smathers and on behalf of the New York Driving Club gave him the cup that he won at the Memphis meeting with Major Delmar.

By the deed of gift the cup went to the club whose representative won it twice. The first race was won by Lord Derby, owned and driven by Mr. Smathers; the second by Lou Dillon, with C. K. G. Billings at the reins, while the third race went to the New Yorker, who drove Major Delmar. Although the cup became the property of the New York Driving Club, it was deemed proper that it should be given to the driver who won it.

Jockey Sheehan Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—As a result of an investigation caused by the sudden improvement of Andrew B. Cook in a race yesterday the stewards at Oakland to-day suspended Jockey J. T. Sheehan, and revoked the license of his valet, Fred Hubbard. Sheehan rode his horse early in the week, and he made a poor showing. Yesterday, with Dominick in the saddle, Andrew B. Cook was beaten only a short nose by Nigrette.

Owns Sire and Dam of Sweet Marie.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Dec. 2.—J. C. Adams of this place sold to William Simpson of Cube, N. Y., the brood mare Lady Simpson, the dam of Sweet Marie, 2:04¾, the largest money making trotter of the year. Mr. Simpson bought McKinney, the sire of Sweet Marie, for $50,000.

New Yorker Buys Bathampton Colt.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—J. D. Haggin's yearlings were the features of the offerings in to-day's horse sales. A bay colt by imp. Bathampton, dam Falling Star, was sold to Thomas Welsh of New York for $950.

Seventh's Games Promise Good Sport.

Keen sport and new armory records are promised at the annual games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association at the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, to-night. The programme comprises twenty-two track and two field events, and all have attracted a large number of entries. Much interest centres in the big invitation relay race at one mile, the feature of the meeting, in which the crack runners of the Seventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Regiments are entered. The two-mile bicycle pursuit race between F. Eliot Adams, champion rider of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Robert K. MacLea, the record holder of the Seventh, is another feature. The sale of tickets thus far has exceeded the expectations of the committee in charge, and the chances are all records for attendance at a set of armory games in this city will be broken.

DANISH WRESTLER WON GRAECO-ROMAN TITLE

John Piening Lost in Match for So-Called Championship.

BUTCHER BOY GOT ONE FALL

Large Crowd at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino to See Bout—Catch-as-Catch Can Contests.

In a Graeco-Roman wrestling match to a finish, contested before 4,000 spectators in Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, last night, H. H. Egeberg announced as the Danish champion, defeated John Piening, "the Butcher Boy," of New York, two falls in three, of a furious struggle for the mastery.

With the victory, the title of champion was claimed for Egeberg by his chief second, Ernest Roeber, the former holder of the championship title. A more solid reward went to the winner in the shape of the $1,000 purse offered by the managers of the competition.

The bout was the first of its character that has been had in New York in several years, and it drew a huge attendance, more because of the conviction among patrons of athletic sports that it would be a bona fide struggle than because of any thing known of the skill of the competitors. Piening has a local reputation as a contender against all comers, but Egeberg went into the arena comparatively unknown except to his fellow-countrymen and partisans, who made up a considerable part of the crowd in the gallery.

The match, which went on after an exciting preliminary as a catch-as-catch-can, won by J. Muldoon, proved a surprise to even the most sanguine of the spectators, for through the three falls necessary for a decision the rivals for the championship were hard at work in a straining, heaving struggle, unbroken save for the intervals of ten minutes between falls. By agreement between the men, one hold only was barred, the "strangle" being eliminated, but for the rest it was straight Graeco-Roman, two falls in three, to a finish, and to go on all night if need be to find the winner.

There was practically no betting on the result at the arena side, and if there was anything of favoritism it was for Egeberg, who seemed invincible when he appeared within the ropes and stood beside his adversary. Egeberg, styled the "Danish Giant," stood more than 6 feet in height, and his huge form all but dwarfed Piening as they faced the crowd. There was all of fifty pounds in weight in the Dane's favor, and the contrast in appearance moved Egeberg's partisans to noisy cheers and words of encouragement in many strange-sounding languages.

The match went on shortly after 10 o'clock, Hugh Leonard acting as referee. At the word the rivals went together with a smacking of bare shoulders in the efforts for advantageous holds, and locked in tight embrace, went reeling over the mat. Within the first minute of the bout Piening, feeling the weight of his ponderous opponent, adapted defensive tactics and left Egeberg to face the issue. Peining spending the greater part of the 19 minutes and 42 seconds before a fall was allowed, on all fours. Peining cleverly bridged time and again, then slipped away from the heavier man often.

The time came though when Piening made his effort to slip away too late, and Egeberg gripped him from behind, the bodies of the wrestlers then being head to toes, and the giant made catching a secure reverse body hold and keeping Piening in his bear's hug. Then Egeberg slowly rose to his feet, holding Piening head down and bumped and crushed down until the smaller man's shoulders were on the mat, the fall being declared in 19:42.

For the second round Piening started in on the defensive, but, finding Egeberg less inclined to force the struggle, Piening changed his tactics, and went at the Dane with a rush. Then the giant had his turn on all fours, Piening repeatedly lifting him bodily and slamming him down hard in the effort to break the Dane's protective bridging and sprawling.

Failing in this, Peining finally settled down on the recumbent Dane, and getting a bar-hand neck hold, slowly forced Egeberg's shoulders to the mat after a straining effort, the fall being allowed in 13:07.

It was again an even thing, with a foul for each man when the struggle was resumed for the third and final bout. Egeberg then was badly winded and bathed in perspiration. Piening seeming to have much the better of the match, and was inclined to try his waiting tactics again, but Egeberg was frantic with excitement and went at the smaller man with such eagerness that Piening had no chance but to meet him.

Egeberg's haste carried him so fast that he apparently was

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pearl Buttons Not Dutiable at 50 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Sonderville, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Cumner, Jones & Co. of Boston against the classification at 50 per cent. as buttons not specially provided for, if buttons made of shell, metal, and rhinestone, the shell being the component material of chief value. The importers contended that they were dutiable as buttons of pearl or shell at 1½ cents a ligne, a gross, and 15 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by J. & H. Roenberg, Goldberg & Co., Winter & Goetz, and Viet, Son & Co., New York; the Schweidtman Toy Company, St. Louis; Wakem & McLaughlin, Chicago, and John L. Vandiver and S. S. Pennock, Philadelphia. A protest by Hummacher, Schiemeuer & Co., New York, was sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY SHMULEWITZ.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed James A. Hawes receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Harry Shmulewitz, manufacturer of fur tails at 20 East Twelfth Street, and his bond was fixed at $500.

AARON ENDELMAN.—Aaron Endelman of 51 Columbia Street, formerly a manufacturer of parlor suit frames, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,619 and nominal assets of $1,200 in machinery, which is covered by two chattel mortgages for $1,050. He has been in business about three years.

BERNARD A. MYERS.—Bernard A. Myers, a vaudeville manager, of 634 West Thirty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,246 and no assets. The principal creditors are M. J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $2,700; Mencks Opera Company, Cincinnati, $700; Sigman & Weil, $320, and the Carey Printing Company, $314.

ELIAS GOODMAN.—Elias Goodman of 51 West Ninety-seventh Street, who was formerly a partner in the firm of Goodman & Rosenberger, wholesale dealers in diamonds at 39 Maiden Lane, who failed in 1889, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $73,108 and no assets. Among the creditors are H. E. Van Gelder & Son, $8,367; R. A. Breidenbach, $8,406; Richard H. O'Brien, $6,219; Import Bank of New York, $4,805; Chemical National Bank, $3,512; estate of Isaac Durlach, $4,074, and Henry Fera, $3,494.

SOL RUBIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sol Rubin, dealer in men's furnishing goods, of 6 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by the following creditors: A. W. Cowen & Brothers, $523; Stern & Son, $330, and H. N. Leihkram, $10. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Nov. 30 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He began business on Feb. 10, 1904, as a partner in the firm of Rubin & Mintz, who dissolved on Aug. 1 last. He recently offered to compromise with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are $6,000 and the nominal assets $2,500.

MAX WELKOVITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Welkovitz, dealer in dry goods and shoes at 1,559 Third Avenue, with a branch store at 220 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., by the following creditors: Friedman & Horowitz, $214; Schwartz & Salzman, $304, and Morris Osmansky, $83. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them transferred part of his property to various creditors, and on Nov. 28 removed property valued at $1,500. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed William Forse Scott receiver of the assets, with a bond of $1,000. It was said that the stock on hand is valued at $5,000. The liabilities are reported to be about $15,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 184 failures in the United States during the week, against 193 for the previous week, and 239, 185, 237, and 224 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 60, New England 28, Southern 30, Western 46, Northwestern 11, and Pacific 9. Canada had 26, against 31 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 2, the first named being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Bernard L.—W. Gillies and another	$38
ALTIERUS, Pietro—P. Martino	229
ALDEN, John B.—J. J. Ranagan	432
BERKOWITZ, Joseph—E. Street	42
BRODIX, Franklin T.—L. H. Cummings	66
BALLENZWEIG, Max—J. Stich, executor	70
COSTELLO, Thomas F.—H. Meyer	95
CONSKEY, Charles—G. Badenhop	530
DORAN, Ellen, administratrix—B. Pendergast	769
DORAN, Ellen, administratrix—S. Pendergast	498
DAVIS, Harold F.—W. Braunwell	51
DAVIS, Owen—W. Braunwell	224
DONOHUE, Annie—A. Scherck and another, costs	32
DUERMPLE, Daniel—E. Guenther	55
DECKER, Joseph S.—G. Niven, administrator	114,402
DOCTORS, Henry—F. Moulton	30
FLAMMER, John J. G. Flammer	954
FLAMMER, Charles A.—J. G. Flammer	954
FARRELL, Catherine, administratrix—New York City Railway Company, costs	79
FIRE, Walter—H. Glass	117
FUCHS, Sigmund—A. Benstein	32
GOLDSMITH, Albert L.—G. F. Spencer and another	145
GERKHARDT, Henry—A. A. Kipp	1,069
GROSSWIRTH, Samuel—L. Horwich	274
HUNDT, Otto and Charles—W. F. Collins and another	188
HOWE, A. Woodcock—Caledonian Insurance Company	22
HARRIS, Jacob—Grattle Jewelry Company	202
HOWE, A. Woodcock—Cambridge Society, Incorporated	134
NEW-YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —A. M. Field	384
H. T. WILHELM COMPANY—L. Borrelli and another	427
NATIONAL BRIDGE SUPPLY COMPANY —W. J. Frey	2,757
THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE Company—J. Casey, costs	110
THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE Company—J. Casey, costs	96
THE KNICKERBOCKER STEAMBOAT Company—J. Mathews	179
THE COLEMAN STABLE COMPANY—T. J. Drumond	66
MANSFIELD GLASS WORKS, CLIFford E. Parker, William H. Clark, and Carl V. Schoonmaker—G. R. Sutherland.	534
PRATT & LAMBERT—L. M. Prentice	37,029
JAMIESON, Charles H.—A. B. Mulver	176
JACOBSON, Joseph—H. M. Goodstein	55
RILEY, Jeremiah—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	243
KRASNER, Israel—N. Lubetkin	277
LAMPE, Frederick—Paul Jones & Co	209
MULLIN, Dennis W.—United States Trust Company of New York	528
MENDEL, Emil, and Max Schubert—B. Reich	131
MAHONEY, Patrick H.—J. B. Brown and another	117
MUNSON, Edward C., and Chauncey B. Bradley—J. W. McDermott and another.	36
MILLER, Franklin G.—B. Markowitz	46
MANCOMO, Angelo—A. Molica	506
MIDDLETON, Thomas A.—W. Seligman	2,987
O'KEEFE, Julia—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	148
OWENS, George E., and Harold P. Davis —W. Bromwell	53
OWENS, George, and Owen Davis—W. Bromwell	224
POLAKO, Joseph M.—F. Metz	84
POHLMAN, Jessie—T. E. Greasen	156
PERRY, William H.—H. J. Queripel	412
ROOK, Albert B.—Century Paint and Wall Paper Company	44
RING, Michael J., administrator—New York City Railway Company, costs	77
RANSOM, Rastus S., executor—E. Fisher and another	1,034
RODEIGNEZ, Roland E.—C. Schoeppner	145
RISPOLI, Alfonso—David Mayer Brewing Company	286
STAPLETON, Tobias—Western Transit Company, costs	7
SHOSTAK, Max and Jacob—H. B. Claflin	371
SIRE, Meyer L.—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company	212
STALDER, Frederick and Mina—S. Silver	160
SCHWIND, Jacob P.—T. J. Donigan	104
SMITH, Annie—E. Wright	286
SICHER, Henry—E. Goldberg	12
TROEGER, Louis H.—H. Fuhs and another	76
TROTTA, Pasquale—A. Mappi	257
WILSON, Margaret, Robert Wallace, and Fanny Johnson, executors—A. B. Hilton.	127
WERNER, Frederick D.—A. G. Lawrence Leather Company	506

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

VALENTINE, Mary D., or Mary Donaldson—H. D. Ewing, Aug. 3, 1904	25
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Blal, April 13, 1904	534
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Blal, Nov. 18, 1904	100
LOVELL, Frederick L.—S. J. Walk and another, Jan. 26, 1904	89
LEZINSKY, Leo—L. Brown, Nov. 22, 1904	270
MENTON, Maurice M.—O. G. Smith and another, Aug. 14, 1900	572
MINTON, Maurice M.—A. R. Conkling, Dec. 23, 1898	96
MINTON, Maurice M.—The American Ice Company, April 30, 1901	375
RODE, Raymond F.—O. P. Schwarzschild, Jan. 18, 1904	135
ENGEL, Nicholas—H. Quinn, Dec. 1, 1904	455

Judgments Vacated.

JOHNSON, Frank V.—S. C. C. Witherd, Dec. 1, 1904	$219
WOOD, Richard S.—H. W. Bates, Dec. 20, 1900	655

Judgments Canceled.

BERGRIN, Morris and Rachel—M. Seltz, June 4, 1897	$121
BRAUS, Paul—A. H. Freiberg & Co., May 4, 1897	234
BRAUS, Paul—E. W. Gustin and another, May 4, 1897	187
BRAUS, Paul—C. Lippe, May 4, 1897	101
BRAUS, Paul—White, Potter & Paige Co., May 4, 1897	
BRAUS, Paul—The Pierce & Bushnell Manufacturing Company, May 4, 1897	119
BRAUS, Paul—C. Klackner, May 4, 1897	640
BRAUS, Paul—D. A. Van Horne and another, May 4, 1897	231
BRAUS, Paul—W. S. Dunn and another, Feb. 26, 1897	506
BRAUS, Paul—J. W. Gillis Company, May 4, 1897	491
BRAUS, Paul—R. Dudgnsing and another, May 4, 1897	300
BRAUS, Paul—The German Exchange Bank, April 19, 1898	102
TEICHMANN, Edward B., and Harry D. Potter—J. H. Oeters, April 2, 1901	138

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. H. De Young, San Francisco.

HOLLAND—D. G. Kerr, Pittsburg; Senator W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts; the Rev. M. Montgomery, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—M. Dudok d'Wit, Amsterdam, Holland.

GRAND—Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., Eighth United States Cavalry.

MANHATTAN—Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver; W. L. Douglas, Governor-elect of Massachusetts. SAVOY—Emile Weil, Paris.

NETHERLAND—Baron Hubert Lejeune, Paris. CAMBRIDGE—Archibald K. McKay, Lenox, Mass.

WOLCOTT—Norman W. Dodge, Nyack.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. R. Wylie, United States Army; Dr. H. M. Simmons, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—J. Carroll Payne, Atlanta; E. B. Ross, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Gen. J. P. Story and Capt. Edwin Landon, United States Army; Danny Maher, London.

WESTMINSTER—G. W. McLanahan, Washington.

ST. DENIS—Lieut. W. S. Wood, United States Army.

ASTOR—Lieut. Commander F. C. Bowers, United States Navy; Railway Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adom, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss G. Taylor, gloves; 57 White Street; Hotel Spalding.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Cutting, handkerchiefs; 19 West 19th Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dey Brothers & Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. K. Brown, linens; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Graham, J. S., Seattle, Wash., cloaks, suits, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Sellers, carpets and upholstery goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, H. T. Company, Richmond, Va.; A. T. Miller, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Murray, Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; R. A. Young, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Eiser, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. W. Mitchell, dress goods and silks; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. M. Rich, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks and waists; 43 Leonard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. E. Mosher, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; Cole Spragins, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; 288 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wells, J. B., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, notions and furnishing goods; 715 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.20½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.10
Cotton, middling	9.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08½
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	26@26½

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08 @$1.15; No. 3, $1.02@$1.12; No. 2 red, $1.11½@$1.12¾; No. 2 corn, 48½c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 rye, 73@75c; good feeding barley, 36c; fair to choice malting, 42@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.13; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; mess pork, per bbl, $11.15@$11.55; lard, per 100 lb, $7; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.02½@$6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.87½@$7; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Thursday's High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	8.57	8.38	8.40@8.47	8.42
January	8.63	8.43	8.50@8.57	8.52
February	8.67	8.62	8.63@8.65	8.59
March	8.83	8.65	8.72@8.73	8.69
April	8.83	8.80	8.78@8.80	8.75
May	8.93	8.78	8.85@8.86	8.82
June	8.92	8.85	8.89@8.90	8.83
July	8.97	8.84	8.90@8.91	8.88
August	8.86	8.75	8.80@8.82	8.78

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 11,000; receipts, 85,000; American, 76,000; middling upland, 4.77d. Futures opened irregular, 3 points lower on near and 1 point lower on distant positions; closed steady, net 2@3 points lower; December and December-January, 4.67; January-February, 4.72; February-March, 4.75; March-April, 4.78; April-May, 4.80; May-June, 4.82; June-July, 4.83; July-August, 4.83; August-September, 4.84. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.20½, export, and $1.21¾, choice; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21¾, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Thursday's
December	$1.17¾	$1.15¾	$1.17¼	$1.15¾
May	1.12⅝	1.11 3-16	1.12⅜	1.11½
July	1.03⅝	1.03	1.03⅝	1.03¼
Corn—				
December	57½	57½	57½	57
May	..	..	51⅝	51⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Thursday's
December	$1.09¼	$1.08⅛	$1.09¼	$1.08
May	1.10¾	1.09¾	1.10¾	1.09⅝
July	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	98⅛
Corn—				
December	48¾	48	48¾	48⅝
May	45 11-16	45¼	45⅝	45⅜
July	45 13-16	45 11-16	45⅞	45⅝
Oats—				
December	29¼	29	29½	29
May	31 3-16	31⅛	31¼	31¼
July	31¼	31 3-16	31⅜	31⅛
Lard—				
January	7.05	7.00	7.00	6.97
May	7.25	7.17	7.20	7.15
Ribs—				
January	6.67	6.55	6.65	6.55
May	6.85	6.75	6.85	6.72
Pork—				
January	13.00	12.82	12.97	12.80
May	13.22	13.05	13.20	13.00

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Thursday's High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	6.80	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.85
January	..	..	6.90@6.95	7.00
February	..	..	7.00@7.05	7.10
March	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15	7.20
April	..	..	7.20@7.25	7.30
May	7.30	7.30	7.30@7.35	7.35
June	..	..	7.35@7.40	7.45
July	7.45	7.45	7.45@7.50	7.55
August	..	..	7.55@7.60	7.65
September	7.65	7.65	7.60@7.65	7.75
October	..	..	7.65@7.70	7.80

THE W&H SHOPS

The "Toggy" sorts of Haberdashery that never get promiscuous. If you care enough about furnishings to want them "just so"—then these are *your* shops.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,

Furnishers to "Men who know."
757 Broadway.
58 Nassau St.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 WEST 54TH Street. Rev. Leighton Williams, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Scripture and experience; at 8 P. M., "The Secret of the Blessed Life."

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6-8 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Class led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., cor. 64th St.
REV. T. A. K. GESSLER, D. D.,
will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur, morning and evening; evening subject, "The Church and Schools and Colleges."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Ransom for Many"; 7:45 P. M., "The Friend in Need." Third in course on "Popular Proverbs." Miss Hilda Gaul, child cornetist, at night. Everybody welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Rev. I. M. HALDEMAN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE IMMENSE OBLIGATION WHICH THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST BRINGS TO THE CHRISTIAN."
8 P. M.—"WHAT SHALL A MAN GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR HIS SOUL?"
THE 79TH ST. SUBWAY STATION IS AT THE CHURCH DOORS.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th St.; Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

MADISON AV. BAPT. CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher.
11 A. M.—"Salvation Through the Ideal."
8 P. M.—"The Incarnation; a Mystery, Not a Myth."
Bible School, 9:45 A. M.
Chapel service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—Edward Judson, pastor, preaches, 10:45 and 7:30; Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D., Friday night, Dec. 9. Also every night, Dec. 12-16.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Avenue, Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Evidences of God's Forgiveness." 7:45 P. M.—"Winning One's Self."

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., near 8th Av., Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Baptism after the evening service. All welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (6TH and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "Fourteen Years in 33d St.," anniversary; 7:45 "Triumphs of the Cross." Welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St., H. A. Stimson, D. D.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th, 7th Av.—Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock, Dr. Felix Adler will lecture; subject, "The Spiritual Attitude Towards Oppressors."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 A. M.; holy communion and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 66th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; special musical service at 4:30 P. M. The rector will preach at both services.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.
SUNDAY, 8 P. M.,
SPOHR'S ADVENT CANTATA,
"LAST JUDGMENT."
SOLOISTS—HINDERMYER AND MADDEN.
DRUMS—DRISCOLL.
LACEY BAKER AT THE ORGAN.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St.—Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4, rector preaches; 8, Mr. Waterhouse. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—LOW masses, 7, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4; sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M., (rector.) Musical service at 4 P. M., "Messiah," by Handel. Sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M., (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street,
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., RECTOR.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rt. Bishop of Sacramento. 4 P. M., Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Sermon and Choral Service, 11. Choral Evensong, 4. Sermon, 8. Wells, J. B., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, notions and furnishing goods; 715 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock
Children's Service.....3 P. M.
Choral Service: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10¼ h. du matin et a 8 h. du soir. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street,
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Sermon and Holy Communion.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Anthem—"The Sorrows of Death" and "The Night Is Departing," from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."
The rector will preach morning and afternoon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
REV. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, D. D.,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
On Sunday, December 4th, Mr. Knapp will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., at 4 P. M., and Mr. Knapp at Choral Evening Service at 8, when all seats are free.
Oratorio, "The Heavens Declare," by Saint-Saens.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
Men's Bible Class at 9:45 A. M., Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8.
Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, D. D., Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches morning and evening. Communion 4:30 P. M. Evening subject: "Next to Jesus Christ the Greatest Hero in Human History." Sabbath school, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Minister.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Divine Worship on Sunday, Dec. 4th, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. HENRY T. McCLELLAND, D. D., will preach in the morning, and in the afternoon REV. CLELAND B. McAFEE, D. D.
Bible school meets at 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8:15.
Preparatory Lecture on Friday evening.
Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 125th St.—Rev. George Everett Frame will preach; services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William W. Coe, Assistant Minister.
Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Parkhurst will preach in the morning and Mr. Coe in the evening.
Communion service, 4 P. M.
Bible class for adults and children in Chapel and DR. WILBERT W. WHITE'S Special Course of Bible lessons in Lecture Room, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
11 A. M., Dr. Duffield will preach, "The Might of Faith."
4:30 P. M., Dr. H. T. McClelland will preach, "The Freedmen."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preparatory Service Friday evening at 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., will preach. At the evening service Rev. Ralph K. Hickok will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. & 155th St. —Morning—Dr. Sexton. Evening—Dr. Bliss.

PRESBYTERIAN.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. H. H. Stebbins, D. D., acting pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. Communion at 11.

WESTMINSTER PRES. CH., 23D ST., NEAR 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., 8 P. M., Hobart Spnock will sing.

REFORMED CHURCH.

ANDERSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, EAST 103d St. and Cambreling Av., Rev. James Hunter, Minister.—Public worship at 11 and 8; evening, "The Quest of the Wise Men."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
24 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Why Should a Man Love God?"
Evening: "The Triple Tragedy of Life."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
9th St. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. EDWARD B. COE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Dr. MACKAY, 8 P. M.; subject, "Our Easy-Going Indifference to Things that Offend."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Our Lost Sense of God."
Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor: Rev. Wm. Byron Forbush, Junior Pastor.—The communion service at 11 A. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach at 8 P. M. Dr. Forbush will begin a series of Advent sermons, and the music will be from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Christian Endeavor Consecration meeting 7 P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 38th St.
9:45, children's service; 11, morning service. Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., will preach. 4, Rev. James Palmer, "Ph. D.," will preach.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

AT TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., Rev. James A. O'Connor, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. MacArthur preaches afternoon 3:30.

SCIENTIST.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.
Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 228-230 West 45th.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, 8; reading room open daily.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; the Holy Communion 10:45 A. M.; Church Service 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "Saul and David as Types of Contending Principles in a Man's Life."

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,) 4TH AV., 20TH St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach, "THE LOVE THAT NEVER FAILETH," SEVENTH sermon in series on "THE GREATEST GRACE IN HUMAN LIFE"; services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. and Park Avenue.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach third sermon in series on "Life's Dark Problems." Subject, "The Divine Government." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel. Entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th, Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Hell"; 8 P. M., "The Crucifixion."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Rev. WM. H. DEARBORN, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th Street, near 8th Av.
D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"With Christ in the Fields and in the Market Places."
7:45 P. M.—Mr. Spencer will preach.
Reception of members; strangers cordially invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. 44TH ST. —Mr. Spencer Walton, Secretary of the South African Missionary Society, will speak 10

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
35 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL ----------$1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon,	Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles V. Fornes,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Uzah Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman.
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Helde,
Roymer R. Parsons,	W. P. Grace,
Stephen Farrelly,	Jas. Ross Curran.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
UNITED STATES TITLE GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the principal offices of this Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED, That the fourth quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. be declared, and that said dividend be paid on January 1st, 1905, to all Stockholders of record on December 15th, 1904, and that the books of the Company be closed on December 15th at 3 P. M., to remain so until January 1st, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.
GERALD J. BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY.
Providence, R. I., Nov. 9, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT., $3.00 per share, was declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 16th, 1905, to stockholders of this date. The books are now closed and will be reopened on January 17th, 1905.
Shareholders will please take notice that this dividend is in addition to the one previously declared, payable on December 1st.
WM. R. SHELDON, Assistant Secretary.

CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND
NO. 41.
The Board of Directors of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 2% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable December 23d, to stockholders of record of December 10th.
Transfer books close on Saturday, December 10th, at 12 o'clock noon and reopen December 27th. Signed C. H. WARDWELL, Secretary.

American Graphophone Co. Common Stock Dividend No. 28.
A dividend (No. 28) of one per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Co. will be paid December 15th, 1904, to the stockholders of record December 1st. By order of the Directors. EDWARD D. EASTON,
E. O. ROCKWOOD. Secretary. President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY,
No. 116 Nassau Street.
To the Stockholders of the New York Steam Power Company:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and taking appropriate action on a proposal to sell the property, franchises, assets, good-will, and effects of the said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated November 26th, 1904.
GEORGE PLACE HILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve (12) Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 6th day of December next, between the hours 12 M. and 1 P. M., by order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

A meeting of the lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
T. HOOD MUIR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—In the matter of the application of the City of New York, the successor of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Assessment under Chapter 538 of the Laws of 1892, an act entitled "An act to regulate, improve, and enlarge Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, in the City of New York, and providing for the passage of the intersecting streets under the railroad structure of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and for the elevation of said railroad structure, and for changing the grade of said railroad, and for the construction of a new railroad bridge at an increased elevation over the Harlem River, and providing for all changes in any avenues, streets, or railroads that may be necessary by reason of such change in structure and grade and increased elevation of bridge, and for other purposes," as amended by Chapter 548 of the Laws of 1894, by Chapter 594 of the Laws of 1896, and by Chapter 613 of the Laws of 1898.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned Commissioners of Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court in the above-entitled special proceeding, did deposit on the 26th day of October, 1904, pursuant to Section 17 of Chapter 339 of the Laws of 1892, a true copy of transcript of our report herein, in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and that said report will be presented to the said Supreme Court on the first Monday of December, 1904.
Notice is hereby further given that the statute permits any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report, and who may object to the same or any part thereof, to set forth their objections in the same in writing to the undersigned Commissioners within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, which publication took place on the 27th day of October, 1904.
Dated New York City, October 21st, 1904.
EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Chairman.
MORRIS GUGGENHEIM,
FRANK BULKLEY, Commissioners.
JEROME J. KATZ, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, December 1, 1904.
Under the provisions of section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons or corporations who have omitted to pay their taxes, "TO PAY THE SAME IN THE BOROUGH IN WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED," as follows:
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
—and that under the provisions of section 916 of said Charter, "IF ANY SUCH TAX shall remain unpaid on the first day of December, it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such tax, one per centum on the amount thereof, and to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on the first day of January thereafter, interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the day on which said taxes became due and payable (October 1, 1904), provided by section nine hundred and fourteen of this act, to the date of payment."
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES:—General Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, North American Building, Phila., Pa., November, 19, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, December 19, 1904, for early delivery at either the Philadelphia or Boston depots of the Quartermaster's Department of 5,000 pairs Yellow Horsehide Gloves, 1,000 Sweaters, 18,000 pairs Black Calfskin Shoes subject to an increase of 20% increase in quantities, if desired by the Department. Early deliveries are essential, and time of delivery offered will be taken into consideration in making award. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per centum of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany all proposals; unguaranteed bids will not be considered; certified check will be accepted in lieu of written guarantee. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. J. W. POPE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 Broadway.
New York, December 2, 1904.
In accordance with the terms of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S GENERAL GOLD BOND MORTGAGE to this Company, as trustee, dated July 1, 1901, Eighty-nine thousand and eighty dollars ($89,080) has been paid to this Company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds to the amount of that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Thursday, December 22d, 1904, when the lowest offer will be accepted, providing it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 5 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

WANTED
500 SHARES
OF
Public Service Corporation of N. J.
Stock at 145.
EDWARD F. DUFFY,
751 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.
TELEPHONES, 200—1294.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due July 1st, 1911; First Consolidated Income Bonds, due January 10th, 1939; Second Consolidated Income Bonds, due January 10th, 1939; Collateral Trust 4½% Gold Bonds, due February 1st, 1907, of the
MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

On May 12th, 1904, we advised you that, at the request of the Mexican Central Railway Securities Company, Limited, and other holders of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Income Bonds, we had consented to act for the purpose of protecting the interests of the holders of bonds of all classes of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited.
In response to our request for the deposit of securities, there were deposited an amount of bonds which, together with those owned by the Securities Company, at whose request we had acted, largely exceeded a majority of all the bonds the deposit of which had been requested by us.
In view, however, of conditions which have arisen since the issue of our circular of May 12th, 1904, and in order that depositors may be in a position to avail themselves of the present market for their bonds, in case they so desire, we are of the opinion that it is proper that we should offer to all depositing bondholders, as we now do, the right to withdraw their deposited bonds, free of expense, against surrender of the certificates issued upon their deposit.
Certificates should be surrendered to the Depositary, or Agents of the Depositary, which issued them.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., SPEYER & CO.,
NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
LONDON.
NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico
DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.
Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.
Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.
El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico
DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.
Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.
Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.
El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Fifty-seven (157) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered

13	898	1859	3139	4289	5593	6484
27	912	1915	3204	4331	5630	6545
28	918	1980	3220	4370	5641	6576
92	981	1996	3263	4416	5679	6620
114	1036	2014	3331	4463	5726	6692
165	1054	2099	3352	4497	5758	6892
231	1089	2117	3388	4528	5791	6717
244	1097	2186	3446	4540	5833	6836
290	1114	2321	3480	4751	5845	6827
330	1127	2350	3584	4756	5900	6840
383	1213	2554	3598	4781	5980	7020
379	1251	2127	3631	4842	6027	7103
395	1276	2440	3758	4866	6034	7298
453	1310	2505	3797	4892	6082	
479	1420	2522	3774	4987	6116	
511	1482	2543	3907	5027	6130	
582	1526	2825	3993	5062	6219	
641	1560	2891	4058	5133	6290	
669	1627	2898	4047	5164	6287	
729	1677	2917	4081	5195	6335	
742	1689	2881	4119	5264	6361	
751	1762	2972	4167	5360	6396	
788	1787	2978	4193	5365	6414	
856	1854	3005	4229	5475	6418	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1905, on presentation at the office of the
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1905. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1905.
December 1, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
WILLARD V. KING, Vice President.

$2,000,000
NEW YORK CITY
Tax Exempt
Fifty Year 3½% Gold Bonds
Coupon or Registered.
103 and Interest
NATIONAL CITY BANK

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF JOHN G. CARRUTH, RECEIVER.
All right, title, and interest of said Receiver in 2,000 shares Lake Superior Land Corporation.
BY ORDER OF J. B. WATERBURY, ADMINISTRATRIX.
All right, title, and interest of Clinton Adams, dec'd, being one-half share in 152 shares Corporation No. 121 Madison Avenue, and Lease of Apartment known as Section A, in the apartment house N. E. cor. of Madison Avenue and 40th Street, with Room No. 26, in the basement thereof, subject to annual rental of $2,000 per ann., and also subject to sublease at $3,500 per ann., expiring Oct. 1, 1905. Interest in premises No. 27 East 30th Street.
1,000 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Mining Co.
2,500 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Consld. Lodes Co.
500 shs. The Gold Creek, Nevada, Tonsalite Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
134 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
100 shs. Kensico Cemetery Co.
$3,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Consld. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds. 1917.
$5,000 Penn. Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
50 shs. Somerton Hills Cemetery, Phil.
190 shs. Adams Express Co.
250 shs. N. Y. Warehouse & Security Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
1 Free Life Right in Society Library.
2½ shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
115 shs. Parleys Park Silver Mining Co.
400 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Daly Mining Co.
600 shs. Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
100 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
250 shs. Santiago Gold Mining Co.
675 shs. N. Y. Warehouse & Security Co.
50 shs. Great Western Insurance Co., (in liq.)
8 shs. N. Y. & Boston Ins. Co., (in liq.)
200 shs. Indiana Copper Co.
Receipt of John Stanton, Trustee, for 5,100 shares and $2,500 Bonds of Republic Gold Mining Co.
100 shs. Empress Embroidery Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. American Life Underwriters' Agency.
10 shs. Prospect Park Bank.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
27 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
178 shs. Mourray & Brigham.
$29,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Convt. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
100 shs. Pinelawn Cemetery.
$1,000 Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Certf. of Deposit.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1908.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
175 shs. International Banking Corporation.
15 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
59 shs. Industrial Development Co.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
12 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
5 shs. do. do. do. common.
10 shs. Salisbury Steel & Iron Co.
218 shs. Brock Veneered Lumber Co.
2,000 shs. American Copper Co., Arizona.
16 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
11 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
1 share Central Trust Co.
37 shs. Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street
Surplus,	$5,000,000	Equitable Building

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of this Company will close at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, from the 29th day of November to the 31st day of December, 1904, both days inclusive.
T. M. IVES, Treasurer.

The Independent Salt Company hereby give notice, in accordance with Article Two (2) of the mortgage created by them on August 22, 1904, that they will redeem on January 1st, 1905, bonds of said Company, numbered 1 to 50 inclusive.
JAMES McELLRAVY, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT WE HAVE this day dissolved partnership of the firm of GORDON & MOSCOWITCH, manufacturers of skirts, situated at 98 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, and Mr. GORDON has assumed payment of all accounts.
Dated Nov. 29, 1904.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Detroit Edison Co.,
First Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds.
A first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including five separate generating steam plants, used as sub-stations, and a new power station, with in tial capacity of 16,000 electrical horse power, situated upon 38 acres of land, with unsurpassed transportation facilities.
Price to Yield About 5%.
Descriptive Circular Furnished.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

City Bonds
Paying 4½%
Price & particulars upon application.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEE
5% 40-Year Bonds.
Circular with full particulars sent on request by
SIG. H. ROSENBLATT & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, 55 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
DECEMBER LIST ON APPLICATION
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

LEHMAN BROS.
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CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—New York exchange to-day was 25c premium; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. While Illinois Brick preferred declined 1¾ points below yesterday's new high record, it was steady at 67¼ during the greater part of the day, thus maintaining 9¾ points of the 11-point gain since Wednesday. The common shares hardened a little. Can issues were fairly active at 11½ for the common and 58¼ for the preferred, while Swifts were steady at 113@114, and 250 shares of West Chicago Street Railroad stock sold at 50.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,775	American Can	11½	11½	11½
1,196	Am. Can pf	59¾	58½	59½
33	Diamond Match	136½	136½	136½
435	Illinois Brick	11¾	11½	11¾
142	Illinois Brick pf	67¾	67¼	67¼
110	Met. "L" com	24½	24¼	24½
50	Northw. "L" com	25	25	25
50	North Chicago	70	70	70
120	National Biscuit	56	55¾	55¾
409	National Biscuit pf	116	115¾	115½
285	National Carbon	46	45½	45½
15	National Carbon pf	110	110	110
33	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
11	South Side "L"	98¼	97	97
20	Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
45	Street's Stable Car pf	101	100	101
404	Swift Co. Company	113	113	113½
5	Chi. & Oak Pk "L" pf	20	20	20
25	Chicago Title & Trust	102	102	103
50	United Bxpboard	2¼	2¼	2¼
730	United Bxpboard pf	12	11½	11½
250	West Chicago	50	50	50

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $801,400 in cash held by the banks. They received from the interior $7,018,300 and sent to the interior $4,893,900, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $800,000 to New Orleans, $200,000 to Chicago, and $250,000 to San Francisco. The gain from the interior was $2,119,400.

Receipts of new gold were $1,206,900—namely, $1,130,100 on New York Assay Office checks, $37,000 on San Francisco Assay Office checks, and $19,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $21,579,100; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent, redemption fund, &c., were $24,044,000; the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,464,900.

The total gain from the interior, $2,119,400, and new gold, $1,206,900, was $3,326,300; deducting the loss on Sub-Treasury operations of $2,464,900, the net gain was $861,400.

The net gain from the interior is the largest since the week ending Aug. 18, just before the crop movement began. The gross receipts from the interior are the largest since the week ending July 29. The bulk of the movement both ways was between New York and near-by and Eastern cities. About half a million in coin went to Canada. Receipts from the West and South exceeded shipments to those sections, if transfers through the Sub-Treasury are not considered.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper is larger than for the last two weeks, chiefly on account of the increase in customs collections, which were $3,530,800, a daily average of $588,400, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of 557,000, and on account of a decrease in pension payments to $922,000 from $1,809,000 in the preceding week. Payments on account of the 5 per cent. fund for correspondents were of considerable magnitude.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $5,456,000 mutilated currency.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,307,294, as against $2,973,806 for the previous week and $2,200,094 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,231,951, as against $2,974,680 for the previous week and $2,234,883 for the corresponding week last year.

Application to List.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $1,110,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds of 1949 of the Hudson County Gas Company.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Concerning trade conditions Dun's Review says:

Holiday goods are moving freely, and in staple lines there is more activity, even the products that are between seasons finding a fair market. Packing and shipping departments are increasing forces, and traffic congestion at several points indicates that the growth of business has overtaxed railway facilities. Earnings of all roads reporting for November show an average gain of 7.1 per cent. over last year. Weather conditions have favored jobbing and retail distribution of heavy-wearing apparel, and also accelerated the marketing of new corn, but there is not sufficient moisture for Winter wheat or coke production. A record breaking yield of cotton is bringing the price nearer the point at which normal consumption may be resumed, although there is still much idle machinery at Fall River. Other manufacturing news is most gratifying, especially regarding the leading lines. Structural work increases and car shops are crowded with orders, while many idle steel mills have resumed.

Bradstreet's says:

Developments have been mainly favorable. Cooler weather has helped retail trade, stimulated reorders from jobbers and improved collections, except in portions of the South where holding of cotton is reported. Heavy dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries, and hardware note relatively most activity. Holiday trade has opened well, and promises a very large aggregate. Clearings, partly because of active stock speculation, are large, November totals having only once been surpassed, and then in May, 1901. Failures are fewer in number and liabilities the lightest in any month but one of 1904. Railway earnings testify to a heavy traffic, with gains over a year ago, and car shortages are a feature in widely separated sections. Among the industries the feeling is optimistic, notably in iron and steel, coal, lumber, and kindred lines.

Business failures for the week ended Dec. 1 number 184, against 203 last week, 239 in the like week in 1903, 185 in 1902, 237 in 1901, and 224 in 1900.

Bank clearings for the week ended with December aggregate $3,194,645,658, 24 per cent. over last week and 42 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $1,007,891,000, 27 per cent. over last week and 9 per cent. larger than last year.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, Dec. 2, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan		10,000	15⅛
11,000	91⅞	10,000	15⅞
1,000	92	2,000	15¾
500	92	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	92	30,000	100⅛
64,000	91⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
500	92⅛	1,000	86⅛
22,000	91⅞	1,000	86
5,000	91⅞	Mo Pacific tr 5s	
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co certfs full instl paid		10,000	107⅞
39,000	102⅛	Mo P 1st col 5s	
10,000	102⅝	5,000	108
Adams Expr 4s		Nas Elec R R 4s	
5,000	103⅜	1,000	98½
Am Hide & L 6s		Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
2,000	95¼	500	83⅜
10,000	95¼	15,000	81½
8,000	95¼	10,000	81⅝
42,000	95½	10,000	81¾
Am Thread 4s		N Y Cent & H R L S col 3½s	
4,000S5F	87	20,000	91
Am Tobacco 4s Morton Tr Co certfs		N Y C & St L 4s	
105,000	75	1,000	104
54,000	75¼	N Y G, E L, H & P coll tr 5s	
50,000	75	9,000	110½
20,000	75⅛	pur money 4s	
42,000	75	6,000	96
37,000	74⅞	N Y, Susq & Wn	
75,600	75	gen 6s	
18,000	75¼	5,000	109
7,000	75⅛	Norf & W con 4s	
500	74½	10,000	101⅛
30,000	75⅛	Northn Pac 4s	
50,000	75	9,000	105⅜
5,000	75¼	5,000	105¼
3,000	75	Nor Pac gen 3s	
4,000	75⅛	42,000	75⅛
10,000	74⅞	Ore Short Line 4s partic bds	
500	74⅝	35,000	103⅜
50,000	74⅝	Pac of Mo 1st	
5,000	75½	10,000	103⅞
40,000	74⅞	Penn conv 3½s	
2,000	74⅜	5,000	103¼
15,000	74⅞	Peo & East 1st 4s	
9,000	75	1,000	99
10,000	74⅞	Peo & East inc 4s	
7,000	74⅜	5,000	73
5,000	75	Reading gen 4s	
10,000	74⅝	22,000	102½
15,000	74⅞	31,000	102⅜
15,000	75	Reading Jer Cent coll 4s	
Am Tobacco 6s Morton Tr Co certfs		1,000	98¾
10,000	112	1,000	99
67,000	111⅞	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
30,000	111⅜	10,000	99⅜
8,000	111⅞	5,000	99⅝
9,000	111⅞	10,000	99½
92,000	111⅞	6,000	100
113,000	111⅜	St J & G Isl 1st 4s	
500	112⅛	2,000	94
132,000	111⅜	St L, I M & So unify & ref 4s	
50,000	111⅛	2,000	95¼
Ann Arb 1st 4s		3,000	95⅝
21,000	98	40,000	95¾
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		86,000	96
1,000	102⅞	15,000	96¼
5,000	102⅝	20,000	96⅜
adjustment 4s		25,000	96½
5,000	94¼	R & G div 4s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		2,000	95⅞
7,000	99⅜	5,000	95⅞
6,000	99⅜	10,000	95⅞
5,000	99⅝	St L & S F R R gen'dg 4s	
Atlan & Danv 2d		40,000	89
3,000	89⅞	1,000	89¼
17,000	90	2,000	89⅜
Balt & O pr in 3½s		5,000	89½
10,000	96¼	15,000	89⅝
gold 4s		50,000	89⅝
9,000	103¼	2,000	89½
13,000	103⅛	29,000	89¾
5,000	103⅜	30,000	89⅝
P, J & M 3½s		20,000	89½
1,000	91⅝	50,000	89¼
S W div 3½s		25,000	89⅜
7,000	93¼	110,000	89¾
15,000	93⅜	2,000	89⅝
Bklyn Ferry 5s		50,000	89½
5,000	03	50,000	89⅝
Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s		St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
11,000	84⅝	1,000	97⅜
11,000	84⅝	4,000	97½
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	109⅞	7,000	97⅝
B, R & P gen 5s		cons 4s	
6,000	115¼	43,000	80¾
Canada So 1st 5s		1,000	80½
15,000	104⅛	40,000	80¾
Cent of Ga cons 5s		15,000	80⅝
5,000	111½	10,000	80⅝
3,000	111⅜	17,000	80½
7,000	111	Sea Air Line Ry gold 4s	
1st inc 5s		13,000	85
9,000	90	refunding 5s	
2d inc 5s		1,000	102⅜
14,000	71½	Southn Pac 4½s	
14,000	72	1,000	100½
C of N J gen 5s		4,000	100⅜
2,000	136⅛	Southn Pac 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		10,000	93¼
16,000	101⅜	1,000	93⅜
8,000	101⅞	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		5,000	119⅜
11,000	87¼	9,000	119½
Ches & O con 5s		5,000	119¾
5,000	118	Southern Railway	
5,000	118⅜	M & O col 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	96¾
2,000	107½	Memph div 1st	
C & Oh 6s, ser A		1,000	111¾
1,000	106⅛	Stand R & T inc	
Chi Ind & L 6s		3,000	7
2,000	82½	T

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 1-2 Per Cent.

Stocks Rally Easily and Sharply Upon Good Buying and Lack of Any Reason for Selling.

The market experienced a decided change of form yesterday. Instead of a continuance of Thursday's softness and irregularity, as had seemed likely, the opening was good and the close better. Our own market offered nothing like the twenty-point rise in two days in Lehigh Coal and Navigation in Philadelphia, but this was recognized as a New York operation, although located elsewhere. Our most conspicuous rise, although not the largest, was Louisville's gain of 5¾, closing at the top. There was no special information, and none was necessary. The earnings warrant it, and the movement had been expected almost universally. Atlantic Coast Line naturally sympathized with the property whose prosperity is so intimately connected with its own. There were no declines calling for specification, and the rises are too numerous to give them all. But it may be said that there was no lack of intrinsic or representative merit in the new outburst of strength, although it was rather more conspicuous among the industrials. Railways like Baltimore and Ohio, St. Louis Southwestern, and Norfolk and Western shared the improvement with industrials like Leather, Rubber, Steel, and Lead, which have not yet got into line with the advance in which the railways have anticipated them.

The day's news was good, but of a routine nature not adapted to cause any such change of sentiment unless acted upon by those who care more for such intelligence than for the moves on the blackboard. There were the usual good traffics, Illinois Central's advance being sufficiently explained by its earnings. It is not generally recognized how often large advances, called when they occur artificial and manipulated, are later justified by facts like this gain of $367,672 profits in a month. Cotton was steadier, its spasm of liquidation being thought sufficient pending to-day's Government report, which will give a somewhat bewildered trade its bearings. Money was quotably lower, and exchange dropped sharply. No inference can be drawn from an import of gold from France, of a character independent of exchange considerations, but weight may be given to the denial that we might lose gold to Japan from San Francisco. On Thursday it seemed possible, but on the trade movement it is unlikely, and on the recent loan it is impracticable, as only a small portion is available until next year. The expectation was for a really good bank statement to-day, as the banks have lost a smaller sum upon cessation of gold shipments, and have gained larger sums on domestic exchange, so that there should be an actual gain of cash, besides the usual possibilities of reduction of requirements. The easy condition of the money market and the excellent tone of the bond market are so closely related that it is almost surplusage to say that yesterday's bond business retained activity and strength even better than the stock market.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Manhattan	½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	8	Met. St. Ry.	1
Am. Beet Sugar	1	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Car & Foundry	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Anaconda Cop.	1	Norfolk & Western	½
Atlantic Coast Line	2¾	Penn. R. R.	½
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	People's Gas	1½
Butterick Company	½	R. R. Securities	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	Reading	½
Chi. & Northw'n pf.	1	Rubber Goods	1¼
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Rubber Goods pf.	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. Southw'n	¾
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. Southw'n pf.	2
Del., Lack. & W.	3½	Southern Railway	½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv., pf.	½
Erie	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	¾
Fed. Min. & Sm.	3½	U. S. Leather	1½
Fed. Min. & S. pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Hocking Valley	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel	¾
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Kn. Ice, Chicago	½	Va.-Car. Chemical	¾
Louisville & Nashv.	5½	Wabash	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1	Iowa Cen. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Kan. City Southern	½
Chi. Term.	½	Lake E. & W.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	½
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
C. C. C. & St. L.	½	Nat. Enameling	½
Col. & H. C. & Iron	½	Pacific Mail	2
Corn Products	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Corn Products pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	West. E. & M.	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. 5s	1	S. Ry., M. div. 1st	1¼
Rig., J. C., col. 4s	1		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 2	1,165,253
To date this year	161,241,313
Corresponding date last year	148,793,936

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 2	$6,104,500
To date this year	$932,544,560
Corresponding date last year	$638,605,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Sugar Refining Company, common and preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

City and Suburban Homes.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Frl.	Thurs.		Frl.	Thurs.
Alta	.05	.06	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.12	.12	Mexican	1.25	1.15
Andes	.24	.23	Occid. Con.	.78	.80
Belcher	.23	.23	Ophir	2.60	2.40
B. & Belch.	1.00	1.05	Overman	.11	.13
Bullion	.21	.22	Potosi	.18	.18
Caledonia	.44	.45	Savage	.30	.30
Chal. Con.	.15	.17	Sierra Nev.	.56	.56
Choller	.17	.18	Silver Hill	.50	.45
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.08	.08
C. C. & Va.	1.90	1.80	Union Con.	.07	.07
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.62	.58
Con. Point.	.13	.17	Utah Con.	.08	.08
G. & Curry.	.24	.22	Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Hale & Nor.	1.15	1.05	Silver bars	.59¾	.59¾
Julia	.06	.04	Drafts, sgt.	Par	Par
Justice	.10	.10	Telegraph	.02½	.02½
Kentucky C.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices at follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	6⅞	Little Bessie	2½	3
C., K. & N.	2	2	M. Gibson	3½	4
C. C. Cons.	10⅜	10½	M. Anchor	5⅞	6½
Dante	3⅝	4	Old Gold	8¾	10
Dr. Jackpot	5	..	Pharmacist	3½	4
Elkton	70¼	70½	Portland	175	200
El Paso	115¾	116	Rose Maud	5¾	6
Findlay	20	28	Rose Nicol	2⅞	3
Gold Cycle	40	60	San Eclipse	1¼	1⅝
Gold Sov.	7¾	8	Vindicator	70	..
Isabella	25¼	26	Work	10¾	11
Keystone	4½	4¾			

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Again Strong, with Decreased Activity—Higher Prices to Come.

The theory suggested in these columns yesterday morning—namely, that a weak closing on a Thursday would these days be followed by a rise and a strong finish on Friday worked out its salvation in practice yesterday. The market opened with some hesitancy, but, gathering strength as the hours passed on, closed with a small boon. Transactions were on a smaller scale than for some days, the total barely exceeding the million-share mark.

***

Baltimore and Ohio Up.

Baltimore and Ohio was one of the features of the market. It opened down to 97¼, but a wave of activity soon carried the price across 99, the highest on the present movement. There it remained in spite of some profit taking by people who had bought the stock around 97 two weeks ago and who had seen it decline to nearly 95. The buying was mostly by Probst, Wetzlar & Co., who have the reputation of being brokers for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Consequently the buying was considered good.

***

Industrials Advance.

The industrials had quite a share in the market yesterday. There was a revival of strength in United States Steel issues, and, although the bonds showed apparently weak in the early trading, it was hard to get them at the bottom.

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Manipulation in Railroad Shares.

Among the railroads which advanced with ease and confidence were Louisville and Nashville, Hocking Valley, St. Louis Southwestern, and Nickel Plate. In every instance the rise was without any news developments.

***

Ease in Call Money.

The money market yesterday was easier than it has been for two weeks. The ruling rate for call loans was 3 per cent., but during the afternoon loans were made as low as 2½ per cent. This ease in call money did a great deal toward dispelling fears of a reaction, and it was expected to offset whatever unfavorable developments, if any, the bank statement to-day may bring out.

IMPORT OF GOLD.

National City Bank to Bring $500,000 from Paris.

Considerable ado was made in the Street yesterday over the announcement that the National City Bank had arranged to import $500,000 in gold from Paris. In some quarters the inference seemed to be drawn that the announcement meant that the exchange market had suddenly shifted from the gold-export to the gold-import point and that the engagement was probably the first of a series of such transactions. The exchange market yesterday was easier, the price of demand sterling declining about 20 points, to 4.8640, but there was no possibility of importing gold profitably as an ordinary exchange operation. The import of the $500,000, it was explained, was a special transaction, and did not mean that Europe was so soon to send back the gold which we recently sent across the ocean. The operation is not a significant one as bearing on the foreign exchange market, but it is none the less interesting as an illustration of the apparently conflicting movements that occur in the foreign exchange business. The announcement caused surprise only because the operation was misunderstood.

Interborough on 7 Per Cent. Basis.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. for the quarter ending Dec. 31 was declared yesterday by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to holders of Manhattan Elevated Railway stock. An additional dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. was declared on the same stock for the same period. This makes a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on each of the last three-quarters this year, or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1908	104½	105
3s, c., 1918	104½	105
3s, 1918, sm.	104¾	..
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106¾
4s, c., 1907	105¾	106¾
4s, r., 1925	130½	131½
4s, c., 1925	130½	131½
D. C. 3-65s	110½	..
Philippine 4s	109	..
Adams Exp.	240	248
Am. Sugar	225	..
Atls. & W.	151	..
Am. Coal	180	250
Am. G. Tw.	9½	10
Am. Ln. Co.	16½	17⅜
A. L. Co. pf.	37	..
Am. Snuff	100	110
Am. Sn. pf.	98	100
Am. S. Ref.	..	..
pf. ex-div.	137⅞	138½
A. T. & C.	90	94
A. T. & T.	148	149
Am. Tob. pf.	150	152
A. W. Co. pf.	92	93½
Ann Arbor	34	37
Ann A. pf.	64	68
Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	94	96
B. A. L. pf.	105	..
B. Un. Gas	223	..
B. R. & P.	150	160
B. R. & P. pf.	145	165
B. & S. pf.	82	87
C. & S. A.	..	..
Tel.	116	120
Chi. & Alt.	43	44
Chi. & A. pf.	80	85
C., B. & Q.	197½	..
C. & E. I.	130	145
C. G. W. pf.	66	71
C. Gt. W. deb.	83½	89
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., St. P., M. & O.	157	159
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	190	195
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	118
Cl., Lor. & Wheel.	77	80
C., L. & W. pf.	90	120
Cleve. & P.	180	..
C. F. & I. pf.	93½	98
Consol. Coal	60	80
D. M. & Ft. Da.	22½	24
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13¼
Ev. & T. H.	60	63
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	83
Ft. W. & D. City	40	45
Gen. Ch. Co.	52½	60
G. C. Co. pf.	100	101
Gt. Nor. pf.	210	230
Homestake	70	74
Ill. C., 1.10s	61	64
Int. Power	40	45
Int. S. Pump	30¾	40
I. S. P. pf.	85	88
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
K. & Mich.	36½	38
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	85	95
K. & O.	M. 16	18
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
Lacl. G. pf.	95	..
L. E. & W. pf.	100	104
Lake Shore	270	283
Long Island	69	83
Mah. C. R.	240	..
Man. Beach	9½	11
Md. Co. pf.	120	140
M., W. S. B., Chi.	24	25½
M., W. S. B., Chi., pf.	67	68½
Mich. Cen.	145	150
M. & St. L. pf.	93	98
M. L., N. & W. pf.	82½	83
Nat. En. pf.	84	87
Nat. L. pf.	95	96½
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	23	24¼
N. Cent. Co.	42	46
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	77½	78
N. Y. D. Co.	18	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	50	54
N. Y. & N. Jt. Tel.	165	170
N. & S. pf.	92	94
Nor. Mining	3	4½
Pac. Coast	77½	78½
P. C. 1st pf.	98	103
P. C. 2d pf.	82	84
P. & East.	31	32
Pere Marq.	75	80
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	104	106
P., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	..
P. S. Car pf.	90	99½
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	4⅞	6¼
Reno. & Sar.	208	..
R., W. & O.	135	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56	60
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	28½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	78
St. L. & S. F., 1 cfts.	183	184
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	130	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	102	106
S. R. & T.	3½	4
P. L. & T.	37½	38½
Third Av.	132	133
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T., St. L. & Western	35½	36½
Un. Pac. pf.	94⅝	95
Un. Fruit	107	108½
U. S. Exp.	120	125
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	16	21
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	37	42
W. F. Exp.	240	249
Westinghouse 1st pf.	192	198
W. & L. E. pf.	20	20½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	29½	30

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Coal Company of Allegheny County, Penn., Jersey City; filed an amended certificate increasing its capital from $10,000 to $1,000,000. Incorporators—W. Benton Crisp, Henry W. Baird, E. G. Woodling.

The J. and B. Octagon Fruit Jar Company, Salem; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Effie G. Martin, Warren M. Martin, Walter S. Baker, Howard B. Newkirk, J. Henry Bell.

The Chester Securities Company, Plainfield; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—James K. Rice, Edwin Gibbs, Arthur G. King, Charles R. Vincent, John G. Pickenbach, Jr.

The Commercial Co-operative Company of Princeton, to deal in everything; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—F. Louis Sperling, W. Henri Pipes, T. Cornelius Henry.

The C. N. Nelson Investment Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles N. Nelson, Kenneth K. McLaren, Joseph M. Mitchell.

Cerro De Pasco Smelting Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles Neville, E. R. Reader, William H. Harris, Richard H. Stewart, George W. Flaacke, jr.

The Frank A. Robbins Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Frank A. Robbins, Frederick Beekman, Charles W. Sprague.

The Hall-Tietenberg Company, Bayonne; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Arthur Tietenberg, Henry M. Hall, Henry M. Whittaker, Hubert F. Warren.

The Van Buren Land Company, dissolved.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $498,400,787; balances, $14,877,237; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $985,568.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8570; demand, $4.8635; cables, $4.8685.

Commercial bills were $4.83@4.84¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94⅝ and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅝ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: (Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 3-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Money was in quiet demand and plentiful in the market to-day, consequent on large borrowings from the Bank of England. Discounts were weaker on the news that £1,000,000 in gold is leaving India for England.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet and irregular. Consols relapsed and subsequently rallied a fraction.

Americans opened dull in response to New York and recovered slightly, but the support was limited, and they reacted and closed easy.

Japanese were irregular. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 94¾.

Kaffirs were firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88; consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 90⅞; Atchison preferred, 106½; Baltimore and Ohio, 100¼; Canadian Pacific, 137½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50⅜; Chicago Great Western, 24⅞; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 33¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88½; Erie, 40⅜; Erie first preferred, 73¼; Erie second preferred, 58¼; Illinois Central, 162¼; Louisville and Nashville, 146; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34; New York Central, 144; Norfolk and Western, 77⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 84½; Ontario and Western, 44⅛; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 39⅞; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 41¼; Southern Railway, 36⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 113⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 32½; United States Steel preferred, 95⅞; Wabash, 24; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish fours, 88½.

Bar silver firm at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.05; Lisbon, 17.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was calm and business was rather inactive. Prices, however, remained firm throughout.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 94, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were unchanged.

The gold imports from England have not yet ceased, although the rate of exchange prevents any profit on such transactions. The continuance of the movement is attributed to the transfer of Russian credits to Berlin. So far as the Reichsbank's needs are concerned imports should now cease, since it has the largest gold stock in its history. The stock of metal amounts to-day to $250,000,000, of which four-fifths is gold. It is understood that American gold recently reached Germany by direct shipment, but some eagles have arrived here from England and France.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased	24,600,000
Treasury notes decreased	420,000
Other securities increased	14,240,000
Notes in circulation increased	33,440,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Trading in Lehigh Navigation stocks and full-paid receipts was of a wildly excited character. First sales were made at 127, against yesterday's closing bid of 118½. A further advance to 131½ was made in the early trading, and then came the slump, the price receding, as quickly as it had advanced, to 123. It rebounded to 128½, fell back to 124, again moved up to 128½, and sold at the close at 125½. The movement was due to the request of George A. Earle, jr., President of several local financial institutions, for the stockholders to co-operate with him for the sale of the property. No purchaser was mentioned, and the fact that stock was delivered to-day in the name of George Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York, makes the situation still more puzzling. Mr. Earle admits, however, that he has an offer of over 135 for a majority of the stock. Lehigh Valley, under heavy trading, advanced 2⅝, and rumor had it that it probably was the purchaser referred to by Mr. Earle. Other features were Northern Central, 106 to 109, and Philadelphia and Erie, 73½ to 78½. Total sales, 113,847 shares, $116,100 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Amal. Copper	81¾	81¼	81¼
5	Am. Railways	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞
870	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25¼	25½
20	Chi. Gt. West	24½	24½	24½
3,947	Con. Lake Sup.	9 15-16	9	9
1,930	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	18⅝	17⅝	18
150	Con. Trac., N. J.	77½	77½	77½
50	Diamond Steel	..	½	½
2,006	Diamond Steel pf.	1½	1	1½
4,371	El. Co. of Am.	10⅝	10	10⅝
158	El. Stor. Bat.	83	83	83
300	Erie	39¾	39½	39⅝
100	Erie 1st pf.	16	16	16
80	Gen. Asphalt	12	11	11
19	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	48½	48½	48½
112	In. Smoke. Pow.	24	24	24
22,154	Lehigh Val. R.	55⅞	52⅞	55¼
30,844	Lehigh Nav.	131½	123	125½
981	Lehigh Nav. Receipts	128	123	125
230	Marsden	4⅞	4½	4½
2,875	North. Cen. R.	106½	106¼	108½
1,095	Penn. R.	69¼	68 15-16	69
2,230	Philadelphia & Erie	78½	74½	78½
20	Phila. Trac.	98½	98	98½
1,830	Phila. El., 10 paid	9¾	9¼	9¼
300	Phila. Co.	41	41	41
85	Phila. Co. pf.	47	46½	47
800	Phila. Rap. Tran.	18½	18½	18½
40	Rail. Co. Gen.	4	4	4
18,770	Reading	39 5-16	38 11-16	39 1-16
7,823	Sus. Steel	2 9-16	2 1-16	2 9-16
335	Tidewater Steel	2	2	2
2,791	Tidewater Gas Imp.	106¾	106¼	106
18	Union Traction	69¾	69¾	69¾
6,090	U. S. Steel	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛
880	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	92¾	94¼
100	Warwick Steel	6	6	6

American Malting Election.

The Board of Directors of the American Malting Company have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Charles A. Stadler; Vice President—John G. Jenkins; Treasurer—Louis L. Stanton; Secretary—John C. McCune; General Superintendent—Seymour Scott; Manager Western Branches—Frederick Vullmahn; Assistant Treasurer—Henry Eggerking.

Paper Trust Needs Working Capital.

The Directors of the International Paper Company have authorized an issue of $10,000,000 5 per cent. gold bonds. Of the sum authorized, $5,000,000 will be issued at once, and the proceeds used to make improvements and to create a larger working capital.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A few issues in the outside market yesterday rose abruptly, but the majority displayed a continuance of the reactionary tendency which appeared during the last hour of trading on Thursday. Profit taking was probably responsible for the declines in Northern Securities, in Interborough Rapid Transit, and in several other prominent issues, but even in these there was a substantial recovery from the lowest of the day. On the other hand, the Seaboards, Greene Copper, and Mercantile Marine bonds were strong and closed with net gains. The trading in bonds generally was not as active as on Thursday, and several recently active issues were rather heavy. The Erie bonds were transferred to the Stock Exchange, and their removal helped to restrict the trading in this department.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE 4½s were quoted at an advance of 4 points over the opening sale, and they closed with a net gain of 2¼ points. The stocks were fairly active, but they did not advance with the bonds.

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UNITED COPPER rose still further to 12⅝. It has been active for the past few days in a way that suggests renewed interest in the market for the stock on the part of the controlling interest in the property.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

	Dec. 2 Bid.	Dec. 2 Asked.	Dec. 1 Bid.	Dec. 1 Asked.
Standard Oil	633	635	632	638
Storage Power	⅝	⅛	⅝	½
Tennessee Copper	41¾	42¼	41¾	42½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9¼	10	9¼	10
Trenton Potteries	15½	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf.	85	87½	85	87½
Trenton Potteries deb.	68	74	68	74
Union Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2⅛
Union Typewriter	93	95	93	95
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	116	121	116	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	118	116	118
United Box Board	2	3	2	3
United Box Board pf.	12	14	12	13
United Copper	12¾	12¾	11¾	12
United Copper pf.	60	64	61	..
United Lumber 1st 6s	..	40	..	40
U. S. Cotton Duck	3	8½	6	8½
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	28	28¾	27½	28½
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	79½	80	80½	81
U. S. Ship. 5s, cts.	..	47	47	47½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	115	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	..	..	..	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D, F	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	98¾	99¼	99¾	99¾
Va. Southwestern	45	..	45	..
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	91¼	92	91½	92
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	44¾	45	44½	45¼
White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
Worth. Pump pf.	119	125½	119	125½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99½	100¾	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	238	242	238	242
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	206	203	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	77¼	78	77¼	78
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	110¼	111	110¾	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¾	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	81	86	81	86
Grand Rapids Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	77½	79	77½	79
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77¼	76¾	77½
New Orleans Rys.	5¾	6	6	6¼
New Orleans Rys. pf.	26	27½	25½	27
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	..	82	..	82
Ninth Avenue R. R.	195	200	195	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	105	106	105	106
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	79	79¾	79	79¾
Public Service Corp.	110	..	110	..
Pub. Serv. Corp. certs.	69	70	69	70
Second Av. R. R.	207	212	207	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25½	..	25½	..
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	76	80	76	80
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	113	110	113
Union Railways 1st 5s	108¾	111	108¾	111
United El. of N. J. 4s	79	79¼	79	79½
Un. Ry. of St. L. pf.	68¼	70	68¼	70
U. R. of St. L. vot. tr. cfts.	22½	..	22½	..
U. T. of Providence	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	109	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27	29	27⅞	28
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	86	..	86	..
Wash. Ry. & E. 4s, ex coup.	85	86	87½	88

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	70	72	70	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100¾	99	100½
Bay State Gas	⅜	½	⅜	½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	52	..	52	..
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	194	195	194	195
Buffalo Gas	5	5½	5	5½
Buffalo Gas pf.	67	70	67	70
Central Union Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	92	95	92	95
Denver Gas	38	40	38	41
Denver Gas 5s	83	86	83	86
Denver Gas 6s	102¾	..	102¼	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	128	131	125	126
Hudson County Gas	104½	105¾	104½	105½
Hudson County Gas 5s	107	108	107	108
Indianapolis Gas	70	75	70	75
Indianapolis Gas 5s	106¼	108	106½	108
Laclede Gas new ref. 5s	101	102¾	101	102½
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	112	113½	112	113½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st 5s	112¾	114	112¾	114
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	106½	108¼	106½	108¼
New York & Queens

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Adolph Lewisohn Buys on Fifth Avenue for Investment—Convent Avenue Corner Sold—Deal for Bronx Flats Involves $300,000—Business by Brokers and at Auction.

Boehm & Coon have sold to Adolph Lewisohn the five-story building, with stores, at 538 and 540 Fifth Avenue, on plot 50.5 by 100. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction. The property is on the west side of the avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, the ground being part of what was formerly the site of the Church of the Divine Paternity. The price in the present transaction has not been made public, but it is known that the property has been held at $700,000. Mr. Lewisohn buys solely for investment. The structure is known as the Lichtenstein Building, being under lease for a long term of years to the Lichtenstein Millinery Company.

Sale of Convent Avenue Corner.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for James A. Deering the plot, 86.11 by 108.10 and irregular, at the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Charles A. Schliess, as broker, has sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; also, the plot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. Janpole & Werner were the sellers.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the Mutual Bank the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and have sold to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company eight lots, running through from One Hundred and Forty-fourth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Duff & Brown have resold, in conjunction with Hall J. How & Co., the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, a plot 25 by 105.

Max Marx has sold to a client of John H. Deane the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue.

Ex-Chief McCullagh Closes Big Deal.

E. Tanenbaum & Co. have sold the ten five-story flats, with stores, on the east side of Third Avenue, occupying the block front between One Hundred and Seventieth Street and St. Paul's Place, owned by the Zellner Brewing Company. The price is reported to have been in the neighborhood of $300,000. The negotiations were conducted by ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, who is a member of the firm of E. Tanenbaum & Co. The properties will be resold to investors.

East Side Dwellings Change Hands.

Post & Reese have sold 78 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.5, for Fanning C. T. Beck, as trustee, to a client. This house is the first one west of Park Avenue on the south side of the street.

The same brokers have also sold for Samuel Rosenblatt to Philip Sawyer 100 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 18.8 by 102.2.

Martin E. Conditing has sold 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5. The present purchaser with No. 47 adjoining, recently purchased, now controls a plot 35 by 100.5.

Adjoining Owners Buy on Third Avenue.

Leopold Weil has sold for Catharine A. Deane to Greenwald Brothers 1,554 and 1,556 Third Avenue, 39 by 100, adjoining the property at the corner of Eighty-seventh Street already owned by the purchasers.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold 646 and 648 Park Avenue, on the west side, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, a plot 40 by 80, for Charles C. Marshall, on private terms; also, 56 East Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.5, for Albert S. Heidelbach, on private terms.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Hoffman estate 184 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building on lot 22 by 100, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets. Holdridge, Dennis & Preston were the brokers.

Mr. Freedman has also bought, through L. J. Phillips & Co., 862 Third Avenue, a four-story building on lot 25 by 100.

Sale of West End Avenue House.

Arthur Howard has sold the five-story dwelling 247 West End Avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, on lot 15 by 100.

Deal on 59th Street, Near Circle.

J. Le Fevre has sold 316 and 318 West Fifty-ninth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.5, to J. M. Lehmaier and George G. Benjamin, who own adjoining frontage of 50 feet. J. J. Clancy & Co. represented the seller and Theodore Rogers Brill the buyers.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Joseph Vilas to Uhlfelder & Weinberg 425 West Fifty-sixth Street a five-story flat on lot 25 by 132, and 428 and 430 West Fifty-seventh Street, abutting, a four-story flat on plot 45 by 71.

J. E. Briggs has sold for Emeline M. Gray the four-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 22 by 75.

To Build on West 26th Street.

G. H. Robinson has sold the plot, 44 by 107, at 161 and 163 West Twenty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The buyer will improve the property.

Charles E. Duross has sold the three dwellings 358, 360, and 362 West Twelfth Street, on plot 50 by 80, for the several owners to John J. Clark.

Emanuel Ehrenfeld has leased for Julius Shwitzer 515 West Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, for five years at an aggregate rental of $10,500.

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Sold.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has sold Janpole & Werner the five lots, 125 by 100, at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. Arthur Mayer was the broker.

Uhlfelder & Weinberg have sold a plot of five lots, 125 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to R. Meil, who will erect thereon three apartment houses, each 41.8 by 99.11.

Adelstein & Avrutine and Max Weinstein have secured from the Germania Life Insurance Company a building loan of $300,000 on the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets.

S. Ganz has sold for Isidor Blumenkrohn, to M. & J. Falk, the five-story double flat 505 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Abram Bachrach has bought 452 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25.5 by 86.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Mrs. E. C. Loughran 129 to 124 West One Hundred and Second Street, three five-story flats, on plot 78 by 100.11.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased for Dr. William F. Mittendorf the five-story apartment house 105 and 107 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 42 by 100, to a client for a term of years.

Upper East Side Transactions.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 324 to 338 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Max Arens and Charles A. Weber have sold to Rachel Leipziger 6 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Lefkowitz & Kadin have sold the six-story tenement 116 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

New Tenements for Cauldwell Avenue.

George Brown has bought the southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and will erect thereon four six-story tenements.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Henry L. Franklin the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Samuel W. Weiss sold for Albert Weiss, to Williams, Grodginsky & Haft, the northwest corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, and has resold the plot for the latter firm.

Jacob Sommer has sold for John Bogart, to S. Bernstein, the plot on the east side of Park Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 70 by 100.

Carl J. Randrup has sold for William McClenahan to P. M. Hill the southwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 by 150.

Samuel Goldstein, as attorney, has sold the northwest corner of Grove Street and Central Avenue to S. Tennenbaum.

William G. Watt has sold a lot on the east side of Wales Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for Louis Langfield; also, the adjoining lot for a Dr. Murray; also, a house and two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, west of Hoffman Street, for B. Kelly; also, the southeast corner of Mosholu Parkway and Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a Miss Brenermann.

M. Kahn & Co., who have opened a branch office at 779 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, have sold the block front, 275 by 88, on Clinton Avenue, between One Hundred and Eightieth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to Schneidler & Bachrach; also, for the Maguire estate, a plot having frontage of 128 feet on Crescent Avenue, 104 feet on Adams Street and 100 feet on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, the plot, 70 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, between Belmont and Hughes Avenues, to Mr. Isaac Steinberg; also, sold and resold three times for clients the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Clinton Avenue, 94 by 100; also, the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 150 by 80, to David Baron and Max Dorf.

Good Demand on Webster Avenue.

George E. Buckbee reports sales of the following properties: Plot of four lots at northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Webster Avenue; plot of two lots at southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Webster Avenue; plot of four lots at northeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Webster Avenue; a block front of eight lots on Webster Avenue, between Ford Street and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; plot of seven lots on Webster Avenue, near Fordham Road, and a house and two lots on Valentine Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Ferdinand Marx has bought the plot, 75 by 100, at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-firsts Street.

Charles R. Schliess has sold for clients the three-family tenements 1,132 and 1,134 Fox Street.

Folsom Brothers have sold for John Gribben the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Beach Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

Ruie & Co. report the following sales of Bronx properties: Lot, 27 by 125, on the south side of Freeman Street, 47 feet west of Bryant Street; plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Vyse Avenue, 50 feet north of Jennings Street; plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 70 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 125 by 135, with an "L" on the Southern Boulevard; lot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Clinton Avenue, 90 by 104; plot 54 by 125, on the south side of Freeman Street, 54 feet west of Bryant Street; three lots on the northwest corner of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; to Charles S. Levy, a plot 130 by 129, on the east side of Daly Avenue, 260 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; to J. Levy, three lots on Intervale Avenue, 75 feet south of Home Street; plot 78 by 95, at the southeast corner of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Hoe Street, 25 feet north of Jennings Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought the four-story double flat 1,685 Washington Avenue, 25 by 90. The same firm has sold the following parcels: Four lots at the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, 114 by 105; plot 40 by 84 on the east side of Washington Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; three lots on the north side of Wester Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; two lots on north side of Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, and one lot on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, east of Third Avenue.

Ephraim B. Levy reports an unusually strong demand for both dwellings and lots in the Van Nest section of the Twenty-fourth Ward. Among the twenty-five or thirty properties which he sold last month are the following: Lots 7 & G. F. Rendle, Lot 37, on Amethyst Avenue, to Henry Ratjen, Lots 353 and 354, on Garfield Street; to Josephine B. Rezzano, Lots 42 and 54, on Adams Street and Garfield Street, near Columbus Avenue; to Philip Elinsky, the two-family frame house, on Lot 459, on Madison Street; to Thomas Scott, builder, plot of seven lots, 175 by 100, on Amethyst Avenue, north of Morris Park Avenue, for the erection of two-family houses; to Van Nest Wood Working Company, plot of nine lots on Adams Street and Columbus Avenue, and to Martin Pletscher, builder, five lots on Amethyst Avenue, and four lots on Unionport Road.

Operators Buy on Boston Road.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the plot, 35 by 146 by 85 by 65, on the west side of Boston Road, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Jefferson Avenue.

M. Nasanowitz has sold for Jacob Goldfield the southwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 35 by 95, and has resold the property, successively, to Samuel Schwartz and to the Garden Realty Company. The same brokers have also sold for Kurzman & Frankenheimer, the plot, 120 by 90, on the east side of Webster Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, to Jacob Goldfield.

In reporting a purchase by Mandel & Kinzler in this column yesterday, it was stated inadvertently that the property involved was the block bounded by College and Findlay Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, instead of the block bounded by the same streets, Findlay and Teller Avenues. The block between College and Findlay Avenues is said to have been bought by Samuel Beyer and Nathan Lubow, through Mayer I. Bayer.

Miller & Co. have sold the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 145, and the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 141, to David Cohen, through Folsom Brothers; also, the southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and Garden Street, 712 by 116, to M. Soulheimer, through Williamson & Bryan.

Miller & Co. have bought from Augustus Gareiss, Lots 51, 52, and 53, forming the corner of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, at the new entrance to Bronx Park, and the southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and Grote Street, 75 by 113. Clement H. Smith and M. Gorsch were the brokers.

Miller & Kuntz have purchased from Horowitz & Co., through M. Weinstein, the entire block bounded by the Southern Boulevard and Whitlock Avenue, Barretto and Tiffany Streets, containing thirty-two lots.

Kramer, Acritelli & Co. have sold for William T. Woods and others the northwest corner of Boston Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, a plot, 137 by 141; also, for John Martin, the two lots on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, for Eliza N. Gray, the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, for the Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, two lots on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, for S. Strauss, the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, for Andrew Powell, four lots, 100 by 100, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 74 feet south of Home Street; also, for John Martin, the southwest corner of Hoe and Home Streets, a plot 25 by 80; also, for Sarah J. Martinelli, the plot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Hoe Street, 75 feet north of Jennings Street; also, for John Martin, three lots, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 feet south of Fox Street; also, for Lena Stolz, the two-story frame dwelling, with store, 1,139 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; also, for Mr. Flaherty, the two-family house, on plot 50 by 100, 1,424 Vyse Avenue; also, for Emil S. Levy, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Longfellow Street, 50 by 100.

Leases in Merchantile District.

The firm of L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have closed the following long term leases: All the lofts in the building at the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and University Place, to E. Deutsch & Co.; also, 30,000 square feet in the new factory building now being completed at the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, to a Mr. Ruth; also, the two upper lofts in the reconstructed building 46 East Fourteenth Street, to the Spang Gottlieb Company; also, two lofts in the building 19 to 23 East Eighteenth Street and 22 to 28 West Nineteenth Street, containing 35,000 square feet, to M. Bonwit & Co. and Fisk, Clark & Flagg; also, 10,000 square feet in the building 588 and 590 Broadway to the United States Hat Company; also about 15,000 square feet in the New York Commercial Buildings, 715 to 721 Broadway, to Weigert, Meyer & Gross; also, 11,000 square feet in the building 653 and 655 Broadway, to R. Lindheim; also, the entire buildings 151 Grand Street and 146 Elm Street to S. Langsdorf & Co.; also, the entire building at the northeast corner of Tenth and Greenwich Streets, to H. Henschel; also, the entire building 104 and 106 Elizabeth Street, containing 40,000 square feet, to the D. S. Brassil Bindery.

Avenue C Properties in a Trade.

Emil Held & Co. have sold for David Jacobowitz the six-story tenement 99 to 103 Avenue C to S. Schnee, who gives in part payment the properties 423 and 425 East Sixth Street.

Joseph Metzger has sold for a Mrs. Elfenbein to T. Bockshizky & Co. the five-story tenement 49 Allen Street, 25 by 89.6; also, for M. Kapian to D. Mulier, the seven-story flat 231 Henry Street.

William Henry Folsom has sold for L. Kerunss 432 East Eleventh Street, five-story front and rear tenements on lot 25 by 100.

J. F. Halprin leased for Halprin, Diamondstone & Levine 21 and 23 First Avenue, a seven-story tenement, with stores, for three and a half years, to Jacob Lash at an annual rental of $7,800; also, the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, to Joseph Lubelsky for three years at an annual rental of $2,400.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

13th St, 437 East, n s, 44 ft w of Avenue A, 25x101.3; leasehold; six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Barbara Faeth.....$4,900

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

William St, 103 and 105, for a six-story brick factory, 41.10x89.2; H. Wendel, owner; Jacobs & Heidelberg of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

1st Av, 181, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 22.10x87.2; I. Rothfeld of 1 East 118th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $20,000.

139th St, s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50.8x80.11; Mcaniney Realty and Construction Company of 231 Broadway, owner; Heisauer of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Pearl and Elm Sts, s w corner, for a one-story brick storage and toolhouse, 1.4x55; New York Belting Company, 55 Duane St, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

170th St, n w corner of Walton Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 15x112.6; George W. Reed of 205 East 170th St, owner; C. A. Milliner of 148th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 123d St, 25.2x100; 125th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Samuel M. Cohen to Max Lipman and another, other consideration and.....100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 179th St; John O. Baker to Stephen Egan.....100

BAILEY AV, e s, Lots 83 and 84, map of William O. Giles, 100x130.10x73.11x147.4; John Parsons to Charles E. Ahneman and another, other consideration and.....100

BAXTER ST, 10 and 12, w s, 37.5x83.7x37.5x84.11; Harris Cohen and another to B. Ginocchio (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....100

BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 152d St, 150x100; Catherine S. Lyons to Max Monfried, (mtg $8,500).....100

BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 152d St, runs w 100x s 150x e 100x n 100; Max Monfried to Benjamin Harris and others, (mtg $19,000).....Nom.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 300 ft n e of 187th St, 25x100; John M. Cahill to John H. Doherty and another, (mtg $3,500.) other consideration and.....100

BRADHURST AV, 28, e s, 21.1x75x212.6x68.4; A. W. Stump to George H. Neaman, (mtg $5,000.) other consideration and.....100

BRADHURST AV, 28; Charles Willoughby to A. Welles Stump.....1

BROADWAY, e s, map 128 acres estate Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x irregular; Sherman Av, s s, Lot 78, same map, 250x100; John C. Rodgers to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....100

BROADWAY, n e corner of Fairview Av, 400x100x390.11x102; Broadway, s e corner of Fairview Av, 74.6x100.4x85.10x100.3; City Realty Estate Company to Sarah V. Baker, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and.....100

BROADWAY, n e corner of Fairview Av, 400x100x390.11x102; Broadway, s e corner of Fairview Av, 74.6x100.4x85.10x100.3; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $66,500,) other consideration and.....100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 148th St, 49.11 x100; Samuel McMillan to William Cumming, Jr., (mtg $11,000).....100

BROOK AV, e s, 280 ft s of 169th St, 20x100.6; Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association to John Tolberg, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and.....7,000

BROWN PLACE, 116, e s, 73.4x100; Julius H. Seymour to Jacob Till, (mtg $18,250,) other consideration and.....100

BUCKINGHAM ST, n s, 106.11 ft e of Morris Av; James G. Swenson to Solomon Platt.....100

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of 175th St, 178.9x80x irregular; William H. Birchall to Frank A. Becker.....Nom.

CANAL ST, 408, 410 and 412; Elias Stone to Mary E. Mack, (mtg $36,000).....100

CARMINE ST, s s, 150.3 ft e of Bleecker St, runs e x n e x n w 20.1x n w 26.1x n 51.4 x w 45.9x s w 71.10; Jacob Cohen to William T. Hookey, other consideration and.....100

CENTRAL AV, e s, 156 ft s w of lands of Nells Schrader, 125x308x200x200; Maurice S. Cohen to Joel M. Marx, (mtg $8,000).....18,000

CHERRY ST, 478 to 482, n s, 83.8x50; Louis Sackin and others to Jacob Bernstein and another, (mtg $46,400,) other consideration and.....100

CHERRY ST, n s, 104 ft w of Jefferson St; Jonas Well and others to Leib Koenigsberg and another, (mtg $22,000).....1

CHISHOLM ST, 1,291; Meta Meimers to Belinda F. Lyttle, (mtg $1,500).....1

COLUMBUS AV, 487, e s, 27.0x100; Sandor Kohn to Henry F. Holtorf, (mtg $44,000)Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of Mott St, 22x100; Bernard Drechman to Edward Greenebaum and another, (mtg $18,000.).....Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 148th St, 50.6x81; Edward Greenbaum and others to William Lechmyr, (mtg $18,000).....Nom

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 150th St, 22x100; Harry D. Davis to Caroline F. Sheehy, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

CYPRESS AV, s e corner 153d St, 100x200; Simon Uhlfelder to Ferdinand Hecht, ¼ part, all title, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

DAWSON, ST, e s, 225 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; John C. Davis to John Jordis, (mtg $6,650).....Nom.

DAWSON ST, s e corner of Longwood Av, 100x200; Dawson St, s w corner of Longwood Av, 100x200; William H. Siegman to Edward Hirsh and another, (mtg $80,000).....1

DAWSON ST, s w corner of Longwood Av, 100x200, to Hewitt Place; George F. Johnson to William H. Siegman, all liens.....100

DAWSON ST, s e corner of Longwood Av, 100x200, to the w s of Kelly St; George W. Johnson to William H. Siegman, all liens.....100

DIVISION ST, n e corner of Cross St, 30x100x33x100.6; Charles M. Breidenbach and wife to James F. Moore, (mtg $4,000)

FOREST AV, 758; Theresa Schroeder and another to Bertha Schmuck, (mtg $4,000)

FOREST AV, 758; Bertha Schnuck to Charles Sitting, (mtg $6,000).....100

FREEMAN ST, 996, n s, 22x100.3x32.9x74; Horton D. Wright to Adolph Zankl, (mtg $3,000).....Nom.

FULTON AV, n w s, at n s of 166th St, 110x93.2x115x47; Clara E. Mapes to Henry Brown, (mtg $7,000.) other consideration and.....100

GOERCK ST, 108, e s, 25x98.9x25x98.10; Nathan Karp and others to Herman Gruber, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....100

GOUVERNEUR PL, 5; George Bendien to Friedrich Muller, (mtg $14,500).....Nom.

HONE ST, n w corner of Bryant St, 25.2x94.7x25x91.8; Russel S. Johnson to Lewis V. La Velle, other consideration and.....100

HONE ST, n s, 115.7 ft w of 169th St; Anna M. M. Jorgenson to Abram Dereismith, (mtg $2,800).....100

HOUSTON ST, 470, s s, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 25x88; Jonas Well and others to Louis Young, (mtg $15,750).....Nom.

JACKSON AV, e s, 39.7 ft s of 166th St; C. Adelbert Becker to John H. Koester, (mtg $10,000).....100

LENOX AV, 452, e s, 24.11x84; Lena Wilson to Lillian W. Moers, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 138, w s, 16.3x81; Julia Harriman to Frank P. Holman, other consideration and.....100

LEXINGTON AV, 138, w s, 16.3x81; Frank P. Holman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....100

LIND AV, s e s, 357.10 ft s w of Union St, 25.9x155.9x25x149.6; Ellen Cowman to James F. Vallely, other consideration and.....100

MADISON ST, 133, s s, 25x100; Mollie Lefkowitz to Dominie L. O'Reilly, (mtg $30,500,) other consideration and.....100

MADISON AV, 1,604, w s, 15.2x74; Mary F. Doran to Kate Doran, (mtg $12,000).....Gift

MARION AV, n e corner of 197th St, 21x107.3x21.3x110.10; Joseph L. Zoetzl to Laura Burkhardt, (mtg $6,000).....1

MARION AV, 2,108, e s, 44 ft n of 197th St, 21x98.8x21.6x103.5; The West End Co-operative Building-Loan Association to Susannah Kirchner.....

MARION AV, 2,108, e s, 21 ft n of 197th St, 107.3x21.3x110.10; Emil Burkhardt and others to Joseph L. Zoetzl, (mtg $6,000).Nom.

MECHANIC ST, n e s, 134 ft n w of Boston Road, 55.8x88.2 ft s of Solomon Platt.....100

MORTON ST, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100.....

ORCHARD ST, 321, 25x87.6; Philip Seiden and others to Samuel Tuehfeld, (mtg $30,000).....100

PARK AV, s w corner 180th St, 114.8x100.5x irregular; John H. Robertson and another to John M. Cahill, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.....100

PARK AV, n w corner of 102d St, 201.10x100; Irving Bachrach and another to Charles A. Weinstein, (mtg $74,000,) other consideration and.....100

PARK AV, 389, e s, 22x80; Minnie A. Blanchard to W. E. Roosevelt, other consideration and.....100

PENFOLD AV, e s, Lots 110 and 111, map of 126 lots of estate of George Faile, 24th Ward.....100

PEROT ST, n s, 162.3 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 15.4x98; Northwestern Construction Company to Victor E. Francois, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.....100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 125 ft n of Crotty St, 50x95; Alfred E. Hanson to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x100; Simon H. Stern to Philip Weinberg.....100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 293.6 ft n e of Home St, 50x100; Joseph Kinzig to James J. Butler, (mtg $10,000).....100

RIDGE ST, 112 and 114, e s, 42.6x100; Jacob Israelson to Moses Duckman, (mtg $50,000).....Nom.

SHEIL ST, s s, 175 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; Abraham Shatzkin to Joseph Wiednick, (mtg $225).....Nom.

SHEIL ST, s s, 175 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; George H. Lawrence and others, executors and trustees, to Abraham Shatzkin.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Kate Noble to John M. Rider, (mtg $14,500).....Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, 743, w s, 26.6x33.5x20.5x98.3; Bernard Blumberg and others to Maria Mayer, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 145.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 36.11x70.9x36.9x74.4; Samuel Braitwaite to Jacob Weber, (mtg $23,000).....100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 149th St, 61.3x72.2x59.11x85.4; John F. Kayler to Max S. Grifenhagen and another, (mtgs $36,000).....Nom.

STONE ST, n s, 189.4 ft e of Broad St, 42.6x83.8x44.1x81; George H. Sullivan to Mercantile National Bank, (mtg $40,000).Nom

TENEMACHE PLACE, between 149th St and Westchester Av; Mary E. Mack to Elias Stone, quitclaim, all title.....

TINTON AV, n w corner of Cedar Place, 25x93; James J. Hart to Harris Bernstein and another, (mtg $5,250,) other consideration and.....100

TRINITY AV, s e corner of Pontiac Place, 294.6x142x175x79; Trinity Av, n e corner of Pontiac Place, 175x70x175x79; Mary E. Mack to Elias Stone, other consideration and.....100

UNION AV, w s, 251.3 ft n of George St, 25x140; Agnes Doepp to Herman Trunk, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....100

VAN CORLEAR PL, s e s, 224.5 ft e of Jacobus Pl, runs s e 70x n e 11.10x n w 70x s w 11.10; The Marble Hill Real Estate Company to Charles Moehl, rerecorded.....Nom.

VICTOR ST, Lot 40, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Sarah F. Cahill to Henry Sandfort, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and.....100

VILLA AV, w s, 559.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, runs w 136.9x n e 155.6x s 23.2; Anna F. Ramsdell to Charles F. Ramsdell.....Gift

WALES AV, s e s, 100 ft n e of 147th St, 25x100; Louis Langfield to Robert E. De Lacy, other consideration and.....100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,158, e s, 16.8x85.8x16.11x83.9; Ida C. Butterworth to D. M. Webster, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and.....100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 65 ft n of 167th St, 125x137; John Haffen and another to Aaron S. Shapiro and another.....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, at s w s of 164th St, 100x200; Christina Trefz to Samuel Williams.....100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 55 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x173.5x irregular; Samuel G. Douglass to William Keogh Amusement Company, other consideration and.....Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Rogers Place, 166.11x40x128.8x33.10; Matthew Farrell to John Wynne.....100

WILLIAM ST, s w corner of St. John's Av, 87.5x25; Margaret Maher to John W. Ahern, ½ part.....Nom.

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 145th St, 25x107.7; William Stursberg and others to John F. Fayen, all title.....1

1ST AV, 1,020 to 1,030, e s, 60x94; Almy G. Gallatin to Julius B. Fox, other consideration and.....100

1ST AV, 2,020 and 2,031, w s, 37.11x95; Martin Haase and others to Samson Rosenfield, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....100

1ST AV, s e s, 50.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; Michael Cooper to Felice Rubano, (mtg $20,000).....Nom.

2D AV, 2,035, w s, 28x100; Samuel Sindeband to Sarah Rabinowitz, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 198 to 202, e s, 51.6x120; Moses Duckman to Jacob Israelson, (mtgs $50,000).....Nom.

3D AV, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Herter Realty Company to Ella M. Pelletreau, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

4TH ST, s s, part of Lot 573, map of Wakefield, 47x114; Achilles Carpenter to Gertrude Carpenter.....Nom.

5TH ST, s s, e ¼, Lot 571, map of Wakefield; Elizabeth Levy to Henry Levy.....Nom.

6TH AV, s w corner of White Plains Av, 79x89; Abraham Shatzkin to Louis Barnet and another, (mtg $4,000).....Nom.

6TH AV, s w corner of White Plains Av, 79x89, Wakefield; Josephine M. O'Brien and others to Abraham Shatzkin.....Nom.

6TH AV, s e corner of 58th St, 20.5x95; Mary G. Landon to Nicholas Christates, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and.....100

8TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25.10x95; John Palmer to Emily E. Purdy, (mtg $42,000).....100

8TH AV, s e corner 126th St, 49.11x100; Julius B. Fox to Henry J. Humphrey, (mtg $83,000,) other consideration and.....100

8TH AV, 2,381, w s, 25x84; Casper Levy to Patrick McCarthy, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and.....100

8TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.5x100; Frank Hahn to Henry Marks, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and.....100

8TH ST, 55 West; Miles Gearon to Albany Trust Company.....1

10TH AV, s e corner of 208th St, 49.11x125; Solomon S. Schwab to John H. Koelsch, (mtg $2,500).....100

14TH ST, s s, Lots 629 and 630, map Wakefield, 100x228; Mary Gwamley to Max Pitkowsky and another.....Nom.

17TH ST, 628 to 640 East, 175x92; 629 to 633 East 16th St, 75x92; P. H. Dugro to John J. Radley, (mtg $102,000,) other consideration and.....100

21ST ST, 33 and 35 East, 50.6x98.9; Franklin Bartlett to Jere W. Macdonald, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and.....100

29TH ST, n s, 210.3 ft e of 3d Av, 24.0x98.9; Jonas Well and others to Benjamin L. Well and another, (mtg $20,500).....1

37TH ST, 309 East, 20x98.9; P. C. Anderson and another, individually and executors, to Mary Allen, (mtg $10,000).....15,000

40TH ST, 440 West, 25x98.9; Barnett Cohen and others to Charles Schramm, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....100

42D ST, 132 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; County Realty Company to A. & N. Realty Company, ½ part.....

43D ST, n s, 132 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; William J. Parrish to A. and N. Realty Company, (mtg $25,000).....100

46TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x70.5; Henrietta A. Hunt to Frederick C. Whitney.....Nom.

46TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x70.5; Frederick C. Whitney to L. W. Lloyd.....100

51ST ST, 37 West, 21.5x100.5; Florence A. Scarborough and another, individually and as executors, to Frank A. Berthold..$70,000

51ST ST, 37 West, 21.5x100.5; Frank A. Berthold to Commonwealth Real Estate Company.....70,000

54TH ST, s s, 22.6 ft e of Park Av, 22.6x78.5; Minnie A. Blanchard to W. E. Roosevelt.....100

58TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of

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Opportunity
For Quick Buyer.
Broadway
Block Front, 16 Lots.
121st to 122d St.
96th St. near 5th Av.; 100x100.
MAY TRADE.
Block restricted to private dwellings.
Also in **Bronx,**
About 100 Lots,
Fronting East 141st St.,
Cypress and Robbins Avs. and St. Mary's St.
First rate level ground, ready for improvement; streets paved and sewered; surrounded by new and well rented buildings.
Will Divide to Suit.
Easy Terms.
Ready for improvement.
H. J. Sachs & Co.,
8 West 22d St.
Full commission to brokers.

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N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE?
We have special facilities for exchanging Country Property into New York City Income Property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS.
1st Av., 5-story 14-room tenement; 2 stores; full lot; price, $26,500; mortgage $21,000.
2d Av., 5-story double flat; 2 stores; price, $22,500; mortgage, $16,500; A1 condition.
85th St., private house, 10 rooms; good condition; price, $10,000; mortgage, $5,500; 4 per cent.
96th St., 5-story flat; price, $21,000; mortgage, $11,000; 4 per cent.
ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,596 Lexington Av.
Tel. 4060 J—79th St.

LOTS.
LOTS OF THEM
MANHATTAN AND BRONX,
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Small private house in the 80's; eleven rooms, 3 baths; 19.4x100; price, $34,500; mortgage, $21,000 at 5%.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

5-story two-family flat, rents $2,400, free and clear; price, $22,000.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Six-story Elevator Apartment; rent, $11,500; mortgage, $70,000; price, $100,000.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Single Flat, 18.6x100; rent, $2,650; price, $25,000; bargain.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

East Side.
UNDER $25,000. ON MURRAY HILL.
4 stories, 19 ft. wide, good rear; with possession.
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
Private House Agent for the Fifth Av. Section, 576 FIFTH AV. 25 BROAD STREET.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER SALOON,
1,734 MADISON AV., CORNER 114TH ST.
MUST SELL; REASONABLE.
SEGAL.

$4,000 cash (price $20,000) will buy 1,917 Madison Av.; 3-story brownstone; extension; opposite Mount Morris Park; terms easy; commission paid. Wolinsky, 1,225 Madison Av.

First Avenue, 80s, five-story corner tenement, $41,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat vicinity 96th, 3d Av., $20,000; always rented. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap—124th, near 1st, 20-family tenement; $15,000; rents, $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Below 14th Street.
ONE TENANT.
House in Norfolk St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis; 7 Pine, or your own broker.

West Side.
A SACRIFICE.
18 Foot Private Dwelling,
129th St., near 7th Av.
Price, $14,000; mortgage, $10,000 at 4½ per cent.
E. J. KEHOE 137 West 125th St.

FOR OCCUPANCY OR INVESTMENT.
134th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.
Four-story dwelling, leased with security. $1,000
Price, | City Taxes 1904.....$120
Mortgage, $7,000 at 4½.... 315
$12,000. | Sundries..... 50— 435
On investment $5,000 nets annually..... $565
MODERN HOUSE AT LOW PRICE.
Hardwood trim. Open plumbing. Good order.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

WEST SIDE RESIDENCE
in most select and quiet part, overlooking miles of Hudson River; thoroughly select neighborhood with many professional men; size, 25x60x100; 5 stories, American basement, beautiful home; price, $45,000. Will accept any mortgage. Address 229 West 105th St., west of Riverside Drive, or Cashier, 172 5th Av., second floor.

In the West Fifties, 2,700 square feet, with old 4-story tenement; will sell cheap to quick buyer.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

$1,500 per year on investment of $10,000 will buy extra large five-story flat, no heat, vicinity 14th St., 8th Av.; price, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Don't miss this opportunity; corner plot, 90x100, corner Kelly and 167th St.; all excavated; ready for building; price, $25,000. For particulars address M. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

Six-room double flat, all improvements, vicinity 90th and Amsterdam; asking $30,000; adjoining houses rent for $3,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

New 6-story double flat, 143d St., near 7th Av.; price, $40,000; rent, $4,300; mortgage, $28,000; chance for quick buyer to make good purchase. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., Vicinity 135th St.—5-story double flat, stores, no steam, $25,000; rent, $2,736; splendid investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 80th St.—Triple flat, all improvements, $43,000; mortgage, $32,000; best proposition on the avenue. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., Near 116th St.—Five-story double flat, stores, all improvements, $40,000; mortgage, $30,000; absolute bargain. E. King, 775 B'way.

8th Av., Near 130th St.—Five-story double flat, $34,000; no steam; rent, $3,400; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., Vicinity 133d St.—Five-story double, $20,000; bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Triple flat vicinity 150th, Amsterdam, $30,000; asking $15,000 for similar houses not as well built. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue 14-room house, vicinity 66th, $29,500; rent, $3,300; worth $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Five-story double flat, 25x100; all improvements; excellent order; beautiful entrance; vicinity West 103d St.; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Triple flat vicinity 110th, Lenox; rent, $3,600; price, $32,500; one mortgage, $25,000; worth your investigation. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

95th St., 137 West.—Private dwelling; eleven rooms and bath; hardwood trim; all improvements.

Double flat, five-story, open plumbing, vicinity 40th, 8th Av.; rent, $2,650; price, $24,000; absolute bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue triple flat, large store, vicinity 130th St., $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue corner triple flat, 80's, $60,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue double flat, large store, $27,000; principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat, vicinity 98th and Columbus, $33,500; rent, $3,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West 27th St.—22 families, 14 rooms; rent, $3,000; price, $25,000. Ehrenfeld, 5 Attorney St.

Five-story 20-family flat, West 100th St.; good order. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Washington Heights.
CHOICE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PLOTS
We have several corners for sale at right prices. Kehoe & White, sole agents, 1,623 Amsterdam Ave., corner 140th St.

Two handsome three-story basement brown and limestone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; one 20x52x112.6, with 14 rooms, 437 West 162d; other 17x52x100; 16 Jumel. Wm. Watkins, owner and builder, 437 West 162d. Tel., 433—Morningside.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

INVESTORS—NOTICE.
LENOX AV., NEAR 137TH ST.—5-story double with stores; rents, $3,200; price, $31,000.
7TH AV. CORNER, NEAR 125TH ST.—5-story store and apartments; a bargain; price, $55,000.
7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 135TH ST.—Rents, $13,000; price, $107,500.
7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 135TH ST.—Rents over $10,000; price, $90,000.
7TH AV., ABOVE 140TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $6,500; price, $57,000.
7TH AV., NEAR 145TH ST.—5-story double; rents, $2,100; price, $21,000.
8TH AV., ABOVE 135TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $4,250; price, $40,000.
106TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.—5-story triple; rents, $2,780; price, $34,500.
118TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $3,300; price, $32,000.
133D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,028; price, $23,000.
140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $3,700; price, $35,500.
142D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,700; price, $27,000.
142D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story quadruple; rents, $5,800; price, $53,000.
143D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story triple; rents, $6,600; price, $52,000.
144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $5,500; price, $46,000.
We Have Hundreds of Other Bargains.
CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE.
WEBB & HEITMANN,
2,460 7th Ave., cor. 143d St.

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FOR SALE.

SEE US SUNDAY
SEE US SUNDAY
SEE US SUNDAY
IN OUR
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NEW HOME
NEW HOME
NEW HOME
NEW HOME
AND LOOK OVER
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OUR BIG SPECIAL LIST
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OF FINE BRONX BARGAINS.
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Take 2d or 3d Av. L
Direct to Jackson Av. Station.
OUR NEW BUILDING
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Stares you in the face
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JACKSON & WESTCHESTER AVS.,
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Foot of Rapid Transit Station.
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Small and Large Plots.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Ave.,
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Choice Prospect Avenue Plot
Fourteen Lots, 3 Frontages
NEAR PROSPECT AV. R. R. STATION,
AT $6,750 A LOT.
Neason, Jones & Bro. Tel. 1927 Melrose.
211 McKinley Bldg.; Boston Rd., 169th St.
Also, fine 2-family House in Prospect Av. Section; extra large lot; $8,500.

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Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

500
Parcels Bronx real estate, Webster Av. to Bronx Park, Tremont to Fordham; single lots, corners, and whole blocks.
Ready for inspection
SUNDAY, DEC. 4TH NEXT.
Use of autos and carriages free.
STONEBRIDGE, Real Estate Exchange, 184th St. and 3d Av.

WEBSTER AVE. LOTS AND PLOTS.
Choice Corner Plots, between Tremont Av. and Fordham Road. Bargains—Attractive Prices. Terms liberal.
GEORGE E. BUCKBEE,
1,965 WEBSTER AV., COR. 178TH.

Tremont Av., plot, 75x200, $25,000; Tremont Av., lot, 25x136, $8,000; Pelham Av., 2-family house, 12 rooms, lot, 25x133, $6,000; 2 minutes to L station; E. 176th St., 2-family dwelling, $4,600; 3 minutes to rapid transit station; elegant corner, 45x90, assessment paid, $8,000; open evenings and Sundays. H. J. Cantrell & Co., West Farms Square.

New three-story brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathrooms; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.
Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St., Or your broker.

Detached two-family house, cabinet trim, all improvements; tiled hall and bath; separate entrance for each family; 2,554 Hoffman St., 100 feet north of Pelham Av. Open for inspection; seen Sundays.

BARGAINS IN LOTS AND PLOTS.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER.
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVE.

Attention, Speculators.—Corner plot, 5 extra large lots, $3,500 each; near Tremont station. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Telephone 2,466 R. Harlem.

LOTS AND PLOTS.
1, 2, and 3 family houses can satisfy wants of every one; near rapid transit terminal. Leitner-Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for 4-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 205th St. Inquire 113 9th Av., Manhattan.

Four lots, having two frontages on finished streets, near Bronx Park and 182d St., will be sold very low; also other snaps. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

Bargain.—Plot, 25x122; two fronts; three blocks from trolley; section building rapidly; price, $1,100 cash. Sonneborn & Co., Bedford Park, City.

BRONX SNAP!
2,058 Prospect Av., near 179th St.; 2-family brick house, one mortgage, $5,500; price, $6,500; broker's commission. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Have for sale lots, plots, houses around rapid transit; if you have for sale send full particulars. W. Anopol, 360 Commonwealth Av., West Farms, N. Y.

We don't promise too much, but will sell you real bargains; take advantage of the opportunity. Address Kanarek & Elkan, 1,467 2d Av.

Bargain.—Lots, Crotona Av., near 187th St., $2,000 each; also others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses for sale and to rent.
DAVID L. WOODALL,
707 TREMONT AV., BRONX.

Look, Bargain.—3 lots in Fairmount, near Prospect Av., 10 minutes' walk from new station; $4,000. Write Janeson, 743 Tremont Av.

Cauldwell Av., 780.—Up-to-date brick dwelling, 25x100; 4 blocks east from 156th St.; "L" and rapid transit; $9,000.

50x180 frontage, Webster and Clay Avs., near 170th St., $14,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Private ten-room modern house, 50x100; plazza, garden; fruit trees; restricted; 174th St.; $12,000. Clark, 3,164 3d Av., 161st St.

Bronx block fronts, $17,000 to $150,000. Prospect Concourse, Southern Boulevard. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

Extraordinary chance, 75x103, Ryer Av., near 180th St., $5,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Houses Franz, 2,250 Bathgate Av., near 183d St. Tel. 133R Tremont. **Lots**

Bronx Lots! Bronx Houses! Many Bargains! Call afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and Third Av.

Buyers—We have bargains on hand now; call and convince yourself. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

165th St., near station; 3-family and store; $8,400; rents, $870; Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Choice Plot, Park Av., near Tremont; 135x141; $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains in flats and lots in Bronx boom section. Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Two-family house; all improvements; full lot, near L, $3,800. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Corner flat, extra wide, three stores, $41,000; worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner plot, six excavated lots, junction two avenues, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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FOR SALE.

Have you seen our two-family houses? If not, then you have missed a rare treat. Just cut this advertisement out and use it as a pass to the best exhibition of homes in Brooklyn. Many styles, $6,000 to $10,000.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

I HAVE TWO SPECIALS
for sale this week. Both in Hill Section, Brooklyn's best residential district, very accessible. One a 3-story high-stoop brick and stone dwelling, 20x45x100, substantial and well equipped, at $7,500; cannot be reproduced for $9,500. The other a 3-story English basement brick and stone, 16.8x45x100, good improvements, at $5,200; cannot be reproduced for $6,500. Terms to suit. Such chances are becoming rarer. H. Outram Seale, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRICK HOUSE, 19x38 FEET.
LOT 19x100. PRICE, $3,000.
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
Two-story and low basement; well built; very good condition; two elevated railroads and numerous trolleys very near; Marion St., between Ralph and Howard Avs. A great bargain.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

TWO-STORY; BASEMENT AND CELLAR; HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSE.
PRICE, $3,750. ONLY $400 CASH.
McDOUGAL ST., NEAR STONE AV.
HANDY TO BROADWAY & ELEV. R. R.
FRED. M. SMITH,
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CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Price, $27,750; rent, $3,300; assessed, $30,000; institution mortgage, $20,000, at 5 per cent.; owner will take back second, $2,500, at 5 per cent.; all rented to permanent tenants.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

ON BEAUTIFUL EASTERN PARKWAY,
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
BETWEEN BROOKLYN & KINGSTON AVS.
Location and buildings unsurpassed. Apply on premises.
THOS. H. FRASER, Owner and Builder.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $732
Three 3-story brick flats, 14th St., near 8th Av., 20.7x70x100 each; good order; mortgage $8,000 on each; a bargain. Eugene Young, 44 Court St., Room 416.

Your Rent Receipt Buys a Home
at Gravesend, the most beautiful residential section of Brooklyn. For full information call or write Realty & Commercial Co., 26 Cortlandt St., Manhattan.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Elegant brownstone double flats, President St., bet. Clinton and Henry Sts., Brooklyn; $4,000 cash required; profit $1,200 per annum assured. Julius Klein, 26 Court St., B'klyn.

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FOR SALE.

The Highest Class
Carefully Restricted Property for Residence and Investment ever offered.
Quarter Acre and Larger Plots,
OAKLAND
Bayside, L. I.
Local office on property open daily. To reach, take North Side Division trains from Long Island City to Bayside. There any hack at station to local office at our expense.
FULL PARTICULARS FROM
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
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We wish to sell for cash, or will exchange for Brooklyn property, a fine suburban residence—grounds, lawns, stable, gardens, &c.—on handsome Ocean Av., Patchogue, L. I.; cost late owner over $12,000; (free and clear; open plumbing;) five minutes from railroad depot and Great South Bay; house splendid order.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 SUMNER AV., BROOKLYN.

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Fine assortment, improved village property, farms, shore fronts, acreage, hilltops; prices higher next Spring; state your wishes. Codling, Northport, L. I.

TO LET.
Houses to rent, $12 to $100 per month; for sale, $2,800 and upward, cash or easy terms. Elmhurst, Corona, Flushing, Murray Hill, Broadway, Auburndale, Bayside, and Douglaston. A. J. Hodson, Bayside, L. I.

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HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Lots $50 upward. Titles Guaranteed.
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MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
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IN
HANDSOME COLONIAL RESIDENCES,
CHOICEST CHESTER HILL SECTION.
WM. S. ANDERSON, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner.

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FOR 30 years we have sold
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Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
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FOR SALE.

A choice residential property, in the finest residential avenue in Newark, free and clear; exchange for Washington Heights income property; principals only. P. B. Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

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TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Beautiful 12-room house for rent, furnished, $65 a month; forty minutes from City Hall. Apply Walter A. Donaldson, 20 Exchange Place, or 27 Berkeley Park, Bloomfield.

NEW ENGLAND.
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To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elevator apartment, six rooms; electric light; well-managed house; good service; telephone in apartment; convenient 116th St. Elevated and Subway stations; rent to April or May, $75 per month. Address Complete, Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A handsomely furnished four-story residence, 25 feet wide, to rent for Winter season; 37th St., near Madison Av.; reduced rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

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Brooklyn.

Why live in New York and pay $2,000 or $3,000 rent when you can hire in Brooklyn just as fine and high-grade a house for $1,200 per year, and only half an hour from N. Y. City Hall?
We wish to rent 250 Decatur St., near Stuyvesant Avenue.
Fine location and block. Don't you want it? Come over some day and look at the house. 3-story redstone and bronze front. One of an elegant row of 41 residences.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 Sumner Avenue.

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Guaranteed Mortgages
The Lawyers Mortgage Company
Pays the interest the day it is due. Attends to the fire insurance, taxes and assessments. GUARANTEES with $4,000,000 the payment of principal and interest.
THE INCREASING SALES OF GUARANTEED MORTGAGES demonstrate the public confidence in this company.
47 LIBERTY STREET.
12 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Wanted.
IMPROVED BRONX PROPERTY,
CORNERS PREFERRED, FRAME OR BRICK.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.,
Cor. Westchester & Prospect Aves.,
DOWN TOWN OFFICE, 135 Broadway.

Owners, send particulars of improved and unimproved property for sale in Bronx; buyers waiting. Neason, Jones & Brother, Tel., 1927 Melrose, 211 McKinley Building, Boston Road, 169th St.

Will pay cash for a 5-story single flat, if cheap. RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Bronx properties of all descriptions; vacant specially desirable; buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call in afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Owners, we have many buyers; have you Bronx lots to sell? For quick results send particulars. Kanarek & Elkan, 1,467 2d Av.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars, Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Wanted—Real estate for sale or lease in Manhattan or Bronx. M. G. Frankel, Room 130, World Building.

Owners, send particulars of your property for sale; have quick buyers. Lewi, 703 Broadway.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 844 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx.
PARTICULARS of lots and plots wanted anywhere in the Bronx; have cash buyers eager for them. STOKEM, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

ESTATE with $30,000 will invest in Bronx flats; full particulars wanted; send quick; parties waiting. W. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Owners—Send full particulars of your property in Bronx; we have bona fide customers waiting. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

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Will exchange 25 ft. extension house in the Sixties, near 8th Av., for house about 20 ft. in the Fifties, near Madison Av. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Will exchange private house, West 89th St., between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs., for Astoria property. Box J, 143 8th Av.

An apartment house renting for $14,000, no mtg., for flats or tenements. Send full particulars. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

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2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.,
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $300 to $2,000.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

Factory loft, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 15,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 623 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

LOFTS, 31st Street, Near 1st Av.
46x90..... Rents, $800 to $1,000.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Office space with desk at window; telephone, stenographer; new building. 180 Broadway, Room 83.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

At 76 Beekman St.—Store, basement and subcellar, 25x100, in fine order. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Hall, society Meeting, Lectures, and Concerts, morning, afternoon, evenings; capacity, 175; 226 West 58th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

69th St., 305 West.—Store and three rooms, improvements; suitable dry goods, hardware, &c; $20.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent. 506 West 26th St., near 10th Av.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.
Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
NO. 7,566.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLANCHE A. BYRNE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Blanche A. Byrne of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Blanche A. Byrne was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 1st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 7,489.—HENRY E. EVANS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry E. Evans of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 25th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 28th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 7,465.—ERNEST J. MAST and MAURICE ELLER, individually and composing the firm of E. J. Mast & Co., and the firm of E. J. Mast & Co., bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Ernest J. Mast and Maurice Eller of the City and County of New York, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 22d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
New York, November 22d, 1904.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LONGACRE,
157-159 West 47th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Exclusively Bachelor
A new hotel, affording the very best for the very least. Single room, with bath,
SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED,
From $30 per month & upwards.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
H. R. SHARES, Prop.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

The Madison Square
37 Madison Avenue
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
"Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook, and abundance of light, air, and sunshine."
A few Non-Housekeeping apartments still remain
and
AN ATTRACTIVE GROUND FLOOR SUITE of 3 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
Resident Manager.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
101-103 EAST 29TH ST.
Elegant apartments, 2 to 5 rooms; furnished, unfurnished; reduced prices; meals a la carte.
Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison.—Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.
11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.
234-6-8 West 21st St.
THE HUNTINGTON.
Five and six rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service day and night; telephone, &c., &c,
RENTS REASONABLE.
Tel., 1,075 } Chelsea.
1,076 }
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
240 West 23d St.

HAROLD,
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 118TH ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.
Apartments to Let.—218 West 104th St.; thoroughly overhauled; open plumbing; all improvements; steam heat, hot water; 7 extra large well-lighted rooms; first flight up; must be seen to be appreciated; rent, $45 to $55; near Broadway; one block from Subway station, Riverside Drive, and Riverside Park. Apply to janitor, 218 West 104th St.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

LONDON.
60 WEST 115TH ST.
7 large rooms and bath, $37.50.
Telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

TO SUBLET
345 West 85th St., near Riverside, by tenant giving up housekeeping; superior sunny 8-room apartment, southern and eastern exposure. Sell carpets if desired. Superintendent, premises, or Mr. Payne, 35 Cedar St.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 and 6 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.
NEW HOUSES.
109TH ST., 242-244 WEST, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.
164TH ST., 457-59 WEST, BET. AMSTERDAM AND EDGECOMBE AVS.—Fireproof building; first-class apartments, 5-6 large rooms, all light; steam, hot water; open plumbing; tiled bath; rents, $30-$32. Apply janitor.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,
Five large, light

COURTS TO SETTLE ROW OVER A $5 GOLD PIECE

Transatlantic Dispute About Rare Georgia Coin of 1830.

CUSTOMS FOLK GIVE IT UP

Unable to Determine Whether This Is One of Three Extant, or a Fourth, Newly Discovered.

The State courts will be called upon to settle the ownership of a five-dollar gold piece, which has been vexing the customs authorities of this port for the last two months, and of which they finally washed their hands yesterday, without having been able to solve the problem.

Of course, this is no ordinary five-dollar gold piece. Until a couple of months ago it was supposed that there were only three of its kind in the world. Now it is said by one of the parties to the controversy that there are four, and the courts will have to settle this also. The coin is one that was minted by the State of Georgia, under the authority of the United States Government in 1830. Only 400 pieces were coined in all, and they soon disappeared from circulation. Between 1867 and the present date only one was ever offered for sale in New York, and it brought $575 four years ago. Numismatists were agreed that there were only three in the world, one in New York and two in London.

About two months ago one of the London coins fell into the hands of a noted dealer named Baldwin there, who sent it with a package of other coins to Lyman H. Low of 105 East Twenty-second Street, to be sold. The package passed through the Custom House and was delivered to Mr. Low, but the Georgia five-dollar gold piece was missing. Mr. Low promptly put in a claim to the customs authorities for it, but they held that there was no evidence that the coin had ever been in their custody.

There the matter rested for a few weeks, when a coin collector named Hidden of Newark, N. J., walked into Mr. Low's office and told him that he had a rather interesting coin which he would like to show him. He produced a Georgia five-dollar gold piece, and Mr. Low, after comparing it with the "rubbings" sent to him by Baldwin of London, declared that it was the missing coin. Mr. Hidden declined to surrender it, and went away. Mr. Low's next step was to inform the customs authorities of the coin's whereabouts, and demanded that they recover it from Mr. Hidden. It was traced to William P. Brown, a dealer, of 212 Broadway, who declared that he had bought it from a reputable man who had nothing to do with the Customs Service. Mr. Brown also advanced the opinion that the fourth specimen of the rare Georgia issue had been found.

At this point the customs authorities dropped the matter, declaring that the ownership of the coin was a matter for the State courts to settle. Mr. Low still maintains that the coin Mr. Brown has is his, and that there are only three in existence, Mr. Brown and others to the controversy notwithstanding.

INQUEST ABSOLVES FELTON.

Coroner's Jury Finds That Gambler Shot Roche in Self-Defense.

Stewart A. Felton, under indictment for killing Guy Roche, the gambler, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, on Thanksgiving Day, was absolved of all blame by the Coroner's jury yesterday, on the ground that he shot in self-defense. Coroner Scholer announced that under ordinary circumstances he would discharge the prisoner, but as the District Attorney had taken unusual measures in the case, he was compelled to commit the prisoner.

District Attorney Jerome has announced that if it was shown that Felton had acted in self-defense he would make a motion for the dismissal of the indictment.

The Coroner's court was crowded yesterday with persons well known in the Tenderloin, some of whom were witnesses in the case.

Miss Margaret Roche, the dead man's sister, was only asked one question—how long her brother had been in prison. When the question was ruled out she was allowed to leave the stand.

Policeman William Rohrs of the West Thirtieth Street Station testified to having arrested Felton after the shooting in a Seventh Avenue saloon. The policeman said that Felton denied having shot Roche or that he ever carried a revolver.

Joseph H. King, an eye witness to the shooting, said that he saw Felton fire two shots at Roche and then hurry away. He saw Felton hand his revolver to a man, who escaped in a cab.

William P. Mulcaire, a stage carpenter, of 139 West Sixty-first Street, was the first witness called by the defense. He said he was a frequent bettor at Felton's poolroom, in West Thirty-sixth Street, and had known Roche from boyhood. He said that Roche's reputation was tough. When the shooting of Roche took place, Mulcaire said he was near by, but some one stepped in front of him and he did not see Felton draw his revolver.

Mulcaire said he had previously heard a conversation between Roche and Felton, in which Roche said:

"That don't go. I'll go and get a gun and kill you before night." Felton replied, "Be quiet and be a good boy," as Roche walked away.

WOMAN'S FUNERAL STOPPED.

Doctor Who Gave Death Certificate Not Among Registered Physicians.

The Rev. Father McCue of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, was about to proceed with the funeral of Miss Elizabeth Delaney, who lived at 217 East Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday morning when an order was received from Coroner Scholer that the services must be delayed. The messenger from the Coroner said that there was an error in the death certificate, which gave the cause of death as cancer, and was signed by Dr. Thomas Armstrong of 1,340 Third Avenue. It was said that there is no such name among the registered physicians of the city, and that an autopsy would be necessary. Father McCue dismissed the mourners, and the body was taken to the undertaking establishment in Third Avenue.

The relatives and many of the friends of the dead woman, including several who were employed at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Miss Delaney had been cashier, went from the church to the undertaker's. A message was sent to the office of Armstrong, and it came to the Board of Health. It was said that he was a graduate of Toronto Medical College, and his diploma had been destroyed in a fire.

Coroner's Physician Weston granted a burial permit last night, as it was evident that the woman had died of natural causes.

Long Island Train's Narrow Escape.

A heavily loaded passenger train on the Long Island Railroad, bound from Port Jefferson to Long Island City, had a narrow escape from being wrecked yesterday morning. While running between Jamaica and Long Island City at a high rate of speed the locomotive struck some ties that had been carelessly left with the ends protruding over the tracks. The locomotive and tender were derailed, but none of the passenger cars left the track. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none was injured. It was denied that there had been any attempt to wreck the train.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes pure food and thus saves health.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CRAZED ARMENIAN FALLS IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

Position Lost, Krykorian Storms Shop of His ex-Employer.

CLIPS A PATROLMAN'S EAR

Thereupon Fallon, Who Was Hurt, Brings Down Krykorian and Faints —Victim Dies Later.

Armed with a big revolver and his pockets full of ammunition, Garabel Krykorian, an Armenian, yesterday gave battle to the police reserves of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, and was killed after he had shot the helmet from the head of one of the opposing force and a bullet from his revolver had clipped the tip from the ear of another.

Krykorian had been employed in the candy shop of Sharkeo Shanesean, 364 Wythe Avenue, for some time up to a week ago, when he was told that his services were no longer needed. At the time of his discharge he left quietly enough, and the candy man thought that was the last of Krykorian. But on Thursday afternoon Shanesean had a visit from his ex-employe.

"I want to work for you again," Krykorian declared.

"I don't need you now," Shanesean replied, "and you needn't come around any more."

Krykorian departed, ugly. When Shanesean closed up his shop he found a note threatening all manner of vengeance. So menacing was it that it was taken to the Bedford Avenue Station, and Policeman John Duran was detailed to guard the candy factory over night. Shanesean was also advised to go before a Magistrate and secure a warrant for Krykorian's arrest. He took the advice and got the warrant. He returned to his place of business at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The shop is a two-story affair, with a basement. Shanesean was hardly back after his visit to court when Krykorian, gesticulating fiercely, put in his appearance.

"I want my job back," the unwelcome visitor said. "I want to make candy for you."

Shanesean's hand was in his pocket. The remembrance of the warrant gave him courage. He whistled to attract the attention of the policeman, who was still on guard.

"I'm very sorry," he said, when the policeman's eyes turned his way. "You'll never make candy for me again. I'm through with you. You didn't treat me right when you were working for me."

Krykorian, who was cloaked, drew a dirk and a revolver. Shanesean took to his heels. Mrs. Shanesean, who had been looking on, followed suit, and so did the girls who were working in the shop. Krykorian helped the stampede along by firing three shots at the retreating figures. Then he ran up stairs and took his position at the landing. Duran followed him. He had ascended but a few steps when Krykorian's revolver spoke, and Duran's helmet, pierced through its centre, rolled to the floor. Duran followed the helmet to the bottom of the steps, and then ran to the nearest telephone, where he called for the reserves.

The patrol wagon from the Bedford Avenue Station, with Roundsman Lyons in charge, soon appeared. Shanesean, his wife, and the girl employes were huddled around the corner. Just as the wagon drew up in front of the building Krykorian showed himself at an upstairs window and opened fire. The bullets sped wild. Duran quickly explained the situation, and with Lyons and Policeman Fallon entered the building.

Fallon led the charge, but before he had gone half a dozen steps up the stairway Krykorian appeared and commenced shooting. One of the shots took effect in Fallon's left ear, snipping the edge of the lobe. Then Fallon raised his own revolver and fired. Krykorian fell like a log, whereupon Fallon fainted and rolled down the steps.

The other policeman ran to Krykorian and found him still breathing. An ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital and the surgeon in charge said that the man was mortally hurt. The bullet had passed through his abdomen. Krykorian was placed in the ambulance, but died before the hospital was reached. In his pockets were found twenty-two cartridges and twenty-eight empty shells were picked up at the scene of the battle.

"BANKER" ADLER HELD.

Depositors in Court—Others Haunt His Place of Business.

Oscar Adler, the "banker" and steamship agent of 14 Avenue B, who was arrested at a Raines law hotel in Williamsburg on Thursday evening, was arraigned in the Yorkville court yesterday and held in $2,000 bail on a grand larceny charge preferred by one of his many alleged victims.

Depositors in various stages of despair have been haunting Adler's place of business ever since he disappeared last Monday.

Investigation by the police yesterday showed that Adler had lived in a small room at 126 Second Avenue, for which he paid $10 a month. According to the woman who keeps the house, he had no expensive habits and seldom went out except to go to Newark to visit Miss Kate Germanus, whose father is in the banking business. The storekeepers in the vicinity of his place of business said that upon one or two occasions he had dazzled the neighborhood by driving up to his office with the young woman in a hansom, but this as far as they knew was the most extravagant thing he ever did.

The complainant in court yesterday was Paul Deutsch of 120 Second Street. He swore that on Oct. 7 he gave Adler $140 to send to relatives in Hungary and that Adler did not send the money. A number of others who said they were interested in the case were in court.

Adler, who has been in this country about three years, came to this city from Chicago last January. At the Yorkville Court Prison he said:

"I had no idea of eluding my creditors. I had simply gone to Brooklyn for a couple of days' rest. If I had been given a little time I certainly would have made up the slight arrears. I had been in business for ten months, having bought out the firm of Novak & Co. in January for $1,750. I paid all but $800 in cash, the rest in notes, which have not yet been paid. This of course will be my ruin. I am an honest man. I never played cards, gambled, or drank in my life. The little money I am behind I simply needed for expenses.

"Before I started in the banking business I was a salesman for the American Fashion Company, at Fourteenth Street and Broadway. I was there eighteen months and left with an honorable record."

A Complete Business Newspaper.
Following are the Regular Departments Covered Daily by the

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Financial; Railroads; Insurance; Cotton; Mining; Dry Goods and Textiles; Iron, Steel and other metals; Grain and Provisions; Groceries, Fruit, etc.; Drugs and Chemicals; Marine News and Manifests, and Foreign Trade.

The New York Commercial aims to make all of these departments complete and absolutely correct, and with this object in view the best available talent is employed.

GENERAL NEWS is given in condensed form, but so complete that nothing of importance is omitted.

Buy this morning's edition and note the completeness and clear printing of the weekly stock and bond tables and the general excellence as a BUSINESS NEWSPAPER.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

"Every Business Morning."
Three Cents.—At All Newsstands.—Three Cents.

LOW'S WATER BOARD TO PASS UPON PLAN

Commission Revived to Investigate the Birdsall Report.

MAYOR IS DODGING SCANDAL

Amended Recommendation Contemplates Three Aqueducts from Yonkers to Carry Esopus Valley Supply.

Acting on the suggestion of Mayor McClellan, the Board of Estimate yesterday decided to revive the Burr-Hering-Freeman engineering commission, named by Mayor Low to report on a comprehensive plan for increasing the water supply of Greater New York, in order that the commission might pass upon an amended report and plan submitted to the board by Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Commissioner Oakley submitted the Birdsall plan to the Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting, and, in view of the activities of the Ramapo interests in the past in getting possession of options on watershed lands, it was deemed advisable to have the expert commission named by Mayor Low make a complete investigation of the Birdsall report and plan, so that no touch of scandal might come to whatever plan the board ultimately decides to follow. The Birdsall report provides for taking the city's source of water supply from the Esopus Valley. Mr. Birdsall estimates that for a cost of $90,735,000 the city can obtain a water supply of about 300,000,000 gallons daily. The plan submitted by Mr. Birdsall differs from the Burr-Hering-Freeman recommendations mainly in bringing the water the last thirty miles to the city. Chief Engineer Birdsall would bring the water down from Yonkers by three aqueducts, whereas the Low commission did not provide any definite means for bringing the water from the Yonkers section, which was to be used for storage purposes.

"This matter is so important," said Mayor McClellan when the Oakley letter and the Birdsall report came before the board, "so vitally necessary in fact, and has been delayed so long that I am not prepared to act upon it at once. Any plan that we adopt is liable to be misjudged, and I shall not vote for it until after the fullest investigation. I think the wisest thing we could do would be to refer the plans and report of the Water Department to the commission of distinguished engineers appointed by my predecessors, Messrs. Burr, Hering, and Freeman."

Controller Grout immediately backed up the Mayor's suggestion, and it was unanimously adopted, coupled with the request that the members of that commission should report to the Board of Estimate as soon as possible.

"It must be understood," said the Controller, "that if the work is undertaken it will be many years before it can be completed and the proposed $90,000,000 expended. The work would probably outlast six or eight city administrations."

In his plan for increasing the city's water supply Chief Engineer Birdsall says that there are 1,700 acres of land in the Esopus watershed, of which 1,100 are available for city use. He figures that in that valley there is an available supply of 600,000,000 gallons of water a day at an elevation of 400 feet, together with an additional 300,000,000 gallons a day which could be stored in the Jerome Park Reservoir. Mr. Birdsall's estimate of cost for the proposed improvement is:

Storage reservoir on Esopus Creek, 50,000,000 gallons capacity	$10,000,000
Changes in Ulster and Delaware Railroad	1,500,000
Aqueduct to New Hamburg, thence to Bronx, capacity of 300,000,000 gallons daily, 70 miles long, at $500,000 a mile	35,000,000
Bronx reservoir	3,000,000
Bronx basin, 2 aqueducts 18 miles long, at $400,000 a mile, capacity 250,000,000 gallons each	7,200,000
Aqueduct to Astoria, 23 miles, at $400,000	9,200,000
Eighty 48-inch mains to Forest Hill, Queens	4,000,000
New Forest Hill reservoir	2,000,000
Distributing mains, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens	7,000,000
Fifteen per cent. for engineering contingencies	11,835,000
Total	$90,735,000

After the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mayor McClellan said that the subject of filtering the Hudson River water, which had been called to his attention, has been abandoned because of the danger of being unable to rid the water of typhoid germs.

$7,500 Award Against Railroad.

Mrs. Mary Lowry, the widow of John Lowry, who was killed on April 22 in an Eighth Avenue car accident at Twenty-third Street, yesterday recovered a verdict in the Supreme Court of $7,500 damages from the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey St.
605 BROADWAY, Corner Houston.
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th St.
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th St.
1359 BROADWAY, Near 36th St.
500 5TH AV., Near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 FULTON ST.

Merit makes the reputation. Reputation makes seven stores necessary with us.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Just revolve in your mind the things you'll need to-morrow.

Frock coat.
Trousers.
Waistcoat.
Patent leather shoes.
Scarf.
Silk hat.

We have them all.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Cold Weather Overcoats.

Smart appearance and comfort distinguish our overcoats. Regulars, Tourists, Paddocks and Paletots, $15.00 to $50.00.

The New Sack Suit.

New length, new shape, both single and double breast. $15.00 up to $35.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. MONDAY NIGHT. ONE WEEK ONLY. SUNDAY NIGHT. WINSOME WINNIE PAULA EDWARDES In the Casino Success, Victor Herbert's Orchestra

GRAND Mat. To-day. DE WOLF HOPPER WANG Next week—"The Other Girl."

Yorkville 86 St., Lex. Av. Paul Spadoni, Maggie Cline, Ford & Gehrue, Colby & Way. Mat. To-day, 25&50. Cont. Sunday Night.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTONS.

3D AV. 31st Mat. To-day. Secret of the Subway & 3d Av. Next week—A Girl of the Streets

WEST END BILLY VAN, "The Errand Boy." Nxt wk—Ross & Fenton, Twirly-Whirly

VOTES FOR CITY TO OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Board of Estimate Decides to Ask Legislature for Power.

GAS PROVISION LEFT OUT

For That Reason Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn Refuses to Vote for Grout's Motion.

With but a single dissenting vote the Board of Estimate went on record yesterday in favor of a municipal electric lighting plant, and Corporation Counsel Delany was directed to prepare an amendment to the charter carrying the necessary power, to be presented to the coming session of the Legislature.

Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn, who voted against the Controller's motion, favored the establishment of a municipal gas lighting plant as well as an electric lighting plant. It was because of the limited scope of Controller Grout's proposition that Mr. Littleton opposed it.

The Controller brought the subject before the board by stating that he had intended to make a complete report on the lighting situation and the contracts made by Commissioner Oakley, but had been forestalled by the newspapers. He commended Commissioner Oakley's action and said:

"It is true, however, that the prices are higher than the city ought to pay, but I do not see what can be done when nine-tenths of the lighting interests are controlled by one head. I think the city should have its own electric lighting plant, not to sell light, but to light the streets and public buildings. I think the wisest thing we can do is to ask the Legislature to give us the power to erect and maintain such a plant. The possession of such power will of itself be sufficient to compel the local companies to lower their rates."

Borough President Littleton said he voted against the approval of the lighting contracts when they were before the board, and he wanted to know why the Brooklyn contracts had not been brought up like those for Manhattan and the Bronx. Mayor McClellan informed him that the only reason the Manhattan and Bronx contracts were brought before the board was that Commissioner Oakley was in doubt as to which was the lowest bid.

The Controller then moved to have the Corporation Counsel directed to draw a bill which would so amend the charter as to give the city the desired power to light its own streets and buildings.

"Why not go into the gas business as well?" asked Mr. Littleton.

The Controller said he did not think such a step advisable. Mr. Littleton declared that he was not opposed to municipal ownership, but did not want it in a diluted form.

The Borough President and the Controller then had one of their wordy wars during which Mr. Littleton condemned the Rapid Transit Commission for "giving the city's property and $75,000,000 to a private company to run the Subway."

Mr. Grout insisted on his motion and all voted for it except Mr. Littleton. Borough President Cassidy of Queens was absent.

Hammerstein Is Again Arrested.

Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, was arrested yesterday afternoon in West Forty-second Street, charged with violating an ordinance in having glass windows put in a portico in front of the Lew Fields Theatre. His son gave $500 bail for Mr. Hammerstein, who has twice before been arrested for alleged violations of Street Department laws, and discharged.

CAN YOU SPARE TEN MINUTES TO MAKE TEN DOLLARS?

Get Your Winter Overcoat or Winter Suit To-Day.

Take advantage of your chance to save money. Visit us to-day; we will convince you that you have a REAL OPPORTUNITY NOW. Try on the overcoats, note the style of them—loose, long, broad-shouldered garments, measuring 52 inches in length, with snug-fitting silk velvet collars, some with silk lining—you will surely buy one. We will stake our reputation of thirty years that NEVER were such grand VALUES offered in stylish clothes. It is the story of two big wholesale stocks of fine Winter Suits and Overcoats that are being sacrificed at 33 1-3c. on the dollar of manufacturing cost at King's uptown store, corner of Sixth Ave. and 23d st. The forced sale of these two great stocks, started about four weeks ago, has met with the approval and appreciation of our customers and the public and crowded our stores with buyers from early morn until closing time. To-day you can have your choice of an immense variety in selecting your new Winter Suit or Overcoat. Many elegant lots were received this week and have been placed on the tables ready for your inspection, and will all be sold at 33 1-3c. on the dollar. Just read and consider these prices!

An extra heavy Black Irish Frieze or Melton Overcoat, silk or satin sleeve lining, at $9.80; worth at least $20; must be seen and examined to be fully appreciated. A heavy, serviceable, warm Winter Overcoat, in Dark Oxford or Black Melton, either 44 or 52 inches long, at $4.95—500 of them, and an immense bargain. Popular Heavy Oxford and Black Overcoats for men, long cut, silk velvet collar, at $7.90. Elegant Heavy Mixed Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, in sacks and new double-breasted styles, $8.90 and $11.65, worth $20 and $25. Five hundred assorted Winter Suits for men, fine quality, reduced from $14 to $5.90. Men's extra loose broad-shouldered Overcoats, also Belt Coats (tourist), Venetian lined, at $11.65, worth $20. The new style Paddock Overcoats, imported materials, $16.50 to $24, really worth $35 to $40. Fine heavy Winter Overcoats, Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes, rich satin lining and silk velvet collar, $9.80. Trousers for men at $2.20, $2.95 and $3.45. Boys' Suits, $2.65, $3.65 and $4.65, and many great bargains in Suits and Overcoats for men and boys.

Men's Suits, all-wool, black and fancy Cheviots and Mixed Cassimeres, in new Winter designs, actual worth $15, either single or double breasted sacks, our price $4.95. Men's single or double breasted Thibet and fancy Scotch Cheviot Suits, also Cassimeres and Blue and Fancy Worsteds, all sizes, 34 to 44 breast measure, regular $10 suits, our price $6.90.

Men's elegant Winter Suits, 125 new patterns, comprising rough and smooth Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Clays, Wide Wales and Serges, many silk lined, worth $20 and $22, our price $8.90.

Boys' Winter Overcoats at $4.90 and $6.90; sizes 6 to 18 years; worth double.

Elegant Dress Pants, worth $6 and $7, at $1.95, $2.45 and $2.95. Boys' School Suits, also Overcoats, from 13 to 19 years, at $3.90, $4.95 and $5.90; worth three times the money. Boys' Knee Pants Suits at $1.95, $2.25 and $2.50; worth double the price. Remember, the great sale starts at 10 A. M. at King's uptown store, corner 23d street and Sixth avenue, New York City. Carfare paid to out-of-town purchasers. Show your railroad ticket at the cashier's office. Open To-Night until 9.30.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Matinee Wed. HUMPTY-DUMPTY

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SAT'Y, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." and his Merry Company

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'y, 44-45 Sts Popular Mat. Wed. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND Prices 50, 1.00, 1.50

LYRIC 42d, w. of B'way. Tel. 6570-38. Last Day REJANE Mat. and Night. "La Dame Aux Camelias." Next Tuesday. JAMES K. HACKETT, Seats on Sale. "The Fortunes of the King."

CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Tel. 6570—38. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. To-day. THE BARONESS FIDDLESTICKS

Princess Mat. To-day. Amelia Bingham "The Climbers." Next Mon.—Robert Mantell—Richard III.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th Evgs. 8:20. Sho-Gun By Geo. Ade and Gustav Luders. Mat. Today & Wed.

Garden. 27 & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, College Widow.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 5TH AV.—"Friends," May Isabel Fisk & Vaud. 23D ST.—Girl With the Auburn Hair. Big Show 125TH ST.—An Enemy to the King & Vaud. 58TH ST.—Toozoonin Arabs, Big Vaudeville.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41 & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in THE TWO ROSES.

CIRCLE B'way and 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. DELLA FOX, STUART, Fred Niblo, Sinley & Birbeck, BURKE, LA RUE & INKEY BOYS, 3 YOSCARYS, Powell's Marionettes.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 St., B'way & 8 Av. OPENING MONDAY. Seats now on sale. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

THE WIZARD OF OZ With Montgomery & Stone. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8.

BIJOU MAY IRWIN B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:25. Mat. To-day, 2:20. —IN— MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

AMERICAN DAVID HIGGINS, HIS LAST DOLLAR. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. To-m'w Night—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Next w'k—"More to be Pitied Than Scorned."

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 3D MONTH. WARFIELD IN THE NEW MUSIC MASTER.

SOUSA CARNEGIE HALL. TO-MORROW NIGHT. A NEW SOUSA MARCH. SEATS ON SALE.

WEBER MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St. Mat. TO-DAY. Popular Prices. WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR COMPANY

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

STAR NEW Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. TO-DAY. THE CHILD WIFE. Next w'k—Joseph Santley, Rags to Riches.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ANDREW MACK in THE WAY TO KENMARE. 4 New Songs.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day. JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. 100th TIME DECEMBER 7th. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. EVENINGS, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN THE USURPER His Latest and Greatest Success.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNUAN

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. HENRY MILLER IN JOSEPH ENTANGLED NEXT. MON. SEATS READY. ANNIE RUSSELL in BROTHER JACQUES.

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. CHARLES WYNDHAM LAST 3 NIGHTS MARY MOORE DAVID GARRICK NEXT WED. SEATS READY. CHARLES WYNDHAM & MARY MOORE MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. To-day. MISS NANCE O'NEIL FIRES OF ST. JOHN DEC. 5—JUDITH OF BETHULIA.

Last Week of the Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Paintings
American Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street.
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TICKETS, 50c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. Sundays, open from 2 to 6 P. M.
TICKETS, $1
on Tues. and Sat. Afternoons from 2 to 6. Tickets for sale at Tyson's Hotel Stands and at the Gallery.
"As a source of undiluted pleasure this collection is, perhaps, the most successful display ever made in this country."—N. Y. Tribune.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-day Matinee, at 1:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alno Ackte, Homer; Heinrich Knote, (debut,) Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss, Conductor, Hertz.
This Evening, at 8:15, (Pop. Prices.) LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 4, at 8:30 (popular prices) GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists—EMMA EAMES, JACOBY; PLANCON, GORITZ, Entire Metropolitan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Franko.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8—LUCREZIA BORGIA. De Macchi (debut,) Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Ackte, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Plancon, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 8, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Grecler. Conductor, Hertz.
Other PARSIFAL performances: Evenings, Thursdays, Dec. 15, 22. Only 2 matinees, Mondays, Dec. 26 (Xmas,) Jan. 2 (New Year.)
Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, at 7:45—Double Bill: CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, De Macchi, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Salcza, Parvis.—DON PASQUALE. Semprich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi. Cond. Vigna.
Seats for all performances now on sale.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:15, Matinee & Evg., & Every Evg. Next Week. Last Performances of "DER HOCHTOURIST."

CARNEGIE HALL
Thursday Eve., Dec. 8, at 8:15. Programme: BERLIOZ, Overture, "King Lear"; BACH, Concerto for Violin in E major, with organ; GOLDMARK, Overture, "Sapho"; BRUCH, Scotch Fantasy for Violin; BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3. Soloist,
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
YSAYE
Saturday Aft., Dec. 10, at 2:30. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 3, Rhenish; MOZART, "Vitellia's" aria from "Titus"; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, "Battle of the Huns"; BEETHOVEN, 3 Scotch songs with pianoforte accompaniment, Violin obligato (Mr. Hess) and Violoncello obligato (Mr. Krassel); TSCHAIKOWSKY, Italian Caprice. Soloist,
OLIVE FREMSTAD
Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's, at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Sixty-third Season. 1905.
SATURDAY, DEC. 3, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR, Edouard Colonne of Paris.
SOLOIST, Anton Hekking Violoncello.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Coriolanus" ..... Beethoven
Symphony No. 2, A minor ..... Saint-Saens
Concerto for Violoncello ..... D'Albert
Suite "Italian," three parts ..... Chamberlayne
Bacchanale, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and DITSON'S. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Supplementary sale for seven Afternoon or seven Evening Concerts. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Second Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert
December 4, at 3 o'clock.
"The Tempest," Tschaikowsky; Byron's "Manfred" read by DAVID BISPHAM, with entire incidental music of R. Schumann. Eminent Soloists. Chorus from Oratorio Society.
Tickets 25 cts. to $1, at Box Office and Ditson's

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Aft., Dec. 6, at 2:30.
PACHMANN
SPECIAL ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM.
Prices, 50c. to $1.50, box office & Ditson's. Direction L. G. Charlton. Baldwin Piano used.

HARLEM Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. OPERA HOUSE. H. W. CRANE in ITS BUSINESS SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT Next Week. Rogers Bros. in Paris Seats Now on Sale.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. MAT. DAILY. Mansfield Wilbur Co., Hal Godfrey & Co., Marco Twins, Watermelon Trust.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av.
THE SYSTEM OF DELSARTE
4 Lectures by his Pupil and Disciple
A. FR. D GIRAUDET.
TO-DAY and December 17, at 3 P. M. Monday, December 5 and 19, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK.
ICE SKATING
59th St. and Columbus Ave.
HOCKEY SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT. Columbia Univ. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y. ADMISSION 50c. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:30 o'clock.
RUDOLF FRIML
PIANO RECITAL.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.50 & $1.00, AT DITSON & CO., BROADWAY.
CARNEGIE HALL. This (Sat.) Aftern. at 2:30.
JOSEF HOFMANN
PIANO RECITAL.
Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TO-DAY, 2:15.
MRS. FISKE | HEDDA GABLER

DEC

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE five volumes of the important new historical work, "The American Nation," which Prof. Dodd reviews for us this week, treat only of the causes that led to the discovery of the American Continent, and the influences that controlled its earliest settlement. The work which Prof. Hart has undertaken to edit will require twenty-eight volumes, and, as our reviewer points out, will contain nearly three million words, not too many for the importance of the subject if the words are well chosen. In choosing these multitudinous legions of words Prof. Hart has the assistance of a number of men as prominent as himself in the field of historical investigation and statement. It is pleasant to learn, on the authority of so good a judge as Prof. Dodd, that their combined efforts thus far have the harmonious effect of individual work. In a second article, to be published later, Prof. Dodd will examine some of the details of the volumes now published more closely than he was able to in preparing this general review of them all.

"Double Harness," the very serious work of fiction by Anthony Hope, which we review to-day, is something of a problem novel, or novel with a purpose. The author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and inventor of irresponsible Dolly is invading a new field. Mr. Hawkins is, indeed, taking the modern novel and the work of making it very seriously these days. In a recent lecture in London he said that the simplest story must now contain "a philosophy, a view of life." The leading question with the old novelists (bless their old misguided hearts!) was "What happened?" With the new novelist the question is, "Why did it happen?" Well, if the new novelists can answer their own question, let them go ahead.

The idea has been frequently expressed lately that we are just at the opening of a period of general book buying. A few generations of free education are beginning to have their effect, and the multitude has become dimly aware of the printed book. The Boston Transcript's communicative "publisher," from whose periodical revelations we have already made a quotation or two, has discovered this fact anew and newly promulgated it. "The publishers of a generation hence," he says, "will sell perhaps ten times as many good books as are sold now—surely, if they find in their day distributing machinery even half adequate." The present lack of the proper distributing facilities this publisher deplores. There are too few bookstores, even in some of the large cities. The traveling agent system is antiquated, undignified, unsatisfactory, and expensive. He would like to see the book trade placed on as practical and sensible a basis as the shoe trade. We feel sure that will be the case when the "general public," which of course includes no reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, but many of whose existence all of us are aware, learns that good books are as essential to its well-being as good shoes. To disseminate that fact, to encourage the reading of good books, is our constant endeavor.

Some of the men who worked so earnestly and vigorously many weary years to secure an international copyright law fear that the droll remarks of Mr. Howells in the December Harper's, concerning the unsatisfactory results of that law, may be misconstrued by the American public, and especially by its legislators. A bill is now pending for the strengthening of the copyright act in the matter of better protection of the works of Continental authors. After three years of delay, this bill has now secured a good place on the calendar, and it will be passed, probably, unless the minds of Congressmen are confused by widely published quotations from or perversions of Mr. Howells's entertaining remarks. Mr. George Haven Putnam so far takes Mr. Howells seriously as to politely blame him for giving publicity, without stern contradiction, to the tirade of an unnamed correspondent who believes international copyright has debased American literature. This unidentified person, Mr. Putnam declares, writes with "an easy ignorance of the actual conditions of book publishing and distribution."

In the Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, which we shall publish next week, Dec. 10, a special effort will be made to set before the reader a list of good books suitable for holiday gifts, though not, in all cases, of the sort technically described as "holiday books." All of these books may not seem equally good from every limited point of view. Some will be works of permanent worth, others stories or narratives of travel and adventure avowedly designed for the immediate present. In the list of one hundred titles, the merit of every book will be intelligibly described. Wherefore the list will fill many pages of a special number which will also contain a separate article on gift books, another on books for children, as well as the usual supply of reviews of books in every department of literature, including an article by Elizabeth L. Banks, author of "In Cap and Apron," on Frances A. Kellor's "Out of Work."

Andrew D. White, in the opening chapters of his recollections of his diplomatic life, in the December Century, besides revealing Kaiser Wilhelm's quickly formed and steadfastly adhered to opinion that the Maine was blown up from the outside, has some very interesting and significant words about Prof. Theodor Mommsen's opinions of this Republic, its institutions, and its spirit. When Mr. White was first in Berlin as Minister, Mommsen had been a sympathetic friend of the United States. When he returned as Ambassador in McKinley's Administration, he found that Mommsen had become a savage critic of everything American.

His earlier expectations had evidently been disappointed; we clearly appeared to him big, braggart, noisy, false to our principles, unworthy of our opportunities.

Mommsen was particularly bitter during our war with Spain. But Ambassador White was instrumental, for friendship's sake, purely, in causing the suppression of some acrid utterances of Mommsen concerning the attitude of the United States toward Spain, and toward the close of his life he gave signs, at least, that some of his old good opinions of us had returned.

THE AMERICAN NATION.

FIRST FIVE VOLUMES OF THE NEW TWENTY-EIGHT-VOLUME HISTORY EDITED BY PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

Prof. WILLIAM E. DODD.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THESE five volumes compose the first installment of the co-operative history of the United States which was first planned by a committee of the American Historical Association in 1901-1902, but the execution of which it was deemed best to leave to private enterprise. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart then undertook the task of editing the volumes, securing the most eminent specialists in the country as his co-workers. To show that this promise of both the publishers and the editor is really fulfilled, we have but to note the names of the authors before us: Prof. E. P. Cheney of the University of Pennsylvania writes the volume on the "European Background of American History," Prof. C. M. Andrews of Bryn Mawr the one on "Colonial Self-Government," and Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale writes on Spain in America; Prof. Farrand of Columbia gives us "The Basis of American History," and President Lyon G. Tyler of William and Mary College writes "England in America." It will be seen that in each instance a man of standing in his particular field has been chosen. The prospectus for the remaining volumes of the series shows the names of equally well-known scholars.

The five volumes now complete deal broadly with the "Foundations of the American Nation." They are uniform in size, each containing about 90,000 words. The whole when complete is to contain nearly three million words, filling twenty-eight volumes, with index and atlas. Excellent indexes also accompany each volume and many maps show the various changes and evolutions incident to the growth of the country. Marks of the most careful work are to be seen on every page. By judicious assignment of subjects and close co-ordination of the different pieces of work the editor has been able to do what has not been done in other well-known attempts at co-operative history writing—i. e., to present a complete and closely interwoven work which makes the impression almost of a great individual investigation. Judging from this, the first installment, the weakness of co-operative investigation and writing has been avoided and at the same time the strength of the specialist's peculiar knowledge and mastery has been conserved.

Any one who is familiar with American historiography knows that such a work is needed. Within the last two years two important general histories of the United States have been published—the Cambridge History, Vol. VII., and President Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People." But neither of these can be classed as peculiarly eingehend. The older histories of the United States are either not up to the standard of present-day historical criticism or they deal only with particular periods. So it is not in this case the publisher's imagination as to the "urgent need" for his new wares, but a real want felt by students as well as intelligent "laymen." Prof. Hart says in the editor's introduction:

This series is a history, and a consecutive history, in which events shall be shown not only in their succession, but in their relation to one another; in which cause shall be connected with effect, and the effect become a second cause. It is a history from original materials, because such materials, combined with the recollections of living men, are the only source of our knowledge of the past. No accurate history can be written which does not spring from the sources, and it is safer to use them at first hand than to accept them as quoted or expounded by other people. It is a history written by "scholars"; the editor expects that each writer shall have had previous experience in investigation and in statement. It is a history by "associated scholars," because each can thus bring to bear his special knowledge and his special aptitude. * * * The principle of the whole series is that every book shall be written by an expert for laymen, and every volume must therefore stand the double test of accuracy and of readableness. American history loses nothing in dramatic climax because it is true or because it is truly told.

There are but few other historical scholars in the country from whom both laymen and special-

*THE AMERICAN NATION. A History from original sources by associated scholars. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D., Professor of History in Harvard University. Assisted by Various Historical Specialists. In 28 Volumes. First Five Volumes. 8 Vo'umes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ics may so confidently expect a complete fulfilment of these promises as there are not many who are so well qualified to speak as to our needs in the field of history. Long years of successful work as a teacher in our foremost university, wide experience as an investigator and writer on American history, and an intimate acquaintance with the practical workings of our institutions in all parts of the country have made Prof. Hart, perhaps, the best man in the country for his present task.

In the first chapters of the first volume, "The European Background of American History," Prof. Cheney sets forth the motives, the causes, which led in Europe to the almost universal passion for exploration. First of these "was the desire to find new routes to the Far East"; whether man plowed the Atlantic, the Arctic, or the Indian Ocean, it was always for the same purpose, to bring the East closer to the West, the same motive which prompts the American Government in our day to pay forty millions for the privilege of digging a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The great highways which connected India with Venice and Genoa along which endless caravans journeyed without ceasing, carrying the enriching commerce of the world, the dangers of this trade, its ever-increasing volume nevertheless, the cities whose life depended on it, are all interestingly, though briefly, described in the early chapters. Then arose the portentous power of the Ottoman Turk, threatening the very existence of this commerce. The Italian city-States made war from decade to decade, but without avail. Venice and Genoa lost their trading depots. During the latter part of the fifteenth century half the western terminal of the great trade routes fell into Turkish hands.

These conquests were very destructive to life and property. Mercantile firms failed, old families died out, the mother States were exhausted, and the flow of merchandise was dried up. The system of trade which had been in existence in these various regions for centuries was quite destroyed by this violence.

Only the Egyptian routes remained open, but these, too, soon fell into the hands of an enterprising and poorly civilised enemy, and the way to the East was blocked. This disturbance of the economic status was one of the great motives which led men to cross the Atlantic.

Prof. Cheney follows up these chapters with others which show what Italy, Portugal, and Spain did toward discovering the new routes to the East. The use and importance of the compass, of the astrolobe, of maps and charts, are duly emphasized.

Prince Henry, "the Navigator," of Portugal rightly appears as one of the world's benefactors. His patient and untiring efforts to get his sailors around the coast of Africa, penetrating further each year the dread "Ocean Sea," peopled, it was thought, with monster fishes breathing fire and smoke from their nostrils and large enough to swallow a forty-ton vessel at a single gulp. Without entering specifically into an account of how America was discovered, we are told how this opening up of the new waterways was followed by a revival of commerce, the formation of the great companies, with monopoly privileges, whose mission was the colonization of the new lands. Virginia, Massachusetts, and New Amsterdam were the results in our part of America of the efforts of these vast "trusts," as we should call them.

The book closes with a scholarly discussion of the English Church, the Puritans, the English county, Justices of the Peace, and the parish. In view of the important rôle all of these were to play in the making of the American Nation a close and discriminative study of them is of the utmost importance. While the world knows a great deal about the Puritan, it does not know any too much about the organization of England at the time he advanced to the forefront of things. The old English county, its many officers, their powers and prerogatives, deserves to be studied. How important was the Puritan Sheriff, who must be a rich man in order to be able to meet the expense of his position, only the wealthiest being expected to serve, and only one year at a time even then! The Sheriff of Lancashire kept fifty-six servants, a well-filled wine cellar, hounds, and horses for the chase. The Justices of the Peace were in England during the seventeenth century very important officers, though perhaps not so much so as the same officers were in Virginia and the South down to 1860. The Southern county, its courts, its Justices, its Lords Lieutenants, were all the very flower of similar organizations and officers in England during the days of Charles I. The following reads somewhat like a selection from Virginia history:

The Justices were constantly called upon to act in special emergencies or to give special relief. If a man's thatched cottage were burned, the nearest Justice might authorize him to make an appeal to his neighbors for help to rebuild; if a whole village or town suffered from a more extensive fire, the Justices in their sections quartered the homeless people in various parishes, announced a subscription, and, calling constables and leading villagers before them, exhorted them to [illegible] volunteers, and apparently [illegible] for [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] rate the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] from the county of conversion into malt, and even announced a maximum market price for it.

In fact, the "European Background" is an excellent account of the conditions in Europe leading up to the colonization of America, especially on the institutional and economic side. Both the student and the casual reader will turn with the greatest satisfaction to its pages. It is a fitting beginning to this important series.

In "The Basis of American History" the aim of Prof. Livingston Farrand is to present an adequate and fresh account of the physical features of the country, with a brief description of the aborigines. Hence the mountain systems, the great river basins, the variations in altitudes, and the effect on the climate of the country receive attention. The coast conditions, the Gulf Stream and its influence, the changes of temperature, the inland waterways, portages, Indian trails, and mountain passes all are interestingly presented, with the reasons for their greater or smaller influence in determining the routes of later railways. Any one will do well to read the chapters which treat so satisfactorily of our somewhat neglected "National environment."

In the account of the animal life of original North America due notice is given to the habits of the various classes and species. And in connection with these the rise and importance of the fur trade is discussed, its influence in opening up the vast northern and western wildernesses, its share in inviting civilized men to make their homes without the bounds of organized communities.

But the chief mission of the volume is to portray for us the life of the Indians, their political and social organizations, their industry, their culture in general. There is not a phase of Indian activity which does not receive some attention, even down to their methods of kindling a fire.

Hardly anywhere is there more entertaining and instructive reading than Prof. Farrand's chapter on the "Religion of the Indians." "To them every individual, every animal, every object, every concrete phenomenon has its soul or spirit. In the case of men and lower animals these souls are regarded as existing after the death of the body, and hence there has arisen a vast collection of souls or spirits without bodies which take an interest in worldly affairs, and are capable of interfering to the advantage or detriment of mankind. The supplication and propitiation of these spirits in their various forms and functions constitute the religious ceremonials of the Indians." (Page 248.)

Society, religion, and art are closely associated in Indian life, and what may appear sometimes as warlike exercises are but the religious ceremonies of a lower stage of culture than ours. Even the propensity for seizing an enemy's scalp is largely due to religious conviction.

The political activity of the American aborigines is treated chiefly in the story of the great Iroquois confederation and in the description of the tribe and the motives for everlasting warfare. While the volume has not the interest for political historians that its predecessor has it is a complete and most welcome discussion of this phase of our history, and for many it will offer more of interest and attraction than any other in the present installment.

W. E. DODD.

Randolph-Macon College, Virginia.

Venice in Art.

An addition to the Langham Series of Art Monographs appears under the title "Venice as an Art City," by Albert Zacher, author of "Rome as an Art City." This series of illustrated collections of art monographs is edited by Selwyn Brinton, M. A. In the late little volume (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Pp. 88; $1) art subjects, including the Cathedral of San Marco and the Campanile, the Ducal Palace, the altar-piece of S. Barbara, the Church of S. Maria della Salute, and the Madonna with S. Catherine and Magdalen, are treated of. Venice, the author states, is approached in the right spirit by those who have made of life a study, and of travel an art. To these the "Fairy City" unfolds all her wonders and beauties. In a description of San Marco one learns that it can be appreciated but gradually. Near it is the Campanile, "emblem of the power of Venice, even as San Marco is the symbol of her glory." In dealing with the Ducal Palace the author compares those who have seen it before to a husband who, after a long absence from his bride, returns only to find her more fair and beautiful than ever before. To those who have never seen it, if they have any time imbibed some imaginary outline of the Alhambra, they "are able to relieve their pent-up feelings by an appropriate adjective." In the Church of S. Marco dei Carmine are the "Nativity," by Cima da Conegliano, in which the scenery is particularly effective, and "S. Nicholas in Glory," by Lorenzo Lotto. In San Sebastiano, which was painted by Paul Veronese, we see his picture of "The Coronation of the Virgin" and about it the four Evangelists. The story of Esther is in the ceiling paintings of the church. The last subject treated of in the book is the Venetian palaces.

SIDNEY LEE.

The Distinguished Shakespearean Scholar's Essay on the English Renaissance.*

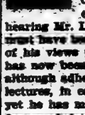

His fine critical ability credited to Sidney Lee was never more conspicuously in evidence than in his "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century." Some of our readers who were fortunate in hearing Mr. Lee's lectures in this country must have been struck with the clearness of his views upon the subjects which he has now been treating. He tells us that although adhering to the main line of the lectures, in editing them for publication, yet he has made sweeping alterations in form and detail. Much information has been added which could not be given orally. The personages selected for study are Sir Thomas More, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Edmund Spenser, Francis Bacon, and William Shakespeare.

That wonderful movement known as the Renaissance was the stimulus of Englishmen in the sixteenth century; they breathed a new atmosphere intellectually and spiritually. The newly awakened yearning for novelty and adventure was the same in England as in France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. If the purely intellectual movement began with Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" it culminated in the achievements of Bacon and Shakespeare. We accept to-day the eminence of Bacon, esteeming him only second to Shakespeare. The illustrious of those wonderful days believed in versatility. Take for example Leonardo da Vinci, who was at one and the same time poet, mathematician, engineer, and an expert in physical science. Think of Francis Bacon and his "Novum Organum," and the man bothering with a dead chicken, stuffing it with snow, and becoming a pioneer in the art of refrigeration!

Versatility of interest and experience was the accepted token of human excellence. There are obvious disadvantages in excessive distribution of mental energy. The products of diversified endeavor are commonly formless, void, and evanescent. But the era of the Renaissance had such abundant stores of intellectual energy that in spite of all that was dissipated in vain quest of omniscience, there remained enough to vitalise particular provinces of endeavor with enduring and splendid effect.

Speculate as you must, the origin of these new mental movements still remains uncertain. Was the Renaissance brought about by the rediscovery of Greek literature or were Columbus and Copernicus the active factors? Surely it was the printing press that gave the lift to and disseminated the power of the Renaissance. The Renaissance was a period of inconsistencies. The good and the bad clashed. Men might be heroes, and then turn traitors. The lives of three of the six men portrayed in this book show this unfortunate trait of the Renaissance. More, Bacon and Raleigh display this inconsistency, but to us it is less evident in Raleigh than in the other two. It may be that the glamour of romance will ever shield the gallant cavalier of the Elizabethan period.

Clear and incisive, like the lines of an etching, are the biographical studies of the various personages. There is just sufficient of historic surroundings to act as a background. It is the temperament of the man to which the greatest attention is given.

The professional pursuit of letters, the writing of books for money, the reliance on the pen for a livelihood, was held to be degrading. Literature was not reckoned to be in any sense a profession fit for a man of high birth to follow. It was the gorgeous ornament of life, and no approved source of sustenance.

Will it not be novel to many to learn that Sir Philip Sidney wanted to colonize and for a long time steadily fixed his eyes for the time on the Atlantic horizon? Sir Walter Raleigh's naming of the new land "Virginia" delighted Sidney and "no less than three millions of acres of undiscovered land in America were set at his disposal."

In his essay on Shakespeare Mr. Lee says that the obscurity with which Shakespeare's biography has been long credited is greatly exaggerated. The mere biographical information accessible is far more definite and more abundant than that concerning any other dramatist of the day. We know when and where he was born, and have many dates. The entry of his baptism may be read to-day (April 26, 1564,) in the parish church of Stratford-on-Avon. His father was fairly well-to-do, and the boy received his education at a grammar school. Mr. Lee thinks it was a fair literary education. The boys talked Latin with their master in simple dialogue; they translated it into English; they wrote compositions in it. Our authority tells us that the companions of Shakespeare, educated at Stratford in the grammar school, even if they became grocers or butchers, were in the habit of corresponding with one another in copious and fluent Latin. While Shakespeare was still a boy his father [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

V.—Happy Hearts, Dolls' Houses, Bad Mice, Sentimental Rabbits, and Other Nursery Subjects.

ONE of the most attractive of the Books for the wee people this year is "The Happy Heart Family," written and illustrated in colors by Virginia Gerson, (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.) It is a thin, square book, with a cover in a soft tone of red, and in the centre a picture of Mother and Father Heart and all three little Hearts out for a ramble. There are delightful full-page illustrations in colors, and the babies of the Heart family are scampering here and there all through the book. Heart is an unusual name for a family, even in books, but it is easy to understand after the very first paragraph, and this is the way the book opens:

There was once upon a time a tiny mother. And this little, tiny mother had a heart as big as her whole body except just a little head, (so she could be sensible,) and enough hands and feet to keep her from being lazy. Her family was called the Heart Family, but she was always called Little Mother Heart.

After that even the babies will understand the dear, funny little people in the pictures. There is little Mother Heart herself, and she really is a heart, just as the story tells, with only a little head and enough hands and feet to use in taking care of the baby Hearts. For Mother Heart (and perhaps it was not strange) married Papa Heart, whose heart was also as big as his body, and then the little Hearts all came into the world with nice, plump little heart bodies, as the pictures show. And no one but the author would ever dream how the little boy-baby Hearts, with their oddly shaped bodies, could ever be put into trousers when that important time came, and this is how it is managed. All the little Heart babies dress alike until they are a year old. At that age Little Mother Heart takes the baby out of the cradle, puts on it a lovely rose-colored mat, and then the pictures show what happens. The little girl Hearts stand up in a nice, ladylike way, just like little girls, while the little boy Hearts, just like little boys all over the world, turn over promptly and stand on what ought to be their little heads, and there are the rounded parts of the heart standing out for all the world like plump little knickerbockers.

But that is to be seen in the pictures, and little Mother Heart has the sweetest of little mother faces. There may be a "live happy ever after" for the Heart Family, but it does not show in the book, for father, mother, and all the little Hearts, while sailing one day in a catamaran-nanny-boat are "blown right out of the story" and will not appear again probably before another Christmas.

"Once upon a time there was a very beautiful dolls' house; it was red brick, with white windows, and real muslin curtains, and a front door and a chimney." That gives the keynote to a small volume, the size children like to read, "The Tales of Two Bad Mice," by Beatrix Potter. (F. Warne & Co., 50 cents.) The nice little pictures show what the mice have to do with the story. The house belongs to two dolls, who, leaving it for a time, are visited by a couple of mice, Tom Thumb and Hunca Munca, who eat all the food in the house, the make-believe dolls' food that is to be found in the toy shops; take the baby's cradle for a baby mouse, borrow any number of other things, and make any amount of trouble which can only be learned by reading the story.

"The Tale of Benjamin Bunny" is a companion volume by the same author and publishers, and the same price, 50 cents. The pictures, which are as good as those in the dolls' house story, show Benjamin Bunny and Cousin Peter, show poor Peter's clothes on a scarecrow, an exciting adventure with a cat which sat for hours on a basket under which were poor Benjamin and Peter, the rescue by Peter's papa, and the punishment of Peter, who would rather not have been rescued at all.

"Buster Brown Abroad" is to be found in a big square book with big pictures, most of which are familiar to Buster's old friends. The book is, of course, by R. F. Outcault. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.) On the centre of the blue cover are to be seen Buster, Tige the dog, and the dress-suit case with which they start on their travels. There are fifty-three of the illustrations in the book. There is a story which gives at length the history of Buster's resolve not to be spoiled by being left with his grandmother while his parents are abroad, and his adventures from the time he and Tige make their way to the steamer. The pictures show Tige having a bad attack of seasickness as he and Buster recline in steamer chairs. There is an account of the places Buster visits and his opinions—one of them that the famous Venus of Milo has taken part in a football game.

"Nobody Knows" is illustrated by Madeline Hall, (Frederick Warne & Co. 60 cents.) "New faces in old places, new [illegible] rhyme tells the story of the book. It is full of old rhymes and jingles which have been given new illustrations. The queen of hearts, for instance, a grande dame, is only a tabby cat who is to be seen in her kitchen making tarts all on a summer's day. Little Miss Muffit is in the book, and any number of other old friends. The paper is fine and heavy, and there is a full-page picture to every rhyme.

"Johnny Crow's Garden—A Picture Book" is drawn by L. Leslie Brooke. (Frederick Warne & Co.) This is an animal story built on the order of the "House that Jack Built." It is an old rhyme with which few people are familiar, used as a medium for bringing out pictures for the children of to-day. Every line or two gives the subject for a picture. "Johnny Crow would dig and sow—Then he made a Little Garden—And the Lion had a Green and Yellow Tie on—In Johnny Crow's Garden." There are many pictures, both colored and black and white, and all the animals are to be found "In Johnny Crow's Garden."

"Mr. Kris Kringle," by S. Weir Mitchell, illustrated by Clyde O. De Land, (George W. Jacobs & Co.,) might be for either children or grown people. It is a small volume with decorations in green at the top and bottom of each page. Hard times have come to two children and their mother and the little people know that Kris Kringle is not coming to them on Christmas. It is harder for the mother who knows the family troubles which have made this condition possible. But Kris Kringle does come to the children secretly, brings beautiful gifts for them all—and something more. The mother sends a speedy reply to the note which comes with her gifts, and before Christmas night the children have a father who is their Kris Kringle of Christmas Eve.

Egypt is about as far as the children get from home in their books, and they will enjoy the adventures of "Tom Catapus and Potiphar: A Tale of Ancient Egypt," by Lily Schofield. (Frederick Warne & Co.).

There was a cat in Memphis Town
Where cats were all the go.
He had a silver breakfast dish
And had a large white satin bow.

That gives an idea of the status of Tom Catapus, and the remainder of the book shows in rhymes and pictures his adventures with the boy Potiphar. The illustrations are strictly Egyptian, with hieroglyphics at the side of each picture, which undoubtedly tell more of the history of Tom. The cover is linen, with Egyptian decorations. Full-page pictures inside are in blue and yellow. They are interesting, showing exciting adventures with crocodiles, &c., and the last end of Tom Catapus, a mummy in a museum.

An improving little red-bound book is "The Heroes of Asgard: Tales from Scandinavian Mythology," by A. & E. Keary, revised and abridged by Charles H. Morse, Superintendent of Schools, Medford, Mass. (The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.) There are different stories, the first telling of "The Æsir," Odin and his company; how "Thor went to Jotunheim," "Iduna's Apples," &c. They are picturesque tales and worth while reading.

"Tommy's Adventures in Blunderland" is a little book by Jacob J. Leibson, illustrated in black and white, (Bloch Publishing Company. 50 cents.) To tell the story in the beginning, which is not really fair, Tommy, sitting by the fire one day, has a fall, hurts his head, and all his adventures come from the delirium which follows. He finds his way to a strange country, where he sees a little girl and a dog, Blunderbuss; meets King Grammar, Tax and Syntax, with Miss Take and Miss Took, and visits the Land of If, which is all very interesting, and Tommy is but little the worse for it.

In nothing is there as much reading for the money invested as in the different annuals. "McClure's Children's Annual" is out for 1905, edited by T. W. H. Crosland and W. Collinge, McClure, Phillips & Co.) It is filled with stories and poems, black and white line drawings, and full-page pictures.

"Did You Ever" is written and illustrated by Lewis Baumer, (E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.) This is one of the large picture books, long and narrow, with many full-page and text pictures. The children who like little pigs with curly tails will like this book, which is filled with them. There is even a pig wedding. There are wooden dolls, too, and verses, of course.

"The Animal's Academy" is illustrated by Harry B. Neilson, with verses by Clifton Bingham, (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.) It is a large, square book, with full-page colored illustrations and black and white text pictures. In the academy the animals do all sorts and kinds of things that an English boy at school would do. They play cricket, have pillow fights in the dormitories, there are bad boys, the monkey comes out ahead in the gymnasium, the hare is best in the races, and there is much excitement.

There are 412 pages in "The Chatterbox," (Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.) There are colored and black and white illustrations, and an interesting page for children of all ages.

For the medium-sized children is "The Nursery Fire," by Rowland Richards, full-page and text illustrations by Ciara M. Stewart, (Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.) Miss Richards is the daughter of Mrs. Laura E. Richards, who is the author of "Captain January" and the Toto Tales. In this book the author has written some very interesting stories. There is "The Party," "Susan's Morning," "The Mumps's Circus," and "John T. and the Policeman." There are 242 pages in the book.

A little book of 94 pages which is worth reading is "Dog Tales," Lillian Gask, illustrated by E. Stuart Hardy, (E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.) There are full-page colored pictures of some delightful dogs, and the stories tell their histories or adventures.

"Babes in Toyland" has a familiar sound which speaks for the book, as does the name of at least one of the writers, who are Glen MacDonough and Alma Alice Chapin. There are text and full-page colored illustrations by Ethel Franklin Betts, (Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50.) It is a large, thick, square book of 180 pages, the pictures charming and coloring delightful. The story is about Alan and Jane, the Widow Piper's children, Contrary Mary, the rising of the toys in Toyland, and everything comes out as it should, and every one is happy in the end.

The Highland Parson.

THE PROSPECTOR. A Tale of the Crow's Nest Pass. By Ralph Connor, Author of "The Sky-Pilot," "Black Rock" &c. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

If the sterner brand of Calvinism is no longer fashionable in cities, indeed finds existence almost impossible in such places, there are yet regions of the Canadian Northwest where a parson with the blood of the Covenanters in him is at a premium. This is the story of such a parson, by name Hamish MacGregor, called on account of his tow head, Shock. The book begins with a very stirring picture of a football game between McGill and Toronto. Shock as centre is in the thick of it, and two very pretty girls look on and admire. Then comes out of the West a missionary Bishop (to be sure, the Presbyterians call him Superintendent) and preaches the need of men in the mining camps—preaches like Gabriel's trumpet—and at the blast Hamish takes his brave Highland mother's blessing and goes "prospecting for men." Behind he leaves not only the mother but a girl, beautiful and loving, rejoicing in sacrifice.

The rest of the story tells the adventures and achievements of the prospector of men, deals with gamblers, horse racing people, ranchmen, and is full of activity and good deeds interspersed with some preaching. There's a brilliant doctor to save from drink, a nice young Englishman to save from that and kindred vices, a cowboy to proselyte, and a wild, wicked Irishman to tame. And all this and much else is done. The telling about it thus, however, does not give a fair impression of the book. For it is a vigorous and picturesque narrative, and the struggle in muscle-strenuous natures to appear as a struggle quite apart from the religious bearing. The practice of all the sterner Christian virtues must needs make of [illegible] the Rev. Hamish MacGregor a protagonist of heroic size; such a one may remove mountains without offending the probabilities too much. Readers of Mr. Connor's previous books will, one may feel pretty sure, not find this one dull; certainly they will not find the moral lacking, nor the red badge of courage. By way of foil to his Shock the author has provided a young and ambrosial city parson—which may indicate that it is not the cloth but the man and the environment which count. Out there in the West he gives you few real villains.

Diary of a Poet.

"The Poet's Diary" is a recently issued volume (New York: Macmillan Company; Pp. 255; $2) edited by "Lamia," one of the numerous pen-names of Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. It has been dedicated to "Dear Veronica," who, together with the poet, has taught the great lesson of "the life removed," or, as it is expressed, "the knowledge of the real value of things as contrasted with the conventional estimate of them." The diary opens when the poet was in Rome, December, 190—. One part of it reads:

Lamia wants to know how I learned the Roman tongue, and I tell her it was thuswise. Before leaving England I studied the Italian grammar as intently as if there had been pedagogue and ferule over me, though, in truth, my only master was a brother-in-law's sister with a riding whip in hand; and she who knew nothing of Italian and little of anything except how to bewitch heard me my day's lesson as we leaned over a little wicket gate in a small bachelor home in Hertfordshire, before we scampered forth into the woods, parks, and lanes at that headlong pace at which it pleases young women when in the saddle to scour the world.

In one part of the diary the poet writes: "Like the child in Wordsworth's poem, 'We Are Seven,' who could not be made to see that, if

Two of us in the churchyard lie,
Beneath the churchyard tree.

there were only five, but

* * * * * still
The little maid would have her will,
And said, "Nay; we are seven!"

so the Rome of to-day is still, and will always remain to me, the Rome of forty years ago."

English Government.

A book by Sidney Low, B. A., late lecturer on modern history at King's College, will be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will be entitled "The Governance of England." Its aim is to examine how our constitutional system works and to make a comparison with the conventional theories. The writer also attempts to trace the progress of our institutions and to show some important factors concerning which not much attention is paid. It will deal in particular with the House of Lords, the electorate, and the present position of the monarchy.

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THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York.

THE PARIS OF ROMANCE.

DUMAS'S PARIS. By Francis Miltoun. With two maps and many illustrations. Cloth. Decorated. Pp. 395. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Paris is indeed the ideal city for the novelist, and Alexandre Dumas adored it. From the stones of Paris have been built up many a lordly volume. Francis Miltoun in his "Dumas's Paris" has constructed a historical and topographical work abounding in reminiscences of the supreme maker of romances. The elder Dumas is followed through the streets of Paris with such events of importance and significance as are blended "with the scheme of his literary life of the times in which he lived." You might, as Mr. Miltoun suggests, compose a volume on Paris taken entirely from quotations derived from Dumas. Born at Villers-Cotterets in 1802, the author of "Monte Cristo" and "Les Trois Mousquetaires" died in 1872.

Dumas's first real approach to Paris was in 1823, and from that time on he became thoroughly acquainted with Parisian life. Amazing was the success of "Monte Cristo" and "Les Trois Mousquetaires" as they appeared in the newspaper feuilletons of 1844-5. He wrote them from day to day, to keep up with the demand. When Dumas was in the height of his success De Villemessant described him as "king of the stage, prince of feuilletonists, the literary man par excellence in that Paris so full of intellect." His energy and his output were wonderful. It is told of him that, having been out hunting all day, he sought a cottage in the neighborhood of a late afternoon, and it was believed that he was sleeping. When his presence was missed he was looked up and found busy with his pen, and he told the interrupters that he had just finished the first act of a new play.

Not an archæologist as was Victor Hugo, not a critic or student of manners as was Honoré Balzac, certain passages of history Dumas almost made his own. The Paris of the time of Dumas is not that of to-day. It has been subjected to the genius of a Haussmann, and so it is difficult to actually follow the footsteps of many of the characters of both history and romance. Did D'Artagnan live in the Rue Tiquetonne? There is a print of this locality in the book which has a most unromantic appearance. In the Place Malesherbes there is a statue of Dumas, the work of Gustave Doré. Back of the Place Malesherbes is the Avenue de Villiers, and at No. 94 lived Alexandre Dumas during the late years of his life. If Mr. Miltoun had wanted to he might have described Dumas's wonderful structure, built at Marly and named Monte Cristo. On this structure he expended an enormous amount of money, and if it had not been for his son, the father, at a time near his death, might have been deprived of the necessities of life.

The Diplomatic Spy.

SECRET HISTORY OF TO-DAY. Being Revelations of a Diplomatic Spy. By Allen Upward. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Many of the chapters of this pretended secret history are lively enough to put to shame more authentic records. In the magazine form many readers have already had occasion to observe as much, and, though the chapters are of very uneven inspiration, you meet by the way a number of sharp sayings as to National characteristics which will at least please, in each case, every reader who does not belong to the particular nation which is up as a target. The pictures of potentates in their confidential moments with clever Monsieur V., the diplomatic Sherlock Holmes, are almost without exception excellent in likeness and otherwise. Among the particular papers in which the author shows most verve and snap is the one in which he describes how the Kaiser sent for Monsieur V. to have him ascertain who really sent the telegram which went in his august name to President Kruger of the late Boer Republic. His Imperial and Royal Majesty William II. confessed that he certainly had not sent that unlucky wire, and was in much distress on account of his sensitive English cousins and the way it had affected them. Of course, the nefarious Russians were really at the bottom of that crime, as of most others. The Russians are singularly unpopular in fiction. Not less lively and clever is the paper entitled "The Ruse of the Dowager Empress," setting forth how that able lady, the Empress of China, in sending her embassy of apology to Germany on account of the unfortunate death of the German Ambassador in Peking, substituted for the illustrious Prince of the Blood, "brother-in-law of the Sun and Moon and cousin of the Milky Way," a mean and contemptible barber man, "whose features heaven had permitted to bear a certain resemblance to those of his Imperial Highness Prince Chung." For it would never do, said her almond-eyed Majesty, to expose a kinsman of the sun [illegible] "offensive as the Chief of Heaven." There are other papers [illegible] as good, but these two, and the last-mentioned especially, are spiced with a pretty sharp vein of satire.

Griffis's Corea.

The seventh edition of William Elliot Griffis's "Corea: The Hermit Nation," (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Pp. 502; $2.50.) is revised and enlarged, giving an account of historical events up to and including part of the present year. Its reappearance is undoubtedly due to the troubles in the East. It includes four new chapters: "The Economic Condition of Corea," "Internal Politics; Japanese and Chinese," "The War of 1894; Corea an Empire," and "Japan and Russia in Conflict," besides additions made to the map at the end of the book and the preface to the first edition. During the short space of time of which the additional chapters treat the politics of the world have changed their position from the environment of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean to the waters around Corea. The rise of Japan within the last fifty years has affected the "hermit nation," for whose liberty Japan has twice gone to war with a country whose material resources were much superior to her own. "In this period also the United States of America has become one of the great powers interested in the politics of Asia, and with which the would-be conquerors of Asiatic peoples must reckon."

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TWO MEN IN ONE.

Dr. Sidis Considers the Strange Case of T. C. Hanna as an Instance of Multiple Personality.*

"AMID the seeming confusion of our mysterious world," observed Nathaniel Hawthorne in his delineation of Wakefield, "individuals are so nicely adjusted to a system, and systems to one another and to a whole, that, by stepping aside for a moment, a man exposes himself to a fearful risk of losing his place forever. Like Wakefield, he may become, as it were, the Outcast of the Universe." The words uttered by the Hamlet of New England seem to apply with peculiar force, but with the implication of a moral choice in abeyance, to the case of the young Rev. Thomas Carson Hanna, as set forth with fullness by Dr. Sidis and Dr. Goodhart in their book on "Multiple Personality." The more interesting because it is scientifically attested, the case in its developing phases presents a strange parallel with Wakefield and with Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." But it differs from either of them in its inception. While returning from a drive on the evening of April 15, 1897, the Rev. Mr. Hanna "stepped aside" from the accustomed order of things by plunging headlong from his carriage, and through that misstep became instantly and literally the Outcast of the Universe—a man endued with preternatural intelligence, but from whose mind all knowledge of human and terrestrial relations had subsided. In one convulsive moment he was transformed into a being upon whose present consciousness were thrust vividly and for the first time the bewildering phenomena of the world. In June of that year the prodigy was recorded of two distinct personalities dwelling within the same individual, at first alternating and then arising simultaneously to confront each other in an agonized struggle for supremacy and dethronement.

On awakening in the new personality a terrific encounter took place with the attending physicians. He had no power to recognize them as his fellow-creatures. But a singular experience in the moment of the awakening is first recounted by Mr. Hanna. He is now fully recovered, and remembers distinctly the events in this crisis of his life. "The first return to consciousness," he says in his autobiographical sketch, "may be understood only by comparing it to the birth of a person possessed immediately of matured mental and physical functions." During the first rudiments of consciousness there was absolute lack of knowledge that an outside world was in existence. The eyes were closed, there were no sounds to be heard, and the power of motion was not yet known. How long this first state, without knowledge of anything in the material world, really lasted he finds it not possible to say.

Simple memory would represent it as a period of many years, so great was the mental activity and so wonderful were even the meagre facts of consciousness. But the fact that absolutely no motion was made, even of the eyelids, and that no sound was heard, although the room was full of watchers, apparently indicates that the state was of but an instant's duration. In fact, later experiences which left on me the impression that would now be made by the life-happenings of many years, really continued only for a few moments, according to the positive testimony of others who observed them. Thus, if memory, with its present habits of comparison, was to be trusted for a verdict, my life for the first few days would be declared to cover a few centuries, and this impression has been corrected only by force of the most vigorous reasoning on my part and the exercise of the perfect power of the will in forming beliefs.

In his former state Mr. Hanna was a fine scholar, an architect, a journalist, an excellent musician, and a thorough student of theology. He had made a brilliant record, winning a scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduating at the Baptist College at Lewisville, Penn., with his degree marked "Summa cum laude." He was twenty-three years old at the time of the accident, and was further prosecuting his theological studies at Yale University, New Haven, and devoting a large part of his time to his ministerial duties at Plantsville. He comes of a good family. He was sociable and well liked by his classmates and his congregation, and betrayed every evidence of sanity and sensibility.

Mr. Hanna in his new state opened his eyes to a world of moving shadows. He found himself capable of movement; the shadows he thought a part of himself. He put forth his arm, which came in contact with one of them. To his alarm it resisted. The shadows multiplied, and the force against him redoubled. He had in reality attacked his physicians with a power little short of herculean, and in the struggle they found themselves unilaterally worsted. They finally bound him and placed him in a bed in the room to which he had been taken.

No one yet understood his predicament, and they thought him insane from the blow on the head received by his fall. He had no recognition of objects, words, or persons; the dimensions, length, breadth, and depth were not appreciated nor the color of objects, and external things formed a great picture against his eyes like a painting, with no sense of their spatial relations; there was no conception of the flow of time; external movement alone fastened his involuntary attention, and seemed to fascinate his gaze. He suffered intense hunger, but could not interpret its pangs; in order to feed him fluid nourishment had to be placed far back into the pharynx.

Worst of all, human speech might have been better recognised and understood by an inhabitant of Mars. But after the struggle with the doctors his intellect and perception, sharpened by the precariousness of his position, soon taught him that there was a difference in persons, and that by motions of the lips and producing sounds they elicited from each other responses which were frequently followed by definite actions. He imitated their sentences, without even slightly knowing their meaning, but observed that thereby he attracted attention. They had to teach him to talk like a child.

Mr. Hanna's progress was astonishing. He learned first the names of concrete objects, and very soon the expression of abstract ideas.

Now it happened that an attendant bringing him a glass of water upon a tray almost upset the contents. Some one exclaimed, "Be careful!" Mr. Hanna, noticing the effect, immediately grasped the significance of the phrase. Thus, knowledge of words in their abstract meaning and their wide application was gained.

In six weeks the secondary personality was so trained and educated that he could give a lucid account of what had taken place since the accident. His remarks were quite naïve, as, for example, when he described his discovery of himself as a human being. He had been kept in bed, and the people about him were dressed and so different that he could not identify himself as one of their kind:

> I said "people"; that meant them all. Mr. Sh. told me that I was "people," and he told me I was a man same as he was; and I did not believe that. I began to ask him why I could not have clothes on like other people. That was after I had learned to talk a good deal.

He could differentiate very little between men and women, or, as he expressed it, the "two strange kinds of human beings." Mr. Hanna was engaged to Miss C., whom in his secondary state he did not know. They questioned him to find whether any subconscious feeling of recognition and love could be revealed:

> Q.—Do you enjoy rather to look at a nice-looking woman than at a nice-looking man? A.—I do not know; it does not make so much difference. If it is a picture, they must be very nice-looking to enjoy, but if it is a person, I like to hear the voice. The voices of women are softer and more pleasant to hear.
>
> Q.—Would you have any desire to kiss or embrace a woman whom you liked very much? A.—Yes, my mother or sister.

With life indoors and out his mental horizon expanded with amazing rapidity, and the new personality became speedily accoutred with all the aids of prolonging and preserving its identity in the world. But once Mr. Hanna's marvelously retentive mind let go its hold on some unimportant matter, and for the first time in his new existence he learned what it meant to forget. This made a profound impression. He understood thenceforth the references by friends to his obliviousness of his former life. Moreover, by the assiduous attention and well-directed efforts of specialists it was discovered that disconnected pictures, scenes in his previous existence, arose in his dreams while sleeping. From that time their efforts centred on restoring the primary personality.

For this purpose many experiments were tried. For example, when his sleep was observed to be restless early one morning, questions were put to him in his half-awakened state, and his answers showed that he was dreaming over old scenes that were readily identified by his hearers. He was describing a climb up Mount Jewett, when suddenly he was asked if he knew Miss C., (his fiancée:)

> Mr. Hanna laughed, regarded the question as funny, irrelevant at this time; said, "I don't know her yet; I know her later! From her to Mount Jewett is a year." This we learned to be correct. The personality was in a peculiar psychic state, in which it was able to foresee its future life. It was as if we should possess prescience of what was to take place in the distant future.

Mr. Hanna was one evening taken from his village to New York, where the stimulation of new surroundings had the effect long striven for. Early the following morning he recovered his submerged personality. He described his ride from Meriden on the night of the accident, and complained of soreness and exhaustion, which he ascribed to his fall of "last Thursday," the accident having actually occurred more than seven weeks before. He was told of his condition, ignorance of which he was ignorant, and within three-quarters of an hour lapsed again into that state.

Now follows the strangest part of a strange recital. It must be borne in mind that the two personalities were distinct—in tastes, habits, dispositions, and moral likes and dislikes an distastes; that they might have existed in different bodies. It will be recalled that Stevenson's romance which novel the personalities of Jekyll and Hyde were alternated by the agency of a drug which the former compounded, and that Dr. Jekyll, first in sleep and then in his waking moments, was automatically attracted into the more powerful personality of Hyde. A drug was used, with certain but not immediate effect, and the identical phenomena were manifested in the case of the Rev. Thomas Carson Hanna. But there was this difference, that whereas Jekyll was finally overcome by Hyde, Hanna, partly by the unremitting efforts of his physicians and partly by his own will, with his original personality gradually gained reascendancy over the second nature and won the psychic struggle. Below is given the reasonable testimony of the specialists:

> As Mr. Hanna had not for several days passed into the primary state, and as we were anxious to induce alternation of the states as frequently as possible, we now, both for theoretic and practical purposes, employed the method of physiological stimulation. This method consists in the administration of some drug, which, without acting as a poison, stimulates the higher cerebral centres. The drug selected for this purpose was cannabis indica. The extract was employed and about two grains in one-fourth-grain doses administered within four hours. The drug influenced strongly his circulatory system; the pulse became rapid; the rapidity increased decidedly when he moved about. . . . His emotional state became gradually one of euphoria, and his actions soon indicated a sense of inner joyousness and mental buoyancy.

This condition gradually subsided and he sank into a sleep. At 6 in the morning he awoke, looked about in astonishment, with no recognition of his new surroundings. He failed to recognise his physicians.

In short, he knew nothing of events and persons since the first primary state. He remembered, however, everything that had happened up to the time of the accident and the events of the first primary state, and also what, in that first primary state, was told to him about the secondary state.

As in the first instance, racking cramps and many exhaustion accompanied the metamorphosis. Soon the return change ebbed. He was penetrated for a moment, and muttered, much shaken, in the secondary state.

In this dual life Mr. Hanna alternated until on June 14, while visiting a psychological laboratory, he for the first time sought a glimpse of both personalities simultaneously, and yielded, the records say, to the inducements of his scientific guide. His responses to persistent questioning during the transformation "indicated now the presence of the primary, now that of the secondary state, and now of the simultaneous presence of both." An intense mental struggle had begun within him, and it was fought out that afternoon in the office of one of the physicians, where he lay on a couch in a state of agonized abstraction. It was a bitter and critical period of his life. Two alien individuals had arisen in his consciousness to dispute the possession of his mind, each claiming to be his veritable self. The great problem confronted him of which personality to choose, and which to renounce. To renounce either was to blot out his own existence. The result was a reconcilement of both, and their fusion. But never was recorded such an encounter in human history. Says Dr. Sidis:

> These two-formed individualities, seemingly mortal foes, confronted each other for a long period of time, and in their very struggle recognised their intimate relationship, if not their relationship of identity. It seemed as if each said to the other: "Thou art my mortal foe, and yet thou art bone of my bones and the flesh of my flesh." For each personality to crush, to suppress the other, was now out of the question; the difficulty, the problem, for them, was how to form a unity; how to become synthesised into one conscious personality. The task was a difficult one, and could be achieved only at a loss of much mental energy. Hence the sluggishness of psychomotor activity, the slowness of movement, of speech, of reactions to external stimuli; hence the retardation of the whole stream of consciousness, the slow and difficult comprehension, hence the phenomena of bradyphasia and bradylogia. . . .
>
> Mr. Hanna has fully recovered, the detached portions have become dovetailed, the two sharply defined personalities have been fused into one healthy, normal person.

The Hanna case was investigated in the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals. Its account occupies one-third of this interesting volume, in which may be found similar studies of minor cases of multiple personality, and the probing by Dr. Sidis of the whole subject of strange and eccentric manifestations of human individuality.

*"MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. An Experimental Investigation Into the Nature of Human Individuality. By Boris Sidis, M. A., Ph. D., (Harvard,) author of "The Psychology of Suggestion and Psychopathological Researches"; and Simon P. Goodhart, Ph. B., (Yale,) M. D. In one volume. Pp. xi.-462. 8vo, cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

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BOSTON NOTES.

John Foster's "Arbitration and The Hague Court;" Some New Novels; "The Russo-Japanese Conflict."

TO-MORROW "Arbitration and The Hague Court," by Hon. John W. Foster, will be in all the bookshops. It is written in a cheerfully hopeful spirit, and it abounds in curious details, among which not the least curious is the admission that the compulsory use of French in The Hague Tribunal would debar the majority of American lawyers, "and would" discourage the "resort by American States to the Court." Another point is the gentle reminder that the Emperor of Russia never contemplated unconditional arbitration and that before his day many a humane ruler has unwillingly been involved in hostilities. "The normal condition of the world now is peace," says Mr. Foster. In the appendix, occupying about a third of the book, are The Hague Arbitration Convention, the Anglo-French treaty of 1903, the Netherlands-Denmark treaty of 1904, the passage relating to arbitration in the Spanish-Mexican treaty of 1902, the resolution of the interparliamentary union held at St. Louis last September, and Mr. Burton's speech in the House of Representatives on the naval appropriation bill, making the volume a good manual of reference on its subject.

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Those who must always be quoting should be thankful for a new character to quote. Lord Basket in Mr. Snaith's "Broke of Covenden" seems to have the necessary qualifications. He is not a rustic, and that is a disadvantage, but he has a Doric vocabulary drawn from the stable, the field, and the turf, and if he be also aware of the dialect of the women's literary clubs, it is because he is the husband of one very new woman and the brother of another. As his own tastes are chiefly sporting, there is no harmony in his home, except such as arises from his wife's conviction that his case is hopeless, and his grim enjoyment of their incompatibility. The deepest interest of the story lies in its presentation of the financial decadence of a baronial family which might have endured in affluence for centuries to come but for free trade, the reform of the land laws, general education, and certain other disturbing forces.

***

The next book to come from Mr. Snaith's publisher, Mr. Herbert B. Turner, will probably be Miss Marion Ellisabeth Gray's little novel. The author is only seventeen, two years younger than Mr. Snaith when his first book appeared; she is still a school girl, and the book was written in little more than twenty-four hours.

***

Future Macaulayite historians of the war will have the assistance of Dr. Asakawa's "The Russo-Japanese Conflict," which appeared even earlier than was expected. When one considers its authorship and its publication by the Boston firm of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., this book makes the globe seem very small, but to-day the world is the author's country. For example, Miss Josephine Preston Peabody has this week returned from Ottawa, whither she went to attend the concert given in honor of the departing Governor General, Lord Minto. The most important performance of the evening was the music written by Mr. Harris for her choric idyl, "Pan." Again, Australia is to have an edition of Susan Clegg, who will be even better fun to the Australians than to Americans, because talking over the backyard fence is not an Australian vice. The author, "Anne Warner," has another book ready for issue in the Spring, and has received requests for more than she can write. Her publishers will be Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

***

Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "The Younger American Poets" is causing some slight dissension not among the poets, but among their friends. As the ages of these younger ones range anywhere between thirty and fifty years, there are few readers who find themselves equally in sympathy with the entire group, and are not ready to suggest that certain others should have been included, and even to whisper that a few of the included might have been omitted.

***

Miss Katherine E. Conway's "The Christian Gentlewoman and the Social Apostolate" is published this week by Messrs. T. J. Flynn & Co. Its four essays are reprinted from The Pilot, and the title was suggested by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, to whom the author dedicates the book, styling her "The Modern Woman of Letters and the Old-Fashioned Gentlewoman."

***

Now and then a volume bearing the imprint of Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. comes in from Cambridge, which for the first still chooses to remain, and the latest is Mr. William T. Hodge's "Eighteen Miles from Home," a tiny novel dedicated "To the Memory of James A. Herne." It is a quaint tale of life and law as they emphatically are not in New England or in any other region in which the statutes are based on English common law.

***

Miss Frances Parker, not Miss Frances Charles, is the author of "Hope Hathaway." The error, originally made by the copyist of the title, perpetuated itself mechanically in spite of misgivings caused by the style.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1904.

WAR AT SEA.

TWENTY FAMOUS NAVAL BATTLES. Salamis to Santiago. By Edward Kirk Rawson, Professor United States Navy, Superintendent Naval War Records. Cloth. Fully illustrated, with maps. Pp. 720. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

The author thinks that as naval science has developed the battles of ships have become less sanguinary. We question the figures presented as to the total of vessels engaged and the number slain in the old records. Are we to actually believe that Xerxes started on his expedition toward Greece with a fleet of 1,200 vessels, and that his land and sea forces numbered a million of men? Boarding and ramming were the main methods of attack in 480 B. C. The first we have entirely abandoned to-day, but the ramming is still attempted. At the battle of Salamis the Persians are declared to have brought into action 700 triremes, the Greeks 380. The victory of the Greeks was complete. The sea fight at Actium in 31 B. C. changed Roman conditions. In that encounter Plutarch tells us 300 ships were lost and 5,000 men slain. The great sea fight of Lepanto must always be considered one of great importance. The date is 1571. It checked the progress of the Moslems in Western Europe. The Christian fleet is said to have comprised 80,000 men. There were 20,000 soldiers. The Turks had 120,000 men. The Christians lost about 8,000 men and the Moslems lost 25,000. Putting Waterloo in a second place, it was the defeat of the Spanish Armada which did most to change the history of the modern world. As far as the records can be relied on, the Armada, when it left the Tagus in May, 1588, possessed 130 ships, of 57,868 tons, and 2,431 guns. There were on board of the fleet over 30,000 men. Opposed to the Armada there were 197 English ships in service, manned by 8,000 men. The tonnage of the Spaniards was very much the heavier. The victory of the English was complete. That portion of the Spanish fleet which escaped was in large part wrecked in the flight to the north.

The decline of Spain as a maritime power began in 1588 and ended in 1898, with the naval actions of Manila Bay and Santiago. Nelson's victories are described in the work under notice. There are, too, thrilling narrations of the battles between single ships, as those of the Constitution and the Guerriere, the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, the Kearsarge and the Alabama. Many of the questions having to do with the modern construction of iron and steel men of war are discussed in Prof. Rawson's book.

How to Use English.

Prof. A. H. Espenshade of the Pennsylvania State College has expanded his lecture notes into a volume called "Essentials of Composition and Rhetoric," (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.) As a result he has produced a work valuable from a practical rather than a literary point of view: his explanations of the principles of composition are couched in terms plain to a high school pupil. Certain of the finer qualities and graces of style cannot be taught; they must grow up from within. Such tasks the author has not attempted. Neither has he set the pupil to correcting the style or the grammar of such literary masters as Macaulay, Addison, or Lowell, believing that the pupil will become discouraged if compelled to dwell on the fact that even such wizards have made the errors he is bound to avoid. The author admits that in a science reasonably complete more than 2,000 years ago, originality cannot be expected of the writer of a textbook. He aims simply to set forth the principles of rhetoric in a fresh and interesting manner, and to show their practical bearing upon the art of composition. A bulky appendix with five chapters is added. The first gives many practical rules and hints for making the manuscript legible, the language plain and forceful, and contains two pages of very well chosen exercises. Some words often misspelled, words and phrases often misused, and hints to the teacher on marking themes are contained in the next three. The last gives a long list of themes roughly classified by subjects which will aid the pupil told to "choose his own theme" by suggesting topics with which he himself is familiar. A list of subjects for debate is given, useful in high schools or colleges. Finally, the book is indexed.

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MARITAL INFELICITY.

A Very Serious Novel of Social Life by Anthony Hope.*

INTERESTING as have been all of Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins's clever stories, and confidently as one always opens one of them when in search of forgetfulness of the daily grind of humdrum happenings and humdrum people, it seems certain that most of the readers of his "Double Harness" will open their eyes a little in surprise at the decided step forward on his part which it undoubtedly marks. One is more likely to look for such encouraging signs, as it contains early in an author's career, and somehow had learned to be thoroughly content with the writer of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Dolly Dialogues" if he showed no inclination to fall below their very satisfactory standard.

It has surely heretofore been Mr. Hawkins's metier to be ingenious, amusing, and somewhat daring for the entertainment of his readers, but in "Double Harness" he exhibits all of these familiar and attractive qualities together with an altogether new and well-developed power in the psychological analysis and development of his characters—a subtle and refined branch of the novelist's art in which he has never before shown any particular desire to shine. In his stories the plot has been the thing, and with it went the swing and dash with which he has the happy faculty of making that plot run to a delightful or harrowing ending. In his latest story, on the contrary, exciting events and abnormally brilliant or handsome people are conspicuously absent, and instead one follows with keenest interest the mental twists and turns, the moral defects and victories of a dozen or more of just such people as one would expect to meet in any London drawing-room. It may sound sacrilegious to say, as did one appreciative reader, that "Double Harness" is "like Henry James translated into English," but such praise is by no means so extravagant as it may seem to one who has nothing to judge by except Mr. Hawkins's previous work. The theme is very much like those which Mr. James delights to develop, and, moreover, "Double Harness" shows up human nature with an incisive sureness of perception that not even a Henry James would need to be ashamed of.

"Double Harness," as its very happy and lucid title indicates, is a discussion of marriage as an institution, illustrated by means of six most excellent concrete examples of British couples, with assorted spinsters and bachelors to furnish the necessary contrasts, and those examples Mr. Hope has chosen with such skill and care that it would be rather difficult, perhaps, to find many points in the great question which they do not cover. There are shown all grades of compatibility and incompatibility of temper, and though one of the couples—the one that is evolved early in the story's progress—occupies a certain sentimental prominence in the reader's view, all six are really equally interesting and equally important in their bearing on the central purpose which the author has in mind. Each presents a phase, and if the particular phase assigned to Grantley and Sibylla Imason seems the most important, it is probably only because it is more attractively hopeful and consolatory in the midst of more or less depressing surroundings.

Perhaps it is due to the author's own somewhat recent enrollment among the benedicts that in spite of his frank depiction of the many sombre aspects of humanity's attempts to run in double harness one nevertheless gets the comforting impression from his story that, on the whole, the fashion involves a great deal of happiness for the majority of men and women—a happiness that is very much worth while, even when it is mingled with the irritations, jealousies, and misunderstandings that seem inseparable from the mingling of humanity as now constituted, that are always seeking to drag it down to a hopelessly sordid level. The only one of Mr. Hawkins's six couples that does not stand on the affirmative side of his text before the final chapter is reached is a hopeless mismating of a virago and a weakling, and the argument proceeds by way of much illuminative and exceedingly entertaining conversation. Many a valuable hint for the wise conduct of life is conveyed in all the gay badinage, but not a touch of the ever-hateful moralizing.

*DOUBLE HARNESS. By Anthony Hope. One volume. Pp. 410. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Alternating Currents.

"Alternating Current Engineering" (Van Nostrand) is the title of a textbook written for the use of those self-taught young men, or even college graduates, who are not familiar with the intricacies of the calculus. The author, B. B. Raymond, belongs to the testing department of the General Electric Company of Schenectady. The first two chapters treat of the general laws of magnetism and alternating currents as applied to alternating work, though these will scarcely be needed by the youths who have worked their way through the General Electric Company's shops, as they all must, to this, the highest one of them all. The second part deals with modern alternating apparatus, the principles of design and operation, and in detail the methods of test that have been found the best.

Macmillan's Commercial Series.

For the use of commercial high schools, business colleges, &c., the Macmillan Company is issuing a "Commercial Series," edited by Prof. C. A. Herrick, Director of the School of Commerce, Philadelphia Central High School. Of the seven books ready or announced for the near future, the editor is also the author of two, "The Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education" and the "History of Commerce," the latter still in preparation. "The Geography of Commerce," by Dr. Trotter of Swarthmore, and "Commercial Correspondence," by Dr. Altmaier of Drexel Institute are also ready; the others in the series are "Comprehensive Bookkeeping," by Dr. Bogle of the Kansas City High School; "The Raw Materials of Commerce," by Dr. Dolley of the editor's own school, and "The Economics of Commerce," by Dr. Scott of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Herrick has at times been accused of trying to "commercialise" the whole school programme. While he does not admit that such a statement is true, he does hold that there will be a gain in every way by modernising our education and rendering it more practical. "The Meaning of Commercial Education" is written for business men as well as educators; it tries to point out the means by which our present system of education can be modified so it will send out the pupils better equipped for the fight for existence, more valuable to their employers and themselves. In an appendix the author gives the curricula of many commercial schools, native and foreign, with questions from their examination papers. A second appendix contains a bibliography of about 300 titles on this subject, giving author, publisher, and place of issue, many of the items being references to society publications, &c. Like all the books of this series, there is a full index.

"Commercial Correspondence and Postal Information," by Carl Louis Altmaier, lays claim to value for the office as well as for the school by virtue of the excellence of its index. The first part of the book discusses and furnishes exercises on such topics as ordering goods by mail, circular letters, use of the telegraph, contracts by correspondence, and so on. Part II. contains a detailed statement of postal arrangements, both domestic and international. Besides the workings of the different divisions of our own Postal Department, there is an account of the Universal Postal Union and the Parcels Post. The book is illustrated with photographs of documents, reproductions of actual letters, and a postal map of the world.

Cicero's Orations.

In the Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin series, many of which have recently been noticed in THE BOOK REVIEW, eleven of "Cicero's Orations" have been edited by Robert W. Tunstall, classical master in Jacob Tome Institute. This selection covers practically the whole of Cicero's public career, beginning with his impeachment of Verres in 70 B. C., when the orator was thirty-six, and closing with his ninth philippic against Mark Antony twenty-seven years later, the one for which he was murdered. The other orations are: For the Manilian Law, four against Catiline, for Archias, Milo, Marcellus, and Ligarius.

The 570 pages are divided into three nearly equal parts: the Latin text, the notes, and the vocabulary. The text of each oration is prefaced by a summary of its contents, and each paragraph is headed by a short statement that carries on the story and helps the student to an intelligent idea of the whole oration. The notes are almost wholly grammatical, for the necessary historical and biographical data are given in a forty-six-page preface; in this the editor has taken the article on Rome from Johnson's Cyclopaedia as a basis for a bird's-eye view of Roman life and the Senate, which he hopes will provide the student with a historical perspective whose lack has often been deplored by instructors of first-year men in college. There are a dozen photographs of well-known busts of Cicero, Caesar, and Antony; of historical paintings, the Forum, the Appian Way, &c., and four historical maps. In this, the second edition, there are a number of corrections and some changes from the original plan of the book. (New York University Publishing Company. $1.20.)

Fables and Fancies of Flowers.

"Flower Fables and Fancies," by N. Hudson Moore, is a little volume printed on decorated paper, and attractively illustrated in tint. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; Pp. 192; $1.) It deals with violets, tulips, daffodils, arbutus, lilies, chrysanthemums, roses, and lilacs. The first flower that appears in the spring is the snowdrop, the "fair maid of February," as it is called. In this volume the violet takes an important part. In France this flower is held in deep affection. When Napoleon was banished to Elba his followers spoke of him as "Caporal la Violette," or "Papa la Violette," signifying that he would return again in the spring. On March 20, 1815, when he returned to the Tuileries, he found the flowers he cherished everywhere. The ladies who gathered to meet him wore violet-colored robes, and showered violets upon him as he ascended the steps of the palace. As he passed, bunch after bunch of violets were scattered in his pathway. When Eugénie became Empress her wedding wreath was of violets, and when Napoleon III. died his bier was adorned with these flowers. In a similar manner the history of the other flowers is dealt with in "Flower Fables and Fancies," the author relating the time of their appearance and the parts they have played in the affairs of men and nations.

Addition to Wampum Library.

It is the aim of the Wampum Library of American Literature to include a series of volumes, each of which deals with the progress of a special literary species, showing the development of this in the United States, and setting forth chronologically specimens from the works of American authors. The selections of each volume are taken particularly from the writings of deceased authors. The latest addition to this series is "American Familiar Verse," (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $1.40, Pp. 308,) edited and containing an introduction by Brander Matthews.

This volume, as the title indicates, deals with "familiar verse," as Cowper styled the lyrics of combined sentiment and playfulness, which are generally known as vers de société. This differs from the regular lyric inasmuch as it is less emotional, and aspires to hide beneath pretended gayety the real depth of its feeling. To be properly classed within the scope of familiar verse Frederick Locker-Lampson declared that a poem must be short and witty, and Tom Hood added that it must be "buoyant." These qualities are found in the verses of Praed, Prior, Holmes, and Lowell. Benjamin Franklin, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Low, William Martin Johnson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Parker Willis, John Greenleaf Whittier, Thomas William Parsons, Fitz James O'Brien, Richard Realf, Charles Henry Webb, Mary Mapes Dodge, John Hay, Nora Perry, John Boyle O'Reilly, Irwin Russell, and Richard Hovey are among the authors, some of whose pieces are included under "familiar verse." "Familiar Verse," the editor writes, "is a far better designation than vers de société for two reasons. First, this French expression might seem to imply that these 'witty and graceful' poems are more numerous in French literature than in English, and second, for the reason that notwithstanding the lightness and brightness of these lyrics they are not simply society verse."

Mme. Du Barry.

Under the title "Mme. du Barry" the author of "Mme. Récamier and Her Friends" and "Mme. de Montespan," E. Noel Williams has given a sketch of another French lady's life, illustrated with reproductions of famous portraits. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Pp. 410; $7.50.) It deals with the death of Mme. de Pompadour, which was followed by an interregnum, Choiseul and Mme. de Seran, the temporary reformation of the King, the death of the Queen, "Comte" Jean du Barry, surnamed the "Roué," his history, the first meeting between Louis XV. and Jeanne Bécu, Mme. du Barry at Fontainebleau, letters of Mercy-Argenteau, indignation of Louis XV. at the attacks upon his mistress, the ordering of apartments at Versailles, the Abbey Terray, petition to the Committee of General Security against Mme. du Barry, and her transferment to the Conciergerie. In the preface this account is given of her:

Nevertheless this feather-brained courtesan had a kind heart and many amiable qualities. "She is a good-hearted woman," wrote Voltaire to Mme. de Rochefort, and the patriarch was right. On three occasions did she intercede on behalf of condemned criminals, and each time with success; she gave generously, lavishly, not only during the days when she had the Treasury to draw upon, but in later years when her means were comparatively small; nothing roused her to such indignation as the sight of cruelty or the neglect of suffering; she was the best of relatives, the most loyal of friends.

"Cape Cod Folks" Again.

Persons who have forgotten or never knew about the interesting procedure of Boston courts in the early eighties which had for its centre a novel called "Cape Cod Folks," written by Sally Pratt McLean and published by A. Williams & Co., may still find interest in a new edition of the book, well illustrated with pictures drawn from the text as well as reproductions of views from the environment down on the Cape in which the scenes of the novel were unfolded. Moreover, facing the title page is a photogravure portrait of the author taken about twenty-four years ago. Sarah P. McL. Green is now a well-known novelist with several serious works of fiction to her credit, and "Cape Cod Folks" was something more than a youthful "indiscretion," and its defense as a piece of literary work can readily be maintained, just as Emma E. Brown maintains it in the excellent introduction to the present edition. (De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. $1.50.)

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COWPER.

His Letters Chronologically Arranged by Thomas Wright.*

IF COWPER'S reputation as the greatest of English letter writers rested solely on the number of letters he wrote, these four large volumes would seem a reasonable justification for placing his name at the head of the list. Even from that point of view, however, he cannot be considered an unparalleled prodigy. Mr. Wright, with commendable industry, has managed to accumulate more than a thousand of his letters, extending over a period of forty-six years, with occasional gaps in the correspondence due to his attacks of mental derangement. One hundred and five of the letters have not been published before, and one hundred and thirty-two have been published only in part. Mr. Wright frankly admits that other letters exist in inaccessible retreats, but he is modestly confident that he has done well, and the result has an astounding appearance in these days of small octavos. Yet upon analysis Cowper's letter writing assumes quite ordinary proportions. Deducting from the period covered by the collection ten years, represented by only six or seven letters, he appears to have written upon an average about thirty letters a year for the remainder of the time.

Lowell, belonging to a nation celebrated for lack of epistolary zeal, makes at least half as good a showing in Mr. Norton's carefully selected and restricted edition of his correspondence, and Browning, with his two hundred and thirty-odd love letters in one year's space, outdoes poor Cowper's most communicative mood. The true marvel is that Cowper could make so much of his material. Without external excitements, with singular and admirable restraint in dwelling upon the morbid manifestations of his mental turmoil; with but a limited interest in the impersonal world of books; with few friends and fewer occupations, he took himself so simply, and wrote with so much fervor of the minor incidents of his quiet existence, that we know him as we know hardly any other Englishman. We have the minute record of his habits, we know when his bird is taking a bath and splashing his paper, when his dog eats and drinks, how his eyes are affected by the weather, what medicines he uses and how he is affected by them, what time of day is most favorable for his writing, and the fact that he drinks tea for breakfast but chocolate at noon. We know that his buttons are costly and beautiful, that he likes his hats to be of fashionable shape, that he cannot eat partridges, and that in the evening he reads aloud. "I never aim," he says, "above the pitch of every day's scribble, when I write to those I love." But in his scribbling unconsciously he reveals how good were his thoughts and how gentle and lovable his spirit was. The reader with patience to follow the limpid flowing of his chronicle through the intimately personal events of his life gains the sense of a new relation. It is impossible to remain indifferent to one so artlessly confiding, so friendly in temper, and so deeply afflicted.

In spite of the frequent mention of melancholy days and dreadful nights, of dreams, premonitions, and warning voices, the general impression given by the letters, now chronologically arranged and printed without excision, is of a not unsuccessful life, slipping away among small but wholesome interests, and filled with the pleasant minor cares entailed by personal affections and responsibilities. The secret of this impression he himself reveals in a letter to the son of his devoted Mrs. Unwin: "Sometimes I pour out my thoughts in a mournful strain," he writes, "but these sable effusions your mother will not suffer me to send you, being resolved that nobody shall share with me the burden of my melancholy but herself. In general you may suppose that I am remarkably sad when I seem remarkably merry. The effort we make to get rid of a load is usually violent in proportion to the weight of it. I have seen at Sadler's Wells a tight little fellow dancing with a fat man upon his shoulders. To those who looked at him he seemed insensible of the incumbrance, but if a physician had felt his pulse, when the feat was over, I suppose he would have found the effect of it there. Perhaps you remember the Undertakers' dance in the Rehearsal, where they perform in crape hatbands and black cloaks, to the tune of 'Hob or Nob,' one of the sprightliest airs in the world. Such is my fiddling and such is my dancing, but they serve a purpose which at some certain times could not be so effectually promoted by anything else." Read in this light Cowper's sallies of modest humor are more touching than amusing, and the respect one inevitably must feel for a character strong enough to make war against a mind diseased is far more poignant than perfunctory.

The new letters and parts of letters added by Mr. Wright to the number already in print contain nothing to change the essential features of Cowper's mental and moral physiognomy as previously it appeared to us. The darkness that increased in his mind as he drew near the end of his days is appallingly manifested in the letters to Teedon, upon the printing of which Mr. Wright felicitates himself with more heartiness, perhaps, than can be shared by any reader of humane instincts and devoid of the collector's passion. On the other hand, earlier letters to worthier recipients emphasize the delicacy and sensitiveness of Cowper's temperament and with sharp little accents of personal dignity and shrewdness give a certain crisp and vivid character to a picture otherwise almost too softly drawn. This, for example, in answer to a suggestion that he be brought to the mind of his old friend Thurlow as a proper candidate for official bounty:

> I feel myself much obliged to you for your intimation, and have given the subject of it all my best attention, both before I received your letter and since. The result is that I am persuaded it will be better not to write. I know the man and his disposition well. He is very liberal in his way of thinking, generous, and discerning. He is well aware of the tricks that are played upon such occasions, and, after fifteen years' interruption of all intercourse between us, would translate my letter into this language: "Pray remember the poor." This would disgust him, because he would think our former intimacy disgraced by such an oblique application. He has not forgotten me, and if he had there are those about him who cannot come into his presence without reminding him of me, and he is also perfectly acquainted with my circumstances. It would perhaps give him pleasure to surprise me with a benefit, and if he means me such a favor I should disappoint him by asking for it.

In the new letters, too, the purely literary note is not infrequently sounded in criticisms of contemporaries, some of them sufficiently acute, others amusingly at variance with later verdicts. To his cousin, Lady Hesketh, with whom he carried on a continuous and lively exchange of opinions, he writes of Burns, whose poems at that time (1789) were in their second edition, and who had just bought his Ellisland farm:

> I have Burns's poems by the gift of my lately acquired friend, Mr. Rose, who knows those who know the author. It is true that he was a ploughman when he composed them, but being a ploughman in Scotland, where the lowest of the people have yet some benefits of education, makes the wonderment of that account the less. His poetical talent has, however, done that for him which such a talent has done for few—it has mended his circumstances, and of a ploughman has made him a farmer. I think him an extraordinary genius, and the facility with which he rhymes and versifies in a kind of measure not in itself very easy to execute, appears to me remarkable. But at the same time both his measure and his language are so terribly barbarous that though he has some humor and more good sense, he is not a pleasing poet to an English reader, nor do I think him worth your purchasing. Sometime or other, surely, we shall see you at Weston, and then you will have an opportunity to taste for yourself gratis. They came into my hands at a time when I was perfectly idle, and, being so, had an opportunity to study his language, of which, by help of glossary at the book's tail, I made myself master. But he whose hands are not as vacant as mine were at that moment must have more resolution than I naturally possess, or he will never account it worth his while to study a dialect so disgusting.

Possibly only those with ample leisure and vacant hands now find it worth their while to read either "The Task" or "The Cotter's Saturday Night," but certainly it must be freshly realized in turning the pages of these handsome and convenient volumes that the letters written by Cowper in pure unconsciousness of their future publicity add greatly to the charm of his poems. Subjectivity, without egoism, this is the distinguishing mark of both the letters and the poems, as of the haunted life behind them, and this constitutes the chief interest of any important man's account of himself. The glimpses given us in this correspondence of the events of the time, great events of an epoch mighty in history, are less interesting than the poet's story of his brief and brilliant friendship with Mrs. Austen. It is safe to assume that no one to whom the reading of biography is a part of the joy of growing old will pass by the inviting opportunity afforded by Mr. Wright's satisfactory labors, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge that his meticulous and not always discriminating method of providing lists, indices, and tables of every conceivable variety has in this instance worked largely for the comfort of the reader. Curiously, the general index errs on the side of omissions gross and unaccountable.

*THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM COWPER. Arranged in Chronological Order, with Annotations, by Thomas Wright. In Four Volumes. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $15.

American History Magazine.

The re-establishment of the old Magazine of American History, which was projected two years ago but delayed owing to other engagements of its promoters, is now announced for early in 1905, probably January. The name of the new series will be that under which the publication first appeared in 1877—The Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries. It will be issued monthly at $5 a year, 50 cents a copy. A number of well-known historical writers will be among the regular contributors, and it will be published by William Abbatt of 281 Fourth Avenue.

The
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
1905

THOREAU'S UNPUBLISHED JOURNAL

The intimate reflections of this remarkable man. Copious extracts will appear in several instalments—introduced in January, 1905, by an essay by BRADFORD TORREY, the Editor of the Journal.

LETTERS TO LITERARY STATESMEN

A brilliant series of anonymous letters, the author of which has obvious reasons for remaining unknown. The public men to whom these letters are addressed will forgive their occasional wickedness in consideration of their wit.

THE COMING OF THE TIDE

The complete novelette by Miss Sherwood, published in THE ATLANTIC a year ago, stamped her as a writer of the first quality. A longer story from her pen, *The Coming of the Tide*, will follow *Isidro* as the leading serial for 1905.

It is just a love story, with a woman and a man, a few other men and women, a dog, and the sea—all of it exquisitely written, and gleaming with poetry and humor.

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Few Americans have led so varied a life as *C. G. Leland*, author of the famous "Hans Breitmann Ballads." These biographical papers, by his niece, *Elisabeth Robins Pennell*, reveal the many-sided character of this remarkable man and narrate his adventures.

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These are a few of the features arranged for 1905. Political articles and Social Studies of the first importance will appear in each issue, but naturally cannot be definitely announced, as THE ATLANTIC follows the daily life of the country, and cannot foresee events. Important book reviews and literary essays and the Contributors' Club will be continued.

Illustrated prospectus for 1905 now in preparation sent free on request

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It is a very readable play, always thoughtful and sincere, and distinguished for its musical verse and poetic atmosphere. $1.00 *net*. Postage 7 cents.

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, Publishers

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1904.

XVII. CENTURY "TEMPER."

Mr. Barrett Wendell's volume, "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature," is calculated, at least by its title, to arrest attention. Because the historical fact so clearly is that there was no "temper," but only a contradiction of tempers in the English literature of that period. The period includes, for example, Shakespeare and Milton and Dryden. How could such a period have a single temper? Taine's generalisations about it, which lead to the divisions between the "Pagan Renaissance" and the "Christian Renaissance," form a reasonably good basis for further critical subdivision, but of themselves they show how inconceivable it is that the century, in English literature, should have been characterized by a single "temper." Prof. Wendell, lecturing at Trinity College, Cambridge, may very well have looked about for some literary topic in common between the Englishmen who stayed at home and the Englishmen who came to America, during the seventeenth century. With his fixed idea that the Englishmen who came to America were all Puritans, and that none of the other European immigration counted except the English Puritanical, this is extremely difficult. If his subject had been political, instead of literary, his task would have been much easier. Because the Puritan immigration to America did undoubtedly have its effect upon the development of "Anglo-Saxon" political ideals. But upon the development of English literature it had no effect at all. Not one single contribution to what can fairly be called English literature, as Prof. Wendell himself has the candor in effect to admit, was made in America under that influence. What the seventeenth century English literature has to show is the influence, first of the expansion of England under Elisabeth, and under her successor, in spite of himself; then the narrowing and deadening influence of Puritanism, and, finally, the reaction from Puritanism, assisted by the importation of French ideals after the Restoration. How could such a period have a common "temper"? The title of this book is almost a contradiction in terms.

Apparently it is this selection of an impossible "demonstrandum" that chiefly vitiates Prof. Wendell's book. And his selection of an impossible thesis seems to have proceeded, in turn, from his endeavor to find some standing ground for the Puritan migration, or for the Puritan movement in England, in the history of English literature during the seventeenth century. But in fact that justification fails. Puritanism, as such, valuable as it was politically, was a mere interruption and dislocation in the development of English literature. In truth, the Puritanical spirit, so far from being the inspiration, was the negation of literature. It produced nothing on either side of the Atlantic. The two literary names that everybody will recall in connection with it are those of Milton and Bunyan. As to the former, what Arnold had to say about "Paradise Lost," that Puritanism had not produced the great English epic but had only spoiled it, becomes highly plausible when one considers the time and the circumstances. Milton the "lads" of his college, Milton the humanist who went to Italy and became saturated with its spirit, is one person. Milton the scurrilous and ruthless political pamphleteer is another. The Milton of the "Paradise Lost" is a blend, or compromise, of the other two. And, for that matter, some evidence that even one copy of "Paradise Lost" was read and appreciated in Massachusetts before the close of the seventeenth century would be as refreshing as surprising.

All through this volume of Prof. Wendell's the humble inquirer who resorts to it on literary grounds must be reminded of Dr. Johnson's stalwart inquiry, "Sir, what is it that you are contending for, if you be contending?" What is it that Prof. Wendell is trying to make out? In his introduction he lets fly a hard saying: "By happy chance England and America think and speak in a common language." Well, suppose they didn't? What kind of America would there be, and what kind of England? What has "happy chance" to do with what the man thinks he is trying to say? When one reads sayings like this, totally devoid of meaning, one sympathizes with Mr. Howells's treating with a severity so foreign to his nature Prof. Wendell's "History of American Literature." One even gets additional light upon Stevenson's remark about an unnamed acquaintance: "I do not know what it is about that man, but he arouses in me passions that would disgrace hell." It is not a justification for a volume that the writer of it has an acquaintance, shared with some thousands of his fellow-citizens in America and an equal or greater number of the speakers of "our common speech" in the British Islands, with the works of English literature of the seventeenth century, and is able to make intelligent, if never really illuminating, remarks upon specimens of the same. For any other purpose than to show a conversance with the literature of that period which he seems fondly but falsely to imagine that he has quite to himself, we have not encountered a more futile book than this of Prof. Wendell's on "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature."

MRS. WHARTON'S POT BOILER.

We have been made aware of some trifling but widespread discussion of the merit and the possible meaning of "The Pot Boiler," a short story by Edith Wharton in the Christmas number of Scribner's. Some readers of the magazine declare that it is a tale too trite and too slender, intellectually speaking, for a writer of Mrs. Wharton's acknowledged ability; others profess to find, subtly expressed in this simple narrative of unrequited and not especially fervent love, a symbolism delightfully vague but immensely precious. Never mind about the symbolism, though. We have all had enough of that lately.

Perhaps Mrs. Wharton means to insinuate that the consumptive sculptor who coughs and wheezes all day long about the dignity of true art, and, as he boasts, models impossible bare persons of heroic size which the multitude pauses not to admire, personifies a certain narrow and intolerant spirit which prevails in certain art circles. Perhaps the sculptor's stupid, handsome sister who adopts his ideals because she has none of her own, and sacrifices her life for them, is not put forward merely as a typical heroine. The lover may mean something more than he seems to mean. As a lover he lacks ingenuity and charm. All the world never loves that kind of a piffling lover. To be sure, he sacrifices the priceless dignity of his art and paints some popular pictures so that the brother of his irresponsive sweetheart may have a meal or two of food and be strengthened to talk more lovely. But he lacks character, and when does that he lacks the blood.

All the same we think that Mrs. Wharton's "Pot Boiler" is a good story. It contains many witty passages, and we do not care what it means.

BOOKS AS GIFTS.

This is to be a few words, only, on a time-honored subject. The utility of books as Christmas presents used to be the theme of a regular annual article in the newspapers which recognized literature as a field of news and subject of comment. Nowadays the phrase "books as gifts" has become hackneyed. Those who aim always to be smart rather than sensible avoid it. Yet it was never more important. There never before was a year productive of so many handsome books and good books.

In the holiday number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW next week, with one hundred descriptive notices of books of all sorts suitable for Christmas gifts, as well as one article on specially prepared gift books, another on art books, and another on books for children, (the sixth of a series,) we can present, with the best possible effort, only an incomplete guide for holiday shoppers in the book marts. As a matter of fact, every number of THE BOOK REVIEW the year round is but a contribution to a guide for such shoppers. Any good book makes a good Christmas present.

This year there is a rich choice in limited editions, in library editions of masterworks of verse and prose, in a vast assortment of tiny volumes, charmingly bound, containing selections from or complete works by great writers. Moreover, there is a large supply of brand-new books, fresh from the pens of living authors, which are worth considering. By all means give your friends books.

L'Envoi of the Authors.

Carolyn Wells in The Bookman.

When Earth's last book has been printed
and the types are twisted and pied,
When the Smallest Maynard has perished
and the Littlest Brown has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it,
for The Century, at best,
Till the Houghtons cease from Mifflin and
the Scribners are at rest.
And those that were good shall be Harpers; they shall sit with the Putnam
chaps,
And write on Doubleday Pages, or an L.
C. Page, perhaps;
They shall have real Britons to draw
from—Macmillan and Kegan Paul,
They shall wait an age for their statements, and never get tired at all!
And only McClure shall praise us, and
only McClurg shall bless;
And no one shall write for an Agent, and
none for a Private Press.
But each for the joy of the writing, and
each in his separate star
Shall write the book as he sees it, for the
Dodd of Meads as they are!

Fine Books at Bonaventure's.

The annual exhibition of books and objects of art at Bonaventure's Galleries, opposite the Waldorf, is particularly strong this year in eighteenth century books, illustrated by some of the most celebrated artists and in covers designed by world-famous artist binders. The gems of the collection, which includes some embroidered bindings and miniature books as well as fancy leather work, are described in a small brochure which may be had on application.

Some of the most noted illustrators represented in the collection are Eisen, Boucher, Moreau le Jeune, Marillier, Gravelot, Fragonard, Choffard, Le Barbier, Cochin, Freudenberg, Monnet, Dunker, Greuze, and Prud'hon.

Some of the items include: Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," which has an eighteenth century binding, and which was issued in 1773 at Birmingham; "L'Art d'Aimer," by Bernard, which was issued in 1775 at Paris, and bound by Rousselle; "Idylles, Romances," by Berquin, in two volumes, was published in Paris in 1775-7, and bound by Lortic; "Les Liaisons Dangereuses," in two volumes, bound by Gaudreau; "Les Adventures de Télémaque," by Fénelon, was bound by Hering; Dérome bound the copy of Voltaire's "La Henriade," and his "Romans et Contes" was bound by Cuzin.

Burton E. Stevenson.

Burton E. Stevenson's "The Holiday Case" and "The Marathon Mystery," which are issued here by Henry Holt & Co., are at present coming from the press of Harper & Brothers of London.

MYSTERY AND MORALITY.

When Mr. Bon Greet revealed the wealth of our elder religious drama by his production of the tragic morality "Everyman," we pointed out that in the so-called Second Shepherds' nativity play of the Towneley cycle of mysteries there was an equally excellent example of comedy, and that it only waited adequate presentation on the stage to take its place in the repertory of the humbler masterpieces of our National drama. The suggestion bore fruit in the actual presentation of the play last season, though it has not yet been given in New York. More than this, Mr. Greet's version included passages from other and scarcely less delightful mystery plays, the whole being arranged by Prof. Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California into a dramatic presentation of the various scenes of the nativity. This is now issued in a book uniform with "Everyman," by Fox, Duffield & Co., under the title of "The Star of Bethlehem." It is to be hoped that the coming season will see the play given in New York.

The play is not, of course, unfamiliar to the stage. It has been given in single performances by the Tavern Club of Boston, by the English Department at Yale, and by Mr. Sargent's dramatic pupils here, but it deserves a far wider recognition. It is well adapted to the abilities of amateur actors, and, forming as it does one of the few first-rate and characteristic examples of ecclesiastic art in English, should become a favorite Christmas play with the many dramatic associations that exist in the more liberal church congregations throughout the land.

***

With Prof. Gayley's high opinion of the author of the play which forms the basis of his dramatic compilation all students of dramatic literature are agreed, though they have never expressed the case quite so pointedly:

> It is a strange thing that to the present day nobody has called him the Father of English comedy, and still *that* he undoubtedly is. In addition to the "Secunda Partorum" (The Second Shepherds' play) he wrote other pageants of the so-called Towneley Cycle amounting to about one-quarter of the whole—probably six plays, and parts of six or eight more, some 4,000 lines. The realistic and humorous qualities of his style were unique and singularly suitable to the development of a National comedy. Both for ease of versification and for sense of dramatic effect he is not unworthy to be mentioned in the same breath with his more distinguished contemporary, Chaucer. To the dramatic composition of his day, indeed, he holds the same relation as that sustained by Chaucer toward the metrical romance. He should be read in every college and known by every gentleman to-day. The best of his plays are of course the "Noë" (Noah) and the "Secunda Partorum"—the latter a production of dramatic genius. It stands out English and alone, with its homely wisdom and indigenous figures, Mak and Gyll and the Shepherds, its comic business, its glow, its sometimes subtle irony, its ludicrous colloquies, its draft of rural manners and morals, its naïve and wholesome reverence.

***

For the ability with which Prof. Gayley has constructed "The Star of Bethlehem" we have, on the whole, only the highest praise. He has made use of passages from all the chief cycles—Towneley, York, Coventry, and Chester—and has added from elsewhere several mediaeval songs of the highest simplicity and charm. Particularly admirable is the manner in which, in the scene before the cradle, he has woven together two plays on the Magi and the Shepherds. Of Prof. Gayley's own verses, which he has added to render the sequence sure, less can be said. They introduce at times a not very welcome touch of modern diction—that is, unless we err in attributing to him such lines as

> Heaven floods to-day the sentient earth,
> All bounds and barriers cease.

It would be pleasant, too, if notes had been added referring each passage to its source. The spelling and sometimes the language are quite properly modernized so as to make the text readily comprehensible. But are the changes always accurate? "Meyne" is rightly enough rendered "mean," but should not "weyne" be "ween," not "wean," and "teyne" "teen," (i. e., sorrow,) not "teyn"? Still these are minor mishaps, and do not affect the scholarship and dramatic value of the whole.

JOHN CORBIN.

Grant Wright.

Grant Wright, author of "Art of Caricature," which is issued by the Baker & Taylor Company, was once an artist in Peoria, Ill., where he drew pictures for the benefit of the firemen of that place. This was the beginning of his work as a cartoonist.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1904.—The publishers' Fall season is practically closed, and not many important volumes are likely to be published before the new year opens. Publishers and booksellers are said to be well satisfied with the trade for the last three months.

The last book to be issued this year will be "Miscellaneous Essays and Addresses," by Prof. Henry Sidgwick. The Macmillan Company will publish it.

***

Bliss Carman's "Songs from a Northern Garden" is announced for publication next week by John Murray.

***

John Lane will have ready in a few days Vernon Lee's new volume of essays entitled "The Enchanted Wood."

***

A new edition of Thiere's "Campagne de Moscou," edited by Rev. Hereford B. George, with an introduction, notes, and maps will be published immediately by The Oxford University Press.

***

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce a twelve volume edition of William Morris's "Earthly Paradise," to be ready in January.

***

Miss B. Ethel Meyer is translating the latest philosophical work of Prof. Harold Hoffding of Copenhagen. It is to be published by The Macmillan Company.

***

Another Franciscan volume, to be called "The Works of St. Francis and Some Early Legends," is to be published by J. M. Dent & Co., the translation having been made by Miss Anne Macdonnell.

***

Dr. Shuckburg has written a volume on early Greece, which will be added to the story of the Nation's Series.

***

A. S. Way's biblical romance "David the Captain," will be issued immediately by The Macmillan Company.

***

Dr. Richard Garnett is writing a volume on Macaulay for Bell's Miniature Series of Great Writers. Sir F. T. Marzials will write on Browning and Baron Teignmouth Shore on Dickens for the same series.

W.

Some Good Sellers.

The Fleming H. Revell Company reports that "Doctor Luke of the Labrador," by Norman Duncan, issued only three weeks ago, is in its second edition. The same company states that within a year 75,000 copies have been sold of two religious books by S. D. Gordon—"Quiet Talks on Prayer" and "Quiet Talks on Power."

The Macmillan Company states that "The Woman Errant" is in its fifth edition; that two large editions and part of the third were sold out before publication of "The Sea-Wolf," S. R. Crockett's "Red Cap Tales" has gone into a second edition. The same company reports that "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation" and "The Common Lot" have gone into fourth editions. Justin McCarthy's "An Irishman's Story" and the Rev. Hugh Black's "The Practice of Self-Culture" are in second editions.

E. P. Dutton & Co. report that they are issuing a new edition of "Ideals of the East with Special Reference to the Art of Japan," by Kakasu Okakura; and also a new edition of Prof. Edward Dowden's "Life of Robert Browning." This latter book belongs to the series of Temple Biographies.

The Century Company states that Edith Wharton's "Italian Villas and Their Gardens" is practically sold, and a new edition is in preparation. The same company reports that "The Rose of Old St. Louis" is going into its sixth edition, and that Mr. Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life" is in its eleventh.

A. C. McClurg & Co. report that two printings of "My Lady of the North," by Randall Parrish, were exhausted before publication, and that a third edition will shortly be finished. The same author's "When Wilderness was King" has gone into its fifth edition. The company also states that Prof. Du Bois's "The Souls of Black Folk" is in its fifth edition; George P. Upton's translation of Max Mueller's "Memories" is in its twenty-ninth; "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky" is in its eighth edition, and "The Bridge of the Gods" is in its third. They furthermore report that they sold 14,000 volumes of "The Handbook of Modern Japan."

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that Rider Haggard's book "The Brethren," just published in England, sold to the extent of 15,000 copies in its first week. It will shortly appear in its second edition in this country.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. state that "Gabriel Praed's Castle," by Alice Jones, has gone into its second edition.

The Baker & Taylor Company reports that "Deacon Lysander" has just gone into a second large edition, and that Canadian and Australian editions are in demand. The same company announces a special holiday edition of Russell Sturgis's "Appreciation of Sculpture." This book, which is in its eighth edition, is a companion to "How to Judge Architecture." "My Mamie Rose," by Owen Kildare, is in its seventh American edition.

The J. B. Lippincott Company reports that another edition of "An Angel by Brevet," Helen Pitkin's novel, was occasioned by the demand, particularly from the South. It furthermore adds that the second edition of "Kitty of the Roses," by Ralph Henry Barbour, was almost exhausted by advance orders.

College of Working Men.

"We commonly speak of the working Men's College as having been founded by Frederick Denison Maurice. And the assumption is substantially a true one," writes the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, in the volume which the Macmillan Company is issuing under the title "The Working Men's College, 1854-1904." "But the scheme of the college," he continues, "did not, as a matter of fact, issue independently from Maurice's mind. It grew, as Mr. Ludlow describes, out of the aims of the men—Ludlow and Hughes and Mansfield and Kingsley and others—who gathered around him in 1848. As in the case of the Christian Socialist movement, and in that of the Queen's College for Ladies, so in that of the Working Men's College the idea may be said to have been in the air; practical suggestions were offered by one and another; but the force and the guidance which made these creations what they were came through Maurice."

The aim of this book is to gratify the desire of those who wish the jubilee of the Working Men's College to be marked by a publication relating its history. Five of those who are considered as founders are still living. These, with teachers, students, principals, and vice principals, have given descriptions and memories "which will be of special interest to those who already belong to the college," but which it is hoped will likewise be of interest to all those who may aid in making its future. Among the portraits which the volume contains are the frontispiece, "Frederick Denison Maurice," "Llewellyn Davies," "J. M. Ludlow, C. B."; "Lowes Dickinson," "R. B. Litchfield, "Lord Avebury," "A. V. Dicey, K. C.," and "F. J. Furnivall."

French Monarchy and Republic.

In relating the history of the struggle which took place between the nation and its head, and which brought about the end of the French monarchy, Sophia H. MacLehose, in her new volume, "From the Monarchy to the Republic in France," deals almost exclusively with the events of Paris and Versailles. With no small amount of interest every part of France could supply its own history, yet, as the writer states, Paris was the centre, in which was the King, the Ministers, and National Assembly, and the people of Paris were the leaders, when any question was to be decided or any course was to be followed. This book deals with the French character in but a limited degree, and the reason for this is because it "has been sufficiently recognised, and, indeed, often exaggerated in popular histories." Among some of the illustrations of the volume are "The Three Orders United," "The Deputies of Paris on Their Way to Versailles," "The Siege of the Bastille," "Hôtel de Ville and Place de Grève," "Mirabeau," "Talleyrand," and "The Tower of the Temple." In reference to the King and the capital the author writes:

Perhaps the fatal disability of Louis to adopt any far-reaching policy was never more disastrous than in the days which followed the union of the orders—a union finally effected by his own deed and occasioning an outburst of loyalty which showed how ready the Deputies still were to respond to any advance the King might make. Had Louis been capable of following up his advantage and of making himself one with the Assembly he had helped to render national, the events of July might not have occurred. As it was, he allowed himself to be governed by the extreme royalists and consented to measures which made his distrust of the Assembly all too manifest, and only resulted in further loss, both of prestige and of prerogative to the Crown.

Scotland.

A description of Scotland by A. R. Hope Moncrieff, entitled "Bonnie Scotland," is appearing from the presses of the Macmillan Company. This volume is illustrated by Sutton Palmer, and, as the author remarks, he has not even "attempted elaborate word pictures that would seem pale beside the artist's coloring." His plan is to give a summary of the prominent characteristics of Scotland, sketches of its history, and descriptions of some of the customs and literature of the country. This book deals with the mainland only, and the author intends to write another book that will treat of the highlands and the islands of Scotland. Among the many illustrations in color are "Beneath the Crags of Ben Venue," "Tentalion Castle," "Melrose," "Scott's Favorite View from Bemerside Hill," "Linlithgow Palace," "The Bass Rock," "The Outflow of Loch Katrine," "In the Heart of the Trossachs," "Head of Loch Lomond, Looking Up Glen Falloch," "Loch Vennachar," "A Moor Near Killin," "Balmoral," "The Falls of the Clyde," "Ben Cruachen from Iverlocky," and "On the River Ayr." In the chapter entitled "Aberdeen Awa'" one reads:

There seems no general name to fit a part of Scotland which has a very marked character, that lowland shelf lying beyond the Grampians along the Moray Firth, where the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Nairn are comparatively flat on the north side, but on the south side rise into grand mountains. "The 'back end of the Highlands'" would not be a dignified title; "Moray and Nar" is not an inclusive one, nor is "Deeside and Speyside." One seems driven to indicate this as the district of which Aberdeen is the capital, environed by the "four nations," Angus, Mar, Buchan, and Moray, a division of local mankind copied by her university from Paris. * * * By the wild glens of the North and South Esk let us pass into Braemar, mountain region of Mar, the very cream of the Highlands, whose highest summits, Ben Nevis left out of account, are grouped in the south of Aberdeenshire.

"The Rat."

In the opening chapter of a new book which the Macmillan Company is issuing entitled "The Rat," which is included in the Series of Animal Autobiographies, one reads:

Of course, we do not really hop at the very beginning of our lives. No rat is ever allowed to hop until he has done something which compels him to hop. I, for instance, have lost one of my fore paws, and so I am what we call 'a hopper.' I believe that you call it 'a marquis.' At any rate, it means that I am a person of some considerable importance. In fact, I am even more important than that, because I have only half a tail. Therefore you can never be quite as dignified as I am. A cousin of mine, who is writing the biography of a man, says that marquises do hop, because they live on port wine, which gives them something called 'gout,' and that this is almost as dignified as losing a paw. But he knows more about men than I do, and a very great deal more than ever I want to know.

This volume is written by G. H. A. Hewett. Some of the subjects treated of are: "My Infancy," "Summer Days," "Let Not His Mischievous Imagination Prosper," "Unrest and Rest," "A Traveler's Tales," and "Growing Old." The illustrations, which are in color, are by Stephen Baghot de la Bere. Some of them include the frontispiece, "Mr. Samuel H. T.," "The Owls Came and Sat on Trees Just Over Our Holes," "The Man Walked Off with the Rabbit in His Arms," "She Said that the House Was Not Fit for a Lady to Live In," "I Saw at Once that I Had Found the Right Place," "He Managed to Bring His Stick Down on to the Last Inch of My Tail," and "I Had to Be Very Careful Not to Overbalance the Jug."

Tristan Elegantly Illustrated.

Browns, maroons, violets, dull yellows, and duller grays, together with considerable knowledge of the more or less legendary costumes of the time of King Arthur and his knights, an imagination untainted by extravagance, and a draughtsmanship of excellent schooling have enabled Robert Engels to present a number of striking pictures with H. Belloc's translation of "The Romance of Tristan and Iseult," as recently retold by J. Bédier from the best French sources. The volume is bound in three-quarters white parchment, with gold tooling, and is presented in a limited numbered edition. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.: $40 net.)

No adequate idea of Mr. Engels's work can be given by a written description, except to add to what we have already stated in regard to his pigments, his knowledge, and his skill, that while his pictures illustrate the text, their conception and execution are often those of the panel, their movement conventional rather than suggestive, and their nature often rather symbolic than realistic. In other words, the artist's pictures form a collection for which just such a legend is fitting.

—T. Belloc's text also appears in one of Thomas B. Mosher's publications—Old World Series—16mo, long, with rubricated title page, and printed on Van Gelder paper, natural edge, and uncut leaves. The volume is bound in vellum, the covers having turned edges.

BOOKS TO BUY NOW

THE chief difficulty that a publisher has is to give every book its fair share of attention. Now that the Christmas season is at hand we cannot separately display our publications and we ask readers of THE TIMES to look at the books mentioned at their bookstores before deciding on the Xmas gifts:

OLD GORGON GRAHAM.—More Letters From the Self-made Merchant to His Son. By J. H. Lorimer. Ill., $1.50.

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FROM READERS.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson Praises Sidney C. Tapp's "Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions."

New York Times Book Review:

THE Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions," by the Hon. Sidney C. Tapp, is one of the books which every American citizen should read. In the brief space of 245 pages it gives an account of the struggles of democracy against imperialism, from the time when our ancestors were plain, unvarnished savages, down to this glorious era when we have achieved civilization—a civilization which looks best to those who do not look too closely.

Our schools are constantly graduating young men who have been taught more about Greece and Rome than about England and America. If such a book as Mr. Tapp's were studied at every schoolhouse in this Union it would be an immense help to those political leaders who mean to wage relentless warfare upon the trusts and corporations which are now fastening upon our people a system of class legislation more damnable than that devised by the Norman conquerors of our ancestors.

Let every citizen read "The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions," and thereby teach himself what democracy is, how hard has been its fight, how long has been its struggle, how gloriously it has striven to uplift humanity and maintain the rule of the masses for the benefit of the masses.

As a Georgian I am proud of the fact that a fellow-Georgian has written such a splendid book.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Thomson, Ga., Nov. 19, 1904.

"Solon's Happiness."

New York Times Book Review:

Although your space is necessarily limited, a more extensive answer to the inquiry of R. L. Baker of Alexandria, Va., would be interesting because it involves real practical philosophy touching human happiness. The question, asked was: "What was 'Solon's happiness'?" and Shakespeare is quoted. You reply by saying the great poet referred to the "famous interview between Solon and Croesus. When the latter asked the sage who was the happiest man he had ever seen, Solon replied that no one could be called happy until he had made a good end to his life." Now, while this is the sense of the reply, the circumstances under which it was made and how it came to be historical cannot, in this connection, it seems to me, fail to be interesting. And this is the story: Croesus, King of Sardis, had been captured as a prisoner of war by Cyrus the Great. He was condemned by the conqueror to be burned alive. As he stood on the pyre awaiting his doom he recalled the visit of Solon, the great Greek philosopher, to his capital, and his magnificent palace, and he cried out, as his great distress recalled an incident of that visit, "Solon! Solon! Solon!" The officer in charge of the execution, not knowing what the exclamation meant, and for some reason anxious, ran to Cyrus and informed him of the strange words of the condemned King. Cyrus himself, curious to know, ordered Croesus to be brought before him to explain. And his explanation was that years before Solon had visited him, and one day at dinner, after he had displayed his wealth and power and greatness as much as possible, he asked the philosopher who was the happiest man he had ever met. The latter referred to a shoemaker of Athens, I think, as the very happiest, and when the King still pressed him he mentioned two other apparently poor devils as very happy acquaintances of his over there in Greece. But these unexpected replies only provoked Croesus, and he exclaimed: "Where do you place me?" "Account no man happy before his death," responded Solon.

According to that prince of ancient historians, Herodotus, the response of Solon saved the live of Croesus, for Cyrus was so impressed that he ordered the execution to be stayed, and up to his own tragic death the King of Sardis was his inseparable friend.

But it should be stated that the Greek shoemaker and the others were referred to by Solon because they had lived virtuous and benevolent lives and died without enemies. "Ay, there's the rub."

DE WITT CLINTON SPRAGUE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1904.

Nine Tailors to Make a Man.

New York Times Book Review:

You will, I am sure, forgive an all-the-year-around reader and one who would swear by your paper for calling attention to the question in last Saturday's BOOK REVIEW, why a tailor is called a ninth part of a man. As a young man I read in an English paper or magazine, in 1851, this version:

In the year 1763 or thereabout a country boy went into a tailor shop in London where nine men were at work. He solicited alms, and the tailors, who appreciated the boy's honest appearance and straightforward story, gave one shilling each, which gave the boy a start in life. After he had become wealthy and a man of influence, instead of applying to the Government for a motto scroll or coat of arms, he had painted on his carriage a picture of a tailor's shop, (nine at work,) and appended it "Nine tailors made me a man."

JOHN DEAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1904.

"The Eagle's Shadow."

New York Times Book Review:

"Old Fashioned" is to be congratulated upon the stand he has taken against the language used by the young woman who is the ostensible heroine of "The Eagle's Shadow." But I do not think that she is one "whom Mr. Cabell evidently considers very nearly an ideal woman." Otherwise he would scarcely have drawn her as an empty-headed, obstinate little virago, whose sole claim to heroineship consists of the fact that she is rather good-looking.

Margaret Hagoolen is, unfortunately, quite true to life. There are any number of Margarets to be found anywhere, and she is a type which a very young man might conceivably admire. But after cataloguing "her personal attractions" in the first chapter, Mr. Cabell has not been able to claim for her a single estimable trait. She is vain, she flirts with every man in the book, her temper is ungovernable, and on provocation quite overpowers such wits as she possesses, and, finally, her language in excitement varies between that of the army in Flanders and that of Xantippe. At other times her shrill, silly chatter is quite exasperatingly true to life. The one gleam of common sense I have been able to discover in Margaret flashes out when she says of her lover: "If he'd had any consideration for my feelings he'd have simply smacked me and made me behave." In my humble opinion that was precisely what she needed.

It is not probable that Mr. Cabell drew such a cruelly faithful portrait under the impression that he was depicting a paragon. I have not seen it noticed anywhere that the book is written in the character of one of Margaret's unsuccessful suitors, but so it purports to be. This explains much. I suspect that in the encomiums which Mr. Cabell bestows so lavishly upon Margaret he is merely speaking "in character," and also indulging in a bit of mystification. At bottom he must be perfectly well aware of the fact that Margaret is a light-headed shrew. All in all the book is astoundingly clever, but its fatal weakness is that it centres about a worthless character.

E. H. B.

New York, Nov. 28, 1904.

Some Ideas of Hall Caine.

New York Times Book Review:

A controversy has arisen in regard to my recent book. You will perhaps permit me, though a layman and outside all churches, to enter into the discussion. Speaking as a novelist, I am very conscious that all the public asks of me is a picture of life, as I know full well that they will only accept me in the degrees in which I see and feel the human comedy more keenly and acutely than other men. But it would be a sorry thing indeed if the writer of fiction in the pursuit of his calling could be indifferent to the great things which belong unto our peace and make no effort to express the little that has been revealed to him in regard to the plan of the universe.

What is the solution of the problem of suffering for all earnest and believing souls? To what purpose are we sent into the world to endure its evils and wrong? What is the meaning of the pilgrimage to which our souls have been called, crushed and maimed under their load of flesh? What explanation on the basis of a rational faith can account for the sufferings of innocent children, or for disasters like those at Galveston, at Chicago, at Paris, at Odessa, and at Nijni Novgorod, where the Almighty permitted the worst pains of death to fall in one fell act of destruction on the just and the unjust, the guilty and the innocent? Is any explanation possible except the awful one that the history of a world in which so much unremitted suffering is to be found is nothing better than a tissue of iniquities?

The only answer I can see to these questions, which have been the subject of eternal dispute, is that suffering is good for us; that it is good for the world that pain and sorrow should exist in it, and that God uses sin and suffering to His own great ends. Take suffering out of the world, and what is left of the great human virtues? What of heroism, courage, patience, and self-sacrifice? Is it not a fact that without suffering none of these virtues would be called into being? Is it not true that virtue is so bound up with pain that if we cease to suffer, not the evil in us only, but the good also, must perish? Where the greatest tyrants are, there we find the greatest heroes, and in like manner, where the greatest pain is, there we find the greatest patience, the greatest strength, and all the greatest qualities of the human soul. When, therefore, we ask ourselves why man suffers, always has suffered, and always will suffer, is it not sufficient to say that it is in order that he may attain to the highest? Even a heaven that is all happiness is not to me consistent with the idea of a paradise inhabited only by the greatest souls. It is a state beyond my conception, my imagination cannot ascend to it, and I cannot realize it as a condition of continual blessedness.

The pilgrimage of man on this earth may be said to resemble in its multitude of troubles the struggle of a swimmer against a powerful tide. It is natural that the swimmer should ask himself why the tide is against him, but when he reaches the place of safety he knows that the struggle for life has developed his muscle, his brain, and all the finest faculties of his body. Then may it not be that the fight of man against the suffering of this life is meant to develop the muscles of his soul?

I have written at much more length than I had intended, and certainly with less clearness than I had hoped, but I must not conclude without replying, however reluctantly, to that part of the criticisms which concerns the motive of my own book. That motive ought to explain itself, and if it does not do so, it will be nearly useless for me to attempt a definition of it. May I say that in writing my novel I was thinking only of the human creatures whose lives I was trying to depict, and I had no object while I had the pen in my hand but that of looking deep down into their souls in order to make their acts and thoughts as true to life as my limited experience and ability permitted?

But I should think meanly of my calling, even as a story teller, if I did not always begin to write with some clearly conceived idea of the impression I wished to make, and in the case of the book which has called forth the interesting controversy I set out, in the first instance, to say that the lesson of life was Duty. That sublime word—unknown, so far as we can see, to the old patriarchal world—is perhaps the first lesson of Christianity. To live a right life without fear of punishment or hope of reward; to banish forever from our calculations any question of happiness as to an ultimate aim in life; to strive for the highest for its own sake first, and next for its value in developing the individual soul and working out the best interests of the world—this simple and homely message was the first thing in my mind, and I was so far conscious of it that I could not allow my story to take any shape that did not tend in that direction. But perhaps I had another idea always present to my mind, the idea mentioned at the beginning of this letter—namely, that the effects of sin cannot be wiped out merely by repentance.

Therefore, if in a last word I am asked the question, "Do we get our deserts?" I will boldly answer, "No, we don't, and we never shall, speaking of humanity as a whole, and taking account of the preponderating multitudes to whom life is only another word for misery."

But if I am asked, "Do we get what is best for us?" I say, "Yes, always and everywhere, taking our lives through and through, and having account not merely for our material, but also for our spiritual welfare."

HALL CAINE.

Greeba Castle, Isle of Man, Nov. 16, 1904.

Women as Humorists.

New York Times Book Review:

We've always heard that women had no sense of humor, yet there are many young women writing for the magazines to-day whose stories seem to me the embodiment of humor. Witness Mira Kelley's little folks, the Madigans, and Susan Clegg—to say nothing of those older creations, Emmy Lou, Lovey Mary and her friends, and Mrs. Dunkam Bacon's babies. These writers certainly abound in humor, and their women readers have sufficient sense of humor to appreciate them.

If women writers were not formerly humorous, what is the reason? I know some critics praise of Jane Austen's humor, but I can't find it. Mrs. Gaskell, in "Cranford," is the only woman who appears to me to write in a humorous vein—and then George Eliot—but was she humorous? I can recall a few humorous sayings, but are her books not decidedly unCheerful as a whole? I notice that Miss Alcott's "Little Women" still frequently heads the list of popular juvenile fiction and wonder if its long lease of popularity is due to its humor or to some deeper feeling.

So far as my memory serves me the Samantha Allen books are the only ones written by a woman that are ostensibly and avowedly humorous—unless, indeed, the recent "Miss Susan Clegg" is of that nature.

Our ideas of humor differ widely, as proved by the long and heated discussions about Elizabeth of German Garden fame and "Memoirs of a Baby," but I'd like to hear from some of the readers on this subject.

M. P. H.

Ivanhoe Station, Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 24, 1904.

Hawthorne Portraits.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of Nov. 26 mention is made of a portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne appearing in The Bookman, December, 1897. I would like to inform "F. D." that the crayon drawing from a daguerreotype which he mentions first appeared in "Memoirs of Hawthorne," by Mrs. Lathrop, and published in The Bookman for April, 1897, the first time.

ALEXANDER S. GRAHAM.

New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 1, 1904.

Mother Goose as a Primer.

Mother Goose has been utilized as a basis for the making of a "Folk-Lore Primer" by Eulalie Osgood Grover. (Chicago: Atkinson, Menazer & Grover; 30 cents.) The old-fashioned "See the dog! It is a black dog. I do not fear dogs" of our own school days is gone; the children of to-day are served with tales from their beloved Mother Goose. They find that the words in the reader actually mean something instead of being only a jumble of sounds "teacher made us say." The familiar old rhymes are dismembered and twisted this way and that, but finally appear in their orthodox versions, to the delight of the small students. Then there are numberless clever pictures in two colors by Margaret Ely Webb, and a fascinating knight in full armor rides across the front cover, and there are some more beautiful pictures and verses on the fly leaves. "Little Jack Horner" and some other old favorites are set to easy music, and there is an amusing alphabet telling how the letters struggled for an apple pie.

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Battle Pieces.

FAMOUS BATTLES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Described by Archibald Forbes, George A. Henty, Major Arthur Griffiths, and Other Well-Known Writers. Edited by Charles Welsh, author of "A Bookseller of the Last Century," &c. 1816-1860. With nine illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 362. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

This compilation, designed to promote the finer influences of war, such virtues as patriotism, obedience, courage—not the wild lust of battle—consists of descriptions of many battles in many parts of the world. The present volume is concerned only with campaigns between 1816 and 1860. It tells of fights between the British and Burmese in 1824, of the last great battle for South American independence—that of Ayacucho—in the same year, of the Belgian war of independence against the Hollanders, of the wars between the Texans and Mexicans in 1836, of the Alamo, of the Mexican war and the battle of Buena Vista and the storming of Chapultepec, of Sir Charles Napier's conquest of Scinde, of the Crimean war, the battle of the Alma, of Sebastopol Balaclava, Inkermann, of the Indian mutiny, and especially of Delhi and Lucknow. The authors whose accounts are used are G. A. Henty, John A. O'Shea, Stoddard Dewey, Archibald Forbes, R. Maynard Leonard, R. S. Ripley, Major Arthur Griffiths, and Charles Lowe, and the separate papers are supplemented with "Notes" by the editor, giving "a brief résumé of the wars from 1816 to 1860, their causes and results," to serve, as it were, to provide the historic perspective of the various encounters described. There are, too, a number of illustrations of the more famous scenes—as of the thin red line of Highlanders at Balaclava, and the motley array of the Belgian insurgents. The series is to consist of four volumes.

The Wilderness Girls.

THE SEARCH. A Story of the Old Frontier. By E. P. Weaver. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 224. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

How a youngster, between boy and man, came out from London to America to hunt among the savages for the granddaughter of certain benefactors of his who had been stolen by the Indians and carried off into the woods years before—that's the stirring theme of the story before us. Dick is the hero; he is a very good boy, and the very first thing he does is to fall among thieves in Philadelphia. Then, escaping from the thieves, he goes with Col. Bouquet's expedition and there finds running wild in the woods two beautiful little girls of the palefaces. One is a fairly good imitation of a savage; the other is the gentlest and sweetest little being imaginable. Dick is sure one of them is the lost child; the question is, which. Being such a well-bred boy, Dick would have it be the gentle maid, but either of the two answers the description well enough.

Dick himself gets captured by the Indians, but the gentle little maid cuts his thongs and guides him away through the forest to Col. Bouquet's camp. On the way pursuers overtake them and she hides him in a hollow log. In the end he takes both the girls back to old England, where even the little savage is tamed, and all live happy ever after. They marry the savage that was to a rich London merchant.

Young People Series.

The latest publications in the series of Life Stories for Young People are "The Maid of Orleans," "William Tell," "Mozart," and "Beethoven." (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 60 cents each.) The different books of this series are translated from the German by George P. Upton. In the first-mentioned volume, the history of Joan of Arc is treated. This is divided into two separate parts—first, the life of the shepherd maiden of Domremy, and secondly, the rôle she played as Maid of Orleans and the victories she was successful in gaining from the British and their allies.

Though iconoclasts may deny that William Tell ever existed, though historians may give him a place in the land of legend only, still the people of Switzerland cherish the memory of the hero of Bürglen. "William Tell" describes the home life of the youth, gives a well-defined picture of Swiss life, relates the incident of the shooting of the apple, the death of Gessler, and the victory of the confederates. It is a book especially suited for the young, for it is a story of a God-loving, fearless, true, and stanch people.

The story of the great musician in "Mozart" ends with his admission to membership in the Academia Filarmonia at Bologna, when he is in the prime of his genius and lavished with honors. It is a particular feature of the volume to leave this marvel of musicians before a single cloud comes to obscure his life. In 1789 he began composing his famous "Requiem," and two years after its completion he died. His funeral services were of the poorest kind. No sound of music was heard, no friend followed the bier, to the cemetery where one of the world's most renowned musicians was laid in a pauper's grave. During his long years of misfortune and privation he spent his time almost entirely in work, bringing out some of his greatest compositions, such as "Idomeneo," "Mitridate," "Marriage of Figaro," "The Magic Flute," and "Don Giovanni."

The story of Beethoven covers that period of his life which is of most interest to young readers. It relates his struggles against obstacles which at times appeared almost insurmountable, and its lessons prove another instance where world-wide fame is the result of industry, courage, honesty, and self-respect. Those who care to know the details of Beethoven's entire career will find them in the biographies of Schindler, Ries, Marx, and Thayer.

French Renaissance Writers.

In a two volume work, the Macmillan Company is issuing "The Literature of the French Renaissance," by A. A. Tilley, fellow and lecturer of King's College, Cambridge. The first volume opens with the accession of Francis I. and closes with the death of Du Bellay. The second volume begins with Tyard and his poetry, and closes with Malherbe, containing in addition a conclusion and four appendices. In 1885, the author remarks in his preface, he issued as a prologue to a vaster work an "Introductory Essay," which was intended to give a brief summary of French learning and literature at the close of the Middle Ages, and to follow the Renaissance spirit to the beginning of the reign of Francis I. In 1890 the first part of the principal history was almost completed when ill-health, added to other work, forced him to put it to one side. This delay, however, as Mr. Tilley adds, has been advantageous, for it has given him the opportunity to profit by different works published within the last fifteen years.

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Among the subjects treated of in Volume II. are: Tyard, Belleau, Baïf, Magny, Louise Labé, Jamyn's translation of Homer, the Renaissance drama, the performances of Jodelle's "Cléopâtre," the general character of the comedies of Larivey, the condition of France from 1580 to 1594, Montaigne, Rabelais's followers, a comparison between Brantôme and Montaigne, P. de L'Estoile, the histories of La Place and La Planche, D'Aubigné, and the beginnings of satire in France.

A Novel of Japan.

In various wrappers of painted silk and decorated rice paper the latest work of the famous Japanese novelist, Gensai Mural, has come to us from Japan. (Tokio: Hochi Shimbun.) As is stated in a biographical introduction, the novel, which is entitled "Hana, a Daughter of Japan," was especially written for translation into English. There are two sympathetic points of view from which the work may be regarded. What Von Eude tried to do for his Germans by painting the Christ in a modern Teutonic environment Mural has achieved for his Japanese by introducing, in a typically Japanese romance, something of the thought and manner of Occidentals and a dialogue which shows the result of intimate acquaintance with Japanese translations of the romantic novels of the last quarter of the Georgian period in England. But while Murai's theme and dialogue may arouse no other emotions in the mind of Western readers than those of amusement and curiosity, his descriptions of Japanese scenery are beautiful and striking and are presented in a quaint, archaic English, producing a charming illusion which smacks of reality.

Although the pen pictures representing actual scenes in the novel may be criticised from the same point of view as combining imitation with an expression of native reality, yet the pictures, which are fine examples of water-colorist work, are entirely Japanese, and, as such, the best of their artistic kind. The printing and pagination of the book are according to the most approved Western methods. It is bound between boards but without a backing, the leaves being held together by silk cords passing through the inner margins and tightly drawn together. The boards are buff-colored silk, upon which are painted designs of the isle. A folding board portfolio of the same material fastened with ivory pins and loops incloses the book proper, while the whole is placed in a strong cardboard box covered with paper similar to that from which the Japanese logician of commerce are made.

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Homiletic Essays.

NEW TABLES OF STONE AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Henry M. Simmons. Pp. 238. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: James H. West Co.

It would not surprise us to be informed that the writer of these essays stood in a pulpit every Sunday morning and that these essays are so many of his sermons that have been diminished of their texts. Conviction on these counts would work no corruption of their blood. If these were sermons in their first intent they were very different from the ordinary run of sermons. As preacher or essayist Mr. Simmons is no "catcher-up of unconsidered trifles," but all his subjects are profoundly meditated and he takes up into his treatment matter drawn from a wide range of scientific knowledge, literary culture, and critical investigation. The New Testament text "Without a parable spake he not unto them" might without much exaggeration have been chosen by Mr. Simmons as the motto general for his book, so much of it takes on the form of parable. He has a lively predilection for seeking in things natural types and foreshadowings of things spiritual. But his method is far removed from that of Henry Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," where fanciful analogies were forced into the service of a preconceived theology. We are not so much impressed by the ingenuity of Mr. Simmons's "parabolism" as by its obviousness, once he has nudged our wit. This inclination of his method is most strongly marked in the initial essay "New Tables of Stone," and in those named respectively "New Leaves of Scripture," "An Old Parable Extended," "The Water of Life," and "The Breath of Life." Possibly and probably these essays will be more generally attractive than any others of the series; but for ourselves we are obliged to confess a warmer liking for others in which the writer's thought has fuller swing, as, for example, his reconsideration of John Fiske's "Cosmic Roots of Love," his "Divinity of Man," "The Book of Jonah," "The Enlarging Thought of God," "The Sin in a Census," &c. In all these we have large and fruitful thoughts, departing widely from the traditional theology, but with no lack compared with that of reverence or hope or cheer.

More George Ade Fables.

TRUE BILLS. By George Ade. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 194. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Mr. Ade has collected into a little book another bunch of his "fables" in the vernacular of Chicago. As usual some of his vernacular expressions are not without a rude eloquence; as usual, also, Mr. Ade is not without his flashes of insight into the deepest breast, if we may be pardoned the expression. In the fable of the three unfortunate couples who took to playing poker from sheer stupidity, these happy-go-lucky people quite away—in much truth; also, in the fable of "The Two Ways of Going After the Pay Envelope"; the same may be said of the citizens' candidate, "The Taxpayers' Friend Who Ran to an Empty Grand Stand and Finished Outside the Money."

If it is true that the newer fables hardly seem to have the "go" of the earlier ones, you find it hard to say if the fact is due to a falling off in the quality of the things. However it may be, "True Bills" do not seem to touch the spot as "Fables in Slang" did. Perhaps the trouble is not with the fables; perhaps all the spots worth touching have been touched.

The Timber-Guard's Paradise.

FRECKLES. By Gene Stratton-Porter, author of "The Song of the Cardinal." Decorations by E. Stetson Crawford. 12mo. Pp. 433. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

In a way this story combines the old plot of the waif who found his lost name with the more modern nature cult, but it takes most of its spirit from old-fashioned romance—and is all the better for that. The hero is a little Irish boy lacking a hand, but all there in the matter of courage, cheerfulness, and freckles. He walks ragamuffinwise into a lumber camp and is set to patrol a piece of valuable timber land, to walk around the seven-mile circuit of it twice a day, and see that no marauders steal the curly maple trees. So the boy grows strong in body and soul and makes friends with the birds and the beasts, and has in particular a tremendous fight with one ugly thief. Then comes to the wood, when the snows are gone and the Spring is come, all that's idyllic in the shape of a pretty girl, just sixteen, a pretty girl whom the boy names the Swamp Angel. She comes under the protection of a naturalist lady (called the Bird Woman) who is indefatigable in taking photographs of wild creatures—by which means she becomes the most delightful kind of chaperon, one who is much of the time clear out of the way, busy with her camera. And there in the woods the girl plays the banjo and the boy sings Irish songs in a fine Irish voice. Really it is a very pretty idyl. Then come the timber thieves in real earnest—villainous, bad men—and capture Freckles and truss him up to a sapling and set to work with crosscut saws on the very finest curly maple of all, worth a thousand dollars or so. But the Angel appears out of the blue and uses girlish wiles upon those wicked men and flatters the boss villain into a state of softness of heart most unusual in villains and most inconvenient to the prosecution of villainy. Then come yet other adventures and at last the discovery of who this brave little Freckles is. It is a very pleasing story, the unreality of which has nothing whatever to do with the case. In the forest of Arden one does not bother with brute probabilities, nor does one or need one in the Limberlost Swamp, where also the world is younger and kinder than most people find it outside of enchanted places.

Sidney's Sonnets.

"Certaine Sonnets" in its present edition is similar in size and style to the volumes of Petrarch and Ronsard by the same publishers, although the minor points in the manner of their treatment have been changed in order to coincide more nearly with the features of Elizabethan printing. Four hundred and thirty copies make up this edition, which is printed upon Arnold hand-made paper and bound in Italian parchment and paper boards. (New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Pp. 48; $4.) Sidney's sonnets are closely related to those of Petrarch and Ronsard, and though he owed his theme to the Italian poet, he owed his figures and phrasing quite as largely to the French. Their fame, it has been said, may be due to their author, for England has scarcely had another "hero" equally "noble and lovable." The songs, sonnets, and poetical translations printed in this volume seem never before to have been issued separately, yet they have always been separated in criticism from Sidney's other poems. A few of these included in "Certaine Sonnets" are: "To the Same Tune," "O Cruell Paine," "Out of Seneca," "Out of Horace," "Farewell," "A Constant Faith," "The Satyr," and "Child Song."

History of the Oil Trust.

Ida M. Tarbell, known through her "Life of Lincoln" and "Life of Napoleon," is the author of a book which McClure, Phillips & Co. have published. The material which comprises the book appeared serially in McClure's Magazine, but much has been added to it. "The History of the Standard Oil Company" is based on documentary evidence. In her preface Miss Tarbell writes:

This work is the outgrowth of an effort on the part of the editors of McClure's Magazine to deal concretely in their pages with the great question, in order that their readers might have a clear and succinct notion of the processes by which industry passes from the control of the many to that of the few. They decided a few years ago to publish a detailed narrative of the development of the genesis of a particular trust. The Standard Oil Company was chosen for obvious reasons; it was the largest, the richest, and, through the publicity of its charters and the traditions of its policy, it is the most perfectly organized trust in existence.

A Canadian Romance.

THE PRISONER OF MADEMOISELLE. A Love Story. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

This is a nice, cheerful little love story about a gallant English gentleman and a saucy French girl. The English gentleman, it is true, went to Canada for no good purpose, since war was in the land, and he fell into the hands of the French girl, niece of the Governor himself, who, fortunately for him, was not a hard jailer. She was, in fact, a very pleasing and gentle one, who permitted her prisoner to keep his own sword, and who even afterward went to such lengths to make him comfortable as to jeopardize her own and many other lives for his sake. And so cleverly did she manage her own and the prisoner's affairs, and so loyal were her nearest and best friends—to wit, a benign priest, a devoted maid, a faithful guide—that the English prisoner not only got away himself, but was able to carry Mademoiselle herself with him as company.

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SHAKESPEARE.

Dr. Rolfe's New "Life" Compared with Some of the Others.

BY the publication of this book there hangs a romantic tale. The complete manuscript of it was stolen in 1901 and has not been returned. Consequently Dr. Rolfe has been put to the depressing and heroic task of rewriting it. The wonder is not so much, under these circumstances, that the work could be so well done as that it could be done at all. Dr. Rolfe's labors heretofore as a critic and interpreter of Shakespeare's text afford no complete assurance of his ability to write a good biography of the poet, but they go far toward this result, so almost exclusively is a life of Shakespeare necessarily confined to a consideration of his works, the order of their appearance and development. Dr. Rolfe has not neglected the more strictly personal element. What can be known of Shakespeare the man, apart from his poems and his plays, he has been diligent to discover. Here and everywhere his temper is soundly critical. Conceding more than some others to the value of tradition he is far removed from Brandes, for example, in his freedom from all disposition to construct the personal history of Shakespeare from his plays and such rumors of his character and conduct as have come down to us. There is no attempt to enforce on his material a pleasing literary form in the manner of Mr. Mabie's "William Shakespeare," while in point of critical refinement he is removed from Mr. Mabie to a more conspicuous degree. The form which he most nearly approximates is Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare," but he carries the burden of his technical apparatus with a stiffer gait. Mr. Lee's book is accorded the highest rank among modern biographies of Shakespeare, but is frankly challenged on at least one important point. Dr. Rolfe's principal indebtedness is to the "Outlines" of Halliwell-Phillips. His adhesion here is the more natural because he was in constant correspondence with Halliwell-Phillips in the course of his prolonged investigations.

Those who must have the peace of certainty at any price will no doubt regret some of Dr. Rolfe's hesitations where others have committed themselves without reserve. He abandons the notion that Shakespeare's birthday was April 23, concluding that he was born "upon or almost immediately before the 22d day of April, 1564." Concerning his marriage he has "a leaning to the side of mercy," reflecting his intelligent appreciation of the relation which betrothal bore to marriage in the sixteenth century. He does not in general incline to that depreciation of Shakespeare's wife which has been only too common. That gift to her, by will, of his "second-best bed" is interpreted as a proof of affection rather than a deliberate slight. Another of Dr. Rolfe's painful hesitations is that regarding "the Anne Hathaway cottage" at Shottery. He finds the identification incomplete. From those who are disposed to claim that Shakespeare had "gone the whole round of creation" in the way of intellectual acquirement, Dr. Rolfe's difference is marked. The "small Latin" which Ben Jonson ascribed to him, he thinks, was only so much as he got in the Stratford Grammar School, and that remembered ill. The order and character of the plays is set forth with admirable discrimination, but with excessive modesty, so largely does Dr. Rolfe content himself with quoting critics of no sounder reputation than his own. "Titus Andronicus" is left in doubt, but (pace Lowell) not "Richard III." A very notable feature is Dr. Rolfe's generous appreciation of the "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucrece." His most elaborate discussion is that concerning the Sonnets. It marks his sharpest difference from Sidney Lee, who regards the Sonnets as so many "professional trials of skill," written in 1593-4, and addressed to Southampton. Dr. Rolfe finds them sincerely subjective, written in 1597-8, and addressed to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. These are wide differences, but Dr. Rolfe sustains his positions with abundant reasons. Much of his minor criticism of the Sonnets, too, is excellent.

It is certainly a defect that the book has no table of contents, and another is the introduction of a few fanciful pictures. Dr. Rolfe's own portrait is here, not without his consent, but despite his extreme reluctance. It is wholly out of place in the body of the book, and should displace the frontispiece, a very pretty but purely imaginary "Shakespeare at the Age of Twelve."

*"A LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. By William J. Rolfe, Litt. D. Pp. ill.-551. Cloth, 8vo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $3.

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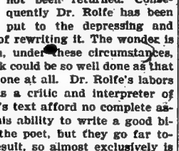

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A Repulsive Theme.

BACCARAT. A Novel. By Frank Danby, Author of "Pigs in Clover." With six illustrations in colors. In one volume. Pp. 312. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The situation depicted in "Baccarat" is at once the most painful and the most repulsive that life has to offer. In this story it is brought about by the weakness rather than the wickedness of a woman, and the motif of the novel is to show how it is met by the great souled man who has the misfortune to be her husband.

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The gambling table of a French watering place brings about the catastrophe—hence the title of the novel, which is written with an intensity of conviction and a vigorous swiftness of movement that make it impossible to lay it aside for a moment until the last word has been read. Only when released from its spell can one consider it critically. Then the reader enters two demurrers. First, as to the character of the heroine. Granted her incredible weakness—which more than verges upon the impossible—her after attitude is inconceivable; her blindness as to the depth of the abyss into which she had plunged; her failure to comprehend the agonized loathing of her husband; her lapses into genuine gayety of heart; her demonstrative tenderness toward the child of her shame. We might say, too, that the husband's attitude was equally impossible, but one is less inclined to carp at an impossibility of nobleness than an impossibility of weakness. We are willing to accept him on Mrs. Frankau's own showing. But the second protest we are moved to enter is against the theme she has chosen. Is there any excuse for one so utterly monstrous and repulsive? Certainly it makes for neither pleasure nor righteousness. It is too far removed from the probabilities to be "a criticism of life," and for that very reason can scarcely serve as a warning even against baccarat. The world holds many a potential Anna Karénina to whom Tolstoy's great novel may give pause, but does the world hold a single Julie Courtney? We doubt.

There is more than a touch of the melodramatic in the two closing chapters. Beyond that the theme is handled as well as such a theme may be. But again we ask, Why handle it at all?

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The paper is good and the type clear, and altogether the edition, for one of reasonable price, is very satisfactory.

A Bit of Stevenson.

EDINBURGH. By Robert Louis Stevenson. With illustrations. New edition. 12mo. Pp. 190. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

To say that admirers of Stevenson will find the dress of this new "Edinburgh" worthy of the contents is to say much in little. A severely plain binding of dark blue buckram, with paper, print, and format all that a modest taste could wish for; the illustrations, drawings of corners of the old town and new by T. Hamilton Crawford, W. E. Lockhart, and Sam Bough—sixteen of them, all charming. Every time a Stevensonite gets hold of a new edition he reads it over again; the present reviewer confesses to having done so in this case. Presumably many heathen are led by this means to take up the reading of the best of books, and so betrayed into no small joy and profit. If there is any Stevenson more charming than any other Stevenson, it is Stevenson in his Edinburgh, the Old Town, with its towering, crumbling "lands"; the Parliament Close, with the writers to the signet walking patiently up and down; the churchyard of Greyfriars, with the tombs of the martyrs of the faith which Stevenson did not love; the Castle, with its bugle blast at dusk; the New Town and the modern splendor of Princes Street, not at a distance unlike our Manhattan Avenue and Morningside Heights; those unlucky suburban villas, "the pleasant hills loaded with them, 'you remembers,' each squatted in its garden, each roofed and carrying chimneys like a house. And yet a glance of the eye discovers their true character. They are not houses, for they were not designed for human habitation, and the internal arrangements are, as they tell me, fantastically unsuited to the needs of man." So to the Calton Hill with its "modern ruin," and to the country round about whence the city appears with "the smoke of the Old Town blowing abroad," Auld Reekie, herself and reeking.

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A Case of Conscience.

THE WOLVERINE. A Romance of Early Michigan. By Albert Lathrop Lawrence. With illustrations from drawings by Arthur E. Becher. 12mo. Pp. 337. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The time of this story is the Administration of Andrew Jackson, and the place Detroit, just at that time being transformed from a French village into an American town. The central figure is a pretty French girl called Marie Beaucoeur, whom many men wooed, but two particularly loved. Of these two, one was a handsome young man from Virginia, acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan; the other was a serious young man from Massachusetts, who was an officer of militia and Government surveyor. The first was somewhat of a roysterer, to be sure, but a most excellent man and able Governor; the second was also an excellent man and most competent surveyor—but a Puritan with a virulent New England conscience. And pretty Marie was a Catholic, of course, and had pretty, French coquettish ways. So, though he loved her, the young man from Massachusetts figured her as the Temptress. He suffered horrors; he even took to drink—but not to any fatal extent. Meantime the young man from Virginia, being in love and knowing he was in love, bravely told his state to Marie and asked her over and over again to marry him. Which Marie would not do. For it appeared that the New England conscience, as a novelty, had appealed to her imagination, and she had given her heart to the young man from Massachusetts.

Much of the book is spent in chastening the two to fit his conscience, which itself mercifully gets somewhat modified in the process. There are scenes of festivity in the Governor's house, amateur theatricals, (where Marie plays Rosalind and is much embarrassed in doublet and hose,) skating parties upon the ice, a bit of the threatened war between Ohio and Michigan about the boundary, a cholera epidemic, and a tumult of the negroes which involves the rescue of Marie by the serious gentleman from Massachusetts. The book might be called "The Law's Delays"—the law being understood to be that of John Galvin and John Knox—but much of it is picturesque and entertaining.

The Doings of Daniel Dodd.

BRIGHTPUT DODD. By Elliott Flower. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Folks who loved the late Eben Holden, by Warner, the various and sundry Uncle Abes, &c., will greet with joy Mr. Elliott Flower's addition to that congenial company in the person of Daniel Dodd—Delightful Dodd. Daniel is not, however, a country-bred man. He was a city product until the bank in which he had placed all his money and confidence betrayed both, and Mr. Dodd was compelled to take up farming and Summer boarders for a living.

The story naturally is rural, and sweeps in circles about the central figure of Dodd. Nevertheless, Mr. Flower also gives the reader another pastoral in the shape of a love story—Dodd being, of course, past the age of love and love making. But if he is beyond it for himself he is not, in his gentle fostering of the affairs of the two young people who are bent upon misunderstanding each other. One ought really to be very grateful to Dodd for bringing matters to a satisfactory head—for but for his timely intervention the misunderstanding might have continued indefinitely—and also the story.

A SPANISH BRIGAND.

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q. By K. and Hesketh Prichard. With twelve illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. 12mo. Pp. 313. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Spain is the country of picturesque attitudes and fantastic notions of honor. At least in fiction it is. For which reason Don Q., the brigand, "one of the world's greatest and most blameless men," is a Spaniard. The chronicles of this singular character have already entertained many in Pearson's Magazine; collected into a book, they will doubtless entertain many more. Some of them at least are very lively tales. There is, for instance, the account of how Don Q. came down from the mountains and cut off the ears of the Governor of Castelleno because his excellency had declared publicly that he (Don Q.) had but one ear, and because, further, his excellency had been neglectful of his lovely wife. For Don Q., though he had held many wandering Englishmen to ransom and had slain many men, had never been known to harm a lady nor to permit another to do it. Again, is the story of how Don Q. went into Malaga disguised as an English Bishop, having in attendance his latest captive, a young novelist, who posed as his nephew, and how Don Q. slew there with his own hand Don Basilio, who had dared to ask him to join the miscreant Carlist against her Majesty the Queen Regent. Then of the fat poltroon Don Felipe de Majada, of how with a dark lady he plotted against Don Q., and how Don Q. caught both and gave them choice between death and marriage. It is not necessary or useful to continue instances, but many of the tales contain ingenious tricks and most of them some quaint speech of Don Q.—some grim, comic twist to a tragedy or gentle sentiment proper to Andalusia, the home of romance, but very grotesque in the connection. In the end Don Q. is not killed, and one foresees that there will be more chronicles of him to come.

A Camp on Wheels.

SPORTSMAN JOE. By Edwin Sandys, author of "Trapper Jim," "Upland Game Birds," &c. With illustrations by J. M. Geeson and C. W. Pancoast. 12mo. Pp. 338. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Sandys's book is one of a classification now somewhat numerous. He has interwoven a variety of information about fishing, hunting, and camping in the Northwest, with a sort of skeleton story. "Sportsman Joe" is a boy, the son of a New York stock broker, who has grown up rather thin and pale. He is handed over to an old college mate of his father's, a man who haunts the woods and writes nature books, and the author tells what happened to these two during a Summer's trip in the lake country of Canada and westward to the Rocky Mountains. The two have a car fitted up as a camp, and this car is moved about from place to place as the sportsmen fancy. That is a rather splendid way of going hunting, but in the detail of actual sportsmen's lore the car does not interfere, and it furnishes a novelty which cannot fail to please the boy reader for whom the book is intended. As to these sportsman's lessons, Mr. Sandys has the reputation of knowing how to be very instructive, and he does not fall short in that regard here. There is canoeing, fishing of many kinds, shooting of big game, as well as work with very fine dogs after birds, and the author takes advantage of the passing moment to instill some information on such matters as the white man's burden and the proper attitude of good Americans (in the restricted sense) toward equally good and in some respects more wisely living Canadians. Added to this are descriptions of cities of the Winnipeg and Superior regions and various matters of geographical and commercial wisdom. In short, the book is obviously intended to instruct while amusing, and the instruction is the chief concern.

Incidentally a beautiful girl with red hair is introduced at a most romantic and spectacular moment, and the boy and the bachelor woodsman and writer of nature books both admire her with fervor. Not only so, but the boy's father, who is a widower, is caught by the same charmer. Of course, the boy does not count. The question is whether the naturalist or the broker is to have the red-haired girl. Both of these gentlemen are in the stage of silver locks and beards. Taken altogether the book is a good, wholesome example of its kind.

Harper's Book News

The Masquerader

Any one or two reviews of a book or a play are apt to be misleading, but when all the reviews agree, their united judgment is so entirely right that one has no appeal. Take this latest astonishing novel and notice what the papers—all of them—are saying. What unusual enthusiasm! Listen, for instance, to the *Cleveland Leader*:

Hurry, hasten, hike! Don't waste a moment. Put on your hat or your bonnet, and run to the nearest store for "The Masquerader." It's far and away the most interesting novel of the year, and it will be a long time before we get its equal. It is legitimately interesting, too. The plot thrills, and the people grip. You get wrapped up in them and their affairs as if they were human. Toward the close of the book, when the complications thicken and disaster seems inevitable, your heart beats faster. It's a story that will keep you out of bed if you take it up for a casual nightcap chapter. You can't drop it till you have turned the last page.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Nostromo

Is the latest novel by Joseph Conrad, a writer whose position and performance in English literature are remarkable. Of his book, which is a stirring tale of adventure and political intrigue in a South American republic, the *London Athenaeum* says: "This is a perfectly amazing book. It is less a novel than an opera in prose. The sounding music of the tale rises and falls, fades and swells, advancing ever to the ordered crash of its finale."

The Land of Riddles

This new book sketches with keen insight and freshness of touch those inside political and social conditions of Russia which people are seeking to learn about to-day. Dr. Hugo Gaaz, the author, writes of Plehve, the Czar and his family, the press, the Jews, the Student Body, the Socialists and many other vital topics; also describing his visit to Tolstoi.

London News

This quaintly designed and cleverly illustrated book contains a profusion of pictures and verses about cats. Catherine Janvier has exploited pussy-life from a novel point of view. The pictures are in colors.

How to Draw

A practical book of instruction in the art of illustration by Leon Barritt. Not only are the chapters explicit and complete, but they are accompanied by numerous reproductions of drawings by famous illustrators and cartoonists, illustrating methods and effects.

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To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

CAROLINE F. COMLY, 3,311 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Kindly refer me to a good standard household edition of Ruskin's works, not over $2 a volume, which can be bought singly."

A number of good, moderately priced editions can be seen at any large bookstore. The "Complete and Authorised Library Edition" of Ruskin, published by Longmans, Green & Co., is in thirty-two volumes, issued at $7 each, and is sold only in sets.

"F. M.," Tribune Building, New York City: "In some of 'Rolf Boldrewood's' Australian novels I see the word 'larrikin.' Can you give me its origin?"

The popular theory of its origin is that it is neither more nor less than the word "larking" pronounced in broad Bush fashion, the unwitting inventor of the term being supposed to be a certain Sergt. Dalton of the Melbourne police force. The story upon which this etymology is based has never been satisfactorily confirmed, however. See Prof. E. E. Morris's "Austral English: A Dictionary of Australian Words, Phrases, and Usages," &c., (The Macmillan Company; $3.75.)

"M. C. L.," Plainfield, N. J.: "'Inquirer,' New York City, to whom Viggo C. Eberlin gave the text of the acrostic on Keats in 'Queries' of Oct. 22, may like to know that in The Century Magazine for February, 1884, can be found a copy of a sketch by Walter Severn of the graves of Keats and Severn in the old and disused Cemetery of Rome, in the shadow of the city's Aurelian Wall and of the pyramid of Caius Cestus. The two graves have a partial inclosure about three sides, as if marking the close tie between the sleepers. The two stones are alike, and there is on each an outline of the lyre and of the palette to distinguish them. The tablet is shown on the neighboring wall, with lines marking the inscription, but the medallion portrait is not indicated. To lovers of Keats it is 'a picture for remembrance.' If the Bible inquired about by R. S. Hawk in 'Queries' of Oct. 15 is a quarto with the date 1495 on the title page of the New Testament only, its true date is probably 1594. A quarto Genevan Bible was issued in that year with the figures of the date transposed to read 1495 on the New Testament title page, but correctly given on the first title page. It was printed by the Deputies of Christopher Barker and is mentioned in Dore's 'Old Bibles.'"

"TELLURIDE," Telluride, Col.: "I have just been told of a reference in 'Queries' of some months since, which I somehow failed to see, to the well-known poem beginning:

"'I fill this cup to one made up
Of loveliness alone;
A woman, of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon.'

"You attributed the poem to the Maryland eighteenth century poet, Pinkney. I cannot claim to speak by authority, but it is my strong impression that in Baltimore I have always heard them referred to as by another Marylander of the same period, Neale. Do you know anything of this?"

This poem, "A Health," is unquestionably the work of Edward Coate Pinkney, born in London in 1802, died in Baltimore in 1828. He was the son of William Pinkney, American Minister to Great Britain. He entered the United States Navy in 1816, resigned in 1824, then practiced law in Baltimore without success, and fell into

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"H. B. JOHNSON, 612 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "In regards to Reprints of May 19, 1877, Washington Irving, New York City, inquires for an article in 'The Children's Corner' in Vols. IX. or X. St. Nicholas (in the January number for 1882) there is an article on that subject by Frank Brooks, which is no doubt the one desired."

"L. L.," Manchester, N. H.: "What is meant by 'Rappresentatione?' I have read the word applied somewhere or other to early Italian religious books."

The "Rappresentatione" were little books of eight or ten leaves or less, printed in Florence during the latter half of the sixteenth century, containing the religious plays performed in the churches on days sacred to particular saints, and dealing, usually, with some episode in their lives. They are of extreme rarity and value. Four small quarto volumes, containing 124 of these pieces, sold at the third Ashburnham sale in 1898 for a total of £712.

H. H. BALLARD, Librarian Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass.: "The lines quoted by 'H. M. H.' ('Look not mournfully into the past,' &c.,) which stand as the motto on the title page of Longfellow's 'Hyperion,' were taken by Longfellow from the wall of a chapel in St. Gilgen. It begins in the original: 'Blicke nicht trauernd in die Vergangenheit.' See 'Life of Longfellow,' by his son. Volume I., Page 226. Mr. O'Reilly will find the rhyme beginning

'The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,'

in English Notes and Queries, Sixth Series, Volume X., Page 482, and variations of it, with copious notes, in Volume XI., Pages 58, 177, and 297."

GEORGE ASHBY, Yonkers, N. Y.: "In reference to Brentano's inquiry about Eugene Aram, I might say that I have a catalogue of books that were on sale by the late D. G. Francis at 12 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in 1896, in which appear the following items: 'Remarkable Trial of Eugene Aram for the Murder of Daniel Clark.' London, 1832. 12mo, pp. 16, and 'Trial and Life of Eugene Aram: His Letters and Poems,' &c., Richmond, 1832, 8vo, pp 129. Whether either of these is the same as the contemporary account compiled by W. Bristow, to which 'Queries' referred, I do not know, but the trial, with all the testimony, is in the 'State Trials.' An account of it, very much abridged, is in the 'Tyburn Calendar,' illustrated with a copperplate of the murder."

"J. H.," 248 East Sixty-first Street, New York City, writes: "There is a very readable account of Eugene Aram in The New York Mirror for Saturday, Aug. 27, 1831. The article is copied from 'The Magazine of Wonders and Marvelous Chronicle,' no date given."

"X.," 1,811 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.: "The poem which Edward Welles, Wilkesbarre, Penn., has vainly tried to find ('A Weaver Sat by the Side of His Loom') is by Emily Judson. There are seventeen verses, and it will be found in a collection of poems called 'Golden Leaves from the American Poets Collected by John W. S. Howe,' New York, 1855, published by James G. Gregory, 540 Broadway."

Mrs. J. A. Capwell, 153 Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., also attributes the poem to "Fanny Forester," (Miss Emily Chubbuck, later the wife of the Rev. Dr. Judson, missionary to India,) and states that it will be found in her "Alderbrook," a collection of village stories, (Boston: William D. Ticknor & Co., 1847,) and also in "Our Poetical Favorites," compiled by Dr. A. C. Kendrick and published by Sheldon & Co., in New York City, in 1871. We do not find it, however, in the latter compilation.

"W.," Nashville, Tenn.: "I shall be obliged if you will recommend a good, moderate-priced edition of the old English dramatists, including Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, Massinger, Wycherley, Congreve, and Chapman. If you will name two editions, so that a choice may be made, it will be preferable. I want the complete works, not selections."

The Mermaid Series of the old English dramatists, which, in most instances, gives selections, is the only edition of the kind which approaches the one which our correspondent has in mind. With few exceptions the dramatic works of these authors have been collected by Dyce, Grosart, Bullen, and other editors; but these special editions were all limited and are usually only to be had at auctions or from rare book dealers. Jonson's plays, complete, are published by Charles Scribner's Sons in three volumes, at $3.75; Chapman, Wycherley, and Congreve are published complete by the same firm at $1.25, $1, and $1, respectively, the two latter being included in the Mermaid Series. Selections from Beaumont and Fletcher, (two volumes, $1 each;) from Marlowe, ($1.25,) and from Massinger, (two volumes, $1 each,) can be had in the same series, at the prices named, from the Scribners.

"F. J. W.," Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.: "When was Browne's 'Religio Medici' first written and printed? I have seen the date of publication given as 1642 and also as 1643.

It was written in 1635, and went the round of the author's friends in manuscript form. In 1642 it was surreptitiously printed without Browne's knowledge or consent. Before he could protect himself a second unauthorized edition was called for, and it was only in 1643 that he had ready his own text for publication.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City: "Replying to the query raised by George Ashby of Yonkers, N. Y., concerning 'The Boy's Own Book,' will you permit me to say that I think he will find 'The American Boy's Book of Sports and Games' to be identical with the subject of his inquiry. It can be obtained from Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann Street, New York City. This book was entered according to act of Congress in the year 1864 in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States of the Southern District of New York. It contains sections devoted to outdoor games, athletics, the keeping of pets, indoor games, evening pastimes, mechanical and miscellaneous amusements, &c., &c. Hope's 'Parody Anthology.'"

"R.," 181 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Where can I find the 'American Parody' on Shakespeare's 'Last Scene of All,' in which the portrayal of Mr. Roosevelt's career up to the time of his becoming President is accomplished with reserve and a wit which he would be the first to appreciate?" It was mentioned in THE BOOK REVIEW of Nov. 19 in a review of Miss Carolyn Wells's "Parody Anthology."

"G," 128 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the phrase 'Music begins where speech ends'?"

HENRY W. THORNE, Johnstown, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the verses which begin as follows, and where can the remaining portion be had:

'Stay, mortal, stay, nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction feel;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,' &c."

L. T. Hobhouse.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for publication "Democracy and Reaction," by L. T. Hobhouse, author of "The Labor Movement" and "The Mind in Evolution." The present volume relates the tendencies of political events during the past generation in their relation to the fundamental ideas of liberalism. The period of political reform has been followed by a reaction, not only in politics but in mostly every department of thought and action. The book will trace the causes of this reaction.

Belloc's New Novel.

"Emmanuel Burden," which is appearing from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, is written by Hilaire Belloc. It is an account of a merchant of London dealing with his lineage, speculations, and his death. It is illustrated with thirty-four pen-and-ink drawings by G. K. Chesterton. Among them are: "A Sketch of Mr. Burden," "Mr. Burden at the Age of Forty-three," "Mr. Burden's Nephew, Hildebrand Worthing"; "Mrs. Burden," "Cosmo Burden," "The Rev. Charles Gapworthy, B. A."; "Baron Bloch," and "Major Pondo."

London Outlook.

The author of "The Complete Motorist," A. B. Filson Young, who was once editor of The London Pilot, is now editor of The London Outlook. He has announced his intention of making this magazine a new Spectator.

Hearn's Last Book.

The Macmillan Company states that an American book company in Tokio reports that "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation" cannot be sold in that city with its present cover. The reason for this is that the decoration on the cover is an exact representation of the Emperor's personal crest. "If you would only make these

Appeals to Readers.

EUGENE FIELD, Room 701, 27 Cedar Street, New York City: "Where can I get a copy of Senator Ingalls's address on the life of Benjamin Harrison, as delivered before the Society of the Sons of the Revolution?"

"ANTIQUITY," Rural Route, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Can any reader tell me the history, through Adonis to Easter, of the custom of the eastward procession? I.e., the practice of carrying the image of the virgin, or of Italy, Italy the queen of the world? I received an reply. Is any of your readers here the name of this city and the source of the question? I also wish to obtain the exact quotation in reference to 'Science, Discovery, and forces of nature and art in Modern Times.' I have an impression it is from Tolstoy. Can any one locate it or give the exact quotation?"

"C. F. R.," 125 North Ninth Street, Newark, N. J.: "Can any reader give me any information about a book entitled 'Thrilling Adventures,' containing, for the most part, adventures of border life in America? The book was probably published in the early fifties. The adventures and descriptions are drawn largely from Wittmer's 'Border Warfare,' from Catlin, and similar sources. I am anxious to know the name of the author, together with the date and place of publication of the book."

"W.," Nashville, Tenn.: "In Kipling's much-discussed story 'They,' the narrator is made to speak of going 'beyond that precise hamlet which stands godmother to the capital of the United States.' What is this reference?"

MRS. JOHNSON, 738 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me if a little book called 'The Infant's Progress' is still extant, and where it can be found?"

MRS. ANNA A. ROGERS, 53 Washington Square, New York City: "I am anxious to obtain the 'Cavalier War Song,' of which the following is the refrain:

"'For God, for the Cause,
For the Church, for the Laws,
For Charles, King of England, and Rupert of the Rhine.'

"I cannot find it in the libraries after much hunting among old ballads, and should be very grateful for the rest of it."

J. A. MOFFITT, 316 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Can any one inform me where I can obtain the work entitled 'Fisher's Ex Libris,' Series 1 and 2? This work, I believe, consisted of a series of brochures, and was printed in Chicago, but I have been unable to find it in any catalogue."

MISS LYLIAN ROBERTSON, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.: "In some old number of The Waverley Magazine there was a piece of poetry called 'The Little Lighthouse Keeper.' Who is its author, and in what book can I find it?"

"H. S.," 41 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find the 'American Parody' on Shakespeare's 'Last Scene of All,' in which the portrayal of Mr. Roosevelt's career up to the time of his becoming President is accomplished with reserve and a wit which he would be the first to appreciate?" It was mentioned in THE BOOK REVIEW of Nov. 19 in a review of Miss Carolyn Wells's "Parody Anthology."

"The Rival."

J. C. McClurg & Co. are issuing "The Rival: A Story of To-Day," by Col. Clark E. Carr, late United States Minister to Denmark. It is an account of the writer's life in Illinois from 1856 to the War of the Rebellion, and includes his relations with some of the most important men of the time, especially those of the Republican Party. The volume will be illustrated with twenty full-page portraits. Among those whom he knew are Lincoln, Douglas, Logan, Davis, and Trumbull.

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE JUBILEE, 1854-1904; Crimean War nurse; in Scutari Hospital; photograph, 60c.; letter to American gentleman, 1856, 25c. R. James, 26 Plateau St., Montreal.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have undertaken to publish a volume of love letters addressed to Victor Hugo by his lifelong friend, Juliette Drouet, during his exile in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, 1850 to 1860. These letters were discovered by Henry Wellington Wack, the well-known authority on the Congo Free State, and will be published by the Putnams, with an introduction by François Coppée, with a title as yet to be decided upon.

Henry T. Coates & Co. have sold their wholesale publishing business to the John C. Winston Company. The sale comprises the magazine, House and Garden, all the plates and copyrights of the Coates, and more than 1,000 volumes of standard works. Mr. Coates will be a stockholder of the Winston Company and will become one of its Board of Managers. He sold his business in order to obtain more freedom from employment in his advancing years.

The Commonwealth Company reports that it will issue on Dec. 15 an improved edition of Deane's "Bible Myths, and Their Parallels in Other Religions." This edition, which is the sixth of the work, will contain illustrations, and will appear in a large octavo volume. This work consists of a comparison between the Old and New Testament miracles and those of the old heathen nations. Many years were given to it, and the facts stated have reference to the authorities from which they were obtained. It contains also numerous quotations from the holy books of different heathen nations.

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that they have purchased the plates and publishing rights of Steward Edward White's book "The Claim Jumpers," from D. Appleton & Co.

Ginn & Co. are issuing "School Civics," by Frank David Boynton, Superintendent of Schools, Ithaca, N. Y. This book owes its appearance to the demand made by teachers for a textbook which would be more than a mere recital of facts in reference to political subjects. It deals with the beginning and progress of government in general, and with the Government of the United States in particular. At the end of each chapter there are a number of questions.

John Lane is issuing a "Handbook of Plant Form," by Ernest E. Clark. It contains 100 full-page plates, consisting of about 800 designs of blossoms and flowers. A glossary of botanical terms is given, and also an introductory study of leaf forms. The author is art master of the Derby Technical College and National silver medalist in ornament and design.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce for publication next week "A Divorce," by Paul Bourget, author of "The Disciple." His former novel dealt with the religious question; this one deals, as its title indicates, with the conditions in France which allow legal divorce. It is thought that it will be of much interest to readers who will be able to see Mr. Bourget's way of managing the question, as distinct from that of the author of "The Undercurrent."

John Lane is publishing two new volumes in the Flowers of Parnassus Series. They are "The Defense of Guinevere," by William Morris, and "Kilmeny," by James Hogg. The latter is illustrated with pen drawings by Mary Corbett; the former with pen drawings by Jessie M. King.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce for publication Dec. 10 "The Story of Art Throughout the Ages: An Illustrated Record," by Salomon Reinach. The writer states that as time goes on he believes that art will take an ever-increasing part in liberal education, and it is for this reason that his book is issued. It relates the beginning and progress of art from the earliest times down to the present.

D. Appleton & Co. are issuing "The Life and Letters of John Duke, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce for publication this Spring a "Bibliography of Hawthorne," compiled by Nina E. Browne of the Boston Athenæum. She has been at work on this for many years, and it will include a reference to every subject that has been printed either by or about Hawthorne. The book will have a double-entry magazine index, and it is believed it will be a great help to students of Hawthorne's life and works.

The University of Chicago will shortly issue the latest series of the Barrows Lectures. These lectures were delivered in India, Ceylon, and Japan by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall in 1902-03. Dr. Hall is the President of the Union Theological Seminary, and in the third person to hold a position of the lectureship founded by Mrs. Caroline B. Haskell. The object of the lectures is to advance the consideration of the fundamental truths of the Christian religion by cultured men of other beliefs in India and the Far East.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing a volume entitled "The Russo-Japanese Conflict: Its Causes and Issues," by Dr. K. Asakawa. The book contains an introduction by Frederick W. Williams, Assistant Professor of Oriental History at Yale. It is illustrated with portraits of statesmen and diplomats, and contains also a map. The author's views of the subject are those of a historian and student.

James Pott & Co. are publishing Frederick Fairchild Sherman's first volume of verse. It will be entitled "Day Dream and Even Song." It consists of nearly all the poems which Mr. Sherman contributed to different magazines during the past twelve years. His subjects include love, life, youth, praise, and nature.

Henry Holt & Co. will shortly issue a psychology by James Rowland Angell. Mr. Angell is head of the Department of Experimental Psychology in the Chicago University.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing this week "The Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton." These letters were written during the years 1855 to 1887, and are a kind of autobiography. Ruskin appointed Prof. Norton as one of his literary executors. The volumes contain photogravure portraits and numerous fac simile manuscripts with Ruskin's sketches.

In the January number of Country Life in America there will be some tarpon photographs, which were taken by Julian Dimock. The exposures are said to have been one five-thousandth of a second, and in order to gauge the focus flags attached to a fishline were employed.

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce for publication a volume entitled "Trials and Triumphs: The Record of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry." This account is related by Capt. Hartwell Osborn and others, including the wife of a Captain of the regiment. It contains a chapter entitled "Women's Work in the War," which makes the volume interesting to the friends and relatives of those who lent their services during the time of the civil war. The illustrations will consist of more than seventy portraits of general officers, commanding officers, and different soldiers, and also eight maps.

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce for publication next Spring a novel in which Benjamin Disraeli holds the most important part. Among his friends the Earl of Beaconsfield counted mostly every person of importance in the three kingdoms, and this fact permits the writer of this novel to include some of the interesting characters of the middle Victorian period.

Robert Grier Cooke is issuing a new volume entitled "Soeur Marie," by Mary Randall Shippey. It relates the story of a young woman who is ill and almost in despair. During this time of sadness and discouragement a person visits her whom she mistakes for a Sister of Mercy on account of her nun's dress. This is Soeur Marie, who consoles her by reminding her that nothing of earth can destroy the soul.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company will issue on Dec. 10 Mrs. Maybrick's own story, "My Fifteen Lost Years." This volume, it is stated, will contain material which has never appeared before. And its purposes are, first, to render impossible "any other such dreadful travesty of justice," and, second, "to bring back to the mother her children."

The Harpers are issuing a third edition of Will N. Harben's "The Georgians," and simultaneously are reprinting the same author's "Abner Daniel."

Hamlin Garland is back in New York with his family. He meditates, it is said, a course of lectures dealing with the West and will weave into these lectures readings from his latest novel, "Hesper," published by the Harpers.

Ginn & Co. are issuing a revised edition of "Elements of Botany" by Joseph Y. Bergen. It deals with those subjects which are necessary to an elementary course in botany. Much attention is paid in this edition to oecology and cryptogamic botany. The same author has prepared a "Laboratory Notebook" which can be employed with "Foundations of Botany" or with the "Elements."

The December World's Work treats of the activities of the Union during the year that is passing, and gives an account of our relations with other countries. The financial affairs are dealt with in an article entitled "The Sound Revival of Business." Fred W. Atkinson writes "Inside View of Philippine Life," which is illustrated with photographs of the islands and of their inhabitants. Mr. Atkinson was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines. An article which gives an account of the European progress as to their standing is entitled "How the Great Powers are Moving." This number will also give an account of the work which has taken place in the book world.

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Telephone Exchanges.

Arthur Vaughan Abbott, C. E., is the author of a series of six books with the general title "Telephony." (New York: The McGraw Company; $6; each, $1.50.) "The Sub-station," the fifth volume in the series, has just appeared. The others are entitled "Location of the Central Office," "Construction of Underground Conduits," "Construction of Cable Plant," "Construction of Aerial Lines," and the last one will probably treat of the construction of the switchboard. Every time one calls up "Central" at least one sub-station gets busy and usually two; in a sense, as the author points out, it is the sub-station that does the talking—that is the vital organ of the whole plant, without which neither pole lines, cables, conduits, nor central offices could continue to exist. There are four parts to the apparatus in each exchange. They are the arrangements for receiving signals and conversation and for sending the same. Subordinate to this general classification are the various methods used for assembling the apparatus, for wiring the subscriber's premises, then the protective appliances, message meters, coin boxes, and the like. There are twenty tables and over 300 drawings and diagrams to illustrate the text. The principal chapters are those that treat of the receiver and the transmitter, every important style of which is both described and pictured, complete and in detail. The last chapter is especially interesting, "Costs of Installation and Operation," in view of the controversy recently carried on in the public press over the question whether more subscribers mean increase of cost to the company instead of greater economy of operation.

Florence and Tuscany.

"Old Florence and Modern Tuscany," which will bear E. P. Dutton & Co.'s imprint, is a sketch of the Tuscan peasants. The book may be thought by many to overestimate them, but the author, Janet Ross, has lived among them for thirty-four years, and she states that in no other country more than in Italy is the golden rule, "Do as you would be done by," more carefully followed. "I could tell many stories of their ready kindliness," she writes, "for, as my mother says in her 'Letters from Egypt,' 'I sit among the people,' and do not 'make myself big,' a proceeding an Italian resents as much as an Arab." A number of the parts which constitute "Old Florence and Modern Tuscany" have already appeared, but through the kindness of the several publishers permission was obtained to reprint them. The book treats of the hospitals of Florence, the Brotherhood of Pity, grape gathering in Tuscany, a walk in Boccaccio's country, a day in September in the Valley of the Arno, land tenure in Tuscany, and "The Dove of Holy Saturday." The chapter on the "[illegible] school of Pity at Florence" opens:

Most visitors to Florence have seen the brethren of the Misericordia, bound on some mission of mercy, gliding silently—black ghosts carrying a black catafalque—through the city. All heads are uncovered as they pass, and the most ribald and uncouth carter draws his mules on one side to give more room. No wonder the Florentines are proud of their confraternity, the finest charitable institution that ever was founded. Any one can give money, but the brethren give personal fatigue, and are often exposed to infection. Neither Winter snow nor burning Summer sun stops the devoted band.

Dunbar Essays.

A book of essays by the late Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University, Charles Franklin Dunbar, is coming from the Macmillan Company press. It is entitled "Economic Essays" and is edited by O. M. W. Sprague, Assistant Professor of Economics at Harvard, and contains an introduction by F. W. Taussig, Professor of Economics at the same university. The introduction is a kind of biographical sketch of Prof. Dunbar. He was born in 1830 at Abington, Mass., and died in January, 1900. During the thirty years previous to his death as Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, he prepared the essays printed in the present volume: "Economic Science in America," "The Reaction of Political Economy," "Ricardo's Use of Facts," "The Bank-note Question," "The Crisis of 1890," "The Establishment of the National Banking System," and "The Circulation of the National Banks, 1865-1900." In his introduction Prof. Taussig writes:

For many years after his appointment Prof. Dunbar was virtually engaged in equipping himself as a teacher of economics. Cherishing high ideals of scholarship, he delved in the earlier and later literature of his subject. He became widely read in the classic writers of England and France. It was not until a later period that he turned to German writers, also, who, indeed, hardly deserved attention in so great degree at the outset of his academic career. * * * While thus engaged in equipping himself more fully for his duties as professor he was also soon drawn into the administrative work of the university. For such work he was eminently fitted, and his strong sense of loyalty to the university and to its head led him to enter on it, if not with zest, at least with strong interest and willing spirit. * * * When the enlarged and remodeled Faculty of Arts and Sciences was organized in 1890 he became its first Dean, and so acted until 1895. In addition he served repeatedly on committees, and his aid and counsel were unfailingly asked when any large question was under consideration.

The Well-Beloved.

ON AETNA. By Norma Lorimer. 12mo. Pp. 336. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

This is a book of epigrams, a beautiful English girl, and brigands. The scene, as the title hints, is in Sicily—the Sicily which, in spite of all the years between, is still in the author's eyes somewhat, in the pretty English girl's eyes altogether, are to understand the girl, as she goes stealing. She has read her Theocritus in English translations. So she comes to her father's estate—though English by race, a castello on the slopes of Mount Aetna—and finds Sicily and Sicilians lovely enough for many words. She loves even the Mafia to which her father owes his irish stubbornness declines to pay blackmail. Then the brigands get her and hold her for ransom away off in an old castello of the wicked Prince of Caltagirone, who hankers for her fortune. But my lady finds much more to her taste the Apollo-like figure of the brigand chief, the Capo-Mafia, called "The Well-Beloved," who is her jailer. And that noble savage devotes himself to her with the utmost chivalry consonant with his duty. Of course, as an officer of the Mafia he cannot release her. The Mafia needs money. The rich English signor must pay 20,000 good English pounds to get his daughter home again, but meanwhile the capo-brigante is a very pearl of courtesy, until—until—the beautiful English girl does not even want to go home. She also is a Sicilian of the days of Theocritus, or would willingly be so, only the modern world will not permit such things, and there is another lover, less picturesque, but an Englishman. Beginning as a pure comedy, the story of the Donna Ceres (otherwise Miss Carresbrook) sweeps dangerously near the line of pure tragedy, but does not quite accomplish the transformation; for you are given to understand that it is only the wild pagan love which is slain—and buried in the handsome capo-brigante's grave—not the nobler passion which is born to good women of Anglo-Saxon race. At all events the story is clever and entertaining, and the Donna Ceres is often very charming.

Meredith and Browning.

"Browning and Meredith." (Boston: The Poet-Lore Company: Pp. 55; $1.) by Mary Winchester Abbott, shows the points of similarity between the two writers. In a comparison between the authors she says: "The development of the soul is the one thing worth study, according to Browning; and Meredith declares his subject matter to be the 'soul windbeaten but ascending.' Both writers are subjective in that they portray thoughts and feelings, objective in that they portray them in others. Their method is different according to the different art forms they use. Browning has the lyric concentration; Meredith the epic breadth. Meredith works much in comedy; Browning chiefly in tragedy. Both are essentially dramatic. Their subject is men and women." Both writers were lovers of nature, and they represent it with pictures that are bewitching, using it as the background of their characters. In the same manner, style and plot serve to develop character. These characters have [illegible] were great-hearted men, and great imaginative thinkers; great artists in design if not always in detail. In their faults as in their virtues they were alike. Their main fault is an overplus of Titanic energy, not perfectly molded into art form—an exceptional fault, at times suggestive and inspiring. * * * In their life they were Englishmen who loved Italy.

Mabie on Culture and Nature.

A number of essays by Hamilton Wright Mabie, which once appeared serially in magazine form, are gathered in "Nature and Culture." (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Pp. 228. $2.) The illustrations consist of woodcut head- and tail pieces and reproductions in photogravure, executed by Rudolf Eichemeyer, Jr. Some of them represent "as the still surface of the water gathers into itself the landscape and the sky"; "the mystery, the terror, the music of the sea"; "the delicate loveliness of the flowers is as much in the human eye as in its own fragile petals"; "the compelling tones of the sea"; "no one knows what it is that gives the flower its form of beauty"; "there is nothing more impressive in the exhibition of power than the expansion of a great tree, and its power of resisting the storms and winds"; "the commonest flower of the wayside is too wonderful for our intelligence," and "the tinkle of the mountain brook, sounding all manner of clear, fresh notes." Mr. Mabie remarks in his opening chapter that the highest art, to which all other arts properly understood and employed minister, is the art of living. In all ages the materials of art are abundant, but those who are capable of putting these together for use are at all times scarce in number and often separated by considerable periods of time. In a similar manner the force which is called life is placed in the hands of every man, but those who profit most by it, who use its advantages to the highest degree, are few in number. He continues:

The great majority use life as the artisan uses his material; a very small minority use it in the spirit and with the power of the artist. The artisan is often sincere, diligent, and fairly skilful; but he is imitative, conventional, and devoid of creative power. The artist, on the other hand, is free, individual, constructive; he sees the higher possibilities of the material which he commands, and the more delicate uses of the tools which he employs; he discerns new meanings, evokes unexpected powers, reveals fresh feelings, and gives the familiar and the commonplace a touch of immortality by recombining or reforming it in a creative spirit.

"The Masquerader."

The popularity of "The Masquerader" has been variously attested. The latest witness lies in the announcement of the publishers, the Harpers, that a new set of electrotype plates has been made for the book, the numerous editions of the past six weeks having worn out the original set.

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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,135. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.—36 Pages and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONGRESSMEN HELD UP BY POSTAL EMPLOYES

Say They Are Terrorized by Rural Carriers' Association.

INVESTIGATION BEING MADE

General Overhauling of the Free Delivery Carrier Service Likely as Result of President Roosevelt's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A strong effort is being made to end the terrorism under which members of Congress have long labored at the hands of the various postal organizations. President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Wynne have at the request of Congressmen who allege that they have been "held up" by the Rural Letter Carriers' Association caused an investigation to be made. It is still incomplete, but so much has been learned tending to confirm the charges that a general overhauling of the rural free delivery carrier service is expected.

This system of terrorism has been growing for several years. Some of the postal associations are said to be organized for the purpose of compelling Congressmen to raise their salaries, on penalty of being driven out of public life.

The letter carriers got the head of Eugene F. Loud, for many years Chairman of the Post Office Committee, and after they had driven him out of public life it was expected that his successor would be more complaisant. The successor was Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, who failed to be as much influenced by Loud's fate as was expected, and the batteries of the rural carriers are said to have been turned upon him.

Overstreet as Chairman and the man who has the most to say about postal legislation, has been the main subject of attack, and it is said that the rural carriers attempted to compass his defeat at the polls after he had refused to yield to their demands.

But there were several other victims marked out by the order, and these Congressmen made complaints to the President and the Postmaster General. This was before the campaign was over, and an investigation was started about three weeks ago. It is alleged that President Cunningham of the Rural Carriers' Association was one of those who made demands upon Congressmen on behalf of the organization.

The various organizations of postal employes are all continually urging increases in pay. If one is successful, the others immediately demand a proportionate increase. All kinds of bills, generally providing for automatic increases by the year, without regard to specific merit in individual cases, are presented at every Congress.

Some years ago the organizations used to employ lobbyists to get their bills through, and one or two scandals arose in this way. Some noted lobbyists were employed for the purpose. They simply "milked" the organizations, for there never was a chance to get their bills through. This evil reached such a pitch that Chairman Wolcott of the Post Office Committee felt obliged to rise in the Senate and expose the way in which the postal employes were being imposed upon.

The organizations finally became convinced of the truth of Wolcott's allegations, and changed their tactics. Instead of hiring lobbyists they, or some of them, adopted the policy of "holding up" the Congressmen most influential in postal matters and demanding that they give them the increases desired or lose their places in Congress.

One of the associations sent men and money from all over the country to Loud's district in California to defeat him in 1902. Charges were made that the President of this Association, an Ohio man, had obtained leave of absence from the Post Office Department and gone to San Francisco with money contributed by members of it to be used in defeating the Congressman. Loud was defeated, and the only cause assigned by anybody, friend or foe, was the work against him done by the postal employes.

The belief is strong in Administration circles that some of these postal associations exist for no other purpose than that of holding up Congressmen, or, at least, that that feature of their existence is getting to be the overshadowing one. There is some talk to the effect that the associations will have to be broken up, and that the present investigation is the first step toward that end.

MISSING HEIR FOUND AT LAST.

Windfall for a Man Who Has Been Working in a Stove Foundry.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—After working for thirteen years at the plant of the Phillips & Clark Stove Company for from $2 to $2.25 a day, George McCullough finds himself one of thirteen heirs to an estate valued at $325,000.

The estate was that of his great grandfather, James Churchill, who died twenty-five years ago at Erie, Penn.

McCullough was notified of his good fortune by an uncle, who has been searching for him for several years in order to close up the estate. His only clue was that the missing heir worked in a stove foundry, and, after visiting many places in Pennsylvania and this State, he finally located McCullough here.

$1,000 OFFERED FOR A ROOSTER

Owner Refused to Sell Prize Fowl at Poultry Show.

The closing of the Poultry and Pet Stock Show at the Herald Square Exhibition Hall last night was marked by a rather sensational incident, and for the first time in the poultry world, it is contended, an offer of $1,000 was refused for a rooster. When William Cook & Sons placed their black Orpington cockerel on exhibition his value was marked at $1,000. This was thought to be a prohibitive price. Last night, however, Wallace P. Willets of this city, a breeder of Orpingtons, offered $800 for the black rooster, which was declined, and then Henry T. Sherwood, a Connecticut breeder, raised the price to $900. This also was refused. Mr. Willets finally offered the maximum amount for the Orpington, but failed to secure him. Mr. Cook, owner of the cockerel, said he would keep him because it had taken him twenty-seven years to perfect the strain, at a cost of more than $60,000.

President to Visit Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt will visit Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday, the 22d of next February, to deliver an address before the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

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Will Permit Boston Herald to Have Routine Matters Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—An order has gone out from the White House nullifying the original order by which all executive departments were instructed to give no news to The Boston Herald, because it had printed a story about the President's sons chasing a turkey. The new order permits routine news to go to that newspaper, but does not remove the prohibition as to news of any other character.

Both orders were sent to all the departments and bureaus, and it was in consequence of the original one that the Weather Bureau notified its Boston office not to furnish any weather reports to The Herald. Weather reports were the only news the bureau had to give.

In consequence of the modification of the original general order the Boston office of the Weather Bureau will give The Herald weather reports, they being in the nature of "routine news."

As to the other departments, some of them are not quite sure where routine news ends and other news begins. Some of them take the view that they can give to The Boston Herald news of their own accord, but must not answer any questions put by its reporters. The situation is of some delicacy for bureau chiefs who want to obey the President, and there will be some anxious balancing of news to see whether it is routine or not before the various departments get into the swing of it.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—J. W. Smith, district forecaster of the Boston Weather Bureau, notified The Boston Herald by telephone this afternoon that he had received instructions from Washington to furnish The Herald with the daily weather map and weather reports, and other such information, as usual.

BAY STATE GAS SUIT SETTLED.

Millions of Dollars in Stock Restored, Security for the Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—J. Edward Addicks has avoided trial in the case brought against him by George Wharton Pepper, receiver for the Bay State Gas Company, to obtain an accounting of $75,000,000 worth of stock, by giving back a large part of the stock and depositing security for the payment of about $45,000 for shares that he could not return.

Addicks organized the Beacon Construction Company, and then, according to charges made by the receiver, invented a claim against the Bay State Gas Company, which he also controlled, and which was settled by the gas corporation paying the Beacon Company $75,000,000 worth of stock. Receiver Pepper alleged that the claim had no existence in fact, and called upon Addicks and the Directors of the Bay State Company to explain the legality of the transaction or make restitution.

As Addicks was the real owner of the Beacon Construction Company, the receiver sought to prove by holding hearings that his claim against the Bay State Company did not exist. Several weeks ago negotiations for a settlement were opened, and on Monday last, before Judge Archbald, sitting in the United States Circuit Court in Wilmington, it was announced that a settlement had almost been reached.

Accordingly Judge Archbald continued the hearing until to-day, when he was to hear argument in this city. He sat in Chambers, and the proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy at the request, it is said, of the Addicks side. Receiver Pepper was represented by F. H. Bracken and W. B. Bodine, Jr., and Addicks by George L. Crawford. Shortly after 11 o'clock these attorneys, with the receiver, appeared before Judge Archbald. Further than to say that a settlement was in progress, attorneys and receiver were silent as to the terms and other matters pertaining to it.

Shortly before 2 o'clock a further conference was held in chambers. Then it was that Receiver Pepper presented to the court a petition in which it was set forth that the compensation Addicks agreed to make was equal to what would be recovered should the case go to trial and the receiver be successful, and it was therefore asked that the court approve the settlement. This was done, but the papers in the case, at the request of counsel for Addicks, were not allowed to be seen. They were impounded and sent to Wilmington, where they will be placed on file.

The $75,000,000 worth of stock in question consisted of 1,500,000 shares of a par value of $50 each. The market value, however, is very much under this figure. A great deal of the stock has been returned to the receiver for cancellation, and all that he was after was held by Addicks. This has now been turned over.

45 PASSENGERS INJURED.

Ten of the Victims of a Train Wreck in Missouri Seriously Hurt.

HOLDEN, Mo., Dec. 3.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 1, west-bound from St. Louis to Kansas City, due here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, was wrecked at the water works bridge, two miles east of here.

Forty-five passengers were injured, ten of them seriously.

The accident was caused by a broken rail on the bridge, which projected from the track, catching the coach behind the mail car, throwing it from the track down a twenty-foot embankment, and causing two other coaches, a Pullman and the diner, to follow it.

The Pullman rolled off the bridge into the creek below, and the passengers in it were all seriously injured. Two elderly women imprisoned in this car were taken out at the top after holes had been made with axes.

The engine, two baggage cars, and the mail car passed the bridge in safety, and remained on the track, but all the rest of the train was derailed.

Among the most seriously injured are:

L. H. Hickman, State Building and Loan Commissioner of Warrensburg, Mo., back hurt.

Wallace Grossley, Representative-elect from Johnston County, Missouri.

Mrs. Gillett, New York, aged seventy years.

Miss Minnie Gillett, New York.

There were thirty members of the Warrensburg Lodge, Knights of Pythias, on the wrecked train, and few of them escaped injury.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—A relief train which went from here to the scene of the wreck returned late to-night, bringing many of the injured to the Missouri Pacific Hospital and other hospitals in this city.

It is said that orders were given to the train crew at Centreview to-day to slow up at the water works bridge on account of a broken rail there. It seems that the train was behind the schedule time, and this order was not heeded.

California and Mexico. Via Southern Ry., A. & W. P., Wofa., L. & N.; Sunset Limited Annex Car, leaves New York daily at 4:25 P. M. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

TAFT SATISFIES PANAMA AND PRESIDENT AGREES

Concessions to Isthmian Republic End All Its Grievances.

SECRETARY WILL SAIL SOON

Agreement Will Be Made Public To-morrow—Our Warships Ordered to Leave Immediately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Taft has apparently succeeded in adjusting the delicate questions which took him to Panama. His report of the outcome of his negotiations with the Panaman Government was received by President Roosevelt to-day. After a careful perusal of the report the President gave his approval of all the agreements made.

Secretary Taft, it is understood, has demonstrated the good faith of the United States Government by recommending the repeal of several important regulations instituted by Gen. Davis, the local representative of the Canal Commission.

The United States has yielded, through Secretary Taft's recommendations and with the approval of the President, in regard to the customs regulation and international postage on the canal strip.

The people of Panama had found themselves in a strange predicament owing to the action of representatives of the Canal Commission, who took the ground that the Panama Canal strip was to all intents and purposes territory of the United States.

Under the terms of the treaty this strip was intended to embrace both the Cities of Colon and Panama o a certain extent.

A rate of postage was established which was the domestic rate in the United States, whereas Panama as an independent nation naturally has adopted the rates of the International Postal Union. Throughout the Republic the rate on a letter to the United States is five cents, but in the strip under the control of the Canal Commission the rate was only two cents.

The Panama people therefore refused to pay 5 cents for a letter to the United States, and carried their mail within the jurisdiction of the Canal Commission in order to save postage.

Secretary Taft, it is understood, has decided that the Panama Government is in the right in this matter.

Orders have been cabled the Pacific Squadron at Panama to start southward as soon as Secretary Taft leaves the Isthmus. The squadron probably will go as far as the Straits of Magellan and then cruise northward, reaching Magdalena Bay about March, in time to conduct its annual record target practice.

PANAMA, Dec. 3.—Approval was received from Washington this afternoon by Secretary of War Taft to conclude the agreement reached by him and officials of the Panama Government looking to the settlement of points in dispute regarding the government of the canal zone. The text of the agreement will be made public Monday.

Secretary Taft will sail for the United States next Wednesday, but will stop at Kingston, Jamaica, to look into the question of securing laborers there for work on the canal.

BROOKLYN LEADERS SEE ODELL

Woodruff Says Dady Can Defeat Fuller in Kings County Committee.

The chief purpose of a conference held between ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Col. Dady, and other Brooklyn Republican leaders with Governor-Chairman Odell yesterday was to take up the appointment of a Commissioner of Elections for Brooklyn to succeed Rudolph C. Fuller, who had announced his intention of making a fight before the County Committee, contending that the law requires the County Committee to make the recommendation to the Mayor. The contention of Mr. Woodruff and Col. Dady is that the recommendation can be made by the Chairman of the organization.

Mr. Woodruff said, however, that if Mr. Fuller wished to bring the matter up before the County Committee at the meeting next Tuesday there would be no objection, as he was confident the County Committee would ratify the action of the Executive Committee in recommending Col. Dady.

Charles B. Page, the member of the Board of Elections from New York County, called on the Governor-Chairman yesterday with County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton. Mr. Page is a candidate for reappointment, and has the indorsement of the Republican County Committee.

SHOT ENDS LONG FEUD.

Italian, Accused of Persecuting Woman, Slain by Husband.

Nunzio Orzo, a blacksmith, of 525 Adams Street, Hoboken, was shot through the heart by Francisco Odierno of 532 Adams Street, in Fifth Street, near Monroe Street, Hoboken, last night. Odierno told the police that he fired in self-defense and at the same time ended a persecution of his wife which had driven them from their native town of Sarto, Italy.

Odierno married, he said, when his wife was sixteen years old, and Orzo at once began to circulate stories about her. Bitter three-sided quarrels were frequent, he said, but on reaching America he thought they were free. Soon, however, Orzo appeared and took up his abode near them. Odierno said that Orzo then resumed his talk. Odierno was in a corner saloon last night and met Orzo as he emerged.

They walked up the street a short distance, quarreling. Soon Orzo, it is said, stabbed Odierno. Then Odierno fired. Orzo died instantly. Several Italians were arrested but Odierno said that he would shoulder all the blame.

STOLE FOR CHRISTMAS.

Troy Woman's Lawyer Says She Lost Pocketbook and Wanted Presents.

A woman who said she was Mrs. J. M. Broshe, thirty-five years old, of Troy, N. Y., was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Whitman, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of shoplifting. She had been arrested in a Sixth Avenue department store on Friday.

Mark Alter, who appeared for the woman, said she had come down to New York from Troy to buy Christmas presents for her children and husband, and, having lost her pocketbook, didn't want to go back to Troy without them.

"This is another one of those unfortunate cases," said Alter.

"Oh, yes," said Magistrate Whitman, "they are all unfortunate."

Alter waived examination for the woman, and she was held for Special Sessions.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 20 Ann St., 438 Sixth Av. Ask catalogue.—Adv.

WESTBURY SWEPT BY FLAMES.

H. P. Whitney Heads Fund for Cisterns at Scene of Fire.

All but four buildings in the little village of Westbury, L. I., were burned down late yesterday afternoon for lack of water. Seven buildings and two windmills were destroyed. The chief of the local fire department summoned fire departments of adjacent places, but when they arrived all that was left for them to do was to bewail the lack of water and to philosophize on what they would have done if they had had an opportunity.

The locality is populated with many well-to-do families, some of whom have not yet moved to the city for the Winter season, and they, bewailing with the firemen the fact that nothing could be done to check the flames, began a subscription on the spot toward digging cisterns to be used in a like emergency hereafter.

Among those who subscribed while the flames were crackling was Harry Payne Whitney, who gave $100. A woman, who arrived on the scene in an automobile and would only give her name as "Grace," gave $25; J. Augustus Albertson gave $25; H. B. Duryea gave $25, and there were a number of others, who contributed but withheld their names.

The fire started in a building occupied by Conrad Clinst as a blacksmith and wheelwright shop on the main street of the village. His employe, Charles Tatem, found a room in the building filled with flames about 5:30 o'clock. He had to beat a quick retreat, and the flames spread fast east, west, and north.

They soon communicated to the feed store of James Bannister, the store of May Brothers, a private house owned by Edward Small, in which two families lived, another owned by a man by the name of Simon, in which three families lived, the Mechanics' Hotel, owned by a man of the name of Koch, and the hotel of William McCormick. The village also had several windmills, and two of these were burned.

The village Fire Chief, William O'Conner, telephoned for aid to Garden City, Hicksville, Roslyn, Hempstead, Mineola, East Williston, and Uniondale, all within five miles of Westbury. All the companies of these places, composed principally of volunteer firemen, responded only to find scarcity of water.

The company from Mineola found a well, and, putting an end of the hose into this well, they began to pump. There was a single little spurt and all was over. By this time the large corps of firemen with their useless apparatus and the automobiles and carriages of residents along that portion of the island numbered several thousand persons.

Before long most of the village was a mass of ruined buildings, and the streets were filled with the villagers' household goods.

Harry Haff, son of the cup defender, Capt. Hank Haff of the Vigilant and the Volunteer, was run over by a fire truck, which fractured one of his legs.

The damage to insured buildings, as estimated by William M. Simonson, who is the insurance adjuster of the place, was only $25,000. The full loss by the flames was estimated at about $75,000. The fire burned until 8 o'clock when it died out for lack of fuel.

SENATOR ALGER SCARED.

Heard President in Making Appointment Would Ignore Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Alger of Michigan went to the White House in a hurry to-day to investigate a report that the President was going to appoint a Michigan man to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy without having previously consulted the two Senators from that State or notified them of his intention.

Whether the report was well founded or not Senator Alger would not divulge when he left the White House. He said: "I cannot say anything on the subject until Monday." This statement was taken as tending to strengthen the probability of the report.

Truman H. Newbery, son-in-law of the late Gen. A. C. Barnes of New York, and a wealthy business man of Detroit, is said to be slated for the post. He is a personal friend of the President, and served in the Spuanish war as a volunteer naval officer on the Yosemite. The appointment would be entirely satisfactory to the Michigan Senators, but they were in somewhat of a panic for fear the President would forget to notify them of the appointment or to consult them about it until after it was made.

Charles H. Darling of Vermont is now Assistant Secretary, and it is reported that he has had enough of the office, and wants to return to the practice of law.

BANKER'S BAIL FOR CHAUFFEUR

Frederick Eddy Complains of Arrest in Front of New Amsterdam Theatre.

Frederick Eddy, whose residence is at 10 West Fifty-sixth Street, and whose banking and brokerage office is at 15 Wall Street, rode with his chauffeur, Dennis J. Sullivan, of 418 West Fifty-fourth Street, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station after the theatre last night and offered real estate worth $200,000, he said, for Sullivan's appearance in the West Side Court to-day.

Sullivan was arrested by Policeman Thomas O'Shea of the theatre squad in front of the New Amsterdam Theatre at the close of the performance. In the brougham which Sullivan was operating were two women who were left at the Hotel Astor, while Mr. Eddy went to the station and furnished bail for the chauffeur.

O'Shea told the desk Sergeant that Sullivan refused to pay any attention to several policemen who were trying to straighten out a tangle of automobiles and other vehicles in front of the theatre. Mr. Eddy said the policeman arrested Sullivan only to show his authority.

INSANE ON TRAIN IN TUNNEL.

Man Slashes Passengers with Razor—Altitude Cause of Attack?

Special to The New York Times.

RATON, N. M., Dec. 3.—While Santa Fé passenger train No. 1 was in the Raton tunnel to-day Gustave Sebron, a Canadian, became violently insane, and drawing a razor slasher a passenger across the throat, inflicting serious wounds. Sebron then rushed at the other passengers, brandishing his razor, and inflicted minor injuries on at least twelve persons.

Most of the passengers fled to the other cars, and some crawled under the seats. While Sebron was trying to stab a brakeman several men jumped on him from behind. He was fastened to a seat and telegrams sent to Raton summoned officers, who met the train and took him away still struggling. The altitude at the tunnel is believed to have been the cause of Sebron's sudden attack.

Florida and Resorts South. Southern Ry., the popular route. Two trains daily, 12:10 A. M., 3:25 P. M. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Christmas Holiday Rates South. Via Southern Railway. Information apply 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

ERIE ROAD'S PLAN FOR $8,000,000 TERMINAL

Double-Decked Train Shed as Large as Pennsylvania's.

CUT THROUGH BERGEN HILL

This Will Enable Passenger Traffic to Avoid Tunnel—Company in Dispute with Jersey City Officials.

The Jersey City officials and officers of the Erie Railroad had a meeting yesterday afternon to consider the closing of Barnum Street, and Superintendent Stewart of the railroad disclosed the Erie's $8,000,000 improvement project for which the vacation of Barnum Street is necessary.

The railroad proposes, according to Mr. Stewart, to move its ferry house from Pavonia Avenue to Thirteenth Street, and to erect a great steel train shed equal in size to the present one occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City.

The new shed will be double decked, and will permit the use of new double-decked boats for the ferry service. The lower floor, where the freight traffic will be handled, will have twenty-two tracks, and the upper part of the structure, which will accommodate the passenger traffic, will have sixteen tracks. The new lobby will have even a greater capacity than the lobby of the present Pennsylvania station.

A feature of the improvement scheme is the open cut, which the railroad proposes to make through Bergen Hill. The cut, which will be used by the passenger trains, will follow the line of the present Erie tunnel for some distance and will then branch off to the north. The tunnel ultimately will be used only by freight trains.

A number of minor improvements are contemplated by the company and it will ask the city to vacate several small streets beside Barnum Street. Considerable hostility has been shown by Jersey City officials to the railroad, and a few days ago Mr. Stewart announced publicly that the city would have to show a more conciliatory spirit if it wanted the Erie to spend $8,000,000 in improvements.

Mr. Stewart said then that a proposition had been made to it by another railroad looking to the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson, and he says still that the construction of such a tunnel probably will be found necessary.

LOLITA ARMOUR CURED.

The Child's Lameness Can Now Scarcely Be Detected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Lolita Armour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, will return next week to Chicago. She has been under the care of Dr. Lorenz in Vienna for several months.

Mr. Armour, who returned to-day from New York, said his daughter was so much improved that her lameness could scarcely be detected and it did not interfere with her participation in the childish sports and pleasures for which she had yearned.

"I am glad to say," said Mr. Armour, "that Lolita has greatly improved. She can now walk and run about like other children. Dr. Lorenz's treatment has done wonders for her. She has been seven months under his constant care. He has a large hospital in Vienna, where he treats a great many children."

Mr. Armour went to Vienna four weeks ago to accompany Mrs. Armour and Lolita home. It is two years since the Vienna surgeon first operated on the heiress to the Armour millions. Six months later he removed the plaster cast. The remainder of the cure consisted in exercising the atrophied muscles so that they could be used.

It became evident that while a second operation would not be necessary, it would require months of massage and exercise before the child would have the full use of her leg. Last April Lolita was taken to Dr. Lorenz to be taught to walk. Under his treatment she gained the use of her limb.

It has been said that Dr. Lorenz's fees in the Armour case have totaled more than $100,000.

NEWSPAPER WAR IN COURT.

Congressman Tompkins and Senator Lexow Representing Rival Organs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A. S. Tompkins of Rockland County applied to Judge Dickey, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court to-day, for a writ of mandamus to compel Oscar C. Reynolds, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Rockland County, to vote with the Republicans in order to select an official organ of that party in which to print the session laws of the State and the concurrent resolutions. This is the outcome of differences between Congressman Tompkins and Senator Lexow. Each heads a faction of the Republican Party and each has a newspaper organ at Nyack.

There are but two Republicans Supervisors in Rockland County, and they will not unite on an official organ. Reynolds was nominated, as Mr. McCauley, his attorney, claims, by the Citizens' Party, and elected as such, and was and is a Democrat. Tompkins, who represents The Nyack Journal, says that as Reynolds was voted for as a Republican and did not decline to have his name in that column, he is, to all intents, in the present instance a Republican. His vote will break the tie and permit some paper to be designated, Judge Dickey has reserved decision.

WOMAN ELECTED ASSESSOR.

Her Husband, Who Held the Office Before Her, Was Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—Among the returns from the recent election which have been received by the Secretary of State here there is one announcing that Mrs. Lucy Cole was elected County Assessor of the County of Owsley. She defeated Frank McCullom by a majority of fifty-two votes, and is probably the first woman to be elected to the office of Assessor.

It is doubtful whether Mrs. Cole can, under the Constitution, legally hold the office to which she has been elected, but owing to the circumstances surrounding her candidacy and election it is just as improbable that the question of her eligibility will ever be raised.

Mrs. Cole is the widow of Lewis Cole, who was Assessor of Owsley County. Her husband met his death at Gabbard, in that county, being shot down at a country dance by Price Moore. Mrs. Cole was appointed to the office by the County Judge last April, shortly after the killing. She became a candidate before the people at the November election, and won after a hard fight, in which she canvassed every precinct in the county.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN'S DECORATION.

Grand Cordon of Mauritius and Lazarus Conferred on Him.

ROME, Dec. 3.—It is officially announced that King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the Great Cordon of Saints Mauritius and Lazarus on J. Pierpont Morgan in recognition of Italy's gratitude for the return by Mr. Morgan to the Italian Government of the famous cope which was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli in 1902, and subsequently purchased by Mr. Morgan.

It is asserted that the Government will have a gold medal struck in commemoration of the event and will present it to Mr. Morgan.

The Italian King's act in conferring the Great Cordon of Saints Mauritius and Lazarus on him makes Mr. Morgan "a cousin of his Majesty." When he visits Italy he will rank as a relative of the monarch. The King could confer only one higher honor on him.

The Order of Mauritius and Lazarus is of five classes. Mr. Morgan belongs to the highest class. The order was originally an ecclesiastical one and was founded by Amadeus VIII. of Savoy in 1434. It was suppressed in 1802 and was restored by Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia in 1816, and reconstituted by Victor Emmanuel II. in 1868. Three of the classes are for persons who are recommended by the Italian Parliament to the King for honor. The choice or recipients of the other two decorations rests absolutely with the King.

KILL MANIAC WHO SLEW WIFE.

Farmer Had Also Killed Brother-in-Law —Four of Posse Shot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3.—J. Madison James, a farmer, of Kelleytown, near Darlington, recently an inmate of an insane asylum, shot and killed his wife last night and to-day killed her brother, R. Sydney Kelley.

The murderer was himself slain to-day by a Sheriff's posse after four men had been injured. The maniac fortified himself and gave battle with a breech-loading shotgun and a Winchester rifle.

SMOKE SCARES HOTEL GUESTS

Burning Rags Back of Putnam House Cause Some Commotion.

Excitement for a few moments was caused last night among persons on the first floor of the Putnam House, Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street, by some smoldering rags in a yard in the rear of the building.

Smoke from the rags entered the hotel's rear doors and windows of the first floor and sent persons running about to see where the fire was or to get their effects from rooms above. Meanwhile an excited passerby, noticing the commotion and smoke, sent in a fire alarm. The firemen on their arrival found that John Williams, a porter, had extinguished the smoldering rags with two pails of water. There was no damage.

ABANDON AUTO VICTIM.

Police Seek East Orange Party Who Left Unconscious Lad on Porch.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 3.—With a broken collar bone and serious internal injuries Francis Barry, the seven-year-old son of William Barry of this city, was picked up this afternoon by the four occupants of an automobile which had knocked him down and left unconscious on the porch of a nearby residence. The party speeded away, and witnesses carried the lad to the home of Dr. Clawson, who found him in a critical condition.

The police have learned that the auto party hailed from East Orange, and were returning from a dinner. As soon as their identity is learned Chief of Police Wise intends to bring them back here to answer in court.

JUDGE PREVENTS LYNCHING.

Promises Citizens of Georgia Town Speedy Trial for Murderers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—By promising the citizens of the village of Thompson at a public meeting in the Court House that two negroes who had just confessed to murder would have a speedy trial, Judge Hammond of this city avoided a lynching today.

The negroes are Guy Reid and John Butler, who owned that they had killed R. C. Story, a planter, whose body was found in a swamp yesterday. They said they killed him because he would not let them leave the cottonfield on Wednesday to attend a funeral.

There was a strong sentiment at Thompson for a lynching until Judge Hammond arrived there. He asked the citizens to meet him in the Court House, and after his short address the crowd dispersed and it was believed that all danger had passed.

A "WOMAN IN BLACK" SCARE.

Poughkeepsie Women and Children Frightened by Baseless Story.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Parents of school children are disturbed and physicians are concerned over a "woman in black" scare which has prevailed here for a week.

How the silly tale that a woman in black is going around at nights looking to do evil originated cannot be imagined. The story, however, has made a deep impression on timid and nervous children and on women of superstitious or sensitive natures. Many of the latter fear to leave their homes after dark, while the former have discussed the bug-a-boo at recess hours and over school desks until it has become an absorbing topic.

Jennie Coles, aged nine years, attends St. Peter's parochial school. While on her way home yesterday she was passing a barn when a school mate shouted: "Look out, Jennie, the woman in black is in the barn and she will gobble you up."

The child ran home in mortal fear and was seized with convulsions. Dr. Ackert, the family physician, fears she will have a permanent nervous affection.

HIS STORE LOOTED 12 TIMES.

Springdale Grocer Installed Burglar Alarm, but Wires Were Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—A safe was blown open in Jere Miller's grocery and general store in Springdale last night and $80 in cash was taken. This makes the twelfth time in the past two years that this store has been entered by burglars.

Miller recently installed a burglar alarm to be sounded in his house, a short distance away. Last night the burglars cut the wires of the alarm before operating.

LOW RATES TO FLORIDA. Savannah Line, with two large ships added to its fleet, offers unsurpassed service to the South.—Adv.

AID FOR MRS. CHADWICK, BUT ARRESTS THREATENED

Famous Man Will Pay, It Is Said, to Avoid Scandal.

FEDERAL OFFICERS MAY ACT

Mrs. Chadwick Collapses at the Holland House After Her Belongings There Are Attached.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Persons familiar with the affairs of the creditors of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick to-night strongly believe that unless the Federal authorities intervene the Chadwick trouble will be settled to the satisfaction of the persons financially involved and the whole matter allowed to drop.

It is understood that the five-hundred-thousand-dollar note given by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick as security to the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin bears a famous name as indorser. The name was not signed by its possessor, it is said, and he knew nothing about the note, but the person who imitated his signature is so closely connected with him by relationship or business interests that he has decided to honor the paper, for the purpose of saving this person from the consequences.

The claims against Mrs. Chadwick may not all be settled at once. Herbert D. Newton of Brookline, Mass., who brought suit, will be settled with first, and then the Oberlin Bank will receive what is due it. This, it is said, was the arrangement reached at the recent conference in New York of lawyers representing the various interests involved.

The agreement to settle Mrs. Chadwick's obligations must, it is assumed, have carried with it the guarantee that the name of the person who furnishes the money would be protected, as well as that of the person whom it is believed he is befriending. This, it is argued, accounts for the silence of Ira Reynolds, who has been almost made ill by the connection of his name with the case, and the recent closing of the mouths of the Oberlin bank officials after a secret emissary appeared there on Thursday.

The much-talked about receipt for the securities of Mrs. Chadwick which Iri Reynolds gave to the woman was as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, May 23, 1902.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that I have in my possession five million dollars ($5,000,000) in securities belonging to Cassie L. Chadwick, and that neither myself nor the Wade Park Bank nor any other person has any claim upon the same.

IRI REYNOLDS.

One or more arrests growing out of the Chadwick case will be made to-morrow or Monday if the present plans of the Federal authorities do not miscarry. United States District Attorney Sullivan said late to-night that no arrests would be made till Monday. It is declared definitely, however, that a bank official is to be arrested, and Deputy Marshals to-night made arrangements to that end. District Attorney Sullivan, who usually spends Sunday at his home in Warren, will remain in Cleveland over night.

The arrest will be made for an alleged violation of the National banking laws.

This morning there arrived from Oberlin Mr. Oldham of Cincinnati, who is the counsel for United States bank examiners, and Mr. Lyon of Washington. Mr. Lyon is in complete possession of the assets of the Oberlin Bank. Mr. Oldham is his legal adviser.

These men left Oberlin quietly this morning and came direct to Cleveland. They went at once to United States District Attorney Sullivan's office, where Sullivan was already in consultation with Agent Trainor of the Department of Justice, who came direct from Washington. The conference continued all morning, none of the men leaving for luncheon.

Nathan Loeser, who had been appointed receiver in bankruptcy for the property of Mrs. Chadwick, stated to-day that no action would be taken by him at present. He said he knew nothing about the case, except what had been told him.

Referee in bankruptcy Harold Remington, however, made a statement that explains why the petitions in bankruptcy were filed and what they mean. He said:

"This action has been taken purely to protect the small creditors. As long as the large creditors leave the property of Mrs. Chadwick alone the receiver will do nothing, but if any step is taken to attach or otherwise seize personal property of the woman, the receiver will step in and take charge, to save the numerous small creditors, several of whom have joined in this petition for involuntary bankruptcy."

"Will this action in your court interfere with the settlement talked about?" was asked.

"Not necessarily," was the reply. "The settlement can go on just the same."

MRS. CHADWICK'S TRUNKS HELD.

Attachment Writ Served—Faints and Doctor Is Called.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was in a condition of nervous collapse at the Holland House last night as a result of the excitement consequent upon the service of a writ of attachment on her baggage by Deputy Sheriff Frank G. Rinn early in the afternoon. The attachment was for $1,357.50, and had been issued by City Court Judge Conlan at the request of counsel for a New York dressmaker, who produced a bill due from Mrs. Chadwick. The Deputy Sheriff first served the paper on the hotel management, requiring that the woman's baggage be kept in the house. Later the defendant herself promised obedience to the court order.

So serious an effect did the service have upon Mrs. Chadwick that a physician, Dr. Albertus A. Moore of 48 East Thirty-third Street, was summoned at once. He said last night:

"She is ill, though not seriously. For at least two or three days she will have to stay in bed."

She had fainted just after the Deputy Sheriff left her apartment, said the doctor, and her son, assisted by a maid, had borne her to her bed.

"There is nothing the matter with her constitutionally," he added, "but this strain of the last few days has been too much for her. She has been attended by me several times while visiting this city with her husband, Dr. Chadwick. I do not expect any complications. She has a very strong will power, and her recovery, I think, will be rapid."

The attachment for $1,337.50 and the petition in bankruptcy filed against Mrs. Chadwick in Cleveland on Friday and containing claims of only $900 are the only official records furnished yet of any of her financial troubles. All of the assertions

to financial difficulties of any comparative magnitude had been made by lawyers in a suit hardly begun and not yet brought up for a hearing in court.

These lawyers, representing a Brookline (Mass.) banker, Herbert D. Newton, on the one side, and Mrs. Chadwick on the other, still maintained yesterday that a debt of more than $190,000, due to Newton, was to be paid through a settlement out of court. They declared that the receivership proceedings in Cleveland would not affect the settlement, intimating that the money for the payment was to come from some outside source and would not be attachable by the receiver because it had not been the property of the defendant at the time of the petition.

It was while the lawyers continued talking of the $190,000 that Deputy Sheriff Rinn went to the Holland House at 1:30 P. M. He had an attachment issued by Judge Conlin of the City Court. It had been issued at the request of Theodore H. Friend, counsel for Mme. Louise, dressmaker of 554 Fifth Avenue, who said that Mrs. Chadwick recently gave her a check on the Wade Park Bank of Cleveland for $1,000 in part payment of the bill, but that the check came back protested. The writ was returnable in six days.

MRS. CHADWICK TAKES WRIT.

First the Deputy Sheriff served the paper on Manager Harriman of the hotel, requiring him not to let the defendant's three trunks and other possessions leave the house. Assistant Manager Somers then conducted him up to the sixth floor apartments of Mrs. Chadwick, who received him placidly.

"When I attempted to tell her my errand," said Rinn afterward, "she pretended to be very deaf and made me 'holler' at the top of my voice. You could have heard me ten blocks away. After I had just about exhausted myself shouting, she calmly took the papers from me and placed them on a small table beside her. There were four other people in the room at the time, but I did not know any of them. Mrs. Chadwick was reclining on a couch.

"I then searched the room as well as I could, but all I could find there was a small handbag and the woman's hat and jacket.

"We have been informed that Mrs. Chadwick has changed her apartments in the Holland House three times. We believe that the hand bag that I was able to find in her room does not constitute all of her effects.

"We shall go to the hotel the first thing Monday morning and inform the management that we want from them a statement of whatever effects they have belonging to Mrs. Chadwick either in the way of valuables deposited in the safe or apparel such as might be contained in her trunks."

Manager Harriman said that Mrs. Chadwick had three trunks in the hotel.

"Having been served ourselves," he added, "we had to protect our interests by allowing the officer to serve Mrs. Chadwick without difficulty."

At about noon Mrs. Chadwick had sent down word that she would make a statement of her side of the different rumors that had been circulated about her, but she decided later to maintain silence. One of her lawyers, Philip Carpenter, had visited her in the interval, and it was said that he advised her not to be interviewed.

When Frank Broaker, manager for Mme. Louise, was asked about the writ of attachment, he said that the Cleveland check had been given to the establishment on Nov. 16. It had been returned, he said, by the Wade Park Bank on Dec. 2. Then a lawyer was employed.

Percy W. Carver, Mr. Newton's lawyer, who arrived at the Park Avenue Hotel from Boston early in the morning, having hurried to town as soon as he heard of the receiver's appointment in Cleveland, admitted that his trip was due to a desire to see that the settlement of the Newton claim was not balked.

LAWYER NOT UNEASY.

"Now, I don't feel uneasy about it at all," he said. "We've been convinced, and we're still certain, that she will pay up."

"How about the debtors in Cleveland and the dressmaker here?" was asked. "Won't their action tie up whatever property Mrs. Chadwick possesses so that she can't settle your claim?"

"No," he said. "In the first place, the receiver couldn't touch any money that she received after the appointment, could he? Then, why need we worry about the small claims? The petitioners for a receiver say she owes them about $1,300 altogether. Mme. Louise's claim is for the same amount, approximately. That's a total of $2,600. Suppose that is all paid promptly. The claimants won't have any standing in court when the hearings come up, will they? The receivership will have to be quashed if the petitioners are paid up, and Mrs. Chadwick will be as free as ever."

"Do you mean that Mr. Newton is going to pay up these small debts so as to leave her free to settle with him?" was inquired.

"Now, now," said the lawyer, raising a warning finger. "Don't pin me too closely."

George Ryall, Mr. Newton's New York lawyer, also spoke confidently of a settlement of the $190,000 which Mr. Newton says Mrs. Chadwick owes him.

"The receivership won't interfere with money that comes to her after the appointment of the receiver, will it?" he said.

He was asked if he meant that some wealthy sponsor was going to "put up" the money for a settlement.

"I have nothing to say," was the reply.

Mr. Ryall suggested a new point in connection with the serving of Mme. Louise's attachment.

NOT A "FOREIGNER?"

"It was what is known as an attachment on a foreigner's baggage," he said. "That is, it applied to the baggage of a non-resident of New York State, a person who might leave the city suddenly taking all her belongings with her. Now I know it to be a fact that Dr. Chadwick, the woman's husband, declared his intention of becoming a resident of this city from the beginning of last month. He made the statement before he sailed for Europe that he and his wife had taken up a permanent residence at the Holland House, so the attachment is null and void, as it can't apply to a resident New Yorker."

Mr. Ryall said he was sure the money for the Newton "settlement" would be "forthcoming" in a few days. He admitted he had not received a cent yet.

Philip Carpenter, who had seen his client in the morning, said that the bankruptcy proceedings would not affect the Newton matter. He, too, insisted that there would be a settlement out of court with Mr. Newton. He declined to say who was to furnish the money or whether it was already in hand, but citing a hypothetical case, he said:

"Suppose you should give me ten dollars to give to your friend here, and then a receiver of my property were appointed. The receiver could not touch the ten you had given me for a specific purpose."

"What was the motive of the proceedings in Cleveland," was asked.

"Looks like persecution to me," he said. "As I have always said, Mrs. Chadwick is an honest woman and will pay everything she owes."

He added that she was not going away, "at least for several days."

At the Holland House it was learned that Mrs. Chadwick actually bought a ticket for Cleveland on a train leaving here at 5:30 Friday afternoon, but she had it canceled. Then she bought one for a later train, but that, too, was called off. She informed the hotel officials last night that she certainly would not leave before to-day, if then. Manager Harriman said she could go when she liked, but the hotel was responsible for keeping her baggage in the house until the return of the attachment writ.

Coleman Carnegie, a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, called at the Holland House early yesterday morning and asked some questions about Mrs. Chadwick. Young Mr. Carnegie has a bachelor apartment on West Thirty-first Street, and when seen there he said that he never heard of the woman until he read about her doings in the newspapers. He said that she was not connected in any way with himself or his uncle.

SHAW WOULD REVISE TARIFF PIECEMEAL

Favors Taking Up One Schedule at a Time, It Is Said.

THIS TO AVOID DISTURBANCE

Conferred with Appraisers Here on Tariff—Free Hides and a Small Wool Tax Predicted.

An evidence of the fact that the President is carefully considering the demand for a revision of the tariff became public yesterday when it was learned that Secretary of the Treasury Shaw paid a flying visit to New York last Wednesday expressly to consult the tariff experts on the Board of United States General Appraisers on the revision of certain schedules.

Mr. Shaw arrived at the Appraisers' Stores very early and spent several hours there in consultation with members of the board and with Appraiser Whitehead. He left the building early, and those with whom he had talked said that he had just dropped in for a chat. It was learned, however, that the "chat" took the form of a discussion of what schedules of the Dingley law could most easily be changed or amended without disturbing business conditions.

Among those with whom he talked were Judge Henderson M. Somerville, Gen. T. S. Sharretts, Judge Byron S. Waite, and General Appraisers Hay, McClelland, Fischer, and Howell, and Appraiser Whitehead. The Secretary is of the opinion, it is said, that if any revision of the tariff is necessary it should be made piecemeal—that is, that no general revision should be attempted, and that to try to frame and pass a new tariff law would be madness at this time. His plan, it is said, is to take one schedule at a time and revise it, and only to take those for the revision of which there is an insistant demand. In this way, he argues, the danger of a disturbance of business conditions, incidental to a general change in the tariff, will be avoided, and if there is any disturbance it will be practically confined to the one trade affected by the schedule under consideration.

It is likely that if Mr. Shaw's plan is followed the first schedule to be considered is that covering hides and leather, and after that the woollen schedule. The administration, it is said, lays the election of Mr. Douglas as Governor of Massachusetts largely to the dissatisfaction of the shoemaking and woolen industries there with the tariff on their raw materials. It is not at all unlikely, it is declared, that the party will consent to the passage of an amendment providing for free hides, and that the tax on wool, if not abolished, will be greatly reduced. It is contended now that the farmer has derived no benefit from the tax on hides, while the growing demand for wool and its scarcity in the world's markets has driven the price up so that protection for the American wool grower is no longer necessary.

LEGISLATORS DISCUSS TARIFF.

Canvass by Smith of Michigan to Obtain His Constituents' Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There were numerous callers at the White House to-day, most of whom were Members of Congress and Republicans who thought the President desired to hear their views on tariff and other public questions. The callers were so numerous that none had opportunity to discuss these questions, and few even got a chance to express an opinion. After leaving the President's office, however, many were quite voluable on the tariff.

Samuel W. Smith of Michigan explained that he had hit on a scheme to ascertain the views of his constituents, which might be followed with profit by other Representatives.

"I have written a letter to every manufacturer and business man in my district," said Mr. Smith, "asking him to inform me what he desires with regard to tariff revision, and I expect full and satisfactory answers. I will then know the sentiment of my district and will be guided by that sentiment."

Representative Henshaw of Nebraska said:

"There is a sentiment in my State favorable to tariff revision. I don't think any one favors a radical revision, but we do feel there should be some revision of rates that were adopted to meet conditions then existing, but which no longer exist."

Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts added his voice for revision. Said he: "There is a strong and growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of tariff revision. I should like to see the work entered upon promptly and an extra session called for that purpose. Everybody might just as well understand first as last that the demand for tariff revision will not down, and that it will grow more earnest with delay."

Champ Clark of Missouri, one of the Democratic leaders of that State who were not defeated at the recent election, replied in response to questions: "Well, if they want to revise the tariff and reduce duties, the Republicans will receive my aid and co-operation."

Dovener of West Virginia declared that the people of his State were satisfied to let well enough alone. Senator Scott echoed this declaration.

Senator Smoot said there might be spasmodic feeling about changing tariff schedules, but there was no pressing sentiment in favor of revision, and no demand whatever in his section for changes in tariff rates at the approaching session.

Secretary Shaw and Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota talked with the President regarding the payment of a drawback on flour manufactured in this country from imported wheat and then exported. The by-products of flour made in these circumstances are giving the Government some concern. No decision was reached, but the President will take up the subject again with Secretary Shaw, who is known to be in favor of liberalizing the drawback features of the Dingley law.

RUN DOWN BY TRUCK; DIES.

Produce Dealer, Seventy-nine Years Old, Succumbs in Hospital.

As the result of injuries sustained by being run over by a truck in Water Street last Monday afternon, Alois Deglinger, seventy-nine years of age, a produce dealer at 110 Fulton Street, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Deglinger was on his way to his home at 196 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, when he was run down. Both of the old man's ankles were fractured. The police were unable to find the driver of the truck or any witnesses of the accident.

Threaten to Call Out Central's Miners.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Dec. 3.—The United Mine Workers' executive board met here to-day to take action on the strike at Morris Run, Penn. It was unanimously agreed to stand by the strikers and to order out all the miners at the mines controlled by the New York Central Railroad unless a settlement was soon reached.

Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES "Lost and Found" column is examined daily by those who have either lost or found articles. See Page 20, Part 2, to-day's TIMES.—Adv.

ARMY OF ELEVEN CORALLED.

Invaded a Harlem Casino—Then Walked into Police Trap.

William H. Van Guilder, a real estate broker of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., who claims an interest in the West End Casino, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, went there yesterday with eleven men to assert himself. His claim has been disputed by the two men who are running the place, Walter Adee and Frank Archibald. They have refused to give him any accounting for months. A few days ago, he says, he went to the place and was thrown into the street, and it was then, he says, he determined upon the line of action carried out yesterday.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon he went to the Casino, accompanied by his little band of followers. One of the crowd was a man who gave his name as Samuel Marks, and who, it is alleged, represented himself as a Deputy Sheriff, and said he had come with the rest to close the place up. In the meantime Walter Ade and Van Guilder were talking over their differences, with the result that the real estate man landed on the floor with an ugly scalp wound. Then the reserves, who had been telephoned for by Archibald, the other partner, arrived on the double quick and forestalled further bloodshed.

They arrested Van Guilder on a charge of disorderly conduct, Walter Adee on a charge of felonious assault, and Marks on a charge of having impersonated an officer. As Van Guilder was being taken to the police station he called to his band of followers:

"Hey, boys, come along to the station and I'll see that you get a drink afterward."

The eleven fell in cheerfully behind the three captives, and trudged along to the station house, with the reserves bringing up the rear. While the faithful were waiting for their liberation, Capt. McGlynn was receiving reports from his men. After he had heard how bravely the eleven had stood by Van Guilder he ordered a charge of disorderly conduct against them. Later Van Guilder, at his own request, was sent to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital in an ambulance.

The Rev. Irving A. Blackwood, pastor of the Fourth Reformed Church, in West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, had such strong objections against the Casino that some time ago he had Frank Archibald, one of the proprietors, summoned before Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court. Nothing came of the matter.

NOTABLE MEN MEET IN GOLF.

New York Judges and Bankers Entertained at Baltimore and Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3.—A party of Judges, bankers, railroad officials, and politicians of New York and Baltimore played golf on a sleet-sprinkled course in the face of a raw northeast wind to-day, and dined this evening at the Belvedere Hotel as the guests of William A. Marburg. Vaudeville performers from New York gave an entertainment during the dinner. Police Commissioner McAdoo, John B. McDonald, and Justices Gildersleeve and O'Brien were among the New York players.

A sleet storm last night made the roads slippery and dangerous, and the coaching party to the links was abandoned, Mr. Marburg taking his guests to the Elk Ridge Kennels in two palace cars on the electric railway. Northeast blasts and slippery grounds had no terrors for the party when the links were reached. Judge Gildersleeve of New York donned a red sweater, and Judge Harlan of Baltimore wore a gray one. Nearly all the visitors belong to the Ken-Oak Golf Club, the title being an abbreviation of the Elk Ridge Kennels and the Oakland Club of Long Island. The New Yorkers had donated a silver cup, and as they won the game to-day they will carry it back with them. The Judges and bankers had lots of fun sliding about the slippery fields. The teams were:

BALTIMORE.	NEW YORK.
N. W. Williams,	Judge A. C. Gildersleeve,
Daniel E. Conklin,	R. A. C. Smith,
Josiah Pennington,	Dr. Gin Wylie,
N. P. Bond,	Judge Morgan J. O'Brien
R. M. Smith,	Andrew Shiland,
F. K. Murphy,	Albert B. Boardman,
S. Taggart Steele,	John B. Stanchfield,
Graeme Turnbull,	P. F. Murphy,
Francis K. Carey,	John B. McDonald,
Peyton Clark,	James McCutcheon,
Judge H. D. Harlan,	Judge E. W. Hatch,
William H. West,	H. K. S. Williams,
William A. Marburg,	John Whalen,
William P. Riggs,	J. P. Caddagan,
Rufus K. Applegarth,	R. W. Poor,
Theodore Marburg,	William McAdoo,
Arthur Hale.	J. D. Schmidlapp.

UPHOLDS ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

W. C. T. U. Passes Resolution—An Accusation Against Army Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union today closed its annual convention after reaffirming its faith in the beneficence of the anti-canteen law and pledging itself to defend the measure against all efforts to have it repealed.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the continued agitation in favor of the repeal of the law.

Speaking in support of the resolution, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of Washington, National Legislative Superintendent, alleged that the army officers are pre-empting the post exchange buildings erected for the exclusive use of the enlisted men, and are thus robbing the privates of what was designed as a substitute for the canteen.

That the standard of journalism in America is due to the influence of the women of the country was the keynote of the report submitted by Mrs. Emilie D. Martin of the department for the promotion of purity in literature and art.

"The women of this country," said Mrs. Martin, "should bear in mind that it was this organization that stood by the best expression of journalism, so that even suggestive illustrations are discarded."

SIX HURT IN SALOON ROW.

Eight Men Were Present When Fight Started—No Arrests.

Several men were drinking in Joseph Griffin's saloon, Railroad Avenue and Henderson Street, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock this morning when they became involved in a row, the cause of which cannot be learned. Griffin attempted to stop the row, and one of the men fired a pistol at him, wounding him slightly. His friends went to his rescue and a general fight ensued in which knives and bottles were freely used. When the police arrived John Harrington, James F. Walsh, Thomas Comisky, Hugh O'Neill, James Reilly, and Griffin were suffering from pistol shot wounds, cuts, and bruises. They were sent to the city hospital to have their wounds dressed. Who had inflicted the injuries the police were unable to learn.

YOUNG CASE ON AGAIN.

Second Trial of Nan Patterson Will Begin To-morrow.

The second trial of Nan Patterson, indicted for the murder of Caesar Young, will begin to-morrow before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. On Monday last Justice Davis decided that a mistrial had occurred because of the severe illness of Edward Dressler, the ninth juror, who had been stricken with apoplexy.

A special panel of 200 talesmen has been drawn for the new trial.

KILLED GREETING FIANCEE.

Fireman Leaned from Cab to Wave His Hand—Head Struck Mail Catcher.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—James L. Eddy, fireman on a fast mail train, was killed at Farnham to-day. His fiancée lived in the town, and he was in the habit of responding to her wave of the hand as he passed through.

While leaning from the cab window to-day to observe his usual custom his head struck a mail catcher, killing him instantly.

RAMPANT GIANT FIGHTS TRAINLOAD OF PEOPLE

Harrington Holds Up Two Miles of Traffic on the Elevated.

TOOK NINE MEN TO SUBDUE HIM

Six Policemen, a Doorman, and Two Guards Beat Him Down—"I'm Contint," Says Harrington.

Dennis Harrington, who is six feet three and weighs sixteen stone, got on a Ninth Avenue elevated train at Christopher Street early last night and began quietly to ask passengers if they wanted to fight. Nobody paid much attention to him, and he made his way from car to car repeating the request until Twenty-third Street was reached.

There, some one in the end of the car furthest from Harrington told him to "go chase" himself, remarking that he was a nuisance. Harrington tore up and down the car and in the cars immediately ahead and behind looking for the presumptious one, and, not finding him, offered battle to anybody who would stand still long enough. Two guards finally made him promise to be quiet and he kept his word from Thirtieth to Forty-second Street.

At Forty-second Street the two guards tried to persuade Harrington from the train. Harrington did not persuade. He lunged about him not caring whom he hit, and soon had much of the car to himself. To celebrate his easily won triumph and to show his contempt for the Interborough he kicked out two windows and one glass door. Then striding up and down the cars ruthlessly Harrington swept the aisles clear and drove frightened passengers up on the seats.

"Flatten yerselv's out agin th' walls an' thin tell me to chase meself," chortled Dennis as he paused to survey the havoc he had wrought.

"Hang yerselv's be th' sthraps an' see if Dennis Harrington's a nuisance."

All the way up to Fiftieth Street the motorman was whistling for the police. On the platform there was George Dorsch, doorman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and when the train pulled in he told the guards he would take care of Harrington. But Dorsch didn't know Harrington.

The big Irishman responded willingly enough to the efforts of the two guards and Dorsch until on the platform of the car. There he began to fight. The two guards were as his children. Dorsch he shook with his two hands until the doorman's teeth chattered, and when Dorsch finally broke away the violent one backed up against the end of the car and cleared its platform with his swings.

When the battle was hottest Patrolmen Moore, McGarry, and Wagner of the West Forty-seventh Street Station came running up the stairs in response to the motorman's whistle. Their arrival brought only temporary relief, and passengers in the waiting train began shouting impatiently for the guards to leave the policemen to the mercies of Harrington and let the train resume its trip. But Harrington was still on the car platform, and did not propose to leave it. He greeted Moore, McGarry, and Wagner with yells of delight, turned his attention from the others, who were in bad shape, and made for the three fresh policemen.

The two guards and Dorsch left the train to go to the new-comers aid, but the six men in combination were not of more avail than three had been.

Meanwhile a boy had rushed breathlessly into the West Forty-seventh Street Station and told Sergt. O'Brien there was a riot on the elevated station platform.

Only three reserves were available at the time, but they were sent out on the run. When they arrived on the station platform they found Harrington laying about him with as much gusto as ever. Police clubs were flying, but neither they nor the controller handles that the trainmen used had any apparent effect. The three new arrivals closed with the others in one concerted attack. Harrington was overcome simply because he had no room to fight. Police "nippers" were put on him and he was led away. All Harrington said was:

"I'm contint. T'was a good fight." The good fight had held the train ten minutes, and traffic as far south as Fourteenth Street came to a standstill. Still those who saw it said it was worth while waiting to see. The clothing of the policemen and of the prisoner was ripped and torn, and everybody who had taken part in the mix-up showed evidences of it. However, nobody was seriously injured.

SHOTS FROM A CAB.

Bullets Fly Out On to Broadway, Startling Crowds—Graham Smiles.

A man who gave his name as John Graham, twenty-three years old, of 107 West Forty-seventh Street, got into a cab driven by Harry Copeland of 550 West Forty-fifth Street at Forty-eighth Street and Broadway last night about midnight and ordered the cabman to drive up Broadway. As he started there was a report and a puff of smoke from the window of the cab. Another shot quickly followed and the horse started to run away. Copeland pulled on the reins but was unable to stop the animal.

Crowds in the street ran after the cab, and several policemen started in pursuit. As the horse was galloping up Broadway three shots were fired. The crowd quickly came to the conclusion that a murder was being committed. At Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway Policemen Fitzpatrick and Quinn caught up with the cab, and when they opened the door they found Graham lying back on the seat. Graham smiled as the policemen pulled him out. When taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station he gave no excuse for firing the shots, and was locked up.

APPEAL FOR FRESH-AIR FARM.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul Seeks Public Aid for Its Work.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is sending out an appeal for funds to aid it to complete a new building on its fresh-air farm at Spring Valley, in the Ramapo Hills, to be used as a convalescents' home for women. To erect, furnish, and maintain the building for the first year will require some $12,000. The society, which is planning to open it next Spring, has no resources, except the charity of its members and the public at large.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society is a leading charitable organization among Roman Catholic laymen. In its charities, however, it makes no distinction of creed, race, or color. Its principal work is visiting and assisting the poor in their own homes. It has over sixty parish branches in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. During the past year the members made over 45,000 visits and assisted between 6,000 and 7,000 poor families, at an expenditure of over $75,000. Contributions may be sent to John J. Barry, Treasurer, Finance Committee, 2 Lafayette Place.

WALKED OUT OF A WINDOW.

Fire Chief Dreamed He Was Answering an Alarm—Broke Three Ribs.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 3.—Maurice Bowan, Chief of the Fire Department of this place, has been a victim of somnambulism since boyhood. About 4 o'clock this morning he arose from bed while asleep and walked out of a window.

In his fall he struck a wire screen before reaching the ground, and this probably saved his life. Three of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise injured. He said that this morning he dreamed he heard the fire alarm and hastened to respond to the call.

CONSPIRACY IN UNION LABEL.

Magistrate Ommen Condemns Agreement in Wall Paper Trade.

Magistrate Ommen sitting in the West Side Police Court, yesterday criticised some phases of union activity. The case is one against "John Doe," in which Harry Love of West New Brighton, S. I., has sought to show that he is a victim of a conspiracy of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association and the National Print Cutters' Association, which ruined a business of $72,000 a year.

Mr. Love testified that the unions and the manufacturers had entered into an agreement that the manufacturers must not handle any material that did not bear the union label, and that when he made application for permission to unionize his business he was denied it. Consequently, he declared, he could not do business, as the manufacturers refused to take his material.

I. G. Eastwood, Secretary of Local Union No. 1 of the Print Cutters' Association, admitted that Mr. Love had written for the union's recognition of his shop, but that his letter had not been answered because it was not believed that he acted in good faith. A jobber named Blaine testified that he had written to the union at the time Mr. Love wrote, and that he had been admitted upon posting a five-hundred-dollar bond. Another jobber testified that the permission had been granted to him without having to pay a fine or post a bond.

Counsel for the unions told Magistrate Ommen that Love was an expelled member of the Print Cutters' Union, and could get back into the union as soon as he paid his fine and was willing to comply with the union's rules. Magistrate Ommen replied:

"If the labor unions hold any agreement with the manufacturers whereby the latter are to refuse all material not bearing the union label and thus prevent any man to work, it is a conspiracy.

"If these unions have the power to say who shall work and who shall not, and fix conditions so that of three men who apply for admission to the union one is admitted admission to the union one is admitted without any trouble, another has to put up a bond of $500, and another is not even recognized when he writes and asks for such admission, that is a conspiracy."

Decision was reserved.

FOUND HER PURSE TOO LATE.

Woman Accused by Gerard Hotel Guest Was Already in Station House.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station received a telephone message last night from Mrs. Adole Jackson, who has a room at the Hotel Gerard on Forty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, saying she had been robbed by another woman or a man in the hotel. Detectives Murtha and Gerrity went to the hotel, where they arrested a young woman who said she was Mrs. Sadie Everett, an actress, and had a suite of rooms in the hotel.

The detectives say Mrs. Jackson told them that she had left her muff and purse in Mrs. Everett's apartments, and that when she returned and carried her muff away, the purse, which had been inside, was missing. It contained $60.30.

The detectives took Mrs. Everett to the station, where she was searched by the matron. Only a five-dollar bill, which did not belong to Mrs. Jackson, was found. She was held, however, on Mrs. Jackson's complaint.

Mrs. Jackson was driven at top speed in a cab to the station at 12:15 o'clock this morning, and asked for the release of Mrs. Everett. Mrs. Jackson said she had found the purse in the doorway of her own room, where she probably had dropped it after leaving Mrs. Everett's apartments.

Mrs. Jackson almost had hysterics when told that the charge having been made, it could not be withdrawn until in court to-day. She wept bitterly, and argued long for Mrs. Everett's release, but the police told her Mrs. Everett would have to go to court, the charges against her being for an alleged felony, and for which the police could not even accept bail for her appearance in court.

BACON ON RACE QUESTION.

Senator Prefers Reduction of Representation to Negro Rule.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 3.—Congressman T. W. Hardwick of the Tenth Georgia District a few days ago wrote a letter to United States Senator Bacon, asking his views on the present political situation.

The Senator in reply says there is an effort to Republicanize the South. He declares that white supremacy must be maintained in the South and everywhere; that the prosperity of the South is due to white supremacy. He advocates the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment and insists that unless that shall be done the people of the South are forced to maintain their proposition of white supremacy.

Rather than have negro rule Senator Bacon is willing to accept a reduction of Southern representation in the Congress of the United States. He says:

"The repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, leaving to each State the power to regulate for itself the negro question, would destroy the sectional barrier which the South so greatly deplores, and for the removal of which it knows no other method."

$6,000,000 Brick Company Organized.

READING, Penn., Dec. 3.—The United States Brick Company, with an authorized capital of $5,800,000, was organized here today with A. A. Gery of Reading President. The company already controls four brick plants in this State and will organize companies and build plants in other large cities, including Washington, Baltimore, New York, Hartford, Boston, Pittsburg, and Cleveland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:15 A. M.—105 Henry Street; Joseph Kramer; damage trifling.

2:45 A. M.—215 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. J. Putnam; damage, $25.

3:00 A. M.—Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue; Interborough Railroad Company; damage trifling.

8:45 A. M.—413 East Ninety-seventh Street; Sadie Sappe; damage, $2,000.

9:00 A. M.—223 East Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

10:20 A. M.—927 Broadway; candy company; damage, $25.

10:30 A. M.—951 Washington Avenue; P. L. Frank; damage, $75.

11:20 A. M.—853 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Warren & Scallen; damage, $50.

1:05 P. M.—691 Tenth Avenue; Andrew Brown; damage, $5.

1:10 P. M.—Mulberry and Houston Streets; S. Corris; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—Ore Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue; O. J. Gude & Co.; damage, $5.

2:40 P. M.—1,374 Webster Avenue; Charles Kelly; damage, $10.

2:45 P. M.—77 James Street; Peter Maribella; damage, $70.

2:55 P. M.—1,626 Park Avenue; George Smith; damage, $100.

3:30 P. M.—Front of 327 West Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4 P. M.—Front of 65 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; Joseph Loune; damage, $10.

4:45 P. M.—313 West Thirty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4:55 P. M.—105 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Tiffany's Glass Company; damage, $100.

5:40 P. M.—327 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; S. Kaskow; damage, $25.

6:35 P. M.—231 Stanton Street; Abraham Kruger; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—101 Beekman Street; L. Van Wezel; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—2,216 Second Avenue; Michael Shisse; damage, $100.

8:15 P. M.—317 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; William Shaw; damage, $20.

8:30 P. M.—385 Fourth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

8:50 P. M.—289 East Houston Street; Board of Education; damage trifling.

9:40.—P. M.—16 Minetta Street; George Brown; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—38 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—552 Sixth Avenue; M. O. Emmerson; damage, $15.

10:25 P. M.—30 Broome Street; Annie Greman; damage trifling.

10:25 P. M.—768 Tenth Avenue; Nathan Friedman; damage, $25.

10:50 P. M.—29 Hancock Place; G. Reid; damage, $25.

AEOLIAN CO.

Saturday, P. M.

The Aeolian Company regrets that owing to the unprecedentedly large attendance at the Grieg Recital yesterday afternoon, we were compelled to turn away several hundred people. When our main Recital Hall and the gallery were filled, we attempted to meet the demand by giving a second Recital on the sixth floor.

But as even this was not enough to accommodate the great number of those who desired to hear the interpretations which Dr. Grieg has made for the Metrostyle Pianola, of his own compositions, the Recital will be repeated after the holidays.

We also wish to announce that the music played at this Recital will be issued in the form of an edition *de luxe* in time for Christmas gifts.

Never before has the American public had an opportunity of hearing Dr. Grieg's music played according to the personal and authorized interpretations of the composer himself. The Metrostyle Pianola is the means—and the only means—by which such a remarkable achievement could be accomplished.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,
362 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CIVIL ENGINEER FOUND DEAD.

Police Believe He Shot Himself, but Young Woman Is Held.

Edward L. Graham, a civil engineer, at 20 Broadway, was shot shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning in his room at the Lexington Hotel, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Although there is little reason to doubt that he committed suicide, Lulu Adams of Hudson, N. Y., who had just left him, was held by the police "on suspicion of homicide."

Letters found showed that the man had business relations with W. H. Laird of 132 Nassau Street. Mr. Laird was said to be in St. Louis, but Charles G. Burke, in his office, said Graham had been employed there for several months on special work.

Miss Adams said she had known Graham since last April, and that he had frequently asked her to marry him, but she had declined, not being satisfied with his financial condition. They had just quarreled over money matters, she said, when Graham drew a revolver from the bureau. She fled down stairs, and as she did so heard a shot.

Ernest Clarke, the hotel clerk, called in Policeman Bradley of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and together they found Graham's body with a bullet wound in the forehead. Miss Adams was remanded until to-morrow in the Yorkville Court.

UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A board, to consist of Col. Edward S. Godfrey, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Walter C. Short, Thirteenth Cavalry; Veterinarian John Tempany, Ninth Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Fort Riley to inspect unbroken cavalry horses for the school of application at that post.

Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Elmira, N. Y., to inspect material for the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. James B. Hickey, Major Oscar J. Brown, and Capt. Herbert J. Brees, recently promoted, are assigned to the First Cavalry.

The board appointed for the examination of officers for promotion that assembled at Jefferson Barracks, Fort Des Moines, Fort Niobrara, is dissolved.

Navy.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford is appointed commander-in-chief of the Atlantic training squadron.

Commander S. Potts is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to Seattle Jan. 2 for duty as Inspector of machinery.

Lieut. Commander G. E. Burd is detached as Inspector of machinery at the works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash., and will continue other duties.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan is ordered to the naval hospital, Norfolk, for treatment and observation.

Commissioned: Capt. W. H. Beechler from Nov. 23, Commander T. F. Burgdorff from Sept. 30, Lieut. C. C. Bloch from Nov. 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Leonidas at Culebra.

Sailed—Yankee, from Baltimore for Hampton Roads; Dixie, from Colon for Kingston.

GRAPE NUTS.

THE "INVENTION"

Grandma Found It Convenient.

It is remarkable what a change can be made in a family by a simple rearrangement of food.

A Chicago mother says: "Much to my surprise yesterday morning I found the enclosed letter on my desk, written by my seven-year-old daughter without any suggestion from a soul, and the little letter induced me to write something of our experiences.

First my son who was very small and weak was sent out to visit one of my sisters and she induced him to start in on Grape-Nuts and cream in place of the ordinary food used.

When the boy came back after an absence of about six months, we could hardly believe our eyes. He had grown over three inches in height and was an entirely different fellow in every way, always ready for any athletic sport proposed and on the keen go all of the time, while before he only wanted to sit or lie down, and suffered greatly from headaches and general prostration.

So we put our littel girl on Grape-Nuts and she grew well and healthy and rosy in a short time.

Then Mother, who is 82 years old, began using Grape-Nuts and would frequently put the food into soup or with an egg into a bowl and pour broth over it.

She had formerly been troubled with her stomach, suffering great pain at times; now she says the 'invention' has cured her, and she uses Grape-Nuts in a variety of ways—puddings, dressing for chickens or turkeys, griddle cakes and all sorts of nice things.

The boy has been using Grape-Nuts now for about two years and has grown something over 7 inches and gained about 35 pounds, and is still improving."

The little girl's letter is too long to reproduce, but it is written in a very cunning style and tells her own story of how she got over being sick and was able to go to school again, making four grades in a short time, and how well and healthy she felt and how much she loved the Grape-Nuts.

She heard her Mother tell her Auntie that "Grape-Nuts was a god-send," so she thought God made Grape-Nuts, until she got hold of the little recipe book one day, which she found in the package, and the folks explained to her that it was made by some men in Battle Creek. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Look in pkg. for the little book "The Road to Wellville."

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Useful Holiday Presents.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, ½ doz. to box, **25c**

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, fancy borders with colored initials; ½ doz. to box, **80c**

Misses' Neckwear. White butcher linen collar, with silk four-in-hand tie in various colors, **50c**

Misses' Linen Hand Embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets, **$1.65**

Boys' Four-in-Hands, Tecks and Puffs, **39c. & 48c**

Suspenders, fancy weaves (made for Boys), **25c., 39c. & 48c**

Child's Double-breasted Worsted Jackets, silk binding and

DEC 4 1904

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX FOR NEW YORK POSTMASTER

His Selection Announced at the White House.

WAS COMMISSIONER OF PARKS

Established Several Public Playgrounds and Made Many Improvements During His Term of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—William R. Willcox will be nominated on Tuesday for Postmaster of New York, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Cornelius Van Cott. This announcement was made at the White House to-day.

While at his office yesterday Mr. Willcox was the recipient of many messages of congratulation over his selection for the position.

"If I am nominated, and my nomination is confirmed," he said, "I shall of course accept the office, particularly as it comes to me with very little personal effort to secure the place. As to my plans for the conduct of the office, it would be inadvisable for me to speak until I receive my commission. I shall go to Washington very shortly to confer with the postal authorities there and find out what is wanted of me, and then try and do the work to the best of my abilities. Further than that it would be indelicate for me to say at this time."

William R. Willcox is a lawyer, with offices at 32 Nassau Street and a residence at 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, where he has lived since his marriage to a daughter of W. F. Havemeyer about a year ago. He is a native of Smyrna, in this State, where he was born in 1863.

After an education in the common schools of his native town he was graduated from the Normal School at Brockport, and then from the University of Rochester. After teaching school for a time he came to the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1889, being admitted as a member of the bar a year later, since which time he has devoted himself principally to the practice of his profession, though always participating actively in politics and in educational work among the poor on the east side of the city.

His active participation in politics practically dates from his campaign for Congress, when in 1900 he ran against O. H. P. Belmont in the Thirteenth District. Though the district was overwhelmingly Democratic he made an active canvass, his work calling to him the attention of Senator Platt, whose personal and political friend he has always been.

He served as Park Commissioner under appointment from Mayor Low, in 1902-3, during which period he devoted much of his time to the establishment and equipment of public playgrounds. He opened Seward Park, the first of these municipal play places which cost the city something like $2,000,000, and saw that gymnasiums were established in eleven others. He also let the contracts for the establishment of De Witt Clinton, Civic, and Thomas Jefferson Parks, and suggested the establishment of large park reservations in Staten Island, including one just below Fort Wadsworth, where it was his idea to have a great seaside park, with free bath houses for the use of the people of the greater city.

It was under his direction that many of the roadways in Central Park were rebuilt, the soil freshened on scientific principles, and more trees planted than in the ten years preceding his administration.

Mr. Willcox has been an active member of the Union League and Republican Clubs, is President of the Society of the Genesee, and a member of the Bar Association, Alpha Delta Phi, Rochester University, New York Yacht, and Drawing Room Clubs. He is President of the Grand River Irrigation and Development Company, and the Willcox Canal Company, a Director of the Vehicle Equipment Company, and a Trustee of the Washington Savings Bank.

PAID FINE FROM TOY BANK.

Bride Interceded for Husband—Penalty Fitted to Her Means.

Jersey justice was melted yesterday by the intercessions of a bride of three months, aided by a toy savings bank. The bride is Mrs. Charles Reed of 800 Washington Street, Manhattan. Her husband, who is a driver for the Adams Express Company, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins, charged with stealing three coats intrusted to him for delivery. He was found guilty and sentenced to the county jail for thirty days.

"Please, Judge," sobbed Mrs. Reed, "we've only been married three months. Can't you let my husband off with a fine? I will pay it from my savings."

"Well, owing to the circumstances," said Justice Higgins, "I will substitute a fine for imprisonment. Twenty-five dollars."

"Oh, but I haven't that amount," sobbed Mrs. Reed.

"How much have you got?" asked the Justice.

"I don't know," said Mrs. Reed, "but it is all here."

She produced a toy savings bank, opened it, and spread the contents on the Justice's desk. There were pennies, nickels, and dimes, nothing larger. When it was all counted the total was found to be $10.75.

"The fine," said the Justice, handing Mrs. Reed the surplus, "will be $10. You'll need the odd change to get back to New York."

Then he gave Reed some good advice, and the young couple left the courtroom together.

Preparing for Templar Charity Ball.

The Knights Templar commanderies of Greater New York are preparing for the Templar Charity Ball to be given at Madison Square Garden, on Jan. 9. The proceeds will be devoted to the Masonic Home at Utica. The capacity of this home has been reached, and at present the Trustees have acted favorably on some fifty applications that cannot be accommodated. There are about seventy commanderies in this State, and all will be invited to appear at the Garden in full uniform. The boxes and best seats will be auctioned off next Monday night.

Lederer Divorce Confirmed.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision confirming the report of the referee, who finds that Mrs. Adèle R. Lederer is entitled to a decree of divorce from her husband, George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager. The custody of the couple's child, Maitland Lederer, is given to the mother, and the court awards Mrs. Lederer $150 a month for the support of the boy.

Wireless for Coastwise Steamships.

The Mallory Steamship Line has decided to equip all of its vessels with wireless telegraphic apparatus. The steamship Denver, which sailed for Galveston yesterday, is the first of the liners to be equipped. The De Forest system will be used, and as that company intends to establish many stations along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the result will be that the Mallory vessels will always be presumably in wireless range of land. The Mallory Line is the first of the coastwise companies to install the wireless system on its vessels.

Brown Beat White at Billiards.

Morris D. Brown defeated C. B. White last night in their balk line billiard match at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn. The final score was 650 points to 468. The match was for a special prize offered by the club, and at the beginning of the contest White was the favorite, as he had the record of winning the Fifth Avenue tournament last Winter. Brown, however, led White from the start, and made many runs of between 30 and 40 at the 14-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk. The match was continued three nights, and Brown scored 250 points as his final block last night with an average of 10 and high runs of 38 and 36. White's final block only counted 15 counts.

IT WAS HAY (H-A-Y.)

Rusty Eared Sergeant's Error Very Opportunely Corrected.

The drowsy Winter calm of things at the Coney Island Police Station was broken yesterday afternoon by a wild-eyed man, who rushed in and announced excitedly:

"There's a fire down the street."

"What's burning?" asked the Sergeant, lazily.

"Hay," returned the other.

"I say, what's burning?" repeated the Sergeant, irritably.

"Hay," responded the man again.

The Sergeant lost his patience.

"Say, are you deaf?" he roared. "If you ain't, you'd better quit trying to kid me. I say, what's afire?"

"Hay," said the Coney Islander a third time, looking frightened and distressed. Then a light dawned on him as the Sergeant arose in wrath and was about to call the doorman. "It's a carload of hay that's burning," he added, hastily.

The fire was in a Long Island Railroad freight car on a siding at East Eighth Street. Damage to car and hay, $125.

WILD WEST IN 7TH AVENUE.

Seventeen Revolver-Armed Enthusiasts Wreck a Restaurant.

Louis Lupoitz, a mild-mannered man, runs a combined delicatessen store and restaurant, serving meals at all hours of the day and night, at 432 Seventh Avenue.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Lupoitz says, seventeen fierce-looking men entered the place and demanded that they get a "swell supper." He didn't like their looks, and told them to leave.

"We'll see about that," replied one of the intruders.

Then, Lupoitz says, half a dozen of them flourished revolvers and began firing in all directions. The proprietor, having nothing with which to defend himself except a cold leg of mutton and some small bottles of ketchup, was terrified. Three of the gang, he says, shoved him into a corner, and, holding the muzzles of their revolvers to his head, told their companions to go ahead and enjoy themselves.

This they did, judging from the looks of the little restaurant afterward. Plate-glass mirrors were smashed, tables were dented, crockery was shattered, sardine boxes were punctured, chairs were broken, and, in fact, there was scarcely a thing in the place that didn't suffer from the attack. Several belated guests, who were busy with steaks and other eatables when the firing opened, made haste to reach safety, and those who didn't crawl under the counter sought refuge behind the kitchen range or the ice box.

Just then Policemen Thorpe and Steinert hove in sight, and the crowd scattered. A search of the neighborhood was made, with the result that Frank Rose and William Canfield, two young men, were arrested. Lupoitz identified them as the men who had held him at bay, and each was held in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Mayo yesterday in the West Side Police Court on a charge of felonious assault.

WIFE DETAINED IN HUNGARY.

Because She Did Not Sail from Fiume, Says Lawyer Who Appeals to Hay.

Thomas Capek, a lawyer, has written to Secretary of State Hay in regard to the case of Sophia Vance, or Wancho, who is being detained in Hungary because she chose to leave that land by some route other than by way of Fiume. The woman is the wife of Samuel Wancho, a molder, residing at East Portchester, Conn. She engaged passage, with her five-year-old son, on the North German Lloyd line during last Summer to visit her home in Turan, Upper Hungary. After spending the latter part of the Summer at home she started in August last to return again on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and expected to reach the United States on Nov. 14.

A few days ago the woman's husband received a lengthy letter, explaining that when she had reached Ruttka, Hungary, a railroad centre, she had been forcibly ejected from the train by local gendarmes, her railroad ticket, her husband's naturalization papers, and money taken away from her, despite her protestations that her husband was an American citizen.

Mr. Capek explained yesterday that the case of the Wancho woman is not the first of its kind. "Fiuma," Mr. Capek explained, "is a new seaport town of Hungary, in fact the only one she has. When I was over in that country last Summer they were talking about it. Now, in order to develop the business there, the country is apparently lending its influence, allowing its gendarmes to coerce people into leaving the country in that way. They may be able to do that with their own people, but I doubt that they can do it in the case of an American citizen. I have not yet heard from Secretary Hay. I hope not only to secure my client's property, but to get an indemnity for her illegal retention and the humility and inconvenience she has suffered."

SWEETSER, PEMBROOK SESSION.

Auction Sale Proceeds Fell $400,000 Below Inventoried Prices.

Another meeting of creditors of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., formerly wholesale dry goods dealers at 376 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Leonard Bronner, attorney for fifteen employes, who is contesting the right of the merchandise creditors to vote for a trustee, as they had received 80 per cent. of their claims, on the ground that they knew the company was insolvent, proceeded to examine several of those connected with the affairs of the company, to show that the corporation was insolvent on May 9 last.

The examination lasted three hours, and those examined were A. W. Houghton, Chairman of the Committee of Creditors; George L. Putnam, and H. P. Sweetser, officers of the company.

It was developed in the testimony that the auction sale of the merchandise resulted in a loss of over $400,000 from the inventoried price.

NEW JUDGE FOR ALASKA.

Royal A. Gunnison of Binghamton Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President has appointed Royal A. Gunnison of Binghamton, N. Y. to be United States Judge for the First Division of Alaska, vice Melville C. Brown, whose term has expired.

Mr. Gunnison was graduated from the Law School of the Cornell University in 1896, and since that time has been practicing law in Binghamton. In 1898 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the district in which Binghamton is situated. He is a non-resident lecturer on the subject of bankruptcy at the Cornell University Law School.

RUN ON BANK ENDING.

German-American in Buffalo Remains Open After Hours.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The doors of the German-American Bank remained open for some time after the usual Saturday closing hour, and when they were finally closed there was no person in front of the paying teller's windows.

President Emory declined to state the amount withdrawn to-day, but said the withdrawals were very light, much lighter than yesterday, and bore no comparison with the withdrawals of Thursday afternoon. The balance in the Clearing House Friday night, he said, was in their favor.

President Emory said it looked as though the worst was over.

Evans Ale

The Best Drink For Everyone, Everywhere All the Time

LAWYERS SEEK TO CHANGE NEW YORK JURY SYSTEM

Senator-Elect Jacob Marks to Lead Fight in Legislature.

PLAN TO AVOID MISTRIALS

Two Constitutional Amendments for Supplemental Jurors and Three-quarter Verdicts to be Urged.

Aided by the indorsements of several Justices of the Supreme Court, of a majority of the County Judges of the State, and some of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, efforts will be made by lawyers of this city at the coming session of the Legislature to have constitutional amendments passed to change the jury system of the State. The fight in the Legislature will be made by Senator-elect Jacob Marks, who led the same sort of a fight in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, when his proposed amendments were defeated.

Mr. Marks, who was elected last month to the Senate seat of Justice-elect Victor J. Dowling, has drawn up two amendments to Article I, Section 2, of the State Constitution. One provides that whenever a jury is selected to try a criminal case the Judge may in his discretion have from one to six additional jurors drawn and sworn in, sitting as a sort of supplemental jury. These supplemental jurors are to listen to all the testimony presented and the Judge's charge as do the regular jurors. They are not to take part in reaching a decision, however, unless one or more of the regular jurors should be forced by illness to retire from the jury box.

The second proposed amendment will provide for jury verdicts by three-quarters of a jury, or nine of the twelve members, thus doing away with the power of one or two men to hold up a decision and compel a second trial of an action. Should only the second amendment be passed, stipulation could be made that a trial might be continued in the event of the withdrawal of one, two, or three of the jurors for illness, providing nine of the remaining number should agree on the verdict. Or both amendments could be adopted. One for the supplemental jury to keep the number up to the requisite twelve and the other for three-quarter verdicts by a full jury only.

When Senator-elect Marks contended for these amendments in the Constitutional Convention of ten years ago, he was aided by Justices Dickey, Hirschberg, and Gleger-ich of the Supreme Court, who were members of the convention.

Senaor-elect Marks's revival of the agitation for the amendments was inspired by the mistrial in the Nan Patterson case. Similar mistrials occured in the Buchanan case and in the Guldensuppe murder case, while one was narrowly avoided during the progress of the Molineux trial. One juror was taken ill and lived just long enough to take part in reaching a verdict.

"So many cases have occurred," said Mr. Marks yesterday, "where counties have been put to enormous expense for mistrials that it seems high time an amendment was adopted relieving the situation. Take the Patterson case, for instance. There were the days wasted in calling a panel of 200 jurors, during which time the salaries of the Justice, of the District Attorney's assistants and clerks, of the court attendants, and others connected with the case were going on. There were the expenses of the jurors and other incidentals, to say nothing of the expense put upon the defendant.

"In many cases defendants who are shown to be innocent have hard work to get together enough money to pay counsel and other expenses for one trial, and I have known of cases where, because of the illness of a juror and the attendant mistrial, a defendant has been absolutely without funds for a second trial, and counsel has had to be furnished by the court, thus further adding to the county's expenses. It is a fact that the strain of serving on a jury in a murder case often breaks a juror down during the last moments of a trial, thus requiring the proceeding to be repeated.

"Although the Constitutional Convention did not take my views of what should be done to the jury system, eminent Justices were quoted before that body in favor of the changes. For instance, the views of Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court were read in favor of a verdict by nine members, as were like favorable views expressed by Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, then of the State Court of Appeals. We also quoted favorable views of Judges Earl and Gray of the Court of Appeals and favorable opinions of a majority of the Supreme Court Justices and County Judges of the State."

According to the Constitution, the proposed amendments, if passed by the Legislature this Winter, would have to be passed again by the Legislature of 1907, and after being in two different legislative sessions with different and succeeding Senates, would have to be submitted to a vote of the people. Thus the proposed amendments could not be voted on by the people until the Fall of 1907, becoming operative on Jan. 1, 1908, if approved.

Y. M. C. A. CORNERSTONE LAID.

New Building of Williamsburg Branch and Its Site to Cost $270,000.

In the presence of more than 3,000 persons the cornerstone of the new building for the Williamsburg Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. The building and the site upon which it will be built entail a total cost of $270,000. Those who took part in the ceremony were the Rev. James W. Fleming, the Rev. Dr. George D. Adams, the Rev. Dr. D. G. Downey, Thomas P. Peters, Edward P. Lyon, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington.

The new building will have a large gymnasium in the basement and four stories over it. There will be accommodations for 1,000, and there will also be an auditorium to seat 800, and a banquet hall.

Fatally Poisoned from a Scratch.

Charles W. Sheridan, a furrier, of 502 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, scratched his lip with dye-covered hands a few days ago. Blood poisoning followed, and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died yesterday.

Schmittberger Saw Cuban Police.

Police Inspector Max Schmittberger, who has been on a vacation in Cuba, returned on the Ward liner Orizaba yesterday morning. Inspector Schmittberger said that he had been received by President Palma and that he had been cordially received by the Chiefs of Police throughout the island. At Santiago and Cienfuegos he reviewed the mounted forces. He said that the officers were all good horsemen and excellent for police service.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

An Important Sale of Tailored Suits and Coats for Women

AT EXTREME PRICE CONCESSIONS.

When the economists shall have devised the way and means to establish an equation between supply and demand such extraordinary events as this will have ceased to be a phase of our system of merchandising. Until then, we propose to share the spoils that come our way with those upon whom we depend for the success of our business. The offer involves the sample garments of two manufacturers who devote their efforts to garments of the highest grade, together with a number of suits and coats from our regular stock. The price concessions are, without exception, extreme.

Tailor-Made Suits.

Regularly $27.50 to $40. At $18.50

Regularly $45 to $65. At $28.00

A collection of about two hundred suits of broadcloth, cheviot, velvet and fancy mixtures in black and a full complement of the season's most favored colors. The series of models affords a great variety of the cleverest and most distinctive long and short coat styles.

Street & Evening Coats.

Regularly $27.50 to $35. At $19.00

Regularly $38.50 to $55. At $27.75

High grade long, medium and short coats of broadcloth, cheviot, kersey, velvet and covert cloth in black, tan, blue, brown, gray, red or white. The very latest and most desirable styles for street and evening service; also Fur lined coats of Broadcloth with Fur collar.

A Sale of Silk Petticoats.

$8.00 Petticoats at $5.95

Of changeable or plain taffeta silk, best quality, in an extensive variety of desirable colors, with deep section flounce and ruche.

$11.00 Petticoats at $7.45

Of plain or fancy striped taffeta, with deep accordion flounce finished with double ruching or with combination accordion pleating, section flounce and ruching.

A Sale of Waists for Women

$7.00 / $11.50 Lace Waists, At $4.95 / At $7.90

Waists of allover lace, made over silk, and trimmed with heavy lace motifs, in three effective models.

$4.00 Etamine Waists at $2.45

Waists of all wool Etamine in black, red, gray or navy, in tailored models, with silk tie and stock collar.

HANG UP THE FIDDLE IF DEPEW FAILS—PLATT

Issue of the Contest Depends Upon Attitude of Higgins.

BLACK IS SURE, SAYS GRUBER

President's Prompt Selection of Willcox as Postmaster on Platt's Recommendation Discussed Variously.

There were several developments in the Senatorial contest yesterday, and, although none of them was of a conclusive character, their effect in the aggregate was to strengthen the impression among the politicians that the assembling of the Legislature will mark a serious crisis for the Republican organization, owing to the bitter feeling which is rapidly growing between the supporters of Senator Depew and those who stand with Governor-Chairman Odell in favoring the election of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black.

There is not a particle of doubt that the attitude of Governor-elect Higgins will determine the issue of the contest, if it be not already practically determined by knowledge on the part of those most concerned as to what his attitude will be.

If Gov. Higgins should refuse to espouse either the cause of Senator Depew or ex-Gov. Black, which is the course which many of the most astute Republican politicians are predicting he will take, the result of his neutrality would be to leave the State organization in control of Governor-Chairman Odell, who is generally understood to be committed to ex-Gov. Black. That would mean Mr. Black's election. On the other hand, if Gov. Higgins should indicate a preference for Senator Depew, he probably would provoke a break with the Governor-Chairman.

Friends of Senator Depew took heart yesterday from the fact that President Roosevelt had announced the appointment of William R. Willcox as Postmaster the day after Senator Platt had recommended his selection. They thought the haste with which the President acted indicated that he wished to serve notice that he intended to stand by the Senators against Gov. Odell, who is generally understood to have recommended the appointment of Marcus M. Marks, and asserted Platt's victory in Washington would have a moral effect on the Senatorship contest.

Senator Platt made some further remarks upon the Senatorial situation yesterday when interviewed in Washington, stating among other things that if Gov. Odell attempted to control the Legislature against Senator Depew he would be breaking a promise made to Senator Depew and himself by the Governor-Chairman ten days before the election. When Gov. Odell's attention was called to the statement of Senator Platt, and he was asked what he had to say about it, he replied:

"I have nothing to say on the matter. Anything I might say would only be adding fuel to the flame."

Abraham Gruber, law partner of ex-Gov. Black, and a political adviser of the Governor-Chairman, was much more loquacious than his political chief after he had had a confidential talk with him at the State headquarters.

"What is the use of talking about the matter," said Col. Gruber, "the fight is all over. Frank Black will be elected to succeed Depew just as certainly as the Legislature will meet. The Republican members of the Legislature are for him. Odell is for him, and Odell is on the level. There is no occasion for Black to make any formal announcement that he is a candidate. It is all settled that he is to be elected, and he knows it."

Governor-Chairman Odell had a long talk with ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Col. Michael J. Dady, and other Brooklyn leaders yesterday. After the conference Mr. Woodruff refused to commit himself on the Senatorship, stating that he had been away and was not posted on the developments. He said he could not foresee any situation which would lead him to become a candidate for Senator Depew's place.

"I am for Depew," said Col. Dady, "and I still think that he will be re-elected. If that man Platt had kept his mouth shut there would have been no trouble whatever about his re-election. Of course, if there is to be a fight, the opposition may be able to pull a few votes for Black out of Brooklyn."

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Dec. 3.—Gov. Black at his law office on First Street to-day gave audience to a number of Rensselaer politicians. He was asked what he had to say in response to Gov. Odell's announcement that Mr. Black was a "receptive candidate" for the Senatorship.

"Repeat that question," he said.

The question was repeated, and after Mr. Black had pondered a moment he replied:

"I have nothing to say."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Platt was asked to-day whether Gov. Odell was likely to have the naming of Senator Depew's successor, and he replied:

"I know of only one reason why Gov. Odell should not control the Legislature, and the election of a Senator to succeed Depew, and that is that Odell promised positively, ten days before election, to Depew and myself that he would not interfere."

Mr. Platt said he knew of no change in the Senatorship situation, and was confident Senator Depew would be re-elected.

"Everybody knows what I think about it," said he. "I think there are enough conservatives in New York to recognise that Depew has been a model Senator, and to insist upon his return. If Odell and his machinery can defeat Depew at this time, I think it is about time for us to hang up the fiddle."

THE HOME MARKET CLUB,

ever loyal to Home Products, dines One Thousand Guests, and serves

SPARKLING LONDONDERRY

America's most popular table water.

BIG ELECTION FRAUDS DISCLOSED IN COLORADO

Ballots Manipulated by Democrats and Republicans.

57 WRITTEN BY 10 PERSONS

Contempt Proceedings at Denver—General Examination of Votes May Follow.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 3.—Sensational disclosures were made in the Supreme Court to-day in the trial of the six election officials of Ward 5, Precinct 9, who are charged with contempt. George King, a handwriting expert, said that 57 of the ballots in the box had been written by ten different persons. The highest number written by one person was nineteen. The lowest was two. Five Republican ballots were written by one person. The other 52 ballots on which the expert noted similarity of handwriting were Democratic.

"It is evident that two kinds of ink were used in the writing of the ballots," said Mr. King, "whether this was occasioned by two different kinds being furnished by the Election Commission, or whether certain ballots were written outside the booths, I am unable to say."

It is the general belief among the lawyers who have followed the contempt proceedings closely, that the result of the discoveries made by the court will be to bring into court for examination the ballot box of every precinct where contempt is charged. There are six more precincts in which election officials are awaiting trial for contempt.

An adjournment was taken until Monday to give the witness an opportunity to complete the examination of the ballots. An expert employed by the Democrats will also examine the writing on the ballots.

The returns for this precinct gave a total of 372 votes, divided as follows: Democratic, 289; Republican, 79; Socialist, 4.

There were found in the box when opened 325 votes, divided as follows: Straight Democratic, 160; straight Republican, 116; Socialist, 5; scratched, 35.

Attorney Thomas Ward gave notice that the defendants in this case will be charged with making false returns.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 3.—John A. Martin, Democratic candidate for State Senator from this city, has secured an injunction order from Judge J. H. Voorhees of the District Court here restraining Gov. Peabody and the other members of the State Canvassing Board from accepting the certificate of election issued to T. G. McCarthy (Rep.) by County Clerk Fairfax and Justice of the Peace McKalli, members of the County Canvassing Board.

The document will be served on the State officers and members of the State Canvassing Board at once, when Mr. Martin, it is said, will prefer charges of a sensational nature. The returns as canvassed gave McCarthy a majority of four votes.

READY TO CALL STRIKE OFF.

Colorado Miners Waiting to See Whether Adams Will Be Governor.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 3.—It is announced on authority of union men that the strike in this district, which was begun eighteen months ago, will be declared off by the Western Federation of Miners within one week after Governor-elect Alva Adams is inaugurated. Should another term be given to Gov. Peabody, it is said, the strike will not be called off, although leading federationists here admit the fight has been lost.

It is also learned from the same source that the strike would have been called off three days after the election had not Gov. Peabody announced that he would contest Adams's election.

Habeas Writ for Mrs. Noble.

A writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Josephine Noble, who lies bean in the Queens County Jail since the fatal shooting of her husband, Paton Noble, on Nov. 12, was obtained yesterday from Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Justice Marean will hear argument on the matter on Tuesday.

The Christmas Gift

No gift a woman receives goes so straight to her heart as a beautiful

A. B. CHASE PIANO

She gets satisfaction out of it for a lifetime, and is pleasantly reminded of the giver every time she touches the keys. The A. B. CHASE is a home Piano—a tone rich, but not overpowering; brilliant, but mellow.

Payments may be arranged to meet your convenience—by the month, quarter or otherwise.

Interesting booklet mailed to any address upon request.

APOLLO CO. 44 West 34th St., near the Waldorf.

Open evenings until Christmas.

THE FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

A WORD TO THE WISE

"The cares of the household management are enough for your wife."

Relieve her of part of the burden by having your clothes cleaned, mended, and pressed by

THE BROOKLYN VALET,

109 Montague St., B'n
Flatbush Av. and Sterling Pl., B'n
Bedford Av. and Fulton St., B'n
204 W. 116th St., N. Y.
Telephone Connection.

Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES "Lost and Found" column is examined daily by those who have either lost or found articles. See Page 20, Part 2, to-day's Times.—Adv.

THE CHINA SHOP

China and Glass at the Right Prices.

THE place to buy China & Glass

(A. Geller & Co.)

6 & 8 West 22d St.,

near Fifth Avenue.

Extraordinary Sale of China and Glass

You haven't seen a Geller & Co. advertisement in more than six months. You wouldn't see one now only it is a great and extraordinary occasion—an offering of large and choice lots of fine China and rich Cut Glass at less—very much less—than the prices that will prevail at the annual sales in January.

A dozen fortunate circumstances combined to create the event. The important advantage for the public is that these great savings are obtainable NOW—just in time for the Holiday purchases.

The sale begins TO-MORROW—and will continue until the various lots are disposed of.

Rich Cut Glass at About Half.

Heavy Glass, graceful designs, deep rich cutting—advantages not procurable anywhere else at anything like these sacrifices:

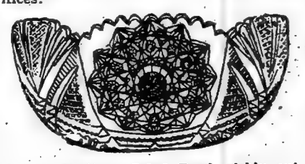

8 inch Fruit or Salad Bowl, richly cut in the chrysanthemum and strawberry designs, with deeply cut bottom; regular value $5.75; sale price.....$3.65

9 inch Fruit or Salad Bowl, same as above; regular $8.75; sale price.....$5.50

10 inch Bowl, same as above; regular value $11.25; sale price.....$7.75

Cut Celery Trays in four different patterns, heavy and deeply cut; reg. value $4.75; sale price.....$2.90

500 cut Olive or Bon Bon Dishes, handled and unhandled; very brilliant and deeply cut; worth reg. from $2.00 to $4.25 each; in two lots, each...$1.50 and $1.75

200 beautiful and richly cut Tankard Shape Pitchers, for claret, lemonade or water, usually sold at $8.75; sale price.$4.90

Heavy and brilliantly cut Water Tumblers, strawberry, diamond and fan cutting; reg. value $4.50; sale price per dozen.$2.90

Whiskey Tumblers, same cutting; reg. value $4.75; sale price, per dozen....$2.90

The Sale of Dinner Sets

An offering that we believe to be quite without equal in all the history of New York Retailing.

Dinner Sets of finest American Porcelain, 100 pieces, decorated with beautiful floral sprays in natural colorings; every piece trimmed with gold; set includes soup tureen and three large meat platters. Reg. price sold at $16.50; sale price for 100 pieces $9.75

100 piece Dinner Sets of fine English Porcelain, entirely new shape, decorated under glaze, beautiful rich flow blue pattern, a very desirable set for all occasions. Regularly $22.50; sale price for 100 pieces $16.50

Dinner Sets of finest Austrian China, 100 pieces, beautiful floral border pattern in delicate colorings; every piece richly trimmed with gold. Regularly $25.00; sale price for 100 pieces.....$17.75

Haviland's $35 Dinner Sets, $19.75

Dinner Sets of Theodore Haviland's finest Limoges China, in two beautifully colored floral spray decorations, latest shape handles, trimmed with burnished gold, etc., a set that would grace any table, and is extra good value at the regular $35 price; sale price $19.75

Gifts in Cases.

Ice Cream Set of finest Limoges China, beautiful floral decoration, with rich green border, overlaid with heavy raised gold, 7 pieces, complete with case.....$20.50

8 inch rich Cut Glass Salad, Berry or Fruit Bowl, in newest style cutting, very brilliant, complete with case.....$4.45

12 white and gold Ramikins, with plates, fine quality china, in rich silk lined case $2.25

Finest Limoges China Fish or Game Sets, hand painted, with deep rich cobalt blue border, overlaid with gold, 15 pieces, complete with case.....$49.00

Rich Savings Here.

Chocolate Pots, Limoges and Coburg China; reg. values $3.00.....$1.25

Salad and Berry Sets, consisting of bowl and 6 plates; value $6.00.....$3.50

Bread Trays, Ice Cream Trays, Cabarets; reg. $2.00 to $4.00, choice.....$1.00

Choice Fruit and Berry Bowls; worth up to $2.00.....75c

300 Cracker Jars; reg. up to $4.00, choice $1.50

Rich Fish and Game Sets, from $20.00 to $150.00

Set of 6 Blue and White Bowls, for puddings, fruit, salad, &c.; reg. value 1.75, 85c. set.

Genuine Meissen Breakfast and After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, also Dinner Plates, worth reg. $8.00 doz., each..25c

Cereal Set of bowl and pitcher, set..25c

Ramikin and Plates, with gold decorations; reg. $4.75, dozen.....$2.75

Whoever has China or Glass or Art Wares to buy, either for Holiday Gifts or for home use, will find this sale a great chance to get really superior goods—and still save a great deal of money.

The China Shop.

A. Geller & Co.

6 & 8 West 22d St.,

Near 5th Avenue.

EIGHT JAPANESE GUNS CAPTURED BY COSSACKS

Complete Success Attends a Night Dash Near Lidiatoun.

ONLY ONE RUSSIAN WOUNDED

Enemy Left Fifteen Dead—Rennenkampff's Advance Continues—Russian Repulses Elsewhere.

MUKDEN, Dec. 3.—All day yesterday Russian siege guns bombarded villages occupied by the Japanese to the east of the railroad, and early this morning to the west of the railroad Don Cossacks routed the Japanese south of Lidiatoun and captured eight guns.

This brilliant action is described by a Chinese, who, dressed as a Cossack, participated in the attack, as follows:

"When volunteers were called for from two infantry regiments every man stepped forward and the Cossacks in chorus asked not to be left behind when the little party was formed.

"The order was given to depart at two o'clock in the morning, and all the men advanced with extreme caution and in dead silence, sometimes crawling and sometimes running. The party divided and attacked the Japanese position from two sides. The Japanese were sound asleep and did not even have time to raise a cry before all was over.

"Again we advanced and soon saw before us the outlines of a battery. All the Japanese were asleep except the sentries. We encircled the battery and attacked from the rear.

"The Japanese had not expected such an audacious and sudden attack, and when the Don Cossacks charged at a dead run, followed by chasseurs on foot, the Japanese were badly scared and were unable to realize what was happening. They rushed, half dressed, from their tents, only to be received by spears and bayonets.

"The fight lasted only a few minutes, when the whole camp broke and fled in a wild panic, leaving eight guns in our hands. We had no killed, and only one man was slightly wounded. The Japanese left at least fifteen dead, and probably as many more were wounded."

Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks are still in pursuit of the Japanese, and have driven them out of the villages of Intsagoundzy and Dapindunigan, taking many prisoners and rifles.

A large train of sick and wounded went north yesterday, indicating that the Russians are preparing for imminent casualties.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—Gen. Sakharoff, telegraphing yesterday, reports a reconnaissance by sharpshooters on Thursday night in the direction of the Japanese intrenchments southwest of Tungoon, (Tunganon?)

The Russians first bayoneted a Japanese outpost of thirty men, surmounted barbed-wire entanglements, entered the intrenchments, and bayoneted twenty more Japanese. Reinforcements coming up, the Japanese attacked the sharpshooters with hand grenades, forcing the Russians to retire.

The Russians carried off five dead and fourteen wounded, with some Japanese rifles and equipment.

TOKIO, Dec. 3.—Manchurian headquarters, reporting last night, says:

"On Thursday at 10 in the evening the enemy's infantry attacked Machuanantzu Mountain, but were immediately repulsed.

"On Friday morning the enemy's infantry and cavalry approached Hungtipietatitzu, but were driven off."

TOGO READY FOR ROJESTVENSKY.

Japanese Battleships Repaired—Torpedo Flotilla in Good Shape.

CHE-FOO, Dec. 3.—Japanese preparedness for an encounter with the Russian Second Pacific Squadron was witnessed by the officers of the French steamer Binh-Thuan, which left Japan Nov. 30 and arrived here to-day.

Near Sasebo they saw the Japanese battleship Mikasa unscarred and evidently fully repaired and painted. Forty miles south of the Shan-Tung promontory the officers of the Binh-Thuan sighted the Japanese battleship Asahi similarly rehabilitated. She was steaming north.

The repair work on the Japanese fleet has been progressing with great secrecy since August.

The torpedo boat and destroyer flotilla is reported to have been maintained in good shape. The boats are mostly at the Japanese naval base and at Dalny.

NEW CONCESSION TO FINLAND.

Exiles to be Allowed to Return for Meeting of the Diet.

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3.—An order has been issued by Emperor Nicholas that, as the statutes of the Finnish Diet require members to participate in its deliberations, all expelled persons who have been elected Deputies or who are heads of hereditary noble houses shall be permitted to return and attend the Diet until the session closes.

The assembling of the Diet on Dec. 6 arouses the most intense interest among the Finnish people, as the session is regarded as being of vital importance in determining the future status of the Grand Duchy.

The elections have given the Constitutionalists majorities in three Houses—the Nobility, the Burghers, and the Peasants, and there is a tie in the Clerical Chamber.

Much of the political agitation which disturbed the tranquillity of the country was due to the belief of the Finns since the policy of the Russification of Finland became active that the Diet would not be reconvened this year. The late Governor General Bobrikoff's opposition to its convocation was the cause of his intense unpopularity, and it is not too much to say that the country experienced a sense of relief when Schaumann's bullet ended the Governor's existence.

With the advent of Governor General Prince Obolensky and the Emperor's action in not only convoking the Diet for Dec. 6 but in fixing the date of its re-assembling three years hence, instead of after the usual five years' interval, a much better feeling has prevailed, and the elections took place without any evidence of coercion on the part of the Russian officials.

The exiles elected to the Diet who have obtained permission to return and participate in the sittings include Prof. Mechelin, Baron Born, and Dr. Estlamder.

The Finnish Diet, or National Parliament, consists of four Chambers, or Estates—namely, the Nobles, the Clergy, the Burghers, and the Peasants. It has until the present year been convoked every five years by the Grand Duke of Finland—the Emperor of Russia—for four months, and decides regarding schemes of law proposed by the Emperor, who has the right of veto.

The unanimous consent of all four chambers is necessary for making changes in the Constitution and for levying new taxes. The schemes of laws are elaborated by the Senate for Finland, which sits at Helsingfors, and is composed of citizens of Finland. These schemes are laid before the Emperor by the Secretary of State for Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

ARMISTICE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Fighting Suspended Six Hours to Allow of the Burying of the Dead.

TOKIO, Dec. 3.—The first armistice between the combatants at Port Arthur was declared yesterday for the purpose of burying the dead. It lasted for six hours, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Bearers of flags of truce in the direction of the left wing arranged for the armistice.

It is the general opinion here that the Port Arthur fleet will attempt to make a sortie when the harbor becomes untenable or when the Russians' plans for escape mature. It is evident that most of the ships are badly damaged and unfit for service, but some have fighting power.

The Russians continue mine-clearing operations, manifestly for the purpose of preserving an avenue of escape.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—A high officer of the General Staff who is intimately familiar with the fortifications of Port Arthur insists that the importance of the capture of 203-Meter Hill has been overestimated.

He explains that this hill, which the Russians call Visokaia, is situated west of the railroad and belongs to the outer and not to the inner line of defenses, which are composed of permanent forts on Canonia Hill, or Sung-Shu Mountain; Hawk Hill, or Vantas Hill, and Woodcock Hill. The Japanese are only now able to attack the main line, just as happened in the case of Dragon Hill, after the capture of the Wolf Hills. The Japanese took the Wolf Hills on July 30, but it was not until four months later, Nov. 30, that they were able to reach the permanent forts on the north and northeast of Port Arthur.

"How long the permanent defenses will hold out after the loss of the others, I do not venture to predict," continued the informant of The Associated Press, "but it is not unfair to compare the situation with what occurred at Sevastopol. The last outer defense at Sevastopol was carried in June, but the capture of the Malakoff Tower did not follow till three months later.

"Sevastopol had the advantage of never being completely invested, and continued throughout the siege to receive reinforcements and supplies. On the other hand in natural strength the positions at Sevastopol were inferior to those at Port Arthur.

"203-Meter Hill is twenty meters higher than the permanent forts on the Northern side, but it is 2000 meters distant from them, whereas the distance between the Malakoff and the outer defenses of Sevastopol was only 500 meters. I believe the Japanese will try to carry the main forts by assault, and, failing in this, will revert to sapping and mining."

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Gen. Stoessel's heroic defense of Port Arthur brings out enthusiastic popular subscriptions to the fund which his wife is raising on behalf of the helpless wounded of the fortress.

The subscribers represent all classes, including many of the nobility and hundreds of workingmen, and the amount already subscribed totals $6,600.

GERMAN DISTRUST OF JAPAN.

Apprehension Regarding the "Yellow Peril" Growing Rapidly.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The conviction prevailing in the highest Government quarters that Russia is fighting for all of Europe in the present war is increasing in strength, and is affecting Germany's attitude toward the belligerents, so that her friendliness toward Russia and her coolness toward Japan grow with every Russian reverse.

The Government, it is stated, has correspondence from China showing that hundreds of Japanese agents are penetrating into every part of the Chinese Empire, distributing tracts and disseminating the idea that Asia should be for the Asiatics, that no European Power has rights in Asiatic territories or in the trade of the East, and that Japan is fighting for all Asia in forcing Russia back.

An opinion, amounting to a certainty, holds the minds of those directing Germany's policy that the next Boxer uprising or similar popular movement against foreigners in China will be led by the Japanese, who are laying the foundations for a vast Oriental Empire that might reach to the Urals.

ARABIA DECISION REVERSED.

Russian Supreme Prize Court Also Decides in Favor of the Thea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The Supreme Prize Court to-day upheld the appeal against the seizure of 5,000 sacks of flour on board the Portland and Asiatic Line steamer Arabia, (captured by the Vladivostok Squadron on July 22, 100 miles north of Yokohama,) and quashed the Vladivostok decision in the case.

The court, in the appeal of the German steamer Thea, (chartered by an English firm, which was sunk off the Japanese coast by the Vladivostok Squadron,) decided that her arrest was unjustified, and the judgment of the Vladivostok Prize Court was set aside. As an appeal was not lodged regarding her cargo, the Vladivostok judgment in that respect stands.

The owner of the Thea, (H. Diedrichsen of Kiel,) will present a claim for damages, raughly figured at $195,000.

Martial Law at Warsaw Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—It is reported from Warsaw that the city will be placed in a state of siege to-morrow in order to prevent further excesses.

Gen. Gripenberg at Harbin.

HARBIN, Dec. 3.—Lieut. Gen. Gripenberg, Commander of the Second Manchurian Army, arrived here this evening.

ST. REGIS WAITER HELD.

Wrote Letters to Mr. Schieffelin and Others on Hotel Paper.

Alfred Trehearne, a waiter at the Hotel St. Regis, was taken from the street near the hotel last night by House Detective Kennedy, and later was sent to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for examination as to his sanity. He has been writing many letters which the police call "Socialistic" on the stationery of the St. Regis. William Jay Schieffelin, the banker of 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, in whose house Trehearne had been employed as a butler, and John Sloane of 883 Fifth Avenue have received letters of this sort. Kennedy said that he had been interested in the case by Mr. Schieffelin.

He went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last night, and after consultation with Sergt. Ennis, went away in a cab with Detective Sergeant Meehan and Detective O'Connell. The cab was stopped at Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, one block from the St. Regis. Kennedy went to the hotel and told the head waiter to let Trehearne go earlier than usual. He did so and Trehearne left the hotel for his home. The detectives then took him in the cab to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and later to Bellevue. Trehearne was quiet all the time, and made no protest against his incarceration.

He is twenty-eight years old, and lives with his wife and their four-year-old child at 340 Fifth Street. Mrs. Trehearne said last night that her husband has been writing letters to District Attorney Jerome, President Roosevelt and Mgr. Lavelle, the rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. She said that on Friday he posted more than forty letters. She had no idea, she said, of the nature of the communications.

According to her, Trehearne had been in a sanitarium at Central Islip, L. I., several years ago. She said that while employed as a waiter at the Metropolitan Club her husband was struck over the head with a soda siphon.

FINANCIAL CALAMITY IS FACING GERMANY

Minister Stengel Makes Gloomy Statement in Reichstag.

LOAN OF $73,250,000 NEEDED

Minister Cannot Tell What Will Happen in 1910, When Sum Set Apart for Pensions Will Be Used Up.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Six million fewer bottles of champagne were drunk in Germany during the first six months of the fiscal year, from April to September, and 800,000,000 fewer cigars were smoked than in the corresponding period last year.

Finance Minister von Stengel's report, submitted to the Reichstag to-day, shows a falling off in wine and tobacco revenues of $975,000, while the use of spirits increased, as evident from the $2,500,000 addition to the revenues from distilling.

The revenues for the year ending March 31 are larger by $875,000 than the estimates. There is an increase of $2,500,000 from Posts and Telegraphs and $1,750,000 from the Alsace-Lorraine railroads, more than offsetting the deficits in other imperial departments.

Discussing the prospects of the current year, ending next March, Minister von Stengel said:

"In a period of financial ebb, in which not only was there no surplus, but deficits from past years had to be met, and in which unexpected expenditures were necessary for the expedition in German Southwest Africa, it was not possible to lighten the burdens of individual States, and it was necessary to issue large amounts of Treasury notes. I think it may be necessary for the rest of the fiscal year to issue Treasury bills to the fullest extent permitted by law, or even to request the Reichstag to extend the limit."

Continuing, Baron von Stengel said circumlocution was useless and self-deception was dangerous. Looking the situation straight in the face, a loan of $73,250,000 must be raised, of which $19,250,000 was in consequence of the regrettable conditions in German Southwest Africa.

Referring to the increasing expenditure for military pensions, which have already consumed $70,000,000 out of the principal of the capital set aside years ago with the intention of devoting only the interest for the assistance of veterans, Baron von Stengel remarked that the present rate of expenditure would consume the whole capital by 1910. He added:

"What calamity will come over the imperial finances when in 1910 the Treasury must suddenly undertake the entire pension expenditure cannot be foreseen. Beyond 1905 I see very gloomy prospects. Even putting down the insurrection in South Africa will not remove the difficulties, as the increased interest and payments of the permanent charge on the revenues under the present system cannot go on, while there must be no diminution in the expenditure for the defenses of the nation on land or sea. We must increase our revenues."

The Minister suddenly ended his speech at the moment when the House expected him to propose fresh sources of revenue.

PRESIDENT PLEASES KAISER.

Latter Praises Speech at Frederick the Great Statue Unveiling.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Emperor William dined with Chancellor von Bülow last evening. Among those present was Ambassador Tower, with whom his Majesty talked regarding affairs in the United States.

The Emperor said he thought President Roosevelt's speech at the unveiling of the monument to Frederick the Great at Washington on Nov. 19 was one of the finest appreciations of the King he had ever read.

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, describing the crush at Ambassador von Sternburg's reception the evening after the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great, says Germany ought to have a larger embassy at Washington. The correspondent alludes to the simplicity of the Ambassador's personal tastes, but says he regards splendid quarters as being necesary for a country of Germany's rank.

SPURIOUS PAINTINGS SEIZED.

French Government Takes Vigorous Measures to Suppress the Trade.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The extensive trade in spurious paintings apparently signed by famous artists has led the authorities here to enter upon a vigorous campaign for its suppression.

Judge Boucard, who is directing the searches and prosecutions, has caused the seizure of a number of alleged Corots, Diazes, Daubignys, and Rousseaus.

Several Americans are among the sufferers.

SHAH WRITES TO CZAR.

Special Envoy Taking an Autograph Letter to Russian Ruler.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3.—Mirza Riza Khan, ex-Persian Minister to Russia and now Ambassador of Persia at Constantinople, and the deputation from the Shah of Persia arrived here to-day on their way to St. Petersburg.

In addition to an autograph letter to the Emperor Mirza Riza Khan is bringing the Shah's portrait in a frame set with diamonds.

The party are traveling in a special car and are escorted by a representative of the Russian Foreign Office.

SPANISH PROTEST TO MEXICO.

Pamphlets of a Subversive Character Printed in That Country.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Señor Zabala, a representative of the Province of Bilbao in the Chamber of Deputies, has been suspended because of his publication of pamphlets of a separatist character.

As the pamphlets were printed in Mexico the Spanish Government intends to protest to the Mexican Government because the censor failed to suppress them.

WANTS CORSETS PROHIBITED.

Prussian Woman's Society Appeals to the Minister of Education.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A remarkable petition has been presented to the Prussian Minister of Education by a woman's society.

It calls on the Minister to prohibit the wearing of corsets in girls' schools as inimical to health.

American Lectures in Paris Popular.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The American course of lectures by Prof. Barrett Wendell, Professor of English at Harvard, at the Sorbonne continues to draw crowds. It was expected that the novelty would wear off after the first lectures, but the continued interest assures the success of the four months' course and the adoption of a permanent American series of lectures at the Sorbonne.

Do You Want a Cook?

See "Situations Wanted," Page 20, Part 2, Sunday's TIMES.—Adv.

APPROVE OUR CHURCH SYSTEM

Clerics Believe It the Best Basis for the New Regime in France.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Cardinal Fergaud, one of the foremost figures in the French hierarchy and a member of the Academy, has written a letter strongly approving of the American system of the independence of Church and State, indicating that the American system offers a basis for a reorganization of the French system when the forthcoming separation of Church and State in France is accomplished.

This is the prevailing view in the highest clerical circles, which have been attracted to the American system by Abbé Klein's recent book dedicated to President Roosevelt, in which the advantages of the American system are contrasted with the disadvantages of the French system.

L'Univers, the principal Clerical organ, advocates the introduction of a resolution in the Chamber of Deputies providing that the future relations of Church and State shall be the same as those existing in the United States.

Abbé Klein, in the course of an interview, said:

"Separation now appearing certain, it will come very soon if the present Cabinet remains. Otherwise it will come after a short delay, for separation is inevitable. Therefore we desire that the future régime follow that of the United States in making the State entirely neutral toward the Church. It is thoroughly practical to apply the American system to France, and we will seek to maintain schools, colleges, and churches at our own expense and without Government appropriation, the same as in the United States. The American system, therefore, represents the chief end we wish to attain."

TO MORRISTOWN BY TROLLEY.

Plan Considered by Erie and Other Officials on Essex Fells Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

ESSEX FELLS, N. J., Dec. 3.—Plans are under consideration by the Erie Railroad Company, the Morristown and Erie Railroad Company, which connects with Erie at Essex Fells, and the Public Service Corporation to connect Newark by trolley directly with Morristown over the tracks of the Morristown and Erie, which is the extension built by Richard McEwen, a paper manufacturer of Whippany, and his associates, from the Essex Fells terminus of the Erie Railroad to Morristown.

The Morristown and Erie is but eleven miles long, and it is said the road could easily be equipped for electric propulsion by either the third rail or the overhead system.

Representatives of each of the three companies were in Essex Fells to-day making an inspection of the conditions, the feasibility of connecting the steam railroad and electric railroad tracks, and made a trip over the new railroad in a special train. At Caldwell the tracks of the Erie Railroad and those of the Public Service Corporation's trolley line are about on the same grade within a short distance of each other, and could be connected easily.

Among those at Essex Fells this morning were Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation; Richard McEwan, President of the Morristown and Erie, and George A. Van Keuren, Michael C. Roach, H. D. Brown, James Burke, J. M. Hoffman, and A. Witley, all of the Erie.

Should the plans considered be carried out it is believed that within a short time electric cars would be run from New York and Newark to Morristown.

PRINCE FUSHIMI AT HARVARD.

Visits University and Is Afterward Guest of Boston Business Men.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Prince Fushimi of Japan spent part of to-day at Harvard University, where he was the guest of President Eliot.

The Prince and the members of his staff were met at the Hotel Somerset here by Judge Francis Lowell and Jerome D. Greene, representing President Eliot, and were driven to Cambridge. President Eliot received the distinguished visitor in the Faculty room in University Hall. The party were then escorted to various points of interest in the university.

Subsequently Prince Fushimi returned to Boston and a reception was given to him at the Chamber of Commerce. The reception was attended by several hundred persons. Henry M. Whitney, President of the Chamber, delivered an address of welcome, assuring the visitor that the business men of Boston looked upon his coming with the greatest cordiality and appreciation.

The brief response of Prince Fushimi was translated by M. Sato. After the reception the Prince was entertained at luncheon at the Exchange Club by the Executive Committee of the Chamber.

WOULD KEEP HIS FRONT PEW.

Asks Injunction to Restrain Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jacob.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Frank Kaplan of Passaic filed in the Court of Chancery to-day a bill in which he asks that the Trustees of the Congregation of B'nai Jacob of that city be restrained from building additional pews in front of what is now the front pew.

Kaplan claims that he bought the front pew for $245 at an auction held by the Trustees in April, 1896. He charges that at a meeting of the trustees several weeks ago it was decided to build some additional pews in front of the one which Kaplan claims as his. He says that these proposed new pews will obstruct his view.

NEW AIRSHIP'S FLIGHT.

Heaten's Cigar-Shaped Balloon Tested with Success in California.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Dec. 3.—George Heaten's airship, "California Messenger," has taken its first flight and behaved in a satisfactory manner.

The airship is 76 feet long, 24 feet in diameter when fully expanded, and is shaped like a cigar. The vessel is driven by a double cylinder gasoline engine weighing sixty-eight pounds, and it is capable of developing fifteen horse power. Attached to the engine are two fans with a surface of eight square feet.

These fans are screw shaped, and not only do they propel the vessel, but the current they generate acts on the rudder and steers the ship.

John Jameson
★★★
Irish Whiskey
Is the one whiskey that will never have to fear Pure Food Laws.
No such law would be necessary if all products were like it.

Steck
PIANO.
"The Old Reliable."

When the grand Nibelungen orchestra at Bayreuth presented a piano to Richard Wagner they chose STECK as representing the highest artistic and musical achievement. It was upon this Steck Piano that Wagner composed "Parsifal."

Is the Piano which was good enough for

WAGNER

any too good for *you?*

Satisfactory terms.

WAREROOMS,
136 Fifth Avenue, New York.

12,665 YALE GRADUATES ALIVE

Oldest Is Rev. J. S. Lord, 96 Years of Age—Vocations Selected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—The directory of living graduates of Yale, made public to-day, shows that 12,665 graduates of the university are alive, the leading departments, being the academic, with 7,025; the scientific, with 2,823; the theological, with 849, and the law school, with 1,371. Occupations are given of 96 per cent. of the graduates, divided as to vocations as follows:

Agriculture	254	Manufacturing	1,171
Arts and music	156	Medicine	1,151
Education	1,489	Mercantile business	937
Engineering	849	Clergymen	1,141
Finance	1,138	Transportation	191
Journalism and letters	330	Unspecified	506

The most striking fact shown by the table is the drift of Yale men of the academic department away from the professions and into business. It appears also that about one-quarter of the graduates in both theology and law have taken other vocations, while only 52 out of 533 graduates in medicine have dropped their original profession. One-quarter of the graduates of the scientific school have gone into engineering.

The returns for the last three years show a largely increased residence of Yale graduates in foreign countries, those in Europe rising from 98 to 120, in Asia from 106 to 134, and in foreign countries of North America from 65 to 78. In Japan they rise from 54 to 71, and that country has now a larger number than the highest country of Europe—England—which has 40, the total increase in all foreign countries is from 805 in 1901 to 381 in 1904.

The oldest living graduate of the academic department and of the university is the Rev Joseph S. Lord of Laingsburg, Mich., who was born April 20, 1808. He is the only survivor of his class of 1831, which was graduated with a membership of 81. All the members of two later classes, 1832 and 1834, which graduated, respectively, with 73 and 65 men, are dead.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH AT YALE.

Scientific School Freshmen Lead According to Measurements.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 3.—Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, who has been making a series of comparative measurements of the academic and scientific department members of the freshman class at Yale, has secured some interesting figures, although he does not think the scope of his investigation warrants definite conclusions as to the physical vigor of those electing different lines of study in the university.

The relative measurements and strength tests of the two departments would indicate that the scientific school freshmen, although not as tall and weighing less, have greater strength in practically every test than the academic men. From the academic class 331 men were examined, while only 70 members of the scientific freshman class took the examinations. Dr. Anderson feels that the figures at his disposal were not large, and that the two schools could not be placed on the same ground for comparison because of the great difference in the number of men examined.

JUSTICE KILLED BY GAS.

James Dimond, Veteran Paterson Official, Overcome in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Dec. 3.—Justice of the Peace James Dimond, seventy-five years old, was found dead from gas asphyxiation at his office last evening. An odor of gas had been noticed about the cellar for several days, but it was not thought to be escaping in dangerous quantities. It is believed that the old man was overcome after falling into a doze. County Physician McBride thinks that a younger man would not have succumbed.

Mr. Dimond was a lifelong resident of this city. He went to the front with the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War and fought in several big battles. He was mustered out for disability on Feb. 15, 1863, having received two bullet wounds in the small of the back, which left him a cripple for life. He was also a veteran volunteer fireman.

The Grand Prize awarded to MELLIN'S FOOD
over all other infants' foods
THE HIGHEST AWARD
of the
World's Fair Saint Louis
This is even higher than the Gold Medal

B. Altman & Co.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, NINETEENTH STREET, SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Attention is drawn to the careful preparations which have been made to provide attractive selections of the following articles, adapted as Gifts for the holiday season:

Decorative Art Objects, Silverware and Jewelry Novelties, Leather Goods, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Fans, Umbrellas and Walking Sticks, Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's Neckwear, Gloves, Men's Dress Accessories, House Robes, Smoking Jackets, etc.

MADE-UP COSTUMES.—Second Floor.

Street and Evening Dresses of the latest Materials, and Tailor Suits of cloth, velvet or cheviot, are shown in the predominating styles for the present season.

On TUESDAY, December 6th, the following will be offered at attractive prices:

Tailor Walking Suits of Broadcloth, three-quarter length silk lined coat; black and colors, . . $30.00

Blouse Coat Walking Suits of Broadcloth; black and colors, ... $35.00

For TUESDAY, December 6th,

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Dress, Waist and Skirt Lengths of Silk Foulards, Crepe de Chine, Novelty Taffetas, Peau de Cygne, Check and Plaid Silks., etc, will be placed on sale at reduced prices, commencing to-morrow (Monday), December 5th.

2,000 yards of Black Crêpe de Chine, double width (40 inches,) . . . . $1.25 per yard.

5,000 yards of Imported Black Taffetas, 23 inches wide, ... 55c. per yard.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

B. Altman & Co.

INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE LATEST STYLES OF

HIGH-CLASS LACE DECORATIONS,

(SHOWN IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR), COMPRISING WINDOW TREATMENTS, BED SETS, AND LACE COVERS FOR BOUDOIR TABLES, DRESSERS AND BUREAUS; ALSO TIDIES AND LACE CUSHION TOPS, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

FILET SQUARES, CLUNY LACES, ENGLISH EMBROIDERIES AND OTHER LACE MATERIALS ARE SHOWN FOR MAKING LACE PIECES, DRAPERIES, ETC., TO ORDER IN SPECIAL SIZES.

Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

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FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

RUSSIAN SABLES

Exquisitely fashioned into a great variety of Scarfs, Short Neck-pieces and Long Carriage Stoles, with Muffs to match.

Sable Coats and Manteaux

for evening or carriage wear,

and separate skins for selection. These are arranged in their various grades, ranging from the inexpensive quality to the rarest specimens of Crown Russian Sable, perfectly matched and absolutely natural in color, made into such articles as desired or adapted from the most exclusive models.

Special orders executed promptly, as per appointment.

37 UNION SQUARE, West.

COTTON PRICES TUMBLE ON GOVERNMENT REPORT

Year's Production Estimated at 12,162,000 Bales.

THIS TOTAL MAY BE EXCEEDED

Excited Dealings on the Exchanges—Precautions to Prevent Advance Information Getting Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, show a total production of cotton in the United States in the year 1904-05 of 12,162,000 bales. Round bales have been included in this estimate and reduced to their equivalent in square bales. The estimate does not include linters. The estimated production by States will be made public on Monday at 11 A. M.

In the preparation and issuance of the report Secretary Wilson gave a demonstration of the precautions taken to avoid advance information leaking out. Representatives Burgess of Texas and Ransdell of Louisiana were invited by the Secretary to witness the preparation of the estimate.

The party was locked in the private office of the statistician and the reports from all the cotton districts were taken into the room. The doors were locked from the outside and the Secretary then gave orders for the opening of the report. The estimate of the crop for the year 1904-5 was prepared and sent out before any person in the room was permitted to leave or communicate with any person from the outside.

"In this manner the cotton estimates are invariably made," said Secretary Wilson, "and all human ingenuity is used to prevent leaking of information."

The publication of the Government cotton crop report yesterday caused another severe slump in prices on the Cotton Exchange, and there were many who declared that prices would fall to a still lower level. Theodore H. Price predicted less than 7 cents, and some extremists were talking five-cent cotton.

The market was utterly demoralized. Cotton was thrown over regardless of price, and it was considered nothing short of marvelous that quotations did not break more than 40 points.

A year ago the experience of the pit was just the reverse. Then the Government published an unexpectedly bullish report, and prices went skyward. The crop, according to the best authorities of the trade, may exceed the estimate of the Government, but in any event it will be the biggest this country has ever produced.

Theodore H. Price had this to say yesterday about the situation:

"The Government estimate expressly excludes the crop of linters, which will be about 250,000 bales, and therefore the commercial crop in the face of the Government figures will be approximately 12,400,000 bales. In the past, with hardly an exception, the Government has understated the crop, the average of such underestimate being about 8.4 per cent., and in the years of record-breaking yields the underestimate has always been greater than in years of moderate yields.

"Therefore, in my opinion, it is not unreasonable to assume that to-day's Government report indicates a commercial crop of approximately 12,750,000 to 13,000,000 bales. The most extreme estimates of the world's consumption of American cotton for the current year do not exceed 11,250,000 bales. The visible supply at the end of last year was approximately 485,000 bales. The world is, therefore, confronted with a probable surplus at the end of the current season over its requirements of nearly 2,000,000 bales of American cotton.

"Only twice before in the history of the cotton trade has such a surplus been indicated—once in 1892 and again in 1895—in both of which years the result was to put the price of middling cotton below 7 cents a pound, the quotation in 1895 on the 1st of March being 5 9-16 cents.

"The theories of a permanent decrease in America's cotton-producing capacity which were promulgated last year were most effectively negatived by to-day's Government report. Undoubtedly at present prices the world will commence again to supply itself with cotton goods, and perhaps to some extent its future requirements may be anticipated, but I believe cotton will gradually decline to prices much below those now current."

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—A heavy slump marked the announcement of the bureau report on the Cotton Exchange to-day, and a wild scene followed around the ring. Prices fell from 48 to 52 points within a few minutes of the reading of the report, representing about $2.50 per bale. Many excited country bankers were on the floor. They had been lending money on a basis of 8 cents and above. January tumbled to 7.83, March to 8, and May to 8.13.

There were slight recoveries from these figures, but in the battle at the ringside prices fluctuated so rapidly that long after the announcement the market was still in a highly troubled state. Only the fact that the ginners' report had indicated a bearish tendency, enabling the bulls to protect themselves, saved the market from a very much heavier slump.

BIG SHOES BETRAYED GANG.

Worn by Boy, They Led to Discovery of a Band of Young Robbers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Through the examination of a boy of fourteen, who created suspicion in the minds of a detective by wearing a new pair of shoes much too large for him, the police to-night unearthed a gang of boys ranging from nine to twelve years old, who for a year have been systematically robbing West Shore freight cars.

The gang had a leader, a dwarf of sixteen, who designated the cars to be robbed by numbers, and gave orders as to what quantities of goods were to be taken.

All the boys made confessions and implicated a storekeeper, who, they asserted, gave them orders at low rates for the goods he had need of. He denies the charge.

The losses to the railroad have been very large.

CHICAGO CONSTABLE SLAIN.

Shot While Seizing a Slot Machine in a Saloon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Julius F. Biederman, a constable, was shot and killed this afternoon while attempting to remove a slot machine from a saloon kept by Joseph Brunner, at Western Avenue and James Street.

Biederman went to the saloon, saying that he had authority from Justice Hurley to remove the machine, and was dragging it from the place when he was attacked by three men, two of whom are said to have worn constables' stars. Several shots were fired, Biederman being the first to use his weapon.

The police have arrested three men whom they accuse of attacking Biederman, but decline to give their names. It is claimed by some of Biederman's friends that he was lured to the place for the purpose of being murdered, but no evidence of such a conspiracy has been disclosed.

ANOTHER SUBWAY STATION.

Broadway Trains to Run to 157th Street, Beginning To-day.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced yesterday that at 11:30 o'clock this morning the Subway station at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway would be opened for the public's use. Heretofore this station, while not completed, has been open only at infrequent intervals, and mainly on Sundays.

It will be regularly open now, and the trains will run on the Broadway line to this station, instead of stopping at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

HEAVY WEATHER FOR LINERS.

Frenchman and Cunarder Late—The Koenigin Luise Overdue.

The French liner Touraine, from Havre, and the Cunarder Etruria, from Liverpool, both of which were due at New York early yesterday morning, were both delayed by the prevailing heavy weather on the Atlantic. La Touraine was sighted late yesterday afternoon and should be at her pier in the East River early this morning. The Etruria was sighted last night, and will probably be at her pier this morning soon after the Etruria reaches hers.

Another liner, which was due last Thursday, and which had not been sighted yesterday, is the North German Lloyd liner Koenigin Luise, from Naples and Genoa. The Koenigin Luise has undoubtedly experienced the roughest kind of a voyage, since weather conditions reported in the track followed by Mediterranean liners are worse than those encountered by ships following the transatlantic tracks from England, France, and the North Europe ports. The Koenigin Luise is expected in to-day.

CHINAMAN DEAD, MATES FLEE.

Aversion of Race to Dead Shown in Hoy Loh's Case.

Hoy Loh, a Chinese laundryman, forty-two years old, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas in his room on the fourth floor of the building at 19 Doyers Street. He was found unconscious on Friday afternoon by Chinamen living on the same floor. They attempted to revive him by remedies that were at hand, but did not summon an ambulance. When a doctor did arrive it was too late. The case was reported to the Coroner as a suicide. The police reported it as an accident.

With their characteristic aversion to the dead, the scores of Chinamen living in the building deserted their rooms when it was noised about that Hoy Loh was about to die. When an undertaker went to the building with one of his assistants he found only one person in the building, a young American woman, who declared that she knew nothing of the affair.

WOULD HALT LIGHT CONTRACTS

Taxpayers' Suit to Enjoin Controller Grout Brought in Supreme Court.

All the municipal lighting contracts signed by Commissioner Oakley will be thrashed out in open court, as the result of a taxpayer's action brought in the Supreme Court yesterday, papers in which were served on Controller Grout. Justice Marean, sitting in Brooklyn, granted an injunction restraining the Controller from certifying to the bills of gas and electric lighting companies for light furnished in 1903 and part of 1904.

The temporary writ is returnable next Friday in Brooklyn, at which time Clarence J. Shearn, as attorney for William R. Hearst, taxpayer-plaintiff, will seek to have the injunction made permanent, and thus compel the lighting companies to sue the city for their bills. Such a proceeding, according to Controller Grout, would enable the lighting companies to recover interest charges in the event of success in the courts, whereas by the agreement which the Controller reached with the companies these interest charges, amounting to $245,000, have been relinquished by the lighting corporations. According to the papers in the Hearst case, the prices charged the city are declared to be excessive and the payment of the old bills to be against public policy.

Mr. Grout declined to discuss the action in any way except to express it as his belief that the temporary injunction would not be made permanent, when all the facts were laid before the court.

Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn issued a statement yesterday, in which he attacked the proposition favored by the Board of Estimate to instal a municipal electric lighting plant for the sole purpose of serving electric light for the streets and public buildings. He urges an agitation in favor of his suggestion to have the city establish a plant to furnish both gas and electric light, and to furnish the light to taxpayers for proper remuneration as well as to light the streets and public buildings. Mr. Littleton also attacked Controller Grout for having settled the lighting bills with the various companies.

"MAYOR BILL" IN TROUBLE.

Tells Court His Auto Garage Company Is Hopelessly Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 3.—"Mayor Bill" Smith of New Market, brother of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair, has failed in business. New Market's "Mayor" and Andrew Wilson of this city, trading as the Plainfield Auto Garage Company, have asked the Court of Chancery to appoint a receiver for the concern, alleging that they are hopelessly involved. It is understood that "Bill" Smith, who is said to have been spending his money lavishly since he received a share of the Fair riches, will have $18,000 coming to him when Mrs. Fair's diamonds, believed to be worth $100,000, are sold in New York this month. Before coming into a portion of the millions Smith had a small bakery route through the country.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS' PLIGHT.

Presbyterian's President in Report Bewails Prevailing Deficits.

At the thirty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Presbyterian Hospital Association, held yesterday afternoon in the new Florence Nightingale Hall, a school for nurses at 37 East Seventy-first Street, the Rev. George Washburn, D. D., LL. D., former President of Robert College of Constantinople, delivered an address.

President Kennedy's annual report referred to the deficit of $72,936.74 for the last year. In commenting upon this condition the report said:

"This deficit in current receipts is not a condition peculiar to the Presbyterian Hospital. Other hospitals in New York dependent for their revenue upon other members of the Christian brotherhood are face to face with similar conditions, differing only in a degree. It does mean, however, that the people of New York are not alive to the necessity of supporting their hospitals, and unless the public conscience is quickened and larger means for current expenses are provided the hospital system of New York must at some date not long distant be changed.

"It means that, except for such provision, public hospitals under municipal management supported by taxation must in a great part take the place of our present hospitals, which are private only in the sense that they were founded and have been supported by private benevolence and are under the direction of managers recruited by natural selection from our best citizens, and are not subject, as is too often the case with municipal hospitals, to political change or popular caprice."

In 1904, 3,121 patients were treated in the hospital wards, 6,743 in the emergency ward, and 592 outside by ambulance surgeons. The dispensary treated 31,785. Donations for the year were $42,059. Legacies were $45,003, of which the largest was from the estate of Charles B. Beck, amounting to $40,433. Current expenses were $213,356, a very slight increase over 1903.

SONS OF REVOLUTION ELECT.

Edward Wetmore Chosen President at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York was held last night at Delmonico's. The report of Treasurer Arthur Melvin Hatch showed a cash balance in the treasury of nearly $12,000, with real estate, the value of which is $187,000. This property is mortgaged for $80,000, the mortgages constituting the organiation's only liabilities.

The following officers were elected: President, Edward Wetmore; Vice President, Robert Olyphant; Secretary, Morris Patterson Ferris; Treasurer, Arthur Melvin Hatch; Registrar, Henry Phelps Johnston; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

American Danseuse in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, began a season of dancing at the Philharmonic on Thursday, interpreting Gluck's opera "Iphigénie en Aulide" with no other accessories than the orchestra and a chorus behind the scenes. The critics were less kind than usual, but the audience was clamorous.

NEW BUILDING BOARD REPRESENTS 71,700 MEN

Thirty-four Unions Unite in Largest Local Body.

SEVERAL FEUDS ON HAND

Organization Must Settle These Internal Troubles First—Then Will Demand New Arbitration Agreement.

The roll of membership of the new Building Trades Board was announced at a largely attended meeting of delegates from thirty-four unions yesterday, at which steps were taken for a permanent organization. The new body takes in not only the unions in the Building Trades Alliance, but also all unions under the arbitration agreement with the exception of the bricklayers' unions, whose constitution prevents them from joining general organizations. Out of a possible 170 delegates, 168 were present yesterday, representing both the skilled and unskilled unions, and the new body, which is the largest of the kind yet formed in this city, represents a membership of between 70,000 and 75,000 men in the building trades.

The following is the official list of the unions and their approximate membership:

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers	2,500
Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union	1,200
Compact Labor Club of Marble Cutters' Helpers	1,200
District Council, Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union	6,000
Brotherhood of Painters	6,000
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Amalgamated Carpenters' Society	15,500
Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters	2,800
Progress Association of Steam Fitters' Helpers	1,200
Empire Marble Cutters' and Setters' Union	900
House Shorers and Movers' Union	600
Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union	700
Tile Layers' Helpers' Union	700
Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3	2,300
Local 15, International Association of Machinists	4,000
Journeymen Bluestone Cutters' Union	1,800
Journeymen Plumbers' Unions, Nos. 1 and 2	3,900
Local 46, Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers	900
Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union	800
National Alliance of Painters and Decorators, Local 28	4,500
Plasterers' Society	2,500
Plasterers' Laborers' Union	1,700
Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters	1,500
Sign Painters' Union	400
Salamander Association of Pipe and Boiler Coverers	600
Tar, Felt, and Waterproof Workers	600
United Cement Masons' Union	2,000
United Portable and Safety Engineers, (new union)	400
Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' Union	800
Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers	1,800
Wood Carvers and Modelers' Union	500
United Lumber and Trim Handlers	1,000
Portable Hoisting Engineers, (new union)	400
Total	71,700

Some of the trades are represented in the new board by more than one union, and a few of them have internal feuds. It was decided that all such unions must settle their grievances and all unions in the same trade must unite or get out of the new board.

The large attendance at yesterday's meeting was ascribed to the feeling caused by the open shop convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association last week. Other demonstrations of the same kind are to be watched. While each of the unions in the new board will have five delegates to attend the regular meetings a business bureau will be established to which the walking delegates will report. This bureau will attend to all business which cannot be transacted at the meetings of the board. R. Tompkins, Secretary of the new body, said yesterday:

"We cannot give the new body a name or effect permanent organization until it contains only unions that are at peace with one another and until all is harmony. We will stand for arbitration and trade agreements which will be strictly kept when made, but not the brand of one-sided arbitration which so far we have had to take under the arbitration agreement."

LAKEWOOD SEASON LIVELY.

Hotels All Crowded—Sheriff Erlanger Learns the Game of Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 3.—The first week of December finds the Lakewood season in full swing. All the hotels are open, and the cottagers are now comfortably settled for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Batterson entertained a large party of golfers who came down for the tournament.

Miss Dolly Lynch was the hostess at a dancing party. Among those present were Miss Louise Freeman, Miss Alva Palmer, Miss Bettie Stevens, Miss Dorothy Randolph, Jack Green, Townsend Miller, Belmont Cornell, Ned Poor, Jack Brevant, and Joseph J. O'Donohue third.

Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger of New York, who spent the Thanksgiving holiday here, got his first introduction to the game of golf, and former Sheriff "Tom" Dunn was his instructor. They played at the Pine Forest links, and a large gallery made the journey around the course with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel of New York were among week-end arrivals at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Judge and Mrs. Delehanty and Corporation Counsel John J. Delany and Miss Delany of New York were among the arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel this week.

New Yorkers who arrived for a few days' golf this week include Howard A. Colby, Gerardus P. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Towar Bates, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ward, Frederick A. Snow, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. McVickar.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond of New York have taken a cottage here for the season.

FIRE AT FAIR SUSPICIOUS.

Police Believe It Was Work of Incendiary—One Suspect Held.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—A further investigation by the police and the Jefferson Guards strengthens their belief that the fire on the Pike this morning, which totally destroyed the Streets of Rome and Quo Vadis and partly destroyed Fair Japan, on the Bowery, and Old St. Louis, was of incendiary origin.

One suspect has been arrested, Arthur V. Dunn, twenty-six years old, who gives his occupation as a waiter. He has been identified by John McAnnar, employed as a watchman at the Moorish Palace, as the man he saw run from the building in which the fire was discovered.

Dunn was arrested in Hereafter, an attraction immediately opposite the burned buildings. The attention of the Guards was attracted to Hereafter some time after the fire in the Streets of Rome was discovered by a bright light, prich proved, on investigation, to be a pile of burning newspapers and straw. Dunn told the Jefferson Guards that he had entered the building to extinguish the fire, but could not explain why he was locked in the concession.

In addition to the loss of the buildings, which is estimated to be about $5,000, a series of oil paintings illustrative of scenes from the novel "Quo Vadis," which were valued at $75,000, were burned.

JOHN T. LORD'S ESTATE.

Personalty Here Amounts to $1,095,699 Net—Other Property.

An appraisement of the estate of John Taylor Lord, who was a member of the firm of Lord & Taylor, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Lord died on Jan. 2, 1903, leaving his estate to his widow, Jeanette Hay Lord, and his daughter, Edith R. Lord. The appraisal of the estate shows that his leasehold of his London home, at 38 Park Lane, London, is valued at $44,000. His real estate in France consists of his residence at Cannes, and his personal estate there amounts to $10,000.

Mr. Lord held an interest in the estate of his father, but this has not yet been determined, as it is under an accounting. Of his real estate in New York, an interest in the property at 469 and 471 Broadway is appraised at $120,000. His real estate in New Jersey is estimated at $47,000. His securities in England are placed at $100,000. His net personal estate in this city amounts to $1,095,699.

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LITTLE WORLD'S FAIR COMING TO NEW YORK

Exhibits from St. Louis Go On at Garden Dec. 17.

VISAYAN VILLAGE COMPLETE

Also Morocco Concession, a Pike, Eskimo Settlement, Patagonians, and Pigmies —Athletic Games Daily in Plaza.

New Yorkers who were not able to take the trip to St. Louis to see the World's Fair are to have the chance to see many of the exhibits at a little World's Fair to be held at the Madison Square Garden for two weeks beginning Dec. 17. This is to be held under the auspices of the New York Art Exposition Company, of which W. de Wagstafe is the general director. Many of the gold medal winners have agreed to exhibit, among them being the French, Italian, German, Japanese, and Austrians.

Prominent among the features of the coming exhibition will be the Visayan Village with its orchestra of seventeen men. Three of their "nipa" huts, as built by the Visayans at St. Louis, are to be transported and erected in the Garden by special permission of the Civil Governor of the Philippines. This, the management say, is due partly to the fact that President Roosevelt on seeing the village in St. Louis was quoted as expressing a wish that it might be shown in other parts of the country as a lesson to the people of what the Filipinos are and what this country is doing for them.

Another feature will be the complete Morocco concession, including the Morocco Theatre, and there is to be a duplication of the Pike, which will occupy the big basement of the Garden. The Eskimo village complete is to occupy a prominent place in the coming exhibition, and in charge of the Museum of Eskimo Curios is to be a young Eskimo, the first of his race to be educated in the United States. He is a graduate of Carlisle Indian School. Other strange peoples will be the Patagonian Indians and South African Pigmies.

The cliff dwellers' exhibit promises to be of unusual interest to ethnologists and archeologists, while people lacking scientific titles will be attracted to the daily demonstrations of the rattlesnake dance with live reptiles, under the supervision of the Chief Medicine Man.

Twice a day the members of the various villages will gather in what is to be known as the International Plaza, where they will practice their native athletic games. Japanese are to give exhibitions of sword play and Jiu Jitsu. The Philippine handball game with wicker balls will add to the athletic attractions. For the art lovers there will be a gallery of pictures that will include several of those for which prizes were awarded.

BRONX SUICIDE CLEARED UP.

Father Identifies Lucy Doherty, Who Strangled Herself in Hotel.

The young girl who was found dead in her room at the Mott Haven Hotel, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, on Friday evening, her body hanging to a bedpost by a knotted towel tied about the neck, was identified yesterday as Lucy Doherty, seventeen years old, of 750 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

The identification was made by her father, Henry Doherty. He is an assistant foreman in the press room of a Bronx newspaper. In making up the forms for his paper yesterday morning he found the story telling how the girl's body was found. He became interested in the story. Upon reading the description of the girl found dead it struck him that this answered the description of his own daughter, who had been missing from her home since early Thursday evening. Doherty went to the Harlem Morgue and there recognized the body as that of his missing girl.

On information furnished by the father, Detective Goss of the Alexander Avenue Station arrested Michael Petrello, a seventeen-year-old youth, who is employed as bartender by his father, an Italian saloon keeper at 442 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Young Petrello was engaged to marry the Doherty girl. He admitted to Coroner Berry that he had been in the hotel café with his fiancée on Thursday night, as he said, so that she might pay an election bet of a bottle of wine against a ring.

Petrello said he had parted from Miss Doherty at 10:30, and brought forward witnesses, who told the Coroner that half an hour later he had appeared at a meeting of the Paul Kelly Association of which he is Secretary. Petrello was then released under $3,000 bond as a witness for the inquest.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Wrede, Who Fed Poor of Neighborhood, Found After Blaze.

Mrs. Henrietta Wrede, seventy-eight years old, who lived alone in the basement of a two-story frame house she owned, at 167 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, was burned to death yesterday morning.

Albert Behring, who occupied the upper part of the house discovered the fire at 9 o'clock. He turned in an alarm and the blaze, which was confined to the basement, was quickly extinguished. After the fire was over, the firemen found Mrs. Wrede dead at the foot of the stairs. It is believed that her dress caught fire while she was at her kitchen stove.

Mrs. Wrede was in comfortable circumstances and very charitable. She regularly supplied food to a number of poor persons living near her home. As a result of her charity, tramps besieged her house a year ago, and the police were obliged to interfere for her protection.

Do You Want a Cook?

See "Situations Wanted," Page 20, Part 2, Sunday's TIMES.—Adv.

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ATHLETIC CONTESTS FURNISH POOR SPORT

Runners Fall in Every Race in Twelfth Regiment Games.

BIG FIELD IN HALF-MILE RUN

Lieuts. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Henry H. Rogers, Jr., Act as Officials for Armory Meet.

Mishaps in the way of falls and a failure on the part of the officials to act swiftly and in concert marred the games of the Twelfth Regiment last night. The events were held in the armory, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. There were falls in nearly every race and heat. In the third heat of the two-mile bicycle race Perden, Xavier Athletic Association, fell and slid into the board partition while going at a furious pace. He was thoroughly shaken up and scratched considerably, though he was able to go home after being revived.

There was considerable nervousness about the competitors in the sixty-yard open handicap, and in every heat men endeavored to beat the starter's pistol. In nearly every heat men were set back. P. Callahan, New York Athletic Club, was a victim of these false starts, although he won second place in his heat. Frank Rickert of the New York Athletic Club, failed to get placed. The long handicap men had the best of it in the final heat, H. W. Taylor, Gordon Athletic Club, striking the tape a yard in front of H. L. Abbott, Mohawk Athletic Club, who was only a flash ahead of E. E. Buechler, Xavier Athletic Association. The winner had 14 feet and the others 15 feet handicap.

As the second heat of this event was about to be run the overzealous bandmaster started the band atooting while the announcer vainly shouted for the music to be shut off, and Starter McHugh fired the pistol to attract the bandmaster's attention. Pandemonium reigned, but the cornets and bass horns were finally silenced and the heats were resumed.

The chapter of catastrophies was continued in the tug of war, in which Company G and E teams dropped in the cleats, and the board buckled and shot toward the roof, the men rolling down on the floor. It was started again after the cleats had been fixed, and Company E won by half an inch.

The half-mile handicap proved a mad scramble at the start on the small twelve-lap track. Michael J. Cregan, the athletic cop of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, led the field of thirty-seven competitors for the first three laps. Then Cregan fell behind and G. P. Arnold, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, got to the tape first, with G. A. Miller, New York Athletic Club, close beside him. F. J. Lonergan, National Athletic Club, and F. Seely, Mohawk Athletic Club, finished in the order named. Miller was protested and disqualified, as he wore spiked shoes, prohibited by all armory rules.

Among the officials of the games were: Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Company D, Twelfth Regiment, who acted as an inspector; Lieut. Henry H. Rogers, Jr., Company C, Twelfth Regiment, acted as a judge. He is the son of Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil Magnate. Col. George R. Dyer, the President of the Military Athletic League, acted as honorary referee; while Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, acted as referee. The summary:

Sixty Yards Dash.—Handicap, closed—Won by W. B. Andrews, Company C, (12 feet;) William Beckman, Company G, (scratch,) second; Thomas J. Farrell, Company C, (13 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Sixty Yards Dash.—Handicap, open—Won by H. W. Taylor, Gordon Athletic Club, (14 feet;) H. L. Abbott, Mohawk Athletic Club, (15 feet,) second; E. E. Buechler, Xavier Athletic Club, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Handicap, closed—Won by Leon Donaway, Company G, (34 yards;) William J. Callan, Company C, (38 yards,) second; P. W. Mahlor, Company G, (38 yards,) third. Time—2:10.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Open.—Won by Charles Weber, Co. G, Twelfth Regiment, (100 yards;) W. Van Den Dries, Jr., Ninety-second Regiment, (120 yards,) second; "Joe" Araentes, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:05 4-5.

600-Yard Novice, Open.—Won by F. R. Pearson, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey; S. Kirk, Pastime Athletic Club, second; Edward Eiseuring, Mohawk Athletic Club, third. Time—1:26 1-5.

220-Yard Handicap, Open.—Won by G. G. O'Kiefe, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (15 yards;) P. Berger, St. George Athletic Club, (10 yards,) second; N. Newman, St. George Athletic Club, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by G. P. Arnold, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, (28 yards;) F. J. Lonergan, National Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second; Frank Seely, Mohawk Athletic Club, (48 yards,) third. Time—2:05 3-5.

WILL TRY TO BREAK STRIKE.

Fall River Mills to be Started Again To-morrow.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 3.—It was announced to-day that all the Fall River mills would be started again on Monday, and it is said that the manufacturers will make a concerted attempt to break the strike by bringing in operatives from other towns and cities.

The union officials assert that the mill owners are making extra offers in the way of higher wages than those which prevailed before the proposed reduction. It is understood that the mill agents have requested that additional police be sent when the mills start Monday.

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Complete set, Muff and neck piece, $150, $200, $250, $300, $400 and $500 up.

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A few odd neck pieces and Muffs in both Russian and Hudson Bay Sables at very low prices. If you have a Muff or neck piece to match, you may find just what you want and save a lot of money. Come and see.

MINK.

The most durable fur worn. Large assortment Muffs, neck and shoulder pieces, all new shapes, at the lowest possible prices.

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is very fashionable, and its popularity is increasing.

In stock ready for delivery, large assortment of Muffs, neck and shoulder pieces.

I sell only the real Ermine, pure white, not yellow shades or weasels.

Muffs, $50, $60 and $75 up.

Neck pieces, &c., at corresponding prices.

Up to date styles.

Chinchilla, Siberian, Squirrel, Moleskin, Bear, Lynx, Fox, etc.

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is hard to get, because the printed claims of all manufacturers, good, bad, or indifferent, are about the same. Twenty makes of pianos besides the "Hardman," look and sound to the uninitiated much like it, but none of these makes—excellent though some may be in special points—equals it in giving to the buyer **greatest value in all points.** There is but one "Hardman." Moderate prices. Easy payments.

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CHARLES WAGNER, author of "SIMPLE LIFE," writes: "I was much impressed by the marvellous collection of Biblical pictures by the late J. James Tissot. The careful and painstaking study of the Scriptures, of the country and customs of the people, and the deep religious feeling expressed make these mighty people of the Old Testament spring into new life. The art of this great painter makes of these pictures the most impressive illustration of the Holy Scripture. Many of them are masterpieces of beauty, that will elevate the soul and purify the artistic taste of the people."

Insanity Seizes Methodist Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

MARSHALL, Texas, Dec. 3.—While attending the Texas Conference of the Methodist Church, which is in session here, the Rev. J. W. Bridges, a prominent minister, became suddenly insane. When his condition was known the conference placed him on the superannuated list and made up a purse to send him to a sanitarium.

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A celebrated physician with a large and fashionable family practice in New York City said: "I find Dr. Humphreys' 'Seventy-seven' in the homes of more of my patients than any other household remedy." This is a good commend for "77." Ask your neighbors what they take for a Cold, and nine chances out of ten it will be "Seventy-seven."

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Navigation Closed on Upper Hudson.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Navigation on the upper Hudson practically closed to-night. The steamer Ursula of the Catskill-Albany line, arrived here at 9:30 o'clock after a hard battle with the ice. She will leave to-morrow morning for Winter quarters in Erie Basin, South Brooklyn.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. WILLIAMS'S SULKY ADVICE.

The people of the country who have seen in the Congressional career of Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi evidence of unusual soberness of judgment and acute political sense will be sorely disappointed, we think, by his speech at Spartanburg, S. C., on Friday evening, of which we published the chief portion yesterday morning. The view he takes of a possible reduction of the representation of the Southern States, in accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment, and the course he advises for the South in that event are not reasonable or practically wise.

He assumes that the Republican Party, now in power with so large a majority in the Congress, will proceed to apply the Fourteenth Amendment to the South without applying it to those States in the North that have brought themselves within its scope. That, we are confident, is pure assumption. If the Fourteenth Amendment is applied at all, it will be applied equally in all parts of the Union. We do not believe that the Republicans would wish to do otherwise, or would dare to do otherwise is they wished. Having made this assumption, Mr. WILLIAMS advises the people of the South, in case their representation is reduced, to go on electing the same number of Representatives as before, send them to Washington, and let them apply for seats and salaries. If they are refused, as he expects they would be, then he advises that a suit be brought to secure a mandamus for the payment of salaries, and thus a case will be made up that can be carried to the Supreme Court, by the decision of which the South will abide. If Congress should undertake, in consequence of this action by the States, to direct the election of Representatives, without the authority of the several States, then Mr. WILLIAMS would have men elected who would follow the policy of the States and refuse to sit or draw their salaries until the question had been passed on by the courts.

The first impression that every practical person must get from this curious suggestion is, we should say, that it is nonsensical. It starts in a mare's nest and winds up in a proposition for perfectly useless surrender of political rights. We do not imagine that the people of a single State in the South, with the possible exception of the one which is presided over by the impossible VARDAMAN and erratically represented by Mr. WILLIAMS, would seriously consider such a fanciful programme of action. What could it possibly lead to? A decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. WILLIAMS thinks that the decision would be in favor of his notion of State rights. There is nothing in the history of the court to warrant such a conclusion. The court never has undertaken to reverse the action of Congress in regard to matters obviously political in character, and is not likely now to begin.

The most discouraging thing about this speech of Mr. WILLIAMS is that, on the one hand, it denotes a total misunderstanding of the temper of the rest of the country, and on the other hand shows one of the most intelligent and trusted statesmen of the South still indulging in fine-spun theories and doctrinaire notions such as were so fatal to the South in the past. The people of the rest of the country are by no means as blind to the difficulties of the South as Mr. WILLIAMS thinks, but they include in the term all the people of that section, not the whites alone. They recognize that in great degree the troubles of the Southern people, black and white, must be worked out at home, and that the rest of the country cannot do much in that direction. But they do not accept, as Mr. WILLIAMS seems to think they should, the "ethnological" basis of suffrage, and they revolt against the idea that "educational and taxation qualifications" shall be twisted to exclude blacks and admit whites of the same general grade of fitness. Still they might tolerate even this absurdly unfair and rather hypocritical arrangement, if the whites of the South did in good faith and energetically protect the civil rights of the blacks in their States and give them equality of safety for property and life. But in the actual condition of things in the South such extreme and foolish talk as Mr. WILLIAMS indulges in is calculated to bring about an aggravation of the feeling in the North which he deprecates. How can you be very patient with or hopeful of a people whose wisest and most promising leader wanders in such a maze of lunar politics?

THE COTTON ESTIMATE.

The annual estimate of the Department of Agriculture of the cotton crop fixing the total at 12,162,000 bales naturally threw the cotton market into confusion. It so far exceeded the estimates which have been accepted in the market as a basis for recent trading that a break of from 30 to 50 points was to have been expected. The most optimistic statisticians have not assumed a figure exceeding 12,000,000 bales, and the more conservative have believed that it would not materially exceed 11,300,000 bales. When time has been given for the excitement to subside, the question will arise as to the amount of dependence which can be placed upon the department figures. For a number of years past the department has been far astray in its December estimates. Last year it guessed a total crop of 9,962,000 bales, whereas the commercial crop was actually 10,011,000. For 1902-3 it was only about 326,000 bales under the fact. In 1901-2 it underestimated about a million bales. This year it seems to have swung in the opposite direction to the limit of its pendulum stroke, and by estimating considerably above what any one in the business believes will be the net actual yield of commercial cotton, it leaves the disinterested student of the cotton situation in doubt what to think.

Probably his conclusion will be that from all the evidence at hand we have this year had our "bumper" cotton crop, since the least of the authoritative estimates exceeds the largest previous record. If it should be that the department has erred on the side of conservatism as much as has been its habit for several years past, we shall have to invent a new name to describe this year's crop, which would put it in a class by itself. The largest previous cotton harvest was that of 1899, which totaled 11,235,383 bales. For the succeeding years it has been:

	Bales.
1900	9,435,559
1901	10,425,141
1902	10,751,453
1903	10,758,326

The ample crop of this year assures the prosperity of the South. In view of the statistical position of cotton the surplus is not great enough to depress prices below the point of satisfactory profit for the grower. The weather conditions throughout the picking season have been most favorable, and the reported average of 35 to 40 pounds of lint from each 100 pounds of seed cotton beats all previous averages.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRONS.

It is not surprising that Russians should now be agitating the possibility of sending through the Dardanelles their squadron of the Black Sea, to join and reinforce their squadron of the Baltic which left its home waters so many weeks ago, doing some unintended and incidental execution by the way in the North Sea. It would be much more surprising if the Black Sea Squadron, after it emerged in defiance of the treaty obligations of Russia, should prove to be in condition to take the high seas, and to arrive in the Far East in a condition to do any harm to the enemy of Russia, or to be anything but an easy prey to the same. It is of course true that the Black Sea Squadron cannot emerge from the Black Sea without a breach of the plighted faith of Russia. But it is to be remembered that the consent of Russia to the bottling up of her fleet in the Black Sea was obtained under a pressure which Russians considered to be duress, at the bidding of a coalition headed by England. The temptation to strike a decisive blow at an enemy, if the Black Sea Squadron could really do this, might be too much for the virtue of nations more renowned for good faith than Russia. A more pertinent consideration may be that the Turks would have the right, and should have the power, to sink the Russian ships on their emergence from the waters to which they are by treaty confined. To prevent this, it would be necessary that Russia should understand herself beforehand with Turkey. Turkey and Russia understand each other so well that the Sultan would know how to exact valuable consideration for permission to Russian ships to pass the Dardanelles. The price would be heavy, much heavier than there is any reason to believe the efficiency of the Black Sea Squadron, after it got out, would justify.

Meanwhile, the other squadron, the Baltic Squadron, seems to be taken much more seriously in London than it has been taken before. Speculations are cabled over here as to the effect of the squadron's potential activity in Japanese waters, if it arrives there. In the first place, it seems clear that even the present seaworthiness of the squadron depends entirely upon the supply of coal it has received from British dealers. As one correspondent puts it, its trail is a column of smoke from Cardiff. If Great Britain were a mere neutral, she might say that it was not her business, but Japan's, to prevent British dealers from supplying Russian warships with British coal at their own risk. But she is also the ally of Japan, and Japan is evincing some pardonable curiosity to know why her ally should be supplying her enemy with the means of fighting her. It seems that not only have British colliers been supplying Russian warships with British coal, but that a British-built warship, a torpedo boat destroyer, has been taken from the shipyard in which she was built and delivered over to Russia, nine days after notice of the sale of the vessel had been lodged with the British Admiralty.

If, in consequence of the laches of Great Britain, the Baltic Squadron should arrive in Japanese or Manchurian waters, and should be able seriously to interrupt Japanese communication between Japan and Manchuria and Korea, it is plain that British interests in the Far East, which were the basis of the alliance with Japan, would suffer very seriously. If the interruption brought about a complete Russian victory, those interests would be destroyed, and Great Britain would be an object of nobody's sympathy for a result to which she would so largely have contributed. But such speculations seem to be quite baseless. The Baltic Squadron, at last accounts, was just clearing the Red Sea, and preparing for the circumnavigation of Asia. It will be many weeks, at the extremely leisurely rate of progress which the squadron has thus far pursued, before it can arrive in waters in which it can do any good to Russia or any harm to Japan. If, indeed, it should then find Port Arthur still unfallen, and if it could defeat the Japanese squadron blockading that port, it might exercise a decisive influence upon the conduct of the war. But there are too many contingencies here. Unless the siege of Port Arthur is actually raised, and the Japanese fleet defeated, the Baltic Squadron will find no refuge or base of operations there. It is true, as was shown by the Russian ships at Vladivostok, that a few vessels, under an enterprising commander, can do much toward interrupting the movement of transports. But for such operations the ships must have a naval base, a "pou sto." With Port Arthur in Japanese hands, as every probability is that it will be before the Baltic Squadron arrives, the only remaining Russian port is Vladivostok itself. And, in the course of nature, Vladivostok will be ice-bound, and accessible only by an ice breaker, long before the rescuing Russians can appear off its mouth. Apparently the officers and men of the Baltic Squadron have more reason than anybody else to view its approach to the scene of war with apprehension and alarm, sentiments which they really must in some degree entertain. It is not at all likely that its fate will be such as to encourage the Russians in sending the Black Sea Squadron after it on the same errand.

POSTMASTER WILLCOX.

The President is to be congratulated upon the happy issue from his perplexities in the matter of the New York Post Office that has been gained by his appointment of Mr. WILLCOX. When Mayor Low made Mr. WILLCOX Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond, the appointment was a complete surprise. The appointee was not known to the general public at all, while to the small circle of persons intelligently interested in the extension of small parks he was known as one of themselves. But the new Commissioner proceeded to vindicate his appointment, not only in the routine work of keeping up the parks under his jurisdiction, which was all that his appropriations enabled him to do directly, but also in taking long views about the future of the park system and in making preparation for it. The destiny of Staten Island as a suburb and very largely a suburban park of Greater New York was much more fully appreciated by Mr. WILLCOX than it had been by any of his predecessors, and the adoption of the recommendations for reservations he made would insure the fulfillment of that destiny.

From Mr. WILLCOX as Postmaster we are sure of honest intentions, industry amounting to devotion, and a considerable degree of organizing as well as of executive ability. We shall be disappointed if these qualities do not enable him to effect a great improvement over the recent past, and to bring the administration of the office again up to the plane of efficiency which it attained during the days of JAMES and PEARSON.

GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Bad news from Southwest Africa continues to keep German opinion in a state of irritation with the Colonial Office; judging by the past, the reinforcements which have arrived on the coast, finding it very difficult to land, will soon discover that it is almost impossible to operate effectively when at last ashore. Settlers are being slaughtered in various parts of the Hinterland, and those who can do so are fleeing toward British territory.

We have our own troubles colonial, and can afford to be sympathetic with Germany with the fellow-feeling that comes of community in folly and international crime. But the interesting point is a discovery made by the eagle-eyed press of Germany. Aethiopianismus is not indigenous, but an American product. The wicked longing to own their own land has been suggested to them by American "niggers" who are supplied with funds from the United States and move about from tribe to tribe imposing on the good, credulous natives through their superficial [illegible] of white culture! With that [illegible] craft we hear so much of just be[illegible] election these American "niggers" mix religion with politics—unheard-of combination among the whites!—and use the revivalist meetings they have learned from Methodists and Baptists in the United States to infect the whole of Southern Africa with Ethiopianism. It would be hard to imagine an accumulation of iniquities more calculated to shake with colossal indignation a virtuous Teutonic press; "nigger," Methodism, freedom, scorn of German civilization—these are bad enough; but America the fomentor of it all, America the source of funds and preachers—that is too much. The German indignation needs only to be better founded to become respectable.

OUR PHARMACY LAWS.

The kind of changes needed in the pharmacy laws of New York are quite different from those likely to be suggested and urged by the representatives of the drug trade now in session at Albany. What is needed to redeem the business from the low estate into which it has fallen is a movement among self-respecting and honest druggists to put a stop to the thousand expedients to which the unprincipled and dishonest pharmacist has recourse for gain.

The recent seizure in this city of great quantities of harmful drugs put up in cheap imitation of valuable and relatively costly pharmaceutical preparations shows that fraud is practiced at the dispensing counter to an extent which should shock the moral sense of the community. It would look as if the druggists were afraid of the consequences of attacking this great evil. Some time it will be attacked from the outside in sledgehammer fashion, and when this happens the business will be less interesting than many find it who are now engaged in it. Should this revolution begin by legislation putting a stop to the sale of narcotic poisons to the victims of morally and physically destructive drug habits, it would have a powerful support from organizations which usually accomplish what they undertake.

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE.

It was a very remarkable tribute that Lord ROSEBERY paid to the late Lord SALISBURY in the debating hall of the Oxford Union Society. During the whole of Lord ROSEBERY'S career in the lifetime of Lord SALISBURY the former was in open and often in rather bitter opposition to the latter. It was not entirely a party opposition; its roots lay somewhat in the temperament of the two men. The one profoundly convinced, firm in his resolution, indifferent to popularity and scornful of its pursuit, bearing his leadership as a birthright and an obligation of nobility, proudly patriotic but loyal rather than loving, a massive and powerful intellect, lofty, detached, to the multitude cold. The other gifted, erratic, restless, aristocratic in taste and association, eager for the approval of the democracy, unsettled in political purpose, constantly ambitious to direct, curiously reluctant to take the responsibilities of leadership, a talker and littérateur, a maker of phrases—often extremely successful—attaching much importance to form, not without high aims and broad views, but with a slippery grip on the party to which he belongs and the people he always interests and never quite controls.

Despite the contradiction in the natures of the two men, it is not surprising that the characterization of the dead statesman by his survivor should have been sympathetic, admiring, and discriminating. The old Marquess was an inviting and inspiring subject for the younger man, the appeal to the writer being far stronger than any repugnance from either politics or temperament could be. It was a pen picture of Lord SALISBURY that Lord ROSEBERY submitted to the Oxford Union, that curious society in the debating hall of which many of the great statesmen of England have been trained for Parliamentary life. And the figure of Lord SALISBURY, as it looms in retrospect, is an intensely picturesque figure. In 1867 he left his party because it had bid for the support of the democracy in DISRAELI'S Suffrage bill, declaring "my opinions belong to the past, and it is better that new principles in politics should be worked by those who sympathize with them heartily." Seven years later he re-entered party life, and in 1878 achieved the signal triumph at Berlin after the treaty of San Stefano. Until his retirement he was either next to the first or the actual first in the councils of his party, and his party was in power for twenty-four of the thirty years following his re-entry into politics in 1874. The statesman most contemptuous and distrustful of democracy was kept at the head by the deliberate choice of the democracy, and the empire prospered and strengthened as never before. Here certainly is enough of contrast and paradox to make an interesting subject, and Lord ROSEBERY made the most of it. One impression he distinctly leaves, that the political contests of Great Britain do not engender personal animosity.

SEQUEL TO THE BECK CASE.

The report of the committee appointed by the British Home Office to inquire into the notorious miscarriage of justice concerning ADOLF BECK has been made, and is curiously British and as thoroughly characteristic as were the proceedings which led up to it. It blames the Judge who sentenced BECK in 1896, Sir FORREST FULTON, deplores the fact that the attachés of the Home Office lacked legal training, and, in place of advising the establishment of a criminal court of appeal, opines that the Home Office can fairly serve in this function provided said attachés have the desired legal training.

Legal training is all very well, but common sense in the Home Office would have served BECK better, just as it served him better with the public. Another commentary is invited by the testimony of Sir FORREST FULTON before the committee, which was preceded by these remarkable words spoken by the Master of the Rolls, or Chairman:

> All tribunals in this country are liable to make mistakes except the House of Lords, which, like the King, and to a great extent on the same ground, is deemed to be incapable of making a mistake. If mistakes are made they are revealed, where the right of revealing exists, by the proper authorities. No inquiry of this kind can be held without compromising the dignity and, therefore, the efficiency of any one holding the exalted position of a Judge in this country. Therefore, in my opinion, it would be nothing short of a scandal if any question in the nature of cross-examination were addressed to a Judge who, for public reasons on a public occasion, has thought it fitting to give us such facts—such material facts—as have come before him in his judicial capacity. Therefore, no questions must be addressed to Sir FORREST FULTON, except such as may occur to the members of the committee, in order to enable us more fully to understand the matter.

Sir FORREST was not cross-examined, and the dignity of the British bench was safe. Nevertheless, this Judge who had declined to allow BECK to prove that he was not the man for whose crimes he was convicted, and who, when confronted with absolute proof that BECK was not the real criminal, blandly remarked that belief in the contrary of this fact had not been reckoned against the prisoner, presented some interesting evidence:

> My recollection is that throughout the course of this long and anxious trial my own private opinion was that probably BECK was not SMITH at all. When, however, I was called upon to reconsider the whole case on the petitions forwarded to me by the Home Office in July, 1898, I seem to have arrived at the conclusion that BECK and SMITH were probably one and the same person.

In other words, this learned British Judge tried BECK on the merits of the case before him, and later on discovered that he might have tried BECK as a man who had already served his time. This wonderful discovery was made when Sir FORREST had before him documents which clearly proved that BECK was not the real criminal, and was, moreover, an entirely innocent man. Still, Sir FORREST deliberately stated in his letter to the Home Office that when BECK was tried before him he had "very little doubt" of the prisoner's identity as JOHN SMITH.

It were useless to attempt to discover and appreciate the mental, moral, and judicial attitude of the legal lights concerned in the BECK case and in the investigation thereof. But that such things can be in the England of the twentieth century must cause amazement in distant parts of the British Empire and even in Japan.

THANKS FROM A RUSSIAN.

The Meaning of Reforms Discussed by the Czar's Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me and many other young Russians to thank you most heartily for your editorial in to-day's issue of your most esteemed and valuable paper, as well as for many other articles concerning the reforms which are taking place now in our dear, poor Russia. One must be born in Russia, live there, go through a Russian high school in order to be able to appreciate the importance of what is going on there.

Imagine that all the liberties and rights which you enjoy now are lost for you; then, and only then, you will have a very slight idea of what an intelligent Russian feels seeing all the atrocities of his Government. And now, so suddenly, we hear a new, long-pined-for word of truth, with promises of a free existing—this is the dawn, which is to scatter the darkness of the autocracy; this is the new era in our history.

Let every intelligent American recollect now thousands of intelligent Russians, who by their deaths and long-imprisoned lives in Siberia, have brought the Government to the consciousness of the necessity of these reforms, which are to put Russia upon a level of an intelligent country, and which you write of so heartily and so sympathetically. Accept Russian thanks, which are given to an intelligent American editor of an intelligent American paper.

ARTHUR ISENBURGH.

Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1904.

PRESIDENT AND PRESS.

The Order Against The Boston Herald.

From The Boston Herald.

Herald readers are hereby informed that the weather map which has usually been printed in the evening editions of The Boston Herald did not appear yesterday for the reason that instructions have been sent from Washington to Mr. J. W. Smith, the local forecaster, not to furnish The Herald with any weather maps or official notices of weather conditions.

Far Reaching and Serious.

From The Providence Journal.

The order of the President cutting off the news sources of The Boston Herald because of the turkey-chasing canard applies to the Weather Bureau, and is evidently far-reaching and serious.

Press Censorship.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

If this principle is to be adopted and sustained it will obviously be possible for the President of the United States to dictate to any newspaper what representatives it shall and shall not employ in the work of gathering news concerning the Government at Washington. He will be able to punish as well as to reward—and that means censorship and nothing else.

Silly and Ineffectual.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Whether it is the personal resentment of the President or Senator Lodge which is finding vent at the present time in executive orders cutting off various Government publications from The Boston Herald office, it is a silly and ineffectual proceeding, and the character of it seems attributable to both.

Sillier Than the Silly Story.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

The story was silly and the order of the President sillier.

Not Good Judgment.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The sentence of exclusion was prompted by anything but good judgment. The invention has been dignified. It has been exalted into an affair of consequence. The story he told was not even worthy of the attention denial entails.

Mr. Loeb "Too Previous."

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The President's alleged resentment of a silly dispatch concerning his family probably exists more in Mr. Loeb's mind than in the President's. The ardor of Mr. Loeb may well be restrained in deference to the dignity of the President of the United States.

Unauthorized Use of Power.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

To punish The Herald by executive order in this autocratic way, because it has been imposed upon in this case, which after all is a somewhat trifling though annoying matter, is a touch of Presidential absolutism that will be generally resented.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Evils Resulting from Its Abolishment—Sad Condition in Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow a few words from a plain man who has recently been with the United States Army in the field? I speak through your paper because you take an intelligent, humane interest in army matters.

The abolishment of the army canteen or club is one of the most cruel, ignorant privations that our soldiers have been called upon to endure in their hard life. I wish every good woman of this land could know and understand what a frightful crime, an appalling evil, the W. C. T. U. committed when they became a co-partner with the Liquor Trust in abolishing the soldiers' club. Four years ago my duties took me to several army posts where, during the long evenings, I enjoyed the simple pleasures of each post's canteen. There we played dominos, cards, or checkers, wrote letters home, read books or papers, and enjoyed a glass of beer over a social chat. It was the one common social meeting ground of all the men; orderliness, good-fellowship, sobriety, prevailed. The guardhouses of these posts were empty. The profits of the canteen provided the men with turkey and cranberries upon their table at Thanksgiving, apples almost all Winter, white bread twice weekly, with eggs, butter, and potatoes occasionally. And if you, reader, lived on bacon and hardtack for one solid month you could appreciate what a new dish means to our soldiers!

When the W. C. T. U. (who knew absolutely nothing of what they were doing) began to fight the army canteen I was at one of our choicest posts, situated on the outskirts of a beautiful city. It was soon whispered that the liquor dealers seemed heartily in favor of the movement, and a number were interviewed by some army officers.

"Favor the going of the canteen?" they said.

"You bet we do. We'll back the women with our dollars, too. When the canteen is gone we liquor men will stand a chance, for the boys will have some kind of a drink, you know."

And they worked hard to second the efforts of the White Ribboners. What is the result? I have recently returned from a visit to this same beautiful post. Directly outside the boundary line are now located rows of the vilest, lowest hells, where poisonous liquors are sold to our men.

Not only that, but professional card sharpers, hired by the proprietor, arrive about the last of each month and remain during the first few days of the next. These men play on commission, and when a soldier is paid often succeed in one night in cleaning him out of every cent. If he proves obdurate "knock-out" drops are freely administered, and often he is returned to the post after a two days' debauch in one of these holes, stripped of almost every article of clothing and equipment. There is yet a worse phase—almost too evil to print, for loose women are also employed as decoys. The consequences in the Philippines are even more dreadful, and a terrible havoc is being wrought there among our men because of the deadly native drinks called "Beno" and "Tuba." These are so poisonous that a prominent officer who told me that he had taken just one drink of the first in order to personally test it, added that he had felt its effects for nearly a year. Numbers of our soldiers are coming home insane solely because of these devilish liquors! They were unknown in the army during the existence of the canteen. If the American people knew the real condition, the facts, they would demand the reinstallment of this harmless, pleasure-giving little club and stop the destruction of the noblest, cleanest army on God's earth!

Listen, you broad-minded practical business man, listen to this appeal from the desolate, homesick, hungry hearts of some of our army now serving in far-off Samar; it is an extract from a letter just received from a high and brilliant officer:

"This is a small and lonely island-post for prisoners; in the stockade are 200 men, ex-soldiers dishonorably discharged and sentenced from five years to 'life.' There is many a sad story wrapped in the breasts of these men, old friend. Three-quarters of them are first-class men, for their service, work, and conduct have been perfect. Then why are these broken-hearted men serving years of their lives here, crushing rock on an isolated island in these far-off tropics? It's because of 'Beno' and 'Tuba,' the native poisonous, erasing drinks. And who is responsible to their God and their country for these hopeless, crushed lives of men bearing scars received in defense of their flag? The people who abolished the cool, refreshing glass of beer of our army canteen! I tell you it was a crime!

"There are thousands of human wrecks in these islands to-day, the work of a narrow, unthinking class of women, aided by the hog-ranch proprietor; the one working with honest intent, the other lobbying with money, both to accomplish the same result—to push the American soldier over a frightful abyss, to breed diseased criminals, to crush and kill the honor, manhood, and integrity out of him; to fill graves and jails with the remains of good men.

"As I write I am glancing at a sad-faced patient man who is serving twenty years here crushing rock under a tropical sun. He was a First Sergeant and faithfully served his country for 23 years. A dozen scars decorate his body, a dozen Generals to-day know him to have been an excellent soldier. He was serving in these islands when the canteen was abolished, and he got along without his nightly glass of beer until one day he had a cramp and he went into a den where some one gave him a glass of 'Tuba;' then two and three. He was staggering to his tent when a fresh young Second Lieutenant damned him for being drunk until the old Sergeant slapped his face! Now here he is to crush rock, and a little way off is a smaller island, its rich tropical growth fanned by ocean breezes; sleepy and still it lies under the hot sun. I see this old soldier straighten up his back to rest a moment, and he always looks toward that island; he knows that he will sleep there soon under the shade of the banana trees, with a little board over his head marked 'Convict No. 75.' It is a cemetery Island, and already 45 sad life-stories are ended in that bivouac of the dead!

"Do what you can to get the canteen restored to the service for the sake of the men in the ranks—and do it quick, for time is life." GERALD H. KNIGHT.

New York, Dec. 1, 1904.

Cheaper Alcohol for the Arts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the editorial in last Saturday's paper on "Cheaper Alcohol for the Arts," I regret more has not appeared on the subject.

When a bill to effect this purpose was introduced some years ago, it was defeated, and, I heard it said, or saw it stated, that its rejection was caused by men interested in the production of wood alcohol, who possessed great influence in Congress.

The argument brought against untaxed alcohol is that it would be used as a beverage. Germany, it is said, has solved this problem, and the Emperor has particularly interested himself in extending the uses of cheap spirits. On account of our enormous corn crops it ought to be made cheaper here than elsewhere and greater uses found for it.

I should be greatly pleased if as a motive power it were able to supersede the foul-smelling gasoline-driven autos. For me they have spoiled all pleasure in the Park. A. H.

New York, Nov. 30, 1904.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Tells of the Prison League's Yule Tide Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years I have had the privilege of appealing through your columns on behalf of our Christmas fund for helping the destitute wives and children of men in prison. In speaking once more of this need, I have the assurance that the message will reach many whose interest is already deeply aroused, and who will be glad to hear of the success of our last Winter's mission to these poor homes.

As the Christmas season approaches it becomes the ever-brightening centre of joyous expectation to the little ones in our happy homes, to whom Christ's birthday is the very height of festivity, bringing home reunions, joyous parties, pleasures, and gifts. Yet to many throughout our country it holds forth not only no promise of good things to be looked forward to, but appears an even darker and drearier day than most, because of the contrast in their poor homes, to the festive preparations seen on every hand.

The Volunteers will in many cities dine the hungry in their halls, send baskets of food to the poor tenements, and plan treats for the children, but this special fund for which I appeal is to meet the need that can only be reached in a more personal manner. In the Volunteer Prison League Department we are in touch with hundreds of those whose husbands and fathers have come under our influence in prison. Through these men we have been introduced to their families, and they turn to us in their hour of dire need as personal friends. We strive as far as possible to take Christmas into each home, and yet to make the Christmas help such as will last for many a day afterward. We find in many instances that the mother by her toil can only just keep the rent paid and provide a meagre supply of food for her little ones. Were it not for the help we give in clothing these children, they would in many instances be unable to go to school. Our Christmas gifts are not intended only to gladden the day, but to practically lift the burden that shadows the morrow. We have lists made out from our books which enable us to know the age, sex, and as far as possible the size of each child. We give to these little ones warm, serviceable clothing, two pairs of stockings, and often shoes. Some article of clothing is added for the mother. We provide groceries, a chicken or turkey, and money for fuel and vegetables. From our friends we have received dolls and toys to pass on to these little ones, and we also fill the Santa Claus stockings with good things.

Last year I went myself through the down-town tenement district on the wagon to distribute the parcels to many of these families. I saw not only the dire need and poverty, but the heart-touching gratitude and appreciation of these brave, struggling women. One call was at an attic in a rear tenement. Up, up, up, we climbed with the narrow winding of the crooked stairs, to be met on the last flight by a tiny ragged boy. He was so small and forlorn that one might have expected a woebegone face to peep from the tangled hair, but the black eyes shone radiantly, and his little mouth was smiling rapturously, for he was welcoming Santa Claus. The mother welcomed me in the tiny room under the eaves. It was hardly bigger than a prison cell. Under a chair in the corner, amid some kindling wood and rubbish, sat the baby, clothed in one thin little garment. There was no bed that I could see as I sat on the only seat near the stove that seemed to fill the narrow space. I found on inquiry that it was folded up against the wall, and had it not been tucked away the mother and children would have had no room to move around. When first found by us, this woman was living in a damp cellar, and the youngest child was then a tiny baby. They were starving. Their condition was certainly better this year, and that could be said of almost all the families whom we had previously helped, but the Christmas gifts were still sorely needed.

Another family that we went to seek we failed to find, for on that Christmas Eve they had been dispossessed, and it was not until some days afterward that we could trace them and give them their Christmas gifts. Early this Summer the father came home, and we found for him a position. He has done well and worked steadily ever since, and this Christmas, with his wife and little girls, he is settled in a comfortable home, and will be able to insure for them a happy day.

Whatever the world may feel concerning the men in prison, for whom I work, all with any pity or compassion must entertain the deepest sympathy for these innocent sufferers.

May I appeal to the readers of this paper to help me with gifts of money, clothing, groceries, or toys? Anything and everything will be acceptable. All such donations should be addressed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America, 28 Cooper Square, New York City. Please inclose name and address of donor that our Treasurer may send official receipt for the moneys received, and that we may be enabled to let all those who participate in helping us know through the columns of The Volunteer Gazette what we have done at this season, and how their gifts have been passed on to the needy.

At this of all seasons may it not be truly said by the One whose birthday we commemorate, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me"?

MAUD B. BOOTH.

New York, Dec. 1, 1904.

Where Are Those American Woolens?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not your protected wool correspondent, Mr. Cotton, (what's in a name?) rather reckless in his application of the term "rot" to the statement of a modest fellow-creature?

Being an American with an inherited supply of patriotism, I try to find good in things American, generally with some degree of success. But thus far failure has rewarded my efforts to bedeck myself in as fine a woolen raiment of United States manufacture as our English cousins can furnish.

Perhaps I am a victim of deception, and have been wearing the home-made article under a British alias, but this I cannot persuade my tailor to admit.

Will Mr. Cotton of Philadelphia kindly direct us to an emporium in New York where we can revel in the superior product of the American maker?

In my humble opinion, if we Yankees would be content with a little less than the whole bird we should still possess a fair share of her golden fruit, with nothing in the world to fear. J. W. E.

New York, Dec. 2, 1904.

THE WAG OF THE SEA DOG'S TALE.

The old salt gave his trousers a hitch
And said as he drained his grog:
"'Tis the jolly tar makes the vessel pitch
And his bark comes from the log.
The sea biscuit makes the good ship roll
And the hitch I take, of course,
As I tread the decks, why, bless your soul
Is meant for the cook's salt horse.

"Oh, a sailor's life is a life serene,
In every port a lass,
And the Captain keeps the ocean clean,
For he sweeps it with his glass.
So here's a health in a glass of grog,
Yo ho! for the spreading sail!
For I sit both the old sea dog
And the way of the hen skate's tail."

J. F. TOLET.

BOSTON'S VELASQUEZ STIRS UP DISCUSSION

Dealer Here Tells of One Like It, Spurious, Offered to Him.

PRINCE OF BOURBON HAD IT

It Was the Prince to Whom Boston Paid $51,000 for the Picture in Her Museum of Fine Arts.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts placed on exhibition last month a full-length life-size portrait of King Philip IV. of Spain, reputed to be by Velasquez. It came direct from Madrid to Boston, and was secured for the museum by Dr. Denman W. Ross, one of the Trustees. He obtained it from Francisco, Prince of Bourbon and Duke of Anjou, in whose family the portrait is alleged to have been since it was painted, in the seventeenth century. The price paid was $51,000. By its purchase the money available from the unrestricted funds of the museum for the purchase of works of art was practically exhausted, and no more important acquisitions can be made until this fund has been considerably increased by gifts or bequests.

Commenting on this picture, The Boston Transcript on Nov. 10 said:

"It is a strange circumstance that this work by Velasquez should not appear in any of the catalogues. Apparently it has been kept in retirement, perhaps purposely, perhaps by chance, unknown to the hosts of historians and critics who have searched European galleries for Velasquez's pictures."

Within the last few days there have appeared in various newspapers suggestions of doubt as to the genuineness of this picture. A recent bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has a cut of this remarkable addition to its treasures. A noted art dealer of Paris, who has a branch of his French store in Fifth Avenue here, with this cut before him, declared to a TIMES reporter yesterday that while the cut might represent a genuine Velasquez sold to the Boston Museum, it would also pass for an equally faithful likeness of a "Velasquez" offered for sale to him months ago in Madrid by the Prince of Bourbon, the vendor of the picture now in the Boston Museum, but rejected by the dealer because he did not believe it to be a Velasquez at all.

The Boston Globe of Nov. 10 had a cut of the figure without the frame, and explained the absence of frame thus: "A peculiar feature about the new portrait is that it is shown without any frame. The tariff law is so interpreted that there is a duty on frames, while admitting the pictures free of duty provided they are destined to belong to an educational institution. The Museum of Fine Arts has refused to pay the duty on the frame of this 'importation.'" It is odd that the picture rejected as spurious by the Paris-New York dealer was also without a frame.

The art dealer's story, in substance, follows:

After studying for many days the splendid paintings by Velasquez in the Prado he was taken one day to see the collection of art objects and old masters belonging to Señor Salcedo in the theatre owned by the latter, and while passing these old canvases in review noted a full-length standing portrait of a man in a long black cloak, bearing traces of the Velasquez manner, but not worth lingering over. Three days later he was taken by Señor de Navas to a small house where the Prince of Bourbon lived, in order to see the last of the Prince's treasures—a portrait of Philip IV., which the Prince claimed as an heirloom of his family, and to sustain which he had, so Señor de Navas assured him, all the necessary documents.

On entering the house the dealer was surprised at the absence of all works of art, but accepted the explanation that the Prince had parted with all but the portrait. Much greater was the surprise, indeed, his amazement, when he was ushered into a bare apartment and confronted with the very picture he had seen three days before among the Salcedo pictures! As before it had no frame, nor was there any frame to be seen whence it might have been taken. The Prince placed it in various lights, expatiated on its beauty, and offered to show the documents guaranteeing it. As the picture had no value in the eyes of the dealer, who is an expert of considerable experience, the offer was declined, and without insisting on his own opinion of the canvas he bowed himself out.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Prof. Ross is away from home to-night, and cannot be seen regarding the Velasquez portrait. Edward Robinson, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, is also away.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

SAUTELLE—WORTHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Miss Julia Worthington, daughter of Charles C. Worthington, and Edmund Monroe Sautelle of Washington, D. C., were married at St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church here this afternoon by the Rev. William H. Benjamin. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple were present. The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Sautelle, sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was Maskell Curwen of London. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, the Shrubberies, in Broadway, Mr. and Mrs. Sautelle will sail for London in a few days.

BALDWIN—THOMPSON.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The marriage of Mrs. Gough Winn Thompson to Frank G. Baldwin of New York, formerly of Baltimore, took place at 11:30 o'clock this morning at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Ames, mother of the bride, 225 West Preston Street. The Rev. Robert H. Paine, rector of Mount Calvary Church, performed the ceremony. The best man was Carroll Baldwin of Baltimore, brother of the groom. There were no other attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will sail from New York by the Cedric on Wednesday for Europe upon their wedding trip.

MARSHALL—JACOB.

Miss Martha Jacob, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jacob, and Levin R. Marshall were married yesterday at the Jacob residence on the Country Club grounds at Westchester. The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendennin performed the ceremony. The best man was S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., the brother of the bridegroom.

Apology from Yale Freshmen.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 3.—The committee of Yale freshmen which was appointed to investigate the painting of the class numerals on various signboards near East Rock Park to-day sent a letter of apology to the Park Commissioners on behalf of the men who committed the acts of vandalism. In the letter the class's disapproval of such proceedings is expressed.

IN HONOR OF J. B. McDONALD.

A Number of New York Guests at a Dinner in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—There was a notable gathering this evening at a dinner given in the Belvedere Hotel in honor of John B. McDonald, the builder of the New York Subway and of the Baltimore belt line tunnel. The dinner was tendered by William A. Marburg.

Among those present from New York were the following: Judge Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge F. W. Hatch, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Patrick Francis Murphy, Dr. Cornelius Wiley, Albert Boardman, Judge Victor J. Dowling, John Whalen, R. A. C. Smith, R. W. Poor, George C. Clausen, Randolph Guggenheimer, and Police Commissioner McAdoo.

The Baltimore guests included United States District Judge Thomas J. Morris and Postmaster Warfield.

Previous to the dinner the guests were entertained at an afternoon golf outing on the links of the Elkridge Club.

TO PROD VENEZUELA AGAIN.

We Want to Know About That Long-Delayed Asphalt Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Venezuela's attention will again be called in a very firm manner to the disappointment this Government feels at the continued delay in the decision by the Supreme Court of Venezuela in the case of an American asphalt concern, which has been pending for a long time.

The dissatisfaction of this country with affairs in Venezuela is shared by the powers of Europe. Great Britain, France, and Italy, perhaps more than the others, are having serious troubles with their claims, their commerce, and their citizens. The European powers, realizing the delicacy of the situation which would be created by a forceful collection by them of their claims, hesitate to act. They would prefer that the American Government bring Venezuela to a realization of her shortcomings.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Judge Francis M. Scott and Mrs. Scott have announced the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Eleanor Atwood Scott to William H. Tew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Tew of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Tew's business is in Glasgow, Scotland.

***

Mrs. G. Granville Wright will give a theatre party of thirty, followed by a supper at Sherry's on Dec. 16, for her niece, Miss Nannie Wright, who made her début yesterday.

***

Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, Jr., will give a dinner on Thursday evening for the Misses Jane and Laura Carlisle, granddaughters of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, at her residence, 24 East Ninety-fourth Street.

***

Mrs. F. W. Whitridge will give a luncheon on Monday for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Whitridge, and a number of the season's debutantes. Miss Whitridge will make her debut on Dec. 15 at a reception.

***

Mrs. Joel Benedict Erhardt will give a luncheon and theatre party for her daughter, Miss Antoinette Erhardt, on Wednesday, Dec. 14. The guests will be débutantes.

***

John D. Crimmins, Sr., is to give a dinner dance at his residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, on Tuesday evening, for his débutante daughter, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, for whom Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., gave a coming-out reception yesterday.

***

Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones will give a theatre party to-morrow evening for her niece, Miss Grace Ruggles.

***

Mrs. C. H. Lee has invitations out for a dance on Dec. 30 for young people.

***

Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones is to give a theatre party on the evening of Dec. 19.

***

Mrs. Theodore Van Antwerp Trotter's coming-out reception on Dec. 19 for her daughter, Miss Helen Trotter, is to be followed by a dance in the evening at the Trotter residence, 136 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Trotter and her daughter will be assisted in receiving in the afternoon by Mrs. Walter S. Suydam and the Misses Alexandra Stevens, Rosalie Tone, Louise Schroeder, Marjorie Leaycraft, Blanche Shoemaker, Olga Kobbé, and Dorothy Grinnell.

***

Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker made her début yesterday at a large reception given by her mother, Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, at the Shoemaker town house, 23 West Fifty-sixth Street. The reception was followed by a dinner for the receiving party and a number of young men, and afterward the guests went to "The Two Roses." The young girls who assisted Mrs. Shoemaker and her daughter in receiving were the Misses Alexandra Stevens, Edith Landon, Mildred Barclay, Marjorie Motley, Edith Read, Helen Trotter, Olga Kobbe, Katharine Rhoades, and Malvina Hoffman. Mrs. James Coryell of Philadelphia also assisted Mrs. Shoemaker. The guests for the dinner and theatre party, in addition to those mentioned, were Ashton de Peyster, Oscar Stevens, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Albert Akin, Sidney De Kay, Lyman Rhoades, Stephen L. Nash, Hendrik Hudson, Henry W. Shoemaker, and William Brock Shoemaker. Miss Shoemaker is to have a cotillion given for her by her parents on Dec. 9 at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club.

***

Miss Martha Prentice Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong of 29 East Sixty-fifth Street, and granddaughter of the late John H. Prentice, made her début yesterday afternoon at a tea given by her mother. The tea was followed by a dinner for about forty young people, and later there was dancing. Among the guests for the dinner were Miss Grace Ruggles, Miss Constance Knower, Miss Ruth Hubbell, Miss Leonore Cobb of Philadelphia, Miss Kate Prentice, Miss Gladys Durant Rice, Miss Dorothy Grinnell, Miss Helen Fargo, and Henry Coleman Drayton, Theodore Dixon, Hamilton Thacher, Oakley Vanderpoel, Barent Lefferts, Bernon Prentice, William Putnam, Wister Kendall, Reginald Wigham, Alfred Wagstaff, Reeve Schley, and Howard Plummer. Miss Strong is a niece of Mrs. Henry T. Brookman, and a cousin of Mrs. Amory Carhart.

***

Miss Gabriella M. Dexter made her bow yesterday at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Stanley W. Dexter. Mrs. Dexter and the débutante were assisted in receiving by the Misses Landon, Grinnell, Sheldon, and Haddon. Miss Howland poured tea, and was assisted by Miss Fish and Miss Whitridge.

***

Mrs. Frank Brinley Porter of 3 Park Avenue gave a tea yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Harriet P. Porter. Mrs. Porter and her daughter received alone. Mrs. Robert Gillespie and Miss Mildred Stokes were at the tea table.

***

Frank R. Lawrence of 534 Madison Avenue was the host at a reception to introduce his only daughter, Miss Eva Lawrence, yesterday. The Misses Edith Cook, Eulalie Matthews, Jennet Blackwell, Adelaide Hegeman, Gertrude Easton, Adèle Taylor, Dorothy Corbière, Frances Payne Bingham, Isabel Cary, Louise Simmons, and Delight Dickinson assisted in receiving.

***

Miss Nannie Wright Brown was introduced yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her aunt, Miss Ellen Whipple Brown, at Sherry's. Miss Brown and her niece were assisted in receiving by a number of young women, among whom were Miss Gladys Gittings of Baltimore and Miss Taylor Massey, whose engagement to John Wright Brown was recently announced. A dinner for Miss Brown and those who received followed the reception.

***

Mrs. John G. Carlisle of 2 Gramercy Park gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her two grandchildren, the Misses Jane and Laura Carlisle, daughters of the late William Kincaid Carlisle. The receiving party was a large one, and besides Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. W. K. Carlisle, and the débutantes, those who received or poured tea were Mrs. Gordon Crawford of Washington, Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, Jr., Mrs. Oswald Villard, Mrs. Wilson L. Bissell, Miss Jessie Campbell, daughter of ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, and the Misses Florence Bryant, Martha Calhoun, Eva McAdoo, Alice Du Vivier, Katherine Kendall, Beatrice Clark, Margaret Bissell, Mary Breckinridge Maltby, Florence Bryant, and Miss Leeds.

***

Miss Janet Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, was introduced yesterday at a reception given by Mrs. Dana at her residence in lower Fifth Avenue. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Eleanor Whitridge and Miss Corinne Robinson.

Engagement Announced at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The engagement has just been announced here of Miss Alice S. Morison of this city to Frederick Hill Blosson of Brooklyn.

Do You Want to Secure a Better Position?

See "Help Wanted" columns of Sunday's TIMES, Page 20, Part 2.—Adv.

CRUISER TENNESSEE GLIDES FROM THE WAYS

Sixteen-Year-Old Daughter of Gov. Frazier Names the Vessel.

NO CHAMPAGNE AT LUNCHEON

Omission Was Not Because of Any Request of the Tennessee Party, Governor Says.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The armored cruiser Tennessee was launched to-day at the yards of the William Cramp & Sons' Shipbuilding Company in the presence of distinguished guests from the State for which the vessel is named and a number of navy and army officials. The party from Tennessee included Gov. Frazier, his staff, Mrs. Frazier, and sixteen-year-old Miss Annie Keith Frazier, who was sponsor for the ship. Up to almost the moment when the big warship started down the ways a drizzle of sleet and rain fell continuously, but during the actual launching the sun shone through the clouds, the sky again becoming overcast shortly after the ship took the water.

Miss Frazier carried a huge bouquet of American Beauty roses to which was attached a bottle of champagne, and as the vessel, at 10:50 o'clock, quivered as it was about to take its initial dip, Miss Frazier struck the prow two resounding blows, at the same time pronouncing the baptismal words in a clear voice. As the Tennessee glided into the Delaware River, there was a great cheer from the spectators, and the various craft in the stream gave many shrill and prolonged blasts from their whistles. Immediately after the launch luncheon was served in the mould loft.

No champagne was served at the luncheon, much to the surprise of the guests. Water was about the only thing to drink. When Gov. Frazier was asked about the omission he said:

"It was certainly not because of any request of the party from Tennessee that wine was omitted. It was a good Tennessee friend of mine who supplied the bottle of wine used at the ceremony. The absence of other wine was certainly not due to any Women's Christian Temperance Union agitation in Tennessee."

The Tennessee was 58.71 per cent. complete on Dec. 1, and is five months ahead of the contract time. The cruiser will be even a more powerful fighting vessel than the Pennsylvania, although she is modeled after the lines of the latter, except in a few particulars. She is wider and heavier than the Pennsylvania, however, and will carry ten-inch instead of eight-inch guns, two additional six-inch guns, and is of heavier displacement. She will have the same kind of boilers and engines, and be required to steam the same number of knots, twenty-two, for four consecutive hours to come up to her contract requirements.

Of 14,500 tons displacement, the Tennessee will be one of two of the most powerful cruisers constructed. The other, the Washington, now building at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, is a sister ship in every respect. She will probably be launched on Washington's Birthday.

That this new type of ship is the coming cruiser and a desirable adjunct to the navy is attested by the fact that Congress recently appropriated money for the building of two more of the class of the Tennessee, and the Cramp Company is among the firms who have sent proposals.

The armor of the Tennessee is of sufficient thickness to withstand the impact of projectiles fired at fighting range from vessels carrying guns of the same calibre of those she carries.

Her armament will be: Main battery—Four 10-inch breech-loading rifles, 45 calibre in length; sixteen 6-inch, rapid fire, 50 calibre in length. Secondary battery—Eighteen 3-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 3-pounder rapid-fire guns, eight 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two 3-inch field guns, eight machine guns.

On the water-line belt her armor is 7 feet 6 inches in width, extending the entire length of the vessel, and that covering the space occupied by the engines and boilers will be 6 inches thick.

FAKE WAR AT ZEIGLER?

Conflicting Stories Told—No Bullet Marks or Wounded Men Found.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Dec. 3.—From investigations made by staff correspondents of St. Louis newspapers, it would appear that the sensational stories of war that for some time have been emanating from the Leiter mines in the town of Zeigler have little foundation in fact.

The investigators were unable to find any marks of bullets either on the stockade or at the pumphouse, whence firing has been heard almost nightly, according to persons living near Zeigler. Reports sent out from surrounding towns that miners and strikers have been wounded prove to have been incorrect.

Although generally termed "strikers," the officials of the Miners' Union, authorized to speak for the men, declare that they are not on a strike. They say that Mr. Leiter offered a wage scale to which they could not agree, and so they left the mines. They also deny all knowledge of the alleged attacks on the town of Zeigler, and, while admitting that they have attempted to persuade the miners to leave the employ of Mr. Leiter, they declare that no violence has been used.

On the other hand, Henry R. Platt, Mr. Leiter's lawyer, affirms that the stockade has been fired upon nightly, and that rapid-fire guns have replied whenever the location of the attackers could be found.

William Morris of Duquoin, who is the head of the United Mine Workers' Union in Southern Illinois, and who is the executive authority in the Zeigler strike, said:

"I deny absolutely that any of the union men have had the least thing to do with the firing which has been reported in the vicinity of Zeigler. It is my belief that what firing has occurred was done either at the instigation of Mr. Leiter and his executive officers, or by some of his force of private guards who have been discharged within the past month."

LAND FRAUD CASE SURPRISE.

Defendants Offer No Testimony—One Asks to Enter Plea of Guilty.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 3.—The land fraud trial came to an abrupt close to-day. The defense occupied but seventeen minutes, and then only to present explanations in behalf of two of their counsel. The defense apparently base their hopes on an argument to the jury, and if that fails, on a reversal of judgment at the hands of an appellant tribunal on a question of law.

Frank H. Walgamot, one of the defendants, through his attorneys, asked permission of the court to withdraw his plea of not guilty and to substitute a plea of guilty. Judge Bellinger announced that he would take the matter under consideration.

The case testimony in which ended so abruptly is that of the United States Government versus S. A. D. Puter, Emma L. Watson Horace G. McKinley, D. W. Tarpey, Frank Walgamot, and others, in an action to have the defendants declared guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government of public land. The property described in the present case embraces about 2,000 acres of land lying in the Cascade Forest Reserve on the west slope of Mount Jefferson, in Linn County, Oregon.

MRS. MARBURY'S BARN BURNS.

Second Fire on Her Country Place Within a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The twenty-five-thousand-dollar barn on Mrs. John W. Masury's country villa was destroyed by fire to-night. It was built to supplant a large barn destroyed by fire a year ago. The estate recently occupied by Mrs. Masury is the most extensive in this section. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Entertain Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet of New York arrived in Washington to-day to be the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who gave a dinner in their honor this evening. Mrs. Goelet, who was formerly Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia, is a close friend of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the latter having been one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Goelet at Wayne, Penn., last June. The dinner party to meet the couple, who have just returned from their honeymoon trip abroad, included the Misses Warder, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Roosevelt, Representative Nicholas Longworth, the Viscount de Chambrun of the French Embassy, Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, and William Hitt.

The company was still further augmented at 10 o'clock when some 200 guests, chiefly from the younger fashionable set, were invited to a musicale, at which the artist was Mlle. Nuola, formerly Miss Jeanne Effingham Lawrence of New York, who gave an impersonation of the strolling musicians of Italy in the musical novelty, "La Cantori Neapolitana," arranged by Miss Mary Alsop Cryder. Major Charles McCawley and Lieut. Fortescue, the latter recently returned from Japan, presented the guests to Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Solicitor General and Mrs. Hoyt entertained a dinner company of young persons this evening in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Morton Hoyt.

The Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, opened his season of dinner-giving this evening.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur entertained at a small bridge party this evening at their legation.

Major Colin P. Campbell of the British Army and his bride, formerly Miss Nancy Leiter, returned to-day from their short moneymoon trip, and early in the week will accompany Mrs. Leiter to Chicago, where important interests demand Mrs. Campbell's attention. The entire party will return to Washington, where Major and Mrs. Campbell will be the guests of Mrs. Leiter until their departure for England on Dec. 13.

John F. Wilkins, whose marriage to Miss Julia Harris will take place at the bride's home, at Richmond, on Tuesday next, was the guest of honor at a large dinner given by his friends at the Metropolitan Club this evening.

Senator and Mrs. Depew arrived to-day at their Washington home, Corcoran House.

HUSBAND SUES FOR RINGS.

Says Wife Forfeited Right to Them When She Left Him.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Dec. 3.—George Adams of Saugerties is suing his wife, Kate Adams, in the Supreme Court in Ulster County for four rings valued at $87.50, which he gave her before marriage. The husband alleges that he gave her the four rings upon condition that she would become his wife, and would live with him and render the duties of a good and faithful wife during her lifetime.

The couple were married on March 25, 1904, and lived together until Sept. 15 last, when, according to Adams, his wife left him without cause or provocation, in violation of her marriage vows and the condition upon which the rings were given to her. He has demanded the return of the rings, but she has refused to give them up, and he asks the court to compel her to turn them over to him. Mrs. Adams has decided to fight for the rings, and has retained counsel.

ILLINOIS ALUMNI MEET.

Organize in This City—Toastmistress at the Banquet.

At the Hotel Vendome last evening an Eastern Alumni Association of the University of Illinois was organized, with a membership of about one hundred former students of this institution who now live in the metropolitan district. About one-third of the members are women.

Lincoln Bush of the Class of '88 was elected Secretary-Treasurer. After the business meeting the first banquet of the association was held.

Mrs. J. J. Schoonhoven, formerly Miss Helen Butterfield, of the Class of '91, acted as toastmistress. Toasts were responded to by David Carse, '84, one of the members of the Advisory Committee of the United States Steel Corporation; Lincoln Bush, '88, Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; John Farson, '89, of the banking firm of Farson, Leach & Co., and H. H. Horner, '04.

Mr. Horner responded in behalf of A. S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, who was unable to attend the banquet owing to illness. J. B. Scott, formerly Dean of the Law School of the university but now Professor of International Law of the University of Columbia, also responded to a toast.

Among the guests of honor was Gen. William S. Smith.

TUXEDO SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A large crowd of well-known society people came out to Tuxedo to-day to partake in the week-end gayeties. Parties, dinners and luncheons were given by nearly every cottager. The drawing card was the skating, the first of the season, on the Weewah Lake. This attracted a very large crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask entertained a house party of several guests during the week to meet their guest, the Duke of Newcastle, who returns to England early next week. Among them were: Miss Fuller, Mrs. Edwin M. Post, Miss E. L. Bresse, Miss Preston, Thomas M. Osborne, Mr. Kelway of London, and the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Van Dyke.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, also entertained a house party, followed by a dinner to-night. Among others who are giving dinners to-night are Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. R. Edgar, W. MacNeill Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Denegre and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane.

A special dinner was given at the clubhouse followed by a bridge whist tournament, among those present being Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. F. de P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Loew, Mrs. Wallach, A. O. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, H. C. Oakley and E. C. Kent.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, who passed the Summer and Autumn at Newport, have arrived at their Tuxedo villa for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden have leased the Seton cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Chauncey McKeever will occupy the Waldo cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle Norwood have arrived at the Small Garrison cottage.

Among other arrivals are: Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mrs. Fuller, Augustus Van Courtlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker, Edward Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Tyng, William A. Kissam, Comte du Luart, E. De St. Alary, Nathan W. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. MacPherson Horner, T. D. Fullerton and Edward Coles.

In the Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, Saturday, Dec. 10, a special effort will be made to set before the reader a list of good books suitable for holiday gifts, though not, in all cases, of the sort technically described as "holiday books." All of these books may not seem equally good from every limited point of view. Some will be works of permanent worth, others stories or narratives of travel and adventure avowedly designed for the immediate present. In the list of one hundred titles, the merit of every book will be intelligibly described. Wherefore the list will fill many pages and a special number which will also contain a separate article on gift books, another on books for children, as well as the usual supply of reviews of books in every department of literature, including an article by Elisabeth L. Banks, author of "In Cap and Apron," on Frances A. Kellor's "Out of Work."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
All the News That's Fit to Print.—Adv.

ASKS OPEN SCHOOLHOUSES ON SUNDAY FOR ADULTS

Dr. Leipziger Tells of the Influence of Public Lectures.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

Lecture Auditoriums of New Schools, He Says, Should Be Classed with Libraries and Museums.

Prof. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of the public lecture course of the Department of Education, explained to about 1,000 persons in Cooper Union last evening the work being done in the way of adult education in this city. He was introduced by President Tifft of the Board of Education, who said that the speaker of the evening had done a great deal toward popularizing the free lecture course, and giving the men and women of this city a broader, finer, higher view of things. The lecture was followed with stereopticon views of school buildings and various departments of the work of the public schools in this city.

Prof. Leipziger traced the growth of the public school in this city, and commented especially upon the recognition now given to manual training as a moral agent as well as an educational factor.

"Within the last fifteen years," he said, "the attention of the people has been called to the fact that the schoolhouse is a plant costing a large amount of money, but occupied for practically less than half the time. With the constantly increasing population, and with the inadequate places for gathering, it seemed as if so limited a use of so costly a plant was not justified, and with the appreciation of the additional problems of education, additional uses to which the schoolhouse should be put were devised. Among the most notable of these was the establishment about five years ago of the vacation schools.

"The next following upon the extension of the use of the schoolhouse for vacation schools is the development of the schoolhouse as a social centre. This thought has led to the uses of many school buildings for what are known as play centres and recreation centres, where formal instruction is but a minor feature, where refined games, gymnastic exercises, literary clubs, musical clubs, &c., exist, and are encouraged; where civics is practically taught, and where the beginning of delightful, real, genuine, refined intercourse is made possible.

"Fourteen years ago the free lecture movement in New York was tentatively begun in six schoolhouses. The total attendance was about 20,000. During the past year there, were 140 places where systematic courses of lectures were given, and to the 4,465 lectures which were given by 450 lecturers there came an attendance of 1,134,000.

"It can safely be said that the movement for adult education, popularly known as the free lectures, is no longer an experiment. It is recognized in the charter as an integral part of the educational system of the City of New York. The fact has been established that the people will go to school; so that there are two kinds of lectures—one for larger audiences, where subjects which appeal to large bodies can be treated, and the other, more special in its nature, where those only will come who are interested in a particular subject.

"After the lecture many have crowded around the lecturer for further information, and upon reaching their homes the conversation has not been the tittle-tattle of everyday life, but about Shakespeare or Lincoln, or the arctic explorations, or the wonders of electricity. The school is the safeguard of democracy, and at these lectures the laborer and the employer, the professional man and the mechanic alike attend.

"Adult education as practiced in New York combines the best elements of university extension, and reaches the working people of the city. It has been the means of realizing the belief that scholarship must go hand in hand with service, and that the door of the university to the city and the State is to lift up our citizens to higher ideals.

"The movement for adult education not alone gives a new interpretation to education and to the teacher, but a new type of schoolhouse must come into being—a schoolhouse which is to be open not for a few hours daily, but at all times, and to be a place not alone for the instruction of children, but for the education of men and women, so that there should be in each modern schoolhouse a proper auditorium, with seats for adults and equipped with apparatus for scientific lectures and for proper means of illustration.

"There should be no necessity for citizens desiring to add to their culture sitting either in the low and ill-ventilated and unattractive schoolyard, or climbing sixty or seventy steps to sit upon a bench built only for children, so that a change in the construction of our schoolhouses may result from the expansion of this use. The newer schoolhouses built in our city contain such auditoriums, and the extension of the school for these varied purposes makes the schoolhouse what it really should be—a social centre, the real, genuine, democratic neighborhood house. That we are approaching such an ideal may be inferred from the fact that some of the schoolhouses in the crowded districts are open on Sunday.

"If the museum and the library are open on Sunday, why should not the schoolhouse, too, be open on Sunday afternoon, and in its main hall the people be gathered to listen to an uplifting address of a biographical, historical, or ethical nature? It seems to me the tendency should be to include in public education all that is best in the movements of philanthropy which mark our time.

"The unification of a great city is furthered by a system of public lectures. It is not brought about by mere building of bridges. In a great city neighborliness often does not prevail, but community of ideas brings people together; and when last year it was time to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of New York as a municipality it was celebrated not by a military parade or a monster banquet, but by a series of illustrated lectures and open-air exhibitions on the great development of New York City.

"About 100 such lectures were given, illustrating the history of New York, thirty of them in public parks. As New York is the pioneer in this work of adult education, so is she the pioneer in this peaceful method of civic celebration.

"We who are engaged in this work are imperialists, but our empire is the empire of the mind, for we believe that it is the mind that makes the body rich. We are expansionists, but we desire the expansion of opportunity for all men to live the true life. We believe in the open door, but it is the open door to the schoolhouse to which we refer. We would make it not alone a nursery for children, but a place of intelligent resort for men and women. And we are democratic in believing with our honored President that, though education has never saved a nation, no nation can be saved without it."

TO TEST NEW AGENCY LAW.

District Attorney, Commissioner Keating and Theatrical Men Agree on Case.

In order to test the validity of the new law requiring employment agencies to take out yearly licenses and to be subject to the regulation of the Commissioner of Licenses, a conference was held yesterday by District Attorney Jerome, Commissioner of Licenses Keating, and twenty theatrical agents. The agencies interested have not taken out the required licenses, and it was agreed by Mr. Keating and the agents to make a test case to settle the constitutionality of the law.

Charles E. Le Barbier, representing the Theatrical Agents' Association, was present at the conference. Commissioner Keating urged that theatrical agencies were employment agencies in every sense of the word, but they denied this.

It is understood that the test case will be made with James P. Armstrong, President of the Theatrical Vaudeville Dramatic Association. The penalty for failure to comply with the law by not securing a license is a fine of $250 or imprisonment for one year.

ROCKEFELLER WORK ON.

Research Institute Cornerstone Laid—Much Land Provided.

The cornerstone of the central building of the Rockefeller Institute, at Sixty-fifth Street and Avenue A, was laid yesterday afternoon. John D. Rockefeller, who made the donation which provided for the construction and support of the institute, was not present.

The work of the new institution will be to investigate the cause and cure of disease, and the scientific research will be carried on with the aid of animal subjects. Two years ago Mr. Rockefeller gave $200,000 with the promise of $1,000,000 more, as it should be found necessary.

At the exercises yesterday there were present Vice President T. M. Prudden of the Institute, who is also Professor of Pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Secretary; Dr. C. A. Herter, Treasurer, and Dr. Simon Flexner, who is in charge of the Institute's work of research, which is being carried on now at the temporary laboratory at Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

In the cornerstone, which was put in place by Dr. Holt, were placed a photograph of Mr. Rockefeller, the record of the Institute, two volumes containing accounts of discoveries already made by the Institute, and copies of the daily papers and the current medical magazines. This central building will be the main laboratory, and it will have a frontage of 100 feet on Avenue A and be five stories high. The building, exclusive of the land, will cost $345,000.

In addition to his gift to the institute, Mr. Rockefeller has purchased several blocks of land from Sixty-fifth Street to Sixty-eighth Street, and extending from the East River to Avenue A, and he will sell this land at cost price as the institution requires additional space. Moreover, by these large purchases, Mr. Rockefeller will control the entire neighborhood of the finished institute, and he thus will be able to secure its surroundings and guarantee the institution against undesirable or objectionable surroundings.

Already Dr. Flexner has formed the nucleus of his staff, and it will include a number of eminent young men well trained in the work of research and best qualified to carry on the work of research. The institute, according to one of its officers, will not "look down upon" the practice of medicine, but will keep in the closest touch with it, although its own work will be that of research.

One of the projected buildings is a hospital, adjacent to the laboratories, where a few patients will be treated according to the lights of the best medical science, the results to be carefully noted as an aid to the laboratory work.

Among those under Dr. Flexner will be Dr. Eugene L. Opie, who has had the advantage of a ten years' training under Dr. William H. Welch, the eminent pathologist of Johns Hopkins, and himself a pathologist of note. Another is Dr. Samuel Meizer, long a practitioner in this city and a physician who has acquired a wide reputation as a physiologist. Dr. Meizer will give up his practice to assist in the work of the institute.

An interesting member of the staff is Dr. Noguchi, a young Japanese physician, who is a specialist in blood matters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore F. Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Dec. 3.—Theodore F. Hamilton, who for two terms was District Attorney of Saratoga County, died suddenly of heart trouble at his residence here this afternoon. He arrived home from New York to-day and was talking with a client when he sank to the floor and expired. He was born at Rochester fifty-three years ago and obtained his education in the public schools of that city and at New York. For three years he was a reporter on a New York newspaper and was admitted to the bar in 1872 after having studied law at Columbia. He was connected in a legal capacity with the Boston and Maine Railroad. Besides his widow he is survived by three daughters and one son.

Robert K. Carter.

Robert K. Carter, of the firm of R. K. Carter Company, 66 Reade Street, died at his residence, 40 East Seventy-fifth Street, on Friday, in his sixty-sixth year. He had been engaged in the hardware business for about forty years. He was born at Carter Hall, Virginia, and was a surgeon in the army during the Civil War.

Obituary Notes.

EX-Congressman JAMES S. BIERY died yesterday of neuralgia of the heart, at his home in Allentown, Penn., aged sixty-six years. He served in Congress from 1872 until 1874.

The Rev. GEORGE C. CARTER, S. T. D., Chancellor of All Saints' Cathedral, died at Albany yesterday at the age of sixty-four years. He was born at Brooklyn and prior to going to Albany was rector of All Saints' Church at Hudson, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAM E. CARROLL, for the past twenty years a physician of Newark, N. J., is dead at St. Michael's Hospital, that city, from pneumonia, aged fifty-seven years. He was a brother of the Rev. Lawrence C. M. Carroll, Rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Jersey City. A widow survives him.

BENJAMIN MARSH

DEC 4 1904

GET YOUTH CHARGED WITH KILLING AUNT

Police Say Furlong Confessed to Murder of Mrs. Keeler.

DRANK UP THE $18 HE GOT

Arrested at Harlem Billiard Room—Cigarette Smoker, Police Say—Had a New Suit On.

The police yesterday arrested Frank Furlong, the youth suspected of having murdered his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Keeler, in her apartments at 82 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street last Monday. According to Inspector McClusky of the Central Office, Furlong has confessed that he committed the murder, saying that he did it because his aunt refused to give him money. The police say that he told them that he had been roaming around the lower east side since the murder, keeping drunk as long as the $18, which he says it netted him, held out.

He returned to his accustomed haunts in Harlem yesterday. It was when he was coming out of a billiard room at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue that he was arrested. He had just eaten at a restaurant nearby and had left his hat as security for payment for the meal. Policeman Oswald happened to pass the billiard place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his attention was attracted by a crowd of men and boys about the entrance. On the outskirts of the crowd stood Furlong bareheaded. Oswald was just going to ask what the commotion was about when a young man in the crowd told the policeman that the hatless youth was Furlong.

"Are you Furlong?" the policeman then asked the youth, touching him on the shoulder.

"Yes, I am," he replied. "What do you want of me, anyhow? I can't see what you are making all this fuss about?"

Furlong calmly puffed at a cigarette as he spoke. The policeman told him he was under arrest, and soon after handed him over to Detective Sergeants Price and Cary, who took Furlong to Police Headquarters.

After an interview with Furlong, Inspector McClusky announced that the youth had made a confession. The police then said they were convinced that he had gone to the house of his aunt with the intent of killing her. He admitted that he had struck her down while she had her back turned and just after she had been giving him food but had refused to give him any money. Furlong, who said he had been drinking prior to calling upon his aunt, at first told the detectives that he had struck her with an iron bar which he found lying by the kitchen stove, but later admitted that the weapon used was the iron bolt which the detectives had found in the flat, and which he said he had procured in a junk shop. After taking his aunt's earrings from her, Furlong said, according to the police, that he ransacked the flat for money and valuables, but found only a plain gold ring and a small silver watch. He said that he did not find a cent of money, and Inspector McClusky is inclined to believe this. He became very ill after the murder, he said.

At Police Headquarters the youth was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. He smoked many cigarettes, the police say. He had on a new suit of clothes. The police are investigating that circumstance.

OLD CANNON FOR ELIZABETH.

Gen. Drake Would Preserve Relic of Louis XV. and American Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 3.—Gen. Madison J. Drake has written a letter to C. H. K. Halsey, President of the New Jersey Committee of the Revolutionary Monument Association, suggesting that the historic cannon owned by the Veteran Zouaves be mounted in front of the new Union County Court House next June, on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Elizabethtown.

The cannon was cast in Strasbourg in 1742, used in France by the army of Louis XV., and later taken to Quebec, where it fell into the hands of Wolfe, at the surrender of Montcalm. It was in the service of the British at the time of the capture by Gen. Anthony Wayne. Gen. Washington presented the gun to the troops of Elizabethtown who were in reserve in the battle at that place.

Gen. Drake has also suggested that a tablet be placed at the foot of Elizabeth Avenue on the spot from which a shot was fired on July 4, 1776, destroying a British warship.

ADLER'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

Police Found Him in Cellar of Missing Man in Coney Island.

Sergt. Myers and a detective of the Coney Island Police Station last night pulled Robert Adler, brother of Oscar Adler, the steamship agent who is under bail on the charge of grand larceny, out of a cellar at Second Avenue and West Street, Coney Island. The police have wanted Robert Adler ever since the dealings of Oscar with his clients became public.

The cellar from which they drew the man is that of the residence of Otto Petchaue, who for some time past had been connected with the Mutual Cigar Company at Coney Island, and had been missing for several days. His wife was packing up her belongings, as she explained, to join her husband, whom she believed to be in Europe.

How Adler came to get into this cellar, the house being dark and torn up preparatory to Mrs. Petchaue's moving away, the man did not himself explain. Adler was taken to the Coney Island Police Station, and Police Headquarters in Manhattan was notified.

Do You Want to Secure a Better Position?

See "Help Wanted" columns of Sunday's TIMES, Page 20, Part 2.—Adv.

RABID HORSE BIT HIM.

Animal Hurts Doctor's Hand, Then Dies of Hydrophobia.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 3.—J. Hume Carter, a veterinary surgeon, was called early to-day to treat a horse in the stable of George D. Morrell. Dr. Carter diagnosed the case as colic. While forcing medicine down the horse's throat the animal closed its jaws upon the doctor's hand, lacerating it severely.

Two hours later the horse died from hydrophobia. Dr. Carter, as soon as he learned the cause of the animal's death, hurried to the Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment. He took the horse's brains with him.

SEEK WORK FOR CONVICTS.

Illinois Officials Hampered by the State Prison Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Aroused to action by the urgent necessity of employment for convicts in the State penal institutions, the Illinois State Prison Board to-day authorized the printing of 20,000 circulars, which will be sent to the executives of every municipality in the State giving the information that the penal institutions are ready to supply products of every description for which requisition is made.

It was pointed out that because of the Illinois law which prohibits the manufacture by convict labor of everything except goods intended for State institutions, many of the convicts are without manual labor twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, and that this would sooner or later bring many of them to a state bordering on insanity.

AMERICAN SCOTCH NAE GUID.

Expert from Glasgow Pronounces the "Whisky" Paraffin Oil.

Thomas Campbell, a braw Scotchman, who arrived in this country a few days ago with a letter signed by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland, which described him as a "highly esteemed Scotch barrister," was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication. Campbell was arrested on Friday night by Policeman Sireny of the Tenderloin Station at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

At first he was called a "suspicious person," but was held on a charge of plain intoxication. Siren based his suspicions on the fact that the man spoke a queer language, shook his fist and "said he was the Lord Mayor."

In the station, the letter signed by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and recommending Thomas Campbell to Mayor McClellan, and all the officials in New York, was found.

"You don't do much respect to this grand letter," said Sergt. Robinson.

"Oh, it's a gra-a-and character that letter gies me!" cried Campbell. "Ye wouldna think it, but this verra day I shuk haunds wi' the Lord Provost o' New Yorrk!"

"You certainly don't look it," ventured Robinson.

"Not a worrd!" said Campbell. "Not a worrd! It's yer whusky, mon! Ye ought tae be ashamed o't, fegs an' ye ought! What kind o' barrbayrians are ye tae be drrinkin' red whusky? Guid whusky's no that color in Scotland."

"Well, you should have left rye alone and hit the Scotch," Jim the Doorman suggested.

"Scotch?" echoed Campbell with a superior smile. "Scotch! I asked for Scotch, an'—what d'ye think they gi'ed me?"

"Scotch, of course!"

"Naw! Paraffine ile!"

Sympathy awaited Campbell at the Jefferson Market Court, and he got off with a warning.

EX-MAYOR FISKE IN TROUBLE.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against Mount Vernon Real Estate Operator.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against Edwin W. Fiske, real estate operator of Mount Vernon, who was formerly twice Mayor of that city, by William A. Ferguson, attorney for the following creditors: William Allen, $49; Alfred F. Britton, $1,200, and Charles W. Sinnot, $750.

It was alleged that he was insolvent, permitted a creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, suffered a judgment to be entered against him, permitted the appointment of a receiver, and on Nov. 29 allowed a creditor to apply for an order of sale of certain securities held by Mr. Fiske, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the payment of the judgment, which, if allowed, will enable the creditor to obtain a preference.

The securities includes forty shares of United States Steel preferred stock. He is charged also with transferring certain money to one or more of his creditors to prefer them. Mr. Fiske was formerly in the steam heating and plumbing business in Mount Vernon, from 1890 to October, 1902, when he sold out. He has since been in the real estate business. He was President of the Realty Company of New York, at 140 Nassau Street, about two years ago.

WANTS WORD "SEX" ELIMINATED

Woman's Association Objects to Suffrage Clauses in Statehood Bill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association has passed a resolution protesting against the inclusion of the word "sex" in Sections 3 and 21 of the Statehood bill, now pending before the United States Senate Committee on Territories.

The paragraph against which the resolution is directed is the fifth in each section, which provides that the States to be admitted shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage "except on account of illiteracy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition, or residence."

BLANCHE BATES ENDS LONG RUN.

St. Louis Audience Showers the Actress with Flowers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Miss Blanche Bates, under the management of David Belasco, completed her phenomenal run of 150 performances at the Imperial Theatre in this city to-night, with the presentation of a triple bill, including the third act of "The Darling of the Gods," "Madame Butterfly," and the comedietta, "My Aunt's Advice."

At the close of the third act of "The Darling of the Gods," where Miss Bates has her scene over the entrance to the torture chamber, between forty and fifty men in evening dress rose in boxes and parquette and showered her with flowers. In response to cries of "speech" from the house, Miss Bates walked down to the footlights, made a gesture of thanks, and attempted to say something, but burst into tears instead.

The new scale Sohmer Bijou Grand is pronounced by musical experts the finest of its class; it is an Ideal Piano for the home of the cultured. The superiority of the Sohmer Upright Piano is recognized by all artists. Fifth Ave., Cor. 22d St.

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OPEN EVENINGS.

MILES WILL HEAD STAFF OF BAY STATE GOVERNOR

Has Accepted Offer of Appointment as Adjutant General.

WILL DRAW $14,600 A YEAR

Douglas Announces That He Probably Will Also Select a Retired Army Officer for Inspector General.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has accepted an appointed as Adjutant General on the staff of Governor-elect William L. Douglas. This was made known to-night by Mr. Douglas in the following statement:

"During my absence from the State, I had consultations with Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles about military affairs in Massachusetts. The ideas of Gen. Miles and myself concerning these affairs are in exact accord, and Gen. Miles will undoubtedly be my chief military adviser during my administration. I shall probably request the War Department at Washington to detail Lieut. Gen. Miles to report to me, under the provisions of a law recently passed by Congress, and Gen. Miles will undoubtedly accept the detail.

"I am anxious to secure the advice and co-operation of Gen. Miles in the administration of the military affairs of the Commonwealth, and Gen. Miles has stated that he would consider it an honor to be asked by the Governor of his native State for his advice and assistance.

"Gen. Miles will serve upon my staff, and his great ability and experience cannot fail to be of inestimable benefit to the State and its organized militia.

"It is also most likely that both the positions of Adjutant General and Inspector General on my staff will be filled by retired officers of the regular army."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Army Appropriation act of last April provides that the Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the army with their consent for service in connection with the organized militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the Governor thereof, and that while so assigned such officers shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective rank. Under that act a number of retired officers are now serving with the National Guard of about thirty States, the officers so assigned ranking from Captain to Brigadier General. Of the latter grade eight or ten are serving with the Guard as Adjutants General.

The full pay of a Lieutenant General is $11,000 per annum, with allowances for quarters, fuel, and forage. The retired pay is three-fourths of the sum named, or $8,250 per annum without allowances. If assigned for service with the Massachusetts National Guard, Lieut. Gen. Miles would receive from the United States the full pay and allowances of his rank and in addition $3,600 per annum from the State of Massachusetts, that being the compensation fixed by the State laws for the Adjutant General.

The numerical strength of the Massachusetts National Guard is 6,000 men of all arms, and the State appropriates for its maintenance $325,000 per annum.

Arrested for Arson in Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 3.—Samuel Wiener, who gave his address as 154 Reade Street, New York, was arrested here to-day on a charge of arson. Wiener is accused of setting fire to the Shangold Block in this city last August. His store and four others were destroyed, causing a loss of $14,000. Wiener came here to-day to meet his partner and make arrangements to settle with the insurance companies. He was placed under arrest as he stepped from the train.

Duchess of Aosta Worse.

TURIN, Dec. 3.—The condition of the Duchess of Aosta was worse to-day. The Duchess had moments of unconsciousness this afternoon, and experienced difficulty in breathing. The bronchitis and pneumonia have been further complicated by pleurisy. If the patient's condition does not improve her mother, the Countess of Paris, will, it is expected, come to her bedside.

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Oriental Lamps, Jap Bronze Lamp, low library size, 8.50, 8.75, 10.00. Damascus Brass Lamp, library size, 8.00 up to 25.00. Geisha Lamp Shades, 3 shapes, from 2.50 up.

Folding Screens, 4½, 5 and 5½ feet high, 4-fold, cloth, satin and silk panels, handsome designs, from 5.00 to 450.00.

Teakwood Furniture, Beautiful rich hand carving, chairs, tables, stands, etc., from 5.50 to 135.00.

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YEAR'S GOLF CHAMPIONS HAD MANY REVERSES

Harder Work Every Season for Leaders to Retain Supremacy.

YOUNG PLAYERS' RAPID RISE

Metropolitan Title Holder a School Lad—Tournament Results Increase Difficulty in Picking Real Champions.

Never before in the history of golf in America have the champions of the game experienced such difficulty in living up to their reputations as has been the case this year. This and the marked supremacy of the younger golfers have been the characteristic features of the season. The first startling surprise of the year came when Walter J. Travis, who had attained international fame by annexing to his American championship the title of champion of Great Britain, was defeated with unexpected ease while defending his rank as the premier golfer in the United States. His conqueror, G. A. Ormiston, holder of the Western Pennsylvania championship, put Travis out of the running in the second round of the National amateur tournament at Baltusrol early in September, but in the next round he himself fell a victim before the superb golf of a mere schoolboy, Frederick Herreshoff, a nephew of the great yacht designer, and who but a few days previous to the National tournament had won the amateur golf championship of Vermont. Herreshoff was one of the surprises of the National contest. He survived to the final round, where he met H. Chandler Egan, the Harvard golfer, and before the more finished play of the latter Herreshoff was beaten and Egan was hailed as the National champion for 1904.

Barely two weeks before the acquisition of this proud distinction Egan, whose home is in Chicago, won the Western amateur championship. The honor came to him as a birthday gift, for on the Sunday following he was twenty years old. He met his first downfall of the year in the Olympic Championship. Admirable golf carried him, round by round, to the final, and the test of excellence was a severe one, as each round called for thirty-six holes. In the deciding match he met George S. Lyon, a Canadian, and three times amateur champion of the Dominion. The conditions under which the men played were very bad. It rained hard all day, and the heaviness of the greens precluded any attempt at brilliancy in putting. Egan lost, being beaten in a stubbornly contested match by 3 up and 2 to play. In the final round for the intercollegiate championship, on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, Egan, who had defeated Frank O. Reinhart of Princeton, the title holder at that time, was beaten by A. L. White, also a Harvard golfer, by two holes in the thirty-six-hole round.

From this series of ups and downs, through which the representative champions of the year have passed, one might well inquire, "Who, then, is champion?" Briefly, the condition is as follows: The former American, or perhaps more accurately, United States champion, won the British championship. He was then defeated while defending his title to the United States championship, and the Western champion became the new National champion. In turn, the Western and National champion was defeated in the Olympic championship by a former Canadian champion, and again by a Harvard golfer for the intercollegiate championship. But the Olympic champion has sustained two severe reverses, and the intercollegiate victor, while winning the championship of his home club, Oakley Country, near Boston, was beaten by Malcolm McBurney, another Harvard golfer, in the tournament at Lenox, Mass., for the Lenox Cup, and again at the Equinox Club, Manchester, Vt., by E. M. Dailey, a young St. Andrew's golfer.

To complete this list of startling reversals in golf, mention should be made of the sensational defeat of Walter J. Travis by the seventeen-year-old New York interscholastic champion, Jerome D. Travers, in the final round of the Nassau Country Club's tournament at Glen Cove, L. I. To make his triumph all the more secure, Travers defeated Findlay S. Douglas in the morning in a close match, and then was forced to meet the English champion in the afternoon. In the National tournament Travers, after qualifying, was beaten in the first round by Dr. D. P. Fredericks of Oil City, Penn.

This exceptional condition of affairs in men's golf, illustrating most forcibly the futility in picking winners by using past successes as a foundation for future triumphs, has also been exemplified, although to a lesser degree, in the women's play of the year. The National tournament at Philadelphia gave America a new champion in Miss Georgianna Bishop of the Brooklawn Golf Club, Bridgeport, Conn. That event was rendered memorable by the presence among the competitors of Miss Charlotte Dod, the British champion. It was the first time in the history of golf in this country that the holder of a foreign championship had entered the lists for American honors. Miss Dod furnished the surprise of the tournament by dropping out in the first match play round, being beaten by Miss Pauline Mackey of Boston by 2 up and 1 to play. In the semi-final round the latter lost with ridiculous ease to Mrs. E. F. S. Sanford of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Sanford then became runner-up for the National championship to Miss Bishop.

A few days after the National tournament the women of the United States met the women of Canada in an international team match at Toronto. Miss Dod led the Canadian team and Miss Bishop was Captain of the American forces. The result was another defeat for Miss Dod, as she lost to Miss Bishop by two holes. Miss Bishop, however, met her Waterloo in the women's tournament at the New Haven Country Club on Oct. 28, when, meeting Miss Pauline Mackey in the final round, the Bostonian defeated the National champion by one hole in a nineteen-hole match.

Over twenty of the thirty-two men who qualified for the match play rounds in the National amateur championship were school and college golfers. Three of these reached the semi-finals, Herreshoff and W. T. West, both schoolboy golfers, and Egan of Harvard, while the fourth was Dr. Fredericks.

MRS. GILBERT'S FUNERAL.

Funeral Tuesday from Her Home—Body Reaches Here To-day.

The body of Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert, the actress, will reach this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon and will be taken to her home, at 133 West Sixty-first Street.

The funeral service will be held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, of which Mrs. Gilbert was a member. The pastor, the Rev. W. D. Stimson, who was Mrs. Gilbert's close personal friend of long standing, will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood. Honorary pallbearers will be Sir Charles Wyndham, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, N. C. Goodwin, Clyde Fitch, John Drew, Francis Wilson, and Frank E. Aiken.

Hamilton Club Dinner to Judge Cullen.

Chief Judge-elect Edgar N. Cullen attended a dinner given in his honor by the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn at its clubhouse at Remsen and Clinton Streets last evening. Sanford H. Steele, the club's President, presided, and the diners numbered about 150 persons. The speakers included Mr. Steele, Judge Cullen, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Justice Hirschberg of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and Dr. St. Clair McKelway.

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Women's Hosiery. Evening shades to match gowns, plain, openwork and many exclusive designs in Real Lace incrustations, in Black and White.

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Fine Real Lace Handkerchiefs

at about one-third below regular prices, consisting of over 4,000 pieces, in Real Valenciennes, Duchess and Duchess and Point, Needlepoint and Point d'Angleterre.

1.50 2.25 3.25 4.00 5.00 6.00 Each

Values $2.50 $3.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.50 $9.00

High Grade (Unmade) Robes, of Mousseline de Soie, Black and Colored Chiffons, Voiles, Black Spangled Nets, White and Silver Spangled Nets,

$22.00, 30.00, 35.00, 45.00, 75.00.

Which are ¼ to ½ under regular prices.

Printed Satin Stripe Grenadines.

Broaded Gauzes, Mousselines, all silk, double width, colors and designs suitable for Dinner, Reception and Street Gowns; values $2.00 and $2.50... 1.00 per yard.

Women's Black Silk Hose,

finest quality, embroidered and openwork; values $4.50 and $8.00..... 3.00 and 4.00 pair

Black silk Lace Hose, value $2.00..... 1.00 pair

Black Lisle Hose, embroidered; value $2.00..... 1.00 pair

Black Lisle Hose, embroidered insteps; value $1.50 1.00 pair

1,500 Woolen Dress Patterns,

cut in dress lengths for Holiday gifts, from our own regular stock, consisting of many of the various fashionable weaves of the season, in colors and in black; also

1,000 Dress Length Patterns,

in French and American Percales and Madras, at reduced prices.

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Samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards sent on request.

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NATIONAL AND SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS OF THIS YEAR.

HAROLD WILCOX METROPOLITAN CHAMPION.

H. CHANDLER EGAN NATIONAL CHAMPION.

MISS GEORGIANNA BISHOP NATIONAL WOMAN CHAMPION.

JEROME D. TRAVERS INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPION.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" GIVEN AT THE OPERA

A Magnificent Performance of Wagner's Great Comedy.

HEINRICH KNOTE'S DEBUT

Success of the New German Tenor—Mme. Ackte's First Appearance as Eva.

Eva.....Mme. Aino Ackte
Magdalene.....Mme. Louise Homer
Walther von Stolzing.....Mr. Heinrich Knote (His first appearance here.)
Hans Sachs.....Mr. Van Rooy
Sixtus Beckmesser.....Mr. Goritz
Veit Pogner.....Mr. Blass
Fritz Kothner.....Mr. Muehlmann
David.....Mr. Reiss
Kunz Vogelgesang.....Mr. Rand
Balthasar Zorn.....Mr. Bayer
Augustin Moser.....Mr. Rudolfi
Ulrich Eisslinger.....Mr. Lapini
Konrad Nachtigall.....Mr. Greder
Hermann Ortel.....Mr. Ballard
Hans Foltz.....Mr. Werner
Hens Schwartz.....Mr. Loetsch
Ein Nachtwachter.....Mr. Dufriche
Apprentices..The following pupils of the School: Misses Baker, Brandis, Elliot, Moran, Thomas, Vail, and Waelchli.
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.
Stage director, Prof. Anton Fuchs.

Yesterday was a day of great joy for the lovers of lyric opera who witnessed the production of "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House in the afternoon. They heard what was, no doubt, all in all the finest performance of Wagner's marvellous comedy that has ever been given in this country. They were enabled to come closer than ever before to the real spirit and significance of the work through this representation of it, which seemed the very embodiment of all that Wagner tried to represent of the burgess life of Nuremberg in the sixteenth century, the essentially Teutonic "Gemüthhchkeit" and of romance and humorous characterization with which he filled up his picture. All these things lived and throbbed through the performance, in which every element seemed attained to perfect co-operation and adjusted to perfect proportion.

Most of the chief personages in the drama were enacted by artists who showed special competency and who were animated by a burning enthusiasm. The production is most sumptuously and appropriately set upon the stage. And in its breadth and pulsing sweep as well as in the minute perfection of all its detail, the performance is almost worthy to be put by the side of the "Parsifal" production that marked the highest achievement in the presentation of lyric drama in this country.

The most notable single feature of yesterday's performance and one that was rich in promise for the future of the season, was the first appearance of Mr. Heinrich Knote, the German tenor, who is the latest addition to Mr. Conried's company. He has a remarkable endowment of voice—one of the best German tenor voices that has been heard here for years. A real enort quality, clear, resonant, and brilliant, and powerful enough easily to fill the house. Mr. Knote was occassionally tempted to forcelt little yesterday, when it took on a somewhat metallic tinge; but he will find that this is not necessary. Furthermore, he is a singer with an instructive feeling for a legate style and who can define a phrase with breadth and appreciation of its melodic value. His ennunciation is one of the important elements of his excellence. Nature has not bestowed her highest favors upon him as to personal presence; but he was a mighty and romantic Sir Walter von Stotsing, and acted with dignity and abundant fervor. Mr. Knote achieved an instant and unquestioned success.

There was no other new figure in the cast, but several members of the company appeared in parts in which they had not been seen here. Most striking was Mr. Gorits, who gave an admirable portrayal of Beckmesser, a most interesting one, that proves his possession of a remarkable versatility and sense of dramatic fitness. He represents him entirely without the element of burlesque, either in voice or in action, from which few are able to refrain, and finds in the lines which Wagner laid down quite enough to make the character at once consistent, dramatically humorous, and a much more potent elemtn in the dramatic fabric than exaggeration could have accomplished. On these lines Mr. Gorits's Beckmesser is elaborated with much skill and effectiveness as a genuinely comic character.

Mme. Ackte appeared for the first time here as Eva, a charming figure of maidenly grace and earnest tenderness, though not always free from a certain restraint. Her singing of the music was of uneven merit. The first scenes, and also part of what goes on in the second act in Sachs's house, she delivered with unaccustomed warmth of tone and expressiveness; but in the quintet she suddenly lapsed into that foggy quality that fought against her last year, and also showed an uncertainty that made her friends for a while uneasy. Her acting is not yet wholly fitted to the surroundings and requirements of "Die Meistersinger," yet there is much that is beautiful in her representation. Mme. Louise Homer appeared as Magdalena, which she has done, though not often, before. She has a certain capacity for its old-maidenish humor, and she sang the music admirably, though she cannot be said at present to make the character count for all it is worth.

The other members of the cast are well known and well approved. Mr. Van Rooy's Hans Sachs, which seemed cast in a larger mold than ever; Mr. Blass's Pogner, and Mr. Reiss's most delightful David are the most significant.

Mr. Herts won new laurels by his reading of the score, into which he put an immense vigor, and which he elaborated with more finesse and delicacy than he used, bringing out many beautiful details and yet keeping the whole homogeneous and richly fused. Some of his tempos seemed unconmonly rapid; but whatever quarrel there may be with certain passages as he took them the effect was to gain life and a sense of rapid movement.

To Prof. Fuchs, the stage director, must also be given credit for much of the life an danimation of the performance. Infinite pains have been expended upon all the details of the stage at every moment, and every detail counted. The choruses were not only sung with unceasing spirit—which was sacrificed in yesterday's performance something of finish in ensemble—but the groupings and the action were presented with most picturesque effect. The floting scene at the close of the second act was for the first time in the memory of man given not as a piece of music, but as a turmoil of excited citizens. The scene of the popular gathering in the last act was a gorgeous spectacle in which richness and variety of picthresque costume were set off by the feeling of festal animation that pervaded it. The greeting of the Mastersingers' Guild upon their entrance with hurrahs above the orchestral proclamation is an innovation that approved itself by its effect of upligh it gives.

Of the new scenery too much cannot be said in praise. The scene of the church in the first act is architectural, a copy of a church in Murenberg, though it cannot be the church of St. Catherine that it professes to be; the meadow before the city walls is a beautiful piece of landscape art. The management of the lights is carried out with undue skill.

There is every reason why the production of Die Meistersuger should be a 'clou' of the season.

In the evening "La Traviata" was repeated in the series of 'popular' performances, but though it was thus classed, it was on a very high level of intrinsic excellence. Mme. Sembrich as Violetta was in voice quite as fine as she was in her remarkable performance a week ago, and Mr. Dippel, who appeared for the first time this season, has never sung better than he did as Alfredo. His voice was resonant, free and beautiful in quility; and in fact the suggestion was strained that the example and precept of Mr. Caruso had wrought upon him to his advantage. It is of a piece with experiences that have been made over and over again at the Metropolitan Opera House. The other members of the cast were the same as they were at the previous performances of "La Traviata." The Saturday night public did not fully appreciate the opportunity that was theirs, for the house was not well filled.

The Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert.
With many portraits and illustrations.
12mo, $1.50 net.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York.

BARNARD GIRLS IN TRELAWNEY.

Barnard College alumnae presented Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells" last night in the Brinckerhof Theatre. No men were admitted to the performance. The cast was as follows:

THEATRICAL FOLK OF THE BAGNIGGE THEATRE.

James Telfer.....Margaret H. Stone, '04
Mrs. Telfer.....Mrs. Edward P. West, 1900
Augustus Colpoys.....Ethel M. Pool, '03
Ferdinand Gadd.....Elsa Aisberg, '02
Tom Wrench.....Anna G. Ware, '03
Ayonia Bunn.....Evelyn Osborne, 1900
Rose Trelawney.....Blanche F. Marks
Imogen Parrott.....Jeannette M. Wick, '04
O'Dwyer.....Helen M. Rogers, '03

NON-THEATRICAL FOLK.

Vice Chancellor Sir William Gower.....Sarah E. Schuyler, '01
Miss Trafalgar Gower.Florence L. Beeckman, '04
Arthur Gower.....Mary K. Frothingham, '04
Clara de Foenix.....Mary H. Fiser, '01
Captain de Foenix.....Louise E. Peters, '04
Mrs. Mossop.....Louise E. Lacey, '03
Mr. Abieth.....Helen M. Rogers, '03
Charles.....Edith G. Van Ingen, '04
Sarah.....Mary H. Fisher, '01

FUTURE GOLF OFFICERS.

R. H. Thomas of Morristown Named for Presidency of National Association.

Announcement was made yesterday by Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan of the new ticket that has been prepared by the Nominating Committee of officers for the coming year for the United States Golf Association. President G. Herbert Windeler of Boston, after serving with marked success for two years, has declined a renomination, and Ransom H. Thomas of Morristown, N. J., has been selected for the Presidency. The other officers named are: Vice Presidents—Albert L. Ripley of Boston, and Theodore Sheldon of Chicago; Secretary—W. Fellowes Morgan of New York; Treasurer—Samuel Y. Reebner of Philadelphia; Executive Committee—Daniel Chauncey, Brooklyn; Herbert C. Leeds, Boston; Heyward G. Leavitt, Omaha, and Eben M. Byers, Pittsburg.

The annual meeting will be held early in the coming year when the officers will be elected and the links chosen for the championship tournaments for next year.

Gaelic Kickers Will Play To-day.

Two teams of experienced players at Gaelic football, the "Galway Blasers" and the "Kilkenny Kickers," will line up at the Knickerbocker Oval, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue, this afternoon. The same teams played a hard game at Celtic Park last Sunday, but much dissatisfaction was manifested over the result. The game to-day will undoubtedly settle the question of supremacy, and all indications point to one of the fiercest and roughest contests of the Irish style of playing ever witnessed in this city.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—F. C. Siddons, Washington.

IMPERIAL—John S. Howell, San Francisco.

BRESLIN—R. A. Evans, Cleveland; F. B. Barnes, Boston.

VICTORIA—Capt. G. C. Reiter, United States Navy.

PLAZA—A. F. Pollock, Denver.

SAVOY—Eli Joseph, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—F. H. Peck, Chicago; L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; R. H. Taylor, Boston; R. Doble, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—James P. Boyd, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—T. W. Hammond, West Point; C. J. Olney, Waltham, Mass.; C. C. Woolworth, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE—J. Gustavus Whiteley, Baltimore.

WOLCOTT—John De Lancey, Washington; A. E. Glendenning, Toronto; Capt. J. F. Jando, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Thomas H. B. Varney, San Francisco; W. J. Crawford, Memphis; W. H. Goss, Knoxville.

ALBEMARLE — Tunstall Smith, Baltimore; Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston.

HOTEL ASTOR—William J. Peabody, Boston; Bruce Hayden, San Francisco.

BARLINGTON—John T. Dare, San Francisco; L. J. Phelps, United States Interior Department, San Francisco.

ST. DENIS—Dr. G. H. Everhart, Baltimore.

GERARD—Capt. R. F. Nicholson, United States Navy.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. J. M. Tutt, Kansas City.

BELVEDERE—Dr. S. D. Boak, United States Army.

ASTOR—Edward R. Simmons, Oyster Bay; J. Murray Bacon, Boston; Dr. Willis E. Everett, Dawson, Yukon; W. Hart Reaves, United States Army.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Union Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo is preparing to do business in the State of Illinois, and Adolph Loeb & Sons of Chicago have been appointed Cook County managers of the company.

John W. Gordon of Richmond has been appointed Virginia State agent of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company of New York.

D. H. Painter has been appointed special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the State of Kansas and Oklahoma and Indian Territory, with headquarters at Topeka.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, a fraternal insurance concern, which will be held in Des Moines this week, a number of amendments to the association's governing rules will be considered. Among the proposed changes is one to relieve the association from any liability for any death from an accident occasioned by an altercation or street brawl provoked by a member, from injury received while violating the law, or from the discharge of firearms where there is no eyewitness. It is proposed also to bar claims due to apoplexy or heart trouble caused by accidental injury, or to poisoning or the inhalation of gas.

The Common Council of Providence, R. I., has appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of an increased city water supply, both for purposes of ordinary consumption and for the betterment of the city's fire protection facilities.

The fire protection committee of the Louisville Board of Underwriters reports that within two years the municipal authorities have improved the city water supply, installed a number of new fire engines, and rebuilt the local fire alarm telegraph system, substituting keyless boxes.

Discrimination between foreign and domestic fire insurance companies in the State of Nebraska is barred by the Supreme Court of that State in an opinion delivered in a suit brought by a foreign fire insurance company against the City of Omaha. The court decided as follows: "Under the first clause of Section 1 of Article IX. of the Constitution of this State, which enacts, 'The Legislature shall provide such revenue as shall be needful, by levying a tax by valuation so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property and franchises,' property and franchises within the State must be taxed according to valuation, and no discrimination can be made between foreign or domestic fire insurance companies as to taxes laid under this subdivision."

Embezzlement and defalcations in the United States in the month of October, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $104,424, and were divided as follows:

Banks	$140,971
Benevolent societies and associations	10,570
Court trusts	2,716
Federal and State	152,640
Firms and corporations	150,493
Insurance companies	3,059
Municipal	7,606
Transportation companies	10,000
Miscellaneous	217,370

The result of the work of the Committee of Casualty Underwriters, which has been engaged since September over a scheme for a National association of some character, is a definite proposal to form such a central body. Action will be taken upon the committee's report at a meeting of representatives of the chief liability insurance companies to be held in the Hotel Astor next Friday. The committee has outlined a constitution, in which the objects and purposes of the association are declared to be as follows: "To promote good-will, harmony, confidence, and cooperation generally between companies, and to devise and give effect to measures for the protection of their common interests, especially in matters of taxation, license fees, (State or municipal,) annual statement forms, department examinations, and exactions, Federal supervision, deposits, and other statutory requirements, and the observance of the amenities that should exist between companies and associations."

PROCTOR'S

"FOR SMART VAUDEVILLE ALWAYS GO TO PROCTOR'S!"

23RD St. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD St.
CONTINUOUS 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK.
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"A Sermon in Song."
Mr. & Mrs. PERKINS D. FISHER,
ROME & FERGUSON,
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First time in New York this season,
Kaufmann Troupe
In their sensational bicycling tricks.
FRED ZOBEDIE,
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Leroy & Clayton
Presenting their newest sketch.
ZARA & STETSON,
HARRY LYONS,
MOTION PICTURES.
Another novelty debut.
ABBIE MITCHELL
And her "Four Southerners."
Big Sunday Bill To-day
Continuous from 1 until 11 o'clock.
GEORGE EVANS, JEWELL'S MANNIKINS, MAY ISABELLE FISK, ROBT. CARTER & CO., GENARO & BAILEY, KEOGH & BALLARD, HALE & FRANCES, HUGHES & HAZELTON, KENNEDY & KENNEDY, RETA CURTIS.

58TH St. And Third Avenue 58TH St.
Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Ev. at 7:30
THE TALK OF VAUDEVILLE.
Miss Isabel Irving
In Israel Zangwill's satirical duologue,
"SIX PERSONS"
GENARO & BAILEY,
THE FOUR OTTS.
John C. Fisher's
Champagne Dancers
From "The Silver Slipper."
MICHAL BRAHAM & "MICKY,"
ROSSI BROTHERS.
MANSFIELD & WILBUR
Melodramatic sketch, "The Shadow."
COLLINS & HAWLEY,
VIOLA DUVAL,
MOTION PICTURES.
HAINES & VIDOCQ
in a crisp new Specialty.
Special Programme To-Day
Continuous from 2 until 11.
TOOZOONIN ARABS, GEORGE EVANS, "QUEEN'S FAN," SIX REED BIRDS, SYDNEY GRANT, McWATERS & TYSON, OTT BROTHERS & NICHOLSON, FOUR RIANOS, SEARL & VIOLET ALLEN, MR. & MRS. ARTHUR YOUNG, MORTIMER BASSETT, INNES & RYAN, RICE BROS., HILL & HILL.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
"AN ENEMY TO THE KING"
Produced with a splendid scenic equipment and enlarged cast, including all of the Stock Company favorites headed by MR. EDWIN ARDEN and MISS ISABELLE EVESSON.
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THE GASCH SISTERS, EUGENIE TESSIER, HELEN SCHOLDER, RICE BROS., THE ROLFFS, ADD. HOYT, WM. H. SMITH, INNES & RYAN, MOTION PICTURES AND OTHERS.
Grand Sunday Concert To-day
Continuous from 2 until 11 o'clock
JOHN C. FISHER'S CHAMPAGNE DANCERS, FOUR EMPERORS OF MUSIC, MAY ISABEL FISK, FOUR OTTS, LONEY HASKELL, STEPHEN GRATTAN & CO., BRUCE & DAIGNEAU, OLSEN BROS., HEDRIX & PRESCOTT, EDWARDS DO, LE CLAIR & BOWEN, EVA MERRILL, MICHAL BRAHAM & "MICKY," SMITH & BAKER, ITALIAN TRIO, Motion Pictures, &c.

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Every Aft., 1:30; Every Eve., 7:30.
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Dramatized from Marie Corelli's novel of that title. Produced with a wealth of new scenery and appropriate accessories. All the stock company favorites, including MR. WM. J. KELLEY and MISS BEATRICE MORGAN.
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Big Sunday Concert To-day.
Continuous from 2 until 11.
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25c., 50c.

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"TYPICAL EMPIRE SUCCESS."—Herald.
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DAVID GARRICK
NEXT WEDNESDAY EVE.,
MRS. BORRINGE'S NECKLACE.
By H. H. Davies, author of "Cousin Kate."

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MISS NANCE O'NEIL
in T. B. Aldrich's Biblical Tragedy,
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HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., n'r B'way. Eves, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
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4TH CROWDED WEEK.
Seats on sale 4 weeks in advance.
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ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her greatest triumph,
"SUNDAY"
by Thomas Raceward.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Eves., 8:10. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE THURS., DEC. 15.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EDNA MAY
in the Delightful Musical Success,
The School Girl
(Book by Paul M. Potter and Henry Hamilton,) with its cast of 70, including George Grossmith, Jr., Fred Wright, Jr., James Blakely, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
14TH WEEK. SOUVENIR NIGHT
DEC. 19th, 125th PERFORMANCE.
MRS WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
Anne Crawford Flexner's Dramatization.
POPULAR PRICED MATS. WEDNESDAY.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVEG.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in the New 4-act Comedy,
BROTHER JACQUES
Cast includes: Oswald Yorke, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Grant Stewart, Geo. W. Wilson, Chas. Burbridge, Mrs. Chas. Walcot, Elizabeth Johnson, Davenport Seymour, May Hennessey, Claire Winston, Elizabeth Churchill, May Gordon, and others.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Eves., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS
LOUIS MANN
in his Comedy Success,
THE SECOND FIDDLE
Matinees Wed. and Sat.
MON., DEC. 19, PINERO'S NEW COMEDY,
A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Propts.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
in his latest and greatest success,
THE USURPER
A Comedy Drama in 4 acts, by I. N. Morris.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 ST., WEST OF B'WAY. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Popular Matinee Wednesday, (Best Seats,) $1.50
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Greatest of all London Drury Lane Spectacles
HUMPTY DUMPTY
The Greatest Production Ever Achieved on the American Stage.
Seats Ready for Xmas and New Year's. Mail Orders Received.

LIBERTY 42d St., West of Broadway. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
EVENINGS AT 8:15.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
SAM H. HARRIS presents
GEORGE M. COHAN
AND HIS MERRY COMPANY
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS,
"An instantaneous and deserved hit."—World.
LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
(The American Jockey)

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. REG. MAT. SAT.
POPULAR ($1.00) MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
THE SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY. Staged by Geo. Marion.
WOODLAND
A Comic Opera By Pixley and Luders. Authors of "PRINCE OF PILSEN."
PRICES— ENTIRE 2d BALCONY, 50c ENTIRE 1st BALCONY, $1.00 ENTIRE ORCHESTRA, $1.50

LYRIC 42D ST., WEST OF B'WAY. Tel. 6570—38. SAM S. SHUBERT, Mgr.
TUESDAY DEC. 6, at 8:15. FIRST MAT. SATURDAY.
JAMES K. HACKETT
IN HIS NEW MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS,
THE FORTUNES OF THE KING
By Mrs. Chas. A. Doremus and Leonidas Westervelt.

PRINCESS B'WAY, NEAR 29TH. Tel. 6570—38. SAM. S. SHUBERT, Mgr.
TO-MORROW (Best Seats $1.50) Dec. 5, at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
ROBERT B. MANTELL
Supported by Marie Booth Russell and a fine Company in
RICHARD III.
NEXT WEEK—OTHELLO.

CASINO B'WAY & 39TH ST. Tel. 6570—38. SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT, Mgrs.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50. Reg. Mat. Sat.
MacDonald & Sullivan Introduce
THE BARONESS FIDDLESTICKS
Book by George De Long. Score by Emile Bruguiere.

WALLACK'S 9th Big Week B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Balance all, at the Fiddler's Call."
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers the new KOREAN COMIC OPERA, THE
SHO-GUN
First joint work of GEO. ADE & GUSTAV LUDERS
Cast includes Chas. E. Evans, Trixie Friganza, Christie MacDonald, Wm. C. Weadon, Carrie E. Perkins, W. Bourke Sullivan, Thomas C. Leary, Grace King, E. B. Martindell.
BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 12, A New Play, Entitled
LEAH KLESCHNA
By C. M. S. McLellan.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY
FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE, Including CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S Matinees.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
SEASON OF
MRS. FISKE
AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
LAST WEEK OF
HEDDA GABLER
By Henrik Ibsen.
"An Extraordinary Achievement."—Evening Mail.
BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 12, A New Play, Entitled
LEAH KLESCHNA
By C. M. S. McLellan.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY
FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE, Including CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S Matinees.

KEITH'S
14TH STREET, Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:45 P. M.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM HARLEM TO KEITH'S DOOR VIA SUBWAY.
MABEL McKINLEY
FRED HALLEN & MOLLIE FULLER
GLENSERETTI TROUPE
WARREN & BLANCHARD PAUL BARNES
The Three Mascagas Chadwick Trio
Kimball & Donovan Carter & Blueford
The Zarnos May Evans
Special Attraction!
W. H. MURPHY, BLANCH NICHOLS & CO.
Presenting for the first time,
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE SEASON,
"FROM ZAZA TO UNCLE TOM."
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d St. & 8th Av. NIGHTS $1.00, 75, 50, 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25, 50c.
TO-MORROW EVE., 8:15. ONE WEEK ONLY.
CHAS. E. BLANEY'S Melodramatic Sensation,
MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED
A STORY OF THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE
PRETTY GIRLS, CATCHY MUSIC, 50 PEOPLE.

TO-NIGHT, TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. ALL SEATS 50c and 75c. DEC. 12—The RAYS, "DOWN THE PIKE."
Crane Bros., Cliff Gordon, Clifford & Burke, Tom Gillen, Tascott, Chas. B. Lawler & Daughters, Radie Furman and 6 other big acts.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41 St. and B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Jacob Litt, Prop. A. W. Dingwall, Mgr.
Charles B. Dillingham presents
FRITZI SCHEFF
in a new comedy opera,
THE TWO ROSES
by Stanislaus Stange and Ludwig Englander.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'WAY AND 60TH ST.
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN
S. MILLER KENT & CO.
MATS. DAILY, 25c.
Concert To-night, 8:15.
Delia Fox, Stuart, Fred Niblo, Burke, Larue & Hinkey Boys, The Messenger Boys' Trio, Staley & Birbeck, Three Yoscarys, Powell's Marionettes, Bissett & Scott, Chas. Hera.
Week Beginning Dec. 5:
York & Adams.
8 Vassar Girls.
7 Grunatho Sisters
4 Piccolo Midgets.
3 Florence Sisters.
Howard Bros.
Powell's Marionettes.
Vitagraph.

14TH ST. THEATRE At 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS. The Favorite Comedian,
ANDREW MACK
in His Latest and GREATEST SUCCESS,
The Way to Kenmare
HEAR MACK'S 4 NEW SONG HITS.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. ALL STAR MONSTER CONCERT.
ODETTE TYLER & CO., BOBBY GAYLOR, Leah Russell, The Wilson Trio, Harriet Halstead, Martine & Burns, Maria Aspizes, 7 Royal Hawaiians, Jos. H. Hazelton & Co., and others. Family Circle, 25c. Balcony and Orchestra, 50c.

WEST END 125th St., nr. 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25 to $1. Wed. Mat. 25, 50c.
CHAS. ROSS AND FENTON MABEL
In Weber & Fields' Greatest Success,
"TWIRLY-WHIRLY"
TO-NIGHT RESERVED SEATS 25c. & 50c.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S CONCERT.
ANNA WARD TIFFANY, ARTIE HALL, HEDDRIX & PRESCOTT, KATIE ROONEY, AL WESTON, KLEIN & GOTHOLD, OTHERS.
WEEK Direct from the American Theatre,
DEC. DAVID HIGGINS, "His Last Dollar."
11. Original Cast and Production.

YORKVILLE 86th St. nr. Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25 & 50c.
TO-NIGHT GRAND SACRED CONCERT. ALL STAR BILL.
To-morrow and Week. Empire City Quartet, O'Brien and Havel, 4 Emperors of Music, others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM
Visit early shows and avoid crowds.
Prof. Glass and His Wonderful
WRESTLING BEAR
LAST WEEK.—LIONEL, LION-FACED BOY; Mme. Shell's Performing Lions; Capt. Austin & Ole Olson, Midgets.
THEATRE: 2 Big Cos. 20 Acts. CONCERTS SUNDAY.

SAM FRANKO'S
CONCERTS OF OLD MUSIC
FIRST OF THREE EVENING CONCERTS Dec. 29th at 8:30. at MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Soloist—ANTON HEKKING.
Subscription, $4.00 and $2.50, at Ditson's 867 B'way.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB MEMBERS WHO CONTEST IN THE WEEKLY TARGET SHOOTS

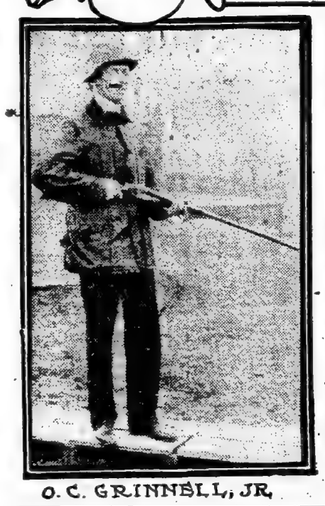
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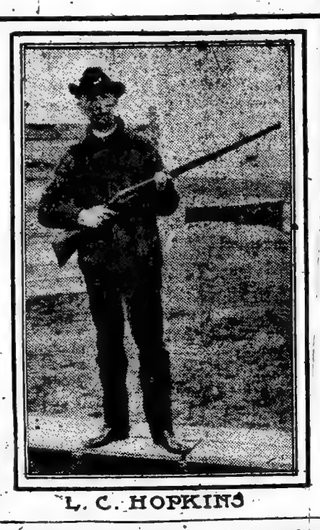
L. C. HOPKINS

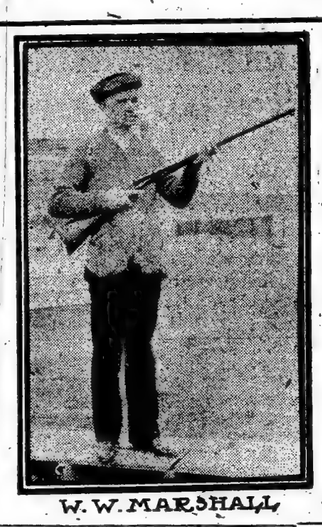
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DR. J. P. HOPKINS

F. H. LOTT

INTER-CITY FOOTBALL A QUAKER TRIUMPH

De Witt Clinton School Team Beaten in Good Game by 11 to 0.

YOUNGSTERS DRAW BIG CROWD

Weitzel, the Philadelphia Full Back, Did All the Scoring and Was the Star of the Day.

Philadelphia triumphed over New York yesterday in the inter-city interscholastic football match played at the American League Park. The victors were the players from the Central High School of Philadelphia, while the defeated team was that of De Witt Clinton High School, which has practically held the interscholastic football championship of the New York district for four years. The visitors won by a score of 11 to 0, making a touchdown in each half, but missing the goal in the first half.

The Philadelphians owe their victory to greater quickness in running with the ball, superior judgment in picking out vulnerable places in the opposing line, better running, and in all around ability to take advantage of every situation and make the most of it. In weight the teams were nearly even, the agerage of the visitors being 164 pounds, while the home team was one pound heavier. In the line, however, De Witt Clinton had a decided advantage in weight, averaging 172 pounds to 166 for the Central High School. Yet in this superiority De Witt Clinton failed to show its expected strength.

Notwithstanding the cold weather and the wintry winds which blew over the field without the least respect to personal comfort, fully 5,000 persons witnessed the game. The school lads of the De Witt Clinton School were present in force, wearing their colors of red and black, the cheering section being particularly well decorated with artificial red chrysanthemums, each with the letter "C." in black placed in the centre of the red flower. A brass band added to the gayety and snap of the occasion, and half a dozen energetic lads with small megaphones called repeatedly for cheers and songs for the home players.

The De Witt Clinton delegation occupied the west side of the field, and one section

Capt. John E. Lynch.
DeWitt Clinton High School.

of the grand stand was well filled. On the opposite side were about 300 Philadelphians, decorated with red and yellow, the colors of the Central High School, and, although lacking the magnificence of a brass band, a cornetist furnished sufficient music and noise, and what was lacking was made up by the enthusiastic students, who were seldom quiet from singing or cheering for five minutes at a time. A special train of eight cars brought the Philadelphia delegation to the city early in the day, and a number of ladies were in the party.

The Central High school stands as the best in football ability in Philadelphia next to the Haverford School team. The Central High School team this year has won five games, lost two, and had two ties, in each case neither team making a score. De Witt Clinton has won five games and tied two this season, and holds the championship in school football. It was the first time that De Witt Clinton has played an inter-city match, and the large attendance was as much in honor of that fact as in the expectation of victory.

For the visitors the best game was played by the full back, Weitzel, who was used for all sorts of plays and invariably to good purpose. He made both of the touch-downs, kicked the single goal in the second half, did some spectacular hurdling for splendid gains, and proved himself on several occasions to be a fast runner with the ball. Wickham, the quarter back, was also a valuable man, and effected many good gains, while Schauffer, Eberling, Aarons, and Ginsburg all did effective work in the plays through De Witt Clinton's line. For the home team, Whittemore, although injured badly in his leg in the first half, was a tower of strength to the line. Lynch was a splendid punter, and Stanton, Telfer, and London were conspicuous for clever work and good tackling.

De Witt Clinton's weak defense characterized the play in the first half, and it was the visiting full back who found all the weak spots and did the bulk of the work. Time and again he received the ball, and generally made good.

The home team was physically unable to hold the splendid onrushes of the Quaker lads, and finally, with only half a yard to gain, Weitzel was pushed over for the first touch-down, and the red and yellow flags on the eastern side of the field waved triumphantly in the air. Weitzel's attempt to kick the goal failed, and the score was 5 to 0 in favor of the Clinton High School.

Telfer Lynch then punted for De Witt Clinton, the ball being caught by Weitzel. Whittemore, although his knee bothered him badly, pluckily played out the half, which closed after Lynch, in a try for

De Witt Clinton hoped for better things in the second half, and, although the team did snappy work toward the end of the game, it came too late to produce any success for the home players. Whittemore retired at the beginning of this half and Aranow went in at centre.

Weitzel again distinguished himself, and made the material gains which finally netted a touch-down. Line-bucking tactics were resorted to by the fast backs of the visiting team, and most every position in the line was tried, with something to show for it.

In one run Weitzel made thirty yards before tackled, carrying the ball to the five-yard line. The touch-down was only a question of time, for steady line bucking carried the ball nearer and nearer to the line, and on the third play Weitzel went over for the score, and he also kicked the goal.

De Witt Clinton did its best playing of the day in the final ten minutes, improving materially in both defensive and offensive work, but never got nearer than fifteen yards of the Central High School's goal line. After being there the Quakers gradually pushed it back, and when time was called the ball was on the twenty-five-yard line. The line-up;

Central High, 11.	Position.	DeWitt Clinton, 0.
Clineburg,		
Dougherty	Left end	Lynch
Sommer, Aarons	Left tackle	Jackson
Rose	Left guard	Aranow, Robinson
Heisler	Centre	Whittemore, Aranow
Treftz	Right guard	London
Schwartz	Right tackle	Trask
Schauffer,		
Broadbelt	Right end	R. Stanton
Wickham	Quarter back	Telfer
Eberling	Left half back	A. Reynolds
Kelnath	Right half back	Fitzpatrick
Weitzel	Full back	Wiley

Referee—Stephen McCue Barnett, Princeton. Umpire—William Edwards, Princeton. Head linesman—W. R. Morley, Columbia. Assistant linesmen—Thomas Thorpe, Columbia; Fred Gillinder, University of Pennsylvania. Touch-downs—Weitzel, 2. Goals—Weitzel, 1. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

NEW YORK A. C. LADIES' DAY.

Pleasant Entertainment for the Visitors Ending with Close Swimming Races.

Social entertainment and a number of exciting swimming races in the club's pool formed the chief attraction yesterday at the annual "Ladies' Day" at the New York Athletic Club. The big clubhouse was filled all the afternoon with hundreds of ladies, who, with their escorts, inspected all of the athletic features of the club, examining carefully the apparatus in the gymnasium, as well as in the smaller rooms where the devotees of fencing, wrestling, and other healthful sports take their exercise, lingering fondly in the dining room, which was one of the most popular places of the day, and after this elaborate tour of inspection and enjoyment descending to the lower floor toward the close of the day and watching the races in the swimming tank.

The Entertainment Committee worked harder for several hours than the best trained athlete usually does in a rigorous competition, but they did their work nobly, and the visiting ladies had nothing but praise for the pleasing entertainment provided for them. Fully three thousand visitors and members passed into the clubhouse during the hours that the club was practically given up for the benefit of the fair sex, and it was one of the best and most enjoyable "ladies' days" ever held by the New York Athletic Club.

One of the amusing events in the swimming contests was the sack race, in which the competitors not only had to propel themselves inside of a sack, but had to scramble over an obstacle as well. The event furnished the opportunity for many ludicrous situations, and the spectators were kept in roars of laughter at the efforts of the contestants to reach the goal. "Gus" Sundstrom introduced the swimmers to the "crawl" stroke which is practiced to such advantage by the Australians.

In one of the heats of the 100 yards J. Lawrence swam 25 yards in 12 1-5 seconds, which equals the world's record, but Lawrence was not among the winners at the finish of the event. A dead heat resulted in the final of the 100-yard swim in which J. W. Spencer, on scratch, and L. C. Handley, with 2 seconds allowance, finished even, but the judges awarded first place to Spencer, as he had the lowest handicap.

In the 200-yard swim relay, J. Lawrence, C. W. Van Cleaf, F. S. Crane, and L. E. Goodwin made a new tank record of 2:00 1-5. The old record was made by the Yale University team in February, 1903, when they covered the distance in 2:00 1-5. Among others who took part were Charles G. Bohner, W. T. Heintz, and Erik B. Johnson, with Profs. Koch and Gougoy. In the fencing, Athletic Director Gianinni's tumblers' and gymnasts' work was loudly applauded, and among those who exhibited were T. H. Burch, Jr., W. L. Benham, H. J. West, A. L. Thomson, H. Block, E. Ashley, R. Wiggin, and W. Buncomb. Mike Donovan and his boxing pupils attracted a big share of attention, and so did "Hughey" Leonard and his wrestlers.

The swimming races resulted as follows:

50-Yard Boys' Race, Handicap.—Won by Gerald Baird, (scratch); W. Boucher, (6 seconds,) second; W. S. O'Connor, (10 seconds,) third. Time—0:47 2-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—J. W. Spencer (scratch) and L. De B. Handley (2 seconds) tied for first place, and the judges decided Spencer being the man with the lowest handicap, won; H. H. Halpin, (4 seconds,) third. Time—1:06 2-5.

Obstacle Sack Race, 50 Yards.—Won by J. A. Puddy; L. B. Goodwin, second; George W. Van Cleaf, third. Time—0:41 3-5.

200-Yard Relay.—Won by J. Lawrence, G. W. Van Cleaf, F. S. Crane, and L. E. Goodwin; E. Ranney, G. V. Brown, L. H. Camp, and Otto Wahle, second. Time—2:00, a new tank record. The old mark was 2:00 1-5 by the Yale team in February, 1903.

LOU DILLON AND SWEET MARIE.

Champion Trotting Mares Will Winter at Los Angeles.

By a coincidence in the plans of their owners the two greatest mares of the time, the world's champion tthe record holder, Lou Dillon, (1:58½, with wind shield, anad the champion race mare, Sweet Marie, (2:04½,) will winter as comparatively near neighbors in California—Sweet Marie at the place of her owner, William Garland, at Los Angeles, and Lou Dillon in the stable of Budd Doble, who will train for a part of the Winter at Los Angeles. Sweet Marie is in California, she having been shipped there immediately after the Memphis meeting. Lou Dillon, which also participated in the Memphis meeting, is to be shipped within a few days, according to the plans of C. K. G. Billings. Lou Dillon will spend the cold months in California, where Trainer Doble will fit her for her next season's matinee campaign. Sweet Marie will remain in California not quite so long, as the famous race mare, now running in a paddock on her owner's farm, is to be taken up again about Jan. 1, when a slow training will begin, to be carried on until May 1. There is hardly a remote possibility that the two mares will ever meet in a race while under their present ownership, as Mr. Billings will not race for money and Mr. Garland is not inclined to race for glory.

CRESCENTS BEAT YALE SHOOTING AT TARGETS

Collegians Make Good Showing and Lose by Only 22 Birds.

COLD AND HIGH WIND PREVAIL

Kineon, Big Football Guard, Makes Top Score for New Haven Men—Brigham Leads for Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—With probably the best team of clay-target shooters that it could get together, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn was successful in a match against the Yale Gun Club to-day by a score of 298 to 276. It was a splendid showing upon the part of the collegians, who anticipated an overwhelming defeat, but the loss of the match by only twenty-two targets against the representatives of such a club as the Crescent, which is considered here to be superior in the trap-shooting line to any amateur organization in the country, was very encouraging to the Yale men and their friends.

It was not a desirable day for good shooting, the weather being cold and a high wind prevailing throughout the contest. A surprisingly large crowd was in attendance—in fact, the largest that ever saw a shooting competition here—and all seemed to enjoy the exhibition. There were eight men to a team, each man handling fifty clay targets. In the first half of the match the Yale team shot well, but the Crescents fell below their usual form. The result was that the score at the end of the half was a tie. In the second half, however, the visitors showed much improvement, while the collegians went all to pieces.

For the winners, Henry M. Brigham led, with forty-three breaks out of fifty, with Erskine H. Lott following, with forty-one. Remsen, one of the Crescents' old shots, did not do as well as expected. Neither did A. G. Southworth nor L. M. Palmer, Jr. The latter's poor showing was a surprise, but his weak shooting was attributed to the lack of practice. In addition to the regular members of the team, the visitors called for substitutes O. C. Grinnell, Jr., and Lewis C. Hopkins.

For Yale, "Tim" Kineon, the big football guard, carried off the honors, breaking thirty-nine out of fifty. The longest run of breaks of the day was made by Pugsley, the freshman, who gathered in sixteen targets in succession. The scores:

CRESCENT A. C.	Total.	YALE.	Total.
Brigham	43	Sturges	33
Lott	41	Thompson	33
Remsen	39	Alden	31
Bennett	39	Goswell	33
Stephenson	38	Borden	36
Southworth	37	Pugsley	34
Keyes	33	King	34
Palmer	31	Kineon	39
Total	298	Total	276

SHOOTING AT BAY RIDGE.

Six Trophies Distributed Among a Quartet of Crescent Marksmen.

The absence of the eight men and two substitutes who went to New Haven yesterday morning to shoot a match with the Yale University Gun Club team left a big hole in the ranks of the trap-shooting contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the turn-out therefore at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon was about the smallest of the season at the well-appointed grounds. Capt. Vanderveer, Vice Chairman of the Shooting Committee, ran affairs fast and smoothly until darkness set in, and when the scores of the day were counted up it was found that F. T. Bedford, Jr., had won four of the six competitions. It was Mr. Bedford's first appearance at the traps this season, and before the close of the shooting he gave an exhibition of fast and accurate marksmanship that has made him one of the most formidable taget shooters of the club. There were but four contestants in the six events yesterday, and the other trophy winners besides Mr. Bedford were H. L. Kenyon and W. W. Marshall. The scores follow:

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
H. L. Kenyon	2	15	W. W. Marshall	3	14
H. B. Vandeveer	2	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12
W. W. Marshall	3	11	H. B. Vandeveer	2	10
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	10	H. L. Kenyon	1	10
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14
W. W. Marshall	3	10	H. B. Vandeveer	2	14
H. B. Vandeveer	2	6	H. L. Kenyon	1	12
H. L. Kenyon	1	10	W. W. Marshall	3	9

Shoot-off—F. T. Bedford, Jr., 15; H. B. Vandeveer, 13.

F. T. Bedford, Jr.	13	W. W. Marshall	9
H. L. Kenyon	12		

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	20	W. W. Marshall	5	18
H. L. Kenyon	2	18	H. B. Vandeveer	4	16

CIRCUS MAN BUYS CHICKENS.

Poultry Show Ends Amid a Noisy Demonstration from the Animals.

It was like the animals leaving the Ark on Mount Ararat at the show of the Poultry and Pet Stock Breeders last night at the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. The show was scheduled to close at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour many of the exhibitors carefully put away the cherished prize ribbons and led out the cackling hens, crowing roosters, squawking and gobbling ducks and turkeys, and a bedlam of sounds from the rats, cats, mice, and goats. Several impromptu mains occurred between the game cocks, as several of the birds belonging to J. H. Irwin and D. G. Hetfield got loose and came together. The Irwin games had their fighting blood up because Judge A. F. Pierce had not pinned the blue ribbons to their coops and had favored the Hetfield birds. A protest was entered on this ruling, but it was withdrawn after Dr. Paul Kyle, President of the association, had talked the decision over with Exhibitor Irwin.

The flight of pigeons to Providence, R. I., that was to have been the closing feature of the show was called off, as Henry Waldron was not willing to risk his pigeons on the long flight of 125 miles owing to the possibilities of the snowstorm that threatened early in the day.

Several amateur fanciers were on hand to purchase prize winner and selected strains of fowl. James W. Bailey, the circus man, became fascinated with the Rhode Island Reds, and through his representative purchased a number of the best fowls in this class, the amount paid being near $500. One of the large department stores bought the yard of big prize turkeys with the intention of exhibiting them in their window during the Christmas season, and later placing them on the private estate of their owner.

The prize white cat, of the long-haired variety, the White Tabrevitch, was sold to a prominent New York society woman for $500 by Mrs. F. E. J. Champion.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Company E Wins Nesbitt Trophy After Close Contest.

Athletes of Company E won the Nesbitt trophy, emblematic of the athletic supremacy of the Seventh Regiment, at the forty-sixth games of the organization, held at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, last night, with a score of 26 points, defeating Company H, the former holders of the cup and title, by the narrow margin of 1½ points, Company H scoring 24½ points. Company I was a close third, with 24 points, Company B scored 22½ points, and Company G 20 points, and the other five companies made from one to ten points each. The military trophy which is awarded for the best showing made in the four purely military events on the programme went to Company I, with 8 points; Company G and Company D scoring 6 points each, and Company H 5 points. Company I also won the Halsted trophy for the military relay race. These two trophies were also held by Company H, which was unable to successfully defend any one of them.

The most interesting event of the evening was an invitation inter-regimental relay race, in which teams of five men each from the Seventh, Twenty-second, Thirteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments took part. The Thirteenth and the Twenty-second runners alternated in the lead by narrow margins of a yard or two, with the Seventh men third and the Twenty-third last until the final relay. Here G. F. Smith of the Twenty-second, after leading for three-quarters of the relay, was caught and passed by Harry Hillman of the Thirteenth on the last turn, the latter winning for his team by four yards at the finish.

Richard Sheldon, the former Yale athlete, and A. G. Anderson of Co. C, who were scratch men in the rescue race, finished first, but were disqualified for not crossing the line at the turn. Several fair records were broken. The usual large and fashionable throng of spectators viewed the events. Summary:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. M. Varley, Co. B, (80 yards;) H. E. Cragin, Co. I, (60 yards,) second; C. G. Witter, Co. G, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:10 2-5.

Three-legged Race, Handicap.—Won by G. A. Hering and A. C. Marsh, Co. H, (12 yards;) W. K. Dodsworth and D. Darlington, Co. H, (4 yards,) second; A. Hardenbergh and C. E. Hardenbergh, Jr., Co. F, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

100-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by D. W. Forrest, Co. I; B. G. Eadie, Co. B, second; J. R. Chalmers, Co. B, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Ciniotti, Co. G, (5½ yards;) H. L. Stratton, Co. I, (6 yards,) second; W. F. Thoman, Co. C, (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Invitation Interregimental One-mile Relay Race, Teams of Five, Each to Run Two Laps.—Won by Thirteenth Regiment, Henry Armitage, (Brooklyn,) team, composed of L. Robertson, F. R. Werner, F. Hollings, G. B. Underwood, and H. L. Hillman, Jr.; Twenty-second Regiment Engineers' team, composed of W. J. Knakal, W. Kohn, O. F. Luders, D. Frank, and G. F. Smith, second; Seventh Regiment team, composed of J. S. Myrick, W. M. Horner, E. L. Brodhead, W. P. Thoman, and V. Andrews, third; Twenty-third Regiment Infantry (Brooklyn) team, composed of S. M. Nortridge, G. Barker, Thomas McMeekin, W. J. Stanley, and H. F. Sedley, fourth. Time—3:29 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by T. H. McNabb, Co. E; E. McKellar, Co. E, second; C. F. Rabell, Co. D, third. Time—1:06 4-5.

One-Lap Sack Race, Handicap.—Won by D. Darlington, Co. H, (3 yards;) W. K. Dodworth, Co. H, (scratch,) second; W. Hughes, Co. E, (scratch,) third. Time—0:36 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. E. Cragin, Co. I, (12 yards;) W. Ciniotti, Co. G, (8 yards,) second; C. F. Fechtman, Co. H, (11 yards,) and H. Francis, Co. H, (12 yards,) dead heat for third place. Time—0:25 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. Hughes, Co. E, (7 yards;) W. K. Dodworth, Co. H, (6 yards,) second; A. Hardenbergh, Co. F, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:30 2-5.

One-Half Mile Run, Novice, for Officers' Cup.—Won by E. B. McKellar, Co. E; C. S. Rathbun, Co. D, second; H. G. Everall, Co. A, third. Time—2:17.

Invitation Inter-Regiment Two-Mile Bicycle Pursuit Race.—Won by F. E. Adams, Twenty-second Regiment; R. K. McLea, Seventh Regiment, second. Distance—1½ miles. Time—4:25 2-5.

Inter-Company Relay Race, Handicap, teams of four men, each to run one lap.—Won by Co. G team, composed of V. Andrews, (scratch;) E. L. Brodhead, (5 yards;) W. Ciniotti, (7 yards,) and C. G. Witter, (7 yards;) Co. B team, composed of F. E. Terry, (1 yard;) H. M. Searles, (6½ yards;) W. M. Varley, (7 yards,) and C. F. Fechtman, (10 yards,) second; Co. E team, composed of E. S. Blackledge, (1 yard;) W. Hughes, (3 yards;) N. Van Kleeck, (3 yards,) and A. McGovern, (6 yards,) third. Time—1:20 2-5.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. Sheldon, Company C, (scratch,) with 46 feet 9 inches; T. Lenane, Jr., Company E, (10 feet,) second, with 39 feet 4½ inches; C. M. Kernan, Company B, (18 feet,) third, with 30 feet 3½ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. E. Donaldson, Company B, (11½ inches,) with 5 feet 2 inches; A. Hardenbergh, Company F, (9 inches,) second, with 5 feet 2 inches; S. S. Jones, Company C, (scratch,) third, with 5 feet 9 inches.

MILITARY EVENTS.

1,066 Yards Military Relay Race, Novice, for Halsted Trophy, Teams of Three Men Each to Run Two Laps in Heavy Marching Order.—Won by Company I team, composed of C. T. Kelly, W. E. Barton, and O. Forrest; Company E team, composed of A. Morell, H. Goulding, and J. Mahoney, second; Company G team, composed of J. J. Starr, Jr., J. N. Anderson, and A. J. Dueth, third. Time—2:47 3-5.

Rescue Race, Handicap, Fifty Yards and Return, Fatigue Uniform.—Won by E. L. Brodhead and R. E. Larendon, Company G, (11 yards;) J. S. Eakin and H. F. Noble, Company I, (12 yards,) second; J. S. Myric and R. G. Cornell, Company D, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:20 2-5. R. Sheldon and A. G. Anderson, Company C, (scratch,) finished first, but were disqualified.

Wall-Scaling Contest, Teams of Eight Men, 50 Yards and Return.—Won by Co. H. Time—0:38 3-5. Co. K, second. Time—0:46.

352-Yard Run, Handicap, Heavy Marching Order.—Won by W. M. Horner, Co. D, (scratch;) W. M. Varley, Co. B, (12 yards,) second; J. Leo, Jr., Co. B, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:48 2-5.

Points scored for Nesbitt trophy—Co. E, 26; Co. H, 24½; Co. I, 24; Co. B, 22½; Co. G, 20; Co. D, 10; Co. C, 7; Co. F, 6; Co. K, 3; Co. A, 1.

Points scored for military trophy.—Co. I, 8; Co. D, 6; Co. G, 6; Co. H, 5; Co. B, 4; Co. E, 3; Co. K, 3.

Winner of Halsted trophy—Co. I.

Crescents Planning Big Shoot.

The Shooting Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club is arranging plans to make Saturday, Dec. 17, the most eventful in the history of trap shooting in the organization. All the noted shooters in the country have been invited to participate in various competitions on the morning of that day, and in the afternoon a team of the Crescent's best marksmen will shoot against the best of the experts present. Among the latter will be Frederick Gilbert, "Jack" Fanning, "Tom" Marshall, J. F. Skelly, Rolla Heikes, Eugene Dupont, and probably Edward Banks and Capt. Money, who was formerly a member of the Crescent Club.

Looking for Work?

See "Help Wanted" columns, Sunday's Times. Page 20, Part 2.—Adv.

COLUMBIA HOCKEY TEAM BEATEN IN FIRST GAME

Hockey Club of New York Wins by 13 Goals to 2.

NEW MEN FOR COLLEGIANS

Spirited Play, but Poor Team Work by the Losers—Victors Score Rapidly in First Half.

Columbia University and the Hockey Club of New York opened the season of competitions last night by a spirited match at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The Hockey Club players were decidedly superior to the Columbia men, and won handily, by 13 goals to 2.

In the first half the scoring was fast, and was entirely in favor of the victors, who made nine goals, while Columbia failed to score. In the second half the collegians improved, playing a better team game and putting more snap into their play, and managed to get two goals, while the Hockey Club added four more to their total.

Russell and Bode faced off, and after some ordinary play, the puck alternating pretty evenly from one end of the field to the other, Phillips made the first goal. Schoonmaker and Bode forced the puck into the Hockey Club's territory, and a good shot by Jackson narrowly missed scoring. Howard then scored again for the Hockey Club, and within two minutes he scored once more, sending the puck into the net from a difficult side shot. Jackson, Schoonmaker, Bode, and Armstrong made several determined efforts to break through the team work of the opposing players, and occasionally succeeded in getting the puck dangerously near the Hockey Club's goal, but the watchfulness of the goalkeeper and points Cassavoya played in the latter position, effectually stopped the try for goal. To the close of the first half the Hockey Club team outclassed the Columbia team in nearly every department of the game, goals were made in fast order, Russell distinguishing himself by making four, three being made in less than five minutes. Bryant also did some clever passing and long carrying, and made two difficult goals. The first half closed with the score 9 to 0 in favor of the Hockey Club.

In the second half Newbery took McKenzie's place at cover point and Spielman went in at Bryant's place among the forwards for the Hockey Club team. The Columbia team put up a better defensive game, and held the Hockey Club team successfully, blocking a number of shot attempts for a goal. Howard and Spielman soon scored, however, the former getting his goal after a splendid run with the puck nearly the length of the rink. Russell then scored, and after that goal for the winning side Columbia made its first count, Schoonmaker sending the runner into the net from a quick pass, taking the puck from Bode. Shouts of glee arose from the Columbia ranks, and this success evidently put new life into the college team, for within two minutes Bode made the second goal, and more cheers followed. Russell closed the match with one more goal for the Hockey Club, and the first match of the regular season was over. The line-up and score:

Hockey Club, 13.	Position.	Columbia, 2.
Ellison	Goal	Ebling
De Cassavoya	Point	Spielman
McKenzie, Newbery	Cover point	Lang
Howard	Forward	Schoonmaker
Russell	Forward	Bode
Phillips	Forward	Armstrong
Bryant, Spielman	Forward	Jackson

Goals—Phillips, 1; Bryant, 2; Howard, 3; Russell, 6; Spielman, 1; Schoonmaker, 1; Bode, 1. Referee—Hornbeck. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

GAMBLE WON POOL TOURNEY.

Defeated West Virginia Champion in Amateur Billiard Club Tourney.

There was an exciting finish early yesterday morning to the weekly pool tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. In the final match Evan A. Gamble defeated L. F. Carter, who for three years held the amateur championship of West Virginia; the score being 39 balls to 16. There were nineteen competitors, all being handicapped. Carter and Gamble were on the same mark, with 39 balls each, and came in to the final round after winning several hard contests. Carter was the favorite, and he at once obtained a lead following the opening break of the pyramid. He had once cleared the table, and one his seventeenth shot made a miscue in trying to draw his cue ball into a good position for the next shot. This cost him the match, for Gamble ran out the string of thirty-nine balls.

Pool has become so popular at the club that a team match is being arranged with the Boston Athletic Association.

Before the series is begun a round robin tournament will be played at the club, the winning men to be placed on the team. Among those who will compete in the round robin are J. B. Blair, J. G. Batterson, L. F. Carter, Howard Colby, Eugene F. Crowe, D. Walter D. Douglas, F. M. Drake, E. C. Everitt, Evan A. Gamble, T. D. Hooper, A. E. Hoyt, and William Tilt. Summary of the play last night follows:

First Round.—Williams (10) beat Morschauser (22,) 10 to 1; Rodman (13) beat Borden (30,) 13 to 22; Drake (35) beat Farlin (30,) 35 to 10; Carter (39) beat Munoz (24,) 39 to 8; Gamble (39) beat Prescott (22,) 39 to 17; Doeiger (22) beat Hoyt (32,) 22 to 32; Stafford (27) beat Barry (24,) 27 to 17; Milliken (11) beat Chapman (18,) 11 to 10; Flinn (24) beat Swift (24,) 24 to 14½; Rendle (17,) a bye.

Second Round.—Milliken beat Doeiger, 11 to 21; Drake beat Rendle, 35 to 13; Williams beat Flinn, 19 to 15; Carter beat Rodman, 39 to 0; Gamble beat Stafford, 39 to 16.

Third Round.—Gamble beat Williams, 39 to 10; Carter beat Milliken, 39 to 9.

Semi-Final Round.—Gamble, a bye; Carter beat Drake, 39 to 29.

Final Round.—Gamble beat Carter, 39 to 16.

Deal for Rancho Del Paso.

Negotiations for the transfer of the Rancho Del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal., the hugest nursery for thoroughbred horses in the world, to a land company by the present owner, J. B. Haggin, have been opened, and the plan by which the great stock farm is to be converted to other uses has been announced by Major Martine of Sacramento. An agreement between Messrs. Haggin and Martine, secured by bond, has been made. Under the plan outlined by Major Martine the buying syndicate is to take over the entire 44,000 acres of Rancho Del Paso for $50 an acre, or $2,200,000 for the entire property. The intention of the company is to cut it up into small tracts to be sold to farmers for agricultural purposes, as it is admirably adapted, though heretofore but a small fraction of the land has been cultivated. In the agreement it is stipulated that Mr. Haggin shall receive the right to retain the use of 7,000 acres, including the barns and paddocks surrounding them, for a period of five years. A payment of $500,000 is to be made when the transfer is completed, the remainder to be paid in five years, with 4 per cent. interest.

The farm, which was established about twenty years ago, has long been famous not solely on account of its being the largest breeding place for thoroughbred horses in the world, but because hundreds of horses that have won fame on race courses in both American and England have been reared there. The winners sent out from Rancho Del Paso in years past include many of the most famous horses of the American turf, recent notable performers including Waterboy, Africander, Tradition, and Edna and Wise.

"GETAWAY DAY" AT BENNING.

Also the Closing of the Eastern Racing Season—Ben Crockett's Maximum.

BENNING, Dec. 3.—This was "Getaway Day" at Benning and marked the closing of the racing season in the East for 1904. The three-year-old Ben Crockett won the feature event on the card, the Maximum, at three miles on the flat, with James F., the second choice, second, and the 2 to 5 favorite, Short Hose, third. Ivan, with a light impost, trailed the field in the handicap steeplechase to the head of the stretch, where he picked up the leaders and won handily. Poseur was the only favorite to reward form followers. Other events were won by outsiders. The track was very heavy, and the weather cloudy and cold. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile, Columbia course.—Won by Poseur, 111 pounds, (Oliphant,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5; Cannon Ball, 114, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Orfeo, 111, (Romanelli,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43 3-5. March Daisy, Beaugard, Fairbury, Meadow Maid, Parkville, Panique, and Cherips also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; five furlongs, Columbia course.—Won by Tarpon, 99 pounds, (Lee,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Calmness, 99, (Walsh,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Critical, 110, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:03 3-5. Oro, Lord Aintree, Beniata, Moonraker, Koenigen Luise, Pat Dunphy, Istria, High Life, Simals, Frank Tyler, Queen Rose, Scarecrow, and Little Buttercup also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, three-year-olds and upward; about three miles—Won by *Ivan, 135, (Soffel,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2; Woden, 160, (Connelly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Imperialist, 168, (Ray,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—6:24. Wool Gatherer, Gascar, Ogress, Libretto II., *Pure Pepper, and Ohnet also ran. *Pure Pepper and Ivan coupled in the betting.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maximum, three-year-olds and upward; three miles—Won by Ben Crockett, 97, (Romanelli,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1; James F., 107, (Burns,) 8 to 2 and 7 to 10, second; Shortlose, 117, (Odom,) 2 to 5 and out, third. Time—5:34 3-5. Rough Rider and Mooo Daisy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs; Columbia course—Won by Ruby Hempstead, 110, (Collins,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1; Frank L. Perley, 118, (Romanelli,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Old Glory, 115, (Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:32. Nona de Plume, Sue Mac, Bobbie Kean, Von Rosen, Shimmer, Tithonic, Bouvier, King Albert, Royal Window, and Stroma also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards; Columbia course.—Won by *Proceeds, 101, (Miller,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1; Jane Holly, 106, (Romanelli,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Arrahgowan, 95, (Wenrick,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Thespian, Race King, Baikal, Thistle Heather, Silver Dream, Calonsay, Alster, Neptunus, Weirdsome, and Rightful also ran. *Proceeds and Colonsay coupled in betting.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:07	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises...4:03

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:52	Gov. Isl'd...5:22	H. Gate...7:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:22	Gov. Isl'd...5:48	H. Gate...7:44

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Banes, Barbados, &c.	...12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tennyson, Brazil, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz, &c.	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	10:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	Point	Willis land ..... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Cedric, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00

FOREIGN COMPETITORS IN THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE WHICH STARTS TO-NIGHT

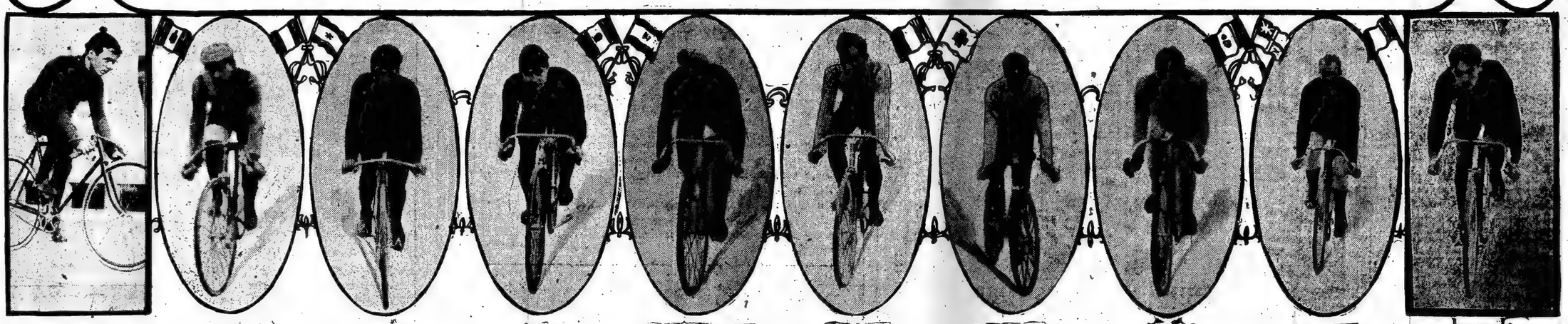

ROSSINI, ITALY — MAZAN, FRANCE — DUSSOT, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC — STOL, BELGIUM — VANDERSTUYFT, HOLLAND — BRETON, FRANCE — GOUGOLTZ, SWITZERLAND — AGRAZ, MEXICO — PALMER, AUSTRALIA — FRIOL, FRANCE

BICYCLE RACE WEEK OPENS IN THE GARDEN

McLean Won the Paced Event from Walthour Easily.

FENN FIRST IN TEN MILES

The Big Building Crowded—Teams for the Main Event Which Starts Shortly After Midnight.

Packed from the topmost gallery to the aisles of the arena seats with shrieking enthusiasts, Madison Square Garden was opened for the annual week of bicycle racing last night, a special programme of amateur and professional contests being decided preliminary to the beginning of the six days' team race immediately after midnight to-night. The big dish track, ten laps to the mile, occupied all the arena space, and presented a blank of pine boards to visitors entering at the Madison Avenue doors, all else appearing as the big hall has appeared at many other six-day races in the past. Familiar as was the scene, the crowd came, bubbling with enthusiasm and ten thousand strong, and within a half hour after the first heat of the opening race was started pandemonium reigned.

In the excitement of the racing, the officials had a difficult task keeping the track clear, and the first efforts of the riders, with the steeply pitched turns and unknown angles, furnished mishaps enough to keep the excitement at fever heat and the officials worried to the close of the programme. The principal events of the night were the professional races, a contest at ten miles, with a special prize on the side for the man who led oftenest at the last lap of each mile, and the fifteen-mile paced race between Robert Walthour, middle distance and six-day champion, and Hugh McLean, American champion.

The motor-paced contest was the real feature of the evening, and notwithstanding that McLean won by having less hard luck than his opponent, the race was a close one, and the chugging of the motor cycles and the cheers of the partisans when Walthour began to gain near the finish, filled the big hall with such an uproar as only bicycle race week can produce. The start was delayed by the difficulty of warming up the motor cycles, and when the pacing machines finally were going well, it was well past 11 o'clock. Walthour slipped into the lead at the crack of the pistol, and led until the first mile had been completed.

In the middle of his second mile a tire on his wheel slipped and he had to stop and change wheels. McLean then took the lead and gained six laps. To the end of the twelfth mile McLean held his advantage, while Walthour struggled in vain to make up some of the loss. In the thirteenth mile a mishap came to McLean, who punctured a tire and lost his shoe. Walthour went on with a terrific effort then, but he had only regained four of the six laps when McLean was up again and racing. It was a hot sprint to the finish, Walthour gaining slowly, but making up only half a lap more. McLean won by a lap and a half in 26:34.

In the ten mile professional race, forty-seven men were entered, and twenty-nine started. Just as the start was made, however, a combination of accidents befell the riders, the French cyclist Auseberne Masson, riding directly into an arena box, while three other men piled up in a heap on the first turn, causing those behind them to pull up. The accidents were deemed sufficient for the judges to recall the men and delay the race until the final of the five-mile amateur race was decided, when the ten mile event finally was contested. Twenty-seven men rode, and put up a remarkably pretty race, the leaders shifting places in many sprints for the special prizes for the first man at the end of each mile. W. S. Fenn, the Bristol ex-amateur champion, did enough of the sprinting to capture the prize for the majority of laps, two other lap prizes and the winner's share of the purse at the finish.

In the amateur races Boston men carried off both the mile handicap and the five-mile open. In the mile handicap Matt Downey, winner of the first heat, won the final by a good margin. In the final of the five-mile race Downey and J. McKinnon, also of Boston, lapped the other riders in the fifth mile, and had the finish between them, McKinnon winning, while Downey won the special lap prize.

Frank L. Kramer, the American champion sprinter, and Emil Frial, the French champion, who are to meet in championship sprint series of races this week, each gave an exhibition. Kramer riding a quarter of a mile in 0:27 and Frial a half mile in 1:01.

Of the accidents that happened to riders on the turns none was serious, though "Ed" Rupprecht of Bay View, West Newark, took a remarkably spectacular tumble. Rupprecht rode plump into the rope stretched at the top of the turn, and the rebound threw him a somersault backward, while his wheel was shattered by the impact against a post. The man was stunned, but quickly recovered. In the second heat of the five-mile race, after another accident, David Mackay, the heat winner, was disqualified for foul riding. Summaries:

One-Mile Handicap, Amateurs, first two men qualify for final.—First heat—Won by Mat. Downey, Boston, (35 yards;) William Holbrook, Boston, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:04 2-5. Second heat—Won by A. Schwenck, New York, (60 yards;) R. B. Smith, New York, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:11 4-5. Third heat—Won by C. A. Sherwood, New York, (20 yards;) J. M. Eiffler, C. R. C. A., Brooklyn, (100 yards,) second. Time—2:07. Fourth heat—Won by E. L. Collins, Boston, (60 yards;) Jerome Steinert, Hicksville, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:13 1-5. Fifth heat—Won by J. J. McKinnan, Boston, (35 yards;) W. Wilkins, Jr., New York, (110 yards,) second. Time—2:05 4-5. Sixth heat—Won by H. N. Kuehne, New York, (35 yards;) W. J. Simms, New York, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:12 2-5. Seventh heat—Won by A. W. McDonald, Somerville, N. J., (35 yards;) Daniel Mackay, Newark, (20 yards,) second. Time—2:07 3-5. Final heat—Won by Mat. Downey, Boston; C. A. Sherwood, New York, second; William Wilkins, Jr., New York, third. Time—2:06 4-5.

Five-Mile Race, Open, for Amateurs.—Trial heats one mile each. First three men to qualify for final.—First heat won by Matt Downey, Boston; Adam Bysrman, Bronx, second; William Holbrook, Boston, third. Time—2:17. Second heat won by H. M. Kuehne, New York; J. J. McKennon, Boston, second; V. Lynne, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:19 2-5. Third heat won by Charles Franko, Bay View, West Newark; A. L. Collins, Boston, second; A. W. McDonald, Somerville, Mass., third. Time—2:23 2-5. Fourth heat won by C. A. Sherwood, New York; Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn, second; A. C. Ashurst, Newark, third. Time—2:21 3-5. Final heat won by J. J. McKinnon; Matt Downey, second; A. C. Ashurst, third; A. W. McDonald, fourth. Time—11:26 1-5. Special lap prize won by Matt Downey.

International Ten-Mile Open Race, Professional, with special prizes for the leader at the end of each mile, and to the leader at the ends of the greatest number of miles.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn.; James Moran, Boston, second; M. Stal, Amsterdam, Holland, third; George C. Schreiber, New York, fourth. Time—22:19. Prize for most laps, won by J. Moran; lap prizes won in order by L. E. Mettling, Boston; M. Stal, W. S. Fenn, E. F. Root, W. E. Samuelson, N. C. Hooper, M. Stal, W. S. Fenn, James Moran, and W. S. Fenn.

15-Mile Paced Race.—Won by Hugh McLean, Boston, American champion; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., middle-distance and six-day champion of the world, second. Time—26:34 1-5.

RULES FOR BIG CYCLE RACE.

The Eighteen Contesting Teams Subject to Severe Restrictions.

The six-day bicycle race, which will begin shortly after midnight to-night, will continue for 142 hours, closing at 10:05 o'clock next Saturday night. During this time the individual riders will only be allowed to ride twelve hours in every twenty-four, the partners of the teams alternating so as to give each man an equal share of work. In case, however, of the dropping out of two men from different teams, the management allows the riders still in the race to join as a team, under certain restrictions. Such a reconstructed team must take the score of the lesser team, and should such a new combination be tied with the leaders, it will be penalized one lap. No rider who has been out of the race officially for over four hours will be permitted to resume as the partner of another.

A new rule has been made this year on the subject of falls. This provides that if, in the judgment of the referees, a fall is purposely made by any contestant so that any rider or set of riders may thereby be enabled to gain a lap because of such a fall being deemed an accident, the rider who fell and his team mate shall lose the lap, as would have been the case had the falling rider remained on his wheen and been lapped by the other competitors. In case of loss of laps by falls or other accidents, the referees may credit the lost laps to the team losing such distance due to the accident. On the lat day of the race, beginning from 3 o'clock, a rider who meets with any mishap to his machine must remount and continue or be relieved by his partner before the leaders have ridden five laps. All teams which may be one or more laps behind the leaders may be called from the track five minutes before the completion of the race. Ties are to be decided by trial heats at one mile.

The record for the 142-hour team bicycle race is 2,733.4 miles, made in 1899 by Miller and Waller. These men hold all the records for six-day riding from fifty-five hours to and including 143 hours, all being made in the 1899 race. The records is from nine to fifty-five hours were held by Elkes and his partner in 1900, McFarland.

The winners last year, Walthour and Monroe, fell far behind the record, covering only 2,315.3, over 400 miles behind the record of Miller and Waller. Six teams made the same record last year, the positions being decided on the last lap by the positions of the riders as they crossed the tape at the end of the race. Leander and Nat Butler came second, Floyd Krebs and Peterson got third; Fisher and Bowler, fourth; Confenet and Breton, fifth, and the Bedell brothers were sixth. Keegan and Moran were seventh one lap behind the others.

The contesting teams will be:

Jean Gougoltz, Switzerland, and Petit Breton, France; Arthur Vanderstuyft, Belgium, and Johann Stol, Holland; Antonio Dussot, Argentine Republic, and Andre mazan, France; "Bobbie" Walthour, Atlanta, and Bennie Monroe, Tennessee; "Nat" Butler, Boston, and James F. Moran, Boston; W. "Pedeller" Palmer, Australia, and Emil Agraz, Mexico; W. E. Samuelson, Salt Lake City, and Saxon Williams, Salt Lake City; Otto Mayo, Pennsylvania, and Jed Newkirk, Chicago; John Bedell and Mebus Bedell, Lynnbrook, L. I.; E. F. Root, Sheepshead Bay, and Oliver Dorlon, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; Hugh McLean, Boston, and James B. Bowler, Chicago; Harry Caldwell, New Hampshire, and Norman C. Hopper, Minneapolis; Patrick Keegan, Lowell, and Patrick F. Logan, Boston; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., and Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn; Charles Turville, Philadelphia, and Louis Mettling, Boston; Sammy Sulkins, Boston, and Joseph Rockowitz, New York; Hardy Downing and Carl Limberg, San José, Cal.; William F. King, Missouri, and Mario Rossino, Italy.

Wrestlers Training Hard for Bout.

Wrestling "fans" are much interested in the match between Harvey Parker and Aleck Swanson of this city, which is to be decided at the New Polo Athletic Association, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, on Dec. 12. Swanson is training hard for the bout, and says he will be in good trim. Parker is also rounding into shape, and his friends are betting heavily on his chances. The contest is scheduled to be for the welterweight championship at catch-as-catch-can style, and should be an excellent exhibition. If the men fail to gain a fall within a reasonable period of time the referee will give a decision to the contestant whom he thinks has earned the honor. Manager Oliver has a number of interesting preliminaries to add to the amusement.

Pratt Beats Adelphi at Basket Ball.

Pratt Institute's basket ball team defeated the five from Adelphi Academy yesterday afternoon by a score of 37 to 15. Both teams played a fast game, but the combined work of the Pratt boys was too much for Adelphi. Goodwin and Skou of the Pratt team were the stars of the contest, and Hoschke played finely for Pratt. The game was very clean, this feature being due to the fact that the new rules are interpreted severely at Pratt. The line-up follows:

Pratt, 37.	Position.	Adelphi, 15.
Skou, (Capt.)	Right forward	Laux, (Capt.)
Goodwin	Left forward	Hoschke
Tuthill	Centre	McDonald
Dias	Right guard	Poffin
McAlister, Wallace	Left guard	Onken

Goals from the field—Goodwin, (9,) Skou, (6,) Tuthill, (2,) Hoschke, (3,) Onken, (2,) McDonald, Goals from fouls—Goodwin, (3,) Laux, (2,) Hoschke.

Last Football Game of Year.

The elevens of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Olympic Athletic Club will play again to-day at Olympic Field, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, in what is likely to be the best game of the year. The Knickerbockers' right to a victory last Sunday by a score of 5 to 0 has been questioned, and to-day the team is confident of winning by such a score as will admit of no dispute. On the other hand, the Olympics, greatly strengthened, are equally as confident that they will be victorious, and thus place to their credit the semi-professional championship of Greater New York. Manager McMahon says he will be prepared to wager any amount of money that the Olympics will win.

In order that darkness will not interfere with the play, as it did in the previous game, the teams will line up at 2:30 o'clock, and thirty-five-minute halves will be contested.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

CLERGYMEN, WARDENS, VESTRYMEN and students of the Episcopal Church that wish to increase their income will hear of a positive, honorable, and praiseworthy way of doing so by addressing Churchman, Box 75 Times.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE TO REPRESENT OLD-ESTABLISHED MERCANTILE AGENCY; ONE HAVING AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE JOBBING TRADE PREFERRED. APPLY MONDAY, AFTER 10 A. M., ROOM 1,008, 395 BROADWAY.

New Home for Atlantic A. C.

The Atlantic Athletic Association of Rockaway Beach, although only eight years old, has had an unusually successful career. From a limited number of organizers on Dec. 11, 1896, the association has grown steadily until now the membership total is 150. Next year the Atlantics will have a clubhouse and athletic grounds of their own. On Dec. 19 a new home will be formally opened with a fair, the building costing $12,000. It will have a frontage of sixty feet on Maple Place, a depth of 107 feet, and will be two stories high. The dining room, which will be located on the second floor, will also be fitted up as the gymnasium. A large ball on the first floor, 78 feet long and 60 feet wide, will be utilized for basket ball, pushball, hockey, polo, and other games, and for athletic exhibitions.

The association has leased property adjoining the clubhouse, comprising about 150 city lots. This will be laid out into a baseball field and athletic field, and next year the organization will be represented by a strong baseball team and football eleven.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1018 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Falling Hair, Itching Scalp. Dandruff Cured. Examination Free. DR. JOHN AUGUST, 50 years Hair Specialist. Rejuvenator, $1.50,$3. Trial bottle,75c. 595 Fulton St., opp. Flatbush Av., Bklyn Drug and Department Stores have it.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT

$149 $5 Monthly Until Paid.

Plain Contract. No Interest.

FREE With Each of these Pianos, Beautiful Stool, Scarf and 25 sheets of Popular Sheet Music.

Delivered on First Payment.

These Pianos are made of selected material, honest workmanship throughout, rich in tone and beautiful in construction. Better than many and equal to the best $250 piano now being offered.

Also, BIG BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS.

Pianos Rented $2 Monthly

GOETZ & CO., 81, 83, 85, 87 Court St., BROOKLYN, N. Y., ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISTINCTIVE HOLIDAY FURNITURE.

We have on sale an exceptional assortment of distinctive Holiday Furniture. There is an air of exclusiveness and refinement about our entire collection that marks its superiority when compared with the exhibits usually seen in Furniture departments. The design, construction and finish of every piece on our floors embody absolute good taste and perfect workmanship in every particular.

Nearly all of our cabinet work is the product of the foremost Furniture makers in Grand Rapids, and that means the best in America.

We offer medium, fine and high class examples in

Bookcases, Library Tables, Leather Pieces, Old Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, Cheval Glasses, Brass Beds, Parlor Tables, Gilded Furniture, Music Cabinets, Crystal Closets, Cellarets, Ladies' Desks, Roman Chairs and Rockers of every description.

The selling price of every article in our warerooms is based upon a fair margin of profit and we guarantee that nowhere are lower prices quoted for goods of equal merit.

B. G. LATIMER & SONS CO.

Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

While the Subway work is under way on Flatbush Avenue, our Livingston Street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient.

We are showing a Complete Line of Very Beautiful Christmas Cards and 1905 Calendars and Diaries. Toys in complete assortments are in the basement. Full variety of Peerless Paper Patterns.

This Store Is Completely Ready for Christmas.

Every section is alive with the spirit of the moment. Every department is amply prepared to meet the demands of the hosts of gift seekers who will make this store their chief source of supply—the well known, widespread fame of Journeay & Burnham's for quality, reliability, courteous service and moderation of prices is in itself sufficient. This year the abundant stocks and wide varieties of Christmas Goods, both useful and ornamental, are so manifestly superior to all our previous efforts, that the increase in the volume of trade cannot fail to be extraordinary.

We beg to emphasize the suggestion that *now* is the time to make the most satisfactory selections rather than during the inevitable days of hurry and bustle just prior to Christmas. Our system of service is equal to all demands and assures promptness and satisfaction.

The Rug Sale's Magnificent Oriental Carpets

At Half Price Will Make Gifts of Unsurpassed Richness.

While the great sale of Oriental Rugs, which enters its second week to-morrow, abounds in handsome and valuable pieces of all sizes, at extremely low prices, it is particularly rich in carpet size Rugs of regal magnificence. Never before has a single collection of Oriental floor coverings comprised so many or such exquisite examples of the larger sizes—and all are offered at about half to-day's actual market value.

Kirmanshah Carpets, 8 ft. 5 in. x 12 ft. 3 in $275.00
Kirmanshah Carpets, 9 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. 11 in $490.00
Kirmanshah Carpets, 9 ft. 10 in. x 13 ft. 3 in $285.00
Kirmanshah Carpets, 10 ft. 1 in. x 14 ft. 10 in $375.00
Kirmanshah Carpets, 11 ft. 2 in. x 12 ft. 11 in $485.00

Tebriz Carpets, 9 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 9 in $360.00
Tebriz Carpets, 9 ft. 5 in. x 15 ft., at $485.00
Tebriz Carpets, 10 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 4 in $495.00
Tebriz Carpets, 10 ft. 10 in. x 15 ft. 9 in $575.00

Kurdistan Carpets, 7 ft. 9 in. x 11 ft. 9 in $185.00
Kurdistan Carpets, 11 ft. 1 in. x 17 ft. 6 in $375.00
Kurdistan Carpets, 11 ft. 2 in. x 18 ft. $395.00
Kurdistan Carpets, 11 ft. 5 in. x 18 ft. 7 in $475.00

Neatly Boxed.

BEAUTIFUL SILK WAIST PATTERNS

Especial attention is called to these exquisite gift things. They solve the perplexed man's problem readily and satisfactorily. Every woman will be delighted to own one.

Four and a half yard patterns of beautiful white corded Silk, cluster cords, for $1.75
Four and a half yard patterns of dainty Fancy Silks, colored grounds, Fancy stripes, for $2.65
Five and a half yard patterns of Peau de Cygne and Louisine, pink, blue and cream, for $3.75
Four and a half yards of the most exquisite Silks in our stock, the newest effects in dots, scrolls, etc., for $4.40

An Importer's Entire Stock of FANCY RIBBONS

At a Mere Fraction of Value

Comprising some of the finest and handsomest styles and colorings produced in Europe. Widths range from 3½ in. to 7 in.

Positive Values from 29c. to $2.75 per Yard.

The importer made one price to us for the entire lot, so, instead of offering the goods at different prices, as is usual, we make one marvelously low price for all,

19c. per Yard.

It is obvious that an early visit is necessary to secure the choicest. None C. O. D.

Why Not Add to Her Gifts One of These

PRETTY LACE BED SETS?

The opportune purchase of a sample line of Lace Bed Sets enables us to offer these popular gift things at most unusual prices. A few of the sets are slightly mussed from handling, but are perfect in every other way.

Nottingham Lace Bed Sets.

The $2.00 grade at $1.25
The $3.00 grade at $2.00
The $4.00 grade at $2.75
The $4.50 grade at $3.00
The $6.50 grade at $4.00

Irish Point Lace Bed Sets.

The $5.50 grade at $3.75
The $7.00 grade at $5.00
The $8.50 grade at $6.00

Ruffled Renaissance Lace Bed Sets.

White and Arab.

The $7.00 grade at $4.50
The $8.50 grade at 6.00
The $10.00 garde at 7.00
The $12.00 grade at 8.00
The $13.50 grade at 9.00
The $14.75 grade at 10.00
The $18.00 grade at 12.50
The $20.00 grade at 14.00
The $30.00 grade at 20.00

Fine Kid Gloves for Women.

The Equal of Many Dollar Gloves, at 59c.

Several pairs of these superior Gloves would make a most acceptable gift. They are imported Gloves, thoroughly well made, superior skins, perfect in fit. All the popular shades of the season, 2 clasps, one row of embroidery.

Gifts of Richness Among Our

Marble Bronze and Cut Glass.

Anything that goes to increase the attractiveness of home is certain of a cordial reception at Yuletide. Gifts of Marble Busts, Bronze Figures or Cut Glass articles are especially apropos. Particularly opportune, therefore, is this underprice offering:

Carrara Marble Busts, 17 inches high; worth $30.00, at $19.50
Carrara Marble Busts, 18 inches high; worth $28.00, at $19.00
Carrara Marble Busts, 12 inches high; worth $38.00, at $25.00
Bronze Figures, 25 inches high; worth $45.00, at $33.00
Art Bronze Figures, pairs, 25 inches high; worth $52.00, at $38.00
Art Bronze Electroliers, worth $29.00, at $19.00
Cut glass Punch Bowls, footed; worth $95.00, at $72.00
Cut glass 8-inch Fruit or Salad Bowl, worth $10.00, at $7.50
Cut glass Water Jugs, worth $10.00, at $7.50
Cut glass Celery Trays, worth $7.50, at $5.75

A. D. Matthews Sons

Shop on Transfer Card—that lets you put aside your pocketbook—ask for card at first counter you buy. This brings all your goods to delivery at same time. We close at 6 P. M., except last 6 days before Xmas, then at 7 P. M.

What Is His Chest Measure?

For Particulars, 2d Floor. They Are the Handsomest Ever—for Smoking, Bath, &c,

Holiday Lace Curtain Specials.

The handsomest and best ever offered, in spite of the little prices. We can't speak too enthusiastically of this sale. You will be astonished at the beauty and goodness and the variety of exquisite patterns.

White Nottingham, 3½ yards long and full width, were $1.98, special, per pair $1.49
White Irish Point, 3½ yards long and full width, heavy borders, on fine Saxony net, were $4.00, special, per pair $2.98
Ruffle Bobbinet Curtains, for French sash, 3 yards long and full width, fine quality net and lace edge and insertion, were $1.98, special, per pair $1.39
Tapestry Portieres, full mercerized, 3 yards long, fringe top and bottom, were $5.00, special, pair $2.69
Tapestry Couch Covers, 3 yards long, 50 in. wide, fringe all around, Oriental design, were $2.75, special, ea. $1.79
Silk Gobelin Tapestry, 50 inches wide, suitable for upholstering furniture, assorted colors, in beautiful chintz effect, was $2.00, special, yard $1.29

Screens.

Solid oak frame, 3 fold, 5 feet high, filled with plain denim, were $3.00, special, each $2.49
Japanese Screens, 4 fold, 5½ feet high, black, with heavy gold embroidery, each $4.48

Second Floor, rear.

Women's Coats, Suits and Furs.

And Blizzard Weather on the Way.

$12.50 New Kersey Coats, at $8.98
$15.00 Kersey and Cheviot Coats, at $10.00
$17.50 Montagnac, 45 inch Coats, at $13.98
$37.50 Plain and Crushed Velour Coats, at $27.50
$15.00 Gray Cloth Suits, at $10.98
$3.00 New Walking Skirts, at $1.98
Persian Lamb Coats, $135.00 to $195.00
Made of selected skins—some trimmed with mink and marten.
Fur Neckwear of all kinds. 98c. to $75.00
Imported dressy Cloth Coats, $45.00 to $95.00

California Wool Blankets.

Fourteen cases of slightly imperfect weave and odd pairs of fine quality, perfect, but sacrificed because the lots of each quality were too small for the mill to bother with. At these big savings to-morrow:

$3.50, full size, go for $2.50
5.00, full size, go for 3.75
$7.50, full size, go for $5.19
5.00, single bed, for 2.50

Big Bargains in the Linen Annex.

Mamie linen Tray Cloths, 10c. value, Monday 6½c
Heavy all linen Napkins, bleached, 18½ inches square, $1.75 value, for $1.25
20x20 inches square, $1.85 value, for $1.48
20½x20½ inches square, $2.25 value, for $1.59
Thick in the middle Sheets, 2¾x2½ yards, value 85c., Monday 63c
45x38½ Pillow Cases, 15c. value, for 11c

Handsome and Useful Christmas Boxes.

Filled with 3½ yards of white goods, value $1.35, neatly tied with silk ribbon, go at 98c
Bleached Damask, 66 inches wide, value 50c., special at 39c

Do Not Miss This Sale.

Six all linen fringed Napkins for 17c

Second Floor.

She Will Get a Sewing Machine.

Our offer of first class Machines at $5.00 down and $1.00 a week, at the same price as for cash, has encouraged scores of young men to select this as a gift for mothers and sisters.

The suggestion needs no argument, the reason for it no elaboration.

The cost begins at $12.25, which brings a Machine usually sold for a great deal more, with all attachments, a 5 year guarantee and a teacher free.

Hand Machines, from $3.25 to $10.00.

Come with an expert and test any one of these Machines.

Order one right away and we will deliver it when you say.

Second Floor.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The selection of useful, beautiful and satisfying

Holiday Gifts

will be assured by making your choice at our establish ment.

Thousands of articles to select from combining utility with beauty, the useful with the ornamental,—all bearing the HORNER stamp of quality,—and in a variety of forms and prices to meet every desired outlay. We name some of the most popular lines, in all of which our assortments and values excel:

Writing Desks.	Lounges.
Cheval Glasses.	Easy Chairs.
Dressing Tables.	Gilt Chairs.
Fancy Tables.	Inlaid Chairs.
Tea Tables.	Rockers.
Work Tables.	Pedestals.
Parlor Cabinets.	Bookcases.
Music Cabinets.	Leather Screens.
Curio Cabinets.	Shaving Stands.

Bachelor Chiffoniers, &c.

Large collection of individual pieces in Vernis-Martin and Gold Furniture.

Special Holiday exhibit of the world-famed Elliott Eight-Day Chime Clocks.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

COURT AT LAST HELPS MOTHER FIND HER BOY

Some Reward, Anyway, for Mrs. Shapiro's Long Search.

ASYLUM HOLDS THE SECRET

Child Was Adopted at Height of Woman's Misfortune—Now the Mother Wants Him for Her Own.

The story of Minnie Shapiro was told in the Supreme Court before Justice Clarke yesterday. Parts of it she told herself. Others told the court pieces of it. They told how she had lived happily with her parents, plain folks who had saved enough to buy real estate, give her a good home, and provide her with an education. In the particular circle in which she moved she was beloved, they said, for her work among the poor. She had been a President of a girl's euchre club, leader of an amateur dramatic society, and a Settlement worker.

She made the acquaintance of a young man who wooed her. Her parents opposed his visits to her home. They ran away to Philadelphia. There she was introduced to a relative of the young man. They told her that he was a minister. He went through a marriage ceremony. Then, one night she was told that it had been a mock marriage, that the man who had posed as a clergyman was not a clergyman, and that she actually had been duped by the man who had taken her away from her home. He left her and she returned to New York and applied at the door of her parents' home for shelter. Her father told her she was an outcast. While pondering as to where she would take refuge she was led to the New York Foundling Asylum. There her child was born. She named the boy Albert Hamerman. When she left the asylum she asked that they keep her baby for her a few weeks until she could obtain employment. The baby, she said, was all she had to live for.

She found a situation as a seamstress. Her wages were so small that she could barely support herself, and she asked the asylum authorities to extend the time in which she might reclaim the child, but this they refused to do, alleging that the mother had surrendered all legal rights to the custody of the child. She denied this, and went to the courts for a habeas corpus writ to compel the asylum authorities to give up the child. The courts refused her plea, it being asserted that when she did not take her child away with her she had practically surrendered it to the asylum.

In the place where she had found employment Harry Shapiro was employed. He was industrious and had saved several hundred dollars. He sympathized with the girl one day when he found her alone weeping. She did not reveal her life story to him, but he learned sufficient to know that she was spending hours in searching for her baby. He proposed to marry her, saying he would provide a comfortable home for her, assist her to find the baby, and would adopt it as his own. She then agreed to marry Shapiro. The couple have now been married about five years. He is the owner of a prosperous restaurant.

With his wife, he went to the New York Foundling Asylum and demanded knowledge of the whereabouts of the child. The authorities at the asylum said the child had been legally adopted by a respectable New York family. Mrs. Shapiro wept when told that she could never see her child again.

New counsel was employed. New proceedings were brought in the courts to get possession of the child. The case was carried to the Appellate Division on technical points of law. While waiting for a decision the mother continued her search night and day, visiting various institutions, advertising in newspapers, asking as to the child's whereabouts, and visiting the homes of hundreds who had adopted children from New York asylums in the last five years.

A nurse who had been employed in the Foundling Asylum finally gave to her information that the child had been adopted by a family named Martin. Hunting up families of this name Mrs. Shapiro visited various cities and continued her tireless search. Finally a decision came from the Appellate Court. It was against her appeal and confirmed the lower court's ruling. In effect it said that the child had been legally adopted, and that the asylum could not be expected to produce it in habeas corpus proceedings brought by the mother.

More counsel was employed. A new petition was drawn up and presented to the court. The prayer of the mother was joined in by the man who hoped to become foster father to the boy. The court was then asked for an order directing the asylum authorities to tell just what they did with the child, and furnish the names and addresses of those to whom he was given.

Yesterday Justice Clarke granted this request, saying the court had authority to go this far, but no further. Mrs. Shapiro said that she was happy.

Massachusetts Town Almost Wiped Out.

HYANNIS, Mass., Dec. 3.—The worst fire in the history of this town broke out shortly after midnight in the store of A. D. Baker, and within three hours destroyed thirteen structures, including the Universalist Church. No lives were lost in the fire, but Capt. William P. Lewis, a retired master mariner, dropped dead of heart failure induced by the excitement and exhaustion attendant upon his efforts to save his residence from the flames. The property damage is estimated at $150,000, and most of this will be a complete loss to the owners, as the insurance rates in the town were so high as to be practically prohibitive.

Superior Furnished Rooms.

See "Furnished Room" column in Sunday's TIMES, Page 20, Part 2.—Adv.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

China and Glass Suggestions for Christmas

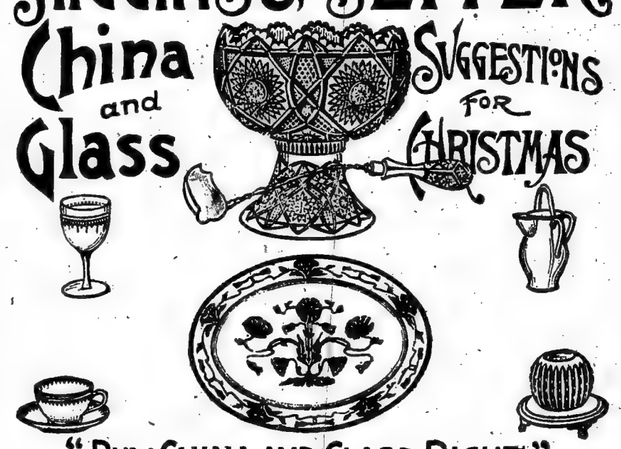

"BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT"

Never in the history of the Great Present Store of the Metropolis, not even when it only occupied one-quarter of the space it now covers, was it so crowded to overflowing with everything desirable in China, Cut Glass, Objects of Art and Bric-a-Brac as in the present ante-Christmas season.

Never before were prices generally so favorable for the buyer.

Never before have we been able to demonstrate by so many thousands of examples the truth of the assertion that in spending your Christmas appropriation here you can either

1—Give ONE-FOURTH *more* for your money,

or

2—The Gifts will cost you ONE-FOURTH *less*.

Every article appropriate for a Gift. A few suggestions follow:

Watermelon, Tomato and Orange Sets Decorated with watermelons, tomatoes and oranges in natural color, with cases to represent both in shape and color the original fruit. Sets complete with cases, choice of either design..... **$10.00**

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Bon-Bon One of the newest and latest novelties is a tall, footed cut glass bon-bon with rich Sterling silver mounting. Entirely new, very beautiful, special price, each **$10.00**

Electroliers So large and varied is our stock of electroliers that prices and accurate descriptions are impractical. The general expression of every one seeing this stock for the first time is "What a complete and beautiful assortment." We would like your opinion.

Plates Either for your own use or as gifts Plates are always in demand, and nowhere in this country can be seen as large and beautiful an assortment of medium and rich plates as here; prices ranging from **25 cents** each for a handsomely decorated plate in various sizes to **$400.00** and **$500.00** for magnificent English serving plates.

Dinner Ware Our assortment of open stock medium and rich dinner sets is the largest in the United States. Every want that you may have in this particular line can be supplied here at prices always averaging

¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Gold Glass Tall footed Bon-Bon, special price, each..... **$2.35**

Also a special sale of rich gold glass punch cups and saucers, at, per doz..... **$18.00**

Marble Busts Direct from the marble quarries in Italy comes a large import order of the celebrated Marble Busts, Figures, etc. Prices range upward from..... **$13.50**

Special Sections When our buyer was abroad last summer he purchased a large line of samples from one of the well known china factories, which have now been received and are displayed for the advantage of selecting in special sections at 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1.00, $1.50 and..... **$2.00**

Teplitz Busts Your attention is asked to a line of very handsome Teplitz Busts. The $7.50 kind to be sold special at..... **$5.00**

The $10.00 and $12.00, all grouped, and you take your choice at, each, **$7.50**

Tantalus Sets Two rich Cut Glass Decanters in well-made, heavy, brass mounted frame, complete, from, upward **$16.50**

Ramekins and Plates Finest Limoges China Ramekins and Plates decorated with violets, gold edges, specially priced at, per dozen..... **$3.00**

Large assortment of other patterns at specially low prices.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers Beautiful white and gold Bouillon Cup and Saucer, with foot; very artistic shape. Finest Limoges China, specially priced at, per dozen..... **$12.00**

Lamps One of the new creations in our Lamp Department is a handsome library or table Lamp, ox-blood red body, iron dragon handles, beaded glass shade with heavy beaded fringe, complete..... **$16.50**

Cleopatra Art Ware This is a new line from one of the well-known French factories. Has large flower decoration with delicate gold flowers, sprays, leaves, etc., as a background. Prices range upward from..... **$4.30**

WEST 21ST AND WEST 22D STREETS, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

Oriental Rug Sale,

Commencing Monday, December 5th.

To Purchasers of Holiday Presents

an acceptable and lasting Christmas Gift is an Oriental Rug.

800
small sizes to choose from,

$5.00 to $25.00 each.

Silk Oriental Rugs.

We offer the unrestricted choice of a bale containing 65 pieces, the kind usually sold at $45.00 to $60.00,

at $31.00 each.

Purchases held for Christmas delivery if desired.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

DROVE WAGON LOAD OF FLAMES

Correa Didn't Believe Small Boy Who Shouted "Fire!" at Him.

Hangers-on about Police Headquarters rubbed their eyes yesterday afternoon when a wagon load of waste paper, blazing twenty feet in the air, drawn by a frenzied horse and driven by a terrified driver, went hurriedly down Mulberry Street.

The owner and driver of the blaze was Francesco Correa, a rag and paper dealer of 183 Baxter Street. He didn't discover anything wrong with his cargo until he reached Bleecker Street, when a small boy, grinning suspiciously, told Correa that his load was on fire.

Correa whipped up his horse, but the faster he went the more fiercely blazed the paper, the higher shot the flames, and the louder yelled the driver. At Houston Street the wagon passed in front of the horses attached to a west-bound horse car, and the flames swept over the horses and half enveloped the car, but it all happened so quickly that it was over before the passengers in the car had time to develop a panic.

By this time some of the ropes holding the load in place had burned away, and as Correa sped along flaming sections of the load marked his wake. The driver managed to stop in front of the J. Ottman Lithographic Company in the Puck Building. Most of the load fell off there and the heat of the flames broke a $50 plate glass window in front of the Ottman plant.

Roundsman Ryan happened to come out of Police Headquarters about that time, and seeing the whole street apparently afire turned in an alarm. In a few moments Mulberry Street was choaked with fire apparatus, but the first stream quickly extinguished the blazing paper and wagon. Correa figures up his loss at $20, and blames the grinning boy who told him that he was afire.

Dies from Fall in Station House.

Policeman George J. Kopp, twenty-four years old, who was attached to the Eldridge Street Station, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at Gouverneur Hospital, from a compound fracture of the skull, received shortly after midnight in the station house. He had answered return rollcall, and was going up stairs to change his clothes, when he fell over the balustrade between the second and third floors down through the well to the ground floor.

Stern Brothers

Men's House Coats & Bath Robes

Holiday showing, finest grades of Imported Matelasse, Vicuna Cloth, Velvets, Scotch and English Plaids and Mixtures.

HOUSE COATS, two-toned effects, edged with cloth and silk cording, also all-wool cloth, with satin facing,	$4.95
HOUSE COATS of Imported Matelasse, fine grade, in various colorings, with satin and silk cord trimmings,	$10.90
BATH AND LOUNGING ROBES, medium and delicate shades, in soft finished blankets, others in Turkish toweling,	$4.95
FINE GRADE CALIFORNIA BLANKET ROBES, attractive color combinations, with satin edge and collar trimming,	$13.75

Display of Rich Art Objects
for Holiday and Weddings Gifts

CLOCK SETS, BRONZES, CURIO CABINETS, ELECTROLIERS, RICHLY DECORATED VASES, ONYX AND CRYSTAL PEDESTALS, MARBLE STATUES, ETC.

ALSO CHOICE ENGLISH PLATES, IN DINNER, DESSERT, FRUIT AND FISH SIZES.

SPECIAL VALUES TO-MORROW

Paintings on Porcelain of well-known subjects, in rich gold frames,

$18.25 and $24.50

Fine Persian Rugs

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

Tebriz, Iran and Fereghan in choice colorings, Formerly $75.00 to 90.00 } **$52.00 & 63.00**

Shirvan, Daghestan and Ghendjec Rugs
$10.50, 12.50, 14.50 to 60.00

West Twenty-third Street

Annual Hosiery Event.
Sale of Women's Silk Stockings.

Commencing Monday, December 5th
We will place on sale
an unusual line of Silk Hose at exceptional prices.

We feel justly proud in calling your attention to these goods, as we believe they are the best we have ever offered.

Women's Silk Hose,

plain and ribbed effects, in gauze, medium and heavy weights. Black and a variety of colors; among the latter are many of this season's latest shades; value $1.75 to $2.35,

at $1.35 pair.

Hand Embroidered Silk Hose.

Black silk hose embroidered in the very newest conceptions and most perfect handiwork. Embroideries as varied as they are beautiful. Designs are horse shoes of violets with shamrock center embroidered in violet, white, blue and self; clusters of rosebuds in the natural colors of pink, lemon, red and self. Dainty forget-me-not sprays in white, blue and pink. A clear dot forming a wheel embroidered in white, blue, green and red. Other smart and conventional designs in colors and self. Value $2.95 to $3.50,

at $1.95 pair.

Openwork Instep Silk Hose.

High openwork instep hose in fine sheer textures and charming designs in black, white and exquisite shades of sky, pink and grey; value $2.75 to $3.50, at $2.25 pair.

All-over Embroidered and Embroidered Instep Hose.

Openwork black silk hose embroidered all over in white, blue and pink daisies. Plain silk hose embroidered attractively on the instep in charming effects; value $3.95 to $5.75,

at $2.85 pair.

Lace Inserted and Embroidered Silk Hose.

Unusually effective black silk hose embroidered in colors; also black silk hose with lace set-in of selected patterns. Value $4.95 to $6.95, at $3.95 pair.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

SUIT OVER FATHER'S BOARD.

Son Alleged to Have Let Parent Become Public Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—The town of Darien is stirred over a lawsuit which is soon to come to trial. The defendant is John W. Emmens, who is employed at the New York Custom House. The plaintiff is a boarding house keeper of Darien.

Some time ago, it is alleged, Mr. Emmens allowed his aged father to become a town charge, and the Selectmen ordered him to pay $8 a week for the support of his parent. The plaintiff alleges that for 215 weeks she furnished board and lodging for the elder Emmens. The son was to pay $8 a week, she alleges, but instead paid by the month and saved several dollars. Figuring the 215 weeks at $8 per week, it would come to $645; paying by the month, however, it was $588, a difference of $57, which has not been paid.

Actor-Dolls for Bazaar.

A doll bazaar in aid of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children, recently opened at 141 West Sixty-first Street, will be held in the East Room at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Friday afternoon and evening, the 9th inst. Nearly 100 dolls have been made by actresses and actors, representing themselves in characters in which they have played. In addition to these there will be all kinds of dolls, foreign and domestic. All sorts of lingerie and also fancy articles of interest to men will be on sale. An entertainment of professionals will be given in the afternoon. Several actresses will appear as flower girls.

JAPANESE TEA BENEFIT.

Christmas Sale to be Held in Aid of Wilson Industrial School.

A Japanese tea and Christmas sale for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls will be held on Saturday next at the Waldorf-Astoria. The patronesses include Mrs. Edward Janeway, Mrs. Oliver B. Jennings, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Frances Ogden Jones, Miss Mary Read, and Mrs. Henry C. Sturges.

The Japanese tea room will be in charge of Mrs. Henry Cady Sturges and Miss Frances Ogden Jones, assisted by Miss Grinnell, Miss Glover, Miss Edythe Jones, Miss Annie Sturges, Miss Frances Janeway, Miss Alice Wardwell, Miss Sadie King Smith, Miss Arletta Prentice, Miss Betty Auchincloss, Miss Ruth Childs, Miss Whipple, Miss Helen Tweed, and Miss Louise Scudder.

Stern Brothers

Will place on sale to-morrow in their

Cloak Departments

a large collection of very desirable

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GARMENTS

Of Silk and Chiffon Velvet, Laces, Broadtail and Persian Mohair Plushes, Velours, Silks and Broadcloths,

FOR STREET, VISITING AND EVENING WEAR

at One-half Former Prices

Also

COATS of Kersey, Cheviot and Covert Cloth in various models, **$17.50, 22.50, 29.75**
Formerly $25.00 to 40.00

PALETOTS, REDINGOTES AND CAPES, of Broadcloth, Velour and Zibeline, for afternoon and evening wear, **$32.50, 45.00, 58.00**
Formerly $50.00 to 100.00

RAINPROOF COATS, Oxford, Olive and Tan, **$8.50, 12.75, 15.50**
Formerly $12.75 to 22.50

Women's Tailor-made Suits

An assortment of excellent styles of Velveteen, Cloth, Cheviots and Mixtures, plain and handsomely trimmed,

at $24.00, 28.75 and 32.50

Former Prices $39.50 to 75.00

CLEARING SALE OF

Women's House Gowns and Kimonos

of Albatross, Flannel and Silks, Heretofore $7.50 to 19.75 } **$3.95, 6.75, 8.50**

Furs and Fur Garments

Exceptional values in the most desirable class of Fur and Fur-lined Garments; also Misses' and Children's Furs.

Coats, Redingotes and Capes of Silk, Cloth, Fur and Leather, Fur-lined,

AND WILL OFFER TO-MORROW

BROADCLOTH COATS, lined throughout with Grey and White Squirrel, **$29.75, 36.50**

IMPORTED FRENCH SEAL COATS, Trimmed with Braid, **$85.00 & 145.00**

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC PERSIAN LAMB AND MOIRE ASTRACHAN COATS, **$135.00**

Neck Scarfs, Large Flat Muffs

NATURAL SQUIRREL	$6.75, 8.50	$6.50, 8.00
ALASKA SABLE	$9.75, 12.75	$8.75, 10.50
SABLE FOX	$16.50, 28.50	$11.50, 16.50
BLACK LYNX	$19.50, 25.00	$18.75, 22.50
MINK	$19.50, 29.75	$17.50, 29.50
ERMINE	$33.50, 55.00	$39.50, 55.00
CHINCHILLA	$35.00, 55.00	$30.00, 55.00

Important Reductions in prices of

Children's & Boys' Attire

WOOL-LINED REEFERS, fast color chinchillas, heavy-weight all-wool, grey and blue frieze, Usually $6.50 } **$3.90**

CHILDREN'S RUSSIAN COATS, sizes 3 to 8, Boys' Box coats, sizes 8 to 16 } **$4.85**
Former prices $5.95 to 6.95.

NORFOLK SUITS, in stylish English and Scotch effects, SAILOR AND RUSSIAN SUITS, in fine velvet, cloth and serges, Formerly $6.95 to 9.75 } **$5.00**

Children's White Cloth and Fur-trimmed Coats, Formerly $15.95 to 52.50 } at **$9.50 to 23.75**

Silk Departments

To-morrow an exceptional purchase of

9,600 YARDS SATIN MESSALINE, In a large assortment of new and desirable colorings, Heretofore $1.00 per yd. } **63c**

4,000 YARDS IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, Superior Quality, suitable for entire costumes and waists, Value 85c per yd. } **58c**

Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts

of the following materials

Serges, Cheviots, Armures, Granite Cloths, Homespuns, Mohairs and Sicilians, in plain colorings, Fancy Mixtures, Novelty Effects & Black,

at $2.75, 2.95, 3.25, 3.45, 3.95, 4.25, 4.50 and upwards.

Imported Decorative Linens

To-morrow will be offered at large reductions from prevailing prices:

1,200 LACE-TRIMMED LINEN CENTREPIECES, TEA CLOTHS AND DRESSER SCARFS

CONSISTING OF

Centrepieces, 20 to 28 inch,	$1.20, 1.45, 1.75, 2.75
Tea Cloths, 36 inch,	$3.25, 3.95, 4.25, 4.75.
Scarfs, 20 x 54 inch,	$3.25, 3.95, 4.50

ALSO A CHOICE COLLECTION OF CLUNY LACE CENTREPIECES, DOYLIES, TEA AND RECEPTION CLOTHS.

AT ABOUT HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

West Twenty-third Street

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The year's highest prices were made last week once more, despite reactionary intervals. Many will hold that the stronger portion of the week is characteristic of the current market, and there are bears who contend that the receding prices are the more typical and appropriate of what we are to expect. Without quarreling with either, it is suggested that Thursday's market is a typical day, because it combined many and striking examples of both strength and weakness, with abundant signs that the list is swayed by superior power, irrespective of conditions, and with the public a spectator rather than a party to what is going on. There were on Thursday advances of entire points, often of more than one point between sales, in inactive and eminently respectable specialties; but the stocks which provided business by the scores of thousand shares slipped off quietly while the others advanced noisily. It was the initiative which made the market, prices rising when anybody sought to buy, and receding whenever enough stock was offered. There was plenty of good news, but it was not a market influence in comparison with sheer buying and selling by experts who seemed more concerned with keeping things moving than gaining or losing stocks on balance. A glance at the list would give an impression of strength, but selling stocks would dispel the appearance in a manner very different from a market which is swayed by its own impulses. There was strength enough to frighten the bears, and weakness enough to make the bulls thoughtful and cautious. There was volume enough in the trading, just as there is air enough in the Subway, such as it is, but the trading, like the air, lacked ozone and freshness, and gave the impression of being churned about rather than sweetened and strengthened by new currents.

This is the more remarkable because there have been few weeks marked by news off the Stock Exchange better adapted to stimulate the buying fever. There was a sensational fall in the cotton market, taking the staple down to below the prices from which last year's leader advanced it to a level at which it could not be used for cloth, being more valuable for speculation. Cotton below 9 cents can be spun and exported and sets mills and railways active and gives operatives wages. This is the sort of weakness which gives strength, and there is a suggestion of the same stimulus in the price of oats. All other farm products show a rare combination of fair yield with good price, leading up to what Secretary Wilson in his annual report calls "unthinkable values." We hear much about the stimulating effect upon security prices of the increasing product of gold, but the Secretary reminds us that in the last two years American farmers have produced values exceeding the world's total production of gold since Columbus discovered America. This year alone the farmers produced three times the gross earnings of railways and four times the value of all minerals. In a single month the hens laid enough eggs to pay the National debt interest for a year, and the corn crop alone sufficed to more than pay the National debt's principal. The Secretary might have gone on to point out the difference between this sort of wealth and Wall Street's wealth. Paper evidences of indebtedness and ownership have only the value the market's appraisal gives them. Being useful only in exchange, and not in consumption, whenever exchange is difficult values shrink as in 1903 to a total approximating the "unthinkable value" of the farm products. But farm products, being useful to satisfy natural and universal wants, are subject to a financial law analogous to the conservation of force. That is to say, they cannot be "marked down" without relation to their consumptive value, and can only be dissipated by expenditure, which sets other forces at work.

This is best exemplified by the conditions in the iron trade, set out by Mr. Schwab almost as glowingly as Secretary Wilson extolled the farmer's part in the National life. Mr. Schwab believes that in 1910 we shall be consuming 25,000,000 tons of steel. Mr. Atkinson had previously reckoned that in 1910 the world would require 60,000,000 tons of pig iron, and Europe would be compelled to rely on the United States for any excess above Europe's present production, for Europe's capacity is at maximum already. Mr. Schwab has a dream of steel cars, rolling over steel rails, laid on steel sleepers, and carrying such steel as we cannot consume to foreign markets in steel ships. Now there are 15,000 steel laden cars congested on the tracks in the Pittsburg district. To these estimates of quantities must be applied Mr. Carnegie's opinion that steel has sold at its lowest price, and that scarcity of materials will cause a progressive increase in price, thus contradicting his well-known "prince or pauper" saying of the iron industry. Iron, its friends argue, is to be permanently prince hereafter. It is not singular that speaking generally the minor iron companies have doubled in price, while Steel Trust common has quadrupled. So short is memory, and so little does experience teach.

With agriculture and the iron trade in this condition prosperity of the railways is a necessary corollary. Here are a few increases of gross earnings for the last week reported, the third week of November: Louisville, $90,795; Canadian Pacific, $161,000; Southern, $50,061; Missouri Pacific, $47,000; Sault Ste. Marie, $46,402. Here are a few increases of net earnings for the latest reported month, October: Reading, $915,515; National of Mexico, $95,765; St. Paul, $231,111; Rock Island, $319,412; St. Louis and San Francisco, $342,479; "Big Four," $226,828; Illinois Central, $367,672. In other cases figures unsatisfactory in themselves are encouraging as showing an improving tendency. For example, take Pennsylvania east of Pittsburg, its increase of net is almost entirely composed of decrease in expenses. Neither the company nor its territory is especially thriving when its gross increases a pitiful $3,100. But when this is compared with a decrease for ten months of $6,004,200, there is revealed the turn in the tide which promises profits by earnings instead of by economy. And even if the tide should not run so strongly favorable as is indicated, the statement indicates hidden resources of princely proportions. The six millions loss in goss is reduced to $2,222,300 by economy in operation, more than justifying the betterments which some have hastened to condemn. This same influence reduces the $2,165,100 loss in gross west of Pittsburg to a loss of $82,600 in net. Pennsylvania is only the most conspicuous and not the sole example of what liberality in good times may do to temper losses in dull times.

These are not exceptional earnings, selected to make a showing. For the third week of November, 38 roads' reports assembled by The Wall Street Journal show an increase of gross by 11.58 per cent. Sixty roads report October gross increased by 3.52 per cent., and net increased 9.82 per cent. This remarkable result is reached by the saving for profit of substantially all of an increase of gross of $2,943,677, it having cost only $77,649 more to do the larger business. If this sets any standard for the future there will be some record breaking along the lines indicated by the fact that the increase of net for October is triple the increase for four months. No section profits at the expense of any other; the roads of every group are doing wonderfully well. There is an apparent exception in the Southwestern group, exactly the one that most would expect to show the largest gains. That will come true, but the roads of that region have suffered from floods which lessened their earnings and increased their expenses, and made them laggards for the moment.

Other signs of sound conditions are abundant. Says Bradstreet's: "The feeling in trade and industry is optimistic." How could it be otherwise, with the week's bank clearings 42 per cent. above last year, or, if New York with its speculative activity be deducted, 9 per cent. above last year. For November the clearings are the largest recorded except in May, 1901. Failures in November were fewer than in October this year or November of any year since 1899, which year was the best since 1893. Along with this soundness of old business there is a new spirit of enterprise dating from the election. Io November there were chartered in New Jersey twice as many corporations as in any other month of the year, and yet the total is very moderate, leaving the year's capitalization at a round thousand millions, $500,000,000 below last year, and $1,500,000,000 below 1902. Enterprise is reviving, but caution still rules, as appears from the fact that money is easy, the demand not sufficing to raise rates to the usual seasonable limit. And we are now easily exporting gold, whereas last year we were necessitously importing gold in a stringent money market. The chief drawback is that maunfacturers are confronted with high cost of production, due to the high range of prices of all commodities. High prices are not stimulating to consumption, but regrets that the range is already so high involve admission that whoever has anything to sell is realizing full value, which is about as near general prosperity as we are likely to get.

And yet Wall Street is not happy. The truth is that it set out resolved to discount several years of depression, and stubbornly refuses to admit its error. Every customer's room has its old hand who remembers when the present favorites were emerging from reorganization and receiverships, and who will not admit that they are worth more now than when they were selling at a fraction of their present prices. A few months ago he would name offhand a dozen which ought to be sold out under a red flag. He was far too wise to be deceived by the unbroken record of earnings and dividends. The pretense that values were unaltered, and that sacrifice sales were a purchase, not for a turn but for investment, might do for the lambs, but not for him. He had his harvest in the rich man's panic of last year, merrily helping sales by the overburdened by selling a little quicker than the man who was selling what he owned, and thus making a bottomless market for the owner to sell upon. But when the real selling stopped the sham selling ceased to be profitable, and when the real buying began the old hand took losses instead of profits. He took them bravely for a while, and then stopped business. He would let the other fellows carry the stocks until he could begin selling for the fall again. He wonders who has the stocks, anyway. It makes all the difference in the world, for no operator is so big that he will not be satisfied with his "turn," whatever it may be; but if the buyers are investors who bought for yield, and are satisfied with it, there is nothing in sight to prevent the old hand from going to Europe for an uncertain time—say, until the next crop scare season. Meanwhile the old hand may be observed furtively scanning the list. No long ago he was looking for something high to sell. Now he is looking for something which has not had its proportionate rise, and which it might be safe to buy for a couple of points. To be sure, it is not worth it, but if the market is going up he might as well take his little flier along with the rest, although ashamed of his credulity in doing so.

In bankers' parlors the talk is different. It is the dividend list which is scanned, the prices being referred to only for ascertaining the yield, and the earnings and expenses are gone over in search of buried equities which will ripen into "melons." If the yield is on the standard set by the New York City loan flotation, and if the surplus equals it, the stocks disappear, and cannot be brought into sight by the old hand's machinations. His wisdom is for his kind, and not for the men who make markets, instead of studying or following markets. Nobody knows so well as the old hand whether it is better to buy or sell when there is no particular reason for doing either beyond the mere mood of the market. But he is a poor swimmer in a tideway, and holds a losing hand when it is a question of making bargains which shall stand the test of years rather than of "swings." The old hand is making the mistake now of judging the market by the spume of its waves. The old hand and the blackboard watchers think the market consists of its eccentricities, its plunges up and down when the operators toss contracts back and forth between themselves. That is the stock which is played with; the real market is made by the men who pay for their stocks and take them away. A thousand shares removed from the market, or thrown into the market, has more effect than many thousand washed from hand to hand, with results known only to operators themselves. "Stocks are too high and going higher" is the summary of opinion by the old hand. "Stocks are worth more money" is still the opinion of the men whose purchases have carried the list to where it is.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

CLEMENT B. ASBURY, who sits behind the arbitrage rail for John H. Davis & Co., for which exercise he is commonly reported as getting a higher salary than the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, says that, a recent statement in this column to the contrary notwithstanding, he has not had a puncture in his automobile for three months. He has also been right on the market, and this temporary invulnerability has led him to take an active part in the organization of a fencing class. How well he can fence he showed last week when after the close of the market he talked bullish on "little" Steel. He was interrupted by the arrival of a dispatch to the effect that one of the plants of the Steel Corporation had been burned and was a total loss. Nothing dismayed he exclaimed: "Splendid, splendid! One plant more on which there won't be any deficit this year."

ELWOOD McENANEY, of C. D. Freeman & Co., one of the most popular and successful younger members of the Cotton Exchange, sailed for Europe last week. He left just in time to miss the first exciting days the cotton pit has seen since the good old Sully time.

THEODORE H. PRICE was last week the object of the greatest shower of bouquets ever thrown at any one in the cotton market, Sully not excepted. Everything he had predicted was verified by the various Government reports made public last week, and the only jarring note in the symphony of congratulations was the recollection of his announcement a week ago that he had turned bull. No one, however, can jump quicker than Mr. Price, and when he saw his mistake he changed his bull horns for a bear skin in lightning quick time. Much comment has been made on the clever stuff sent out by him from time to time, and though the ideas are those of Mr. Price it may not be amiss to give a little credit for the execution of them to a silent man at a desk in his office who does the hard work of proving all the things which Mr. Price thinks ought to be true.

CHARLES G. GATES, who some weeks ago bought a seat on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, disappointed his Quaker fellow brokers by permitting the occasion to pass by without any market demonstration. Last week, however, he is said to have made good that omission by a slight trick in Lehigh Navigation. His firm is said to have been back of the wonderful pyrotechnics in that stock, which one day opened at 108½, closed ten points up, and opened the next day with another ten points advance.

GEORGE A. HERO, of Lehman, Stern & Co., cotton brokers of New Orleans, headed the list of newly elected members of the Cotton Exchange in this city last week. Others who followed the heroic leader were Paul Schmitz of Bremen, Morris Abraham of New Orleans, C. S. Bryan of New York, J. R. Gray of Atlanta, G. R. Hunt, Jr., of Louisville, and Benjamin Wolf of this city. The latter represents another prominent brokerage house which has found it advisable to join the Cotton Exchange.

C. MONT BENTON, who makes a specialty of getting out financial booklets, in the course of business the other day sent an inquiry to the Southern California Grain and Stock Company of Los Angeles. The dispatch was worded like this: "Are you still alive and doing business?" This was the reply: "Gentlemen, the Southern California Grain and Stock is dead. Yours truly, the Corpse."

JOHN G. BATES and Thatcher M. Adams were elected members of the New York Stock Exchange last week, while Edward C. Fielder, who has bought the seat of the late William Mayo Dudley, is up for membership. Edward P. Stone will be the manager of the new branch office of Dick Brothers & Co. which that firm has opened at the corner of Canal Street and Broadway.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES is the name of a new co-partnership which began business on the first of the month. According to the Stock Exchange notice yesterday this is only one of many changes in the firms which are members of the Exchange. December is one of the favorite months for making changes, and this year it proved no exception. Other new firms were H. C. Brown & Co., Edey, Brown & Sanderson, Lazelle, Mathews & Co., Murray & Cronin, J. L. Newborg & Brother, Rowland, Knapp & Co., Thomas, Maclay & Co., and Mathews, McCormick & Co.

ARTHUR ELLIOTT has retired from the firm of Atwood, Violett & Co., and other changes in a number of firms were announced. Joseph C. Robinson leaves the firm of T. M. Robinson & Co., and the interest of John R. Thayer, in the firm of Thayer Brothers & Co., has ceased, while Oren F. Browning has been admitted to that firm.

D. J. SULLY'S seats on the Cotton Exchange will be sold at auction on the floor of the Exchange at noon on Dec. 12, when the seat of his partner, Col. S. F. B. Morse will also be disposed of. It is expected that they will bring good prices, as the demand for seats on the Exchange is quite heavy, although it is not believed that any one will pay a fancy price for its sentimental value, as was done at the time the office effects of the firm were sold under the hammer. The proceeds of the seats will go toward satisfying the claims of his Cotton Exchange creditors.

J. S. BACHE of J. S. BACHE & CO., which brokerage house will soon occupy the most extensive offices of any firm in the country, paid, so it is reported, $21,000 for the seat on the Boston Stock Exchange which he purchased last week. This is said to be about the highest price paid for a seat on that board, where the proceedings are so often enlivened by the performances of Thomas W. Lawson.

WIDE QUOTATIONS.

English Criticism of Some Official Prices of the London Stock Exchange.

For a good many months past actively, and less energetically for a much longer period, objection has been raised in London to the custom of the Stock Exchange in the matter of quoting at a wide margin a great many issues, some of them usually active and others more numerous, that are properly classified as inactive. In many cases these securities have appeared in the official list with such a margin between the bid and the asked price that the assertion has been made that the quotations really afforded no accurate guide to the real value of the security. Recently in the Stock Exchange columns of several of the London papers numerous instances of such quotations have been commented upon, and the suggestion made to the Exchange authorities that the movement to secure a more accurate report of the market for various securities ought to be supported. Of late the members of the London Stock Exchange have been giving a good deal of thought to reforms of various kinds, and that which contemplates more accurate quotations for securities seems as mVuch in the public interest as any of those heretofore suggested. It makes relatively little difference to the general public whether or not there is overcrowding on the floor of the Exchange or whether the membership be limited to 5,000 members or not, but it is important to the public to have quotations given as nearly as possible the exact price at which securities are selling. Close quotations are even more important in London than in New York inasmuch as London transactions are not reported fully as they are here. On the New York Stock Exchange the quotations made at the close of each day for practically all the active stocks are as close as they well can be, yet among the quotations of inactive issues there a considerable number that for wideness are not outdone by any reported on the London stock Exchange. As matter of interesting comparison some of the quotations that have recently been complained of in the London market are given below along with some securities that are quoted in New York with a very considerable margin between the bid and the asked price:

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Axminster and Lyme Regis Light Railway ordinary	65	@ 75
Demerara Railway	15	@ 20
John Crossley & Sons (£5 shares)	3½	@ 4¼
London General Omnibus	113	@118
Mersey Railway preference	10	@ 15
New River Coal	310	@330

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

American Coal	180	@250
American Snuff	160	@170
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	150	@160
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	130	@145
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	90	@120
Consolidated Coal	60	@ 80
Great Northern pf.	210	@230

BUYING OF ENGLISH IRON.

Americans Said to be Responsible for Recent Advance in Price of Warrants in Great Britain.

Recent accounts of the trading in pig iron warrants in the English markets indicate that a majority of the recent purchases of British pig iron warrants have been for American account. There seems some room to doubt if Americans have been buying iron warrants in Great Britain quite as freely as some reports have it, but undoubtedly some such buying has been taking place in the Glasgow warrant market. It would appear that it can hardly be from any fear that the supply of iron on this side of the ocean is likely to give out that warrants are being purchased on the other side. The iron trade has greatly improved, but such a thing as scarcity of iron in the very near future hardly seems plausible. The explanation offered abroad for the American buying of English warrants is that the movement is a speculative one, and is possibly intended to help along the upward movement in iron prices in this country. This of course suggests that the recent improvement here has, to a considerable extent at least, been speculative. To this view some support is given by some local trade authorities, who say that improvement in prices has gone ahead of the actual improvement in consumption, and that to this extent the movement has been speculative. Certainly the situation in the iron trade in Great Britain, as reported in the English press, affords no explanation of the advance in the price of iron warrants. The conclusion seems inevitable that in England the rise in iron as represented by warrants has resulted from speculation rather than from any actual increase in demand.

THE FOREIGN COPPER MARKET.

Business in the copper market has been characterized by considerable excitement, and prices have again been lifted sharply in all directions. The advance in "standard" was more particularly rapid, under the impulse of strong American reports, and the vigorous way in which the representatives of the Amalgamated Copper Company were lifting their terms to consumers. The turn-over in the speculative market for a few consecutive days was unusually heavy. The value of standard copper for future delivery was run up to within about 10s. of the top price quoted by the leading American producers, but has been subject to wide and irregular movements consequent upon the uncertainty felt in some quarters which precipitated liquidation on a considerable scale. This necessarily disturbed the market, especially in view of the sudden set-back in copper shares. It would be premature to assume that the movement is over, for the situation possesses intrinsic merits quite apart from speculative considerations, although consumers are as a class slow to recognize them. The talk is all of higher prices, and a temporary manipulation of output at this juncture would undoubtedly facilitate matters in this direction. The buying attributed to consumers has been upon a considerable scale, but not wholly of a general character, and the demand for manufactured descriptions is slow, which is not a favorable feature.—London Standard.

COTTON CROP PROPHECIES

Some Predictions That Have Come True and Some That Have Not.

RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED

What the Big Harvest Means to the South, the North, and the World at Large.

When Daniel J. Sully was bulling cotton last Spring one of his favorite arguments was that he was educating spinners and the public generally to a permanent fifteen-cent basis for that staple. At that time conservative men in the cotton trade prophecied that, Mr. Sully to the contrary notwithstanding, there would be a tremendous crop grown during the next season and that cotton would again return to lower levels. Against this opinion the argument was advanced that it was impossible for the South to gather a crop of more than 11,000,000 bales, and that the deterioration of the seed and the ravages of the boll weevil would hold down the growth of cotton to figures which would mean a continuous famine of the white staple.

The men who were bulling cotton last year reckoned without their host when they talked about the reasons why cotton was bound to maintain forever a high level of prices. Yesterday's publication of the estimate of the Bureau of Statistics, showing that the crop this year would be around 12,000,000 bales, or the greatest ever harvested in the history of the South, demonstrated that when they said that it was impossible for the South to raise a large crop and gather it they forgot that very few things are impossible provided those interested try hard enough to accomplish them It showed that all talk about the ravages of the boll weevil was, as had been suspected, grossly exaggerated. It showed that the seed had not deteriorated sufficiently and that the soil of the South had not been so exhausted as to bar the possibility of a great crop.

It was pointed out in the Spring that the South would be very foolish if it permitted itself to lose the profits which a large crop must bring at this time because of any alleged scarcity of labor. The South has shown that it knows what is good for it. Its enterprise in planting an enormous acreage was providentially rewarded by one of the most favorable growing seasons ever known, by the finest picking weather ever experienced in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and by prices which, owing to the previous small crop, were sufficiently high to enable the South to market its cotton at a return which will not fall much below an average of 10 cents, even though the price should drop to 7 cents for a time, as is now predicted.

Nothing could have been more advantageous for the South or the country at large than a big crop at this time. By reducing the cost of cotton to a profitable basis for the manufacturer it will bring about a revival of the cotton-spinning industries, in which nearly as much was lost last year as was gained by the planters on account of the high prices. On account of the shortage in the raw product which preceded the present record-breaking crop, prices were at the beginning of the season and for nearly four months of the most active movement high enough to secure to the planter who was not too greedy a handsome return for his labor. The total money value of the crop of last year and that of this year will be approximately the same, namely, about $800,000,000.

Another result of this tremendous crop, and one which should not be underestimated, is the influence it will have on the foreign enterprises for the cultivation of cotton in European colonies in various continents. The invariable result of large crops of cotton in this country has been to discourage such foreign undertakings. With cotton at 8 cents or even at 9 cents, there is little future for those enterprises, which are based entirely on the high prices for the staple. Cheap cotton would hardly make profitable the cultivation of the staple under difficult conditions of labor and transportation. Cheap cotton will hardly tend to keep up the interest of the foreign manufacturer in the colonial enterprises, much less will it encourage him to subscribe liberally to such undertakings, and there is no possibility that such undertakings can turn out successfully unless they are aided by private subscriptions.

What the influence of this large crop on next season's planting will be is not difficult to fortell. Just as the consequences of the high prices last year were perfectly plain to the impartial observer, so the consequences next year can already be outlined. The natural result will be to bring about a decrease in acreage and a smaller crop. The Southern planter, if he should, as now seems likely, find some of this year's crop on his hands at the beginning of next year, will naturally try to avert another enormous crop for fear that it would bring prices back to the old level of 5 cents, which proved so disastrous to the South for many years.

It is a curious fact that many of the biggest bulls of last year are this year the greatest bears, and some of them are now talking five cent cotton. The most conservative interests do not believe that the decline will extend to those figures, although it is only natural that the pendulum should swing further back than warranted, for the simple reason that it went so much higher on the other side than it should have gone legitimately.

These observations are based on the belief that the government report will turn out to be approximately correct. It is of course true that the government in previous years has both over and underestimated the crop, and there are many estimates of large and conservative firms which indicate a much smaller crop. But the government estimate is here accepted because for the last two years it has made very close guesses, due probably to the fact that its methods and its facilities for making estimates have been very much increased.

BOND SALES FOR NOVEMBER.

According to the figures which have passed under the review of the "United States Investor," the bonds sales for the month of November amounted to $33,898,501.26, not including temporary loans. Of this amount, $31,982,261.52 was issued by cities and towns, and $1,918,270.74 by counties. This amount shows an increase of $1,597,083.26 from the $32,302,418 for the month of October, and an increase of $18,338,883.26 reported for the month of November, 1903. Of the larger issues, we note one of $25,000,000 by New York City; one of $365,000 by Waco, Texas; one of $250,000 by Somerset, Ga.; one of $200,000 by Lawrence, Mass.; one of $184,000 by Cleveland, Ohio.

BROKERS NOT BORROWERS.

Changed Conditions Which Are Having Material Effect on Maintenance of Ease in Money Market.

That transactions on the Stock Exchange during the month of November should reach a total par value of securities dealt in of about $3,300,000,000 and yet leave the average commission house more or less indifferent to the offerings of money even at 4 per cent. is one of the most interesting features of the situation. Usually such activity as the market has displayed of late results in large demand from brokers for funds with which to carry stocks purchased by them for customers. As a rule a majority are unwilling to trust themselves to possible stringency in the call money market, and therefore provide themselves with a considerable amount of money for as long a period as may be fixed at reasonable rates. To this situation the present conditions offer a striking contrast. Even at the slightly higher rates that are now quoted for time as well as for call funds the money market is in a condition of unseasonable ease, and yet there seems to be little disposition on the part of Stock Exchange houses to borrow money even on the present favorable terms. Money can be had for seven months or even longer at 4 per cent., and yet few such loans are being made. Partial explanation of the fact may be found in the belief on the part of many Stock Exchange houses that they can afford to trust to the call money market in the expectation that rates for call money on the average will show them better results than if they secured large amounts of time money. Such a policy is frequently pursued by some houses, but this supposition does not alone offer a satisfactory explanation of the continued ease in money despite the tremendous activity in the stock market. How great the activity has been is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the past month's trading in bonds much exceeded all previous records, and the dealings in stocks were the largest, with one or two exceptions, which were recorded at the height of the 1901 boom, or rather just before that boom was interrupted by the panic in May of that year.

The conclusion seems inevitable from the present situation in the money market, when reference is had to the stock market, that brokerage houses are not carrying stocks in the quantities that seem indicated by the size of the market, nor in the way that was common during the closing periods of the boom years of 1901 and 1902. The conclusion agrees with the testimony of a number of brokers and bankers who state that stocks are not now being carried on margin in brokerage offices as formerly they were. It can hardly be supposed that stocks are being taken up outright and paid for, but it does seem true that they do not stay in the hands of brokers. How nearly even heavy transactions in the stock market are balanced is well illustrated by a recent experience of a large Stock Exchange house which, when it came to settle up a day's business, which amounted to 60,000 shares, sent to the Stock Exchange Clearing House a difference check of less than $50. Several causes are seemingly responsible for the fact that Stock Exchange houses now need relatively little money. In the first instance, it is probably true, as some assert, that the amount of stock that is being bought for a long turn is relatively small these days, while a very large percentage of the transactions recorded represent the in and out operations of traders, both on the floor and in Stock Exchange offices, who trade heavily, but take very little stock home with them, as the expression runs. Thus a great deal of business is done, and generally at advancing prices, but with very little accumulation of stock. Of course the actual stock that is liquidated has to be taken care of, but it does not seem improbable that the actual buying that is going on by those who buy and pay for what they buy is sufficient to offset the actual selling. Another consideration, however, that suggests itself is that a great many of the larger customers of commission houses who formerly left the borrowing of needed funds to the brokerage houses through which they dealt are now themselves, through channels of their own, the trust companies, probably as would appear from the decreasing amounts of loans reported by the banks, securing the money required to take up their stock purchases. The stocks would thus pass out of the hands of the brokerage houses as effectually as if the stocks were paid for outright, the brokerage houses at the same time being removed as a factor in the money market. This is a custom on the part of large operators in stocks which is said to have grown more general within the past few years, and it may now account in part for the relatively small demand for the money from brokerage houses. Undoubtedly the borrowing of funds by customers direct instead of through their brokers is due to the fact that this is the cheaper way. Although most commision houses no longer charge their customers 6 per cent. they do, as a rule, charge the customer more than the rate they themselves pay and thus tempt their larger customers to do their own borrowing. This may relieve brokerage houses of some responsibility, but it would appear that the change is one that has been brought about by excessive interest charges in the past. Customers would probable gladly pay a slight advance over the market rate for money, but a difference of 1 per cent. to 3 per cent., which has frequently been charged, tempts those in a position to do so to secure their funds direct instead of through their brokers.

A SEEMING LAGGARD.

Northwest Common Advancing More Rapidly Than the Preferred—The Question of Dividends.

Some holders of Chicago and Northwestern preferred have of late been trying to discover the reason for the fact that the common stock has moved up much faster than the preferred. From the low price of the year the common stock has risen over 50 points, from 161½ in March last to 211¾ yesterday and the preferred only 20 points from 207 in February last to 236, which was reached on Friday last. The recent tendency of the common to advance more rapidly than the preferred has caused some surprise among the preferred stockholders, prompted even though it be by their individual interest, for the reason that the common stock is now receiving in dividends the full 7 per cent. to which it is entitled under existing conditions and can receive no more until the dividend on the preferred is raised from the present rate of 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. Thus if the common is advancing on any expectations of better returns in the near future it would appear that there is necessarily more reason for as great an advance in the preferred. Some have come to the conclusion that some one is exerting some effort to hold the preferred in restraint, so to speak, while the common is being left to itself. Another supposition more in keeping with the rather cynical view of market events entertained by a good many observers of the doings on the Stock Exchange is that it is the preferred that is being left to itself

THE STEEL RAIL POOL

New Division of Profits Under Rule of Arbitration.

BIG COMPETITION AVOIDED

Maintenance of Prices Assured—Reasons for Rearrangement and the Expected Results.

One of the most important decisions affecting the steel industry was that rendered last week by the arbitrator in the dispute regarding the distribution of percentages among the members of the Steel Rail Association. This association, which is composed of the United States Steel Corporation, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company, and the Maryland Steel Company, has for its object the maintenance of the price of steel rails. As the only steel rail manufacturers who are not members of the association are the Colorado Fuel and Iron and Tennessee Coal and Iron Companies, who manufacture only a small percentage of the entire output, it is really possible for the association to fix a price, provided the members will adhere to it. In order to prevent disastrous cutting of prices, the members of the association agree to pool all their earnings and to accept a certain percentage of the pooled profits as their share of the business. This percentage is figured on the basis of the output of which the plants of each member are capable, and no matter whether the member manufactured rails or not, it is entitled to the fixed percentage of the profits. Naturally, the association sees to it that each member gets out his share of the tonnage, the latter being so distributed as to conform to the percentage of profits.

The recent decision of the arbitrator was made necessary because of the reappearance of the Lackawanna Steel Company as a manufacturer of steel rails. This company had not made any rails for nearly three years, because it had torn down its old plants, preparatory to removing them to Buffalo. The new plants for the manufacture of steel rails have at last been finished, and the company was once more able to enter the market as a competitor. Next to the Steel Corporation, the Lackawanna Steel Company had the greatest output, and it still maintains this tonnage, its plants being able to turn out about 600,000 tons of steel rails per year. The United States Steel Corporation's output amounted to about 2,000,000 tons, while the other members of the association stood as follows: Pennsylvania Steel Company, 400,000 tons; Cambria Steel Company, 300,000 tons, and Maryland Steel Company, 200,000 tons, making the total output 3,500,000 tons.

The importance of the Lackawanna Steel Company as a competitor made it necessary for the other members to rearrange the schedule of percentages, and this was the duty of the arbitrator. The result of this examination into this question was that he awarded 15 per cent. to the Lackawanna as its reasonable share of the profits. This compares with about 60 per cent. as the share of the Steel Corporation, 10 per cent. for the Pennsylvania, 10 per cent. for the Cambria, and 5 per cent. for the Maryland. These figures are only approximate, as the exact fractions are not obtainable. They give, however, an idea of the exactness with which the details of the association are worked out. There is nothing left to chance and whether an order is given to the Lackawanna or to the Steel Corporation the association decides on the real distribution of the tonnage.

Dec. 15 the association will meet to fix prices, and it is not doubted that the old price of $28 a ton will be maintained. The Lackawanna Steel Company insisted on this price and the other members have practically agreed to it. In this way a cutting of prices which would have resulted had the tonnage of the Lackawanna entered the market in competition has been averted, and it is now expected that with the certainty that rails will not go down in price the railroads which have been holding back their orders in expectation of a drop will come in as free buyers. The expectation is that the output of this year, which reached only about 1,700,000 tons, will be exceeded next year by approximately 1,000,000 tons for the mills of the association alone, not counting the output of the outside mills.

The effect of the rearrangement on the old members of the pool would be to scale down slightly their earnings should the output continue on the low basis of the present year. It is believed, however, that this loss will be more than made good by the strengthening of the pool through the admission of the new competitor. Profits on a ton of steel rails equal about $16 if the selling price is $28 a ton. This would, on an output of 3,000,000 tons, give profits to the various members as follows:

United States Steel Corporation	$48,000,000
Lackawanna Steel Company	7,200,000
Pennsylvania Steel Company	4,800,000
Cambria Steel Company	4,800,000
Maryland Steel Company	2,400,000

A similar pool exists among foreign steel manufacturers, but although there has been talk of getting American manufacturers into this pool there is no reason to expect any such International Association, although the American manufacturers have this year been in more active competition with the foreign manufacturers than for some years, the percentage of their output for the last eight months equaling about 22 per cent. of the total.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

Already the Sub-Treasury is beginning to feel the demand for Christmas currency, and orders are being sent to the mint for great quanties of new small coins as well as to the Treasury Department for new bills to meet the demands of those who wish to have fresh money at Christmas time. The amount of new money required at this season amounts in the aggregate to a very large sum, though naturally the greater demand is for coins and bills of the smaller denominations. At present, in anticipation of the Christmas trade and the extra deman made by it upon their supply of change, the New York department stores are taking great quantities of small coins from the Sub-Treasury. The amount taken in pennies is very large, as much as $10,000 in pennies being taken at a time. The requests for new currency are not, however, restricted to the humble copper cent or event to one and five dollar bills. Many new twenty-dollar gold pieces are in demand, and there are a smaller number of people who during the next few weeks, but more particularly just before Christmas, will ask at the Sub-Treasury for new bills of all denominations. At least this has been the experience of the Sub-Treasury in past years, and its officials are preparing this year for similar demands. There are probably very few people who have any need of $10,000 gold certificates for Christmas presents, and for the most part those who ask for such bills need no more than one of them. The rule, however, is not invariable. Last Christmas as many as six such bills were taken by the same individual to distribute on Christmas morning to the members of his family

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 3 1-4.

A Twelve-Million Bale Crop Estimate Breaks Cotton Options and Booms Stocks.

Yesterday's break in cotton is even more important than its reflection in renewed buoyancy on the stock market. It is always the expected, or what ought to be expected, which is most surprising. Here we have known for months that the acreage was unequaled, that the growing season was good, and the picking season unsurpassable, and yet only very few are not surprised at what was plainly forecasted by every element of the calculation. As we have never had a 12,000,000-bale crop, nobody knows what price the world will put on it. There is an unexpected addition of 1,000,000 bales to the world's supplies, resulting in one of the largest invisible supplies ever known, whereas all experience teaches that they have uniformly resulted in a price nearer 7 cents than 8 cents. There is scant encouragement for growers to hold their crops, and yet it may be the wisest thing to do. For cotton is almost indestructible except by fire, and next year there will be a smaller crop and a higher price. At least the talk of scarcity is over for a year or two, and all related industries ought to receive a much needed stimulus.

The bank statement was called good, and yet it is necessary to dissent from the general opinion. There was an increase in surplus, but it was produced by arrangement between the trust companies and the banks by alterations in the items under their control, that is, the loan and deposit items. The item beyond their control is the cash, and that showed a decrease of about four times the anticipated increase. The loss in reserves was corrected by creating a decrease in requirements in the manner which has become familiar this year, but which is in fact unprecedented. Running back to the week when last the loans were below $1,100,000,000, we have this comparison:

(00,000 omitted.)

	Surplus Reserve.	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Dec. 3	$8.5	$290.5	$1,000.6	$1,127.8
Aug. 27	57.3	339.2	1,099.0	1,207.3
Dec'se	48.8	68.7	8.4	79.5

In the interval loans ran up to $1,145,000,000 and down again, but there has been no real liquidation of loans at all corresponding to the other changes, which are changes in fact and not in form. It is skillful banking, and it is not necessarily unsound banking at all, but the situation is saved by a factor outside of the bank statement, and not deducible from anything it contains. Practically the trust companies have held the banks' reserves, while formally the banks are supposed to hold the trust companies' reserves. It is new and confusing, but it is an improvement over the uncivilized system whereby formerly the crops were moved by an actual instead of a nominal contraction of loans.

Of the day's price movement it is only necessary to say that it leaves prices at the year's maximum. There were no declines of significance, and advances were distributed liberally in all sorts of securities, as the subjoined list shows in detail:

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	C., C., C. & St. L.	1
Amer. Ag. Chem.	1½	Col. & H. C. & I.	1½
Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Del. & Hudson	½
Amer. Hide & L. pf.	1	Del., Lack. & W.	4½
Amer. Ice	½	Den. & Rio G. pf.	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Detroit Un. Ry.	½
Amer. Snuff	1	Erie 2d pf.	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Fed. Min. & Sm.	⅝
Amer. Woolen	⅝	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	1
Atch., Top. & S. F.	½	Hocking Valley	⅝
Atl. Coast Line	⅝	Hocking Val. pf.	⅝
Bklyn Un. Gas	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Butterick Co	½	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Chi. & Alton	1	Lake E & West	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Mexican Central	½
Minn. & St. L.	⅝	Rubber Goods	⅝
Mo. Pacific	½	Rutland pf.	½
Nat. Biscuit	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Nat. Enameling	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Nat. Lead pf.	1½	So. Pacific pf.	½
N. Y. Air Brake	1½	So. Railway	½
N. Y. Central	⅝	So. Railway pf.	½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	⅝
Penn. R. R.	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	½
P., C., C. & St. L.	2½	U. S. Pipe	½
Pressed Steel Car	¾	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	⅝	U. S. Steel	½
Reading	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Reading 2d pf.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Rock Island pf.	1⅛	West. U. & M.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Consol. Gas	½	Peoria & Eastern	1
Detroit So. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Int. Paper	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	1⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½
Met. St. Ry	⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. Con. 4s..1 | U. S. Steel 5s.....1

Bonds Declined.

Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d.1 | Stand. R. & T. 6s.5

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 3	874,389
To date this year	162,115,702
Corresponding date last year	149,143,901

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 3	$3,106,000
To date this year	$935,850,580
Corresponding date last year	$640,406,850

GOVERNMENT MAY REFUND.

City Bank Suggests Operation for Loans of 1907 and 1908-18.

The National City Bank, in its December circulars on Government finance, calls attention to the possibility of the Government undertaking some refunding operations for its loans of 1907 and 1908-18. The circular says:

The continued deposit of 3s and short 4s as security for circulation and public moneys, in the face of the higher percentage of profits shown by the 2s, calls attention to a most interesting problem in Government finance.

July 1, 1907, the funded loan of 1907 will be redeemable. The bonds of this issue now outstanding amount to $156,593,940. Thirteen months later the loan of 1908-18, of which there is outstanding $77,135,360, may be paid off. At the present time the Treasury cash balance is about $142,000,000. The tendency of the revenue is downward. It seems reasonably certain, therefore, that neither of the loans named will be redeemed at maturity, but that the Government will continue them at a lower rate of interest. This may be done under the refunding clause of the Financial act of March 14, 1900, authorizing the 2 per cent. consols of 1930. By the terms of the act under which the 3s of 1908 were issued they may be continued until 1918, but the Government may elect to call them in at any time during the period 1908-18. It is most likely, however, that the Treasury would be disposed to refund these bonds into 2 per cent. consols of 1930 instead of continuing them at 3 per cent.

The circular says that quotations for Government bonds, which have been declining recently, are likely to recede still further, largely because of the probable release of such bonds in the early part of next year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $409,528,081; balances, $16,614,261; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $570,540.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8570; demand, $4.8635; cables, $4.8685.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94⅞ and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c. premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—New York exchange was 20 cents premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. There was a fair amount of trading on the local Exchange, and prices were mostly steady. Illinois Brick preferred was strong, advancing from 67½ to 69¾. The Biscuit, Boxboard, and American Can shares were featureless in the matter of prices. The following were the sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,020	American Can	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
460	American Car pf.	59½	59	59
80	Chicago Edison	170	169	169
20	Erie	40	40	40
25	Chicago Title & Trust	103	103	103
20	Chicago Union Traction	12	12	12
5	Chicago & O. P. El. pf.	26	26	26
7	Diamond Match	137	137	137
475	Illinois Brick	12	11⅝	11⅞
748	Illinois Brick pf.	69¾	67½	69¾
125	K. C. Rys. pf.	85	83	83
100	Metropolitan El. pf.	87½	87½	87½
350	National Biscuit	56	56	56
100	National Carbon	45	45	45
90	North Chicago	76	76	76
45	Stone's Stable Car	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
40	Street's Stable Car pf.	101½	101½	101½
70	Swift & Co.	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
300	United Boxboard	2¼	2	2¼
560	United Boxboard pf.	11	10	10½
10	West Chicago	50	50	50
50	Western Stone	21½	21½	21½

BONDS.

$1,000	C. P. Tool 5s	71	.. ..
5,000	N. W. El. 4s	94½	.. ..
15,000	South Side L 4½s	103⅞	.. ..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$142,244,526
Gold	84,924,082
Silver	9,169,587
United States notes	4,093,293
Treasury notes of 1890	56,966
National banknotes	12,919,848
Total receipts this day	1,629,493
Total receipts this month	5,349,595
Total receipts this year	237,951,843
Total expenditures this day	1,300,000
Total expenditures this month	5,620,000
Total expenditures this year	204,101,717
Deposits in National banks	117,805,552

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$532,352,969
Silver dollars	477,246,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,354,750
Silver bullion of 1890	1,955,250
Total	$1,020,908,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE

Gold certificates outstanding	$532,352,969
Silver certificates outstanding	477,246,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,310,000
Total	$1,020,908,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$21,714,122
Gold certificates	03,209,900
Silver coin and bullion	3,468,390
Silver certificates	5,701,197
United States notes	4,093,263
Other assets	23,384,528
Total in Treasury	$121,571,460
Deposits in National banks	117,805,552
Total	$239,377,312
Current liabilities	97,132,786
Available cash balance	$142,244,526

To Pay Fort Dodge Bonds.

The Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company bonds falling due Jan. 1 will be paid at the offices of the Central Trust Company of New York, Redmond & Co., or Hallgarten & Co. These bankers purchased the new first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds which were issued to retire the bonds falling due, and offered the old bond holders the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for those of the new issue. This offer has now been withdrawn, as the entire amount of new bonds has already been sold or exchanged.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Money Stringency Early in the Week Relieved Later.

Consols Higher—British and American Rails Strong—Movement in War Stocks Due to Expectations of Early Fall of Port Arthur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 3.—Stocks have done fairly well this week in spite of circumstances that tended to heaviness and lower price levels.

Up to Wednesday night the market was occupied with the settlement and month-end affairs, and, thanks to "window dressing" by the joint stock banks, money grew tighter and tighter until as much as 3½ per cent. was paid for seven-day loans.

The situation was relieved by large borrowings from the Bank of England, and in the later days of the week supplies became plentiful and rates dropped materially. Discount quotations also eased, so that quotations for three months' paper ranged from 2⅞ to 3 per cent.

The knowledge of the cause of the money stringency and the belief that it was artificial and unnecessary served to keep stocks reasonably firm. Consols and other home and colonial government securities held up exceedingly well. Consols show a considerable gain for the week.

British rails also behaved nicely, anticipations of ease in the money market and the good tone of gilt-edged stocks fully counterbalancing the effect of discouraging traffic returns. There have been a number of substantial advances and only a few recessions.

American rails retained their buoyancy, and a number of very handsome gains were scored.

Foreign government bonds exhibited no exciting features. There was only a slight movement in war stocks, based on expectations of the early fall of Port Arthur.

In mines the strong tone manifested early in the week was followed by profit taking toward the close, and prices show advances and declines in about equal proportions.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Owing to the ease of money, discounts were weak in the market to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull on profit-taking. Consols were easier.

Americans opened steady and rallied to a fraction over parity. A moderate amount of business was transacted. Baltimore and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville were the features. Prices closed steady.

Grand Trunk improved at the opening, but afterward was irregular.

Japanese hardened. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95.

Consols for money, 87⅞; Consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 91½; Atchison preferred, 106¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 102⅝; Canadian Pacific, 137⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51½; Chicago Great Western, 25; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 34; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 89¼; Erie, 41; Erie first preferred, 75⅜; Erie second preferred 58½; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 150¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34⅜; New York Central, 144¼; Norfolk and Western, 78½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 44¼; Pennsylvania, 71⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 40¼; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41¼; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 68⅞; Union Pacific, 118⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97⅞; United States Steel, 33¾; United States Steel preferred, 96⅜; Wabash, 24½; Wabash preferred, 47⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@3 per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £150,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.85; Lisbon, 18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was calm and prices were steady. Rio Tinto gained nineteen points. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 94.10 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 77½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for checks.

***

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm and higher throughout, partially due to the news from London that the German, British, French, and Belgian steel rail mills had signed a price agreement.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

Offer on Detroit Railway Bonds.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. announce that, having purchased from the Detroit United Railway its first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, due 1932, issued to replace an equal amount of Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. ten-year gold bonds, due July 1, 1905, they are prepared, upon deposit of the last-named bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company, to pay the holders $65 cash per bond, and at the same time to prepay, without rebate, the coupons due Jan. 1, 1905. The bankers will deliver a certificate of the Guaranty Trust Company, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1905, entitling the holders to receive on or after July 1 an equal amount of Detroit United Railway first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, due 1932, with Jan. 1, 1906, coupons attached.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.06	.05	L. Wash. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.11	.12	Mexican	1.30	1.25
Andes	.25	.24	Occident. Con.	.76	.75
Belcher	.24	.23	Ophir	2.75	2.60
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.10	Overman	.11	.11
Bullion	.22	.21	Potosi	.18	.18
Caledonia	.45	.44	Savage	.31	.30
Chal. Con.	.15	.15	Sag Belcher	.56	.56
Challar	.17	.17	Sierra Nev.	.55	.50
Confidence	.85	.86	Syndicate	.08	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	1.90	St. Louis	.07	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.63	.62
Crown Point.	.18	.18	Utah Con.	.08	.08
Gould & Cur.	.25	.24	Yel. Jacket	.15	.17
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.15	Silver bars	59¾	.56⅝
Julia	.04	.05	Drafts, sight	Par	
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.02⅛	.02⅛
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars, .46@47, unchanged.

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Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8⅝	9	Little Bessie	2⅞	3⅛
American	10⅞	11⅛	Mollie Gibson	3⅜	4
C. C. Con.	10⅝	11	Moon Anchor	6	6¼
Dante	4	4¼	New Haven	3¼	3⅜
Dr. Jackpot	5¼	5⅜	Old Gold	8⅝	9
El Paso	115½	115⅝	Pharmacist	3¼	4¼
Gold Dollar	6¼	7¼	Portland	176½	195
Gold Sov	8½	9	Rose Maud	5⅞	6¼
Isabella	25¾	26	Rose Nicol	2¾	2⅞
Jackpot	4	4¼	Sun Eclipse	1¾	2
Keystone	4⅜	4⅞	Vindicator	70	75
Lexington	3⅜	3⅞	Work	12⅝	13⅜
Little Puck	3⅛	3⅜			

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Wilbur K. Mathews
Willis S. McCornick
Edward H. Hough
Mathews, McCornick & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York

BONDS.
WE OFFER $250,000
Public Service Corporation
Bonds to yield 6¼%.
POPULATION SERVED OVER 100,000.
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
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Philadelphia. New York. Boston.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
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Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.
COPPER
MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED
BRITISH COLUMBIA
UNION COPPER
TENNESSEE COPPER
COPPER RANGE
GREENE CON. COPPER
WHITE KNOB COPPER
No doubt you have read the many advertisements advising the purchase of these stocks, and possibly you have invested or contemplate investing, whichever it may be.
IMPORTANT
Do nothing further until you have communicated with me, as I may be able to save you considerable money. This information will be furnished gratis on application.
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WE QUOTE DAILY,
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We are specialists in
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Send for Price Lists and our interesting
December Market Letter
Just out.
Catlin & Powell Co.
35 Wall St., Stock Brokers, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 13) of $1.00 per share of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company preferred stock, represented by stock trust certificates of this company, issued and outstanding, of record on December 17th, 1904, will be paid on January 2d, 1905.

For the purposes of such payment the transfer books for said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at opening of business on January 3d, 1905.

Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY,
116 Nassau Street.

To the Stockholders of the New York Steam Power Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and taking appropriate action on a proposed sale of the property, franchises, assets, good-will, and effects of the said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated November 26th, 1904.

GEORGE PLACE HILL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association will be held on the 15th day of December, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Association, No. 62 Tenth Avenue, New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other purposes as may lawfully come before said meeting.

F. D. MANCHEE, Secretary.

$50 Boston and Montana Dividend.

A dividend of $50 per share has been declared on the stock of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company. The Boston and Montana is controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company.

FINANCIAL.
Mexican Government R. R.
OF TEHUANTEPEC.
5% GOLD BONDS
TO BE ISSUED AT
100 and Interest
Subscriptions received and full particulars furnished upon application, by the undersigned.
Subscriptions close December 7, 1904.
SIG. H. ROSENBLATT & CO.
Bankers and Brokers
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway and 55 New Street, New York.
Telephones 6450-6451-6452 Broad

$4,000,000
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company
Special Guaranteed 4% Betterment Stock.
Shares of the par value of $50 each.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has guaranteed dividends, from December 1, 1904, upon the above stock at the rate of 4% per annum, payable quarterly, free of all taxes which may, by the laws of the United States or of the States of Ohio or Pennsylvania, be levied upon said stock or the dividends thereon, and which the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company or The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessee of said road, may by law be required to collect or retain therefrom.

The surplus earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, after payment of all charges, and dividends on the outstanding stock, for the year 1903 were, as officially stated, $1,328,959.47, which is more than eight times the amount required for the dividends on the present issue of Betterment Stock.

Having sold a large amount of the above stock, the undersigned offer, subject to sale and change in price, the unsold balance at 107½% and accrued dividend.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

IN LAST
SUNDAY'S PAPERS
We Recommended the Purchase of
United States Steel Preferred,
Reading Preferred
AND
Arizona Consolidated
Mining Stock.

We gave our three reasons, namely: That Steel Preferred would rise owing to the great demand for steel in the next two years, and the great powers who hold enormous blocks of the stock would try and maintain a favorable market, so that they might quietly unload some of their holdings. We recommended the purchase of Reading Preferred because we are in very close touch with the situation in Pennsylvania and know that it will be an unprecedentedly heavy shipment year, and that all indications gleaned from inside sources point to the fact that this stock will rise.

BUY, BUY, BUY,
ARIZONA CONSOLIDATED
MINING STOCK.

There is not a more honest and solid proposition on the market. It is officered and directed by fourteen of the most reputable bankers in the State of Pennsylvania. Their directorate comprises men of unquestioned standing who are known to Dun and Bradstreet, and who would not become associated with any enterprise unless it were of the highest merit both commercially and morally. We know from absolute knowledge that this Company is destined to play a prominent role in the mining field. We also know, beyond the peradventure of doubt, that this Company is contemplating the purchase of other properties from time to time, and that their stock is bound to enhance in value. THERE IS NO INVESTMENT SO TEMPTING AS MINING SECURITIES WHEN THEY ARE GOOD, AS THEIR DIVIDENDS EXCEED THAT OF ANY OTHER ENTERPRISE. AS OUR CLIENTS KNOW, WE HAVE ALWAYS ADVISED THEM CONSCIENTIOUSLY, AND WE UNRESERVEDLY STATE THAT THIS IS AN INVESTMENT OF GREAT PROMISE AND MERIT. WE ADVISE THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF THIS STOCK AND RECOMMEND THAT YOU INVESTIGATE AT ONCE. PARTICULARS AND PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

MOORE, DAILEY & COMPANY,
INVESTMENTS,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Phone, 852 Broad.

OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
Describing one of the World's greatest
COPPER MINES
Captained by local men of prominence, will be sent on request.
CORKILL & FRAZIER
1133 & 1135 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Danvers, located at Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at the close of business on the 25th day of October, 1904. All noteholders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
B. E. NEWHALL, Cashier.
Danvers, Oct. 26th, 1904.

THE ART OF WISE INVESTING.
A book every investor in the land should read. Points out the essential characteristics of safe securities, with a review of financial pitfalls, etc. Written in an entertaining, popular style. Just issued. Price per copy in cloth, $1; by mail, $1.06.
MOODY PUBLISHING CO.,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Curb Stocks and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD
W. E. Mitchell & Co.
COPPER STOCKS
A SPECIALTY
There is no indication of any let-up in the extraordinary demand for copper stocks. The demand for copper metal has outgrown the supply. A copper shortage is imminent. The demand for shares in the companies we have recommended continues strong. The buying is of an investment character, taking thousands of shares permanently out of the market. Coppers are about the only stocks that the public is taking on at this time. Trading in other industrials is largely professional. Our clients who have been following our advice have been making substantial gains. There is still opportunity for good big profits. Following shows the per cent advance in our favorites for the past week:

Stock	Gain Per Cent.
AMALGAMATED	1¼%
MONT. & BOSTON CONS.	17 %
BRITISH COLUMBIA	3⅓ %
GRANBY CONSOLIDATED	5 %
GREENE CONSOL.	5 9-10%
TENNESSEE	5 %

BUYING OR SELLING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
W. E. MITCHELL & CO.
Telephone 1136 Broad
25 Broad Street, NEW YORK

DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Consolidated Mortgage
5% 10-Year Gold Bonds.
DUE JULY 1, 1905.

Having purchased from the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY its FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS, DUE 1932, issued to replace an equal amount of DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% 10-YEAR GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1905, we are prepared, upon deposit of above DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY BONDS with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 28 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, to pay to the holders thereof at the office of the Trust Company Sixty-five ($65) Dollars in cash per bond, and at the same time to prepay, without rebate, the coupons due January 1, 1905, and to deliver a certificate of Guaranty Trust Company of New York bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum from January 1, 1905, to July 1, 1905, entitling the holder thereof to receive on or after July 1, 1905, an equal amount of DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS, DUE 1932, with January 1, 1906, coupons attached.

This offer is subject to termination at any time without notice.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
30 PINE STREET.
New York, December 3, 1904.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 132, 182, 164, for $500 each, and Nos. 59, 88 and 89 for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1905.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

American De Forest Pf. & Com.
Marconi Wireless
DEALT IN.
FREDERICK DAILY & CO.,
UNLISTED SECURITIES.
64 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

A MEMBER OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO Stock Exchanges, also Chicago Board of Trade, who is in business in the West, is desirous of locating in New York and making a connection with old-established house. Box R 188 Times.

A gentleman of high standing, with a clientele, is open to make connection as partner or manager with a Stock Exchange house. Communications will be treated strictly confidential. Address High Character, Box 178 Times Office.

BROKERS OF ARKANSAS NON-HOLFORD Bonds are requested to communicate with R. [illegible] Room 632, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18¼	19¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	19	19	19	19	...
69½	70	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	...
81⅞	82	67,800	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	82½	82½	81¼	82	+ ⅞
23	23½	966	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	+ 1½
85¼		250	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	86	86½	86	86½	+ ½
34⅞	34¼	6,110	Am. Car & Found. Co.	34½	34½	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
92½	93	333	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92⅞	93	92½	93	+ ½
33¾	34	500	Amer. Cotton Oil.	34	34	33½	33½	+ ½
34⅝	35	300	Amer. Dist. Telegraph.	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½	— ⅛
104⅝	104½	1,900	Amer. Hide & Leather	104½	104⅝	104	104½	+ ¼
48¾	48¾	6,100	Amer. Hide & L. pf.	43	44	43	43¾	+ 1
8⅞	8¼	1,300	*American Ice Co.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
38½	39	400	*American Ice Co. pf.	37¾	38½	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35¼	1,510	*Am. Locomotive Co.	35¼	35½	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
6	6½	200	*Amer. Malting Co.	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	27	300	*Amer. Malting Co. pf.	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
81⅜	82	6,300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	81½	82½	81⅛	81⅞	+ ⅝
112¾	113	250	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	112¾	112¾

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com.	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	.....
Atlantic Coast Line (extra)	*25	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	.....
Atlantic Coast Line Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 11
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Nov. 26
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Boston, Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Buff. & Susq. R.R. com. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Buff. & Susq. R.R. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 17
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 5	Holders of record	Nov. 19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2*	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Chi. & East Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chi. Great Western deb.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Chi., Ind. & Louis. com.	1¼	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	2	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Detroit and Mackinac pf.	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Manhattan (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Manhattan (extra)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Norfolk & Western common	1½	Dec. 10	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Phila., Germantown & Nor. (quar.)	$	Dec. 5	Holders of record	Nov. 10
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 9, 1905	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. com. stock cfs.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. pf. stocks cfs.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
White Pass & Yukon	1½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Rys., Phila., (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 5
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Continental Pass. Ry., Phil.	$3	Dec. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Interborough R. T., New York	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 1

BANK STOCK.

West Side	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 1	Jan. 4

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Chicle com. (month)	1	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	Dec. 21
American Express (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Express (extra)	1	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Graphophone com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 1
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
Boston Woven Hose pf.	$3	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	.....
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Nov. 23
Consolidated Gas of N. Y. (quar.)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
Coplay Cement Mfg. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 5
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Nov. 27	Dec. 13
Equitable Ill. Gas Light., Phila., pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Federal Min. & Smelt. com. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Federal Min. & Smelt. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Great Lakes Towing pf.	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Greene Consolidated Copper	4	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
International Power pf.	3	Jan. 16	.....	.....
Laclede Gas Light com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 14	Dec. 28	Jan. 15
National Carbon com.	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
National Rice Milling pf.	3	Dec. 7	Nov. 26	Dec. 8
New Orleans Gas Light	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Parrott Silver & Copper Co.	50c	Dec. 12	Nov. 26	Dec. 12
Philadelphia Electric	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 19	Dec. 17
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 21
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
Safety Car Heating & Light (quar.)	2	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 27
Safety Car Heating & Light (extra)	2	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 27
Standard Oil (quarter)	$7	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 15
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 6
Underwood Typewriter 1st & 2d pf.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 10
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 10
U. S. Rubber pf.	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
West. El. & Mfg., all stocks (quar.)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 28	Jan. 11

*Books do not close.

†Payable 20 per cent. in common stock and 5 per cent. in Atlantic Coast Line Company certificates of indebtedness.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Dec. 3 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Banks and Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits
Century	$100,000	$897,500.00	$25,100.00	$27,800	$43,800.00	$50,400.00	$709,100.00
Colonial	100,000	2,802,400.00	60,400.00	220,600	315,300.00	246,400.00	3,301,200.00
Columbia	300,000	4,992,000.00	368,000.00	249,000	381,000.00	3,500.00	5,286,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	4,114,000.00	370,500.00	41,500	230,800.00	25,000.00	2,965,400.00
Fidelity	200,000	838,350.00	16,954.00	44,767	87,005.00	.....	846,120.00
Fourteenth St.	100,000	2,151,900.00	91,100.00	104,900	300,500.00	30,000.00	2,084,900.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,912,981.00	18,745.00	164,767	204,064.00	105,708.00	2,267,105.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,231,200.00	174,600.00	132,700	213,600.00	212,500.00	3,230,600.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,365,600.00	9,100.00	133,000	248,800.00	5,400.00	2,374,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,400,800.00	119,100.00	107,200	318,600.00	55,600.00	3,136,500.00
Mutual	200,000	2,966,794.00	91,392.00	220,574	335,600.00	55,660.00	3,165,758.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,716,392.00	32,415.00	155,422	520,677.00	348,283.00	2,466,808.00
Plaza	100,000	3,123,600.00	205,000.00	192,000	254,000.00	.....	3,632,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,280,548.00	24,187.00	101,219	75,352.00	155,497.00	1,426,248.00
State	300,000	3,988,000.00	563,000.00	390,000	236,000.00	1,672,000.00	10,234,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,822,000.00	44,000.00	197,000	152,000.00	.....	2,239,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,595,600.00	58,500.00	178,700	165,300.00	181,200.00	2,072,300.00
Union Exchange	750,000	4,293,600.00	121,100.00	225,500	886,300.00	500,000.00	5,251,300.00
United National	1,000,000	2,211,100.00	82,400	211,700.00	72,000.00	.....	1,257,200.00
Washington Heig's	100,000	762,559.00	11,473.00	29,390	88,880.00	.....	935,730.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,100,000.00	54,000.00	256,300	153,800.00	191,800.00	2,457,800.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	1,804,700.00	22,600.00	112,600	156,800.00	21,600.00	1,893,000.00
Broadway	150,000	2,311,273.00	15,001.00	252,938	309,818.00	18,897.00	2,457,706.00
Brooklyn	300,000	3,903,400.00	142,400.00	76,500	227,100.00	122,400.00	2,076,800.00
Mfr's National	252,000	3,708,300.00	284,105.00	97,500	378,700.00	11,300.00	4,211,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,347,900.00	201,400.00	598,700	754,500.00	86,000.00	8,849,600.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,273,970.00	11,613.00	108,399	189,190.00	49,720.00	1,530,587.00
Nassau	300,000	3,229,000.00	104,015.00	304,000	965,000.00	26,000.00	5,258,000.00
National City	500,000	3,277,000.00	135,000.00	311,000	250,000.00	111,000.00	3,470,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,298,136.00	16,908.00	85,748	35,980.00	148,809.00	1,362,402.79
People's	100,000	1,560,000.00	68,400.00	102,600	90,700.00	111,000.00	1,731,500.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	794,473.00	32,322	17,572	77,925.00	38,054.00	728,441.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,392,000.00	135,000.00	25,000	188,000.00	35,000.00	1,578,000.00
Union	200,000	1,164,700.00	50,400.00	100,800	154,900.00	39,200.00	1,576,100.00
Wallabout	100,000	803,800.00	48,700.00	28,400	33,300.00	91,100.00	823,500.00

Borough of Richmond.

First Nat., S. I.	100,000	853,500.00	61,800.00	10,000	142,800.00	.....	860,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First National	400,000	4,325,400.00	178,500.00	281,900	1,578,100.00	1,080,100.00	6,579,300.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,238,528.00	78,764.00	67,413	176,730.00	84,490.00	1,853,227.00
Second National	250,000	1,264,900.00	69,400.00	19,700	175,900.00	16,900.00	1,136,300.00
Third National	200,000	1,493,370.24	29,615.00	76,845	480,985.38	4,915.29	1,893,550.84

HOBOKEN.

First National	110,000	2,644,300.00	221,100.00	31,400	181,000.00	843,300.00	2,399,800.00
Second National	125,000	1,281,700.00	54,200.00	38,870	55,500.00	64,700.00	1,185,103.00

BAYONNE.

Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,998,489.00	22,383.00	106,299	126,236.00	105,644.00	2,227,270.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904:

*Capital.	†Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,600,300	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,612,000	$2,417,000	$1,908,000	$16,513,000	$1,077,000
2,050,000	2,415,500	Bank of Manhattan Co.	28,463,000	7,252,000	2,160,000	34,413,000	.....
2,000,000	1,428,900	Merchants' National	13,967,300	3,137,300	1,323,000	17,294,200	.....
3,000,000	2,398,900	Mechanics' National	22,173,000	3,544,000	1,574,000	22,568,000	541,000
1,500,000	3,536,400	Bank of America	12,317,000	2,584,100	1,042,000	14,230,000	.....
1,000,000	261,100	Phenix National	.....	644,000	257,000	2,914,000	45,100
25,000,000	17,005,000	National City	171,928,900	33,855,500	8,820,200	166,415,300	5,936,300
300,000	4,701,600	Chemical National	27,919,300	5,562,900	1,752,800	27,771,100	.....
600,000	375,600	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	9,112,100	1,294,700	501,500	8,144,900	232,600
1,000,000	2,223,000	Gallatin National	9,217,500	1,249,400	531,600	7,241,300	983,900
300,000	127,600	Nat. Butchers & Drov.	2,031,500	513,400	82,600	2,512,800	46,000
700,000	357,700	Mechanics & Traders'	4,984,000	931,000	590,000	5,639,000	.....
500,000	359,600	Greenwich	2,972,700	564,300	222,000	2,900,500	.....
5,000,000	4,159,800	Am. Exch. National	31,282,700	5,990,800	1,947,000	26,210,500	4,951,500
25,000,000	11,667,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	153,857,000	25,280,800	11,637,100	141,963,000	11,247,100
3,000,000	4,494,200	Mercantile National	21,695,500	4,190,100	1,246,400	20,853,200	2,160,900
422,700	625,000	Pacific National	5,154,300	681,000	536,800	4,132,000	.....
450,000	1,081,300	Chatham National	6,316,700	759,700	922,800	6,416,600	49,200
200,000	408,800	People's Bank	2,051,000	527,700	339,800	2,758,500	.....
2,000,000	2,949,300	National Bank of N. A.	16,801,800	1,937,900	1,928,500	15,901,200	817,400
3,000,000	6,774,700	Hanover National	49,501,500	11,598,300	3,887,900	49,261,900	50,000
1,000,000	1,091,400	Irving National	9,988,000	1,206,400	333,100	8,424,000	244,700
2,550,000	697,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	13,245,900	4,187,000	1,417,200	22,257,900	1,553,800
500,000	221,400	Nassau	6,989,200	1,306,300	405,900	3,261,500	.....
1,000,000	1,335,900	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,980,200	1,204,600	769,100	11,635,700	53,400
1,000,000	380,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,610,800	1,961,600	411,600	9,219,400	98,800
2,000,000	3,318,500	Corn Exchange	27,638,000	4,416,000	3,726,000	33,326,000	.....
750,000	1,658,300	Oriental	11,316,000	1,916,000	1,477,000	7,080,600	.....
1,500,000	6,703,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,967,000	4,074,000	1,385,000	22,201,000	49,500
3,000,000	7,076,400	National Park	63,211,000	14,688,000	5,524,000	78,964,000	2,867,200
250,000	134,200	East River National	1,090,100	358,100	208,000	1,523,400	49,300
2,000,000	2,999,000	Fourth National	20,502,700	3,598,100	2,197,700	23,134,700	50,000
300,000	1,480,200	Second National	9,404,000	1,116,000	1,647,900	10,544,000	276,000
10,000,000	14,328,900	First National	101,881,000	21,805,100	2,450,108	97,862,000	5,843,700
1,000,000	874,700	N. Y. National Exch.	8,146,200	1,406,000	473,800	7,670,400	606,400
250,000	775,400	Bowery	3,395,000	473,000	407,000	3,940,000	.....
200,000	672,500	N. Y. County National	4,503,800	954,800	487,400	5,965,000	50,000
750,000	517,300	German-American	3,907,900	802,800	231,800	3,929,800	.....
1,000,000	4,180,600	Chase National	46,439,700	12,687,100	1,869,800	55,654,100	50,000
100,000	1,758,400	Fifth Avenue	9,052,500	2,347,400	1,102,700	10,643,700	.....
200,000	982,700	German Exchange	2,545,700	215,000	385,000	3,713,200	.....
200,000	278,300	Germania	2,707,100	442,200	385,400	5,420,800	.....
500,000	1,395,500	Lincoln National	13,538,100	1,292,800	2,332,300	14,545,100	297,100
1,000,000	1,306,300	Garfield National	7,574,100	1,355,300	312,000	7,910,000	49,100
350,000	384,200	Fifth National	2,936,800	808,700	131,300	3,743,000	242,000
1,000,000	1,456,300	Bank of the Metropolis	8,705,000	2,113,100	443,700	10,704,000	.....
200,000	528,900	West Side	3,801,000	575,000	350,000	3,995,000	.....
500,000	1,431,400	Seaboard National	14,950,000	3,047,000	1,837,000	17,798,000	126,000
300,000	936,200	First Nat. Brooklyn	4,101,000	704,500	608,000	4,438,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,948,400	Liberty National	11,264,800	2,210,000	249,000	9,780,000	974,100
1,000,000	518,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	5,464,700	1,023,800	424,400	5,836,600	.....
500,000	561,100	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,849,500	1,250,800	265,000	6,838,100	100,000
350,000	582,000	Astor National	4,733,000	908,000	265,000	4,743,000	350,000
103,850,000	115,445,800	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,741,900	Total, State banks.					
113,972,700	135,187,700	Total.	1	0	0	2	0

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Nov. 10, 1904; 17 State banks, Sept. 8, 1904.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 3	7,931,675
Same week last year	3,985,736
To date this year	162,115,702
Corresponding date last year	140,143,901

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$43,725,500
Same date last year	$22,286,300
To date this year	$935,650,560
Corresponding date last year	$640,406,850

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Dec. 5, '03.	Dec. 3, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$2,821,923	$4,138,704	$1,316,771
Industrials	1,173,303	3,792,971	2,619,108
Banks	364	106	*258

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE).

	Dec. 5, '03.	Dec. 3, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$11,785,500	$18,417,500	$6,632,000
Industrials	10,480,000	24,308,000	3,888,000
Government	29,300	940,000	$19,700

Cleveland and Pittsburg Bond Offer.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer to investors, at 107½ per cent. and accrued dividend, the unsold balance of $4,000,000 of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company special guaranteed 4 per cent. betterment stock. The par value of this stock is $50 per share. The quarterly dividends upon this stock, beginning March 1, 1905, are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, free from all taxes that may be levied under the laws of the United States or of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mathews, McCormick & Co. Formed.

Wilbur K. Mathews, Willis S. McCormick, and Edward H. Hough have formed a new partnership, under the firm name of Mathews, McCormick & Co., with offices at 71 Broadway. Mr. Mathews was formerly senior partner of the firm of Mathews & Co., at 40 Wall Street. He is a Director in the New York and Queens County Railway Company, and also in the Realty Finance Company. Mr. McCormick is the son of W. S. McCormick, head of the firm of that name of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Hough was formerly senior partner of the firm of Hough & Rowland.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan 64,000 91¾; 1,000 92; 500 92
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co certs full instl paid 5,000 102⅜; 1,000 102⅝
Am Tobacco 4s Morton Tr Co certfs 2,000 75; 14,000 74½; 1,000 75; 500 75¼; 21,000 75; 10,000 74⅞; 25,000 75; 2,000 74⅞; 55,000 75; 1,000 74⅞; 7,000 75; 20,000 74⅞; 40,000 74⅝; 1,000 74⅝
Amer Tobacco 6s Morton To Co certfs 22,000 111⅜; 5,000 112½; 62,000 111⅝; 10,000 111⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 23,000 95½
Atch, Top & S Fe adjustment 4s 2,000 94¼; stamped 2,000 94¼
Atlan Coast L 4s 12,000 99⅜
Atlan & Danv 2d 10,000 90¼; 10,000 90½
Balt & O gold 4s 1,000 103⅜; S W div 3½s 3,000 93½; 15,000 93⅜
Bklyn Rap Transit 1st ref conv 4s 12,000 84⅜
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 12,000 109⅞
Cen Branch Ry 4s 2,000 95½
Cent of Ga cons 5s 8,000 111; 1,000 111⅛
Cen Pac gtd 4s 1,000 101⅞; 11,000 102
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 107½; 2,000 107½; 2,000 107½
C & O, S W & A div 1st con 4s 1,000 102⅛
Chi & Alt 3½s 53,000 82¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 28,000 100¼; Ill div 3½s 1,000 97
C, R I & P gen 4s 15,000 106; 1,000 105⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s 52,000 82
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s 5,000 186; 12,500 185; 5,000 185¾
Consol Tob 4s 1,000 85½; 8,000 85½; 3,000 85½; 15,000 85½; 1,000 85⅞; 1,000 85½; 1,000 85⅝; registered 30,000 85¼
Det City Gas 5s 5,000 100½
Dist Sec Cor 5s 17,000 79½; 3,000 79½; 13,000 79½; 25,000 79½; 2,000 79½; 25,000 79½; 10,000 79⅝; 50,000 79½; 15,000 79¾; 21,000 79½
Erie 1st gen 4s 2,000 91¾; 5,000 91⅝
Erie conv 4s 17,000 96¾
Erie Penn col tr 4s 1,000 95
Ft Wth & D C 1st 10,000 103¼
Hocky Val 4½s 4,000 111
H & T C 1st 5s 1,000 113¾
H & Tx C con 6s 6,000 113
Int & G N 3d 4s 3,000 71
K C, Ft S & M 4s 13,000 88¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 88¾
L S & M S deb 4s 10,000 100⅞
Louisv & Nashv coll trust 4s 50,000 98¼; unified 4s 1,000 103⅝
Met St Ry ref 4s 10,000 91⅞
Mex Cen con 4s 5,000 76½
Mex Cen 1st inc 2,000 24½
Mex Cen 2d inc 7,000 15⅜
Minn & St Louis 1st & refnd 4s 5,000 97
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 101
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 4,000 86
Mo P 1st col 5s 2,000 108
Morgan's L & T 1st 6s 2,000 122
N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s 1,000 101
L S col 3½s 10,000 91
N Y G, E L, H & P mon 4s 4,000 96½; 3,000 96⅝
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000 104⅜
Nor & W con 4s 3,000 101
Nor Pac gen 3s 4,000 75½; 4,000 75½; 2,000 75¾
Ore Short L 1st 6s 10,000 125⅝
Oregon Short Line partic 4s 2,000 103⅞; 2,000 104; 50,000 103½
Peo & E inc 4s 3,000 73; 5,000 73½
Reading gen 4s 3,000 102½; Reading Jer Cent coll 4s 25,000 98⅛; R & Danv deb 5s stamped 2,000 111¼
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s 1,000 96½; 22,000 96⅞
St L & San F R R refundg 4s 10,000 89½; 10,000 89⅝; 100,000 89½; 5,000 89⅝
St L, Chwn cons 4s 1,000 81¼; 38,000 81⅜; 11,000 81½; 101,000 81½
St Paul, Min & M Mont ext 4s 1,000 103
Seab Air Line Ry gold 4s 2,000 85
Stand R & T 6s 16,000 45
Tol, St L & W 4s 6,000 83½
Tol, St L & Wn prior ln 3½s 10,000 90¼
Undergd Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s 10,000 97⅜
Un Pac conv 4s 25,000 115½; 1,000 115¾; 50,000 115¾; 2,000 115½; 38,000 115½; 5,000 115⅝
Un Rds of S F 4s 1,000 87½
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s 98,000 92⅝; 50,000 93; 30,000 92⅞; 64,000 93; 30,000 93⅛; 55,000 93¼; 30,000 93½; 1,000 93¼; 15,000 93¼; 70,000 93⅜; 20,000 93⅝; 10,000 93¾; 55,000 93⅝; 3,000 93⅝; 14,000 93⅝; 72,000 93⅝; 25,000 93¾; 10,000 93¾; 20,000 93⅞; 30,000 93⅞; 5,000 94; 98,000 93⅝; 10,000 93⅝; 11,000 93⅝; 12,000 93⅝; 20,000 93¾; 2,000 93¾; 30,000 93⅞; 10,000 93⅝; 10,000 93⅞; registered 12,500 93⅝
Va I, Coal & C 5s 6,000 84; 10,000 83¾; 6,000 84; 10,000 83⅝
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 117⅞
West Shore 4s 10,000 103½
Westn Mary 4s 5,000 89
Wis Cent gen 4s 4,000 92½; 1,000 92⅞

Total sales $3,106,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1918	104½	105
3s, c., 1918	104½	105
3s, 1918, sm	104½	.....
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106¾
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106¾
4s, r., 1925	130½	131⅞
4s, c., 1925	131	131¾
D. C. 3-65s	118½	.....
Philippine 4s	109	110
Adams Exp	240	249
Alb. & Susq	225	.....
Allis. & W	151	.....
Am. Coal	180	250
A. C. O. pf	92	96
Am. Exp	210	213
Am. Gr. T.	93	96
Am. L. Co.	16¾	17¾
A. L. Co. pf	38	42
Am. Sn. pf	98	100
A. S. R. pf	137	139
A. T. & C.	90	94
Am. Tob. pf	150	.....
Ann Arbor	34	37
Ann A. pf	94	98
B. & M. 1st pf	94	96
B. & O. pf	95	95¾
B. A. L. pf	105	.....
B. R. & P.	150	166
B., R. & P. pf	155	165
R. & S. pf	87	87
Canada So.	70	71
C. & S. A.	117	120
Chi. & A. pf	90	95
C., I. & L. pf	80	90
C. St. P., M. & Om	157	150
C. St. P., M. & O. pf	190	195
C. T. & T.	24	26
C., C. & St. L. pf	110	118
Cl. Lor. & Wheel	70	80
C., L. & W.	90	120
Cleve. & P.	180	.....
C. F. & I. pf	93½	97
C. S. 1st pf.	58¾	58½
Consol. Coal	60	80
C. T. Co. pf.	130	131½
D. S. S. & A.	24	26
D. & R. G. pf.	33¾	34
D. M. & Ft. D.	22½	25
Det. South. pf	7	7½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13
D., S. S. & A. pf.	24¼	24½
Erie & H.	60	63
Erie & T. H. pf.	80	83
Ft. W. & D. C.	40	45
Gen. Chem. Co.	53	60
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	101
G. & St. Tel.	118	.....
Ga. Nor. pf.	210	230
Homestake	70	73
Ill. C.	110	.....
Int. Power	60	61
I. S. P.	39½	40
I. S. P. pf.	85	88
Jol. C. Chi.	175	.....
K. & D. M.	16	18
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
Kn. Ice, Chi.	9	12
K. I. C., pf.	64	64½
Lacl. G. pf.	95	.....
L. E. & W.	100	104
Lake Shore	270	.....
Long Island	58½	62½
Man. C. R.	240	.....
Met. Secur.	91	.....
Mid. C. pf.	120	140
Mich. Cent.	155	150
M. & St. L.	93	.....
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	145½	146
M. L. H. & T. pf.	114	121
Nat. B. pf.	115	116½
Nat. En. pf.	84	87
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	23¾	24⅜
N. Cent. C.	42	46
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	121
N. Y. D. Co.	18	25
N. Y. & N. pf.	50½	54
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	170
N. Y., S. & W.	90	94
Out. Mining	4	4½
P. C. 1st pf.	98	102
Pere Marq.	75	80
Pr. C. & L. pf.	104	108
P. Ft. W. & C.	184	.....
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	180	.....
P. Sp.	178	.....
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	6¼
Rens. & Sar.	208	.....
R., W. & O.	135	.....
St. J. & G. I.	16½	17½
St. J

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity cases.

23—McCaslin vs Link Belt Engineering Co
6—Keasbey & Mattison Co vs Philip Carey Mfg Co
6—White-Smith Music Pub Co vs Apollo Co
7—Same vs same
14—Haarman vs Luedders
19—Australian Knitting Co vs Wright's Health Underwear Co
21—Nat Conduit & Cable Co vs Roebling
28—Devlin vs Peek
27—Marconi Wireless Tel Co vs De Forest Wireless Tel Co
28—Kenney Mfg Co vs J. L. Mott Iron Wks
29—Eastman Kodak Co vs Anthony & Scovil Co
31—Dancel vs Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

7393—Mary A. Powell
7472—Mary McKernan
7141—Murray & De Pierris
6416—Joseph W. Cody
7468—Louis Stueber
7435—Jasper T. Goodwin
Cases under objection.
7419—Eliza F. Wallace
7350—M. and L. Lubitz
6916—Rothman & Reich
7151—Ann S. Lloyd
Adjourned cases.
7197—Jacob Schoen
7277—Leo Gutman
6289—Druss Brothers
6427—Frank Kratz
6393—Joseph G. De Polo
6212—Abraham Samberg
4945—Wm. H. Zeltner
6857—Herman Drubler
6283—Lena Hilborn
7315—John L. McLean
5957—M. L. & E. Lichtenberg
7240—Rothenburg, Ginsburg, Meyers & Horowitz
7364—Mary J. Cary
Motions.
In re Albert M. Cudner
In re Meyer Horowitz
In re Nathan Burenstein
In re Noxall Tailors
In re Edward G. Byrnes
In re Leon Wechsler
In re Frederick Weber
In re Goldstein & Goldfarb
In re Lemuoff & Saxe
In re Henry E. Myers
In re Floyd Crawford & Co
In re Alfred M. Lamar
In re Heath Mfg Co
In re Hirschmann Bros
In re Nathan Eschner
In re J. H. Fettingill & Co.
In re Meyer Benjamin
In re Globe Security Co
In re Henry W. Mayer
In re McConnell Mfg Co
In re Isaac Monheit
In re Klatzco & Miskend
In re Ernest Fribelhorn
In re Victor C. Cadieux
In re J. W. Labaree
In re J. Berley & Co
In re Lawler & Spence
In re Chas. I. Lightstone
In re Joseph Kolinsky
In re Maurice Gomprecht
In re Herman Lobel
In re Samuel L. Goldstein
In re Samuel Side
In re Imperial Corp
In re Am. Finance & Mort Co
In re The Noxall Tailors
In re C. E. Stade & Co
In re Landau Brothers
In re Vito Lorenzo
In re Globe Security Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and MacLean, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. The calendars for December term will be called as follows: The motion calendar at the opening of the court. The calendar of appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court at 2 P. M. of the same day. The calendar of appeals from orders and judgments of the Municipal Court on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 10:30 A. M. All briefs should be numbered on the outside to correspond with the number of the case on the calendar. Cases marked for submission must be submitted with the briefs to be considered on the day for which they are marked, and no case will be deemed to have been submitted until such briefs are handed to the clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Litigated motions.

3—Miller vs Wilk
2—Birnbaum vs Wokkstetter
3—In re Bell
4—Harrison vs Wilson
5—Lotz vs N Y City Ry
6—In re Rosevear
7—Treadwell vs Clark
7½—Same vs same
8—Vinchin vs Thomas
9—Knight & W. Co vs same
10—Washington vs same
11—In re 153th St, N. S
12—In re Whitenack
13—U. S. Trust Co vs Kennedy
13½—Same vs same
14—Platt vs Elias
15—Grady vs Grady & Co
16—Brewer vs Nickell Pub Co
17—Clark vs Todd
18—Gilbert vs Hollender
19—McMullen Co vs Brookfield Glass Co
19½—Same vs same
20—Argyro vs Butler Silk Mill
21—McGarry vs Northern SS Co
22—In re Mayor, &c
23—Brandt vs Burke
24—Same, &c., vs N Y B L E Co
25—Bunce vs Hart
26—King Collar Button Co vs Mesick
27—Baumgarten vs Zinkand
27½—Same vs same
28—Beale vs American Exch Nat Bank
29—In re Dowd
30—In re Miller
31—Benson vs Herst
32—Schwanenfluegel & Gerken
33—Barret vs Carley
34—Siegman vs Mayo
35—In re Siegman
36—Pray vs Todd
37—In re Patten
38—Garcia vs Rabell
39—Green vs Green
40—Blazer vs Greine
41—People, &c, vs Wile
42—Carmin vs Pragnell
43—Citizens' Sav Bank vs Frazier
44—Bankers Surety Co vs Sullivan
45—City of New York vs Rahaim
46—Levor vs Cole
47—Holahan vs Levy
48—Am Mort Co vs Muldon
49—In re Repa
50—Schuler vs Greek Cath Union
51—Genet vs D. & H. Co
52—Pearson vs Hellner
53—Alpert vs Greenberg
54—Conn vs Chambers
55—Wainstock vs Wainstock
56—Tierney vs Tierney
57—Ryan vs Ryan
58—Burns vs N Y City Ry
59—Landsmann vs Demuth
60—Wiessner vs Wiessner
61—People, &c, vs N Y B L E Co, (in re Dale Av)
62—Am Mort Co vs Sire
63—Ingraham vs Gault
64—O'Connor vs N Y City Ry
65—Coogan vs Coogan
66—Flatau vs Annekstein
67—Gillies vs Monk
68—Rothstein vs Perkins
69—In re Pitkin
70—Doscher vs Doscher
71—Everard vs Brannigan
72—State Bank vs Feldman
73—Schmid vs O'Donnell
74—In re Kennedy
75—McMullen & Co vs Brookfield Glass Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.

611—Warner vs James
612—Same vs same
613—Same vs same
614—Same vs same
615—Same vs same
616—Same vs same
617—Woolf vs Barnes
618—Rainey vs Colgate
619—Adams vs Bache
620—Watertown Paper Co vs Allen Higgins Co
621—Parker Co vs City of New York
622—Emmerich Co vs Sloane
622—Levy vs Street & Smith
624—Sturm vs Owens
625—Marks vs Meltsner
626—City of N Y vs Quimby
627—Same vs same
628—Wright vs Hart
629—Steinfeldt vs Nat Shirt Waist Co
630—Shepard vs Sun Printing & Pub Co
631—Calhoun vs Marvin
632—Valentine vs Healy
633—Wright vs Hart
634—Lillienthal vs Betz
635—Michel vs same
636—Portland vs Hall
637—City of N Y vs Cedar Cliff Silk Co
638—Siegel vs Hobbs
641—City of N Y vs Barnes
461—Morse vs Hearst
610—City of N Y vs Van Raalte Co
588—Farmer vs Baker
598—Spotswood vs Read
599—Rogers vs Morton
600—Same vs same
519—Watson vs Thompson
605—U S Casualty Co vs Anstey
642—Sickles vs Gill
Prefsrred causes
1381—Campbell vs Aldermanics
1386—Same vs same
1385—Same vs same
1384—Same vs same
1386—Feldmark vs Brown
773A—Culver vs Culver
1241—Robinson vs De Fere
General calendar.
1191—Saham vs Saham
647—Simons vs Rankin
1225—Rothstein vs Cohen
1239—Kasnowitz vs Bonk
1240—Same vs same
1267—Schmidt vs Neldermeyer
1269—Smith vs Hahn
1271—Webster Realty Co vs Thomas
733—Bien vs De Goicouria
669—Simons vs Stanton
644—Cockran vs Hollins
702—Simes vs Zobel
651—Parker vs De Foru
972—Sneff vs Northrop
543—Wade vs Mut Res Fund Life Ins Co
433—Jacobs vs Weisz
914—Galewski vs Sire
406—Dichl vs Dwyer
616—Levy vs Levy
421—Lanzetta vs Redfield
428—Dickinson vs Grund
382—Lapate vs Gottlieb
176—Kennedy vs Edison Elec Illum Co
484—Edwards vs Quinn
520—Brown vs N Y Produce Exchange
539—Cassatt vs Sproul
350—Von Tilzer vs Bernstein
726—Schmidt vs Moeller
729—Ramsey vs Darrin
756—Roncorni vs Gross
702—Wooster vs Roblee
774—Beek vs Bohm
810—Harrisburg Man & Boiler Co vs Wells
818—Cains vs Steiert
835—English vs English
845—Jacobs vs Wendel
820—Bunnell vs Wise
390—Jones vs Jones
1567—McGuire vs McDonald
1568—Dyer vs same
1569—Conlon vs same
681—Weintraub vs Baker
721—Holme vs Holme
749—Hall vs Thompson
426—Treadwell vs Clark
531—Witmark vs Tams
800—Happel vs Ludin
Realty Co
593—Rosenthal vs Haulenbeck
629—Gruber vs Tiesing
903—Derr vs Kearney
1575—Beyer vs Wacker
1157—Roux vs Roux
1152—Miller vs Matfus
1164—Sanger vs Knepper
1165—Jerome vs Jerome
1252—Lowther vs Abel
1233—Met Museum of Art vs Nichols
1234—Grosso vs Marx
1250—Bell vs Hoffman
1252—Emp Realty Corpn vs Sayre
1253—Mendelsohn vs Weisholz
1268—Myers vs Lese
1279—Gerken vs N Y Nat Exch Bank
1292—Ramsen vs Ramsen
990—Germania Life Ins Co vs Herskovits
809—Levy vs Messina
989—Burke vs Bachmann Brew Co
956—Ludwig & Co vs Conklin
236—Rosenberg vs Rosenberg
1015—Haskins vs Lowther
848—Dixon vs Dixon
836—Christie vs Miller
1174—Darrell vs Darrell
863—Mathesius vs Schnasl
1277—Robinson vs Sweezy

"Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1293.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Special Term, Part VI. Room.

3567—Price vs Maxwell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

3458—McEnroe vs O'Donnell
3310—Jewell vs Jewell
3331—Ames vs Williamson
3181—Harbeck vs Tobin
3280—Schnenfeld vs Siboldi vs Del Papa
3418—Rice vs Gavagan
3441—Boyajian vs Amer Mahogany Co
8561—Porter vs Magneto Separator Co
3588—Cantrell vs Cantrell
3409—Marx vs Seligman
2640—Dazian Theatrical Emporium vs Bank of the Metropolis
3542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones
3543—Same vs same
3544—Same vs same
3464—Kronstein vs Becker
2626½—Haddain Granite Co vs B'klyn H R R
3511—Dyer vs City and Resort Hotel Co
3556—Little vs Little
3512—Fellows vs Dwight
3187—Mulford vs Amer Ice Co
3004—Hamilton Bank vs Townes
3551—Dommerich vs Block
3390—Taylor vs Becker
2695—Ames vs Mayo
1547—Goldsmith vs Schroeder
2365—Herold vs Wesselman
2443—Huston vs Curtis
2689—McCouless vs Donnelly
2572—Nat News Bd Co vs Stoney Brook Box Board Mills
2423—Jones vs McGill
2827—Samek vs Goodman
3374—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Avery
3395—Same vs Bacon
3593—Freeman vs Freeman
3030—Ostertog vs Taylor
2170—Duveen vs Addicks
3078—Nat Ex Bank of Hartford vs Frohman
3404—Benheim vs Herter
3212—Slawson vs Paul
B Pugh Co
3481—Weigert vs Lavy
3455—King vs Kinney

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. No application to postpone the trial of a cause shall in any case be entertained after such case has been sent to a part for trial. In a cause upon the day calendar for trial, where it shall appear to the court by affidavit that counsel who is to try the same is to argue a cause upon a day calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or upon the day calendar of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, or upon the day calendar of any appellate division of the Supreme Court, or is actually engaged in the trial of a cause in a court of record in the Counties of New York or Kings, the cause shall be passed for the day, or until such argument or trial is concluded, unless the trial in which the counsel is engaged is a protracted one. In no other event shall a cause upon the day calendar be passed for the day. In no event shall a cause on the day calendar be passed from day to day, on account of the engagement of counsel, for more than three days. Not more than two causes shall be heid ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2030—Sallie Wagenbach
1066—John Kennedy
2027—Charlotte A Mount
2035—David O'Connell
2036—Peter J R Vehlow
2037—Agnes Divers
2038—Samuel Mutrick
2041—Alice F Holzer
2042—Fernando R Walker
2051—Julia H Egan
2054—Hanchen Gampert
2055—Isaiah Nutt
2056—Aaron Scheuer
2030—Salzman vs Saizman
3533—Greenhaut vs Int St Ry
3449—Langan vs same
3468—Lipnix vs Van Norden Trust Co
3232—Kronthal vs Met St Ry
3469—Pincus vs same
3464—Maxwell vs Mittenthal
2955—Tittelbaum vs Man Ry
2379—Doellinger vs N J SS Co
2957—Swan vs Neville
3370—Schafer vs Richardson
125—Scully vs McGuran
126—Weiss vs Haas

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2654—Maher vs Williams
3286—Zimmerman vs Unterhalter
2708—Gunther vs Reynolds
3354—Linehan vs Interurban St Ry
2796—Simons vs Briefner
3218—Martin vs Oakes
762—Koerner vs Gebersaux
3433—Holahan vs Inter St Ry
9683—Stern vs Edmonds
2817—Busick vs Smith
3564—Homan vs Inter St Ry
3568—Lindeman vs same
7889—Glaser vs Home Ins Co
10085½—Cohen vs Moulton

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

888—McGuire vs Williams
3390—Stewart vs N Y Transp Co
3391—Murray vs Jundt
3473—Epstein vs Orchard Stables Co
2918—Levor vs Mintz
3481—Ivers vs Russell
3541—Friedman vs Kaufman
3479—Golden vs Green
8078½—Toplitz vs Strange
3521—Ponckey vs Weir
3484—Morrissey vs Inter St Ry
5273½—Greef vs Levenson
3495—Kroll vs Int St Ry
3497—Moses vs Met St Ry
3502—Zusman vs Int St Ry
521—Plate vs Met St Ry
1575—Hubbs vs Met St Ry
2336—Levin vs Drusin
3482—Malone vs Doelger
3235—McIvid vs Inter St Ry
3238—Duerr vs same
3485—Lally vs Burns
3487—Condon vs Smith
3507—Friedman vs Lewkowitz
314—Mentz vs Oppenheimer
3506—Steinfeld vs Crosby Mfg Co
3530—Salzman vs Saizman
3449—Langan vs same
3468—Lipnix vs Van Norden Trust Co
3232—Kronthal vs Met St Ry
3469—Pincus vs same
3464—Maxwell vs Mittenthal
2955—Tittelbaum vs Man Ry
2379—Doellinger vs N J SS Co
2957—Swan vs Neville
3370—Schafer vs Richardson
125—Scully vs McGuran
126—Weiss vs Haas

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4251—Caldwell vs Caldwell Co
9044—Johnson vs Wells
9892—Harrold vs Aug
9863—Welstead vs Merritt
9749½—Weinberg vs Novick
8670—Meinken vs Sommer
9679—Meisel vs Spielberger
9758—Feinbloom vs Barnett
9620—Josepha vs Wachsman
9579—Ehrmann vs Kane
9680—Mintz vs Spielberger
9665—Kirschenbaum vs Lader
9973—Brown & Fleming Co vs Phillips
9983—Levy vs Levin
9972—Wilkes vs Bondhus
9905—Greenberg vs Boehm
9990—Rosenkranz vs Levy
9967—Coleman vs Murphy
8198—Beck vs Emerich
7809—Jaffer vs Coudert
8738—N Y Edison Co vs Solomons
9903—Collizzi vs N Y City Ry
9942—Marchi vs Villa
10037—Thompson vs Farrell
9888—Bigelow vs Gray
9635—Owen vs Union Tr Co
9920—Mulligan vs Harlem
6940—Wagner vs Einhorn
9998—Star Co vs Roosevelt Med Ass'n
9984—Atterbury vs Loesser
10040—Allen Adv Agency vs Brandt
9999—N Y Eve Journal Pub Ass'n vs Roosevelt Med Ass'n
9945—Rucabado vs Holahan
9178—Haynes vs Subers
9770—Durstein vs Hess
9052—Gross vs Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co
10016—Niles-Bement-Pond Co vs Welsh
8959—Dunlop vs Eisele
Equity and non-jury cases.
498—Crump vs Spielberger
511—Toher vs Schroeder
512—Parker vs Schulman
513—Faellla vs Cinelli

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3038—Ludwig vs Talot
505—Lochner vs Richter
3608—Fisher vs Deitchman
8646—Pracher vs Gordon
3193—Henicke vs N Y Transp Co
2241—Nestler vs Firemen's Ins Co
2842—Same vs Royal Ins Co
2843—Same vs Nat Fire Ins Co
2844—Same vs St Paul Fire, &c, Ins Co
2845—Same vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
2846—Same vs German Ins Co
2847—Same vs No Brit, &c, Ins Co
2848—Same vs Hamburg, &c, Ins Co
2849—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co
3103—Allessi vs Union Ry
3105—Goldstein vs Sills
3120—Kramer vs Supreme Lodge, &c
3270—Boden vs Bach
83—Brady vs Curran
84—Allen vs Inness
104—Geissinger vs Sophian
9690—Potenza vs Empire Paper Tube, &c, Co
2920—Diltenhoefer vs Int St Ry
78—Reynolds vs Patton
2939½—Abbott vs Feldheim
3181—Livingston vs Toch
3106—Kraliner vs Morning Journal Assn
8262—McCormick vs Int St Ry
2927—Fleck vs Cohen
2931—Mee vs Med Socy

Highest number reached on regular calf, 3663.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—John Brown
2—Jacob Kaplin
3—Stephen Bastian
4—James Howard
Morris Weinberger
William Monroe
Max Gelb
5—Anton Davis
6—Louis Flagiton
7—John Kelly
8—Michael J Murphy
allas Edw Murphy
Theodore Zipf
9—Albert I De Rosa
10—Frank Connelly
Joseph Flynn
11—Abraham Goldberg, indicted as Arile Goldberg
12—Edward Johnson
13—Stanley Simmons
14—Harry Pressman
15—Eveline Franklin
16—Henry Brennan, indicted as Henry Vorbach
17—Hugh Ward
18—Andrew Autolak
19—Giovanni Rizzo
20—William Koebel
21—John S Silver
22—Charles Barry
Pleadings
1—Joseph Jesson
2—Joseph Weinech
3—Charles Herman, indicted as Charles Newman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Corrigan for the People.

1—Percy A Meyers

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R., (November Term continued.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Turnbull for the People.

1—Joseph Ferrone

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Arthur J Mallon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Lee Ling
2—John Donahue
3—Daniel Clark
4—William Anderson
Joseph Murray
5—George Freeman
6—Patrick Maroney
7—Harry Meyer
8—John Schaeffer
9—Matthew Hagan
10—Charles Hecht
11—Charles Leibermann
12—Albert H Whitney
13—Morris Cohsn, alias Charles Dickman
Max Kaplan
14—Frank Lago
Giachino Valento
15—Harry Goldberg
16—Barney Frumkin
16—Thomas Doyle
Frank Stanley
17—John H Johnson
18—Philip Hamill
Thomas Burns
19—Henry Smith
20—Joseph O'Neill
21—Louis Lenn
22—Frank C Chase
To fix a day for trial
1—Clara Adler
2—Henry M Johnson

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

7837—MacDonald vs Sun Pub Co
9726—Fine vs Whitehall Realty Co
2516—Fowler vs Durham
10318—Comrie vs Bezold
4519—Rutan vs Brooklyn Citizen
8738—Meres vs Dominican Convent
5982—Sherry vs Eidlitz
4222—Cooperberg vs Harris
4474—Kiernan vs Atlas Fire Proofing Co
4274—Evans vs Westcott Express
3235—Harris vs Met St R R
604—Colyer vs Kings Co Electric Co
5353 to 5356—Fagan vs McDonnell
5349—Bristor vs Muchmore
5639—Saxton vs Arensberg
4435—Soper vs City of New York et al.
5235—Gerdes vs Rief
2008—Lanzara vs De Laun
5113—Goodman vs B'klyn Daily Eagle
2575—Sheers vs Huntenden
10061—Boden vs Nat Biscuit Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

7541—Sackett & Williams vs Tilyou
2098—Benson vs City of New York
9280—Whiting vs N Y C & H R R R
5977—Roloff vs Bklyn H R R
11347—Cline vs same
10859—Cohen vs Holding
9483—Rooney vs Brogan Construction Co
4073, 4074—Levy vs City of New York et al
5205—Foster Pump Wks vs Conron
8919—Mayer vs L I Real Estate Co
5535—Levy vs Webster
5585—Duffy vs Natl Bridge Supply Co
8980—Neary vs Bklyn Union Gas Co
7344—Maiwald vs Maiwald
9847—Curtis & Von Bermuth Co vs Willets
9679—Trilling vs Hyams
10893—Cohen vs Consum Wine Co
10591—Haff vs Madden
7994—Browne vs B H R R
11008—Marshall vs same
11006—Heywood vs Nassau R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6000.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1657—Sternberger vs Smiley
1658—Coyle vs Schultz
1659—Einhorn vs Bklyn Ferry Co
1660, 1671—Feeley vs Yonkers Ry Co
1661—Howard vs Watts
1662—Rosenblad vs Brainard
1663—Atwater vs Pakas
1664—Rosenbold vs Neustadt
1665, 1669—Haggerty vs Lacombe
1668—Burnett vs Burnett
1666—Clark vs Trost
1670—Berger vs Halperin
1672—Gittleman vs Minsky
1672½—Shaughnessy vs Herman Saw Mill Co
1672½—Flynn vs Blauvelt
1656—Arnold vs Arnold
1249, 1252—Back vs Muller
1811—Finger vs Peter Cooper Glue Factory
11316—Lyons vs Coney I & Brooklyn R R
11318—Minew vs B H R R
11022—Dodd vs N Y City R R
10913—Bernstein vs same
11100—Hurter vs Bklyn Citizen
2926—Andrews vs City of New York
5003—Samper vs Wallace
1821—Cuccia vs Creem
1820—Walters vs Nassau Elec R R Co
1817—Feldman vs Goldberg
1801—Schlegel vs Forman
1205—Carney vs Bullied
1841—Kerrigan vs City of New York
1349—Krug vs Montross
1351—Dunn vs B H R R
1353—McCormack vs same
1358—Greely vs same
1355—Fox vs same
1356—Rosen vs same
1357—Maurer vs same
1359—West vs same
1814—Connolly vs City of New York
1714—Connelly vs same
1645—Schiel vs same
1276—Stoll vs Pitkin
1277—Same vs Simpson

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

1260—Markowsky vs Slater
1363—Wallace vs Gorman
1362—Ranlery vs B H R R
1217—Cook vs same
1275—Gibbons vs Carlin
1365—Batsche vs Heidelberger
1366—Passeantino vs Arit
1367—Manass vs same
1229—Stark vs B H R R
1295—McCarthy vs same
1499—Wilson vs Bird
1629—Robinson vs Parshelsky
1653—Harvey vs Hervey
1632—Brinck vs Preston
1620—Molander vs Molander
1633—Sommer vs Steckler
1634—Lutz vs Bennett
1642—Rose vs Miller
1645—Greenfield vs Varin
1647—Draper vs David
1650—Hodgson vs Markowitz
1651—Horman vs Bloch
1652—Spaddavecchi vs Spaddavecchi
1654—D'Amato vs Farcone
1456—Kane vs Loeffler
1640—Levin vs Silver
1621—Reordon vs Brickcode
1639—Newman vs Burns
1618—Vose vs Nolseless & Draughtless Door Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Morano

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1296—Murtha vs Henderickson
1332—McCarten vs Plantten
1196—Rosen vs Batterman
1141½—Deering vs B H R R
1177—Murry vs same
1140—Anderson vs same
1247—Laracy vs same
1050—Reader vs same
590—Goldstein vs Gabriel
1103—Helprich vs Pye

Westchester County.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Mareau, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

86—Gould vs Hammerslough
91—Russell vs Met St Ry
224—Bratton vs Int St Ry
431—Wood vs Husted
301—Vaccarro vs Westchester Elec Ry
409—Zeccardi vs Yonkers R R
64—Dunn vs Village of Irvington
189—Molloy vs Whitehall Portland Cement Co
49—MacDonald vs Witzleben
483—Edwards vs Inter St Ry
1011—Kirn, as admx, vs N Y C & H R R R
1012—Cullinan, as State Commr, vs Amend
110—Barger vs Peekskill Opera House Co
485—Dolan vs Westchester Elec Ry
237—Max vs same
226—Same vs same
225—Vogon vs same
281—Van Wyck vs Kidney
—Stogioni vs Eglee Bunting Co
—Sidebotham vs Yonkers L & Power Co

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

289—Cheever vs N Y Transportation Co
221—Tibbits vs Purdy
179—O'Connor vs Westchester Lighting Co
12—Munree, as admx, vs Westchester Ry
5—Hayes, as admx, vs Interurban St Ry
278—Xavier vs Westchester Elec Ry
183—Weber vs same
422—Tappan vs Tyson
426—Wyte vs same
214—Mercer vs City of New Rochelle
211—Welsh vs Le Vinese
317—Clune vs Barker
147—Agramonte vs City of Mt Vernon
71—Trick vs Manilla
170—The Same Synagogue Brothers in Israel vs City of Mt Vernon
280—Reade vs Westchester Elec Ry
229—Cordella vs same
272—Lauer vs same
1006—Goldsmith, as admx, vs N Y C Ry
255—Gundersheim vs Schmidtman

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Jeremiah W. Dimick vs. Arndt H. Olsen et al.—Ralph N. Voorhis.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Barney Waller vs. Charles F. Stonebridge—Abraham Benedict.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Levenson vs. Levenson—Louis J. Phelps. Harlem Savings Bank vs. O'Dwyer—S. L. H. Ward. Preston vs. Union Assurance Society—E. C. Henderson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.20½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....64½
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....
Flour, Minnesota patents.....34½@35¼
Cotton, middling.....5.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....8.40
Sugar, granulated.....06½
Molasses, O. K. prime.....5.45
Beef, family.....37
Beef hams.....11.00
Tallow, prime.....22.75
Pork, mess.....04½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....13.50
Lard, prime.....06¾
Butter, Western creamery.....7.30
Butter, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....17.00
Butter, Western creamery.....27

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Flour, Winter patents, $5.10@$5.20; straights, $4.80@$5; Spring patents, $4.90@$5.40; straights, $4.80@$4.90; bakers', $3.50@$3.90. No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08@$1.15; No. 3, $1.03@$1.12; No. 2 red, $1.12½@$1.13½. No. 2 corn, 47½c; No. 2 yellow, 48c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 rye, 74c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 43@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per barrel, $11.50@$11.55; lard, per 100 lb, $6.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.62½@$6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.87½@$7; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
December	8.47	8.00	7.91@7.93	8.46
January	8.55	8.00	8.00@8.03	8.56
February	8.62	8.28	8.10@8.12	8.63
March	8.71	8.18	8.20@8.22	8.72
April	8.30	8.29	8.25@8.28	8.78
May	8.81	8.29	8.31@8.32	8.55
June			8.32@8.34	8.89
July	8.84	8.35	8.35@8.37	8.90
August	8.60	8.25	8.23@8.27	8.80

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000; receipts, 62,000, all American; middling upland, 4.68d. Futures opened steady at 1 point decline; closed barely steady, net 8 points lower; December and December-January, 4.59; January-February, 4.64; February-March, 4.67; March-April, 4.70; April-May, 4.72; May-June, 4.74; June-July, 4.75; July-August, 4.76; August-September, 4.75.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, $1.20½, export, and $1.21½, choice; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21½, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.05, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
December	$1.17 5-16	$1.17½	$1.17½	$1.17½
May	1.13 1-16	1.12½	1.12¾	1.12¾
July	1.04	1.03¾	1.03¾	1.03¾
Corn—				
December	57½	57	57	57½
May	51¾	51½	51½	51¾

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker Art Galleries,

7 West 29th St. C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Unprecedented Absolute Sale of

PRICELESS GEMS.

On Exhibition Daily from 9:30 to 6.

THE UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FURS, LACES, FANS, TRINKETS, PRECIOUS STONES,

Diamonds & Pearls,

COLLECTED BY THE LATE

Mrs. Charles L. Fair,

Representing the Artistic Creations of the Foremost Designers of This City, Paris and San Francisco.

AT UNRESERVED SALE,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9 AND 10, AFTERNOONS, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE

ART GOODS AND JEWELRY

Valued at $100,000.00

C. R. LUENGENE, Auctioneer

WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

FIELD & VOLZ,

IMPORTERS,

15 MAIDEN LANE, NEAR BROADWAY,

Monday, Dec. 5th, 1 P. M.,

and following days.

By order of FROMME BROTHERS, Attorneys. A RUTHERFORD, Assignee.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
December	$1.06¾	$1.06¼	$1.09¾	$1.09¾
May	1.13¾	1.10 7-16	1.11¼	1.10¾
July	99⅞	99	99¾	99¼
Corn—				
December	48½	47¾	47¾	48¾
May	45 11-16	45¼	45¾	45¾
July	45¾	45¾	45	45¾
Oats—				
December	29¼	28 15-16	29	29¼
May	31¾	30¾	31	31¼
July	31¼	30 13-16	30¾	31¼
Lard—				
January	7.02	6.97	6.97	7.00
May	7.20	7.15	7.17	7.20
Ribs—				
January	6.62	6.60	6.62	6.65
May	6.85	6.80	6.82	6.85
Pork—				
January	12.97	12.82	12.85	12.97
May	13.22	13.10	13.12	13.20

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as foll

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

DEC 1904

Those who have been looking for evidences of a broader market and of a better demand for improved properties have again had much to encourage them in the business of the last week. The general Bronx and Washington Heights aspect of daily reports is still predominant, but there have also been signs pointing in the direction of a gradual revival of interest in other directions. Adolph Lewisohn's purchase of 538 and 540 Fifth Avenue, a clean-cut investment, is a transaction of the sort that cannot fail to help the market, while deals on Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, near Fifth Avenue; on Twenty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and on Washington Square have been in marked contrast with the vast bulk of dealing north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and beyond the Harlem.

The dearth of investment buyers for properties of high value always has been and probably always will be a cause for complaint on the part of brokers and operators. The fact of the matter is that the trouble lies fully as much in the scarcity of properties, the merits of which can be made to appeal to the investor possessing no intimate professional knowledge of real estate, as in the small number of those who are willing and able to make this form of investment. It is also true that, however much stress may be laid on the income-producing power of a property, and however sound a purchase may appear from this point of view, the so-called investor is at heart more or less of a speculator—he must be satisfied that his property in the course of ten or fifteen years is going to be worth just as much and possibly a little more than it is to-day. Add to this the difference between asking a man whose business is not real estate to buy a property like that just acquired by Mr. Lewisohn, for whom the broker and operator yearn is so hard to find, but that he is a most fastidious individual. He must be convinced that the property offered will afford a good and safe income, with no more worry or labor on his part than accompanies coupon-cutting, and that withal the property has some slight speculative possibilities. Comparatively few properties and comparatively few neighborhoods fulfill these requirements. Fifth Avenue is one of them, and if there were more sections presenting the same present and prospective real estate attractions as Fifth Avenue from Madison Square to Forty-seventh Street it is safe to say that there would be a good deal more of so-called investment buying.

The week's business in Manhattan has shown somewhat greater diversity, with a better demand for improved properties. The sale of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club tract was the distinguishing feature of dealings on the Heights, although there was no apparent falling off in the speculation in smaller parcels along the lines of Amsterdam, Audubon, and St. Nicholas Avenues. In Harlem there was considerable buying along upper Lenox, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues, and further south, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, operators took over a plot of fifteen lots, including an entire block front, the improvement of which has awaited only a decision to sell on the part of the estate which has held it for half a century.

The Bronx movement is steadily expanding over a larger territory. Beginning in the Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard section, it has spread until there are to-day half a dozen distinct areas of speculation—in the Port Morris neighborhood, in the old Fleetwood Park property, in the region between Third and Webster Avenues north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and along Tremont Avenue, between Third Avenue and Bronx Park. Further accumulation by speculative syndicates of property around the easterly end of Washington Bridge developed within the week in the purchases of two large parcels owned by the Lees estate. These tracts and those recently sold by the Reed and Ogden estates all adjoin one another and contain, in all, some 600 or 700 lots. The buyers say that they have as yet no very well defined idea as to just what form the development of this neighborhood will take, but that they feel that, with the running of cars across the Washington Bridge, the property will be able to compete with lots on Washington Heights which to-day cost three or four times as much, as well as with the more remote Dyckman tract.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to Hellner & Wolf and the Realty Mortgage Company the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a plot 63.8 by 95.4 by 72.8 by 95.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have resold for Paul Halpin to a client the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 125 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 75 by 161.8 by 75.3 by 154.5.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for a client of Albert Zimmerman to Adolph Miller the plot, 50 by 90, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Eleventh Avenue.

A. Joachim and H. Goldschmidt have sold for J. Bachman 2,030 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, to M. Stern.

Duff & Brown have sold for John F. Leo to the Pilgrim Realty Company 479 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a five-story flat, on plot 50 by 99.11.

To Build Near Times Square.

William J. Roome, in conjunction with John P. Kirwan, has sold for M. S. Auerbach to Henry Dazian 142 and 144 West Forty-fourth Street, two three-story dwellings. Mr. Dazian will build a ten-story apartment house on the plot.

Natkins & Co. have sold for Jane L. Gallon to Morris Kuensinger 305, 307, and 309 West Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, three brick buildings on plot 60 by 100.

William Henry Folsom has sold for a Mrs. Hensken to Joseph F. Gibbons 321 West Forty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for the Whitehall Realty Company the plot, 40 by 100, at 514 and 516 West Forty-sixth Street.

Purchase by Fire Underwriters.

Leonard Weill has sold to the New York Fire Underwriters the property 84 West Third Street, 25 by 105.4.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to the Fleischmann Realty Company the plot, 25.1 by 99 by 74.11 by 109.8, at the northwest corner of Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, together with three adjoining lots on the street.

Hugo Marks has sold for the McKinley Realty and Construction Company the last of a row of four five-story triple flats on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 212.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Buyer for West 86th Street House.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Thornton M. Motley 123 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8, a four-story brownstone dwelling, to a client, for occupancy.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. have sold for Emma B. Putnam to John C. Clark 306 West Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 88.

Shaw & Co. and a Mr. Kramer have sold for a Dr. Shaley 80 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a three-story brick-and-stone dwelling, 17.4 by 50 by 100, to a client, for occupancy.

John Murray, Sr., has sold to A. W. Corse 66 West Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat.

House Leased for May Irwin.

Pocher & Co. have leased the four-story dwelling 156 West Forty-fifth Street, for May Irwin, for three years, at an annual rental of $2,700. The same firm has leased the five-story flat at 327 West Thirty-seventh Street to M. V. Hustis for five years, at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Upper Lexington Avenue Deal.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son have sold, in conjunction with I. Hattenbach, for Henry Roth to Benjamin Schwartz, 1,508 Lexington Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 105.

Joel H. Ribeth has sold a plot, 100 by 87, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Hughes Avenue.

Weil & Mayer have sold the plot, 100.11 by 100, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

Sunan Adler bought 305 and 307 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, two six-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Morris Marks has sold to Bernard Brindse for Simon Morris 422 and 424 East Fifty-eighth Street.

P. H. J. Daly was broker in the sales, recently reported, of the northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, for the Lyach estate; the northwest corner of Tiffany and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, for the Sinnett estate; and 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, for Bertha Bennauer.

Charles Hilson & Co. have sold and resold 331 East Forty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 70.5.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. negotiated the sale of the dwelling 49 East Sixty-fifth Street for Martin H. Goodkind.

Operator Buys Bronx Block.

S. H. Stone has bought, through John Armstrong and F. M. White, from Mary E. Mack, the block of about fifteen lots bounded by One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Westchester Avenue, Trinity Avenue, and Terrace Place.

Barnett & Co. have sold for J. Larkin the plot, 60 by 115, at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot 90 by 90, on the east side of Clinton Avenue, 194 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Buying Near Crotona Park.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Alexander Black eight lots facing Crotona Parkway, for $33,000; also, for Laura A. Williams, the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, between Third and Fulton Avenues, for $70,000.

The Irving Realty Company has purchased a plot of ten lots at the southwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; also, the southwest corner of Crotona Park East and Crotona Parkway, opposite One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 113; also, a plot of six lots, bounded on the west by Crotona Park, 75 feet south of the Parkway, and on the south by Crotona Park East; also, a plot of six lots on the east side of Union Avenue, 171 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 150 by 100; also, two lots on the east side of Fox Street, 290 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, a plot of about five and a half lots, on Barretto Street and Intervale Avenue, 300 feet north of Home Street; also, the entire block between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, Clay and Teller Avenues, comprising over forty-six lots; also, two lots on the east side of Washington Avenue, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 50 by 100. The Irving Realty Company has sold four lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 105 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 114; also, four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 51.6 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 50 by 105.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Mary A. Dempsey the plot 66 by 150, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 184 feet south of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for Charles Palm, the block front on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, running through from Third to Brook Avenue; also, for Catherine Larkin, a plot on Mapes Avenue, 66 by 145, 180 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, seven lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Clinton Avenue.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sophie L. Henry to Abraham Levy the plot, 70 by 138, on the east side of Boston Road, 260 feet south of McKinley Square.

Shipman & Lambias and William G. Mulligan have sold the two lots, 56.6 by 90, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 706.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for an estate to David Rosenberg and Henry Freedman. The buyers will improve the property.

Big Purchase on 138th Street.

Herman Cohen has bought a plot of fourteen lots running through from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, west of Cypress Avenue; also a plot of six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, directly opposite the larger plot.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Arthur E. Davis two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 92 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100; also, for George M. Leventritt, four lots on the east side of Beaumont Avenue, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also, for G. H. & E. A. Thornton, the plot, 100 by 87.6, on the north side of Belmont Avenue, 272 feet south of Pelham Avenue.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought from May Schiff the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 215 feet west of Brook Avenue.

Joseph J. Sliver has purchased from Henry B. Wesselman and Frederick W. Meyer the plot, 100 by 86, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue.

Sale of Washington Avenue Corners.

Weil & Mayer have sold the plot, 100 by 180, at the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; also, the plot 75 by 90, at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; also, a plot 50 by 100 on Brook Avenue, 34 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Jacob Sommer has sold for the Bronx Borough Bank to John Bogart the plot, 47 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue; for a Dr. Katz to John Bogart the plot, 50 by 115, on the south side of Tremont Avenue, 150 feet west of the Southern Boulevard.

Gustav Roos has resold for John Velgel to G. Dreesinger 3,012 Third Avenue, a four-story frame tenement.

Paul Weber and George H. Dean have sold for Charles B. McKay 1,591 and 1,593 Washington Avenue, two frame dwellings on plot 50 by 140.

The Bronx Realty Exchange has sold the following properties: For Bergman & Kestner the plot, 50 by 100, on Crotona Park North, 142 feet east of Prospect Avenue; also, for a Mrs. Wright, the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; also for a Mr. Mallens, the northeast corner of Crotona Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Henry H. A. Ronner, representing the Hanover Realty Company, reports the following sales:

The Northwest corner of Boston Road and Tremont Avenue, 50 by 140, to John B. Shea; also the block front on the west side of Daly Avenue, from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to Robert McTeague; also the plot on the west side of Vyse Avenue, 50 feet north of Boston Road, 50 by 100, to Charles Vettermann; also, the plot on the north side of Tremont Avenue, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, to C. L. Farrington; also, the plot on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 75 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 60 by 100, to Benjamin Holliday; also, a plot of sixteen lots on Bronxdale Avenue, 100 feet west of Morris Park Avenue, to George Leonard.

Webster Avenue Corner Sold.

F. William Sohns has sold for Charles F. Koelble, the four-story triple flat at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Webster Avenue, 24 by 110.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for John J. Brody a plot on the east side of Park Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, for Lazard A. Hawes the plot, 56 by 100, on the east side of Kelly Street, 230 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Henry F. Elias has bought through George J. Powders a plot, 100 by 100, on the west side of Valentine Avenue, running 200 feet through to Ryer Avenue, 62 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

H. Sonneborn & Co. have sold the plot, 80 by 98, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street and Briggs Avenue, for Ward & Kronenbitter, to Burkhardt & Co.; also, the plot of six lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street and Valentine Avenue, for Talmadge W. Foster to the same buyers, who will improve both properties; also, for Fannie Zurnieden the two family house, on plot 25 by 148, on the west side of Bainbridge Avenue, 143 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street; also, the plot 25 by 122, on the west side of Perry Avenue, 150 feet north of Holt Place, for George Coburn; also in conjunction with Richard Dickson, the plot of thirteen lots at the northeast corner of the Gun Hill Road and Webster Avenue, for A. D. Weeks and E. A. Lodge.

A. Shatskin & Sons have bought the plot of ten lots, 190 by 150, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Clinton Avenue; also, for the Irving Realty Company, a plot of two lots on the east side of Second Avenue, 51 feet north of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Livingston Wetmore and William Ingram Magill have formed a copartnership under the style of Wetmore & Magill to carry on a general real estate business at 34 Pine Street.

Joseph F. Zion sold a parcel extending from the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street to the southeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street. The plot is 40 feet by 238 feet, including three frontages and two corners.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

Andrew Copola & Son have sold for Harris Cohen to a Mr. Concgni, 10 and 12 Barter Street, two tenements on plot 38 by 86; also for C. Cava to D. Marco the southwest corner of James and Oak Streets, a four-story tenement on lot 27 by 100; also for S. Wallenstein to N. Mangreni the northwest corner of Hester and Mott Streets, 50 by 65.

Louis Rinaldo has sold to Adam Weiner 80 Catharine Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Asch Brothers have sold for a Mr. Schwartz 732 to 736 East Eleventh Street, 72 by 100.

Rouss Place at Port Chester Sold.

The Fox Realty Company has sold for Peter W. Rouss the J. W. Quintard property at Port Chester, a dwelling and stables, with about thirty-two acres of land. The purchaser, F. W. Howes of this city, will make the place his residence.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The adjournment of the sale of the properties on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, near Fifth Avenue, owned by the American Realty Company, and the withdrawal of several other offerings last week caused what had looked like a rather promising schedule to yield a comparatively small amount of actual business. There was noticeably less outside competition for properties sold under foreclosure, nearly all of the large parcels so offered going to interested parties. No. 250 Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, 21.6 by 78, sold in partition, brought $23,750.

There is again a scarcity of voluntary offerings this week, the only announcement of this sort being that affecting the property shown in the following diagram. The sale will be conducted on Wednesday by Auctioneer Day.

A partition sale of Bronx property near one of the many present centres of speculation is down for Tuesday, when L. J. Phillips & Co. will offer the plot, 100 by 108, at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. On the same day Peter F. Meyer will sell, in foreclosure, 836 to 844 West Twenty-sixth Street, 100 by 100, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

A foreclosure sale of a Washington Heights parcel in these days of a ready market and advancing prices is something of an anomaly. The plot shown below will be put up on Wednesday by Auctioneer Smyth, the amount of the judgment against it being about $4,800.

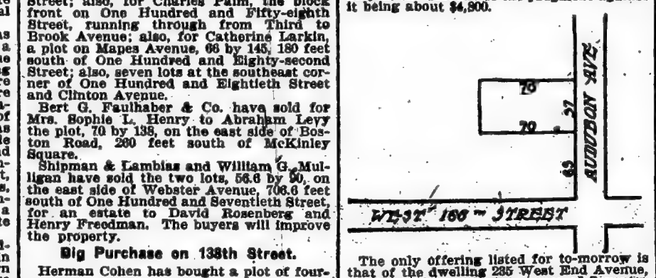

The only offering listed for to-morrow is that of the dwelling 235 West End Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Seventy-first Street. On Wednesday the dwelling 255 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, near Lenox Avenue, will be sold, and on Thursday that at 257 West One Hundredth Street, near West End Avenue.

Important Brooklyn Auction.

Much interest has been aroused in Brooklyn real estate circles by the approaching auction sale of the holdings of the estate of Col. N. T. Sprague, which will take place on Thursday. The offering will include the property known as the Sprague Bank Building and adjoining structures covering in all a plot of about 22,000 square feet, with frontages on Fulton, Atlantic, and Fourth Avenues and State Street, opposite the Long Island Railroad Station and the terminus of the tunnel from Manhattan. Other properties to be sold are three-story brick and stone stores and apartments on Sixth Avenue, corner of Prospect Avenue; on Utica Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Pacific and Dean Streets, a hotel at the corner of Fulton Street and Utica Avenue, and some vacant plots which are ready for improvement.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 455 mortgages, for $6,974,960; of which 245, for $2,861,173, were at 6 per cent.; 3, for $103,500, were at 5½ per cent.; 157, for $1,884,287, were at 5 per cent.; 46, for $2,021,000, were at 4½ per cent., and 4, for $605,000, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 426 mortgages, for $4,630,165; of which 148, for $1,351,663, were at 5 per cent.; 205, for $1,094,562, were at more, and 73, for $1,684,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.
By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 235, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x82.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee; due on judgment, $16,863.

19th St, 49 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 19.1x92, five-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee; due on judgment, $4,381; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

3d Av, s w corner of 175th St, 105x100, vacant; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.
By Peter F. Meyer.

26th St, 336 to 344 West, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 100x98.9, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Alfred B. Jaworower, referee; due on judgment, $38,780.
By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Townsend Av, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, 65x100, vacant.
Townsend Av, w s, 100 ft n of Oxford Place, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure sales, Edward R. Finch, referee; due on judgment, on the former parcel, $2,416; on the latter, $2,800.
Walton Av, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, 50x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee; due on judgment, $1,800.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.
By Joseph P. Day.

9th Av, 588 and 590, e s, 60 ft n of 42d St, 40x80, two one-story store buildings; public auction sale.
By Peter F. Meyer.

Devoe St, Bremer Av, Cliff St, and Elm Place, several parcels lying within the lines of these thoroughfares, near 166th, 167th, and 168th Sts; sale by order of William F. Scott, assignee in bankruptcy for David Austen, Jr.
By Philip A. Smyth.

Audubon Av, w s, 63 ft n of 166th St, 37x70, vacant; foreclosure sale, F. L. Drescher, referee; due on judgment, $4,990.
By James Wells.

10th St, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 25x114; foreclosure sale, Michael J. Tierney, referee; due on judgment, $3,812.
133d St, 255 West, n s, 268.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale; Julius H. Seymour, referee; due on judgment, $7,796.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.
By Joseph P. Day.

100th St, 257 West, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Abraham Benedict, referee; due on judgment, $16,676.
Jerome Av, e s, 607 ft s of old Woodlawn Road, 196.6x500x282x400, three-story frame hotel and vacant; foreclosure sale, Mark Goldberg, referee; due on judgment, $10,771.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Pleasant Av and 120th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 40x90; L. Weinstein of 218 East 113th St, owner; Rouse & Sloan of 11 East 112th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

136th St, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 37.6x86.11; Cohen & Seplow, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Pl, architects; cost, $30,000.

7th Av and 148th St, n w corner, for two five-story brick flats, 59.11x90; I. and H. Mayer of 100 West 119th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

42d St, n s, 189.4 ft e of 1st Av, for a one-story brick shed, 10.8x20.8; New Amsterdam Gas Company of 151 East 23d St, owner; W. C. Morse of 121 East 23d St, architect; cost, $350.

146th St, n s, 175 ft e of Willis Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x86; Brown & Lapin of 216 East Broadway, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 25 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Pilgrim Av, 133 ft n of Pelham Av, for a two-story frame stable, 25x20; Peter Olsen of 997 Forest Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $800.

Columbus Av, n s, 75 ft w of Garfield St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Charles Knauf, Classon Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

7th Av and 52d St, n w corner, to a two-story brick garage; W. Fina of 16 East 50th St, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

BELMONT AV, w s s, Lot 4, map East Tremont, 60.5x176x92x168.5; Lot 6, same map, 70.5x120.3x70x121.8; Belmont Av, s e s, 125.6 ft n e of John St, 35.1x 106.4x35x93.11; Edward J. O'Gorman to Clara V. Shepard, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... $100

BOSTON AV, s e s, 567.11 ft s from an angle in street opposite Jefferson St, runs s 66.10x e 51.6; s 90x w 47; John Toelberg to August Schierich, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 139th St, 125.6x121.6x irregular; Sol L. Kaye to Martin Haase and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FRONT ST, 1, s s, 33.5x110x39.5x110.2; Front St, 3, s s, 33.3x30x36x36; John E. Thrall to Mary Kelleher..... 118,000

GREENWICH ST, 370, w s, 25x100; Jere W. Dimick to George H. Robinson, (mtg $31,500,) other consideration and..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 760, w s, runs n 94x w 22.6x n e 3x w 26.3x s 16x e 41.10x s 84x n e 17.6; Jere W. Dimick to George H. Robinson, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

HARRISON AV, w s, 100 ft s of McGraw Av, 25x90, Van Nest; Philip Paff to Cecilia Stripling, (mtg $1,300,) other consideration and..... 100

HOE AV, s w corner of 172d St, 25x100x —x80.11; James T. Cooley to Bernhard Bloch, other consideration and..... 100

LOT 70 AND 71, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Bernhard Goewing..... Nom.

LOTS 60 AND 61, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to David F. Johanson and another..... Nom.

MACY PLACE, n s, 25 ft w of Hewitt Place, 50x100; Theodore M. Macy and others to Louis Amdur and another, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 240 ft e of White Plains Road, 80x96; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles Gartner..... Nom.

PIKE ST, n w corner of Monroe St, 25x 86; Sarah Joseph and others to Harris Smulowitz, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PIKE ST, n w corner of Monroe St, 25x 86; Harris Smulowitz to Hattie Solomon, ½..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 1,490, e s, 43.5x122.6x42x 109.10; Wahlig & Sonsin Company to Max Litoff and others, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 74, n s, 21.9x75, Clara Lasarowits to Julius Tishman, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 23,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, 150x100; Abraham Greenberg to Moe Hyman, (mtg $16,000) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Simon Strauss to Mary A. Curtis, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, runs s w 150x e 200x n e 100x n w 100x n e 50x n w 100; Timpson Place, s e s, at s w s of 149th St; 100.3x224.10x42x83.8; 149th St, s s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson Place, 59.7x97.5x 50x130.1; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Abraham Greenberg, other consideration and..... 100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 175.11 ft s of Freeman St, 50x100; Annie Hatling and others to Philip Siegel, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TAYLOR ST, e s, 280 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, Van Nest Park; John Kelly to August Dienco, other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x 45; Esther Eisenberg to Joseph Hecht, (mtg $8,500) 100

TINTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x 45; Gustave F. Zeisnig to Esther Eisenberg, other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, s w corner of Strong Av, 120.2x100; Henry Walters to Alexander Grant..... 22,000

UNION AV, e s, 429 ft n of 166th St, 46x 175; Charles Klug to Elizabeth Remmelmann, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.10 ft n of 166th St, 0.1½x74.6x0.2½x74.6; Arthur J. O'Leary to Charles A. Laumeister, quit-claim, all title..... Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of 162d St, runs s 62.11x w 79.9± e 101.7; Westchester Av, w s, 62.11 ft s of 162d St, 80x98.1± irregular; Westchester Av, w s, 112.11 ft s ¾ of a proposed new street, 100x98.1; Daniel McAnerney to Harris Bernstein and another, other consideration and..... 100

WILLIS AV, 206, e s, 25x75; Charles Reinke to Annie Reinke, ¼ part, (mtg $10,500) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, n w s, 118.1 ft n of 23d St, 19.4x 100; Gustave Gluck to Gottlieb Faist, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 58th St, 60x94; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 1,372, e s, 25x87; Sigmund Levy and others to William Klappert, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, n e corner of 88th St, 25.8x100; William Baumann and others to Isaac Heimann, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

67TH AV, s s, lot of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Gaitano Riggio to Giuseppe D'Angelo..... 8,000

9TH AV, s e s, at s w s of 206th St, runs s w 99.11x s e 100x s w 99.11x s e 264x n —x n w 120; Sarah V. Baker to John C. Rodgers, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH AV, n e s, at s w s of 206th St, s w 99.11x s e 100x s w 99.11x s e 264x n —x n w 120; J. R. Brown to Sarah V. Baker, other consideration and..... 100

26TH ST, 161 and 163 West, 44x98.9; George H. Robinson to Jere W. Dimick, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

26TH ST, 161 West, 22x107.6; David Lewis to George H. Robinson, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

26TH ST, 163 West, 22x107.6; Jacob Mannheimer and others, executors, to George H. Robinson, other consideration and..... 100

38TH ST, 351 and 353 West, 50x98.9; Julius Tishman to Clara Lasarowits, (mtg $81,500,) other consideration and.. 100

513TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, 20.10x100.5; Mary E. Lane to Johanna R. Linsley, ½ part..... Nom.

54TH ST, 413 West, 25x118.1x25.2x114.11; Patrick Skelly to Joseph S. Acker, other consideration and..... 100

57TH ST, 320 East, 25x100.5; Central Spar Verein to Anna M. Bohnengamp, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

65TH ST, 27 East, 18x100.5; Hamilton M. Weed to Mary R. H. Glyn, (mtg $30,000) 100

88TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.8; Herman Eisenkramer to Jakob Kaufmann, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

103D ST, 129 West, 18.4x100.11; Elizabeth A. P. Smith to Oscar Haase, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, 415 East, 22x100.10; Rocco D'Onofrio tot Giuseppe Labriola, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; 118th St, s s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Herman Heilberg to John E. Simons and another..... Nom.

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Abraham Solomon to Rosa Oposnauer, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, 118 West, 24.11x99.11; Herman Heilberg to estate of Asher Simon, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

147TH ST, 502 West; Samuel A. Hamel and wife to Louis Etkin, correction..... 100

149TH ST, s w s, at s e s of Timpson Place, 26.9x104x28x106.3; Abraham Greenberg to Max Hyman, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

149TH ST, s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson Place, 59.8x97.5x50x130.1; Abraham Greenberg to Moe Hyman, (mtg $2,000) 10

2D AV, 2,407, w s, 25.2x90; Michael Newman to Nathan Kirsh and another, (mtg $19,150,) other consideration and.. 100

100TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Ravin to Louis Sidorsky, (mtg $21,200,) other consideration and..... 100

126TH ST, 230 East, 31.6x100; Frederick Von Lubeke to Louis Stern and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.. 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x 100; William Ebling and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph Ravitch, (mtg $10,000) 40,000

ST ANN'S AV, 284, e s, 27.6x101.2x27.6 x100.8; St. Ann's Av, 286, e s, 27.6x 401.11x27.6x101.2; Israel I. Wolf and another to Rachel Rosenthal, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMDUR, Louis, and another to Theodore M. Macy and others; Macy Pl, n s, 25 ft w of Hewitt Pl, two mtgs each $3,500, prior mtg $7,000, due Nov. 28, 1907..... 7,000

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, e s, 218.6 ft n of Home St, two mtgs each $26,000 as per bond..... 52,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Southern Boulevard, s e s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, 3 years..... 11,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 149th St, s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson Pl, 3 years 1,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Timpson Pl, s e s at s e s of 149th St, 3 years 1,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Timpson Pl, n w s, 283.3 ft s w of 149th St, 3 years..... 3,000

ROBINSON, George H., to Jeremiah W. Dimick; Greenwich St, 790, 1 year..... 31,500

STRIPLING, Cecilia, to Philip Siegel; Harrison Av, w s, 100 ft s of McGraw Av, Van Nest Station, 5 years..... 1,300

THWAITE, Anna L., to James M. Wentz; Woodycrest Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 167th St, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 16,000

ACKER, Joseph, to Patrick Skelly; 54th St, 413 West, 5 years..... 11,900

GRANT, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Strong Av, s w corner Union Av, as per bond..... 18,000

BERNSTEIN, Harris, and another to Daniel McAnerney and another; Westchester Av, s w corner of 162d St; Westchester Av, w s, 26.11 ft s of 162d St; Westchester Av, n w s, 112.11 ft s w of proposed street, 2 years..... 3,500

ROBINSON, George H., to Jeremiah W. Dimick; Greenwich St, 790, 1 year..... 5,000

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hamersbieg; 65th St, 47 East, n s, 151 ft w of Park Av, 4 year, 4 per cent..... 30,000

BAKER, Sarah V., to J. Romaine Brown; 9th Av, s e s, at s w s of 208th St, as per bond..... 23,500

RISBEN, Charles A., and others to North River Savings Bank; 131st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

MARX, Magdalena, to James D. Gagen; Lorillard Place, w s, Lot 129, map of William Powell, due April 1, 1905..... 2,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Gustave F. Zeisnig; Tinton Av, s w corner of 158th St, 2 years..... 8,500

RISBEY, Charles A., and another to North River Savings Bank; 131st St, s s, 220 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Bethoven Englander; Southern Boulevard, s e s, 224.10 ft s w of 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Bethoven Englander; 149th St, s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KLA

MANHATTAN.

Opportunity
For Quick Buyer.
Broadway
Block Front, 16 Lots.
121st to 122d St.
96th St. near 5th Av.; 100x100.
MAY TRADE.
Block restricted to private dwellings.
Also in **Bronx,**
About 100 Lots,
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First-rate level ground, ready for improvement; streets paved and sewered; surrounded by new and well rented buildings.
Will Divide to Suit.
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Ready for improvement.
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PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE
FOR ORIGINAL OWNERS,
Plot of lots on Edgecombe and St. Nicholas Avs., near "L" express station, suitable for immediate improvement; very attractive price.
Plot of 10 lots on Amsterdam Av., near Washington Bridge, $70,000.
Block front on Broadway, near Subway station; 14 lots; a great bargain, under $200,000.
Corner on Amsterdam Av. in 170's; 4 lots, no rock, $50,000; a real bargain.
Corners on Audubon, 11th and Amsterdam Avs., between 150th and 192d Sts.; prime speculative propositions.
Five corner plots on Broadway at and near Subway stations; certain, satisfactory increment in prospect.
Plot of 60 lots, in 4 blocks, between 3d and Jerome Avs.; fine speculation, under $1,500 per lot.
Four blocks on and near Southern Boulevard, at from $1,750 to $3,000 per lot. Owners are getting twice the price for property not so well located.
Tract of 41 acres of dry upland, with riparian right, in finest location on Sound, near Hunt's Point, at $75,000; a magnificent speculative opportunity.
Block front, 11 lots, near "L" station, Brook & St. Ann's Avs., $65,000.
Twenty plots, from 2 to 60 lots, between 3d and Jerome Avs., at bargain figures.
Several small corners with 1 and 2 family houses, east of 3d Av.
PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO.,
149 BROADWAY. Tel., 5740 Cort.

Corner apartment house, 100x100; $325,000; one mortgage, $210,000; net return, $16,000; consider part trade. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Five-story double, 12 rooms and bath; rent, $2,600; cash, $5,000; price, $25,000. John E. Nail, 67 West 134th St.

Double flat, vicinity 42d St.; price, $24,000; rent, $2,850. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Steam-heated well located flat; $6,000 equity; pays 20%. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

East Side.

FOR SALE.
Extra wide American basement, near the Cathedral; asking price $130,000; just put in the market. Apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
SOLE AGENTS.
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

For Sale.—In the Sixties, not far from 5th Av., 25-ft. extension house, in good order; price $125,000; would consider 20-ft. house near Madison Av. in part payment. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER SALOON.
1,734 MADISON AV., CORNER 114TH ST.
MUST SELL; REASONABLE.
SEGAL.

101st St., 104 and 106 East.—Two elegant American basement dwellings; cheap or exchange, 32x100. Peiser, 100 East 101st St.

Builders, Attention.—Fine plot on 128th St., near Madison, 56x100; will exchange for improved. Peiser, 100 East 101st St.

Must sell on account of sickness 5-story tenement, stores, 2d Av. Hessberg, 20 West 112th St.

Double flat, perfect order, vicinity 70th St., 1st Av.; $19,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

129 St., near Park Av.—Twenty-foot tenement, $10,000. Peiser, 100 East 101st St.

Desirable flat on 114th St., $23,500. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

Below 14th. Street.
A VALUABLE CORNER,
ABOUT 3,700 SQ. FT.
NEAR CITY HALL AND
NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL.
A GOOD PURCHASE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

ONE TENANT.
House in Norfolk St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis, 7 Pine, or your own broker.

To close an estate; 5-story 15-family flat, size 50x80; Christopher St., near 4th; old rentals $4,224; price $45,000. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Must sell 6-story fireproof tenement downtown; might exchange for something smaller; little cash required. Owner, 222 East 112th St.

Two tenements near Bowery and 5th St., ready to improve; builders or investors; will sell separate. Attorney, P. O. Box 167.

Flat on 10th St.; first-class investment; $31,000. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

West Side.

6-story elevator apartment with stores; West 116th Street.
6-story triple, 12-rooms with stores.
5-story triple, 15 rooms, all improvements; great bargains.
ALEXANDER, 372 Manhattan Av.

Don't miss this opportunity; corner plot, 90x100, corner Kelly and 167th St.; all excavated; ready for building; price, $25,000. For particulars address M. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

New 6-story double flat, 143d St., near 7th Av.; price, $40,000; rent, $4,300; mortgage, $28,000; chance for quick buyer to make good purchase. E. King, 775 Broadway.

6th Av., Vicinity 135th St.—5-story double flat, stores, no steam, $25,000; rent, $2,736; splendid investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 80th St.—Triple flat, all improvements, $43,000; mortgage, $32,000; best proposition on the avenue. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., Near 116th St.—Five-story double flat, stores, all improvements, $40,000; mortgage, $30,000; absolute bargain. E. King, 775 B'way.

8th Av., Near 130th St.—Five-story double flat, $34,000; no steam; rent, $3,400; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

$5,000 cash buys five-story triple flat, vicinity 50th and 8th Av.; price, $27,000; rent, $3,850. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Two five-story six-room double flats; perfect order; vicinity 116th, 8th Av.; $54,000; absolutely cheap; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Builders, Attention!—One hundred feet on 136th St., Lenox and 5th Avs., vacant; cash or exchange. Peiser, 100 East 101st St.

At Sacrifice.—8 rooms and bath, private house, near 135th St. Subway station; restricted block; $9,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

107th St., West.—38x100; 20 families; improvements; $55,000; rent, $6,156 guaranteed. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

130th St., West.—5-story double flat; improvements; $23,500; rents, $2,531. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

95th St., 137 West.—Private dwelling; eleven rooms and bath; hardwood trim; all improvements.

Amsterdam Av. tenement, vicinity 66th; price, $29,500; rent, $3,300. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

143d St., 7th and 8th Avs.—25x100; double tenement $14,000; rent $1,100. Peiser, 100 East 101st St.

Triple flat, vicinity 98th and Columbus; $36,500; rent, $3,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

5th Av., Vicinity 133d St.—Five-story double, $20,000; bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., 27-foot double flat, vicinity 96th; $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

West 27th St.—22 families, 14 rooms; rent, $3,000; price, $25,000. Ehrenfeld, 5 Attorney St.

8th Av., below 23d St.—Five-story stone investment property; $42,000. Ames, 20 West 31st St.

Amsterdam Av., new law apartment house; no elevator; $60,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., double flat, large store; $27,000; great bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av. Corner.—50x100, 5-story triple flats, stores; $87,500; bargain. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 131st St.—10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; $27,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Yorkville; six-story apartment, 40x100, for sale cheap. Fragner, 60 Liberty St.

Five-story stores, 8th Av. corner, near 125th St. Nebeling, 422 West 125th St.

A plot, 75x100, 153th St., near Broadway. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.
West Side.

INVESTORS—NOTICE.
7TH AV. CORNER, NEAR 125TH ST.—5-story store and apartments; a bargain; price, $55,000.
7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 135TH ST.—Rents over $10,000; price, $90,000.
7TH AV., ABOVE 140TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $6,500; price, $57,000.
8TH AV., ABOVE 135TH ST.—3-story triple, with stores; rents, $4,250; price, $40,000.
118TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $1,300; price, $32,000.
133D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,628; price, $23,000.
143D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—8-story triple; rents, $6,900; price, $52,000.
144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $5,500; price, $46,000.
We Have Hundreds of Other Bargains.
CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE.
WEBB & HEITMANN,
2,460 7th Ave., cor. 143d St.

A SOLID REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.
An improved Broadway corner; choice location. Both property and price will interest speculator or investor. Will entertain part trade. Full particulars upon application to
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Cor. Broadway & 80th St.

A SACRIFICE.
18 Foot Private Dwelling,
129th St., near 7th Av.
Price, $14,000; mortgage, $10,000 at 4½ per cent.
E. J. KEHOE, 137 West 125th St.

FOR OCCUPANCY OR INVESTMENT,
134th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.
MODERN HOUSE AT LOW PRICE.
Four-story dwelling, leased with security...$1,000.
Price { City taxes, 1904.....$120 / Mortgage $7,000 at 4½.....315 / $12,000 { Sundries.....50 / 485
On investment $5,000, nets annually.....$515
William J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

121 & 123 West 17th St.,
near 6th Av.
STABLES.
Immediate Possession.
Easy Terms; 40x92.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 W. 22d St.

WEST SIDE RESIDENCE
in most select and quiet part, overlooking miles of Hudson River; thoroughly select neighborhood with many professional men; size, 25x90x100; 5 stories, American basement, beautiful home; price, $45,000. Will accept any mortgage. Address, 328 West 108th St., west of Riverside Drive, or Cashier, 172 5th Av., second floor.

For Sale.—40 ft. building, just off Broadway, near West 3d St.; price, $125,000; mortgage, $75,000 at 4½%; would consider private house in part payment and add cash if necessary. Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

Bargain!! Three five-story flats, 78x100 30 apartments, six rooms and bath; all improvements; fully rented; 1st mortgages at 4½ per cent.; old rentals agree with $9,300 per annum; asking $85,000; excellent renting location, near this office.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Lots, west side and Washington Heights, a large number of choice corners and inside lots for speculation or improvement. Prices are right. Send for diagrams.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Ave.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story double flat, 26x100; steam heat, hot water; beautiful entrance; excellent order; $31,000; mortgage, $20,000; rents, $3,528; offer considered. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av., sole broker.

Attention.—West 147th St., five-story triple flat; excellent condition; ranges and boilers; mortgage $18,000; five years' guaranteed rent $2,600; price $24,750. Owner, Schoenstein, 784 Lexington Av.

A Gem!—Three-story 18-ft. front, exposed plumbing, rented at $1,000 per annum; lowest price, $12,500; Manhattan Av., near office. Chas. S. Kohler, 908 Columbus Av.

Five-story loft building, has elevator; size 25x100; Spring St., near Sullivan; if interested call, write, or 'phone.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Bargain!!—Five-story modern double flat; 6 rooms and bath; rent $3,456; price $30,500; lowest; mortgage $20,000; 2d considered. Charles S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Attractive investment!!—Two five-story double flats, 33x100, West 112th St.; price $42,000; rents over $5,000 each.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Owner superior double flat, netting over 10 per cent., would entertain reasonable cash proposition; price, $50,000; equity, $20,000. "Principals," 1,304 Broadway.

Buy income property and take no chances; have a five-story tenement, 39th St., near 9th Av.; rent, $1,880, at low price. Daniel C. Whearty, 1,286 Broadway.

Attractive 3-story dwelling, West 104th St., near Riverside Drive; 12 rooms, two bathrooms; price reasonable; immediate possession.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

West 116th St., near Rapid Transit station; modern flat with stores; price, $38,000.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—West 108th St. Two modern triple flats; price, $30,000; rents, $3,300.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Desirable three-story, West End Av., near 103d St.; price, $25,000; offers considered.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Bargain—West End Av., vicinity 103d St.; choice location; 3-story residence, 20 feet wide; modern plumbing. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Amsterdam Av., vicinity 167th St.—Two new triple flats, with stores; rents $4,252; asking $60,000. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

A plot 70x80 feet, near new docks; price, $30,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

303 West End Av.—Sell, lease; completely furnished model house. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain—West 75th St., four-story residence; dining-room extension. Alexander 503 5th Av.

Washington Heights.
THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 7,655 CORTLANDT.
Offers on the East Side
OF AMSTERDAM,
187TH-168TH STS.,
TWO LOTS, 50x100.
PRICE, $25,000.
EASY TERMS.

Asking $7,000 each,
eight choice lots,
Washington Heights,
Below 155th St.
Lots only 900 feet
away are selling
at $11,000 apiece.
Best lot bargain
on Hill. Principals.
N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AVE.,
178TH-179TH STS.
THREE LOTS, 75x100.
Excavated.
PRICE, $17,500.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
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Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

4 Ave. Flats, one on Corner, Washington Heights, splendid location; can be made to yield a handsome profit; can be bought reasonably cheap; act quick; must be sold immediately.
KNAP & CO., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., near 142d.

For Sale.—Only a few more left of plots of lots in the Bronx to close an estate. Bradley & Currier Co., 119 West 23d St.

LARGE PLOT OF LOTS
for sale
on Washington Heights,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Desirably situated near a Subway station.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

PLOT 50X100.
On Washington Heights; handsomely located, near Subway station; price, $10,000; this is really the biggest bargain if there is one; can be bought on easy terms.
KNAP & CO., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., near 142d.

Two handsome three-story basement brown and limestone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; one 20x52x112.6, with 14 rooms, 437 West 162d; other 17x52x100; 13 Jumel. Wm. Watkins, owner and builder, 437 West 162d. Tel., 422—Morningside.

A1 RARE CHANCE.
First-class private house, restricted section on Washington Heights, up-to-date; big bargain to quick buyer, small sum down, easy terms; Subway station. Hughes, 322 West 42d St.

Audubon Av & 173d St. Choice corner plot, 100x170, below grade and ready for immediate improvement. Terms reasonable. Picken & Lily, Cor. 113th St. & 7th Av.

Corner Park Av., 187th St., southeast, 50x100; excavated, sewered, graded street, asphalted; price $13,000; easy terms. Carr, 530 5th Av.

509-511 West 140th St.—Two new five-story triple flats; builders need cash; price $55,000; rents $6,708. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

West 138th St., 1 Block from Subway Station.—New four-family flat; rents $7,800; price $70,000. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Choice corner, 173d St., Audubon Av. Kehoe & White, Sole Agents, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

Will sell at bargain choice plot on Jamaica Av., Flushing, 100x200. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av., Manhattan.

BRONX.

FOR SALE.

Attention!—O'Hara Bros.—Bargains.
Lot, 25x100 feet, quick sale, $1,250.
Lot, 25x100 feet, quick sale, $1,500.
Webster Av. plot, 50x120 feet, $5,500.
Webster Av. plot, 75x115 feet, $3,000.
Webster Av. cor., 100x100 feet, $25,000.
Webster Av. plot, 50x120 feet, $3,900.
Grand Concourse, plot 50 feet, $2,900.
Excellent corner, ripe, $6,000.
Resident plot, 50x100, choice, $6,000.
Unionport plot, 8 lots, ripe, $4,800.
Jerome Av. lot, 25x100, $2,500.
Jerome Av. lot, 25x100, $3,000.
Call while they last and see them.
O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.
Open Sunday.

Attention! While they last O'Hara Bros. offer
One family 7 room house $4,500.
One family 8 room house $7,000.
One family 12 room house $11,250.
Two family 13 room house $6,500.
Two family 13 room house $7,500.
Two family 13 room house $8,200.
Three family and store, near school $7,000.
Wanted also all property for sale.
O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.
Open Sunday.

CHOICE CORNER LOTS
$30,000, Southern Boulevard and Tremont Av.
$14,000, Tremont, cor. Daly Av.
$4,750, corner 182d, Arthur Av., facing plaza.
$3,750, corner Arthur Av., Oak Tree Place.
$25,000, n. w. corner 178th St., Boston Road.
$65,000, sixteen lots, facing Crotona Park.
$17,500, 2 lots, 3d Av., 169-170th St.
CLEMENT H. SMITH
736 TREMONT AV.
BRANCH OFFICE, WEST FARMS SQUARE.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!
in the Bronx.
250 LOTS.
One plot; AT EAST END OF WASHINGTON BRIDGE and adjoining the Ogden property; also Lee's estate; just sold to syndicates at about $2,000 per lot. Our price is much lower, and the plot is from first hands.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Sole Agents,
Broadway, S. W. corner 81st St.

BRONX PLOTS,
All sizes; any location.
Full particulars and best prices on application.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.

A BRONX CORNER
100x100,
near St. Mary's Park.
Asking $13,000.
N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

EAST 138TH ST.
AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
THREE LOTS,
75x100.
PRICE, $15,000.
MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cort.

THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.
Westchester Av. Front,
CORNER ROGERS PLACE.
ABOUT 10½ LOTS.
PRICE, $65,000.
EASY TERMS.

EAST 165TH-166TH STS.,
CLAY AND TELLER AVS.
A Whole Block,
38 LOTS,
AT BARGAIN PRICE.
Easy Terms.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

EAST 138TH ST. AND
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
One Corner Plot of
ABOUT 8 LOTS.
PRICE, $50,000.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS.
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

Corner four-story modern triple apartment; 12 families; open court through; steam heat; 38x90x100; assessments paid; one block from Boston Av., two from L station; price, $40,500; $1,000 cash. Phelps & Co., corner Prospect Av. rapid transit station.

Bargains.—3-family flat, full lot, $7,500; easy terms; near elevated, trolley. 3-story house, 2 lots, $10,750; mortgage, $7,000. Lots, corner lots, and plots at prices which will increase rapidly. Schaefer, 759 Courtlandt Av.

Southern Boulevard, 176th St., 125 feet on 176th St., 38 feet on Boulevard; 155 feet deep; 2 blocks from 174th St. Rapid Transit Station; price, $25,000; open to offers. Gerhards, 1,060 East 169th St.

Lots and plots, direct from owners, in centre of present agitation.
LAVELLE,
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard, and 2,016 Boston Road.

Bargain for Builder—5-story, 20 families, 50x150; all improvements; choice location; price $56,000; rent $6,500; suitable terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Attention—Choice plot, lots; 25,000 square feet; asphalted avenue; near Rapid Transit and Harlem R. R. stations; all assessments paid; $35,000; easy terms. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Two five-story avenue flats and stores; all improvements; near L station; $26,000; mtg. $15,000 at 4½; rent $2,042; can be increased over $200. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Bargains.—Two-family house, 13- rooms, hot water, heat, all improvements; 22x50x98; macadamized; one block from Prospect Av.; rapid transit station; easy terms; price, $6,750.

Great Bargain.—2-family house, $4,500; $1,000 cash; 2 blocks from Rapid Transit Station. Also high-class 2-family brick dwelling. Owner, O'Leary, 1,225 Union Av. No agents.

For Sale—163d St. and Sherman Av., the most substantial two-family house in the Bronx, containing two apartments of 9 rooms each; size, 20.10x72x100. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

Plot 50x100 and 8-room house, one block east Pelham Av. L station and N. Y. Central rapid transit station. McClusky, 779 Pelham Av.

$4,500.—2-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; full lot; near "L" station; $1,000 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Webster Av., 207th St., 25x76; Crotona Av., 170th St., 25x100; cash bargain. Eugene A. Bofinger, 146 East 42d St.

$6,500 buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, near 138th St.; snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Choice plot; extra deep lots; 3d Av.; near L station; low price; easy terms.
Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

For Sale—Desirable plot on Prospect Av., near 187th St., 100 feet front; principals only. M. H. Elliott, Attorney, 277 Broadway.

The Bronx Democratic Clubhouse, near 156th St. station must be sold; plot 100x100; chance for builder. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

Southern Boulevard, vicinity 177th; excavated plot, 12,000 sq. ft.; $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Go to Murphy & Co., 188th St. and 3d Av., for bargains to quick buyers of lots, plots, and flats.

Choice corner, Union Av., 168th; excavated; 3,731 square feet; $11,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Av., near 167th, 40x140; $12,000; mortgage, $9,250; others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Northwest corner Southern Boulevard and Grand Concourse. Kaiser, 633 East 138th St.

Cheap.—Plot, 100th St., near Washington, 74x195; asking $14,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-story triple, stores, near 149th St. Subway Station; price $26,500. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

A brick dwelling, full lot, 145th St., near Mills Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Prospect Av. corner, 25x100, near rapid transit station, cheap, $10,000. Engle, 764 3d Av.

Bronx flats from builders. Big profits for speculators. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Bronx lots for quick turn; send for list of bargains. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatskin, corner 178th St. and 3d Av.

BRONX.

FOR SALE.

Boom Sections!
Small and Large Plots.
CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Ave.,
Cor. Dawson St.

SIX LOTS
3 ON GRAND CONCOURSE,
3 ON RYER AVENUE.
PRICE $9,000
Mortgage $5,500
JOS. F. VION, SMITH BUILDING, BRONX.

$4,700 and less!—Fine corner, 75 feet frontage; house, stable, and 115x100 for less than $10,500; Ryer Av. lots for less than $2,200 each; four lots near Jerome Av. $2,000 each; a Webster Av. full lot for less than $4,000; Webster Av. plot, 75x95; Washington Av. plot 50x100; triple flat, 29 feet wide, rents $2,400, for less than $23,000; Brook Av. double store flat near 149th St.; you'll fancy it; house, stable, and two lots for less than $6,000; lots wanted; flats and dwellings wanted; cash buyers waiting. Coulter, Bronx Branch, 170th St., near Third Av. Call in afternoon.

500
Parcels Bronx real estate,
Webster Av. to Bronx Park, Tremont to Fordham; single lots, corners, and whole blocks.
Ready for inspection
SUNDAY, DEC. 4TH NEXT.
Use of autos and carriages free.
STONEBRIDGE, Real Estate Exchange,
184th St. and 3d Av.

PROSPECT AVE.,
south of 169th St.,
50x100, 14-room house.
PRICE $18,500.
JOS. F. VION,
Smith Building, Bronx.

Thirty Lots with Frontage on
"WEBSTER AVENUE,"
TREMONT SECTION, FOR $40,000.
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34 Pine Street.
Tel. 1,807 John, New York.

SEVEN LOTS,
in Unionport.
PRICE $2,000.
JOS. F. VION,
Smith Building, Bronx.

ATTENTION! BUILDERS & SPECULATORS.
Send for my list Bronx Lot Bargains.
Plot 50x100, near L station.....$6,000
Bathgate Av., 2 lots below grade.....10,000
Webster Av., 3 lots below grade.....15,000
180th St. corner, over 5 lots.....23,500
Fulton Av., 75x95, old rents.....13,500
Also other large and small plots and corners.
Chas. A. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

WEBSTER AVE. LOTS AND PLOTS.
Choice Corner Plots, between Tremont Av. and Fordham Road. Bargains—Attractive Prices. Terms liberal.
GEORGE E. BUCKBEE,
1,965 WEBSTER AV., COR. 178TH.

Tremont Av., plot, 75x200, $25,000; Tremont Av., lot, 25x136, $8,000; Pelham Av., 2-family house, 12 rooms, lot 25x133, $6,000; 2 minutes to L station; E. 176th St., 2-family dwelling, $4,000; 3 minutes to rapid transit station; elegant corner, 45x90, assessment paid, $8,000; open evenings and Sundays. H. J. Cantrell & Co., West Farms Square.

Choice and Most Desirable Location
N. w. corner Washington and Wendover Avs., 100x140.
Jacob Leitner, cor. 3d and Wendover.
Open Sunday.

BOSTON ROAD.
We have several desirable lots and plots on Boston Road, in the West Farms section, which is now the centre of activity; if you are looking for quick profits communicate with us.
RULE & BACH,
Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Building.

SPECIAL.
Our list of properties for the section north of Tremont Av., between 3d Av. and Boston Road, is now ready. If you are looking for quick returns communicate with us.
RULE & BACH,
Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Building.

Plot of 16 lots on Prospect Av.; only 15% cash necessary; long contract.
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Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St.,
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Crotona Av., near 193d St., 12 lots, $24,000; Hughes Av., near 183d St., 50x100, $4,500; Ryer Av., near 180th St., 75x103, $4,350; particulars Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Luise.....Dec. 6, 2 PM|Luise.....Jan. 28, 11 AM
Neckar..Dec. 10, 11 AM|Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM|Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM|Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
CHRISTMAS SAILING
NEW S. S. BLUECHER
Equipped with Grill Room and Gymnasium from New York Dec. 10, 1904; due in Plymouth and Cherbourg Dec. 18, and in Hamburg Dec. 20.
Rates from $65 up.
Belgravia..Dec.17, 1 PM|*Moltke..Dec. 22, 10 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Oskar....Dec. 7, 2 PM; Jan. 31, Mar. 21
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 8:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert..Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 24, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 26, 11 AM
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria..Dec.10,7:30 AM|Campania..Dec.31,10AM
Lucania..Dec. 17, 10 AM|Ivernia.....Jan. 7
Umbria...Dec. 24, 7 AM|Lucania.....Jan. 14
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
*ULTONIA....Dec. 12, Noon; Jan. 21, Mar. 21
SLAVONIA....Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
PANNONIA....Jan. 5, noon; Feb. 21, Apr. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 19 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:28, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 3:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above, Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., x1:30 (3:40, 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 25:05, x6:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—x14:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 5:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 3:45, 5:30, 8:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1:00, 5:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, (5:30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, ‖7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, §6:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, *6:00, 7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖†1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
ZFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
" "	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Daily. Lv. N. Y. City,	South Ferry		Liberty St.,
Chicago, Pitts....	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus...	11.55 am.	12.00 noon.	Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd.
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner.
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 8 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 891 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty St.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, ††|10:00, *x||10:03 A. M., ††|1:00 *x||1:03, *z||3:00, ††|5:00, *¶||5:01, *¶12:00 PM.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—*10 A. M., †2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—*9:00 A. M., ††|12:00, *||4:00, *11:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—*2 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—*8:50 A. M., †3:31 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †8:50 A. M., †3:31 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—†4:50, *6:00, *8:00, †10:02, *‖10:03 (to Waterbury) A. M., ††1:03, †4:30, ‖5:01, †6:00, *6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c1215 St., also at c115, c261, 1,185, c1,854 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. ¶Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. zParlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C.W. Morse and Adirondack
ALTERNATING DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, UNTIL CLOSE OF NAVIGATION. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. STEAM HEATED. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connections at Albany with express trains to all points.
EXCURSION, $2.50.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.
Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Poughkeepsie.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 106 East 9th St.

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THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL OF ART.
STUDIOS, 900 SIXTH AVE., COR. 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Under the direction of Mr. Charles Ayer Whipple, pupil of the famous Paris artists, Bouguereau, T. Robert Fleury, and Gabriel Ferrier. Drawing and Painting from Life, Still Life, and the Cast. Illustration. Composition. Mr. Whipple, teacher of Life and Portrait Classes. The drawing and painting of the figure is of the greatest importance in studying to be an artist, and these classes are of a high order.
Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, teacher of illustration. This class is the most interesting in the country.
Evening classes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 46th Street.
Near Central Park West.

EXCURSIONS.

Through Cars to California
NO CHANGE
Leaving Dec. 13 and frequently thereafter.
Either one-way or round-trip tickets at regular rates. Tours to California, Mexico, Florida, Porto Rico, West Indies, Hawaii, Europe, etc., including all expenses, under personal escort.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
New York: 25 Union Sq.
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AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel; probably the best-equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Lawn Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alleys, Palm Gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked Sun Parlors and Promenade. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths.
The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bedrooms; one-half en suite with private baths. All with open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 A. M.; holy communion and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach; subject—"The Feast of Heroism."

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Gold chatelaine bag, Thursday, between the hours of 3:30 and 4 P. M., on Subway train, going down town, between 38th St. and City Hall. Liberal reward, and no questions asked if returned to S. MATHERSON, 91 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Nov. 26, at 26 East 60th, or between that number and 59th St., on Madison Av., or in 59th car, Sable Boa, about 15 or 17 tails; liberal reward. E. Johnson, 65 West 55th.

LOST.—On Columbus Av. car, between 66th and 80th, Sunday night, diamond scarf pin; $35 reward for return pin; possibly no questions asked. Care Carr, 159 West 80th.

LOST.—Collie, answering to Rob or Bob; white-tipped tail, striped nose, neck and chest; liberal reward. Smith, 292 West 92d St.

LOST.—3d Av. L, near Bronx station; fur stole, Hudson Bay sable; reward. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

LOST.—Bunch of keys on chain-ring; reward. Diehl Manufacturing Company, 88 Prince St.

LOST—Nov. 29, pearl and sapphire bar brooch; suitable reward. E. D., 35 East 57th.

LOST.—Young yellow and white tomcat. Choate, 158 East 71st St. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Sunny corner room, facing Washington Square; also suite, two rooms.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Sunny parlor rooms; superior board; table guests.

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large room, with board; references.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—Single and double room, connected; table board.

22D ST., 89 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

41ST, 12 EAST.—Large alcove room, one flight, front; cuisine service unsurpassed; table guests.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers second floor front suite with board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large room, with first-class board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

47TH ST., 70 WEST.—Desirable location; large rooms only; reference.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Refined home; handsome square and hall room, with board; references exchanged.

51 WEST 71ST.—Attractive, sunny front room; excellent table; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Refined family; single and double room, $6 upward; exceptional. Witte.

64TH, 118 WEST.—Sunny room, private bath; hall room; no better table service procurable.

72D ST., 224 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—One handsome, sunny room in modern apartment; references. Mrs. Lyman.

82D ST., 315 WEST.—Second floor rooms, together or separately; board adult; American private family.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large second floor rooms, suitable for couples, gentlemen; select home; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST, (NEAR "L" STATION.)—Large, pleasant room; good board; references.

96TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large handsome room; all conveniences; excellent home table; Americans; references.

124TH, 15 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, excellent table board; fine location; opposite park.

125TH ST., 2,081 5TH AV.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; terms moderate.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Superior home and board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate; near Subway.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $26 weekly; two, $50; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS, WITH OR without private baths, near Washington Square; references; terms, $10 and upward per week. Mrs. E. A. Partus, 7 Fifth Av.; telephone, 4347 Spring.

NICELY furnished bedroom, with board, in private family. 359 West 116th St., near Morningside Av.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LENOX AV., 319, (Corner 126th.)—Rooms, single or en suite, with board; references.

REFINED JEWISH GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE home in private house; no other boarders; telephone; $20 weekly; home comforts; references. A. B., Box 120 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

WANTED—Board for baby three weeks old with reliable family. M. C., 143 8th Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

EAST ORANGE, 51 HAWTHORNE AV.—Private family; pleasant room for married couple or gentlemen; exceptional location; abundant table; references.

East Orange, N. J.—Private family will accommodate several refined persons desiring pleasant rooms and excellent table board; very reasonable. Meritus, Box 118 Times.

Private family desires two or three gentlemen; near station. 21 Park Place, New Rochelle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Back parlor, square, and hall room; reference.

22D ST., 450 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; hot and cold water; large closet; gentleman; reference; private family.

22D ST., 328 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water; gentleman or two ladies employed; reference.

23D, 328 WEST.—Beautiful front room; suitable two or three; very reasonable; also nice room, $3; excellent home table; reference.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Small (not hall) room; southern exposure; porcelain bath; shower bath; references.

26TH, 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; moderate prices; permanent or transient guests.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor rooms, furnished or unfurnished; business or private; telephone; also basement.

29TH, 25 EAST.—To rent, connecting rooms and single room for gentlemen only.

32D ST., 24 WEST.—Bachelor's very desirable room; private bath; first-class house; 'phone service.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant sunny hall room, with closet; near bath; gentlemen only; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST, (third bell.)—Large, beautiful, light rooms; modern; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable.

42D ST, 300 WEST, CORNER 8TH AV.—Large, comfortable corner room, three windows, for one or two persons; private family. Miller.

43D ST., 238 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean, warm, large, and small rooms, $3 up; excellent table; theatrical district.

43D ST., 146 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

44TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large furnished room; closet, running water, bath, and heat; private house.

46TH, 18 WEST.—Elegant rooms; every convenience; gentlemen reference.

50TH ST., 218 WEST, adjoining Broadway Subway.—Large and small rooms; housekeeping privileges; reasonable; homelike.

50TH, 242 EAST.—Light, cheerful hall bedroom; steam heated; bath adjoining; gentlemen only. Liander.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms and back parlor, suitable for three gents; hot and cold running water; bath.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable couple or gentlemen; sunny, steam heated; bath; breakfast optional; convenient; moderate. Sharp.

52D ST., 121 EAST.—Beautiful sunny parlor, second floor; elegant carpet; steam heated; conveniences; board or breakfast optional; professional, business gentlemen.

54TH, 60 WEST.—Furnished, large, light, sunny rooms; third floor; breakfast optional. Callan.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Large front parlor, comfortably furnished, heated.

55TH, 68 WEST.—Lovely room, adjoining bath; steam, conveniences; near Subway and L; reasonable.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; quiet private house; gentleman; Gentiles; reasonable.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Handsomely appointed suite of rooms for gentleman or man and wife; private house; small room, well furnished; references.

84TH ST., 249 EAST.—Board, housekeeping; furnished parlor; two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, parlor floor.

84TH ST., 161 WEST.—Hall room; steam heat, bath, telephone; $2.50 per week.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

95TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large sunny room; private shower bath; toilet; elegant house; references; reasonable.

106 WEST 74TH.—Beautiful large room, newly furnished, decorated; excellent table; two, $16; elegant neighborhood; single room, $8; table guests, $5.

115TH ST., 104 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; bath, steam; Subway; reasonable; homelike, comfortable. Monachesi.

116TH ST., 30 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; private hall; modern improvements; suite, $7.00 per week. Desch.

118 WEST 71ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; private family; electric light; references.

127TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, square front room for two gentlemen; comfortably furnished; heated; hot and cold water; convenient to Subway.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Pleasant square room; ample closets; steam heat; suitable for two; $3.50.

138TH ST., 259 WEST.—Large pleasant room with board; private family.

147 WEST 72D.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; private bath; board optional.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

162 WEST 80TH.—Beautiful rooms; quiet home; reasonable terms; gentlemen.

164 EAST 70TH.—Large heated rooms; also parlor, suitable physician; appreciated if seen.

336 WEST 40TH.—Comfortably furnished rooms; board optional; moderate terms; first floor, east.

360 WEST 58TH.—Suite of rooms; hot, cold water; central location; steam, elevator, private hall; bachelors, couple, or family; reasonable. Sheppard.

BACK PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION, SUITable for physician, dentist; service; West 152d St, 1,043 Times, Harlem.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 483.—Location unexcelled; with or without board; gentlemen preferred. Wright.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Use of parlor with piano for couple of hours daily.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room; gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Apartment, Times, Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. VANTINE & CO., BROADWAY, REQUIRE experienced saleswomen for their bric-a-brac dept.; must bring good references. Apply, Monday morning, at 15 East 18th St.

BANK SOLICITOR.—A man of good address to solicit business for a bank in the Borough of the Bronx; state full particulars. Bank, 1,030 Times, Harlem.

CHAPMAN & CO., FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, require experienced wrappers and inspectors. Apply, with health certificate, at 8:30 A. M. at Duffield St. entrance.

DELICATESSEN DEPARTMENT.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced delicatessen department saleswomen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

SALESCLERKS.—The 14th Street Store requires experienced salesclerks for all departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—General housework in a small family (adults;) plain cooking, waiting on table, &c.; assistance given with the washing and ironing; good wages for thoroughly competent service; give references. Address Reverend, P. O. Box 204, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

WANTED—Saleswomen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for jewelry, fancy goods, art goods, gloves, hosiery, neckwear, housefurnishing goods, &c.; permanent positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Bright girls, rapid writers, quick figurers, for positions in our auditing department, with chances for promotion when found capable; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Stenographer and bookkeeper; one who has had some experience in taking care of accounts of a small mining company preferred; bright woman, who will command good salary. Box 1,750 New York.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleswomen for toys, leather goods, handkerchiefs, books, silverware, men's furnishings; good salaries to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A. I. Namm & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of several neat appearing cash girls. Bring health certificate and apply Monday morning at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—First-class cook, experienced, capable of taking full charge, market, &c.; first-class references; wages, $30 to $35; city only. Call or address A. R., care of Mrs. Camwell, 351 Park Av.

WANTED—Cashiers with first-class references. Only those having had experience in large department stores need apply to Supt. of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age, and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

WANTED—Rothenburg & Co., West 14th St., require the services of girls to act as messengers and cash girls. Bring health certificates and apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, (German or Swiss,) to serve small family in suburb. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,003.

WANTED—Shoe saleswomen; thoroughly experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Saleswomen in our glove department. Only those with experience need apply to Sup't of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED — Grocery saleswomen; experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Respectable girl as maid; one understanding dressmaking thoroughly; in private family; light chamberwork; best references required. Monday, 10 to 12, 220 East 16th St.

WANTED—Laundress; family of five; will be obliged to give occasional assistance with other work. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,099.

WANTED—E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a first-class salesman for their silk department; one capable of taking charge of stock.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced waitresses half time. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—General housework in a family of two; apartment. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,008.

WANTED—Good plain cook, moderate wage, to serve family of four. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,083.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced parcel wrappers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Ladies to do artistic work at home gilding tickets; particulars stamped self-addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 215 West 125th St.

WANTED—Parlormaid and waitress; family of five; $20. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,099.

WANTED—Stenographer who has had experience in commercial billing; must be neat and active. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleswomen for their grocery dept. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Big money for big producers; we have a line of goods sold over positive guarantee that any energetic hustler can coin money out of; we want men capable of managing territory; quick returns; call before 10 or after 3. Address Room 417, 27 William St.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

FLOORMEN.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced floormen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

HEAD OF STOCK—Lining Department.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced and competent man to take charge of their lining department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced parcel wrappers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr., 36th St., 5th Av., John J. Roberts; 143d St., Brook Av., Chambers and Centre Sts., Kice-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller; 55th St., 5th Av., M. Power.

ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST., REquire services of neat boys to act as messengers, stock boys, and carriers; bring certificate. Apply Supt.'s office.

ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST., REquire experienced wrappers; good chance for advancement. Apply Supt.'s office.

WANTED—Successful salesmen and solicitors who wish to improve their present position can secure excellent contract giving splendid present earning capacity, and also future annual compensation. Appointment for an interview can be secured by writing to Manager, Room 1, Third Floor, Fuller (Flatiron) Building, giving references and stating present employment. Men out of positions need not apply.

WANTED—Manager for contract department; must be thoroughly experienced in soliciting orders and in making estimates for home outfits, and taking general charge of the contract department for a retail store; only those who can prove ability and who have the highest references need apply, by letter only, to General Manager, Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Energetic men of good character, who can furnish satisfactory references, can secure contracts providing splendid present income and giving future annual compensation; every facility and assistance at start; salesmen preferred. Apply Tuesday only, Manager, Room 1, Third Floor, Fuller (Flatiron) Building.

WANTED—Honest, energetic man to visit good class of trade in the interest of an office specialty; liberal salary and commission will be paid to man who can command good salary; unless able to fill these requirements, do not apply. Charles F. Gail, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—A man of good appearance to represent old-established mercantile agency; one having an acquaintance with the jobbing trade preferred. Apply Monday, after 10 A. M., Room 1,008, 395 Broadway.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced salesmen for talking machines, phonographs, and musical instruments. Only those having experience in this line need apply before 10 A. M. at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Salesmen everywhere for best account file on market for retail stores; salary $30 week, four orders daily; also for "blanket holders" for horses; outfit mailed 25c. Merriam File Co., Manufacturers, 50 John St.

WANTED—Parcel wrappers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced parcel wrappers; permanent positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—An experienced salesman, having sold novelties and calendars for advertising. Call between 1 and 2 P. M.; ask for Mr. Hassell, Jr.; Rand, McNally & Co., 142 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—Ticket writer; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced ticket writer; permanent position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Office boy; bright American youth, 16 years of age or over; good chance for advancement. Apply 8 to 9 A. M., U. S. Printing Co., North 3d St. and Wythe Av., B'klyn.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want several neat appearing boys, about 15 years of age, with good references; very good opportunity for advancement. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Cashiers, thoroughly experienced, in department store work; good positions for competent people; apply to Mr. Frail, Main Office, fourth floor. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Clerks and others who wish to double their salaries to send for my Prospectus. Geo. H. Powell, 1,382 Temple Court, New York.

WANTED—Experienced floorwalkers of good address. Apply to Sup't of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Clothing tailors for alterations; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want an experienced young grocery salesman. Only such having best references apply at 15 East 18th St.

WANTED — Stenographer and typewriter; bright boy, beginner, for position with chance for advancement. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Men to do artistic work at home gilding tickets; particulars stamped, self-addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 215 West 125th St.

WANTED—Salesmen with experience in umbrella department. Apply to Sup't Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Experienced shirt salesman for Western trade only. Rampion Shirt Co., 64 University Place.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require toy packers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Bright boy of good address for general office work. Address, giving references, age, and salary expected, H., Box 106 Times.

WANTED—Young man with $10,000 for interest in growing manufacturing business. Electrical, 147 Times Office.

WANTED—Canvassers for easiest and quickest selling article on the market. Lewis, 130 World Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A LADY, who can give the best references, to read aloud to an old person or invalid for a few hours daily. Address D. C., 153 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, versed in all branches of bookkeeping, desires position; five years' experience; trial balance. Bookkeeper, 263 W. 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Very reliable and trustworthy; excellent references. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,142.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Long reference; very competent seamstress. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,164.

COOK.—Exceptionally good; German; cannot speak English; five years' reference from Count Baudissin as first cook; three years' reference from a prominent Hamburg family. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,167.

COOK, &c.—A lady closing her house would like to place her cook, kitchenmaid, and second housemaid, all of whom are highly recommend. Interview may be had by addressing Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Waldorf Hotel.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; responsible, economical, and able to do plain cooking well. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,003.

COOK, &c.—Second cook or kitchenmaid; strictly high-class household. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,186.

COOK.—Irish; long references. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,048.

DRESSMAKER.—Any kind sewing; $1.50 a day; good reference. 299 West 137th St. Cunningham.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By American gentlewoman as governess, nurse, companion, or housekeeper; will give her entire time for $15 per month, with privilege of two hours daily to attend training school; excellent references. Trustworthy, 1,364 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, speaking English and French from childhood, as French tutor of children at home two or three hours each day from Jan. 1; highest testimonials. Miss Gale, 3,134 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A gentlewoman with many years' experience as housekeeper, with, if necessary, the supervision and mother's care of children; highest references furnished; none but a responsible position considered. Address Superior, 102 West 67th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined American woman wishes position housekeeper widower's family; conscientious worker; pleasant home with small salary appreciated. E. M., 870 Hancock St., B'klyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By capable Englishwoman as managing housekeeper; accustomed to the control of large households; highest references. S. A., 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By general housekeeper; fifteen years' reference; middle aged; good plain cook; excellent laundress; moderate wage. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,201.

LADY, highly cultured, successful teacher, German, French, or English to foreigners; wishes few more engagements. Kindly address A. Zingg, 219 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To take home family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av., third floor.

MIDDLE-AGED American school teacher wishes work; is a good seamstress. Teacher, 143 8th Av.

NURSE.—German-American; thoroughly experienced; one child preferred; could take place as companion. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,200.

NURSE.—As nurse to grown children; willing and obliging; willing to travel; good sewer; good reference; no cards. Apply 106 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer desires position few hours daily; owns typewriter; would attend to shopping or business matters for non-residents; correspondence solicited. Mrs. B., Box 122, 217 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER; anxious to secure permanent position; three years' experience in position where good work was essential; best references from last employer; $12. Ambitious, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) limited experience general office work; exceptionally bright American; educated Brooklyn High School; prominent business college; moderate salary. Quick, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultivated, competent young woman not afraid hard work; experienced general commercial, legal work; educated; reference. Margaret Phillips, Gen. Del., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, thoroughly qualified and competent, desires responsible position as secretary or in law office. Schwartz, 16 E. 115th.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—1 year's experience; well educated; excellent spelling, punctuation; $6. Careful and Accurate, 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer will instruct shorthand pupil evenings for room in respectable home; references, Box 19, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young business woman; not afraid of hard work; thoroughly experienced; capable; refined; best references; $12-$15. None Better, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience; expert in all commercial lines; highest credentials as to character and ability; start $12. Ability, 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady of 19, as experienced stenographer and office assistant; start $7. Miss Rockwell, 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in law and secretary work; young woman of executive ability; high references. M. J., Box 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; five years' experience; American parentage; best references; $10-$12. Stenographer, 218 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, and experienced stenographer; start $6; rapid and accurate. Miss Avery, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. F. T., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands commercial and law work; references. Miss D., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; excellent speller; moderate salary; excellent references. M. M., 139 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced public school teacher gives lessons in English, elementary or advanced grades. Address High School, 831 Park Av.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well-recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

WAITRESS.—First-class; able to take butler's place; strictly high-class household. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,202.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly experienced. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,197.

WAITRESS or Waitress and Chambermaid (Irish)—Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,165.

WAITRESS.—By waitress; can furnish excellent references; apartment house preferred. Care of Burke, 220 East 57th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

A.—EXPERT ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced, successful; will furnish highest credentials regarding character, ability; desires immediate engagement. Persistence, Box 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, posted, systematized, examined, balanced; terms moderate; highest references. K. G., 131 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary; special work. S., 148 East 55th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Young man, 18, desires a position as assistant bookkeeper; had 2½ years' experience; good penman; quick and accurate at figures; best references; salary to start $6, with chance for advancement. Benjamin Weinberger, 216 Stanton St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By bookkeeper; good all-around man; ten years' experience in Wall St. Box H 117 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; single; in private family; no objection to travel; first-class city references. I. L., 258 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium height; Swedish; thoroughly competent; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate. Peterson, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN. — Single Scotchman; medium height; unexceptional personal references; careful driver; temperate; obliging; painstaking; country preferred. Morrison, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly competent; careful driver; superior personal recommendation; temperate; obliging; industrious; trustworthy. A. L., 172 East 61, (care Chapman.)

COACHMAN.—Medium height; thoroughly experienced; superior personal recommendations prominent families; stylish driver; temperate; obliging. George, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium height; thorough metropolis experience; stylish reinsman; satisfactory personal recommendations; temperate; punctual; consolentious. Owen, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires position for his coachman; can highly recommend him. A. K., Mackay, 60 Wall St.

FARM MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; first-class references. W. Martin, Great Neck, L. I.

FIRST-CLASS MAN (25,) CAPABLE, ENERgetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. Box 114 Times.

GERMAN-AMERICAN young man wants position, clerical or otherwise, three hours or so every morning; exceptional references. Box O., 124 Times.

JANITOR or FIREMAN,—Young German; married; understands steam heat, electric lights, bells; references. W. Guth, 512 West 42d St., New York.

JANITOR.—Wants houses to care for morning and night; understands steam heat and furnace; best reference. Janitor, 39 West 118 St.

OXFORD MAN, successful teacher; also qualified to act as private secretary or literary assistant, and experienced in preparing literary and educational matter for the press. Oxon, 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

PEN LETTERING, for architects on plans, &c., artistically done. Architect, Box 500 Times, Harlem.

PHYSICAL CULTURE massage, for room between 23d St. and Central Park. Box H 180 Times.

PORTER.—(Colored;) wholesale, retail establishment; thoroughly experienced; splendid personal references. Demorest, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, good family, fair education; first-class firm; ten years' business experience as salesman and bookkeeper; salary no object. S. H., 1,020 Times, Harlem.

SECOND MAN.—A lady closing her house would like to place her second man, whom she can highly recommend. An interview may be had by addressing Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Waldorf Hotel.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, three years' legal experiences, desires position with law firm; thorough knowledge of legal forms, &c.; references. S. L. E., Box 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, energetic; highest reference good character; seeks position responsible house. American, 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — A1; law graduate; free evenings and Sundays; employment; legal work preferred. H., Box 150 Times.

YOUNG Irishman lately landed wants situation where he can make himself generally useful; used to care of horses. Kenny, care Spencer, 362 West 117th St., City.

MASSAGE.

GEGEN RHEUMATISMUS, NERVOESITAET, schlechter Circulacion des Blutes, sowie Verdauungsstoerung des Magens, empfiehlt sich ein nach System Professor Dr. Winternitz, medicinisch geschulter und erfahrener Masseur. Langjaehrige Praxis in Karlsbad, Kaiserbad, Oesterreich.

MICHAEL DONHOFER,
416 East 79th St.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

J. Cheever Goodwin has written in several new scenes for "The Baroness Fiddlesticks" at the Casino. Miss Anna Fitzugh has a new song, "The College Boy." Isabel D'Armond has replaced Toby Claude successfully.

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Edward Terry, the English actor, will leave London for this country next week. To-night a company of prominent men of London are giving him a farewell dinner there. In the number are Sir Henry Irving, Cyril Maude, Arthur Wing Pinero, Beerbohm Tree, John Hare, George Alexander, Alfred de Rothschild, and Henry Arthur Jones.

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The Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, is going to be the home of musical extravaganza and vaudeville this year. Several of the old Weber-Field successes will be given by traveling companies. The opening attraction will be "The Japskys" on the evening of Dec. 12.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK

SUNDAY—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Elsa Breidt, piano recital, Lyceum Theatre, 3:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Lucrezia Borgia," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—De Pachmann, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M., Mr. and Mrs. Grienauer, 'cello and song recital, Carnegie Chamber Hall, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Rudolf Friml, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Tannhäuser," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Parsifal," 3 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY — Metropolitan Opera House, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Don Pasquale," 8 P. M. People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Aida," 2 P. M.; "Lohengrin," 8 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The second Sunday afternoon concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, which was postponed from Nov. 20, will be given to-day at 3 o'clock at Carnegie Hall. The following will be the programme:

THE TEMPEST, symphonic fantasy.....Tschaikowsky
(On Shakespeare's drama.)
PART 2.
MANFRED. A dramatic poem in three acts, by Lord Byron. Music by Robert Schumann.
Reader.....David Blapham
Soprano.....Miss Bonsall
Baritone.....Edward Barrow
Organ.....George Lawrence
Chorus of 140 from the Oratorio Society.
ACT I.
Overture. Song of the Spirits. Appearance of a magic figure. Incantation. Shepherd's Pipe.
ACT II.
Entr'acte. Calling of the Witch of the Alps. Hymn of the Spirits of Arimanes. Chorus of Spirits. Invocation of Astarte. Manfred's address to Astarte.
ACT III.
Recitative. Sunset. Recitative. Requiem. (Chorus.)

Byron's "Manfred," with Schumann's music, has for many years been performed on the stage and throughout Germany, and has also been used as a reading by many, notably by Ernst von Possart and Dr. Ludwig Wuellner, and in the United States by George Riddle; also within a few years by the English singer Ffrangcon Davies with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

In 1849 an arrangement of the poem, with connecting text by R. Pohl of Leipsic, translated from the German, and adopted for the use of the New York Philharmonic Society by J. H. Cornell, was read before the patrons of that distinguished body by Edwin Booth. The only stage representation of "Manfred" ever seen in New York was that given at the Academy of Music by Possart, on which occasion Walter Damrosch conducted Schumann's music.

On the present occasion Mr. David Bispham, after carefully considering the texts in this country which have been used respectively by Phelps, Booth, and Possart, has decreed it advisable to use (with a few changes) the cuts adopted by the last named, who of all living actors has had the greatest experience of this work, whether as a reading or as a stage performance.

The music to be heard in its entirety, comprising overture, entr'acte, choruses, solos, and melodrama, notably that accompanying Manfred's address to Astarte, is that known as Schumann's opus 115, and comes between his opera "Genoveva" and the E minor symphony. It was written in Dresden in 1848, when the composer was at the height of his powers, and is the product of his fullest artistic maturity.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will pay its second visit to New York this week and give two concerts. On Thursday evening Mr. Ysaye will be the soloist, and will make his first appearance in New York on his present visit to this country. On Saturday afternoon Miss Olive Fremstad will be the soloist. The programmes will me as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING.
Overture, "King Lear".....Berlioz
Concerto in E major, with organ.....Bach
Overture, "Sappho," Op. 44.....Goldmark
Scotch Fantasie for violin.....Bruch
Symphony No. 3, in E major, Op. 90..Brahms
Soloist, Mr. Ysaye.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Symphony No. 3, in E flat major, "Rhenish," Op. 97.....Schumann
Recitative, "

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.

THE CHURCH AS AN INVESTMENT--DOES IT PAY?

What Sort of a Dividend Does It Yield to Society for the Millions of Dollars it Represents? The Question Discussed by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

Fully Seventy Per Cent. of the Income of Most Churches, Says Mr. Grant, Is Devoted to Humanitarian Work---Why He Thinks That Its Moral Dividend Is Already Beyond the Computation of Mathematicians---He Sees Opportunities As Yet Untouched Wherein Its Returns To Society Can Be Vastly Increased---Practical Views of a Practical Clergyman.

IF THERE is one attribute of the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, which is more likely than another to strike the observer at a glance, it is the simple directness of his bearing, manner, and speech, both in the pulpit and out of it. There is nothing of the ponderous preacher about him. His attitude toward his congregation would seem to be one of friendly companionship, rather than of didactic teaching. By which it must not be understood, however, that he hesitates to speak plainly when occasion invites or necessity drives.

As he stands in the pulpit, reading the beautifully simple service of the Episcopal Church or enforcing the points of an argument, he represents in a marked degree the concrete realization of what a modern preacher must be in order to wield an influence over a congregation no longer prepared to accept the Gospel merely because it is the Gospel, but keenly alive to the significance of modern ideas. The congregation of a typical Fifth Avenue church to-day is sure to number in its membership a very considerable number of men and women who are in touch with the most advanced intellectual thought of the times. To influence such a congregation, to be a leader and a teacher among them, is a task which can but demand attainments of a very high order.

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In his pulpit oratory Mr. Grant is not prolific of gesture. Very rarely indeed does he raise his hands to emphasize an utterance, but when he does, weight and solidity are added to what he says. His face, too, at such times mirrors his thought and lends sincerity to his words.

As he sat talking the other morning, or quietly paced the floor, gathering his ideas into form for more pointed and positive expression, one noted the same characteristics that mark his active effort in the pulpit.

One has only to enter the reception room of the rectory to realize how far from the old puritanical idea of things religious is the newer and more modern aspect of clerical life. The room might have been the comfortable retreat of any man of means and culture. On the rector's table dividing honors with the figures of a Burmese nun and priest, half a dozen bisque Cupids sprawl in all the innocent abandon of babyhood. A photograph of Ruskin hangs in a conspicuous place, and the books in the shelves along the walls represent a mind that is in touch with every phase of modern intellectual effort.

"Decidedly a human man, broad-minded and up to the times," is the story one reads in the Rev. Mr. Grant's surroundings, as he meets frankly and fearlessly every question put to him in the course of an hour and a half's rambling chat.

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The interviewer had produced some figures, based on statistics gathered by those who make a specialty of that sort of thing. He had pointed out that the total church tax exemptions for 1904, in Greater New York, were $216,694,195. The Protestant Episcopal exemptions alone amounted to $53,000,450. This amount, he had argued, does not represent by fully 25 per cent. the actual value of the church properties in this city exempted from taxation.

"Does the church pay a dividend to society?" was the leading question.

Mr. Grant walked over to his table and picked up a newspaper clipping.

"Read that," he said.

The clipping contained this statement, made a few days ago by Commissioner McAdoo: "If you were to take away the churches you couldn't build enough station houses to accommodate the force of policemen that would be needed to rule the City of New York."

"That would seem to answer the question pretty well," said Mr. Grant; "but let us go into the matter a little more in detail. The contributions to the Church of the Ascension for the past year amounted to $53,000. Of that sum not more than $9,000 was paid out in salaries. It is a positive fact that in the case of a church like this fully 70 per cent. of its income is spent in purely humanitarian work—I mean in such philanthropic purposes as are represented in kindergartens, nurseries, and other activities of a similar nature that may be generally classed as direct charities.

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"I admit I am surprised at these figures you mention. Yes. I am surprised and rather disturbed—" here Mr. Grant paused for a moment as if to emphasize his point—"at seeing that the figures of church exemptions are only about $200,000,000. Just think. This sum represents the community's entire interest in the ideal, on the one hand, and its opportunities for work and worship on the other. And the total sum of all the contributions to these ends as represented in these two-hundred-odd millions of dollars is by no means so large as any one of several individual private fortunes in New York.

"Such as it is," continued Mr. Grant, "it has been dedicated by the people of this city to that which expresses and cultivates the spiritual life. Its donors expect no dividends and they should at least expect exemption from taxation at the hands of their beneficiaries. But it is too small a sum for so great a purpose. When you consider that we burn up from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 worth of property every year by reason of faulty construction, and when you realize that the total annual drink bill is reckoned by authorities on the subject to be $900,000,000, this $216,000,000 of church property seems but a pitiable salvage from so much waste.

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"There is another frightful waste in the community," Mr. Grant went on, "which can hardly be reckoned in dollars and cents, but the enormous extent of which must be patent to any one who will stop to think of it. It is a waste of energy, of human capacity for useful work. I have long had a theory that some sort of a society ought to be formed to deal with that large part of our population which ordinarily comes under the head of 'vagrants.' Call them tramps, 'bums,' hoodlums, what you will. This army of able-bodied vagrants, feeding on the community, deprive us by their idleness of a great industrial product. They are to-day not a negative evil. They are a constantly increasing and positive cause for alarm. By their habits of life, wandering from place to place at will, or hunted out and forced to pass from one community to another, they are undoubtedly prime disseminators of disease.

"It is true that the law is supposed to deal with them, but in this constantly growing class there are undoubtedly many men who might be made useful citizens if they were taken in hand properly by a rightly constituted and properly organized society. I would have such an organization maintain farms, perhaps, or, at any rate, support places where these men, who are frequently not criminals in the accepted sense, could be taught to do manual work that would make them self-supporting. As matters are now constituted, the Church, like the other activities engaged in helping the needy, must often take a chance with this very element.

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"Such an organization as I suggest, under the direction of the Church, and extending throughout the entire length and breadth of this great land, would be a means to limitless good. But it would require an entirely new outlay of capital. It is a work which could be conducted only if the money already contributed for church work were greatly augmented.

"As the matter now stands, the Church's most hopeful activities are remedial. While a great deal of its work must necessarily be in the nature of relief for the poor and the sick, the aged and the infirm, there is in the City of New York a constantly growing class who, by reason of the increase of tenement houses, are forced to spend all their leisure on the streets. A hundred years ago only 3 per cent. of our people lived on the streets—for that is what it amounts to. We to-day find an increase to 40 per cent. And it is constantly growing. The thing is automatic. As land grows more expensive, the building on it must pay a larger rental to its owner. In consequence the tenement house becomes bigger, but its rooms get smaller. Then out go the children on the streets.

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"Here, then, is where the Church's problem arises.

"People do not criticise what the churches are not doing, but what they are doing. Again and again the question arises: Why spend all this money on boys' and girls' clubs? Could it not be put to better uses? Would it not be of greater benefit if utilized in other directions?'

"Most distinctly, 'No.'"

Mr. Grant had risen and was pacing the floor.

"See," he said, "this is the exact way in which it operates. One boy is on the street. Two or three others join him. Perhaps in the excess of youthful exuberance they are not so considerate of the rights of passersby as they ought to be. Well, some citizen complains to the police. Then comes the arrest. The boys are haled into court. What is the next step? They can't remain on the street. The tenement room will not accommodate them. Well, there is always a warm, cheerful, well-lighted place open to them. It is the saloon. The rest of the story is too trite, with all of its pathos, to need much further elucidation.

"Now," continued Mr. Grant, "that is not figurative—it is not a story of the imagination. Those very things have happened right here in our parish. They happen over and over again.

"And it is in the amelioration of just such conditions as that that the Church is constantly paying its debt to society—its dividend on the money that goes toward the Church's maintenance.

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"The Church is simply trying to do in a Christian spirit for all these children what any intelligent Christian father and mother would do. There is no end to the remedial work that the Church could do. Only the means are lacking. Five thousand people go into the St. Bartholomew's parish house every day seeking relief. Its humanitarian work costs fully $80,000 a year. And it might be just as well to remember when the question of the Church's utility arises that most of our public institutions for the benefit of sick and suffering humanity—hospitals, homes for the aged, dispensaries, orphanages, &c.—have either been organized by or are largely supported by churches and church people. The Young Men's Christian Association, to my mind the mightiest instrumentality in the world to-day for the helping of young men, is an outgrowth of the Church, and is supported by churches.

"If you did not have the churches you would lose the constituency which erects and supports nearly if not every one of our philanthropic institutions."

"But," was asked at this point, "do you not think that the same amount of work might be accomplished if churches were conducted along simpler lines?"

"The Church to-day must consider the kind of people with whom it has to deal," answered Mr. Grant. "If all our religious edifices were turned into Quaker meetings I am afraid the general and charitable work of the Church would suffer greatly. We are obliged to take people as they are. From my own observation I am convinced that each clergyman is trying to meet his problem according to his best lights. Critics of the Church frequently find cause for complaint in the presence of a paid choir. But the choir is not a mere showy accessory. It is simply another and deeply emotional voice making a spiritual appeal.

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"Music is perhaps the greatest art language of the day. Many people receive their profoundest impressions from music. The Church simply recognizes this fact. In many cases the appeal of spiritual music is stronger than that of preaching.

"The music in a church is of inestimable value in creating an atmosphere that leads to susceptibility. Lessons that would perhaps not be at all impressive sink deep down into the consciousness of the person whose spiritual receptivity has been quickened and made more fruitful by reason of the influence of music."

In a consideration of the question of church expenses the question of clergymen's salaries naturally rose. Incidentally it was mentioned that Pastor Wagner of Paris, the author of "The Simple Life," who has contributed so much to the vigor of French and Amer-

Continued on Following Page.

"Hopkins and I"—They Go "Bubbling."

HE WAS A SIGHT TO BEHOLD.

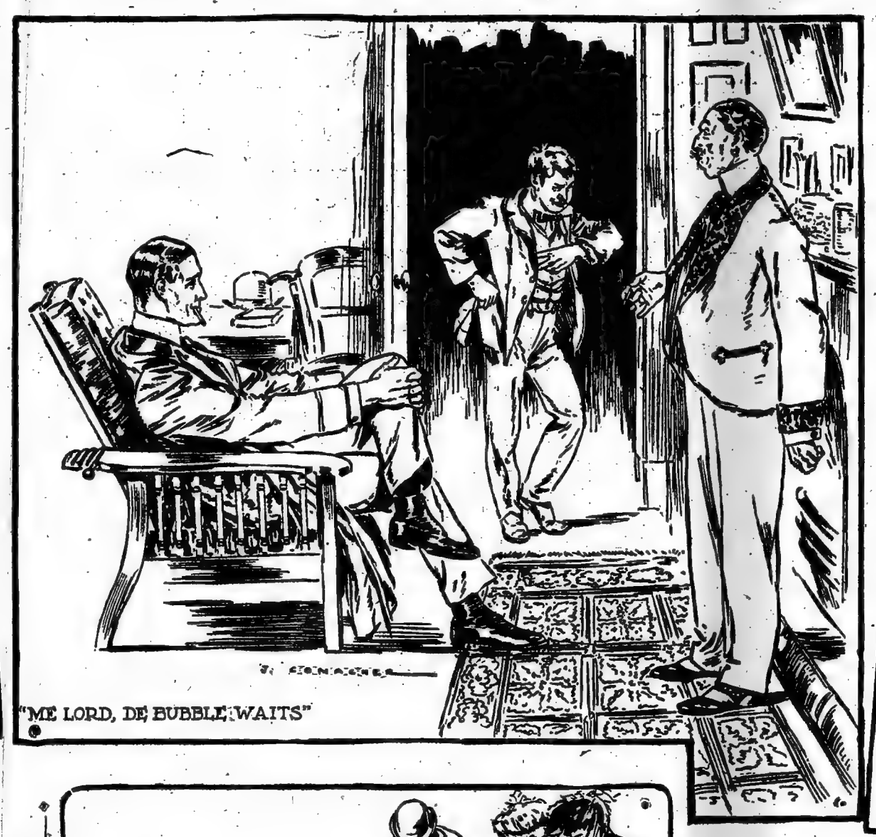

"ME LORD, DE BUBBLE WAITS"

OUR LUNCHEON HAD EXPLODED.

It Was a Daring Thing, but Hopkins Would "Dare Do All Becomes a Man"—There Are Some Things in Life Which Can't Be Quite Explained—Perhaps This Automobile Excursion Is One of Them.

I LOOKED at Hopkins; Hopkins looked at me. There was a smirk on Hopkins's lip and a self-satisfied smile in Hopkins's eye. But in me these things were not. I was filled with a nameless terror.

"Hopkins," said I, in a horrified voice, "you can't mean it! You wouldn't dare. It would be suicide."

Hopkins's smirk broadened. "Not at all," he said. "Remember that I am an Englishman. I 'dare do all becomes a man.'"

"Mebbe so," I answered; "but it won't be a bit becoming if your head parts company with your trunk and limbs; now, will it?"

Hopkins surreptitiously changed color. I could see that he trembled.

"I wish you wouldn't be vulgar!" he exclaimed, pettishly. "Anybody can be vulgar. It is only the chosen few who can be 'class.'"

"Do you think anybody's going to know whether you're 'class' or not," I demanded, "when you're all smashed into oontsy pieces like chicken hash on toast—without the toast?"

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"What ghastly notions you do get, to be sure," snickered Hopkins. "Can't think where you dig 'em from. But I dare say it's natural you should feel that way. Most laymen do, I believe. Now, we adepts—"

"Oh, yes," I snapped, "that's it. All you and your kind have to do is to lay your lily-white hands on the handle bars of a kerosene wagon and you're one of the howling swells. That's your idea."

"Nothing of the sort," said Hopkins. "I'm in it purely for the sport."

"The which?" I ejaculated.

"How you do snap one up!" Hopkins was getting testy. "'Sport' was what I said. Ah," he went on, "to feel the ground slipping—er—a—from under you, to—er—to see the trees dancing past in riotous abandon, to feel the cool kiss of the winds against your cheek, to—"

"Yes! And to come to and find your face in a mud puddle and your feet in somebody's hen coop." It was crude, perhaps, but I simply had to wake him up. "Tell me," I went on, "can you look me in the eye and say that you want me to help cripple two unsuspecting females? 'Couse nothing would induce me. I refuse to be a decoy duck."

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Hopkins sighed in patient resignation.

"I have it in my heart to wish you wouldn't try to be facetious," said Hopkins. "It really doesn't sit well on you. And, besides, it's very borous."

"Borous or no borous, are you going to be imbecile enough to carry out your fool idea?"

"Certainly. I already have acceptances frm both Sibyl and Jane and my man is boxing the luncheon now."

His man! Hopkins's man!

"Hopkins," said I, "you're getting funnier every minute. Since when, may one ask, have you sported a valet?"

"My dear fellow, no gentleman exists without his man. I give you my word, I can't lift a hand to help myself. Most invaluable fellow, Jenks."

Just at that moment the door opened and a sawed-off, frowsle-headed apology for a lad of fifteen entered the room, staggered under the weight of a platter of sandwiches three sizes bigger than he could reasonably have been expected to carry.

"Where d'ye want dese t'ings put?" he demanded in a hoarse voice, which smacked of the Bowery, if ever a voice did.

Hopkins coughed loudly. "Box your sandwiches, Jenks. And remember not to speak unless you're spoken to. That will do."

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"D'ye mean fer me to pack dem in de basket? Huh! Geel de t'ing's s' full o' fizz bottles; dere ain't no room left, har'ly."

"Do as I bid you," Hopkins shouted, majestically pointing to the door.

Jenks grinned from ear to ear.

"Keep cool—keep cool!" he said. "Ain't I doin' as yer bid me? You ain't got no call to lose yer beauty sleep about dat."

Hopkins's monocle began to engross his serious attention. He was plainly at a loss. I resolved to help the good work on.

"Jenks," I said gravely, "you should try to be more respectful to his lordship."

"Lordship! Him?" Jenks doubled up with silent laughter. "Him! A lordship?" he said again ecstatically, when he had got his breath.

"Jenks!" Hopkins was purple. "Leave the room."

"Sure will I," replied the trusty bondman, good-naturedly, and disappeared.

"Most faithful fellow," said Hopkins, apologetically; "a bit uncouth, to be sure, but very worthy. I brought him over with me when I came. Son of an old retainer of ours."

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"Indeed?" said I politely.

A second later the "faithful fellow" again made his appearance, this time with obvious signs of a hastily eaten sandwich about his mouth and in his voice.

"Say," he announced, "I t'ink yer awful foolish to pack s'many o' dem bottles in de one basket."

"Your opinion, Jenks, was not required," said Hopkins austerely, glancing hastily at me to see how I was taking the "faithful fellow's" outspokenness. "Go back to your work!"

"One moment," said I with malice prepense. "I'd like to say a word to your man if you don't mind."

"Sure. Hand it out," said Jenks obligingly.

Hopkins forced a laugh.

"Oh, certainly," he acquiesced.

"Jenks," said I pleasantly, "where do you hail from—Lancashire or Devonshire?"

Jenks looked puzzled. "I dunno nuttin about dose distric's; I'm from Big Tim's, meself."

Hopkins laughed uproariously—peal upon peal.

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"Queer little chap," he said. "Quaint sense of humor and all that. Well, Jenks, now that you have had your little joke you may go."

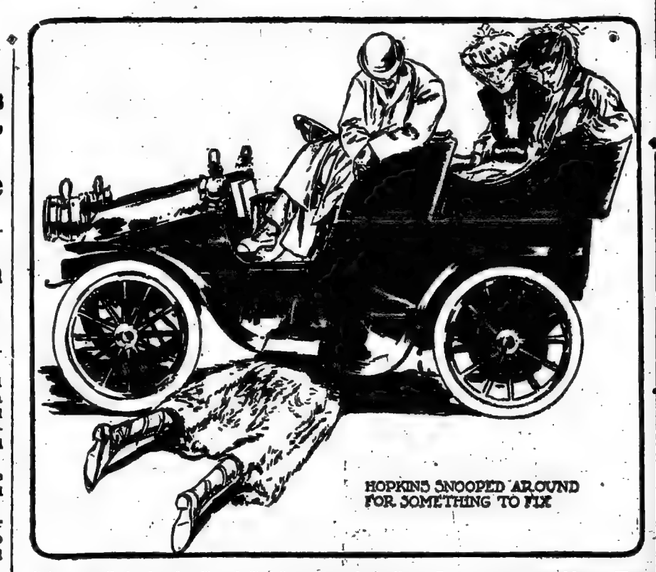

HOPKINS SNOOPED AROUND FOR SOMETHING TO FIX

"Aw say," broke in the faithful one. "Can't ye cut out de Jenks now? It don't work. Can't ye see de gentleman's on? He knows me name's Murphy."

Hopkins looked as if he were about to expire of apoplexy.

I don't know how it would have fared with him if Jenks had not suddenly remembered something.

"Oh, I fergot!" he said, "Me lord, de bubble waits."

I shrieked.

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"Hopkins," said I, "if you ever want to get rid of Jenks, let me know."

Hopkins never heard. He was busy strapping the bamper of lunch.

"Just take this down to the motor," he said.

Jenks and I lifted the immense basket between us and carried it down to the automobile, Jenks chuckling and winking knowingly at me all the way.

As we emerged upon the sidewalk I noticed that Sibyl and Jane, who lived next door, were sitting, ready to go, in their front window.

I bowed nonchalantly, but my heart bled for them, and my eyes filled with tears. They were so young to die!

They rustled out of doors and down their front steps, greeting me effusively and admiring the huge touring car extravagantly. (It never has been made quite clear to me where Hopkins borrowed that car.)

"Mr. Hopkins is so good!" gurgled Sibyl.

I smiled.

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"And so handsome," giggled Jane.

I sniffed.

"And so as—" I began. I was going to say asinine. But I saw it wouldn't do. "So assiduous in giving people pleasure," I finished.

"Such a delightful trip we're to take, too. To the Bronx, our invitation said. I simply love the Bronx." And Sibyl gurgled some more.

The Bronx! Ah, girls, if you but knew!

"I can't think what's keeping Hopkins," I said, glancing at my watch. It's fully three minutes—" Two feminine shrieks interrupted me. I turned and beheld him. Ecce homo! as some one has put it.

There are some things in life which baffle description. No words of tongue or pen seem adequate. I can simply say that Hopkins had arrived, and Solomon in all his glory was never one-two-eight! He stepped jauntily down toward us, bowing gallantly to the two ladies, who were speechless with admiration. I, too, was speechless. Hopkins glanced at me through his goggles in disapprobation. And looking at his attire I realized that I was not derigueur. By a mind untainted with the automobile fever it is possible that he would have been mistaken for a cross between a fully equipped diver and a good-sized Polar bear. A fur rug would not have been a circumstance.

Hopkins was hovering about making a fine show of his knowledge, feeling this tire, tapping that one, tightening a screw here, a nut there. All of which I make no doubt ought not to have been done at all.

"There now, hop in," he said, and the girls obliged.

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I jumped in alongside of Hopkins. The girls were giggling and chattering and making odious comparisons in the back seat.

"Now, then," said Hopkins, taking hold of the something-or-other, "we're off."

"Hurrah!" shouted Sibyl.

"Hurrah!" echoed Jane.

And "Hurrah!" said I.

But the bubble placidly hugged the curb and dozen on.

Hopkins was busy with the something-or-other. He was tugging and pulling with all his might and main. But the car never batted an eye.

I began to sing: "Go away and let me sleep."

"Shut up!" said Hopkins.

There was a sudden whirr as the car woke up. Then it gave a jump and started on a dead run backward.

"Look out there!" I yelled, "we're backing into the house!"

"Oh," keep quiet, you!" I am sure if the ladies had not been there Hopkins would have lost his temper.

"Steer to the right." I went on. "Then you'll avoid the hatrack and the hall lamp."

By this time the auto was quite awake. It quieted down puffily, and I distinctly heard it say something cross about being "waked out of a sound sleep."

Hopkins got out and peered underneath the car.

"What's the matter, Mr. Hopkins?" inquired Sibyl. "Is anything wrong?"

"Oh, dear, no," Hopkins replied airily. "I'm—I'm just making sure of the speed gauge." Though Heaven only knows what he meant by that. "You see, I want to know to a fraction exactly what my power is."

"Humph!" said the automobile.

"Where's your cyclometer?" I asked.

"In my pocket," he said, "but I can tell with the naked eye."

I could feel the bubble shake with laughter.

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"Hadn't you better take its temperature?" I asked; "it seems a bit feverish." But no one heeded.

"What's a cyclometer?" put in Sibyl, with sudden interest.

I waited.

So did Hopkins.

"Go on!" I said finally. "Why don't you answer the child?"

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said. "I was so busy with the lever." Then he paused. "A cyclometer is—" he began; "er—er—the instrument by which you determine the rate."

"The rate of what, Hopkins?" I asked.

"Oh, don't you know, either?" interrupted Sibyl. "I'm so glad. I was afraid I was stupid."

"Oh, no, not at all," reassured Hopkins. "Most people don't know about these things." And he calmly mounted to his seat again.

"Now, then, girls," he announced, "hold fast. I'm going to turn her loose!"

Then he braced himself, gave a tug at the lever, the automobile humped herself, muttered "Not if I know it," and—we stood stock still.

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"Ha! ha!" I laughed, in my nasty way. "You'd better slow down, Hopkins, or you'll be arrested for speeding!"

I thought that would settle him, but luck was against me. The auto had changed its mind. The big machine actually began to move—in half a second more the wheels were spinning round, and we were off like a shot.

"I'm going to give you girls a ride that you'll remember," Hopkins called back over his shoulder.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when the car lurched forward like a projectile from out a catapult. The two girls were almost thrown from their seats.

"Look out there," I shouted, "you've lost control of her."

"Nonsense," stuttered Hopkins, pallidly, "I've made up my mind to start, that's all."

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We had reached the corner and were whirled around it like mad.

"W-where a-a-r-r-e y-y-o-u g-g-o-o-in-n-g?" I managed to say.

"T-to t-t-h-e- B-r-r-o-n-n-x."

"W-w-hy d-did y-you t-t-ur-r-n th-the c-c-or-n-nerer?"

"Be-be-be-ccaussse"—

Whizz.

We had turned another corner, missing the curb by a hair's breadth.

"Take care," I whispered hurriedly, "I don't want to alarm the girls, but—"

Whizz-whizz!

We were around the fourth corner. The automobile shook herself and came suddenly to a standstill.

"I guess I gave 'em a run for their money," she panted, chuckling noisily.

"Why dear me," it was Jane who spoke; "we're back where we started from, aren't we?"

Sure enough. We had simply been making the circuit of the block.

"Don't you think," said I pleasantly, "that if we expect to get to the Bronx tonight it would be a good idea to rent a chauffeur?"

"What rot!" said Hopkins as he descended from the car to tighten something or other that probably should have been left exactly as it was. "Do you think I'd trust these ladies' lives to any hand but my own?"

They gurgled their thanks at the pretty speech.

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"Hopkins," said I, resolved on a coup, "stop monkeying with that doofiddleumator and get into this machine."

Hopkins looked at me suspiciously out of the tail of his eye.

"The what?" he asked cautiously.

"The doofiddleumator," I replied firmly. "The thing you're monkeydiddling with."

"Oh—the doofiddleumator," he said with a comprehending smile. "Yes. Oh, yes. To be sure. I was thinking you said the parallelogram."

"The deus ex machina needs attention, though, I think," I said calmly, crossing my legs. "You'd better give it a look over before you get in, Hopkins."

You should have seen the look that crossed his silly countenance. I chortled in my glee.

"Huh?" he said, blankly.

"See to your deus ex machina," I repeated firmly. "It needs oiling."

Hopkins's eye faltered and fell. Then, recovering himself, he said, loftily:

"Nonsense, dear boy; it's perfectly all right. What do you know about it, anyway?" and climbed into the automobile.

For a while all went well. We were headed up Riverside; the auto was quiet and well behaved and Hopkins seemed to have by some strange intuition learned how to control it. But it was not for long.

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We were nearing Grant's Tomb when the automobile sighed a tired sigh and stopped—for the hundredth time.

"I just ain't going any further till I get my breath," she sputtered wheezily.

"Oh, what's the matter now?" wailed Jane. "Aren't we ever going to get to the Bronx?"

"Patience, fair lady, patience," said Hopkins with a killing glance. His success had gone to his head. "I myself will get out and right the wrong."

Whereupon he did. Whereupon I sniffed. It makes me sick the way Hopkins thinks he's a beau ideal.

The monkey-wrench was called into requisition, and Hopkins, flat on his tummum, wriggled under the machine and snooped about for something to fix.

At that moment I heard an ominous spitting and hissing, hissing and spitting from somewhere in the auto, and in another instant there was a report as of a dozen pistols, and simultaneously a deluge of frothing foam, slices of bread, and small bits of chicken filled the air. Our luncheon had exploded!

When the atmosphere cleared and I could see once more I observed Hopkins, and I laughed aloud. He was prancing about in the middle of the road pallid and hatless, sparring frantically at the empty air and crying, "Where is he? Which way did he go?"

"What's the matter, Hopkins?" I cried. "Aren't you easy in your mind?"

He stopped short and looked bewildered.

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"Has he gone?" he asked weakly. His face was streaked with coal oil or some such emolient.

"Yes," I answered. "Stop your hieroglyphics. He's gone. And so is the lunch."

"The lunch?"

I nodded and pointed to Sibyl and Jane, who were busy picking sandwiches out of each other's hats.

Hopkins sat down dully on the curb.

"Why, how you talk!" he said.

This was the crucial moment.

The automobile choked and snorted.

"Some people haven't any table manners," she coughed. "I guess I'll be on my way." And with a jerk and a puff and a whirr of wheels she was off, leaving Hopkins on the curb like a helpless polar bear on a cake of ice.

Jane and Sibyl screamed, and I laughed and waved my hat. I had no idea what would become of us, but I didn't care. Hopkins was left behind and I was happy.

We whizzed along at a mad and reckless pace. Looking back, I saw Hopkins, a bundle of fur, legging it after us for all he was worth, and shouting absurd things about stopping to let him on. Stop? Not for the world! Not if we landed in Yonkers before we were finally dismembered.

I will never forget that ride. How many people we killed I shall never know. At one crossing I distinctly remember running down four colored children and a yaller pup, probably the property of one of said children. But this was a mere bagatelle. Our biggest game was the slaughtering of a fat policeman, who had shouted to us that we were under arrest. He never shouted more. Arrest us? Nothing could do that! Certainly not a dead policeman.

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Suddenly I felt a hand on my shoulder. I heard Jane's voice say tearfully:

"Can't you stop it? Don't you know how?"

"No," I said, cheerfully. "Why?"

"Oh, we'll all be killed! Try wiggling some of the little cranks and things."

I tried. I've no notion what it was I touched. The main thing is that we stopped.

Jane and Sibyl and I made haste to tumble out. One never knows what a frisky auto will do.

The two girls prepared to have hysterics.

"If you cry," I said warningly, "I shall slap you both."

They immediately desisted.

"As for you," I said menacingly to the automobile, "I'm going to leave you right here on this cold and lonely road. I'm going to take the Subway home. I never want to see your face again."

"I don't care if you never come back," she retorted, coughing spitefully.

"Do you know," said Jane as we boarded the Interborough, "I'm beginning to think that this Hopkins man didn't know how to run an auto at all."

"Madam," said I, bowing to her, "you have a colossal brain."

* * * * * * *

Two hours later I stood on the front stoop of Hopkins's house, with restoratives in my hand, awaiting his return.

Finally through the dusk my eyes discerned a bulky figure, which made its way slowly and painfully, surrounded and followed by a group of hooting, yelling street gamins. It was Hopkins, lame, sore, and covered with mud, his goggles smashed and hanging down under his chin. He was a sight to behold.

He leaned against the railing and regarded me with what was meant for a look of deep reproach.

"Hullo, Hoppy," I said, joyously, "you look a little fagged. Fine night for walking; eh, what?"

Hopkins's eyes were fixed on the horizon.

"What for did they build a tomb for Grant?" he asked.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

Justification.

Mr. Jealous—I am told you accepted $3 for a kiss at the church fair.

Miss Zealous—Well, what of it? I have been taught that one should stop at nothing for charity.

DOES THE CHURCH PAY A DIVIDEND TO SOCIETY ON THE MILLIONS INVESTED?

Continued from Preceding Page.

ican youth, does not receive as much salary as a New York policeman.

"The idea that clergymen are overpaid in this country is another fallacy which obtains in a good many quarters," said Mr. Grant. "I do not know of many clergymen in New York whose salaries could by any stretch of the imagination be considered excessive. Where five figures have been attained—as in very few instances—it will be found that the conditions under which the clergyman is obliged to live are such that he has all he can possibly do to make his income meet his expenses. No matter how much he would prefer to maintain a simpler existence, he is obliged to keep up some sort of establishment. It is a subject, of course, upon which a clergyman cannot express himself very freely. He might be so easily misunderstood.

"But there are facts that cannot be controverted. The average salary of a Methodist minister is $400 a year. That would hardly strike anybody, I think, as being excessive.

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"In the Episcopal Church there are so many men whose salary is less than $1,000 that it has been proposed in some dioceses that the sum in question be fixed as the minimum one which a clergyman may receive. Now, when we remember that most clergymen have had a college education, and that they have been supported by their parents until they were twenty-five, it would hardly seem that strictures, based on the salary question, would be worthy of consideration by any fair-minded man. An Italian mortar mixer gets $3 a day and a plasterer earns $6 in his eight hours of work. There's a comparison of wage that might be studied with advantage by those who talk about excessive salaries of clergymen."

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Mr. Grant leaned back in his chair, and his hands went deep down into his pockets as he continued, with conviction in every tone of his voice:

"The truth of the matter is," he said, "the clergyman of to-day has to be a pretty clever business man to attend to the many secular activities which demand a share of his attention. The quietest day of the week for the New York clergyman is Sunday. A hundred years ago that day was his only busy one.

"The ministers who to-day are successful with their parishes have qualifications which would have returned them many fold the income in business which they receive in salaries. If the industrial world could be regarded as a labor union, it is fortunate that clergymen are kept out of it, for they would take in a much larger share of the general wealth as business men than they will ever receive as clergymen."

"In what respect or to what extent do you think the clergyman of to-day exerts an influence in the business life of the community?"

"The Golden Rule," answered Mr. Grant, "is tolerably familiar to everybody: 'Do unto others as you would be done by.'

"The old Roman business maxim was: 'Let the buyer look out for himself.' Here, then, we have had two absolutely different lines of conduct ever since Christianity formed an alliance with the Roman State. Christianity has stood for the Golden Rule, but in business the old Roman maxim prevailed. But the tendency of development to-day is more and more along lines which demand that great business ability and capacity shall share their profit with those who labor. The ultimate outcome can not and must not be the result of force. I do not believe that the intelligence and good-heartedness of the twentieth century would require an industrial advance at the hands of a brutal armed attack of labor upon capital.

"If capital concedes more to labor both in wages and in forms of agreement, it will be because capital sees and admits in a Christian spirit the claims of the working man. The business life of the twentieth century is being more and more based upon the idea of a Christian reciprocity. In the creating of the spirit that makes for this progress, the Church has played a part that cannot possibly be over-estimated. Richard Ely, in his work, 'The Labor Movement in America,' lays especial stress on that point, and other specialists along the same lines are in harmony with his opinions.

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"Of course we cannot expect Christianity at one fell swoop to overthrow the structure upon which business has been conducted for centuries. There has been a constant evolution in business life. In India the relations of servant and master were made possible by means of finely drawn caste distinctions; in Rome the system was based upon human slavery; the Middle Ages saw the system of the serfs. Then, eventually, came the system of money payment for services rendered.

"It is too much to expect that at the magic word of Christianity the iron framework of business tradition shall be dissolved into something beautifully altruistic. Christianity is, after all, but a leaven, a prophecy, a hope, a prayer for the future. Instead of trying to smash the organization of business life, all of its forces are converging on the principle of doing to others as you would have others do by you. The trend of modern religious influence in business life is to reduce to a minimum the purely competitive idea. Business left to its freest development is more and more approaching a condition which necessitates a recognition of the Christian ideal. In other words, the interests of capital on the one hand and labor on the other have each reached a point of such enormous power that the mere rule of the stronger over the weaker will not apply. Both sides have learned to fear the expense and waste of those periods of idleness provoked by a spirit of antagonism. To-day the trend is toward a more generous mutual understanding and co-operation. The wise leaders of both camps recognize the necessity for development along altruistic lines. For the purely competitive business way of meeting the condition has failed to provide a solution of the problem.

"And it is to be doubted whether in any of its multitudinous activities the Church is doing any work quite so important as this—the harmonizing of the relations of capital and labor through mutual understanding and mutual sympathy."

THE WOULD-BE NOVELIST AND THE "COARSE SIEVE."

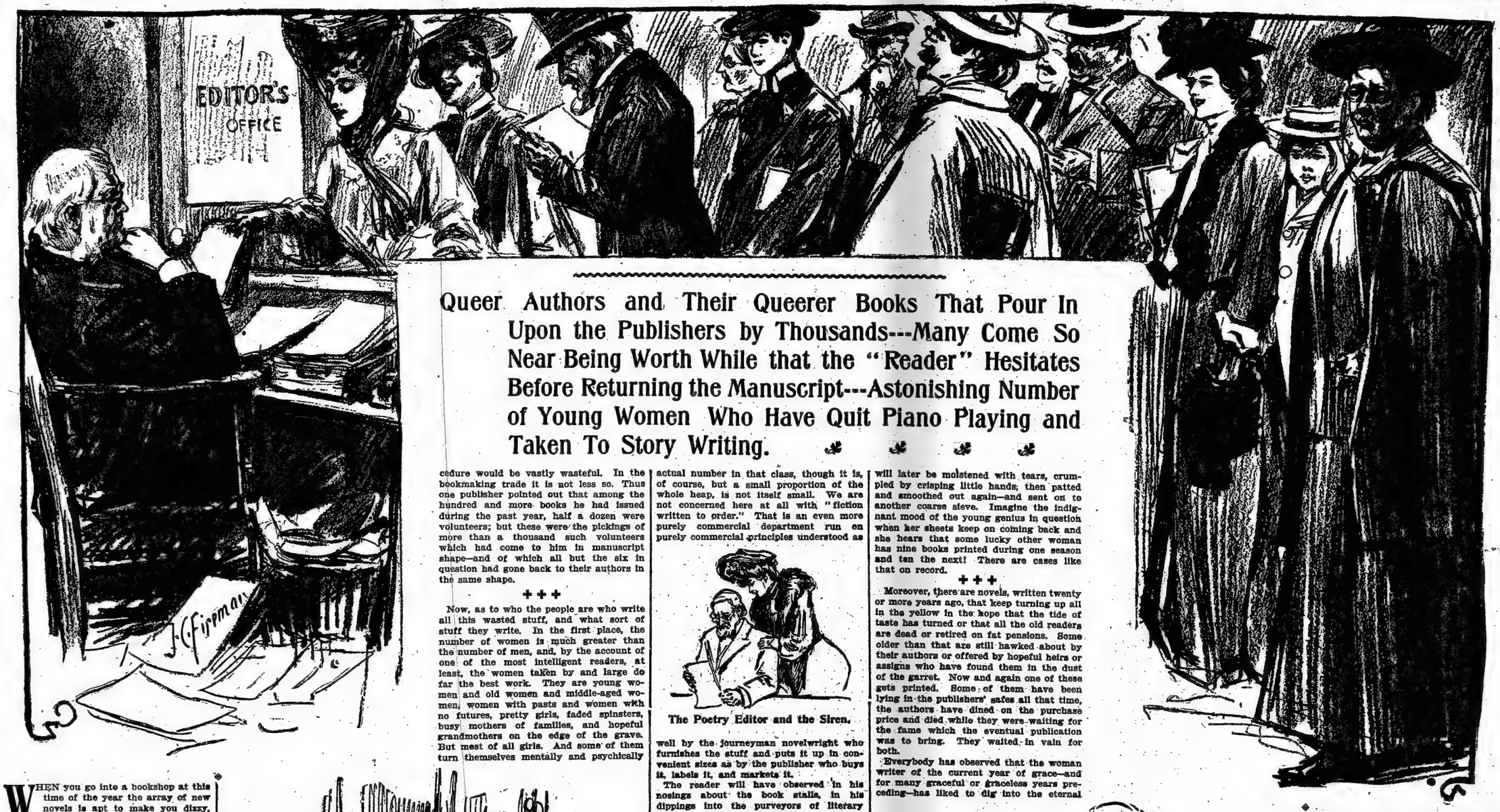

Queer Authors and Their Queerer Books That Pour In Upon the Publishers by Thousands---Many Come So Near Being Worth While that the "Reader" Hesitates Before Returning the Manuscript---Astonishing Number of Young Women Who Have Quit Piano Playing and Taken To Story Writing.

WHEN you go into a bookshop at this time of the year the array of new novels is apt to make you dizzy, even before the man behind the counter has begun to advise you which of them to read. When that amiable young gentleman has done you are dazed; you wonder how he managed to wade through such a vastness of print. You picture your own state of mind if you had to read a tenth of it.

Of course, as a matter of fact, the young man has not read a half of a tenth of the books himself; you will not read more than a dozen or half a dozen out of the hundreds in sight. And yet if you inquire into the matter you will find that of 200 would-be novels written, only one and a fraction gets printed. In other words, for every volume before you somewhere between 100 and 200 manuscripts of what their authors hoped might turn out to be novels passed through the hands of those patient drudges, the publisher's "readers." One of these readers in each house goes by the name of "the coarse sieve." They all pass through his hand first—good, bad, and worse—all, that is, except a few works of the elect. With which explanation you may, perhaps, form a dim idea of how much "a coarse sieve" reads and how many people there are who are trying to write fiction.

The figures used were got at by talking with nearly all the publishers in New York and striking a rough average. One publisher said one of his readers had reported to him that in his opinion "all the young women who used to play just so-so on the piano had abandoned parlor music and taken to writing."

"These ambitious girls," he added, "write just about as well, according to a professional standard, as they used to play; that is, just well enough to make me hesitate to reject their work without getting the opinion of at least two different readers. I feel that way about four manuscripts out of six."

Now, this publisher is one who has launched a good many untried novelists of late. His output is apt to be rather unusually lively, bright, and modern. The reader, respectful of the dignity of literature, must not start at the commercial flavor of this language. The manufacture of books is an industry not materially different from the making of ready-to-wear clothing. The publishers look at it quite frankly in that light. They even employ specialists to come around and give them what is assumed to be an "expert opinion" on the "commercial availability" of this and that literary attempt.

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Imagine the feelings of the eager young woman novelist—or the eager young man novelist, for that matter—if she (or he) were to see a cherished story hot from the heart's grid pass under the cold, fishy eye of one of these experts. By the way, they are generally women; people who know say women make the best readers. But they are not the less cold-blooded on that account.

The publisher quoted just now was a kindly, optimistic person—and his optimism, as was explained, had been justified of its fruits. But another publisher had another story to tell. He said the "volunteer manuscripts" which came to him were bad, bad, and getting worse. He asserted that they sometimes made him despair of the boasted results of the spread of education. He added that he did not believe most of the writers had ever read anything; that they were starting from first principles. These are they, no doubt, from whom comes that sort of American literature which Mr. Henry James characterizes as "so unguided."

"VERY GOOD LITTLE GIRLS WRITE ABOUT VERY WICKED PLACES."

Yet now and then one of these unguided folk achieves something by main force and awkwardness. This publisher was a pessimist. He referred the inquirer to his "coarse sieve," and this man, who met the mob of sorry manuscripts at the very gates of the citadel, regarded them with a more genial eye. It may be well to explain that "volunteer manuscripts" are those which the authors send in post-paid in the high hope of their hearts, firing away with nothing more to guide them than the publisher's name and address.

It is something as if a man quite ignorant of tailoring and quite oblivious of standard sizes should make a coat and send it to a retail shop in the hope it might possibly fit one of the regular or transient customers. In the clothing trade such a procedure would be vastly wasteful. In the bookmaking trade it is not less so. Thus one publisher pointed out that among the hundred and more books he had issued during the past year, half a dozen were volunteers; but these were the pickings of more than a thousand such volunteers which had come to him in manuscript shape—and of which all but the six in question had gone back to their authors in the same shape.

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Now, as to who the people are who write all this wasted stuff, and what sort of stuff they write. In the first place, the number of women is much greater than the number of men, and, by the account of one of the most intelligent readers, at least, the women taken by and large do far the best work. They are young women and old women and middle-aged women, women with pasts and women with no futures, pretty girls, faded spinsters, busy mothers of families, and hopeful grandmothers on the edge of the grave. But most of all girls. And some of them turn themselves mentally and psychically inside out in a fashion to make the hair of the most hardened professional reader stand horridly on end.

The extraordinarily intelligent and broad-minded reader above alluded to declares (he is, of course, a confidential agent and cannot execute his threat) that if he were to make a book of extracts from the novels that never were published he would commit the literary sensation of the twentieth century. And he adds that out of the odds and ends of quite impossible stories could be made a wonderful showing of the flashes of genius and insight which these unborn things display. Whereby he says he feels sure that not the great American novel—but several great American novels, are not very far off. "It gives me a twinge of conscience," he confesses, "to turn down some of the weird things I must turn down."

For the test is not whether the story is good enough to publish, but whether it is too good (or to be perfectly exact, too promising as a commercial venture,) to allow some other and rival house to get hold of it. These remarks, naturally, apply to only the better sort, very much the better sort, of the volunteers. But the actual number in that class, though it is, of course, but a small proportion of the whole heap, is not itself small. We are not concerned here at all with "fiction written to order." That is an even more purely commercial department run on purely commercial principles understood as

The Poetry Editor and the Siren.

well by the journeyman novelwright who furnishes the stuff and puts it up in convenient sizes as by the publisher who buys it, labels it, and markets it.

The reader will have observed in his nosings about the book stalls, in his dippings into the purveyors of literary news, in his own browsings upon the present crop of green fiction, that many novels are being published which deal with business and politics—sometimes separately, though there seems a tendency to combine the two motives. He will wonder who writes these novels. Perhaps he will in a particular case consult some literary news sheet and find a paragraph about "John Jones, author of The President-Chairman," or some such. But the paragraph will not tell him much to the point. Now for one business or political novel which is printed at least a hundred are written.

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Who writes 'em? This much seems certain, if the testimony of the good fellows who act as coarse sieves in a dozen offices in town is to be taken—the political novels are not written by practical politicians, the business novels are not written by real business men. One or two exceptions may occur in the first class—none has been reported in the second. College professors are apt to write both sorts; newspaper reporters naturally enough are frequently the guilty parties in the case of the political novels. Young lawyers waiting for briefs are not unlikely to do the like, though they may go in rather for society effects. And it is said that ingenious dentists amuse their leisure by building up great structures of fiction with an octopus trust magnate in the centre. Similarly very good little girls write about very wicked places and people and by substituting imagination for the lack of knowledge obtain some wonderfully grotesque effects.

All of which, doubtless—since, barring the young woman's intimates, nobody ever sees the novel except the coarse sieve—is a provision of Providence to enable that invidious but necessary man to comfort himself with occasional smiles and grins, and even, from time to time, a studiously subdued howl of glee or dismay. Generally they are in appearance preternaturally solemn, these slaughterers of fond literary hopes, cynical scanners of sheets which have been penned with smiles and high glows around the cockles of the heart, and

"In the Clothing Trade Such a Procedure Would Be Vastly Wasteful."

will later be moistened with tears, crumpled by crisping little hands, then patted and smoothed out again—and sent on to another coarse sieve. Imagine the indignant mood of the young genius in question when her sheets keep on coming back and she hears that some lucky other woman has nine books printed during one season and ten the next! There are cases like that on record.

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Moreover, there are novels, written twenty or more years ago, that keep turning up all in the yellow in the hope that the tide of taste has turned or that all the old readers are dead or retired on fat pensions. Some older than that are still hawked about by their authors or offered by hopeful heirs or assigns who have found them in the dust of the garret. Now and again one of these gets printed. Some of them have been lying in the publishers' safes all that time, the authors have dined on the purchase price and died while they were waiting for the fame which the eventual publication was to bring. They waited in vain for both.

Everybody has observed that the woman writer of the current year of grace—and for many graceful or graceless years preceding—has liked to dig into the eternal verities and hinge her plots on questions of primary morality or religion, to make a great splashing in the puddle and muddle of life. The late Mr. Scott, who was better known as Henry Seton Merriman, has a cheerful phrase in one of his short stories about "the sex which is now making such a superficial stir in the world."

"WOMEN MAKE THE BEST 'READERS' FOR PUBLISHING HOUSES."

The phrase repeated to an exceedingly good-looking young woman who wrote stirred up great scorn and induced violent expressions of disapproval and disgust, but it sums up the qualities of the fiction just mentioned, and does not question, and was not meant to question, the power of the sex from the beginning and world without end in the regions below the surface.

It used to be the case that such stories from women's pens were enveloped in an atmosphere of dun gloom; now both in the printed books and in the host of those which escape the light, if the same fundamentals are apt to be involved, the spirit of the thing is changed. In most cases the authors face their problems smilingly, or with smiling interludes. The smiles, you observe, are the smiles of courage, the smiles that mask the aching heart, they are not at all, as some have thought, the smiles of levity. Of such are the would-be novels, or many of them, which give the readers twinges when they turn them down. They touch vital spots.

We have already spoken of those which lay bare raw wounds, some of which also are rejected with genuine sorrow. In general the self-revealing business is less sombrely done. They jest at scars who have felt wounds. But there are plenty of quite unhumorous seekers left for the coarse sieve to pass or reject as commercial probabilities suggest.

It has been said that college professors write novels. Readers aver that, as the woman prefers the stirring of the depths, so the college professors, learned doctors of philosophy, are prone to the frivolous. They like to write skittish things—nonsensical things, airy, fairy Lilianish things, merry and reckless things. For instance, they may write of unregenerate foreign life in Paris, that part of it which the late Guy Wetmore Carryl said should be labeled "Mud Garden—For Children Only." And they treat Paris not as a problem, but as a comedy.

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The thing is not surprising. The writer remembers spending an afternoon not long ago with a learned physicist, a doctor of philosophy, an instructor of youth, an experimenter with X-rays and wireless telegraphy. The physicist knew all the limericks and nonsense verses extant from Lewis Carroll down to Miss Carolyn Wells and Mr. James M. Flagg, and occupied himself in reciting them with ingenious and malicious modifications. The physicist stopped between these ebullitions of nonsense only long enough to emit a chortling sound of what some might have named childish glee. The more serious subjects essayed by professors have been named already—politics and romance of captains of industry. That merely exhibits the fact that the professors are up to date. Strange to say—or is it strange to say?—though many college professors are also publishers' readers on the side, very few of their books get through the mill.

The readers under cross-examination reported that the volunteers were not nearly so many of them trying to immortalize some little corner of the earth, by embalming in fiction with infinite minuteness all the human and linguistic freaks of a rural village or countryside and sugar-coating the pill with a story of idyllic love or spicing it with tragedy. Women had been (and were) writing most of that sort of thing, and at one time every village in the West and many in other parts of the country were knocking thus for admittance into the temple of fame. Sometimes the writer was a native to the manner and the knowledge of local eccentricities born and bred, but more often than not she was a sojourner there, a person of quite another nativity, —very likely the schoolmistress. One reader suggested that the ebb in the tide of such literature was no more than the result of the circumstance that all the quaint little corners had been used up or smoothed out by the plane of progress. The manuscripts of this class had been a curious lot.

And all this is saying nothing of poets, whose volunteer muse has for ages been a standing joke. It seems these long-haired people trouble rather the newspaper and magazine editors than the publishers of books. The former they bombard with single poems, but they only occasionally thrust a whole volume of verse at the publisher. You may, if you choose, learn from the "poetry editor" of a periodical how he feels when a ravishingly beautiful young person calls and insists on having him read and pass upon her poem while she stands by and looks over his shoulder. If he is a wise man and a tender-hearted, he declines with manifold mendacity to permit the siren to be present at the ordeal. Later—if the poem is astonishingly good—he may confide to a fellow-laborer in the vineyard that he is sorry that he did not accede to the lady's request. Usually he has no regrets—except those printed on the slip of paper which is returned with the manuscript.

PHILOSOPHY OF A DYSPEPTIC---EVEN PERSONS OF SOUND DIGESTION MAY ASSENT TO IT.

Push and pull are a good pair to draw to.

***

Honesty is the best policy, provided you keep your premiums paid up.

***

We are too apt to throw bouquets at the dead and mud at the living.

***

The trouble with remorse is that it never turns up till next morning.

***

Unrequited affection never seems to impair a girl's appetite for more.

***

If love is blind, marriage must be an eye-opener.

***

Our friends would have us believe that our success is entirely due to their advice.

***

Some fellows are always ready to lend a hand, but it is generally empty.

***

If we had things to do over again we would probably do them worse.

***

Right makes might, but it's one of those rules that don't work both ways.

***

A woman may be shy on birthdays without being behind the times.

***

Platonic love is a good bit like the gun we didn't know was loaded.

***

If you are invited to a wedding, the cheapest thing to send is regrets.

***

If it wasn't for curiosity there would be no monkeying with the buzz-saw.

***

Some artists work for money, some for fame, and some out of pure cussedness.

***

Our own troubles are always the worst in the world.

***

It is hard for a man to stand on his dignity when he has sore feet.

***

If we all followed the Golden Rule the lawyers would starve to death.

***

Take care of your friends and your enemies will take care of themselves.

***

The man who gives up his seat in a crowded car isn't always so polite at home.

***

Our sins are like bill collectors—they generally find us out.

***

Some people seem to think they can't be pious without being crusty.

***

Bad habits grow on a man like warts on the conscience.

***

Sometimes the good die young, but more often they outgrow it.

***

If a man once tells a woman he loves her, he has got to keep on telling her for the rest of his natural life.

***

Philosophy may be comforting to an empty stomach, but it doesn't quite fill the bill.

***

Every one to his trade. A hen can't hatch a plot any more than a conspirator can hatch an egg.

***

The reason a girl so seldom marries her ideal is that some other fellow comes along with a lot of money.

***

Some men even hire others to do their kicking for them.

***

The pessimist thinks the world is worse than it really is, and the optimist thinks it is better—and both are wrong.

***

There are worse things than egotism. It is better to talk yourself up than to run other people down.

***

Conscience never uses a megaphone.

***

A married man always resents advice from a bachelor.

***

Some people are so polite that it always seems as though they want to borrow money.

***

True fame is only for dead men.

***

Don't miss the sure thing of to-day in your eagerness for the uncertainty of to-morrow.

***

The love match is likely to flicker out before the winds of adversity.

***

The ties of wedlock must be the kind a man has to wear because his wife buys them.

The Centre of Gravity.

Newton had just discovered the centre of gravity.

"It's my wife when I tell her a funny story," he explained.

Saddened by the attempt, he went off to try the effect at the club.

OLDEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN THE WORLD IS OURS.

Trading Conducted on Safe and Sane Basis Since the Sensational Rise and Fall of the Latest and Greatest Plunger, Daniel J. Sully, Who Bought 25,000 Bales of Cotton at a Clip---Snap Shots of Well-Known Members

Superintendent William V. King.

ON June 20, 1870, half a hundred representative cotton men, all of them New Yorkers, met in a room on Pearl Street, and the New York Cotton Exchange, the first the world had known, was born. The initiation fee paid by the original members was $200, at which figure it remained until the organization was fairly launched.

The New York Cotton Exchange of to-day carries on its rolls 450 members, the limit under its charter, and a seat is worth $10,000. There are members who hail from twenty-five States of the United States and from England, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, and Turkey.

The Exchange owns its own home, at Beaver and William Streets, with adjacent property. The total cost of its property holdings was in the neighborhood of $1,100,000, and the present value is far in excess of this sum.

Of the charter members of the Exchange but eight are still on the rolls. They are Henry Hentz, Nathan Hermann, George Kremelberg, L. C. Lathrop, Walter T. Miller, James W. Murphy, George H. Rhodes, and Joseph F. Wenman. These gentlemen, constituting the Old Guard, are as regular in their appearance on the floor as the younger element, and there are few features of the market which escape them.

From the very first the volume of business transacted through the Exchange was enormous. It is ever mounting higher, and it is estimated that at the present time the trading aggregates 150,000,000 bales of cotton annually. At $50 a bale, which is a little in excess of the market price just now, but is a fair average, this means that the dealings of the members amount yearly to $7,500,000,000, a tidy sum, even in these days of billions.

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According to Section 3 of the charter under which the Exchange was organized, its purposes are to "provide, regulate, and maintain a suitable building, room, or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of New York, to adjust controversies between its members, to establish just and equitable principles in the trade, to maintain uniformity in its rules, regulations, and usages, to adopt standards of classification, to acquire, preserve, and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets, to decrease the local risks attendant upon the business, and generally to promote the cotton trade of the City of New York, increase its amount and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted, and to make provision for the widows and families of deceased members. The said corporation shall have power to make all proper and needful by-laws, not contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York or of the United States."

The first quarters secured for the Exchange were at 142 Pearl Street. The rooms were small, and by 1873 they had been outgrown. A site in Hanover Street was acquired, and the Exchange moved, in 1873, to the building which is now occupied by W. R. Grace & Co. This property was sold in 1884 and the present home was built.

So excellent were the results achieved through the workings of the organization that other cotton centres became imbued with a desire for emulation. An organization built on similar lines was effected in

Samuel T. Hubbard, ex-President.

New Orleans in 1873, and from that time on the lead was followed until every Southern State in which cotton is raised has Exchanges of its own, all of them in touch with the New York body.

From the moment of its birth great fortunes have been builded and millions have melted away on the floor of the local Exchange. In the realm of cotton, as in every other sphere of the business world, New York is the hub about which the

George A. Chapman, Vice President.

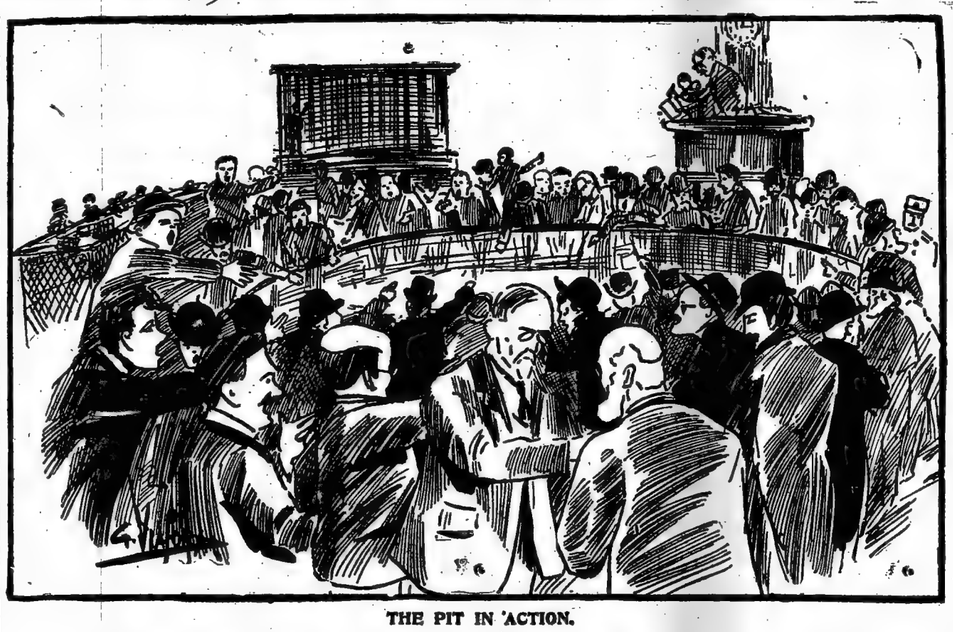

THE PIT IN ACTION.

Robert McDougall, Lover of Music.

spokes of speculation revolve. The Southern plunger, riding on the wave of sectional supremacy, has ever turned his eye toward the parent organization, where wealth is reckoned in seven figures and there is no limit to the game.

Time after time commanders of the soft-hatted and softer-voiced brigade have invaded the great pit. Some of them have taken away all they brought, with added dollars. Others have seen the profits of years engulfed in a day. The speculators of the East have shied their castors into the ring with varying success.

As the world has grown older the risks have increased, and the winnings and losings have grown larger and larger. Back in 1895 Peter Labouisse, a scion of one of the oldest families in Louisiana, moved on New York, his pockets plethoric with the profits of a bull campaign waged by him in New Orleans. For a time he had things his own way and money fairly rolled in on him. Then the tide turned, and when he went back to his native heath he was not only a wiser but a poorer man. Mr. Labouisse was the first of the really spectacular traders.

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In 1899 Theodore Price, a Richmond recruit, full of vim and fortified by an excellent appreciation of crop conditions, got busy with the New York talent. The South was behind him, for he preached bull doctrines, and the price of the staple soared and soared. His paper winnings were sufficient to found a dozen universities when he concluded that the time had come to shift his tactics. Advising the South that the moment had arrived to sell, he went short. The South refused to be led, and Mr. Price was forced to cover. As buying order after buying order poured in he was swamped, and the house of which he was head, after a long and game struggle, went to the wall. Undismayed, Mr. Price kept in the game, and now, so it is said, he has paid every dollar owed by his firm when the crash came. He has not been, however, a member of the Exchange since his failure.

Next there loomed up the Mississippian, W. P. Brown, who figured that cotton was quoted at a lower price than it could be raised. Mr. Brown was in his early manhood a clerk in a country store, and imbibed cotton the while he was drilling a company of militia in Columbus. The first field of his activities was New Orleans, to which city he moved before he had a dollar. From the jump his judgment was flawless, and, possessing a nerve which was unique even in that arena of nervy men, the cotton market, he was soon a force to be reckoned with. All New Orleans loves a bull, when it

Percy Shearson, a Southern Delegate, and Former President Savannah Cotton Exchange.

is a question of playing cotton, and his following was soon one of his chiefest sources of strength. He found New Orleans too limited and came to New York, Frank B. Hayne and other representative citizens of the Crescent City pooling interests with him.

Mr. Brown is one of the few men who did not overplay himself. His fortune has constantly increased, and to-day he is one of the powers in the market. Plunger and conservative in one, he is the type of man who seems to have been born to fill the particular niche he claims as his own.

In the footsteps of Mr. Brown, picking up the gage of battle when the New Orleans man closed out his holdings, came that latest and greatest of all plungers, Daniel J. Sully, who in a few brief months ran up the storied shoestring into a fortune variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Associated with him was Col. S. F. B. Morse, for years the Passenger Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad—one of the really big men in Southern railroad affairs. Col. Morse gave up his position, with its salary, which was the high-water standard in passenger circles south of the Ohio, and became a partner of Mr. Sully.

The Sully crash is recent history. After

J. Temple Gwathmey, Horseman.

Walter T. Miller, a Charter Member.

Henry Schaefer, President.

forcing the price of cotton up by leaps and bounds, buying 25,000 bales at a clip with the same nonchlance that the ordinary trader placed an order of 500 bales, he came to the end of his rope. When he "went broke" the market "broke," and the Exchange wondered at the magnificent scale on which he had operated. The receivers, with assets of more than $1,000,000 in sight, are still trying to straighten out the tangle in which the firm was involved when the end was written, and Sully is waiting and watching for the day when he will be in the game again.

Since the failure a more conservative era has marked the trading. "We are safer and saner," said a big cotton man the other day, "than we were before Dan's skyrocket pierced the financial heavens. There is more legitimate trading than ever, but the desire to corner the earth is temporarily eclipsed. The eclipse, though, is only temporary. In a month or a year somebody else, with an ambition to buy up all the cotton in the world, will show up and there will be more doings."

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Let it be not understood that there is any dullness about the market, for there isn't. The members shout and crowd and buy and sell about the pit as fiercely as they ever did, but they are "there with the goods" when the time comes to make deliveries, and until the memory of the Sully episode is toned down by the passage of time they will continue to be.

The Exchange is one great family as at present constituted. Henry Schaefer, the President, has been a member for twenty years, and is as personally popular as he is officially respected. He is a man without fads, knowing no other pleasure than business, save in his home, and occupying a prominent place in the financial world outside of his affiliations in the realm of cotton.

George A. Chapman, the Vice President, is an enthusiastic golfer. Whether the market is booming or whether the bottom has dropped out, he is to be found, whenever he has a moment's leisure, on the Plainfield links.

Interesting figures on the floor are Samuel T. Hubbard and J. Temple Gwathmey, both ex-Presidents. Mr. Hubbard is an ardent yachtsman, and Mr. Gwathmey, when he has the time to spare, is to be found holding the reins over a fast horse.

It is impossible, in speaking of the Exchange, to forget its Superintendent, W. V. King. He it is who keeps the multifarious cogs of the great machine oiled and in working order. For more than two decades an operator on the floor, he was prevailed upon in 1898 to accept the Superintendency, and since he took the helm he has convinced every member that he is the one man for the place.

CLUB LIFE IN NEW YORK—THOUSANDS OF NAMES ON THE WAITING LIST

NEW YORK, in passing Paris and overhauling London as with seven-league boots in the race for the blue ribbon now worn by the English metropolis as the largest city on earth, is rapidly eclipsing both of them as a capital of luxury. This is perhaps best illustrated by the increasing number of New York clubmen and the corresponding growth of the club as an item of paramount importance in metropolitan social and business life.

Whereas a decade ago there were barely 22,000 bona fide club members in the metropolis, a recent compilation of the clubs and clubmen of New York revealed over 50,000 resident members of some sixty clubs, exclusive of societies having no houses of their own. This increase of more than 100 per cent. in the dwellers of clubland is quite out of proportion to the increase in general population. Of the many speculative vistas opened by this interesting discovery, perhaps the most important leads to the dual question: Is the club supplanting the home in the life of the average well-to-do business and professional man, and does it effectually discourage marriage?

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Among many representative clubmen who expressed themselves on the subject the consensus of opinion was that a club offers no serious hindrance to matrimony, since fully 80 per cent. of New York clubmen are married and have homes and families in the city. This leaves only one-fifth, or some 10,000, of the total number in the bachelor column.

But by far the most interesting fact disclosed to a writer for THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES in canvassing the situation was the increasing difficulty experienced by even wealthy men in gaining admission to membership in any one of a half dozen exclusive Fifth Avenue clubs. Membership, for instance, in the Union Club—the dean of New York clubs—is a privilege as rare as it is coveted, and the same may be said of the Knickerbocker Club, the younger and larger, but almost as exclusive University Club, the Union League, the Metropolitan, a favorite rendezvous for the very rich, and other fashionable organizations combining business and pleasure.

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While the Knickerbocker Club, at Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, is, in its thirty-first year, one of the younger clubs, a number of lads and even infants are posted for membership on its exclusive rolls. This also is true of the Union League and the University Club, just as with the older Union Club, which recently moved into its handsome $550,000 home at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Among more than 400 names appearing on the waiting list of the Union Club, it was confided by one of the best-posted members, six or eight are those of lads wearing knickerbockers—scions of old and wealthy families at that. In several instances, explained this authority, it is tacitly understood between the fathers of the lads and the club Governors that the names of the applicants shall not be passed on for ten or twelve years, or until the applicants are of age.

"But," he continued, "the social no less than the business advantages offered by a membership in this and a few other clubs are so pronounced that it is becoming more and more coveted each year. Within five years, in my opinion, which is based upon the keen and growing desire of New York men to be identified with one or more leading clubs, it will be practically impossible to gratify the wish offhand or even in a term of years after the applicant is posted.

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"Perhaps it would surprise you to know that one of the younger Astors—a lad still in his teens—is posted for membership in the Union and other clubs, a precaution which will be worth the cost of initiation many times over when the young man is old enough to have his name acted upon. Master Astor is only one of several lads whose names have been posted at the Union, the Union League, and the University Club, to my knowledge.

"Of course," he continued, "it is much easier for a man to attain membership in a club to-day than it was twenty years ago in this city, because there are three or four times as many clubs. But it is a vastly more difficult thing to become identified with the clubs I have named than it was a generation ago, that is by men of acknowledged standing, irreproachable family, and exceeding wealth.

"What special advantages does such a club offer? This question is frequently asked by outsiders. The answer is manifold. In the first place New York is becoming more and more like London, where men are generally known and gauged by the club or clubs to which they belong. One might venture to say that the British Empire is governed in the main by men who formulate their opinions and party policies in their clubs. More party lines are drawn and more principles of government promulgated in a few London clubs than in either branch of Parliament. So it is coming to be with us in our business and professional life.

"Many times the seeds of great financial enterprises are sown by financiers while enjoying a club dinner or a tête-à-tête over cigars. Since the club draws to it such powers and principals of the professional and financial world, it offers unbounded opportunities for younger members to gain in experience by meeting and watching their elders.

"The fact that such opportunities are offered at such a minor cost prompts me to venture the statement that the club is the focal point from which the aristocracy, so to speak, of our country is radiating. In other words, it is not necessary for a man to be wealthy, or even comparatively so, in order to belong to one of our best clubs.

"Take the Union Club," continued the speaker. "Its membership is limited to fourteen hundred, which was reached some years ago. It now has a waiting list of nearly five hundred. Yet the initiation fee is only $300 and the annual dues $75. The initiation fee and dues are the same at the Union League, which has a membership of 1,854 and a very long waiting list.

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"The University Club membership is limited to 1,700, which has been reached, and it has more than a thousand names on its waiting list. Its initiation fee is only $200 and its annual dues $75. Then the New York Athletic Club, whose 3,850 members have been required to pay only $100 entrance fee and $60 a year, has several hundred waiting applicants for membership.

"But for the fact that the price of admission to membership in a representative New York club does not fluctuate and has no market value it would exceed a hundredfold the nominal sum required. In fact, it is frequently stated by clubmen that they value their membership on the Stock Exchange hardly more in some cases than their membership in the Union, the Union League, the University, the Metropolitan, the Knickerbocker, and perhaps one or two other clubs."

When an official of the Metropolitan Club, at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, was approached on the subject he said: "A mistaken idea is abroad that the fact of a man being a club member argues that he has more than the average leisure and means. No greater mistake could be made. Here in the Metropolitan Club several young business men are living at an average expense of not more than $1,000 a year.

"Of course, this does not mean that $1,000 a year is an average sum, but it provides them each with a room and bath, including breakfast and dinner for one. It would be impossible for a man to live at a representative hotel for such a moderate sum. Again, it is provided in the club by-laws that no suite of apartments shall exceed two rooms and bath. Some resident members pay as much as $6,000, $8,000, and $10,000 a year living expenses, which includes the cost of entertaining at the club. But, to repeat, for $20 a week one can live at this club comfortably and better than at any place in New York offering anything like the same accommodations.

"No, we have no infants on our waiting list, as have some of the older clubs, but in a few years it will be extremely difficult to attain to membership even in the Metropolitan, which was founded in 1891 and is limited to 1,500 members."

Heading the list with a required fee of $1,000, the Knickerbocker Club is the most expensive purely social organization in the United States with which to attain identification. Other prominent metropolitan clubs, with their initiation expenses, dues, and enrollments, are the Army and Navy, $25, $30, 995 members; Automobile Club of America, $100, $50, 342 members; City Club, $25 dues, 714 members; Harvard, $10, $20, 1,117 members; Yale, $10, $20, 2,066 members; Lotos, $200, $75, 1,040 members; New York Club, $100, $75, 629 members; New York Yacht, organized in 1844, $100, $25, 2,054 members; Racquet, $200, $75, 685 members; Authors, $25, $25, 115 members; Engineers, $50, $25, 1,000 members; Hardware, $50, $50, 760 members; Lambs, $200, $100, 244 members; Manhattan, $250, $100, 1,200 members; New York Press, $10, $18, 800 members; Arion, $25, $40, 1,100 members; Players, $100, $40, 993 members; Salmagundi, $50, $25, 343 members; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, $50, $50, 500 members, and the St. Nicholas, $100, $75, with a limited membership of 500.

More than $8,500,000 has been invested by the various New York clubs in establishing homes for themselves, and a retinue of 6,000 or more attendants is required to maintain them.

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While a few wealthy men, such as Russell Sage and James R. Keene, have eschewed clubs, with the exception of the Coney Island Jockey Club, in the case of the latter and one or two societies with which the former is identified, a great many rich and representative residents of the metropolis are identified with many individual clubs.

J. Pierpont Morgan heads the list. Exclusive of a number of minor societies with which he is identified, the financier belongs to the Metropolitan, Union League, Groller, Midday, Catholic, Jekyll Island, Turf and Field, Collie, Century, City, Tuxedo, University, Racquet, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Players, Lawyers, New York Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. His annual dues approximate $7,000.

Senator Depew has thirty-one clubs to his credit. Among them are the Union League, Lotos, University, Union, Yale, Century, Lawyers, Republican, Players, Riding, St. Nicholas, Tuxedo, New York Yacht, Ardsley, Press, Transportation, Montauk of Brooklyn, and the West Side Republican Club.

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George J. Gould owns twenty-eight club memberships, among others being the New York Yacht, New York Club, Press, Union, Transportation, Jekyll Island, Automobile Club of America, Ardsley, Atlantic Yacht, Coney Island Jockey, Country, Lawyers, New York Athletic, and New York Zoological Society.

Among nearly a score of clubs having him on their rolls, Judge Henry E. Howland, who has been called the premier clubman of America, pays dues to the Union League, Century, Meadow Brook Hunt, Metropolitan, Republican, Yale, and Midday Clubs.

James Henry Smith, "the wealthiest bachelor in the United States," belongs to the University, Racquet, Union, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Tuxedo, Turf and Field, Meadow Brook Hunt, Down Town, Suburban Riding and Driving, Metropolitan Museum, and the New York Botanical Gardens.

W. Gould Brokaw, who shares distinctions of sportsmanship with Foxhall Keene, is a member of the New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, New York Athletic, Tuxedo, Cartaret Gun, Automobile Club of America, Staten Island, Polo, and Country Clubs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has memberships in the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Yale, Suburban Riding and Driving, Turf and Field, Automobile Club of America, and Ardsley Clubs, while his brother Cornelius belongs to the Riding, Knickerbocker, Church, Midday, Metropolitan, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Yale, Engineers, Turf and Field, Larchmont Yacht, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

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John D. Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil Company, is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, the New York Botanical Gardens, Union League, City, Metropolitan Museum, New England Society, Baptist Social Union, New York Zoological Society, American Museum of Natural History, Fine Arts, and the Ohio Society. His son, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., is identified with the Alpha Delta Phi and Midday Clubs, the Phi Beta Kappa and Baptist Societies, and the Brown University Alumni Association.

Among the thirty-two social organizations recognising August Belmont as a member are the University, Manhattan, Lawyers, Harvard, Automobile, New York Athletic, Racquet, New York Yacht, and Midday Clubs. James H. Hyde is a clubman thirty-three times over, and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) honors and is honored by the Authors, Players, Press, and Lotos Clubs.

TELEPHONOGRAPH STOREHOUSE FOR TELEPHONE MESSAGES

BY the aid of an ordinary telephone magnet the telephone has become a storehouse for, as well as a transmitter of, the human voice. This has been made possible by Elis E. Ries of New York City, an electrical engineer and inventor of international fame. Mr. Ries, among his many other achievements, has become a recognized authority in telephony, and this, his latest invention, is called the telephonograph.

With the Ries telephonograph a telephone subscriber, when he leaves his office, can switch on to his telephone instrument what is called a recording apparatus. By means of this a message is received and recorded by his telephone instrument, ready to be repeated to him when desired. On his return he places a receiver at his ear and listens to one or perhaps a dozen messages which may have accumulated during his absence.

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Technically, this is accomplished first, by the impression of magnetic lines of force on a steel wire by means of a small electro magnet, which is included in the telephone circuit when the apparatus is in operation. Second, the sound is reproduced by passing the wire charged with the voice record, or message, under the poles of a second or reproducing magnet attached to a receiver separate from that ordinarily used in conversation over the wire.

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For instance, Mr. White of Times Square, wishes to speak to Mr. Linen of Broad Street. He calls Central, and asks for Linen's number. A moment later he hears what seems to be Linen's voice, saying: "Mr. Linen is out; please dictate your message." This statement is seemingly repeated by Linen several times. Now, it is rather perplexing for a man to be told that the individual with whom he wishes to converse is out, by a voice that he is willing to take oath is that of the man he seeks. Perhaps he says something to that effect, and then he receives no answer at all. Waiting a moment, Mr. White dictates his message with various criticisms of the process, not realizing that every word he says is recorded. Then he hangs up his receiver, and wonders what Linen was up to.

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When Linen returns and puts his receiver to his ear to listen to the messages he thinks may await him, he gets all that Mr. White has said, without losing any of the expressive tones. Then, perhaps, he calls Mr. White up and explains to him that it was really Linen's voice he heard, just as his voice or some other voice is poured out by the phonograph. Linen's voice with the message White received was transmitted from a record, a part of the telephonograph apparatus, and intended to answer the same purpose as the sign which reads on the office door, "Back in 15 minutes." When the operator at Central Office pressed a button and caused Linen's telephone bell to ring she also caused the recording apparatus to act. The first movement of this apparatus brought the reproducing magnet into action, resulting in the announcement to White that Linen was absent. The apparatus's second movement placed the recording magnet in readiness to impress White's message on the steel wire of Linen's telephonograph.

To tradesmen and shopkeepers the message-recording feature of the telephonograph is of value, because it makes it possible for a customer to send in an order by 'phone at any time, whether the store is closed or not. It is obvious, also, that this invention would be of great importance to business men and others who make a practice of executing contracts or commissions received by telephone, especially as the verbal message thus recorded will not only be in the voice of the speaker, but may be repeated as often as desired. Then, too, the fact that messages as repeated in one's ear by the telephonographic record are absolutely accurate is a vast improvement over the possible errors of the clerk, stenographer, or office boy, on whose accuracy no patent has yet been issued.

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The principle of this telephonograph has been successfully applied to the stock ticker, by means of which the tape is eliminated and a system of receivers utilized to transmit the ticker's story. Application has also been made of this idea to the wireless telegraph apparatus—that is, the recording feature. By means of the Ries system a wireless message is at onse recorded, whether the operator is present or not.

Ready for Emergencies.

Crooner—Too bad, old chap, you're engaged to Miss Spyem. She does get so jolly jealous, and without cause.

Spooner—Oh, I'll give her cause enough, never fear.

It is better to be a big frog in a little puddle than a little frog in a pig puddle.

Accuracy.

Mr. Gruffy—Yes, I admire Quill. He's such a finished writer.

Miss Fluffy—Certainly, but—er—he's dead.

Mr. Gruffy—Well, that's what I said, finished, didn't I?

CHILDREN'S COURT SCENE OF NOBLEST OF CHARITIES.

What Has Been Accomplished by the Big-hearted Philanthropic Women Who Devote Their Leisure Hours To Aiding in the Rescue of the Unfortunate Boys and Girls Arraigned Before This Tribunal.

IF it were possible for the atmosphere of the Children's Court, at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, to resolve itself into luminous expression, the words that probably would blaze forth upon the wall would be:

"Faith! Hope! Charity!"

It is down in this quiet little court, in this poor neighborhood, that one of the grandest works of charity is being carried on by the city, in behalf of the children of the metropolis, assisted by a committee of wealthy ladies whose charity is guiltless of hobbyism or ostentation. Here, in this the headquarters of those who are devoted to the welfare and protection of poor children, charity reigns supreme, but a charity born of hope for the coming generation and nurtured by faith in the results of its ministering. The greatest of all charities is this.

The story of the Children's Court in this big city has been written scores of times—the quaint or pathetic or amusing tale of the wayward girl, the mischievous boy, and the "outlaw" band seeking the Rocky Mountains, only to find the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; but up to the present, it does not seem as if sufficient justice has been done and deserved credit awarded to the committee whose work is directly responsible for the fact that, out of every 100 children paroled from the Children's Court, 85 turn out well. That percentage speaks for itself, and also for the work of the organization known as the Association of Catholic Charities, the moderator of which is the Rev. Dr. D. G. McMahon.

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Directly under the supervision of the moderator is this Children's Court Committee, composed of a number of ladies who have voluntarily given a large part of their time and services to helping poor children to better themselves, teaching the parents or guardians of little unfortunates the necessity for awakening self-respect in the children by example in themselves, and, that which is the charity hand in hand with faith and hope, rescuing children from the first pitfalls of poverty and rough environment, at an age where it is easy to impress them for good or for evil.

The Chairman of this committee is Mrs. John G. O'Keefe, wife of a prominent broker; Mrs. Thomas G. Patten, Mrs. W. R. Knapp, Miss Alice E. Hughes, Miss Laura I. Mohr, Mrs. Charles H. Irish, Miss May Buderis, and several others whose names cannot be obtained, make up the committee. Each of these ladies has her own day at the Children's Court, when she makes it her business to speak to all the children who are arraigned, either for an offense or a misfortune of guardianship, and, having learned and jotted down on her tablets all possible information with regard to the little unfortunate, the committee lady spends her days off from court looking into his or her domestic and social environment and doing in an unostentatious way that which she thinks best for the child. Sometimes it is monetary help for the parents, sometimes a little wholesome, stirring truth and advice to the guardians where they have been guilty of negligence, and again it may be that the Samaritan, with the assistance of the parish priest, gathers in the little ones to the night schools and gymnasiums which are in existence on the east side.

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Fully to realize the grandeur of the work of charity performed by this committee, one would have to spend many, many days beside the Judge who tries the average of thirty-five new cases brought into the Children's Court every day; but, as few have the time to do this, the next best thing is a study of the reports of the First Division (Children's Court) of the Court of Special Sessions. One of the biggest surprises that one receives after inquiry into the affairs of the First Division is that, during the two years of its existence, the Children's Court has arraigned little ones who have committed every crime on the calendar, with the exception of libel. We speak of the children collectively, of course, and the crimes collectively: one would never credit the existence of an infant reprobate who in less than the age limit of sixteen years could have committed every crime from petit larceny to murder! But it is a fact that the Children's Court of Manhattan has seen some "little terrors" at the rail. This year, although the report has not yet been issued, there have been no less than five homicide cases. Last year there were two boys remanded to the Coroner for the same offense.

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One of the extraordinary and unlooked-for features of the court records is the prevalence of attempted suicide among children, especially girls. From the observation of the court officials and the committee workers, nearly all of the 150 cases of attempted suicide arraigned last year were the result of domestic differences and childish grievances, real or fancied. Here and there one may find a case of attempted self-destruction where "Tommy" had lost at crap shooting 25 cents which belonged to his mother. He contemplated death with the despair of a ruined gambler. There are also a few cases where little girls with quite an extensive education in trashy literature have longed to die for the love of some infant Lothario.

Reference to a "ruined gambler" brings to mind the fact that one youthful gambler was arraigned last year. There have been several in the last few months brought to court by heart-broken parents, who invariably told a story half sad, half ridiculous, of boys who would not go to school, but "play crap shooting all day and dream horse racin' all night."

In fact, the more one studies the records of the Children's Court the more astonishing their revelations become. Felonious assault appears to be, literally, child's play, and as for burglary—why, last year there were 330 child burglars arraigned in the Children's Court, and, which is even more astounding, five of that number were girl burglars! The fact that only five of the grand total were guilty of having burglars' tools in their possession would indicate that the children have not as yet entered the cracksman business professionally, but the figures given here will make it clear to all that the committee of the Association of Catholic Charities has its work cut out.

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But it would be unfair to leave the reader with the impression that the total of over 7,000 children arraigned annually in the Children's Court is a total of wickedness on the part of the little ones. No less than 2,000 of those cases are brought to the court through the fault of negligent parents. Improper guardianship, the charity workers will tell you, is responsible for a vast number of cases where the children have been taken to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children simply because the little ones needed some one to look after them. And it is probable that at least 2,000 more of the total of 7,000 per annum are cases where the children have stolen or been wayward in some other field, through a lack of interest on the side of the parents. It is a known fact around the Children's Court that the secret of the success which daily attends the efforts of the charity workers is this "taking an interest." After all, a boy is a man in embryo and a girl is a woman, and everybody knows that the best way and surest to get human beings to do right is to cause them to think that one never had any doubt as to their capabilities. To breed a little conceit in the heart and mind of a child is the best way to have a soft spot where one may sink the grappling iron of control. That is what the charity workers have found.

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And what is the success which has attended the work of the Charity Committee? It is undoubtedly great, but of a total of 7,647 children arraigned last year only 1,667 were committed after conviction; 2,748 sentences were suspended after the little ones had been convicted, and this suspension was due mainly to the good influence upon the little culprits of the parole officers and the Charity Committee. One might say that, considering what consummate deceivers in the matter of penitence wicked children are, there is no reason why all of them should not obtain suspension of sentence; but proof that the penitence is real and that the good influence of the charity worker is lasting lies in the fact that 85 per cent. of the little ones never again see the inside of the Children's Court.

All the credit of this good work, however, must not be awarded to the committee of lady workers. Too much cannot be said of the efforts and the sympathy for children of E. Fellows Jenkins, the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Another Samaritan of the slums is Mrs. Sophia C. Axman, who only the other day was appointed probation officer of the Court of Special Sessions. For years Mrs. Axman has worked among the Hebrew children, and it is understood that since her appointment she has announced her intention of doing double duty.

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To these and to the committee belong the thanks of a nation and of all civilization, for to-morrow each of the children on the sidewalks of the slums will be, with every other American citizen, a ruler in the land. The efforts of charity workers to fit the coming ruler for his throne deserves unstinted praise.

GETTING HIS PEDIGREE.

A WORD TO A MOTHER.

BACK TO HER TENEMENT HOME.

WHEN IN ADVERSITY.

IN ADVERSITY emulate the iron endurance of the fox, who would be skinned alive rather than cry out.

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Keep a stiff upper lip. Never complain except to those you know will help you. In other words, never complain.

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When you need help (and there come such times to the best of us) go last of all to those whom you have had occasion to assist.

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Go prepared with eau de cologne in case you should receive the shock of the unexpected.

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It sometimes happens that you receive assistance from the most unexpected sources.

"AMERICANS DON'T KNOW HOW TO WRITE LETTERS," SAYS RETURNED EXPATRIATE.

I SHALL be delighted to have you join us at dinner to-morrow at 6 o'clock. Our mutual friend Miss —— will be of the party. Please let me know if you can come. Yours sincerely, Mrs. John Brown."

The above invitation from a charming American woman and a graduate of a prominent college was one of the first letters I received on my return to my native land after some years spent in England. I turned the letter round and round and read it three times, convinced that I must have made some mistake in the first reading. But no, it was a letter written in the first person and signed, "Yours sincerely, Mrs. John Brown."

A week later I received a note from the wife of a well-known politician. It was signed, "Believe me, yours cordially, Mrs. Martin." Some weeks later I took train for the West, and from the wife of a professor in a Western university, herself a graduate of the same institution, I had a letter signed, "Yours truly, Mrs. Samuel Blank." From that time on I received numerous letters, fully two-thirds of which were signed in the same style. Then I gasped, for I remembered a very heated argument I once had with an English woman friend.

"My dear," she said to me one day, "your married American women have such a funny custom, have they not, of signing their names?"

"Why, I think they sign their names in about the same way that an Englishwoman would sign hers," I replied.

"No, indeed, was her reply. "Your American married women sign their names in the same way that our charwomen sign theirs. They say, 'Yours sincerely, Mrs. Harry Smith.'"

"You must have corresponded with a very queer lot of American women," I retorted hotly.

"With some of your best," she replied. "I can show you a letter written to me by the wife of a prominent American Ambassador to a foreign country signed in the way I say."

She showed me the letter. The wife of one of our Ambassadors had written to this English gentlewoman signing herself "Yours truly, Mrs. Blank!"

Even then I averred that American Ambassadors might be married to illiterate wives just as some Lord Mayors of London were, but that the average American married woman whose name was Jones and whose maiden name had been Smith would surely sign herself "Yours truly, Mary Smith Jones," putting her husband's name in the corner of the paper, if necessary, for purposes of address.

But, alas, the Englishwoman was in part right! Not all our American women are guilty of this style of signature, but an astonishingly large number of them may be said to show a strange and amusing desire to tack the "Mrs." on to their signatures. I have asked many why they do it. Their replies are varied. Some do not understand why they should not do it. Others confess that they suppose it is wrong, but that it saves time and confusion.

The truth is that the Americans, as a Nation, are very poor letter writers—probably the worst letter writers in the world when it comes to correct form and kind and courteous wording, though I will say for the American men that so far I have yet to receive a letter written by one of them signed "Yours truly, Mr. John Smith."

From several prominent business houses I have received letters beginning "Dear Miss." To be sure, I am a miss, yet custom says that formal letters addressed to me should be to "Dear Madam." On the other hand, numerous envelopes come addressed without a sign of a handle to my name. The writers know quite well that I am a spinster and so have not even the excuse of being in doubt as to my single or married state.

"But the letters reach you all right, don't they? Some of them bring you checks, some orders for work, do they not?" I hear an American business man asking. Yes, to be sure, but why the American neglect for the "little things" to which the English pay so much attention?

The answer is briefly this: "We haven't time to bother!"

Last year in England an eminent Englishman who employs two secretaries in his profession was telling me how very sorry he was that he could not avail himself of the services of a young American man—a graduate of a college—who applied to him for a position as secretary. "I wanted him and felt that he would be valuable to me, but I noticed that on the envelope he addressed to me he wrote Mr. John instead of John, Esq. I called his attention to our English rule of etiquette by which tradesmen were addressed as 'Mr.' and untitled gentlemen as 'Esquire,' but he only laughed and said, 'Oh, I don't mind those little things! They receive the letters I write to them all right enough!'"

That particular young man lost a valuable position because of his disregard of a very "little thing," which to the Englishman seemed to be a matter of grave importance. In regard to the distinction between the use of Mr. and Esq. the American could readily be excused for not knowing, but he could not be excused for refusing to take cognizance of the matter when he was living in England and desired to earn his living there. Before writing a letter he should have made sure that he was properly addressing it.

"Now, don't worry; he'll get the letter whether its beginning is according to etiquette or not," said an American newspaper man to me one day when I had criticised his manner of addressing a letter to an English duke whom he desired to interview. "Begin it 'My Lord Duke,'" I said. "Oh, never mind, now. I've addressed him as 'Dear Sir!'" was the reply.

Now, it is not surprising that an educated American should not know how to begin his letter to a duke, because he is not accustomed to dukes, neither to earls nor marquesses. But when he finds that he is obliged to write to a duke, why does he not spend a few minutes in learning the proper way? It takes too much time, and the American is too busy to be correct or to be courteous. That is the answer in a nutshell.

In no respect is the average American, man or woman, a model letter writer. The art of properly writing a letter is not taught in either our public schools or our colleges. Lately I spent some hours in examining the letters written by some dozens of American schoolgirls. There was not a courteously worded letter among them. These letters, having been handed to their teachers as "compositions," had been corrected by those teachers, so that it not only showed that the girls were deficient, but that their teachers were also ignorant of how to write a courteous letter. I use the word "courteous" in preference to "correct," for some of the letters showed good grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

In England one's housemaid who has been only as high as the seventh standard in a board school writes a better letter than many of one's American friends—that is, better in style and form. The man to whom one owes a bill writes courteously, even unto the nineteenth and twentieth time. He writes courteously even when he informs you that he expects to have the honor of putting a broker's man in your house on account of your unpaid milk bill. Eight or ten times he will have written that he is sure that his little bill has escaped your attention, begging your pardon for troubling you, &c.

"Dear Miss: I inclose my bill. My terms are cash," wrote an American photographer to me the other day. I will pay the bill, but I will engage another photographer for future work, not because this man's "terms were cash," but because he had not a nice way of calling my attention to the fact.

What a charming way has the English gentlewoman of writing to the applicant for the place of housemaid in her establishment: "Mrs. Brown is pleased to say that she has found Mary Reed's character satisfactory and she will expect Mary Reed to take the situation on next Wednesday, as agreed."

The average American housewife is more than likely to write, under similar circumstances, as follows: "Mary Reed: Please come to work on Wednesday, as I find your references satisfactory. Mrs. Johnson."

For be it remembered that the American woman is not an adept in the art of writing in the third person and because she is not and because she has not learned these "little things" at school she is often put to embarrassment in the writing of letters which she feels she does not know how to write.

All this is far from what it should be. With her vivacity, her fund of humor, her bright outlook on life, the American woman should be the best letter writer in the world. There is no reason why she should not be taught how to write to her servants, her tradesmen, her social inferiors and superiors. A little less trigonometry, even a little less of the delightful study of botany, would be better than this lack of knowledge in the art of letter writing.

In regard to our men it will be averred that they usually get what they want when they write for it. They put through great businesses in America and in England regardless of their discourteously worded, blunt, brief, and-to-the-point business letters.

Perhaps they do, and yet it is not altogether pleasant to remember that there is a saying in England: "As rude as an American business man"!

ELIZABETH BANKS.

ONE SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

"SALLY'S old mistress was here to-day, John."

A New York lady imparted the information to her husband upon his return from business, adding: "She and her daughter. They are from Virginia."

"They didn't want to take Sally away from us, I hope," replied John. "She is the first really good cook we have had since we commenced keeping house."

"No," answered the wife. "They did not say that they had come for her, though if they had said so I'm sure she would have packed up at once and gone with them. I cannot understand how it is with you Southern people and the blacks. When Sally appeared they just fell upon her and kissed her and cried over her for very joy at seeing her again.

"I suppose I must have showed surprise, for Sally looked apologetic and explained: 'This is my old mistress. She raised me down in old Virginny.'

"I told Sally to take a chair and sit down with her friends. Do you think she did it? Not a bit of it. She only laughed, in a bashful sort of way, and stood up talking to those people the whole time they were here—over an hour."

"They wouldn't have kissed her the next time they saw her, I reckon," said John, "if she had accepted your invitation to be seated."

"Well, it's all very strange and unaccountable to me. I confess I don't understand the relations of the two races in the South, but I must say I am grateful to these Virginians for raising Sally so that she knows how to raise bread and for making a good cook of her for my benefit."

JUST A FEW FEMININE FANCIES

BROAD white hand-embroidered bands are sold by the yard for cuffs and collars. The linen is heavy, and there is a centre design and scallop on each edge. In making it is only necessary to hem the ends and finish with tiny buttons and loops. Half a yard is big measure for a thirteen-inch collar, and the material at a smart shop will cost $1.50 a yard or more. The bands wear well, are simple to adjust and launder, and look the genuine article that they are.

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Engraved designs in a dull finish on patent leather, black or colors, are good in the smaller articles of leather for women.

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In a good style is the corsage jacket of velvet worn with a cloth skirt. The jacket is on the order of coats of one of the Louis periods, with bolero fronts and coattails of varying length. There is a place for frills of lace at the front and in the sleeves. Similar velvet jackets are made with evening gowns, rose-pink with cream point d'esprit and ribbon-run lace ruffles.

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Better than in the velvet is one of these suits in black broadcloth, absolutely plain. It is so long that the plain skirt shows only a few inches below the redingote. This fits the figure like a glove, without an ornament, without a strap or plait, a plain habit back, only the seams showing a line in it. It is a delight, but the figure inside it must be perfection.

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In the trimming on a beautiful evening coat the combination of white with deeper tones is shown. This is a heavy braid lace of a deep cream, almost a yellow, to match the coat. In it are set daisies of white, each petal formed of an oval of silk braid, other little petals in the white scattered through the lace. The centre of each daisy, which is fully life size, is set with a big silk-covered ball of the cream, while more of the balls are dotted here and there over the lace. It is an effective trimming.

Broad flowered silk scarfs this year have an open netlike texture.

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A pretty makeshift in the millinery department of a smart shop is to be seen in a small hat which has the appearance of being one of the heavy beavers of the Winter. Instead of this, however, the hat is as light as a feather, made of chiffon, this apparently tufted and cut—made no one but the milliner knows how, presenting all the Winter effect of the felt, but with the comfort of the thinner material. It is a dark blue hat with feathers at the side, a bit of orange in these. Fashionable orange is agreeable in blending with most of the darker colors.

CENTRAL PARK HAS A VENERABLE SQUIRREL CHARMER.

Octogenarian Lover of These Merry Little Animals Has for Years Fed His Pets Daily--Knows Them Individually and Is Personally Known to Them--Good Friend of the Squirrels When the Snows Come.

FOR the last five years frequenters of Central Park in the afternoon have undoubtedly seen a tall, thin, aged man whose sole business or care in life seemed to be the feeding of the squirrels. Central Park, however, is a big place, and even though you may have seen this aged man once or twice you possibly have not seen him so often that you marked anything particularly interesting about him. But there is a lovable old man, with a heart of gold and a tireless sympathy with all dumb animals—squirrels, in particular.

Every day, sunshine or snow, frost or rain, this old man with the erect military carriage, despite his eighty years, steps briskly into Central Park from Columbus Circle and begins to talk to the trees, apparently.

"Good morning, Skeesicks. Aha! You're there, are you? Come down, Sir, and pay your respects like a gentleman."

A little gray squirrel drops from a lower branch to the old man's shoulder and whisks its bushy tail against the charmer's face in a joyous manner that immediately excites the attention and wonder of all persons near by. And quite a little crowd collects to marvel at the fearlessness of the squirrels, their apparent understanding of everything the old man says, and to study the methods of this charmer of squirrels.

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Although the old man has been asked for his name on several occasions, he has always modestly refused this and other particulars relating to himself and his unostentatious work of mercy. It is known around his hunting ground at the southwest corner of Central Park, however, that the old squirrel charmer is a retired merchant of considerable means, and a member of an old New York family. At a fruiterer's shop on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street he has bought 25 cents' worth of mixed nuts every day for five years at least.

"Sometimes," says the fruiterer, "he gets an extra quantity on Sunday; and, come to think of it, he spends fully $100 a year on nuts for the squirrels over there in the park."

A reporter for THE SUNDAY TIMES, accompanied by a photographer, went to the park a few days ago to see if it was true about the squirrel charmer. A glance at this page will convince the reader that the photographer, at least, was successful.

The old man was discovered by the viaduct, close to the Circle entrance. He had just arrived, and was tapping two marbles together. The sound produced was like that of a squirrel trying to crack a nut against a stone or a tree trunk. Perhaps the squirrels thought a brother had made a rich find in nuts or knew just who was tapping; anyhow, they scurried from bush and tree, and, presently, three or four were climbing the old man's coat, while a half-dozen encircled their charmer on the pathway.

"Aha, Skeesicks!" said he, wagging a playful finger at one of the squirrels, which seemed to be older than the others, "you there again. What's the matter? My! You look glum, Skeesicks. Has somebody robbed your cache of nuts? Too bad! Well, well! There's a big walnut—all for yourself, Skeesicks!

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"And, why—there's Tommy! Why don't you come into the family circle, Tommy?" the old man went on, beckoning a squirrel that was peeping shyly around a tree trunk. But Tommy did not seem to want company. He looked as if he might have something on his conscience.

"I do believe Tommy did it, Skeezicks. He's just that kind of squirrel, is Tommy. I never did put much faith in him. Aha! I knew that would fetch him."

The squirrel had suddenly emerged from behind the tree and was repentant at his master's feet.

"I wouldn't worry about it, Tommy," the old man said in his kindly but thin, aged voice. "I was only fooling you about stealing Skeezicks's nuts. I know why you won't eat. It's because the children have been spoiling you this morning.

"Tommy," went on the old man, with mock severity, wagging a forefinger at the repentant squirrel, "how often have I told you not to eat between meals? And yet you do it and can't eat when dinner time comes, because your little tummy is full of sweets and things. There's that little brother of yours, Tommy. See how sick he is from eating candy between meals. How is he to-day, Tommy? Not able to come out yet? Oh, that's bad—bad! Here, take this Brazil nut home to him and tell him he must take a little nibble every two hours and he'll soon be all right."

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Then the old man turned his attention to a big reddish gray squirrel.

"Hullo, Stumpy, how's the missus? And the twins doing well? My, but you're a pretty specimen of a husband, Stumpy. You ought to have Mrs. Stumpy and the twins—come out of my pocket, Didums!—you ought to have them out for the air on a fine day like this. Winter's coming on, you know, Stumpy. Won't be many more fine days, and those twins need a tonic. Here's a bit of cocoanut. Best thing in the world for baby squirrels. Every four hours, Stumpy, and my regards to the missus!"

And so the old man talked on, much to the amusement of the bystanders, one of whom asked "how he did it."

"Oh, they know me," said the old man modestly, "that's all. You see I have been coming here quite a long time, and I know them, too. I knew their fathers and mothers before them. There's Stumpy and Skeesicks, now. I knew their grandfather. They're cousins, you know. Poor Grandpa Skeesicks! He died in '99. You remember that bad snowstorm—almost a blizzard—in February. That finished poor old Grandpa Skeesicks. Stumpy there got married and his wife had twins a few days ago. He brought them out the other morning—proud as a General—just to introduce 'em. Said he was sorry, however; they would have to hurry back. It was rather chilly for the babies, you see, and Mrs. S. was not overstrong yet."

There was a general smile among the old man's audience at this. The squirrel charmer's eyes twinkled.

"Oh, you may laugh, but we understand one another," said he.

Suddenly turning upon one of the squirrels, the old man asked abruptly:

"Where's Nunky?"

The squirrel sat up, eyed the charmer intelligently but, naturally, made no reply—none, at least, in a language that was intelligible to the bystanders. The old man, however, turned upon his interested audience with a chuckle, and said:

"He says Nunky's away over t'other side of the Zoo to-day. Awful doings, he says. It appears Nunky's been robbed, too; but Nunky has a clue and he is off on the trail of the bandit. Says he'll kill him when he catches him, particularly if he has eaten a lot of chestnuts he got away up-town. Nunky sent me his apologies, however, and said if he wasn't around again in a few days with that fellow's tail—they don't scalp 'em—he wouldn't be around in this life again.

Although, after seeing and listening to the old squirrel charmer of Central Park, one has a lingering suspicion that half of what he says is good-humored banter, there can be no doubt that the squirrels all know him and that he knows a lot about squirrels.

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"Squirrels," he remarked in one of his serious moments, "squirrels have a most amazing memory. Whether the ground is covered with three feet of snow or frozen like a rock, or high in grass, the little things know exactly where to place their paws upon a nut they buried months before. Frost kills scent, you know, and yet they never make a mistake, even then."

The old man omitted to mention, however, what a friend of his told THE TIMES man; that the good-hearted friend of the squirrels comes around with a spike in hard weather and helps his adopted children to dig the nuts. The squirrels show him where they are, and he digs.

"The only trouble in the squirrel world," said the old man, "is this praedial larceny—one squirrel watching where another puts his nuts and when he is gone shifting them to his own cache. But at the next session of the squirrel senate over in the Ramble, Stumpy, acting under my suggestion, will move that a law be enacted—"

But, there. The old humorist with the heart of gold was off again.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

AN INCIDENTAL SIDELIGHT ON THE CHARACTER OF THOMAS W. LAWSON

THE most-talked-of man in private life to-day is unquestionably Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, not because of his dollars—others have as many, still others have vastly more—but because glimpses caught here and there of his fearfully strenuous life show it rich in human qualities.

One of Mr. Lawson's traits of character is illustrated by a unique experience of the writer, and personal interest in this many-sided man is just now so intense that a narrative which might otherwise appear a breach of good taste should be pardonable at this time.

In the Winter and Spring of 1900 Mr. Lawson, who never does anything by halves, had begun the stocking on a grand scale of his far-famed Dreamwold Stock Farm, and the newspapers and turf journals were heralding to the world news of the seemingly fabulous prices that this multi-millionaire was paying for horses, and particularly for youngsters without records.

At the time I had a two-year-old horse colt which I had bred and broken to harness, and which I had fondly dreamed was destined to lift me from penury to comfort, if not to affluence. A morning paper contained a dispatch from Kentucky that Mr. Lawson had just paid what seemed to me a fortune for a two-year-old colt no more fashionably bred than mine, and I thought I saw my chance to shake off my debts and get a start in life; so I wrote to Mr. Lawson instanter, making my letter as humorous as I knew how, but describing my wonderful possession and offering it to him at his price, because his ideas of horse values seemed to be so much higher than mine.

Then I watched the mails for the reply which might mean so much to me. None came, and I began to realize how hopeless were the chances that a letter from so humble a citizen would ever reach the great man through the system of outer offices and the army of secretaries it must pass ere it reached the modern financial potentate.

Some two weeks after the dispatch of my letter I was thrown into a fever of excitement by the arrival at my door, one rainy Sunday morning in March, of the local railway 'bus with one passenger, whom I instantly recognized from pictures in the turf journals as Mr. Lawson's equine commissioner. This very affable gentleman introduced himself and talked of everything but horse—no trotting talk except that incident to his trotting my baby upon his knee—until finally when my good wife and I were fairly bursting with curiosity to see the size of the check which Croesus had sent to us for our precious colt. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"Well, Mr. ——, I suppose you know my errand out here."

"Certainly," I replied. "You have come out to secure my Simmons colt for Mr. Lawson. Will you walk out to the stable and look at him?"

To tell the truth, I almost expected him to reply that he didn't care to see the colt, that Mr. Lawson was more than satisfied with my graphic description, and that he had signed a check for as many thousands as he thought him worth. Imagine my leaden heart when the suave commissioner replied:

"I fancy that it is hardly worth while to go out in the rain—Mr. Lawson showed no interest in your colt. It is not your colt, but your letter, that induced him to send me out here."

And then Mr. Commissioner made the following remarkable explanation of his journey from Boston clear out to this little hamlet in Ohio. I will give his words. I shall never forget them:

"Mr. Lawson is a very busy man, you must know, and I do not understand why your letter was ever permitted to reach him personally, but it did, and he laid it aside and waited for my return from an out-of-town trip. When I reached his office, the first thing he said was: 'Herb, I must read you a comical letter from a young fellow out in ——, Ohio.' Then he read it, and with a hearty laugh he said: 'This poor fellow doesn't understand that it is not horses we are buying, but world beaters. Now, it is quite impossible that there is a world beater out in ——, Ohio, that nobody has ever heard of, and this colt, for my purposes, is not worth the price of a postage stamp for a reply, but that letter certainly merits a personal explanation from me, and, as I am entirely too busy to travel out to Ohio myself and explain all this to the gentleman, you will have to go as my personal representative.'

"Where is this village in Ohio?" asked the commissioner. "God knows, I hope," was the laconic reply. "You will find it in your railway guides. Go out there as soon as possible. Pay my respects to the writer of the letter. Explain to him how busy I am and how impossible it is for me to find time for anything but hard work. Tell him that I thank him for giving me an opportunity to acquire another horse, but say that we have too many horses already—that we will pay any price for a world beater, but that we are not in the market for any other sort at any price."

The commissioner spent the entire day in my family circle, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy the few hours of homely comfort around a cheerful open fire. Certainly he was a most charming guest. At night he purchased his ticket back to Boston—the end of a trip which involved an expenditure of sixty hours of valuable time and not less than $100 of the astute financier's hard cash—for what?

True, I was fearfully disappointed not to see the little fortune which we had thought had come to us, but this great-hearted, impulsive Lawson had taken no thought of the expense involved in such a trip when confronted with fear for the sensitiveness of an unknown fellow-man who had written him an amusing letter.

R. J.

Automobilia.

Mrs. Croaker (reading)—Dear, dear! Another automobile fatality. Why should there be so many dreadful accidents of this kind?

Croaker—Because there are so many cranks in the machines, I suppose.

COMMANDER MISS BOOTH--SHE IS THE RULER OF MILLIONS OF HEARTS

IT was a very tired-looking woman, bundled in warm furs, that stepped off the express from Toronto, a night or two ago, chatted with friends for a few moments on the platform of the Grand Central Station, and then hurried away to a train for a quiet suburb about thirty miles from New York, where she is to rest until her official public reception in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. Except for the uniforms of the friends who met her none might have recognized this woman as Miss Eva Booth—or, Commander, Miss Booth, as she has directed she shall be called—the new Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army forces in the United States.

"Please do not tell where I am going," said Miss Booth. "I need rest. A campaign of more than eight years in Canada has just concluded with rather trying farewell ceremonies. I am tired. The immediate duties of my new position will require all the strength and talents I possess. I wish to be prepared to take them up. I want time to look over my address for Tuesday evening. The day following I shall be in my offices at National Headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street. In a few days I am going West with Commissioner and Mrs. Kilby, our new Deputy Commanders for the West. We are to have a public reception in Chicago on Sunday, Dec. 15."

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Miss Booth bears a striking resemblance to her father, Gen. William Booth, who is a familiar figure to New Yorkers. She has the same tall, slender figure, the same alert, energetic manner, and the same mellow, distinct, and far-reaching voice. Judging from her ordinary conversation, it is easy to understand why the new Commander in Chief comes from Canada with the reputation of being one of the best woman orators in the world—a platform speaker of wonderful effectiveness and power, one who carries her audience before her at will during a revival meeting. Miss Booth is such a persuasive speaker that an effort was made a year or two ago by some Toronto women interested in a social reform movement to get her to deliver an address about it. She refused. Salvation and teetotalism are her exclusive topics for public speaking, and of these she cannot say too much.

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If Commander Miss Booth were to write her Christian name in full, which she seldom does, it would read Evangeline. But it was as Eva Booth she was known when a child as a worker in the slums of London; it was as Eva Booth she was known later in life as an Army organizer in the English provinces; it is as Eva Booth she is known throughout Canada, and it will be Eva Booth with the 2,000,000 Salvationists under her direction in the United States, in spite of the official "Commander, Miss." She has brilliant, expressive dark eyes and a wealth of brown hair, which she dresses so that it surrounds her head in the form of a halo, completely covering her ears. She is thirty-five years old, and looks younger. Her face has what a clergyman who caught a glimpse of her in the station called "an uplifting, hopeful expression." To the stranger it seems that the large portrait of Miss Booth standing beside her father's knee, which is hung in the National Headquarters, does not do her full justice. She has matured wonderfully since it was taken.

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"My life is devoted to my Father's work," said Miss Booth, as she stepped aboard the train. "The salvation of the sinner, the comforting of the sorrowful, the uplifting of the poor and distressed—that is my mission. In my new field of endeavor I shall give myself wholly to the cause. The work at National Headquarters is not entirely new to me. I was in command there for about six weeks at the time Ballington Booth retired from the Army, before my elder sister, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, came over from England. But the Salvationists have made immense strides since then. It will be my effort to vastly increase the Army's field of usefulness. There is plenty of work to do."

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Asked whether she thought the work of the Salvation Army was not encroaching upon the lines of evangelical work by established denominations, Miss Booth said:

"I cannot see why it should. It would seem that the religious denominations should be thankful to the Salvation Army for the assistance given them in bringing sinners to repentance."

"I have reason to believe they do appreciate it," remarked Col. Higgins, National Secretary of the Salvation Army. "Our revival work does not conflict with theirs. In special directions—our slum work and lodging houses, for instance—we cover a field the churches hardly touch. I know of one church in New York City that has eighty members who were converted through the Salvation Army. Surely, the churches do not disdain results like that."

When Miss Booth was in temporary command of the Salvation Army there were only 1,850 officers in the United States. She is now absolute ruler of 3,800 officers. As compared with an organized force of 65,000 then, she has upward of 125,000 now, who minister to the spiritual needs of very nearly 3,000,000 people, not only on Sundays but throughout the week. Instead of 500 charitable homes and institutions to supervise, as she had then, she now has upward of 1,000. It is estimated that the Salvation Army shelters 15,000 homeless persons a night in its various institutions throughout the country. The annual expenditure at the time Miss Booth was in temporary command was $20,000. This year it will approximate $1,000,000. The Army does not put up cheap and unsubstantial buildings. It is economical only in the salaries it pays its officers. It is buying property all the time. It sends its executive officers on long journeys. Gen. Booth thinks about as little of summoning one of them to England or sending another to Australia as he would of calling a man over to Hoboken. Any officer in the Salvation Army must be ready to respond to a call from headquarters, either here or in London, at an hour's notice. The General is a great stickler for army discipline. His subjects are soldiers in every sense of the word.

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When Miss Booth was here before the Salvation Army had only $473,000 in real estate holdings. It now owns $1,047,000 worth of valuable property, including a colony in Colorado, in which upward of 100 families are self-supporting. The colonization idea is growing in the Army. Miss Booth will foster it, although she is not such an enthusiast in this particular branch of the work as Commander Booth-Tucker.

An entirely new departure is for a colored colony somewhere in the South. The project has already reached a stage where a site is under consideration and figures are before Gen. Booth. There are a few colored workers in the army of American Salvationists. But they do not volunteer in such numbers, Gen. Booth thinks, as they would if they had a colony to themselves and a sub-organization to labor among their own people.

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When Senator Hanna died he had a bill to submit to Congress in behalf of the Salvation Army providing for a colonization scheme upon public lands in the West and Northwest. In brief, the Army proposed to loan money to persons willing to settle there upon easy terms, subject to conditions of right living and moral conduct in their new homes. Senator Hoar took charge of the bill after Senator Hanna was gone, and he, too, died before he could bring it before Congress. But the Army will not allow the matter to drop. A Commissioner is now on his way home from the West, where he has been sounding the members of the Irrigation Congress on the subject. He will report to Commander Miss Booth.

The new chief is declared to be precisely the woman for work of this nature. She has good executive ability, and a woman's inherent love for bossing the job. She likes big projects. She loves work. In the Army she is a sort of spiritual Daughter of the Regiment. As a child she took up her little tambourine and plunged into the heart of London, fearlessly facing the wickedness and degradation of the worst slums in the world. Perhaps that is why Miss Booth is more keenly interested in the slum life of great cities than in any other branch of her work. She believes that the way to help people in the slums is to live among them, not merely to pay occasional visits.

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As she grew older her father sent her to organize branches of the Army in the British provinces. She went to Cornwall and talked to the men at the mouth of the tin mines. Frequently she went into the mineral caves beneath the sea, with the surf thundering overhead, to administer last rites to the dying. After establishing missions in Cornwall she went among the iron workers and weavers in the Midlands and did the same work there. She learned that many a kindly heart beats beneath a rough, even brutal, exterior. She was taught from experience how to manage mannerless men, and how to win working women to her cause of uplifting their homes. She fought her way to the fireside and preached temperance. When everybody in the South of England was struggling to keep the Salvation Army lasses off the beaches at Bournemouth, Brighton, and Torquay, asserting that their tambourines and drums disturbed the peaceful Sabbath, Miss Booth went to the coast and helped her father in a fight that ultimately proved a victory.

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In time she was promoted to be chief of the London division of the Army. When the organization obtained a secure foothold in Canada she was sent there, with headquarters in Toronto. In the course of her labors she has traveled about the provinces on snowshoes preaching to men in the lumber camps. In spite of its increased responsibilities, the present position of Commander Miss Booth will seem luxurious, compared with former experiences. Although her work lies largely in New York City, she will probably live in the suburbs. Her younger sister, who is spoken of in the Army as "the delicate daughter of Gen. Booth," returned to England last month with Commander Booth-Tucker.

From the Mouths of Babes.

Jessie (at the dinner table)—In our Christmas charades the girls want me to do something in the way of Eve before the fall, but I don't know what to call her.

Freshy (as he is called in the family, and who has been taken about to the Summer resorts a bit)—How would the Summer Girl do?

Consolation.

Hetty—It takes all sorts of women to make a world.

Netty—That must be a comforting thought to your husband.

A NIGHT WITH THE CITY'S HARBOR POLICE.

SMUGGLERS LOWERING TOBACCO FROM A LINER.

Excitement of a Man Hunt in Foggy Weather After Dark--Pursuing the Rogue Riderhoods Who Rob Steamship Lighters and Pier Sheds--Duty That Calls for Nerve and Resourcefulness.

"NOW boys, come back with the goods." Acting Captain Mott of the Harbor Police watched his men stow themselves away in a black-painted naphtha launch and cautiously feel their way through the fog out of the square little stone dock that adjoins Pier A at the Battery. There were five of them—Roundsmen Reardon, Kelly, and Reilly and Detectives Mulrooney and O'Connor. A company that runs a line of steamships from South Brooklyn to Manila had complained that the Rogue Riderhoods of New York Harbor were robbing their lighters and pier sheds in spite of night watchmen.

The Harbor Police chose a foggy night for the man hunt. They always do so when they can. The light on the Statue of Liberty was visible from the Battery only at fitful intervals. You could scarcely hear yourself shout for the shrieking whistles of ferryboats. As the launch headed for the outside course around Governors Island toward South Brooklyn, which is the Tenderloin of the harbor police, each policeman dropped a bull-dog revolver into his hip pocket. Four navy revolvers hung in holsters on the side of the little cabin.

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"Lights out," said Roundsman Reardon, as the launch neared the Brooklyn shore. With the aid of a dark lantern that threw its powerful beams three times the boat's length, he found the Thirty-ninth Street pier. The Manila steamship pier was only a few feet away. The steamer Schuylkill was in dock, silent and shrouded in gloom. Most of her crew were celebrating shore leave, after their long voyage from the Philippines. A lighter made fast to the steamer, loaded with bales of hemp and tobacco, made the heavy night air redolent of the tropics. The policemen heard the night watchman whistle, as if he were calling his dog. They tried to avoid his notice, and succeeded. For reasons of their own the harbor police always steer clear of night watchmen.

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No. 1 P. D. stole silently under the lee of Pier 39 and made fast. In a jiffy she was as motionless as the Philippine liner just across the dock. It was not yet 8 o'clock at night. The policemen knew they might have to wait until the fog lifted and the gray dawn brought hosts of stevedores back to the water front for their day's work. There are disappointments in their business, as well as in others. But they knew, also, that Rogue Riderhoods love foggy nights, and they were hopeful. They spoke seldom as the hours passed. To them the man chase was a work of routine. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who had received permission to accompany them it was all very strange; the ceaseless lapping of the waves against the pier and the unaccustomed noises of the night that people of the busy streets know not of. It was half an hour after midnight when Detective Mulrooney said:

"They're here, boys."

Peering from the dark cabin, the policemen saw a broad-beamed, solidly built rowboat turning from the bay into the slip. She was the usual nineteen-foot "long John" favored by harbor thieves, capable of holding four tons. Two men were in the boat. Their oars moved noiselessly in the rowlocks. Without making more noise than a second-story man would make in opening a window, they moved into the slip and brought the boat to a dead stop beside the steamship. No life there. They listened for the footsteps of the watchman. Nothing doing. Silently but swiftly they ran alongside the lighter. One of the men climbed aboard and rolled over the side a bale of hemp, worth $35 in the market. His companion in the boat stowed it away and made room for another bale. No move from the police launch. When four bales were secured the men pulled out into the channel and headed for the East River. Before they reached the Thirty-eighth Street pier No. 1 P. D. darted out of the slip, ablaze with light, and bore down upon them.

"Pull up there!" shouted Roundsman Reardon. "We've got you."

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The two men made a desperate effort to get away. A shot was sent whizzing over their heads by way of warning. Then they tried the last resort of all river pirates—to scuttle their boat, lose their plunder, and trust to the police to rescue them from the swift tide and take them ashore.

"None of that," yelled Reardon, "or it will be the worse for you."

Both men made a dive overboard and headed back for the Brooklyn shore. If they had once got out of sight in the fog they would have made it, the police said, for these fellows can swim like sharks. As it was they were overtaken, ignominiously fished out with boat hooks, and handcuffed in the cockpit of the launch. Their boat and the stolen hemp was rescued and taken in tow. As the Rogue Riderhoods sat scowling, in their dripping clothes, they seemed beside themselves with rage at having fallen into such an easy trap.

The policemen returned to Acting Captain Mott with "the goods." The conviction of Andrew Nelsen and John Olsen last week in Judge Crane's County Court, Brooklyn, stands as a record of that night's work. The men were both Swedes. Most of the river pirates around New York Harbor are foreigners. But as a matter of record the four most desperate Rogue Riderhoods the harbor police have had to deal with in the last year were Americans, boys grown up from the "water-rat" element of the New York river fronts.

South Brooklyn is the plague spot for the harbor police of New York. When all is quiet everywhere else, they generally find trouble there. The big Atlantic liners and the long piers along the North River front are too closely guarded for them. There is little in their line among the sailing vessels that line up at the lower side of Manhattan Island on the East River. But the raw rubber, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and similar products from the South that are landed on the Brooklyn side are profitable plunder. The unprotected piers are an easy mark.

The New York harbor police have 320 miles of water front to cover—a distance greater than from New York to Boston. Their territory extends from the city line, just below Yonkers, to Rockaway. They must look out for the Kills of Staten Island. Their guardianship reaches up the East River to the Harlem and into Long Island Sound as far as Hunt's Island, which is many a mile from the Battery. Before the borough consolidation they had nothing to guard but Manhattan Island.

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There are seventy-two men to do the work. They are divided among two stations, one at the Battery and the other at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and the Harlem River. Capt. William Dean is in charge of both stations. He is on the sick list just now, and Acting Captain Frederick G. Mott is taking his place. The men are divided into day and night squads, the same as shore police. They have at their disposal for heavy work the swift seagoing tug Patrol, which can run outside the Hook in rough weather, if necessary, and reel off sixteen knots an hour under usual conditions. She is armed fore and aft with a one-inch rapid-fire gun that will sink a ship one mile off. But chasing river pirates with the Patrol is like hunting with a brass band. In fact, for night work, even the naphtha launches are not considered as good as the stanch rowboats, built specially for the purpose, which prowl along the water front night after night. Three men in a boat, with upward of a dozen boats, their vigil never ceases from dusk until dawn.

River thieves are like housebreakers—they prefer to work at night. It is necessary to have police naphtha launches darting about the harbor during the day, just as it is necessary to have policemen on Broadway during the day. They rescue a number of persons from drowning. The records show seven rescues by the harbor police last year in which the men had to dive overboard in their uniforms and swim against a strong tide. But it is the night boats that catch the smugglers.

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Not long ago the harbor police were "tipped off" that smugglers were bringing tobacco into New York from an ocean liner that escaped the wariness of the customs authorities. Suspicion was directed to one of the steamers of the Red Star Line. After 11 o'clock one night the policeman on duty outside the pier heard that three of the firemen aboard ship had sent ashore to hire a boat. That aroused his suspicions. He telephoned to the harbor police. In a few minutes one of the police rowboats, with three men disguised as common sailors, hove to under the vessel. A man came to the side.

"All clear down there, Jim?" he asked.

"All clear," was the reply.

Several cases of tobacco were lowered into the police boat, an officer, working in co-operation, appeared on the deck of the steamer, and the game was bagged. The smugglers are now "doing time."

Above the steamboat belt, on the North River, the harbor police have little to do but watch for petty thieves who break into boat club houses and steal wire and iron pipe from wharves and barges. Down the bay and Rockaway Inlet, particularly in the Summer time, they have to look out for Rogue Riderhoods, who rob yachts. But their most dangerous foes are the coal thieves in the Staten Island Kills. That is where real fighting comes in.

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The Coal Exchange reported a few years ago that the losses from stolen coal in New York Bay averaged $100,000 every year. Acting Captain Mott says that scores of sloop owners living in New Jersey have got rich from this sort of robbery. Under the aggressiveness of the harbor police, it has been reduced to a minimum. The Kills are patrolled every night to watch the coal barges. When the tug leaves her coal tow and steams up to the city an armed watchman is left on board. The coal-stealing sloops carried five men, who found little difficulty in driving him to the cabin and locking him in, while they made away with from 100 to 200 tons of coal, which they disposed of at "fences" in the neighborhood of Elizabethport and Perth Amboy.

All the men engaged in harbor patrol have to pass the usual civil service examination as policemen. But if is also the aim to secure men familiar with the water—good swimmers and good rowers, men who know how to handle a rope and who can jump in and out of a rocking boat without tumbling overboard. The man at Pier A have one story of a shore greenhorn who was assigned for harbor work. Turning into a slip he battered the bow of his boat against a pier.

"How did you do that?" asked the Sergeant when the man reported at the station.

"Going up an alley," he replied.

EN PASSANT

There are lots of people who won't listen to reason until you knock them down and choke them.

+ + +

Because the love of money is the root of all evil is no reason why we should welcome the wolf at the door.

+ + +

You often find that the boy who was invariably at the head of his class in school is now keeping a set of books for the fellow who was always at the tail.

+ + +

When I see a pair of happy lovers I can't help feeling sorry that they are going to get married and spoil it all.

+ + +

When men pool their resources they sometimes realize that a pool and its money are soon parted.

+ + +

When a woman wishes to retire from the world she enters a nunnery. All a man has to do is to marry a famous woman.

THE WAYS OF A WAYWARD PARROT

SAN JUAN, the Spanish-American war parrot, is no longer one of the attractions on Governors Island. For several years the future of San Juan has hung in the balance, and dire threats have been made on several occasions as to his probable fate, but some influential friend always interposed in his behalf, and the terrible banishments and punishments that were suggested to curb his temper and to purify his speech were, as a result, postponed from time to time. At last, however, even Sergt. Way, the Supervisor of the prison on the island, in whose charge San Juan has been for nearly five years, found out that even prison life had no effect on the deportment of the famous bird, and the result was that a few days ago the banishment of the plumed sport was ordered. San Juan is now on Sandy Hook, in charge of a very determined artilleryman, and the reports received yesterday by Sergt. Way indicate that at last this sinful bird has found a master.

The history of San Juan covers something over six years. He was originally the property of a well-to-do planter in Porto Rico, whose place bordered on the road along which the troops under Gen. Nelson A. Miles went, when that soldier made his peaceful conquest of the island. The planter who owned San Juan was one of the favored number who received an introduction to the American commander, and so impressed was he with Gen. Miles that he presented to him his pet, San Juan. Now, Gen. Miles did not need a parrot at that time, but the Porto Rican was so anxious that the General should accept the bird that Gen. Miles, in order not to offend him, accepted him.

When Gen. Miles returned to New York he brought San Juan with him. On the way up he had his suspicions as to the reason why the planter in Porto Rico had been so anxious to rid himself of San Juan. On the boat, according to the soldiers who came up, the bird was not quiet five minutes day or night. All day long he would howl for food and swear in splendid Spanish when it was not forthcoming, while at night he would while away the hours trying to make the soldiers in the hammocks below stop snoring, or else would shout and yell and scream at the stewards for more food and even strong drink.

When he landed at New York Gen. Miles took his pet ashore with him, and on his arrival at Governors Island presented the bird to his son-in-law, Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Samuel Reber. In a few days Major Reber discovered that he had a tartar on his hands. The bird denounced everybody that he got a sight of, and when he was not expressing in the most unmistakable terms his opinions of America and the Americans he was demanding food and drink. In a week or two Major Reber decided to get rid of the bird. The result was that when next heard of San Juan was an inmate of the home of Major Hoyle. Major Hoyle learned all he wanted to know about the bird in three days, and by noon of the fourth day San Juan was an inmate of the home of Mrs. Osborn, the wife of the official messenger on Governors Island.

San Juan remained with the Osborns a full week. Mrs. Osborn tried everybody she knew, but no one could be found who would assume the responsibility for the good behavior of such a bird as San Juan. At last Mrs. Osborn found a friend in the person of Sergt. Way. Sergt. Way wanted a parrot, sure enough, and as he afterward said, "I sure enough got one." San Juan was removed to the office in Castle Williams, the military prison, and there he remained for many years. In that time, according to Sergt. Way, he learned to know by name all the prison officials and most of the prisoners. He watched the prisoners like a hawk, and the moment he detected anything suspicious would yell out, "Martin Way, look at that man. He is about to give you the slip." San Juan also managed to chew up several wooden perches that were made for him in the office, as well as everything else that was left in sight, whether it was candy or hard tack, or even tobacco. At least, that is the tale that is told.

Finally San Juan became so unmanageable that Sergt. Way decided to dispose of him. Sandy Hook was the outcome. Sergt. Way said he was afraid his girl might visit the island. "If she had and had made the acquaintance of that bird, he sure would have done me," the Sergeant said last night.

Soon to be Older.

After other amusing replies to his questions, an examining physician connected with a big life insurance company relates that of a son of Erin who, when asked his age, declared that he was thirty-three years old, and added: "But in two months I will be a year older!"

Arms and the Man.

Winkle—Count Duello is a daring swordsman.

Twinkle—Yes; he ran through a cool million without any trouble.

Anxious to Please.

Reporter for Financial Paper—Can you give me some notes of business men?

Goldstock—Certainly, if you can collect them.

NOW YOU CAN "TROLLEY" ALL THE WAY FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON

UNTIL the electric railroad between New Haven and Wallingford, Conn., was completed last week, it never had been possible to make a continuous trolley trip from New York to Boston. People had told of trolleying all the way, but the fact was that they had to cross a long gap by steam railroad or in carriages. Now, however, one can ride in electric cars from our City Hall to the Boston State House, making close connections at every transfer point.

The cost of the trip, on a fairly comfortable basis, is from $15 to $17, including stop-overs at first-class hotels. The journey can be made in three days—rush time. Four days are better, though, and if the traveler is off for a leisurely vacation he will find it pleasanter to spend an even longer time on the road. The route passes many towns of historic interest, besides country sections of varied and picturesque character, and at many points one is tempted to leave the main line for a short run over some branch road leading to an interesting locality or to a tempting resort.

The three-day trip to Boston is divided as follows: First day, New York to New Haven; second day, New Haven to Springfield; third day, Springfield to Boston.

The four-day trip is broken up this way: First day, New York to Bridgeport; second day, Bridgeport to Hartford; third day, Hartford to Ware, Mass.; fourth day, Ware to Boston.

Starting from the New York City Hall the traveler first takes a Third Avenue car to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street for 5 cents. At One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street he transfers to a Mount Vernon car, on which a ride of nine miles for another 5-cent fare brings him to the City of Mount Vernon, just outside the northern boundary of New York City. The route to this point passes through the Bronx Borough sections of Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, and Fordham, and the first outlying rural district of Bedford Park.

At Mount Vernon there is a change to the car for New Rochelle and Larchmont Line—twenty-four miles for 5 cents. Then higher fares begin. Transferring at Larchmont Line you pass Mamaroneck, Portchester, and Rye, and cross the Byram River, which is the boundary line between the States of New York and Connecticut. Beyond the line is Belle Haven. Next comes Greenwich. The twelve and a half miles from Larchmont to Greenwich have cost the passenger 15 cents.

Formerly trolleying from New York ended abruptly at the top of Putnam Hill, Greenwich. Now there is a line down the hill, and to this you transfer for the village of Cos Cob, which has been built into Stamford. The trip from New York into Greenwich has taken about two hours and twenty minutes—cost, 28 cents. It is two miles further to Cos Cob and three more into Stamford—all for 5 cents.

Leaving Stamford, you pass Shippan Point and reach the Noroton River, where a narrow bridge must be "footed" to reach the trolley car waiting in the town of Darien on the opposite shore. From historic Darien the trip is through Rowayton, Roton Point, South Norwalk, East Norwalk, Norwalk, Saugatuck, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, and Black Rock, to Bridgeport—altogether twenty-five miles. The fare from the Stamford depot to Bridgeport is 45 cents.

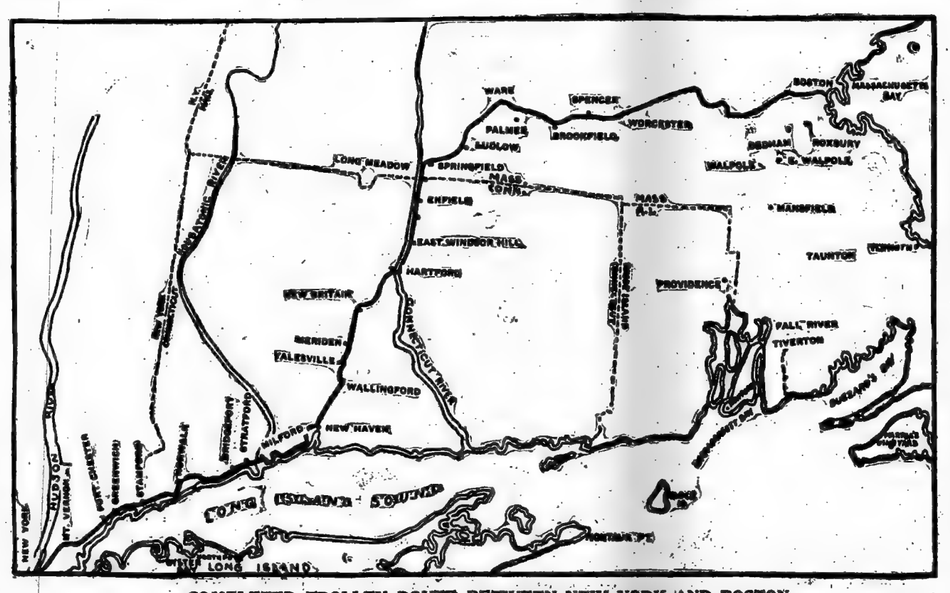

COMPLETED TROLLEY ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

From the modern factory city of Bridgeport to New Haven is a two-hour run of twenty-two miles, and the fare is 25 cents. This is fast trolleying. In rapid succession, Stratford, Milford, Woodmount, and Savin Rock are left behind. In the towns there are good hotels and fine homes, and the country between is as attractive as it is varied in character. For a good distance the trolley rails are laid on the Sound beach beyond Milford. Here great speed is attained, while the exhilaration of riding on the very water's edge in a comfortable electric car is something out of the ordinary.

New Haven to Wallingford—that is the next stage, over the new link completed last week. Until this twelve-and-a-half-mile piece of road was built a trolley traveler toward Boston had to take a steam railroad car to Wallingford, or he could trolley northward to Cheshire, and then drive across the five miles of country from there to Milidale, where the interrupted Boston line was struck again. With the new link finished, there is close connection at Wallingford to the line running through Yalesville and Meriden to New Britain.

At New Britain you change for Hartford. From Wallingford to Hartford you have traveled forty-five miles in a little less than three hours for a cost of about fifty cents.

The next lap is to Springfield, Mass., and the road leads through East Windsor Hill, Warehouse Point, and Enfield, and then across the Massachusetts line into Long Meadow—a distance of about thirty miles, for thirty cents, in less than two hours. The ride through the Valley of the Connecticut is a fine one, and on reaching Long Meadow the traveler sees a unique piece of railroad, for the trolley company, in order to get its franchise, had to agree to maintain beautiful turf between its rails all down the broad street.

Straight tracks and fast time are in order from Springfield to Boston. The first part of the trip is over the mountains to Ware. Up to a year ago there was a gap here, but the line from Ware to West Brookfield was finished before the Wallingford line, and now you go straight through Spencer and Leicester to Worcester. From Ware to Worcester the fare is forty cents.

At Worcester there is a choice of two routes into Boston.

The fastest is the new high-speed trolley line, which goes direct to the city, making the forty miles in two hours. The fare is 35 cents, and the tracks run almost entirely over a private right of way.

The second route from Worcester is what is known as the "old line." The trip takes four hours or more and costs 45 or 50 cents. At Natick, again, there is a choice, if the "old line" is taken. First, you may go into the city by way of South Natick, Needham, West Roxbury, Forest Hills, Roxbury, and the elevated road leading into the Boston Subway. Second, you may go through Wellesley and Newton into the subway. If you choose this latter route at Natick there is a walk of three blocks to get a Newton car.

The actual cost of trolley transportation to Boston is not much over $3. For $30 it is estimated, one can make the four-day trip from New York and add the one-day journey from Boston to Fall River or Providence, stopping at good hotels at each resting place.

MILDLY CYNICAL.

Joy masks as grief and attends many a funeral.

—

Men sometimes miss a niche in the temple of fame by putting off their dying overlong.

—

Half the energy wasted in the wringing of hands would repair many a misfortune if properly applied.

—

Crime is sometimes only the labor of genius misapplied.

—

Silence is golden, but the gold standard has not yet been adopted by the sewing societies.

—

Columns of logic are outweighed by an ounce added to the toiler's loaf.

—

Every ambition is wholesome that rises an inch above the head.

—

Abused Nature has a long memory.

—

Sentiment cherishes as truth many a pretty fable.

UNCLE SAM'S SCHOOL FOR WARSHIP BUILDERS

ENGINEERING BUILDING C, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY WHERE THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION SCHOOL IS LOCATED

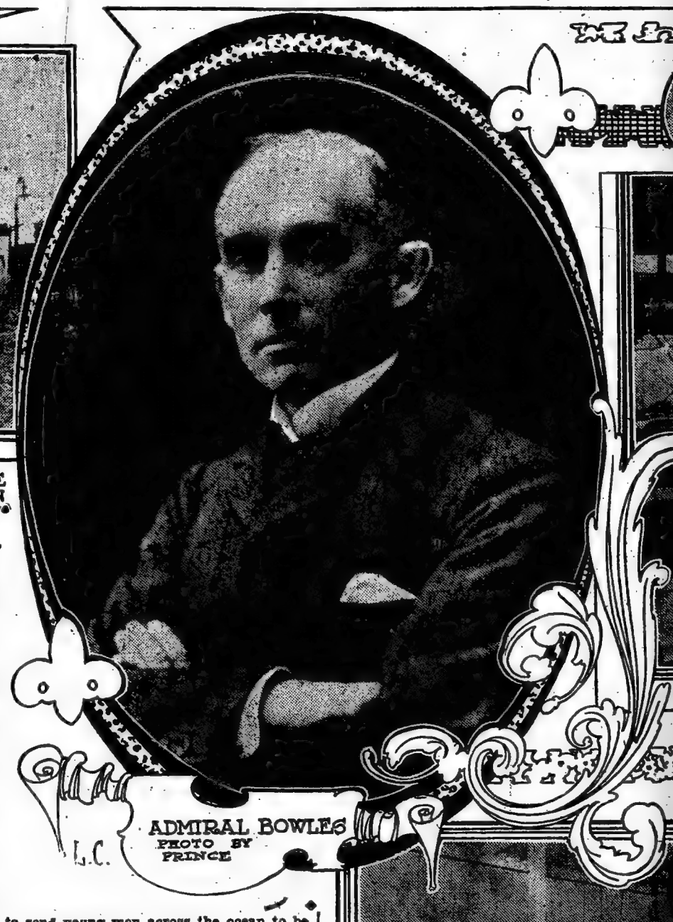

ADMIRAL BOWLES
PHOTO BY PRINCE

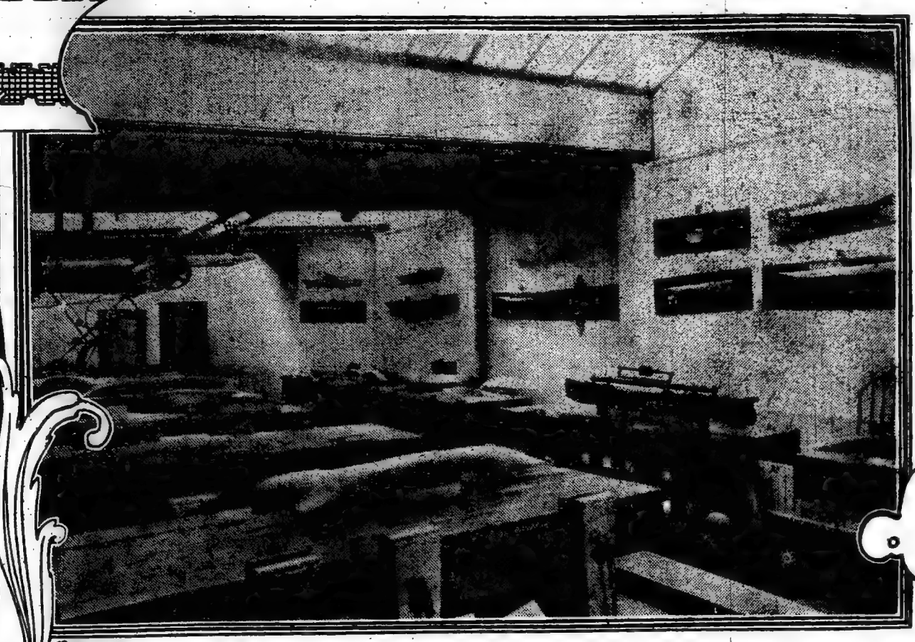

THE DRAWING ROOM.

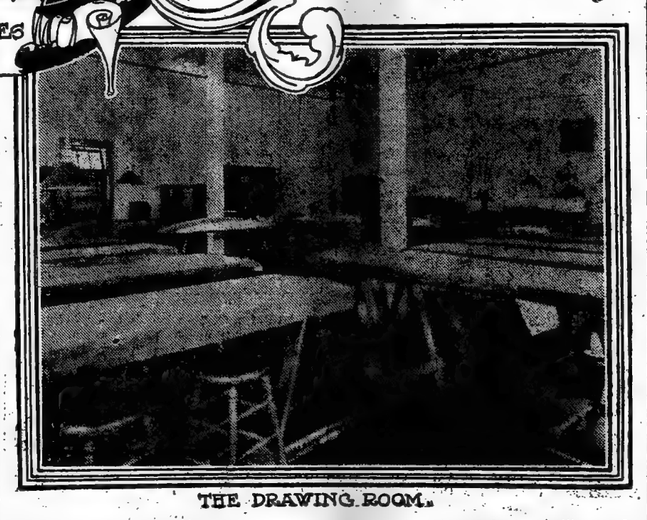

THE MODEL SHOPS.

No Longer Is It Necessary to Send Officers Abroad to Study Naval Construction—A Thoroughly Equipped Department of Naval Architecture Established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Under Government Supervision.

OFFICIALLY it is known as the graduate course for Naval Constructors in the department of naval architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Theoretically it is only a branch of a private educational institution. In reality it is the school established by Uncle Sam himself for the rearing of those who are to plan and build his floating ocean fortresses.

Few laymen are aware of the existence of the school, and a still less number know of the official sanction placed on it by the United States Government or of the part taken by that Government in the establishment and arrangement of the course. And yet the work has been going on for more than three years. The first class of graduates, three strong, received their diplomas as Masters of Science last Spring, and are already at work as Assistant Naval Constructors in three of Uncle Sam's Navy Yards. And twenty graduates of Annapolis are now passing through the course at Boston. Hereafter no one will be able to secure an appointment to the corps of Naval Constructors who has not been graduated from the school designated by the Government for this purpose. It has all been arranged so quietly, almost secretly, and yet so effectively that Uncle Sam, who formerly had to snift and scheme in order to get his naval architects trained in Europe, will in the future have all he needs of such men schooled according to his own ideas.

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The rank and position of Naval Constructor is an old one. It has always been one of importance. But this importance has not been properly recognized until recent years. Shipbuilding has come to be something different from what it was—and be that said without any reflections on the days that turned out our proud old frigates, stately ships of the line, and swift sloops. The man who wants to plan and construct a modern man-of-war, whether it be a towering ironclad or a rakish torpedo craft, has to know—well, almost everything.

In the old days, though Uncle Sam then as now insisted on designing his own ships and supervising their construction, the job of a Naval Constructor was too often obtained in payment of political debts or given to reward men who had done long and faithful service without particularly fitting themselves for the task imposed by the place. Trusted dockyard foremen were often thus favored—and in fact, they did not furnish the poorest material. None so promoted in the old days—that is prior to the seventies—was a graduate of Annapolis or of any other educational institution of equal standing. To-day the corps of Naval Constructors includes as fine a set of officers and as highly trained and well informed a body of men as any navy in the world, the English included, is able to produce.

The change dates somewhat further back than the years that saw the birth of our new navy—the eighties. That is only natural. The men who were to do the great work had to be found and formed before it could be commenced. And as mostly happens in this world, it was the restless ambition of one man that opened the new path and ushered in the new order. His name was Francis T. Bowles, and his rank that of naval cadet at the Annapolis school. Twenty-five years have passed. Cadet Bowles became Rear Admiral Bowles. He is now the President of one of the great American shipbuilding concerns, the Fore River Ship and Engine Company of Quincy, Mass., from whose yards the new battleship New Jersey was launched only a few days ago, and where the Vermont is still building. The best way of telling how the new school for Naval Constructors came into existence is really to outline the road that led Cadet Bowles to the rank of Rear Admiral and the Presidency of a great industrial concern.

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It was in 1876 or thereabout. Not long before that time a two-year course in marine engineering had been established at Annapolis. It was meant to be a wedge—or perhaps it would be better to say a foundation stone. The new navies of the civilized world were being built. Uncle Sam was still satisfied with his old traps. We all know what an American man-of-war was in those days, so the less said about it the better. But a few men who were looking ahead and who were near the centre of power had begun to see that things could not be permitted to drift along in that way much longer. To stimulate matters, Congress was prevailed upon to pass a law providing that the rank of Naval Constructor, and with it emoluments rather above those granted the ordinary naval officer, might be conferred on any one who had passed the newly established course of marine engineering with honor. Few were attracted by the course, and none obtained an appointment under the law. Like so many others, this law was a dead letter, and the old system of creating constructors for the navy continued.

Young Bowles was a cadet much like the rest of the students at Annapolis. The only difference between him and the others was that, like some of the men higher up, he was looking ahead. What he saw was that the career of a naval officer was not a particularly desirable one. The pay was small, but that was not the principal matter. Promotion was slow, and as to the honor—the tubs then passing as vessels of defense as well as attack were objects of ridicule and scorn to the rest of the world. But instead of leaving the career that seemed so unattractive, young Bowles proceeded to figure out a way of making it what he wanted. The dead-letter law just referred to offered his chance. He demanded a course of instruction enabling him to secure an appointment as Naval Constructor. Those who guided the destiny of Annapolis in those days did not look kindly on the demand. Even had they been willing to acquiesce in it, they would have been unable to do so. There was absolutely no means of providing such a course. And they chose the simple way of ignoring the demand.

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Young Bowles went one step higher up. He applied to the Secretary of the Navy—applied in writing. And he gave grounds for his desire which were a little extraordinary. The result was a reply from the Secretary which in substance said:

"Young man, I don't quite grasp what you are aiming at, but there seems to be something in what you say—come and tell me all about it."

The invitation was promptly accepted, and what the audacious cadet proposed was no longer that a non-existent course of instruction be opened to him. No; this was what he said:

"The United States have no properly trained naval constructors. The time has come when such men must be had. There is only one way of getting them. Go to Europe for them. But you cannot import foreigners for such a purpose. It wouldn't look nice and it wouldn't be safe. You have to send young men across the ocean to be trained. The young men ought to be taken from our navy, of course. Their training must begin as early as possible. So you have to choose recent graduates from Annapolis. Where to send them? Why, to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England. That's the one place, of course. It is the foremost school of naval construction in the world. And there is an English law providing that a certain number of foreign students may be admitted to the college, but never more than two of each nationality. The right to grant admission is discretionary with the heads of the navy. Italians and Danes and Japanese have been admitted. Why should the privilege not be granted to Americans?"

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"Right you are," rejoined the Secretary when young Bowles had finished his talk. The proper machinery was set in motion without any delay. The aid of the State Department was invoked. An application passed through its hands to the Foreign Office at London. Soon a favorable answer was received. Young Bowles and one of his classmates were picked to go. Both had been graduated with high percentages. And since then it has been the rule that the top men of each graduating class are selected for training as naval constructors—the men who have scored 85 per cent. or more in their examinations. The rest of the navy does not like this. The line officers say that the best men are withdrawn from the fighting force. But the men picked were never known to refuse the honor thus bestowed on them, although such refusal would come fully within their rights.

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Bowles and his comrade left Greenwich in 1879, and were immediately afterward appointed naval constructors. Two other men took their places at the English college, and from that time up to 1894 two American cadets were always to be found at Greenwich. Since that year none have been sent across the ocean—and in that year the planning and debating began which finally led to the designation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the official school of instruction for naval constructors. It is hard to tell whether a hint was received from the other side that the Americans had worn out their welcome, or whether the men in authority here had come to think it unsafe to rely wholly on a foreign educational institution for the development of the builders of our navy.

In the meantime the Navy Department had also sent young men to several other European schools, principally L'Ecole de Genie Maritime at Paris and the Department of Naval Architecture of the Glasgow University. Rear Admiral Capps, the present head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is a graduate of the latter institution. A few students were also detailed to the Technische Hochschule at Charlottenburg, Germany, the official naval construction school of that Empire, after a hint had been received from Emperor William that such a step would be pleasing to him. To-day there is not a single American student to be found at any one of those schools. And it has been said that none is wanted, either. This cannot be confirmed, but it is not unreasonable to believe that the German and French Governments have grown disinclined to give instruction to the officers of a nation which of late has displayed unmistakable ambition as a naval power.

Opinions differed widely among naval men as to what course to pursue when it was discovered that it would not only be wiser and more proper, but absolutely necessary for "Uncle Sam" to train his own naval constructors. A strong faction advocated the establishment of a course at Annapolis, holding that the constructors ought to be on a common footing with other officers, taking their share of duty at sea and being liable to call into active service. It would be unwise, they said, to leave the instruction to a private institution, which could not be completely controlled by the Government. The opponents of this proposition, and foremost among them Rear Admiral Bowles, held that the constructors were in reality civilian employes whose duties should be entirely separated from those of the line officers, and whose independence of all naval authorities but the Secretary of the Navy and the head of the Bureau of Construction was necessary in order to insure the highest possible efficiency. They also maintained that it would be impossible for the Government to establish an efficient course, except at an excessive cost.

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Annapolis carried the day, and in 1897 a course in naval architecture was inaugurated. Commander, later Captain, Hobson, of Merrimac fame was placed in charge of it. What might have become of it cannot be told, for the course was discontinued abruptly a year later when the war with Spain broke out and teacher as well as students were required for active service. After the conclusion of the war no attempt was made to revive the course. Bowles had become Chief Naval Constructor and head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and his views on the subject were well known. Several universities and technical schools were at that time trying to secure recognition from the Government. That an arrangement would have to be made with one of them was clear. Rear Admiral Bowles, whose word by reason of his position was all but decisive in the matter, favored the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his view won the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and the President.

The institute had already a department of naval architecture, providing a four-year course of acknowledged excellence for young men desirous of training themselves for the building of merchant vessels of all descriptions. On this department the new Government school was grafted, the course for naval constructors being designed to cover three years. Two of these years correspond in the main to the third and fourth years of the general or civilian course. The third year is devoted to a post-graduate course wholly separate from the work done by the rest of the department and adapted in every particular to the special requirements of the navy.

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During the third year the students are almost wholly under the tutorship of a professor of naval design, a man of undisputed authority on the construction of every class of modern war vessel. It was one of the conditions imposed by the Government at the suggestion of Rear Admiral Bowles, that such a man should be found, and, preferably, imported from the other side in order to make him thoroughly independent. And his presence on the Faculty of the Department of Naval Architecture was meant to have the practical effect of turning the course for naval constructors into a separate school, of which he was real, if not nominal, head.

The man wanted was found in the person of Commander William Hovgaard of the Royal Danish Navy, who at that time—the Spring of 1901—was studying submarines in this country. Like Rear Admiral Bowles, who picked him, Commander Hovgaard is a graduate of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. After leaving that institution in 1886 he was assigned to the construction department of the Royal Danish Navy. From this service, interrupted only by a few years of cruising on the high seas, he obtained leave of absence in 1897 to become director of the shipyards of the famous shipbuilding firm of Burmeister & Wain at Copenhagen. Their concern is one of the largest in Europe, and may be regarded as a Government institution. Besides furnishing the new ships for the Danish Navy, they have built a number of high-class vessels for the Russian Navy. Among such that were designed by Commander Hovgaard before his coming to this country may be mentioned the imperial yacht The Standar, the powerful ice-breaker Nadeshny, which is used to keep the harbor of Vladivostok open during the severe Siberian Winter, and the Russian cruiser Boyarin. Commander Hovgaard has made a special study of submarines, and is the author of several papers on their construction which have received prizes from the Institution of Naval Architects of London, the foremost organization of its kind in the world.

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The three men who mapped out the curriculum and working methods of Uncle Sam's new school were Rear Admiral Bowles, Commander Hovgaard, and—last but not least—Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, head of the Department of Naval Architecture and Professor of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. They completed their task in the Fall of 1901, and in October that year the school opened its activity. The Government agreed to assign to it all Annapolis graduates selected for appointment to Naval Constructorships, and to pay their tuition fees. The institute furnishes the instructors and the material of instruction. The entire course thus required by a student from the day he enters Annapolis till his graduation from the Boston school with the degree of Master of Science is seven years.

With the assignment to the school at the completion of the Annapolis course of four years goes an appointment as Assistant Naval Constructor, which brings with it an annual salary of $2,000. Considering the fact that an ensign in the navy gets only $1,400, it is apparent that an assignment to Boston must be regarded as a big prize. It is even more so than appears at once. The ensign has generally to wait two or three years until he is promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, when he gets $1,700 a year. From five to seven years are needed to make him a Lieutenant, with a salary of $2,400. The Assistant Naval Constructor becomes a full-fledged Naval Constructor in five years, as a rule, and draws from that on a salary of $3,500 a year. The one drawback to the career is that no further promotion is to be looked for by the majority of the men in that branch of the service. Only the Chief Naval Constructor, who is also the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has the rank of Rear Admiral and the correspondingly larger pay.

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The first class consisted of three students—W. McEntie, W. B. Ferguson, and J. A. Spilman. Commander Hovgaard returned in January, 1902, from a short trip to his native country and took charge of his part of the work. Since then the Navy Department has assigned students to the school as follows: Nine in 1902, three in 1903, and eight this year. The first class was graduated last Spring and its members were immediately assigned to navy yard duty; McEntie at San Francisco, Ferguson at Brooklyn, and Spilman at Norfolk. It may be added right here that the appointment of the student as assistant constructor the moment his studies at Boston begin makes it possible for the Government to call for his services even before the completion of his course. This is constantly done, partly in order to help out the work, as the service is short of men just now, and partly to give the students a chance to study in practice as well as theoretically. Members of the senior class are all the time—especially in the Summer months—sent to iron works and other large industrial concerns to inspect the work being done there under Government contracts.

The course as it now stands is highly technical in its nature and strictly adapted to the requirements of the future service of the students. It is significant that the only subject of instruction in common with the more liberal courses of education is the Spanish language, the knowledge of which has become an absolute necessity to those among Uncle Sam's naval men who are to serve in the West Indies or in the Philippines. Much may be learned in regard to the studies pursued by the young naval constructors by glancing over the established curriculum. Picking indiscriminately from the three years of the course, these subjects are found mentioned among others:

Naval architecture, naval architectural drawing, mechanism, differential equation, least squares, machine drawing, qualitative analysis, advanced calculus, applied mechanics, organic chemistry, physical measurements, physical laboratory, theoretical electricity, hydraulics, sanitation of ships, steam engineering, heating, and ventilation, chipping and filing, machine tool work, engineering laboratory, electrical measuring instruments, ship design, marine engineering, dynamics of machines, metallurgy of iron, metallography, theory of structures, electrical engineering, electrical testing, periodic currents, foundations.

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A few phrases culled from a prospectus prepared by the institute throws additional light on what the students have to do in order to attain to perfection in their calling: "A thorough training is given in electrical engineering, with a large amount of laboratory work upon dynamos, motors, and other electrical devices, and practice in the use of all the required electrical apparatus and instruments. Accompanying this is a considerable amount of advanced physical laboratory practice. A course of lectures, with accompanying work in the organic laboratory, is given on the chemistry of paints, oils, and other materials used in shipbuilding. To supplement the training in the classroom, the drawing room, and the laboratory, the cadets have access at all times to both new and repair work going on at the navy yard, (Charlestown,) and at private yards in the neighborhood, upon warships and also upon merchant vessels. There are opportunities given for witnessing launchings, the docking of vessels, and speed and power trials. During the Summer months provision is made, by excursions or otherwise, for more intimate acquaintance with work in shipyards and engine works."

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In other words, the finished naval constructor is a completely trained mechanical, electrical, and marine engineer; he possesses much knowledge in common with a chemical engineer; he can build any part of a vessel, its machinery as well as its hull; he can run the machinery he has helped to construct or install; he knows how to steer a vessel as well as how to perfect the steering gear; he knows, too, all about shipyards and docks, about cranes and all appliances for the transporting, handling, and fashioning of the material worked into a ship; he knows how to dock a ship and how to launch one; and if there be no dock he knows how to build one, whether it be a dry dock, a floating dock, or a lifting dock. To the layman this will suffice.

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The Corps of Naval Constructors has only about fifty members at present. The interregnum from 1894, when the sending of students to European schools was discontinued, till the opening of the new school of "Uncle Sam's" own designing in 1901, has caused a considerable falling off in the working force subordinate to the Bureau of Construction and Repair—a force to which is intrusted the responsible work of designing new vessels and supervising their construction as well as of supervising and planning all repairs outside of the engine rooms. By a law of 1902 Congress authorized the appointment of five additional naval constructors each year until the total force should number seventy-five. That is one of the reasons why Uncle Sam keeps twenty students at his new school, while at present the class at Greenwich includes only seven or eight students.

EDWIN BJORKMAN.

WISE MRS. WISEWAYS

MRS. WISEWAYS, bting overjoyed at the meeting with Mrs. Ingénue, cast about for some form of entertainment which should tend to the latter lady's enjoyment. The matinée was the readiest suggestion, and Mrs. Wiseways asked as to the preference Mrs. Ingénue had in current plays. Mrs. Ingénue did not know that she had a preference. In fact, she did not know what attractions were running at the theatres.

"Why, then," said Mrs. Wiseways, laughingly, "no more do I. Let me have a penny, dear, and we will buy a paper and look over the advertisements."

It was on the street, not far from Mrs. Wiseways's house, that the meeting took place.

"I just ran out for a breath of air," explained Mrs. Wiseways, turning the pages to the theatrical amusement part.

Then they decided on the theatre they should patronize and Mrs. Wiseways led the way to the car tracks. "It is a bit too far to walk," she said, and they got on.

"Let me have 10 cents, dear," said Mrs. Wiseways, on the car; "that will make just 11 cents I owe you. The fact of the matter is I have not a cent with me." She took the dime from Mrs. Ingénue and paid the fares. Mrs. Ingénue looked a bit puzzled for the first few blocks, then a bit uneasy for the next few blocks. Mrs. Wiseways caught the look and smiled understandingly.

"I can tell you exactly what you are thinking," she ventured. "You are wondering how it is that if I have not a cent in my pocket—not enough, even, to buy a newspaper or pay the carfare—I am going to be able to get seats for the matinée. Give yourself no uneasiness, my dear. We shall see the performance you have chosen and we shall have a nice little luncheon afterward into the bargain. One does not dine until 8:30, and we shall need a little something to eat."

"But how—" began Mrs. Ingénue, but Mrs. Wiseways only answered:

"Wait."

"Isn't that the theatre?" asked Mrs. Ingénue, a few minutes later, as the car was speeding down Broadway.

"It is the theatre," said Mrs. Wiseways, but she gave no signal to the conductor to stop, nor did the ladies alight for several blocks, when a big department store rose on the right-hand side of the way.

"Come inside," said Mrs. Wiseways, and she led Mrs. Ingénue to the millinery department. "There is a hat here I have been coveting too long. To-day I shall buy it."

The manager of the department greeted Mrs. Wiseways with exactly the degree of cordiality proper to the welcoming of a valued customer. The hat which had pleased the lady was brought out, duly admired by the mystified Mrs. Ingénue, and tried on to the satisfaction of its purchaser.

"You may send it home," said Mrs. Wiseways. "How much did you say it was?"

"Twenty-five dollars," said the attendant. "I will charge it against your account, Mrs. Wiseways."

"Just a minute," said Mrs. Wiseways, detaining the clerk. "I think the hat is really worth more than $25. As a matter of fact, I consider it worth $40. I should not object to paying $40 for it."

"Oh, certainly," said the clerk. "I shall charge $40 against your account, Mrs. Wiseways. Excuse me a second."

"Why do you pay $10 for a $25 hat?" asked Mrs. Ingénue, when the clerk had moved away.

"I don't," answered the lady merrily. "My husband does. He's an awfully extravagant thing, that husband of mine. He very frequently pays $10 for a pair of stockings, or $60 for a $35 coat, and commits other foolishnesses too numerous to mention."

The clerk returned, handing Mrs. Wiseways $15 in cash.

"Come, dear," said the lady, "we are ready for the matinée."

SURELY A LITTLE QUEER.

A NEW YORK newspaper—not THE TIMES—recently published a paragraph concerning an occurrence at a suburban hotel which brought from the indignant proprietor thereof the following specimen of English as she is wrote:

"We note in to-day's issue of your paper an article in reference to the penurious water supply in our Hotel. While we wish to thank you for your kind attention in our behalf, we are obliged to contradict mentions made by you in full.

"Allow the liberty to inform you of the correct conditions of our position and also permit us to ask of you for the writing up of a revised statement of the following explanation. It is understood at large, by those who have watched the construction of our house, that we have broke all records in both building and equipping the same inasmuch as all of its completion was executed in less than 70 working days.

"We are surprised in reading your article of to-day, and we now ask if you will please issue a few words exonerating the feeling that might prevail resulting from the already said. Thanking you in anticipation and confident that future reports from you will be in words of praise in our direction, we are, Dear Sir, most respectably yours.

Mike (very sick, faintly)—O Biddy, dear, I'm goin' to die.

Bridget (not very sympathetic)—Shure, ye'll die if ye live long enough.

MISS BAYLOR'S STORY

MISS BAYLOR was in journalism. Not very deeply, as she admitted herself, but she had a small position on an afternoon paper, and with this, together with the occasional sale of a special article for a Sunday paper and an anecdote or a little sketch for a weekly, she just managed to keep her head above water. She was a bachelor girl, with no one to look after but herself, but with strict economy and hard work she had no fear of the future.

Then owing to a change in the office of the evening paper she lost her position there. Now the prospect looked dark enough. Still, she did not despair, and kept working her way at the special articles and the anecdotes, with now and then a bit of verse or a very short story for the magazines. She had long before found that it was not good policy to offer pen-written manuscripts, so she was in the habit of hiring all her work typewritten. This was expensive, so she determined to buy a typewriting machine of her own. Of course she did not have the money to purchase one outright, so she got one on the installment plan. The payments were $3 a month. For some months she managed to meet them. Then Summer came on and editors hied them away on their vacations and the checks came in slowly. Soon a payment went over—the next to the last. The typewriter people dunned, but she could not satisfy them. Then the last installment became due. More duns. Finally came the fatal hour. There was a rap at the door—clearly the terrible rap of a collector—a rap which would have startled even good old Dr. Johnson or Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Sure enough, a sinister-looking young man in a battered hat stood before her.

"Lady," said the young man, "I gotter git that there typewriter if you can't pay them $6. They can't wait no longer at the office. Here's the order."

Miss Baylor stood unable to speak. Then an idea struck her. An idea for a story. She had been cudgeling her brains all the morning for one, but none had come. Now, however, here it was—a good, salable idea. Her courage came back.

"Of course, I can't blame them," she said to the fellow. "I owe the money, and I can't pay it. But can't you wait an hour? I have an idea for a story, which, if you'll leave the machine an hour, I can write and sell. Sit down here in the hall like a good fellow, and it will be all right. This is the only door—I can't fly out of the window with the machine."

"Well, I'm willing to wait an hour," said the man.

"How good of you! I'm sorry I haven't a cigar for you."

"Never mind—I've got my pipe," said the man cheerfully.

Miss Baylor closed the door and flew to the machine. For a half hour the keys rattled furiously. Then she came out and smiled at the man.

"There," she said, "the story is done. Now I'll see if I can sell it. Go inside, if you want to, where you can watch the machine. I'll be back in half an hour."

Down the stairs she hurried, and to a certain near-by editorial office. She brushed aside office boys and subordinates and reached the real editor. Hastily she explained the situation and laid the story before him. He read it, looked up and said:

"Why, yes, Miss Baylor, I can use that story. You'll get your check on the regular day next week."

"Next week," cried Miss Baylor. "Say next century. That typewriter will be gone in fifteen minutes."

"That's so," assented the editor. "Well, under the circumstances we'll cut a little red tape." He wrote a note to the cashier and handed it to her. She took it and ran to the elevator. In five minutes she had drawn the money; in another five she was at her room. In less than another five she had the man's receipt for the $6 and the typewriter was hers.

But what the inquiring reader may ask was the story which came to her so suddenly and saved the day? This was the story.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

HERE'S A VAN DYCK HELD AT $125,000

Why the Portrait of the Countess Christiana Cavendish is Appraised at So High a Value--Hidden for Ten Years in New York, It Is at Last on Public Exhibition. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

ALTHOUGH every one knows that the price at which a picture is held means a good many other things beside its value as a work of art, it is difficult to avoid receiving a certain impression on learning that an old canvas, upon which some painter long dead and gone brushed his pigments with a master hand, represents an investment of more than $100,000. This same picture fifty years ago might have brought one-quarter that sum; a hundred years one-twentieth, and when it came fresh from the artist's brush $1,000 would have made him the envy of his fellow-guildsmen. We have here in New York a painting, shown on this page in reproduction, for which the sum of $125,000 is asked. Why?

Because it is by Sir Anthony van Dyck, has been in at least one known collection, has run the gantlet of various experts French and British, and is the likeness of a famous lady, grandmother of a more famous grandson, the first Duke of Devon, both of whom were prominent at the courts of the Charleses and Jameses in the seventeenth century. But the chief reason for such a sum is this: Fine and authentic Van Dycks have been so gathered to the public folds of museums, or are so jealously treasured in families, that the private collector must search for them, and when found pay the price of rarity.

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When Antoon van Dyck, son of the prosperous Antwerp merchant, favorite disciple of Peter Paul Rubens, arrived in England for the second time, it was with a prestige and a social manner that bade fair to drive from the field any previous winners of the favor of the Court, whatever their names might be—Daniel Mytens, for instance, who was so discouraged that he proposed returning to The Hague. The five-year stay in Italy, where he painted for the noble families of Genoa and Palermo, and other famous portraits now in the Pitti and the Louvre; the fact that in 1621, on his first visit, he had painted James I. at Windsor, and then the personal beauty and charm of the man made his progress at Court easy; Charles I. knighted him in 1632, and Sir Anthony proceeded to moot the foundation in London of a corporation of St. Luke, like those of Rome and Antwerp. A full-length portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria at Windsor is one of the most famous likenesses of women by Van Dyck. To the same period belongs this standing figure of Christiana Cavendish, Countess of Devonshire, which is reproduced here. By a chain of circumstances the portrait reached New York about ten years ago, and has been kept hidden away until now by its recent owner. It is to be seen at the Ehrich Galleries among the portraits by old masters, now on exhibition.

The picture belonged to the late Duc de Persigny, who, with the Duc de Morny, precipitated the coup d'état in favor of Louis Napoleon. Persigny was French Ambassador to England from 1855 to 1860, and it is to be presumed that the picture came into his possession at that time. Bought from the Duchesse de Persigny at Cannes in 1894 by an English collector, who brought it to the United States, it was to have been one of the leading objects in a grand collection he projected but never completed. The lady it represents was an intimate friend of Queen Henrietta Maria and grandmother of the famous Earl of Devonshire, who did so much to dethrone James II., and in recognition of his services to William and Mary was raised to the dukedom, becoming the first Duke of Devonshire.

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The pose, the dress, the general attitude of Queen Henrietta Maria as Van Dyck depicted her at Windsor are repeated with certain variations in this likeness of her friend. The Queen is not accompanied by the little lap dog, a fragile Italian greyhound; instead of the pale, cloudy background seen beyond the pillared terrace in the Christiana Cavendish likeness, we have a mass of foliage that shows through a square window to the right. The Queen has a bouquet of large flowers on the table to her right, painted in low, flat tones, like Van Huysum's flowers. The Countess wears in her high, loose belt a single rosebud with dull green leaves, the red and green kept very low; possibly the red of the rose and the gleam of red in the sky may have paled a little with time. The two distinguished ladies face a little differently, and the Queen wears a goodly lot of jewels, while Lady Christiana Cavendish wears only a single thin hoop of gold on her marriage finger, a single big pear-shaped pearl at her bosom, a string of pearls round her fair neck, and pearl drops in her ears. There is also a simple gold band over the head.

CHRISTIAN CAVENDISH, COUNTESS OF DEVON. BY SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK. L.C.

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She is beautiful with a certain calm opulence of beauty, but not clever; gentle and yet imposing, not emotional. She is a grande dame, but not one of the insolent, commanding type; rather is she essentially the noble spouse and mother. And it may be noted that this is the character she bears in history. In 1685 was published "Life of the Right Honorable and Religious Lady, Christiana, Countess Dowager of Devon." Her husband died in 1628. She was strongly on the side of Charles I., and during the Protectorate her house at Roehampton was the assembly place for Royalists. After the Restoration her house often saw Charles II. and his Court; she died about 1675.

Lady Christiana was a Scottish woman, daughter of Edward lord Bruce of Kirloss, who died in 1611. King James I. must have felt gratitude of an unusual sort toward her father, since on her marriage to William Cavendish, second Earl of Devonshire, about 1612, she received a grant of $50,000. Her husband was a close friend of James I., and in 1625 was present at the marriage of Charles I. to Henrietta Maria of France, when doubtless the Lady Christiana was not absent. The following year he entered the House of Lords. Much given to lavish hospitality and a high liver, the Earl died in London deep in debt before reaching his fortieth year. The philosopher Thomas Hobbes, author of "The Leviathan," was his tutor and lifelong friend.

The face and style of this lady agree very well with that affability and sweet address which are mentioned by her biographer, but he has added to the list of her charms both wit and judgment, and history seems to bear him out. Edmund Waller, the poet of three epochs, of the Commonwealth as well as the Restoration, dedicated his "Epistles" to her. They end with an "Epistle to the Duchess." It is said that William Earl of Pembroke wrote a volume of verses in her praise and in praise of Lady Rich.

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During his Italian sojourn Van Dyck was in the habit of painting his noble sitters in gorgeous costumes and an unstinted array of jewels, so that we may attribute to Lady Christiana's own good taste the comparative simplicity of her adornment. There is rich lace on the silk gown at neck and arms, but scarcely as much as a well-to-do Flemish burgher's wife would wear. As in so many of his portraits, notably in that of Henrietta Maria at Windsor and that of the Marchesa Spinola shown some years ago at the American Art Galleries, the painter has forced the proportions of his figure to enhance its dignity. The waist is very high, but when one allows for this feature of the costume, it is evident that the length from the actual waist downward is greater than nature allows, save in the rarest instances. The Countess pulls her skirts lightly across her knees, or where we may suppose the knees to be, in a very natural and peculiarly feminine fashion; Queen Henrietta Maria does the same. The effect sought by the painter seems to have been a variation in the upright folds of the voluminous skirt and a consequent broad high light just in the part of the figure. The dog is unusually good, spirited, alert, and showing the tender, quivering quality of these high-bred pets. At first sight the figure does not carry one away by a wealth of color, as is the case with some of the Italian portraits by Van Dyck, but it grows on one. Its color scheme appears to have been chosen purposely by the sensitive artist in sympathy with the refined and reserved character of the lady. Considering the age of the canvas its condition is very fine; a delicate network of crackle may be detected on a close examination, but apart from a probable lowering of the carnations in the cheeks, in the sky, and in the rosebud already mentioned, the picture is today almost the same as it was at first. Age may have done something to soften almost imperceptibly the whites, but not to the detriment of the picture. It is a noble portrait, that ranks with the best of Van Dyck's likenesses of women.

CHARLES DE KAY.

JAPAN'S GENERAL PRINCE, SADANARI FUSHIMI—HIS CAREER AND CHARACTER

UNCLE SAM, in his democratic manner of taking things—and Princes—for granted, has as yet hardly awakened to the very unique distinction being accorded to him as the host of Gen. H. I. H. Prince Sadanari Fushimi, who, since his arrival in San Francisco on Nov. 9 and here last Wednesday, has been busily practicing the strenuous life after the heart and preaching of President Roosevelt. By a curious coincidence, the arrival of the strenuous Japanese warrior Prince in the metropolis was a signal for the departure of the distinguished apostle of peace and simplicity, the Rev. Charles Wagner.

Yet while Prince Fushimi, by reason of the limited time he has to spend in conveying the compliments of the Mikado to President Roosevelt, is, to use a colloquial expression, being kept on the jump, he is by far the most approachable and democratic personage in his entourage. But for the fact that Japanese etiquette forbids him granting any interviews, according to Grand Master Aimaro Sato of the Princely Household, the Prince would prove himself a hail-fellow-well-met in both the letter and spirit of the phrase.

According also to the Grand Master of the Princely Household, in Japanese eyes the present embassage of Prince Fushimi is regarded as hardly less important than was the advent of Commodore Perry in Japanese waters fifty years ago. In fact, the Japanese look upon his Imperial Highness as returning the call of the American Commodore—it being the first time that a member of the Japanese royal family has ever been officially sent to the United States.

Grand Master Sato regretted—he wished it emphasized that he regretted exceedingly—that it would be impossible for Prince Fushimi to personally express his surprise over and admiration for American institutions and progressiveness such as he had had an opportunity of witnessing and studying. But that his Imperial Highness, volunteered the interpreter, was profoundly impressed with American resources and with the importance of further cementing Americo-Japanese relations there was no shadow of questioning.

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Still smiling suavely, the imperial go-between at the Hotel St. Regis volunteered the following information as to the personality of his Imperial Highness: Grand Master Sato gathered his facts, or most of them, from several curious parchments corresponding to a diary of Prince Fushimi, and he relied upon his memory and devotion to his royal master for the remainder.

Although Prince Fushimi is an uncle of the Mikado, he is six years younger than his august nephew. His Highness is in his forty-seventh year, while the Mikado celebrated his fifty-second anniversary on Nov. 3. Princes Kan-in and Higashi Fushimi, younger brothers of the visiting Prince, are also younger than the Mikado. Their father, explained Grand Master Sato, was the late Prince Kuniiye, a brother of Jinco, the grandfather of the reigning Mikado Mutsuhito.

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Prince Fushimi, who, with his brothers, rendered distinguished services in the Japan-China war, and is now known as the hero of Nan-Shan, where a sanguinary battle was fought last May, is third in succession to the Japanese throne, Prince Arisugawa being the immediate successor to the Crown Prince Harunomiya.

His democracy—a prevailing characteristic—has been repeatedly shown by his activity in the House of Peers. While it is the prerogative of all Japanese Princes to attend and participate in the deliberations of the Japanese Diet, Prince Fushimi is the first to do so. This same democratic spirit was shown by the Prince ten years ago in the battle of Wei-hai-wei, when he shared in the hardships of his troops and voluntarily denied himself such luxuries as his position entitled him to, and patronized the regular army canteen throughout the campaign.

Shortly before the First Army Corps started for the front in March of this year Prince Fushimi, as a General of Division, entertained 250 of his infantrymen at dinner in his palace at Tokio. His wife, entering into the spirit of the occasion, poured the saki with her own honorable hands, declared the imperial spokesman. This act, which was unprecedented and almost amounted to a breach of royal etiquette, was reported among the soldiery in Manchuria, and paved the way for the enthusiastic welcome which Prince Fushimi received on his subsequent arrival in Manchuria.

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Apropos of his advent on the scene of war, the Prince insisted upon sharing the common mess while aboard the transport Hatachi, which was afterward sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron in the Sea of Genkai. When remonstrated with by the battalion commanders and commissariat officers his reply, as quoted in the Japanese press, was: "We are soldiers fighting for a common cause. We live to-day. To-morrow we may be dead. We are all serving the empire of the Mikado. There should be no nice distinctions between us at such a time, and I want you to pass these days of voyage with me in perfect comradeship."

Upon the arrival of the transport at Liau Tung a violent storm was raging, and the Prince was urged by his staff not to risk trying to land until the hurricane had spent itself. He shunted aside all remonstrances by pointing out the need of at once going ashore and preparing for an engagement which was imminent, the Russians being encamped within a few miles of Liau Tung.

Suiting the action to the word, the soldier Prince embarked in a launch or sampan, which, reaching shallow water, permitted him, by jumping overboard and wading ashore, to be the first of his staff to set foot on Manchurian soil.

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Strenuous days followed, explained the interpreter, for Prince Fushimi. He slept but six hours in forty-eight after assuming command and directing preparations for the battle. Only after spending the greater part of the night in deploying his troops he partook of a hurried breakfast on the morning following his arrival. His haste in landing was probably the means of averting a serious reverse, as the Russians attacked at dawn and the princely breakfast was frequently and dramatically interrupted by shells exploding in his immediate vicinity. Being urged to retire beyond the range of the Russian guns, he calmly continued his simple repast, accompanying his staff to a safer position only when he had dulled the edge of his hunger.

Perhaps the most brilliant achievement of Prince Fushimi in the present war was at the battle of Nan-Shan on May 25, when the entire Second Army of Japan was engaged. Prince Fushimi was in command of the first division, which occupied the centre, the third and fourth divisions forming the wings. The brunt of the engagement was borne by the centre, and during two days of continuous fighting the Japanese loss was nearly 3,700. Here again a conference between the Prince and his aides was punctuated by shells bursting uncomfortably near the imperial person. Ignoring the imminent peril, the Prince General continued studying a rough map of the region and issuing instructions for the fortifying of an adjacent hill, until a bullet whistled past his head and killed an aide de camp twenty feet distant from him.

As the firing was intermittent it was plain that the enemy was not aware of the importance of the target. Meanwhile a dozen quick-firing guns were brought up, and a brilliant artillery duel began under the personal direction of the Prince General. His hope of silencing the guns of the enemy was frustrated by the skill of the Russian artillery until the Prince General ordered two more guns added to the dozen in commission. The effect was immediate, as the Russians began a retreat which ended in utter rout.

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During this sanguinary engagement the Japanese were mown down like chaff in storming one redoubt. Touched to tears by the desperate valor of his men, the Prince General is quoted as saying: "Grateful indeed will his Majesty, the Mikado, feel toward these brave men when he hears the report of this battle."

Following the capture of Nan Shan Hill by the Japanese forces, Prince Fushimi directed the operations of his corps for more than four weeks before being summoned home by the Mikado to be promoted to the full rank of General. As such he has since July been actively directing the recruiting of additional troops and transporting them to the front. He has been particularly active in the House of Peers, and is one of the most trusted counselors of the Mikado.

Dropping his voice, Grand Master Sato confided that the Prince General bore a striking resemblance to the Mikado, both having about the same number of inches and the same general cast of features. Prince Fushimi has an exceptionally long face, as Japanese physiognomies go. Whether this was occasioned by the length of his bill at the St. Regis was not explained by the reverent Grand Master of his Honorable Household.

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His hair is unusually dark even for a Japanese, resembling in color and coarseness the mane of an Orliff horse. He wears it brushed well up in Western style from a café-au-lait forehead. His nose is more Roman than Japanese, as are his lips, which have about half the thickness of the Japanese standard. Yet completely dominating his sharply drawn features are his eyes, lustrous, dark, intelligent, and of transpiercing keenness as they peer forth through pronounced almond slits upon his simply strenuous American surroundings. Prince Fushimi is considered as something of an oratorical star in the Far East. New York will have an opportunity to measure him in this respect on the evening of Dec. 10, when his Imperial Highness will be entertained at dinner by Mayor McClellan. Meanwhile the Prince, with Grand Master Sato, Count Seiichiro Terashima, Major Mihara, who was his aide de camp at Nan-Shan; Master of Ceremonies Watanabe, whose social and official position at home is near the Japanese throne, and Dr. K. Rokkaku, physician in ordinary to Prince Fushimi, will spend some crowded days visiting Yale College, the opera, and other places of amusement and business in this city. He will start for San Francisco, homeward bound, on Dec. 13, preparatory to sailing on the steamship Mongolia about Dec. 28.

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While the Prince is something of a stranger in a strange land in this country, he spent some time in Paris and other European capitals in the seventies pursuing his military studies. He is a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy, and has earned his spurs as a diplomat as well as a soldier. During the coronation of the present Czar he was in Moscow as special envoy of the Mikado, being accompanied by the famous Marquis Yamagata—the Iron Marshal of Japan.

Transparent.

Wiley—This radium that we read about is more or less of a joke.

Smiley—Why?

Wiley—It seems to make light of everything.

The Other Side.

She—I should imagine automobiling must be the poetry of motion.

He—So it is; until the machine breaks down. Then it suddenly becomes "blank verse"!

NANCE O'NEIL AND POETIC REALISM.

Something in the Crudity of Her Art That Sublimes It—The One Defect That Is Ruining What Is Otherwise Potentially an Actress of the Very First Order—Sudermann's "Johannisfeuer"—Bronson Howard and the Fool Woman.

THAT awe-inspiring, that awful Nance O'Neil! Her Magda and her Hedda Gabler, with their crude and cold naturalism, amply explained why her late progress round the earth left behind in the heavens no dust-fires of blazing splendor. Star she may be, but comet never! Even the blotches of melodramatic fervor, with which she varied her stolid and mechanical miming, showed only the murkiest glowing of Promethean fire. Why had Boston hunted her out from an obscure theatre to acclaim her royally in its Rialto? Her performance in Sudermann's "Johannisfeuer" ("The Fires of St. John") gave the first clue. Naturalistic that play is also; but its naturalism is of the primitive, heathen passions. Heart speaks to heart for a moment, body to body; and at the word the whole world of law, order, and duty is consumed in the bonfire of a brief delirium, leaving gray dust and ashes when the immortal, the immoral, moment is done with. It may well be that this play revealed Miss O'Neil's highest attributes.

The Case of Miss Nance O'Neil.

Even at the height of passion, to be sure, Miss O'Neil is as crude as ever. Only there is something in her crudity that sublimes it. When a painter draws badly enough, and has a forcible enough imagination, he becomes a pre-Raphaelite. Miss O'Neil, in her rare moments, is a pre-Raphaelite of the stage. In stature she is huge, heroic, awkward. Her features have the Phidian repose, if not the Phidian regularity. Her voice has the power, and the color, and the rigidity of a fugue. She glows with the dusky splendors of stained glass, and falls into its straightened, archaic attitudes. This sort of thing does very well for Boston. Boston is itself a thing of archaic attitudes, if not of dusky splendors. But it won't leaven the Broadway lump, nor, indeed, the loaf of any vital artistic community.

The plain truth is that in fifty-nine minutes of the hour Miss O'Niel is an awful bore. She is as strained in the simplest moment as in an agony of passion. If she lifts her hand to take off the table cloth, she does it majestically, portentously, in the manner of a mechanical manikin. She asks for bread and butter with the longing of a famished soul. At the least suggestion of a dramatic moment, she and her company turn the backs of their heads together, like sculptures clustered round a lamp post, and penetrate the wings with agonized stares, talking soulfully at the stage hands. If she were really a great artist, or indeed an artist at all in any but the rarest moments, she would, like Irving, make the fortunes of those who might burlesque her. As it is, she is fated to be her own burlesque. The curious souls that go to see her, if they are frank in what they feel, will laugh at the mockery of the fifty-nine minutes as freely as they will thrill to the strange, weird power of the sixtieth.

Is it worth while to scold this gifted young woman for her follies? Probably not. If she had any sense of actual life, to say nothing of that rarer dowry of humor, she would not be what she is. It is but just to say, however, that this one defect is ruining what is otherwise potentially an actress of the very first order.

"Johannisfeuer" and the Taste in the Mouth.

Of Sudermann's play, now given here for the first time in English, it is hard, or impossible, to speak without the certainty of miscomprehension. Its story is not seemly nor pleasant. On the night before a man's marriage with a young and innocent girl, to whose family he is in the deepest debt, he falls in the arms of a gypsy, like himself a dependent of the household; and when their pagan bonfire of passion is burned out, he leads the innocent girl to the altar, while the partner of his sin goes away to drag out her ruined life in the dull gray dawn of the morning after. Those whose minds revolt at the contemplation of passion and sin will have what they call a bad taste in their mouths. Even those of us who like to believe ourselves emancipated from racial bias will probably, if we are honest, confess to some such feeling, at the outset, at any rate.

NANCE O'NEIL AS HEDDA GABLER.

The English world is full of our sort, and always has been. The earliest Puritans snuffed out the first fires of our drama, and have ever since kept the moral squirt-gun ready for the least ember of natural passion.

But the modern Puritans, be it noted, have learned to appreciate the Shakespearean drama. Its frankest revelations of sexual passion, in fact, they use as a moral big stick to discipline those moderns who dare to take the very same liberties, in their way, that Shakespeare took in his. "Cleopatra," writes Mr. William Winter, "does not 'keep house' for a Wall Street broker. Antony is not a dissolute cad, smashing furniture because he finds that a paramour has deceived him. * * * Cleopatra and Antony are great and typical persons—persons of magnificent stature and glorious and infinite variety, ideals of grandeur, images of mighty passions, ennobled and consecrated by poetry." There is no gainsaying this.

But figures of poetic tragedy though they are, Antony and Cleopatra are at heart as real as Iris and Maldonado. Let any one who doubts this read the scene in which the "three world-sharers" get "magnificently" and "gloriously" drunk on board Pompey's galley. Most of all, let them read the scene in which Cleopatra (though not addicted to light housekeeping) flies into a courtesan rage at the news of Antony's marriage, "strikes down" the messenger, and while he is prostrate "strikes him again," crying:

Hence,
Horrible villain! or I'll spurn thine eyes
Like balls before me. I'll unhair thy head!

The messenger appears to have regained his feet, for this "ideal of grandeur," this "image of mighty passions ennobled and consecrated by poetry," takes him by the hair of his head and "hales him up and down," shrieking:

Thou shalt be whipped with wire, and
stewed in brine
Smarting in lingering pickle!

To quote again from Jeremiah, "in the name of the prophet—figs!"

The point of view from which to see "Johannisfeuer"—modern prose realism though it is—is the point of view of the poetry of the passions. The love of Georg and Marikke is as primitive and as overwhelming as any passion of poetic tragedy. The circumstances of daily life in the world, which separate them, would not, perhaps, be impediments to the loftiest souls; but grant Sudermann his premises, which always we should grant, and they constitute as irrevocable a fate as any in Sophocles or Shakespeare. It is not noble, but it is, in Milton's phrase, simple, sensuous, impassioned. "Johannisfeuer" lacks the universality of interest, the inevitability of appeal of great world drama. But within the limitations of its somewhat special and unusual theme, it is a work of very high quality, and reveals Sudermann in a mood of poetry which he has not elsewhere shown, except perhaps in certain phases of the character of Beate in "Es Lebe das Leben."

MISS O'NEIL AS MARIE IN "FIRES OF SAINT JOHN."

In the recent performance at Daly's not much of all this was apparent. Mr. Charles Swickard's "adaptation" was in the main faithful and idiomatic; but only one of the parts, the old father of McKee Rankin, was in any sense of the word created and sustained. In the hands of the Irving Place company, however, with Odilon as the gypsy girl, Ottbert as Georg, Bonn as the pastor, and von Ostermann as the bride, the play stood on its own proper basis, and its values of character and poetry might have been observed by all observers.

Bronson Howard and the Fool Woman.

Now that we are on this subject of the modern and "unpleasant" drama, it is impossible to refrain from remarking upon Mr. Bronson Howard's contribution to The Herald's symposium of last Sunday on what it called the "problem play." If any one equals Mr. Howard's knowledge of English stage plays of the nineteenth century, he does not come to mind; and Mr. Howard's knowledge is as analytic, as philosophic, and as deeply human as it is wide. What he knows about the evolution of tastes in the playhouse, the gradual development of understanding and sympathy on the part of the actual public, would make an important chapter in the history of our recent civilization.

Highly characteristic is his opening remark that the very term, "problem play," is a misnomer. Invented to fit plays that raise a social question, it is now applied not only to plays that, instead of raising a question, enforce a thesis, but also to all plays treating illegitimate love. In the strict sense of the word, as Mr. Howard wittily remarks, the only one of Pinero's plays that may be called a problem play is "The Wife Without a Smile," and here the problem, judging by the reports of the English critics, is what in the world it all means—if it means anything! But to Mr. Howard's own words!

> There has never been a period of the drama, in any age or country, from classic Greece down, when illegitimate love was not treated in a very large proportion of the plays produced. In order, therefore, to bring the term within useful limitations I should define it something in this way:
>
> "Problem play—A play dealing with the emotions of a fool woman of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries."
>
> I think this definition will be, in effect, though not, of course, in form, the definition of the term adopted by future historians of the English drama.
>
> From this point of view the problem play is extremely interesting at the present moment, because the "fool woman" still exists in droves sufficiently numerous to form an important class in our society. There are too many of them off the stage to be ignored on the stage.
>
> I cannot illustrate the exact meaning of the term "fool woman" better than by calling attention to the "fool girl" who almost dominated the stage for centuries because she was so numerous in real life. I refer to the seduced girl, over whom entire audiences once wept, and who can hardly squeeze a tear now from the back row of the gallery.
>
> Mrs. Inchbald, as early as 1808, said that this "unfortunate" had then ceased to interest people if she belonged to cultivated society. In other words, to be "unfortunate" merely showed a weakness of intellect, and so was undramatic. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, and first in America, about seventy years after Mrs. Inchbald's discovery, the seduced girl, even of the less cultivated and the lowest classes of social life, lost her public interest. Since that time she has been regarded simply as a "fool girl" and useless to the dramatic writer except for merely collateral purposes in a play.
>
> The higher evolution of the married woman in real life has been and is going on rapidly. The proper dignity of her sex is asserting itself. If she has a brutal or unsympathetic husband we sympathize with her breaking heart, but we begin already to suspect that she is a fool lacking the natural dignity of her sex if on that account she turns to the love of another man. We are becoming weary of the woman who does this, and she will soon be merely the sporadic "fool woman" of social life, relegated to the limbo of popular indifference, where the "fool girl" has been waiting for her more than a quarter of a century.
>
> That is a blast of common sense for you, as fresh and stimulating as it is experienced and wise! Iris is a fool woman. Hedda Gabler is a fool woman. Both, be it noted, are freely granted to be extremely interesting. But neither is likely to hold the attention of the world very long. Paula Tanqueray is a very different sort of person. Hers is the oldest of the professions, and the most universally practiced.
>
> As to Sudermann's Marikke, at least a doubt is permissible. She is a fool woman, but with a difference. About real passion, sheer and unsentimentalized, there is an inherent nobility which in our hearts we all instinctively recognize. Was Juliet a fool girl to consent to a clandestine marriage? Was Othello a fool husband to believe the tales of an obvious villain against his spotless life? Was Lear a fool father to give over his kingdom, and to his two villainous and hypocritical daughters? To Puck, it may be remembered, all mortals were fools. Be it so! Shakespeare understood that the truest and worthiest path to the sympathy of an audience was to give his characters the frailties of their kind. He made only one stainless hero; and Henry V., colossal in all things, is a colossal failure, on the stage and in literature.
>
> After all, this question of fool or not fool is hardly the final question. What endures in the drama is passion, aspiration, sin. So long as it is true, and of universal significance, it makes small difference whether it is made the subject of poetic or realistic drama, comedy or farce.

JOHN CORBIN.

MUSIC AND MUSIC-MAKERS—REVIVAL OF "LUCREZIA BORGIA"—COLONNE'S VISIT

THE interest in the revival of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" makes it probable that the opera will be an attractive item in the Winter's repertory. A performance that is so well presented by so many of Mr. Conried's best singers is, ipso facto, almost assured of success at the outset. It is the kind of performance that used to be blazoned forth as the work of an "all-star cast"; and there are excellent opportunities for all to shine. Mme. Nordica has such an opportunity in the part of the heroine—a heroine, by the way, who so completely belies her name in everything she does upon the stage that we have to take her joyousness wholly on trust. She makes the most of its dramatic possibilities, which are great, reaching their climax in the last act, where she represents the gusts of changing impulses and passions with a highly wrought intensity, and she sings the music with superb vigor. Mr. Caruso must make his effects chiefly by his singing, for the part of Enzo which he assumes is an entirely unsympathetic one in all its dramatic relations. Of course his singing is heroic and emotions well through it and come forth in vocal sobs; and equally of course Mr. Caruso gives some of his most exquisite vocalism in several of the airs that fall to his lot—vocalism that has some of its most perfect qualities in the mezza voce that he commands with such beautiful art. But as a hero Enzo wins very little adherence. Laura is of no stronger fibre, and the task of compelling sympathy or anything but indifference to her fate is an impossible one. Mme. Homer has some melodious music in this part that she sings beautifully. So has Mme. Walker as La Cieca, though the character by itself takes little immediate part in the proceedings on the stage except giving her an opportunity for an uncommonly beautiful solo.

But there is, with much that is banal in the music of "La Gioconda," enough that is stirring and of a sort of popularity that will give it a certain lease of life. There is suggestion in every scene of the position it holds as an intermediary between Verdi, upon whom, as is perfectly plain, Ponchielli leaned heavily for his inspiration, and the Italian composers of the present day. There are strains that foreshadow Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Puccini; turns of melody, harmonic and orchestral treatment; hints of rhythm, climax, and contrast.

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The horrors of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," which follows "La Gioconda" this week as another revival of a long-neglected work, are of the older school of Italian opera, and their representation in Donizetti's music will, no doubt, seem placid after the highly spiced music and violent contrasts of dramatic situation and mood that Ponchielli and Boito have given in the newer work. Both are drawn from the same source—from the dramatic works of Victor Hugo that Italian librettists seized upon with so much eagerness in the last three-quarters of the nineteenth century as material for operatic treatment. His tragedy setting forth the unscrupulous wickedness of the Borgias had not been published a year before it had been transformed into an operatic libretto by one of the degenerate poets of Italy who were so hard pushed to keep pace with the musical fertility of Donizetti and his fellows. That was in 1834. Hugo as a young man had strong objections to the mutilation of his dramas by this fraternity, and when "Lucrezia Borgia" was brought to Paris as an opera in 1840 he took energetic measures to enforce his author's rights in the courts, as he did later in the case of "Ernani" and "Rigoletto."

The courts sustained him in seeking to prevent the performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" to music, but the ingenuity of the dramatic tinkers of that day was not to be so easily baffled. What were Lucrezia Borgia and the intrigues of Venice and Ferrara to the proprietors of music neatly fitted to them by the universally popular Donizetti? They had the music, and all that was necessary to do was to change the characters to Turks, give them Turkish names, put them into Turkish surroundings, and call the whole "La Rinegata," and the trick was done. So "Ernani" was bundled over to Italy from Spain, and all its Spanish characters became Italian, with the hero as the Proscript, and the opera itself as "Il Proscritto," to escape from Hugo's wrath, or at least the arm of the law that made it effective. So "Un Ballo in Maschera" was transmogrified from a picture of the wickedness of a real King and a historical incident at the Court of Sweden to the harmless representation of the doings of a "Governor of Boston" in the dim and distant wilds of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Was there any need of different musical characterization of Turks, Spaniards, or English colonists or their surroundings? The lovers of opera had not yet come to much idea of local color or National characterization.

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Hugo changed his mind as to the power of operatic representation to injure his dramatic reputation, or perhaps it was the payment of an indemnity that led him to relax his opposition, so that "Lucrezia Borgia" could be sung in Paris in its original form, as well as "Ernani." The opera very soon became a chief item in the Italian repertory everywhere, and was beloved of some of the greatest of the Italian singers of the last century. Mario made his first London appearance in it as Gennaro, at its first performance in the English capital in 1839, and speedily became the most famous representative of the part, making it one that was long inseparably connected with his name. In the same season Mme. Grisi, who afterward became his wife, appeared there as Lucrezia, which she, too, made one of her principal rôles. They came together to New York in 1854, and made their first American appearance in the opera at Castle Garden in September; later, when the autumnal draughts through that exposed resort became too searching, transferring their performance to the Academy of Music. The first production of "Lucrezia Borgia" in New York had been on Nov. 25, 1844, upon which occasion it is recorded that Mme. Pico as Maffeo Orsini "made a great hit, with a triple encore for her drinking song"—a hit that any Maffeo Orsini can doubtless repeat even at the present day, and even without the spirit of a Schumann-Heink. In those days everything was brought to market in English, after the market had been prepared, and "Lucrezia Borgia" was no exception. There was an English performance given as early as 1847 at the old Broadway Theatre, in which Mme. Anna Bishop and G. A. Macfarren were principal singers. The opera evidently gained an immediate foothold in New York, and was frequently repeated with great singers in the leading part. Angiolina Bosio made her first appearance in New York as Lucrezia. It was in 1847 at Niblo's Garden, with Bottesini, the famous double bass virtuoso, as "maestro," and Luigi Arditi as "leader"; and she conquered the New York public as "one of the purest sopranos"—a mezzo soprano, her voice really was—"and most enchanting vocalists ever heard on our stage."

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Mme. Alboni was another of the great singers who have found in "Lucrezia Borgia" a vehicle for their powers. Her Maffeo Orsini was one of the parts that raised her to the rank of one of the greatest vocalists of the time, and, indeed, she made her first appearance in it, at La Scala in Milan, in 1843. She was heard in the part in New York, of course, when she came here on her veritable triumphal progress in 1853. Mme. Frezzolini made in Lucrezia one of her earliest successes, in Milan in 1840, repeating it in London in 1842, and in New York when she came here in 1857. In the same year Brignoli, Vestvali, and Teresa Parodi were heard in Donizetti's opera, and a year later Maria Piccolomini first appeared to make in "Lucrezia Borgia" one of her most notable successes, and to exercise through it some of that remarkable sway that she had over her listeners. Italo Campanini made his American début in it as Gennaro at the Academy in 1873. Tietjens was heard in it in 1876.

Of the later representatives of Lucrezia and her associates the operatic history of New York makes mention, gradually declining in frequency till 1882, when the last performance of the opera before that which impends to-morrow evening seems to have taken place. It was given at the Academy of Music in Col. Mapleson's season there.

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Nobody would think of accusing M. Edouard Colonne, the great French conductor who conducted the Philharmonic concerts last week and will conduct the next pair next week, of lack of patriotism. What he has done for French art makes a notable page in the history of modern French music, especially in the propaganda for Berlioz that has been so zealously pushed forward in the last thirty years or so. But it is significant that the French symphony that appeared on his programme yesterday and the day before—Saint Saens's second, in A minor—was not his own choice. He has not concealed the preference he had for a symphony of Beethoven as the central point of interest in his first programme. The symphony of Saint Saens's was chosen by the directors of the Philharmonic Society themselves, whose natural desire it was to obtain from their distinguished French guest a programme representative of French music and of his zealous work in cultivating it. Last year his memorable performance of Berlioz's "Symphony Fantastique," a composition with which his name is inseparably connected, made a profound impression on account of the unquestionable authenticity with which he reproduced its entire spirit, and the unwonted ardor that he communicated to the orchestra. The wish was expressed at that time that he might be heard in an interpretation of music of more substantial quality. It was somehow a wish that was not prompted by the doings of some of the other visitors, who made it seem evident that they could express themselves most individually and effectively in works of the most modern spirit. There was an imposing authority in Mr. Colonne's presence, a mingling of repose, of amplitude of view, and of puissant temperament that suggested greater things. The desire he felt to present his interpretation of Beethoven this season was easily explicable; it is equally explicable that he views the prospect of a Brahms symphony—the second—at his next week's concert with great satisfaction. For, after all, it is in such works rather than in even the most valuable and characteristic compositions of the French orchestral composers that the greatest qualities of a conductor are called forth.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

ART MATTERS OF INTEREST HERE AND THERE—NOTES FROM THE STUDIOS.

At least one art student reached Paris lately from this side of the Atlantic who found that romance all ready which ought to meet the novice but rarely does. Miss Malone of Columbia, S. C., had been but a few days in France when she lost on a train between Dieppe and Paris a portfolio full of the pictures she had brought with her as samples of her skill. Fortunately the thief had nothing better to do than to sell them in Paris, and as the shop where they found favor was in the Rue Bonaparte a sketch shown in the window led to their recovery. Miss Malone signs herself Blondelle E. Malone, so the thief made a story to the effect that a certain M. Blondelle was their maker, and Blondelle was dead. As people in Europe often register by writing their last name first and adding their baptismal names, this was a natural mistake. Meantime Miss Malone is in the position, unknown perhaps to art students abroad, of having her American sketches purloined and bought on their own merits, framed and varnished and exposed for sale, all without her knowledge and ultimately without expense to her.

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A standing figure of Philip IV. of Spain has been bought for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Dr. Denman Ross of Cambridge, Mass., one of the Trustees. It was purchased directly from the Duc d'Anjou, who lives in Madrid and is a Bourbon holding a perpetual claim to the throne of France. One of the Boston papers states that it is the first of the series of portraits of Philip which Velasquez painted. The large sum paid for this canvas has reduced the fund for the purchase of works of art. The Transcript says "it is incumbent upon the friends of art in this part of the world to provide more cash to be applied to this purpose." Rumors of the price vary from $25,000 to $35,000.

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An exhibition of work by students and professionals in painting, keramic decorations, drawing, &c., is held in the upper of the Clausen galleries, 343 Fifth Avenue, by the L. N. Shields Art Club, which has studios on Madison Avenue. There are 150 exhibits, including works by Walter Satterlee, William M. Chase, J. Scott Hartley, George P. Hall, Ada A. Brewster, J. C. Miller, &c.

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Copies of famous mural paintings in Rome made by young artists while experiencing the glow of admiration they feel on their travels when they see what the great men of the past have done may be seen for a fortnight in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. Here are the cartoons in colors which won for Mr. Andrew T. Schwartz the Jacob H. Lazarus Scholarship for the Study of Mural Painting, copies by George W. Brick after Raphael, and by Schwartz, Hugo Ballin, Vaillant, and Lichtenauer after Pinturicchio, Carpaccio, Benozzo Gozzoli, Puvis de Chavannes, &c., as well as original work by these and other artists made at Rome. We see here the working of some of the men belonging to the American Institute at Rome.

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The Lenox Library building has an exhibit of 200 prints and drawings by Félix Bracquemond, an etcher and engraver, who made his first mark in Paris by reproductions of objects of Japanese art. The library has portfolios of no less than 800 prints and drawings by this clever craftsman, including some in color, and the show has examples of his work for porcelain also, Bracquemond having at one time been connected with the Haviland factory at Sèvres. One of the best-known large prints is "La Rixe," after the famous Meissonier that was given by Napoleon III. to Queen Victoria, but his sympathies were wide, for he engraved pictures by Holbein and Millet, Corot and Gustave Moreau. Bracquemond made three portraits of the mad etcher Méryon. His variety is shown by lithographs, aquatints, color prints partly etched, partly engraved, book plates, menu cards, bindings, book covers, and illustrations. The collection is visible every week day from 9 to 5.

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The commission on the equestrian statue of Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. A., met at Columbia, S. C., on Monday last and accepted the model prepared by Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the sculptor chosen for the monument. It will stand on the grounds of the State Capitol, unless the Legislature amends the act and permits its erection at the crossing of Main and Laurel Streets. The amount appropriated by the Legislature is $20,000. It is proposed to have a base of South Carolina granite and a pedestal of cream-colored stone carrying inscriptions. The horse and rider will be modeled in Paris.

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An attractive showing of bookbindings may be seen at the Bonaventure Galleries, 6 West Thirty-third Street, old and modern, French, English, and German, including some in silver, tortoise shell, ivory, and other materials, inlays of leather and metal, and designs by binders who have won international reputations.

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The illustrated catalogue of the exhibits in the fine arts by Japan at the World's Fair is a somewhat bulky album, but it contains 107 broad pages full of half tones which give a very complete selection from the pictures, ivories, keramics, objects in metals, cloisonnés, and textiles at the department. The title page at the back of the volume states that it was published by the Kwansai Shashiu Seihan Insatsu Goshi Kaisha at Kobé; the printer is Yutaro Naito, and the author Kwanjiuro Yamashita. The text is confined to a table of contents in English. Each picture has its title in English underneath. While the binding, paper, and form are uncompromisingly Western, the objects represented are thoroughly Japanese.

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Parés, a dealer in old pictures at Madrid, has a striking example of the work of a Spanish though not native painter of the sixteenth century, the Greek Theotocopuli, who signed his canvases with his real name in Greek letters, but is best known by his nickname, El Greco. The portrait is one of Cardinal Quiroga, long faced and long bearded, and immensely long in the body, so that the effect almost verges on caricature. As the Cardinal sits front face one gets a singular idea of the shape of his skull, which appears flattened on the sides to an extraordinary degree. The picture is beautifully wrought, much more careful in brushwork than many specimens of Greco. He is a painter whose reputation has been rising in recent times. The Boston Museum paid a very long price for one of his canvases last year.

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The good people of Salem, Mass., are still resisting with tooth and nail the gift of Mr. Frederick C. Ayer of New York of a monument to the persecuted Quakers of Salem. All but a few wish to forget it, but these few consider the honor of Salem tarnished by a refusal to take the daily medicine of a remembrance of their forefathers' illiberality and cruelty. There has been discussion sometimes of the question whether pleasure is all there is in art. These citizens of Salem belong to the philosophers who reason that art contains many other things beside pleasure, such as the stern satisfaction of seeing their fellow-townsmen wince as they pass the Quaker monument and affording through statuary a lesson to the rising generation. As Punch says of the peripatetic Italian minstrel:

> Perhaps thine instrument's peculiar ravages
> Are prompted by a love of causing pain.

The unbending zeal of Mr. Ayer of New York reinforced by a handful of Salem philosophers may be too much in the long run for their opponents who are suffering from the disadvantage of ataval conscience.

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A number of former students in the School of Mines at Columbia University under Prof. C. F. Chandler have determined to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his occupation of the chair of chemistry by having his portrait painted. The committee has chosen Mr. John W. Alexander for the task. Eventually the portrait will remain at Columbia as a memorial of the professor.

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Dr. Johann Graus, instructor of ecclesiastical archaeology in the University of Graz, Austria, has issued a protest against the employment for church decoration of the painters who belong to the Secession movement in art. Many prelates are said to have subscribed to this remarkable document, which argues that Secessionist pictures depend on the personal whim of certain artists as to composition, decoration, and coloring, while it is necessary that the Church should uphold tradition and the precedents established for ecclesiastical work. Paternalism in art seems to be the hobby of a number of excellent people just now.

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As a monument to a successful career and on the occasion of the jubilee year of his wine business, Mr. Alexander Laing of Newcastle-on-Tyne has presented to that city an art gallery costing $150,000 containing a collection of pictures by British artists from Hogarth to living painters. The building adjoins the town library, and will be used for exhibitions.

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At the St. Louis World's Fair the Superior Jury and Special Committee of Five have decreed a diploma and grand medal of honor to Mr. Henry Wolf "for distinguished services in promoting the art of wood engraving." This is an honor equal to the bestowal of a grand prize, but distinct therefrom.

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At the Opera.

Carper—Signor Treble is ruining his voice. His coming over to this country was suicide.

Sharper—On the high C's.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

MABELLE ROWLAND IN "WANG." PHOTO. BY HALL.

JAMES K. HACKETT IN "THE FORTUNES OF THE KING" LYRIC THEATRE DEC. 5TH PHOTO. BY BYRON.

CHRISTIE MACDONALD IN "THE SHO-GUN" AT WALLACK'S PHOTO. BY OTTO SARONY

LOUISE HORNER IN "MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED" AT THE AMERICAN TO-MORROW. PHOTO. BY OTTO SARONY.

MABEL McKINLEY AT KEITH'S TO-MORROW. PHOTO. BY OTTO SARONY

CHESS AUTOMATON IN "A CHINA DOLL" AT THE MAJESTIC PHOTO. BY HALL.

MARIE DRESSLER WITH WEBER AND ZIEGFELD AT WEBER MUSIC HALL. PHOTO. BY BURR McINTOSH.

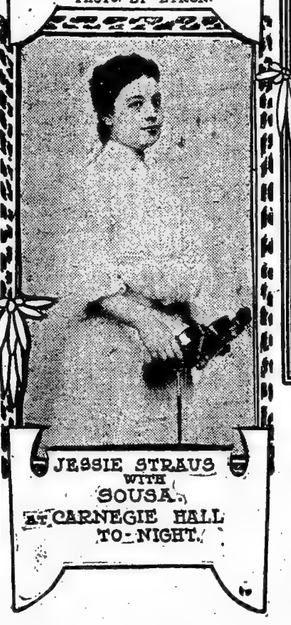

JOHN MASON AND LAURA McGILVRAY IN "HEDDA GABLER" AT THE MANHATTAN. PHOTO. BY BYRON.

ROBERT B. MANTELL IN "RICHARD III" AT THE PRINCESS TO-MORROW. PHOTO. BY BAKER.

JESSIE STRAUS WITH SOUSA AT CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT.

This Week's New Offerings

ANNIE RUSSELL IN "BROTHER JACQUES,"
A comedy by Bernstein and Veber, to-morrow evening at the Garrick Theatre.

NANCE O'NEIL IN "JUDITH OF BETHULIA,"
a Biblical tragedy by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, to-morrow evening at Daly's Theatre.

ROBERT B. MANTELL IN "RICHARD III.,"
a tragedy by William Shakespeare, to-morrow evening at the Princess Theatre.

LEW FIELDS'S COMPANY IN "IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND,"
a musical comedy, book by Glen MacDonough, music by Victor Herbert, to-morrow evening at the Lew Fields Theatre.

JAMES K. HACKETT IN "THE FORTUNES OF THE KING,"
a romantic drama by Mrs. Doremus and Leonidas Westervelt, Tuesday evening at the Lyric Theatre.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM AND MISS MARY MOORE IN "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE,"
a comedy by Hubert Henry Davies, Wednesday evening at the Lyceum Theatre.

"BROTHER JACQUES," in which Miss Annie Russell will appear at the Garrick to-morrow evening, is a very different play from "The Younger Mrs. Parling," the unpleasant mixture which Miss Russell tried to make New York swallow last Winter. The new four-act comedy by Henry Bernstein and Pierre Veber supplies for Miss Russell a rôle of the kind that she had in "The Royal Family" at the old Lyceum Theatre four Winters ago. Oswald Yorke is her leading man, having the title rôle. Joseph Wheelock, whose two last appearances were in "The Other Girl" and "Business Is Business," has a juvenile part that will give him considerable opportunity.

In the play Genevieve and Jacques are respectively the niece and godson of Mme. Morange, who lives near Paris. Content and affection reign supreme in the quiet household. Every time any youth seems to be progressing well with Genevieve Brother Jacques makes some remark which makes the swain appear ridiculous; this always ends the flirtation. Jacques himself is thirty-six years old, and therefore is not suspected of being in love with the girl.

When the curtain rises all arrangements have been made for Genevieve to marry Jehan, son of the Marquis de Chantalard. Neither one of them loves the other, but pressure by the old Marquis and the aunt of the girl makes them consent. Jehan is in love with Louisette, a ballet dancer, but he is afraid to say so. Then Brother Jacques decides to go to South America. That's what breaks up all the plans. Genevieve finds it out, and suddenly discovers that she not only doesn't love Jehan, but is wildly enamored of Jacques. The discovery comes too late, though—two hours after the wedding ceremony.

This is but a small obstacle, however, in these days of divorce. Genevieve has a heart to heart talk with Jehan; he tells her all about Louisette, an uncontested divorce suit follows, and sweet Genevieve is free to give her hand and heart to Brother Jacques. He is lured back from across seas and there is another wedding. At this point the curtain falls and cuts out the danger of another divorce suit.

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Miss Nance O'Neil will devote the third week of her engagement at Daly's Theatre to Thomas Bailey Aldrich's Biblical tragedy, "Judith of Bethulia." It is in four acts and six scenes and is written in blank verse. The tragedy was produced in Boston in October and reports from there say the few performances given drew large crowds.

The story of "Judith of Bethulia" is based on the Apocryphal legend of Judith and Holofernes. Bethulia, a Samarian city, is besieged by the Assyrians. Judith, a widow, sees a vision which bids her go to the tents of the Assyrians and slay their leader, Holofernes. After persuading the rulers of the beleaguered city to put off their surrender five days, she sets out for the camp of the enemy. Arriving there, she is surprised to find that Holofernes, instead of being the despot she expected, is a youth of courtly bearing and polished manners. Her astonishment and the pleasing behavior of the man deter her temporarily from executing her design, but finally she decides to carry it out. Making a friend of Bagoas, a captive slave of Holofernes, she makes him an unconscious ally.

The young leader invites Judith to a banquet on the third day of her sojourn in his camp. After feasting and drinking Holofernes falls into a heavy slumber. This is Judith's opportunity. She takes his falchion and cuts off his head. When the news of the assassination goes abroad the Assyrians flee panic-stricken. When Judith returns to Bethulia she finds the town wild with rejoicing. But she is unable to exult with her countrymen. In remorse she bids farewell to the people of Bethulia and retires to a hermitlike seclusion.

The tragedy will be produced to-morrow evening at Daly's Theatre. The length of its stay has not yet been decided upon.

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Prince James has come into his own again. That is to say, James K. Hackett is once more on the boards in a romantic drama—once more wears a scabbard whence he can draw a gleaming sword and which he can rattle in the way we all know so well. Tuesday evening at the Lyric Theatre he will appear in "The Fortunes of the King," the monarch mentioned in the title being no other than Charles Stuart, afterward Charles II. of England. The period in which he appears to us this time is that of his youth—when he is ready of wit and comely of face.

Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and Leonidas Westervelt wrote "The Fortunes of the King." They are both familiar to the public through the magazines. Their endeavor has been to make for Mr. Hackett a play that possesses historical worth and charm of romance. Only the minor incidents are fictitious. The action takes place in England in 1651, immediately after the defeat of the Royalist Army at Worcester by Cromwell. Charles, forced to fly from the battleground toward safety in France, was saved from capture by Jane Lane, a beautiful peasant girl who did not know his exalted station. The strategy of the girl in saving her royal lover supplies a scene of the sort in which Mr. Hackett has always shown off at his best.

Miss Charlotte Walker is again Mr. Hackett's leading woman. Other members of his company are William Courtleigh, James L. Seely, Samuel Hardy, M. J. Jordan, E. L. Duane, Flora Bowley, and Eleanor Sheldon. The costumes used in the play were made from especial designs from old prints. Theodore Bendix wrote the incidental music.

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Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will appear Wednesday evening at the Lyceum Theatre in "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," a comedy by Hubert Henry Davies, author of "Cousin Kate." This will be the first American presentation of the play, though the two stars put it on at Wyndham's Theatre in London last season. It had a long and prosperous run there. It will be given in New York precisely as it was in London.

Mrs. Gorringe is a vain and silly woman; she owns a large diamond necklace. When the play opens she is staying at the country home of Col. and Mrs. Jardine. Just at this time Capt. Mowbray has returned with a fortune from South Africa and has fallen in love with Isabel Kirke, the Colonel's step-daughter. She is secretly engaged to Lieut. David Cairn, a worthless gambler and spendthrift. One afternoon Cairn, after having lost heavily at cards, spies Mrs. Gorringe's necklace and steals it.

Repenting of the theft, he brings the necklace back later, wraps it in Mowbray's handkerchief and drops it in a vase. When it is found suspicion falls on Mowbray. Cairn marries Isabel secretly, and goes off to foreign shores without confessing. Isabel learns the truth by accident, learns that Mowbray is nobly screening her husband. Cairn finally returns, remorseful, and offers to confess. Then, concluding that he is not fit to live, he goes into the garden and puts a bullet in his brain. Isabel is left free to marry Mowbray "after a decent interval."

In the company with Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Moore are Charles Quartermaine as Cairn, Alfred Bishop as Col. Jardin, Lilias Waldegrave as Isabel, Vane Featherson as Mrs. Jardin, and Daisy Markham as Vicky Jardin.

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Robert B. Mantell will appear at the Princess Theatre to-morrow evening in "Richard III." In other cities where he has given his revival of the popular Shakespearean tragedy, Mr. Mantell, it is said, has met with unusual success. It is many years now since he has been seen on Broadway. He has spent much study on the character of the crafty, cruel King, and his managers announce that he is prepared to give a finished and scholarly impersonation.

Marie Booth Russell will be his leading woman, appearing as Lady Anne. In Mr. Mantell's supporting company are Thomas Lingham as Henry VI., W. J. Montgomery as Buckingham, Irene Hunt as Edward, Blanche Hunt as the Duke of York, Lillian Kingsbury as Elizabeth, and Eva Benton as the Duchess of York. "Richard III." will be played all this week, to be followed by "Othello."

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The Lew Fields Theatre, which would have opened last week but for the death of Fred Hamlin, will at last throw open its doors to-morrow evening, when the musical comedy, "It Happened in Nordland," will be produced. The play is by Glen MacDonough, with music by Victor Herbert. The entire production is in charge of Julian Mitchell.

Lew Fields and Marie Cahill head the cast; the other principals are May Robson, Bessie Clayton, Rosemary Glosz, Pauline Frederick, "Billy" Norton, Joseph Carroll, Harry Davenport, Julius Steger, W. Burress, C. Gotthold, and Frank O'Neill.

The curtain will rise promptly at 8:05 o'clock. The prologue has an important bearing on what follows.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Duke of Killicrankie" has passed its one hundredth performance at the Empire. It has three more weeks.

"The College Widow" is packing the Garden Theatre every night.

At Belasco's Theatre David Warfield's triumph has continued uninterrupted.

"Hedda Gabler" will begin its last week at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow.

This will be the final week of "A China Doll" at the Majestic Theatre.

"Woodland" has proved to be a success. Its stay at the New York Theatre will continue long into the Winter.

Louis Mann will continue to play "The Second Fiddle" at the Criterion.

"The Sho-Gun," the musical comedy by George Ade, is doing a better business at Wallack's than it was doing a month ago.

Miss May Irwin's success in "Mrs. Black Is Back" at the Bijou Theatre has been so great that her run has been extended several weeks.

"The Wizard of Oz" will be at the Academy of Music many more weeks. The crowds are still large.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" is at the Savoy, enjoying good attendance.

Edna May, in "The School Girl," will reach her one hundredth New York performance this week. The popular musical comedy hit will not leave the Herald Square Theatre until late in January.

Nat Goodwin is prospering in "The Usurper" at the Knickerbocker.

With Miss Anna Fitzhugh in the cast again, "The Baroness Fiddlesticks" is going on merrily at the Casino.

Miss Fritzi Scheff is bringing thousands to the Broadway every week with "The Two Roses." The rose petal that she got in her throat does not seem to have injured her voice.

Andrew Mack has made "The Way to Kenmare" one of his most pronounced successes. It begins its second month at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow evening.

"Humpty-Dumpty" has lost none of its first popularity. The New Amsterdam is crowded at every performance.

George M. Cohan will begin to-morrow his fifth week in "Little Johnny Jones" at the Liberty Theatre. His engagement will not end until Fay Templeton and Pete Dailey come in with their new show.

"David Garrick" will be played two more nights at the Lyceum by Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore.

Miss Ethel Barrymore has made "Sunday" a success at the Hudson.

The farce-comedy, "The Mountaineer," will be played another week by the German company at the Irving Place Theatre.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

"More to be Pitied Than Scorned" comes to the American Theatre to-morrow evening. It is a sensational melodrama in five acts. Some of the eight scenes in the play show a theatrical manager's office, the stage of a theatre on the opening night, Christ Church, a parsonage, and a full-dress rehearsal in a New York Theatre.

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Two thousand members of the Royal Arcanum will attend the revival of Augustus Thomas's "The Other Girl," at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. The comedy will remain at the Grand but one week. Lionel Barrymore still has the rôle of Kid Garvey, the slangy pugilist.

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"The Girl of the Streets" will be put on at the Third Avenue Theatre this week. The press agent's announcement says that "the play takes up a phase of social life in New York that has heretofore been overlooked by playwrights."

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At the Metropolis Theatre this week the attraction is "The Volunteer Organist." This melodrama was at the American Theatre several weeks ago.

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"The Rogers Brothers in Paris" will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week.

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At the New Star Theatre to-morrow evening Charles A. Taylor's melodrama, "From Rags to Riches," will be played. It is under the management of Maxwell H. Meyers.

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"A Woman's Struggle" comes to the Windsor Theatre on the Bowery this week. It is full of hair-raising climaxes. One of the scenes shows a baseball game in full progress at the Polo Grounds. Its success on the road has been great.

VAUDEVILLE.

May Yohe will appear at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre next week after an absence of three years from America. "Honey Boy" Evans is down on the bill for some funny songs. Others are Maggie Cline, the Ten Eichi Troupe, the Eight Colinis, Tony Wilson, Milt and Maud Wood, and Herbert's Dogs.

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Another week of vaudeville is announced for Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. Isabel Irving, supported by Wilfred North, will appear in Israel Zangwill's "Six Persons." The "Champagne Dancers" will be the next most important feature. Mansfield and Wilbur will appear in "The Shadow." Genaro and Bailey have a new singing and dancing act. Others on the list are the Four Otts, Viola Duval, and Haines and Vidocq.

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"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" is the principal feature of the bill at the Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. The famous Kauffman troupe of bicyclists return to New York with a bunch of new tricks. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins D. Fisher will appear in "The Half-Way House." Le Roy and Clayton have their sketch, "A Horse on Hogan." The rest of the bill contains Robin, the juggler; Harry Leonna, whistler; the Four Rianos, in a pantomimic specialty, and Hedrix and Prescott, singers.

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"An Enemy to the King," an old success of R. H. Sothern's, is the offering of the stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for this week. Edwin Arden and Isabelle Evesson are still at the head of the cast. The leading vaudeville feature will be Mme. Eugenio Tessier, a blind soprano, who has been for several years a choir singer in Albany.

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The Proctor stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre will give "Thelma" this week. It is a drama founded on Marie Corelli's novel. Beatrice Morgan will be seen in the title rôle. Sydney Grant will top the vaudeville bill with a new monologue.

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Mabel McKinley will be the headliner at Keith's Theatre this week. She will sing some songs of her own composition. W. H. Murphy and Blanche Nichols will give "From 'Zaza' to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" This sketch shows how wandering troupes of players give performances. They start out to give "Zaza," but only three members of the traveling company turn up, so they decide to give "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller will present "Paying Election Bets." Other features are the Glinceretti Troupe, acrobats; Warren and Gardner, in "The Comedian and the Singer," and Paul Barnes, in monologue and song.

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Prof. Glass and his Siberian wrestling bear are holding the large share of attention at Huber's Museum these days.

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Powell and the Majiltons will introduce a new programme at the Eden Musée this week. New pictures have been put on the cinematograph.

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George Fuller Gordon is at the head of the bill at the Circle Theatre for this week. Golden returns to this country after a two years' stay in London. Other features at the Circle are S. Miller Kent and company, the Eight Vassar Girls, York and Adams, the Seven Sisters Grunnatho, the Four Piccolo Midgets, the Howard Brothers, and Powell's Marionettes.

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Rosario Guerrero will lead the bill of vaudeville specialists at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. Edwin Keough and company will give a one-act travesty on "Ingomar." The rest of the bill includes Crane Brothers and Belmont, in "Mudtown Minstrels"; Roberts, Hayes and Roberts, in comedy, song, and dance; Carl and Zeno, on the elevated bars, and the Prentice Trio.

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The Empire City Quartet will be at the Yorkville Theatre this week. O'Brien and Havel, the Four Emperors of Music, Moore and Littlefield, Scott Brothers, and the Theodore Moss Trio will be on the list.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal attractions at to-day's concerts in New York theatres are as follows:

VICTORIA—Four Mortons, McMahon's Minstrel Misses, Nora Bayes, Sandor Trio.

AMERICAN—Cliff Gordon, Clifford and Burke, Charles B. Lawler, Tascot.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mansfield-Wilbur company, Hal Godfrey and company, La Redo and Blake, Golden and Hughes.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Mansfield-Wilbur company, Hal Godfrey and company, Marco Twins, Archer's Filipino Girls.

WEST END—Annie Ward Tiffany company, Artie Hall, Al Weston, Carl Damann Troupe, Reever Sisters.

THIRD AVENUE—Bailey and Madison, Cubitt's comedy company, Clara Cubitt, Ethel Fairbanks, Ida Hopper.

METROPOLIS—Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne, Bryant and Seville, Wyman and Ross, Jansen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Lores Grimm, Bates Musical Company, Eugene O'Rourke and company, Melville and Stetson.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—Odette Tyler, Bobby Gaylor, J. H. Hazelton, Miss Leah Russell, Wilson Trio.

HUBER'S MUSEUM—Daisy Sheldon, Nelson and Ross, the Urchin Trio.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—George Evans, May Isabel Fisk, Genaro and Bailey.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—May Isabel Fisk, Champagne Dancers, Four Otts, Stephen Grattan and Company.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Toozoonin Arabs, "The Queen's Fan," McWatters-Tyson company.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Myles McCarthy and company, Charles Dickson and company, Stinson and Merton.

NEW STAR—Simons, Gardner and company, Martin and Quigg, Tascott, D'Amville Sisters.

SOUSA TO-NIGHT.

John Philip Sousa comes to Carnegie Hall to-night for a popular concert with his famous band. For three months he has been on tour through the United States. On the programme to-night are to be found novelties from the pens of George W. Chadwick, Edward Elgar, E. R. Kroeger, Helstein, and Sousa himself. The "March King" will play for the first time his new march, called "The Diplomat." Another new Sousa number is a suite in three movements, "At the King's Court."

The soloists will be Miss Estelle Liebling, Miss Jessie Straus, and Herbert L. Clarke. The programme in full is as follows:

Overture, "Der Haldeschacht," (new).....Holstein
Cornet solo, "Sounds from the Hudson," (new).....Clarke
Soprano solo, "Marriage of Jeannette"..Masse
Suite, "At the King's Court," (new).....Sousa
"Jubilee," from "Symphonic Sketches," (new).....Chadwick
"American Character Sketches," (new)..Kroeger
Caprice Espagnole, "Sevillana," (new)..Elgar
March, "The Diplomat," (first time)....Sousa
Violin solo, "Zigeunerweisen"....Sarasate
Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor".Nicolai

VICTOR HERBERT CONCERT.

Mary Howe, a young American coloratura singer, who has just returned from London, will be the principal soloist at the Victor Herbert concert at the Majestic Theatre to-night. Francis Archambault, the French-Canadian baritone, has been re-engaged. He will sing "Dio Possente," from "Faust." The orchestra programme will be:

Overture, "Les Francs juges".....Berlioz
(a) "Salut d'Armour," (new).....Elgar
(b) "Perpetuum Mobile," (played by all violins).....Ries
(c) "March of the Bojares".....Halvorsen
Suite from "Jocelyn".....Godard
(a) Prelude, (b) Dans la Montagne,
(c) Gavotte, (d) Carillon.
Fantasia from comic opera "Babetta"..Herbert
Polonaise in E major.....Liszt

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Ireland's "Own Band," from the City of Dublin, will be the chief feature of the vaudeville show at the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, this week. The band numbers more than fifty persons. It includes, besides instrumental musicians, many noted Irish singers, and the Kelly Trio of reel and jig dancers from Cork. This will be their only theatrical engagement in America. Another performer at the Orpheum this week is Stuart, called "the male Patti."

Others on the bill are Staley and Birbeck, the transformationists; Fred Niblo, the Messenger Boys' Trio, singers and dancers; Powell's Marionettes, Charles Hers, and Meehan's trained dogs.

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Otis Skinner will come to the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow for a stay of one week. His offering is "The Harvester," which he gave earlier this Fall at the Lyric Theatre in Manhattan.

CARUSO PUTTING AMERICAN DOLLARS INTO ITALIAN CASTLE.

And Yet the Peerless Two-Thousand-Dollar-a-Night Tenor Can Spend Barely Six Weeks a Year in His Lovely Home Near Florence--Tells of His Troubles with "Strikers"--Simple Personality of a Great Singer.

SIGNOR CARUSO IN REPERTOIRE—Rhadames in "Aida," Nemorino in "Elisir d'Amore," the Duke in "Rigoletto," Mario in "Tosca," Canio in "Pagliacci," Rudolph in "Boheme," Alfredo in "Traviata," and Edgardo in "Lucia."

THE VILLA CARUSO, NEAR FLORENCE.

SIGNOR CARUSO AND HIS FRIEND SIGNOR GIRALDONI, THE NEW BARITONE OF THE OPERA.

SIGNOR CARUSO IN HIS ITALIAN GARDEN.

TWO months at home—well, I'm lucky if I spend six weeks of the year there."

It was Enrico Caruso who made the sad admission.

"We artists—however much we may desire it—cannot live the lives of conventional folk. No matter how successful we may be, we are not in a position to arrange our time to suit our own personal convenience. The great singer is a slave, and the public is his master, with the manager as a sort of whiplash to keep him at his task."

Those were not the exact phrases which Signor Caruso used, for, as a matter of fact, he spoke in Italian. The man whose singing has roused the enthusiasm of metropolitan opera audiences speaks practically no English. Occasionally he does utter a phrase in our tongue, and then his language is apt to be more picturesque than correct.

The artist who drew the pictures accompanying this story is a countryman of Caruso's, and for many years they have been friends. The artist was on hand to act as interpreter, and did his best to make the singer's words intelligible. But the artist, too, is emotional, like most of his race. So not a little of the three-cornered conversation was lost in feverish gesture and rampant talk.

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Signor Caruso had been having his luncheon—simple fare, for, though it was one of the days in which he was not scheduled to sing, he makes it a point to be careful of his diet. The singer had ordered a half roast chicken and a great dishful of boiled spinach. This he ate with evident relish, his only drink being a small glassful of whisky and water. Between bites he paused long enough to add a line or two to a quick sketch he was making of the ground plan of his castle near Florence. It was the mention of this palatial residence that had brought forth the remark about the homelessness of artists.

Caruso is no mean draughtsman. Before the meal was finished he had finished the plans, showing the arrangements of the two floors of the castle and the adjoining grounds. Doors, windows, and stairways—in fact, every detail of the structure—were indicated with the neat workmanship exactness of a professional architect.

Men of the artistic temperament, and especially singers, so rarely possess any faculty in a mechanical direction that Caruso seemed a sort of human paradox.

When surprise was expressed he laughed good-naturedly.

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"Oh," he said, "I can do better than that. I can handle a hammer and a saw, if necessary. I know how to help myself. As for my drawing—that comes natural. It is very easy if you have the gift."

The Caruso castle is located at Castello, a few miles distant from Florence. It is built in the style of the fifth century, of rough hewn stone, and its original owner was one Cavalcante, a friend of Dante's.

"It is pleasant to remember," said Caruso, "that in those very rooms our divine poet often passed an hour, perhaps even composed some of his immortal verses.

"Of course the place had to be altered and added to for modern use. I have spent about half a million francs on a new wing. The addition is in Byzantine style.

"The castle stands in the centre of a large park, and I have many acres overgrown with grapes. From these I made my own stock of Chianti. My friends think it is good."

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The artist here added his testimony to the virtues of the Caruso vintage.

"On the ground floor," explained Caruso, referring to his plan, "I have an addition to a large ballroom two salons, one in Louis XV. style and the other in the Liberty decoration. My drawing room is forty-five feet long, and there is a chapel in Byzantine style. Then of course there are the kitchens, baggage room, and servant quarters, which are so arranged that they may be entirely cut off from the rest of the establishment.

"The second floor contains about twenty rooms, among which are an Arabian conservatory, a gallery of arms containing an invaluable collection of the fighting apparatus of all nations from time immemorial, and a gallery of paintings by the best masters. My collection of coins is also stored on the second floor. It is considered remarkable.

"I have installed a complete electric lighting plant on the grounds, and I fancy Cavalcante would be somewhat surprised if he could come back and see what is going on in the old place. On the grounds he would find people playing games new and strange to him—American games which I introduced after my first visit here. I laid out several lawn tennis courts, and when I am at home I get a good deal of pleasure out of that game.

"My studio is on the second floor. While I was at home last year I used often to go in there to practice. One day my Superintendent came to me with a very sour face.

"'See here, Signor Caruso,' he said; 'you want to get that new wing finished as soon as possible, don't you?'

"I told him that of course I did.

"'Well,' he said, 'every day as soon as you begin to sing every man on the place lays down his tools. And they won't do a lick of work until you finish.'

"So I had to go elsewhere to do my practicing."

Caruso smiled grimly at the remembrance. Then he told about a strike of his workmen.

"You Americans are not the only ones who have labor problems," he said.

"The men had been working but a short while," he added, "when some one suggested that, as I was a rich and successful opera singer, I could afford to pay higher wages. Then and there the whole crowd knocked off. The foreman came to see me.

"'What do they want?' I asked.

"'Double pay,' said he.

"But they didn't get it. Fortunately, Florence is not far off.

"There I was able to get plenty of men, ready and anxious to replace the strikers, for the wages I had been paying were good."

The subject of building brought from the singer an expression of surprise at the rapidity with which work of that sort is accomplished over here.

"Shall I tell you," he inquired, "what astonished me most of anything I have seen since I arrived in New York this time? Well, it was the New York Times Building, at Forty-second Street. I arrived here late at night, and the next day went at once to rehearsal. After dinner I thought I would take a little walk. Well, what was my amazement to suddenly bump right into that towering mass.

"It made me open my eyes, I assure you."

+ + +

Then the subject drifted to the opera. "Do I expect to sing in new rôles this season?" repeated Caruso, thoughtfully. "Oh, yes. 'Faust,' in French, 'The Huguenots,' 'Lucrezia Borgia'—those are some of the operas in which I shall probably be heard. Nothing is certain, however. There may be others."

Sketch of Caruso, by Himself.

"What are your favorite rôles?" was asked.

"I have no favorites," answered Caruso, "all the operas I sing in I like.

"It's not easy to make a hit in America," he added, reflectively. "When I first thought of coming here a good many of my friends tried to dissuade me. They told me I would not like Americans, nor American audiences. Some said you were cold; others that you had no real love for music. Mancinelli was one of the few who spoke differently. 'Go,' he said. 'You will surely succeed there.'

+ + +

"What do I think of the appreciation of music in New York? Well, to be quite candid—and this is not merely what you call 'soft soap'—I believe your audiences are as keenly susceptible to fine singing as those of any city in the world. The fact that they will support only the very best in opera is proof enough, I think, that they are not lacking in intelligence and judgment.

"Oh, of course, the opera may be a fad with some few, who do not really go to hear the music, but attend because it is 'the thing.' But your opera house would not remain open season after season, if there were no more solid foundation for your opera than mere faddism.

"And one thing I can say positively from my own personal observation," concluded Caruso, "in no opera house in the world does a singer face a more magnificently brilliant assemblage than that which gathers to herald the opening of your season here. A man would indeed be cold not to be moved by that spectacle. It is really awe inspiring."

THE STEEPLECHASE IN AMERICA—AN ITEM ON THE CARD MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD

THIS has probably been the banner year in American steeplechasing. More progressiveness has been shown, better horses have been running, both as regards quality and equine value, many more races have been run, and while the fences have been made more difficult, the number of falls has decreased. All of this points to practical perfection of the steeplechase course, as well as to the excellence of the steeplechase horse—from the American standpoint—and this is all indorsed by the return of Frank Clarke from a European trip with the verdict that there is practically nothing existing there which would be an improvement if grafted on our own system. Mr. Clarke is the Superintendent of the Coney Island Jockey Club race course, and went over with that investigation in view.

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While the steeplechase is popular with the average race track visitor, it is an item which is greatly misunderstood. Purposely so by many who are prejudiced against it, and by others simply because there has always been a dearth of reliable and practical information on the subject. Taking the metropolitan racing which starts with Morris Park in May and ends with Morris Park in October, there were seventy-seven races in which 584 horses started, this being an average of about seven and a half horses to a race, as compared with the average of about nine horses to a race on the flat. Of these 584 horses only ninety-nine fell, and it should be remembered here that the average erroneous statistical chart credits a horse with a fall when he only bolts or throws his rider. That is not a fall. In 1903 there were 474 horses to start, and eighty-nine fell. Thus the percentage of falls in 1903 was a trifle over 18 per cent., and in 1904 a trifle over 16 per cent. A great improvement.

+ + +

The public, and especially the regulars, have an idea that it is best to "pass" jumping races, that there is such liability of accident it is foolish to risk a friendly or other wager, and that the "form," of cross country racing is unreliable. This is one of the greatest fallacies which ever existed, and how it has lived so long, in face of the obvious fact to the contrary, is a wonder. The first choice, while not always "form," is generally pretty near it, and the first choice in the seventy-seven races won forty-two, or about 54 per cent., as against the normal average on the flat of 42 per cent. The second choice won fifteen races, and the averaged odds against the winning first choice was a trifle over 6 to 5. Thus if a flat bet of $10 had been consistently placed on each first choice there would have been won $504, and lost $350, or a net win of $154 on the season, from May to October. This is beyond contradiction!

+ + +

As regards "pace," the time in which races were run, the records were clipped again, one reason for this being probably the long dry Summer, which obviated slow courses, and kept the horses "on edge" all the time. The best time made for the two miles was the 3:55 2-5 by Caller, May 7, carrying 146 pounds, but this was well beaten by Conover Oct. 11, carrying 141 pounds, and running the distance in 3:50, this beating the best time of last year, made by Walter Cleary, 149 pounds, who ran the distance in 3:52. Of the longer races at two and a half miles, the best time was made May 21 by St. Jude, carrying 142 pounds, in 4:30, and the 4:29½ of Royelle, carrying 154, on Oct. 8. All of these calculations include the week's racing at the Country Club at Brookline, Mass., which, though so far away, is generally regarded as a metropolitan cross country meet, no races being run here across country during those six days. These times show conclusively that our steeplechase horses are as speedy as ever, and even more consistent in "form" than are those running on the flat.

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For those who are fond of time comparisons, it may be stated that the averaged time for the English Derby has been one and a half miles in 2:40, and the Grand National Steeplechase, four miles and a half, in 10:13. Over the latter course there are thirty jumps of very formidable size, larger than anything we have dreamed of in this country. The Derby horses carried 122 pounds and the National horses 140 average. Thus the Derby time averages 1:52, and the National averages 9:16 for the mile, or 24 seconds longer. In this country the Brighton Cup mile is 1:42 on Ethelbert's great record race against Imp, and the record three miles and a half Champion race of Zinziber brings the long distance cross country mile out at 2:00½, or only 18½ seconds slower than the flat, instead of the 24 seconds in the English time.

+ + +

The trouble is that certain statements having been once made, the great bulk of writers and readers accept them unhesitatingly, and in an almost hereditary fashion persist in repeating and upholding them, to the discredit of this otherwise extremely popular sport. Thus we are continually told that only broken-down failures on the flat are drafted into the cross-country division, whereas I do not suppose that $10,000 would buy Good and Plenty, the equine hero of the year, who won his last eight or ten races, carrying 159 to 162 pounds, up to three miles and a half, as though it were a feather, and never falling or making a mistake during the season. Headmaster, who won so many match races, cost $3,000 as a yearling and was never raced on the flat. Foxhunter cost nearly as much, and money certainly would not induce his owner to part with him. Land of Clover never fell in his life, was the star performer of 1903, and this Spring, unfortunately, cracked his hoof, which eventually put him out of racing, just when he was showing his best form. Zinziber was bought as a yearling and never started on the flat, (except to test his speed as a youngster,) and the same is true of Adjidaumo and many others. The horses which stand in the front rank of steeplechasing to-day are those which have been born, trained, and persistently headed for cross-country racing, and are to-day sound as wheat, and worth much more than the average, everyday horse in the great handicaps.

+ + +

Owing to the outcry raised by certain hysterically inclined individuals in 1903, there was a great change made in the Saratoga fences this year, with a view to decreasing the tremendous rushing speed at which most of our steeplechases are now run, and the fences were raised to the full five feet, and in some cases a trifle higher. They looked terrific, but results proved them acceptable. The first race over them had a very poor lot of horses, and in the early six races eleven fell, but after that came races with starters numbering 8, 8, 4, 7, 5, 8, 6, 4, 2, 2, and 5, in which eleven races no falls occurred; the eleven to fall were in a list of ninety-two to start, thoroughly indorsing the higher fences. The owners, however, made such a fuss about them that the low fences of other years will be in vogue in 1905.

+ + +

The seventy-seven races decided during 1904 is a great increase over the fifty-nine races of last year, and shows that the racing authorities are at last giving this division some part of the notice accorded it in Europe. In France and in England there are frequently races with $5,000 added, which, considering the difference in the recognized value of the unit of currency from that of this country, is quite a large sum of money.

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While steeplechasing has existed in England from 1752, when the famous race was run from the Church of Buttevant to the steeple of St. Leger Church, it was not introduced here until after the civil war, when, in 1865, some cross-country races were run at Secaucus in the September of that year, with Zig-zag as a star performer, while the following year Nancy Craddock came into prominence at Paterson, N. J. In 1869 it was introduced at old Jerome Park, where the aqueduct now stands, and a $1,000 handicap sweepstakes awoke press and pulpit to a crasy crusade against the "brutal, degrading, and cruel" sport. Only the stubborn obstinacy of Leonard Jerome ever carried it through. Owing to the sensationalism, 15,000 people crowded Deadhead Hill and the course to see a fine race, won by a neck by Oysterman, Jr., from Bohannon and Mitchell. The crack jockeys were John Hyland, the present trainer; Gaffney, Griffin, Pat Meaney, Mike Murphy, George Sutcliffe, Harvey Welch, William Midgley, father of the lightweight jockey we all remember; Charles Salt, and many others, and, while great riders in their day, it is doubtful if they could hold a riding candle to boys like Ray, Mara, or others of to-day, who favor the forward seat and balance on a horse instead of "sitting" on him, from start to finish. In this connection we have this year seen the American seat tried against the English seat, O'Brien, an Englishman, riding for "Mr. Cotton." While a good judge of pace and a finished rider, his more "soggy," weight-telling seat told heavily against him every time he met either of the riders mentioned above in a distance race. Yet he is a finished rider, picking up a broken martingale with one hand on the backstretch, holding it out of the way of his mount, and finishing with one hand, to win by a neck in a two mile and a half race. This was on the horse Judge Phillips of Dr. Swartz.

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In those old, old days the most conspicuous man was Trainer McDaniels, one of those mercurial Irishmen who are always in evidence. He was a great trainer of steeplechase horses, and his directions to his jockeys were a nightmare. They must do this or that, half a dozen times contradicted, and all subject to revision during the race. After the horses started he ran round the infield like one possessed of 10,000 centipedes, all eager to get their legs to work, meeting his horse at various points, calling new directions to his jockey, performing miracles of pedestrianism, to be nearly dead with exhaustion when the race was over, firmly believing he, and he only, had won it.

+ + +

In 1880 the sport fell into evil ways. Professionalism became rampant, choking and smothering it, until it was finally rescued by a number of prominent men, who established an association at Cedarhurst, where good racing existed until 1889, when it fell into another Slough of Despond. Again it was rescued by the prominent wealthy men, who supported it with their own money and hard work, and, with the organization of the National Steeplechase Association in 1895, followed by the present National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, it was placed upon a firm basis, and has so remained. In 1899 there were 323 starters in the 50 races, and in 1904 there were 584 starters in 77 races. That tells the whole story of popularity and success, based entirely upon clean, sound racing, in which the public has every confidence.

W. P. PONS.

THE BUNKOERS BUNKOED—AN ETCHING

SAY, partner, you look like a wise sport; can you spare a minute to settle a question for us?"

"Certainly."

"You play pool, don't you?"

"I have played it."

"Is it a scratch when the cue ball goes into the pocket with the object ball!"

"Yes."

"Must they be spotted?"

"Yes."

Several more questions of trifling import were forthcoming, and by the time they were answered a close acquaintance had apparently been formed between the country greenhorn and a Fourteenth Street sharper who had accosted him opposite Tammany Hall.

A second sharper suddenly plucked the countryman's sleeve.

"He is a mark," whispered No. 2. "He thinks I can't beat him playing pool."

"I will take you on for a game, right now!" exclaimed No. 1 defiantly.

"For 50 cents a side," stipulated No. 2, winking for the countryman's benefit.

"You're on!" snapped No. 1. "The sport can hold the dough and be referee."

The green stranger who had answered so many questions reluctantly assented.

The party of three crossed the street to a smoky hallway and ascended a flight of narrow wooden steps to the second floor, where a room filled with pool tables was in full blast. A table was obtained without difficulty. A dollar was intrusted to the greenhorn, and, after the game which ensued, was duly awarded to the winner, No. 2.

"I'll play you for $5 a corner!" challenged the loser, hotly.

"Put up," remarked his adversary laconically, as he tendered the countryman a banknote.

"I haven't got five with me, but I can borrow at the hotel," said No. 1; "hold the table until I come back."

So the greenhorn was left alone with No. 2, and they played idly, the former winning.

"Suppose we play for a dollar?" suggested No. 2.

"Never bet," smiled the jay.

A third party suddenly appeared.

"Is it an open game?" he demanded.

"Sure," nodded No. 2, and No. 3 was admitted.

"Get the red," whispered No. 2 to his protégé.

"Why?"

"It's fifty cents."

"But I can't get it. There it goes!"

No. 3 held out his hand and received fifty cents from No. 1.

"Why don't your friend pay up?" demanded No. 3.

"I never bet," explained the greenhorn.

"Give him 50 cents to keep him quiet," whispered No. 2. "I will win it back, see?"

"But you said that the yellow ball was 50 cents," declared the jay, pointing to a ball which was quite inaccessible.

"Did I?" gasped No. 2. "Why so I did."

"All right," assented No. 3. "It's the yellow. Your shot."

The countryman went to work. He ran every ball off the table with ease and expedition, including the difficult and lucrative yellow.

When he finished and looked around his adversaries were disappearing. The greenhorn smiled and put up his cue. He was a newspaper man investigating the petty swindlers who infest the cheaper sporting districts of the city.

The sharpers who had "inveigled" him were prosperous and well dressed, indicating that they experienced no difficulty in obtaining revenue by tricking the casual rural visitor.

REAL SAYINGS OF REAL CHILDREN.

PANSY (who enjoys having her mother read to her)—Wead some more, Mamma. Mamma—I cannot, deary; my eyes are too tired.

Pansy (with fine scorn)—But wead wiv oo mouf, Ma.

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Robby (age three, who finds his chair at table too low)—Mamma, this chair is too high down.

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Tom (his first view of evening dress, since he could remember)—Mamma, dat woman forgot her collar.

"SEEING LONDON" THROUGH A NEW YORKER'S SPECTACLES.

Small Fortune Required to be Lord Mayor of London Town--Two Views of the Honor and Its Value--What the Salvation Army is Doing to Ameliorate the Condition of the Poor.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

IT COSTS enormously to be Lord Mayor of London. It's a sort of tradition that £10,000 is about as little as will suffice to cover the expenses of a decent observance of the customs his lordship may not ignore, and that one who spends lavishly is apt to make a very large hole in £20,000.

And what is it all worth? No American can answer that question; one has to be a Britisher to value the bauble fairly. The American, as he sees the Lord Mayor's Show and as he reads of the Guildhall and Mansion House entertainments and the other great functions strung along through the year, is apt to feel that the person who expends from $50,000 to $100,000 footing the bills impressively exemplifies the old saying about the fool and his money. But if one feels that way it is because he is American and not British.

Anyhow, there's never any trouble finding a man willing to accept the post. London never yet had to confront the possibility of running through a year without a Lord Mayor and never will. Hard times may fall upon the city in coming years, but there'll never be any talk of shutting up the Mansion House and selling off the furniture for lack of a man willing to lease it at a decent rental. Somehow the post is extremely attractive to Londoners of a certain class.

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"Why is Mr. Pound willing to pay £10,000 and more for the privilege of being Lord Mayor of London?" I asked several persons to-day as his lordship's inaugural parade was under way.

"'E'll be a knight afore the year is over," one man said.

"Mebbe better than that if 'e 'appens to 'ave hextry good luck," suggested a woman who was standing alongside.

"Is it worth £10,000 to be knighted? Would you give that much to have it happen to you?" I asked the man.

"I don't know if it be worth £10,000 to be a knight," the man replied, "but if I 'ad the money I wouldn't 'esitate to try the hexperiment."

A man of a little higher order of intellect and intelligence, when he was asked what there was in the Mayoralty that made men willing to pay large prices to enjoy it, added somewhat to what the other man had said.

"Some persons," he remarked, "dote on being in the public eye, and to men of that order the office of Lord Mayor appeals strongly, for his lordship is in the public eye for a whole year, on exhibition, in semi-royal fashion, pretty much all the time he is in office.

"See him to-day, in his procession a mile and a half long, with his twenty-six bands, his almost countless banners, his gorgeous allegorical cars, the gentleman himself grandly posed in a six-horse chariot, attended by his chaplain, his sword bearer, and his mace carrier.

"He's the worm of the hour, and he likes it; else he wouldn't be willing to pay

Emblematic of Two London Shows.

the price. He'll have a year of it, and the chances are every hour of the year will be full of satisfaction to him."

"And would you like to be the worm for a year?" I asked.

"No, thank you. I'd as soon buy soap bubbles with my money."

A Britisher talking for all the world like an American!

But as he talked more it became clear that he was one of those radical Britishers who subscribe confidently to the American doctrine that all men are created equal—one of those very, very radical Britishers who, if they could have their way, would turn the great British Empire into a republic, do away with imperialism, and go in for liberty, fraternity, and equality.

He was by no means fairly representative of the great throng that fringed the sanded street, for of those gaping thousands there were comparatively few who did not think approvingly of the aspirations that had moved Mr. Pound to enter upon his present estate.

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One man wished to know if we could get up as good a show in New York for our Lord Mayor. He was astonished when he heard New York did not possess a public functionary like the Lord Mayor of London, and that our Mayor had something to do besides making a show of himself. He marveled, too, when he heard we had nothing in New York like the Mansion House, but let our Mayor live where he pleased and as he pleased.

"Doesn't he put on lugs?" the man remarked. "Doesn't he live in a big, grand house and keep a lot of servants?"

When assured that our Mayor was guiltless of any of these extravagances, and that he lived so simply that not one person in a thousand residing in New York knew where the Mayor's house could be found, the man hardly knew what to think.

"But when does your Mayor give his state banquets?" the man inquired after a moment.

"Doesn't give them," was the obvious reply.

Then there was an inquiry about our Mayor's equipages. It seemed most extraordinary to the Britisher that there was no gilded coach to convey the Mayor of New York to and from dinners and balls and the various cêremonious affairs he has to grace with his presence.

"Suppose your Mayor was going to a dinner given in honor of some distinguished visitor like the Prince of Wales, how would he get to the banquet hall?" persisted the man.

"He might go in a hansom," I answered, "or he might walk so's to get up a good appetite for the dinner."

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That finished the poor man. Evidently he had small liking for a Mayor who didn't "put on lugs."

But really the Britisher's misconception with respect to New York's chief executive is not more to be wondered at than the misconception that possesses most Americans as to the Lord Mayor of London. Certainly the majority of Americans, when they read about that official, think of him as the executive head of all London, instead of regarding him as a sort of lay figure on which is draped the elaborate and ostentatious ceremonial that has survived in the ancient City of London, which in the matter of territory bears about the same relation to the entire Municipality of London as the Tenderloin district bears to the enormous area of Greater New York.

But there's something else connected with the Lord Mayoralty of London to which New York affords no corresponding quantity. Londoners have their Lady Mayoress, whom they speak of as "the first lady in London."

There's a good deal to be said in support of the proposition that the semi-official position the Lord Mayor's wife enjoys and the great social prestige attaching to her by virtue of that position has much to do with the eagerness with which men strive to attain to the post now filled by Mr. Pound.

"It's an earthly paradise the Lady Mayoress lives in," a London woman said to me. "With the beginning of her husband's term of office she steps out of obscurity into the glare of public life. If yesterday nobody knew her, to-day she's known all over the world. Her old life she has left behind her in her quiet, humdrum home, and she has entered on a new existence, which is full of things women delight in and of which it is permitted most women only to dream.

"You can get some notion of the great change she has experienced as you think of the hundreds of letters that come in her mail every week and contrast this lovely influx with the paltry lot the mail carriers used to give her at the old home. While she was in private life she easily could do up her letter writing for a week in an hour's time, but she needs a secretary now, and dictates her correspondence to a stenographer. It's grand; it's the sort of thing to please a woman tremendously.

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"Then think of her social doings! Invited everywhere and everywhere received as a person of exalted rank! Holding receptions at home after the measure of royalty! She's a regular queen—pro tem.

Patrons of the Soup Kitchen.

"Of course, women crave such joys. Why shouldn't they? Just think how pleasurable it must be to have it constantly in mind that you really are somebody. Fancy the satisfaction of the Lady Mayoress, as, standing before her mirror, caparisoned with unwonted gorgeousness, she looks forward to a dinner in state with some visiting King or Emperor!

"Oh, I'd love to be Lady Mayoress. To use one of your Americanisms, she certainly is 'it.'"

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But the Lady Mayoress can't ride in the Lord Mayor's parade. Only one woman enjoyed that distinction yesterday, a fat, loosely knitted creature who, perched on the highest point of one of the allegorical floats, posed as "Britannia."

She apparently was the least esteemed of all the float folk. The favorite seemed to be "Julius Caesar," a comfortable-looking party with a full moon face and broken nose who smoked a clay pipe all the way from Temple Bar to the Mansion House. His only rival in popular favor was "Alcibiades," in pink under pantings, who spent most of his time rolling cigarettes.

There are those who regard the Lord Mayor's show disapprovingly, as an affair of wasteful extravagance, and point out how much nobler it would be to use the money it costs in the relief of London's poor, each year more numerous than the year before, each year revealing conditions of poverty more desperate and appalling than those of a year ago.

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It was impossible for some of us, who watched the Lord Mayor's brave spectacle to-day to refrain from thinking of another show seen nightly by those who traverse the Strand in the period between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning.

It's a devil fish in respect to its shape, this other show. Its body is a shabby looking building located in a mean little street not far from Covent Garden Market. Inside this shabby building are two great iron kettles, each with a capacity of a hundred gallons. They are soup kettles, belonging to the Salvation Army, and, according to the dictum of the men who manage them, they are "dedicated to God's own work among the homeless poor of London."

Out of these two great kettles about 1,500 men receive every morning each a pint of good strong soup, along with eight ounces of excellent bread, product of Salvation Army bakeries.

These 1,500 miserable creatures, as they trail away from the soup kettles into the dark night, in long, sinuous lines, complete the figure—they are the tentacles of the devil fish, of which the soup house is the body. But mind you, the likeness is in form only; if one was to draw a simile that would do justice to the great charity that produces the marvelous show, one would be apt to choose something nobler for his emblem.

It is one of those charities which discards inquisitorial methods. On the walls of the great room where the soup is dispensed one takes especial notice of a singularly appropriate Biblical quotation: "Whosoever will, may come," &c.

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"That's our philosophy," quoth the Sergeant, who showed a little party of us about the place. "There's no cross-examination here. We ask no questions whatever; demand no certificates of worthiness. If a man is hungry and wants our soup, we give it to him.'

"And where do these people come from?"

"They are the out-of-door poor—the sort that are worse off than the foxes, which have holes, and the birds of the air, which have nests, for they are homeless and for the most part absolutely shelterless. You needn't think men set alarm clocks to wake them out of warm beds so they may come here and get our soup."

"Any idea what percentage are deserving?"

"No exact idea, but I know many of them are deserving, for there are hundreds on hundreds of men idle in London who earnestly seek work every day and fail to find it."

And it was of these unfortunates—some deserving and some not, some good and some bad, and some half and half—a few

Viewing the Lord Mayor's Show.

of us were thinking as the Lord Mayor's show went by.

We wondered if it would be a bit of impertinence to regret that part of the money that had gone into that show had not been set apart for the purchase of Salvation Army soup meat and for other charitable expenditures, for which, 'tis said, London this year furnishes channels broader and deeper than ever were known here before.

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This great town is full of cases similar to that told about by an East End clergyman who appealed a night or two ago for work—not money, but work—in a letter to the editor of a London newspaper. He wanted the work for a man named Smith, and in the course of his exposition of Smith's worthiness to be helped to employment he said:

"Before me as I write lie two silver medals. Both were received for service in South Africa—the one in 1879, the other in 1881. On the second medal is inscribed the legend, 'For distinguished conduct in the field.' It was in February, 1881. A few of our soldiers occupied a fort at Potchefstroom, and the Boers close by were worrying them to death. Twenty men volunteered to dislodge the enemy, and in the attempt to do so one of the party was seriously wounded. At risk of his life and under a scathing fire, Smith, with two comrades, rushed into the open and dragged his dying countryman into the fort. A day came not long after when our late beloved Queen pinned with her own hands the distinguished conduct medal to Smith's breast.

"Now Smith rises every morning before dawn and tramps the streets all day in search of work. He said to me to-night: 'It makes a man feel desperate-like when day after day he gets the same old answer, "No work here!" flung at him as though he were a dog.'"

That Biblical saying, "The poor ye have always with you," is a world-wide truism, but there's no doubt the well-informed Londoner knows better the bitterness and pathos of it than we of New York. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any civilized city the world over has more of the wretchedness of poverty within its confines than this great British metropolis.

R. W. W.

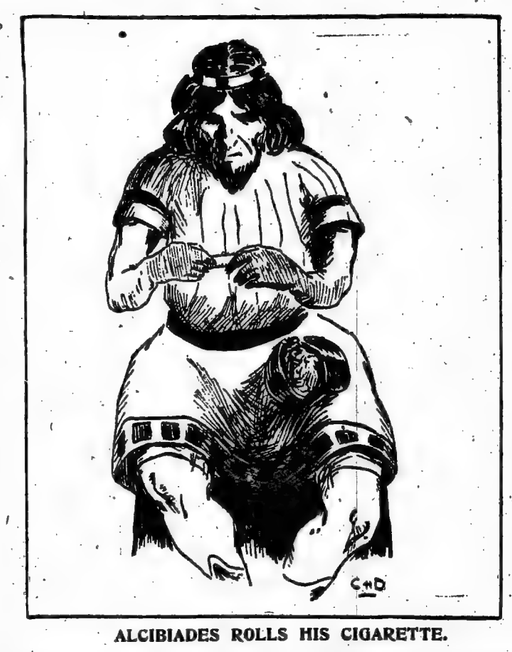

ALCIBIADES ROLLS HIS CIGARETTE.

JULIUS CAESAR TAKING A SMOKE.

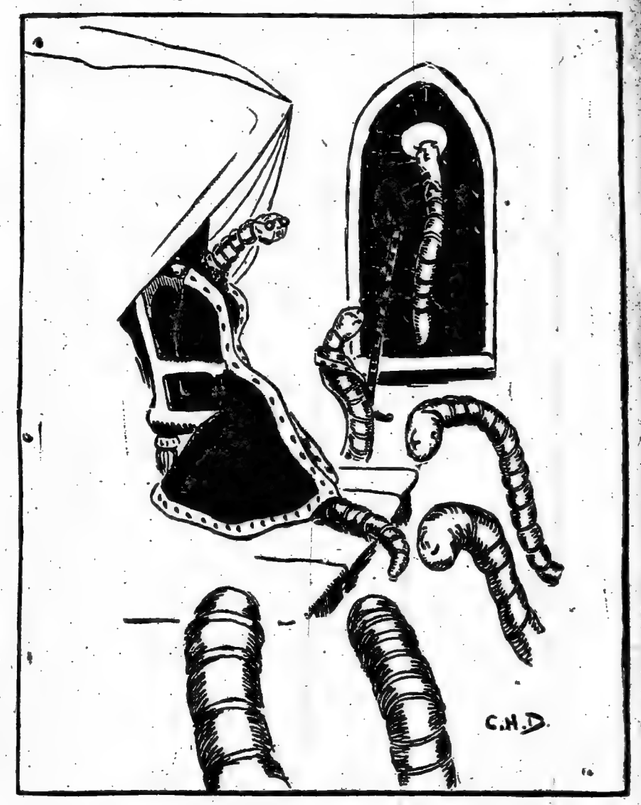

OBEISANCE TO "THE WORM OF THE HOUR."

As Soon Buy Soap Bubbles with His Money.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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IT was in what has been called the power house of the Stock Exchange, in a basement on New Street, at the crowded cocktail hour just preceding the exodus homeward from the financial district, the other afternoon, that Jacob Field met a gentleman who had borrowed a hunded dollars from him many months before, and had since broken many promises to pay.

"Hallo, Field!" said the delinquent. "By Jove! I'd almost forgotten that hundred I owe you. Where will a check reach you?"

"I don't know of any place at all where your check is likely to reach me," replied Mr. Field dejectedly.

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LIEUT. ROBERT E. PEARY spoke at a dinner of the Arctic Society last Winter. His talk was on the privations suffered by his party in his last expedition. In the course of his remarks he mentioned the fact that the sole article of diet for thirty days of one of the members of his party, a Dane, was dried bones. Afterward, Lieut. Peary was approached by a friend who expressed incredulity.

"That must have been a great Dane of yours," said he, sneeringly.

"Yes," replied the Lieutenant, "he was a splendid dog."

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THE late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, it will be remembered, spent an evening in the Grand Street section about two weeks before election, and after his appearance at the Yiddish theatre he was entertained by his hosts at a popular Grand Street restaurant. The police feared a crowd, and kept the populace out of the restaurant, which is generally crowded near midnight.

The proprietor was evidently nonplused by his honor and his lack of patronage—tables all empty except the one at which gathered the Judge and his entertainers. To an old habitué, said the proprietor in a tearful voice, glancing at the sparse if distinguished attendance:

"Dr. Blaustein, is this an honor?—it isn't business."

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IT was as long a time ago as when Charles Wyndham first put on "David Garrick" at the Criterion in London that a bonmot by Harry Hamilton, the dramatist, at the other's expense, went the round of the clubs.

One afternoon during the run of the piece Wyndham was sitting in the corridor of the Garrick Club, under Garrick's portrait, in the Garrick chair, which is one of the club's treasures, when Hamilton entered. He gazed upon Wyndham; then upon the portrait of Garrick, and then upon Wyndham again.

"Charles," he said, finally, "do you know that you are growing more like Garrick every day?"

"Do you think so?" returned the actor with gratification. "Very glad, I'm sure."

"Yes, indeed," proceeded Hamilton, thoughtfully, "and less like him every night."

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WHILE visiting in New York just before his death the late Bishop Dudley was attending a reception given him by some friends. While in conversation with a society woman, a divorcée—this fact being unknown to the Bishop—he asked:

"I trust that you are a member of the Episcopal Church."

"Oh, no, I am a Presbyterian of the good indigo stock."

"Then you believe in infant damnation, do you?"

"Hardly a fair question, Bishop," was the answer. "I am sometimes more inclined to believe in adult damnation."

The Bishop was quick to reply: "Oh, I see, you believe in divorce."

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ALDERMAN JOHN V. COGGEY was being informed of the death of one of his constituents, and asked the state of his property. He was told that the deceased had left nothing but an "old Dutch clock."

"Then they'll have no trouble winding up his affairs," remarked the Alderman.

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SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE, recently discussing the Republican landslide in Missouri with several political friends at the Hoffman House, gave the following illustration of the campaign methods practiced by the opposition in his State:

"A man named Fleming went to a friend of mine in St. Louis," said the Senator, "and asked for support in his race for the State Senate.

"'I'm sorry,' replied my friend; 'but I am opposed to the ticket and I do not want any of my friends to lend it respectability and strength.'

"'Goodness gracious!' exclaimed the candidate. 'Do you think that I would lend it respectability?' In the face of such misleading modesty," concluded the Senator, "is there any wonder that the Missouri Democracy was hoodwinked?"

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PRESIDENTS of life insurance companies hear strange things at times about their business.

It is told of John A. McCall that, descending the steps of a mansion one day, he met a man ascending backward.

He paused to ask why he adopted this unusual method of going up stairs.

"Well," said the man confidentially, "I'll tell you.

The boy, looking confused, said apologetically: "I am sorry I annoyed you, Sir, with my noise."

"I did not hear you," replied Mr. Morley.

"Will you tell me, Sir, what I was doing that you are glad that I stopped?" he inquired.

Mr. Morley, divining the cause of the boy's mystification, replied, smilingly:

"Perhaps I should have said I am glad you remained until my return."

"Although a life insurance agent, I still have some vestige of self-respect, and prefer not to be kicked in the stomach."

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MISS ISADORE RUSH, the actress, whose sad death occurred at San Diego Beach, California, recently, was endowed with rare humor. The spontaneity of her wit was well shown some years ago in a performance of "The Wrong Mr. Wright," in which she and the late Roland Reed were starring. In the second act Mr. Reed pins her hat on for her. This night she had on a new sailor, with the name of a battleship on the band.

Mr. Reed hesitated a moment with pin in hand, and asked:

"Shall I put it through any particular letter?"

"Oh, no," replied Miss Rush.

Still delaying anchoring the headgear Mr. Reed remarked, with a wicked smile, "Well, the only thing I see is a J."

Just for a second she hesitated. Then her eyes danced as she replied: "I didn't know my eyes were a mirror."

It made a great hit, and Mr. Reed, seeing himself fairly beaten, laughed heartily.

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JOHN MORLEY had an amusing experience one day recently, the result of using an English expression which his hearers failed, at first, to comprehend. A friend sent him a message which required an answer. Not finding the gentleman in, the messenger, according to instructions, waited for him. When Mr. Morley returned he sat down at once and wrote a reply to his friend. While he was doing so the messenger boy drummed with his fingers upon the table which stood beside him.

When he had finished, Mr. Morley rose and handed the messenger the note, saying as he did so:

"I'm glad you stopped."

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W. C. BRYANT, Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, received a visit a week or two ago from a young man from the country whom he had known very well for some years and who had come to New York seeking employment. Mr. Bryant took his friend to lunch several times, and finally succeeded in securing employment for him in a newspaper office. On his first salary day the young man called at Mr. Bryant's office, and they went to lunch together. Mr. Bryant offered to pay for the lunch, but the young man, assuming a dramatic attitude, said:

"Mr. Bryant, this thing has gone far enough; I will not let you pay for my lunch any more."

He then called to the waiter in a loud voice, "Waiter, bring me two checks."

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SEVERAL years ago Mrs. William Astor had a coachman who displeased that amiable lady by an unexpected display of stupidity in handling his horses which resulted in almost spilling his mistress on the Park roadway. Mrs. Astor reproved him, saying with some sharpness:

"James, you are very stupid, indeed."

"Yes, m'm," replied the Jehu. "I sure am, or I wouldn't be here a-driving your horses."

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DR. GEORGE H. FOX, Professor of Dermatology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, delights to tell his classes the following story:

A number of graduates had heard that there was to be an interesting case on exhibition at one of the clinics, and accordingly when Dr. Fox arrived on the day set he found the amphitheatre crowded, not with students, but with practitioners. Desiring, therefore, to make a good impression on his hearers he exhibited a number of cases as rapidly as possible, and finally, in order to produce a climax, exhibited a boy whose hair was coming out in spots.

Dr. Fox went into the details of the case, asking a great many questions in order to give an accurate history. At last he put the following question to the mother of the lad:

"Where did the hair first begin to fall out?"

The woman was puzzled for a moment, and then, lifting up a good honest Irish face, exclaimed: "In Oireland, Sorr," to the great discomfiture of the professor. The applause was so deafening that the clinic was brought to a spontaneous termination.

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CHARLES G. GATES was standing in front of the quotation board in his office in Wall Street the other day, watching the prices sear. A satisfied smile spread over his face. A friend came in behind him, noted the smile, and said:

"Hello, Charlie! Thinking you worked it that time, eh?"

Gates, Jr., turned around.

"No," he said. "I was simply thinking this looks something like the market that father used to make."

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PROF. "BILLY" STRUNK of the Cornell English department is a fond papa, also a desperate punster. His favorite form of exercise is trundling a baby carriage along the campus walks.

One day while so employed a friend hailed him with the query:

"Giving your son an airing, Billy?"

"No," replied the professor with dignity. "I'm giving my heir a sunning."

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EX-GOV. HUGH S. THOMPSON of South Carolina, who died a few days ago, was fond of telling an incident in which he figured as illustrative of the ups and downs of politics and life.

A few years ago he was asked by the Gridiron Club to make an address at one of the famous banquets. Shortly before the time for his speech arrived the head-waiter approached him saying, "Governor, is there anything I can get for you?"

"A small cigar," answered the distinguished speaker.

Proffering a box and receiving a coin for the service, the waiter said:

"Governor, do you remember me?"

"No," replied Mr. Thompson, looking at the negro keenly.

"Like yourself," said the waiter, simply, "I am an ex-Governor of South Carolina."

And then Gov. Thompson recalled Richard L. Cleaves, Professional Governor of the State.

DEC 1904

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

MISS JENNET D. BLACKWELL

PHOTO BY ROE & BIEHLER.

MISS VERA PIERREPONT GILBERT

AIME DUPONT PHOTO.

MISS LOUISE KOBBÉ

Calendar for the Week.

MONDAY—First of Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings, Waldorf-Astoria.
Meeting of Skating Club, St. Nicholas Rink.
Cotillion of Eighty, Delmonico's.

TUESDAY—Wedding of Miss Edith Clapp and Count de Rougemont, St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street.
Wedding of Harry Worthington Bull and Miss Maud Livingston, Saratoga, N. Y.
Reception for début of Miss Josephine Pearson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Pearson, 3 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Junior Cotillion, Sherry's, preceded by dinners given by patronesses.

WEDNESDAY—Reception, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, to introduce Miss Beatrice Morgan, 237 East Seventeenth Street.
Luncheon by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons for débutantes, 505 Fifth Avenue.
Wedding, Miss Bessie M. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, to Benjamin Howell Griswold, Jr., Baltimore.
Wedding, Miss Gertrude Agostini, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini, to Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr., 17 West Forty-seventh Street.
Wedding, Mrs. Elsie Huntington Francke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, to Lindsey Tappin, 40 East Twentieth Street.
Opera Night—Metropolitan Opera House.

THURSDAY—Wedding, Miss May Soley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley, to Howard C. Dickinson, Church of the Heavenly Rest.
Reception, Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman, 10 East Seventy-fifth Street.
Neighborhood Cotillion, Dodsworth's.
Thursday Evening Dinner Dance, Delmonico's.

FRIDAY—Friday Evening Assembly, Delmonico's.
Dinner dance, Annex Metropolitan Club, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, 26 West Fifty-third Street, for Miss Blanche Shoemaker.
Metropolitan Opera Night.

SATURDAY—Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon, reception for Miss Edith Landon, afternoon, 19 West Fifty-third Street.
Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, reception for Miss Katherine Rhoades, 132 West Seventieth Street.
Reception, Mrs. Charles Bulkeley Hubbell, 126 East Thirty-first Street, for Miss Ruth Rossiter Hubbell.
Mrs. William C. Fargo, at home to introduce Miss Fargo.
Mrs. Clermont C. Best and Miss Best, 18 East Fiftieth Street, at home from 4 to 7.
Mrs. Melbert Cary, 33 West Fifty-first Street, to introduce Miss Isabel Cary.
Mrs. Frederick A. Constable, 9 East Eighty-third Street, to introduce Miss Constable.
Saturday Evening Dancing Class.

THE débutantes have had a busy time since last Thursday, and the programme this week shows that there will be no change in the social fixtures of the first part of December. Nearly all the Autumn weddings are over, and there are only yet a few of much importance to come before Lent—which, by the way, is late this year. December is always the débutantes' month, and on Tuesday the first large dance at which they will nearly all assemble will take place. This is the Junior Cotillion. Dinners are to be given before the ball by a number of the patronesses, and their parties will go on to Sherry's afterward, where the cotillion takes place.

December also promises to be a month of small dances, mostly for débutantes. Already Miss Annah Ripley has had a cotillion given for her at Meadow Brook, and she will make her formal début at a ball given by her grandmother, Mrs. Hyde, at Sherry's.

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The débutantes this Winter are especially attractive, and many of them have relatives other than the members of their own family circle to entertain for them. The dancing classes, however, will be in the minority. In fact, gradually New York is outgrowing this species of function. There are a few of the most popular, however, which may be called institutions—and these will flourish, no matter how fickle fashion may be, and the regular meetings will take place as formerly. There will always be a Saturday Evening Dancing Class, and the Cinderellas will go on as formerly. The Farmington dances are also to be kept up this year, but society still misses the assemblies of a few years ago; the fortnightly dances and other classes of that kind which did much to make up the season's gayety in New York.

The past week has had an enjoyable programme, in which the Opera, the Iselin-Jay wedding, and the numerous débutantes' receptions of yesterday played an important part.

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The principal event of this coming week, besides the first meeting of the Junior Cotillion, will be the wedding of Miss Edith Devereux Clapp and the Count de Rougemont on Tuesday at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier. There have been a number of invitations sent out both for the church and the house, where a reception will be afterward given. During the entire week the Count de Rougemont and Miss Clapp have been the recipients of much hospitality.

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On Friday evening Mrs. Devereux Clapp gave a dinner for the bridal party and last evening the Count de Rougement entertained his best man and ushers at a regulation farewell bachelor dinner, showing that he approved of American customs. Archbishop Farley will perform the ceremony on Tuesday. It will be very simple, and the decorations at the church will not be elaborate. It is Advent, and in consequence there can be no elaborate ceremonial. The bridal procession will be very effective, however, and there will be two children as little maid of honor and page—much in the English fashion. The page will be the small son of Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, and the very young daughter of Mrs. Sybil Hoffman will take the other part. The bridesmaids will be Miss Marion Haven—one of the most popular young women in New York; Mlle. Desport de la Fosse, the daughter of the First Secretary of the French Embassy, and Miss Adelaide Spofford. The Count de Rougemont will have as temoins and best man his cousin, M. Desporte de la Fosse. The list of his ushers has already been published. Among them are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William Woodward, Brinkerhoff Thorne, Ernest Iselin, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and Henry R. Winthrop.

With the marriage of Miss Clapp there is probability of another of the few remaining residences south of Sixteenth Street on Fifth Avenue being given up to business. There are now in the row in which the bride-elect and her mother and her aunt, Miss Teenie Wolfe, live, the houses of Mrs. Frederick Neilson and of Miss Aymar, occupied by that lady and her niece and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson. The Neilson property has been for sale a long time. The corner residence also belongs to Mrs. Neilson and her brother, Frederick Gebhard. At one time it was the residence of the late William H. Vanderbilt. In a few years from that same neighborhood have disappeared the houses of the Lorillard Spencers, the late Robert G. Remsen, the Cheevers, the Parishes, the Hoyts, and Miss Leary.

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A quiet wedding will take place at Saratoga on the same day. The bride will be Miss Maud Livingston, the daughter of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston, and the bridegroom Henry Worthington Bull. Mrs. Livingston has been living at Saratoga for some time on account of ill-health, and the ceremony will take place at her cottage in that village. Mr. Bull gave his bachelor dinner Wednesday evening at the Union Club. Frederick Bull will act as best man, but there will be neither attendants nor ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Bull will sail for Europe on Dec. 13 and their honeymoon trip will extend to Egypt.

Henry Worthington Bull is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull. He is a member of the Union and a number of other prominent clubs. He is one of the best cross-country riders in America and has been prominently associated with the Meadow Brook Club.

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Wednesday also brings two weddings. One of these will be a quiet affair celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, 49 East Twentieth Street. The bride is Mrs. Elsie Huntington Francke and the bridegroom Lindsey Tappin. A reception follows the ceremony, and this will be small and informal. On the same day Miss Gertrude Agostini will be married to Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr., at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini, 17 West Forty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will perform the ceremony. Mrs. Eugene J. Beales will be the matron of honor and the best man Pierpont Davis. The ushers are among the intimate friends and associates of Dr. Davis. In the list are Dr. Eugene Pool, Dr. Harold Barclay, Edward de W. Walsh, J. Lorimer Worden, Ralph Curtis, Bartholomew Jacob, and Albert R. Hutchings. The farewell bachelor dinner was given last evening at the Union Club.

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Another interesting wedding of the week will take place on Thursday. On this date Miss May Soley, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley, will be married to Howard C. Dickinson at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Una Howland Soley will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids are the Misses Julia Edgar, Elizabeth Morton, Gertrude Pell, Elsie Howland, Henrietta Hoffman, and Miss Margaret Gardiner. Mr. Dickinson is the son of Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson and a member of the Union Club. He was graduated in 1902 from Harvard. His mother was a Miss Wagstaff. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. The Church of the Heavenly Rest is the one of which the bride's grandfather was rector years ago. Miss Elsie Howland, one of her bridesmaids, is the niece of Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and she is a cousin of the bride. John Amory Lowell Blake of Boston will be the best man. He is also a Harvard graduate and a member of the Somerset Club. The ushers are Messrs. John Dix, son of the Rev. Morgan Dix; Edward H. Delafield, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Graham Bowdoin, Stewart Waller, Marshall R. Kernochan, Le Grand C. Griswold, Andre Champollion, and Richard King Thorndyke of Boston. There will be a small reception after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Soley.

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Dividing the interest with matrimonial events are the various débutantes' receptions which began Thursday and which will continue until the middle of the month. On Tuesday evening will take place the first large dance of the season—the Junior Cotillion. The débutantes will be all present, and there will be a number of dinners given by the patronesses before entertainment. One of the younger generation of cotillion leaders will lead, with one of the débutantes, Miss Dodge, as partner. This will be Stowe Phelps, the son of Mrs. Charles Phelps. Alexander Hadden, Jr., who has led these cotillions for so many years, is in mourning and will not be in society this year. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and Mrs. Charles Peabody will receive, and the favors have been selected by Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, and Mrs. James B. Haggin are among those who are giving dinners that evening. The list of patronesses is long, and among the names are those of Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, Mrs. Thomas Blagden, Mrs. John Bedford, Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Warren Delano, Mrs. Stanley W. Dexter, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. William H. Emory, Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Harold Hadden, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Gustave C. Kobbe, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. George H. Macy, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. August P. Montant, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. Henry N. Munn, Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. Eliphalet N. Potter, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. William G. Read, Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Hillbourne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill, Mrs. James Sheldon, and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge.

The favors are to be pretty trifles. They are never very elaborate, and are in keeping with the season now approaching Christmas.

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Other dances of the week will comprise the Neighborhood Cotillions, which will have a first meeting at Dodsworth's on Thursday, and the dinner dance at Delmonico's the same evening, and on Saturday the first meeting of the class now under the supervision of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington and formerly known as Mrs. Sands's. So, without any other entertainments the débutantes will be kept very busy. But each day there comes with the mail a flood of cards, and new receptions are being arranged and new dates for dances fixed. So far the only large private ball will be that given by Mrs. Hyde for her granddaughter, Miss Annah Ripley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, on Dec. 18, at Sherry's. This young woman has already had one dance arranged for her, the hunt ball given Thanksgiving week at Meadow Brook, when Bourke Cockran was the host.

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On Monday occurs Mr. Bagby's musical morning, the first of the December series. There are to be five, and the programmes were never more attractive. All the stars of the opera are to take turns and Ackte and Sembrich and Eames and others will be heard during the month. Mr. Bagby's musical mornings have become an institution.

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The ardor of the skaters was never more, and the sessions of the Monday morning classes at the Knickerbocker Rink have been extremely well attended.

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So far as bridge is concerned, the classes are being arranged for the Winter. Already there is one large bridge party on the tapis. Mrs. E. C. Hoyt will be the hostess of one of these on Dec. 14. The Newport Class, in which Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Mrs. Charles Berryman are interested, and the other neighborhood bridge clubs in different parts of the city, are all in line for the Winter's entertainment. Some of these have been going on during the Summer at the different watering places and will spring soon into renewed life and vigor. Bridge was never more popular, and there is a constant demand for instructors. Whatever fear there might have been of its deterioration last year and its gradual decline as a fad is contradicted this Winter by the deep interest taken in it.

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And yet, with all the gayety, many of the fashionable set will not live in town. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have concluded to remain in Newport for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have an apartment at 161 Madison Avenue. This is kept open for them for their visits to town. They are in this week, as they came from Newport to meet the elder Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter Miss Gladys, who arrived on Tuesday. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt has apartments at the Holland House. Others again, like Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, continue to make their country residences their homes, but keep town houses open for a while. Col. and Mrs. William Jay are at the Essex, and many of those who do not open their town residences this year have taken suites at the apartment hotels for the season.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys will spend the Winter in town. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt is a prospective débutante, but as yet no entertainment has been arranged for her this Winter. Her friend Miss Josephine Pearson will make her début on Tuesday at the first of a series of teas to be given by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, and she will afterward go to the Junior Cotillion. Mrs. Pearson has an opera box this Winter with Miss Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are settling in their new home, but as news from Washington states that Cornelius is to be made First Secretary at Berlin, it is not probable that they will keep the house for more than a year. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has been at Hot Springs all this Autumn. She will shortly go abroad. The young Robert Goelets have settled in the Jay residence on Seventy-second Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin will soon return from their bridal trip and will occupy their new home.

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There never was a prettier wedding nor a more radiant young couple than Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin on the occasion of their nuptials last week. The bride is the direct descendant of a long line of beautiful women. Her mother was Miss Lucy Oelrichs, a toast of her day, and still a charming matron; her grandmother was Miss Field, her great-grandmother a Miss McVickar, and she is thus descended also from the famous Mrs. John Jay, who was a leading light and a queen of society in the days of the Revolution. It was odd to notice that the invitation list at the wedding last Tuesday seemed almost identical with Mrs. John Jay's famous dinner list for New York society at the end of the eighteenth century. The bridegroom comes from the old New York and Swiss family of Iselin, prominent for several centuries in their own land before the present head of the house came to this country. One of his grandmothers was a Miss O'Donnell of Baltimore, a near relative of Charles Carroll, who was on Mrs. John Jay's dining list, and on his mother's side he is descended from the Joneses, who were also prominent in Colonial society.

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New York will not feel comfortable until J. Henry Smith gives his long-promised ball in the Whitney residence. There is a hope that he will induce his Scottish relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, who entertain so delightfully in London, to come over to this country for that event. Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart have made no arrangements as yet for a ball at which to bring out Miss Anita Stewart, but there are to be many small entertainments given for her this season.

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Miss Best, who was practically out last year at small affairs and the Metropolitan Club series of dances, will make a formal début this Winter. Mrs. Clermont Best will give a dance for her later in the season. Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon for the début reception of her daughter, Miss Edith Landon, on Dec. 10, and on the same day Mrs. Lyman Rhoades will give a reception for her daughter, Miss Katherine N. Rhoades. Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan and Miss Morgan have an afternoon on Wednesday. On the 10th also Miss Edith Constable, the daughter of Frederick Constable, will be introduced in society, and Mrs. Melbert C. Cary will introduce Miss Elizabeth C. Cary.

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During December there will be any number of débutante receptions. Mrs. Frederick Whitridge will bring out Miss Whitridge on Dec. 15, and Mrs. Theodore V. A. Trotter will give a reception for Miss Trotter on Dec. 19. Miss Robinson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Robinson, is to make her début at the end of December. Her grandmother, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, will entertain for her. Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Robinson have been living abroad for some years. Mrs. Karrick Riggs is also in New York for the season with Miss Riggs, and there are the Misses Bigelow and Miss Jaffray who are yet to be introduced in society.

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There never have been so many notable visitors from other countries in New York at any season. Succeeding the Duke and Duchess of Manchester are to come several German and Austrian nobles, and at present there are the two young scions of the Braganza house, the Messrs. Rothschild, Lady Katherine Howard, the Count de Wierzbiki, M. Evremond de St. Alary, the Comte de Luart, Sir Horace Plunkett, and, of course, Capt. Colin Campbell, who is returning to England with a charming American wife.

New York just about this time is very amusing. It is a place of rendezvous not only for those who can claim to be New Yorkers, but for others who, if not

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TRUTH-CLINCHING ANECDOTES AND PARABLES.

The words which induce a baby to coo may stun the father, who thinks he has cause to crow.

"THAT boy," observed the proud parent, waving his hand in the direction of an adjoining room where a group of women were bending over a fluffy little thing in white and laces, "is an exact image of his father."

The men nodded approval and again, unhesitatingly, permitted their glasses to be filled in honor of their genial host's heir.

"You stupid, simple, insignificant little thing," breathed one of the dainty creatures, as she hugged the helpless mite.

These words penetrated into the very centre of that other group, and the deep flush on one man's face could not be wholly credited to the meritorious quality of his exhilarating wine.

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When the crust of dainty society is broken, the humblest sometimes are forced to hide their heads.

HENRY C. FRICK, the Pittsburg capitalist, tells of an acquaintance who is interested in a skyscraper in New York City.

"When this building was completed," said Mr. Frick, "a test was made of the elevators. A basket full of eggs, four kittens, and some fragile pieces of china were placed upon the floor of the cage which had been drawn to the uppermost landing. At a signal the supports of the cage were withdrawn and the elevator shot down into the pit, many hundred feet beneath.

"My acquaintance made an examination of the elevator's contents. He found the kittens alive, but with heads deeply buried in their fur. 'Poor things,' he muttered, 'not shocked, but almost frightened to death.'

"'Fright nothing,' blurted one of the elevator men, a nauseous expression on his grimy face, 'one of those eggs burst.'"

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Back rents cause discomfiture, but exposures meet with favor.

MISS MILDRED SITHLOW, a stranger, quiet and unassuming, was seated in a magnificent church, her youthful face illumined with the sweet peace imparted by the sanctuary. As she resumed her position after reaching for a Hymnal a deep flush tinted her features. Her lips became set and the radiant eyes rigid and despairing. The possessors of heavy bass voices saw a sliver of glistening white where the demure girl's collar had become detached.

Mildred was fortunate; she married wealth. It was at a ball, and one man, a noted baritone, remarked to his companion, as he pointed to a woman, most fascinatingly and fashionably dressed:

"Do you recall that tiny little rift which produced a blush?"

"I do," answered the other; and then, after a slight pause, he added, "how that rift has widened; but, alas, the blush is gone."

WHAT A MAN APPRECIATES at Xmas or any time—a sterling silver cigar cutter that cuts. So handy that he couldn't do without it; so unique and attractive that he will bless the giver.
THE R. S. CIGAR CUTTER
ONE DOLLAR.
If you know a fastidious smoker, buy him one at any jewelry or department store. F. H. Dickson, 11 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FOIBLES of FASHION

EACH season brings one wedding of importance, one that from the social position of the bride and bridegroom and the brilliancy of the function leads all others. For the present New York season this wedding was that on Tuesday of Miss Eleanor Jay, only daughter of Col. William Jay, and Arthur Iselin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin. The Jay family, from the historical John and his beautiful wife, termed in her day the queen of society, has been chronicled in the annals of America for doing things well worth doing. The Iselins, the head of which family is the venerable banker Adrian Iselin, originally came from Switzerland, and were distinguished there for deeds of patriotism, and since their arrival in this country their career has been an honorable as well as a long one, so that for reasons aside from merely social ones the wedding had an interest for most New Yorkers, even those not concerned with matters of mere fashion, while society itself, the bride and bridegroom being members of the smartest set, was all agog.

The wedding was celebrated in one of the parish churches of Trinity, St. Agnes's Chapel, on the west side, and far removed from the fashionable part of the city, but as Col. Jay is warden in Trinity Church and as the torn up condition of lower Broadway made a wedding in that historic edifice impracticable, the uptown parish chapel was selected.

The bride's gown was one of the most beautiful ever seen at a New York wedding. The foundation was tulle, which was veiled with point lace and a very little chiffon, and had a sweeping satin court train, while a priceless point lace veil was worn.

Her coiffure was done at the front and sides in a moderately high and full-waved all-around pompadour, and the veil was caught just back of its top by a trailing cluster of orange blossoms and jasmine. Around her neck was a double row of her mother's pearls, to which a diamond cross was suspended; this ornament is a family heirloom. The bridegroom's gift, a diamond tiara and other jewels, was not worn.

The veil was an unusually large, long, and wide one; it came well forward, covering, but not concealing, the sides of the frock, extended down the back nearly to the end of the gown's skirt, but not the train. This veil was Brussels point, the centre being the dotted variety and the border of the heavy work. It had been worn by both the bride's mother and grandmother. The bodice of tulle had a high stock of point lace and a scarf, to which a short gulmpe of the same lace was attached. This gulmpe was perhaps five inches deep and was overlapped by a scarf of priceless point, draped to form the upper part of the corsage and edged at the upper line by a narrow ruffle of filmier lace, through which an almost invisible ribbon was run to draw the edge into the proper shape. This lace scarf formed a deep round yoke that covered the bust and extended almost to the top of the deep-pointed girdle of white satin; that latter had points running up as well as down. The skirt had three ten and twelve inch flounces of rare old point on the lower half, and the upper was formed of an exquisite piece of old point of fabulous value gathered in a deep scant flounce effect; this was nearly twenty-four inches deep, and below came the first of the three lace flounces, then two two-inch tucks of chiffon; next came the second flounce, followed by three two-inch chiffon tucks and then the bottom and widest flounce over a foot ruffle of tulle and chiffon.

The tremendously long court train of satin had a silvery sheen it was so purely white. It was narrow at the shoulder, where it was secured invisibly, and flared very gradually to the bottom, where its fullness formed two graduated plaits turning toward the outside—not fastened plaits, but formed naturally by the cut and arrangement of the train. The train was bordered with a three-inch ruched plaiting of white tulle.

The sleeves of the frock were puffs and falls of the point lace, and instead of a bouquet she carried a small ivory bound Prayer Book.

The little maid of honor, a cousin of the bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henderson, who live in England, was a girl of fourteen. She wore a short white silk mull frock, the skirt of which was composed of five wide tucks of different widths with an inch or two of plain mull between. The sash, an uncommonly wide one of white liberty satin ribbon, had a huge bow, but very short ends. The bodice and sleeves were tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and her large white hat with its puff brim was of white lace. A wide scarf of white satin ribbon was wound around the crown and tied in front in a big bow and fluffs of white marabout backed it. She carried a drooping spray bouquet of deep red roses and feathery ferns.

The bridesmaids, who were the twin sisters, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, Miss Therese Iselin, Miss Sibyl Douglass, Miss Wenonah Wetmore, and Miss Adelaide Randolph, were in white chiffon, veiled completely by white lace. Instead of hats they wore half short white tulle veils that extended perhaps eight inches below the waist line and were surmounted at the top by three white ostrich tips, the taller tip being in the middle; the curled over ends of the tips were turned toward the forehead. All of the attendants had their coiffures arranged in fluffy all-around pompadours like the bride's, and the tips were set in just back of the top of each, and the folds of tulle were caught invisibly just below the top of the head to hold them away from the sides of the coiffures, and also to keep the folds straight down the back. Each carried a fluff of maidenhair ferns tied with white satin ribbons.

The bodices of the gowns were rounded out, and each attendant wore some sort of pearl collar, the Misses Mills each wearing a single short string of pearls in addition to their pearl dog collars. One attendant had a fold of white tulle drawn around her throat and tied in a small bow at the back; at the front an X of diamonds two inches across was caught. It was the prettiest of the neck decorations. The bodices were trimmed with pearls, the upper parts coming well down over the dotted lace net underportions, and each had a pointed white satin girdle, made like the bride's, of soft folds. The skirts had yokes formed of sixteen inch and broad lace flouncing, and a dotted Brussels net top formed the remainder of the jupe. The lower third was of heavier lace, and several inches from the bottom were clusters of grapes done in opalescent mother-of-pearls sequins and small grape leaves done in smaller and shaded green sequins.

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Mrs. William Jay, the mother of the bride, and who was Miss Lucie Oelrichs, a sister of Charles and Hermann Oelrichs, wore a princess robe of creamy white velvet, trimmed with sable fur, fitting closely as to bodice and skirt and having sleeves of velvet perhaps six inches deep at the inside seams and falling to the elbows at the outside. These were plaited into the armholes and fell in flaring plaits over white lace undersleeves that met the long white gloves. The sleeves were lined with white satin. The bodice had a stock and square guimpe of point lace, and below it the bodice was fitted like a glove, being joined to the shaped skirt by an almost invisible seam at the waist line. In the back the gown formed a boxplait from top to bottom. Beginning at the left side at the bottom of the square lace yoke was a two-inch strip of sable that curved up over the shoulder, across the back, and down the right side to the hem of the gown. She carried a sable muff, and her large white hat was trimmed at the right by a sable band and at the left by white ostrich plumes. She wore also a necklace of large pearls.

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This is the day of the débutante. Teas, receptions, and dances are being given for young girls just out in a continuous series, and many a dainty, girlish frock are in evidence at receptions, dinners, and dances.

Miss Grace Ruggles, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, wore at her coming-out tea a French frock made of white Brussels net, trimmed with fine box plaitings of the net and tiny shell puffs of cream-white satin ribbon, the net also being a cream white, the whole over cream white liberty satin. The bodice had a removable guimpe to which a stock of plaited net and white satin was attached. The sleeve foundations fitted the upper arm closely, ending at the elbows, and the net was arranged in three small puffs on each sleeve, the puffs being separated by three-quarter-inch strips of satin ribbon shirred crosswise every inch into shell puffs. A line of these ribbon puffs with a smart little bow at the outer arm seam finished the third puff of net at the elbow, the sleeves being met at the elbows by long white gloves. The bodice had a round yoke effect given it by two or three rows of the shell puffs set in the middle of three-inch plaitings of the lace, the lower one forming a bertha flounce effect. Below the bust line the net was shirred in under a deep-shaped girdle; the upper part of this girdle was formed of flat plaitings of silver tissue, and the rest of folds of cream white satin. The full skirt was gathered at the waist line and hung to the floor in soft folds. A little below the knees there was a row of plaited net, with the puffed satin ribbon through the centre, and a full flounce on the net, headed and bordered at the bottom with similar plaitings or ruchings, and the ribbon shell puffs, was applied. Between the top of the flounce and the upper row of ruchings large bowknots were traced with the tiny ribbon puffs edged with net.

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Miss Annie L. Arnold, who made her bow on the same day as Miss Ruggles, wore a white crêpe de chine gown trimmed with écru lace. The round yoke, a removable one, was of lace, écru, and a flounce of similar lace formed a bertha. The elbow sleeves were quite small and formed of quite small puffs, three on each sleeve, separated by narrow bands of écru lace and finished at the elbows with strips of the lace. The full skirt was shirred to fit about the hips and was finished by a deep flounce showing insertions of écru lace.

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The wedding gown of Miss Frances Church Crocker, who a few days since married William Sloane, showed originality, as did also the frocks of her bridesmaids, all of whom are prominent in New York society. The bride's gown had a very long, square train of pure white satin, entirely separate from the dress proper, and this was bordered by a band an inch and a quarter wide of the satin embroidered in fine leaf designs with seed pearls. The bodice also showed the embroidered bands. One such band went around the neck and down the front to the waist line, and to it were attached wide flounces of point lace so draped as to form full flounce effects over the lace elbow sleeves. A pointed bertha effect was given by it down the front. The skirt was of the satin veiled with point lace in full flounce effect and a long point lace veil was caught to her hair with orange blossoms. A single string of superb pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, was worn about her neck and came just a little below the base of the neck. She carried a white prayer book.

The bridesmaids were the sister of the bridegroom, Miss Evelyn Sloane; Miss Marion Haven, who has taken part in many weddings; Miss Mary Stuart Kernochan, Miss Marion Whitaker, Miss Emily Rogers, and Miss Amy Ellis. Their gowns were made of white satin crêpe de chine and lace. The bodices had yokes and narrow stocks of white lace and were draped so as to form a perfectly square opening; on each bodice was a fichu formed of folds of white chiffon edged with a lace frill. These fichus were so arranged as to fall off the shoulders, and were tied at the bust line, to the centre fronts, in simple knots. The sleeves were three short, full puffs of the satin crêpe de chine, stiffened to stand out and banded with lace, a frill of lace falling from the lowest and narrowest puff, which came at the elbow. At the outer seam of each sleeve the puffs lapped a bit and a lace ruffle extended from under the lace flounce drooping from the fichu down to the elbows, and then curved around to form the elbow frill over the gloves. Each of the lace bands between the puffs terminated at the outer seam under a lengthwise lace frill and a rhinestone cabochon. The skirts of the gowns had rather long trains, opened in the front over satin petticoats with lace fronts, and showed a deep V-shaped panel at the front of each gown. This panel section was veiled with white lace having a ten-inch flounce across the bottom of the lace and two inch-wide tucks a couple of inches above the flounces. The satin bodices with their quaint old-time fichu effect and Louis sleeves and the trained skirts opening over lace petticoats were extremely pretty and a departure from any of the bridesmaids' frocks hitherto noted. Their bouquets were also novel, for their streamers of broad white satin ribbon were broken by sprays of vivid red roses and their foliage, these being fastened to the streamers. The bouquets themselves were large round clusters of red Liberty roses.

The hats of the attendants were wide brimmed, and had very wide crowns, perhaps an inch and a quarter high, all of white panne velvet. The crowns were plaited at their base, and small, stiff bows of velvet were fastened at set intervals as a finish to the crowns instead of bands. Under the brim at the left were white ostrich tips and white marabout feathers.

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Miss Adele Sturgis Mason, who married Henry Montfort Schley, had her bridesmaids frocked in white crêpe de chine, and instead of hats they wore waist-length tulle veils, caught to their coiffures by wreaths of forget-me-nots. Their bouquets were of forget-me-nots and white roses.

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Miss Marion Litchfield Eaton, who married Dr. Lawrence Dade Alexander, had both maids and matrons of honor, and also a flower girl, as her attendants, as well as bridesmaids. Instead of leghorn hats turned into baskets, the little flower girls carried small baskets, enameled with gold, filled with flowers, and instead of bouquets the maids of honor carried gold and white staffs, tied with mauve ribbon to match their mauve chiffon frocks, and large hats with ostrich plumes of the same color. Mrs. Alexander's going-away gown was velvet, trimmed with sable, and she wore a sable neckpiece and carried a sable muff.

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Woolen satins are being made up in Paris. One variety is termed satin de Paris, and another—this last being exceedingly supple and brilliant in lustre—is satin Muscovite. Gowns of these satins are shown at several of the fashionable houses on the Rue de la Paix.

The silks for making the fashionable Louis XV. and Louis XVI. vests are striped silks, reproducing the dull or faded tints of the respective periods of the two monarchs. One silk shown has broad stripes of pale-blue satin and white moiré, and between these stripes are tiny sprays of minute roses in red, bronze green, and faint blue.

Another vest silk is striped in flesh tones, striped by tiny lines of a deeper shade, these last being cut by still darker lines of the same color.

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A number of gowns worn by the occupants of the parterre boxes at the Opera indicate that sequined or spangled draperies in the way of flouncelike berthas drooping to or below the waist line at the front, tapering in at the shoulders, and ending in shawl points over the arms as far as or perhaps lower than the elbows, are a feature of this season's evening gowns. As to jewels, tiaras so far have been out in force, although one of the wealthiest of the young matrons and leaders has had hers reset in other ornaments, and declares she will never again wear one. They are certainly a trying decoration, and while an occasional matron may wear them and find that they set off her face and figure and coiffure, as a rule they are trying, and there is hardly a woman in New York society who does not look better with some other sort of coiffure ornament.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies had in her dark hair, done high on her head in a loose, puffed effect, a most effective decoration. It was a twist of vivid rose-red ribbon wound in curved lines around the top of her coiffure. A little to the left of the front this ribbon was tied in a tiny bow that held two small pink roses in place. Her gown was a trailing robe in princess effect of black chiffon velvet cut in a straight line across the top, not very low, and the sleeves were small puffs that covered the shoulder curves. A large diamond brooch and pendant was set directly in the centre of the bodice at the top. There was nothing between the black velvet of the bodice and the wearer's white neck but a fold of black tulle. She wore a very wide scarf boa of pink coq feathers drawn loosely over her shoulders.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson, the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in Mrs. Ogden Goelet's box, also wore a huge scarflike boa, but hers was pure white, and this almost concealed, as she sat, her gown of pink satin changing to mauve. Mrs. Thompson wore a very high tiara with long spikes, each terminating in a ball. Mrs. Vanderbilt also wore a tiara of diadem shape, and a gown of light blue satin striped from the waist down by bands of blue sequined gauze. The upper part of the bodice was formed of the gauze, gleaming with blue and spangles and a flounce of it formed a bertha and formed the sleeves, which extended half way to the elbows.

Mrs. Whitney Warren was also a guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt. Unlike the other two women, her hair was dressed simply and low, and at the left side was a small knot of black from which a single white ostrich plume, clinging closely to the outline of her head, curved over back of the left ear and ended a couple of inches above her neck. Her frock was white lace over white, with a modestly high, round-necked corsage, having an inch-wide band of sable fur going around it about three inches from the upper edge; this band curved up at the shoulders and extended over them just below a narrow but high puff of lace that rose from the edge of each shoulder curve. White tulle and lace were used above the fur, and from the fur bands crossing the shoulders there dropped six-inch flounces of lace that made the short sleeves. The corsage was gathered in at the waist line, and a white silk girdle confined the fullness. The skirt was also simply gathered at the top. Mrs. Warren wore a beautiful necklace of diamonds.

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In the middle of the horseshoe sat Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who had Mrs. James Speyer as her guest. The latter wore a silvery white panne satin gown, with appliques or medallions of repoussé embroidery, also white, and her square-cut and low corsage was veiled with lace gleaming with silver spangles. The sleeves were full fluffs of the silvered lace that came down to meet the long white gloves. Her hair was done high but was guiltless of ornament. Her jewels were a superb collar and long ropes of diamonds.

Mrs. Mackay wore a trained robe of mauve panne velvet, with white lace arranged in a deep point down the corsage front, while deep draped squares of the lace formed shawl-pointed sleeves, the points falling below the elbows. This lace gleamed with small spangles. She wore a plastron of diamonds and turquoises and her necklace matched. Her very dark brown hair, as usual, was done low, the front waved into a pompadour, the long coils twisted back and forth across the back head just above the nape of the neck, and were held in place by tortoise shell pins with large curved heads.

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Mrs. Orme Wilson was in black lace over white, a large pattern with open meshes between. The bodice was a bolero jacket effect, cut low in the neck, and swung loose at the lower part over a deep girdle formed of folds of rose pink satin. The sleeves were short and straight, and of the lace over white, with a suggestion of pink at the edges. She wore a diamond necklace and pink roses were fastened on her corsage.

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Mrs. Astor was in white satin and old point lace, and bands of mauve velvet passed around her corsage and headed the lace flounces of her sleeves. On a band of the velvet the same shade of velvet worn around her neck gleamed a row of diamond stars. She also wore a diadem of diamonds.

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One of the most beautifully frocked women on a recent opera night had silver-white hair done high but full, a sort of all-around pompadour effect, and from its fluffy masses at the left rose a feathery white piquet. Her gown of gray velvet with silver embroideries had a pointed, tight-fitting bodice; sleeves almost tight fitting to the elbows covered the shoulder tops, the neck being cut square. Pale gray tulle edged the bodice. She carried an immense fan of shaded gray ostrich plumes, and was a picture to delight the eye of the artistic.

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One of the most marvelous frocks at the Opera at the first night of "Carmen" was worn by Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, formerly the Countess de Wasserman. It was of sequined net over satin and was that peculiar shade that is heliotrope by daylight but which at night looks like burnished copper. The bodice was rounded out at the neck, but was not at all low, and a pointed bodice effect was obtained, although it was flounced with net from which hung innumerable and quite large copper-colored sequins. The flounces were draped in points at the centre and drawn in close and high at the bust line and shoulders. The voluminous sleeves that came below the elbows hung in full pointed folds and gleamed like copper-colored fire in the electric light. Her coiffure showed a most unusual hair ornament, also agitter with copper-colored sequins. It was a straight band fully 6 inches long and over an inch in width, placed straight across the top of her head and terminated at each end in two straight prongs rounded at the ends and with perhaps a half inch square between them. These prongs seemed to vibrate to and fro as its wearer moved her high-coiffed head.

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Mrs. Francis Pendleton, in white lace, had an odd arrangement of wide black lace bands on her frock. At the top of the bodice in the front a five-inch band of black lace started from a point, made by joining the bands in a point, and extended down each side slanting out from the point to the waist line and then on down the skirt. Similar bands extended over each shoulder and down the back.

Mrs. H. R. Le Roy Emmet also wore an odd gown of black lace covered with round emerald green sequins shading to black. The lower part of the bodice was white plaited chiffon, and overlapping its top to nearly half its depth was a bertha-shaped flounce, the lace covered with the sequins, and this flounce or shaped piece also formed the sleeves, being lengthened a little for that purpose.

MARIE WELDON.

Pale gray zibeline with mink fur trimmings.

Black chiffon velvet and Irish lace.

Pale pink broadcloth with cream lace waistcoat and cabochons of dark brown and pink. Pink felt hat with brown velvet strings.

Between Sips of Tea

MRS. Colin Powys Campbell, who up to Monday was Miss Nancy Carver Leiter, is a marked contrast in type to her unmarried sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, and to her married sister, Lady Curzon. She is not a beauty as is her elder sister, Lady Curzon, nor is she of the odd and rather bizarre type of her younger sister, Daisy, whose coloring is of the gypsy order minus the red cheeks. Mrs. Campbell, who is thirty-two years of age, is oval-faced, very short-sighted, has light brown hair and blue eyes and quite straight features. Her short sight necessitates her wearing pince nez or using a lorgnette continually. She met Major Campbell about four years ago. Her husband is a commander in the Central India Cavalry, and will soon go to India with his bride. He is forty-five years of age, of middle height and slender, with a mustache that is undoubtedly both red and stubby. He has been in the army since 1879, has seen much service, and he, as well as his bride, is possessed of a comfortable fortune. His father is the Rev. Colin Campbell of Glasgow, whom Queen Victoria delighted to listen to. She often had him at Balmoral. When the Czar and Czarina of Russia were entertained at Craithie the Queen selected him to preach. The Duke of Argyll, who married the Princess Louise, the late Queen's daughter, is the head of the Campbell clan, to which, however, Major Campbell is not very closely related, but like the Duke he is a descendant of Colin Campbell whose Highland regiment marched to the relief of Lucknow to the inspiring strains of "The Campbells are Coming."

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In September last occurred the twelfth birthday of the Princess Luise Victoria Adelheid Matilde Charlotte of Germany—blessed be the land of the free, whose natives are blessed not only in being free, but in possessing a decently short line of names per head.

As one would expect in the Kaiser's household, the little Princess is subject to strict discipline; it is not for her to keep a teacher waiting or to grow lax in her lessons. Every hour of her time is ordered, and the discipline is never relaxed. She is especially fond of music and drawing, and the Kaiser pays personal attention to his daughter's studies, carefully watching to see what progress she makes and encouraging her to do her best in everything. She is an affectionate child, and weeks since prepared with her own little hands a birthday present for one of her best-beloved teachers, who was going away. It was a little wood box for bonbons, but on its lid she had painted a small design of fern leaves, her own conception and execution, and on the inside cover she wrote, "Von Ihrer liebenden Luise Victoria." She is the prime favorite of her brother Prince Joachim, who always selected her rather than any of her brothers when with his tutor he went walking or rowing. When he was sent to Plön the separation was a real grief to the two children. Plön is where the Military Cadet School is located, and all of the Kaiser's sons are sent there about the age of eleven. The young Princes live in a building called the Prinzenhaus with a few chosen cadets, all under careful supervision.

The Princess is exceedingly fond of animals, and a pet dog is constantly with her, and there is nothing she likes better than teaching him tricks.

A. Simonson.
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and for the holidays I have, without exception, the largest stock and finest assortment of only genuine
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AND TOILET ARTICLES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE,
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Just Out. Have You Tried It?
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invite attention to a recent importation of beautiful Vienna bronze cabinet pieces & frames, also novel brass articles for desk equipment.
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SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

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ENTER THE DESTROYER-

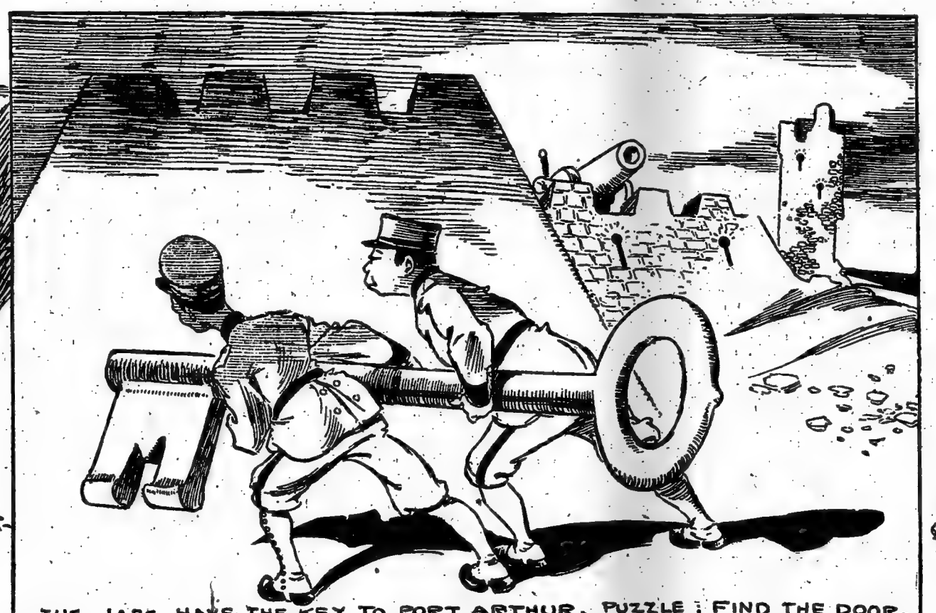

THE JAPS HAVE THE KEY TO PORT ARTHUR- PUZZLE: FIND THE DOOR-

THE BEAUTIFUL SIMPLE STILL LIFE-THAT WAGNER LEAVES BEHIND.

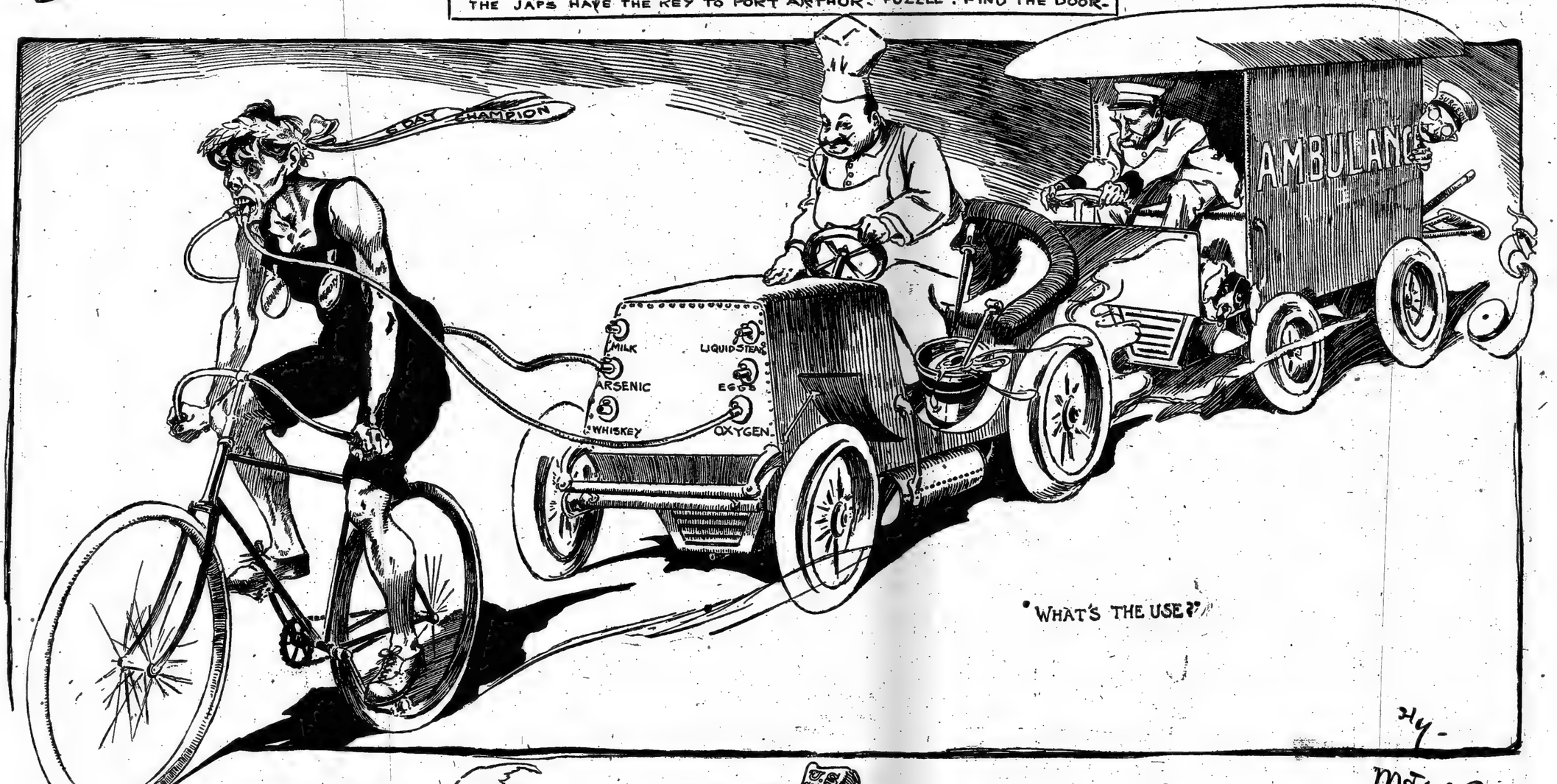

"WHAT'S THE USE?"

Hy-

Meyers

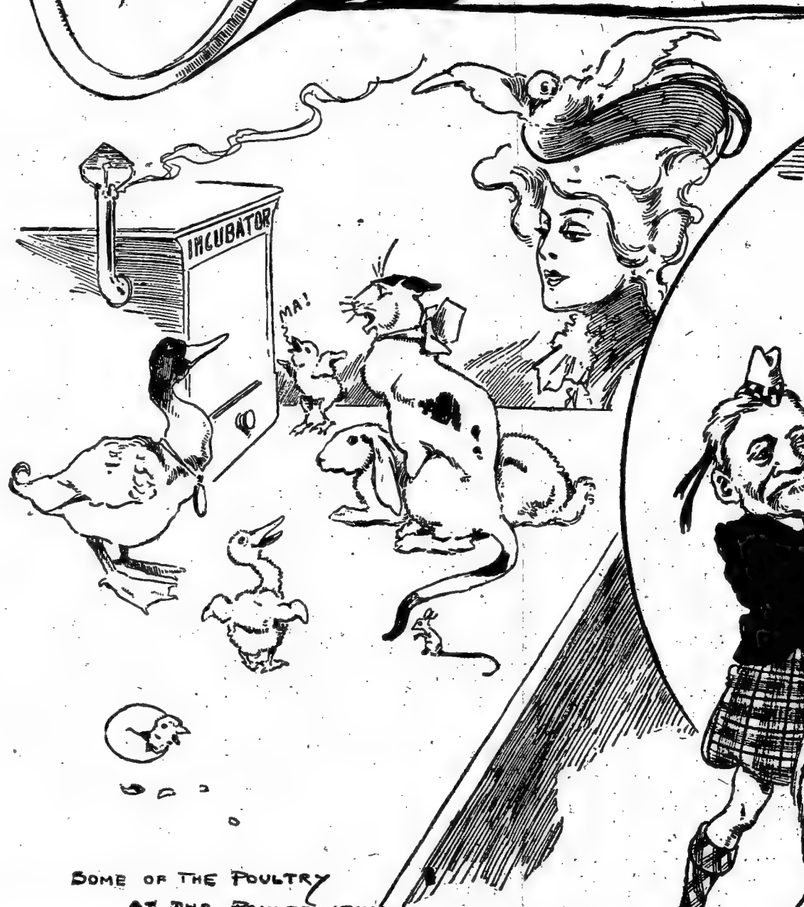

SOME OF THE POULTRY AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

ON HIS FEET AGAIN.

THE MERRY GAME OF FOOTBALL.

1904

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 3, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 3. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 3, 7,031,075.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range For Week Ended Dec. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 3, '04.
236	220	250	Oct. 29.	222	May 13.	240	249	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	235½	235½	235½	235½	..	10
23	7	21⅜	Nov. 21.	6	Mar. 22.	18½	19¼	— 1	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	r 19,820,000		..	..	20⅜	20⅜	19	19	..	3,900
87½	83	71	Nov. 26.	38¼	July 1.	69½	70	— 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	36,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	71	73	69	70	60¼	1,500
78⅞	33⅝	82⅜	Dec. 1.	43¼	Feb. 8.	81⅞	82	+ 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 28, '04.	½	Q	80¼	82⅜	79½	82	41⅜	473,125
25⅜	12	22½	Dec. 3.	13	Mar. 16.	22	23½	+ 2½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600		..	..	20	22½	20	22¼	..	2,086
83½	70¼	86½	Dec. 3.	72	Apr. 8.	85½	..	+ 3½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Oct. 1, '04.	3	SA	85½	86½	85½	86½	..	490
31½	22	25	Nov. 5.	19	Sep. 23.	..	..	+ ½	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000		..	..	24	25	24	25	..	300
41⅜	17¼	34½	Dec. 3.	14⅜	July 1.	34½	34½	+ 1¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	50,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	33½	34½	33¾	34¼	19⅜	22,710
98	60¼	93½	Nov. 29.	67	Jan. 6.	92½	93	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	92⅜	93½	92	93	67	9,180
46¼	22¼	35⅞	Nov. 16.	14½	June 14.	33¾	34	— ⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	21,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	34¼	34½	33¼	33½	31	1,800
98	82	97	Nov. 7.	88¾	June 6.	92	96	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,500	Dec. 1, '04.	3	SA	94½	94½	92	93½	..	340
41¼	24	34¾	Dec. 2.	22	Aug. 17.	34¾	35	+ 1¾	American District Telegraph Co.	100	2,985,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1	SA	30½	34¾	30½	34½	..	2,500
235	171	219	Nov. 22.	180	June 2.	210	218	— 6	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	4	SA	215	215	211	211	..	110
29⅝	6	11⅜	Nov. 19.	5	Aug. 3.	9½	10	— ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	1,985,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	9⅞	10	9½	9¾	7⅛	1,300
11⅞	2¼	11	Dec. 1.	2¾	Jan. 2.	10¾	10⅞	+ 1½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100		..	..	9½	11	9¾	10½	..	21,375
37⅜	10	44	Dec. 3.	11⅛	Jan. 5.	43⅜	43⅝	+ 5	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,200		..	..	38¾	44	38	43⅝	..	32,776
11⅞	4	9⅜	Nov. 21.	6¼	Mar. 24.	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	21,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	8½	9¾	7⅞	8¾	7⅜	9,405
42⅞	16½	42	Oct. 17.	21¼	Mar. 24.	38½	39	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,122,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1¼	..	35⅝	40¼	37½	38½	27⅝	10,280
19⅜	5	20⅝	Nov. 16.	7	June 13.	16¾	17⅝	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000		..	..	16½	16⅞	16¼	16¾	10½	350
31⅞	10½	36⅜	Nov. 28.	16½	Jan. 6.	34⅛	35⅞	— ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000		..	..	37⅞	38½	34½	35⅞	14½	37,140
95⅜	67½	103	Nov. 26.	73¼	Jan. 6.	103	103⅝	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	101½	104¼	103¾	103⅝	70¾	3,520
57	21¾	7⅝	Nov. 18.	3	June 16.	6	6½	— ⅝	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000		..	..	7¼	7¼	6	6¾	..	3,025
24½	14½	28	Nov. 18.	16	June 3.	26½	27	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1⅜	..	27⅜	28	26¾	26¾	..	7,500
65⅞	36⅞	82½	Dec. 3.	46	Feb. 25.	81⅜	82	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 25, '04.	1¾	Q	81¾	82½	81	81⅞	40½	60,910
99⅜	80¼	115	Oct. 24.	83¾	Jan. 5.	112¾	113	+ 1½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	113⅞	115	112¾	112¾	90	3,138
126	90	170	Nov. 16.	110	Jan. 21.	160	170	+ 1	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '04.	2½	Q	170	170	170	170	109	100
99⅜	80	99⅜	Nov. 30.	85	Jan. 6.	98	100	+ 2	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	98¼	99⅜	98½	99	..	700
20	4½	15	Nov. 18.	3½	June 30.	14⅜	15	+ ⅞	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000		..	..	15¾	15⅞	13¾	14⅝	..	12,300
69¼	38	57¼	Dec. 2.	26	July 7.	53½	56	+ 3½	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	50½	57¼	50½	53⅞	36	8,700
134⅜	107⅛	153	Nov. 17.	122½	Mar. 7.	148¾	148⅞	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	140¼	151¼	147¾	148⅜	122½	130,800
123	116	141	Nov. 18.	123	Jan. 4.	137	139	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	139	139	139	139	121½	900
169	117¼	149½	Nov. 29.	121	Feb. 16.	147½	149¾	+ 1½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,544,400	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	140¾	151¼	140¾	149	127	2,150
146	130	149	Nov. 17.	130⅜	Feb. 11.	150	..	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	149	149	149	149	..	100
..	..	96	Dec. 2.	85	Nov. 5.	95¼	95¾	+ 2⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf., new, w. i.	..	..		..	..	93¾	96	92⅝	95⅝	..	67,854
14⅝	7½	25	Nov. 21.	10	Jan. 4.	22½	24	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	36,591,000		..	..	23¾	24¾	23¼	23⅝	..	8,520
80	65	94	Nov. 28.	60	Jan. 25.	93	94	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	94	94	93	93⅝	65⅝	715
125½	58	120⅞	Nov. 21.	61	Feb. 20.	115	116	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 18, '04.	50c	SA	116	118½	115	116	72	7,000
41	22	36	Nov. 18	23	July 11.	34	37	— 2	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000		..	..	34	34	34	34	..	500
69	54½	66	Nov. 18.	53	Mar. 25.	64	68	..	Ann Arbor pf.	100	3,000,000		..	..	66	66	66	66	..	200
95	90	95	Dec. 1.	90	Oct. 28.	94	96	+ 2½	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	..	100
89⅞	54	89½	Nov. 26.	64	Feb. 24.	88½	89¾	— ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	162,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2	SA	85⅝	90¼	87½	89¾	67⅜	95,275
103½	84⅜	104⅛	Nov. 25.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,540	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	104	104	103	103⅜	82	16,835
118½	106	155½	Nov. 15.	104½	Feb. 18.	154	154⅞	+ 4¾	Atlantic Coast Line	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	150	155½	150	154⅝	106	16,350
104	71⅝	99⅜	Dec. 3.	72½	Mar. 14.	99¼	99⅝	+ 3	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	99¼	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝	78⅜	181,730
96⅜	82⅜	96½	Oct. 19.	87⅜	Feb. 19.	95	95⅝	+ 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	94	95⅞	94	95⅝	87½	1,935
71⅛	20½	70½	Nov. 15.	38	Feb. 24.	67⅞	68	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000		..	..	68¼	69¼	67⅜	68	45¼	95,887
225	170	220½	Oct. 19.	185	Mar. 16.	219½	220¼	+ ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2½	Q	220	220¼	220	220½	200	500
15¼	5	11¼	Dec. 1.	5	July 18.	11	11¼	+ 1¾	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000		..	..	9¾	11½	9¾	11¼	6¼	7,905
150	121	160	Oct. 3.	118¼	Mar. 2.	150	160	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	158½	159¾	158¾	159¾	124	200
55	40	61	Dec. 3.	47⅜	Feb. 19.	59½	63	+ 4	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	57¼	61	57¼	60	..	3,960
78⅛	57¼	72	Nov. 16.	64	Apr. 29.	70	71	+ 3	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	69½	72	69½	72	65	1,960
135⅝	115⅜	135⅝	Oct. 25.	103½	Mar. 12.	134½	134¾	— ⅛	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '04.	3	SA	134½	135	133¾	134½	118	61,632
..	..	6¾	Nov. 17.	5	Oct. 27.	..	..	..	Canadian Pacific rights	..	..		..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	..	4,900
190	153	194⅝	Nov. 11.	154½	Feb. 20.	191	192	..	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,419,800	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	191	192	191	191	158½	1,040
100	93	116	Nov. 22.	103	May 3.	117	120	..	Central & So. American Tel.	100	7,917,300	Oct. 3, '04.	1¼	Q	117	117	117	117	..	50
52⅜	27½	57	Nov. 18.	25¾	Mar. 14.	50	50⅜	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,733,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	50¼	50⅜	49¾	50¼	31⅜	30,200
37½	18⅜	47¼	Nov. 18.	23	Mar. 24.	44	44½	— 1	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800		..	..	44½	44½	42¾	44	34½	1,950
75½	60	85½	Jan. 21.	73	Jan. 2.	80	85	— 2	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	85	85	83	83	70½	700
29⅜	13	26½	Nov. 28.	12⅝	June 8.	24½	24⅝	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	30,424,000		..	..	26	26¼	24¼	24½	15¾	73,400
85½	63	74⅜	Nov. 28.	47½	June 6.	68	73	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	73	74⅜	73	73	66½	1,700
46⅞	24	39¼	Nov. 25.	20	June 6.	37	37½	— 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100		..	..	38¼	38⅝	36¾	37⅜	28½	3,300
48	17	37½	Nov. 15.	17⅞	June 7.	34⅜	35⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	5,500,000		..	..	36	36	35¼	35¼	22	1,800
28⅝	9¼	17⅞	Nov. 30.	8	June 23.	17⅜	17⅝	+ 1⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	9,524,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	16¼	17⅜	16	17⅜	11½	10,300
222	164	220	Oct. 19.	185	Feb. 8.	215	215⅞	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Sep. 15, '04.	2	Q	215½	217	214⅞	215	178	45,585
141	94⅝	131	Dec. 1.	101½	Jan. 4.	130	131⅛	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,945,500	Oct. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	125⅞	131¼	125⅝	130¼	108	14,100
35	15½	28¾	Nov. 18.	9⅝	May 9.	26⅝	..	— 1½	Corn Products Co.	100	43,215,560	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	Q	24½	24⅝	22	22⅜	18	19,600
85½	60	82½	Nov. 15.	65	Mar. 9.	79½	80	— ⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Oct. 10, '04.	1¾	Q	81	81½	79½	80	68¼	4,655
183¼	149	189¾	Nov. 26.	149	Mar. 12.	186½	188	+ ¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,020,000	Sep. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	180¼	189¼	186¾	187½	150¼	9,950
276½	230	243	Dec. 3.	230½	Feb. 23.	340	343	+14	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	328	343	326	343	244½	2,400
43	13	33½	Nov. 14.	18	Mar. 14.	33¾	34½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33,000,000		..	..	32⅝	33¼	32⅜	33	21⅜	1,300
90¼	62	86⅝	Dec. 3.	64½	Feb. 24.	85	85½	+ 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	84½	86⅝	85⅜	86	69	8,000
20⅜	7⅜	14⅜	Jan. 23.	7	June 27.	7	7⅜	— ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000		..	..	7½	7⅝	7	7⅛	5⅜	2,300
33¾	14	30⅞	Nov. 17.	23	June 27.	28⅝	29	— 1½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000		..	..	30½	30½	29¾	29¾	16¾	8,500
90	55	70⅝	Nov. 28.	60½	June 16.	78½	..	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	70	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	66¾	1,175
54⅝	20	39⅜	Dec. 2.	19½	June 9.	39½	..	+ 2⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	25,094,300	Oct. 28, '04.	..	Q	37	39⅜	36½	39½	22⅜	55,654
19½	7	14⅞	Nov. 15.	7⅛	June 3.	12⅞	..	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000		..	..	13	13½	12¾	13	8¾	694
20⅜	10	28½	Nov. 14.	9¼	Aug. 10.	24½	24⅝	— 2¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000		..	..	26½	26⅝	23¾	23¾	12	730
42⅜	23	41⅝	Nov. 9.	21½	May 16.	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,878,900		..	..	40¼	41	39⅛	39⅝	27⅜	268,205
74	62⅛	74½	Oct. 22.	55⅝	May 31.	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	74	74½	72⅝	73⅞	67½	22,900
64	44	58⅝	Nov. 28.	33	May 16.	56⅝	57	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000		..	..	57½	58⅝	56	57½	40½	9,820
74⅜	31	54	Feb. 3.	40	May 12.	40	45	— 4	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	42	42	42	42	39	100
..	..	66	Dec. 3.	43½	Nov. 10.	66	66¼	+12	Federal Mining & Smelting Co.	100	5,000,000	Sep. 15, '04.	1½	Q	67	68	67	68¼	..	9,125
..	..	85	Dec. 3.	72	Nov. 23.	83½	85¾	+12⅜	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Sep. 15, '04.	1½	Q	76	85	76	83½	..	24,900
101	95	100	Nov. 29.	94	Feb. 23.	100½	101	+ 1½	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	99⅞	100	99¾	100	..	300
204	136	194½	Nov. 22.	151	June 20.	191	192	+ 1½	General Electric Co.	100	48,245,500	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	192⅜	193	190	191¼	160	9,200
209	160	230	Nov. 28.	170	Mar. 17.	210	230	+ 5	Great Northern pf.	100	124,159,250	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	230	230	230	230	..	100
*76	*76	*82	Dec. 1.	*82	Dec. 1.	..	..	..	Green Bay & Western.	100	2,500,000	Feb. 1, '04.	4	..	82	82	82	82	..	95
106⅛	63	90	Dec. 3.	60	May 24.	89	90	+ 4	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1¼	SA	83½	90	84⅜	90	74⅝	2,300
80½	77	91½	Dec. 3.	77	Mar. 12.	91¼	92	+ 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	90	91½	90	91½	84	1,675
64	51	72	Nov. 30.	50¼	Jan. 13.	70	73	+ 1	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Nov. 22, '04.	25c	M	72	73	72	73	..	200
151	125⅛	158½	Dec. 2.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	157½	158½	+ 4⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	105,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	153½	158½	153¾	158	127⅞	122,763
19⅞	9	22	Nov. 15.	10½	May 26.	20¼	20⅝	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '03.	½	Q	19½	21¼	19¼	20¼	11⅞	19,250
74½	57⅛	79⅝	Nov. 15.	49¼	May 26.	77	77¼	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	78	79¾	77¼	77½	65	5,455
73	23	70½	Oct. 17.	26	Mar. 1.	60	61	..	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	60½	61	60¼	60½	25	500
44¾	28	41½	Nov. 15.	28	Sep. 1.	39½	40	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	½	Q	40	40	40	40	..	300
89½	70	87	Nov. 30.	71½	Mar. 9.	85	88	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	86	87	86	87	..	300
48	16	33	Nov. 12.	14	June 4.	30	33	..	Iowa Central.	100	6,522,900		..	..	30	30⅞	30	30½	22⅜	1,200
77⅞	30½	59⅜	Nov. 14.	32	Feb. 24.	56	56½	— 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,675,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	56	56⅜	56	56	40	1,420
47½	25¼	38	Dec. 3.	22½	May 9.	37	39	+ ½	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000		..	..	36	38	36	38	29	500
82⅜	65¼	82½	Nov. 19.	64⅜	June 1.	83	83½	..	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1	Q	82¾	83½	82½	83	67	1,600
36⅝	16⅞	31½	Nov. 14.	16⅞	Feb. 24.	30½	30⅝	+ 1⅞	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,925,500		..	..	29	31½	27⅜	30⅝	19½	11,900
61¼	29	56⅝	Nov. 18.	31	Feb. 23.	52½	53	— ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000		..	..	52¼	54	51	52¾	36	7,700
..	..	12½	Oct. 20.	8	Sep. 29.	9	12	— ¼	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	10	11	10¼	10¾	..	500
49	48	66	Oct. 18.	48½	Jan. 5.	64	64½	— ½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '04.	3	SA	64	64	64	64	..	100
110	97⅝	104	Feb. 8.	91	Mar. 17.	95	..	..	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	June 15, '04.	2½	SA	101	101	101	101	91	50
53	23¼	43½	Dec. 1.	23	Mar. 11.	41½	42¾	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000		..	..	38¼	43¼	38¾	42	31	17,625
118	89	105	Oct. 18.	85	June 17.	101	104	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '04.	1	SA	100½	102¾	100½	102½	96	600
180½	95	148⅜	Dec. 3.	101	Feb. 23.	146½	146⅜	+ 7	Louisville & Nashville.	100	r 60,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	138½	148⅜	138½	146½	105⅜	192,810
155¼	126½	169¼	Nov. 18.	139⅜	Mar. 12.	167½	168	+ ¾	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	167⅜	168¼	167¾	168	141¼	9,925
128⅞	70½	96½	Aug. 11.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	82⅝	82¼	+ ¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	80,000,000		..	..	80½	83¾	80½	82¼	91	24,700
142⅛	99⅞	130⅝	Oct. 21.	104⅝	Mar. 14.	124¾	124⅝	+ 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	53,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	121⅞	130¾	121⅝	124⅝	130	180,245
88	51½	67	Dec. 1.	45	Mar. 9.	..	..	+ 1½	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 26, '03.	1½	..	67	67	67	67	..	100
29	8¾	23⅝	Nov. 22.	9	Apr. 23.	22¼	..	+ ¾	Mexican Central.	100	47,452,100		..	..	23	23¼	21¼	22¼	10	59,600
135	102	145	Dec. 1.	123	Jan. 22.	135	150	+10	Michigan Central.	100	18,788,000	July 20, '04.	2	SA	130	145	130	145	..	515
110	41	67¾	Jan. 18.	40	June 8.	63	64	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	64½	64¾	63¼	63¾	61¾	1,000
70¼	42	95	Oct. 26.	52	Jan. 4.	90½	91¼	— ¼	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	SA	91¼	91¾	91	91	85½	2,250
132½	106¼	150	Oct. 29.	116	May 2.	145½	146	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2½	SA	146½	146¾	145¼	145⅝	115¾	625
30⅝	15½	39⅝	Nov. 11.	24⅜	Feb. 24.	33½	33⅝	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,200,800		..	..	34½	34¾	33¼	33⅝	17¾	10,600
65½	33	64½	Nov. 15.	32¼	June 1.	62¼	63¼	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000		..	..	63½	64¼	62	63½	39¼	12,000
115⅞	85¾	111½	Dec. 1.	87	Feb. 24.	110¾	111	+ 2½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,900	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	106¾	111¼	106¼	110½	92¼	215,800
193	185	189½	May 5.	183½	Apr. 7.	..	..	..	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	2½	SA	190	190	190	190	..	100
183¼	85	147⅞	Dec. 2.	101¼	Feb. 24.	147	148	+ 4	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	143½	147⅞	143¼	147	103	1,250
47⅞	32	50½	Nov. 15.	36	Jan. 4.	56	56¼	+ 1⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	Q	55¼	56¼	55¼	56¼	36¼	2,400
106⅝	94	117	Nov. 26.	100¼	Jan. 16.	115	116½	+ 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,900	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	116¾	116¾	116	116	99¾	1,200
36	12	28½	Nov. 9.	14	Sep. 28.	23¾	..	+ ¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,981,600	Oct. '04.	¼	Q	21¼	22¾	21¼	22¾	21	1,700
91	75	86	Dec. 1.	73	July 25.	84	87	+ ¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	6,546,600	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86	80	700
29½	10½	23¼	Oct. 3.	14¼	Feb. 25.	21½	24⅝	+ ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,900,400	Mar. '02.

DEC

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Met. Street	1⅞
Am. Ag. Chem.	2½	N. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	7½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	9½	Michigan Central	10
Am. C. & Fdy.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	2½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Nash., C. & St. L.	4
Am. Dist. Tel.	3½	Nat. Biscuit	1⅜
Am. Hide & L.	1½	Nat. Enameling pf.	1
Am. H. & L. pf.	5	Nat. Lead pf.	3
Am. Smelt.	1	N. Y. Central	4½
Am. Snuff pf.	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	4⅞
Am. Steel Fdy. pf.	5¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. Y. Dock	6½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3½	N. Y. Dock pf.	4½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1⅞
Am. Tob. pf.	1	Norf. & W. pf.	2½
Am. Tob. pf., new	2⅝	Pacific Coast	2
Anaconda Copper	1	Pacific Mail	2¼
Assoc. Mer. Int. pf.	2½	Pennsylvania	2¼
Atl. Coast Line	4⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	3	P. C., C. & St. L.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Bruns. City	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Buff., R. & P.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Butterick	4	Pullman	5
Can. Southern	2	R. R. Securities	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading	2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi & N. W.	11⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	Rome, W. & O.	3
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Rubber Goods	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	4½	Rubber Goods pf.	6¼
Col. Fuel & I.	4½	Rutland pf.	17½
Col. F. & I. pf.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F., C. & G. 1st pf.	1
Col. & H. Coal	1½	St. L. & S. F., C. & G. 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F., C. & G. E. I. pf. ctfs.	1
Del., L. & W.	14	St. L. & S. F., C. & G. E. I. pf. ctfs.	5
Den. & R. G.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	5⅝
Dist. Sec.	2⅜	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	5
Fed. M. & S.	12	Southern Ry.	1
Fed. M. & S. pf.	12⅜	Tol., St. L. & W.	4¼
Gen. Chem. pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	6	Twin City R. T.	1½
Hocking Valley	4	U. Rys. Invest.	5½
Hocking Valley pf.	1¾	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	3⅜
Homestake Mining	1	U. S. Pipe	3⅜
Ill. Central	4⅜	U. S. Pipe pf.	5⅝
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜
Kan. City So.	1⅝	U. S. Steel	2
Lake E. & W.	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	2⅜
Louis. & Nash.	7	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1¼
Mat. Securities	1⅜	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1⅜

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Chi. Union Tract. pf.	3
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Corn Products	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Det. Southern pf.	1½
Am. Express	6	Ed. S. S. & R. pf.	1½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Ft. W. & D. City	1
A. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¼	General Electric	1¾
Ann Arbor	2	Iowa Central pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	2	Mo., K. & T.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	Quicksilver	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	1¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Union Tract.	1¼		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Central 5s	4½	B'way & 7th Av. con.	1
Amer. Tob. 6s ctfs.	1¾	Buff., R. & P. gen.	1
Amer. Tob. 4s ctfs.	4⅜	Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1
Amer. Thread 4s	1	Cent. of Ga. 5s	4⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf. 5s	1½	M., L. S. & W., M.	1½
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	1½	Div. 4s	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	3⅝	Mo. Pac. con.	1½
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	2½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
Det. South. 4s	1½	N. Y., S. & W. 2d	1
Dist. Sec., Ohio 8s	4½	4½s	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	2½	Pac. of Mo. 1st	1⅜
Dul. & I. R. 1st	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Ill. C., St. L. div. 3½	4	Peo. & East. Inc.	3
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	3
Iowa Cent. Ref. 4s	1	Seab. Air L. 5s	1
Int. Steam P. 6s	1⅜	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 4s	1	So. Ry., Mex. Div. 5s	1⅜
1st	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1⅜
Lack. Steel 5s	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1½
L. & N., N. O. & M. 2d	1⅜	J. R. R. of S. P. 4s	1½
Mex. Central 4½s	1⅜	Va. L., C. & C. 5s	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1⅜	Mo. Pac. Col. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. con.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	5
Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	2½	Union Pac. conv.	1½
Mex. Cen. 2d inc.	1½	U. S. Steel 5s	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅛		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 5.

Boston Woven Hose Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.

Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable Dec. 15 to holders of record this date.

Metropolitan Street Railway—Annual meeting.

Northern Securities Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.

Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Credit Bureau of New York Paint and Allied Trades—Annual meeting.

Guayaquil and Quito Railway—Annual meeting.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Adjourned annual meeting.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Books close.

Equitable Life Assurance Society—Annual meeting.

National Rice Milling Co.

Père Marquette—Books close for annual meeting.

Philadelphia Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable on preferred Dec. 15 to holders of record this date.

Manhattan Railway—Books close.

New Central Coal Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Railway Steel Springs Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Atlantic Coast Line Co.—Dividend payable.

Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Books close.

Laclede Gas Light Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for dividend on common.

Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Books close.

Underwood Typewriter Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 1 on first and second preferred to holders of record this date.

United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,575	$10,193,250	$7,810,287
Jan. 9	14,036,975	14,810,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,725	20,317,125	19,061,425
Jan. 23	26,072,975	26,414,975	25,222,600
Jan. 30	28,125,025	27,290,775	26,625,750
Feb. 6	21,842,775	19,545,075	17,982,850
Feb. 13	20,370,225	18,529,675	15,560,225
Feb. 20	21,806,300	20,041,575	12,456,950
Feb. 27	23,150,300	21,963,200	14,975,525
March 5	29,943,350	26,257,975	3,958,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	8,113,900
March 19	27,310,975	3,180,075	3,477,250
March 26	27,485,875	8,230,900	6,943,575
April 2	27,758,000	2,180,225	2,649,525
April 9	25,816,400	3,741,300	4,671,750
April 16	27,394,200	6,007,250	9,676,050
April 23	24,256,725	10,995,475	9,481,050
April 30	23,144,250	11,181,850	7,484,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,020,225	5,861,000
May 14	12,627,225	6,982,625	3,346,525
May 21	15,404,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	20,102,225	9,648,150	11,229,000
June 4	21,789,575	4,775,600	11,238,975
June 11	25,992,400	9,477,175	13,502,350
June 18	28,589,975	10,099,375	12,193,250
June 25	28,402,075	12,023,250	12,978,250
July 2	28,105,300	8,377,675	10,084,725
July 9	25,017,725	5,005,075	2,226,900
July 16	24,883,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	20,009,300	12,913,400	15,502,400
July 30	20,076,075	24,060,075	16,738,125
Aug. 6	20,356,250	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	21,731,475	21,983,575	7,128,600
Aug. 20	22,013,075	21,025,350	8,742,350
Aug. 27	21,275,400	20,071,225	9,742,775
Sept. 3	17,943,400	17,226,975	4,067,050
Sept. 10	16,426,250	15,277,300	715,075
Sept. 17	20,532,150	13,173,625	*1,648,650
Sept. 24	19,351,025	14,875,400	2,228,625
Oct. 1	18,918,425	15,987,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,626,900	18,577,125	1,837,350
Oct. 15	15,867,875	17,435,225	5,905,250
Oct. 22	17,883,225	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,792,825	10,274,150	21,338,100
Nov. 5	22,112,400	5,384,225	17,062,350
Nov. 12	9,884,250	6,135,425	16,228,250
Nov. 19	8,236,775	2,941,525	15,252,975
Nov. 26	9,321,575	6,125,300	12,782,300
Dec. 3	9,539,075	6,306,300	9,973,750

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 5	$6,306,300	$9,973,750	$6,097,675
Dec. 12	8,077,975	8,282,925	6,665,025
Dec. 19	14,055,600	8,887,600	8,778,225
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,945,350	7,691,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$6,639,075	1898	$22,495,400
1901	6,945,350	1897	12,918,300
1900	9,978,750	1896	23,900,300
1899	6,677,075	1895	7,691,250
1898	10,582,075	1894	6,665,750
1897	22,122,950		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1900, ($111,628,000, Feb. 3, 1904; minimum, (deficit.) $16,548,375, Aug. 12, 1903; maximum since 1900, $56,208,350, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit.) $1,642,550, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$308,570,500	$286,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,962,200	905,712,300
Jan. 16	235,493,300	934,295,500	941,283,600
Jan. 23	272,646,800	965,084,900	986,308,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,353,100	1,023,942,800
Feb. 6	276,763,800	985,850,500	1,027,186,400
Feb. 13	276,965,800	988,599,900	1,025,357,500
Feb. 20	284,813,000	994,433,800	1,023,025,800
Feb. 27	284,150,300	995,220,100	1,027,320,400
March 5	290,081,800	999,918,400	1,040,582,800
March 12	289,254,300	997,209,000	1,037,368,900
March 19	286,594,900	996,918,900	1,037,019,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,007,863,700	1,048,665,500
April 2	284,294,900	1,033,533,000	1,065,212,800
April 9	311,647,300	1,046,336,300	1,059,374,400
April 16	311,736,200	1,049,638,800	1,114,367,300
April 23	309,653,400	1,071,030,000	1,131,712,800
April 30	295,231,100	1,076,925,600	1,129,615,400
May 7	288,145,300	1,056,553,500	1,100,586,100
May 14	304,430,700	1,045,452,400	1,068,985,500
May 21	306,460,600	1,038,565,200	1,068,738,900
May 28	309,102,500	1,042,093,300	1,109,231,300
June 4	311,789,575	1,044,775,600	1,122,015,500
June 11	324,381,200	1,066,813,200	1,143,314,100
June 18	324,252,300	1,075,031,200	1,152,988,900
June 25	325,555,300	1,078,294,600	1,155,180,300
July 2	339,355,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,169,400
July 9	339,870,400	1,086,940,200	1,201,443,200
July 16	337,231,000	1,087,382,100	1,204,965,300
July 23	337,392,200	1,085,476,900	1,204,212,400
July 30	339,514,600	1,085,491,400	1,207,133,500
Aug. 6	341,997,700	1,088,174,400	1,209,270,500
Aug. 13	339,301,100	1,088,057,200	1,207,202,800
Aug. 20	341,774,400	1,117,248,600	1,217,066,400
Aug. 27	343,865,400	1,120,498,300	1,221,708,400
Sept. 3	338,404,500	1,140,985,800	1,234,304,600
Sept. 10	339,771,200	1,158,594,400	1,244,983,100
Sept. 17	332,116,700	1,147,033,600	1,212,797,100
Sept. 24	342,883,900	1,146,969,200	1,206,276,000
Oct. 1	344,287,300	1,134,015,400	1,193,227,700
Oct. 8	347,905,100	1,127,830,600	1,189,796,700
Oct. 15	347,902,300	1,148,299,600	1,205,484,200
Oct. 22	352,156,300	1,135,870,500	1,194,153,400
Oct. 29	362,905,300	1,125,088,800	1,178,088,900
Nov. 5	368,659,100	1,112,710,700	1,159,577,600
Nov. 12	384,434,900	1,103,420,900	1,144,212,500
Nov. 19	385,506,600	1,098,925,900	1,127,878,100
Nov. 26	384,084,300	1,095,395,200	1,121,813,700
Dec. 3	384,139,400	1,095,395,200	1,121,813,700

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Dec. 5	317,020,600	892,036,300	892,036,400
Dec. 12	316,797,900	880,988,900	882,866,700
Dec. 19	328,853,500	873,750,200	882,866,700
Dec. 26	338,084,300	884,395,200	887,013,700

Maximum deposits, $1,224,208,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1900, $870,332,600, Aug. 19, 1898; since 1906, $748,063,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,035,705, Aug. 29, 1896.

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Loss in Cash Once More Fails to Reduce Surplus Reserve.

Contrary to Friday's forecasts, the bank statement yesterday showed another heavy loss in cash, but, thanks to the same shifting of loans that for many previous weeks saved the surplus from being practically wiped out, the surplus reserve showed an increase instead of a decrease. The loss in cash amounted to $3,925,900, and surplus reserve increased by $157,700. This result was brought about by a falling off of $16,334,400 in deposits, accounted for in greater part by a reduction of $11,818,000 in loans. So long as the financial institutions of the city are in the position of a firm that has two sets of accounts and is free to exhibit one or the other at will, so long will the bank statement be calculated as much to mislead as to enlighten. Surplus reserves saved in the manner in which these have been saved for numerous weeks past suffice to keep the banks above the legal minimum of reserves, but conclusions drawn from their maintenance are as likely as not to fall far short of the actual situation. The statement issued yesterday did not balance as well as that of the previous week. The loss in cash and the decrease in loans together amounted to $15,439,000, while the deposits decreased by $16,334,400.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 4@2½ per cent., averaging 3½ per cent. Time money was firm at 4 per cent. for sixty days and 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days to six months, closing firm. The market for commercial paper was firm at 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for prime single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8630@$4.8665 to $4.8665@$4.8640, closing at the lowest.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 5½&3 per cent., averaging 7 per cent. Time money was firmer at 5½@6 per cent. for three to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Dec. 5, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net profits.	126,187,700	.....	122,874,300
Deposits	1,127,878,100	$16,334,400	843,900,000
Circulation.	42,126,500	.....	46,058,100
Total	$1,421,165,000	$16,334,400	$1,134,405,100

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,090,602,900	$11,818,000	$882,002,300
Specie	212,561,100	5,396,700	151,611,600
Legal T'd's.	77,947,500	*1,470,800	65,611,600
Total	$1,381,111,500	$15,743,900	$1,099,225,500
Res. held.	290,508,600	3,925,900	217,080,400
Res. req'd.	281,969,525	4,083,600	210,725,100
Surplus.	$8,539,075	$157,700	$6,305,300

*Increase.

The surplus in the corresponding week in 1902 was $9,973,750; in 1901, $13,414,575; in 1900, $10,865,375; in 1899, $8,536,700; in 1898, $17,097,950; in 1897, $22,122,950, and in 1896, $22,404,400.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official reports."

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$1,839,517,962	$1,076,589,484	+76.5
Boston	131,667,084	111,442,029	+18.4
Philadelphia	138,879,104	102,609,195	+35.4
Baltimore	27,077,948	19,825,630	+36.6
Chicago	163,761,969	158,287,485	+3.5
St. Louis	49,180,683	50,101,237	−1.8
New Orleans	21,714,926	20,473,894	+6.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,422,068,656	$1,539,377,907	+57.4
Other cities, 5 days	325,407,611	319,178,924	+30.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,747,476,267	$1,858,556,831	+47.8
All cities, 1 day.	519,967,764	374,676,724	+38.7
Total, all cities, for week	$3,267,444,031	$2,233,233,555	+46.3

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 3	$3,267,444,031	$2,233,233,555	$2,375,476,731
Nov. 26	2,625,909,197	1,746,841,096	2,003,393,725
Nov. 19	2,548,858,922	2,067,100,907	2,058,995,733
Nov. 12	2,537,322,189	2,096,374,505	2,086,308,125
Nov. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,995,629	2,264,339,532
Oct. 29	2,827,246,127	1,941,442,602	2,220,924,015
Oct. 22	2,837,735,613	2,015,356,540	2,453,861,222
Oct. 15	2,449,157,865	2,027,335,485	2,602,494,583
Oct. 8	2,671,546,272	1,977,167,677	2,554,297,453
Oct. 1	2,188,462,386	2,228,903,412	2,670,315,741
Sept. 24	2,220,280,700	1,961,599,947	2,555,382,823
Sept. 17	2,256,977,162	1,940,547,178	2,349,188,930
Sept. 10	1,712,347,615	1,449,405,833	2,443,019,520
Sept. 3	1,968,914,119	1,727,602,529	2,068,118,705
Aug. 27	1,736,512,928	1,540,019,427	2,045,230,648
Aug. 20	1,926,942,404	1,582,258,519	2,077,302,023
Aug. 13	1,749,912,255	1,525,356,626	2,086,533,627
Aug. 6	1,789,386,300	2,049,309,290	1,813,543,975
July 30	1,779,880,062	2,060,479,813	2,241,300,707
July 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,003	2,276,719,434
July 16	2,113,442,006	2,205,382,290	2,177,945,819
July 9	1,932,893,329	2,198,985,740	2,221,950,908
July 2	2,005,347,434	2,185,461,993	3,193,117,228
June 25	1,827,218,185	1,944,341,011	1,956,876,731
June 18	1,898,301,823	2,104,809,845	2,239,585,045
June 11	1,761,961,594	2,283,044,358	1,947,947,471
June 4	1,923,845,780	2,226,945,756	2,103,280,283
May 28	2,167,415,009	2,742,356,300	1,974,161,810
May 21	2,606,986,511	2,342,785,698	2,121,892,928
May 14	1,995,035,100	2,140,660,000	2,243,186,808
May 7	2,189,304,707	2,136,886,003	2,043,479,856
Apr. 30	1,756,784,999	2,228,216,999	2,210,300,649
Apr. 23	2,310,071,946	2,194,077,994	2,711,532,194
Apr. 16	1,977,813,697	2,355,442,346	2,576,300,301
Apr. 9	1,966,722,814	1,944,378,941	2,393,964,089
Apr. 2	1,822,906,625	1,994,189,945	2,284,289,957
Mch. 26	1,963,995,731	1,985,259,284	1,982,997,278
Mch. 19	1,916,942,574	2,132,726,097	2,198,014,599
Mch. 12	1,794,775,020	2,057,474,807	2,142,466,782
Mch. 5	1,827,025,190	2,044,100,223	2,182,192,697
Feb. 27	1,904,685,726	2,044,100,223	2,277,274,988
Feb. 20	1,973,674,861	1,994,189,945	2,177,289,699
Feb. 13	1,814,625,888	1,944,378,941	2,393,964,089
Feb. 6	2,152,044,869	2,132,726,097	2,198,014,599
Jan. 30	2,277,464,918	2,057,474,807	2,142,466,782
Jan. 23	2,193,136,618	2,044,100,223	2,182,192,697
Jan. 16	2,288,995,400	2,057,474,807	2,142,466,782
Jan. 9	2,416,997,797	2,044,100,223	2,182,192,697
Jan. 2	1,948,947,699	1,944,378,941	2,393,964,089
Dec. 26	1,966,995,188	2,132,726,097	2,198,014,599
Dec. 19	1,977,025,190	2,057,474,807	2,142,466,782
Dec. 12	1,977,025,190	2,044,100,223	2,182,192,697

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $2,022,744,594; in 1900, $1,926,540,481; in 1899, $2,041,000,000, and in 1898, $1,632,000,000. Largest exchanges for the year to date were [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Dec. 3. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
226	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$6,500,000	July,	1904	4½	.....	.....	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July	1, 1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*130 Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct.	1, 1904	1¼	80	Nov. 10	73	Sep. 28	80 Nov. 10, 1904
240	250	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep.	1, 1904	5	220	May 19	180	Oct. 26	180 Oct. 26, 1904
38	42	American Linseed pf	16,759,600	Sep.	15, 1900	1¾	42½	Nov. 16	22½	June 2	40 Nov. 22, 1904
90	94	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Dec.	1, 1904	1¼	94	Nov. 7	82	Jan. 6	93½ Nov. 7, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep.	5, 1904	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1903
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,995,600	Oct.	1, 1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*106 June 25, 1902
155	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,600	Oct.	1, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
155	166	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug.	15, 1904	3	165	Oct. 3	153	Oct. 3	165 Oct. 3, 1904
82	87	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf. ($50)	3,000,000	Dec.	1, 1904	1	89½	Aug. 26	83	Nov. 7	83 Nov. 9, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1904	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	128½ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Oct.	1, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	39½ Oct. 13, 1899
197½	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct.	1, 1904	1¾	*200	Nov. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*200 Nov. 14, 1904
120	145	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	8,329,700	Oct.	1, 1904	1½	143	Oct. 15	128	Feb. 11	143 Oct. 15, 1904
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	6,000,000	June	20, 1904	2	89	June 17	82	Aug. 19	83 Aug. 19, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,818,100	Oct.	1, 1904	2½	*152	Oct. 10	*130	June 6	*152 Oct. 10, 1904
190	195	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Aug.	20, 1904	3½	187½	Oct. 4	175	May 3	187¾ Oct. 4, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	5,000,000	Oct.	1, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct.	1, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 June 4, 1898
110	118	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Oct.	20, 1904	1¼	115	Nov. 23	100	Feb. 8	115 Nov. 23, 1904
70	80	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	75	Nov. 9	60	July 28	75 Nov. 9, 1904
90	120	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct.	2, 1898	1¼	100	Oct. 18	70	Apr. 13	100 Oct. 18, 1904
180	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec.	1, 1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	178	Apr. 26	179 Apr. 29, 1904
60	68	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1904	4	66	Apr. 16	63	Apr. 16	66 Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep.	29, 1903	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 Sep. 18, 1903
22½	25	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,109	.....	.....	.....	26	Oct. 22	19½	Jan. 7	25 Nov. 21, 1904
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,960	Aug.	1, 1904	5	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Dec.	1, 1904	2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	73½ June 7, 1904
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep.	12, 1904	2½	141	Nov. 16	128	Jan. 21	141 Nov. 16, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	.....	.....	5½	Feb. 24	5½	Feb. 24	5½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,552,491	Oct.	15, 1904	1	50	Nov. 17	50	Nov. 17	50 Nov. 17, 1904
..	..	**Electric Storage Battery**	15,812,200	Oct.	1, 1904	1¼	83¾	Nov. 26	82	Nov. 21	83¾ Nov. 26, 1904
60	63	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May	1, 1901	1½	66½	Jan. 27	54	July 15	64 Nov. 10, 1903
80	83	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct.	15, 1904	2½	83	Nov. 16	72	Feb. 23	82½ Nov. 23, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,106,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 Jan. 9, 1902
53	60	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec.	1, 1903	1¼	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50¼ Aug. 6, 1904
110	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct.	1, 1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115 June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb.	1, 1904	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*76 Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct.	15, 1904	2	*97	Oct. 21	*97	Oct. 21	*97 Oct. 21, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov.	1, 1904	1¼	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾ May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,800	Nov.	1, 1904	1½	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95 Apr. 14, 1904
104	..	**Ill. Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July	1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½ Apr. 6, 1904
16	18	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	19¾	Apr. 12	10¾	Jan. 11	18 Nov. 21, 1904
47	51	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May	2, 1893	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	50¼ Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan.	1, 1900	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec.	1, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Ppm. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr.	2, 1901	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep.	15, 1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	99½ Mar. 14, 1903
270	..	Lake Shore	49,466,300	July	29, 1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250 July 1, 1904
58½	62½	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov.	1, 1895	1	62½	Nov. 12	46	May 17	62 Nov. 22, 1904
9½	11	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	14¼	July 23	6¼	Mar. 21	9¼ Oct. 11, 1904
120	140	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,600	June	30, 1904	3½	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 25	110 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep.	30, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*188 July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	.....	.....	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov.	1, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 Apr. 18, 1901
98	..	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July	15, 1904	2½	96½	Sep. 16	80	July 29	96¼ Oct. 20, 1904
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	46	New Central Coal ($50)	1,000,000	Mar.	1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	42	Nov. 17	42 Nov. 17, 1904
114	121	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1904	5	115	Nov. 11	101¾	May 12	115 Nov. 11, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Oct.	1, 1904	2	415	Oct. 17	400	June 30	415 Oct. 17, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Oct.	1, 1904	1¼	*121	Feb. 1	*121	Feb. 1	*121 Feb. 1, 1904
165	170	New York & New Jersey Telep.	12,500,000	Oct.	15, 1904	1¼	158½	Nov. 15	157¼	Oct. 18	158¾ Nov. 15, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct.	10, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	56½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	July	15, 1904	4	139	Nov. 2	150	June 14	139 Nov. 2, 1904
4	4½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec.	20, 1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4 Apr. 27, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July	1, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
98	102	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov.	1, 1904	1¼	101	Sep. 28	95	July 26	100 Nov. 22, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug.	25, 1904	2	79½	Nov. 10	69¾	Sep. 30	79¾ Nov. 10, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	26,955,000	Nov.	1, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	83¾ June 29, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct.	3, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 May 16, 1899
154	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,300	Oct.	4, 1904	1¾	183¾	Oct. 7	180½	July 21	153¾ Oct. 7, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1904	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 Sep. 12, 1902
206	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205 Apr. 29, 1904
..	..	**St. L. & Adirondack**	1,615,000	Mar.	1, 1902	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 May 6, 1903
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,525	July,	1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec.	1, 1904	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July	15, 1904	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July	15, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*20 Apr. 9, 1900
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,990	.....	.....	.....	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17 Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Oct.	1, 1904	1¾	158	Aug. 11	158	Aug. 11	158 Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co**	21,240,400	Oct.	10, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 Aug. 13, 1903
120	125	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov.	15, 1904	2	126	Nov. 16	100	Feb. 24	121 Nov. 26, 1904
16	22¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	July	1, 1903	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10¾ Nov. 5, 1903
37	42½	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	5,945,800	Oct.	1, 1904	1¼	36¼	Nov. 3	36¼	Nov. 3	36¾ Nov. 3, 1904
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,100,000	Sep.	30, 1904	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*175 Oct. 15, 1903
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning pf**	1,500,000	Nov.	20, 1903	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 Sep. 14, 1903

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Ing Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,448,786,241, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,689,967,896.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Dec. 2.

Vessel and Port.	Coin.
Banes, Cd. Bolivar, gold bullion	$1,786
Soteria, Barranquilla, gold bullion	2,800
Silbria, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	8,420
Maracas, Trinidad, gold bullion	785
Yucatan, Colon, gold bullion	3,320
Yucatan, Colon, gold bullion	5,500
Yucatan, Colon, foreign silver coin	1,700
Yucatan, Panama, gold ore	570
Yucatan, Panama, silver ore	2,273
Yucatan, Guayaquil, silver bullion	190
Yucatan, Guayaquil, gold bullion	7,350
Havana, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	1,304
Havana, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	3,527
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Cherbourg, foreign gold coin	386,000
Savoie, Havre, foreign gold coin	197,600
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, foreign gold coin	1,500
Cherokee, Sanches, foreign gold coin	436
Cherokee, Sanches, American silver coin	1,100
K. Albert, Gibraltar, American silver coin	70
K. Albert, Gibraltar, American gold coin	15
Alene, Jeremie, foreign silver coin	500
Total	$627,139

Exports, New York, Nov. 28 to Dec. 3.

Data. Steamship and Port. Coin.

Nov. 29...Baltic, London, silver bars	$172,065
Nov. 30...Alene, Haiti gold coin, (U. S.)	500
Nov. 30...Prins Wm. II., Haiti, gold coin, (U. S.)	5,000
Dec. 1...Havana, Vera Cruz, silver coin, (Mexico)	15,000
Dec. 2...Philadelphia, London, silver bars	45,000
Dec. 2...Campania, London, silver bars	16,000
Total	$250,565

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 28...Vigilancia, Havana, gold coin, (U. S.) $1,000,000

Nov. 28...Cervantes, Buenos Ayres, gold coin, (U. S.) 30,000

Nov. 28...Granada, Trinidad, silver (Mexico) 500

Nov. 28...St. Paul, London, silver bars 91,720

Nov. 28...Nieve Unida, Havana, gold coin, (Spanish) 297,600

Total $1,419,820

[illegible]

case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$12,649,125
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	10,640,534
From Jan. 1, 1904	550,686,952
From Jan. 1, 1903	546,309,235

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 29, 1904	$8,208,020
Week ended Dec. 1, 1903	10,333,191
From Jan. 1, 1904	448,962,941
From Jan. 1, 1903	464,623,581

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$577,789
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	2,681,798
From Jan. 1, 1904	9,260,721
From Jan. 1, 1903	13,997,566

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$1,953,000
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	113,628
From Jan. 1, 1904	97,618,658
From Jan. 1, 1903	23,527,710

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$1,375,211
From Jan. 1, 1904	88,404,477
From Jan. 1, 1903	19,980,144

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$1,968,106

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$49,370
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	61,650
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,196,361
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,517,257

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$238,074
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	222,578
From Jan. 1, 1904	14,711,510
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,309,010

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$188,704
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	161,222
From Jan. 1, 1904	13,515,147
From Jan. 1, 1903	27,791,753

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$237,126
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	3,116,448
From Jan. 1, 1904	23,977,987
From Jan. 1, 1903	54,284,464

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$3,281,074
Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	5,857,967
From Jan. 1, 1904	108,139,284
From Jan. 1, 1903	88,414,980

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1904	$3,043,948
From Jan. 1, 1904	84,161,297
From Jan. 1, 1903	34,130,516

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 3	$2,240,046,043	$92,223,543
*Nov. 26	1,780,051,834	64,607,263
Nov. 19	2,184,304,711	79,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,614,801,605	68,886,945
Nov. 5	1,835,740,336	71,983,677
Oct. 29	1,931,850,043	74,711,178
Oct. 22	1,883,697,024	68,490,903
Oct. 15	1,785,887,330	76,823,127
Oct. 8	1,718,512,782	70,153,703
Oct. 1	1,350,726,002	50,847,634
Sept. 24	1,790,073,871	68,417,084
Sept. 17	1,410,627,031	65,008,088
Sept. 10	1,602,296,307	58,287,038
Sept. 3	1,179,831,011	50,768,500
Aug. 27	1,016,794,033	50,533,072
Aug. 20	1,114,437,045	53,997,902
Aug. 13	922,146,262	49,464,225
Aug. 6	1,022,932,140	56,496,179
July 30	1,050,864,529	58,420,710
July 23	1,268,994,288	61,083,883
July 16	1,269,494,125	64,702,241
July 9	1,076,437,364	54,254,477
July 2	1,333,921,067	76,201,759
June 25	1,086,904,294	61,713,174
June 18	1,046,672,967	48,332,888
June 11	970,612,023	48,320,893
*June 4	897,903,294	46,166,081
May 28	1,264,294,211	51,460,988
May 21	1,210,167,353	51,734,183
May 14	1,195,794,039	57,810,867
May 7	1,297,592,170	74,720,554
April 30	955,975,627	56,976,849
April 23	1,103,616,946	78,068,199
April 16	1,142,903,198	64,063,198
April 9	1,035,394,121	62,336,342
April 2	1,064,373,658	67,374,148
March 26	1,141,986,277	63,154,289
March 19	1,111,140,295	56,746,439
March 12	964,182,083	53,380,124
March 5	1,076,793,988	54,163,163
*Feb. 27	881,848,718	46,944,219
Feb. 20	1,009,998,410	57,986,713
*Feb. 13	1,070,223,042	60,282,154
Feb. 6	1,281,356,855	61,182,571
Jan. 30	1,277,598,698	58,716,228
Jan. 23	1,282,178,045	54,486,253
Jan. 16	1,311,340,247	72,111,840
Jan. 9	1,260,188,444	77,380,351
Jan. 2	1,183,577,927	68,668,511
*Dec. 26	1,009,251,000	54,000,000
Dec. 19	1,181,067,921	61,979,158
Dec. 12	1,281,128,300	64,743,400
Dec. 5	1,264,262,134	64,722,687

*Five days.

Order in Universal Tobacco Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Vice Chancellor Garrison to-day made an order requiring the Universal Tobacco Company to show cause why an order should not be made confirming the action of the [illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 3, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	1903 Adv'd.
Ann Arbor 1st f. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	95 Nov 28	87½ Apr 18	95 Dec 1	91 95
Atl. Coast L. 1st g. con. g. 5s, 1952	AO	120 Nov 30	113 Jan 5	120 Nov 30	113 120
Do registered	AO*	109¾ Nov 12	109 Jan 5	109 Nov 12	109 109
Do 2d incom. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	84 Nov 30	78 Jan 5	84 Nov 30	78 84
Do do registered	Nov.	83¾ Oct 31	83¾ Oct 31	83¾ Oct 31	83¾ 83¾
Do stamped		83¾ Oct 31	83¾ Oct 31	83¾ Oct 31	83¾ 83¾
Do gen. 4s, Series B, 1907	*FA	100 Aug 17	100 Aug 17	100 Aug 17	...
Do gen. 4s, Series C, 1907	*FA	100 Oct 11	100 Oct 11	100 Oct 11	...
Do gen. 4s, Series D, 1908	*FA	100 Nov 21	100 Nov 21	100 Nov 21	...
Do gen. 4s, Series E, 1909	*FA	100 Nov 21	100 Nov 21	100 Nov 21	...
Do gen. 4s, Series F, 1910, fr.	*FA	100 Sep 12	100 Sep 12	100 Sep 12	...
Do gen. 4s, Series G, 1911	*FA	100 Nov 21	100 Nov 21	100 Nov 21	...
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1913	*FA	100 Oct 21	100 Oct 21	100 Oct 21	...
Do deb. 4s, Series B, 1913	*FA	100 Oct 21	100 Oct 21	100 Oct 21	...
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA			97 Oct 17	95 97
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st f. 6s, 1928	*FA	86½ Aug 26	85¾ May 4	86½ Aug 26	85¾ 86½
Balt. & Ohio—Ener., & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1951	AO	113¾ Nov 12	113¾ Nov 12	113¾ Nov 12	113¾ 113¾
Ad. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	100¾ Aug 31	91 Mar 4	100¾ Aug 31	91 100¾
Do registered	MS	90 Feb 15	90 Feb 15	90 Feb 15	90 90
Bay. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO			70 to 80	70 70
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	112¾ Jan 26	112¾ Jan 26	112¾ Jan 26	112 112
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	114¾ Oct 19	102 Jan 14	114¾ Oct 19	97 114
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	98 Jul 14	98 July 14	98 July 14	97 98
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	98 Aug. 2	97¾ Oct 5	97¾ Oct 5	97½ ...
Baltimore & Ohio—					
De prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	98¾ Nov 17	92¾ Feb 26	98¾ Dec 1	96 98¾
De do registered	JJ*	96 Nov 7	92 Mar 23	96 Nov 7	92 96
De g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103¾ Oct 19	100¾ Feb 26	103¾ Dec 1	100 103½
De do registered	AO	101 Jul 21	100 Nov 29	...	...
De do registered		103¼ Sep 26	97 Apr 8	101½ Oct 13	...
De conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MS	102¾ Oct 28	97 Jan 4	102¾ Oct 28	...
Do P. J. & M. D. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92¾ Oct 31	87½ Jan 4	92¾ Dec 2	100
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. rat. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	100¾ Oct 31	97½ Feb 11	100¾ Nov 30	100
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	94 Dec 1	87½ Feb 11	95¾ Dec 3	95¾ 95¾
De do registered				97 Ty 16, 02	...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105¼ Mar 11	103¾ Mar 11	105¾ Mar 11	107½ ...
Con. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	109¾ Sep	106 Jun	83½ Sept 7	106¾ ...
Pitts. Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO	124 Mar 12	119¾ Jan 4	123¾ Mar 12	119¾ ...
Pitts. & Wer. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100 Sep 28	100 Jun 15	100 Nov 15	100 ...
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100 Sep 22	100 Sep 22	100 Sept 22	...
Buff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾ Jun 30	113¾ Mar 7	115¾ Dec 2	113¾ ...
Clear. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*			106 Ap 14, 97	112 ...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121¼ Mar 21	121¼ Mar 21	121¼ Mar 2	123¼ ...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	124 Feb 27	122 Aug 17	123 Nov 17	123 ...
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 5s, April, 1961	JJ*	100¾ Jun 27	97¾ May 5	99¾ Oct 14	97 ...
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106 Jun 30	102¾ Jan 5	104¼ Dec 2	104¾ ...
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109 Jul 11	104¾ Mar 25	107 Nov 29	106½ ...
Do do registered	*MS	107 Jul 11	105 Jun 30	107 July 11	...
Do 3d 5s, 1908	*MS	96 Mar 9	90 Mar 9	93¾ Dec 1	95¾ ...
Cen. Br. Ut. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*MN	113¾ Oct 14	108¾ Apr	110 Nov 29	110 ...
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	123¾ Sep 28	116¾ Feb 24	123¾ Oct 20	115 ...
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*FA	124¾ Sep 28	116¾ Feb 24	123¾ Oct 20	115 ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	114 Sep 26	111½ Jan 4	113¾ Dec 3	110¾ 113¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	107½ Jun	103¾ Jun 7	105¾ June 7	...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	92 Nov	85¾ Mar 15	92 Dec 2	91
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	74 Nov	67 Mar 17	70 Dec 3	70 72
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	66¼ Nov	58 Mar 17	64¾ Nov 28	60 63
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	94 Nov 28	89¼ May 23	94 Nov 28	85¾ 88
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	106½ ...
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ			102 Je 27, 99	106¾ ...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	107¾ Aug 2	107 Aug 2	107¾ Aug 2	107 ...
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	*JJ	136½ Dec	126 Mar	138½ Dec 2	133¾ ...
Do do registered	QJ	133¾ Nov	127¾ Apr	133¾ Nov 22	133¾ ...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	MN	114 Sep 29	111¾ Jan 4	114 Oct 1	113¾ ...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104¾ Oct 19	102 Apr 16	103 Nov 29	103 ...
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to de. 1, 1910	QM	104 Nov 22	104 Jan	104½ Dec 2	104 ...
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	106¾ Mar 29	106¾ Dec 2	106¾ Dec 2	106 109
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111½ Jul	107 May 4	109 Apr 29	111½ July 27	109¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	120½ Oct 20	114¾ Jan 4	119½ Dec 2	119 119¾
Do do registered	*MN	118 Jul 29	113 Mar	111½ Oct 11	114½ ...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	108¾ Nov 11	100¾ Mar	103½ Dec 3	107 107½
Do do registered	*MS			103 Ap 18, 01	...
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ			112 My 14, 03	113¾ ...
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	103 Jun 24	99¾ Jan 4	103½ Dec 3	102 ...
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	98¾ Sep 16	94¾ Apr 27	98¾ Sept 19	96¾ 100
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS			106½ Oc 20, 02	110¾ ...
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO*	95¼ Sep 20	95¾ Sep 20	95¾ Sept 20	95¾ ...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	JJ	85¾ Jul 6	81¾ Dec 29	84¾ Dec 3	84 84¾
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	82¾ Oct 18	74½ Jan 5	82¾ Dec 3	82 ...
Do registered				83¾ Ap 16, 02	...
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA			104¾ Ap 11, 00	100½ ...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	JJ*	102 Jul 9	90 Feb 3	101 Nov 17	101½ ...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97 Dec 1	91 Feb 3	97 Dec 3	96¾ 97¼
Do do registered		91¾ Mar 17	90¾ Apr 16	90¾ Apr 16	...
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	103¾ Aug 8	103 Jul 29	103¾ Aug 8	107 ...
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	AO*	109¾ Apr 27	109¾ Apr 27	109¾ Apr 27	106¾ ...
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾ Aug 22	102¾ Apr 12	102 Nov 1	101¾ ...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	107 Oct 14	103¾ May 14	103¾ Dec 2	105¾ 106½
Do do registered	*MN			105 De. 2, 03	...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 8	100¾ Feb 8	99¾ ...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108½ Oct 12	103 Jun 8	108 Oct 26	108 ...
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	113 Feb	111¾ Oct	113¾ Nov 25	113 ...
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	104¾ Apr	103 Jun	104 Nov 17	105 106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	AO*	129 Apr 12	129 Apr 12	129 Apr 12	132¾ ...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	129 Sep 6	114¾ May 3	117¾ Nov 30	117½ 119
Do do registered	MN*			110¾ Ap 13, 03	117½ ...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	117 Sep 1	112¾ Jan 4	117 Sept 1	119¾ ...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	*JJ	132¾ Nov 22	126¾ Feb 11	132¾ Nov 22	132½ ...
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	*JJ	117¾ Nov 18	111¾ Jul 9	117¾ Nov 18	116½ 117
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	113¾ Nov 2	108 Jan 18	113¾ Nov 2	111¾ 113¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1903	*JJ	134 Oct 20	129 Mar 14	134 Oct 20	177¾ 184
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111 Oct 20	109 Mar 14	111 Oct 20	111½ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	110¾ Nov 21	107¾ Mar 25	110¾ Nov 21	110¾ ...
Do do registered	JJ	107¾ Nov 21	107¾ Mar 25	107¾ Nov 21	...
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ*	98¾ May 2	97¾ Mar 25	97¾ Oct 11	...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*			116¾ Ap 20, 03	117¾ 117¾
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	119¾ Nov 23	115¾ Mar 21	119¾ Nov 25	120 ...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. g. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Sep 30	109¾ Jan 9	112¾ Sept 30	112 ...
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117¾ Nov 23	114¾ Jan 4	117¾ Nov 28	118 ...
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	124¾ Oct 25	120¾ Nov 9	124¾ Nov 9	123¾ 115¾
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ			127½ Jy 18, 99	122½ ...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118¾ Feb	116¾ Jan	119¾ Oct 17	117¾ ...
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106 Jan	105 Jan 15	106 Aug 3	107½ ...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*JJ	109 Mar	104 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	...
Do 1st Lac. & Dak. 7s, 1919	*JJ	113 Aug	111¾ Jul 19	113 Aug 31	113¾ ...
Do 1st Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	*JJ	107¾ Oct	106 Sep 13	107¾ Oct 18	107½ ...
Do 1st South. Minn. ds, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jun	108 Jul 11	112 Nov 23	112 ...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*JJ	112 May	108¾ Feb	111 Sept 28	111¼ 113
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾ Jun	114 Mar 17	115¾ Sept 26	117 ...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	118¾ Jul	114 Mar 14	118¾ Sept 7	119½ ...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	118¾ Oct	117 Mar 11	118¾ Oct 20	119½ ...
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	130¾ Oct	127¾ Jun	131 Oct 4	128½ ...
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	105 Apr	102¾ Apr 13	104½ June 24	104½ ...
Do do registered	FA15	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102 ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100 Aug 5	96¾ May 24	100 Oct 6	99 ...
Do 2d registered	MN*			103 No 19, 98	...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118 Jul 14	111¾ Apr 7	115¾ Nov 3	...
Do do registered	AO*			111¾ De 11, 03	...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¼ Mar 24	108¾ Apr 9	110¾ Nov 28	110 ...
Do do registered	AO*	107 Mar 28	106 Mar 28	107 Mar 28	...
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	108 Oct 28	105¾ Nov 7	108 Nov 7	103¾ ...
Do do registered	MN*	104¾ Jan 21	104 Mar	104 Mar 3	102¾ ...
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	110¾ Oct	107½ May 17	110¾ Oct 5	108¾ ...
Do do registered	AO15	108½ Jan	108½ Jan 15	108½ Jan 12	109 ...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118 Apr	112¾ Feb 10	118 July 14	115¾ ...
Do do registered	*MN	118 Apr	113 Jun	115¾ Nov 19	115¾ ...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	104¾ Nov	101 Nov 17	104¾ Nov 17	...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	103¾ May	102½ May 25	103½ May 23	105 ...
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	113¾ Apr	110¾ May 13	113¾ Nov 17, 03	103¾ ...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	JJ	123¾ Oct	121¾ May 18	123¾ June 18	108½ ...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	129¾ Oct	121¾ May 18	128 Nov 30	128 ...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	110¾ Nov 15	117¾ Mar 14	110¾ Nov 15	103¾ ...
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS			122½ Fe 10, 02	131½ ...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	133 Nov 28	131¾ Nov 14	133½ Nov 28	133¼ ...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	104 Apr	8 1903 Apr	5 1904 Apr	101¾ ...
Do incomes, 1917	JJ*			90 Se 9, 03	104 ...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	125 Jun	6 121¾ Apr	124 Nov 16	125¾ ...
Do registered	JJ	124 Nov	121 Feb 17	124 Nov 16	123¾ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	106½ Nov 21	101 Jan 7	106½ Dec 3	105¾ 106½
Do do registered	JJ			107 Ja 16, 03	...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1903	*MN	101¼ Sep	97¾ Sep 29	101¼ Sept 29	100¼ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97 Jul 14	97 Jul 14	97 July 14	96½ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1913	*MN	98 May 16	96 May 16	96 May 16	94½ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. O, 1917	*MN	96 May 11	90 May 24	93 May 11	91¾ ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90 May 11	90 May 11	90 May 11	94 ...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102¾ May	102½ Jun	102¾ Nov 29	100¾ 101¼
Do registered		101½ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122 Sep 17	115¾ Apr 23	121¾ Nov 29	119 120½
Do do registered				119¾ Mr 16, 03	...
C. R. I. & P. gen. M. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	112¾ Sep 26	110¾ Jun 7	112¾ Sept 28	110¾ ...
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 1902	MN*	84 Nov 16	80½ Jan 5	84 Dec 3	81¾ 82¾
Do do registered	MN*	79¾ Sep 14	79¾ Jul 15	79¾ Sept 14	79¾ ...
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	96¾ Nov 16	91 Jan 6	94¼ Dec 3	94 94¼
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct., 1919	JJ	105 Oct 3	105¾ Jan 4	105¾ Oct 3	107 ...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ			95¼ Oc 1, 03	99¾ ...
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	JJ	95 Sep 14	95 Sep 14	95 Sept 14	100 ...
Do extension 4s, 1961	JJ	98 Jan 4	98 Jan 4	98 Jan 18	100 ...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	100¾ Jul	98 May 24	100¾ July 8	108½ ...
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102¾ Apr	98 Apr 26	102¾ Apr 26	...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD			140 Fe 14, 97	140 ...
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	135¾ Nov 29	130½ Jun	131¾ Nov 29	134½ ...
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD			98 De 10, 03	132¾ ...
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	132¾ Nov	126½ Jan	131¾ Nov 12	132¾ ...
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	128¾ Mar	121¾ Mar	128¾ Mar 3	133 ...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	131 Jul	129 Jul	131 Nov 15	132¾ ...
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	82¾ Nov	70 May	75¾ Nov 23	84½ ...
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111¼ Apr	8 110 Mar	3 111¼ Apr	28 110¾ ...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*			109 Ap 28, 02	100 ...
Cin., Ham. & D. con. & I. 7s, 1905	*JD			104½ De 5, 03	100 ...
Do 2d g. 5s, 1937	JJ			112¾ Oc 10, 00	100 ...
Cin., D. & Irom. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MS	114¾ Jul	114¾ May	113¾ July 14	114½ ...
C., Ind. & W. 1st & ref. rtd. g. 4s, 1953	*JJ	100¾ Jun	90 Jul	8 90 Nov 4	...
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JJ	103¾ Nov	14 95¾ Jan	8 101 Dec 2	100¼ 101
Do do registered				97 No 2, 00	...
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¾ Apr	12 99¾ Jun	15 100 July 9	100¾ ...
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	*JJ	94 Jul	30 88 Feb	1 93¾ July 30	93¾ ...
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4½, 1990	MN*	96 Sep	1 89¾ Feb	27 101½ Sept 28	102¾ ...
Do do registered	MN*	100 Oct	3 99 Jan	28 100 Oct 3	...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*			102 De 9, 02	97 ...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*			94½ Au 31, 03	100¾ ...
C., L. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105 Jan	22 105 Jan	22 105 Jan 22	105 ...
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug. 1, 1936	JD*	103¾ Sep	13 100 Nov	3 100 Nov 3	100¾ ...
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	113¾ Jan	23 110¾ Mar	15 114¾ June 23	113¾ ...
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JJ	134 Nov	29 126 Nov	29 126 Nov 29	122¾ ...
Do gen. con. s. f. 6s, 1934	JJ	130 Sep	10 128 Mar	16 130 Sept 19	133 ...
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	*AO			104 No 19, 01	98¾ ...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	90¾ Sep	30 85 Apr	6 90 Dec 3	89 ...
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	73¾ Dec	3 58 May	6 73¾ Dec 3	73 73¼
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	112¾ Feb	9 112¾ Feb	9 112¾ Feb 9	115¾ ...
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	118 Feb	10 116 Feb	10 116 Feb 10	116 ...
Cl. P. & Ply. 1st g. 4s, 1942	*JJ			71	...
Cl. & Mar. 1st g. 4½s, 1935	*MN			112¾ Dec 1	112¾ ...
Cl. & P. gen. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	MS			112¾ Dec 1	112¾ ...
Do Ser. B, 1942	MS			112¾ Dec 1	112¾ ...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	101¾ Feb	1 100¾ Jan	1 101¾ Dec 1	101 103
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104¾ Jul	1 104¾ Jan	1 104¾ Dec 1	...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	106 Oct	21 106 Jan	8 107¾ Dec 1	110¾ 110¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	101 Jul	14 98 Jan	6 100 Dec 1	98¾ 100¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	AO	91 Aug	8 83 Apr	22 87 Dec 1	86 ...
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1926	AO			97 Jan 26, 04	...
Den. & Southw. gen. 4s, 1955	MN*	84 Jan	4 84 May	4 84 May 4	84 ...
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	110 Sep	26 99¾ Sep	13 110 Sept 26	99¾ ...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	105 Aug	31 86 Jul	18 100 Sept 13	97 ...
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	93 Oct	26 92¾ Jan	12 95¾ Nov 7	92¾ ...
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	JD	97½ Nov	30 87 Jul	3 97½ Dec 1	97 98
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	90 Dec	1 85¾ Jun	27 90 Dec 1	87 88
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	117 Nov	30 116 Jan	28 117 Nov 30	114¾ 118
Dul., So. Shor. & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113¾ Dec	1 111 Jan	28 113¾ Dec 1	110¾ ...
Erie, 1st g., Jel. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	117¾ Oct	28 113 May	31 117¾ Oct 28	115¾ ...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	114 Jun	3 114 Jun	3 114 June 3	107 ...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MN*	113¾ Jan	11 112¾ Apr	4 113¾ July 11	114¾ ...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	MN*	114 Jan	14 106¾ Apr	4 114¾ Sept 29	110¾ 110¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¾ Jan	11 111 May	9 111 May 9	114¾ ...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	102¾ Sep	12 102¾ Sep	12 103¾ Sept 12	100¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	MS*	103¾ Jan	11 101¾ Mar	23 103 Nov 30	105 ...
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*			130 Au 7, 03	130¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	102¾ Nov	25 96¾ Feb	10 102 Dec 1	101¾ 102
Do registered	*JJ	98¾ Jan	21 96¾ Jan	21 96¾ Jan 21	...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93 Nov	17 88 Jan	8 92 Dec 2	91¾ 92
Do do registered	JJ	92 Nov	17 88 Jan	8 92 Dec 2	...
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	90¼ Nov	18 88¾ Feb	24 95 Dec 1	95 95
Do conv. g. 4s, Series A, 1953	*JD	95¾ Dec	2 95¾ Dec	2 95¾ Dec 2	...
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	MN	125¾ Jun	21 125¾ Jun	21 125¾ Jun 21	124¾ ...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	122 Oct	16 116 May	18 122 Nov 17	124 ...
Jefferson 1st ctd. g. 5s, Jan., 1996	AO	103 Mar	3 103 Oct	8 103 Oct 8	103¾ ...
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	133 Mar	3 133 Oct	8 133 Oct 8	134¾ ...
N. Y., L. E. & W., Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 5s, 1922	*MN	118¾ Apr	29 113¾ Jan	12 118 July	25 ...
Do D. 1st c. 6s, 1915	*MN			113¾ No	25, 03 116 ...
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	105¾ Jan	6 104¼ Jan	6 106¼ Jan 6	113¾ ...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	AO	111¾ Mar	11 110 Oct	20 110 Oct 20	110 ...
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	115¾ Nov	25 100¼ Jan	8 116¾ Nov 25	115¾ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	103 Dec	6 96 Aug	11 103 Dec 1	102¾ 104
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	*FA	109 Nov	28 101½ May	12 109 Dec 3	106 ...
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	117 Oct	21 113¾ Jan	8 117 Oct 21	116 ...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942	*JD	112¾ Nov	23 106¾ Jan	11 112¾ Nov 23	108¾ ...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*J	122 Nov	1 118 Mar	21 123 Nov 1	118 ...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	107½ Aug	25 101 May	6 108 Oct 10	106¾ ...
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO			110 Ja 9, 02	106¾ ...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	104 Oct	31 104 Oct	31 104 Oct 31	105 ...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	108 Dec	2 107 Jun	18 108 Dec 2	107¾ ...
Fort S. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ			105 Mr 11, 04	...
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	111¾ Oct	25 102¾ Jan	8 108¾ Dec 3	108 ...
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*	85¾ Nov	17 71 Jan	20 85½ Dec 1	85¾ 87
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*AO	104¼ Aug	3 101¾ Jan	11 103¾ Dec 2	102¾ ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		86¾ Nov	18 70 Aug	10 86 Nov 18	...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		20¾ Nov	14 11 Jun	1 19 Dec 2	...
Gulf & Ship Island 1st ref. and term.				106 Nov 29	102 Mar 16	105½ Nov 30	...
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ*	111¾ Nov	28 103¾ Jan	4 111 Dec 3	111¾
Do

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Asked.
Do 1st con. g. 6s. 1920	MN*	122½	Oct 12	118¾	Jan 4	121¼	Dec 1	121	123
Do tr. g. 5s stamped, Jan., 1917.	MS	109¼	Oct 26	104	Mar 14	107¾	Dec 2	106¾	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s. 1939	FA*	109	Nov 18	103½	Feb 9	108	Dec 1	108	106½
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1919	*FA	98	Jul 6	91¾	Feb 25	95¾	Dec 3	95	..
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 6s. 1926	J*	..	..	..	..	100	My 1, 02	102¾	..
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s. 1938	FA*	103¾	Dec 2	101	Feb 19	103¾	Dec 2	102	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s. 1938	J*	118	Oct 20	109½	Mar 2	116	Nov 16	116	..
St. L. & I. M. & gen. con. l. g. 5s. 1931	*AO	118	Sep 14	111¾	Jan 6	116	Dec 1	115	116
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped. 1931	*AO	..	..	..	..	110⅝	Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s. 1929	J*	96¾	Dec 2	94	Jan 7	96⅝	Dec 3	95¾	97
Do do registered	J*	97¼	Apr 23	97¼	Apr 23	97¼	Apr 23	100	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div. 1st g. 4s. 1933	*MN	100	Nov 16	94	Mar 14	97⅜	Dec 3	..	96¾
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s. 1945	J*	111¼	Mar 8	111¼	Mar 8	111¼	Mar 8	..	112⅜
Do mtg. g. 4s. 1945	J*	96	Nov 1	91	Feb 22	96	Nov 1	..	..
Do do small	..	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94	97
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s. 1927	JD*	128⅝	Nov 3	123⅜	Jun 6	126	Dec 1	..	128¾
Do. 1st ext. g. 6s. July, 1927	QJ	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 23	122	..
Do gen. g. 4s. 1938	MS*	96¾	Nov 15	90	Apr 11	96¾	Nov 15	..	97
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s. 1947	*FA	116½	Sep 14	112	Sep 13	115	Dec 1	..	115¾
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s. 1931	MJ	101	Nov 9	100	Nov 1	101	Nov 9	101	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	92¼	Jul 15	88⅝	Mar 3	92¼	July 29	92¾	95½
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s. 1913	J*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	123¾	Nov 28	123¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s. 1928	*AO	116¼	Jul 18	110¾	Apr 19	115	Dec 1	115¾	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch. 1923	*JJ	..	..	..	..	113	De 1, 00	119½	..
Do 1st 6s, McM. M. W. of Cal. 1917	MS	113¾	Jun	0	115¾	Jun	8	114	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s. 1917	*JJ	113	Jul	6	113	Jul	6	113	115¾
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s. 1926	*JJ	92	Nov 22	90	Feb 29	92	Nov 22	104	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s. 1951	AO*	82	Nov 21	78	Feb 19	81¾	Dec 2	81½	82
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s. Nov., 1915	AO	..	..	..	..	108¾	Aug., 04	..	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s. 1997	J*	101¾	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 19	101	Dec 3	101	101¼
Do do registered	J*	100¾	Nov 18	96	Jan 6	100¾	Nov 25	100½	..
Do deb. g. 4s. 1934-1905	JD	101	Aug 15	100	Jan 14	101	Dec 1	99¾	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	..	..	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s. 1905	*MN	101¼	Apr 8	99¾	May 2	99¾	May 17	100¾	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	99¾	No 8, 02	99¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s. 1998	*FA	93¼	Jul	23	86	Feb 19	91	Dec 3	90¾
Do do registered	*FA	91¾	Jun	28	86	Jan 20	90	Dec 1	90¾
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s. 1998	*FA	91¼	Jul	16	85¾	Mar 18	89¾	Nov 29	89
Do do registered	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	91	Ja 17, 03	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s. 1936	JJ*	104¾	Jun	13	104	Jan 5	103¾	July 7	103¾
Do registered	JJ*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	104½	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s. S. A. 1940	JJ	..	..	..	..	95	Ap 3, 02	92½	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1991	MS*	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jy 6, 00	104¾	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s. 1986	*FA	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 10, 02	104	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. 4s. 1993	AO*	..	..	..	..	104	Nov 15, 01	101¾	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s. 2361	*JJ	109¾	Dec	2	106¾	Jan	4	100¾	110
Do registered	JJ	109	Oct	15	105¼	Jun	15	109	109¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s. 1997	*JD	100¾	Mar	10	93¾	Dec	29	100	..
Do do registered	*JD	100¾	Oct	7	98	Apr	13	99¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s. 1928	MS*	101¾	Aug	27	98¼	Mar	1	100¾	101
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s. 1906	J*	..	..	..	..	114	De 6, 02	105	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s. 1934	J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 21, 03	120¾	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s. 1932	J*	..	..	..	..	139	Ja 21, 03	132¾	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s. 1909	MS*	112¾	Jan	18	105¾	Apr	10	105¾	110½
Do 5s. 1931	*MS	122	Jan	16	121¾	Jul	20	121¾	122½
Do registered, March, 1931	QM	120	Jan	20	121	Oct	18	121¼	..
Do 4s. 1940	*JJ	106¼	Apr	30	105¼	Apr	13	106¾	110
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	..
Do g. 3½s. 1952	*MN	97¼	Apr	21	96¾	May	20	96¾	97
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24, 03
N. L. & N. 1st g. 5s. 1927	AO*	116¼	Mar	8	113	Apr	4	115½	Sept 1
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s. July, 1922	AO	119½	Aug	24	115½	May	6	119½	Aug 24
Ga. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s. 1915	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾	Ja 25, 02
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s. 1922	J*	104¼	Apr	5	104	Feb	9	104¼	Apr 5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s. 1937	AO*	106	Sep	1	102¾	Apr	2	104	Dec 2
Do registered	AO*	101	Mar	28	101	Mar	28	101	Mar 28
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s. 1937	MN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	131¾	Ap 29, 03
N. H. & Derby con. 5s. 1918	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	125¾	Fe 6, 97
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s. 1905	J*	102¾	Nov	11	101¾	Apr	20	102¾	Nov 11
Do 1st 6s. 1905	JJ	101¾	Nov	11	101¾	Nov	11	101¾	Nov 11
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s. June, 1992	MS	105¾	Nov	16	104¾	Mar	18	104¾	Dec 3
Do do registered, $1,000 only	MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec 7, 00
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s. 1941	*MN	112¾	Apr	12	110	Sep	19	111	Nov 12
Nor. & West. gen. g. 6s. 1931	MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 30, 03
Do imp. and ext. 6s. 1934	*A	132¾	Nov	5	132	Dec	1	132	Dec 1
Do New River 1st g. 6s. 1932	*A	132¾	Nov	5	132	Apr	15	132¾	Aug 3
Nor. & W. R. 1st conv. g. 4s. 1996	AO*	102¾	Sep	26	96¼	Jan	4	101	Dec 3
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96¾	Se 23, 03
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s. 1941	JD*	97¼	Nov	23	87¼	Feb	25	97	Nov 30
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1922	*JJ	112	Aug	25	112	Aug	25	112	Aug 25
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1989	MN	103	Sep	15	99¼	Feb	26	102¾	Dec 1
N. & W. pr. lien ry. & g. 4s. Jan., 1997	QJ	104¾	Nov	12	101¾	Jan	4	104¾	Dec 2
Do registered	QJ	104¾	Nov	28	101	Mar	3	104¾	Nov 29
Do gen. lien g. 3s. Jan., 2047	QF	75¾	Oct	26	70¾	Feb	20	75¾	Dec 3
Do do registered	QF	76½	Oct	19	68¾	Jan	8	74¾	Nov 15
Do 50-yr. conv. 4s. 1932	JD*	100¾	Nov	23	97¼	Aug	16	100¾	Nov 23
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s. (L. B. & Q. col.). 1921	JJ*	101¼	Nov	16	90¾	Jan	6	100¾	Dec 3
Do do registered	..	99¾	Nov	17	89	Jan	8	99¾	Nov 25
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s. 1923	*JA	125	Oct	14	122¼	Mar	9	125	Oct 14
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Jy 28, 99
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s. 1931	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾	Jy 21, 03
Do 2d 5s. 1917	AO*	106¾	Jan	29	105¼	Apr	11	107	Nov 2
Do 1st con. g. 4s. 1968	*JD	96¼	Aug	22	96¼	Aug	22	96¾	Aug 22
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s. March, 1948	QM	94	Dec	16	91	May	3	94	Dec 1
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s. 1933	*J	119	Aug	24	111	Feb	8	118	Nov 11
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s. 1936	*JD	117¾	Oct	19	110	Jul	7	115¾	Nov 7
Do gen. g. 5s. 1937	AO*	111	Sep	20	111	Sep	20	111	Nov 11
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s. 1946	*JD	112¾	Nov	25	105	Jan	10	112¾	Nov 25
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s. 1917	*AO	102¼	Jun	9	102¼	June	16	104	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s. 1910	MN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 14, 02
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s. 1921	JJ*	111¾	Nov	21	108	Jan	11	111¾	Nov 21
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	109¾	Mar	31	105¾	Jun	25	105¾	June 25
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. reg. cts. 1937	MS*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. cts.-S. B. 1941	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	92¼	De 28, 03
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s. 1916	MN*	95¼	Sep	16	93¾	Mar	25	93¾	Nov 23
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s. 1932	AO*	120	Sep	26	115	May	27	118	Oct 27
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s. Series A. 1942	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	108¾	Au 21, 03
Do 3½s, Series D. 1950	FA	96	Jan	8	96	Jan	8	96	Jan 8
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s. 1940, Ser. C.	JJ*	98¾	Apr	4	98¾	Apr	4	98¾	Apr 4
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s. A. 1940	AO*	110¾	Aug	3	108	Apr	25	110¾	Aug 3
Do Series B, gtd. 1942	MN	110¾	Nov	16	109¾	Jan	4	112¾	Nov 16
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	110	Aug	17	110	Aug	17	110	Aug 17
Do Series D 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	104¾	Oct	6	101¼	Jan	22	104¾	Oct 6
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA	93¾	Sep	28	90	May	14	93¾	Sept 28
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	127¾	Oc 21, 02
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J*	121	Mar	4	121	Mar	4	121	Mar 4
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	JO	119	Apr	11	119	Apr	11	120	Apr 11
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s. 1922	*MN	105¼	Feb	15	104¼	Feb	13	105	Mar 28
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	De 15, 03
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Au 28, 03
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	103¾	Nov	21	94¼	Feb	23	103¼	Dec 2
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s. 1942	*MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s. 1935	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s. 1941	JJ*	110	Oct	6	108¼	Apr	29	110	Oct 6
Phil., Bal. & Wash. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	107¾	Nov	14	107	Nov	14	107¾	Nov 16
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	111	Sep	28	110¼	Sep	28	110¾	Sept 28
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 5s, Feb., 1921	QF	125¾	Jan	18	120¾	May	11	120¾	Nov 14
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	101	Jul	8	98	Jun	23	101	July 8
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	122	Jul	18	118	Apr	9	120¾	Nov 28
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	111¼	Sep	6	107¾	Feb	8	111	Nov 10
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	112¾	Aug	12	108½	Jan	16	112¾	Oct 21
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11, 01
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¼	De 13, 02
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115¼	Mar	7	114¼	Sep	2	114¾	Sept 2
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JF	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14, 97
Pitts, Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	117¼	Oct	24	114¼	May	4	117½	Oct 24
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102¾	Nov	ZJ	94¾	Jan	9	102¼	Dec 3
Do registered	*JJ	100	Aug	25	96	May	6	100	Nov 1
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*AO	99	Dec	2	91¾	Jan	4	98¾	Dec 3
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	JD	119¼	Mar	7	119¼	Apr	2	119¼	Apr 2
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1939	J*	111¼	Jun	10	111¼	July	28	111¼	Nov 28
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J*	68	Jun	27	68¼	Mar	29	68	June 27
Do guaranteed	J*	87¼	Sep	7	87¼	Sep	7	87½	Sept 7
Ruthl R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J*	104	May	9	103¾	May	10	103¾	May 10
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 18, 01
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*JJ	94	Nov	23	84	May	31	94	Dec 2
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	108¼	Oct	22	103¼	May	3	106¾	Oct 31
Do g. 6s, Class C. 1906	MN*	103¾	Jun	24	103¼	May	17	103¾	June 24
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J*	125	Nov	29	122¾	Mar	14	123	Nov 29
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J*	114	Nov	23	110	Jan	13	114	Nov 23
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J*	96¼	Nov	15	96	Apr	14	96¼	Nov 15
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jun	21	98¾	Nov	22	98¾	Nov 23
Do refunding 4s, 1951	*JJ	90¼	Nov	16	79¾	Feb	24	89¾	Dec 3
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	98¼	Nov	23	94	Aug	15	98¼	Nov 23
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	126¾	Nov	28	113¼	Feb	4	126¼	Nov 28
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. g. t. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	89	Nov	15	78	Jan	7	88¾	Dec 3
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111¾	Sep	6	109¾	May	11	111¾	Sept 6
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104¼	Nov	22	100	Jan	4	103	Dec 3
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	My 6, 01
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	104½	Aug	10	103¾	Oct	25	103¾	Oct 25
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	Ap 4, 00
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	126¾	Apr	28	123	Apr	14	125	Apr 28
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	Ap 24, 97
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	113¾	Sep	1	111¼	Mar	10	113¾	Sept 1
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan	11	111	Jan	11	117	Jan 11
Do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	Ap 24, 96
St. Fr. & Ft. R. 1st g. 4s, 1947	MJ	110	Jan	7	110	Jan	7	110	Jan 7
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾	De 11, 01
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	85¼	Nov	19	81	Jan	6	85	Dec 2
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	Dec 1
Carolina Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	Dec 1
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	Dec 1
Do 1st pf. inc. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	Dec 1
Do 2d pf. inc. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	Dec 1
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	110¾	Nov	11	105¼	Feb	25	110¾	Nov 11
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111¼	My 7, 03
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 20, 03
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s. 1905	JD*	102¼	Nov	23	97¾	Jan	8	100	Dec 2
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	96½	Nov	18	87¼	Feb	24	93½	Dec 2
Do do registered	JD	94½	Aug	17	85¾	Jan	13	94¼	Aug 17
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	113¾	Oct	12	97	Feb	26	113¾	Oct 12
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	*FA*	102¾	Oct	19	97¼	Mar	11	102	Dec 3
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99¼	Mr 5, 03
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	JD	80	Nov	22	84	Jan	6	87¾	Dec 2
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	109¼	Oct	21	107	Aug	23	109¼	Oct 21
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	MN*	103¾	Apr	14	100¼	Jan	28	103	Sep 20
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	113½	Sep	28	105¾	Mar	9	113	Nov 28
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	110¼	Oct	17	105	Jan	19	110	Oct 27
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	107¼	Oct	18	106¼	Oct	12	107¼	Oct 18
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	103¼	Jul	7	103¼	Jul	7	103¼	July 7
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd. 1937	JJ*	113¾	Nov	14	110	Jan	14	112¾	Dec 3
Do con. g. 6s, Int. gtd. 1912	AO*	113	Mar	21	112	Jan	25	113	Dec 3
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd. 1921	AO	96	Sep	19	90¼	Jan	5	95¼	Nov 21
Do Y. & Nor. 1st div. g. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	127¼	Fe 27, 02
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	122¼	Nov	5	121	May	6	122	Dec 3
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	130¼	Mar	24	129½	Nov	5	129½	Nov 5
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	107	Jun	14	104¾	Jul	23	106	Sep 14
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 4, 01
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	102	Nov	25	100	Jan	8	102	Nov 25
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	90¾	Oct	18	76	Jan	4	88½	Dec 1
S. F. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	109¾	Sep	9	105	Jan	18	109¾	Sept 9
Do do March, 1910	JJ	110¾	Sep	9	105¾	Jul	1	110¾	Oct 12
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905	*AO	102	May	6	100¾	Oct	8	100¾	Oct 8
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Oc 22, 03
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	104¾	Sep	14	102	Apr	12	104¾	Sept 14
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	115¼	Jun	14	112½	Oct	17	113	Dec 2
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN	119	Feb	2	119	Feb	2	119	Feb 2
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110¼	Oct	12	107	Jan	6	107¾	Dec 1
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	106¾	Feb	19	108	Mar	9	108	Sept 19
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA	103	Oct	3	101	Feb	5	103	Oct 3
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	109	Sep	13	109	Sep	15	109	Sept 13
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan	29	100	Jan	28	103	Jan 29
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ	120	Nov	29	111	Feb	25	119¾	Dec 2
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb	29	108	Feb	23	110	Feb 29
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97¼	Aug	26	82¾	Jun	8	96¾	Dec 2
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	JJ	117½	Dec	2	114	Jul	18	117¼	Dec 2
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JJ	100¼	Nov	20	93¼	Mar	17	100¼	Nov 29
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	118½	Nov	28	115	Apr	12	118¾	Nov 29
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	97	Nov	22	91¼	Feb	24	96¾	Dec 1
Do 2d mtg. 4s, 1948	JJ*	90½	Dec	3	80¾	Dec	2	90½	Dec 3
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	*JJ	118	May	12	118	May	12	118	May 12
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	116¼	Oct	22	113	Mar	15	116¼	Oct 22
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	121¾	Oct	29	117	May	23	121	Nov 28
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	112¾	Nov	25	109	Apr	20	112¾	Nov 25
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	124	Nov	22	118¾	Jan	7	124	Nov 22
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	125	Sep	27	120	Jan	7	125	Sept 27
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	118	Oct	21	114	Mar	16	118	Oct 31
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	112½	Sep	2	111¼	Dec	3	111¼	Dec 3
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	87½	Jul	26	87	Jul	28	87½	July 26
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	110½	Oct	26	105¼	Jan	5	108	Nov 25
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	117	Oct	12	110	Jan	18	116	Dec 1
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	112¼	Apr	29	110¼	May	10	110¼	May 10
Do serial, Series A, 1906	MS	103	Mar	29	103	Mar	29	103	Mar 29
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¼	Ja 6, 03
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾	Ja 25, 02
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	110	Jun	28	109	Oct	31	109	Oct 31
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ja 6, 03
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	No 5, 03
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	De 31, 03
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	117	Jun	22	112¾	Feb	19	115¾	Sep 21
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	Jy 25, 00
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	100	Nov	22	100	Nov	22	100	Nov 22
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	110	May	26	103	May	26	110	May 26
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	118¾	Oct	24	112¾	Feb	27	118	Oct 27
Do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s, 1953	*FA	98¾	Sep	28	91	Jan	23	100½	Nov 25
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	112¾	Jul	29	110	Mar	26	112¾

Complete Bond Quotation List—New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Dec. 3, 1904.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest Period.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range Since Jan. 1. Lowest.	Range Since Jan. 1. Highest.	Last Sale.	Week's Range or Last Sale.
Pet. City Ter. Co. g. 5s, 1925	*JD	106½	Dec 3	99½	Jul 11	106½	Dec 3	106½	106½
Pitts. Cl. & Y. cons. g. 4½s, 1940	*MS	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts. Mck. & Y. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1932	*JJ	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts. Sh. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	*A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts. Y. & A. 1st con. g. 5s, 1927	*MN	111½	Nov 17	111½	Nov 17	....	....	....	....
Providence Sec. deb. 4s, 1957	*MN	85	May 14	85	May 14	....	....	....	....
Pub. Serv. Corp. of N. J. gen. 4s, 1959	*MS	95	Mar 15	95	Mar 15	....	....	....	....
Reading Jersey Central gen. 4s	*AO	97½	Oct 18	97½	Oct 18	....	....	....	....
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s, 1939	*JJ	100	Oct 18	100	Oct 18	....	....	....	....
Rutland 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	*AO	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rutland-Canadian 1st g. 4s, 1949	*J

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follow: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 3, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Astor	$200,000	..	..	.....	.....	.....
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	205	210
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	272	277
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 04	775	825
Bk. of Dise't.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Park Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bowery	250,000	..	..	.....	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	320	340
Chelsea Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov. 1, 04	4295	4325
City of Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	S	July 1, 04	165	170
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	306	309
Coal & Iron Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Colonial	100,000	..	..	July 1, 04	500	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	243	245
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	147
Cooper Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	385	405
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	160	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 04	3500	3800
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 04	700	725
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	225	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 04	400	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	130	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 30, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	165	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	325	365
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 04	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	230	..
Hamilton	200,000	8	S	July 1, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	535	545
Imp. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	580	595
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	515	545
Lincoln National	300,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	320	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	262	267
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	140	147
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	250	260
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	8	S	July 1, 04	168	178
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	215	250
Mutual	200,000	5	..	July 1, 04	290	305
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	190	195
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Oct. 1, 04	500	..
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	330
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	205	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	5½	S	Oct. 15, 04	174	182
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	4	..	.....	125	135
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	205	..
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	235	245
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	525	530
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	130	..
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	250	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	525	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	135	145
State	100,000	23	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	130	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	154	157
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	100
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	300	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 04	174	182
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	1½	..	Oct. 1, 04	325	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 16, 04	290	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	210	220
Broadway Trust	700,000	3	S	Nov. 5, 04	167	172
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	300	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct. 1, 04	2000	2075
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	630	..
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	260	265
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	320	327
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Eastern Trust, 80 per cent. pd.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	100
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	650	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1300	1340
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	525	..
Flatbush	300,000	3	S	July 1, 04	150	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	625	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	118	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Lawy'rs'Mtge.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	195	198
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	320	330
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	350	365
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	290	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	975	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	S	Sep. 30, 04	990	1015
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	600	620
Morton	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep. 30, 04	890	910
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	320	325
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	124	128
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1010	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	122½	125
N.Y. Security & T.	3,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	675	..
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	245	252
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Nov. 1, 04	330	335
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	225	..
Standard	1,000,000	2	S	June 30, 04	385	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	S	Sep. 30, 04	580	605
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	150	160
Trust Co. of Am	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	495	505
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct. 11, 04	1325	1400
U. S. Mtge. & T.	2,000,000	2	S	June 30, 04	440	450
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1470	1490
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	205	210
Washington	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 04	425	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	235	245
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	200

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Ld. & Trac.	34,472,200	..	..	.....	65	72
Do preferred	8,572,900	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	89½	90½
Bay State	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1945	600,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	94	97
Bklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	..	..	.....	210	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	93	100
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
††Do 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	97	99
Cent. Ill. 5s, 1st	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	103½	104
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	105
††Con. Gas of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1945	27,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	111	112
Denver G. & El.	3,000,000	1½	S	Aug. 15, 04	98	99
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	98
Do 2d 5s	1,000,000	3½	S	Nov., 1904	80	85
Do Tel. 5s	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1904	80	85
Detroit City	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	90	..
Gas, 1948	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	90	..
General	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
1st 5s, 1947	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Hudson Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
1st 5s, 1949	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Jersey City & Hoboken	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Kings Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Lacl. Gas Light	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Lafayette	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Madison	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Manhattan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Mutual	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Nassau	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
New Amsterdam	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
New York	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Niagara	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
North River	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Peoples	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Philadelphia	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Rochester	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Syracuse	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Union	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
United States	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Utica	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Westchester	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Williamsburg	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Wilmington	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
Worcester	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..
York	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	62½	65
N.Y.&Eastriver	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken						
1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	109	112
Do con 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	107	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	1,500,000	3½	S	Dec., 1904	91	94
Union, ex div	3,000,000	¼	Q	Oct. 15, 04	28	32
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	87	91

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	780	850
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	100
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	195	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	500	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	340	370
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	..
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	130	150
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	320	335
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 04	100	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	300	325
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Dec., 1904	180	200
Pacific ($25)	300,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	85	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	225
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	60	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	80	90
Westchester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	380	405
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	575	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	$2,600,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	81	..	Aug 31, 04	93	..
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11¼	11⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	Oct. 1, 04	50⅝	50¾
American Chicle	4,000,000	1	M	Nov 21, 04	120	127
Do preferred	3,090,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	135	136
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,865,000	2	S	June 1, 04	102	104
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 04	34	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 04	92	..
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6¼
Do preferred	3,500,000	..	..	.....	22¾	24½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	15,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	83	85
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	..	Dec. 1, 04	90	..
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	108	..
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	135	150
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	124	127
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 25, 04	111	113
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	7	7¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3¼
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,482,000	..	..	.....	6¾	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10, 04	62	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	114½	116¾
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	3	S	Sep. 1, 04	14	18
Do preferred	1,267,200	3¼	S	Sep. 1, 04	60	66
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3⅝
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19¼
††Do 6s	3,868,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	68	69½
Can. & S. A. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Oct. 6, 04	104	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	1,500,000	1½	M	Oct., 1904	440	470
Claflin, H.B., 1st pf	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	92	101
Do 2d pf	2,570,600	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	95	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	..	..
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	½	1
††Do deb. 4s	2,500,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	11¼	12
††Continent. Tob. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1904	100⅝	101½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 15, 02	28	..
††Cuban 6s of 1890	3,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	100	101
Det. & Mack.	2,003,000	..	..	.....	66	70
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	33	36
Domin. Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	13	17
Electric Boat	4,868,600	..	..	.....	40	40¼
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	68	70
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅛
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	3	..	1899	18	18
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1892	23	24
El.-Physatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,231,400	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	45	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	8,040,000	2	..	Oct. 28, 04	31¾	31⅝
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct., 1904	119	125
Do full paid	8,500,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1904	125	130
Hanck Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Hall Signal	1,595,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	30	35
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	25	25½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40½
H'pe Hall-Mtyn.	1,600,000	..	..	.....	½	..
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Hudson Realty	2,000,000	..	..	July 1, 04	105	110
Hudson River Tel.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	90	95
Interborough R. T.	60,000,000	..	..	July 1, 04	120	125
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	60,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
††Do 4½s	30,000,000	..	..	Oct. 1, 04	75	80
Internat. Salt	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
††Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	Oct. 1, 04	83	85
Lamont Corlies	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	Oct. 1, 04	98	100
Do pref.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
††Do deb. 6s	1,000,000	..	..	June, 1904	98	100
Lanston Monotype	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do pref.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do deb. 6s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Lawyers Mtge.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do pref.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do deb. 6s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Lawyers Title	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do pref.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Do deb. 6s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	98	100
Lawyers Trust

DEC

1904

MALTING SUIT VICTORY
WELCOME TO INVESTORS

First Decisive Case Under the New York Statute.

PROBABLE FUTURE ACTION

Attempt to Secure Law's Repeal, a Tribute to This Decision, Not Likely to Succeed.

By no means the least sincere tribute to the decision of Justice Clarke last week in the American Malting suit was the announcement the day after the judgment of a million-odd dollars against ex-Director Curtiss was handed down that an effort would be made in the next Legislature to repeal or modify the law holding Directors responsible for dividends paid out of capital.

This decision, so far as appears, is the first clean-cut victory won on behalf of investors against corporation managers who have used that particularly dangerous method to boom the stocks of their nascent enterprises. The court finds, to be sure, that there was not evidence of conspiracy in the payment of the dividends out of capital—in other words, that there was not a studied intention on the part of the old Directors of the American Malting Company to wreck the corporation, but his language leaves no room for doubt of Justice Clarke's idea of Directors' responsibility:

> It does not seem to me that in these days of great corporations and of the combination into one of many corporations, it is asking too much of Directors, fiduciary officers as they are, that they should obey the law of their incorporation and not bring their companies to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin by the payment of dividends on preferred stock out of capital instead of net earnings.

The law to which reference is made, and under which the decision is rendered, provides not only that Directors shall not make dividends except from the surplus "arising from the business" of their corporation, but that they shall not "divide, withdraw, or in any way pay to the stockholders or any part of them, any part of the capital of such corporation, or reduce its capital stock, except as provided by law."

What was done in the case of the American Malting Company between Jan. 15, 1898, and Oct. 15, 1900, was to pay eight quarterly dividends amounting to $1,855,350, during a time in which the profits of the business amounted to $865,950.41, according to the report of Jones, Caesar & Co., accountants, in March of 1900.

The method of bookkeeping on which things were made to balance to the satisfaction of the then Directors was explained in a report of an investigating committee of the company at the same time. It noted that at the end of the year 1898 after the payment of dividends aggregating $877,800, a bookkeeping surplus of $198,649 was indicated, which was arrived at by computing at $388,063.36 the prospective profit on 6,700,000 bushels of malt manufactured and sold, but not delivered. This was about one-half the next year's business of the company. The result is explained in the fact that on Nov. 9, 1899, the company, to obtain sufficient capital to keep on going at all, had to place a mortgage of $5,000,000 on its property and issue under it $4,000,000 of bonds, which netted $3,600,000.

It was after this series of operations became known that suits were brought against as many of the Directors concerned as could be reached within the State of New York. There are several of these suits still awaiting trial, and which cannot be affected even by a repeal of the existing law. It is to be presumed that the attempt will be made in the next Legislature, as it was made in the last, at the same time that the State of New Jersey modified its similar statute, to limit the liability of Directors to loss actually sustained by stockholders, which would mean, in effect, that a company would have to go into bankruptcy before there could be any recovery.

This attempt is not likely to be successful, unless the feeling of the up-State legislators as exhibited in the so-called Brackett bills of the last session, toward financial operations in this city, changes between now and the end of the coming session. On the other hand, one successful suit is likely to strengthen the feeling in favor of protective legislation of this kind. It seems rather a pity that a few more laws now on the statute books could not find similar enforcement, as, for instance, Paragraph 611, Sub-Division 3 of the Penal Code, making it a misdemeanor for any officer, Director, agent, or employe of any corporation to concur in making or publishing any written report or statement of its affairs or condition containing any material statement that is false.

One conviction under this law would be quite a guide for the preparation of statements of condition to the Sock Exchange.

BERLIN'S MONEY MARKET.

"Expectation in Berlin," says a correspondent in that city, "was pretty general during the early part of the week that the Bank of England would advance its rate, and this caused a waiting tendency with operators. A moderate improvement was registered on Thursday upon the announcement that the rate remained unchanged, but a further advance in the rate of private discounts on Thursday to 4¼ per cent. was caused by increased offerings of commercial bills. The demand for money at call is readily accommodated at 4 per cent., the supply of money appearing to grow more ample. The gold movement hither continues, contrary to what was expected a week ago. English sovereigns and bars have arrived this week in rather large amounts. Although the cables announce that large sums in gold have been engaged for export from New York, it is not believed here that any of it will reach the Reichsbank. This institution was asked by Hamburg banks to give credits for a fortnight without interest for facilitating imports of gold from New York, but it refused to depart from its rule of ten-day advances, and the American gold was not ordered. Activity in the loan market is increasing, and new issues of industrial stocks are also becoming more frequent, the public showing a partiality for the latter that amounts almost to a craze."—London Standard.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
34 week Nov.	$161,088	$112,298	.....
From July 1	2,257,807	2,165,610	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,599	1,376	1,355
34 week Nov.	205,928	205,830	$190,569
From Jan. 1	10,163,529	10,016,940	8,003,841
ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR L. for Sept—			
Gross earnings	$11,291	297,394	264,028
Expenses	195,842	170,663	147,052
Net earnings	115,449	126,701	116,976
3 months' gross	920,708	833,595	797,374
Expenses	626,682	526,846	489,909
3 months' net	290,026	306,739	307,465
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	764,864	839,568	753,616
Expenses	450,766	554,775	488,315
Net earnings	305,098	284,793	265,301
4 months' gross	2,631,830	3,000,390	2,633,141
Expenses	1,762,737	2,100,811	1,855,946
4 months' net	868,593	890,579	771,195
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for October—			
Gross	1,682,376	1,629,687	1,089,176
Expenses	935,704	991,961	989,947
Net	746,674	637,726	699,229
Other income	5,518	3,900	8,013
Total income	752,192	641,626	707,541
Chgs., taxes, &c.	347,469	342,931	318,102
Surplus	404,723	298,695	389,439
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	394,723	288,695	379,439
4 mos. gross	5,933,994	6,406,769	6,322,158
Expenses	3,441,979	3,882,694	3,650,754
4 mos. net	2,512,015	2,524,075	2,671,404
Other income	59,969	68,086	54,378
Total income	2,571,984	2,592,161	2,725,782
Chgs., taxes, &c.	1,382,660	1,334,676	1,280,027
Surplus	1,189,324	1,257,485	1,445,155
Renewal fund	40,000	40,000	40,000
4 mos. surplus	1,149,324	1,217,485	1,405,155
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for October—			
Gross earnings	938,097	802,550	844,467
Expenses	397,279	347,936	325,316
Net earnings	540,818	454,614	519,151
Gross, 4 months	2,961,749	2,732,445	2,740,010
Expenses	1,419,422	1,277,430	1,279,512
Net, 4 months	1,542,327	1,455,015	1,460,498
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for October—			
Mileage	1,201	1,171	1,096
Gross earnings	854,451	730,330	755,954
Exp. and taxes	542,048	538,053	460,867
Net earnings	312,403	191,272	293,087
Gross, 4 months	2,600,428	2,377,225	2,273,398
Exp. and taxes	1,985,266	2,059,347	1,907,375
Net, 4 months	615,162	317,876	366,023

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, coupon	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104½	104½	104½	104½	15
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. full paid	91½	92	91⅝	92	678
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	103	103	102½	102⅝	232
Total sales					$940,000
Grand total					$43,725,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107⅛	Jan. 25	104⅜	Jun. 9	105¼	Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	106⅞	Mar. 28	104½	Nov. 7	104½	Nov. 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 11	103¾	Jun. 4	106¾	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	105⅞	Jan. 6	104½	Nov. 28	104½	Nov. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132½	Apr. 20	131⅞	Sep. 27	131⅞	Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	130⅞	Nov. 28	130⅞	Nov. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	106	Jan. 5	104⅜	Nov. 28	104⅜	Nov. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	107⅛	Feb. 18	104⅜	Aug. 24	105⅞	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	106⅜	Mar. 16	104⅜	Aug. 15	105	Aug. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small.	.....		.....		107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	.....		.....		121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 4	110¼	Sep. 16	111	Oct. 10
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	109⅜	May 10	97½	July 18	97⅜	July 18
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	103½	Nov. 16	98¼	Jun. 6	102⅝	Dec. 5
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs., f. p.	95¼	Oct. 4	89	Oct. 27	92	Dec. 3

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	102⅝	May 31	102¼	Sep. 1	102¼	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	.....		.....		102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.	.....		.....		111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	105	Jun. 11	102¼	July 8	102¼	July 8, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	101	July 12	102½	Sep. 24, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax. A. O.	.....		.....		1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	97	Jun. 10	96½	Mar. 3	96½	Nov. 17, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	.....		.....		95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small.	95	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 29, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.	.....		.....		117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	9	Nov. 21	6½	May 11	9	Nov. 22, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	92¼	Mar. 10	91½	Mar. 14	92¼	Mar. 16, 1904
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.	93	Sep. 23	93	Sep. 23	93	Sep. 23, 1904

United States Trust Company of New York,
45 and 47 Wall Street.

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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, ... $12,250,714 72

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2000 Pittsbg., Bess. & L. E. R. R. Co. (Bess. & L. E. R. R.) 3%.
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THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh west winds, becoming northeast.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,136. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS

ARREST BANKERS WHO MADE CHADWICK LOANS

President and Cashier of Oberlin Institution Taken Into Custody.

SLEUTH AT HOLLAND HOUSE

Federal Officer Interested in Mrs. Chadwick's Case—Her Jewelry Removed —Husband Sends Message

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Two arrests as a result of the so-called Chadwick affair were made to-night. President C. T. Beckwith and Cashier A. B. Spear of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, which suspended because Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick could not repay notes for over $240,000, were taken into custody charged with violation of the Federal banking laws.

They were arrested by United States Marshal Frank Chandler and Deputy United States Marshal Klobitz on warrants sworn out before United States Commissioner Otto Starek on the complaint of Frank Lyon, receiver for the Oberlin Bank. The arrests followed a conference held in the office of United States District Attorney G. G. Sullivan which continued all the forenoon and until 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Marshal and Deputy caught the 9 o'clock car for Oberlin on the Cleveland Southwestern, arriving there at 11 P. M. They were met by Marshal Sherrill of Oberlin. By this time it was 11:20 o'clock, and citizens generally were asleep.

The officers went to the home of a friend of A. B. Spear where the latter had been staying for about a week because of the serious illness of his wife. Chandler entered and placed Spear under arrest. The cashier took the matter coolly, and after bidding his friend an affectionate farewell, signified to the officers his willingness to accompany them. He was taken directly to the hotel.

The Marshal then proceeded to the home of President Beckwith. Deputy Klobitz rang the bell, but there was no response. Finally, after repeated summons, the banker's daughter-in-law replied. When told that the party wanted to see Mr. Beckwith she said:

"It is impossible. He is in bed."

"But I must see him," insisted Klobitz.

"Who are you?" questioned the woman.

"I am a United States Government officer from Cleveland," said the deputy.

The door was thrown open, the aged banker appeared and was placed under arrest. Beckwith seemed crushed by the weight of this new disaster, and so serious was his condition that he was allowed to remain at his home, Deputy Klobitz staying with him.

Mrs. Beckwith, who had retired, hearing the noise, came down stairs. When she learned the situation she collapsed and became so ill that a physician was called to attend her.

The arrests of Beckwith and Spear are the first that have been made in the Chadwick case. The Citizens' National Bank, with which they are connected, loaned the $240,000 to Mrs. Chadwick on a capital of but $60,000.

Since the disclosure of the bank's dealings with Mrs. Chadwick, the President, cashier, and Directors have held conferences and meetings frequently. All the time there has been expressed by President Beckwith at least a hope of a reimbursement of the bank's loan to Mrs. Chadwick, but so far as known no remittance has been received.

Mr. Beckwith has been in a state bordering on physical collapse for nearly a week, and for the past three or four days has been confined to his bed. He has expressed the utmost regret over the outcome of the bank's dealings with Mrs. Chadwick, and has given no intimation as to why such great sums of money have been loaned.

When asked to explain how the transactions were brought about Mr. Beckwith declined to make any statement, and contented himself with assuring his questioners that he was hopeful of a settlement in full.

Nathan Loeser, receiver for Mrs. Chadwick's property, said to-night that he would qualify in that office to-morrow morning and would then file his bond for $10,000. Loeser also said that he would try to have a chattel mortgage held by the Elyria Bank set aside on the ground that it is a preference and that all creditors should share alike.

MRS. CHADWICK'S STATEMENT.

Husband Sends Sympathy from Somewhere in Europe.

According to a statement made by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick last night, her husband, Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, has cabled from Europe that he will stand by her to the end of her troubles and that he has complete confidence in her. Mrs. Chadwick's announcement was the first authorized statement issued by her. It was given out by her lawyer, Philip Carpenter, at his home, 265 West End Avenue—while she herself still lay ill in her apartments at the Holland House—and read as follows:

"Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick has cabled from Europe to Philip Carpenter requesting him to deny the published statements reflecting on Mrs. Chadwick's life and character. He says they are absolutely false. He states that he wishes to have it understood that he stands by Mrs. Chadwick in every particular in her present trouble. He feels that she has been greatly wronged by the publications and that she is being persecuted by some of her creditors. Dr. Chadwick says that he cabled as soon as he saw the reports."

To this brief sheet, which had been written out in a man's handwriting, the lawyer added the following from himself:

"All of the members of Dr. Chadwick's family are also standing by Mrs. Chadwick loyally and are in sympathy with her. I know that Dr. Chadwick would be by his wife's side, looking out for her, if he was in this country. He is abroad for his health and is educating his daughter.

"The Newton suit, which brought on all the trouble, was not commenced until some weeks after he sailed. Before going away he consulted me in regard to Mr. Newton's claims, and with him I met Mr. Newton

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FIRE AT ROOSEVELT HOUSE.

President's Cousin Leads Fight on Flames—Butler Hurt.

W. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the President, at the head of a bucket brigade composed of the servants of his household, succeeded in controlling a fire which started in the pantry of his home, 804 Fifth Avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning until the arrival of a fire engine from headquarters. A line of hose was quickly run into the house and the fire was put out. In the excitement attendant upon the discovery of the blaze the butler, whose name is Daly, jumped from a second-story rear window, spraining his ankle. He was later sent away in a carriage to a hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and their two daughters, Misses Christine and Margaret, were awakened by the smell of smoke at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Roosevelt hurried to the telephone and called up the headquarters of the Fire Department, Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. The entire force of servants was awakened, and Daly, half stifled by the smoke which was sweeping through the house from bottom to top, made a dash for the nearest window and jumped. The other four men servants, keeping their wits about them and directed by Mr. Roosevelt, worked like beavers, throwing water on the flames.

The house is a four-story brownstone structure. The pantry, kitchen, and dining room are on the second story. Just what caused the fire could not be learned, but it was well under way when the Roosevelts were awakened, and the flames were rapidly eating their way through the walls into the kitchen and dining room when Engine 39 arrived. Policeman Courtney, who happened to pass about the time that Mr. Roosevelt was telephoning the Fire Headquarters for help, saw smoke coming from the windows of the house and rang a call from the nearest fire box. The flames were extinguished soon after the firemen arrived.

According to the police report the damage was $1,000. The china closet bore the brunt of the flames, and some valuable silver and rare chinaware was destroyed. The furniture of the second floor was damaged by smoke, and the first floor suffered from water..

The fire and the smoke made the home untenable yesterday and Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughters sought refuge at the home of a relative. It was said that it would take several days to repair the damage done.

The firemen who were first on the scene said that only the coolness of Mr. Roosevelt in getting his servants at work without loss of time made it possible to extinguish the blaze with such comparatively trifling loss. The women of the family behaved with rare coolness, the firemen said.

CRY OF FIRE IN THEATRE.

Women Faint and Several Are Trampled in Rush for the Doors.

A cry of fire started a panic among the audience in the Gotham Theatre, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, and there was a rush for the exits, in which several women fainted and one or two were trampled. That nobody was seriously hurt was due largely to the precautions taken by New York theatre managements recently for just such emergencies. About 600 men, women, and children were in the house, the majority of them being in the orchestra.

The curtain had been rung down on the last vaudeville act at 4 o'clock and the audience was watching moving pictures, when a woman in the rear of the house cried "Fire!" Instantly the audience was on its feet. A glance in the direction of the cry showed that the house was rapidly filling with smoke, and flames could be seen behind the windows of the west wall of the theatre.

Chief Usher Eugene Morrison and his assistants, James Powers and Howard Long, tore the portable fire extinguishers from their fastenings and opened a window on the west side of the house. A cloud of smoke drove them back for an instant, and then they jumped down into the adjoining yard, where a pile of boards and old timber piled against the west wall of the theatre was burning fiercely. Several of the windows had cracked under the heat and for a few moments the chemical extinguishers had no effect on the blaze.

It was not until the police reserves from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station entered the theatre that the excitement was quelled. The burning timber was soon scattered and extinguished by the firemen, and an investigation showed that a small wooden shanty built against the west wall of the theatre had caught fire.

The police discovered that a number of boys had built the frame shanty in the rear yard of the vacant building, 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They had been playing in the shanty yesterday afternoon and accidentally upset an old stove, in which they had built a fire.

WOULDN'T INVITE ROOSEVELT.

Dallas Confederate Veterans Refused to Pass Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 4.—Camp Sterling Price, United Confederate Veterans, had a spirited session that lasted all this afternoon and late into the evening. The cause of friction was the introduction of a resolution inviting President Roosevelt to visit Dallas next Spring when he makes his trip to Texas.

The camp did not pass the resolution, but tried to get rid of it by sending it to the Dallas Commercial Club. It is intimated that the Commercial Club will hold that it has no right to legislate on matters originating in other bodies. Some of the old Confederates are offended at some of President Roosevelt's criticisms of Jefferson Davis.

Camp Sterling Price is the largest body of organized Confederate veterans in the United States.

KEIFER CHAMPIONS NEGROES.

Ex-Speaker Will Lead Fight in the House Against Disfranchisement.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Gen. J. Warren Keifer, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who has been re-elected to Congress from the Seventh Ohio District, has issued a statement in which he announces that his mission is to secure legislation to prevent the disfranchisement of voters in the South. He says:

"All I contend for is equal voting power in all the States in electing members of the House of Representatives and in electing a President of the United States. This equality of right should be conceded, and no principle of generosity to the South requires any such surrender of a fundamental principle of our form of Government.

"A just rule of representation should be found, and great care should be taken to avoid the possibility of doing injustice to any State, and whatever rule is adopted must be applied North as well as South."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior. —Adv.

A ROBIN HOOD COURT FOR AUTO SPEEDERS

Self-Appointed Judge in Jersey Taking $25 "Fines."

HE HAS TWO ABLE HELPERS

They Gather the Prisoners In—"Court" in the Woods, Back a Bit, and There You Are.

Special to The New York Times.

HELLEVILLE, N. J., Dec. 4.—A self-appointed court of justice has been conducting star chamber proceedings in the woods near here the last two or three days, and automobilists who happen to pass by have been obliged to contribute generously to its support by giving up twenty-five-dollar fines. The county authorities are making great efforts to discover the whereabouts of the court and the identity of its officers, inasmuch as the only authority that this open-air court has is derived from the fact that its members are clever highwaymen who need the money.

John Waters and Herbert Richards, two well-known young men of Paterson, started from that place yesterday afternoon in their automobile for a ride to Newark. They were proceeding along at a leisurely rate—for an automobile—but just after they crossed the Essex County line two men jumped into the middle of the road a hundred yards ahead of the machine.

The pair began to shout, and they signaled impressively for the automobilists to stop. The automobile slowed up, and as it came to a stop the men in the road threw open their coats and made a quick show of what appeared to be constables' badges. Each also carried a policeman's night stick.

"Please consider yourselves under arrest for driving your machine at a rate higher than that allowed by the law," said one of the "constables" to the automobilists.

Waters and Richards protested that they had been traveling only at an ordinary gait, but their arguments didn't make any impression on their captors, who led them to the newly constituted court.

This remarkable hall of justice was sufficiently far back from the thoroughfare that passers by could not see it. The presiding genius, the Judge, was a middle-aged man clad in a somewhat overdone rustic make-up, and the fittings of the court consisted of two soap boxes, one of which was utilized as a chair and the other as a table. The lower branches of a big tree formed a ceiling.

When Waters and Richards were dragged into the "court" the "Judge" arose with much dignity and said:

"Although I am here in the open air I am a duly authorized justice of the peace of Essex County, and my authority to act in all cases is as great as if we were in the most elaborate courtroom in the State. Officers, what is the charge?"

"High speeding, may it please your Honor," said the spokesman of the constable pair.

Without asking for any evidence pro or con the "Judge" made out complaint blanks, and not only fined Waters $25 for running the machine, but inflicted a like penalty on Richards. After a further and unavailing protest both Waters and Richards paid their fines and departed.

When they returned to Paterson in the evening Waters and Richards mentioned their experience in the garage where they kept the car, and were considerably surprised when they learned that several other Paterson automobilists had been obliged by the same court of the woods to give up the same amount for "high speeding." The forest "Judge," it seems, has the remunerative habit of fining not only the driver of the machine, but also all of the occupants.

The Paterson and the Belleville authorities now have their heads together, and if the plans do not miscarry these open-air self-constituted collectors of fines will find themselves in a real courtroom and eventually a real jail that won't resemble a leafy bower very strongly.

HORSE RUNS 34 BLOCKS.

Cool Woman in Cab—Police and Driver Do Fine Work.

A large and powerful bay horse attached to a hansom cab in which was a young woman of unknown identity ran away at top speed last night on Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fourth Street, where it was stopped chiefly by its inability to run any further.

The horse, which was driven by William J. Murray of 420 West Fifty-third Street, became frightened at Thirty-eighth Street by an automobile. The horse started off at a furious pace. Murray sawed and tugged at the reins.

Two policemen at the Waldorf-Astoria corner—Thirty-fourth Street—saw the horse approaching and cleared the crossing of the few vehicles near there. The runaway went past them like a whirlwind.

At Thirtieth Street Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer, who saw the horse coming and the hansom swaying from side to side, rode along with increasing speed. Murray shouted to him to ride ahead and get a clear crossing at Twenty-third Street and make the attempt to catch the horse below that thoroughfare. The plucky driver realized there might be a serious smash-up if he lost the guiding control of the horse when Rensselaer was trying to stop him, and the whole outfit plunged into a tangle of traffic on the Twenty-third street crosing.

The policeman spurted for Twenty-third Street and reached the crossing two blocks ahead of the horse. Policemen on post held up or hurried passing vehicles and cars and the runaway had a clear course.

Below Twenty-third Street Murray's arms gave out and he shouted to Rensselaer to help if he could. Three times the policeman tried to get near the horse, but the animal met each attempt by swerving so near to the curb as to graze it. By this time all that Murray could do was to keep the horse in the centre of the street and clear of the few vehicles that were met or passed.

Rensselaer performed the same manoeuvre above Fourteenth Street that he had at Twenty-third Street. After shouting his warnings he rode alongside the horse and again tried to grasp the reins. Again the animal lurched toward the curb. Then it was seen that the horse was about as tired as the driver and policeman, and the latter shouted to Murray asking him if he could keep the horse in the middle of the street until he tired. Murray said he could do that and then began a waiting game. Several times the woman called up encouragement to Murray. Once she offered to help him pull on the reins.

She was counseled to keep quiet, and did it with a vengeance. The policeman said he never saw a cooler young woman.

At the Washington Arch the animal was barely running. He was easily stopped at Fourth Street. The young woman hopped out, shared in the congratulations, and then left. Murray could hardly use his arms.

Two Minutes After Half Past Five.
The new limited train for Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago leaves Grand Central Station daily. Fine train, fast time, no excess fare to Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Detroit.—Adv.

CONGRESS TO MEET TO-DAY.

Will Adjourn After Brief Formalities—President's Message To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress will assemble at noon to-morrow.

The death of Senators Quay of Pennsylvania and Hoar of Massachusetts will be announced in the Senate following the customary formalities attending the reassembling, and immediately that body will adjourn for the day.

The oath of office will be administered to Messrs. Knox and Crane, successors to Senators Quay and Hoar, following a roll call, to ascertain the presence of a quorum, after which the usual committee will be appointed to wait on the President in conjunction with a like committee of the House, and inform him that the two houses are duly organized and prepared for business. A recess will be taken to await a report from this joint committee, and when received announcement of the death of the two Senators from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will be made, and the Senate will adjourn until Tuesday.

The proceedings in the House will not vary materially from those in the Senate.

The customary tribute of the two houses to the dead Senators will delay the presentation of the President's annual message until Tuesday.

POPE HONORS MGR. FARLEY.

Appoints Archbishop an Assistant to the Pontifical Throne.

ROME, Dec. 4.—Archbishop Farley of New York was to-day appointed by Pope Pius to the dignity of Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, which permits the Archbishop to sit with the College of Patriarchs and Archbishops and to assist at functions presided over by the Pope.

Delegations of the Catholic clergy of New York, Albany, and Syracuse which have come to Rome to attend the celebration of the jubilee of the Immaculate Conception were received in audience to-day by the Pope. The delegation from New York City was headed by Auxiliary Bishop Cusack and Mgrs. Lavelle and Kearney, and Mgr. J. S. M. Lynch represented the Albany and Syracuse delegations. Peter's pence amounting to $13,000 was presented to the Pope by Bishop Cusack.

The Pope received the donation with thanks and spoke in terms of high praise of the institution of early mass in New York for printers and other night workers of that city. He also expressed his appreciation of the encouragement given by the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York to Catholic Summer schools and of the assistance extended to parochial schools and to Italian immigrants.

After the audience a large delegation of New York clergymen was presented by Dr. Kennedy, Rector of the American College here. Father Burtsell of Rondout and Fathers Meister, McIntyre, and Evers were subsequently admitted to the presence of the Pope. The latter expressed his pleasure on learning that Dr. Burtsell is one of the four surviving American priests who were present at the declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854.

Dr. Burtsell read an address in Italian, saying that the New York Diocese in sending the delegation intended to show devotion to the Virgin and loyalty to the Pontiff, the latter being enhanced by the meeting of Archbishop Farley with the Pontiff when Pope Pius was Patriarch of Venice. This loyalty, Dr. Burtsell added, had been confirmed by the kind reception given by the Pope to Archbishop Farley when the latter was in Rome last February.

In reply the Pope expressed his gratification at meeting the clergymen, and spoke in the most cordial terms of Archbishop Farley, whom he praised for his zeal. He informed the delegation that he had elevated Archbishop Farley to the dignity of Assistant of the Pontifical Throne as a demonstration of his affectionate remembrance.

In parting the Apostolic benediction was extended to the communicants in the parishes represented by the delegates.

Father McGrath of Syracuse, who came here with one of the delegations, is suffering from typhoid fever.

PLAY "HOOKEY," PRIEST SAYS.

Father Curry Tells Children to Miss School for Mass on Thursday.

The Rev. Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, in his sermon at 9 o'clock mass yesterday gave the children of his congregation some advice that they are likely to carry out both in letter and spirit. He advised them to "play hookey," if need be, from school on Thursday next in order to attend the mass of the Immaculate Conception.

"Don't mind your father or mother if they tell you to go to school on Thursday," said he. "They are to be obeyed at all times, of course, under ordinary circumstances, but I am your spiritual adviser, and I tell you to come to church on Thursday.

"I don't mean that you shall 'play hookey' for the purpose of shooting craps' in the streets, or to get into any mischief. It is only that you should give this day to your religious duty. It is a holy day of obligation with Catholics. The Board of Education has made arrangements for Jewish children on their religious days and for other religious bodies. Catholic children should have the day on next Thursday, for it is a day that children should reverence. Come to church Thursday, even if you have to disobey. If the 'old man' or the 'old lady' is so forgetful of religion as to tell you to go to school, come here. Don't you be like them. Show that you have more respect for religion than the cats and dogs in the streets."

SHIPPERS FIGHT RAILROADS.

Companies Plan to Charge Them $250,000,000 More a Year, They Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A proposed change in rules, equivalent shippers allege to an advance in freight rates of $250,000,000 a year, will be investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, beginning to-morrow morning.

The increased rate, it is said, will be the effect of the new uniform bill of lading decided on by all railroads operating between Chicago and New York, north of the Mason and Dixon line. Three hundred railroads are involved. Violation of the Inter-State commerce laws by unjust discrimination and an unreasonable advance in freight rates are the charges.

Forty of the 100,000 shippers interested are in Chicago, chiefly as witnesses. These represent nearly 100 organizations. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the American Shippers' Association are taking the lead in the fight, and held a preliminary conference with other delegates to-day.

This new bill of lading, which is to go into effect on Jan. 1, provides that all goods transported at existing freight rates must be shipped at the owners' liability. If the carriers assume the liability 20 per cent. is added to the tariff. This will amount, shippers contend, to an advance of 20 per cent. in the freight rates for most merchandise.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

TRAINS IN A CRASH ON SUBWAY VIADUCT

Second Avenue Car Vestibules Are Smashed to Bits.

MOTORMAN WAS PINNED IN

Escaped, It Seemed, by a Miracle—Was Pinned in Among Splinters—Small Panic.

Two Second Avenue elevated trains, running over the Subway extension viaduct that is connected with the elevated line at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, collided at 9:30 o'clock last night at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the Southern Boulevard, just opposite the Union Railway's West Farms power house, and two blocks south of the viaduct's One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street station. The motorman of the hindmost train, which had crashed into the one ahead of it, was pinned in by the wreckage of the vestibule, and it took nearly ten minutes to chop him out. He had suffered only slight bruises.

The vestibules of both the colliding cars—the front car of the rear train and the last car of the train ahead—were smashed almost into bits, and those who saw the accident marveled at the motorman's escape. About twenty passengers in the motorman's car and a dozen or more in the other car were thrown into a panic, but only for a moment.

"It's all right," shouted the motorman, as the twisted iron and splintered wood imprisoned him, and the passengers, who had begun to scream and rush toward the doors, were restored to quiet.

Though the station and track employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company obeyed the company's "silence rule," and refused to give out detailed information about the accident, it was not difficult to learn what had happened. The viaduct is not like the parts of the Subway system underground, for people walking along the streets or in neighboring houses can see everything that goes on upon the high structure.

All the evening there had been delays south of the viaduct's terminal, owing to the slowness of the trains in switching back down town.

At 9:30 o'clock four trains were seen stalled on the structure. The rear car of the fourth was standing over One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, which is in the section of the city known as West Farms. The fifth train came along at that time. An eye witness of the accident, who was standing in the surface railway company's power house when it happened, said later:

"I don't know how fast the fifth train was traveling, but it looked as though the motorman did not begin to slow down soon enough, for he ran his train into the one ahead. The crash was so loud that I thought he must have run half through the car in front of him. On peering up, however, and getting a closer look, I saw that only the vestibules had been smashed.

"From the street I could hear the passengers screaming and see them running toward the car doors. Then the lights in one of the cars went out. In the other the people cooled down, as though somebody had reassured them. Later I saw the passengers get out and walk along toward the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Station on the narrow sidewalk beside the tracks."

This eye-witness, who is a trolley road employe, said that he had learned that the motorman was treated by a doctor, but was not much hurt.

No arrests were made and the police of the district had not learned much about the accident at a late hour last night, although a patrolman had been sent out to investigate. By the time that the reporters reached the scene all the passengers on the stalled trains had got away, and the two damaged cars had been hauled out of sight.

Traffic was tied up on the viaduct for one hour, after which it had resumed its normal condition. The trains that go over the structure come from South Ferry via Second Avenue, and at the time of the accident were running about six minutes apart.

FATAL FALL STOPS DANCE.

Bricklayer Crashes Down from Casino Balcony and Is Killed.

John J. Reynolds, twenty-one years old, a bricklayer, of 2,133 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, fell from the balcony in the casino at Zeltner's Morrisania Park at an early hour yesterday morning to the dancing floor below, throwing the hundreds of dancers at the ball into a panic and sustaining injuries from which he died soon after in the Lebanon Hospital.

Reynolds and some of his friends late Saturday night, tiring of dancing, went up to the balcony. Some one suggested that the bricklayer do a Highland fling, and Reynolds jumped upon a table and started to dance. He stepped near the end of the table, and the next second went flying over the balcony railing and down upon the dance-hall floor into the crowd of waltzers.

At the time of the accident hundreds of dancing men and women were whirling about the floor, waltzing to the strains of a popular song and humming the tune. The sudden fall of Reynolds threw the crowd into a panic. Women screamed and fled from the room, men shouted, and for several seconds disorder and panic reigned. A rush was made for the doors, and a jam followed, which would have proved serious but for the presence of mind of several waiters and other employes, who shouted to the crowd and told it there was nothing to fear.

The ball broke up soon after Reynolds had been taken to the hospital.

SMALL, BUT A BIG TALKER.

Boy Startles the Police with Selections from Dictionary.

His tiny derby hat made him look hardly older than five. A policeman watched him, standing alone at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, for several minutes, and then asked him if he was lost.

"Lost!" he said, "how ridiculous!"

The policeman was almost knocked over by this promise of vocabulary. He repeated his question.

"Your question, sir, is absurd," said the little boy grandly. "I'm not lost. But I believe my papa is. I'm waiting for him. Now the best way for me to find him is to stand right here until he comes back. Should I wander away there's no telling when I shall again find him."

Still, he went to the Tenderloin Police Station with the bluecoat. There he indignantly resented the policeman's assertion that he was "a lost kid."

"Sir," he said, "I'm not a kid. I'm Harry Richter and live with my mamma and papa and little baby brother at 625 East Ninth Street. I am five, going on six."

"Well, I'll send for your mamma," said the Sergeant.

"That will be useless," said the lad. "Mamma has the baby to mind and could not possibly come."

The Sergeant had the policeman take the boy home. He got there all right.

"I've seen a good many of 'em in my time, lost kids, boys and girls," said the Sergeant, "but I never heard one who hit out from the dictionary like that one.

CHARLES R. FLINT IN RUSSIA?

Reported to Have Negotiated Sale of South American Warships.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of The Standard telegraphs as follows:

"Charles R. Flint of New York arrived at Moscow on Tuesday, and stayed at the National Hotel under the name of Charles Ranlett. He proceeded on Wednesday by way of Warsaw and Odessa for Constantinople.

"It is reported that Mr. Flint brought a letter of credit on the Rothschilds for $35,000,000, the amount payable for the Argentine and Chilean warships for the purchase of which Russia is said to be negotiating, and that on his visit to Constantinople he will endeavor to arrange that these vessels, when purchased, shall use the Turkish flag."

At the residence of Charles R. Flint last evening it was said he was in Europe.

$386,000 FOR FAIR PROPERTY.

Structures Which Cost $15,000,000 Disposed Of by the Contract.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—It was said to-day that a contract for the sale of the eleven big exhibit palaces, stock barns, festival hall, the Colonnade of States, pavilions, aerodrome, bank, intramural railway, hospital, press building, police and fire stations, with other World's Fair structures that cost $15,000,000, will be signed this week with a Chicago wrecking company for $386,000. Everything except the rolling stock of the intramural and the State, Foreign, and Pike Buildings are included in the deal.

The work of demolition will begin Tuesday with the wrecking of the live stock barns.

PYGMIES COST FRANCIS $8.35.

President of the Fair Bought Gifts for Nine with That Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—A barrel of salt for the King of the Pygmies and a huge "pearl" necklace for their Queen were the presents chosen by President Francis of the Exposition for the rulers of this interesting people, nine representatives of which have been at the World's Fair all Summer.

They started home this morning after bidding Mr. Francis farewell. To each he gave a watch fob worth 50 cents and three five-cent pieces. The barrel of salt for their King cost Mr. Francis $2, and the necklace for the Queen 50 cents, so the price of his generosity all told was just $8.35.

LECTURER'S $1,000 COAT GONE.

Taken as Mrs. Mimms Was Advocating Christian Science at Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—While Mrs. Sue Harper Mimms of Atlanta, Ga., a Christian Scientist, was lecturing in the Mount Vernon Opera House this afternoon a thief entered the women's dressing room on the second floor and stole her thousand-dollar sealskin coat. The police believe that a woman stole the coat, and after putting it on found no difficulty in getting away.

Several stylishly dressed women were seen around the dressing room, but the police have been unable to get a description of any one seen with a sealskin coat. Mrs. Mimms left the Opera House wearing a borrowed jacket.

Shortly before the report of this robbery reached Police Headquarters, ex-City Judge Bennett reported that his house had been entered and silverware and clothing belonging to his wife stolen.

GAVE LIFE FOR BENEFIT.

New Rochelle Girl's Illness Made Fatal by Dancing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 4.—Miss Brilla A. Babbitt, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Seward Babbitt, a consulting engineer of Pittsburg and New York, gave a hornpipe dance at a hospital benefit in the New Rochelle Theatre the other night. She had been ill for several months with lung trouble, but when the young women of the town were asked to help the hospital she volunteered her services as a dancer. The hornpipe dance was done in a rather light yachting costume.

Miss Babbitt took cold on Thursday night and fainted after the dance, but she insisted on going on again on Friday night. She was taken very ill on Saturday evening, and died this morning. An investigation showed that she had died of acute tuberculosis, which the physicians said was aggravated no doubt by the cold taken at the theatre.

$280,000 FOR LAURA BIGGAR?

Settlement with Bennett Estate Executors Said to Have Been Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4. — Laura Biggar expects within a week to receive from the H. M. Bennett estate securities aggregating $240,000, which will net her an annual income of from $9,000 to $12,000; $40,000 in cash, and the settlement of two suits entered against her by F. P. McDermott and A. E. Johnston, attorneys of New Jersey.

This is the plan the attorneys representing Miss Biggar and the executors of the Bennett estate are working upon, and if it goes through the litigation that has been in various courts since the death of Mr. Bennett will cease.

Miss Biggar declined to talk at all to-day, but her attorney, S. S. Robertson, admitted that a settlement had been reached.

ROB HOME OF POLICE CHIEF.

Climax of Achievements of a Band of Burglars in Chattanooga.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 4.—There have been an extraordinary number of burglaries here during the past week.

The climax was reached early this morning when the burglars entered the home of Chief of Police F. W. Hill and took all the money from his clothes, which were hanging on a chair.

The burglars have shown a predilection for the robbery of homes of prominent officials.

POLICEMAN SHOT AT STATION.

Mortally Wounded, Maybe, by Fellow-Bluecoat—Was an Accident.

While Policeman Goodwin of the Alexander Avenue Station was putting a book into his pocket at the station early yesterday morning his revolver fell out and went off.

A bullet from the weapon hit Policeman Daniel Ryan in the abdomen. He was taken to the Lincoln Hospital, where it was said that the wound was probably mortal.

Superior Furnished Rooms.
See "Furnished Room" column in to-day's TIMES. Page 8.—Adv.

CHARGE UPON CHARGE ON 203-METER HILL

Japanese and Russians Alternated in Valorous Attacks.

ARTILLERY WON THE DAY

Found Exact Range After 72 Hours' Fighting and Fortress Was Captured and Held.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Dec. 4.—Unofficial details of the capture of High Hill (203-Meter Hill) at Port Arthur show that the struggle began at 1 P. M. on Nov. 27, when the besiegers concentrated the fire of their heavy guns on the parapets of Red Hill, 300 meters south of High Hill.

After that the infantry, advancing in widely extended order from Kin-kia-Tun and Su-kia-Tun, reached charging distance. Four consecutive charges were delivered between 3 and 4 o'clock. The fourth succeeded, but during the night the Russians made three counter-attacks, the third of which was specially furious and drove out the Japanese.

On the morning of the 28th the Japanese, instead of advancing via Red Hill, made a direct move on High Hill. The attack began at daylight and was continued with desperate resolution.

Decimated, but Advanced.

The Japanese, advancing into the valley between Red and High Hills, received the fire from both forts and were decimated, but, sweeping on, they stormed the slopes of High Hill and captured the southeast corner of the northern face.

Meanwhile another force effected a lodgment near the parapet on the southwest face. These operations were very costly, both sides throwing numerous grenades down.

On the 29th the Russians made a furious counter-attack, bore back the Japanese from the southeast corner, and swept them down into the valley between Red and High Hills. They also partially dislodged the Japanese from the southwest face. The Japanese, however, clung to the trenches 30 meters below the crest.

Strong Japanese reserves were now brought up, and when these reached the fighting line at dawn on the 30th the attack was renewed against the southwest face.

Through the whole forenoon the fighting was continuous, but the Russians gave no sign of yielding.

Mowed Down Defenders.

In the meanwhile the Japanese artillery had found the exact range, and early in the afternoon poured on the southwest angle shells which mowed down the defenders, the Japanese ships also aiding with an indirect fire from Pigeon Bay.

At 5 P. M. the Russians showed clear signs of weakening. The Japanese made a renewed rush from the trenches on the southwest corner, but the Russians did not move. The casualties among the assailants were heavy.

At this critical moment reserves were poured into the Japanese fighting line, and, with shouts which rang over the whole of Port Arthur, the assailants hurled themselves repeatedly against the Russians, who finally, at 7:30 P. M., broke into groups of twenty or thirty and retired sullenly.

Almost simultaneously the assailants at the southeast angle pushed home their attack, and the whole fortress was occupied at 8 P. M.

After this Red Hill was carried easily, but the same night the Russians, whose large reinforcements, summoned by telephone, had arrived just too late, delivered six desperate counter-attacks, the sixth of which continued till 4 A. M.

Hand-to-Hand Struggles.

Till noon on Dec. 1 the Russians repeatedly closed up to bayonet distance, and there was a series of hand-to-hand struggles, the assailants falling back and again advancing.

Finally, after terrible losses, the Russians retired to Antsz-Shan and Etse-Shan, leaving the Japanese in assured possession.

The capture of High Hill is regarded as very important, as the Russian ships are now exposed to a direct fire.

It has been noticed that the Russians have diligently renewed operations for clearing the entrance of the harbor, from which it is inferred that the warships intend to make another sortie.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Dec. 5.—Neither the Admiralty nor the War Office

is able to confirm a report from Che-Foo that the Japanese have been unable to hold 203-Meter Hill, but this report is quite in accordance with expectations.

Experts here are convinced that the capture of 203-Meter Hill will be of no advantage to the Japanese unless they can gain possession of the neighboring forts.

CHE-FOO, Dec. 4.—There is no news from Port Arthur to-day.

JAPAN'S PROTEST HEEDED.

Britain Stops a Shipment of Coal for the Russian Baltic Fleet.

CARDIFF, Dec. 4.—It is stated that the Captain of the German collier Captain W. Menzell has been forbidden by the Government to ship another cargo of coal from here.

The Foreign Office took this action on proof that a previous cargo taken by the Captain W. Menzell had been discharged to ships of the Russian Second Pacific squadron off Dakar.

The Foreign Office acted under the Foreign Enlistment act. The collier must discharge the coal she has already loaded, and will be permitted to take only sufficient to carry her to the nearest home port.

It is reported that the Government is endeavoring to arrange with Germany joint action to prevent the coaling of the Russian fleet by German ships.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs as follows:

"Russia is practically converting Shanghai into a depot for her military and naval stores. A local German butcher has received a Russian order for several million pounds of meat. Large quantities of coal are held here on Russian account.

"The infringement of Shanghai's neutrality is arousing great indignation."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 4.—There are signs of growing indignation in Japan at the assistance rendered in Europe to the eastward progress of the Russian Baltic fleet.

The attitude of France attracts special attention, it being contended that if she continues her present loose interpretation of the duties of a neutral power the Russian ships will find convenient bases at Saigon and Kwang-Nam, French Indo-China.

DEMAND REFORMS OF CZAR.

Lawyers and Litterateurs Meet—Shouts of "Down with Autocracy!"

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—The fortieth anniversary of the reform in the administration of justice in Russia was celebrated in St. Petersburg and Moscow to-day by a meeting of legal bodies.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that the reforms could not be regarded as entirely satisfactory so long as guarantees of the inviolability of person and domicile, as well as freedom of the press and opinion, were withheld.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency says:

"A remarkable meeting of 700 persons, the cream of the Russian intelligent classes, was held here on Saturday night. M. Korolenko, a prominent Russian novelist, presided, and among those in attendance were Maxim Gorky, in his customary peasant's attire; M. Somavsky, the historian; Mme. Gallina, the poetess; Mme. Shapia, the novelist, and other writers.

"Numerous resolutions were adopted, demanding constitutional reforms, freedom of speech, a Parliament, &c. A poem was read denouncing the bureaucracy for carrying on an unjust war in Manchuria.

"Many ladies were in tears, while Gorki, in a scene of enthusiasm, kissed one of the orators. The meeting closed at 3 o'clock in the morning amid shouts of 'Down with the autocracy!'"

Ship Russian Deserters Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The attention of the Bureau of Immigration has been called to the fact that an organized system of railroading deserters from the Russian Army through Germany to the United States has been set in operation.

It is said that among the garrisons along the German, Polish, and Austrian borders desertions recently have been rapidly increasing through the aid of German societies who make a business of taking the soldier's pay and then secreting and assisting him on to the nearest seaport town, where he may take a steamer for America.

The extent of this business of depleting the Russian Army and adding to the foreign population of this country has not been ascertained, but there is definite information that the process is under way.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Total for Year May Exceed $500,000,000—Share of Iron and Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Exports of manufactures in the calendar year 1904 will not only exceed the highest figures of any earlier year, but may probably pass the $500,000,000 line, as against $434,000,000 in the high-record year, the fiscal year 1900; $151,000,000 in 1890, $103,000,000 in 1880, $68,000,000 in 1870, and $40,000,000 in 1860.

Not only will manufactures as a whole make their highest record during the present year, but this is also true of iron and steel manufactures, which form the largest group of manufactures exported, and which seem likely to show for the calendar year a total exportation of $150,000,000, as against $122,000,000 in the high-record fiscal year 1900, $26,000,000 in 1890, $15,000,000 in 1880, $13,000,000 in 1870, and $6,000,000 in 1860.

These estimates of the exports of manufactures of all classes and of iron and steel manufactures as a single class during the year which ends with the present month are based upon ten months' figures already issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, and accepting the figures of October as a fair measure of the prospective figures of December.

For the ten months ending with October manufactures exported amounted to $412,946,036; for the single month of October the total of manufactures exported was $47,335,678. Thus, should the November and December exports of manufactures average as high as those for the month of October, the total for the year would exceed $500,000,000, and stand $66,000,000 above the highest record made in the exports of manufactures during any earlier fiscal year, those of the fiscal year 1900, when the total value of manufactures exported was $433,851,756.

Of iron and steel manufactures, the exports during the ten months ending with October were $105,350,418, and those of the month of October, $12,798,481. Should the November and December exports average as high as those of the month of October the total for the year would exceed $130,000,000, against $121,913,548 in the fiscal year 1900.

DYNAMITE FOUND IN ZEIGLER.

Thirty-eight Sticks Above Principal Water Main.

BENTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—Sheriff Stein spent to-day in Zeigler investigating the situation. Last night was comparatively quiet, only about fifteen shots having been fired.

Deputy United States Marshal Skaggs created a sensation to-day by bringing in thirty-eight sticks of dynamite he had found between the office building and the pump station. The dynamite was placed on the ground just above the principal water main which supplies Zeigler with water. Capt. Satterfield, commander of the third battalion, to-day requested Sheriff Stein to urge Adjt. Gen. Scott to send two more companies of militia.

Henry P. Moulton Falls Dead.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 5.—Henry P. Moulton, United States District Attorney for the Massachusetts District, fell dead at his home on Mall Street at 1 o'clock this morning. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure. Mr. Moulton, who appeared in his usual health last evening, retired as usual, but was taken ill about midnight. He was moving about in his room when he was stricken. Mr. Moulton was sixty years of age.

BOUGHT A ROMNEY FOR A SONG.

Heirs of Collector Who Lived in Cottage Get $34,000 for Picture.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Times's art critic says there is no doubt that a picture sold at Christie's yesterday for 6,500 guineas (about $34,000) is a genuine Romney, done in the artist's best period.

It was part of the estate of a man who lived in a miner's cottage at Whitehaven, Cumberland, and who had a hobby for buying and cleaning pictures. Every picture he cleaned he spoiled.

For some reason he did not clean the Romney, and after his death it was found tied up with two other pictures which, with the Romney, he had bought for less than 20s., ($5.)

The Times's critic thinks one of these three pictures a Gainsborough, but it fetched only £40 ($200) yesterday, probably because it was not recognized as a Gainsborough at the time of sale.

The Romney canvas measures 60 by 47 inches. It is a portrait of two children walking in a landscape, accompanied by a little terrier.

A NORWEGIAN WAR FUND.

Astonishment Created in Parliament by Minister's Statement.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 4.—During the discussion in the Storthing yesterday of the bill to raise a loan of $7,500,000, the Finance Minister unexpectedly announced that the loan would be increased to $10,000,000, of which the additional $2,500,000 would be set aside as a special reserve for use "when the country is in distress."

This announcement of what may be regarded as a war fund created some astonishment. Some members asked an explanation of what had happened, but the Minister refused to be drawn out. The bill was adopted by a large majority and was reported to-day.

A contract for the loan has already been concluded with a Franco-Scandinavian syndicate.

BURGLARS IN CHURCH.

Steal Altar Bible—Enter House and Cut Telephone Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM MANOR, Dec. 4.—When the Rev. Dr. George W. Knox of Pelham Manor went to hold services in the Huguenot Memorial Presbyterian Church this morning he found that the large altar Bible was missing from its accustomed place. A hasty investigation showed that burglars had entered the church during the night by prying open a door in the basement and carried it away. The Bible was valued at about $50, and was the gift of the congregation.

The burglars also forced an entrance to the Sunday school room, where they stole the rugs and curtains.

The same burglars, after leaving Pelham Manor, went, it is believed, to the home of C. Everett Smith, at 82 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle. At any rate, burglars forced an entrance to that house while the family was asleep, collected all of the silverware and bric-a-brac, and carried it off. Before leaving the Smith cottage they took the precaution to cut the telephone wire, so that the family could not telephone to the police.

DIAZ INAUGURATED.

Mexico Celebrates the Event with a Great Demonstration.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4.—Under the radiant tropical sun and through streets whose edifices were lavishly adorned with flowers passed this forenoon a great procession in honor of the inauguration of President Diaz. Some ten thousand persons took part in the great parade, largely a civic and military pageant. Hundreds of thousands lined the streets, filled the balconies, and even sat on flat rooftops.

There were many American tourists in the city, and the Stars and Stripes floated andconspicuously. The balconies of the American club held many of the Northern visitors, and the front of the Jockey Club was fairly covered with flowers. In the procession were representatives of all trades callings and professions, bearing banners, and the display of allegorical cars or floats was the finest ever seen here.

Among the distinguished Northern visitors were Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Postmaster General William Hullock of Canada and party.

JOHN H. WAGNER DEAD.

He Was a Newspaper Writer—Recently Wrote Play.

John Harrison Wagner, a newspaper writer, who had also done some work as a playwright, was found dead in his room at the Hotel Cadillac yesterday afternoon. A bullet wound was in his temple.

Mr. Wagner was thirty-nine years old. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar here several years ago. His family had a large estate in Australia, and before coming to New York, about seven years ago, Mr. Wagner had practiced law at Melbourne. For a time Mr. Wagner worked here for the Harper publishing firm. Recently he had reviewed books for The New York Sun and had charge of that newspaper's "Queries and Answers" department.

His latest venture as a playwright was in writing the book of "Mr. Wix of Wickham," a musical comedy.

Mr. Wagner is said to have an unmarried sister living in Dresden and a married sister living in England.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:30 A. M.—78 West Forty-sixth Street; John Sasso; damage, $1,000.

4:35 A. M.—344 Eighth Avenue; David Prowler; damage, $20.

5:20 A. M.—804 Fifth Avenue; W. E. Roosevelt; damage, $1,000.

6 A. M.—12 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; F. M. Smalley; damage, $50.

7:15 A. M.—1,391 Second Avenue; Julius Bernstein; damage, $1,000.

10:35 A. M.—219 East Forty-sixth Street; Mary Dallas; damage, $100.

11:10 A.M.—143 Forsyth Street; Meyer Harburg; damage trifling.

12:55 P. M.—234 East Sixty-third Street; Frank Grant; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—259 West Thirty-ninth Street; William Jones; damage, $10.

4 P. M.—Eighth Street and First Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—162 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—1,107 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

4:30 P. M.—147 West Forty-fifth Street; Mrs. Mattein; damage, $100.

4:45 P. M.—270 East Fourth Street; Max Friedman; damage, $5.

4:55 P. M.—666 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; Edward Sturzenger; damage, $75.

5:30 P. M.—120 Delancey Street; Samuel Pokelsky; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—23 Third Avenue; Straub & Zimmerman; damage, $25.

6:30 P. M.—44 West Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. Kohut; damage, $50.

8:25 P. M.—202 West Thirty-first Street; Bernhard Courtney; damage, $20.

8:40 P. M.—223 West Fortieth Street; Jennie Bank; damage, $40.

9:30 P. M.—42 East Tenth Street; M. Drotman; damage, $5,000.

9:40 P. M.—5 Chambers Street; New York Chair Company; damage trifling.

10:07 P. M.—307 Elizabeth Street; N. J. Palamie; damage, $10.

10:12 P. M.—14 to 20 Low Avenue; J. Gullon; damage, $1,000.

11:20 P. M.—301 East Eighty-seventh Street; Mrs. Henrietta Haup; damage trifling.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, ask for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

CYCLERS STARTED IN SIX DAYS' CONTEST

Riders Wildly Cheered by Big Crowd in Madison Square Garden.

EIGHTEEN MEN BEGIN JOURNEY

Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan Sent the Racers Away, and a Fast Pace Was Set.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

	Miles.
Gougoltz and Breton	49
Vanderstuyft and Stol	49
Dussot and Mazan	49
Walthour and Monroe	49
Butler and Moran	49
Palmer and Agras	49
Samuelson and Williams	49
Mayo and Newkirk	49
Bedell and Bedell	49
Root and Dorlon	49
MacLean and Bowler	49
Caldwell and Hopper	49
Keegan and Vogler	49
Turville and Mettling	49
Sulkins and Rockowitz	49
Downing and Limberg	49
King and Rossino	49

The record is 49 miles.

Off to a rolling start, and carrying a sprinting pace from the crack of the pistol that sent the riders off on their long contest, the annual six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden was begun at 12:07 o'clock this morning in splendidly spectacular style before the hugest crowd that ever attended such a contest in the great hall.

The attendance, approximately fourteen thousand, filled every seat from arena boxes to the topmost gallery, packed the aisles until movement in any direction was next to impossible, and occupied every square foot of standing room on the arena floor, inclosed by the board track, ten laps to the mile. The crowd was as remarkable in its composition as in its size, for every grade of society was represented, while well-known men in business, politics, theatricals, and sports rubbed elbows on all sides.

As official starter Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan fired the shot that gave official notice that the race that is to last for 142 hours was on. Under the conditions agreed upon by the referees the "rolling start" which gave all the riders every chance to be in full motion when the sendoff was made permitted all the thirty-six riders to be on the track, and to ride a full mile before the actual start.

The first mile, which did not count in the contest, was merely a preliminary jog for the eighteen chosen, but at that it was done in 2:25.

While the preliminary mile was in progress a bad spill occurred on the Madison Avenue turn, where Rassino of the Italian team, swerving a trifle and touching another man, drove Fogler of the Newark-Brooklyn team to one side. The swerve brought others into the mix-up, and Dorlon, Mazon, Metting, King, Samuelson, and Fogler went down in a heap. The team mates of the men who had been picked to ride the first turn at once took the places of the fallen riders, so that there was no delay in the start, and the accident had no perceptible effect on the race.

"Bobby" Walthour, who rode in the middle of the crowd until just before the end of the preliminary mile, made a spurt as the starting point was reached, and when the pistol cracked was in front. Then, going on at a terrific sprinting pace, Walthour led to the end of the first mile of the actual race, but with the seventeen who opposed him so close up that there was not more than a wheel's length between any two riders. The pace was so fast and the riders so strong that even the competitors gave up idea or hope of trying to gain any advantage, and only did their best to hold their places.

At the end of the first hour John Bedell led with 24 miles 3 laps, with all the others together, the same distance to their credit.

As prelude to the big race the men of the several teams were introduced in the regular order of their numbers on the programme, and rode one lap of the track while the band played the national air of the nearest thing to it possible, of each country represented, the Swiss-French team, Gougoltz and Breton, leading off to the Marseillaise. The band leader was hard pressed for airs appropriate to some of the teams, and after "Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Die Wacht Am Rhine," and the "Star Spangled Banner," each had been repeated, the "Mormon," "Quaker-Chicago," "Two Turks," and "East Side Hebrews" had to put up with popular music, and got selections from "Bedella," "The Bowery," and rag-time melodies.

The immense crowd that filled the hall began to gather early, though it was not until a short time before midnight that the arena boxes and reserved seats were occupied. Hours before that the balconies and galleries were packed, the rule being first come, first served, with the result that small boys and more enthusiastic "rooters" and partisans among the spectators were on hand early, and had all the choice places aloft before 9 o'clock. The enthusiasts came prepared to make all the noise within their power, and their efforts were so successful that the best efforts of the Sunday night concert by a band, preliminary to the beginning of the race as soon as Sunday had passed, barely succeeded in making itself heard. Throughout the grinding of the bicycles and the blowing of tin horns mingled with and at times drowned the popular airs played.

From the professional men the teams made up by foreign riders were looked on as having the best chances of winning the long race, and, in gossip at least, Gougoltz and Breton appeared to hold the place of favoritism, while Vanderstuyft and Stal were regarded as the most formidable of the other teams. Of Gougoltz, who has ridden in several other six-day races without success, because of having team mates who could not do their share of the riding, it was said that he finally has found a partner in Breton who will "stick" and will give him all the help he needs to win. Vanderstuyft, another veteran long distance rider, has a strong following, too, his partner, Stal, having made a decidedly favorable impression by his riding in the ten-mile race on Saturday night. The American riders have so paired themselves that few of the teams that rode last year are in the present race as they were a year ago. Of the teams that are left intact, the most promising are Walthour and Monroe, Reed and Dorlon, and the Bedell Brothers. The eighteen teams entered in the race are:

Jean Gougoltz and Petit Breton, Arthur Vanderstuyft and Johann Stol, Antonie Dussot and Andre Mazan, "Bobbie" Walthour and "Bennie" Monroe, "Nat" Butler and James F. Moran, W. "Pedaller" Palmer and Emil Agraz, W. E. Samuelson and Saxon Williams, Otto Mayo and "Jed" Newkirk, John Bedell and Menus Bedell, E. F. Root and Oliver Dorlan, Hugh McLean and James B. Bowler, Harry Caldwell and Norman C. Hooper, Patrick Keegan and Patrick Logan, Floyd Krebs and Joseph Fogler, Charles Turville and Louis Mettling, Sammy Sutkins and Joseph Rockowitz, Hardy Downing and Carl Lunberg, William F. King and Mario Rossino.

BIG AUDIENCE GREETS SOUSA.

"The Diplomat," His Latest March, Encored Again and Again.

John Philip Sousa and his band appeared at Carnegie Hall last evening, for the first time this season. The March King was greeted by a large audience, which demanded encore after encore at the end of each number, and Mr. Sousa, as is his custom, generously responded to the demands.

"The Diplomat," Sousa's latest march, was played for the first time last night, and, judging by the applause, it bids fair to be one of the bandmaster's most popular compositions. It was encored four times.

Another new Sousa composition rendered last night was a suite entitled "At the King's Court." A distinct hit was a new and original arrangement of "Bedella."

The soloists were Miss Estelle Liebling, a soprano, and Miss Jessie Straus, a violinist.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 4.—The plant of the Japanese Tissue Mill Company at South Hadley, a three-story wooden structure, was burned to-day, causing a loss of $25,000 and throwing about 100 people out of employment. The work of the mill was to manufacture paper napkins. There was an insurance of $15,000.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 4.—A large elevator owned by the South Texas Grain Company was burned to-day entailing a loss of $130,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was discovered by a train crew, and from their statements it is believed it was of incendiary origin.

Hale Desks
will make your office look better. 29
HALE DESK CO.,
15 Stone ST., next Produce Exchange.

ARREST BANKERS WHO MADE CHADWICK LOANS

Continued from Page 1.

and his Boston attorney. The matter was then arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned and the doctor sailed.

SAYS CLAIMS WILL BE PAID.

"There is no doubt that all the claims against Mrs. Chadwick will be paid, if the smaller creditors will only exercise a little patience. Bankruptcy proceedings and attachment suits do their promoters no good whatever, and creditors resorting to these and other harassing methods will certainly not hasten the settlements of their claims.

"Mrs. Chadwick has acted in the most honorable way in all her dealings that have come to my knowledge. One very good evidence of that is found in the unshaken confidence still reposed in her by her largest creditors and those who know her best."

While this was the end of the written statements, Mr. Carpenter answered questions informally, in some instances discussing features of the case that hitherto he had refused to talk about. He was asked first about Dr. Chadwick's exact present location.

"I don't care to tell you," he replied, "because the doctor doesn't want to be interviewed. He has spent most of his time in Europe for several years. He does not practice medicine any longer. The doctors who marry rich wives do not generally practice. His daughter, who is being educated in Europe, is about eighteen years old. I don't know her first name."

"Who are the doctor's relatives referred to in your formal statement?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Carpenter, adding that he was not sure whether they were all in the West, or whether Admiral Chadwick was one of them, as reported recently. He knew nothing of the Chadwick family, in fact, but had gotten his information from Mrs. Chadwick about their family attitude toward her.

As to the "smaller creditors," he said that he had notified them not to be alarmed. One of those to whom he telephoned last week, he said, was Louise & Co., who got the attachment against Mrs. Chadwick's baggage. This millinery company was the only concern that did not believe his assertion that its debt was safe.

The lawyer was asked what he meant by saying that her "largest creditors" still had confidence in her.

"Exactly that," he said. "Those to whom she owes most are not uneasy."

"Do you mean to say that she has any larger creditors than the Oberlin bank?"

"How much does she owe it?" he responded.

"The dispatches have put the figure at $340,000."

"Well," he admitted, "I don't believe she does owe anybody more than that."

He insisted, however, that most of the "largest creditors" had not been heard of by the public, but were sure of their money. He said he could not tell whether the total amount of her debts would be $1,000,000 or more or less. All, he said, would be paid this week.

"Has the Newton claim been settled?"

"No, the money hasn't been paid yet. It will be settled, though."

He admitted for the first time that his client had conferred on Friday with the law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, counsel for Andrew Carnegie, but said this firm had been her own counsel for years, "probably before they ever served Mr. Carnegie." He was asked:

"Will you say why Mrs. Chadwick called on the law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse?"

"No, but I think I know. Some of the newspapers say she lost a lot of money in Wall Street. Maybe she went down there to get some of it back."

At this point Mr. Carpenter astonished his auditors by a reference he made to Emil Hoover, the young man occupying one of the rooms in Mrs. Chadwick's apartment.

"How old is her son Emil?" he was asked.

"Her son Emil?" he exclaimed. "I didn't know Emil was her son."

"Why, it has been stated all along that he was her son, and that he kept the name of his father, Mr. Hoover, her first husband."

"Maybe so, maybe so," said Mr. Carpenter. "Yes, his name's Hoover, I think, but I didn't think he was her son."

The Holland House employes have looked upon young Hoover as Mrs. Chadwick's son, and nobody there ever heard a suspicion that he might be a stepson until last night, but of the very little that is known of Mrs. Chadwick's past one fact is that she once had a husband named Hoover.

Mr. Carpenter said he was sure Mrs. Chadwick would not leave the city to-day, but he would not prophesy as to the next day. She might not be well enough to leave in a week. The attachment procured by Louise & Co., he said, was returnable in the City Court to-orrow.

Another strange development in the mysterious case yesterday was the appearance at the Holland House of a United States Secret Service agent, who evidently took much interest in Mrs. Chadwick's affairs, but who protested that he was simply "on waiting orders." When his identity as a Federal detective had been established, although his name was not obtainable, he declared that his instructions were to remain at the hotel until he received word what he was to do.

A significant statement made by her lawyer was that the attachment served on her on Saturday was of no legal effect, because wearing apparel was exempt. In this connection it was learned that whatever jewelry Mrs. Chadwick had with her on Saturday was removed from the Holland House yesterday. As court decisions of the past have left some doubt as to whether jewelry should be accounted "wearing apparel," Mrs. Chadwick looked about for a way to get her valuable trinkets out of the Sheriff's way.

Though attachment papers had been served both on the hotel officials and herself, her lawyer advised her that the service was no good. He told her, so he said last night, that a Deputy Sheriff serving such papers was legally bound to take actual possession of the baggage attached. Telling the hotel people to hold it did not make them responsible for it, and so there was no bar to its removal after Rinn, the server, left the hotel Saturday afternoon. The Deputy Sheriff has announced that he will go after the property to-day and that the hotel people must not let anything get out of their care.

According to Dr. Albertus A. Moore, Mrs. Chadwick will not be able to appear in court, even if she wants to do so.

"I have called on her once to-day," said the doctor last night, "and she is in a highly nervous condition. That may not sound as serious as it really is. I mean that she is ill beyond doubt, but not dangerously. She has been in bed all day, and is likely to stay in her rooms for a week—maybe two weeks. She certainly will not leave town with my consent in less than six or eight days, probably longer."

Dr. Moore called in a consultant, so serious did he consider his patient's condition, and two trained nurses were on duty in the apartment last night, according to the hotel officials. The consultation resulted in the announcement that Mrs. Chadwick was not suffering from any organic trouble, but would have to be watched closely for several days.

Funeral of John Munroe.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The funeral of John Munroe, the American banker of this city, took place this afternoon at the Church of the Holy Trinity. The American and British Ambassadors, with many prominent members of the American and English colonies and representative Frenchmen, were present. The body will remain temporarily in the church vaults.

Superior Furnished Rooms.
See "Furnished Room" column in to-day's TIMES. Page 8.—Adv.

ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE BAPTIZED AT QUIRINAL

Splendid Ceremony Attended by Many Royal Personages.

OUR AMBASSADOR NOT THERE

Only Diplomats Whose Countries Sent Princes Invited—Infant Cried When He Felt Holy Water.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The infant Crown Prince of Italy was baptized at the Quirinal today. The weather was showery, but this did not prevent a great crowd gathering at the Palace to witness the passage of the carriages with their distinguished occupants.

The ballroom of the Quirinal, which had been transformed into a chapel, was beautifully decorated. The altar stood at the end of the room. It bore six immense golden candlesticks and a crucifix in the centre. Above the altar was a picture, which had been taken from the Quirinal chapel, representing the Madonna and Child. Above this was a balcony for the Court quintet.

On the left of the altar was a box for the little Princesses Yolanda and Mafalda and for other children of the Court. Under this, in red brocade with palms, was another box for diplomats whose countries had sent royal representatives, such as Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, and Servia. The diplomats from other countries were not invited.

When all the guests had assembled sixteen canons and the Court Chaplain, Mgr. Beccaria, entered processionally, taking their places at the altar. Immediately after the appearance of the clergy the doors of the private apartments of the Palace were opened to allow the royal cortège, headed by the Master of Ceremonies and the Prefect of the Palace, to pass. Countess Bruschi-Falgari, Lady in Waiting, carried the Crown Prince, who was dressed in an exquisite lace-embroidered robe and was lying on a lace pillow.

With the King and Queen were the price of Montenegro dressed as a Gospador, in a rich Montenegrin costume, and his three daughters, Princess Helen of Servia, the Dowager Duchess of Genoa, great-grandmother of the Crown Prince; Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Victor Napoleon, the Duke of Genoa, the Count of Turin, and others.

The spectacle was magnificent in the extreme. All the ladies present, including those of the royal party, were dressed in white, with creamy lace veils on their heads, and were glittering with jewels.

The baptismal ceremony was most picturesque. Countess Bruschi-Falgari came slowly forward with the infant, which was taken by the Queen, who advanced before the altar. At the same time the King stepped to the side occupied by the royal children and lifted out the Princesses Yolande and Mafalda, whom he kept beside him during the entire ceremony, which they watched with wide-eyed interest. Dowager Queen Margherita, the godmother, and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, the godfather, stood on either side of the Queen and the infant, each with one hand on the Crown Prince's shoulder and a lighted candle in the other. The ceremony lasted fifteen minutes, and the Crown Prince behaved splendidly, his only outcry being when he felt the holy water upon his forehead.

The informal reception after the baptism was shortened, owing to the grave illness of the Duchess of Aosta. The Duke of Aosta has ordained three days of prayer in the royal church at Turin, at which he will assist personally.

To Consider Arbitration Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Cullom has called the Foreign Relations Committee to meet Wednesday for the purpose of considering arbitration treaties. Conventions for the arbitration principle are pending with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

Beginning on Monday, December the Fifth.
An Important Sale of
High Grade Suits for Men.
Special at $14.50.
Formerly $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00

As the season advances we find that various series of our suits of the better class have suffered the inevitable penalty which popularity inflicts—incomplete sizes. These we have gathered into one great collection which embraces fourteen hundred and sixty single and double breasted sack suits and seventy-five Chesterfield and English walking cutaway suits of fine cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, homespuns and tweeds in mixtures. The regular prices—$18, $20, $22.50 and $25—have all been reduced to $14.50.

Single Breasted Sack Suits, Sizes 32 to 52. Double Breasted Sack Suits, Sizes 32 to 44. Cutaway Suits, Sizes 34 to 40.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

Vegetable Soup.
MATERIALS:—Three onions, three carrots, two turnips, head celery, parsley, salt, pepper, three tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Seasoning:—As indicative of the dishes which follow, a soup should be perfect in consistence and seasoning. The anxious cook need not fear criticism if to the soup in the tureen she adds two tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

Sack Coats are growing a bit this winter. Much more length to 'em. Chunkier, square cornered lapels, too. You can have a suit or overcoat made up in the new way with $40 worth of art in the tailoring, from that special line of blacks and blues, plain, fancy and overplaid worsted cheviots for **$20.**
Send for samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.

TOLD TO LEAVE; TRIED TO DIE.

Aged Seafaring Man Despondent Over Dismissal from Brooklyn Home.

Because he had been dismissed from the Home for Aged Men and Couples, Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, on the complaint that he used intoxicants habitually, Henry Stevens, seventy-nine years old, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor yesterday morning.

For many years he was a seafaring man. Five years ago he entered the institution because the last member of his family had died, and he expected to spend the remainder of his life there. Frequently, after spending the day outside of the institution, it is said, he would return after drinking, and although at other times kindly, he then became particularly disagreeable.

He received his letter of dismissal on Wednesday, and was told that he could have until to-day to find another home. He engaged a room in Pearl Street and packed his trunk, but as the time to leave the home drew near he became despondent.

He declined to go to breakfast yesterday morning, and when everybody else was down stairs he procured a razor and slashed his throat. His hand trembled, however, and his speedy removal to the Cumberland Street Hospital may save his life.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
In view of the Holiday Season Our Collection of
BRONZE LAMPS
is exceptionally varied and attractive, and is unlike anything to be found elsewhere.
As Gifts, these Lamps can hardly be excelled for usefulness and beauty.
331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

California
If you are contemplating a trip to California you will be interested in the new book descriptive of the State just published by the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
It is confidently believed to be the most complete, reliable and handsome book of its kind ever issued. It will tempt you to visit California.
Tickets and Information
381 Broadway, New York
This coupon filled out and sent to above address, with six cents in stamps, will bring you the book, "Colorado—California."
Name.....
Street Address.....
City.....*State*.....
Probable Destination.....
A

Aux Tapis Francais
159 FIFTH AVENUE.
FRENCH RUGS & CARPETS
"Essayer c'est les adopter"
If you have not yet visited our show room and seen our handsome assortment of French Imported Rugs we shall be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock. You will be impressed by the artistic and beautiful designs as well as by the low prices.
It is our desire to make the different manufacturers known as well in this city as they are all over Europe, and in quoting the very low prices we will undoubtedly do justice to our worldly repute.
All rugs and carpets are the highest grades and offer the advantages of being seamless, all wool and fast colors.
Aubusson and Savonnerie Rugs in stock and to special order from exclusive designs

Last Days
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
SUNDAY NEXT, LAST DAY.
Week Days 9 to 6 Admission 50 cents.
Sundays 2 to 6 Admission 25 cents.
TISSOT'S Last Work
ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE
Old Testament
"Will elevate the soul and purify the artistic taste of the [illegible]" Charles Wagner, "Author of 'Simple Life.'"

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Have you seen the mysterious "Yoga Cabinet"? See it to-day on the 4th Floor.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

Well, children, here I am again, ready to greet you all.

I HAVE again taken up my stand in the large rotunda at Simpson Crawford Co.'s, where I'll be glad to see you any day—I want to give you all a how'dy do bow and a smile of welcome. Now, boys and girls, I want you to excuse me for the seeming egoism, but I'm greater and grander than ever, and I've not only brought a part of my workshop along, but I've brought my little doll theatre also—a handsome little playhouse, where the dolls go to amuse themselves during the long time they have to wait for me to bring them here for your admiration and adoption—not only a miniature theatre filled with dollies, but a stage full of actors and actresses. Visit our holiday bazaar. Second Floor.

Here's something else I've brought to amuse you—a set of great Cathedral Chimes—loaned to me by Father Time, who used them to ring out the old and ring in the new year. Come all of you and hear the Christmas carols. Chimes play every fifteen minutes. Oh, I've a lot of things to interest every little boy and girl in New York. Now, here's another treeat for you, and if you come you can have a real jolly time. I want you to visit Toyland, in the basement salesroom—see all the pretty things I made for you before I came to greet you in the rotunda. Now, be sure, and all come.

You can look at them all, play with them and just have all the fun you want. That's our instructions from Santa Claus—because Santa Claus loves you all, and this store is his Christmas time home, and you must come and get acquainted with him. You must bring papa and mamma with you, for they'll see that this privilege is not abused. To all who come we'll give a handsome little book done in colors, entitled "A Trip to Toyland." It contains Christmas stories and carols. If you cannot come send your address and we'll send it to you. This is by the order of your loving friend, Santa Claus.

Silverware for gifts.

THERE'S wisdom in buying your Xmas gifts now, especially if you've decided upon silverware—first, because these early season prices will not and cannot be repeated later on—second, you avoid the rush that will throng this store ten days later. Main Floor.

We're showing an artistic line of sterling silver toilet and table articles—of the very highest grade—guaranteed to be 925-1000 fine. Come as soon as possible while the choosing is at its best.

Hair brushes, fine bristle, flower design, heavy silver, $2.75. Others to $8.50.

Cloth brushes, heavy silver, flower design, $2.25. Others to $7.60.

Fine bristle military brushes, heavy silver, flower design, $2.25. Others to $7.50.

Hand mirrors, heavy silver, flower design, $5.75. Others to $15.

59c. for $1.25 silverware, comprising the following articles, suitable for gifts—Dressing combs, shoe horns, files, button hooks, cuticle knives, polishers, cream jars, tooth and nail brushes—heavy silver top, cut glass powder and puff jars.

$1.25 for $1.75 (others $5.50) silverware articles—heavy solid silver napkin rings, salts and peppers, sugar shells, butter knives, bonbon spoons, cold meat forks, &c. Some worth up to $2.

$2.95 for beautiful heavy solid silver bonbon dishes, salad bowls, cold meat, pie servers.

Heavy solid silver Teaspoons, $6.50, $9, $12.75 doz.
Heavy solid silver Dessert Spoons, $16.50 to $24 doz.
Heavy solid silver Table Spoons, $19 to $29 doz.
Heavy solid silver medium Forks, $19 to $29 doz.
Heavy solid silver Dessert Forks, $16.50 to $24 doz.
Heavy solid silver Coffee Spoons, $7.50 and $9 doz.
Heavy solid silver Oyster Forks, $7 to $10 doz.
Heavy solid silver Bouillon Spoons, $12 doz.

Gravy Ladles, $3 to.....$8
Salad Nets, $6.50 to.....$17.50
Berry Spoons, $2.95 to.....$5
Cold Meat Fork, $2.95 to.....$6
Salad Spoons, $3 to.....$7.50
Ice Cream Knife, $3.50 to.....$5

Xmas sale of gold & diamond jewelry.

NOT an ordinary sale, offering a regular line of jewelry at a regular price, but a holiday sale in the strictest sense of the word, carrying buying opportunities that will mark for all time to come the one great bargain event of the pre-holiday season. Main Floor.

Special No. 1—Just 100 genuine pearl and diamond brooches—not the ordinary rose diamonds, but the genuine cut diamonds—brilliants of the finest water—very daintily designed—under ordinary selling conditions you'd say they were great values at $8—

To-day, while they last, $4.75.

Diamond brooches, beautiful, artistic designs.....$6.75 to $75

Special No. 2—About 300 diamond scarfpins, exclusive designs—selected in Paris by our own representatives especially for gifts—there's not one you can duplicate in America for less than $8—ten new designs to select from to-day, at $4.75 and $4.95.

Beautiful assortment of scarfpins from $7.50 to $50.

Special No. 3—Here's the item that will create unusual buying enthusiasm—200 heavy solid gold cuff links—genuine fine cut diamonds—need we say any more?—to-day, just as long as they last, $5.

Large assortment of link buttons at $8, $12.50 to $19.

Special No. 4—Three hundred pairs of solid gold cuff buttons—choose as you like while they last at $1.25—also fancy novelty brooches—solid gold—at $1.95 to $2.95—and a great lot of handsome scarfpins at $2.95 and $1.25.

Solid gold lockets, holding two pictures, with fine cut diamond—$8.50; others to $50.

Solid gold cigar cutter, fine diamond, $5.00.

Solid gold necktie clasps, fine diamond, $6.95.

Solid gold necktie clasps, 95c.

Tiffany and Belcher rings—a beautiful white cut brilliant—ordinarily $18—at $12.

Hundreds of new settings and styles to select from at prices ranging from 25c. to $285.

Misses' and children's solid gold signet and fancy rings at $1.25.

Men's and Women's heavy solid gold signet rings, $3.75 and $5.95.

250 solid gold pencils, very convenient for chatelaine or notebook—regularly $2.50—at $1.50.

Solid gold neck chains, very fine rope and link designs, $2.75 and $3.50. Solid gold rope lorgnette chains, $9.50.

Solid gold heart chains, 50c. to $1.50.

Dolls and toys at saving prices.

IN THAT mammoth Toyland in the basement toys, games and dolls at those typical Simpson Crawford Co.'s saving prices, that enable economical parents to save at least one-third on all their purchases. Every toy bright and new—all purchased this year. The freedom of Toyland is extended to all boys and girls, and besides we'll give each one a handsome book, done in colors, containing Xmas carols and stories—"A Trip to Toyland."

Bring the children down to see the big Santa Claus in the rotunda—he's a smile and a nod for them all.

Our Toyland has already taken on rush—crowds are coming every day. Bring the children to see this great show of toys of every description. Don't need to think of buying—we've arranged this showing especially for the children. Basement Salesroom.

85c for $1.10 D. P. dressed doll.

19c for 25c dressed doll.

39c for 50c. worsted doll.

19c for 25c. jointed doll.

$2.50 for $3.50 Duchess jointed doll.

$1.35 for $2.20 Majestic jointed doll.

$2.50 for $3.25 Toy Theatres, complete.

39c for 50c Iron Passenger Train.

25c for Iron Ice Wagon and Horse.

25c for Iron "Red Devil" Automobile.

95c for $1.25 Magic Lantern.

89c for ($1.24 Desk, with blackboard lid.

95c for $1.40 Metal Kitchen sets.

95c for $1.25 Milk Wagon, cans, and hair horse.

50c for large sized Doll Bed.

$1.35 for $2.20 Toy Tea Set, decorated.

$1.95 for $3. Flexible Flyer Sled.

$4.50 for $5.19 Police Patrol Wagon.

25c for 35c Blackboard.

$3.50 for Baby Push Sleigh, upholstered.

$1.75 for $2.45 Swinging Horse.

$3.25 for $4.34 Express Wagon, with seat.

$5.95 for $6.60 "Speedy" Automobile, for street use.

$1.00 for Mechanical Railway, with truck.

5c for over 1,000 different styles of Tree Ornaments.

$3.25 for Glascock's Baby Jumpers.

59c for 12 key Piano.

$1.50 for $1.95 Child's Trunk.

75c for 98c Revolving Chair.

75c for $1.00 Soldier Suit.

$1.50 for $2.15 "Rooster" Shoofly Hobby Horse.

69c for 98c Hobby Horse.

25c for four Chairs and table, (large size.)

49c for Dime Registering Trunk Bank.

15c for Numeral Frames.

29c for Game of Flinch. First quality.

19c for Game of Bird Centre.

19c for Game of Bunco.

25c for Game of Bulls and Bears.

19c for Game of Panic.

25c for Game of Mrs. Wiggs.

25c for Game of Flags.

25c for Game of Logomachy.

15c for Comic Conversation Cards.

15c for Geographical Cards.

15c for Anagrams, (large.)

15c for Donkey Party and other cloth games.

5c for Teaser Puzzle.

The holiday book store

THE largest and most magnificent retail book store in the United States raises the curtain for its twentieth annual holiday show, presenting for the occasion the most impressive collection of

Magnificent book values

that ever has been offered during any holiday season by any Department Store or Book Store in this country.

The occasion will demonstrate a series of mercantile transactions so unique and of such supreme consequence to all book lovers and every prospective holiday buyer that we are prepared for the mightiest attendance and the most remarkable book selling on record. We are superbly ready for you. This great book store will give you better service and more effective facilities than ever. Nearly 12,000 square feet of space is occupied with the most wonderful holiday book display you have ever seen. Come here to-day and share in these incomparable book values. Come and enjoy this wonderful book exhibit.

We cannot begin to enumerate the almost endless variety of book values, covering every class of books that are ready for you here. But when we say this offering of Library Sets is a fair representative of the whole, you can appreciate the importance of a visit to the Simpson Crawford Book Store.

Superb Library Sets in choice half leather binding at the usual cost of inferior cloth editions.

If this statement is correct, and we guarantee that it is, then we are right to expect an overwhelming demand. Not one volume has sold below $2.00 each. We offer them at between 80c. and 90c. And when we say the sheet stock, the illustrations and the binding are of superlative excellence and elegance; that they are among the finest book productions of this country, you will realize the importance of immediate response. Second Floor.

Honore de Balzac, 16 Vols.

Unabridged Saintsbury edition. The only English version that commands the unqualified approval of critics and connoisseurs and which occupies the place of honor in the finest libraries.

48 full page etchings and 100 full page illustrations by notable French artists.

Subscription price $32, sale price..... 14.75

Dumas' Romances, 15 Vols.

The most complete and the only finely illustrated edition that has been issued in English of the great romances of this favorite French writer. The translations are the most true yet accomplished. 100 full page illustrations by the famous artists, De Neuville, Leloir, Bayard, Lefort, &c.

Subscription price $30, sale price..... 13.75

Thackeray's Works, 10 Vols.

This edition of Thackeray contains all the novels and miscellanies contained in the English edition published with the author's approval. Also more illustrations than have hitherto appeared. 200 woodcuts by the author and by Millais, Barnard, Fildes, &c.

Subscription price $20, sale price..... 8.90

George Eliot, 8 Vols.

A truly fine edition of the master works of this master writer. As long as intelligence reigns supreme in the world's affairs so long will George Eliot continue to command a place in every library. Fully illustrated.

Subscription price $16, sale price..... 7.50

Charles Dickens, 15 Vols.

Complete Library Edition.

This is one of the finest editions of the works of this greatest of all English novelists that ever came from the press. Printed from entirely new set of plates on extra book paper. Over 300 etchings, photogravures and engravings by Cruikshank, Phiz, Barnard, Darley, Eytinge.

Subscription price $30, sale price..... 13.75

Victor Hugo, 10 Vols.

The works of this great writer have taken place with the immortals of literature. This is an edition of his writings that is worthy of the mighty genius of the author. The typography is worthy, and the illustrations nobly assist to do honor to the text, being by artists like Detaille, Leloir, Vibert, Lefevre, &c.

Subscription price $20, sale price..... 8.90

The Waverley Novels, 12 Vols.

A complete library edition of the famous Waverley Novels, splendidly printed and illustrated with 124 full page etchings and photogravures by distinguished artists.

Subscription price $24, sale price..... 10.75

In every respect the following are equal to those described above:—

Bulwer, 15 vols., 13.75.
Gibbon, 5 vols., 4.50.
McCarthy, 2 vols., 1.90.
Carlyle, 10 vols., 8.90.
Green, 4 vols., 3.75.
Rawlinson, 3 vols., 2.75.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

500 men's house coats, $4.95, usually $6, $7.50 and $8.50.

H-O-U-S-E C-O-A-T spells the ideal Christmas gift for men, and we haven't gone about our Christmas preparations in a half-hearted way that would make you pay the higher prices usually asked, but went right out and hunted down the best sample line in the country.

500 house coats, made to sell at $6, $7.50 & $8.50; holiday price $4.95.

It's a price nobody minds paying. It's a coat every man appreciates, because there's nothing to make it look inexpensive. The styles are new, the shades are the latest.

34 to 48 chest—and all the stout sizes also.

Solid colors—every conceivable contrasting color combination—the appointments and trimmings on pockets, collars and cuffs are equal to those found on higher priced coats everywhere else—colors are Oxford, Cambridge, blue, brown, orange, maroon and red—also black. Second Floor.

Other house coats and smoking jackets; especially selected for Christmas at $6 to $35.

Art needlework for Christmas.

A THOUSAND dainty things and more at prices that will give you a desire to buy now. Our holiday showing is now complete. Ask about our complimentary instruction with every purchase. Fourth Floor.

Scotch Thistle, "Nabody'll sit on us"—bowling design with score—"The Flat'ron," Bill Bailey—Smoker designs—College flags and seals—flower designs, all stamped—pillows at 50c. and 59c.

Many finished pieces in table centres and after dinner cloths embroidered with fast color embroidery cottons—a new feature this season—in all sizes and colors of silk, at 34c. doz. skeins.

Daintily tinted glove, handkerchief, cash and lace boxes, 59c.

Fortune telling tea cup, with instructions to use, 50c.

Fancy trimmed pin cushions, oblong and square.
$1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 to $10.

Hand painted linen picture frames, $1.25.

Hand painted newspaper holders, assorted colors, $1.50.

Wood with leather applique calendars; Chinese designs and trimmings, 50c.

Early sale: Xmas slippers

WE'RE pricing an early shipment much below the regular prices—doing this just to induce early shopping before the RUSH begins—men, women, boys and girls. All the new shades in plain and fancy slippers. See our Christmas showing, for until you do, you cannot realize the revelation that has taken place in this popular gift. Second Floor.

98c. for men's $1.50 slippers.

$1.50 for men's $2.00 slippers.

$2 to $3.40 for men's slippers.

$1.45 for women's $2.50 slippers.

$2.35 for women's $3.50 slippers.

79c. for women's $1.25 slippers.

39c. for children's 75c. slippers.

$1.50 for boys' Romeo slippers.

$1.35 for boys' opera slippers.

Holiday sale of handkerchiefs at lowest prices

YOU'LL undoubtedly pronounce this the tastiest and largest display of Christmas handkerchiefs in New York—the result of a year's search of the world's producing centres. 100,000 more in this remarkable sale that starts to-day. Couldn't possibly price them lower and make our small profit, and as we enjoy many buying advantages we don't think it likely that any other store will price equal styles and quality as low. Read over the list of prices and you will come here to-day. Main Floor.

Irish Linen Initials—all hand worked—New York's largest assortment—NOT A MACHINE MADE LETTER in the entire collection.

9c each for women's hand worked initials, with hand embroidered wreaths—50c. for ½ dozen.

12½c for Women's Irish Linen hand wrought initial Handkerchiefs—beautiful wreath and Fleur de Lis surrounding the letter.

15c for several styles Irish linen hand worked initial Handkerchiefs—a real 25c. value.

25c for many styles of women's sheer dainty hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs—½ doz. box..$1.38

12½c for two styles of men's unlaundered Irish linen hand worked initial Handkerchiefs—open work letter—a real 25c. value if laundered.

69c each for sample Handkerchiefs of pure linen—beautiful effects—copies of the handwork of the Appenzell workers—not one worth less than $1.25—many worth $2.00—choose at 69c.

Special event on the bargain square.

12½c. for 19c., 25c., 35c. Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs.

A collection of several thousand embroidered Handkerchiefs; hemstitched embroidered; scalloped embroidered; lace edge embroidered; a great opportunity to secure your Christmas needs at great savings; a Swiss maker's entire surplus, all at.....12½c

Souvenir boxes and sachets are gratis with suitable purchases.

25c each for several styles men's hand worked initial Handkerchiefs—dainty letters—different from what you see elsewhere—$1.38 for ½ dozen.

Thousands of boxes of finest Handkerchiefs—both fancy embroidered—lace edge—French novelties—Irish linen initials, &c., &c.—one, two, three and six in a box, at 59c., 95c., $1.50 up.

2,000 boxes men's hand-worked initial Handkerchiefs, imported from Belfast; ½ dozen in a box, at $1.39, $1.50, $2.00.

25c buys Handkerchiefs worth to 50c.; at this price hundreds of styles, thousands of handkerchiefs; Swiss, Irish, French; dainty needlework on the St. Gall machine; embroidered; handsome lace edges; a great section devoted to this popular price.

39c each for 75c., $1.00 values in fine sheer linen embroidered Handkerchiefs—manufacturer's sample collection—most beautiful effects—see them to-day—hundreds of styles of 50c., 75c., $1.00 Handkerchiefs—all at 39c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Holiday furniture ½ off. Low prices.

WE have left all the original low price tickets on this furniture, and when you select a piece or suit exactly one-third will be deducted from the stated price. Fifth Floor.

It's furniture bought discriminately and purposely for the holidays with artistic designs and lasting worth in mind—one-third off our regular low prices for the very finest furniture built—the kind exacting people require for gifts.

$31 for $46.50 extension table.
$32.50 for $48.50 extension table.
$50 for $75 library table.
$42.75 for $64 library table.
$35.50 for $53.50 library table.
$31.50 for $47.25 library table.
$83.50 for $125 library table.

$115.75 for $173.50 bookcase.
$83.50 for $125.00 bookcase.
$100 for $150 bookcase.
$115.50 for $173 library desk.
$66.75 for $100 library desk.
$86.75 for $130 library desk.
$49 for $73.50 library desk.

Colonial chamber suits of genuine mahogany—chevan style dresser, chiffonier has desk combination—bedstead has low head and foot. The most highly prized gift imaginable.

$70.75 for $106 dresser.
$60.50 for $90.75 chiffonier.

$76.50 for $114.50 bedstead.
$47.25 for $70.75 dressing table.

$96.75 for $145 Leaf Gold Cabinet.
$176.75 for $265 Leaf Gold Cabinet.
$140 for $210 Leaf Gold Cabinet.
$45.75 for $68.50 Vernis-Martin Cabinet.
$110 for $165 Vernis-Martin Cabinet.
$105 for $157.50 Sideboard—Colonial.
$60 for $90 Side Table—Colonial.
$96.75 for $145 Dining Table—Colonial style.

$100 for $150 China Closet—Colonial.
$133.50 for $200 Sideboard—reproduction of Chippendale.
$80 for $120 Dining Table—reproduction of Chippendale.
$64 for $98 China Closet—reproduction of Chippendale.
$190 for $285 Gold Leaf Cabinet.
$57.50 for $86 Vernis-Martin Desk.
$76.75 for $115 Music Cabinet.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual sale of pure silk hosiery.

Hundreds of pairs at less than half price.

WE advise you to buy at the earliest possible moment. Remember—this is the sale that supplies the holiday wants of a multitude of people who believe in more gifts at bargain prices selected at Simpson Crawford Co.'s rather than fewer gifts of the same character and quality bought at double our prices elsewhere. Main Floor.

$1.95 for $3 to $5 silk hose. **Hundreds of pairs of pure silk hosiery, still we urge you to come to-day for the simple reason:** **$1.95** for $6.50 French silk hose.

This sale cannot continue long when prices are about ⅓ the cost to manufacture.

First special—79c for $1 and $1.25 pure silk hosiery—Women's black sheer quality silk hose, plain or Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed—double soles, heels and toes.

Second special—$1.35 for $1.95 to $3.50 thread silk hose—This lot comprises 390 pairs of the very finest grades of pure thread silk hose in various assortments as follows—plain backs, heavy, medium and cobweb weights—back, drop stitches—black with open lace ankles—plain and open-work evening shades—including pure white—in all 390 pairs—none worth less than $1.95—most all worth $2.50 to $3.50.

Third special—$1.95 for $3.50 to $5.00 hand embroidered silk hose. 240 pairs women's extra quality pure thread black silk hose, with a big assortment of floral designs, hand-embroidered on insteps—only 2 or 3 pairs of a pattern—the choicest and finest of work—worth according to design from $3 to $5—at $1.95.

Fourth special—$6.50 French silk hose, $1.95. 120 pairs of the very finest two-tone fancy French silk hose, all in two color effects, with open lace ankles—finest fancy silk hose imported. Sample line at ½ the cost to import—worth $6.50—at $1.95.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Saving sale of groceries and wines bought in almost unbelievable quantities to get prices down so low. Remember, this event is in New York's Model Food Store.

BONELESS BREAKFAST Bacon—Armour's or Swift's; specially selected for Simpson Crawford Co.; mild sugar cured—strips weighing from 4 to 5 lbs. each; lb. 12c

COFFEE—SIMPSON CRAWFORD 10-lb. Blend of fancy imported Mocha and Java; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

FRAGRANT TEAS—ENGLISH Breakfast, Imported Gunpowder, Young Hyson, India Ceylon and Oolong; 60c. grade; 5 lb. caddy, $2.20; lb. 40c

FLOUR—ROYAL STUART—MADE from the finest hard Minnesota Spring Wheat; ⅛ bbl. sack 85c

PURE LARD—ARMOUR'S SHIELD or Swift's Silver Leaf, in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails; lb. 11c

SUGAR—H. & E. CRYSTAL DOMino; 5 lb. sealed carton 38c

MEADOW BROOK FANCY Creamery Butter—5 lb. crock, $1.45; 3 lb. crock. 87c

CONDENSED MILK—NESTLE'S; rich in cream; or Magnolia; can, 9c.; dozen $1.05

NORWAY BLOATER MACKEREL—Guaranteed new 1904 catch; fat, toothsome, delicious Mackerel; 10 lb. pail, $2.25; 5 lb. pail... $1.25

VANILLA EXTRACT—VAN DUzer's Finest; 2 oz. bottle 25c

ORANGES—CHOICE FLORIDA—Thin skinned Golden Russets—3 doz., 89c.; doz. 24c

PRUNES—"SANTA CLARA"—MEDIUM size, sweet and tender; 10 lbs., 48c.; lb. 6c

2,500 CASES DELICIOUSLY sweet and tender early June Peas; packed on the estate where grown; case, 2 dozen 2 lb. cans, $1.58; dozen, 80c.; can... 7c

SEEDED RAISINS—CALIFORNIA Muscatel, seeded; new 1904 packing; full 16 oz. package, 9c.; 3 cartons 25c

TAPIOCA—"MINUTE"—REquires no soaking; ready for immediate use; 3 packages, 25c.; package 10c

SWEET APPLE CIDER—TRIPLE clarified; direct from the press; for table use; gallon jug, jug free 35c

SYRUP—DELMONICO GOLDEN Drip; gallon jug, 65c.; ½ gallon can, 35c.; quart can 19c

CRANBERRIES—FANCIEST CAPE Cod fruit, 8c.; 3 quarts in carton 23c

OATMEAL—BEST QUALITY, steam cooked, kiln dried; 5 lbs 19c

NAVY BEANS—FINEST HANDpicked New York State; ½ bushel crock, $1.35; 5 and 10 lb. packages, lb. 5c

DRIED PEAS—OLD SCOTCH green or yellow split, for puree of soup; 5 lbs 27c

PEACHES—CALIFORNIA, LEMON Cling or Yellow Crawford, in heavy sugar syrup; 2½ lb. can; dozen, $2.60; can 22c

RED RASPBERRIES—NEW YORK State; 2 lb. can; case, 2 dozen, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2 lb. can 12c

SUGAR—FINE GRANULATED, in 25, 10 and 5 lb. cloth sacks; lb. 5½c

RIPE TOMATOES—SOUTHERN grown—solid packed; red ripe—2 dozen, $1.05; dozen, 58c.; 3 lb. can 7c

NEW CALIFORNIA CANNED Fruits—Sucano Packing Co.'s Apricots, Bartlett Pears, or Yellow California Peaches, packed in medium weight sugar syrup; case 2 dozen 2½ lb. cans, $4.39; doz., $2.25; can, ... 20c

SUCCOTASH—NEW YORK STATE pack, made from sweet sugar Corn and the choicest of Lima Beans; case of 2 dozen 2 lb. cans, $2.70; doz., $1.40; can 12c

MAINE CORN—ROYAL STUART, fancy new pack; case 2¼ cans, $2.95; doz., $1.50; 2 lb. can 13c

WINORR KERNELLED CORN—The corn without hulls; 2 lb. can, doz., $1.70; can 15c

PEAS—ROYAL STUART EXTRA sifted; small and tender; case 2 dozen, $4.40; dozen, $2.25; can 19c

BAKED BEANS—ROYAL STUART genuine Boston baked; plain or prepared with tomato sauce; dozen, $1.60; 3 lb. can 14c

TOMATOES—ROYAL STUART fancy whole red ripe Jersey Tomatoes; mammoth size sanitary can; dozen, $1.59; can 14c

TABLE SALT—LOG CABIN double refined; patent top box; 3 boxes 25c

CHILI SAUCE—SNIDER'S—PINT bottle, 25c.; ½ pt. bottle, 15c.; dozen $1.70

3,000 LBS. CAROLINA WHITE head Rice—regularly retailed at 7c. or 5 lbs.; special for to-day, 10 lbs., 47c. 25c

ASPARAGUS—GOLD DUST OR Saratoga California; tender white spears; dozen, $3.25; 2½ lb. can 28c

TOMATO CATSUP—ROYAL STUart homemade; perfectly seasoned; three bottles, 50c.; pint bottle 18c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—ROYAL STUart Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry and Quince; 1 lb. glass jar 20c

JELLY—ROYAL STUART—CRAB Apple, Red Currant, Quince or Grape; 4 glasses, 70c.; each 18c

SALAD DRESSING—STUART OR Yacht Club; large size bottle, 45c.; medium size bottle 23c

OLIVES—ROYAL STUART BABY Olives, stuffed with red pepper; 3 bottles, 50c.; bottle 18c

OLIVE OIL—ROYAL STUART—made from selected Queen Olives; triple clarified; gallon screw top can, $2.75; ½ gallon can, $1.50; quart can 77c

WHITE FLOATING SOAP—FAIRbank's Fairy oval; just fits the hand; five cakes 17c

NEW LAYER FIGS—1,500 LBS. received direct from Smyrna, Turkey; packed in boxes of 10 lbs. each; special per box, $1.00; per lb 12c

BAKING CHOCOLATE—ROYAL Stuart or Walter Baker's Premium Blue Label; lb. 28c

LAUNDRY SOAP—ROYAL STUart; thoroughly seasoned; box of 60 1 lb. cakes, $2.85; 10 bars, 49c.; cake 5c

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT OR Bass & Co.'s Bulldog; dozen 1.67

HOLLAND GIN—THE FAMOUS Meder Swan, highly recommended for home and medicinal use; gallon, $3.25; 1-5 gallon white glass bottle 68c

TARRAGON PORT—IMPORTED to sell at $2.75; special for Monday, gallon, $1.50; bottle 50c

CLARETS AND RHINE WINES—Specially priced for to-day; gallon, 80c. and $1.00, and 60c

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY AND Muscatel; special reduction according to vintage and quality of the wine; gallon, $1.98, $1.48, $1.28, $1.05 and 78c.; bottle, 60c., 45c., 34c., and 22c

COGNAC BRANDY—JAMES HENnessy & Co.'s; bottle 1.00

PEPPER WHISKEY—GALLON, $1.75; bottle 45c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—GALLON, $2.35; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle 60c

MONOGRAM AND FINCH'S GOLden Wedding, 8 years old; gallon, $3.85; full quart bottle 85c

250 pairs of serviceable blankets in this clearing at 69c. and up

TO know that you can buy a pair of blankets at 69c. is an incentive for every woman who needs them to come down town, and that's what we offer in this special clearing to-day.

69c. to $8.50 a pair.

High-grade Blankets that we intend to clear out in one day—white, gray, tan, scarlet, flamy plaids—all double blankets from the best American mills for all beds of all sizes. Main Floor.

Genuine Welsbach lamp complete at 75c.

This lamp comprises a heavy brass burner, which feeds and consumes and burns air as well as gas—a great saving in gas bills, a mantle of extraordinary radiance and durability and the new shape pierced opal globe—usually sold at $1.40. Basement Salesroom.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 6 P. M. | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

DECEMBER 5th to 25th---Twenty Days; Eighteen for Shopping

Not a Day to Lose; and Earliest Days Are Best Days

Men's Suits to Order
At a Ten-Dollar Saving

Today we have set aside about thirty different patterns of neat gray worsted suitings that we have been making up regularly at $35 a suit. These we will make up to your order in single-breasted Sack Suits, at $25 a suit. The tailoring shall be done in our regular high-class manner, because no matter how little you pay we expect it to be fully representative of WANAMAKER workmanship. The suits will be correct in style, thoroughly well made throughout, and a perfect fit guaranteed—of course.

Men's Tailoring Store, Second floor, Fourth ave.

A Remarkable Offering
Of Women's Evening Wraps

Away last June we began our preparations abroad for the bringing over of what has been pronounced the handsomest collection of Women's Evening Wraps that ever crossed the ocean. In addition, we have stimulated American manufacturers to greater efforts than they have ever made in the past. Last week we received an attractive offer from one of these manufacturers to close out his remaining stock of particularly handsome Evening Coats and Wraps at about half the regular price. We accepted the proposition and this has necessitated earlier action than usual in regard to our own stock.

We have taken large numbers of our rich imported wraps, most of which are in perfect condition, (though a few show slight marks of handling) and we have marked them at a full third below their former price. The combined offering is one of the best that was ever made so early in the season, just when the demands of opera, theatre, and other evening functions, are making women desire such wraps. The collection is so broad that every wish can be met in style, color, material and price.

Here is a general idea of the price-ranges and reductions:

American-made Wraps that were $30 to $120. **Today $20 to $80.**

Imported Wraps that were $35 to $225. **Today at $23 to $150.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Another Beautiful Style
In Women's SUITS

The latest and entirely original fashions are still coming forward in our Costume Store.

Today we present a street gown absolutely new in its lines and tailoring. The coats are 46 inches long with seventeen strappings beautifully applied. The lines of the garment are long and graceful, perfect-fitting and most distinctive in effect. Coats are handsomely lined with satin. Skirts are made in flare plaited style with strappings from the waist-line to top of flare. They are made of handsome broadcloths and cheviots in blue and black. They are superb suits for Winter wear. **Price, $28**—though really worth $10 more.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Than 5000 Remnants
Of VELVETS

Most women know the little three-cornered pieces of Velvet that are left when the piece is sold down to the end. We have accumulated between five and six thousand of these ends during an unusually busy velvet season. The pieces measure from one-quarter to a full yard; and we have assorted them up into three lots, and have marked each one at a piece-price.

The collection includes chiffon, velour and panne velvets, novelty and costume velvets, in almost every shade, including black; and in all the different grades that have been the most popular in our stock.

The original prices of these velvets ranged from $1 to $3.50 a yard. The clever woman will find no end of uses for the pieces as dress-trimmings, millinery trimmings, and for all kinds of fancy work.

25c, 35c and 50c a Piece Rotunda.

Still Good Supplies of These
Black and Navy Blue Zibelines

The selling has been rapid every day since we announced this splendid offering; but as we secured about 8000 yards in the different grades the opportunity is still yours.

The collection is composed of handsome silky Mohair Zibelines, most of which are in black, though two groups are navy blue; and, notwithstanding their desirability and staple character, we have secured them to sell at half their regular price, and less. They present one of the best opportunities of the season for the selection of holiday dress patterns. Here are the prices of different groups:

Black Zibelines.

$2.50 quality, 46 and 50 inches wide, at $1 a yard.
$2 quality, 45 and 50 inches wide, at 85c a yard.
$1.50 and $1.75 quality, 50 inches wide, at 75c a yard.
$1.50 quality, 48 inches wide, at 65c a yard.
$1 and $1.50 quality, 44 and 46 inches wide, at 50c a yard.

Navy Blue Zibelines.

$2.50 quality, 50 inches wide, at $1 a yard.
$1 quality, 46 inches wide, at 50c a yard.

Rotunda.

Axminster CARPETS
50 Patterns, Under-Price

We are offering for the holidays an excellent collection of Axminster Carpets, in two different grades presenting twenty-five patterns in each. Self-colored and Oriental rug effects, with borders to match, that have been $1.60 a yard; now at **$1.25 a yard.** Another grade, usually $1.35, various patterns, now **$1 a yard.**

These carpets are without question the most economical and most serviceable grades of Axminster carpets in the market today. The opportunity is most unusual.

And 1000 bright, well-chosen *Axminster Rugs*, in eighteen desirable patterns; in these four sizes:

27 x 54 inches, at $2.25
36 x 72 inches, at $3.75
8½ x 10½ feet, at $20
9 x 12 feet, at $26

Third floor.

Men's
Blanket Bath Robes
At $5.50, worth $7.50

We secured a fine collection of handsome Blanket Bath Robes in Jacquard-figured designs, and the very best colorings, from a concern that is winding up its year's business.

There are one hundred and ten robes in the collection, every one of which is excellent $7.50 value, and a few are worth $10. Today you may choose for $5.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Beautiful Waists
Under-Price

The reason — Manufacturers' samples and small lots and an alert-eyed buyer with good taste.

The result—Unusually fashionable waists of Taffeta, Louisine and Chiffon Taffeta, faultlessly made according to the best and most becoming models, in an engaging variety of styles and colors, at these impressive under-valuations:

At $3.75, worth $6.50—Waists, of taffeta, black or colored; four handsome styles. Tailor-made.

At $5, worth $9.75 to $12.—Waists, of Louisine and chiffon taffeta, four styles; full front; shirred in cluster plaits, or with embroidery and faggoting.

And these warm, smart Woolen Waists, in the popular modes, thus reduced:

At $1.50, from $2.25 to $2.75—Waists, of brilliantine or nun's veiling; tailor-made; cluster plaits; back plaited or plain.

At $2.50, from $3.75 to $5.50—All-wool Waists; plaid or in neat stripes, or some solid colors; stitched plaits and straps; some trimmed with pipings and fancy buttons. Second floor, Tenth street.

Three Special
Silk Offerings

First, is a fine new lot of All-Silk Plain Louisine Natte of the regular $1 quality, which is priced today at **65c a yard.** It is 20 inches wide, in white, ivory, cream and black. It is a very desirable fabric for waists and entire suits.

Then we have ready another lot of the handsome All-silk Satin Messaline Foulards of the regular $1 quality, now at **65c a yard.** They are in small and medium designs, in all the staple shades, including brown, navy blue, green Delft blue, white and black. 24 inches wide.

Then we have a special lot of 19-inch White Taffeta Silk, in an excellent quality, for linings and foundations, **at 55c a yard;** worth 75c. Rotunda.

Women's
Silk Stockings.

Pure Silk Stockings, from $1.50 to $100 a pair—that gives some idea of their range and variety.

Besides the beautifully-woven black silk stockings there are many fancy sorts, in patterns specially selected by our buyer—in most cases to be found nowhere but here.

Who would not be glad to find a pair of fine silk stockings in the Christmas-morning stocking?

At $1 a pair—Of black spun silk, with lavender welt; high-spliced heels and double soles.

At $2 a pair—Of fine black silk, plain or ribbed; also plain black, gauze weight. Black pure silk, with white split soles.

At $2.50 a pair—Of American-made or French black pure silk. French black pure silk, with self, white or colored side-clocks.

At $5 a pair—Of black pure silk, plain or with openwork ankles; white or colored embroider.

Black pure silk, with openwork ankles; self-embroidered.

White pure silk, with openwork ankles; self or black embroidered fronts.

Black or white pure silk, allover openwork, with embroidered buds all over stocking.

In addition we have varied patterns of silk Stockings, at $7.50, $8, $10 and $12 a pair.

Broadway.

Sewing Boxes
For Holiday Gifts.

Every woman or girl who does sewing or fancy work will appreciate one of these pretty work-boxes.

They are attractive in appearance, and are most desirable boxes, containing just what every needle-worker wants, kept always where she can find it.

The boxes are made with trays of divided into compartments, where the sewing necessaries are intelligently arranged. Boxes of decorated paper and cloth, 25c to $1 Second floor, Broadway.

A Superb Collection
Of Holiday Art Wares

We have ready today the finest showing of Marbles, Bronzes, Pedestals and Art Bric-a-Brac that we have ever assembled. Our Art Wares Salon, in the Basement, is overflowing with beautiful pieces. Year after year we have hundreds of seekers of choice pieces, who watch the arrival of our collections in order to come early and pick out choice gifts for particular friends. Today presents such a time.

In most of the groups there are no duplicate pieces; and the collector has an opportunity now to secure specimens that will not be procurable later on. While there are many very exquisite and very elaborate pieces in the collection, the strong feature is the unusual variety of art pieces at popular prices; and there is probably no other collection in New York City that equals this one in that respect.

We never had so large and fine a collection of Castilena and Carrara Marble pieces as we now show.

The French Bronzes present a most artistic collection.

The Royal Bonn and Teplitz collection are most interesting.

There is a fine collection of exquisite Vienna Plates, mounted in gold frames in entirely new style.

Here are details of varieties and prices in the chief groups:

334 Castilena and Carrara Marble Busts, Figures and Groups, ranging in price from $3 to $300.

272 French Bronzes, in groups, figures and busts, ranging in price from $4.50 to $400.

269 Pedestals, in onyx, marble-and-onyx effect, ranging in price from $8.50 to $220.

In Bric-a-Brac we have very complete collections of

Royal Bonn, in both floral and figure decorations. Prices $2 to $100.

Teplitz Pieces, in vases, figures, busts, etc. Prices $2.25 to $35.

French Mounted Vases, $3.50 to $33.50 each. Mostly lustre and plain green grounds.

Royal Vienna, all in lustre grounds, in red and greens, $5.50 to $105.

Gouda Pottery Pieces, $2.50 to $10 each.

Platina Vases and Ferneries, 75c to $12 each.

Rouen Pottery, $1.75 to $12 each.

Distel Pottery, 85c to $14 each.

Hampshire Ware in Vases, $1 to $7.50.

Teco Ware in Vases and Jardinieres, $2.50 to $9.

Delia Robbia Plaques, $4.50 to $17.50 each.

Vienna Terra Cotta Panels, $18 to $65.

Also a large collection of Miniatures, Limoges Enamels and Vienna Bronzes.

Basement.

The Charm of
Lillian Corsets

There is no corset that so well combines the smartness of the modern figure and the graceful lines of the *model* figure as does our imported, exclusive Lillian. Lillian Corsets are made to be sensible and comfortable, as well as beautiful and stylish.

Some charming new models are noted below—the first on the list is a truly remarkable value for its price. Worth a good deal more, by every standard:

At $7—An exclusive model, made of handsome broche, in blue and lavender; high bust, medium hips; and small tapering waist; with two sets of supporters over abdomen.

At $10—A celebrated Lillian model for the stout figure; gives grace and elegance, also helps full, deep breathing; made of heavy white coutil, and strongly boned.

At $12.50—This stylish model fits the average figure; long tapering waist, habit hips and high bust; made of imported brocade batiste, exquisitely trimmed.

Competent fitters in attendance.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Lingerie Waists
For Gifts

The delicate Lingerie Waists from Paris to be worn over slips of white silk are—but every woman knows how charming.

The underslip makes them as warm as silk waists. And they launder easily, beautifully and *without starch.*

In the Little French Store are many exquisite hand-made, hand-embroidered models—exclusive, of course—from $6.75 to $30.

These at prices popular for gifts of such beauty:

At $10—Waists, of handkerchief linen; entire front hand-embroidered, with very small plaits and fine Valenciennes lace insertion; seams are joined with beading.

At $12—Waists, of fine handkerchief linen; front finely cluster-plaited, and handsomely embroidered by hand; collar and cuffs trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Silk Slips to wear under Lingerie Waists, high neck and long sleeves, $2.75 and $3.75 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CLOCKS

France and America have each out-done the other in this collection of Clocks.

From pretty little gilt clocks to handsome sets and regulators, an almost limitless gathering.

"Keeping time, time, time":

French Clock Sets, consisting of clock and candelabra; green onyx base, bronze clock and figures; also solid brass Clock Sets, at $66.50 to $143.

French Regulators, $14.75 to $65.

French Traveling Clocks, in leather cases, at $5.25 to $40.

The 400-day or Anniversary Clocks, at $25 to $48.

American Regulators, at $15.75 to $52.

American Regulators, with onyx base and top, at $29 to $32.

Weathered oak Mission Clocks, at $2.50 to $47.25.

Gilt Novelty Clocks, at $1 to $22.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, at 75c to $1.50.

Tenth street aisle.

The Baby
And Christmas

Here are suggestions that will be interesting alike to the mother who is fixing up baby's wardrobe for Christmas time, as well as the friends of the baby who are wondering what they can send it for Christmas. Perhaps both will be surprised to find what a splendid stock of the necessaries of baby-life is to be found in our Infants' Wear Store.

Here is the information:

Infants' Long Slips and Dresses, hand-made; domestic or imported, $1 to $55.

Infants' Long Flannel Petticoats, at $1 to $7.

Infants' Long Petticoats, to match dresses, at 90c to $6.

Infants' Cashmere Sacques and Marguerites, at 90c to $5.

Infants' Worsted Sacques, 25c to $2.50.

Infants' Worsted-and-silk Bootees, at 10c to $1.50.

Infants' Shirts, of merino, silk-and-wool, all-silk, or all-wool, at 25c to $1.

Infants' Cashmere Wrappers, at $2 to $10.50.

Babies' Trimmed Baskets, at $3 to $12.

Infants' Trimmed Hampers, or the Moses Bassinettes, at $15 to $29.

Infants' Cloaks, at $1.50 to $35.

Infants' Silk Caps, at 25c to $5.

Infants' Silk Veils, at 50c to $16.50.

Infants' Mitts, at 25c to 75c.

Fur Robes, for baby's carriage or go-cart, at $3 to $17.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Art Needlework
For Christmas Gifts

Up in the Art Gallery today is shown a handsome collection of exquisite "gift-things," such as Pin-Cushions, Mouchoir Cases, Night-robe Cases, and Dressing-table Scarfs of the finest French material on silk bolting cloth. The pieces are lined with satin and finished with lace and ribbons. They were made up especially for us, and are not to be found elsewhere. They are most beautiful holiday gifts for artistic housekeepers, as well as for the young woman who takes pride in her room:

Pin Cushions, at $15 and $20.
Mouchoir Cases, at $15.
Night Dress Cases, at $25.
Dresser Scarfs, at $35 and $50.
Dressing-table Scarfs, at $35.

Art Gallery, Fifth floor.

Balsam Pillows

If you enjoy these fragrant, healthful pillows filled with balsam from the Adirondacks, you will be glad to know we have the freshly picked evergreen in well-filled pillows, covered with white muslin, ready for you to cover with silk or tapestry.

15 x 15 inch Pillows, at 60c
18 x 18 inch Pillows, at 75c
25 x 25 inch Pillows, at $1

Third floor, Ninth street.

A Striking Opportunity
In Draperies & Curtains

A democratic opportunity—not confined to any class or style of hangings. Limited only to excellence in every kind.

For the curtains and draperies included in this sweeping concession are varied, favorite and best. They are all new, in handsome, artistic designs, to harmonize with every tasteful sort of furniture or decoration.

Whether for your own home's Christmas array or for a gift to please some discriminating woman, you cannot make a wiser, more economical choice than by selecting from the list below:

DRAPERIES—

Silk Damasks—a most pleasing group, in attractive designs and colorings:
At $2.35 yard, from $2.85.
At $2.65 yard, from $3.25.
At $2.90 yard, from $3.75.
At $4.75 yard, from $6.50.
and many others at one-half regular prices

Armures—silk and mercerized—our best patterns from the present season's selling make up this lot:
At 65c yard, instead of $1.
At 90c yard, instead of $1.25.
At $1.15 yard, instead of $1.50.
At $1.40 yard, instead of $1.85.
At $1.75 yard, instead of $2.25.
At $1.85 yard, instead of $2.50.

PORTIERES—

Mercerized—fringed top and bottom; some corded edges; excellent values.
At $4 pair, from $6.
At $4.50 pair, from $6.75.
At $5 pair, from $7.50.
At $6.50 pair, from $9.50.
At $7 pair, from $11.50.

Tapestry—in oriental and floral designs; good variety of color-combinations; some are finished with corded edges, others have the heavy fringe top and bottom.
At $3.75 pair, from $5.65.
At $7 pair, from $10.50.
At $7.50 pair, from $11.25.
At $8 pair, from $12.
At $9.75 pair, from $14.75.
At $10.50 pair, from $15.75.
At $11 pair, from $16.50.
At $11.75 pair, from $17.50.
At $12.50 pair, from $18.75.
At $16.50 pair, from $25.

Novelty Silk—odd but artistic portieres in excellent colors; neatly finished.
At $13.50 pair, instead of $20.
At $15 pair, instead of $22.50.
One kind with lace applique, at $16 pair, instead of $25.

Armures and Repps—plain, self-colored with borders of tapestry.
At $5.35 pair, from $8.50.
At $3.25 pair, from $6.50.
At $2.85 pair, from $5.75.

A specially made group of single pairs, sold only in pairs; they are practically the same as made-to-order kinds but much less in price. Of tapestry and damask, lined in the same fabrics; edges finished with silk-covered cords.
At $11.25 pair, instead of $22.50.
At $11.50 pair, instead of $23.
At $15 pair, instead of $30.
At $20 pair, instead of $40.
At $22.50 pair, instead of $45.

LACE BED SETS—

Renaissance—for single size—
At $16.50 each, from $24.
At $18 each, from $27.
At $23.50 each, from $35.
At $26 each, from $39.
At $27.50 each, from $41.
At $37.50 each, from $56.

For full size—
At $14 each, from $21.
At $17 each, from $25.50
At $17.50 each, from $26.
At $18.50 each, from $28.
At $22.50 each, from $33.
At $32.50 each, from $50.
At $37.50 each, from $56.

LACE CURTAINS—

Tambour Muslin—sash size—
At $1 pair, instead of $1.50.
At $1.75 pair, instead of $2.50.
At $1.85 pair, instead of $2.75.

Brussels—sash size—
At $3 pair, instead of $4.50.
At $5 pair, instead of $7.50.
At $5.50 pair, instead of $8.

Point d'Arabe—sash size—
At $2.75 pair, instead of $4.
At $3.75 pair, instead of $5.50.
At $4.50 pair, instead of $6.50.
At $6.50 pair, instead of $9.50.
At $7 pair, instead of $10.50.
At $8 pair, instead of $12.
At $12.50 pair, instead of $18.50.

Irish Point—sash size—
At $2.25 pair, instead of $3.25.
At $2.50 pair, instead of $3.50.
At $3.75 pair, instead of $5.75.
At $4 pair, instead of $6.
At $4.25 pair, instead of $6.50.
At $5 pair, instead of $7.50.

Colored Irish Point—full size—
At $4.50 pair, instead of $6.50.
At $5 pair, instead of $7.50.
At $5.50 pair, instead of $7.75.
At $5.65 pair, instead of $8.25.
At $6 pair, instead of $9.

$7.75 TABLE COVERS at $4.75—

Handsome covers in Gobelin colors, imported from England. They are two yards square—the most popular size for dining-room tables.

36-inch DOMESTIC CRETONNES—

Many of our best selling patterns in which one-half or less of the full pieces is left from the present season's selling; 13c yard, formerly priced at 18c.

Third floor.

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For Everyone

Young or old, frivolous or sage, grave or gay can be made happy in our Book Store, just by looking round, if one loves the mere sight of rich and handsome volumes.

There is practically no sort of book, general or technical, that you can seek for in vain, in this completest retail book store in the country. Prices at lowest ebb, always.

Some volumes of holiday appropriateness and very small cost:

Handy Volume Classics. Handsome little 16mo books at 20c each.

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Novels, recently published, at $1.08.

And all Standard Novels, Essays, Prose and Poetry, including famous authors' works in sets.

And some new profit and pleasure for *Children:*

Snowland Folks. By Robert E. Peary. $1.20.

The Pearl and the Pumpkin. By West and Denslow. 90c.

The Marvelous Land of Oz. By Frank Baum. 90c.

Looking for Alice. By Burgess Smith. 90c

In the Mix. By Grace Ward. $1.08.

Mister Sharp Tooth. By Joe Kerr. 90c

Good Tales Alphabetically Told. By Gelett Burgess. $1.08.

Scarecrow and the Tin-Man, and Other Stories. By Denslow. 90c.

Buster Brown Abroad. By Outcault. 75c

Babes in Toyland. By McDonough and Chapin. $1.50.

Little Precious. By Gertrude Smith. $1.80.

River-Land. By Robert W. Chambers. $1.50.

Mother Goose Jungle Book. By Von Hofsten. 50c.

Mammy's Li'l' Children. By Clara A. Williams. 85c.

The Brownies in the Philippines. By Palmer Cox. $1.08.

Chatterbox for 1904. New, 90c.

The Golliwogg in Holland. $1.50.

Merry Folk. Illustrated by Hardy. 75c.

Old Fairy Legends, in new colors, by Denslow. $1.

Book store, Ninth street.

New Importations
Of Lace-Trimmed
Table Linen

A year ago we planned the unusual and effective designs of these fine linens. Nearly a year ago the most skilled workers in Germany began making them by hand. We are deeply pleased with the result, both as to design and making.

The lace which surrounds the fine, heavy, durable linen is all the deep, elaborate Cluny that looks so well on polished wood or over a snowy cloth. In general:

This collection consists of round, oval, oblong and square pieces, in dining-table sizes, as well as those for use on bureaus, sideboards, chiffonniers, dressing tables and buffets.

Round Centerpieces, from 6 inches in diameter at 30c each, up to 45 inches at $12 each.

Squares, from 20 inches, at $2.75, up to 54 inches, at $15 each.

Oblong pieces, from 16 x 24 inches, at $2.75, up to 22 x 72 inches, at $10 each.

Oval pieces, from 6 x 12 inches at 75c, up to 18 x 27 inches, at $3.50 each.

And many extra fine all-lace 25-piece sets, consisting of twelve finger-bowl doilies, twelve plate doilies, and one center piece 24 inches in diameter, at $19.60 to $61 a set. Tenth st. Elevator Table.

Warbling
Canary Birds

A choir of two hundred beautiful songsters from the Harts Mountains. To bring all-out-of-doors into the homes of men. All sing delightfully. **$1.75 each.** Not exchangeable.

And some home-comforts for them:

Bird Cages, at $1 to $4.50.	
Parrot Cages, at $2 to $9.90.	
Cage Brackets, at 12c to 20c.	
Mocking Bird Food, 25c.	
Cage Springs, 5c.	Bird Seed, 10c.
Bird Manna, 12c.	Parrot Seed, 12c.
Mexican Salve, 20c.	Cuttle Bone, 5c.
Song Restorer, 10c.	Red Gravel, 4c.
Bird Bitters, 18c.	Silver Gravel, 4c.
Mite Exterminator, 18c.	Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PANAMA TO CONTROL CUSTOMS AND MAILS

Various Concessions Made to the Republic by Taft.

NO TRADE AT OUR PORTS

Ancon and Cristobal to be Used Only for Canal Supplies—President Amador Grateful.

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—The differences between the United States and Panama which made necessary the visit of Secretary of War Taft to the Isthmus were settled to-day by the issuance of an executive order signed by Secretary Taft for President Roosevelt and assented to in a letter by President Amador of Panama.

The order provides that no trade for the canal zone or the Republic of Panama can enter the ports established by the United States at either end of the canal, supplies for the construction of the canal and articles in transit being excepted. This turns the customs receipts of these ports over to the Government of Panama.

Panama agrees to reduce her tariff from 15 per cent. ad valorem to 10 per cent. This reduction applies to all goods except wines, liquors, alcohol, and opium. Panama also agrees to reduce her Consular fees and port charges to 60 per cent. of the rates at present charged.

Absolute free trade is to apply between the canal zone and the Republic of Panama. Vessels entering the canal ports are to have free entry to the Ports of Colon and Panama, and vessels entering the latter ports have the same privileges in the canal ports.

Complete jurisdiction is granted to the United States in the Harbors of Colon and Panama as to sanitation and quarantine regulations.

Panama reduces her rate of postage to 2 cents, and is to furnish all stamps in the republic and in the Canal Zone. The zone authorities are to purchase stamps from Panama at 40 per cent. of their face value.

The order of Secretary Taft is to be ineffective unless Panama shall put into effect the gold standard, according to the currency agreement of June 20, 1904. It also makes a stipulation regarding citizenship rights of Panamans in the canal zone, and provision is also made in the order for maintenance by the United States of important highways, partly in and partly out of the Canal Zone, and also the building of a hospital.

Text of the Order.

The order is made effective Dec. 12, 1904. The text of it is as follows:

"Panama, Dec. 2, 1904.

"By direction of the President it is ordered that, subject to the action of the Fifty-eighth Congress as contemplated by the act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904:

"Section 1—No importation of goods, wares, and merchandise shall be entered at Ancon or Cristobal, the terminus ports of the canal, except such goods, wares, and merchandise as are decided in Article 13 of the treaty between the Republic of Panama and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 26th day of February, 1904, and except goods, wares, and merchandise in transit across the Isthmus for a destination without the limits of said Isthmus, and except coal and crude mineral oil for fuel purposes to be sold at Ancon or Cristobal to seafaring vessels, said coal and oil to be admitted to these ports free of duties for said purposes.

Panama to Reduce Duties.

"It is provided, however, that this order shall be inoperative, first, unless the Republic of Panama shall reduce the ad valorem duty on articles described in the act of the National Convention of Panama, passed July 5, 1904, and which took effect Oct. 12, 1904, from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent., and shall not increase the duty on the articles described in the other schedules of said act, except on all forms of wines, liquors, alcohol, and opium, on which the republic may fix higher rates; second, unless Article 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Panama as modified by Article 146 thereof shall remain in full force and unchanged so far as the importation and sale of all kinds of merchandise are concerned; third, unless the Consular fees and charges of the Republic of Panama in respect to the entry of all vessels and importations into the Ports of Panama and Colon shall be reduced to 60 per cent. of the rates now in force, and, fourth, unless goods imported into the Ports of Panama and Colon consigned to or destined for any part of the Canal Zone shall not be subjected in the Republic of Panama to any other direct or indirect import tax whatever.

Free Entry for Vessels.

"Sec. 2.—In view of the proximity of the Port of Ancon to the Port of Panama, and of the Port of Cristobal to the Port of Colon, the proper customs or port officials of the canal zone shall, when not inconsistent with the interests of the United States, at the instance of the proper authority of the Republic of Panama, permit any vessel entered at or cleared from the Ports of Panama and Colon, together with its cargo and passengers, under suitable regulations for the transit of the imported merchandise and passengers to and from the territory of the Republic of Panama, to use and enjoy the dockage and other facilities of the Ports of Ancon and Cristobal, respectively, upon payment of proper dockage due to the owners of said docks; provided, however, that reciprocal privileges as to dockage and other facilities at Panama and Colon, together with suitable arrangements for transit of imported merchandise and passengers to and from the territory of the canal zone, shall be granted by the authorities of the Republic of Panama, when not inconsistent with its interests, to any vessel, together with its cargo and passengers, entered at or cleared from the Ports of Ancon and Cristobal; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall affect the complete administrative, police, and judicial jurisdiction of the two Governments over their respective ports and harbors, except as hereinafter provided in Section 6; provided, also, that vessels entering or clearing at the Port of Panama shall have the absolute right freely to anchor and discharge their cargoes by lighterage from and to Panama at the usual anchorage in the neighborhood of the Islands of Perico, Flamenico, Naos, and Culebra, through and included in the Harbor of Ancon, under the provisional delimitation as amended under Section 5 hereafter, and to use the said waters of said harbor for all lawful commercial purposes.

"Sec. 3.—All manifests and invoices and other documents in respect to vessels or cargoes cleared or consigned for or from the Ports of Panama and Colon shall, as heretofore, be made by the officials of the Republic of Panama. All manifests, invoices and other documents in respect to vessels cleared or consigned for or from the Ports of Ancon and Cristobal shall be made by officials of the United States.

"Sec. 4.—No import duties or charges of any kind whatsoever shall be imposed by the authorities of the canal zone upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported or upon persons passing from the territory of the Republic of Panama into the canal zone, and Section 5 of the executive order of June 24, 1904, providing that duties on importations into the canal zone are to be levied in conformity with such duties as Congress has imposed upon foreign merchandise imported into ports of the United States is hereby revoked; but this order shall be inoperative unless the authorities of the Republic of Panama shall grant by proper order reciprocal free importation of goods, wares, and merchandise and free passage of persons from the territory of the canal zone into that of the Republic of Panama.

"Sec. 5.—The provisions of this order also shall not be operative except upon the condition that the delimitation of the cities and harbors of Colon and Panama, signed on the 15th day of June, 1904, by the proper representatives of the Governments of the Republic of Panama and of the canal zone shall be provisionally enforced; and while the same shall remain in force, with the consent of both parties thereto, the provisional delimitation shall include not only the terms set forth in the writing thereof, but also the following, viz.: That the Harbor of Panama shall include the maritime waters in front of said city to the south and east thereof, extending three maritime miles from mean low-water mark, except the maritime waters lying westerly of a line drawn from a stake or post set on Punta Mala through the middle island of the three islands known as Las Tres Hermanes, and extending three marine miles from mean low-water mark on Punta Mala, which water shall be considered in the Harbor of Ancon.

"Sec. 6.—This order also shall be inoperative unless the proper governmental authorities of the Republic of Panama shall grant power to the authorities of the canal zone to exercise immediate and complete jurisdiction in matters of sanitation and quarantine in the maritime waters of the Ports of Panama and Colon.

Postal Order Modified.

"Sec. 7.—The executive order of June 4, 1904, concerning the establishment of Post Offices and Postal Service in the canal zone is modified and supplemented by the following provisions: All matter carried in the territory of the canal zone to or through the Republic of Panama to the United States and to foreign countries shall bear the stamps of the Republic of Panama properly crossed by a printed mark of the Canal Zone Government and at rates the same as those imposed by the Government of the United States upon its domestic and foreign mail matter, exactly as if the United States and the Republic of Panama for this purpose were common territory. The authorities of the canal zone shall purchase from the Republic of Panama such stamps as the authorities of the canal zone desire to use in the canal zone at 40 per centum of their face value; but this order shall be inoperative unless the proper authorities of the Republic of Panama shall, by suitable arrangements with the postal authorities of the United States, provide for the transportation of mail matter between Post Offices on the Isthmus of Panama and Post Offices in the United States at the same rates as are now charged for domestic postage in the United States, except all mail matter lawfully franked and inclosed in the so-called penalty envelopes of the United States Government, concerning the public business of the United States, which shall be carried free both by the Governments of Panama and of the canal zone. It is provided, however, that the zone authorities may, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of through mail between the zone and the United States in either direction, inclose such through mail, properly stamped or lawfully franked, in sealed mail pouches, which shall not be opened by the authorities of the Republic of Panama in transit, on condition that the cost of transportation of such mail pouches shall be paid by the zone Government.

Provision Regarding Currency.

"Sec. 8.—This order shall not be operative unless the currency agreement made at Washington June 20, 1904, by the representative of the Republic of Panama and the Secretary of War of the United States, acting with the approval of the President of the United States, for the establishment of a gold standard of value in the Republic of Panama and proper coinage, shall be approved and put into execution by the President of the Republic of Panama pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by law of the Republic of Panama, No. 84, approved June 24, 1904, and unless the President of the Republic of Panama, in order that the operation of the said currency agreement in securing and maintaining a gold standard of value in the Republic of Panama may not be obstructed thereby, shall, by virtue of his authority, conferred by Law No. 65, enacted by the National Assembly of Panama on June 6, 1904, abolish the tax of 1 per cent. on gold coin exported from the Republic of Panama.

Panamans in Canal Zone to Vote.

"Sec. 9.—Citizens of the Republic of Panama shall have, so far as concerns the United States, entire freedom of voting at elections held in the Republic of Panama and its provinces or municipalities, at such places outside of the canal zone as may be fixed by the republic, and under such conditions as the republic may determine; but nothing herein is to be construed as intended to limit the power of the republic to exclude or restrict the rights of such citizens as it may be deemed judicious.

"Sec. 10.—The highway extending from the eastern limits of the City of Panama, as fixed in the above-mentioned provisional delimitation agreement of June 10, 1904, to the point still further to the eastward, where the road to the Savannah crosses the zone line, which is five miles eastward of the centre axis of the canal, shall be repaired and maintained in a serviceable condition at the cost and expense of the authorities of the canal zone, and also in like manner the said road from the said eastern limits of the City of Panama to the railroad bridge in the City of Panama shall be repaired at the cost of the authorities of the canal zone, but this order shall not be operative unless the Republic of Panama shall waive its claims for compensation for the use in perpetuity of the municipal buildings in the canal zone.

America to Establish Hospitals.

"Sec. 11.—The United States will construct, maintain, and conduct a hospital or hospitals either in the canal zone or in the territory of the republic, at its option, for the treatment of persons insane or afflicted with the disease of leprosy and any indigent sick, and the United States will accept for treatment therein such persons of said classes as the republic may request, but this order shall not be operative unless, first, the Republic of Panama shall furnish without cost the requisite lands for said purposes if the United States shall locate such hopital or hospitals in the territory of the republic, and, second, that the republic shall contribute and pay to the United States a reasonable daily per capita charge in respect of each patient entering upon the request of the republic, to be fixed by the Secretary of War of the United States.

"Sec. 12.—The operation of this executive order and its enforcement by officials of the United States on the one hand or compliance with the performance of the conditions of its operations by the Republic of Panama and its officials on the other shall not be taken as a delimitation, definition, restriction, or restrictive construction of the rights of either party under the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama.

"This order is to take effect on the 12th day of December, 1904. . . . TAFT,

"Secretary of War."

Letter from President Amador.

Secretary Taft received the following letter to-day, signed by President Amador and Señor Guardia, Secretary of Foreign Affairs:

"Sir: As the embodiment of the conclusions reached by our respective Governments after the full and satisfactory conferences which have been had between you, myself, and advisers, I have the pleasure to express the concurrence of the republic in the executive order of the Secretary of War, made by direction of the President of the United States, under date of this the 2d day of December, 1904.

"Aside from the wisdom and justice evidenced by this happy solution of the differences between the United States and the Republic of Panama, permit me to express, in behalf of the republic and of myself and advisers, our gratitude for your gracious visit to Panama and your patient, judicial, and statesmanlike considerations of the subjects involved.

"I have the honor to be, my dear Mr. Secretary, and with the assurances of my highest esteem, sincerely yours,

"MANUEL AMADOR, President.

"SANTIAGO GUARDIA, Minister for Foreign Affairs."

Secretary Taft, President Amador, and a party of 300 Panamans to-day went by steamer to Pearl Islands.

Cordial indorsement by the people of Panama of the agreement reached by Secretary Taft and the Panaman Government will take the form of a popular street demonstration here to-morrow night.

FIGHTS WITH WEATHER RETARD FIVE LINERS

All Arrive Late—The Etruria Lost Two Boats.

HEAVY SEAS WERE RUNNING

It Was Pitch and Roll All the Time—S. C. Mitchell, the Artist, Here for an Operation.

Five belated liners, the log of each showing that the worst kind of weather is prevailing on the Atlantic, docked in New York and Hoboken yesterday morning. The vessels were the French liner La Touraine, which arrived in Quarantine late on Saturday night; the Cunarder Etruria, the Mediterranean liner Koenigin Luise of the North German Lloyd Line, the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Oskar, from Naples, and the Burgundia, from Marseilles. The Etruria and the Touraine were due at their piers early yesterday morning, while the other three were nearly three days overdue. This shows that the weather prevailing along the tracks followed by the Mediterranean trade has been much worse than that encountered by ships plying to England and North European ports.

Of the quintet of storm-tossed liners, the Etruria's experience was the roughest, that vessel having shipped a great wave on the afternoon of Nov. 29, that collided, in passing over the ship, with some of the port davits, which were snapped like pipestems, with the result that two of the Etruria's most valuable lifeboats were dropped into the sea and lost. Capt. Watt of the liner described the weather as the worst he had encountered in a long time, and said that the voyage from Tuesday to Saturday was a continuous battle with head winds and huge seas, the outcome of which was that the liner did considerable rolling and pitching, the gyrations causing nearly all of the passengers to get a good idea as to the exact feeling that accompanies seasickness.

None of the other liners lost any of their boats or parts of their superstructures, but that was due to good luck pure and simple, and, like the Cunarder, they reported a voyage that was a continual pitch and roll, which made most of their passengers seasick and the work of the dining saloon stewards comparatively easy. The Touraine reported encountering a severe snowstorm on Thursday when off the Grand Banks. This lasted through the next day, the snow having followed two severe southwesters.

J. H. Barnes, the actor, well known in this country as Mary Anderson's leading man, was a passenger on the Etruria.

Mr. Barnes will have a leading part in Charles Frohman's forthcoming production of the latest Pinero play, "A Wife Without a Smile." Others on the Etruria were Lieut. A. C. Baylay, Royal Engineers; Baron Giskra, First Secretary of the Austria-Hungarian Embassy at Washington, and Col. Carter.

Samuel C. Mitchell, the American artist, who has been in Europe for several years, came home on the Touraine to undergo an operation. Mr. Mitchell was very ill all the way over, and yesterday when the Touraine docked an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was called and he was taken to that institution. His condition, it was said, is very serious. M. Cousturier, ex-Governor of the French Congo, who is the new Governor of St. Pierre Miquelon, also came over on the Touraine, as did also M. Van Swinderen, the Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, and Mme. Giraldoni, wife of the grand opera baritone.

The Koenigin Luise brought over the body of Mrs. Adelaide Tilden Buchanan, adopted daughter of Moses Tilden, a brother of Samuel J. Tilden. Mrs. Buchanan died in Florence on Nov. 14.

Among the passengers on the Koenigin Luise were Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, E. Loughman, and George H. Eastman. The Prinz Oskar brought, among others, Major Carlton E. Scarrett, Carrington Avery, and Dr. George P. Morris.

One hundred and sixty-seven boxes of silver coin, (about $280,000,) consigned to South American republics, arrived on the Etruria, while La Touraine brought 1,419,084f. in specie.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

Standard of Arrivals Higher Than Heretofore, Says Commissioner Sargent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—That immigration to the United States decreased materially during the last fiscal year, and that the moral, intellectual, and physical qualifications of the immigrants admitted to this country during the past year are higher than ever heretofore have been chronicled, is asserted in the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, which was made public to-day.

During the last fiscal year 812,870 aliens arrived in the United States, of whom 549,100 were males and 263,770 females, an increase in the females, as compared with last year, of 19,870 and a decrease in the males of 84,046.

The total amount of money shown to officers by these 812,870 aliens was $20,894,383, or $4,776,870 more than was brought by the 857,046 arrivals of the previous year.

Of the aggregate steerage immigration during the year, 767,933 came from Europe, 26,186 from Asia, and 18,751 from all other countries. The greatest number of immigrants, 193,296, came from Italy, a decrease of 37,326 from last year. Of the Oriental countries Japan furnished the greatest number of immigrants, 14,264, a decrease of 5,704, while China supplied 4,809, an increase of 2,100.

Commenting on the violations of the alien contract labor law, Commissioner Sargent says he "is impelled to direct attention to the fact that the effective operating cause of violations and attempted violations of the alien contract labor law is the employer of such labor in this country. To put an end to such offenses, therefore, it is necessary for the law to successfully reach such employers."

Concerning the persistence with which some of the steamships bring diseased aliens into the country the Commissioner says "that the law is being defied by some of the companies is plain from the fact that 1,560 alien passengers thus afflicted were denied admission during the year, * * * and that during the year there have been imposed upon them penalties amounting to $28,400."

In reiterating his recommendations of last year, Commissioner Sargent says that "paramount in importance to all other new legislation in regard to alien immigration, the bureau considers some adequate measure for the distribution of aliens who are admitted to this country."

BOY RUN DOWN BY AUTO.

Alfred Moore, the Owner, Arrested—Lad May Be Fatally Hurt.

Raymond Collette, a seven-year-old boy, living at King Avenue and Beach Street, City Island, was run over in West Main Street near his home yesterday afternoon by an automobile and perhaps fatally injured. The owner of the machine, who said that he was Alfred Moore, thirty-six years of age, a theatrical agent, of 303 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was arrested charged with assault. He said that the boy ran directly in the path of the machine, and that it was impossible for him to stop in time to avoid the accident.

Two men who said they witnessed the accident, Bernard Connolly and Henry Ryan, both of City Island, declared that the machine was going at high speed. They said the boy was tossed fifteen feet to the side of the road. He was picked up unconscious and taken into the White Horse Tavern, where Dr. J. W. Droogan of Westchester attended him. The physicians say they will be unable to tell until to-day whether the boy's skull is fractured.

Looking for Work?

See "Help Wanted" columns in to-day's TIMES. Page 8.—Adv.

GIRL'S NEW HOLD-UP GAME.

Torn Skirt Her Chief Accessory—Fifteen-Year-Old Prisoner Confesses.

Lucy Blugus of 156 First Street, Jersey City, was arrested late Saturday night, charged with a series of petty robberies. She is only fifteen years old, but would readily pass for twenty or twenty-two. There are four complaints against her.

On Oct. 22 Lily Reed, twelve years old, of 294 Grand Street, was sent to a store by her mother. Mrs. Reed put a five-dollar note in a satchel, which she gave to the girl, telling her not to open it until she reached the store.

On the way the girl met a young woman who had torn her skirt. She asked the girl to step into a hallway and fasten the rent with a pin. To facilitate the work she volunteered to hold the satchel. After the skirt had been fastened the woman thanked the girl profusely, returned the satchel, and hurried away. When the girl reached her destination the five-dollar note was missing. Since then three women were robbed in the same way.

At the Gregory Street Station the girl admitted her guilt and was locked up in the woman's prison pending examination to-day. The girl's mother, who is a widow, was greatly affected by her daughter's arrest.

SCENE AT FERRY LANDING.

Wife, Backed by Her Mother, Berated Husband and Attacked His Sister.

Mrs. William Schulz and her mother Mrs. Barbara Fricker of Osgood Avenue, Concord, Staten Island, created a scene at the Staten Island terminus of the ferry to Manhattan early yesterday morning by attacking a woman whom Mrs. Schulz found with her husband. Later it turned out that the woman attacked was a sister of the man whom she had accompanied to a theatre in this city.

Mrs. Schulz is twenty-three years old, and her husband two years older. They have been before Magistrate Marsh recently because they did not agree. Mrs. Schulz alleged that her husband did not properly support her. On Saturday night Schulz took his sister to New York. On the boat on which they crossed was Mrs. Fricker, who caught a glimpse of her daughter's husband escorting a woman not his wife. She took the next boat back to Staten Island and 10 o'clock found her and her daughter at the ferry slip scanning all arrivals.

Schulz and his sister did not leave Manhattan until the 1:05 boat, reaching St. George about 1:50. The moment the two waiting women caught sight of Schulz and his companion things became lively. The two women spoke their minds to the husband, then attacked his sister. A policeman finally arrived and arrested Mr. and Mrs. Schulz and Mrs. Fricker. After a lecture in court yesterday the matter was allowed to drop.

LOVED ART, LOST HIS JOB.

$5,000 Paintings and $1.99 Pictures Looked Alike to John Fitzpatrick.

John Fitzpatrick, eighteen years old, of 247 Third Avenue, was employed until Saturday by Stollberg & Co., art dealers at 204 Fifth Avenue. Then he lost his job, because his employers said they had discovered that the boy was carrying home, so his mother could see and admire, such of the firm's paintings as could be carried away conveniently and quietly.

Otto Stollberg wished to show a customer on Friday morning a landscape which he said was worth $5,000. It was missing from the vault where the valuable pictures are stored. No end of searching availed, and the customer left. Mr. Stollberg prosecuted a vigorous inquiry, and the landscape, a canvas, about 15 by 8 inches in size, was found in its place Saturday morning.

Detectives McIvor and Dockstader of the West Thirtieth Street Station were called in, and they questioned Fitzpatrick. They said that he replied:

"Sure, I took it home so me mother could see it. She likes these pictures here, and I took one home once in a while for her to see it. Worth five dollars! Whew! I never knew that. We got some home what looks as good which me mother bought for $1.99."

Mr. Stollberg said he guessed he did not want John prosecuted, but thought his mother's love of high-class art made the boy a further service for the firm undesirable.

TINY GAS LEAK FATAL.

Cause of Man's Death in Horse Stall Hard to Find.

Patrick Kelly, a driver employed at the livery stable of John J. Dooley, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, was found dead in a horse's stall there yesterday morning. He started to work there on Saturday, and when night came went to sleep in the stall, disobeying a stable order.

Coroner Scholer, after a long search for the cause of the man's death, at last discovered a small leak in a gas pipe near the stall in which Kelly had slept. Very little gas escaped from the leak, but, with the windows closed during the night, the Coroner believed there was enough gas escaping to have caused Kelly's death.

EDWARD TERRY'S VISIT HERE.

Prominent People in London Give a Farewell Banquet to Him.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Edward Terry, the actor, who will sail next Saturday on his first visit to the United States, was the guest at a brilliant farewell banquet at the Hotel Savoy to-night.

The Duke of Abercorn presided, and covers were laid for seventy guests, among whom were the Earl of Lathom, Beerbohm Tree, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Francis Cowley Burnand, and a host of prominent persons connected with the theatrical world. Sir Henry Irving, Arthur Wing Pinero, and many others sent letters of regret.

Gifts of Meriden Silverware

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

The Masquerader

"There is something to talk about in **The Masquerader,**" said a woman the other day. That is perhaps one of the reasons why one bookman has ordered a thousand copies to be sent to him every day during the month of December, and why the publishers, although with duplicate sets of plates printing at once on nine presses continuously, have not yet caught up with their orders.

And the "something to talk about" is a *real* something—has to do with a man and a woman with the red blood of youth pulsing sn their veins, with their high-handed grasping for happiness in the face of convention and yet without any apparent outrage to the conventions which Society has set as bounds to all-too-human impulses.

Nobody cares, of course, (except the author,) but our statistician reports that "The Masquerader" has sold at the rate of more than three copies per minute every day since it was published.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

COURT FREES WOMAN QUICKLY.

Woman Who Had Accused Her by Mistake Does Not Appear.

Mrs. Sadie Everett, an actress living in the Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of larceny, but was promptly discharged. She had been accused Saturday night by Mrs. Adele Jackson, also of the Gerard, of stealing a pocketbook containing $80.38.

The pocketbook was found in a hallway after Mrs. Everett had been arrested, and Mrs. Jackson went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and pleaded for the release of the prisoner. The police, however, said they had no authority to release a person against whom a charge had been recorded. Mrs. Jackson did not appear in court.

AN ARRAY OF COUNSEL.

Five Arrested for Stealing Silk—Ten Lawyers for Defense.

Abraham Israel, Jacob Rosenberg, Moe Polatchek, and Milton Guffman, all young men, were held in $1,000 bail each for examination yesterday by Magistrate Whitman in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of grand larceny. A woman who said she was Pauline Rosenberg of 29 Avenue C was held in the same bail on a charge of receiving goods alleged to have been stolen by the other defendants.

All five were arrested on Saturday on the complaint of D. J. Levett & Co. of 12 to 22 West Twentieth Street. According to the police, three of the defendants were in the employ of the firm, and through Rosenberg stole $5,000 worth of silk, which they are alleged to have sold to the woman for $400.

A representative of the firm told the Magistrate that hundreds of rolls of silk had been stolen in the last six months.

There were ten lawyers in court to represent the five prisoners.

East Side Civic Club Election.

The annual meeting of the East Side Civic Club was held on Saturday night at 254 Grand Street, and these officers were elected: President—Charles B. Stover; Vice President—Fred M. Stein; Secretary—Louis Lande; Financial Secretary—Samuel Perman; Treasurer—R. D. Palmer; Executive Council—F. R. Cordley, Dr. Leopold Jaches, Dr. Simon N. Jacobs, Edward Phillips, and Meyer Shoenfeld.

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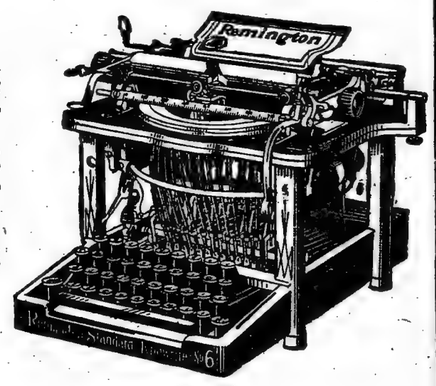

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

GETTING WARM.

The most significant feature of the tariff revision agitation which is going on at Washington with increased liveliness as the Congressmen gather there is the heat manifested by the extreme protectionists. It looks as if they were a good deal frightened at the strength of the sentiment for revision which is shown and a good deal concerned at the way in which the President is likely to take it.

They see that they are not going to be able to hoodwink Mr. ROOSEVELT. He has proved to them in many ways that he is a better judge of popular sentiment than they are. They realize also that it is not easy to bluff him. They have lost the hold they imagined they had upon him before the election. At that time if they told him, in effect, that the party would not stand his personal views, he had no conclusive proof that they were mistaken. Now he can point to his splendid majority and the relative weakness of the State tickets wherever there was dissatisfaction with the party leaders, and they cannot deny that his authority is far greater than theirs. If he ever felt that it was necessary to yield to them in order to preserve party unity, he cannot feel so now. On the contrary, he can very reasonably maintain that there is more safety in their following him than in his following them. His friends say, and doubtless with his approval, that he will not split his party. But if the time comes when he feels like saying to the extremists that the only way to avoid a split in the party is to accept his leadership, they may well see that the responsibility is on them and not on him. This is the situation that excites them, and it is no wonder. For the first time since the civil war they are dealing with a President obviously and greatly stronger than they are themselves.

A LAME CONCLUSION.

It was announced last week that Controller GROUT had consented to pay, with the interest thrown off, the claims for lighting the city which, under the previous administration, he had steadily refused to pay on grounds then regarded as adequate, and indeed imperative. These claims, including payments from time to time, based on the lower charges which the city contended were just, amount to some six millions of dollars. At the same time the Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity, it is announced, has made contracts for electric lights at rates somewhat lower than previously claimed, but much higher than his predecessor deemed just and sufficient. This is a marked change of policy from the Low administration, which refused to make new contracts, refused to pay the high rates, insisted on a reduction of 40 per cent., and required the companies to accept that or submit their claims to the courts. Had the companies, instead, stopped service, it was held by the administration, including Mr. GROUT, that a mandatory injunction could have been secured by the city, in the trial of which the companies would have been forced to submit their claims to the courts, to show the real cost of their service, and to accept a reasonable payment for it.

This position was conceded at the time by the Consolidated Gas Company, which substantially controls the supply of light to rthe City of New York. On April 7, 1903, a hearing was had before the Cities Committee of the Senate on a bill authorizing the city to establish a municipal lighting plant. Senator LEWIS of the committee remarked that the company could be "compelled, as a public service corporation," to furnish light for the city. "If they cannot agree on rates," the Senator added, "that question can be adjudicated." Addressing Mr. DOUGHERTY, who appeared for the Merchants' Association, Senator LEWIS said:

> Suppose the city refused to make a contract on the terms offered, and suppose the corporation says: "Very well, we won't furnish any lights," and turns them off, or attempts to. Isn't the city in a position to mandamus that corporation and compel it to furnish the light and let the price, the "quantum meruit," be determined by the courts?
>
> Mr. DOUGHERTY—I am inclined to think the city can't do it. I don't see how the city could mandamus this company.
>
> Senator ELSBERG—They couldn't get a technical mandamus. They could get a mandatory injunction.
>
> Mr. DOUGHERTY—Upon what theory?
>
> Senator ELSBERG—Upon the theory that this corporation is a public service corporation, a public carrier of power and light.
>
> Mr. BOWERS, (counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company)—That has been repeatedly adjudicated.

We thus see that the policy of the Low administration, not to pay a cent more for light than the courts should say was right, was based on an interpretation of the law which the Consolidated Gas Company accepted. As a matter of fact the company never ventured to force the city to go to the courts and never ventured to appeal to the courts itself. One minor company did threaten to cut off its lights if it were not paid. It was met by a motion for a mandatory injunction and did not cut off its lights. It has never pressed for a decision of the case. We cannot understand why Controller GROUT has surrendered his former ground, so strongly intrenched as it was, or why new contracts are made at rates much higher than those which the companies dared not dispute in court.

In these circumstances the resolution of the Board of Apportionment directing the Corporation Counsel to draw up a bill authorizing a municipal lighting plant seems a cheap and futile attempt to mislead the public. Such a bill was presented in 1903. It appears to have been meant then as an additional means of compelling the light companies to accept reasonable pay for their services. As the companies have got pretty near all they then claimed, and as they have got a contract at higher rates than the city would then pay, the renewal of what was practically a threat is pretty silly business. Surrender first and threat afterwards is going the wrong way about. The city has given up a very advantageous position. It is most remarkable that it seems the one thing in current affairs in which the Murphy and the McCarren can sweetly agree. In this sort, as THURLOW WEED bitterly remarked of the sordid Tammany-Republican combine, "There's no politics in politics."

THE MAIL CARRIERS' "HOLD-UP."

The story of the attempt of the mail carriers' organization to secure legislation for its members by "holding up" Congressmen is by no means a novel one in Washington. There has been a pretty steadily growing tendency to this sort of thing for a number of years, and though the department may undertake its suppression in earnest, as it certainly should, it will be found not an easy matter to handle.

It would not do in this country to deprive an employé of the Government of the suffrage or directly to forbid him to use his vote to promote his own interests. The Congressman who appeals to workingmen to support him because he has got, or will get, money spent by the Government in his district cannot logically object to public servants voting for or against the men who will aid or resist their efforts to get higher pay. Back of this kind of direct appeal to selfishness lies the very general policy of the party in power as to the protected interests of manufacturers and their workmen. The whole theory of democracy is that men will use their votes for their own advantage; the notion that they will use them fairly toward others is not sustained by experience. Yet the practice of organized lobbying by public employés, using the pay they draw from the taxpayers to secure more pay, is an extreme form of this phase of democracy, and every means should be taken to put a stop to it.

Much will depend on the firmness and courage of the Post Office Department, which can discipline and restrain the offenders to a considerable degree, if it really wishes so to do. That, however, would require the department to keep out of partisan politics itself with great care, and it is notorious that the Post Office Department is more usually and actively a partisan machine than any other. The ethics and the practice of the Post Offices in the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia, for instance, for the past eight years, do not encourage a very high standard of unselfishness in the lower grades of the service. If the President shall show as good judgment in the selection of a Postmaster General as he has shown in that of the new Postmaster for New York, it is possible that the evil and nuisance that has grown up can be in a measure regulated. But it will be a tough job at best. Meanwhile the "hold-up" by the carriers is an impressive lesson in the effect of the modern fad for extending the functions of the Government. Every step in that direction will be followed by this sort of tyrannizing over the people by their own servants.

THAT SEVENTY-SECOND STREET STATION.

That the Subway station at Seventy-second Street was a blunder is now conceded by those who made it and those who permitted it. That it "must go" is the conclusion of all who have given the matter consideration.

The West Side Association has taken the matter up in a very practical way, and by the end of the present week will have the signatures of probably ten thousand west side residents and property owners to a petition addressed to the Rapid Transit Commission asking that the building be removed, and giving substantial reasons why this request should be complied with. Their plan is to have it set back some fifteen feet to the south, so as to restore the vista of Seventy-second Street, east and west, which one corner of it now cuts off. When rebuilt it is to have new fronts, so designed as to conceal the fact that the building stands obliquely to the cross street, and with features sufficiently ornamental to harmonize it with the general character of one of the finest residential neighborhoods of New York. The request is reasonable. As it stands, this station not only is an eyesore which possesses in some sense the character of a public nuisance, but it is badly designed for the purposes for which it was built. The stairways leading from the Subway platform to the foyer are much too narrow, and the fact that the surface cars run close beside it makes it dangerous to life and limb for those who forget to "watch out" in entering and leaving it. The time to rectify mistakes of this character is as soon as they are discovered. The movement of the West Side Association in this matter is good citizenship.

ELECTRICAL SUBURBAN TRAFFIC.

The decision of the New York Central management to equip its Harlem Branch with electrical apparatus for train propulsion as quickly as possible, instead of waiting a year as was first intended, is due to the rapid growth of its suburban traffic. Like considerations have influenced the Lackawanna management to enterprise in the same direction; also that of the Long Island Railroad. The number of passengers carried to suburban points on Long Island has increased at the rate of about a million a year for some years past, and it is a safe prediction that this rate of increase will be much more rapid after the system is "electrified" than it would be if its trains continued to be drawn by locomotives.

The business policy of a railroad having one terminal in a great city is to develop its local traffic to the fullest extent possible. It brings with it every other kind of traffic in the most profitable form, that yielding the largest revenues and entailing the least proportionate expense in fixed and operating charges. Moreover, it is not held against competition. The only thing the steam railroad has to fear as to its suburban business is the electric railroad, and if it anticipates this by itself becoming an electric line, it has safeguarded its interests against any form of competition now in sight.

TURBINES AS MARINE ENGINES.

Recent official tests of the Amethyst, of the British naval establishment, have given remarkable results as establishing the economy and value of the steam turbine for ship propulsion. Compared with ships of the same class, the Amethyst showed an advantage of 1.29 miles an hour in speed, this gain having been secured with easier steaming of boilers, equal weight of machinery, no vibration, and a net saving of 10 per cent. in coal burned. The manoeuvring capacity of the turbine cruiser proved quite as satisfactory as that of ships equipped with reciprocating engines, and the fuel economy materially increases the ship's radius of action. It can run 3,160 sea miles at an average twenty-knot speed with 750 tons of coal, whereas her sister ship, with reciprocating engines, could run only 2,140 miles. These results would seem to vindicate the decision of the Cunard management, notwithstanding the adverse criticism which their adoption of the turbine for their new vessels has evoked.

THE WASTE OF A CITY.

The correspondent who, in a letter printed in a recent issue, expresses "some astonishment" at the statement in these columns a few days before that the fertilizing value in sewage is not great enough to warrant its recovery, since it would not repay the cost, makes the very usual mistake of confusing irrigation with fertilization. Dirty water may be used for irrigation purposes, but not always successfully. Indeed, of the many sewage farms of which record may be found in the standard text books of sanitary engineering, but few have been profitable as farms. On this subject many illusions are cherished. The value of Boston sewage has been estimated by the Massachusetts State Board of Health at about one cent a ton. That of New York is worth still less, owing to the fact that our waste of water is much greater per head of population. That of the principal English cities has been variously estimated at from two to four cents per ton. The well-known chapter in "Les Miserables" in which VICTOR HUGO pictured the appalling waste of Paris, telling us that "it is the flowering meadow; it is the green grass; it is marjoram and thyme and sage; it is game; it is cattle; it is the satisfied low of huge oxen in the evening; it is perfumed hay; it is golden corn; it is bread on your table; it is warm blood in your veins; it is health; it is joy; it is life," is all true enough, but not in the sense in which it is commonly understood.

The problem of the economical and profitable utilization of sewage will remain unsolved as long as we continue to dilute its valuable constituents with unlimited quantities of water. Great as their aggregate value may be, it is not great enough to repay recovery. It is like the gold in sea water.

YOUNG WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

The American home and its principles, springing from a former agricultural life, are arraigned by Prof. SIMON N. PATTEN in The Independent of Dec. 1, for their effect of discouraging marriage under present changed industrial conditions. Men used to be glad to marry young, he says, as wives were an economic help. But productive industries which were once classified as married women's work are so no longer under modern perversions. A wife must now "buy her chicken, not raise it; she must buy her butter, not churn it; buy her carpet, not weave it." Coeval with the growth of the agricultural ideals of early marriage and productive labor under the home roof, wives and mothers became income-earners, and were only incidentally income-savers. Now these ideals persist, declares Dr. PATTEN, while industrial conditions have taken the married woman's productive work from under her rooftree to places where pride will not let her follow it. Married granddaughters of the butter-maker, he says succinctly, "incur censure if they cross the street to employ themselves in the dairy store there, even while their grandmothers are praised for thrift and energy."

Dr. PATTEN's plea is that society should stand by the young wife in the attempt to regain her former productive usefulness in its new forms outside her home. He gives several instances of "the costly extravagance of the sentiment against gainful occupation" in young women, experienced in various kinds of outside industry, who were kept at home by husbands whose earning power could not meet adequately the doubled needs of the married state. Dr. PATTEN's case is made apparently complete when he points out that the wife was formerly "placed at once in the current of production" and "broadened with the power which the education of the time denied to the non-producing girl."

But it is precisely here that an exception may pertinently be taken to this line of argument. Education does not now, as it did in the days of her grandmother, deny its broadening power to the "non-producing" American girl. In fact, Prof. MUENSTERBERG of Harvard, who is a keen observer of American social life, has said that it is difficult for the average prospective husband to match her in intellectual gifts. Nevertheless, she has stimulated his earning capacity, making this pre-eminently the "age of young men." If the present mode of industrial distribution has set the age of marrying later, and shut out some altogether, it has not deprived woman of her sphere of enlightened usefulness in the home which she now fulfills. Home standards are unquestionably heightened, and if it is more difficult to get a home than it used to be, the desire for its attainment is enhanced. "It costs twice as much to live nowadays," cries the inevitable pessimist. "Of course it does, it's worth it!" should be, in this economic discussion, the invariable rejoinder.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After mentioning two or three cases in which naval vessels have been run ashore in circumstances that gave some warrant for doubting the competency or the carefulness of the navigating officers, The American Shipbuilder elaborates at length its belief that merchant service Captains, despite the vastly less favorable circumstances in which they rise to command, are abler sailors—that is, are less likely to get their ships into trouble—than are the highly educated products of Annapolis. The remedy suggested for this sad state of affairs is, of course, recognition by the naval authorities of the enormous superiority of the practical knowledge acquired by experience afloat over the theoretical skill gained by the study of mathematics ashore. The article has all the usual emphasis of essays of its kind—with about the usual amount of half-truth and of rash assumption. In the first place, are naval vessels oftener than merchant vessels wrecked by bad seamanship? Of course, absolutely, the disasters of the former, compared with those of the latter, are in numbers so small as to be almost negligible, but the question is one of proportion. We confess to lack of definite knowledge on the subject, but we find nothing in The Shipbuilder's article to indicate that it is any better supplied with exact statistics than ourselves, and strongly suspect that we could say as safely that the ratio favors the navy as it can say that the advantage is on the other side. For its two or three cases of real or charged incompetency shown by naval navigators, our files for the past year would show a hundred in which merchant Captains have had their abilities put to serious question by the abandonment of ships that later were towed to port or in which they ran ashore on the coast that of all coasts is the easiest for a commander with a lead line to avoid. Fog may excuse the grounding of a vessel entering a harbor like New York's, but now about the steamers that in calm weather try to take short cuts through the Jersey or the Fire Island sands? And does The Shipbuilder really think that it knows any more than do the naval authorities about the difference between theory and practice or about their relative values? The navy men do what they can with what they have, just as the merchantmen do, and both can afford to stand by the consequences. There are incompetents in both services, and always will be, but in neither will the number of either be measurably decreased by undemonstrated comparisons or solemn declarations that seamanship is best learned by the bearing of responsibilities afloat.

—A kindly reader, the excellence of whose intentions we thoroughly appreciate, has taken the trouble to send us a postal card suggesting that we emit a few remarks on the subject of PETER NISSEN's voyage on Lake Michigan in the queer craft which with prophetic accuracy he had named "The Fool-killer." How unfortunate is it that our friend did not at the same time and by means of the same card supply us with a few things to say on that subject that were not entirely self-evident, wearily platitudinous, and an utter waste of time and space. We cannot ourselves think of even one that would not illustrate those qualities. If our friend were himself in the business of writing pieces for the paper he would have learned long ago that it is lamentably easy to discuss topics like the death of PETER NISSEN, and practically impossible to give the discussion either interest or value. Is it worth while to say that PETER was a foolish fellow, and that somehow or other he should have been prevented from awakening the ambitions of other foolish fellows to perform the useless task in which he failed and died? But everybody knows all that—even PETER knew it, in a way, for otherwise he would not have chosen for his craft the name he did. And we are not even sure that he should have been prevented from making his voyage, even if to do so had been practicable. He risked his life in pursuit of a kind and form of fame that seemed to him to be desirable. We do not know that he imposed the slightest loss, inconvenience, or danger upon anybody else, and, everything considered, he might have followed many another less innocent ambition and wasted or lost his life in reaching for many another reward which, instead of being worthless—to other people—would have been injurious—to other people as well as to himself. But, there! we seem to be doing what our friend suggested, after haughtily refusing to accept his advice and after scornfully hinting that his assistance in the search for subjects was not absolutely necessary to our happiness. However, we still maintain that the uninitiate usually see an "editorial" where there is none, and that the amateur in journalism is so rarely of intentional and voluntary assistance to the professional that he might as well turn his attention exclusively to other matters of greater importance, concerning which he is better informed.

—Variously interesting, amusing, and mysterious is the will by means of which the late Mrs. HARRIET WEBB GUSTIN of this city evened up what she evidently had considered the reprehensible inequalities of her second marital experiment. The lady left behind her certain property, of value unstated, but apparently considerable. She did not leave its disposition to the law. Instead, she carefully divided it between surviving relatives according to her estimate of their merits, while to the bereaved Mr. GUSTIN she allotted only "one dollar and my best wishes." The amount, we gather, was punitive, the wishes were satirical, for both were lucidly explained in the will by the statement that "my husband, ALFRED MORTIMER GUSTIN, of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, had never done anything for me since we were married, and I have not seen him for ten years." The explanation explains, but there is something peculiarly—may one venture to say "feminine," in the particularity with which Mr. GUSTIN's address was put where it was sure to be widely published as soon as the time came when the publication could annoy and embarrass nobody except himself. The queerest clause in the will, however, was the one which followed the bequests to the reprehended Canadian. It reads: "I wish to be buried at Rye by the side of my husband, JOHN G. WEBB." That, now, raises some difficult and delicate problems, and the mention of two husbands, apparently with a view to continuing as well as to consecutive relations, needs cautious discussion—discussion so cautious that we will leave it to bolder investigators of social ethics than ourselves.

—A Boston publisher joyfully prophesies that the public, thanks to the number and quality of our schools, is fast approaching the stage of universal literacy, and within ten years or so will be buying books in vast quantities—to the great happiness and profit of the publishers. It's not impossible. But it is to be hoped that by that time the publishers also will have become literate—will have learned to judge each book they publish by other standards than the sales of previous books by the same author, and will "push," not the books that need no assistance, but those that need as well as are worth it. We are moved to express this hope by noticing that "The Gray World," a book remarkable in many ways, including the ways of originality and humor, has not made the slightest ripple on public attention and is apparently doomed to the speedy disappearance from the shops, which is the fate of sad thousands of ambitious volumes—that deserve nothing else. That will be too bad, and it is hard to believe that after "ten years or so" such a calamity and loss will be allowed. There is no necessity or even excuse for it.

WALKED ON HIS HEAD.

Curious Sight Which Berliners Beheld Unter den Linden.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Crowds of people who thronged the busy crossing where the Friedrichstrasse and Unter den Linden intersect were treated to-day to a sensation. A young, slenderly built fellow was noticed to take off his hat, look round in all directions, and then suddenly to stand on his head in the middle of the street, not using his hands to balance him. Having poised in this position for a few moments he began to hop on his head, to the intense astonishment of the rapidly gathering crowd. He continued hopping, and but for the extraordinary muscular force and training he displayed he would have been voted a madman. A policeman soon appeared, and politely asked the gentleman to reverse his position, for, although no law existed forbidding this method of progress through the streets, it was calculated to interfere with traffic.

The gentleman reversed, and told the "Schutzmann" that his name was Baptist, that he was engaged at the Winter Garten Variety Theatre to walk on his head, and that several people refused to believe his performance a genuine one, thinking rather that he was assisted by some wire mechanism on the stage. Baptist therefore determined to walk from the corner of Unter den Linden to the Winter Garten—on his head, of course—and would have carried out his plan had not the guardian of the law intervened. He was invited to come to the police station, but was liberated, the officer in charge warning him not to repeat his singular experiment.

Prof. Hoffa, well-known physician, has examined Baptist. He reports that the man has abnormally developed muscles in his shoulders and neck, and that this enables him to endure the enormous strain.

COUNT BONI'S PALACE.

Work Resumed in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The house that Count Boni de Castellane built in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne is once more the sensation of the hour. Since its outer walls, forming an almost exact copy of the Grand Trianon Palace at Versailles, were first displayed to an admiring public, a few years ago, it had ceased to be much talked about. Now Count Boni de Castellane and the Countess, née Gould, are astonishing Paris again by the splendor of its fitting up. After a lull of some years work has been resumed in the palace, and again Versailles is being copied. The grand drawing room is being decorated in exact imitation of the Salon d'Hercule in the Palace of Louis XIV. The walls are to be almost entirely of white, pink, and saffron yellow marble, with "dashes of emerald, ruby, and opal," whatever those may be. The painted ceiling of the Hercules room is being exactly copied. The salon is thirty-seven feet by forty feet. There will be no curtains to the immense windows. In the evening gigantic mirrors, hidden in the woodwork will be slid out in front of the panes, and will completely conceal them. The flooring is also to be an accurate copy of that of the Salon d'Hercule. In this respect, however, difficulties are met with. Louis XIV. had each piece of oak, after shaping and polishing, put away in the lofts of Versailles for five years before it was laid down. The result is that not a board has warped by a fraction of an inch to this day. Such elaborate thoroughness is, it appears, impossible now.

"American" Words Criticised.

From The London Chronicle.

Some British innocent writes to a New York paper to complain of American words. Why say "plurality" when you mean "majority"? What is the good of "graft" when "bribery" would do as well, or of "pass upon" when you mean to "judge"? Surely it is vulgar, pleads the innocent, to say a book or game is "bully" when you find it delightful. He might have asked why "loan" is a verb in America when "lend" is still sufficient for an elder word. But all these things belong to the exuberant individuality of the American. If he wants to say "plurality" instead of "majority," why in the name of the Declaration of Independence should he not have his way? Besides, he has enriched the English language with so many sparkling idioms that a little perversity may be excused in him.

Queen Draga's Jewels for Sale.

From The London Chronicle.

Although the sale of the jewels and costumes of the late Queen Draga of Servia at Christie's on Dec. 8 will comprise only about half a dozen lots, these will be of peculiar interest. The most interesting is the wedding dress of the unfortunate Queen, which is made of white pleated satin, elaborately trimmed with fine old Brussels lace.

Among the articles of jewelry is the cabochon emerald and brilliant bracelet presented to Queen Draga by the Czar on the occasion of her marriage. There are also a brilliant tiara, worn at her Majesty's wedding, formed as crest of ribbon and spray of foliage, with two fine large brilliants in the centre, a Persian and a Turkish order, and a gold pendant and pair of earrings of Servian design, set with pearls and diamonds, which the Queen wore with the state costume. This costume is also to be disposed of.

Every Second Counts.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Time is money," quoted the Wise Guy.

"Sure," agreed the Simple Mug; "especially if it is the time of the winning horse."

SUBWAY AIR.

Why Prof. Chandler's Tests Fail to Meet Conditions as They Actually Exist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although not indorsed by the Board of Health, the Interborough Company has seen fit to publish Prof. Chandler's report in the pamphlet "Subway Air Pure as in Your Own Home." This action was ill-advised, because the evidence thus far secured by chemical analysis and general observation clearly does not bear out the conclusion drawn from it.

As to the chemical composition of Subway air, Prof. Chandler finds an average of 20.76 per cent. and 20.55 per cent. of oxygen respectively for air from the street and the station platforms. Accepting these figures as correct, and applying his own statement, that "the amount of oxygen present is a sufficient indication of the absence of any appreciable quantity of carbon-dioxide," we would find according to the ratio given by Dr. Billings 22 per cent. of this gas. This is more than five times the normal amount in urban atmosphere, three times as much as the limit acceptable in school rooms, and certainly more than what we would tolerate in our own homes.

The logical conclusion from the tests would therefore seem to show a condition far from satisfactory. Moreover, the samples taken only represented the air in stations. Further back in the tunnel it is certain to be worse, and still more so in the cars, where we have nearly the same degree of vitiation as on elevated railroad cars, plus that of the tunnel air upon which we depend for ventilating them. As passengers spend most of the time in transit, analysis should also be made to show the conditions prevailing on the trains.

Chemical tests in the Subway to be of real value ought to establish definitely all constituents of the air, particularly the quantity of any deleterious gases that may be present. A leakage of soil air into the tunnel is by no means unlikely, and could in this way be traced and stopped.

Assuming as stated an air space of 1,000 cubic feet per capita to be correct, we find that to dilute the impurities we should renew this air at least twice an hour, in order to make it fit to breathe in cars. A rough calculation of the currents thereby created at the 144 openings to the street will show at once if measured that no such renewal now takes place, and will much less in Summer. General observations therefore confirm the true conclusions from the chemical tests—that the ventilation induced by the trains and effected through the exits is not sufficient.

Considering the impossibility to keep the Subway clean "as in our own homes," bacteria will certainly accumulate in it with dust and dirt, and will become a menace to public health. Prof. Chandler's statements on this phase of the problem are open to criticism by hygienists and physicians. His remarks on bacteria are just as misleading to the public as the conclusions drawn from the tests.

While we cannot apply to the Subway air the same standards of purity as in buildings, there is unquestionably need for improvement, and a study of the problem will show that there are practical means to accomplish it. Since the present unsatisfactory conditions are mainly due to certain features in design and construction, the Rapid Transit Commission through their engineers should take up the matter. If this is not done, then the Board of Health might properly step in to compel construction of the present and future subways with due regard to sanitary principles.

KONRAD MEIER.

New York, Dec. 2, 1904.

The Kiss in Missouri.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

A Missouri paper gives this description of a kiss: "To one piece of dark piazza add a little moonlight; take for quantities two people. Press into two strong ones a small, soft hand. Sift slightly two ounces of attraction, one of romance, add a large measure of folly, stir in a floating ruffle and one or two whiskers. Dissolve a half dozen glances in a well of silence; dust a small quantity of hesitation, one ounce of resistance, two of yielding, a kiss on a flushed cheek, or two lips; flavor with a slight scream and set aside to cool. This will succeed in any climate if directions are fully followed."

If Petulant Sometimes, Pardonable.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The customer was looking at the stock of canary birds.

"This one is your best singer, is it?" she said.

"Yes'm," replied the proprietor of the bird store.

"Has it an amiable disposition? Does it ever get the sulks?"

"No oftener, ma'am," he said, "than you would naturally expect in the prima donna of the establishment."

SONNETS.

I.

Because I loved you 'twas I harried you
With fickle moods, and misinterpreted
In willful blindness what your fond eyes said,
Nor once would pluck the roses, sweet, that grew.
Because I loved you 'twas they went amiss,
The smiles my heart would send. You did not know
That 'twas alone because I loved you so
I shunned the sweetness of your proffered kiss.

You should have known that 'twas I loved you so
I cloaked with pride love's telltale tenderness,
Nor in my solitudes do I confess
'Twas not indifference that bade you go.
You should have known and kissed me, yea or nay,
Till from my lips you learned it was a lie
Pride spake with my unwilling lips. And I
Had told you then and bidden you to stay.

II.

Go ask yon airy skimming butterfly
What purpose is there in his gauzy flight,
Or what the subtle fancy bids him light
On this flower or on that one. Then will I
Tell thee what subtle fancy 'tis that wings
A woman's heart to love; as undefined
As air and yet resistless as the wind,
Freighted with spice of sweet imaginings.

Go bid the wave roll back into the sea
Nor lave the beach in its next sweep and swell,
Then will I bid my heart to love thee well
And as the wave will it respond to me.
For as the restless ocean's endless sweep
Obeys no voice but pulses uncontrolled,
So 'tis not mine with mastery to hold
The pulses of affection in my keep.

III.

Bid the buds tell what spirit of the sky
Thrills them to blush upon the sap-stirred vine,
Then will I tell thee in this heart of mine
What bids love waken when he cometh by.
Bid the red rose to glorious fullness grown
Tell whence the odor, fine and delicate,
In its soft petals, and thou mayst know yet
What all the ages Love nor once has known.

Love knows not why, nor with vain questioning
Seeks in the hour of its delight to know,
But sweetly is content to know 'tis so.
Canst thou call back the bird upon the wing?
So from my opened heart the bird may fly,
On wayward wings of fancy, nor may I
Bid it go this or that way, low or high,
But only follow far with yearning eye.

J. W. FOLEY.

MORTON CITES PRESIDENT AS A HIGH NAVAL CRITIC

Roosevelt Six Years Ago Anticipated Lessons of Eastern War.

BIG NAVY FOR PEACE ONLY

Last Year Leads in Number of New Warships Built—Cost of Navy a Dollar Per Capita.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Praise of President Roosevelt as a keen naval observer finds conspicuous place in the first report of Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton to the President, made public to-day. He declares that opinions delivered by Mr. Roosevelt years ago have been borne out by the conflicts of the Japanese and Russian fleets.

Under the heading "Battleships vs. Torpedo Boats" Mr. Morton says: "The lessons of the war in the East thus far are the same as those of the Spanish war with respect to the relative value and uses of battleships, torpedo boats, and destroyers. Weight of metal, heavy guns, and hard hitting, whether at long or short range, still do the most effective work. The day of the battleship is not over, and the sphere of the lighter vessels, while important, is auxiliary only.

"These conclusions, reached by the General Board and the Board on Construction as the result of careful study of recent naval progress and present conditions, in the light of the events of the past few months in Eastern seas, confirm in a most striking manner your own views on the subject, expressed more than two and a half years ago.

"Upon the files of the Navy Department I find a letter addressed by you to the Secretary of the Navy, Feb. 22, 1902, in which you assign the place of first importance to the heavier vessels of modern fleets; conclude that in the future as in the past battleships must hold the battle line, and emphasize the point by taking the ground that the place of the Admiral in war, and probably also in peace, is on board the best fighting ship of his squadron.

"Your judgment of the place of the battleship in the navy of the future, as set forth in your letter of Feb. 22, 1902, is that of naval experts to-day.

"With respect to the place of the torpedo boat it is remarkable that no terms can be found in which to state present conclusions with more clearness and precision than those employed in a report on 'the value of torpedo boats,' made by you more than six years ago, (Feb. 18, 1898,) while Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Morton makes copious extracts from this report in which Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Experience with the torpedo boat in foreign navies, no less than in our own, shows that while under favorable circumstances it is undoubtedly a most terrible engine of war, these favorable circumstances may very rarely occur. * * * Nothing could be more foolish than the talk of substituting torpedo boats for battleships and cruisers. Except when working at night or under conditions which favor a surprise the torpedo boat is absolutely helpless against any seagoing ship armed with rapid-fire guns, whether the ship be large or small, and under no circumstances is it fit to do rough work at sea or to perform any of the duties taken as a matter of course by regular seagoing craft.

"It is possible that we may be able to reduce the extreme fragility of torpedo boats; nevertheless, they will always remain as fragile as they are formidable. Every war vessel of the highest efficiency, from a battleship down, is itself a huge bit of delicate mechanism, and its efficiency is largely conditioned upon features of its structure which are liable at any time to suffer serious accident. There is always risk of damage to such a bit of mechanism, and the risk must be accepted as part of the price paid for the immense increase of efficiency in the weapon itself.

"An old-style frigate was practically safe from any damage but shipwreck. A modern battleship, with its vast load of armor and armament, and a multitude of engines and of every kind of machinery aboard it is incomparably more delicate; and yet such a battleship could, without damage to itself, sweep out of existence all the fleets of all the nations in the world as they were at the time of Trafalgar.

"A great nation must have a great navy. * * * If because of * * * accidents it stops work, whether on dry docks, battleships, or torpedo boats, it will prove that it is not a great nation and that it is not entitled to rank as such in the world.

"If Great Britain had stopped manoeuvring her squadrons after the sinking of the Captain, the Vanguard, or the Victoria; if Germany had abandoned any effort to upbuild her navy after the sinking of the Kurfürst; if the Russians had ceased to build ships when the Gangout sank; if the French had given up torpedo boats when they found that two-thirds of those in commission in the Mediterranean were disabled by accident, then each and all of these nations would have shown that they were unfit any longer to stand as great powers, that they lacked the nerve to face the ordinary punishment which must be encountered by every nation in traveling the road to greatness.

"Exactly the same judgment will be deservedly passed upon us if for these reasons, or for any other reasons, we refuse to go on with the upbuilding of our navy, whether our refusal takes the form of stopping work on dry docks, battleships, or torpedo boats."

Mr. Morton thus comments on the report:

"The General Board and the Board on Construction, after weighing the results of recent developments, have reached conclusions in full accord with those expressed by you in the paper above quoted, and a schedule of naval construction in harmony with these views will be submitted later."

Speaking of general conditions the Secretary says:

"The past year was an important one in the history of our naval construction. Never before were so many warships launched by this or any other nation in one year. Vessel for vessel and type for type, I believe our new ships will compare favorably with those of any navy afloat, and every American should be proud of the progress and character of work now being accomplished, not only in construction, but in all branches of the service.

"New ships necessarily require more officers, more marines, and more enlisted men, and the appropriations are quite likely to increase steadily for some years to come. The more ships we have the greater our fixed charges will be and the greater the facilities necessarily must be, in the way of yards and docks, and the ability to make repairs and take proper care of the fleet.

"It is just as essential to keep our ships in thorough repair as it is to build them in the first place, and to permit them to run down for any length of time and go without repairs would be the height of folly. It costs a great deal of money to keep the fleet moving in manoeuvres and target practice, but this is the only way officers and men can gain experience at sea; and it is our well-defined policy to maintain a high standard of efficiency throughout the service. Practice makes perfect in the navy, as everywhere else.

"Last year the navy cost a little over a dollar per capita. It cost little compared to what war would cost, and it is the best insurance we have against war. We have such a navy in size, style, and 'sand' that no other navy will ever desire an encounter with us. It is our greatest exhibit in favor of peace.

"We are bound to occupy a prominent position among the great nations of the earth, and while doubtless we shall always be in the lead in every international movement to promote peace, it is much better for us to be at all times so well prepared for war that war will never come. I am sure that the people of the United States will approve of a navy that is well prepared at all times to take care of their defenses and to protect their position in the world. This is all we are trying to accomplish."

The authorization of two Vice Admirals is asked in view of the growing necessities of the American fleet. Legislation to enable younger officers to attain to command rank, to provide medals of honor for naval men and to attract Americans to the service is recommended.

Increased efficiency in gunfire, especially of the heavy ordnance within the last year, is noted.

Mr. Morton opposes the idea of extensive construction of workships at navy yards, and the plans to have the Government take over the greater part of the manufacture of naval ordnance.

WYNNE, MAN OF MERIT, POSTMASTER GENERAL

Also Relentless Breaker of Powerful Post Office "Rings."

QUIET MAN WHO DOES THINGS

Qualities of "Figurehead" Official That Discomfited a Machiavellian Guild of Graft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Cabinet places are not often given as rewards of merit. Still rarer is the case of a Cabinet office given as a reward of merit to a man whose merit consisted in his hunting out graft in the department of which he is made the head. This it is which gives interest to the presence in President Roosevelt's Cabinet of Postmaster General Wynne.

A year ago no one would have picked out Wynne as one ever likely to sit at a President's official table. He had never been in politics; he had no pull; he could deliver no delegates; he had no "strength." He held an office, which was his first, though he was fifty years of age. He had been an active, industrious private citizen all his life. The astonishing rise of the stenographer Cortelyou to the Cabinet has been much commented upon; but Cortelyou rose through a service of years in what comes pretty close to being a Cabinet place—that of Secretary to the President—and Wynne, the newspaper reporter, did not.

They often give First Assistant Postmaster Generalships to newspaper men. Perry Heath, of much fame of a certain sort, was one drafted from the ranks of Washington correspondents. Wynne was another—of a very different sort.

He stepped into the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship, presumably to drone away his term as other eminent figureheads had done. There had been plenty of figureheads before him; it is a figurehead office. A man who holds that place is not expected to do much but sign things. The things are set before him, and he signs them. The Second Assistant is a man experienced in the Post Office business; so, once in a while, is the Fourth Assistant. The First Assistant looks wise and signs.

RING THAT WAS ALL POWERFUL.

In the Post Office Department at that time there was a ring. It consisted of the bureau chiefs, who had established a machine of such strength and magnitude that First Assistants, and even Postmasters General, were mere unregarded incidents of its career. Practically, it was the Post Office Department; it was the Postmaster General.

It did as it liked, and if the Postmaster General, whoever he might be, ever suspected its presence, it was a suspicion about which he could not get excited. It had practically all of Congress at its beck, and Postmasters General do not buck Congress. Still less do First Assistants. It had won Congress, not through coarse corruption, but through being the only force to which the individual Congressman could appeal for those things which are the breath of his political life.

That may be hard to understand in a great city, but in the country districts they understand it readily enough. A Congressman who cannot get a salary raised, cannot get a store leased for a Post Office, cannot do a thousand and one things for the financial uplifting of his district and the party war horses, comes to be regarded as a "dead one," and must give place to a "live one" when the convention meets. He does business with all the departments, but the Post Office Department is the most important one for this purpose. With the Post Office ring ever ready to help him out, his sole salvation in many an embattled year, what wonder that he felt morally bound to stand by his saviors?

The ring, boiled down, amounted to two powerful bureau chiefs, Machen and Beavers, though there were others in it. They had so extended their sway in the course of years that their unfelt control was over every spring and pivot in that great department. The machinery moved smoothly, with hardly a creak, and the average Postmaster General was unaware of its presence, or barely aware. Charles Emory Smith was unaware, apparently. Perry Heath was aware, and not neglectful of opportunities. There succeeded him a mild, perfectly honest gentleman from New Jersey, who in the course of months became aware. This gentleman, Johnson by name, finding himself a mere cog in a machine and recognizing something of its maleficent influence, resigned to save his conscience and keep his peace of mind.

THE ADVENT OF WYNNE.

He was succeeded by Wynne; a large, ruddy-faced man, fifty years old and good-humored. There was nothing of the Sherlock Holmes about him. He was a man disposed to take things as they came and never to get excited. Even tempered, placid, kindly cynical, good-naturedly pessimistic, and easy going was Wynne.

That, at least, was the popular estimation. But also Wynne was a newspaper man of long experience, accustomed to sift things and not to take anything for granted. Also he was honest, of an honesty that knew no compromises. Heath was a newspaper man, and Johnson was absolutely unwilling to compromise with evil. But Wynne was the two combined, and the members of the Post Office ring who looked him over and decided that he would be "easy" were not aware that that would prove a hard combination to beat.

The newspaper men of Washington could have told them something of Wynne's rugged and aggressive honesty, of the influence he had been in maintaining the press gallery free from a certain always lurking danger. If they had, however, the ring would still have scoffed at the idea of any man breaking the trenchments, or even discovering their existence.

How Wynne first discovered the ring has not been made known. Probably it was a gradual dawning. There is a story that his first realization came when he discovered a signature of his on something that had been represented to him as an entirely different matter. From that time his growing caution and desire to examine things became a matter of sore irritation and grievous suspicion to the ring.

Even the Congressmen who drew the breath of life from the ring were probably not aware, or at least not sure, that there was a ring. It took Wynne some time to make sure that there was one. When he found it out the spies of the ring carried to them reports that a red-faced, good-humored looking man, who had, nevertheless, an eye not all of good humor and containing latent possibilities, was telling things to the President.

RING AMAZED AND ALARMED.

Thereupon began a systematic effort to overthrow and ruin this unprecedented First Assistant, this man not content with things as they were. The ring awoke with amazement to the fact that there were honest men not of Johnson's type, newspaper men not of Heath's type, and that the presence of one such in the Post Office Department boded ill. The ring was well aware that a whisper in the Post Office Department was as dangerous as a whisper in the avalanche-endangered regions of the Alps.

A Senator of the United States was persuaded to inveigle Wynne into free-and-easy observations, later reported to the White House with sinister surroundings, and the ring's press bureau sent out reports that Wynne was to be investigated. At least the Senator reported that Wynne had been inveigled into saying these things, but his simple denial carried more weight at the White House than the Senator's word.

Foiled here, the ring turned to other methods of a still more devious kind. Every now and then, so the story runs, a request from some very influential man would come in that Wynne should be promoted. Wynne, in the regular course, would turn these requests over or find reasons cited in local politics why the man's claims were not to be considered. Some time [illegible] that the man was a shiftless drunkard and Wynne would notify the influential backer, in the crisp and blunt way he never can forsake, that he would not promote the man—thereby making an enemy of the influential backer.

But the ring overdid it. One day it turned in such a report about a man recommended by a Cabinet officer, and the Cabinet officer, coming down to investigate, said: "But, General, this shiftless drunkard is my brother-in-law, and he is a total abstainer."

Whereupon Wynne, the newspaper man, investigated. He found that the man's record was one of the best in the bureau, and a new light on the resources of the ring dawned upon Wynne, the honest man.

These will serve as samples. The warfare waged upon Wynne by the ring was wonderful in its diabolic ingenuity. He had no backing, no pull, nothing but honesty, shrewdness, and the confidence of the President. He won.

"NOT MORTGAGED"—HIGGINS.

But Is Not at This Time Interfering in Senatorial Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Governor-elect Frank W. Higgins is not doing anything just now, he says, which might be construed as "meddling" in the struggle for the United States Senatorship between Chauncey M. Depew and Frank S. Black, but the Governor-elect stated plainly last night at the Iroquois that while he was not interfering at the present time, he had not mortgaged his future action.

When asked what his position on the Senatorship was he said:

"Not having any vote on the United States Senatorship, I am not doing anything just at present. If I did do anything just now I might be charged with meddling by those who are deeply interested, and I wouldn't care to arouse a criticism like that."

"Does that mean that you will take no position or side in the matter at all"

"It does not," said Mr. Higgins decidedly. "I'm not mortgaging my future action, and don't intend to. It is a long time until late in January, when a United States Senator is to be elected."

Mr. Higgins said that he would soon name the members of his military staff. Twelve of the sixteen, he said, must be chosen from the National Guard, and these would be appointed, he declared, without regard to politics, and from regiments or companies which had not been recognized by other Executives.

Mr. Higins will meet the State Board of Charities to-morrow morning on the invitation of its members.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY CONCERT

Schumann's "Manfred" Music and Tschaikowsky's "Tempest" Given.

Mr. Damrosch's evident intention to give his Sunday afternoon concerts with the New York Symphony Orchestra a special importance through the production of new and unfamiliar music, is having some interesting results. At the second concert yesterday in Carnegie Hall he performed Tschaikowsky's symphonic fantasy on Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Byron's "Manfred" with the music Schumann wrote for it. Tschaikowsky's piece is one of the least known of his orchestral works and in truth one of the less important; for though it has several beautiful episodes and shows some of Tschaikowsky's characteristic orchestral effects, it is as a whole rather diffuse and vague in its impression, and with all its pictorial suggestiveness, of less specifically musical value than the better known works of the same kind.

Schumann's music to Byron's "Manfred" attracted and held the attention of the very considerable audience, although so much of it is in an artistic form that has never been able to win popular acceptance in this country—the "melodrama," or dramatic recitation to the accompaniment of music. Representations of it in New York may be counted on the fingers of one hand. The high priest of gloomy romantic pessimism and heroics had a strong attraction upon Schumann, whose artistic nature had been so powerfully influenced in his youth by the German romantic, Jean Paul; and though the "Manfred" music was written comparatively late in his artistic career, it shows the strength of that influence, and it also shows nothing of the weakness that is evident in much of his later composition.

The overture has long ranked as one of his greatest works. There is much in the rest of the music of great beauty and significance, especially the orchestral accompaniments to the recitation. Several of the choruses are extremely impressive, and the introduction of the chorus of the Requiem at the close gives an emotional climax that is not found in Byron's poem.

The proper performance of this work as Schumann has enriched it is something of a problem. The poem is dramatic in form but undramatic in character; and though stage representations of it are given in Germany, and one such has been attempted in this country, it may be doubtful whether such a concert performance as yesterday's is not, after all, the only practicable kind.

Mr. David Bispham read the poem with an extreme of rhetorical and dramatic style. The choruses were sung by members of the Oratorio Society, and the solo quartet consisted of Mrs. Rider, Miss Bonsall, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Harry Luckstone. For the long and peculiarly vivid passage depicting Manfred's evocation of Astarte, Mr. Bispham received hearty applause. The performance on the whole gave an acceptable representation of the work, at some points a really fine one.

EAMES SINGS IN CONCERT.

Nahan Franko Conducts at the Metropolitan—Opera House Crowded.

Last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, the second of this season's series, was so worthy in every respect of the resources of Heinrich Conried's company that the patrons of these affairs, who are a class of music lovers unto themselves, had their hopes raised high for the coming performances. With Mmes. Emma Eames and Josephine Jacoby, and Pol Plancon and Otto Goirtz as the soloists, it was little wonder that the Opera House was crowded, and that, therefore, there must have been rejoicing in the box office as well as among the patrons.

Nahan Franko conducted. It was the first time that the Sunday evening crowd has had a chance to greet him as a full-fledged conductor, and they greeted him royally. The orchestral numbers were the overture to Thomas's "Mignon," Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2," a suite from Grieg's "Peer Gynt," and the "Entrance of the Gods Into Walhall," from Wagner's "Das Rheingold." The appreciation of the work of the orchestra, as shown by the applause, proved that the orchestral numbers are quite as satisfying as are the efforts of the singers.

Yet Mme. Eames was the star, as it was quite natural that she should be, Pol Plancon sharing the honors with her. They sang together Faure's duo, "Le Crucifix," and later Mme. Eames, with the full chorus, sang Gounod's cantata, "Gallia." M. Plancon sang the invocation from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." Mme. Jacoby sang an aria from Saint-Saëns's "Sampson et Delilah." Mr. Goritz's number was the prologue from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," which he sang superbly, receiving an encore, as did all of the singers when their numbers permitted it.

VICTOR HERBERT CONCERT.

Majestic Theatre Filled with Sunday Night Audience.

The popularity of the Victor Herbert Sunday night concerts at the Majestic Theatre was demonstrated again last evening by an audience that filled the house, and that applauded each number on the programme, beginning with a Berlios overture and ending with Liszt's brilliant Polonaise in G major.

There were nine numbers on the programme, and six others were contributed as encores. The soloists were Miss Mary Howe and F. Archambault, the latter of whom sang the toreador song from "Carmen."

Do You Want to Secure a Better Position?

See "Help Wanted" columns of to-day's Times. Page 8.—adv.

CONFERREES DISCUSS LACK OF MINISTERS

Religious Educators and Others Interested Hold Meeting.

PREACHERS FLOCK TO CITIES

That Is Regarded as One of the Troubles—Business Opportunities Keep Candidates Away.

So acute in some religious bodies has become the dearth of ministers, and so few are the young men that are entering the seminaries with intent to study for the ministry that active steps are being taken by prominent religious educators to determine if a solution for the problem cannot be found. John R. Mott, head of the Student Volunteer Movement, is said to be behind this effort.

It was learned yesterday that at the instance of Mr. Mott nearly twenty-five leading religious educators met last Monday at the Hotel Manhattan to discuss ways and means. The meeting was a closed one. The discussion was academic in large part. A permanent organization is hoped for and sought, it is said.

Some of those present at the gathering were the heads of Drew Methodist, Union, Yale and Hartford Congregational, New Brunswick Reformed Seminaries, and Prof. Roper of the Episcopal General Seminary. Bishop Coadjutor D. H. Greer of the Episcopal Diocese of New York and Bishop Charles H. Fowler of the Methodist Church were present, as were the Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott and J. M. Buckley, religious editors, and the Rev. Drs. W. S. Rainsford, J. Ross Stevenson, D. Sage Mackay, and W. C. Bitting.

One of those present at the gathering said:

"We discussed many things. Principally they were the causes which keep men from entering the Christian ministry, and ways in which men may be induced to enter the ministry. There was a wide variance of opinion.

"It was pointed out that great openings in business are serving to keep many from the ministry; that the decay of home religion has something to do with it, and that present ecclesiastical and creedal conditions are sufficient to keep out many men, who, were conditions right, would never hesitate.

"One of the principal conditions, it was declared, that had a profound effect on the supply of ministerial candidates was that the minister of the Gospel no longer holds the position in the community he once held. He is no longer the chief centre of religious and other instruction in the community. One speaker at the meeting seemed to think that the unreal standards set for ministers have much to do with the present evil situation.

"To my mind the possible cures for the conditions that were suggested fall short of what we must do to cause a change. The cure must be more heroic. It was suggested that laborers be prayed for; that appeals for the ministry should emphasize the heroic; that persons of influence should be induced to use that influence to induce men to enter the ministry. It was advanced that parents do not do rightly in not inducing children to take up the ministry as a calling, and that theological seminaries should not require intending students to commit themselves to a system of belief before entering the seminary.

"In several religious bodies the lack of men has become so pronounced that there is really fear for the future. Notwithstanding that, there were those in the gathering at the Manhattan who did not hesitate to declare themselves as not believing that there is a decline in the quality and ability of the men who make up the ministerial candidates.

"There is, however, a perfect understanding that numbers are failing off, although this condition is not seen at its worst in the big cities. One theological seminary President said, 'Ministers are clamoring for the big city pulpits, and the rush city-ward is just as pronounced in the ministry as in other professions.'

"'If the minister can't get the big city parish he takes what the suburbs offer, and he regards it, frequently, only as a stepping stone. The rural districts are left deserted. A young pastor recently resigned from a New York parish, with none other in view. Within a week he had been approached by four churches from an up-State county, all of whom wanted him for pastor. They offered all sorts of inducements, each church in a way outbidding the other for his favor. He is still considering the calls, and also another in New York, which is only for an assistant, and pays less in actual cash than any of the others. But it is in New York."

OLD PRINCIPAL DEAD.

Mr. Owen Began Teaching in 1848—Also Preached.

William A. Owen, in point of service one of the oldest school principals in New York, died on Saturday at his home, 521 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, of heart trouble, aggravated by injuries received in falling from a street car in April last. Mr. Owen was born in Pottsville, Penn., on Dec. 25, 1830, and studied for the ministry. He always devoted much time to the Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching regularly at a small church in New Rochelle until a few weeks before his death.

He began work as a teacher on Staten Island in 1848 and since that time had been connected with various schools in New York. He was the first teacher to give a public drill of school children, and exhibited his class before a large audience in Cooper Union many years ago.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—A ridge of high pressure stretches from the Middle Atlantic Coast westward to the Pacific. Cloudy, cold weather continues in Northeastern districts, with light snow along the lower lakes. The temperature changes have been unimportant. Rain is indicated for to-morrow in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will not be so cold in Eastern and Northern districts. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh westerly: on the Middle Atlantic Coast, variable, becoming northeasterly and fresh.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair to-day and Tuesday; fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair to-day; Tuesday, snow or rain; variable winds, becoming fresa northeast.

Western New York—Fair to-day, except snow flurries along the lakes; Tuesday, snow; fresh westerly winds.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day; Tuesday, fair in north, snow or rain in south portion; fresh west winds, becoming northeast.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair to-day and Tuesday, except snow flurries along the lakes; fresh westerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	31	28	30
6 A. M.	30	27	30
9 A. M.	28	27	32
12 M.	34	27	34
4 P. M.	30	29	35
6 P. M.	37	31	35
9 P. M.	36	27	31
12 P. M.	32	25	31

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33½
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date 1903	32
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 28 degrees and at 8 P. M. 29 degrees, the maximum temperature being 31 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 27 degrees at 3 A. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 and at 8 P. M. 83.

Holiday Announcement

¶ According to our usual custom, we are pleased to announce the formal opening of our holiday season. Preparations are now complete in every department. We wish to suggest the advantages of early selection, not only because it insures a more complete assortment, but also because it affords sufficient time to properly carry out purchasers' wishes as regards engraving and shipping.

¶ Articles selected now will be held for delivery on such date as may be wished.

The Gorham Co.
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
Maiden Lane, 21, 23

SUBWAY ALARM SYSTEM TESTED THREE TIMES

Emergency Trials of Automatic Appliances Delay Sunday Traffic.

NEW UP-TOWN STATION OPENED

3,000 Persons Journey to the New West Side Terminal at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

The northern terminal of the west side branch of the Subway was moved eleven blocks further up town, with the opening for permanent service of the new station at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway shortly after noon yesterday. While the novelty of underground travel very largely has had time to wear off by now, some 3,000 persons took the trip to the new temporary terminal during the afternoon hours, and it was evident that the majority of these did so for the experience of traveling a few blocks further northward in the tunnel than it has been possible to do before.

The first Subway train arrived at the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street Station shortly after 12:30 P. M. From that time until early dusk, according to the estimate of employes, some 500 persons were handled each hour at the new terminal. Everything seemed to work smoothly and without a hitch, and there was but little delay in the switching of trains from the north-bound to the south-bound track. In the street, around the exit, and entrance of the station street fakirs were doing a brisk trade in souvenir pamphlets of the Subway, just as on the day when the Subway was opened first for traffic.

Passengers utilizing the Subway were subjected to a rather protracted delay between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Travel was tied up in both directions, the power having been turned off the third rail. Many passengers whose trains were brought to a stop where station platforms were accessible left their cars and continued their journey on the surface. According to passengers, the tie-up was of half an hour's duration, but this was denied by the Interborough officials.

Persons who questioned the Subway employes were informed that the power had been turned off, and that was all they knew. At the main power house of the company, in West Fifty-ninth Street, it was asserted that the tie-up was due to an emergency alarm having been sent in. This, it was explained, called for an immediate shutting off of the power.

Superintendent Frank Hedley said last night that the power had been shut off to afford an opportunity for testing the automatic appliances along the line.

"The test was absolutely essential to the safe operation of the road," he said. "Three such emergency alarms were sent in during the day, but in no case was the delay of more than eight minutes' duration."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Bartholomew Slaven.

Henry Bartholomew Slaven, fifty-one years old, died at his home, 119 West Seventy-second Street, last Friday of acute bronchitis and asthma. He had been ill for several days, but had so far recovered as to arrange to go to the office of the Chase Granite Company, of which he was the President.

Mr. Slaven was a member of the Mackenzie surveying expedition for the Canadian Pacific Railroad through Manitoba, and on this trip reached San Francisco, where he met Ferdinand de Lesseps. This meeting resulted in the organization by Mr. Slaven of the American Dredging and Construction Company and the making of a contract with de Lesseps for building the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES COUSE, manufacturer of machinery and leather belting in Newark, died at his home here on Saturday night from apoplexy. He was born in Saugerties, N. Y., sixty-three years ago, and served in the civil war. He is survived by a widow and daughter.

MRS. MARIAN H. KNAPP, wife of Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, died at the Hotel Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, yesterday morning. She was the daughter of the late Julius Hotchkiss of Middletown, Conn., and married Mr. Knapp Dec. 29, 1869. Mrs. Knapp had been in failing health for a year or longer.

GLAD EUREKA, a prominent business man of Rockland County, died at his home in Monsey yesterday morning, aged sixty-eight years. He was formerly President of the Corning Lumber Company at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Vice President of a lumber company at Painted Post, N. Y. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Spring Valley National Bank.

ALFRED JAMES, for years President of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, died in Milwaukee yesterday aged seventy-three.

Cures Grip in One Day, Cold in 2 Days
Laxative Bromo Quinine
E. W. Grove on each box. 25c

SHOPPING FOR MEN | NEW PUBLICATIONS

Nancy Stair

The best Christmas present of the year is "the adorable, spoiled, magnificent maid"—Nancy Stair, the charming heroine of Elinor Macartney Lane's most successful novel. She had many friends. She was true to her friends. She forged for a friend. The duke was her friend. The squire was her friend. She wants you to be her friend. Haven't you met her—Nancy Stair?

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

Recollections and Letters of
R. E. LEE
By Capt. R. E. Lee.
"An intimate recollection of a noble personality."
—*New York Herald.*
7th thousand in press.

EARL FITZWILLIAM HERE.

Cruise in Pacific Waters May Be the English Landowner's Objective.

Earl Fitzwilliam of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, one of the largest landholders in England and Ireland, the Fitzwilliam estates totaling 115,000 acres, arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Etruria. Lord Fitzwilliam is a traveler of note, a veteran of the South African war, and one of the Trustees of the Ascot Grand Stand Fund. He recently purchased outright the Castle liner Harlech Castle, a 4,000-ton vessel soon to leave England for San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, at which port, it is said, he and a party of friends will board her for an extensive cruise in Pacific waters. A rumor on board the Etruria was that he was going to cruise in the South Pacific to prospect for coal, in addition to visiting Australia and Japan. When asked concerning all these shipboard stories, he replied that his plans were of no interest to the general public.

Earl Fitzwilliam, who was formerly Lord Milton, succeeded to his present title on the death of his grandfather in 1892. The latter was in Parliament when Queen Victoria was crowned, and he was the only member of that Parliament who was living at the time of the Victorian jubilee. At the time of the coronation of King Edward, the present Earl purchased 1,250 seats for his miners to witness the coronation parade.

To prescribe a medicine is one thing—to take it yourself is different.

We are using large spaces in the newspapers to interest manufacturers in advertising as a general proposition and in our publications in particular. We are advising those whose business is good and who can hardly take care of present orders to advertise as an insurance against possible disaster in the future.

The fact that we not only advise this course but follow it ourselves may be of interest to the readers of this series of advertisements.

We invariably turn away a large amount of advertising because all available space has been taken. We have no means of knowing but that this situation would continue indefinitely, but we have no insurance to that effect.

Consequently, we adopt our present course and spend money freely in interesting manufacturers and others in advertising, and in our publications, thus building for the future instead of leaving anything to luck. We heartily advise you to do the same thing.

Bear in mind that each copy of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST has an average of five interested readers, making a total of 5,000,000 for THE JOURNAL and 3,500,000 for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. This makes a total of 8,500,000 readers—intelligent, well-to-do people, whose patronage you ought to have.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Philadelphia

TIFFANY & CO.
Pottery and Glass Department

Tiffany & Co.'s fall importations were largely made in anticipation of opening new building. This stock is now on sale. It includes some of the choicest products from the most noted potteries and glass works abroad

Union Square New York

BAD MANNERS IN NEW YORK.

The Only Escape Is to Leave, the Rev. Mr. McConnell Says.

The Rev. S. D. McConnell of All Souls' Church, in his regular Sunday afternoon sermon yesterday, said that no worse conditions of conduct of man toward man were possible than existed here at home. The only relief from "our bane of bad manners," he declared, was to get out of New York.

There are thousands upon thousands in New York, he said, who have no excuse whatever for being here, and would be inconceivably better elsewhere, and if elsewhere one thing would be certain, he added, and that is freedom from a relentless and mannerless city.

"Recent editorials by the press have called attention to the decadence of manners in New York," continued the preacher. "The clergy has been appealed to for cooperation in rectifying the evil. We are requested to cease preaching politics and to help improve the manners of New Yorkers. The point is well taken.

"The French call manners the 'lesser morals.' Here in New York they seem to be the least of morals. But our bad manners are condoned on the plea of being inevitably associated with the congestion of a great city.

"But New York faces a peculiar and dangerous problem. Those who say that bad manners are a peril to our civilization are wrong. With us here in the metropolis they have passed the point of being a peril, for they have become a fact to be fought.

"And what can be done? What possible remedies can be suggested in this jostling, pushing, relentless city of selfishness. For many I can offer but one suggestion for relief. They must get out of New York."

MARRIED.

GAYLORD—LEWIS.—At Christ Church, New York City, Oct. 15th, 1904, by the Rev. Everett M. Waterhouse, Ethel, daughter of Henry Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Thomas G. Gaylord of Cincinnati.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904, at Her residence, 89 New England Av., Summit, N. J., Cecilia, wife of Alfred Lockwood Brown and daughter of Emma and the late Dr. Gottfried Mayer of Brooklyn, in the 31st year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—On Dec. 2, Robert K. Carter. Funeral services at his late residence, 40 East 75th St., on Monday, Dec. 5, at 1:30 P. M.

CUSHMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence in Ridgefield, Conn., William F. Cushman, M. D., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., from St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:02 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

GRANT.—In New York City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, of typhoid fever, Ethyl Stevenson, daughter of Charles B. and Helen S. Grant, in the 16th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Emma C. Grant, 67 New England Av., Summit, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 5, on the arrival of the train leaving New York at 2 P. M., via D., L. & W. Railroad.

EMBREE.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 2d, 1904, George H., youngest son of the late Effingham and beloved husband of Florence (nee Marvin) Embree, in his 43d year. Funeral services at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 5th, at 2:15 P. M.

HOLTZMANN.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, at her residence, 431 Riverside Drive, Laura B. Smyth, wife of Charles Holtzmann, in her 50th year. Service at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., to-day, Dec. 5th, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

LEMIST.—Dec. 2, at his home, in Sheffield, Mass., George Haswell Lemist, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Sheffield, Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

NOBLE.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904, at Bellport, Long Island, John Hawks Noble, eldest son of George W. C. Noble and Laura Hawks Noble, in his fortieth year. Burial in Cambridge, Mass.

NORTH.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904, after a lingering illness, Susannah North, widow of the late Dr. N. L. North. Services will be held at her late residence, 627 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge, for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND LEADER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Successors to Wm. P. Campbell, 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1334 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

Woodlawn Cemetery, 2315 acres of beautiful suburban [illegible] 23d St., N. Y.

Harper's Book News

The Truants

It is a queer thing about [illegible] how one goes and the [illegible] sometimes just as good, falls down. There seems to be a kind of freemasonry in the way a novel is talked into prominence. The story of A. E. W. Mason's being thrust into the front somewhat this fashion. It is a pretty fine story, too—full of virile, things happening all the time. The woman in the case is not any better than she ought to be, although pure enough to suit an Englishman's point of view, so it must be the man who appeals. He is fine, big, and a real man clear through.

Vergilius

Morgan Dix, the famous Rector of Trinity Church, New York, writes of Irving Bacheller's new book: "I became so deeply interested in the perils of the young people whose history is so graphically recounted that I could not lay the book down, but read on and on, absorbed in the thrilling relation."

The Sorrows of Sap'ed

James Jeffrey Roche presents a laughable account of the troubles of an Oriental monarch with his successive wives. The story is peppered with quips of wisdom of the mock-serious variety. "The characters discourse in the grandiloquent language of the East while drolly using the sentiments and slang of Greater New York. It is rich with humor, one of those rare books which, read aloud, can furnish amusement for the merriest gathering."—*Buffalo Express.*

The Givers

The Christmas sentiment so delightfully woven into this volume of Mary E. Wilkins's latest stories makes it appropriate for the coming holiday season. All are stories of New England life—the kind in which this popular writer is always at her best.

True Bills

There is a perennial freshness about George Ade's fables in slang. They are a never-failing source of joy, and his picturesque vernacular never grows stale. A new volume is now out.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York.

THE MANHATTAN GUIDE
Third Year

NO BANKER, MERCHANT OR PROFESSIONAL MAN can possibly answer the many perplexing questions put to him by his CUSTOMERS without this 20th CENTURY PUBLICATION. IT IS INVALUABLE IN THE HOME and can be understood at a glance by the FAMILY or SERVANTS and will save much EMBARRASSMENT, ANNOYANCE and DELAYS so frequently experienced in the HOUSEHOLD. DO NOT CONFOUND "THE MANHATTAN GUIDE" WITH OTHER SO-CALLED GUIDES OR PUBLICATIONS OF A SIMILAR CHARACTER.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 92d St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Rector.—Holy communion 8 A. M.; holy communion and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; evensong, 4 P. M.

CONGREGATION BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Silverman will preach; subject—" The Future Messiah."

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST—Gold chatelaine bag, Thursday, between the hours of 3:30 and 4 P. M., on Subway train, going down town, between 38th St. and City Hall. Liberal reward and no questions asked, if returned to S. MATHERSON, 91 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Nov. 26, at 26 East 60th, or between that number and 59th St., on Madison Av., or in 9th car, Sable Boa, about 15 or 17 tails; liberal reward. E. Johnson, 65 West 55th.

LOST—On Columbus Av. car, between 66th and 80th, Sunday night, diamond scarf pin; $35 reward for return pin; positively no questions asked. Care Carr, 159 West 80th.

LOST.—Collie, answering to Rob or Bob; white-tipped tail, striped nose, neck and chest; liberal reward. Smith, 292 West 92d St.

LOST.—3d Av. L, near Bronx station; fur stole, Hudson Bay sable; reward. Return to 57 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

LOST.—Bunch of keys on chain-ring; reward. Diehl Manufacturing Company, 88 Prince St.

LOST—Nov. 29, pearl and sapphire bar brooch; suitable reward. E. D., 35 East 57th.

LOST.—Young yellow and white tomcat. Choate, 158 East 71st St. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Sunny corner room, facing Washington Square; also suite, two rooms.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Sunny parlor rooms; superior board; table guests.

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large room, with board; references.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—Single and double room, connected; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

41ST, 12 EAST.—Large alcove room, one flight, front; cuisine service unsurpassed; table guests.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers second floor front suite with board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large room, with first-class board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

47TH ST., 70 WEST.—Desirable location; large rooms only; reference.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Refined home; handsome square and hall room, with board; references exchanged.

51 WEST 71ST.—Attractive, sunny front room; excellent table; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Refined family; single and double room, $6 upward; exceptional. Witte.

64TH, 118 WEST.—Sunny room, private bath; hall room; no better table service procurable.

72D ST., 224 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—One handsome, sunny room in modern apartment; references. Mrs. Lyman.

82D ST., 315 WEST.—Second floor rooms, together or separately; board adult; American private family.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large second floor rooms, suitable for couples, gentlemen; select home; references.

94D ST., 122 WEST, (NEAR "L" STATION.)—Large, pleasant room; good board; references.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large handsome room; all conveniences; excellent home table; Americans; references.

124TH, 15 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, excellent table board; fine location; opposite park.

128TH ST., 2,081 5TH AV.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; terms moderate.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Superior home and board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate; near Subway.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS, WITH OR without private baths, near Washington Square; references; terms, $10 and upward per week. Mrs. E. A. Partus, 7 Fifth Av.; telephone, 4347 Spring.

NICELY furnished bedroom, with board, in private family. 359 West 116th St., near Morningside Av.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LENOX AV., 319, (Corner 123th.)—Rooms, single or en suite, with board; references.

REFINED JEWISH GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE home in private house; no other boarders; telephone; $20 weekly; home comforts; references. A. B., Box 120 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

WANTED—Board for baby three weeks old with reliable family. M. C., 143 8th Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

EAST ORANGE, 51 HAWTHORNE AV.—Private family; pleasant room for married couple or gentlemen; exceptional location; abundant table; references.

East Orange, N. J.—Private family will accommodate several refined persons desiring pleasant rooms and excellent table board; very reasonable. Meritus, Box 118 Times.

Private family desires two or three gentlemen; near station. 21 Park Place, New Rochelle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Back parlor, square, and hall room; reference.

22D ST., 450 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; hot and cold water; large closet; gentleman; reference; private family.

22D ST., 328 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water; gentleman or two ladies employed; reference.

23D, 328 WEST.—Beautiful front room; suitable two or three; very reasonable; also nice room, $8; excellent home table; reference.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Small (not hall) room; southern exposure; porcelain bath; shower bath; references.

26TH, 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; moderate prices; permanent or transient guests.

29TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor rooms, furnished or unfurnished; business or private; telephone; also basement.

29TH, 25 EAST.—To rent, connecting rooms and single room for gentlemen only.

32D ST., 24 WEST.—Bachelor's very desirable room; private bath; first-class house; 'phone service.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant sunny hall room, with closet; near bath; gentlemen only; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST, (third bell.)—Large, beautiful light rooms; modern; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable.

42D ST. 300 WEST, CORNER 8TH AV.—Large, comfortable corner room, three windows, for one or two persons; private family. Miller.

43D ST., 238 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean, warm, large, and small rooms, $3 up; excellent table; theatrical district.

43D ST., 146 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

44TH ST., 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished square and hall rooms; first-class house; telephone.

44TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large furnished room; closet, running water, bath, and heat; private house.

44TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome front parlor and third floor front room; heat and bath.

45TH, 18 WEST.—Elegant rooms; every convenience; gentlemen; reference.

50TH ST., 218 WEST, adjoining Broadway Subway.—Large and small rooms; housekeeping privileges; reasonable; homelike.

50TH, 242 EAST.—Light, cheerful hall bedroom; steam heated; bath adjoining; gentlemen only. Liander.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms and back parlor, suitable for three gents; hot and cold running water; baths.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable couple or gentlemen; sunny, steam heated; bath; breakfast optional; convenient; moderate. Sharp.

52D ST., 121 EAST.—Beautiful sunny parlor, second floor; elegant carpet; steam heated; conveniences; board or breakfast optional; professional, business gentlemen.

54TH, 60 WEST.—Furnished, large, light, sunny rooms; third floor; breakfast optional. Callan.

55TH ST., 126 EAST.—Large front parlor, comfortably furnished; heated.

62D ST., 130 WEST.—Large furnished room, with American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

56TH, 36 EAST, Near Madison.—High-class house; attractive rooms; gentlemen; physician's parlor; references.

65TH, 68 WEST.—Lovely room, adjoining bath; steam, conveniences; near Subway and L; reasonable.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; quiet private house; gentleman; Gentiles; reasonable.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Handsomely appointed suite of rooms for gentleman or man and wife; private house; small room, well furnished; references.

84TH ST., 249 EAST.—Board, housekeeping; furnished parlor; two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, parlor floor.

84TH ST., 101 WEST.—Hall room; steam heat, bath, telephone; $2.50 per week.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

95TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room; private shower bath; toilet; elegant house; references; reasonable.

106 WEST 74TH.—Beautiful large room, newly furnished, decorated; excellent table; two, $16; elegant neighborhood; single room, $8; table guests, $5.

115TH ST., 104 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; bath, steam; Subway; reasonable; homelike, comfortable. Monaschesi.

116TH ST., 30 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; private hall; modern improvements; suite, $7.00 per week. Desch.

118 WEST 71ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; private family; electric light; references.

127TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, square front room for two gentlemen; comfortably furnished; heated; hot and cold water; convenient to Subway.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Pleasant square room; ample closets; steam heat; suitable for two; $3.50.

138TH ST., 259 WEST.—Large pleasant room with board; private family.

147 WEST 72D.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; private bath; board optional.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

162 WEST 80TH.—Beautiful rooms; quiet home; reasonable terms; gentlemen.

164 EAST 70TH.—Large heated rooms; also parlor, suitable physician; appreciated if seen.

336 WEST 49TH.—Comfortably furnished rooms; board optional; moderate terms; first floor, east.

360 WEST 58TH.—Suite of rooms; hot, cold water; central location; steam, elevator, private hall; bachelors, couple, or family; reasonable. Sheppard.

BACK PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION, SUITable for physician, dentist; service; West 152d St. 1,043 Times, Harlem.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 433.—Location unexcelled; with or without board; gentlemen preferred. Wright.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Use of parlor with piano for couple of hours daily.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room; gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Apartment, Times, Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. VANTINE & CO., BROADWAY, REQUIRE experienced saleswomen for their bric-a-brac dept.; must bring good references. Apply, Monday morning, at 15 East 18th St.

CHAPMAN & CO., FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, require experienced wrappers and inspectors. Apply, with health certificate, at 8:30 A. M. at Duffield St. entrance.

DELICATESSEN DEPARTMENT.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced delicatessen department saleswomen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

SALESCLERKS.—The 14th Street Store requires experienced salesclerks for all departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—General housework in a small family (adults;) plain cooking, waiting on table, &c.; assistance given with the washing and ironing; good wages for thoroughly competent service; give references. Address Reverend, P. O. Box 204, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

WANTED—Saleswomen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for jewelry, fancy goods, art goods, gloves, hosiery, neckwear, housefurnishing goods, &c.; permanent positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Bright girls, rapid writers, quick figurers, for positions in our auditing department, with chances for promotion when found capable; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Stenographer and bookkeeper; one who has had some experience in taking care of accounts of a small mining company preferred; bright woman, who will command good salary. Box 1,750 New York.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleswomen for toys, leather goods, handkerchiefs, books, silverware, men's furnishings; good salaries to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A. I. Namm & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of several neat appearing cash girls. Bring health certificate and apply Monday morning at Superintendent's office.

WANTED — First-class cook, experienced, capable of taking full charge, market, &c.; first-class references; wages, $30 to $35; city only. Call or address A. R., care of Mrs. Camwell, 351 Park Av.

WANTED—Cashiers with first-class references. Only those having had experience in large department stores need apply to Sup't of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age, and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

WANTED—Rothenburg & Co., West 14th St., require the services of girls to act as messengers and cash girls. Bring health certificates and apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, (German or Swiss,) to serve small family in suburb. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,008.

WANTED—Shoe saleswomen; thoroughly experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Saleswomen in our glove department. Only those with experience need apply to Sup't of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED — Grocery saleswomen; experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Respectable girl as maid; one understanding dressmaking thoroughly; in private family; light chamberwork; best references required. Monday, 10 to 12, 220 East 16th St.

WANTED—Laundress; family of five; will be obliged to give occasional assistance with other work. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,099.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced waitresses half time. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—General housekeeper to serve physician's family of two; apartment. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,068.

WANTED—Good plain cook, moderate wage, to serve family of four. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,083.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced parcel wrappers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Ladies to do artistic work at home gilding tickets; particulars stamped self-addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 215 West 125th St.

WANTED—Parlormaid and waitress; family of five; $20. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,099.

WANTED—Stenographer who has had experience in commercial billing; must be neat and active. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleswomen for their grocery dept. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Big money for big producers; we have a line of goods sold over positive guarantee that any energetic hustler can coin money out of; we want men capable of managing territory; quick returns; call before 10 or after 3. Address Room 417, 27 William St.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New York and New York.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

BANK SOLICITOR.—A man of good address to solicit business for a bank in the Borough of the Bronx; state full particulars. Bank, 1,030 Times, Harlem.

CLERGYMEN, WARDENS, VESTRYMEN, and students of the Episcopal Church that wish to increase their income will hear of a positive, honorable, and praiseworthy way of doing so by addressing Churchman, Box 76 Times.

FLOORMEN.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced floormen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

HEAD OF STOCK—Lining Department.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced and competent man to take charge of their lining department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced parcel wrappers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr., 36th St., 5th Av., John J. Roberts: 143d St., Brook Av., Chambers and Centre Sts., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller; 58th St., 5th Av., M. Power.

ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST., REquire services of neat boys to act as messengers, stock boys, and carriers; bring certificate. Apply Supt.'s office.

ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST., REquire experienced wrappers; good chance for advancement. Apply Supt.'s office.

WANTED—Successful salesmen and solicitors who wish to improve their present position can secure excellent contract giving splendid present earning capacity, and also future annual compensation. Appointment for an interview can be secured by writing to Manager, Room 1, Third Floor, Fuller (Flatiron) Building, giving references and stating present employment. Men out of positions need not apply.

WANTED—Manager for contract department; must be thoroughly experienced in soliciting orders and in making estimates for home outfits, and taking general charge of the contract department for a retail store; only those who can prove ability and who have the highest references need apply, by letter only, to General Manager. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Energetic men of good character, who can furnish satisfactory references, can secure contracts providing splendid present income and giving future annual compensation; every facility and assistance at start; salesmen preferred. Apply Tuesday only, Manager, Room 1, Third Floor, Fuller (Flatiron) Building.

WANTED—Honest, energetic man to visit good class of trade in the interest of an office specialty; liberal salary and commission will be paid to man who can command good salary; unless able to fill these requirements, do not apply. Charles F. Gall, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—A man of good appearance to represent old-established mercantile agency; one having an acquaintance with the jobbing trade preferred. Apply Monday, after 10 A. M., Room 1,008, 395 Broadway.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced salesmen for talking machines, phonographs, and musical instruments. Only those having experience in this line need apply before 10 A. M. at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Salesmen everywhere for best account file on market for retail stores; salary $30 week, four orders daily; also for "blanket holders" for horses; outfit mailed 25c. Merriam File Co., Manufacturers, 59 John St.

WANTED—An experienced business man, unemployed, for special position in sales department; must have good education, pleasing appearance, and be ready to begin work at once. V., Box 160 Times.

WANTED—Parcel wrappers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced parcel wrappers; permanent positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—An experienced salesman, having sold novelties and calendars for advertising. Call between 1 and 4 P. M.; ask for Mr. Hassell, Jr., Rand, McNally & Co., 142 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a first-class salesman for their silk department; one capable of taking charge of stock.

WANTED—Ticket writer; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced ticket writer; permanent position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Office boy; bright American youth, 16 years of age or over; good chance for advancement. Apply 8 to 9 A. M., U. S. Printing Co., North 3d St. and Wythe Av., B'klyn.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want several neat appearing boys, about 15 years of age, with good references; very good opportunity for advancement. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Cashiers, thoroughly experienced, in department store work; good positions for competent people; apply to Mr. Frail, Main Office, Fourth floor. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Experienced floorwalkers of good address. Apply to Sup't of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Clothing tailors for alterations; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want an experienced young grocery salesman. Only such having best references apply at 15 East 18th St.

WANTED — Stenographer and typewriter; bright boy, beginner, for position with chance for advancement. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Men to do artistic work at home gilding tickets; particulars stamped self-addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 215 West 125th St.

WANTED—Salesmen with experience in umbrella department. Apply to Sup't of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Experienced Skirt salesman for Western trade only. Rampion Shirt Co., 64 University Place.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require toy packers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Bright boy of good address for general office work. Address, giving references, age, and salary expected, H., Box 106 Times.

WANTED—Young man with $10,000 for interest in growing manufacturing business. Electrical, 147 Times Office.

WANTED—Canvassers for easiest and quickest selling article on the market. Lewis, 130 World Building.

WANTED—Order cook; used to rush. 413 Canal St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A LADY, who can give the best references, to read aloud to an old person or invalid for a few hours daily. Address D. C., 153 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, versed in all branches of bookkeeping, desires position; five years' experience; trial balance. Bookkeeper, 293 W. 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Very reliable and trustworthy; excellent references. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,142.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Long reference; very competent seamstress. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,164.

COOK.—Exceptionally good; German; cannot speak English; five years' reference from Count Baudissin as first cook; three years' reference from a prominent Hamburg family. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,167.

COOK, &c.—A lady closing her house would like to place her cook, kitchenmaid, and second housemaid, all of whom she can highly recommend. Interview may be had by addressing Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Waldorf Hotel.

COOK.—Middle-aged woman; responsible, economical, and able to do plain cooking well. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,003.

COOK, &c.—Second cook or kitchenmaid; strictly high-class household. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,186.

COOK.—Irish; long references. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,048.

DRESSMAKER.—Any kind sewing; $1.50 a day; good reference. 299 West 137th St. Cunningham.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By American gentlewoman as governess, nurse, companion, or housekeeper; will give her entire time for $15 per month, with privilege of two hours daily to attend training school; excellent references. Trustworthy, 1,364 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, speaking English and French from childhood, as French tutor of children at home two or three hours each day from Jan. 1; highest testimonials. Miss Gale, 3,154 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A gentlewoman with many years' experience as housekeeper, with, if necessary, the supervision and mother's care of children; highest references furnished; none but a responsible position considered. Address Superior, 102 West 67th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined American woman wishes position housekeeper widower's family; conscientious worker; pleasant home with small salary appreciated. B. M., 870 Hancock St., B'klyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By capable Englishwoman as managing housekeeper; accustomed to the control of large households; highest references. S. A., 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By general housekeeper; fifteen years' reference; middle aged; good plain cook; excellent laundress; moderate wage. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,201.

LAUNDRESS.—To take home family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av., third floor.

MIDDLE-AGED American school teacher wishes work; is a good seamstress. Teacher, 143 8th Av.

NURSE.—German-American; thoroughly experienced; one child preferred; could take place as companion. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,200.

NURSE.—As nurse to grown children; willing and obliging; willing to travel; good sewer; good reference; no cards. Apply 106 Ruttledge St., Brooklyn.

HARDMAN PIANO

ESTB 1842

A XMAS GIFT DE LUXE

(Uprights and "Small Grands.")

The testimony of tens of thousands, concerning Hardman superiority, places it at the head of pianos of first rank. Years of unremitting service make absolutely no change in its sweetness of tone and ease of action. For over sixty years it has been known as the piano that *"improves with use."*

Whatever your circumstances, our system of easy payments makes it possible for you to own a Hardman.

Wherever you live, we deliver the piano free of charge. We take your old instrument at a liberal sum. Handsome books of information sent free to your address.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
Mfrs., 138 Fifth Av., New York.
B'klyn Agts., 524 Fulton St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer desires position few hours daily; owns typewriter; would attend to shopping or business matters for non-residents; correspondence solicited. Mrs. B., Box 122, 617 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER; anxious to secure permanent position; three years' experience in position where good work was essential; best references from last employer; $12. Ambitious, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) limited experience general office work; exceptionally bright American; educated Brooklyn High School; prominent business college; moderate salary. Quick, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultivated, competent young woman not afraid hard work; experienced general commercial, legal work; educated; reference. Margaret Phillips, Gen. Del., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, thoroughly qualified and competent, desires responsible position as secretary or in law office. Schwarts, 16 E. 116th.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—1 year's experience; well educated; excellent spelling, punctuation; $8. Careful and Accurate, 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer will instruct shorthand pupil evenings for room in respectable home; references. Box 19, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young business woman; not afraid of hard work; thoroughly experienced; capable; refined; best references; $12-$15. None Better, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience; expert in all commercial lines; highest credentials as to character and ability; start $12. Ability, 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady of 19, as experienced stenographer and office assistant; start $7. Miss Rockwell, 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in law and secretary work; young woman of executive ability; high references. M. J., Box 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; five years' experience; American parentage; best references; $10-$12. Stenographer, 219 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter; young woman; start low salary. Address Willing, 254 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, and experienced stenographer; start $6; rapid and accurate. Miss Avery, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. F. T., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands commercial and law work; references. Miss D., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; excellent speller; moderate salary; excellent references. M. M., 139 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced public school teacher gives lessons in English, elementary or advanced grades. Address High School, 831 Park Av.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

WAITRESS.—First-class; able to take butler's place; strictly high-class household. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,202.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly experienced. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,197.

WAITRESS or Waitress and Chambermaid (Irish)—Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,165.

WAITRESS.—By waitress; can furnish excellent references; apartment house preferred. Care of Burke, 220 East 57th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

A.—EXPERT ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced, successful; will furnish highest credentials regarding character, ability; desires immediate engagement. Persistence, Box 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, posted, systematized, examined, balanced, &c.; terms moderate; highest references. K. O., 131 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary; special work. S., 148 East 55th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Young man, 18, desires a position as assistant bookkeeper; had 2½ years' experience; good penman; quick and accurate at figures; best references; salary to start $8, with chance for advancement. Benjamin Weinberger, 216 Stanton St.

A YOUNG man desires situation which promises to reward energetic efforts by more of a future than that he now holds. Address H., Box 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By bookkeeper; good all-round man; ten years' experience in Wall St. Box H 117 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; single; in private family; no objection to travel; first-class city references. J. L., 220 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium height; Swedish; thoroughly competent; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate. Peterson, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; Scotchman; medium height; unexceptional personal references; careful driver; temperate; obliging; painstaking; country preferred. Morrison, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly competent; careful driver; superior personal recommendation; temperate; obliging; industrious; trustworthy. A. L., 172 East 61, (care Chapman.)

COACHMAN.—Medium height; thoroughly experienced; superior personal recommendations prominent families; stylish driver; temperate; obliging. George, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium height; thorough metropolis experience; stylish reinsman; satisfactory personal recommendations; temperate; punctual; conscientious. Owen, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium height; Swedish; thoroughly competent; dexterous horseman; splendid personal testimonials; smart appearance; sober. Peterson, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 2,155—Columbus.

COACHMAN.—Single; thorough city experience; stylish driver; neat appearance; excellent personal references; sober, obliging; trustworthy. A. L., 172 East 61st St., (care Chapman's.)

FARM MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; first-class references. W. Martin, Great Neck, L. I.

FIRST-CLASS MAN (25) CAPABLE, ENERgetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. Box 114 Times.

GERMAN-AMERICAN young man wants position, clerical or otherwise, three hours or so every morning; exceptional references. Box O., 194 Times.

JANITOR or FIREMAN.—Young German; married; understands steam heat, electric lights, bells; references. W. Guth, 612 West 42d St., New York.

JANITOR.—Wants houses to care for morning and night; understands steam heat and furnace; best reference. Janitor, 39 West 118 St.

OXFORD MAN, successful teacher; also qualified to act as private secretary or literary assistant, and experienced in preparing literary and educational matter for the press. Oxon, 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

PEN LETTERING for architects on plans, &c., artistically done. Architect, Box 500 Times, Harlem.

LABOR UNIONS PREPARE TO FIGHT OPEN SHOP

Central Body Names Committee on Ways and Means.

CIVIC FEDERATION BLAMED

Delegate Kaufman Says When Labor Leaders Dine with Employers, Workmen Lose.

The open shop convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association stirred up the organizations in the Central Federated Union yesterday which are preparing to combat the advocacy of the open shop in New York.

"Manufacturers' associations and citizens' alliances are being organized all over the country," said the delegate of the piano workers at the meeting, "in order that the open shop may supersede the unions that we have striven so long to build up. We have already begun to feel the effects of the open shop in our trade, and the sooner we take prompt action to counteract it and save our unions the better."

The delegate then moved for the appointment of a committee of ten to devise ways and means of meeting the open shop agitation. Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 said that he did not believe such a motion was advisable. He proposed an amendment to the effect that a committee of ten be appointed to counteract the open shop movement and be prepared to oppose the establishment of citizens' alliances such as those fostered by the Citizens' Industrial Association.

Delegate Hand of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union said that his was the organization which was hit most by the open shop, as it was the trade in which D. M. Parry, leader of the open shop movement, was engaged.

"In his factory in Indianapolis," he said, "there are 1,600 men employed, and a union man can't get in there by the skin of his teeth. If the workers average $9 a week they think they are lucky. That is what the open shop has done. We had organized 200 or 300 of the employes in Mr. Parry's factory, but we were beaten by the Brotherhood of Painters getting the carriage painting through the American Federation of Labor. We have fought Mr. Parry in Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and another city, and were beaten. The only place we beat him was in Chicago, because all the drivers thore of every kind came to our aid."

James McCabe of the Goldbeaters' Union said: "If we do not take measures at once to fight this open shop movement, not only here but throughout the country, the labor unions won't amount to much in two years. The open shop movement is sapping the vitality of our trade unions to-day."

An attack was made on the Civic Federation by Ephraim Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters' Union, which some time ago lost a strike which was ordered for the closed shop.

"Labo leaders," he said, "permitted themselves to be betrayed into confidences by the Civic Federation and their employers that they should not have been betrayed into. The big employers did not consult the labor unions or confide in them when they wanted Postmasterships. (Applause.) There are a good many well-meaning men in the Civic Federation, but its course is damnable, as far as the labor unions are concerned.

"There is nothing morally wrong in a labor leader eating and drinking alongside of a millionaire employer, but their interests are not identical in practice if they may be in theory, as the employer is trying to get as much as he can out of the workingmen, and the representatives of the unions should try to get as much as they can for the members of the unions."

Alfred Boulton of the Stereotypers' Union said the Civic Federation had done some good and had helped to settle some strikes.

"It is simply a reaction against the bull-headed methods of some labor men in making demands on employers," he continued. "If a labor man went in an offensive way to an employer to make demands the employer would be as justified in kicking him out of his office as he would any other man. There was a brutal way of putting things to an employer and a diplomatic way, and the Civic Federation favored the latter."

Finally the motion to appoint a committee to devise ways and means of counteracting the effects of the National Manufacturers' Association and the formation of Citizens' Alliances was carried. The committee consists of Delegates Harris, Kaufman, Hatch, Loewy, Boulton, Daly, Farley, Holland, Wilson, and McConville.

MONUMENT TO NOTED SCOUT.

Body of James Bridger to be Moved to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 4.—The bones of James Bridger, famous scout and discoverer of Great Salt Lake, will be brought from an obscure grave on a farm ten miles south of this city for final burial in a local cemetery to-morrow. A granite monument will be unveiled next Sunday. Mrs. Mary Leightle, Bridger's granddaughter, will unveil the monument.

The expense is being borne by Gen. Granville M. Dodge, who as engineer of the Union Pacific Railway was indebted to Bridger for the discovery of a pass through the Rocky Mountains, through which the railway was built.

Naval Cadets' Rowing Plans.

The rowing season among the naval cadets at Annapolis next year promises to be a record-breaker in the history of the academy. An eight-oared race has already been arranged with Yale, to take place on the Severn River on May 6, and negotiations are now in progress for races with Pennsylvania, Georgetown, and Columbia, all these institutions accept the contests will be rowed on the Severn River on May 13, 20, and 27, respectively. The meetings with Pennsylvania and Georgetown will be four-cornered affairs, the Varsity and freshmen crews of each university rowing against the first and second eights of the cadets. The Annapolis oarsmen will be coached by Richard Glendon of the Boston Athletic Association, who developed a winning crew for them last season.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

PHYSICAL CULTURE massage, for room between 23d St. and Central Park. Box H 180 Times.

PORTER.—(Colored;) wholesale, retail establishment; thoroughly experienced; splendid personal references. Demorest, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, good family, fair education;

"OLD GLORY" HORSES ON THE SPEEDWAY

Andrew Phillips's New Trotter, Baron Shay, Beats Annie Little.

KINGMOND WINS A BRUSH

Albert C. Turns the Tables on Nathan Straus's Ted—Rhythmic, Jr., Takes Three Heats from Ilderim.

Many of the horses which figured prominently in the "Old Glory" sale at Madison Square Garden were seen on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. Only one or two of the newcomers, however, made any showing, the most noteworthy being the bay trotting gelding Baron De Shay, 2:08½, which was purchased by Andrew Phillips. He was turned to a good start with the trotting mare Annie Little, driven by Col. John F. Cockerill. Before a half dozen strides had been taken Baron De Shay was in the lead, but fast and steady work on the part of the mare placed her on even terms with the Baron as the stretch was entered. A head and head race followed, the pair dashing by the finish at such close quarters that it was impossible to pick the winner. The crowd that had gathered along the curb called it a dead heat, but Mr. Cockerill gave the credit of the race to his rival, and offered to step another half mile.

There was some difficulty in getting the pair away on anything like even terms for a second "go," but when they finally received the word, Baron De Shay jumped into the lead and held it to the finish.

Andrew Crawford's new trotter Invader, 2:10, did some very creditable work, but he will have to step faster if he is intended for the championship class, as he was defeated by Kingmond, the former champion of the Speedway, driven by his owner, Claus Bohling. The black trotter Ted, 2:15, driven by Nathan Straus, was started against his old rival, Albert C., driven by Thomas Lynch. When they met two weeks ago Ted won the final brush, but yesterday Albert C. was too fast for him, and captured the first heat by a head and the second by an open length. Rhythmic, Jr., George Huber's bay trotter, won three heats out of five against the trotter Ilderim, driven by William J. Clark of Yonkers, and the chestnut pacer Fred W., 2:06, driven by A. Frankenstein, stepped home half a length in front of the bay pacer King Tom, driven by Christopher Hackett. Star Pugh, with a mark of 2:09½, which was purchased at the Garden sale by C. S. Rice, was jogged over the upper stretch a couple of times, and attracted much attention. King Chimes, W. C. Floyd Jones's favorite trotter won a pretty race from the trotting gelding Black Robert, driven by Capt. McDonald, by a head.

Among the others who participated in the sport were L. W. Boynton, driving the trotter Nighthawk; Thomas Leahy, driving the trotter Santos; Philip Heiperhausen, driving the trotting mare Nellie Wilkes; A. R. Meyer, driving the pacer Peter H.; David Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland; John L. Dodge, driving the pacer Precious; George L. Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, and Eugene Harmon, driving the bay trotter Dainty.

TROUBLES OF RACING MEN.

Western Jockey Club Stewards Have Difficult Matters to Settle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Whether there is to be a fight among the different jockey clubs throughout the Middle West and South will be decided to-morrow when the Board of Stewards of the Western Jockey Club meets here in annual session. Although there are many questions to be decided, a clash over racing dates will be the vital issues. Representatives of three new clubs will make application for membership. They are the New Orleans Jockey Club at New Orleans, Oaklawn Park Club at Hot Springs, and the Union Park Club at St. Louis.

The bitterest conflict over racing dates is expected to come from New Orleans, where the Crescent City Jockey Club has held a monopoly of racing for years. The new clubs will ask for an equal division of dates. It will base its request upon the grounds that a monopoly of dates is invariably bad for racing, and that it has sufficient financial backing to make the meeting a success. Another division of dates which must be made by the Stewards is at Hot Springs, Ark., but it was stated to-night that an amicable agreement had been reached between the rival tracks.

The Union Jockey Club officials, who conducted an "outlaw" meeting last Summer, will again ask for recognition. The indications are that the other clubs in St. Louis, which are now members of the Western Jockey Club, will use every effort in their power to prevent a division of the racing dates. Then more trouble is expected when the Nashville Jockey Club asks for an addition of several days to its Spring meeting, and a similar increase for the Fall meeting. The Lexington, Ky., Jockey Club, which has not had racing for several years, wants a meeting next Spring. There is little likelihood of trouble over the racing dates among the Chicago tracks.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. R. Ward, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—Carl D. Hastings, Schenectady.

MANHATTAN—E. R. Perkins, Cleveland; T. Labatt, Montreal.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Karl von Giskra, Counselor to Austrian-Hungarian Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Earl Fitzwilliam, Col. Gordon Carter of the London Life Guards, and G. A. Crawley, London; J. Edward Addicks, Boston.

HOTEL ASTOR—R. E. Miles, H. I. Lea, and F. C. Greene, Pittsburg; A. C. Kennedy, Los Angeles.

ASTOR—E. D. Packard, Marion, Ohio; George Mitchelton, St. Paul.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Bresslin.

Allon, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allon, carpets; Everett House.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Harvey, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bogulowski, A., Milwaukee, Wis., cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Hulse, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Dowell & Heim, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Stevens, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; G. E. W. Burley, millinery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Astor.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Andree, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Freiberg, Sickels & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Freiberg, woolens; Union Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Duncan, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Garson, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; G. T. Goodson, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, dry goods; Belvedere House, Second.

Goodman, L., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Holtzman, C., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. Cowell, gress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Kahn & Freiberg, Memphis, Tenn.; M. Kahn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Norfolk, Va.; P. Levy, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marler-Dalton-Gilmer Company, Winston, N. C.; W. H. Marler, notions; Herald Square Hotel; T. L. Vaughn, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Garland, clothing; R. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, and waists; F. M. Hubert, boys' clothing; Hotel Astor.

O'Mead, G., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. H. Sullivan, laces; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rochester Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Wallace, upholstery goods; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Bear, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Netherland.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods; 585 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. T. Lands, silks, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Grand Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Strauss Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Strauss, millinery; G. W. Lisk, millinery; Hotel York.

Strauss, Herman, & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. A. Boggin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 530 Broadway.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Wood, rugs; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hotel Astor.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Expanding Demand and Higher Prices in Some Branches of Trade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The near approach of the holidays is causing quieter conditions in some branches of trade, but in other directions an expanding demand and appreciation of values is frequently noted.

"In the grain market a generally firmer tone has prevailed, though without activity. Wheat and maize are slightly higher. Seeds and seed oils are also higher.

"In the cotton trade the outstanding feature has been the rapid increase in the estimates of the American crop, culminating in the Government estimate and the violent decline in the price of the raw material.

"The higher prices of wool are making business in manufactured goods more difficult, but the home demand keeps up. Mills making heavy goods are well situated through orders from the Near East. Huddersfield reports a good demand for the Continent, Canada, and Australia. The Continent is buying fine worsteds.

"The iron and steel trade reports are almost uniformly encouraging. Pig and malleable iron are in good request and finished iron and steel products are generally improving. The movements of price in some branches, such as the brass and general hardware trades, are unsatisfactory.

"In London copper has been active, with small net change.

"Tin is active and lower. Spelter is also lower."

KILKENNYS WIN AT FOOTBALL.

Defeat Galway Men in Gaelic Match for Championship.

A game of Gaelic football for the championship of the Gaelic football teams of Greater New York was played between the Kilkenny and the Galway men at the Knickerbocker Oval, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was won by the Kilkenny men, the score being 3 goals to 0. The three goals were made by J. Ryan, Capt. O'Shea, and E. Sullivan, respectively, and all in the first period. A preliminary Rugby game between the Monitor Athletic Club and the Sunswick Athletic Club of Astoria was won by the Monitors, the score being 15 to 0. The line-up in the Gaelic match follows:

Kilkenny, 3.	Position.	Galway, 0.
J. Sullivan	Goal	T. McHugh
R. Sullivan	Full back	T. Troy
R. Nolan	Half back	J. Brennan
T. Joyce	Half back	J. Regan
W. Dowling	Right wing	M. Harris, Capt.
M. Butler	Left wing	T. Brennan
J. Veale	Centre	T. Gannon
J. Fogarty	Centre	W. Heenon
J. Powers	Centre	W. Finneran
J. Ryan	Forward	P. Burke
E. O'Shea, Capt.	Forward	P. Allison
J. Dunphy	Forward	W. Connolly
E. Sullivan	Forward	J. Clover
M. Kavanagh	Forward	J. Carey
J. Bolger	Forward	Cunningham

Goals for Kilkenny—J. Ryan, E. O'Shea, E. Sullivan.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:08	Sun sets..4:33	Moon rises..6:12

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:45	Gov. Isl'd..6:15	H. Gate...8:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:15	Gov. Isl'd..6:41	H. Gate...8:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Banes, Barbados, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Camatense, Barbados and Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Procida, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 6.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antonio Lopes, Cadiz, &c.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	10:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.		
Cedric, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mohican, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Seminole, Dominican Republic, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brasil	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 8.		
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Campico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phenix Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 5.

Albano, Hamburg, Nov. 16.
Arabistan, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 28.
Cretic, Naples, Nov. 24.
El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 29.
Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Germania, Naples, Nov. 22.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand, Nov. 21.
Massilia, Naples, Nov. 10.
Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Romanic, Naples, Nov. 19.
Ursula, Shields, Nov. 5.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

Altai, Kingston, Nov. 30.
British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 23.
Comal, Brunswick, Dec. 3.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 25.
Huron, Jacksonville, Dec. 3.
Liguria, Naples, Nov. 22.
Minnehaha, Southampton, Nov. 26.
Morro Castle, Havana, Dec. 3.
Neckar, Naples, Nov. 23.
Nueces, Galveston, Nov. 30.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Advance, Colon, Nov. 30.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 26.
Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 26.
El Alba, New Orleans, Dec. 1.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 23.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Montserrat, Naples, Nov. 23.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

El Valle, New Orleans, Dec. 3.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 26.
Sagami, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Ulriken, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

Arrived.

Burgundia, Almeria, Nov. 15.
Koenigin Luise, Genoa, Nov. 17.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Nov. 19.
Sicilia, Genoa, Nov. 19.
Baku, Port Antonio, Nov. 29.
Pola, Huelva, Nov. 12.
Palatina, Tampico, Nov. 20.
Mashona, Calcutta, Oct. 8.
Oneida, Philadelphia, Dec. 3.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 3.
New York, (tank,) Rotterdam, Nov. 21.

Sailed.

United States supply steamer Culgoa, Westover, for Norfolk and Jacksonville.
Jamestown, for Norfolk.
Steam yacht Alcedo.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 4, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Pannonia, at Fiume, Dec. 4.
Umbria, at Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Sailed.

Rotterdam, from Boulogne, Dec. 3.
Lucania, from Queenstown, Dec. 4.
Moltke, from Dover, Dec. 4.

Passed.

Kroonland, from New York, the Lizard, Dec. 4.
Minnetonka, from New York, the Lizard, Dec. 4.
Frankfurt, from New York, Prawle Point, Dec. 4.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Good Week for Both Bonds and Stocks.

But the Two Departments Show Some Discrepancies in Their Respective Movements.

Once more the stock market has left a somewhat critical position behind it with results agreeable to all but the bears, and everybody is happiest when the bears are sulkiest. The exports of gold threatened the stability of the advance, but the averages are left at their highest by a week's movement in which among the stocks which moved so much as a point 107 advanced, and 27 declined. Among the active bonds advances and declines were equally divided between the six descriptions which contributed about 60 per cent. to the week's very large total of $43,725,000 of sales. Including all bonds, there were 9 declines to 39 advances. Among the very active stocks there were two declines among the dozen which contributed 4,777,086 to the week's total business of 7,931,675 shares. As the very active properties are those which give the week its character, there seems here a suggestion that the bond department was less vigorous in its advance than the stock market. But on the other hand the character of the active bonds is scarcely distinguishable from the speculative stocks, there being hardly a strict mortgage or investment security among the six, so that inferences regarding any weakening in the investment situation must be reserved.

Far and away the most active stock was Steel common, of which no less than a million shares were dealt in at an advance of 3 points, the preferred rising only ½ on sales of 422,635 shares. The largest advance among the active dozen was Louisville's 7. The two declines were Southern Pacific's 1¼ and Erie's ⅝. Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, and Pennsylvania were also exceptionally strong, Amalgamated and Southern being entitled to honorable mention. The three Tobacco bonds were dealt in to a total of nearly $15,000,000. American Tobacco 4s advanced 4⅜, Consolidated 4s 3⅞, and American certificates 1⅛. Union Pacific convertibles, practically a stock, fell ⅛; Rock Island 4s fell ⅜, and Steel 5s fell 1¼. The list will supply the justification for the caution against drawing unfavorable inferences regarding the investment situation. The large demand outside the speculative issues better attests the excellent conditions in the bond department.

Outside the active dozen stocks there was a very interesting movement in the industrial class. It is hardly necessary to specify the iron and steel and railway equipment issues, they having been frequently mentioned among the daily price movements, but there were others less remarked in widely separated trades, affording cumulative evidence of general and profitable activity. Some of them may be mentioned almost at random—American Agricultural Chemical preferred, 8¼; American Leather preferred, 5; Distilling, 2¾; National Lead preferred, 1¼; Rubber Goods preferred, 9½; Leather preferred, 3; United States Rubber preferred, 2¾; Virginia Carolina Chemical, 2⅝, and Westinghouse, 3.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston Woven Hose Co. preferred stock.
Copley Cement Manufacturing Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chestnut Hill Railroad.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Metropolitan Street Railway.
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

Northern Securities Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	240	249
Albany & Susquehanna	226	..
Allegheny & West	151	..
Allis-Chalmers	18½	19¼
Allis-Chalmers pf	69½	70
Amalgamated Copper	82	82⅛
Am. Ag. Chemical	..	23½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	85½	..
Am. Car & Foundry	34½	34½
Am. Car & Foundry pf	92½	93
American Cotton Oil	33¾	34
Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	96
Am. District Telegraph	34½	35
American Express	210	213
American Grass Twine	9½	10
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	43⅜	43⅝
American Ice	8½	8¾
Am. Ice Co. pf	38½	39
American Linseed Co	16¾	17¼
Am. Linseed Co. pf	35	42
American Locomotive	34⅞	35½
Am. Locomotive pf	103½	103⅝
Am. Malting Co.	6	6¼
Am. Malting Co. pf	26½	27
Am. Smelt. & Ref	81⅝	82
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	112⅝	113
American Snuff	160	170
American Snuff pf	98	100
American Steel Foundries	14¾	15
American Steel Foundries pf	55½	56
American Sugar Refining	145¾	146¼
American Sugar Refineries pf	137	139
American Telegraph & Cable	90	94
American Telegraph & Telephone	147½	148¼
American Tobacco pf	150	..
American Tobacco pf., tr. ctfs.	95½	98½
American Woolen Company	23½	24
American Woolen Company pf	93	94
Anaconda Mining Company	115	116
Ann Arbor	34	37
Ann Arbor pf	64	68
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	94	96
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	88⅝	88⅝
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	103½	103¾
Atlantic Coast Line	154	154⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	99½	99¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf	95	96¾
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67⅞	68
Brooklyn Union Gas	219⅞	220¼
Brunswick City	11	11¼
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	150	160
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	155	165
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf	82	87
Butterick Company	59½	63
Canada Southern	70	71
Canadian Pacific	134½	134¾
Central Railroad of New Jersey	191	192
Central & So. American Telegr'ph	120	129
Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50⅜
Chicago & Alton	43½	44½
Chicago & Alton pf.	80	85
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	197½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	130	145
Chicago Great Western	24½	24⅝
Chicago Great Western pf., A	68	73
Chicago Great Western pf., B	57	57¼
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis.	39	39½
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. pf.	80	90
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	175⅝	175⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	184⅞	185¼
Chicago & North Western	212⅝	212
Chi., St. P. M. & Omaha	157	159
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	190	195
Chi. Term. & Trans	13⅝	14
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	24	26
Chi. Union Traction	12½	12⅝
Chi. Union Traction pf	42	43
C., C., C. & St. L	92¼	92¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	110	115
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	70	80
Cleve. Lor. & Wheeling pf	90	120
Cleve. & Pitts	180	..
Col. Fuel & I	59¼	66¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf	93½	97
Col. Southern	22¾	23¾
Col. Southern 1st pf	58¾	58½
Col. Southern 2d pf	34⅝	35¼
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	17⅝	17⅝
Consol. Coal	80	80
Consol. Gas	215	215½
Continental Tobacco pf	130	151⅞
Corn Products Co.	22¾	..
Corn Products Co. pf	79½	80
Del. & Hudson	186¼	188
Del., L. & W	340	343
Den. & R. G	33¾	34½
Den. & R. G. pf	88	88¾
D. M. & Ft. D	22½	25
Detroit Southern	7	7⅜
Detroit Southern pf	28⅝	29
Detroit United Ry	78½	78½
Distillers' Securities	39½	..
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12½	13
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	24½	24¾
Erie	39¾	39⅞
Erie 1st pf	73¾	73⅞
Erie 2d pf	56⅝	57
Evansville & Terre Haute	60	63
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	80	85
Federal Mining & Smelting	66	66½
Federal Mining & Smelting pf	83½	83¾
Fort Worth & Denver City	40	45
General Chemical Company	83	90
General Chemical Company pf	100½	101
General Electric	191	192
Gold & Stock Telegraph	116	..
Great Northern pf	210	230
Hocking Valley	89	90
Hocking Valley pf	91¼	92
Homestake	70	73
Illinois Central	157⅞	158⅛
Illinois Central leased lines	104	..
International Paper Company	20¼	20⅛
International Paper Company pf	77	77½
International Power	60	61
International Steam Pump	39½	40
International Steam Pump pf	85	88
Iowa Central	30	33
Iowa Central pf	56	56½
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kanawha & Michigan	37	39
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	83	83¾
Kansas City Southern	30	30⅛
Kansas City Southern pf	62½	63
Keokuk & Des Moines	16	18
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	47	51
Kn. Ice, Chicago	9	12
Kn. Ice, Chicago, pf	64	64½
Laclede Gas pf	95	..
L. E. & W	41½	42¼
L. E. & W. pf	101	104
Lake Shore	270	..
Long Island	63½	62½
Louis. & Nash	146½	146¾
Mah. Coal R	240	..
Manhattan Beach	9½	11
Manhattan Elevated	167½	168
Md. Coal pf	120	140
Met. Sec. Co	82¾	82¾
Met. Street Ry	124½	124⅝
Mex. Central	22¾	22¾
Mich. Central	135	150
Minn. & St. L	93	93
Minn. & St. L. pf	93	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	90½	91¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	145½	146
Mo., K. & T	33¾	33¾
Mo., K. & T. pf	63½	63½
Mo. Pacific	110¾	111
Mont. Light, Heat & Power	81¾	82
N. Y., C. & St. L	147	148
Nat. Biscuit	56	56½
Nat. Biscuit pf	115	116½
Nat. Enameling	22½	23
Nat. Enameling pf	84	87
Nat. Lead	24½	24⅝
Nat. Lead pf	97¼	97¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	42¾	42¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	23¾	24¾
New Central Coal	42	46
N. Y. Air Brake	163½	164
N. Y., N. H. & Han. Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	140¾	140¾
New York & New Haven	196⅝	197¼
New York, Chi. & St. Louis	46	46¾
New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	114	121
New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	77¾	..
New York Dock Co.	18	25
New York Dock Co. pf	50½	54
New York & New Jersey Telep	165	170
New York, Ont. & West	44½	44½
Norfolk & Western	75¾	76
Norfolk & Western pf	90	94
North American	104	104½
Ontario Mining	4	4½
Pacific Coast	78	78½
Pacific Coast 1st pf	98	102
Pacific Coast 2d pf	82½	83
Pacific Mail	47½	48¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	138¾	139
People's Gas, Chicago	111¾	112
Peoria & Eastern	31	33
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	78	78½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	104	106
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	184	..
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago sp	179	..
Pressed Steel Car	40¾	41
Pressed Steel Car pf	91¾	91¾
Pullman Company	239	241
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf	4¾	6¼
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	91½	92¼
Railway Steel Spring	32½	32½
Railway Steel Spring pf	92¾	93¼
Reading	79⅝	79½
Reading 1st pf	88¾	88
Reading 2d pf	81½	82
Rensselaer & Saratoga	208	..
Republic Iron & Steel	17½	17½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	70⅝	70⅜
Rock Island	36⅞	36⅝
Rock Island pf	84½	85¼
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	135	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	23	23½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	96½	97
St. Joseph & Grand Island	16½	17½
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	59	60
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	27½	29
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	77¾	78
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	68	68½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	182	184
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	130	135
St. Louis Southwestern	27	27½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	58½	58⅞
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	62¾	63
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	102	106
Southern Pacific	66⅝	67
Southern Pacific pf	117½	117⅝
Southern Railway	36⅝	36⅝
Southern Railway pf	96⅞	96½
Southern Railway, Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	90½	92
Standard Rope & Twine	3¾	4
Tennessee Coal & Iron	76⅝	76½
Texas Pacific	37	37⅝
Texas Pacific Land Trust	27⅝	33
Third Avenue	131	133
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	22⅝	23½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	35½	36½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	55	55½
Twin City Rapid Transit	106½	107
Union Bag & Paper	11½	11⅝
Union Bag & Paper pf	68	75
Union Pacific	115⅝	115⅝
Union Pacific pf	94½	95⅞
United Fruit	107	108½
United Railways Inv	23	24½
United Railways Inv. pf	87½	88
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	20½	20⅝
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf.	79⅞	80
United States Express	120	125
United States Leather	14⅜	14⅞
United States Leather pf	98½	98⅞
United States Realty & Improve	81½	81¾
United States Reduction & Refining	16	22½
United States Reduction & Ref. pf	37	42½
United States Rubber	33	33⅜
United States Rubber pf	92	93
United States Steel	32⅝	32⅝
United States Steel pf	86	86½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	43⅜	43⅞
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	113½	113⅝
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	41	41½
Wabash	23½	23⅝
Wabash pf	46⅝	46⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	240	249
Western Union Telegraph	92½	93
Westinghouse assenting	182½	183
Westinghouse 1st pf	192	198
Wheeling & Lake Erie	19½	20¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	46½	47½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	28	30
Wisconsin Central	23¾	24
Wisconsin Central pf	47¾	48

EASTERN LEAGUE FIELDERS.

Official Averages Give Two Leading Places to the Jersey City Club.

The leading players in the various positions during the Eastern League season, according to the official averages just issued by President-Secretary-Treasurer P. T. Powers, were: Puttmann, who was loaned to the Providence Club by the New York Americans, pitcher; Dillon of Jersey City, catcher; Carey of Rochester, first base; Carr of Toronto, third base; McAllister base; Loudenslager of Baltimore, second of Buffalo, short stop; Merritt of Jersey City, left field; Atherton of Buffalo and Montreal, centre field, and Barry of Buffalo and Montreal, right field.

While Puttmann officiated as pitcher in seven games and Matthews of Buffalo in six, with only one defeat for each, the men who bore the brunt of the battle were Wiltse and Adkins of Baltimore, and Eason of Jersey City. Wiltse lost eight games out of twenty-eight, Adkins nine out of thirty-one, and Eason eleven out of twenty-six. Newark's most effective pitcher was Moriarty, who lost but three games out of ten. Hesterfer, who appeared in the box as a pinch runner, on four times than any other pitcher in the league, and who seemingly was the favorite with the Newark "rooters," took part in thirty-nine games and was loser in sixteen.

Closely following Dillon, the leader among catchers, was Robinson, who has permanently retired from the game, after many years of faithful and brilliant work, with the good average of .985, three points behind Dillon. O'Neil, the Jersey City catcher, divided the honors of second place with "Robbie," while Shea of the

ROWING CLUBS PLAN FOR WINTER SEASON

Metropolitan Four-Oared Barge on the Harlem River Yesterday.

NEW HOUSES BEING ERECTED

Handball and Bowling Occupy the Attention of the Local Oarsmen—New Boats for Nassaus.

Although most of the local boat clubs have gone into Winter quarters the Metropolitan Rowing Club still keeps afloat, having at least one crew boated every Sunday. Yesterday, despite the gloomy skies and chilly air, a Metropolitan four-oared barge crew composed of J. Dunn, R. Dunn, R. Handy, and J. Ryan, with H. Corbett as coxswain, made a trip up to the head of the Speedway and return and had the distinction of being the only representatives of "Scullers' Row" upon the river.

Handball and bowling are engrossing the attention of most of the oarsmen now. The handball courts have been erected in the Harlem, Wyanoke, Dauntless, and Union houses, and the Nassau Boat Club will soon have facilities for the game in its handsome boathouse near the Putnam railway bridge. A large handball court will also be a feature of the new Metropolitan Rowing clubhouse when it is completed. In the meantime the Nassau and the Metropolitan players are using the Harlem Rowing Club court. The annual handball tournament of the Harlem navy will begin early in the new year, but the bowling tournament will not begin until Spring.

There will be a large number of new boats added to the local rowing fleet next season, according to the reports from some of the larger clubs. The Nassau Boat Club, which is rapidly increasing its membership, has planned for eleven new boats, six single gigs, four double gigs, and a six-oared barge. All these will be built by John Smith, the club's janitor and builder, and two of the singles have already been finished. At the Harlem Rowing Club house Charles Evans is building a four-oared barge, while "Tony" Eichhorn of the Wyanoke Boat Club has finished two single shells, and will build a double and a four-oared gig.

Work is being rushed on the new house of the Metropolitan Rowing Club in Macomb's Dam Park, and it is expected that it will be completed early next month. The new house of the First Bohemian Boat Club at the south end of "Scullers' Row" is almost completed.

AMATEUR BILLIARD FIXTURES.

Class B Tournament Will Start This Week—Class A Event Probable.

With the amateur championship matter settled and the tournament gone to Chicago, the local billiard experts have begun to bestir themselves and arrange for meetings and matches in this city. The initiative has been taken up by some of the club following, and what is termed a local Class B championship will be played this week. The list of competitors includes the veteran of the old Amateur Athletic Union championship at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Louis A. Servatius, H. A. Coleman, J. Valentine, L. W. Wales, J. F. Whitehead, F. M. Canda, and Albert Lowenberg. The matches will be at fourteen-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk, and of 300 points, the same as the former Amateur Athletic Union meetings. Maurice Daly has offered the use of his academy, and the tournament will be held there. The opening match tonight at 8 o'clock will engage Louis A. Servatius and J. Valentine. The remainder of the schedule has not been announced. All of these men are rated as averaging five, and are regarded as the best of the Class B players in this city.

It is somewhat uncertain whether or not a Class A local championship will follow the Class B. The subject has been discussed with a view to making the tournaments an annual fixture and to play the matches in one of the big rooms, and thereby do away with the prevalent club controversy. The Liederkranz Club has been considering the advisability of giving an invitation tournament, and the matter will probably be decided this week at a meeting of the club's billiard Committee. The idea of such a tournament originated with J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, the present amateur champion, when the National meeting was voted to Chicago. The intention is to invite four of the leading Class A players to compete for a special prize, and Poggenburg, Dr. L. L. Mial, Edward W. Gardner, and Arthur R. Townsend have been mentioned as the probable competitors. Wilson P. Foss and Charles Norris are also talked of, but it is doubtful if either will be able to play, as Foss is contemplating a visit to Paris to compete in the French amateur tournament, and Norris has arranged a trip to the West.

The championship tournaments at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York will not begin until after the first of the year. The pool tournament will be the first event, and the committee—W. W. Farlin, Chairman; E. C. Everitt, and E. A. Gamble—are making preparations for a big entry list. In addition to this meeting and the two match with the Boston Athletic Club, invitations have been forwarded to a number of the leading clubs of the city requesting them to enter a two-man team for an inter-club series to be played at the rooms of the organization, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, at a date to be decided upon as soon as all of the invitations have been heard from. The weekly tournaments at the club are popular, and the prizes of cups, mugs, coffee machines, and canes attract large entry lists. Heretofore it has been the custom to accept an entry up to the time of beginning the second round of the tournaments, which are played on the defeated-and-out plan. This has led to some very late matches, and a new rule is to be put in force this week that no player may be allowed to enter after 9 o'clock on the night of beginning a tournament. A point prize is also given at the end of the season, as the winner of each weekly tournament is credited with five, the runner-up three, and the semi-final man one point. So far Evan a Gamble leads at pool with eleven points, and W. A. Crowe is next with ten. At balk line A. E. Hoyt has eleven points, and Evan A. Gamble and W. H. Davies are tied with eight each.

WINTER SPORT AT PRINCETON.

Outlook Promising for Successful Basket Ball and Hockey Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Dec. 4.—Princeton enthusiasts are looking forward to the Winter sport with increasing interest, and discussing the prospects of the basket ball, hockey, and track teams, which seem to be brighter than usual this year. The first game of basket ball will be played next Saturday with Fordham College, and Capt. Vanderbilt is rapidly getting his men in shape for the contest. The team has been crippled by the loss of Wrightson, Batten, Carter, and McCoy, who left the squad on graduation last Spring, but there is a wealth of material on hand, and over forty-five candidates are contesting the positions. At present Ely and McLean, who played for a while last season, are leading the forwards, while Baker, who played on the 'Varsity football team in his freshman year, seems to have an option on centre. Capt. Vanderbilt and Trone have practically been settled upon as the two guards, but Kirkpatrick, who played the full back on the scrub football team last Fall, is a strong substitute. Frederick Cooper is first coach, and he hopes to develop a winning team. A three-day trip will be taken from Feb. 9 to 12, playing Syracuse, Colgate, and Cornell in the order named.

Candidates for the hockey team will be called out to-morrow, and practice will be held in the Casino until Stony Brook freezes over, when the work on ice will commence under the direction of Capt. R. H. Leake, '05. As Capt. L. B. Purnell of last year's team is the only member lost, the outlook is promising, with five veterans as a nucleus. The members of last season's team who will be able to play again are: Forwards, Capt. R. H. Leake, '05, and C. C. Levis, '07; point, A. F. King, '05; cover point, J. Zahniser, '07; goal, J. Chislett, '07. E. L. Rafferty, '06, cover point of the 1903 team, will be able to play this year, while the eligible substitutes of last season's team are W. H. Sayen, '05, and P. Chew, '07.

Looking for Work?

See "Help Wanted" columns in to-day's TIMES. Page 8.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILES

For Hire.—Touring car by the hour, day, or week; storage and repairing. Garage, 3 West 62d St. Telephone 1,758 Riverside.

For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE FUR CLOTHING.

Fur goods at half prices cannot be secured at such reductions during freezing weather. While our stock lasts we are offering

Fur-lined Coats, worth $75.00 and $100.00, at $39.00 and $49.00; $35.00 Fur Coats, $17.50; $50.00 Fur Coats, $25.00; $7.50 Fur Gloves, $3.50; Leather Coats, $5.50-$7.50; Leggings, Caps, &c., at half prices others ask.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES, EVERY MAKE.

28x2½ tires, $9.50; other sizes equally cheap; get our prices before purchasing elsewhere on Hartfords, Diamonds, Goodrich, Samson, Continental, Jacks, Coils, Batteries, Pumps, Lamps, Dynamos, Horns, Speedometers. Headquarters for "Yankee" Switches and Spark Plugs.

"Small Profit, Quick Sale," our Motto.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

1905 Mercedes

We have the honor to announce the taking over of the entire and exclusive business management and distribution of 1905 Mercedes, in the United States, by arrangement with ALLEN HALLE CO., Sole Concessioners. Under license of C. L. Charlie, London, Paris & Stutgart.

Smith & Mabley

Incorporated.

Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.

Members A. L. A. M.

YACHT FOR EUROPEAN RACES.

Keel Cast at Herreshoffs' for the New 52-Rater.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 4.—The keel for the new fifty-two-rater which is being built at the Herreshoff shops for racing abroad next year was successfully cast last week. The shape of the lower part of the casting is curved fairly from aft to forward instead of being in nearly a straight line as most of the Herreshoff racing boats of that size have been.

The Herreshoff Company has also received an order for the building of a defender for the Canada Cup for the members of the Rochester Yacht Club. The craft will have a water line length of 30 feet. Besides one or more auto racing boats to be built there are to be twelve boats for the new 30-foot class of one design and other smaller racers.

The sailmakers in the shops have begun work on the suit of sails for the new fifty-two-rater for Mrs. G. Turner-Farley of London.

Senator Frawley's Medal for Runners.

Another handsome prize will be awarded at the Pastime Athletic Club's carnival, which will be held at Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve. It will be a diamond medal, donated by Senator James J. Frawley, and it will be presented to the winner of the two-mile run. Senator Frawley takes much interest in the affairs of the Pastime Club, of which he has been a member for many years. Besides the medal, a costly plaque, commemorative of the Olympic games, will be given to the winner, as well as to those finishing first in all events. The famous Seneca Indian runners, Jerry and Frank Pierce, and their younger brother, Tommy, will come from their reservation in Canada to compete in the two-mile race. Some of the prominent local distance men who, it is expected, will compete against the Indians are George Bonhag, two-mile indoor champion; E. P. Carr, three-mile metropolitan champion; Harvey Cohn, one-mile metropolitan champion, and M. Spring, winner of the junior metropolitan cross-country championship held at Travers Island on Thanksgiving Day.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.

Do You Want to Buy N.Y. City Real Estate?

We have special facilities for exchanging Country Property into New York City Income Property.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS.

1st Av., 5-story 14-room tenement; 2 stores; full lot; price, $26,500; mortgage, $21,000.

2d Av., 5-story double flat; 2 stores; price, $22,-500; mortgage, $16,500; A1 condition.

85th St., private house, 10 rooms; good condition; price, $10,000; mortgage, $5,500; 4 per cent.

96th St., 5-story flat; price, $21,000; mortgage, $11,000; 4 per cent.

ARTHUR G. MUHLKER,
1,396 Lexington Av.
Tel. 4060 J—79th St.

LOTS.
LOTS OF THEM
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent of construction by man of twenty years' experience; intimate knowledge of the detail building; highest reference. R. G., Box 101 Times.

Five-story two-family flat; no steam; rent $2,-400; mortgage $18,000 at 5 per cent; price $23,-000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,949 Broadway at 101st St.

5-story choice store property, 116th St., near Lenox Av.; investors take notice; one mortgage. Baum, owner, 204 West 118th St.

5-story triple flats, near 110th St. "L" station; investors take notice; bargain price. Baum, owner, 204 West 118th St.

Three fine private houses in choice location, near Subway station; reasonable terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

East Side.

UNDER $25,000. ON MURRAY HILL.

4 stories, 19 ft. wide, good rear; with possession.

J. P. WHITON-STUART,

Private House Agent for the Fifth Av. Section. 576 FIFTH AV. 25 BROAD STREET.

Two 33-foot, 5-story triple flats; all improvements; rents, $6,800 each; price low enough to net 20 per cent.

Will sell separate. Apply

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER SALOON,
1,734 MADISON AV., CORNER 114TH ST.
MUST SELL; REASONABLE.
SEGAL.

Three elegant five-story double flats, with stores, Madison Av., 133d St.; 25 ft. front; price, $19,750; easy terms. Owner, Adler, 54 St. Nicholas Av.

Must sell on account of sickness 5-story tenement, stores, 2d Av. Hessberg, 20 West 112th St.

Desirable flat on 114th St., $23,500. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

Double flat, perfect order, vicinity 70th St., 1st Av.; $19,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

CHOICE HOLIDAY REAL ESTATE.

Fine assortment, improved village property, farms, shore fronts, acreage, hilltops; prices higher next Spring; state your wishes. Codling, Northport, L. I.

For Sale.—Beautiful cottage near seashore, L. I.; one hour out; 50 acres, building lots; fine bathing and boating; also general store and coal business; splendid opportunity for investment. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Will sell at bargain choice plot on Jamaica Av., Flushing, 100x260. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av., Manhattan.

NEW JERSEY.
TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Beautiful 12-room house for rent, furnished, $65 a month; forty minutes from City Hall. Apply Walter A. Donaldson, 20 Exchange Place, or 27 Berkeley Park, Bloomfield.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

A choice residential property, in the finest residential avenue in Newark, free and clear; exchange for Washington Heights income property; principals only. P. B. Donovan, 7 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL

On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.

For Manhattan Equity.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Will exchange 12 lots, free and clear, and add cash for flats or an apartment.

RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,949 Broadway at 101st St.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LIPPNER & GORDON.—SAMUEL GORDON announces that the partnership heretofore existing between FRANCIS LIPPNER and SAMUEL GORDON has been dissolved on the 14th inst., and said SAMUEL GORDON will continue in the business of painting and decorating at Nos. 4 and 6 East 110th St., city. Tel. 166 W Harlem.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

INVESTORS—NOTICE.

7TH AV. CORNER, NEAR 125TH ST.—5-story store and apartments; a bargain; price, $55,000.

7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 135TH ST.—Rents over $10,000; price, $90,000.

7TH AV., ABOVE 140TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $6,500; price, $57,000.

8TH AV., ABOVE 135TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $4,250; price, $40,000.

116TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $3,300; price, $32,000.

133D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,028; price, $23,000.

143D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story triple; rents, $6,600; price, $52,000.

144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $5,500; price, $40,000.

We Have Hundreds of Other Bargains. CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE.

WEBB & HEITMANN,
2,460 7th Ave., cor. 143d St.

A SACRIFICE.
18 Foot Private Dwelling,
129th St., near 7th Av.
Price, $14,000; mortgage, $10,000 at 4½ per cent.

E. J. KEHOE, 137 West 125th St.

FOR OCCUPANCY OR INVESTMENT, 134th St., between 7th and 8th Avs. MODERN HOUSE AT LOW PRICE. Four-story dwelling, leased with security. $1,000.

Price		
	City taxes, 1904	$120
$12,000	Mortgage $7,000 at 4½	315
	Sundries	50
		485

On investment $5,000, nets annually.....$515
William J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

121 & 123 West 17th St.,
near 6th Av.
STABLES.
Immediate Possession.
Easy terms; 49x92.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 W. 22d St.

6-story elevator apartment with stores; West 116th Street.

6-story triple, 12-rooms with stores.

5-story triple, 15 rooms, all improvements; great bargains.

ALEXANDER, 372 Manhattan Av.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story double flat, 25x100; steam heat, hot water; beautful entrance; excellent order; $31,500; mortgage, $20,000; rents, $3,528; offer considered. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av., sole broker.

Manhattan Av. Snap.—Two 25-foot, 5-story double flats at a price that will net over 18 per cent. on investment. Bona fide purchasers. Apply to

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Don't miss this opportunity; corner plot, 90x100, corner Kelly and 167th St.; all excavated; ready for building; price, $25,000. For particulars address M. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

New 6-story double flat, 143d St., near 7th Av.; price, $40,000; rent, $4,300; mortgage, $28,000; chance for quick buyer to make good purchase. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Owner superior double flat, netting over 10 per cent., would entertain reasonable cash proposition; price, $50,000; equity, $20,000. "Principals," 1,364 Broadway.

Bargain—West End Av., vicinity 103d St.; choice location; 3-story residence, 20 feet wide; modern plumbing. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

5th Av., Vicinity 135th St.—5-story double flat, stores, no steam, $25,000; rent, $2,736; splendid investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 80th St.—Triple flat, all improvements, $43,000; mortgage, $32,000; best proposition on the avenue. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., Near 116th St.—Five-story double flat, stores, all improvements, $40,000; mortgage, $30,000; absolute bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5th Av., Vicinity 133d St.—Five-story double, $20,000; bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

8th Av., Near 130th St.—Five-story double flat, $34,000; no steam; rent, $3,400; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

$5,000 cash buys five-story triple flat, vicinity 50th and 8th Av.; price, $27,000; rent, $3,850. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Two five-story six-room double flats; perfect order; vicinity 143th, 8th Av.; $54,000; absolutely cheap; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

At Sacrifice.—8 rooms and bath, private house, near 135th St. Subway station; restricted block; $9,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

107th St., West.—38x100; 20 families; improvements; $55,000; rent, $6,156 guaranteed. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

130th St., West.—5-story double flat; improvements; $23,500; rents, $2,531. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

95th St., 137 West.—Private dwelling; eleven rooms and bath; hardwood trim; all improvements.

Amsterdam Av. tenement, vicinity 60th; price, $29,500; rent, $3,300. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av., 27-foot double flat, vicinity 96th; $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

West 27th St.—22 families, 14 rooms; rent, $3,000; price, $25,000. Ehrenfeld, 5 Attorney St.

Amsterdam Av., new law apartment house; no elevator; $60,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., double flat, large store; $27,000; great bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av. Corner.—50x100, 5-story triple flats, stores; $67,500; bargain. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 131st St.—10-family flat, 6 rooms and bath; $27,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

A plot 70x80 feet, near new docks; price, $30,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain—West 75th St., four-story residence; dining-room extension. Alexander 503 5th Av.

Double flat, vicinity 42d St.; price, $24,000; rent, $2,650. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Steam-heated well located flat; $6,000 equity; pays 20%. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

Below 14th. Street.

A VALUABLE CORNER,
ABOUT 3,700 SQ. FT.,
NEAR CITY HALL AND
NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL.
A GOOD PURCHASE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

ONE TENANT.

House in Norfolk St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis, 7 Pine, or your own broker.

Must sell 6-story fireproof tenement downtown; might exchange for something smaller; little cash required. Owner, 222 East 112th St.

Flat on 10th St.; first-class investment; $31,000. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights Bargains

A.—For the past month the real estate speculators of New York City have been procuring all of the bargains on Washington Heights. We desire to offer to the investing public the following plots which are controlled by estates and original holders:

172d Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avs. Plot 70x95. Price $17,750. Below grade, no rock.

Corner vicinity of 150th Street and Broadway, excavated, 7 lots. Price $130,000.

Wadsworth Avenue frontage, vicinity of 181st St. Subway station, 8 lots, below grade. Price $80,000.

Plot of 30 lots vicinity of Manhattan St. Subway station, with frontage of 450 feet on Broadway. Price $300,000.

Plot of 16 lots on Prescott Av. in Dyckman Tract. Price $16,000. Also plot of about 50 lots on Bolton Road. Price $80,000. Belongs to an estate, and has never been offered.

Besides the above, we have everything for sale that has been recently purchased by the speculators; they will like to make small advances on their contracts. Parties purchasing now and holding same until Spring will make from 50 to 100 per cent. profit on anything we offer.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley,
149 Broadway.

THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 7,655 CORTLANDT.
OFFERS on the Easterly Side OF AMSTERDAM, 167TH-168TH STS.
TWO LOTS, 50x100.
PRICE, $22,000.
EASY TERMS.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 178TH-179TH STS.
THREE LOTS, 75x100, Excavated.
PRICE, $37,500.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

4 Ave. Flats, one on Corner, Washington Heights, splendid location; can be made to yield a handsome profit; can be bought remarkably cheap; act quick; must be sold immediately. KNAP & CO., 1,063 Amsterdam Av., near 142d.

PLOT 50X100.

On Washington Heights; handsomely located, near Subway station; price, $10,000; this is really the biggest bargain if there is one; can be bought on easy terms. KNAP & CO., 1,063 Amsterdam Av., near 142d.

Two handsome three-story basement brown and limestone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; one 20x52x112.6, with 14 rooms 437 West 162d; other 17x52x100; 16 Jumel. Wm. Watkins, owner and builder, 437 West 162d. Tel., 433—Morningside.

Bradhurst Av. corner plot, nearly five lots; convenient to "L" station; price low enough for quick turn; easy terms. Apply to Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

50-foot plot on wide street, near 11th Av.; price, $12,000 to quick buyer.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

A plot, 75x100, 158th St., near Broadway. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Boom Sections!

Small and Large Plots.

CHAS. JUNGMAN

Westchester Ave.,

Cor. Dawson St.

CHOICE CORNER PLOTS

$30,000, Southern Boulevard and Tremont Av.
$14,000, Tremont, cor. Daly Av.
$4,750, corner 182d, Arthur Av., facing plaza.
$5,750, corner Arthur Av., Oak Tree Place.
$25,000, n. w. corner 178th St., Boston Road.
$65,000, sixteen lots, facing Crotona Park.
$17,500, 2 lots, 3d Av., 169-170th St.

CLEMENT H. SMITH
736 TREMONT AV.
BRANCH OFFICE, WEST FARMS SQUARE.

BRONX PLOTS,
All sizes; any location.
Full particulars and best prices on application.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.

EAST 138TH ST. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
THREE LOTS, 75x100.
PRICE, $15,000.
MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cort.

THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.
Westchester Av. Front,
CORNER ROGERS PLACE.
ABOUT 10½ LOTS.
PRICE, $65,000.
EASY TERMS.

EAST 165TH-166TH STS., CLAY AND TELLER AVS.
A Whole Block,
38 LOTS,
AT BARGAIN PRICE.
Easy Terms.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

EAST 138TH ST. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
One Corner Plot of ABOUT 8 LOTS.
PRICE, $80,000.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 Broadway.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

ATTENTION! BUILDERS & SPECULATORS.
Send for my list Bronx Lot Bargains.

Plot 50x100, near L station	$6,000
Bathgate Av., 2 lots below grade	10,000
Webster Av., 3 lots below grade	15,000
180th St. corner, over 5 lots	23,500
Fulton Av. plot, 75x98	13,500

Also other large and small plots and corners.
Chas. A. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

Tremont Av., plot, 75x200, $25,000; Tremont Av., lot, 25x136, $8,000; Pelham Av., 2-family house, 12 rooms, lot, 25x153, $6,000; 2 minutes to L station; E. 176th St., 2-family dwelling, $4,600; 3 minutes to rapid transit station; elegant corner, 45x90, assessment paid, $8,000; open evenings and Sundays. H. J. Cantrell & Co., West Farms Square.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.
Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St., Or your broker.

LOTS AND PLOTS
GOOD LOCATION FOR BUILDERS.
LEITNER & THORMAN,
1,279 TREMONT AV., WEST FARMS.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

$15,000 cash buys choice 5-story, new-law business corner on leading avenue; 6 stores; 4 families on a floor; 40x90x100; fully rented at $7,800; price $69,000. L. Pavada and Backwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.

SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO., 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Attractive Investments for Builders or Speculators

50x115 corner, Courtlandt Av.; no rock; price, $15,500; 1st mtge., $11,000.

30x95 corner, below grade, 95 ft. on Webster Av.; price, $9,250; 1st mtge. to suit.

75x145, on Fulton Av., opposite church, 167th St.; price, $18,000.

175x100, Brook Av., near Wendover; no rocks; $23,000.

Three 3-family single flats, near Prospect Av.; all improvements; 18x90 each; price, $7,950 each. Many other parcels, improved and unimproved.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.
3,820 Third Av., near Wendover.

CROTONA AVENUE PLOTS.

Several choice plots south Pelham Av.; prices low.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Choice and Most Desirable Location

N. w. corner Washington and Wendover Avs., 100x140.

Jacob Leitner, cor. 3d and Wendover. Open Sunday.

Franklin Av., near 166th St. Station; lots 82x166; brick house; all improvements; also stable; cheap to quick buyer; easy terms. Apply

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Tiffany St. corner; plot at a price low enough for quick turn; easy terms.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Beekman Av., near St. Mary's Park; plot, 175x100; below grade; asking $28,000. Apply

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

East 149th St.—Block front of eight lots at a very low price. Apply

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Intervale Av., Near 165th St.—75-foot plot, $11,-000; mortgaged for $7,000. Apply to

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Boston Road plot, near McKinley Square, 70x irregular; asking $28,000; easy terms. Apply

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

There is no code of morals in existence that would not permit us to have two prices for our model two-family houses, as many builders do. We sell for one price, and that the lowest. They cannot be equaled for the price. Most beautiful location in Brooklyn.

KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

ON EASTERN PARKWAY.
125 FT. AND 150 FT. ON UNION ST. NEAR BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

$2,800.
TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS, FLATBUSH.
A great bargain on Beverley Road; two-family dwelling; all improvements; 2 sets plumbing; on corner plot; $7,500.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., near Vernon Av.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Elegant brownstone double flats, President St., bet. Clinton and Henry Sts., Brooklyn; $4,000 cash required; profit $1,200 per annum assured. Julius Klein, 26 Court St., B'klyn.

If you want cash for your Brooklyn real estate send full particulars to me.
A. J. Waldron, 1,113 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO., 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

MORTGAGES.

In buying and selling real estate consult the Title Guarantee & Trust Company *before* signing a contract and avoid trouble and *expense.*

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $9,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 188 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Out of City.

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income-producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply through your broker.

135 Broadway, N. Y.
M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

Choice suburban lots, $75, $5 down, $1 weekly; 25 minutes out. Suburban Times.

NEW ENGLAND.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lisbon, Box 101 Times Office.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WAKE UP! WHY? BECAUSE

Everybody is talking about the success of our WONDERFUL WORK IN **WESTCHESTER COUNTY**

FOR EXAMPLE:
HOUSE AND LOTS
FOR $975 BOTH
$50 Down, $10 Monthly,
LIKE RENT

EIGHTY-THREE HOUSES were built in the year 1904 and are now occupied. Our references are the customers now living there. Drop us a postal and we will send you our circulars with full particulars.

HALLEY LAND and IMP. CO.,
MAIN OFFICE: 165-167 BROADWAY.
Branch office: 2 East 125th St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Lots $50 upward. Titles Guaranteed. 10% down, balance monthly. Covered by Insurance. HOMES BUILT. PAYMENT AS RENT. New York Realty Corporation, 81 East 125th St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HANDSOME COLONIAL RESIDENCES, CHOICEST CHESTER HILL SECTION. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner.

One to twenty acres; very cheap; houses built to suit; easy terms; title insured free; fare, 8c. Katz, 49 West 117th St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Three very choice adjoining lots, most eighty of any part of Yonkers, at a bargain. T. Thompson, Real Estate, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted.
IMPROVED BRONX PROPERTY,
CORNERS PREFERRED, FRAME OR BRICK.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.,
Cor. Westchester & Prospect Aves.
DOWN TOWN OFFICE, 135 Broadway.

WANTED
VACANT LOTS
ALSO
FLATS AND TENEMENTS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

Flats wanted, Manhattan or Brooklyn, in exchange for $20,000 equity in five-story apartment house on Central Park West, in the Eighties. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars. Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call in afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Owners, we have many buyers; have you Bronx lots to sell? For quick results send particulars. Kanarek & Elkan, 1,467 2d Av.

Wanted—Improved and unimproved Bronx property; we have quick cash buyers.
Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Have 4 free and clear lots, and $2,000, cash—wanted flat; send particulars. Kratsch, Bronx Park Av., and Lebanon St.

Real estate, improved, unimproved; send full particulars. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Will pay cash for five-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,949 Broadway at 101st St.

Have $4,000 cash to buy cheap tenement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,949 Broadway at 101st St.

Owners—We want Bronx and Manhattan property. Prudential Realty Co., 39 West 125th St.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 81 West 104th.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

PARTICULARS of lots and plots wanted anywhere in the Bronx; have cash buyers eager for them. STOKEM

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

The Madison Square
37 Madison Avenue

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook, and abundance of light, air, and sunshine.

A few Non-Housekeeping apartments still remain.

and

AN ATTRACTIVE GROUND FLOOR SUITE of 3 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN.

S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
Resident Manager.

10-12 East 130th St.—An up-to-date eight-room apartment; every room has outside light; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply, and hall service; rent, $1,000 per annum. Superintendent, on premises.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison.—Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

111TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

1,133 Madison Av., near 84th St.—Seven rooms and bath; all improvements, $40.

West Side.

HAROLD,
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 118TH ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.

TO SUBLET

345 West 85th St., near Riverside and Subway station, by tenant giving up housekeeping; superior, sunny, 8-room apartment, southern and eastern exposure; liberal concessions; sell carpets if desired. Superintendent on premises, or Mr. Bartlett, 36 Cedar St. Tel. 6955 Cort.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH STREET.

Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.

FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST, 125TH ST.

LONDON.
60 WEST 115TH ST.

7 large rooms and bath, $37.50. Telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

NEW APARTMENTS.

142d St., 228-236 West, between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations; $25 to $30.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,
Five large, light rooms and baths, $35.

208-236 West 142d St., between 7th & 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

NEW HOUSES.

100th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

121ST ST., 317 WEST, Corner of Manhattan Av.—7 large, all-light rooms; private hall; steam and hot water supply; hallboy service; rent, $57. Amply janitor.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
65-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hall service, hot water. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

7TH AV., 2,536.—Four large, light rooms; private hall; all improvements; Subway near; $17.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

27TH ST., 521 WEST.—Three large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; good location; $11.

94th St., 175 West.—Handsome, sweil apartment; high stoop; private house block; rent, $75.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—To sublet, furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A handsomely furnished four-story residence, 25 feet wide, to rent for Winter season; 37th St., near Madison Av.; reduced rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

101st St., 106 East, near Park.—Elegant American basement; modern improvements; $700. Inquire No. 100.

Brooklyn.

Why live in New York and pay $2,000 or $3,000 rent when you can hire in Brooklyn just as fine and high-grade a house for $1,200 per year, and only half an hour from N. Y.? We wish to rent 250 Decatur St., near Stuyvesant Avenue.

Fine location and block. Don't you want it? Come over some day and look at the house. Battery redstone and bronze front. One of an elegant row of 41 residences.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 Sumner Avenue.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIETTA DURANDO, Bankrupt.—No. 7,557.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Harrietta Durando of the City, County, and State of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, November 26, 1904.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE GREEN PREMIUM STAMP COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,404.

To the creditors of The Green Premium Stamp Company of the City of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1904, the said The Green Premium Stamp Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
December 3d, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,481.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM KLATZCO & OSCAR MISKIND, individually and as the copartners of KLATZCO & MISKIND, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Klatzco & Miskind were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
December 3, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WIENER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Wiener, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1905.—Dated New York, the third day of November, 1904. ANNA C. WIENER, Executrix. RICHARD G. WIENER, ADAM WIENER, FREDERICK WIENER, Executors. ADAM WIENER, Attorney for Executors, 261 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE
TOURAINE,
9-11 EAST 39TH ST.

Two doors from Union League Club.

A few unfurnished Suites by the year.

OR FURNISHED BY THE SEASON.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
E. H. MANNING.....Manager

HOTEL LONGACRE,
157-159 West 47th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Exclusively Bachelor

A new hotel, affording the very best for the very least. Single room, with bath,

SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED,
From $30 per month & upwards.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
H. R. SHARES, Prop.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE;

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN E. THRALL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situated on the southerly side of Front Street, between Wall and Whitehall Streets, in said City of New York, known and distinguished as Number One (1) Front Street, and butted and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner thereof by land now or late of States M. Mead, running thence westerly along the southerly line of Front Street thirty-three (33) feet five (5) inches to land now or late of Moses Jaques; thence southerly along the land now or late of the said Moses Jaques, of William Housman, of Isaac Jaques, and of Mr. Rodman, to the middle of the yard between these premises and the rear of the stores Nos. 2 and 3 South Street one hundred and ten (110) feet; thence along the middle of said yard easterly thirty-nine (39) feet five (5) inches to land now or late of said States M. Mead; thence northerly along the land now or late of the said States M. Mead one hundred and ten (110) feet two (2) inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1904.
CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 1 Front Street:

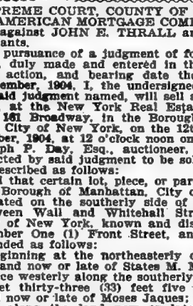

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,902.50, with interest thereon from the 2d day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $598.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,252.03, and interest.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1904.
CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.
n21-2aw3wM&F&d12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, JOHN J.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARGUERITE G. JONES, Jane J. Thayer, Daniel J. Griffith, Margaret E. Griffith, Susan D. Griffith, David J. Dannat, William T. Dannat, Julia D. Haviland, Walter D. Starr, Chandler D. Starr, Margaretta A. Jones, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Martin J. Keogh of the City of New Rochelle has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John J. Jones, late of East Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 26th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have any; if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit- [Seal] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COHEN, IRVING JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRVING JOHN COHEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Holls, Wagner & Burghard, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of May, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1904. HERBERT COHEN, Administrator. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOSSONG, ANNA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA M. BOSSONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry W. Wolf, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1904.
FRANCIS BOSSONG, Executor.
HENRY W. WOLF, Attorney for Executor, 49 Wall Street, New York City.
d5-law6w

Washington
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OLD POINT COMFORT
is a most attractive trip

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of the
Old Dominion Line

leave Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., New York, every weekday at 3 P. M., arriving at Old Point following morning. Steamer for Washington leaves every evening.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
*Finl'd.Dec.10,10:30AM|St. Paul.....Dec. 24
New York.....Dec. 17|St. Louis.....Dec. 31
*Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEHAHA.....Dec. 10, 8 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 17, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Dec. 10|Kroonland.....Dec. 24
Zeeland.....Dec. 17|Vaderland.....Dec. 31

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric.Dec. 7, 5:30 AM|Majestic.Dec.21, 10 AM
Oceanic.Dec. 14, 10 AM|Baltic...Dec. 28, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC.....Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Feb. 25
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Dec. 10, Jan. 28, Mar. 11
CANOPIC.....Jan. 7, Feb. 13
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II.Dec.13, 10 AM|K'prinz.Feb.21,7:30 AM
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM|Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon|Kronprinz.Mar.21,10 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM|Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Koeln..Dec. 29, 10 AM|Koeln...Feb. 9, 10 AM
Zieten..Jan. 10, 10 AM|Zieten..Feb. 23, 10 AM
Main...Jan. 19, 10 AM|Main....Feb. 28, Noon
Cassel..Jan. 26, 10 AM|*Kurfst.Mar. 9, 11 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise....Dec. 6, 2 PM|Luise....Jan. 28, 11 AM
Neckar.Dec. 10, 11 AM|Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM|Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM|Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 46 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
CHRISTMAS SAILING
NEW S. S. BLUECHER
Equipped with Grill Room and Gymnasium
from New York Dec. 10, 1904;
due in Plymouth and Cherbourg Dec. 18, and in Hamburg Dec. 20.
Rates from $35 up.
Belgravia.Dec.17, 1 PM|*Moltke.Dec. 22, 10 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Oskar....Dec. 7, 2 PM; Jan. 31, Mar. 21
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria.Dec.10,7:30 AM|Campania.Dec.31,10AM
Lucania.Dec. 17, 10 AM|Ivernia.....Jan. 7
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM|Lucania....Jan. 14
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $39 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $85 upwards.
*ULTONIA.....Dec. 13, Noon; Jan. 31, Mar. 21
SLAVONIA.....Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
†ANCONIA.....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apr. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

EGYPT and PALESTINE
Our Thirty-seventh Annual Series of Conducted Tours leave for EGYPT, the NILE, Holy Land, and the Mediterranean on Jan. 7, 14, 28, Feb. 7, 18, March 7, 1905. The parties visit all places of interest in a leisurely manner. First-class travel exclusively. Tickets for individual travel by all routes.

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261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria..Dec. 17, Noon|Furnessia.Jan. 14, Noon
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon|Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 and up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

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25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $400 UP.
February 2, 70 days, by White Star S. S. "Arabic." Shore excursions.
F. C. CLARK, 113 BROADWAY, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa, Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARTHUR, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ARTHUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ten Eyck, Morris & Hitchcock, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1904.
ALEXANDER A. ARTHUR, Administrator.
TEN EYCK, MORRIS & HITCHCOCK, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

STERN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS STERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max D. Josephson, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1904.
JACOB SAALBERG,
BLANCHE STERN,
NATHAN STERN,
Executors.
MAX D. JOSEPHSON, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PARSONS, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PARSONS, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the undersigned executors, at the office of Edwin Parsons, one of said executors, No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905.—Dated November 28th, 1904.—EDWIN PARSONS, JEFFERSON HOGAN, ROBERT W. PARSONS, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys for Executors, 24 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*NORTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXPR.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains Illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*9:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd. & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

FOR SALE.

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In stock for immediate DELIVERY AND MADE TO ORDER. Designs and estimates submitted at our own expense.
Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Salesrooms, 227 & 229 Fourth Av., Corner 19th.

ROLL TOP
DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T.G.SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
easy payments, lowest prices; goods guaranteed; confidential. Call, write, or 'phone.
NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO.,
177 BROADWAY.

SAFES
—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,
formerly J. M. Mossman.
73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. E. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8370 Cortlandt.

Typewriters
6 months' rent applied on purchases. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; instalments; repairing; telephone 5,068 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDWIN NEILL, plaintiff, against GEORGE J. MULLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated October 20, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot or piece of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth (24th) Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Central Avenue one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet and six (6) inches northeasterly of the intersection of the said easterly side of Central Avenue with the southerly boundary line of the land of the said Elizabeth Vell, conveyed to her by James Williams (widower) by deed dated February 13, 1869, recorded in Westchester County Register's office in Liber 703 of Conveyances, Page 28, and thence running south about fifty-three (53) degrees thirty (30) minutes east, five hundred (500) feet, more or less, to a point on the westerly side of the Old Woodlawn Road two hundred and eighty (280) feet northerly from the intersection of the above said southerly boundary line with said westerly side of said road; thence along the westerly side of said road northerly two hundred and eighty-three (283) feet to a point formed by the southerly boundary line of the land of Louis Bronte, now of party of the first part; thence north six by two degrees west four hundred (400) feet, more or less, along said boundary line to the easterly side of Central Avenue; thence along the easterly side of Central Avenue southwesterly about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning."

Dated New York, October 24, 1904.
MARK GOLDBERG, Referee.
THOMAS H. RONAYNE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

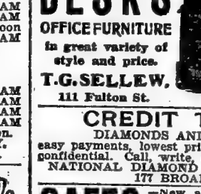

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,458 33-100, with interest thereon from September 12, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $333 60-100, with interest from October 20, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,770.

The mortgage herein is a purchase money mortgage, and there are no prior mortgages on said mortgaged premises.

Dated New York, October 24, 1904.
MARK GOLDBERG, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the first day of December, 1904.

Dated November 16th, 1904.
MARK GOLDBERG, Referee.

The sale of the above-entitled property is hereby further adjourned to the eighth day of December, 1904, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1904.
MARK GOLDBERG, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEMPLE, ALONZO E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO E. WEMPLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 500, No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1904. FANNIE M. WEMPLE, Executrix. WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Atty. for Executrix, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
je20-law6mM

SCHAFFER, CAROLINE PAULDING.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE PAULDING SCHAFFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 257 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1904. JAMES P. PAULDING, LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Executors. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Executors, 257 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25 "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, *7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:

OAKLEY ISSUES DEFENSE OF LIGHTING CONTRACTS

Better Service and Lower Cost Than Ever Before, He Says.

GROUT URGES PUBLIC PLANT

Controller Praises Oakley's Action and Upholds His Own Course on Contracts Recently Signed.

Water Commissioner Oakley and Controller Grout gave out statements last night with reference to the signing of lighting contracts by Mr. Oakley last week. Commissioner Oakley's statement was given out at the Pensacola Club, his district organization headquarters, while the Controller's statement was issued from his residence on Carroll Street in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Oakley said:

"In view of the many misstatements published regarding the awarding of the lighting contracts I wish to declare as emphatically as I can that everything was done that could be done to safeguard the interests of the city. In my judgment the contracts just executed are the most satisfactory made in years, because they provide for furnishing the city with better lighting and at a lower figure than ever before.

"The allegation that the city is charged more for its gas than the private consumer is false, as many other statements relative to the subject. Equally untrue is the insinuation that secrecy characterized the negotiations between the representatives of the gas companies and myself. Everything was done open and above board. As a matter of fact, the day the contracts were closed I told the newspaper men who questioned me about them that it was my intention to sign the contracts on that date.

"Some criticism has also been made about the delay in signing contracts in October that were bid upon in March. The fact that injunction after injunction was obtained, restraining the city from awarding the contracts, will explain the cause of this delay. After Justice Gaynor rendered his decision, I opened negotiations with the companies, with a view to obtaining a substantial reduction in the prices.

"I consulted frequently with C. F. Lacombe, Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Lamps and Lighting, who served in the same capacity under my predecessor, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, and was assured by him that if I succeeded in breaking the dead-lock that existed between the electric lighting companies and the city I would be doing splendid work.

"I feel that my efforts have not been in vain. The contracts speak for themselves. They show that more has been accomplished for the city in the lighting line by the present administration than by the preceding one. They also show that a better lighting system has been installed throughout the County of New York and at a lower figure than has heretofore obtained for the same kind of light."

Controller Grout reviewed the history of the lighting contracts, saying in part:

"That contract, [the Consolidated Gas contract,] approved by Col. Monroe, was also the only one of these lighting contracts of which I approved in advance of its making, and the only one which I knew of before its execution. My first knowledge of all the others, including all the electric light contracts, was after Commissioner Oakley had signed them and had sent them to my office for certification. My only official power then was to certify as to the existence of the appropriation.

"I am not, therefore, in the remotest manner responsible for such contracts, or the results which there execution entails. I have already said, and I repeat it, that I think that Commissioner Oakley has, by the lighting contracts as a whole, made substantial gains for the city, but that is merely personal opinion, and involves no official act on my part whatever, and whether he did or not is immaterial to my official action thereafter.

"I had done nothing whatever, except to follow Col. Monroe's advice on the Consolidated Company contract. I had to deal with the actual facts, not with theories or hopes. Here were the disputed bills on which interest at 6 per cent. was accruing, and here was the subsequent action of the Commissioner, which was for the purpose of gaining certain advantages to the city for 1904 and thereafter, and in doing so necessarily recognized the rates disputed for 1903.

"Should I go into a long inquiry as to the cost of producing and distributing gas and electricity to fix its market value? That would mean inquiry into every detail of the business, would have required the services of many experts, would have engrossed my time for months to the embarrassment of other duties, would have cost the city a large sum of money, and as I have no power to compel testimony outside of the City of New York, nor from any one except the claimants themselves, its results would be incomplete.

"It would have been followed by a tedious and expensive litigation, the final determination of which would have been years hence. All the while the 6 per cent. per annum would be running against the city to offset any reduction in price obtainable, while the prospect of a reduction in price, after the making of the 1904 contracts, would have been remote. It seems to me to be a move to the city's interest to settle as I have arranged, getting rid of the accrued interest of $250,000.

"I do not believe that holding up bills and litigating them will ever be effective means of ever reducing these lighting charges. It is too costly a method. I believe now as much as ever that we ought to get public lighting cheaper, but the only way to do it is to enable the city to light its own streets and public buildings. That is a step which I have favored for years past, and is the measure for which the Board of Estimate voted two years ago and again last week. It is the only way to break the monopoly."

The lighting contracts were brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Alfred Boulton, delegate of the Stereotypers' Union and late Populist candidate for Governor. A committee consisting of delegates Daly, Boulton, and Hatch was appointed to investigate the matter and co-operate in any efforts which would be made to stop the alleged gas grab.

MRS. GILBERT'S BODY ARRIVES.

Funeral to be Held To-morrow at Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

The funeral of Mrs. George Henry Gilbert, the actress, who died at Chicago on Friday last, will be held at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. W. D. Stinson, the pastor, who was an old friend of Mrs. Gilbert, will conduct the services. The body arrived over the Erie Railroad at 6:45 o'clock last evening. On the same train were the members of the company who supported Mrs. Gilbert in "Granny." Emmett C. King, William Lewers, Frank E. Aiken, Sydney Rice, Frank Brownlee, Herbert Marion, Dorothy Hammon, Marie Doro, Jennie Reiffarth, Olive Murray, and Charles G. Buckley, acting manager. There was also Mrs. Gilbert's faithful maid, Margaret Sweeney, who was with the aged actress when she died.

The Rev. Mr. Stinson and Wells Hawks, Charles Frohman's personal representative, were at the depot to receive the body. The company formed a group about the casket as it was taken from the train, and when it had been placed upon a truck a woman whom none seemed to know stepped forward and placed a bouquet of white roses on the lid. It was said afterward that she was Mrs. Mary Kelsey of Philadelphia, a lifelong friend of Mrs. Gilbert.

The body was taken to Mrs. Gilbert's home, 153 West Sixty-first Street. The pallbearers at the funeral will be Sir Charles Wyndham, Justice Joseph F. Daly, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, Nat C. Goodwin, Clyde Fitch, John Drew, James K. Hackett, Frank Wilson, and Frank E. Aiken.

MONTAUK POINT PLAN AGAIN.

Anonymous Announcement Made of Scheme to Accelerate Foreign Mails.

At the newspaper offices along Park Row last night a lengthy typewritten paper was left anonymously, describing a scheme for expediting the transportation of foreign mails by carrying them on fast trains between the Central Post Office in this city and Montauk Point, L. I., the terminal at the New York end to run under the East River. The plan, which, it is said, will be put through within two years, is practically identical with the one discussed two years ago and abandoned.

The trains, according to the report, are to have a speed of ninety miles an hour. They are to carry the outgoing foreign mails to Montauk Point, where they will be transshipped to fast lighters which in turn will run alongside the outward-bound vessels and deposit their freight aboard. Incoming vessels carrying foreign mails, on the other hand, will be met by the lighters and the mail matter will be taken off and sent ashore to the waiting train and thence brought to Manhattan. The plan is said to include a wireless telegraph station and general Post Office at Montauk Point and a comprehensive scheme for motive power, to be conveyed through the third-rail system. By the proposed arrangement it is claimed that the new service will be ten hours faster than that now existing.

"Through the sale of 51 per cent. of the capital stock of the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Railroad to the Manhattan Transit Company and the capitalists connected with it," according to the statement, "the speedy construction of the tunnel under the East River and the adoption of the new system are assured."

A dispatch from Washington to THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the Post Office Department is without knowledge of the revival of any such scheme.

GEORGE ADE'S EATING WATER.

Nothing Serious the Matter, He Says—He's Being Cured.

George Ade, the playwright and professional humorist, is on the "water wagon." That is his own description of a self-inflicted period of stay-abed, which he has inflicted upon himself, and which before he explained it thoroughly was construed as illness. It is difficult to imagine a healthier-looking patient than Mr. Ade as he appeared yesterday when his friends, aiarmed by newspaper notices of yesterday morning, visited him at the Holland House.

"I'm simply on the water wagon, undergoing a period of starvation," he explained, "and it is not because of excessive indulgence in liquor, either. I'm undergoing it in compliance with the advice of Dr. Gaunt—significant name, you will say as you look at me, but that's his name, nevertheless. My stomach has not been in the best of shape for a year or more, and Dr. Gaunt advised me to take this treatment some time when I had a little time. I had nothing very pressing on hand just now, and so I thought I would take it, this treatment of his. When I want a meal he gives me water; to-day being Sunday, he may possibly give me two kinds of water.

"I took my most recent meal on Wednesday last. I expect to get the next one Wednesday next. I'm making a discovery; discovering how easy a thing it is to do without food."

"No, I haven't the slightest pain. That story about my having appendicitis is all wrong. There's nothing wrong with me at all. I'm just giving my stomach a rest, taking the same treatment that you may remember Mr. Edison took some time ago.

"I'm very glad the stories about my illness were printed this morning. They brought a lot of my friends here that would otherwise not have come."

MURDERED BABY FOUND.

Mount Vernon Coroner Thinks Child Was Killed by Jealous Person.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 4.—While Mrs. Dudley S. Valentine, wife of Alderman Valentine of the Seventh Ward, Yonkers, was out walking this afternoon with her children, she discovered the body of a baby girl that had been choked to death, and was lying in a clump of bushes in Belmont Park near the Empire City Race Track.

Mrs. Valentine reported her discovery to the police, who notified Coroner Wiesendanger. The baby was from two to three months old, was richly clad in silks, and had been dead from twelve to twenty-four hours. Coroner Wiesendanger is sure that the child was murdered. Finger marks were plain on the baby's throat and behind her ears.

Coroner Wiesendanger said:

"I cannot conceive how any parent could take the life of such a pretty baby, and it is my opinion that the child was kidnapped and murdered by some jealous person."

At Police Headquarters here it was said last night that no report of a missing child, such as described above, had been received.

STABBED FOR $1, HE SAYS.

Police Find Wounded Man on Sidewalk in Front of His Home.

Policeman Brady of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning found August Shepard, a mechanic, suffering from stab wounds and lying exhausted on the sidewalk in front of his home, at 83 Metropolitan Avenue. Brady helped to carry the man into his home, and a doctor succeeded in reviving him sufficiently to get a statement.

Shepard said that while on his way home early yesterday morning he went into a saloon kept by Gitolit Jecewyz, a Pole, at 272 Wythe Avenue, and laid a dollar bill on the counter, after ordering a drink. Shepard added that as soon as he laid down the bill three or four men, including the saloon keeper, attacked him, and while one of the men stole the money the others stabbed and kicked him into the street. Shepard added that he crawled along on his hands and knees, and sank exhausted in front of his home.

The police arrested the saloon keeper, notwithstanding his declaration that he did not assault Shepard, who identified him as one of the assailants. In the Lee Avenue Court Magistrate Higginbotham was informed that Shepard's condition was critical, and so he held the saloon keeper in default of $4,000 bail to await a hearing.

A JOKE FOR FURLONG.

Youth Apparently Not Disturbed by Arrest for Killing Aunt.

Frank Furlong, the youth of eighteen who was arrested on Saturday for the killing of his aunt, Mrs. Joseph Keeler, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, and was remanded to Police Headquarters. Detective Sergeants Frank Price and Albert Carey, who had charge of the boy, told Magistrate Flammer that they needed him for twenty-four hours longer to investigate his story.

In court Furlong appeared to take the arraignment as a good deal of a joke. The detectives refused to permit the boy to be interviewed, apparently much to the regret of the youth, who wanted to tell again the whole story of the killing.

Ten "spects," men who were arrested "on suspicion" by Headquarters detectives in the Saturday night crowds in various parts of the city, and were set free the next day in court, were amazed at the nonchalance of the boy.

$10,000 FOR YOUNG TROTTER.

James Butler Buys The Phantom, Two-Year-Old Colt, in Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—James Butler of New York to-day bought of C. C. Van Meter the promising two-year-old trotter, The Phantom, for $10,000. This is the largest price paid here for a harness horse in years. The colt was shipped to New York to-night. The Phantom is by Boreal, sire of Boralma, and is out of The Shadow, by Night Hawk. He stared twice during this year's Lexington meeting, and while he did not win he showed phenomenal speed.

"THE SOCIETY WINE."

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL.

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for U. S.

CHINATOWN'S "PETE" GAVE LIFE FOR FRIEND

Killed Taking a Sick Chinaman to a Hospital.

WAS THROWN FROM CARRIAGE

And No Heaven Is Too Good for "Pete," They All Said in Mott Street Last Night.

A minor chord sobered the merrymaking of Chinatown last night. "Mokago Pete" was no more, and it was only fit there should be mourning, for he was as good a friend as Chinamen in need ever had in this land of foreign devils.

Formerly "Mokago" in Chinatown meant plain errand boy, but wherever two or three Chinamen gathered last night to speak of the manner of "Pete's" taking off, the word meant "Good Samaritan." For early in the day word had come from the Fordham Hospital that "Pete" had died there from a fractured skull, and that he had received his injuries by being thrown out of the buggy in which he was taking Ah King Lee, a Chinese merchant, of 24 Mott Street, to the Seton Hospital, in Spuyten Duyvil, the only place where he could receive the treatment that would save his life. He had given his life for the Chinaman, they said.

Until fifteen years ago, when at the age of five he began to look for an opening in life, and his identity was lost in the strange and devious life of Chinatown, "Pete" was known as Peter Mulholland. He was a good Catholic, but the talk in Chinatown last night was all about giving him a Chinese funeral, for all the Chinamen who knew him agreed that, though he was not of their faith, he was just about good enough for the Chinese heaven. If his bones are not shipped to China in a year, where they can rest under the protecting wing of the ancestors of the people he befriended, it will not be their fault.

Mulholland lived in Chinatown, and his familiarity with its haunts made it possible for him to eke out a livelihood as a guide to sightseers and by doing odd jobs for his Chinese friends. A few days ago Ah King Lee became ill. Mulholland took him to see Dr. Joseph Manning of 19 Oliver Street. Manning advised Mulholland to take him to the Seton Hospital, where he could receive the treatment he required.

Early yesterday morning Mulholland secured a horse and buggy from a friend, and, driving to Lee's house, told him to get in and drive with him to the hospital. All went well until they had got across the bridge over the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil, when the loud whistle of a New York Central locomotive frightened their horse. The animal bolted and ran away. "Pete" clung to Lee as long as he could. Then both were thrown to the road. Mulholland landing on his head. The Chinaman was luckier. He landed in some soft dirt, and was uninjured. He hurried to Mulholland's assistance, and, finding him unconscious, yelled loudly for help.

By the time help came he had regained consciousness, and just before being taken in an ambulance to the Fordham Hospital was able to ask the people about him to see that Ah Lee got to the hospital surely. Those were his last words, for he died almost immediately after reaching the reception ward. Ah Lee was taken to the Seton Hospital, where he was placed in a ward, and will be treated.

No one knew Mulholland better than did "Chuck" Connors, the great master of Chinatown slang.

"If the Chinks' heaven is a better sort of a hang-out than the other one," said Connors last evening, "then those Chinamen are right in saying that is the place Pete ought ter go to, for there was none better than him. An' now let me tell you how he got me to go halves with him to try and reform a Chinaman and then you'll come pretty near gettin' next to what sort of a feller Pete was.

"It was three years ago when Pete comes to me one night and sez to me, sez he: 'Say, Chuck, you know this feller, Wing Sing, who bunks down at 13 Pell Street, an' if ye do, ye know he is a decent sort of a Chinaman. He is too good a Chink to hit the pipe and kill himself, anyhow, an' I have tried to get him to quit it, but he won't. Now I've a scheme to make him quit, and you can help me do it, Chuck.'

"I told him he was on, and we hiked down to 13 Pell. Wing lived in the rear tenement on the ground floor. It was Summer time. He had the window open and we could see Wing and three of his friends in their bunks hittin' the dope. I thought he meant fer us ter give them a stand-up fight and take away their plant, but Pete was a wise guy. The first thing I knew he fetched out two sheets and told me to rig him out for a ghost, and then he fetches out a candle and lights it, and the next thing I know he walks in through the window.

"Not a thing happened when he got into the room. But the Chinks took the stairs fer it, and it was a roof fer theirs. They stayed there all night, and we got away with the pipes and the whole layout. The man who kept the house has burned Joss sticks and tried to lay the ghost for three years, but if you strike that room to-night you'll find it empty. An' Wing Sing hasn't put his mouth to a pipe since. Poor Pete, to think he's dead."

"HARRY'S" RECESSIONAL.

Brooklyn's Park Slope Bereft of a Dog of Blue-Ribboned Ancestry.

Died.—Thursday afternoon, Dec. 1, 1904, at his home, 214 Park Place, Brooklyn, Harry, the faithful, kind, and beloved pet dog of Mrs. J. A. Sheehan and family, aged ten years. Buried Friday, Dec. 2, 1904, at Hartsdale, N. Y.

Ah! but we'll miss thee here, pet;
Our eyes grow dim, we see
Thy picture thro' a veil of tears;
The world seems wrapped in fog,
Its brightness hath gone out with thee,
Our pet, our friend—our dog.

The above is a duplicate of an advertisement which appeared among the obituary notices in a Brooklyn newspaper yesterday morning, and excited a great deal of interest on the fashionable Park Slope. It also attracted attention generally among pet dog owners in the borough who had suffered like losses but to whom it had never occurred to make known thus their bereavement to the world.

"Harry," was the property of Miss Ida Sheehan, daughter of Mrs. J. Alien Sheehan of 214 Park Place. Miss Sheehan became the owner of the dog when it was a mere pup, and it had been her constant and faithful companion for ten years. When she walked in the park "Harry" was with her; when she drove down the road the dog was at her side. "Harry" was a French Maltese, and Miss Sheehan says he was worth $500. In his youth he won prizes at kennel shows, and his mother, an imported animal, was a blue ribbon winner before him. Quite everybody on the Park Slope knew the dog, and many envied Miss Sheehan its possession.

The verse accompanying the death notice is by Miss Sheehan. She said last night she intended to erect a headstone over the dog's grave.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BASS' ALE ON DRAUGHT

AT LEADING CAFES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BASS, RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENGLAND

BRANCHES NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Gathering Which Begins To-day to be Addressed by Secretary Shaw.

The annual conference of the appraisers of merchandise at the various ports of the United States will begin at the Appraisers' Stores in this city to-day. The custom of holding the annual conferences was started by Daniel Manning when he was Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

The conference will be opened by either Secretary Shaw or Assistant Secretary Armstrong, and George W. Whitehead, Appraiser at this port, will preside. Mr. Shaw, if not present at the opening of the session, will address the meeting some time during the week.

Much of the time of the meeting will be taken up by a discussion of the interpretation of decisions of courts and of the General Appraisers. It is the desire of the Treasury Department that the chief appraising officer in each port attend the conference, but in cases where for one reason or another this is impossible, he will be represented by a subordinate or a deputy. Among those who have signified their intention of being present are Appraisers James H. Butler of Baltimore, John T. Dare of San Francisco, L. S. Trowbridge of Detroit, J. H. Walkenhorst of St. Louis, Alexander Bruce of Cleveland, Henry S. Hill of Buffalo, A. S. Bader of New Orleans, C. H. Kolker of Cincinnati, and O. Summers of Portland, Me.; Collector Edward H. Stackable of Honolulu, Deputy Appraiser H. Hoeck of Milwaukee, Deputy Collector C. A. Plum of Port Townsend, Washington; Deputy Surveyor R. R. Kreeger of Kansas City, and Examiner J. F. Lord of Seattle.

MURDER ENDS CHRISTENING.

Italian Killed and His Mother-in-Law Mortally Wounded.

Following a christening last night in the apartments of Pasquale Carravo, twenty years old, at 335 West Twenty-sixth Street, he was shot and killed, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Mesrelo, was shot and mortally wounded. The police are seeking a man who was a guest at the ceremony to charge him with the shooting.

Mr. and Mrs. Carravo were in the lower hallway bidding their relatives and friends good night when four shots rang out. Carravo fell dead and Mrs. Mesrelo sank down unconscious. The police had so much trouble in getting at the identities of the persons connected with the shooting that the man who did it had a good chance to get away.

The police were told that the man who did the shooting had a bootblack stand in Seventh Avenue, and that Carravo also had one in the same street. Carravo, the police allege, got the other's bootblack privilege away from him, and the trouble started from that.

PLEADS FOR WIFE IN COURT.

She Took Trinkets from Store for Children, Husband Said.

Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday refused to entertain a plea for clemency in the case of Mrs. Mary Lynch, thirty-one years old, of 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, charged with taking small articles from a Harlem department store valued at $5. A woman detective from the store made the complaint.

Mrs. Lynch wept in court, and her husband begged Magistrate Crane to let her go, saying that she was a good wife and mother, and had been tempted to take the small things for her children. Magistrate Crane replied that shoplifting in New York was getting to be so bad that something must be done to stop it, and that he could do nothing but hold the prisoner in $300 bail for trial.

DR. POTTER ON OLD TESTAMENT

Age in Which It Was Written Must Be Considered in Judging It.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 4.—Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York spoke at the chapel services at Wellesley College to-day on the topic, "The Relation of the Old Testament to Practical Modern Life." He said among other things:

"While there is much in the Old Testament that appears out of harmony with refined and sensitive modern ideas the book should be judged in the light of the age and the conditions for which and in which it was written.

"What may be regarded as the barbaric touches in the Testament are really the evidences of the first step in the growth of ethical ideals and of a great religion which began with a primitive, barbarian people, but which saw a lofty development."

When a man loves books he has in him that which will console him under many sorrows and strengthen him in various trials. Such a love will keep him at home, and make his time pass pleasantly. . . . .And when a man is at home and happy with a book, sitting by his fireside, he must be a churl if he does not communicate that happiness.

—*J. H. Friswell.*

Why not Books for Christmas?

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

An attractive variety of individual pieces in Furniture, Oriental Rugs, Electroliers and Upholstery Stuffs of Exclusive Designs are now shown as especially appropriate for Christmas Gifts.

We have mailed to Flint Patrons an interesting illustrated booklet, brim full of valuable suggestions concerning beautiful and appropriate Christmas gifts.

To those who may not have made purchases in the Flint Show Rooms, during the past few years, one of these booklets will be mailed upon request.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

WEST 23rd STREET

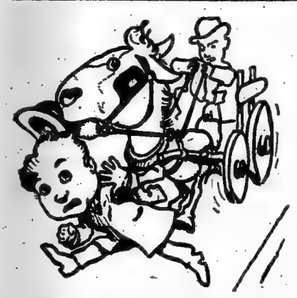

Why add to the danger of walking city streets?

Why risk wet feet when dry feet cost no more?

No good reason, so long as we sell "Dry Foot" shoes and guarantee them.

A styiish, water-proof walking shoe.

$5.

In boys' sizes, $4.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Wallach's News

About Guarantees.

A GUARANTEE, as it is understood in *all* our *Five* Stores, means UNCONDITIONED SATISFACTION.

If a Suit is not Right to a "T," Then a new Suit that is Right to a "T." The Same Rule applies to Hats and Haberdashery. No Higgling, just plain Satisfaction!

WALLACH'S Hats, $2.90, $2.40 $1.90

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AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. By arrangement with Daniel Frohman, MR. ALEXANDER LAMBERT Announces First PIANO RECITAL by his Pupil, MISS ELSA BREIDT, Assisted by MR. DAVID BISPHAM. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:15. Tickets, 50c., $1.00, & $1.50 at Lyceum Box Office

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Beg. TO-NIGHT. ONE WEEK ONLY. SUNDAY NIGHT. WINSOME WINNIE In the Casino Success, PAULA EDWARDES and Victor Herbert's Orchestra

BROADWAY Theatre, 41 & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinee Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in THE TWO ROSES.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42d St. bet. B'way & 8th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. OPENING TO-NIGHT IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 4TH MONTH. WARFIELD In the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25&50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

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NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY. JOSEPH SANTLEY. FROM RAGS TO RICHES.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTON.

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EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE Dec. 26.—MAUDE ADAMS.

HERALD SQ Theatre. 35th St. & B'way Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 100th TIME DECEMBER 7th. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL SPECIAL MAT. THURS., DEC. 15.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. ANNIE In the New Comedy. RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN THE USURPER His latest and greatest success.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Last 2 Nights. CHARLES WYNDHAM This & Tues. Evgs., MARY MOORE DAVID GARRICK NEXT WEDNESDAY EVG., 8:30, CHARLES WYNDHAM and MARY MOORE in MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.—At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MISS NANCE O'NEIL in Thos. Bailey Aldrich's JUDITH OF BETHULIA

CARNEGIE HALL TO-MORROW AFT., AT 2:30.

PACHMANN

SPECIAL ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM.

1. Fantaisie F Minor, Opus 49.
2. Five Preludes, Op. 28, Nos. 1, 3, 7, 15, 22.
3. Deuxieme Scherzo, B Flat Minor, Op. 31.
4. Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 1, G Minor.
5. Five Etudes, Op. 10, Nos. 11, 5.
6. Polonaise, Op. 40, No. 1, A Major.
7. Quatre Mazurkas. (1) Op. 7, No. 5, B Flat Major. (2) Op. 41, No. 3, C Sharp Minor. (3) Op. 67, No. 1, G Major. (4) Op. 56, No. 2, C Major.
8. Valse, Op. 34, No. 3, F Major.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Evening at 8—LUCREZIA BORGIA. Maria De Macchi (debut,) Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Ackte, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Plancon, Muhlmann, Reiss, Greder. Conductor, Hertz. Thurs., Dec. 8, at 8 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. Parsifal Perfs. Evs., Thurs. Dec. 15, 22. Only 2 Mats., Mon., Dec. 26 (Xmas), Jan. 2, (New Year). Fri. Eve., Dec. 9, at 7:45—Double Bill; CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, De Macchi, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza. Parvis.—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi, Begué. Con. Vigna. Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, at 2—AIDA. Eames, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8—Pop. prices. LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:30. Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat. Eve., Last times. "DER HOCKTOURIST," (The Mountaineer.)

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Tel. 6570—38. To-MORROW First Mat. Saturday. JAMES K. HACKETT In the Romantic Melodrama, THE FORTUNES OF THE KING.

Princess B'way & 29th. Tel. 6570—38. Tonight, Mats. Thurs. Sat. B'st Seats $1.50 ROBERT B. MANTELL in RICHARD III.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 6570—38. Mat. Wed. Best seats $1.50 THE BARONESS AND THE FIDDLESTICKS

MENDELSSOHN HALL Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:30 o'clock. RUDOLF FRIML PIANO RECITAL. RESERVED SEATS, $1.50 & $1.00, AT DITSON & CO., BROADWAY.

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor. THURSDAY Evg., Dec. 8, YSAYE. SATURDAY Aft., Dec. 10, OLIVE FREMSTAD. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. MRS. FISKE LAST WEEK Hedda Gabler DEC. 12—Seats Thursday. LEAH KLESCHNA.

Wallack's B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sho Gun By George Ade and Gustav Luders.

Garden 27th and Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy. COLLEGE WIDOW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE WIZARD OF OZ Fred A. Stone.....The Scarecrow David C. Montgomery.....The Tin Woodman Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 58th St.—"An Enemy to the King" & Vaud. 125th St.—The Girl with the Auburn Hair. 23 Grs. 125th St.—"Thelma." Also Big Vaud. Bill. 58th St.—Isabel Irving, Champagne Dance, Etc.

14th St. Theatre, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NEXT WEEK THE WAY TO KENMARE. LAST TWO WEEKS in MACK'S 4 NEW SONGS. All Hits. BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Tel. 1530 Mad. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. Special Mat. Xmas & New Year's. MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Matinee Wed. HUMPTY-DUMPTY

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SAT'Y, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN and his Merry Company "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND Popular Mat. Wed. A Musical Forest Fantasy.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE Rogers Bros. IN Paris Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

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GRAND Charles Frohman Presents The Other Girl with LIONEL BARRYMORE.

WEST END. Rose & Fenton. "Twixy-Whixy." Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., 25 & 50c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing: fresh northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,137. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL ADMITS HE SHELLED CZAR'S SHIP

Rojestvensky Says the Aurora Was Hit Five Times.

CHAPLAIN MORTALLY WOUNDED

Official Revelations Before Assembling of the Dogger Bank Court Had Been Expected in London.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—An official statement issued from naval headquarters gives Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's latest account of the Dogger Bank affair and explains how the Baltic fleet fired on its own ships. The statement is as follows:

"According to supplementary information from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky concerning the North Sea incident of Oct. 21, after the Kniaz Souvaroff ceased firing two searchlights of the Dmitri Donskoi and Aurora suddenly appeared on the left of the ironclad division. The Dmitri Donskoi showed night signals, whereupon, fearing projectiles from the hindmost ships of our division would hit our own vessels, either directly or by ricochet, a general signal to cease fire was made from the Souvaroff. The order was at once obeyed.

"The whole firing lasted less than ten minutes. Communications by wireless stated that five projectiles struck the Aurora, some ricocheting and others hitting direct. Three were 75 millimetre and two 47 millimetre shells. The Chaplain of the Aurora was seriously injured and a petty officer was slightly wounded. The Chaplain subsequently succumbed at Tangier."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 6.—The arrival of a St. Petersburg dispatch stating that the Russian Naval Headquarters Staff announce that the Aurora of the Baltic fleet was struck by Russian shells in the affair of the Dogger Bank astonishes nobody.

It has been expected for a long time that such an admission would be made before the meeting of the Inquiry Commission.

From the day when the first intimation was given to the world in a cablegram from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Russians undoubtedly fired on their own ships off the Dogger Bank no doubt has been expressed anywhere except at St. Petersburg that such was the case. It has been felt that the Russians would make an admission to this effect as soon as they could arrange their story.

The impression their story is likely to produce is shown fairly well in an editorial in The Times, which says:

"Plainly, the damage to the Aurora was done before she showed her searchlight. Russia has hardly established a reputation for naval gunnery in this war, but it is difficult to believe that five shots struck the Aurora unless they were aimed at her. No other Russian vessel suffered serious damage.

"Why did the Aurora draw the fire of her consorts?

According to the account by an eye-witness in the Novoe Vremya of Nov. 5, Admiral Enquist, with the Dmitri Donskoi and the Aurora, had been ordered to slacken speed and wait for the transport Kamchatka, which had fallen behind, owing to injury to her engines.

The two cruisers apparently carried out their instructions, and the eye-witness goes on to relate that in the morning of Oct. 22 those on board the Souvaroff saw in front of them two long dark silhouettes emitting quantities of smoke and proceeding at high speed. The Souvaroff took them for torpedo boats and fired on them.

"But does not the conclusion seem almost inevitable, after comparison of the story in the Novoe Vremya with the statement issued by the naval headquarters staff, that these two silhouettes were the Dmitri Donskoi and Aurora ?"

CONDONES SONNTAG INCIDENT.

Von Buelow Thinks Action of Rusian Ships Was Excusable.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Chancellor von Buelow in the Reichstag to-day, taking up the case of the German fishing vessel Sonntag, (fired on by one of the warships of the Russian Baltic Squadron) expressed his inability to understand why the Socialists took such a bellicose attitude toward Russia in this matter and said:

"Particularly in the Socialist camp a lively longing for the 'mailed fist' is manifested."

Von Buelow thought a belligerent State could scarcely avoid treating neutrals as the Russian squadron had treated the Sonntag, adding that Germany's justifiable demands for indemnity in that case were promptly met.

FRANCE AND THE DARDANELLES.

Not Asked to Give Her Assent to Passage of Russian Ships.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The reports that France has given adhesion to Russian overtures for a modification of the Treaty of Paris so as to permit the Black Sea fleet to pass through the Dardanelles are officially denied. The authorities here say that no such application has been made, and that at present there is no indication of any modification of the treaty.

The reports, it is added, originate through an apparent misunderstanding between the Russian Admiralty and the Russian Foreign Office. The former, dominated by the naval spirit, wishes the Black Sea fleet to reinforce Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. The Russian diplomatic branch of the Government does not share this view owing to the recognized restrictions of the Treaty of Paris.

It is recalled that the Admiralty brought

Continued on Page 2.

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BURGLAR HUNT ON ROOFS.

Maze of Footprints Balks Police in East Thirty-fourth Street.

The dozen or more families who occupy the houses on the north side of East Thirty-fourth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, had a burglar scare, followed by a hunt over the roofs by several Tenderloin detectives, between 11 o'clock and midnight last night.

A man in the home of Charles Howland Russell, at 129, notified the police that burglars were tampering with the scuttle of that house, and asked that policemen be sent over at once. Capt. Cottrell, with Detectives Brennan, White, Sullivan, and several policemen, went out on the double quick.

White and Brennan went to the roof. They found that the scuttle fastening had been broken and saw tracks in the snow.

Then followed a hunt for the intruder. Four inches of snow lay on the roof, and the tracks led the two sleuths a merry chase. The burglar had doubled on his track and had left a maze of foot prints. As the detectives ran over the roofs the snow creaked under their feet, giving the people below a scare.

The footsteps were finally traced to the last high house toward Lexington Avenue, where they ended abruptly, the burglar having jumped to the roof of the adjoining house, a distance of twenty feet or more. There the trail ended. The police at last gave up the search.

FIGHT ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Firemen and Police Called to Quell It—Crew Overpowered.

Reserves of the Alexander Avenue Station, the Fire Department, and an entire train crew engaged in a fight with belligerent passengers on an elevated train at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street Station last night.

Many passengers were holding to the straps in the fourth car of the train, bound up town, as it swung around the curve over the Harlem at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street about 10:30 o'clock. Harry Gerkhardt of 228 East Ninety-fifth Street and his brother Philip of 594 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street occupied seats. As the train bumped around the curve, some of the passengers standing lurched into Philip Gerkhardt who wore a diamond pin he valued at $300 and had a $160 roll of bills in his vest pocket.

He immediately became convinced that some one was trying to rob him. He struggled to his feet and swung both of his fists as fast as he could, punching everybody near him. His brother joined in the fight. Some of the men who were assaulted so suddenly struck back as soon as they recovered their presence of mind.

Women screamed and tried to get to the rear of the car beyond the struggling men. The car was in an uproar, both of the Gerkhardts shouting that they were being robbed, and the other men endeavoring to protect themselves by fighting back. The guard between the cars, Sydney Carter, got into the fight and tried to separate the combatants, with the result that he was badly beaten. In the short time it required to complete the run to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, the car had become strewn with hats and coats.

Carter ran forward through the train, and when the stop was made at the station, ordered the motorman, John O'Brien, to blow the air whistle to summon the police. The train crew dragged the Gerkhardts out to the platform, and a passerby in the street below, hearing the shouts and cries of women from the station platform, turned in a fire alarm. Besides the firemen, the reserves of the Alexander Avenue station responded. A south-bound train pulled into the station and added its quota to the crowd already on the platform.

Police and firemen made short work of the fight, and arrested the two Gerkhardts. Great difficulty was experienced in taking the men down to the street on account of the crowds both on the platform and in the street, who had been attracted by the noise of the fire engines and the whistling of the train alarm.

At the station house Henry C. Schneider of 1013 Crotona Avenue made a charge of assault against the two Gerkhardts, who were locked up. He declared that he had been the first man hit, and that there was no reason for the assault. By the time he got through making his complaint, a dozen other persons came into the station house on a similar errand.

C. F. DODGE MUST COME BACK.

Supreme Court Dismisses Writ for Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas dismissing a writ of habeas corpus in the extradition case of Charles F. Dodge, wanted in New York on the charge of perjury in a divorce proceeding to which he was a party.

Dodge was arrested in Houston last February, but resisted removal, in both the State and the Federal courts.

United States District Judge Burns refused to entertain the case on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, and Dodge appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case has been pending for some months.

The decision to-day has the effect of relegating the case to the Texas authorities, which had decided upon Dodge's extradition before the Federal court proceedings were begun.

Charles F. Dodge was indicted by the Grand Jury here on a charge of perjury. His wife had obtained a divorce and afterward married Charles W. Morse.

Dodge subsequently brought an action to reopen the divorce proceedings on the ground that notice of the suit had never been served on him. The result was that the divorce was annulled. Evidence was later produced on which the Grand Jury held that Dodge had been properly notified of the suit by Mrs. Dodge, and he was indicted for perjury.

Detective Sergt. Herlihy is in Houston, Texas, and will serve a copy of the Supreme Court's order on Dodge.

DIDN'T CARE FOR MERE $75.

Cotton Broker Was Busy in Court Thinking of $17,000 Coup.

Paul McCormack, a broker of 316 West Ninety-fifth Street, hurried out of Special Sessions yesterday without waiting for the clerk to hand him the difference between a $25 fine for overspeeding his automobile and the $100 cash bail deposited at the police station.

Mr. McCormack pleaded guilty to the charge of overspeeding, but there was some delay in the signing of the papers by the three Justices.

He asked if he was to get the difference between the fine and his bail. The clerk replied in the affirmative, but said it would take some time to sign the papers.

"Oh, well, I won't wait for it," said the broker, "I just made $17,000 in cotton, and I guess I can afford to lose it."

The clerk will send the money when it is properly released.

Heaton's Airship Works Without Hitch.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Dec. 5.—George S. Heaton, the inventor and designer of the airship California Messenger, has made another ascent, spending an hour in the air and traveling at will in any direction. The mechanism for directing the ship worked without a hitch.

New Gregorian Hotel, 29th St., West, Near 5th Av.—Transient and residential guests.—Adv.

BUFFALO BANK IS CLOSED; HAD $5,000,000 DEPOSITS

At Same Time Its President Resigned from Another Bank.

RUN ON BOTH INSTITUTIONS

State Supt. Kilburn Considered Security on Half Million Loan as Well as Others Uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—As a result of the run started last week, the doors of the German Bank were closed to-day by order of Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, and the run on the German-American Bank was renewed. It was also announced that Richard Emory, who had been President of both institutions, had resigned from the German-American Bank. Mr. Emory, who formerly lived in Baltimore, came here about six months ago, and got control of the stock of the German Bank, after getting the controlling interest in the German-American. He intended to consolidate the two banks on Jan. 1. He was also closely allied with the street railway interests.

Superintendent Kilburn said to-day, shortly after the closing of the bank, that $654,000 had been loaned by the German Bank to Arthur S. Appleyard of Brookline, Mass., and that while the loans might be perfectly good he was not disposed to regard the collateral as sufficient. This paper, in conjunction with notes held in Buffalo by men whose affairs are not satisfactory to the Bank Superintendent, induced him to summary action. He closed the doors at 11:10 A. M.

On Thursday last the cashier of the German-American Bank gave out a statement in which he criticised the methods of President Emory and his associates in loaning large sums to street railway promoters, including Mr. Appleyard, on which the security was uncertain. The effect of this statement was to cause the withdrawal of nearly $1,000,000 from the two institutions since Thursday noon.

Other local banks have protected the German-American, and so far it has weathered the storm. They have refused to support similarly the German Bank, and when Superintendent Kilburn saw a line at the paying teller's window this morning which was constantly growing up to 11 o'clock he concluded not to try further to save the institution.

The troubles of the German Bank came as a shock to the community. With depositors numbering 8,000 and deposits aggregating upward of $5,000,000, the bank was regarded as absolutely sound. Recently the shares of the institution sold at 400 per cent. above their par value.

Representatives of Mr. Appleyard, to whom the bank had loaned $640,000, arrived here to-day and said that Appleyard would settle in full every dollar he owed. During the day ex-Supreme Court Judge Loren L. Lewis was elected to the Presidency of the German-American to succeed Emory.

Superintendent Kilburn, in discussing the bank's assets, said:

"A great deal of their money is out on what might be designated as slow loans. The deposits amount to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. About $3,000,000 of that sum represents business that should have been done with a savings bank rather than with a discount bank, it being the accounts of small investors."

Soon after the announcement was made that the German bank had closed the Buffalo Clearing House Association issued a statement to the effect that it would stand by the German-American Bank and meet all demands made upon it. In explaining why the officials of other banks did not announce this decision at a conference last night, President Clement of the Marine National said that it was necessary for Mr. Emory to retire before the other banks would act.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Richard Emory is a nephew of T. Edward Hambleton of the banking house of Hambleton & Co. Mr. Emory was at one time identified with the Baltimore Traction Company. He later took charge of the Street Railway at Nashville, and then went to Ohio to look after interurban properties bought by New England capitalists. He went to Buffalo in connection with street railway properties and then became identified with banking interests.

$50,000 FOR FELLOWSHIP.

Gift of Edward D. Adams to Columbia for Physical Research.

The gift of $50,000 by Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, Ernest K. Adams, to Columbia University for the foundation of a physical research fellowship was announced at yesterday's meeting of the university's Trustees. The gift is accompanied by a valuable collection of scientific apparatus to be allotted to the electrical, physical, and psychological laboratories of the university.

The gift of twenty-two illuminated Persian and Arabic manuscripts, well known in Germany as the Reinhard collection, received from James Speyer, Jacob H. Schiff, and Prof. J. Dyneley Prince was also announced.

The Rev. Dr. George William Knox, Professor of History and Philosophy of Religion at the Union Theological Seminary, was appointed Baccalaureate Preacher at the university for the commencement of 1905.

TRACKLESS TROLLEY IN BERLIN

Street Railway Begins Operations with Apparent Success.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The first trackless trolley street railway has begun operation in Berlin, and is apparently a success.

The vehicles resemble electric omnibuses, but derive their power from an overhead trolley. They have a speed of ten miles an hour. They are equipped with a special type of wheels to prevent stoppages by snow.

MAY WHEAT UP 2 CENTS.

Report of Rust Damages in Argentina Starts Bullishness.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Sensational reports of rust damage in Argentina caused a 2-cent advance here to-day in the price of May wheat. The market closed at practically the highest point of the day.

Wheat at the opening manifested a firm tone. As the session advanced the initial firmness developed into rampant bullishness. May was up a shade to ¼@⅝, at 111⅝ to 111⅝. With an active commission house demand, prices steadily advanced.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

ADMITS DOUBT OF VELASQUEZ.

Director of Boston Museum Says Investigation Is On—Stir Among Critics.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The story published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, tending to impugn the authenticity of the Velasquez portrait recently purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has set art critics here in a ferment.

"I fear there is some ground for the assertion that the painting is not a genuine Velasquez," said Edward Robinson, the Director of the museum, after he had read THE TIMES article, "and, on account of the possibility of this, a committee has been appointed to settle the matter one way or the other.

"In substantiation of the charge that the painting is spurious is the fact that it has never been mentioned before by any painters or writers on art subjects. A number of Boston artists, nevertheless, have closely examined it and have decided it is genuine. The committee will go further and will establish the facts with finality."

Mr. Robertson would not name the exact price paid for the painting, but said that the quoted price of $51,000 was excessive. The painting was purchased from the Prince of Bourbon of Spain by Dr. Denman W. Ross, one of the Trustees of the museum, who declines to discuss the matter in any way.

RUNAWAY IMPERILS FUSHIMI.

Japanese Prince Guest of the Perry Belmonts—Reception at Yale.

Prince Fushimi of Japan, who with members of his suite attended the performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, was unconscious that a runaway horse attached to a baker's wagon just grazed the carriage he occupied while waiting in line near the entrance. Policeman Mulvey of the theatre squad jumped for the horse's bridle and managed to make the animal swerve.

The Prince's carriage was in line on Broadway, near Thirty-ninth Street, when the runaway horse, attached to a wagon of the Schermerhorn Bakery Company of 219 West Forty-sixth Street, and which had run from Fifth Avenue, plunged into the traffic of Broadway. It was not until near Seventh Avenue that Mulvey brought the horse to a stop. The driver, August Schneider, who had jumped out and escaped injury, took charge of the horse later.

Prince Fushimi returned to New York yesterday, having passed the last few days in New England. The Prince and his suite were driven to the St. Regis, and shortly afterward to the home of Perry Belmont, in Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont were the hosts of the Prince at dinner, and the silver service presented to Commodore Perry upon his return from the consummation of the commercial treaty between the United States and Japan, was used.

These guests were present, besides the Prince and his suite: Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Consul General Uchida and Mme. Uchida, Baron Kaneko, Baron Louis de Rothschild, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, and Count St. Alary of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont entertained the Prince and his suite at the opera, following the dinner. The Prince plans to go to Chicago next week.

The Prince will call on Mayor McClellan this morning, attended by his suite.

He will be entertained to-night by the Japanese residents of the city at a dinner at Sherry's.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—When Prince Fushimi arrived here from Boston at 11:55 to-day he was greeted at the train by a delegation of Yale University officials, headed by President Hadley; the Japanese student body, consisting of nineteen men, and a band, which rendered the national anthem of Japan.

After a drive through the grounds of the university, the Prince gave an audience at Woodbridge Hall to the Japanese students, and then had luncheon at the Graduates' Club.

SAFE AN EASY MARK FOR ALL.

Three Families Lived Three Years on Loot from Cadwalader Strong Box.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—With the announcement of a second arrest in the Cadwalder safe robbery case, the members of that family have begun to wonder how many persons have been living for the last three years at the expense of that family strong box. The police say that three families have, and wonder at the Cadwalder's a little for not finding it out before.

Not long ago the Cadwalader brothers, searching the safe, discovered that a jewel was missing. Further investigation showed that lots of others were missing. Detectives were put on the case, and by boring a hole in the wall of the Cadwaladers' office they saw William O'Brien, an elevator man, open the safe and take out some money. They arrested O'Brien, O'Brien confessed that he had been doing it a long while, and implicated Robert Reed, a former office boy. Reed confessed, and implicated another man, who has not yet been arrested.

POLICEMAN'S SAD DEATH.

Morrison Killed by Fall While Hanging Swing for His Children.

Policeman George P. Morrison, who was attached to the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, met death yesterday afternoon at his home in Third Street, near Woodside Avenue, Woodside, L. I., in the presence of his five small children, with whom he had been having a romp. It was Morrison's day off and, as usual, he was amusing his little ones playing "tag" and other games. Finally the children asked that a swing be hung from a limb of a tree in the rear yard, and he was soon engaged in rigging one.

The policeman had just about completed the job when he lost his balance and pitched from the top of a step ladder, upon which he was standing, to the ground. He landed upon his head and lay unconscious where he had fallen. Mrs. Morrison heard the frightened children cry out and hurried to her husband's side, begging her husband to speak to her, but there was no answer.

Meanwhile a neighbor summoned a doctor. When he arrived the policeman was dead. His neck had been broken. Morrison was forty-eight years old and had been a policeman nearly fifteen years, having been appointed in 1890. He had an excellent record.

James Mitchell, the Artist, Very Ill.

James Mitchell, the English artist, who arrived in the country on Sunday, and who was removed to the St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from abdominal trouble, was reported last night to be in a serious condition. The physicians expected to perform an operation yesterday, but owing to the patient's condition, it was deemed advisable to have it postponed.

PIER 35, NORTH RIVER. Savannah Line ships for the South. Service unsurpassed. Low rates. New ships.—Adv.

Harnett's Vanilla Extract Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels —Adv.

FRAUD CHARGES FOLLOW WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS

Company Accused of Violating Law in the Selection of Jurors.

COMMISSION WAS IGNORED

Names Not Submitted to It for Approval as Provided by Congress—Approval of Premiums Withheld.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Charges of fraud have been made in connection with the awarding of premiums at the fair which closed last week, and until an investigation is made the National World's Fair Commission refuses to approve any awards. The matter was made public to-day in a letter written by President Thomas H. Carten, to Major J. G. Pangborn, President of the United Exhibitors' Associations, in which it was asserted "that most grave and serious charges of corruption in connection with the awarding of certain premiums" have been filed with the National Commission.

President Carter sent his ultimatum to President Frances on Nov. 22, but up to the present time no reply has been received, and the outcome of the whole matter is in doubt. No official seems to know exactly what will be done concerning the awards, while others seem to think that they will have to stand, unconfirmed though they are, as the World's Fair has been closed.

Three or four weeks ago, according to one story, a representative of one of the companies exhibiting in the Agricultural Building approached the representatives of two brewing corporations and made a proposition to obtain awards for them for a specified sum. It was said that $1,500 was the price of a gold medal, and a much higher amount for a grand prize. The representatives of one of the brewing companies led the representative on until he was induced to submit his proposition in the presence of other persons. A complaint was then filed with the National Commission, which in turn referred the matter to the Exposition Company. It appears that the Exposition Company ordered an investigation, but could not find that the man who made the offer was on any jury or represented any official who was involved in the awards, but was merely making the propositions on his own accord. The company by which he was employed was ordered to dismiss him, and thus ended the matter so far as the exposition was concerned.

President Carter in his letter, after quoting that part of the act of Congress making an appropriation for the exposition, which provides "that the appointment of all judges and examiners for the exposition and the awarding of premiums, if any, shall all be done and performed by the exposition company, subject, however, to the approval of the National Commission created by Section 2 of this act," continues as follows:

"Under the rules adopted by the company and approved by the commission, the group jurors were to be appointed by the company before Aug. 1, 1904. None of the jurors was submitted to the commission for approval in accordance with the provision of the rules and regulations. A number of those who acted were not submitted to the commission for approval until after they had performed their functions and departed from the grounds, and many of them have not been approved.

"Most grave and serious charges of corruption in connection with the awarding of certain premiums have been filed with the commission in the form of affidavits and otherwise. In view of such charges and the failure of the company to observe the law in the appointment and submission of the jurors for approval by the commission, the right of this body to investigate adequately supported charges of fraud, bribery, or misconduct amounting to fraud on the persons making or influencing awards is maintained by the commission to be a duty precedent to the act approving awards resting under the burden of any such charges. With this view the exhibition company takes issue, and thus far has not delivered any of the awards to the commission for approval.

"The awards resting under charges of a serious character are fortunately not numerous, but, regardless of their number, the commission has refused, and will continue to refuse, to approve them until the charges shall have been fully investigated and cleared up.

"As to the great volume of the awards, the commission is and has been prepared to act promptly, but up to the present time the company has not presented to the commission any award for approval."

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 5.—Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, when asked this evening about the meaning of ehe letter to Maj. Pangborn, said it was purely explanatory, in reply to Maj. Pangborn, who, acting for the exhibitors, was desirous of knowing when the awards would be officially announced.

"There were about 25,000 awards altogether," said Mr. Carter, "and of that number in about fifty cases there have been charges filed, backed by affidavits, of corrupt practices."

18,741,073 SAW WORLD'S FAIR.

Official Figures for the Attendance for 187 Days Made Public.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The official figures for the attendance at the World's Fair were made public to-day, as follows:

April, 1 day	187,793
May, 26 days	1,001,391
June, 26 days	2,124,836
July, 27 days	2,343,557
August, 27 days	3,088,743
September, 26 days	3,601,873
October, 27 days	3,622,329
November, 26 days	2,617,450
December, 1 day	203,101

The total attendance for 187 days was 18,741,073.

PIGS PERFORM IN COURT.

Are Put Through Tricks to Establish Disputed Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 5.—A novel exhibition took place before Judge Mahon in the local police court to-day in an effort to prove the ownership of three tiny guinea pigs that were found in the possession of Harry Story, sixteen years old, of Elizabethport. The pigs were claimed by William F. Krebs, a salesman of 129 Smith Street, in whose possession they were found. Krebs accused young Story of stealing the animals. The boy said that he had bought them from another boy.

Krebs took one of the pigs out of the box and the little animal ran down in front of his overcoat and dived into the pocket, while the other pigs were made to do various tricks, to the amusement of the court and spectators. Krebs said that the pigs had been taught by him to do the tricks.

Young Story's father, a former Councilman, was in court, and refused to surrender the animals, whereupon the son was held in $100 bail for the Grand Jury. The bond was furnished by the elder Story, who left the courtroom with the son and the disputed pigs.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

Piso's Cure will stop that cough. It is a standard remedy. On market 40 years. 25c.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT AND PRESS.

The New York Herald Deprived of Special Facilities at the Weather Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Weather Bureau yesterday discontinued its service to The New York Herald of a detailed statement of weather conditions.

This is not the regular weather report, which The Herald will continue to get the same as other papers. It is a special and elaborate statement which, at The Herald's request, was regularly gotten up for it.

The reason for discontinuance given by Chief Moore was that other papers had asked for a statement of the same kind, and it was found impossible to prepare so many. As it was the bureau's policy to treat everybody alike, Chief Moore could not continue to give it to The Herald while refusing it to other papers, and he therefore dropped it.

UNIVERSITY DROPS DOXOLOGY.

Students at Chicago Will Hereafter Sing College Songs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The doxology has been discarded at the University of Chicago. The faculty has agreed with the students that the college songs do more to breed a true religious and college spirit than the chanting of the doxology, and to-day at all chapel services in the junior college the college song, "Alma Mater," was substituted for the doxology.

The recommendation that popular songs be substituted for the tune of the ages was made to the Faculty of the South Side University by the junior college council. Few voices, it was said, joined in the singing of the doxology, and most of the students either did not know it or did not care to sing it if they did know it. The first verse of the "Alma Mater," which was selected as the best substitute for the religious tune is as follows:

To-night we gladly sing the praise of her who
holds us as her sons.
Our loyal voices let us raise and bless her with
our benisons.
Of all fair mothers—fair is she; most wise of all
that wiser see.
Most trie of all, of all the true, say we,
Is our Alma Mater.

Great vim was put into the song when it was sung at the close of chapel instead of the doxology.

TURBINE LINER'S FAILURE.

All Efforts to Get the Victorian Near Contract Speed Futile.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.—The trials of the Allan Line steamer Victorian, (the largest turbine vessel yet built,) which was launched at Belfast Aug. 25, have been so disappointing as to raise serious doubts among the Clyde shipbuilders as to the value of turbines in the case of large ships.

All the efforts made to get the Victorian near contract speed were futile, and it is understood that the construction of the turbine engines intended for the new Cunard Line steamers has been suspended pending developments.

A sister ship of the Victorian will be launched next month. The two vessels were built on the understanding that the new contract for the fast Canadian mail service would be given to the Allan Line.

WILLCOX SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Nomination as New York Postmaster Goes to the Senate To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—William R. Willcox's nomination of postmaster of New York will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. He was here for a few hours to-day with Wm. D. Murphy, President of the Union League Club, and both called on the President and the Postmaster General.

When Mr. Willcox has familiarized himself with the situation in the Post Office and the reforma needed, Postmaster General Wynne will assist him in carrying them out, and it is probable that after he takes hold of the office the Postmaster General will go to New York for the purpose.

BEST SUSPENDS ENGINEER.

Abolishes Office of First Assistant Chief in Bridge Department.

Bridge Commissioner Best announced yesterday that he had abolished the office of principal assistant chief engineer to the Department of Bridges, and had suspended H. A. La Chicotte, the incumbent.

This places Mr. La Chicotte, who had been drawing $6,000 a year, and who was protected by the civil service laws, at the head of the civil service eligible list in the event of the place being recreated. The suspended official lives at 1,199 Dean Street in Brooklyn.

EMPIRE EXPRESS IN PERIL.

Central's Fast Train Plows Into Freight Wreck—Locomotive Derailed.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Empire State Express narrowly escaped a serious wreck two miles east of this place to-day. The express crashed into the wreck of a freight train, but its speed had been reduced to hardly more than fifteen miles an hour and none of the cars left the track. The locomotive was wrecked, but all the passengers escaped injury.

A heavy freight train had broken apart soon after leaving this city. A moment later the two sections crashed together, smashing a dozen cars and spreading the wreckage over the four tracks. As the express turned into the straight stretch of track, the engineer saw the overturned cars piled across his track, but there was not time to do more than slow down before the locomotive plowed into the wreckage. A brakeman who jumped before the collision was badly bruised.

GERMANY WATCHES OUR NAVY.

Officers Coming to Study Methods of Building and Arming.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The keen interest with which Germany is watching the growth of the American Navy, and the high opinion entertained by naval men in Germany of American naval technique are shown by the inclusion in the naval budget of an item specifically covering the cost of sending officers to the United States to study methods of building and arming warships and other matters that may be applied to the betterment of the German Navy.

The recommendations of Secretary of the Navy Morton in his annual report to the President of the United States, are published prominently, and it appears that American plans are much preferred to those of Great Britain in naval circles here.

Burned to Death, Aged 103 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 5.—John Uhnweiler, a Dallas tailor, was burned to death at Denison, Texas, at the age of 103 years. He was a native of France, and fought under the first Napoleon as a drummer boy at Waterloo.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week will be shown, by the American Biograph Company, the New York Central's new high-speed electric locomotive No. 6,000, hauling a train weighing 511 tons at sixty miles an hour. —Adv.

WANT CARNEGIE AS CHADWICK WITNESS

To Subpoena Him in Bank Case —Notes for $1,250,000 Bear His Name.

RECEIVER TO CALL ON HIM

Denial Issued by Mr. Carnegie—President of Wrecked Bank Talks of Mrs. Chadwick.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—The Federal authorities have determined to probe the case of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick to the very bottom. They have taken steps to serve subpoenas on Andrew Carnegie and on Mrs. Chadwick. Subpoenas will also be served on other persons who are believed to know something about this strange affair.

Frank Lyons, receiver for the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, left for New York on the Lake Shore Railway at 5:45 o'clock this evening. Mr. Lyons carried with him two notes signed with the name "Andrew Carnegie," one for $500,000 and the other for $250,000, found in the Oberlin Bank.

He will make a strenuous effort to get at the truth concerning the signature on the papers. His visit to New York will entail a call upon Andrew Carnegie. From Mr. Carnegie's own lips the receiver will attempt to learn the truth of the matter.

The Government authorities are of the opinion that the presence of Andrew Carnegie at the Federal investigation of the case is absolutely essential to the clearing up of the transactions of Mrs. Chadwick.

If the signature of Andrew Carnegie, attached to the note, is genuine, the Government authorities want to know why the claims are not settled and the affairs of the Oberlin bank straightened out. Andrew Carnegie has said through his Secretary that he never had any dealings with Mrs. Chadwick. He will be asked to explain in court all that he knows concerning the appearance of his name upon the notes, if he knows anything about it.

The note for $250,000 bearing the name of Andrew Carnegie is indorsed on the back by C. L. Chadwick, and reads as follows:

Jan. 7, 1904.—One year after date I promise to pay to C. L. Chadwick or order $250,000 with interest at 5 per cent.
(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Two $500,000 "Carnegie" Notes.

The $500,000 "Carnegie" note in Receiver Lyons's possession is not the only one, according to President Beckwith of the Oberlin bank. In a statement made by him this afternoon he said there is another; in short, that the Oberlin bank originally had notes for $1,250,000 bearing what purported to be the signature of Andrew Carnegie.

That Prosecutor Keeler will commence a grand jury investigation of the methods by which Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick borrowed money on securities in Cleveland, supposed to be worth $5,000,000 or some other large amount, is now a certainty. There was a caller at Mr. Keeler's office this morning. He said he came to bring to Keeler's attention Mrs. Chadwick's financial operations. His identify cannot be made public at this time, Mr. Keeler says.

No more warrants on criminal charges in addition to the warrants against Beckwith and Spear have as yet been sworn out by the Federal authorities, and none will be to-morrow, according to positive statement. At present every effort is directed toward the weaving of uncontrovertible evidence around other people, whom and how many the officials refuse positively to say. It is explained that the Federal authorities do not make any move in criminal matters until conclusive evidence has been secured and perfected.

Service with reference to the notes was obtained on President Beckwith and Cashier A. B. Shear of the closed Oberlin bank at noon in the office of the District Attorney in the Federal Building. Service will also be immediately obtained upon C. K. Whitney of Oberlin, a son of L. T. Whitney, who is a Director of the Citizens' Bank, as a Trustee of the notes in question.

Receiver Lyons will also be served in connection with the steps on the part of the Government officials to come into complete possession of the notes by means of which it is expected to unravel the Chadwick case in every detail. The service on the notes is made returnable at the opening of the next term of the Federal Grand Jury in February.

Others besides Receiver Lyons, others vitally interested in the case, left for New York City late this afternoon. It is estimated that some are going in the interests of the Government investigation, and, in the belief of the authorities, others went speeding to the metropolis with the object of preventing if possible any publicity as far as they are concerned.

President C. T. Beckwith and Cashier Frank Spear of the Oberlin Bank were brought here from Oberlin by United States Marshal Chandler and a deputy sheriff shortly before noon. The bank officials were later arraigned before United States Commissioner Starek. Both plead not guilty and waived a preliminary hearing. Commissioner Starek fixed the bail at $10,000 in each case and bound the two men over to the Grand Jury, which meets in February next.

Spear was shortly afterward released on a bond signed by M. A. Lander, ex-County Treasurer. Late this evening President Beckwith secured bondsmen in the persons of J. G. W. Cowles, A. J. Gilchrist, and George A. Collings, an the aged banker was given his freedom. Cowles is a prominent real estate dealer and a member of the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College. A. J. Gilchrist is a wealthy vessel owner, while Collings is President of the Cleveland Faucet Company.

Receiver Nathan Loeser filed his bond to-day, thus making him the legal custodian of all property owned by Mrs. Chadwick.

It is said that the approval of Mr. Loeser's bond ties up absolutely all of Mrs. Chadwick's property, and not a dollar of her debts can be paid out of the proceeds of her estate. All creditors, it is said, must share alike. This is supposed to apply to the Newton claims, if there is an attempt to pay it out of any money that may be due to the estate.

Emil Chadwick, son of Mrs. Chadwick, arrived here from New York to-day, and at once went to his mother's home, at the corner of Euclid and Genesee Avenues. The young man was deeply depressed. He refused to talk for publication.

A report from Oberlin to-night states

that Mrs. Spear, wife of the cashier, who is in Corry, Penn., has gone insane over the affair.

Beckwith Will Tell All.

"I am either an awful dupe or a terrible fool," said President Beckwith of the Oberlin Bank this afternoon. "I know I have done wrong, but although crushed I do not propose to be made a scapegoat to shield the sins of others. Further concealment of the truth can help no one. If I thought it could my lips would remain sealed as though I had been stricken dumb. The truth is that others also must be called before the bar to answer for their part in this terrible affair, and one of those who must answer is Mrs. Cassie Chadwick."

President Beckwith said this in the Federal Building, where he spent seven long weary hours this afternoon waiting for the bail bond which kept him from a prisoner's cell in the County Jail. In broken sentences, often interrupted by tears, the aged banker told a dramatic story, covering much of his three years' acquaintance with Mrs. Chadwick, and revealing for the first time much of vital interest in this strange case.

Two $500,000 Notes.

The attorneys for Herbert Newton, the Brookline Mass., banker, have said that their client only loaned Mrs. Chadwick money after a note signed with the name of Andrew Carnegie had been indorsed by the President and Cashier of a National bank. The men who indorsed the note were President Beckwith and Cashier Spear.

"Yes, we indorsed the note, and in addition, one other note for $500,000," said Mr. Beckwith, "but before God, never for the purposes for which they were used."

"Do you mean to say that there are two $500,000 notes in addition to the note for $250,000?"

"Yes, notes aggregating $1,250,000. I know it has not been generally understood that there were two notes for $500,000, but the notes exist just the same. One of them is in the hands of the receiver, and the other ought to be in the hands of Mrs. Chadwick. If she has disposed of it, she has done something which she swore not to do.

"Please make it plain that a solemn oath was taken that the notes which bear our indorsement were never to be used by Mrs. Chadwick for the purpose of raising money."

"Mr. Beckwith, to correct any wrong impression, would it not be wise for you to say how Mrs. Chadwick induced you to place your signature upon the notes?"

"My God, I would like to, if I thought I could make it clear. To tell the story would be to tell the tale of torture and transactions covering a period of over a year. To tell it would take a good half day, and I cannot attempt the task. And then, again, ought I to tell the story before I go upon the witness stand? I think not. I must seek advice."

At this point the aged banker leaped from the couch where he had been lying, to pace around and around the room. With an effort that taxed his waning strength, he controlled the flood of emotion and sank upon a chair, to cry out:

"What will they think of me down at my home town? Would to God I had been the only dupe instead of feeling the weight of condemnation of hundreds of depositors whose earnings have been swept away.

Was Sure Signatures Were Genuine.

"Did we have the slightest suspicion that the notes carrying the name of Andrew Carnegie were not genuine? In Heaven's name, how could we be suspicious," continued the banker with almost gasping breath. "Mrs. Chadwick swore before both of us and one more witness that she personally saw Andrew Carnegie sign his name to the notes she placed before us. 'But,' we said, 'we must be sure. How are we to know?' The answer came in less than two days when a New York attorney appeared in Oberlin who said he was the attorney for Mr. Carnegie, his special agent, and he vouched for the correctness of the claims made by Mrs. Chadwick. We had at least six conferences with this same lawyer, two in Oberlin and four in this city.

"In every way we attempted to make certain that we were engaging in a legitimate business transaction, the kind of a transaction a business man would enter upon with credit to himself.

"About the attest held by Iri Reynolds, I saw him many times. And we understood by every word that everything was all right and that genuine securities were locked in the vaults of the Wade Park Bank. I do not know now. Why don't somebody find out? That is the question—Why don't somebody find out?

HIS FIRST CHADWICK DEAL.

"Just now I can see back to the first time I came to know Mrs. Chadwick in a business way. It was something over three years ago that I learned that W. S. Fay and Henry Wurst of Elyria had had some dealings with Mrs. Chadwick. They were known as shrewd business men. I began to inquire, for as a business man I wanted to accept every opportunity to turn an honest dollar. I guess my inquiries reached the ears of Mrs. Chadwick.

"At any rate, she came to Oberlin, and it was there the thing began. I looking for legitimate business, Mrs. Chadwick—well, you must judge yourself. A second interview, and I made a small loan. It was promptly met. In addition we secured considerable splendid business, all transacted in a businesslike way. From there on the story leads into a maze, the end of which I wish to God I could now see.

"It leads on down to a time when I went down to New York. In my pocket I carried one of the notes signed with the name 'Andrew Carnegie.' When I started I had in mind an attempt to raise money on the paper to put funds into the bank. I got to New York and my heart failed me, for something kept telling me that all was not right. I came back home without making any attempt to raise money on the note.

Mrs. Chadwick had secured big loans from many other bankers. She had met these obligations. Would she not meet the obligations to the Oberlin Bank, my bank? We prayed that she would, and we thought she would. But now I guess the jig is up, and Mrs. Chadwick has reached the end of her rope.

"It is bitter to think that everything is lost. Oh, the pinching and the squeezing of the last few months, all to get money. No one can ever know of the torture of it all. Personal property was swept away, the savings of years, but what of that, if only the bank where my friends did business could be saved.

Promises Revelations.

"I swore to my absolute faith in this woman. Yes, I swore to it, and I do not deny it. But that was the thing for me to do as long as there was an atom of hope. Let me tell you that not one-tenth part has been told. I have information which I am going to give. When I get my thoughts together I will make a statement in which I will conceal nothing, and in which all parties will be treated alike."

Moaning aloud and stopping to mop the sweat from his brow, the countenance of the banker suddenly lighted up. "Do you think that woman could have executed the name of Andrew Carnegie upon the notes? She may have done so, but if so, she is gifted with far more than ordinary cunning.

"How could we suspect anything wrong? Why, she would do anything that was asked of her. I never asked her to sign a single statement to which she did not readily assent. She would sign statements almost without reading them. And through it all she appeared almost like a child.

"I remember one statement she signed particularly. It was a statement to the effect that no person had any claim upon the securities she claimed to possess. We wanted a written statement. Verbal statements do not go very far in the business world, you know. 'Anything to make you perfectly assured,' she said as she signed the paper."

It was long after nightfall before the bail bond making the banker a free man was signed. All day long the haggard-faced man had been thinking and talking of the complication of the Chadwick transactions. His last word was this: "Please say that when Mrs. Chadwick attempted to negotiate loans on paper indorsed by us she did what she knew to be basely wrong and in violation of a solemn oath. She must answer as to why she did so."

Immediately upon qualifying as receiver, Nathan Loeser to-day filed an action against a jeweler at Elyria, Ohio., named Wuerst, who, it is said, is in possession of jewelry of Mrs. Chadwick as security for a loan to her, and who has threatened to dispose of the same.

Another legal action filed by Mr. Loeser is against an Elyria, Ohio, bank, which levied on Mrs. Chadwick's household furniture, and which recently placed a keeper in charge of the same at the Chadwick homestead in this city.

NEW DENIAL FROM CARNEGIE.

Says He Is Certain He Did Not Sign the Chadwick Notes.

The new dispatches from Cleveland to the effect that Andrew Carnegie's name was surely on one or more notes given as collateral by Mrs. Chadwick brought forth a new denial from the iron man. Through his secretary, Mr. Carnegie declared once more that he did not know the woman, and was certain his signature was not on any of her notes.

"Mr. Carnegie has never met Mrs. Chadwick to his knowledge," said the secretary, "and does not know her. He has for a number of years made a practice of never giving his signature to notes of any description. He is certain it is not on these notes."

Two United States Secret Service men still hovered about the Holland House last night, watching everybody who asked for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick and keeping tabs on all who used the hotel elevator. The Secret Service agents answered all questions jokingly, saying they did not know why they were there. Inspector Flynn, who has charge of the New York office of the service, would neither admit nor deny that his men were watching the woman.

Iri Reynolds, the Cleveland bank officer who has been called the trustee of Mrs. Chadwick's rumored possessions, did not arrive in the city yesterday, so far as could be learned, although it was reported that he had left Cleveland. Mrs. Chadwick's lawyers said they had not heard of his trip.

An answer to a note asking why her son had left town was sent down by Mrs. Chadwick to the newspaper men last night. She denied that her son ran off with her jewels, saying she had had no jewels in the hotel. She declared he had been most devoted to her, having left school a week ago to be near her. He had watched over her tenderly, she said, and now had gone to Cleveland for a needed rest after his days of worry.

Sheriff Rinn Finds Nothing.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn, who served the attachment against the woman's personal baggage on Saturday, came to the hotel yesterday, but the officials at the desk gave him little satisfaction, referring him to the counsel for the house, George M. Pinney of 32 Nassau Street. Mr. Pinney said later:

"Mrs. Chadwick had nothing at the time of the service of the attachment at the Holland House, and she has nothing now."

William C. Wolf of the law firm of Friend & Wolf, counsel for Mme. Louise, the Fifth Avenue dressmaker who secured the attachment, said that he had been talking over the telephone with Mr. Pinney, and that the latter had told him that Mrs. Chadwick had only three trunks and nothing else at the Holland House, and that the management of the Holland House had the first lien on the trunks.

Mr. Wolf did not know whether that meant that Mrs. Chadwick was in arrears to the hotel for her board. Mr. Wolf said that a certificate of the contents of the trunks of Mrs. Chadwick would be given by Lawyer Pinney, and he intimated that if the certificate were not satisfactory, Mr. Bauman might be put on the stand to tell what he knew under oath. When Mr. Pinney was asked if Mrs. Chadwick owed a board bill at the Holland House he said he did not know.

Mr. Pinney said that he would give a certificate to Friend & Wolf, saying that there was nothing of Mrs. Chadwick's at the Holland House at the time of the service of the attachment nor now.

The Receivership.

Leo Frank, counsel for Jacques Krakauer, the New York linen dealer, who went into involuntary bankruptcy in Cleveland last week on account of a Chadwick debt of $800, said yesterday that he had received an answer to his request for an investigation of the woman's affairs. He had asked Louis J. Grossman of Cleveland to look into the matter, and Mr. Grossman, who is a law partner of the Chadwick receiver just appointed, replied in part as follows:

After receiving your instructions to institute bankruptcy proceedings, if I found same advisable, I sought to get into communication with Mrs. Chadwick, but was unable to do so. Finally one of her Cleveland attorneys, Mr. S. G. Kerruish, who evidently had been advised of my contemplated action, called at my office, and I told him that the facts as disclosed by the investigation thus far made satisfied me that bankruptcy proceedings were necessary if the creditors other than the one or two large ones who are pressing her were to receive any protection whatever.

I called to his attention the fact that the mortgage given by Mrs. Chadwick to the Savings Deposit and Trust Company of Elyria, Ohio, was in my opinion given solely for the purpose of preferring this bank, and that it as such constituted an act of bankruptcy. Not desiring, however, to bring the proceedings, if they could be avoided, I told Mr. Kerruish that I would hold the matter in abeyance for a few days, awaiting a possible adjustment of the claims in my hands.

In the meantime my suspicion that the mortgage to the Elyria bank was a preference was confirmed by the publication in the local papers here of a statement signed by all the Directors of said bank, in which they recite that Mrs. Chadwick's indebtedness to the bank was an old one and that the mortgage in question was simply given as additional security.

Another creditor who holds as collateral a large quantity of valuable diamonds belonging to Mrs. Chadwick, through the papers here, published the fact that he would within a few days dispose of his collateral for the purpose of having the obligation liquidated.

Here in Cleveland, in spite of the newspaper reports to the contrary, it has been the general opinion that Mrs. Chadwick will be unable to meet her obligations, and being likewise of this opinion and appreciating the danger of a total loss to the creditors of their claims, should the Elyria bank and the other creditors above referred to dispose of the property in their possession, I decided to file the petition in bankruptcy. Immediately thereafter I filed a motion asking for the appointment of a receiver, and the application was granted, and Nathan Loeser, who is associated with me here, was appointed. I have already prepared motions asking that the creditors above referred to be restrained from disposing of any of the property of Mrs. Chadwick in their possession.

Says Woman Will Pay.

Philip Carpenter, Mrs. Chadwick's lawyer, said last night that the "investigation" of his client's affairs did not amount to anything, for she was a rich woman and could pay up every creditor despite all statements to the contrary. Mr. Carpenter would not discuss the alleged Carnegie signatures, saying he was not familiar with Mrs. Chadwick's loans in the West.

"Mrs. Chadwick certainly is not going into court on this attachment case," he said. "People never do appear in person in such matters. The attachment doesn't amount to anything anyway."

Mr. Carpenter said it had been unfair to infer from his interview of Sunday that he knew anything about Mrs. Chadwick's private family affairs. In that interview he had said that he never knew Emil Hoover was her own son.

"By that I meant that I knew nothing about it," he explained yesterday.

He also retrenched as to his statement about Mrs. Chadwick's visit to the firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, Mr. Carnegie's lawyers. On Saturday he had admitted that the visit was made, but had refused to give a reason. Yesterday he said it had been an error to quote him as admitting anything about the matter.

Edmund W. Powers, the woman's other New York lawyer, was asked about the new dispatch regarding Carnegie's signature.

"Absurd," he replied. "Perfectly absurd. I don't believe the name of Carnegie is on any of those notes."

George Ryall, lawyer for the Massachusetts man, Newton, who says Mrs. Chadwick owes him more than $150,000, said last night that the much-talked-of settlement with Newton had not been made yet, but he was as sure as ever of getting his money. Percy W. Carver, Newton's Boston lawyer, said the same thing.

"I saw Mrs. Chadwick to-day," said Mr. Ryall, "but it was only a social call. No business was talked, I assure you. I tell you I'd like to buy up her debts. That's how certain I feel about her wealth. She can pay. If I had her debts, I'd be a very rich man, I tell you."

Dr. Albertus A. Moore, Mrs. Chadwick's physician, called on her once yesterday. He said last night that her condition was much improved, but she was still very nervous and should not try to leave the hotel for some days.

CHADWICK LOAN ON JEWELS.

Woman Said to Have Borrowed $50,000 on Gems Worth $85,000.

According to Charles T. Wurst, an advertising man, who lives at Ozone Park, L. I., Mrs. Chadwick a little over two years ago borrowed $50,000 from his father, Henry Wurst, a real estate man with offices on Broad Street, Elyria, Ohio, and gave as security a magnificent pearl necklace and a pearl ring, the two being valued at $85,000.

The younger Wurst is in the advertising business at 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and his Ozone Park home is at 5 Hopkinton Avenue. He came East from Elyria about six months after his father made the loan to Mrs. Chadwick.

"In the Spring of 1902," said young Mr. Wurst yesterday, "Mrs. Chadwick asked W. L. Say, an Elyria lawyer, for a loan of $50,000, and Mr. Say not having the money, brought Mrs. Chadwick to my father. She gave as security for the $50,000 which my father loaned her a pearl necklace and a pearl ring, which she said had belonged to some royal family, but I don't remember what family she named.

"My father showed me the jewels the next day, and I thought at first they were only toys, as I never had seen pearls so large. The necklace was eighteen inches long, of graduated pearls, the centre one being as large as a big marble. At either end of the necklace were two steel blue diamonds, the extreme one on each end being fully three karats in weight.

"The three pearls in the ring were so large that they covered three fingers of the hand on which the ring was placed. The jewels were examined by an expert in Cleveland, and he appraised the necklace at $80,000 and the ring at $5,000."

Mr. Wurst did not know whether his father still had the jewels or whether they had been redeemed.

MORE REVELATIONS PROMISED.

One of Mr. Newton's Lawyers Hints at Something Sensational.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The sensational confession of President C. T. Beckwith of the failed Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, regarding the bank's transactions with Mrs. C. L. Chadwick, was read over the telephone to-night to Edwin T. McKnight of the law firm of Eaton, McKnight & Carver, who brought the suit for Herbert D. Newton against Mrs. Chadwick for the recovery of $190,800.

"Well, that's red hot," said Mr. McKnight.

"It's wonderful. She is a wonder. I am surprised, but will not say that such a climax was wholly unexpected.

"However sensational as this is, there is something that has not yet come out, but which will develop at the proper time. We have inside information regarding the notes which have been mentioned so often in this case, but the time for showing our hand is not yet."

Pressed for an expression as to the probable effect of Beckwith's statement upon Newton's chances of recovery, Mr. McKnight said he preferred to have any such statement come from his partner, Percy W. Carver, who is now stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York.

SLAUGHTER IN AMBUSH?

Cossacks Reported to Have Defeated Japanese, Inflicting Heavy Loss.

MUKDEN, Dec. 5.—There is a persistent rumor that the force of Japanese sent to turn Gen. Rennenkampff's flank has been repulsed with great loss. The story is not yet officially confirmed, but details are given with great circumstantiality.

It is stated that Gen. Rennenkampff, (commander of Cossack brigade,) who knew the movement was maturing, awaited the Japanese at the mouth of one of the captured passes, and that the Japanese turning force threw themselves unsuspectingly into the ambuscade, where, after the fight, the Russians collected 500 Japanese corpses.

It is added that there are 1,000 more Japanese corpses which it has been impossible to collect, owing to the fire of the Japanese. This does not include the Japanese loss in wounded.

The Russian loss, according to this account, was only thirty or forty men.

The night of Dec. 2 the Japanese began a heavy artillery fire on Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill, paving the way for an infantry attack. The Russian artillery answered vigorously for several hours, and then slackened. The Japanese, imagining that the Russian fire had been silenced, flung themselves in masses against the trenches, where they were allowed to come within close range, and then were met with withering volleys and a counter-charge with the bayonet. The Japanese fled, having sustained enormous losses.

A Cossack expedition which was sent the night of Dec. 2 to capture a Japanese battery on the Russian right flank was only partially successful. The Cossacks wiped out the Japanese sentries, killed the gunners, and got possession of the battery, but were unable to remove the guns owing to the rapid arrival of Japanese reinforcements.

GREAT GREETING FOR EXILES.

Finns Wild with Joy Over Return of Members of the Diet.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 5.—The return from Sweden of five exiles who have been permitted by imperial order to participate in the meeting of the Diet was the occasion of a great demonstration at the railway station this evening.

Despite inclement weather, a crowd assembled, filling the station and all the adjoining streets. The horses were unhitched from the carriage of Prof. Mechelin, one of the returning exiles, and men drew him in it to the Society House, where he was met by a singing and cheering crowd. Prof. Mechelin spoke briefly, thanking the people for his reception.

Crowds continued to fill the streets until late at night, cheering and singing outside the Diet House.

DOUBLE TRACK FOR SIBERIAN.

Thousands of Workmen Assembling to Rush the Work.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—It is announced that the work of double-tracking the Siberian Railroad has begun. All the rails and other ironwork have been ordered from mills in the Ural district.

Thousands of workmen are already assembling at various points along the road. Some of the villages are left with scarcely a single workman.

Our business is the making of card and filing systems for every department of a commercial house. Our equipment is 26 stores and 6 factories in 3 countries, and 30 years' successful experience with the largest corporations in the world.

Library Bureau
316 Broadway

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Holiday Linens at the GRANDE MAISON DU BLANC
Distinctive Linens and Fine Laces unequalled in Europe or America
Special for To-day
Pillows
Fine Sheer Linen Lawn with beautiful, Hand Embroidered emblems in colors, including Down Pillow, a useful and exquisite Holiday Gift,
$8.50 Value $12.50
Handkerchiefs
We are showing this season a larger assortment than ever before.
Holiday Parcels from the Grande Maison de Blanc will be distinguished by the special boxes containing fine French sachet.
308 Fifth Avenue
Between 31st and 32d Streets

"A Good Foundation."
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Are Everlasting Christmas Gifts, and can be had at any of our 5 retail branches,
CASH OR CREDIT
One Price.
No employers' reference required. Businesstrictly confidential. Call, write or 'phone.
Est. 1858. L. W. SWEET & CO.
Main Store 37-39 Maiden Lane, N.Y.
Branches: 258 Sixth Ave., New York. 2072 Third Ave., Bronx. 467 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 176 Newark Av., Jersey City.
Open Evenings. Remember we are importers and save you retailers' profit.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL ADMITS HE SHELLED CZAR'S SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

on the Anglo-Russian crisis by permitting Volunteer Fleet vessels to pass the Dardanelles without consulting the Russian foreign branch.

THE PROUZITELNY IN PERIL.

Russian Destroyer at Mercy of a Gale in a French Bay.

BREST, France, Dec. 5.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Prouziteiny, which sailed yesterday for Tangier and put into Camaret Bay, eight miles from here, yesterday evening through stress of weather, is in a dangerous position owing to the continuance of the gale.

The vessel this morning attempted to change her berth, but was unable to raise her anchor. Her commander has telegraphed to Brest for assistance.

MAY ATTACK IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

Japanese Resent Assistance Given to Russian Baltic Fleet.

TOKIO, Dec. 5.—Popular sentiment regarding the question of assistance which neutral powers are giving to the vessels of the Russian second Pacific Squadron, which heretofore has been repressed, is now growing more acute, and prominent newspapers are voicing the demand for determined action by the Japanese Government.

Apparently it will depend on the course of events when the Russian warships arrive in Oriental waters. If the squadron shall have been permitted to exceed a fair construction of neutrality it is probable that Japan will consider herself under no obligation to observe neutrality, and may send her fleet after the Russians into ports the neutrality of which she believes the Russians are violating.

If the Russians seize a base in neutral territory, Japan probably will do likewise should urgency demand such action.

Japan is keenly anxious to avoid complications, but she will forcefully insist upon what she considers her rights.

Preparations for meeting the Russian warships are progressing on a most extensive scale, particularly in the case of the navy, which is confident of solving the problem under fair conditions.

The preparations of the army include the calculation that the Russians may attempt to cut the Japanese communications to the Liao-Tung Peninsula, but when the Russian vessels arrive the Japanese armies in Manchuria expect to be in a position to carry on the campaign for many months without the necessity of communicating with Japan.

Commercial concerns anticipate a temporary disappointment in the matter of mail and maritime services when the Russian squadron arrives.

DASHING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Continue Determined Efforts Against Northern Forts.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Che-Foo Dec. 5 to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Heavy firing continues at Port Arthur to-day. The Japanese are making most determined and persistent efforts to capture the northern forts."

TO ACT ON YARROW BOAT SALE?

Sinnett, Roche, and Shipbuilder Summoned to Court, it is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 5.—A private message from Paris received this evening seems to indicate that the British Government is about to make a move in respect of the Caroline, the boat Sinnett bought from Yarrow & Co. and delivered to the Russians at Libau for commission into a torpedo boat.

The telegram quotes Sinnett as stating that he, the Hon. James Roche, and Yarrow all had received a summons to appear at Bow Street Court to answer the charge of a violation of the law of Great Britain in the matter of the sale and transfer of the Caroline.

The telegram came too late to obtain verification in this city of its statements.

BRITISH COAL FOR RUSSIA.

The Law and Status of Fuel Exported to Vladivostok.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 5.—The insurance correspondent of The Times to-morrow will say:

"It is assumed from the case of the German steamer at Cardiff that the British Government intends to stop the direct exports of coal to the Russian fleet, but the British law in this as in many other cases strains at a gnat and swallows a camel.

"Direct exports of steam coal to the Russian fleet are trifling in comparison with the exports of similar coal to Vladivostok, which merely come under the head conditionally of contraband trade; yet coal for Vladivostok is as surely intended for the Russian fleet as those cargoes carried direct to vessels."

GERMAN COLLIER RETURNS.

Started After Russian Squadron, but Received Counter Orders.

GENOA, Italy, Dec. 5.—The German collier Irmgard Horn, which was chartered by the Russians and accompanied Admiral Voelkersam's division of the Russian second Pacific Squadron through the Suez Canal and was going to the Island of Perim, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, suddenly received counter orders and has arrived here.

The cause of her return is not known.

Fire in Lower Fifth Avenue.

Fire caused $5,000 damage last night, mostly to stock, on the fifth floor of the building at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue. The floor is occupied by the cloak and suit firm of Blank & Co. The building is owned by August Oppenheimer, and is occupied almost exclusively by cloak and suit firms. Almost directly across the street from the fire is the home of Mrs. Frederic Neilson.

A SUICIDE AT LAST.

Callahan, After Drinking, Always Threatened to End His Life.

Dennis Callahan, thirty-six years old, of 1,850 Third Avenue, went home last night, got his revolver, locked himself in his room, and shot himself through the head. He died an hour later.

When he was in his right mind he was as peaceful and sensible a man as lived. But give him three or four drinks of whisky, his wife said, and he lost his reason and a strange desire to shoot himself possessed him. On arising the next morning he would hardly believe his wife's story of his actions the night before, and always laughed nervously.

When his wife saw him staggering up the street last night she made a run to get the revolver and hide it. She could not find it. She was frantically hunting for it when her husband staggered into the room.

"To-night, to-night. I'll do it," he said. Then, walking to a cupboard, he picked up the weapon, which lay right in front of Mrs. Callahan and which in her excitement she had been unable to find.

"Long threatenin' comes at last," he said, laughing, and pushing by his wife he went to his room and to his death.

BILL AGAINST MRS. MORSE.

Last of Vanderbilt's Granddaughter's Estate Spent for Funeral.

Bernard H. Arnold, counsel for Dr. Burtis M. Keeney, who is anxious to collect a bill of $2,579 against the estate of Mrs. Sophia Vanderbilt Morse, brought the matter to the attention of Surrogate Thomas yesterday. Mrs. Morse was the grand-daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. She inherited a life interest in the estate of her mother, Mrs. Cross, who was Commodore Vanderbilt's daughter. This estate amounted to $221,000, and Mrs. Morse received the income of it during her life.

When she died there was a balance of $2,-868 from her income to her credit, but this was spent by her son in paying her funeral expenses. Her son, John Howard Morse, now inherits the income from the $220,000.

Mr. Arnold asked Mr. Morse yesterday if he could not have paid for his mother's funeral expenses from his own funds inasmuch as he had succeeded to the trust estate. He replied that he believed it perfectly proper to have the expenses charged against his mother's name, adding that as executor of her will he had not been extravagant.

Surrogate Thomas reserved decision.

Furlong Indicted for Murder.

The December Grand Jury, which was sworn in yesterday by Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions, brought in an indictment for murder in the first degree against Frank Furlong. He is charged with having killed his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Keeler.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:20 A. M.—524 Eighth Avenue; Frederick Idleblat; damage, $25.

5 A. M.—16 Low Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:55 A. M.—67 West One Hundred and Second Street; Mrs. Mary Hemmis; damage, $500.

9:10 A. M.—1,743 First Avenue; Frederick Wiggs; damage, $25.

9:45 A. M.—237 Staton Street; Samuel Gardu; damage trifling.

1:05 P. M.—33 and 35 Gold Street; Patterson Press; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—136 and 138 West Thirty-ninth Street; Standard Auto Company; damage, $50,000.

3:30 P. M.—312 West One Hundred and First Street; Milton Garry; damage, $200.

3:30 P. M.—310 West Forty-ninth Street; Hugh Dougherty; damage, $30.

4:30 P. M.—142 Thompson Street; R. Buffo; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—551 Morris Avenue; J. Carroll; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—96 Henry Street; Solomon Rosenberg; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—227 Waverley Place; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—228 West Sixty-fourth Street; Lucy Parker; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—91 and 93 Fifth Avenue; Black & Co.; damage, $500.

8:10 P. M.—300 West Twenty-fourth Street; Simon Tietelbaum; damage trifling.

8:35 P. M.—474 Columbus Avenue; Heymsfield Brothers; damage, $1,500.

9:05 P. M.—134 Madison Street; Samuel Wise; damage, $500.

9:15 P. M.—348 East Houston Street; B. Barenson; damage, $1,000.

10 P. M.—14 East Eighth Street; Miller, Sandhaus & Teller; damage, $2,000.

11:10 P. M.—125 Mangin Street; R. McHale; damage trifling.

Joachim
THE WORLD'S GREATEST VIOLINIST
Testifies that the PIANOLA, with the Metrostyle, gives a performance equal to that of an artist

Gentlemen:
I consider your Pianola with the Metrostyle an invention of the greatest importance to musical art. My first impression upon hearing an instrument of this kind was that it would be harmful and misleading, but the Metrostyle Pianola has completely changed my opinion, for not only does it play the notes correctly, but, with the Metrostyle, interpretation is given which is equal to that of an artist. Your success is assured.
JOSEPH JOACHIM.

JOSEPH JOACHIM, universally conceded to be the greatest violinist of the age, is one of the recent but most enthusiastic advocates of the Pianola. He had heard other piano-players of which he could not approve and supposed all were much alike.

It was with difficulty that he was persuaded to give the Pianola a hearing, but after listening to the first few bars of Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuse" he became intensely interested, calling for one composition after another and marvelling greatly at the artistic and human-like effects that were obtained.

It is to be specially noted that the feature of the Pianola which effected his complete conversion was the Metrostyle, a device assuring results not even attempted in any other form of piano-player.

It is this continued insistence upon the importance of the Metrostyle on the part of the world's greatest musicians which has led the Aeolian Company to incorporate it in *all* Pianolas—the $250 model as well as the $300 style.

From Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians:

Joachim, Joseph, the greatest of living violin-players * * * In his present sphere of action, Joachim's beneficent influence, *encouraging what is true and earnest,* and disregarding, and, if necessary, opposing what is empty, mean and superficial in music, can hardly be too highly estimated. It will readily be believed that in addition to the universal admiration of the musical world, numerous marks of distinction, orders of knighthood from German and other sovereign princes, and honorary degrees have been conferred upon Joachim. From the University of Cambridge he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music on the 8th of March, 1877. No artist ever sought less after such things, no artist better deserved them.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

TEETH OF CHILDREN
Few mothers know how vitally important is the care of a child's first teeth. The beauty of the permanent set depends almost entirely upon it.
SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER
used with SOZODONT Liquid, prevents accumulation of tartar, yet being free from grit does not scratch the enamel. Do not experiment on baby's teeth. Insist on SOZODONT.
3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
Artistic Things in
Favrile Glass, Etched and Hand Wrought Metal
suitable for Holiday Gifts of rare distinction. Each object is designed and made by ourselves. Prices are no higher than you would pay for the unexclusive article. Visitors welcome.
331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

POSTUM.
HAPPY CHILDHOOD
Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They Are Healthy.
Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.
But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration, any one, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish, and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.
A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mocking-bird way down in Alabama, and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well-known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived.
"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I give Postum, with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly, although she is of a constipated habit.
"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it.
"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby, lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Postum agrees perfectly with children, and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally, thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

CUT 'EM OPEN

See if your Collar is 4 PLY. ALL "LION BRAND" COLLARS ARE 4 PLY
TRADE MARK.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated
280 4th Av., Room 51, near 24th St., New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Have you seen the mysterious "Yoga Cabinet"? See it to-day on the 4th Floor.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

TOYS

TOYLAND is a veritable wonderland—come and see it—bring the children.

You'll think some good fairy godmother has touched the entire basement with a magic wand. Already the great Christmas crowds have begun to come.

We set out this year to demonstrate that it is practical to sell toys on the lowest possible margin of profits—making it likely for economical parents to make their children happy Christmas morn on a small outlay.

Our extremely low prices demonstrate this theory—that's why you'll find such a throng in our basement Toyland—such a happy crowd, too. Join it for a while to-day.

45c. for 65c. dressed doll.
19c. for 20c. dressed doll.
45c. for 65c. rag doll (fully dressed).
$1 for $1.40 first quality dressed doll.

$1.50 for $2.45 "Majestic" jointed doll.
45c. for 65c. fine jointed doll.
50c. for 75c. Brownie nine pins (clever toy).
79c. for $1.25 game of Lotto—morocco case.
35c. for 50c. game of Duck on a Rock.

19c. for 30c. Mother Goose Xmas Party.
25c. for well-made doll hammocks.
$1 for loaded truck, with hair horse.
25c. for Veneer seated chair, very strong.

79c. for 95c. completely filled tool chest.
85c. for hardwood desk, blackboard lid.
35c. for 65c. striped ten pins.
75c. for $1.40 woolly dog and rider.

$1.50 for $2.20 steam train complete.
75c. for $1.25 steam engine, harmless.
25c. for mechanical Paddy and his Pig.
75c. for $1.25 cornet and trumpet.

75c. for large mechanical runabout.
25c. for rope walker toy (see it work.)
95c. for $1.40 decorated china tea set.
$1.25 for Daisy express wagons with seat (oval tires).

$3.75 for $5.10 hook and ladder—5 ft. long.
25c. for 40c. embroidery set.
15c. for tin kitchens.
69c. for 95c. Chautauqua blackboard, linen roll.

$2.95 for $3.25 reclining back goecart.
$2.75 for $3 flexible flyer sled.
$4.25 for 2d size rubber tired tricycle.
75c. for $1.24 desk—big value.

95c. for child's $1.30 rocker—very strong.
75c. for child's $1.05 rocker.
$1.50 for Rooster Shoofly hobby horse.
$3.95 for $5.60 automobile for street use.

Basement Salesroom—20th St. Side.

Men's Special to-day $22 Prince Albert

coats and vests; regular price $35

TO-DAY we're going to sell—not merely offer—forty Prince Albert coats and vests sold regularly for $35 at the reduced price of $22. Early purchase is advisable.

In cut, fit, shape, material and workmanship they are fully equal to the best you can find elsewhere. Made to measure their equal would cost a great deal more—in fact more than twice our price to-day.

To be plain spoken we cannot fit everybody, but we *can* fit you if your size is contained in the following scale. Second Floor.

Sizes	No. of Reg.	No. of Stout	No. of Slender
34	1		1
35	2		2
36	3	2	1
37	1	2	2
38	2	1	
39	1	3	
40	1	4	1
42	2	1	
44	1	2	
46	1	3	

Holiday mufflers

Especially desirable as Christmas gifts

THE silks in these mufflers are among the finest produced. We secured them at a price of one half under the usual wholesale cost and made them up according to the latest style mufflers.

To-day we offer them for the first time at the unusual prices of 85c to $3.50.

It is a gift that always properly expresses the sentiment of holiday time, for a muffler is an article that every man needs and appreciates in Winter time and yet often overlooks. Main Floor.

Holiday suspenders of new design in fancy silks at 50c.

THE very extent of our holiday showing of men's gift furnishings is sufficient reason for the exceptionally low prices that predominate in this department. Our orders were so large and placed at a time when manufacturers were least active that concessions were granted which make values like these possible. Main Floor.

50c for fancy silk suspenders, high class mountings, unbreakable kid ends and neatly boxed—also fancy elastic web with kid ends. All beautiful designs.

75c and 1.25 for combination sets—including 1 pr. suspenders — 1 pr. garters and 1 pr. arm bands—all in one box—newest creations in colorings beautifully finished.

75c to 4.50 for fancy suspenders—various kinds—silver mounted.

Interesting news for holiday shoppers

THIS store is now in holiday attire. There's a right royal welcome for everybody. Out of town shoppers are invited to make this store their downtown headquarters while in New York—everything possible is arranged for your convenience—rest rooms, writing rooms and restaurant given over to you.

Best of all, this is the most interesting store in all New York—a veritable wonderland at every hand awaits you, and the little children will remember a visit to it all their lives.

There's Santa Claus, four and twenty feet tall, smiling and nodding and waving a how'dy do to all. There's the cathedral chimes that play every quarter-hour Christmas carols and familiar airs—there's the little doll theatre—6th Ave. window—a miniature theatre filled with dolls of every description. Come and see the great Mo cow bell that hangs in the rotunda; and then there's a complimentary entertainment in the Yoga cabinet, 4th floor, consisting of startling optical illusions, tableaux, etc., in all a highly interesting entertainment. No one can afford to miss seeing the wonderful sights. Our holiday features are interesting to adults and children alike.

Visit our holiday bazaar on the 2d floor, a convenient place for you to choose your holiday gifts away from the rush of the main floor. Here we've gathered an admirable representation of merchandise suitable for gifts, everything being arranged in an accessible manner to facilitate choosing.

There's wisdom in early shopping—you not only avoid the crowds incident to the holiday rush just before Christmas, but our stocks are now complete, enabling you to choose many exclusive gifts that will soon be sold out. Our prices are as low as it is possible to quote consistently—exceptional quality.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Solid gold and silver Christmas jewelry

Here's the very best holiday showing.

OUR showing of solid gold and silver jewelry—foreign and domestic novelties—is a revelation to all who come. Thousands upon thousands of inexpensive foreign novelties, of which there are only one or two of a kind—imported for gifts—make this section the gathering place for discriminating buyers who recognize that in Paris and here only can they secure such appropriate gifts that are always prized because of their artistic worth and exclusiveness. Main Floor.

We offer you extraordinary bargain incentives—here are a few—cannot say how long they will last.

95c for solid gold scarf-pins, worth up to 2.50—a sample lot picked from the trays of the manufacturer who had sold his season's output, and being through with these pieces he sacrificed the entire lot, mounted in real pearls, opals, etc., hardly two alike. Others $1.25 to $50.
95c for solid gold necktie clasps. Others to $10.
1.95 for heavy solid gold cuff buttons, some with real opal settings, large size, suitable for men. Others to $25.
1.45 for fancy stone set rings—a stone for every month.
2.25 and 3.75 for heavy solid gold signet rings. Others to $25.
95c to $5 for sterling silver match boxes.
95c to 1.75 for sterling silver penknives.
1.25 for sterling silver garter buckles.
50c for sterling silver book marks.
50c for sterling silver bag tags.
50c for sterling silver hat marks.
50c for sterling silver coat hangers.
50c for sterling silver key rings.
25c to 2.50 for sterling silver pencils.
50c for silk winders and glove darners.
45c to 1.25 for stamp boxes.
25c to 2.50 for hat pins.
50c to $5 for Nethersole and chain bracelets.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

A sale of fashionable furs

at favorable price inducements.

ROYAL ERMINE, the smartest fur of the season, according to thousands of correct dressers, is marked at $22.50 in to-day's sale. Our regular price is $30, and we believe *that* is lower than at a great many stores.

Furs and pelerines—$22.50 for the $30 value—then $37.50, $47.50, $65, $75, $90 and $150—all very much below our moderate regular prices . . . . muffs to match at $37.50, $47.50, $65 and $75.

Not only have we priced Royal Ermine to create enthusiasm here to-day, but all the other fashionable furs—mink, chinchilla, marten, sable and natural squirrel are all marked at unusually low prices to give holiday shoppers the strongest incentive to buy their furs at Simpson Crawford Co.'s.

$16.50 for $22.50 **Natural Mink Stoles**, furs and pelerines—also $16.50, $29.75, $39.75, $57.50, $67.50, $75, $97.50 and $150. Muffs to match—$19.75, $29.75, $37.50, $47.50, $65 and $75—prices that will make this a busy department. Third Floor.

$29.75 for $40 chinchilla scarfs and muffs—also $37.50, $47.50, $65 and $87.50.

Baum Marten scarfs and muffs—to-day's prices—$37.50, $47.50, $67.50, $85 and $97.50.

$8.75 for $12 sable and natural squirrel ties, scarfs and muffs—also $12.75, $16.75, $22.50 and $29.75.
$8.75 for $12.50 sable and Isabella fox scarfs and muffs—others priced at $12.75, $16.75, $22.50 and $29.50.

Marten scarfs and muffs—to-day, $12.50, $17.50, $22.50, $27.50 and $35.

$6.75 for $10 sable opossum scarfs and muffs—also, $9.75, $12.75, $14.75.

Fur-lined coats—$27.50, $35, $47.50 and $55.
Nearseal coats — $29.75, $39.75, $47.50 and $67.50.
Persian lamb coats—$90, $125, $150 and $175.

Children's fur sets in squirrel, sable, moufflon, chinchilla, mink, krimmer, beaver—from $1.95 to $50. The smartest creations you ever saw.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

500 handsome waists at $1.95

This is an exceptional bargain

IF all the women who would want these waists after seeing them would come to-day we couldn't supply the demand. Five hundred is the limit of the lot. At the price you'll recognize them to be such good values that it is unnecessary for us to urge you to come early. The smartest creations conceivable—made of all wool crepe albatross, entire front of stitched box plaits to form yoke—below yoke cluster of small tucks—plaited front and back—garnished with pearl buttons—to-day..... **$1.95** Second Floor.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Handsome corset covers 25c.

The new French shape.

IT isn't a question of how many corset covers you need—the thing to do is to secure a supply that will last indefinitely while the price, as to-day, is 25c. If you wait it will be just your misfortune to pay double for the same quality when you *do* need them. Second Floor.

French shape, of cambric or nainsook, low round neck, trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon beading.

95c. for gowns of cambric, muslin, and nainsook—prettily trimmed with lace, embroidery, and ribbon—round, square, surplice, and high neck effects—worth from 1.25 to 1.50—special to-day, 95c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Nickelware for the Holidays

Several suggestions.

DON'T buy nickelware in a haphazard way. It's better to give something else. But if you will come here and make a selection at the low prices we quote you'll accomplish something in the way of gift buying that will not only insure satisfaction, but will prove very practical.

Basement Salesroom.

$2 to $16 for chafing dishes.
85c. to $6.50 for pudding dishes.
$1.10 to $8 for 5 o'clock tea kettles.
$1.98 to $24.50 for wine coolers.
75c. to $3.50 for tea or coffee pots.
$4.75 to $10 for coffee percolators.
$3.25 to $8 for tea sets, consisting of sugar, cream, tea pot and server.

Woodenware.

98c. to $4.35 for highly polished blackening cabinets.
79c. to $9 for plate racks.
$1.49 to $9.50 for medicine cabinets.
28c. to $5.25 for book shelves.
98c. to $3.40 for step ladder chairs.
$1.49 for highly polished card tables.
$1.98 for green felt covered card tables.
$3.49 to $10.90 for commodes.
$1.39 to $8.85 for baby's high chair.
85c. to $3.40 for sewing tables.
$5.75 to $12.98 for china cabinets.
$1.59 for the Standard carpet sweeper.
$2.50 for the Grand Rapids carpet sweeper.
$2.50 for "Splendid" oil heater.
$3.85 for "Perfection" or "Miller" oil heater.
$1.18 for 4-tube low gas radiator, aluminum finish.
$1.55 for 4-tube high gas radiator, aluminum finish.

Lowest prices for holiday handkerchiefs.

They don't affect quality in the least at this store.

YOU cannot buy your holiday handkerchiefs too early. You're going to buy them here—that is, you carefully consider our high qualities at the low prices we ask and really want the best values. So come early—come to-day. Our handkerchief department is four times as large as usual and is already crowded all the time. So it's no more than fair that we urge you to make an immediate selection. These price inducements will surely cause you to come to-day and avoid the tremendous holiday rush. Main Floor.

Irish Linen Initials—all hand worked—New York's largest assortment—NOT A MACHINE MADE LETTER in the entire collection. But, note the prices.

9c each for women's hand worked initials, with hand embroidered wreaths, 50c for ½ dozen.

12½c for women's Irish linen hand wrought initial handkerchiefs—beautiful wreath and Fleur de Lis surrounding the letter.

15c for several styles Irish linen hand worked linen Handkerchiefs — a real 25c value.

25c for many styles of women's sheer dainty hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs—½ doz. box.. 1.38

12½c for two styles of men's unlaundered Irish linen hand worked initial Handkerchiefs—open work letter—a real 25c value if laundered.

69c each for sample handkerchiefs of pure linen—beautiful effects—copies of the handwork of the Appenzell workers—not one worth less than $1.25—many worth $2.00—choose at 69c.

25c each for several styles men's hand worked initial Handkerchiefs—dainty letters—different from what you see elsewhere—$1.38 for ½ dozen.

Thousands of boxes of finest Handkerchiefs—both fancy embroidered—lace edge—French novelties—Irish linen initials, &c., &c.—one, two, three and six in a box, at 59c., 95c., $1.50 up.

2,000 boxes men's hand worked initial handkerchiefs, imported from Belfast: ½ dozen in a box, at $1.38, $1.50, $2.00.

25c buys Handkerchiefs worth to 50c.; at this price hundreds of styles, thousands of handkerchiefs; Swiss, Irish, French; dainty needlework on the St. Gall machine; embroidered; handsome lace edges; a great section devoted to this popular price.

39c each for 75c., $1.00 values in fine sheer linen embroidered Handkerchiefs—manufacturer's sample collection—most beautiful effects—see them to-day—hundreds of styles of 50c., 75c., $1.00 Handkerchiefs — all at 39c.

Special event on the bargain square

12½c for 19c, 25c, 35c Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs.

A collection of several thousand embroidered Handkerchiefs; hemstitched embroidered; scalloped embroidered; lace edge embroidered: a great opportunity to secure your Christmas needs at great savings; a Swiss maker's entire surplus all at .. **12½c**

Souvenir boxes and sachets are gratis with suitable purchases.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Waist and dress patterns for the holidays.

THEY'LL be sold by hundreds at these prices, for surely there's no gift more appreciated by any woman than a fashionable dress or waist pattern. Having the latest creations you can easily choose to the utmost satisfaction of the recipient. Neatly done up in Christmas boxes. Main Floor.

White waist patterns—
Cheviots, madrases, oxfords, in hundreds of designs....75c., $1.00 and $1.50

Colored waist patterns—
Silk madras cloth, cheviots, wash flannels—all washable.....$1, $1.50 and $2.

Plaid waist patterns—
Newest effects, 3 yd. lengths, 36 inches wide.....55c.

Cotton dress patterns—
Put up neatly in 10 yard lengths—for holiday gifts.....$1 and $1.25.

White Saxony flannels—
Embroidered borders, for petticoats—yd.....50c., 75c. and $1.00.

Silk and satin quilts make lasting holiday gifts

THINK how highly a silk or satin quilt is prized by the housewife and you'll be tempted to select one or more as gifts to-day when we place on sale Main Floor.

200 extra fine quilts—
In pretty colorings of light blue, pink, cardinal, rose, yellow, violet, floral designs—silk tops and plain silk borders—down filled—interlined with nainsook—warranted not to shed. Note the exceptional offers.

For ¾ beds to-day $7.50
For full size beds $8.50
Extra large beds $10.00
For baby beds at $4.50

Extra special

50 fine quality satin quilts, in very handsome floral designs, great variety of colors, silk corded edges—filled with pure white down—value $20.00, at $12.50.

Simpson Crawford Co

Holiday slipper sale.

To-day's unusual values

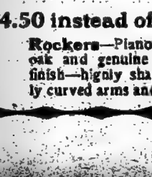

ALL our handsome slippers are marked a great deal below the regular prices, a part of a pre-holiday sale just to induce early buying, and they're the newest creations selected especially for holiday shoppers.

98c. for men's $1.50 Slippers.
$1.50 for men's $2.00 Slippers.
$2 to $3.40 for men's Slippers.
$1.45 for women's $2.00 Slippers.
$2.35 for women's $3.50 Slippers.
79c. for women's $1.25 Slippers.
98c. $1.25 and $1.45 for boys' corduroy, velvet and leather leggins—all colors.
39c. for children's 75c. Slippers.
$1.50 for boys' Romeo Slippers.
$1.35 for boys' Opera Slippers.
39c. for children's Jersey leggins.
49c. for misses' Jersey leggins.
69c. for women's Jersey leggins.

Second Floor.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Holiday lambrequins at $2.25.

Upholstery section. Fourth Floor.

RATHER an unique gift but all the more appreciated, and at the prices we'll have more requests than we can supply. Our upholstery department is putting on holiday airs—scores of inexpensive things that make admirable gifts are here for your inspection and selection.

Holiday lambrequins—
A magnificent selection of the latest fall ideas in these rich draperies—exceptionally handsome styles shown, at each, 2.25, 3.75, 6.90, 8.75.

Renaissance lace bed sets—
With exquisite hand made lace medallions on good durable net, finished with deep full flounces—fancy bolster piece to match, each, 2.95, 4.50, 6.25, 7.90.

Novelty sofa cushions—
Hundreds of choice new styles are here and you can choose a useful holiday gift at just one half less than usual prices, each, 69c, 1.25, 1.95, 2.75.

New couch covers—
Fine copies of antique, Turkish, Indian and Persian rugs, perfect reproductions in coloring and designs of the costly originals, each, 3.25, 3.95, 5.90, 6.90.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Christmas furniture---Special.

THE new pieces you'd select at regular prices are one-third and one-fourth less in to-day's sale. Music cabinets, desks, rockers, Morris chairs, reception and corner chairs are all marked down for the special benefit of gift buyers who contemplate giving furniture for Christmas.

Every piece is substantial, correct in design, finely finished and highly polished, notwithstanding these exceptional prices for to-day.

7.50 instead of $10.
Music cabinets, mahogany finish, piano polish.

6.50 instead of 9.75.
Ladies' desks, quartered oak and mahogany finish, highly polished, one long drawer and four compartments, very artistic.

4.50 instead of 7.50.
Rockers—Piano finished quartered oak and genuine birch, mahogany finish—highly shaped backs, shapely curved arms and forward seats.

8.75 instead of $12.
Morris chairs, quartered oak and genuine birch, mahogany finish—broad, graceful arms arranged for perfect comfort—can be adjusted to four different positions—reversible cushions covered with best quality plain or figured velour—stitched edges—all hair filled—complete with cushions.

3.50 instead of 5.00.
Gilt reception chairs, newest shades silk damasks.

5.00 instead of 8.50.
Gilt corner chairs, newest shades silk damask.

B-O-O-K-S

Why not do your holiday shopping in the largest and most magnificent book store in the United States?

WHY not make your selection of holiday gifts from the grandest and largest collection that has ever been exhibited in this country? Book lovers and holiday buyers from far and near are flocking here by the thousand. The supremacy of the Simpson Crawford Co. book store in all points of advantage to the public is irrevocably established.

Here are a few of the superb values that crowd the book store from end to end.

New and standard books at these incomparable prices.

Library edition of famous books bound in half leather, gilt tops **39c**

This is the finest value ever offered in half leather books. It would be safe to say that a full dollar represents their value. You could not get such a book bound for 39c., and the titles are of the highest class. Among the 150 titles are:

The Virginian.	Descent of Man.
The Crisis.	Origin of Species.
Longfellow's Poems.	Data of Ethics.
Les Miserables.	Holy Roman Empire.
The One Woman.	Cardinal's Snuff Box.
Middlemarch.	Choir Invisible.
Under Two Flags.	Pickwick Papers.
Marble Faun.	Ivanhoe.
Heart of Rome.	Roosevelt the Citizen.
The Conqueror.	Old Curiosity Shop.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.	Jane Eyre.
David Copperfield.	Mill on the Floss.
Conquest of Peru.	Tale of Two Cities.
Vanity Fair.	Sketch Book.
Thelma.	Tennyson Poems.
Whittier's Poems.	Waverley.

The classics in beautiful limp ooze calf binding, a regular 1.25 line at **69c**

Longfellow's Poems.	Rubaiyat.
Familiar Quotations.	Gold Dust.
Lucile.	Courtship of Miles
Child's Garden of Verses	Standish.
Evangeline.	Lallah Rookh.
Tales from Shakespeare.	

Favorite classics in rich padded leather binding, at the unheard-of low price of..... **45c**

A selection of titles:

Alice in Wonderland.	Longfellow's Poems.
Black Rock.	Lorna Doone.
Hiawatha.	Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Favorite Poems.	John Halifax.
Lady of the Lake.	Vicar of Wakefield.

Illustrated and gift books

Under this general heading you will find several of the most exquisite book productions of the day. Whether to adorn your own library or to present as an enduring token of love, friendship, or Christmas gift, they are equally worthy. How tempting they are at these prices: Second Floor.

Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes, by Gustav Kobbe. A beautiful and most interesting volume by a famous dramatic critic, with scores of full-page portraits and illustrations of a very high order. Sale price 2.40

Glimpses of the World. Hundreds of large, full-page views portraying scenes all over the world, reproduced by the perfected half-tone process and finished in chemograph, making views resemble photographs perfectly. The views collected by the celebrated traveler, John L. Stoddard, by whom they are graphically described. A $6.00 book at.....3.50

The Love Affairs of Great Musicians, by Rupert Hughes. Two vols.....2.00

Great Composers and Their Work, by Louis C. Elson. With full-page portraits in photogravure 1.10

Famous Singers of To-day and Yesterday. Labee. Illustrated.1.10

Famous Pianists of To-day and Yesterday. Labee. Illustrated.1.10

Grand Opera in America. Numerous full-page portraits..1.10

Famous Actors of the Day, by L. C. Strang. Two vols. 2.20

Famous Actresses of the Day, by L. C. Strang. Two vols. 2.20

Beautiful Scenes of America. John L. Stoddard ..... .50

Among the Men Who Have Written Famous Books. Harkins. Two vols. 2.20

Among the Women Who Have Written Famous Books. Harkins 1.10

The Art of the Louvre. Potter. A beautiful art work...2.00

Famous Violinists of To-day and Yesterday. Labee. Illustrated 1.10

The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics. Thirty-two portraits 1.10

Among the Great Masters of Literature. Thirty-two half-tone illustrations ...1.10

Among the Great Masters of Music. Thirty-two half-tones 1.10

Among the Great Masters of the Drama. Thirty-two half-tones.1.10

Among the Great Masters of Painting. Thirty-two half-tones 1.10

Treasury of Humorous Poetry. Fully illustrated 1.10

The Works of Mark Twain

Superb Subscription Editions now offered at Overwhelmingly Reduced Prices.

William T. Stead, of Review of Reviews fame, has said: "I claim for Mark Twain a foremost place among the benefactors of the world." Who that has laughed with him, travelled with him, seen what he has seen and in the way that he has seen it, has read with keen delight and interest his fantastic romances and all his merrymaking tales and essays but will say amen to this! Truly such a man, such a friend, such a benefactor, is worthy of a distinguished place in every American home library.

We purchased 125 sets of the subscription edition of which, in all, 1800 sets had sold at $110.00 and $165.00. It was a fortunate business chance to secure the balance so we could sell them at these prices:

EDITION DE LUXE, Buckram binding with paper label, 23 volumes, subscription price $110.00.....$45.00

EDITION DE LUXE, Half Morocco binding, 23 volumes, subscription price $165.00..... 67.50

JARAN EDITION, Silk Cloth binding with paper label, 23 volumes, subscription price $110.00..... 45.00

JAPAN EDITION, Half Morocco binding, 23 volumes, subscription price $165.00..... 67.50

New Century Encyclopedia and Dictionary, 1903 edition, unabridged, two fine volumes,

PUBLISHERS' PRICE, $5.00 } **Sale Price, 95c**

This work is offered to you at less than cost of sheets and printing alone. It is the most wonderful bargain in a work of permanent value we ever heard of, and it is the very best encyclopedia and dictionary in handy form that is published. It is at once an elaborate dictionary of the English language, a biographical dictionary, a compendium of universal history and a complete and authoritative Encyclopedia of all the Sciences, Arts, Mechanics, Law, Literature and general human knowledge in its most modern form. Over 1,000 text illustrations. Two fine volumes for.....95c

Men's Tourist Overcoats

The man who bought his Tourist Overcoat early appreciated the fact yesterday. There is nothing like a good, warm overcoat on a snowy day. We have these smart Belt Overcoats made of stylish fancy mixed cheviots in a wide variety of patterns, and in price from $15 to $35.

These Coats are made with good broad shoulders, loose straight-hanging backs, and they have the length that is fully protective in the worst Winter storm. Second floor, Fourth ave.

Men's SHOES For Snowy Days

A man ought to wear gum boots rather than get his feet wet at this season of the year, but he doesn't need to; he doesn't need to wear overshoes; he doesn't need to wear big, heavy, clumsy shoes.

We have a new line of fine *kid-skin shoes for men* which we guarantee to be absolutely waterproof. They are as good-looking and neat as any Winter shoes can be; made on a conservative last, but smart as a well-dressed man could desire. The shoes are lined with kidskin, and both uppers and soles are absolutely repellent to moisture. They will please every man who has to be out-of-doors in stormy weather. $6 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits at $4.50

Worth $6.50 to $12

We have ready today a collection of about eighty-five Russian Blouse Suits for boys of 2½ to 7 years, which were the manufacturer's samples. This means that there is a very great variety of styles, but that none of the patterns is complete in the size-range, though there are abundant patterns in each of these sizes.

The suits are made of velveteen, serge, plain and mixed cheviots, and corduroys. They were made to sell at $6.50 to $12 and you may select at $4.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Books

For Holiday Gifts

In addition to the most complete collections of the world's publications in books, for which the WANAMAKER Book Store has always been famous, we have some very distinguished collections of Special-Edition Books, which we are able to offer very greatly below the publishers' prices.

For the sake of giving emphasis to each of these we list only three particularly fine holiday sets in today's announcement:

ANGLO-SAXONS—HISTORIC AND ROMANTIC—Republic Edition, limited to 100 numbered sets. Illustrated with fine photogravures and a colored frontispiece in each volume: America, by Joel Cook, 6 vols.; England, by Joel Cook, 5 vols.; Scotland, by Mary Horner Lansdale, 3 vols.; Ireland, by Charles Johnston, 1 vol. In all 15 vols. Publisher's price, $112.50. Our price, $45.

CHARLES DICKENS' WRITINGS—New edition. With nearly 700 illustrations by Cruikshank, Phiz, etc. Printed by the Oxford University Press on good opaque paper; full leather binding, gilt tops; complete in 22 vols.—a limited number of sets only. $35. Our price, $22.

THE DE GRAND LUXE SHAKESPEARE—Limited to 500 numbered and registered sets of 20 volumes each. Printed on fine white wove deckle-edge paper; with 454 illustrations, some of them in colors. Publisher's price, $90. Our price, $37.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A Sale of Men's House Coats

Just when everybody is likely to want a House Coat, and is willing to pay full price for it, comes this offering of several hundred finely made coats from one of the best manufacturers in the country, with savings of several dollars on every garment. The collection includes:

One Hundred and Sixty-six Coats that were $7.50 and $8, Today Marked at $5.50 Each

Made of double-faced cloths in desirable colors and patterns, in complete range of sizes from 34 to 46 inclusive.

One Hundred and Eighty-one Coats worth $9, Today at $6.50 Each

Made of double-faced cloths in good patterns and colors, handsomely finished, in sizes 34 to 46.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Coats worth $9 and $10, Today at $7.50 Each

Made of the very finest double-faced cloths in beautiful patterns and colors; finished in very handsome style. In fact, there are a few $12 coats in this collection. All sizes from 34 to 46.

In addition, we have an odd lot of about fifty *House Coats* of velvets, vestings, and double-faced cloths, which sold regularly at $5, $6, and some at $7.50 and $9, which we have only in sizes 35, 36 and 37, and offer today at $3.50 each. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes

At $5.50, worth $7.50

These woolen Blanket Bath Robes are in handsome Jacquard-figured designs and bright colorings.

We secured them under-price simply because the manufacturers were winding up their season's business and wanted money instead of surplus stock. There is no other reason why they should not bring regular prices, for you will not find better bath robes anywhere at $7.50, than these, here, at $5.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Around the Hearth

The fireplace, especially if it's cheerful, is the glowing heart of a room. And it may well be cheerful, when handsomest Fireplace Fixtures like these can be found at every range of price. All artistic.

Brass Andirons, $3 to $180.
Brass Fire Sets, $4.50 to $21.
Brass Fenders, $6.25 to $23.25.
Brass Coal Hods, $5 to $9.
Brass Folding Screens, $4.50 to $42.50.
Brass Wood Boxes, $9.65 to $32.75.
Brass Wood Baskets, $8.50 to $27.
Brass Coal Vases, $16.25.
Black Iron Fenders, $10.50 to $14.
Black Iron Fire Sets, $3 to $15.
Black Iron Fire Screens, $1.50 to $8.
Black Iron Coal Grabs, 60c to $1.60.
Black Iron Coal Grates, $2.25 to $4.50.
Gas Logs, $4 to $20.
Log Rests, 50c and 60c.

A true Driftwood Blaze without driftwood, can be obtained by shaking over the logs an inexplosive, odorless powder. It gives all the beautiful colors.

1-pound jars, with sifter free, $2.50 ea.
½-pound jars, with sifter free, $1.25 ea.
One box of 12 capsules, 50c each.
Each pound sufficient for 100 fires, if used as directed. Basement.

Women's Fine Handkerchiefs

As to that gift—when in doubt, choose handkerchiefs. But choose handkerchiefs wisely. For there is nothing in which quality is so evident to the fastidious.

If you question your own judgment, it cannot go astray in this carefully selected assembly. If you're sure of your judgment—it is sure to be charmed by these exquisite, often exclusive patterns:

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, One in Box—Women's Handkerchiefs, centers of fine sheer linen; with Valenciennes and Mechlin insertion and edges, or embroidered, in very elaborate designs. Each in a pretty box—$1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

FINE FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS—Embroidered and hemmed by hand; beautiful designs on very fine linen; each in a box tied with ribbon, $1 to $15 each.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS—Irish Point and Venise Point, with fine linen centers; at 75c. to $8 each.

Real Duchesse lace Handkerchiefs—a most complete line at the very lowest prices, $1 to $50 each.

LACE-TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS—Hand-hemmed Handkerchiefs, with real Valenciennes edges; at $1 to $7.50 each.

Broadway.

Spangled Collars

At Half-Price

New expressions of a present style. Importer's samples. Charming designs, of black, black-and-steel, silver, opalescent and fancy colored spangles, in good taste and becoming.

$1 Spangled Collars at 50c each.
$2 Spangled Collars at $1 each.
$3 Spangled Collars at $1.50 each.
$4.50 Spangled Collars at $2.25 each.
$6 Spangled Collars at $3 each.

Tenth street.

Two NEW COATS For Women, at $18

These smart Coats are in the popular three-quarter length, and both of them are worth very much more than the price at which they have been specially made for us. The manufacturer had a quantity of black kersey on hand, and he made it up after models of our own selection, producing the two styles which we describe below:

At $18—COATS, of fine black kersey; 46 inches long; semi-fitting back; single breasted; handsomely finished with wide strapped seams extending back and front over shoulders; military collar; new full sleeves with cuffs; lined throughout with excellent black satin.

At $18—COATS, of black kersey; 44 inches long; strictly tailor-made; fitted back; fly front; velvet collar; seams are all attractively strapped; full sleeves; lined throughout with excellent quality of black satin. Second floor, Broadway.

Stylish SUITS for Women

Two new groups come forward this morning, presenting some beautifully made Long Jacket Suits, the equal of which can be found nowhere but at WANAMAKER'S at anything like their price:

At $25

Stylish Walking Suits of fine broadcloth, with a 48-inch long jacket, with tight-fitting back and semi-fitting fly-front. The coat is lined with excellent satin, has a velvet collar, and all seams are beautifully tailor stitched. Skirts are made in flare plaited style with doubled stitched seams. All inside seams are bound.

At $22.50

Suits in the same handsome style, but made of excellent cheviot. These suits are particularly adapted to cold weather wear, and are the most shapely and graceful suits that have been shown this season at that price. Second floor, Broadway.

Moleskin Furs

At Special Prices

Moleskin came into very large favor last year, and its popularity has continued. It has also maintained its very high prices. We have ready today some very handsome pelerines, muffs, and small neck pieces that are just newly manufactured, and yet they are offered at less than these goods have previously brought.

Long Tie Scarfs, lined with white satin, trimmed with chenille, at $11.
Small Tab Scarfs, trimmed with ermine, at $11.
Very large Pelerines completely covering the shoulders, with long stole ends, lined with white satin, at $28.50.
Very large Pillow Muffs, at $15.
Saddle Muffs, at $11.
Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Children's Pretty Aprons

Never does a little girl seem sweeter than in a frilly, neat white apron that saves her frock and makes her look fresh and childish.

And, by the same token, if your holiday gift is to be practical as well as attractive, here it is:

At 35c and 50c each—Children's Aprons of fine lawn or cross-bar; cambric; yoke or waist effects; trimmed with embroidery insertions and hemstitched plaits; some with ruffle over shoulders. Many styles. Sizes for 4 to 12 years.

At 65c, 85c and $1 each—Children's Aprons, of fine lawn; handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery insertions and ribbons. Six styles. Sizes for 4 to 12 years.

At $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 each—Children's Aprons, of Persian lawn; yoke, waist and princess styles; rich trimmings of embroidery insert on and ruffle; some with satin ribbon; finished at yoke with lace or embroidery edge. Four styles. Sizes for 4 to 12 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Dress Goods

Under-Price

Serviceable Dress Goods in the deep rich colors now in fashion.

Seven or eight yards will make an attractive dress, and with every yard you will have the consciousness of a definite economy.

At giving-time and replenishing-time, this tale of brand-new goods points a moral:

50c Surah Serge at 37½c a Yard—A fine twill all-wool serge, 38 in. wide, in red, brown, green and black.

50c Storm Serge at 37½c a Yard—A sturdy twilled all-wool serge, 38 in. wide, in shades of blue, brown and black.

50c Granite Cloth at 37½c a Yard—36-inch All-wool Granite, in shades of cardinal, garnet, bottle green, navy and royal blues and black.

50c Camel's-hair Cheviot at 37½c Yd.—36-inch Camel's-hair Cheviot, a splendid Winter fabric on account of extra weight and rather a rough finish. Colors of the grounds are in brown, gray, green and blue. All have gray camel's-hair over surface, and many have an additional dash or overcheck of contrasting color.

65c Surah Serge at 50c a Yard. 44-inch All-wool Surah serges, in shades of cardinal, garnet, plum, myrtle, reseda, brown and black.

65c Storm Serge at 50c a Yard—Extra quality All-wool Serges, 36 inches wide, in three shades of red, three of blue, two of brown, two of green; tan, castor and black. Fourth avenue.

Silk Petticoats

With a swish and dash. Petticoats of rustling, firm, bright taffeta. Good, new colors and clear, rich black. Beautiful models. And prices that lend zest:

At $3.75—New Silk Petticoats of black taffeta; umbrella flounce, trimmed with stitching and cluster plaits.

At $6.50—Petticoats of taffeta in all the newest colors and black; umbrella circular or deep accordion plaited flounce, finished with plaits or stitched straps. Or Wool Jersey-top Petticoats, with seams strapped with silk, and silk flounce on bottom; all skirts have silk foundation and dust ruffle.

Incidentally, but worth noting:

Dressing Sacques of flannelette, in neat stripes or solid colors. Kimono style, 35c each, worth 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Coats, $7.50

Trig little reefers and graceful tourist coats. Youthful, stylish, warm and precisely finished.

$7.50 each

Reefers for Girls of 6 to 14 years—"Regulation" style; navy blue, brown and fancy mixtures; three-quarter length with plain and belted backs; velvet collar; embroidered emblems; lined with red flannel. $7.50.

Tourist Coats for Girls of 14 to 18 years—Three-quarter length Tourist Coats of heavy basket-weave cheviot; fly-front; loose belted back; collars of tan broadcloth. $7.50.

And Girls' Mackintoshes, suitable for holiday gifts, in a variety of styles and colors; 34 to 52 inches long. $2.75 to $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

For Baby Himself

These are gifts that make Christmas a special delight, not only to his admiring relatives, but chiefly to the young recipient.

If you like to hear coos:

Hoops of baby ribbon, with silver bells, 50c.
Hand-painted Celluloid Rattles, 50c and 65c.
Hand-knit Worsted Rattles, with ivory handles, 50c.
Hand-knit Worsted Rattles, with braid ends and silk handle, $1.
Hand-made Silk Horse reins, with sleigh bells, $1.35.
Worsted Reins, with bells, $1.75.
Hand-painted Carriage Straps of satin ribbon, with gilt buckle, $2.25.
Hand-painted Sachets of fine lawn, with silk scent bag; in crescent and heart shape, $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Holiday Slippers

You will acknowledge that it is scarcely possible to desire any sort of slipper not to be found in this stock. Perhaps you will marvel that so many hundreds of different kinds can possibly be produced. Certainly the stock is most satisfying, both to those who want comfortable slippers for their own use, and those who are seeking something particularly handsome for a special friend.

Here are a few suggestions of some special sorts:

Men's kidskin slippers in both high and low cut styles, at $1.50 a pair.

Men's high cut Bootees—the odd shaped little boots—at $4 a pair.

Women's woolly Slippers, for bedroom wear, at $1 a pair.

Women's felt Romeo Slippers, fur-trimmed to match colors, with flexible soles and felt covered heels, at $1.50 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Some Particularly Good News Of Fine DINNER SETS

Notwithstanding the fact that we are now at the very busiest season of the year in fine dinner sets at regular prices, we neglect no opportunity to present the special values that opportunity brings our way. The news that follows is rather extraordinary, coming at this time. The items speak for themselves:

$22.50 Austrian Dinner Sets at $12.50

These are 101-piece sets of fine Austrian china in spray floral design, with all handles gilt. The sets have soup tureen and three large platters; and have never been sold before for less than $16.50, which was our previous special price. They are excellent value at $22.50—now four dollars less than ever—**$12.50 a set.**

$35 Haviland Dinner Sets at $20

101-piece sets of Chas. Field Haviland China, with soup tureen and three large platters, with deep pink rose border and all handles gilt. Never sold before for less than $25, and good $35 value, at **$20 a set.**

$50 Haviland Dinner Sets at $30

101-piece sets of Chas. Field Haviland China, with spray floral decoration and all pieces gilt stippled. Never previously sold for less than $37.50, and worth $50, at **$30 a set.**

A word of other special values in our China Store today:

Pouyat China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; fine border design and solid gold handles; heavily gilt. At $55, worth $75.

Elite China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; three border decorations, and all pieces heavily gilt. At $42.50, worth $55.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a number of fine flower designs; all handles gilt. At $25, worth $35.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, in two fine underglaze decorations, with all pieces gilt. At $16, worth $22.50.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower designs, and all handles gilt. At $10, worth $15.

All these Sets have soup tureens and large meat platters. Basement.

Some Special Price-News About FURNITURE

The Furniture Store is overflowing with fine and medium-priced furniture of the sorts especially attractive for holiday buying. There is a particularly fine showing of small pieces, such as Fancy Rockers, Small Tables, Morris Chairs, Women's Work Tables, Parlor Cabinets, Women's House Desks and Easy Chairs, from which holiday selections are so largely made. But in addition to these fine regular stocks, we have today ten groups of attractive holiday furniture marked at decisive reductions from their usual prices. They present exceptional economies coming at this time.

The list follows:

$7 Fancy Rockers at $4—

Quartered golden oak frames; high back; turned legs; no arms; upholstered spring seat; upholstered panel in back; cover of fancy green-and-black or red-and-black velour. Just ten to sell.

$24 Toilet Tables at $15—

Five quartered golden oak Toilet Tables; serpentine front; top 32x18 inches; two drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 20x22 inches; carved frame and standard; highly polished. Also five of these tables in mahogany.

$25 Sideboards at $18—

Nine quartered golden oak Sideboards; 6 ft. 7 in. high, 45 in. long, 21 inches deep; swell top base with one long drawer, two small drawers, double cupboard with two doors; carved and moulded top with three shelves; pattern plate mirror, 28 x 16 inches; good construction and highly finished.

$121 Set of Dining Chairs at $80—

One set of six Side Chairs and one Arm Chair; solid mahogany frames; slip seats in dark green leather; frames are neatly moulded and of finest construction; a reproduction of an Old English design; finished in the best possible manner.

$12 Parlor Tables at $8—

Twelve mahogany round-top Parlor Tables; heavy moulded rim; lower shelf; shaped legs, top is inlaid with fancy marqueterie and inlaid lines; fine construction and highly polished.

$32 Chiffonniers at $24—

Five mahogany veneered Chiffonniers; serpentine front; top, 32 x 22 inches; four large and two small drawers; moulded edges; French plate beveled edge mirror, 20 x 16 inches; highly polished.

$40 Sideboards at $30—

Twenty-five quartered golden oak Sideboards; 6 feet 5 inches high, 48 inches long, 24 inches deep; canopy top with two shelves; French plate mirror, 36x24 inches; swell top base; one long and two short drawers; double cupboard; turned and fluted side columns and columns to canopy top; highly polished.

$20 Fancy Rockers at $12—

Eight pretty Parlor Rockers: Sheraton design; mahogany frame; richly carved and inlaid with broad bands of golden satinwood; slip seats in damask.

$90 China Cabinets at $60—

Mahogany China Cabinets, Sixty-three inches high, 46 inches wide; richly moulded and carved; swell front and shaped ends; four shelves; highly polished. Two to sell.

$32 Chiffonniers at $24—

Nine quartered golden oak Chiffonniers; Colonial design; five long drawers; top 30x19 inches; French plate mirror 16 x 22 inches; neatly carved standard; highly polished. Fourth floor.

Gold Jewelry

Here is a list of articles always suitable for holiday gifts for men and women. We have a very large variety of attractive pieces to select from. All are in 14-karat gold.

FOR MEN—
14-k. gold Cuff Links, $3.50 to $13.75.
14-k. gold scarf-pins, $1 to $15.
14-k. gold Fobs, $5.75 to $26.50.
14-k. gold Watch Chains, $7 to $30.
14-k. gold Lockets, $7 to $35.
14-k. gold Knives, $7.50 to $26.
14-k. gold Match Boxes, $15.75 to $35.
14-k. gold Tie-clasps, $3.50 to $19.
14-k. gold Seal Rings, $5.50 to $36.
14-k. gold Seal Rings, $7.75 to $16.25.
14-k. gold Studs, $2.25 to $6.

FOR WOMEN—
14-k. gold Brooches, $1.25 to $31.25.
14-k. gold Cuff-pins, $1.25 to $5 a pair.
14-k. gold Lockets, $4.50 to $28.75.
14-k. gold Neck Chains, $4.25 to $7.75.
14-k. gold Lorgnettes, $21.25 to $65.
14-k. gold Lorgnette Chains, $15 to $54
14-k. gold Bracelets, $3.75 to $32.
14-k. gold Hat-pins, $2.50 to $17.75.
14-k. gold Seal Rings, $3.25 to $8.50.
14-k. gold Stone Rings, $3.25 to $31.75
14-k. gold Thimbles, $4 to $9.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth.

Framed Etchings

Embellishments for the walls of dining-room, library or hall. Landscape subjects, beautifully executed; framed, with mats, in fine brown wood touched with gilt.

$3.50 Each, worth $5.50

And the higher price is a conservative estimate. The etchings measure 18 x 38 inches, not including the frames. Fifth floor.

Writing Paper

In Holiday Garb

Fine writing paper in gay boxes. Paper alone or boxes alone would win eager praise. The combination is happy, indeed—especially at such small prices:

In boxes with floral decorations, 24 sheets and envelopes, 20c, were 30c.

In gloves and handkerchief boxes, tastefully decorated; 24 sheets and envelopes at 50c and 60c a box.

In fancy boxes of every pretty sort imaginable, fine paper and envelopes in a variety of quantities and sizes, at 50c to $3.50. Second floor, Main Cross aisle.

The Edison Phonograph For Christmas

The wonderful perfection in the reproduction of music, as well as the human voice, which has been secured by the Edison Phonograph and the Edison Gold Moulded Records has increased the popularity of this instrument in a wonderful degree. Other talking machines have a rasping, grating sound that is an annoyance to the immediate family as well as the neighbors. The Edison Phonograph is an entirely different instrument—as different from other talking machines as a piano is from a hand-organ. The various concerts which we have given in our Art Gallery have abundantly demonstrated the fact that the Edison Phonograph is almost as entertaining as an orchestra or vocalists, so perfectly does it reproduce these sounds.

By joining our Phonograph Club you can secure this splendid gift for Christmas and need only pay

A Single Dollar

from your Christmas money in order to have the instrument sent home. The balance you pay in sums of $1 to $5 a month, according to whether you buy a $10, $20, $30 or $50 phonograph.

The Edison Gold Moulded Records, 35c each. Basement.

Good Blankets

Fairly Priced

This is a good year to buy Blankets. There are probably a great many housekeepers who think that their blanket stock is good enough to last out the present Winter, and they are planning to buy new ones next year; but next year prices are going to be higher, and very much higher.

Manufacturers are already quoting us a twenty per cent. advance on wool blankets, and not guaranteeing the price even at that increase. It is entirely safe to say that wool blankets will cost one-quarter more next year than they do now.

Here are some suggestions of our favorite grades:

The Physician's Favorite at $3.50 a pair—Made four parts wool and one part cotton; 60 x 82 inches, 4 pounds.

The Virginian at $4 a pair—Soft white wool filling, cotton warp; 70 x 80 inches, 4 pounds.

The Ridgewood at $5 a pair—Made of soft, long wool filling, cotton warp; 72 x 84 inches, 5 pounds.

The Mt. Vernon at $6.75 a pair—Made of long staple wool filling, light cotton warp; well made and shrunk; 76 x 84 inches, 6 pounds.

The Jefferson at $7.50 a pair—Made of Western all-wool warp and filling; 72 x 84 inches, 5½ pounds.

The Jefferson at $10 a pair—Made of Western all-wool in warp and filling; extra large, 80 x 90 inches, 7½ pounds.

DOWN COMFORTABLES—
At $3.75 each—Filling of white down; odorless, will not shed; American sateen covering, figured both sides.

At $5 each—Covering of best printed American sateen; free from odor; figured both sides, full size.

At $7.50 each—Sateen covering; made large and roomy, 7 x 7 feet.

At $10 each—Wool-filled; printed China silk one side, plain Japanese silk border and back. Third floor.

Gas Radiators

Under-Price

There is nothing like having a handy heater ready to make the room comfortable in the hurry before the furnace is started in the morning, or when it seems sluggish during the day. Here are Radiators that will make it comfortable at the striking of a match.

Four-tube Gas Radiators in aluminum finish, 18 inches high, with full jeweled front. Six-foot length of gas tubing, mohair-covered, with best rubber ends, with each radiator. Regular $1.75 and $2.25 values, **today at $1.25 each.** Basement.

Baskets—

Big and Little

Nine women out of ten know of some pretty gift-things that can be made out of baskets.

For them—and the tenth woman, too—here are some timely suggestions:

Scrap Baskets, at 25c to $5.50.
Work Baskets, unlined, at 15c to 95c; lined, at 85c to $7.50.
Work Baskets, on stand, unlined, at $2 to $7; lined at $6.75 to $13.25.
Sweet Grass Baskets, at 25c to $2.
Knitting Baskets, at 25c to 80c.
Fancy Clothes Hampers, $2.30 to $4.25.
A full line of Candy Baskets, Hair Receivers and Infants' Baskets. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS HOLDS A BRIEF SESSION

Adjourns Out of Respect to Memory of Senators Hoar and Quay.

FAMILIAR SCENES REPEATED

Flowers Litter Desks of Favorite Members — Platt First Senator on Floor of Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The assembling of Congress was marked by those scenes which have become familiar by oft repe- which have become familiar by frequent repetition. There were the usual throngs of fashionably gowned women in the balconies and the great masses of flowers on desks of favorite members. There were the exchanges of greetings between old acquaintances on the floors of both houses, the swapping of campaign stories and experiences, and the general resemblance of the assemblage to a jolly reunion.

Senator Platt, after his usual practice, entered the Senate Chamber first of the Senators, and, taking his seat down in the front row, folded his hands and awaited the coming of the opening scenes. Nearly the whole Senate from first to last came up to him and gave him a hearty handshaking and a genial greeting. Ex-Attorney General Knox, who to-morrow will be sworn in as the successor of Senator Quay, took a seat by the New York Senator and chatted with him.

Senator Fairbanks had been generously remembered by numerous friends, and his desk was buried by the bouquets that were laid upon it. When the Indiana Senator and Vice President-elect entered the chamber a burst of applause greeted him, at which he paused, blushed, and bowed.

Perhaps the most interesting figure in the Senate was that of the new Senator from Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Murray Crane. He entered the chamber alone, a slight, spare man, trimly dressed in a black cutaway, and wearing a sharp point collar, his compact head being extensively bald with the exception of a black tuft just above his tight brow.

The gavel fell at 12 o'clock, President Frye in the chair. After the invocation the roll was called, showing seventy-three Senators present, and resolutions were presented and adopted announcing to the House that the Senate was met and ready for business and appointing a committee to wait on the President and make a similar announcement to him.

Then Senator Penrose feelingly announced the death of his late colleague, Senator Quay, and Senator Lodge, in nicely chosen phrase, made a like announcement of his colleague, Senator Hoar, and the Senate adjourned after having been in session only thirteen minutes.

When Speaker Cannon's gavel announced the arrival of noon and the opening of the last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, the crash of the former hardly made a dent on a swelling roar of conversation that had been going on for at least an hour and a half before that time.

After the roll call came the swearing in of new members. One of them was W. Aubrey Thomas of Ohio, who fills Senator Dick's place in the House. He is rich, young, and a man of education and culture. Thomas speaks several languages, has spent a good deal of his life in Europe, and is a decided departure from the regulation Ohio type of Congressman.

Interest also centred on J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, who succeeds the late Charles W. Thompson, and who, in a barnstorming tour prior to his election, dwelt on the use which might have been made of a dynamite bomb on the Roosevelt-Booker Washington tête-à-tête. Heflin has since explained that this was a joke, but there was an utterly unfounded rumor that his admission as a member would be objected to. It was not, and he was sworn in like the rest. Heflin is a rosy-cheeked, well-dressed, handsome young man, with wavy black hair.

The other new Congressmen were Mr. Knowland of California, who succeeds Secretary Metcalf; Mr. Weber of Ohio, succeeding the late Representative Skiles; Mr. Wood of New Jersey, who succeeds Judge Lanning, and Mr. Croft of South Carolina, who succeeds his deceased father.

Speaker Cannon appointed as a committee to wait upon the President Messrs. Burton of Ohio, Tawney of Minnesota, and Williams of Mississippi. Gen. Grosvenor asked for an extension of time until Jan. 5 for the Merchant Marine Commission to make its report, and this was agreed to. The House then, out of respect to the memory of Senators Hoar and Quay, adjourned. It was in session fifty-three minutes.

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR 1906.

They Aggregate $619,669,852—$5,000,000 Less Than Those for 1905.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The estimates of appropriations required for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were transmitted to Congress to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. These estimates aggregate $619,669,852, as against $614,548,937, the amount of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Following is the recapitulation of the estimates by departments:

	Estimates for 1906.	Appropriations for 1905.
Legislative	$12,314,015	$12,108,487
Executive	383,540	313,387
State Department	3,028,842	3,107,970
Treasury Department	170,547,000	176,480,060
War Department	109,019,300	116,490,574
Navy Department	117,549,348	106,273,662
Interior Department	162,924,425	171,970,808
Post Office Department	15,439,100	2,211,137
Department of Agriculture	6,410,810	5,912,870
Department of Commerce and Labor	13,795,989	10,989,083
Department of Justice	8,248,480	8,624,927
Grand total	$619,669,852	$614,548,937

The estimates for 1906, which are nearly $5,000,000 less than the estimates for 1905, include $140,836,329 permanent annual appropriations already provided for by law.

WAGE EQUALIZATION ENFORCED

Discontent and Rejoicing at Illinois Steel Company's Plant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The plan of the Illinois Steel Company to equalize wages at its South Chicago plant went into effect to-day. A large reduction has been made in the wages of certain classes of workmen. Men who formerly received $5, $6, and $8 a day are now getting only $3, $4, and $5, and there is much dissatisfaction among them. On the other hand, there is rejoicing among the poorly paid laborers and mechanics, who went to work at $1.85, $2, and $2.15 rates instead of $1.40, $1.50, and $1.80.

When the big gates of the plate mill were opened about a thousand of the old workers came back under the new conditions imposed by the company. What action will be taken by the rollers and others upon whom the reductions fall is not yet known. The company has only put its plan of wage equalization into force at the plate mill, but it is said the system will be extended.

Argentine Women Studying Co-education.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Two members of the International Council for the Promotion of Women's Education, the Misses Ernestina and Elvira Lopez of the Argentine Republic, have arrived at Cornell, where they will study the system of coeducation of women. They will remain as students in the university for several weeks, when they will go to Harvard to study the system there.

Knows Nothing of Revolution in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, went to the State Department to-day to tell Secretary Hay that he knew nothing of the reported revolution in Venezuela, but had cabled for official information.

Batchelder Released from Jail.

READING, Penn., Dec. 5.—Harry S. Batchelder, the former Yale football player, was released from jail to-day after serving less than three months of a six months' sentence for conducting a gambling house here. The court remitted the remainder of his term on letters from college professors and educators.

NORMAL GRADUATES WIN.

Entitled to Teacher's Licenses Without an Extra Examination.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, was defeated yesterday in the Supreme Court, in an action brought against him by the Normal College graduates, the court holding that a Normal College graduate is entitled to a license to teach in the public schools, notwithstanding Mr. Maxwell's contention to the contrary. Mr. Maxwell ruled that no graduate from the Normal College was entitled to a teacher's license unless the graduate also passed Mr. Maxwell's academic examination. Counsel said that he reserved the right to exempt Normal College graduates from this academic examination, practically putting himself in the position of Judge and jury in the matter.

The matter was brought into the Supreme Court several weeks ago in the name of one of the graduates of the class of '03, Mabel V. Price, who asked the court for a writ of mandamus to compel Mr. Maxwell to issue a teacher's license to her. A large array of legal talent appeared to argue the case before Justice Greenbaum, and after many hearings Justice Greenbaum handed down a decision holding that an issue of fact had to be determined before the matter could be legally determined. This question of fact was whether the Normal College of the City of New York was an institution approved by the State Board of Examiners as an institute of learning and empowered to issue baccalaureate degrees.

Mr. Maxwell contended that the Normal College had never been so approved, and that the State Superintendent of Education had never approved of the course of study prescribed in the Normal College.

Yesterday the matter came up before Justice Leventritt and a jury. The 129 Normal College graduates who backed up Miss Price in her action all appeared in court, together with a number of girls who have been graduated from the Normal College since the action was commenced. There were also in court a large number of teachers whose licenses depended on the result of the proceedings. Superintendent Maxwell was also there, as was President Hunter of the Normal College.

Lewis L. Delafield, counsel for the graduates, declared that Mr. Maxwell was depriving hundreds of poor girls from earning an honest living as teachers, although they had proved themselves competent to teach by passing a rigid examination and graduating from the Normal College. Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien appeared on behalf of Mr. Maxwell and the City Board of Examiners.

The first witness was Frank H. Wood, who in 1900 was Supervisior of the Division of Instruction of the State Board of Examiners. He told of a meeting of the Normal College Trustees which he had attended, and where it was decided to lengthen the course of study from five to seven years. At this meeting rules were adopted by the Trustees and forwarded to the State Superintendent of Education. One of these rules was that all graduates of the Normal College should pass the examination prescribed by the State Superintendent.

Other witnesses were called to show that the Normal College had been approved by the State Superintendent, and then Justice Leventritt promptly directed the jury to find a verdict in favor of Miss Price. The jury returned the verdict as directed.

Counsel for Mr. Maxwell and his Board of Examiners took exception to the verdict, on the ground that it was contrary to law, and moved for a new trial, but Justice Leventritt denied the motion.

BANDIT ROBS EXPRESS CAR.

Got $400, but Is Said to Have Overlooked $200,000—Messenger Shot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—A Wells-Fargo express car on an Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé overland passenger train, west-bound, was entered early to-day somewhere between Needles and Daggett, and Evan O. Roberts, express messenger, was shot and probably fatally wounded. The way safe was rifled, but the main safe, said to contain $200,000 in pension money, was not robbed, officials say. Officers of the express company say the robber secured only about $400.

The robbery was not discovered until the train reached Daggett. Conductor Hawes opened the door of the express car at Daggett and found Messenger Roberts lying on the floor, semi-conscious.

Roberts, who was unable to tell much about the robbery, said that he had discovered some one on the blind baggage shortly after the train left Needles. The man, whom he took to be a negro, broke open the door and entered. Before the messenger could draw his revolver, the bandit opened fire, wounding Roberts probably mortally.

Roberts fell to the floor, and the robber immediately went to the open way safe and took what he wanted. He then opened the door and jumped out.

The interior of the car indicated that the messenger had made resistance and grappled with the robber before being overpowered and finally shot by him.

A negro tramp has been arrested on suspicion at Barstow. It is reported that more than one man was concerned in the robbery.

THE CENTRAL WILL PAY.

Counsel Agrees to Price Set for West Side Track Privilege.

After a general thrashing out of the subject at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, the New York Central Railroad finally consented to pay the price fixed upon by the Mayor and Controller for the track rights asked for in Twelfth Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh Streets. Ira A. Place, general counsel for the railroad, agreed to the pecuniary terms of the contract prepared by the Commission, but objected to some of the wording of the document.

Mr. Grout was willing to let the engineers straighten out these features with the attorney for the road, but Alderman McCall did not think that Dock Commissioner Featherson ought to be slighted, as the original arrangements were made through his office. Accordingly, the matter was laid over until next week for final settlement, Mr. Featherson to be consulted in the meantime. The price for the rights which the railroad company wants is to remain at $1,580 a year for the first five years, with a five per cent. increase each five years, as Mayor McClellan suggested. When the terms and the contract are closed, the New York Central will alter its tracks running upon the West Thirty-second Street pier, so that the Pennsylvania road can use that pier to help in the disposal of rock and earth excavated for the Pennsylvania tunnel and station work.

POPE BLESSES $30,000 CROWN.

Great Gathering of Prelates at Beatification Ceremony in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The Pope this morning held a consistory for the Beatification of Blessed Gerardo Maiella and Blessed Alessandro Saull, one of the chief functions of the celebration of the golden jubilee of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The Pontiff went in procession to the Hall of the Consistory, where there was a most imposing gathering of high prelates, said to be the largest since the fall of the temporal power of the Popes, but the public was not admitted. After the ceremony there the Pope proceeded to St. Peter's, where the solemn rites of the canonization were performed.

Later the Pope received in St. Peter's all the members of the International Congress of the Virgin Mary, which met to-day in Rome. The Pope blessed the crown, composed of twelve stars of brilliants and valued at $30,000, which will be placed on the Madonna, whose image was crowned by Pope Pius IX. when he proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Steamship Lines May Object.

A report that the transatlantic steamship lines which have business relations with the immigration authorities at Ellis Island are about to appoint a committee of five to go to Washington to protest against what they term the unfairness of the officials, and their being too strict, could not be confirmed at the local steamship offices yesterday. It was admitted that some such steps might be taken.

COCKRAN INTRODUCES HIS PUBLICITY BILLS

Believes President Favors Publishing Campaign Contributions.

GOES BACK SIXTEEN YEARS

One Measure Provides for Probing Past Four Campaigns and the Other Deals with the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Bourke Cockran carried out to-day the promise he made in the campaign that he would introduce a measure aimed at the danger of permitting trusts and corporations to control elections by secret contributions to party campaign funds. He introduced two bills, one providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to inquire how much money has been raised on both sides in the last four Presidential campaigns, and the objects for which it was expended.

The other measure provides for publicity for campaign contributions. It provides that whenever any contribution of more than $50 is made, or any sum is expended on behalf of a Presidential or Congressional candidate, a statement of the contribution or expenditure must be filed within three days in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. Within a week the statement must be published in two newspapers of differing politics in that Federal district. If the donors do not file the statement the recipients must do so. Failure to comply with the law is made a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year or more than three.

Under ordinary circumstances no such bill introduced by a Democrat would have any chance of passage in a Republican Congress, but Mr. Cockran, who called at the White House and saw the President to-day, is confident that the bill providing for publicity will be passed, because he thinks the President will favor it. The other bill he has very little hope of, though he thinks it ought to pass.

Of course neither Mr. Cockran nor any one else expects the passage of his own bill exactly as he has drawn it, for the Republican majority would never permit such a bill to pass with a Democratic name to it. But the substance of the bill could be introduced by some Republican and reported by a Republican committee Chairman and thus made a Republican measure. This is what Mr. Cockran expects in case the President supports it, as he thinks he will. In speaking of his bills to-day, Mr. Cockran said:

"These measures are not intended to secure any partisan advantage, but to arrest a tendency which, if not checked, must result in such demoralization of both parties that their destruction will become necessary to the progress if not to the very existence of civilization, and few men doubt that if party organizations perish republican government will be engulfed in their ruins."

AFGHAN FRONTIER MENACED?

Entire Russian Division Reported to Have Been Ordered There.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Standard asserts that an entire Russian army division which has been stationed in the Caucasus has been ordered to the Afghan frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—Mirza Riza Khan, former Persian Minister to Russia and present Ambassador from Persia to Constantinople, and his suite, constituting a deputation from the Shah of Persia to the Czar, have arrived in St. Petersburg.

It was reported a few weeks ago that trouble had occurred between Russians and Afghans at Kushk. The Afghans, it was stated, exploded a magazine, killing many soldiers.

A statement, published in London, that Russia was concentrating troops on the Afghan frontier was denied in St. Petersburg on Nov. 30, but the dispatch announcing this added that it was undoubtedly true that Russia was watching with some misgivings the British plans for the reorganization and increase of the Indian Army, as well as the dispatch of a deputation to Persia, coming, as they did, on the heels of the Tibetan expedition.

LOST $1,000 IN "POOLROOM."

Two Men Accused of "Helping" Philadelphia Man Are Arrested.

George W. Deeves, a Philadelphia contractor, who is stopping at the Bartholdi Hotel, lost $1,000 yesterday, he says, in the old game of beating the poolrooms by advance information as to the result of horse races. The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested two men, whom Mr. Deeves identifies as the men who "assisted" in the scheme. They were held as suspicious persons.

When they were arrested they said they were James Davis and James Wallace. Davis, according to the police, is known as "James Brooks," while Wallace, the police say, is known as "Big John."

Mr. Deeves says that while he was in Philadelphia several weeks ago he met a man in the Bellevue Hotel, who appeared to be a horseman, and who told him that if he went to New York and met two men, one of them the superintendent of the racing news bureau of the telegraph company, he could win a lot of money from the poolrooms. He came here, he said, on Saturday and met the two men at the Hoffman House. They took him to what they said was a poolroom on West Twenty-fifth Street and let him win $100. Yesterday he went again and lost $1,000. The man at the other end of the wire said that he was sorry, but there had been a mistake in the "advance information."

Soon after he left the alleged poolroom the contractor concluded that he had been duped, and went to the police. They arrested Wallace and Davis at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Both men protested, but, according to the police, they were identified as the men by Deeves.

WHY EUROPE KEEPS THE PEACE

Purpose Partly Is to Balk Socialists, Von Buelow Tells Bebel.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, analyzed the Budget in the Reichstag to-day. Secretary of the Treasury von Stengel, he said, had sketched on Saturday the deplorable financial situation of the empire in terms so true that he regretted the French custom could not be followed and the speech be posted throughout the country as a Ministerial declaration of the position into which the country had been drawn by the Government's policies.

He discussed the details of the appropriations, deducing therefrom that on works of general public utility the Government was parsimonious, while on "glory policies" it was generous at the cost of going into debt.

Chancellor von Bülow denied that Germany was spending relatively more for armaments than other great nations. "A country that spends $750,000,000 yearly for spirituous liquors," he said, "can spend $500,000,000 as an insurance premium for national safety." He expressed his agreement with Herr Bebel in the statement that if a great European war were to break out the Socialists would profit thereby, adding:

"That is a further reason why the Governments of all the great powers are maintaining their present peace policy."

Discussing the anti-German feeling in Great Britain, Count von Bülow reiterated that the purpose of the German navy extension was purely defensive.

"I cannot conceive," he continued, "that the thought of an Anglo-German war is seriously entertained by the reasonable people of both countries."

NAN PATTERSON CASE AGAIN.

Three Jurors Chosen on First Day of the Second Trial.

The second trial of Nan Patterson, accused of the murder of Caesar Young, began yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Justice Vernon M. Davis presiding. Before the hour for adjournment arrived twenty talesmen from the special panel of 200 had been examined, and three jurors chosen.

The first trial of Miss Patterson had been under way for two weeks, when Edward Dressler, one of the jurors, suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which incapacitated him from further service, and a mistrial was entered on Monday, Nov. 28.

When the case was called again yesterday morning there were few present who were not concerned in the case, the majority of the audience being furnished by the men on the special panel. The defendant was the only woman in the courtroom at the morning session, and but two feminine faces were to be seen in the afternoon.

Before the case was called there was a conference between Justice Davis, Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan, who are conducting the prosecution, and Messrs. Levy, Unger & O'Reilly, counsel for the defense, at which it was determined to rush the trial to its conclusion with all possible speed.

Nan Patterson was brought into court promptly at 11 o'clock. She wore the black dress and hat in which she appeared on her first trial. Her father, J. Randolph Patterson of Washington, was waiting for her, and she bent over and kissed him before she took her seat.

When the first talesman was called to the witness box for examination, it became evident that she would pursue the same advisory tactics in the selection of jurors. She was in frequent consultation with her lawyers, and before a juror was finally accepted Mr. Levy asked her if he was satisfactory. The jurors chosen when court adjourned were:

THOMAS H. HARMER, sixty-one years of age, married, residence 256 West Eighty-fifth Street, paying teller Nassau Bank, at 9 Beekman Street, foreman.

WILLIAM J. LEE, fifty-seven years of age, married, residence 2,161 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, manufacturer, at 1,050 Third Avenue.

THOMAS FARRELL, fifty-six years of age, married, residence 42 Bradhurst Avenue, dealer in fixtures at 626 First Avenue.

The defense used four of its challenges and the prosecution one. Mr. Levy forced Mr. Rand to use this challenge, accepting one of his clients, whom he pronounced to be a "fair man and a good man, who could be trusted to do what was right." The praise and the challenge which promptly followed caused a smile in the courtroom.

FIREMEN ON TWO PLATOONS.

Experiment Started Down Town — No Sleeping in Houses.

The Fire Department began a test of the two platoon system yesterday. If the plan works it will be adopted by the whole department, and if proved unsatisfactory the Third Battalion, on which the scheme is being tried, will go back to the present system, in which the men have off one day out of every five.

The Third Battalion, which is under the command of Battalion Chief Thomas Larkin, is composed of four engine companies and two hook and ladder companies. The six companies are divided for the purposes of the experiment into halves. The new order of things will continue in effect for at least a month, Fire Commissioner Hayes says, in order that an adequate trial be made.

The two platoons will be arranged in day and night tours of duty. The day platoon will report at 8 A. M., as it did yesterday, and remain on duty for ten hours until 6 P. M. The night platoon, going on at 6 P. M., will be ready to respond to calls until 8 A. M., a fourteen-hour tour of duty.

A feature of the two platoon system is the fact that while the test is being made there shall be no sleeping in [illegible] of the six companies affected. [illegible] the beds have been removed, and the platoon on duty will be sequired to remain fully dressed and wide awake, ready for all alarms. It is calculated that this part of the plan will readily show how much time can be saved in answering night alarms.

There will be no enlargement of the companies for the test, although the fourteen men forming the usual complement of an engine or hook and ladder company will be split in two. A great many firemen are opposed to the two-platoon scheme for professional as well as personal reasons, and contend that if the plan is extended to the whole department the number of additional men necessary to provide a fighting force as efficient as the present system, under which the men are always on duty except on their days off, would cost the city an extra million dollars.

Should a dangerous fire occur, or be in progress at either of the relief hours, 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., the battalion chief commanding may order the men already at work to remain on duty as long as he considers it necessary, regardless of the men's regular hours.

The companies making the test are on Wooster, Marion, Great Jones, Broome, Elm, and Mercer Streets. This battalion was chosen because it is in the wholesale district, in which the worst downtown fires occur, and for this reason it is expected that the test will be conclusive. Battalion Chief Larkin has been instructed to make weekly reports on the workings of the two-platoon system, carefully to note any defects, and to advise such extensions and changes as may seem to be expedient.

INCORRIGIBLE PENNSYLVANIA.

A Recent Plurality Furnishes Mr. Littleton a Speech Topic.

Accompanied by his brother, Jesse M. Littleton, who was the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee in the last election, Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn called upon Mayor McClellan yesterday and presented the Republican member of his family.

After the meeting President Littleton said he had been invited to speak at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society to be held a week from to-night in this city.

"They told me I might select my own subject," said the Borough President. "I remembered the 510,000 plurality which Pennsylvania gave to Roosevelt last month and I said I would speak on 'The Incorrigible Tendencies of the Keystone State.'"

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Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

For the Holidays—
Gifts of Sterling Silver in Endless Variety.
Many at greatly reduced prices, pending our Removal.

41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

COTTON MARKET HAS EXTRAORDINARY BREAK

Declines of Thirty to Sixty Points on Various Options.

SLIGHT RALLY AT THE CLOSE

Big Bills Offered in Foreign Exchange Market—Two Brokers Have an Over-Sunday "Break."

The cotton market opened with a big break yesterday. On the call there were declines of thirty to sixty points on the various options, and the pit was in a fury of excitement. Such a big break over Sunday is a rare occurrence in the cotton market, and, although there have been sudden fluctuations up and down over a holiday amounting to 100 points, yet when such a break comes it means a tremendous strain on all those interested. A break of 60 points is equivalent to $3 a bale, and, if carried up into the transactions for a day or two the contracts outstanding would amount to millions of dollars. Every such break makes it necessary for the seller to put up additional margins, and therefore means extensive rearrangements of credits at banks.

Under the strain of this decline there was another "break," this being between B. S. Castles and J. J. Chew, two brokers. They have been known as excellent friends.

Mr. Chew, who is known as a weather expert, had given Mr. Castles a "tip" on Saturday regarding the probable indication of the size of the crop according to the Government reports. Mr. Castles acted on the "tip" and sold short, and then told Chew that the "tip" had been a good one. To this Chew replied jokingly that that was more than he could say for any information ever given out by Castles. Then the men parted. Yesterday morning, however, Castles had made up his mind that this reply of his friend was an insult, and he told him so and offered to settle the matter if he would step outside. Chew took the "dare," and the two men walked toward the members' entrance. Just as they passed out of the first door at the head of the steps, one of the men struck the other a blow. Employes of the Exchange, however, interfered and the affair was hushed up. Although both men are supposed to have violated the etiquette rules of the Exchange, no action will be taken unless the Exchange authorities should be officially notified of the occurrence.

The break in the market continued until January had reached 7.55, or about what Theodore H. Price on Saturday had said it would sell at this week. Every option of the present crop year sold below eight cents, and the amount of cotton that was for sale seemed without limit. Later in the day there was a slight rally, and at the close the market had recovered 14 to 21 points. The rally was almost entirely due to covering of short sales by the bears.

Enormous amounts of cotton bills were offered for sale in the foreign exchange market yesterday. One bank is known to have bought $1,000,000 worth. The cotton represented by these bills is cotton exported last week, when the price was around nine cents. None of the bills that have been sold so far represents cotton shipped at the prices now ruling, although it is expected that there will be a quantity of the white staple shipped at the present low prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
December	7.68	7.50	7.62@7.30	7.91
January	7.77	7.55	7.69@7.70	8.00
February	7.74	7.65	7.74@7.76	8.10
March	7.92	7.65	7.86@7.87	8.20
April	7.65	7.65	7.90@7.92	8.25
May	8.04	7.75	7.96@7.98	8.31
June	8.03	7.84	7.98@8.00	8.32
July	8.10	7.85	8.03@8.05	8.35
August	8.00	7.93	7.93@7.98	8.23

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Spot cotton was weak and irregular; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; Mid-upland, 4.25d. Futures opened demoralized, 30@35 points lower. Closed steady, net 36@40 points lower. December and December-January, 4.19; January-February, 4.24; February-March, 4.27; March-April, 4.31; April-May, 4.33; May-June, 4.36; June-July, 4.38; July-August, 4.40; August-September, 4.39. Manchester Yarns irregular. Cloths unsettled.

Car Runs Boy Down.

Abraham Brotsky, sixteen years old, of 281 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, was run down and probably mortally hurt yesterday morning by a trolley car at Broadway and Gerry Street, Brooklyn. The car was on its way to Manhattan by way of the new bridge.

Rejane-Porel Divorce Investigation.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The court has ordered an investigation of the charges brought by both parties in the Réjane-Porel divorce case.

Registered Trade Mark

Holiday Handkerchiefs

At "The Linen Store."

For men, women and children, few gifts are so appropriate, acceptable and useful as pure linen handkerchiefs.

Our Holiday assortment is now ready, and the range in designs, sizes, styles and prices is so varied that practically every demand and individual preference can be satisfied.

Handkerchiefs, daintily embroidered or lace trimmed, some the product of the best Swiss needleworkers, others showing the deft French hand-work, and still others combining the work of the Armenian and Irish peasants.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs of every weight and texture, ranging from the good old-fashioned Cambric to those which are as filmy and delicate as the finest chiffon.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs of Valenciennes, Duchesse and Point laces, at from $1.00 to $100.00 each.

Hand embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs of every kind for men, women and children. These have more individuality, perhaps, than any other line, and for gifts "The Linen Store" supplies many thousands of dozens annually. Prices $3.00 per dozen and upwards.

And this is only part of our assortment, which shows many novel and attractive lines.

We deliver all Holiday Handkerchiefs in boxes bearing our Spinning Wheel Trade Mark, which carries with it a guarantee that the goods are absolutely pure Linen.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., 14 W. 23d Street.

B. Altman & Co.

TEA GOWNS AND HOUSE ROBES

ARE OFFERED IN AN INTERESTING VARIETY OF STYLES AND IN MANY FABRICS, INCLUDING NEGLIGEES, BATH ROBES AND PARTLY FITTED GARMENTS FOR WEAR UPON INFORMAL OCCASIONS AT HOME, BOTH IMPORTED MODELS AND THOSE OF DOMESTIC MAKE.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.

ON TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY, A SPECIAL SALE WILL BE HELD OF HAND-MADE NOVELTY STOCKS.

$1.35, $1.15, 75c. AND 55c. EACH.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86th St. & 3rd Ave.

OFFER

Convenient Holiday Shopping in Their Greatly Enlarged Store,

which has these added public comforts:—
Elevator Service—Post Office—Telephone.

Star Gloves Are Best.

Of course there's no charge for the dainty boxes, in which there's an added charm where presentation is intended, but the glove is the real thing, and you're sure of all around satisfaction if the selection is made here. Exchangeable? Certainly. Trouble? Not at all.

All the new shades.
Paris Point backs,
embroidered backs,
Mannish, in medium and heavy,
1.00 pair

The Grand Prize awarded to MELLIN'S FOOD over all other infants' foods

THE HIGHEST AWARD of the World's Fair Saint Louis

This is even higher than the Gold Medal

5th Av. Auction Rooms,
238 5th Ave., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer
TO BE SOLD
THIS MORNING,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Also Wed. & Thurs. at same hour,
$20,000 Worth of
Diamonds
Watches
Chains Gems
Jewelry & Silverware
BY ORDER OF THE
Provident Loan Society
of New York
Rare bargains to be had for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Belle of the Fifties

Memoirs of Mrs. Clay of Alabama.

Edited by ADA STERLING.

One of the most interesting books of the year—a charming picture.
—Washington Post.

Second Printing, Ill., net, $2.75. Postage, 28 cents.

Remainder of Model Gowns at 30 to 50 per cent discount.

BERGDORF & GOODMAN, 32 West 32d St.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Sail To-day.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is booked to sail for Italy on the North German Lloyd liner Koenigin Luise this afternoon with Mrs. Rockefeller. They intend to spend several months abroad.

ANNIE RUSSELL SCORES IN "BROTHER JACQUES"

A French Play of Clean Sentimental Comedy.

A TRIANGLE THAT IS NOT

Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Shares the Honors—A Production Without Atmosphere.

Genevieve	Annie Russell
Madame Morange	Mrs. Chas. W. Walcot
Pauline	Grena Bennett
Valentine	Davenport Seymour
Antoinette	May Hennessey
Juliette	Elizabeth Churchill
The Princess	Claire Winston
Mariette, maid	Mary Gordon
Flossie Adams	Elizabeth Johnson
Jacques Jouvenin	Oswald Yorke
Marquis de Chantalard	Grant Stewart
Jean, his son	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Mons. Bellecontre	George W. Wilson
Bishop of Tiffis	Charles J. Burbidge
Duke de Fitz Arnold	Sidney Mansfield
The Admiral	Wm. Wray
The Magistrate	J. R. Cooley
The Detective	J. Harding
Footman	Lon W. Carter

"Brother Jacques," Miss Annie Russell's new vehicle, is mainly written by Henry Bernstein, who was responsible for the original of her melancholy and distasteful piece of last year, "The Younger Mrs. Parling," but it is of a wholly different order. It is remarkable, in fact, as being the reverse of what is usually called French. Its success of last year in Paris, together with the success of Pierre Wolff's "Secret of Polichinelle," is said to be among the reasons why the younger generation of French playwrights have formed a league foreswearing undressing scenes and breaches of the Seventh Commandment. It is, in fact, a real Annie Russell play from Paris.

As acted last night at the Garrick, to be sure, the play seemed doomed at the end of the first act, and its fate was very doubtful at the end of the second. But the scene which forms the climax of the third act shows Miss Russell to greater advantage as a comedian than she has appeared in years; and as she here has the invaluable assistance of Joseph Wheelock, Jr., the result was to snatch the whole from the slough of despond, and to land it an undoubted if not sensational popular success. An audience that had applauded politely burst into peals of spontaneous applause, and Miss Russell, who had up to this seemed nervous and diffident, responded with redoubled gayety of spirit.

The theme of the play, to be sure, is the eternal French triangle—or rather, it sets out to be this, but in consequence of a new and particularly diverting twist the acute angle is not closed, so that all ends happily. Jacques is Genevieve's elder comrade and so-called brother, and, without quite realizing it, he is in love with her, as she is unconsciously in love with him. He is a spendthrift and an idler, but has just enough dignity and is just sentimental enough to tell her to marry a booby, "yes, papa," Marquis, who is daffy about a chorus girl, and whose father is after Genevieve's money. As they are all French this is no doubt possible.

When the wedding is consecrated, however, though not consummated, Genevieve develops an unhoped-for strain of common sense. She has learned of Jean's previous attachment, and over their wedding supper table persuades the amiable ass to hike out for Paris, and his only love—who is even then disporting herself in the ballet as a lily, dancing on the most bewitching of green—stems! This is the great scene of the play.

Miss Russell reveals a sense of humor, a deft sprightliness, and a girlish aplomb that recall the old days we have all mourned so long. It is rare that playwrights have the perspicacity to imagine a young woman with sense and fun in her make-up, and rarer still that they are blessed with such a deliciously poetic humorist to embody the creature of their imagination; but when the fates are thus in conjunction, what a delight to a weary playgoing world! There are sentimental scenes, too, in the play, and there also Miss Russell embodies in her best manner, which is the very best and all her own; but it is as the comedienne that she captures the audience.

Mr. Wheelock also appears at his best, and though his powers are of narrower range they are quite as absolute and laughter-compelling. Nothing could be better than the manner in which he portrays the imbecile joy with which Jean lets his bride of an hour persuade him to bolt from the wedding duet to join his dancing lily in town.

How the divorce is arranged and how Brother Jacques returns to claim his little sister afford material for a pleasant enough fourth act. It is not a powerful nor portentous play, but is what Sam Bernard could call sufficiency. Mr. Bernstein's collaborator, by the way, is that Pierre Veter who reports the Parisian premieres for The Herald, and also last year visited America and related his rather superficial and painful impressions.

The failure of the opening acts was due in part to clumsy construction and to dialogue overladen with redundant talk, and in part wofully misconceived acting. That Americans born and bred should be able to create anything like Parisian atmosphere is perhaps not to be expected, though better might be done than was accomplished last night; but in the case of these transported plays, it is either a French atmosphere or none at all: and, say what you will, it is desirable that play things on the stage should seem like something or other.

As Brother Jacques Oswald Yorke was rather heavy and unconvincing in a not very light or plausible part. As the lawyer who manoeuvred the divorce, G. W. Wilson, admirable character actor though he is in such parts as Louis XI., offended by a too obvious miming.

Grand Stewart showed the blush of youth through his make-up of hardened senility, and had a distressing habit of smacking his lips at the beginning of a line. Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of a Western Mayor, played an impossibly written American heiress in a manner that showed everywhere the trail of the amateur.

Such a cast is ruinous to whatever delicacy and lifelikeness the play may have had. It will stand, as far as it does stand, on the performances of Miss Russell and Mr. Wheelock.

"Duchess of Padua" Given in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Oscar Wilde's play, "The Duchess of Padua," is being given at the Hamburg City Theatre. The work has never appeared in print under his name, nor has it been performed in Germany before. Carl Hagemann, the German biographer, says, however, that the play was produced in New York in 1891.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" was the chief attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. The Kaufmann Troupe do some new tricks with their bicycles.

E. H. Sothern's old success, "An Enemy to the King," was given last night at Proctor's Fifth Avenue house. Edwin Arden took the leading role. Mlle. Eugenie Tessler leads the vaudeville bill with selected songs.

Israel Zangwill's "Six Persons" is at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

"Thelma," a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel, is on at the Proctor house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Rosario Guerrero appeared at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall yesterday in "The Rose and the Dagger," a pantomime.

Mabel McKinley sang at Keith's last night.

Powell and the Majiltons have introduced a new specialty at the Eden Musee.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre May Yohe appeared yesterday afternoon and last night.

George Fuller Golden made his appearance at the Circle Theatre yesterday.

The Empire City Quartet was the feature of the bill at the Yorkville Theatre last night.

"The Rogers Brothers in London" began last night a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House.

"The Girl of the Streets" is at the Third Avenue.

"The Volunteer Organist" was given by a competent company at the Metropolis Theatre last night.

"A Woman's Struggle" is the attraction at the Windsor Theatre.

"From Rags to Riches," with Master Joseph Santley as star, is the New Star's offering for the next six days.

"The Other Girl," by Augustus Thomas, was at the Grand Opera House last night.

"More to be Pitied Than Scorned" was at the American Theatre last night.

MANTELL AS RICHARD III.

An Opening Night Marred by Delays, Accidents, and Consequent Nervousness.

CAST.	
Duke of Gloster, afterward Richard III.	Robert B. Mantell
King Henry VI. / Earl of Richmond	Thomas Lingham
Duke of Buckingham	W. J. Montgomery
Lord Stanley	Carl Ahrendt
Sir William Catesby	Frederick Forrest
Tressel	John C. Connery
Lord Mayor of London	Harry Keefer
Edward, Prince of Wales	Irene Hunt
Duke of York	Blanche Hunt
Duke of Norfolk	Harry Kerns
Sir Richard Radcliffe	George Macy
Earl of Oxford	Edward Foos
Sir James Blount	Wm. Hunt
Lieutenant of the Tower	David R. Young
Tirrell	Laurence Stearns
Officer	Hamilton Mott
Elizabeth, Queen to Edward IV.	Lillian Kingsbury
Duchess of York	Eva Benton
Lady Anne	Marie Booth Russell

Another Shakespearean revival, following close on the heels of the short but successful engagement of Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, was effected last night at the Princess Theatre by Robert B. Mantell. The play chosen for Mr. Mantell's reappearance in New York, after an absence of years, was "Richard III.," in which he is reported to have had much success in the West. How much of that success was deserved, according to New York standards, could not fairly be judged last night. Mr. Mantell was once well known here as an actor of romantic and melodramatic parts.

His re-entrance as a full-fledged tragedian was handicapped by various circumstances. Bad weather and numerous other first-night handicaps reduced the audience to painfully small proportions. That small audience was kept waiting nearly an hour beyond the appointed time for the first raising of the curtain.

It was further induced to levity by audible stage directions and visible stage manipulations, and was left in no mood for too serious acceptance of the performance. On the other hand, the actors were doubtless equally annoyed, and prevented from doing justice to themselves or to the play, so final judgment should be suspended.

The general impression left, however, despite allowance for all untoward circumstances, was that Mr. Mantell's ambition, laudable as it is, has overreached itself in essaying the part of Richard III. His delivery of his opening soliloquy was distressingly melodramatic and singsongy. Succeeding scenes and speeches showed constant improvement, which justifies the hope that nervousness and accident marred the work of an unfortunate first night. As Lady Anne Miss Russell presented a beautiful picture, though she failed to carry deep conviction by her voice or her acting. The supporting cast was of ordinary merit. The scenery and stage settings were in grateful contrast to the overelaboration of the Sothern-Marlowe Shakespearean productions.

NEW YORK THEATRE SEATS, $1.

Reduction Starts Talk of Cheaper Theatre Prices All Over Town.

Klaw & Erlanger announced yesterday that after Dec. 26 the best seats in the New York Theatre would sell for $1 apiece. Before long the great Thompson & Dundy Hippodrome at Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue is going to open its doors to the public, and the highest price there will be $1. The change at the New York Theatre started a lot of talk about possibilities.

"I believe the time is coming when the two-dollar houses will change their policy and sell orchestra seats for $1.50," said a prominent manager last night. "Of course, nobody likes to go on record as starting this, because he fears people will think he is going to cheapen the quality of his attractions. But I believe it will get started some day. New York is about the only place left now where the theatres charge $2 for an orchestra seat."

At the New York Theatre "Home Folks," a melodrama, will be the first play under the new one-dollar policy. The managers of the theatre propose to give a series of expensive dramatic productions there during the Winter, and they think the thirty-five-cents-to-one-dollar scheme will be the most profitable.

"WINSOME WINNIE" BACK AGAIN.

Opens at Majestic "Babes in Toyland" to Return in January.

Miss Paula Edwardes came to the Majestic Theatre last night in "Winsome Winnie," the musical comedy that ran for several weeks at the Casino Theatre last Spring. The author of the play, Edward Paulton, was in the cast as Dr. Taylor, proprietor of "Taylor's Tiny Tablets." He succeeded in getting more laughs out of the audience than any other member of the company.

There have been many additions to "Winsome Winnie" since it left New York. The song "They're Looking for Me," sung by Miss Edwardes, is as much a hit as ever; it has many fresh stanzas. Richard Chawner now has the part of Lord Poverish, the impecunious nobleman. Frederick A. Bishop appears as Captain Cotterell, sailing master, and William Wolff as Pericles, the bandit.

The show will stay at the Majestic only one week, and will be succeeded by Bertha Galland in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." "Babes in Toyland" will play a return engagement in January.

MEN DIE TOGETHER.

Asphyxiated in Bed by Gas—Accident, Coroner Says.

Two young men, who were identified as James Gibbons and James Moran, were found dead yesterday in bed in a small furnished room which they had rented a week ago at 895 Second Avenue. They had been asphyxiated by gas. Coroner Scholer said he thought that the deaths were accidental. An unopened quart of whisky was at the bedside.

Mrs. Kate Gibbons of 329 East Twenty-fifth Street, the mother of Gibbons, met the two in the hallway of the house on Sunday evening and begged Gibbons to stop making her sad by his habits. He is reported to have said that she would not be troubled much longer by him.

In Gibbons's clothes was found a note scrawled on a scrap of paper, indicating enmity on his part toward a James Shanahan.

Mrs. Bridget Moran, mother of one of the dead men, said that her son was a bricklayer, thirty-four years of age, and that he had lived with her and her daughter at 223 First Avenue. She said that her son had attended church with her on Sunday morning, and after spending the day in the house had gone out at 4 o'clock promising to return shortly.

Mrs. Gibbons said that her son had been employed as a penman at the St. Louis Exposition, and that since his return, several weeks ago, he had been employed in a similar capacity.

ADMITS KILLING, POLICE SAY.

Italian Wanted Here for Shooting Is Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Marcellino Sauro, seventeen years old, was taken by the police from a train from New York at the Back Bay station to-day in connection with the killing of Pasquale Carravo and the fatal wounding of Mrs. Josephine Mesrelo at New York last night. The shooting took place at the home of Carravo in West Twenty-sixth Street, as the relatives and friends the host had invited to witness the naming of his child were leaving.

After much questioning at Police Headquarters Sauro admitted, the police say, that he shot Carravo and Mrs. Misrelo because the had been teased and annoyed by the merrymakers at the ceremony. He also said that Carravo had accused him at a previous time of stealing money. Two revolvers, one with several discharged shells, were found upon Sauro.

Flint Headed for Home.

Wallace B. Flint, brother of Charles R. Flint, said yesterday, in speaking of the London report that his brother was in Russia negotiating for the sale of further warships to cost $35,000,000, that the ships referred to were the same that had been reported sold at various times in the last six months. Mr. Flint went abroad in September and has been traveling all over Europe, Russia included. He is now headed for home, and is expected in New York before New Year's. If it were necessary he could reach this city within ten days, it was said.

Live the Simple Life
BY DRINKING
Evans Ale

FIELDS'S THEATRE OPENS WITH DAINTY COMEDY

"It Happened in Nordland" Scores on First Night.

BOOK BY GLEN MACDONOUGH

Music by Victor Herbert—Capable Company Supports Lew Fields and Marie Cahill.

Hubert	Lew Fields
Prince George of Nebula	Harry Davenport
Duke of Toxen	Joseph Herbert
Baron Sparta	Harry Fisher
Captain Slivowitz	Joseph Carroll
Princess Aline	May Robson
Dr. Otto Blotz	Julius Steger
Parthenia Schmitt	Bessie Clayton
Hugo von Arnim	Charles Gotthold
Mayme Perkins	"Billie" Norton
Dr. Popoff and Captain Gatling	Wm. Burress
Duchess Helene	Rosemary Glosz
Rudolf and Prince Karl	Frank O'Neill
Miss Hicks and Countess Pokota	Pauline Frederick
Katherine Peepfogle	Marie Cahill

"It happened in Nordland" because it couldn't have happened anywhere else. It is too delightful and dainty for the sure-enough countries of the workaday world, and when Glen McDonough put it in words and Victor Herbert set it to music and the pair of them turned it over to Lew Fields to open his new theatre with, they rendered that actor-manager a service, by virtue of which he may well keep his pretty playhouse packed for many a moon to come.

Before the curtain rose, the gathering of first-nighters which filled every seat and stood up whenever it could find room, admired the newest theatre in New York enthusiastically. It was well worthy of all the admiration bestowed upon it, too, for, once inside—the entrance is not as commodious as it might be—a vision of green and white and gold, with three tiers of boxes well arranged, is revealed. As soon as the curtain went up, however, there was no time for further inspection of the house. The musical comedy claimed attention.

There is hardly a dull line in the book, which furnishes ample opportunity for Mr. Fields and the capable people with whom he has surrounded himself to display their talents. Naturally, there isn't any too much of a plot. Marie Cahill, as the American Ambassadress to the Court of Nordland, takes the place of the Queen for a day and a night, that illustrious personage having disappeared, and finds her long-lost brother in Lew Fields. The long-lost brother is in all kinds of trouble, and is more than willing to be saved. The Court personages, quaintly conceived, are full of plot and counter-plot, and there are enough love affairs to keep the full complement of sweethearts busy.

The chorus was a beauty show. There wasn't an ugly face even in the last row, and the costuming made even the oldest timers sit up and take notice. It has been a long time since any production has been more generously staged, and some of the pictures evolved as the play progressed evoked burst after burst of applause. This was notably true of the carnival scene in the second act.

Lew Fields is well fitted in the part assumed by him. His peculiar brand of comedy, in all the wealth of its misfit pronunciation, is right at home in it. Miss Cahill was also well suited in her role.

BURNETT GOT $273,300.

Moody Now Recommends Abolishing U. S. District Attorney's Fees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Attention is drawn to the large fees received by the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in the annual report of Attorney General Moody. Recommendation is made that a fixed salary be given to this official.

Under three sections of the statutes the District Attorney is entitled to fees in some cases where he appears for Government officials and to a percentage of moneys collected in others. These fees from March 31, 1898, to June 30, 1904, amounted to $273,300, in addition to his salary of $6,000 a year, making an average yearly income of about $61,000. Mr. Moody says these facts "call for grave consideration."

"It is very true that I have received the fees that Attorney General Moody says I have," said Gen. Burnett, when his attention was called to the report last evening. "They are perfectly legal fees, and as a matter of fact, under the law, I might easily have claimed and received a larger sum than the reports show me to have received. Had there been no fees attached to the office of the District Attorney I should hardly have given up, as I did, a private practice that netted me from $25,000 to $30,000 a year for a salary of $6,000. You may be sure that I went into the office with my eyes open as to the possibilities in the way of fees, as I understood that my predecessors, Messrs. Walker, Elihu Root, and McFarlane, had received from $40,000 to $50,000 a year, and the late George Bliss from $90,000 to $100,000."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenaugh, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at Girard College, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavanaugh, retired, will report to the Governor of Delaware at Wilmington for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved.

Capt. Lanning Parsons, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved at the University of Arkansas, to take effect Jan. 31, and will then join his troop.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to St. Louis and supervise the dismantling and packing for reshipment of the Military Academy exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Navy.

Rear Admiral S. W. Terry will be placed on the retired list Dec. 28.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Allen is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and ordered to League Island, in charge of the naval magazine, Fort Mifflin.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Glennon is detached from the Independence, Mare Island, and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Col. F. H. Harrington, Marine Corps, is placed on the retired list Dec. 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Arrived—Prairie, at League Island; Wasp, at Pensacola; Topeka, at Charleston; Frolic, at Cavite; Hannibal, at Guantanamo; Baltimore, at Hongkong; New Orleans, at Che-Foo; Chicago, at Bahia, and Brutus, at Shanghai.

Sailed—Hartford, from Hampton Roads for Key West; Villalobos, from Shanghai for Hankow; Culgoa, from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads; Marcellus, from Guantanamo for Colon; Brooklyn, Marietta, and Atlanta, from Bahia for Port of Spain; Yankee, from Hampton Roads for League Island; Nanshan, from Chemulpo for Cavite, and Castine, from Pernambuco for Fort of Spain.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

A POETIC TRAGEDY AT DALY'S THEATRE

Nance O'Neil Appears in T. B. Aldrich's "Judith of Bethulia."

A WORK OF MUCH BEAUTY

Actress's Effort Is Uneven, and the Poet Is Aided Little by the Production.

Holofernes	Mr. Charles Dalton
Bagoas	Mr. Charles Millward
Archior	Mr. Louis Massen
Ozias	Mr. Joseph Wheelock
Charmis	Mr. George Friend
Chabris	Mr. J. B. Coughlan
Nathan	Mr. Arthur H. Sawyer
Joachin	Mr. Gilbert Aymar
Abner	Mr. W. C. Thorne
Elika	Mr. Seymour Stratton
An Archer of Holofernes's Army	Mr. William McKee
First Captain	Mr. Norman R. Steele
Second Captain	Mr. Herbert Forrest
Third Captain	Mr. Lowell J. Sherman
Fourth Captain	Mr. G. M. Dailey
Fifth Captain	Mr. George Friend
Marah	Miss Gertrude Binley
Naomie	Miss Clara Thompson
Arzael	Miss Ricca Allen
Judith	Miss O'Neil

Despite the fact that comparatively little aid was vouchsafed him by those to whom was intrusted the difficult task of adequately representing his tragedy, the "Judith of Bethulia" of Thomas Bailey Aldrich stood revealed last night as a work of large poetic inspiration, conveyed in convincing and impressive dramatic form. Had the play been produced, say, twenty years ago, when there was still a place in our theatres for works of largeness and breadth, and when the poetic drama was not entirely dependent for its appeal upon the popularity of shop-made stars, it is not unlikely that this ambitious tragedy by an American man of letters might have found a more enduring place than it is ever likely to achieve to-day.

Then there were actors and actresses of the heroic mold, capable of sounding the deepest notes of such a tragedy with the firm, sure touch of artists big enough intellectually to be something more than mere pygmy mimics of great passions of which they are utterly incapable themselves.

It is worth mentioning at the outset that the audience which assembled at Daly's Theatre last night was neither so large nor so demonstrative as that which is to be seen at almost any opening of musical comedy or current frippery. We hear much nowadays of the need for a National theatre, and there is a constant cry from some quarters for a more intellectual drama.

Even had Mr. Aldrich's play been found entirely wanting—which is not true, by any means—the occasion of its presentation should have been of sufficient importance to fill the theatre. But there were many vacant seats on the ground floor, and in those regions generally believed to be patronized by those whose love of art is larger than their pocket-books, there was hardly a corporal's guard. Can it be that there is insincerity in the plaints? Must the dictum of the managers be accepted for facts? It would need few more experiences like that of last night to convince even the most skeptical.

Mr. Aldrich's tragedy follows in its main essentials the story of Judith, as handed down in Biblical tradition. But the simple tale of the Jewess who sallies forth to save her people, and who ultimately kills the Assyrian foe, Holofernes, is embroidered by the poet with a wealth of fanciful incident and dialogue that serves to raise it far above the mere record of a chronicle. The verse is fluid and rich, the tale made luminous and colorful with many a passage of exquisite word-painting, and fraught at times with a noble suggestion of pure faith.

Mr. Aldrich frequently reveals a wealth of imagery which is transcendently beautiful. Once in a while last evening it would have seemed that his verses were lacking in the true rhythmic flow. But it would be manifestly unfair to conclude that such is the case, remembering as one does that the actors were not infrequently halting in their lines, a condition of affairs which is hardly conducive to such melody as one has a right to expect in the spoken verse of poetic drama.

Only the briefest summary is possible here. The play opens with a scene in Bethulia, in which the fact is conveyed that the Assyrians at the gates have sent word that in five days' time the beleaguered city must surrender. The populace is starving, and to add to the horror of the situation plague has broken out, and it is discovered that the enemy has poisoned a well, the only available water supply. Judith, who is revealed as one inspired by a vision, decides to seek out Holofernes, and amid the mourning of her people goes forth to the enemy's camp. Holofernes is attracted by her beauty, and eventually falls a prey to his susceptibility. Judith wins the friendship of the monarch's slave, and from him obtains an herb with which to drug the monarch's drink. While he is sleeping she slays him with his own falchion. Then she returns to her people.

In the episode preceding the killing of Holofernes the poet strikes an especially human note. Judith has been attracted by the manly beauty of the Assyrian monarch. For a moment she wavers, but sinking to her knees she utters a fervent prayer for strength to carry out her resolve. Then, with a sudden cry, "Each sinew turns to steel; this is for thee, O Israel, my people," she rises, passes from view, and returns a moment later bearing the blood-stained sword.

Miss O'Neil's acting last night revealed all the natural brilliancy that has hitherto been noted, and likewise all of her faults. Nature has been more than lavish to her in the way of gifts. Physically her Judith is a figure of almost classic strength, and in the moments of greatest emotion her voice is rich, full, and warm. But she begins again and again on a key of passion so exalted that her transitions cannot possibly be either natural or convincing. Of the supporting company Miss Binley, Mr. Millward, and Mr. Weaver contributed excellent bits of character, but the Holofernes of Charles Darlton was wholly inadequate.

Incompetent and unsympathetic stage management did as much as possible to detract from the value of the play.

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"LUCREZIA BORGIA" REVIVED BY CONRIED

Donizetti's Opera Sung at Metropolitan After Twenty-two Years.

DEBUT FOR MME. DE MACCHI

Miss Walker in the Cast with Caruso and Scotti—Reason for This Opera's Revival Not Apparent.

Lucrezia Borgia (Her first appearance in this country.)	Mme. Maria de Macchi
Maffio Orsini	Miss Edyth Walker
Gennaro	Mr. Caruso
Don Alfonso	Mr. Scotti
Rustighello	Mr. Bara
Astolfo	Mr. Rossi
Liverotto	Mr. Rand
Gazella	Mr. Begue
Gubetta	Mr. Dufriche
Vitellozzo	Mr. Giordani
Petrucci	Mr. Baillard

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

A long reach was made backward into the past at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening when Donizetti's opera "Lucrezia Borgia" was revived. Whatever plausibility of excuse may have been found for the resuscitation in recent years of half a dozen other neglected operas of the older Italian list there is very little for this. "Lucrezia Borgia" has lain on the shelf in New York for twenty-two years; and it has deserved the neglect into which it has lapsed. It was last heard here at the Academy of Music in October, 1882, with a cast that contained nobody of any importance except Signor Ravelli, who sang the part of Gennaro. Even then it was characterized by people predisposed in favor of the Italian school as "an opera of the past." It is very much so now.

Donizetti filled it full of his prettiest and most inconsequential melodies, which flow unctuously through the score, with no imaginable relation to anything that goes on upon the stage, and whose only object is plainly to give the singers something to sing. They certainly give no kind of expression to the stark deeds and flatterings of wickedness that constitute the texture of the opera. It is a repetition of empty formulas and passages, and is absolutely without a trace of dramatic characterization. Modern historians have done a good deal to rehabilitate the name and fame of the wicked Borgia; but there is not much but blame for her doings as they were represented by Donizetti's librettist, who followed Hugo's deep dyed tragedy. Nobody would suspect it, however, from the music that is sung by her and about her.

"Lucretia Borgia," to be tolerable, must be sung with all the beauty and distinction of "bel canto," but there was very little of that in last evening's performance. The part of Lucretia was once accounted a "dramatic" one, and was a favorite vehicle for the art of many great prima donnas of the dramatic style.

Last evening it was used to introduce to this public a new soprano of Mr. Conried's company, who is presented as a dramatic singer—Mme. Maria de Macchi. She proved to be a degenerate member of the great line that extended from Grisi to Titjens; a singer of thin and acid voice, unsteady and tremulous.

She showed much uncertainty in the beginning, from which she partially recovered as she went on. She sings with a certain facility in the execution of the florid passages, but there is little distinction of style and little of the breadth and sweep that alone can make such music tolerable for its own sake. Her chief air, "Com' è bello," especially needs such qualities, and without them was impotent indeed. Her acting shows routine and familiarity with the stage, but last evening seemed to be as lacking in distinction and dramatic power as her singing.

Mme. Walker as Maffio Orsini had an opportunity for her beautiful voice. In the "brindisi" of the last act, "Il segreto," she is given a number that has for three-quarters of a century never failed of its effect, and she, too, had her success in it. Mr. Caruso seemed to have little interest in the proceedings that fell to his share in the opera, till the last act, and, indeed, was at first far from being in his best voice. His air, "Come Soave," he had to repeat.

Mr. Scotti put energy enough into the part of Don Alfonso, but this music is not such as shows him at his best. And as for the rest of the men, of whom there are a large number, there was little to add to the musical enjoyment in what they did. Mr. Vigna conducted with his usual energy, which is open to the charge of sometimes excessive. But neither he nor any of the others concerned in the representation could give any good reason in what they did last evening why "Lucrezia Borgia" should be galvanized again into a semblance of life in this day and generation, and set before the public of this day and generation.

Miss Breidt's Recital.

Miss Elsa Breidt showed talent and industrious study of technique in the piano recital that she gave yesterday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. It does not yet repay any but her intimate friends to sit and listen to her for an afternoon; but there is reason to believe that some day it will repay others, because of her gifts and her natural qualifications for piano playing.

As yet she plays best music that is made up of brilliant display passages, for which she has strength and facility and which she knows how to give with a good quality of tone. Her playing of Chopin's Nocturne Op. 32, No. 1, was immature in sentiment, yet it was good as far as it went. She played a theme and variations of her own that are cleverly put together, though they abound in reminiscences.

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Detectives from Three Cities Converge Upon Him at Once.

Detectives from three cities in three different States who had been hunting John E. Callahan, an alleged baggage thief, over the whole long line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for two weary months, saw him simultaneously at the Grand Central Station on Sunday, and made a rush for him. Detective Sergeants Leary and Hamilton of the New York Headquarters got him first. Detective Walsh of Boston and Detective Donnelly of New Haven yielded their claims as gracefully as they might, but treated themselves to seeing Callahan locked up in the Jefferson Market Court prison yesterday in default of $1,000 bail for further hearing to-morrow.

George A. Morton, General Baggage Agent of the road, made the formal complaint, charging Callahan with the larceny of a satchel containing four bankbooks and other property worth $200 from Dr. John A. Romayne of 561 King's Bridge Road, at the Grand Central Station on Dec. 1. Callahan, who is twenty years old, said he lived in New Haven, and, according to the police, confessed. They expect many other complainants. Callahan had a close acquaintance with the road. It is charged that on Oct. 22 last he stole a fireman's pass, which enabled him to pose as an employe and get into baggage cars. He is also charged with having stolen a bunch of baggage checks.

It is said that he substituted these stolen checks for the regular checks on any tempting piece of baggage, sending them to destinations to suit. Then, it is said, he rifled the baggage and sent the bags and trunks back to the railroad.

BERGEN GAS SALE TALKED OF.

Public Service Corporation a Possible Buyer According to Report.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 5.—It is reported that the Public Service Corporation has purchased, or will shortly purchase, the Bergen County Gas and Electric Company of this place, and add it to its plants.

The Bergen County Gas and Electric Company was formed by Frank E. Poor, who consolidated all the lighting plants in Bergen County and extended their service.

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—*Douglas Jerrold.*

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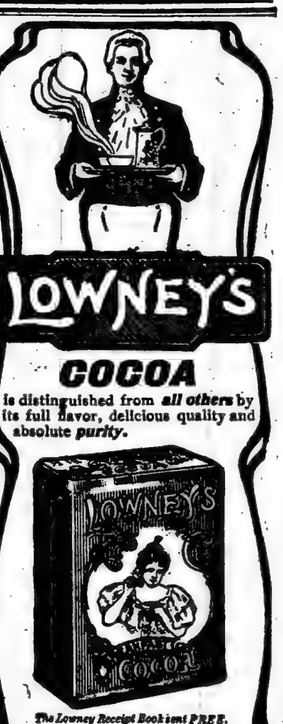

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THIRTEEN TEAMS TIED IN THE SIX-DAY RACE

Leaders in Long Contest Struggling on Even Terms.

SHARP TURNS CAUSE SPILLS

Ten Thousand Spectators in Madison Square Garden Watched the Cyclers' Contest Last Night.

Two o'Clock Score.

	Miles.	Laps.
Dasset and Maxan	517	8
Vanderstuyft and Stol	517	8
Breton and Gougoltz	517	8
Turville and Mettling	517	8
Keegan and Logan	517	8
Root and Dorlon	517	8
Walthour and Munroe	517	8
Butler and Moran	517	8
Palmer and Agras	517	8
Samuelson and Williams	517	8
Mayo and Newkirk	517	8
J. Bedell and M. Bedell	517	8
McLean and Bowler	517	8
H. Downing and Limberg	517	7
Rockowitz and Sulkins	517	7
Krebs and Fogler	517	
Caldwell and Hopper	517	7

The record is 547 miles in 1900 by Elkes and McFarland.

With thirteen teams in a tie for the lead and but a single lap of the one-tenth of a mile track separating the first from the last competitor, the first twenty-four hours of the international six days' bicycle race was ended this morning a few minutes after midnight. Through the full day, except for two intermissions of only a minute or so each, when the track was cleared for special contests, the six-day riders "plugged" on, in a style that piled up miles on the score, but which nevertheless fell far short of the brilliant speeding that the crowds which thronged in Madison Square Garden all day and all night had expected.

Sprinting there was at intervals, but except for one good, long burst shortly after 7 o'clock, the tenacity with which all the riders clung to the fast men seemed to discourage efforts in that line. The exception, however, furnished excitement to spare for the enthusiasts who had remained at the race all night and for the others, equally enthusiastic, who paid an early morning visit to the scene of the contest.

Of the eighteen teams that started in the race, one had been drawn then, the "Hobo-Italian" mates, King and Rossino, having quit in the fourth hour, after having been lapped four times, which loss of ground was deemed enough to put them entirely out of the struggle. The riding representatives of the other seventeen teams at 7 o'clock had dropped away from the fast pace of the first few hours of the race and settled down to the steady pedaling termed "plugging" by contestants, and the watching crowd had become drowsy watching the steadily circling wheels.

The spectators suddenly were awakened when Nat Butler broke the monotony by making a dash forward and suddenly shooting away off into the lead, in a strategic trial to snatch a lap advantage on his opponents. All the others were alert, and riding hard after Butler in the next instant, Dorlan taking second place and holding it until Butler's burst of energy was exhausted, when Dorlan took the lead. To that point, all the teams had been on even terms, with the same number of miles and laps credited to each.

When the burst was finished, however, thirteen teams that followed Butler's lead off had gained one lap on four other teams, though it took forty-five minutes of terrific racing to pick up that one lap. When Dorlan tired of pacing the sprinters, Gougoltz took up the task and kept at it until the four trailers had been passed, Lindburg of the Downing and Lindburg team being overtaken first. Then, in the order named, Rockwitz and Sulkins, Krebs and Fogler, and Caldwell and Hooper were passed, and the gap of one lap, which continued through the day, was established.

Shortly before noon Hooper and Caldwell made a gallant effort to regain the lost ground, but through technical violation of the rules governing team work in the race failed. Caldwell, after being lapped, seemingly lapsed into the plugging gait contentedly, and the riders again were revolving about the 176-yard track in drowsy fashion, when Caldwell, well up in the middle of the crowd, rode high up on the banked turn, and as the head of the straight stretch was reached coasted down the steep incline like a flash and "jumped" for the lead.

Before the foremost of the other riders could dig into their pedals and go after him, Caldwell was at the next turn and going like a streak. When the others settled down to racing after him, he ceased to gain, but carried his sprint as long as he could keep up the effort, and had all the

In the meantime Hooper came on the track and rode at a good pace with the others until Caldwell gave the signal for his partner to relieve him. Then Hooper "jumped" in turn and took Caldwell's place, the latter, in the next two circuits of the track, gaining a lap for the "Yankee-Western" team, as the partners are styled.

Their strategic effort was fruitless, however, as the officials ruled that not having complied with the rule governing team work, which stipulated that a relief should be made only after the relieved man had come to a full stop, the "Yankee-Western" men were not entitled to distance gained. Hooper and Caldwell protested and threatened to quit, but after a clearer understanding of the decision, continued in the contest.

Accidents happened often enough in the course of the first day and night to keep the trainers and handlers busy patching up their men and to keep the crowd thrilled to the pitch proper to the occasion. The mishaps without exception were due to the recklessness or carelessness of the riders, all of whom finished the first twenty-four hours in good physical condition, save for the bruises and cuts of the unlucky ones.

With the frequent reliefs that were made, there was not strain enough on any of the riders to tax severely their powers of endurance in the short time that the race has been in progress, though two men at least kept on the track under conditions that tried their courage and ability to endure pain.

The worst sufferer of the day was Patrick Keegan. He rode on the high bank at the Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street turn, was thrown by his wheel slipping when he tried to dodge another rider alongside of him, and plunged head foremost on the bottom of the incline, after a long slide with his nose in contact with the pine boards of the track.

At the bottom of the steep incline, Keegan's head came in contact with the shattered remains of his wheel, and the pedal cut deep into his scalp. Six stitches in his head and a liberal supply of plaster on his nose and face fitted him to return to the contest in about an hour, his place in the interval being taken by his partner, Logan.

The second severe fall came in the early part of the evening, when Sulkins jostled "Jed" Newkirk, the pedals of their wheels becoming locked and Newkirk being thrown heavily. Newkirk was disabled for a time, his side being badly bruised, but no bones were broken, and he was able to resume riding after about an hour.

"Bennie" Munroe also had a fall which disfigured him with a torn ear, but had no effect in his riding ability, as he hurried the doctors in their work of dressing his hurts that he might get back to the big task of fighting out for a possible winner's share of the purse.

Another spill that seemed to promise grave results took place late in the evening, when the crowd was at its largest. One of the short sprints that enlivened the evening had just begun, when Newkirk, riding on the outside and high up in the turn, slipped down on Walthour of the "Dixie" pair, and both men rolled to the bottom, with the field coming on them at a terrific pace.

There was every promise of a grand pile-up, but the oncoming wheels only grazed the fallen men, who both rose uninjured after the others had passed. There was no loss of ground for the fall, which was entirely accidental. In fact, the new rule penalizing riders who fall purposely to save distance, has worked admirably, no deliberate falls having been detected as yet by the officials.

From the first hour of the race the riders fell behind the records for the race, and as the contest is very close there is small chance that any great gains on the old figures will be made, as none of the teams dares take chances of wearing out or breaking down by indulging in sprinting. The lesson taught in former team races has induced the competitors to wait and reserve their powers, and considerable losses or gains can be made only through luck or misfortune, as the riders watch each other alertly and are ready to forestall any effort for advantage.

The attendance through the day and evening was proportionate to the big crowds that gathered on Saturday and Sunday night, the patronage at the end of the first twenty-four hours being nearly equal to that of Sunday night.

Again the arena, balcony, and gallery seats were filled, while aisles were clogged and the floor space inside the track inclosure was jammed with standing spectators. As young as is the race, partisan feeling swayed the crowds to an unusual extent, and the sprints that cropped up every now and then never failed to stir the watching thousands to wild demonstration.

Walthour seemed to be the popular favorite, and any move he made out of the line of circling wheelmen was the signal for an outburst of cheers. The east side also was in evidence, and a delegation from east of the Bowery that attended the race to present a diamond ring to "Joe" Rockwitz of the "East Side, Hebrew" team stirred the Bowery partisans to their very best endeavors in the way of "rooting."

Aside from the six days' race, several special events of an exhibition character helped to entertain the visitors last night. The chief event of the specials was the first race in the series of sprints between Frank Kramer, the American champion, and Friol, the French champion.

They rode half-mile heats, two in three, and the track was cleared of the six-day racers for them. In both heats Kramer had the inside position, and after leading all the way, won the first heat, in 1:14 1-5, by a length, and the second, in 1:20, by four lengths.

CYCLING TROPHIES HERE.

Challenge Prizes Won by American Cyclists in European Races.

The cycling trophies won by Marcus Hurley of Columbia and the New York Athletic Club, and the professional riders Lawson and Walthour in London last September, have arrived in this country and are now in the Custom House. The shields were addressed in care of A. G. Batchelder of the National Cycling Association, and will probably be turned over to the care of the New York Athletic Club. The individual trophy for the world's amateur championship, which was won by Hurley, is the Saltonstall Cup. This trophy thus comes under the control of the New York Athletic Club for the second time in its history. It was won once before for the club by A. A. Zimmerman in his amateur days. The other trophy, the Danish Sportsmen's Shield, represents the point championship won by the American riders in both amateur and professional events in the Crystal Palace races. Although this is strictly not the sole property of the New York Athletic Club, it is probable that it will go to the club as the most fitting organization to hold it for the year. Ivor Lawson, Bobby Walthour, and others in the professional events aided toward the winning of this second trophy.

VANTINE'S GOOD BILLIARDS.

Hard Shots Defeat Servatius in First Class B Championship Match.

In a nervy finish, which was resplendent with a fine exhibition of hard-shot billiards, James Vantine last night won the opening match of the local Class B championship tournament. Vantine defeated Louis A. Servatius, the veteran of this class in the Amateur Athletic Union, by the score of 250 points to 213. After turning the first hundred points of the competition Servatius led by more than 60 points, but Vantine overcame this lead and won the match by a strict adherence to 14-inch balk line billiards with two counts allowed in balk. The winner's average was 4 26-56, which was hardly an indication of what he is capable of. The match was played in Maurice Daly's Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, which was comfortably filled with followers of the sport.

Vantine won the bank shot for the lead, but missed the regulation opening carom by kissing off. Servatius began to count at once, and on his fifth turn at the table counted a run of 32 carroms, the high run of the game. This was all made on open-table play and Servatius continued to count by this method, obtaining a long lead over Vantine. Servatius was the first to turn the hundred mark, which he did with an average of 5½. At this point the score stood: Servatius, 110; Vantine, 54.

Then Vantine caught his stroke and his cue began to weave the balls back and forth over the balk lines. Three runs, 10, 21, and 23, began in his twenty-eighth inning, were his best effort. All were close billiards and his most dazzling shot a long bank which was his only way of counting from a bad line-up. Vantine passed Servatius in the thirty-eighth inning, and, although Servatius tried safety Vantine played many nervy shots and won the match. His final cluster of 9 caroms contained a magnificent four-cushion drive around the table that appeared an impossible shot before it was successfully executed.

The championship will be continued to-day, P. M. Tends meeting A. Whitehead in the afternoon and Albert Lowenberg meeting H. A. Coleman in the evening match. The summary:

J. Vantine—0 0 0 0 1 7 0 12 0 2 1 1 8 8 2 2 0 5 0 5 1 0 3 4 13 1 3 10 21 23 1 3 11 0 0 0 7 17 1 13 2 8 3 2 3 2 0 0 5 0 1 10 5 9 1 9. Total—250 points. Average —4 26-56. High runs—23, 21, and 17.

L. A. Servatius—4 1 2 3 3 2 4 2 2 0 9 10 11 7 0 6 4 9 0 13 2 5 0 0 2 2 3 16 1 3 0 1 6 1 0 1 7 0 4 7 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 10 0 8 0 9. Total—213 points. Average —3 48-55. High runs—32, 16, and 13.

Referee—Philip Fisher.

JOCKEY HILDEBRAND HURT.

Badly Shaken Up and Bruised—His Horse Fell and Broke His Neck.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—Jockey Hildebrand's mount in the first race at Ascot today, Hachmeister, fell shortly after the start. Hildebrand was badly shaken up and bruised, but it is thought that his injuries are not serious, and will not prevent him from riding again within a week or ten days. Hachmeister's neck was broken, and he died in a few minutes. Mary's Gallant, with H. Lynch up, fell over Hachmeister, but neither the jockey nor the horse was hurt.

WELL-BACKED HORSES WIN.

Judge Himes and Joe Lesser Ran Away from Their Fields at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Ogontz, Kleinwood, and Merry Acrobat were the beaten favorites to-day. The weather was cloudy and the track heavy. Judge Himes and Joe Lesser were both well backed and each made a show of his field. Merry Acrobat's defeat was a blow to the talent. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Cataline, 108 pounds, (Martin,) 2 to 1; Birch Rod, 108, (Nicol,) 15 to 1, second; Ogontz, 111, (Gannon,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Woodlyn, Lookaway, Stalker, and Ojibwa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Lady Free Knight, 96½ pounds, (Shaner,) 13 to 1; Lord of the Valley, 106, (Martin,) 16 to 5, second; Extol, 96, (Dickson,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:37 1-5. Kleinwood, Latheron, Avenger, Docile, Chamblee, and Angelo also ran. Fickle Saint left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—One mile—Won by Judge Himes, 105 pounds, (Phillips,) 7 to 10; Mauser, 99, (Harris,) 100 to 1, second; Ahola, 99, (Nicol,) 14 to 5, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Plautus, Careless, and Miss Aubrey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap—Won by Gud Heidorn, 112 pounds, (Phillips,) 1 to 2; Matador, 102, (Nicol,) 11 to 2, second; Jade, 106, (Martin,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:21. Optional and McJetta also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Joe Lesser, 109 pounds, (Munro,) 9 to 5; Gaslighter, 106, (Aubuchon,) 15 to 1, second; Barkelmore, 106, (Hayes,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:59 4-5. Harry New, Swiftwing, Lampoon, Royal Pirate, Decoration, and Kingstelle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Sigmund, (Schilling,) 4 to 1; Merry Acrobat, 105, (Crimmins,) 12 to 5, second; Glendon, 105, (Scully,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:23 1-5. Evening Star, Irene Mac, Bensonhurst, W. L. George, Vineland, Worthington, and St. Winifred also ran.

FIRST AUTO ENTERED FOR BENNETT CUP RACE

Dr. H. E. Thomas of Chicago Owner of Car Nearly Completed.

WILL SHOW 90-HORSE POWER

More Entries Expected Before Time Expires Next Week—Conference in Paris on Dec. 12.

America has one automobile entry assured for the international Gordon Bennett Cup races that will be held in France next year. Definite news was received yesterday by Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America that a check for $600, the required entry fee, would be sent this week to comply with all the conditions. This first entry is the ninety-horse power gasoline car which Dr. Harold E. Thomas of Chicago is having built to his order at Bridgeport, Conn.. Dr. Thomas has practically sent his entry to the Automobile Club, but has asked for certain instructions regarding the making out of the check.

Secretary Butler said yesterday that this entry would undoubtedly be followed speedily by several others. It is known that plans have been made by manufacturers and private individuals to enter racing cars, but no official information on the subject has yet been received. All of the entries from America must be made through the Automobile Club of America, and after submitting to a critical test three cars will be selected, that being the maximum number to represent any country.

The car that has been entered by Dr. Thomas is a four cylinder one, and is being built from designs by A. L. Riker, who has been closely identified with the automobile industry for several years and has lately been one of the two consulting experts on the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association. The car will cost about $18,000, and while no details have been given out as to its posibilities for speed, every effort has been put forth to make it one of the fastest cars ever built in America. Work on the machine has been progressing for about two months, and it will be ready for a trial test early in the Spring. Less than two weeks remain for all the Gordon Bennett Cup entries to be in, as the time expires on Dec. 15.

The Automobile Club of America received a letter last week from the Automobile Club of France stating that a conference of international clubs was to be held in Paris on Dec. 12, at which time a number of questions of interest to automobilists throughout the civilized world will be considered. Nothing definite was mentioned about the conference that has been announced to take place on Dec. 10 in the rooms of the Automobile Club of France regarding the Gordon Bennett race and the consideration of the plans for a change in its racing conditions.

The Automobile Club of America, however, will be represented at both of these conferences by its delegate, Clarence Grey Dinsmore, who sailed over a week ago, and is probably in Paris by this time. He was the club delegate last year in the Gordon Bennett Cup Commission, and was appointed by the new Board of Governors to serve again. This fact has been cabled to Mr. Dinsmore, with the request that he represent the club in all important conferences that may be held in Paris. J. Howard Johnson, an American residing in Paris, has been appointed alternate.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America will be held to-morrow, and the complete personnel of the new committees will be arranged. Some of the committees for the new year have been practically made up. Cortlandt F. Bishop is Chairman of the Map Committee, and he has just issued notices to the members asking for corrections to the old maps of New Jersey, as, owing to the destruction of the plates by fire, new maps are now being prepared. The opportunity, therefore, will be taken advantage of to correct a number of errors, and it is hoped to issue a better set of New Jersey road maps to the members early in May. The adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York will also appear in these maps, which are almost invaluable for extended automobile tours.

Owing to the inability of the new Treasurer, Samuel H. Valentine, to serve in that capacity, as he is about to leave the city on a long absence, the Board of Governors has filled the vacancy by electing Emerson Brooks. He is an efficient man for the place, as he has taken an active part in several committees of the club, and as the recent Chairman of the Runs and Tours Committee arranged a number of very successful and enjoyable outings.

The Tuesday evening lecture this week will be omitted, but next week, on Dec. 13, Magistrate Leroy Crane will speak to the members on "The Automobile and the Magistrate." A number of members of the club have had occasion from time to time to appear before Magistrate Crane as transgressors of the law, and the Judge's treatment of automobilists who exceed the speed limit, has made him feared as well as respected by the majority of motor car owners.

N. Y. U. ATHLETIC OFFICERS.

Commodore David Banks Elected President for Coming Year.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows at the annual meeting of the New York University Athletic Association, held at University Heights yesterday: President—Commodore David Banks; First Vice President—J. Lowry, 1906; Second Vice President—S. E. Manchee, 1906; Corresponding Secretary—C. C. Cragin, 1906; Recording Secretary—C. P. Tippett, 1906; Treasurer—Dr. E. W. Edmonson; Member at Large—Waldo Clark, 1906; Advisory Committee—From the Council, Dr. John P. Munn; from the Faculty, Dr. A. E. Hill; from the alumni, F. M. Crossett, 1884; W. L. Durant, 1897; J. J. Adams, 1903.

Several amendments to the by-laws of the association were passed, among them being one to the effect that track team men winning a second place in a dual meet will be awarded their class numerals, while another gives the managers of all teams the privilege of wearing the varsity sweaters.

The Treasurer's report showed that the association began the year with a deficit of $213.01, and now is entirely out of debt, without including the football receipts.

HOCKEY SEASON UNDER WAY.

Good Prospect for Interesting Contests in Amateur League.

With the opening of the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink in Brooklyn last night, which will give the hockey players of that borough a place for practice and match games, and will be the headquarters of the Crescent Athletic Club and Brooklyn Skating Club teams, the local season for the popular ice sport is now well under way. The first match in the schedule of the Amateur League will not be played until Dec. 17, but there will be numerous practice games before that date to try out new players and to determine the selection of the teams.

Of the five teams composing the Amateur League this season, the Wanderers, the holders of the championship, will start the season with the best line-up of veterans, as all the members of last year's squad, including Capt. Max Hornfeck, H. Hornfeck, "Tom" Howard, Clarke, Carruthers, K. Gordon, and Heyward, will be in the line-up this year.

The Crescent Athletic Club will probably lose Dobby on account of business duties, but will have Wall, Liffiton, Shiebler, Kennedy, Drakeley, O'Flynn, Sherriff, and McKenzie, in addition to Smith, who was point on the Brooklyn Skating Club team last season. The New York Athletic Club squad includes Hunt, Fenwick, Harmon, Cooligan, Stewart, and Henderson of last year's team, together with ex-Capt. Bullen and White of Heffley School, among the newcomers.

In the squad of the Hockey Club of New York, which is now practicing regularly, are Capt. Howard, Russell, De Casanova, Phillips, McKenzie, Billson, Newberry, Bryan, Huntington, and Spielman. A newcomer is Shannon, a Canadian player. The Brooklyn Skating Club has been unable to practice before this week on account of the delay in opening the Clermont Avenue Rink and has not yet been called together.

Having lost Williams to the New York Athletic Club, and Smith to the Crescents, and Bray having returned to Canada, there will be several places in the line-up to be filled, and the prospects for the Brooklyn Club are not bright.

LAJOIE LEADS BATSMEN.

Official Averages Give Place to Clevelander by Wide Margin.

So far as designating the leading batsman of the American League for the season of 1904 was concerned, the official averages, which were authorized to be promulgated yesterday, were not necessary. All statisticians placed Napoleon "Larry" Lajoie of the Cleveland Club, who was Captain of that team, but who has been elevated to the position of manager next year, far above any other player in the League. That these deductions are correct is shown by the official figures, which give to the great player the splendid average of .381 in 140 games. Lajoie practically headed the batting list last year with .355 for 128 games, although Farrell, the Boston catcher, had an average of .404 for seventeen games. "Willie" Keeler, the Greater New York Club's right fielder, played in three more games than Lajoie and finished second to the champion, with an average of .343, quite a margin separating Keeler from Davis of Philadelphia and Holmes of Chicago, who have .308 each. Last year the Greater New York man stood ninth on the list, with a percentage of .318 in 132 games. "Pat" Dougherty is the next New Yorker on the list, standing fourteenth among the 135 batsmen whose averages have been computed. Anderson is the seventeenth man, with .281; Fultz, nineteenth, with .278 for ninety-six games; Clarkson, twenty-eighth, with .269 for thirteen games; Ganzel, thirty-seventh, with .261; Williams, thirty-ninth, with .259; Elberfeld, forty-first, with .256; Conroy, forty-sixth, with .249, and Orth, forty-eighth, with .249. Then come Chesbro, .233; McGuire, .211; Thoney, .209; Osteen, .202; Kleinow, .200; Powell, .170, and Griffith, .146. Manager Collins of Boston is thirteenth on the list, with .205.

Of the eight men who have an average of .300 and over, ten less than last year, Cleveland has three, Lajoie, Flick and Bradley; Philadelphia, two, Davis and Hoffman, and New York (Keeler), Chicago (Holmes), and Detroit (Mullen), one each. The champion Bostons' leading batsman is Stahl, who stands ninth, with an average of .297, the same as Stovall of Cleveland. Parent of Boston stands eleventh, with .296. Chicago's players are headed by Holmes, with .308; Philadelphia's by Davis, with .308; Detroit's by Mullen, with .305; St. Louis by Burkett and Wallace, each with .273, and Washington by Stahl, with .266.

The run-getters are headed by Dougherty of the Greater New Yorks, who has 113 to his credit. Flick and Bradley of Cleveland each has 95; Lajoie, 92; Manager Collins, 85; Stahl and Parent of Boston, 84 each; Barrett of Detroit, 83, and Green of Chicago, 82.

In total bases Lajoie leads with 306, with Flick of Cleveland second with 257, Stahl of Boston 249, Freeman of Boston 245, Bradley of Cleveland 243, Murphy of Philadelphia 242, Parent of Boston 239, Collins of Boston 235, and Keeler of the Greater New Yorks 222.

Manager Jones of the Chicago Club is the leading sacrifice hitter, with a total of 36 in 150 games. Callahan of Chicago ranks next, with 33 in 132 games. Parent of Boston and McIntyre of Detroit have 28 each, Keeler and Bradley of Cleveland 27 each, Lush of Cleveland 25, Heidrick of St. Louis and Hill of Washington 24 each, and Lajoie has but 6 to his credit.

Flick and Bay of Cleveland were the greatest base stealers in the League, each having 42. Third on the list is Heidrick of St. Louis with 33, Callahan and Davis of Chicago 32 each, Lajoie 31, Green of Chicago 28, Bradley of Cleveland 27, and Stahl of Washington and Jones of Chicago 26 each. Conroy leads the Greater New Yorks with 29, while Keeler has 22 and Dougherty 20.

The batting averages of the teams show the Clevelands to be in the lead with a percentage of .263. New York is next with .258, Boston .250, Philadelphia 248, Chicago .242, St. Louis .240, Detroit .230, Washington .225.

The averages of the Greater New York team follow:

Name.	G.	R.	1B.	SH.	SB.	Ave.
Keeler	143	70	165	27	22	.343
Dougherty	113	113	162	7	20	.282
Anderson	143	66	154	11	20	.281
Fultz	96	39	94	16	18	.278
Clarkson	13	3	7	0	0	.269
Ganzel	129	48	121	4	14	.261
Williams	146	60	145	11	17	.259
Elberfeld	122	54	114	16	16	.256
Conroy	140	60	121	17	29	.249
Orth	36	13	42	1	4	.249
Chesbro	55	18	41	3	2	.233
McGuire	100	18	68	5	3	.211
Thoney	62	21	40	3	11	.209
Osteen	27	13	21	1	0	.202
Kleinow	67	13	42	6	3	.200
Powell	47	11	25	4	1	.170

EAST VS. WEST AT BASKET BALL

Columbia Arranges Games with Wisconsin and Minnesota in This City.

C. W. Cuthel, manager of Columbia's basketball team, announced yesterday that he had arranged for two important games to be played the early part of next year with two of the strongest of the Western colleges—Wisconsin and Minnesota—in the gymnasium of Columbia. As the local team is the holder of the Eastern intercollegiate championship, while Minnesota is champion in the West, the game will naturally settle the question of the National college basketball championship. Columbia last year was unable to schedule a game with Minnesota, because the Westerners applied for the date too late in the year. The first game of the two will be with Wisconsin on Jan. 17, four days after Columbia plays her first intercollegiate game with Cornell, at New York. On Feb. 4 the Minnesota game will take place in this city. These will be the first games between members of the regular championship leagues of either section of the country. In honor of both visiting teams there will be subscription dances in the gymnasium, admission to which covers the basketball game as well.

The schedule of the "Poly Prep" basketball team of Brooklyn, which has just been completed, contains a number of hard games. There will be thirteen contests, nine to be played in Brooklyn and the remainder out of town. The team will line up in this way: Leslie, left forward; McGahie, right forward; Bootay, centre; Dinges, left guard; Ripton, right guard. The schedule follows:

Dec. 8, Adelphi Academy, at "Poly"; 10, Second Signal Corps, at armory; 12, Latin School, (league game,) at "Poly"; 22, Spartan basketball team, at "Poly"; Jan. 7, Mohegan Athletic Club, on Mohegan court; 11, Boys' High School, (league game,) at Pratt; 20, Montclair Military Academy, at Montclair, N. J.; 27, Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Mount Pleasant, N. J.; Feb. 4, Erasmus Hall High School, (league game;) 10, East Orange High School, at East Orange, N. J.; 17, Adelphi Academy, at Adelphi; 21, Pratt Institute, at Pratt; 25, Newark High School, at Newark, N. J.

The Jamaica Woodhulls are arranging their basket ball schedule and wish to hear from teams desiring games. The first team of the Woodhulls average 145 pounds, and the second team 115 pounds. Games are played every Thursday night at Belmont Hall, Jamaica Avenue, near Lincoln Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y. The Woodhulls will play out-of-town games with teams of any weight on any night except Thursdays and holidays. Address, stating guarantees, Arthur Cameron, manager, 45 Prospect Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

The Montclair (N. J.) Y. M. C. A. basket ball team has compiled an excellent schedule of games for the Winter, as follows: Dec. 17, Twenty-sixth Ward Branch of Brooklyn, at Montclair; 19, Plainfield Y. M. C. A., at Plainfield, N. J.; 24, New Brunswick, at Montclair; Jan. 7, Summit, at Montclair; 10, Twenty-sixth Ward Branch Y. M. C. A., at Brooklyn; 14, Passaic, at Passaic, N. J.; 16, Newark, at Newark, N. J.; 21, Plainfield, at Montclair; 28, New Brunswick, at New Brunswick; Feb 4, Morristown, at Montclair; 9, Summit, at Summit, N. J.; 11, Passaic, at Montclair; 18, Mount Vernon, at Montclair; 22, Orange, at Orange, N. J.; 26, Newark, at Montclair; March 4, Orange, at Montclair; 11, White Plains, at Montclair.

Close Scores at Billiards and Pool.

The billiard and pool games in the tournaments at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night were well contested and the finishes close. At pool Dr. Arnold, handicapped at 60, defeated Dr. Borden, with the same handicap, by one point. The billiard playing was at fourteen-inch balkline between A. Pelham and R. Kennedy, each handicapped at 90. Pelham won by three points.

Janitor Shoots Watchman.

In a quarrel soon after midnight last night between Henry Laudano, the janitor at 190 Bleecker Street, and Pietro Pagano, the watchman at the same address, Laudano shot Pagano three times in the head and once in the back. Laudano was caught. Pagano was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, mortally injured. It is thought. The fight occurred near the house.

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HELD FAST IN SPILES, TIDE MAKES MAN INSANE

Rescue Comes Just as Water Reaches Victim's Mouth.

VICTIM DIES LATER, RAVING

Thought to be George Fahey—Tragedy of Early Morning at Twenty-third Street Ferry.

Just before daylight yesterday, when the tide was coming in, ferry hands at the Pennsylvania's Twenty-third Street pier heard cries for help coming apparently from the water. A search revealed nothing, but all the time the cries could be heard, though they were growing weaker.

Finally Policeman Kelk of the West Twentieth Street Station undertook a systematic search with a lantern and found a man tightly wedged in the cribwork, as the spiling back of the slip fence is called. He was between two spiles which were so driven that they tapered toward the top, leaving just enough room directly above the water to hold the man's body. Ropes were passed under his arms, and although Kelk and the ferry hands exerted all their strength, it was found that they only succeeded in wedging the man in tighter.

The tide was steadily rising at this time, and the water reached the imprisoned man's armpits. To save his life he must be rescued at once and help was summoned from the police station. The police boat Patrol was telephoned for, but the Sergeant on the wire suggested that the fireboat McClellan, which was docked at Thirteenth Street, would be more available.

Then help was asked at the house of Hook and Ladder No. 12, across the street, and, dropping red tape, Assistant Foreman Polter and two of his men hurried over with hooks and axes. When they got to the pier the McClellan was on the spot and a dozen men got to work on the spiling with their axes.

All this time the man who was wedged in was conscious. The water had risen until it touched his chin. As the firemen worked he suddenly became a raving maniac, shouting incoherent words and suffering frightful agonies as the first drops of the brackish water entered his mouth. To counteract this the firemen, as they worked, dosed the unfortunate man with whisky, and the big spile that held him fell with a crash just as the water rose above his mouth.

Fighting with all his remaining strength and raving mad, the victim was hurried to the offices of the Lackawanna Railroad and later to the New York Hospital, but at 10 o'clock he died.

The man's name is believed to have been George Fahey. His address is unknown. The ferry people cannot understand how Fahey got into such a place. An investigation is being made, but as no one saw him in the neighborhood of the slip it is not believed that the facts will ever become known.

Saw Temple's Second Periodic Comet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—A cablegram was received at the Harvard College observatory to-day from Prof. Kreutz of the Kiel Observatory, stating that Tempel's second periodic comet was observed on its return by the astronomer, M. Javelle, at Nice, Nov. 3. It was also observed by him at Nice on Dec. 1, in right ascension 19 hours 40 minutes, 23.6 seconds, and declination 24 degrees, 46 minutes, 18 seconds.

Decision in Brady Divorce Suit.

Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the suit for divorce brought by Sadie V. Brady against Daniel M. Brady, a manufacturer. The court awards Mrs. Brady $300 a month alimony pending the trial of the case and $1,000 counsel fees.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:09	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises.6:18

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:34	Gov. Isl'd..7:04	H. Gate...9:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:06	Gov. Isl'd..7:32	H. Gate...9:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz, &c.	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	10:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Cedric, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mohican, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Seminole, Dominican Republic, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brasil	8:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

Arabistan, Argentina, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Doggy, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Acting Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates—Manila Nov. 1, Hongkong 5th, Shanghai 8th, Yokohama 16th, and Honolulu 26th—reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic and were dispatched East at 7 P. M. Dec. 3. Due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 6.

Arabistan, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Altai, Kingston, Nov. 30.
British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 23.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
Comal, Brunswick, Dec. 3.
Cretic, Naples, Nov. 24.
Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 25.
Germania, Naples, Nov. 22.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand, Nov. 21.
Huron, J

The New York Times.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. ODELL AND HIS SENATOR.

The right to criticise Gov. ODELL for any use he may make of his power to elect a Senator of the United States has been forfeited, it seems to us, by the members of the Republican Party, of other parties, and of no party, who voted for Republican candidates for the Senate and Assembly. He may elect himself; he may elect ex-Gov. BLACK; he may elect Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN; he may bestow the honor upon Governor-elect HIGGINS, thus putting in the Governor's chair that good machine Republican Mr. LINN BRUCE; he may elect Mr. "ABE" GRUBER, or Senator BRACKETT of Saratoga; he may elect any Tom, Dick, or Harry here or up the State, and the gentlemen who put the power to elect into his hands will have no right to utter a protest. Not a whimper can decently come from their lips.

For either they have full confidence in Mr. ODELL, and intended to put the power of choosing a Senator into his hands, in which case they will get what they want; or, notwithstanding the fact that the ballot used in New York State afforded them the opportunity to vote for Republican Electors while voting against Odellism and all Odell candidates, they nevertheless either through ignorance or callous indifference voted the entire Republican ticket, in which case they will get what they deserve whoever is made Senator. Voters who are so dull as to be incapable of "splitting" an Australian ballot, or who are so lazy and indifferent as not to take the trouble to exercise the right of suffrage with intelligent discrimination, are only in part qualified for the duties and privileges of a self-governing people. The 800,000 voters, be the same more or less, who lodged their Senatorial proxies with B. B. ODELL will get their deserts, even though a Senator much more unacceptable than any yet mentioned should be chosen by the Odell Legislature.

Every voter who by ballot and influence strove against Odellism retains the right of criticism, of denunciation even, if something stronger than criticism shall be required by the demerits of the case. Democrats are concerned in the matter, not as partisans, but as citizens of the greatest State in the Union. They will feel the disgrace of an unworthy election as keenly as if they shared a party responsibility for it. Anti-Odell Republicans have, of course, expected that Senator DEPEW would be re-elected. With him they would be well content as his own proper and natural successor. Probably that pleasure is to be denied them. It certainly will be denied them unless misgivings rather unusual with Gov. ODELL shall between now and the time of the election prompt him to avoid increasing the public stock of displeasure with his performances. But, frankly, we do not see why he should have misgivings, why he should bother about prudence. At a time when everybody seemed to expect his overthrow the ballot box returns gave him what appeared to be a tremendous triumph. So long as popular suffrage exhibits such ignoble freaks of unreason, men like Gov. ODELL will continue to take advantage of their opportunities.

HERE'S A CASE!

It is awkward, confoundedly awkward, for an Administration which has turned a forbidding and hostile countenance upon all Trusts to find itself actually a party to the most flagrant contract in restraint of trade ever drawn by Trust attorneys. The tripartite contract or agreement between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad Company, and the transcontinental railroads, is absolutely shameless in its open defiance of law. It controls the rates and limits the volume of freight passing between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States by way of the Panama Railroad, chiefly in the interest of Mr. HARRIMAN'S Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, though other lines are associated in the illegal compact. The intent and effect of the contract is to deny to the people of the East the privilege of receiving the oranges, the raisins, the olives, the wines, and the other desirable products of the fertile soil of California, save at such transportation cost as Mr. HARRIMAN and his associates may be graciously pleased to decree; and to impose upon all provisions and merchandise shipped from the East to the Pacific Coast such freight rates as in the judgment of Mr. HARRIMAN and his associates they will "bear." The contract was intended to strangle and actually has strangled the Isthmus route as a competitor of the transcontinental railroads.

Here we have, then, no such case as that of the Northern Securities merger, where the "power to restrain trade" had merely been "acquired" but never in the slightest degree used, but a contract by which a steamship company, the Panama Railroad, and a large group of railroads traversing United States territory, of which Mr. HARRIMAN'S Southern Pacific and Union Pacific are the chief lines, not only acquiring but using to the cost and detriment of shippers and consumers the power to restrain and actually to prevent trade. Freight rates between California and the East are unconscionably high. They would be much lower if the Pacific Mail Company were not controlled by HARRIMAN, and if no restraining contract with the Panama Road were in existence.

In buying from the Frenchmen the Panama Canal Company's shares the United States Government became the owner of very nearly all the stock of the Panama Railroad. It acquired these shares subject, of course, to the contract with Mr. HARRIMAN'S railroads. But that contract is dated 1902—twelve years subsequent to the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. We do not know that it makes any material difference that the contract expires or is terminable next June. How can the United States Government decently continue to operate a railroad in violation of its own laws?

But whether or not the President shall issue an order declaring the contract at an end because void ab initio, or whether he shall begin a suit to put an end to it, or give notice of its termination next June, is not in the material and commercial sense vital. The main thing is that the contract will not, of course, be renewed. The country is now beginning to see that the Panama Canal will probably cost a great deal more than the estimates. It may take longer than the estimated time to build it. Its completion will give a very great impulse to trade between our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. But merchants and manufacturers and shippers do not want to wait ten years, or until the canal is completed. They are already taking thought, no doubt, about establishing agencies, finding customers, and in particular about cost of transportation. The United States Government will not compel them to wait upon the pleasure of Mr. HARRIMAN. We ought to see a roaring trade over the Panama Railroad growing up coincident with the advance of work on the canal. Then, when the great ditch is completed, the commerce which is to benefit by it will be already created and in existence.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEWS.

The opinion of the press of the country generally as to the order of the President limiting the news to be given by the officials of the Government to The Herald of Boston, on account of an untrue and offensive story published by that paper, is that the publication by the paper was inexcusable and that the action of the President is a serious error.

That Mr. ROOSEVELT should resent the publication is natural. That as President he should seek to punish the paper guilty of it by directing the subordinate officials of the Government to refuse to the paper information of interest to the public and of a public nature is certainly to be regretted, because it is introducing into the transaction of public business personal motives that should have no connection with that business, and is assuming a degree and kind of authority with reference to it which is not granted by law. It is a proceeding essentially arbitrary in its methods and in its aims. It is not consistent with the general character and purpose of our institutions. It is a misdirection of actual power where no legal power exists and an example in the line of irresponsible action which cannot be other than disagreeable to the American people. We heartily wish Mr. ROOSEVELT had not been betrayed into the course he adopted. He seems to have seen that he went too far at first, for he in part retraced his steps. It would be well if he would retrace them entirely.

RUSSIA AND NEUTRALITY.

The decisions of the Admiralty Court at St. Petersburg, overruling the decisions of the prize court at Vladivostok, tend to redeem the reputation of Russian jurisprudence. In the lowest view, they show a Russian consciousness that Russia may at some time be a neutral, and that, in that case, to hold her to the doctrine of her executive departments during this war might work her grievous injury. The Russian declaration about contraband, issued at the beginning of this war, went the old mediaeval and barbarous length of maintaining that any article of commerce out of which the other belligerent might possibly get some benefit if it reached his forces, was by that possibility liable to capture and confiscation. The doctrine of conditional contraband, whereby it is required that the questionable articles, not being actual munitions of war, should be shown to be destined to the support of the belligerent forces, was ignored by the Russian declaration, by the proceedings held under it by Russian naval officers, and by the prize court at Vladivostok. But all these considerations have been entertained by the court at St. Petersburg.

Meanwhile Russia, as a belligerent, is much interested in new violations of neutrality on the part of the "Baltic Squadron." She has undertaken, "flagrante bello," to circumnavigate the globe with a squadron of which the undisguised purpose is to do some mischief to Japan. In the whole circuit of this route, Russia herself has not so much as a coaling station which she can call her own. She is compelled to rely, for whatever supplies the squadron may need in transit, upon the uncovenanted mercies of the colliers and ship chandlers of neutral Powers. All the succor that neutrals may lawfully extend to the squadron bent on such a purpose is repairs enough to make the ships seaworthy, and supplies enough to enable them to reach their "nearest home port." The British coal dealer, it seems, has been going much beyond his rights in supplying the Russian ships. It seems that Great Britain, upon the representation of her ally, Japan, has at last put a stop to this abuse, and has put British coal dealers under regulation. But it also seems that the Russians are using the Chinese port of Shanghai quite as if it were a Russian port, and are accumulating naval stores there in anticipation of the advent of the Russian squadron. One cannot blame them, if they are allowed to do it. Now that the squadron has emerged from the Red Sea, its "nearest home port" is Vladivostok, which is or is about to be closed by ice, unless it prefers Port Arthur, which is notoriously closed by Japanese. The Russian Admiral may say, "I must live." But not only Japan but neutral mankind may and must say, "I do not see the necessity." It seems clear that Russia is openly infringing and defying the neutrality of China in the use she is making of a Chinese port, and doing it because she is encouraged by China's weakness. The case is clear for other and stronger neutral Powers to step in and stiffen China's back, so as to prevent the use of her ports as if they belonged to one of the belligerents.

THE NEW BUILDING TRADES UNION.

If it is possible to take the leaders of the local building trades seriously, and assume that they mean what they say, it looks as if they had laboriously walked in a circle, and after maintaining all Summer and until the present time a profitless conflict with the employers, had come back to the starting point. The Building Trades Board as now organized claims a membership of between seventy and seventy-five thousand mechanics, and if its Secretary, Mr. TOMPKINS, is authorized to say "we stand for arbitration and trade agreements which will be strictly kept when made," there should be no great difficulty in bringing the existing conditions to an end. The arbitration agreement which was repudiated last May was intended to be fair and equitable to all in interest, and the impression gained from the attitude of the unions was that they did not want any kind of arbitration, but insisted upon making their own rules and deciding every question which may arise with reference to them.

If the unions are now really ready to abide by fair arbitration and keep their agreements when they have made them, peace should be possible. How long it would last would be decided by the degree of good faith shown on both sides.

THE NEGRO'S PERIL.

Is the negro race to be gradually driven from the Southern States? This is not exactly, in form, the question which Mr. WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN places before us in his most interesting article on "The White Peril" in The North American Review, but it is the question his article leads a reader to ask.

Mr. BROWN is a native of Alabama, born since the war, educated at Harvard, where he has been a lecturer on history, a student and observer by temperament and profession, candid, careful, and impartial in spirit. He has recently made a tour of the South from Virginia and Texas and his article records the impressions he then received. He notes especially three facts, the movement of the negroes into the towns, a movement toward the North, a steady replacement of negroes by whites in the occupations which the former almost wholly held twenty or thirty years ago, the whites being, in the northern parts of the South, from the hill districts and in the southern parts of the South being immigrants, chiefly from Italy and Bohemia. In the new industrial life of the South due to the manufacture of cotton the negroes have absolutely no share; the only manufacturing in which Mr. BROWN finds them engaged is that of tobacco. In other industries there is a distinct falling away of the proportion of negroes. Thus, in New Orleans in 1870 the City Directory showed 3,460 negroes working as mechanics, clerks, and foundry hands; there are not to-day 10 per cent. of that number in the same trades, some of which have been wholly lost, though the negro population has increased more than 50 per cent. But the most significant feature of Mr. BROWN'S observations is the beginning of Italian and other European immigration into the South and its displacement of negro labor in farming, in the coarser forms of manual labor, in the minor industries. Gradually the Italians especially are taking up rented land and ultimately buying it, especially in the low regions, not excepting the black belts of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama. Mr. BROWN is impressed with the fact that in the meantime the negroes not only possess a very small percentage of the land in proportion to their numbers, but that they have ceased the progress they made previous to 1890, and now barely hold their own.

He attributes this unfavorable showing of the negroes in their inevitable competition with the whites in part to really inferior capacity for work and in part to the obstacles they encounter in the system of caste which has followed the system of slavery and is based on much the same sentiment. Practically it may be said that the attitude of the whites of the South in nearly all the occupations to which negroes seek admission, except those of common laborers and tillers of the soil, is the attitude of union workmen toward "scabs." The whites tend steadily toward a monopoly of employment and toward a general exclusion of negro competition. In the light of the facts as this cultivated and trained observer sees them, the situation of the negroes is certainly not an encouraging one. One thing is plain from Mr. BROWN'S review, that the policy of Hampton and Tuskegee, of Dr. FRISSELL and BOOKER T. WASHINGTON and their faithful co-workers, is absolutely the only one that affords any ground for hope whatever.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the Swiss cantons, Zurich, is about to try, according to report, the experiment, decidedly more interesting than hopeful, of creating a medical service fund by taxing every citizen 86 cents a year and with this money employing something like fifty physicians, who will respond to all calls without further remuneration. The scheme has, of course, certain attractive features, for 86 cents a year is a sum that would be delightfully if it were not absurdly small in comparison with the amount which practically everybody has to pay each year to doctors, and there are not a few doctors of ability, but without established practices, to whom a good salary from the Government would mean relief from weighty anxieties. There are, however, many grave objections to the plan, and American Medicine makes a long list of them. It places first the tendency of many people to run to the doctor for the most trival of ailments, real or imaginary—a tendency now very effectively kept in check by the necessity to pay a fee. If this were removed the chances are that an intolerable burden of work would be placed on the medical corps if it were not of a size impracticably large. Then, if there is anything about which people are particular it is the selection of their doctors according to individual preferences or prejudices, and it is very questionable if anybody would be content with the doctor allotted to him by any rigid rule of the sort that a State or municipality would have to adopt. It is suggested that this difficulty might be eluded by allowing persons dissatisfied with the doctor assigned to them to secure another by paying him the usual fees, but the trouble with this is that the doctors would be suspected, with or without reason, of paying more attention to the profitable patients than to those who gave nothing above the common tax. Yet, as a matter of fact, it is only in large cities that people can choose among any considerable number of doctors. In the real country it is often one man or none, and in villages, towns and small cities the range of selection is not large. That, however, is somehow different from taking a doctor coldly assigned in the mechanical working of a system. There is little likelihood that the experiment will be a success in Switzerland, and it would be a certain failure here, where few people are accustomed to count cost when their own health or that of their families is concerned.

—A correspondent attempted, in a letter we printed yesterday, to show that even if Prof. CHANDLER'S figures as to the composition of Subway air were correct, they indicated a dangerous condition. Prof. CHANDLER, it will be remembered, said that his investigations showed that when the outside air contained 20.76 per cent. of oxygen, that of the Subway contained 20.55 per cent., and that the difference was a sort of measure of the amount of injurious gases. From these figures Mr. MEIER, using a method of computation quite beyond our comprehension, deduced that the Subway air contains 22 per cent. of carbon-dioxide, or five times the amount in normal urban atmosphere, three times the limit deemed safe in schools, and much more than would be tolerated in homes. But the difference between 20.76 and 20.55 per cent. is only 0.21 per cent., and we cannot believe that either "the ratio given by Dr. BILLINGS" or any other ratio would deduce from that difference the presence of 22 per cent. of carbon-dioxide. It is obvious enough that the Subway air is at present air of very fair quality. The presence of a peculiar smell, now neither strong nor particularly unpleasant, is easily explicable by other than dangerous reasons, since real dangers rarely manifest themselves in that way. It is Subway dust, rather than Subway air, that is likely to injure the health of the employés and passengers, and, though dust is not making itself very evident in the big cavern, there is some of it there, as many have learned from mysterious "smouches" found on their hands after grasping the iron rods at the car doors. Lack of oxygen makes itself immediately manifest by a feeling of oppression and a quickening of respiration. It is nonsense to say that anybody has trouble about breathing in the tunnel now. Some of us thought so at first, but even then it was probably imagination.

—It is almost, if not quite, impossible to feel toward the ingenious scoundrels who, disguised as rural Justices, have been collecting blackmail from automobilists in the Jersey woods the indignation which the immorality of their acts ought to excite in virtuous minds. At any rate, it is extremely difficult for those who have not been victimized to do so, and we more than suspect that many even of the victims have been able to mitigate their anger with appreciation of the humorous elements involved in the crime. For these new highwaymen take laborious pains to dress the part they play, they use language with at least enough of legal phrases in it to meet the demands of their rôle, and while they have no right to inflict fines, the chances are that in most cases the punishment imposed would be just if it were fixed by authority. For there is a very general impression that all automobilists violate the law more or less frequently, and several of them, when charged with "sorching," have proclaimed, with a good semblance of sincerity, that the principal difference between themselves and their more fortunate brothers is that they had been caught, while the others had not. And the Jersey masqueraders have adopted the plan of fining every occupant of an automobile, instead of contenting themselves with imposing the penalty only upon the man who held the steering wheel. That is a plan which real Justices might seriously consider, and with some modifications adopt. The passengers are in most instances the encouraging, if not the commanding, accomplices of the chauffeur when he exceeds the speed limit, and they ought to get a share of his disgrace, as well as all of what seems to be his money loss. We do not approve of this novel form of robbery, but we can smile at it, just as we can at Robin Hood and his genial bandits.

—When the janitors of New York determined upon a campaign against Commissioner WOODBURY they should have realised that they would make victory impossible the moment they made their purpose public. Janitors as a class are not loved in this city, and, as they protest against the doing of so many things which they ought to do, the public mind is not prepared to admit that anybody who has the power is wrong in making them do anything to the general advantage.

"Manners Makeyth Manne."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The above legend was inscribed in the Great Hall of Winchester School, England, centuries ago by William of Wykcham as the best motto to start a boy's life. But, alas! where are manners to-day? I was glad to find the Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of All Souls, Madison Avenue, took "manners" as his subject for last Sunday, and I hope you will keep your columns open for the ventilation of this subject.

I had intended to call your attention to one sad evidence of the failure of manners to say when you find it is a rare thing to see a man—"gentleman"—take his hat of in an elevator filled with ladies, is not this a sign of degeneracy?

OBSERVER.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

WANTED—A GHOST.

Painful Incompleteness of Old Eton College, England.

That famous English public school, Eton, wants a ghost. That is, of course, if the students and masters agree with the editor of the Eton College Chronicle, who sets forth the case as follows:

"The college is in itself a triumph of wasted space. It teems with forgotten rooms and superfluous box-rooms. If we are doomed to live in such an atmosphere, why cannot some enterprising person with a talent for organization give us a ghost?

"The vacancy by the school office would be haunted by some more than usually apocryphal victim of the barbarity of Keate—a boy who had died on being beaten fifteen times by mistake in the same morning, or some other unusual process. The recesses of the cloisters might be the hiding place of some hoard deposited by a mythical captain of the school who had poisoned all the college on Threepenny Day, with a skeleton of the same on top.

"The hole in the chapel wall would be the home of some badger or other contraband pet in days gone by; the same scenes would be haunted by choir boys assassinated by public subscription from an infuriated congregation.

"It would not be necessary to have actual spectres with chains, such as might be laid by a conduct and have their skeletons presented to the Eton College Museum. All we want is a really healthy basis of legend to lend associations of antiquity to the school in general, and strike unfeigned terror into the heart of the unsophisticated lower boy."

A French Marriage Tangle.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Mlle. L., about to be married, has discovered, on taking steps to publish the banns, that she is married already. It must be so, as it is set down in black and white on the Town Clerk's register. Her elder sister, at the same time, made an equally startling discovery. Though she had imagined herself to be the wife of the man to whom she thought she was wedded some years ago, and by whom she has several children, she now finds that, far from being married to him, she is her supposed husband's sister-in-law, as he is legally united to her sister. How the unfortunate family and the careless Registrar will worry out this inextricable situation is not known. The elder sister could be married again, this time in due form, to her husband, but the younger sister must previously be unmarried, and how is that to be done? It is well known that heaven and earth have to be moved before an error on a register can be corrected, as in the example of a child to whom a wrong name has been given, which can never afterward be altered. The family of Mademoiselle, or, rather, Mme. L., are seriously thinking that, instead of attempting to prove that she is not her sister, and vice versa, it will be simpler for her to divorce her brother-in-law, after which the latter will remarry his wife, who is now legally his sister-in-law, while Mademoiselle will take unto herself a second husband, without having ever been married before. It is to be hoped there is a playwright in the family to turn the latter's tribulations to some account.

A Statesman's Brain.

From The London Globe.

Prof. Retzius of Sweden has recently described the brain of a Swedish statesman, whose name is withheld, but who was Prime Minister at forty, and a highly gifted jurist, thinker, orator, and philanthropist. He was tall, blonde, and of the genuine Swedish type. His brain weighed 1,489 grams, was well formed, and richly convoluted. Seen from behind it is ovoid, and widest at the subparietal region. The frontal and parietal association areas are complex and rich in fissures, but otherwise without redundancy of development, as was to be expected, for he was a good all-round man. He was a clear and skilful debater, and could familiarize himself with arts and sciences. This well-balanced mind, or harmonious construction of mental abilities, agrees with the symmetry of his brain. It is noticeable, however, that the left sub-frontalgyre (the motor-speech centre) is more favorably developed than the same region on the right side.

Sufficient Unto Itself for the Time.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Hoffman Howes—Bah Jove, that storm lawst week was a serious thing for Noo Yawk.

Madison Squeer—In what way?

Hoffman Howes—Why, don't you remembah? It was impossible for Noo Yawk to get news of the outside world, don't ye know.

Madison Squeer—But, my deah fellah, why should Noo Yawk wish to get news of the outside world?

Men's Ways.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I assure you, I'm always willing to acknowledge my faults when I see them."

"That's all right, but I'll bet you never acknowledge them when your neighbor sees them."

THE DEATH OF POETRY.

(There is no demand for poetry, according to one of the greatest of international publishers.—Daily Paper.)

'Lay her and her muted lyre
Here together on this pyre.
And the laurels she has won,
Lay them, lay them, one by one
As a pillow for her head,
Who lies here, forlorn and dead.

None to mourn her, none to praise.
Homer loved her in his days;
Sappho struck the lyre of her,
Petrarch was her worshipper.
Virgil, Dante—all are mute,
Hers a split and silenced lute.

Burns her erring child and poor,
Byron wooed her and did Moore
From her happiest moods beguile
Sweetness in a worded smile.
And where subtle Shelley slept
She paused once an hour—and wept.

Regal, beautiful, she stood
In her glorious goddesshood,
Bade Shakespeare, her child, to be
By right of her divinity
Half-godlike, and where'er she trod
She hallowed man and worshipped God.

By vagrant stream and eerie wood
She wandered with the merry Hood.
Piped her pastoral lays oft were
With Goldsmith as interpreter.
And Whitman knew her dreamy days.
And went with her up mountain ways.

When gloomy Poe her favor sued,
She listened and she understood.
Holmes claimed her joyous presence oft,
And Bryant knew her in her soft
And gracious whiles, and Whittier
In green fields would walk with her.

A minister to grief, she moved
By many wooed, yet few she loved,
And those she best beloved, she lent
Her grandeur of the firmament,
Of seas and skies and subtle arts,
Of love and grief and human hearts.

Here upon the funeral pyre
Lay her and her muted lyre.
Know ye, mourners at the bier,
'Tis a goddess that lies here.
And above thee all as far
As the weeping angels are.

J. W. FOLEY.

END OF COMPARATIVE ART SHOW

One-Sided Criticism of American Paintings Rebuked.

Criticisms of the Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Art, which will close next Sunday at the Fine Arts in West Fifty-seventh Street, have revolved rather tiresomely round the question of the adjective "Comparative," a matter of the smallest importance in view of the fact that by general consent the pictures are with few exceptions so fine that no one can afford to stay away. It goes without saying that there are in the United States, and even in New York, some foreign and some native paintings which are not here, although their presence, in the place of less admirable bits of brushwork, would have slightly raised the average of the exhibition. But is it not somewhat absurd to insist on this, when it stands to reason that such must always be the case, given the certainty that no committee can be omniscient, and no set of collectors can obtain every one of the examples whose whereabouts they know? The literalists appear to forget that the object aimed at by the Society of Art Collectors has been reached. The public has been furnished a topic for discussion which cannot fail to reveal to many people ignorant of the facts that native work labors under a disadvantage because hundreds of well-to-do Americans lay themselves out to study, understand, and eventually acquire foreign pictures, and do not give native work the attention it deserves. And the increased numbers visiting the galleries seem to be warrant for believing that the self-assertion in hanging modern French and Dutch masters pell-mell with American is not resented by the picture-loving public. Yesterday some 1,500 persons visited the galleries notwithstanding the snowfall.

The curious frame of mind in which some people find themselves when damning our own painters with faint praise and holding up the foreign to admiration is shown in their condemnation of American pictures as influenced by foreign when a better acquaintance with the latter, or greater candor, would compel them to make the same charge against the modern masters of Europe. They will find Turner and Corot and Daubigny in the Innesses, but seem to forget Turner's obligations to Claude Lorrain; they will talk about the Constable influence upon Martin without a word of the Dutch painters upon whom Constable based his start. It does not require superlative keenness to see the influence of Millet and Corot and Rousseau on some of our American landscapists; but what about the Dutch and Italians from whom these great French masters drew their inspiration at the beginning of their careers? Apparently they will not be satisfied because an absolutely savage and redskin method of painting has not been envolved on this side of the Atlantic, unconsciously echoing therein the commoplaces in which the feeblest European critics indulge. If La Farge and Ryder and Winslow Homer and Homer Martin offer pictures which cannot be attached by some "influence" to a foreign prototype, they are lost, and so pass them by, because they cannot bracket them. It makes them dizzy if they are confronted by the very originality for which they clamor.

We do not hear much from this very common class of critics of Ribot's imitation of Velasques or Sir Joshua's obligations to Titian or Corot's worship of Correggio; but we are given to understand that it is a sign of inferiority in American art if it is possible to detect a remote resemblance to Sir Joshua or Gainsborough in a native portrait painter; or in an American painter of sunlight a trace of the influence of Monet or Renoir. One might imagine that they would bless an exhibition like this, necessarily incomplete as it is, for giving them a chance to revise their narrow standards and seeing in a small compass so many beautiful creations by painters of four nations during the past threescore years and ten.

The Society of Art Collectors must be congratulated for having in a short time brought together so many exquisite canvases, and for having begun its career with so much success. Next year it may choose a different field, and bring in many artists whose work for one reason or another had to be omitted from the 200 now shown. Our amateurs and artists owe them thanks and will doubtless wish them godspeed. The field is wide and this exhibition is only a beginning. It helps to remove from New York the reproach that outside the galleries of art dealers there has been scant hospitality in our public exhibitions for paintings by foreigners.

PEACE OF JUSTICE—ROOSEVELT

He Expresses Hope That Day When It Prevails Will Soon Come.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Dr. J. Leonard Levy, rabbi of the Temple Rodeph Shalom of Pittsburg, Penn., to-day called on the President to interest him in the movement for founding a Pittsburg Peace Society. The President assured the rabbi of his great regard for the work that was being done for the promotion of the peace sentiment and for the principle of international arbitration, and expressed the hope that the day would soon be at hand when the "peace of justice" would prevail everywhere.

The President expressed the hope that the Pittsburg society would flourish and accomplish excellent results, which it no doubt would, he said, if conducted along the lines of endeavoring to establish the peace that results from justice and equity.

While in Washington Rabbi Levy also saw Senators Penrose and Knox, both of whom consented to become honorary officers of the Pittsburg Society.

LETTER FORTY YEARS LATE.

Order from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Howard Turns Up at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Dec. 5.—In a few days Gen. O. O. Howard will receive at his home in Burlington, Vt., a letter written to him nearly forty years ago by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Gen. Howard never saw the letter until last Friday, when he came here to lecture at Trinity College. The letter has been hanging in a frame in Horace B. Austin's house for years.

The letter is dated May 20, 1865, at Gen. Sherman's headquarters in camp near Alexandria, Va., and requests Gen. Howard to ride with the writer at the head of the column of troops in the grand review at Washington on May 24. As Gen. Howard by some accident failed to get the letter he was riding during the review in Gen. Sherman's staff, when the latter sent for him and directed him to take his place beside him.

Mr. Austin's father got the letter from a man who was a clerk at Sherman's headquarters.

When Don Carlos Nodded.

From The London Chronicle.

The King of Portugal has the repute of being a man of careful words, and it is hard on him that the translator of his little speech at Windsor the other evening should fail to realize the superfluity of the "and" before a relative which is not a reiterated one. "I thank your Majesty for the cordial reception you have given us, and which we appreciate." "The words you spoke at Lisbon, and which have now become historic," &c. Queen Victoria was herself guilty of breaches of the Queen's English in this respect: "We are in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, and which will be followed by others," she once wrote. And her favorite Minister wrote novel after novel, in which there was at least this rampant superfluity. Take a case at random from "Endymion:" "He had become possessed of a vast principality, and which was not an hour's drive from Whitechapel." Nor was the grammar!

Moral of the Fayerweather Case.

From The Hartford Curant.

The moral of the Fayerweather will case is a very old one. Be your own executor.

NO DEMOCRATS FOR BENCH IS ODELL'S POLICY NOW

Will Name Republicans to Succeed Cullen and Herrick.

RECEIVES BROOKLYN LEADERS

Woodruff Says Kings Will Vote as a Unit for Senator — And for Depew, Dady Adds.

Gov. Odell definitely disposed last night of any aspirations which Democratic lawyers may have had to succeed to the places on the Supreme Court made vacant by the resignation of Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the Second Department, now Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Justice D Cady Herrick of the Third Department, who resigned to become the Democratic candidate for Governor. Both the vacancies having been made by the resignation of Democrats, it was supposed that Gov. Odell in pursuance of the non-partisan policy with respect to the judiciary adopted at Saratoga would appoint at least one Democrat, but when asked about the matter last night, he said:

"I shall appoint no Democrats this time. I shall appoint two Republicans. I have not definitely made up my mind yet who the appointees will be, but probably will be able to announce them before long."

It is the prevailing opinion in Republican circles that Judge G. D. V. Hasbrouck of the Court of Claims, who is also the Republican leader of Ulster County, will be appointed to succeed Justice Herrick, and that Justice Cullen's successor will be Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon. The other aspirants for the vacancy in the Second Department are Joseph A. Burr, Benjamin Blair, and Hugo Hirsch, while the rivals of Judge Hasbrouck for the Third Department vacancy are John T. McDonough, William C. Rudd, J. Newton Fiero, all of Albany, and Surrogate Fitts of Cohoes.

Gov. Odell was asked what he had to say about the statement of Governor-elect Higgins with respect to the Senatorship contest, and responded that he had not seen Mr. Higgins's statement. When told that Governor-elect Higgins had said that, while he was not mixing up in the fight now, he might take a hand later, the Governor-Chairman's only comment was, "Very well."

When asked whether he had learned from Governor-elect Higgins who his preference for Senator was, Gov. Odell said he had not.

"Have you a preference?" the Governor-Chairman was asked.

"I have," was the reply.

"Who is it?"

"That I do not care to say. I will say, though, that I have no preference that is not subject to the wishes of the organization."

Gov. Odell was asked what he had to say about the interview which Senator Platt gave in Washington in which he charged the Governor-Chairman with having broken an agreement made with Senator Depew and him that he would not do anything to influence the Senatorial contest.

"All I have to say to that," said the Governor-Chairman, "is that I have broken no agreement with the Senators."

It was learned from other sources that the agreement was that the Governor-Chairman should remain neutral until after the general election.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Col. Michael J. Dady had a long talk with the Governor-Chairman last evening about certain plans which the Governor-Chairman has for the strengthening of the Brooklyn organization. After the conference Chairman Woodruff said that the Brooklyn delegation had not yet been committed on the Senatorship, but would vote as a unit. When told that Col. Dady had declared for Senator Depew, he said;

"Well, I have told you that the twelve members of the Legislature from Kings will vote as a unit, and Col. Dady has told you he is for Depew, so you ought to be able to make a pretty good guess as to how Kings will stand."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The members of the Albany County bar are aroused over the report that Gov. Odell may appoint Judge Hasbrouck of Kingston to succeed Justice Herrick. Albany practitioners point to the fact that Justice Betts lives in Kingston now, and Justice Chase in Catskill and Justice Cochrane in Hudson, and that if Judge Hasbrouck were appointed Albany lawyers would be forced to go from forty to sixty miles for a simple order.

There was talk to-day of calling a meeting of the county bar and preparing a petition to the Governor requesting that he appoint a resident of Albany.

MIGHT LEAVE JERSEY CITY.

Erie Lawyers Intimate That at Lively Hearing—Assailed by Taxpayers.

Mayor Fagan held a public hearing at the City Hall in Jersey City yesterday in relation to the closing of Barnum Street, asked for by the Erie Railroad Company in connection with terminal improvements it proposes to make at an expense of $8,000,000. The company was represented by General Manager J. C. Stuart and William H. Corbin, its counsel. Andrew J. Corcoran, John Casey, Michael J. McMahon, George Egan, and Matthew F. Fallahee, who own property near the railroad terminus, appeared to oppose the proposed street vacation. Mr. Corcoran opened the discussion.

"The Erie Railroad people say they are going to take their shops to Bergen County if Barnum Street isn't vacated," he said, "but that is the biggest piece of buncome I ever heard of."

"We are not here," said Mr. Stuart, "to be abused."

"You ought not to be ashamed to hear the truth," said Mr. Corcoran. "I protest against the high-handed midnight robbery of a street. I am for the people and the workingman in this fight against the Erie."

"We are in this matter as business men," said Mr. Stuart. "We do not pose as philanthropists. We don't give our money away like you, Mr. Corcoran. Of course, it is nice to be able to come here and boast that you have money and pay taxes."

"I didn't steal my money or find it on the street."

"Probably you never had a chance," said Mr. Stuart.

"Then there is that Thirteenth Street sewer," said Mr. Corcoran. "If I were Mayor I would build that sewer in spite of the Lackawanna Railroad even if I had to call out the Fourth Regiment to do it."

"We will attend to that, Mr. Corcoran," replied Mayor Fagan.

"I would like to say a word about the Erie's proposed improvements," interrupted Mr. Corbin. "We will make our terminal the finest on the Eastern seaboard. But we want your co-operation. The talk of moving our main terminal is not a bluff. We may be driven to it, but we hope not."

"If the Erie wants Barnum Street," resumed Mr. Corcoran, "let it agree to lay a seven-foot steel sewer from the [illegible] front to the west boundary of its property. I go back five years and pay the taxes I do on every lot it has bought since that time."

For the vacation of Barnum Street Mr. Stuart said the company would make a [illegible] year contract with Jersey City for water supply, although it had an offer [illegible] per cent. less than Jersey City's rates. This, he said, would make a difference of [illegible] $10,000 to the company. This closed [illegible]

SUBWAY GOOD REFUGE IN FIRST SNOWSTORM

Crowds Flock Home That Way, and Are Satisfied.

FALL PILES UP 4.3 INCHES

Surface Cars Have Trouble—Street Cleaning Commissioner Finds Work —Wagons Block Streets.

The first snow storm of the season visited New York yesterday, and remained long enough to make things sloppy and disagreeable. According to official reports, four and three-tenths inches of snow fell. A lot of it melted before a foundation was formed, but as the Street Cleaning Department acts on the Weather Bureau report, and must remove the snow when it has reached a fall of three inches, nearly three thousand men will start to clear away what is left this morning.

The snow came as a sort of greeting to Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury, who returned from the Southland and his vacation yesterday. He had been in the land of balmy airs for three weeks, and his first visit was to Mayor McClellan.

"Great luck," he announced as he greeted the Mayor. "I've been away for quite a while, and not a flake has fallen in my absense. I hope this thing keeps up awhile—"

Then the Commissioner looked out of the window, and the first few flakes came softly down. The Mayor noticed it too. Both laughed.

"It seems to have waited for me," was the Commissioner's comment. "Well, I'm off to get ready to handle it if it keeps on piling up."

The snow kept on falling steadily from about 1 o'clock until 8 in the evening, when the wind veered around from north to northwest. At that time the storm became central off Cape Hatteras, and Forecaster Emery said that it had passed out to sea. According to all the signs up to that time it should have kept on snowing for some time longer; in fact, Mr. Emery expected to see the early birds wading through the drifts this morning.

Later in the evening Mr. Emery said that he expected it to get much colder soon.

The Subway was put to its severest test during the rush hours last night, and it came out of the ordeal with plenty to spare. By common consent all the hopes of those who lived uptown turned to the new road as soon as the snow began falling, and as it continued all seemed to make up their minds that in the Subway lay their hopes of getting to their homes without delay. There was nothing to interfere with traffic there, as far as snow on the rails was concerned, and thousands who usually take the elevated roads or the surface cars piled down into the Subway stations. In spite of the jam the schedule was at no time seriously interfered with.

One thing was demonstrated, however, and that was that something will have to be done to make the stairways safe. The Subway stairways are of iron, and the steps are not covered with rubber, as in the case of the elevated stairs. Yesterday the wind blew the snow down into the stations, and the stairways, in spite of the fact that they were frequently swept, were as slippery as glass. At the City Hall Station coarse sawdust was plentifully sprinkled over the stairs, and, although this to some extent relieved the situation so far as the slipping was concerned, the sawdust was offensive, and being dragged into the cars played havoc with women's gowns. It was said last night that the management of the road was considering means to relieve the slippery condition of the stairways during storms like that of yesterday.

The only serious trouble in any part of the Subway was on the viaduct connected with the elevated line at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue. There were delays there on Sunday, owing to defective insulation, and the storm made matters worse. During the rush hours there were delays of sufficient duration to throw out the schedule and create a twenty-five-minute interval between trains. As soon as the scrapers got in working order and cleared the third rail, the trouble was overcome.

On all of the elevated lines, both in this city and Brooklyn, there was considerable delay owing to the wet snow packing on the car shoes and the third rail. This trouble was largely overcome last night.

On the surface lines matters were in very bad shape. This was particularly true along Broadway and in the shopping districts in Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The first serious block had its beginning at the Battery, where a solidly jammed mass of vehicles made it impossible for the cars of the various lines which turn there to finish their trips. This caused a delay of an hour. Then others occurred from time to time all along the routes. They were not caused so much by the snow on the tracks, but by the stalled trucks and falling horses. The animals suffered terribly. Few, if any of them, seemed to be tough shod, and they slid about helplessly. When they fell it was almost impossible to get them on their feet again.

On Thirty-fourth Street the cross-town cars were blocked for nearly forty-five minutes between 5 and 6 o'clock.

When the snowstorm was at its height the weather was particularly thick on the rivers. The only accident reported was to the steamer Tennyson of the Lamport & Holt Line, bound for Brazil, which crashed into one of two floats in tow of a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tug, cutting the stern of the float clear away. The float was cut loose, but later picked up by another tug and towed to Port Morris. The only damage to the Tennyson was a slightly broken headgear. She continued.

LIVELY MAGNUM RACES.

Many Sleigh Drivers Out for Prizes—Running Fine.

Seventh Avenue and Central Park drives were hardly well covered with snow yesterday afternoon before the jingle of sleigh bells was heard. It was by far the best sleighing New Yorkers have enjoyed so early in the season for years.

There was a general scramble for the bottles of wine offered by the road houses to the first parties to arrive in sleighs. The first sleigh seen on Seventh Avenue was occupied by Charles Sackett, the horseman, who started out at 4 o'clock with his team of black trotters to capture the magnum of wine at McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park.

He had a lively race with an unknown driver in a single cutter near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, but finally outfooted him and reached the tavern first, capturing the much-coveted bottle.

At about the same time M. J. Monheim arrived from the south in a single racing cutter, and also got a bottle. Mrs. Carrie Stewart was the first woman driver to arrive.

The race for the bottle at Duranddo's Clubhouse at the head of the Speedway was won by Louis Kahn and Joseph Stern in a double cutter drawn by the crack trotting team Flora and Delia, 2:30.

The race for magnums down the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon was the closest and most exciting that the horsemen of the borough have enjoyed in years.

Half a dozen of the speediest horses in Brooklyn dashed into Prospect Park, at the main entrance, in a bunch, and sailed away down the West Drive in a nip and tuck struggle which thrilled the old timers. Rounding the turn at the lake, the long, lean head of a clean-limbed bay showed itself in the van. It was Fred G., a 2:14¼ horse, with Andrew Mowbray, who made a clean sweep of the prizes on the Parkway last season.

As Mowbray laid away in a bee line across the big circle for George Bader's roadhouse, at the head of Ocean Parkway, two cutters with sleek and speedy steeds in the shafts slid out from Fort Hamilton Avenue and sped for the same goal. In one of these was Capt. Austin E. Allen of 170 Hawthorne Street, driving Rex, one of the fastest steppers on the local speedway, and George Brown of Bedford Avenue, with Falcon, a fast roan. They swung in slightly ahead of Mowbray, and after a bursting sprint across the Circle reached Bader's shed a second or two in advance of him. Capt. Allen got the magnum.

Seeing that he was beaten there, Mowbray was off again down the road and beat the others out to Hunter's, the next objective point. Joseph G. Stockham of 259 Prospect Place, driving a 2:16 trotter, was the first to reach Minden's, lower down. Turning out from there, he ran abreast of Mowbray coming down, and the race between the two for Charles Bader's at King's Highway, a mile below, was one of the prettiest seen on the parkway in many a day. Mowbray reached Bader's shed scarcely a length in front of Stockham.

The honor of being the first woman driver down the road with a sleigh fell to Mrs. Louis Schmitz of Flatbush Avenue.

PLEAS FOR CHURCH UNITY.

Moderator Henry Incidentally Relates a Story—Bishop Greer Speaks.

"The Trend Toward Church Union" was the common subject of discussion at the annual banquet of the Presbyterian Union of New York last night at the Hotel Savoy. The union listened to Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist speakers.

Among those at the main table with Charles W. Hand, President of the Union, were Bishop Coadjutor Greer, the Rev. J. Addison Henry, of Philadelphia, Moderator of the General Assembly; the Rev. Edward Judson of the Judson Memorial Church, Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. W. H. Roberts, Warner Van Norden, and the Rev. F. E. Marsten.

"The fact that, according to the census of the United States, we have 128 Christian denominations," said Bishop Greer, "cannot be justified. It is working harm, and men are asking each other, 'What is this Christianity of yours, anyway?' Let us try in every way to unify the forces which we can exert and remember that, in theory, at least, the Church is the mother of all those of whom God is the Father."

Moderator Henry began his speech with this story: "Many years ago, my little daughter, who had just learned to write, sent me a letter. Against the advice of her mother, she insisted on addressing the envelope, and this is the way she inscribed it: 'J. Addison Henry, General Ass of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America.' I was Moderator of the General Assembly then, as I am to-day, and she thought she was right."

Dr. Henry said he doubted whether all Presbyterians thought alike even upon doctrinal subjects. "Presbyterianism, wherever you find it," he declared, "is a most tremendous and powerful influence—an influence which affects the Nation and the whole world. I don't think there is any greater Church than ours to-day under the canopy, but I do think we need a little more quietness, a little more rest." He advised all to stand by their ministers, who, while they might not be perfect, were endeavoring to do their duty.

Dr. Judson and Bishop Fowler spoke.

NAVAL OFFICER'S TEST SUIT.

Court Decides Against Extra Pay for Duty at Sea or Foreign Port.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Justice Brown to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Capt. C. M. Thomas versus the United States, involving the rights of naval officers in respect to extra pay under the Navy Personnel acts of 1900 and 1901. The opinion is in favor of the Government.

The claim presented was that naval officers who go to sea should receive 10 per cent. in excess of their usual pay, because the increased allowance is made to army officers who are assigned to duty at sea or at a foreign port, the purpose of the law being the assimilation of the salaries of army and navy officers.

On another point in Capt. Thomas's case the court affirmed the finding of the Court of Claims, in which that court held that "no service shall be regarded as sea service except such as shall be performed at sea, under the orders of a department and in vessels employed by authority of law."

This ruling was made upon a claim for sea pay while Capt. Thomas was proceeding from the Barbadoes to China in 1900, the voyage being made by merchant vessels, although under orders.

1,500 FEET OF TRACK—$250,000

N. Y., N. H. and H. to Fill in Valley for Double Track at Towners.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 5.—One of the greatest undertakings in connection with the double-tracking of the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Stormville, N. Y. east toward Hawleyville, will be the filling in of the right of way across a valley 1,500 feet long at Towners, N. Y., over which the present track is carried on a wooden viaduct.

The Harlem Division of the New York Central Road passes beneath the Highland Division track in this valley, and the present wooden trestle will be replaced by one of steel 185 feet long. The cost of building this 1,500 feet of double track will be not less than $250,000. Piles will be driven to support the masonry. It is a story of years standing in Towners that the mud in the swamp in the valley is 100 feet deep.

THAT 72D STREET STATION.

West Side Association Calls Subway Entrance a Menace to Life.

The West Side Association, at its regular monthly meeting last night, adopted a resolution that the Subway station at Seventy-second Street is a serious danger to life and limb and that the maintenance of a station building any part of which is nearer to Seventy-second Street than a point fifteen feet southeast from the northermost point of the present building is incompatible with the public safety, and as the changes to be made on that account would involve taking down the present building, it should be rebuilt in such a way as to harmonize with its surroundings and be a credit architecturally to the city.

The association elected these officers for the year: President—Cyrus Clark; Vice Presidents—J. Van D. Card, John C. Coleman, and Lucas M. Stanton; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft, and Secretary—George B. Sheppard.

PUTNEY OUT OF THE ARMY.

Young Virginian Recruit Discharged Without Honor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The War Department has directed that Recruit Stephen Putney, Jr., of the general service, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., be discharged without honor from the army on the ground that he enlisted under false pretenses.

Putney is a young Virginian who recently got into trouble at St. Louis, resulting in the loss of all his money.

Death of Edward H. Moeran.

Edward H. Moeran died yesterday at his residence, 132 West Twelfth Street, of diabetes, from which he had suffered for fourteen years. He was born in 1848 in Kingston, near Dublin, Ireland, and came to New York in 1870. His father, the Rev. E. B. Moeran, who was Dean of County Down, was Professor of Higher Mathematics and Sanskrit in Dublin University.

Mr. Moeran was graduated first at Marlborough College, England, where he was Captain of the cricket eleven and also of the football team. He afterward was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the Divinity Prize, although not a divinity student. After coming to New York he became one of the founders of the St. George's Society. He was counsel for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and also counsel in the famous Tighe will suit. Mr. Moeran was for many years a member of the Union League Club. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth H. Steers, died in 1898. He leaves one son and two daughters. The funeral will be held to-day at his residence here and the interment will be to-morrow at his home at Southampton, L. I.

Divorce After Twenty-nine Years.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a final decree of divorce to Juliet Louise Stoothoff of 422 St. Nicholas Avenue from Harry A. Stoothoff. They were married on March 15, 1875. The testimony in the case was taken before Theodore L. Bailey, as referee. In granting the decree the court allows Mrs. Stoothoff $1,500 a year alimony.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ada L. Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Strong of New Paltz, N. Y., and Edward H. Truex, son of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Truex of Brooklyn.

M'ADOO SOLVES PUZZLE OF 23D STREET CORNER

Clears Westerly Crossing of Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

PUT IN EFFECT YESTERDAY

22d and 25th Streets Utilized to Free Dangerous Corner of "City's Switch Yard."

The plaza at the intersection of Broadway, Twenty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue, which John W. Gates has described as the "city switch yard," where the three lines of street cars mix it up with vehicles innumerable and unfortunate pedestrians, became safe yesterday.

Commissioner McAdoo sent there yesterday morning seventeen policemen, mounted, with two sergeants and three men in plain clothes, all in charge of Capt. O'Brien, who has worked out the solution of more than one traffic problem before now, armed with copies of the new regulations.

Before setting the men at work, Captain O'Brien made a little speech, the burden of which was that it was their duty to protect pedestrians and to regulate traffic at that point. The policemen took their copies of the regulations and went ahead. What they did, the regulations tell as follows:

All vehicles traveling north on Fifth Avenue will, upon reaching East Twenty-second Street, proceed in an easterly direction on the south side of East Twenty-second Street to the easterly side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, to West Twenty-fifth Street, before turning in a westerly direction.

Vehicles going north on Broadway, beyond East Twenty-second Street, will travel on the easterly side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue to West Twenty-fifth Street before turning in a westerly direction.

Vehicles going south on Fifth Avenue will, upon reaching West Twenty-fifth Street, proceed in a westerly direction on the north side of West Twenty-fifth Street, to the westerly side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, to West Twenty-second Street, before proceeding in an easterly direction.

Vehicles going south on Broadway, beyond West Twenty-fifth Street, will travel on the westerly side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue to West Twenty-second Street before proceeding in an easterly direction.

No vehicles will be allowed to travel in an easterly or westerly direction across Broadway and Fifth Avenue on West Twenty-third or West Twenty-fourth Streets.

No vehicles will be allowed to travel in an easterly direction on West Twenty-fifth Street between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Vehicles going in an easterly direction from Sixth Avenue on West Twenty-third Street, if bound north, will, upon reaching Broadway, cross over to the easterly side of Broadway, between the easterly car tracks and curb, and proceed to West Twenty-sixth Street, before turning in an easterly direction.

Vehicles going west on East Twenty-third Street, from Madison Avenue, will not be allowed to travel in a southerly direction on Broadway. If bound north or west they will travel along westerly side of Madison Square Park to West Twenty-fifth Street before turning in a westerly direction.

EXCEPTIONAL TERRITORY.

Vehicles going in a northerly direction on Broadway for the purpose of loading or unloading goods or passengers on the west side of Broadway, between East Twenty-second and East Twenty-third Streets, (Flatiron Building,) will travel on the easterly side of Broadway to the south side of the most southerly crossing on East Twenty-third Street, and will then be allowed to cross over to the west side of Broadway, and thence in a southerly direction between the westerly car tracks and curb.

Vehicles going in a northerly direction on Fifth Avenue for the purpose of loading or unloading goods or passengers on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, will be allowed to travel on the east side of Fifth avenue, near the curb, to the south side of the most southerly crossing at West Twenty-third Street, and will then cross over to the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, near the curb, and proceed thereafter in a southerly direction.

It was 6 o'clock when the force got busy, placing heavy iron pedestals with big round tops at the corners of the several traffic routes, and then stringing ropes between them. There was some protest by cabmen and truck drivers who had not experienced before that discipline that is exacted at Columbus Circle and other points by similar means, but it was of no avail, and within a few hours the system was working nicely.

Later in the day, when the automobiles got out in force, there was more protest, and one chauffeur showed his disdain so far as to run down one of the iron pedestals. The chauffeur burst one of his tires, came in for some lively language from the nearest policeman, and was glad when he got away.

But the pedestrians, who found a clear crossing of Twenty-third Street on the west side of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, save for the Twenty-third Street cross-town traffic, and found the crossing of Fifth Avenue from the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street to the Flatiron Building absolutely clear, rejoiced as they had not rejoiced in many days.

"It is a great achievement," said Capt. O'Brien last night. "I think the Commissioner has solved one of his hardest problems. Singular as it may seem, the greatest difficulty was with the automobilists. They will learn soon. Most of them are so overeducated that they don't appreciate as fast as truck drivers that the streets are meant for pedestrians as well as vehicles."

CAB DRIVERS MAKE PEACE.

Sign Agreement for a Year at Old Wages.

The Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers have decided to accept the terms offered by the Livery Stable Keepers' Association last week, thus averting a strike. An agreement for a year ending Dec. 1, 1905, will be signed in a few days.

The demands of the drivers were an increase in wages from $2 to $2.25 a day and one day off in six. The ofer of the employers, which was accepted, was $2 a day, their present wages; better conditions of work, and a reduction in the working hours.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James H. Williams.

James H. Williams, a prominent manufacturer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 6 Pierrepont Street, that borough. Mr. Williams was born in Fort Plain, N. Y., fifty-nine years ago. He was engaged for a time with his father in the manufacture of axles in Fort Plain. Coming to Brooklyn, Mr. Williams, with his cousin, the late E. W. Bliss, organized the Bliss & Williams Company, manufacturers of presses and dies. He retired from this company in 1882, and two years later engaged in the manufacture of drop forgings under the firm name of James H. Williams & Co.

Mr. Williams was a member of the Hamilton, Riding and Driving, and Marine and Field Clubs of Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held to-morrow evening, and the burial will take place on Thursday at Fort Plain.

Adeline Sergeant.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Adeline Sergeant, (Emily Frances Adeline Sergeant,) the novelist, died at Bournemouth to-day after a long and painful illness. She was born in 1851 at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, her father being the Rev. Richard Sergeant. Her mother, Jane Sergeant, published many verses and stories under the name of Adeline. Emily Sergeant began her career by teaching, then became a member of the staff of the Dundee Advertiser, and finally devoted her entire attention to literature. She wrote many novels, perhaps the best known being "The Story of a Penitent Soul," which appeared in 1902.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY M. QUIRK, Superintendent of Police at Philadelphia, died at his home there yesterday after a long illness. Superintendent Quirk had been in the police service for nearly twenty years. He was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the terms of 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878.

MARCUS HARRISON, a lifelong resident of Caldwell, N. J., and Mayor of that borough for two terms, died at his home there Sunday night, after an illness of several months. He served on the Board of Freeholders for several years. A widow and one son survive him.

¶ Persons contemplating the purchase of a piano, either for a Christmas present or for their own use, should see THE NEW

Pianola Piano

"The First Complete Piano"

BEFORE making their selection.

The Pianola Piano is on continual demonstration at Aeolian Hall.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 362 Fifth Ave. Aeolian Hall, near 34th St., N. Y.

TIFFANY & CO.

Christmas Gifts for Europe

To insure delivery by Christmas, gifts for friends in Europe should be ready Dec. 12th, for shipment on steamer sailing not later than Dec. 14th

Union Square New York

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The most important event of the day is the wedding at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of St. Francis Xavier of Miss Edith Devereux Clapp and the Count René du Temple de Rougemont, which will draw a large and fashionable crowd. Mrs. Devereux Clapp gave a dinner for the bridal party, including the wives of the married ushers, on Friday evening at her residence, and on Saturday night the Count gave his bachelor dinner. In addition to the best man and ushers, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was a guest. Soon after the ceremony the Count and his bride will go to Washington, where entertainments are to be given for them by M. Desporte de la Fosse and Mme. Desporte de la Fosse of the French Legation. In January they will start for Paris, and in January also Mrs. Clapp will leave this country for Paris, where for many years she has had a charming apartment.

***

Another marriage of great interest to the fashionable set is that of Miss Maud Livingston and Henry Worthington Bull, but this is to be a very quiet affair and will take place at Saratoga, where the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston, is spending the Winter. The latter is something of an invalid this Winter, and none but relatives and a very few intimate friends have been asked to the ceremony. Miss Livingston will have no attendants, nor will Mr. Bull, save Frederick Bull as best man.

***

The wedding presents given to Miss Clapp were shown yesterday afternoon at the Clapp residence, 104 Fifth Avenue. They covered tables extending through the salon and drawing room. The presents included a diamond collar from the bridegroom, many jewels from Mrs. Clapp, and innumerable other gifts. Among the presents not on exhibition is a large automobile, a gift to the bride from her mother.

***

The first meeting for this season of the fashionable Junior Cotillion is to be held to-night at Sherry's, and the dance will be led by Stowe Phelps, who will have Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, a debutante of last week, as his partner. Mrs. Alan M. Dodge, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Peabody, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will receive the guests. Many dinners are to precede the Cotillion, at which nearly every débutante of the season is to be present.

***

A private dance of this evening will be that announced in this column Sunday for Miss Mercédes Crimmins, and to be given by her father, John D. Crimmins, Sr., at his residence in East Sixty-eighth Street. It will be preceded by a dinner.

***

Mme. Réjane has announced that she will present two French comedies in Sherry's ballroom on Jan. 31 to entertain a large party of guests of James H. Hyde. The announcement is a bit premature, as Mr. Hyde has not yet sent out invitations for his entertainment, which will include not only Mme. Réjane and her company, but a seated supper and dancing.

***

Mrs. William Street will give a dinner and theatre party to-morrow evening for her younger daughter, Miss Susan Street.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Sr., has invitations out for a large luncheon to-morrow at Berger's.

***

Mrs. A. Leo Everett (Miss Caroline Kane Mills) will give a reception to-day at her home, 133 East Sixty-fifth Street.

***

The wedding of Miss Constance Knower, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, and Henry Coleman Drayton, son of J. Coleman Drayton and a grandson of Mrs. Astor, will be celebrated on Jan. 28 in St. Thomas's Church, unless further change be made in the plans.

***

Yesterday's musical morning was one of the largest ever held and the large ballroom of the Waldorf was crowded. Mme. Sembrich sang and Victor Herbert's string orchestra rendered selections. Isidore Luckstone was at the piano. Among those who attended were Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Viscountess Maitland, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. A. N. Dodge, Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mrs. J. H. Bradford, Mrs. Julien Townsend Davies, Mrs. J. L. Ogden, and the Misses Caroline D. Drayton, Anne Depew Paulding, Blanche Shoemaker, Eleanor Whitridge, and Margaret Lawrence.

***

Mrs. Edward Renshawe Jones gave a theatre party last evening for her niece, Miss Grace Rathbone Ruggles, daughter of Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson. Among the guests were the Misses Stephanie de Neufville, Alice du Vivier, Lydia Mason Jones, Sylvia Parsons, Annie Ripley, Minna Brown, and Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt.

***

The cotillion of eighty danced last evening at Delmonico's. This set of dances was organized four years ago, and has a long waiting list. Frederick S. Woodruff, dancing with Miss Margaret S. Scott, led last evening's cotillion, which was a bit novel in that there were no favors of any sort. The patronesses of this series of dances are Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Henry C. Adams, Mrs. C. M. Lea, Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde, Mrs. Henry W. Warner, Mrs. J. C. Calhoun, Mrs. W. R. Barr, and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rembert Hall, the Misses Julia Calhoun, Betty Collamore, Emily Coddington, Isabel Cary, Ruth Eaton, Katherine Schley, Lucy Landon, Elisabeth Harry, and H. S. Schley, Rutgers Harry, Frank Brookfield, Vivian Burnett, Philip Gardiner, Walter B. Izard, and Wynne Fergus Ferguson. The governors of the cotillion are G. H. Sullivan, Evan Shelby, James R. Burnet, Gano S. Dunn, and William M. Aiken.

Holiday Suggestions

¶ The ideal Christmas gift is that which compasses within itself, utility as well as beauty. A rare and beautiful piece of silver is an enduring and pleasant reminder of a person or an occasion, as perhaps, is nothing else.

¶ The Gorham Silversmiths invite attention to those objects in silver which are useful as well as beautiful holiday remembrances.

¶ Among the more prominent articles may be mentioned: silver services, small and large chests of silver, candlesticks, candelabra, desk sets, individual sugar bowls and creamers, desk blotters, picture frames, vases, smoking sets, cigarette cases, cigar holders, ash trays, match stands, safety-match holders, dressing table mirrors, bon bon baskets, individual almond dishes, compote dishes, novelty ink stands, chatelaine bags, coin cases, Royal Doulton and Rookwood vases, claret decanters, claret pitchers silver mounted, flasks, match boxes, jewel cases, hand mirrors, cut glass powder boxes with silver tops, clothes and hair brushes with solid silver backs, lorgnettes, and hundreds of things too numerous to mention, all bearing that stamp of art and handicraft, which is the hallmark of Gorham ware.

The Gorham Co.

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street

Maiden Lane, 21, 23

LITTLETON DECLARES LIGHT CONTRACTS VOID

Because Grout Said He Was Forced to Deal with One Man.

HENCE CHARGE OF COLLUSION

Commissioner Seeks to Know Whether Edison Company Is Supplying 2,000-Candle Power Arc Lights.

Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn declared yesterday that Controller Grout was bound by law to declare void the twenty-six lighting contracts entered into by Commissioner Oakley in behalf of the city.

"The Controller asserted to the Board of Estimate last Friday," said Mr. Littleton, "that in his negotiations with a dozen of the leading corporations all roads had led to one man, and that in coming to an agreement he was forced to deal with this single individual. Now the law states that each bid or estimate shall contain an affidavit that it is made without any connection with any person making an estimate for the same purpose, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud.

"If these bids were in legal form each one contains a statement, sworn to by the President or Secretary of the company making the bid. If the bids do not contain such a statement they are void, and if they do contain such a statement they are void on the face of what Controller Grout told the Board. It would be difficult to imagine a closer form of collusion than for a dozen supposedly separate companies bidding for one purpose to deleate one man to act for all."

An examination of the bids in the Commissioner's office shows that these legally required statements are attached to all the bids. Two of the bids were signed by Lewis E. Gawtry, Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company, and in each of the statements signed by Mr. Gawtry he declares that the bid to which it is attached has no connection with any other bid, and that no other person or corporation was interested in either.

Within the next week the electric arc lights of the city will be tested by City Inspectors to ascertain whether the New York Edison Company is actually supplying 2,000-candle power arc lights to the city, according to its contracts and agreements. Information has been furnished to Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water-Supply, Gas, and Electricity to the effect that not one of the arc lights in the city's streets furnishes greater than a 1,200-candle power light, while the average would not run more than 1,000-candle power.

According to the information which Commissioner Oakley is about to investigate, there has been no such a thing as a 2,000-candle power electric light in the streets of New York in more than a year. When the Edison Company concentrated all the old acquired power houses at its present East River station, the abandonment of the Elisabeth Street power station did away with the last of the old Bush lights, which gave a 2,000-candle power light. The abandonment of this station was practically the last move of the Edison Company to complete its amalgamation of the old lighting companies in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Commissioner Oakley consulted with Chief Engineer Lacombe, who declared that a candle power test of an arc light was always unsatisfactory, and that the American standard test for arc lights was the energy of the power at the arc, taken in watts. According to Mr. Lacombe, these tests of energy have been taken at various intervals, and always have shown the power to be sufficient. New tests, however, have been ordered.

Mayor McClellan was served yesterday with a copy of the writ issued by Justice Marean on Saturday restraining the city from paying any more of the lighting bills until the Supreme Court had passed on the suit brought by Clarence J. Shearn, as attorney. This case will be argued in Brooklyn on Friday on the question of making the temporary injunction permanent, thus compelling the lighting companies to sue the city for their past due bills.

WASTING AWAY

It's the small but constant loss of flesh that indicates physical waste—the gradual slipping away of healthy flesh, pound by pound, which no ordinary food seems to restore. Scott's Emulsion will restore it. This Emulsion is the greatest flesh builder obtainable. Scott's Emulsion first stops the wasting—that's one gain. Then when it supplies new flesh and takes one back to normal strength and weight, that's another gain and a big one.

We'll send you a sample, free

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Xmas Books

As Gifts, well-selected books possess a dignity that belongs to nothing else. The gift of a book is in itself a compliment to the intelligence of the recipient.

All Books of All Publishers

Will be found in our comfortable Retail Store.

We are also offering an unusually attractive stock of Standard Sets in Handsome Bindings—Rare English Editions, Richly Bound Single Volumes—and Small Collections—Unique Extra Illustrated Sets—and some interesting Fine Old Large Type English Books. (Send for new catalogue of these, 92 pages.)

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Useful and Ornamental Articles for the Desk and Library Table, of our own manufacture and in exclusive designs.

The most complete and interesting stock in the city of

Christmas Cards

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PUTNAMS Retail Department, 27 & 29 W. 23d St., N.-Y.

JAMES N. TYNER DEAD.

Was Postmaster General Under President Grant and Long an Office Holder.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—James Noble Tyner of Indiana, who was Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Grant and at various times Secretary of the Indiana Senate, Representative in Congress, First and Second Assistant Postmaster General, and Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, died of paralysis at his home in this city to-day. He was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Tyner was stricken with paralysis in July, 1902, and was never after that able to actively discharge his official duties. He was in a very enfeebled condition throughout the postal investigation, during which his name conspicuously figured, and which finally resulted in his removal from office as Assistant Attorney General and subsequent indictment for conspiracy in connection with a get-rich-quick concern. His trial last May, at which he was acquitted, was a heavy strain upon his weakened vitality.

Mr. Tyner was born in Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826. He had been identified with the Postal Service most of the time since March, 1861, when he was appointed a special agent in the Post Office Department.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

ENGAGED.

GELSHENEN—CARPENTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. William Henry Gelshenen.

MARRIED.

HARRISON—LAGRAVE.—At the residence of the bride, 17 East 52d St., New York City, Dec. 5, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Fannie Henriette Lagrave, daughter of the late John J. Lagrave, to Dr. Stephen Decatur Harrison.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Dec. 4th, 1904, at her residence, 86 New England Av., Summit, N. J., Cecilie, wife of Alfred Lockwood Brown and daughter of Emma and the late Dr. Gottfried Mayer of Brooklyn, in the 31st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1904, upon arrival of train leaving Christopher and Barclay Sts. at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Kindly omit flowers.

CARTER.—At his residence, 62 South Swan St., Albany, N. Y., Dec. 5, the Rev. George G. Carter, S. T. D., son of the late Rev. Lawson Carter and son-in-law of the late Augustus T. Cowman, Esq., of Hyde Park, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12:30 P. M.

Cleveland, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis., papers please copy.

DEITSCH.—At Belen, New Mexico, Dec. 2d, 1904, Samuel L. Deitsch, beloved son of Mrs. Hugo Scharwenka.

Interment at Denver, Col.

MAYER.—On Monday, Dec. 5, at his residence, 215 West 69th St., Henry Mayer.

Funeral Thursday, 11 o'clock, Church Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway.

MOERAN.—On Dec. 5, Edward Henry Moeran, at his residence, 132 West 12th St.

Funeral private. Interment at Southampton, L. I.

British papers please copy.

SCHWAB.—At 4:30 P. M., Dec. 5, 1904, Moses B. Schwab, aged 63 years, at his residence, 1,076 Case Av., Cleveland.

SMITH.—On Monday, Dec. 5, at the residence of her parents, 170 West 78th St., Berenice Gault Smith, daughter of Dr. C. Peck and Clara Isabel Smith, in the 18th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence. Interment at Flushing, L. I.

TURNER.—In Cranston, R. I., on the 4th inst., Edna Loretta, daughter of J. A. and Nellie Turner, aged 9 years 1 month 22 days.

Funeral private.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 5, at his residence, 6 Pierrepont St., James H. Williams, in his 59th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'rs Int., 241-6 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2315 acres of beautiful country. Office 46 West 24th St., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News.

The Son of Royal Langbrith

This is the strongest novel Mr. Howells has yet written. It has a power and dramatic intensity that grip the reader throughout. The scenes linger vividly in the memory and pull one back to the book again with keen enjoyment in its second reading. It is a book to preserve.

May Iverson—Her Book

By Elizabeth Jordan. The story of May Iverson, as told by herself, is one of the cleverest and most deliciously humorous books of the year. Its appeal is equally strong to both old and young. May Iverson, sentimental, imaginative, ambitious and "literary" is a new type in fiction. As such she has been enthusiastically received, imitated and widely read.

Jess & Co.

This new book by J. J. Bell, the author of "Wee Macgreegor," has just that same bright, racy dialogue and genuine humor. It tells a Scotch story—an idyllic little love tale in which there are three or four characters that keep one laughing all the time.

Imperator et Rex

There is no more interesting figure in the world to-day than Emperor William, of Germany, and no one better able to write about him than this author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." People who know the Kaiser only through newspaper articles and cartoons, will be surprised and charmed at this delightful picture of Emperor William's home life and intimate surroundings.

The Common Way

A series of "Twentieth Century Talks to Women," by Margaret Deland. They are illuminating, cheering, hel

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST—Twelve shares Union Pacific Preferred Stock Certificate No. A3360; in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall St. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST.—Lady's Swiss watch, pink face, small diamonds, in cote, going from Irving Place through 23d St. to Altman's; reward. H., Box 135 Times.

LOST.—Collie, answering to Rob or Bob; white-tipped tail, striped nose, neck and chest; liberal reward. Smith, 292 West 92d St.

LOST.—3d Av. L, near Bronx station; fur stole, Hudson Bay sable; reward. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

LOST.—Small oblong amethyst brooch, surrounded by pearls. Return 251 West 71st St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—Bunch of Keys on chain-ring; reward. Diehl Manufacturing Company, 88 Prince St.

LOST—Nov. 29, pearl and sapphire bar brooch; suitable reward. E. D., 35 East 57th.

LOST.—White French poodle dog from 195 Chambers St.; suitable reward to finder.

LOST.—Dog, black and white; license 12,809; $3 reward; return to 2 West 101st St.

PAWNBROKERS, ATTENTION!—Lost, Saturday afternoon, a Persian lamb boa, lined with ermine. Finder will be liberally rewarded for returning article to Mrs. Church, 320 West 83d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK.—Large sunny room, with or without board; small one adjoining; private bath.

1,—101 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Sunny corner room, facing Washington Square; also suite, two rooms.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Sunny parlor rooms; superior board; table guests.

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large room, with board; references.

218T ST., 136 WEST.—Single and double room, connected; table board.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

41ST ST., 12 EAST.—Large alcove room, one flight; superior table; table guests.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers second floor front suite with board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large room, with first-class board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; table board; moderate; references.

51 WEST 71ST.—Attractive, sunny front room; excellent table; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Refined family; single and double room, $6 upward; exceptional. Witte.

72D ST., 224 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—One handsome, sunny room in modern apartment; references. Mrs. Lyman.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large second floor rooms, suitable for couples, gentlemen; select home; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Front basement, double room, sunny; gentlemen; refined home; table guests; references.

96TH ST., 05 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen's trade only.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large handsome room; sunny conveniences; excellent home table; Americans; references.

125TH ST., 2,081 5TH AV.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; terms moderate.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Superior home and board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate; near Subway.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator, hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

BEACH AVE., 153, BRONX.—Light furnished room in Jewish family. S. Kauter.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS, WITH OR without private baths, near Washington Square; references; terms, $10 and upward per week. Mrs. E. A. Partus, 7 Fifth Av.; telephone, 4347 Spring.

NICELY furnished bedroom, with board, in private family. 359 West 116th St., near Morningside Av.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LENOX AV., 319, (Corner 126th.)—Rooms, single or en suite, with board; references.

REFINED JEWISH GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE home in private house; no other boarders; telephone; $20 weekly; home comforts; references. A. B., Box 120 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Back parlor, square, and bath room; reference.

20TH ST., 32 EAST.—First-class room for bachelors only; second floor; references required.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Small (not hall) room; southern exposure; porcelain bath; shower bath; references.

28TH, 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; moderate prices; permanent or transient guests.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor rooms, furnished or unfurnished; business or private; telephone; also basement.

32D ST., 24 WEST.—Bachelor's very desirable room; private bath; first-class house; 'phone service.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant sunny hall room, with closet; near bath; gentlemen only; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST, (third bell.)—Large, beautiful, light rooms; modern; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable.

43D ST., 238 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean, warm, large, and small rooms, $3 up; excellent table; theatrical district.

43D ST., 146 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

44TH ST., 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished square and hall rooms; first-class house; telephone.

44TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large furnished room; closet, running water, bath, and heat; private house.

45TH, 18 WEST.—Elegant rooms; every convenience; gentlemen; reference.

50TH ST., 139 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms on parlor floor; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms and back parlor, suitable for three gents; hot and cold running water; bath.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; quiet private house; gentleman; Gentiles; reasonable.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Handsomely appointed suite of rooms for gentleman or man and wife; private house; small room, well furnished; references.

84TH ST., 210 WEST.—Furnished sitting room, bedroom; steam, hot water. Dolan.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

90TH ST., 164 WEST.—Warm, clean room; use of bath; private family; breakfast optional. Bendheim.

118 WEST 71ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; private family; electric light; references.

127TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, square front room for two gentlemen; comfortably furnished; heated; hot and cold water; convenient to Subway.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

BACK PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION, SUITable for physician, dentist; service; West 152d St. 1,043 Times, Harlem.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 233.—Location unexcelled; with or without board; gentlemen preferred. Wright.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room; gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Apartment, Times, Harlem.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

418T ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Mrs. W., Brooklyn, requires nurse girl speaking English for care of infant and help light housework; family of three in apartment; wages, $12-$15. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 538.)

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Mrs. B., Taylor St., Brooklyn, wants English-speaking waitress and chambermaid in private family of five adults; must have references; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 533.)

WANTED—Dr. S., West 34th St., requires girl for general housework; family of two, in apartment; girl must write, and be able to answer 'phone; wages, $18-$20. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 536.)

WANTED—Mrs. C., West 138th St., requires cook and laundress in private house of six adults; three maids kept; must talk English; wages, $20. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 535.)

WANTED—Mrs. L., Mount Vernon, requires general housework'er; good plain cooking; no washing; private house; wages, $18-$20. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 537.)

WANTED—The 14th Street Store requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments, messengers, parcel wrappers, inspectors, and cash girls. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Big money for big producers; we have a line of goods sold over positive guarantee that any energetic hustler can coin money out of; we want men capable of managing territory; quick returns; call before 10 or after 3. Address Room 417, 27 William St.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers; following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

BANK SOLICITOR.—A man of good address to solicit business for a bank in the Borough of the Bronx; state full particulars. Bank, 1,030 Times, Harlem.

CLERGYMEN, WARDENS, VESTRYMEN, and students of the Episcopal Church that wish to increase their income will hear of a positive, honorable, and praiseworthy way of doing so by addressing Churchman, Box 75 Times.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr., 36th St., 5th Av., or John J. Robertson, 143d St., Brook Av., Chambers and Centre Sts., Kloe-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller; 55th St., 5th Av., M. Power.

WANTED—An experienced salesman, having sold novelties and calendars for advertising. Call between 1 and 4 P. M.; ask for Mr. Hassell, Jr., Rand, McNally & Co., 142 6th Av., New York.

WANTED—By New York Stock Exchange house, a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; only those with long Wall Street experience need reply. P. O. Box 1,634, City.

WANTED—A neat Protestant waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; good reference required. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at 49 West 54th St.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Two hustling men, about 30 years old, who can sell and collect on commission; must furnish security. The Singer Mfg Co., 303 8th Av.

WANTED—Clerks and others who wish to double their salaries to send for my Prospectus. Geo. H. Powell, 1,382 Temple Court, New York.

WANTED—A boy to do general office work. Apply in own handwriting, with references, B., P. O. Box 427, New York City.

WANTED—Experienced Skirt salesman for Western trade only. Rampion Shirt Co., 64 University Place.

WANTED—Canvassers for easiest and quickest selling article on the market. Lewis, 136 World Building.

WANTED—Bright boy in law office; good penman and typewriter. Address Legal, Box 109 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—Exceptionally good; German; cannot speak English; five years' reference from Count Baudissin as first cook; three years' reference from a prominent Hamburg family. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,167.

COOK.—By cook, widow, Hungarian, speaking English and German, good references, with Jewish family; no washing; wages, $25-$30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 2,086.)

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced dressmaker would like few more engagements with private families; $2 day. K., 596 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, speaking English and French from childhood, as French tutor of children at home two or three hours each day from Jan. 1; highest testimonials. Miss Gale, 3,134 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Several positions wanted in Jewish families for immigrant girls capable of doing general housework. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

LADY highly cultured, successful teacher, German, French, or English to foreigners; wishes few more engagements. Kindly address A. Zingg, 219 East 96th St.

NURSE.—By nurse girl, 16 years old, bright, speaks English, to care for child and assist with light housework with family living up town, west side; wages, $12. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 5,013.)

NURSE.—By nurse girl, refined, and with good credentials, to care for children with strictly orthodox Jewish family; wages, $12-$14. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 1,334.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT and Experienced Stenographer.—Rapid and accurate; start, $6. Miss Rogers, Box 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Quick and accurate at figures; good penman; three years' experience; first-class references; no objection to temporary position. Address Competent, 20 Strong Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; anxious to secure permanent position; three years' experience in position where good work was essential; best references from last employer; $12. Ambitious, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) limited experience general office work); exceptionally bright American educated Brooklyn High School; prominent business college; moderate salary. Quick, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultivated, competent young woman not afraid hard work; experienced general commercial, legal work; educated; reference. Margaret Phillips, Gen. Del., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young business woman; not afraid of hard work; thoroughly experienced; capable; refined; best references; $12-$15. None Better, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady of 19 as experienced stenographer and office assistant; start, $7. Miss Parker, Box 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer will instruct shorthand pupil evenings for room in respectable home; references. Box 19, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, beginner, desires permanent position; Remington and Smith operator. Sigrid Haslun, 4,451 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in law and secretary work; young woman of executive ability; high references. M. J., Box 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; five years' experience; American parentage; best references; $10-$12. Stenographer, 219 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter; young woman; start low salary. Address Willing, 254 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. F. T., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands commercial and law work; references. Miss D., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; excellent speller; moderate salary; excellent references. M. M., 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman stenographer wishes change. Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

TEACHER.—Experienced public school teacher (woman) will coach college students or teach elementary subjects through all grades. High School, 851 Park Av.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

Males.

A.—EXPERT ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced, successful, hustler will furnish highest credentials regarding character, ability; desires immediate engagement. Persistence, Box 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, posted, systematized, examined, balanced, &c.; terms moderate; highest references. K. O., 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT.—By young German speaking fluently French and some English; practical experience; moderate terms. Translator, 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By bookkeeper; good all-round man; ten years' experience in Wall St. Box H 117 Times.

BUTLER.—By young man; private family; care parlor floor, furnace. Edward, 164 East 23d St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Returned Sample Not Free, Unless Regulations Are Complied With.

In a decision written by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Gillespie Brothers & Co. of New York against the assessment of duty on a watch claimed to be of American manufacture and a sample returned from abroad. Judge Somerville overruled the protest because the Treasury regulations as to proof of identity had not been complied with.

Other protests overruled were by Herman Boker & Co. and F. Fuster & Co., New York, and Joseph Hellenger, Q. Narvione, and G. W. Sheldon, Chicago.

APPRAISERS IN CONFERENCE.

Assistant Secretary Armstrong Pleads for Uniform Customs Administration.

Twenty-one appraising officers were in attendance when the annual conference of United States Local Appraisers was opened yesterday at the Appraiser's Stores. Appraiser Whitehead of New York was chosen Chairman and Appraiser Dare of San Francisco Recorder. A short address urging the necessity of uniformity in customs administration was made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Armstrong. An adjournment was taken until to-day.

The officials present at the conference were Appraisers G. W. Whitehead, New York; F. P. Vincent, Philadelphia; J. L. Snelling, Boston; L. T. Hoy, Chicago; C. Edwards, Pittsburg; S. H. Mace, Baltimore; John T. Dare, San Francisco; L. S. Trowbridge, Detroit; J. H. Walkenhorst, St. Louis; Alexander Bruce, Cleveland; Henry S. Hill, Buffalo; G. H. Kolker, Cincinnati; O. Summers, Portland, Ore., and G. H. Allen, Portland, Me.; Assistant Appraiser Thomas S. Sholars, New Orleans; Collector C. W. Ide, Port Townsend, Washington, and Examiners A. T. Kebon, Chicago; L. J. Phelps, San Francisco; C. L. Andrews, Alaska; J. S. Andrews, Newport News, and James S. Ball, San Juan, P. R.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KERNER & AUSTER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Charles F. Bostwick receiver of the assets of Kerner & Auster, tailors, of 51 Eldridge Street. The assets are estimated at $1,000, in stock, which is in charge of a City Marshal.

CHARLES GANZ.—Charles Ganz, residing at 237 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, formerly a liquor dealer at 690 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,684 and no assets. George Ehret is the largest creditor, $915, for beer.

SAMUEL DEUTSCH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Deutsch, dealer and manufacturer of clothing, at 326 Bowery, by two creditors, Nathan Citron, $400, and Hugo A. Sommerfeld, $250. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made cash payments to creditors to prefer them, and admitted his inability to pay his debts.

JACOB SPERO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacob Spero, wholesale dealer in clothing at 7 Lafayette Place, show liabilities of $27,892 and nominal assets of $18,235, consisting of stock, $16,000; fixtures, $350, and accounts, $1,885. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $5,000; Bacon & Co., $1,814; Richardson, Bernard & Co., $1,430, and Stevens, Sanford & Handy, $1,238.

ISAAC SANDLER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Isaac Sandler, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing at 4 Cooper Square, show liabilities of $17,163 and seven claims unknown, and assets of $5,300, consisting of stock in receiver's hands, $2,500; stock in possession of tailors, $2,500, and fixtures, $300. Among the creditors are Samuel Fleck, $8,200; Harry Sandler, $3,750, and the Jefferson Bank, $1,425.

BENNETT COHN.—Bennett Cohn, dealer in clothing, hats and trunks, at 3,373 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,314 and assets of $1,850, consisting of stock, $1,000, and fixtures, $350. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver of the assets. Among the creditors are Joseph Cohn of Tarrytown, $1,413; Samuel Cohn of Patchogue, $1,000, and Mrs. E. Cohn of Patchogue, $350. Mr. Cohn began this business in July last.

HIRSCHMANN BROTHERS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday appointed George F. Darrell receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Hirschmann Brothers, wholesale dealers in hosiery and underwear, at 40 Walker Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, in place of Frederic Wesson, who was appointed receiver on Oct. 3 last and who died on Nov. 29. The receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Darrell was appointed receiver until a trustee was elected. Creditors of the firm met yesterday afternoon at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy at 45 Cedar Street, and elected Abner S. Haight trustee. The liabilities are $178,848 and nominal assets $128,-123.

WILLIAM S. PEARSALL.—William S. Pearsall, physician and surgeon of 59 West Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,534, of which $27,700 are secured, and nominal assets of $30,250, consisting of accounts, $250, and real estate in Saratoga Springs, $30,000, consisting of three houses, 461 to 467 Broadway, mortgaged for $27,200. The principal creditors are the estate of James M. Marvin of Saratoga, $27,200, secured by mortgage; First National Bank of Saratoga, $1,725; Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga, $803, and the estate of John O. Sherman, $1,950. It was stated in the schedules that the estate of Samuel J. Pearsall of Saratoga is indebted to the petitioner for $30,000, that petitioner and his mother secured $25,000 of the indebtedness by bond and mortgage on the real estate in Saratoga which Samuel J. Pearsall, the father, left. The father died several years ago, leaving $30,000 debts and the above property in Saratoga, and the petitioner assumed part of the debts.

Discharges from Bangruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, has granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Morris Lubitz of Lubitz Brothers, formerly liquor dealers of 479 Seventh Avenue, whose liabilities were $21,117.

Lena Hilborn, who did business as the Hilborn Harness Agency at 116 Chambers St reet, liabilities $25,851.

Murray & Depierris, milliners, of 243 Fifth Avenue, liabilities $7,884.

Annie S. Lloyd of 2,002 Fifth Avenue, liabilities $2,890.

Marie J. Carey of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, liabilities $864.

Joseph Kalinsky of 359 Grand Street, formerly a furniture dealer, liabilities $7,006.

Frank Kratz of 1,050 Home Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer, liabilities $1,876.

Lippman Klapper of 31 East Seventeenth Street, formerly of Solomon & Klapper, liabilities $4,000.

Judge Holt also granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Charles B. Van Nostrand of the firm of Samuel D. Davis & Co., bankers of 36 Wall Street. The firm's liabilities were $988,934 and Mr. Van Nostrand's individual debts were $110,729. Mr. Davis was discharged some time ago.

Papers in the case of Joseph Gerald de Polo of 208 West Eightieth Street, whose citizenship was questioned by creditors on his application for his discharge from bankruptcy, were submitted to Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday, and decision was reserved.

Bankruptcy Petition Dismissed.

The petition in bankruptcy filed against Charles E. Stade, who did business as Charles E. Stade & Co., stock and bond brokers, at 44 and 1,263 Broadway, on Nov. 17, by the following creditors, Comfort S. Burlingame, $10,000; Lewis S. Chase, $200, and Henry D. Hammonds, $1,400, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Holt of the United States District Court, and the receiver was discharged. The creditors, it was said, did not care to go any further with the proceedings. His liabilities were over $25,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATWELL, George J.—F. Goodwin and another	$240
BONTICON, George H.—M. Smerling and another	20
BERGEN, Owen H.—C. Hatfield, Jr.	489
BARTELSTONE, David—D. Shuidiner	101
BRENNECKE, Louis F.—T. Stokes and another	204
BELL, Leonora A.—The Bergen Manufacturing Company	128
BAILEY, William R.—C. G. Riehl	30
BROWN, Max, and Elias Rosenthal—I. Zelinka, and another	21
BECKER, Charles H.—A. Scribner and another	78
BEALES, Eugene J.—R. B. Newbegin	459
BASH, Winfield S.—J. Bier and another	1,735
BENEDICT, Reuben C.—Columbia Cloth Company	107
COSTON, Anna L.—E. J. Brown	113
CRONIN, Edward J.—J. J. Jennings	371
DAILY, John D., and De Witt C. Ivins—J. J. Docherty, Bernard & Co., $1,814; Richardson, Bernard & Co., $1,430, and Stevens, Sanford & Handy, $1,238.	
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BENNETT COHN.—Bennett Cohn, dealer in clothing, hats and trunks, at 3,373 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,314 and assets of $1,850, consisting of stock, $1,000, and fixtures, $350. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver of the assets. Among the creditors are Joseph Cohn of Tarrytown, $1,413; Samuel Cohn of Patchogue, $1,000, and Mrs. E. Cohn of Patchogue, $350. Mr. Cohn began this business in July last.	
HIRSCHMANN BROTHERS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday appointed George F. Darrell receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Hirschmann Brothers, wholesale dealers in hosiery and underwear, at 40 Walker Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, in place of Frederic Wesson, who was appointed receiver on Oct. 3 last and who died on Nov. 29. The receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Darrell was appointed receiver until a trustee was elected. Creditors of the firm met yesterday afternoon at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy at 45 Cedar Street, and elected Abner S. Haight trustee. The liabilities are $178,848 and nominal assets $128,-123.	
WILLIAM S. PEARSALL.—William S. Pearsall, physician and surgeon of 59 West Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,534, of which $27,700 are secured, and nominal assets of $30,250, consisting of accounts, $250, and real estate in Saratoga Springs, $30,000, consisting of three houses, 461 to 467 Broadway, mortgaged for $27,200. The principal creditors are the estate of James M. Marvin of Saratoga, $27,200, secured by mortgage; First National Bank of Saratoga, $1,725; Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga, $803, and the estate of John O. Sherman, $1,950. It was stated in the schedules that the estate of Samuel J. Pearsall of Saratoga is indebted to the petitioner for $30,000, that petitioner and his mother secured $25,000 of the indebtedness by bond and mortgage on the real estate in Saratoga which Samuel J. Pearsall, the father, left. The father died several years ago, leaving $30,000 debts and the above property in Saratoga, and the petitioner assumed part of the debts.	
SCHWARZLER, Joseph—P. Mathews, Nov. 5, 1891	2,105
WARD, Beverly—H. H. Lamberson, Oct. 13, 1903	850
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS—S. E. Rathbone and another, June 26, 1904	5,718
HAMILTON, Lewis H.—W. Campbell, April 13, 1887	347
HAMILTON, Lewis H.—W. Campbell, April 13, 1887	865
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Fonnell, Nov. 1, 1904	101
BECK, Gottfried—C. Vette, Dec. 16, 1903	249

Judgments Canceled.

SAYLES, Solomon—Garfield National Bank, May 14, 1897	15,305
SAYLES, Solomon—Garfield National Bank, May 14, 1897	3,070
BRAUS, Paul—E. Bonsor and another, May 14, 1897	$268
BRAUS, Paul—H. A. Fishel and another, January 19, 1897	566

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George P. Codd, Detroit; Gov. Durbin, Indiana.

HOLLAND—Baron Kaneko and Takaturo Saka, Tokio, Japan.

IMPERIAL—Judge William M. Titus, Massachusetts.

GRAND—Gen. F. S. Dodge, Washington; Capt. Clarence England, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. F. H. Beach, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Gen. O. Summers, Portland, Me.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ascher, T., Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Burlin, hats; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret Barry, fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. M. Calkins, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Beall, E. E., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cook, L. W., Harrisburg, Penn.; E. L. Cowden, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, dry goods; P. F. Lewis, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel; F. C. Busse, linens; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Currier, infants' wear; M. H. McNulty, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics.

Gilmer, Marler & Co., Winston, N. C.; W. M. Hane, notions; J. L. Gilmer, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gardner, Searle & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Gardner, collars and cuffs; Hotel Navarre.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Nelson, hats, 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Landauer, knitted and underwear, 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Horne-Stewart, cloaks and suits, 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; F. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Breslin.

Jones, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Marks, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Johnston & Lorimer Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Taylor, notions, hosiery, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, domestics and linings; Hotel Astor.

Kahn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Kahn, hosiery and underwear; 38 Thomas Street; Victoria Hotel.

Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, cloaks, jewelry, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Breslin.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. H. Selfie, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Malley, E. Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss R. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Myers, John, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, notions, and leather goods; 81 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Michaels, Wand & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Wand, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Myers, Joseph, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Harris, silks; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Parker, Washington Co., Washington, D. C.; M. M. Brown, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Plaut & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Jennings, cloaks, suits, and waists, 48 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; L. McBride, dry goods, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics and dress goods; C. Metz, ladies' hosiery and underwear; P. S. Ryan, millinery, 6 Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochot, notions and linings, 57 White Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Baxter, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Strauss, B., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions, E. Samish, fancy goods, 687 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sager, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Samuel, J., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods, hosiery, laces, and ribbons, 31 Union Square.

Stiebel, Loch & Connor, Pochester, N. Y.; W. T. Connor, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Trimble, skirts, 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and ribbons, 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, C. Wheeler, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Coughlin, linens, 335 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Mrs. M. Johnston, hosiery and underwear, 439 Broadway; Holland House.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.21¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.35¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.20
Cotton, middling	8.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.25
Butter, Western creamery	.27@.27½

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.13; No. 3, $1.03@$1.14; No. 2 red, $1.11¾@$1.15½; No. 2 corn, 40@47¼c; No. 2 yellow, 47½c; No. 2 oats, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 white, 30¼@31¾c; No. 3 white, 30½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 74½c; good feeding barley, 38c; fair to choice malting, 42@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15. No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; mess pork, per bbl, $11.45@11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.90; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.37½@6.62; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.87½@7; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—No. 2 red closed at $1.21¾ export and $1.22¼ choice; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.25½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.08, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
December	$1.19¾	$1.17¾	$1.19¾	$1.17¾
May	1.15 1-16	1.13¾	1.15	1.12¾
July	1.05	1.04	1.05¼	1.03¾
Corn—				
December	56¾	55¼	56	57
May	51⅞	50⅝	51	51½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
December	$1.11⅝	$1.09⅝	$1.11⅛	$1.09⅝

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—15—The United States, appellants, vs. Juan B. Martines, administrator. —Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition.

10—Henry Lockhart, appellant, vs. H. C. Leeds.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of New Mexico. Decrees reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

24—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. the American Trading Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Second Circuit. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

94—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles M. Thomas, and 96—Charles M. Thomas, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeals from the Court of Claims. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition.

47—Fannie N. Dresser Cramer, plaintiff, vs. Frederick R. Wilson.—In error to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

49—John F. Hill, plaintiff, vs. Warren E. McCord.—In error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

219—Charles F. Dodge, appellant, vs. George Ellis and John J. Herlihy.—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of Texas. Final order affirmed, with costs.

442—Alfred W. Carter, guardian, &c., plaintiff, vs. George D. Gear, second Judge, &c.—Rule to show cause why the order applied for should not be granted directed to issue returnable Monday, Feb. 27, 1905. Defendants restrained from further proceedings until the rule is disposed of. Cause advanced to be heard on the merits on that day.

91—Domingo Felici, plaintiff, vs. George W. Whitehead.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed per stipulation.

92—Joshua Bishop, appellant, vs. The United States.—Passed to be restored to the call subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

106—The United States, appellants, vs. John Smith.—Reassigned for argument on Dec. 12.

Day call for Tuesday as follows: Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 81, 84, (and 228,) 85, 86, 93, and 96.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity cases.

6—White-Smith Music Pub Co vs Apollo Co
7—Same vs same
21—Nat. Conduit & Cable Co vs Roebling
22—Devlin vs Peek
31—Dancel vs Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens in Room 14, Post Office Building.

38—Matter of Haff
39—Same
90—Same
91—Matter of Hurlbut, Hatch & Co
93—Matter of Andre
58—United States vs Winter

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.

426—Fitzgerald vs Penn R R
64—Schmitz vs McCullough
278—Werckmeister vs Am Tobacco Co
288—U S vs Tiffany Co
447—Rankin, rec'r, vs
457—Klaw vs Life Pub Co
493—Hess vs Bradley
491—Hurley vs Howell
394—U S vs N Y Central Coal Co

General calendar.

5—Simon vs N Y Evening Journal Pub Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

52—Hughes vs Tug
138—Western SS Co vs Vogeman
182—Knudsen vs Schr. M. E. Wallace
191—Wright & Cobb vs SS Etruria
213—McMullen vs City of New York
214—King vs Dinan
217—Crane vs SS Chelsea
219—Allison vs Steamer Central Hudson
220—West Hart Nav Co vs Vogeman
221—Guindon vs Tug No 8
222—Dickson vs Tug Triton
230—Luprecht vs Delacamp
237—Woodruff vs Schr John C. Smith
238—Dunn vs Williams
240—Vane vs Sizer
241—Macomber vs Tug Vigilant
250—Brauss vs SS Sikh
233—Smith vs Sizer
53—Burke & Clark vs Tug R. G. Townsend
252—Gleason vs Tug Dictator
31—Burke vs Tug R. G. Townsend
82—Same vs Tug S. L. Crosby
267—Leavy vs Tug Geo W. Elder
257—Coulter vs Dredge No 1
258—Pendleton vs U S & Venezuela Co, &c
262—Williams vs Dalton
264—Merritt & C. D. & W. Co vs Vogeman
248—Western Ins Co vs Prop Asbury Park
310—Fernandez vs SS Cosmo
267—Elsesser vs Knick Ltge Co
36—Gillespie vs SS Cervantes
263—Newport News, &c, Co vs Gardner
261—Comm. Ltge Co vs SS K. W. der Grosse
190—Luckenback vs Home Ins Co
192—Same vs U S Fire Ins Co
231—Milliken vs Tug Roselle
168—Harbeck vs Tobin
260—Sonnenfeld vs Jacobowitz
3381—Sibold vs Del Papa
3416—Rice vs Gavegan
3441—Boyajian vs Amer Mahogany Co
3561—Porter vs Magnetic Separator Co
3588—Cantrell vs Cantrell
2640—Dazian Theatrical Emporium vs Bank of the Metropolis
3542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones
3543—Same vs same
3544—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bosch vs F J Emmerich Co
2—McBratney vs
3—Fuller vs Fuller
4—Matter of Board of R Tr Comms
5—In re Kiernan
6—Richards vs Campbell
7—Reutis vs N Y Mail and Newspaper Tr Co
8—Am Mort Co vs Sire
9—McGarvie vs Schroeder Ink Co
10—Ackerman vs Ackerman
11—Gilligan vs Standard Coal Horse Co
12—Knick Eng Co vs Ireland
13—Kavanagh vs Madison Bldg Co
14—Kuhnhardt vs Keeler
15—Eisenstein vs Roue
16—Matter of Brooklyn Docks
17—Rusch vs Rosenthal
18—Woolworth vs Woolworth
19—Elec Boat Co vs Howey
20—Graber vs Gault
21—Seymour vs same
22—Meyer vs Garrett
23—People, &c, vs Blackner
24—Doerrhoefer vs
25—Buckley vs Turner
26—Swell vs Asphalt Co of Amer
27—Dias vs Dias
28—City of New York vs Oakley
29—Curtis vs Argilagos
30—Sunny vs McClellan
31—Henck vs Supreme Lodge, &c

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned to Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred case

1489—Feldmark vs Brown

General calendar.

1228—Rothstein vs Cohen
1239—Kazmowitz vs Bonk
1240—Same vs same
753—Bien vs De Goicouria
644—Cockran vs Hollins
681—Parker vs De Ford
543—Wade vs Mut Res Fund Life Ins Co
433—Jacobs vs Weiss
421—Lanzetta vs Redfield
428—Dickinson vs Grund
520—Brown vs N Y Produce Exchange
350—Von Tilzer vs Bernstein
756—Roncorni vs Gross
774—Beek vs Bohm

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1293.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Special Term, Part VI. Room.

3310—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

Inquest, 3491 — Weigert, Levy

3831—Ames vs William-Jacobowitz
3181—Harbeck vs Tobin
3260—Sonnenfeld vs Jacobowitz
3381—Sibold vs Del Papa
3416—Rice vs Gavegan
3441—Boyajian vs Amer Mahogany Co
3561—Porter vs Magnetic Separator Co
3588—Cantrell vs Cantrell
2640—Dazian Theatrical Emporium vs Bank of the Metropolis
3542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones
3543—Same vs same
3544—Same vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in references to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts VII., IV., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2008—Fay vs N Y City Ry
1987—Gent vs Union Ry
1914—Axelrod vs N Y City Ry
1951—Rosenberg vs same
2003—Sima vs same
1976—Davidson vs same
1995—Coffey vs same
1996—Coccia vs same
1965—Ferro vs same
1961—O'Donnell vs Un Ry
2001—McLoughlin vs N Y City Ry
2006—Coffey vs same
2006—Fusco vs same
1955—Spencer vs same
1989—Sobol vs Union Ry
2000—Johnson vs N Y City Ry
1975—Smith vs same
1729—Herzfall vs Man Ry
319—Pietrofeso vs Met St Ry
1972—Kostenbaum vs N Y City Ry
1990—Kirk vs Int R T Co
2110—McDermott vs Int St Ry
294—Cooney vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2611—Zika vs Wells, Fargo & Co
2615—Geoghegan vs Flynn Daily Eagle
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
2656—Barbieri vs Deeves
2659—Bellieri vs same
2115—Gray vs Hopper
2685—Sullivan vs McDonald
2408—Reise vs Lenane
2632—Witch vs Terminal Warehouse Co
2696—Leichter vs Gates
2204—Muller vs Bauman
2515—Loschians vs Am Ice Co
2683—Moran vs N Y Trans Co
2284—McGowan vs N Y Edison Co
2572—Flett vs Dixon

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules V., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

2295—Cole vs Dry D, &c, R R
296—Ross vs Met St Ry
297—Wolfson vs Met St Ry
298—Bauer vs same
304—Nolan vs same
315—Wells vs same
316—Dalton vs same
320—Fraser vs Int St Ry
321—Prevenzano vs Int St Ry
322—Dooley vs Union Ry
325—McCauley vs same
326—Fisher vs N Y C & H R R R
330—Mathey vs Met St Ry
331—Samuels vs same
333—Mahrenholz vs same
334—Metz vs same
336—Davitt vs same
338—Fraser vs same
341—Flynn vs same
343—Huderaha vs same
346—Holland vs same
347—Goetz vs same
348—Stuetzer vs same
351—Ross vs same
352—Beyel vs same
354—Madigan vs same
185—Carolan vs same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Bridget Steiner
2—Willard P Boyd
3—Sabina Jost
4—David Stevenson
5—Wm Bloomfield
6—Julia Miller
7—Henry Fleming
8—William Panhorst
9—Agnes H Robinson
10—Fred Duclos
11—Wm Hutchinson
12—John F Weldrick
13—Kate Whalen
14—George Breese
15—George E Gilman
16—J C F G Fehskens
17—Sarah L Gowdy
18—Johanna Byrne
19—Johann G Baptist
20—John Faulkner
21—Alice G Gulick
22—August Hoehne
23—Andor Pelkon
24—Mary E Buckman
25—Sarah Greenberg or Wyatt
26—Charles E Kusian
27—Helen R Rodgers
28—E W Williams
29—Henry H Brown
30—Hannah B Walsh
31—John F Conlin
32—Jacob P Marshall
33—James Bowen
34—Alexander McKenzie
35—Theodore Rehermann
36—Harriet L Corse
37—Jacob Wall
38—Katherine Knoepfel

Wills for probate At 10:30 A. M.

Wm H Courtney
James C Rising
Casimer Thorn
Jacob Latus
Hy T C Schroder
Sophie Beaver

At 2:30 P M

Charles Euler

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

2036—Peter J R Vehslage

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made and noted at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3568—Lindeman vs Int St Ry
3469—Franklin vs same
2700—Foley vs Y M C Association
3468—Henslo vs Kelly
3576—Healey vs Becker

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1293.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Special Term, Part VI. Room.

3310—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

2826—Chazanau vs same
3127—Loeb vs Hellinger
129—Orthoff vs Rieger
130—Schwartz vs N W Life Ins Co
131—Hirsch vs Bastinelli
132—Same vs Pfaff
133—O'Brien vs Ahrens
134—Burke vs Jackson
135—Lovenberg vs Met Traction Co
136—Fox vs Holmes
137—Abram Frank Co vs Hall
138—Goodman vs Kaiser
139—Follmer vs Scott
140—McGrath vs Met St Ry
141—Taylor vs Stern
142—Feldman vs Davis
143—Fuhrmann vs Neusch

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2916—Levor vs Mintz
2918—Fuchs vs Russell
2479—Golden vs Green
3078½—Toplitz vs Strange
2521—Ponckey vs Weir
3484—Morrissey vs Interborough Rapid Tr Co
5273½—Greef vs Levenberg
3491—Kroll vs Int St Ry
3502—Zusman vs Int St Ry
521—Plate vs Met St Ry
3511—Talbot vs Int St Ry
3513—Freiman vs Int St Ry
3516—Ratcliffe vs same
3522—Murphy vs same
3523—Hoyt vs N Y Painless Dental Co
3526—Schon vs Int St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3488—Crowley vs Union Railway
2976—Fiehl vs Reinhard
3462—Malone vs Doelger
3485—Lally vs Burns
3507—Friedman vs Lewkowitz
3530—Salzman vs Salzman
3232—Kronthal vs Met St Ry
3469—Plexus vs same
2879—Doellinger vs N Y SS Co
2957—Swan vs Neville
3266—Stanziont vs Di Giovanni
3167—Wahlberg vs Cass Realty Co
1574—Nugent vs Met St Ry
165—Murphy vs Goodman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

9020—Mulligan vs Harlem
7309—Leffer vs Coudert
9686—Gorlitzer vs Levenson
9860—Schwarz vs Hildesheimer
9618—Gibson vs King
9898—Faulhaber vs
10080—Ochs vs Ryan

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

505—Lochner vs Richter
3646—Pracher vs Gordon
2841—Nestler vs Firemen's Ins Co
2842—Same vs Royal Ins Co
2843—Same vs Nat Fire Ins Co
2844—Same vs St Paul Fire &c, Ins Co
2845—Same vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
2846—Same vs German Ins Co
2847—Same vs No Brit, &c, Ins Co
2848—Same vs Hamburg, &c, Ins Co
2849—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co
3103—Allessi vs Union
2920—Dittenhoefer vs Int St Ry
3107—Baer vs Morning Journal Association
2982—McDonell vs Union Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 3668.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Charles Martin
2—Carmelo Sabatello
3—William Bevins
4—Sam Rosenzweig
5—Josephine Brown
6—Harold Howard, alias Howard Brown
7—Cora Mahoney
8—John Mahoney
9—Jesse Wilson
10—Louis Jones
11—Sadie Thompson
12—Hattie Crawford
13—Sadie Faulkner
14—Lorenzo Jewell
15—James E. Kelly
16—James Briggs
17—Albert De Rosa
18—Dominick Strammello
19—Walter Henderson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Corrigan for the People.

1—Percy A Meyers

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Arthur J Mallon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Annie Kelly
2—Nicholas Lauritano
3—Andrew Ecochard
4—Sam Pulvers
5—Joseph Howell
6—John W. Moore
7—Louis Allesandria
8—Peter Metaglia
9—Dominick Mangella
10—Charles Goldberg, Joseph Deutschman
11—Harry Ellis
12—John Donohue
13—Louis Lenan
14—Joseph O'Neill
15—Charles Hecht
16—Frank C. Chase

To fix a day for trial.

1—Robert Steinert

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Carrie S. Kennedy—Albert Wick.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Suydam vs. Suydam—Edward G. Whitaker. In re Tetzlaff —Joseph F. Mulqueen.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Smith vs. Havens Relief Fund Society—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—State Bank vs. Feldman—Howard Payon Wilds. Preston vs. Aetna Insurance Company—Edward C. Henderson. In re Schmidt—James P. Herron.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—McKenzie vs. McKenzie—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Goodwin vs. Nussbaum—Roger A. Pryor. Cullinan vs. Delaney—Thomas P. Wickes.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5353 to 5356—Fagan vs McDonnell
5485—Ruggieri vs Anglin
4556—Levine vs Flynn
10603—Cullinan vs Du Bourg
5091—Harvey vs Hecker-Wetta Milling Co
5111, 5112—Smith vs Bk H R R
9783—Julius vs German Ins Co
7814—Tait vs Mandel
10631—Barwick vs Hamner et al
10112—Furnish vs Faure
9305—Prahar vs Tousey
9935—Welbezahl vs Doisert
10161—Baxter vs Chambersburg Sh
10810—Salmon
3282—Anderson Edison Co
7541—Sackett & Williams vs Tilyou
9281—Whiting vs N Y C & H R R R
6977—Roloff vs Bklyn H R R
11347—Cline vs same
9483—Rooney vs Brogan Construction Co
4073, 4074—Levy vs City of New York et al
5203—Foster Pump Wks vs Conron
8585—Duffy vs Natl Bridge Supply Co
8949—Neary vs Bklyn Union Gas Co
7344—Haiswaid vs Maiwald
9847—Curtis & Von Bernuth Co vs Willets
9079—Trilling vs Adams
10892—Cohen vs Consum Wine Co
10651—Hall vs Madden
7994—Browne vs E H R R
11006—Heywood vs Nassau R R
11306—Hallman vs Mo[illegible]owman
11258—Von Au vs Magenheimer
10964—Kraus vs City of New York
10935—Sanguinito vs Luna Park Co
11110—Flagar vs Peter Cooper Glue Factory
11188—Kantrowitz vs Bedford Cons Co
11270—Corrado vs Foley
11318—Minew vs B M R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 3668.

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14—Lorenzo Jewell
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16—James Briggs
17—Albert De Rosa
18—Dominick Strammello
19—Walter Henderson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Corrigan for the People.

1—Percy A Meyers

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Arthur J Mallon

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9—Dominick Mangella
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11—Harry Ellis
12—John Donohue
13—Louis Lenan
14—Joseph O'Neill
15—Charles Hecht
16—Frank C. Chase

To fix a day for trial.

1—Robert Steinert

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Carrie S. Kennedy—Albert Wick.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Suydam vs. Suydam—Edward G. Whitaker. In re Tetzlaff —Joseph F. Mulqueen.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Smith vs. Havens Relief Fund Society—Emil Goldmark.

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SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—McKenzie vs. McKenzie—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Goodwin vs. Nussbaum—Roger A. Pryor. Cullinan vs. Delaney—Thomas P. Wickes.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5353 to 5356—Fagan vs McDonnell
5485—Ruggieri vs Anglin
4556—Levine vs Flynn
10603—Cullinan vs Du Bourg
5091—Harvey vs Hecker-Wetta Milling Co
5111, 5112—Smith vs Bk H R R
9783—Julius vs German Ins Co
7814—Tait vs Mandel
10631—Barwick vs Hamner et al
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9305—Prahar vs Tousey
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10161—Baxter vs Chambersburg Sh
10810—Salmon
3282—Anderson Edison Co
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9281—Whiting vs N Y C & H R R R
6977—Roloff vs Bklyn H R R
11347—Cline vs same
9483—Rooney vs Brogan Construction Co
4073, 4074—Levy vs City of New York et al
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8585—Duffy vs Natl Bridge Supply Co
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11006—Heywood vs Nassau R R
11306—Hallman vs Mo[illegible]owman
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10964—Kraus vs City of New York
10935—Sanguinito vs Luna Park Co
11110—Flagar vs Peter Cooper Glue Factory
11188—Kantrowitz vs Bedford Cons Co
11270—Corrado vs Foley
11318—Minew vs B M R R
10940—Grossi vs same
11236—Aitken vs City of New York et al
10782—Pristano vs Wilson & Baillie Mfg Co
10971—Minark vs Fleury
11278—Tuite vs Matthews

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

[illegible] vs Moulton
[illegible]-Coronali vs [illegible]
[illegible]-Murphy vs Lee
[illegible]-Dominique vs [illegible]
[illegible] vs Thetford
9454—Bloomingdale vs Wheaton
11845—Pendleton vs Century Bldg Co
10811—Hanca vs Steiner
9812—Lee vs Brady
9047—Smith vs Wood et al
9121—Sleight, Jr, vs Reynolds
9184—Isaacs vs Siegel
9863—Hibbard vs Mfg Co vs Universal Mfg Co
9699—Costello vs Gilmour et al
10650—Cox vs Kuhn
10651—Bond vs Collins
8202—McPherson vs Reformed Church
7695—Sawyer vs McCann
10364—Curtis vs Grimwold
8931—McKane vs Thomas
9754—Stackhoff vs Howell, Rec, &c
11245—Walsh vs Vail, Jr
5002—Berthelson vs Gubler
5385—Niesenbaum vs Pracht
10644—Albrecht vs Germania Sav Bank
10618—Flynn vs Flynn
8241—Givens vs B H R R
8574½—Reed vs N Y Produce Exchange
5850—Merrill vs Ling
5350—Maguire vs City of New York
11293—Pabst vs Hecht
9085—Peyerira vs Rugieri
9296—Smith vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6021.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1693—Burnett vs Burnett
1669—Clark vs Trost
1656—Arnold vs Arnold
1249, 1262—Back vs Mueller
1498—Wilson vs Bird
1653—Hervey vs Hervey
1682—Same vs Preston
1620—Molander vs Molander
1632—Sommer vs Steckler
1642—Rose vs Miller
1645—Greenfield vs Varin
1647—Draper vs David
1650—Hodgson vs Markowitz
1651—Bierman vs Bloch
1652—Spaddaveccia vs Benevenevenli
1654—D'Amato vs Farcone
1656—Kane vs Loeffler
1660—Levin vs Silver
1462—Spaeth vs Rapp

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Morano
The People vs Babington

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

In re Guck
11414½—Deering vs B H R R
1177—Murry vs same
1140—Anderson vs same
1050—Reader vs same
590—Goldstein vs Gabriel
1146—Rock vs Meagher
1103—Helprich vs Pye

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

1240—Carney vs Bulkley
1341—Kerrigan vs City of New York
1349—Krug vs Montrose
1351—Dunn vs B H R R
1352—McCormack vs same
1353—Greely vs same
1356—Fox vs same
1356—Rosen vs same
1357—Maurer vs same
1359—West vs same

Westchester County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

244—Bratton vs Int St Ry
431—Wood vs Husted
801—Vaccarro vs Westchester Elec Ry
409—Zeccardi vs Yonkers R R
64—Dunn vs Village of Irvington
139—Molley vs Whitehall Port'd Cement Co
433—Edwards vs Inter St Ry
1011—Kern, as admx, vs N Y C & H R R R
1012—Cullinan, as State Commr, vs Amend

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

221—Tibbits vs Purday
179—O'Connor vs Westchester Lighting Co
12—Munroe, as admx, vs West Elec Ry
5—Hayes, as admx, vs Interurban St Ry
279—Xavier vs Westchester Elec Ry
183—Weber vs same
425—Tappen vs Tyson
214—Mercer vs City of New Rochelle
211—Welsh vs Le Veness
317—Clune vs Barker
147—Agramonte vs City of Mt Vernon

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

929—Kaminsky vs B H R R
941—Pascella vs New Amsterdam Gas Co
954—Rudden vs B H R R
425—Kennedy vs Duryea
195—Graeff vs Halsey

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon the call.

608—Cloos vs Comm Un Assurance Co
833—Same vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
636—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
637—Same vs Royal Assurance Co
638—Same vs Northern Assurance Co
639—Same vs Providence Washington Ins Co
187—Rogendorfer vs Jacobs
390—Desmond vs N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co

Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

11062—Dodd vs N Y City R R
2002—Bernstein vs same
2026—Andrews vs City of New York
9823—Kemper vs Wellington
10678—Hutchinson vs Leonard Metal Wks
9845—Whitney vs Star Co
10649—Same vs Press Pub Co
10649—Same vs Ev Journal
9651—Lawrence vs Christleib
1051—Ring vs Met St R R
3330—Druse vs B H R R
4803—Nelson vs Teall
5102—Wenoker vs Weir
4601, 4602—Derby vs Degnon & McLean Co
2758—O'Connell vs Starman
6489—Miles vs City of Brooklyn
11701—Sprague vs Bklyn Daily Eagle
2345—Rudzinsky vs Met St R R
8248—Hayden vs Dike
10662—Chase vs Kingsley Boiler Co
11172—Moren vs Morena
1895—Lord vs Gibb et al
8128—Higham vs same
5376—Kranz vs Lewis
1578—Sigmon vs Gibb
5616, 5617—Von Essen vs Liebman's Sons' Br
6006—Krawerzak vs Bachmann
6007—Lange vs Chatillon
6008—Ziehler vs B H R
6009—Van Dusen vs same
6010—Donovan vs same
6011—Gillette vs same
6012—Rogan vs Schwartz
6014, 6021—Samuels vs Stutz
6020—Bock vs same
6017, 6018—Bollas vs Lamier
6019—Rogan vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6021.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1669—Clark vs Trost
1656—Arnold vs Arnold
1249, 1262—Back vs Mueller
1498—Wilson vs Bird
1653—Hervey vs Hervey
1682—Same vs Preston
1620—Molander vs Molander
1632—Sommer vs Steckler
1642—Rose vs Miller
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SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Morano
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COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

In re Guck
11414½—Deering vs B H R R
1177—Murry vs same
1140—Anderson v

FINANCIAL.

$4,000,000

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company Special Guaranteed 4% Betterment Stock.

Shares of the par value of $50 each.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has guaranteed dividends, from December 1, 1904, upon the above stock at the rate of 4% per annum, payable quarterly, free of all taxes which may, by the laws of the United States or of the States of Ohio or Pennsylvania, be levied upon said stock or the dividends thereon, and which the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company or The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessee of said road, may by law be required to collect or retain therefrom.

The surplus earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, after payment of all charges, and dividends on the outstanding stock, for the year 1903 were, as officially stated, $1,323,959.47, which is more than eight times the amount required for the dividends on the present issue of Betterment Stock.

Having sold a large amount of the above stock, the undersigned offer, subject to sale and change in price, the unsold balance at 107½% and accrued dividend.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, SOMERS HAYES
FREDERIC CROMWELL, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.
G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.

New York, November 29, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of 2½% upon the Preferred, Assenting, and Non-assenting stocks of the Company was declared, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 28, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 28th, 1904, and open January 11, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

241 Broadway, New York,
November 22d, 1904.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3% on the issues of the First and Second Preferred Stock was declared to all Stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, payable January 1st next.

DE WITT BERGEN, Secretary.

COPLAY CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

No. 1,123 B'way, New York, Nov. 17, 1904.

The Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after December 15th, 1904, to all preferred stockholders of record at close of business December 5th, 1904.

JOS. L. BERG, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,

45 BROADWAY, Room 96.

New York, December 1st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1905, at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.

The Polls will remain open one hour.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 17th, 1904, to January 5th, 1905.

A. B. FORD, Treasurer.

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the Stockholders of THE CREDIT BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK PAINT AND ALLIED TRADES will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 Nassau Street, on the 6th day of December, 1904, at twelve (12) o'clock noon for the purpose of electing four (4) Directors to succeed those Directors whose terms expire upon said date, and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES E. MEEK, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of Geo. A. Kessler & Co., will be held at the offices of the company, No. 20 Beaver St., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of December, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

SAMUEL ROBERT, Sec'y.

Dated Nov. 30, 1904.

New York, Nov. 29, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of A. G. Hyde & Sons will be held at the office of the company, No. 363 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of December, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, December 1, 1904.

Under the provisions of section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons or corporations who have omitted to pay their taxes, "TO PAY THE SAME IN THE BOROUGH IN WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED," as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Bond streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

—and that under the provisions of section 919 of said Charter, "IF ANY SUCH TAX shall remain unpaid on the first day of December, it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on the first day of January thereafter, interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be computed from the day on which said taxes became due and payable (October 1, 1904), as provided by section nine hundred and fourteen of this act, to the date of payment."

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NUSSBAUM & HECHT.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between GUSTAV NUSSBAUM and ROBERT HECHT, doing business under the style of NUSSBAUM & HECHT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to said partnership and all debts due by them will be settled with and by ROBERT HECHT, who will continue business at No. 864 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1904.

ROBERT HECHT.
GUSTAVE NUSSBAUM.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 19th day of November, 1904, before me personally came Robert Hecht and Gustave Nussbaum, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

GEORGE A. DOONEY,
Notary Public, N. Y. C., No. 90.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between AL. JACOBSON, R. BARNETT, MORRIS COHEN, and LOUIS MARCUS was dissolved Dec. 5th, 1904, so far as relates to the said Louis Marcus. All debts due to the said partnership and those due by them will be settled with and by the remaining partners, who will continue this business under the firm of Eclipse Picture Frame M'f'g Co.

ALEX JACOBSON,
R. BARNETT,
M. COHEN,
41 Park Row.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWELVE SHARES UNION PACIFIC Preferred Stock certificate No. A33691 in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7TH,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF JOHN G. CARRUTH, RECEIVER.

All right, title, and interest of said Receiver in 2,000 shares Lake Superior Land Corporation.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

134 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
100 shs. Kensico Cemetery Co.
$5,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Consld. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Glen Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
50 shs. Somerton Hills Cemetery, Phil.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
250 shs. N. Y. Warehouse & Security Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Assn.
1 Free Right, N. Y. Society Library.
2½ shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
115 shs. Parleys Park Silver Mining Co.
400 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Daly Mining Co.
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
600 shs. Standard Consolidated Mining Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

$10,000 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. 1st Consld. Ref. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

100 shs. American Life Underwriters' Agency.
10 shs. Prospect Park Bank.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
27 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
178 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
$29,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Convt. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
100 shs. Pinelawn Cemetery.
$1,000 Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Certf. of Deposit.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
175 shs. International Banking Corporation.
15 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
59 shs. Industrial Development Co.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
12 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
5 shs. do. do. do. common.
10 shs. Salisbury Steel & Iron Co.
218 shs. Brock Veneered Lumber Co.
2,000 shs. American Copper Co. of Arizona.
16 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
11 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
1 share Central Trust Co.
37 shs. Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. International Banking Co.
$4,000 Augusta Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
14 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. United Gas & Electric Co. Pfd.
$10,000 International Navigation Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$1,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 4th Extended 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
100 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
$12,000 Vehicle Equipment Co. 1st 5s, 1933.
494 shs. Eagle Knitting Co., (Hypd.)
110 shs. W. H. Rowe Knitting Co., (Hypd.)
$20,000 demand note Harry A. Wood, endorsed by W. H. Rowe & Co., Inc., with 200 shs. W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, (Hypd.)
$21,100 demand notes of the estate of W. H. Rowe, with 200 shares W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, notes endorsed by W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (Hypd.)
$1,000 demand note W. H. Rowe, Jr., endorsed by W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., with 10 shares W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, (Hypd.)
$11,710.32 past due note of Charles A. Shaver, (due June 20th, 1904,) protest certificate attached, with 100 shares of W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, note endorsed W. H. Rowe & Son and W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (Hypd.)
$1,412.75 demand note of D. W. Pratt, with 12½ shares of W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, (Hypd.)
$25,000 past due note W. H. Rowe Knitting Co., (due April 20th, 1904,) with protest certificate attached, endorsed W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (Hypd.)
$1,412.75 demand note of D. W. Pratt, with 12½ shares of W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, (Hypd.)
$25,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
70 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
25 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.

New York, December 1, 1904.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount of the principal and interest of the above bonds maturing on January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity upon presentation of said bonds, together with the coupons thereon maturing on January 1, 1905, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Co.

First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1905.

Referring to the above notice of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, the undersigned hereby offer to the holders of the above bonds, to deliver in exchange for each $1,000, par value, of said Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1905, with January 1, 1905, coupons attached, **upon presentation and surrender of the same on or before December 15, 1904,** at the office of the undersigned, $1,000 par value, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company Unifying and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1929, with coupons due January 1, 1905, and subsequent coupons attached, and further to pay to holders, upon such exchange, $72.50 per bond in cash.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company Unifying and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds are issued to provide for the above-mentioned maturing bonds, and the undersigned are advised that it is contemplated that the necessary steps will be taken to extend the lien of the Unifying and Refunding Mortgage over the property of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company as a first lien thereon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

52-54 WILLIAM ST.

New York, December 5, 1904.

Bonds of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage, dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $13,766.83.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.

New York, October 31, 1904.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 132, 162, 164, for $500 each, and Nos. 59, 88 and 89 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any other financial publication in America.

PROPOSALS.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, and endorsed "Proposals to sell Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. in Neb. 6% Bonds," will be received until noon of Wednesday, December 14, 1904, for the sale of the above-named bonds to the Trustee, to absorb the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and eleven cents, ($187,974.11) or any part thereof, in accordance with the mortgage dated July 1, 1878.

The New England Trust Company, Trustees,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes OF THE United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes OF THE United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

REDEMPTION

OF

First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Fifty-seven (157) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered

13	898	1859	3139	4289	5583	6484
27	912	1915	3204	4331	5630	6545
28	918	1930	3220	4370	5643	6578
92	981	1996	3263	4416	5679	6620
114	1036	2014	3331	4463	5726	6662
165	1054	2060	3352	4497	5738	6692
231	1080	2117	3388	4528	5791	6717
244	1097	2186	3446	4640	5833	6806
260	1114	2321	3480	4731	5845	6827
350	1127	2329	3534	4736	5900	6840
363	1213	2354	3598	4784	5986	7020
379	1251	2427	3631	4842	6027	7103
395	1270	2440	3758	4866	6034	7208
453	1310	2506	3767	4892	6082	
473	1420	2526	3774	4982	6116	
531	1483	2543	3867	5027	6130	
582	1526	2625	3933	5092	6219	
641	1560	2691	4038	5133	6260	
690	1627	2698	4047	5194	6287	
711	1695	2817	4083	5216	6335	
742	1689	2881	4119	5264	6361	
751	1762	2972	4167	5303	6396	
788	1837	2978	4196	5305	6414	
856	1854	3005	4229	5478	6418	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1905, on presentation at the office of the

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1905.

Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1905.

December 1, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
WILLARD V. KING, Vice President.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885

Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch Offices, ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of

Stock and Bond Investments.

TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AMERICAN CIGAR CO.

Guaranteed 4% Notes.

Series A due 1911. Series B due 1912. In coupon form, $1,000 each. Guaranteed as to principal and interest, and a fixed charge ahead of all the bonds and stocks of the American Tobacco Co., aggregating over $253,000,000 par value.

PRICE TO YIELD ABOUT 5%.
Descriptive Circular Furnished.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

BONDS New York City 3½s

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

GOODMAN & Co.

2 WALL STREET.

Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Gilbert d. Plympton. Theo. A. Gardiner. Wm. L. McEwen.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.

BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Receive deposits subject to check and allow interest on balances.
Bonds and stocks bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
Investment Securities.
LIST ON APPLICATION.
27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N.Y. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

BONDS.

WE OFFER $250,000

Public Service Corporation

Bonds to yield 5½%.
POPULATION SERVED OVER 100,000.
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia, New York. Boston.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

DECEMBER LIST ON APPLICATION

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

AMERICAN CAN STOCKS

Bought and Sold.

WINCHEL & CO.,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

25 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

Telephones: Office, 1857 Broad; Curb, 5000 Broad.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom

BANKERS,

40 Wall Street, Land Title Building, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS.

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
:00 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Herbert F. Thomas. Robert Maclay.

Thomas, Maclay & Co.,

Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway.
Branch Office, The Ansonia.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE THE WORLD. AND TRAVELERS' IN ALL PARTS OF NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000
Surplus, $3,000,000

15 Nassau Street
Equitable Building

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1904.

U S 4s, cpn 1907 2,000 106⅝; 3s, cpn 1908-18 small bds 500 104½

Impl Japanese Gov, 6% sterl loan 1,000 91⅞; 5,000 91⅝; 500 92; 2,000 92; 12,000 91¾; 4,000 92; 3,000 91⅞; 50,000 91⅝

Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid 40,000 102⅝; 6,000 102½

Alabama Class A 4-5s 1,000 102¼

Adams Expr 4s 3,000 103¾; 1,000 103½

Am Cot Oil 4½s 5,000 100

Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 95¼; 8,000 95½

Am Spirits M 6s 10,000 97½

Am Tobacco 4s Morton Tr Co certfs 20,000 74⅝; 27,000 75; 5,000 74⅞; 51,000 75; 12,000 74⅜; 2,000 74⅞; 20,000 74⅝; 10,000 74⅜; 10,000 74½; 125,000 74½; 40,000 74⅜; 10,000 74¾; 10,000 74⅜; 51,000 74⅝; 50,000 74¾; 10,000 74¼; 3,000 75; 70,000 74⅝; 2,000 74⅞; 2,300 74½; 1,000 74⅜; 80,000 74¼; 1,000 74½; 25,000 74⅞; 6,000 74⅝

Am Tobacco 6s Morton Tr Co certfs 33,000 111⅞; 8,000 111¾; 15,000 111¾; 75,000 111⅞; 32,000 111½; 2,500 111¾; 5,000 111½; 18,000 111½; 12,000 111½

Ann Arb 1st 4s 1,000 98⅜; 1,000 98½; 5,000 98

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 11,000 102⅜; 2,000 102⅝; 500 103; 2,000 102⅜; 1,000 102⅝; adjustment 4s stamped 2,000 94⅜; 2,000 94½

Atlan Coast L 4s 20,000 96⅜; 15,000 96⅝

Atlan & Danv 2d 5,000 90¼; 5,000 90½

Balt & O pr in 3½s 3,000 96⅜; 4,000 96¼; gold 4s 1,000 103; 1,000 103⅛

P. L. E. & W V 4s 20,000 99; S Wn div 3½s 2,000 93⅜; 500 93⅝; 2,000 93⅝

Bklyn Ferry 5s 1,000 64; 9,000 63

Bklyn Union Transit ref conv 4s 12,000 84⅜

Bklyn Un Elv 1st 2,000 110

Bur, C R & N 1st 8,000 101

Canada So 1st 2,000 104½

Canada So 2d 2,000 107

Cent of Ga Ry cons 5s 7,000 111¼; 1st inc 5s 1,000 91; 2d inc 6s 10,000 72; 20,000 72½; 15,000 72; 14,000 72½; 15,000 73; 5,000 72½; 3d inc 5s 16,000 63

C of N J gen 5s registered 5,000 133⅝

Cent Pac gtd 4s 27,000 101⅞

Cen Pac gtd 3½s 25,000 88; 10,000 88¼; 30,000 88⅛

Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000 107½; 6,000 107½; 1,000 107½; 3,000 107⅝; 5,000 107⅞; 2,000 107⅞

Ches & O con 5s 1,000 118

C & Alt R R 3s 19,000 84⅜

Chi & Alt 3½s 21,000 82¼

Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 22,000 100¼; 20,000 100⅜; 40,000 100½; 5,000 100¾; 10,000 100⅝; 2,000 100¾; 9,000 100½; registered 2,000 99

Chi & N West deb 5s, 1933 1,000 115¼

C, R I & P R R 4s 2,000 81⅝; 4,000 81⅞; 40,000 81⅝; 2,000 81⅝; 18,000 81½

Chi, R I & P R R coll tr 5s 1,000 94½; 1,000 94½; 5,000 94¾; 10,000 94

C, R I & P col 4s Series O 4,000 94

Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000 101; Col Ft W & D 1st 5s 50,000 103⅜; 500 103; 40,000 103⅜

Col & So 1st 4s 3,000 89; 1,000 88⅝; 2,000 88⅝; 59,000 89

Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s 500 184½; 5,000 185; 2,500 183¾; 14,000 85⅝; 13,000 85¾; 1,000 85½; 1,000 85⅝; 2,000 85¾; 21,000 85⅜; 10,000 85½; 2,000 85¼; 500 84⅝; 84,000 85; 5,000 85½; 1,000 84⅝

Continental Coal 5s 8,000 107½; 15,000 107⅝

Dal & Waco 1st 50,000 104⅜

Denv & Rio Gde cons 4s 20,000 101½

Det City Gas 5s 11,000 101

Detr Southn 4s 10,000 68

Dist Sec Corp 5s 20,000 79⅜; 5,000 79½; 5,000 79⅝; 20,000 79⅜; 1,000 79¾; 5,000 79¾; 5,000 79½; 65,000 79⅜; 2,000 79¾; 10,000 79⅝; 10,000 79¾; 15,000 79⅞; 10,000 80; 1,000 79⅝; 10,000 80; 43,000 79¾; 37,000 79⅝

Erie 1st con 4s 2,000 101⅝

Erie 1st gen 4s 7,000 92; 5,000 91⅝; 144,000 92; 15,000 92⅜; 2,000 92; 2,000 92⅜; 5,000 92

Erie conv 4s 25,000 95⅛; 3,000 95½; 80,000 95⅜

Erie Penn col tr 4s 20,000 94⅝; 11,000 94⅞; 15,000 94⅝

Flint & P Mar 6s 1,000 121⅝

Ft Wth & D C 1st 3,000 108½; 2,000 108⅝; 3,000 108⅝

Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B 10,000 19; 5,000 19½

H & T C 1st 5s 5,000 112¼

Int & Gt N 1st 6s 5,000 119⅜

Int S Pump 6s 3,000 105; 3,000 104

K C, Ft S & M 4s 5,000 88⅝

Lacka Steel 5s 2,000 106; 4,000 105⅝

L S & M S 3½s 10,000 100¼

L S & M S deb 4s 90,000 100⅝

Louisv & Nashv coll tr 4s 2,000 98; unified 4s 10,000 103; 4,000 103⅜; 1,000 103½

Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s 2,000 115

Lo, N A & Chi 1st 5,000 112¼

Manhattan con 4s 3,000 105

Met St gen 5s 10,000 117⅝

Met St. Ry ref 4s 4,000 91⅞; 3,000 91¾

Mex Cen con 4s 5,000 76½

Mex Cen 1st inc 10,000 24; 10,000 24½; 3,000 24¼; 1,000 24⅜

Mex Cen 2d inc 10,000 16

Michigan Cent 5s, 1931 3,000 122⅛

Mil, L S & W 1st 1,000 128

Minn & St Louis 1st & refnd 4s 5,000 97¼

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 14,000 86

Mo P 1st col 5s 2,000 105½

Nas Eleo R R 4s 10,000 89⅝

Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s 4,000 81⅞

N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s 25,000 100⅜; 15,000 100⅝; 2,500 100; 500 106⅛

Nor & W con 4s 1,000 101¼; 7,000 101; 5,000 100⅜; 2,000 101¼

Northn Pac 4s 1,000 105¼

Nor Pac gen 3s 15,000 75⅜; 5,000 75¼; 3,000 75¾

Oreg Short Line 1st con 5s 8,000 111¾; 500 112⅛

Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000 111¼

Penn conv 3½s 50,000 103⅜; 500 103; 40,000 103½

Peo & E inc 4s 2,000 73½; 14,000 73

Reading gen 4s 17,000 102⅛; 6,000 102⅝

Reading Jer Cent coll 4s 2,000 98¼; 17,000 98; 30,000 96⅞

St L & S F R R refunding 4s 31,000 80½; 10,000 80⅜; 10,000 80⅜; 10,000 80⅜; 28,000 80⅜; 10,000 80⅜; 35,000 80⅞; 22,000 80⅝; 29,000 80⅜; 20,000s10F 89½; 15,000 85; cons 4s 10,000 81⅝; 5,000 81½

Scioto V & N E 4s 5,000 102⅛

Seab Air Line Ry refundg 5s 6,000 102⅜; gold 4s 7,000 85

Southn Pac 4½s 7,000 100⅛

Southn Pac 4s 15,000 93⅞; 1,000 94

So P Cal con 5s stamped 15,000 107⅜

Southn Ry 1st 5s 6,000 120

Stand R & T 6s 3,000 97½; 1,000 97¾

Un Pac 1st 4s 1,000 106⅛; 7,000 106⅛; 3,000 106⅜; 2,500 106; 500 106⅛

Un Pac conv 4s 10,000 115½; 2,000 114⅜; 10,000 114⅞; 20,000 114⅜; 15,000 114½; 10,000 114¼

Un Rds of S Fr 4s 21,000 87½; 6,000s20F 87½

U S Leather 6s 10,000 111

U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s 1,000 96

U S reduc & R 6s 2,000 98

U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s 26,000 93⅞; 20,000 93¾; 20,000 93¼; 25,000 93⅜; 191,000 93; 2,000 92⅞; 35,000 93; 15,000 93; 11,000 92⅞; 77,000 93; 22,000 93; 78,000 93; 102,000 92⅞; 1,000 92⅝; 3,000 92⅞; 1,000 93; 50,000 92⅝; 87,000 93; 2,000 93⅛; 5,000 93; registered 500 92⅝

Va I. Coal & C 5s 7,000 83½; 5,000 83½; 1,000 83¼; 43,000 83⅞

Wabash 1st 5s 10,000 117⅝

Wabash deb B 30,000 68⅜; 25,000 68½; 10,000 68½; 1,000 68½; 15,000 68; 30,000 68¼; 5,000 68⅝; 25,000 68⅝; 5,000 68½

West Shore 4s registered 7,000 109¼

Westn Maryl 4s 17,000 88⅝; 8,000 89

West Un refund & real est 4½s 2,000 104⅝

Wheel & L Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 93½; 5,000 93½; 2,000 93½; 12,000 94; 5,000 93⅜

Wis Cent gen 4s 3,000 92½; 1,000 92⅝; 1,000 92½

Total sales $5,170,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.06	Ken. Con	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.11	.11	L. Wash. C	.02	.02
Andes	.23	.25	Mexican	1.30	1.30
Belcher	.24	.24	Occid. Con	.78	.78
Best & Bel	1.10	1.15	Ophir	2.85	2.75
Bullion	.22	.22	Overman	.11	.11
Caledonia	.44	.45	Potosi	.17

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 3@3 1-2 Per Cent.

A Somewhat Hectic Market Upon Gold Exports and the Collapse in Cotton.

Wall Street had much to occupy it yesterday besides the stock market. There was in the first place upon the Cotton Exchange the sequel to Saturday's cotton crop report, with alternate surges of liquidation and covering by shorts taking profits. So far as the price of the staple goes there is little to choose between a bull or bear debacle, but there is this obvious distinction between the collapses this year and last. Sully's disappearance added nothing to the cotton in sight, but we are now called upon to lament that there is in existence more cotton than there had been any general expectation of. Nobody will go into mourning over this except those who have contended that short crops at high prices are the true blessing for producers and consumers.

The anticipated flood of cotton bills was forthcoming, but not in volume enough to prevent renewed engagement of gold for export, to which the money market paid no attention. Why should it? There is $125,000,000 more money in circulation than a year ago, and a large present and prospective credit balance upon merchandise movement, not to mention exports of securities, since it is certain that the flotations which foreign houses are making so successfully are not absorbed here alone. The fact that we are shipping gold in a money market below 4 per cent. denotes a better position than when we are importing it in an 8 or 10 per cent. money market, and signifies nothing whatever regarding our ability to import it at the present moment if we wished to do so. With Chicago exchange at 20 cents premium, and sterling below the export point, those lamenting gold exports may join those lamenting the large cotton crop. When the London price of gold and discount rate is softening, and the Bank of England rate is unseasonably low, our gold is in no danger from which we cannot protect it at will. Our neighbors' necessities and our abundance is the lesson. The wheat market was also agitated, rising upon reports of deficiency abroad, and weakening upon reports of needed moisture in our own fields. There were excellent traffic reports, those of Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Wabash being conspicuous. Much was made by advocates of a lower range of quotations of some local banking troubles in Buffalo.

The result was an irregular market, but upon a showing of hands it must be admitted that the bulls had the advantage. There were specific reasons for the declines in Consolidated Gas and Pacific Mail, and the dropping of a point or more by stocks like Louisville and Northwest, or even like Amalgamated and Steel preferred is no cause for worriment except to their owners. On the other hand there were numerous advances among industrials, Leather and Rubber being examples, and among railways Reading, Southern, and the Southwest group being prominent. The volume was large, but with the price movement so irregular it cannot be said that the tone left nothing to be desired, despite the advances.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	½	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Nat. Enameling	¾
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Butterick Co.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Reading	2¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	2¾	Reading 1st pf.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Corn Products	½	Rubber Goods	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¾
Detroit Un. Ry.	1¼	Southern Railway pf.	1
Fed. Min. & S.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Gen. Chemical	9½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Gen. Chemical pf.	1	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather	½
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Leather pf.	8¼
Int. Paper pf.	1	Vulcan Detinning	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Amal. Copper	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
American Ice	¾	Nat. Lead	1¾
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Malting pf.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	1	North American	1¼
Am. Sugar	¾	Ont. Mining	½
Am. Woolen	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Atl. Coast Line	½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Canada Southern	½	Pullman	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	Quicksilver	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Quicksilver pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. 2d pf.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield	2½
Consol. Gas	2	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	2½
Fed. Min. & S. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Ft. W. & R. G.	½	Union Bag & P.	½
General Electric	¾	Union Pacific	¾
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Pipe	¾
Int. Pump pf.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	Wabash	¾
Lake E. & W.	¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1½	West. E. & M.	1½
Met. St. Ry.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Cent. Pac. 3½s	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Con. Gas deb. ctfs. 6s	2½	Union Pac. Conv.	1½
Int. Pump 6s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 5	1,683,692
To date this year	163,799,394
Corresponding date last year	149,901,048

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 5	$5,170,000
To date this year	$940,820,530
Corresponding date last year	$643,638,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Credit Bureau of New York, Paint and Allied Trades.
Quayaquil & Quito Railway.
Northern Pacific Railway (Adjourned).

R. A. C. Smith in Metropolitan Board.

Announcement was made yesterday that at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway, R. A. C. Smith was elected a Director to fill a vacancy.

German Submarine's Test a Success.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Germania Works at Kiel have built a submersible torpedo boat which has met a number of tests successfully, manoeuvring readily above and below the surface and diving and rising very quickly. She descended off the bow of a battleship and rose up on her opposite quarter, manoeuvred for two hours submerged, and won a game of hide-and-seek with a swift steamer detailed to follow her.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An Irregularly Strong Market Interrupted by a Bear Drive on Announcement of Gold Exports.

The stock market was a queer affair yesterday. Showing great strength in some issues, it was quite weak in others, and the temper of speculation was decidedly mixed. As the market progresses the bear party gathers strength, and on every opportunity attempts to hammer prices down. Some big firms are now said to be operating on the short side of the market, though to the unbiased observer their operations do not yet seem to be crowned with success. No long stocks apparently come out on the drives, and although a good-sized reaction would be welcomed by all the sold-out bulls, who are anxious to get back at prices below those at which they sold, the market refuses to decline to oblige them.

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The President's Message.

During the break in the afternoon rumors were sent out that he President's message to be sent to Congress to-day would be of such a character as to unfavorably affect stocks. In some offices, however, there were men who had professed to have seen a copy of the document, and these declared that there was absolutely nothing in the message that could be construed as an attack on corporations. The market was at first inclined to believe the predictions of unpleasant developments to be indicated by the message, but later it changed its attitude, and at the close the advance in many industrial issues reflected the belief of the Street that the message would treat the Trust question and the tariff with conservatism and reserve.

⁂

Gold Exports Again.

The announcement that $1,000,000 in gold bars had been engaged for export caused a reaction of about a point all around the room. There was some mystery connected with the engagement, for experts on foreign exchange declared that at the present rates such a shipment to Europe was not profitable. It was, however, enough for the traders to attempt a raid on the market. The signal failure of the raid and the rapidity with which the stocks attacked recovered made it evident that the operation could not have been a successful one. The decline would probably not have gone as far as it did had it not been for the fact that the announcement took every one by surprise.

⁂

Stocks That Were Weak.

Among the stocks which exhibited weakness to the extent of a point or thereabout were Chicago Great Western, St. Paul, Northwestern and a group of similar stocks. There was a story pronounced silly by those who were in a position to know to the effect that J. J. Hill and E. H. Harriman would fight to a finish and that J. P. Morgan was out of the Northwestern Railroad situation. A decision in the Northern Securities case is momentarily expected, but it is understood that no matter which way the decision will go there will be nothing like a fight to the finish between those interested.

⁂

Reading and Baltimore and Ohio.

Reading experienced a sensational advance. It touched 82⅝ and closed just one point lower, with a net advance of 2¼ points for the day. There was more talk about a dividend. Baltimore and Ohio advanced in sympathy. This stock crossed par, thus fulfilling the expectation of many who had been patiently waiting for this stock to participate in the general improvement. Southern Railway advanced on rumors of the retirement of the preferred stock, for which rumors, however, no warrant can be found.

⁂

The Rise in Leather.

The market sensation of the day was United States Leather. The preferred advanced easily to 103, then there came a sudden collapse, which carried the price back to 101¼, and then in the last hour this reaction was followed by another sudden advance which moved the price to the highest for the day. The common advanced 2½ points. The reports had it that a new plan for the financing of the accumulated back dividends was under way. These dividends amount to forty per cent. All those in a position to know about the matter declared that they knew nothing of the reports. A plan for the same object in view was promulgated some time ago. It was proposed to capitalize the back dividends held by the company, but the plan failed of approval.

GOLD EXPORTS RENEWED.

Shipment of $1,000,000 Probably to Canada—More to Go Friday.

Considerable surprise was caused in Wall Street yesterday by the withdrawal of $1,000,000 in gold bars from the Assay Office for export. The gold was taken by Goldman, Sachs & Co., who recently made several shipments to Germany, but what the destination of yesterday's shipment was the firm stated that they were not at liberty to disclose. It was announced also that the same firm had engaged in advance all the gold bars, amounting probably to $1,000,000 more, that the Assay Office might have ready by Friday next. The foreign exchange market yesterday, owing principally to the large offerings of cotton bills, was decidedly easier, the price of demand sterling falling about 20 points to 4.8825, a situation which made the taking of gold for export appear as something of a mystery. Numerous suggestions were made as to the probable destination of the gold. Some said that South America was to get the gold, but the fact that bars, and not coin, were taken seemed to disprove that supposition. That the gold was intended for Europe seemed improbable, owing to the fact that no regular steamer sails for Europe to-day, and the gold would not be likely to be taken in advance. It was suggested, too, that the gold might be intended for Japan, but there were numerous circumstances against the correctness of this theory. It seems more probable that the gold was taken for Canada against the sale in this market of bills drawn on London by Canadian banks. It is likely that the Canadian banks would desire gold to strengthen their reserves at the end of the year, and additions to their supplies of the precious metal could most readily be secured from New York. Canada has been selling a great deal of sterling exchange here, and is probably in a position to take gold from New York. Usually the gold which goes to Canada in payment of exchange sold in New York is more than made up at this season by imports of gold from Europe, but this year the unusually high rates for exchange have necessitated gold exports at a time when imports are customary, so that New York has been losing gold in both directions, to Canada as well as to Europe.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday to $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand.

Twenty-five shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 243½.

Receipts of grain at Chicago, all kinds, for the past week amounted to 4,658,461 bushels, a decrease of 304,912 bushels, but were 132,605 bushels more than during the same week last year.

The United States Brick Company, with an authorized capital of $5,800,000 has been organized at Reading, Penn. The company already controls four brick plants in Pennsylvania, and will organize companies and build plants in other large cities.

The November output of the Dominion Coal Company was 232,720 tons, against 274,500 tons last year. From Jan. 1 the output has been 2,881,557 tons, against 3,061,063 tons in the same time last year.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week were 403,677 head, an increase of 96,241 over the previous week and 30,762 over last year.

The United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company, has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. payable Jan. 1, 1905.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Dec. 3rd, averaged .0613 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $171,741,550; balances, $9,196,883; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $259,927.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8360; demand, $4.8630; cables, $4.8665.

Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 13-16 and 95⅜@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40½ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45@55c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day and discounts were easy. On the Stock Exchange prices were steady and trading was inactive. Consols hardened and home rails were dull.

Americans opened steady, grew firmer to above parity in consequence of the cotton forecast and the good New York bank statement and closed quiet. Foreigners generally were supported. Japanese were firm. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88; Consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 91⅝; Atchison preferred, 106½; Baltimore and Ohio, 102½; Canadian Pacific, 138¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51½; Chicago Great Western, 25¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180⅝; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 34⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90¼; Erie, 41¼; Erie first preferred, 75⅝; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 163; Louisville and Nashville, 151¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35⅝; New York Central, 144¼; Norfolk and Western, 78⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 45⅞; Pennsylvania, 71⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 41⅝; Reading first preferred, 84½; Reading second preferred, 41⅜; Southern Railway, 38¼; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅜; Southern Pacific, 68⅞; Union Pacific, 118⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97⅛; United States Steel, 33⅞; United States Steel preferred, 97⅜; Wabash, 24½; Wabash preferred, 48⅝; Spanish 4s, 88¾.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s. 10d. American eagles, 76s. 5d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.80; Lisbon, 18.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular, and at the close the tone was heavy. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 93.00 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502. Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 72½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were depressed. Exchange on London, 20 marks 38¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

IRON MOUNTAIN OFFER.

Refunding 4s in Exchange for Maturing Fort Smith Bonds.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company notified holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company yesterday that the principal and interest of those bonds, maturing Jan. 1, would be paid at maturity at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company.

Referring to that notice Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offered to the holders of the bonds to deliver in exchange for them unifying and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company due July 1, 1929, with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1905, attached, and also to pay the holders upon such exchange $72.50 per bond in cash. To take advantage of this offer bonds must be presented on or before Dec. 15.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27½d per ounce and in New York at 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2.05@2.10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 11, 300 Elkton at .89@.70, 500 El Paso at 1.15, 1,000 Gold Sovereign at .08@.09, 1,000 Jack Pot at .03, 100 Mexican at 1.33, 100 Moulton at .15, 300 Ophir at 2.85@3.00, 50 Ontario at 3.50, 300 Silver Hill at .59, 100 Standard at 1.85, 400 Syndicate at .60, 500 Work at .11, 200 Yellow Jacket at .20.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Trading in Anthracite Coal stocks to-day recalled the great McLeod deal in the early nineties. Every house in the Street almost had orders in either Reading, Lehigh Valley, or Lehigh Navigation, and prices, excepting the latter, bounded up rapidly, Lehigh Valley scoring an extreme gain of 4½ points or 8¼ per cent. Reading was much more active, but advanced much less. Lehigh Navigation broke 4 points to 124, probably because of the doubt as to whether additional assents will be accepted under the Earle plan. Mr. Earle was out of the city, said to be in New York, so that no official news regarding the progress of his deal was obtainable. Rumors of a settlement of the Philadelphia Electric-Keystone Telephone trouble boomed the securities of the former, and United Gas Improvement advanced in sympathy 4 per cent. Prices elsewhere held well, but all interest was centred in the securities named. Total sales, 126,939 shares; $255,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Amal. Copper	80⅞	80¼	80⅝
26	Am. Railways	48¾	48¾	48¾
102	Am. Cement	7½	7½	7½
1,458	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25½	25½
100	Chi. & Gt. West.	24	24	24
2,150	Con. Lake Sup.	9¼	9	9¼
1,015	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	18¾	18	18¼
300	Con. Trac., N. J.	77½	77½	77½
200	Dis. & Steel	9-16	9-16	9-16
700	Dis. Steel pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Elec. Co. of Am.	10¾	10¾	10½
400	Elec. Stor. Bat.	81¾	80½	80½
920	Erie	41½	41¼	41½
56	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
25,380	Leh. Val. R.	59⅞	57	58⅝
5,205	Leh. Nav.	123	124	124
959	Leh. Nav. rects.	121⅞	124	124
843	Lit Bros.	11½	11¼	11½
300	Marsden	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 3-16
200	New Haven Steel	4	3¾	3¾
975	North. Cen.	110	109	109½
200	Penn. Elec. Veh.	13-16	13-16	13-16
2,779	Penn. Ry.	70	69½	69 9-16
3	Penn. Salt	102	102	102
5	Penn. Salt, pf.	101½	101½	101½
69	Penn. Salt, 50 paid	76	76	76
14	Penn. Steel pf.	95	95	95
425	Phila. & Erie Ry.	77	74	74¾
20	Phila. Trac.	98	98	98
11,951	Phila. Elec.	10½	9¼	10¼
1,200	Phila. Co.	42	41	41⅞
358	Phila. Co. pf.	47¼	47	47½
275	Phila. Rap. Trans.	18¾	18¼	18⅜
20	Railways Co. Gen.	4	4	4
48,710	Reading	41¼	39 15-16	40⅞
320	Reading 1st pf.	45¾	44⅞	45½
2,160	Reading 2d pf.	41 15-16	41	41½
100	Rock Island	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
100	St. Louis South'w.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
100	St. Louis South'w pf.	59½	59½	59½
910	South. Ry.	37⅝	37	37
150	Sus. Steel	2¾	2½	2½
700	Tidewater Steel	2	2	2
33	United Cos. of N. J.	276	275	275
10,504	United Gas Imp.	107⅝	105¾	107⅜
100	U. S. Leather	15¼	15	15¼
189	Union Traction	59½	59½	59½
2,555	U. S. Steel	33⅝	32	32½
40	U. S. Steel pf.	96	96	96

16,720	Amal. Copper	82⅜	80½	80⅝
240	Am. Car & F.	34⅝	34½	34⅝
20	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
140	Am. Ice	8⅝	8⅝	8
40	Am. Ice pf.	39¾	39	39
100	Am. Locomotive	35¾	35½	35
40	Am. Smelting	82	82	82
1,820	Am. Sugar	149	148½	148½
1,850	At., T. & S. F.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
9,120	Balt. & Ohio	99⅝	100⅞	99½
11,690	Brooklyn R. T.	68¾	68⅝	67½
70	Can. Pacific	134	134	133⅝
290	Ches. & Ohio	50¼	50¼	49⅞
640	Chi. Gt. West.	24¾	24¾	24¼
6,310	C., M. & St. P.	175⅞	175⅞	174½
10	Chi. Union Trac.	13½	13½	13½
9,610	Col. Fuel & I.	58	58½	56⅝
30	Col. & H. C. & I.	19½	19½	19½
20	Dist. Securities	39¾	39¾	39¾
14,720	Erie	40¾	40¾	39⅝
160	Erie 1st pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74½
80	Ill. Central	159	159	157½
20	Int. Paper	21	21½	21
3,000	Louis. & Nash.	147½	147¼	145⅝
40	Manhattan	167⅜	167⅜	167⅜
2,120	Met. Street	125⅝	124⅝	123½
590	Mex. Central	22⅝	22⅜	22
110	Mo., K. & Texas	34⅞	34⅝	34½
120	Mo., K. & T. pf.	66	65	64½
5,070	N. Y. Central	143½	142⅝	141⅞
10	Nat. Lead	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜
210	N. Y. Central	140⅜	141	139⅝
1,380	N. Y., O. & W.	44⅞	45	43¾
250	Norf. & West.	78	78¼	77⅝
110	Pacific Mail	47½	47½	45⅞
11,540	Pennsylvania	139¾	140	139
1,160	People's Gas	112¾	112¼	111¾
100	Pressed Steel Car	41¼	41¼	40⅝
75,690	Reading	70⅝	82½	79⅝
220	Rep. Steel	17½	17½	16⅞
30	Rep. Steel pf.	71	71	69
4,690	Rock Island	36¼	36⅝	36
30	Rubber Goods	28½	28¼	28¼
160	St. L. Southwest	28	28⅞	27½
50	St. L. South. pf.	59⅞	60¼	59⅝
2,390	Southern Pacific	67	67	66⅛
6,030	Southern Ry.	37⅞	37⅝	36⅝
520	Tenn. Coal & I.	76⅞	76⅞	75⅝
500	Texas Pacific	37½	37½	37½
7,940	Union Pacific	115⅞	115⅞	114½
49,130	U. S. Leather	15	17¼	15
330	U. S. Leather pf.	102⅝	103	102⅝
30	U. S. Rubber	33⅜	33⅜	33½
17,320	U. S. Steel	33	33½	32⅝
37,340	U. S. Steel pf.	95⅝	95⅝	93⅞
120	Wabash	23¾	23⅝	23
250	Wabash pf.	47½	47½	46⅝
40	Wis. Central	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝

302,260

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Rock Island 5s	94½	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
7,000	So. Pacific 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅛
1,000	Union Pac. conv.	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114¼

$13,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Dec. 3, 1904.	Decrease for Week.	Dec. 5, 1903.
Loans	$186,910,000	*$282,000	$179,513,000
Circulation	7,406,000	7,000	6,566,000
Deposits	144,815,000	2,129,000	132,216,000
Due banks	72,756,000	652,000	57,902,000
U. S. deposits	3,764,000	8,000	6,415,000
Due from agts.	31,042,000	1,988,000	25,321,000
Exchanges	15,339,000	*445,000	12,459,000
Due from others	20,976,000	1,189,000	18,158,000
5% fund	376,352	*2,000	331,750
Legals	6,627,000	*326,000	5,858,000
Specie	15,914,900	1,256,000	14,026,000
Reserve excess	1,296,857	921,857	976,420
N. Y. excess	9,779,857	1,979,857	6,913,429

Excess of reserve two years ago, $2,122,286.
*Increase.

The money market is easier. Call loans, 3@4 per cent; time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent; New York funds, 5@10 cents discount; clearings, $18,096,801; balances, $1,133,133; Sub-Treasury debit, $45,313.

The foreign exchange market is unsteady. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼ cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87¼	
Sterling	4.86⅝	4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	95⅞	95⅛
Guilders	40⅛	40¼

Greene Consolidated led the stock market to-day, being buoyant and very active. The company, it is stated, has purchased the Rey Del Oro Mine for $1,000,000. Barring Old Dominion, Winona, and Tennessee, the other coppers were halting, and copper Range was weak. United States Leather was strong, and advanced to 36⅞ for the preferred. American Agricultural Chemical, both common and preferred, were again conspicuous. There was some investment buying of Telephone and Woolen preferred. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Atchison	88⅝	88⅛	88½
61	Atchison pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
97	Boston Elev.	154	154	154
7	*Boston & Albany	252	251½	252
137	*Boston & Maine	171	170	171
28	Boston & Prov.	303½	303½	303½
70	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	152½	152	152½
3	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125	125	125
12	Conn & Pass. pf.	162	162	162
2	*Fitchburg pf.	138½	138½	138½
15	Mass. Elec.	15	15	15
63	Mass. Elec. pf.	63	62½	62⅝
10	Mexican Central	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Miss., K. & T. pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
129	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197½	197	197¼
40	Portland pf.	73	71	72
1,000	Union Pacific	115⅝	114⅜	114⅝
4	Union Pacific pf.	96⅝	96⅝	95⅝
15	West End	93	93	93

TELEPHONES.

1,146	American	148½	147⅜	148
175	Cumberland	121½	120½	121
100	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
14	New England	140	140	140
3	Western pf.	101	100	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

8,226	Am. Ag. Chem.	24⅝	23¼	23⅝
956	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	86⅞	86	86¾
40	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	25½	25½	25½
584	*American Sugar	149	148	148¼
18	*American Sugar pf.	137½	137	137
1,063	American Woolen	23⅜	23¼	23¼
864	American Woolen pf.	95	94	94½
240	Dom. Iron & Steel	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝
11	†Edison	253	253	253
847	Edison Rts	5 1-16	5	5 1-16
3	General Electric	192	188	188
150	Ga. Ry. Elec.	65	65	65
314	Massachusetts Gas	39¼	39	39¼
206	Mass. Gas pf.	81⅞	81	81⅝
50	Mergenthaler	198	198	198
55	Pullman	233	232½	232½
10	Seattle Elec. pf.	94	94	94
114	Swift & Co.	113½	113¼	113½
175	United Fruit	107¼	106¾	107¼
50	United Shoe Mach.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
40	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
8,310	U. S. Leather	16⅞	15	16⅞
2	U. S. Leather pf.	94½	94½	94½
15	U. S. Rubber pf.	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
4,533	U. S. Steel	33	32	32½
1,981	U. S. Steel pf.	96¾	94	94⅛
10	Westinghouse	93	93	93

MINING.

50	Adventure	6½	6½	6½
565	Allouez	18	17½	17½
5,006	Amalgamated	82¼	80⅝	80⅝
550	American Zinc	13	12⅝	12⅝
275	Arcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
981	Atlantic	18	17⅝	17⅝
1,820	Bingham	37⅜	37	37⅜
380	Boston Consolidated	7⅞	7½	7⅞
21	*Calumet & Hecla	680	675	676
435	Centennial	28⅜	28¼	28¼
250	Cons. Mercur	40c	38c	38c
8,792	Copper Range	70½	67⅝	68½
550	Crescent	7½c	7½c	7½c
1,240	Daly West	13⅝	13	13⅜
125	Elm River	3	3	3
4,060	Granby	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
10,980	Greene Consol.	34½	33	33⅜
50	Guanajuato	4	4	4
690	Isle Royale	26	25⅝	25⅝
410	†Mass	10	9⅝	9⅝
75	Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
175	Michigan	9	9	9
915	Mohawk	54⅜	54½	54½
810	Montana C. & C.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,920	Old Dominion	29¼	27⅜	28
258	Osceola	97	96½	97
583	*Parrot	31½	30	30
100	Phoenix	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
20	Quincy	114	114	114
300	Rhode Island	2

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for Another Frankfort Street Building—Site Secured for New Structure on University Place—Property Sold Opposite New Library—Lot Speculation Unabated.

De Selding Brothers and E. A. Treadwell have sold for Mrs. Althea Rudd Ward the property 29 Frankfort Street, a six-story building on plot 20.9 by 102.9 by 23.9 by 106.8.

Sale of 12 West Fortieth Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold to a client for Dr. Seneca D. Powell 12 West Fortieth Street, a four-story high-stoop dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9, opposite the new Public Library. Arrangements are practically completed to lease this property for a long term of years, for business purposes, to a prominent Fifth Avenue firm.

To Build on University Place.

A. Orently, President of the Middleboro Realty Company, has bought from M. Weil and Alfred M. Rau the old buildings 88 University Place, 31.9 by 99, with an "L" at 24 and 26 East Twelfth Street, 46.5 by 77. The buyer will erect store and loft buildings on the property.

Broadway Corner Sold on the Heights.

Byran L. Kennelly and Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for the Realty Finance Company the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a plot 149.4 by 149.6, with old buildings. The parcel was to have been sold at auction on Dec. 14.

Edward McVickar has sold for Joshua Silverstein the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 375 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 100.

Isaac M. Berinstein is the buyer of the plot, 86.11 by 108.10, at the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, sold recently by James A. Deering.

E. Tanenbaum & Co. have sold for the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to R. Clarence Dorsett sixteen lots, 200 by 100.10, running through from Two Hundred and Twelfth to Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

R. Clarence Dorsett also bought from Richard R. Maslen the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a plot 39.11 by 100.

Max Gomprecht has sold for Bernard Oppenheimer 454 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a five-story flat, on lot 26 by 99.11.

Deal for Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

Charles E. Duross has sold the northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, for Conron Brothers, to a client, for about $75,000.

Snowber & Co. have sold for the estate of Cyrus King a plot on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold, through F. R. Wood & Co., 214 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story brownstone triple flat, on lot 26 by 102.2.

Builders Buy on 153d Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Isaac and Henry Mayer the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were also the brokers in the following sales reported recently: No. 84 West Third Street, for Leonard Weill to the New York Fire Underwriters; the four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to Abraham Ruth, and the northwest corner of Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street to the Fleischmann Realty Company. The dimensions of the latter parcel are 85.1 by 69.4 by 74.11 by 109.10, together with a plot 100 by 100, adjoining on the street. This property will probably be offered for resale to builders.

J. B. Ketcham has sold 62 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a dwelling on lot 17 by 100.

The Northwestern Realty Company has sold to Tillie Rosenberg 484 St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 101.2 by 36 and irregular, taking in exchange 274 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Sale of East 53d Street House.

Mrs. Henry Tuck is reported to have sold 39 East Fifty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Louis Bernstein to a client 147 and 149 East Fifty-fourth Street, two five-story apartment houses on plot 67 by 100.5.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Albert H. Lawrence to Gustave S. Boehm 825 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 70. The building will be altered for business purposes.

Operators Sell 97th Street Plot.

Walter J. Cohn and Myers & Aronson have sold the plot 137.6 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 162 feet east of Madison Avenue. The buyer is a builder who will erect three elevator apartment houses.

D. Roffelson has sold for B. Fishman 56 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Morris H. Lewis has sold for William Buhler to Jacob Agins 1,758 Third Avenue, a five-story flat with store.

Abram Bachrach has sold 111 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 90.11.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Herman Fichter the five-story flat 72 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, to a Mr. Fensterheim and another.

William J. Brown has sold to William H. Ross 123 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Section.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. report the following leases: For Robert Pluym, the store 11 East Thirtieth Street, to J. S. Jones; also, for Mrs. Lena Silbermann, the parlor store at 9 East Thirtieth Street, to Nicholas Martin; also, a studio at 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, to Ira M. Remsen; also, in conjunction with the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, for Joseph Kornhauser, a studio apartment at 17 West Thirty-fifth Street, to Miss Ethel Barrymore; also, for Emilia E. & A. J. Hoertel the four-story brick hotel 343 Seventh Avenue, to Paul Gaignat, for a long term of years; also, for Samuel Ballenberg, the store and basement at 1,380 Broadway, to Sydney Lyman & Co.

Purchase of Second Avenue Corner.

Walter J. Cohn and Myers & Aronson have bought from David Perelman the six-story apartment house, on plot 41 by 100, at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Twelfth Street.

Walter J. Cohn and Myers & Aronson have sold to a client of John Peters & Co. 199 and 201 West Tenth Street, a plot 50 by 95, on which the buyer will erect a six-story building.

A. Rappaport, in conjunction with L. Chess, has sold for Stoloff & Kronowit to Michael Miller 606 and 608 East Thirteenth Street, two seven-story tenements, 50 by 100; also, for the Yorkville Realty Company to Stoloff & Kronowit the five seven-story tenements 402 to 408 and 416 East Seventy-fourth Street, each 25 by 101.2; also, for Michael Miller to Stoloff & Kronowit the new seven-story tenements 705 and 707 East Ninth Street, 41 by 96.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for William Byrd the five-story double tenement, 25 by 100, at 44 Downing Street. The same firm has leased the five-story double tenement 22½ Catharine Street, for I. Rothfeld at an aggregate rent of $7,500 for a term of three years.

Company Sells on Franklin Avenue.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for the Northwestern Realty Company to F. C. Haven a plot of about seven lots on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 142 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 92.6 by 185, with three dwellings thereon.

The Northwestern Realty Company has bought a plot of thirty lots bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Barretto and Dongan Streets.

J. Harris has sold to J. Fuchs a lot on Railroad Avenue, 25 feet south from One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

Joseph Mandelkern has sold to J. Pollack for the various owners, a plot with dwellings, 78 by 143, on the west side of Washington Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets; also, for Shapiro & Shapiro, a plot 36.4 by 175, on Jackson Avenue, and 36.4 by 75, on Forest Avenue, south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; also, for Weil & Mayer, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Washington Avenue, 75 by 90.

George J. McCaffrey & Son have sold for William Steinmetz a lot on the east side of Mohegan Avenue, 25 by 145, to Samuel Strauss.

Webster Avenue Lots Still in Demand.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold the plot on the west side of Webster Avenue, running through to Decatur Avenue, 275 by 104, 115 feet north of King's Bridge Road, to a client for improvement.

O'Hara Brothers have sold to Michael Regan the northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street and Webster Avenue, a plot 48 by 88, and the northwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and Decatur Avenue, a plot 60 by 153.

Francis Haff has sold for the Valentine estate a plot of fifteen lots on the east side of Briggs Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Streets.

Joseph F. Vion is the buyer of the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, between Third and Bathgate Avenues, 40 by 236.

To Improve 149th Street Lots.

A. Friedberg and George J. Stricker have sold for H. Wesselman four lots on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, about 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 100 by 86.5. The buyer intends to build an automobile warehouse on the plot.

Nathan Lemlein and Herman R. Elias have purchased from Helen Miller a plot 50 by 106, on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

M. Cohn & Co. have sold for Joseph L. Prager the plot 113 by 100, at the junction of Bristow and Freeman Streets and Stebbins Avenue; also, sold the plot 50 by 100 at the northeast corner of Home and Simpson Streets, and a lot, 25 by 100, adjoining, to Leonard Weil; also, the plot, 50 by 75, on the west side of Rogers Place, 134 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Jennie A. Carew the gore, 9.11 by 21.2, at the southeast corner of Union Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to an adjoining owner.

Washington Avenue Corner Sold.

William P. Mangam has sold the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and St. Paul's Place, a flat 70.6 by 100, to a Mr. Sparling.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Frank Starkman to Ferkin & Laurie a plot on the east side of Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Wendover Avenue.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for A. Newbold Morris the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Sherman Avenue, 130 by 150; the purchaser will improve the property by the erection of frame dwellings. The same brokers have also sold for J. E. Vanderbilt the plot, 180 by 130, on the west side of Bronx Boulevard, about 26 feet south of Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street; also, for the estate of Henry D. Clark to Max Rollnick the plot, 90 by 90, on the east side of Clinton Avenue, 194 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; also, for the William Ebling estate to Edward Freidmann the southwest corner of Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 200 by 100; also, resold for John O'Leary to Abraham Frankel the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Beaumont Avenue, 315 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, for John O'Leary to Abraham Frankel the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Belmont Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, for John O'Leary to Abraham Frankel the vacant plot, 200 by 80, on the west side of Crotona Avenue, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to S. Duff a plot of two lots on the east side of Second Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 50 by 105.

Acreage Sold at Clason's Point.

Andrew Dewitt has sold his tract of about five acres, with riparian rights, on the east side of the Clason's Point Road, at the southern end of the peninsula, facing the East River. The buyer is Martin J. Kane, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association. The tract is opposite the Clason's Point Inn.

A. Loeb has sold to a Mrs. Turk the five-story flat 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 235, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x52.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to F. W. Longfellow,$18,300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

149th St. and Bradhurst Av., s e cor, for a one-story brick stable, 50x99.11; A. & I. Rottie of 400 Broome St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,000.

56th St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, for a one-story brick toolhouse, 25x35; Binder & Baum of 192 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $2,000.

13th Av, w s, 125 ft n of 131st St, for a one-story brick storage building, 69x10.3; C. B. Morris, Hotel Winthrop, owner; G. Robinson & Son of 39 Hancock Place, architects; cost, $1,800.

4th Av, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, Bronx, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20x36; Louis Stone of 227 West 62d St, owner; Rudolph Werner of 2,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

Lexington Av and 114th St, s e cor, to five four-story brick tenements and stores; A. Cox of 31 Pine St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 136th St, 199.10x100; John O. Baker to A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company, other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 174th St, 50x100; Israel Lebowitz to Markus Polak, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 174th St, 50x100; John O. Baker to Israel Lebowitz, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Emanuel S. Cahn, executor and trustee, to Bertha Hofmann, (mtgs $28,000) 2,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 134th St, 199.10x100; John O. Baker to Joshua Silverstein, other consideration and 100

AVENUE A, 1,497, w s, 25x75; Henry Naschitz to Michael Knaisch, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, 135 and 137, w s, 53.6x113; James J. Levins to Nanno Levins and others 5,000

BEACH AV, e s, 150 ft s of 152d St, 144.10x100; James T. Barry and wife to Simon Weiss 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 539.8 ft s of 138th St, 14.3x62.9x30.6x65.4; Walter B. Warren to John O. Baker ..... Nom.

BRISTOW ST, n e corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Edward Knapp to Henry Battenfeld, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 99th St, 100.11 x100; Samuel R. Betts to Abraham R. Anton, (mtg $230,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x35.7x100.9x42.6; Broadway, e s, 20 ft s of 138th St, 79.11x55.7x80.7x65.5; John O. Baker and wife to Minnie A. Blanchard 100

BROOK AV, 1,514, e s, 25x100.11; Max Litowitz and others to Max J. Klein and another, (mtg $10,880,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 171st St, 100x39x100x39.2; Brook Av, s w corner of 171st St, 100x39.3x99.11x38.2; Emil S. Levi to Simon Weiss, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 1,526, e s, 25x100.11; Max Litoff and another to Max J. Klein and another, (mtg $10,980,) other consideration and 100

CANAL ST, 312 to 316, s s, runs s 36.4x e 10.4x s 7x e 37.4x s 0.7x e 9.8x w 0.5x n 34.3x w ; Lispenard St, n s, 170 ft e of Church St, runs n 58x e 56.2x s 7.2x e 37.2x s 42.10x w 91.11; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (mtg $176,000) 755,200

CHERRY ST, 346, and 64 and 66 Montgomery St; Louis Frank and wife to Abraham Kassel and Isaac Goldberg, (mtg $70,000) 100

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 87.6x29.1x irregular; Hermann Mertens to Rosenthal and others ..... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 107th St, 25.11x75; Zacharias Bendheim to Louis Uthoff, other consideration and 100

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 421.5 ft from Guerlain Place, runs s 25x e 110x n 25x w 110; Joseph Glass to Catharine Walls. Nom.

COURTLAND AV, Lot 296, mortgage map of Arden property; Cromwell G. Macy, Jr., referee, to Walter W. Taylor 550

DEY ST, 66, n e s, 25x65; Thomas R. McNeil to William M. Cruikshank, other consideration and 100

DEY ST, 66, n e s, 25x65; William M. Cruikshank to Caroline W. Astor, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

DIGNEY AV, e s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Edenwald; Edward Hart to Elizabeth F. Parker ..... Nom.

EASTBURN AV, 1,784; Rosalie Dohm to John Fleming, (mtg $5,000) 100

ESSEX ST, 64, e s, 25.1x100.6x25x100.11; Dora Miller to Alfred S. Engel, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

ESSEX ST, 64, e s, 25.1x100.6x25x100.11; Isidor Haldenstein, executor, to Alfred S. Engel, 1-3 part, (mtg $13,000) 9,830

FERRY ST, 20 and 22, s s, runs s e 68.2x e 168.2x n 51.5x s w 2.11 n w 10.4x n 117.11; Sarah H. Lee and others to George F. Hewitt 100,000

FOX ST, e s, 275 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Thomas F. James to James Reynolds, other consideration and 100

FRANKLIN ST, 143 to 147, s s, 69.2x71.5x 75.4x101.5; John W. Doane to Julia D. Dresser and others, 1-5 part ..... Nom.

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, s s, and s s, 52.1 x98; Elizabeth Schwarzler to Leonard Roll, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

JEROME AV, centre line of, a line of village of Mount Eden, contains 5 39-100 acres; Abraham Hershfield to William R. Rose, 2-5 part, all title, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

JEROME AV, 2,425; William F. Holding and wife to Kate T. Foley, (mtg $5,000) 100

KING'S BRIDGE AV, n w s, 166.11 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 50x100; John Brandt to Annie Brandt 100

LONGFELLOW ST, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x100; William F. Palmer to Julia Durfrin ..... Nom.

LONGWOOD AV, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 169.9x107.5x246.10x133.3; George F. Johnson to George Edgar and another 100

LONGWOOD AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 225x100x162.4x102.6x18.9; George F. Johnson to George Edgar and another, other consideration and 100

LOT 3 and 25, map of Sicms estate, Bronx; Hudson F. Rose to Literato Mucci ..... Nom.

LOTS 31 and 32, map portion of Hunt estate; Susan C. Applegate to John H. Rechten and another 100

LOT 261, mortgage map of Arden property at Westchester; Cromwell G. Macy, Jr., referee, to Walter W. Taylor 900

LOT 40, on map of lots, Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Delia Maher ..... Nom.

LOT 93, map amended Camman estate; John J. Frewen and another to Martha C. Bergman 1

LOT 93, amended map of Camman estate, Fordham Heights; Martha C. Bergman to John J. Frewen and wife ..... Nom.

LOTS 120 and 121, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas Potter to Elizabeth Smithson, other consideration and 100

LOTS 249 to 252, Section A, Vyse estate; Adolph Bowsky to Lewis V. La Velle ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,356, w s, 50.8x100; Harry L. Haas to Edward A. Kerbs, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 38x 100; Benjamin Loewentritt to Max Storck, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON ST, 328, n s, runs n 87x e 1x n 10.6x w 21.4x s 97.3x e 20; Samuel Hugel and others to Gouverneur Realty Company, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

MARION AV, e s, 189 ft n of 184th St, 50x168.4x50.1x171.4; Sarah L. Scoville to Anthony Smyth, other consideration and 100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 144th St, 101.7x32.1x100x14.7; Esther Eustace to Julius Braun 100

PALISADE AV, part of Plot 95, map of villa sites at Riverdale, runs s 118x w 406.2x n 118x e 395; Paterno Brothers to Celestina F. Corbonne, 1-3 part, other consideration and 100

PLOT begins at line of slat fence between lands of Kelly and Pearce, adjoining marsh or salt meadow of Edwards, contains 66-100 acre; road from West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, e s, adjoining West Farms Creek; John W. Bolton and another, executors, to William H. Birchall 19,000

PLOT begins at line of slat fence between lands of Kelly and Pearce, adjoining marsh or salt meadow of Edwards, contains 66-100 acre; road from West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, e s, adjoining West Farms Creek; William H. Birchall to Isidor L. Cohen, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 96, e s, 24.2x66.5x 22.2x76.5; Florence O. Pollock to Almira S. Knopf, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 96, e s, 24.2x66.5x 22.2x76.5; George C. Comstock to Florence O. Pollock, (mtg $45,000) 100

SAWMILL LANE, n w corner of road leading from Isaac Corsa's dwelling to Westchester, contains 4 acres; road from Eastchester to Westchester, w s, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, contains 4 22-100 acres; James W. Husted to Westchester and Bronx Realty Company, all title, (mtg $115,000,) other consideration and 100

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 167th St, 100.3x100; Mitchell Realty Co. to North Side Realty and Improvement Company. Nom.

SOUTH ST, n s, 27.2 ft w of Broad St, 16.10x127.6x18.8x127.3; Jonathan Dwight to William M. Kane ..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, n s, 27.2 ft w of Broad St, 16.10x127.6x18.8x127.3; William S. Kane to L. N. Levy 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 150x90; the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to John McGrath 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; John O'Connell to Charles A. Christman, other consideration and 100

ST. ANNE AV, s w corner of 145th St, 100x150; Thomas H. Connelly to Abraham Adelberg ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 179th St, 50x100; Kate M. Norton to Charles F. Merritt ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 100x200; Leon A. Liebeskind to Benjamin Loewentritt, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and 100

TINTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x45; Joseph Hecht to George Brown, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and 100

TINTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x45; George Brown to Charles H. Friedrich, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100

TREMONT AV, n s, 71.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x90.7; Agnes Neuhaus to Michael F. Kerby, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 269 ft n of Wall St, 37.6x 135; John J. Bowe to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company, other consideration and 100

VERMILYEA AV, s e corner of Academy St, 100x200; Charles Ewald to Andrew F. Kennedy, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 179th St, 25x100; Frederick G. Hobbs to Henry C. Raynor and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, n w, 240.5 ft s of 170th St, 25x150; Jacobiha F. F. Schuh to Abraham Nevins and another, other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, s s, 446.11 ft n of 7th St, 60x150; Barbara S. Herdt, individually and executor, to Abraham Nevins and another, other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 160th St, 67.2x200; Henry Ruhl and wife to Julius Braun 100

WEST END AV, 738, e s, 20.4x57.5x irregular; Palisade Realty Company to Solomon S. Carvalho, (mtg $35,500,) other consideration and 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e of Boone St, runs s 0.6x e 100x n 25x w 92.6x s w 8.8; John J. Bowe to Annie McGovern, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

WOOSTER ST, 137 and 139, w s, 50x100; Maurice Kalm to Charles Stich, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

ZULETTE AV, n s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100; Amanda F. Davis to Robert Ghames ..... Nom.

1ST AV, n w corner of 75th St, 25.6x100; Charles Heymann to John Basco, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s w corner of 105th St, 37.11x85; Israel Lippmann to Samuel N. Berlin and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 1,921, w s, 25x79; Harris Rosenberg and others to Selig Carlip and another, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 2,305 and 2,307, w s, 40x90; Aaron Asen to David Petchesky, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

6TH AV, n e corner of 141st St, 99.11x100; Hudson Realty Company to William Goldstone and another, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH AV, n w s, at n e s of 201st St, 99.11x300x—x315.8; Sarah M. Shotts to George C. Clausen ..... Nom.

12TH ST, 107 East, 25x103.3; Meyer Barber to Aaron Jacob, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

83D ST, 15 West, 20x102.2; Annie Davis to Mary B. Hall, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

91ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x62x25x61; Jessie E. Koewing to Thomas L. Bonnett, other consideration and 100

60TH ST, 131 East, 16.8x100.5; Charles S. Faulkner to Robert H. E. Elliott, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

76TH ST, 341 East; Amelia Dreyfoos to George Schancupp, (mtg $16,000) 1

100TH ST, 229 East, 20x100.11; Isaac Polan, (mtg) to Felix Polanski ..... Nom.

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Theo Rieper to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

110TH ST, 246 to 248 East, 83.4x100.10; Louis Meberg and another to Louis Levenhof, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 42x100; Charles Friedman and others to Max Lowenstein, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 311 West, 25x100.11; Aaron H. Levine and others to Solomon L. Cohen, (mtg $23,500) ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 66 West, 25.92x98.2x26.3x100.11; intention to cut centre line of block between 115th and 116th Sts, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, runs w 25x n e — x s 8.2; David J. Frankel and others to Simon Frankel, (mtg $27,000) 100

118TH ST, n s, 273.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Sigmund Adler and wife to Abraham Nevins and another, other consideration and 100

118TH ST, n s, 256.8 ft e of 4th Av, 17.8x ½ block; Edward Collard and wife to Abraham Nevins and another ..... Nom.

119TH ST, 125½ East, 16.8x100.11; Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul to Abraham Nevins 8,300

131ST ST, s s, 247.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x 99.11; Charles D. Schmidt to Louis Lese, other consideration and 100

133D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 8x102.9x32x99.11; John D. Baker to the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 287x100.4x296.6x99.11; 134th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 549x101.4x 532x99.11; Samuel Green to Gibson Putzel, (mtg $149,500,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 562x100.4x571.6x99.11; 134th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 549x101.4x 532x99.11; John O. Baker to Samuel Green, other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 276x99.11; Samuel Green and wife to Albert L. Wolfson and another, (mtg $45,000) 100

135TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 181x100.4x171.6x99.11; John O. Baker to Stephen Ball, other consideration and 100

136TH ST, 220 West, 16.8x99.11; Hyman M. Lasinek and wife to Bessie Kittenplan, (mtg $10,000) 100

139TH ST, n s, 152.1 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Hudson Realty Company to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtg $9,500) 100

143D ST, 202 West, 26x99.11; George Schuck to Gustav Gluck and wife, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

144TH ST, n s, 14.7 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; Elizabeth Haley and others to Julius Braun 100

154TH ST, n s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; George Zaelch and wife to Eliza Miller ..... Nom.

160TH ST, 967 East, 44x145.8; Mary E. Keating to Esther Eisenberg, other consideration and 100

162D ST, n s, 323.5 ft e of Prospect Av, runs n 123.7x n e 58x s e 18.10x s e 111x s w 98; Julia Vaine to Kate Noble ..... Nom.

165TH ST, 829 East; George Chappell and wife to James Reynolds, (mtg $5,000) 100

210TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.1; James G. Tyler and wife to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

A. C. & H. M. HALL REALTY COMPANY to Central Realty Bond & Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 135th St, as per bond 52,500

A. C. & H. M. HALL REALTY COMPANY to Central Realty Bond & Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 136th St, as per bond 52,500

ADELBERG, Abraham, to Thomas H. Connelly; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 145th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 29,500

BACHMAN, Elise, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 1,019, as per bond 5,000

BALL, Stephen, to John O. Baker; 135th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 13,320

BALL, Stephen, to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; 135th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $13,320, as per bond 2,180

BALL, Stephen, to John O. Baker; 135th St, s s, 580 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 13,320

BALL, Stephen, to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; 135th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $13,320, as per bond 2,180

BALL, Stephen, to John O. Baker; 135th St, s s, 580 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 13,542

BALL, Stephen, to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; 135th St, s s, 630 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $13,542, as per bond 1,958

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to John O. Baker; Broadway, e s, 20 ft s of 136th St, — to 135th St, 2 mtgs, due December, 1907 53,000

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Broadway, e s, 20 ft s of 136th St, — to 135th St, 2 mtgs, as per bond 7,000

BELDER, Minnie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Southern Boulevard, 2,297, as per bond 4,000

BENNETT, Thomas L., to Jessie E. Koewing; 91st St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

BERLINER, Max, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 950, 5 years, 4½ per cent 8,500

BERLIN, Samuel N., and another to Israel Lippmann; 1st Av, s w corner of 105th St, prior mtgs $45,000 12,000

BERKELEY, Thomas, to Henrietta L. Kelsey; 65th St, 35 West, 3 years 35,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Annie C. Ruhl; Washington Av, e s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 3 years 12,000

BIRCHALL, William H., to John W. Bolton and another; plot adjoining land of Kelly and Pearce, containing 66-100 acres, on road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, e s, adjoining West Farms Creek; 3 years 15,000

BRAUN, Julius and wife, to B. J. Weil; Washington Av, e s, 100 ft s of 166th St, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Benjamin J. Weil; 144th St, n w corner of Morris Av, prior mtg $6,100, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Benjamin J. Weil; 144th St, s s, Lot 238, map of Mott Haven, prior mtg $4,500, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Esther Eustace; Morris Av, n w corner of 154th St, 3 years 6,100

BRAUN, Julius, to Elizabeth Haley and others; Main St, n s, Lot 238, map of Mott Haven, 5 years 4,500

BRAUN, August, to Charles Massoth; 76th St, n s, 307 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $12,000, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

BROWN, John, to Esther Eustace; 140th St, s s, Lots 21 and 22, map of Charles H. Hall and others, 196 C P 446, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,500

BROWN, John, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 10th St, s s, 8 between Avenues B and C, Lots 21 and 22, map of Charles H. Hall and others, 196 C P 446, as per bond 11,250

BROWN, George, to Joseph Hecht; Tinton Av, s w corner of 158th St, prior mtg $8,500, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent 40,000

BUTLER, Frank H., to Rebecca W. Butler; 7th Av, s w corner of 36th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

CARLIP, Selig, and another to Harris Rosenberg and another; 2d Av, 1,021, prior mtg $12,500, installments 2,700

CLAUSEN, George C., to Park Mortgage Company; 9th Av, n w s, at n e s of 201st St, 3 years 20,000

COHEN, Isidore L., to William H. Birchall; plot adjoining land of Kelly and Pearce, containing 66-100 acres, on road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, s s, adjoining West Farms Creek, prior mtg $15,000, installments 7,500

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to William L. Condit; West End Av, n w corner of 70th St, 3 years, gold 170,000

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to George F. Handel; West End Av, n w corner of 70th St, prior mtg $170,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 35,680

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to George F. Handel; West End Av, n w corner of 70th St, prior mtgs $265,680, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent., gold 10,000

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Morris H. Hraguer; West End Av, n w corner of 70th St, prior mtgs $215,680, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 16,000

CRUIKSHANK, William M., to Thomas R. McNeil; Dey St, 66, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

DE MOYA, Susan M., to Philip A. Smyth; Vesey St, n w corner of Greenwich St; Lexington Av, e s, 40.5 ft n of 50th St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent., gold 1,000

DUFFRIES, Julie, to William F. Palmer; Longfellow St, n w corner of Freeman St, 2 years 2,200

EDGAR, George, and another to George F. Johnson; Longwood Av, n w corner of

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Small and Large Plots.

CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Ave.,
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CHOICE CORNER PLOTS
$30,000, Southern Boulevard and Tremont Av.
$16,000, Tremont, cor. Daly Av.
$3,750, corner 182d, Arthur Av., facing plaza.
$3,750, corner Arthur Av., Oak Tree Place.
$3,000, n. w. corner 178th St., Boston Road.
$15,000, sixteen lots, facing Crotona Park.
$17,000, 2 lots, 3d Av., 169-170th St.

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WASHINGTON AV. CORNER, 100X175.
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All sizes; any location.
Full particulars and best prices on application.

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THREE LOTS,
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PRICE, $15,000.
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One Corner Plot of
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Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS.
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

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Send for my list Bronx Lot Bargains.
Plot 50x100, near L station.....$6,000
Bathgate Av., 2 lots below grade.....10,000
Webster Av., 3 lots below grade.....15,000
149th St. corner, over 9 lots.....23,500
Fulton Av. plot, 75x98.....13,500
Also other large and small plots and corners.
Chas. A. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.
Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St.,
Or your broker.

LOTS AND PLOTS
GOOD LOCATION FOR BUILDERS.
LEITNER & THORMAN,
1,279 TREMONT AV., WEST FARMS.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

$15,000 cash buys choice 5-story, new-law business corner on leading avenue; 6 stores; 4 families on a floor; 40x80x100; fully rented at $7,800; price $69,000. F. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 139th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Detached two-family house, cabinet trim, all improvements; tiled hall and bath; separate entrance for each family; 2,554 Hoffman St., 100 feet north of Pelham Av. Open for inspection; seen Sundays.

Bargain from Builder,—5-story, 20 families, 50x150; all improvements; choice location; price, $56,000; rent, $6,800; suitable terms. F. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Bargains.—3-family flat, full lot, $7,500; easy terms; near elevated, trolley. 3-story house, 2 lots, $10,750; mortgage, $7,000. Lots, corner lots, and plots at prices which will increase rapidly. Schaefer, 759 Courtlandt Av.

Lots and plots, direct from owners, in centre of present agitation.
LAVELLE,
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard, and 2,016 Boston Road.

For Sale—163d St. and Sherman Av., the most substantial two-family house in the Bronx, containing two apartments of 9 rooms each; also, 20.10x72x100. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

BARGAINS IN LOTS AND PLOTS.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.

Attention, Speculators.—Corner plot, 5 extra large lots, $3,500 each; near Tremont station. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Telephone 2,468 R. Harlem.

A plot of lots ready for improvement; I can obtain building loan, which shall remain permanent for a good builder. Charles L. Morse, corner Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Crotona Av., near 183d St., 12 lots, $24,000; Hughes Av., near 183d St., 50x100, $4,500; Ryer Av., near 180th St., 75x103, $4,550; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for 4-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 206th St. Inquire 113 9th Av., Manhattan.

Bargain.—Plot, 25x122; two fronts; three blocks from trolley; section building rapidly; price, $1,100 cash. Sonneborn & Co., Bedford Park, City.

Have for sale lots, plots, houses around rapid transit; if you have for sale send full particulars. W. Anopol, 360 Commonwealth Av., West Farms, N. Y.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES. C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 170TH, NEAR 3D AV.

$4,500.—2-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; full lot; near "L" station; $1,600 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Webster Av., 207th St., 25x76; Crotona Av., 179th St., 25x100; cash bargain. Eugene A. Bofinger, 140 East 42d St.

$6,500 buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, near 138th St.; snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 138th St.

The Bronx Democratic Clubhouse, near 156th St. station must be sold; plot 100x100; chance for builder. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

Southern Boulevard, vicinity 177th; excavated plot, 12,000 sq. ft.; $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Choice corner, Union Av., 168th; excavated; 3,731 square feet; $11,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lincoln Av. corner; two double tenements; $43,000; rents, $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Av., near 167th, 40x140; $12,000; mortgage, $9,250; others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Northwest corner Southern Boulevard and Grand Concourse. Kaiser, 633 East 138th St.

Cheap.—Plot, 165th St., near Washington, 74x125; asking $14,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUYERS.—WE HAVE BARGAINS ON HAND NOW; CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF. B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

Webster Av. lots, excavated with loan if desired; particulars Wexler, owner. Tel., 572 Tremont.

Private ten-room modern house, 50x100; plazza, garden; fruit trees; restricted; 174th St.; $12,000. Clark, 3,164-3d Av., 161st St.

Bronx block fronts, $17,000 to $150,000. Prospect Concourse, Southern Boulevard. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

For $5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Mintzkin, corner 175th St. and Third Av.

Five-story triple, stores, near 149th St. Subway station; price $26,500. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

Fine dwelling, full lot, 145th St., near Willis Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

BRONX
FOR SALE.

WM. F. A. KURZ & CO.,
3,025 3D AVENUE.
3-family frame flat; price, $5,750; first mortgage, $4,000; 4 blocks from L station.
2-story frame house near Melrose Av.; price, $4,250; mortgage to suit; vacant plot, 75x80; St. Ann's Av.; price, $15,000; mortgage to suit.
50x100 corner King's Bridge Road and Morris Av., one block from Jerome Av., two blocks from Concourse; price, $9,000.
Plot 175x100 on Home Street; price, $37,500.
Plot 50x100, 1 block from 3d Av.; price, $9,500; terms to suit.
Corner plot, Marmion Av., 100x150; price, $20,000.
Corner Hughes Av., 40x97; price, $5,500.
Plot 130x144, near Tremont Av.; price, $16,500.

Attractive Investments for Builders or Speculators
58x135 corner, Courtlandt Av.; no rock; price, $13,500; 1st mtge., $11,000.
30x95 corner, below grade, 95 ft. on Webster Av.; price, $9,250; 1st mtge. to suit.
75x145, on Fulton Av., opposite church, 167th St.; price, $18,000.
175x100, Brook Av., near Wendover; no rocks; $33,000.
Three 3-family single flats, near Prospect Av.; all improvements; 18x96 each; price, $7,650 each.
Many other parcels, improved and unimproved.

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3,820 Third Av., near Wendover.

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250 LOTS.
One plot; AT EAST END OF WASHINGTON BRIDGE and adjoining the Ogden property; also Lee's estate; just sold to syndicates at about $2,000 per lot. Our price is much lower, and the plot is from first hands.
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LOTS.
Bryant St., near 172d, 6 lots, $13,000.
Belmont Av. cor., 3 sides, 96x80, $13,500.
Crotona Av. cor., 25x100, $4,200.
Townsend Av., near 174th, 25x100, $1,500.
Terms to suit.
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137 West 125th St.

An excellent opportunity for investment; finest apartment house in Bronx; six-story corner building, 45x92; every improvement except elevators; just completed; fine residence section; rents, $9,800 year; very low price, $90,000; mortgage to suit; low running expenses. A. J. Kelly & Co., Smith Building, 148th St. and 3d Av.

CROTONA AVENUE PLOTS.
Several choice plots south Pelham Av.; prices low.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Choice and Most Desirable Location
N. w. corner Washington and Wendover Avs., 100x140.
Jacob Leitner, cor. 3d and Wendover.
Open Sunday.

A.—RENTS, $5,600; PRICE, $48,000. $10,000 cash buys from builder two new law 30-foot four-story double flats.
Choicest location; built day's work; investigate this.
Neason Jones & Bro., 211 McKinley Bldg., Boston Road, 169th St. 'Phone, 1927 Melrose.

Franklin Av., near 166th St. Station; lots 32x166; brick house; all improvements; also stable; cheap to quick buyer; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Tiffany St. corner; plot at a price low enough for quick turn; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Beekman Av., near St. Mary's Park; plot, 175x100; below grade; asking $28,000. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

East 149th St.—Block front of eight lots at a very low price. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Intervale Av., Near 165th St.—75-foot plot, $11,000; mortgaged for $7,800. Apply to
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Boston Road plot, near McKinley Square, 70x irregular; asking $25,000; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 6th Av., Manhattan.

A Bargain.—Corner plot, 50x100, on Clinton Av., between Tremont Av. and 176th St.; has house on; price only $10,000. Particulars C. F. Mehltretter, 1,005 Tremont Av., corner Clinton.

Brick house, granite front, 9 rooms, bath and laundry, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trimmed, parquet floors, 27x111; near rapid transit. 1,000 East 175th St.

Choice corner for builder or investment; Park Av. and 137th St.; 50x100; excavated; street asphalted; easy terms; asking $13,000. Carr, 530 5th Av.

LOTS. Washington, Bathgate, Third, Webster, and Tremont Avs. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

William's Bridge, near station.—Corner plot; good modern house; worth $6,000; can sell under $4,500; bargain. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Prospect Av. corner, 25x100, near rapid transit station, cheap, $10,000. Engle, 764 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx Lots! Bronx Houses! Many Bargains! Call afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Out of City.
Choice suburban lots, $75, $5 down, $1 weekly; 25 minutes out. Suburban, Times.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 63K Tribune Building, N.Y.

For sale on Broadway, Tarrytown, fine lots or plots for building purposes; 15 minutes' walk from depot Hudson River R. R. or Putnam Division; also lots on Hudson Terrace. Apply G. Forrest, 428 Broome St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
VACANT LOTS
ALSO
FLATS AND TENEMENTS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

A FACTORY WANTED
by an old and well-established manufacturing company; the plant must be convenient to New York City, and so situated as to have a siding on a railroad, and contain about 50,000 square feet of floor space, and be so constructed that a traveling crane is, or can be placed therein. Answer, with full particulars as to location, rent, taxes, &c., to Box 138, New York Post Office.

Flats wanted, Manhattan or Brooklyn, in exchange for $20,000 equity in five-story apartment house on Central Park West, in the Eighties. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars. Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Wanted—Improved and unimproved Bronx property; we have quick cash buyers.
Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Have 4 free and clear lots, and $2,000, cash—wanted flat or tenement. Kratsch, Bronx Park Av. and Lebanon St.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Real estate, improved, unimproved; send full particulars. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Owners.—Send your mortgage application; funds to loan, all sums; attorneys. R., Box 172 Times.

Will pay cash for five-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,949 Broadway at 101st St.

Have $4,000 cash to buy cheap tenement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,949 Broadway at 101st St.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 81 West 104th.

Send your property, clients waiting; will sell for you; attorneys. V., Box 184 Times.

Bronx.
OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

PARTICULARS of lots and plots wanted anywhere in the Bronx; have cash buyers eager for them. STOKEM, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

ESTATE with $30,000 will invest in Bronx flats; full particulars wanted; send quick; parties waiting. W. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WAKE UP! WHY? BECAUSE
Everybody is talking about the success of our
WONDERFUL WORK
IN
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
FOR EXAMPLE:
HOUSE AND LOTS
FOR $975 BOTH
$50 Down, $10 Monthly,
LIKE RENT

EIGHTY-THREE HOUSES were built in the year 1904 and are now occupied. Our references are the customers now living there. Drop us a postal and we will send you our circulars with full particulars.
HALLEY LAND and IMP. CO.,
MAIN OFFICE: 165-167 BROADWAY.
Branch office: 2 East 125th St.

30 acres of land; 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, Harlem Railroad, ½ mile from depot; woods, apple orchard, other fruit; several springs, good garden; 19-room house; 2 baths, heat; fine view from verandas; high elevation; 2 cottages; stable, barn, hennery, other buildings; private driveway; good neighborhood. Apply
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO.,
7 East 42d St., New York City.

SUBWAY WESTCHESTER COUNTY BOOM.
Larchmont lots, $100, to close Estate; cheapest lots in Westchester County; 35 minutes from City Hall. City Improvements. Sold only in bulk of four or more lots and on easiest terms. LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Lots $50 upward. Titles Guaranteed. 10% down, balance monthly. Covered by Insurance. HOMES BUILT. PAYMENT AS RENT. New York Realty Corporation, 81 East 125th St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
HANDSOME COLONIAL RESIDENCES.
CHOICEST CHESTER HILL SECTION.
WM. S. ANDERSON, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner.

One to twenty acres; very cheap; houses built to suit; easy terms; title insured free; fare, 8c. Katz, 49 West 117th St.

Yonkers.
Yonkers.—Three very choice adjoining lots, most sightly of any part of Yonkers, at a bargain. T. Thompson, Real Estate, Yonkers.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

There is no code of morals in existence that would not permit us to have two prices for our model two-family houses, as many builders do. We sell for one price, and that the lowest. They cannot be equaled for the price. Most beautiful location in Brooklyn.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

ON EASTERN PARKWAY.
225 FT. AND 150 FT. ON UNION ST.
NEAR BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

$2,800.
TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS, FLATBUSH.
A great bargain on Beverley Road; two-family dwelling; all improvements; 2 sets plumbing; on corner plot; $5,500.
REEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., near Vernon Av.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Elegant brownstone double flats, President St., bet. Clinton and Henry Sts., Brooklyn; $4,000 cash required; profit $1,200 per annum assured. Julius Klein, 26 Court St., B'klyn.

If you want cash for your Brooklyn real estate send full particulars to me.
A. J. Waldron, 1,113 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Beautiful cottage near seashore, L. I.; one hour out; 50 acres, building lots; fine bathing and boating; also general store and coal business; splendid opportunity for investment. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

NEW JERSEY.
TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
The undersigned, owner, desires to resume building and operating actively; must first dispose of large income-bearing property at reasonable price for cash, or will exchange for old buildings or unimproved lots in Manhattan, or out-of-town country estates suitable for improvement; equity $275,000; leased for a long term, with ample security; thorough investigation solicited. Brokers protected. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 115 Broadway.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL
On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Will exchange 12 lots, free and clear, and add cash for flats or an apartment.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,949 Broadway at 101st St.

20-foot three-story and basement in Fifties; equity about $6,000; what have you to offer? Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 106.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

7TH AV., 2,530.—Four large, light rooms; private hall; all improvements; Subway near; $17.
$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.
27TH ST., 521 WEST.—Three large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; good location; $11.
94th St., 175 West.—Handsome, swell apartment; high stoop; private house block; rent, $75.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
An elegantly furnished apartment to let, permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

1.—To sublet, furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

MORTGAGES.

A REAL ESTATE CATECHISM.
I.
Q.—What should a purchaser or mortgagee of real estate do about his title?
A.—He should have it examined by a competent examiner.
Q.—Why is this necessary?
A.—To ascertain whether there are any defects in it, or incumbrances upon it.
Q.—Is an examination alone sufficient?
A.—No. The title should also be insured in THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Q.—How can this insurance be effected?
A.—Through the company after examination of the title by its Law Department or through one of its Examining Counsel upon his examination of the title.
(To be continued.)

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
For Charitable Institutions.
One of the best known and most philanthropic men in New York recently said:
"I would not serve on the Board of Trustees of any Charitable Institution which invested its funds in any mortgages other than GUARANTEED MORTGAGES."

Lawyers Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $4,000,000
47 LIBERTY STREET.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A.W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

The Madison Square
37 Madison Avenue
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook, and abundance of light, air, and sunshine."
A few Non-Housekeeping apartments still remain
and
AN ATTRACTIVE, GROUND FLOOR SUITE of 8 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
Resident Manager.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison.—Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1,133 Madison Av., near 84th St.—Seven rooms and bath; all improvements, $40.

West Side.

HAROLD,
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 118TH ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
about 40 feet x 94 feet.
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer st.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
60 Liberty St.
(48)

NEW YORK'S MOST REMARKABLE LOCATION.
Eight car lines; stations 6th, 9th Av. "L," Subway; surpassing any point in city.
BROADWAY ARCADE.
Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors, for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. MARTIN, 1,942 Broadway, 66th St.

TO SUBLET
345 West 35th St., near Riverside and Subway station, by tenant giving up housekeeping; superior, sunny, 8-room apartment, southern and eastern exposure; liberal concessions; sell carpets if desired. Superintendent on premises, or Mr. Bartlett, 35 Cedar St. Tel. 6955 Cort.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH STREET.
Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

LONDON.
60 WEST 115TH ST.
7 large rooms and bath, $37.50.
Telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

NEW APARTMENTS.
142d St., 228-236 West, between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations; $26 to $30.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 242-244 West, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

A.—THE "OTTAWA,"
293 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
handsome suite; sight exceptionally large, light rooms; all modern improvements; magnificent Park view.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,
Five large, light rooms and baths, $35.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 85TH.—EIGHT AND NINE ROOMS; FINE LOCATION; CHOICE, SUNNY; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MODERN EQUIPMENT; RENT MODERATE.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 5050—HARLEM.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE TOURAINE,
9-11 EAST 39TH ST.
Two doors from Union League Club.
A few unfurnished Suites by the year.
OR FURNISHED BY THE SEASON.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
E. H. MANNING.....Manager

HOTEL LONGACRE,
157-159 West 47th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Exclusively Bachelor
A new hotel, affording the very best for the very least. Single room, with bath,
SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED,
From $30 per month & upwards.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
H. R. SHARES, Prop.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 8, $1.00.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.,
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

Offices, One Flight Up,
Moderate Rent, Immediate Possession.
TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman & 119 to 129 Nassau St.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO., ON PREMISES.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $300 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

Factory loft, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 15,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 62 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

LOFTS, 31st Street, Near 1st Av.
46x90.....Rents, $800 to $1,000.
Ashforth & Co., 61 West 42d St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

At 47 East 19th St., between Broadway and 4th Av.—Lofts to let, 25x90; steam heat and elevator. Ryland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Elegant stores, lofts, offices; large, small, latest improvements; desirable locations. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Fine store and basement, 684 8th Av., near 42d St.; splendid business location. Inquire 265 West 43d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

128 West 49th St.—2 lofts, only $35 monthly; 23x35. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Building, 6 story, lofts, offices, near 6th Av., 24th St., $5,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent. 506 West 26th St., near 10th Av.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
A handsomely furnished four-story residence, 25 feet wide, to rent for Winter season; 37th St., near Madison Av.; reduced rent. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
101st St., 106 East, near Park.—Elegant American basement; modern improvements; $700. Inquire No. 100.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 13th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. CHARLES H. KAPPES, DAVID BANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rudolph M. Myres, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH, ANNA HAYES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA HAYES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 80, No. 21 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1904. IRENE SMITH EMERY, IRVING SMITH, Executors. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jel4-law6mTu

INSTRUCTION.

THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL OF ART
900 Sixth Av., (Cor. 51st St.)
MR. CHARLES AYER WHIPPLE, TEACHER OF LIFE CLASSES.
MR. HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY, TEACHER OF ILLUSTRATION.
Evening Classes Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

TYPEWRITERS FREE
Students taking the Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping Course at
HEFFLEY SCHOOL,
243-245 BYERSON ST., BROOKLYN,
have the use of a Typewriting Machine at home without cost. Great opportunity to learn a good paying business. Send this advertisement and get full particulars.

MISS CONKLIN'S CLASSES
STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING
542 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 45th Street
prepare for offices and secretaryships.
Instruction individual, and in classes limited to six. English course for stenographers.
Write for circular or telephone, 587—38th.

The Le Baron Drumm School FOR GIRLS.
40 WEST 72D ST., (Boys in primary classes.)
Thoroughly graded from kindergarten through College preparation. Reopened Oct. 4th, 1904.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street.
Near Central Park West.

MUSICAL.
WILLIAM

DEC 6 1904

GASOLINE EXPLOSIONS SET AUTO GARAGE FIRE

Lively Blaze Opposite the Metropolitan Opera House.

WORKMEN LEAP FROM WINDOWS

Two Suffer Broken Legs — Broadway Has Excitement a-Plenty While Valuable Cars Are Being Destroyed.

While Pierre Bertel, an employe in the Standard automobile garage in West Thirty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, directly opposite the stage entrance of the Metropolitan Opera House, was working about an automobile on the lower floor of the place yesterday about one o'clock, somebody dropped a cigarette stub into a pool of gasoline that had gathered near the car.

A sheet of flame shot up, and Bertel, his hair and eyebrows singed, jumped for the door. As he did so, the driver of a tank wagon that had a hose coupled to the machine Bertel had been at work upon, whipped up his horses. This broke the hose connection, and as the wagon dashed out of the place, the gasoline pouring out of the broken hose caught fire, and made a blazing serpentine trail of flame out to the sidewalk.

It was only two or three moments before the tank caught fire and blew up with a loud explosion, followed by two or three other explosions as the flames shot about among the automobiles, most of which had some gasoline in them. There were only two men besides Bertel working on the lower floor of the building, which is a two-story one, and they had no means of escape but to dash upstairs, where there were 18 or 20 men.

These all made for the windows and jumped helter skelter to the sidewalk, twenty feet below. In the meantime an alarm had been turned in, and when the firemen arrived, several men were lying hurt and helpless on the sidewalk, and ambulances were summoned in a hurry from New York, Bellevue and Roosevelt hospitals. The most seriously hurt were John Erskine of Weehawken, who had his right leg broken, and Terence Redmond, of Brooklyn, who also had his right leg broken. Both were taken to the New York Hospital. Louis Baptiste and John Julius landed on their backs and were badly bruised and shaken up. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Louis Hoft, Alfred Foley, Edward Robert and Frank Schmidt were hurt less, but not seriously.

Fire Chief Croker soon arrived, and because of the proximity of the Cadillac automobile garage, which adjoined the Standard's, the Lee Lash scenery studios next to the Cadillac place, and the Metropolitan Opera House opposite, he turned in a second alarm, and in five minutes eight engines, three trucks and a water tower had come.

More explosions of gasoline in the burning automobiles followed, ten altogether. Broadway, startled by the noise, soon furnished an enormous crowd, which the policemen on post were unable to control, and Inspector Walsh called the reserves from the West Twentieth, West Thirtieth and West Thirty-seventh Street stations to keep the block clear for the firemen.

When the fire started a big machine owned by John F. Murphy was being put in readiness for a trip to Washington, and the chauffeur, jumping aboard, started up the automobile and made for the doors. Just then they were closed to prevent a draught, but the chauffeur, without the machine, managed to squeeze through and save himself. Ernest Lorenzo, one of the Standard's employes, was in Mayor McClellan's 12-horse-power Decauville car at the first flash of the flame, and with the assistance of the Mayor's chauffeur, hurried the machine out to the street—the only one that escaped damage entirely.

The danger of the exploding gasoline made the fire a difficult one to handle, and it had communicated to the rear of the Cadillac garage before much could be done to check its headway. When the explosions ceased, however, the firemen made quick work of it, and it was all over before 1:15.

Automobile men put a higher estimate on the damage than did Chief Croker. The average cost of the forty machines in the place was about $5,000, and the eight that were upstairs were completely ruined. Most of those that were downstairs can be repaired, although they looked yesterday as if they were fit only for the junk heap. Probably the finest in the place was an 80-horse-power Panhard racer, belonging to F. C. Havemeyer. This was badly scorched and twisted, but can be repaired. Another Panhard racer belonging to M. L. Hermann also was considerably damaged. A. B. Sweetland's Decauville touring car was another that suffered. These machines are valued at from $15,000 to $20,000 each. All were insured.

There was a small fire in the same garage at eight o'clock yesterday morning, but it was put out by employes. One of them said that in the last seven months there had been more than a dozen fires in the garage, for only two of which the firemen were called. At one of the fires last Summer a valuable machine owned by Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg was destroyed.

The books of the concern were burned yesterday, Manager R. H. Weaver said, and the company's own machines, valued at 25,000, were damaged. The machinery in the place is valued at $7,000, and the building, which was completely gutted, at $15,000. The Standard concern owns all the property but the walls of the building, which are owned by John G. Wendell.

FRONT PLATFORM HOLD-UP.

Afternoon, Too—Doctor Too Hoarse to Yell After Thieves.

While riding on the platform of a Thirty-fourth Street car yesterday afternoon, Dr. S. Newton Leo of 103 West Fifty-fifth Street, the house surgeon at the Home for the Aged, was seized by two men and robbed of his wallet, which contained $50. Dr. Leo was then pushed into the car, and before he could give an alarm the thieves leaped from the car and mingled in the crowd at Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

Dr. Leo was standing near the door and the platform was crowded. When the car was near Sixth Avenue, Dr. Leo says, a man who stood behind him pinned his arms at his sides and another man, who was in front of him, opened his coat and took his pocketbook. The men, Dr. Leo says, pushed him into the car, and then they leaped off.

Dr. Leo was suffering from a cold and was extremely hoarse, and his cries were not heard in time to catch the men. He notified Policeman Gallagher of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was standing on the corner, and then reported the loss at the station house. Dr. Leo gave the police a good description of the men.

POLICEMAN TRIED FOR MURDER.

Arthur Mallon's Claim That He Was Attacked by Bowery Gang.

Policeman Arthur Mallon of the West Sixty-third Street Station was put on trial for murder in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

May 8 he shot and killed Robert Brennan, 21 years old, of 170 Forsyth Street, in front of 17 Bowery.

Mallon alleges that a relative of his had been robbed of his watch while seeing the Bowery, and he had gone with this relative to 17 Bowery to recover it. He says he picked out a man whom he recognized as a thief and placed him under arrest. Then, his claim is, a gang set upon him, of which Brennan was ringleader, and he had to shoot. Brennan was shot in the back.

Assistant District Attorney Train is prosecuting, and Henry J. Goldsmith is defending the case. Ten jurors were secured when court adjourned for the day.

The Old Reliable

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

BLAMED FOR JEWEL THEFT AND SUICIDE IN HUNGARY

Fiance of Mail Carrier's Daughter Got $23,000 and Fled Over Seas.

ARREST MADE IN OHIO

Prisoner Declares Detectives Who Sought Dr. Papp of Budapest Are Mistaken.

A man who the Austro-Hungarian Consulate here believes is Dr. Franz Papp of Budapest, Hungary, who is wanted in his home city for the alleged theft of about $23,000 worth of jewels, was brought to this city from Norfolk, Va., Saturday to be sent back to Hungary to face his accusers.

The papers from Hungary bearing on the case recite that Dr. Papp was the fiancé of the daughter of a Hungarian mail-carrier, who fell ill. His daughter at once started to do his work, and one of the first packages intrusted to the girl for delivery was the registered one containing the jewels. The girl, it is said, confided to Papp the nature of the package she was to deliver and he asked her to let him deliver it. She did so and never saw him again. Her father lost his position and she committed suicide.

Once in possession of the package, the Austro-Hungarian officials say that Papp opened it and got into communication with a woman, said to be a Mrs. Paul Imredy of Budapest, with whom he left the country. The theft was soon discovered and the father of the girl, in an attempt to prove himself blameless, told the authorities of the deception of which his daughter was the victim. The old man was promptly dismissed from the service and an order for Papp's arrest issued, and a description of him sent to the police of Europe and America. It was learned that he had gone to Bremen and a dispatch was sent to that port, and, although Dr. Papp was caught there, and he and the woman detained for several hours, they managed in some unexplained way to persuade the authorities to release them. The pair then went to Cherbourg and there again his presence was detected, but once more he escaped.

On Nov. 6 Dr. Papp and Mrs. Imredy arrived in Hoboken on the North German Lloyd liner Bremen as second-class passengers. He left the ship and the pier without his identity being discovered. When it was learned by the consular representatives of Austria-Hungary that he had probably landed here, the immigration authorities on Ellis Island were notified, but the man had never come under their supervision, there having been no apparent reason for his detention.

The immigration authorities issued orders to the various bureaus throughout the country to look out the man, as his landing appeared to be a clear violation of the law. The Austro-Hungarian Consulate sought the aid of the Baldwin Detective Agency, a representative of which concern finally found the man in West Virginia. An Immigration Inspector named Morton, from Norfolk, was sent to Bluefields to arrest Papp, but before he got there Papp disappeared.

Another hunt resulted in the arrest of the prisoner in Cincinnati a few days ago and he was brought back to Norfolk Saturday night. The prisoner was taken to Ellis Island for detention pending the decision as to his exact status. Should Secretary of Commerce Metcalfe find his landing to be illegal, he would be deported. Otherwise the Austro-Hungarian Government would ask for his extradition.

The woman who accompanied the prisoner when he was arrested is stopping at a boarding house in the city. If he is sent back to Hungary, she says she will go back with him to face his accusers.

The prisoner says that a mistake has been made, but beyond this will not discuss his case. He is a well-educated, stylishly dressed man of about thirty-five years.

HIS UNION DIDN'T CARE.

Bricklayer Got Consumption and "Couldn't Stand the Gaff."

A gaunt, haggard man in the last stages of consumption staggered up to Policeman Love, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, last evening and pleaded falteringly:

"Say, officer, I'm sick and all in. The kids are starving and freezing. For God's sake, take care of us. It won't be for long."

Love went along with the man to 835 Eleventh Avenue—what had been the man's home. On the way he told the policeman that his name was John Cooper.

"I am a bricklayer," said Cooper, "but the t'con' got me; the wife died; I couldn't stand the gaff. Then I lost my job by being late one morning. I belong to the union, and have for the past twelve years; but when you're down and out what do they care for you?"

On the third floor in the rear of the place which Cooper called home Policeman Love found two little girls cuddled in each other's arms lying on the floor, with a few rags bundled about them. They were May and Ella, seven and four years of age, Cooper's children. Over in the corner staring idly out of the dirty window was the children's aunt, a Mrs. Manson, who came to take care of them when their mother died. She is a cripple, and her condition was just as pitiable as that of the children.

Love called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Irving said that the children and their aunt were starving. He took the children to the hospital after he had given them stimulants. Mrs. Manson said that she would go to friends in Harlem. So she and Cooper went away.

FERONE GUILTY OF MURDER.

His Father Serving Burglary Sentence, His Brother Awaiting Trial.

A jury in the Court of General Sessions, after two hours' deliberation, yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree against Joseph Ferone. The convicted man, who is twenty years old and a clerk, killed his wife, Annie, on April 8, at their home, 204 East Forty-fourth Street. Ferone first said it was an accident, but later confessed to Detective Petrosino that his wife had deserted him and he had shot her for that reason.

There is a charge of burglary pending against Ferone's brother Michael, seventeen years old, in this same court, and the father of the two is doing a term of six months on the island for a similar crime. The mother of the boys was in the courtroom when the verdict was brought in, and she made a scene.

McGIBBON & Co.

Broadway at Nineteenth Street

WE begin our Inventory preparation one month earlier than last year, and during December and January will offer

ALL
Housekeeping Linen Goods
Brass Beds and Bedding
Curtains and Lace Draperies
Upholstery Stuffs
Oriental Rugs

Everything at 10% Discount

Goods perfect in every way.

THE above will include goods previously reduced, also this Autumn's Imports.

THIS offer will be found attractive, making available many Good and Useful Holiday Presents.

SPECIAL SALE, Young Men's SUITS and OVERCOATS (32-35 Chest.)
The sizes are broken and the patterns cannot be duplicated, so, out they go.
To those who have attended these sales in the past nothing need be said as to the unusual character of the bargains offered. All 3 stores.
Young Men's Black, Blue and Mixed Suits, both single and double-breasted the former prices of which were $12 and $15.
Young Men's Oxford Frieze Overcoats, long, boxy coats, with velvet collars—and belted Tourist Overcoats. Former prices were $12 and $15.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$9.75

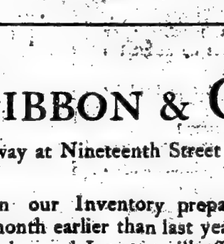

"It is better to laugh than be crying."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn

DANGER SIGNAL SET FOR DEFIANT JANITORS

Street Cleaning Department Man's Garbage Separation Ultimatum.

LAW A GOOD ONE, HE SAYS

Moreover, There Is Such a Law in Effect, He Declares—Maybe Somebody Made a Mistake.

"There is likely to be trouble for the members of the Janitors' Society," said an official of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday, "if they do what they resolved to do at their meeting in Golden Rule Hall on Rivington Street on Sunday evening. There are likely to be some arrests if janitors do not separate the garbage from ashes.

"In the first place, there must have been some mistake about that letter which the Janitors' Society declares it received from Health Commissioner Darlington. Either there was some mistake about it or Commissioner Darlington was mistaken himself when he said in that letter that there was no law to compel the separation of garbage. Every policeman and janitor knows that, because pamphlets containing the law upon the subject have been freely distributed. More than that, the name of every janitor to whom these pamphlets were sent has been registered at this office.

"In the second place, it is inconceivable to us that any one who has the welfare of the city or the city's health at heart should want to antagonize a scheme which has proved so beneficial to the city and so practical in its operation. There were handled in the year 1903 about 40,000 tons of garbage, and 50,000 tons in 1904, and every particle of it was turned to use and benefit to the city. Riker's Island has practically been created by the ashes devoid of the garbage. The entire scheme was not inaugurated before ordinances had been passed requiring the separation of the garbage.

"As to the danger of tuberculosis, nobody can understand here why any one would need to separate the garbage in the cans. The character of the refuse is so distinct, it seems to us, that it appears unnatural to pour kitchen refuse into the ashes or mix paper with either. However this may be, we will not relax our vigilance and insistence that the refuse shall be separated, and that the laws contained in the Sanitary Code shall be obeyed."

The section of the Sanitary Code bearing on the subject, which, printed in all languages, has been distributed by the Department of Street Cleaning, is:

It shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee, and occupant of any and every building, or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the City of New York, forthwith to provide or cause to be provided at all times thereafter to keep and cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, and for the exclusive use of such building or place of business, separate receptacles for receiving and holding, without leakage, such ashes, garbage, and liquid substances that may accumulate during thirty-six hours from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant; and every such receptacle designed and used to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal.

All such materials and substances shall be separated and put into their respective receptacles, and such receptacles shall not be filled to within four inches of the top thereof.

WOMEN ON MISSING SCHOONER.

Consignees Fear the Queenebaug Was Lost in November Hurricane.

Miller & Houghton of 10 Beaver Street admitted yesterday that it was feared that the four-masted schooner Queenebaug was lost in the hurricane of last month. The Queenebaug sailed from Savannah early in November, with a cargo of tiling, consigned to Miller & Houghton, and has not been heard of since, and it is believed here and in Rockland, Me., where the schooner is owned, that she foundered in the terrific hurricane that struck the Atlantic Coast a few days after she sailed.

On the schooner were Mrs. Vellerting, wife of Cat. Vellerting; Mrs. Vellerting's brother and sister, and Clarence H. and Miss Anna Benson. The Queenebaug was only a year old, and was considered one of the staunchest sailing vessels in the coastwise trade.

Don't hug the heater.
Needn't, if a new warm overcoat embraces you.

Conservative knee lengths.
Long full back coats.
Paddocks.
Belted backs.
Ulsters.

All in their proper cloths.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AVERAGE FIRE LOSS LESS.

So Fire Marshal Reports to Mayor McClellan on Nine Months' Record.

Fire losses in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond showed a lower average loss per fire during the first nine months of the current year, although the total fire loss is greater than that of the year before, according to figures which Fire Marshal Peter Seery had prepared for the information of Mayor McClellan in his coming annual message.

The Fire Marshal reports the total number of fires in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1 of the current year as 5,593, and the total loss during that period as $3,644,143, showing an average of $660.29 per fire. For the corresponding period of 1903 there were 4,996 fires, with a total loss of $3,475,000, showing an average loss of $695.66 per fire. Thus the average loss per fire in the first nine months of this year is figured at $35.35 less than for the same period of 1903.

WOMEN FAINT IN TRAIN PANIC.

Fuse Blows Out and Ties Up Brooklyn Broadway Elevated Traffic.

While an elevated train bound for East New York was speeding along Broadway at Chauncey Street early last night the fuse blew out in the front car, bringing the train to a sudden stop. The passengers were thrown into a panic by the stopping of the train and by the sheets of flame that arose.

Two women fainted during the excitement, but were soon revived. There was a tie-up on the line for half an hour before a new fuse was put in and the train could continue its journey.

ULLMAN COLLAMORE & Co.

Gifts in China & Glassware

—for—
—the—
Holidays

The largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in Porcelain and Crystal suitable for Gifts to be found anywhere.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St. New York.

Upholstery Department.

We direct attention to the variety of Useful and Seasonable gifts which can be procured in this department, consisting of—

Silk Lambrequins, $3.00, $5.50 & $9 each.
Fancy Cushions, $2.50, $7.00 & $8.50 each.
Tinsel Covers, 60c., $1.25 & $1.75 each.
Kaffir Squares, 85c., $1.65 & $2.25 each.
Cushion Slips, $1.75, $2.50 & $3.50 each.
Also Tops, Backs, Cords and Trimmings for Cushions.

SPECIAL—30 Gold Embroidered 36-inch *Chinese Covers* in light colors, richly fringed and lined,
at $5.00, $6.00 & $7.00 each,
values $12.00 to $16.50.

We have made the following decided reductions in the regular goods of this department,

Portières.

50 pairs Duplex Portieres,
differently colored on face and reverse sides,
reduced from $8.00,
to $6.00 pair.
colors:—Rose-green, Rose-nile, Crimson-nile, Crimson-green.

Drapery Fabrics.

We have selected about 300 yards of high-grade *Damasks, Brocades*, &c. from our $2.75 goods, which will be sold
at $1.75 yard
colors:—Crimson, Nile, Rose, Cream, Empire, Blue.

Furniture Coverings.

150 yards of *Verdure Tapestries*, this season's designs we have reduced from $2.50,
to $1.50 yard.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey St.
805 BROADWAY, Corner Houston.
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th St.
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th St.
1356a BROADWAY, Near 36th St.
500-5TH AV., Near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 FULTON ST.

Some Hats wouldn't turn gray if they had "Young's" quality in 'em.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Long, Loose Regular Overcoats in the styles of goods now so much in vogue, give dressy appearance combined with genuine comfort.
$15.00 to $50.00.

Paletot Overcoats, shaped to the figure, allow the greatest freedom in walking by reason of wide skirt room.
$25.00 to $45.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

VINCENT says:

Suits $22.

THE least that I claim for them is that they FIT—a Suit without Fit is like soup without salt, flat to the taste.

They have Style, too.

I can't describe it because it is made up of elements that baffle the pen but are caught by the eye.

For those who wish it I have a made-to-order department.

Broadway 22d Street
Sixth Avenue 12th Street

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

Close of Hudson River Navigation.

The steamers Adirondack and C. W. Morse of the People's Line, sailing between New York and Albany, have made their last trips for the season. Ice has already formed to some thickness in the upper Hudson, and the season of navigation is practically over, the close coming four days later than last year.

Porto Rico Delegate Here.

F. Detegan, Delegate to Congress from Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Caracas from San Juan. R. Graham, President of the Orange Growers' Association of Porto Rico, arrived on the same vessel.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKY. Dec. 26.—MAUDE ADAMS.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 100th TIME DECEMBER 7th. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. SPECIAL MAT. THURS., DEC. 15.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy BROTHER JACQUES.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LOUIS MANN in THE SECOND FIDDLE. Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.....At 8:20. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT OF.....DAVID GARRICK. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore who will appear to-morrow night in "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE." Matinees Sat. Seats for 3 weeks ready.

DALY'S B'way & 30th....At 8:15. NANCE O'NEIL Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2 JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich.

Last Week of the Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Paintings

American Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street.

"Here is the cream of many exhibitions—their gems, without their mediocrities."—New York Evening Post.

TICKETS, 50c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. Sundays, open from 2 to 6 P. M.

TICKETS, $1

on Tues. and Sat. Afternoons from 2 to 6. Tickets for sale at Tyson's Hotel Stands and at the Gallery.

"As a source of undiluted pleasure this collection is, perhaps, the most successful display ever made in this country."—N. Y. Tribune.

CARNEGIE HALL
TODAY at 2:30 P. M.
PACHMANN

SPECIAL ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM.
1. Fantaisie F Minor, Opus 49.
2. Five Preludes, Op. 28, Nos. 1, 3, 7, 15, 22.
3. Deuxieme Scherzo, B Flat Minor, Op. 31.
4. Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 1, G Minor.
5. Five Etudes, Op. 10, Nos. 11, 5. Op. 25, Nos. 5, 6, 8.
6. Polonaise, Op. 40, No. 1, A Major.
7. Quatre Mazurkas.
(1) Op. 7, No. 5, B Flat Major.
(2) Op. 41, No. 1, C Sharp Minor.
(3) Op. 67, No. 1, G Major.
(4) Op. 56, No. 2, C Major.
8. Valse, Op. 34, No. 3, F Major.
9. Valse, Op. 64, No. 1, D Flat Major.
10. Valse Brillante, Op. 34, No. 1, A Flat Major.

Seats 50c. to $1.50 at Box Office and Litson's.
Baldwin Piano Used.
***DIRECTION, LOUDON G. CHARLTON.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Ackte, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy, Plancon, Muhlmann, Reiss, Greder. Conductor, Hertz. Thurs., Dec. 8, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. Parsifal Perfs. Evs., Thurs. Dec. 15, 22. Only 2 Mats., Mon., Dec. 26 (Xmas), Jan. 2, (New Year). Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, at 7:45—Double Bill: DON PASQUALE—Sembrich, Scotti, Rossi.—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—De Macchi, Jacoby. Bauermeister; Saleza, Parvis. Con. Vigna. Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, at 2—AIDA. Eames, Walker, Caruso, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8—Pop. prices. LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Last Times "Der Hochtourist"; Sat. Mat., "Zwei Woppen."

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Matinee Wed. HUMPTY-DUMPTY

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SAT'Y, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN and his Merry Company in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES.

NEW YORK THEATRE. Reg. Mat. Sat. Popular Mat. Wed. Henry W. Savage offers A Musical WOODLAND Forest Fantasy.

PORTRAIT SHOW OF OLD MASTERS
LAST TEN DAYS, AT
The Ehrich Galleries
8 West 33d St., opposite "Waldorf."
Admission free. Hours 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 6570—38. JAMES K. HACKETT TO-NGHT Mat. Sat. in "The Fortune of the King."

PRINCESS B'way, near 29. Mat. Thurs. Tel. 6570—38. Spec. Prices. ROBERT B. MANTELL in "RICHARD III."

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 6570 38. Matinee Saturday. THE BARONESS FIDDLESTICKS

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke
THURSDAY Evg., Dec. 8. YSAYE
SATURDAY Aft., Dec. 10. OLIVE FREMSTAD
Conductor.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:30 o'clock.
RUDOLF FRIML
PIANO RECITAL.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.50 & $1.00, AT DITSON & CO., BROADWAY.

HARLEM Opera House. TH E Rogers Bros. IN W Paris Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. Mat. Daily Rosario Guerrero, Edwin Keough & Co., 3 Crane Brothers, Sabel Johnson.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sho Gun By George Ade and Gustav Luders.

Garden. 27 & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, COLLEGE WIDOW.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8. Matinee Saturday, 2. MRS. FISKE LAST WEEK Hedda Gabler DEC. 12—Seats Thurs. LEAH KLESCHNA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE WIZARD OF OZ
Fred A. Stone.....The Sc
David C. Montgomery.....The Tin W
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 5TH AVE.—"An Enemy to the King" & 23D ST.—"The Girl with the Auburn Hair." 125TH ST.—"Thelma." Also Big Vaud. 58TH ST.—Isabel Irving, Champagne Dan.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily. GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN. S. MILLER KENT & CO., YO ADAMS & GUNATHO SISTERS. BAR GIRLS, PICCOLO MIDGET.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Tel. 1530 M. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. MAY IRWIN Special Mat. Xmas & New Yo MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; Increasing Southwest to West winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,138. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. (Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS)

PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM MAY OFFEND RUSSIA

His Comments on Jewish Passport Issue Amaze Diplomats.

MESSAGE GENERALLY APPROVED

"Remarkable in That It Discusses Many Things Not Subject to Congressional Action."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There is much discussion among diplomats to-night of the attitude of the President's message on the question of the treatment of Jewish citizens of the United States when traveling in Russia. He comments on the difficulty that exists in securing in other nations the observance of principles which here we regard as axiomatic and announces that it is necessary for us to insist firmly on the rights of our citizens without regard to their creed or race. He then says:

"It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow-citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from a Russian standpoint."

This language is amazing to the average diplomat who is accustomed to the usages of European Courts. As one diplomat remarked:

"If such words had been employed in a speech from the throne at Berlin or Vienna it would have resulted in the recall of the Russian Minister at those Courts. As it is, nothing will now occur. The powers have come to regard the United States as entitled to exceptional toleration in matters of this kind."

It is stated on the authority of a member of the Diplomatic Corps that the Russian Government has been framing new regulations to govern in the case of foreign Jews who, returning to Russia, desire to secure passports. These regulations had reached the point where they were soon to be promulgated. It is now a matter of doubt in diplomatic circles whether they will be adopted.

It is understood that the distinctive modification brought out in the regulations was that the Russian Jew who has become a citizen of another country without asking the permission of the Czar should have the opportunity to make a suitable declaration, after which he would receive a qualified passport entitling him to travel with practically the same privileges accorded to those of more regular standing.

Outside of the Diplomatic Corps, the President's message created very little excitement. The Republicans, as usual, commended it and said it was an able State paper.

One comment out of the usual perfunctory run was that of Senator Perkins of California, who said: "The keynote of the message is industrial progress. It is a very unusual and striking document for a President to issue."

The remarks about capital and labor did not excite much talk, although much interest was manifested in the paragraph wherein the President promises an early report on the investigation by the Department of Commerce into the Beef Trust. The proposition to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission a limited control over rebates was taken as the result of the recent visit to the White House of Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota and Gov. Cummins of Iowa.

"It is a most remarkable message," said one Republican of independent proclivities who had studied it thoroughly, and who consented to discuss it freely on condition that his name be not used. "If you will notice, it does not confine itself to matters coming before Congress. It goes into and discusses a number of things not subject to Congressional action, and it makes very few recommendations.

"For example, the President says that married women should not be permitted to work in factories. That is a matter over which Congress has no control, unless in such factories as may exist in Territories. He speaks again of race suicide. He states his views on certain matters of foreign policy, with no recommendation and no hint of Congressional action.

"It is thus evident that the President has done more than send in the usual recommendations at the opening of a session. He has taken the opportunity, following closely upon the recent election, to lay before the American people his views of public questions and a hint of his policy in his forthcoming Administration. At least that is the impression the message makes upon me.

"And the keynote of this policy or expression of views is the relations between men caused by the present social conditions. Such questions as that of the duties of corporations and the rights of labor are evidently going to take a large share of President Roosevelt's attention during his second term. Running all through this expression of views or of policy is the idea of the responsibilities laid upon the Government by new industrial conditions. In foreign affairs there is the other idea of the responsibility of one nation to the world at large."

ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Municipal Contests in Thirteen Cities—Republicans Generally Win.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Municipal elections were held in thirteen of the thirty-three cities of the State to-day. The Republicans were generally successful, although party lines were not drawn in several of the cities, candidates running on independent and citizens' tickets or nomination papers.

Of nine Mayors who sought re-election five were successful. In one city—Fitchburg—there was a change of sentiment on the liquor question, to-day's vote being for license. After a year's trial the Luce joint caucus act was repealed in Brockton, Haverhill, New Bedford, Springfield, and Taunton, while in Marlborough a second attempt to have it adopted failed. Quincy voted to continue joint caucuses. The vote generally was normal.

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TRINITY BARS THE DIVORCED.

No Remarriage in the Church or Any of the Chapels.

The clergy of Trinity Church announced yesterday that under no circumstances will divorced persons be married by any of the clergy of that Episcopal parish, nor will such marriages be permitted either in the church at Wall Street and Broadway or in any one of the parish's eight chapels. The announcement was as follows:

We, the undersigned, the Rector and Clergy of the parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York, having in view the action taken bythe General Convention at its recent session in Boston in the month of October, releasing the clergy of this church from any obligation toward divorced persons seeking remarriage at their hands, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that we will not solemnize Holy Matrimony in any case in which either party has a husband or wife living, who has been divorced for any cause arising subsequent to marriage; and it is hereby announced that the marriage of any person so divorced may not take place in Trinity Church or in any of the Chapels of this parish.

The announcement is signed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the clergymen of the various chapels in the parish. The chapels are St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Luke's, Trinity, St. Agnes's, St. Chrysostom's, St. Augustine's, and St. Cornelius's.

The new canon provides that if there should be any doubt in the mind of the clergyman as to the ground of divorce, he may demand the court records in the case, and, if he deems it necessary, refer the whole matter to the Bishop of the Diocese for his decision before performing the ceremony. The Trinity clergy, by their action yesterday, accept the permission of the General Convention to decline to perform marriages of divorced persons.

It is expected that Trinity's attitude in the matter will be followed by the clergy of some of the other Episcopal parishes, especially those that are counted among the "high church" or "ritualistic" clergy. Some of the latter have long held this same attitude, particularly the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, ("Little Church Around the Corner,") Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, where there are probably more marriages than in any other church in the city.

BOYS ON CLIFF IN STORM.

One Rolls Down Orange Mountain—Rescued by Ropes.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 6.—Three boys, Harold and Herbert Jackson and Leo Cruse, had a startling experience last night, and as a result Harold, who is thirteen years old and the elder of the Jackson brothers, is confined to his home at 29 Chapel Street, Orange, suffering from severe injuries which will leave their mark on him for life. The three had been skating at Crystal Lake, and about 6:30 o'clock they decided to go home. Instead of going down Eagle Rock Avenue, they decided to make a short cut, and to that end they took a path which led over a lonely and isolated part of the Orange Mountain. It wasn't very long before they lost the path.

The boys wandered about in the dark until they came to the edge of the quarry which formerly was operated by Thomas A. Nevins. Harold proposed that they climb down the face of the quarry, which is eighty-five feet high. Though they are but eleven years old each, the other two lads readily assented and the trip was started. It was pitch dark and they could not see the bottom.

They got down about forty feet and landed on a ledge that projected about ten feet from the face of the cliff, and there they rested. They could find no further foothold, and tried many times to get back the way they had come, but fell back on the ledge each time. At last, exhausted and disheartened, they gave up.

The boys had no overcoats, and the cold northeast storm swept down upon them. In their despair they shouted and threw stones into the abyss and did everything they could to attract attention, but got no answer save the echoes from the grim old mountain. The two younger boys began to grow numb with the cold. Harold knew what this meant, and he prepared to leap to an immense boulder which was imbedded in the face of the quarry a few feet away.

He jumped and landed squarely, but the boulder tottered and moved. He saw his danger and tried to save himself, but he was too late. The boulder, loosened from its resting place, plunged down the mountain, and Herbert and Leo caught occasional glimpses of their companion, as, clutching frantically at roots and projecting ledges, he followed the great stone to the bottom of the quarry. The stone landed with a terrific crash and Harold struck near by, forty-five feet below.

Herbert and Leo shouted hysterically for more than an hour after this, and were heard by some passing men, who went to the home of Joseph Davis at the top of the mountain, where they got a rope and at last they succeeded in getting the boys, more dead than alive, by lowering the rope with a slipnoose in the end.

Harold was found unconscious at the foot of the quarry, two wounds in his head and one in his side. He was taken home in a carriage and treated by Dr. John H. Bradshaw, who says he will recover. Though nearly frozen, Herbert and Leo were soon revived.

FIRE PANIC IN THEATRE.

Coolness of Company Prevented a Disaster at Norfolk, Neb.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Neb., Dec. 6.—A panic occurred in the Auditorium Theatre here this afternoon during a performance of "Cinderella." There was a frenzied rush for the exits, which were found to be locked. Women and children were knocked down and trampled upon, and it appeared for a time as if there would be a great loss of life.

An electric light fuse blew out just as all the lights in the house were extinguished that a moving picture might be seen. Out of the wire shot a tongue of flame, and some draperies caught fire. A man shouted "Fire!" and in an instant the auditorium was in a tumult.

Some men ran to the windows, hoisted them, and made an effort to jump out. Ushers grabbed them and saved them.

On the stage the manager and members of the company stood, calmly telling the people there was nothing to fear. Slowly the crowd realized this and the panic ended. The coolness of the company prevented a disaster.

$10 Alimony to Discourage Idleness.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 6.—Herman C. Schuldt, a baker, at 48 Belmont Avenue, and Vice President of the Co-operative Real Estate Company, has been ordered to pay $10 a month alimony to Helen B. Schuldt, a woman in service whom he married secretly on May 18, 1901, before the death of his parents, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune. Vice Chancellor Emery said that he did not wish to encourage idleness on the part of the wife, who since her marriage has continued to earn from $16 to $20 a month. Schuldt, however, is directed to pay his wife's counsel fees.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 20 Ann St., 438 Sixth Av. Ask catalogue.—Adv.

HIGGINS TO TAKE SIDES IN SENATORSHIP FIGHT

His Relations with Both Depew and Black Friendly, He Says.

NOT READY TO TALK, THOUGH

Disaffected Brooklyn Republicans Appeal to Odell Against Woodruff and Dady.

Gov.-elect Higgins effectually disposed of the notion that he was not specially interested in the outcome of the contest for the United States Senatorship yesterday, and indicated that at the proper time his influence would be thrown in favor of the candidate of his choice. When asked whether he intended to interfere in the fight, Mr. Higgins repeated what he had said in his Buffalo interview, that he did not propose to mortgage his future by any expression of opinion on that subject at this time.

"Have you a preference as between Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black?" he was asked.

"What sort of a man do you think I would be if I did not have a preference?" he asked.

The manner of his reply, rather than what he said, was what gave to the Governor-elect's statement a decided significance. He uttered it with emphasis and with a flash of the eye which rather indicated that he felt somewhat offended at the notion that he would attempt to "straddle the fence" in such a matter.

Asked to state his preference, Mr. Higgins said he must be excused from doing so at this time. He said that his relations with both Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black were friendly.

Mr. Higgins admitted that Governor-Chairman Odell and he had talked about the Senatorship at their conference, when Mr. Higgins was last in the city. On being told that Abraham Gruber, after a talk with the Governor-Chairman, had announced that the Governor-Chairman was for Black, Mr. Higgins said:

"Well, if Gov. Odell told Col. Gruber that much, he told him more than he told me."

Mr. Higgins said that he was at work now on his message, and that he had an appointment to meet the Commission in Lunacy in Albany to-morrow, to get some data for what he will have to say about the management of the State's insane asylums. When asked whether he would appoint Charles Spencer Boyd Superintendent of Public Works he said:

"That is a matter on which I have not yet made up my mind. Contrary to the assertions which have been made, the place has not yet been tendered to anybody."

N. N. V. Franchott, the ex-Mayor of Olean, who, it has been rumored, would be the choice of Mr. Higgins for this office, was at the Albemarle last night, having come to the city with the Governor-elect.

Ex-Gov. Black called at Republican State Headquarters and had half an hour's conference with Governor-Chairman Odell. Afterward Mr. Black was still unprepared to make any declaration with respect to his candidacy for Senator Depew's place. Governor-Chairman Odell was equally uncommunicative.

Disaffected Brooklyn Republicans waited on Governor-Chairman Odell yesterday to lay their grievances before him. Among those who called were Elections Commissioner Rudolph C. Fuller, John Kissel, Walter Atterbury, James A. Heckman, Harry Hanbury, Joseph J. Jacobs, Richard H. Laimbeer, and Col. Norman S. Dike.

The delegation complained that they were being shut out of the organization by the tactics of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Col. Michael J. Dady, and asked the Governor-Chairman to undertake a reorganization which would be on a broad enough basis to enable all Republicans in Brooklyn to become regular.

ELECTION OFFICIALS TO JAIL.

They Disregarded an Injunction Order of the Colorado Courts.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—Six more election officials were sentenced to jail to-day by the Supreme Court for disregarding its injunction order at the late election. They were William Reid, S. S. Barker, John E. Dixon, and John Sullivan, who were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and $500 fine and costs each; Willis E. Spencer, four months' imprisonment; Charles W. Bunch, three months' imprisonment.

Sullivan was Democratic Committeeman, Reid, Parker and Spencer Judges, and Dixon and Bunch Clerks in the Ninth Precinct of the Fifth Ward in this city, the ballot box of which was opened in court last Friday, disclosing many fraudulent ballots.

District Judge John I. Mullins to-day charged the Grand Jury summoned by him in the Criminal Court to "make a thorough investigation as to all violations of the law growing out of the recent general election."

DOG HOME AFTER THREE YEARS.

Traveled from Glen Falls, N. Y., to Plainfield, N. J.—Crossed Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 6.—Like the proverbial cat, Mrs. A. M. McKee's dachshund has returned from Glen Falls, N. Y., after an absence of three years, and is again wagging its tail on its owner's front porch in Westervelt Avenue. Three years ago Mrs. McKee paid a visit to Glen Falls, and on leaving presented the dog to a friend in that place. Last Thursday the dog appeared at Mr. McKee's former residence on Orange Place and was driven away repeatedly.

On Front Street yesterday she noticed a dog bouncing toward her, wagging its tail. It was the faithful dachshund. How the animal got across the Hudson River is not known. It had to travel a couple of hundred miles across New York State before reaching the river.

NEW TRIAL FOR POWERS.

Was Under Sentence of Death for Complicity in Goebel Murder.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—The Kentucky Appellate Court to-day granted a new trial to Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State, who was under sentence of death for complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel. Each of the seven Judges of the court wrote an opinion on the case, and four concurred in ordering a new trial. On the first trial Powers was convicted and got a life sentence. The second trial resulted in a conviction and sentence of death.

The principal grounds assigned by Judge Barker in the main opinion granting a new trial were improper remarks made by the late attorney for the Commonwealth, T. C. Campbell; the sentence was passed within two days after the jury rendered its verdict, and the refusal of the court to grant further time to the defendant's attorneys to file reasons for a new trial.

Genuine crystal pebbles, the kind that never mar or scratch. At Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BRITISH COMPLIMENT TO US.

All but Two Warships May Be Withdrawn from North American Waters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Admiralty will issue next Saturday for publication on Monday a statement of its new scheme for the distribution of the vessels of the British Navy.

The scheme contemplates the retirement of about forty vessels which, in the judgment of the Admiralty, are of little value as warships. It also provides for the shifting about of really useful vessels so that there shall be adequate forces in the various parts of the globe where it is thought that the British Navy should be represented, but there is to be no excessive representation anywhere.

I am informed that it is proposed to pay a unique compliment to the United States by practically ignoring that country in the distribution of ships. It is probable that only two vessels will be stationed on the whole North American coast, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, with headquarters at Canadian ports. There may not be more than two vessels in West Indian waters.

The explanation of this withdrawal from American waters, as stated by an Admiralty official, is as follows:

"While the relations between the United States and Great Britain remain as they are we do not need any warships over there. It would be a waste of money to keep any there."

TAFT ADMITS HE ERRED.

Tells Panamans the Tariff Order He Issued Was a Mistake.

PANAMA, Dec. 6.—A supplemental agreement signed this morning by War Secretary Taft and President Amador and Foreign Minister Guardia provides that after Dec. 12 no cargoes can be landed at the canal ports except on presenting a Panaman Consular invoice from the port of shipment.

The plans for a popular demonstration in the Public Square in celebration of the ratification of the agreement were carried out last night.

Secretary Taft made a speech in which he congratulated the republic on selecting the distinguished physician, Dr. Amador, for President, and a leading lawyer and jurist as Vice President, thus indicating the desire of the people that the civil authorities should be superior to the military and that the army should be only an instrument for the support of the Civil Government.

The Secretary criticised the order, which he said he himself had issued, putting in force the Dingley tariff between the canal zone and the Isthmus, as being a mistake. He said the friction between the two Governments was undoubtedly caused by that order. It was fair to say that the order was made against the recommendation of Gov. Davis.

Mr. Taft said he felt sure that a reading of the agreement would satisfy every impartial person that the United States had no desire to acquire any power or property in the Isthmus except that necessary to build, maintain, and protect the canal.

Continuing, Secretary Taft said the agreement was one which had been reached because both sides were desirous to achieve results. He then complimented and expressed his thanks to Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the canal company, saying the latter's efforts on behalf of the Panama Canal project had been so successful that they ought to make the Panamans most grateful. Mr. Cromwell, the Secretary added, had also been of great assistance in perfecting the agreement. Mr. Taft closed by wishing long life to the Republic of Panama.

Pablo Arosemena, the Liberal leader, expressed satisfaction with the agreement, and added that it was gratifying to the Administration.

Fireworks, music, and the distribution of free beer followed. Small coins were thrown into the crowds from the balconies.

KNOX "MUST BEHAVE HIMSELF."

New Pennsylvania Senator's Credentials Amuse Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gov. Pennypacker enlivened the proceedings of the Senate to-day in a manner both quaint and original. The occasion was the swearing in of the two new Senators, ex-Attorney General Knox, who fills the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay, and ex-Gov. Murray Crane, who succeeds the late Senator Hoar.

Senator Lodge presented the credentials of his new colleague and Senator Penrose performed a like ceremony for Mr. Knox. As the reading clerk raced through the stately phrases of the credentials furnished for Mr. Knox there was a ripple of laughter through the hall. The credentials ended with the following sentence:

He is therefore to have and to hold the said office, together with all the rights, powers, and privileges thereunto belonging or by law in any wise appertaining, until the next meeting of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, if he shall long behave himself well.

Across the Senate Chamber among the lawyers of the body there was a distinct smile of amusement no doubt at the thought that the Governor could have no power to revoke his act if its beneficiary should not "so long behave himself well." Then the two new Senators were escorted to the desk by their colleagues, and President Frye administered the oath to them.

OFFICE HOLDERS ASSESSED.

Warrant Charges Republican County Chairman Ryder with the Offense.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A warrant was issued in the City Court here to-day against Archie C. Ryder, Chairman of the Republican County Committee and the protégé of Senator Elon R. Brown, charging violation of Section 41 of the Penal Code by attempting to assess public officials for campaign purposes.

The alleged assessments were made by letter, and are said to have been signed with a stamp, "Archie C. Ryder." They were, according to the charge, made upon every city official, Republican and Democrat alike, from Judge to patrolman and Surrogate's stenographer, on the basis of 5 per cent. of their salaries.

The request for the investigation which resulted in the warrant was made by Mayor Bingham, a Republican, and the hearing was held before City Judge Reeves, a Democrat. Ryder will be arraigned to-morrow morning.

Tahiti Paradise of the Pacific. Excursion from San Francisco Dec. 31st. Delightful voyage—tropical scenes, fare $125. OCEANIC S. S. CO., 427 Broadway.—Adv.

HORDE OF UNEMPLOYED SEEK CITY'S CHARITY

Army of Destitute Idle Is the Largest on Record.

SUBWAY PARTLY TO BLAME

Many Thrown Out of Work by Its Completion and Others Attracted Here by Hopes of Work in It.

Never in the history of the city's charitable institutions have there been so many unemployed men to care for as at present, and some surprising figures compiled by the authorities at Bellevue Hospital and at the Municipal Lodging House indicate an appalling situation for the Winter.

"The city certainly faces a serious problem in the care of the unemployed this Winter," said Willim C. York, Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House at 308 First Avenue last night. "According to my records there are at least 40 per cent. more idle men in the city this year than there were at this time last year.

"During November of this year we cared for 7,787 persons, 90 per cent. being men. This is over 2,100 more than we had for the corresponding period last year, or, in other words, an increase of more than 40 per cent. And December is going to break all records."

Assistant Superintendent M. J. Rickard of Bellevue reports a similar startling demand upon public charity. He said last night that he had referred 700 more applicants to the Department of Public Charities during November of this year than during the same month of 1903.

"There certainly seems to be a surprising number of idle men in the city this Winter," he said. "We took in 2,276 patients this November, which is 68 more than during November last year. But whereas we turned about 400 over to the Department of Public Charities in November last year, we turned over 1,100 during that month this year. A majority of these 1,100 that we had to turn away were men who were out of work and wanted a bed."

The reasons for this unusually large number of idle men were discussed by Superintendent York, who said that for the first three-quarters of the year he had taken in 49,930 men, as compared with 35,272 last year.

"I attribute the cause of so much enforced idleness," he said, "directly to the Subway, and not so much to the completion of the construction work, which of course threw men out of employment, as to the fame of the tunnel, which has spread all over the country, particularly during the past year, attracting thousands to New York.

"Now the city has its own multitudes seeking work, and doesn't need any such influx as we have had recently. The country papers would just as likely state that 100,000 were employed in the Subway as 10,000, the actual figures. Similar great works here in New York, like the Pennsylvania terminal, have also attracted thousands to the city. They are now here destitute and seeking work to an extent never before equaled in my long lodging house experience.

"Why, this year on Thanksgiving Day we had 950 at dinner. Last year only 670 sat down around the turkey. On Nov. 20 this year we lodged 502. At the present rate we will have close on to 60,000 here during the year.

"The vital question is what to do with all these men out of work. We haven't room for them, and the city can't afford to pauperize them. They must get work. In this the city has a difficult problem to solve this Winter, and the unfortunates a bitter outlook."

EXAMINE BOSTON'S VELASQUEZ.

Three Painters Said to Favor Theory That It Is Genuine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The Transcript to-night, referring to the investigation of the authenticity of the Art Museum's new Velasquez, says:

"We cannot give the results of this investigation yet, as it has only just begun, but from what we have heard as to the views of three Boston painters—Edmund C. Tarbell, John Briggs Potter, and I. M. Gaugengigi—we fear very much that the New York picture dealer missed a brilliant chance for a stroke of business when he turned his back on the Bourbon Prince's "old copy." Others painters are coming—Charles Hopkinson, William M. Chase, Francis Lathrop, and the Professor of Art at Wellesley College, who is held to be an authority on Velasquez.

"And, after all, the picture itself offers the best, the final and conclusive evidence as to its own genuineness. That it is a copy is an untenable theory. That it portrays any other person than Philip IV. of Spain is equally untenable. If Velasquez did not paint it, who did? A painter who painted just as well as Velasquez, and just exactly in the same style, so exactly that all the experts in the world who are familiar with Velasquez's work might study this work for a year and a day without finding any difference."

CARTER REPLIES TO FRANCIS.

Recalls No Request for Hearing on Charges of Premium Corruption.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 6.—Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, President of the National Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, made a brief reply to-day to the interview with President Francis of the Exposition company relative to charges of corruption made in regard to awards.

Mr. Carter says he does not recall any request made to the commission for permission to appear before the committee of five to present charges, as stated by President Francis, and asserts that if such were the case the committee of five would assume the character of prosecutor when its functions were quasi judicial.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Maj. J. G. Pangborn, President of the United Exhibitors' Association, declares that no intimation of dissatisfaction with the findings of the juries on awards had come to his notice. He adds:

"As the President of the United Exhibitors' Association, I would regret any delay in the publication of awards, as that would prove an injustice to the exhibitors, who, having performed their part faithfully and well, are entitled to proper and prompt recognition."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

COL. W. P. HARLOW DEAD.

Appendicitis Results Fatally in Denver—was President of Yaqui Copper Co.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—Col. William P. Harlow of New York, President and Director of the Yaqui Copper Company, died at St. Luke's Hospital here last night of appendicitis, aged forty-two years.

Col. Harlow was associated with W. C. Greene in extensive mining and other projects in Mexico and Arizona.

FRANCIS PLANS WORLD TOUR.

Exposition President to Carry Thanks to Foreign Countries.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—It is announced that David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is to make a tour of the world to repay the visits of foreign dignitaries, and to express the gratitude of St. Louis and the National Government for the liberality of foreign nations and exhibitors.

Plans for the tour have not been made, but it will begin in the Spring, as soon as the affairs of the Exposition company will permit.

THE KAISERIN ILL.

Contracts Influenza While Nursing Her Youngest Child.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The little Princess Victoria, daughter of the Emperor and Empress, is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, which the Empress also contracted while nursing the child.

Her Majesty has been obliged to cancel various public engagements.

RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI DYING.

Is the Last Surviving Son of the Italian Hero and His First Wife.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, the last surviving son of the Italian hero and his first wife, Anita, is dying from nephritis.

TRUST FIGHT IN MONTANA.

Court Asked to Stop Operations of International Harvester Company.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 6.—Attorney General Donovan to-day began proceedings in the Supreme Court against the International Harvester Company on the ground of violation of the State Anti-Trust laws. The court was asked to issue an injunction to prevent the company from operating in the State.

A temporary restraining order was issued, returnable next Monday morning. The complaint alleges that the company is doing business in every county of the State and compels dealers to purchase from it at prices fixed in Chicago, and that the dealers cannot fix retail prices.

HARVARD STUDENT'S ROMANCE.

Levi C. Wade, Son of Railroad's ex-President, Marries a Schoolgirl.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—Quite a stir has been created in certain social circles by the announcement of the marriage of Levi C. Wade, a Harvard student and son of the ex-President of the Mexican Central Railway to Miss Jennie Woofin, daughter of a Marblehead expressman.

Wade is an enthusiastic yachtsman and owns a fast motor boat, and a sloop. Miss Woofin, who was last June graduated from the Marblehead Grammar School, was frequently a guest on his boat last Summer. The pair were married by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, of Trinity Episcopal Church of Newton Centre, last Friday. Mrs. Wade, who was at first somewhat displeased, is understood to have decided not to withhold her blessing.

MINE OWNER MURDERED.

Dallas Police Believe He Was Slain for Revenge—Slayers Robbed Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 6.—Charles Goldstein, the owner of large business and mining interests in Dallas and in Dawson City, Alaska, was murdered in Dallas last night and robbed of $2,000 in money, diamonds valued at $500, a costly watch, and other valuables.

The body was found this morning in the southern suburbs of the city. The top of the head had been blown off, and a large pistol with two chambers empty was lying near. Goldstein, who had spent the last thirty days in Dallas, had made all arrangements to start for Dawson City to-day. Detectives are working on the theory that he was murdered for revenge.

LAND FRAUD CONVICTIONS.

Jury at Portland Finds All the Defendants but Miss Ware Guilty.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 6.—The jury in the land fraud case, which has been occupying Judge Bellinger's court for over two weeks, this afternoon brought in a verdict finding all the defendants guilty with the exception of Miss Maria A. Ware. No recommendations as to punishment were made.

In his instructions to the jury Judge Bellinger asked for the acquittal of Miss Ware. The prosecution admitted on Saturday that she was not sufficiently implicated in the present case to warrant her conviction.

Among the defendants in this case were S. A. D. Puter, Mrs. Emma A. Watson, Horace G. McKinley, D. W. Tarpey, and Frank Walgamot. They were accused of conspiracy to defraud the Government of public land. The property involved embraces about 2,000 acres of land lying in the Cascade Forest Reserve on the west slope of Mount Jefferson, in Linn County, Oregon.

CONTENDS FOR BURTON'S GUILT

Government's Brief Says "Pull" in the Department Is Effective.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The supplemental brief of the Government in the case of Senator Burton of Kansas was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. It contends strongly for the guilt of the defendant, although it is admitted that the Senator's course in support of the interests of his client, the Rialto Company, was not always clear.

Speaking of the use of political influence in the departments, the brief says that it is effective, and adds:

Mr. Burton's traces were well covered. His assertion on behalf of himself and his client make a fair outside, but he held up the investigation because he was Senator and not merely because he was general counsel of the Rialto Company, and the portions of the Judge's charge animadverted on at bar were perfectly accurate and just. If not, the most dangerous evil in this entire situation, viz., that intangible, subtle, and insidious thing, "influence," can never be reached, even where the receipt of compensation is plainly shown.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

MRS. CHADWICK MOVES TO ANOTHER HOTEL

Now at the New Amsterdam—Secret Service Men Go Along.

"CARNEGIE" NOTES COME HERE

No Official Sees Iron Master, Though—Ohio County and Federal Authorities Eager to Investigate.

Supported by her son and a maid, and walking as if she was very weak, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick suddenly left the Holland House at 10:10 o'clock last night and entered a closed carriage in waiting before the Fifth Avenue entrance. With her two companions she was taken at a rapid pace to the New Amsterdam Hotel, at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, where she now occupies a suite of rooms on the fifth floor.

No sooner had the carriage started from the Holland House than a near-by cab was hailed by two Secret Service agents, James Brezinski and Otto F. Klinger. Brezinski had been in charge of the eight Federal detectives stationed in the hotel all day. On arriving at the New Amsterdam the two officers took their stand in the office, where they could keep an eye on all comers.

The other guests of the Holland House had received no intimation that Mrs. Chadwick was to move out. The hotel officials, if they knew it beforehand, did not tell anybody. When asked why she left, Assistant Manager Somers said:

"Her action was entirely voluntary."

Mr. Somers said that the only reason for her leaving, as far as he knew, was her desire to escape the notoriety she had been attracting. He thought it likely that she expected to find a new hotel without any one knowing she had done so.

Dr. Albertus A. Moore of 48 East Thirty-first Street, her physician, said:

"Her moving was a whim. It was entirely against my advice. She was too ill to have left the Holland House."

When Mrs. Chadwick walked toward the front door her son, who had come back from Cleveland late in the afternoon, held her arm on one side. The maid, Freda, was on the other side. As soon as his mother had entered the closed carriage, Emil threw into the bottom of the vehicle a big shawl strap that he had carried. Then Freda deposited a small valise and a large pasteboard box.

HAD LITTLE BAGGAGE.

This was all the baggage in the party. According to Assistant Manager Somers the three pieces contained all the belongings that the departing guest had kept at the Holland House. The "three trunks" recently mentioned had been myths, he said, and the Deputy Sheriff, when he arrived with his attachment on Saturday, had found nothing in her apartments except wearing apparel, which was not seized because it was exempt under the law.

While her son was arranging for rooms at the New Amsterdam Mrs. Chadwick, who was sitting beside Freda, who fanned her and brought her a glass of water, lifted her heavy brown veil. Mrs. Chadwick was seen to be very pale. While she drank the water she rocked back and forth, as though she felt ill. After a little, however, she seemed to feel better, and Emil led the way to the elevator.

Mrs. Chadwick wore a gray dress, big hat, and light cloak. Neither she nor her son consented to an interview as they waited to go to their rooms. The mother, in fact, appeared much surprised that any one had followed her down to Twenty-first Street. After she had gone up to her apartments, Emil returned to get the three pieces of baggage. One of the secret service officers intercepted him and talked to him earnestly for a minute or two, but refused later to say what had been the subject of their conversation.

At 11:15 o'clock Emil rushed down to the public telephone of the hotel and called up Dr. Moore, whom he asked to hurry down at once, as Mrs. Chadwick was very ill. The physician arrived in ten minutes. Emil, the son, came out at once, it was learned, and told a clerk that his mother was suffering from "extreme nervousness." Dr. Moore stayed only fifteen minutes. He made no statement about Mrs. Chadwick's condition when he left.

Although the centre of activity in the mysterious case of Mrs. Chadwick was shifted to New York yesterday, the puzzle of her financiering, her past and her present situation was apparently no nearer solution last night than it was four days ago. The Cleveland men who came here to investigate the notes signed "Andrew Carnegie" admitted that they were in the dark. Another denial from Mr. Carnegie threw no light on the matter, and those who knew professed ignorance as to why the number of secret service men on guard at the Holland House had been increased from two to eight.

"Is anybody to be arrested in this city in connection with the failure of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin Ohio?" was the question put to Frank Lyons, receiver of the wrecked concern. He had arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria early in the day, accompanied by D. K. Whitney, one of the bank's Directors. Other arrivals, with whom these two men conferred, had been F. F. Oldham of Washington, a lawyer representing the Controller of the Currency and advising the receiver; Iri Reynolds, Treasurer of the Wade Park Bank of Cleveland and recently named as the trustee of funds worth millions of dollars owned by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, and Andrew Squires, attorney for Mr. Reynolds's bank.

NO WARRANTS YET.

"I don't know of any proposed arrest," Mr. Lyons replied. "As far as I know, warrants have not yet been sworn out against anybody but the two bank officials already arrested."

He emphasized the words "not yet."

While the out-of-town visitors were holding secret conferences at the Waldorf and the Secret Service men were watching every entrance of the Holland House, where Mrs. Chadwick herself was at that time, the various local lawyers connected with the proceedings for and against her were giving out statements that tended to veil her story in a thicker cloud of uncertainty than ever. One of these lawyers, Edmund W. Powers, admitted that he went to Oberlin with Mrs. Chadwick and met President Beckwith of the wrecked bank, but he said he did not know the name of the lawyer who had posed in Oberlin as Andrew Carnegie's counsel.

It had been expected that Receiver Lyons or Mr. Oldham would see Andrew Carnegie and show him the notes bearing his

name. One of the party said that Mr. Oldham had made an appointment with Mr. Carnegie for 8 o'clock last night, but when that hour arrived it was discovered that the lawyer had returned suddenly to Washington. He would not come back here today, it was announced, and the other conferrees said they did not intend interviewing Mr. Carnegie, although the notes had been brought to the city.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carnegie expressed his willingness to talk with any recognized Government official on the subject. When he was seen in the morning, as he started out for his daily walk in Central Park, he said:

CARNEGIE GLAD TO TALK.

"I have not seen Receiver Lyons or any one else connected with the case. I would be glad to see Mr. Lyons or anybody else officially connected with it. If any United States official will come to visit me about the affair, he will receive a very gracious reception."

Mr. Carnegie evinced much interest in the reports about Mrs. Chadwick, inquiring what had been the latest developments. He said it was needless for him to deny again that he signed the notes held by the Oberlin Bank, but, to satisfy his questioner, he did repeat the denial emphatically. He intimated that he would not only receive the Receiver willingly, but that he would be glad of an opportunity to say to an official that if his name appeared on any such notes, the name had been forged. His knowledge of Mrs. Chadwick's affairs, he said, was confined to what he had read in the newspapers or heard through reporters within the last few days.

Receiver Lyons, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Whitney, and C. G. Johnson, counsel for the Elyria banking concern holding the mortgage on Mrs. Chadwick's Cleveland property, arrived in town over the New York Central shortly before 10 o'clock, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. They soon found Mr. Oldham, who had come from Washington, and Messrs. Reynolds and Squires, who had come in over the Pennsylvania Railroad between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Having talked together for half an hour in a corner of the hotel office, the group divided. Mr. Reynolds then went up town to visit friends, it was said. Mr. Whitney sat around the Waldorf, referring all questions to the receiver, and Mr. Oldham said he was not yet in a position to talk about the Chadwick case.

Mr. Squires appeared at the Holland House soon afterward and sent up his card to Mrs. Chadwick. Later in the day Mr. Squires paid two other visits to Mrs. Chadwick, leaving the last time at 6:15 and dining at the New York Club with Receiver Lyons. It was said that Messrs. Reynolds, Oldham, and Johnson also saw Mrs. Chadwick in her rooms, but this story was not verified. She certainly did receive calls, however, from both her New York lawyers, Philip Carpenter and Edmund W. Powers, and from George Ryall, representing the Massachusetts man who has sued her for $192,800, which he says she owes him.

When Receiver Reynolds returned to the Waldorf-Astoria from the New York Club he was pressed for at least a brief statement about the result of his day's work.

BANK RECEIVER TALKS.

"The Chadwick case," he said, "is so mixed up that I can't discuss it in detail as yet. Of course I am interested in getting at the truth. As receiver I'm specially anxious to see if a settlement of the debt to the bank is possible, for the depositors in the little town will have suffered severely if the money is not forthcoming."

Although he admitted that Oldham had gone to Washington, the receiver would not say why. One of the conferrees said later that if a warrant of arrest were to be issued against anybody in New York in connection with the case of the bank, such a warrant would have its source in Washington.

"None of the men who have come here to make this investigation has power to get such a warrant," it was explained. "Of course, if there has been any forgery, the man whose name was forged would be the logical person to make a complaint. At least, that is the way it's usually done."

Mr. Squires and Mr. Lyons both declined to say who now had possession of the "valuable securities" said to have been in the hands of the Wade Park Bank or of its Treasurer, Iri Reynolds. Mr. Squires denied that he was the personal attorney of Mrs. Chadwick, as had been asserted in Cleveland dispatches, and said he represented the Wade Park Bank. Neither of the men would say who had brought the "Carnegie" notes to New York.

"Do you think I would carry around such valuable papers with me?" inquired the receiver jocularly. "Why, I might lose them."

"Was it your purpose to try to realize on the notes here?" was asked.

"I am not prepared to say whether the notes are realizable or not," replied the receiver.

LAWYERS SWARM HERE.

None of the out-of-town conferrees registered at the Waldorf at first, but Messrs. Whitney, Squires, and Johnson stayed there last night. Mr. Lyons was with friends on Thirty-second Street and Mr. Reynolds up town. None of those who were seen seemed to know when Mr. Carnegie would be approached for a statement about the notes brought from Oberlin.

Edmund W. Powers made his call on his client, Mrs. Chadwick, in the forenoon, but he declined to say what they had talked about. Mr. Powers had said that it was absurd to think Mr. Carnegie's name was on any of the notes in Oberlin.

"What do you think about that now?" was asked.

"I decline to say."

"The Federal officials say they have seen Mr. Carnegie's name," he was reminded.

"Well, if the District Attorney says so, there must be something in it," he answered.

"Did you ever see the Carnegie notes?"

"I decline to say."

"Were you ever in Oberlin?" was the next question.

"Oh, yes."

"Did you ever meet President Beckwith?"

"Yes. I met 'em all."

"Were you in Oberlin with Mrs. Chadwick?"

"Yes."

He was asked if he knew the lawyer who was described by Mr. Beckwith as having posed as Carnegie's counsel and "identifying" the signatures on the notes.

"I don't know anything about him," said Mr. Powers.

He said he had been one of Mrs. Chadwick's lawyers for two years. He declared that she was worth more than $1,000,000, and would pay all of her debts.

Philip Carpenter, Mrs. Chadwick's other local legal adviser, also called upon her.

George Ryall, counsel for Mr. Newton of Brookline, Mass., called upon Mrs. Chadwick early and stayed two hours.

"Our claim will be settled," he said, "I'm as certain as ever. She has money. Oh, yes, she has money!"

Percy W. Carver, Newton's Boston lawyer, remains at the Park Avenue Hotel. W. F. Carr, Newton's Cleveland lawyer, arrived at the Hotel Manhattan.

Mrs. Chadwick's young son, Emil Hoover, who went to Cleveland—for a rest as she said—returned to the city late in the afternoon. After taking a couple of big envelopes left for him at the desk he went up to the Chadwick apartment, refusing to be interviewed about his mother's affairs.

Jacques Krakauer, the New York linen dealer, who is among Mrs. Chadwick's creditors, said yesterday that he knew of no new developments in the case.

Through an inadvertence, it was said in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Mr. Krakauer "went into involuntary bankruptcy" on account of Mrs. Chadwick's debt of $800 to him. That, of course, was impossible. What Mr. Krakauer did was to file a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against Mrs. Chadwick.

MUST SHOW SECURITIES.

Summons Out in Cleveland for Wade Park Bank Treasurer.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—Unless Secretary Iri Reynolds of the Wade Park Banking Company wants to stand in contempt of the United States Court he can remain silent no longer with regard to the exact nature of the $5,000,000 worth of securities which it is said the bank got from Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick.

Acting upon the motion of Nathan Loeser, receiver appointed by Referee in Bankruptcy Remington, the United States Court has issued a summons for Mr. Reynolds to appear at the bankruptcy hearing on Dec. 12 and bring the package of securities with him.

Judge C. G. Washburn of Elyria to-night issued a call for a special session of the County Grand Jury to meet on Thursday to take up a Chadwick investigation. Prominent bankers and money lenders will be among the witnesses summoned.

Although Mr. Reynolds is in New York, service was obtained at his house, and the banker is now restrained from disposing of the securities in any way.

In addition Deputy Marshal Fanning today served restraining orders against the Elyria Savings and Deposit Bank and against Henry Wurst, also of Elyria. The bank holds mortgages given by Mrs. Chadwick on her residence and other property in this city in an amount in excess of $30,000. Wurst holds jewels belonging to Mrs. Chadwick as security for loans. These must now be held until after the bankruptcy hearing.

"CARNEGIE" NOTES IN BOSTON.

"Made No Impresion" Upon One Trust Company President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—President John Graham of the International Trust Company is one of several Boston bankers who did not lend money to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. He says:

"Last Spring a Boston lawyer representing Mrs. Chadwick called at the International Trust Company and asked for a loan of $200,000. I asked him right off what he had for security. He told me the same story that appears to have been given to the other persons from whom she wished loans.

"He exhibited the certificate to the effect that Mrs. Chadwick had securities to the amount of $5,000,000 on deposit in Cleveland, and he also had that $500,000 note of which there has been so much talk."

"Was it signed with Andrew Carnegie's name?"

"Yes. Mr. Carnegie's name appeared on it; but that did not make any impression on me."

"NO WARRANT," OLDHAM SAYS.

Controller's Lawyer Doesn't Think That Is Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Francis F. Oldham, representing the office of the Controller of the Currency in the Chadwick case, returned to Washington to-night from New York. Mr. Oldham will make a report to Controller Ridgly to-morrow.

He denied reports that he might ask for a Federal warrant here to-morrow, and said that as far as he knew no such proceedings were contemplated here.

McCARREN WINS OUT EASILY.

Test Vote in Kings County General Committee 220 to 75 Amid Cheering.

With the organization of the Kings County Democratic General Committee in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Brooklyn, last night, it was shown that Senator McCarren's hold on the Brooklyn organization is stronger than ever. His opponents could only muster 75 votes against his 220 on the test vote, and whenever he rose to offer a motion or suggestion he was greeted with a storm of applause.

Long before the time for the opening of the meeting the gallery, as well as the lower floor, became crowded with men who argued with each other excitedly. The crowd, as it became denser, overflowed to the sidewalk outside, and extended across the middle of the street. James Shevlin, lieutenant of ex-Boss McLaughlin, and Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, walked to their seats unnoticed, but as soon as Senator McCarren was seen in the hall there was an outburst.

When the name of Borough President Littleton was called there was no answer, and after a moment's silence a voice was heard saying:

"He's afraid to stand up and be counted."

Assemblyman McKeown offered a resolution which provided, in order to promote harmony, that a committee made up of one member from each Assembly district be appointed to select the officers of the General Committee for next year. Senator McCarren then moved to have the resolution laid on the table. The representatives of sixteen Assembly districts voted solidly for the McCarren motion, while the only districts voting unanimously against it were the Second and the Eleventh.

In the Seventh, Doyle's district, and the Twelfth, led by Register Matthew E. Dooley, there were defections of one vote each. These were loudly cheered. In the Ninth District, of which Senator James J. Kehoe is at present the leader, the vote was equally divided. The McCarren motion was carried by a vote of 220 to 75. James D. Bell was unanimously re-elected Chairman, as were the other officers.

The resignation of William E. Ball as a member of the County Committee from the Eighteenth District was read, and ex-Civil Service Commissioner John H. McCooey was elected a member in his stead.

The showing in the General Committee last night makes it certain that Senator McCarren will be elected Chairman of the Executive Committee by a vote of 24 or 25 out of a total of 28.

DADY WINS; LIE PASSED.

Indorsed in Stormy Meeting for Elections Commissioner by 107 to 36.

The Brooklyn organization and Michael J. Dady won a decisive victory at the Kings County Republican Committee meeting last night in the Johnston Building on Nevins Street, when Col. Dady defeated Commissioner of Elections Rudolph C. Fuller by a vote of 107 to 36 for indorsement for reappointment by Mayor McClellan. The victory was won after a bitter fight, in which the lie was passed frequently.

W. W. Wingate offered the resolution recommending Dady as the General Committee's choice for Commissioner of Elections. Fuller, attired in sombre black, jumped up and declared such a resolution unfair. He said Mr. Woodruff had threatened to bury him, and that he had come attired in the blackest black for the obsequies.

"Is it possible," he asked, "for a good Republican to get a square deal in Kings County now?"

QUIGG PLEADS FOR FUSION.

A McClellan, Not a Van Wyck, to Beat Next Time, He Says.

Lemuel E. Quigg made an appeal for fusion at the dinner given at the Republican Club last night by George W. Wanmaker, leader of the Fifteenth District, to his election district captains. The dinner was in some ways a jubilation over the defeat of Senator George W. Plunkitt. Senator-elect Martin Saxe was present.

Gov. Odell, Chairman Murray, and Congressman-elect Olcott were also present. All made speeches, as well as Leader Wanmaker. Mr. Quigg declared Senator Plunkitt was a perfect illustration of Tammany Hall.

"I have always been a firm believer," said Mr. Quigg, "that the way to get the City of New York away from Tammany Hall, from corrupt politics, is to get it used to good government.

"I believe that with the great natural Democratic majority that exists in this city it is the duty of the Republican Party to do all that can be done to unite all the forces for good government in the coming campaign, and I believe that all the sacrifices by party that it is necessary to make ought to be made. Remember, in the coming campaign we have got to carry it against a McClellan, not a Van Wyck."

Gov. Odell promised that in the 1905 campaign the State organization would lend its aid to the Greater New York Republicans.

"I shall soon end my term as Governor," he said, "and I soon shall be a man without an occupation—a private citizen—out of politics in my old age. [Laughter and applause.] I don't expect to go into some of those institutions I am supposed to have sold groceries to, as my friends the newspapers heard about during the campaign.

"I hope that some of those who were misled and voted against Gov. Higgins will find in Frank Higgins a good Governor, and that they will realize that they made a mistake, and that all good Republicans will unite next Fall in every department of the Republican Party."

Whatever you need in office furniture we have it.

30

HALE DESK CO.,
15 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange

SALVATIONISTS GREET NEW WOMAN LEADER

Army Throng Cheers for New Commander Eva Booth.

SEA OF FLAGS BEFORE HER

About 4,000 in Carnegie Hall Hear Her Consecrate Herself to Work for the Army.

The Salvation Army tendered a rousing reception to its new Commander in this country, Miss Eva Booth, at a meeting last night in Carnegie Hall, where the fourth daughter of Gen. William Booth was officially welcomed by many of the Army's members and staff.

Approximately 4,000 persons crowded into the building to get a look at the Chief and bid her godspeed. As each person entered he or she received a bannerette, red, white, blue, or yellow, bearing the word "Welcome," and the audience later expressed its approval of the speakers' sentiments by waving the little flags vigorously in the air.

At the back of the platform, which was occupied by officers in the various departments of the Army, "Welcome" shone forth from dozens of red electric bulbs, the letters being two feet tall, while on either end of a large table at the front of the platform appeared the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the Salvation Army.

Miss Booth entered with Col. E. J. Higgins and three neatly dressed and fair-haired orphan children, Miss Booth having cared for the latter from their infancy. The moment the audience caught sight of the new Commander it went wild with enthusiasm.

For five minutes bannerettes fluttered in every part of the house, handkerchiefs were waved, and hats were thrown in the air. In the centre of the main aisle "Joe the Turk," well known to Salvationists, stood under a huge Oriental umbrella, which served to enhance the extraordinary character of the scene.

The Commander wore a navy blue uniform, over which fell a broad sash of white cord. On her collar appeared the army crest and the letters S. A. on a red background, while two white stripes adorned the sleeves.

Music was furnished by the Staff Band of twenty-five pieces, and there were solos and addresses of greeting by officers of the Army from different parts of the country, as well as hymns in which the audience as a whole shared.

After listening to pledges of good faith on the part of several members of her staff, Miss Booth said, in part:

"In Commander Booth-Tucker you have had a leader of exhaustless energy, of ingenious gift, and of saintly life. I come to you single file, and I'm awfully glad of it. I have a keen realization of the advanced march you have made and the battles you have waged. I know much of the mighty foes you have faced. I know you have proved faithful to your calling—the uplifting of men and women and the blessing of immortal souls.

"Yet I dare to swear to take my place as your leader, to stand as your example, to prove your strength and lead you on to better things. I mean that you shall go first and keep first in our chosen work, and to lead you on to charges which shall be more desperate in their character, and, finally, to triumphs which shall leave far behind those already achieved.

"Every passion of my soul I will enlist in this cause, and every energy of my body I will consecrate to this work. I want no friends, no food, no sleep, no pleasures except those which will assist me to discharge my duty as your true and faithful leader, and will enable me better to perform the work which God has called me to perform. We must put our heads and souls together and quicken our steps in the direction of alleviating the sorrow and the distress of the poor of this great country."

LEADERS DINE WITH HIGGINS.

Both Depew and Black There—Depew on from Washington to be Present.

Governor-elect Higgins was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Holland House last night by John A. Sleicher. At the host's right sat the incoming Governor, at his left Gov. Odell. At this table were seated also Senator Depew, Whitelaw Reid, Hamilton Fish, Cornelius N. Bliss, and ex-Gov. Black.

Senator Depew made the trip from Washington to attend the dinner and left again shortly after midnight on the Congressional Limited, to be present at the session of the Senate to-day.

The other guests were Lieut. Gov.-elect Bruce, Louis Stern, Henry L. Stoddard, Herbert Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Frank A. Munsey, E. Edward Simmons, Melville E. Stone, Collector Stranahan, Erwin Wardman, Pomeroy Burton, J. W. Alexander, C. H. Boynton, G. Baumann, A. B. Fletcher, F. S. Smith, Attorney General-elect Mayer, William Sleicher, James Phillips, Jr., Hammond Lamont, L. Nissen, H. J. Braker, G. H. Daniels, A. B. Hepburn, E. E. Van Etten, Bradford Merrill, C. A. Moore, C. S. Francis, E. T. Jeffery, J. H. Hyde, H. G. Young, and J. B. Bishop.

The menu cards were ornamented with the arms of the State and a likeness of Gov.-elect Higgins.

FOOTE TO SUCCEED WERNER.

When Latter Resigns Odell Will Probably Name Rochester Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 6.—The election of Supreme Court Justice William E. Werner to the Court of Appeals will be followed shortly by his resignation from the lower court. The vacancy, it is stated, will be filled by the appointment by the Governor for one year of Nathaniel Foote of the law firm of Foote, Perkins & Havens of Rochester. The appointment, it is expected, will be made on the recommendation of the Republican organization of Monroe County and may carry with it a nomination in the judicial convention next Fall.

There were other aspirants for the vacancy, but an agreement has been reached in organization ranks whereby Mr. Foote will be given a clear field and his name will be presented to Gov. Odell with the indorsement of the organization and the bar of the county. Mr. Foote has been for many years a leader of the Monroe County bar.

To Fight the Open Shop.

The first step in the campaign of the unions against the open shop will be taken by the International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, whose Executive Committee decided yesterday to hold a special meeting in this city on Thursday of next week for the purpose of starting the fight. President D. M. Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association is a carriage and wagon manufacturer, and, according to the unions, is making special efforts to make the open shop general in his trade all over the country.

Arrangements will be made at the coming meeting for sending an army of organizers to every large city. In the present state of the trade strikes are not to be thought of. It is also proposed to levy an assessment on all the members of the international union to carry on the fight.

There are 65,000 carriage and wagon workers in the United States, of whom 15,000 are organized. The 40,000 unorganized men include laborers and others, whom the union says it does not want.

The Present of a PIANOLA

is a Present to Every Member of the Family

A GREAT FACTOR in the Pianola's world-wide popularity is the fact that it brings pleasure, not merely to one or two members of the family, but to *all*. It appeals equally to the wife whose household and social duties have interfered with keeping up her piano practice, to the business man who needs some recreation after the day's worries, and the growing daughters and sons with a natural craving for some form of entertainment and who will seek it outside if it is not provided within the home.

So much has been said of the artistic possibilities of the Pianola in rendering the great classics of music that it is well to remember that it is also a humanly familiar instrument, capable of rendering popular selections—the latest light opera hits, dance music, favorite old songs, college glees, and the homely and lowly. In fact, it has instant response for all moods and needs.

To-day the Pianola has a place in thousands of the best homes in this country and abroad. It is the general testimony of the owners that they would not part with their instruments for many times the cost, provided it was impossible to replace them.

Surely, an instrument insuring such unlimited pleasure and coming within the means of any person who can afford a piano is deserving of a personal investigation. We suggest that you take an early opportunity to call at Aeolian Hall, where the complete Metrostyle Pianola is on continual exhibition.

Pianola with Metrostyle, $250 and $300. Purchasable on monthly payments. Will be held for holiday delivery if desired.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

REFEREE GILLENDER REMOVED BY COURT

Mental Incapacity, Justice Gildersleeve's Reason for Action.

LAWYER NOW IN SANITARIUM

He Had Been Committee of Augustus Hyatt, an Incompetent—New Referee for McKenzie Divorce Case.

Removing Augustus T. Gillender as referee in the case of McKenzie against McKenzie, Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Edward G. Whittaker to take testimony. Referee Gillender is now in a sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn., and was removed on the ground of mental incapacity.

Mr. Gillender was widely known as a New York attorney. The case in which he was appointed to take testimony was that of Mrs. Katherine Henderson Scales McKenzie of 300 Central Park West, who has begun a suit for absolute divorce against her husband, Ernest B. McKenzie, a representative of the Continental Tobacco Company. The couple were married on Nov. 12, 1895, and have three children. Mrs. McKenzie is a sister of Alfred Moore Scales of Greensborough. The complaint was served in October, 1903, but the fact was kept a secret until now. In January last Justice Gildersleeve appointed Mr. Gillender as referee to take testimony, and in June the referee made a report in favor of granting the divorce. Justice Gildersleeve was not satisfied with the report and ordered Referee Gillender to take new testimony. Then it was learned that Mr. Gillender was suffering from nervous trouble.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the alienist, who has a sanitarium at Pleasantville, reported that Mr. Gillender was the committee of the estate and person of Augustus Hyatt, an incompetent confined in Dr. MacDonald's sanitarium. Mr. Hyatt has been there six years, and is there now. According to Dr. MacDonald's affidavit, Gillender frequently called at the sanitarium to see Hyatt, and during these visits Dr. MacDonald had occasion to observe him closely and found him to be incompetent mentally.

REMOVING THE SNOW.

Inspector Holds Out Hopes of Clean Streets To-night.

Snow Inspector M. D. Bouton, who has charge of the removal of the snow from the city's streets, said last night that he expected to be able to report clean streets throughout Greater New York by midnight or early to-morrow morning, providing another snowstorm did not appear to interfere with his work. Yesterday 6,000 men and 4,500 carts were at work removing snow from the streets.

The work in Manhattan was confined chiefly to the streets leading to the ferries and bridges and to the cross streets. The snow from Manhattan and the Bronx was dumped into the harbor, and the snow removed from the streets of Brooklyn was disposed of on land dumps. Under the terms of the new contracts made with the city in July last, removal work will be paid for by the cubic foot, the amount to be paid being based on the result of multiplying inches and fractions of snowfall by the superficial area of the district taken by the individual contractors. This measurement includes sidewalks and house roofs in addition to the street roadways.

SIX TRACKS ON NEW BRIDGE.

Change in Blackwell's Island Structure —$550,000 Education Outlay Refused.

On a report of its Finance Committee, the Board of Aldermen authorized Bridge Commissioner Best yesterday to make changes in the accepted plans for the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The changes include the placing of six instead of four railroad tracks on the bridge and for strengthening the iron work and increasing the cost of the structure by $360,000.

The Finance Committee reported against an appropriation of $550,000 for the Board of Education which had been authorized by the Board of Estimate. Alderman McCall claimed that the Finance Committee did not know why the money was wanted, the resolution merely saying it was "for bettering the condition of the public schools." By a vote of 42 to 12 the board upheld the adverse committee report.

Strasbourger's Aide Resigns.

Frank J. Bartley has resigned as assistant to Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, and Mr. Strasbourger has named John J. Lyons of 15 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street as his successor. The place pays $2,500 salary and is in the exempt class. Mr. Bartley has for a long time been the political lieutenant of Commissioner Strasbourger, who is the Republican leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District.

STREET ADVERTISING ABUSES.

Architectural League Speakers Would Have Restrictive Legislation.

"There are laws regulating about everything except advertising in the street of a city, and that runs wild," was the keynote of the architects' side of "The abuses and restriction of public advertising," the subject considered at the December dinner of the Architectural League of New York last evening.

Arnold W. Brunner, the league's President, sounded the keynote, and during the evening it was emphasized by Donn Barber, Charles M. Skinner, William A. Coffin, J. R. Gordon, Calvin Tomkins of the Municipal Art Society, and Karl Bitter, the sculptor.

The Subway advertising came into the discussion rather incidentally than otherwise, with vigorous protests against advertising of any sort in the tunnel by Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Bitter, the latter because the Subway was a permanent thing into which advertising should never be allowed to thrust its head, because, once there, it could never be ousted, as it can be from private buildings, fences, and private property generally through education.

Donn Barber said that public advertising had come to stay, he was sorry, as an architect, to be forced to admit, and that relief could only come with intelligent restriction and control, such as was had in the European capitals. In his opinion a mistake was made in designing the stations of the Subway in that this fact was not recognized and the stations modeled so that advertising could be done there, as it is in Paris, without offending the artistic taste of the whole community.

O. J. Gude and C. L. Graff, who spoke for the public advertising agents, agreed that public restriction and control would ultimately come, and that the best way to bring it about was for the artists and architects to interest themselves by creating artistic designs and advertising placards that should be beautiful in themselves and so help in making that "city beautiful," that they all desired.

NO LIGHT CONTRACT INQUIRY.

Aldermen Refer It to Standing Committee Pending Supreme Court Action.

After a lively discussion the Board of Aldermen yesterday voted against a resolution offered by Alderman Davies for a special committee of five to investigate the lighting contracts signed by Commissioner Oakley, and adopted an amendment proposed by Alderman McCall to put the entire question in the hands of the standing Committee on Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

The Chairman of that committee, Alderman Doull, declared that it would be out of place for the board or his committee to take any action at this time, when the Mayor, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel have decided that Commissioner Oakley acted rightly and when one feature of the case at least is to come before the Supreme Court on Friday next. In view of this statement nothing will be done on the question of the investigation until after Justice Marean has acted, and if anything is done then it will be by the standing committee.

Growth of Trust Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The growth of trust companies has been very rapid in Boston of late years, and the official figures showing that the profits of these institutions average something like 100 per cent. more than the profits of National banks are not thought surprising.

The rate of dividends paid last year on the total stock of the Boston trust companies was about 30 per cent. greater than the average rate on the total stock of the National banks. Seventeen trust companies earned 17.22 per cent. on a capital of $11,000,000, while thirty National banks paid 8.96 per cent. on a capital of $26,200,000. The same trust companies paid dividends of $923,000, while the banks paid $1,620,000. Only one of the thirty banks paid over 8 per cent. in dividends, while five trust companies paid 12 per cent. and one paid 16 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:15 A. M.—317 East Forty-second Street; Catherine Shields; damage, $200.

5:30 A. M.—259-261 West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:40 A. M.—25 East Seventy-eighth Street; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish; damage, $250.

7:50 A. M.—1,483 First Avenue; Bridget Murphy; damage, $10.

8 A. M.—158 East Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. Emma Robbins; damage trifling.

9:35 A. M.—56 Leroy Street; Kate Gillis; damage, $5.

9:35 A. M.—538 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; Robert W. Morton; damage, $5.

10 A. M.—61 East Seventh Street; Helen Forse; damage, $250.

10:30 A. M.—341 West Fifty-eighth Street; John Walsh; damage, $200.

1:30 P. M.—157 West Ninety-eighth Street; Elliott & Jaffrey; damage, $1,500.

3:05 P. M.—2,435 First Avenue; Henry Gregg; damage, $50.

3:10 P. M.—25 Essex Street; Abraham Doore; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Bernard Realty Company; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—32 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4:40 P. M.—132 Orchard Street; Mary Garouse; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—162 Second Street; Jacob Schwartz; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—217 West Thirty-eighth Street; Ernst Nigman; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—310 East Ninetieth Street; Pinkus Kline; damage, $30.

8:15 P. M.—163 Chrystie Street; Abraham Cohen; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—43 Orchard Street; Joseph Furits; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—3,784 Third Avenue; Pilo Carnos; damage, $5.

Holiday Linens at the GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Distinctive Linens and fine Laces unequalled in Europe or America

Special for To-day

Tea Napkins

French Hand-made Lace edge with open-work or embroidered.

$12.00 *per doz.*

A useful and acceptable gift.

Women's Neckwear

This department is now showing the very latest Paris novelties,

Holiday Parcels from the Grande Maison de Blanc will be distinguished by the special boxes containing fine French sachet.

308 Fifth Avenue
Between 31st and 32d Streets

DIAMONDS
AT THE OLD TIME PRICES
In the most beautiful designs shown in this city.
An inspection and comparison of prices invited.
HOFFMAN HOUSE,
B'WAY & 25TH ST.
WM. REIMAN

ANTI-SALVATION INCENDIARY.

Fire Set in Tenement Under Army's Williamsburg Quarters.

Fire Marshal Beers of Brooklyn was notified last night of an attempt to burn a three-story frame tenement house at 61 Whipple Street, Williamsburg. Rags saturated with kerosene had been placed under the cellar stairs and a match applied, and at the same time a large quantity of oil had been poured over the cellar stairs and about the walls.

There is a Salvation Army headquarters on the ground floor and the police believe that the person who set the premises on fire had a prejudice against the salvationists. Four families occupy the two upper floors.

Joseph Franklin of 219 Division Street, Manhattan, was visiting the family of Mrs. Lizzie Kashovsky on the second floor when he detected the odor of smoke and found the halls filled with it, and also a strong odor of kerosene oil. He raised an alarm, and there was great excitement among the tenants. Some fell down stairs in their hurry to get out.

Policeman Schneider of the Clymer Street Station was attracted by the turmoil, and when he reached the house and found it afire he made his way through the smoke-filled hall with several other men, and with half a dozen pails of water they extinguished the fire. The Fire Marshal will make an investigation.

Handing Up Money

to a doctor for pulling you through a heavy cough or cold can be avoided if you use

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

early in the attack. It cures coughs and colds quickly and pleasantly.

Sold by Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square

Surplus and reserve funds of merchants and others, on time or demand deposit, receive the best rate of interest with this company.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated,
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 22d St., New York.

GLASSWARE
DORFLINGER
ESTABLISHED 1852
TRADE MARK
3 and 5 West 19th Street,
Near Fifth Avenue.
36 Murray Street,
One Block from Broadway.

Christmas Glassware.

It glistens here as nowhere else, for the glass is purer and of better color, the workmanship more artistic and thorough, and the style more exclusive and beautiful.

Special Values

on some fine pieces. These goods are specially marked because there are a few pieces which are very beautifully cut, but which, because they are so few, we offer at reduced prices.

Bonbon Dishes.....$4.50 up.
Nappies.....$4 to $20
Bowls.....$6 to $30
Decanters.....$7.50 to $25
Punch Bowl Sets, bowl, glasses, ladle and mirrored tray, from.....$40 to $150
Ink Bottles with sterling silver cover, also covers of glass, from.....$4 to $40

Goods in Cases.

Ice Cream Sets from $50 to $200.
Sherbet Cups and Saucers, $20 to $75 per set.
Salad Bowl, in case, $7.50 up.
Salad Bowl, with sterling server, $30 up.
Salad Bowl, plate and sterling server, $45 up.
We make a specialty of manufacturing cases for any set or any combination of pieces that the buyer may select, so that a Christmas present may be as beautifully encased as possible, and at slightly increased cost.

Great Range of Stocks.

To suggest the great range and variety of our stock of glassware, let us instance the fact that you may see 150 Decanters, no duplicates, for Cordial, Sherry, Claret and Whiskey, all in beautiful cuttings, some, of course, far richer and more elaborate than others, but all in glass of the greatest beauty of color and form, from

$1.00 to $50.

Pitchers and Jugs will be found in the same generous variety,

$1.50 to $75.

We call attention to silver mounted Bowls, Ice Cups, Jugs, Decanters, Cigar Jars, Syrup Cups, Sugar Shakers, all in finest glass with beautiful cuttings and artistic sterling silver mountings.

Lamps.

Fine cut glass lamps from $50 up. Also imported Lamps, very carefully selected from the best that comes to this country. Table Glassware in sets suggest beautiful Christmas Gifts either in cut glass or plain glassware, gilded or otherwise decorated. Imported Vases, gold decorated, $2.50 up.
Comports.....$2.25 up.
Bonbons.....$1.50 up.

Candlesticks

of great variety and of beautiful design, $2.50 up.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS
UPTOWN: 3 AND 5 WEST 19TH ST., Between Fifth Avenue and Sixth Avenue.
DOWNTOWN: 36 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Artistic Things in
Favrile Glass, Etched and Hand Wrought Metal
suitable for Holiday Gifts of rare distinction. Each object is designed and made by ourselves. Prices are no higher than you would pay for the unexclusive article. Visitors welcome.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

"The most fascinating of the season's novels."—*Boston Herald.*

Beverly of Graustark

By George Barr McCutcheon

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

DAILY BULLETIN.

Holiday bazaar

Second Floor.

THERE'S where you want to go to see the special holiday showing arranged for hurried holiday shoppers—a place where you have access to a representative stock of each department without having to undergo the fatigue of shopping throughout the store. In our holiday bazaar you get away from the excessive crowding of the main floor—and a thousand suggestions for gifts are at every hand.

Bring the children to see Santa Claus, who stands in the Rotunda, twenty-four feet tall—he's a smile and a bow for all. Come yourself and hear the cathedral chimes—see the immense Moscow bell that hangs in the Rotunda. Then there's the Doll Theatre, and a complimentary entertainment on the Fourth Floor in the Yoga Cabinet.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

200 coats at $11.75

Exceptional value to-day.

WOMEN'S correct, smart coats at $11.75 are extraordinary bargains you seldom find anywhere and a coat with the quality and style attributes that make it a good value at a third more is certainly a garment to be desired by every smart follower of fashion.

Here's the popular 43-inch coat in Montagnac and heavy cheviots exactly like the illustration—a fashionable new model which we consider the best value of the season in our coat department.

Here's a bit of information direct from the weather man—wear coats. Your handsome costumes have been warm enough till now, but the time has come when you must have a coat and furs. This 43-inch coat will cover the longest coated garment—you can wear it with any suit.

16.75 for fine tailor made suits—consisting of very choice patterns in novelty mixtures—also black, blue and brown cheviot—lined throughout with guaranteed satin—these suits are still in transit and will not be on sale until this morning—equal value $30.

14.75 for suits in the 40-inch model coat, very handsome mixtures that have been made up in $26 and $27.50 suits—we had them all made up in this smart style to sell at practically half—just 75 suits.

16.50 for women's coats— 45-inch model coats of fine kersey, lined with Skinner satin, handsomely trimmed with velvet and wide silk braid—these garments have been selling at $22.50 and $25.

Exactly 1/3 off on furniture of every description for the holidays

DO YOU not think our extensive furniture business is evidence that our prices at all times are the lowest on furniture of the quality we sell? If you do, this offer to deduct one-third from the regular low price on any tagged article will appeal to you so strongly that you will at once see the advantage in selecting your holiday furniture here—gift pieces of the highest character at a remarkable saving.

Fifth Floor.

Handkerchiefs.

YOU cannot buy your holiday handkerchiefs too early. You're going to buy them here—that is, if you carefully consider our high qualities at the low prices we ask, and really want the best values. So come early—come to-day. Our handkerchief department is four times as large as usual and is already crowded all the time. So it's no more than fair to you that we urge your making an immediate selection. These price-inducements will surely cause you to come early to-day and avoid the tremendous holiday rush.

Main Floor.

This particular sale offers 50c. handkerchiefs at 25c.—75c. and $1 handkerchiefs at 39c.—$1.25 to $2 handkerchiefs at 69c.—three strong statements to make, but we have the value to back them up.

Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—hemstitched and embroidered.
Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—scalloped and embroidered.
Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—convent embroidered.
Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—Irish cottage embroidered.
Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—finest needle work.
Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—cross bar effects.
Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—French embroidered.
Sheerest linen handkerchiefs—Val. lace and embroidery.

19c. for real 25c. and 35c. linen handkerchiefs.
25c. for real 50c. linen handkerchiefs.
39c. for real 75c. and $1 linen handkerchiefs.
69c. for real $1.25 to $2 linen handkerchiefs.

Souvenir handkerchief boxes and handkerchief sachets are given with suitable purchases.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

House coats.

LOOK out or you'll pay $6, $7.50 or $8.50 for the same kind of a coat. That's what they're made to sell for, but if you attend this extraordinary sale to-day you may select any one of the handsomest new styles at $4.95.

1,000 house coats usually sold at $6, $7.50, and $8.50, to-day and until all are sold, at $4.95.

Every man wants a house coat, and he wants a good one. If there's a saving to your credit he'll appreciate that, too. Make up your mind now and come here to-day, where the styles are all new—the shades all the latest.

34 to 48 chest—and all the stout sizes also.

Solid colors—every conceivable contrasting color combination—the appointments and trimmings on pockets, collars and cuffs are equal to those found on higher-priced coats everywhere else—colors are Oxford, Cambridge, blue, brown, orange, maroon, and red—also black.

Second Floor.

Other house coats and smoking jackets, especially selected for Chrisimis, at $6 to $35.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Toys and dolls

TOYLAND is a veritable wonderland—come and see it—bring the children, You'll think some good fairy godmother has touched the entire basement with a magic wand. Already the great Christmas crowds have begun to come.

We set out this year to demonstrate that it is practicable to sell toys on the lowest possible margin of profits—making it likely for economical parents to make their children happy Christmas morn on a small outlay.

Our extremely low prices demonstrate this theory—that's why you'll find such a throng in our basement Toyland—such a happy crowd. Toyland is as interesting to men and women as to children.

1.95 for 2.25 "Santa" grand prize winning jointed doll.
1.39 for 2.00 jointed doll.
1.35 for 1.90 S. C. C. jointed doll.
50c. for 89c. Columbia jointed doll.
19c. for 25c. Daisy jointed doll.
28c. for 39c. fish pond game.
25c. for 50c. game of Louisa.
79c. for $1 child's rocker.
3.95 for 4.75 full roll reed doll carriage.
69c. for 95c. linen roll desk blackboard for the young student.
1.50 for Rooster Shoofly hobby horse.
98c. for 1.35 child's rocker.
29c. for 40c. easel blackboard.
3.50 for "Speedy" automobile.
19c. for 25c. worsted dog.
1.00 for 1.25 sheep with voice.
75c. for 95c. shooting galleries.
29c. for 39c. automobile scroll puzzles.
1.00 for 1.40 dog and rider.
10c. for worsted rattles.
1.50 for 2.20 tigers.
75c. for 1.10 decorated china tea sets.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Rights of Labor Unions Affirmed, but Government Shops Must Remain Open.

FEDERAL LAW FOR TRUSTS

Rebates Denounced as a Restriction on Commerce.

TARIFF NOT TOUCHED UPON

Law Against Corruption in Elections Proposed.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Hope Expressed That Their Status Finally May Resemble Cuba's.

Continued Upbuilding of the Navy Urged —Peace of Justice Throughout the World the Aim of This Nation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

Caution Against Extravagance.

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the National Government required by our development as a Nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battleships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of Government. The cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

Capital and Labor.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life.

Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the Nation and the several States, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor, the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor.

If there is resistance to the Federal courts, interference with the mails or inter-State commerce, or molestation of Federal property, or if the State authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the Federal Government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty, and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories the Federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in populous centres of commerce, manufactures, or mining.

Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the Federal Government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the State Governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor.

Favors Organized Labor.

I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and the uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts.

But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens, and more especially all honorable public servants, must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds, for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

Employer's Liability Law.

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation, railroad men, for instance, are liable to be maimed in doing the legitimate work of their profession, unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The Administration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That law should be amended and strengthened. Wherever the National Government has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the Government itself where the Government is an employer of labor.

In my message to the Fifty-seventh Congress, at its second session, I urged the passage of an employer's liability law for the District of Columbia. I now renew that recommendation, and further recommend that the Congress appoint a commission to make a comprehensive study of employer's liability with the view of extending the provisions of a great and constitutional law to all employments within the scope of Federal power.

Medals of Honor.

The Government has recognized heroism upon the water, and bestows medals of honor upon those persons who by extreme and heroic daring have endangered their lives in saving, or endeavoring to save, lives from the perils of the sea in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon an American vessel. This recognition should be extended to cover cases of conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice in the saving of life in private employments under the jurisdiction of the United States, and particularly in the land commerce of the Nation.

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. In the matter of speed and comfort of railway travel our railroads give at least as good service as those of any other Nation, and there is no reason why this service should not also be as safe as human ingenuity can make it. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employes, yet the list of clearly avoidable accidents continues unduly large.

The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block-signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employes in train service upon railroads engaged in inter-State commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employe, whether officer or man, who by issuance of wrong orders or by disobedience of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, requiring inter-State railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employes on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the Government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public.

The safety appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employes, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out the force of Inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. This service is analogous to the Steamboat Inspection Service, and deals with even more important interests. It has passed the experimental stage and demonstrated its utility, and should receive generous recognition by the Congress.

Unions of Government Employes.

There is no objection to employes of the Government forming or belonging to unions; but the Government can neither discriminate for nor against non-union men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for Government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the Government.

Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the Congress, and not by banding together for the defeat of those Congressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give. The Administration has already taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature; but it will be wise for the Congress to supplement this action by legislation.

Bureau of Labor.

Much can be done by the Government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the Bureau of Labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent.

It is greatly to be wished that the Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Labor Bureau, should compile and arrange for the Congress a list of the labor laws of the various States, and should be given the means to investigate and report to the Congress upon the labor conditions in the manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country, both as to wages, as to hours of labor, as to the labor of women and children, and as to the effect in the various labor centres of immigration from abroad. In this investigation especial atttention should be paid to the conditions of child labor and child-labor legislation in the several States.

Such an investigation must necessarily take into account many of the problems with which this question of child labor is connected. These problems can be actually met, in most cases, only by the States themselves; but the lack of proper legislation in one State in such a matter as child labor often renders it excessively difficult to establish protective restriction upon the work in another State having the same industries, so that the worst tends to drag down the better. For this reason, it would be well for the Nation at least to endeavor to secure comprehensive information as to the conditions of labor of children in the different States. Such investigation and publication by the National Government would tend toward the securing of approximately uniform legislation of the proper character among the several States.

Corporations.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the Government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in inter-State commerce, and inter-State commerce is peculiarly the field of the General Government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by State action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the States, because more than one State pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that State at all, but in other States whose laws they ignore. The National Government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations.

To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and, with absolute certainty, that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating, or at least in minimizing, whatever of mischief or of evil there is to inter-State commerce in the conduct of great corporations.

They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows.

Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully; and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short, others should be enacted to supplement them.

Yet we must never forget the determining factor in every kind of work, of head or hand, must be the man's own good sense, courage, and kindliness. More important than any legislation is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage-workers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wage-workers among themselves, but of capitalists and wage-workers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows who with them make up the body politic. There are many captains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this. A recent speech by the President of one of our great railroad systems to the employes of that system contains sound common sense. It runs in part as follows:

"It is my belief we can better serve each other, better understand the man as well as his business, when meeting face to face, exchanging views, and realizing from personal contact we serve but one interest, that of our mutual prosperity.

"Serious misunderstandings cannot occur where personal good-will exists and opportunity for personal explanation is present.

"In my early business life I had experience with men of affairs of a character to make me desire to avoid creating a like feeling of resentment to myself and the interests in my charge, should fortune ever place me in authority, and I am solicitous of a measure of confidence on the part of the public and our employes that I shall hope may be warranted by the fairness and good-fellowship I intend shall prevail in our relationship.

"But do not feel I am disposed to grant unreasonable requests, spend the money of our company unnecessarily or without value received, nor expect the days of mistakes are disappearing, or that cause for complaint will not continually occur; simply to correct such abuses as may be discovered, to better conditions as fast as reasonably may be expected, constantly striving, with varying sucess, for that improvement we all desire, to convince you there is a force at work in the right direction, all the time making progress—is the disposition with which I have come among you, asking your good-will and encouragement.

"The day has gone by when a corporation can be handled successfully in defiance of the public will, even though that will be unreasonable and wrong. A public may be led, but not driven, and I prefer to go with it and shape or modify, in a measure, its opinion, rather than be swept from my bearings, with loss to myself and the interests in my charge.

"Violent prejudice exists toward corporate activity and capital to-day, much of it founded in reason, more in apprehension, and a large measure is due to the personal traits of arbitrary, unreasonable, incompetent, and offensive men in positions of authority. The accomplishment of results by indirection, the endeavor to thwart the intention, if not the expressed letter of the law, (the will of the people,) a disregard of the rights of others, a disposition to withhold what is due, to force by main strength or inactivity a result not justified, depending upon the weakness of the claimant, and his indisposition to become involved in litigation, has created a sentiment harmful in the extreme and a disposition to consider anything fair that gives gain to the individual at the expense of the company.

"If corporations are to continue to do the world's work, as they are best fitted to, these qualities in their representatives that have resulted in the present prejudice against them must be relegated to the background. The corporations must come out into the open and see and be seen. They must take the public into their confidence and ask for what they want, and no more, and be prepared to explain satisfactorily what advantage will accrue to the public if they are given their desires; for they are permitted to exist not that they may make money solely, but that they may effectively serve those from whom they derive their power.

"Publicity, and not secrecy, will win hereafter, and laws be construed by their intent, and not by their letter, otherwise public utilities will be owned and operated by the public which created them, even though the service be less efficient and the result less satisfactory from a financial standpoint."

Bureau of Corporations.

The Bureau of Corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef industry. The policy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by co-operation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the Bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the co-operation of men engaged in legitimate business.

The Bureau offers to the Congress the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of commerce.

Of necessity the careful investigation of special corporations will afford the Commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investigations affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The Congress will have all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift.

The Bureau has also made exhaustive examinations into the legal condition under which corporate business is carried on in the various States; into all judicial decisions on the subject, and into the various systems of corporate taxation in use. I call special attention to the report of the Chief of the Bureau, and I earnestly ask that the Congress carefully consider the report and recommendations of the Commissioner on this subject.

Insurance.

The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States, and is national, and not local, in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different States and between American companies and foreign Governments. I urge that the Congress carefully consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover inter-State transactions in insurance.

Rebates.

Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal-track and side-track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth Congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give or accept, or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in inter-State or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced.

For some time after the enactment of the Act to Regulate Commerce it remained a mooted question whether that act conferred upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power, after it had found a challenged rate to be unreasonable, to declare what reasonable rate should prima facie be the reasonable maximum rate for the transportation in dispute. The Supreme Court finally resolved that question in the negative, so that as the law now stands the Commission simply possess the bare power to denounce a particular rate as unreasonable.

While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the Commission with general authority to fix railroad rates, I do believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the Commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the Commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review.

The Government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in inter-State commerce; and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other. In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it.

Steamship companies engaged in inter-State commerce and protected in our coastwise trade should be held to a strict observance of the inter-State commerce act.

City of Washington.

In pursuing the set plan to make the city of Washington an example to other American municipalities several points should be kept in mind by the legislators. In the first place, the people of this country should clearly understand that no amount of industrial prosperity, and above all no leadership in international industrial competition, can in any way atone for the sapping of the vitality of those who are usually spoken of as the working classes. The farmers, the mechanics, the skilled and unskilled laborers, the small shop-keepers make up the bulk of the population of any country; and upon their well-being, generation after generation, the well-being of the country and the race depends.

Rapid development in wealth and industrial leadership is a good thing, but only if it goes hand in hand with improvement, and not deterioration, physical and moral. The overcrowding of cities and the draining of country districts are unhealthy and even dangerous symptoms in our modern life. We should not permit overcrowding in cities. In certain European cities it is provided by law that the population of towns shall not be allowed to exceed a very limited density for a given area, so that the increase in density must be continually pushed back into a broad zone around the centre of the town, this zone having great avenues or parks within it.

The death rate statistics show a terrible increase in mortality, and especially in infant mortality, in overcrowded tenements. The poorest families in tenement houses live in one room, and it appears that in these one-room tenements the average death rate for a number of given cities at home and abroad is about twice what it is in a two-room tenement, four times what it is in a three-room tenement, and eight times what it is in a tenement consisting of four rooms or over.

These figures vary somewhat for different cities, but they approximate in each city those given above; and in all cases the increase of mortality, and especially of infant mortality, with the decrease in the number of rooms used by the family and with the consequent overcrowding is startling. The slum exacts a heavy total of death from those who dwell therein, and this is the case not merely in the great crowded slums of high buildings in New York and Chicago, but in the alley slums of Washington.

Recommendations.

In Washington people cannot afford to ignore the harm that this causes. No Christian and civilized community can afford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern for the youth of to-day; for, if so, the community will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial burden and social degradation in the to-morrow. There should be severe child-labor and factory-inspection laws. It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories.

The prime duty of the man is to work, to be the breadwinner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife. All questions of tariff and finance sink into utter insignificance when compared with the tremendous, the vital importance of trying to shape conditions so that these two duties of the man and of the woman can be fulfilled under reasonably favorable circumstances. If a race does not have plenty of children, or if the children do not grow up, or if when they grow up they are unhealthy in body and stunted or vicious in mind, then that race is decadent, and no heaping up of wealth, no splendor of momentary material prosperity, can avail in any degree as offsets.

The Congress has the same power of legislation for the District of Columbia which the State Legislatures have for the various States. The problems incident to our highly complex modern industrial civilization, with its manifold and perplexing tendencies both for good and for evil, are far less sharply accentuated in the city of Washington than in most other cities.

For this very reason it is easier to deal with the various phases of these problems in Washington, and the District of Columbia Government should be a model for the other municipal governments of the Nation, in all such matters as supervision of the housing of the poor, the creation of small parks in the districts inhabited by the poor, in laws affecting labor, in laws providing for the taking care of the children, in truant laws, and in providing schools.

In the vital matter of taking care of children, much advantage could be gained by a careful study of what has been accomplished in such States as Illinois and Colorado by the juvenile courts. The work of the juvenile court is really a work of character building. It is now generally recognized that young boys and girls who go wrong should not be treated as criminals, not even necessarily as needing reformation, but rather as needing to have their characters formed, and for this end to have them tested and developed by a system of probation.

Much admirable work has been done in many of our Commonwealths by earnest men and women who have made a special study of the needs of those classes of children which furnish the greatest number of juvenile offenders and therefore the greatest number of adult offenders, and by their aid, and by profiting by the experiences of the different States and cities in these matters, it would be easy to provide a good code for the District of Columbia.

Housing Conditions.

Several considerations suggest the need for a systematic investigation into and improvement of housing conditions in Washington. The hidden residential alleys are breeding grounds of vice and disease, and should be opened into minor streets. For a number of years influential citizens have joined with the District Commissioners in the vain endeavor to secure laws permitting the condemnation of insanitary dwellings. The local death rates, especially from preventable diseases, are so unduly high as to suggest that the exceptional wholesomeness of Washington's better sections is offset by bad conditions in her poorer neighborhoods.

A special "Commission on Housing and Health Conditions in the National Capital" would not only bring about the reformation of existing evils, but would also formulate an appropriate building code to protect the city from mammoth brick tenements and other evils which threaten to develop here as they have in other cities. That the Nation's Capital should be made a model for other municipalities is an ideal which appeals to all patriotic citizens everywhere, and such a special commission might map out and organize the city's future development in lines of civil social service, just as Major L'Enfant and the recent Park Commission planned the arrangement of her streets and parks.

It is mortifying to remember that Washington has no compulsory school attendance law, and that careful inquiries indicate the habitual absence from school of some 20 per cent. of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen. It must be evident to all who consider the problems of neglected child life or the benefits of compulsory education in other cities that one of the most urgent needs of the National Capital is a law requiring the school attendance of all children, this law to be enforced by attendance agents directed by the Board of Education.

Public playgrounds are necessary means for the development of wholesome citizenship in modern cities. It is important that the work inaugurated here through voluntary efforts should be taken up and extended through Congressional appropriation of funds sufficient to equip and maintain numerous convenient small playgrounds upon land which can be secured without purchase or rental. It is also desirable that small vacant places be purchased and reserved as small park playgrounds in densely-settled sections of the city which now have no public open spaces and are destined soon to be built up solidly. All these needs should be met immediately. To meet them would entail expenses; but a corresponding saving could be made by stopping the building of streets and leveling of ground for purposes largely speculative in outlying parts of the city.

There are certain offenders, whose criminality takes the shape of brutality and cruelty toward the weak, who need a special type of punishment. The wife-beater, for example, is inadequately punished by imprisonment; for imprisonment may often mean nothing to him, while it may cause hunger and want to the wife and children who have been the victims of his brutality. Probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting this kind of crime.

Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every State and Territory in the Union and the islands of the sea lately come under our flag. Co-operation is had with the State experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country, and marked benefit to our producers has resulted.

The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special training until the Congress made provision for it forty years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over five thousand students are in attendance at our State agricultural colleges. The Federal Government expends ten millions of dollars annually toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several States and Territories. The Department of Agriculture has given facilities for post-graduate work to five hundred young men during the last seven years, preparing them for advanced lines of work in the Department and in the State institutions.

The facts concerning meteorology and its relations to plant and animal life are being systematically inquired into. Temperature and moisture are controlling factors in all agricultural operations. The seasons of the cyclones of the Caribbean Sea and their paths are being forecasted with increasing accuracy. The cold winds that come from the north are anticipated, and their times and intensity told to farmers, gardeners, and fruiterers in all southern localities.

We sell two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of animals and animal products to foreign countries every year, in addition to supplying our own people more cheaply and abundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people. Successful manufacturing depends primarily on cheap food, which accounts to a considerable extent for our growth in this direction. The Department of Agriculture, by careful inspection of meats, guards the health of our people and gives clean bills of health to deserving exports; it is prepared to deal promptly with imported diseases of animals, and maintain the excellence of our flocks and herds in this respect. There should be an annual census of the live stock of the Nation.

We sell abroad about six hundred million dollars' worth of plants and their products every year. Strenuous efforts are being made to import from foreign countries such grains as are suitable to our varying localities. Seven years ago we bought three-fourths of our rice; by helping the rice-growers on the Gulf Coast to secure seeds from the Orient suited to their conditions, and by giving them adequate protection, they now supply home demand and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-growing countries.

Wheat and other grains have been imported from light-rainfall countries to our lands in the West and Southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting in an extensive addition to our cropping area and our home-making territory that cannot be irrigated. Ten million bushels of first-class macaroni wheat were grown from these experimental importations last year.

Fruits suitable to our soils and climates are being imported from all the countries of the Old World—the fig from Turkey, the almond from Spain, the date from Algeria, the mango from India. We are helping our fruit growers to get their crops into European markets by studying methods of preservation through refrigeration, packing, and handling, which have been quite successful. We are helping our hop growers by importing varieties that ripen earlier and later than the kinds they have been raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season.

The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root rot, the boliworm, and the boll weevil. Our pathologists will find immune varieties that will resist the root disease, and the boliworm can be dealt with, but the boll weevil is a serious menace to the cotton crop. It is a Central American insect that has become acclimated in Texas and has done great damage. A scientist of the Department of Agriculture has found the weevil at home in Guatemala being kept in check by an ant, which has been brought to our cotton fields for observation. It is hoped that it may serve a good purpose.

The soils of the country are getting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. We have duplicates of the soils that grow the wrapper tobacco in Sumatra and the filler tobacco in Cuba. It will be only a question of time when the large amounts paid to these countries will be paid to our own people. The reclamation of alkali lands is progressing, to give object lessons to our people in methods by which worthless lands may be made productive.

The insect friends and enemies of the farmer are getting attention. The enemy of the San Jose scale was found near the Great Wall of China, and is now cleaning up all our orchards. The fig-fertilising insect imported from Turkey has helped to establish an industry in California that amounts to from fifty to one hundred tons of dried figs annually, and is extending over the Pacific coast. A parasitic fly from South Africa is keeping in subjection the black scale, the worst pest of the orange and lemon industry in California.

Careful preliminary work is being done toward producing our own silk. The mulberry is being distributed in large numbers, eggs are being imported and distributed, improved reels were imported from Europe last year, and two expert reelers were brought to Washington to reel the crop of cocoons and teach the art to our own people.

The crop-reporting system of the Department of Agriculture is being brought closer to accuracy every year. It has two hundred and fifty thousand reporters selected from people in eight vocations in life. It has arrangements with most European countries for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible with what they must compete.

Irrigation.

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the thirteen States and three Territories of the arid West. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available.

The operations are being carried on by the Reclamation Service, a corps of engineers selected through competitive civil-service examinations. This corps includes experienced consulting and constructing engineers as well as various experts in mechanical and legal matters, and is composed largely of men who have spent most their lives in practical affairs connected with irrigation. The larger problems have been solved, and it now remains to execute with care, economy, and thoroughness the work which has been laid out. All important details are being carefully considered by boards of consulting engineers, selected for their thorough knowledge and practical experience. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the standpoint of the creation of prosperous homes, and of promptly refunding to the Treasury the cost of construction.

The reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective, and so broad in its provisions that a wide range of undertakings has been possible under it. At the same time, economy is guaranteed by the fact that the funds must ultimately be returned to be used over again.

Forests.

It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this Administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. But these resources must be used in such a way as to make them permanent. The forest policy of the Government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the West and to the people of the United States in general.

The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the western public-land States. They powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great intersts of the West.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to preserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The principal users of the water thus preserved are irrigation ranchers and settlers, cities and towns to whom their municipal water supplies are of the very first importance, users and furnishers of water power, and the users of water for domestic, manufacturing, mining, and other purposes. All these are directly dependent upon the forest reserves.

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the timber supply for various classes of wood users. Among the more important of these are settlers under the reclamation act and other acts, for whom a cheap and accessible supply of timber for domestic uses is absolutely necessary; miners and prospectors, who are in serious danger of losing their timber supply by fire or through export by lumber companies when timber lands adjacent to their mines pass into private ownership, lumbermen, transportation companies, builders, and commercial interests in general.

Although the wisdom of creating forest reserves is nearly everywhere heartily recognized, yet in a few localities there has been misunderstanding and complaint. The following statement is therefore desirable:

The forest-reserve policy can be successful only when it has the full support of the people of the West. It can not safely, and should not in any case, be imposed upon them against their will. But neither can we accept the views of those whose only interest in the forest is temporary, who are anxious to reap what they have not sown and then move away, leaving desolation be-

kind them. On the contrary, it is everywhere and always the interest of the permanent settler and the permanent business man, the man with a stake in the country, which must be considered and which must decide.

The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners, or others, the Government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent pass, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.

It was formerly the custom to make forest reserves without first getting definite and detailed information as to the character of land and timber within their boundaries. This method of action often resulted in badly chosen boundaries and consequent injustice to settlers and others. Therefore this Administration adopted the present method of first withdrawing the land from disposal, followed by careful examination on the ground and the preparation of detailed maps and descriptions, before any forest reserve is created.

I have repeatedly called attention to the confusion which exists in Government forest matters because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. The United States is the only one of the great nations in which the forest work of the Government is not concentrated under one department, in consonance with the plainest dictates of good administration and common sense.

The present arrangement is bad from every point of view. Merely to mention it is to prove that it should be terminated at once. As I have repeatedly recommended, all the forest work of the Government should be concentrated in the Department of Agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already done, where practically all of the trained foresters of the Government are employed, where chiefly in Washington there is comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the problems of the reserves acquired on the ground, where all problems relating to growth from the soil are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective co-operation.

These reasons are decisive in themselves, but it should be added that the great organizations of citizens whose interests are affected by the forest reserves, such as the National Live Stock Association, the National Wool Growers' Association, the American Mining Congress, the National Irrigation Congress, and the National Board of Trade, have uniformly, emphatically, and most of them repeatedly, expressed themselves in favor of placing all Government forest work in the Department of Agriculture because of the peculiar adaptation of that Department for it. It is true, also, that the forest services of nearly all the great nations of the world are under the respective departments of agriculture, while in but two of the smaller nations and in one colony are they under the department of the interior. This is the result of long and varied experience and it agrees fully with the requirements of good administration in our own case.

The creation of a forest service in the Department of Agriculture will have for its important results:

First—A better handling of all forest work, because it will be under a single head, and because the vast and indispensable experience of the Department in all matters pertaining to the forest reserves, to forestry in general, and to other forms of production from the soil, will be easily and rapidly accessible.

Second—The reserves themselves, being handled from the point of view of the man in the field, instead of the man in the office, will be more easily and more widely useful to the people of the West than has been the case hitherto.

Third—Within a comparatively short time the reserves will become self-supporting. This is important, because continually and rapidly increasing appropriations will be necessary for the proper care of this exceedingly important interest of the Nation, and they can and should be offset by returns from the National forests. Under similar circumstances the forest possessions of other great nations form an important source of revenue to their governments.

Every administrative officer concerned is convinced of the necessity for the proposed consolidation of forest work in the Department of Agriculture, and I myself have urged it more than once in former messages. Again I commend it to the early and favorable consideration of the Congress. The interests of the Nation at large and of the West in particular have suffered greatly because of the delay.

Public Lands. I call the attention of the Congress again to the report and recommendation of the Commission on the Public Lands forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The commission has prosecuted its investigations actively during the past season, and a second report is now in an advanced stage of preparation.

Game Preserves. In connection with the work of the forest reserves I desire again to urge upon the Congress the importance of authorizing the President to set aside certain portions of these reserves or other public lands as game refuges for the preservation of the bison, the wapiti, and other large beasts once so abundant in our woods and mountains and on our great plains, and now tending toward extinction. Every support should be given to the authorities of the Yellowstone Park in their successful efforts at preserving the large creatures therein; and at very little expense portions of the public domain in other regions which are wholly unsuited to agricultural settlement could be similarly utilized.

We owe it to future generations to keep alive the noble and beautiful creatures which by their presence add such distinctive character to the American wilderness. The limits of the Yellowstone Park should be extended southward. The Canyon of the Colorado should be made a national park; and the national park system should include the Yosemite and as many as possible of the groves of giant trees in California.

Pensions. The veterans of the civil war have a claim upon the Nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

Indians. The progress of the Indians toward civilization, though not rapid, is perhaps all that could be hoped for in view of the circumstances. Within the past year many tribes have shown, in a degree greater than ever before, an appreciation of the necessity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the Indians, and thus forcing them, through sheer necessity, to work for a livelihood. The policy, though severe, is a useful one, but it is to be exercised only with judgment and with a full understanding of the conditions which exist in each community for which it is intended.

On or near the Indian reservations there is usually very little demand for labor, and if the Indians are to earn their living, and when work cannot be furnished from outside (which is always preferable,) then it must be furnished by the Government. Practical instruction of this kind would in a few years result in the forming of habits of regular industry, which would render the Indian a producer and would effect a great reduction in the cost of his maintenance.

It is commonly declared that the slow advance of the Indians is due to the unsatisfactory character of the men appointed to take immediate charge of them, and to some extent this is true. While the standard of the employes in the Indian Service shows great improvement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception, it is nevertheless the fact that the salaries paid Indian agents are not large enough to attract the best men to that field of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian tribe should possess the high qualifications which are required in the manager of a large business, but only in exceptional cases is it possible to secure men of such a type for these positions.

Much better service, however, might be obtained from those now holding the places were it practicable to get out of them the best that is in them, and this should be done by bringing them constantly into closer touch with their superior officers. An agent who has been content to draw his salary, giving in return the least possible equivalent in effort and service, may, by proper treatment, by suggestion and encouragement, or persistent urging, be stimulated to greater effort and induced to take a more active personal interest in his work.

Under existing conditions an Indian agent in the distant West may be wholly out of touch with the office of the Indian Bureau. He may very well feel that no one takes a personal interest in him or his efforts. Certain routine duties in the way of reports and accounts are required of him, but there is no one with whom he may intelligently consult on matters vital to his work, except after long delay. Such a man would be greatly encouraged and aided by personal contact with some one whose interest in Indian affairs and whose authority in the Indian Bureau were greater than his own, and such contact would be certain to arouse and constantly increase the interest he takes in his work.

The distance which separates the agents—the workers in the field—from the Indian Office in Washington is a chief obstacle to Indian progress. Whatever shall more closely unite these two branches of the Indian Service, and shall enable them to co-operate more heartily and more effectively, will be for the increased efficiency of the work and the betterment of the race for whose improvement the Indian Bureau was established.

The appointment of a field assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would be certain to insure this good end. Such an official, if possessed of the requisite energy and deep interest in the work, would be a most efficient factor in bringing into closer relationship and a more direct union of effort the Bureau in Washington and its agents in the field; and with the co-operation of its branches thus secured the Indian Bureau would, in measure fuller than ever before, lift up the savage toward that self-help and self-reliance which constitute the man.

Jamestown Tricentennial. In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads the tricentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Va., with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance, in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show, great and general interest.

Postal Service. In the Post Office Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was $9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent., the total receipts amounting to $143,382,624.34. The expenditures were $152,262,113.70, an increase of about 9 per cent. over the previous year, being thus $8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of $12,956,637.36 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-delivery service, which was an increase of $4,902,237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year.

Large as this expenditure has been the beneficient results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts reached from Post Offices, and that there were pending at that time 3,859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege.

The average increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and ending June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated,) is 40.47 per cent., as compared with 25.46 per cent. for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-year period immediately preceding that.

Consular Service. Our Consular system needs improvement. Salaries should be substituted for fees, and the proper classification, grading, and transfer of Consular officers should be provided. I am not prepared to say that a competitive system of examinations for appointment would work well; but by law it should be provided that Consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German, or Spanish language, and should possess acquaintance with the resources of the United States.

National Gallery of Art. The collection of objects of art contemplated in section 5,586 of the Revised Statutes should be designated and established as a National Gallery of Art; and the Smithsonian Institution should be authorized to accept any additions to said collection that may be received by gift, bequest, or devise.

National Quarantine Law. It is desirable to enact a proper National quarantine law. It is most undesirable that a State should on its own initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the Government alone. The Surgeon-General of the National Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has repeatedly and convincingly set forth the need for such legislation.

Extravagance in Printing. I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding Government publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these publications are printed. There is a constant tendency to increase their number and their volume. It is an understatement to say that no appreciable harm would be caused by, and substantial benefit would accrue from, decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half. Probably the great majority of the Government reports and the like now printed are never read at all, and furthermore the printing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever.

Currency. The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

Merchant Marine. I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

Oriental Markets. The growing importance of the Orient as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special consideration by the Congress. In his message of 1898 he stated:

"In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese Empire and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the last session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit."

In his annual message of 1899 he again called attention to this recommendation, quoting it, and stated further:

"I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise."

The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for permanent display of American products in some prominent trade centre of that empire, under Government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the attention of the Congress to the desirability of carrying out these suggestions.

Immigration and Naturalization. In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this Government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity; while to try to draw a distinction between the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity.

Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. The medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the Army and the Navy of the United States, decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of statesmanship, in the field of business, in the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilderness at Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware, or the James nearly three centuries ago.

No fellow-citizen of ours is entitled to any peculiar regard because of the way in which he worships his Maker, or because of the birthplace of himself or his parents, nor should he be in any way discriminated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth as a man and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come, if they are sound in body and mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fellow-citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage-workers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker; and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of adding to the sum of the good citizenship of the country.

Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is a curse to our Government; and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted.

In the past years of false, fraudulent, and improper naturalization of aliens coming to the attention of the executive branches of the Government have increased to an alarming degree. Extensive sales of forged certificates of naturalization have been discovered, as well as many cases of naturalization secured by perjury and fraud; and in addition, instances have accumulated showing that many courts issue certificates of naturalization carelessly and upon insufficient evidence.

Under the Constitution it is in the power of the Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and numerous laws have from time to time been enacted for that purpose, which have been supplemented in a few States by State laws having special application. The Federal statutes permit naturalization by any court of record in the United States having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, except the police court of the District of Columbia, and nearly all these courts exercise this important function. It results that where so many courts of such varying grades have jurisdiction, there is lack of uniformity in the rules applied in conferring naturalization. Some courts are strict and others lax. An alien who may secure naturalization in one place might be denied it in another, and the intent of the constitutional provision is in fact defeated. Furthermore, the certificates of naturalization issued by the courts differ widely in wording and appearance, and when they are brought into use in foreign countries, are frequently subject to suspicion.

Naturalization Laws Should Be Revised. There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by National authority; the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court; the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the Secretary of State at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred.

Laws Concerning Citizenship. Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. By what acts expatriation may be assumed to have been accomplished, how long an American citizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our passport, whether any degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States but has not secured naturalization, are questions of serious import, involving rights and often producing friction between this Government and foreign Governments. Yet upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citizenship, expatriation, and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to appropriate legislation.

Protection of Elections. The power of the Government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it.

I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.

Delays in Criminal Prosecutions. No subject is better worthy the attention of the Congress than that portion of the report of the Attorney General dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases, I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional; they are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again and again in the case of criminals who have sufficient means to enable them to take full advantage of the system of procedure which has grown up in the Federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money.

In criminal cases the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders. The wheels of justice should not be clogged, as they have been clogged in the cases above mentioned, so that it has proved absolutely impossible to bring the accused to the place appointed by the Constitution for his trial. Of recent years there has been grave and increasing complaint of the difficulty of bringing to justice those criminals whose criminality, instead of being against some one person, is in fact against the Republic itself.

Under any circumstances and from the very nature of the case it is often exceedingly difficult to secure proper punishment of those who have been guilty of wrongdoing against the Government. By the time the offender can be brought into court the popular wrath against him has generally subsided; and there is in most instances very slight danger indeed of any prejudice existing in the minds of the jury against him. At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded; but the interests of the Government, that is, the interests of honest administration, that is, the interests of the people, are not recognized as they should be. No subject better warrants the attention of the Congress. Indeed, no subject better warrants the attention of the bench and the bar throughout the United States.

Alaska. Alaska, like all our Territorial acquisitions, has proved resourceful beyond the expectations of those who made the purchase. It has become the home of many hardy, industrious, and thrifty American citizens. Towns of a permanent character have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries, and agriculture, while great, is probably not comprehended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from a very small beginning its products have grown until they are a steady and material contribution to the wealth of the Nation.

Owing to the immensity of Alaska and its location in the far north, it is a difficult matter to provide many things essential to its growth and to the happiness and comfort of its people by private enterprise alone. It should, therefore, receive reasonable aid from the Government. The Government has already done excellent work for Alaska in laying cables and building telegraph lines. This work has been done in the most economical and efficient way by the Signal Corps of the Army.

In some respects it has outgrown its present laws, while in others those laws have been found to be inadequate. In order to obtain information upon which I could rely I caused an official of the Department of Justice, in whose judgment I have confidence, to visit Alaska during the Summer for the purpose of ascertaining how government is administered there and what legislation is actually needed at present. A statement of the conditions found to exist, together with some recommendations and the reasons therefor, in which I strongly concur, will be found in the annual report of the Attorney General. In some instances I feel that the legislation suggested is so imperatively needed that I am moved briefly to emphasize the Attorney General's proposals.

Under the Code of Alaska as it now stands many purely administrative powers and duties, including by far the most important, devolve upon the district Judges or upon the clerks of the district court acting under the direction of the Judges, while the Governor, upon whom these powers and duties should logically fall, has nothing specific to do except to make annual reports, issue Thanksgiving Day proclamations, and appoint Indian policemen and notaries public. I believe it essential to good government in Alaska, and therefore recommend, that the Congress divest the district Judges and the clerks of their courts of the administrative or executive functions that they now exercise and cast them upon the Governor. This would not be an innovation; it would simply conform the government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the Governorship a real instead of a merely nominal office, and leaving the Judges free to give their entire attention to their judicial duties and at the same time removing them from a great deal of the strife that now embarrasses the judicial office in Alaska.

I also recommend that the salaries of the District Judges and District Attorneys in Alaska be increased so as to make them equal to those received by corresponding officers in the United States after deducting the difference in the cost of living; that the District Attorneys should be prohibited from engaging in private practice; that United States Commissioners be appointed by the Governor of the Territory instead of by the District Judges, and that a fixed salary be provided for them to take the place of the discredited "fee system," which should be abolished in all offices; that a mounted constabulary be created to police the territory outside the limits of incorporated towns—a vast section now wholly without police protection; and that some provision be made to at least lessen the oppressive delays and costs that now attend the prosecution of appeals from the District Court of Alaska. There should be a division of the existing judicial districts, and an increase in the number of Judges.

Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. Where possible, the Congress should aid in the construction of needed wagon roads. Additional lighthouses should be provided. In my judgment it is especially important to aid in such manner as seems just and feasible in the construction of a trunk line of railway to connect the Gulf of Alaska with the Yukon River through American territory. This would be most beneficial to the development of the resources of the Territory, and to the comfort and welfare of its people.

Salmon hatcheries should be established in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canneries should be prohibited on certain of the rivers where the mass of those Indians dwell who live almost exclusively on fish.

The Alaskan natives are kindly, intelligent, anxious to learn, and willing to work. Those who have come under the influence of civilization, even for a limited period, have proved their capability of becoming self-supporting, self-respecting citizens, and ask only for the just enforcement of law and intelligent instruction and supervision. Others, living in more remote regions, primitive, simple hunters and fisher folk, who know only the life of the woods and the waters, are daily being confronted with twentieth-century civilization with all of its complexities.

Their country is being overrun by strangers, the game slaughtered and driven away, the streams depleted of fish, and hitherto unknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which combine to produce a state of abject poverty and want which must result in their extinction. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

The needs of these people are:

The abolition of the present fee system, whereby the native is degraded, imposed upon, and taught the injustice of law.

The establishment of hospitals at central points, so that contagious diseases that are brought to them continually by incoming whites may be localized and not allowed to become epidemic, to spread death and destitution over great areas.

The development of the educational system in the form of practical training in such industries as will assure the Indians self-support under the changed conditions in which they will have to live.

The duties of the office of the Governor should be extended to include the supervision of Indian affairs, with necessary assistants in different districts. He should be provided with the means and the power to protect and advise the native people, to furnish medical treatment in time of epidemics, and to extend material relief in periods of famine and extreme destitution.

Hawaii and Porto Rico. The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii Congress should give the Governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. A Marine-Hospital Service should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the Governor of Porto Rico.

Foreign Policy. In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great Nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the Army and the Navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the Nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly in mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our Army, and especially toward our Navy. It is not merely unwise; it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

The steady aim of this Nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or short-sighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace.

The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be abhorred as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness; but if there is conflict between the two, then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare; but both should be shunned.

The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right cannot be divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest, or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised, sometimes to guard against outside foes, although of course far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless shortcomings.

If these self-evident truths are kept before us, and only if they are so kept before us, we shall have a clear idea of what our foreign policy in its larger aspects should be. It is our duty, to remember that a nation has no more right to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another individual; that the same moral law applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the Nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do.

Within the Nation the individual has now delegated this right to the State, that is, to the representative of all the individuals, and it is a maxim of the law that for every wrong there is a remedy. But in international law we have not advanced by any means as far as we have advanced in municipal law. There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. When one nation wrongs another, or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggression, or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights.

Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized Powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police; and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present, a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty.

Therefore it follows that a self-respecting, just, and far-seeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and indeed toward their own peoples, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind; and on the other hand that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong, and to use its full force to enforce action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil.

Arbitration Treaties. We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy, I shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated.

Furthermore, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with this Government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague conference itself.

Policy Toward Other Nations of Western Hemisphere. It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States.

Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. If every country washed by the Caribbean Sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which with the aid of the Platt amendment Cuba has shown since our troops left the Island, and which so many of the republics in South America are constantly and brilliantly showing, all question of interference by this Nation with their affairs would be at an end.

Our interests and those of our Southern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpful sympathy. We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations. It is a mere truism to say that every nation whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence cannot be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it.

In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Venezuela, Cuba, and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theatre of war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations.

We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless, there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. There must be no effort made to remove the mote from our brother's eye if we refuse to remove the beam from our own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper.

What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms, as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, a people among whom even the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights—it is inevitable that such a nation should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacres in Armenia, in Kishineff, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad. Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic, it is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow-citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory.

Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No conceivable good is accomplished by it. If an American Jew or an American Christian misbehaves himself in Russia he can at once be driven out; but the ordinary American Jew, like the ordinary American Christian, would behave just about as he behaves here, that is, behave as any good citizen ought to behave; and where this is the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his passport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey just grievances arise less from the way in which our citizens are sometimes treated than from the indignation inevitably excited in seeing such

Continued on Page 8.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

Still Plenty of House Coats Today

We had over five hundred of these House Coats yesterday morning—that is why the supply is still ample for today's selling. It is most extraordinary to have fine, new, perfect House Coats, made by one of the best manufacturers in the country, to sell at about a third under-price, just at the beginning of the Christmas buying time; yet that is the opportunity that is offered while this fine collection lasts—but you must be prompt today.

These are the groups:

House Coats that were $7.50 and $8, Today at $5.50 Each

Made of double-faced cloths in desirable colors and patterns, in complete range of sizes from 35 to 46 inclusive.

House Coats worth $9, Today at $6.50 Each

Made of double-faced cloths in good patterns and colors, handsomely finished, in sizes 36 to 46.

House Coats worth $9 and $10, Today at $7.50 Each

Made of the very finest double-faced cloths in beautiful patterns and colors; finished in very handsome style. All sizes from 36 to 46.

Special selling space near Men's Clothing, Second floor, east of Rotunda.

• • • • •

Men's Scarfs At Half Price

You may select holiday gifts from these two groups of Scarfs, that are quite as fine and handsome as though you paid double the price in the regular stock.

One group is composed of English and Folded Squares, worth $1 and $1.50, now 55c each.

The other is composed of Four-in-hand Scarfs, worth $1, now at 50c each.

The silks are heavy and luxurious, the patterns and colorings are most desirable. A splendid opportunity to make up a particularly handsome Christmas box at about half the regular value.

Broadway and Ninth street.

• • • • •

Women's Golf Vests At 75c, worth $1.50

This is a remarkable offering of one of the most useful garments that women can wear in cold weather. They are all-wool in red, green, navy blue and black; double-breasted and trimmed with pearl buttons; bound with braid. Regular $1.50 quality at 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

• • • • •

Men's Suspenders At 50c a Pair

Made of newest webbings, in striking combinations, plain colors and fancy designs that come from one of our best year-round manufacturers. All are made in careful manner, and nicely finished.

Each pair is in a neat holiday box. You may select either narrow or wide webbing. 50c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

• • • • •

Silk Waists at $6.75

Stylish waists of fine chiffon taffeta in pink, light blue, lavender, white and black, made with full front, shirred at shoulders, and trimmed with lace insertion and medallions. We have previously sold the same waists for $1 more. Today $6.75 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

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Violet Soap

With half its prices washed away. Two hundred and forty boxes of a fine, delicately scented, altogether desirable, Violet Soap.

At 10c a Box

Made to Sell for 25c
3 Cakes in each box.

Tenth street.

Holiday Dress Patterns

For years the custom of giving dress patterns at Christmas time has been increasing, and with good reason. A dress pattern represents a gift always welcomed by any woman or girl. Being given in the material it can be made up whenever the recipient desires, and can be made in any style that she may select, thus relieving the giver of a great deal of anxiety that goes with other presents.

First we secured from the manufacturers large shipments of the new Spring patterns of Percales and Ginghams of 1905 thirty days earlier than they deliver them to the trade in general, so that those who give them as holiday gifts need not give the styles of a year ago. They are the same patterns that will be found in the best stocks in the land next March and April, and they have never been shown anywhere until these dress patterns are presented today by us. We have the same patterns by the yard, but today's story is of the ten-yard lengths for gift purposes.

New Percales in 10-yard lengths at $1.25 a Pattern
New Ginghams in 10-yard lengths at $1 a Pattern.
New Seersuckers in 10-yd. lengths at $1.25 a Pattern

Dress patterns of woolen goods, put up in attractive boxes, and yet at a quarter to a third below regular price. Among these are included all-wool serges, granite cloths, cashmeres, plain and fancy mixed cheviots, each pattern being put up with sufficient material for trimming, which, in some cases, is fancy braids, and in others novelty silks or velveteens. Prices, $3.50 to $5 a pattern.

Then there is an unusually broad variety of dress patterns simply banded. These fabrics were all secured under advantageous conditions, enabling us to offer these very desirable holiday gifts at distinctively bargain prices:

Banded Patterns in Colors

Eight-yard lengths of Cashmere, at $4, instead of $6.

Eight-yard lengths of Granite, at $3, instead of $4.

Eight-yard lengths of Mixed Cheviot, at $3, instead of $4.

Eight-yard lengths of Serges, at $3, instead of $4.

Eight-yard lengths of Checked Cloth, at $3, instead of $4.

Six-yard lengths of Fancy Cheviot at $3, instead of $4.50.

Eight-yard lengths of Fancy Suiting at $3, instead of $4.

Six-yard lengths of Fancy Cheviot, at $3.90, instead of $7.50.

Banded Patterns in Black

Eight-yard lengths of Storm Serges, at $3, instead of $4.

Nine-yard lengths of Granite, at $3.35, instead of $4.50.

Seven-yard lengths of Surah Serge, at $3.50, instead of $4.55.

Six-yard lengths of Granite, at $4.50, instead of $6.

Six-yard lengths of Nub Cheviot, at $4.50, instead of $7.50.

And many other

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from Page 4.

fearful misrule as has been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedonia.

The Navy.

The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I must earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we cannot afford to abandon our naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

The war which now unfortunately rages in the Far East has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that while seagoing and sea-keeping torpedo destroyers are indispensable, and fast lightly armed and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the main reliance, the main standby, in any navy worthy the name must be the great battleships, heavily armored and heavily gunned. Not a Russian or Japanese battleship has been sunk by a torpedo boat, or by gunfire, while among the less protected ships, cruiser after cruiser has been destroyed whenever the hostile squadrons have gotten within range of one another's weapons.

There will always be a large field of usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type. We need to increase the number of torpedo-boat destroyers, paying less heed to their having a knot or two extra speed than to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and, if necessary, for months at a time. It is wise to build submarine torpedo boats, as under certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battle ships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver.

Of course ample means must be provided for enabling the personnel of the Navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and torpedo boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in squadrons. The officers and men can only learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless practice on the high seas. In the event of war it would be far better to have no ships at all than to have ships of a poor and ineffective type, or ships which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unskillful crews. The best officers and men in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents; and on the other hand, a modern warship is useless unless the officers and men aboard her have become adepts in their duties. The marksmanship in our Navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battle ships are improving, but much remains to be done.

Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be promotions for merit as well as for seniority, or else retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade; while no effort must be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in it. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever there are navy yards.

The Army.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minumum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the Army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our Army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the Nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city.

We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last Fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace.

No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

Medals of Honor in the Navy.

I earnestly call the attention of the Congress to the need of amending the existing law relating to the award of Congressional medals of honor in the navy so as to provide that they may be awarded to commissioned officers and warrant officers as well as to enlisted men. These justly prized medals are given in the army alike to the officers and the enlisted men, and it is most unjust that the commissioned officers and warrant officers of the navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the army and as the enlisted men of the navy.

The Philippines.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand, our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain.

The problem presented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the French in Algiers, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkestan, by the Japanese in Formosa; but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are Commissioners, Judges, and Governors in the Islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos.

Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine Legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this Legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a Legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them.

Above all they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a Legislature, but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift. If they are safeguarded against oppression, and if their real wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done them than by any effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

Meanwhile our own people should remember that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants, but among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons, and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands.

There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Gov. Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress. There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies.

This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all industrial development of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.

PRESIDENT QUOTED MELLEN.

Message Contains Railroad President's Remarks on Labor Problems.

The quotation by President Roosevelt, in his message, of remarks made by a railroad man upon the labor question, is part of an address delivered by President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, before the Hartford Board of Trade, Jan. 21 last.

Mr. Mellen, before accepting his present position, was President of the Northern Pacific Railway, one of the roads concerned in the Northern Securities case.

'POLICE CONSTABLE ROOSEVELT.'

London Paper So Styles the President —Press Views of Message.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—"We may see in this message the words of Police Constable Roosevelt of the International Police," says The Daily Chronicle in an editorial article this morning, the sentence concentrating the aspect of the message of the President of the United States which most forcibly presents itself to that journal.

On the whole, the press of London regards the message as a statesmanlike, highly courageous and notable document, which The Morning Post ventures to think "will do more than any public utterance of recent years to increase sympathy between Britons and Americans, following this expression with the passage from the message where President Roosevelt speaks of his foreign policy as one for which the English-speaking world will now and hereafter be thankful.

A majority of the newspapers editorially approve of President Roosevelt's advocacy of a strong army and navy in order to preserve "the peace of justice," and acquit Mr. Roosevelt of any jingo aims.

Some, on the other hand, consider the message injurious to the ideals of disarmament and arbitration. The Daily Graphic, for example, thinks the message "will strengthen the advocates of bloated armaments in every country."

The Daily Telegraph pays a tribute to President Roosevelt's "courageous recognition of thorny problems," and says:

"It is a positive relief to contrast his virile language on the subject of foreign policy with the anaemic femininities which find shrill utterance in England."

The Standard says that on the question of a strong navy President Roosevelt will carry with him the sympathetic concurrence of most Englishmen.

DECLINES WARE'S POST.

Pension Commissionership Had Been Offered to Major W. Warner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Major William Warner of Kansas City, Mo., United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, has declined an offer of the office of Commissioner of Pensions. The place will be made vacant by the retirement of Eugene Ware of Kansas, whose resignation takes effect Jan. 1.

Major Warner was strongly indorsed for the Commissionership by his G. A. R. comrades, but did not desire the appointment.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—Major William Warner of this city and United States District Attorney for Western Missouri, in a dispatch from Washington to-day, announced his candidacy for the office of United States Senator, to succeed Senator Francis M. Cockrell.

NO FAVORITISM IN NAVY.

Morton Resents Efforts to Influence Assignments of Midshipmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Morton to-day addressed a letter to Superintendent Brownson of the Naval Academy, in which he says:

The department has been approached in various ways, directly and indirectly, by influences seeking to control the assignment of midshipmen, singly or in groups, from the class about to be graduated from the Naval Academy, to certain ships which they, or their friends have been pleased to specify. The department does not hesitate to express its disapproval of the spirit thus evidenced before even the beginning of an active career in the service, which seeks to secure duty in accordance with individual preferences rather than the good of the service, as interpreted by the department order.

The department is of the opinion that the young gentlemen referred to are not fully aware of the gravity of the attack made by such requests on the principle involved—that the individual exists for the good of the service, not the service for the individual—and they should be warned that the department will regard with disfavor the bringing of any influence, official, political, or social, seeking to control or divert in their behalf its orders to duty.

The Secretary has repeatedly refused to intervene in the regular assignment of officers prepared by Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and this, he declares, will continue to be his policy.

M. Knoedler & Co.

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and Water Colors of various schools.

Old English Mezzotints and Colored Sporting Prints.

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NOMINATION LISTS SENT TO THE SENATE

Four Cabinet Offices Included in Recess Appointments.

WILLCOX POSTMASTER HERE

Eight Brigadier Generals and Seven Rear Admirals Among the Promotions in the United Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A large batch of nominations were sent to the Senate by the President to-day, many of them recess appointments, which included four Cabinet positions as follows:

Attorney General—William H. Moody of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—Robert J. Wynne of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton of Illinois.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Victor B. Metcalf of California.

Important Post Office nominations sent to the Senate included William R. Willcox at New York, Andrew R. McGill, St. Paul, Minn., and John A. Merritt of New York, at Washington, D. C.

Other nominations were:

Purchasing Agent for the Post Office Department—William E. Cochran of Kansas.

Minister Resident and Consul General—Thomas C. Dawson of Iowa, to Santo Domingo.

Second Secretary of Embassy of the United States—Robert Woods Bliss of New York, at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Third Secretary of Embassy—Francis C. Landon of New York, at Berlin.

Secretary of Legation and Consul General—Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., of New York, at Bangkok, Siam.

Secretary of Legation—William Blumenthal of New York, at Lisbon; Charles Richardson of Massachusetts, at Rio de Janeiro.

Consuls General—Frank Dyer Chester of Massachusetts, at Budapest, Hungary; Hezekiah Cudger of North Carolina, at Panama; Julius G. Lay, District of Columbia, at Canton, China; Henry B. Miller of Oregon, at Niu-Chwang, China; Daniel Mayer of West Virginia, at Buenos Ayres; Benjamin H. Ridgely of Kentucky, at Barcelona, Spain; William F. Wright of Pennsylvania, at Mexico City.

Consuls—William E. Alger, Massachusetts, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Leo Bergholz, New York, at Dawson City, Yukon Territory; Richard M. Bartleman, Massachusetts, at Seville, Spain; Louis Goldschmidt, New York, at Nantes, France; Carl Bailey Hurst, District of Columbia, at La Guayra, Venezuela; Roland B. Pemmick, Pennsylvania, at Windsor, Ontario, Canada; Frank S. Hannah, Illinois, Magdeburg, Germany; George H. Moulton, Colorado, at Georgetown, Demarara, Guiana; Oscar Malmres, Minnesota, Colon, Panama; Alfred K. Loe, New Jersey, at Dublin, Ireland; Paul Nash, New York, at Venice Italy; Jerome B. Peterson, New York, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Edward J. Sullivan, New York, at Trebizond, Turkey; John D. Terres, Haiti; James H. Worman, New York, at Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada; Southard P. Warner, Maryland, at Leipsic, Saxony.

Secretary of Porto Rico—Regis H. Post, New York.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands—Adam C. Carson, Virginia.

Judge of District Court, District of Alaska, First Division—Royal A. Gunnison, New York.

To be Collector of Customs—William D. Crum, for the District of Charleston, S. C.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico—Adolph Grant Wolf of the District of Columbia.

Among the nominations for United States District Judgeships is that of William N. Lanning of New Jersey for the District of New Jersey.

Other nominations include:

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Francis E. Leupp, District of Columbia.

Governor of Alaska—John G. Brady, Alaska.

Surveyor General of Alaska—William L. Distin, Illinois.

Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico—Roland P. Falkner, District of Columbia.

The nominations included a large number of army promotions, among which were the following:

Brigadier Generals—Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent United States Military Academy; Col. Henry W. Lawton, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Woodward, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. Col. John McK. Hyde, Deputy Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers; Col. Constant Williams, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy—Capt. Charles P. Echols, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Among the original appointments as Second Lieutenants are Walter Goodwin, Jr., of Connecticut and David Hunter of New Jersey. In the naval promotions are the following:

Rear Admirals—Capt. William M. Folger, Capt. Francis W. Dickins, Capt. George F. F. Wilde, Capt. Charles H. Davis, Capt. Charles J. Train, Capt. George W. Pigman, Capt. George A. Converse.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following bills were introduced in the House of Representatives to-day:

Chairman HULL of Military Committee, by request of Acting Secretary of War Oliver—For an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 to promote rifle practice.

Representative DEEMER, (Penn.)—Providing for the printing of 10,000 additional copies of the Jefferson Bible.

Representative LITTLEFIELD, (Maine)—Requiring corporations to make annual reports to the Commissioner of Corporations giving a detailed statement of their condition.

Representative ROBERTS, (Mass.)—Providing a pension of $15 a month for the widows of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Representative HILL, (Conn.)—Providing for the redemption of United States Treasury notes known as silver certificates in gold coin, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart $150,000,000 in gold and bullion for the purpose.

Representative LAFEAN, (Penn.)—For the granting to all free delivery mail carriers who have been in the service for over a year prior to July 1, 1905, a leave of absence of fifteen days without loss of pay, and to carriers who have been less than one year in the service leave of absence of one and a quarter days for each month served.

For a Minister to Roumania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Hay to-day requested Congress to provide for an envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania and Servia, at a salary of $7,500, and for a Secretary of Legation and Consul General to those countries at a salary of $1,500.

WANTS PANAMA ROAD PROBED.

"Two Streaks of Rust" All the Government Has, Shackleford Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Shackleford of Missouri to-day introduced a resolution to investigate the Panama Railway Company. It provides that the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce be directed to investigate the operation, management, and condition of the company, 98 per cent. of whose shares, it is declared, are owned by the United States. It provides also that the steamships operated by the company be investigated, and that the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Shackleford said, in discussing his measure, that he did not see why it was necessary for the company to maintain an office in New York at $200,000 a year. It was reported that the company has declared enormous dividends that were not justified, and he could not see why the road should not be run by Chief Engineer Wallace. All the Government had left, he said, was "two streaks of rust."

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If your shoes don't fit, don't blame your feet. The fault's in your shoes, no matter what the clerk may say.

We find it's easier to make Regal Shoes fit the foot than make the foot fit the shoe—easier on you, easier in the end for us—because it wins your confidence.

The new exclusive Regal Quarter Size system brings 75 Fall and Winter styles, each in 288 fittings.

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305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1211 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Av., bet. 38th and 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
165-167 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.

BROOKLYN.

*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.

841 Broad St., opp. Central R.R. of N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

*66 Newark Av.

GREATER NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES

NEW YORK CITY.

725 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
**2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars & Willoughby Av.

BROOKLYN—*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
NEWARK—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.
JERSEY CITY—*66 Newark Av.

*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

TO REDUCE REPRESENTATION.

The South Chiefly Affected by Bill Introduced by Senator Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Platt of New York will to-morrow introduce a bill to reduce Southern representation in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College. It will not be aimed in terms at the South, but its provisions would be felt chiefly in the South if it were enacted.

It will provide for the reduction of representation in all States where the right of suffrage is abridged. There are a few Northern States where educational or property qualifications on the right of suffrage would compel a reduction of representation under such a law, but only a few seats would be lost to the North, while the Southern representation would be tremendously reduced. Mr. Platt, however, says there is nothing sectional in his bill.

VICTORY FOR SHIPPERS.

Eastern Railroads Weaken on Uniform Bill of Lading.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Although still fighting the matter before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Eastern railroads have practically agreed not to insist on the objectionable provisions contained in the new uniform bill of lading.

This fact appeared to-day during the hearing before the Commission, when Levy Mayer, representing the shippers, declared certain Eastern roads had announced to the shippers that they would not put the bill in effect Jan. 1. Nevertheless, an attempt on the part of the Commission to obtain a general guarantee that no action would be taken before Feb. 1 was ineffectual.

The Eastern lines held a conference here to-day, at which the subject was discussed, and it was generally conceded that it would be useless to attempt to impose a 20 per cent. increase in the rates, based on assumption of the carriers' common law liability to pay damages for loss or injury to shipments.

VICTIMIZED MANY FARMERS.

Bogus Company in This State Said to Have Obtained Big Sums.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 6.—Upon the statement of Simon Buttner of Schenectady, who is under arrest here charged with grand larceny, Chief of Police Wright asserts that he has evidence of a gigantic swindle involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Buttner, so the Chief says, has laid bare a scheme for defrauding farmers which netted its originators large sums of money. A bogus company bought farm produce, giving in payment worthless checks, and its operations cover a period of several months.

During that time the concern, it is asserted, opened stores in many cities in the State. At Schenectady and East Worcester the farmers are said to have been defrauded out of from $12,000 to $15,000.

The main office of the bogus company is said to be in New York.

ODELL AND SHELDON AGREE?

Governor, When Asked, Says He's at Peace with the Whole World.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday in connection with coming litigation in United States Shipbuilding affairs that the old differences between George R. Sheldon and Gov. Odell had been patched up. It was said they had also made up their personal differences. Two years ago Gov. Odell prevented the nomination of Mr. Sheldon for Lieutenant Governor with him on the Republican State ticket.

When Gov. Odell was seen at the Republican Club last night and asked about the report concerning himself and ex-National Committeeman George R. Sheldon, he said:

"I haven't seen Sheldon for a year. I am, however, at peace with the whole world."

ENGINE HORSE DIES A HERO.

Big Joe of No. 76 Loses His Life Saving Children.

If you told any man in Engine Company No. 76 that Joe, the big buckskin horse that has pulled on the nigh side of the engine for several months, didn't lose his life yesterday just because of his noble and successful effort to save three children from death, you would soon have to apologize or fight.

The engine was answering a call to a fire at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue from its house in One Hundred and Second Street. The horses plunged through One Hundred and Second Street at a rapid rate.

As the engine neared the avenue Driver Edward Rittle saw three school children snowballing in the street. He made a desperate effort to stop the team, but the pavement was covered with snow and the horses were unable to stop. It seemed as if the children, who in their merriment paid no attention to the shouts of warning, must be run down. Several turned away rather than witness the sight.

Joe seemed to realize what the pulling and sawing on the reins meant. When it seemed inevitable that the children would be trampled under foot Joe reared, and, leaping to one side, bore his teammates over and the engine rolled by, escaping the children by less than a foot. Before Joe could regain his balance he fell and slipped fifteen feet or more out on the avenue and on the downtown tracks of the surface car line. A south-bound car was bearing down, but the motorman, despite his frantic efforts and on account of the slippery rails, was unable to stop until the horse was wedged under the first truck.

It was soon discovered that Joe's leg was broken. The firemen tried to extricate him, but were unable to do so, and sadly they concluded that he would have to be shot. Policeman James Flood did it, the firemen standing by with their caps off and a crowd surrounding. More than one spectator furtively wiped his eyes.

The firemen did not go until they had made a bed of straw for all that was left of Joe to lie on pending final removal.

$11,000 AWARDED TO WIDOW.

Cloak Operator Had Been Crushed Between Elevator and a Wall.

Charles Green, employed as a cloak operator for the firm of Peller Brothers, was killed last April because the elevator in the building started suddenly and crushed him between the elevator and the wall. His widow, Rachel Green, brought an action in the Supreme Court, through her counsel, Alfred and Charles Steckler, to recover damages for his death against the owner, August Oppenheimer, and the Urban Contracting and Heating Company.

The case has been on trial for the past two days before Justice Davy and a jury in the Supreme Court. The defendant, Oppenheimer, claimed to be absolved from liability on the ground that he had employed the Urban Contracting and Heating Company to take charge of the elevator service in the building. It was contended, however, that the owner of the building could not relieve himself from responsibility by delegating his duty to supply elevator service to some one else.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $11,000.

Tilly Gets $3,333.33 Damages.

In a suit to recover $50,000 damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment, which he brought against Otto F. Von Arnim, Alfred Tilly yesterday afternoon received a verdict for $3,333.33 in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mr. Tilly for years has been the grand marshal of the big annual Sunday school parade in Brooklyn.

The New Steinway Miniature Grand Piano

(Trade Marked)

is proving a constant and increasing source of wondement and delight to all musicians and music-lovers. Scientific experiments and acoustical researches have determined the exact size, namely, *five feet ten inches*, necessary to reproduce the remarkable attributes and qualities of our larger Grand Pianos. Any Grand under this size crosses the danger line, as it cannot yield a tonal result superior to that of the discarded Square or the present Upright Piano. The full, rich and sweet tone of the Steinway Miniature Grand and its dainty appearance are already giving the utmost satisfaction to thousands of purchasers, and we recommend a thorough examination and trial of this unique instrument to anybody desirous of possessing a Grand Piano, but who does not wish to exceed the investment of $750 in a Piano Purchase.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East 14th St.

NEW YORK.

Subway Express Station at the Door.

A Sale of

High Grade Suits for Men.

Special at $14.50.

Formerly $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00

Though the fag end of the season has not even cast its shadow, we find that in many instances, series of our suits demonstrate the favor which they have found—the sizes are not complete. Into one great collection we have gathered the suits which embrace single and double breasted models of fine worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres, homespuns and tweeds in exclusive mixtures. The regular prices—$18, $20, $22.50 and $25—have all been reduced to $14.50.

Single Breasted Sack Suits, Sizes 32 to 50.

Double Breasted Sack Suits, Sizes 32 to 44.

The Hempstead

The New Derby.

Three Dollars.

With us it receives its initial presentation.

It is safe to assume, that the charge-for-the-label hat man will argue his exclusiveness with this very model within a fortnight, since not within a decade has a hat been designed with the character, impressiveness and individuality that finds expression in the Hempstead. The front view presents a conservative derby of graceful proportions; the profile, a block crown, which is radically new yet dignified and altogether becoming to almost every man.

Exclusive Scarfs for Men.

Special at 55c.

Regularly $1.00 and $1.50.

English Squares, Tecks and Four-in-Hands of silks as rich as ever were woven, in designs to suit all manner of tastes, from the dark subdued greens, browns and black for the conservative men to vivid reds for the more daring, but all in good taste. All the town over you will find replicas of these scarfs at $1 and $1.50—with us 55c.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLE

GARMENTS, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER A PARTICULARLY SELECT LINE OF THESE ARTICLES, AND HAVE BESIDES A COLLECTION OF MATCHED SABLE SKINS FROM WHICH SELECTIONS CAN BE MADE FOR GARMENTS, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS, EXECUTED SPECIALLY TO ORDER.

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86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Ruffled Curtains

These prices fairly indicate the advisability of trading here. For safe selection, reliable service and really low prices we only need comparisons to gain your good will.

Lot 1, 49c. Lot 2, 75c Lot 3, $1.49.

GLOVES FOR MISSES AND BOYS.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER MISSES' AND BOYS GLOVES SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL WEAR; WOOLEN GLOVES, MITTENS, AND GLOVES LINED WITH WOOL AND OTHER MATERIALS; ALSO KID GLOVES IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES FOR DRESSY OCCASIONS.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

JAPANESE RAIN SHELLS ON PORT ARTHUR FLEET

The Battleships in the Harbor Are Hit Many Times.

DESPERATE RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

Garrison Reported to Have Lost 3,000 Men in Unsuccessful Attempts to Retake 203-Meter Hill.

TOKIO, Dec. 6.—The Port Arthur besiegers report as follows:

"On Saturday, Dec. 3, our naval guns bombarded the enemy's ships. The Pobieda (battleship) was struck six times, a vessel of the Retvizan (battleship) type was hit eight times, and on other ships sixteen shells took effect.

"On Monday, following the same plan, the Pobieda was hit seven times, the Poltava (battleship) eleven times, and the Retvizan eleven times. At about 3 in the afternoon one of our shells struck a magazine south of Pei-Yu Mountain, causing a heavy explosion. The conflagration which followed was not extinguished for two hours.

"The same day our heavy (army) guns were directed at the enemy's ships. The Peresviet (battleship) was struck twice, and two more shells were lodged in other ships. A vessel of the Poltava type was observed to be on fire for one hour, sending up a great volume of smoke.

"The attacking operations against Sung-Shu Mountain and the forts to the eastward are carried on day and night.

"Two 36-millimeter quick-firers were captured on Sunday in a half-moon fort defending a counterscarp on Erh-Lung Mountain."

The effective bombardment of the Russian battleships was one of the results of the capture of 203-Meter Hill. Up to that time the warships had been able to seek shelter from the Japanese fire under Pei-Yu Mountain, but the capture of 203-Meter Hill enabled the Japanese to train their guns on the Russian vessels, with the result that a number of them have been set on fire, and the others must either put to sea or suffer irreparable damage.

The Russians are nightly attacking 203-Meter Hill in a determined endeavor to retake it.

The Japanese are increasing their defenses on the position, and have succeeded so far in repelling all the assaults. The Russians have suffered the heavier losses, and it is estimated that they have sacrificed 3,000 men in an effort to recapture the fort. The Japanese are confident of their ability to hold the hill.

Observations indicate that the garrison is feeling the shortage of men.

The works against Sung-Shu Mountain and the forts to the eastward are progressing speedily, and all indications point to an early general assault, although the date when it will begin is kept secret.

It is expected that the next general assault will prove successful.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Although the War Office and the Admiralty are still without direct news from Port Arthur, confidence in the ability of the fortress to hold out continues to be expressed.

The reports from Tokio of the shelling of the battleships and of heavy losses incurred by the Russians in ineffective attempts to recapture 203-Meter Hill, are considered misleading. According to a high officer of the General Staff, the warships would be able to seek shelter from the fire from 203-Meter Hill by anchoring behind the Tiger's Tail peninsula.

Reports that the Russians are clearing the mine fields outside the harbor are regarded as the best indication that the squadron is preparing to move out to this anchorage, where it will be secure under the protection of the shore batteries.

An artillery officer who knows Port Arthur thoroughly, expresses the belief that the Japanese will be unable to hold the summit of 203-Meter Hill on account of the fire of the Antsz and Etse forts, which are less than two miles distant. This officer declares that it will be impossible for the Japanese to mount guns at the top of 203-Meter Hill until the ammunition of the Antsz and Etse Forts is exhausted.

The Tokio estimate that the Russians lost 3,000 men in the attempts to recapture 203-Meter Hill is declared to be absurd, and it is pointed out that such a loss would imply the crippling of the resistance; yet the reports from Tokio admit that Gen. Stoessel continues to make counter attacks.

THE AZUMA REPORTED SUNK.

Big Japanese Armored Cruiser Said to Have Been Blown Up by Mine.

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Vladivostok says that a steamer which has just arrived there from Shanghai reports that the Japanese armored cruiser Azuma has been blown up and sunk by a mine.

The cruiser is said to have been sunk north of the Miao-Tao Islands.

If the foregoing report is true, the Japanese have lost one of the best armored cruisers in their fleet. Though not quite so large as the Asama, Idzumo, and Iwate, the Azuma was of the most modern type, having been completed at St. Mazaire, France, in 1901.

The displacement of the Azuma was 9,436 tons, and her horse power was 17,000, permitting a speed of 20 knots. Her armor was from 8½ to 7 inches thick. Her armament consisted of four 8-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, and twenty-four smaller rapid-fire guns, with five torpedo tubes.

The Miao-Tao Islands have been much used by Admiral Togo's fleet since the beginning of the war. They are in the Strait of Pe-chi-Li, between the Kwank-Tung Peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, and the Shan-Tung Promontory.

NO MOVE BY OYAMA.

Indications That Japanese Army Is Settling Down for the Winter.

MUKDEN, Dec. 6.—Everything now indicates that the prospect of an immediate encounter on a large scale has disappeared.

The report that Gen. Rennenkampff has administered a severe defeat to the Japanese continues to circulate among the Russian troops, but has not yet been officially confirmed.

To the earlier rumor there is added a report that the Russians succeeded in carrying off twenty-four guns, which they captured in the rout of the Japanese, but were at first unable to remove owing to a cross fire from the Japanese forces.

GEN. OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, via Fusan, Dec. 5, (Delayed.)—In the villages near the actual Japanese line houses are being repaired and built, scores of wells are being dug, villages are being denuded of trees, and quantities of fuel are being prepared.

Every indication points to the intention of the Japanese to remain on the present line during the Winter.

The cold weather is not affecting the Japanese, although the temperature has already fallen to a few degrees above zero. There are few sick men.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—The War Office says it is without information regarding the reported defeat of a second Japanese turning movement by Gen. Rennenkampff.

Does not all that you have read about adulterated or "compounded" whiskey make you seek one of unquestioned PURITY?

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

is the PUREST whiskey distilled and has a reputation that places it far beyond suspicion.

TRIED TO KILL KUROPATKIN?

Supposed Meaning of Dispatch Telling of Arrest of Chinaman.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—A very curious dispatch has been received from a correspondent at Gen. Kuropatkin's headquarters about the arrest of a Chinaman who was found in possession of 500 feet of fuse used in detonating high explosives.

The telegram speaks of the necessity for providing a larger bodyguard for Gen. Kuropatkin. The wording of the dispatch generally leads to the inference that an attempt upon the Commander in Chief's life has been foiled.

No confirmation of the report is obtainable here.

ACT ON YARROW BOAT SALE.

Authorities Prosecute Purchasers—Vendor Escapes for the Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 6.—Summonses were issued to-day to the purchasers of the turbine boat Caroline, which was recently taken to Russia by Mr. Burke Roche.

It is learned that, while no summons has been issued to the vendor of the boat, at the same time the real purpose of the proceeding is to bring Mr. Yarrow to book, for the Government is not pleased with his letter to The Times, in which he attempted to shift to the Admiralty the responsibility for the transfer of the Caroline to the Russians for use as a torpedo boat.

An effort will be made to show that Mr. Yarrow was to blame for the whole affair. The Admiralty is satisfied that he was morally certain that the Caroline was being bought for one of the belligerents. It is said that nobody inferred that this was so from the letter he sent to the Admiralty telling it the sale was under way, but that the impression was that the purchasers actually wanted the boat for a pleasure yacht.

Mr. Yarrow may get into uncomfortable circumstances before the hearing is over.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Summonses have been issued at the Bow Street Police Court for the Hon. J. B. Burke Roche and Mr. Sinnett in connection with the delivery of the turbine yacht Caroline to the Russians at Libau early in October. The action was taken at the instance of the Public Prosecutor. The case will not be heard before Dec. 12 at the earliest.

It is understood that the summonses charge Messrs. Roche and Sinnett with unlawfully causing to be dispatched from the Port of London a vessel intended for the use of the naval service of a foreign State at war with another foreign State.

The Hon. Charles Russell, son of the late Lord Russell, will defend Messrs. Roche and Sinnett.

LAUGH AT "YELLOW PERIL."

Members of the Reichstag Amused by a Pro-Russian Speech.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—In the Reichstag today Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg (Conservative) expressed regret at the enthusiasm of the Germans for Japan. He said race consciousness should be awakened.

"We are white. They are yellow," the speaker added. "All the European peoples must stand together against the 'Yellow Peril.'"

The Socialists and Radicals laughed.

"The Russians," continued Herr von Sonnenberg, "are defending against Japan the most sacred possessions of Europe. They are fighting a common yellow enemy."

This statement caused renewed laughter, and some Socialists shouted:

"They don't fire on defenseless fishermen!"

Herr von Sonnenberg added:

"If the Japanese conquer, their next object will be Kiao-Chow, [the German port in China,] as drunken Japanese officers have already admitted."

REPORT ON NEW REFORMATORY

Hart's Island Too Small, Says Committee—Recommendations.

Many recommendations are embodied in a report submitted to Mayor McClellan and Commissioner of Correction Lantry yesterday by the special committee appointed by the Prison Association of New York for the purpose of inspecting the resources, equipment, and present conditions of Hart's Island, with a view to the establishment of a reformatory provided for by the action of the last session of the Legislature.

The new institution, unlike the reformatory at Elmira, which is for youthful offenders committed for a felony, is to be used exclusively for those between the ages of sixteen and thirty committed by the courts in this city. The committee finds that to attain the objects of an ideal reformatory the present facilities on Hart's Island are insufficient.

The new law, however, goes into effect on Jan. 1, and to meet the exigency, the committee recommends that the buildings be adopted for temporary use. The committee further recommends the removal of the men prisoners, many of whom are old offenders, altogether, because it would be too difficult to prevent contact between these men and the boys without too much restraint to the latter.

The committee urges that the trades chosen for instruction be such as will fit the inmates for useful occupation when released. In erecting new buildings it is suggested that the conventional prison type of structure be avoided as much as possible, and that the work of remodeling existing structures the labor be carried on by the inmates themselves under competent instructors. The advisability of removing Potter's Field from Hart's Island also is recommended.

The inspection of the island was made on Dec. 3. The committee was made up as follows: Mornay Williams, Chariman; J. Seely Ward, Jr., J. G. Phelps Stokes, Evart Jansen-Wendell, and S. J. Barrow.

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allowing the full value for them. In many cases arrangements can be made whereby the exchanged instrument shall represent the first payment, the balance of the purchase price to be paid in a certain sum each month. Should it be inconvenient to the customer to select a new piano at once, and still wish to dispose of the old one, we will give a due bill for the amount allowed for the old instrument, to apply upon a future purchase.

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LAYING TRACKS UNDER HARLEM RIVER NOW

Experimental Subway Trains on That Section Before Long.

OPEN TO FULTON STREET SOON

Rails and Switches Already Placed There—Times Square Station Regularly Designated.

So far has the work of construction of the Rapid Transit tunnel under the Harlem River advanced that workmen have begun laying the rails for the use of trains. Both tunnels are practically completed, and construction crews pass freely under the river while at their work of cleaning and making the tunnel ready for use. Although the tunnels will not be ready for traffic to the Bronx before early Spring, in all probability, it is expected that the work will be so far advanced that the operating company will be able to run experimental trains through this portion of the Subway shortly after the first of January.

The next portion of the Subway to be opened to the public, however, will be that section extending from Brooklyn Bridge to the Fulton Street Station, which is now practically ready for use, save for the placing of the decorative tiles, station boxes and ticket offices. No date has been definitely fixed for the opening, but all the tracks below that station necessary for the switching of trains have been laid and the inter-locking switches adjusted. It will be some months before the Rector Street Station will be ready for use, as there has been some delay in the placing of the iron work.

Monday's storm brought to the Subway much the largest patronage it has had on any day of regular operation, and the officials of the road were delighted with the success they had in handling the enormously increased crowds that sought this method of reaching homes in the Harlem section, though they would give no figures as to the number of people carried. The elevated road also came very near a record day, and the management were yesterday congratulating themselves and looking for public congratulation that the system of track-cleaners—miniature snow plows attached to the shoes of the trains—did their work so well as to keep the tracks clear and enable the trains to be run approximately on schedule time.

Workmen began to install Times Square signs at the Subway Station at the new TIMES building yesterday, and the guards announced the station as "Times Square," instead of "Broadway and Forty-second Street."

The committee having the matter of the placing of advertising signs in the Subway stations have come to an agreement as to what should be done in case signs are to be allowed there at all, and this report will be submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission at its next meeting. Meantime, Mayor McClellan has asked the Corporation Counsel what right the Rapid Transit Commission and Interborough Company have to grant permits for the placing of signs in the Subway.

Alderman Peter A. Shell headed a delegation which yesterday visited the Mayor to ask him to co-operate with them in securing an extension of the Subway viaduct, which now runs to Bronx Park through the Bronx River Ravine, as it is called on the east side of the Park, as far as the White Plains Road. The Alderman explained that the Rapid Transit Commission had no power to grant the right for the extension without special legislation. This the committee will ask for. The Interborough Company has agreed to build the extension, and Chief Engineer Persons has approved the plans that have been prepared.

JAURES-DEROULEDE DUEL.

Nobody Hurt—Government Made Special Arrangements for Meeting.

HENDAYE, France, Dec. 6.—M. Déroulède and M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel with pistols here this morning.

Two shots were exchanged at twenty-five paces, without result.

The political prominence of the participants in the meeting caused great interest to be taken in it. The Spanish Government warned the parties not to fight in Spain, so the French Government allowed M. Déroulède twenty-four hours' leave to enter France and meet M. Jaurès.

The seconds of both parties were prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Why the French Government broke its own law prohibiting dueling by making special arrangements for the meeting between MM. Déroulède and Jaurès does not appear.

The duel was a result of the recent agitation in France growing out of an alleged attack on Joan of Arc by a professor of history at the Lycée Condorcet.

M. Déroulède telegraphed from Spain, where he resides in exile, that the Socialists were responsible for the attacks on Joan of Arc, that she was the most sublime figure in history, and that M. Jaurès was the most contemptible of her detractors. A challenge to a duel from M. Jaurès followed.

Hendaye is a small seaport town near the Spanish frontier.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

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THE BEST NEW NOVELS ARE:—

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"Mr. London's first real novel. * * * It will make a sensation, for no fiction writer of the present day has ever done anything like it. * * * It is a story of great power."—The Brooklyn Eagle. Third Edition. Illustrated by W. J. Aylward. Cloth, $1.50.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's Whosoever Shall Offend

"This is one of the best stories Mr. Crawford has ever written. * * * He always has a good plot for his stories, and this is no exception."—The Record-Herald, Chicago.
"You live in Italy while you read this absorbing book."—Toledo Blade. Cloth, $1.50.

Mr. Robert Herrick's The Common Lot

is a strong, virile picture of modern business life, with all its "graft" and fight for privilege.
"A novel which it would be difficult to overpraise."—Philadelphia Ledger.
"It is by long odds the greatest novel of the Autumn."—The New York American.

Mr. Winston Churchill's The Crossing

is acknowledged as, so far, "beyond a doubt the most important novel of the year." It "deals with one of the most fascinating dramas in the history of the world * * * and the novelist's rendering of that time is vivid and full of crisp description. * * * It is a vigorous, virile tale, full of movement, brimming with interest, hurrying from one stirring event to another."—The Brooklyn Eagle. Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.

Dr. Newell D. Hillis's The Quest of John Chapman

is a sunshiny, inspiriting story of a forgotten hero of pioneer times, "Appleseed Johnny." Cloth, $1.50.

"I can recall nothing comparable with it in fiction * * * It is above all, what the lover fiction most desires, an excellent story, vital and moving, which carries us with it in sympathy and admiration from first to last."—Professor W. J. Dawson.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX VOTE.

Only 62 Defective Ballots—Parker's New York County Plurality, 34,666.

Official figures of the vote at the last election in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were given out yesterday by the Board of County Canvassers. Notwithstanding the large number of split ballots cast, out of a total of 389,495 ballots for all candidates, only 62 were defective, 1,112 blank, and 2,920 void because of being returned by voters who had mismarked them but had not asked for new ballots. On the vote for Presidential Electors there were no defective ballots, with only 340 blanks and 2,920 void.

Leslie J. Tompkins, a Democratic District Elector, ran ahead of the two Electors at Large. Mr. Tompkins received 189,721 votes as against 156,055 cast for George Urban, Jr., who headed the Republican Electoral ticket. This makes Parker's net plurality in the county 34,666.

For Governor, Herrick received 202,775 as against 142,640 for Higgins, a plurality of 60,135. M. Linn Bruce, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, ran 1,300 ahead of Higgins in the county. The highest vote polled for any candidate on the Socialist ticket was 17,547, for Charles Matchet, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A summary of the official count follows:

For Presidential Electors.—Roosevelt (R.), 155,055; Parker (D.), 189,721; Debs, (S. D. P.), 16,472; Swallow (Pro.), 526; Corregan (S. L. P.), 3,537; Watson (Peo.), 2,821.

For Governor.—Higgins (R.), 142,640; D Cady Herrick (D.), 202,775; Pendergast (S. D. P.), 16,446.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Bruce (R.), 143,972; Harrison (D.), 201,285; Bach, (S. D. P.), 16,429.

For Secretary of State.—O'Brien (R.), 140,157; Pallace, Jr. (D.), 195,802; Squires (S. D. P.), 16,403.

For Controller.—Kelsey (R.), 140,008; Hall (D.), 195,954; Passage, (S. D. P.), 16,509.

For Treasurer.—Wallenmeir, Jr. (R.), 158,965; Muench (D.), 195,943; Neppel (S. D. P.), 16,428.

For Attorney General.—Mayer (R.), 149,281; Cunneen (D.), 195,972; Malkiel (S. D. P.), 16,431.

For State Engineer and Surveyor.—Van Alstyne (R.), 147,850; Stryker (D.), 197,867; Early (S. D. P.), 16,517.

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.—Cullen, 343,303; Matchet, 17,547.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.—Werner (R. and D.), 343,917; Nugent (S. D. P.), 17,505.

Zangwill to Speak in Cooper Union.

Israel Zangwill will speak to-morrow evening at Cooper Union on "Zionism and England's offer," under the joint auspices of the Federation of American Zionists and the Zionist Council of Greater New York. Mr. Zangwill has espoused the East African offer made by the English Government to the Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland, in August, 1903.

Buying books is the happiest kind of shopping. The book-buyer purchases more than merchandise—he purchases self-respect. It is perhaps the only way in which self-respect can be purchased.

—Academy.

Why not Books for Christmas?

HARPER'S WEEKLY

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

LATEST MASTERPIECE IN HUMOROUS FICTION BY

MARK TWAIN

THE $30,000 BEQUEST

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New York Tribune in an enthusiastic one-quarter column notice: "We venture to count the hero already among the memorable figures in romance, a great character . . . breathlessly interesting. . . .

"It is because the hero is . . . never delineated with a single concession or exaggeration, that he so seizes upon the reader's sympathy, and so completely wins belief. . . . It is not what is said or done on one page of this novel, but what is said or done on them all, that lifts this post into reality. . . . Here is a novel which it is a pleasure to praise."

Providence Journal: "Rare artistic power . . . persons who still bring brains to the reading of fiction will find it . . . an intellectual pleasure."

N. Y. Post: "Told cleverly and well, and always with a frankness that carries conviction. The humorous element is not lacking."

Henry Holt and Company,
29 W. 33D ST., NEW YORK.

JOURNEAY HOUSE ROBBED.

Burglars Got Away with Furs and Silverware Worth About $1,000.

Burglars entered the home of Mrs. Henry P. Journeay, widow of the founder of the dry goods firm of Journeay & Burnham, at 290 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and got away with booty worth about $1,000.

The robbery was committed while the members of the household were asleep. Forcing open a window, they collected a quantity of silverware and furs together on the first floor, and were looking for more loot there, when they were scared away by a noise of some one moving about up stairs. Mrs. Journeay had been awakened, but not suspecting that there were burglars in the house, returned to her bed after looking into her daughter's room and seeing that she was asleep.

At 5:30 o'clock Mrs. Journeay again arose and went down stairs to get a cup of tea. She found the front door ajar and the gas lighted in the parlor. Calling the servants, she made an inspection of the rooms and found that the burglars had carried off a Russian sable stole, a mink stole, and a lot of silverware.

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CYCLISTS STILL TIED IN THE SIX-DAY RACE

Many Falls Among Riders, but None Withdraw from Contest.

BIG CROWD IN THE GARDEN

Munroe Keeps Awake on Track by "Tooting" an Automobile Horn—Walthour and Partner Favorites.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

	Miles.	Laps.
Dussot and Mazan	917	7
Vanderstuyft and Stol	917	7
Breton and Gougolts	917	7
Turville and Mettling	917	7
Keegan and Logan	917	7
Root and Dorlon	917	7
Walthour and Munroe	917	7
Butler and Moran	917	7
Palmer and Agras	917	7
Samuelson and Williams	917	7
Maya and Newkirk	917	7
J. Bedell and M. Bedell	917	7
McLean and Bowler	917	7
H. Downing and C. Limberg	917	6
Rockowits and Sulkins	917	6
Krebs and Fogler	917	6
Caldwell and Hooper	917	6

The world's record, 1,002 miles and 2 laps.

One lap between the leaders and the last trailers, after two days of riding, the international six days' team bicycle race in Madison Square Garden progressed in the most prosaic possible manner last night and early this morning. The very closeness of the contest to date has shut out many of the features that made the races of other years popular with the public. Knowing and respecting the powers of their opponents, the men of each team have been chary of too much effort, and have foregone undue exhibitions of speed, for fear that they might exhaust their strength too soon in the race.

Then, too, every man of the seventeen teams still competing entered the race trained and ready for a long, hard-fought contest, and with such men it still is too early for the effort of riding to be felt.

The only advantage gained in the race so far, the one-lap lead obtained by thirteen teams over the other four, was earned early in the struggle. All efforts by the leaders to increase this advantage yesterday failed, though late in the afternoon it took an official decision to determine the nature of a fall and save the "East Side Hebrew" team from the loss of a lap, which would have left them alone in last place.

The fall in question befell Joseph Rockowitz, and was the first of the race to arouse suspicion of sharp practice. Under the rules a bona fide fall would not endanger the loss of any distance, while a fall by intent, for the purpose of preventing the loss of a lap, carries the penalty of lost distance. Rockowitz, who had been plodding on with the crowd through the middle of the afternoon, was tired enough to be anxious for a relief, when Walthour jumped for a sprint, and, with the sixteen others streaking after him, set a fast pace for nearly a mile.

When Walthour was willing to ease up Bedell took his place as pacemaker, and a turn was succeeded by Moran, Rockowitz trailed Walthour, but lost ground steadily when Bedell and Moran were out in front, and finally was so far in the rear that he became the mark for the jeers of the crowd, who had all but gained a lap on him.

Rockowitz was so weary that there is hardly a question but that he would have been overhauled, but that was saved him by his fall, his wheel slipping on the banked turn. The judgment of the officials was that the mishap was an accident, though the cycle experts made sarcastic remarks about "funny falls." Rockowitz's troubles were not over even then, for he hardly had taken his place in the race again when another sprint was started, with Breton in the lead to "whoop it up." Rockowitz pluckily followed, but he was nearly exhausted, and when Breton retired, and Walthour went forward as pacemaker, Rockowitz again dropped to the rear. Walthour eased up after a few turns of the track, however, and the pace slowed down enough for Rockowitz by desperately hard pedaling to regain the half lap he had dropped. The east side enthusiasm that found vent when Rockowitz rejoined the bunch of riders was a decidedly enlivening incident of the afternoon.

Sammy Sulkins relieved Rockowitz a little later, and the east side team thereafter was conspicuously forward, and well placed in all the sprints that at short intervals succeeded. The sprinting seemed, however, to be more in the nature of change for the riders from the monotony of "plugging" than in hope of gaining distance, for the men were hawk-eyed in their watchfulness of each other, and no move by any of the seventeen escaped the attention of the other sixteen.

So keen was this vigilance that Munroe, who he relieved Walthour in the evening, would not trust to his own wakefulness, so he felt drowsy after his rest, and so went on the track with a small automobile horn attached to his wheel, and kept himself awake by "tooting" this every fifty yards or so, under an understanding with his handlers that when he failed to sound the horn for a full lap they were to call to him and make sure he was awake. Munroe's drowsiness was only temporary, but he looked fagged out, as did many other men in the race.

None of them, however, appeared to be really suffering from exhaustion.

Of the thirty-four men left in the struggle Gougoltz and Breton seemed the least fatigued, while Walthour was nearly, if not quite, as fresh as the foreigners. With the crowd in attendance Walthour, who twice before has been a member of the winning team in the international six-day races, and twice, his partner, are warm favorites; but Gougoltz and Breton have a steadily growing following, and the applause in the sprints last night was fairly divided between the teams. Though the experts still are inclined to think the chances of Walthour and Munroe are best, Gougoltz and Breton are looked on as their most dangerous opponents.

The test of endurance will have its actual beginning to-day, the third of the race, and though the division of the strain under the team arrangement has removed the worst features of the old six-day race, the condition of the riders from now on will be such as to make the show additionally attractive. Already those who are partial to that aspect of the race found much entertainment yesterday in discussing the prospects of certain of the men to continue in the contest, and make mysterious suggestions concerning "dope."

The drugging of the riders to keep them going in spite of exhaustion is supposedly prohibited, but gossip on that topic received a stimulus yesterday because of the expected presence of a scientific investigator, who, according to report, would examine the bodies of the riders at stated intervals to the end of experiments he has been making. The scientist did not appear however.

Aside from the effects of physical exertion and the loss of sleep, the thirty-four riders finished their second day in the race somewhat battered as to appearance as the results of the early accidents. So far, no man has been severely injured, but cuts and bruises which called for bandages have been numerous, and nearly a dozen riders yesterday wore decorations of that kind.

The latest injury in the contest was received by Saxon Williams, who, while sprinting with Krebs on the last turn in the afternoon, fell and carried Krebs down with him. Munroe, coming on behind, went down over Williams, and the three were piled in a heap. Williams was unconscious when picked up, but though dazed for an hour, he insisted on returning to the track after the lapse of that time. Munroe was only bruised, while Krebs was uninjured.

Newkirk also had another fall, making his fourth tumble in the two days. He was so bruised before that he said he did not notice any new hurts, and as soon as he regained his breath he was up and away with the field again.

The pace, except for the short sprints at intervals, was "plugging" all the day and perfectly satisfied to have it so, each man of the thirty-four hopeful that when the final pressure is put on for the finish his team will have reserve strength and be the freshest for the struggle at the end.

The attendance throughout the day was of large proportions, the crowd growing steadily until just before midnight, when the huge hall was packed as it has been on each night of the race. The crowd was wildly enthusiastic, and almost any cause was sufficient to fill the building with cheers.

The special events of the day and evening were exhibitions, and these were the only interruptions to the six-day riders. In the afternoon W. S. Fenn of Bristol, Conn., rode one-fifth of a mile, or two laps of the track, to a flying start, in 0:20 1-5, beating his own world's indoor record of 0:20 4-5. Frank Kramer rode a quarter of a mile to a flying start in 0:24 4-5, equaling his own world's indoor record for the second time this week.

In a pursuit race between two women riders, Margaret Gast beat Madeline Bayard in a half mile, time 1:22. In the evening Kramer rode an exhibition half-mile in 0:55 1-5, and Fenn rode a quarter of a mile in 0:25 1-5.

FAVORITES DIVIDE THE CARD.

Halcyon Days, Brooklyn and Tom Shelley Lose at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Halcyon Days, Brooklyn, and Tom Shelley were the beaten favorites to-day. Vouch was cowded out in the first race and pulled up. Lucy Young could not shoulder her impost in the heavy going, and the best she could do was third in the ruck. Gregor K. might have won his race, but reared up and became entangled in the barrier at the start. Weather cloudy, track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.—Won by Jungle Imp, 101 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 10; Walter Duffy, 116, (L. Williams,) 40 to 1, second; Mathilde, 121, (Lindsay,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Frank Bell, Argand, Mr. Barnaby, Dr. Brady, Kinlight, Rosa Williams, and Gladiator also ran. Vouch pulled up.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Van Ness, 107 pounds, (Fisher,) 8 to 5; Mizzen, 102, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, second; Gregor K., 110, (J. McIntyre,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:22. Allista, Little Boy, Floral Wreath, Killies, and Yellmantown also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half mile—Won by Slowpoke, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 1; Bisque, 110, (A. Brennan,) 5 to 2, second; Halcyon Days, 110, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 2, third. Time—0:53. Rondolet, Lady Consuelo, Roxelle, Dancing Nun, Lidwina, Ethel's Pride, Flight, Peerless Queen, and Equivalent also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Brush Up, 105½ pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 2; Lieut. Rice, 107, (J. McIntyre,) 15 to 1, second; Lucy Young, 116, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Simplicity, Laura Hunter, Jerry Hunt, Bride, Little Gregg, and Paul Revere also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half—Won by Hymettus, 104 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 5 to 1; Little Elkin, 101, (Schilling,) 9 to 5, second; Bourke Cockran, 98, (R. Johnson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:54. Alcom R., Aladdin, Brooklyn, Lee King, and Royal Pirate also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by King's Trophy, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1; Terra Rod, 102, (E. Rice,) 10 to 1, second; Signal Light, 95, (Crimmins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:38. Fair Reveler, Hadrian, Tom Shelly, Arah May, and Eternally also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling—Knowledge, Atlan, and Myron Dale, 98 pounds each; Baggerly, 101; Belle of Portland, 102; Torio and Tom Mankins, 103 each; Chats, 104; Julia M., 104; Tristan Shandy and Fiasco, 105 each; Lord of the Valley, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenth, selling—Extol, 97 pounds; Athecia, 90; Gaslighter, Harry New, and Semper Vivax, 92 each; Merry Acrobat, 93; Barkelmore, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs, selling—McJetta and Malediction, 103 pounds each; Bishop Poole, 106; Bavarian, The Girl from Dixie, and Fallona, 108 each; Go to Win, Bennie Agnes, and Lily Brock, 110 each; No Trumper and National 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards, handicap—Lauralighter, 92 pounds; Rankin, 102; Minotaur, 105; Dan McKenna and Rainland, 107 each; Judge Himes, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Viperine and Moorish Damsel, 87 pounds each; Lady Ellison, 92; Lady Patricia, 99; Floral Wreath and Flicka Saint, 102 each; Mimosa, 104; Sigmund and Chantereile, 107 each; Flamboyant and Mainspring, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, selling—Lookaway, 93 pounds; Southampton, 88; Mildred L., 90; Bountiful, 91; Roland M., 94; Lila Noel, 95; Lady Free Knight, 97; Dusky, 98; Gigantic and Latheron, 100 each; Kleinwood, 102; Montebank, 110.

Three Favorites Win at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6.—Three favorites, two second choices, and an outsider in the betting were the winners at Ascot to-day. There was a big crowd in attendance, the day being designated "Ladies' Day." E. Walsh carried off the jockey honors, winning two races, finishing second in one, and third in another. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Slauson course. Prince Mont, 112 pounds, (Booker,) 8 to 1, first; Tizen, 102, (Lawrence,) 5 to 2, second; Leonada, 102, (Breda,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Carlisle, Count Rudolph, McKee, Sano, Frierliene, Rosserio, Mabel Claire, and May S. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Tim Payne, 111 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 5, first; Winnifreda, 91, (Moriarity,) 6 to 1, second; Interlude, 102, (E. Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Tendercrest, Crigil, Tom Hawk, Durbar, and Huapala also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Ralph Reese, 105 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 18 to 5, first; El Otros, 110, (Lawrence,) 3 to 1, second; Mart Gentry, 102, (Moriarity,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Babow and Schoolcraft also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, handicap. Elie, 90 pounds, (Miller,) 8 to 1, first; Judge Denton, 105, (E. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Flo Bob, 108, (Fuller,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:27½. Ethylene and Foncasta also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Golden Light, 102 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 3 to 5, first; Needful, 97, (Kent,) 4 to 1, second; Helgerson, 93, (McDaniel,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Dusky Secret, Ethyz, and Ashirad also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Brooks course. Invictus, 99 pounds, (Kent,) even, first; Blue Ridge, 96, (Lawrence,) 30 to 1, second; Erne, 96, (McDaniel,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:04¾. Exapo, No Friend, July Gyp, and El Oriente also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Sceptre, Breton, Suawe, and Great Mogul, 119 pounds each; Babe, 112; The Covenanter, 108; Riceful and Effervescent, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Fireball and Philanthropist, 109 pounds each; West Brookfield, 107; C. P. Waterhouse, 106; Home Bred, 104; Jewel Christal, 103; Hilona, Useful Lady, and Lady Nimora, 101 each; Revel, 98; St. Dixie, Lou Merrill, and Miss Powell, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Elfin King, 106 pounds; Emperor of India, 104; Bath Beach, 102; Lady Mirthful and Funnyside, 99 each; Cloche d'Or, 98; Ericula, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Ocean Park Handicap; seven furlongs. Cutter, 110 pounds; Capitanzo, 101; R. L. Johnson, 103; Milton Young, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Our Pride, Agnes Mack, and Nanon, 110 pounds each; Pilon and Wager, 114 each; Rose of Time, 112; Dutiful, 110; Happy Chappy, 107; Patsy Brown, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Cincinnatus, 108 pounds; Namtor, 107, Heather Honey, 105; Eve G., 103; Merwan, 95; Iras, 93.

A 50 to 1 Shot at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Molto, 111 pounds, (Knapp,) 50 to 1, first; Emma Reubold, 107, (Travers,) 10 to 1, second; Canonicus, 107, (W. Daly,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Tarragon, Majesto, La Figaro, Monia, Darksome, Serenity, and Isabute also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile. Scotsman, 107 pounds, (Michaels,) 3 to 1, first; Colonel Van, 105, (Sullivan,) 6 to 5, second; Goldfinder, 102, (Sherwood,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Vulcain, Lady Kent, Miss Culver, Meistersinger, and Foxy Grandpa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Sol Lichtenstein, 109 pounds, (Helgesen,) 7 to 5, first; Doctor Sherman, 104, (Davis,) 10 to 1, second; Mimo, 104, (Travers,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Lizzard Burns, Glen Arvon, Troy Flaunt, Profitable, Budd Wade, I Do Go, Doublet, and Sterling Towers also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, handicap. Letola, 104 pounds, (Davis,) even, first; Military Man, 105, (Helgesen,) 2 to 1, second; Judge, 100, (Michaels,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Corn Blossom, Venator, and Sea Voyage also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Pelham, 103 pounds, (Kunz,) even, first; Sea Air, 103, (Davis,) 10 to 1, second; Yada, 100, (Anderson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Hooligan, The Mist, Tennyburn, Storms, and Royal Red also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and fifty yards. The Fretter, 103 pounds, (Minder,) 15 to 1, first; Bronze Wing, 95, (Fountain,) 7 to 2, second; Isabellita, 103, (Davis,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:46. Black Thorn, Major Tenny, Constable, Mocorito, and Instrument also ran.

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DRIVERS APPEAL TO THE TROTTING COURT

They Want Rule for Stake Entries Changed and May Succeed.

JAS. BUTLER'S CASE POSTPONED

Proprietor of East View Stock Farm Is Asked to Pay Back Winnings of Grand Circuit Horses.

Scott Hudson of Lexington, Ky., acting as the spokesman of a committee of the Professional Drivers' Association of America, made the rather sensational statement to the members of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at their annual meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, that every large stable containing stake horses finished the season of 1904 at a loss. He contended that the campaigns of such animals as Sweet Marie and Morning Star were financially successful, and there were probably a number of other small stables with stake horses that made money, but no more. As an illustration he pointed to the fact that "Ed" Geers, the "Silent Man," won $40,000 in stakes and purses this year, and yet was a loser.

These facts were brought out during Hudson's appeal to the board for changes in the rules, particularly in regard to making entries to stake races, which he said were all in favor of the associations and unnecessarily harsh. Hudson's associates on the committee were W. L. Davis of Camden, N. J., President of the association; W. L. Snow of Hornellsville, N. Y., and Thomas W. Murphy of this city, second trainer for James Butler. Other well-known turfmen among the many in attendance at the meeting were John H. Shults, George W. Floyd, owner of Dry Monopole, 2:08; Harry B. Schell, Secretary of the Allentown (Penn.) Fair Association; Barney Demarest, Charles De Ryder, chief trainer at the East View Stock Farm; Edward Lockwood, J. S. Murray of Chester, N. Y., and John (Directum) Kelly.

All the members of the Board of Review with the exception of James Butler heard the appeal of the professional drivers. Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington presided, and the others were C. K. G. Billings, representing Memphis; Harry K. Devereaux of Cleveland, Charles Dana Palmer of Lowell, Mass.; W. Perry Taylor of Buffalo, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn., and W. H. Gocher of Hartford, Secretary.

The single entry rule, so far as it pertained to stakes, was the principal cause of complaint of the professional drivers. Hudson made a forcible argument for its abolition. He said that the present rule, which required a fee of 5 per cent. for every horse entered in a stake race, whether he started or not, was a burden that owners and drivers were unable to overcome. He showed very clearly that a man with one horse had a decided advantage over a man with three or four, for the latter had four times more expense. He suggested that a man be allowed to name, say, three horses for a stake race, and make the nomination liable for the 5 per cent. entrance fee on the horse which is started. Hudson also wanted a rule whereby the number of starters in a race should be limited. He thought twelve was sufficient.

Hudson's arguments seemed to impress the board favorably, for after holding a short secret session, C. K. G Billings made the proposition, which was concurred in by the balance of the board, that a committee of the professional drivers should go before the Grand Circuit Stewards at their meeting next year with their requests and that the Board of Review would recommend necessary changes.

James Butler appeared in the board room during the open session and received a cordial greeting. The case in which he is in, in which an attempt is being made to have him pay back all the money won by his horses on the Grand Circuit up to the Hartford (Conn.) meeting, amounting to $30,000, should be heard, but he was told that Judge Whitehead, who, with Gen. B. F. Tracy, would act as his counsel, asked for a postponement until Saturday. The case, however, will not be decided until next May. The charge is made that Monroe Salsbury is not only manager but controls Mr. Butler's horses, and as Salsbury was under suspension for not paying a thousand-dollar entrance fee prior to the Hartford meeting, the money captured by Mr. Butler's horses was illegally won. The fact seems to be that Mr. Butler owns and controls his own horses.

Several cases of "ringers" were disposed of. Dr. W. F. Clark, I. Rice, D. W. Chamberlain, and John Floyd were expelled for racing the pacing mare May L. C., formerly Natalie N., 2:14¼. The mare was also expelled. The same parties, with Dr. A. W. Turner of Boston, were expelled for racing Sunnybrook for Max G., with a trotting record of 2:12¼. Max G. was formerly owned by Henry O. Havemeyer of this city, and was used by him in a double team. G. D. Renker of Newark, N. J., was temporarily reinstated.

Entries at San Francisco.

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course, selling. Ara, Bob Ragon, 112 pounds; Bearskin, 108; Goldenbuck, 106; The Gadfly, Royal Sweepstakes, 105; Fay Templeton, 100; Velna, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, selling. Standard, Flo Manola, 106 pounds; Queen Fay, Harka, Ponapa, Facts, Libble Candid, 101; Bill Short, 94; Gallant Cassie, The Reprobate, David Boland, 91; Edrodun, Marie J., Edgecliff, 88.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards, selling. J. V. Kirby, Lady Kent, Brennus, Flying Torpedo, 109 pounds; Bill Younx, Flaneur, 104; Dungannon, 100; Gateway, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile, handicap. Vesuvian, 112 pounds; Bombardier, 108; Ananias, 104; Veterano, 100; Gateway, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. San Nicholas, 113 pounds; W. R. Condon, Romaine, 110; Telephone, 109; Mansard, Oro Viva, 108; Clausus, 107; Sad Sam, 105; The Lieutenant, 103; The Eorum, 102; H. L. Frank, 101; Little Wally, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Yellow Tail, 112 pounds; Nigrette, Allopath, Ishtar, 109; Toledo, Whoa Bill, 108; Squire Johnson, 93.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

AUTO OFFICERS NAMED TO GOVERN A. A. A. CLUBS

Harlan W. Whipple Consents to Accept Presidency Again.

ANNUAL MEETING NEXT MONTH

Five New Clubs Elected to Membership, Two Coming from Texas—Out-of-Town Directors Present.

Harlan W. Whipple of Andover, Mass., was the unanimous choice yesterday of the Directors of the American Automobile Association to serve as President for another year, and he was unanimously nominated for the office. There had been some doubt as to whether Mr. Whipple would serve another season, as he is a busy man, and, although living near Boston, he has been constant in attendance at all of the association's meetings in this city, and a large share of the credit for the success of the Vanderbilt Cup race was earned by him. Such strong pressure was brought to bear upon him by the representatives of all the clubs in the organization that he finally consented to retain his position for another year.

The meeting yesterday was held in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and was unusually well attended. It was an important meeting, however, for besides the nomination of a ticket for election at the annual meeting in January a number of other matters were discussed which will appear in the annual reports at the general meeting next month.

The Directors evidently felt that, having begun by renominating their President for another term, it would be well to accord the same honor upon all of the other officers, and it was done without a dissenting voice. The other nominees, therefore, are: First Vice President, John Farson, Chicago; Second Vice President, Judge W. H. Hotchkiss, Buffalo; Third Vice President, Dr. Milbank Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, George E. Farrington, New York; Secretary, C. H. Gillette, New York. There will be a few changes in the Directors, among the more important members to retire being Dr. Julian A. Chase of Rhode Island, Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia, and Dr. W. E. Milbank, Albany. W. C. Temple of Pittsburg will be one of the new Directors, and among others will be Emerson Brooks, representing the Automobile Club of America, and R. L. Lippert of Rhode Island. The annual meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, the same day that the automobile show will open in the evening in Madison Square Garden.

Five new clubs were elected to membership, the Binghamton, Geneva, Chenango County, Dallas, and Houston Clubs. The presence of two new clubs from Texas is another illustration of the rapid growth of automobile clubs. The total number of clubs in the Automobile Association of America now is forty-two, a big increase within one year, for last season at this time the membership was but sixteen. The association is on a firm basis in every respect, and is planning for a more ambitious year than the past has been.

The meeting was unusually well attended. President Whipple presided, and the others present were Vice President Farson of Chicago, Secretary Gillette, Emerson Brooks, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., S. H. Valentine, A. R. Pardington, Windsor T. White of Cleveland, Augustus Post, Dr. W. E. Milbank of Albany, and William McMaster Mills.

Hyman Beats Isherwood at Pool.

A. Hyman was in excellent form for playing pool in the amateur tournament game at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. He was opposed by F. Isherwood, whose handicap is 65 and who usually plays a strong game among players of his class. Hyman, however, had no difficulty in winning, scoring 75 to Isherwood's 21. The contestants to-night will be G. Howard and R. Cox, each having a handicap of 65.

Nothing adds more to the joy of good living than good smoking.

Henry IV. FAVORITOS

size, possess all of the qualities of the best imported goods.

15c. each, 2 for 25c.

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Here are the really correct Tourist Coats, 52 inches long, and draped with liberal fulness about the body, and with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.

Here is a very special value in Tourist Coats of fancy Cheviots with a herringbone pattern, both single and double breasted models—at $18.

Others at $15, $18, $20, $25 and $28. Some wool serge lined, others lined with fine worsteds, and satin yokes.

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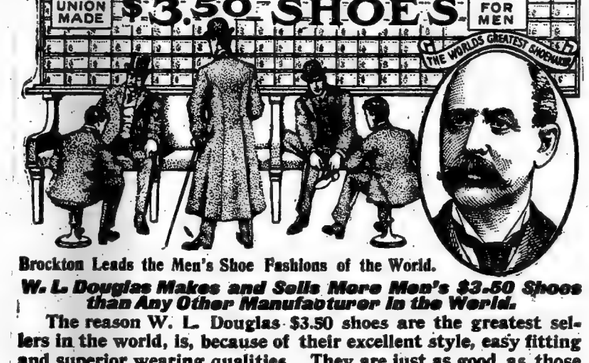

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The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W. L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were **$6,263,040.00.**

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

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Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.

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Only a tailor shop with the immense outlet of Arnheim could consider the purchase we have just made, enabling us to offer $60. suitings and overcoatings to measure, giving the fit, workmanship and finish which characterize the Arnheim standard, for **$25.** The choice of 20 styles of overcoatings and 75 styles of suitings. All neat effects. Likewise some very fine vestings—value $12. Will make vests to order with silk backs for $7.

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CATTON LEADS AT BILLIARDS.

Outplays Hoppe in First Block of 18-Inch Balk Line Match.

William Catton, the Chicago professional, outplayed William F. Hoppe, the youthful New Yorker, last night in the opening block of their 18-inch balk line billiard match. The score was 400 to 330 points. Both men played slowly, neither making high runs of any size. Hoppe, who met with an accident and strained his right wrist last week, was unable to play close billiards at any stage of the contest, while Catton, on the other hand, made futile attempts to hold the balls. Several times Hoppe drew the balls together only to lose them and miss on the easiest sort of shots.

The match, which is at 18-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk, is 2,000 points in blocks of 400 points for five nights of play. The contest is being held in the Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn, and attracted a large following of lovers of the game, including many of the leading amateurs. The summary:

Catton—0 19 16 1 3 36 6 7 11 8 0 0 9 8 3 0 0 0 3 3 18 1 4 7 8 0 10 0 1 0 17 33 1 1 18 15 0 40 0 0 3 30 10 6 7 3. Total, 400 points; average, 8 18-48; high runs, 40, 36, and 33.

Hoppe—5 0 2 0 10 6 2 26 21 0 1 1 4 1 0 0 13 5 25 3 0 0 0 16 12 2 27 3 0 7 15 3 8 0 32 3 2 13 0 2 3. Total, 330 points; average, 7 31-47; high runs, 32, 27, and 26.

CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Good Form Shown by Amateurs in Tournament at Daly's.

Steadiness of execution, high averages, and true fourteen-inch balk line method yesterday provided excellent sport in the continuation of the local Class B billiard championship. Both of the day's contests were won by the losing competitor at the start overhauling the leader at the finish and defeating him. Albert Lowenberg won the evening contest with an average of 8 2-3 for his 250 points, and F. M. Canda was the victor of the afternoon match. The defeated competitors were H. A. Coleman and W. A. Whitehead. Maurice Daly's academy was fairly crowded with followers of the sport at both competitions.

Opening from a fine leave after Lowenberg had counted 5 in his first inning, Coleman indicated a mastery of the ivory balls, and with runs of 9, 42, 7, 1, 34, 1, 0 7 completed his first hundred with an average only a trifle along below 12. The double-figure runs were excellent examples of balk line, as Coleman held the balls close along the rail, with only an occasional drive of the object ball around the table. Lowenberg did not lose his harshness of stroke until his tenth inning. Then he developed a delicacy of stroke that was surprising, and his first big run was a cluster of 33. Lowenberg came along rapidly after this, and another run of 38, which was terminated as he failed to get the balls out of balk, brought him on even terms with Coleman. For several innings the men vainly endeavored to get a safe lead. Lowenberg gave Coleman a taste of safety, and it proved so effective that the latter fell behind and Lowenberg forged ahead and won.

Coleman scored on two sensational shots at the end of his string. One was a kiss off the cushion as the balls lay frozen to the rail, and the other a long line shot, in which the cue ball took a single cushion at a difficult angle to complete the carrom. The summary:

Albert Lowenberg—5 8 5 1 0 0 1 16 10 33 4 6 2 3 0 2 6 16 7 2 33 12 9 16 1 14 0 3 22 3 12. Total, 250 points; average, 8 2-31; high runs, 33, 33, and 22.

H. A. Coleman—9 42 7 1 34 1 0 7 0 6 2 2 3 0 0 8 14 4 14 2 1 14 8 7 1 5 1 0 6 2. Total, 195 points; average, 6 15-30; high runs, 42, 34, and 14.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Good balk-line billiards gave additional interest to the afternoon match, which was won by F. M. Canda. He defeated A. Whitehead by the final score of 250 points to 215, and that despite the fact that Canda was more than eighty points behind Whitehead during the first half of the game. The winner's average was 6 10-40, which is as good as some of the averages made in the amateur National championship tournament last season.

It was not until the thirty-third inning that Canda passed his opponent and held the lead to the end of the match. Whitehead's best shot, and for that matter the most brilliant of the contest, was a follow shot the length of the table with which he began his twenty-fifth inning. The summary:

F. M. Canda—0 0 1 1 0 4 17 2 2 5 1 3 0 3 0 1 2 1 17 17 15 24 9 0 6 1 7 28 0 2 8 0 16 21 0 0 14 8 0 14. Total, 250 points; average, 6 10-40; high runs, 28, 24, and 21.

A. Whitehead—0 11 2 3 0 11 13 16 3 2 0 12 16 7 15 4 9 0 8 6 3 4 1 4 20 0 3 1 0 12 0 2 2 0 2 5 17 10. Total, 215 points; average, 5 20-39; high runs, 20, 17, and 16.

Referee—Louis A. Servatius.

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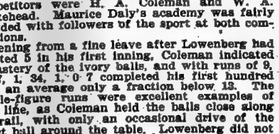

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN NO DANGER.

There may have been in some quarters slight tremors of apprehension as to what the President would say about the Trusts, but any Trust organizer or promoter of combinations who should find fault with his message would be entirely capable of denouncing the binomial theorem as seditious, or of demanding that the poems of FELICIA HEMANS be expurgated on grounds of public morality. As POLK easily transferred the responsibility for the Mexican war to the shoulders of a willing Congress, so President ROOSEVELT by a graceful and easy metonymy substitutes for his strenuous Administration the American people, who, it seems, have charge of this Trust matter, and who will continue to show the qualities they have shown; that is, "moderation, good sense, the honest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed step by step without halt and without hurry, to eliminating or at least minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to inter-State commerce in the conduct of great corporations." Prompted, it may be, by the retrospective view, he observes that to try to deal with the Trusts "in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit would in all probability mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and with absolute certainty that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature." The President is convinced that great corporations are necessary, and that only big men can manage them, and that big men must have big rewards. But, on the other hand, the big men must do their managing with due regard to the interests of the public as a whole, under present laws if they suffice, under laws yet to be made if they seem necessary. However, in his judgment the most important thing, more important than legislation, "is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance" together with "a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others, a feeling of broad community of interest," and so on. From all of which the men of the Trusts are entitled to conclude that in the opinion of Mr. ROOSEVELT pretty much everything is for the best in this best of worlds, but if lurking evil is anywhere to be found it can be cured by a universal observance of the Golden Rule. This is fine, high optimism, and ought to facilitate the distribution of many a noble block of hitherto undigested securities.

The President stands upon solid ground when he declares that the system of freight rebates "must be stopped." But he twice gets into difficulty with the Supreme Court—with its reasoning if not with its decisions—when he attempts to prescribe a remedy for the evil of excessive freight rates. The court has held that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has not under the act creating it the authority in any transportation dispute to declare what is a reasonable maximum rate. President ROOSEVELT would by an amendatory act give the right to the commission after a full hearing to decide and declare what is a reasonable rate, the ruling of the commission to have the effect of law subject to judicial review. In the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, Justice PECKHAM writing the decision, the court went at some length into the question of reasonableness in freight rates, and with considerable emphasis dissented from the theory of the association's counsel that the reasonable or unreasonable restraint of trade should be made subject to judicial determination. There is such an infinite variety of facts entering into the question, said the court, that the individual shipper would in most cases abandon the effort to show that the restraint, or what is the same thing, the charge, was unreasonable, sooner than hazard the great expense of time and money necessary to prove the fact. To impose this duty upon the courts would be "substantially to leave the question of reasonableness to the companies themselves."

The mere expression of that belief, however, would hardly serve as a bar to the adoption of the remedy suggested by the President's message. The secret rebate is the fundamental evil of Trust monopoly, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission is powerless to cure it. That situation confronting us, the people would heartily support Congress even if it went very far in the effort to provide a remedy. The reasonableness of published rates is, of course, another question altogether. In providing a remedy for the rebate evil Congress would be supported by the people, even if it went to the extent of doing "damage" to the offending corporations. In seeking a way to declare and enforce reasonable maximum rates, however, it certainly would not be the intent of Congress to do "damage," but rather to promote the public welfare. As a preliminary to conferring this new authority upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it might be necessary largely to reconstruct that body by appointing new Commissioners. The power to fix railroad rates would involve a pretty serious responsibility—we know of none more serious in the relations of the Federal Government to the business of the country. Common prudence demands that the power should be exercised only by a body competent for the performance of so grave a duty. A blind experiment in rate fixing, a heedless misuse of the new power under the impulse of semi-Populistic beliefs, might involve the country in alarms and commercial disasters which in a very short time would cost its merchants and manufacturers more than years of overcharging would cost them.

The other occasion upon which the President traverses an opinion of the Supreme Court is when he declares that "great corporations can become such only by engaging in inter-State commerce, and inter-State commerce is peculiarly the field of the general Government." The Sugar Trust is indisputably a great corporation, yet in the Knight case the Supreme Court declared that the Federal Government could not interfere with its monopoly, since the manufacture for sale and distribution among the several States of its product was a business having a remote and only indirect relation to inter-State commerce. All through the message runs the evidence of the President's firm belief in the policy of always extending and increasing the central Government power. Labor quarrels he would leave to the States, to be sure, but in all matters relating to corporations, inter-State commerce, and the larger affairs of business, he has small respect for the power of the State, and would in all possible and needful ways have the Federal Government throw its strong, protecting arm about the weak, defenseless, and shivering citizen. Mr. ROOSEVELT looks at the affairs of this Nation from the political centre. Accustomed to gazing upon large and striking objects like the great dome of the Capitol and the dignified pile called the White House, his eye with difficulty discerns those faint and straggling lines upon the map which mark the boundaries between the sovereign States. We are one Nation, one people; there should be one power, and it ought to be lodged in Washington, D. C. The people, what are they but sheep? They need the shepherd every hour.

THE TARIFF.

The President's message leaves the tariff revision agitation where it was before the message was written. The only allusion to the matter is in the very general terms employed in the opening passage of the message.

It is open to the friends and advocates of revision to infer from the President's silence that he has deferred the discussion of the subject to a more convenient season. It is equally open to the "stand-patters" to infer that he has decided to take no action in the matter. On the face of the known facts, the former inference seems likely to be the more accurate. Two years ago Mr. ROOSEVELT had it very much in mind and apparently very much at heart to secure some policy that would remove the tariff from the arena of party politics and preserve the interests involved from the disturbance inevitable from the treatment of it as purely a party issue. Since that time, and especially since the recent elections, it has become plain that many advocates of the readjustment of the tariff are warm supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT, and are not warm supporters of the Republican Party. These men helped to give to him his immense majority, and if, with the influence of that majority and the co-operation of the party that has been successful in the elections a reasonable treatment of the tariff can be attained, it will go far to take the matter out of ordinary political contention, and the hope so clearly entertained by Mr. ROOSEVELT will measurably be realized. For this reason we shall expect the President in due time to take the question up.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, in a very brief and not entirely clear passage of his message—which seems to have suffered somewhat from the hands of the transcriber—calls the attention of Congress "especially" to some very important principles connected with the currency. He says:

> The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.
>
> The retirement of the greenbacks, for which Mr. MCKINLEY seven years ago proposed a perfectly sound and efficient plan, the attainment of such elasticity as is consistent with entire safety; the provision for the actual redeemability of the standard silver dollars in gold at the option of the holder—these are the aims which all the most intelligent financiers and students of finance are now steadily pressing. It is not, of course, expected that anything will be done in regard to them by the expiring Congress at its short session, but it is a matter for congratulation that President ROOSEVELT has seen fit to embrace them in his recommendations.

SHIP SUBSIDIES.

There is cold comfort in the President's message for the earnest and insistent seekers after subsidies for the mercantile marine. He barely mentions the subject, and in an entirely perfunctory manner.

This is the less surprising when we consider the fact that the special commission appointed by Congress which has been engaged in investigation all the Summer and Fall, and was directed to report a bill at the opening of the session, has been unable to come to an agreement on the scheme to be recommended. One feature alone the majority of the commission seems to venture—a modest subsidy to be made out of increased tonnage dues after rebate is made to American vessels. This, with all due respect to the honorable members of the commission, is a ridiculous proposition, though limited in its operation. Probably the President was not expected to indorse it; at any rate, he does not.

POLICEMAN FOR THE HEMISPHERE.

President ROOSEVELT knows that the people like the big stick—they told him so on Nov. 8 with a shout that rent Heaven's concave. So he gets out the club again, the identical bludgeon of the Cuban anniversary letter, and gives it an exulting whirl or two about his head. Exhibiting the big stick to all and general, however, when there was no present occasion to use it was a very different thing from taking it up now, when we have a special occasion of growing seriousness with one of the countries "washed by the Caribbean Sea."

There is nothing disquieting in the big stick or in the notion that we are the policemen of the hemisphere, if only we hold the right and almost century-old conception of the proper use of the weapon, and the true nature of that constabulary office. So long as considerations of our rights, of our peace and safety, are held to be the measure of our privilege and obligation to interfere in the affairs of misgoverned and intolerably erring American Republics, we shall not depart from the safe and necessary policy we have always pursued. There is nothing new about the big stick. The only novel thing was Mr. ROOSEVELT's unnecessary and untimely language about it.

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXCURSION STEAMERS.

It is expected that the investigations by the Federal Commission into the requirements which it is necessary shall be imposed upon excursion steamers in the matters of construction and equipment will lead to the passage by Congress during the short session of a more stringent law than has hitherto been enacted. This is proper and desirable. But it is only just to steamboat owners that if the new law is to impose obligations which it will be difficult and costly to comply with, they shall have all the time which is possible with due regard to the public safety to adapt themselves to the new conditions. If the number of passengers which may be carried is reduced from, say, 2,000, to, say, 1,500, compliance may be immediate. If a very much larger provision of life preservers is demanded, no doubt they can be purchased with reasonable promptness. But if, for example, the law is to provide that all excursion steamers shall be provided with steel bulkheads, or if any other structural changes from the usual type of river steamer are to be insisted upon as conditions precedent to an excursion license, time should be given by as early notice as possible that these requirements of the law will become operative in, say, six months.

To enact on the first of March a law which will become operative at once and which will exclude from participation in the excursion business beginning in May a considerable fleet of steamers which cannot be rebuilt in time would be an injustice to owners and a serious inconvenience to the public.

Through the courtesy of the Simpson Crawford Company and the firm of John Wanamaker, who have surrendered to-day a portion of the space usually occupied by their regular business announcements, THE TIMES is enabled to print the message of President ROOSEVELT without unduly encroaching upon the space required for the presentation of general news. In its present quarters THE TIMES carries on its business subject to mechanical limitations which with the rapid growth of its circulation and advertising entail an increasing inconvenience. These troubles are but temporary and will disappear altogether as soon as the paper makes use of the ample facilities of the new Times Building in Times Square, to which its business will be removed at an early date.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One can safely pretend to wonder—if one carefully conceals the fact that the wonder is not quite all pretense—why it is that the authorities of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are so much disturbed by the rumor that a picture for which, believing it to be the work of VELASQUEZ, they recently paid something less than $51,000, was really painted by another man, name unknown. What difference does it make? An enormous one, of course, for a dealer in pictures who thinks only of what he can get for them above cost price and is not concerned with either the morals or the theories of art, but it is possible to argue with a good deal of force that, for men like these, buying pictures presumably never to be sold again and intended for public exhibition in a centre of culture, the amount they would pay and be content with having paid for any picture should almost if not exactly coincide with the picture's intrinsic value as an expression of artistic ability or genius. A picture of known provenance does, indeed, have what one by an unknown painter lacks, the value of forming the part of a whole and possessing what may be called a secondary intrinsic value as in some degree explaining and explained by the other parts of the whole, but this is a rather vague value, hardly commensurable with dollars and cents. At any rate, it does seem as if, for a museum, a picture ought to be a picture, with its money worth determined to a large extent, if not altogether, by considerations other than the name of the painter. But evidently the Boston men do not think so. They are going to enter upon an elaborate investigation—in other words, they are going to secure the opinions of certain experts as to whether or not the opinions expressed by certain other experts were correct, and thus, according to the Director of the museum, they "will establish the facts with finality." What facts? That the picture is the work of VELASQUEZ or is that of somebody else? That its value does not approach as closely to $51,000 as does the sum they paid for it? Somehow the relevancy of the facts as to origin, admitting that they can be ascertained, to the fact of value is not obvious—to one who sees in the episode the starting of a controversy at least as interesting as was that which arose over the question as to what was really bought by the man who paid a good many thousand dollars for a picture of a brown cow.

—We must hasten to secure whatever difference in amount of humiliation there may be between voluntary, unsuggested confession of error, and that which is compelled by a proved accusation. The need for haste is the greater because the error was one particularly well calculated to enrage its victim, one to excuse, if not to warrant, him in believing that his ill-treatment was of a particularly malicious character. What we did was to charge one of our correspondents, Mr. KONRAD MEIER, with subtracting 20.55 per cent. from 20.76 per cent. and getting as an "answer" 22 per cent. The basis of the charge was Mr. MEIER's letter as it appeared when printed by ourselves, and, alas and alas! the printing of the letter did not correspond with the writing thereof, which, to make matters worse for us, was very neatly "typed," and therefore as good "copy" as the most exacting of compositors, proofreaders, or editors could expect. The "answer," as Mr. MEIER wrote it, was ".22 per cent.," which is so close to accuracy that we couldn't, and nobody else would, call attention or ascribe the slightest importance to the excess of a single tenthousandth. How did it happen that the comment was upon an error manufactured by ourselves for the apparent purpose of making a point against a man with whom we differ as to the quality of subway air? It would take a lot of space so to reply to that inquiry that anybody out of a newspaper office would understand it, and it would be space worse than wasted. The only thing that seems worth doing is to get this paragraph into print—if we can—before Mr. MEIER's indignant and thoroughly justifiable demand for a confession and apology can reach us through the mails. Thus only may we head him off, if he is to be headed off at all, and thus best, we hope, may we do what little can be done to demonstrate the excellence of our intentions and our horror at the discovery that we have derided a reader—thank kind fortune that the derision was comparatively gentle—for making a blunder in arithmetic which we should have known that he hadn't made.

—A railway President, when questioned recently as to what would become of all the steam locomotives as a result of what seems to be the fast-approaching "electrification" of all the existing roads, admitted that the change was coming, but denied that any of the locomotives would go to the scrap heap until they were thoroughly worn out. "Some way will be found, if necessary," he declared, "to convert them from steam into electric locomotives," and added, comprehensibly, though not quite accurately, "that is what happened on some of the Western roads where oil was substituted for coal and water." The Electrical Review agrees with the railway President that the steam locomotives will not be scrapped, but it does not believe that they will be converted. "The locomotive built to burn coal," it says, "can be adapted to the use of oil without any great difficulty, but it is difficult to see what part of the steam locomotive could be retained with advantage in reconstructing it for electrical operation. The tender would, of course, be dropped completely; next, the boiler would go, and the engine proper—that is to say, the two sets of cylinders with their connecting rods. Next, the driving wheels would be discarded, because they are too large to be used with advantage with electric motors, which will naturally make a greater number of revolutions per minute than the old wheels were designed for, and, besides, the driving wheels of the electric locomotive should be perfectly balanced—another reason for discarding the steam drivers. The truck of the steam locomotive would hardly be suitable for an electric locomotive, and it would probably be cheaper to throw away the old cab and build another. This leaves us only the cowcatcher, the sandbox, the couplings, the bell, and the whistle, but the latter would be discarded as inefficient." That seems to settle the conversion plan. The Review advances the more probably prophecy that, as the electrification of the steam roads will be a gradual process, even as concerns the different parts of each system, there will be more than enough for the existing locomotives to do, and the locomotive factories will be getting orders for a good many years to come. Perhaps the electric locomotives will exterminate the steam locomotives the same year that the automobile exterminates the horse.

—They had a little snowstorm in London the other day, and it is gently amusing to note with what gravity and at what length the London papers comment upon weather which, though it might make a lot of inconvenience in New York, would here be taken as a matter of course and dismissed with a paragraph. And in the various accounts of the storm much emphasis is placed on the fact that it came in the evening of a day that had been pleasant to the marvelous extent of having five hours of bright sunshine. "The sun," we are told, "shone with brilliant power, even in the heart of the metropolis." Poor London! Here a Winter day that doesn't have as much sunshine as that, "even in the heart of the metropolis," is an exception almost as rare as is there a day that has it.

Publish the Pension Rolls.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, (Rep.)

Why are not the pension rolls made public? It certainly seems as if there was no discredit in drawing compensation for services rendered to one's country, and, if there are fraudulent pensions being drawn, who should and who would be quicker to resent the fraud than the men who risked their lives to save the country? It is incomprehensible that there should be the opposition to such a simple business proposition as greets the suggestion that the lists be made public. They belong to the public, and they should be reckoned a roll of honor.

Missed It.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Young Professor, (who has taken her down to dinner)—By the way, Miss Gaswell, have you ever seen the nebula of Andromeda?

Miss Gaswell—No; I was abroad with papa and mamma when that was played. But I've heard that it drew crowded houses.

THAT RADIUM TIMEPIECE.

Self-Winding Clocks That Wear Out In a Few Years an Old Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your note on a clock that "will run for 2,000 years without even a single winding up to start with." This looks very much like perpetual motion.

That by means of radium applied as described motion might be kept up for 2,000 years, or even longer, may be quite possible, but that a clock, or even the most delicate watch movement, could be driven by the means indicated I very much doubt. It would certainly be necessary to introduce some form of "relay," and it would be very difficult to construct one that would not require renewal at comparatively short intervals.

The old De Luc column, which any boy can make, will keep a gilt ball vibrating indefinitely; I had one in my laboratory many years ago which kept vibrating between two bells for over two years, and never stopped until I took it down, owing to a change of residence. And there was one in the Yale College laboratory which kept up a constant ringing for eight years, and perhaps much longer. But although this device has been known for over a century, no attempt that I know of has ever been made to apply it as a motor for a timekeeper.

It is easy to construct a perpetual motion that will drive a clock "until the material wears out." Self-winding clocks have been made which depended for their motive power upon the changes of temperature which are always occurring. These changes cause contraction and expansion, and by arranging two bars with different expansion rates it is easy to produce a driving gear of very considerable power. Indeed, there is generally too much power, and means have to be devised for disengaging it. A change of ten degrees in temperature has been found sufficient to wind up such a clock for forty-eight hours.

Another source of power which has been utilized for this purpose is the variation in atmospheric pressure. A clock working on this principle was exhibited in London about 100 years ago, and kept fairly good time.

Such clocks would go for 2,000 years, or 20,000 years, if it were not for the fact that no watch or clock movement will keep good time for more than a few years without being cleaned and adjusted. Every watch and clock maker knows this.

As a mere scientific speculation, the suggestion of radium for this purpose is quite interesting; as a practical device for a time measurer it does not seem to me very promising. A five-dollar expansion motor would probably be more effective than one driven by radium and costing $1,000.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 3, 1904.

Noises That Should Be Suppressed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader of your paper, I read with some degree of interest the article of your correspondent on the "Nuisance" of the "Old Clothes Man," but must say that this so-called "nuisance" falls into insignificance when compared with many other nuisances that have been for years tolerated—not alone by the municipal authorities, who are supposed to carry out the law, and stop them, but by the people themselves, who, it appears to me, should rise up in their might to exterminate them—chief among which is the Italian scissors sharpener, who, not to speak of the bell-ringing that he indulges in to attract customers, also blows a horn—at times loud enough "to wake the dead"—as if the one was not ample for his purposes.

NINETY-SECOND STREET.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

What Lincoln Would Have Done.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Query whether Mr. Hay (or Mr. Taft?) is still of opinion that the first movement of Mr. Roosevelt's mind, when he proceeds to map out a course of action, is to ask himself what, in such a case, Lincoln would have done? Imagine that plain, grave, sad humorist setting in motion the mighty Federal arm to punish—the teller of that turkey story! Publicly he would have said nothing and done nothing. Privately he would have capped that story with another, and so have turned to his duties. There at least is one difference between the wise man wisely self-restrained, wisely holding by the proportions of things, and the other sort of man acting out of his ruffled egotism.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR LINCOLN, BUT DIDN'T VOTE FOR HIS PRESENT SUCCESSOR.

New York, Dec. 2, 1904.

An Appeal for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems nearly time that the press of the world—at all events, the press of America, should issue an appeal to the thinking masses of the population both in America and elsewhere to stop the merciless massacre of heroic lives now going on in China, known as the Japanese-Russia, or Russia-Japanese, war. W. C. L.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

Information About the Colonial Dames.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Hudson" can find all the information she desires in the genealogical department of the Lenox Library, New York City.

HISTORIAN.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

Woman's Visual Angle.

From The London Chronicle.

"Have you eyes in the back of your head?" asked a country magistrate of a woman, and the woman promptly replied that she had. She was perfectly right. Take any average man and any average woman, question them as to the dress and deportment of the people in any assembly where they were together, and you will find that the woman has seen more than the man. For woman has been compelled to enlarge the angle of her vision and to see all round her hat without shifting an eye.

From an early age instinct tells the girl, and convention seals the instinct, that she must not look directly at the man in the street. Therefore the honest woman walks through London looking straight ahead. The direct look at the stranger is forbidden. Yet human curiosity compels. So develops and enlarges that angle of vision. For no woman will deliberately blind herself. And therefore by continual exercise those calm conventional eyes that look to the horizon and the infinite have trained themselves to see the world out of the corners—obliquely.

The Coldest Place in the World.

From The London Globe.

Werchejansk, Siberia, is considered the northern pole of cold, or place of greatest cold in the northern hemisphere. A temperature of 69.8 degrees Centigrade below zero (the freezing point of water) has been observed there, but the Russian painter, Borissow, has found a temperature of 70 degrees Centigrade below zero registered on a minimum thermometer left by an Austrian exploring expedition in 1872 in the Straits of Matotchkin, Nova Zembla. Another maximum thermometer registered 14 degrees above zero Centigrade as the highest temperature since 1872. Apparently the place has a good title to be regarded as the pole of cold.

Needs the Weapon.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—Have you a motor cycle club in town?

Egbert—No, but I wish we had. There ought to be something a fellow could throw at them when they frighten the life out of a man."

PAINTINGS BY LOCAL MEN.

Sale of Oils by Blenner, Chapman, Coffin, and Gay.

J. P. Silo, the auctioneer, will sell at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, 132 paintings by four of our younger artists of New York. The auction will be held on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next. The painters are Messrs. Edward Gay, Carlton J. Chapman, and William A. Coffin, Associates of the Academy of Design, and Mr. Carle J. Blenner, who has not yet the right to put A. N. A. after his name.

Mr. Coffin contributes nearly one-half of the canvases, in all but two instances landscapes, one exception being a study of the nude, a seated figure called "An Idyl," painted some years ago. There is also "Rhododendrons," a flower piece. His strongest works are nocturnes with or without moonlight, such as the large "Moonlight in Harvest," which won the Hallgarten Prize at the Academy in 1886, where one sees the northern constellations in the dark sky, and "Studio at Pine Spring Farm," in which the dull glow behind the windows of the studio is well managed along with the light from the moon, not in the picture, which bathes the small building in its rays after a very truthful fashion. In "Early Moonrise," "Moonrise in May," and "Jenner Hill," a tall upright with low horizon and a white half moon high aloft; in "Early Moonrise, Dennison's Hill," where the low moon is partly mirrored on the edge of the pond in the foreground, we have the night luminary in its stage of white water before it becomes rich in tone. Perhaps the finest of all for mystery and charm is "Solitude," a moon-flooded house in a solitary place without trees or bushes about it, showing the deep shadows of its eaves on plain white walls. To the left the strong stars of the Great Bear are all in the sky, the North Star just above the roof and to the right the constellation Cassiopeia's Chair, about to set, but still above the horizon. It is a novelty to see these stars brought into a picture; the painter has managed to introduce them without disturbing the atmospheric qualities of the nocturne.

There is plenty of other pictures by Mr. Coffin such as are better known, his Pennsylvania farm lands, with their rolling acres well felt, and their clouds dyed red by the late sunset—such as "Pine Spring Farm, Somerset County"; "The Sun's Parting Volley," and "Evening, Somerset Valley," which took a gold medal at the Art Club of Philadelphia in 1898 and a silver at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Edward Gay, A. N. A., puts his best foot forward with midsummer landscapes full of ripened grain—"Harvest Time, Near Stamford, Conn."; "Wheat Fields," "Ready for the Reapers," with its windsmitten sea of wheat; "A Grain Field," &c.; but we have also a good snowscape in "Winter Twilight," a view near Dordrecht, Holland, with two windmills, and a Florida coast.

The seafights and yachting marines by Carlton T. Chapman are too well known to require much comment. There are two pictures of the Columbia, and several sea battles of the War of 1812, a British coastguard cutter of the same period overhauling a smuggler, "The Port Saint Malo"; "The Galleon," time of Elizabeth, and a very fine, dashing marine, "Autumn Storm, Making for Port," which shows him at his best.

A dozen ideal heads and busts of fair maidens are supplied by Blenner, including the spirited half length of a pretty girl with a book, called "Poetry," which won an honorable mention at the Pan-American—bright look as she turns her head, light coming from below. "Peasant Girl at Gwerny" is a figure seated among trees, the sunlight falling on her shoulders with excellent out-of-door effect. Mr. Blenner took a Hallgarten Prize at the Academy in 1899 and a bronze medal at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Chapman has had medals at Boston, Chicago World's Fair, Atlanta, Pan-American, and Charleston. Mr. Gay took the two-thousand-dollar prize for his "Broad Acres," now in the Metropolitan Museum; the Shaw Prize in 1903, &c. Mr. Coffin also has taken many prizes and medals.

Why the Subway Could Not Fill Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot, in the interest of scientific accuracy, let pass unchallenged the conclusions displayed in your columns regarding the time in which the Subway tunnel may be expected to become quite filled with débris and dust.

So often, in these calculations, there is just one neglected factor which puts them all awry.

And rarely in nature is there a poison which does not generate its own antidote.

A cubic yard of dirt is brought into the Subway daily—so in six thousand or nine thousand years the tunnel will be filled. Such the argument was.

Suppose a cubic yard of dirt is brought in daily. What then.

Why, simply this:

To the dust particles of this accumulating mass, the moisture from the breath of the hundreds of thousands of passengers will adhere. So the particles will become saturated and loamy, and the bed prepared for lodgment of bacteria. Prof. Chandler's assurance that bacteria cannot enter the Subway loses thus its value.

These bacteria will accumulate in myriads; they will attack the inorganic elements of the dust-particles, and transmute them into protoplasm. They will multiply in number and variety and become the prey of such animal protozoa as may be introduced.

All these will be inhaled by the passengers with every breath, and when the passengers go into the open air again they will take the organisms with them.

And there is the crux, and the refutation of all your correspondent's argument. For these organisms are the dust-particles, transformed and assimilated, and so the dirt will flow out of the Subway by a cosmic process, as fast as it flows in.

Wonderful are the provisions of nature. How mankind lies, a wayward child, well-cherished, in her lap! JOHN COLLIER.

New York, Dec. 3, 1904.

Japanese Names for Babes.

According to The Levant Herald happy mothers in England and "America" are following the fashion of giving their children Japanese names, such as Kuroki, Kamimura, Togo, Oku, &c. After remorselessly condemning this fashion The Herald opines that "this sort of outrage almost excuses parricide."

The Long Domestic Roll.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How long have you had your new girl?"

"Which one? I've had four in the last week."

"Mercy! I mean the new one you had ten days ago."

"I've had seven since then."

"I think her name was Mary."

"I've had five Marys."

"Goodness! This one had freckles and a turn-up nose."

"Three of them had the same."

"I give it up."

"I've given them all up."

Gave the Ocean Its Name.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"And is that the ocean out there?" asked the visitor from the interior, who had just arrived at Atlantic City.

"Yes, the Atlantic Ocean," replied the native proudly; "named after our city, you know."

Disillusion.

From The Chicago News.

Dick—Do you know anything about flirting?

Tim—No. I thought I did when I tried it, but she married me.

AGAINST PORT CHESTER ROAD.

Consideration of Application for Increase of Stock Indefinitely Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners has decided indefinitely to postpone consideration of the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for the increase of its capital stock from $250,000 to $15,000,000, and for issue of bonds, hearing on which had been set down for to-day.

It is generally understood that, since the Port Chester Company has not obtained the right to build its railroad into New York City, the Railroad Commissioners take the position that it would not be proper to allow the company to issue securities on a road, the most important part of which it has not the right to build.

A vigorous petition was filed with the Commissioners to-day by a number of property owners in the Bronx, praying that the Board would deny the application of the Port Chester Company, because the approval of its application would be more likely to prevent the rapid building of the railroad lines which are now so sorely needed in the Bronx, and permission to build which has already been obtained by the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company.

INTERBOROUGH IN QUEENS.

Buys Land with View to Complete Old East River Tunnel.

Reports of the sale of the Edward Smith & Co. varnish works property in Long Island City were confirmed yesterday through the announcement of the closing of the transaction by Brokers Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. It is understood that the purchase has been made by Interborough Rapid Transit interests and is incidental to that company's project for completing the old Steinway tunnel from Long Island City to Forty-second Street, Manhattan, thus making a connection between the Subway and the surface lines in Queens. The Steinway tunnel franchise was acquired several months ago by August Belmont and his associates.

The Smith property covers about thirteen lots, lying west of West Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The same brokers also announced that they had sold for Valentine & Co. the old Lawson Valentine varnish works, also consisting of thirteen lots, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Long Island City.

STATE LOSES GAME LAW CASE

Court of Appeals Decides for Defendant in $1,168,315 Cold Storage Case.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—By a decision of the Court of Appeals to-day in the case of the people against Bootman and another, the State loses its last chance to recover over $1,000,000 penalties for alleged violation of the game laws.

The Court affirmed the action of the lower courts dismissing the complaint of the State game authorities, who charged Jacob V. Bootman and Howard R. Robinson of New York with violating the Forest, Fish and Game Law by having in their cold storage warehouses between May 23 and June 1, 1901, a quantity of game birds. The total amount demanded was $1,168,315.

The defendants base their case on the claims that they had no knowledge of the exact contents of the cases of game, which were stored with them by the owners, and that none of the birds was killed in the State. Ex-Gov. Black argued the case for the State.

SETS ASIDE RAILROAD VERDICT

Justice Dickey Says Man with Broken Nose Should Have Redress.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a decision yesterday in which he set aside the verdict of a jury in favor of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in an action brought by Stephen H. Grogan for damages for having his nose broken at the elevated station at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue by having a passenger who had climbed in the window of the car plant his heel fair in the plaintiff's face.

The case was tried before Justice Dickey while he was in Trial Term, and it was shown that Grogan was not to blame for the accident. The attorneys for the railroad company, however, denied that it was responsible, as it could not prevent people from climbing in the windows. Justice Dickey takes the opposite view, however, and says:

"It seems to me that to allow the plaintiff to go out of court with a broken nose and without a bill of costs to pay, without any redress, would be a miscarriage of justice. Defendant should be held to pay some damages. Unless there is some redress such as by recoveries in actions of this kind, it will not be safe for people to ride in the cars at the times the railroad company permits crowds to gather at its stations."

Leoncavallo's New Opera.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Signor Ruggiero Leoncavallo, who, at the special desire of the Emperor, undertook to write an opera called "The Roland of Berlin," has now arrived here to superintend the last rehearsals before the work is produced on Dec. 12 in the Royal Opera House. He described his difficulties in an amusing manner. He says: "I knew nothing whatever about the famous Roland and nothing of the German language. I set to work immediately and found some one to translate for me, into Italian, the German novel "Der Roland von Berlin," in order that I might learn about the chief character of the new opera. This alone cost me a hundred pounds. The piece is now ready, and I give it with a joyful heart and in all good comradeship to my German friends and fellow artists as the best that I can produce." The opera will be produced in Italian at Munich next January.

POEMS BY MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

From The Independent.

I.

My heart's at peace with all, and fain would I
Live, as I love, in lifelong amity;
And yet the storm clouds lower, the rising wind
Stirs up the waves; the elemental strife
Rages around. I do not understand
Why this should be.

II.

'Tis surely not our fault;
We've sought to be sincere in deed and word;
We have exhausted every means to prove
A clear and truthful case, but all in vain.
Now may the God that sees the hearts of men
Approve of what we do!

III.

They're at the front,
Our brave young men; and now the middle-aged
Are shouldering their arms; and in the fields
The old men gather in the abundant rice,
Low stooping o'er the sheaves; all ages vie
In cheerful self-devotion to the land.

Kyoto, Japan.

[The above translation of poems by his Majesty, the originals of which appeared in The Kokumin Shimbun for Nov. 7, 1904, seem to have been composed at different periods. No. I. evidently was written before the war, when the Emperor saw himself surrounded by ominous signs of a coming conflict. No. II. dates from the actual commencement of the war, when all peaceable means had been exhausted and the declaration of war had become inevitable. No. III. is what we see in Japan to-day. Only this afternoon I passed a gang of women taking their husbands' and fathers' places in the building of a bridge. His Majesty has every reason to be proud of the ready self-sacrificing spirit of his people.—Lloyd.]

PRINCE FUSHIMI GUEST OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

Round Table Dinner Under Canopy of Chrysanthemums and Roses.

HIS AIDE TALKS OF THE WAR

Speeches at the Dinner at Sherry's Made in Japanese — Prince Visits Natural History Museum.

Gathered under a canopy of Japanese chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses, Prince Fushimi, Special Envoy of the Mikado, was the guest of honor at a dinner at Sherry's last night, his hosts being representative business men of Japan in this country. After the dinner the Prince took occasion to compliment his countrymen on the success they had achieved in a business way in America, while Major Mihara, aide-de-camp to the Prince, gave a private talk on the progress of the war in the Far East.

Twenty-six Japanese were seated at the circular table in the private dining room, where the affair was held behind closed doors, with all the speeches in Japanese. Consul General Uchida acted as toastmaster, the Prince and his suite being seated directly opposite. This staff included Baron Kaneko, who sat on the Prince's right, and A. Satò, on his left. The others of the suite were Major Mihara, Count Terachima, N. Watanabe, and Dr. K. Rokkaku.

Among the bankers and business men who acted as hosts, besides Consul General Uchida, were K. Iwuahara of the banking firm of Mitsui & Co., K. Imanishi of the Yokohama Specie Bank in New York, R. Arai of the firm of Morimira, Arai & Co., Y. Mural of Morimura Brothers, and Dr. Takamine, chemist.

The table was in the form of a hollow circle, the centre of which was filled with maidenhair ferns, yellow chrysanthemums, and American Beauty roses. Scattered among the floral decorations were myriads of multi-colored electric lights. A string orchestra played during the dinner, which lasted from 7 o'clock until after 10.

When coffee and cigars were served, Mr. Uchida arose, and in the name of the Japanese business men in New York welcomed the Prince, who replied informally.

"I am extremely gratified at the entertainment which my fellow-countrymen in this city have accorded me," said the Prince, according to his interpreter. "Also, it has been most interesting for me to see the advancement and the success achieved by the business men of Japan who are in this country. The worth of Japan is represented here, and your success means the general business advancement and success of our beloved country. I bring you greeting and best wishes, and hope that your business interests may continue to be profitable."

No other speeches were made around the table, but immediately after the Prince had spoken the hosts and guests went to an adjoining room, where, behind closed doors and in Japanese, Major Mihara talked at length on the war situation in the Far East. It was nearly midnight when the Prince left his hosts and returned to his suite in the St. Regis Hotel.

In the morning the Prince arranged to visit the City Hall and return the call made last week by Mayor McClellan. Consul General Uchida called up the Mayor's office to inform them of the impending visit. To his disappointment he was informed that the Mayor had gone down the bay to meet the steamship Finland on which Mrs. McClellan, his mother, was to arrive. An appointment, therefore, was made to have the Prince pay his visit to-day. Some fears were entertained last night, however, as to this visit, as the Finland did not arrive after all yesterday, and the Mayor will go down the bay again in a revenue cutter this morning.

The Prince took a drive in Central Park and later visited the Museum of Natural History, where Morris K. Jesup met him, and with some of the officials there escorted him about the museum. The exhibits were explained to him in French. The Prince's interest centred largely in those exhibits which showed the development of the horse and the mineral resources of the country.

On his arrival at Sherry's and before the dinner there was an informal reception, during which Consul General Uchida presented the guests of honor and his suite to each of the hosts of the occasion. In addition to the visit to the City Hall to-day, the Prince will visit Grant's Tomb and Columbia University, and will be entertained at a dinner given by the Loyal Legion.

"UNDER THE GREEN LIGHTS."

Policemen Present a Dramatic Copy of the Real Thing.

Aside from the fact that Newton MacMillan and Paul Armstrong, playwrights, attempted to create a classic out of the Tenderloin Police Station, with all its mirthless activity and depravity, the entertainment given by the Greater New York Police Band, Fife and Drum Corps at the Grand Central Palace last night was extremely funny.

The first part of the police entertainment, which was under the management of Roundsman and Bandmaster Daniel J. Fogarty, was vaudeville. "Ajax" Whitman, the strong man and bicycle policeman, threw things about with his teeth, after which the band played. Then came the play.

Capt. Cottrell, as Captain of the Tenderloin Station, the scene, read the minutes to the night platoon. Then began the monotonous, hideous parade of the Tenderloin's worst productions. The Sergeant threw bouquets at the reporters in the corner and the reporters took possession of the place. A wonderful likeness was presented of each official, even the matron, and each reporter.

Xenodocius, "the classic cop," was ruled out of the cast, somehow, but patrolled the house all evening in a uniform which he proudly believed to be a Sergeant's, but which, it was whispered, was an usher's.

Among those present were Police Commissioner McAdoo, whose name figured in every song and every turn, and William Stephen Devery.

KETTLES READY FOR BOILING.

Salvation Army Getting Ready for Its Christmas Dinners.

The Christmas tripods and kettles of the Salvation Army already have made their appearance on the streets, and upon the contributions of passers-by depends largely the size of the Army's annual Christmas feast to the poor. This year, as last, the Salvationists expect to provide for 25,000 in the city and 250,000 throughout the country. The dinner here will be on Monday, Dec. 26, at 6 P. M. at the Grand Central Palace.

Commander Eva Booth, the new head of the Army in the United States, will be present to superintend the distribution of baskets to families.

Jewelers Move After Forty Years.

A. Frankfield & Co., importers and jewelers, will move from their present place of business, at 52 West Fourteenth Street, to the new building that has been erected for them at 38 West Thirty-fourth Street. The firm has been in existence for nearly half a century, and has been at the Fourteenth Street address for forty-two years.

Controller Gets $100 Conscience Money.

Controller Grout received by mail yesterday afternoon as a contribution to "personal taxes" $100—one fifty-dollar note of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank and one fifty-dollar gold certificate. The letter was posted in the General Post Office, "Dec. 6, 1 P. M.," and addressed to the Controller. The money was turned over to the City Treasury.

DE ROUGEMONT—CLAPP.

New York Girl Becomes Bride of French Count.

One of the largest fashionable weddings of the season took place yesterday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth Street, when Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, daughter of Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp married the Count René du Temple de Rougemont of France. A crowd gathered in the street and filled the stoops and pavements in sight of the church.

The decorations were with chrysanthemums and other flowers with ferns and palms. The little page and flower girl, Master Auriel Widener and Miss Audrey Hoffman, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Marion Haven and the bridesmaids, the Misses Adelaide Spofford and Desporte de la Fosse, entered the church at the left of the chancel and proceeded to the centre of the church to meet the bride, who was escorted by her uncle, Jonathan Thorn.

The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Farley. Special music was sung and the members of the choir, which preceded the bride's attendants, carried tall stalks of Easter lilies.

The bride was frocked in a Parisian creation of old-point lace and flowered silver cloth over satin. It was trimmed with pearls, and the train, of silvered flowered cloth, was long and square. The bridal veil, her mother's, was caught with blossoms. She wore no jewels. The bridesmaids were in white liberty satin, trimmed with lace, and wore marquise hats of white, trimmed with white and gray marabout, with marabout muffs to match their hats. Each carried a large pink rose. The page wore a white costume and a velvet hat with long white plumes, and the little flower girl was in white chiffon, with a white hat, and carried pink roses.

The Count's best man was his cousin, M. Desporte de la Fosse, and the ushers were Brinckerhoff Thorn, Alfred Vanderbilt, William Woodward, Ernest Iselin, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and Henry R. Winthrop.

After the church ceremony a reception followed at the Clapp residence, 104 Fifth Avenue, which was elaborately decorated with flowers and palms.

The Count and Countess have gone to Washington, where many entertainments have been planned in their honor. About the middle of January they intend to sail for Paris.

BULL—LIVINGSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The marriage here this forenoon of Miss Maud Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston of Islip, L. I., to Henry Worthington Bull, son of William Langman Bull, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, took place here to-day. Twelve members of the immediate families comprised the witnesses, and the ceremony was quietly celebrated in the Bethesda Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Ralph L. Brydges, rector of St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., officiated, and he was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of Bethesda Church. The bridegroom's brother, Frederick Bull of New York City, was best man. The bride had no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Bull will take a wedding trip through Europe.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of Stuyvesant Square will give a small cotillion at Sherry's on Jan. 11 for her débutante daughter, Miss Beatrice Morgan, and will give a reception to introduce her formally this afternoon. In the receiving party to-day, besides Mrs. Morgan and her daughter, will be the débutante's grandmother, Mrs. David P. Morgan; her aunt, Mrs. L. Henry Morgan, and the Misses Louise Kobbé, Corinne Robinson, Janet Dana, Gladys Rice, and Lydia Mason Jones.

***

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt's only daughter, will not make her début this Winter. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a musicale or two later in the season, and will give a small entertainment for her daughter, at which the guests will be very young, on Wednesday evening next. The entertainments or dances to be given by Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Burden, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt will not be for Miss Vanderbilt.

***

The wedding of Mrs. Elsa Huntington Francke and Lindsley Tappin will take place very quietly this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, 49 East Twentieth Street. The bride will have no attendants. The Rev. Alexander W. Bosworth, a brother-in-law of the bride, will perform the ceremony. After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Tappin will live for a time at 155 East Seventy-second Street.

***

Miss Gertrude Agostini and Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr., will also have a quiet home wedding to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini, 14 West Forty-seventh Street.

***

The Bazaar of the Seasons, for the benefit of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, will open to-day at the Waldorf and continue over to-morrow. There are about eighty-five inmates of the home, and the bazaar is designed to raise current expenses.

***

John D. Crimmins, Sr., gave a dinner of about twenty covers last evening, followed by informal dancing, to which a number of additional guests were asked, for his débutante daughter, Miss Mercedes Crimmins. The table was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and greens.

***

The Junior Cotillion of last evening at Sherry's followed the time-honored custom of the Junior by beginning about 11 in the large ballroom, and about midnight supper was served in the adjoining suite. Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. Charles Peabody received the guests. The cotillion favors were old colored prints framed as trays for the girls, and smaller ones mounted on pincushions for their partners. The dance was led by Stowe Phelps, with Miss Elizabeth Wainwright Dodge. Among the débutantes present were the Misses Corinne Robinson, Beatrice Morgan, Constance Knower, Blanche Shoemaker, Janet Dana, Eleanor Whitridge, Mildred Barclay, Martha Prentice Strong, Louise Kobbé, Jennet Blackwell, Josephine S. Pearson, Grace Ruggles, Isabel Cary, Miss Sylvia Parsons, Harriet Porter, Julia Dodge, Marjorie Motley, Carolyn Hatch, Alice Hasell, Edith Landon, Mary Bostwick, the Misses Blagden, Miss Helen Fargo, Miss Annie Best, and a number of others. Dinners were given by a number of the patronesses, who took their guests to the dance.

***

Mrs. Frederick Pearson gave the first of three days at home yesterday to introduce her daughter, Miss Josephine S. Pearson. Mrs. Pearson and her daughter received alone.

***

Mrs. Samuel William Fairchild and Miss Fairchild will be "at home" on Saturday from 4 to 7 at 65 East Fifty-sixth Street, and will also receive on Wednesdays, Jan. 4 and 18.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton (Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence), who went to Richmond, Va., to attend the wedding of ex-Gov. Wise's daughter, will return to town next week, and will occupy their new house, 62 East Fifty-fourth Street. A number of entertainments are being given in Richmond for them.

***

Miss Callender and Miss de Forest will be at home informally on Sunday afternoons in January and February at their apartment, 27 East Seventy-second Street. No cards will be sent out, and the afternoons will, as usual, be quite informal. Beautiful music is always heard at these afternoons, and the programme for the coming Winter will be as attractive as ever.

***

Lispenard Stewart's large dinner of Jan. 9 will be for his debutante niece, Miss Anita Stewart, and from it the guests will go to the Astor ball.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Sails.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sailed for Italy on the North German Lloyd liner Koenigin Luise yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Rockefeller and their child accompanied him. Mr. Rockefeller said that he was going away to get a good rest.

MANY AT THE FUNERAL OF MRS. G. H. GILBERT

Police Summoned to Prevent Overcrowding of Church.

BANKS OF FLORAL TRIBUTES

Hosts of Friends from Both Sides of the Footlights Honor the Aged Actress's Memory.

Funeral services for Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the actress, were held yesterday morning in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Stinson officiating, assisted by the Rev. Walter Bentley. Ten minutes before the time set for the services the church was so crowded with people of the theatrical world and friends who had witnessed Mrs. Gilbert's performances that the reserves had to be sent from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station to see that no more people were admitted to the church.

There was a special musical service, chiefly hymns that Mrs. Gilbert liked. This was under the direction of P. F. del Campiglio, who composed the organ prelude, "At Rest," which was dedicated to Mrs. Gilbert's memory. This was followed by "Blessed Are the Merciful," "Lead, Kindly Light," "Come Unto Me," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Oh, Rest in the Lord."

In his eulogy Dr. Stinson dwelt upon Mrs. Gilbert's Christian life, saying that the dearest book to her was her Bible. He said that in her acting she had brought comfort to many people who carried heavy burdens, making them forget themselves, and bringing out their better emotions. Dr. Stinson then read these lines, which he had written:

Eighty years of hopes and fears,
Eighty years of joy and tears,
Eighty years by changes tossed,
Eighty years by losses crossed,
Eighty years of battles fought,
Tell me not they were for naught.
Eighty years of garnered love
All that's true the heavens will show,
Eighty years of work all done,
Cheery as when first begun.

The casket and altar were covered with the floral tributes of Mrs. Gilbert's many friends, among the pieces being a huge white wreath bearing the word "Granny," a contribution from the members of the company with which she was playing when she died, in Chicago. Among the other floral tributes were those of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell, Annie Russell, Ethel Barrymore, William Gillette, Ada Rehan, and John Drew. The Ladies' Missionary Society of the church, in which Mrs. Gilbert had a pew for many years, was included. At the conclusion of the services the police had to drive away a crowd of women who were stealing the flowers as souvenirs.

In respect to Mrs. Gilbert's memory there were no rehearsals of any of the plays yesterday morning. This made it possible for the members of her profession to attend the services. Almost all of the prominent people of the stage and many of the minor members of the many companies in the city were present. The members of Mrs. Gilbert's company occupied the front pews with her relatives and closest friends. The pall bearers were George Gould, Francis Wilson, Clyde Fitch, John Drew, Nat Goodwin, Sir Charles Wyndham, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Frank E. Aiken, William Bispham, and Dean Van Amringe of Columbia University. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE DEAD.

He Wrote About and Practiced Athletic Training with Success.

William Blaikie, well known as an athlete, author of "How to Get Strong and How to Stay So," lawyer at 35 Nassau Street, and lecturer on physical culture, died yesterday morning at his home, 52 West Twenty-first Street, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Mr. Blaikie was born at York, this State, on May 24, 1843. From boyhood he was interested in athletics, and as a student at the Boston Latin High School captained his school football team in 1862. But his principal fame rested on his captaincy of the Harvard crew of 1866, which he stroked to victory against Yale. In 1869 he accompanied the Harvard eight-oared crew to England as its Secretary and Treasurer and coach. This was the first of the international college races; Oxford was an easy victor. In the previous year he had graduated from the Harvard Law School as one of the two honor men. It was mainly due to his efforts that the intercollegiate games were established in this country. For ten years he held the amateur outdoor long-distance walking record, having walked from Boston to New York, 225 miles, in 4½ days. When but seventeen years old, he astonished the world of athletes by lifting with his bare hands 1,019 pounds, he weighing at the time but 133 pounds.

Throughout his life he maintained his interest in athletics.

Mr. Blaikie was for a year connected with the Attorney General's office in Washington as pardon clerk, and was an assistant in the United States District Attorney's office in this city from 1870 to 1872, since which time he had been engaged in private practice.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Kurtz.

William Kurtz, an artist, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home in Far Rockaway at the age of seventy-one years. He contracted a cold on Friday last, and owing to his advanced age he was unable to combat the disease successfully. He was well known as a photographic and brush artist, and was said to be the inventor of the three-color photo-engraving process. At the time of his death his studios were on Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. For the last twenty-five years he had been a Summer resident of Far Rockaway, and five years ago he made his permanent residence at that place. A widow, four daughters, and three sons survive him.

Obituary Notes.

J. W. WYMAN, a banker of Crown Point and President of the Citizens' National Bank of Port Henry, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Crown Point, aged fifty-nine years.

MOSES B. SCHWAB, a prominent business man of Cleveland, was stricken in that city Monday afternoon with an attack of heart disease, and died soon afterward. He was born in New York City, July 27, 1842.

DR. JAMES D. BARBEE, a leader in Southern Methodism, is dead at his home, in Nashville, Tenn., aged seventy-two years. Dr. Barbee was for a number of years one of the agents of the Southern Methodist Publishing House.

MIDDLETON WARNICK, a member of the Greene Knitting Company, and one of the best-known residents of Amsterdam, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart trouble in that city. He was fifty-nine years of age, and was the father of State Senator Warnick.

GEORGE E. P. DODGE, a retired shoe manufacturer of Chicago, and long one of the leading men in the industry in the West, is dead, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Dodge was born in Bennington, N. H., and came to Chicago in 1864, with Erskine M. Phelps establishing the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer.

WILLIAM INGALLS, who has been Assistant United States Boiler Inspector most of the time since 1888, died at his home in Nyack, N. Y., last evening of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days. When a young man he learned engineering and was engineer on several Hudson River steamers until he was appointed to his government position. His last appointment he received from President McKinley.

JOHN CHARLES METTAM, forty-seven years old, for more than thirty years a salesman for Tiffany & Co., died suddenly from apoplexy at his home, 226 East Seventeenth Street, late Monday night. He was born in Dublin, his father being a professor in Trinity College. He was a member of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and active in the Men's Club of that church. He was also a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was unmarried.

Services for John H. Wagner.

Funeral services for John Harrison Wagner, a writer for The New York Sun and a playwright, who died on Sunday in his apartment in the Cadillac, will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Stephen Merritt Chapel, at Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. The interment will be at Danbury, Conn.

HACKETT AS CHARLES II.

"The Fortunes of the King" as Represented at the Lyric.

Charles Stuart	Mr. Hackett
Clement Lane, a cavalier	James L. Seeley
Lord Wilmot	Samuel Hardy
Sir George Villiers	Frederick Webber
The Earl of Derby	George Dickson
Col. William Carlos, a veteran	Peter Lang
Gen. Henry Ireton	Robert Holmes
Capt. Mark Davereaux	William Courtleigh
Cornet Snakeley	M. J. Jordan
Richard Penderel, Yeoman	George Schaeffer
Humphrey Penderel	E. L. Duane
Jane Lane, Clement's sister	Charlotte Walker
Drusilla Coningsby	Flora Bowley
Tabitha Penderel	Eleanor Sheldon

After the curtain of the third act last night at the Lyric, in response to a good deal of persistent applause, Mr. Hackett made a little speech. He said that his present welcome to his old home was warmer than in many years, and he added, with a touch of real modesty, that he hoped it was sincere. In respect of Mr. Hackett, whom every one wishes well, and also in respect of his authors, Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, the wish may be heartily echoed. But in respect of some other things dramatic, which are not without importance, a hope may be ventured that the success of such a play was not as real as it seemed.

"The Fortunes of the King" is a historical melodrama of the old conventional order, machine made, and not particularly well made at that. It deals with the youth of Charles II. of England, his flight from the Roundheads, his love affairs with one of his humble subjects, his hiding in the oak of Boscobel, and his escape to France. There were times, as, for example, the woodland scenes of philandering in the second act, when one wondered why that courteous and considerate monarch, when on his death bed, apologized only for being such an unconscionable time dying. If he had foreseen his career as depicted on the American stage his life would have seemed slower than his dath.

There were other times, to be sure, when his mimic life in prospect would have seemed to the well-bred Stuart a matter of quite as ungracious bustle, and unnecessary noise. That was in the third act, when his supposititious adventures afforded Mr. Hackett one of his characteristic sword bouts all over the stage, which ended in stabbing the villian and palming him off on the pursuing Roundheads for his own royal person, while the King escaped through a full length portrait on the wall. Even more in need of apology, from the point of view of Royal Charles, was the love affair in Boscobel with the sweetest of ladies, who bore the euphonious name of Jane Lane. Enamored of him as she was, he persisted in making believe that he was only a royal trooper, and fed his burning heart on nothing more satisfying than the smiles of coquetry. Worst of all, perhaps, was the last curtain of the play, where he took Jane Lane in his royal arms and resolved, if words mean anything, to marry her. In a note which the authors have seen fit to append to the programme, it is stated that the liberties taken with history are only such as are "usual in the drama." Be it so!

Of the writing of the play this is a fair sample. Charles exclaims: "She is the dearest lady east of the sun and west of the moon!" A gruff retainer, not unnaturally annoyed at this style of speech, retorts, "Aw, hell!" whereupon Charles rejoins, with the effect of repartee, "Did you speak?" It is the stereotype humor of this sort of piece—antique highfalutin that alternates with modern slang. The temper of the audience may be gathered from the fact that it applauded roundly.

Mr. Hackett's acting was quite in keeping. For the most part it was dry and staccato, with an enunciation that was, to say the least, modern. "France offers me an army—A NARMY!" But this was varied by effects, the force and breadth of which threatened to wreck the scenery. It was all in the picture, to be sure, except when a particularly violent passage threatened to carry Mr. Hackett outside the proscenium arch.

Miss Charlotte Walker revealed again her gracious person and very pretty features. She has a vitality and a power of varied expression worthy of better things, though she, too, was strained and artificial at times, it is to be hoped in spite of herself.

MR. DE PACHMANN'S RECITAL.

Mr. de Pachmann attracted so much interest in his recitals at Mendelssohn Hall that he attempted another one yesterday afternoon in the ampler spaces of Carnegie Hall. This auditorium is less favorable to the peculiar qualities of his art, and he was in a freakish and rather an indifferent mood, so that, though his programme consisted entirely of pieces by Chopin, in whose music he is most at home, the marvels of his playing were obscured by many disturbing features.

The beauty of his tone, his soaring lightness of touch, his delicate iridescence of color, the fleetness and delicacy of his technique, are always there; but yesterday afternoon there were crude phrasing, confused rhythm, and perverse exaggeration of expression to interfere with the enjoyment of his playing. He did not hesitate to add trite ornamental phrases of his own to a couple of the mazurkas, and to the D flat waltz.

That waltz and the ones in F and A flat he played probably faster and more pianissimo than most other pianists could achieve them, but at the expense of rhythm and formal shapeliness. They lapsed at times into mere tonal blurrings, very pretty in their color, but not Chopin's music. Quite too frequently he seemed, indeed, to be making a mockery of what he was attempting; and his admirers could only grieve. There was a fairly large number of them in the hall, and not a little enthusiasm.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Kirke La Shelle has purchased from Daniel V. Arthur a half interest in "The Education of Mr. Pipp," by Augustus Thomas. The comedy is founded upon the series of illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. The first performance will take place in January. The half interest cost Mr. La Shelle $10,000.

***

Andrew Mack will play "Tom Moore" next week, the last of his New York engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The play had a successful run at another house.

***

Nat Goodwin signed a three years' contract with Charles Frohman yesterday. He will appear in "The Beauty and the Barge," a London success, early next season. Mr. Goodwin will continue in "The Usurper" at the Knickerbocker until Dec. 24.

***

Gov. Frazier of Tennessee will see May Irwin in "Mrs. Black Is Back" at the Bijou to-night. Last night he was at the Manhattan and saw Mrs. Fiske in "Hedda Gabler."

***

Heinrich Knote, the German tenor, will make his American début at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, when he will sing in "Tannhäuser."

Mrs. Brown Potter in a New Play.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Under the management of Gilbert Hare at the Savoy Theatre to-night Mrs. Brown Potter produced a dramatic version of the opera "I Pagliacci." The performance was witnessed by a brilliant audience, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Francis of Teck, and Lady Minto. The play was commendably performed and well received.

Princeton Debaters Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The final team that has been selected to represent Princeton in the twelfth annual debate with Yale, at New Haven, on Friday night, was announced to-day as follows: N. M. Thomas, 1905, Lewisburg, Penn.; J. L. Semple, 1905, Beverly, N. J., and W. S. Davidson, 1908, Hightstown, N. J. Princeton will defend the negative of the question, Resolved, That it should be the policy of the United States not to hold territory permanently, except for the purpose that ultimately it will enjoy Statehood. Princeton has chosen these judges: John B. Moore, A. Maurice Low, and Lucius F. Garvin, Governor of Rhode Island.

Gifts That Are Really Worthy

¶ In the selection of a gift, there is an added satisfaction in knowing that one is the donor of something worthy in artistic character and genuineness. The knowledge that some simple and inexpensive piece of silver is artistically and skillfully wrought, gives it a charm not to be measured by mere cost.

¶ The productions of the Gorham Silversmiths have come to be recognized as standards of artistic handicraft. From the simplest to the most elaborate, its wares are the finest examples of art and workmanship. Attention is especially called to the great variety of beautiful and yet inexpensive holiday things.

The Gorham Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
Maiden Lane, 21, 23

SPECIAL CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Immaculate Conception Promulgation to be Celebrated To-morrow.

To-morrow is the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation by Pope Pius IX. of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Special preparations have been made for the anniversary in practically every Catholic church in the country. The celebration has a local interest in that the feast of the Immaculate Conception is the patronal feast of the Catholic Church in the United States. The one special mass that is customary will be replaced with many to-morrow. In New York the principal observance is to be at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where at 10:30 Archbishop Farley will officiate at a solemn high celebration of the mass. To assist in the service there are to be some of the leading officials of the archdiocese, and Organist James Ungerer has prepared for the cathedral celebration an especial musical programme.

High mass will be celebrated in the Paulists' Church, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on East Fourteenth Street, and in other large churches. Special music is to be a feature at all of them, and in several cases there have been arranged special evening meetings with addresses, sodality gatherings, and the like.

At St. Francis Assisi, on West Thirty-first Street, solemn high mass will be celebrated at 3 A. M. to-morrow. The night workers' choir will take part in the services.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Fair weather will prevail the next forty-eight hours, with higher temperatures in New England and Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolinas. The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh southwest to west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, fair to-day, except snow in Northern Maine, warmer in northwest portion; Thursday fair, fresh westerly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Thursday, fresh westerly winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day, warmer in north and central portions; Thursday fair, increasing southwest to west winds.

New Jersey, fair to-day and Thursday, fresh westerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair in south, snow flurries in north portion to-day; Thursday fair, brisk westerly winds.

Western New York, snow flurries to-day, warmer in northeast portion; Thursday fair, brisk west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	28	27	33
6 A. M.	26	27	32
9 A. M.	26	31	34
12 M.	32	32	34
4 P. M.	36	33	35
6 P. M.	33	30	37
9 P. M.	31	30	36
12 P. M.	28	29	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....34½
Weather Bureau.....30
Corresponding date 1903.....30
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....38

The thermometer registered 30 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 33 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 26 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHRISTMAS and WEDDING GIFTS in PORCELAIN and CRYSTAL
Both Useful and Ornamental

The stock is so large and varied that prices necessarily range from the moderate to the most expensive. Inspection invited.

Davis Collamore & Co., Ltd.
Fifth Ave. & 37th St.
3 Blocks above Waldorf-Astoria.

TIFFANY & CO.
Christmas and Holiday Gifts

Announcement

Owing to delay in completing their new building, Tiffany & Co. have placed on sale the unusually large and rich stock of diamond jewelry, silverware and artistic merchandise prepared as an opening feature for the new store

Union Square New York

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"As pretty a love story as was ever written."—*Newark Advertiser.*

Beverly of Graustark

By

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

You may think

your salesmen sell goods for you

If you send men out on the road to sell your goods and they send in fat orders with delightful frequency, you think they are fine salesmen.

No merchant will buy stuff that piles up on his shelves. Strenuous efforts may induce him to place a small trial order, but that will be all. If the public insists on having the goods, the merchant will order only too gladly, and true salesmanship consists in creating a public demand—interesting the consumer—and not in urging and arguing and coaxing the dealer.

If your goods are what they ought to be, and you advertise them in the right way, your entire business machine will move much easier and with far less lubrication.

To advertise rightly means to use the columns of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The former is the leading woman's and household publication of the country, and goes into over 1,000,000 homes every month. The latter is a weekly magazine with a circulation of 700,000. Each has an average of five readers per copy—8,500,000 in all. Both are bought because people want them—nobody is "clubbed" into subscribing, nor are premiums of any kind offered.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

BULL—LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1904, at Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by the Rev. Ralph L. Bridges of Islip, L. I., assisted by the Rev. Robert Carey, rector of the church, Maud, daughter of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and Henry Worthington Bull of New York.

ROSEN—HOLDEN.—On Dec. 3, 1904, in New York City, by the Rev. Julian Kennedy Smythe, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Miss Mildred K. Holden to Mr. Charles S. Rosen.

ROUGEMONT—CLAPP.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1904, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Edith Devereux, daughter of Mrs. Devereux Clapp and the late N. Devereux Clapp of New York, to Count René du Temple de Rougemont of the Chateau de Mémillon, Eure et Loir, France.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES only, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE.
BUFFALO COURIER.
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.
PITTSBURG DISPATCH.
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.
ROCHESTER HERALD.
ST LOUIS REPUBLIC.
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD.
WASHINGTON POST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Magazine for Christmas—a great de luxe volume of 180 pages—is now on the newsstands. It is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of magazine making ever produced.

A Ladder of Swords

No one who felt the spell and charm of the "The Right of Way" will fail to read Gilbert Parker's latest novel. The *Reader Magazine* says: "We have a lurking preference for it over 'The Right of Way.' Its craftsmanship is of the same admirable sort, its love interest is so simple and deep as to appeal to the universe of readers."

JUVENILE BOOKS

In Camp at Bear Pond

Every boy that loves to camp out will be eager to read about the adventures of these two lads at Bear Pond. Mr. H. E. Rood has not only told a diverting tale, but has woven in a lot of useful hints about woodcraft and camping-out.

The Blue Dragon

Kirk Munroe's latest story is about an American lad and the son of a Chinese official. The story is full of exciting situations in which the siege of the foreign legations at Pekin plays a leading part.

Little Precious

Every child who has read the "Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe" will be eager to know what new adventures this delightful little trio next experience. Gertrude Smith's stories are always quick to captivate the very young fancy.

River-Land

A third nature book by Robert W. Chambers following the attractive plan of "Outdoorland" and "Orchard-Land." This volume tells about animals living in and around streams.

London Mews

This quaintly designed and cleverly illustrated book contains a profusion of pictures and verses about cats. Catharine Janvier has exploited pussy life from a novel point of view. The pictures are in colors.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Dec. 4th, 1904, at her residence, 86 New England Av., Summit, N. J., Cecilia, wife of Alfred Lockwood Brown and daughter of Emma and the late Dr. Gottfried Mayer of Brooklyn, in the 31st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1904, upon arrival of train leaving Christopher and Barclay Sts. at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Kindly omit flowers.

DUHAIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the Plaza Hotel, Claude L. Faye Duhain, only son of Louis and Mary Faye Duhain, in the 30th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIBSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at his late residence, 307 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Moses Gibson, beloved husband of Carrie T. Gibson, aged 84.
Funeral Thursday, Dec. 8, from above number at 11 A. M.

GUDEBROD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1904, Philip F. Gudebrod, at his residence in Pottstown, Penn.

HAND.—At her residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, of pneumonia, Maria L. Hand, widow of Clifford A. Hand, and daughter of the late James Schopp of Philadelphia.
Funeral services at her late residence, 114 East 16th St., on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 4 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HART.—At Englewood, N. J., Dec. 6, 1904, Sidney Hart, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services at the home of his son-in-law, Sanford C. Bolling, Hillside Av. and Spring Lane, Dec. 7, in the afternoon. Funeral private. Interment in Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J.

MATSON.—At Lyme, Conn., Dec. 5, Harriet Howe, widow of the late Col. Israel Matson.
Funeral service at her

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Nov. 20, 3d Av. "L" near Bronx station, or on way to Mount Vernon, ladies' fur neckpiece, tan color. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace. Reward.

LOST.—Lady's Swiss watch, pink face, small diamonds in cover, going from Irving Place through 23d St. to Altman's; reward. H., Box 135 Times.

LOST.—Collie, answering to Rob or Bob; white-tipped tail, striped nose, neck and chest; liberal reward. Smith, 292 West 92d St.

LOST.—3d Av. L, near Bronx station; fur stole, Hudson Bay sable; reward. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

LOST—Nov. 29, pearl and sapphire bar brooch; suitable reward. E. D., 35 East 57th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK.—Large sunny room, with or without board; small one adjoining; private bath.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Sunny corner room, facing Washington Square; also suite, two rooms.

10TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; good board; table board.

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large room, with board; references.

21st St., 136 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; gentlemen; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers second floor front suite with board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large room, with first-class board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Refined family; single and double room, $6 upward; exceptional. Witte.

71ST ST., 61 WEST.—Large front room; modern conveniences; parlor dining room; superior accommodations.

72D ST., 224 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—One handsome, sunny room in modern apartment; references. Mrs. Lyman.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large second floor rooms, suitable for couples, gentlemen; select home; references.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Front basement, double room, sunny; gentlemen; refined home; table guests; references.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large handsome room; all conveniences; excellent home table; Americans; references.

128TH ST., 2,081 5TH AV.—Newly furnished parlor and small rooms; excellent board; terms moderate.

BEACH AVE., 153, BRONX.—Light furnished room in Jewish family. S. Kauter.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

20TH ST., 32 EAST.—First-class room for bachelor; 3 sunny; second floor; reference required.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

26TH, 27 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; moderate prices; permanent or transient guests.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant sunny hall room, with closet; near bath; gentlemen only; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST, (third belf.)—Large, beautiful, light rooms; modern; suitable two gentlemen: reasonable.

44TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large furnished room; closet, running water, bath, and heat; private house.

50TH ST., 139 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms on parlor floor; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms and back parlor, suitable for three gents; hot and cold running water; bath.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; reasonable; private house; references required.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; quiet private house; gentleman; gentiles; reasonable.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Handsomely appointed suite of rooms for gentleman or man and wife; private house; small room, well furnished; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; gentleman.

83D ST., 56 West.—Delightful large room, private house; excellent service; business people preferred.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

95TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two desirable newly furnished rooms, connecting or separate; conveniences; private; moderate.

96TH ST., 164 WEST.—Warm, clean room; use of bath; private family; breakfast optional. Bendheim.

97TH ST., 144 East.—Large front room, heated; suitable for two; rent reasonable.

99TH ST., 101 West.—Comfortable furnished room, all improvements; fireproof building; terms reasonable. Rodwanner.

118 WEST 71ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; private family; electric light; references.

127TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, square front room for two gentlemen; comfortably furnished; heated; hot and cold water; convenient to Subway.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

BACK PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION, SUITable for physician, dentist; service; West 152d St. 1,043 Times, Harlem.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 433.—Location unexcelled; with or without board; gentlemen preferred. Wright.

GRAMERCY PARK, 40, corner East 21st St.—exceptionally pleasant rooms, facing Park; moderate terms.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board, $10 weekly. F. B., Box 134 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room; gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Apartment, Times, Harlem.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 164, CORNER 118TH ST.—Comfortable front room for one or two gentlemen in refined German family; references. Boes.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Owner of a good house in West 40th St., near Cathedral, too large for family, wishes to rent a floor, two rooms and bath, to man of right sort; newly decorated and all modern improvements; any service desired can be arranged; price, $1,500 a year. Box D, 133 Times.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES the services of a thoroughly competent saleswoman to take charge of their fur department; good salary and permanent position to right person; state references, salary desired, &c. H., Box 160 Times Office.

MRS. A.: West 119th St., requires a competent cook and laundress in family of six; private house, with three in help; only one having held good position need apply; wages, $20-$25. No. 508. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. A., Washington Depot, Conn., requires an English-speaking girl for general housework; need not be experienced, but honest and willing; good home and wages to proper girl. No. 540. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. B., Taylor St., Brooklyn, requires English-speaking girl, with city references, as chambermaid and waitress; five adults in family; three maids in help; wages, $18. No. 533. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

THE 14TH STREET STORE requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments, bowmakers for their ribbon department, cashiers, parcel wrappers, messengers, cash girls. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—For a little girl, a Jewish young lady as visiting governess; one who speaks German and has some knowledge of the Jewish religion. Apply by letter, giving reference. Joseph H. Cohen, 1,322 Madison Avenue.

MRS. F., Plainfield, N. J., requires girl for general housework; must be refined; family consisting of four adults; good home for right party and wages $18. No. 539. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

Females.

WANTED—Cook, chambermaid, waitress in private dwelling on upper west side; cook, $25-$30; chambermaid, $20; waitress, $18; apply in person. No. 541. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Neat girl for general housework. 29 West 12th St., first floor.

Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Big money for big producers; we have a line of goods sold over positive guarantee that any energetic hustler can coin money out of; we want men capable of managing territory; quick returns; call before 10 or after 3. Address Room 417, 27 William St.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

BANK SOLICITOR.—A man of good address to solicit business for a bank in the Borough of the Bronx; state full particulars. Bank, 1,030 Times, Harlem.

JUDKINS & McCORMICK CO. require several house salesmen; only those who have had experience in first-class wholesale millinery houses need apply. 10-16 West 20th St.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr.; 36th St., 5th Av., John J. Roberts; 104th St., Brook Av., Chambers and Centre Sts., Keller-Thomson Co., 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller; 58th St., 5th Av., M. Power.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY REQUIRE EXperienced drivers for their Bronx territory; good salaries to steady, capable men. Apply at delivery entrance, 19th St., before 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man about 18, with some experience as stenographer and typewriter in position promising promotion; salary to start $10. 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man with some experience as stenographer and typewriter. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; a New York Stock Exchange firm requires the services of a man about twenty-six years old, experienced in keeping Stock Exchange blotter and ledger; excellent references required. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 822.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and office manager by a manufacturing firm; experienced double entry; capable executive; salary to start, $25. "Bookkeeper," Box 142 Times Office.

WANTED—Salesman for New York staple article; call on trade; must be a hustler; salary and commission to right man. "Salesman," Box 132 Times Office.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Bright boy in law office; good penman and typewriter. Address Legal, Box 109 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—25; seven years' experience; accurate; accustomed to detail; competent to take charge; references. W. R. L., Room L-2, Produce Exchange.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Irishwoman, lately head girl, as chambermaid or do housework with nice couple. 254 West 19th St.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS.—By intelligent young lady; formerly stenographer; good home in preference to high wages. No. 6,006. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, trimmer, out by the day; formerly Redfern; evening and street gowns. Present employer, 662 East 142d St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—By girl, 20 years, in Jewish family living in apartment; able to do complete work; references; wages, $18. No. 1,253. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

LADY, highly cultured, successful teacher, German, French, or English to foreigners; wishes few more engagements. Kindly address A. Zingg, 219 East 96th St.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes fine family washing to take home or out by day. Mrs. Mitchell, 150 West 103d St.; basement; no cards.

NURSE.—By girl, 17 years; refined and of good parentage; in country six months; speaking excellent German and some English; with Jewish orthodox family; wages, $12-$14. No. 5,034. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

NURSE.—By girl, in country six months; speaking good German only; willing to assist in light housework; Jewish family; wages, $12. No. 5,021. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

POSITIONS WANTED for a number of girls recently landed from Austria-Hungary and Russia; able to do general housework; for Jewish families. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN would like situation to do light work of any kind in private family; small wages and good home preferred. Call two days, 161 West 15th St; care Mrs. L. Piemme.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress; dresses and other work; day or country engagements. Address, 3 days, L. M., 572 Lexington Av. Callun.

STENOGRAPHER; anxious to secure permanent position; three years' experience in position where good work was essential; best references from last employer; $12. Ambitious, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) limited experience general office work; exceptionally bright American; educated Brooklyn High School; prominent business college; moderate salary. Quick, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultivated, competent young woman not afraid hard work; experienced general commercial, legal work; educated; reference. Margaret Phillips, Gen. Del., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young business woman; not afraid of hard work; thoroughly experienced; capable; refined; best references; $12-$15. None Better, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; 1 year's experience; well educated; excellent spelling, punctuation; $6; careful and accurate. 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer will instruct shorthand pupil evenings for room in respectable home; references. Box 10, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; five years' experience; American parentage; best references; $10-$12. Stenographer, 219 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; general knowledge of office work; two years' experience; age 18. Address Box D, 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter; young woman; start low salary. Address Willing, 254 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick beginner; work week on trial. W., Room 150, World Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. F. T., 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands commercial and law work; references. Miss D., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; excellent speller; moderate salary; excellent references. M. M., 139 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; start $8. Miss Ross, 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; one year's experience; age 18; salary moderate. Box D, 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid operator, with little experience, start $5; good firm. Miss Sabel, 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined educated young lady, 19; experienced; start $7. Miss Mason, 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman stenographer wishes change. Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

TEACHER.—Experienced public school teacher (woman) will coach college students or teach elementary subjects through all grades. High School, 831 Park Av.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

TRAINED NURSE.—Young colored woman, educated, refined; care of invalid or child; experienced; references. Attendant, Box 118 617 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; personal reference. 112 West 63d St. Hoey.

Males.

A.—EXPERT ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced, successful, hustler will furnish highest credentials regarding character, ability; desires immediate engagement. Persistence, Box 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, posted, systematized, examined, balanced, &c.; terms moderate; highest references. K. O., 131 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation bookkeeper; highest indorsements and bond; expert systematizer. Auditor, Post Office Box 869.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By young man with ability; age 21; competent, reliable; excellent penman; references. William A. Smith, 75 West 11th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT.—By young German speaking fluently French and some English; practical experience; moderate terms. Translator, 123 Times.

BOY, well educated, of good family, desires position in office; good references. 160 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays preferable. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

COACHMAN. — Single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages; neat appearance; sober, reliable; A1 personal or written reference. F. D., 1,344 Broadway.

FARM MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; first-class references. W. Martin, Great Neck, L. I.

GERMAN-AMERICAN young man wants position, clerical or otherwise, three hours or so every morning; exceptional references. Box O., 124 Times.

OXFORD MAN, successful teacher; also qualified as sports writer, secretary or literary assistant, and experienced in preparing literary and educational matter for the press. Oxon, 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

PEN LETTERING, for architects on plans, &c., artistically done. Architect, Box 500 Times, Harlem.

QUICK CORRESPONDENT and TRANSLATOR. Spanish, French, typewriting, business experience, importation, exportation, traveler, white; situation in United States or abread; handy man. H. M., care H. F. Fischer, 81 Beach St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and good general office man (28) seeks position; will begin at low salary if promised advancement. 1,057 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, energetic; highest reference good character; seeks position responsible house. American, 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—4 years' experience; not afraid work; $12. Trapan, 504 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING. — Legal and commercial; moderate rates. M. F. Rutledge, 99 Nassau St., Room 600.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINETMAKER repairs, repolishes, recovers all kinds of furniture to look equal to new; mattresses picked, remade; curtains, drapery, made, hung at ladies' houses by day or week; references. Meyers, 146 West 103d St.

UPHOLSTERER.—As upholsterer; work out on furniture, curtains, draperies. C. F. Wolf, Mills Hotel, Bleecker St.

WAITER, &c.—Young colored man, neat, intelligent, as waiter, porter, or useful man in hotel, store, boarding house, or office. George, 68 West 43d St.

WANTED—A fire insurance company to represent in Hartford; good amount of business at once. Address Insurance, Box 425, Hartford, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, in office; experienced bookkeeper; can operate typewriter. Address H., Box 110 Times.

MASSAGE.

GEGEN RHEUMATISMUS, NERVOESITÄET, schlechter Circulaction des Blutes, sowie Verdauungsstoerung des Magens, empfiehlt sich ein nach System Professor Dr. Winternitz, medicinisch geschulter und erfahrener Masseur. Langjaehrige Praxis in Karlsbad, Kaiserbad, Oesterreich.

MICHAEL DONHOFER,
416 East 79th St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

No Reduction in Duty on French Champagne—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled a protest yesterday by B. Blumenthal & Co. of New York against the assessment of duty at $8 a dozen bottles on French champagne. The importers claimed that the wine was dutiable at $1.75 a proof gallon under the provision of the reciprocity agreement with France for "brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials." Judge Somerville holds that this provision is not broad enough to cover champagne, especially as the tariff law empowers the President to make a reciprocal agreement for "champagne or other sparkling wines," and this has not been done.

Judge Somerville also sustained a protest by P. H. Petry & Co. of New York against the assessment of duty at the same rate as the merchandise on boxes containing cellulite quills, which are dutiable by weight.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Fearon, Daniel & Co. and the Holland Art Galleries, New York. A protest by Thomas Leeming & Co., New York, was sustained, and protests by P. Berlowitz & Co. and the Lichenstein Millinery Company were partly sustained.

COMMISSION COMPANY SUSPENDS.

Indianapolis Concern Blames Stock Manipulation for Its Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—The National Commission Company, with four branch offices in this city and forty in the State, suspended to-day. The following notice was sent to all its correspondents:

"Owing to certain contingencies which have occurred in the manipulation of the stock and grain markets, we are compelled to suspend temporarily until further notice. In the meantime we shall depend upon your indulgence."

At the main office of the company it was said the present sustained bull movement in the market had been the cause of the failure.

At the office of the company the employes refused to state who had ordered the company to suspend. No statement of the condition of the company was available, they said, until President F. J. Douglass returned to-night.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—John O'Connor, proprietor of the Hotel Plaza, in Columbus Avenue, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at the United States District Court. His liabilities are scheduled at $8,776 and his assets $1,300. There are 129 creditors in all, eighty-nine of whom are employes at the hotel.

RICHMOND, Va.—J. Clement Shafer, contractor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $85,344, assets $360. Among the creditors is the Dugnon Contracting Company of New York, to whom Shafer owes $13,942. H. L. Cannon, a ship broker of Norfolk, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $31,545, assets $53,425.

ALBANY.—George H. Blakeslee, junior member of the firm of C. L. Blakeslee & Son, who made a general assignment on Jan. 26 last, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $57,177.15. It is stated in the schedules that the assignee paid preferred claims of the firm in full and that other creditors received 21 cents on the dollar. The New York State National Bank of Albany is a creditor for $9,912.15.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SCHWARTZ & SILVERMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Schwartz & Silverman, manufacturers of women's hats at 30 Bond Street, show liabilities of $2,681, and assets of $12,042, consisting of stock, $1,200; fixtures, $100, and accounts, $742.

WEISSER HANDELMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Weisser & Handelman, furriers of 397 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $9,468, and no assets. Among the creditors are B. Cohen, $1,465; Heyman Bros., $1,302, and C. Kleinbaum, $1,076.

SAMUEL DEUTSCH.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Charles Loring receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Samuel Deutsch, clothing manufacturer of 326 Bowery, on the application of Charles Jacobs, co-creditor. The assets are estimated at $2,000.

SWEETSER, PEMBROOK & Co. (Corporation).—Another meeting of creditors of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. (corporation), formerly wholesale dry goods merchants of 376 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy at 68 William Street, and these three trustees were elected: George L. Putnam and W. N. Tains, the receivers, and Oliver L. Pilat. Their bond was fixed at $100,000.

PAUL SACKS (or Sachs).—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Paul Sacks, or Sachs, dealer in phonographs at 314 Grand Street, by the Bettini Phonograph Company, which obtained a judgment against him on Nov. 30 for $598. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by confessing a judgment on Nov. 29 in favor of Jacob Mandel, under which a City Marshall levied on all his stock.

SAUL ABRAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Saul Abrams, dealer in clothing and furnishing goods on the installment plan, who had stores at 165 West Twenty-third Street and 2,336 Third Avenue, this city, and 64 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, by the following creditors: William Lapidus, $118; James F. Corr, $145, and Louis A. Lohman, $260. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made payments of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Edwin M. Cox receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $3,000.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Six Little Tailors, a corporation, dealers in clothing at 62 Grand Street, with branch stores in Washington and New Haven, by Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the following creditors: Coronet Worsted Company, $1,177; Sylvester Brothers & Co., $5, and Albert Robertson, $82. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and between Nov. 1 and Dec. 3 transferred cash to a creditor whose name is unknown to the petitioners. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed William Blau receiver of the assets, with a bond of $3,500. It was said that the assets are about $7,000. The corporation was formed after the firm of the same name had made a settlement with their creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, a petition in bankruptcy having been filed against them on June 14, 1900. Mr. Stern said that the liabilities were about $8,000, and the trouble is attributed to "dry rot."

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Tony—A. Cagliosto	$1,135
ATWELL, George J.—W. H. Harrison	1,845
ANABLE, Isabelle B.—J. A. Garver, costs	64
BLASKOWITZ, John—A. Wasser	36
BELSINGER, Henry P.—W. J. Bowe and another	22
BINGHAM, Henry A.—H. F. Doris	1,074
BRUNKE, Sophie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	146
CIRRITO, Vincent and John—A. C. Franzoli	2,791
CELANO, Antonio—A. E. Paillard and another	108
CLARK, William H.—W. H. Schubert, costs	70
CALLAHAN, Cornelius—E. Goodwin, costs	1,104
DAHUT, Josiah—A. I. Leahy	71
DOCTOR, Harry—J. Dishel and another	37
DONOF, Alvin—The Munson & Co.	1,053
DEMAREST, Cornelius J.—Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, costs	111
EISENBERG, Israel—E. Singer	36
EPPSTEIN, Isaac—C. Beck, costs	71
FAY, Flora—E. Hartog and another	94
FRENCH, Sarah E.—T. P. Berens	155
GROSCHE, Bruno—Maur Brothers and another	2,305
GASS, Henry H.—F. Kirschmann	29
GEIER, Julius and William—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	442
HOLLAHAN, Richard—M. Bucabadae	485
HYMAN, Gerson, and Manuel Oppenheim—R. A. Gaffney	115
HAIGHT, Henry J.—G. R. Conklin and another	613
HILL, Emory—W. Reiss	209
HYMAN, Isaac—M. Feist	210
HADDEN, Frederick E.—J. W. Smith	820
HICKS, Frederick—Columbia Shade Cloth Company	118
SEGUINE & MOCH and Charles Seguine—G. F. Morell	319
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. M. McKay; costs	49
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—H. Harnisch	887
BATTERSON & EISELE—S. H. Dunlop	1,052
LAU, John DIX & CO.—Geneva Cutlery Company	243
BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—J. J. Hayden	958
MERRICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Incorporated	397
SWOFODA BUREAU—G. W. Angle	131
CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—E. H. Cary, costs	276
THE SCHWAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY—J. Avzenman, costs	108
JOSEPH, Joseph—H. Bestristyky	131
KNAPP, Nathaniel S.—G. L. Church and another	472
KELLY, Annie, and Bernard J. Shandley—People of the State of New York	1,000
LEFLER, Harvey J.—S. A. Fox, costs	111
LUKIN, Nicholas—C. E. Schumacher	53
MILLER, Charles D.—D. Laughlin	2,220
MULCAHY, John—S. Gottlieb	24
McGUIRE, William F. and William J. Hendrick—Columbian Realty Company	274
MONDS, Mary R.—E. O. Grabo	53
MULLADY, Joseph—E. F. Smith	77
MURPHY, Edgar G.—I. C. Wilson	32
McGINNIS, Daniel J.—Manhattan Collecting Company	139
McCARREN, John B.—D. H. Gildea	440
McCARREN, John B.—James Everard's Breweries	176
O'NEIL, John—J. J. Smith	110
OVERTON, Lewis W.—A. L. Pope	207
RAPF, John V. B.—S. D. Rosenbaum	553
ROSE, Simon, and Samuel Chorosh—N. Whitman and another	911
ROTTER, Herman—V. Rotter, costs	35
STORK, Jeanette—Electric Metal Separating Company, costs	70
SFERO, Abraham—E. Singer	79
STEFFLER, John—E. Steffler, costs	103
STAHL BROS., John M.—Construction Supply Company	1,585
SMITH, Willard W.—R. Byars	125
STREBEL, George—V. Spitzer	320
SALTUS, Edgar—I. C. Wilson and another	33
SCHWARTY, Julius—J. Krendel and another	129
WARREN, Margaret A.—L. C. Kellogg	103
WILLIAMS, Lucas R.—M. A. McGuire	475
WEISS, Tom—A. Vexler, costs	38
WHITE, Charles J.—W. A. Joseph	713
WOLFF, Charles—S. Steuer and another	132
WANDER, Frederick, by guardian—H. Klopf, costs	74
WIESSMAN, Isidor—D. Wiessman	126

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY—W. E. Hazen, Nov. 23, 1904	335
COHN, Michael—H. M. Grossman, June 19, 1899	37
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—L. E. Goldstrom, Oct. 8, 1904	503
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Interborough Rapid Transit Company—M. E. Murray and another, Dec. 22, 1903	6,376
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Interborough Rapid Transit Company—M. E. Murray and another, Dec. 22, 1903	492
JEX, William—M. L. Bauer, Feb. 3, 1904	1,046
KANTER, Theodore—C. Summerfield, Nov. 23, 1904	418
NEW YORK PETROLEUM SOAP COMPANY—Welch, Holme & Clark Company, June 11, 1904	424
RIVINGTON ST. 88 and 90; Michael J. Moriarty against Universal Building Construction Company, Sep. 15, 1904	200

Judgments Canceled.

SAYLES, Solomon—Garfield National Bank, Jan. 26, 1897	811
SAYLES, Solomon—Garfield National Bank, March 8, 1897	2,042

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Incorporated to-day:

The Moody Corporation, New York, (financial publications and information and stock brokerage;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—John Moody, Cranford, N. J.; E. N. Potter and Louis W. Holschub, New York.

A. F. X. Anthony, New York, (church goods;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Aloysius F. X. Anthony, Edgar H. Woodward, and Benjamin G. Pikus, New York.

Duquesne Construction Company, Jamestown, (automobiles;) capital, $40,000. Directors—William J. Maddox and Brewer D. Phillips, Jamestown, and Frank L. Bliss, Corry, Penn.

The New York Peanut Company, Brooklyn, (confectionery and nuts;) capital, $25,000. Directors—William N. Funk and John W. Currie, New York, and Benjamin Samuels, New York.

Business Intermediary Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—John V. Tedford, William A. Wilson, and T. Morch, New York.

Van Praag & Co., New York, (loans and auctions;) capital, $5,000. Directors—John Van Praag, Simon Poons, and Morris Brandt, New York.

Crescent Bookbinding Company, incorporated, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Steinecke and W. F. Wund, New York, and O. J. Eby, Jr., Brooklyn.

The Automatic Varieties Company, New York, (amusement slot machines;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Jacob Valense, Esther Botton, and Vitali Benquist, New York.

Interborough Terminal and Construction Company, New York, (realty and construction business;) capital, $5,000. Directors—William Clark, J. S. Heep, and Royal Leale, New York.

Equity Realty Improvement and Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. J. Ferrell, W. H. Redding, and P. S. Laurence, New York City.

The Bryant & Ondrak Company, New York, (ladies' tailoring;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Caroline C. Ondrak, Bertha Zarnfeller, and Frederick Zarnfeller, New York.

The A. H. Green Company, New York, (boxes and box shooks;) capital, $1,000. Directors—J. F. Masterson, Lowell Green, and W. H. McKeag, New York.

The Lauer Institute and Clinic, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. C. Lauer, M. O. Smith, and W. B. Smith, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Church Cooperage Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—John D. Church, Philip C. Church, Charles E. Winant, Harold N. Macnichol, Henry N. Allen, and Walter Williams.

The Metal Molds Corporation, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis N. Wheaton, H. J. Lillie, and John J. Ranagan.

The Dover Garage Company, Dover; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Robert A. Bennett, Charles E. Clark, and Hiram P. Hall.

The Universal Throwing Company, Paterson, (to manufacture silk and do a general commission business;) capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Harry C. Nightingale, George Lewis, and Arthur Harvey.

The New York Construction and Engineering Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William E. Spring, James P. Northrup, and Howard C. Griffith.

The Lever Brothers' Oil Mills, Limited, Jersey City, filed certificate of dissolution.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Morgan J. Bulkley, Connecticut; J. N. Beckley, Rochester; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Frans von Laar, Holland.

GRAND—E. M. Garnar, Jr., Luzerne, Switzerland.

MANHATTAN—George Holm, Finland.

MURRAY HILL—S. T. Mailison, London.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Bishop McKim, Tokio, Japan.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. I. B. Milliken, Trinidad.

ALBEMARLE—Sir Charles Ross, Toronto; Governor-elect Higgins, Olean; Rear Admiral Schroeder, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

SONS OF ST. NICHOLAS DINE.

Cheers for President Roosevelt — His Uncle Eulogizes This City.

The St. Nicholas Society of New York, in celebrating its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's, made it rather a celebration in honor of their fellow-member President Roosevelt. George G. De Witt, President of the society, presided behind the old weather vane of the New Amsterdam City Hall. Members of the other local societies, together with the guests who were to speak, were at the centre table. Bishop Potter said grace. The Rev. Leighton Parks, the first speaker, said:

"Great as it is to teach the strenuous life to the idle of the luxurious class, what we need most is the teaching of the majesty of the law to the majority of Americans who are certainly not idle. It behooves us to keep alive the spirit of good St. Nicholas, the patron of the children; the spirit of truth and intellectual toleration."

A letter of regret from President Roosevelt was received with tremendous applause. Stuyvesant Fish proposed cheers for Roosevelt, and they were given over and over again. The next toast on the programme being "Our Governor," there were mingled cheers and polite silence, emphasized by a few groans. John S. Wise of Virginia responded.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, answered to the toast, "Our City," saying in part:

"It is the habit of some of our people to decry, abuse, and depreciate their own city, to expatiate on its misgovernment, to assert without proof that there is corruption among its officials, to charge that vice is rampant and crime almost universal. I don't admit these assertions. I assert that a cleaner city from public office to private station, a safer, a more moral, virtuous, and comfortable city does not exist."

Admiral Coghlan spoke for "The Army and Navy."

SUBPOENA SERVER OUT.

Jerome Wants No Cases "Steered"—Probationary Officer Warned.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday demanded and received the immediate resignation of John M. O'Shea, a subpoena server, who had shown an interest in the case of one Louisa Evans, the character of whose house had been questionable. The woman went to District Attorney Jerome and said that a department store detective had told her that he had connections in the District Attorney's office. When she had asked this person's help, she said O'Shea called upon her and advised her to change her lawyer if she believed she was being "shaken down."

Mr. Jerome was also informed yesterday morning by Assistant Clerk Jones of the Court of Special Sessions, that John Baker, Probationary Officer of Justice Zeller, had asked him to move the Evans case up on the calendar. Mr. Jerome at once went into court, interrputing the proceedings, and told Justice McKeon, presiding Justice Olmsted

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

70—Henning Jacobson, plaintiff, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff.

71—John J. Moore, appellant, vs. the United States. Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

72—Thomas L. Hartigan, appellant, vs. the United States. Submitted.

73—First National Bank of Jacksboro, plaintiff, vs. J. L. La Sater. Submitted.

81—T. B. Lee, Jr., plaintiff, vs. H. S. Robinson. Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Day call for Wednesday.—Nos. 81, 84, (and 228,) 85, 86, 93, 96, 98, (and 150,) 99, 100, 102, (and 88.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Before Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

59—United States vs Winthrop Hunter

59—Same vs Miller

70—Same vs Strauss Brothers

75—German vs U S

76—U S vs Meier

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.

126—Fitzgerald vs Penn R R

273—Werckmeister vs American Tobacco Co

447—Rankin vs Harper

457—Klaw vs Life Pub Co

469—Hess vs Bradley

594—U S vs N Y Central Coal Co

General calendar.

81—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R

86—Dorsett vs same

87—Grimaldo vs Dooling

89—McGuigan vs Hennessy

84—Same vs Merck

22—Dieckerhoff vs U S

34—Giallombardo vs same

38—U S vs Hahn

39—Same vs Durand

40—Delvecchio vs Brown

41—Keogh vs John A. Roebling's Sons Co

42—Hoag vs Weingarten

43—McCarthy vs Penn R R

44—Jones vs Toplitz

46—Schmitz vs N Y, N H & H R R

47—Carroll vs same

48—Rady vs Penn R R

49—Letterman vs N Y Elec Vehicle Transp Co

50—Christlieb vs Howe

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Court of Appeals' calendar for to-morrow: 84, 85, 59, 81, 180, 19, 86, 87.

Appeals Court Decisions.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Miller, as Director, appellant, vs. Quincy.—Motion to amend remittitur; granted, and remittitur amended by adding to the ordinary part thereof the following words: "With leave to the demurring defendant to answer on payment of costs."

Farmers Loan and Trust Company as Trustee vs New York and Northern Railway Company and others, appellants.—Holmes and another.—Order affirmed with costs. Questions certified answered in the negative.

People ex rel. Robinson, appellant, vs. Sturgis, Fire Commissioner.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

People ex rel. Turner vs. Kelsey, Controller, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and determination of controller confirmed with costs in both courts.

Lent, executor, appellant, vs. Farnsworth; People ex rel. Boyle, appellant, vs. Greene, Police Commissioner; People ex rel. Zuhr, appellant, vs. Greene, Police Commissioner; in re Goslin to punish, &c.; People ex rel. Durand-Ruel, appellant, vs. Wells and others, Commissioners of Taxes; People ex rel. Cohn and Company, appellant, vs. Miller, Controller.—Orders affirmed with costs.

Kelley and another, appellant, vs. City of New York; City of New York vs. Matthews, appellant; same vs. Streetor; Hunt, appellant, vs. Osborn and others; People, appellant, vs. Bootman and another; Sauer, appellant, vs. City of New York; Royal Baking Powder Company vs. Hoagland and others, executors, appellants.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Cooper vs. New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, appellants.—Order of appellate division reversed and judgment of trial term affirmed with costs.

In re account of Tracey and another, executors.—Motion to amend remittitur so as to allow a bill of costs in this court to Oliver D. Burden as special guardian, granted.—Motion to amend remittitur so as to allow a bill of costs to William S. Farmer, denied, with out costs.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

24—Worthington vs Worthington

18—Connolly vs Un Ry

22—Groh vs Flammer

25—Mix vs Hamburg-Am S S Co

26—Thieme vs Niagara Fire Ins Co

27—Lehmaier vs Jones

29—Thalman vs Capron Knitting Co

30—Phalen vs U S Tr Co

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and MacLean, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Campbell vs Conboy

2—Merc Finance Co vs Joseph

3—Clark vs Todd

4—Penfield Bros & Foster vs Rosenthal

5—Leary vs Milliken

6—Fallow vs Bank for Savings

7—Coles vs Coles

8—In re Flannery

9—Freeland vs A. B. & S. Shaw Co

10—Fink vs Wallach

11—Rice vs Zindel

12—Cullinan vs Dorn

13—Same vs Flynn

14—Le Gay vs Sav Inst vs King

15—Longacre Realty Co vs Wolff

16—Same vs Deckinger

17—In re Cullinan

17½—Same

18—Butler vs Clegg

18½—Same vs same

19—Same vs same

19½—Same vs same

20—Montgomery Door & Sash Co vs Hagedorn

21—Johnson vs Slattery

22—Harding vs City Trust Co

23—Long vs Kelly

24—Fiske vs Jones

25—Cowen vs Dunn

26—Orphans' Home, &c, vs O'Donnell

27—Niles vs Sire

28—Fuerstenberg vs Am Soda Fountain Co

28½—Same vs same

29—In re Ronalds

30—In re Gossett

31—Holbrook vs Baudouine

32—In re Rosevear

33—Content vs Banner

34—Pearson vs Hellner

35—Blum vs Blum

36—Stagg vs Case

37—Everard vs Brannigan

38—Beer vs Stallo

39—Solomon vs Print Tel Pub Co

40—Gilligan vs Standard Coach Horse Co

41—Kirk vs R T P Co

42—Leiter vs Thomas

43—Maba vs Maba

44—Cohen vs Levy

45—Lyons vs Lyons

46—Oldenhage vs N Y City Ry

47—Sigismund vs Int St Ry

48—O'Neil vs Houston St, &c, Ry

49—Merc Nat Bank vs Sire

49½—Same vs same

50—Schneittacher vs Kassel

51—Schenck vs Schenck

52—Parker vs Morning Tel Pub Co

53—Brown vs Brown

54—Cohen vs Levy

55—In re Weeks

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Preferred cause.

Short causes.

Special calendar.

1225—Rothstein vs Rothstein

1239—Kasnowitz vs Bonk

1240—Same vs same

543—Wade vs Mut Res Fund Life Ins Co

428—Dickinson vs Grund

620—Brown vs N Y Produce Exchange

774—Beek vs Bohm

815—English vs English

820—Bunnell vs Wise

830—Jones vs Jones

721—Holme vs Holme

719—Hall vs Thompson

831—Witmark vs Tams

693—Rosenthal vs Haulenbeck

903—Derr vs Kearney

1234—Grosso vs Marx

1236—Bell vs Hoffman

1252—Emp Realty Corp vs Sayre

1268—Myers vs Lese

1270—Gerken vs N Y Nat Exch Bank

956—Ludwig & Co vs Conklin

848—Dixon vs Dixon

1137—Roux vs Roux

Undefended divorces.

1808—Schwartz vs Schwartz

1517—Vesey vs Vesey

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1203.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned to Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court, at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

8280—Sonnenfeld vs Jacobowitz

8381—Siboldi vs Del Papa

8418—Rice vs Gavagan

8441—Boynton vs Amer Mahogany Co

8561—Porter vs Magnetic Separator Co

8588—Cantrell vs Cantrell

8542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones

8543—Same vs same

8544—Same vs same

26264—Haddain Granite Co vs B'klyn H R R

8595—Little vs Little

8512—Fellows vs Dwight

8187—Mulford vs American Ice Co

8651—Dommerich vs Block

8384—Metz vs same

836—Davitt vs same

838—Fraser vs same

841—Flynn vs same

843—Vonderaa vs same

846—Holland vs same

847—Goetz vs same

849—Gately vs same

851—Ross vs same

852—Noel vs same

854—Madigan vs same

185—Carolan vs same

1814½—Crouter vs same

91—McGovern vs Man

860—Hanlon vs Inter St Ry

861—Same vs same

862—Johnson vs Met St Ry

866—Kenney vs Inter St Ry

868—Whiteus vs same

874—Johnston vs Met St Ry

875—Younger vs Inter St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2570—Goldstein vs Frankel

2656—Barbieri vs Deeves

2659—Belliert vs same

2665—Sullivan vs McDonald

2406—Reise vs Lenane

2654—Morris vs I Stiefel Co

392—Leavy vs Man Del Co

434—Rosenzweig vs Vought

438—Lochs vs Harmann

2555—Stewart vs N Y Herald Co

2628—Kiernan vs Gilditz

2635—Kabay vs Richie

479—Buchold vs N Y Trans Co

493—Dougherty vs Brunner's Exp Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 490.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

1189—Beck vs Selby

2222—Cullinan vs Ward

1032—Carstens vs Mc-Donald

2552—Cullinan vs Bohen

1454—Ball vs Bugante

812—Reed vs Oldham & Sons

3051—Clare vs O'Donnell

3362—Carolan vs same

1130—Southback vs Ireland

904—Osmansky vs Mandelson

875—Kahl vs Goldstein

745—Weiss vs Blier

3411—Morgan vs City of New York

1056—Consumers' Park Brew Co vs Mueller

1060—Dunphy vs Callahan

1191—Hess vs Price

1111—N Y Edison Co vs Pilmus

1116—Small vs Castor

417—Dunham vs Hastings Pavement Co

1176—Selzer vs Hudson

1177—Same vs same

1179—Bon March Emby Co vs Sire

1191—Ryan vs Hay

1206—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y

1106—Bickus vs Selvake

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Anna M. Hazard, Thomas H. Attis, Mary T. Lunnebulle, William Wolff, Andrew Croce,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

2637—Agnes Divers

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions and motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3659—Pashkin vs Int St Ry

3576—Healey vs Becker

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3479—Golden vs Green

2918—Levor vs Mintz

907½—Topiltz vs Strange

3521—Ponckey vs Weir

3484—Morrissey vs Inter St Ry

5273½—Greef vs Levenson,

3493—Kroll vs Int St Ry

3502—Zusman vs Int St Ry

521—Plate vs Met St Ry

3511—Talbot vs Int St Ry

3513—Freiman vs Int St Ry

3516—Ratcliffe vs same

3622—Murphy vs same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2070—Fuchs vs Reinhart

3462—Malone vs Doelger

3485—Lally vs Burns

3507—Friedman vs Lewkowitz

3232—Kronthal vs Met St Ry

3469—Pincus vs same

2370—Doellinger vs N J SS Co

2857—Swan vs Neville

3266—Stanzioni vs Giovanni

3415—Hart vs Mahler

3534—B. F. Ducas Co vs Am Silk Dyeing Co

183—Gericot vs American Belgian Lamp Co

184—Appel vs Marx

185—Hecking vs Met St Ry

186—Shaw vs Rouss

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

9808—Faulhaber vs Fradde

10100—Coughlin, &c, Co vs P S & N R R

9088—Stadler vs Barnheimer

9758—Feinbloom vs Barnett

2391—Metz vs Inter St Ry

2001—McLoughlin vs N Y City Ry

1729—Herafall vs Man Ry

319—Pietrofese vs Met St Ry

294—Cooney vs Met St Ry

296—Cole vs Dry D, &c, R R

296—Ross vs Met St Ry

315—Vella vs same

320—Fraser vs Int St Ry

321—Prevenzano vs Int St Ry

322—Dooley vs Union Ry

326—Fisher vs N Y C & H R R R

330—Mathey vs Met St Ry

331—Samuels vs same

333—Mahrenholz vs same

OYER AND TERMINER—Trial Term—Part V.—Keeler, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2341—Nestler vs Firemen's Ins Co

2342—Same vs Royal Ins Co

2343—Same vs Nat Fire Ins Co

2344—Same vs St Paul Fire, &c, Ins Co

2345—Same vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co

2346—Same vs German Ins Co

2347—Same vs No Brit, &c, Ins Co

2348—Same vs Hamburg, &c, Ins Co

2349—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co

2962—McDonell vs Union Ry

3569—Fasanella vs Int St Ry

3570—Stankard vs Met St Ry

3571—Engel vs Int St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Iselin, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Jacob Herman

2—John Kelly

3—Abraham Goldberg, indicted as Arlie Goldberg

4—Edward Johnson

5—Frank Connelly

Joseph Flynn

6—Stanley Simmons

7—Ernest Spoerl

8—Giovanni Rizzo

9—Harry Pressman

10—William Koebel

11—Hiram Abenbury

12—Abraham Vicca, alias N Vicca

13—Henry Dozier

14—John H Scheuerlein

15—James P McMahon

16—Louis Burchi

17—Josephine Brown

18—Annie Jones

19—Sadie Thompson

20—Carmelo Sabatello To fix a day for trial.

1—Allie Tocci

Philip Delpappa

2—Charles Goldman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Corrigan for the People.

1—James H Gelabert

2—David Linner

3—Edward Whittmore

4—Luigi Flora

5—Joseph Ryan

6—Abraham Krinko

7—Joseph D Molson

Lucy Molson

8—Louis Isior

9—Petar Senise

10—Julius Letterman

11—Percy A Meyers

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Arthur J Mallon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Louis Fasciano

2—Abraham Epstein

3—Terence S Gorman

4—Antonio De Cesare

5—Benjamin Lieberman

6—Max Hoffart

7—Nicholas Lauritano

8—Morris Cohen, alias Charles Dickman

Max Kapian

9—Harry Goldberg

Barney Frumkin

10—Frank Lago

Giachino Valento

11—George Freeman

12—Daniel Clark

13—Thomas Doyle

Frank Stanley

14—Joseph Jesson

15—Frank C Chase To fix a day for trial.

1—Isaac Levy

2—George Kopp

3—John Kramer

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Kunhardt vs. Keeler—Robert L. Cutting. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Frazier—George H. Cowie. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Polstein—Edwin A. Watson Realty Operating Company vs. Inter-River Realty Company—G. A. Litthauer.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Levy—John A. Walsh. Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad vs. Feitner—Abraham R. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5485—Ruggieri vs Anglin

4554—Levine vs Flynn

5111, 5112—Smith vs Bk H R R

9783—Julius vs German Ins Co

7314—Tait vs Mandel

9305—Frahar vs Tousey

9935—Welbezahl vs Doesert

10161—Baxter vs Chambersburg Shoe Co

10810—Salmon vs Salmon

3282—Anderson vs N Y Edison Co

7541—Sackett & Wilhelmey vs Tilyou

9280—Whiting vs N Y C & H R R R

5977—Roloff vs Bklyn H R R

11347—Cline vs same

9483—Rooney vs Brogan Construction Co

4073, 4074—Levy vs City of New York et al

5208—Foster Pump Wks vs Conron

5586—Dunphy vs Natl Bridge Supply Co

8989—Neary vs Bklyn Union Gas Co

7346—Mulwald vs Mulwald

9847—Curtis & Von Bernuth Co vs Willets

9079—Fryer vs Hyams

10591—Haff vs Madden

11006—Heywood vs Nassau R R

11306—Hallinan vs McGowan

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

10561—Berri vs Collins

5202—McPherson vs Reformed Church

10334—Curtis vs Griswold

8931—McKane vs Thomas

5385—Niesenbaum vs Pracht

10644—Albrecht vs Germania Sav Bank

10618—Flynn vs Flynn

8241—Givens vs B H R R

3574½—Reed vs N Y Produce Exchange

5950—Merrill vs Laing

5350—Maguire vs City of New York

9038—Feyreira vs Ruggieri

9298—Smith vs B H R R

10378—Hutchinson vs Leonard Metal Wks

9845—Whitney vs Star Co

10366—Same vs Press Pub Co

10449—Same vs Ev Journal

1051—Ring vs Met St R R

3320—Cruse vs B H R R

5102—Wenoker vs Weir

4601, 4602—Derby vs Degnon & McLean Co

2751—O'Connell vs Sterman

6480—Miles vs City of Brooklyn

3248—Hayden vs Dike

10682—Chase vs Kingsley Boiler Co

11702—Moren vs Moren

1895—Lord vs Gibb et al

8128—Higham vs same

1572—Siegman vs same

3576—Kranz vs Lewis

5616, 5617—Von Essen vs Liebmann's Sons' Br

6006—Krazerak vs B H R R

6008—Ziebler vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6064.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1657—Sternberger vs Smiley

1498—Wilson vs Bird

1653—Hsrvey vs Hervey

1632—Hanck vs Fearing

1620—Molander vs Molander

1633—Sommer vs Steckler

1642—Rose vs Miller

1647—Draper vs David

1650—Hodgson vs Markowitz

1651—Bierman vs Bloch

1652—Spaddavecchi vs Spaddavecchi

1654—D'Amato vs Farcone

1456—Kane vs Loeffler

1640—Levin vs Silver

1462—Spaeth vs Rapp

1508—Simonowitz vs Wolpa

1628—Albert vs Albert

1518—Huner vs Freeman

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Miller

Louise vs Townsend

Same vs Imperiale

Same vs Prince

Same vs Zaetys

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1140—Anderson vs B H R R

1050—Reader vs same

590—Goldstein vs Gabriel

1146—Rock vs Meagher

1103—Heifrich vs Pye

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

1205—Carney vs Bulled

1341—Kerrigan vs City of New York

1349—Krug vs Montross

1351—Dunn vs B H R R

1352—McCormack vs same

1353—Greely vs same

1355—Fox vs same

1356—Rosen vs same

1357—Maurer vs same

1359—West vs same

Westchester County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Mareau, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

431—Wood vs Husted

224—Bratton vs Int St Ry

435—Dolan vs Westchester Elec Ry

64—Dunn vs Village of Irvington

189—Molley vs Whitehall Port'd Cement Co

432—Edwards vs Inter St Ry

1011—Kern, as admx, vs N Y C & H R R R

1012—Cullinan, as State Commr, vs Amend

110—Barger vs Peckskill Opera House Co

631—Voigt vs Papendell

6062—Boyer vs Met St R R

6041—Tracy vs Reid

6044—McDonald vs B H R R

6045, 6046—Tighe vs same

6047—Jacobs vs Int St R R

6049—Wood vs same

6051—Weintrub vs same

6052—Rall vs same

7059—McGovern vs B H R R

6053—Kenney vs same

6054—Schmidt vs same

6063, 6059—Moore vs same

6060—Van Every vs same

6061—Warren vs Stratton

6062—Bauer vs Rockaway Motor Co

6063—Toher vs B H R R

6064—Dietrich vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 6064.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1657—Sternberger vs Smiley

1498—Wilson vs Bird

1653—Hsrvey vs Hervey

1632—Hanck vs Fearing

1620—Molander vs Molander

1633—Sommer vs Steckler

1642—Rose vs Miller

1647—Draper vs David

1650—Hodgson vs Markowitz

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1462—Spaeth vs Rapp

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1628—Albert vs Albert

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SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

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1140—Anderson vs B H R R

1050—Reader vs same

590—Goldstein vs Gabriel

1146—Rock vs Meagher

1103—Heifrich vs Pye

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

221—Tibbits vs Purdy

12—Munroe, sa. admx, vs West Elec Ry

5—Hayes, as admx, vs Interurban St Ry

278—Xavier vs Westchester Elec Ry

183—Weber vs same

425—Tappan vs Tyson

420—Whyte vs Tyson

214—Mercer vs City of New Rochelle

211—Welch vs Le Ventis

317—Clune vs Barker

147—Bruemante vs City of Mt Vernon

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd.
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane.
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

DIVIDENDS.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1904.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 16, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 3, 1905.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Columbus, Ohio, December 6th, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 16th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1904, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened January 17th, 1905.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, (NEW YORK).

Dec. 6th, 1904.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the quarterly rental of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, to be received from the New York City Railway Company, will be distributed on January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on December 23rd, 1904.

The transfer books, to be closed on that date, will be reopened on January 17, 1905.

D. C. MOORHEAD, Secretary.

NATIONAL RICE MILLING COMPANY.

New Orleans, La., November 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the New Outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable December 7th, 1904, to Stockholders of record, as they appear on the books of the Company, at close of business on November 26th, 1904.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock will be closed for this purpose on November 26th and reopened on December 8th, 1904.

Checks will be mailed to Stockholders.

P. P. LYNCH, Treasurer.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

40 Wall St.

New York, November 28th, 1904.

A dividend of 2½% has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 3d, 1905, at the office of Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1904.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December 15th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M., January 4th, 1905.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treas.

CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 2% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable December 23d to stockholders of record of December 10th.

Transfer books close on Saturday, December 10th, at 12 o'clock noon and reopen December 27th. Signed C. H. WARDWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

December 5th, 1904. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Sheppard Knapp & Co., held on Nov. 23, 1904, a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 20th. Books close Dec. 10th and reopen Dec. 21st.

H. M. KNAPP, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MEADE TRANSFER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Meade Transfer Company will be held at the office of the corporation, Pier 1, North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1904, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. F. WALDEN, Secretary.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 7th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking house, No. 139 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

80 Broadway.

New York, December 2, 1904.

In accordance with the terms of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S GENERAL GOLD BOND MORTGAGE to this Company, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1901, Eighty-nine thousand and eighty dollars ($89,080) has been paid to this Company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Thursday, December 22d, 1904, when the lowest offer will be accepted, providing it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 5 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Superintendent of the City Record, Park Row Building, 13-21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR STAMPED FORMS, PAMPHLETS, PRINTED BLANKS, AND STATIONERY, INCLUDING LETTER AND WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES, WITH PRINTED HEADINGS OR ENDORSEMENTS, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Samples are on exhibition at Rooms 813 and 814, Park Row Building.

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller.
Board of City Record.

GENERAL DEPOT Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., November 19, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, indorsed on cover "Proposals for Q. M. Supplies," and addressed to undersigned, will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 9, 1904, for Hand Carts, Harness, Wagon Parts, Sheet Metals, Paints, Oils and Miscellaneous Supplies, as per schedule, which will be furnished to applicants. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. J. M. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 135 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

97	517	934	1310	1639	2055	2671	3245
116	522	983	1334	1671	2111	2677	3333
122	537	986	1348	1686	2129	2739	3287
138	556	992	1352	1769	2177	2834	3473
216	572	1009	1362	1849	2252	2885	3478
218	576	1058	1363	1850	2257	2846	3700
221	639	1021	1412	1859	2275	2865	3731
226	688	1052	1464	1862	2378	2880	3738
256	725	1109	1476	1878	2416	2909	3803
257	729	1130	1497	1932	2443	2927	3852
290	753	1145	1513	1943	2458	3045	3866
299	754	1204	1538	1971	2475	3066	3867
319	785	1232	1587	1984	2491	3071	3868
320	788	1235	1593	1997	2520	3074	3888
363	866	1298	1595	2016	2539	3238	3897
365	900	1314	1608	2038	2555	3261	3900
445	908	1315	1635	2043	2803	3266	—135

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 15th day of December, 1904.

New York, October 14, 1904.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits	4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall.
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. H. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS, WHO HAVE A YEARLY BUSINESS OF OVER $50,000.00, CAN BE FINANCED BY BANKING INSTITUTION AT REASONABLE RATES. ADDRESS BANKERS, BOX 134 TIMES.

What to Buy, When to Sell,

better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
29 WEST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

FINANCIAL.

International Mercantile Marine.

OFFICE OF
CLAUDE ASHBROOK,
INVESTMENT BANKER,
324 W[illegible] St., Cincinnati.

December 3, 1904.

I wish to call the attention of my readers who are on the lookout for opportunities to a stock which, to say the least, possesses great possibilities. International Mercantile Marine preferred, now quoted at 30, is the security to which I refer. For the benefit of those among my readers who are not familiar with it, I will state that it is what is known as the "Shipping Trust," formed by Mr. Morgan, has no connection whatever with the U. S. Shipbuilding Company, which was not organized by Mr. Morgan, but by Mr. Schwab. International Mercantile Marine was formed two years ago, as successor to the International Navigation Co., and the combine includes the following celebrated steamship lines:

AMERICAN LINE.
WHITE STAR LINE.
RED STAR LINE.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LEYLAND LINE.
DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

The Preferred Stock is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; no dividends have been paid thus far, and, therefore, there is an accumulation of two years' dividends, or 12 per cent., due out of earnings to preferred shareholders before any dividends can ever be paid on the common stock. The capitalization is as follows:

Bonds, Mercantile Marine 4½ per cent. outstanding	$52,000,000
Bonds, International Navigation Co. 5s outstanding	13,686,000
	$65,686,000
Preferred Stock outstanding	$52,366,800
Common Stock outstanding	49,933,400

As to earnings, the constituent lines showed for four years prior to the amalgamation average net earnings per year as follows:

White Star Line	$2,063,675
American Line	1,116,000
Leyland Line	1,565,000
Dominion Line	628,000
Atlantic Transport Co	735,000
	$6,107,675

Deducting the International Mercantile Marine Co. total fixed charges of $3,035,000 from the average total net earnings of $6,107,675 as shown above, the surplus over fixed charges is $3,072,000, an amount equivalent to about 6 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock issue. With so favorable a showing independently operated it was but reasonable to assume that with the economies resulting from a single management, the net earning capacity would be considerably increased. The actual results have been disappointing, inasmuch as the first year's net surplus is equal to about 3½ per cent. on the Preferred stock.

Compared with the other principal lines the Mercantile Marine Co. shows:

	Ships.	Gross tons.
Mercantile Marine	137	1,034,884
Cunard Line	24	114,110
Hamburg-American	127	630,091
North German Lloyds	123	543,000

The highest price at which the preferred stock sold in 1902 was 50. During the prolonged slump the price declined to $15 per share, and for the past six months has been selling around 20 to 24. Recently the several steamship companies have been trying to adjust their differences, with the result that about the middle of November the stock had a sharp advance and sold as high as $30 per share. It has since reacted and sold as low as 26¼, and at this writing is quoted at 29¾. It seems highly probable that the rate war is now at an end. I have made inquiry from reliable sources during the past few days, and find that, while an agreement has been reached in principle, the details have not been completed.

IMPROVING OUTLOOK.

It appears to me that with rates restored to their former basis, the consequent improvement of earnings, based on the record established in four years prior to the consolidation, would justify a considerable advance in the price of the preferred stock. It was thought at the time of the consolidation that, with the saving in operating expenses as a result of single management, it would increase the earning capacity sufficient to pay dividends on the common stock. The administration has been changed and the former president of the company since its inception has been succeeded by Mr. Bruce Ismay, formerly president of the White Star Line.

After carefully studying the above outlined conditions, the preferred stock appealed to me as a speculative opportunity which will gradually develop into an investment. In fact, the final announcement of a settlement of the rate war would undoubtedly result in a very sharp advance in the preferred stock, and when the public becomes more familiar with surrounding conditions and the probability of an early inauguration of dividends, I see no reason why it should not sell at 75. At the time the consolidation was made it was thought that the preferred stock would not sell below $75 per share, and later would go to par. It is reasonable to assume that any one who buys the preferred stock around present prices is bound to make a profit, because of the likelihood of an early settlement of the rate war, and more especially because of the general improvement in the stock market and the restoration of confidence among the investing public.

At the time the combine was formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. it was estimated that the net earning capacity could be increased $10,000,000 over the previous four-year average, when the properties were operated under separate management. A good deal of criticism has been passed upon the extravagant management since the combine was formed; and it is said that Mr. Ismay, the present executive head, has instituted the most rigorous economies. It was Mr. Ismay's management which made the White Star Line one of the foremost Atlantic steamship lines, and one of the most prosperous from a financial standpoint. It is believed that the next annual report of the Mercantile Marine combine, under Mr. Ismay's administration, will show results of a largely beneficial nature to stockholders.

A STRIKING ANALOGY.

A similar condition existed in the U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Foundry. I mention this instance as a large number of my clients bought the preferred stock at 58 two years ago upon my published recommendation, and, although the price declined in sympathy with the long slump to 35, it is now quoted around 80.

It will be remembered that the administration of the Pipe Combine had been changed in 1902, and it was partly owing to the change in management that an improvement in earning capacity, resulting in a gradual restoration of dividends, on the preferred stock, was predicted in my published market letters at the time. The dividend rate, then 4 per cent., was increased last August to 5 per cent., and it is expected that the rate will in the near future be restored to 7 per cent., which accounts for the rise in price to 80. And it has been for the depression in general business in 1903 and the first few months of 1904, which affected all securities, the Pipe Stocks would have had their recent advance in 1903. The results, however, are largely due to the change in management, as under the administration of President Hayes rigid economies were introduced and improved earnings were the immediate result.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

It is evident that strong efforts will be made to have a ship subsidy bill passed by Congress. Whether this movement will be successful or not remains to be seen. The British government's immense subsidy to the Cunard Line and its backing of that company in opposition to the lines owned by American interests should certainly create a sentiment in this country favorable to the International Mercantile Marine, and should influence Congress in behalf of American shipping. Whether or not any assistance shall be received in the way of a ship subsidy or other legislation, I am of the opinion that in time the enterprise which secured about nine-tenths of the British merchant marine, engaged in the North Atlantic trade, for this country, will be a success. And, further, it is my opinion that any one who buys International Mercantile Marine preferred at about 30 will not have cause to regret such a purchase.

CLAUDE ASHBROOK.

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FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7TH,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF JOHN G. CARRUTH, RECEIVER.

All right, title, and interest of said Receiver in 2,000 shares Lake Superior Land Corporation.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

144 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
100 shs. Genesco Cemetery Co.
$3,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Consld. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Glen Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
50 shs. Somerton Hills Cemetery, Phil.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
250 shs. N. Y. Warehouse & Security Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
1 Free Right N. Y. Society Library.
2½ shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
113 shs. Parleys Park Silver Mining Co.
400 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Daly Mining Co.
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
600 shs. Standard Consolidated Mining Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

$10,000 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. 1st Consld. Ref. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

100 shs. American Life Underwriters' Agency.
10 shs. Prospect Park Bank.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
27 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
178 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
$20,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Convt. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
100 shs. Pinelawn Cemetery.
$1,000 Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Certs. of Deposit.
50 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
175 shs. International Banking Corporation.
15 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
59 shs. Industrial Development Co.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
32 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
5 shs. do. do. common.
10 shs. Salisbury Steel & Iron Co.
218 shs. Brock Veneered Lumber Co.
2,000 shs. American Copper Co. of Arizona.
16 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
31 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
1 share Central Trust Co.
37 shs. Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. International Banking Co.
$4,000 Augusta Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
14 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. United Gas & Electric Co. Pfd.
$10,000 International Navigation Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$1,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 4th Extended 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
100 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
$12,000 Vehicle Equipment Co. 1st 5s, 1933.
494 shs. Eagle Knitting Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. W. H. Rowe Knitting Co., (Hypd.)
$20,600 demand note Harry A. Wood, endorsed by W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., with 200 shs. W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, (Hypd.)
$21,100 demand notes of the estate of W. H. Rowe, with 200 shares W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, notes endorsed by W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (Hypd.)
$1,000 demand note W. H. Rowe, Jr., endorsed by W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., with 5 shares W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, (Hypd.)
$11,710.32 past due note of Charles A. Shaver, (due June 20th, 1904,) protest certificate attached, with 100 shares of W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, note endorsed W. H. Rowe & Son and W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (Hyp'd.)
$5,000 past due note of Francis J. Wood Rowe, (due June 28th, 1904,) protest certificate attached, with 50 shares of Gardner & Warren, stock as collateral, note endorsed W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (Hypd.)
$25,000 past due note W. H. Rowe Knitting Co., (due April 28th, 1904,) with protest certificate attached, endorsed W. H. Rowe & Son, Inc., (Hypd.)
$1,412.75 demand note of D. W. Pratt, with 12½ shares of W. H. Rowe Knitting Co. stock as collateral, (Hypd.)
$25,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
70 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
25 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
5 shs. American Surety Co.

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on January 3, 1905, and interest thereon will cease on the first day of January, 1905.

THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.
By T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

New York, December 1, 1904.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRACTION CO.

Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Co.
Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company

To the Holders of BONDS, STOCKS, EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS and CLAIMS against the above named Companies:

Considerably more than a majority of each class of the BONDS, STOCKS, EVIDENCES of INDEBTEDNESS and CLAIMS against the above Companies having been deposited under the PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION adopted by the undersigned Committee under date of July 20, 1904, the said PLAN OF REORGANIZATION IS HEREBY DECLARED OPERATIVE.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD R. SMITH,
HARRY C. TREXLER,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
TOM L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DeWITT CUYLER,
Of Counsel.

December 5, 1904.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 132, 164, for $500 each, and Nos. 59, 86 and 89 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

$200,000

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SUSPENSION IN WALL STREET.

$16,000 Judgment Entered Recently Against Joseph Connah, Floor Broker.

The suspension of Joseph Connah was announced on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr. Connah was what is known as a floor broker, doing business for other firms on the two-dollar commission basis. He had desk room at the office of H. Knickerbocker & Co., at 25 Broad Street. He did not make his appearance at the office during the day, but sent a note to the Exchange authorities announcing his difficulties. It was said at the office of the firm that he had not been on the floor of the Exchange for some time.

Among the members of the Exchange the impression prevailed that his suspension was due to outside affairs, as he had no contracts outstanding on the floor. The belief was expressed that he had transacted very little business for himself, having been content with acting for other firms. He had been a member since 1900, and was pretty well known. On Nov. 29 a judgment for $16,044 was entered against him in favor of Elizabeth H. Connah. This was for the amount due on two demand notes made by Connah, one one Feb. 15, 1901, for $11,610, and the other on March 1, 1902, for $2,210. Interest, costs, and disbursements swelled the amount to $16,044.

LACKAWANNA MELON CUT.

Stock Rises 93¾ Points on Strength of 10 Per Cent. Dividend.

The Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the stock of the company. As the par value of the stock is $50 the dividend will be $5 a share.

The regular dividend rate of the company is 7 per cent., but the company has such a big surplus that there has been talk of an extra dividend for a long time. The surplus after charges last year was $6,035,000, or about 23 per cent. on the stock. The surplus this year, it is said, will be equal to 25 per cent. The stock of the company advanced 9¾ points yesterday.

Lehigh Valley Traction Reorganization.

The Reorganization Committee of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company system, particularly including that company, together with the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company, the Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company, and the Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company, has declared operative the plan of reorganization as issued under date of July 20, 1904. Considerably more than a majority of each class of securities and claims affected have been deposited with the Reorganization Committee. It is understood that practically all of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company bonds are so deposited.

Baltimore and Ohio Election.

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, elected at the annual meeting in November, met in New York yesterday and chose these officers: Oscar G. Murray, President; George F. Randolph, First Vice President; Hugh L. Bondo, Second Vice President and General Attorney; George L. Potter, Third Vice President; J. V. McNeal, Fourth Vice President and Treasurer; C. W. Wolford, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Distilling Company of America.

The Distilling Company of America hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Indenture of said Distilling Company of America to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, bearing date December 27th, 1900, the following five hundred bonds have been drawn by lot, for redemption at par and interest to January 1st, 1905, viz:

101	666	1841	2133	2594	3067	3497
102	670	1851	2134	2595	3070	3508
103	671	1562	2152	2623	3071	3509
109	676	1555	2163	2633	3077	3511
124	677	1558	2172	2638	3078	3512
128	680	1559	2173	2639	3079	3513
145	681	1561	2177	2640	3080	3514
149	690	1569	2178	2655	3081	3647
152	691	1572	2218	2658	3082	3648
155	702	1574	2219	2659	3083	3649
161	705	1634	2256	2690	3094	3651
175	716	1635	2285	2661	3093	3668
229	717	1636	2327	2666	3103	3671
230	721	1637	2329	2714	3105	3681
232	722	1638	2330	2736	3110	3682
234	727	1639	2331	2760	3116	3683
235	730	1644	2333	2761	3117	3684
274	761	1645	2338	2766	3120	3685
277	773	1650	2362	2767	3122	3686
278	786	1665	2368	2768	3123	3687
279	788	1688	2374	2769	3133	3689
280	800	1690	2380	2773	3142	3700
311	884	1700	2381	2775	3143	3701
314	909	1710	2383	2780	3144	3702
315	910	1723	2384	2787	3146	3703
342	917	1729	2388	2788	3153	3704
357	920	1732	2394	2789	3155	3705
365	921	1733	2403	2790	3156	3706
386	924	1734	2404	2794	3158	3710
400	940	1735	2405	2800	3159	3715
410	941	1736	2408	2807	3162	3718
411	942	1737	2414	2808	3163	3719
514	943	1742	2418	2810	3166	3720
415	944	1743	2419	2811	3167	3721
426	962	1755	2420	2815	3178	3722
427	963	1757	2421	2817	3177	3733
433	964	1792	2422	2819	3178	3742
436	965	1818	2423	2820	3179	3748
450	966	1841	2424	2828	3180	3740
462	967	1845	2425	2832	3181	3751
460	974	1847	2426	2836	3183	3756
463	975

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 1-4 Per Cent.

Prices Soften After the President's Message Is Published, Although Other News Was Good.

If there is anything upon which speculative opinion has been agreed for a long time, it is that a reaction has been overdue. It having arrived yesterday, everybody was much surprised, and with common accord there was casting about for a scapegoat. The general news of the day was not chargeable. The Lackawanna melon was cut with the announcement of a 10 per cent. dividend, and there was other railway news adapted to explain some of the "artificial" advances of the recent past. For example may be cited the earnings of New York Central, Southern, Missouri Pacific, and others. Of Ontario it is enough to say that it can manage without a guarantee pretty well if it can make other showings like yesterday's. The local exports showed an increase of some $5,000,000 for the week, including Japanese takings of cotton to thrice their recent volume. The value of the cotton sent is not so important as the inference of much wider application that every dollar's worth of cotton thus exported lessens the ability to take a dollar of gold. Further weakness in the cotton market was accompanied by larger estimates of the crop and less support as the shorts take their profits. Sterling was a little higher, but the strength of domestic exchange was an ample offset. Wheat was weak upon weather beneficial to domestic yield and strong upon further reports of foreign deficiency.

In short, the day's news was good enough, and about midday, prices having been strong except for a few specialties like Amalgamated, Wall Street was light-heartedly betting even that there would be no action upon any of the President's recommendations. Yet there was before the close a pronounced reaction, most marked in the railways, and with exceptions chiefly among the industrial trusts. It is an open question whether there was any relation in the nature of cause and effect between the appearance of the message and the decline, as there certainly was in time. On the one hand, if there were any such relation it ought to have appeared earlier, since the message was known to those most interested yesterday or even earlier. Moreover, the printed comments were favorable. On the other hand, it is sure that no trust trembles because of anything in the message and that the Inter-State commerce clauses are disliked in influential railway quarters. It would be risking little to surmise that their dislike had been expressed and had been disregarded, and there is no sort of doubt regarding the nature of their dislike. Here is a body whose recommendations regarding rates have been uniformly reversed by the courts; if there is any exception it is not recalled, nor does it affect the general statement that the commission has not earned the respect of either the railways or the courts, which have within a few days decided that the commission neither has nor should have legislative functions. Yet it is now proposed to allow the commission to enact and enforce its ideas of what rates should be, subject only to the leisurely process of judicial review. It was furthermore understood in well-informed circles that the omission of the clause announcing the determination to send a special message to Congress does not imply any abandonment of the Executive's resolve to urge tariff reform in his own time and way, but only not to be bound to do so in this particular way. It was not a self-denying ordinance, but a reservation of liberty of action. It is of course quite possible that these facts had nothing to do with the market. There were good opinions to the contrary. But these are subjects having intrinsic as well as political bearings, and Wall Street, which knows and cares little about partisan matters, has decided opinions regarding the effect of the agitation of such matters upon the security market.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	⅝	Hock. Valley pf.	2½
Am. Cotton Oil.	½	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Int. Power	4½
Am. Dist. Tel.	3½	Iowa Central	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	2	Kn. Ice, Chi.	⅝
Am. H. & L. pf.	1⅝	Kn. Ice, Chi. pf.	1
American Ice	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Malting	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	3	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Butterick Co.	½	P., C. C. & St. L.	1½
Canada. South.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	West. E. & M.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Amal. Copper	3½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. C. & Fdy.	⅜	North American	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Am. Locomotive	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Am. Smelting	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	1¼	People's Gas	1½
Am. Woolen	⅛	Peoria & Eastern	1
Anaconda	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Atl. Coast Line	⅞	Reading	1⅝
B'klyn R. Tr.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Can. Pacific	½	Rock Island	⅛
Cent. of N. J.	½	Rock Island pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	St. L. & W.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	2¼	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Pacific pf.	⅛
Corn Prod. Re.	⅜	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Distillers' Sec.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Fed. Min. & S.	½	Un. Bag. Inv.	1
Illinois Central	1	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	⅞
Int. Pump	1	U. S. Pipe	½
Kan. City So.	⅜	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Lake E. & W.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	3
Louis. & Nash.	⅜	U. S. Realty	⅜
Met. St. Ry.	½	U. S. Steel	⅜
Mexican Central	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1
Mo., Kan. & Texas	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅜
Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Missouri Pacific	⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2¼
		Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brit. & O. conv. 4s	1⅜	Ohio Riv. gen. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 4s	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Gen. Pac. 6s	1½	Stand. Rope & Twine 5s	1
Hous. & Texas 1st 5s	1	W. Nor. Car. 6s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

American Tobacco 4s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 6	1,492,636
To date this year	165,292,030
Corresponding date last year	159,979,407

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 6	$4,483,500
To date this year	$945,304,060
Corresponding date last year	$847,990,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.
Pere Marquette Railway.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

National Rice Milling Company on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Equitable Life Assurance Society.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Strong Forenoon Followed by a Bad Break Toward the Close—Numerous Causes Given.

After displaying considerable strength nearly all day, the market suffered a bad break in the last hour yesterday. Active stocks sold off two points and thereabouts, and though there was a slight recovery just before the close the last prices were very nearly the lowest for the day. The Street was inclined to assign a number of causes for the break. Some seemed to think that it was due largely to the clause in the President's message regarding the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to which he suggested power of making rates should be given. But as nearly every prominent banking house in the Street had a copy of the message the day before it was made public the influence of the message should have made itself felt earlier than it did. Even the Street in general knew what the message was at 12 o'clock yesterday, and the break did not come until after 2 o'clock. On the contrary, the immediate effect of the message was to stimulate the market upward.

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Lawson as a Factor.

Probably a greater influence on the course of prices was the break in Amalgamated Copper, and this break in turn was largely manipulated by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. This man has secured a large "gallery" among a certain class of speculators which is always willing to follow his lead. Yesterday morning many advertising columns were swamped with an announcement from the liquid pen of the broker-author warning every one to sell out Amalgamated Copper as he would make an attack on the price of the property based on information that he said he had obtained from Standard Oil sources to the effect that the property was not worth half the price it was selling at. Lawson made good his threat, and soon after the opening forced the price of Amalgamated Copper down to 70, at which figure he had a privilege of delivering 5,000 shares. At this level support appeared, but the hammering never ceased because it was known that at 78½ there would be disclosed large stop-loss orders. Finally in the afternoon the price broke again, and the expectations of the bears were met, for the decline extended to 76¾, from which point there was a rally to 77¼ for a net loss of 3¼ points for the day.

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Gunning for Bucket Shops.

The Street also heard a story that the drive was the result of a campaign against bucket shops. It was said that some of the big out-of-town bucket shopmen had been privately bullish on Amalgamated Copper, and that the decline would have a serious effect on their capital. Another story was to the purpose that the attack was directed against some of the big gamblers from the West who have been plunging in the stock market, moving prices up and down without consulting any one interested in the properties.

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Liquidation on the Break.

For the first time since the present bull movement began did real liquidation make its appearance in the market. It was not so much selling by big men as selling for commission houses, selling by the so-called professional element, which showed up prominently. The platitude that the market was bare of stocks was fairly well demonstrated to be nothing more than a phrase, for there was stock enough coming out on the decline as stop orders were uncovered. The "good feeling" which existed most of the day gave way to a feeling of uncertainty, and many holders of stocks thought it best to throw them over, fearing a further break this morning. Conservative bankers in the Street believe that while the reaction may possibly go further, now that it received some kind of a start there is no reason to expect that the bull market will thus be brought to an end.

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Strength of the Coalers.

Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and some of the other coal roads displayed much strength during the earlier part of the day, and some of them made new high records on this movement. Erie first preferred advanced to 77 and closed at 75½ on stories that the Directors would meet next week to act on the proposed Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton deal. It is understood that the difference in the price which the sellers want and the buyers would give is so great that the whole affair is likely to be carried no further at this time. Baltimore and Ohio, according to report, is to get a higher dividend.

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Leather and the Industrials.

United States Leather continued its great activity and did much to promote bullish feeling on the other minor industrials, all of which were helped by the silence of the President's message on the question of tariff revision. Leather common sold up to 10⅜, but later on reacted with the rest of the market. The interests most closely identified with the property say there is no plan under way so far as they know, but the Street has it that the plan includes a possible bond issue and the retirement of the preferred stock. In many quarters the opinion prevails that the whole movement is nothing but manipulation.

COMMODITY PRICES.

The index number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption, according to figures compiled by Dun's Review, was $100.554 on Dec. 1, compared with $99.431 a month previous, and $98.223 a year ago. The advance of about 1 per cent. during November was largely due to higher prices for eggs and dairy products, although there were several small gains in other departments, notably clothing and metals. Breadstuffs declined somewhat, reaching the lowest point since last February, but restricted supplies of wheat still keep the level considerably above normal. A loss of a full cent a pound in cotton was more than offset by a similar rise in wool and continued strength in hides, leather and other products embraced by the clothing class. Revival of demand for iron and steel advanced metals, supplemented by higher tin, copper, and other minor articles in that class. Commodities prices have risen steadily since midsummer, which is a seasonable event, weather conditions accounting for the smaller supply of eggs and milk, while the articles used in structural work of all kinds now reflect the expanding demand as confidence in the future brings out postponed contracts.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Detroit Railway Company has been incorporated in Ohio with a capital stock of $1,500,000, to take over the electric line of the Toledo and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Ohio and Michigan Traction Company, between Toledo and Detroit.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., will be held to-morrow to take action on the proposed reorganization plan.

The Dane County Sugar and Refining Company has been incorporated in Wisconsin to erect a new beet sugar factory in Madison at a cost of about $700,000.

The stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank, of Savannah, Ga., at their annual meeting in January will be asked to vote to reduce the capital stock from $500,000 to $250,000.

The nominal rate for long sterling exchange was advanced half a cent yesterday to $4.84½.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week increased $5,428,056, as compared with the previous week, and $2,029,971, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3¼ per cent., closing at 3¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $474,765,041; balances, $18,661,547; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $138,791.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8375; demand, $4.8640; cables, $4.8670.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¼ and 5.17; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 13-16 and 95⅜@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12@15c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45@55c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day, and rates were easy.

On the Stock Exchange trading was quiet, the wet weather having a depressing influence and checking dealings. Consols were dull and home rails were irregular. Metropolitans were weak.

Americans opened irregular and inactive, became fairly steady at about parity, and closed firmer.

Japanese were easier. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 94¾.

In the market to-day copper was weak on realizations. The metal closed at 66.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87⅞; consols for the account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 90¾; Atchison preferred, 106¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 103⅛; Canadian Pacific, 137½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¼; Chicago Great Western, 25¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 34⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90; Erie, 41⅝; Erie first preferred, 77¼; Erie second preferred, 59½; Illinois Central, 162¼; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 35⅝; New York Central, 144; Norfolk and Western, 78; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 45½; Pennsylvania, 71½; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 42; Reading first preferred, 46¼; Reading second preferred, 42½; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 69¼; Union Pacific, 113⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 33⅛; United States Steel preferred, 96⅝; Wabash, 24; Wabash preferred, 47½; Spanish 4s, 89.

Bar silver firm at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d; American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.65; Lisbon, 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened dull, owing to realizations, and at the close the market was calm. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 92.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

The private rate of discount was 2¼@2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15¼c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Business on the Boerse to-day was uneventful and the transactions were light.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRMER.

Rates for demand sterling yesterday rose to 4.8640, an advance of 15 points over the low point of the previous day, and closed at highest. Commercial bills were naturally in smaller supply than on Monday, when a large quantity of cotton bills had made their appearance in the market. One of the interesting features of yesterday's business in exchange was the large buying by Canada. Heretofore for some days Canada had been a rather heavy seller.

Maiden Lane Savings Dividend.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maiden Lane Savings Bank yesterday the second semi-annual dividend at 4 per cent. per annum was declared. The institution was established one year ago, and Louis Windmüller is its President.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The course of prices in the local market to-day was clearly foreshadowed before trading began, owing to the announcement that the Earle deal with the New York, New Haven and Hartford interests was off. Lehigh Navigation, which closed yesterday at 124, opened at 111, with the next sale at 113. It dropped from that price to 105, rallied to 109½, and last sales were made at 108½; but the closings were 106¼ bid, offered at 107¼. Lehigh Valley also broke 3¼ and did not rally much, while Reading common was off about 1½. It is intimated to-night that while the present deal is off, owing to interference by the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests, other parties stand ready to buy the Lehigh Navigation property at the same figures offered by the New Haven, and that a sale of the property within the next thirty days is not at all impossible. The weakness of the coal stocks unsettled the general market, and declines, while not extensive, extended to different parts of the list. Total sales, 98,047 shares, $157,400 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	79½	79½	79½
130	Am. Railways	48¾	48¾	48¾
1,400	Am. Cement	5	7/8	7/8
11	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
945	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25½	25½
1,950	Con. Lake Superior	9/16	8 15-16	8 15-16
1,300	Con. Lake Superior pf.	13¼	12⅞	13
40	Con. Traction, N. J.	78	78	78
250	Diamond Steel	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,080	Diamond Steel pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
975	Electric Storage Bat.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50	Electric Storage Bat. pf.	81	81	81
2,400	Erie	41	40⅜	41
110	General Asphalt pf.	39½	37½	39½
104	Inter. Smokeless Powder	24	23	24
8,550	Lehigh Valley R. R.	57¼	55¼	56
8,373	Lehigh Navigation	113	105	108¼
116	Lehigh Navigation rcts.	110	105	107¾
150	Marsden	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 3-16
125	New Haven Steel	4¼	4	4¼
100	Northern Central R. R.	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,148	Penn. R. R.	69 11-16	69	69¼
650	Phil. & Erie R. R.	73⅛	70	70
39	Penn. Salt	102	102	102
47	Phil. Traction	98¼	98	98½
21,673	Philadelphia Electric	10¾	10½	10¾
2,220	Philadelphia Co.	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝
117	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47¾	47½	47¾
500	Phil. Rapid Transit	18	18	18
29,110	Reading	41¼	39	18-16 40 3-16
62	Reading 1st pf.	46	45½	45½
100	Reading 2d pf.	41⅝	41½	41½
50	Rochester P. R. & L. pf.	84½	84½	84½
22	Rochester P. R. & L.	51¼	51¼	51¼
4,040	U. S. Imp.	106	103	106⅞
340	Union Traction	59	58⅞	58⅞
100	U. S. Leather	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
7,950	U. S. Steel	32¾	31¼	31¾
150	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅝	93½	93½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—The transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	M. L. & H.	40¼	39⅝	40¼
10	Ohio Fuel	42	42	42
15	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41¼	41¼
110	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
7,845	Pittsburg Coal	26	25	25⅝
847	Pittsburg Coal pf.	84⅞	83¾	83⅞
570	Pittsburg Co. & G.	76½	74⅝	75½
175	Pittsburg Plate Glass	131	131	131
300	River Coal pf.	31	31	31
160	Sewer Pipe	26	26	26
220	Union Switch	83½	82¾	83½
75	United States Glass	47½	47¼	47½
775	United States Steel	32⅝	32	32
235	United States Steel pf.	94	94	94
105	Westing. Electric 2d	91¼	91¼	91¼

BREAK IN LEHIGH COAL.

Stock Drops Sharply on Ending of Negotiations for Sale of Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—A violent break occurred to-day in Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company stock, following the sudden ending of negotiations for the sale of the company to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

The stock closed yesterday at 124, opened to-day at 121, then was offered down to 115 in the first five minutes, and finally to 108½ just before noon.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 6.—The following official statement from President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was issued to-night:

"So far as his knowledge goes, no one has had any authority whatsoever to negotiate on behalf of the New Haven Company for the whole or any part of the stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Mr. Mellen has himself had no negotiation looking to such a control, has never sought such a control, and does not believe any one else has on behalf of the New Haven Company."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The money market is practically unchanged. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 12½@15 cents discount. Clearings, $20,778,872. Balances, $2,411,763. Sub-Treasury debit, $57,015.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.87⅛	
Sterling	4.86⅜	$4.84
Commercial		4.83
France	5.15⅝	5.18⅛
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅛
Guilders	.40⅛	.40½

Large blocks of Amalgamated were marketed to-day and considerable support was given them. Allouez was the feature among the so-called Boston coppers, advancing to 19⅞. Copper Range, United States Mining, Greene, Utah, Isle Royale, and the Steels were active. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	Atchison	88¼	87⅜	88½
20	Atchison pf.	103½	103¼	103½
50	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
5	*Boston & Albany	252¾	252¾	252¾
25	Boston & Maine	172	171	172
112	C., C., R. & S. Y.	153	152	152
1	Con. & Mont., Class 7	182	182	182
127	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾
35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197	197	197
120	Union Pacific	115	113⅞	113⅞
67	Union Pacific pf.	95	94½	95

TELEPHONES.

510	American	148	147½	147½
25	Cumberland	121¾	121¾	121¾
370	Mexican	2¼	2	2
100	Western	21	21	21
2	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

3,515	Am. Ag. Chemical	24½	23¾	23¾
345	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	87	86½	86½
3	Am. Pneu. Service	6	5¾	5¾
3,185	*Am. Sugar	150½	147¼	148½
75	Am. Sugar pf.	139½	137	139¼
801	Am. Woolen	23¼	22½	23
431	Am. Woolen pf.	94	93½	93¾
385	Dom. Iron & Steel	19	18½	18¾
2	†Edison	253	253	253
2,102	Edison rights	5 1-16	5	5
16	General Electric	138½	138	138
100	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	58	56	56
115	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	84	84	84
25	Int. Buttonhole	2	2	2
521	Massachusetts Gas	39½	39	39¼
115	Massachusetts Gas pf.	81	81	81
10	Mergenthaler	198	198	198
100	Minn. Gen. Electric	65	65	65
19	Pullman	238	235½	238½
45	Swift & Co.	113½	113½	113½
205	United Fruit	107¾	107¼	107¾
222	United Shoe Machine	59⅝	59	59⅝
45	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31	31
895	U. S. Leather	17⅜	17⅛	18¼
7,416	U. S. Steel	32¼	31½	31½
1,911	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅝	93½	93½

MINING.

535	Adventure	6¾	6¼	6¼
7,253	Allouez	19⅞	17⅝	18¾
18,388	Amalgamated	80¾	69⅝	71½
200	Am. Zinc	13½	13	13⅛
9	Arcadian	1⅞	1½	1½
600	Ashbed	40c.	30c.	40c.
1,010	Atlantic	18	17⅛	18
1,365	Bingham	37⅜	36¾	36¾
450	Bonanza	85c.	80c.	80c.
3,050	Boston Con.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
46	*Calumet & Hecla	675	670	670
845	Centennial	29½	28	28
400	Cons. Mercur	38c.	38c.	38c.
18,254	Copper Range	71	68½	69½
355	Daly-West	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜
10	Dominion Coal	64½	64½	64½
70	Elm River	3	3	3
5	Franklin	12¼	12¼	12¼
6,300	Granby	5⅝	5½	5½
14,496	Greene Con.	35⅝	34	34½
25	Guanajuato	4	4	4
1,736	Isle Royale	26	24	24
390	‡Mass	9⅜	9½	9⅜
375	Michigan	3	2⅞	2⅞
425	Mohawk	54⅜	54	54
20	Montana C. & C.	4½	4¼	4½
425	Old Colony	1½	1½	1½
1,410	Old Dominion	28⅞	28	28
451	Osceola	96	95½	96
747	*Parrot	30¼	29	29
155	Phoenix	3½	3	3
100	Santa Fé	2¾	2½	2⅝
3,070	Shannon	9¼	8⅝	9
45	Tamarack	127	125	125
160	Tecumseh	3½	3	3½
350	Tennessee	42¾	41½	41½
2,171	Trinity	13	11	11¼
7,930	United States	28½	27¾	27¾
2,928	Utah	45⅞	44¼	44½
5	Victoria	5	5	5
275	Winona	11⅞	11¼	11¾
170	Wolverine	106	106	106
165	Wyandotte	2½	2	2¼

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—New York Exchange was 25c premium to-day. Time and call loans 4@5 per cent.

The local market was dull in sympathy with the New Yiork list. Prices held up well, and the dealings were scattered. There was a demand for Illinois Brick preferred at higher prices. The range in Brick preferred up to noon was 75@76⅝. The high price—76⅝—is 2 points above the record sale of yesterday, and 6½ points above the high of Saturday. Total sales follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝
855	American Can pfd	59⅞	59½	59½
100	Canal and Dock	60	60	60
100	Chicago Edison	173	173	173
1	Chi. Pneu. Tool	94	94	94
14	Chicago Telephone	146	145	146
5	Chicago T. & T.	103	103	103
10	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½
500	Illinois Brick	12⅝	11⅞	12
495	Illinois Brick pfd	70½	74⅞	74⅝
150	Knickerbocker Ice	11¼	11¼	11¼
110	Met. L. & T. pfd.	67¼	67¼	67¼
512	National Biscuit	56¾	55¾	55¾
128	National Biscuit pfd.	116	115¾	115¾
200	Nat. Carbon com.	44¾	44¾	44¾
25	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¾	29¾
40	Street's Sta. Car pfd.	101½	100¾	101¼
50	Swift & Co.	113	113	113
900	United Boxboard	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,645	United Boxb'd pfd.	12¾	10	10
50	West Chicago	50¾	50¾	50¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.03	.02	Ken. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.10	.11	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.23	.23	Mexican	1.25	1.30
Belcher	.23	.24	Occi. Con.	.78	.78
Best & Bel.	1.15	1.20	Ophir	2.30	2.85
Bullion	.21	.22	Overman	.10	.11
Caledonia	.42	.44	Potosi	.17	.17
Chal. Con.	.14	.15	Savage	.27	.28
Challenge	.15	.17	Sierra Ne.	.24	.25
Confidence	.85	.87	Sierra Nev.	.51	.50
Con. C. & V.	1.85	1.85	Syndicate	.08	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	St. Louis	.07	.07
Crown Point	.17	.17	Union Con.	.32	.32
Gould & Cur.	.24	.24	Utah Con.	.07	.08
Hale & Nor.	1.15	1.05	Yellow Jack	.17	.18
Julia	.06	.06	Silver bars	.59⅝	.59⅝
Justice	.09	.10	Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

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Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅝	7⅞	Lexington	4⅜	4⅝
Anaconda	12⅝	13½	Little Puck	3⅛	4
C. K. & N.	25	28	Little Standard	3	3½
C. C. Cons.	11¼	11½	Mollie Gibson	4	4½
Dante	4½	4⅝	Moon Anchor	6¼	6½
Dr. Jackpot	5⅛	5⅜	New Haven	3½	3⅝
Elkton	72½	73	Old Gold	2⅞	3
El Paso	115½	116	Pharmacist	4¼	4¼
Gold Dollar	7⅛	7⅜	Portland	177	180
Golden Cycle	40	60	Rose Maud	6⅜	6½
Gold Sov	8	9¼	Ross Nicol	2⅞	3
Isabella	27	27½	S'set Eclipse	1⅛	1⅜
Jackpot	4⅝	5½	Vindicator	70	
Keystone	5	5¼	Work	12⅜	12¾

Lehigh and Hudson Election.

At the annual meeting of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company several new Directors representing various railroads which have an interest in the property were elected. The new Directors are: W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackaw

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Apartment Houses Sold on Upper Broadway and Central Park West—Buyer for New Dwelling on East Sixty-first Street—Vacant Property Purchases in Many Sections.

The H. E. Hayes Company has sold for George W. Stetson to an investor 2,189, 2,191, and 2,193 Broadway, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, five-story flats on plot 60.6 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Isidor S. and Max S. Korn to an investor 226 Central Park West, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, a six-story elevator apartment house known as the Lolita on plot 42 by 100.

New House Sold on 61st Street.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Francis G. Lloyd to a client the new five-story American basement dwelling 36 East Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100. This property has been held at $155,000.

The same brokers have also sold, in conjunction with Francis B. Robert, for James C. Carter, 277 Lexington Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 24 by 100.

Nichols & Lummis were the brokers in the sale of 39 East Fifty-third Street recently reported.

Operators Sell Eighth Avenue Lots.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Myers & Aronson to Abraham Silverson a plot on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 63.4 by 86; also, a parcel 49.11 by 100, on Bradhurst Avenue, both beginning 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Mr. Silverson recently bought the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and now controls four lots on Eighth Avenue, with extra depth, and two connecting lots on Bradhurst Avenue.

Van Vliet & Place, in conjunction with Bernard Smyth & Sons, have sold for the estate of Alexander J. Culbert the lot 25 by 90 on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 350 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Henry R. Levy, in conjunction with John D. Karst & Co., have sold for Freidus & Steinberg the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 99.11 by 100.

Plot Sold on West 139th Street.

Kehoe & White have sold to Harris & Timble the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Aaron H. Wellington to Samuel Levy the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 275 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 99.11.

Bernard Smyth & Sons also report that the property recently sold by them was the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, not Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a plot 149.4 by 149.6, with old buildings.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Union Real Estate Company the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, fifty feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to J. Allen Townsend, who owns three lots adjoining on the north.

Hall J. How & Co. have also sold for Timothy Donovan to John Lane the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue. The same firm negotiated the sale of the plot, 99.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street for Richard R. Maslen to R. Clarence Dorsett.

Buyer for 116th Street Apartments.

David L. Block has sold 58 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 37.6 by 101, one of two six-story apartment houses just being completed on the south side of that thoroughfare, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

S. Saxe has sold for Simons & Harris to S. Bassel 36 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story triple flat on a lot 25 by 100.

A. H. Levy and Godfrey B. Moore have sold for I. Friedlander to Shapiro & Portman 140 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat on plot 34.6 by 100.11.

I. Friedman has sold to a client for improvement 130 West One Hundred and Fourth Street and 133 and 135 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

West 85th Street House Sold.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to Dr. B. C. Nash 162 West Eighty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 18.9 by 102.2.

Quick Resale on Lexington Avenue.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold 184 Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 22.6 by 100.

Mary J. Duncan has sold to Edward A. Schwartz 216 East Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story stable on lot 25.6 by 98.9.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for James Seward Burtis the four-story stable 241 East Fifty-first Street on a lot 25 by 100 to a client of William J. Coome.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for I. Silverstein to Morris Spector and Abraham Rasinowitz the two six-story double flats 234 and 238 East Fifty-eighth Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $42,750.

Upper Madison Avenue Purchase.

M. Tompkin & Brother have sold for I and A. Unterberg to A. Weilberstein the five-story double flat 1,592 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.

Meyer Leveman has sold for Abram Bachrach 404 to 410 East Sixty-third Street, four six-story tenements, each 25 by 100; also, to Abram Bachrach 227 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a new six-story tenement, 25.6 by 73.11 by 30.6 by 73.11; also, for Meyer Lefkowitz to Abram Bachrach, 328 East Eighth Street, a new six-story double tenement, 21.9 by 97.6.

D. Colucci has sold for Maria Boye 421 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 100. The same broker has leased for R. Marrazzi the property 2,246 First Avenue for four years and five months at an annual rental of $1,800.

Alexander Henschel has sold for Morris Weinstein to Jacob Baumann 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, two five-story elevator apartment houses, each on plot 37.6 by 102.2.

S. Kalmus has sold for Lewinson & Goll, builders, to A. T. Ginsbourger, the new six-story building 212, 214, and 216 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

The seven-story tenements 402 to 408 and 416 East Seventy-fourth Street, sold by the Yorkville Realty Company, were bought by Michael Miller, not by Stoiloff & Kronowit.

Morgenstern Brothers have leased the seven-story double tenement and stores 79 and 81 Cannon Street to Meyer Blumenfeld for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $17,000.

Deal for Belmont Avenue Lots.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Joseph J. Silver four lots, 100 by 87.6, on the west side of Belmont Avenue, 272 feet south of Pelham Avenue; also, for the Russell Realty and Improvement Company, the property on the east side of Morris Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, 6 by 47 by 48 by 126 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Hannah Disa a plot, 52 by 124, on Pelham Avenue, 50 feet west of Crotona Avenue; also, a plot, 50 by 156, on the east side of Cambreling Avenue, 120 feet south of Pelham Avenue.

M. Glass has sold for J. Rosenthal to a client and has resold for the latter the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, 100 by 180. The same broker has sold for a client and resold a block front on One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, between Washington and Bathgate Avenues, 150 feet on Washington Avenue, 224 feet on One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and 100 feet on Bathgate Avenue, and has effected a third sale of the Washington Avenue end of the plot, 150 by 100.

Kaufman & Loeb have sold for John B. Westervelt the southwest corner of Mapes Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; also, for Cohen & Glauber two lots on the east side of Rogers Place, about 300 feet north of Westchester Avenue; also, for C. Trowbridge two lots on the east side of Simpson Street, near Home Street.

C. F. Meltretter has sold for Mrs. A. E. Kuntz to Mrs. M. B. Mandell 1,204 Washington Avenue, a dwelling on plot 47 by 138.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought a plot 92 by 120 on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Forest and Tinton Avenues; also, the plot, 75 by 100, with three-story buildings, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 125 feet east of Willis Avenue.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold to a client 172 East Broaday, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100; also sold for Theodore Baumeister to a client the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; also negotiated the recent sale of 3,386 Eleventh Avenue for Paul Herzog to a client.

John Schutz, in conjunction with Peter Fischer, sold the old McAlpin buildings, 732 to 736 East Eleventh Street, near Dry Dock Street, for Ashe Brothers, to Messrs. Schwartz & Steiner, iron works, who will take possession March 1, 1905.

M. J. Levinson has sold for Halprin, Diamondstone & Levin the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 100 by 100, to a builder for immediate improvement.

Abram Hyatt & Co. have sold for Edgar Van Etten, Second Vice President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, his country seat at Irvington-on-Hudson to Daniel G. Reid. The property, which is situated on Clinton Avenue, consists of seven acres, residence and stables; also, for V. Everit Mack to John B. Marié, at Scarborough-on-Hudson, on the Briarcliff Road, the residence, stable, and two acres, known as the Grannis place.

Charles E. Duross reports the resale of the following property: 358, 360, and 362 West Twelfth Street, three-story and basement brick houses, which were sold by him last week to John J. Clarke, to H. Sirotta, President of the H. & B. Sirotta Company of 853 Broadway; price about $25,000. Mr. Sirotta will improve this property for business.

The Equity Realty Company sold for Schmidler & Bachrach to Wolf Burland the block front on the east side of Clinton Avenue from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 263 by 98 by 140 by 67 by 125 by 31.7; also, for H. U. Rosenthal and B. M. Karper to H. & B. Sirotta, the flatiron triangle bounded by One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Adams Place, Arthur and Crescent Avenues, 128 by 103 by 100. The new owners intend to improve the property with a Real Estate Exchange building.

Purchase and Resale on Bathgate Ave.

Julius H. Haas has bought the southeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street from Alice Craft, and has resold it to Hugo J. Mischo.

I. Friedman reports that he has sold a plot of seven and a half lots on Stebbins Avenue, near Rogers Place.

Julius H. Haas has bought for Martin Geiszler a block front on Katonah Avenue, between Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh and Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, Woodlawn Heights.

Leon Peller has sold to John B. Schlesinger the plot 75 by 100 at the southwest corner of Shell Street and Fifth Avenue, Wakefield.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from a Mr. Stewart a plot of eight lots on Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Two Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, east of Fifth Avenue; also, from a Mr. Diller a plot of three lots, 75 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, east of Fourth Avenue; also, two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

3d Av, s w corner of 175th St, 108x100, vacant; partition sale, to William Rosenzweig $32,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

26th St, 336 to 344 West, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 100x98.9, two six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Isidore Jackson and another. 63,480

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

98th St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, for five six-story brick flats, 40x87.11; C. & H. Friedman of 22 East 108th St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $200,000.

Houston and Sullivan Sts, n e corner, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 25x90; Baum & Binder of 192 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; $25,000.

118th St, s s, 140 ft e of Park Av, for a four-story brick school, 125x43; St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church of 129 East 117th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Prospect Av, n e corner of 168th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 31.5x90; Otto J. Schwarzler of 776 Wendover Av, owner; Albert J. Schwarzler of 776 Wendover Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 31 ft w of 168th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 40x85; Otto J. Schwarzler of 776 Wendover Av, owner; Albert J. Schwarzler of 776 Wendover Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

168th St, s s, 50 ft w of Creston Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; A. C. Irwin of 1,626 3d Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 239, to a four-story brick dwelling; S. L. Schoonmaker of 12 East 35th St, owner; A. M. Allen of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

152d St, s s, 100 ft w of Melrose Av, to a one-story brick boiler house, 24x50; J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company, premises, owner; Charles Baxter & Sons of 2,580 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 135th St, 199.10x100; John O. Baker to Gerson Hyman and another, other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50 ft n of 166th St, 25x100; John Hayes to Henry Fox and another 12,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n e s, 75 ft n of 166th St, 50x100; Ferdinand Kurzman to Henry Fox and another, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

ATTORNEY ST, 31 and 33, w s, 50x100; Bernard Goodman to Henes Posner and another, (mtg $45,500) ..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 189th St, 49.11x100; Frederick C. Zobel to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

BAILEY AV, s w corner of King's Bridge Road, runs w 92.9x irr x s 44.3x n 105x e 17x e 41.7; John O. Baker to Andrew J. Larkin, other consideration and 100

BEACH AV, e s, 150 ft s of 152d St, 144.10x100; Simon Weiss to Moss Blauveren, (mtgs $21,000,) other consideration and 100

BELMONT AV, w s, 92.10 ft s of 180th St, runs w 20.10x irr x s —; John J. Brady to Louis Eickwort ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n s, 150 ft w of Hawthorne St, 100x250; Charles Ammann and others to Nathan Burnstine, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, n w corner of 171st St, 100x39.1x100x39.2; Brook Av, s w corner of 171st St, 100x38.6x99.11x39.2; Simon Weiss to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $15,250,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 135th St, 200x99; John O. Baker to Gerson Hyman. Nom.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 136th St, 200 to 135th St x 90; Leopold Ehrmann to Martin Haase and another, (mtg $32,000) 100

BRYANT PL, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Jackson Construction Company to Lewis V. La Velle 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 166th St, 70x119.6 to Boston Av s 83.11x183.11; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Robert Altman, (mtg $15,000) 100

CLINTON AV, n w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100; Isabelle Wright to Fritz Amann, other consideration and 100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 25x75; Otto Neiss and others to Caroline Bendheim, (mtg $22,000, other consideration and 100

CONCORD AV, w s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 158x100; Edward G. Black to Timothy F. Sullivan 13,000

COURTLANDT AV, 840, e s, 23.11x92x 25.11x92; Julius Schattman to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, Lot 197, map Melrose, 50x100; Emma Wolfrath to Louis Lesse, other consideration and 100

CRESTON AV, 2,388, e s, 25x95; George Thorn to Louis P. Mendham, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

ELM ST, 55, e s, 27.1x51.1x27.5x51.9; Radway & Co. to Alfred P. Gardiner and another, (mtg $15,000) 39,000

HALL PLACE, w s, 374.11 ft s w of 167th St, 25x109.10x26.3x111.5; Emelie Feninger to Pauline Knauss ..... Nom.

HAWTHORNE ST, s e corner of Vermilyea Av, 100x25; Timothy Donovan to John H. Koelsch, other consideration and 100

HOFFMAN ST, s w corner of 188th St, runs to 187th St and w by line 80 ft e of Lorillard St; Lorillard St, n e corner of 187th St, Lorillard St, e s, 142.1 ft n of 187th St, 32.1x98; Lorillard St, e s, 47.8 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x98; Lorillard St, w s, 462 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x90; Lorillard St, w s, 128.10 ft s of 188th St, 42.2x90; Edward P. Shields to Alrick H. Man and another, executors. Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 175 ft w of 8th Av and 94.2 ft s of 133d St, runs s 5.9x w 10x n e 9.7 to beginning; Isaac Helfer to Abram Bachrach, quitclaim 100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 143.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Emelie Feninger to Pauline Knauss ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 168.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Emelie Feninger to Pauline Knauss, ½ part ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 141 ft n of Freeman St, 75x100; Max Powell to Robert Garscwich, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

INWOOD AV, w s, 225 ft s of Goble Place, 100x130x100x122; Thomas F. Keogh, referee, to the David Stevenson Brewing Company 5,700

JACKSON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 160th St, 23.10x75; George Chappell to Leo Hutter, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

KELLY ST, w s, 211.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; F. P. Fox to Gus C. Odell 1

LOT 36, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Philip Duffy to Rocco Distimili ..... Nom.

LOT 88, map of W. F. Duncan, William's Bridge; Adela Blumaner to Cesare Palemieri ..... Nom.

LOT 268, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Sadie B. Clocke to John B. Weismiller, (mtg $2,200,) other consideration and 100

LOT 349, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Van Nest; Charles Ward to Imogene C. Starbuck, other consideration and 100

LOT 349, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Van Nest; Emelie Ochsner to Charles Ward, quitclaim, all title ..... Nom.

LOTS 235 and 236, on map of A. Vyse estate; C. J. Flaherty to Samuel Shapiro, (mtg $2,500) 100

LOTS 228 and 229, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest; Ida M. Becker to Jacob P. Hock, other consideration and 100

LOTS 305 and 306, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; Henrietta T. Frielingsdorf to Mary A. Delmour ..... Nom.

LOTS 58 and 59, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Jacob Levy to Jacob Hyman, (mtg $2,400) ..... Omitted

MACY PLACE, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; Theo M. Macy and others to Sarah Mishkind 100

MONROE ST, 215 and 217, Samuel Bernbaum and wife to Solomon Silberblatt, (mtg $58,500) 100

NORFOLK ST, 171, w s, 22x100; Mary Ehrmann to Harris Samilson, ¼ part, all title, (mtg $28,000) 100

OPDYKE AV, s s, 250 ft w of 2d St, 25x100; Ann E. Miles to Clara W. Foote ..... Nom.

PARK AV, part lot 41 on map of Central Morrisania, 50x100; Peter Stumpf to Frank Narkman, (mtg $4,500) 1

PARK PL, PLOT 4, Sernell's Special Map, 195x250; Charles Sooysmith to James A. Mahony, other consideration and 100

PEARL ST, 434, s s, 25x120.8x24.6x118; Maria L. Lasbustel, administratrix, to Augusta Scheick and others 34,300

PIKE ST, 52, w s, 24x86; Moses Valenstein to Julius Valenstein, ½ part, all title, other consideration and 100

ROBBINS AV, e s, 225 ft n of Dater St, 8x100; Edward G. Block to Timothy F. Sullivan ..... Nom.

ROSE ST, 30, n w s, 25x100; Chester W. Chapin to Ella I. Taylor, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

RUTGERS PLACE, 17 and 19, n s, 104.6 ft w of Clinton St, 20x110; Harry Schiff and others to Samuel Eckert, (mtgs $81,000) 100

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 100 ft n e of 169th St, 150x131.4x150.3x122.11; Herbert D. Lounsbury to Charles H. Griffin, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 100 ft n e of 169th St, 150x131.4x150.3x122.11; Charles H. Griffin to Mollie J. Griffin, (mtgs $21,000) 34,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 225.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x110; John Bambey to Philip Siegel 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 30x102.5x30x101.7; C. H. Mannar to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $6,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 137th St, 95x 102.5x95x105; William J. Koch and others to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $19,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 185.1 n of Westchester Av, 37.11x67.1x37.7x70.9; Samuel Barthwaite to Jerome Bieth, (mtg $22,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 63.10 ft s of 133d St, 37.5x67.6x irregular; Rosina Feuchtwanger to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $19,500) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 63.10 ft s of 133d St, 37.5x67.6x irregular; Isaac Helfer to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 55.1 ft s of 151st St, 23.6x111.5x23x106.6; Joseph R. Taylor to Terence F. Carmody ..... Nom.

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 300 ft w of Grove Av, 100x100; Carl Schulz to Louis P. Mendham, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 105x100; Walton Av, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; W. B. Fosdick to Gus C. Odell, quitclaim 100

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 164th St, 100 x100; William H. Carpenter to John Boyland, other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, s w corner of 161st St, 100x98.6; Van Nest Station; Ida M. Becker to Jacob P. Hock, other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, s e corner of 158th St, 105x98.6x105x98.7; Ferdinand Hecht to Ernest Hammer, (mtg $9,365,) other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, e s, 22 ft s of 163d St, 28x 100x irregular; Lizzie Fitzpatrick to Margaret Harford, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, n e corner of 163d St, 33.10x 106; The Gaines Roberts Company to William Kerchof, (mtg $30,000) 100

VALENTINE AV, s w corner of 181st St, 54.1x100x irregular; Helen A. Chappell to Israel Littman, (mtgs $5,000,) other consideration and 100

VAN CORTLANDT AV, e s, 49.6 ft n of from s e corner of Van Cortlandt Av and Villa Av, runs s 98x e 78.7x n 145.7x s w 89; Kate Edson to Mary A. Nally, (mtg $6,800) ..... Nom.

VERMILYEA AV, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 100x100; John H. Koelsch to Agnes Livingston, (mtg $6,500) 100

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 25 ft s of Hawthorne St, 50x100; Thomas Dowd to John A. Koelsch, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and 100

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 75 ft s of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Nellie F. Gulishan to John H. Koelsch 1

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 174th St, 75x100.7x41.6; Louis Sachs and another to James Cogan, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 50x150; Theodore Nickisch to Samuel Makransky and another, other consideration and 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 387 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Frank Raymond to Louis P. Mendham, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

WHITLOCK AV, n s, at n e s of Lafayette Av, 100x50x148.5x89.7; David A. Fitzgerald to Abraham Deitch, (mtg $9,250,) other consideration and 100

1ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, runs s 55x w 50.4x n 61.4x e 50; Harris Friedman and others to Julius Valenstein, (mtg $51,000,) other consideration and 1

3D AV, e s, 40 ft s of 50th St, 20x80; John Stich and others to Philipp Freund 100

3D AV, e s, 40 ft s of 50th St, 20x80; John Stich and others, trustees, to Philipp Freund, 1-7 part, all title 1,714

3D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; Joseph S. Schwab to John H. Strodl, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, 2,049 and 2,051, e s, 50x100; John Walsh to Carl Schulz, (mtgs $104,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, 2,051, e s, 50x100; Andrew P. Morison to John Walsh, (mtg $77,500,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 153d St, 199.10x100; Ignatz Roth to Max Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $65,200,) other consideration and 100

8TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue C, 39.9x94; Louis Weinstein to Max Wenck, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

9TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x 93.11; Samuel N. Berlin and others to Manuel Rothbart, (mtgs $53,250,) other consideration and 100

24TH ST, 117 and 119 East, 46x98.9; 83d St, n s, 166.8 ft w of West End Av, 33.4x102.2, ½ part; Anna Klapper to Samuel Mandel, other consideration and 100

37TH ST, 314 East, 20x98.9; Angela Warncken and others to William J. Whitaker, other consideration and 100

37TH ST, 310 and 312 East, 40.3x98.9; Angela Warncken and others to John T. Bermingham, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

56TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Martin S. Fechheimer to Frances Fechheimer 1

62D ST, 242 West, 25x100.5; Joseph Horowitz to Sussman Reinhardt, (mtg $13,000) 100

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; John Hamer and wife to Joseph S. Schwab, (mtg $16,000) 1

63D ST, 234 to 238 East, 75x100.5; Louis S. Gottlieb and wife to Louis Levin, (mtg $89,500) 100

63D ST, 234 to 238 East, 75x100.5; Jacob Cooper to Louis S. Gottlieb, (mtg $89,500) 100

73D ST, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Land and Mortgage Company Bohemia of New York to Clara Ballin, (mtg $15,000) 24,000

77TH ST, 318 and 320 East, 43x102.2; Abraham Leipziger to Lena Scheinberg, (mtgs $14,000) ..... Nom.

80TH ST, 209 West, 25x102.2; Simon Unfeider to Levin Zinnaman, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

82D ST, 51 West, 16.8x102; Carrie L. Atwood to Mabel I. Atwood, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

100TH ST, 315 West, 19x100.11; Peter Fogarty to Camille H. Fogarty, (mtg $24,500) ..... Nom.

103D ST, 110 East, 16x1¼ block; Samuel Corn to Samuel Epstein, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, 209 East, 20x100.11; Harris Levy to Samuel Hurwich, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Miss M. Edson to Sarah Cass, (mtgs $12,500,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x 75.11; Isaac Schlesinger and another to Adolph Scheibel and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

108TH ST, s s, 262 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x 100.11; Henry Tishman to Aaron N. Schwartz, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Amsterda Av, 39.11x100.11; Albert V. Donellan to Albert C. Kastor, (mtg $40,000) 100

110TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Amsterda Av, 39.11x100.11; Albert C. Kastor to Albert V. Donellan, (mtg $40,000) 100

118TH ST, 150 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Epstein to Samuel Corn, (mtgs $21,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Isaac Miller and wife to Hattie Miller, (mtg $20,400) 1

116TH ST, 56 East, 20x100.11; Isaac Miller and wife to Hattie Miller, (mtg $20,400) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 111 East, 25x100.11; Abram Bachrach to Carrie Plonsky, (mtgs $21,500,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.10; The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Sol L. Kaye 18,000

119TH ST, 72 East, 25x100.10; Solomon L. Kaye to Herman Fichter, other consideration and 100

119TH ST, 118 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Bloch and another to Julius Schattman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, 106 and 107 East, 70x100.11; Herbert J. Cochran to Simon Weiss, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, 105 and 107 East, 70x100.11; Simon Weiss to Joseph Frenkel, (mtg $60,750,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, 41 to 47 East, 99x100.11; Hirsch Kobre to Max Kobre, (mtgs $44,000,) other consideration and 100

133D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John O. Baker to Henry Arnstein, other consideration and 100

134TH ST, 273 West, runs n 99.11x w 15.6 to beginning; James E. Pitman to Joseph D. Lawyer, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

135TH ST, 385 East, 25x100; Louis Ackermann to Charles F. Weyrich, (mtg $10,500, (other consideration and 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11; John O. Baker to Solomon Simon, other consideration and 100

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 573x100.4x563.5x33.11; John O. Baker to Myer Cohen and others, other consideration and 100

135TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; John O. Baker to Myer Cohen and others, other consideration and 100

135TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of Home Av, 50x 100; James F. Haywood to Mary Kolbe, other consideration and 100

136TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; John H. Sodine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Albert Pelser and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

136TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Mary Kolbe to Louis Kaufman, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

140TH ST, 240 West, 25x99.11; Ida C. Lilienthal to Henry Marks, (mtg $28,250,) other consideration and 100

145TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x99.11; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 174th St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 10,000

145TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x99.11; Isaac Helfer to Washington Heights Realty Company, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and 100

145TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x99.11; Henry F. Jackson to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $:9,000,) other consideration and 11,706

145TH ST, n s, 400.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25 x100.6; Morris Av, n w corner of 153d St, 50x100; Sheridan Av, w s, 225 ft n of 153d St, 25x91; Dennis W. Moran to Mary E. Bird, ½ part, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

156TH ST, 705 East, 25x100; John Becker to John Willenbrock, (mtgs $14,000,) other consideration and 100

160TH ST, 967 East, 44x145.2; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

160TH ST, 602 East, 92x26; Julius Schattman to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and 1

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Sheridan Av, 25x100; Frederick C. Zobel to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

167TH ST, 72 East, 25x100.10; Solomon L. Kaye to Herman Fichter, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 118 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Bloch and another to Julius Schattman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 105 and 107 East, 70x100.11; Herbert J. Cochran to Simon Weiss, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 103 and 107 East, 70x100.11; Simon Weiss to Joseph Frenkel, (mtg $60,750,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 41 to 47 East, 99x100.11; Hirsch Kobre to Max Kobre, (mtgs $44,000,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John O. Baker to Henry Arnstein, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11; John O. Baker to Solomon Simon, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 573x100.4x563.5x33.11; John O. Baker to Myer Cohen and others, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; John O. Baker to Myer Cohen and others, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of Home Av, 50x 100; James F. Haywood to Mary Kolbe, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; John H. Sodine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Albert Pelser and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 240 West, 25x99.11; Ida C. Lilienthal to Henry Marks, (mtg $28,250,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x99.11; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 174th St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 10,000

169TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x99.11; Isaac Helfer to Washington Heights Realty Company, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x99.11; Henry F. Jackson to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $:9,000,) other consideration and 11,706

169TH ST, s s, 400.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25 x100.6; Morris Av, n w corner of 153d St, 50x100; Sheridan Av, w s, 225 ft n of 153d St, 25x91; Dennis W. Moran to Mary E. Bird, ½ part, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

169TH ST, 705 East, 25x100; John Becker to John Willenbrock, (mtgs $14,000,) other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 967 East, 44x145.2; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

169TH ST, 602 East, 92x26; Julius Schattman to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and 1

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Sheridan Av, 25x100; Frederick C. Zobel to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

167TH ST, 72 East, 25x100.10; Solomon L. Kaye to Herman Fichter, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 118 East,

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights Bargains

A.—For the past month the real estate speculators of New York City have been procuring all of the bargains on Washington Heights. We desire to offer to the investing public the following plots which are controlled by estates and original holders:

172d Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avs. Plot 70x95. Price $17,750. Below grade, no rock.

Corner vicinity of 150th Street and Broadway, excavated, 7 lots. Price $130,000.

Wadsworth Avenue frontage, vicinity of 161st St. Subway station, 8 lots, below grade. Price $80,000.

Plot of 30 lots vicinity of Manhattan St. Subway station, with frontage of 450 feet on Broadway. Price $300,000.

Plot of 16 lots on Prescott Av. in Dyckman Tract. Price $16,000. Also plot of about 50 lots on Bolton Road. Price $80,000. Belongs to an estate, and has never been offered.

Besides the above, we have everything for sale that has been recently purchased by the speculators; they are willing to take small advances on their contracts. Parties purchasing now and holding same until Spring will make from 50 to 100 per cent. profit on anything we offer.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley,
149 Broadway.

THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 7,655 CORTLANDT.
Offers on the East Side
OF AMSTERDAM,
167TH-168TH STS.,
TWO LOTS, 50x100.
PRICE, $25,000.
EASY TERMS.

AMSTERDAM AVE.,
178TH-179TH STS.
THREE LOTS, 75x100,
Excavated.
PRICE, $37,500.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

Two handsome three-story basement brown and limestone dwellings; location unsurpassed; every modern improvement; one 20x52x112.6, with 14 rooms, 437 West 162d; other 17x52x100; 18 Jumel. Wm. Watkins, owner and builder, 437 West 162d. Tel., 433—Morningside.

Broadhurst Av. corner plot, nearly five lots; convenient to "L" station; price low enough for quick turn; easy terms. Apply to
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

For choice Broadway corner plots, avenue and street lots, also dwellings and flats, see Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

Full Lot.—172d St., near Amsterdam Av.; no rock; only $3,000 cash required. See Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

A plot, 75x100, 158th St., near Broadway. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Below 14th. Street.

A VALUABLE CORNER,
ABOUT 3,700 SQ. FT.
NEAR CITY HALL AND
NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL.
A GOOD PURCHASE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Two tenements near Bowery and 5th St., ready to improve; builders or investors; will sell separate. Attorney, F. O. Box 167.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

WM. F. A. KURZ & CO.,
3,025 3D AVENUE.

3-family frame flat; price, $5,750; first mortgage, $4,000; 4 blocks from L station.

2-story frame house near Melrose Av.; price, $4,250; mortgage to suit; vacant plot, 75x90; St. Ann's Av.; price, $15,000; mortgage to suit.

50x100 King's Bridge Road and Morris Av., one block from Jerome Av., two blocks from Concourse; price, $9,000.

Plot 175x100 on Home Street; price, $37,500.

Plot 50x100, 1 block from 3d Av.; price, $9,500; terms to suit.

Corner plot, Marmion Av., 100x150; price, $20,000.

Corner Hughes Av., 40x97; price, $5,500.

Plot 150x144, near Tremont Av.; price, $16,500.

Attractive Investments for Builders or Speculators

50x115 corner, Courtlandt Av.; no rock; price, $13,500; 1st mtge., $11,000.

30x95 corner, below grade, 95 ft. on Webster Av.; price, $9,250; 1st mtge. to suit.

75x145, on Fulton Av., opposite church, 167th St.; price, $18,000.

175x100, Brook Av., near Wendover; no rocks; $33,000.

Three 3-family single flats, near Prospect Av.; all improvements; 18x96 each; price, $7,650 each.

Many other parcels, improved and unimproved.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.
3,820 Third Av., near Wendover.

An excellent opportunity for investment; finest apartment house in Bronx; six-story corner building, 45x92; every improvement except elevators; just completed; fine residence section; rents, $9,600 year; very low; price, $90,000; mortgage to suit; low running expenses. A. J. Kelly & Co., Smith Building, 148th St. and 3d Av.

Two large plots on Webster Av., near Fordham Station; chance for syndicate. A fine corner residence, Fordham Road, near station; plot, 65x102. The finest corner of three lots on Tremont Av., near rapid transit. A rare chance for a wide-awake man. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

CROTONA AVENUE PLOTS.

Several choice plots south Pelham Av.; prices low.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Choice and Most Desirable Location

N. w. corner Washington and Wendover Avs., 100x140.
Jacob Leitner, cor. 3d and Wendover.
Open Sunday.

Franklin Av., near 166th St. Station; lots 32x 166; brick house; all improvements; also stable; cheap to quick buyer; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Tiffany St. corner; plot at a price low enough for quick turn; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Beekman Av., near St. Mary's Park; plot, 175x 100; below grade; asking $28,000. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th Street, Third Avenue, S. W. Corner.

East 149th St.—Block front of eight lots at a very low price. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Intervale Av., Near 165th St.—75-foot plot, $11,000; mortgaged for $7,800. Apply to
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Boston Road plot, near McKinley Square, 70x irregular; asking $25,000; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

A.—RENTS, $5,600; PRICE, $48,000.
$10,000 cash buys from builder two new law 30-foot four-story double flats; choicest location; built day's work; investigate this.
Neason Jones & Bro., 211 McKinley Building, Boston Road, 169th St. 'Phone, 1,927 Melrose.

LOTS H. J. CANTRELL & CO.
PLOTS WEST FARMS SQUARE

A Bargain.—Corner plot, 50x100, on Clinton Av., between Tremont Av. and 176th St.; has house on; price only $10,000. Particulars C. F. Mehltretter, 1,005 Tremont Av., corner Clinton.

Brick house, granite front, 9 rooms, bath and laundry, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trimmed, parquet floors, 27x111; near rapid transit. 1,000 East 175th St.

Choice corner for builder or investment; Park Av. and 137th St.; 50x100; excavated; street asphalted; easy terms; asking $13,000. Carr, 530 5th Av.

LOTS. Washington, Bathgate, Third, Webster, and Tremont Avs. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

$6,500 buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, near 138th St.; snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Southern Boulevard, vicinity 177th; excavated plot, 12,000 sq. ft.; $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Choice corner, Union Av., 168th; excavated; 3,731 square feet; $11,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lincoln Av. corner; two double tenements; $43,000; rents, $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Av., near 167th, 40x140; $12,000; mortgage, $9,250; others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Plot, 165th St., near Washington, 74x 105; asking $14,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUYERS—WE HAVE BARGAINS ON HAND NOW; CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF. B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

Bronx block fronts, $17,000 to $150,000. Prospect Concourse, Southern Boulevard. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and Third Av.

A brick dwelling, full lot, 145th St., near Willis Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx Lots! Bronx Houses! Many Bargains! Call afternoon. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Triple flat in Bronx; price, $21,500; old rents, $1,190. Frank, 135 5th Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Boom Sections!

Small and Large Plots.

CHAS. JUNGMAN
Westchester Ave.,
Cor. Dawson St.

BUILDERS, SPECULATORS,
FOLLOWING PLOTS FROM ORIGINAL OWNERS:
WASHINGTON AV. CORNER, 100X175.
TRINITY AV., 400x200, 3 FRONTS.
BOSTON ROAD, 200x250.
BUILDING SITES, ALL BRONX SECTIONS.
PRINCIPALS ONLY. OPEN EVENINGS, SUNDAYS.
A. J. KELLY & CO.,
Smith Building, 148th St. and 3d Av.

BRONX PLOTS,
All sizes; any location.
Full particulars and best prices on application.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.

LOTS,

Webster Av., near 173d, 25x90, $5,000; Beekman Av. lots, $4,500 and up; Valentine Av., near 183d, 100x230, $25,000; Plimpton Av., near Washington Bridge, 270x100, $17,000.
Terms to suit.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

A BRONX CORNER

100x100,

near St. Mary's Park.

Price, $13,000; exchange considered.

N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

EAST 138TH ST.
AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
THREE LOTS,
75x100.
PRICE, $15,000.
MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cort.

THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.
Westchester Av. Front,
CORNER ROGERS PLACE.
ABOUT 10½ LOTS.
PRICE, $65,000.
EASY TERMS.

EAST 165TH-166TH STS.,
CLAY AND TELLER AVS.
A Whole Block,
38 LOTS,
AT BARGAIN PRICE.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

EAST 138TH ST. AND
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
One Corner Plot of
ABOUT 6 LOTS.
PRICE, $50,000.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS.
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

LOTS AND PLOTS
GOOD LOCATION FOR BUILDERS.
LEITNER & THORMAN.
1,279 TREMONT AV., WEST FARMS.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

$15,000 cash buys choice 5-story, new-law business corner on leading avenue; 6 stores; 4 families on a floor; 40x90x100; fully rented at $7,800; price $69,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. Telephone 671 Melrose.

Bargain from Builder.—5-story, 20 families, 50x150; all improvements; choice location; price, $56,000; rent, $6,800; suitable terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 671 Melrose.

$1,200 cash, balance $4,830 on first mortgage for five years, two-story building on lot 25x100, in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Lots and plots, direct from owners, in centre of present agitation.
LAVELLE,
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard, and 2,016 Boston Road.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.
We have bona fide purchasers waiting for improved and unimproved property; send full particulars. Kaufman & Co.,
1,320 Boston Road, 169th St.

For Sale—163d St. and Sherman Av., the most substantial two-family house in the Bronx, containing two apartments of 9 rooms each; size, 20.10x72x100. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

BARGAINS IN LOTS AND PLOTS.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVE.

Attention, Speculators.—Corner plot, 5 extra large lots, $3,500 each; near Tremont station. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Telephone 2,466 R. Harlem.

A plot of lots ready for improvement; I can obtain building loan, which shall remain permanent for a good builder. Charles L. Morse, corner Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Crotona Av., near 183d St., 12 lots, $24,000; Hughes Av., near 183d St., 50x100, $4,500; Ryer Av., near 180th St., 75x103, $4,550; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for 4-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 205th St. Inquire 113 9th Av., Manhattan.

Have for sale lots, plots, houses around rapid transit; if you have for sale send full particulars. W. Anopol, 360 Commonwealth Av., West Farms, N. Y.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES. C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

$4,500.—2-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; full lot; near "L" station; $1,000 cash. Baechler, 4,341 Tremont Av.

Webster Av., 207th St., 25x76; Crotona Av., 179th St., 25x100; cash bargain. Eugene A. Bofinger, 146 East 42d St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 53X Tribune Building, N.Y.

Fine country seat, house, all conveniences, water, gas, electric light; might exchange for private house in city. Apply G. Forrest, 438 Broome St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Beautiful cottage near seashore, L. I.; one hour out; 50 acres, building lots; fine bathing and boating; also general store and coal business; splendid opportunity for investment. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

NEW JERSEY.
TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

NEW ENGLAND.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.
To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lisbon, Box 101 Times Office.

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE
of
58 CHOICE PARCELS,
Including Dwellings, Lots, Plots and Valuable Water Front Properties,
39 to 49 Hamilton Terrace,
Near 141st St.,
six four-story and basement brick and stone Dwellings; size of each, 19x98.44.
West side St. Nicholas Av.,
running through to
East side Hamilton Terrace,
about 101 feet south of 145th St.
Southwest Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 139th St.,
size of plot, 99.11x100.
SOUTH SIDE 122D ST.,
size, 75x90.11,
running through to
NORTH SIDE 121ST ST.,
size of plot, 200x100.11,
375 feet west of Amsterdam Ave.
24TH WARD,
Borough of the Bronx,
Valuable Water Front
of about 437 feet on
HARLEM RIVER,
Near Cedar Av.,
containing about 1½ acres.
West side Harlem River Terrace,
Near Cedar Av. Junction,
containing about 1-10 acre.
Corner
Harlem River Terrace and Cedar Av.,
containing about 1¼ acres.
EAST SIDE CEDAR AV.,
running through to
WEST SIDE SEDGWICK AVE.,
adjoining north side Sedgwick Park;
containing about ¾ acre.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JOSEPH P. DAY,
Auctioneer,
Office, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Esq., Referee,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,

29 to 35 W. 32d St.,
30 to 36 W. 33d St.,

having a frontage of 100 feet on 32d St. and 70 feet on 33d St., each building being 98.9 feet deep, the entire plot containing about 17,000 square feet.

Four four-story stone-front dwellings, and 4 three-story store and loft buildings, almost opposite the Waldorf-Astoria.

The above property will be sold in one parcel, excepting No. 36 W. 33d St., which will be sold separately,

Tuesday, December 13, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

This property is ripe for improvement, as well as an attractive investment, and is contiguous to all rapid transit advantages.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

There is no code of morals in existence that would not permit us to have two prices for our model two-family houses, as many builders do. We sell for one price, and that the lowest. They cannot be equaled for the price. Most beautiful location in Brooklyn.

KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

ON EASTERN PARKWAY.
225 FT. AND 150 FT. ON UNION ST.
NEAR BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Elegant brownstone double flats, President St., bet. Clinton and Henry Sts., Brooklyn; $4,000 cash required; profit $1,200 per annum assured. Julius Klein, 26 Court St., B'klyn.

If you want cash for your Brooklyn real estate send full particulars to me.
A. J. Waldron, 1,113 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

160 ACRES; one of the finest sites for gentleman's place in Westchester County; $125 per acre.

16-ROOM HOUSE, also coachman's house, with 20 acres of ground; only $9,500.

30 ACRES, with view of Sound and Hudson River; adjoining fine estates; $300 per acre.

12 ACRES, the Quaker Ridge, finest site for gentleman's residence in Westchester County, at a bargain.

GENTLEMAN'S elegant Home in Pelham Manor; will have to be seen to be appreciated; bargain.

TURNER & CO., 28 EAST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone, 540—38th St.

HOUSE, 100 years old; very antique; good condition, with 5 or 15 acres and stable; 10 minutes from trolley. Another, 9 rooms and bath, lot 37½x105, $4,000. Another, 6 rooms and bath, lot 100x105, $4,500. Another, 9 rooms and bath, lot 50x100, $4,500; 16 acres, Bronx Borough, line of New York & Port Chester R. R., for development. All bargains.
J. P. OSTRANDER, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

---

30 acres of land; 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, Harlem Railroad, ½ mile from depot; woods, apple orchard, other fruit; several springs, good garden; 10-room house; 2 baths, heat; fine view from verandas; high elevation; 2 cottages; stable, barn, hennery, other buildings; private driveway; good neighborhood. Apply
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO.,
7 East 42d St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Lots $50 upward. Titles Guaranteed.
10% down, balance monthly. Covered by Insurance. HOMES BUILT. PAYMENT AS RENT.
New York Realty Corporation, 81 East 125th St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Three very choice adjoining lots, most sightly of any part of Yonkers, at a bargain. T. Thompson, Real Estate, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

The undersigned, owner, desires to resume building and operating actively; must first dispose of large income-bearing property at reasonable price for cash, or will exchange for old buildings or unimproved lots in Manhattan or out-of-town country estates suitable for improvement; equity $275,000; leased for a long term with ample security; thorough investigation solicited. Brokers protected. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 115 Broadway.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL
On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Will exchange 12 lots, free and clear, and add cash for flats or an apartment.
RICHTMEIER & IRVING,
2,646 Broadway at 101st St.

FLATS WANTED, MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN. In exchange for $20,000 equity in five-story apartment house on Central Park West, in the Eighties. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

100x100, free and clear lots, and $2,000 cash, wanted; flat, tenement house in exchange. Kretsch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.

20-foot three-story and basement in Fifties; equity about $6,000; what have you to offer? Bauer, 467 Broadway, Room 108.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent; 506 West 28th St., near 10th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

The Madison Square
37 Madison Avenue

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. "Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook, and abundance of light, air, and sunshine."

A few Non-Housekeeping apartments still remain

and

AN ATTRACTIVE GROUND FLOOR SUITE of 3 ROOMS AND BATH, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN.

S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
Resident Manager.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.
THE BARRINGTON,
42 E. 25TH ST.,
Near Madison Square.

Elegant apartment, all light; 11 rooms and 3 baths, with servants' quarters and storerooms additional, or will arrange for two families; special inducements to right party. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

HANDSOME NINE-ROOM
APARTMENT,
All modern improvements; best location in city. Rent only $1,500 yearly. Offers wanted.
120 East 34th St., between Fourth Av. and Lexington Avs.
Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison. —Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17.50-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

234-6-8 W. 21ST ST.
HUNTINGTON.
Four and six rooms, all light, with modern improvements, including elevator service day and night; telephone, &c.; rents reasonable.
1,075—Chelsea. J. W. CUSHMAN CO.,
1,076—Chelsea. 240 West 23d.

THE BILTMORE
261-263 WEST 129TH ST.

Suites of five and six all-light, handsomely decorated rooms, with tiled bath, in this modern, high-class apartment; $40 and $50 per month on lease. Steam heat, hot water, elevator service, uniformed boys, electric lights, hall telephone, &c. F. C. Lasmermann, janitor on premises.

TO SUBLET

345 West 85th St., near Riverside and Subway station, by tenant giving up housekeeping; superior, sunny, 8-room apartment, southern and eastern exposure; liberal concessions; sell carpets if desired. Superintendent on premises, or Mr. Bartlett, 95 Cedar St. Tel. 6955 Cort.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th St., furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH STREET.
Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

LONDON.
160 WEST 115TH ST.
7 large rooms and bath, $37.50.
Telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

---

171 West 81st St.,
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents, 600 to $900 per year.

NEW APARTMENTS.
142d St., 228-236 West, between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations; $25 to $30.

JEFFERSON,
324 West 51st St. Beautiful modern apartment eight light rooms, bath; electricity, elevator. Janitor on Alexander Wilson, 489 8th Av.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 242-244 West, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

---

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

---

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,
Five large, light rooms and baths, $35.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 85TH.—EIGHT AND NINE ROOMS; FINE LOCATION; CHOICE, SUNNY; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MODERN EQUIPMENT; RENT MODERATE.

Desirable apartment, ten rooms and two bath-rooms, to let in fireproof apartment house; owners resident; rent, $2,000 per year. Apply to janitor, 12 West 18th St.

CARPETS CLEANED
3c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th St. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

7TH AV., 2,530.—Four large, light rooms; private hall; all improvements; Subway near; $17.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

27TH ST., 521 WEST.—Three large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; good location; $11.

54th St., 175 West.—Handsome, swell apartment; high stoop; private house block; rent, $75.00.

Washington Heights.

503 WEST 158TH ST.
Very attractive flat; 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water, &c.; rent, $25.00.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PHELAN, MARIE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE L. PHELAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Thompson, Kose & Warren, No. 256 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1905.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1904. CHARLES G. KOSE, Executor. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 256 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
o19-law6mW

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

---

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.,
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

Offices, One Flight Up,
Moderate Rent. Immediate Possession.
TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman & 119 to 129 Nassau St.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO., ON PREMISES.

TO SUBLET STUDIO
at 4 East 42nd St.,
with fine north light and skylight.
For particulars apply to
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

NEW YORK'S MOST REMARKABLE LOCATION.
Eight car lines; stations 6th, 9th Av. "L," Subway; surpassing any point in city.
BROADWAY ARCADE.
Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors, for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. MARTIN, 1,947 Broadway, 66th St.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $300 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

Elegant store on best section of 3d Avenue between 126th and 127th Streets, 25x100, with largest plate glass windows in New York, suitable for any retail business. Also three lofts in same building, 25x90, all light. Will rent store and lofts together or separate. J. Dorf, 2,343 Third Avenue.

Three elegant light lofts, 2,336 Third Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 25x90, for light manufacturing purposes; first loft has all show window front, suitable for any business purpose. J. Dorf, 2,343 Third Avenue.

Factory lot, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 15,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 62 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

LOFTS, 31st Street, Near 1st Av.
46x90.....Rents, $800 to $1,000.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Corner store and living rooms; rent, $35; opposite school; for confectionery, stationery, grocery, bakery, butcher. 574 Union Av., east 150th St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

At 47 East 19th St., between Broadway and 4th Av.—Lofts to let, 25x90; steam heat and elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; modern improvements; rents from $26 to $35. 240 West 143d St. Inquire janitor.

Elegant stores, lofts, offices; large, small, latest improvements; desirable locations. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Fine store and basement, 684 8th Av., near 42d St.; splendid business location. Inquire 265 West 43d St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Building, 6 story, lofts, offices, near 6th Av., 24th St., $3,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
A handsomely furnished four-story residence, 25 feet wide, to rent for Winter season; 37th St., near Madison Av.; reduced rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
VACANT LOTS
ALSO
FLATS AND TENEMENTS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

SCHWAB REALTY CO.,
SCHWAB REALTY CO.,
200 Broadway, are in the market this week for every description of improved property; quick action at right prices; brokers fully protected.

BUILDERS, PAY ATTENTION.—Have cash customer for 18-room house, all improvements; will buy subject to 1st mortgage. Send full particulars, rock bottom prices. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars. Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Wanted—Improved and unimproved Bronx property; we have quick cash buyers.
Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Real estate, improved, unimproved; send full particulars. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Owners, Builders!—I can place large sums, bond and mortgage. Send applications. J., Box 211 Times.

Builders!—I can place your building loans, large or small amounts. Loan, 212 Times.

Will pay cash for five-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Have $4,000 cash to buy cheap tenement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Winn, 31 West 104th.

Send your property, clients waiting; will sell for you; attorneys, V., Box 194 Times.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,926.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES K. BEIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. To the creditors of Charles K. Bein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Charles K. Bein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 35 C

TILE LAYERS BREAK RANK AND RUSH BACK TO WORK

They Return Unconditionally on Terms of Employers.

MANY BUILDINGS TO BENEFIT

Also Several Subway Stations Still Unfinished—Tile Layers Had to Sign Individual Applications.

The mosaic and encaustic tile layers, the chief factor in holding up work in building since the lock-out by the Building Trades Employers' Association, broke away yesterday and stampeded back to work unconditionally on the terms of the employers. The Tile Layers' Union, together with the Plasterers' Society, which is still out, succeeded in effectively holding back the completion of hundreds of buildings. The back-down of the tile layers alone will make it possible for many buildings, including a number of schools, to be finished.

The employers have all along during the general lock-out admitted that they could not get tile layers outside of New York, as there are said to be only about 900 skilled tile layers in the country. Work had been going on in a perfunctory way with a number of tile layers who had broken away by twos and threes, but the bulk of the men had remained out.

Lewis Harding of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association said last night that every tile layer who returned signed an application individually under the arbitration agreement. About 300 applied, but less than 300 were needed, he said.

"They all went to their individual employers," he said, "and as many as could be given work were taken back. They were all in a hurry to get back, and said they were sorry that they had listened so long to the advice of labor leaders. Every man who got back agreed to join the new union of tile layers, which has been formed. We consider this break a most important one, and it indicates how the whole trouble is going to end."

During the lockout the Tile, Grate, and Mantel Association started a school of instruction in tile laying, but it proved a failure, as it takes several years to learn the trade. Bricklayers could learn it more quickly than men in any other trade, but they would not take the places of lock-out men, and earn at their own trade as much as the tile layers. The ornamental glazed tile work in some of the still unfinished Subway stations can be finished now.

At the headquarters of the tile layers, R. Tompkins, delegate of the union, said that all that happened was that a number of tile layers were induced to go back to work by the employers offering them a Christmas present of $20 each.

Mr. Harding, however, when seen later, said:

"The men stampeded back all right," he said, "and so far from the men being sent for, the union has for the last week been pleading in vain for conferences with the employers. It has made a complete back-down."

SEVEN PATTERSON JURORS NOW

Only 33 of 200 Talesmen Examined So Far—No Crowd at Court.

Four more jurors were chosen in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday for the second trial of Nan Patterson on the charge of murdering Caesar Young. Five seats in the jury are vacant still, but of the 200 men summoned in the special panel only 33 have been called.

The jurors chosen thus far are:

THOMAS H. HARMER, sixty-one years of age, married, residence 256 West Eighty-fifth Street, paying teller Nassau Bank, at 9 Beekman Street, foreman.

WILLIAM J. LEE, fifty-seven years of age, married, residence 2,161 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, manufacturer, at 1,050 Third Avenue.

THOMAS FARRELL, fifty-six years of age, married, residence 42 Bradhurst Avenue, dealer in fixtures at 628 First Avenue.

JOHN A. AUGER, fifty-three years of age, married, residence 243 East Fourteenth Street, baker at 79 Bowery.

ARTHUR B. CORNWALL, forty-eight years of age, married, residence 353 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, printer at 23 Vandewater Street.

GEORGE F. WILSON, sixty years of age, married, residence 759 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, manager at 9 Mercer Street.

THOMAS SHEERAN, sixty-three years of age, married, residence 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, contractor at 37 Oliver Street.

The courtroom was filled, but no crowd gathered about the doors. Nan Patterson kept a close watch of every talesman called to the witness box. Her father sat beside her during the day as before.

GAYNOR ON POLICE VIOLENCE.

Commends Excise Department Verdict in Suit Against Saloonkeeper.

Justice William J. Gaynor and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon heard a suit of Patrick W. Cullinan, as Excise Commissioner, against Charles Du Bourge, a saloon keeper, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, as his bonding agent, to recover $1,462.50, claimed because of violation of the excise law.

Du Bourge had been convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Fulton Street, near Hudson Avenue. Fifteen policemen were present to testify to the character of the persons who frequented the place. Justice Gaynor would not allow more than six of the fifteen policemen to testify, saying that if the truth could not be obtained from them it would be useless to proceed.

In charging the jury, the Justice said: "The bringing of this action is to be commended. It is far better to bring such cases and have them passed upon in an orderly manner than for the police to take the law into their own hands and lock people up for no crime, only to have them discharged the next day. Your orderly verdict against the defendant and his bondsmen here will have more effect to bring about a respect for an observance of the law than all the police violence and disorder that could take place. Now that it has been brought here I commend you to be careful that your verdict shall be in accordance to the facts."

The jury, after five minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av., cor. 123d. 3d Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

Walking Suits!

THE English Frock Walking Suits ($18) that we are selling Just NOW are Quite the Best-looking Suits that we have seen for a long time. You'll enjoy your HOLIDAYS more if you are Well Dressed

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known) (Well-Made) English Frock Suits Overcoats $50 to $12 $18

"THE SOCIETY WINE."

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL,

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK,

Sole Agent for U. S.

Stern Brothers

Direct attention to a holiday exhibition of

High-class Lace Draperies

BED COVERS, TABLE, BUREAU & DRESSER COVERS, TIDIES, SCARFS AND CUSHION TOPS,

in Italian Filet, Point Venise, Flandre, Cluny and English Embroideries

at exceedingly low prices.

THIRD FLOOR.

Men's High-grade Cravats

English and French Hand-loom Silks, exceptional in quality and exclusive in design and colorings. IN FOLDED OR OPEN SQUARES or made to order without additional charge. $2.25

FRENCH DE JOINVILLE SCARFS, Rich Satin, quiet and pronounced effects, $4.00

OR MADE TO ORDER IN FOUR-IN-HANDS, $2.25

WHITE CREPE FOUR-IN-HANDS, with colored broche figures, $1.00

West Twenty-third Street

Special Sale of Men's $30 Paddocks and Surtouts at $22

Even the best class of tailors find difficulty in turning out these Overcoats just so. Thanks to a masterful designer, our Paddocks and Surtouts are elegant types, with full, shapely shoulders, snug-fitting collars, a graceful waist line, and liberally draped skirt. Made of rich Oxford and black moules. The smartness of these Overcoats is seen in the group alongside. A tailor couldn't make a better one even for a half more. Our sale price, $22.

Other good Overcoats of all the fashionable fabrics in distinctive new models, $12 to $45.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

POLICEMAN ON TRIAL.

Tried to Get Murder Witness Out of Way, Man Testifies.

The trial of Policeman Arthur J. Mallon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station for shooting and killing young Robert Brennan of 17 Forsyth Street early on the morning of May 8 last in front of 17 Bowery began in earnest before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, when William O'Brien of 71 Washington Street was put on the witness stand. O'Brien declared that he had been an eye-witness to the shooting.

O'Brien said that he had been in the saloon at 23 Bowery, while Mallon, his brother-in-law, Robert F. Jones, and Brennan were there. He left the saloon, he said, and later saw Jones and Mallon standing together on the Bowery. Brennan, he said, was about to pass when Mallon put out his hand.

"They had some words," he said, "and then a fight began. Mallon tried to hit Brennan, but the latter was too quick, and landed on Mallon's mouth. Then Brennan took it on the run down the Bowery, with Mallon after him. When Brennan was about in front of 17 Bowery Mallon shot him in the back. The young fellow ran to East Broadway, where he fell down."

O'Brien testified that the policeman went up to the place where the witness was holding the head of the dying man and said to the police who had arrived on the scene, referring to O'Brien:

"Get that fellow away from here. He knows too much."

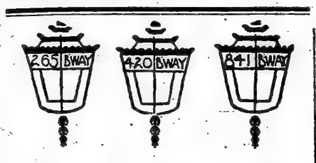

Special Holiday Sale.

Smoking Jackets of fine cloths in two-toned effects. Special $5.00, value $7.50.

Warm Gloves, 50c. to $5.50 a pair.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Belted backs were never popular with boys, until lately.

Now, even men want them, on overcoats—tourist coats they're called.

In the proper sorts of mixtures.
Men's sizes; $22 to $35.
Boys' sizes; $14 to $16.

Every other good sort of overcoat for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

EXAMINE YOUR Laundry Tub Covers

Are the joints open and filled with dirt; cover warped, split or falling to pieces? Just think of a cover that is so made that this *can never happen*. It is the

Casler Elastic Cover

which is guaranteed practically indestructible, is made of wood, smooth on both sides; an ideal top to work on and to keep clean. We make 90 per cent. of the covers *now in use*, so we know that our *new* cover is the *best* one made, and it *costs no more* than the others.

The ONLY GUARANTEED COVER ever made. If you don't find it entirely sanitary, free from warping or splitting, and practically indestructible, we will refund your money or furnish a new cover FREE.

Ask your plumber to put on The Casler Elastic Cover. You will never be troubled again. Write us for free Descriptive Circular which explains construction.

F. W. Casler Mfg. Co., 2 Adams St., Long Bells, N. Y.

MEN'S ELEGANT OVERCOATS

King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS Corner Broadway and Park Place

High Grade, Worth $24.00, at $11.65 For Holiday Trade.

Silk & Satin Lined | Black, Blue, Oxford, Brown, Slate & Grey | Long Cut, Medium or Boxy | With Belt or Plain Velvet or Cloth Collar | Worth $25.00

Men's Overcoats Such Big Values they will sell at Sight.

SILK & SATIN LINED $11.65 OVERCOATS

Sale all this Week at King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS Corner Broadway and Park Place

Tuxedo Coats & Vests $11.65 Silk & Satin Lined

Prince Albert & Cutaway Coats & Vests. $11.65

Black Thibet Stylish Men's Suits, Single & Double Breasted Newest Patterns $11.65

Full Dress Suits for Dress Wear $11.65

We pay Railroad fare to Customers living within 100 miles of N.Y. & purchasing $10 worth or more. Show your Railroad ticket at the Cashier's window & receive refund

King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS Corner Broadway and Park Place

BOYS' OVERCOATS & SUITS Sizes 14 to 19, Fine Garments, all $10 to $12 values at $6.50

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

Holiday Gifts

A home is, after all, only a box of regular or irregular shape—a shell within which one lives and gathers his most valued possessions. The longer he lives in that home the more he becomes identified with it, and the greater influence does his environment exert upon his character.

For these and many other reasons no more acceptable gift can be made to any member of the home circle than an appropriate bit of furniture—something that will come to be prized like an old friend. Such gifts add constantly to the beauty of one's surroundings and to one's daily comfort. They are infinitely more worth while than the costly trinkets so often bestowed.

A visit to the Flint showrooms is full of happy suggestions; for here is the home of the exclusive, the artistic, the quaint and the unusual. Here will be found those pieces of marked individuality which supply just the needed touch.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
WEST 23rd STREET

Millinery.

Wednesday & Thursday, Dec. 7th & 8th.

Women's Hats, Toques and Bonnets, $6.00, value $16.00 to $35.00.

Children's Hats, $3.00, value $10.00 to $18.00.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Special Sale All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch for Women; handles of ivory, pearl, gunmetal and natural wood, sterling silver trimmed.

28-inch for Men; handles of ivory, horn and natural wood, sterling silver trimmed.

$2.95, value $4.00 to $5.00.

26-inch for Men and Women; all silk; fine natural woods, $1.95, value $3.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

THE W&H SHOPS

Side by side only a silk expert can detect the difference between these new four-in-hand scarfs at 55c., which we've made up of handsome corded double-tone silks, and our $1. scarfs of like quality.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Furnishers to "Men who know." 737 Broadway, 58 Nassau St.

Canary

in full song, warranted to suit, and Brass Cage, Both for $3.

Extra singer and larger cage with tender, $5. Shipped everywhere on receipt of price. Talking parrots and fancy birds. Holden's Book on birds, all about food, care, singing, by mail, 25c. Stamps. Christmas orders for birds taken now. H. E. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC TO-NGHT at 8:15 Mat. Sat. at 2. JAMES K. HACKETT in "The Fortunes of the King."

PRINCESS B'way, near 29. Tel. 3870—38. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Spec. Prices. ROBERT B. MANTELL in "RICHARD III."

CASINO MATINEE SATURDAY. SPECIAL PRICES. THE BARONESS FIDDLESTICKS

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK MRS. FISKE Hedda Gabler DEC. 12—Seats Thursday—LEAH KLESCHNA.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Rogers Bros. IN Paris

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Rosario Guerrero, Edwin Keough & Co., 3 Crage Brothers, Sabel Johnson.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Shore Inn By George Ade and Gustav ... Geo. Ade's New American Comedy. COLLEGE WIDOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE Dec. 26.—MAUDE ADAMS.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 100th TIME TO-NIGHT. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL SPECIAL MAT. THURS., DEC. 15.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. "A real Annie Russell play."—Times. ANNIE in the New Comedy, RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES "Everybody was laughing heartily."—Sun.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success THE USURPER

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.....At 8:30 MATS. SATURDAYS, 2. NOTE.—The audience is requested to be seated at 8:30, as the interest of the story commences at the rise of the curtain. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 20th....At 8:15 Matinee To-day & Sat., 2 NANCE O'NEIL JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Ackte, Fremstad, Alten; Knote, Van Rooy; Plancon, Muhlmann, Reiss, Greder. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 8, at 8 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Greder, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, at 7:45—Double Bill: DON PASQUALE—Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi.—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—De Macchi, Jacoby; Bauermeister; Saleza, Parvis. Con. Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, at 2—AIDA. Eames, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8—Pop. prices. LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 11, at 8:30, at popular prices, Grand Sunday Night Concert—Soloists: Sembrich, Homer, Nuibo, Parvis. Entire Metropolitan Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8—CARMEN: Fremstad, Ackte; Saleza, Journet, Parvis. Con. Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 15, at 8 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Positively LAST 3 PARSIFAL performances: Thursday Evg., Dec. 22. ONLY 2 MATS., Mon's, Dec. 26, (Xmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year.)
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba, (her reappearance,) Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins To-morrow, Thursday, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Thursday, Friday, and Sat. Evgs., Last times "Der Hochtourist"; Sat. Mat., "Zwei Wappen"

Last Week of the Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Paintings
American Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street.
"Here is the cream of many exhibitions—their gems, without their mediocrities."—New York Evening Post.
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TICKETS, $1
on Tues. and Sat. Afternoons from 2 to 6. Tickets for sale at Tyson's Hotel Stands and at the Gallery.
"As a source of undiluted pleasure this collection is, perhaps, the most successful display ever made in this country."—N. Y. Tribune.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Matinee To-day HUMPTY-DUMPTY

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SAT'Y, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN and his Merry Company "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."

NEW YORK THEATRE. Reg. Mat. Sat. Popular Mat. TO-DAY. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURSDAY Evg., Dec. 8, YSAYE
SATURDAY Aft., Dec. 10, OLIVE FREMSTAD
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

HOTEL ST. REGIS Dec. 7th Wednesday 8:15 P. M. THE LOCKWOOD STRING QUARTET ASSISTED BY Miss Lillian Brechemin, Soprano, and Mr. John Mereen Cushing, Pianist. Tickets at Hotel St. Regis.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day & Sat. THIS WEEK ONLY. SUNDAY NIGHT WINSOME WINNIE PAULA EDWARDES Victor Herbert's Orchestra

WEST END Rose & Fenton, MATINEE "Twirly-Whirly." TO-DAY, 25 & 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:30 o'clock.
RUDOLF FRIML
PIANO RECITAL.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.50 & $1.00, AT DITSON & CO., BROADWAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE WIZARD OF OZ
David C. Montgomery.....The Tin Woodman
Fred A. Stone.....The Scarecrow
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41 & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinee Sat'y., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF In THE TWO ROSES.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42d St. bet. B'way & 8th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 4TH MONTH. WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Popular Prices. WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Tel. 1530 Mad. Evgs. 8:25. Mat. Sat., 2:20. Special Mat. Xmas & New Year's. MAY IRWIN MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

AMERICAN 42 St. & 8 Av. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 25 & 50c. MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY, 25c-50c. The Other Girl With LIONEL BARRYMORE.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. TO-DAY. JOSEPH SANTLEY, FROM RAGS TO RICHES.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Extra—POWELL and MAJILTON.

YORKVILLE Mats. To-day & Sat. 25c. & 50c. Empire City Quartet, O'Brien & Havel, Scott Bros.; others. 86 St. Lex. Av.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AMOR W MACK IN THE WAY. LAST 3 WEEKS TO KENMARE Nxt. Monday—Handsome Souvenirs—100th Perf.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR". 5TH AVE.—"An Enemy to the King" & Vaud. 23D ST.—The Girl with the Auburn Hair. 20 Ors. 125TH ST.—"Thelma." Also Big Vaud. Bill. 58TH ST.—Isabel Irving, Champagne Dance, Etc.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN, S. MILLER KENT & CO., YORKE & ADAMS, IGNATHORNE SISTERS, 8 VASSAR GIRLS, PICCOLO MIDGETS, others.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair: fresh west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,139. NEW YORK. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CANFIELD ADMITS GUILT TO SAVE HIS PATRONS

Gambler and His Manager, David Bucklin, Fined $1,000 Each.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AGREES

In Future Jerome Announces He Will Ask Prison Sentences—Plain Talk in Address to Court.

Richard A. Canfield and David W. Bucklin, his manager, whom District Attorney Jerome has been trying to bring to trial for two years for running the gambling house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday afternoon and were fined $1,000 each. It was said that to save some of his patrons from further molestation at the hands of the District Attorney, Canfield furnished the evidence upon which the Grand Jury found the indictments, following this with his voluntary appearance in court to plead guilty. Prison sentence was omitted at the request of Mr. Jerome, Canfield and Bucklin paid their fines, and the much talked about case which was the cause of Jesse Lewisohn's long legal fight and Reginald Vanderbilt's absence from the State to keep off the witness stand was at an end.

The Grand Jury indictments against Canfield and Bucklin charged them with being common gamblers, and having run the gambling house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street from Dec. 9, 1899, to Dec. 3, 1902. The names of the witnesses signed to the indictments were those of two former Canfield employes—Joseph H. Bruce and George E. Clayton—steward and doorman. The indictments were filed in General Sessions at 1 P. M. At 2 P. M. Canfield and Bucklin walked into the courtroom with their counsel, Philip J. Britt. They stood while Clerk Cowing said:

"Richard Canfield, you are indicted as a common gambler. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Through his counsel Canfield pleaded guilty. Mr. Britt asked that the court extend clemency to the defendant on the ground that he had saved the county expense and trouble by his plea and had never before been convicted of gambling in this State.

District Attorney Jerome, who was in court with almost every member of his staff, then addressed the Judge. He said:

"When I came into office as a Justice in Special Sessions the system under which such places as these men are charged with maintaining amounted to little less than licensed grafting. These conditions were not confined to the rich alone, but everywhere were in existence, and such places were openly and indecently conducted. The conditions were such as would put a Western mining camp to shame.

"When I went into gambling houses in this city and found there the Principal of a great public school in this city playing faro, when I found the I. O. U's of officers of the United States Army of the degree and rank of Lieutenant and Captain for sums that they could not afford to lose and support their families; when it came to me daily from different sources in the administration of the office to which I was elected that embezzlements and crimes of the character of larceny were committed as a result of losses in gambling houses, when I found firm checks being given and innocent and decent partners ruined by their copartners, while under the influence of liquor, I became convinced that the gambling house or open gambling was a very serious evil.

"It was a striking thing to me to see complacency exhibited by high public officials toward this evil. There is no difference between these places here and the little stuss players of the east side or the pikers of the Tenderloin. Public spirit has not awakened to the evil. The efforts I put forth, from the first, met with nothing of the loyal co-operation that a prosecuting officer should receive. The crime that I was fighting has always been looked upon lightly and measures against it regarded as blue laws. In punishment of it only fines have been imposed upon violators.

"During the campaign of 1901 I went as far as to actually name public officials as being pecuniarily interested in the protection of the gambling interests in the City of New York, and I have never been challenged as to whether my statements were true or not. There was a marked discrimination; moreover, there were fifteen or twenty houses in this city that ran year in and year out without interference, but from time to time when it was essential to make some record to pander to the better element of the community there would be some miserable unfortunate little fellow arrested with a great parade of the way in which the law was being enforced. He would be haled before the courts."

Mr. Jerome said that he had sworn testimony "which it seems is true, that since Dec. 31, 1902, these defendants have not maintained a gambling house." Because the crime was old and because the defendants had submitted themselves to the law Mr. Jerome asked that only the maximum fine of $1,000 be assessed.

"I believe that it is unnecessary that more punishment be inflicted in this case, but as to the future, the evils of this situation having been made manifest by three or four years of agitation, I shall ask when violators of this law are brought before this Court of General Sessions that there be no more consideration of a law such as this is as a 'blue' law, that there be no such confusion of ideas in regard to it, but that a punishment be inflicted adequate to the evil involved; that the courts shall realize that when the people of this State have put in the fundamental organic law of this State a prohibition of gambling, obedience is required from courts as well as other officers."

Judge Cowing announced his decision, and Bucklin paid the fine for himself and Canfield in four five-hundred-dollar bills.

The Canfield case has been before the public since the axe raid made by District Attorney Jerome on the East Forty-fourth Street house in December, 1902. In his speech in court yesterday Mr. Jerome admitted that there was no gambling going on there at that time. The raid was made on the strength of affidavits made by "Old Sleuth" Jacobs, who recently admitted that he perjured himself, and is now in the Tombs.

Canfield has often been heard to say that "his honor as a gentleman" would compel him to keep his patrons from being placed on the witness stand, and negotiations were entered into with the District Attorney to end the prosecution. Mr. Jerome's case having been weakened by the admissions of Jacobs that he had never been in the gambling house, the District Attorney was willing to ask that only a fine be imposed if the defendants would plead guilty.

Another fact which came to light yesterday was that Jacobs gave the tip to Canfield through Bucklin that the raid which came to nothing in 1902 was to be made.

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VANDERBILT MAY COME BACK.

Planning to Spend Winter Here, Now That Canfield Case Is Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 7.—Now that the Canfield case has been settled, Reginald C. Vanderbilt feels that difficulties which have prevented his visits to New York for more than a year have been overcome, and he is already planning a trip there. He expects to go with his wife to New York to spend a part of the Winter before sailing for Europe early in the Spring.

C. F. DODGE FAILS TO ESCAPE.

Texas Judge Therefore Orders Him Under Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 7.—After the third unsuccessful attempt of Charles F. Dodge to escape, Judge Burns of the Federal court this evening ordered Dodge's arrest and the forfeiture of his bond. Detectives who have been dogging his every footstep for weeks immediately pointed him out to United States Marshal Vann, who is closely guarding him to-night in his elegant apartments in the Rice Hotel.

Dodge is wanted in New York in connection with the Dodge-Morse-Dodge divorce case, and certain persons in that city have paid thousands to prevent his extradition.

Three distinct efforts have been made by Dodge to escape. Only last night Dodge, a companion, and Dodge's detective made a dash in a cab and flew at break-neck speed out of the city. A detective followed on horseback, and when they discovered that they were overtaken the party returned. Extradition papers are expected to arrive from New York in the morning. Dodge has frequently declared that he would never be taken to New York alive.

DROUGHT UP THE STATE.

Springs and Wells Running Dry—Danger of a Paper Famine.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Farmers in this vicinity are complaining of a lack of rain, and state that a number of streams and springs and many wells have gone dry.

In case severe Winter weather should set in before a heavy rain, it is predicted that there will be a water famine. The farmers say that they need at least a week of hard rain. Pulp and paper manufacturers along the Saranac River are obliged to shut down every few days on account of low water. The same condition exists along the Chateaugay, Salmon, Grasse, Rocket, Black, and Mohawk Rivers, and the Hudson is unusually low for this time of the year. A prominent pulp and paper manufacturer said to-day that his advices indicated that the drought prevailed from Maine to Wisconsin and in Canada, and that there was grave danger of a pulp and paper famine.

SHIPPERS STILL FIGHT ROADS.

Say Consumers Would Have to Pay for Increase of Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The hearing of the question of the railroads placing in operation a new "uniform bill of lading," against which thousands of shippers are complaining, has been continued until Thursday, Dec. 15, at Washington, by the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

One of the most important points brought out at to-day's hearing was that if the 20 per cent. increase, the carrier assuming the responsibility for damages, were put in force by the railroads it would eventually fall back on the consumer to pay the increase, he being called upon to pay an equal advance for food or material purchased.

"What will be the condition if the freight rate is increased 20 per cent., the carrier assuming the burden of the liability?" asked Mr. Mayer.

"If the rate is increased we will have to increase the price of our goods, I should think," replied J. J. Flood, Traffic Manager of the William Hoyt Company of Chicago.

"Who would be the sufferer in this case?" asked Acting Chairman Clements.

"Why, the consumer, of course," replied Mr. Flood.

Andrew J. Toomey of the New York Produce Exchange, who was a witness at to-day's session, testified that business would be revolutionized if the words "non-negotiable" should appear on bills of lading. "An advance of 20 per cent.," he said, "would exceed our profit. The common law rate is high enough now, if not excessive."

PICKPOCKETS CAUSE PANIC.

Synagogue Crowd Rushes for Door When Cry Is Raised—Girl Robbed.

Pickpockets caused a panic during a celebration at the First Roumanian-American Synagogue, in Rivington Street, last evening. There were 2,000 persons in the building, most of them children, when suddenly there was a cry of "Pickpockets! pickpockets!" in the gallery.

The cry was followed by a great commotion in the gallery, and a minute later there was a similar cry on the lower floor. There was a rush for the door. The special policeman of the synagogue tried to hold the crowd back, yelling:

"There's nothing wrong. Keep your seats."

When the excitement had abated Gussie Aaronson of 122 Orchard Street pointed out three youths who she said had taken her pocketbook. Two of them were arrested. They were Jacob Obshiler of 173 Essex Street, and Joseph Diamond, who said he lived in Brooklyn. The third boy escaped.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

The Senate Confirms Cabinet and Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Postmasters in New York: Frederick B. Powell, Amityville; Charles J. Sweet, Black River; Annie Larrabee, Oyster Bay; George A. McKinnon, Sidney; James W. Welch, Hamilton. He also nominated Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, for member of the Mississippi River Commission.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Postmaster Willcox at New York. Other nominations confirmed are:

Paul Morton, Illinois, Secretary of the Navy; William H. Moody, Massachusetts, Attorney General; Robert J. Wynne, Pennsylvania, Postmaster General; Victor H. Metcalf, California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Francis E. Leupp, District of Columbia, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ELEVATED CAR JUMPS RAILS.

Ties Up Sixth Avenue Line for Over an Hour.

For more than an hour last night traffic on the Sixth and Nineth Avenue elevated roads was blocked south of Rector Street owing to a car which jumped the track as it approached the terminal at South Ferry.

Word was sent out from the offices of the company and the ticket sellers on all the stations south of the Rector Street stations on both lines refused to sell tickets until the block was raised. Hundreds of persons arriving at South Ferry from the various ferries were compelled to walk to Rector Street in order to get a north-bound train.

Latest Shipping News.

Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 30, arrived at the Bar at 7:49 P. M.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN DIES SUDDENLY IN BROOKLYN

Old Kings Democratic Leader Stricken with Heart Disease.

HAD JUST LEFT THEATRE

Sage of Willoughby Street Had Gone There from His Last Dominoes Game—Had Been Ill.

Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Register of Kings County, and for many years the "boss" of the Brooklyn Democracy, known by his followers as the "Sage of Willoughby Street," died shortly after eleven o'clock last night at his home, 163 Remsen Street. The cause of his death, after a superficial examination, was said to be heart disease.

For several days Mr. McLaughlin had not been feeling well. He had complained of what he thought was indigestion, but he was able to visit his usual haunts daily, including the Auction Room in Willoughby Street, his headquarters for years, and the clubroom of the Veteran Firemen in the basement of the Borough Hall.

As was his custom, he went to the clubroom last night to have a few games of dominoes with his old cronies. Dominoes was his hobby, and hardly a night for a decade had he missed passing an hour or so at the game among the old firemen. After he had beaten his opponent three or four games he went over to Hyde & Behman's Theatre in Adams Street, accompanied by his nephew, Thomas McNeely. They did not leave the theatre until after the programme had been finished.

"I'm not feeling as well as I used to feel," said the old man wearily as they walked home.

"Oh, you're all right," responded McNeely. "You'll be in fine shape to-morrow."

But he was not much comforted, and was talking gloomily when they arrived at home. A few minutes later he went up to his room on the second floor and prepared to retire. He had been alone possibly five minutes when his wife entered. She saw him sitting in a peculiar attitude, half dressed, and ran forward, calling his name. He did not answer.

While a hasty call was sent to the family physician, ex-Coroner Joseph Keen of 04 Greene Avenue, Mr. McLaughlin was lifted into his bed. There the doctor found him unconscious, after rushing to the house as fast as a cab could carry him.

Seeing that the sick man's condition was critical, Dr. Keen sent for Dr. Wunderlick, who lives next door in Remsen Street. Two minutes after he arrived Mr. McLaughlin died. Beside the bedside when he breathed his last, besides the two physicians, were Mrs. McLaughlin, their youngest daughter, Mrs. James J. Roache, and Mr. McLaughlin's niece, Miss Mary Waldron. Mr. McLaughlin spoke not a word from the time he was found by his wife until he died.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in what is now Furman Street, Brooklyn, under the brow of Columbia Heights, on April 25, 1825. He was the youngest of seven children of Hugh McLaughlin, who came to this country from Ireland prior to the war of 1812.

Early in his life Hugh started in the fish business with his brother, opening a stand in the market on Atlantic Avenue. When his brother died he retired from the market and after that took an active part in the politics of the old Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. He was thirty years old when he entered politics.

He identified himself with the Dan Bradley faction of the Democratic Party, and, having secured a position as foreman in the Navy Yard by helping to elect George Taylor to Congress, he managed to secure the appointment of many of the Navy Yard "bosses," and in this way became known as "boss." His influence grew rapidly, and as "boss" many of the local leaders consulted him in making nominations, as they knew that he had a following which they needed at election time.

It did not take him long to become leader of the Kings County Democracy, and he held the leadership until after the last Democratic City Convention. In that convention he opposed the nominations of Controller Grout and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, and advised the Brooklyn delegates to bolt. This caused a split in the Kings County Democracy, Senator McCarren leading a faction against the "Boss" and later wresting the leadership from him.

In Mr. McLaughlin's political career even his bitterest enemies never accused him of doing a dishonest act. He was always active in church work. He was a devout Roman Catholic, and spent much money in the various charities attached to the Church. He was a large contributor to the support of institutions of other denominations, too. He helped to build and support St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn, and as a Director of the Roman Catholic Orphan Society he spent considerable time and money in caring for the orphans of Brooklyn.

He was elected on three different occasions as County Register of Kings County. This was the only public office he held. His fortune is estimated at something close to a million dollars. He acquired much money in real estate speculation, buying and selling and building flats in what is known as Old Brooklyn, the down-town district. He was an enthusiastic fisherman. Only a few days ago he planned to take a trip South for the Winter with Mrs. McLaughlin.

Mr. McLaughlin's home life was of the most pleasant character. He was continually trying some new plan to bring happiness to his wife and daughters.

James Shevlin, for years his chief political lieutenant, was astonished when he heard of his chief's death at midnight.

"I knew he felt badly, but I didn't fear this," he said, with tears in his eyes.

He was asked if he thought the old leader's political reverses of the last two years had affected his health.

"No, I don't believe they did," was the reply. "He didn't seem to take them to heart very much."

ASK COAL STRIKE DAMAGES.

Victor Fuel Company Sues Mine Workers and John Mitchell for $491,000.

TRINIDAD, Col., Dec. 7.—Suit was filed in the District Court to-day by the Victor Fuel Company against the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell and eleven other officers of the organization, for $491,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the company during the strike of coal miners.

This suit does not take the place of the suit for $85,000 filed about a year ago and still pending.

Through Trains to Florida,
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Quickest and most attractive route. Office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

PRESIDENT IN JEWEL CASE.

Confers with Mrs. Dodge's Lawyers, Who Try to Save Seized Gems.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt now has under consideration the application made on behalf of Mrs. Phyllis Dodge for remission of the forfeiture and the restoration to her of the jewels aggregating in value $83,927 brought to this country by her about five years ago and seized and confiscated by the customs officers at New York.

The President to-night held a conference on the matter with Secretary Shaw, representing the Treasury Department, and Edward Lauterbach and William W. Smith, representing Mrs. Dodge. No decision was reached by the President, as he desires some further information regarding certain features of the case.

The effort to restore the jewels to Mrs. Dodge is meeting the strong opposition of the legal officers of the Government, who [illegible] of the courts should be put into effect. The suspension of the order directing a sale of the jewels, which was made a short time ago, came as a great surprise and was keenly regretted by them.

Unremitting efforts have been made by the attorneys for Mrs. Dodge to have the seizure declared illegal, but the courts upheld the customs officers, and arrangements had been made for the sale of the jewels. Failing in their attempts to have the seizure set aside by the courts, the attorneys for Mrs. Dodge have appealed to the President.

PROBE FOR TOBACCO TRUST.

Special Assistant Attorney General Appointed to Make Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Department of Justice has begun proceedings against the Tobacco Trust through the appointment of A. E. Garner, a lawyer of Springfield, Tenn., as a special Assistant Attorney General to investigate the tobacco trade.

Several weeks ago F. G. Ewing, president of the Tobacco Growers' Association, after a number of communications with the department, was asked to come to Washington and discuss the features of the Tobacco Growers' side with Assistant Attorney General McReynolds. The names of several lawyers who would be acceptable agents to make an investigation were suggested.

Mr. McReynolds, who is a Tennesseean and is personally acquainted with Mr. Garner, agreed with Mr. Ewing that his selection would be an acceptable one. His duties will be to inquire into conditions of the tobacco trade several years ago as compared with to-day, and to determine to what extent, if any, there is an unlawful conspiracy among tobacco buyers.

HAFFEN SAVES HIS HOUSE.

Puts Out Blaze Broken Chandelier Started Before Firemen Arrive.

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday put out a fire in his new house at 524 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, before the arrival of the department. Mr. Haffen had just moved into his new home. He was going up the steps about 10:30 o'clock when a man caught his coat tails and shouted:

"Don't go in there; the house is on fire."

Mr. Haffen rushed into the house and found fire, apparently having its origin in an open gas pipe of the chandelier, enveloping the ceiling. Mr. Haffen grabbed a blanket and wrapped it about the chandelier. About the time the engines arrived an employe of a gas company, who had rushed around the corner when the blaze started to pull in an alarm, got back to explain that he had been fixing an electric light wire in the chandelier when the whole thing came down. The police estimate the damage at $100.

BIG GAS METER EXPLODES.

Fire in Eleventh Street Plant Does $15,000 Damage.

One of two meters in the office of the Mutual Gas Light plant, at Eleventh Street and the East River, used to measure the amount of gas manufactured, exploded about 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and started a blaze that did some $15,000 damage.

The office was a two-story and attic frame building. Archibald Buckinham, a clerk, of 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and W. H. Rogers were on the second floor, Charles Schmidt of 218 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, and another clerk were on the main floor when the meter exploded. Buckingham and Rogers both jumped from the second-story windows and sprained their ankles. Schmidt and the other clerks ran out and sent in an alarm from Tenth Street and Avenue D. W. E. Young, the paymaster of the company, was in the building when the explosion came, but got out safely with a bag containing several thousand dollars.

When the firemen arrived gas was pouring from the wrecked meter and burned in a fierce flame. A second alarm was turned in as a matter of precaution. After an hour's work by the firemen the blaze was extinguished and the apparatus was cooled sufficiently for men to go inside and turn off the flow.

Superintendent Allen said 15,000 cubic feet of gas had been burned in addition to other damage.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Officers of Suspended Buffalo Institution Accused of Grand Larceny.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The police arrested this afternoon, on application of E. M. Block, a pawnbroker of this city, President Richard Emory, Cashier Paul Warner, and Assistant Cashier William P. Luedeke of the suspended German Bank on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree.

Block charges that a New York draft he bought at the German Bank ten or fifteen minutes before it suspended on Monday, giving a check therefor, has been returned, the bank upon which it was drawn reporting no funds. He says he has since learned that the German Bank withdrew all its funds from the New York bank on Saturday last.

Emory, Werner, and Luedeke appeared later before Judge Murphy and were held for a hearing to-morrow morning. Werner and Luedeke declared that the German Bank had to its credit in the New York bank funds in excess of $10,000. The fact that payment of the draft was refused, they say, was due to the fact that when Superintendent Kilburn took charge of the bank he immediately telegraphed all banks in which the German Bank had deposits, instructing them not to pay out any more money on account of the German Bank.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for cold on the lungs. All druggists, 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

HARVESTER TRUST HAS A NEW SHIP COMPANY

Street Concern to Carry All French Tonnage.

SAID TO BE A MORGAN CONCERN

Shipping Men Say International Harvester Plans to Carry All Its Own Foreign Trade.

With a contract to carry 50,000 tons of the 250,000 annual foreign tonnage of the International Harvester Company of America, the greatest manufacturer of agricultural implements in the world, the Street Steamship Company has been incorporated in New Jersey with $240,000 capital.

At the head of the new company is James Street, lately traffic manager of the French department of Barber & Co. It has engaged the steamship Katanga, and will begin, about Dec. 20, a service between New York, Havre and Dunkirk, France, under a charter that allows it to operate "between any port in the United States and any foreign country."

Mr. Street, when called up at his home in Englewood last night, confirmed the story of the incorporation of the company and its share in the International Harvester's foreign trade. Asked whether closer relations might be ultimately expected between his company and the implement trust, Mr. Street declined to talk.

Earlier in the day, however, inquirers had been referred by other interested parties to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., the bankers prominent in the International Harvester promotion. Among well-informed shipping men the opinion was entertained that as the result of this incorporation the International Harvester Company will build its own lines of vessels, with the Street company as a nucleus.

The International Harvester Company of America, in which George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., is Chairman of the Finance Committee, controls fully 90 per cent. of the output of American agricultural machinery, implements, &c., and conducts a foreign trade representing in the aggregate about $20,000,000.

A fifth of its foreign tonnage goes to France, so that the contract with the Street Steamship Company gives to the new corporation virtually all of the Harvester's French carrying business. The International Harvester Company was incorporated in New Jersey in 1902, with $120,000,000 capital. All the stock is issued, and it owns its own timber lands, coal, ore, blast furnace, and steel properties.

In Europe generally, and particularly in Russia, the business of the Harvester Trust in reaping implements of all kinds has had a tremendous growth. Starting with a nominal trade ten years ago, the American exports of implements go into nearly every country where modern harvesting methods are employed.

SUES THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Receiver Pepper of Bay State Gas Company Charges Him with Withholding Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has been made defendant in legal proceedings brought by George Wharton Pepper of this city, who, acting as receiver of the Bay State Gas Company, has been investigating the affairs of that corporation.

Papers in the case shed a peculiar light upon the relations of Addicks and Lawson. It is charged by Pepper that they acted in collusion in handling the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company, and that certain deals were carried out as a cover for the personal accumulation of money.

Lawson is formally charged with withholding bonds owned by the Bay State Company and valued at between $300,000 and $500,000.

The answer to the allegation contains no denial of the fact that the bonds are or were in the possession of his brokerage firm, Lawson, Weidenfeldt & Co. Lawson narrates the circumstances of heavy copper speculation carried through by his brokerage firm and Addicks. He says the net profit amounted to $3,000,000. He was to have had one-half. Addicks took the whole amount. He explains that that is why he is holding the bonds intrusted to the firm by the Bay State Company.

Receiver Pepper said to-day that if necessary he would call Addicks to testify against his ex-associate. "It is very clear to me," said Mr. Pepper, "that the articles entitled 'Frenzied Finance' were written as defense to charges which the writer must have known were coming. Throughout the series there is not one mention of the part Mr. Lawson himself played in the financial game."

LEAPS IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

Poorly Dressed Man Killed at Second Avenue Elevated Station.

A poorly dressed man leaped in front of a north bound train of the Second Avenue Elevated line as it was pulling into the station at First Avenue and First Street last night, and was instantly killed. The motorman, Ernest Nelter, applied the emergency brake when he saw the man leap from the platform, but it was too late.

There was great excitement on the station platform, and men and women, alarmed by the sudden application of the brakes, rushed from the cars as soon as the train, which struck the man, was brought to a stop.

There was nothing on the body that would lead to identification. Some of the passengers on the train insisted that the man had jumped from the platform of the front car, but the motorman said that the man leaped from the station platform.

BRIGHAM WILL SUSTAINED.

Heirs Fail to Break Instrument That Left $5,000,000 for a Hospital.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The will of Peter Bent Brigham of this city, who bequeathed $5,000,000 for the establishment of a hospital here, was sustained to-day by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The document was carried to the United States Circuit Court on the ground that the law of perpetuities made the will invalid. This court overruled the contention of the remonstrants and the high court sustains the action. The will was contested by heirs.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

JUDGE AND SENATOR CLASH.

Court Left the Bench to Fight McLaurin of Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—A personal encounter was narrowly averted to-day between United States Senator McLaurin of Mississippi and Judge Enochs, who was presiding in a murder trial at Brandon, Miss.

Walter McDuff was on trial for the murder of Capt. Young, and was defended by the Mississippi Senator. During the hearing of the testimony of the first witness the attorneys on the two sides got into a dispute. Judge Enochs interfered, and Senator McLaurin announced that no two men could bulldoze him.

In reply Judge Enochs said that no ten men could bulldoze him, and came down off the bench to meet the Senator. A number of lawyers came between the two, and further trouble was avoided. After court was adjourned the matter was amicably adjusted.

JUSTICE FREEDMAN ROBBED.

Butler Confesses He Stole Jewels Worth $1,000.

Maurice Le Bobb, seventeen years old, of 480 Lenox Avenue, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station last night charged with stealing $1,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Justice John J. Freedman of the Supreme Court, 874 St. Nicholas Avenue, where he had been employed as a butler.

According to the police, the boy confessed when arrested and said that he had stolen the jewelry to get money to visit his home in Mississippi. Justice Freedman about two weeks ago employed Le Bobb through a newspaper advertisement. He was first employed in work about the grounds. The boy said that he had left the jewelry in a bag at a store at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Third Avenue.

The detectives went to the store and recovered the jewelry.

OFFICERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Charge of 10-Inch Gun Prematurely Discharged at Fort Wetherell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—While one of the 10-inch disappearing guns at Fort Wetherell was being inspected this morning by Major E. St. John Greble, United States Army, Assistant Inspector General, it was prematurely discharged, and several officers had a narrow escape from being seriously injured.

The gun, which cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, was considerably damaged, and will have to be removed to an arsenal for extensive repairs before it can be again used.

STEAMSHIP CUMBAL SUNK.

Left Here Oct. 27 for South America with Cargo Worth $300,000.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7.—The British steamer Cumbal, Capt. Barry, from New York Oct. 27 for Valparaiso, Callao, &c., has foundered near the Straits of Magellan.

The Chilean cruiser Pinto went to the assistance of the Cumbal, and succeeded in rescuing the crew.

The Cumbal was a steel vessel of 4,259 tons gross. She was owned by the New York Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, of London. She was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1900 and had been employed in the service between New York and the west coast of South America since her construction. Her principal dimensions were: Length, 300 feet; breadth, 48 feet; depth, 20 feet.

W. R. Grace & Co. were the vessel's agents here. The Cumbal carried a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of machinery, lumber, oils, and hardware, valued at about $300,000. Her crew numbered forty.

DOWIE PAYS UP DEBTS.

Settles 60 Per Cent. of Claims Against Him—Asks Time for the Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—John Alexander Dowie has paid up 60 per cent. of the debts he owed a year ago, and to that extent has shown himself to be a first-class prophet. Now he says he will pay the remaining 40 per cent. if his creditors will be good fellows just a little longer and give him another month.

POPE PRAISES KING EDWARD.

Cordial Interview Between Pontiff and English Ruler's Nephew.

ROME, Dec. 7.—The audience which Prince Arthur of Connaught had with the Pope to-day was most cordial.

The Pontiff, who was dressed entirely in white and who spoke in Italian, said he was exceedingly gratified at the Prince's visit, and added that it was a pity the Prince was stopping such a short time in Rome. The Pope also said he had great esteem and veneration for King Edward, "who is not only King of England, but of the whole world, as the sun never sets on his dominions."

AUSTRIAN SHIPS TO TURKEY.

Will Enforce Demand for Punishment of Officials at Scutari.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The Government is about to send a squadron from Pola to Turkish waters to support a demand the Austrian Ambassador presented to the Porte for the dismissal and punishment within three days of the officials responsible for the recent forcible detention of Austrian mails at Scutari.

The Ambassador presented the ultimatum on Monday.

The fleet which it is intended to send consists of three battleships and three cruisers.

THACKERAY HAIR AT AUCTION.

Lock Brings $16.50—First Editions of English Novelist Sold.

Thackeray first editions and other literature pertaining to the life of the English novelist brought high prices last night at the Anderson auction rooms, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street. Not the least interesting, although not the most expensive, Thackeray item was a lock of his hair, which sold for $16.50.

The highest price of the sale, which included many rare editions of prominent English writers, was obtained for Thackeray's own copy of the very rare little book of poems published in 1830 by Charles Tennyson, a brother of the Poet Laureate. It sold for $600, being purchased by the old bookhouse of the late George Richmond.

The value of the book was heightened by its unique features, as not only was the autograph of Thackeray and the date, 1830, on the cover, but on one of the fly leaves was an unpublished poem of Thackeray's containing twelve lines, entitled "Written in Solitude," and illustrated by a quaint sketch representing a young man sitting on the ground with his lyre while a donkey peers at him from over a fence.

Leave New York 3:33 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

TAKE MRS. CHADWICK PRISONER AT HOTEL

Conspiracy to Embezzle from Oberlin Bank Charged.

GUARD LEFT AT BEDSIDE

Complaint Based Upon $12,500 Check —Carnegie Says He Won't Start Forgery Prosecution—Crowd at Hotel.

As she lay ill in her apartment at the Hotel Breslin, to which she went yesterday afternoon, and while seven Federal officials stood grouped around her bed, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was arrested last night by United States Marshal William Henkel on a warrant issued at the instigation of the authorities in Cleveland. Acting under orders from Commissioner Shields and Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, the Marshal did not take his prisoner to the Tombs on account of her physical condition.

Three Deputy Marshals and two Secret Service men were left on guard in and around her rooms, one of them staying in the bed chamber where he could keep his eye upon her all night. At the end of the dramatic scene that followed the entrance of the officers into her apartments, she was informed that her arraignment would take place before Commissioner Shields this morning at ten o'clock, when she must furnish bail or go to prison. The amount of her bond, it was intimated was likely to be between $15,000 and $25,000.

Conspiracy the Charge.

The charge on which the arrest was made was that Mrs. Chadwick conspired with the two arrested Oberlin bank officials, President Beckwith and Cashier Spear, to commit embezzlement. The basis for the accusation was her check of Aug. 24, 1903, for $12,500. The check, the complaint said, was certified by both the President and the cashier of the bank when the woman had no funds to meet it in the institution, and it is declared that she, in signing it, was guilty of aiding them in performing an illegal act.

The arrest followed a day of excitement for the prisoner and of new mysteries for those who had been investigating her affairs. Mrs. Chadwick's sudden removal to the Breslin from the New Amsterdam Hotel early in the afternoon had been one of the surprises. At about the same time Andrew Carnegie had made a statement that he did not intend to proceed against her on account of the notes for $1,250,000 signed with his name and previously declared by him to have been forged. On the other hand, Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, personal counsel for the Rockefellers, according to Cleveland dispatches, had asserted openly that he did not intend to let pass unnoticed the story that the woman once presented a receipt for $50,000 signed with his name, but not by him.

The presence of many Secret Service Agents, whose watching was supplemented early in the morning by a new force of private detectives from no one knew where, had augured Mrs. Chadwick's arrest, but speculation had it that a warrant, if any were served, would be based on the "Carnegie" notes or the "Kline" receipt. The Federal officials would not say last night whether any additional charges were forthcoming, but one of them remarked significantly:

"They found a charge on which to catch her. Now they have more time to investigate the other matters."

Cleveland Wires Kept Hot.

Throughout the day, while Mrs. Chadwick's numerous lawyers laughed at suggestions of impending arrest, and while even the Secret Service men on guard were evidently "up in the air" as to what was brewing, there were numerous secret conferences in the Federal Building, where the offices of the Commissioner and United States District Attorney are located. Telegrams came from Cleveland in rapid succession, and replies went back after Gen. Burnett, the District Attorney, and his assistant, Mr. Baldwin, had put their heads together.

Until 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon neither of them consented to give a hint of what the many messages contained, but then a special messenger arrived from Cleveland. He had come from the Grand Central Station, and he fairly ran into the District Attorney's office, as if he were on a mission of life and death.

Ten minutes later a public announcement was made that a complaint against Mrs. Chadwick had been brought by the courier. In the meantime, Commissioner Shields had been asked to remain in his office until 6 o'clock. He looked over the complaint hastily and issued a warrant charging violation of Section 5209 of the United States Revised Statutes relating to conspiracy.

"With the consent of the District Attorney's Office," he said, nodding toward Assistant District Attorney Baldwin, "I'll instruct the Marshal to allow the prisoner to remain at her hotel if in his judgment she is seriously ill."

Marshal Henkel started for the Breslin at once. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshals Kannengeyser, Kump, and Hecht, and William J. Flynn, Chief of the New York office of the Federal Secret Service. At 6:15 o'clock they arrived at the Breslin, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, where they were joined by Secret Service Agents James O. Bzezinski and Otto F. Klinky, who followed Mrs. Chadwick in her sudden move from the Holland House to the New Amsterdam Hotel on Tuesday night.

Crowd Awaited the Arrest.

News of the coming arrest had preceded the officers from downtown, and the hotel lobby was thronged with men and women, who elbowed one another and talked in excited whispers as they tried to get near the elevator leading up beside the main dining room door. A score of early diners left their tables and rushed into the hall, while guests of the hotel ran downstairs or took the elevators. From the street dozens of people were pouring into the building, and when the Marshal, followed closely by his companions, had pushed his way to the elevator it was almost impossi-

ble for any of the onlookers to move in the crowd that packed the lobby and corridors.

The Marshal, his deputies and the three Secret Service men were taken straight up to the seventh floor, and they entered Room 706, which had been engaged by Brezinski and Klinky when Mrs. Chadwick went into the suite of three rooms and bath numbered 708, 710 and 712. She had reached the apartment with her son and maid at about 2:30 o'clock, and Emil, the son, had paid for five days in advance at the rate of $20 a day.

While the others remained in the detectives' room Marshal Henkel went out and rapped upon the door of No. 712, Mrs. Chadwick's parlor. The maid, Freda, a neat-looking Swedish girl, opened the door.

"I want to see Mrs. Chadwick on an important matter," said the Marshal politely.

"But—" began the maid.

"I am a United States official, and I must see her," interrupted Henkel.

"But Madame is ill in bed, very ill."

"It doesn't make any difference. I'm sorry, but I must see her."

Marshal Walked Right In.

The Marshal then walked in, and the other six officers, who had appeared at that instant, followed him. All of them filed into the parlor, which is on the Broadway corner of the building, with doors opening into Mrs. Chadwick's bedchamber to the south and Emil's to the east. Emil, with a wondering look on his face, and seemingly not knowing what he ought to do, stood near his mother's door. Freda ran over and put her hand on the knob.

"Madame is ill! Madam is ill!" she cried.

"Sorry," said Henkel again, "but we must go in."

The girl let go the knob as the Marshal grasped it, and watched the party helplessly when they filed in. The Marshal walked straight toward the head of a big brass bed, on which Mrs. Chadwick lay propped up on two pillows. She had on a plain white night dress. Without betraying any emotion, the woman looked at him. It was impossible to tell whether she had been warned. She asked no questions and did not move.

Though the Secret Service men had been watching her for days, this was their first good view of her. As one of them said later, the reports of her beauty had not been exaggerated. She looked to be a woman of about fifty years, with few wrinkles, a clear complexion, big dark eyes, and hair that was almost snow white.

"The kindliest, gentlest face one would ever want to see," said the officer. "Just such a one as you or I'd like to see in our own family."

But Mrs. Chadwick, the object of their search, was not the centre of attraction in the small, plainly decorated bedroom

The Man with the Bald Head.

At the foot of the bed in a large cushioned chair sat a little wizen-faced man, with a bald head that shone like a mirror, and a pair of small glittering eyes, and who showed a nervous, shaky manner as he glanced quizzically at the Marshal. Around below his baldness there was a rim of gray hair. His skin was wrinkled, and his long, thin hands tapped continually on the arm of his chair. He, too, was silent.

The Marshal had not expected to find a visitor in the room. The Secret Service men, with all their watchfulness, had missed catching sight of him when he went there, and none in the invading party knew who he was. He was not one of those lawyers already mentioned as connected with the case, nor was he a New York creditor, as far as anybody knew. The Marshal looked him over and took a step toward him as though to accost him, but then decided to let him wait.

"Is this Mrs. Chadwick?" inquired the Marshal, bowing.

She nodded, not changing her expression. Freda had gone to the side of the bed, and the officers were grouped around in a half-circle. Emil was in the outside room, at the request of the officers. The Marshal sat down in a chair near the head of the bed.

"Mrs. Chadwick," he said, "I have a most unpleasant duty to perform."

She appeared not to hear him, and Bzesinski explained to Henkel that she was very deaf. Raising his voice, Henkel repeated his words.

Up to this time Mrs. Chadwick had been perfectly calm, but now her lips trembled, and she seemed to be trying to stifle a sob. Her handkerchief went to her eyes, and after that her face was never fully visible while the officers remained in the room. Henkel hastened to say:

"I regret it, Madam, and you needn't be alarmed. It's not as bad as it might be."

"I don't want to hear it; I don't want to hear it," she said, stretching out her hand as though to ask him to go away.

"I'm very sorry," repeated the Marshal, "but I must tell you that I have a warrant for your arrest." She sobbed convulsively as he spoke, but so softly that it was hardly noticeable. "If you have an attorney," he continued, "I suggest that you send for him."

Mrs. Chadwick Sobs.

There was no reply, and the Marshal turned toward the small stranger, who had sat silent in his chair.

"Are you Mrs. Chadwick's lawyer?"

"I decline to say who I am," snapped the man, drumming upon the chair arm with his fingers.

"All right," said the Marshal, "you don't have to—now."

Then he started to read the warrant of arrest issued by Commissioner Shields, but Brezinski interrupted with the suggestion that Freda, who had retired from the room, ought to be recalled. He seemed to think that Mrs. Chadwick might be overcome. Freda was called. Marshal Henkel began again, introducing his reading with the remark:

"I have a warrant here for you on the charge of conspiracy with C. T. Beckwith and—"

The Maid Screams.

There was a scream from Freda, who threw herself across Mrs. Chadwick's breast, buried her head in the bed covering, and sobbed hysterically:

"Why didn't you tell me? Why didn't you tell me?"

It was several minutes before she could be quieted, and Bzezinski said to her, gently raising her from the bed:

"Don't worry. There isn't any need of it. Your mistress isn't to be taken away tonight, and the case is not so bad, anyway."

While the maid still sobbed in a corner the stranger rose from his chair and took part in the proceedings.

"I guess I'll do for the present," he said. "What have you got?"

"You've waked up, have you?" inquired the Marshal. "You are acting for her, are you?"

"Oh, I'll look over the papers," was the reply, and the man spent the next five minutes examining the complaint and warrant, while the room was in silence except for the weeping of Freda and an occasional spasmodic sob from Mrs. Chadwick. Finally, in a loud voice, the strange man outlined to Mrs. Chadwick the nature of the charge, telling her that there was no reason for her to worry.

The Stranger Acts.

"Be perfectly calm, Mrs. Chadwick," he said. "It is not a serious charge. This merely outlines the pretext on which you are being hounded. I knew that man Sullivan in Cleveland. It will never make any trouble for you. You needn't worry at all

"Of course, if these men have any heart or any consideration for the sick," he continued, "they will leave you here to-night until you can consult your attorney and arrange to get bail. You have an attorney, haven't you, Mrs. Chadwick?"

She nodded affirmatively.

"I'll take a message to him for you," said the man, "and he'll be with you in an hour or so. Now, Mr. Marshal, proceed."

Henkel, after reading the warrant rapidly, told Mrs. Chadwick that in consideration of her illness he would leave her at the hotel. It was a special consideration, he explained, which he had been authorized to extend to her.

"I shall leave several of my men here with you to-night," he said, "but you will not be disturbed till to-morrow morning."

He explained about the time of the arraignment, and she said slowly:

"I hope that you will permit me to consult with my friend in private for a moment."

Henkel ordered his companions and the maid to withdraw, but remained in the room himself.

"It seems to me," said the strange man, "that we might have a little privacy here. Your presence, Mr. Marshal, is not necessary."

The Marshal grew angry a bit, and said he was doing his duty, and he needed no assistance from outsiders, but finally he agreed to go into the next room. There he found Bzezinski telling Emil that he might go in to see his mother, and the boy entered. The strange man went to the door.

"Who are you?" said Bzezinski to him.

"Mr. Thompson of Paris."

"I'm Mr. Thompson of Paris," was the answer in a sour tone. "You are asking a lot of questions. I'd like to know: Who are you?"

"Oh, I'm from Kentucky, too," said the Secret Service man.

The boy, returning, started to shut the door to the bedroom, but Henkel prevented him.

"Go ahead and talk with the door open. You won't be overheard," he assured the boy.

While the conference inside was progressing the telephone bell ran. Emil responded. He then said to his mother:

"It's Dr. Moore. Shall I tell him to come up."

She said, "Yes." At this point the two Secret Service men left with their chief, Flynn. Henkel and his two deputies stayed. Suddenly George Ryall, who seemed to have been waiting in the hallway, entered. Ryall is the lawyer who has represented H. B. Newton, the Massachusetts man who says Mrs. Chadwick owes him $192,800, and who brought suit through Ryall.

Guard at Her Bedside.

Immediately the new-comer was ushered into the conference, where he and the strange man talked together earnestly for a long time. When they went away the Marshal arranged to leave for his own dinner, telling the deputies to stay close by. Two hours later it was announced that one of the men would stay inside Mrs. Chadwick's bedroom all the time. The two Secret Service men, Bzezinski and Klipky, were to be on watch, too, but not so closely as the Marshal's three deputies, Kannongeyser, Kump and Hecht.

The complaint filed against Mrs. Chadwick by Assistant District Attorney Baldwin with Commissioner Shields sets forth that on information and belief Beckwith and Spear of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, violated Section 5,209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by misapplying the funds of the institution with intent to defraud the depositors. The Chadwick check, it was set forth, was cashed "willfully." It was signed by Mrs. Chadwick and made payable to herself. She did not have the money in the bank to pay the sum, it was asserted. The ground for the deponent's (Mr. Baldwin's) belief was given as an affidavit signed by Frank M. Chandler, sworn to and subscribed to before Bernard F. Brough, United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Ohio, on Dec. 6, 1904. It was this affidavit, with a request for the arrest, that the Cleveland messenger brought here in the afternoon from District Attorney Sullivan of Cleveland.

There was quiet in the Chadwick apartments for a while after the arrest, but callers began to come in at 8 o'clock. Among the first was Andrew Squires of Cleveland.

Mr. Squires, when he returned to the lobby, denied that he was Mrs. Chadwick's lawyer. He knew nothing of the man whom the stranger promised to bring in as Mrs. Chadwick's attorney. He said he represented the Wade Park Bank of Cleveland, holder of the Chadwick securities said to be worth $5,000,000, and for Irl Reynolds, in whose possession the securities are supposed to be. He did not deny that Mr. Reynolds had returned to Cleveland at 5:30 in the afternoon. Mr. Reynolds has been ordered by the court in Cleveland to tell all about the securities next week.

During Mr. Squires's talk with Mrs. Chadwick Marshal Henkel was present. He had declared that he would allow no visitors to see her alone. He did not insist on listening to their conversation closely, however. Mr. Squires said later that a friend of his had made the engagement for him with the woman, and he had kept it. What they discussed, he said, was unimportant.

"What effect will her arrest have on the securities your bank holds?" was asked of Mr. Squires.

"None whatever," he replied. "They stand for what they are worth."

"What effect will the arrest have on any legal proceedings you have taken on behalf of the bank?"

"None."

He declined to discuss the "Carnegie" notes, or to say whether any of these notes were included in the securities held by the Wade Park Bank.

No Attempt to See Carnegie.

From Mr. Squires it was learned that F. F. Oldham, the Washington lawyer, representing the Controller of the Currency, had not returned to the city. The inference was that no attempt to see Mr. Carnegie in reference to the notes would be made until Mr. Oldham returned.

Frank Lyons, receiver of the wrecked Oberlin bank, said last night that the arrest of Mrs. Chadwick was "in the natural course of events," but he would not discuss it further. He had not seen Mr. Carnegie. Later Mr. Lyons disappeared, and it was said that he had gone to Washington to see the Controller and Mr. Oldham.

Long before Mr. Lyons vanished it had been settled that Andrew Carnegie would not proceed against Mrs. Chadwick personally, but he still said he would be glad to give the Federal officials what information they desired.

When Mr. Carnegie was seen in the afternoon at his home, 2 East Ninety-first Street, he was asked if Receiver Lyons or any other official had seen him. He said none had.

Mr. Carnegie Talks Again.

"Are you going to proceed against Mrs. Chadwick or anybody else on account of the notes?"

"Why, no," he said. "I have no intention of doing such a thing. Why should I?"

"Do you feel it your duty as a citizen to take action against anybody who has forged your name?"

"Why should I?" he said again. Then he added, laughingly:

"Wouldn't you feel rather honored if somebody could go around and get together a million or so by signing your name to a piece of paper?"

He said he had received no intimation that the receiver or any one else was to call upon him. When they were ready, he said, he would be glad to do what he could to help them.

Virgil P. Kline, the Rockefeller lawyer from Cleveland, arrived in the city yesterday and was registered at the Hoffman House last night, but he had gone to bed when an attempt was made to learn how he intended to proceed on account of a receipt for $30,000 signed with his name, which is said to have been shown to a banker in an effort to borrow money.

It was learned at the Hoffman that Mr. Kline received a call from Lawyer Ryall after the latter had visited Mrs. Chadwick, but whether Mr. Ryall managed to see the Cleveland lawyer or how long he stayed could not be ascertained.

The officers who guarded Mrs. Chadwick last night said that one of them mentioned Andrew Carnegie's name in her presence, and that she smiled good-humoredly. She was still nervous, they said, but not uneasy about the prospect of going to jail. One of her callers was a man named Kennedy, who said he was a friend of Dr. Chadwick, her husband, and that his call was purely social. Mr. Whitney, the Oberlin bank Director, tried to see her, but she returned his card.

Mrs. Chadwick's Thanks.

Her New York lawyer, Philip Carpenter, who called for half an hour in the evening, said afterward:

"Mrs. Chadwick has recovered from the excitement incident to her arrest, and hopes to sleep to-night. She asked me to thank Marshal Henkel for the consideration he showed in making the arrest. She said she appreciated the fact that he could have taken her to prison for the night, and that he has treated her most courteously.

"She also directed me to tell Chief Agent Flynn of the Secret Service that she appreciated that the espionage under which she was kept for the week was on orders, and that Flynn and his assistants had to watch her. She wanted them to know she appreciated their giving her as little annoyance as possible under the circumstances.

"While not admitting my client has been in any degree guilty of many things attributed to her, I realized her arrest would happen some time in order that the public clamor might be satisfied.

"In fact the arrest was not unexpected by either Mrs. Chadwick or myself on account of the public clamor. It was not that she was guilty of the crime charged, but that public clamor demanded her arrest. She has not the least fear as to the outcome of it, as she is innocent of the charge, and at the proper time will prove her innocence.

"In the morning she will be taken down town before United States Commissioner Shields, and the usual proceedings in such cases will follow. She will be formally arraigned and bail fixed, and if it is not too high she will probably furnish the bail and then return a free woman to her hotel to await examination on this particular charge at some other time."

Mr. Carpenter was asked if Mrs. Chadwick had been in communication with Mr. Carnegie, and he replied:

"She hasn't been in communication with him to-day."

"How about other days?" was asked.

The lawyer merely laughed.

Mrs. Chadwick decided to leave the New Amsterdam yesterday because her suite of rooms there had no telephone. A messenger was dispatched to engage the apartments in the Breslin. All the arrangements were very secret, but the plan leaked out, and a dozen cabs were in readiness to follow her when she emerged from the hotel and entered a closed carriage at 2:16 o'clock.

Up Fourth Avenue the carriage was followed by the cabs of the Secret Service agents, Bzezinski and Klinky, and those of the newspaper men. Although the detectives knew the woman's destination from her own lips, her driver for some reason stood on his seat and whipped up his horses savagely. As a result she got to the Breslin far in advance of her pursuers.

MME. DE VERE AGAIN.

Witness to be Asked to Identify Mrs. Chadwick as That Woman.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—It was with a great sigh of relief that United States District Attorney Sullivan learned of Mrs. Chadwick's arrest.

"Mrs. Chadwick's arrest has been under contemplation for the last week," he said. "I was going to cause her arrest Sunday when the warrants for Beckwith and Spear were sworn out, but I thought it well to go slow in the matter. The affidavit of complaint was sent in the mail by special delivery to New York. At 4 P. M. to-day I received a message from Gen. Burnett that the letter had not been received. I then became fearful that the letter might have been lost or miscarried, and then had another affidavit made. The letter had not been mailed half an hour when I received another telegram from Gen. Burnett stating that the papers had been received and the warrant issued.

"I am not quite sure as to the witnesses we will summon in the case. We can only name one of them at present. This person will be Irving Belford, now clerk of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, who in 1890 in Toledo defended Joseph Lamb, who was arrested with Madame De Vere for forging $40,000 worth of notes. Lamb being acquitted on the ground that he was held in the woman's power and did not knowingly commit a crime.

"Mr. Belford will be asked to identify Mrs. Chadwick as Madame De Vere, which he declares he can do. As to the rest of the case which we have prepared I cannot talk at present. The notes signed with the name of Andrew Carnegie will enter into it, I suppose, and we may try to prove forgery, but I think we can go ahead with the case without the element of forgery being proved. As to whether forgery can be proved I am not now prepared to state."

The Federal officials have summoned Dr. E. W. Kitchen, a banker of Cleveland; Charles Brosie, superintendent of the Pacific Express Company at Chicago, who was employed by that company in Toledo when Mme. de Vere was tried for forgery in 1890, and a Toledo banker whose name is not given. Warden Gould of the Ohio Penitentiary will be expected to furnish guards who were in the employ of the State at the time of Mme. de Vere's imprisonment.

PICTURE OF "CARNEGIE" NOTE.

Ohio Official Has It Photographed—Other Arrests Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—The arrest of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in New York is declared to be only the opening wedge in an investigation that will startle the country. District Attorney John J. Sullivan, who arrived in this city to-night from Toledo, intimated that other arrests would follow in a short time, but he declined to disclose any plans, saying that the Federal authorities intended to know exactly what they were doing before they acted. That others were connected in similar deals is admitted, and it is further admitted that some of these are men of prominence both in New York and in Ohio.

One of these men, who, it is declared, is being watched and whose arrest is not unlikely, is the so-called New York lawyer who called at Oberlin with Mrs. Chadwick and told President Beckwith that the Carnegie notes were genuine and persuaded the aged banker to believe that he would be perfectly safe in lending money to Mrs. Chadwick.

In order that there might be no hitch in the legal proceedings District Attorney Sullivan to-night had photographed the note for $250,000 that bears the name of Andrew Carnegie.

It reads as follows:

"250,000. New York, January 7th, 1904.

"One year after date I promise to pay to the order of C. L. Chadwick two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at my office, New York City, value received. Interest 5 per cent.

"No.....Due.....

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Upon the back of the note was the indorsement "C. L. Chadwick."

It is asserted that the formation of the letters "gie" on the notes that bear the signature of Andrew Carnegie will play an important part in the case, as they are poorly formed and indicate a forgery.

President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Oberlin bank have been subpoenaed to testify before the special Grand Jury, which will meet Thursday. Prosecutor Stroup says he does not need the testimony of Mr. Carnegie, but the ironmaster will be subpoenaed in the cases against the two bankers and Mrs. Chadwick in the Federal courts.

ELEVEN PATTERSON JURORS.

Taking of Evidence May Start To-day—Women Are Excluded.

Only one juror remains to be chosen in the Nan Patterson case, and counsel for both the prosecution and the defense believe that the taking of evidence will be started to-day. Miss Patterson took an active part in passing upon the talesmen. She apparently showed a leaning toward men who are well on in the world, for of the eleven men so far accepted, the oldest is 65 years and the youngest 38. The average age of the jurors is 55 years.

Justice Davis has ruled that no women shall be admitted, and the policemen are enforcing the ruling to the letter.

The jury, as it now stands, is as follows:

THOMAS H. HARMER, sixty-one years of age, married, residence 256 West Eighty-fifth Street, paying teller Nassau Bank, at 9 Beekman Street, foreman.

WILLIAM J. LEE, fifty-seven years of age, married, residence 2,161 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, manufacturer, at 1,050 Third Avenue.

THOMAS FARRELL, fifty-six years of age, married, residence 42 Bradhurst Avenue, dealer in fixtures at 626 First Avenue.

JOHN A. AUGER, fifty-three years of age, married, residence 243 East Fourteenth Street, baker at 79 Bowery.

ARTHUR B. CORNWALL, forty-eight years of age, married, residence 353 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, printer at 23 Vandewater Street.

GEORGE F. WILSON, sixty years of age, married, residence 759 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, manager at 9 Mercer Street.

THOMAS SHEERAN, sixty-three years of age, married, residence 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, contractor at 37 Oliver Street.

FRANCIS S. JENKINS, fifty-four years of age, married, residence 103 West Ninety-eighth Street, unemployed.

GEORGE W. YEANDLE, forty-nine years of age, married, residence Davidson Avenue, near High Bridge, architect and builder, at 280 Broadway.

AARON S. SILVERBERG, thirty-eight years of age, married, residence 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, roofer, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Willow Avenue.

JOHN E. BENEDICT, sixty-five years of age, residence 374 Central Park West, jobber, 156 Tenth Avenue.

GAS WON'T HURT MAYOR AS AN ISSUE—MURPHY

"Too Much Gas Never Did Anybody Any Good," Odell Retorts.

TAMMANY LEADER CONFIDENT

Says McClellan Will Be Renominated and Re-elected—Governor Stands on Republican Club Speech.

"Too much gas never did anybody any good," was the comment of Governor-Chairman Odell last evening on the statement of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, yesterday, that Mayor McClellan would be helped rather than hurt by the gas question. Referring to the issue likely to be raised in the next municipal campaign by reason of the gas contracts made by Commissioner Oakley, Mr. Murphy said: "Gas is all right. There is nothing the matter with it. It won't hurt the Mayor as an issue. It will help him."

When asked if he regarded the renomination of Mayor McClellan as certain, Mr. Murphy said:

"I have already stated my belief that Mayor McClellan will be renominated, as he ought to be, and that he will be re-elected. Gov. Odell is entitled to his opinion that a Republican will be elected, but he is mistaken."

"Do you intend to re-nominate District Attorney Jerome!" was asked.

"It's too early to talk about that," Mr. Murphy replied.

Mr. Murphy refused to discuss the victory of Senator McCarren in Brooklyn, saying that it was a Brooklyn matter and that he knew nothing about Brooklyn matters.

When Governor-Chairman Odell was asked whether his remarks at the Republican Club Tuesday night that he hoped to see a straight Republican Mayor of New York in 1906 meant that he would be in favor of the nomination of a straight Republican, he said:

"I don't wish to add anything to my remarks. I simply expressed the hope that a Republican Mayor will be elected. I am a hayseed, you know, and I don't care to say how the election of a straight Republican could be brought about."

When his attention was called to the fact that Lemuel Eli Quigg, who spoke before the Governor-Chairman arrived, had expressed the opinion that Tammany could only be defeated by fusion, the Governor-Chairman's comment was:

"Well, sometimes doctors disagree, you know. This is the time of the year when people are given to making resolutions which they break later on."

A number of the district leaders called upon the Governor-Chairman yesterday to express their delight over that part of his address at the Republican Club in which he apologized to the district leaders for the criticisms which he made of them in an address delivered in the same place two years ago.

"My criticism was due to ill-temper," said the Governor, "and I am sorry for my utterance, now that I have learned to know what good fellows the district leaders are and what they have to contend against."

PRINCE SPEAKS AT DINNER.

Entertained by Loyal Legion After Putting in Busy Day.

Prince Sadanaru Fushimi spent a busy day yesterday, and his metropolitan activities, which extended over morning, afternoon, and evening, were bounded on the north by Grant's Tomb and on the south by Wall Street. To-day he will rest.

He was the guest of the Loyal Legion last night, the occasion being the regular quarterly dinner of that organization at Delmonico's. Here the Prince, who also is a General and a veteran, received a rousing "banzai" from his war-scarred hosts. The speaking was informal, and the Prince's address thanking the Loyal Legion for its courtesy, as usual, was brief and in Japanese.

In the morning the Prince and Mayor McClellan exchanged greetings. When the Mayor called on the Prince a few days ago he was late keeping his appointment, and Fushimi didn't wait for him. When the Prince arranged later to call on the Mayor his Highness found that another engagement interfered, and the second attempt was a failure.

Accompanied by the Japanese Consul General Uchida and two members of his suite the Prince reached the City Hall shortly before noon and was received by the Mayor in the public reception room.

From the City Hall the Prince and his party drove down town through the financial district to the Broad Exchange Building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, where they had luncheon at the Midday Club, the guest of Mr. Uchida.

Later in the afternoon he visited Columbia University, and when he arrived the Japanese students of the institution, about twenty-five in number, were drawn up to welcome him.

When Gen. Grant visited Japan Prince Fushimi, who had long been an admirer of the American General, met him, and a cordial friendship sprang up between the two. For that reason the Prince asked that when in New York he be taken to see Gen. Grant's tomb, and the visit was made yesterday afternoon after the inspection of the Columbia buildings.

SUICIDE IN HOTEL.

Unknown Man May Have Intended to Sail on the Cedric.

A man who registered at the Herald Square Hotel Tuesday night as "John Hill, New York City," killed himself in his room yesterday by shooting. He was entirely without money or valuables and carried no baggage.

It is believed that the man had intended sailing on the steamship Cedric of the White Star Line, which left this port yesterday morning. A receipt was found in his pocket from the Westcott Express Company which called for the delivery of a piece of baggage at the pier of that line for the Cedric. It was numbered "208,588," and dated Dec. 5.

Gifts of Meriden Silverware

Largest and most varied stock of silverware and gold and silver plate.

Meriden Co.
Silversmiths
International Silver Co. Suc.
218 Fifth Avenue

TEACH THE CHILDREN

A delicious dentifrice makes the tooth-brush lesson easy. SOZODONT is a fragrant liquid cleanser, penetrating the little crevices of the teeth it purifies them.

SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER

polishes the delicate enamel, but does not scratch, thus it prevents the accumulation of tartar, without injuring the enamel, a property found only in SOZODONT.

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The NEW ORCHESTRELLE

PRICES, $600 TO $3,500

The AEOLIAN CO. presents a practically new product in the improved ORCHESTRELLE.

THE greatest musical instrument of the present day is the modern orchestra.

The new Orchestrelle embodies in one instrument, playable and controllable by one person, the beauty and wonderful variety of tone found heretofore only in the Orchestra.

The repertoire of the Orchestrelle is practically a catalog of the Orchestral Music of the world.

All of this music may be played by the owner of an Orchestrelle even though he may be entirely lacking in musical education or knowledge.

A most important innovation is a system of marked music by which the different tonal characters as laid down by the composer are printed plainly on the music at the places where the changes occur.

Interesting descriptions of these orchestral numbers are published and supplied to Orchestrelle owners.

These descriptions contain:

The program meaning of the number;
Special data relating to the various interesting features;
Facts concerning the environment of the composer and indicating the impulse under which the number was written.

These descriptions place the player in sympathy with the spirit of the work.

The orchestration marks appearing on the music indicate the various thoughts and suggest the proper tone colorings.

The Orchestrelle itself contains the different tone qualities of the Orchestra and simple means of introducing and withdrawing them, as well as means for controlling perfectly the tempo, phrasing and various other elements of musical expression.

And—in order to take full advantage of this wonderful power of adequately producing in the home for the first time that greatest form of music,—

No Previous Musical Knowledge or Training Is Necessary.

Everyone is cordially invited to call at Aeolian Hall, where the Orchestrelle is on constant exhibition.

Orchestrelles range in price from $600 to $3,500. Purchasable on monthly instalments.

An interesting brochure showing how the orchestral coloring is indicated and obtained will be sent to any address upon application.

The Aeolian Company, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. FIRST NEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Footwear for Christmas

Stocks Complete and Comprehensive
Enabling Best Selections.

Exceptional Grades of Shoes, Slippers, Leggins and Rubber Boots at Lowest Prices.

FOOTWEAR FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY FOR THE HOLIDAYS in displays especially attractive. Gifts that are appropriate and will be appreciated. Notable moderation of prices is evinced throughout the varied lines.

Shoes First and foremost is the celebrated brand of "FOOT MOULD" SHOES for men and women at $3.00. The stamp of reliability is manifested in every pair. Superior to specialty Shoes sold for $3.50 and equal to most $5.00 styles. OTHER LINES, especially that at $1.95, embrace values unmatchable at or near like figures. We are continually adding new lines of reliable Shoes that we price most temptingly.

Specially attractive for gifts are WOMEN'S JULIETTES at $1.50. These are especially charming and cannot be duplicated elsewhere at less than $2.00.

Slippers. Styles that are eminently good and serviceable. In the line of house footwear there is nothing so acceptable for Christmas as Slippers. For men prices range from 35c. to $3.00; for women, 25c. to $4.00, and for children, 25c. to $1.50.

Leggins Not the ordinary qualities so commonly sold, but grades which are well made of materials that will last. Buster Brown styles, also Corduroy Leather and Jersey Leggins. All are warm and attractively finished. Prices range from 49c to $3.00.

Rubber Boots Little sizes for children from 98c. upward. Sizes for the grown-ups at prices unmatchable elsewhere. In damp, rainy, slushy weather Rubber Boots and the prudent person are inseparable. They are worn by nearly everybody.

Extra Special for To-Day:
CHILDREN'S BLACK AND WOOL JERSEY LEGGINS to button up to the knee; sizes 3 to 10 years. Pair, to-morrow. 19c
(Consolidated Shoe Stores, Second Floor.)

THE HOME MARKET CLUB,
ever loyal to Home Products, dines One Thousand Guests, and serves
SPARKLING LONDONDERRY
America's most popular table water.

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OF BRONZE, MARBLE AND BRONZE, OR GILT WITH ENAMEL DECORATION, SPECIALLY INTERESTING AS FORMING DESIRABLE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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Artistic Things in
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suitable for Holiday Gifts of rare distinction. Each object is designed and made by ourselves. Prices are no higher than you would pay for the unexclusive article. Visitors welcome.

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ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

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159 FIFTH AVENUE.
FRENCH RUGS & CARPETS
"Essayer c'est les adopter"

In order to thoroughly introduce our manufacturers to the American public we shall continue to offer our High Grade Rugs at the extremely low prices which we have been offering them at during the past few weeks, prices at which you would be surprised.

For the Holidays we have placed on sale an exceptionally attractive selection of our different fabrics, and by a simple look at them you will find a perfect delight for the eyes. Aside from their artistic designs and pretty colors, they offer the valuable advantages of being in one piece (no matter what size), all wool and fast colors.

Aubusson and Savonnerie Rugs in stock and to special order from exclusive designs

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
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289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:23 A. M.—1,015 Third Avenue; Herman Greenberg; damage, trifling.

7:45 A. M.—321 Bleecker Street; N. C. Larson; damage, $100.

8:10 A. M.—128 Cherry Street; Mr. Levy; damage, $25.

9:20 A. M.—701 East Sixth Street; August Buttsneide; damage, slight.

9:50 A. M.—400 Greenwich Street; William Cotter; damage, trifling.

11:10 A. M.—524 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; Louis F. Haffen; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—153 Attorney Street; Tony Trillyou; damage, trifling.

11:45 A. M.—36 Stanton Street; Betsy Weinstein; damage, trifling.

12:08 P. M.—315 East Sixty-seventh Street; George Strumpel; damage, $10.

1:45 P. M.—00 Goerck Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—2,440 First Avenue; Moses Eckstein; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—346 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; James H. Kern; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—62 Stanton Street; Annie Whitlah; damage, $5.

5:05 P. M.—823-825 East Eleventh Street; Mutual Gas Company; damage, $20,000.

5:55 P. M.—38 Front Street; William Dooling; damage, $1,000.

6:25 P. M.—344 East Seventy-eighth Street; H. Lenek; damage, $50.

8:45 P. M.—174 Madison Street; Joseph Levine; damage trifling.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Hurried shoppers will find our Sixth Floor Lunchroom advantageous.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

Visit our Holiday Bazaar

Second floor.

IT'S a veritable Mecca for gift buyers—suggestions for gifts on every hand—all arranged especially for Christmas shoppers, enabling them to avoid the usual holiday crowds on the main floor, but as 'most every section is represented you can select your gifts without having to go from department to department.

This Holiday Bazaar is planned for the convenience of those whose time is limited and those who wish to avoid the fatigue incident to going about the store.

Here you will find an endless variety of articles suitable for gifts—picked from our stocks throughout the store and conveniently arranged to facilitate choosing.

Special Holiday Attractions.

The great Moscow bell in the Rotunda.

Cathedral chimes every quarter hour.

Doll Theatre—6th ave. window.

Santa Claus 24 feet high—Rotunda.

Complimentary Entertainment, Yoga Cabinet—4th floor.

Toyland in the basement.

The Doll House—2d floor. Holiday Bazaar—2d floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The Cecilian piano player

A magnificent Christmas gift

50 new instruments ready for you

THIRTY THOUSAND New York homes have pianos standing idle save when some friend who knows how to play chances to "drop in."

How about yours?

If you have a Cecilian

You can play.
Your wife (if you're the man of the household) can play.
Your husband (if you're the mistress of the household) can play.
Your children can play.
Your friends can play.

And play as well as the skilled pianist—better than the average player—for the touch of the Cecilian is the touch of the artist.

No weary hours spent in practice.
No distracting efforts of the amateur to master the art of playing.
No weekly expenditure for the instruction of the individual.

The Cecilian at $250

all cash or easy payments.

Settles the question of music in your home once and for all.

Pay $250 and all can play.

The Cecilian is guaranteed for five years. Come to-day and see the fifty handsome new instruments selected especially for the holidays.

All Cecilian music at half price.

Including every new and popular air, as well as the classical selections and masterpieces of world-famous composers.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Furs—special price, $8.75

Remarkable values to-day.

HERE'S one of those typical Simpson Crawford Co.'s fur specials, the direct result of a special concession because of an unusually large order.

Furs that usually sell at $12, at $8.75.

$8.75 for $12 sable and natural squirrel ties, scarfs and muffs—also $12, $16.75, $22.50 and $29.75.

$8.75 for $12.50 sable and isabella fox scarfs and muffs—also $12.75, $16.75, $22.50 and $29.50.

Furs were never bought so extensively for gifts. We're safe in saying that no store shows a better holiday showing, and so many people think it is the best that it is well for you to make an early choice and have them delivered when you're ready.

Royal Ermine, the smartest furs of the season, according to thousands of correct dressers, are marked at $22.50 in to-day's sale. Our regular price is $30, and we believe that is lower than at a great many stores.

Furs and pelerines—**$22.50 for the $30 value**—then $37.50, $47.50, $65, $75, $90 and $150—all very much below our regular moderate prices .....muffs to match at $37.50, $47.50, $65 and $75.

Not only have we priced Royal ermine to create enthusiasm here to-day, but all the other fashionable furs—mink, chinchilla, marten, sable and natural squirrel are all marked at unusually low prices to give holiday shoppers the strongest incentive to buy their furs at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. Third Floor.

$16.50 for $22.50 natural mink stoles, furs and pelerines—also $16.50 $29.75, $39.75, $57.50, $67.50, $75, $97.50 and $150. Muffs to match, $9.75, $29.75, $37.50, $47.50, $65 and $75.

$29.75 for $40 **chinchilla scarfs and muffs**—also $37.50 to $87.50.

Marten scarfs and muffs—to-day, $12.50, $17.50 to $35.

Baum marten scarfs and muffs, to-day's prices, $37.50 to $97.50.

$6.75 for $10 **sable opossum scarfs and muffs**—also $9.75 to $14.75.

Fur-lined coats—$27.50, $35, $47.50 and $55.

Nearseal coats—$29.75, $39.75, $47.50 and $67.50.

Persian lamb coats—$90, $125, $150 and $175.

Children's fur sets in squirrel, sable, mouffion, chinchilla, mink, krimmer, beaver—from $1.95 to $50. All the very newest in styles and dependable quality.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's $6 bath robes $3.75

All Christmas givers should see them.

THIS is not an ordinary bargain sale—it is an offering of the very highest grade of bath robes bought by all those who desire them to serve as gifts. We purchased this lot as you'll buy them—much below their value—but selected them especially for Christmas.

They're worth $6 and $7, and we feel sure that you'd rather choose one here to-day at $3.75 than elsewhere and pay a higher price when the quality is not excelled. And a thousand more robes.

All the latest designs and color effects are included—an endless collection of correct styles that makes it impossible for you to make a mistake in choosing. Main Floor.

$3.75 instead of $6 and $7.

Made of the celebrated Kneipp terry cloth—the handsomest robe, and no less durable than the very finest robe made.

$2.95 instead of $4.

Elderdown robes—as serviceable as you could require a robe to be—the price is a special inducement to Christmas shoppers

$4.50 instead of $6.

Blanket robes—by many they are preferred, and you cannot make a mistake in selecting one—it is a gift always appreciated for its comfort-giving qualities.

This lot of 1,000 robes is but a part of our vast showing. You know there are a number of higher priced robes of fancier character—silk robes, wool blanket and wool elderdown robes. But even for these you do not have to pay the prices usually asked. Come to-day if you can, we have a large stock, but the selling will be very fast on such an exceptional offering as this.

Special offering of diamond jewelry.

Exceptional opportunities for those who select gift articles now.

THIS is a timely announcement for those who contemplate buying diamond jewelry for Xmas gifts. Our prices on diamond jewelry are made on the basis of a low dry goods profit. We are not compelled—like an exclusive jewelry house—to take sufficient profit in one month to carry us over the year—we've a large all-the-year-around business that makes it possible to sell diamond jewelry as we sell all the rest of our merchandise. In support of what we have just said, refer you to the prices quoted below.

Christmas exposition of artistic pieces of diamond jewelry, pendants, rings, lockets, brooches, scarf pins, cuff buttons, ear screws, match boxes, cigar cutters and exclusive novelties.

All mounted in solid gold—genuine rubies, sapphires, emeralds, single stone Belcher and Tiffany settings—all diamonds being the first grade of cut brilliants. And you should see them. We don't think there's an exclusive store that shows as fine a display.

Single stone Belcher and Tiffany rings, fine brilliant, two sizes $12 and $25.

Solitare diamond rings, exceptional values, $37.50, $50, $95, $135 and $165.

Tie Clasp, fine brilliant diamond, $5, $10 and $15.

Ear screws, cluster of opal, ruby, turquoise, with fine diamond, $45, $66 $117.

Solitaire, $128, $195, $225,

Cigar cutter, fine diamond, very special, $5.

Others at $6.95 $10.75, $21.50.

Match boxes, heavy Roman gold, diamond centre, $25.

Lavalliere; unique, beautiful designs; $28 to $94.

Fancy combination of Oriental ruby, sapphire, opal and one diamond, $10.75 and $21.

Others, $27, $45, $65, $80 and $120.

Princess and cluster rings of opals and turquoise centre, surrounded with fine cut brilliants—$15 and 20; Others, $32, $55, $85 and $100.

Cluster and sunburst of all diamonds, very special $114, $210, $320 and $435.

Fine diamond scarf pins, $3.95.

Fine diamond scarf pins, $4.95

For Men.

Heavy carved rings, lion and tiger head, with fine brilliant diamond—special—$18.

Very heavy Belcher set rings, fine cut diamond, $34.75.

Others, $50, $69.50, $73.50 $93.50, $125, $165, $195 $265.

Finer Oriental ruby, with two very fine brilliant diamonds, weighing about two karats—$295.

Beautiful emerald, with 12 fine brilliants—$261.50.

Beautiful whole pearl, very fine, with 12 diamonds—$110.75.

Double cluster of diamonds—very fine, brilliant stone, special—$353.50.

Gold mounted fobs, diamond set, $7.50.

Solid gold-mounted combs, $1.95. Others up to $5.50.

Real pearl diamond centre brooch, $4.75.

Real pearl diamond centre sunburst pendant, $8.25.

Pendants and Brooches.

Mercury wings, crescents, fleur de lis, clusters, stars, crowns and floral designs of real pearls and one fine cut diamond—$12 to $16.50.

Whole pearls and diamond, $25 $48.50, $70 and $90.

Entire pearl heart, with fine diamond centre, $21, $36 and $66.75.

Cuff links, about fifty pairs heavy 14-kt. gold cuff links, large size, fine diamond, value $15, special at $9.50.

A beautiful stock to select from at $14.50, $18, $22, $36 and $49.

Fine diamond cuff buttons, $9.50.

Fine diamond cuff buttons, $5.00.

Scarf pins.

Fancy and cluster diamond scarf pins, $10 to $18.

Fine sapphire, surrounded by 4 fine diamonds, $32.50.

Fine whole pearl, surrounded by 16 fine diamonds $69.50.

Fine sapphire, surrounded by 9 fine diamonds, $93.50.

Fine ruby, surrounded by 10 fine diamonds, $101.50.

Fine pearl, surrounded by 10 fine diamonds, $146.75.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's bulletin.

400 special suits from the House of Kuppenheimer.

Values $18, $20, $22 and $25.

To-day, $13.50

THE inducement is right for you to buy a suit to-day, so don't put it off. You're a business man, and your business training will tell you that it is the best policy to look after your clothes as you look after your business. To-day it may just as well be a

Kuppenheimer $25 suit at $13.50.

Fewer men are wearing tailor-made clothing every year, since the House of Kuppenheimer set out to equal $50 made-to-measure suits at $25.

400 Kuppenheimer suits at $13.50.

Handsome worsted, fancy cheviots, and cassimeres—all hand-made throughout lined with a fine Albert serge—cut according to the latest fashion—sizes 34 to 46 chest.

Main Floor.

Dolls, toys and games.

Toyland—in the basement.

YOU couldn't stay awake long enough to count them all—hundreds and thousands assembled in Toyland, a miniature city in itself. Come and see it. Bring the children, and on your way down into the basement see the wonderful Santa Claus, he's 24 feet high.

All the new toys, all the old toys—all the toys that children like to play with.

These toys are not what toys used to be, square cut horses, dogs, etc., with wooden pegs for legs, but miniatures of the real, and while the little ones amuse themselves they build a foundation for their education.

49c. for 65c. Duchess jointed doll. $1 for $1.25 Playmate dressed doll.

$5 for $5.75 Majestic jointed doll.

19c. for 25c. paper doll, with 4 dresses, in box.

See our white enamel furniture

35c. for Pit. 10c. for Alabama Coon game. 39c. for Parchesi.

18c. for Bird Centre etiquette game. 20c. for Mail and Express.

1,000 tree ornaments, 5c. each

$3.50 for $4.25 kitchen, complete. 85c. for $1.10 assortment of stuffed animals.

$1.00 for soldier suits. $1.75 for $2.20 decorated tea set (very pretty).

$1 for $1.40 mechanical clown. $1 for $1.25 shaking head elephants.

Children's autos for street use are popular

39c. for 55c. easel blackboard, with desk. $1.25 for child's velocipede.

$3.75 for well-known "Glascock" baby jumper.

$4.65 for $5.89 desk (well and strongly made).

87c. for child's roll-top desk. $1.39 for $1.84 express wagon, with seat.

$2 for child's $2.25 hardwood rocker.

98c. for child's $1.45 hardwood rocker.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearance sale of rugs.

Opportunity to select gifts.

HUNDREDS of economical buyers annually await our yearly December sale of rugs and carpets—a time when we gather the season's odds and ends and all patterns we do not intend to carry next season and offer them at quick selling prices.

Carpets, linoleums and oilcloths.

Rugs for all rooms and halls—all specially priced for this December clearing.

Axminster rugs— Third Floor.

Extra high-grade rugs in beautiful Oriental patterns—always make acceptable gifts—

$7.75—size 4.6x6.6 feet. $22.50—size 8.3x10.6 feet.

$16.75—size 6x9 feet. $24.50—size 9x12 feet.

Smyrna rugs—

The quality is guaranteed. Every rug is strictly all wool and the patterns and colorings are new and artistic.

$16.75—size 9x12 feet. $8.25—size 4x7 feet.

$11.95—size 7.6x10.6 feet. $3.25—size 3x6 feet.

$7.65—size 6x9 feet. $1.95—size 30x60 in.

59c. for all-wool ingrain carpets. 79c. per yd. for wool velvet carpets.

19c. sq. yd. for Sampson's oilcloth.

Very special— 45c. yard for 75c. heavy cork linoleums. 69c. for $1.25 granite inlaid linoleums.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing of waists---$2.95

Imported pongee silk—made to sell at $5.

YOU can well imagine how quickly these $5 silk waists will go at $2.95, so we tell you frankly—it's a good plan to come early. It's a clearing, and you know how much enthusiasm an event of this kind creates at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. * * * * Imported pongee silk waists—strictly tailor-made—plaited back—entire front of tailor-stitched side plaits and piped with taffeta—fancy collar stitched and finished with taffeta—value $5, at... $2.95

Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

200 Morris chairs ⅓ off.

⅓ off on furniture for all rooms.

IT means this: $8.75 for $13 Morris chairs—$10.50 for $16 Morris chairs, and so on up to the $26.50 Morris chairs at $17.50.

As the original prices will tell you, they are not ordinary chairs, but finely finished, well upholstered, all made to last a lifetime and be an ornament to the home. Fifth Floor.

$8.75 for this $13 Morris Chair.

Do you know that hundreds of people will buy Morris chairs as Christmas gifts? It's one of those articles the recipient appreciates the more because it ornaments the home and is shared with every member of the family.

These chairs were especially selected for the holiday season. Read the saving list below.

8.75 for $13 Morris chairs, best quality figured or plain velour.

10.50 for $16 Morris chairs, quartered oak, highly polished, complete with cushion.

11.75 for $17 Morris chairs, mahogany finished, piano polished, complete with cushion.

12.00 for $18 Morris chairs, mahogany finish, complete with cushion.

14.75 for $22 Morris chairs, golden oak, complete with cushion.

17.50 for $26.50 Morris chairs, mahogany finish, complete with cushion.

All are piano finished, genuine birch mahogany finish, broad, graceful arms arranged for perfect comfort, richly carved shaped posts and heavy claw feet, indestructible spring seat, complete, with hair filled cushion covered complete.

Art needlework

for the Holidays

ALL the new creations are here to make this the most inviting art needlework department in all New York, and prices are moderate. We do not think any department could be better prepared to cater to your Christmas wants. You'll be surprised, for it doesn't seem possible these articles could be made to sell for so little. Fourth Floor.

2.75 ea. for Hairdanger scarfs and squares.
2.50 ea. for burnt velvet handkerchief and glove cases—head designs.
1.25 for hand painted baby books.
2.25 for painted celluloid baby sets.
1.95 for painted linen engagement pads.
1.95 for painted doyle books.
1.25 for linen telephone register.
1.50 set for satin handkerchief and glove cases.
1.50 for linen newspaper holder.
65c for embroidered jewel bags.

Excellent showing of trimmed pin cushions, oblong and square, net tops and hand painted effects—prices ranging from 89c to $12.

Bric-a-brac: a third off.

Objects of art for gifts.

THIS sale comes just at the right time—an occasion wherein we take ⅓ from our already low prices at time of purchase—giving you an opportunity to select the following:

Bric-a-brac **Bronzes** **Tepiltz**
Terra Cotta **China Plates** **Cups—Saucers**

and objects of art for gifts.

Every piece has been selected by an expert with a view to pleasing a critical clientele—connoisseurs and collectors. There's not a single thing within the domain of a gift that is more acceptable than bric-a-brac—a gift that is treasured for its artistic worth.

Our gathering of fine pieces of bric-a-brac is not only one of the largest but, from an artistic standpoint, one of the handsomest in America. This sale includes Fourth Floor.

⅓ OFF on Bric-a-brac

Every royal Vienna vase.
Every piece of real bronze.
Every piece of Sevres ware.
All imported cups and saucers.
All imported china plates.
Every Tepiltz vase and figure.
Every Carrara marble bust.
Every carved ivory miniature.
Every bronze miniature.
Every ivory miniature.

⅓ OFF on Bric-a-brac

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Silverware for Christmas gifts.

Extraordinary holiday offering to-day.

OUR showing of silverware particularly adapted to gifts is now at its best, affording many exclusive novelties that will be shown two weeks later, because they are generally selected by early Christmas shoppers. Our silverware section has been increased in size several times—the different articles that go to make up the enormous stock being classified to facilitate choosing: Main Floor, 20th St. Side.

One important thing that we want you to notice about our silverware stock is that now, right when the holiday rush is on, our prices are the lowest of the year, and we think absolutely the lowest quoted.

Our imported novelties, which only arrived within the week, reveal hundreds of new and original pieces which have never been shown in America before, and a great many of them are confined exclusively to this house. Those who desire to select artistic and exclusive gifts that will be prized for their individuality and originality will find our stocks capable of filling wants. But we recommend an early purchase.

On account of it being necessary to engrave all silverware purchased for gifts, in order to complete the presentation it is advisable to make your selections before the great holiday rush is on.

Sterling silver child's set—two pieces, brush and comb, put up in a handsome box ready for presentation, special at 2.25 and 1.25.

Gift Articles.

Heavy sterling silver mounted hair brushes, 2.75.
Heavy sterling silver mounted cloth brushes, 2.25.
Heavy sterling silver mounted mirrors, at 5.75.
Heavy sterling silver military brushes at 2.25.

Heavy sterling silver brush, comb and mirror—a very beautiful set, put up in a handsome box ready for presentation—at 9.75.

Gift Articles.

Many other sets as above from 11.90 to 20.
Heavy sterling silver shaving sets, special, 3.25.
Sterling silver baby sets, brush and comb, 75c.
Sterling silver trinkets for gifts, special at 25c.

59c for heavy sterling silver articles—those handsome useful pieces so appropriate for gifts and especially designed to embellish the boudoir dresser such as manicure pieces—nail files, hooks, cuticle knives, jars, tooth and nail brushes, nail polishers, powder jars and a great many other articles, that are always acceptable and appropriate for presentation.

95c for sterling silver articles that usually sell as high as $2—very few of them sell regularly for less than $1.25—all useful articles selected for this sale because they are desirable for gifts—sterling silver bonnet brushes, hat brushes, whisk brooms, salve jars, tooth powder jars, nail polishers, sterling silver brushes—a great many manicure pieces of all kinds—priced specially for this sale at 95c.

Quadruple plated brush, comb and mirror in fancy box—handsome new designs—will wear a lifetime—holiday prices $5.98 to $9.50.

Quadruple plated cigar jars, 95c.
Quadruple plated cake baskets, $1.95 to $8.00.
Quadruple plated butter dishes, $1.95 to $5.50.

Quadruple plated syrup jugs, $1.95 to $5.50.
Handsome tea sets—special at $5.50 to $25.
Fern Dishes, handsome gifts, $1.25 to $7.50.

Very special Rogers' brand silverware.
Tea sets, very handsome designs, 4 pieces, $5.50.
Rich effects candelabras—3 lights, special at $2.25.
New designs in beaded edge bread trays, $1.25.
Quadruple plate candle stick, new design, 75c.

Very special—Rogers' brand of silverware.
12 dwt. dinner knives, per doz., special, $2.25.
A1 plate tea spoons, fancy patterns, doz., $1.18.
A1 plate table spoons or forks, doz., $2.36
A1 plate dessert spoons or forks, dozen, $2.25.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A sale of groceries important to all

Seldom such low prices are quoted on these high qualities Sixth Floor.

Hams—Armour's or Swift's mild-sugar-cured; especially selected for Simpson Crawford customers; 10 to 12 lb. size; lb 11c

Fragrant Teas—English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Formosa Oolong, India-Ceylon or Mixed Teas; 3-lb. caddy, $1.45; lb.....50c

Coffee—Stuart Blend, finest imported Mocha and Java; 3 lbs., $1; lb.....35c

Butter—Meadow Brook fancy creamery; 5-lb crock.....$1.48

Flour—Royal Stuart Premium Patent; none better milled; ¼-bbl. sack.....85c

Pure Lard—Swift's Silver Leaf or Armour's Best Shield; 3, 5 or 10-lb. pails; lb.....11c

Table Salt—Royal Stuart Double Refined; large sack, 9c; medium size.....5c

Cornmeal—Finest Quality, white or yellow, 5 lbs., 12c; 10 lbs.....23c

Pure Spices—Fresh Ground Black Shot Pepper, Ginger or Mustard; lb.....25c

Crackers—National Biscuit Co.'s Fresh Baked Oysterettes, Uneeda Milk Biscuit or Lemon Snaps; 6 packages.....25c

Condensed Milk—Nestle's, the Richest in Cream; can, 9c; 6 full-weight cans.....50c

Breakfast Cocoa—Royal Stuart finest quality; ¼-lb. can, 20c.; 6 cans.....$1.14

Chocolate—Royal Stuart Sweet Vanilla, for eating or drinking; 8 10c. cakes....25c

Santa Clara Prunes—Large, luscious ripe fruit, 6 lbs., 50c.; lb.....9c

Evaporated Apricots—Or California Yellow Peaches; large bright halves, lb., 15c.; 3 lbs.....50c

New Rice—Fanciest White Carolina, whole head, lb., 8c.; 3 lbs.....25c

Navy Beans—Fancy Hand picked New York State, lb., 5c.; 5 lbs.....23c

Buckwheat Flour—Absolutely pure New York State, lb., 4c.; 10 lbs.....38c

Maple Sap—Royal Stuart; guaranteed pure; gallon can, $1.18; quart, 35c.; ½-gallon can.....65c

Corn Starch—Cameron, for culinary purposes; 1-lb. package.....5c

Sweet Potatoes—Kiln Dried Jerseys, peck.....25c

Sweet Oranges—Fancy Indian River Floridas, dozen.22c

Tomatoes—Delaware Solid pack, red ripe fruit, 3-lb. can, 9c; dozen.....$1.00

Sugar Corn—Fancy State packed, tender and creamy; 2-lb. can, 9c; dozen.....$1.05

Green String Beans—Equal to garden grown; 2-lb. can; dozen, $1.00; can.....9c

White Borax Soap—Pacific Coast, Twenty-Mule Team; 10 bars in carton, 45c; 5 bars.....24c

Wines and Liquors.

Burgundy Port—Imported to sell at $3.00; special gallon, $1.75; bottle.....50c

Monogram and Finch's Golden Wedding, 8 years old; gallon, $2.85; full quart bottle.....85c

Old Crow Whiskey—Gallon, $2.35; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottles..60c

Pepper Whiskey—Gallon, $1.75; bottle.....45c

Cognac Brandy—Jas. Hennessy & Co.'s; bottle....$1.00

Port—Sherry—Tokay and Muscatel; special reduction according to vintage and quality of the wine; gallon, $1.06, $1.63, $1.28, $1.95 and 75c; bottle, 60c, 45c, 34c and 22c

Clarets and Rhine Wines; gallon, $1.90 and.....60c

Holland Gin—Medar Swan, finest imported; 1-3 gallon, white glass bottle, $1.06; regular $1.00 size.....67c

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 6 P. M. | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Give a Man a HOUSE COAT

This is the gift of thoughtfulness, and a man always appreciates friends who plan for his comfort.

The WANAMAKER stock of House Coats has for years been the most complete and the best-planned collection to be found anywhere. This is largely because it is not a haphazard gathering to catch holiday crowds. With us it is an all-year-round business, and the coats are made up to our special order, of fabrics which we select before they are made; and the garments are made over specifications which we dictate. They are comfortable in their proportions. They are artistic in their style and finish.

The WANAMAKER house coat, while it is the maximum of comfort, is as smartly and handsomely finished as a Tuxedo. The woman who buys a house coat for a man may be absolutely sure that she is not purchasing a garment hurriedly made for holiday selling when she buys it at WANAMAKER'S. Our house coats will stand the severest criticism of the most particular man. The assemblage includes inexpensive coats that are well made, as well as the finest and most luxurious house coats that can be found anywhere.

Prices start at $7.50 and go up to $35, for the handsomest imported coats.

The Sale of House Coats on the Second Floor

In addition to our suberb regular stock of house coats we have the good fortune to be able to present, just when the bargain can be best appreciated, a very fine collection of house coats which we bought under-price from one of our very best manufacturers of these goods. These house coats are made of fine, handsome materials, made up in the same way as our regular coats, and the assortment of sizes is practically complete. They are divided into three groups, as follows:

$7.50 and $8 House Coats at $5.50
$9 House Coats at $6.50
$9 and $10 House Coats at $7.50

Second floor, East of Rotunda.

Men's Prince Albert And Cutaway Frocks

Just before the Christmas season a man begins to look over his wardrobe with a critical eye. The social season is at its height There are Christmas and holiday visits to be made, and probably guests to entertain. It is no longer necessary to go to a high-priced tailor in order to have these important suits made, even to satisfy the most particular man.

The WANAMAKER Store has built up a gratifying reputation for fitting men in Prince Albert coats, ready-made, with all the style and character of custom-made clothing. The reason is that these suits are made up in just the same way as custom-made clothing. Every important detail of the workmanship is done by hand. Collars are hand-made; all the details of shaping the front and shoulders of the coat are executed by hand, and in the most thorough manner. Fabrics are most carefully selected. The cut and style follow the fashionable lines of these garments, just as though the suit was being made to your individual order. Then our stocks are so complete in the matter of size proportions that we can fit all men—whether tall, stout, or regular figures.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests, of black Thibet; serge-lined and silk-faced, at $20.
Of black Thibet, silk-lined, at $25.
Of imported black Vicuna, with heavy silk Merveilleux lining, at $35.

Cutaway Frock Suits, of black Thibet, at $15.
Of black unfinished worsted; silk-lined, at $20 to $30.
Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, at $5 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes

This fine collection offers excellent possibilities for the seeker of a gift for an intimate man friend. There are a great many different kinds of blanket bath robes. Those made for the ordinary holiday trade are often "without form and void."

We have our Blanket Robes made especially for us, from blankets woven over patterns which we have helped design. They're carefully cut, and while ample in all their proportions, still fit a man as an ordinary bath robe does not. In addition to these points of betterness, prices will be found to be much lower than you are asked elsewhere for robes made of blankets of equal quality.

Plain gray Robes, with fancy trimmings, at $8.75 to $8.
Jacquard figured Robes, at $5.50 to $10.
Satin-bound Jacquard figured Robes, at $15. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Silk Half-Hose

This fine array of Silk Socks for men has a double appeal at the present time. It has been chosen to meet the wishes of the best-dressed men in New York City, and a completer stock will not be found, nor one selected with more expert care. For this reason it also interests men and women who wish to buy fine half-hose for intimate men friends.

The selection is unusually large, the patterns are the best English, French and German productions, and the prices are lower than will be found elsewhere.

Here are a few examples:

At $1 a pair—Men's Hose of black spun silk; made in Germany.
At $2 a pair—Men's Hose of French pure black silk, self-clocked.
Of German pure silk, in fancy mixtures, with black clocks, or black allover lace.
At $2.75 a pair—Men's Hose of French pure silk, in black, white, tan, cardinal, cadet blue or gray, with self-clocks.
At $3.50 a pair—Men's Hose of French pure silk, black with white or colored clocks, or embroidered fronts.
Of black pure silk, openwork, with embroidered fronts.
A large and varied line at this price; patterns are neat, and most styles are to be had only here.
At $5 a pair—Men's Hose of English or French black pure silk, with embroidered fronts.
Of French black pure silk; drop-stitch effect, or openwork with white or colored embroidered fronts.
Of colored pure silk, with white embroidered fronts. Ninth street.

Some New Clothing For Boys

The "Rodman," the new style suit in Norfolk Jacket effect, has become exceedingly popular. Today we have a new collection of these attractive suits, made of blue unfinished cheviot, with jacket plaited from the yoke to the belt; with bloomer trousers; in sizes for 10 to 16 years, at $6.50 a suit.

Boys' Blue Chinchilla Reefers, lined with red flannel, with embroidered chevron on sleeves; warm, attractive overcoats for boys of 6 to 12 years, at $7.50 each.

Fancy Cheviot Tourist Overcoats, for boys of 7 to 16 years; cut long and full, with belted back, at $9.50 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Smart Suit At a Small Price

We have ready today a new lot of Women's Tailor-made Suits that were specially made up for us and designed after one of our most exclusive models, previously sold at $25.

The new suits are *$18.* They are made of plain or herringbone cheviots, with 35-inch long coat, with vest and inlaid collar of velvet. Coats have the new high sleeves, finished with buttons at top. Similar buttons decorate edge of the coat at the vest. The coats are lined throughout with excellent black satin. Skirts are in gore plaited style in walking length, beautifully tailored.

$18 a Suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of Fur Garments Many at Half Price

It is unusually early to take such radical action with some of the finest fur garments that will be found in New York City today. The showing of such a superb stock as we have gathered this season in the limited space which we can devote to it, necessitates action that would be unthought of, if our new building had been ready for this Fall's business.

The occasion presents one of the most remarkable opportunities for the buying of thoroughly elegant and stylish fur garments that have ever been presented to the women of New York City. All of these garments are shown under the clear daylight of the Rotunda Balcony, and all of the reductions named are actual new markings from prices the garments have previously borne.

Brief descriptions of the pieces with their new prices follow:

A short loose Coat of superb quality dark chinchilla, trimmed with Irish lace. Former price, $500; now $300.

A model Coat of mole and clear white ermine, made with deep skirt and kimono sleeves. Former price, $350; now $175.

A gorgeous Coat of very good quality clear white ermine; 84 inches long; made with deep collar of natural dark Russian sable. Former price, $1000; now $500.

A Box Coat, 30 inches long, of exceptionally choice chinchilla skins, very beautifully trimmed; 20-in. cape collar; very full sleeves. Former price, $1000; now $500.

A beautiful Eton Jacket of chinchilla; made from very good quality skins laid in stripes; a bodice of taffeta and white lace. Former price, $500; now $300.

A very long loose Opera Coat of pure white caracul, with collar and deep band around the bottom of Kamschatka beaver. Former price, $750; now $500.

A Box Coat of snow-white ermine, trimmed with mirror velvet and ornaments of Irish lace. Former price, $850; now $500.

A Broadtail Long Coat, with deep skirt, large pouch sleeves, metal belt. Former price, $400; now $150.

Broadtail Persian Box Coat, with full pouch sleeves, deep cuffs; broad turnover collar, trimmed with braid. Former price, $300; now $150.

Rotunda, Balcony, Second floor.

A black monkey skin Coat, with collar and cuffs of ermine. Former price, $150; now $50.

An exquisite Broadtail Box Coat, with half-fitting back; deep shawl collar and wide cuffs of chinchilla. Former price, $750; now $375.

Short Coat of moleskin; very handsomely trimmed with braid; large sleeves; waistcoat of Persian embroidery. Former price, $250; now $75.

Ermine Blouse Jacket; with deep skirt; epaulets of Irish ace; embroidered velvet waistcoat. Former price, $550; now $150.

An Eton Jacket of broadtail; with large pouch sleeves, trimmed with braid. Former price, $350; now $100.

Persian Lamb Box Coat, with deep shawl collar of good color chinchilla. Former price, $275; now $135.

Persian Lamb Short Jacket; very good quality, with collar of Hudson Bay sable. Former price, $250; now $100.

Persian Lamb Short Box Coat, with stoles and epaulets of applique; embroidered vest. Former price, $300; now $150.

Box Coat of coarse curl Persian lamb; good quality; deep collar of Hudson Bay sable. Former price, $300; now $150.

Broadtail Box Coat; very good quality, and handsomely trimmed; very large sleeves, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Former price, $400; now $100.

Four Hundred Women's Coats Sharply Under-Price Today

This is the first comprehensive effort to clean up our Winter stock of Women's Coats. This year we are acting a little more promptly than usual because our stocks have been greater than ever before, and the number of lines carried permits of a great many of them being closed out a couple of weeks earlier than usual.

This is not a collection of undesirable goods, for every garment in the lot is offered, from our regular carefully selected stocks. All are new goods, stylish and correct; well-made and fairly priced at the original figures. The variety includes all sorts of popular materials. The opportunity is one to be appreciated by any woman who wishes to save as much money as possible for Christmas uses.

The collection is divided into six groups, as follows:

$11.50 and $12 Coats, $7.50
$16.50 Coats at $10
$18 Coats at $12.50
$20 Coats at $13.50
$22.50 Coats at $15
$27.50 to $34 Coats at $22.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Robes And Dressing Sacques

Here are suggestions of serviceable and much appreciated gifts. House garments of these attractive and warm elderdowns send comfort wherever they go. Today, in addition to our regular stocks, we offer some special values in these popular garments:

$4.50 ROBES at $2.75—
Of elderdown, in light and dark stripes, made with full front, trimmed with silk frogs; fitted back, collar and sleeves trimmed with stitched satin.

$1 DRESSING SACQUES at 75c—
Of red, light blue, pink and gray elderdown, finished with crocheted edge, trimmed with silk frogs.

$1.50 DRESSING SACQUES at $1—
Of red, light blue, pink and gray ripple elderdown: loose front, fitted back; collar and sleeves bound with satin, trimmed with silk frogs. Second floor, Tenth st.

Silver Picture Frames

The display of Sterling Silver Picture Frames is a sort of international comparative art show, with England and America as rivals. Each has sent to us her most artistic, most beautiful productions.

The frames are plain polished, or very elaborate; some with openwork, some with shield for monogram, smooth or French gray finish.

Small and Cabinet sizes, $1.75 to $20.
Large Oblong Frames, $10.75, $15.75, and $18.25.
Large Oval Frames, $10.75, $15.75 and $17.
Large Square Frames, $18.25, $14.50, $20 and $24.50.

Silver Store, Broadway and Tenth.

In the Land of Joy

It is quite true that Fairyland is Childhood itself, that a knotted towel or a broken broomstick can be converted by a child's fond imagining into a lovely dolly or a dashing hobby horse.

But given the realities of these dreams, the "truly" toys themselves, with the young imaginations all the more free and all the more fired—what raptures ensue!

This is not rhetoric. You may see the raptures—and hear them, too—in our Toy Store any day, from now to Christmas.

For everything that childhood ever dreamt of owning—and many things besides, are here. Old friends, like dolls and drums and dishes and animals and the rest, in most charming, bewildering guises and array. And wonderful new toys that have come to life.

Charm children? Why, you'll be so charmed yourself that if you do not know a child to make happy, you will look one up.

Some new wonders:

The little Somersaltus, with its five funny little individuals tumbling down the slide, at 50c.

The Whirl Mobile, as interesting as ever, at 25c, 50c and $1.

The Rotoscope Top, with its disc of ever-changing color, at 25c.

The ever-popular Hill Climbing Toys—a larger variety than ever, at 50c, $1 and $1.75.

The Rotary Printing Press, which will print anything from a card to a circular, priced at $3.50 and $5.

The Gyroscope Top, spins on a wire, or in the box, or on a pedestal, at 25c.

The "Buster Brown" and "Foxy Grandpa" Rubber Stamps, made up of a number of funny caricatures, at 25c and 50c.

Humpty Dumpty Circus Toys, portraying different characters of the circus; all figures jointed, making it possible to set them in the most ridiculous and comical positions; all placed in position by our Negro Clown; from 50c to $5.

The new game of Tumble In, an interesting game for both young and old, at $1,

Bagatelle Boards, always interesting, from 25c to $5.

Simplex Typewriters, among the most popular and educational toys ever produced, at $1, $2.50 and $5.

Fun with Toys—a series of instructive and educational games—all of which are priced at 25c and 50c.

The "Little Comfort" Sewing Machine, not only an interesting toy but an article of convenience to mothers, at $2 and $3.50.

French Target Games; head targets portraying ridiculous looking animals, clowns and other characters with mouths wide open ready to receive the thrown ball; from $1 to $8.

Little Ten-pin Sets, portraying Mother Cat with the nine kittens, a Duck with a family, a number of little Rabbits in a rabbit pie, a lot of Pigs and a basket of Pussies—priced at $3.50 and $4.50 a set.

Other items too numerous to mention, but equally interesting.

Toy Store, Basement.

Oriental Rugs For Christmas

Either for the decorating of your own home or a superb gift for a housekeeping friend, this stock of Oriental Rugs offers excellent selection. Particularly attractive at this time is the assortment of small Iran and Turkey rugs—Kirmanshah, Tabris, Sirook, Fereghan, Mosul, Kurdish and Kazak rugs. Sizes range from 3½ to 5½ feet wide, and from 5 to 10 feet long. Prices, $20 to $500.

We are showing at the present time a small but choice collection of Silk Rugs from Persia that are very much below real values.

Prices, $125 to $750; worth $250 to $1150. Third floor, Ninth street.

Fancy Goods For Holiday Gifts

There is a very artistic collection of Holiday Novelties and Fancy Articles on the Tenth street side of the store, which will help many a worried Christmas shopper in making the right decision.

The collection ranges all the way from a little trinket box to an elaborate sofa cushion at $20. Many of these things are just one of a kind, and the best Christmas shopping will be done early, as they will not be duplicated.

Suggestive of the different pieces are the following items:

Small cretonne-covered Boxes at 15c, up to an elaborate box of silk tapestry at $12.
Cloth Boxes, at 60c to $4.50.
Handkerchief Boxes, at 40c to $7.50.
Fancy Pin-cushions, at 25c to $20.
Photograph Frames, at 20c, to elaborately embroidered frames, at $12.
Sewing Boxes, at $1.75 to $3.25.
Coat Hangers, at $1.45 to $2.
Sofa Cushions, at $1.25 to $20.
Bureau Scarfs, with colored lining, at 50c to $8.50. Tenth street.

Gloves for Men

All the skill and care of the best makers have gone into the quality, the workmanship, the fit, the perfection of these stylish Gloves for Men.

There is not much room for novelty or invention in men's gloves. It is always a matter of quality—here, of *best* quality.

Newest and staple shades:

The REYNIER—the finest French kid Gloves made for men.
1-clasp Pique Kid Gloves, at $2.25.
1-clasp P.X.M. Chevrette Tanne Gloves, at $2.25.
1-clasp Pique Chevrette Tanne Gloves, at $2.25.
1-clasp Pique Suede Gloves, at $2.25.

Other Excellent GLOVES—
1-clasp oil tan Cape Gloves, at 75c from $1.
1-clasp P.X.M. Cape Gloves, at $1 and $1.50.
1-clasp Mocha Gloves, at $1 and $1.50.
1-clasp Mocha Gloves, silk-lined, $1.50.
1-clasp Lined Gloves, at $1 to $5.50.
Men's Wool Gloves, a full assortment, at 25c to $1.75.
Men's Fur Gloves and Gauntlets, a new shipment. Gloves, at $2.50 to $9; Gauntlets, at $3 to $25.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Neckwear, 25c

These are such scarfs as ordinarily cost half a dollar in other stores. We have 1800 on sale today at half-that price. They are two-inch Four-in-Hands of excellent silks, in good patterns and colorings; and it is an opportunity to give twice as many for the same price as you would otherwise pay.

25 Cents Each

Broadway and Ninth street.

Punch Bowls and German Steins

We brought over an unusually large collection of French China Punch Bowls this season, and today they are on special display. They make especially appropriate holiday gifts, and the patterns we show are exceptionally artistic. Not only is this the handsomest collection of Punch Bowls we have ever shown, but the prices are lower than they have ever been before.

Here are a few individual descriptions:

Punch Bowls, 13 inches in diameter, shaded in dark green, light green and red; with fine painted floral designs and heavily gilt; at $6.50 each, easily worth $10.

Bowls, 14 inches in diameter, in same decorations; at $8 each, worth $12.

Punch Bowls, 14½ inches in diameter; shaded colors; flower designs, and gilt on stand, at $6.50 each, worth $10; without stand, at $5 each, worth $8.50.

Punch Bowls, 14 inches in diameter; festoon top; shaded colors; large painted rose design on stand; at $13.50 each, worth $25.

Bowls, 13 inches in diameter, in same decorations on stands; at $16.50 each, worth $22.50.

Punch Bowls, 12½ inches in diameter; shaded colors; three flower designs; at $3.50 each, worth $6.

STEINS—
Real German Steins, in a multitude of shapes, sizes and decorations; with metal covers, from 25c to $16.50 each; without covers, 85c and $1.25 each.

And these at special prices today:
Painted Steins, with metal covers, at $2 and $2.50 each, from $3 and $3.25.
Stein Sets, comprising large stein, six small steins and wooden tray—eight pieces in all—at $8.50 and $9.25 a set.

Basement.

This half-price will be withdrawn as soon as the last set of the latest edition —now coming from the presses—is sold.

Will secure IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of one of the sets of

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION FOR TRUST COMPANIES

Secretary Shaw Points Out Danger of Existing Independence.

WARNS CONGRESS ON REVENUES

Cannot Increase Expenditures Without Larger Income—Deficit of $18,000,000 Estimated for 1905.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—That there should be Federal supervision of trust companies is suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw in his annual report to Congress. In support of his view Mr. Shaw points to the relatively large growth of such institutions than of National banks, and to the corresponding menace they may become unless conservatively managed.

"There were twenty-seven trust companies and forty-nine National banks in New York City ten years ago," says Secretary Shaw. "The same city now has forty-seven trust companies and only forty-one National banks. Ten years ago the aggregate capitalization of the New York City trust companies was $26,400,000, and of National banks $50,700,000. Now the trust companies are capitalized at $54,900,000 and the National banks at $110,300,000.

"But the difference in the growth of deposits is marked. Trust companies in New York City held less than $260,000,000 ten years ago, and they now hold more than $875,000,000, while deposits in National banks have increased from more than $550,000,000 to a fraction less than $1,100,000,000. Thus, trust company deposits show an aggregate growth of $65,000,000 more than National bank deposits, and a growth of 240 per cent. as against 100 per cent. in National banks.

"Other large cities exhibit similar conditions. Many trust companies hold commercial accounts and are regularly engaged in discounting paper, and they hold in the aggregate more than $2,000,000,000 in deposits. Few, if any, of the States have any statutory requirement respecting reserve, and few of the companies are members of Clearing Houses.

"It is manifest from the foregoing data that these institutions in our great cities, helpful as they have been to American development and commerce, unless conservatively managed may become an element of danger to our financial system. They are already National in character, and several or them are of international influence.

"I suggest the propriety, therefore, of a law giving trust companies of large capitalization in large cities the privilege of incorporating under Federal law, with corresponding supervision. If such right were extended, the more conservative would probably avail themselves thereof, and this would compel others to cultivate conservatism.

"It would not be necessary to extend to them the distinctive prerogatives of National banks beyond the capacity of being designated financial agents of the Government, thereby justifying Federal jurisdiction; nor should they be brought into competition with commercial banks, but they should be required to keep an appropriate, though relatively small, reserve within their own vaults, lest in times of financial distress their large deposits with National banks increase rather than diminish the evils of financial panics."

Secretary Shaw estimates that the revenues for the current fiscal year will be $700,472,060.72, and the expenditures $718,472,060.72, leaving a deficit of $18,000,000. For the fiscal year 1906, he estimates total revenues of $725,590,515, and expenditures of $703,260,367 21, which would leave a surplus of $22,330,147.70.

In a foot note, Secretary Shaw says that in former years the estimated redemption of National bank notes ($30,000,000 is estimated therefor in 1906) were included in the miscellaneous permanent annual appropriations, although the corresponding item, viz., deposits by banks retiring or reducing circulation, was not included in the estimated revenues. Had the practice of former years been adhered to, a deficit of $7,669,852.21 would have been estimated for 1906.

Secretary Shaw gives Congress warning that unless some measure providing for a corresponding increase in revenues is passed the present policy of public improvements cannot be enlarged.

"There is no opportunity apparent to this department," he says, "where greater economy in administrative departments can be practiced without injury to the public service, and economy which injures the public service is parsimony, and not economy."

"Customs receipts for the fiscal year 1904," the report says, "were $23,000,000 less than in the previous year. While there was a further reduction during the early months of the present fiscal year, these receipts are now increasing, and there is no reason to believe the revenues for the year from this source will be less than in 1904. The falling off in 1904 over that of the previous year was due more largely to abnormal conditions in 1903 than to depression in 1904.

"There was collected, for instance, in duties on iron and steel and manufactures thereof $17,000,000 during 1903, and only $9,000,000 during the last fiscal year. This difference is accounted for by a demand for iron and steel products in excess of the capacity of American factories during the former year, which is not likely to be repeated.

"Three other causes contributed to the falling off of customs revenues in 1904. First, the abolition of the war tax on tea, which caused a loss of over $2,000,000; second, the abolition of the countervailing duty on sugar, which resulted in an estimated reduction of over $300,000; third, the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, which caused a loss to the customs revenues of the United States estimated at $5,375,000 on sugar and $2,215,000 on tobacco.

"It is also worthy of note that there has been a constant increase in the relative proportion of free over dutiable goods."

Discussing the redemption fund, Secretary Shaw suggests that the monetary act of March 14, 1900, be amended. Besides setting apart a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, this act provides that "whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below $100,000,000" the authority to issue gold certificates shall be suspended.

Mr. Shaw suggests that the act be changed to read, "Whenever and so long as the gold coin and bullion held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below $100,000,000, the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended." The effect of the proposed amendment would be to vest in the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power as to the proportion of coin and bullion in the reserve, and it would be his duty to keep at all times sufficient coin in the fund to meet the demand.

PRESIDENT MAY GO HUNTING.

Contemplates Shooting Trip in Connection with Visit to Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt to-day received an invitation to visit Louisville, Ky., next Spring. He gave a conditional acceptance, saying that unless there should be an extraordinary session of Congress next Spring—a subject on which, he added, his own mind was not quite clear—he probably would go to San Antonio, Texas, to attend the annual reunion of his old regiment of Rough Riders. The President said he expected to visit Roswell, Ga., which was the home of his mother. It is likely that other stops will be made.

From San Antonio the President may take a hunting trip into the mountains of Colorado. The hunting expedition may consume two or three weeks.

DEFENDS SERVICE PENSION.

Secretary Hitchcock's Report—994,762 Pensioners Now on the Rolls.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior to-day made public his report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The report deals at length with the pension system. It says that at the end of the year the total number of pensioners on the rolls was 994,762, a net loss of 1,783. The "high-water mark" of pensions was reached in July, 1902, when 1,001,494 were on the rolls. Secretary Hitchcock thinks this number will never be reached again.

The expenditures for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year were $141,093,571.49. The sum of $1,500,000 was appropriated by Congress to meet the increased expenditures caused by the President's much-talked-of "service pension" order, but Secretary Hitchcock says that owing to the small number of applications less than $90,000 was required for this purpose.

The average annual value of each pension was $184.84. During the year 178 convictions were secured for violation of pension laws. Of the service pension order, Secretary Hitchcock says:

"The results have fully vindicated the wisdom of its adoption, not only from the standpoint of economical administration, but also from that of most effectively meeting and carrying out the purpose and intent of the law-making power. It simply recognized more specifically a rule of evidence that had obtained ever since the passage of the act of 1890."

Secretary Hitchcock denies charges that the Department has not diligently prosecuted land frauds.

The report deals at length with Indian affairs, saying, among other things:

"The policy of requiring able-bodied Indians to labor for their own support, and withholding rations from all except the needy and indigent, was put into practical operation in the early part of the year 1902. This policy has passed beyond the experimental stage. The Indians are beginning to understand that the idle and shiftless must suffer; that the Government will employ or find employment for all who will work, and that only the sick and physically disabled will be fed and cared for without work."

WANTED FOR SWINDLING.

Fraudulent Doctor Seeks Victims in Orphan Asylum's Name.

The thief who a year or more ago served a short term in the penitentiary under the name of John Doe for swindling poor people in the name of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, is at work again, according to Secretary A. Schiff of that institution, and the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station are looking for him.

He is described as a prosperous-appearing, glib-talking person of medium height, partially bald, with a prominent nose and bulging eyes. He goes under the names of "Dr. Hahn," "Dr. Levy," and "Dr. Jacobs," and is said to select for his victims particularly poverty-stricken tailors, shoemakers, glaziers, and others who eke out a bare living by doing odd jobs on a piece-work basis.

An illustration of his mode of operations is the experience of Nathan Rosenzweig, a tailor at 409 East Sixtieth Street. Rosenzweig had been out of work for some weeks and was out looking for a job on Tuesday last, when the thief called. He presented himself as Dr. Jacobs, and said he was empowered to execute a large contract for clothing to be made for the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Mrs. Rosenzweig, with tears in her eyes, explained to him that the family was on the point of starvation, and that any work he might give would be most welcome. The thief expressed deep sympathy for their condition and began to outline his proposition. He would send a large quantity of material to the house that very night, he said, and her husband could go to work at once making the suits. He would be able to clear not less than $25 a week, and might make much more than that.

The woman was overjoyed. Her husband came home before the thief left, and the plan was laid before him, much to his delight.

"But," said the visitor as he was about to go, "I forgot to tell you that before I can deliver the goods you will have to join the asylum organization. The membership fee is $3 a year, payable in advance."

The Rosenzweigs sighed despairingly, and said they had but $2 in the house.

"Well," replied the thief, "I really feel very sorry for you, and will pay the other dollar out of my own pocket, as I want to see you get on."

Then he took the $2 and went away.

That evening Mrs. Rosenzweig, remembering that she still had a few pennies left in her purse, went out and bought a small piece of steak—the first the family had had in a long time. In a day or two, she thought, her husband would be prosperous and they might as well have one good meal.

When material for the suits failed to come the family wept.

Secretary Schiff has the names and addresses of twoscore of poor people who have been similarly swindled.

SPEECH WON A BRIDE.

Young Virginia Orator, Hugh G. Miller, Weds Miss Allen.

Hugh Gordon Miller, who resigned the United States District Attorneyship of Virginia on Dec. 1, was married yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church in Fifth Avenue to Miss Edna M. Allen, daughter of the late Thorne Allen of 101 East Sixty-first Street.

Miss Allen first met Mr. Miller last Fall after hearing him make a campaign speech here under the auspices of the National Republican Committee. A formal engagement announcement was made a few weeks later. Mr. Miller, who was the youngest United States District Attorney appointed by President Roosevelt, and also the youngest attorney to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court in Washington, soon resigned his office to practice law in this city.

Mrs. Miller inherited $800,000 from her father.

HORSE SUFFERED FOR HOURS.

Left for Dead—Struggled for a Day and a Night.

At 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a horse drawing a truckload of iron girders fell on the icy timbers of the pier at the foot of East Nineteenth Street and broke its leg. Thomas Keller, a veterinarian, fired three bullets into the horse's forehead and left the animal for dead.

The horse was still alive yesterday morning when men went to the pier to work. The horse in its agony had kicked until great grooves were worn in the timbers. The horse was then killed by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COLER AFTER NON-RESIDENTS.

To Introduce Bill to Make Office Holders Live in City Limits.

President Coler of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday that he would apply to the State Legislature, at its coming session, for an amendment to the civil service laws to prevent city office holders from residing outside of the city limits.

"It is a common practice," said Mr. Coler, "for men to live here until they manage to get on the payroll protected by civil service. Then they move over to New Jersey or back on Long Island to escape the dangers and responsibilities of local politics. It does not seem right that a man should be permitted to draw his pay from the New York public and then spend it for the benefit of taxpayers in New Jersey."

DEFICIT OF $26,000,000 WORRIES REPUBLICANS

Word Goes Forth from Leaders That Congress Must Retrench.

EXPENDITURES TOO LARGE

Dalzell's Warning to Pennsylvania Delegation Stirs Members to Protest Against Big Naval Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—That there is at present a Treasury deficit of $26,000,000, due not to a decrease in revenues, but to tremendous expenditures; that the appropriations for the navy are largely responsible; that appropriations for civil purposes must suffer; that for some reason the usual Fall increase in revenues has not materialized, and that the word has gone forth from the Republican powers that be to everybody to retrench—these were some of the statements made by leading House Republicans in a caucus of the Pennsylvania delegation to-day.

The caucus was not called for any such purpose, and the revelations made came out unexpectedly. The purpose of the caucus was to take action looking to securing for Pennsylvania appropriations in the River and Harbor bill, particularly for the enlargement of the Delaware River channel.

At first the speeches were all along the line of urging Pennsylvania's demands upon the committee. Then John Dalzell, a member of the Committee on Rules and one of the four bosses of the House machine, said:

"We are short now $26,000,000 on the budget. It is not because our revenues are not coming in as they did last year, but because our expenditures are too large."

Gen. Bingham, "the Father of the House," who is the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Appropriations, next startled the advocates of big sums for Pennsylvania by saying:

"We are confronted with the statement that we may be faced with a deficiency next year in carrying on the business of the Government. No Republican in the House is going to put the party in that position. The intimation has been given by those in a position to know that we must be cut close."

Ernest F. Acheson, the Pennsylvania member of the River and Harbor Committee, thought if there is a deficiency of $26,000,000 the cut should come on some of the other bills, and not on needed improvements.

"If Uncle Sam's income," he cried, directly addressing Mr. Butler, who is on the Naval Committee, "were twice as big as it is, your Naval Committee and your Post Office Committee would use it all up."

He denounced the system of letting naval contracts as largely responsible for the deficit. When public buildings were erected, he said, bids were invited, the lowest bidder got the contract, and the money was not wasted. "But," he added, shaking his finger at Butler, "when it comes to building your battleships there is no competition. One or two bidders fix it up among themselves. Your naval bill has gone up 400 per cent, and your Post Office bill more than 100 per cent."

Asked to tell more about the deficit, Mr. Dalzell replied:

"That $26,000,000 to which I referred is the deficit now. Next month it may be more or less. Those who are familiar with the Treasury believed that after August, and certainly after September, the revenues would certainly go up. But that expectation has not been realized."

By this time all talk of holding a club over the committee had vanished and the caucus seemed very dubious about being able to do anything at all for the improvements needed by Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

WELCOME FEDERAL OVERSIGHT

Mutual Life Counsel Says Big Insurance Companies Approve Roosevelt's Plan.

James M. Beck, who is special counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, gave out an interview yesterday on the reference in President Roosevelt's message to the inter-State character of insurance business.

"While this recognition of the fact that insurance plays an important part in the inter-State commercial intercourse of the Nation is a new departure, other Presidents have recognized that the foreign business of American life insurance companies constituted an important part of our foreign commercial relations. The Federal Government has, however, been embarrassed in protecting the rights of American companies in foreign lands by the absence of any Congressional recognition of the national and international character of insurance, and President Roosevelt's recommendation will be valuable in safeguarding our interests in foreign countries at a time when certain foreign nations are attempting to deny American companies equal rights in their territories. The President gives to the vast business of life insurance that for which the American companies have long and most earnestly sought—the seal of national recognition.

"It seems strange that such recognition should have been delayed until the business in the United States had reached its present amazing development. A business which has in force over 17,000,000 contracts of insurance, whose annual income exceeds $500,000,000, and whose accumulated assets exceed $2,000,000,000, obviously enters most intimately into the commercial life of the American people. The reason for this delay is not far to seek. When insurance was in its infancy the Supreme Court expressed the opinion that insurance was not commerce. The Supreme Court has never passed upon the validity of an act of Congress affirmatively regulating Inter-State or foreign insurance. Their probable opinion is indicated by the recent decision in the lottery cases, where a lottery ticket was held to be a "subject of commerce" and its carriage from State to State the subject of Congressional legislation. If a lottery ticket is a subject of commerce, a policy of insurance, less aleatory in character, must equally be so.

"I am satisfied that the great life insurance companies would welcome Federal supervision. Notwithstanding recent ill-advised and for the most part malicious diatribes against these companies, no business is conducted by abler men and none with less secrecy."

BISHOP POTTER GOING ABROAD.

Will Take a Long Vacation with Mrs. Potter—To Sail Next Month.

Bishop Henry C. Potter and Mrs. Potter are to go abroad for a vacation and will sail near the end of January. Bishops Potter and Greer have just issued their joint list of appointments to the parishes of the diocese. Throughout the list Bishop Potter is down for as many visitations as Bishop Greer, but there is a foot note to the list which reads:

"As Bishop Potter may be out of the country after Feb. 1, rectors, vicars, and ministers in charge with whose cures his name is connected in this list will do well to communicate in advance with the Archdeacon of New York as to the Bishop to be assigned to such cures."

When asked yesterday concerning his trip, just after the service of consecration of Incarnation Chapel, Bishop Potter replied jocosely that he had not yet received permission from the Bishop of Nebraska to go to Europe. Hence it is assumed that Bishop Worthington, who lives in New York and visits Nebraska once or twice a year, will take appointments marked in the list for Bishop Potter.

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At "The Linen Store."

Among the goods especially suitable for gifts are Doilies, Centerpieces, Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Tray Cloths (Oval and Oblong), in all sizes, and in many new and attractive designs.

Hand Embroidered Luncheon and Dinner Cloths very beautifully embroidered on plain heavy linen in Floral and other designs; entirely new this season.

Lace Cloths suitable for use at Receptions, Dinners and Luncheons. Made of fine round thread linen and decorated with Cluny, Point Arabe, Venetian Point, Renaissance, Byzantine, Russian, Old Venetian and Italian Filet Laces, in various handsome designs.

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The finest and largest stock in this city of Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, Zithers, Violins, and other Musical Instruments.

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B65

INSPECTOR WALSH LOSES TENDERLOIN COMMAND

McAdoo Transfers Him to Upper East Side.

McLAUGHLIN SUPPLANTS HIM

Indications of Tighter Lid in Manhattan Lead to Preparations to Open Up in Queens.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, through his Secretary, William Howell, announced yesterday afternoon that Inspector Richard Walsh had been transferred from the Fourth Inspection District, which includes the "Tenderloin," to the Third Inspection District, which takes in the upper east side, and that Inspector William W. McLaughlin would go from the Third District to the Fourth. Secretary Howell said when he made the announcement:

"The Commissioner has no comment whatever to make on the change. All the Commissioner is looking for is results, in an efficient and honest administration of the Police Department for the best interests of the people."

The changes go into effect at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. They will be the only changes at the present time, it was said, although there was talk about Headquarters last night that further developments might come when Capt. Hussey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station returns from his vacation. Recently the Tenderloin precincts, including the West Thirtieth and West Forty-seventh Street Stations, have come in for a lot of criticism. Inspector Walsh was publicly censured a few days ago by the Commissioner for taking a personal interest in the defense of Mortimer Schiff, who had been arrested on a charge of auto speeding.

Inspector Walsh's record has been a good one. When he was apointed a Captain he was placed in command of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and as an Acting Inspector and Inspector he has remained in the Third Inspection District. Inspector Walsh is now being sued by Inspector Donald Grant, retired, who alleges that Walsh was appointed Inspector when there was no vacancy. In consequence it is set up by Grant that Walsh is drawing Grant's pay.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin was dismissed from the force at the Lexow investigation, being accused of taking a bribe from a builder named Gilchrist. He later was indicted for the same offense, put in the Tombs, tried, and convicted. He got out on bail when the courts ordered a new trial, and went into the real estate business, in which he is said to have acquired a fortune. After two years from the force the courts ordered his reinstatement. Ex-Commissioner Greene put him in command of the Third Inspection District, where he has since remained.

In anticipation, it is said, of a further screwing down of the lid in Manhattan preparations have been made to open up one or two places in Queens Borough not far from the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. One poolroom is said to be in operation already, and there are indications that others are making ready.

Last Beecher Juror Dies

William H. Davis of 662 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, said to have been the last surviving member of the jury which sat in the trial of the famous suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, was buried yesterday afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Davis was born in England seventy-nine years ago, and came to this country when a young man. He at one time operated extensively in Brooklyn real estate, but retired thirty-five years ago. He is survived by his wife and three grandchildren.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mrs. JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
Mrs. CLARENCE MACKAY,
Mrs. PETER D. MARTIN,

and other PROMINENT AMERICAN SOCIETY WOMEN; Their Handwriting, and what it Indicates.

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You can choose with perfect safety that the color is absolutely fast and the salesclerk strictly truthful.

At 1,39—Ladies' fancy knob handles of silver and pearl on paragon frames, finished with case and tassel.

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Rhinestones in sterling and 14-karat gold mountings. So like the highest priced gems that an expert only can detect the difference under close examination.

Exact duplicates of notably expensive settings and effects at prices much lower than contents the jeweler.

At 4,95—Crowns, Sunbursts, and Heart Pendants.

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At 12,95—Crown of pearls in setting of 10-karat gold.

At 8,45—Charelaine Pins, solid gold and pearls Fleur de lis and bowknot designs.

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Toys, Dolls, Games and Books.

Everything that children love and look for at Christmas time in the greatest variety and the most tempting display.

60-62 West 23d Street.

GRANT BUYS LIBBEY CASTLE.

Ex-Mayor to Make Home There—C. K. G. Billings Gets Part of Property.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has bought the Libbey Castle at the northerly end of Washington Heights and will make it his residence. Besides the famous old mansion, ex-Mayor Grant's purchase includes a large plot, about 115 lots, measuring 350 by 750 feet, running through from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue, and a smaller plot, directly opposite the Castle, running through from Fort Washington Avenue to the Boulevard Lafayette. The latter parcel has been acquired to prevent the building of any structure which might obstruct the view of the river from the Castle.

Just north of the smaller plot bought by ex-Mayor Grant, Cornelius K. G. Billings has purchased a parcel running through from Fort Washington Avenue to the Boulevard Lafayette, having a frontage of about 150 feet on either thoroughfare and measuring 325 feet from east to west. This property adjoins the previous holdings of Mr. Billings, extending from Broadway over to the river, upon which he has erected a lodge, stables and other buildings.

All of these properties—the Castle itself as well as the adjoining plots bought by Mr. Billings and ex-Mayor Grant—were sold by F. A. Libbey. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transactions. No figures have been made public in connection with the deals, beyond the fact that the three parcels have been held at $350,000.

Libbey Castle gained its name through having been for many years the residence of the late William Libbey, at one time partner of A. T. Stewart. Subsequent to his retirement from active life in the late seventies, Mr. Libbey lived in the Castle until his sudden death in 1895. On Election Day of that year he was stricken with heart disease while on his way to the polling place.

The deals which have just been closed do not cover all of the Libbey holdings on Washington Heights. F. A. Libbey retains a plot 200 feet wide, immediately south of the smaller parcel bought by ex-Mayor Grant, and runnning through from Fort Washington Avenue to the Boulevard Lafayette. Adjoining this to the south are other large plots extending from Broadway to the river, owned by James M. Libbey.

THE MAYOR'S MOTHER HERE.

Mrs. George B. McClellan Will Make Her Home with Her Son.

Mrs. George B. McClellan, mother of Mayor McClellan, arrived yesterday on the Finland of the Red Star Line. The Mayor went down on a cutter to meet the incoming liner. Mrs. McClellan has been living in Paris for the past two years. She will make her home with her son.

John Mueller, Vice Consul at St. Petersburg, was also a passenger on the Finland.

CIGARS

HOLIDAY CIGARS

For your friend—for yourself—for the Christmas gift—for the Christmas dinner—we can certainly recommend the following cigars. As a present for the Man Who Smokes they mean continued pleasure in *reminding* ins tallments.

HAVANA-AMERICAN

No matter how fastidious your taste we can offer you nothing better in a Clear Havana Cigar. Made of the finest Havana tobacco that grows—the famous Vuelta Abajo leaf—by skilled Cubans who know a cigar leaf as you do your A, B, C's. It's our ideal of a Clear Havana.

PURITANOS PINOS, 10c. each; box of 50, . . . $5.00

DIPLOMATICOS, 2 for 25c.; box of 50, ... $6.00

Also in all other sizes, at prices ranging from $8 to $16 per 100.

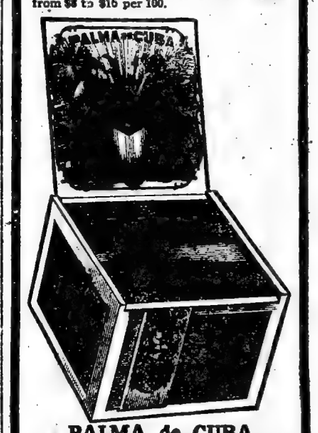

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Made to satisfy the man who ordinarily smokes a 3-for-a-quarter or a 10c. Havana cigar. That's the price this quality would cost outside of a United Store. Clear Havana tobacco—grown and cured on the Island of Cuba. We sell 12,000,000 annually.

BOUQUET SIZE, 5c. each; box of 25, ... $1.25

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Also in all other sizes ranging in price from $4 to $10 per 100.

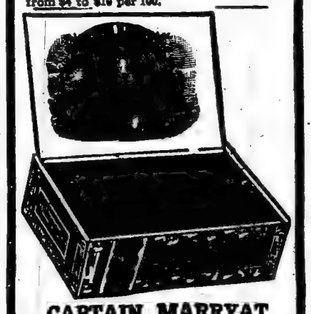

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A mild Domestic with distinctive flavor and aroma in every whiff. Rich Havana filler genuine Sumatra wrapper. Only the United System can give you such quality at the price. Elsewhere you would pay "3-for-a-quarter."

INVINCIBLES, 6c. each 50 for $3.00; box of 25, $1.50

BENEFACTOR

A Domestic cigar with an enviable reputation for reliable, uniform goodness. Filled with thoroughly seasoned Havana tobacco wrapped with best Sumatra. One of the brands that has brought us our half million customers.

SUPERIOR SIZE, 5c. each box of 5 . . . . $2.50

Select your Christmas cigars now—when you have the largest variety to select from—when the assortments of colors and sizes are most complete.

It is easy to reach one of the 300 United Stores in the principal cities, or we will send any of these cigars by the hundred, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of price. We will put a your card, if you wish, and deliver just in time for Christmas. Remit to Flatiron Bldg., New York.

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Stores All Over.

One Always in Sight.

The Grand Prize awarded to MELLIN'S FOOD

over all other infants' foods

THE HIGHEST AWARD of the World's Fair Saint Louis

This is even higher than the Gold Medal

CUT 'EM OPEN

See if your Collar is 4 PLY

all "LION BRAND"

COLLARS ARE 4 PLY

RUSSIA LOSING HOPE OF SAVING HER FLEET

Japanese Announce Sinking of Battleship Poltava.

RETVIZAN BADLY DAMAGED

Another Port Arthur Fort Captured—Deep Depression at War Office in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 8.—Foreign telegrams received here stating that the Japanese have succeeded in mounting heavy guns on 203-Meter Hill are regarded as seriously significant, and have created deep depression at the War Office.

If the reports of the sinking of Russian warships in the harbor of Port Arthur are confirmed the last hope of a sortie is gone, and when the end comes nothing remains but to sink those that remain in deep water to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

The War Office is unable to identify Akasaka Hill, reported to have been captured by the Japanese. Evidently it is a Japanese name.

The importance of 203-Meter Hill to the garrison is evidenced by Gen. Stoessel's desperate efforts to recapture it.

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—The headquarters of the Japanese army in front of Port Arthur reports as follows:

"Owing to the plunging fire from 203-Meter Hill the enemy has withdrawn from Akasaka Hill. On Dec. 6 at 1 P. M. our forces occupied the entire fort.

"Subsequently our forces, after dislodging the enemy, occupied an eminence north of Su-erh-Kow and two eminences north of San-li-Chian at 3 P. M.

"On Dec, 6 at 4 P. M., in response to the bearer of the enemy's flag of truce, an armistice of five hours was granted for the removal of the dead."

The commander of the Japanese naval guns in front of Port Arthur, telegraphing on Dec. 6, says:

"An observation taken from 203-Meter Hill shows that the turret ship Poltava is sunk and that the battleship Retvizan is listing heavily to port.

"Observations taken Dec. 6 covered the results of the bombardment of Dec. 5. We are now taking observations from a hill near Shui-shi-Ying.

"Since Dec. 2 we have daily bombarded the enemy's fleet lying south of Pei-Yu Mountain. From that point only the masts and funnel tops of the battleships Pobieda and Retvizan and the cruiser Pallada could be seen, and it was impossible to count the number of our shells taking effect.

"On other ships explosions, resulting from our shells, could be seen, but owing to their positions behind hills it was difficult exactly to identify them.

"The totals of our shells taking effect on the enemy's ships were as follows: On a vessel of the Pobieda type, thirty-four; on the battleship Retvizan or the cruiser Pallada, thirty-four; on the turret ship Poltava, eleven.

"Besides these fifty other shells struck, from which explosions followed.

"On Dec. 5 seven shells struck the battleship Pobieda, and at about 3:30 P. M. a big explosion was obesrved south of Pei-Yu Mountain, resulting from the effects of our shells, evidently on a powder magazine."

Army headquarters before Port Arthur confirms the report of the disabling of the Retvizan and announces that the armored cruiser Bayan is aground.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin states that the Japanese shell fire at Port Arthur sank the battleship Peresviet as well as the Poltava.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in front of Port Arthur, cabling yesterday, says the Russians ceased their attempts to recapture 203-Meter Hill on Dec. 6.

In an uncompleted account of the fighting that preceded the capture of the hill the correspondent applauds the magnificent defense the Russians made and the clever handling of the defensive forces against the repeated Japanese feints and envelopping movements en masse.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 8.—According to a dispatch from Tokio to the Lokal Anzieger, the placing of heavy cannon on 203-Meter Hill will enable the Japanese to fire on and sink junks and other craft taking supplies for Port Arthur from Chee-foo.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—According to an official telegram issued this afternoon the Japanese troops at Port Arthur are greatly inspirited by the signal successes of the last few days in capturing positions and inflicting damage on the Russian fleet.

KATSURA'S BROTHER ACCUSED.

Said to Have Sold Coal Secretly to a Russian Contractor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—M. Ginzburg, who was prominently connected with Port Arthur as a navy contractor, in an interview declares that his steamers are constantly breaking through the blockade.

He says he was in Japan buying up stores for Port Arthur when suddenly, several months before the opening of hostilities, the Japanese firms refused to supply him, declaring that war would break out.

M. Ginzbourg adds that M. Katsura, a brother of the Japanese Prime Minister, enabled him to fulfill contracts to provision Port Arthur, thereby saving him from ruin.

M. Katsura, he says, secretly sold to him 120,000 tons of coal from his own colliers, which was conveyed to Port Arthur in fifteen Norwegian steamers.

HEAVY CANNONADE HEARD.

Russians in Manchuria Have Been Expecting Attack by Japanese.

MUKDEN, Dec. 7.—Cannonading of great volume was heard around Poutiloff Hill and the railroad yesterday morning.

It continued during the day, and evidently, owing to the tremendous noise, reached its height from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was unlike anything of the kind heard heretofore except at Port Arthur.

Rumors of an impending attack by the Japanese at various dates have been current for the past two weeks, and the impression prevails that yesterday's heavy bombardment was in anticipation of the assumption of the offensive by the Japanese.

MIRSKY AGAIN ILL.

Minister of the Interior Forced to Suspend Public Receptions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's health, always poor, has again given way under the strain to which he has been subjected, and he has been forced to suspend the public receptions which have been a feature of his administration.

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

Our Coming Removal to Fifth Avenue Necessitates reducing many lines.

Useful Articles in Sterling Silver at Special Prices.

41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

IGNORE THE BALTIC FLEET.

Underwriters Indifferent to It—Czar May Send Out Third Squadron.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The progress of the Russian Baltic fleet may be slow, but it should be fast enough to enable the vessels to reach Far Eastern waters as soon as the coal steamers which have not yet left this country can get to Japan by the Cape route.

"When the Baltic fleet does arrive it must for some time be a welter which will make Japanese waters no very wholesome place for coal steamers, yet war risks on steamers with coal for Japan are being underwritten at lower rates than a month or two ago.

"The indifference of underwriters to the Baltic fleet as a fighting or commerce-destroying force is very striking."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 8.—According to a St. Petersburg dispatch to The Daily Mail the Emperor yesterday decreed the dispatch of a third squadron to the Far East, comprising the battleships Paul I. and Slava, which will be completed as speedily as possible; five older battleships, five cruisers, and forty torpedo boat destroyers.

The whole squadron will, it is hoped, be fitted out in two months.

CITY NEAR ITS DEBT LIMIT.

Mayor and Controller Discuss Figures to be Put Before Board of Estimate.

Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout held a conference yesterday over the tabulation of the city's indebtedness and its near approach to the debt limit in the matter of public improvements.

The figures show that, should the city go ahead with any considerable number of the improvements now being pressed, it would be flat against the debt limit in a few months, and would be unable to carry on Subway construction, dock improvements, or school buildings, to say nothing of properly handling the water supply situation. The Controller expects to put the matter before the Board of Estimate to-morrow behind closed doors. If the board desires to have the figures given to the public as a reason for not taking up other improvements it may do so, but the Controller will not take the responsibility of making them public.

PARKER IN APPEALS COURT.

Addresses Body Whose Chief Judgeship He Resigned When Nominated.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—One of the most interesting episodes in the history of the Court of Appeals took place to-day when ex-Chief Judge Alton B. Parker appeared for the first time in more than nineteen years to argue a case before that court, from whose Presiding Judgeship he resigned last Summer to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

The occasion was one of much interest in the court, and the seats within the rail and the space back of it were filled with spectators, including a large delegation of students of the Albany Law School.

Associated with Judge Parker as counsel for the appellant was Charles Strauss of New York. Opposed to him were John M. Bowers and J. Morgan Browne of New York. The last case which Judge Parker argued before the Court of Appeals was on Oct. 20, 1885, about three weeks before he was appointed by Gov. Hill to the Supreme Court bench.

BILL TO SAVE WOMAN BEATEN.

Vermont Legislators Defeat Measure to Prevent the Hanging of Mrs. Rogers.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 7.—The Vermont House of Representatives this afternoon refused to pass to a third reading a bill to commute to life imprisonment the sentence imposed upon Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who was convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to be hanged. The vote was 91 in favor of the bill and 139 against.

Amateur Billiard Club Tournament.

William L. Gerrish won the weekly handicap fourteen-inch balk line tournament yesterday at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York. In the final match of the tournament Gerrish defeated H. B. Gutches, who was the winner of the series two weeks ago. Twelve competitors took part in the tournament and many of the best players, notably Dr. A. B. Miller, champion of the club, and Dr. Walter G. Douglas, champion of the New York Athletic Club. The summary:

First Round.—J. A. Donaldson (26 points) defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas, (36 points,) 26 to 18; Charles W. Chapman (18 points) defeated Duncan P. Squire, (24 points,) 18 to 20; William L. Gerrish (25 points) defeated C. M. Booth, (25 points,) 25 to 12; H. B. Gutches (19 points) defeated Dr. A. B. Miller, (34 points,) 19 to 40; Wilson Potter (25 points) defeated Evan A. Gamble, (31 points,) 25 to 22; Peter Doelger, Jr., (21 points) defeated Richard Everitt, (40 points,) 21 to 16.

Second Round.—Gutches defeated Chapman, 19 to 8; Donaldson defeated Potter, 26 to 22; Gerrish defeated Doelger, Jr., 25 to 15.

Semi-final Round.—Gerrish defeated Donaldson, 25 to 13; Gutches, a bye.

Final Round.—William L. Gerrish (25 points) defeated H. B. Gutches, (19 points,) 25 to 17.

Catton Has Good Lead in Billiards.

William Catton of Chicago still retains a big lead over Willie F. Hoppe, the boy billiardist, in their 2,000-point contest at eighteen-inch balk line, which is being played at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The second night's play concluded last night, Catton running up his string of 400 points to Hoppe's 231. Catton's total for the two nights is now 800 to Hoppe's 561. Catton played very steady billiards, and frequently held the balls together for long runs, making high runs of 54, 49, and 33. Hoppe's best showing for a single inning was 27. The third series of 400 points will be played to-night. The score:

Hoppe—0 0 0 0 27 5 0 0 0 14 3 0 0 0 1 7 0 13 1 1 1 0 7 31 19 5 10 2 4 9 12 12 1 2 2 10 0 2 3 10 0 17. Total, 231. Average, 5½. High runs, 27, 19, 17.

Catton—22 1 0 8 10 2 49 0 0 6 8 0 4 6 0 2 0 0 7 1 2 0 15 27 11 4 54 1 26 1 3 5 12 29 16 11 5 0 5 8 5 33 1. Total, 400. Average, 9 13-43. High runs, 54, 49, 33, 29.

Referee—"Nat" Ward.

Cukier Beats Wright at Billiards.

Z. Cukier, the scratch man in the fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy, last night won an easy victory over F. Wright, whose handicap was 80, the score being 100 to 60. Cukier's high run was 12 and average 2 20-40. Wright's high run was 9 and average 1 20-40. In the pool tournament G. Howard defeated K. Cox by a score of 65 to 64. Each man's handicap was 65, and Howard led until near the close, when Cox made a high run of 14 and lost the game by only 1 ball.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

HARDMAN PIANO.

Nothing else need be said except that Prices and Terms are more attractive than ever. Write or call for booklet (postpaid).

HARDMAN, PECK & CO
138 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.
524 FULTON ST., B'KLYN.

RUSSIA FEARS BRITISH MOVE IN AFGHANISTAN

Counter-Demonstration Expected Owing to Mr. Dane's Mission.

AMEER DISTRUSTS HIS TROOPS

Russians Hear of a British Intrigue to Establish a Gibraltar on the Coast of Arabia.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Although the British Government departments concerned with Central Asia affect to disbelieve the reports of large movements of Russian troops on the Afghan border, those in close touch with the Ameer's kingdom are inclined to credit the news.

They believe that Russia is likely to have chosen this moment to make some demonstration of strength with the object of influencing the Ameer against the British mission headed by Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary of India, which is now approaching Kabul. Russia, it is believed, also desires to counterbalance any loss of prestige she may have suffered through the recent British expedition to Tibet.

From the latest advices it appears that there has been a steady concentration of Afghan troops at Kabul for some time past. While the garrison during the late Ameer's time was about 40,000 men it is estimated now to be fully 80,000, with enormous numbers of Maxims and three, six, and nine pound guns.

Although the Ameer is said to regard the district of Herat as the most likely point for a Russian attack, he appears to be so distrustful of his forces in the outlying garrisons that no modern guns have been sent either to Herat or elsewhere outside Kabul. The defenses of Herat are also reported to be badly out of repair, although there is a large garrison there.

The Ameer is reported to have organized an elaborate system of intelligence. He is in constant receipt of information from Afghan and Russian spies regarding the movements of the Russians on the border.

There is considerable unrest at present among the Afghan tribes owing to cholera, shortage of supplies, and heavy taxation. The Ameer consequently has summoned two leading representatives of each important clan to come to Kabul and remain there during the stay of the British mission. This in reality means that they will be held as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes during that period.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—Mirza Riza Khan, ex-Persian Minister to Russia and now Ambassador from Persia to Constantinople, and his suite, constituting a deputation from the Shah of Persia to the Emperor, are the guests of the Government at the Hôtel de l'Europe. To-morrow the Envoy will be received in audience by Emperor Nicholas and will present an autograph letter from the Shah congratulating the Czar on the birth of the heir to the throne, upon whom the Khan will confer an order and the Shah's portrait.

The Khan denies that his mission has political significance, and says it is merely evidence of Persia's friendship for Russia, with which country Persia does more than half her trade. Nevertheless, on account of the influence wielded by Mirza Riza Khan at home, the mission is expected to further strengthen the ties between Russia and Persia and to offset Great Britain's aggression from India.

INDOOR POLO A TIE.

Wilmerding's Team Unable to Score Deciding Goal in Academy Game.

Indoor polo was the chief attraction last night at the weekly music ride at the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. Jack Wilmerding, one of the chief players in the Staten Island club, acted as captain of one team, while V. Winston May led the opposing forces. Three men played on each team, and after two closely contested ten-minute halves, honors rested even with two goals to the credit of each. On Wilmerding's team were Harry Branchley and Marshall Clapp, while on May's team were Fred. Wettach and Robert Stewart.

"Jack" Wilmerding was the first to make the goal for his side in the first period, scoring soon after the ball was put in play. One of the best plays of the evening was made by Frederick Wettach. He outrode his opponent and, getting control of the ball, by one powerful stroke he made a splendid goal. Marshall Clapp also made a goal in this period. The second and last period proved very exciting. Fred Wettach made the only goal, which tied the game.

Following this game there was a spirited potato race, in which several young men took part. The class ride had about forty couples.

N. Y. U.'s New Baseball Captain.

Eugene Halpin, Jr., 1905, yesterday was elected Captain of the New York University baseball team. MacDowell, 1906, who was re-elected last Spring, did not return to college this Fall. With the single exception of Connelley, who captained the football team two years ago, Halpin is the first non-fraternity man to be chosen to lead a team in many years. He played on his freshman team, and was a substitute on the 'Varsity during his sophomore year. Last year he played a fine game in left field and won his letters. He prepared at White Plains High School.

A holiday gift to a lady, according to the dictates of Madame Grundy, must be impersonal. You are limited almost to flowers, books and candy.

Flowers fade and candy disappears.

A book is a permanent reminder of your thoughtfulness and a lasting adornment of the home.

Why not Books for Christmas?

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

The Chickering "Infant" Has Arrived

FOR months we have been anticipating this announcement. When the Chickering Quarter Grand came out, the piano-producing world was given a new standard in the production of grand pianos; and the Chickering Quarter Grand stands today as the one great success in embodying the full grand tone in a small grand piano. The splendid success achieved in this production encouraged the makers to attempt a still further achievement, and today, after years of effort, a still smaller grand piano is ready, and is only presented to the public after their expert critics have pronounced it above adverse criticism. The new *Chickering Infant Grand* is exactly like the Quarter Grand in its artistic and beautiful lines; but it weighs 105 pounds less, and is smaller in all its dimensions: In exact figures, it is 5 feet long, 4 feet 3 inches at its extreme point of width, 3 feet 1 inch high, and weighs 515 pounds. It is the one distinctive achievement in the production of pianos, accomplished this year. Other eminent piano manufacturers have acknowledged their failure to produce perfect grand piano tone in such a small instrument. Chickering & Sons, alone, have succeeded. The *Infant Grand* is its own testimony, and we invite musical artists to come and criticise it.

Today we hold reception for the new Chickering Infant, and invite you to come and see this really wonderful youngster.

We have also received a number of new *Chickering Quarter Grands*. This superb piano has no equal in beauty or desirability as a Christmas gift. It requires little more space than an upright piano, and yet gratifies the artistic player by its possession of the full grand piano tone, both in purity and power. The perfection of these new instruments is most remarkable this Fall. Price, $650, and we will accept at this Christmas season, an unusually small cash payment, so as to make the Christmas burden as light as possible; and then the monthly payments afterward will be arranged agreeably to the convenience of the purchaser. You will find upon inquiry that there is very little occasion to feel that you must be satisfied with anything less artistic than a Chickering Quarter Grand, because of the remarkably easy terms of purchase which the Wanamaker Piano Store offers. We will be glad to demonstrate the Quarter Grand to you, and explain the WANAMAKER purchase plan.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Silk Mufflers

We are now showing a very handsome collection of Men's Imported Silk Mufflers, all of which are in patterns of our own selection, presenting a variety larger and richer than we have ever shown before. This season the silks are softer and better-wearing, and the colorings are, we think, more suitable for well-dressed men than they have ever been before.

The Mufflers are handsome in appearance, and they feel as easy and comfortable as they look luxurious and elegant. They are in white and dark colors, at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, up to $5 each

Broadway and Ninth street.

Winter Caps For Men and Boys

We have a fine collection of Fur Caps and other warm headgear for young men and boys. They are just the sorts that men and boys will want to buy for themselves, and they suggest excellent Christmas gifts to those who wish to buy for them.

Fine selected Nearseal Caps, in two styles, at $2.50.
Muskrat, in two styles, at $4.
Real pieced Sealskin Caps, at $5.
Fine selected Sealskin Caps, at $12, $18 and $20.
Men's and Boys' Cloth and Plush Caps, in large variety, at 50c. to $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Toilet Goods For Christmas Gifts

Some decorative and useful things that deserve both adjectives in the superative.

Merely a few suggestions:
Military Hair Brushes, $1 to $12 a pair.
Women's Hair Brushes, $1 to $5.
Hand Mirrors, 50c to $15.
Stand Mirrors, 50c to $10.
Triplicate Mirrors, 75c to $15.
Jewel Boxes, in French gray and gold finish, at 75c to $9.
Souvenir Steins, at $1 each.
Comb-and-Brush Sets, with decorated china backs, at 75c.
Comb-Brush-and-Mirror Sets, with decorated china backs, at $1.50 to $18.50.
Comb-Brush-and-Mirror Sets, in French stag, at $1.50 to $10.
Shaving Sets, in French stag, at $1.25 to $3.75.
Children's Toilet Sets, at $1 to $2.50.
Empire Holders, at $2.25 to $9.
Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

A Penny-in-the-Slot Savings Bank.

The Candy store has the most fascinating bank that ever tempted boy or girl to save pennies. You drop a penny in the slot of a real chocolate machine, and get a cake of chocolate of the regular size, and yet save your penny at the same time.

This is the first device ever known in which you get your cake and keep your penny, too. The chocolate machine, with key and ten cakes of chocolate, 50c complete. You can buy new supplies of chocolate with the pennies that you take out of the bank when the chocolate is all gone. Thus the chocolate supply is self-supporting.

Candy Store, Basement.

Women's Work Tables

These attractive pieces of furniture make pleasing presents for all women who do fancy work or sewing. They bring order out of chaos, and keep the "sewing things" where they can be quickly found.

A work table is a piece of furniture that many women would not think of buying for their own use; hence it makes the most desirable sort of a present. They are made in various fine designs with drawers of different size, some having compartments for household mending; some have drop leaf at the end to give sewing space, and some are prettily inlaid with fancy marqueterie.

Here are a few suggestions:

At $12.50—Mahogany Work Table; top 18x18 inches; one shelf, straight tapered legs, one drawer; highly finished.

At $16—Mahogany Work Tables; top 19x19 inches, drop leaf at each end; four turned legs, two drawers; top drawer partitioned.

At $18—Mahogany Work Tables, Sheraton design; top 17x17 inches; four drawers; inlaid lines on draw front, and top, glass knob drawer-pulls; mahogany interior; whole table is of finest execution.

At $19—Mahogany Work Tables; top 19x19 inches; heavy carved pedestal; four shaped legs, two drawers, highly finished.

At $24—Mahogany Work Tables; Colonial design; drop leaves, top 18x18 inches; richly carved pedestal, with four claw-foot legs; two drawers; heavy rope moulding edge around top; highly polished.

At $26—Mahogany Work Tables, Martha Washington pattern; shaped legs with claw feet, inlaid lines, moulded edges; two drawers, two large end compartments; highly finished.

Some of the other work tables are priced at $14, $16, $20, $27, $30, $35, $43, $55, $65, $70, $75. Fourth floor.

Silver for the Desk

Sterling silver desk articles that are handsome and useful, that look substantial and are so. New designs. And these prices do them little justice:

Desk Sets, at $40 to $68.
Desk Calendars at $3.75 to $15.
Taper Sticks, at $2 to $4.
Mucilage Pots, at $1.75 to $4.50.
Sealing Wax Sets, at $3.75.
Inkwells, at $2 to $8.25.
Bill Files, at $1.75 to $3.50.
Pen Wipers, at $3.50 to $5.
Hand Blotters, at $3 to $5.50.
Seals, at $1 to $3.75.
Stamp Boxes, at $4 to $8.50.
Pen Holders, at 75c to $3.75.
Pencils, at 50c to $4.25.
Pencil Holders, at 50c.
Silver Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Bibles & Testaments

In extent, and in price-range our supply of Bibles, Testaments and religious works is more than ample for the large Christmas demand we always feel for these volumes.

People have come to know that the selling of sacred works is a special and a prideful part of our book business.

Text Bibles, 25c to $5.
Sunday School Scholars' Bibles, 60c to $1.85.
Illustrated Bibles, 60c to $1.85.
Reference Bibles, 90c to $6.80.
Reference Bibles, with index, concordance and maps, 90c to $7.20.
Teachers' Bibles, 85c to $7.20.
American Revised Bibles, 35c to $9.
Teachers' Red Letter Bibles, $1.90, $2.
Family Bibles, $3.20 to $17.50.
Pulpit Bibles, $5.20 to $20.
Temple Bibles, 25 vols., and Temple Apocrypha, 6 vols., cloth, 35c a volume; leather, 55c a volume.
Modern Readers' Bibles, 21 vols., cloth, 38c a volume; leather, 45c a volume.
Testaments, 20c to $3.
Testaments and Psalms, 25c to $1.80.
Marked New Testaments, 15c to 60c.
Revised New Testaments, 25c to $1.35.
Red Letter Testaments, 40c to $1.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fancy China For Holiday Gifts

If there is a possible criticism to be made of this Fancy China stock, it would come from the bewildered shopper who finds too great a variety here to be able to decide on which is the most attractive among so many beautiful styles and decorations. Perhaps never before has there been such a splendid selection anywhere as we offer in these pretty holiday pieces at the present time.

In addition to the variety, the prices show very decisive savings, by reason of our enormous and direct importations of these wares.

Here are some suggestions of the variety of patterns and the prices:

Two hundred and twenty distinct kinds of richly decorated Fancy Plates, in English, French and Austrian China. Some running in three and four sizes; from $3 to $375 a dozen.

One hundred and twenty-eight styles of Salad Bowls; from 50c to $6 each.

One hundred and two styles in Chop Dishes; from $1.25 to $16.50 each.

Forty styles in Chocolate Pots; from $1.75 to $5 each.

Sixteen styles in Chocolate Sets; from $3.90 to $14.75 a set.

Forty styles in Sugar and Cream Dishes; from $1 to $13.75 a pair.

Thirty styles in Teapots; from $1 to $14 each.

Six styles in Boudoir Sets; from $2.75 to $6.50 a set.

Thirty-three styles in Tete-a-Tete Sets; from $2.25 to $65 a set.

Fifty-two styles in Celery Trays; from 85c to $4.25 each.

Twenty-five styles in Cake Plates; from $1 to $10.

Twenty-six styles in Ice Cream Sets; from $3.50 to $25 a set.

Eighteen styles in Pudding Sets; from $2.75 to $13.50 a set.

Forty styles in Covered Muffin Dishes; from $1 to $3.50. Basement.

Suit Cases & Bags

Here are the Dress-suit Cases and Traveling Bags that men and women who are going away for Christmas will want for their own use. They are likewise exactly the most suitable sorts for those who wish to give them as holiday presents.

We show Dress-suit Cases for both men and women, made of all the different sorts of leathers, in sizes from 10 to 26 inches, at prices ranging from $3.25 to $27, according to the leather and the style.

The Wanamaker Dress-suit Case at $5 presents exceptional value. It is made of genuine cowhide leather in russet or brown, lined with linen. It has strong lock and catches; also made with straps if preferred. The handles are firm and strong, and the eight corners are well protected. 24-inch size, for men or women, $5.

Traveling Bags, of every leather, shape and size, from 10 to 20 inches in length, at $1.25 to $25.

The Fitted Bags and Suit Cases present the best opportunity for fine holiday gifts. Some have the fittings in ebony, others in sterling silver. Fitted Bags at $12 to $72. Fitted Suit Cases at $15 to $65.

Fifth floor, Tenth street side.

See the regular Wanamaker Advertisement on Page 4 today.

John Wanamaker

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS for Holiday GIFTS

New Books of All Publishers

SPECIAL HOLIDAY EDITIONS

STANDARD WORKS IN FINE LEATHER BINDINGS

Rare Books and Autographs

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street

A Belle of the Fifties
Memoirs of Mrs. Clay of Alabama.
Edited by ADA STERLING.
"A striking picture of conditions, social and political, during those critical and eventful times."
—New York Sun.
Second Printing, Ill., net, $2.75. Postage, 23 cents.

KINSEY'S

Fifth Avenue Linen Store

Gifts of Kinsey Linens

are universally acceptable. No stock so large and varied; no prices so attractive, and you are sure of exclusiveness when purchasing here. Ladies' fine French handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered initials, at $1.50 a box of 6; worth double.

PLAIN hemstitched handkerchiefs, with medium and narrow hems, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and up to $4.00 each.

ONE special lot of pure linen embroidered handkerchiefs at 50c. each; worth $1.00.

MEN'S handkerchiefs in all styles and qualities; some new effects in colors.

EACH purchase will be put up in a neat box with an imported sachet bearing the name "Fifth Ave. Linen Store" that will be appreciated by the receiver of a gift bought here.

Wm. S. Kinsey & Co.
Below 28th St., 240 5th Av.

"THIS EVENING AT 8.30"
AT THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
365, 368 Fifth Ave.
(near 34th st.).
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

The Collection of Important American Paintings
by the following well-known artists:—
CARLE J. BLENNER,
WM. A. COFFIN, A. N. A.;
EDWARD GAY, A. N. A.;
CARLETON T. CHAPMAN, A. N. A.,
will be sold without reserve or restriction,
THIS (THURSDAY) and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
at 8.30 o'clock.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Sale under the personal direction of
MR. WILLIAM CLAUSEN.

GAS
A Word To the Wise:—
WARM
.....Your Rooms with GAS

PEARLS
DIAMONDS
EMERALDS
Shown in the most artistic settings.
Pearl Necklaces at prices lower than any house in the city.
WM. REIMAN,
Hoffman House, B'way & 25th.

CYCLISTS REVOLT IN THE SIX-DAY RACE

Five Teams Protest Against the Scoring and Retire from Contest.

WALTHOUR THREATENS TO SUE

Trouble Caused by Atlanta Rider Objecting to Lap Gained by Vanderstuyft and Stol.

74TH HOUR—2 O'CLOCK SCORE.

	Miles.	Laps.
Vanderstuyft and Stol	1,305	0
Root and Dorlon	1,305	0
Dusset and Masan	1,304	9
Breton and Gougoltz	1,304	9
Turville and Mettling	1,304	9
Keegan and Logan	1,304	9
Palmer and Agraz	1,304	9
Samuelson and Williams	1,304	9
Downing and Limberg	1,304	8
Rockowitz and Sulkins	1,304	8
Krebs and Fogler	1,304	8
Caldwell and Hopper	1,304	8

Record—1,453 miles 1 lap.

Entertainment so varied in its character that patrons of the show entirely forgot that they were at a six days' bicycle race enlivened every hour of the third day's struggle in Madison Square Garden. There were diverting incidents connected with the race proper, as the men of twelve teams alternately sprinted or "plugged" around the ten-lap track, but most of the excitement that kept the crowd pleased and interested had its origin in that happening of the early morning which caused a sudden reduction in the number of competitors from seventeen to twelve teams. Thereafter five teams, the members of which withdrew from the contest in protest against alleged injustice in the scoring, and when repentant later were denied the privilege of re-entering the race, made things as lively as they could for the management, and incidentally for delighted hundreds of bicycle enthusiasts, who placed their sympathies first with one side and then with the other.

The beginning of the trouble was in the fifty-first hour of the race, shortly before 3 A. M. yesterday, when the New York team, Root and Dorlon, by a well-planned effort, achieved the most brilliant feat of the race by going out and making the first individual gain of a lap since the start Monday morning. Dorlon "jumped" suddenly and, riding his hardest, drew away steadily from the field until he had half a lap advantage. Then Root relieved him, and by putting his best efforts into his work in the next half-dozen circuits of the track picked up the trailers and went through the bunch and into the lead, with a lap gained. This put Dorlon and Root in first place, a full lap ahead of twelve teams and two laps ahead of four other teams. The riders seemed to accept the gain of the New Yorkers as the fortune of war, and the plodding was resumed again by all save Vanderstuyft and Stol, who began relieving each other at short intervals, riding out ahead of the others. There was no concerted effort to follow these two men, and their sprinting aroused little enthusiasm among the sleepy spectators. Vanderstuyft and Stol kept at it, however, and finally lapped the other riders, Stol making the last sprint that gained the lap for his team.

The official announcement of the score at the end of the hour was with Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol tied in first place, one lap ahead of the teams tied for second place. No protest was made by the other riders at that time, but more than an hour later the protest was made by Walthour, on behalf of his team, and Moran of the Boston team against the laps credited to Vanderstuyft and Stol. The Bedell brothers and Maya and Newkirk joined in the protest, and the demand was made by the four teams, for all concerned in the race, that Vanderstuyft and Stol be not allowed the lap. The ground alleged for the protest was that Vanderstuyft and Stol had not complied with the rules in relieving each other. The protest was carried to the officials acting as representatives of the National Cycling Association, and these ruled that the score was correct.

Then the trouble began in earnest. Walthour, as spokesman for the four teams, with Moran seconding him, declared that the four teams would withdraw from the race unless they be placed on equal terms with Vanderstuyft and Stol, who, he said, had gained the lap by breaking the rules. The officials refused to take a lap from the Belgium-Holland men, and the four teams for whom Walthour spoke quit the track. They were Walthour and Munroe, Butler and Moran, Mayo and Newkirk, and the Bedell Brothers. When they quit the Boston-Chicago team, MacLean and Bowker, left with them, alleging the same reason that Walthour had stated.

It then was nearly 7 o'clock, and as the withdrawal of five strong teams, including Walthour, twice a winner in the Madison Square Garden six-day race and the public favorite, threatened to weaken the contest, P. T. Powers, manager of the race, was sent for. Mr. Powers rose from his bed at the Bartholdi Hotel and hurried to Madison Square Garden, where he at once conferred with the ten "striking" cyclers. Walthour repeated his demand and was informed that no one had power to override the decision of the official of the race. Mr. Powers suggested that the disaffected riders continue the race under protest, with the understanding that they should receive a hearing before the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, Mr. Powers declaring that he would get the members together in an hour when the riders were ready to present their protest.

Through Walthour, the ten cyclers refused to adopt this plan, and turning away from Mr. Powers's appeal to them to be fair they announced that they were out of the six-day race. When they went to their quarters they were followed by their trainers, who removed their wheels from the track. That move was followed by another, as Harry Pollak, Mr. Powers's assistant, ordered them out of the building. The progress of affairs to this point had been without disorder, but some of the cyclers, notably Walthour, who had hurried to his room in the basement and thrown himself on a cot, refused to go until they were ready.

An excited crowd had followed Pollock, and the employes who attended him to enforce his orders, while nearly five thousand spectators in the big hall were whooping derisively and taunting the "quitters." Another faction hissed and hooted at the management, and the hisses in the basement were so demonstrative that the police sergeant in command then sent for a patrol wagon. An outburst was prevented by the presence of the police, and the bicycle riders left the building. Walthour declaring that the management owed him money for riding, and threatening to attach the box office receipts.

The recalcitrant riders were hardly out of the building before two trainers, employed by other men in the race, indulged themselves in a fight, after the time-honored fashion of bicycle trainers when they disagree. It was not much of a fight from the trainer's point of view, but it caused tremendous excitement among the spectators, who believed a battle was on between the "quitting" riders and the management. For the next half hour the big building was in a ferment. "Nat" Butler, partner of Moran, was one of the last of Walthour's followers to leave the building, and a report that he had been attacked and badly beaten caused additional excitement. Butler with others returned to the scene of the race later, when MacLean and several others asked permission to re-enter the race.

This, Mr. Powers said, he could not do without the approval of the National Cycling Association officials. MacLean, at the suggestion of his companions, then proposed a remating of the men willing to ride, but this, too, Mr. Powers was compelled to decline, as under the rules the rearranging of teams could be managed only when one man of a team had continued on the track.

Walthour was in the race hall again in the early part of the day, and said that Manager Powers had agreed to pay him $250 a day for riding in the race. He demanded payment, and threatened an attachment on account of this arrangement. Later Walthour consulted Lawyers Black and Gruber, and a conference for 12 o'clock to-day with Manager Powers's lawyer was arranged.

Manager Powers said of Walthour's claim that he had agreed to pay the rider a bonus for taking part in the race, but that this was aside from any prize that Walthour's team might win. Similar arrangements, he said, had been made with other men in the race, but this was in the nature of a guarantee of some compensation to the riders for their efforts, a practice that had been followed for years. Of Walthour's action in quitting the race, Manager Powers declared that the Atlanta rider was responsible for the withdrawal of all the ten men. The quitting, he said, had been planned by Walthour, and agreed to, as a means of compelling him to make better terms to keep them in the race. He termed it a "strike" and nothing else.

The riders left in the race accepted the situation without comment, and the only change in the contest was that twelve teams rode instead of seventeen. Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol retained the leadership in a tie, one lap before six teams, while four teams were two laps behind the leaders, and the positions were not changed through the day, though Agraz threatened to drop a lap further back, while his partner, Palmer, just as often came to the rescue and saving the lap.

At short intervals through all the time that he was on the track, which was just half the day, Keegan shot to the front and roused the galleries to cheering his sprints, a man with a brogue and a megaphone making himself heard above all others at each of Keegan's bursts. The "Turk" seemed satisfied with the applause on each occasion, and slowed up, and so never came near gaining the lap which his partisans hoped for.

The special feature last night was the second in the best of the series of three half-mile races between Friol, the French champion, and Kramer, the American champion and holder of the world's championship at the distance. Kramer won last night's race in 1:20 4-5.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

DRESS WEAR. A COMPLETE showing. We have the newest models for every figure, from the man of advancing years to the little chap just five. Details absolutely correct.

Construction the very best.
Full Dress Suits, $34 to $58.
Tuxedo Suits, $25 to $48.
Tuxedo Suits for little boys, $10 to $18.

Every accessory.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Two Favorites Win at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Lord of the Valley, which was run up to $1,200 after his race and sold to W. M. Walker, and Extol were the only winning favorites to-day. Judge Himes's defeat in the handicap was a blow to the talent. Dusky was run up to $800 and sold to W. M. Walker. Bishop Poole was run up to $500 and bought by R. E. Watkins. The weather was clear and the track lumpy. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs.—Won by Lord of the Valley, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5; Belle of Portland, 102, (Lee,) 13 to 1, second; Tristan Shandy, 105, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Knowledge, Ghats, Atlas, Julia M., Myron Dale, Tom Mankins, Torlo, Baggerly, and Fiasco also ran.

SECOND RACE—Mile and three-sixteenths.—Won by Extol, 87 pounds, (S. Dickson,) 2 to 1; Gaslighter, 92, (Aubuchon,) 9 to 2, second; Merry Acrobat, 93, (Schilling,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:13 2-5. Harry New, Atheola, Barkelmore, and Semper Vivax also ran.

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs, selling.—Won by Bishop Poole, 101 pounds, (C. Harris,) 15 to 1; Fallona, 108, (Nicol,) 5 to 2, second; No Trumper, 111, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Bavarian, Lily Brook, National, Malediction, McJetta, Go to Win, Bonnie Agnes, and The Girl from Dixie also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Mile and seventy yards, handicap.—Won by Rankin, 102 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 13 to 5; Luralighter, 96½, (Stille,) 5 to 1, second; Dan McKenna, 107, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Judge Himes, Rainland, and Minotaur also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs.—Won by Viperine, 87 pounds, (J. Hennessey,) 12 to 1; Mimosa, 104, (H. Phillips,) even, second; Floral Wreath, 102, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Lady Ellison, Mainspring, Sigmund, Lady Patricia, Fickle Saint, Moorish Damsel, Chanterelle, and Flamboyant also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Mile.—Won by Dusky, 98 pounds, (Crimmins,) 5 to 1; Kleinwood, 102, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 1, second; Latheron, 100, (McCafferty,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Mildred L., Gigantic, Roland M., Lila Noel, Mountebank, and Lookaway also ran.

Ananias Won at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—A mile handicap was the feature of the card at Oakland to-day. It resulted in a victory for Ananias, the favorite, which led practically all the way. Vesuvian raced with him for a time, but tired, and Gateway secured the place. San Nicholas was plunged on to land the fifth, but was bumped at the start by Oro Viva, losing much ground. Mansard, at 7 to 1, led Romaine and Sad Sam home. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course. Golden Buck, 106 pounds, (Davis,) 1 to 2, won; Ara, 112, (J. Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Velna, 100, (Travis,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:11¾. Bob Ragon, Bearskin, The Garfly, Royal Sweepstakes, and Fay Templeton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Ponapa, 101 pounds, (Greenfield,) 6 to 1, won; Harka, 101, (McBride,) 20 to 1, second; The Reprobate, 91, (Kunz,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Standard, Flo Manola, Queen Fay, Facts, Libbie Candid, Bill Short, Gallant Cassie, David Boland, Edrodun, and Marie J. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Flaneur, 104 pounds, (Sullivan,) 6 to 1, won; Flying Torpedo, 109, (Anderson,) 7 to 1, second; J. V. Kirby, 109, (Michaels,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Brennus, Bill Young, Dungannon, and Mistletide also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile, handicap. Ananias, 104 pounds, (Knapp,) 7 to 5, won; Gateway, 97, (Travers,) 5 to 2, second; Vesuvian, 112, (Davis,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39¾. Bombardier and Veterano also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mansard, 108 pounds, (Davis,) 7 to 1, won; Romaine, 106, (Helgesen,) 10 to 1, second; Sad Sam, 105, (Sherwood,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. San Nicholas, Oro Viva, The Forum, and H. L. Frank also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Toledo, 108 pounds, (Helgesen,) 5 to 2, won; Whos Bill, 108, (Knapp,) 15 to 1, second; Ishtar, 109, (McBride,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Yellow Tail, Nigrette, and Allopath also ran.

Five Favorites First at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 7.—Five favorites won at Ascot to-day, and the winner of the sixth race was a heavily played second choice. There were several close finishes, but no particular feature of the day's sport. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Cloverton, 117 pounds, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, won; Sceptre, 119, (Prior,) 2½ to 1, second; Effervescence, 102, (Lawrence,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Babe, Riceful, Suave, Great Mogul, and Breton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Fireball, 109, (Duran,) 1 to 2, won; West Brook, field, 107, (Lynch,) 3 to 1, second; Hilona, 101, (Washington,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:54½. Homebred, Lady Ninors, Lou Merrell, Jewel Christal, and St. Dixie also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Elfin King, 106 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 6 to 5, won; Bath Beach, 102, (H. Smith,) 8 to 1, second; Funny Side, 99, (Miller,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Lady Mirthful, Cloche d'Or, Ericula, and Emperor of India also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Ocean Park Handicap; seven furlongs. Capitanso, 104 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Milton Young, (Lawrence,) 3 to 1, second; R. L. Johnson, 103, (Miller,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Cutter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Happy Chappy, 107 pounds, (Lawrence,) 9 to 5, won; Our Price, 119, (Tullet,) 100 to 1, second; Dutiful, 110, (E. Walsh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Agnes Mack, Nanon, Plion, Patsy Brown, and Wagner also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Eva G., 108 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 4 to 1, won; Merwan, 99, (Lawrence,) 4 to 1, second; Cincinnatus, 108, (Kent,)) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Iras, Heather Honey, and Namtor also ran.

Sale of Men's $1 and $1.50 Scarfs at 50c.

The discerning man will recognize in this sale a fortunate opportunity for providing himself with right smart neckwear at a half and a third of their value. The scarfs are full size and are made from rich and heavy silks in English folded squares and French four-in-hands, and have good taste and exclusiveness to commend them, as well as diversity of pattern and weave.

You may select three now for the usual price of one.

If you wish a few scarfs to serve as a Christmas gift for a friend, we will put them in an artistic holiday box for you without extra charge.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

AMATEUR WRESTLER NEARLY STRANGLED

William Nelson Thrown and Picked Up Unconscious.

IN CHURCH LEAGUE BOUT

Injured Man Revived Amid Excitement at Wrestling Championships in St. Bartholomew's Gymnasium.

What came near being a serious ending of a wrestling bout occurred last night during the contests for the championships in the annual event of the Church Athletic League in St. Bartholomew's Gymnasium, 209 East Forty-second Street.

William Nelson, entered from St. George's Athletic Club, was carried from the mat almost lifeless, ending his match with J. Barthelmas of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club.

In the second round of the 115-pound class Barthelmas got a neck hold, and began to turn Nelson on his back. The hold was clinched across Nelson's windpipe, and as his shoulders were being pressed closer to the mat he began to moan and cry. Barthelmas pressed his opponent to a fall, however, with the referee closely watching every move. The official slapped Barthelmas as winner, but even then the wrestler was unable to loose his hold. His arm was locked under Nelson's chin in a back cross hold and Barthelmas could not break the hold.

The crowd rushed upon the mat as Nelson's body became limp and lifeless, and pulled Barthelmas off his opponent. Nelson was unconscious and lay upon his back gasping for breath, as, in addition to his hold, Barthelmas had driven his knee into Nelson's ribs.

Artificial means were used to bring about respiration, and after ten minutes' work Nelson was sufficiently revived to be carried out of the room. Intense feeling was manifest over the bout, and only the swift putting of another pair on the mat saved an unpleasant scene.

The Nelson-Barthelmas bout was not the only keenly contested match of the night, as nearly all of the contestants showed a spirit sometimes bordering on fierceness. They went at each other in some cases as though they were under the impression that bare-knuckle blows were the things to win in wrestling.

The heavy-weight championship was won by R. Tisney, a St. George's Athletic Club man, who is said to be a member of the police force. In the final with W. Trass of the same club there was a lot of lively work on the mat, as both of the big men threw themselves together. There were three bouts before the championship was finally awarded to Tisney by Referee John Metzger, Newark Turn Verein, on his doing the most work, as neither could secure a fall.

J. Barthelmas, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, won the honors in the 115-pound class. It was he who had in an earlier bout almost strangled Nelson. Barthelmas did splendid work in his final bouts, and although he was unable to put George A. Ferris to the mat, the referee gave him the decision on his work.

A decision that was loudly hissed and failed to meet the approval of the big crowd was that in the 140-pound class.

The referee awarded the championship to A. J. Mitchell of St. George's Athletic Club, who threw William Ewans of Grace Club in the third bout after 14:37 of work. Ewans, who had competed in two classes, was on his fifth bout when he met Mitchell for the title. He wasted no time, but went at his man and soon hoisted Mitchell over his head on a crotch hold and threw him flat, both shoulders appearing to be down. Referee Metzger did not see the fall and the men continued fiercely.

Again Ewans got Mitchell's head under his arm and twisted it until Mitchell was glad to turn over on his shoulders, but the referee again failed to regard it a fall. The crowd yelled foul and hissed what it regarded as unfair play. When Mitchell received the decision the spectators broke loose and widely proclaimed that Ewans had been the victor. Ewans took the matter coolly and did not enter a protest of any kind. Summary:

115-Pound Class.—Edward Jackson, St. George's A. C., defeated Ernest Grahmann, Grace Club, flying fall. Time—4:12 4-5. George A. Ferris, Grace Club, defeated George F. Sephton, St. George's A. C., bar-lock and crotch hold. Time—3:42 4-5. J. Harbruck, Grace Club, defeated R. Brueckner, St. Bartholomew's A. C., half Nelson hold. Time—0:42. J. Barthelmas, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated D. J. Money, St. George's A. C., half Nelson hold. Time—2:36.
Second Round—J. Barthelmas, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated William Nelson, St. George's A. C., neck hold. Time—5:46. J. Harbruck, Grace Club, defeated Edward Jackson, St. George's A. C., rolling fall. Time—3:04. George A. Ferris, Grace Club, a bye.
Semi-Final Round—George A. Ferris, Grace Club, defeated J. Harbruck, Grace Club, neck hold. Time—1:08 4-5.
Final Round—J. Barthelmas, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated George A. Ferris, Grace Club, on decision. Time—15:00.
130-Pound Class.—Charles Raedel, St. George's A. C., defeated W. Hershel, Xavier A. A., on decision. Time—9:00. L. Ruggerio, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated T. Chase, Young People's Association, half Nelson. Time—3:44 4-5. William Ewans, Grace Club, defeated R. Weber, St. Bartholomew's A. C., on decision. Time—9:00. Andrew S. Rubin, Grace Club, defeated G. Dalman, St. Bartholomew's A. C., half Nelson hold. Time—0:44. Joseph Renkel, St. George's A. C., defeated T. Rogers, Grace Club, neck hold. Time—0:38.
Second Round—Andrew S. Rubin, Grace Club, defeated Charles Raedel, St. George's A. C., on decision. Time—9:00. William Ewans, Grace Club, defeated Joseph Renkel, St. George's A. C., half Nelson hold. Time—0:36.
Semi-Final Round—Louis Ruggerio, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated William Ewans, Grace Club, on decision. Time—9:00. A. S. Rubin, a bye.
Final Round—Andrew S. Rubin, Grace Club, defeated L. Ruggerio, St. Bartholomew's A. C., arm lock. Time—0:57 3-5.
140-Pound Class.—A. J. Mitchell, St. George's A. C., defeated Joseph Cohen, St. Bartholomew's Club, on decision. Time—9:00. William Ewans, Grace Club, defeated P. Vasamer, St. George's A. C., half Nelson. Time—4:51 4-5.
Final Round—A. J. Mitchell, St. George's A. C., defeated William Ewans, Grace Club, crotch and half Nelson hold. Time—14:37.
Heavy-weight Class.—R. Tisney, St. George's A. C., defeated F. C. Effinger, St. George's A. C., bar-lock hold. Time—2:27 2-5. E. Drier, St. George's A. C., defeated C. Schaefer, Bethany A. C., rolling fall. Time—1:50. W. Trass, St. George's A. C., a bye.
Second Round—W. Trass, St. George's A. C., defeated E. Drier, St. George's A. C., leg and neck hold. Time—1:03.
Final Round—R. Tisney, St. George's A. C., defeated W. Trass, St. George's A. C., on decision. Time—15:00.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING.

No Action Likely to be Taken on Shortening Playing Schedule.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—The annual meeting of the American League was called to order this afternoon by President Johnson, and at a late hour to-night the delegates were still in session. The principal topic under discussion is said to have been the affairs of the Washington Club. Benjamin S. Miner of Washington was present to represent the interests of that organization. The club, which was carried by the League last season, was a losing proposition financially, and if any way is found to dispose of the franchise it likely will be done.

It was said by one of the delegates to-night that no action would be taken at this meeting regarding the shortening of the season from 154 to 140 games, as the matter will have to be placed in the hands of a committee, which will meet with a similar committee from the National League to settle the playing schedule for the coming season. There is a strong sentiment among the American League for a shorter schedule, so that post-season games with the teams of the National League can be arranged.

CRESCEUS'S CASE UP AGAIN.

American Trotting Association Will Take Action on Wichita Record.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association to-day began hearing evidence in a long list of cases. Only verbal testimony was heard, all affidavits and written statements being placed on file. These affidavits will be thoroughly examined before decisions are made.

George H. Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, whose record of 1:59¾, made at Wichita, Kan., in 1902, is questioned, is expected to be present at to-morrow's session, when the case of the trotting stallion will be reopened. The Cresceus case will be the first business transacted to-morrow, and as Mr. Ketcham and his associates have declared their intention of contesting every point that is raised in the controversy the hearing of the case is likely to last all day. New evidence of a startling nature, it is said, will be introduced by both sides.

Class B Billiards at Daly's.

W. A. Whitehead and H. A. Coleman were the winners yesterday in the continuation of the amateur Class B billiard championship tournament. Whitehead defeated Servatius by the score of 250 points to 122, with an average of 8 2-31, and Coleman defeated Canda by 250 points to 241. Both matches were good exhibitions of fourteen-inch balk-line, and many excellent runs were made in both games. The summary:

W. A. Whitehead—0 1 1 14 3 0 0 3 5 29 1 13 8 1 15 9 14 1 4 4 0 14 0 0 1 0 0 0 26 1 0 45. Total, 250 points; average, 8 2-31; high runs, 45, 29, and 26.
Louis A. Servatius—3 4 0 3 2 8 8 2 1 0 6 3 3 1 4 1 3 3 10 10 5 7 0 3 4 2 11 1 0 0 14. Total, 122 points; average, 3 29-31; high runs, 14, 11, and 10.
Referee—F. M. Canda.
H. A. Coleman—1 3 1 3 1 16 0 7 3 1 6 16 9 3 1 0 0 8 10 1 1 7 22 1 15 4 2 2 14 3 0 7 16 5 29 0 4 1 6 3 1 13 1 2 2. Total, 250 points; average, 5 20-46. High runs, 29, 22, and 16.
F. M. Canda—3 2 0 0 17 0 25 3 0 2 5 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 19 0 3 1 18 1 0 20 0 4 5 0 15 9 3 0 6 0 15 0 14 9. Total, 241 points. Average, 5 26-45. High runs, 31, 25, and 20.
Referee—J. A. Hill.

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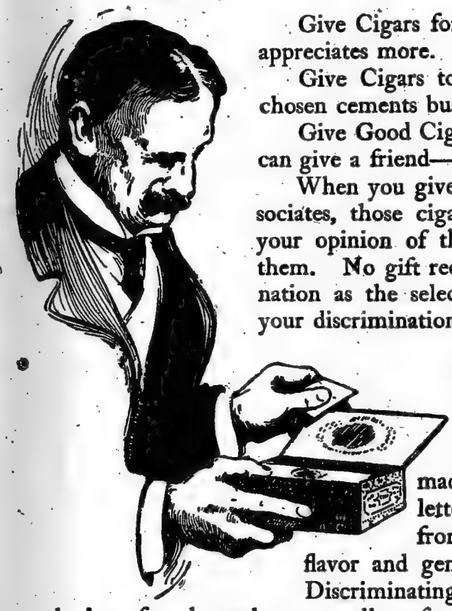

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TROTTING CASES HEARD BY BOARD OF REVIEW

Driver Robert L. Davis Exonerated in "Ringing" Affair.

W. B. POWELL EXPELLED

Trainer George Spear Explains How He Bought the Trotter Dr. Strong for E. E. Smathers.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association had a busy day at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, but the proceedings were not of so important or interesting a character as the seemingly successful efforts of the Professional Drivers' Association of America to change the rules of the entry to stake events and to limit the field of starters in a race. Scott Hudson who made the principal argument for the changes on behalf of the drivers' committee on the first day of the meeting, left the Board room apparently satisfied with the recommendation of the turf court, but many others are skeptical as to whether the Stewards of the Grand Circuit will grant their request.

Speaking of reforms in trotting, John H. Shults, who has been an interested attendant at the meeting of the Board of Review, said that one of the chief reforms in light harness racing would be the prevention of the objectionable practice of unnecessary scoring. The stoppage of this practice, in the opinion of Mr. Shults, would be to increase the interest in trotting and make the tracks more successful.

One of the features of the trials yesterday was the case against W. B. Powell, of Girard, Penn., Robert L. Davis, of Brooklyn, and the bay stallion King Wilkes, formerly Jim Kennedy, with a pacing record of 2:09¼. The stallion was raced, it was contended, under the name of King Wilkes in New York, Maryland and North Carolina, after making a record of 2:15 at Charlotte. Powell, it appeared, had identified the horse as King Wilkes to the general satisfaction of the Association, but according to Davis the identity of the horse as King Wilkes was questioned again and upon investigation his identity as Jim Kennedy was established. The Board exonerated Davis and the stallion, but expelled Powell. Davis had driven the horse last season as King Wilkes at Baltimore, Newburg and other tracks.

George W. Spear, the noted driver, explained to the Board how the trotter Dr. Strong, 2:07¼, came into possession of E. E. Smathers. It was charged that Spear, the trainer and manager of the Smathers horses, had purchased the horse while he was contending in a race at Readville, Mass., which was contrary to the rules of the National Trotting Association. Spear said he was in ignorance of such a rule. At the time of the race he had been requested by Mr. Smathers to ascertain what Mr. Travers, of Toledo, Ohio, the owner of the horse, would sell him for. The price named was $15,000, and Dr. Strong had lost one heat. He was finally bought before the race had been finished. President Johnston said that the story told by Spear agreed with all the information the Board had secured, and the decision was reserved.

In the case against J. E. Goldberg and the pacer John McEwen, it was charged that the pacer had won premiums to the amount of $505 while owned by a suspended person. The Board ruled that the money must be distributed to the eligible contestants in races in which McEwen appeared. It appears that Goldberg had already done this and is therefore in good standing on the turf.

Clarence Snyder, of Gloversville, N. Y., and the pacer Whalebone, formerly Billy Medium, were suspended until the winnings of the horse are returned and the fee for the changing of name paid. Snyder was charged with racing the horse out of his class and under another name.

Vance Nuckels, the well known reinsman, of Glenville, Ohio, won his case against the Newtown County Agricultural Society. Nuckels said that he had entered a horse in the 2:15 pace and his entrance fee was accepted. The conditions called for eight horses to enter and four to start, instead of five horses to enter and three to start, according to the rules. There were not enough starters and the race was declared off. Nuckels failed to get his entrance money back, but the Board yesterday ordered the society to refund, and gave it until Feb. 1 next to do so.

Temporary reinstatements in the following cases were continued: O. D. Westcott, Milford, N. Y.; Frank R. Hayden; Lewiston, Me.; James O'Brien, Lynn, Mass.; C. M. Goodnow (F. F. Moseley and C. M. Sherman, Westfield, Mass. Expulsions made permanent were those of Mike Olevia, of Elmira, N. Y., and John Hannan, Jr., of Johnstown, Penn.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

HOW IT WOULD WORK.

The term of railroad mortgage bonds is, on the average, about fifty years. Between the date of issue and the date of redemption of such a railroad bond twelve Presidential elections would take place, twelve Administrations would come and go, and conceivably the Inter-State Commerce Commission might be twelve times reconstituted by new appointments all around. If it were now the law, as President ROOSEVELT recommends Congress to make it the law, that the Commission had the power to determine freight rates according to its judgment of what is reasonable, and to put the same in force at once subject only to review by the courts, every purchaser of a railroad bond, bearing in mind, as he prudently ought to bear in mind, the vicissitudes of our politics would naturally take into account the possibility that Populist Presidents might be elected, and Populist Inter-State Commerce Commissioners appointed. Mr. BRYAN came very near the goal—in a fifty-year period some future Bryan may well win it.

The consequence would be that railroad bonds could be sold, if at all, only at ruinous discounts. Savings banks and other investors for trustee account could not afford to touch them at all. Money for new railroad construction, or for railroad extension and improvement, could be had only at rates of interest high enough to constitute an insurance against the new risk; so high, indeed, as to be prohibitory, since the borrowers could not expect to make their money earn its interest. Railroad extension and new construction would be checked, even if they did not cease altogether. The owners of the country's billions of railroad bonds would be made so uneasy that the securities would be thrown upon the market in immense volumes. Investment capital would seek other fields. As an incident of the great change, of course, there would be business convulsions, industrial stagnation, and financial panic. The money loss to the people of the country would be vastly greater than would accrue to them in centuries of high freight rates.

This is as dark as the picture need be drawn. Perhaps it is altogether too dark, though nobody can confidently affirm that. The pervading vice of the President's plan is, that he proposes to substitute the artificial law of the statute book for the natural law of the business world. That was precisely what we did in this country when we tried by law of Congress to make 16 ounces of silver always and everywhere worth 1 ounce of gold. The panic of 1893 was the penalty of our hardihood and our folly. Moreover, just as all reasonable men are coming to the conclusion that it would be a great deal better to take the tariff out of politics, the President suggests the propriety of putting the railroads into politics—for anybody can see that giving to a political body this immense power over the railroads is putting them into politics with a vengeance. With good luck and our happy propensity for getting along well under bad laws the country might for years escape the evils we have pointed out. But nobody can say when we should come upon bad crops and hard times, when the farmers would blame the laws for the low prices of their products, clamor at the doors of the Commission for "reasonable rates," and, being denied relief, elect a President and a Congress who would give them everything they demanded.

These are some of the objections to the President's recommendation. The nature, the extent, and the source of the public demand for this measure of control over railroad freight rates are perhaps known only to the President himself. His ear seems to have caught the clamor, and he listened to it with far greater favor and attention than he saw fit to bestow upon the demand, audible to everybody, for a reform of the tariff. Multitudinous protests have been uttered against the continuance of the duty upon steel rails, which enables the makers of rails in this country to demand from American customers $7 a ton above the "reasonable rate" at which they sell to foreigners. A good deal has been said about the continuance of the duties which enabled Mr. CARNEGIE'S steel works to earn $41,000,000 of net profits in one year. Mr. DOUGLAS has pointed out that he could sell shoes a good deal cheaper if he were relieved of the duty on hides. Railroad men have the right to ask why the President visits them with his correctives, but is silent concerning the unreasonable tariff rates which rob all the people.

Nevertheless, the abuse at which the President aims this somewhat cumbersome and destructive missile is a real one. Shippers and producers in many parts of the country do suffer from exorbitant freight charges. The trunk lines of the thickly settled East, where there is upon every hand competition or the possibility of it, would probably be very little affected by the adoption of his suggestions. It is perfectly well known that during the last twenty-five years the decrease in the average freight charge per ton mile has been remarkable. There are individual lines, however, notably many spurs, short roads, and "feeders" upon which traffic charges are excessive. And there are railroad systems much more important and extensive which would come within the purviews of a Commission clothed with the powers the President would bestow. That, then, is the condition which confronts the President and the country. He has suggested a remedy for the visible evil. For our part, we think he has done a public service in bringing the matter up in this way, and at this time. No sane man believes that any such law as he proposes will be passed at the short session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The chances are against such enactment at any time. Probably less than 5 per cent. of the recommendations of Presidents' messages find their way into the statute book. But the subject is now in a way to be discussed, and it ought to be discussed until public opinion and the legislative mind are enlightened. The matter is far too grave to be disposed of by a statutory remedy cobbled up over-night. The people and public men ought seriously to consider what is the best cure. That they will accept the President's prescription as best and safest we doubt. In the beginning the Inter-State Commerce Commission was made up of men of high quality like Judge COOLEY and Judge SCHOONMAKER. In recent years there has been a tendency to make it a harbor of refuge for the needy friends of powerful politicians. What man who had not parted with his senses would pretend that the present Commission is qualified for the almost immeasurable responsibility which the President would thrust upon it? For the duties he would impose upon the Board, men like Mr. CASSATT, Mr. HARRIMAN, and Mr. NEWMAN would possess the qualifying technical knowledge, but it would at once be denied that their hearts would be sufficiently tender to the people. But it is only men of this supreme grade that would be fit for the office of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. Where would the country find such men willing to accept a $7,500 office? In such difficulties statesmen involve themselves when they attempt to relieve nature of tasks she has obligingly consented to perform for us. The discussion will very quickly bring out the difficulties of the President's remedial project; as it proceeds the light of knowledge and experience will illuminate the subject, and safer remedies may be brought into view.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Treasury of the United States is in some measure in the happy condition of a nation without annals. Mr. SHAW in his annual report finds little of special interest to dwell upon.

He points out that there has been a gap between receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year, but he estimates a decided reduction in the deficit during the remaining seven months, and hopes that it will not exceed $18,000,000 by the end of June; that will depend upon conditions not easy to foresee. For the next year, ending with June, 1906, Mr. SHAW is more cheerful. He thinks that there will be an increase in the revenues of about $25,000,000 and a reduction in expenditures of some $15,000,000, and that he (or his successor) will have a snug little surplus of more than $22,000,000. Here the elements of the calculation are even more uncertain than in the previous estimate for the rest of the current year, for not only the receipts but the expenditures are uncertain. That Congress will cut down the latter by $15,000,000 we regard as extremely doubtful. Mr. SHAW makes no recommendations as to legislation that are of prime importance. He suggests bringing trust companies under the Federal law, but there is not the slightest chance of such legislation at the present session, and there is very little probability that the trust companies would find advantage in the change.

THE TILE LAYERS' "STAMPEDE."

So little of what happens from day to day in the building trades is just what it appears to be on the surface that to judge correctly the significance of any one incident is extremely difficult, if not impossible. For example, it looks as if the return of the tile layers to such employment as is open to them, on individual agreements and with the unconditional acceptance of the arbitration agreement proposed by the employers, were the beginning of the end of the disagreements which have so seriously and so long interrupted building operations in this city.

As a matter of fact, however, the reasons for this action may be very different from those given by the spokesman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association. Probably they are. The distrust and suspicion with which wage earners in every branch of the building trades regard those who form the Employers' Association have not given place to confidence and respect in the case of the tile layers any more than in the case of the carpenters. Just what form of modus vivendi has been agreed upon we do not know and are not likely at the moment to learn. However, every trade which returns to work on any terms assists in terminating an intolerable situation, and so far as the interests of New York are concerned, even such an alliance as has been talked of between Russia and Japan is perhaps better than no alliance at all. Very serious consequences are already resulting from the protracted building trades tie-up, and worse are in sight. Whatever tends to end it, in whole or in part, makes for good.

DOOMED RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Possibly the estimate from Tokio that the Russians have already lost 3,000 men in trying to retake "203-Meter Hill" is excessive, as St. Petersburg declares that it is. But evidently that number of men, even out of a garrison of 20,000 or less, would not be an extravagant price for the possession of the hill. But the Japanese still hold the hill, and from it they are enabled to bring to bear a direct fire on the ships in the harbor. The ships in the harbor can neither endure that fire nor effectively return it. They are in a much worse position than were CERVERA'S ships at Santiago. For those ships left the harbor before the actual pressure of our big guns had begun to reach them, under an order from Gen. BLANCO, which Admiral CERVERA obeyed only under protest.

If the Japanese can hold the hill, and upon that point there seems to be an end of doubt, they can destroy the Russian ships, unless those ships go out to meet an overwhelmingly superior Japanese naval force. In other words, the Baltic Squadron, when it arrives, if it ever does arrive, before Port Arthur, to reinforce the ships there, will find nothing to reinforce, but will be compelled themselves to bear unassisted the assault of the whole Japanese blockading fleet. Supposing the Black Sea Squadron to emerge and to make also its tedious and hazardous way around the world, in clear violation of Russia's treaty obligations, and the Black Sea Squadron will have in its turn the same dangers to confront. It does not seem premature to say that Japan has already destroyed the sea power of her antagonist. And there never was a war in which sea power counted for more than it counts for in this.

A FRUIT OF THE "UNDERSTANDING."

The new disposition of British men-of-war to be announced by the orders of the Admiralty, as our cable dispatches have informed us, comprises a "unique compliment" to this country by leaving out altogether the western coast of the North Atlantic and the eastern coast of the North Pacific, in other words, the coasts of the United States, from the "stations" of the British Navy. "While the relations between the two countries remain what they are," explains an official of the Admiralty, "it would be a waste of money to keep any over there."

This will not make any tangible difference to American citizens, at least to inhabitants of the Atlantic Coast. Scarcely a living New Yorker can recall any visits of British warships to this harbor, excepting for occasions of compliment and ceremony, like the visit of the Blake for the Columbian celebration of 1892. The abstention was not, however, particularly amicable in intention. One may suppose that it was mainly motived by the consideration that New York harbor offered especial facilities for the British "jacky" to desert, and very small facilities for his recapture. But for the past forty years dwellers upon the Atlantic Coast have been vaguely aware that there was a formidable British naval force hovering off that coast, just out of sight, from Halifax to Bermuda and St. Lucia, ready for action. This precaution has now been abandoned, and it is given out that there may not be more than one vessel in Canadian nor more than two in West Indian waters.

No American can read this gratifying report without wishing that our "understanding" with all the world were as good as with Great Britain, and more or less vaguely wondering why it should not be so.

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE.

The clergy of Trinity have taken a rather startling step in announcing their intention not to remarry any divorced person, not even any innocent party divorced for the cause of adultery.

This is obviously a step in advance, or, if anybody chooses, in arrear, of the ground taken by the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which these clergymen are ministers. It even implies a criticism upon the proceedings of that Church, which at its last General Convention distinctly declined to go the length gone by the clergy of Trinity, and to forbid its clergy to solemnize the remarriage of the innocent party in such a case. It is true that the Church declined to declare it the duty of a minister to remarry such a person, or to inflict upon him any pains or penalties for refusing to do so. But that refusal seems, in conjunction with the refusal to forbid the solemnization of such marriages, to have been intended as a relief to the tender conscience of an individual clergyman, and a means of enabling him to escape any invidious consequences of his doubts about the merits of any individual case that might come before him.

The joint action of the clergy of Trinity, on the other hand, can have proceeded only upon the Roman theory of the "sacramental" character of marriage, and of its absolute indissolubility from any cause arising after it. This is a theory which the Protestant Episcopal Church has distinctly declined to adopt. If that Church had adopted it, we believe it would to that extent have lost the public confidence in the wisdom of its leadership in such matters, and to that extent its very valuable influence in the community. And it is at least open to question whether the clergy of Trinity, in joining to take publicly a ground their Church has declined to take, have shown themselves loyal ministers of that Church, submissive to its authority.

"QUAMDIU SE BENE GESSERIT."

The Washington correspondents seem to have discovered a mare's nest in the wording of the commission to Mr. KNOX to serve the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, as that commission has been made out and signed by Gov. PENNYPACKER. It seems that that commission sets forth that Mr. KNOX shall continue to be a Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "if he shall so long behave himself well."

And yet it does not at all follow that the female of the genus equus nidificates, nor that the reservation was a personal and invidious admonition to the new Senator. In the old English law Latin any person appointed to office for an indeterminate period, or, as we modernly put it, "during good behavior," had it expressed in his commission that he was appointed "quamdiu se bene gesserit," or, as the Latin is literally rendered in Mr. KNOX'S commission, "so long as he shall behave himself well." Doubtless the formula used in this commission is simply the usual formula in use in Pennsylvania, one of those survivals which occur more or less in all our legal and legislative and executive proceedings. There is a little awkwardness in using the formula when by the terms of the commission it covers only the time until the meeting of the Legislature, or rather until the Legislature shall take action toward filling the vacancy which will be created by its meeting. But there is no occasion whatever for suspecting Gov. PENNYPACKER of the intention of reading a lecture to his appointee.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the few matters of human interest upon which the President failed to touch in his message was not that of the proper method of dealing with crime "that takes the shape of brutality and cruelty against the weak," and, with the self-confidence which is among his admirable characteristics, he declared that these criminals "need a special form of punishment." Then, turning to the particular criminals he had in mind, the wife-beaters, said that to imprison them was in most cases merely the infliction of hardship upon their families, and that "probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting this kind of crime." It is hardly to be supposed that the President expects, or even desires, Congress to pass a law that will deprive the States of the privilege of dealing with their own wife-beaters as they choose, and will send all such offenders to the whipping post. He desired simply to express his own opinion, and, that being the case, he did it, which was well, or at least well enough, but, what was not even well enough, is the fact that the opinion lacked originality—that the punishment which he said would "probably be most adequate" has thoroughly been tried in many lands and ages, among them this land and age, and has always failed so miserably that its utter inadequacy is now apparent to almost everybody. Wife-beating does not stand alone as maltreatment of the weak by the strong; all crime is that, in a way, since it is only by superiority of strength that any maltreatment of anybody is made possible—not always the superiority of muscular strength, of course, but none the less real because it may be only the assassin's momentary advantage of position or weapon. That imprisonment is a poor punishment and no remedy for wife-beating cannot be denied, but as much can be said of it in relation to every crime, and unquestionably society will find in time a method of defending itself against criminals that will be more than one short step in advance of the physical violence which was once its favorite and most frequently used device. The inadequacy of imprisonment, however, as a cure for wife-beating or any other crime is the poorest of excuses for proclaiming the adequacy of corporal punishment, and this should be obvious to Presidents of the United States, even if it is still invisible to certain Brooklyn school teachers.

—Amazing stories are told about the achievements of Hans, the horse that has been attracting so much attention in Berlin, but the stories are amazing chiefly because they are told with evidently perfect seriousness and full belief by men who ought to know that the stories are false, not, of course, as to the observed facts, but as to their deductions from the facts. They say, for instance, that not only does the horse perform simple arithmetical operations like adding three and four, or subtracting six from forty-three, but that he does such things as telling the factors of twelve, and that, when informed that it is 12:40 o'clock and asked in how many minutes it will be 1 o'clock, he gives the correct answer. Now, every one of these things is absurd on the face of it, and, between accepting them as true and assuming that there is involved in the exhibition an element of deception, there ought to be no hesitation whatever, however great may be the respectability of the old teacher who trained the horse or however exalted may be the position of the officials who have been willing to risk their reputations for perspicacity on their verdict that the horse is a mathematician to the extent they say. A correspondent of The Scientific American probably gave a key to the mystery when he pointed out that the apparent diversity of Hans's exploits is a delusion, and that he only knows and performs one trick—that of pounding with one of his fore feet until he receives a secret sign to stop. For the horse always pounds, and he never pays the slightest attention to the objects—boys sitting on a wall, for example—of which he is asked to tell the number. This theory of his achievements may not account for all of them, but in some such way, unquestionably, does he do every one of the things which seem—to the credulous—to prove his possession of as much intelligence, and the same kind of intelligence, as is possessed by the ordinary child of eight or ten. Hans is a humbug and his owner is a humbug, the one innocently and the other—otherwise.

—Taking rather more seriously than it deserved the radium clock we described the other day, one of our correspondents yesterday first admitted that "this looks very much like perpetual motion," and then proceeded to describe three other examples of "perpetual motion" which he declared to be of a similar character. The admission was not necessary, and we cannot see the similarity. The eminent scientist who said that by the use of a little radium a slip of goldleaf could be made to vibrate regularly for 2,000 years, and thus become a clock for anybody with the time and patience to count the vibrations, did not even hint that he had pointed the way to "perpetual motion," which he declared to be all he proposed. The use of a definite amount of stored force in the performance of work. On the other hand, the clocks our correspondent mentioned, one driven by the expansion and contraction of metals and the other by variations of atmospheric pressure, obviously get their energy from sources outside of themselves, and approached no nearer to "perpetual motion," as the crank inventors understand it, than does a wheel set beneath a natural waterfall. And the radium clock differs from the De Luc column in that it frankly uses up or transforms energy with every vibration of the goldleaf slip, and certainly would not go on forever—certainly would not go for a moment after the radium had been dissipated. It does not seem to us that the matters of cleaning, adjustment, and wear of material, to which our correspondent referred as if they were fatal to the attainment of "perpetual motion," have anything to do with the problem. The "perpetual motion" man who invented a machine that would run itself until it wore out would and could fairly claim that he had solved the old problem, and he would not hesitate to give his cogs and pinions all the lubricating they needed, for that would be no infringement of the conditions on which he could claim victory.

HEARST CLAIMS ROOSEVELT AS HIS OWN.

From The New York American.

Readers of the Hearst newspapers find the message in many things an old acquaintance. Many of the ideas put forward by the President have been pressed in these papers for years.

The paragraph on the Inter-State Commerce Commission follows the lines of the Hearst bill introduced in Congress in March. Mr. Roosevelt thinks the Inter-State Commerce Commission should have the rate-making power and be able to put it into effect at once. That is the main feature of the Hearst bill. He gives the railroads the right to appeal to the courts. So did the Hearst bill, but it sought to make the procedure simple, quick, and fair to all parties by providing for a special ccurt. The Hearst bill seeks to destroy secret rebates and discriminations. The President now agrees to these principles, and for making the practical application follows the lines of the Hearst bill. Here are the President's recommendation and extracts from the Hearst bill introduced in March:

THE MESSAGE.

Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped. * * * While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the commission with general authority to fix railroad rates, I do believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it be reversed by the court of review. The Government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in inter-State commerce, and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other. In my judgment the most important legislation now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HEARST BILL.

When the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall, in any case pending before it under the Act to Regulate Commerce decide that a rate for the transportation of freight or passengers is unreasonable or unjust, it shall be the duty of the commission, and it is hereby authorized and empowered, to fix a rate in lieu of the rate it has found unreasonable and unjust. * * *

That there is hereby created a court to be known as "The Court of Inter-State Commerce," which shall consist of three justices of whom two shall constitute a quorum. * * *

That said Court of Inter-State Commerce shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review all orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and summarily to enforce performance thereof by writs or other proper process. The said court shall also have exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings brought by or upon the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. * * *

That it shall be the duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to proceed expeditiously with the trial and determination of all cases brought before it, and to render a decision in each case within sixty days after the cause has been finally submitted.

Publicity in Campaign Expenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the topic of publicity for campaign contributions has been brought to a head by Congressman Bourke Cockran's bills on that subject, and the President's reference to it in his message, it may not be generally known that there is one rapidly growing political party in the United States which has adopted that rule from its inception. The Socialist Party, (known in New York as the Social-Democratic Party, for legal reasons,) which becomes the third political party in the United States numerically through its heavy vote in the recent election, publishes not only its National campaign contributions in the party organs, but also its campaign expenditures, and this is a feature of party practice which the membership would not consent to dispense with. E. P. C.

New York, Dec. 6, 1904.

How to Comfort Wounded Japanese.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly let your readers know how easily and effectively they can help the sick and wounded Japanese soldiers now in the hospitals of Japan. There are over 35,000 of them. Photographs, pictures, illustrated magazines or newspapers sent to Rev. Henry Loomis, Yokohama, Japan, (Agent of the American Bible Society), will be at once forwarded to Hakone, Matsuyama, Tokio and other places.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1904.

Baldhead Rises to Object.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Observer," in to-day's TIMES, complains of the degeneracy of manners as shown by "gentlemen" failing to take off their hats in an elevator filled with ladies. This is all bosh! An elevator is a car, and we do not remove our hats in cars, unless we feel like it. In some of the tall buildings the elevators create draughts which are detrimental to health, especially in Winter. Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

BALDHEAD.

New York, Dec. 6, 1904.

A Strenuous Infant.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Jigby.—Hello! old man, I hear that new baby up at your house—

Popley.—You don't say? Great pair of lungs, eh?

Jigby.—I say I hear that baby of yours—

Popley—Yes, yes, and you live two blocks away. Wonderful, wonderful!

The Village Blacksmith's New Day.

From The Chicago News.

Again the village blacksmith stood under the spreading chestnut tree.

Jingling the coins in his pocket, he spake:

"I care not who makes the autos of the Nation provided I make the repairs."

Painful Oversight.

From Puck.

We sometimes find that while we have been standing up for our rights, all the more desirable seats have been occupied.

THE TIMES AS THE BEST TYPE.

Commended to University Students as the Newspaper to be Studied.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Julius Chambers of the class of 1872 is delivering a series of four lectures upon modern journalism before Cornell University. Mr. Chambers was at one time managing editor of The New York Herald and other metropolitan dailies. He is having the members of his class study THE NEW YORK TIMES as the best type of the modern newspaper.

A BLOW TO PROSPERITY.

The President Evidently Misled Regarding Inter-State Commerce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your comments on the recommendation of the President that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be clothed with increased powers.

It is manifest that the President has been misled as to the effect of the measures that have been proposed to give the commission power to revise, prescribe and enforce rates of railroad transportation.

You will note that the President contradicts himself when he says:

"While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the commission with general authority to fix railroad rates," and then goes on to recommend the very measure that will practically give the commission such general authority to fix railroad rates. For it has been repeatedly shown that the power of revision and enforcement is equivalent to the power to prescribe rates—owing to the interdependence of the rates, and the fact that the commission can, at its own initiative, make any number of revisions, and repeat them indefinitely, and as the bills heretofore presented to Congress make an appeal to the courts a mere mockery of justice.

The severity of the blow which the President has struck at the prosperity of the country in appropriating this, one of the most objectionable planks in the platform of the Democratic Party, can hardly be overestimated. For the President is all-powerful, and it is highly probable that Congress will adopt his recommendation.

It must be a matter of surprise that important business communities are willing to place their fortunes absolutely under the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as at present constituted.

A DEMOCRAT WHO VOTED FOR ROOSEVELT.

New York, Dec. 7, 1904.

NEW CHAPEL CONSECRATED.

Bishop Potter Receives Gift of Edward Severin Clark.

Consecration services were held yesterday morning in the chapel of the Incarnation, 240 East Thirty-first Street, which with the ground is the gift of Edward Severin Clark, who built it as a memorial to his father, Alfred Corning Clark. It represents an investment of more than $100,000.

Bishop Potter, who received the deeds to the property from Mr. Clark, married the widow of Alfred Corning Clark, and therefore is the stepfather of the donor of the church. The Bishop preached at the chapel in the evening, when he dwelt on the severe Gothic style chosen for the edifice by Henry Vaughan, a Boston architect.

"This church," said the Bishop, "does not look like a music hall, a saloon, a theatre, or a hotel. You and I may use all of these and find them all beneficial, but a church should be built to suggest spiritual things alone."

At the morning service there was an impressive procession of Bishops, including Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Archdeacon Nelson of New York, the Rev. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, the Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and Vicar Biller of the chapel, and his assistant, the Rev. Philip Cook.

ATTACK CANAL COMMISSION.

Congressmen Back from Panama Say It Is Worse Than Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Interoceanic Canals, accompanied by a number of his colleagues on that committee who made the trip to Panama, called at the White House to-day, and had a talk with the President about the canal.

The committeemen are still somewhat guarded in talking about what actually is the matter in the canal zone, but they frankly declare that the commission is a wrangling body. The Commissioners, it is stated, do not agree with each other on anything, and as a body they do not agree with Gen. Davis. Chief Engineer Wallace gets conflicting orders from the General and from all the committeemen in turn, and is hopelessly tied up.

CARRIER LEADERS MUST QUIT.

Department Orders Association Presidents to Get Back to Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Post Office Department has peremptorily ordered James Keller, President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and President Cunningham of the Association of Rural Letter Carriers to return to their duties at once.

Keller is a city carrier in Cleveland, Ohio, and Cunningham is a rural carrier in Omaha. It is asserted that they have been particularly active during the campaign in an effort to force salary legislation. Both men, it is alleged, have been away from their Government duties for a considerable time, and it is stated that no more such large extensions of leave of absence will be granted them.

BY THE FIRESIDE.

Dust unto dust!
And, in the interval,
The furnace;
Each spark aglow
With jealous energy, and each
Stealing another's fire,
Till all are hoary embers;
Then the Ghoul
Comes with his rake; and, soon,
This fiery tenement is charged again.

Dust unto dust!
And, in the interval,
Fanciful, flickering shapes that lick
Around the bubbling cauldron of desire,
Ambition and conceit.
The old adage:
Too many cooks spoiling the broth of one!
But the fire goes out
And the cauldron boils no more—
For them!

Dust unto dust!
And the days are closing in
To the rigid Winter.
Where are the early snowdrops?
And the roses—
The roses that we loved?
Where is the peace we sought?
Of what avail is now the golden harvest
We labored for,
When age has robbed us of the joy of taste,
And toil has done to death the sense of rest?

Dust unto dust!
Ah, brother, is that the truth?
Or this—
Not what we gain, but what we do?
Must the good ploughshare rust because we fear
The harvest may be garnered
By another?
The embers serve their purpose—warm the cauldron:
The rose-leaves, though they die, enrich the earth
For flowers that are to come.
So be it, brother.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION IS CUT IN PLATT'S BILL

Eleven States Would Lose Nineteen Seats in the House.

SOUTHERN SENATORS STIRRED

They Show Readiness to Precipitate a Sectional Debate—Bill Drafted by New York Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The long expected blow against the representation of the South in the House came to-day in the introduction of Senator Platt's bill on the subject. As soon as the title of the bill had been read by the clerk several Democratic Senators arose to ask that it be read at length. It is seldom that such a course is taken, and it indicates the intense interest that the Southern Senators and Representatives have in the proposed legislation which has been a menace to their section ever since the passage of laws by the Southern States disfranchising colored voters.

The Platt bill is the work of the Committee on National Affairs of the Republican Club of New York City. It is based on the returns of the last census. The reduction proposed on the basis of the reported illiterate and disfranchised vote would deprive the South of nineteen seats in the House as follows: Alabama, reduced from nine members to seven; Arkansas, from seven to six; Florida, from three to two; Georgia, from eleven to eight; Louisiana, from seven to five; Mississippi, from eight to six; North Carolina, from ten to eight; South Carolina, from seven to five; Tennessee, from ten to nine; Texas from sixteen to fifteen, and Virginia, from ten to eight. The proposed reduction is set by the bill to go into operation March 4, 1907.

The principle on which the bill is framed is that the exclusion of alleged illiterates in the South is far greater than appears in the census figures, and if testimony were taken Congress could easily satisfy itself that the reduction proposed is much less than might be made if the whole number of excluded voters were taken into account.

Senator Platt said that if it had been intended to draw a stringent and drastic bill, it would have been necessary to cut out fully thirty-five representatives.

The bill was referred at Senator Platt's request to the Committee on Census.

The Democratic Senators were visibly disturbed by the presentation of the Platt bill, and showed a disposition to make the matter at once a sectional and party issue. It is clear that if any move is made by the majority Senators to take up the proposition, a political debate will be precipitated and the legislative work of the session threatened with a serious dead-lock.

Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania has introduced in the House a bill providing that when the right to vote is abridged by any State the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of citizens excluded shall bear to the whole number of citizens over twenty-one years of age.

Directly after Senator Platt introduced his bill Senator Carmack introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission composed of members of the Senate and the House to investigate the collection and expenditure of money by National Committees in the interest of Presidential candidates.

The resolution declares that the commission shall provide for publicity of these collections and expenditures, and makes it unlawful to make collections from corporations engaged in inter-State commerce. The committee is directed to make especial investigation into the elections of 1896, 1900, and 1904, and to inquire what the sources of the money used in them were and how it was used.

Senator Carmack frankly acknowledged to-night that his bill was intended as an answer to Senator Platt's bill for the reduction of Southern representation.

"I'm tired of hearing talk about the wrongs inflicted on the franchise in the South," said Mr. Carmack, "and I want to remind the public of the wrongs inflicted on the franchise in the North. The political corruption in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and other States is a disgrace to the Nation. We don't have anything to match it in the South."

SLOCUM MEDALS PRESENTED.

Mayor Sees 400 Awarded for Bravery on Day of Disaster.

The United States Life-Saving Corps last evening presented four hundred medals for saving lives and for various forms of bravery in conjunction with the Slocum disaster on June 15. The presentation exercises took place at the Second Battery Armory at Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, in the presence of about 2,000 persons.

Among those who were on the platform were Mayor McClellan, Congressman Joseph Goulden, Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, Police Inspector Albertson, and Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Charities and Correction. Col. J. Westley Jones of the Life Saving Corps presided.

Mayor McClellan and Chancellor MacCracken made brief speeches, extolling the bravery of those who had helped the ones in peril. The applause was deafening as each man or woman stepped up to receive the medal. It rose to an ovation when Miss Hannah Ludemann of White Plains, dressed in deep mourning for her mother, who was lost in the disaster, stepped forward to present a medal to Capt. Parkinson of the Charities Department boat Massasoit. The Captain had saved her own life, and she made the little speech in a trembling voice and presented him with his medal.

Scarcely less enthusiastic was the applause which followed the presentation of the medals to Mary McCann and Kate Harding, who walked into the water and pulled out struggling victims. The medals were distributed among policemen, firemen, doctors, nurses, and others. The policemen got twenty-four medals and eighty certificates setting forth the good work which they had done.

MONROE DOCTRINE EXTENSION.

Opinion of European Newspapers on the President's Message.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress is widely commented upon here. The Temps and The Journal Des Débats devote to it leading articles of a rather critical tone.

Both newspapers point out the extension of the Monroe Doctrine and the increasing rôle the United States is playing in international affairs.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt's statements in his message to Congress concerning the increase of the United States Navy, and preserving order in the Latin-American republics and his insistence upon the "peace of justice" are considered by the newspapers here as defining the American aims in relation to other countries more clearly than ever before.

These portions of the message are treated as indicating the development of the United States as a first-class naval power with all-inclusive ambitions regarding the Western Hemisphere.

"Although," one paper remarks, "it is not easy to harmonize cannon and ethics, the President tries hard to do so." The prevailing tone of the editorials is recognition of the fact that the United States is entering upon serious work in Central and South America, with an occasional cynical remark.

CHARLES WYNDHAM IN DRAWING ROOM COMEDY

"Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" by the Author of "Cousin Kate."

MARY MOORE IN CHARACTER

An Amiable Comedy-Melodrama Played with Much Lightness of Humor and Artistic Distinction.

Captain Mowbray.....Mr. Charles Wyndham
Colonel Jardin.....Mr. Alfred Bishop
David Cairn.....Mr. Charles Quartermaine
Mr Jernigan, a detective....Mr. T. W. Rawson
Charles.....Mr. Bertram Steer
Mrs Jardin.....Miss Vane Featherston
Isabel Kirk.....Miss Lilias Waldegrave
Vicky Jardin.....Miss Daisy Markham
Miss Potts.....Miss Ethel Marryatt
Mrs. Gorringe.....Miss Mary Moore
Scene—Library at Colonel Jardin's.

After the unexpectedly successful run of "David Garrick," Sir Charles Wyndham changed the bill last night at the Lyceum, putting on "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," a comedy-melodrama, as one may call it, by Hubert Henry Davies, the young playwright in whose "Cousin Kate" Miss Ethel Barrymore was so popular here last year. The piece was politely but unmistakably enjoyed by a large and intelligent audience. It showed Sir Charles to advantage in the kind of part with which he has been identified of late in London, and which he has so often passed on to Mr. John Drew.

To say that he is the English John Drew is perhaps unfair, but no more unfair than it would be to say that Mr. Drew is the American Wyndham. Both are most accomplished men of the world, and most intelligent actors. Wyndham's greater age and experience have perhaps given him greater authority, a more salient variety of moods, a richer and more mellow temperament, but having hazarded the remark one wonders if it is quite just—and if it is, whether Mr. Drew does not balance the scale by broader, dryer, and more manly humor. This is not one of the comparisons that are odious. Both actors are the best—at least the best we have.

Mr. Davies calls his play a comedy, but it may more justly be regarded as two plays, a fresh and lively comedy impaled upon a melodrama of the long-familiar kind. An elderly but sterling gentleman and a young and attractive weakling are old friends and in love with the same girl. The weakling steals a diamond necklace in a house party, and circumstances so mold themselves, aided by the shortfallings of the real thief, that the elder takes upon himself the burden of guilt to save what he (somewhat supinely) regards as the happiness of his friend and of the woman they both love.

From act to act, and from curtain to curtain, the plot follows the old familiar lines, with perhaps one fresh touch at the end—none too fresh—where the weakling has a characteristic moment of repentance, and makes a clean breast of it all. There were moments last night when the touches of melodrama let down the comedy, but on the whole the two elements were ably mingled, and pleased as they pleased in London, where the piece was amply successful.

It was the pervading atmosphere of fun, however, that chiefly carried the play. The vein of character and sentiment is not quite so rich perhaps as in "Cousin Kate," but it is nevertheless more than usually light, crisp, and exuberant. The attention was caught at the outset and unflaggingly sustained throughout. Nowhere does the satire and the humor strike deep or ring especially true, but the amiable foibles of men and women of the polite world have rarely been so amusingly exploited. Unless all augury fails the piece will be one of the few undoubted successes of the season.

The part of Captain Mowbray gives Wyndham an opportunity of showing the full range of his abilities. He makes love with superficial humor and self-restraint, and underlying manly sincerity. The passage in which he cross-questions his young friend and rival as to the theft shows the vein of mingled intensity and sympathy which he so sugcessfully exploited in putting Mrs. Dane on her defense. His outburst of righteous indignation and homilitic fervor reveals powers similar to those he displayed in "The Liars." His elocution, fine and fervid in the main, has moments of jumbled indistinctness; but his presence is so commanding and his power of denoting varying moods so deft that he gave the effect of vast distinction.

As Mrs. Gorringe, Miss Mary Moore showed a grasp of character such as she has rarely displayed, and of which her performance in "Garrick" gave scant promise. Tedious self-absorption and simpering vanity, fatuous folly and airy spite could scarcely have been better portrayed.

The passage in which she mistakes Mowbray's confession of love as addressed to herself was little short of consummate in its kind. It is possible that Mr. Davies laid on the colors rather thickly. Certainly he made it very credible that Mrs. Gorringe was a most unsatisfactory member of a house party. One shared the wonder of her hostess that she had ever been invited. But the odium of this, if there was odium, is not chargeable to the actress.

Miss Fetherston embodied the hostess in a manner that recalled Fanny Brough. Mr. Alfred Bishop—a rich and mellow actor—infused rare humor into the part of her amiable, soft, and absurd husband. Mr. Quartermain gave no little conviction to the part of the degenerate weakling who stole the diamonds, pattered, and then owned up in a mood of repentance. The cast was, in fact, of unusual excellence throughout.

"TANNHAEUSER" SUNG AGAIN.

Mr. Knote Superb in the Role—Mme. Ackte as Elisabeth.

Elisabeth.....Mme. Aino Ackte
Venus.....Miss Olive Fremstad
Ein Hirt.....Miss Bella Alten
Tannhauser.....Mr. Heinrich Knote
Wolfram.....Mr. Van Rooy
Landgraf Hermann.....Mr. Blass
Walther.....Mr. Reiss
Heinrich.....Mr. Bayer
Biterolf.....Mr. Muhlmann
Reinmar.....Mr. Greder
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"Tannhauser" was given for the second time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening; but the performance had several interesting features of novelty. Mr. Heinrich Knote, the tenor most recently added to Mr. Conried's company, appeared as Tannhauser, and Mme. Aino Ackte as Elisabeth, both for the first time here, and Miss Bella Alten took the minor yet conspicuous little part of the Shepherd, and she did it charmingly, with quite the right spirit. Miss Olive Fremstad returned to the part of Venus.

There were high expectations of Mr. Knote in this part based on the superb performance he gave in "Die Meistersinger" on Saturday afternoon, and it is his due to say that they were fully realized and bettered by his interpretation of Tannäuser. His voice seemed if anything finer and more satisfactory; it is certainly one of the most beautiful German tenor voices heard here in many a long year. Last evening it was free and flexible, sympathetic in quality, and responsive in its coloring to all the demands of the dramatic expression, and apparently of unlimited power and endurance.

It showed, too, a lower range of great beauty and expressiveness—a range upon which he did not draw on Saturday, and that gave him a perfect command of all the music that is allotted to him in "Tannhäuser." He sang with sweeping passion and fervor, dramatically in the highest sense. His conception of the character is subtle and full of tragic intensity, and calculated to make the climaxes tell with thrilling power.

The song to Venus in the first act was really sung with style and with legate phrasing, and in the second act he wrought the scene of his outburst in praise of the goddess to a pitch of great emotional excitement through his impulsive delivering of the music. And in it all and through it all was the supreme satisfaction of hearing the music delivered with freedom and spontaneity, sung with sustained power, and declaimed with truth and pregnant expressiveness. Mr. Knote has already raised himself to a high rank among the dramatic singers of the opera.

Mme. Ackte's Elizabeth is an extremely earnest and in many ways beautiful piece of work, and one for which she deserves much credit. It is not one of the most satisfactory portrayals of the part, and is uneven in its merit. She does not move freely in it, and it cannot be said that she completely characterizes it, in all its lovely inconsistencies, all the sorrows and tenderness of grief that are of its essence. Yet she presented much, and with a personal presence of great charm. Her voice was not always at its best. Some passages she sang strikingly. The address to the Hall of Song only partly realized the spirit of that joyful outburst. The prayer in the last act she sang with a real pathos and with beauty of tone and phrasing.

Miss Remstad's Venus is a sumptuous figure and vocally a superb representation of the part. Mr. Blass took the part of the Landgrave instead of Mr. Plancon, who was suffering from a cold. Mr. Van Rooy was again Wolfram, a part that he has individualized and made peculiarly his own, as he has so many others in the repertory of the Metropolitan.

The performance was one of uncommon vigor, spirit, and dramatic consistency, in which all the elements co-operated toward the same end, and to which the breath of life was imparted by Mr. Herts's vigorous and virile conducting.

RUDOLF FRIML'S RECITAL.

His change from Carnegie Hall to Mendelssohn Hall served to accentuate some of the most prominent characteristics of Rudolf Friml's playing, and his piano recital, given yesterday afternoon in the smaller hall, was the source of some wonderment and some curious questioning as to where this young man's course is going to lead him. Talent of a certain kind he unquestionably possesses. In some ways he has an undoubted musical gift; but he did nothing yesterday to better the impression he made at his first appearance some three weeks ago. Few people have played the piano more loudly in Mendelssohn Hall, probably, or made more cruel demands upon the instrument, and few have shown greater strength of arm.

In Rachmaninoff's well-thumbed prelude and in Chopin's A flat polonaise, it may well be imagined, this elemental forcefulness made all shake. It might not be going too far even to say that Mr. Friml pounded. He likes crude and garish effects of contrast and brilliancy. He delights in flowing pianissimos, and purling rapid passages. Yet his technique seems to be unevenly developed, and his effects sometimes fail of their success. Mendelssohn's "Song Without Words," that was identified upon the programme as "La Chasse," he played with unyielding determination, without much of its gayety or grace, scrambling through many of its phrases without rhythm or finish. His Chopin selections were given without much of the poetry that belongs to them; it was "masculine" Chopin.

Mr. Friml was put down for two "improvisations," one of which already had a title on the programme, "From the Old Time." It consisted of a clever and dexterous juggling with phrases and passages and pianistic effects. Improvisation is all but a lost art; perhaps nobody ever practiced it much more successfully than Mr. Friml, except some of the great masters. Mr. Friml, at any rate, never hesitates for a phrase or a turn of expression, and always knows what to do next.

ATTACK LABOR COMMISSIONER.

Child Labor Committees Ask Mr. Higgins Not to Reappoint McMackin.

Representing the New York Child Labor Committee, Robert Hunter, Dr. Ernst J. Lederle and Mornay Williams, with Edward T. Devine and J. W. Sullivan of the National Committee, had a hearing yesterday before Gov.-elect Higgins at the Hotel Albemarle, and protested against the reappointment of State Labor Commissioner John McMackin. The delegation contended that his administration was so ineffective as to render practically useless the present laws for the protection of working children.

The hearing lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and evidence was submitted to show that hundreds of children under the legal age were working in various parts of the State. A number of photographs of the children were presented with the evidence. After the hearing, the Child Labor Committee issued a statement which called attention to the fact that through the efforts of the committee, a special attorney was assigned to the Labor Commissioner last April for the prosecution of the child labor cases.

In spite of this, the statement continued, not one case was placed in the attorney's hands for prosecution. The committee declares that "unquestionably there have been during this time numerous violations of the law."

Commissioner McMackin is in Albany, but First Deputy Commissioner John Williams communicated with him by telephone and Mr. McMackin authorized this statement:

"The policy of this department up to the present time has been to order the discharge and to insist upon the discharge of children found illegally employed. We have taken this position because the manufacturers generally are unfamiliar with the provisions of the new law. On the Inspector's second visit to a factory from which children have been discharged, the instructions are to prosecute.

"It should be borne in mind that the Department of Labor exercises power only as regards children employed in manufacturing establishments, and is therefore able to deal with the problem only partially. There is a vast army of child workers employed in mercantile and other establishments over whom the department has no jurisdiction."

Deputy Commissioner Williams is in direct charge of the Factory Inspection Bureau. He added to Mr. McMackin's statement:

"The statement that we have not availed ourselves of the assistance of one of the Assistant District Attorneys is not correct. We have time and again sought to secure such service, but we suppose that owing to other duties imposed upon him the Assistant District Attorney was unable to give his time to our cases."

The Assistant District Attorney detailed to assist in the child labor cases is Keyran J. O'Connor.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The chief events on to-day's calendar are two dances and the wedding of Miss May Soley and Howard C. Dickinson. The Thursday dinner dances were organized several years ago by Mrs. de Peyster. To-night's cotillion will be led by J. Montgomery Strong, who will have Miss Frances de Peyster as his partner. The neighborhood cotillion at Dodworth's will be led by Herbert Coffin.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a small dinner on Dec. 14.

***

Miss May Soley's marriage to Howard C. Dickinson will take place at 3 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Howland, was once rector. Bishop Satterlee of Washington, assisted by Dr. Morgan, will officiate, and the ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley, 49 East Eightieth Street. Miss Soley's attendants will be her sister, Miss Una Howland Soley, maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Elsie Howland, a cousin, and the Misses Julia Edgar, Elizabeth Morton, Gertrude Pell, Henrietta Hoffman, and Margaret Gardiner. Mr. Dickinson's best man is to be John Amory Lowell Blake of Boston, and John Dix, Edward H. Delafield, Robert Sodgwick, Jr., Graham Bowdoin, Stewart Waller, Marshall R. Kernochan, Le Grand Griswold, André Champollion, and Richard King Thorndyke of Boston will be the ushers.

***

Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon at her residence in Stuyvesant Square for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Morgan. The debutante's grandmother, Mrs. David P. Morgan; her aunt, Mrs. L. Henry Morgan, and the Misses Corinne Robinson, Louise Kobbe, Gladys Rice, Janet Dana, and Lydia Mason Jones assisted in receiving.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 505 Fifth Avenue gave a large luncheon at her residence yesterday for her granddaughter, Miss Sylvia Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. There were thirty-eight guests, and among them were the Misses S. Mason Jones, Anna Ripley, Elizabeth Cutting, Pauline Riggs, Corinne Robinson, Lena Burnett of Boston, and the Misses Sage and Snow. Miss Evelyn Parsons was also at the luncheon. The table decorations were ferns, and sprays of gardenias were laid at each plate.

***

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who last year were at 99 Madison Avenue, have taken apartments at the St. Regis for the Winter.

***

Miss Leary gave a small dinner last evening, and afterward took her guests to the opera.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS of GORHAM SILVER

Embody every requisite—Beauty, Value, Freshness, Individuality. With a wide range of choice, both in the articles themselves and the way in which they are treated.

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161 BROADWAY.
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1905 Tiffany Blue Book
Now ready—Christmas edition annual catalogue, 490pp., no illustrations, but replete with suggestions and prices of Holiday gifts. Sent to intending purchasers upon request
Union Square New York

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

TAPPIN—FRANCKE.

Mrs. Elsa Huntington Francke and Lindsley Tappin were married yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, parents of the bride, at 49 East Twentieth Street, the Rev. Alexander W. Bosworth, brother-in-law of the bride, officiating. Only relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride wore a costume of mauve chiffon velvet. After a brief tour Mr. and Mrs. Tappin will make their home at 155 East Seventy-second Street.

DAVIS—AGOSTINI.

Miss Gertrude Agostini, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini, and Dr. Fellows Davis, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon at 17 West Forty-seventh Street, the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Eugene J. Beales. Pierpont Davis was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. Eugene H. Pool, Dr. Harold Barclay, Edward De W. Walsh, J. Lorimer Worden, Ralph Curtis, Bartholomew Jacob, and Albert R. Huldekoper.

GRISWOLD—BROWN.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The marriage of Miss Bessie Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, to Benjamin Howell Griswold, Jr., took place here to-day. The ceremony was performed at 1 o'clock at St. Paul's Church in the presence of a large assemblage of society folk of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. A full choral service was rendered by the vested choir, and the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of the church, officiated, using both the betrothal and marriage services.

The bride was given away by her father, and the maid of honor and only attendant of the bride was her sister, Miss Harriet Brown. Harry T. Marshall was best man. The ushers were Shiras Campbell of New York, Robert Garrett, Austin McLanahan, J. Hunson Thomas, J. Pembroke Thorn, Robertson Griswold, and D. L. Wardlaw Miles.

Debut of Miss Josephine Higgins.

OLEAN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—A notable social event took place at the home of Governor-elect Higgins this afternoon when Miss Josephine Higgins made her bow to society. The Higgins home in South Street was thronged from 4 until 7 o'clock with guests who were received by Miss Josephine and Mrs. Higgins.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A continuance of fair weather during the next forty-eight hours is indicated for all districts, except the North Pacific Coast States, where rain will continue, and the lake region, where snow flurries are indicated along the lake shores. The winds along the New England Coast and on the great lakes will be fresh to brisk westerly; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh westerly.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, fair to-day; Friday, snow flurries in north portion of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; fresh to brisk west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, fair to-day and Friday, except snow flurries in north portion; fresh west winds.

New Jersey, fair to-day and Friday; light to fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, cloudy to-day and Friday, with occasional snow flurries; fresh to brisk west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	26	29	36
6 A. M.	27	29	36
9 A. M.	27	29	37
12 M.	34	34	38
4 P. M.	41	36	39
6 P. M.	39	35	40
9 P. M.	36	32	38
12 P. M.	33	31	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37½
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1903	33
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The thermometer registerd 28 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 33 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 36 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 27 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The Reorganization of the Reorganized Democracy

By William Jennings Bryan

A personally-conducted trip up Salt River: how it happened, what it means, and what the Democracy can do to keep it from happening again in 1908.

Tammany Without and Within

By Alfred Henry Lewis

The Third Jungle Book. Amusing stories of Akela Croker's Pack under Billy Goat Leadership.

It's in this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

THE POST has the best work of all the leading men in both political parties, as well as in business, in professional life, and in literature.

A splendidly illustrated weekly magazine for 5 cents the copy. 176 years old and having the enormous circulation of 700,000 Copies Weekly.

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Mr. S. R. Crockett's Red-Cap Tales
Stolen from the Treasure Chest of the Wizard of the North by the Author of "Sweetheart Travellers"—Waverley Tales retold by a born story teller.
Illustrated in colors. $2.00 net (postage 17c.)

Mr. Edwyn Sandys's Sportsman Joe
is the best book for a boy's gift—full of the woods and the love of them.
"A good book for fathers and uncles and the right kind of maiden aunts to give to their boys."—*Cleveland Leader.* *Fully illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.*

By the same author **Trapper Jim**
"A splendid book for manly boys . . . by far the best volume of the kind for boys we have ever seen."—*Sacramento Bee.*
Fully illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.

Mrs. Shafer's The Day Before Yesterday
"It is not so much a child's book—though the right sort of a child would revel in it—as a book about children—a family chronicle, humorous, yet reverent, written in sweetest English and with flawless taste . . . infinitely amusing, infinitely affecting."—*The Atlantic Monthly.* *Cloth, $1.50.*

Mr. Jacob A. Riis's Is There a Santa Claus?
"Nothing more appealing will be offered young readers this Fall—and fewer things that will be read with more tender regard by grown ups—than this exquisite booklet."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*
Daintily decorated and illustrated. Cloth, 75 cents.

Miss Georgiana Goddard King's Comedies and Legends for Marionettes
"Clever young folks can easily learn to manage the puppets, and with the aid of this book can give a unique entertainment."—*Chicago Tribune.*
Illustrated by Anna R. Girles. $1.25 net; postage 13c.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

PROTESTED TO ROOSEVELT.

Railroad Men Wrote to Him About Rate Recommendations.

According to information obtained in Wall Street yesterday, representatives of one of the leading railroad systems in the country sent a protest to President Roosevelt when they learned what his message would contain on the subject of the increase of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It was said that one of the best known railroad men went to Washington to see the President about the matter, but that he was unable to influence the President in any way. Although denial was made yesterday of the report that one railroad President had seen President Roosevelt or had had words with him personally, it was not denied that letters of protest were sent to him.

It was also learned yesterday that at a dinner given by President Ripley of the Atchison at the Metropolitan Club on Tuesday night, when several railroad presidents were present, the main topic of conversation was the President's recommendations regarding the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The question discussed was what effect the success of such a plan would have on the rate situation in general. The consensus of opinion of those present was that able railroad men made mistakes in regulating the rates, and that a political body instructed to regulate rates would not only make these mistakes, but would be likely to abuse its powers.

Sale of Articles Made by Cripples.

The trustees of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children at 471 West Fifty-seventh Street, announce a Christmas sale of articles made by its pupils. The sale began yesterday and ends on Dec. 22, the hours being from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Among the articles to be placed on sale are hand carved work in wood and leather, and a large variety of fancy articles suitable for Christmas gifts.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Nelan.

Charles Nelan, a newspaper cartoonist, died of consumption yesterday at Cave Springs, Ga., where he went some two months ago for his health. Mr. Nelan had been associated with newspapers in New York for six years, having come here from the West, where he had been a cartoonist for seventeen years. He was born in Akron, O., and was forty-six years old. About six months ago he complained of ill-health and went to the Adirondacks. Feeling no better, he returned to the city and was advised to go South, where his condition soon became worse. He is survived by a widow.

Miss Susan Travers Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—Miss Susan Travers, daughter of the late William R. Travers of New York, died here to-night at the Muenchinger King cottage of pneumonia. She was a member of one of New York's well-known families, and her only brother is William R. Travers, who is now at Aiken. She was the granddaughter of Seyerier Johnson of Maryland. A sister-in-law of Miss Travers was Mrs. John G. Heckscher.

Obituary Notes.

"LEW" SPENCER, known prominently in the minstrel world for the last twenty years, and formerly an associate of the late "Billy" Rice, fell dead in Chicago yesterday. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

JOHN M. MAYHEW, one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in New Jersey, is dead at his home, 8 Broad Street, Newark, aged seventy-five years. Deceased was for fifty years a Mason and for twenty-seven years was Grand Reporter of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor. He was for many years engaged in the dry goods business, but retired five years ago. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

DANIEL REEVES VAN WINKLE, aged fifty-five, died yesterday at his residence, 131 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy suffered in June last. Mr. Van Winkle had been for the past twenty-five years cashier for the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., one of the oldest import and export firms in New York.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Magazine for Christmas—a great de luxe volume of 180 pages—is now on the newsstands. It is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of magazine making ever produced.

The American Nation: A History

Five volumes have already been issued of this great definitive history of our nation. Never before has the attempt been made to write the history of America on so grand and comprehensive scale—in twenty-eight volumes. It has involved the labors of a score of historical scholars, each contributing an individual volume, and the whole edited by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, and supervised by the state historical societies of Massachusetts, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin.

This tremendous work not only boasts the accurate and authoritative work of specialists, who have spent years in preparation, but is written in a popular style and each volume is complete and readable in itself. *The New York Sun* says:

"The series is eminently desirable. The men who write the books are all competent scholars, and, judging from these volumes, are capable of putting their knowledge into popular English. The editor is able to direct, and is backed by committees of several historical societies. To some people it may suffice to know that Mr. Charles Francis Adams approves. The volumes are handy and well printed. Even twenty-eight volumes will not be hard to read, and the reader will get clear ideas of the chief things that scholars have found out about the history of the United States."

The Memoirs of a Baby

No book of the year has caused more merriment than this one by Josephine Daskam, and more people are laughing over it now than ever. If you have not seen the sixty very funny pictures by Fanny Y. Cory, you have missed a treat.

The Light of the Star

Hamlin Garland here takes the reader behind the scenes in a big New York theatre and weaves a romance that rivals in interest and intensity that of the stage itself. The story is a new one and the setting most unique.

London Mews

This quaintly designed and cleverly illustrated book contains a profusion of pictures and verses about cats. Catharine Janvier has exploited pussy-life from a novel point of view that will please the little folks.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—DISOSWAY.—Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Saint Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Marion, daughter of Mrs. Anne M. Disosway and the late Cornelius Doty Disosway, to Mr. William Dunbar Brush.

DIED.

BLAIKIE.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1904, William Blaikie, aged 61 years.
Funeral services will be held in the chapel Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J., to-day at 3:30 P. M. Train service, Chambers Street ferry 2:20 P. M.

DUHAIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the Plaza Hotel, Claude L. Faye Duhain, only son of Louis and Mary Faye Duhain, in the 30th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Leo's Church, 28th St. between 5th and Madison Avs., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment private.

GORMLEY.—In Providence, R. I., on the 7th inst., Mary E., beloved daughter of John and Sarah Gormley of 33 Wonasquatucket Av.

GOTTFRIED.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1904, at his late residence, Upper Montclair, N. J., Frederick Gottfried, in the 47th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2:30. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery, Upper Montclair, N. J.

HAND.—At her residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, of pneumonia, Maria L. Hand, widow of Clifford A. Hand, and daughter of the late James Schott of Philadelphia.
Funeral services at her late residence, 114 East 16th St., on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 4 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—Dec. 6, William Henry Hoffman, beloved father of Frederick Evans, Katharine, and Emily Rosekrantz Hoffman, at his home, Fort Wayne, Ind., in his sixty-fifth year; born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1840.

METTAM.—On Monday, Dec. 5, John Charles Mettam, in his 47th year.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Park and 16th St., Thursday, Dec. 8, 7:30 P. M. Interment private.

MITCHELL.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Dec. 7, 1904, Samuel S. Mitchell, son of the late Matthew Mitchell and brother of the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell.

STOUGHTON.—In Brookline, Mass., Dec. 3, Mary Fiske Stoughton, in the 84th year of her age, widow of the Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton.

TERRY.—On Dec. 5, 1904, at Sayville, L. I., William H. Terry, only son of the late Mary Terry and Joseph H. Terry, U. S. N.
Funeral at Sayville, 2:30 P. M., Dec. 8, private.

TOWER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at Boston, Mass., Sylvester Tower, aged 71 years.
Funeral services Thursday, Dec. 8, 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 234 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'rs 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

FOUND—Columbus Av., near 86th St., Monday, pocketbook containing small sum; owner may recover by paying for advertising. 24 West 83d.

LIBERAL reward, no questions asked, for return of two watches and chains taken on Monday evening from 137 East 34th St.

LOST.—On Sixth Av. Elevated, Tuesday morning, small package, addressed "Miss Jessie Straus," 106 East 110th St.; please return to 47 Astor Court Building and receive reward.

LOST.—Nov. 20, 3d Av. "L" near Bronx station, or on way to Mount Vernon, ladies' fur neckpiece, tan color. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace. Reward.

LOST.—Lady's Swiss watch, pink face, small diamonds, in cover, going from Irving Place through 23d St. to Altman's; reward. H., Box 135 Times.

LOST.—Collie, answering to Rob or Bob; white-tipped tail, striped nose, neck and chest; liberal reward. Smith, 292 West 122d St.

LOST—Nov 22, pearl and sapphire bar brooch; suitable reward. E. D., 35 East 57th.

NOV. 25, on way to Jersey City, rough pearl breastpin, enamel mountings; four pink stones; liberal reward if returned in good condition. 220 East 16th St.

Park Av., between 20th and 42d Sts., lady's gold watch; monogram, "H. M. S."; liberal reward. E. S. Tomlinson, 47 East 20th St.

STRAYED from 61 East 65th St., a fat, old black spaniel dog; answers to the name of "Chapple"; a liberal reward will be paid on his return.

$100 REWARD for gold opera bag, lost December 1st, possibly at the Amsterdam Bank. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$25 REWARD for return of pearl and diamond pendant, consisting of a pear shaped pearl drop with single diamond above; lost Tuesday afternoon at Delmonico's. Return to 58 East 34th St. for above reward.

BUSINESS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK.—Large sunny room, with or without board; small one adjoining; private bath.

107TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; good board; table board.

111TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large room, with board; references.

21st St., 136 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; gentlemen; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers second floor front suite with board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large room, with first-class board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Refined family; single and double room, $5 upward; exceptional. Witte.

58TH ST., 101 WEST.—One handsome, sunny room in modern apartment; references. Mrs. Lyman.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large second floor rooms, suitable for couples, gentlemen; select home; references.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Front basement, double room, sunny; gentlemen; refined home; table guests; references.

96TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred. 1.

12CD ST., 150 WEST.—Large handsome room; all conveniences; excellent home table; Americans; references.

128TH ST., 2,061 5TH AV.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; terms moderate.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large hall room; excellent board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

BEACH AVE., 163, BRONX.—Light furnished room in Jewish family. S. Kauter.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board, $10 weekly. F. B., Box 132 Times.

LUXURIOUSLY-APPOINTED large, smaller front rooms; liberal table; private American family. 9 West 88th St.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

WANTED—Furnished second floor with private meals in absolutely private family by gentleman and wife; must be south of 59th St. and east of 6th Av.; references desired. Answer by letter only, Room 802, 52 William St., city.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

13TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large, small, comfortably heated, well furnished, clean, first-class; reasonable; transients.

20TH ST., 32 EAST.—First-class room for bachelors only; second floor; references required.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

26TH, 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; moderate prices; permanent or transient guests.

32D ST., 22 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms with or without private bath; well heated; running hot, cold water; moderate. Reese.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant sunny hall room, with closet; near bath; gentlemen only; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST, (third bell.)—Large, beautiful, light rooms; modern; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable.

44TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large furnished room; closet, running water, bath, and heat; private house.

50TH ST., 139 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms on parlor floor; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms and back parlor, suitable for three gents; hot and cold running water; bath.

55TH ST., 308 WEST.—Large second floor alcove and other desirable rooms; private house; reference.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished parlor, well heated.

57TH ST., 403 WEST.—Beautifully finished connecting rooms; private bath; steam heat; separate entrance; convenient to all cars; gentlemen preferred; independence. Flockton.

58TH ST., 102 EAST, near Park Av.—Desirable large furnished rooms; telephone; private house.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; reasonable; private house; references required.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent two large furnished rooms.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Cozily furnished front hall room; references; gentleman; telephone; private house.

72D St., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; gentleman.

73D ST., 56 West.—Delightful large room, private house; excellent service; business people preferred.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, one flight; bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

90TH ST., 123 WEST.—Lovely sunny parlors; entrance to each; refined family; gentlemen; references. Vrooman.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Well-kept private house; large, warm, light rooms; hot water.

95TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two desirable newly furnished rooms, connecting or separate; conveniences; private; moderate.

96TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room, connecting shower bath; convenient to "L" and Subway.

96TH ST., 164 WEST.—Warm, clean room; use of bath; private family; breakfast optional. Bendheim.

99TH ST., 101 West.—Comfortable furnished room, all improvements; fireproof building; terms reasonable. Rodwanner.

101ST ST., 327 WEST.—Large square room and bath, second floor; private family; board optional.

113 WEST 71ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; private family; electric light; references.

127TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, square front room for two gentlemen; comfortably furnished; heated; hot and cold water; convenient to Subway.

132D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

BACK PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION SUITable for physician, dentist; service; West 152d St, 1,043 Times, Harlem.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room; gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Apartment, Times, Harlem.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 164, CORNER 118TH ST.—Comfortable front room for one or two gentlemen in refined German family; references. Boes.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Owner of a good house in West 40th St., near Cathedral, too large for family, wishes to rent a floor, two rooms and bath, to man of right sort; newly decorated and all modern improvements; any service desired can be arranged; price, $1,500 a year. Box D, 133 Times.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

BROOKLYN.

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove, Handkerchief, Perfumery, Jewelry, Neckwear, Housefurnishing, Silver, Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery and Toy Departments.

Apply to Superintendent.

NO LATE CLOSING THIS YEAR; STORE CLOSES AT 6; THE SIX DAYS PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS AT 7 P. M.

A.—A.—A.—WE WILL receive applications from refined and intelligent saleswomen for positions in the followings stocks: Pictures, leather goods, stationery, perfumery, jewelry, gloves, bric-a-brac, ribbons, fine china. Apply in person or by mail. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn,

Have vacancies in a number of their departments for competent and experienced Saleswomen; there are exceptional opportunities for those who are familiar with

Jewelry, Silverware, Toys, Crackers. Cloaks and Suits, Leather Goods, Books, China, Candies, Handkerchiefs, Art Embroideries.

All applicants should apply at Superintendent's office, Fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

Following our usual custom we shall close evenings at 6 o'clock until six days prior to Christmas, when the store will close at 7 o'clock.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE TIDY GIRLS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M., 4TH FLOOR.

THE 14TH STREET STORE requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments, bookmakers for their ribbon department, cashiers, parcel wrappers, messengers, cash girls. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—Respectable active girl for wholesale silk stock and to make herself generally useful; state salary, experience; references required. Box D, 146 Times.

WANTED—Proof reader; competent young woman for directory work; must be experienced, quick, and accurate; wages, $12. Call, 90 William, second floor.

WANTED—Girls, 14 to 16, as cash girls; must be neat and intelligent. Apply to John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Males.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT WATCHMAKER. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED TEAM DRIVERS; THOSE WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CITY AND CAN FURNISH BOND. APPLY AT 22 QUINCY ST., BROOKLYN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers by the day; terms reasonable. Address M. K., Dressmaker, 408 West 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day; good cutter and fitter. 356 West 31st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A gentlewoman, with many years' experience as housekeeper, with, if necessary, the supervision and mother's care of children; highest references furnished; none but responsible position considered. Superior, 102 West 67th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework. Care Mrs. Nagle, 93 9th Av.

LADY, highly cultured, successful teacher, German, French, or English to foreigners; wishes few more engagements. Kindly address A. Zingg, 219 East 96th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to go out by the day, or cleaning. 208 East 73d St., ground floor.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl as nurse or chambermaid; would prefer to sleep home. O'Hare, 208 East 73d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Middle-aged American school teacher. Seamstress, 143 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER; anxious to secure permanent position; three years' experience in position where good work was essential; best references from last employer; $12. Ambitious, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20:) limited experience general office work; exceptionally bright American; educated Brooklyn High School; prominent business college; moderate salary. Quick, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultivated, competent young woman not afraid hard work; experienced general commercial, legal work; educated; reference. Margaret Phillips, Gen. Del., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young business woman; not afraid of hard work; thoroughly experienced; capable; refined; best references; $12-$15. None Better, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; 1 year's experience; well educated; excellent spelling, punctuation; $6; careful and accurate. 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer will instruct shorthand pupil evenings for room in respectable home; references. Box 10, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; five years' experience; American parentage; best references; $10-$12. Stenographer, 219 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. Experienced; owns machine; permanency; salary moderate; copying home. K., 167 West 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' continuous experience; fully competent; salary $12. Box 25, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl, (17,); as stenographer; experience and reference; salary $8. Remington, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; smart, $6; rapid and accurate. Miss March, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick beginner; work week on trial. W., Room 150, World Building.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady, 19; experienced; start, $7. Miss Rogers, 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. F. T., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands commercial and law work; references. Miss D., 131 Times.

Males.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; excellent speller; moderate salary; excellent references. M., 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined; position with good firm, $6; references. Miss Mason, 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman stenographer wishes change. Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

TEACHER.—Experienced public school teacher, (woman,) will coach college students or teach elementary subjects through all grades. High School, 881 Park Av.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

Males.

Active retired middle-aged business man, living on income, large and varied experience, would help first-class house or corporation develop their enterprise; office or outside connection to be based on results; knowledge French, German, Flemish, Dutch; canvassing, insurance, and promotion schemes ignored. Address Reliable, Box D 147 Times.

A.—EXPERT ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced, successful, hustler will furnish highest credentials regarding character, ability; desires immediate engagement. Persistence, Box 108 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, posted, systematized, examined, balanced, &c.; terms moderate; highest references. K. O., 131 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation bookkeeper; highest indorsements and bond; expert systematizer. Auditor, Post Office Box 869.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man, 21, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; can figure; excellent references, and penman. William A. Smith, 75 West 11th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT.—By young German speaking fluently French and some English; practical experience; moderate terms. Translator, 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—25; seven years' experience; accurate; accustomed to detail; competent to take charge; references. W. K. L., Room L-2, Produce Exchange.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—28; temporary or special work; moderate rate. S., 148 East 55th St.

BOY, well educated, of good family, desires position in office; good references. 160 Times.

BUTLER—COOK.—Thoroughly competent to do marketing, serve dinners, luncheon, parties; good wages expected; long experience; personal city references. Swedish couple, 149 East 26th St.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

CHEF.—First-class cook, hotel or private family. M. Rico, 343 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages; neat appearance, sober, reliable. Personal or written reference. F. D., 1,364 Broadway.

FARM MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; first-class references. W. Martin, Great Neck, L. I.

OXFORD MAN, successful teacher; also qualified to act as private secretary or literary assistant, and experienced in preparing literary and educational matter for the press. Oxon, 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and good general office man (28) seeks position; will begin at low salary if promised advancement. 1,057 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, energetic; highest reference good character; seeks position responsible house. American, 108 Times.

UPHOLSTERER.—As upholsterer; work out on furniture, curtains, draperies. C. F. Wolf, Mills Hotel, Bleecker St.

WAITER, &c.—Young colored man, neat, intelligent, as waiter, porter, or useful man in hotel, store, boarding house, or office. George, 68 West 43d St.

YOUNG MAN, versatile, healthy, intelligent, desires excellent home in requital for services. Address Talented, Box 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, in office; experienced bookkeeper; can operate typewriter. Address H., Box 110 Times.

MASSAGE.

GEGEN RHEUMATISMUS, NERVOESITÄET, schlechter Circulacion des Blutes, sowie Verdauungsstoerung des Magens, empfiehlt sich ein nach System Professor Dr. Winternitz, medicinisch geschulter und erfahrener Masseur. Langjaehrige Praxis in Karlsbad, Kaiserbad, Oesterreich.

MICHAEL DONHOFER,
416 East 79th St.

GOVERNMENT SAVES $2,000,000

Sugar Test Decision by Supreme Court Denies Importers That Sum in Refunds.

It was estimated yesterday by the Customs officials here that $2,000,000 has been saved to the Government in refunds by its victory over the importers of sugar in the decision in the "sugar test case," handed down by the United States Supreme Court on Monday. The decision is considered the most important in Customs law since that upholding the constitutionality of the Dingley act.

In the decision the Supreme Court denies an application by the American Sugar Refining Company and others for a writ of certiorari to review the finding of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which was against the importers.

The question at issue was whether the exact scientific method should be used by the customs officials in making the polariscopic test for the saccharine strength of sugar, or the less accurate method in use in the trade.

Sugar is dutiable at specific rates according to the test and a very slight increase in the polariscopic reading often means a large increase in duty.

The decision will release for disposition about 10,000 protests now on the suspended files of the Board of General Appraisers. This is the largest number of protests on any one issue since the constitutionality decision, when 50,000 were released.

It was said yesterday that an extra clerical force would be needed in the customs department here for about a month to dispose of the accumulated protests.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NEW YORK BREAD COMPANY.—A deficiency judgment for $20,036 was entered yesterday against the New York Bread Company in favor of M. I. S. McCutcheon, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

AMERICAN FINANCE AND MORTGAGE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Altman yesterday received an execution for $15,869 against the American Finance and Mortgage Company, formerly of 112 Wall Street; in favor of August J. de Kanstein, who obtained an attachment against the company in July, 1903, for services rendered between June 1 and 4, 1903, in promoting the National Ore and Smelting Company, for which the American Finance and Mortgage Company agreed to pay.

Out of Town.

ELMIRA.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States Court in Buffalo against the Independent Leather Manufacturing Company of this city. The unsecured claims of the petitioning creditors—the Chemung Canal Trust Company, Daniel T. Durland, and Fred Sheeley—aggregate $78,769. The total alleged indebtedness is $200,000. A. Lee Smith, Vice President of the Chemung Canal Trust Company, was named as receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS REICHMAN.—Morris Reichman of 163 Avenue B, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,985 and no assets. The principal creditors are the Rubsam & Horrmen Brewing Company of Staten Island, $5,215, and the Joseph Tallert Brewing Company of Brooklyn, $1,857.

WILLIAM R. FAGAN.—William R. Fagan, one of the partners of the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co., cotton brokers of 43 Exchange Place, has applied for his discharge in bankruptcy, and MacGrane Coxe, the referee in bankruptcy, who has charge of the case, has set down the hearing upon the application for Dec. 19 next, in the United States District Court.

WALTER H. MAYNARD.—Walter H. Maynard, a physician residing at 207 West Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,076, and no assets. Among the creditors are Amelia Ferris, $857, on a judgment and $1,000 money claimed as a loan; Malald Ferris Maynard, $1,500, money claimed as loan, and Catharine Donlon, $500, for lost furniture and other effects. A few days ago Charles J. Hardy was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Dr. Maynard at the instance of Amelia Ferris.

T. H. LEARY & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of T. H. Leary & Co., stock brokers, of 41 Wall Street, were filed yesterday by James A. May, one of the partners, and show liabilities of $54,710 and assets of $5,637, consisting of cash, $1,526, in the hands of the receiver, and accounts, $4,111. There are 300 creditors, those whose claims are over $1,000 being the following: Jay C. Wemple, Schenectady, $9,176; Charles A. Bailey of Upper Rensselaer, $5,509; E. L. Erbeck, White Plains, $3,028; M. Kanause, Dover, N. J., $2,432; Coleman & Carlyon, Bloomsburg, Penn., $1,585; William F. Warren, $1,500, and M. J. Wood, Philadelphia, $1,075.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BADT, William—A. McMahon	$30
BEZOLD, John—G. R. Comrie	405
BRENNAN, Patrick—W. H. McKenzie	119
BLACK, John V. and Henry V. D.—F. Kelton	70
BINCKHORST, Dingeman—W. H. Coombs	69
BLUMENTHAL, Rudolph L., and George Mell—J. F. Consolyea, costs	114
BARSE, Willard H.—E. Gelb	92
BIONDI, Ernesto—Star Company, costs	49
BATES, Charles A.—Publishers' Collection Agency	327
BATES, Charles A., and Henry V. Brandenburg—Publishers' Collection Agency	274
COZZENS, Leonard—E. J. Walsh	26
CALIFANO, Frank W.—L. Eemo	68
DEVAN, Charles—E. Rickards	29
DAVIDSON, Gabriel—New York Telephone Company	53
EIDLITZ, Otto M. and Robert J.—W. Sherry	127
EDELMAN, George, and Joseph Harlander, Jr.—R. Gobber	812
FERGUSON, Alexander—Harlem Savings Bank	462
FREUNDLICH, Morris—McGlinsy Transfer Company	207
FITZSIMMONS, William, and E. C. Walker—J. Swenson	22
FORMAN, Samuel—B. Schlesinger and another	921
GRISSLER, Louise—Corn Exchange Bank	22
GILROY, Eugene C., receiver—Hickok Printing Company, 6,349, or possession of property or	4,942
GOTTLIEB, J. Adelphi—Hamilton Bank of New York	849
GRADSTONE, Max, and Stanley M. Steinhaus—D. T. Mallett	189
HARLOW, Carrie V.—C. G. Tunis	66
HARLAM, E. M.—T. F. Mulligan and another	33
HALL, William K.—G. Ross	1,337
HEINE, Morris—G. L. Kass	709
HAYDEN, Richard M.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, costs	2,030
HOWE, A. Woodcock—Western Underwriter Company	38
HEFFERAN, Neilly—J. Cain	82
F. & QUIMBY COMPANY—The Art Company	32
CITY OF NEW YORK—D. Heifert	44
THE CHARLES L. LORING MUSICAL Club and Amusement Directory—C. E. Edgar	274
MICHAEL PRINTING COMPANY—M. H. Throop	3,085
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Grushkin	47
INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONstruction Company—P. M. Mallon	359
THE ALLAN BABCOCK MANUFACTURing Company—D. Mallett	333
GEORGE F. BALMER CONTRACTING Company—New York Telephone Company	54
PAYMASTER GOLD MINE COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	78
UNIQUE BUCKLE MANUFACTURING Company—New York Telephone Company	66
SIMON & CO—New York Telephone Company	67
AMERICAN TECHNICAL BOOK COMpany—New York Telephone Company	70
CURTIS & WILSON MACHINE COMpany—A. E. Pelham	27
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion of the City of New York—M. Foley	29
JACOBS, Joseph—G. L. Gilham	1,401
JACOBSON, Eva—New York Telephone Company	71
THE AMERICAN FINANCE AND MANufacturing Company—A. J. de Kuntslein	109
CITY AND RESORT HOTEL COMpany—J. Hamilton and another	15,860
KETCHAM, Mary W.—E. P. Hatch	837
NEW YORK BREAD COMPANY—M. I. S. McCutcheon	249
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILWAY Company—J. M. Joyce, administrator	20,036
LIEBESKIND, Leon A.—P. Pfotenhauer and another	713
LEVITAN, Mark W.—J. L. Lowell and another	263
JENKINS, Ida L., and George H. Taylor—W. T. Hookey	499
LEVIN, Harry, and Harris J. Packman—A. McNally and another	1,536
MEDBURY, James V. and Chauncey C.—J. G. Speidel	275
MAHLER, Louis—G. W. Tooker	187
MEYER, Henry—New York Telephone Company	66
MURRAY, Matthew—New York Telephone Company	49
McQUAID, George E.—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	29
McSHANE, Charles E.—Electrical World and Engineer	526
LAUER, William H.—L. Spitloir	239
MENZER, Conrad J., Jr.—Dressel Railway Lamp Works, costs	71
MOGLAN, William J.—W. Steed	83
MILLER, Louis S.—H. Mattus, costs	1,044
NICHOLS, Benjamin F.—New York Telephone Company	80
McCARTHY, Frank M.—Bristol Hotel Company	38
O'CONNOR, T.—T. W. Henry	132
OSBORN, Charles S.—American Exchange National Bank	47
POST, William B.—J. Buchanan and another	2,371
POWERS, Edmund W.—C. Benner	22
PAGELOW, Alfred—G. F. Lazarus	35
ROGERS, James—Hamilton Bank of New York City	97
ROESNER, Rose, administratrix—M. Roesner	9,044
RUPP, John V. B.—G. Fuchs	190
RAINES, George—H. Beall	125
REESE, Edwin H.—D. G. Agnew and another	443
RYAN, Peter J.—D. Holland	2,394
STEINFELS, Charles—Yorkville Bank	310
SIMONS, Benjamin—A. V. Amy and another	268
STRIKER, Josephine—F. E. Johnson and another	101
SCHEURER, Louis—Sharburne Creamery Company	90
SOLOMON, Joseph—C. Bimberg	477
SCHANNON, Adolph M.—New York Telephone Company	297
VECCHIONE, Pasquale—P. Pati	51
WHEELER, Teresa—C. Meyers	66
WARTELS, Louis—I. Glaser	40
WALL, John R.—New York Telephone Company	60
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Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

SMITH, Isaac P.—A. O. Wolfe, Dec. 1, 1904	75
JOHNSTON, Anna M.—D. Lindenborn, Oct. 24, 1904	85
LEVIN, Louis—I. Blumberg, Nov. 25, 1904	881
WILINSKY, Louis—J. Fink, Oct. 19, 1904	240
O'BEIRNE, James R.—Oct. 15, 1904	107
CURTISS, Julia—H. H. Wibirt, May 2, 1902	13,589
DE RESERE, Frank—Austin, Nichols & Co., Aug. 30, 1899	103
KENNY, William F. and Charles Lehr—D. Maher and another, Aug. 17, 1903	522
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JUDSON, Edward—J. Gallick, Feb. 20, 1896	202
JUDSON, Edward—C. B. Lut, Feb. 20, 1896	208
JUDSON, Edward—T. J. Kirbey, Aug. 22, 1896	587
JUDSON, Edward—W. & J. Sloane, April 29, 1896	232

ARREST BAD TRANSFER MAN.

Conductor Says Lee Drew Revolver When Old Ticket Was Refused.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Stephen Lee of New Rochelle, who says he is twenty-eight years of age and a college graduate, boarded a New Rochelle trolley car in this city early this morning and handed to Conductor James Atwell a transfer that was two hours old. Lee refused to pay another fare and Atwell was about to eject him from the car when Lee, it is said, drew a revolver and, pointing it at Atwell, shouted:

"You'll take that transfer or I'll take all your money."

Atwell says that Lee pulled the trigger twice, but the cartridge failed to go off. Lee left the car.

Meanwhile Mike Kelly, the only other passenger on the car, had jumped off the car and met Policeman Moore. While the two were talking Lee got off the car a block further on. Moore ran up and ordered Lee to throw up his hands, and in this undignified position he marched him to Police Headquarters, all the time keeping his revolver pressed against the prisoner's back.

The police say they found the revolver in Lee's pocket, with five shells in it, three of which showed that an attempt had been made to explode them. This morning he was arraigned before City Judge Simpson and held without bail on a charge of felonious assault until Saturday morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Peter Donaldson, Glasgow.

HOLLAND—Col. Ned Arden Flood, Pennsylvania.

IMPERIAL—Andre Siegfried, Paris; John Muellor and Peodor, St. Petersburg; Dr. A. Cesar Lopez, Amazon, Brazil; J. C. Carratts, Brazil.

GRAND—Judge Platt Rogers, Denver; R. W. Waddell, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Hugo Lorens, Dresden.

MANHATTAN—J. C. Lavardi, Paris.

NETHERLAND—Count Schmetton and Gen. A. I. Loewenfeld, Berlin.

MURRAY HILL—Col. W. H. Boyle, United States Army.

HOTEL ASTOR—Dr. A. B. Herrick, Panama; R. d'Mareuad, Paris.

GREGORIAN—Mayor Fleischman, Cincinnati.

ASTOR HOUSE—David B. Spencer, Tokio, Japan; A. B. Britt, Paris; M. Jobson, Falem, Sweden; Sven Carlsan, Stockholm, Sweden.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, knit underwear; R. B. Adams, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. Barnby, corsets; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Blumfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; Hotel York.

Black, Starr & Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Black, cloaks; G. L. Kaufman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Barr, William Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, ladies' hosiery and knit underwear; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vonderpyl, furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks; 3 Greene Street; Hotel Astor.

Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, notions; Hotel Astor.

Cohn, H. J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Clement, Dronger & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Mayer, linens and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Davenport Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. E. Davenport, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. R. Brown, cloaks, suits, and waists; 2 Walker Street.

Davis Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Davis, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Divas, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Busse, linens; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, wrappers; Victoria Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. A. Baker, carpets; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, straw goods; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, ladies' suits and skirts; 377 Broadway; Hotel Bralin.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Burkhardt, notions; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Irvin Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; R. Harris, furnishing goods; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Astor.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel York.

McKeon, Ellen Co., Austin, Texas; A. J. Ellers, domestics,

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—81—T. B. Lee, Jr., plaintiff, vs. H. S. Robinson.—Argued.

82—Wesley E. Travis, appellant, vs. the United States, and 232—Luther Clay Stevens, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued.

Day call for Thursday, Dec. 8: Nos. 84, (and 225,) 85, 86, 92, 93, (and 150,) 99, 100, 102, (and 88,) and 103.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

76—U S vs Meier	87—Cayuta, &c, Co vs Kennedy Valve Co
84—Same vs Merck	94—Clement vs Wilson
34—Giallombardo vs U S	95—Roberts vs Bennett
30—Same vs Durand	96—In re Dresser
60—Nat Casket Co vs Stolz	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.

426—Fitzgerald vs Penn R R	42—Hoag vs Weingarten
278—Werckmeister vs Am Tobacco Co	51—Moore vs Nat Coal, &c, Co
447—Rankin vs Harper	53—Atlantic N Y, N H & H R R
457—Klaw vs Life Pub Co	54—Patterson vs Hawkesbury Lum Co
460—Hess vs Bradley	55—Harding vs Whitman
394—U S vs N Y Central Coal Co	56—Brennne vs Met St Ry
General calendar.	57—Buffalo Bill's, &c, vs Nat Surety Co
31—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R	58—Pentlarge vs Lewis
40—Delvecchio vs Brown	59—Short vs Met St Ry
	60—Same vs same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity cases.

9—Bronson vs Treuch [7562—A. Pollman

STATE COURTS.

Appeals Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 81, 150, 19, 86, 87, 360, 317, 88.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Bischoff and Gildersleeve, JJ.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS OF THE CITY COURT.

Hershfield vs. Smith and Mortensen Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Schiller vs. Weinstein.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order thereby vacated and stricken out. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

A. Cuneo Company vs. Hoepfen.—Appeal from order entered on May 27, 1904, and appeal from judgment entered on said order on May 28, 1904, dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Appeal from order of May 31, 1904, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Memorandum per curiam.

Empire Trust Company vs. Devlin.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Matter of Brenner.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Dickson vs. Manattan Rand vs. ——.—Order revoked, without costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Woodward vs. Schaeffer.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Memorandum per curiam.

Goldstein vs. Michaelson.—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENTS OF THE CITY COURT.

Taheppe vs. Nathan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Isinger vs. New York Steam Fitting Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Landsman vs. Hausner.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Nestlar vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Van Houtan, as trustee, vs. Oliver.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Jones vs. Int. Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Carmichael vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Barnard vs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff, with costs, with leave to the defendant to amend the answer upon payment of such costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Meyerson vs. Levy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Doherty vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Hilger vs. Black.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Daly vs. Piza.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Zeiman vs. George V Blackburn Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Dooley vs. Degnon-McLean Contracting Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Rosen vs. Voorhees.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Berlin vs. Block.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

McCormick vs. Gubner.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Mitterwaider vs. Supreme Lodge, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Wood & Selleck vs. Ellsworth.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Heidenberg vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Judgment modified by striking out direction for a dismissal upon the merits, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Radi vs. ——.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Reisig vs. Grand Theatre Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Fine vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Sypher vs. Schaeffer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Goldstein vs. Michaelson.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Munzer vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Empire Trust Company vs. Devlin.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Matter of Brenner.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Dickson vs. Manattan Rand vs. ——.—Order revoked, without costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Woodward vs. Schaeffer.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Memorandum per curiam.

Goldstein vs. Michaelson.—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Van Houtan, as trustee, vs. Oliver.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

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Carmichael vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Barnard vs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff, with costs, with leave to the defendant to amend the answer upon payment of such costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Meyerson vs. Levy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Doherty vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Hilger vs. Black.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Daly vs. Piza.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Zeiman vs. George V Blackburn Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Dooley vs. Degnon-McLean Contracting Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Rosen vs. Voorhees.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Berlin vs. Block.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Falk vs. Tinnever.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Rosin vs. Petigor.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Brooks vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hanson vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Glass vs. Hauser.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Zippert vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Cluster Gas Light Company vs. Baker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Milder vs. Lese.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed; no costs to either party. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Burnett vs. Meyers.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Levy vs. Avery.—Judgment modified by increasing the amount to $546.02, with costs, and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Lashinsky vs. Russian Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Ascheim vs. Leirnsohn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Dages vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Morris vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Machson vs. Byrot.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Purchio vs. Piscane.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Myers vs. Brown-Cochrane Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Frankel vs. Rosenfield.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Weinstein vs. Cohen.—Final order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Shropshire vs. Frankel.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Wade vs. Wolfson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Stromberg vs. Loiacona.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Georgia vs. Gange.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Angona vs. Greenberg.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Seleman vs. Habicht.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Nicholsburg vs. Van Moppes.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hendin vs. Lewis.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Cosel vs. Altschul.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Well vs. Miller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Toher vs. Schaefer.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Moore vs. Boehm.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Cahill vs. Fried.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Abel vs. Murphy.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Adimcik, by guardian, vs. Steinberg.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Herter Realty Company vs. Veiller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Rieser vs. Metropolitan Express Company.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plaintiff for $50 and costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Bischoff, J., concurring opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Zlonick vs. Greenfield and another.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Hamberger vs. Heilman.—Judgment reversed. Complaint dismissed, with leave to the respondent to appeal to the Appellate Division. Opinion per curiam.

Goldstein vs. Warshauer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Shaferman vs. Lyons.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Albert vs. Gallagher.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Maskowits vs. O'Connell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Kaufman vs. Abrahams.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Kapaloff vs. Feist.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Stein vs. Kesselgrub.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Costello vs. New York Central Railway Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Reiss, Liebowitz vs. New York Central Railway Company; Louis Liebowitz vs. New York Central Railway Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

31—Haan vs Fox	37—Stoddard vs Bell & Co
32—Brown vs Leary	42—Anderson vs Scribner
34—Frank vs Merc Nat Bank	43—Cassidy vs Arnold
35—Kirman vs Sun Print & Pub Ass'n	44—Same vs same
38—Healy vs Malcolm	46—Nowakowska vs Golliek
39—Tripp vs Seaboard Air Line Ry	47—Lewis vs Ely
6—People, &c, vs Beyers	48—Keyes vs George C. Flint & Co
	49—Arkush vs Marshall

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Houghton	24—Alumnae Ass'n vs Hansen
2—Bunce vs Dart	25—MacHale vs J Ruger Man Co
3—In re Crescent Av	26—Golding vs Hull
4—Cullinan vs Hanson	27—Burnham vs Franklin
5—Pedrozo vs N Y City Ry	28—City of New York vs A. Baker & Co
6—Holder vs same	29—Keleher vs Nat Fire Proofing Co
7—Gehring vs Am De Forest Wireless Tel Co	30—Brennan vs Hamilton
8—Loewers, &c, Brew Co vs Growther	31—Conlon vs Kelly
9—In re Kalm	32—Butler vs Barber
10—Silberstein vs Bertl	33—Fallon vs Bank for Savings
11—Swyer vs Denham	34—Simms vs Zobel
12—Gilligan vs Standard Coach Horse Co	35—Same vs Stanton
13—Brennan vs Moorhead	36—Rawsey vs Darrin
14—In re Amer Surety Co	37—Bogey vs Newell
15—Clothier vs Campbell Realty Corporation	38—Hallgarten vs Heering
15½—Same vs same	39—Hull vs Ketcham
16—City of New York vs Finn	40—Crowley vs Bloomingdale
17—Goodman vs Greene	41—Content vs Banner
18—Haverly Co vs Nankeville	42—Lathrop vs Mathews
19—Beale vs Am Exch Nat Bank	43—Karaghensian vs Daghistan
20—Reimann vs Reimann	44—Fritz vs Fritz
21—Club Stables vs Schuchman	45—In re Prospect Av
22—In re Wagner	46—Freeman vs Bristor
23—Bosch vs F. J. Emerich Co	47—Dwight vs Remsen
	48—In re Arnold
	49—Alpert vs Greenberg

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

General calendar.

428—Dickinson vs Grund	1221—United Bldg M Co vs City of N Y
335—English vs English	1222—Helmowitz vs Rothstein
320—Bunnell vs Wise	1229—Goldfinger vs Hirschfeld
590—Jones vs Jones	906—Golding vs Barry
721—Holme vs Holme	1258—Williams vs Clarke
749—Hall vs Thompson	2013—Lund vs Lund
531—Wilmarth vs Tams	1142—Kemp vs Laura
593—Rosenthal vs Haulenbeck	408—Diehl vs Dreyer
1234—Grosso vs Marx	1251—Werner vs Moses
1236—Bell vs Hoffman	443—Stein vs Stein
1252—Ennis Realty Corpn vs Sayre	724—United Box Board and Paper Co vs Howey
1288—Myers vs Lese	386—Hagaman vs Reinach
1279—Gerken vs N Y Nat Exch Bank	1290—Ludlam vs Ludlam
848—Dixon vs Dixon	76—Mieg vs Maass
1137—Roux vs Roux	426—Treadwell vs Clark
1253—Mendelson vs Weisholz	
511—Keane vs Ely	

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1293.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.—Deering vs Schreyer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Special Term, Part VI., Room.

3310—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

3418—Rice vs Gaveran	3069—Kurtswarth vs No Side Brew Co
3441—Boyajian vs Amer Mahogany Co	2369—City Trust, &c, Co vs Phila vs Reading R R Co
3531—Levers vs Magnetic Separator Co	3370—Same vs Waldbauer
3588—Cantrell vs Cantrell	3387—Miller vs Hood
3542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones	3081—Life Assn of Am vs Levy
3543—Same vs same	3157—Sprague Elev Co vs Inter-River Realty Co
3544—Same vs same	3658—Library Bureau vs Assod Mfg Corp
2629½—Haddaln Granite Co vs R'klyn R R	3691—Martinidess vs Martinidess
3595—Little vs Little	3720—O'Connell vs Hensle
3187—Mulford vs Amer Block	3721—Walter vs Kerwin
3551—Dommerich vs Dommerich	3740—Gilsey Bros Co vs Thompson
3390—Taylor vs Becker	3744—Barnum vs Buse
3374—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Avery	3751—Geo Ringler Co vs Kreidler
3395—Same vs Bacon	3598—Goldschmidt vs Stone
3583—Freeman vs Freeman	2320½—Kip's Bay Brew M Co vs Grudicl
3075—Nat Ex Bank of Hartford vs Frohman	
2404—Benheim vs Herter	
2487—Levor vs Cole	
3455—McCandlish vs R. A. Tucker Co	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1722—Herafall vs Man Ry	360—Hanlon vs Inter St Ry
295—Cole vs Dry D, &c, R R	861—Sams vs same
296—Ross vs Met St Ry	862—Johnson vs Met St Ry
320—Fraser vs Int St Ry	366—Kenney vs Inter St Ry
326—Fisher vs N Y C & H R R R	368—Whiteus vs same
330—Mathey vs Met St Ry	374—Johnston vs Met St Ry
331—Samuels vs same	375—Younger vs Inter St Ry
333—Mahrenholz vs same	1911—O'Brien vs N Y City Ry
334—Metz vs same	876—Schack vs Inter St Ry
336—Davitt vs same	377—Quinlan vs same
338—Fraser vs same	391—Keep vs Union Ry
341—Flynn vs same	393—Zraick vs Inter St Ry
346—Holland vs same	394—Leisen vs same
350—Hanlon vs same	397—Whiteworth vs Met St Ry
351—Ross vs same	400—Leary vs Inter St Ry
352—Beyel vs same	404—Roselmer vs same
354—Madigan vs same	411—Geld vs same
185—Gallagher vs same	
181½—Crouter vs same	
91—McGovern vs Man Ry	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2656—Barbieri vs Deeves	3682—Levy vs Cen Con W & Co
2659—Bellieri vs same	476—Rech vs May
2408—Reise vs Lehane	2106—Kragel vs Green
2654—Morris vs I Stiefel Co	1145—Randall vs Holbrook C & D Con Co
434—Rosenzweig vs Vought	213—Tischler vs Consol Gas Co
2555—Stewart vs N Y Herald Co	306—Mayor, &c, vs Webb
2629—Kiernan vs Eidlitz	307—Bell vs Koefler
2635—Kabay vs Richie	310—Connolly vs Union Railway
493—Dougherty vs Brunner's Exp Co	314—Corcery vs Rubin
523—Herbst vs Ettlinger	321—Moore vs Maine SS Co
2429—White vs Friesen	2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
2632—Witch vs Term Warehouse Co	280—Allen vs Martin
2515—Candlans vs Amer Ice Co	

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI. and VII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII. and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1237—Todd vs Cronkite	1297—Isaacs vs Silberstein
3193—Cullinan vs Reilly	937—Cons Park Brew Co vs Hurwitz
1043—Foederer vs Hull	1300—Hughes vs Dean
1306—Horwitz vs Stark	1310—Brown vs Wunderlich
1314—Simberg vs Simpson	1317—Stevenson vs Lawson & Baillie Mfg Co
1318—McKeown vs Daniel	1320—Hamilton vs 3d Av R R
1321—Lyons vs Pratt	1324—Heyman vs Hartford
1327—Schock vs Weis & Zerweck	1335—Rosenwald vs Seidenberg
1336—Franko vs Mittenthal	1339—Blodgett vs Byrne
1348—Sutliff vs Morris	1349—Schraff vs Bimberg
1354—Wachsman vs Reinhers	

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Corrigan for the People.

3485—Lally vs Burns	214—Topp vs Bang
3507—Friedman vs Lewkowitz	215—Levy vs Brady
3382—Kronthal vs Met St Ry	216—Marks vs Rogers
3469—Fingus vs same	217—Goldman vs De Bash
3376—Doellinger vs N J S S Co	218—Frank vs Mitchell
2967—Swan vs Neville	219—Same vs same
2955—Tuttlebaum vs Wise	220—Bergner vs Kraus
3572—Gavin vs Met St Ry	221—Dahlman vs Kleber
206—Solis vs Cirrito	222—Carter vs Fargo
307—Beadleston vs Goldsmith	224—Johnston vs Weir
308—Kroscheinz vs 3d Av R R	225—Haggerty vs Dempsey
209—Diehl vs Lyons	226—O'Connor vs Pullman Co
210—Horowits vs Roth	227—Hart vs Rosenberg
211—Sloan vs Wilson	228—Gallaghey vs Mayor, &c
212—Levin vs Cahn	
213—Harrigan vs Norman	

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

10100—Coughlin, &c, Co vs F S & N R R	3872—Lavey vs Montgomery
9496—Davis vs Padwell	10015—Fried vs Woodward
9668—Kohn vs Thomann	7063—Sartoris vs Taylor
6472—Kilmer vs Sutphin	10114—Mt. Holly Nat B vs Greer

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3570—Stankard vs Met St Ry	3680—Van Horne vs Fidelity Loan Ass'n
3571—Engel vs Int St Ry	3681—Legend vs Fisher
2056—Weinberger vs Met St Ry	3682—Lipetz vs Int St Ry
3094—Grant vs Int St Ry	3683—Wiener vs same
3095—Carney vs same	3684—Treacey vs Slater
3677—Piser vs Abercrombie	3685—Friel vs McLernon
8266—Stansioul vs Di Giovanni	3686—Moore vs Norwood
8568—Lindeman vs Int St Ry	3687—Lyons vs Nuse
3583—Greenhaut vs same	3688—Strodinger vs Bohats
3684—Schanz vs Hall	3689—Levy vs Levy
3638—Kamentitske vs Met St Ry	3690—Lyons vs Mut R Life Ins Co
3641—Goldfaden vs Int St Ry	3691—Lawton vs Markee
3647—Maloney vs same	3692—Finn vs Int St Ry
2072—Weaver vs Lawyers' Surety Co	3693—Castiri vs same
2519—Weinrelb vs Gans	3694—Nicolini vs 42d St, &c, Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Iselin, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Walter Henderson	4—Joseph O'Connor
2—James Howard, Morris Weinberger, William Monroe, Max Gelb	5—Thomas Johnson
3—Jacob Kaplin	6—Frank J. Smith
4—Cora Mahoney	7—John Keating, Thomas Farrell, John Foley
5—Mary Mahoney	John Hoffman,
6—Louis Flagiton	8—Jacob Schwartz
7—Harold Howard, Walter Brown	9—Henry Flynn
8—Sadie Faulkner	10—Harry Raymond
9—Hattie Crawford	11—George E. Ellis
10—James E. Kelley	12—Joseph Moore
11—Alexander Pfeifer	13—George Horvath
12—Frank Pepsolano	14—Alfred Lesyoyzinki
13—Giovanni Risso	15—John Williams
14—John H. Schpuselein	16—Morris Seigman
15—Henry Dozier	17—Thomas Daniisi
16—Saldio Thompson	18—Louise Reid
17—Louis Isler	19—Otto Gilbo
18—Abraham Epstein	20—John Cotfield
19—Harry Pressman	21—James Canfield, Frank Rose,
20—Frank Connelly	22—Frank Rose
Joseph Flynn	James Canfield
Pleadings.	23—George Abbott
1—Morris Sachs	24—John Jaeger
2—James Smith	25—Charles E. Palmer, alias Charles S. Rosen, alias L. Weinberg
3—William Watson	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Corrigan for the People.

1—George B. Quinn	5—Peter Senise
2—Samuel Fischer	6—Abraham Krinko
3—Julius Leiterman	7—Joseph D. Molson, Lucy Molson
4—Raffaele Laporta	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Arthur J Mallon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—William F. Kearns	7—Max Hoffart
2—John Donahue	8—Terrence S. Gorman
3—Sam Culvens	9—Frank Clarke
4—Charles Hecht	10—Frank Lago, Giachino Valenti
5—Peter Metaigis	11—Louis Fasciano
6—Charles Goldberg, Joseph Deutschman	12—Nicholas Lauritano

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Edmund F. Ratley vs. C. Herman Froelich—James Ridgway, Colwell Lead Co. vs. Joseph F. Sweeny—Joseph Rosenzweig.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Foster vs. Foster—Eugene H. Poznanski vs. Brannigan—Edward L. Parris, Eastern Trust Co. vs. Bain—Roger A. Pryor, In re Flynn—Frank D. Arthur, Norman vs. Rickwart—Paul L. Herman.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Long vs. Kelly—Charles W. Dayton, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Hubner vs. Masche—George Haas.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Withaus vs. Wynne—Jacob Rieger.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

8282—Anderson vs N Y Edison Co	10630—Vose vs Kuhn
4347—Cline vs B H R R	10661—Berri vs Collins
5585—Duffy vs Nat Bridge Supply Co	10384—Curtis vs Griswold
11110—Finger vs Peter Cooper Glue Factory	6385—Niesenbaum vs Pracht
11186—Rantzwelg vs Bedford Cons Co	10644—Albracht vs Germania Sav Bank
11270—Corrado vs Foley	8241—Givens vs B H R R
11318—Minew vs B H R R	3574½—Reed vs N Y Produce Exchange
10049—Grossi vs same	5950—Merrill vs Laing
11288—Aitken vs City of New York et al	5350—Maguire vs City of New York
10725—Prentice vs Wilson & Baillie Mfg Co	9080—Kupreirn vs Ruggieri
10971—Minarik vs Fieser	9296—Smith vs B H R R
5038—Gamper vs Wallace	10378—Hutchinson vs Leonard Metal Wks
9654—Murphy vs Lee	9845—Whitney vs Star Co
10677—Dominicus vs Hartford	10389—Same vs Press Pub Co
9699—Costello vs Gilmour	10449—Same vs Ev Journal

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

6027—Kaplan vs Epstein	6029—Kennel vs B H R R
6030—Powers vs B H & L R R	6031—Voigt vs Papendell
6033—Boyer vs Met St R R	6041—Tracy vs Reid
6044—McDonald vs B H R R	6049—Wood vs same
6047—Jacobs vs Int St R R	6050—McGovern vs B H R R
6053—Kenney vs same	6054—Schmidt vs same
6058, 6059—Moore vs same	6060—Van Every vs same
6061—Warren vs Stratton	6063—Toher vs B H R R
6064—Dietrich vs same	6151—Brooklyn Un El R R vs City of N Y
5386—Napier vs Egbert	6065—Lynch vs Omega Chemical Co

Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

Westchester County.

Calendar for Thursday, Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

22—Bratton vs Int St Ry	1102—Anderson vs Peekskill Opera House Co
301—Vaccarro vs Westchester Elec Ry	435—Dolan vs Westchester Elec Ry
409—Zeccardy vs Yonkers R R	227—Same vs same
64—Dunn vs Village of Irvington	226—Same vs same
139—Mosley vs Whitehall Fort'd Cement Co	226—Vergon vs same
433—Edwards vs Inter St Ry	231—Van Wyck vs Kidney
1011—Kern, as admx

FINANCIAL.

DECEMBER 31ST. AUDITS

SHOULD BE CONTRACTED FOR NOW.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

43 Cedar Street.

TELEPHONE 3658 JOHN.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 Surplus, $9,000,000

15 Nassau Street Equitable Building

DIVIDENDS.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued under Voting Trust Agreement dated May 14th, 1902:

The Board of Directors of Interborough Rapid Transit Company having declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon all the capital stock of the Company, payable on January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, holders of stock trust certificates above referred to are hereby notified that upon receipt of said dividend the undersigned will pay to the respective holders of such stock trust certificates an amount equal to the dividends upon the number of shares of said stock standing on the names of the undersigned voting trustees equal to those specified in the stock trust certificates respectively, and that the same will be paid on January 3rd, 1905, to the holders of said stock trust certificates of record on December 10th, 1904, at 3:00 P. M.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on December 10th, 1904, and reopened on January 3rd, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, November 30th, 1904.

E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHARLES B. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.

By AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Their duly authorized agents.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Lessee.
Eighty-third Quarterly Dividend.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, December 2, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1904, AND AN ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND OF THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. for the nine months ending December 31, 1904, have been declared, in compliance with the terms of the lease of the Manhattan Railway Company to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, payable at this office on and after Tuesday, January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, December 9th, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, December 22d, at ten o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1904.

The fifth regular semi-annual dividend of $5.00 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Common Stock, represented by Stock Trust Certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on December 17th, 1904, will be paid on January 2d, 1905.

Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Common Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on January 3d, 1905.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1904.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on the 3d day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY,
111 Fifth Av., New York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1904.

A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, on January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14, 1904. Transfer books will close December 14, 1904, and reopen January 4, 1905.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Secy. & Treas.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY,
111 Fifth Av., New York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1904.

A dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., was this day declared on the Common Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, on January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14, 1904. Transfer books will close December 14, 1904, and reopen January 4, 1905.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Secy. & Treas.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 22.
32 Nassau Street,
New York, December 8th, 1904.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 22) of One and One-half Per Cent., on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, December 24th, 1904. Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
241 Broadway, New York,
November 22d, 1904.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3% on the issues of the First and Second Preferred Stock was declared to all Stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, payable January 1st next.

DE WITT BERGEN, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

December 5th, 1904. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company. Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 7th, 1904.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 12th, 1904.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON BANK,
Canal and Forsyth Sts.,
New York, Dec. 7, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 2½% was declared, payable January 3d, 1905.

Transfer books will close December 24th, 1904, and reopen January 3d, 1905.

WM. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1904.

A dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

Transfer books close December 24th, 1904, and reopen January 4th, 1905

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
REAL ESTATE RECORD COMPANY,
14 & 16 Vesey Street,
New York, December 8th, 1904.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Record Association will be held in this office on December 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider a resolution for the voluntary dissolution of this corporation.

JAMES T. LINDSEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL DEPOT Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONville, Ind., November 19, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, indorsed on cover "Proposals for Q. M. Supplies," and addressed to undersigned, will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 9, 1904, for Hand Carts, Harness, Wagon Parts, Sheet Metals, Paints, Oils and Miscellaneous Supplies, as per schedule, which will be furnished to applicants. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. J. M. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

IOWA DIVISION BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the terms of the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, dated October 1, 1879, **the following Bonds** secured by the said Mortgage, **have been drawn by lot for payment,** viz.:—

Numbers of 5% Bonds.

81	573	824	1275	1813	2502	2766
99	594	862	1293	1839	2459	2774
140	630	871	1313	1894	2523	2789
234	672	944	1373	1927	2546	2867
245	725	953	1465	2023	2570	2890
302	780	950	1672	2127	2606	2892
388	789	978	1675	2184	2633	2934
424	791	1016	1730	2205	2647	
566	792	1200	1786	2228	2681	

Numbers of 4% Bonds.

6052	7655	9321	11063	13100	14904	16612
6074	7688	9341	11135	13129	15324	16654
6080	7704	9451	11418	13292	15473	16657
6105	7763	9522	11432	13299	15478	16799
6107	7857	9564	11446	13350	15594	16888
6201	7867	9578	11805	13541	15615	16910
6226	7934	9651	11827	13544	15621	16944
6319	8151	9727	11889	13655	15562	16945
6321	8159	10066	11922	13697	15755	17093
6329	8421	10130	11925	13750	15782	17095
6544	8472	10156	11960	13886	15843	17482
6611	8475	10224	11988	14021	15847	17540
6713	8499	10228	12160	14175	15850	17547
6729	8507	10368	12180	14182	16266	17633
6840	8528	10415	12236	14203	16323	17823
6906	8574	10540	12240	14325	16341	17875
6961	8596	10560	12282	14587	16349	17884
7106	8788	10666	12403	14687	16388	17984
7172	8801	10679	12605	14745	16394	18041
7266	8911	10760	12630	14784	16397	18049
7323	8977	10763	12664	14806	16457	18053
7390	9041	10801	12775	14910	16458	18056
7481	9102	10930	12845	14919	16486	18247
7619	9295	10943	12979	14937	16601	

The Bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, No. 704 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., or at the National Bank of Commerce in New York, **on the first day of April, 1905,** at the rate of 105% and accrued interest to April 1, 1905, for 5% Bonds, and at the rate of par and accrued interest to April 1, 1905, for 4% Bonds. **On April 1, 1905, interest on said Bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Mortgage.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registry when they are presented for payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO. ARTHUR G. STANWOOD, Assistant Treasurer.

Boston, November 28, 1904.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Fifty-seven (157) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered

13	898	1859	3139	4289	5593	6484
27	912	1915	3204	4331	5630	6545
28	918	1980	3220	4370	5643	6576
92	981	1996	3263	4416	5679	6620
114	1036	2014	3331	4463	5726	6662
205	1054	2090	3352	4497	5758	6692
231	1080	2117	3388	4528	5791	6717
244	1097	2186	3446	4640	5833	6808
290	1114	2321	3480	4731	5845	6827
330	1127	2329	3584	4789	5900	6840
363	1213	2354	3598	4783	5986	7020
379	1251	2427	3631	4842	6027	7103
395	1276	2440	3753	4866	6034	7298
453	1310	2506	3767	4892	6082	
473	1420	2530	3774	4983	6116	
531	1483	2543	3867	5027	6130	
582	1526	2625	3933	5092	6219	
611	1569	2631	4038	5133	6260	
669	1627	2698	4047	5164	6287	
729	1665	2817	4083	5216	6335	
742	1689	2881	4119	5264	6361	
751	1762	2972	4167	5303	6396	
788	1787	2978	4198	5393	6414	
856	1854	3065	4229	5478	6418	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1905, on presentation at the office of the

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1905. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1905.

December 1, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
WILLARD V. KING, Vice President.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.

NEW YORK, October 25th, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of an Indenture executed by the "BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY" under date of January 19th, 1900, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS: Nos. 83, 257, 402, 432, 472, 473, 476, and 495, of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS: Nos. 17, 48, 186, 188, 189, 217, 226, 228, 233, 238, 244, 262, 275, 276, 315, 337, 379, and 405, of $1,000 each, and 457, 537, 545, 566, of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on January 2d, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

DETROIT CITY GAS COMPANY.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the right reserved by this Company in its certificates of Indebtedness, dated June 15, 1903, to pay the same on or before June 15, 1905, this Company hereby calls all of said certificates and will pay the principal of all of said certificates and interest accrued thereon, on December 15, 1904, upon presentation of the certificates properly indorsed at the office of the Company, in Detroit, or at the office of Emerson McMillin & Company, its fiscal agency, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, and interest will not accrue or be allowed on said certificates after December 15th, 1904.

M. W. O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS, WHO HAVE A YEARLY BUSINESS OF OVER $50,000.00, CAN BE FINANCED BY BANKING INSTITUTION AT REASONABLE RATE. ADDRESS BANKERS, BOX 134 TIMES.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.
Branch Offices, ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit. orders for purchase or sale of
Stock and Bond Investments.
TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

BONDS.
WE OFFER $250,000
Public Service Corporation
Bonds to yield 5½%.
POPULATION SERVED OVER 100,000.
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia, New York, Boston.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York 2 2 La Salle St., Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building, NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES
(Members New York Stock Exchange)
Bankers & Brokers,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER 1ST MTG. 6S & prefd. stock.
Detroit United Ry. underlying issues.
Kansas City (Mo.) Gas stock.
Pennsylvania Telephone 1st mtg. 5s.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
38 Broad St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

New York, December 1, 1904.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount of the principal and interest of the above bonds maturing on January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity upon presentation of said bonds, together with the coupons thereon maturing on January 1, 1905, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

By A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1905.

Referring to the above notice of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, the undersigned hereby offer to the holders of the above bonds, to deliver in exchange for each $1,000, par value, of said Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1905, with January 1, 1905, coupons attached, **upon presentation and surrender of the same on or before December 15, 1904,** at the office of the undersigned, $1,000 par value, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company Unifying and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1929, with coupons due January 1, 1905, and subsequent coupons attached, and further to pay to holders, upon such exchange, $72.50 per bond in cash.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company Unifying and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds are issued to provide for the above-mentioned maturing bonds, and the undersigned are advised that it is contemplated that the necessary steps will be taken to extend the lien of the Unifying and Refunding Mortgage over the property of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company as a first lien thereon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
52-54 WILLIAM ST.

New York, December 5, 1904.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds,

DATED JULY 1ST, 1899.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the Mortgage of the above-named Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1899, that Bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1905, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at par and accrued interest to that date, after which interest on the said Bonds will cease:

Nos. 14, 50, 117, 133, 212.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1904.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 132, 162, 164, for $500 each, and Nos. 59, 88 and 89 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.
BRANCHES at 84 Galino Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.
Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
6% PREFERRED STOCK
(St. Lo. & San F. R. R. Co. Tr. Ctfs.)
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the C. & E. I. R. R. Co. earned over four times the interest on its Preferred Stock. The St. Lo. & S. F. also guarantees 10% dividends upon the common stock of the C. & E. I. R. R. Co.
Price to yield about 4½%.
Tax exempt in New York State.
Descriptive circular furnished.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

BONDS
New York City
3½s
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Copper Stocks.
CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 Broad St., N. Y. 74 State St., Boston.
Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Copper stocks and other Boston securities a specialty.
Quotations and information on securities furnished upon request.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

All right, title, and interest of receiver in 2,000 shares Lake Superior Land Corporation, $2,000 lot.

144 shares Bank of the Metropolis, 437½.
$3,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 112¾.
100 shares Adams Express Company, 245¼.
250 shares New York Warehouse and Security Company, $2.10 per share.
1 share Clinton Hall Association, $53.
1 free right New York Society Library, $75.
115 shares Parley's Park Silver Mining Company, $6 lot.
400 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, $1.56 per share.
100 shares Daly Mining Company, $2.10 per share.
600 shares Standard Consolidated Mining Company, $1.61 per share.
2 shares Clinton Hall Association, $52.
100 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, $1.74 per share.
250 shares Santiago Gold Mining Company, $4 lot.
975 shares New York Warehouse and Security Company, $1 per share.
50 shares Great Western Insurance Company; 8 shares New York and Boston Insurance Company, $2 lot.
200 shares Indiana Copper Company; 100 shares Empress Embroidery Company, $100.
10 shares Prospect Park Bank, 125.
1 share Clinton Hall Association, 51.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce, 244½.
10 shares National City Bank, 310¾.
40 shares National Bank of Commerce, 244½.
175 shares International Banking Corporation, 150.
15 shares Gallatin National Bank, 416.
50 shares Industrial Development Company, $10 lot.
50 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, 330.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 345½.
12 shares Western Anthracite Coal and Coke Company 7 per cent. preferred, $45 lot.
5 shares Western Anthracite Coal and Coke Company common, $10 lot.
10 shares Salisbury Steel and Iron Company, $10 lot.
218 shares Brock Veneered Lumber Company, $15 lot.
10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 391.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 335.
25 shares International Banking Corporation, 155.
$4,000 Augusta Southern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 99.
$1,000 New York and Erie Railroad fourth extended 5 per cent. bond, 114¾.
70 shares Journeay & Burnham, 35.
25 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, 85.
25 shares International Banking Corporation, 155.
3 shares American Surety Company, 180.

Mexican Government Railroad Loan.

Subscriptions to the new Mexican Government Railroad of Tehuantepec 5 per cent. gold bonds, which closed with Sig. H. Rosenbaum & Co. in this city yesterday, were largely in excess of the amount offered. This loan, which is for $6,250,000 and was offered for subscription at 100 and interest, is redeemable in 1954, redemption not to begin before 1914. The bonds have the absolute guarantee of the Government of Mexico, coupons being payable January and July. The road on which the bonds are a lien is an extension of the existing line runnig from Coatzacoalcos to Salina Cruz, Mexico, a distance of 198 miles, and is owned by the Mexican Government.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank Dividend.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maiden Lane Savings Bank yesterday the second semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. was declared.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1904.

U S 3s, coup, 1908-18 1,000 ..... 104½
Imp Jap Govt 6% sterling loan 4,000 ..... 91¾ 25,000 ..... 91½ 500 ..... 91¾ 1,000 ..... 91½ 3,000 ..... 91½
Republic of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co cts, full instl paid 2,000 ..... 102¾
Am Hide & L 6s 13,000 96
Am Spirits Mfg 6s 1,000 96
Am Thread 4s 1,000 88
Am Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr Co cts 25,000 ..... 73½ 4,000 ..... 73½ 3,000 ..... 73⅝ 1,000 ..... 73⅜ 2,000 ..... 73⅜ 245 ..... 725 953 1465 2023 2570 2800 202 ..... 780 950 1672 2127 2606 2892 388 ..... 789 978 1675 2184 2633 2934 424 ..... 791 1016 1730 2205 2647 566 ..... 792 1200 1786 2228 2681
Ann Arbor 4s 10,000 ..... 73½ 2,000 ..... 73½ 10,000 ..... 73¾ 20,000 ..... 73¾ 2,000 ..... 73½ 3,000 ..... 73⅝ 10,500 ..... 73¼ 20,000 ..... 73⅜ 27,000 ..... 73½ 65,000 ..... 73 1,500 ..... 72¾ 11,000 ..... 73 10,000 ..... 72⅞ 35,000 ..... 73 10,000 ..... 72½ 5,000 ..... 72½ 5,000 ..... 72 10,000 ..... 71⅞ 95,000 ..... 71½ 34,000 ..... 71½ 10,000 ..... 71½ 30,000 ..... 71½ 30,000 ..... 71½ 10,000 ..... 71¼ 2,000 ..... 72½ 14,000 ..... 72½ 25,000 ..... 72⅝ 50,000 ..... 72½ 10,000 ..... 72 40,000 ..... 71½ 10,000 ..... 72 40,000 ..... 71¼ 50,000 ..... 71¼ 30,000 ..... 72 75,000 ..... 71⅜ 30,000 ..... 72 58,000 ..... 72½ 10,000 ..... 72 53,000 ..... 72⅝ 5,000 ..... 72½
Am Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr Co cts 10,000 ..... 110⅝ 8,000 ..... 111 2,000 ..... 110⅜ 5,000 ..... 110⅝ 10,000 ..... 110½
A, T & S F gen 4s 10,000 ..... 102⅜ 11,000 ..... 102⅜ 2,000 ..... 102⅜ 1,000 ..... 102½
Adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 94½ Stamped 5,000 ..... 94½ 5,000 ..... 94¼ 3,000 ..... 94¼
Atl Coast Line 4s 50,000 ..... 99⅜
B & O prior lien 3½s 3,000 ..... 96⅜ 2,000 ..... 96¼ 5,000 ..... 96⅜
Gold 4s 10,000 ..... 102⅜
F, L E & W V 4s 4,000 ..... 99½
S W Div 3½s 10,000 ..... 93½ 3,000 ..... 93⅜
Bklyn R T ref conv 4s 5,000 ..... 84½ 5,000 ..... 84½
Bklyn Un Elev 1st 2,000 ..... 110½ 3,000 110
Bur, C R & N 1st 3,000 ..... 101½
Canada So 2d 5,000 ..... 107 7,000 ..... 106⅝
Cen of Ga. Ry cons 5s 10,000 ..... 111½ 1st inc 5s 10,000 ..... 91 2d inc 5s 10,000 ..... 72½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000 ..... 118½
C & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 107¾ 2,000 ..... 107¾
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s 5,000 103
Chi & Alt R R 3s 20,000 ..... 84⅜
Chi & Alt 3½s 10,000 ..... 82½
C, B & Q 4s 9,000 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 100½ 132,000 ..... 100⅜ 8,000 ..... 100¼ 208,000 100
C & E Ill gen 5s 1,000 ..... 118½
C, M & St P, C & M River 5s 1,000 120
So Minn Div 6s 4,000 ..... 112¾
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ..... 106⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s 150,000 ..... 81½ 14,000 ..... 81½ 25,000 ..... 81 2,000 ..... 81½ 7,000 ..... 81 3,000 ..... 80⅞ 33,000 ..... 80½ 1,000 ..... 81 2,000 ..... 80⅜ 10,000 ..... 80⅞
Coll tr 5s 50,000 ..... 94½ 10,000 ..... 94½ 2,000 ..... 94¼ 83,000 ..... 94 20,000 ..... 93½
C, St P & M 1st 133
Chi Ter Tran 4s 4,000 ..... 84½
C & W Nn gen 6s 6,000 ..... 113½
Col & H C & I conv 5s, Trust Co ctfs 10,000 ..... 86 5,000 ..... 85¾ 30,000 85
Col Mid 1st 4s 6,000 ..... 74½ 5,000 ..... 74¾ 9,000 ..... 74½ 10,000 ..... 74¾ 5,000 ..... 74¾ 2,000 ..... 74½
Col & So 1st 4s 6,000 ..... 89½ 72,000 90
Col & 8th Av 1st 2,000 120
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s 76,000 ..... 182½ 42,000 183
Consol Tobacco 4s 10,000 ..... 84½ 85,000 ..... 84½ 5,000 ..... 84 5,000 83
Den & R G con 4s 8,000 ..... 101½
Dist Sec Corp 5s 5,000 ..... 79½ 5,000 ..... 79¼ 101,000 ..... 79 10,000 ..... 78¾ 10,000 ..... 78 2,000 ..... 78⅜ 15,000 ..... 78⅜ 25,000 ..... 78½
Ed El Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s 5,000 ..... 104¾
Erie 1st con 4s 16,000 ..... 101½
Erie 1st gen 4s 80,000 ..... 92⅜ 11,000 ..... 92¼ 10,000 ..... 92 4,000 ..... 92¼
Erie-Genev 4s 10,000 ..... 95¾ 5,000 ..... 95⅞ 10,000 ..... 95⅝ 50,000 ..... 95⅝ 1,000 ..... 95¼ 9,000 ..... 95¼ 10,000 ..... 95⅜
Erie-Penn col tr 4s 2,000 95
Ft W & D C 1st 10,000 ..... 103¼
H, E & W T 5s 1,000 ..... 104½
H & T C gen 4s 5,000 95
Hudson Co Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 107¼
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 10,000 ..... 100½
Inter Paper 6s 1,000 109
Kanawha & M 1st 10,000 ..... 96¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s 6,000 ..... 88¼ 18,000 ..... 88½
Kan City & P 1st 2,000 ..... 94½
Kan City So 3s 1,000 ..... 72¼ 3,000 ..... 72⅜
Kinney Elev 4s 15,000 92
L S & M S 3½s 6,000 100
L S & M S deb 4s 16,000 ..... 100⅜ 3,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 100⅝
L & N gold 5s 3,000 116
Coll trust 4s 4,000 98
Unified 4s $1,000 for 103⅝
Manhattan con 4s 10,000 105
Met St Ry ref 4s 4,000 ..... 91¾
Mex Cent con 4s 10,000 ..... 76⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc 30,000 ..... 23¾ 1,000 ..... 22⅜ 10,000 ..... 22½ 5,000 22
M, K & Ok 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 104¼
M, K & T 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 100⅝ 8,000 ..... 100¾ 10,000 100
M, K & T 2d 4s 24,000 ..... 85½ 3,000 ..... 85⅝
M, K & T of T 5s 14,000 106
Mo Pac trust 5s 1,000 ..... 107¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000 ..... 108½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 2,000 ..... 121¾
Nassau Elec R R 4s 1,000 ..... 88½ 2,000 ..... 88¼
N Y C & H R, L 1st col 3½s 10,000 ..... 90¾
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s 2,000 111
Pur money 4s 3,000 ..... 96 10,000 ..... 96⅜
N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s 1,000 ..... 107¾
Norf & W con 4s 500 ..... 101⅝ 7,000 101
Northern Pacific 4s 10,000 ..... 105⅜ 1,000 ..... 105½ 3,000 .....

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Demoralized; Call Money Higher, 3 1-4@4 1-2 Per Cent.

Average Fall About Four Points, Reduced by Late Recovery to Net Decline of About Two Points.

Wednesday's market was like Tuesday's, only more so. That is to say, there was no bad intrinsic news, the day's intelligence being on the contrary rather encouraging; nevertheless there was perhaps the largest break since Spring. The market is not fairly sampled by such declines as 14 for Lackawanna and 10 for Great Northern preferred. Even the declines of 8 for Amalgamated and 6⅝ for Sugar are extreme, but they were representative, and serve to localize the trouble, which extended to every class of stocks in the list. There were no representative advances, and industrials and railways of the solidest sort suffered a similar misfortune, there being no exceptions either for reasons of merit or of support. Everybody was selling, and it is the commentator's function to try to account for it.

As already said, of reasons which appeal to the intelligence there was a scarcity. Money indeed touched the year's maximum, but 4½ in December is no reason for fright. It is much more significant and important that sterling sold at the day's lowest, a fall of 40 points, upon free offerings against foreign purchases of stocks. Wheat was weak, and weak commodity markets are an accustomed bull argument on stocks. An influential estimate of the cotton crop as possibly 14,000,000 bales was circulated, but it did not further weaken a market enjoying some reaction from large if not excessive liquidation and showing signs of having run its course for the present. The weekly accounts of the iron market leave nothing to be desired. Yet security prices crumbled under pressure of sales exceeding any aggregate since the Northern Pacific panic, and aggregating 349,000 shares for Amalgamated alone. Last night margin notices were going out to all wire houses, and the accounts of the market will spread everywhere with to-day's newspapers. The outlook is not for a pleasant opening to-day, and yet there is nothing alarming to those who hold their stocks for income from yield rather than from speculation.

The keynote of the day was the calm and cheerfulness in bankers' offices as distinguished from the disturbance among margin dealers, especially such as rely upon tips. Usually they have to pay, it is believed, some $5 a week. Lately they have luxuriated in a free supply at the moderate cost of the price of a daily newspaper. They have been coaxed into buying stocks which evidently were for sale at around 80, and they have been frightened into enabling the covering of short sales of the same at around 70. Perhaps the movement is not over, for conceivably there are some who have not yet been humbugged and who may be impressed into doing something on yesterday's demonstration of a power to influence the market which it is humiliating to put on record. It would be more complimentary to believe that stocks were bought and sold for better reasons. However, it is useless to waste indignation on those who thus trifle with the public, and the incident is rather amusing than important, except for those who have suffered for their credulity.

In the background was the President's message, whose recommendations, at the worst estimate of them, cannot be held responsible primarily for a market like yesterday's, and there is something to be said in their favor. But it is to be remembered that their effect is insidious and cumulative. They are not instant in their effects, and since they appeal to owners rather than to speculators they are unlikely to lead to sacrifice sales in a falling market. They are more adapted to induce sales of long stock whenever the market will take it to advantage. There is now what there has not been for a long time—something hanging over the market whose capacity for ill it is difficult to gauge.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Asso. Merc. 1st pf.	1	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	½
Cent. of N. J.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1⅝	Met. Securities	1½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1⅞	Met. St. Ry.	1
Amal. Copper	8⅝	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Car. & Fdy.	1½	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. & F. pf.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1⅝
Am. Grass Twine	⅝	Nor. & W.	⅝
Am. Hide & L.	⅝	Nor. & W. pf.	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
American Ice	1½	People's Gas	2½
American Ice pf.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1½
American Locom.	1½	Pullman Palace	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Reading	1
Am. Malting	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Am. Smelting	2⅝	Rep. Steel	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	1⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Am. Steel Fdy.	1⅜	Rock Island	⅝
Am. Steel F. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Am. Sugar	6⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅞
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Am. Woolen	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	2
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Atl. Coast Line	1½	Southern Pacific	2½
Balt. & Ohio	2¾	Southern Pac. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Southern Railway	⅝
Brklyn. T.	2	Southern Railway pf.	2½
Canada South.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3⅝
Canadian Pacific	2	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Chi. & N. West	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf.	⅞	Twin City	2¼
Chi. M. & St. P.	1⅞	Union Bag & P.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	3¼	Union Bag & P. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term.	½	Union Pacific	3¼
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1½	Un. Rys. Inv.	⅝
Chi. Union Tract.	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1	U. S. Pipe	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	5	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Col Fuel & I.	6⅜	U. S. Realty	1¼
Col. & So. 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Col. & So. 1st pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	U. S. Steel	2
Com. Gas	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	2½
Corn Products	1⅛	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	14⅛	Va. Iron, C. & C.	2
Den. & R. G.	1	Vulcan Detinning	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Wabash	⅝
Detroit South.	1	Wabash pf.	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1⅜	West. Union	1⅝
Dist. Sec.	1½	West. Union	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	West. E. & M.	3⅝
Erie	1⅝	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	3
Erie 1st pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Fed. M. & S.	2¾	Wis. Central	⅝
Fed. M. & S. pf.	3½	Wis. Central pf.	1
General Electric	1½		
Gt. North. pf.	10		
Hocking Val.	1¼		
Illinois Central	3½		
Int. Paper	1½		
Int. Paper pf.	1½		
Int. Power	1½		
Iowa Central	⅝		
Kan. City So.	1½		
Kan. City So. pf.	1⅝		
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝		
Manhattan	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	1	Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 6s	4	Hudson Co. Gas 5s	3
Col. & 9th Av. con. 5s	1½	N. Y. & Q. Co. El. L. & P. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. 6s	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1¼	Nassau El. 4s	1¼
C. F. & I. conv. t. r.	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	1½
Consol. Gas 6s	1	U. S. Steel 5s	1½
Dist. Sec. 5s	1¼	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1¾
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2	Wabash deb. B	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 7	2,868,652
To date this year	167,660,682
Corresponding date last year	151,879,098

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 7	$7,805,000
To date this year	$953,109,030
Corresponding date last year	$650,244,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Market Breaks Again, but Is Supported in Places.

What so many market critics have been prescribing for weeks as the best thing that could happen to the bull movement came yesterday, when all the active stocks broke sharply, the extreme losses running from fractional declines to nine and ten point breaks. It was curious to note how all the people who for weeks had been hoping, almost praying, for a break became suddenly imbued with the idea that the decline was not exactly what they had thought it would be, and instead of rushing in to buy for a rise, stood timidly on the outskirts of the fray waiting for a further break. This break may come to-day, but the best opinion is that the market will be the better for it.

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Creation of a Short Interest.

The one thing that the market has lacked has been a short interest. This lack has now been filled. The bigger this short interest is the easier it will be to bring about a recovery in prices. If the short interest gets unwieldly enough, the recovery may be a very sharp one. The reason for this is that the shorts do not stand on the order in which they cover. The speculator on the long side generally waits until he thinks the market has reached bottom. The short covers when he has made a profit, and fears that by holding out he may lose it.

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A Skit on Lawson's Letters.

A clever market operator speaking of the methods pursued by Lawson in his latest campaign said yesterday that after Boston had secured a cheap line of Amalgamated Copper there would probably be another advertisement which might run something like this: "Amalgamated Copper is now earning 13 to 14 per cent. The metal is scarce and higher prices for it would increase the earnings of the Amalgamated Company. With these earnings Amalgamated can easily pay 8 per cent., its old dividend. It seems absurd that I predicted that Copper would cross Sugar. This is the year that my prediction will be fulfilled. Sugar pays 7 per cent. and sells at 150. Through a mistake of my stenographer I was made to say that Copper was worth 45. It should have been 145."

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Old Hands Surprised.

The methods pursued by the Boston manipulator have surprised some of the oldest operators in the Street. One of them said he had never before heard of a market campaign conducted on lines of publicity or apparent publicity, but that evidently the boldness of the scheme, based on a well laid foundation work of notoriety, had secured a tremendous following which was ready to believe anything the prophet might say. "The anger is the prophet," he said "lies in this, that the very size of the following he is securing will be his undoing. I don't believe he has sense enough to quit at the right time. He has made a few millions for himself, and also for many people who must be total strangers to him. Question: Will he keep them."

***

'Tis an Ill Wind—

Some people were happy yesterday. The honest bears were, of course, not gloomy, but there were others whose attitude on the market depends more on the attitude of their customers than on their own personal convictions. Two of this sharp featured gentry met in an elevator in one of the office buildings. "Fine break," said one. "Suits me," said the other. "Too bad, though," said the first, "that it did not come sooner." "Yes," said the second, "it would have saved some of us." The bucket shops were probably the most benefited by the break.

SHARP BREAK IN EXCHANGE.

Demand Sterling Declines to 4.86 on Sales of Drafts Against Stock Sold to Europe.

Owing to large offerings of drafts against stocks bought in this market yesterday for European account the foreign exchange rates broke very sharply yesterday afternoon and closed at the lowest. Early in the day sales of demand sterling were made at 4.8640, Tuesday closing price, but the market gradually eased off on sales of large quantities of exchange by one of the important banks. Later numerous bills were offered by stock houses with the result that the rate which had been weakened fell abruptly to 4.86, and even at that figure there seemed to exist still a downward tendency. The sharp break in the stock market was undoubtedly responsible for the foreign buying of securities which was the principal cause for the decline in exchange. The movement was a favorable one for the general financial situation inasmuch as the probability of contined loss of gold is further reduced by the 40 point decline in sterling. Money rates were not affected yesterday to any great extent. Call money rose to 4½ per cent., but time money continued in plentiful supply with practically no changes in rates.

Further large transfers of currency were made yesterday through the Sub-Treasury, $1,000,000 being sent to San Francisco and $200,000 to New Orleans.

HEAVY IRON CONSUMPTION.

Continued Improvement in Iron Trade Reported by Iron Age.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics foreshadow a very large production of pig iron at an early date. Capacity has increased from 334,000 gross tons on Nov. 1 to 357,000 tons on Dec. 1, and since the opening of the current month there have been further additions. Preparations are going on in different parts of the country for resumption. The United States Steel Corporation will at the opening of the year have practically its entire capacity in operation, there having been blown in lately idle furnaces in the Pittsburg and the Wheeling districts.

During the past month the steel companies made 960,626 gross tons in 30 days, as compared with 971,447 tons in 31 days in October. The merchant furnaces produced 478,954 tons in October and 519,976 tons in November, and, taking into account the reduction in stocks, the shipments were 599,553 tons in November, as compared with 505,368 tons in October, which further compares with 459,641 tons in August. In other words, the consumption has increased by 140,000 tons per month since August.

With the steel works consuming 1,000,000 tons per month and the merchant furnaces shipping 600,000 tons, and the charcoal furnaces making at least 30,000 tons per month, we are now using fully 19,500,000 tons of pig iron per annum—a startling change, and one to make comparisons with the condition of affairs a year ago. When it is considered that we are approaching what is ordinarily regarded as the slackest season of the year, the conclusion seems warranted that there is a year of full work before us.

It is regarded as an almost foregone conclusion now that prices on finished iron and steel will be higher. This applies to the heavier lines like shapes and plates, which it is expected will be advanced at the forthcoming meeting on Dec. 20. It is also likely in the case of wire products, tubes, sheets, and tin plates, while in bars premiums over the official prices are now almost universal.

The steel rail makers have already booked considerable orders for 1905 delivery, and it is expected that when next week the official announcement that $28 is to be the price is made a large tonnage will be placed.

O. & W. BOARD REORGANIZES.

New Haven Road Assumes Control—Declares $3 Dividend.

The controlling representation in the Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad was turned over to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad yesterday at a meeting of the old Board of Directors. A new board was elected, eight of the thirteen members representing the New Haven Road interests. The other five are representatives of the Ontario & Western interests as formerly constituted. The eight Directors elected representing the New Haven interests are: J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, Charles S. Mellen, George Macculloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, P. Newton Barney, Frank W. Cheney and Willian Skinner. The other five Directors were members of the old board and are: Thomas Powell Bowler, Grant B. Schley, Charles S. Whalen, John B. Kerr and James E. Childs.

The Board, after reorganizing, declared a dividend of $3 a share on the stock, in accordance with the policy previously announced. This dividend will be payable on Jan. 16 on all stock recorded on Dec. 22.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3¼@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $360,839,382; balances, $12,025,472; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $807,191.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.8670.

Commercial bills were $4.83⅛@4.84⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅛ and 5.17; reichmarks, 94⅜@94 15-16 and 95 5-16@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day, owing to repayments to the Bank of England, whereby supplies were reduced. Discounts were steady. Continental exchanges were adverse, while bar gold was in demand for foreign account.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull on profit-taking. The movements were slight except in Americans. Consols were unsteady, the report of a new Natal loan affecting gilt-edged securities.

Americans opened weak and recovered to parity, at which they were moderately steady. President Roosevelt's message to Congress was well received, but the market was disappointed at the amount of profit-taking in New York since its publication. Prices closed firm.

Japanese were firmer on the recent news from Port Arthur. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 93.

Rio Tintos were heavy in sympathy with copper.

Copper was early depressed under realizations, but rallied later and closed firm at 66⅛. Fifteen hundred tons were sold.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 87⅞; Consols for account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 90; Atchison preferred, 106¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 102⅝; Canadian Pacific, 137; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50½; Chicago Great Western, 24¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 33⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80½; Erie, 40⅜; Erie first preferred, 78⅛; Erie second preferred, 68¾; Illinois Central, 161; Louisville and Nashville, 148½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34⅜; New York Central, 143¼; Norfolk and Western, 78⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 44½; Pennsylvania, 71⅛; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 41¼; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 42; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 67⅜; Union Pacific, 117⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97⅛; United States Steel, 32½; United States Steel preferred, 96¾; Wabash, 23½; Wabash preferred, 47; Spanish fours, 89.

Bar silver quiet at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows—Madrid, 35.50; Lisbon, 18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Business on the Bourse to-day was depressed, the reference by President Roosevelt to trusts in his message to Congress contributing to this feeling. Rio Tinto lost 23 points. At the close the market was heavy. Russian Imperial Fours were quoted at 92.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.00.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

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BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were rather firm.

Exchange on London 20 marks 38 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 2½ per cent.; three months bills 2⅝ per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	104⅝	Jol. & Chi.	175	...
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105⅛	K. & D. M.	16	18
3s, r., 1918	104½	...	K. & D. M. pf.	78	...
3s, c., 1918	104½	105	Kn. Ice	47	51
3s, 1918, sm.	104¾	...	Kn. Ice, Chi.	10½	11⅛
4s, r., 1907	105⅝	105⅞	K. L., C. pf.	64½	65
4s, c., 1907	106⅛	106⅜	Lacl. G. pf.	95	...
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131⅛	L. E. & W.	36	41
4s, c., 1925	131	131¼	L. E. & W. pf.	...	...
D. C. 3-65s	120	...	Long Island	100	102
Philippine 4s	109	...	Lake Shore	221	...
Ath. & Susq.	225	...	Long Island	58	62½
Alle. & W.	151	...	Man. C. R.	240	...
Am. Ag. Ch.	23	...	Man. Beach	9½	11
Am. Coal	180	250	Md. C. pf.	112	140
A. C. O. pf.	94	97	Mich. Cent.	140	144
A. L. Co. pf.	38	41	M. & St. L. pf.	93	98
Am. Snuff	150	170	M. L., M. &	...	...
A. T. & S.	93	98	N. Y. & H.	81	81¾
A. T. & T.	145	148	N., C. & St. L.	144	147
Am. Tob. pf.	147	37	Nat. En. pf.	84	86½
Ann Arbor	33	37	Nat. Lead	92	96½
Ann. Coal	60	67	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41	42
A. M. 1st pf.	94	96	N. Cent. C.	42	45
B. A. L. pf.	105	...	N. Y. B. M.	95	110
B. Un. G.	210	222	N. St. L.	101	...
Bruns. G.	10⅝	11⅛	N. St. L. pf.	114	120
B., R. & P.	150	160	N. Y. D. Co.	60	63
B., R. & P. pf.	155	165	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	51	54
B. & S. pf.	80	87	N. Y. & N.	166	170
Butterick Co.	60	63	N. Y. & N. pf.	85	90
C. & S. A.	67	71	Ont. & W.	94	96
C. Gt. W. deb.	88½	89	Ont. Min.	3½	4½
C. Gt. W. pf.	80	90	Ont. Silver	24	25
C. M. & St. P.	182	185	Pac. Coast	105	107
C. St. P., M. & Om.	153	158	P. C. 2d pf.	80	83
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	190	195	Peo. & E.	28	31
C. C. C. & St. L.	110	115	Pere Marq.	75	80
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	120	P. M. pf.	104	105
C., I. & L.	182	185	P. Pf. & R.	...	...
C. I. & L. pf.	130	145	P. Pf. & R. sp.	179	240
C. S. 2d pf.	153	158	Pullman Co.	235	240
Consol. C.	60	80	Quicksilver	1½	2⅝
C. T. Co. pf.	128½	130⅝	Quicksil'r pf.	4⅞	6½
D. M. & Ft.	22	27	Reps. & Sav.	208	...
D. R. G.	24½	27	Rens. & Sar.	150	...
D. R. G. pf.	13¾	16	St. J. & G. I.	15½	17
Del. & Hud.	175	180	St. J. & G. I. pf.	27	28½
Dul., S. S. & A.	12¾	13½	St. L. & S. F.	86	105
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	63	65	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	86	...
Ev. & T. H.	80	82	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	97	100
Ft. W. & D.	38	41	St. L. & S. W.	16	20
City	35	38	St. L. & S. W. pf.	15	20
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	64	Sou. R.	...	...
G. C. Co. pf.	100	101½	Ref.	15	20
G. & St. Tel.	116	...	Homestake	70	73
Homestake	70	73	Ill. C.	104	...
Ill. C.	104	...	Int. S. P.	38	40
Int. S. P. pf.	83	86	W., F. Exp.	240	249

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—New York exchange to-day was 20c permium; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent.

In sympathy with the Wall Street market, the local list showed an inclination to hesitate. Can common sold from 10⅜ down to 10⅛ after opening at 10½, and the preferred sold off from 59½ to 58⅝. Biscuit went off a quarter and Boxboard showed some strength, advancing a point from 104. Illinois Brick common was steady at 12, while the preferred reacted, and after opening a shade below yesterday sold off from 74⅛ to 70. The common was strong, on the rumor current that the earnings of the company this year will reach 10 per cent. on the common. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,095..American Can	10⅜	10	10⅛
1,960..American Can pf.	59½	57	58⅛
100..Canal & Dock	60	60	60
7..Chicago Edison	170	170	170
2..Chicago & Oak Park pf.	25	25	25
9..Diamond Match	137⅝	137½	137⅝
135..Illinois Brick	12	11	11
460..Illinois Brick pf.	72½	70	71⅛
291..Met. Elevated com.	24	24	24
900..National Biscuit	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜
83..National Biscuit pf.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
418..North Chicago	76½	76	76
210..Swift & Co.	112½	112	112½
30..Street's Stable Car pf.	101	100½	100½
705..Union Box Board	2½	2	2½
2,116..United Box Board pf.	11⅝	10½	11½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
217..Allegheny Valley pf.	31½	31	31
370..Brewing	27¼	27	27
110..Con. Ice	63	62	62
974..Crucible Steel	9¼	9	9¼
350..Crucible Steel pf.	49	47½	47½
375..Fire Brick pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾
700..M. L. & H.	40½	39¾	39¾
150..Marsden	4¼	4¼	4¼
70..Ohio Fuel	41½	41½	41½
3,184..Pittsburg Coal	30⅜	24½	24⅝
1,621..Pittsburg Coal pf.	84½	82⅜	83
100..Pittsburg Plate Glass	131	131	131
95..River Coal	10½	10½	10½
970..River Coal pf.	30½	30	30
150..Union Switch	33¾	33	33
3,700..U. S. Steel	31⅝	29½	29⅝
280..U. S. Steel pf.	94	91	91½
125..Westinghouse Air	146	146	146
305..Westinghouse Elec.	34⅜	31⅝	33½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The money market shows little change. Call loans, 5½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount. Clearings, $26,969,936. Balances, $1,980,164. Sub-Treasury debit, $52,151.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅛	
Sterling	4.86⅝	4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.18⅝	5.18⅛
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅜

Amalgamated slumped to-day and the rest of the market was demoralized. Enormous sales of Amalgamated were made, and at times the price was lower here than in New York. A local paper gives currency to a rumor that Gates is with Lawson in this campaign. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,808..Atchison	87	85½	85⅝
10..Atchison pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11..Boston Elevated	154	154	154
135..*Boston & Albany	254	252½	254
36..*Boston & Maine	173	172½	173
12..Boston & Providence	303½	303½	303½
10..Chicago J. & S.	151	151	151
11..*Fitchburg pf.	140	139⅝	139⅝
100..Mass. Electric	14½	14½	14½
20..Mass. Electric pf.	65	65	65
10..Mexican Central	21¾	21¾	21¾
127..N. Y., N. H. & H.	197½	197	197
20..St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜
2,747..Union Pacific	114	111⅝	111⅝
16..Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½
84..West End	93	92½	93
10..West End pf.	118	113	118

TELEPHONES.

1,119..American	147	145⅝	146
700..Mexican	2¼	2	2
10..New England	138	138	138
70..Western	21	21	21
9..Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

933..American Ag. Chem.	24	22½	22½
140..American Ag. Chem. pf.	89¾	85½	86
110..Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25½	25½	25½
4,449..*American Sugar	148⅝	142¼	143
70..*American Sugar pf.	139¾	139	139
1,120..American Woolen	22½	21	21¼
255..American Woolen pf.	83¾	82½	82¾
739..Dominion Iron & Steel	18½	18	18½
5..*Edison	251	251	251
2,009..Edison Storage	5	5	5
53..General Electric	188	187	187
655..Mass. Gas	39½	38⅞	38⅞
575..Mass. Gas pf.	81¾	81	81
5..Mergenthaler	198	198	198
193..Pullman	239	239	239
40..Swift & Co.	113¾	113	113½
250..United Fruit	107	106	106
150..United Shoe Machine	59	59	59
50..United Shoe Machine pf	31¾	31¼	31¼
350..U. S. Leather	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝
12,297..U. S. Steel	31½	29⅝	30
2,207..U. S. Steel pf.	93⅜	91	91⅝

MINING.

1,470..Adventure	6¼	6	6
4,627..Allouez	18½	17¼	18
84,823..Amalgamated	68⅛	60¼	68⅛
600..American Zinc	12⅞	12½	12⅝
325..Arcadian	2	1⅝	1⅝
880..Atlantic	17¼	16½	15⅝
400..Bingham	39⅝	38	34½
200..Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
410..Michigan	9	8½	8½
760..Mohawk	54	52½	53
410..Montana C. & C.	4½	4¼	4¼
865..Old Dominion	29	26½	26⅝
1,146..Osceola	97	92½	93¼
201..*Parrot	29½	28	28
120..Phoenix	3	3	3
40..Quincy	110	105	105
620..Santa Fe	2⅝	2	2⅝
1,769..Shannon	9	8½	8½
100..Tamarack	122	122	122
2,705..Trinity	11⅝	9¼	9½
100..U. S. Coal & Oil	11½	11½	11½
9,955..United States	27½	25½	25½
4,285..Utah	44½	42⅜	43⅝
5..Victoria	4½	4½	4½
810..Winona	11	10	10¼
185..Wolverine	107	105	106

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The slump in the New York market had a depressing effect upon the local market to-day. There was considerable liquidation, and the principal selling was in United Railway issues. The common stock dropped to 13⅛. The executive committee of the United Railways will to-morrow notify the sale of $1,700,000, 4½ per cent. bonds of the Baltimore, Sparrows Point & Chesapeake Railway Company, to Dominick & Dominick of New York, and J. William Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore. The deal will net the United Railways $1,496,000, leaving a surplus of $221,000 after paying off the floating debt of the company. The sale also includes an option on the $300,000 remaining of the authorized issue of $2,000,000. Shares, 4,637; bonds, $123,700. Total sales follow:

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
700..Bal. City 3½s	110½	110½	110½
17,000..Atlan. Coast Line 4s	99½	99½	99½
4,000..At. Coast L. of S. C.	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000..Seaboard 4s	85	85	85
9,000..Seaboard 3 yr. 5s	99½	99	99
1,000..Nor. & Caro. 6s	116¾	116½	116½
25,000..United Railways 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000..United Railways Inc.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
5,000..No. Baltimore 5s	119	119	119
7,000..Anacos. & Potomac 5s	105⅞	105⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner Sold at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street—Columbus Avenue Apartment House in Big Trade—Day's Dealings in Vacant Property—Bronx Business of Smaller Volume.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Harry M. Austin the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street a plot 70 by 68, with old buildings. The buyer will improve the property.

Gustave L. Morgenthau has sold the Orleans apartment house, a ten-story structure at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, on plot 102.2 by 64. The buyers, the Fort George Syndicate, gave in exchange about seventy lots in the blocks bounded by Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues, One Hundred and Ninetieth and One Hundred and Ninety-third Streets.

The purchase of the Libbey Castle and adjoining property on Washington Heights by ex-Mayor Grant and C. K. G. Billings is referred to in more detail in another column.

Operator Buys on 125th Street.

Charles M. Rosenthal has bought from Alois Gutwillig the plot, 63 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Broadway.

M. Ruben, in conjunction with the Berman Realty Company, has sold for a client to A. Barcham the plot of nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 225 by 99.11.

Seventh Avenue Apartments Sold.

Silverson & Kotlowsky have sold to Leopold M. Rothman the new six-story apartment house known as the Majestic at 2,228 and 2,230 Seventh Avenue.

Warren & Skillin have sold to A. Hollander the five five-story flats, 201 to 209 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the corner of Seventh Avenue.

Heilner & Wolf have bought from Frederick Van Axte, 2,378 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 84. F. William Sohns and D. Davis were the brokers.

Deal for West 187th Street Plot.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold to Shapiro & Shapiro for Sol Simon and Hyman & Oppenheim seven lots, 175 by 107, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Harris and Abraham Cohen have bought the plot, 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway; also, the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 275 feet east of Broadway; also, the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; also, the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

David Henry has sold for the Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association the plot 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 150 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Mary E. Toumey a plot of about five lots on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 30.5 by 172.9 by 165.4 and irregular.

Edgar T. Kingsley of the office of Charles E. Duross has resold for Brook & Fulton to a client 548-550 West Forty-fourth Street, two two-story stables, on a plot 50 by 100.5.

Ferdinand Nagel has sold for Robert Miller to I. Lebowitz a house and two lots at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Sales in Dyckman Tract.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold four lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for Oscar D. Weed to John Laue; also, one lot on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to the Realty Operating Company.

W. D. Huston & Sons have sold a plot 200 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Samuel Green has bought from Henry R. Hoyt a plot 100 by 204.1 by 101 by 194.9 on the southeast side of Naegle Avenue, running through to Hillside Avenue, between Dyckman and Ellwood Streets.

Ex-Inspector Byrnes a Buyer.

The Greene & Taylor Company have sold for Mrs. B. Goodman to ex-Police Inspector Byrnes 306 West Eighty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Florence C. Poole to the New York Cab Company, 237 and 239 West Eighty-seventh Street, a seven-story stable.

The Schwab Realty Company has resold to Charles Potter, 246 West Sixty-second Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Thiefelder & Weinberg have sold to Jacob Seigel 428 and 430 West Fifty-seventh Street, 45 by 71, and 425 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 129.

Madison Avenue Houses Leased.

Collins & Collins and Albert B. Ashforth have negotiated a lease of the two four-story dwellings 144 and 146 Madison Avenue for a term of five years.

A. M. Schannon and F. Silverman have sold for F. A. O. Schwarz to Gordon, Levy & Co. for $90,000 the five five-story single flats 338 to 346 East Fifty-eighth Street, on plot 104 by 100.

Charles Sergansky, who recently bought 1,785 First Avenue, has resold the property to Louis Frankel.

The Teitelbaum & Klein Company has bought 873 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Purchaser on East 125th Street.

David Henry has sold for Jacob Rogers 337 and 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to a builder for improvement 334 to 338 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100.11.

Benjamin Sisserman, in conjunction with Katz, Bergman & Bloom, has sold the new six-story tenement 45 and 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street for S. Williams to a Mr. Rogers.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

Henry Bierman has sold to Fanny Gruen 517 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 24.10 by 103.3.

Samuel Hugel has bought from Levy Brothers 349 Madison Street, a five-story tenement on lot 23.9 by 97.

Company Buys on Southern Boulevard.

The Hudson Realty Company has bought a plot on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, between Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 325 by 100, size of plot 325 front and rear by 100 feet in depth. This is a part of the Henry D. Tiffany property bought recently by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

William Woods and others have sold to Jonathan Friedman a plot 140 by 125 at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Boston Road.

Charles S. and Pauline Levy have sold, through Kaufman & Loeb, the block front on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Streets. Through Frank M. Hill the same parties have bought from the Irving Realty Company the southwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 200 by 150.

Charles S. and Pauline Levy have also made these purchases: The southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 121 by 153; a plot on the west side of Mapes Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 66 by 145; also, from John B. Westervelt, through Kaufman & Loeb, the southwest corner of Mapes Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 75 by 145; also, a plot 66 by 150 on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 184 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; and from the Bresnan estate a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Webster Avenue, 175 feet south of Woodlawn Road.

Wolf Burland has sold to Hugh C. Munday the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Hughes Avenue, 50 by 100; also, to Anthony Es Sarocco the plot 50 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 49 feet east of Arthur Avenue.

David Henry has sold for the Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association the 1,254 Brook Avenue, a three-story single flat on lot 20 by 100.

E. V. Hogan of Adolphus T. Sieker's office has sold for a client the plot 75 by 100 on the east side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, about 50 feet west of Crotona Avenue; also, a plot on Hughes Avenue, about 115 feet south of Pelham Avenue; also, 556 and 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for Emma Kedenberg; also, 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for Jennie Sandler; also, 820 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to Agnes Meadows.

M. Sapir & Co., as brokers, have made the following sales: The northwest corner of Cambreling Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 70 by 100, for P. Glickman to S. Kotzen; also, Crescent and Cambreling Avenues and William Street, 25 by 135 and irregular, a triangular plot, for P. Glickman to Kopolowitz & Goldman; also, Hughes Street east side, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 150 by 87.6, for a Mr. Barin to a Mr. Sonnenshein.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Sol Brill to George E. Hodges the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Webster Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Charles Ward to Imogene Starbuck the lot 25 by 125 on Cottage Grove Avenue, opposite Cornell Avenue, known as Lot 329 in the McGraw estate property.

Max J. Klein and Ignatz Roth have sold to a Mr. Freedman the plot 50 by 135 on the east side of Washington Avenue, 68 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. The same operators have bought from a Mr. Hammer the southwest corner of Adams Place and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, a plot 48 by 120.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the northeast corner of Adams Place and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, a plot 85 by 225 and irregular.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to a Mr. Mersky a plot 50 by 114 on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, east of White Plains Avenue; and to a Mr. Jacobs a plot 75 by 114 on the north side of Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, east of Fourth Avenue. The same firm has bought from a Mr. Kapdell a plot 100 by 114 on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, east of Fourth Avenue.

The Auction Room.

Auctioneer Meyer sold yesterday, by order of William F. Scott, assignee, all right, title, and interest of David Austen, Jr., in several parcels lying within the lines of old Bronx thoroughfares—Devoe Street, Bremer Avenue, Cliff Street, and Elm Place, near One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The properties were struck down on bids ranging from $5 to $250, the total amount realized being $2,995. The buyers in most cases are the owners now in possession.

Other auction offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

9th Av., 588 and 590, e s, 60 ft n of 42d St, 40x80, two one-story store buildings; public auction sale, to J. Oppenheimer $39,325

By Philip A. Smyth.

Audubon Av, w s, 62 ft n of 166th St, 37x70, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Leonard Weill 8,200

By James L. Wells.

10th St, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 25x114; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, G. De W Clocke and another, as trustees 3,650

133d St, 55 West, n s, 268.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.8x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women 7,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

123d St, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story brick flat, 75x77.11; Mulligan & Turner, 9 E 51st St, owners; J. H. Amsler of 1,159 East 169th St, architect; cost, $80,000.

111th St, 108 and 110 West, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.11; J. A. Horne of 56 West 115th St, owner; J. Hauser of 380 West 125th St, architect; cost, $65,000.

144th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, for two-story brick dwelling and shop, 25x68.3; Meister & Blauer of 97 Forsyth St, owners; C. M. Sutton of 70 5th Av, architect; cost, $4,800.

Adams St, e s, 140 ft s of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Dosso & Rezzeno of 43 Adams St, owners; Moore & Landseidel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

Grote St, n s, from Crotona to Beaumont Avs, for a three-story frame dwelling, 24.8x43; E. S. Schaessler of 247 East 53d St, owner and architect; cost, $7,000.

202d St, s s, 118 ft e of Grand Concourse, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.10x55; Nicholas Eckart of 4,770 3d Av, owner; Otto Hergmark, Webster Av and Depot Place, architect; cost, $4,500.

Newell Av, e s, 300 ft s of Julianna St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20x36; R. H. Jamison, 220th St and 5th Av, owner; C. F. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Taylor St, e s, 200 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Joseph Stegelmeyer, Taylor St, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

Mercer St, 167, to a three-story brick hook and ladder house; city, owner; A. Stevens of 157 East 67th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

43d St, 107 and 109 West, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Army and Navy Realty Company, owner; W. A. Cable of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

149th St, 131 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; R. H. E. Elliott of 194 Broadway, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,000.

Washington St, 578 and 580, to three-story brick lofts; Trustees of L. Kane of 21 Liberty St, owners; G. M. McCabe of 2 West 14th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

ALLEN ST, 106, e s, 24.8x87.6; Isabella Becker and others to Morris Weinstein and another, other consideration and 100

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100; William Franklin and wife to John F. Croly 1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; R. C. Dorsett to John F. Croly, other consideration and 100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 3d St, 96.2x90; Adolf Mandel and others to Frank Hillman to Joseph Golding, (mtg $95,000) 100

BAILEY AV, s w corner of King's Bridge Road, runs s 92.9x w 44.3x n 116x e 17x e 41.7; Andrew J. Larkin to Richard C. Allez, (mtg $2,700,) other consideration and 100

BARRETTO ST, w s, 304.1 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Annie Bradley to Agnes Shott ..... Nom.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 411 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Ellen D. Chapman to Agnes Shott ..... Nom.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 386 ft n of 166th St, 25x100; Annie Bradley to Agnes Shott.. Nom.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 32.9 ft s of 180th St, 22.4x77.4x22.8x73.10; Joseph E. Butterworth to Demeline Evans. (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

BEACH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 152d St, 95.10x107.5x102.9x100; Esther Eisenberg to Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $12,500) 100

BEACH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 152d St, 95x107.5x102.9x100; Martin J. Meehan to Esther Eisenberg, other consideration and 100

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 188th St, 100x100; John McCracken to William McCracken 3,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 156th St, 99.11x225x irregular, to 155th St; United States Trust Company, executor, to Max Marx 120,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 50x119.10x50x120.6; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $10,000) 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 156th St, runs e 100x s 99.11x w 25x n 0.1x w 25x s 0.1x w 50x n 99.11; Max Marx to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $47,500,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, e s, part of Lot 165, map of Mott Haven; Annie Tow to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtg $4,800) 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Ernst M. Pletzsch to Max Powell, other consideration and 100

BRYANT ST, n w corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Richard B. Cushion, executor, to Max Powell 2,500

BRYANT ST, n w corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Richard B. Cushion to Max Powell 2,500

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 37.2 ft n of 189th St, 17x100; Fremont Realty Company to A. V. Dayton 100

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of William St, 100x105.4x128x25; J. C. J. Langbein to Gussie Englander, other consideration and 100

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of 189th St, runs n 100x e 105.4x s w 128.4x w 25; Gussie Englander to William H. Bell, Jr., (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

CENTRE ST, s e corner of Chestnut St, 168x115x167x115; John A. Nisbet and another, executors, to John G. Butterfield 15,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 130 ft e of 4th St, 22x75; Mary Navarett to Louise E. Brokhahne, (mtg $5,000) 14,350

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 127th St, 150x91; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Charles Hensle, other consideration and 100

DATER ST, s w corner of Wales Av, 200x201; Clarence C. Mulford to Julius Katz, other consideration and 100

DATER ST, s w corner of Wales Av, 200x201; John J. Vanse to Clarence C. Mulford, ½ part, all title, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

ELWOOD ST, e s, 100 ft n of Nagle Av, 100x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Leonard Adair, other consideration and 100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 185.8 ft s of Spring Place, 32.2x167.4x32.2x166.10; Anna S. Miller to Annie J. Dynes, (mtg $6,000) 100

HAWTHORNE ST, s e corner of Broadway, 120.6x50x119.10x50; Henry H. Dreger and wife to Sarah V. Baker, (mtg $75,000) 100

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 163d St, 86.4x25; Adam Boecker to John H. Pepper, (mtg $17,000) 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x75; Henry C. Scheer to Lillian Mackie, (mtg $3,000) 100

JANE ST, n s, 68.4 ft w of Greenwich Av, 62x—x irregular; Emeline M. Gray to Charles R. Farulo, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, adjoining lands of Dyckman and Thompson, runs n 286.6x n w 562.9x s 126.8x s 172.8x 444.2; also plot on Spuyten Duyvil Creek; the James McCreery Realty Company to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 331, map of B. Wyckoff estate; David C. Bourquin to Edward Greenebaum 1

LOTS 180 to 185, map of Laconia Park, each 20x100; John M. Mayer to Abraham Shatzkin, (mtg $1,200,) other consideration and 100

LOTS 297 and 333; map of Wakefield; John Bussing, Jr., and wife to Abraham Shatzkin, B. & S. Ca. G. 100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 144th St, 102.4x31.11x100x14.5; Julius Braun to Jonas Well and another; (mtg $6,100).. ....

NORWOOD AV, s e, 494.8 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; Gustav P. Bofinger and wife to Anette A. Olsen 100

ORCHARD ST, 116 s, 25x87.6; Otto Stuhmer to Samuel J. Silberman, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x40; Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company to Joseph Goldfarb 77,000

PLEASANT AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x76; James M. Anderson, trustee, to Max C. Baum and others ..... Nom.

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 122d St, 17.11x66; Patrick Carey to Mary McCarthy ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 163, s w corner of Clinton St, 25x100; Bernard Galewski to Anna Goldstein, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 100

SHIEL ST, s s, 100 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; Laconia Park; George H. Lawrence and others, executors and trustees, to Harry Goodman 450

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; John Martin to Minnie F. Neely, other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 746, w s, 26.6x88.5x20.5x98.5; Delphine Antisdel to Bernard Blumberg and another 15,000

STEBBINS AV, w s, 145.4 ft n of 167th St, 30x irregular; James A. Wolf and others to Frank Thurm, (mtg $6,000) 100

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Jennings St, 30.4x60.4x irregular; Raghael Kurzrok and wife to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $22,500) 1

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, runs n 80.4x n w 60.4x w 202.6x s 104x e 220.11; Esther Eisenberg to Harry M. Goldberg, (mtg $30,500,) other consideration and 100

TINTON AV, n w corner of 158th St, 25x95; Harris Bernstein and others to George E. Cohn, (mtg $5,250) 100

TINTON AV, n w corner of St. Anns Av, 145x120; William Clark and wife to McKinley Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $26,500) 100

TINTON AV, n w corner of 158th St, 75x 95; George E. Cohn to Morris Shidlowsky and another, (mtg $11,250,) other consideration and 100

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x100; Alexander Walker and others to Robert Wallace, Jr., (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 67.8x202; Julius Braun to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 166th St, 66.3x122x66.5x121.8; Francis M. Weeks and another, executors, to Ralph W. Davis, (mtg $15,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 65 ft n of 167th St, 125x137; Aaron S. Sharp and another to Lawrence Cohen, (mtg $22,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 50x150; Samuel Makransky and others to Isaac Benequit and others, (mtg $9,500) 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Rogers Place, runs n 38.10xw 170x s 128.8x e 50x n e 106.11; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Rogers Place, 106.11x40x irregular; John Wynne and wife to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $25,250) 100

1ST AV, n s, Lots 119 to 121, map of new village of Jerome, 107x86.6x107x66.1; John M. Farley to Michele Russo ..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 125th St, 20x75; Patrick Casey to Mary McCarthy ..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, 195 ft w of Washington Av, 25x122; Ann Fitzgerald to Mary Delancy 1

2D ST, s s, 322.10 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x80x25.1x78.6; Simon Seiden to Solomon Ginsberg, ½ part, all title, (mtg $23,550,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 1,761, e s, 25x83.9; Max Cohen to Peyser Popkin, (mtg $18,500) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 2382, w s, 21x94; Gertrude O'Brien, individually and as executrix, to Abram Brand 16,000

9TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 21st St, 24.8x60; 21st St, 359 West, 37.6x100; Elizabeth Hendry to Katharine Hamapn, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

11TH AV, n w corner of 36th St, 197.6x75; City Real Estate Company to Frederick C. Beer, other consideration and.. 100

11TH AV, n w corner of 36th St, 197.6 ft to 37th St x 75; Frederick C. Beer to David Williams, (mtg $75,000) 100

11TH AV, s w corner of 180th St, 25x100; J. A. Townsend to the Sterling Realty Company, other consideration and 100

23D ST, s s, 500 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Warner Sherwood to Elizabeth K. Sherwood, ½ part 1

28TH ST, 238 and 240 East, 50x98.8; David Kidansky and others to Hugo D. Kisendorf, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

37TH ST, 321 East, 25x98.9; Engela Warneken and others to Nancy Jackson, other consideration and 100

44TH ST, 260 to 262 East, 62.6x100.6; Henry Kern to Simon Myers and others, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.. 100

46TH ST, n s, 349.8 ft w of 9th Av, 26.4x100.5x irregular; Metta Dohrmann to Edward Johnson, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

50TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x100.5; Charles F. Myers to Edith S. Colquitt, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100

58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Henry S. Van Duser, executor and trustee, to Hilda C. Flower, 1-6 part 23,000

60TH ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; Fannie Alexander to Philip Haslacher, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and 100

62D ST, 226 West, 25x100.5; Adelaide Murdock to Rexton Realty Company, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

73D ST, 222 East, 25x102.2; Anton Kotzum to Emma Cohn, (mtg $15,500) 100

78TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Jane Burns to Edward Burns, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

82D ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2; William Klein and others to Fanny Klein ..... Nom.

92D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x50.8; Jennie Wormser and another to Rosalie Binenfeld, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

93D ST, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x201.5; Ignatz Roth to Harry Sameth, (mtg $55,500) ..... Nom.

102D ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.11; Moses Hellmann to Harris Levy, (mtg $7,000) 1

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11x irregular; Augusta C. Wolfe to Rachel Leipziger, (mtg $20,000) 100

124TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 15x100.11; Dora L. Klamroth to Louis Schrag, other consideration and 100

136TH ST, 232 West, 16.8x99.11; Ruel W. Foor to Hyman M. Ladinski, (mtg $10,750) 12,250

139TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 553.11x100.4x582.6x99.11; John O. Baker to the Broadway Reliance Realty Company, other consideration and 100

140TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Isidor A. Wollheim to Joseph Wilkin, (mtg $15,250,) other consideration and 100

144TH ST, 307 West, 24.6x99.11; Harry Schiff to Michael Neuman, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

144TH ST, n s, Lot 238, map of Mott Haven, 50x100; Julius Braun to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

145TH ST, 307 West, 24.6x99.11; Phoebe Minzie to Harry Schiff, ½ part, all title, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

145TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; Pilgrim Realty Company to Amelia Friedman, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and 100

148TH ST, n s, 149.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 225x84.9x irregular; William Shillaber, Jr., trustee, to Adolf Mandel and another 130,000

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 125x99.11; Max Marx to Moses Crystal, (mtg $32,500,) other consideration and.. 100

159TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Karl Aschenbrand to Blanche Terrill 100

164TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x99.11; Realty Finance Company to Abraham Eydenberg, (mtg $31,000) 100

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x122.11x25x122.8; John L. Brower to John C. Armstrong, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

211TH ST, s s, Lots 1 to 4, Map No. 2 of estate of Charles M. Connolly, 100x102.7 x—x99.2; James G. Tyler to Ignatius Weltner ..... Nom.

240TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 40x100; Benjamin H. Irving to Ernest Ames and another ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAIR, Leonard, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Elwood St, e s, 100 ft n of Nagle Av, 3 years 6,000

ALTMAN, Maurice, to Jacob Salmenowitz and others; Broome St, 37, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,400

AMES, Ernest, and another to Catharine C. Hill; 240th St, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

AMES, Ernest, and another to Elias Doornbos; 240th St, n s, 105 ft w of Katonah Av, 3 years, 5 and 6 per cent.. 2,800

AMES, Ernest, and another to Benjamin H. Irving; 240th St, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, prior mtg $5,300, 1 year, 6 per cent. 800

BAKER, Sarah V., to Henry H. Dreyer; Broadway, s e corner of Hawthorne St, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year 2,500

BAUM, Max C., and others, to James M. Anderson; Pleasant Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 1 year 11,000

BEER, Frederick C., to City Real Estate Company; 11th Av, n w corner of 36th St, as per bond 75,000

BELL, William H., Jr., to Gussie Englander and another; Belmont Av, n e corner of 186th St, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

BENENFELD, Rosalie, to Jennie Wormser and another; 202d St, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

BRAND, Abram, to Lillie E. Lilienthal; 3d Av, w s, 63 ft s of 98th St, 5 years.. 13,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY Company to John O. Baker; 136th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (5 mtgs, each $12,400,) 3 years 62,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMpany to John O. Baker; 136th St, s s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 12,100

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMpany to John O. Baker; 136th St, s s, 550 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 12,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMpany to John O. Baker; 136th St, s s, 625 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 4,000

COHEN, Lawrence, to Hyman Adelstein; Washington Av, e s, 65 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

COHN, Emma, to Anton Kotzum and another; 73d St, 322 East, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent. 5,500

CROLY, John T., to William Rankin; Audubon Av, n e corner of 171st St, 3 years 8,000

CROLY, John T., to R. Clarence Dorsett; Audubon Av, n e corner of 171st St, prior mtg $6,000, due Jan. 9, 1903 6,000

CRYSTAL, Moses, to Max Marx; 156th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $32,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 12,500

DAVIS, Ralph W., to Francis M. Wood and another; Washington Av, e s, 125 ft n of 166th St, 1 year 13,500

DAYTON, Alexander, to Tremont Realty Company; Cambreling Av, w s, 87.2 ft n of 189th St, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,500

EISENBERG, Esther, to Raphael Kurzrok; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

FUELLI, Charles A., to Park Avenue Company; Jansen Av, n s, 218 ft w from s s of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 3,500

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to George W. Read; 164th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $31,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 9,950

FARULO, Charles R., to Emeline M. Gray; Jane St, n s, 68.4 ft w of Greenwich Av, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years.... 11,000

FRIEDMAN, Amelia, to Pilgrim Realty Company; 185th St, 515 West, prior mtg $21,500, installments, 6 per cent.... 7,500

FRIEDMAN, Bernard, to James T. Burtis; 52d St, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.. 6,500

GINSBERG, Solomon, to Simon Seidan; 2d St, s s, 22.10 ft w of Avenue C, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

GOLDFARD, Joesph, to Henry Wiener; Park Av, 1,268, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 47,000

GOLDFORD, or GODLFORD, Joseph, to Mechanics' and Traders' Realty Company; Park Av, s w corner of 98th St, prior mtg $47,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 20,000

GOLDSTEIN, Anna, to Bernard Galewski; Livington St, 163, installments, 6 per cent. 21,500

GOODMAN, Harry, to Abraham Shatzkin; Shell St, s s, 100 ft w of Tilden Av, due Dec. 6, 1906 100

GREENEBAUM, Edward, to David C. Bourquin; lot 331, map of section B of Vyse estate, 1 year 600

HALPRIN, Abraham, and others to Annie Tow; Brook Av, e s, begins on s s of Lot 165, map of Morrisania, prior mtg $2,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,300

HANSON, Alfred E., to James McCreery Realty Corporation; Kingsbridge Road, n s, at division line lands; Dyckman & Thompson, F St, e s, 282.3 ft n from s s corner of Inwood St, 3 years..... 75,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to John Wynne; Westchester Av, n w corner of Roger Place, 2 years, 6 per cent. 6,750

HARRIETT, Katherine I. D., to William A. Donald; Eagle Av, e s, 420.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 1,800

HEINS, Aimee T., to Elizabeth M. Steers; 129th St, 122, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HENSLE, Charles, to City Mortgage Company; Claremont Av, s w corner of 127th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 136,000

HENSLE, Charles, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Claremont Av, s w corner of 127th St, prior mtg $136,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 64,000

HILL, William W., to Katherine Wohlhagen; Trinity Av, e s, 425 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 2,500

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Adolf Mandel; Avenue C, n w corner of 3d St, prior mtg $9,500, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent 15,000

JACKSON, Nancy, to Edward L. Cosby; 97th St, 321 East, due Nov. 28, 1907.... 13,000

JACKSON, Nancy, to F. Chauncey Anderson; 97th St, 321 East, prior mtg $13,000, due Nov. 28, 1907, 6 per cent.... 1,000

JAFFE, Marcus, and another to Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky; 175 East Broadway, prior mtg $30,000, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

KATZ, Julius, to Bronx Investment Company; Wales Av, s w corner of Dater St, 2 years 7,200

KATZ, Julius, to Bronx Investment Company; Wales Av, s w corner of Dater St, prior mtg $12,900, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,400

KATZ, Julius, to Bronx Investment Company; Wales Av, w s, 100 ft s of Dater St, 2 years 5,400

KATZ, Julius, to Bronx Investment Company; Concord Av, e s, 100 ft s of Dater St, 2 years 5,000

KATZ, Julius, to Bronx Investment Company; Dater St, s s, 100 ft w of Wales Av, 2 years 6,000

LESLEY, Mary, and another to John Jay McKelvey; Sidney St, s s, 70.5 ft w of Troy St, 3 years 3,000

LEVY, Harris, to Moses Heilman; 102d St, 316 and 318 East, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

LONDON, Louis, and another to the State Bank; Broome St, s s, 50.2 ft w of Orchard St, 20 months, 6 per cent. 5,000

MANDEL, Adolf, and another to William Shillaber, Jr.; 148th St, n s, 149.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 years 105,000

MARKEL, Lillian, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Jackson Av, w s, 201.6 ft

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Boom Sections!

Small and Large Plots.

CHAS. JUNGMAN

Westchester Ave.,

Cor. Dawson St.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!
in the Bronx.
250 LOTS.

One plot; AT EAST END OF WASHINGTON BRIDGE and adjoining the Ogden property; also Lee's estate; just sold to syndicates at about $2,000 per lot. Our price is much lower, and the plot is from first hands.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Sole Agents,
Broadway, S. W. corner 81st St.

BUILDERS, SPECULATORS,
FOLLOWING PLOTS FROM ORIGINAL OWNERS!
WASHINGTON AV. CORNER, 100X175.
TRINITY AV., 400x200, 3 FRONTS.
BOSTON ROAD, 200x250.
BUILDING SITES, ALL BRONX SECTIONS.
PRINCIPALS ONLY. OPEN EVENINGS, SUNDAYS.

A. J. KELLY & CO.,
Smith Building, 148th St. and 3d Av.

BRONX PLOTS,
All sizes; any location.
Full particulars and best prices on application.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.

LOTS,

Webster Av., near 173d, 25x90, $5,000; Beekman Av. lots, $4,500 and up; Valentine Av., near 183d, 100x230, $25,000; Plimpton Av., near Washington Bridge, 276x100, $17,000.
Terms to suit.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

EAST 138TH ST.
AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
THREE LOTS,
75x100.
PRICE, $15,000.
MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cort.

THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY-7-8
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.
Westchester Av. Front,
CORNER ROGERS PLACE.
ABOUT 10½ LOTS.
PRICE, $65,000.
EASY TERMS.

EAST 165TH-166TH STS.,
CLAY AND TELLER AVS.
A Whole Block,
38 LOTS.
AT BARGAIN PRICE.
Easy Terms.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

EAST 138TH ST. AND
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
One Corner Plot of
ABOUT 8 LOTS.
PRICE, $30,000.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS.
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

BUY NOW

On 3d Av., below 149th St., 50x100; old buildings, stores, and tenements; junction "L" station street and 2d Avenue. To fix up and double your money or hold for rise. Price, $44,000. Easy terms.

HOTCHKISS, 50 W. 18TH ST.

LOTS AND PLOTS
GOOD LOCATION FOR BUILDERS.
LEITNER & THORMAN,
1,279 TREMONT AV., WEST FARMS.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

$15,000 cash buys choice 5-story, new-law business corner on leading avenue; 6 stores; 4 families on a floor; 40x90x100; fully rented at $7,800; price $69,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Bargain from Builder.—5-story, 20 families, 50x150; all improvements; choice location; price, $56,000; rent, $6,800; suitable terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

$1,200 cash, balance $4,830 on first mortgage for five years, two-story building on lot 25x100, in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Lots and plots, direct from owners, in centre of present agitation.
LAVELLE,
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard, and
2,016 Boston Road.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.
We have bona fide purchasers waiting for improved and unimproved properties; send ful particulars.
Kaufman & Co.,
1,320 Boston Road, 169th St.

For Sale—163d St. and Sherman Av., the most substantial two-family house in the Bronx, containing two apartments of 9 rooms each; size, 20.10x72x100. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

BARGAINS IN LOTS AND PLOTS.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVE.

Attention, Speculators.—Corner plot, 5 extra large lots, $3,500 each; near Tremont station. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Telephone 2,466 R. Harlem.

A plot of lots ready for improvement; I can obtain building loan, which shall remain permanent for a good builder. Charles L. Morse, corner Westchester and Prospect Aves.

Crotona Av., near 183d St., 12 lots, $24,000; Hughes Av., near 183d St., 50x100, $4,500; Ryer Av., near 180th St., 75x103, $4,550; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for 4-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 205th St. Inquire 113 9th Av., Manhattan.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$4,000 on residence property.
Neason Jones & Bro.,
Boston Road and 169th St.

Have for sale lots, plots, houses around rapid transit; if you have for sale send full particulars. W. Anopol, 360 Commonwealth Av., West Farms, N. Y.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES. C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

$4,500.—2-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; full lot; near "L" station; $1,000 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Webster Av., 207th St., 25x76; Crotona Av., 179th St., 25x100; cash bargain. Eugene A. Bofinger, 146 East 42d St.

LOTS. Washington, Bathgate, Third, Webster, and Tremont Avs. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

$6,500 buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, near 138th St.; snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Southern Boulevard, vicinity 177th; excavated plot, 12,000 sq. ft.; $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Choice corner, Union Av., 168th, excavated; 3,731 square feet; $11,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lincoln Av. corner; two double tenements, $43,000; rents, $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Av., near 167th, 40x140; $12,000; mortgage, $9,250; others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Plot, 165th St., near Washington, 74x195; asking $14,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUYERS—WE HAVE BARGAINS ON HAND NOW; CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF. B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

Bronx block fronts, $17,000 to $150,000. Prospect Concourse, Southern Boulevard. Clark, 3,164 3d Av.

Bargains in Bronx Lots.—Hirschberg & Marsh, 886 Westchester Av., near Jackson Av. station.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and Third Av.

A brick dwelling, full lot, 145th St., near Willis Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

CUT THIS OUT.
L. SHERWOOD PALMER
179th St. and Southern Boulevard
SPECIALIST
in Bronx Lots and Buildings.
Here are some of my bargains.

$13,000 cash, $32,000 mortgage, will buy corner Prospect Av. and Tremont Av.; size, 150x100; six lots; cheapest plot on avenue.

$9,250 will buy plot 100x95, Prospect Av., near 183d St.; mortgage $5,000; very cheap.

Corner Clinton Av., 175th; very choice location, 150x194; 10 lots with two elegant dwellings; price, $45,000. Here is an opportunity.

$11,000 will buy two corner lots on Marmion Av. and Fairmount Place; elegant location; block from trolley; don't miss this chance.

180th St. and Southern Boulevard corner, 75x112; very choice location; big future; $25,000; subject to 4% mortgage.

$10,500, mortgage $7,000, choice plot, four lots, including two corners, 189th St., Crotona Av. A snap, sure profit in 30 days.

Many Others Call on Me.
Telephone 253 Tremont.

WM. F. A. KURZ & CO.,
3,025 3D AVENUE.

3-family frame flat; price, $5,750; first mortgage, $4,000; 4 blocks from L station.

2-story frame house near Melrose Av.; price, $4,250; mortgage to suit; vacant plot, 75x90; St. Ann's Av.; price, $15,000; mortgage to suit.

50x100 corner King's Bridge Road and Morris Av., one block from Jerome Av., two blocks from Concourse; price, $9,000.

Plot 175x100 on Home Street; price, $37,500.

Plot 50x100, 1 block from 3d Av.; price, $9,500; terms to suit.

Corner plot, Marmion Av., 100x150; price, $20,000.

Corner Hughes Av., 40x97; price, $5,500.

Plot 130x144, near Tremont Av.; price, $16,500.

An excellent opportunity for investment; finest apartment house in Bronx; six-story corner building, 45x92; every improvement except elevators; just completed; fine residence section; rents, $9,600 year; very low; price, $90,000; mortgage to suit; low running expenses. A. J. Kelly & Co., Smith Building, 148th St. and 3d Av.

Two large plots on Webster Av., near Fordham Station; chance for syndicate. A fine corner residence, Fordham Road, near station; plot, 65x102. The finest corner of three lots on Tremont Av., near rapid transit. A rare chance for a wide-awake man. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

CHANCE FOR QUICK BUYER.

23 full lots, Crotona, Prospect, and Beaumont Avs., 183th to 180th St. Diagram from
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. & 3D AV.

Choice and Most Desirable Location

N. w. corner Washington and Wendover Avs., 100x140.
Jacob Leitner, cor. 3d and Wendover.
Open Sunday.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 182d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

LOTS H. J. CANTRELL & CO.
PLOTS WEST FARMS SQUARE

A Bargain.—Corner plot, 50x100, on Clinton Av., between Tremont Av. and 176th St.; has house on; price only $10,000. Particulars C. F. Mehlretter, 1,005 Tremont Av., corner Clinton.

Brick house, granite front, 9 rooms, bath and laundry, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trimmed, parquet floors, 27x111; near rapid transit. 1,000 East 175th St.

Choice corner for builder or investment; Park Av. and 187th St.; 50x100; excavated; street asphalted; easy terms; asking $13,000. Carr, 530 5th Av.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 98K Tribune Building, N.Y.

To let or for sale in Tarrytown, a large house; splendid view of Hudson; near the depot; four minutes' walk; twenty-four rooms; all improvements; suitable for hotel or sanitarium; 1½ acres; barn, outbuildings, &c. Apply G. Forrest, 438 Broome St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Beautiful cottage near seashore, L. I.; one hour out; 50 acres, building lots; fine bathing and boating; also general store and coal business; splendid opportunity for investment. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

NEW JERSEY.
TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

LOANS WANTED.

$100,000 at 4½% wanted on improved real estate, business centre. Address Executor of Estate, Box 158 New York Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Out of City.

Choice suburban lots, $75, $5 down, $1 weekly; 25 minutes out. Suburban, Times.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
VACANT LOTS
ALSO
FLATS AND TENEMENTS,
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

SCHWAB REALTY CO.,
SCHWAB REALTY CO.,

200 Broadway, are in the market this week for every description improved Property; quick action at right prices; brokers fully protected.

BUILDERS, PAY ATTENTION.—Have cash customer for 18-room house, all improvements; will buy subject to 1st mortgage. Send full particulars, rock bottom prices. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

FLATS WANTED, MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN, in exchange for $20,000 equity in five-story apartment house on Central Park West, in the Eighties. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars. Goldberger, 794 East 148th St.

Wanted—Improved and unimproved Bronx property; we have quick cash buyers.
Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Real estate, improved, unimproved; send full particulars. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Owners, Builders!—I can place large sums, bond and mortgage. Send applications. J., Box 211 Times.

Builders!—I can place your building loans, large or small amounts. Loan, 212 Times.

Will pay cash for five-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Have $4,000 cash to buy cheap tenement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 31 West 104th.

Send your property, clients waiting; will sell for you; attorneys, V., Box 184 Times

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A handsomely furnished four-story residence, 25 feet wide, to rent for Winter season; 37th St., near Madison Av.; reduced rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

Rent Free.—Fine opportunity doctor or dentist; long lease; income covers rent with parlor floor vacant. A. C., 118 E17 6th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm
desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.,
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

Offices, One Flight Up,
Moderate Rent, Immediate Possession.
TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman & 119 to 129 Nassau St.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO., ON PREMISES.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
about 40 feet x 94 feet.
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer st.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(48) 60 Liberty St.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $300 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, Agent.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

Elegant store on best section of 3d Avenue between 126th and 127th Streets, 25x100, with largest plate glass windows in New York, suitable for any retail business. Also three lofts in same building, 25x90, all light. Will rent store and lofts together or separate. J. Dorf, 2,343 Third Avenue.

Three elegant light lofts, 2,338 Third Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 25x100, with largest plate glass windows in New York, suitable for any manufacturing purposes; first loft has all show window front, suitable for any business purpose. J. Dorf, 2,343 Third Avenue.

Factory loft, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 15,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 62 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST., 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

LOFTS, 31st Street, Near 1st Av.
46x90.....Rents, $800 to $1,000.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

At 47 East 19th St., between Broadway and 4th Av.—Lofts to let, 25x90; steam heat and elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 6 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant stores, lofts, offices; large, small, latest improvements; desirable locations. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Fine store and basement, 684 8th Av., near 42d St.; splendid business location. Inquire 265 West 42d St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 24th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Building, 6 story, lofts, offices, near 6th Av., 24th St., $3,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL
On Sound, Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Free and clear cottage, 7 rooms; furnished complete; open plumbing; Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains; value, $6,500; will add cash for five-story flat in exchange. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Will exchange 12 lots, free and clear, and add cash for flats or an apartment.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

100x100, free and clear lots, and $2,000 cash, wanted, flat tenement house in exchange. Kretsch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.

20-foot three-story and basement in Fifties; equity about $6,000; what have you to offer? Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 109.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM E. THORN, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against WESLEY A. LYON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundredth Street, distant fifty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundredth Street, and running thence northwardly and parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundredth Street fifteen feet; thence southwardly and parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-five feet to the northerly side of One Hundredth Street, and thence westwardly and along the northerly side of One Hundredth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1904.
ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.
ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 267 West 100th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-one and 25-100 (16,241.25-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and thirty-five and 44-100 (435.44-100) dollars, with interest from November 4th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Seven hundred and thirty and 16-100 (730.16-100) dollars and interest.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.
Dated New York, November 16th, 1904.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERMAN, JOHN O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN O. SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904. Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1904.
CAROLINE P. WOODHULL, Executrix.
JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street. jel0-lawfm7t

WOODHULL, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904. Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1904.
CAROLINE P. WOODHULL, Executrix.
JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street. jel0-lawfm7t

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent; 506 West 26th St., near 10th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

HANDSOME NINE-ROOM
APARTMENT,
All modern improvements; best location in city. Rent only $1,500 yearly. Offers wanted.
120 East 34th St., and Lexington Avs.
Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison.—Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

123d St., 208-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

TO SUBLET
345 West 85th St., near Riverside and Subway station, by tenant giving up housekeeping; superior, sunny, 3-room apartment, southern and eastern exposure; liberal concessions; sell carpets if desired. Superintendent on premises, or Mr. Bartlett, 35 Cedar St. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH STREET.
Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

LONDON.
60 WEST 115TH ST.
7 large rooms and bath, $37.50.
Telephone in each apartment.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

NEW APARTMENTS.
142d St., 228-236 West, between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations; $25 to $30.

JEFFERSON,
324 West 51st St. Beautiful modern apartment eight light rooms, bath; electricity, elevator. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 242-244 West, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

A—THE "OTTAWA."
293 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
$1,140, handsome suite; eight exceptionally large, light rooms; all modern improvements; magnificent Park view.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,
Five large, light rooms and baths, $35.
NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send For Circular.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

Handsome 7-room apartment; good order and excellent location. Apply janitor, 105 West 88th St., or Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

New apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; modern improvements; rents from $26 to $35. 240 West 143d St. Inquire janitor.

BROADWAY and 60th, opposite Hotel Marie Antionette.—Seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

7TH AV., 2,530.—Four large, light rooms; private hall; all improvements; Subway near; $17.

$53.00-$245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

94th St., 175 West.—Handsome, swell apartment; high stoop; private house block; rent, $75.00.

Washington Heights.

503 WEST 158TH ST.
Very attractive flat; 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water, &c.; rent, $25.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Two front rooms; light housekeeping; private house; references.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,601.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM DIAMOND, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Abraham Diamond of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Abraham Diamond was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Dec. 7, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ELIAS GOODMAN, individually and as a member of the firm of Goodman & Rosenberger, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 7,611.

To the creditors of Elias Goodman, individually and as a member of the firm of Goodman & Rosenberger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Elias Goodman, individually and as a member of the firm of Goodman & Rosenberger, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
December 5th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS W. BALL, bankrupt.—No. 7,589.

To the creditors of Thomas W. Ball of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Thomas W. Ball was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 5th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT E. SMITH, bankrupt.—No. 7,606.

To the creditors of Albert E. Smith of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Albert E. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 2d, 1904.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE
TOURAINE,
9-11 EAST 59TH ST.
Two doors from
Union League Club.
A few unfurnished
Suites by the year,
OR FURNISHED
BY THE SEASON.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
E. H. MANNING.....Manager

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote $1.50 to $1.75.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessible, unexcelled.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDOUARD C. LECOMTE.—Notice is given to all persons having claims against EDOUARD C. LECOMTE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office, County Court House, New York City, at once.—Dated New York, December 5, 1904. HENRIETTA C. LECOMTE, Administratrix, 2,008 Lexington Av., Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES H. WARD and MARY M. WARD, complainants, against MARIA E. G. McK. WARD, Caroline Constantia Ward et al., defendants.

In pursuance of interlocutory decree of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the special master in said interlocutory decree named, will sell at public auction, at the County Court House, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Egan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory decree to be sold, and therein described as follows:

1. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Bond Street, and known and distinguished on a map of property formerly belonging to Samuel Jones, deceased, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as Lot 125 in Liber 25 of Conveyances, page 387, by the number seventy-seven, and bounded as follows: Southwesterly in front by Bond Street, northeasterly in the rear by the rear end of lot Number 85 (fifty-five) on said map, southeasterly by lot Number 78 (seventy-eight) on said map, and northwesterly by lot Number 76 (seventy-six) on said map, containing in width in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, and which said lot is known as Number 8 (eight) Bond Street.

2. All that certain lot of ground, with a three-story brick house and a stable thereon, standing, known, and distinguished upon a map of ground in the Fifteenth, late Ninth and formerly Eighth, Ward of the City of New York, belonging to William Israel, compiled by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, on February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, as Lot Number Fifteen, bounded northeasterly in front by Bond Street, southwesterly by an alley fifteen feet wide, northwesterly by lot Number Sixteen, and southeasterly by lot Number Fourteen, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred and fourteen feet four inches, be the same more or less, and which said premises are now known by the street Number 23 (twenty-three) and formerly known by the street Number 25 (twenty-five) Bond Street, together with the right and privilege of the public alley as laid down upon the said map in common with the other lots entitled to the use thereof, as set forth and declared in a certain deed poll authenticating the said map, bearing date April thirteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, subject to a just and equitable share of the cost of repairing and repairing the said alley, and of such taxes and assessments as may be levied thereon, and also subject to the covenants and restrictions as to buildings and against nuisances contained in a certain deed made by Jacob Brantingham to Henry Ward, dated January 23, 1830, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 258 of Conveyances, page 180.

3. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northeasterly side of Bond Street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City and County of New York, and more lately known and distinguished as Number (22) Thirty-two Bond Street, the said property hereby intended to be described comprehending that certain lot of land known as Number 22 on a map of lots made of the late Samuel Jones, Esq., deceased, lying between Broadway and the Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ledlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber No. 125 of Conveyances, page 527, as lot Number 87 (eighty-seven,) and also ten feet in front and rear by the same in depth of that certain lot of land known and distinguished on the said map by the Number 85, (sixty-five,) and are bounded as follows: Southwesterly in front by Bond Street, northeasterly in the rear by the residue of said lot Number 85, (sixty-five,) southeasterly by lots Numbers (88) eighty-eight and (86) sixty-six and northwesterly by lots Numbers (56) eighty-six and (64) sixty-four, in said New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Dec. 7, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for

STOCK MARKET STIRRED BY LAWSON MANOEUVRES

Sharp Drop Follows Advertised Campaign on Amalgamated.

2,500,000 SHARES SOLD

Biggest Day Since May 9, 1901—Prices Tumble All 'Round—Standard Oil Advances Meanwhile.

Wall Street and the stock market had a lively experience yesterday. Under the lead of Amalgamated Copper the stock market broke and stocks dropped violently. The cause of it all—on this the Street seemed agreed—was the campaign conducted by Thomas W. Lawson, author, broker, and manipulator. This man, having succeeded in charming thousands of people by his stories of frenzied finance into the belief that whatever he said "went," and, using that power, did what no market manipulator had heretofore been able to do: he broke the price of the security which he was openly attacking without any apparent outside help, and incidentally caused a sharp decline in the market which stirred the entire financial community yesterday.

The foundation of Lawson's campaign had been laid secretly days ago, but when he was ready to deliver the blow he stepped right out into the open, told every one what he intended to do, and, aided by his followers, did it. Generally, heretofore, manipulators have conducted their campaigns so secretly that no one knew whence the attacks came, but Lawson, believing in the effect of novelty, took every one into his confidence, or, at least, part of the way into the ante-chamber of his confidence—for Wall Street is convinced that he has not been alone in his work. One well-known market operator even went so far as to suggest that he was only the "barker" outside and that certain Western plungers were his backers.

The method selected, no matter by whom, proved eminently successful. Amalgamated Copper, for which a bad break had been advertised, opened at 77. Then a flood of selling orders came into the market, the price broke, and no one seemed willing to try to stem the tide by closing the floodgates. And, as thousands upon thousands of shares were thrown on the market, the price melted away until it touched 74. Then there came a slight rally. In the meantime, however, the collapse of Amalgamated had not failed to affect the other stocks. Alarm at the safety of their margins began to take hold of the speculators in the offices as they saw the ticker note lower and lower quotations for the leader in activity. But when Amalgamated rallied after the first half hour of trading the other stocks quickly recovered and even assumed a buoyant tone. This deceived many, and some who had thrown over their stocks tried to get them back. The good feeling did not, however, last long. The strength was not genuine, for when, at just about 11 o'clock, new selling of Amalgamated was begun, the rest of the market halted, wavered, and then collapsed with great violence.

Prices fell so fast that it was impossible to execute orders as given by the customers. Some stocks, especially those which had been advanced by pool manipulation without a real market having been created for them, broke whole points between sales; and even such stocks as Union Pacific, United States Steel, and others with a broad market fluctuated so wildly that differences of a half point between sales were the rule rather than the exception. At about 1 o'clock the market was at its worst. The floor of the Exchange at that time was in such an uproar that brokers had trouble in making themselves heard. Prices at one end of a crowd were often points away from those at the other end. The ticker was 5 and 10 minutes behind.

At about 2 o'clock the market rallied a point, but it was decidedly feverish and brought little confidence to the crowds which jammed all the brokers' offices watching their profits dwindle. Just before the close the market broke again, and the last quotations for nearly all the stocks were at or near the lowest for the day. The total sales exceeded 2,500,000 shares, making it the biggest day since the May panic of 1901.

The low prices of yesterday, compared with the high prices of the day before in the most prominent issues, were as follows:

	High Tues.	Low Wed.
Amalgamated Copper	80¾	68¾
American Smelting	81⅞	77½
American Sugar	150⅝	141
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	88½	85
Baltimore & Ohio	101½	97¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67⅝	9 63
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	175¾	170⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	210¼	205½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	57½	48½
Delaware & Hudson	190½	186
Erie	41	38
General Electric	190	185¼
Illinois Central	157¾	152½
Louisville & Nashville	147¼	141½
Missouri Pacific	111	107½
Pennsylvania Railroad	139⅝	136
Reading	82¼	77½
Southern Pacific	66⅞	63¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	70¾	70½
Union Pacific	115⅜	110⅝
U. S. Steel	32⅞	29¼
U. S. Steel pf	94⅞	90⅞

It was learned that during the decline a number of loans were called by banks. This necessitated the liquidation of some long lines of stocks and helped the break. After the close the commission houses all sent out calls for additional margins to their customers, and the effect of these calls will be felt by the market this morning.

A curious feature of the day was the advance of Standard Oil shares on the curb. The rise amounted to 7 points, and this stock is now quoted 20 points higher than it was last week. According to an official of the Standard Oil Company no alarm is felt over the Lawson pronunciamentos.

Thomas W. Lawson, from his headquarters in Boston, bombarded the news bureaus, the brokers' offices, and the newspapers with bulletins. Among these were the following received by THE TIMES:

[11:30 Telegram.]

Wall Street is spreading the yarn through the wire houses that a large pool is forming to give support at 70. Don't be deceived; pools are already loaded and institutions holding it as collateral are getting nervous. Sell your holdings while there is yet a market.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

[2 o'clock Telegram.]

Wall Street demoralized; are now telegraphing over the country and Europe that big men are getting together to rally market. Don't let these yarns fool you. I am just putting this country and Europe onto Wall Street "Frenzied Financiers'" game. They will wake up between now and Friday and make Wall Street's big ralliers look like a copper cent in a steel furnace.

Sell all stocks on the New York list and continue selling Amalgamated. My big advertisements will not appear at distant points until to-morrow. THOMAS W. LAWSON.

[3:45 Telegram.]

Don't scratch matches on powder barrels. The Boston News Bureau just publishes the following:

"Amalgamated—Boston.—Lawson is announcing in different cities and in sundry places where he thinks it will be most effective that he will apply for a receivership for Amalgamated. Unless he carries out his threat he can be, under New York laws, put in jail for circulating false reports calculated to depress the price of shares. Possibly the Massachusetts authorities would give him up to the New York authorities on extradition papers."

One thing Wall Street and the public can rely upon: Whatever I am announcing to do in any part of the country and in any way, I'll do, and on schedule time. THOMAS W. LAWSON.

P. S.—Let the "Frenzied Financiers" of Wall Street make no mistake—I'll do, and on schedule time. T. W. L.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday denied that anybody had been to see him relative to the possible indictment of Lawson for criminal libel based upon his Amalgamated advertisements.

Jewell Divorce Case On.

At the trial of the suit for divorce brought by Col. James A. Jewell against his wife Caroline L. Jewell, Mrs. Jewell's maid, Alice Ferguson, testified against Mrs. Jewell yesterday. Col. Jewell is said to be a relative of ex-President Cleveland. He was removed from his position as a member of the United States Board of General Appraisers by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw shortly after the divorce case was made public.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Saves health and thus saves money.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CONTRACTOR M'DONALD QUITS INTERBOROUGH

To Join Metropolitan, Which Seeks Subway Contracts, Report Says.

J. H. HYDE TO SUCCEED HIM

Reports of Friction Denied by Both Mr. McDonald and President August Belmont.

After a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday it was announced that Contractor John B. McDonald had tendered his resignation from the directorate both of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and that it had been unanimously accepted. James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was elected a Director of both corporations to fill the vacancies.

A person who is in a position to speak with undisputed authority on the subject declared that there was no foundation for rumors of more friendly relations between the Belmont and Metropolitan interests which were circulated in the financial district when the election of Mr. Hyde as a member of the two boards became known. On the contrary, it was said, they were further apart than ever. On the other hand, it was said that Mr. McDonald had severed his connection with the Belmont companies to go with the Metropolitan, and that an announcement to that effect would be forthcoming in a few days.

The Metropolitan interests appeared in the field a few months ago as aspirants in connection with future subway building. Mr. McDonald, when questioned regarding his future plans, said he was not ready to announce them as yet, but admitted that there was plenty of work for him and that the work was in this city.

Mr. McDonald did not attend the meeting of the Interborough Directors yesterday. For some months there has been considerable talk of friction between him and August Belmont, President of both the constructing and operating companies. If there be any truth in these rumors neither Mr. Belmont nor Mr. McDonald was willing to say so. Mr. Belmont, when asked regarding the resignation of Mr. McDonald, said:

"I am sorry for personal reasons, but from the point of view of the interests of our company, the organization is so complete in every department with our Chief Engineer, resident engineers and sub-contractors, that the work will be in no way affected. The work on the contract made in Mr. McDonald's name, with the exception of the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge, is almost completed."

Contractor McDonald was still at his desk in the offices of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company in the Park Row Building yesterday afternoon.

"Yes, it's true I have retired from the Interborough companies," said Mr. McDonald. "Of course, I did not without a certain regret sever my relations with interests with which I have been identified for so long. But my work is done, the Subway is finished and the trains are running."

"Has the work on all the contracts sublet through you been completed?" the contractor was asked.

"Not quite, but very nearly. What remains can be finished in a couple of weeks. The work on the Brooklyn extension was sublet by the company direct to the contractors. I have been supervising the work on that branch up to the present time, but was relieved from it at my own request. While officially my resignation takes effect at once—as for certain personal reasons I wished it to—I will continue to supervise the work on my own contracts until finished."

"It is reported that there has been friction between you and Mr. Belmont."

"Nothing in that, nothing in that," Mr. McDonald replied. "I have nothing but the friendliest feelings for Mr. Belmont and the Directors, and wish them all success from the bottom of my heart. There may have been at most some differences of opinion, but don't you think the man who built the Subway ought to be a little too big to enter into a public discussion of any squabbles there may have been."

The contractor, it is understood, will not relinquish his holdings of stock in the two Belmont companies.

OVERCOAT LUXURY
is surely found in our finest grades.
Fabric fine, dark and rich, oxfords or black.
Linings of heavy silk, pure satin or double warp serge.
Cut and Tailored with deliberate care and great skill.
Full Regulars and shapely Paletots.
From $25.00 to $50.00.
Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Jaeger
SANITARY WOOLENS
"Rapid changes of temperature, especially with increased humidity and raw winds, are always dangerous. To overcome them man conserves the heat of his body with woolen underclothes."
—*New York Herald* Editorial.
Now **Jaeger Woolens** are admittedly a class by themselves. With this truly Sanitary Underwear to your skin you will have the best protection possible against any and all changes of weather. You will also enjoy a sense of bodily comfort and vigor unknown before.
Booklet and Samples Free.
Recommended by leading Physicians Everywhere.
306 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 31st & 32d Sts.
157 BROADWAY, Brooklyn Branch, 504 Fulton St.

FREE LODGING HOUSES SWAMPED BY DESTITUTE

Many of the Idle Men Come Here Expecting Work in Subway.

CHARITY WORKERS APPALLED

Ample Confirmation of Supt. York's Figures on the Unemployed Found Along Bowery.

Inquiry at the various lodging houses, charitable and semi-charitable institutions yesterday confirmed the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the army of unemployed in the city was greater than ever known. So far no organized plan has been set on foot to relieve the destitution, and the various institutions are doing the best they can with the means at their command.

The heads of the various institutions along the Bowery were asked yesterday if their experiences bore out the statement of William C. York, Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, at 308 First Avenue, that there were 40 per cent. more idle men in the city at present than at the same time last year. Amon gthose who agreed with Mr. York was Superintendent Hallemon of the Bowery Mission.

"The increase is very marked," he said. "The majority of our applicants are young men who came here with a few dollars in their pockets under the impression that they could get work in the Subway as ticket agents, switchmen, or something of the sort. Their tales of disappointment are really pitiable. Most all of them want enough money to get out of town, but we cannot give it to them. I have made up my mind to get them together and have a serious talk. Maybe some of them can suggest a remedy."

"If any one doubts the correctness of the story let him come here at midnight and see our bread line and talk to these men," said Assistant Superintendent Long of the same institution. "Something will have to be done."

Superintendent York of the municipal lodging house had more to say on the subject yesterday. He gave figures and went in the question in greater detail.

"Your story this morning was perfectly correct," he said. "The increase in the number of destitute is so great, we do not know what to do. We have a very thorough plan here of treating these poor fellows. None of them, for example, is allowed to go to bed without a bath and a clean nightshirt. Lately, however, the number of applicants has been so large that we have lained a place down near the dock in Twenty-sixth Street into which we are able to crowd about three hundred. There are no facilities for bathing at that place. Here under normal conditions we accommodate only 300 men, but by doubling them up we can take care of 500, which we are doing. We give them supper, breakfast, and a night's lodging, and send them away in the morning.

"To show that the number of applicants is much larger this year than last, here are some figures. In November, 1902, we housed 1,452 men and women. In November, 1903, we housed 5,676. This year in November we housed 7,787. There is each year an increase that we call a natural increase, but this year it is more than natural—there is something wrong.

"When a new project is started in New York, say like the digging of the Pennsylvania tunnel, the number of men who are to be employed is often overstated, and crowds flock here only to be disappointed. You will be surprised to hear me say that a circus never comes to New York but we get a lot of fellows who came to the city believing they could get work with the show."

The number of men who were employed in excavating the Subway a week before it opened was 1,750. It had dropped to 1,153 a week later, when they were all dismissed.

The Municipal Lodging House is the only institution requiring a full and complete history of the applicant. Hence unless the applicant volunteers the information other institutions have no means of ascertaining his history. All report increases, however, in the number of applicants. At Mills Hotel No. 1 about a hundred men are being turned away nightly. These men are not destitute, but many are on the verge of it. It was also said there that many of the applicants were men who came here seeking employment in the Subway.

Secretary Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, and Frank D. Witherbee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor admitted that there was an increase in the number of applicants for aid this year over last, but said they had not noticed that it was attributable to the men who had come here looking for employment in the Subway.

STEAMSHIP'S CREW HELD.

The Coulsdon Left Cholera Stricken Chinamen at Suez—No Danger Here.

When the sugar-laden steamship Coulsdon arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning she was promptly held until she could be disinfected and could ship a new crew. The crew which had brought the Coulsdon into port was taken to Hoffman Island for observation, as it had been learned that two Chinamen suffering from cholera had been put off the vessel at Suez. The Chines died there.

There was a small scare in shipping circles during the day that perhaps the Coulsdon had brought the disease into this port. Health Officer Alvah H. Doty, after a thorough investigation, said that there was no such danger, adding:

"I have made an inspection of the Coulsdon and have failed to discover any evidence of cholera. Five of those on board, however, appeared to be suffering from beri-beri. They have been ordered to Hoffman Island Hospital, and the entire crew will go to the island for observation."

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB PLANS.

Forty-third Street Dwellings to be Remodeled at Cost of $30,000.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new clubhouse to be built for the Army and Navy Club by uniting and remodeling the dwellings at 107 and 109 West Forty-third Street. The remodeled building will have a frontage of 40 feet, with a large courtyard at the rear, alongside a four-story extension, which will give to half of the clubhouse a depth of 100 feet. The house is to be of Colonial design, with a façade of Harvard brick.

The basement will be fitted as a billiard room, with a café adjoining. The first, or main, floor will contain the large dining hall and the library, together with the assembly chamber and the card and lounging rooms. Each of the three upper stories will contain private dining rooms and small parlors, in addition to sleeping rooms and baths. The cost of the work is estimated at $30,000 by Architect William A. Cable.

Brass Bedsteads.
We direct attention to exceptionally attractive values in high-class bedsteads, at
$22.50, $27.50, $35.00 & $40.00 each.
Hair Mattresses.
In connection with above we will make the following reductions in our better grades of mattresses:—

Single Size.	Double Size.
Mixed Hair, $6.75, regularly $8.75,	$10.00 each, $14.00.
South American, $9.50, regularly $12.50,	$14.50 each, $20.00.
Black Drawings, $11.00, regularly $16.25,	$17.50 each, $26.00.

Pillows. *Springs.* *Bolsters.*
Lord & Taylor.
Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

WHICH have you decided to buy, a Paddock, a belted Tourist, or a full, long boxy Overcoat with a velvet collar?
No matter which you decide upon, nor how nice a coat you want, you will find nothing better than ours—and very few that have so much style. There's a generous selection of patterns, and all are ready for immediate use.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

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Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn

A really waterproof shoe is to any old sort of rubber shoe what a modern revolver is to a flint lock.
Lighter to carry.
Neater to see.
More comfortable to use.
"Dry Foot" is a black calf walking shoe that we guarantee waterproof.
Men's sizes; $5
Boys' sizes; $4.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 142 4th Av.
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R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

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in full song, warranted to suit, and
Brass Cage, Both for $3.
Extra singer and larger cage, with fender, $5. Shipped everywhere on receipt of price. Talking parrots and fancy birds. Holden's Book on Birds, all about food, care, singing, by mail, 12c. stamps. Christmas orders for birds taken now.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

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605 Broadway..corner Houston
849 Broadway....near 14th St.
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500 5th Ave.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
Every Young's Hat sold means more Young prestige.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

FIGHT ALOFT TO SAVE LIFE.

Woman Who Had Been Under Restraint Leaps from Daughter.

Two women fighting at a top-story window of the six-story apartment house at 317 Second Avenue attracted a crowd yesterday morning and brought many to the windows of the Maternity Hospital, just across the way. The younger of the two women was trying her best to pull the other, who was old and heavy, into the rooms, but the elder gradually worked away and at last plunged down to the street, where she struck on her head and was instantly killed. She was Mrs. Marie Coutaire, sixty-five years old, mother of Mrs. Marie Fuller, a teacher of languages, who had tried to save her.

Mrs. Coutaire came from France two months ago. She acted so strangely on the steamship La Touraine, which brought her, that she was kept under restraint. Since then she has been under the care of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienist, who had vainly urged Mrs. Fuller to have her placed in an institution.

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For the Sake of Your Stomach
don't dose yourself with drugs to overcome sleeplessness or dispel that languid feeling, due to failing appetite, impaired digestion and the consequent lassitude of mind and body.
Drink every day a glass or two of cool, delicious Bass' Ale. It will delight the palate, improve the appetite, healthfully stimulate the circulation, feed the nerves, and make you forget your stomach. First-class cafés, hotels, and restaurants serve Bass' Ale on draught. The October brew is fully up to its world-wide reputation of a Century.
WEBER & HEILBRONER
Furnishers to "Men who know."
757 Broadway, 58 Nassau St.

HAHLO CLAIMS DISPUTED.

Lawyer Objects to One for $75,000 by Brothers' Mother.

A meeting of the creditors of Hahlo Bros., stockbrokers of 6 Wall Street, who failed on Aug. 18, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Prentiss at 120 Bowery. Many claims were filed. Samuel J. Goldsmith objected to many of these as vague and indefinite. He particularly objected to claims of members of the Hahlo family, mentioning Mrs. Rebecca Hahlo, mother of the partners, whose claim is $75,000 for money loaned; Abraham Strouse, father-in-law of one, $25,336; Louis Goldsmith, father-in-law of another, $19,825, and two others for smaller amounts.

Mr. Gerber, another lawyer, asserted that Mrs. Rebecca Hahlo's claim was for money contributed as capital, and that she might be liable as a partner. The election of a trustee was adjourned, there being no sign that an agreement was possible.

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CAN YOU SPARE TEN MINUTES TO MAKE TEN DOLLARS?
Get Your Winter Overcoat or Winter Suit To-Day.
Take advantage of your chance to save money. Visit us to-day or to-morrow, we will convince you that you have a REAL OPPORTUNITY NOW. Try on the overcoats, note the style of them—loose, long, broad-shouldered garments, measuring 52 inches in length with snug-fitting silk velvet collars, some with silk lining—you will surely buy one. We will stake our reputation of thirty years that NEVER were such grand VALUES offered in stylish clothes. It is the story of two big wholesale stocks of fine Winter Suits and Overcoats that are being sacrificed at 33 1-3c. on the dollar of manufacturing cost at King's uptown store, cor. of Sixth Ave. and 23d St. The forced sale of these two great stocks, started about four weeks ago, has met with the approval and appreciation of our customers and the public and crowded our stores with buyers from early morn until closing time. To-day you can have your choice of an immense variety in selecting your new Winter Suit or Overcoat. Many elegant lots were received this week and have been placed on the tables ready for your inspection, and will all be sold at 33 1-3c. on the dollar. Just read and consider these prices!
An extra heavy Black Irish Frieze or Melton Overcoat, silk or satin sleeve lining, at $9.80; worth at least $20; must be seen and examined to be fully appreciated. A heavy, serviceable, warm Winter Overcoat, in Dark Oxford or Black Melton, either 44 or 52 inches long, at $4.95—500 of them, and an immense bargain. Popular Heavy Oxford and Black Overcoats for men, long cut, silk velvet collar, at $7.90. Elegant Heavy Mixed Cassimeres and Cheviot Suits, in sacks and new double-breasted styles, $8.90 and $11.65, worth $20 and $25. Five hundred assorted Winter Suits for men, fine quality, reduced from $14 to $5.90. Men's extra loose, broad-shouldered Overcoats, also Belt Coats (tourist), Venetian lined, at $11.65, worth $20. The new style Paddock Overcoats, imported materials, $16.50 to $24, really worth $35 to $40. Fine heavy Winter Overcoats, Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes, rich satin lining and silk velvet collar, $9.80. Trousers for men at $2.20, $2.95 and $3.45. Boys' Suits, $2.65, $3.65 and $4.65, and many great bargains in Suits and Overcoats for men and boys.
Men's Suits, all-wool, black and fancy Cheviots and Mixed Cassimeres, in new Winter design, actual worth $15, either single or double breasted sacks, our price $4.95. Men's single or double breasted Thibet and fancy Scotch Cheviot Suits; also Cassimeres and Blue and Fancy Worsteds, all sizes, 34 to 44 breast measure, regular $16 suits, our price $6.90.
Men's elegant Winter Suits, 125 new patterns, comprising rough and smooth Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Clays, Wide Wales and Serges, many silk lined, worth $20 to $22, our price $8.90.
Boys' Winter Overcoats at $4.90 and $6.90; sizes 6 to 18 years; worth double.
Men's elegant, luxurious Smoking or House Coats at $7.90, $9.80 and $12.
Elegant Dress Pants, worth $6 and $7, at $1.95, $2.45 and $2.95. Boys' School Suits, also Overcoats, from 13 to 19 years, at $3.90, $4.95 and $5.90; worth three times the money. Boys' Knee Pants Suits at $1.95, $2.25 and $2.50; worth double the price. Remember, the great sale starts at 10 A. M. at King's uptown store, corner 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. Carfare paid to out-of-town purchasers. Show your railroad ticket at the cashier's office. Open To-night until 6:30, Saturday until 9:30.

AMUSEMENTS.
CARNEGIE HALL
To-Night at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme: BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; BACH, Concerto for Violin in E major, with organ; LICZT-MOTTL, "St. Francis' Sermon to the Birds"; BRUCH, Concerto No. 2 in E minor; BERLIOZ, Overture, "King Lear." Soloist,
YSAYE
Saturday Aft., Dec. 10, at 2:30. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 3, Rhenish; MOZART, "Vitellia's" aria from "Titus"; GOLDMARK, Overture, "Sappho"; BEETHOVEN, 2 Scotch songs with pianoforte accompaniment, Violin obligato (Mr. Hess) and Violoncello obligato (Mr. Kraselt); TSCHAIKOWSKY, Italian Caprice. Soloist,
OLIVE FREMSTAD
Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's, at regular prices.

LYRIC To-Night, at 8:15 Special Prices, in "The Fortunes of the King." | Mat. Sat. at JAMES K. HACKETT
PRINCESS B'y, near 29. Tel. 6570—38. | Mat. T'day & Sat. at Spec. Prices. ROBERT B. MANTELL in "RICHARD III."
CASINO MATINEE SATURDAY AT SPECIAL PRICES. THE Baroness Fiddlesticks Last 4 Times.

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LAST TEN DAYS, AT
The Ehrich Galleries
8 West 33d St., opposite "Waldorf."
Admission free. Hours 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HARLEM Opera House. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Roger Bros. in Paris
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT.
Next week—CECILIA LOFTUS. Seats selling
HURTIG & SEAMON'S New 125th St. Mat. Rosario Guerrero, Edwin Keough & Daily Co., 3 Crane Brothers, Sabel Johnson.
Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Sho Gun By Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders.
Garden. 27th, Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow
14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ANDR W MACK in THE WAY TO KENMARE | LAST 2 WEEKS
Nxt. Monday—Handsome Souvenirs—100th Perf.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTONA
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee Saturday. JOS. SANTLEY—RAGS TO RICHES Next w'k—Great Automobile Mystery
3D AV. 31st Mat. To-day. A Girl of the Streets & 3d Av. | Next week—Down Our Way.

AMUSEMENTS.
EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
Dec. 26.—MAUDE ADAMS.
HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL
SPECIAL MAT. THURS., DEC. 15.
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. "A real Annie Russell play."—Times. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER
CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LOUIS MANN in THE SECOND FIDDLE
Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY
SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch
LYCEUM B'way & 45th.....At 8:30 MATS. SATURDAYS, 2. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."
DALY'S B'way & 30th....At 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. NANCE O'NEIL JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-day, Thurs., at 5 P. M. precy.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Greder, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Ev'g., Dec. 9, at 7:45—Double Bill: DON PASQUALE—Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi.—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—De Macchi, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Parvis. Con. Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, at 2—AIDA. Eames, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond. Vigna.
Sat. Ev'g., Dec. 10, at 8—Pop. prices. LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Ev'g., Dec. 11, at 8:30, at popular prices, Grand Sunday Night Concert—Soloists: Sembrich, Homer, Nulbo, Parvis. Entire Metropolitan Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Ev'g., Dec. 12, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Saleza, Journet, Parvis. Cond. Vigna.
Wed. Ev'g., Dec. 14, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann; Greder. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 15, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Positively LAST 3 PARSIFAL performances: Thursday Ev'g., Dec. 22. ONLY 2 MATS., Mon's, Dec. 26, (Xmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year.)
Fri. Ev'g., Dec. 16, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba, (her reappearance,) Alton; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sale of seats begins to-day at 9 A. M.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:30. Friday and Saturday Evgs., Last times "Der Hochtourist"; Sat. Mat., "Zwei Wappen"

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THIRD AV. AND 8TH ST.,
ON THURSDAY, DEC. 8TH AT 8 P. M.
AN ADDRESS BY
Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
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CHAIRMAN, DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD.
Admission, $1, 50 cents and 25 cents.
Tickets can be obtained at the offices of The Federation of American Zionists, 320 Broadway.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Mat. Wed'y. HUMPTY-DUMPTY
LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SAT'Y, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN in LITTLE and his Merry Company JOHNNY JONES."
NEW YORK THEATRE. Reg. Mat. Sat. Popular Matinee Wed'y. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

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Works by Palestrina, Gabrieli, Galvanus, Arcadelt, Bach, Brahms, Dvorak, Elgar.
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society.
1 W. 34th St., & box office, Carnegie Hall.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. THIS WEEK ONLY. SUNDAY NIGHT WINSOME WINNIE PAULA EDWARDES Victor Herbert's Orchestra MON., DEC. 12—BERTHA GALLAND
WEST END Ross & Fenton—"Twirly Whirly." N'xt w'k, Direct from America. Thea. DAVID HIGGINS in "HIS LAST DOLLAR."
Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK MRS. FISKE Hedda Gabler Dec. 19 LEAH KLESCHNA Seats on Sale.
MENDELSSOHN HALL
Third Concert Tues. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE WIZARD OF OZ
Fred A. Stone.....The Scarecrow
David C. Montgomery.....The Tin Woodman
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.
PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
5TH AVE.—"An Enemy to the King" & Vaud.
23D ST.—The Girl with the Auburn Hair. 20 Ors.
125TH ST.—"Thelma." Also Big Vaud. Bill.
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CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. GEORGE COHAN, ELLEN GOLDEN, S. MILLER KENT & CO., YORKE & ADAMS, 7 GRUNATO SISTERS, 8 VASSAR GIRLS, PICCOLO MIDGETS, others
BROADWAY Theatre, 41 & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinee Saty., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in THE TWO ROSES.
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LEW

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,140. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

PORT ARTHUR FLEET WIPED OUT BY FOES

Not a Battleship or Cruiser Remains Afloat.

RUSSIANS DESERTED SHIPS

Crews Were Landed and No Attempt Was Made to Sink the Vessels in Deep Water.

LONDON, FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent before Port Arthur telegraphs that all the Russian battleships and cruisers, together with the gunboats Giliak and Fusadneck, have been sunk or destroyed, and that only the torpedo-boat destroyers remain intact.

According to special dispatches from Tokio and Shanghai, giving unofficial reports, the crews of all the Russian war vessels in the harbor of Port Arthur were landed, and apparently no effort was made to move the vessels.

The Japanese will now turn their attention to the destroyers, and when these have been sunk the guns will be directed against the steamers and transports in the harbor.

Mail advices to Japan describing the capture of 203-Meter Hill state that the Japanese drenched the timber work of the trenches with kerosene and started a furious fire, which was fanned by a strong gale. The advance of the Japanese was very slow. They were obliged to make roads with bags of earth.

It was a sudden decision to make a night attack that brought victory to the Japanese Nothing is yet officially known as to the extent of the Japanese casualties.

TOKIO, Dec. 8.—The commander of the naval battery on Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill at Port Arthur, reporting at 2:30 P. M. to-day, says:

"At 12:30 to-day it became certain that the Peresviet (battleship) has been sunk. She is in the same condition as the Poltava, (battleship.)

"The Pallada, (protected cruiser,) is beginning to list to port. We are vigorously bombarding the Pallada."

In a report received earlier in the day the commander of the naval battery said:

"The battleship Pobieda's middle funnel is seriously damaged. The vessel is listing aft and is submerged to the stern walk.

"The Peresviet's upper deck is submerged.

"The battleship Retvizan is listing to starboard and her upper deck is nearly submerged.

"The Pallada, which is lying between the Retvizan and the mine ship Amur, cannot be distinctly seen, but there seems to be a slight sinking astern. The actual extent of the damage sustained by her is not yet known.

"The armored cruiser Bayan is now burning to her foredeck.

"The battleship Sevastopol appears to be lying in the east harbor alongside the great crane, but only the tops of her masts are visible. A hill completely hides her hull.

"The principal aims taken by the naval and military guns to-day are at the Pallada, Bayan, and Sevastopol."

The same commander, reporting yesterday, said:

"An observation taken to-day from 203-Meter Hill shows that the turret ship Poltava lies sunken, as reported on Dec. 6.

"The Retvizan seems to have sunk, her stern being under water.

"The bombardment to-day, Dec. 7, has heavily damaged the battleship Pobieda, which is listing to starboard."

Imperial headquarters to-day made the following announcement:

"The result of the bombardment of Port Arthur by four large-calibre guns on the 7th inst. was very good. Many effective hits were made against the battleships Peresviet and Pobieda and the protected cruiser Pallada.

"In consequence the Peresviet caught fire and at 3:15 o'clock the Pobieda listed to starboard."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD JAPANESE ARMY, Before Port Arthur, via Fu-San, Dec. 8.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has visited 203-Meter Hill, the scene of the awful six days' fight which ended with its capture by the Japanese.

The advance works and the crest of the hill were torn away, the slopes of the hill were covered with debris, and the trenches were smashed and filled with soil.

In a single section of the trenches 100 yards long over 200 Russian dead and wounded were seen. They had been horribly mangled with dynamite grenades.

CHE-FOO, Dec. 8.—The lightship which was stationed at Niu-Chwang arrived here to-day, having left the station in anticipation of the immediate closing of the Liao River by ice.

Her commander reports having seen four Japanese battleships, three cruisers, and ten torpedo boats outside of Port Arthur. He believes the entire Japanese fleet is now there.

Of the splendid Russian fleet of battleships and cruisers assembled in the Far East when the war began last February only two cruisers at Vladivostok remain, and it is doubtful if even they can be repaired so as to make them effective fighting machines.

There were seven battleships at Port Arthur—the Petropavlovsk, Czarevitch, Poltava, Peresviet, Retvizan, Pobieda, and Sevastopol.

The number of cruisers at Port Arthur was six—the Bayan, Diana, Pallada, Askold, Boyarin, and Novik.

Another cruiser, the Variag, was sunk at Che-mul-Pho at the beginning of the war. Of the Vladivostok squadron of four cruisers the Rurik has been destroyed and the Bogatyr has been wrecked.

The battleship Czarevitch and the cruiser Askold are dismantled at neutral ports, whither they fled after the battle of Aug. 10. Russia will be able to use them again when the war with Japan is ended. All the rest of the Port Arthur fleet is lost.

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BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Manning C. Palmer Taken from Syracuse Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Manning C. Palmer, President of the American Exchange National Bank, which is in the hands of Receiver J. W. Schofield, representing the Controller of the Currency, was placed under arrest at his home this evening by Federal officers representing the Federal Court at Utica. He was taken to Utica to-night to appear before Judge Ray to-morrow morning. It was not known here whether this was the result of an indictment or of a Judge's order.

Mr. Palmer was greatly surprised when the officers appeared at his home. He is seventy-four years of age, and took his arrest keenly.

The failure of the bank early in the year, according to affidavits in suits brought in an effort to collect some of the funds, filed in the County Clerk's office here, was the result of numerous loans which embarrassed the institution to the extent of at least a quarter of a million dollars. The various legal actions to recover some of the bank's funds involved besides President Palmer, his brother, A. W. Palmer; the clothing firm of A. W. Palmer & Son, and Charles F. Palmer of Saltsville, Va., a nephew of President Palmer. The suspension carried with it the failure of A. W. Palmer & Son, of Palmer Brothers, composed of M. C. and A. W. Palmer, and of the Adamant Plaster Company, controlled by the Palmers.

The bank was organized in 1900 with a capital of $200,000. This amount, with $80,000, which it was estimated it should have earned in four years, was swept away. To make up the deficit the receiver levied an assessment of $134,000 on the stockholders. The money has gone in a long list of transactions where the security was insufficient.

The suits brought by the receiver show that large sums were advanced by the bank to the firm of Palmer Brothers, dealers in real estate; to the Adamant Plaster Company, to A. W. Palmer & Sons, and to George L. Booth, a builder and contractor, who erected dwellings on Palmer realty.

The Adamant Company was allowed to overdraw its account $8,000. Further moneys were loaned to the company to the extent of $24,000 on notes guaranteed by M. C. Palmer, who was President of the bank and Treasurer of the Adamant Company. In all the loans amounted to $158,000.

The legal end of the affair has been managed from the Controller's office at Washington, and the bank's local attorneys say they know nothing about it. M. C. Palmer and his brother declined to make statements to-night. Receiver Schofield is in Utica. Other officers of the bank and friends of Mr. Palmer would say nothing.

WILL STAND AGAINST ROADS.

Big Combination of Shippers to Fight Railways Prophesied.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The consolidation of all shippers' interest in the country in opposition to the railway interests was prophesied to-day, as the sequel to the present Inter-State Commerce Commission inquiry into the new uniform bill of lading, by George H. Holt of the National Wholesale Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Holt testified before the Inter-State Commerce Commission Wednesday as the spokesman for the various lumber shipping interests.

"Greater changes in railway freight rates and the relations between the roads and shippers than have been suggested," said Mr. Holt, "are in store. Shippers will not be satisfied with knocking out the uniform bill of lading, but they will demand wide reforms in the handling of freight."

One plan suggested is the securing of legislation to add to the powers of the Inter-State Commission, and another is the enactment of a bill by Congress which will establish a National body to regulate disputes which are beyond the scope of the Inter-State Commission.

"Behind this movement," said Mr. Holt, "will be found every shipping interest of any account in the whole country. The solidarity of railways will be met by the solidarity of the shippers. The uniform bill of lading has served to awaken all shippers to their interests."

FAMILY SLAIN, HOME BURNED.

Farmer Supposed to Have Killed Wife, Girls, and Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—Aroused by a fire that was destroying the house of Benjamin B. Hughes, at 5 o'clock this morning, the inhabitants of Trenton, a village in Edgefield County, rushed to the scene and found themselves in the presence of a terrible tragedy.

Hughes, his wife, and two daughters were found dead, the man shot through the head and the wife and girls with their heads crushed in. All four bodies were badly charred.

Emily and Hattie Hughes, aged nineteen and fifteen respectively, had been murdered as they slept in the same bed. The wife, in a room across the hall, was also killed in her bed. The father lay on the floor near by, a pistol, one chamber of which had been discharged, resting near his right hand.

Hughes was forty-two years old, and a merchant and farmer, supposed to be prosperous. There is no reason known why he should have been murdered, as he was on good terms with the white and colored people of the community. The circumstances would seem to indicate that he slew his family and after setting fire to the house committed suicide. Bloodhounds were brought to the scene, but could find no trail, and in the absence of a motive those who hold to the theory of murder could not solve the mystery. There was no sign that anybody left the house after the fire started.

BOSTON HEIRESS WEDS CLERK.

Elopement Follows Ten-Day Courtship at Colorado Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 8.—After a ten-day courtship Miss Mabel D. Everett, a young Boston heiress, who has been a visitor in this city for three months, and T. E. Walton are now husband and wife. Both are young. The bride is an orphan and a granddaughter of a Boston banker. Walton is a clerk for an insurance agent.

The marriage was opposed by the bride's relatives, but an elopement to Golden, Col., was followed by the wedding.

$35,000 VERDICT FOR GIANT.

Sued a New Jersey Company for Injuries Received on Car.

The jury which heard the suit of Clarence E. Vreeland of Newark against the Hudson River Traction Company at Hackensack rendered a verdict yesterday, awarding the plaintiff $35,000 damages for injuries received on one of the company's cars.

On March 17 last Vreeland, who is a giant, standing 6 feet 3 inches and weighing 200 pounds, was riding on one of the company's cars. The car came to a sudden stop, and Vreeland was thrown to the floor. It is alleged that his spine was sprained, and that he will be a cripple for life. An appeal will be taken.

There is only one Empire State Express, and it runs over the New York Central at the most rapid rate for the distance of any train in the world.—Adv.

STOCKS FALL AGAIN IN EXCITED MARKET

Amalgamated Leads Decline Under Further Lawson Attack.

WILD SCENES ON THE FLOOR

Partial Recovery Comes Before Close When Bargain Hunters Get Busy—Day's Sales 2,891,000 Shares.

What has been popularly and somewhat inaccurately termed the "Lawson panic" culminated yesterday morning when Amalgamated Copper, against which the guns of the queer Boston financier have been directed for three days past, went down with a rush from the opening price of 68@67 and hit 58½ just before noon. Down with it went every active stock in the list, and for a time things were in a very unsettled condition, though there was at no time during the hour and a half that the greatest excitement lasted anything that could properly be called a "panic" in that it threatened any of the big brokerage and banking houses in the Street.

A "mosquito panic," the men who sat in the big houses of Wall Street called it, and though some of them confessed that they were worried for an hour or so, they all managed to keep their heads, and then when the bottom had been reached were able to rush into the market and pick up the bargains they found lying around loose.

With the market in the feverish condition it admittedly was on Wednesday evening, commission houses that were carrying accounts on margins looked over those accounts and began communications with customers by wire or telephone, calling for cash. This call was a knock-out blow to men who had their all invested, the people with little accounts for from 100 to 500 shares, and feebly margined at that, for such a downward market as that of Wednesday. Orders to "sell at the market" came in swarms from all over the country, where the "pyramiding" speculators had accounts with the wire houses, and where there were no such orders, the commission houses, acting on their contracts, closed out the weak accounts without waiting for the orders. The result of all this was that half an hour after the market opened yesterday the Exchange floor was crowded with an army of brokers who were there to sell, and to do nothing but sell. They who represented the commission houses were reinforced by brokers who had orders to sell the market short for thousands of shares, and the floor traders looking for scalps. The natural result of all this was pandemonium.

Good Imitation Panic.

From the visitors' gallery it was a sight such as has not been seen on the floor since the day of the Northern Pacific corner, and was a very good imitation for visitors who knew nothing of what was really going on of a bona fide panic. But while it seemed that every broker was at the height of nervous activity, arms waving, feet stamping, voice pitched at its highest, there was one crowd of men quite undisturbed, waiting until the list had been beaten down far enough to let them buy at what they deemed bargain counter prices. Their opportunity came shortly after the midday hour, and then they, instead of the sellers, became the frantic figures in the panorama.

At the offices of the big men of the Street the first comment was one of relief that there were no failures.

"It was a top-heavy market when it closed on Saturday," said one of the heaviest operators on the Exchange. "Things were ready for the reaction. It was as if bales of stocks were piled on the edge of a precipice waiting for some one to come along and give them a push and make things go to smash. Lawson came along with his advertisements and gave the necessary push. The talk about the President's message was a sort of lever that helped him. It was the true psychologic moment, and he happened to hit it to help serve his purposes, or the purposes of the men back of him, whoever and whatever they may be."

Comparison of Prices.

Perhaps the best way to show the effect of this combination of conditions is a table showing the differences between the opening prices of Monday and the prices reached at the lowest ebb just before noon yesterday:

	Monday's Open.	Thursday's Low.	Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	32½	58½	—24
Am. Hide & Leather pf	44	39½	—4½
American Smelting	82¼	75⅝	—6⅝
American Sugar	145¾	134¾	—11
American Tobacco	95⅝	87	—8⅝
At. Topeka & Santa Fe	88½	83¼	—5¼
Baltimore & Ohio	99⅞	94¾	—5⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	138½	50	—12⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	175⅝	164	—11⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	210½	203	—7½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	57½	37	—20½
Chesapeake & Ohio	50	43¼	—6¾
Erie	40	34⅜	—5⅝
General Electric	192	182½	—9½
Illinois Central	153¾	140¼	—9½
Louisville & Nashville	147	138	—9
Metropolitan Street Ry	124½	116½	—8
Missouri Pacific	111	102½	—8½
New York Central	140⅝	134⅝	—6⅜
Pennsylvania	139⅛	133	—6⅛
Norfolk & Western	79½	74½	—5
Reading	79½	73⅝	—6⅝
Rock Island	36⅜	30	—6⅜
Southern Pacific	67	59½	—7½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	77⅝	62	—15⅝
Union Pacific	116⅞	105⅞	—10⅞
United States Steel	33	23½	—9½
United States Steel pf	95⅜	84	—11⅜
United States Leather	15	13½	—1½

When the recovery came it was scarcely less rapid than the break. The shrewd investor was early in the market, as was the speculator, and he had his orders in to buy when the bargains began to appear at the termination of the crash. Room traders saw their opportunity and jumped into the fray, particularly after it became noised about that "the Standard Oil people" were picking up all the good things they saw lying around loose. Stocks began to climb with a rush until at the close things had assumed a decidedly bullish phase in the more active of the stocks, and brokers declared that the outlook was for a fair market to-day.

That it was not wholly a copper market is shown by the fact that while 255,900 shares of Amalgamated were traded in, there were 341,000 shares of United States Steel common disposed of and 302,800 shares of the Steel preferred, the former closing with a net loss of 1⅛ for the day, and the latter with a loss of 2¼, while Amalgamated Copper, rallying to 66 at the close, had a net loss of but 2¼. The sales of Union Pacific aggregated 248,000 shares, closing with but a fractional loss for the day. The United States Steels, Union Pacific, and the United States Leathers together aggregated a total of 1,093,400 shares in a grand total of 2,891,000 shares, or considerably more than one-third, both the Leathers showing an actual gain for the day.

Thomas W. Lawson kept up his bombardment of the newspaper offices yesterday. The financial news bureaus distributed the Lawson effusions, but they seemed to have little attention paid to them.

MUNROE & MUNROE SUSPEND.

Montreal and Boston Consolidated Pool Swamped in Yesterday's Decline.

As a direct result of the slump in the stock market yesterday, the firm of Munroe & Munroe, dealers in outside securities, were forced to announce that they were unable to meet their obligations.

This firm, which underwrote the securities of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph

Continued on Page 6.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

UNION LEAGUE FOR REVISION.

Unanimously Calls for Remedy of Unjust Rates, If Any Such Exist.

At the December meeting of the Union League Club last night the Committee on Political Reform introduced the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Union League Club earnestly requests Congress to investigate the question of the conditions of manufactures as affected by the tariff with the view of making such changes in the present rates as will remedy unjust conditions, if any such exist."

There were about 140 members present, and the discussion was long and animated. It was said that the last three words of the resolution were added as a concession to those members who were at first opposed to any tinkering with the tariff whatever.

The Secretary was directed to have the resolution printed, and a copy sent to every member of Congress as well as to every member of the club.

The club also adopted a resolution in favor of the adoption by the State Legislature of the Mortgage Tax Exemption bill, which failed of passage in the last session of the Legislature.

A committee to nominate officers to be voted for at the meeting on the second Tuesday in January was also named. The personnel of the committee was not made public.

ASK PRESIDENT TO ARBITRATE.

Holders of Colombian Bonds Not Satisfied with Panama's Offer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 8.—At a meeting to-day of the holders of bonds of the external debt of Colombia a resolution was adopted requesting President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator between Panama and the bondholders in determining what portion of the debt should be paid by Panama.

It appears that Panama is quite willing, as soon as Colombia recognizes her independence, to assume a share of the debt based on the ratio between her population and Colombia's.

This, however, does not satisfy the bondholders. They think that Panama, having received a large sum for the canal concession, and having in prospect large annual payments when the canal is completed, ought to take over considerably more than the amount the offer contemplates.

CONTRADICTS C. S. MELLEN.

G. H. Earle, Jr., Says Lehigh Navigation Negotiations Were Authorized.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—George H. Earle, Jr., of this city, who has been negotiating for the purchase of the stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for a price said to be $52,000,000, to-day made a reply to a statement by C. S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in which the latter denied that his company had had any negotiations for the purchase of the Lehigh Navigation Company.

During the negotiations which Mr. Earle was conducting the price of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's stock rose from below 90 to 131½, and upon the announcement that the supposed deal was off the stock dropped from 124 to 105.

To refute Mr. Mellen's statement Mr. Earle makes public a letter which purports to be signed by C. S. Mellen, President, in which the latter apparently directs Mr. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western, to proceed with the negotiations. In the letter to Mr. Fowler it is stated:

"Mr. Dickson has talked with me to-day regarding the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's property. It is a matter that is in a large measure new to me, and I have had no opportunity to confer with my Directors regarding the same, but I certainly feel it wise you should proceed with the matter to the extent that you can lay before me, for submission to my people, a definite proposition with your recommendation in the premises."

BEEF TRUST CASE PASSED.

Argument Before Supreme Court Put Off Until Jan. 3.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The hearing by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Swift vs. the United States, popularly known as "the Beef Trust" case, was to-day passed to Jan. 3, at the request of the Government.

The case was on the court's call for to-day, and at the opening of the session a representative of the Attorney General moved that the case be passed, under the rule which provides that upon agreement by counsel any case may be postponed and restored at a future time to be agreed upon. The purpose of the motion was to serve the convenience of the Attorney General, who desires to participate in the argument and who is not prepared at this time to proceed. Counsel on the other side had consented to the postponement.

In explanation of the action in moving to pass the immediate hearing of the case the following statement was made:

"It being doubtful whether this case would be reached in time to conclude the argument before the usual recess (next week) for the Christmas holidays, it was deemed best to postpone the argument until the court convenes Jan. 3. This will avoid the danger of having the argument interrupted by the adjournment for the holidays."

HER NOVEL WON A SOLDIER.

"All is Fair in Love" Was the Title of the Story That Did It.

Special to The New York Times

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of W. F. C. Tichborne, editor of The American Volunteer, the official organ of the Spanish War Veterans, to Miss Josephine C. Sawyer of Watertown, N. Y., daughter of the late Judge A. H. Sawyer, President of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown. Miss Sawyer has written several stories, including "Every Inch a King" and "All Is Fair in Love."

Mr. Tichborne first met his fiancée at a dinner in Pelham Manor, where she was attending Mrs. Hazen's Seminary. She gave him an autograph copy of her book "All Is Fair in Love," and the engagement followed. He is a graduate of Yale, and during the Spanish War ran away from that institution and enlisted. He served through the war, and afterward returned to college, where he was graduated, and was the poet of his class.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

INTERBOROUGH MAY SELL CHEAP LIGHT TO THE CITY

Identity of Men Negotiating for Guarantee Is Guarded.

PLAN A 40 PER CENT. CUT

City Club Asks Mayor to Investigate Oakley Contracts — Merchants' Association Acts.

Electric light charges against the city will be reduced approximately 40 per cent. by the establishment of a competing company to charge the city $90 per arc light, if a strong group of capitalists are able to carry through plans which they now have under way. This would mean a reduction of $750,000 a year in this item of the city's expenses.

Reports of the negotiations with the municipality to this end were current yesterday in official and financial circles. Although the identity of the principals was not disclosed, owing to the secrecy with which they have been moving in order to escape the attention of the lighting "combine," it was pointed out that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is the only corporation which is in a position to put through such a scheme.

The company, through its possession of the big power house at Fifty-ninth Street and also through its control of the Subway and its pipe galleries, together with the elevated lines, could install a system of electric lighting wires on short notice and supply the city with all the light it needs from the surplus power which could be generated on a few days' notice at the Fifty-ninth Street station. None of the men active in the ownership or management of the Subway and elevated lines is connected with the group of capitalists who control the gas and electric lighting companies which light the city now.

These plans to supply the city with cheap light resulted from the agitation over the new lighting contracts recently signed by Commissioner Oakley and from the settlement which Controller Grout made with the gas and electric lighting companies for their long past due bills.

Despite the efforts to hedge with secrecy all these negotiations of the last few days, it became known yesterday that, if assurances could be received from the city that the new company would get a contract for lighting the city at the rate of $90 per 2,000-candle power arc light per annum, as against the rate of $130 to $140 now in effect, such a new company would be formed immediately, with backing of such a character as to make it reasonably certain of getting the necessary powers from the State Legislature and the Board of Aldermen so that operations may be begun during the coming year.

These plans might prevent the city's seeking permission of the coming Legislature for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant. It is not certain, however, that the city officials would not go ahead with that plan anyway and then hold off on the construction of the municipal plant to see whether the new company would be fully able to make good its promises. The city officials who have been sounded on the proposition have received it favorably.

Whether or not men controlling the Interborough Company will be found backing the competing lighting company, it is believed that the Interborough's Fifty-ninth Street power-house, its subway and elevated system, will form the basis of the plant with which the new company will make its fight against the "combine."

Mayor McClellan gave out the text of a letter yesterday afternoon which he had received from Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club, asking in behalf of that organization that a complete investigation be made into the lighting contracts signed by Commissioner Oakley. No fault is found with the Welsbach light section of the contracts for Manhattan and the Bronx, the electric lighting contract coming in for the full measure of the attack.

"The public had no knowledge that such contracts had been entered into until weeks after your Commissioner had attached his signature," says Mr. Veiller in his letter. "So far as can be ascertained, no recommendations of the Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity accompanies these contracts.

"Under the contract made by your Commissioner the City of New York in the Borough of Manhattan is paying $140 a year per (2,000-candle power) lamp for a service which costs on an average in sixty-eight other American cities throughout the country but $88.60, an excess of 58 per cent. And for the 1,200-candle power lamps the City of New York in the Borough of Brooklyn is paying $124.50 a year; the average price in twenty-three other cities is but $81.08, an excess of 53 per cent.

"To the action of your Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in his abandonment of the city's interests, the City Club enters serious protest.

"We ask that a full investigation be made through the Commissioners of Accounts or otherwise, and that all the facts bearing on these remarkable transactions be placed before the public."

A meeting of the Merchants' Association Directors was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action on the lighting contracts. Resolutions were adopted calling on the President of the organization to appoint a committee active to prepare and cause to be introduced in the Legislature a bill for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the entire contract matter and the lighting situation in New York, and to make recommendations, with a bill if possible, for the relief of the city. It also is desired that the investigation go into the conditions surrounding the operation and control of the electrical subways in the city, and amounts, if any, due to the city by what is charged to be juggling of figures in the subway accounts.

President Clarence Whitman appointed this committee: J. Hampden Dougherty, Chairman; Charles Lanier, Herman A. Metz, F. E. Kinsman and W. A. Marble. The association also asked James B. Dill, its counsel, to investigate the legality of the contracts signed by Commissioner Oakley.

An examination of the city records showed that the charter of the three electric lighting companies in Manhattan and the Bronx were identical in wording, punctuation, and date, indicating that they were dictated from a single source, and written on the letterheads respectively of the New York Edison Company, the Brush Electric Illuminating Company, and the United Electric Light and Power Company. The first named company had headquarters at 55 Duane Street, the other two at 1,170 Broadway. All letters were dated Oct. 31 of this year, and read:

In consideration of the payment by the city of all the unpaid bills rendered from time to time by this company for electric lighting previous to March 16, 1904, this company hereby agrees that it will make reduction in the prices as fixed in the bid for furnishing 2,000-candle power arc lamps to the city for the year 1904-5 as follows:

Underground wires, 2,000-candle power lamps from $146 to $140 per lamp per annum.

Overhead wires, 2,000-candle power lamps from $146 to $130 per lamp per annum.

Trusting that this will meet your satisfaction, we are, &c.

The New York Edison letter is signed by Nicholas F. Brady, son of Anthony N. Brady, as Vice President; the United Electric Light and Power Company letter by W. R. Addicks, as President, and the Brush Electric Illuminating Company letter by George H. Church, as President.

The American Biograph Company is showing at Keith's the New York Central's new high-speed electric locomotive, No. 6,000, hauling a train weighing 511 tons at 60 miles an hour.—Adv.

New Gregorian Hotel, 38th St., West, Near 5th Av.—Transient and residential guests.—Adv.

THOMPSON MAY SUCCEED SHAW

St. Louis Banker Mentioned for Secretary of the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Coincident with the return of National Committeeman Thomas J. Akins from Washington to-day report gained currency among Republican leaders that Missouri will be represented in President Roosevelt's new Cabinet and that all signs point to the selection of William H. Thompson, President of the St. Louis National Bank of Commerce, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, it is understood, will retire at the close of the present Administration, and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will also sever his connection with the Cabinet at the same time.

Republican leaders say the President realizes Missouri is entitled to one of the portfolios. Further, they say, the appointment of Mr. Thompson, who is a treasurer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, would give general satisfaction, and would help materially to strengthen the party in the West. Above all, they feel it would insure Missouri to the Republican party.

During his recent visit to St. Louis, President Roosevelt and his wife and daughter were the guests of Mrs. Thompson and his family at their residence, 4,487 Lindell Boulevard.

PROF. YOUNG TO RETIRE.

Will Vacate Princeton's Astronomy Chair Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University was held this afternoon, and it was announced afterward that Prof. Charles A. Young had resigned as Professor of Astronomy, to take effect next June. Mr. Young has been professor in Princeton since 1877, and he will be retired with the title of Emeritus. Much original work has been done by Prof. Young in his private observatory connected with his residence on Prospect Avenue. He made the discovery of the solar reversing layer, and has written numerous text books on astronomy.

Two new Trustees were elected for life by the board to fill vacancies left by the recent death of two members. Archibald D. Russell was chosen to succeed the late John K. Cowen of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. John De Witt was elected to succeed the late Rev. William Paxton.

FIRE IN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Blaze Does $20,000 Damage in Holy Trinity Chapel.

A fire started under the altar of the Roman Catholic Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-second Street late last night, and burned up through the chancel, doing damage estimated at $20,000.

It is not known how the fire started. It was discovered by some one passing the chapel who saw a bright light shining through a window and turned in an alarm.

The firemen did not have a difficult time putting out the blaze. There will be no interruption in services in the chapel.

GUN ACCIDENT COST $10,000.

Shell Fell Six Miles Out at Sea—Lieut. Col. Willard Still Deaf.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 8.—It was estimated to-day that the damage caused by the premature discharge of a big ten-inch gun at Fort Wetherell yesterday will amount to $10,000. Lieut. Col. Willard is totally deaf to-day, but it is expected that his hearing will be restored by surgical treatment. Lieut. Ralston was able to return to duty to-day.

It has been ascertained that the shell after passing through the top of the parapet went upward and finally dropped six miles out at sea. No vessels were near the spot.

ROGERS'S ANSWER IN BIG SUIT.

Plaintiff Asks $50,000,000 Royalties on Petroleum Refining Invention.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company to-day filed in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court answer to the suit for $50,000,000 brought against him by C. M. Raymond in the interest of Mrs. Elizabeth Greenough. This amount is asked as royalties on petroleum refined under a process alleged to have been invented by Benjamin F. Greenough.

The defendant admits an agreement in 1874 with Greenough whereby the secret of Greenough's invention was to be used in rendering petroleum non-explosive, but declares it was found that the process did not accomplish the things claimed for it, and that its use was given up after a few months under a provision of the agreement covering the situation.

MAY REMOVE CARRIERS' CHIEF.

Post Office Department's Act Directed at Politics in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Post Office Department to-day called on James Keller, President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, to show cause within three days why he should not be removed from the service as a carrier in the Cleveland Post Office.

This action follows a reply received from Keller to a letter sent him by the department directing him to return to duty at once, and may indicate that the President has decided that organizations of postal employes for political purposes and to influence legislation will not be tolerated in the future.

The city and rural letter carriers have National organizations which have been somewhat active both in politics and legislation, and the charge was made that the organizations have been offensive in operations against certain candidates for Congress who failed to comply with demands for legislation in their interest. Reference was made to this matter in the President's message.

Hereafter no prolonged leave of absence will be allowed officials in the carrier service, especially at times when political conventions are about assembling or at times of general elections.

WEDS BIG CHIEF'S DAUGHTER.

Texas Man Fell in Love with her When Rescuing Her from Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 8.—Miss Neda Parker of Cache, and A. C. Birdsong of Marshall, Texas, were married here last night. The bride is the daughter of Quanah Parker, Chief of the Comanche Indians.

Miss Parker came to Dallas to attend school. One night an alarm of fire near the college dormitory caused an invasion of the place by the firemen. Mr. Birdsong rushed with the firemen to the rescue of the schoolgirls, and carried Miss Parker to a place of safety. The chance meeting began a romance which, in spite of the opposition of the Faculty, led to the marriage of last night.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

MRS. CHADWICK TALKS; NOW IN TOMBS CELL

Doesn't Deny She Is Mme. De Vere—Promises Explanation.

VAIN HUNT FOR BONDSMAN

Prosecutor Says More Charges Will Follow—Ohio Jury Votes to Indict Woman.

When eight hours of frantic search had failed to reveal a bondsman willing to put up $30,000 for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, she was locked up in the Tombs at 9:02 o'clock last night. She had been arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields early in the day, and her bail fixed at $15,000. Under the law it is necessary that the bondsman qualify for twice that amount.

Before going to prison, while she lay on a couch in Marshal Henkel's office, the woman consented to give her first interview. It was largely an answer to the attack made by a Mrs. York of San Francisco, who says she is Mrs. Chadwick's sister, but the most significant part of the statement was the woman's refusal to admit or deny that she was Mme. Lydia De Vere, forger, ex-convict and clairvoyant. She said that the whole truth about Mme. De Vere would come to light later, but for the present she would not discuss it on account of her son, Emil.

Both United States Assistant District Attorney Baldwin of this city and Receiver Frank Lyons of the wrecked Oberlin bank admitted during the day that the warrant under which Mrs. Chadwick had been arrested in the Hotel Breslin was but a beginning in the criminal proceedings against her. Mr. Baldwin, when asking that the bail be fixed at $40,000, gave as his reason the fact that further charges would be made.

Andrew Carnegie, while he refused to talk here about the forged notes bearing his name, sent to Cleveland early in the morning a reply to Prosecutor Keeler's request that he testify against Mrs. Chadwick. Mr. Carnegie's answer signified his willingness to help the officials in the case, but expressed a wish that his affidavits be taken in this city. When this message was received in Cleveland Mr. Keeler announced there that it was as good as an affidavit, and would be used before the Grand Jury. It was learned later that an Ohio jury had voted to indict the woman.

Virgil P. Kline Was Her Visitor.

An interesting development in the tangle last night was the announcement that the little, bald-headed man found in the woman's apartment at the time of her arrest was Virgil P. Kline, lawyer, of Cleveland, and personal counsel of John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Kline, who left the Hoffman House for Chicago in the afternoon, left word that he did not represent Mrs. Chadwick, but had taken up the case of some of her Western creditors. It was admitted that Mr. Kline once acted as counsel for the woman.

Simultaneously with the explanation of Mr. Kline's part in the mix-up there came from Cleveland the news that the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of John D. Rockefeller's Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, had been the cause of Mrs. Chadwick's meeting H. B. Newton, the Brookline (Mass.) banker, who now says she owes him $192,800.

Mrs. Chadwick's experiences yesterday were varied. Besides undergoing the arraignment and being interviewed, she fainted once, became hysterical several times, and almost collapsed in taking leave of her son in the prison. She read the newspapers during her long wait in the Marshal's room, in the Federal Building. She telephoned in vain and wrote a note to Virgil P. Kline, but he paid no attention to it—a fact which caused her to cry out nervously:

"Why doesn't Mr. Kline come to my assistance?"

Before and after her arraignment she was frightened half out of her wits by the flash lights of pursuing camera men. In the hallways of the Federal Building she was jostled by a big crowd every time she appeared, clinging weakly to the arm of her son and the Marshal. Once or twice she became really cheerful, but only for a few minutes. Once she actually perpetrated a joke, when, upon seeing an iron safe open in the office, she remarked:

"You oughtn't leave a safe unlocked when a woman like myself is around, ought you?"

It was late in the afternoon, when Lawyer Philip Carpenter had rushed in and out a dozen times on his hunt for bail, that Mrs. Chadwick was interviewed. Mr. Carpenter happened to be absent at the time. Marshal Henkel was present, and it was understood, when her talking began, that it must be taken down stenographically. So a shorthand man was secured.

sister, nor my sister-in-law. We were raised together."

"Will you say anything about her statement that you are Mme. De Vere?"

"I have made absolutely no statement about this Mme. De Vere business from beginning to end. Out of justice to my little boy I would not do it at the present time. I don't think that any responsible person would pay any attention to a statement made by Mrs. York. If I had a sister or a brother who was in trouble, no matter what their past might have been, if I could not do him or her good I certainly would shield him or her from harm.

"It is unkind and unfair of any person to give such a statement for publication, and I question whether she gave it unless she was paid for it. There must have been some inducement.

"For the benefit of the newspapers and the public I would suggest that the newspapers send to two or three responsible people in Cleveland and who know Mrs. York and ask them what they think of her statement—that is, if her word should be taken—how much reliance they would put in her word.

"Everything will work its way out all right for me and I don't want to say anything against Mrs. York at all. I shall make a statement here in the very near future, and also one in Cleveland.

As to Mme. De Vere.

"The newspapers possibly have written up a great sensation, but I wish you to say that Mme. De Vere's whereabouts and everything else in connection with this case will be shown in a very short time.

"In justice to my child I don't think it right to make any further statement at this time. My boy's devotion to me and his loyalty to me are marvelous for one only nineteen years old. His every thought is for my comfort and to shield and protect me against any worry. He will not retire at night until he thinks I have gone to sleep. He is up first in the morning to see how I am. There is nothing the child can think of for my comfort that he does not do. He is the first at my side and the last to leave me."

Mrs. Chadwick, it is intimated in some of the afternoon papers that this young woman you have here with you is not your maid, but a relative of yours, possibly your daughter."

The young woman, Freda Swanson, spoke up immediately, saying:

"I am not related to Mrs. Chadwick in any way; neither am I her maid. She has a French maid, who is not with her. I am her nurse. I am a graduate from the Nurses' Institution in Stockholm, Sweden, and I am Swedish by birth. I have been in this country seven months, and I have been with Mrs. Chadwick six months. I could speak English before I came here."

Mrs. Chadwick referred to the publication which intimated that the lawyers who had come here from the West were her enemies and not her friends.

"I think there is nobody I am more friendly with than with those lawyers," she said. "Not one of them came here with any thought of prosecuting me. I don't think the public quite understands this situation.

"Mr. Newton brought this lawsuit against me on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday they had a run on the Wade Park Bank. Of course that frightened the people because of the enormous amount of the lawsuit, $210,000. That was a very large amount in a little city of only about four hundred thousand inhabitants. That amount of money attracted attention. The depositors of the Wade Park Bank became alarmed, fearing that the bank was going to be ruined, when in reality I only owed the bank $17,000, and it was one of the best and most conservative banks in Cleveland.

"No, I am wrong. It was Friday the run commenced on the Wade Park Bank. Then followed the statement that one of Mr. Newton's notes was in the Oberlin National Bank. On Saturday evening the Oberlin Bank opened to receive deposits according to its custom from 6 to 8 o'clock. The depositors in that bank, having read in the penny press the sensational story that I owed the Oberlin bank, rushed into the bank on Saturday night, and, instead of making deposits, commenced to draw their money out.

"It was a small country bank and only had on hand eleven or twelve thousand dollars in cash. The other money belonging to the bank was in the Cleveland banks, and as it was Saturday night, they were closed up. The depositors drew so heavily that night, when some one came in with a check—I think it was for $2,800 or $3,800—that they didn't have money enough to pay. Therefore they had to close the bank. They could not open it again then, and notified the bank examiner. They said they could not demand the loan against me because I was down here in New York.

"The story had gone out that the bank had failed, and it was too late then for anything to be done. Mr. Miller of Canton, the bank examiner, had to be sent for. He got to Oberlin on Sunday and they went into conference Sunday afternoon. Mr. Miller found the bank was in such condition that it had to be closed because the depositors had become so exercised about the reports they all drew out, and nothing would quiet them. If it had only happened differently the bank would not have had to fail, because the obligation would have been paid.

"I would not like to live a minute if I did not think I could pay those poor people back. I have asked Emil, my son, if anything should happen to me to do everything to see that the obligations are paid."

Silent About Carnegie Notes.

"Those alleged Carnegie notes have figured so largely as a sensational feature in this case that no doubt the public would like to know what you have to say in relation to them?" was suggested.

"Whatever is said about those notes must be said by my attorney, Mr. Carpenter," she answered. "That is an entirely different matter."

"But you already have been quoted as denying that Mr. Carnegie had anything to do with your business affairs or that you had any notes of his?"

"As I said before, you will have to talk to Mr. Carpenter about that."

Mrs. Chadwick seemed to be especially grieved that any one should construe her removals from the Holland House to the New Amsterdam Hotel and from the New Amsterdam to the Hotel Breslin as a flight from the Secret Service men. She declined to discuss her reported securities worth $5,000,000, now said to be in Mr. Reynolds's hands.

"Before I left the Holland House I called the Secret Service men to my room," she said. "I told them the doctor had ordered me to go to a hospital or sanitarium. And I said to them: 'I understand you gentlemen are here for the purpose of watching me. If I go to a hospital or a sanitarium I know that you cannot get a room there. Therefore I am going to the New Amsterdam Hotel.' I did not like the quarters in the New Amsterdam, and I told the Secret Service men that I would stay there only until the next day. At that time they were informed that I intended to go to the Hotel Breslin."

At this juncture Mrs. Chadwick suffered another attack of nervousness and terminated the interview.

Philip Carpenter would not discuss the "Carnegie" notes, about which she had said he knew. For the past week Mr. Carpenter had been saying that he knew nothing about them.

ARRAIGNED AND BAIL FIXED.

Mob Surrounds Prisoner in the Federal Building.

It was after Mrs. Chadwick had passed an almost sleepless night, as she herself admitted, that Marshal Henkel called at the Hotel Breslin shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. In the meanwhile Emil, the nineteen-year-old son, had made a call at the Hoffman House before 7:30. The boy asked to see Virgil P. Kline, but was told that the lawyer could not be disturbed. He then left a note, which was assumed to be the one to which Mrs. Chadwick referred down town later in the day.

Mr. Henkel, with one of his deputies, assisted her down stairs and into a closed carriage standing in Twenty-ninth Street. She herself had ordered and paid for the vehicle. Emil and Freda got in with her.

By way of Broadway, with a short interval in Fifth Avenue below Madison Square, the carriage was driven to the Federal Building, to the third floor of which the prisoner was taken by Marshal Henkel in the Mail Street elevator. A crowd had gathered around the corridor near the Marshal's office.

Mr. Carpenter, the prisoner's lawyer, reached the Federal Building at about 9:30. He returned about 11:30 without having obtained bail, and it was announced that the hearing would proceed.

Carried Her Into Court Room.

The Marshal and Mr. Carpenter literally bore her in their arms. Her eyes were closed tight at first, and she sighed deeply several times. She wore the same long brown cloak as on her recent flying trip between hotels. A fine piece of brown fur was around her neck, and the women said her hat was a gorgeous one.

She opened her eyes just in time to sit down, her back toward the audience, in a chair arranged by Marshal Henkel. Her right ear, in which she is stone deaf, was away from the Commissioner, who opened the proceedings by saying:

"Is this Mrs. Chadwick?"

She nodded, and he continued:

"You are charged with getting $12,500 from this bank fraudulently. You have a right to employ counsel, have a hearing, and make a statement."

"She does not care to make any statement at present," interposed Mr. Carpenter.

After an argument over the amount of the bail, Mr. Carpenter insisting that it ought to be $10,000, because that was the sum in which were held the two Oberlin bank officials arrested for the same offense in which she was said to have aided and abetted, the Commissioner fixed it at $15,000. Before this, however, Mr. Baldwin had said:

"But I have information from the District Attorney in Northern Ohio that there are more serious charges to come."

The Commissioner, saying that he had no official cognizance of such additional charges, would not take them into consideration. The hearing was fixed for Dec. 17 at 10 A. M.

After the arraignment the chase after a bondsman began anew. The Commissioner and Mr. Baldwin agreed at first to remain until 4 P. M. The Marshal was willing to keep the prisoner in his office that long. After there had been more flashlight explosions during the prisoner's trip back to the Marshal's room, one of them causing her to fall backward, as though fainting, in the arms of the Marshal, the lawyer was informed by the Commissioner that gilt-edged real estate would be required as security. Carpenter left the building.

As Mrs. Chadwick was at luncheon the lawyer returned. He had not been successful. He told her he would try again, and went out, but in less than half an hour she called him up by 'phone:

"Come back," she said. "Come back whether you have it or not."

He came—and left again. She called up Kline—in vain. Emil, who had left the building before the arraignment, returned, and it was said he had been hunting Kline. About this time Freda looked up at the picture of a steamship on Henkel's wall.

"That looks like the one I came over in," she said.

"Yes; I wish we were on it now," remarked Mrs. Chadwick.

The Prisoner Faints.

Carpenter was in again at 2:30. He had been in consultation with the prisoner's other lawyer, Edmund W. Powers, but there was no bail. On reaching the Post Office he learned that Mrs. Chadwick had fainted. The nurse, however, had revived her quickly. Carpenter cheered her up, and was off once more. At 4 o'clock he came in and arranged for another hour's grace.

"If you don't get it by 5 o'clock I'll take her to the Tombs," said the Marshal.

A little after that hour Carpenter returned. Commissioner Shields and Mr. Baldwin, who had waited, told him they would not stay in the building any longer, but would give him until night if the Marshal was willing. They said they would be within reach by telephone. Marshal Henkel then called all the newspaper men into the room and made a speech. Mrs. Chadwick lay on the couch, her face covered with a handkerchief, behind which she peeped every now and then. The Marshal said:

"An appeal has been made to me. I am a man with a heart, and I cannot refuse. Mr. Carpenter asked me to wait until 9 o'clock. Here is a sick woman, as you observe, and I feel I'm not violating my oath as an officer in showing that I have a heart."

The audience retired, as Freda, the maid, sobbed loudly. It was shortly after this that the prisoner gave her interview, and then there was an interval of quiet until 8:40, when Mr. Carpenter came in. He talked to his client about a minute and then left the building, calling back to a questioner:

"She'll have to go to the Tombs for to-night."

United States Marshal Henkel came out and said:

"I am going to take Mrs. Chadwick to the Tombs. She has ordered a carriage herself and has paid for it. The boy is now alone in the world. But I shall see to it that he is taken care of."

Marshal Henkel then retired, but soon reappeared leading Mrs. Chadwick, who leaned heavily upon his arm. The Marshal supported Mrs. Chadwick on the left side, while her son, Emil Hoover, sustained her on the right. Slowly they walked from the Marshal's room to the elevator, the Marshal saying on the way:

"Let there be no flash lights taken. I want no one to ride down on the elevator but Mrs. Chadwick, her son, her cousin, and myself. Do not be afraid, Mrs. Chadwick, no one will bother you."

With that the four boarded the elevator and went to the ground floor and out the main entrance of the Federal Building to the carriage awaiting in Broadway immediately outside the entrance.

Mrs. Chadwick was supported into the carriage by Emil and the Marshal. Freda next entered, Emil followed, and the Marshal was the last. He closed the door. The carriage was then driven around the Federal Building up Park Row to Centre Street, and thence to the Tombs.

Arrives at the Tombs.

The carriage arrived at the Tombs prison at 9:02 o'clock. When the carriage drew up to the curb there were about a hundred men and women waiting. They crowded about the carriage and when the door was opened they surged in so close that the Marshal was compelled to push them aside.

Several of the keepers in the prison went to the sidewalk, and then Mrs. Chadwick stepped from the carriage. Emil took her arm and Marshal Henkel was at the other side.

They walked slowly to the steps of the prison, and when Mrs. Chadwick started to ascend the steps she halted, and had to be supported. When she started again she walked very slowly. Warden Flynn met her and took her to the office. She appeared to be utterly exhausted, and sat for some minutes in a large chair the Warden put in place for her.

Mr. Henkel informed the Warden that Mrs. Chadwick was a United States prisoner, and she was formally turned over to his custody. He continued by stating that the prisoner was an ill woman, and asked that she have exceptionally good care.

Marshal Henkel asked Mrs. Chadwick if she had any money or jewelry that she wished to turn over to her son. She replied that she had nothing to give him, and requested that she be allowed to retain her small medicine chest which she always carried. She took off a large brown veil which she had worn, and gave it to Freda.

Bids Farewell to Son.

Warden Flynn stepped forward and Mrs. Chadwick got up from the chair and started for the prison. As she left she turned to her son and they remained in embrace several minutes. Both were weeping.

The Warden took Mrs. Chadwick directly to the prison ward provided for women, and she was turned over to the care of the night matron.

"Mrs. Chadwick will be placed in a cell on the second tier of the prison," Warden Flynn said afterward. "She will be entirely alone on the tier, which is set apart from the other women prisoners. To-morrow morning she will have her meal with the others, but during the day she will be compelled to remain alone.

"If she is ill, she will be attended by the physician, Dr. Levin, whose duty is to look after United States prisoners."

When the warden was asked as to her pedigree, he replied:

"She gave her age as fifty-one years, said she was born in the United States, not specifying any State, and that she was married."

In reply to whether she would be allowed to retain her medicine chest, he said:

"No prisoner is allowed to have medicine except that which is ordered by physicians, and Mrs. Chadwick will be no exception. She will be treated like the other prisoners here."

Emil and the maid reached the Hotel Breslin at 10:40. Previously Dr. A. A. Moore, Mrs. Chadwick's physician, had called up the hotel.

"Is she there?" he asked.

"No, we don't know where she is."

The doctor, after learning finally that Mrs. Chadwick was in the Tombs, went there to see her, but the Warden refused to admit him. He was told that she had said she wanted to see him, but it was against the rules, and she must be treated like the rest.

Mr. Carpenter announced during the evening that he expected to get a bondsman to-day.

George Ryall, attorney in this city for Herbert D. Newton, when he heard the statement made by Mrs. Chadwick, expressed deep sympathy with her, and intimated that he had not yet given up hope that her affairs may be satisfactorily settled.

"In this case anything is possible," he said. "Of course, we shall go on with our application for a receiver in Cleveland in connection with the Newton claim, unless some one comes forward and settles the claim for Mrs. Chadwick."

Although Virgil P. Kline left the city at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, he authorized a friend to state in his behalf that he came to New York on other business than that of Mrs. Chadwick's creditors, although he later consented to act for some of them at the request of B. H. Johnson, who was here representing the Elyria, Ohio, banking concern holding the chattel mortgage on the prisoner's effects. Mr. Johnson called on Mr. Kline at the Hoffman on Wednesday, and later Mrs. Chadwick sent him word that she wanted him to call on her at the Breslin.

Thus it happened, according to the friend's statement, that Mr. Kline was in the apartment when the arrest was made. He denied that he was representing Mrs. Chadwick now, although he had been her counsel once. He said he thought it a shame the way Marshal Henkel and five assistants came upon Mrs. Chadwick ill in bed. He told the Marshal so. When he was asked for his name he gave a facetious reply:

"Mr. Thompson of Paris."

After the arrest, it was said that Andrew Squires and W. F. Carr of Cleveland conferred with Mr. Kline on the subject, meeting him at the Hoffman House. It was never Mr. Kline's intention to act for Mrs. Chadwick. His statement through the friend made no mention of the $30,000 receipt signed with his name and said to have been exhibited by the woman in the West. A few days ago it was telegraphed from Cleveland that the lawyer said the receipt was forged.

It was learned last night that C. K. Whitney, the bank's largest depositor, and Iri Reynolds, Treasurer of the Wade Park Bank, had left this city for Cleveland, where Mr. Reynolds is under court orders to tell what he knows about the Chadwick securities in his possession.

Receiver Frank Lyons of the Oberlin bank that was wrecked on account of the Chadwick debts, was asked last night if any additional warrants would be issued in Ohio for Mrs. Chadwick's arrest.

"Yes, probably a number of warrants," he replied.

"On what charges will these warrants be sworn out?"

"On the general charge of forgery."

Mr. Lyons said he would probably leave for Cleveland to-day.

ONE JURY VOTES TO INDICT.

Cleveland Authorities to Act To-day on Forgery Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—The Grand Jury which was in session at Elyria, Lorain County, investigating the Chadwick case to-day, adjourned until Saturday, after voting to indict the woman on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

From developments to-day Cleveland will again be the centre of the Chadwick mystery, and then its secrets will be gradually disclosed. It was learned to-day from the testimony given by A. B. Spear, cashier of the Oberlin bank, before the Lorain County Grand Jury, that the alleged forged notes bearing the signature of Andrew Carnegie were secured in Cleveland, and the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury will begin an investigation to-morrow.

Mrs. Chadwick will be brought here for the hearing in the bankruptcy case next week if her health permits. Iri Reynolds, who is said to hold the alleged securities of Mrs. Chadwick, will also be a witness, and will have to tell of what the securities consist.

The complete confession of President Beckwith of the wrecked Oberlin Bank, which was obtained to-day by the Federal authorities, will be kept secret until the case comes before the Federal Grand Jury here in February. District Attorney Sullivan said to-night.

"I can't tell what there is in it except to state that it will startle the world when its contents are made public."

The whereabouts of Ira Reynolds, Secretary of the Wade Park Banking Company, is giving the Cleveland authorities some concern. He has left New York, and no one here seems to know just where he is. Mrs. Reynolds said to-night that he was going to Philadelphia on business.

Reynolds is the man who holds the alleged Chadwick securities for $5,000,000. It was on his attest that Mrs. Chadwick is said to have secured certain loans.

Andrew Carnegie will lend to Prosecuting Attorney Keeler his aid in prosecuting whoever may be guilty of having forged his signature to the notes which have figured in the Chadwick case. His announcement came in response to the request of Prosecuting Attorney Keeler.

Mr. Carnegie is not impressed with the prospect of a journey to Cleveland to give evidence before the Grand Jury, but he intimates his willingness to tell what he knows if affidavits can be taken in New York. That would, it is presumed, serve the purpose of the prosecuting attorney, as well as the personal testimony of Mr. Carnegie before the Grand Jury. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Keeler sent the following telegram to Mr. Carnegie:

"Did you ever sign your name to notes for $250,000, for $500,000, and for $500,000, all dated New York, payable one year from date of Jan. 7, 1904? Did you ever sign any one of these notes? Will you be willing to come to Ohio if necessary to testify that you did not? Please wire reply soon as possible, as Grand Jury action hinges on your attitude."

This morning Mr. Keeler received the following reply from Mr. Carnegie:

"Never signed such notes. Have no notes out now. Have not issued notse for many years. Hope you can arrange to have necessary affidavits executed here."

Mr. Keeler, in speaking of the telegram, said:

"I am inclined to believe it will not be necessary to take Mr. Carnegie's testimony or to have affidavits taken in New York. Probably the telegram from Mr. Carnegie declaring that he never signed those notes; that he had no notes out, and has issued none for several years may be sufficient to prove that the notes were forged. I shall take Mr. Carnegie's telegram before the Grand Jury to-morrow morning, and present it as evidence that a forgery was committed."

Another case discussed by the Lorain County Grand Jury to-day was that of a New York attorney who was said by President Beckwith of the Oberlin Bank to have accompanied Mrs. Chadwick to Oberlin and aided her in negotiating the loans. Prosecutor Stroup admitted to-night that there was little chance of an indictment being returned against him.

MET HIM THROUGH PREACHER.

Rockefeller Pastor Brought Newton and Mrs. Chadwick Together.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—Rev. Charles A. Eaton, the pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, of which John Rockefeller is the leading member, is the man who made it possible for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick to become acquainted with Herbert B. Newton, the banker, of Brookline, Mass. This introduction was not made direct, but was made through the member of a Boston law firm who is related to the pastor.

Mrs. Chadwick introduced herself to the Rev. Mr. Eaton last Spring. She asked him for advice on her business affairs, especially as to where she could raise money.

The Rev. Mr. Eaton, when the request was backed by an attest signed by Ira Reynolds, Secretary of the Wade Park Banking Company, that he held $5,000,000 worth of Mrs. Chadwick's securities, acceded to Mrs. Chadwick's request. He suggested to her that she make the loan with Cleveland bankers. Mrs. Chadwick told him that she did not dare disclose her temporary financial embarrassment to Cleveland bankers. Then she said to the clergyman:

"You came from the East. Do you know some person there who will loan me several thousands? I will pay them back and reward them much."

Mrs. Chadwick learned from the Rev. Mr. Eaton that his relative in Boston had several wealthy clients.

Mrs. Chadwick gave to the Boston lawyer, it is alleged, a note for $500,000 bearing the signature "Andrew Carnegie" and a list of securities. The lawyer, with this note and list of securities, called upon John Graham, President of the International Trust Company, and stated that he wanted to borrow $200,000 for a Cleveland woman.

Graham, after looking over the list of securities attested by Iri Reynolds, announced that the interview was over and the incident closed. Then the proposition was put up to Mr. Newton, another client of the law firm. After many conferences and much investigation, including a visit to Cleveland by Newton, when he was entertained by Mrs. Chadwick, the banker made his first loan of a few thousands. The other loans followed, no doubt entering his mind until the two checks for $25,000 each signed by Leroy S. Chadwick came back to him marked "No funds."

The strong belief that Newton has asserted from the first that he would get his money was based, it is said here, on the hope that Mr. Rockefeller would relieve from embarrassment his favorite pastor by paying the bill contracted through the clergyman's unwitting act.

In regard to the matter the following communication from the Rev. Mr. Eaton, dated at Louisville, Ky., was received here to-day:

"Briefly stated, all I know about the Chadwick case is this: Some time last Winter or Spring Mrs. Chadwick appeared unbidden and unknown at my office, and, as hundreds of strangers do, asked for my advice.

"My advice was to place her affairs unreservedly in the hands of lawyers or business men of integrity for settlement, and I sent her to several firms in which I had and have now the utmost confidence, telling them frankly what little I knew about the woman, and that I had advised her to place her entire affairs with them for settlement.

"Since then I have known nothing about her movements except by hearsay, nor do I remember having seen or heard of her before that occasion.

"Mrs. Chadwick never attended a church service in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church within my knowledge, and has never given a dollar to our work, directly or indirectly. She is not now, and never has been, connected in any way with my church, or with its pastor, other than as stated above."

SAYS SHE IS HER SISTER.

San Francisco Woman Gives Life History of Mrs. Chadwick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Mrs. S. M. York of this city, who says that she is a sister of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, and whom Mrs. Chadwick declares is not her sister, made a statement to-day. She said:

"Mrs. Chadwick is my sister. We were born and brought up in Canada. Our birthplace was Appen, Ontario, a little village near London. There were five girls in the family, of which I was the second. Mrs. Chadwick was the next to me. All the girls were married early. The present Mrs. Chadwick in 1880 married a man named C. R. Hoover and went to live at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Hoover died in 1887 and left her an estate worth in the neighborhood of $50,000. Mrs. Hoover during the next ten years lived on her money, and incidentally traveled for a wholesale millinery establishment."

"At that time was Mrs. Hoover arrested for forgery and sentenced to a term in the Ohio penitentiary?" she was asked.

"There was some trouble. Mrs. Hoover got into difficulty, and I would rather not discuss that portion of the story. You know what I mean, I am not denying any of the reports that have been spread broadcast about her, nor am I endeavoring to hide anything. There was trouble.

"In 1897 she married a very wealthy physician and surgeon named Dr. L. S. Chadwick. She has traveled around the world, and has dabbled in financial matters in this country. I never knew of her acquaintance with Andrew Carnegie, nor any one of the wealthy people of that stamp. I do know, however, that no matter what difficulty she is in at present she will surely get out of it, for she possesses more than sufficient money to make good any amounts she may have borrowed on notes and loans."

According to Mrs. York, Mrs. Chadwick, whose Christian name is Elizabeth, is thirty-eight years old. The family name is Rigley. Mrs. York disclaims all knowledge of Mrs. Chadwick ever attempting to do business as a medium or clairvoyant.

"Not one of our family ever posed as a medium," declared Mrs. York. "There was no necessity for such a move, for all of us had money during all our lives."

Mrs. York has two daughters living with her here.

SENATOR MITCHELL SUMMONED

Subpoenaed to Appear in Land Fraud Cases—Had Refused to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Information has reached here that subpoenas have been issued for the appearance of United States Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann of Oregon as witnesses in connection with the land fraud cases which will be brought before the court in Portland, Oregon, beginning next Tuesday.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 8.—United States Senator Mitchell has continually refused to appear in this city as a witness in the land fraud cases in answer to the requests of the prosecutors for the Government. The names of Senator Mitchell and Congressman Hermann have been very prominently mentioned in connection with the cases.

STOCKS FALL AGAIN IN EXCITED MARKET

Continued from Page 1.

Company of America and of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, had undertaken to manipulate the shares of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, which is a Canadian concern. The manipulation carried the stock up to 3 9-16, and the entire curb market, where the shares were traded in, was interested in the affair. A representative of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated, who declared that the company was in no wise interested in the pool, said that ever since Friday last the pool had to contend with a growing feeling against copper stocks, due to the attacks of Lawson on Amalgamated Copper.

The firm of Munroe & Munroe, which had the manipulation in hand, was able to take care of the market, however, until Tuesday, when it had to take large blocks of the stock. On Wednesday it got into more difficulties, and as a result of the offerings it had to buy 117,000 shares in the neighborhood of 3⅝, which purchase involved nearly $500,000. Yesterday the firm was unable to pay for the stocks which were tendered to it, the price of the stock slumped, and the loans which had been secured from Stock Exchange houses on the stock were wiped out.

When it became known on the curb that Munroe & Munroe was in trouble, large selling orders made their appearance, and the stock broke sharply, the lowest price reached being ⅝ of 1 per cent. One broker, who had an order to sell 8,000 shares, was able to dispose of 100 at 3½, another 100 at 3⅝, and 100 more at 1¼. The other 7,700 shares he had to sell as near 1 as possible. Several thousand shares were sold out under the rule. Britton & Fiero sold 3,200 shares for the account of John M. Shaw & Co. and F. Dickson sold 1,500 shares for Alley, Conger & Co. A Stock Exchange house which had been acting for Munroe & Munroe then refused to take any more stock, and the tangle threatened to become general when the market closed and a meeting of all those interested was called to consider the matter.

They met at the offices of the firm on the eleventh floor of 25 Broad Street, and the conference was a long one. William Gallagher was the chief spokesman, and after it was all over it was announced that the creditors had agreed to hold off until this morning. It was stated that a lawyer had been engaged who would try to straighten matters out, and that if the price of the stock should recover to 2½ the firm would be all right.

After the meeting was over a statement was given out which said in part:

The brokers and others present at the meeting seemed to have full faith in the ultimate value of the shares, and were inclined to hold their stock for a rise. A committee was appointed to examine the books of the concern. In the meanwhile, negotiations are well under way looking toward the purchase of a large block of the stock by certain strong interests, and it seems not improbable that this deal will be closed up within the next few days, in which event, brokers and all others interested will probably make a profit out of what seemed a loss.

Munroe & Munroe occupied large offices on the eleventh floor of 25 Broad Street. They had been very active in curb securities. The bonds and shares of the Marconi Companies were widely advertised, and until recently agents of the underwriting syndicate were selling the securities in upper New York and other rural districts on a commission. The members of the suspended firm are George H. and Alexander H. Munroe.

"THE SOCIETY WINE"

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL.

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for U. S.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Artistic Things in

Favrile Glass, Etched and Hand Wrought Metal

suitable for Holiday Gifts of rare distinction. Each object is designed and made by ourselves. Prices are no higher than you would pay for the unexclusive article. Visitors welcome.

331 to 341 4th Ave.

ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

Distinctive Overcoats for Men

At Twenty-five Dollars.

We have designed a series of overcoats for men at twenty-five dollars which we believe to be of a character infinitely higher than that of the garments which the general market affords even at twenty-eight, and, possibly, thirty dollars. Their every element—the tailoring, the fabrics, the linings, the integral parts and the character of the garments themselves, are of that high grade which has earned respect, if not fame, for the Saks standard.

Five Box Models, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches long, single and double breasted, in fourteen distinctive styles of fabrics.

Six Tourist Models, with or without belt, single or double breasted, in eleven distinctive styles of fabrics.

Four Paddock and Paletot Models, fly front or "button through" styles, in nine distinctive styles of fabrics.

That Sale of High Grade Suits for Men at $14.50

Formerly $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00

ENDS WITH SATURDAY.

The power of intelligent selection—that is, selection to suit your taste and needs, may still be exercised relative to this collection of high grade single and double breasted Sack Suits of fine worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres, homespuns, and tweeds in exclusive mixtures. The regular prices—$18, $20, $22.50 and $25—have all been reduced to $14.50.

Single Breasted Sack Suits, Sizes 32 to 50.

Double Breasted Sack Suits, Sizes 32 to 44.

Broadway. Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

Pease Pianos

IN BUILDING A PIANO one-half the cost consists of the labor, and on the cheap commercial piano a great amount of necessary labor is left undone. It may not show at the start, but in the end it means a short life for that type of instrument. The careful buyer cannot afford to take that risk.

PEASE PIANOS are NOT cheap pianos, but in proportion to their high quality the prices ($325 to $750) are very low; the cost of the labor expended in building our piano is not exceeded by any piano there is made. That accounts for their long life. We put three times the amount of labor that many manufacturers do in regulating and voicing our product. It is our boast that the tone in the Pease Piano does not wear out.

Our three year payment plan is the most economical yet devised.

We offer exceptional values in used pianos of nearly every maker. Many used Pease Pianos, with full guarantee, at liberal reductions. Renting. Exchanging. Write for catalog.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Pease Piano Company,

128 West Forty-Second St., Near Broadway, New York. Or 10 New Street, Newark, N. J.

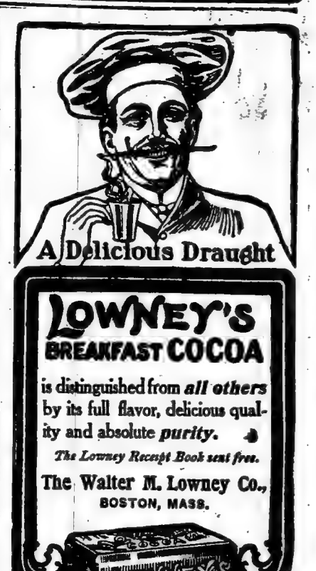

$60 Suits and Overcoats $25.

An importer's overstock is your gain. He wisely decided to make a quick clean up of the overplus. For this reason we can sell $60 suitings and overcoatings to measure for $25. Fit and workmanship guaranteed fully up to the Arnheim standard—or no sale.

Write or call for samples—FREE. These goods on sale on 2nd floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth.

XMAS ORDERS FOR Huyler's CANDIES

FANCY BASKETS BOXES AND NOVELTIES

Can be placed now (to be packed and shipped on any desired date) at our Stores

Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
Broadway at Liberty St.
Fifth Avenue at 42d Street
Fifth Avenue, Waldorf-Astoria
42d St. bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
BROOKLYN
458 Fulton St. - 335-7 Fulton St.

Mail & Telephone Orders receive same attention
Candies sent to all parts of the Globe by Mail or Express.

THEODORE A. KOHN & SON, JEWELLERS

GUARD CHAINS

GUARD CHAINS for Watch, Lorgnette, Fan or Locket. An unusual assortment of jewelled chains in Precious and Semi-precious Stones.

GUARD CHAINS

¶ Gold $10 to $60
¶ Amethyst $20 to $275
¶ Pearl $16.50 to $250
¶ Turquoise $20 to $325
¶ Opal $30 to $200
¶ Diamond $125 to $1500

Excellent in Quality

Open from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the Convenience of Holiday Purchasers

ON FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY SECOND STREET

Gifts of Meriden Silverware

Largest and most varied stock of silverware and gold and silver plate.

Meriden Co.

Silversmiths

International Silver Co. Suc.

218 Fifth Avenue

Can think clearly when you eat Grape-Nuts

The delicious Brain Food

There's a reason.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO REELABLE PEOPLE

On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.

ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated, 289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will meet in the annual Intercollegiate Chess Tournament to be held here on Dec. 22, 23, and 24. The tournament will be managed by a committee made up of alumni who formerly played on the respective teams. Columbia will be represented in the tournament by G. W. Tucker, J. Tolins, R. C. B. Moore, H. W. Gerhard, L. J. Wolff, and O. Brown.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Hurried shoppers will find our Sixth Floor Luncheon advantageous.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

The world's biggest Santa Claus is here to greet the children

BE sure and bring them—he's bowing and smiling all day in the rotunda. When they have seen the Santa Claus that's four and twenty feet tall take them down to the basement toyland—show them all the toys, dolls and games that old Kris Kringle has made since he was here last year—it's a fairyland that they'll never forget. Here are a few special holiday attractions for the children and the grown-ups to see:

The Doll Theatre. Sixth Avenue Window.

The Great Moscow Bell. In the Rotunda.

Rotunda Decorations. Miles of holly and red lights.

Visit the Yoga Cabinet. Complimentary Entertainment—4th Floor.

This great store is now in holiday attire—living up to the reputation of being the finest and handsomest store in America—come, take a trip through this establishment and see if you do not agree with us. Here's something we'd like you to bear in mind. This store is absolutely fireproof and there is no possible chance of a fire panic from any cause whatsoever, a modern building, high ceiling, scientifically ventilated, wide aisles, solid marble and iron stairways—all contribute to your safety. There is a convenience in the arrangement of the departments that facilitates busy shoppers, too.

The name Simpson Crawford Co. is synonymous with the very highest grade of merchandise—a name that insures appreciation of your gifts—a name that guarantees everything you purchase. You will find our price quotations considered the very lowest possible to quote, and our merchandise the very best possible to obtain.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Special sale of leather holiday gifts.

A SALE to-day that includes all the practical lasting articles in leather, always appreciated as gifts. We firmly believe that you cannot go to any other store and secure such exceptional values right at holiday time. Main Floor.

95c. for bags, worth 1.50—exceptional value.
59c. for real seal and morocco pocketbooks.
25c. for children's purses, chain or handle.
$1—imported glove, handkerchief or necktie box.
50c.—embossed seal glove or handkerchief box.
$1.50—hand bags of every style, values to 2.50.
$1 for writing folios, imported Art Nouveau.
$3.95 for suit cases, 24 inches—value 5.00.
$1 for $2 hand painted opera bags—all new shades.

A popular corset $1.10

Second Floor.

IT is a well known fact that the Augustine corset is made to sell at $2.50—heavily boned, bias cut, medium bust and habit hip, flat abdomen—made of fancy French coutil, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon—good model for medium and full figures, special..... $1.10

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Christmas slippers in all the new styles at special holiday prices.

YOU can't make a mistake if you select your Christmas slippers here to-day where you'll find all the smart new styles for men, women and children at special low prices for the holidays. Don't wait until the last moment when everybody will be buying slippers. Don't wait a moment but come to-day, while the selection is complete and the saving so unusual. Second Floor.

These extraordinary holiday prices are particularly to cause you to make your selections early. The slippers were especially chosen for Christmas shoppers and are the kind for which you would no doubt be compelled to pay a great deal more elsewhere.

98c. for men's $1.50 Slippers.
$1.50 for men's $2.00 Slippers.
$2 to $3.40 for men's Slippers.
$1.45 for women's $2.50 Slippers.
$2.35 for women's $3.50 Slippers.
79c. for women's $1.25 Slippers.
98c., $1.25 and $1.45 for boys' corduroy, velvet and leather leggins—all colors.
39c. for children's 75c Slippers.
$1.50 for boys' Romeo Slippers.
$1.35 for boys' Opera Slippers
39c. for children's Jersey leggings.
49c. for misses' Jersey leggings.
69c. for women's Jersey leggins.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Holiday glove sale. New styles at $1.00.

THE special price of $1 is a good incentive for you to buy your own gloves to-day, and at the same time select those you desire to give at Christmas time. All selected skins, perfectly made in the latest style.

$1 for women's imported glace gloves, all leading colors, for street and dress wear. Main Floor.
$1 pair for men's street gloves, in all the most used street colors and styles.
50c.—Men's kid gloves—exceptional values.
25c. a pair for women's knit gloves—value 50c.
$1 per pair for boys' caps and mocha gloves.

Have you seen our special holiday showing of fine gloves for men, women and children?

White waist patterns, 75c.

Main Floor.

White waist patterns—
Cheviots, madrases, oxfords, in hundreds of designs—
75c., $1.00 and $1.50
Colored waist patterns—
Silk madras cloth, cheviots, wash flannels—all washable—
$1, $1.50 and $2
Plaid waist patterns—
Newest effects, 3 yd. lengths, 38 inches wide— 55c
Cotton dress patterns—
Put up neatly in 10 yd. lengths—for holiday gifts— $1 and $1.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Jewelry---opera glasses $1.25

FIVE thousand pairs of opera glasses bought especially for the holidays to sell at a third less than their value—$1.25 and up to $9.75—beginning to-day. All fitted with perfect achromatic lenses—such famous makes as Lemaire, Vendome, Chevalier and Iris—to-day's specials, $1.25, $3.50, $4.25, $6.50 to $9.75. Main Floor.

1,000 opera glasses in leather case like cut—to-day at $1.25.

Extraordinary jewelry values for the holidays.

95c. for solid gold scarf pins, necktie clasps, baby pins.
1.45 for solid gold brooches, fancy stone set rings, signet rings, cuff buttons, etc.
25c. for heavy sterling silver thimbles, cuff buttons, pencils, hat pins, book marks, etc.
50c. for sample combs, fancy stone set; hundreds to select from; also gold filed hat pins, brooches, scarf pins and hundreds of attractive little things that are suitable for gifts.
2.75 for heavy solid gold neck chains.
50c. for solid gold heart charms.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Oriental carpets at 1-3 off.

ONE of those rare opportunities to select Oriental carpets of the finest importation for which you almost invariably pay full prices. Richest creations that appeal to the most critical tastes at a third less than our regular moderate prices. Third Floor.

Remember a special price at Simpson Crawford Co.'s means a mark down from the actual value or the regular selling price.

Indian carpets.
Light colorings, suitable for parlors and reception rooms; also darker shades for hotels and offices.
$86 for $128 rugs—11.10x9 ft.
$87 for $130 rugs—12x9 ft.
$90 for $135 rugs—12.3x9.1 ft.
$107 for $160 rugs—11.11x9 ft.
$107 for $160 rugs—11.6x9.4 ft.
$114 for $170 rugs—13.3x10.3 ft.
$123 for $185 rugs—13.2x10.1 ft.
$127 for $190 rugs—13.4x10.2 ft.
$133 for $200 rugs—15x9.4 ft.

Fleshed carpets.
Long, high pile, close weave and fine texture.
$120 for $180 rugs—9x6.6.
$123 for $185 rugs—11x8.4.
$190 for $285 rugs—12.2x9.10.

Turkish Kirman carpets.
Thick, shaggy pile, close weave and excellent fabric for wear.
$65 for $98 rugs—11.1x7.9.
$114 for $170 rugs—13.2x10.3.
$90 for $140 rugs—11.6x9.8.

Goorevah carpets.
One of the most durable Persian rugs made, especially suitable for dining rooms and libraries.
$136 for $205 rugs—11.4x7.10.
$165 for $250 rugs—11.3x9.4.
$170 for $260 rugs—12.10x9.5.
$177 for $265 rugs—11.3x9.7.
$185 for $288 rugs—12.1x9.8.
$220 for $330 rugs—13.2x9.9.
$230 for $345 rugs—13.2x10.

Kirmanshah carpets.
$273 for $412 rugs—10.6x6 ft.
$360 for $540 rugs—12x8.3.
$585 for $800 rugs—15.2x10.5.

Mueshkabad carpets.
Beautiful colorings, large medallion figures and small pattern.
$60 for $90 rugs—10.2x7 ft.
$77 for $126 rugs—9.5x8.11 ft.
$87 for $131 rugs—10.1x9.1 ft.
$90 for $136 rugs—11x9.9 ft.
$129 for $193 rugs—14.8x11.11.
$140 for $210 rugs—15.7x10.4 ft.
$179 for $266 rugs—17.9x11.10 ft.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Silver---Special tea set---$5.50

WE never heard of such remarkable values at holiday time—special prices on the finest of silverware that is making this department the talk of the town among Christmas shoppers. Think of a quadruple plated 4-piece silver tea set at $5.50 and these extraordinary prices on knives, forks, spoons and hundreds of other articles. Main Floor.

2.25 doz. for Rogers 12-dwt. dinner knives.
1.18 doz. for Rogers A1 plate teaspoons, fancy pattern.
2.36 doz. for Rogers A1 plate table spoons or forks, fancy pattern.
2.25 doz. for Rogers A1 plate dessert forks, fancy pattern.
5.50 for quadruple-plated tea set, very handsome, 4 pieces.
2.25 for quadruple-plate 3-light candelabra.
1.95 for quadruple-plate water pitchers.
95c. for heavy sterling silver articles—sugar shells, bon-bon spoons, cream ladles, olive and pickle forks, olive and orange spoons, sugar tongs, sifters, hat brushes, manicure pieces, salve and powder jars, whisk brooms—all 925-1,000—value, $1.50.
1.25 for quadruple-plate new French gray bread tray.
25c. for quadruple-plate child's sets and fancy cups—value 50c.
25c. for sterling silver cut-glass salt and pepper shakers.
25c. and 50c. for simple pen knives—pearl, stag and bone handles—2 and 4 blades, fine steel—value, $1.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Handkerchiefs; lowest prices

FIFTY CENTS for a half dozen fine linen handkerchiefs, with hand-worked initials and hand-embroidered wreaths, is one of the strongest drawing cards in our magnificent showing of exceptional values, and these others are proportionately good. It's a wise Christmas shopper who knows no procrastination. Main Floor.

12½c for two styles of men's unlaundered Irish linen hand-worked initial Handkerchiefs—open work letter—a real 25c value if laundered.
12½c for women's Irish linen hand-wrought initial Handkerchiefs—beautiful wreath and Fleur de Lis surrounding the letter.
15c for several styles Irish linen hand-worked initial Handkerchiefs—a real 25c value.
1.00 for box of six pure linen Handkerchiefs for women—hand-embroidered initials—handsome wreath designs—special, $1.00 for box of six.
25c buys Handkerchiefs worth to 50c; at this price hundreds of styles, thousands of handkerchiefs; Swiss, Irish, French; dainty needlework on the St. Gall machine; embroidered; handsome lace edges; a great section devoted to this popular price.

12½c for 19c., 25c., 35c. Handkerchiefs; a collection of several thousand—embroidered, hemstitched embroidered; scalloped embroidered; lace edge embroidered; a great opportunity to secure your Christmas needs at great savings..... 12½c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Toys and dolls---special prices.

NOT a single toy at the regular price—all are marked to the lowest figure consistent with the way these toys are made, for they're not the easily broken kind. Basement Salesroom.

Toyland is in our basement salesroom—bring the children to see the myriads of new and pretty things—all the toys, dolls and games that children like to play with. We'll give you the book—A Trip to Toyland. Write for it if you can't come. Its full of Xmas suggestions.

19c for 25c. dressed dolls.
49c. for 65c. Duchess jointed doll.
1.00 for 1.40 D. P. dressed doll.
45c. for 65c. finely dressed rag doll.
29c for game of Lotto.
35c. for game of Trolley.
35c. for game of Spelwel.
32c. for game of Sherlock Holmes.
25c for game of Telegraph Boy.
10c. for Christmas Tree Ornaments.
25c. for decorated china tea set.
25c. for mechanical hansom cab.
95c for Humpty Dumpty circus toy.
4.95 for best made hot-air engine.
1.00 for mechanical train with track, guaranteed.
1.85 for No. 1 flexible flyer sled.
1.25 for musical bed with mechanical doll.
69c. for 95c. Chautauqua blackboard with desk lid.
70c. for child's 90c. hardwood rocker.
1.00 for wood reclining back doll go-cart.
1.75 for 2.45 finely carved swinging horse.
98c. for child's 1.50 oak rocker.
95c. for strong, substantial sleigh.
98c. for child's 1.30 desk with blackboard lid.
1.35 for 2.00 strongly made express wagon with seat.
5c. for Christmas tree ornaments.
2.20 for slate blackboard.
95c. for shooting galleries.
35c for acrobatic clown.
50c. for mechanical poodle dog.
1.85 for 2.35 stuffed dog.
25c. for rope walker (see demonstration.)

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's $6.50 bath robes, $4.50

ONE hundred handsome new designs—750 men's blanket robes of the very finest quality and workmanship, made to sell at $6.50—a showing that will greatly enhance their popularity as gifts for men, since the patterns are correct. You can have them as simple or as fancy as you like. Main Floor.

Blanket robes are the finest robes made, and it's a wonder we were able to secure them to sell at the exceptional holiday price of 4.50, which is already creating a heavy demand on this store.

Also a complete line of jersey coats, cardigan jackets, eiderdown and terry cloth robes at moderate prices for Christmas shoppers.

Men's suspenders, 50c.
Fancy silk suspenders, hi-class mountings, unbreakable kid ends and neatly boxed—also fancy elastic web with kid ends. All are beautiful designs.

Men's 29c. and 35c. hose, 19c.
Fancy hand-embroidered half hose and plain black extra heavy cotton half hose—best Maco yarn, fast dye—fancy hose are newest vertical stripes, hand embroidered.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day's nickelware sale.

THE values are exceptional. Come and select the nickel-plated articles you desire to serve as Christmas remembrances. They'll be given more than ever this year, and our stock is larger than at any previous season, affording the best possible selection at unusually low prices. Basement Salesroom.

$2.39 for nickel-plated chafing dish, wrought iron stand, nickel-plated hot water pan and non-explosive alcohol lamp.
50 other styles, from $2.39 to $16.
$4.75 for French coffee percolator—capacity four large cups—ebony side handles and patent regulating lamp.
Many other styles to select from.
$1.25 for 5 o'clock tea kettle and stand—finished in brass.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Bric-a-brac—50c pieces, 25c.

WE don't think it is possible for you to duplicate these values anywhere in New York, and the fact that they are all appropriate for home ornamentation makes them desirable for gifts. Special—1,000 vases in decorations resembling Bogne Worcester—values 50c., at 25c. Fourth Floor.

39c. for vases in decorations resembling Royal Vienna, value 65c.
50c. for vases, rich decorations, value 85c.
$1.00 for vases, richly decorated with heads and gold, value $1.75.
8c. to $1 for cups and saucers, for gifts, 200 different patterns.
25c. for bread and butter plates, rich gold decorations.

Lamps.
$5 for richly decorated lamps, with globes to match.

Dinner sets
$10.95 for Theo. Haviland china dinner sets, value $32.50.
$50 for Theo. Haviland china dinner sets, value $75.
$9.95 for American porcelain dinner sets, value $14.

Bohemian Glass.
85c. for Bohemian glass bon-bon dishes, value $1.50.
$2.50 for Bohemian glass fruit bowls, value $3.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Silk waists to-day at $1.95

TWO HUNDRED handsome silk waists to sell in a day at $1.95—not cheap waists poorly put together, but the kind that smart dressers insist on having at a much higher price. In fact they were made to sell at $3.50, and, we understand, have been sold at prices varying down to $3. This limited lot should bring you here early. Second Floor.

1.95—Peau de soie or novelty silk waists, in white, pink or blue—also brown or blue, with small dot—trimmed in various ways—fancy tab collar and new sleeves—value $3.50.

2.95 for silk lined, blouse effect, trimmed front and back with three small ruffles edged with beading—new sleeves, fancy inserted collar and cuffs—value $6.95.

Women's golf jackets, $2.

2 for women's double knit golf jackets—blouse effect, pine-apple stitch border around neck, down front and belt—in red, gray or white. Waist Dept., Second Floor.

50c for 85c perfumery.

NO doubt you'll find this the best value in New York from now till Christmas—full ounce bottle of fine French perfume in all odors, Devine et Cie, Grasse, in handsome basket box, with holly, forget-me-not or violet decoration, regular price 85c, value to-day 50c.

49c for 65c. size 4 oz. toilet water, glass stoppered, handsome package, Devine et Cie, Grasse, France, in Nature Violet, Briar Rose, English Violet, Carnation Pink, White Rose; 6 oz., regularly 90c., at 65c.; 8 oz., regularly $1.15, at 90c.

10c and upward for complete line of fancy Christmas packages of perfumes of Colgate & Co., Oakley, Roger & Gallet, Piver, Houbigant, Jergens, Devine et Cie, Lundborg, Rickseeker, Bradley, Piraud and other standard makes. There's other Christmas suggestions in this department, too.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

250 special smart coats at $11.75.

IT'S the nearest you've come to buying this coat or its equal at half price. That is to say, it is made to sell at nearly twice what we ask you to-day. The smartest creation among the inexpensive coats, and the length—42 inches—permits you to wear it with any kind of a suit. Third Floor.

250 coats in fine montagnac and cheviot with new puff sleeves and several wide tucks in front and back—made to sell at $19.75—special to-day at 11.75.

$5 for coats—women's coats—while we do not usually sell coats as low as $5, in this case they are odd coats that have been selling regularly at 6.75 to 8.75.

$10 for suits—women's suits—about 100 in all—consisting of novelty mixtures and mannish cloths that formerly sold at 15.75, 18.75 and 22.50—in most cases only 3 and 4 of a kind. This is an unusual opportunity.

$14.75 for coats—women's coats of fine kersey—lined throughout with fine satin—handsome inlaid velvet collar, neatly tailored—45 in. long—regular value 22.50.

$16.75 for suits—women's fine tailored suits—just 75 more of those 27.50 suits that we sold so many of Monday—we were fortunate in securing these handsome suits for to-day—in novelty mixtures and choice patterns—blue, black and brown.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Friday's grocery offerings

from the Sixth floor Model Food Store.

SMOKED OX Tongues—Swift's celebrated Premium perfectly cured and smoked; 5 to 6 lbs. each; lb..... 16c

TABLE SALT—LOG CABIN, double refined; regular 10c. carton..... 7c

NEW FARD DATES—Regular 12c. package, 9c.; six packages..... 50c

VANILLA EXTRACT—Van Duzer's true vanilla essence, guaranteed absolutely pure; 2-oz. bottle, 25c.; six bottles..... $1.45

SALMON — ROYAL Stuart finest Columbia River fish; 1-lb. tall can, 18c.; six cans..... $1.00

WHITE WAX BEANS—Fernwood brand; nicely cut for select table use; case 24 cans, $2.85; dozen cans $1.50; 2-lb. can dozen 13c

CORN — FANCY STATE pack, sweet, tender and creamy; 2-lb. can, 9c.; dozen..... 1.05

TOMATOES — FANCY Delaware solid pack, red-ripe fruit; case 24 cans, $1.90; dozen, 95c.; 3-lb can 9c

JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE — SIMPSON CRAWFORD BLEND—High-grade imported rich, mellow coffee; 10 lb., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

HAMS — ARMOUR'S or Swift's best golden sugar-cured; these hams are noted for their delicious mild flavor; 10 to 12-lb. size; lb... 11½c

FRAGRANT TEAS—India-Ceylon, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and all our high-grade green and black varieties; lb., 60c.; 5 lbs. in leadfoil tea caddy..... $2.75

PURE FRUIT JELLIES—Royal Stuart, red or black currant, quince, and six other varieties; large 16-oz. glass jar, 27c.; dozen each or assorted, $2.15; six glasses. $1.58

CHOW CHOW, WHITE Onions, Mixed Pickles, or Gherkins, Royal Stuart extra quality; large 40-oz. bottle, 50c.; six bottles..... $2.85

DUFFY'S FAMOUS MALT Whiskey — Bottle..... 69c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart Raspberry and Strawberry, guaranteed pure fruit and refined sugar; 5-lb. stone crock, 75c.; 10-lb. stone crock $1.49

NAPHTHA SOAP — MILLER'S, for fine laundry use; 5 bars... 16c

APPLE BUTTER—Heinz's new preserved; 3-lb. stone crock..... 35c

NORWAY MACKEREL—Fancy bloater fish, messed; 5-lb. pail, $1.75; 10-lb. pail.

TETLEY'S FAMOUS India Ceylon Teas; 50c.; 5 lbs. $2.43

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.35; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle..... .60

MONOGRAM OR Finch's Golden Wedding Pure Rye Whiskey, 8 years old; gallon, $2.85; case 12 quarts, $10.00; full quart bottle..... .85

PEPPER WHISKEY — Gallon, $1.68; case 12 quarts, $5.25; bottle ..... .44

COGNAC BRANDY—JAS. Hennessey & Co's; bottle $1.00

PORT OR SHERRY — Our regular $1.25 wine; reduced to, gallon 75c

TOKAY OR MUSCATEL —Our regular $2.00 wine; reduced to, gallon, $1.45; full quart bottle 50c

BASS'S PALE ALE — Bulldog bottling, imported in glass; pints, dozen, $1.69; nips, ½ pints, dozen..... $1.14

CLARETS & RHINE Wines—Very fine qualities for select table use; gal., $1.35; 95c., 75c. and 59c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's clothing at $10; boys', $4.50.

A HALF PRICE clearing sale, considering the best values, and you cannot save *less* than one-third in a single instance. It's a bona fide saving, mind you, on high-grade clothing that we guarantee to fit and wear like made to measure suits and overcoats for men and boys. Second Floor.

Suits and overcoats for men,

$10.00; values

$15, $18 and $20.

Men's winter overcoats—genuine frieze—special...$10
Priestley Cravenette coats, 52 inches long—fancy mixed effects—special $10
Men's winter overcoats, 40 inches long—black frieze—special clearing price....$10
Men's suits, fancy worsteds, single and double breasted—special price...$10
Men's black Thibet suits, single and double breasted—special clearing price....$10
Men's mixed suits, single and double breasted—special Friday clearing price....$10

No man needing a good practical suit or overcoat can afford to miss this remarkable clearing, the best opportunity of the season.

Suits and overcoats for boys

$4.50; values

$7.50 and $8.

Boys' frieze overcoats, 7 to 16 years; clearing price, **$4.50**
Boys' Norfolk suits, blue serge, bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16 years; clearing price, **$4.50**
Boys' double-breasted suits, blue serge, sizes 7 to 16 years; clearing price **$4.50**
Boys' Norfolk suits, fancy mixtures, bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16 years; clearing price.....**$4.50**
Boys' double-breasted suits, fancy mixtures, sizes 7 to 16 years; clearing price...**$4.50**
Boys' Russian suits, all colors, sizes 3 to 8 years; clearing price.....**$4.50**
Boys' frieze reefers, red flannel lined, sizes 8 to 12 years; clearing price...**$4.50**

Children's 79c Argora Tams—special to-day at 50c.
Children's $1.25 silk hair Tam o 'Shanters—at 95c.
Boys' 75c to 95c wool cloth winter caps—special at 50c.
Boys' toboggan or skating pulldown caps—at 24c and 50c.

Books

35c classics 19c

THE WORLD'S best books at half price and less in America's largest and finest book store, where you have plenty of room to choose intelligently and without discomfort. This department has been revolutionized since last Christmas. New York has never known its equal. Second Floor.

Handy edition of famous classics, a regular 35c line, 19c

This series of classics in 16mo is printed on extra fine paper with text illustrations on coated paper. Bound in extra vellum from the originals by eminent foreign artists. Among the titles are:

Brooks's Addresses, Child's Garden of Verse, Familiar Quotations, Man Without a Country, Pearls for Young Ladies, Shepherd Psalm, With Christ, Christie's Old Organ, Idyls of the King, Jessica's First Prayer, Masterpieces from Charles Dickens, Ten Nights in a Barroom, Twice Told Tales, Christian Living, Edith's Burglar, Longfellow, Modern Painters, Rubaiyat, Poe's Poems, Christmas Carol, Daily Food, Education, Gold Dust, One-Hoss Shay, Pilgrim's Progress, Like Christ, Evangeline, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Black Rock, Black Beauty, Courtship of Miles Standish, Our Village, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, Tales from Shakespeare, Wonder Book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Treasure Island, Samantha at Saratoga, Lady of the Lake, Grandfather's Chair, Dream Life.

Famous classics in beautiful ooze bindings—69c—a selected list of unprecedented masterpieces of Prose and Poetry. Printed on extra quality paper and handsomely illustrated—among the 50 titles are: **69c**

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Child's Garden of Verse, Courtship of Miles Standish, Evangeline, Familiar Quotations, Gold Dust, Hiawatha, Lucile, Longfellow's Poems, Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, Rubaiyat, Sesame and Lilies, Ruskin, Whittier's Poems, Lady of the Lake, Bitter Sweet, Kept for the Master's Use.

Favorite classics in rich padded leather binding, at the unheard-of low price..... **45c**

A Selection of Titles:

Black Beauty, Black Rock, Hiawatha, Favorite Poems, Lady of the Lake, Longfellow's Poems, Lucile, Uncle Tom's Cabin, John Halifax, Vicar of Wakefield.

Choice classics with beautifully decorated bindings, great variety of titles—each one in a box..... 25c

Golden Thoughts from great writers, Through the year with Shakespeare, Through the year with Dickens, Through the year with Tennyson, Diamonds from Sir Walter Scott, Emeralds from Thomas Moore, Daisies from R. L. Stevenson's Poems, Opals from Oliver W. Holmes, Language of Flowers, Through the year with Longfellow, Gems of Devotional Poetry, Etc. and over 100 equally desirable titles.

Famous books for boys, by well known authors at..... 35c
Regular $1 edition.

This series of popular stories for boys, most of which are copyrighted, contains the best books for boys by the authors represented, handsomely bound in cloth, with different cover designs. Among the fifty titles are:

The Boy Fisherman—Harry Castlemon, Winged Arrow's Medicine—Harry Castlemon, Far Past the Frontier—Jas. A. Barden, Larry Barlow's Ambition—Winfield, Three Young Ranchmen—Ralph Bonehill, Marking the Boundry, The Romance of a School Boy—M. A. Denison, Vance Servier—Wm. P. Brown, Connecticut Boys in the Western Reserve—J. A. Barden, Little by Little—Oliver Optic, Sea Island Boys, Forge and Furnace—St. Clair, Through the Unknown Isle—Chipman, Down the Sloop—Jas. Otis, Phil and Dick, Tour of the World in 80 Days, Telegraph Tom's Venture—Jas. Otis.

A CHOICE collection of gems of modern poetry handsomely printed and illustrated on almost every page from original designs by such famous artists as Garrett Gibson, Maud Humphrey, St. John Harper, and others, bound in parti style with a handsome cover design—regular price 75c.—our price 45c. Among the titles are:

Lenore—Edgar Allan Poe, A Bugle Song, by Tennyson, The Flood of Years—Bryant, The Ancient Mariner—Coleridge, My Old Kentucky Home, Suwanee River—Foster, Tenting on the Old Camp Ground, Among the Trees—Bryant, The Earl's Return—Meredith, Song of the River—Kingsley, Eve of St. Agnes—Keats, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching, Marching Through Georgia, Nellie Was a Lady, Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.

The Pastel series of famous classics, large 16mo, very beautiful bindings, each 25c.

An entirely new series of the classics in handy size, printed on extra fine paper, with text and half tone illustrations on coated paper. The binding is unique, cloth backs of delicate shades, cream colored sides, with heads of beautiful women done in pastel, made expressly for this series. Among the titles:

Brooks's Addresses, Child's Garden of Verse, Familiar Quotations, Man Without a Country, Pearls for Young Ladies, Shepherd Psalm, Abide with Christ, Christie's Old Organ, Idyls of the King, Jessica's First Prayer, Masterpieces from Dickens, Ten Nights in a Barroom, Twice Told Tales, Christian Living, Edith's Burglar, Longfellow, Wonder Book, Rubaiyat, Poe's Poems, Christmas Carol, Daily Food, Education, Gold Dust, One-Hoss Shay, Pilgrim's Progress, Like Christ, Evangeline.

Illustrated and gift books

Under this general heading you will find several of the most exquisite book productions of the day. Whether to adorn your own library or to present as an enduring token of love, friendship, or Christmas gift they are equally worthy. How tempting they are at these prices:

Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes, by Gustav Kobbe. A beautiful and most interesting volume by a famous dramatic critic, with scores of full-page portraits and illustrations of a very high order. Sale price..... 2.40

Glimpses of the World. Hundreds of large, full-page views, portraying scenes all over the world, reproduced by the perfected half-tone process and finished in chemograph, making views resemble photographs perfectly. The views collected by the celebrated traveler, John L. Stoddard, by whom they are graphically described. A $6.00 book at..... 3.50

The Hundred Best Pictures. A collection of the Masterpieces of the World's Famous Artists, from picture galleries of the world and from leading private collections. A large quarto volume, handsomely bound in three-quarter Persian Morocco; publisher's price $30.00; our price...15.00

David Harum. The $10.00 subscription edition, numbered and registered..... 2.95
This famous story of American life has created an affection to all lovers of good books. The price we ask does not suffice the cost of binding. Well printed on a special made paper and bound in Japanese vellum. Contains 9 full-page photogravures and over 100 text illustrations.

The Wanamaker Store. | The Wanamaker Store. | Store Closes at 6 P. M. | The Wanamaker Store. | The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats

We have just made quite a large purchase of Fur-lined Overcoats for men at what we consider a distinct price-advantage. They are made of excellent cloths, tailored in the best possible manner, and lined with carefully selected furs. While we were not able to secure all sizes in each particular style, the collection provides ample assortment in each size from 36 to 46-inch chest measure.

Here are descriptions of the various styles and the prices.

Coats lined with gray squirrel heads, with large shawl collar of seal-dyed nutria, at $75.

Coats lined with natural-color real sable gills, with large collar of choice Persian lamb, at $150.

Coats lined with dyed sable gills, with seal-dyed nutria collar and facings, at $150.

With seal-dyed nutria collar at $125.

Genet-lined Coat, with good quality Persian lamb collar, at $90.

Coats lined with blended Japanese mink, with natural unplucked otter or good Persian lamb collar, at $125.

Coats lined with dyed squirrel heads, with seal-dyed nutria shawl collar and facings, at $85.

Coats lined with good quality natural mink, with choice Persian lamb shawl collar and facings, at $225.

Coats lined with good natural mink, with shawl collar and facings of seal-dyed nutria, at $185.

Fur Store, Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

A Sale of Men's Sack Suits, at $10

This is a collection of about one hundred Men's Sack Suits, most of which were formerly priced at $15 and some were $12 a suit. They are made of all-wool fancy cheviots and plain black thibets and cheviots.

While it is a clean-up of small lots from our own regular stocks, they are all the present season's goods, and all excellent value at their former prices.

The man who can be suited in them today gets a remarkable bargain for his ten dollars. The selling will probably be lively, so we advise promptness.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3 Derby Hats, at $1.75

The enthusiastic selling that followed our previous announcement of these special hats sent us seeking additional quantities of them. We purchased the bodies in the rough, as before, and had them blocked up in the styles of our own selection. All have hand-curled brims, fine heavy silk trimmings and bands, and imported leather sweat-bands. They are in both black and brown, and guaranteed fast colors. They are full $3 quality in every respect and are priced **at $1.75 each.**

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's English Mufflers at 50c
Worth One Dollar

This is a remarkable purchase made by our buyer in London during his recent trip abroad. The mufflers are in the full regular size, in a fine assortment of patterns with silk stripes and figures.

The popularity of the muffler has increased enormously this season, and to buy mufflers that were already valued at a popular price at just half of that amount is rather remarkable, right in the midst of Christmas shopping. Certainly, we know of nothing else that costs only half-a-dollar, that is quite so effective to give a man, as these mufflers that go on sale today.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Neckwear

These counters are busy centers of the store and will continue to be such until Christmas Eve. We have a superb variety of all sorts of Neckwear in every shape, size and coloring, both imported and American made. We put them up in neat gift-boxes, when that is the purpose for which they are intended.

New Four-in-Hand Scarfs, at 50c, $1 and $1.50

Folded Squares, $1, $1.50 and $2.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Suspenders
For Holiday Gifts

We present fine selections either to the man who desires to buy a nice pair of suspenders for his own use, or to his friends who wish to select useful and attractive holiday gifts. Each pair is put up in a neat holiday box and there's a fine assortment at each of the three principal prices—50c, $1 and $1.50 a pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Christmas Candies At Wanamaker's

The WANAMAKER Bonbons and Chocolates at 60c a pound, are famous in New York City, as well as in Philadelphia. They are made by the very best candy makers in America. The ingredients are the finest and most expensive used in candy-making. The candies are made in the most delicious manner, and by hand. They are the full equal of any 80c and $1 candies that are made, and in some particulars excel the higher-priced goods.

The assortment is exceptionally broad, and the candies are fresh every day, and shall be right up to Christmas.

The WANAMAKER Candies at 30c a pound, are as pure and as well made as the 60c candies; but in these goods the more expensive ingredients are not included: yet the assortment is very broad in chocolates, bonbons, cuts and dips.

Our five-pound boxes of Christmas Mixtures are unusually fine at the prices—$1 and $1.25 a box.

We have some excellent assorted Caramels, wrapped and packed in pound tin boxes, at 25c a box. Also Chocolate-covered Caramels and Butterscotch Chips and Parisian Mints, at 25c a pound.

Then we have popular pound boxes of straight Chocolates, Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, and Chocolate-covered Nougat Chips, at 20c a pound.

Candy Store, Basement.

Imported Robes And Dressing Sacques

The Little French Store is particularly inviting for the seekers of gifts for women. Everything is dainty and beautiful, and styles are entirely different from those you will find elsewhere.

Here is a collection of Dressing Sacques from Japan, made of quilted China silk, with loose front, fitted back, trimmed with silk frogs, lined with contrasting colors. Price $6.50 each.

Long Robes of quilted silk, in light and dark colors; loose front, fitted back; finished with cord girdle. $12 and $18.50.

Dressing Sacques of Matelasse silk, in light blue, pink, gray, white and black, in kimono style; handsomely embroidered; some collarless, others with collars and cuffs; lined with white China silk, at $13.50, $16.50 and $20.

Long Robes of Matelasse silk, in light blue, pink, lavender, and black in kimono style, or with deep collar embroidered and trimmed with satin piping; lined with white China Silk, at $35.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Tam O'Shanters From Scotland

About four hundred bonny "Tams," fresh from their native shore.

An importer of other lines of goods was charmed by them and brought them over and did not know the way of their disposal. We shared his admiration and knew the way, and took them from him at half-price. Therefore—

$1 Tam O'Shanters, 50c Each

Colors are cardinal, golf red, myrtle green and mixtures.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street

Needle Cases
For Christmas Gifts

Every woman likes to have just the needle she wants handy when she has sewing to do. We import these Needle Cases direct from the foreign manufacturers. They are filled with a good assortment of gold-eyed needles. Prices range from 50c to $3.

Tenth street.

Five Hundred Women's Walking Skirts at $5

This is a very handsomely assorted collection of stylishly made Walking Skirts, the regular values of which range from $7.50 to $10. They are made of broadcloths, zibelines, thibets, cheviots, Panama cloth and mixtures, and there are a few of Venetian cloth and men's-wear mixtures and tweeds in the collection.

The skirts are made in various gored and plaited effects. All are nicely tailor-finished. They are just exactly such skirts as women want for Winter wear; and they are for the same reason exactly right for holiday gifts. All today **at $5 each,** though worth $7.50 to $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's WINTER COATS

Today we present a half-dozen groups of Women's Coats, all of which are in the popular lengths, from 42 to 50 inches long. They represent quite an assortment of materials. All are made in the most stylish manner, and while they are marked at the prices for which we placed them in stock, they represent values of $5 to $10 more in every case.

Here are individual descriptions of the various groups:

At $18—Black kersey Coats, in excellent quality; 44 inches long; semi-fitting back; single breasted; military collar; finished with wide stitched seams.

At $18—Black kersey Coats, heavier weight, 44 inches long; semi-fitting back; fly front; velvet collar; excellent satin lining.

At $22.50—Black broadcloth Coats; fine quality; 41 inches long; tight-fitting; Chesterfield back; fly-front; French seams; lined with black or gray satin lining.

At $22.50—Black or Oxford Montagnac Coats, 44 inches long; semi-fitting back; fly-front; very wide stitched seams of cloth; excellent satin lining.

At $27.50—Black kersey Coats, 46 inches long; semi-fitting back; double-breasted front; finished with wide strapped seams; black or gray satin lining.

At $27.50—Black kersey Coats, 44 inches long; fly-front; tight fitting; handsomely finished with thirteen strapped seams; satin lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Holiday Dress Goods
To Save Money On

Never did we have a finer array of popular dress fabrics for holiday gifts than we are showing just now, and never were prices lower—in many instances never so low as now. Not only are the stocks splendidly assorted, but we have secured most unusual concessions in the matter of prices. The list that follows will be interesting to all women and their friends:

Black Dress Goods

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Granite, 36 inches wide.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Fine Serge, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Storm Serge, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Batiste, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c, worth 65c—All-wool Crepe Etamine, 44 inches wide.

At 50c, worth 65c—All-wool Cheviot, 42 inches wide.

At 50c, worth 75c—All-wool Cashmere, 38 inches wide.

At 50c, worth 75c—All-wool Voile, 42 inches wide.

At 50c, worth $1—Mohair Zibeline, 44 inches wide.

At 50c, worth 65c—All-wool Surah Serge, 45 inches wide.

At 50c, worth 75c—All-wool Crepe Mistral, 42 inches wide.

At 65c, worth $1—All-wool Armure Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 65c, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 75c, worth $1.50—Mohair Zibeline, 50 inches wide.

At 75c, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub Figured Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 85c, worth $2—Mohair Zibeline, 45 and 50 inches wide.

At $1, worth $2.50—Mohair Zibeline, 45 and 50 inches wide.

At $1, worth $2—Silk-and-wool Camel's-hair, 44 inches wide.

Colored Dress Goods

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Granites, 36 inches wide, in navy blue, royal blue, garnet and green.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Fine Serge, 38 inches wide, in navy blue, royal blue, browns, garnets and cardinals.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Storm Serge, 38 inches wide, in navy blue, royal blue and browns.

At 37½c, worth 65c—All-wool Crepe Etamine, 45 inches wide, in navy blue, royal blue, tan and gray.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Cloth Checks, 38 inches wide, in medium gray, dark gray, brown and blue mixtures.

At 37½c, worth 50—All-wool Mixed Cheviot, 36 inches wide, in brown, blue, green and gray mixtures.

At 37½c, worth 50c—Fancy Suiting, 36 inches wide, in navy blue and black, with woven pin-stripes and small figures in white.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Batiste, 38 inches wide, in creams, pinks, light blues, tans, grays, Nile green, browns, royal blue, navy blue, cardinal, garnet, cadet blue and heliotrope.

At 50c, worth 65c—All-wool Surah Serge, 45 inches wide, in navy blue, browns, garnets, cardinals and greens.

At 50c, worth $1—Mohair Zibeline, 50 inches wide, in navy blue.

At 50c, worth 65c—All-wool Cheviots, 42 inches wide, in navy blues, browns, greens and garnets.

At 50c, worth 75c—All-wool Cashmere, 38 inches wide, in cardinals, garnets, greens, browns, royal blues, navy blues, tans, grays, cadet blues and plums.

At 55c, worth 75c—All-wool Broadcloth, 42 inches wide, in nine of the best colorings and mixtures.

At 75c, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub figured Cheviot, in navy blues, royal blues, greens, grays, cadet blues, tans and garnet.

At $1, worth $1.50—Green and blue Check Suiting, 54 inches wide.

At $1, worth $2.50—Navy Blue Mohair Zibeline, 50 inches wide.

Fourth avenue and Rotunda.

Women's Silk Stockings
At $1.15 a Pair

This is a lot of very attractive Silk Stockings that were made to sell at $1.50 to $2.50 a pair, but were picked out by the manufacturer because of thick threads and other technical imperfections in the weave. We never sell "seconds" that have any real hurts that affect the wearing qualities.

The collection includes pure silk stockings, in plain black; some with cotton split soles or colored tipped heels and toes. Also plain or ribbed pure silk stockings, in white or colors; and a few pure silk black extra size stockings; in sizes 9 and 9½ only.

It is a splendid collection to choose from **at $1.15 a pair.**

Broadway.

Gas Radiators
At $1.50, Worth $2.25

This is a special offering of Low Gas Radiators with six tubes, in aluminum finish, with jewel front. Radiators are 18 inches high, with best sheet-iron tubes. The regular price was $2.25, in addition to which we add a six-foot covered gas tube, and offer the radiators today at $1.50 each.

The "Lex" Radiators for use on the chimney of either an oil or gas lamp to utilize the escaping heat, without extra cost, at 25c each.

Basement.

More of the $5 Lace Waists

The bare announcement above would be sufficient attraction to the women who came, saw and conquered, the last time we had these remarkable waists to tell about.

But to the uninitiate—these are exquisitely made new waists of Oriental lace, trimmed with Venise lace insertions and medallions, silk-lined and piped with silk at collar and sleeves. The waists are simply and effectively made, shirred at the shoulders, soft and full. White or cream white. An exceptional value at $5 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Neckwear
Unusual for 25c

An alluring tableful of pretty Neckpieces and Sets. Though they come betimes in the gift-season, they are designed and made with the care and taste and skill that marks our Neckwear always.

And the most careful purchaser would feel justly satisfied with them at double today's price—

25c Each

Collar-and-Cuff Sets of lace and lawn.

Fancy white Neckpieces, with beads and silk buttons.

Black Silk Neckpieces with chiffon; steel beads and silk buttons.

Point Gaze Lace Stock Collars.

Each, under the first three headings, in a holiday box.

Second floor, Broadway.

UMBRELLAS For Gifts

We are particularly proud of our present stock of Umbrellas. The variety of handles is most extensive, and each style in the collection has been carefully selected and made up to our order. We are particularly careful that the handle shall not be everything, in Wanamaker umbrellas, as it is in so many stores. The covers must be of thorough goodness and excellence. Prices range from inexpensive practical sorts to handsome gift umbrellas at $25.

Today we have two special offerings in umbrellas that will be seized by those who want them for their own use, as well as for those seeking moderate-priced, but most desirable gifts for friends:

$3.75 UMBRELLAS at $2.90—

All have pure silk covers. Handles in men's sizes are natural wood, silver-trimmed; cape and stag, silver-trimmed. Those for women are in gun-metal, silver, pearl and ivory, and natural wood and silver.

$2.75 UMBRELLAS at $2—

For both men and women, in a splendid variety of finished handles with union taffeta covers.

Umbrellas, with handles that fold to fit into a dress-suit case or trunk, at $2 to $8.50.

We engrave initials without extra charge on the silver plates of umbrellas at $2 and over. Monograms, 25c extra.

Broadway.

Some New Lillian Corsets

One of the most beautiful of the new arrivals in Lillian Corsets is an exquisite model for tall, stylish figures, at $12. These corsets are made of dainty figured batiste with a circular hip-gore, high bust and small tapering waist. It is a model bound to receive enthusiastic welcome from stylish women. It is made by the best corsetier in France. Price, $12.

At $6, is another attractive model made of figured broche, with medium high bust, long flowing hips, giving graceful line to the figure.

Then, at $3.50, is an excellent Lillian model for well-developed figures, requiring a long waist and deep full bust. The corset is well boned and finished with supporters in front.

Expert fitters to see that you get the corset best suited to your needs.

Second floor, Tenth street.

SLIPPERS
For the Holidays

Year after year, Slippers stand at the very front in popularity as holiday gifts. It is natural that it should be so, for it is a gift of thoughtfulness, and a thing that gives pleasure all the year round.

The WANAMAKER stocks supply the broadest selection to be found anywhere. Every style in every sort of slipper that has proven its worth, is here. We have the simple and inexpensive slippers that supply solid comfort, as well as the most elaborate sorts that are made, for either man or woman.

Here are a few suggestions:

Men's alligator Slippers, best quality, at $4 a pair.

Men's Romeo Slippers, of brown and black kidskin, made on lasts roomy across the toes, but close-fitting heels. Prices vary according to fineness of leather and character of workmanship—$1.50, $2 and $3 a pair. In low cut, opera or toilet styles at the same prices.

Women's felt Slippers, made in the factory that Alfred Dolge made famous—in Romeo style, various colors and weights, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.

Felt Slippers, low cut style, at $1 a pair.

Children's Romeo Slippers; red with black fur binding, or blue with white fur binding; all sizes, at $1 a pair. Low cut style, 75c a pair.

Babies' Lace Shoes, at 50c a pair.

Other Christmas things are:

Hockey Shoes for boys and girls.
Rubber boots for all feet.
Shoe Trees, that save the shoes.
Bed Slippers, to induce sleep.
Slipper Soles, for home shoemaking.

Fourth avenue.

Initial Handkerchiefs For Men and Women

Favorite sorts of holiday gifts. Every handkerchief is absolutely pure linen, no matter what its price. They are made in liberal sizes and all are hand-embroidered. Here are suggestions of several popular sorts:

Men's Handkerchiefs, with large initials; six in a box, 75c.

Men's Handkerchiefs, with open-work initials; six in a box, $1.

Men's Handkerchiefs, with script or fancy block initials; six in a box, $1.50.

Men's Handkerchiefs, finer quality, with very pretty block initials; six in a box, $3.

Women's Handkerchiefs; four styles of initials; six in a box, 75c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, with floral wreath, or plain script initials; six in a box, $1.50.

Women's Handkerchiefs, with open-work medallions and initials; very sheer; six in a box, $3.

Broadway.

The Latest News From LITTLEFOLKSLAND

Littlefolksland is in our Basement. It is the center of children's desires and their fulfillment. It is Santa Claus's source of supply. It is our Toy Store.

Nothing but a visit or a most powerful imagination could make you know all its magical joys. But every day brings a report of some special phase of its activity. Today these:

Special Bulletin—"Dolls and Their Clothes"

Three beautiful Dolls, exclusive with the WANAMAKER Stores:

BABY DOROTHY—finest of all our Christmas dolls. An unusually pretty face, a finer body than any of her sisters, and a silkier, softer wig. In her smallest size—14½ inches—she costs $1.75. In her largest size—35 inches—$7.50.

BABY ETHEL—the doll that has real eyelashes that sweep her cheek when she shuts her eyes. Just as fine in her way as Baby Dorothy, only smaller and more petite. Three sizes—50c, $1 and $1.50.

BABY BLANCHE—the little girls' well-beloved, who comes every Christmas from her birthplace in the North of Germany, where lives one of the most famous doll-makers of the day. Even in the 50c size she is a beauty; while at $1, $1.50, $2, $3 and $4, there is no doll to equal her for the money.

And pretty Dressed Dolls whose costumes kept skilled dressmakers busy all year long! Baby Dolls start with the tiniest at $1.75, and run on up to $10. Other dolls from $2.50 up to $25; according to the style of dressing and size of doll.

Some clothes without the dolls, new this season:

Fur Coats, of imitation sable, at $9 and $13.50.
Coats of white baby-lamb, at $4.50.
Elderdown Bath Robes, with slippers, at $3.
Pajamas, at 25c a set.
Leather Leggins, at 50c.
Knitted Petticoats, at 10c.
Union Suits, at 25c to 30c.
Kid Gloves, at 25c.
Mittens, 5c. Corsets, 25c a pair.
Doll Millinery, 25c to $3.
Parasols, at $1 to $2.50.

Special Bulletin—"Dresden Toys"

Over in Dresden are some leaders of thought in the matter of children's training. They think our modern realistic toys unaesthetic—that they do not train the imagination and the art instincts as they should.

So they have gone back to very old, very artistic designs and invented these charming "Dresden toys"—made by hand, like old wood-carvings and colored harmoniously. Of wood with three-ply veneer. Almost indestructible.

Noah's Arks, $7.50, $10.50, $15.
Rocking Horses, $20.
Dachshunds, $1.50.
Benches, $3.75.
Carts, $3.50.
Farms, $8.
Sleds, $3.50.
Train of Cars, $4.50.

Only at WANAMAKER'S, in America.

Basement.

Bronze and Teplitz Pieces And Marble Pedestals

The combination that makes our collection of Art Pieces for the home unique, unmatched, supreme, is the always conquering combination of the Practical and the Ideal.

That is to say:

The best facilities for buying at low cost are combined with the best taste and most expert judgment.

If this sounds as though we were partial to our own, *you* judge. Bring your severest criticism to bear upon the artistic, moderately-priced assembly in our Basement Art Room. We have no doubt of your enthusiasm.

And if you are choosing Christmas gifts for a woman proud of her home, you and she will profit by a visit now.

French Bronzes

We have just received over one hundred Bronze Figures, Groups and Busts, making with our already present stock a total of 352; the broadest assortment we know of from which to choose:

Bronze Figures and Groups, at $4.50, $8, $12, $18.50, $25, 30, $47.50, up to $400.
Bronze Busts, at $1.65, $6, $8.50, $17.50, $22.50, $35, up to $225.
Italian Marble Pedestals, at $5, $7, $8.50, $10, $15, $18.50, $22.50, $25.
Fine Onyx Pedestals, at $35, $40, $80, $95, $100.

Teplitz Figures, Busts and Center-pieces, Reduced

These fine pieces, today at reduced prices, have to make room for the newer goods. Beautifully finished and perfect in every way.

At $1.40, from $2.
At $3.70, from $5.50
At $5.70, from $8.50
At $8 from $12.
At $15, from $22.50
At $22, from $32.50
At $24, from $35.

Art Room Basement.

Choice New Lace Curtains
Under-Price Today

The housekeeper who is fixing up the home for Christmas, as well as the one who intends to ask her husband to give her Lace Curtains for Christmas, will be intensely interested in this announcement if she ever has a thought for thrift.

The curtains are fresh and new—the present season's goods—and in most desirable patterns. It is most exceptional to find them marked at such prices as follow:

Irish Point Curtains—
Four new popular patterns:
At $4 a pair, instead of $5.
At $6 a pair, instead of $7.50
At $6.50 a pair, instead of $8.25.
At $8.50 a pair, instead of $11.

Ruffled Net Curtains—
Lace insertion and edge; excellent value at $1.85 a pair; worth $2.50 and $2.75.

Nottingham Curtains—
Three patterns in imitation of real lace:
At $1.35 a pair, instead of $1.85
At $2 a pair, instead of $2.65
At $2.85 a pair, instead of $3.75

Colored Irish Point Curtains—
At $4.50 a pair, from $6.50
At $5 a pair, from $7.50.
At $5.50 a pair, from $7.75

Irish Point Sash Curtains—
At $2.25 a pair, from $3.25
At $2.50 a pair, from $3.50
At $3.75 a pair, from $5.75
At $4 a pair, from $6
At $5 a pair, from $7.50

Point d'Arabe Sash Curtains—
At $4.50 a pair, from $6.50
At $6.50 a pair, from $9.50
At $7 a pair, from $10.50
At $8 a pair, from $12
At $12.50 a pair, from $18.50

Brussels Sash Curtains—
At $3 a pair, from $4.50
At $5.00 a pair, from $7.50
At $5.50 a pair, from $8

Third floor.

Girls' Suits & Coats
An Event

At $17.50, New SUITS, worth $30

At $5.50, New COATS, worth $10

These statements naturally excite the curiosity. But the explanation is simple. Manufacturers have made up to our order the short ends of their choicest, most popular materials.

The garments are as well made as is possible at any price. In the newest fashions of rich, elegant materials, and they fit and hang with grace and style.

Mothers, attend!

At $17.50, worth $30—Handsome Suits, of stylish mixtures, in brown, Oxford and green effects. Coats are in the stylish three-quarter length, fly front, velvet collar, and lined with satin, and interlined. Skirts are plaited. Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

At $5.50, worth $10—Full-length Coats, of sibeline, in brown, green and red; button-toned high to neck; velvet collar; belted back. Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Christmas Number Of "Book News"

The December number of "Book News" is by far the handsomest edition of this useful magazine that has ever been published.

It tells the story of the Christmas Books in the most definite and comprehensive manner. It will prove a wonderful help to people who wish to select books as holiday gifts for friends. It tells in a few words just exactly what you want to know about the books that are now most popular. In addition to the book information, the present number is a literary magazine of most valuable and interesting character.

Look at it when you are passing the Magazine Counter.

Five cents a copy; fifty cents a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MAY BE EXTRA SESSION IN FALL FOR TARIFF

Possible That Congress Will Be Called to Meet in October.

PLAN FAVORED BY PRESIDENT

Depends on Result of Discussion on Revision in the Interval—Much Preliminary Work to Do.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President is continuing his efforts to gain from consultation with Senators and Members of Congress a basis for deciding what shall be done with the tariff if any action is to be taken in the near future.

To-day by appointment, Representative James E. Watson, a member of Ways and Means, had a conference at the White House on the subject. It was Mr. Watson's impression from what the President said that he had come to the conclusion that there should be no extra session of the Fifty-ninth Congress next Spring, and that the decision as to a Fall session would depend on what might take place in the current discussion of tariff matters in the interval.

Mr. Watson urged on the President the wisdom of such a course, saying that it would be practically impossible for the Ways and Means Committee to revise the tariff during the progress of the present session while much important public business demanded the attention of the committee.

The President said that he had considered the plan of sending to Congress a message on the tariff in February.

As a better way to meet the demand for tariff legislation, Mr. Watson suggested that the matter be brought before the people at large by speeches and communications during the coming Spring and Summer, and then after there was thorough consideration of the subject that Congress be called to meet in October and take up a new Tariff bill.

A consideration that has bearing upon the situation is the fact that a number of Senators have made arrangements to go abroad in the Spring, and could not be present at an extra session immediately following the termination of this Congress. Among these is Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

After his interview with the President, Representative Watson said:

"It is simply impossible for the Ways and Means Committee to prepare such an important bill as one modifying the tariff next Spring. The schedule must be gone over very carefully. The committee must obtain expert advice from hundreds of business men on their lines of industry. This preliminary work will take months of time, and it is therefore out of the question to talk about doing it before Summer.

"The President agrees in this view of the situation, and will probably defer the summons to Congress for an extraordinary session until Fall. If I were to guess at the time he will call it, I should say October. That will give Congress plenty of time to discuss and settle the matter before the next regular session begins."

NEW POST OFFICE SITE BILL.

Douglas's Measure Provides $8,000,000 for Structure Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Douglas of New York to-day introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint a committee to consist of three residents of New York City shall be authorized to act as a committee to select plans for a suitable building to be erected thereon at a cost not to exceed $4,000,000.

The bill provides that the site shall front on a street on at least two sides. It is specified that the site must be situated between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, and Fourth and Sixth Avenues, and the appropriation carried for the site is not to exceed $4,000,000.

A site having been chosen, it is provided that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster at New York, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City shall act as a committee to select plans for a suitable building to be erected thereon at a cost not to exceed $4,000,000.

CRUM APPOINTMENT UP AGAIN.

Opponents in Senate Have Given Up Hope of Defeating Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Tillman in the Senate to-day prodded the Judiciary Committee for failing to make a report on the President's power to renew in recess the appointment of Dr. Crum after the Senate had failed to confirm him as Collector of the Port of Charleston.

It is now expected that the Committee on Commerce, to which the Crum appointment was referred, will take it up at its meeting next Thursday. Senator Tillman himself has abandoned hope of defeating confirmation and fully expects that the committee will report the nomination favorably, and that a vote will be reached before the holidays.

JERSEY'S RAILROAD TAX FIGHT.

State Opposing Cities to Retain Million Dollars Annual Revenue.

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey yesterday changed the battle between the railroads and the municipalities on the question of the equal taxation of the railroads to one between the State and the municipalities. Almost all of the taxes now collected from the railroads go into the State Treasury for the support of the State Government. This vast railroad holdings are withdrawn from the local ratables.

The municipalities are arguing before the Equal Tax Commission, which is now holding sittings in Jersey City, that these properties are really part of the local ratables, and that the tax from them should be collected by the municipalities and devoted to the support of the local governments.

Gov. Murphy sent to the commission yesterday a letter explaining that the State is interested in the pending discussion more vitally than the municipalities and announcing that he had directed the Attorney General to appear before the commission and argue against any change in the law that will impair the State's income. If the change in the system of taxation asked by the cities were made, the State would lose about $1,000,000 a year in revenue.

Plague Case Suspected; Vessel Held.

The British tramp steamship Coronation, which arrived from Java yesterday, was held at Quarantine for the investigation of an alleged case of bubonic plague on the voyage. A Russian sailor, who was shipped at Kobe, Japan, reported sick on Nov. 1. At Gibraltar the ship was not allowed to have communication with the shore on account of the case. Dr. Doty, health officer of the port, sent the man to the hospital for a bacteriological examination, and will hold the crew at Hoffman Island to await the result.

Jacobs Indicted for Perjury.

Joseph Jacobs, the Western sleuth of many disguises, who recently admitted to District Attorney Jerome that he had perjured himself in the case of Bucklin, Canfield's manager, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for perjury. He will be arraigned for pleading to-day before Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions, and it is understood that he will plead guilty.

DEFENDS COTTON REPORTS.

Census Director Says They Have Operated to Steady the Market.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Director of the Census to-day made a statement setting forth the position of the Census Bureau in connection with the resolution recently adopted by the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and concurred in by the Exchanges at Vicksburg and Charleston, requesting that the Census Office abandon its present plan of publishing the cotton crop reports in partial statements and withhold all information until reports have been received from every county in the cotton belt. The statement says:

"Since the Census Bureau undertook the collection and publication of the statistics of cotton ginned, only two objections have been urged to its plan, namely, that too much time elapsed between the collection and the publication dates of the reports, and that the exigencies of the cotton trade required reports more frequently than once a month. The change was made to meet these two objections. Under the new plan information is given to the public as fast as received and compiled.

"The plan also meets the second objection, by giving the public more frequent reports and gradually prepares all concerned for the complete monthly statement, giving the total quantity ginned to a given date.

"As a steadying influence upon the market, the partial reports have been abundantly justified already. The office has received abundant testimony that the new method is regarded by the producers and consumers of cotton as an improvement and advantage. However, the plan of issuing these partial statements is experimental, and if at the close of this season its results are not regarded as clearly advantageous to producers and consumers, it will be abandoned thereafter."

COMMITTEE FAVORABLE TO MILLS.

Reports Colonel's Promotion Nomination —Objection to Fowler.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Committee on Military Affairs authorized a favorable report on the nomination of Col. Albert L. Mills to be Brigadier General. The nomination failed of confirmation at the last session of Congress, but was again sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt.

All other nominations pending before the committee were ordered favorably reported with the exception of Edward S. Fowler, late Major of the United States Volunteers of New York, nominated to be Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office with the rank of Major from Aug. 1, 1904, vice Barber, retired. Objection was made to this nomination and action was deferred by the committee.

LATEST REPRESENTATION BILL.

Applies to Any State That Abridges the Right of Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania to-day introduced a bill to reduce representation in States where citizens are disfranchised.

The bill is more general than that introduced by Senator Platt yesterday. If enacted into law it would reduce the representation in Congress of any State which after March 4, 1907, denies the right of suffrage to any of its male inhabitants or in any way abridges such right, "except for participation in rebellion or other crime," the reduction to be proportionate to the denial of the right of suffrage.

FUSHIMI GOES SHOPPING.

President of Roanoke College, Alma Mater of Many Japanese, Calls.

Prince Fushimi went shopping yesterday afternoon. In the morning the Prince reated in his apartments at the St. Regis. Last night he was the guest at dinner of Consul General Uchida, the Japanese Consul General at New York.

Among those who paid their respects to the Prince at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon was Dr. Julius D. Dreher, ex-President of Roanoke College in Virginia, which has been the alma mater of many Japanese of noble birth, who since their graduation have attained high places in the councils of the empire. Dr. Dreher was already acquainted with the Prince's household through Aimaro Sato, Master of the House, who while Secretary of the Legation at Washington entered the son of Muremitsu Mutsu, the then Minister, as a student at Roanoke.

BIG BROOKLYN REALTY SALE.

Sprague Estate Property at Auction Brings About $700,000.

The property of the estate of Col. N. T. Sprague was sold at auction by the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company yesterday at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. The property included parcels in the neighborhood of Flatbush, Fourth, and Atlantic Avenues, a neighborhood regarded as having a big future because of the building of the Rapid Transit Subway and the Long Island Railroad improvement. Other parcels sold were on Sixth, Utica, Sumner, and Rochester Avenues, Fulton, Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean Streets.

Interest centred in the sale of the property occupied by the Sprague National and City Savings Banks at Flatbush, Atlantic, and Fourth Avenues. Ezra D. Bushnell secured the property for $251,000. The remaining parcels, which were sold singly, brought prices aggregating about $450,000, the total amount realized being about $700,000.

SHOPLIFTING THE CHARGE.

Young Woman Had Been in Department Store Just Two Days.

Mrs. Nellie Lowndes of 232 East Thirteenth Street was the description given at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night by a young woman arrested by a Sixth Avenue department store detective. She had been employed there the day before. A lot of goods was stolen from her counter the first day, and yesterday the detective caught her, so he told the police, concealing two pocketbooks.

Mrs. Lowndes took her arrest lightly and laughed loudly as she was taken to a cell.

The West Thirtieth Street police are working with department store detectives to prevent professional thieves from getting employment during the holidays so they can improve the splendid chance such work gives them to loot their employers.

KILLED BY FALL FROM TRAIN.

Body of Missing John Remley Found by Georgia Railway Track.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—The body of John Remley, a well-to-do resident of Crawfordsville, Ind., was found to-day near Mableton, Ga., fifteen miles north of Atlanta, in a cornfield about 100 yards from the tracks of the Southern Railway. It shows an injury to the skull, which probably caused death.

In the pockets were found about $18 in currency, some change, and also a New York exchange for $600 payable to the dead man. It appeared that the man had fallen from a passing train, struck on his head, and wandered a short distance before succumbing finally to his wound. A Coroner's jury found that death was due to accident.

PHIPPS FOUGHT WITH THIEF.

Latter Struck Him and Got Away—Dropped His Booty, Though.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 8.—Lawrence C. Phipps, upon detecting a thief about to steal a $150 laprobe from an automobile in front of his Colfax Avenue residence to-day, rushed at the man and tried to take it away from him. The thief struck him in the face and fled.

Mr. Phipps jumped into the automobile and chased the man along Marion Street, but the fugitive jumped through a fence and escaped. Mr. Phipps drove immediately to the police station. When he entered Chief of Police Delaney's office his waistcoat was torn and his face still red from the blow. He said he had wrestled with the thief and was getting the better of him when the fellow dropped the robe and fled.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The Perfection of Cleanliness and Economy

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

LIPTON'S EX-MANAGER SUES FOR DEFAMATION

H. Hier Davies Also Would Recover for Services.

FIANCEE BROKE ENGAGEMENT

This, It Is Said, Because Sir Thomas Charged Mr. Davies with Overdrawing His Salary.

H. Hier Davies, who at the time of the last international yacht races was the manager of the Lipton tea offices in this city, and who looked after the guests on board the Lipton steam yacht Erin, has retained E. B. Whitney as counsel in a suit in this city against Sir Thomas for unpaid expenses and for defamation of character. For his services Mr. Davies wants $5,000.

A year ago Sir Thomas sued his ex-manager for an alleged overdraft in salary of $300, and the charge of defamation of character, for which Mr. Davies asks $15,000, grows out of the action. From other sources it is learned that the troubles with Sir Thomas led to the breaking off of the engagement between Mr. Davies and an English girl whom Mr. Davies intended to marry when he went home to England last year.

Mr. Davies is now a partner in the tea house of McMeekin & Co., at 129 Front Street. The expenses mentioned in the suit were incurred during the yacht races, when Mr. Davies, at the suggestion, he says, of his employer, lived at the Waldorf-Astoria. At his office yesterday, Mr. Davies said:

"For my services in entertaining guests on the Erin and for looking after various details in connection with the yacht races, Sir Thomas promised me a month's holiday and a considerable addition to my regular salary. After the races, when Sir Thomas was in London, I wrote to him in regard to his promise. I received no reply to the letter, nor to two cablegrams which I sent later. I then went to London myself and called to see Lipton. He sent out word that he did not wish to see me, and that I must submit my claim in writing.

"Before I could submit this claim I received a letter from his lawyer, the Hon. Charles Russell, in which it was stated that I had overdrawn my salary £60, which I was requested to forward at once. I replied that my salary was a yearly one, and that I had a right to draw it in such amounts as I saw fit, and during the yacht races, in order to meet the additional expenses imposed upon me, it was necessary to draw in advance. Whenever I had to do this I was accustomed to make it up in the succeeding draft.

"The absurd issue was never brought to trial. Sir Thomas was afraid that the matter might be printed in the New York papers, and a proposition was made to me offering to withdraw the suit, pay me $500, and give me a position in London in settlement of my claim. It was agreed finally to have the salary matter arbitrated, and a commission is now taking testimony here."

Mr. Davies's predecessor here as Sir Thomas Lipton's tea manager and yachting representative was David Barrie. After the Shamrock II.-Columbia series of races in 1901 a monetary dispute arose between Mr. Barrie and his employer. In the following Summer Mr. Davies came here from London to take charge of the New York office, and he brought with him a letter to Mr. Barrie, in which that gentleman was notified that his services were no longer necessary to Sir Thomas.

Mr. Barrie thereupon brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover $7,000 for services rendered. The matter aroused considerable discussion at the time, but later it was amicably settled, and in 1903, during the Shamrock III-Reliance series, Mr. Barrie and Sir Thomas frequently met, and apparently were on the most friendly terms.

TIGHE LEADS AN AXE RAID.

Seven Prisoners Taken in Alleged Poolroom in University Place.

Capt. Tighe of the Mercer Street station, with Detective Collins of Inspector Titus's staff and eight plain-clothes men, smashed into an alleged poolroom in University Place yesterday afternoon and took seven prisoners and a lot of poolroom paraphernalia. The police were looking for a man known as "Crutch" McDonald as the backer of the place, but he was not found yesterday, and a man who said he was Joseph Cook of 162 West Fourth Street was arrested as the proprietor.

The case was worked up by John M. Griffith, one of Capt. Tighe's plain-clothes men. The place, the police say, was run on the club basis, and there was a "stuss" game on between races. Griffith became a member of the club, and yesterday afternoon, after having a talk with Capt. Tighe, entered the place with his membership card and $6 in marked bills. According to Griffith's story, he lost $3 of the money at "stuss" and the rest he placed on "Marco," a horse in the first race at New Orleans. The working staff of the establishment, Griffith says, was hidden behind a high partition at one end of the room. In this partition were two small holes, hardly large enough to get one's fingers through. Griffith says Cook put his money through one of these holes, but he does not know who took it on the other side.

Capt. Tighe and his raiding party, after getting by the "lookout," smashed a heavy oak door with an axe. Seventy-five men were found in the place. After picking out the seven prisoners the others were allowed to go.

MORSE WILL SETTLEMENT.

Estate Amounted to $1,963.23, and Not $2,368—Funeral Expenses.

In the account of the proceedings before Surrogate Thomas on Monday in connection with the settlement of the estate of Sophia Morse it was stated that Mrs. Morse had left $2,368, and that that amount was spent by her son, John Howard Morse, as the executor of her estate, for funeral expenses.

The facts as shown by the record are that the amount left by Mrs. Morse was but $1,963.23, and that the expenditures made by the executor were as follows: For funeral expenses, $415.15; for a headstone, $83; for traveling expenses and probate fees, $230; for counsel fees, $500. The expenditures of the executor for traveling expenses and probate fees were contested by Dr. Burtis M. Keeney, who holds a judgment against Mrs. Morse for $2,579. If the expenditures of the executor are upheld by the court there will be $692.63 left to apply toward the liquidation of the Keeney judgment.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

EVERYBODY interested in having a PIANO-PLAYER which is almost human in the effect it produces should see the new

HARDMAN PIANO-PLAYER

Can be attached to Any Make of Piano.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Mfrs.,

138 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK. 524 FULTON ST., B'KLYN.

HANDS TIED, McADOO SAYS.

Can't Appoint a Man to the Force, Has No Money at His Command.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he had been informed by the Controller's office that his request for authority to appoint 400 additional patrolmen could not be granted. The amount of money needed for the salaries of these additional men would be $300,000, and owing to the fact that the requisition for this sum had been bunched with other requisitions for other city departments, which made a total of $1,000,000, it would be necessary to secure, in accordance with the law, special legislation for the issuance of bonds for that amount.

"This is a most unfortunate thing for the public and for the Police Department," said the Commissioner. "I don't know, I'm sure, why they put this police item in with the others, and thereby made the granting of the requisition impossible without special legislation. I have not yet been informed of all the details of the matter."

"Will the want of these additional men embarrass you?"

"Very much. Instead of only 400 additional men, the city really needs a thousand extra policemen. I can't even fill vacancies now. The back salary that I am called upon to pay to policemen who have been restored to the force by the courts has so depleted my appropriation that my hands are tied. As matters stand now, I can't appoint a Sergeant, Roundsman, patrolman, or doorman, although we are in need of men for all of these ranks."

TWO DEATHS ON THE OCEANIC.

Liner Had Stormy Weather from Start to Finish of Voyage.

A day late, as a result of bad weather, the White Star liner Oceanic got in yesterday morning. The trouble began as soon as the Oceanic left Queenstown and after that for the rest of the voyage it was a continual battle with wind and wave.

When the liner was in midocean on Saturday night one of the steerage passengers, Abraham Foostwyk of Holland, disappeared. It is not known whether the man fell overboard or committed suicide. On Tuesday night another of the Oceanic's passengers, Alexander Lott, of 60 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a buyer for a New York firm, died of heart disease. Mr. Lott was returning from a five weeks' business trip to Paris. His widow was at the pier to meet him, not knowing of his death.

Shelby Neely, a Mississippi cotton planter, was taken from the liner to St. Vincent's Hospital seriously ill of African fever. Mr. Neely went to South Africa to investigate the conditions there for raising cotton and contracted the fever.

Koretiyo Takahashi, who floated the $50,000,000 Japanese war loan in England, was a passenger on the Oceanic. He is on his way to Japan. Other passengers were C. Oliver Iselin, W. E. Mandelick, Secretary of the London United Tramways Company; Police Inspector E. P. Clayton, and Ernest L. Beasley, M. P.

WILLCOX AT THE POST OFFICE.

Calls for a Conference with Assistant Postmaster Morgan.

William R. Willcox, the newly appointed Postmaster, called at the Post Office Building yesterday morning and had a talk with Acting Postmaster Morgan in the private office of the Postmaster, which has not been used since the death of Postmaster Van Cott.

Mr. Willcox left without meeting any of the heads of departments. Acting Postmaster Morgan said that they had talked over routine matters generally, but did not go into details. Rumor has it that Assistant Postmaster Morgan will be reappointed, as will Auditor Jardines. Both men have served successfully through half a dozen administrations, although not protected by the Civil Service.

Dinner to Henry James.

Henry James was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by Mr. and Mrs. George Harvey at the Metropolitan Club. The other guests included Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington, George W. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Laffan, Mr. and Mrs. John Larkin, Miss Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Will N. Harben, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Hamlin Garland, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Duneka, Samuel L. Clemens, Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bacheller, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander.

DEPEW MEN RELY ON HIGGINS.

Col. Dunn and Congressman Dwight Confident of Senator's Re-election.

Col. George W. Dunn and Representative John W. Dwight came to the city last night for the purpose of rounding up Republican members of the Legislature for the re-election of Senator Depew. They had a long conference at the Fifth Avenue last night with Assemblyman Apgar of Westchester, who is out for Senator Depew, despite the fact that National Committeeman Ward, who is the boss of Westchester, is acting with Governor-Chairman Odell, who is generally believed to be behind ex-Gov. Black. They declared later they were confident a majority of the Legislature was pledged to the support of Senator Depew.

Friends of ex-Gov. Black laugh at the claims of the Depew men. They say that the fight is all over and that Senator Depew will not be able to muster 50 out of the 140 votes to be cast in the Republican caucus.

Gov. Odell made a remark yesterday which led some to believe that either he feels he can count upon the support of Governor-elect Higgins for the choice of the organization for Senator, or that he believes the Senatorship situation has now passed beyond the control of the Governor-elect. When asked whether he had sought to learn the preference of Governor-elect Higgins, he replied:

"No. I didn't really care to know."

The men who are in charge of Senator Depew's canvass admit that they are relying upon the support of Governor-elect Higgins.

Gov. Odell went to Newburg yesterday. He will be in Albany Monday, and it is expected that he will announce there his selections for the Supreme Court vacancies caused by the resignations of Edgar M. Cullen and D Cady Herrick. That Judge Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck of the Court of Claims will be selected for the up-State vacancy is believed to be reasonably certain. Gov. Odell indicated that the other vacancy probably would go to a Brooklyn man. Among the leading candidates for the place are Hugo Hirsch, Benjamin Blair, and Joseph A. Burr.

SEVEN WOMEN GOT THAT COAL.

Five Tons Disappeared from One Car in a Half Hour at Helmetta, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 8.—Seven Polish women of Helmetta, a village on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, pleaded to-day before Recorder William E. Paxton that they did not know it was a crime to raid coal trains, especially as complaisant trainmen frequently toss fuel to them as they pass. The women were held in $50 bail each for the Grand Jury.

So much coal has disappeared in transit at Helmetta that a few days ago a test car was permitted to stand there for half an hour.

YACHT AND SCOW BLAMED.

Court Holds Arrow and Her Comrade in Collision Equally at Fault.

The court proceedings resulting from a collision between Charles R. Flint's yacht the Arrow and a scow in the lower harbor last Summer were brought to a close yesterday by a decision handed down by Judge Thomas in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. Charles R. Flint & Co., who brought the proceedings, sued for $25,000 for damage sustained by the Arrow. The defendants were members of the Steam Tug Association.

According to Judge Thomas's decision, the firm of Flint & Co. must pay itself $12,500 and half costs, and the association will pay them a similar amount. Judge Thomas held that the two parties to the collision were equally responsible, it having been shown that the scow was too heavily loaded to steer well, and that there was no lookout placed in the bow of the Arrow.

RETIRED MERCHANT SUICIDE.

His Body Found Some Hours Later—Had Sunstroke Last Summer.

Charles Marks, until ten years ago a member of the firm of L. Marks & Son, 227 Canal Street, shot and killed himself at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lindemann, 145 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. His body was discovered about 7 o'clock by a member of his family.

He was fifty-three years of age, and was the son of the late L. Marks, with whom he was once in business. His wife died several years ago, and after her death he went to live with his mother-in-law. The family say he had never recovered from the effect of a sunstroke he had last Summer. He leaves two children, a son who is studying law, and an eleven-year-old daughter.

B. Altman & Co.

ARTICLES OF DRESS FOR MEN.

MEN'S HOUSE GOWNS AND DRESS ACCESSORIES ARE SHOWN IN AN ATTRACTIVE VARIETY OF STYLES, INCLUDING SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, HIGH-CLASS NECKWEAR, IMPORTED SILK MUFFLERS, FULL DRESS PROTECTORS, SILK SUSPENDERS, ETC.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AND SATURDAY:

MEN'S FINE SILK SCARFS, COMPRISING FOUR-IN-HANDS, KNOTS AND PUFFS,

WILL BE OFFERED AT . . 68c. EACH.

B. Altman & Co.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

SUITS, REEFERS AND BELTED OVERCOATS,

This day (Friday), and Saturday, December 9th and 10th, the following will be placed on sale at Special Prices:

Reefers of Navy Blue Pebble Cheviot, lined with flannel; sizes, 5 to 12 years, ... $4.50

Norfolk Suits (with extra trousers) of Blue Serge, or Blue and Mixed Cheviots; sizes 10 to 16 years, $6.00

Boys' Belted Overcoats of Oxford Frieze (extra long); sizes, 9 to 16 years, ... $7.00

Also a number of Russian Blouse Suits with military, Eton or sailor collars; sizes, 3 to 6 years, which have been reduced to . $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00

Children's Plain or Fur Trimmed Overcoats, at Important Reductions from the Original Prices.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

BEST & CO.

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Boys' Clothing

Always stands the hard wear the average boy gives it. Fabrics and findings are tested first and undergo the most rigid inspection before they are used; sound construction does the rest.

Chinchilla Reefers, Storm or Velvet Collars; 6 to 16 yrs. . . . . $9.50 & $12.50

Norfolk Suits, pleated or yoke; 7 to 18 yrs. . . . . $8.00 to $18.00

Tourist Overcoats, double or single-breasted, belted back; 7 to 16 yrs. . . . . $16.50 & $20.00

Boys' and Youths' Cravenettes, Tan and Oxford; 6 to 18 yrs; according to size. . . . . $12.75 to $13.75 and $15.50 to $16.50

Oxford Frieze Overcoats, Venetian lined; 10 to 13 yrs. . . . . $12.50; 14 to 18 yrs. $13.50

Boys' Corduroy Overcoats, buttoned to neck; 2 to 10 yrs. $8.00

60-62 West 23d Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Mexican Linens

The art linens shown here are probably priced lower than in any other house showing nearly equal comprehensive assortment.

You are certainly safeguarded in every way in trading here.

Besides avoiding disagreeable travel, as access to this store is not in the line of congested traffic.

4x 4	Doylies	12½c.
9x 9	"	45c.
12x12	"	59c.
18x18	"	98c.
24x24	Centres,	1.49 up to 9.00.
32x32	"	3.75.
40x40	"	8.25 and 10.50.
50x50	"	6.75 & 19.25.

Bags & Belts

The showing is big. That's a secondary recommendation to an excellent selection.

Anything a good store should have is ready, and the prices declare that this is the store for you.

Hand Bags of walrus or seal in Black, Brown, Green, Red, Tan and Blue.
Real Leather, 1.75 to 12.50.
Imitation " 49c to 2.45.
Satin Taffeta and Taffeta Shirred Belts, with bodice effects, in all the desirable colors, 49c., 75c. and 98c.

Automobile Veils

Extra heavy crepe chiffon, all colors
2 yds. long, 1.35.
2½ " " 1.59.
3½ " " 1.95.
1½ yd. Veils of Chiffon Cloth, 85c.
" " " Hand Embroidered Chiffon, 1.25 with ribbon edge.
" " Chiffon Veils, plain or dotted, 59c.

The New Steinway Miniature Grand Piano

(Trade Marked)

is proving a constant and increasing source of wonderment and delight to all musicians and music-lovers. Scientific experiments and acoustical researches have determined the exact size, namely, *five feet ten inches,* necessary to reproduce the remarkable attributes and qualities of our larger Grand Pianos. Any Grand under this size crosses the danger line, as it cannot yield a tonal result superior to that of the discarded Square or the present Upright Piano. The full, rich and sweet tone of the Steinway Miniature Grand and its dainty appearance are already giving the utmost satisfaction to thousands of purchasers, and we recommend a thorough examination and trial of this unique instrument to anybody desirous of possessing a Grand Piano, but who does not wish to exceed the investment of $750 in a Piano Purchase.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East 14th St.

NEW YORK.

Subway Express Station at the Door.

FEED STARVING QUAIL.

Club People on Long Island Strew Grain Over the Snow.

Since the appearance of snow on Long Island has threatened the quail with destruction, the members of the Long Island Country and other clubs have been performing a pretty charity. Observing where the starving birds congregated, they have carried out grain to distribute over the snow where the coveys easily discover it.

Thousands of quail which must otherwise perish have been saved in this manner.

Our Stock of Beautifully Mounted

DIAMONDS
RUBIES
EMERALDS
AND
PEARLS

Includes the choicest goods in the market At Old Time Prices.

A visit to our store is cordially extended.

WM. REIMAN, HOFFMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY & 26TH ST.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PLAYS

Eugene Ysaye's Reappearance as Soloist.

GREAT VIOLINIST'S TRIUMPH

A Remarkable Performance of Concertos by Bach and Bruch — Brahms's Third Symphony Played.

Seldom has the audience of the Boston Symphony Orchestra been so stirred as last evening, at the second evening concert of the season. The third symphony of Brahms was the first incitement to the unwonted enthusiasm—music of supreme beauty marvelously played, with the fresh and buoyant spirit, the poetry and romantic mood reproduced as by an immediate contact with the composer's purpose.

Flexible tempo, plastic modeling of phrase, perfect translucency in the instrumental voicing marked the performance, and the two middle movements especially were made notable by the limpidity of the wood wind instruments. It was highly appreciated and warmly applauded, and Mr. Gericke was made to feel that he had made an uncommonly deep impression.

But the occasion resolved itself chiefly into a welcome for the great master-violinist, Eugène Ysaÿa, who appears in New York for the first time after an absence of half a dozen years. He had rearranged the programme as it was originally announced, and played besides Bach's concerto in E major, Bruch's second concerto in D minor, instead of the same composer's fantasie on Scotch airs.

Mr. Ysaye returns in the plenitude of his powers, which are those of a supremely great master, an interpreter in the highest sense, who glorifies and ennobles all he touches, with the communicating flame of his ardent musical temperament. Greater technicians there may be, but none who have spoken with a higher and nobler eloquence, with deeper poetical insight; none who can so pluck the heart out of the mystery of great music and impart that mystery so fully and unreservedly as he. As he plays, all considerations of technique vanish, all the processes by which the deed is done are forgotten.

The personality of the executant is sunk and merged in significance of what he is doing; and it is as if the listener were put into immediate communion with the music for its own sake alone. So it was in his interpretation of Bach's concerto, a work that he played frequently at his former visits to this country.

It is music of imperishable beauty, as fresh and vital to-day as when it was written, and Mr. Ysaye's playing of it presents it with all its throbbing vitality, all its infinite tenderness. His reading of the first movement is of magnificent breadth and muscularity, romantic and deeply appreciative of the poetry that finds utterance in it.

In the adagio he voiced its ineffable tenderness with a poignancy that tugged hard at the heart strings of those who heard it—an interpretation of supreme beauty that revealed the very essence of the music. In the last allegro Bach brings us back to earth again as from celestial regions, but it is a quality in Mr. Ysaye's mastery that he can follow the master here without snapping the thread or breaking down the mood that has been previously established.

After this the concerto of Bruch seemed dull and futile. Yet the great artist's touch transfigured this music with a sort of added glory; and it seemed worth while, if only because he had done it. As to how he accomplishes this, much might be said; of his heart-searching tone, rich in indefinable shades of emotional expressiveness and color; of his broad and sensitive bowing, of his subtle plasticity of phrase, his instinctive following of the melodic line, and his infinitude of nuance. But all these things yield to the general impression and the irresistible magnetism that is the great artist's mysterious possession.

After his performance of Bruch's concerto Mr. Ysaye was recalled again and again, and the audience seemed loath to let him go in peace.

The orchestra played Felix Mottl's arrangement of Liszt's piano piece, "The Sermon of Saint Francis of Assisi to the Birds," and Berlioz's "King Lear" overture. Both seemed dwarfed into insignificance and commonplaceness after the splendor of Brahms's symphony and Bach's concerto, though both were superbly played and in a manner to make their instrumental effectiveness count for the utmost.

HACKETTS TO STAR TOGETHER.

Miss Mannering and Her Husband Will Appear in London Success.

After having starred separately for six years, James K. Hackett and his wife, Mary Mannering, will be seen together in this city next season as co-stars in an important production. The arrangements have been under way for some time, and were brought to a successful conclusion yesterday when Mr. Hackett secured the American rights for the poetic drama "The Prayer of the Sword," which has been running with great success at the Adelphi Theatre in London. Not long ago Mr. Hackett also secured the American rights for the other London success, "The Walls of Jericho."

"The Prayer of the Sword" is a four act play by James Bernard Fagan. It will be the most important enterprise, artistically, in which Mr. Hackett has ever embarked. The scenes of the play—laid in Italy in the year 1500—afford abundant opportunity for fine stage settings and effects, and it is Mr. Hackett's announced intention to make the production here fully equal to that in London.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Pinero's new comedy, "The Wife Without a Smile," will be put on at the Criterion Theatre a week from Monday by Charles Frohman. The play aroused a great deal of discussion in London.

***

Viola Allen will come into the Knickerbocker Theatre the day after Christmas with "A Winter's Tale." Miss Allen's engagement in "Twelfth Night" was cut short by her sudden illness. Now she is in the best of health.

***

Maude Adams will appear at the Empire Theatre Dec. 26 in a revival of "The Little Minister." Her engagement will last only four weeks.

***

Cynthia Brooke has been engaged as leading woman for Edward Terry in his coming American tour. The first appearance of the English star will be the day after Christmas at the Princess Theatre.

ZION IN EAST AFRICA.

Zangwill Urges Jews to Avail Themselves of England's Offer.

Israel Zangwill in an address last night at Cooper Union urged the Jews of this country to exert themselves in behalf of colonizing and developing a land which they could call their own. His subject was "Zionism and England's Offer," and he spoke under the auspices of the Federation of American Zionists.

"The Jews' politics for many ages," said the speaker, "may be summoned up as 'Lie low and say nothing.' Now comes Zionism with a trumpet cry of 'Fly high and say everything.' Let the Jews, with their genius for righteousness, establish a Jewish State in which justice shall be better done than in any existing State, in which morality stands higher and crime lower, and in which poverty and wealth are not so terribly divided."

Mr. Zangwill pointed out that the colonization of the territory of Guas Ngishu Plateau, which embraces 5,000 square miles in East Africa, would at least constitute a valuable stepping stone toward the ideal home sought by his race. There were plenty of courageous, able-bodied men who should be willing to undertake the task of pioneers in such a cause, and the work ought not to be delayed.

SAYS POLICE SHIELDED HIM.

Failed to Get Witnesses Against Mallon, Train Charges.

In summing up in the case of Policeman Arthur J. Mallon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, on trial before Recorder Goff for killing Robert Brennan, a waiter, Assistant District Attorney Train yesterday charged the police with hampering the prosecution and failing to get witnesses against Mallon because he was a policeman.

"If his case had been turned around," he concluded, "and Robert Brennan had shot Policeman Mallon, the courtroom would have been filled with witnesses for the prosecution."

Brennan was shot in front of 17 Bowery on the morning of May 8 last. Policeman Mallon took the witness stand yesterday and denied that he had shot to kill Brennan. He declared that in a struggle with four friends of the dead man the revolver was accidentally discharged. Assistant District Attorney Train called Sergt. Sherwood of the Eldridge Street Police Station, who was on duty at the desk when Mallon was brought into the station.

Sergt. Sherwood testified that Mallon had told him at that time that Brennan had robbed his (Mallon's) step-brother, and he put him under arrest, that Brennan had assaulted him, and started to escape when he fired.

"Mallon said he called on Brennan to halt," Sergt. Sherwood continued, "but he kept on going, and he shot him."

When asked about the blackjack with which Mallon said he had been assaulted by Brennan, Sergt. Sherwood said that the defendant had not shown him any blackjack.

Mallon said that on the morning of May 8, Robert F. Jones, his step-brother, came to his home and asked him to help find a man who had robbed him on the Bowery. Mallon said he took his revolver with him when he went out.

"Do you always carry a revolver when you are off duty?" asked Mr. Train.

"A policeman is never off duty," was the reply.

Continuing, Mallon said that he and Jones went to the saloon at 23 Bowery, and Jones went in to look around for the man. Soon afterward Brennan came running out, with four of his companions, and according to Mallon some one cried:

"Where is the cop? Show us the cop!"

Mallon said some one struck him on the hand with a blackjack, and he drew his revolver to defend himself against the four men. One grabbed his arms, he said, and after a struggle he wrenched himself free and the revolver was discharged by the sudden release of his hand.

Recorder Goff will charge the jury this morning.

McCARREN SWEEPS AGAIN.

Only Four Districts Flatly Against His Continued Leadership.

Senator McCarren's lease of power as leader of Brooklyn and successor of the late Hugh McLaughlin was extended last night, when the members of the twenty-one district committees assembled in their respective headquarters and voted for Executive Committeemen, one to each district except the Eighteenth, which elects two, making twenty-two in all. These Executive Committeemen elect a Chairman, who no doubt will be Senator McCarren.

The committeemen elected follow:

1. Patrick H. Quinn.	12. Matthew E. Dooley.*
2. John J. Walsh.*	13. Owen J. Murphy.
3. James Kane.	14. F. H. McCarren.
4. James B. Bouck.	15. George H. Lindsay.
5. William E. Melody.	16. J. A. Regan.
6. Wm. R. McGuire.	17. Henry F. Cochrane.§
7. William A. Doyle.*	18. Henry Hesterberg.
8. J. Morrisey Gray.	18. John H. McCooey.
9. (Deadlock.)	19. Conrad Hasenflug.
10. William Hughes.	20. Dennis Winter.
11. Thos. F. Farrell.*	21. James P. Sinnott.

*Anti-McCarren. §Contested.

A deadlock occurred in the Ninth. Seven voted for James J. Kehoe, for years leader of the district by virtue of having received the backing of many of the old Michael J. Coffey men, and now Senator-elect of the Fifth Senatorial District; and seven voted for John Hennessy. Kehoe has come out flat for McCarren.

Out of the twenty-two, McCarren is certain of seventeen, with one district in doubt.

THIEF IMPLICATES POLICEMAN.

Tells Jerome Patrolman Shielded Grand Larceny Operations.

District Attorney Jerome is investigating a peculiar story told by James Boyle, 24 years old, of 298 Seventh Avenue, who has pleaded guilty to two indictments of attempted grand larceny in the second degree, and was to have been sentenced by Judge Foster yesterday.

Boyle is a professional ball player, although he has but one arm, and is known as "Lefty" Boyle. His story is that a patrolman in an uptown precinct gave him protection while he was committing his crime; but that finally the patrolman "let him go," and he was caught. The first charge on which he was indicted was that he had given knock-out drops to Dora Havens of 215 West Fourteenth Street on June 18, and robbed her of three diamond rings valued at $700. The second indictment charged that on Nov. 10 he stole a watch chain and locket from William Kocht at Greenwich and Rector Streets.

That night Boyle was arrested at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street by Patrolman Otto E. Wagner. The watch was found on him.

Boyle's wife visited the District Attorney's office late yesterday afternoon and had a consultation with Mr. Jerome for more than half an hour. It became known later in the afternoon that Mr. Jerome had sent to a west side station house and asked for the station house blotters. They were taken to the District Attorney's office and were placed in Mr. Jerome's room.

COMBES NEARLY DEFEATED.

Ministry Escapes in Chamber of Deputies by Only Two Votes.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the Government escaped defeat by two votes, 276 to 274, on a resolution inviting the Government to refer to the Superior Council of Judges—the cases of those magistrates who have been guilty of making secret investigations.

The Cabinet's narrow escape from defeat was due to the unabated indignation against the system of informers in the various departments of the public service, the first exposure of which, in connection with the army, caused Gen. André's resignation of the portfolio of War.

The discussion of the Budget of the Ministry of Justice furnished a fresh opportunity for appealing to this sentiment, a Deputy demanding the punishment of those magistrates who had furnished secret information concerning their colleagues.

Premier Combes vigorously criticised the tactics of the opponents of the Ministry, declaring that it was unfair to continually bring up the question after his expressions of disapproval of the system and promises to suppress the abuses. He further maintained that persons lawfully supplying the Government with important information should not be considered informers.

The Premier's argument did not convince the Chamber, the Ministers' own votes alone averting disaster.

A critical debate is expected to-morrow over the Premier's circular to officials on the subject of their duty toward the Government.

YOUNG ASTOR OUT OF DANGER.

Son of Col. John Jacob Astor Underwent Appendicitis Operation.

At the home of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that their son, Vincent, thirteen years old, who was operated on for appendicitis two days ago, was progressing favorably and was practically out of danger.

The operation was performed by Dr. W. T. Bull, who, with Dr. Winter, was called when the boy was brought home two weeks ago from the Groton school. At his bedside has been nearly all the time during his illness either his mother or his grandmother, Mrs. Astor.

Admiral Davis to Sail To-morrow.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, who will be the American member of the International Commission, created to investigate the Dogger Bank affair, will sail for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Finland to-morrow morning. Lieut. W. F. Bricker, Admiral Davis's Flag Lieutenant, will accompany him and act as his secretary during the sessions of the commission.

NAVIGATION UP THE HUDSON STILL OPEN.

Ice not sufficient to interfere with traffic below Kingston.

While the Albany boats have stopped running for the season, the river is fully open as far up as Kingston, and the Central Hudson Steamboat Company's boats are still running on their regular schedule, making Daily trips from foot of Franklin St., N. Y., to Newburgh, Pokeepsie and Kingston—touching at intermediate landings. Last year the boats of the line ran regularly through the month of December, and unless very severe weather sets in they will run as long this year.

AMERICAN NEGLECT LOST CASE IN RUSSIA

Owners of Flour on the Arabia Failed to Lodge Appeal.

WOULD HAVE GAINED DECISION

The British Owners Obtained a Favorable Ruling in the Admiralty Appeal Court.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—Through the failure of the Americans interested in the cargo of the German steamer Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court, to lodge an appeal, their cases not only went by default before the Admiralty Appeal Court, but the United States Government lost an opportunity to obtain a decision on the question of railway material which might have formed a basis for a renewal by the United States of diplomatic representations regarding such articles as conditional contraband.

The cargo originally confiscated consisted of about 2,500,000 pounds of flour and railway material and machinery bound for Japanese ports. The American Embassy at St. Petersburg promptly notified the Washington authorities of the manner in which appeal should be lodged, but the papers for the appeal arrived after the decision of the Admiralty Court had been rendered last Saturday.

The British owners of 5,500 sacks of flour, less than half the amount in dispute, had regularly entered an appeal, and in accordance with a decision of the Foreign Office reached some time ago and communicated to the United States, there being no evidence that this flour was destined for the use of the enemy's forces, the decision of the Vladivostok court was reversed.

Mr. Berline, who represents some of the American claimants, thinks there is still a possibility of reopening the case. M. Kaminsky, Procurator of the Admiralty, considers that the case is permanently closed.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN RAIDS.

Numerous Japanese Captured in Night Sorties in Manchuria.

MUKDEN, Dec. 8.—Numerous Japanese prisoners are being brought in as a result of constant night sorties. The Siberians especially delight in this sort of work, and seem to regard the stalking and capturing of pickets and sentries as exhilarating sport.

Some of the prisoners declare that the prevailing inactivity in having a greatly depressing influence upon the Japanese troops. The Japanese evidently are not short of food, but the cold is extremely trying to them.

Lieut. Gen. Linevitch had a narrow escape recently. He approached within a thousand yards of a Japanese battery when a shell dropped near him and killed a soldier.

The Russians have experienced much difficulty with their shrapnel, which should have effectually checked the Japanese attacks during the battle of the Sha River, but which failed in many cases.

Some of the consignments of shrapnel sent to the front appear to have been almost worthless on account of the poor construction of the shells. In one instance only one shell in several dozen exploded.

WELCOMES HAGUE MEETING.

Japan Sees No Reason Why the War Should Interfere with It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Legation to-day informed Secretary of State Hay that the invitation of the President to a second peace conference at The Hague had been communicated to the Japanese Government by the United States Minister.

The Chargé was instructed to say that the Japanese Government cordially sympathized with the beneficent purpose that inspired the invitaiton, and that experience had shown that there was urgent need for a more exact definition and uniform practice of international law than now existed in respect to some of the questions which it was intended to submit to the conference.

The Japanese Government, he added, did not find in the fact that Japan was engaged in war any sufficient reason why it should not take part in the proposed conference, provided that the conference did not take or assume to take any action relative to or affecting in any way the present conflict.

Subject to these reservations, the Imperial Government, the Chargé said, gladly accepted the invitation and would at all times be prepared to exchange views with the Government of the United States as to matters to be considered by the conference.

NOT TO USE BLACK SEA SHIPS.

Russia Also Denies Purchase of South American Vessels.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—The Associated Press is authorized to announce that Russia has no intention of sending the Black Sea fleet to reinforce Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron.

It is, however, Russia's purpose to dispatch a third squadron from the Baltic as soon as it can be made ready. It will consist of five armorclads, four cruisers, ten torpedo boats, two transports, and two hospital ships.

The statement that Russia has purchased Argentine or Chilean warships is authoritatively denied.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Foreign Office says there is no foundation for the story that Great Britain has offered money to Turkey to buy Argentine and Chilean warships in return for concessions which would permit Great Britain to erect a "second Gibraltar" on the coast of Yemen.

C. R. FLINT IN TURKEY.

Is Completing Negotiations for the Sale of Pneumatic Guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—Charles R. Flint of New York is here completing negotiations for the sale of fourteen pneumatic guns to Turkey.

He denies that he has arranged to use the Turkish flag for the transfer to Russia of Argentine and Chilean warships.

Many Russian Deserters Coming Here.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Eight hundred Russians, most of whom allege that they fled from their homes in order to escape military service in Manchuria, left London to-day for Liverpool on their way to America. These refugees are arriving at the rate of 150 daily. They are mostly impecunious. Their compatriots in the East End are helping in every way possible to forward them to America.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

ROME ABLAZE FOR JUBILEE.

Celebration of the Immaculate Conception Anniversary Is Begun.

ROME, Dec. 8.—A Pontifical mass was celebrated this morning in St. Peter's in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The procession to St. Peter's from the Vatican was imposing in the extreme. After the celebration of mass at the high altar the procession wended its way to the chapel choir, where the Pope presided over the unveiling of the statue of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception, bearing its magnificent new diamond crown, the gift of the faithful in all parts of the world.

In the beautiful hall of the Borgia Apartment in the Vatican, Papal Secretary Merry del Val gave a dinner of thirty-six covers this evening in honor of the guests who have arrived in Rome for the Jubilee. Among those present was Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rome was ablaze to-night with illuminations in honor of the Jubilee. St. Peter's was the chief centre of the illuminations, but the display at the American College was very effective, Venetian lanterns, electric lights, and torches being utilized with striking results. In the Piazza di Spagna (the centre of the English colony in Rome) the column with the statue of the Virgin, which was raised when Pius IX. promulgated the dogma of the Immaculate Conception fifty years ago, sparkled with hundreds of electric lights.

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO ZIONISTS.

Commission to Examine Territory in Africa to Sail This Month.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 8.—The commission of inquiry to examine the territory in East Africa offered by the British Government to the Zionists will consist of Major A. St. Hill Gibbons, Prof. Kaiser, and Dr. Wilbusch. They will sail for East Africa this month, and will probably report early in April.

Major Gibbons is an African explorer, Dr. Wilbusch is a civil engineer, and Prof. Kaiser is scientific adviser to the Northwest Camerooms Company.

VICOMTE D'ABZAC DEAD.

Was Formerly French Consul General at New Orleans and New York.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Vicomte Paul d'Abzac, ex-French Consul General at New Orleans and New York, is dead.

M. d'Abzac's career in the French consular service was a long and distinguished one. He entered the service in 1862 as an attaché in the administrative office in Paris, and in 1866 he was appointed an attaché at the Consulate General in this city. The same year he became an Under Consul.

In 1869 the Vicomte was placed in charge of the Consulate in Philadelphia, and a year later he went to London as an Under Consul. Afterward he was sent to Paraguay, and then, in 1874, he assumed charge of the Consulate at New Orleans, remaining there till 1876. After three years at Riga, Russia, he returned to New Orleans. In 1882 he was appointed Consul General at that city, and in 1888 he became Consul General at New York.

M. d'Abzac was active in promoting the interests of his countrymen in this country. He took part in founding the French Chamber of Commerce in New Orleans, and was President of the Société de Bienfaisance, organized in this city to provide shelter for deserving French immigrants.

CHARLES S. BATES DEAD.

Horseman and Polo Player Dies in Upper New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 8.—Charles S. Bates, thirty-seven years old, a clubman and polo player, died at his home in Upper New Rochelle to-day of liver trouble. Mr. Bates made his last public appearance at the Morris Park races, where he drove his tally-ho coach and entertained a large coaching party.

Like his cousin, "Fatty" Bates, he was a great lover of horses and owned a large number of high steppers and coach horses. Mr. Bates was a member of the Westchester Country Club, and played polo with the club team until a few years ago. He was a member of the Knollwood, Larchmont Yacht, Racquet, and other Clubs of New York. He leaves a widow and one son. The funeral will be held at his home on Saturday. The burial will be at Woodlawn.

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MRS. HOWARD GOULD HAS NEW SUIT OVER GOWNS

Mmes. Braut and Le Royer Want $3,700 for Sixteen Creations.

QUESTION OF FIT IS RAISED

Mr. Hummel Says There Are Millions for Defense, but Not One Cent for Tribute.

Mrs. Howard Gould is again in a controversy with the creators of her Horse Show gowns and other gowns. Against her this time is arrayed the firm of Mesdames Braut & Le Royer of 12 East Thirty-second Street, with branch houses in Paris and Newport. Summons and complaint were filed at the County Clerk's office yesterday by Senator-elect Jacob Marks, attorney for the dressmakers, suit having been begun against Howard Gould to recover the value of what were described as "sixteen stylish and expensive dresses," ordered between Oct. 4 and Nov. 9, this year, and the complaint states that payment has been demanded and refused.

A. H. Hummel is counsel for Mrs. Gould. He explained her position in the suit yesterday:

"Mrs. Gould denies that any demand for payment was ever made. She declares that the gowns delivered did not fit, and that she has never worn them and never will. We have millions for defense, and not a cent for tribute, and Mrs. Gould means to carry this case to the highest court in the land if necessary. She will fight it to the bitter end, believing that such actions are often started in order that modistes may draw attention to the kind of customers they have."

Mr. Marks, on learning of Mr. Hummel's statement, said:

"My clients mean to fight this case to the bitter end, even if it is against millions. Mrs. Gould, according to my clients, wore some of ithe costumes to the Horse Show, and still has six of them in her possession. As to the fitting, Mrs. Gould has long been a satisfied customer of my clients."

Attached to the complaint is "Schedule A," which gives the style and the prices of the dresses, as follows:

(1)—Blue cloth jacket and skirt, style of blue Francis model	$150
(2)—Tan velvet suit, style of Claudine from Doeuillot	190
(3)—Black taffeta and velvet souple dress, style of Paquin's black, Point de France lace	250
(4)—Removing lining of taffeta and velvet souple dress and substituting satin lining.	30
(5)—White velvet, with gold and sable gown	60
(6)—Real lace dress over pink; high neck, transparent; sleeves ending at elbow	385
(7)—Blue faille dress, style of Doeuillot blue	310
(8)—Yellow radium silk embroidered dress, style of beer yellow, embroidered with sheaves of wheat and silver galon, real antique lace, orchid pattern	420
(9)—{Blue crepe Mignon blouse, style of Rauanitz & Co. / Imported white flannel blouse	70 / 100
(10)—Imported white flannel blouse	95
(11)—Black spangled jet dress, gallot waist, real Irish lace, large designs, spangles on skirt	435
(12)—Blue chiffon dress	230
(13)—Mauve taffeta and velvet dress, style Paquin	190
(14)—Long black velvet cloak, Francis tan.	220
(15)—Mauve cloth coat, La Farriere style.	145
(16)—Tan cloth and velvet coat	120
Total	$3,700

In the complaint it is stated that when eleven of the dresses had been completed and delivered to Mrs. Gould at the Hotel St. Regis, where she is stopping with her husband, Mrs. Gould ordered the work stopped on the other dresses and refused to pay for those which she had received.

In the last litigation over Mrs. Gould's dresses, the plaintiff being the firm of Smith & Dillon, Mr. Marks acted for the plaintiffs. Howe & Hummel obtained the appointment of a referee, to avoid a public hearing. Mr. Marks appealed to the Appellate Division, which decided that the appointment of the referee was improper and directed that the case be tried in court. Mr. Gould then paid the bill.

MAY HAVE BANK ROBBERS.

Baltimore Police Make Arrests—Thieves Left $4,000 in Mount Airy Safe.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The local police have arrested ten men in this city in connection with the attempted bank robbery at Mount Airy, Md., last night. Four of the prisoners were located by Police Captain Gittings in a house on East Monument Street, early in the afternoon. The others were arrested later in the day in the northeastern section of the city. Complete sets of burglars' tools, including revolvers, flashlights, "jimmies," wedges, and dynamite cartridges, were found in the possession of the men.

The police have not as yet identified all of the men, but are confident that the photographs of several of them adorn Rogues' Galleries in various parts of the country.

In addition to the Mount Airy safe blowing, there have occurred in recent months within a few miles of this city bank robberies in several Maryland towns, the latest being at La Plata, in Charles County, when the robbers secured about $5,000 and escaped. In the affair at Mount Airy the robbers cracked the bank safe, but the noise alarmed several citizens, and the burglars fled, leaving $4,000 in cash that was almost within their reach.

UNPAID TAX SALE, MAYBE.

Between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 Due on Realty Assessments.

Members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment believe that a tax sale of all city property on which taxes remain unpaid will have to be held during the coming Winter, in order to enable the city to go ahead with various projects without impairing the constitutional debt limit. At the meeting to-day Controller Grout will lay before the Board his tables, showing the financial condition of the city. It is said the borrowing capacity of the municipality now is between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000, and, unless carefully guarded, may be impaired so as to hamper school, dock, water, and rapid transit extensions under contemplation.

The city, however, has between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 tied up in unpaid realty taxes which it is carrying along from year to year, in order to give the owners opportunity to pay up with interest instead of having their property sold out. If this sum could be raised by having a tax sale it is figured that the city finances would be in excellent shape without any possible impairment of the debt limit. There has been no tax sale in Manhattan since 1898, when Controller Coler held a sale. No tax sale has occurred in Brooklyn in twenty years.

In addition to the large amount of uncollected realty taxes in the city there are approximately $15,000,000 due from franchise taxes, cases covering which now are pending in the State courts. Then, too, the city has something like $31,000,000 of uncollected bills for personal taxes, but these generally are classed as worthless, and the Controller is in favor of having them stricken from the books.

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MOURNING FOR McLAUGHLIN.

Flags on Brooklyn Buildings at Half-Mast—Funeral to be Simple.

The flags on the public buildings in Brooklyn were ordered at half-mast yesterday by Borough President Littleton because of the death of Hugh McLaughlin late on Wednesday night. The McLaughlin home, at 163 Remsen Street, was the Mecca of men who hold high places in the borough, many of whom owed their advancement in life to Mr. McLaughlin. All day long and far into the night men and women came and went in carriages and on foot to offer condolence. Senator McCarren said:

"I am deeply grieved at the death of Mr. McLaughlin. He lived a long and useful life. He impressed his personality upon the Democracy of Brooklyn in a way that few political leaders anywhere have succeeded in doing. He organized and led his party through many a hard fight, and his remarkable successes as a political leader need no comment from me. His strong and rugged personality will be greatly missed by the Democratic Party, not only in Brooklyn, but through the State and Nation."

The first message of condolence received by Mrs. McLaughlin yesterday came from ex-Senator David B. Hill, with whom Mr. McLaughlin was associated in many a political battle. Other telegrams and messages were received from Judge Parker, Charles F. Murphy, Mayor McClellan, Edward M. Shepard, Congressman Cockran, H. H. Rogers, Congressman Sulzer, Elliot Danforth, John D. Crimmins, Lewis Nixon, and ex-Mayor David A. Boody.

It was finally decided that there would be no pallbearers at the funeral, and that the entire ceremony would be as simple as the old man's life had been. The service will be held on Saturday morning in St. James's Pro-Cathedral on Jay Street, and will be the first services held before a new altar, one of Mr. McLaughlin's gifts to the church. The interment will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

BUREAU OF TRAFFIC, NOW.

Old Broadway Squad Men and Mounted Police Report There.

The policemen who used to be part of the Broadway Squad and who since that organization was split up among the several precincts have been doing its work in the Tenderloin and have been reporting to the West Thirtieth Street Station, will have their own headquarters now. The mounted policemen on Fifth Avenue will share the place with them.

All will be under Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the City Hall Station, who has charge of the mounted squad downtown. The new headquarters will be known to the public as "The Bureau of Traffic," and to the police as the Third Precinct Sub-Station. It will be located in a storeroom at 1 East Twenty-seventh Street.

FIREMEN GOT ROAST OYSTERS.

Bushels of Bivalves Improved by Flames Which Ruined "Bob's" Shanty.

The firemen of Engine No. 32, in John Street, and the men of Hook and Ladder No. 15, located in Old Slip, had an unexpected treat last evening when they responded to an alarm of fire at the foot of Coenties Slip. The fire was in the shanty of "Bob" Peach, the oysterman, who for forty years had sold oysters and clams from a stand on South Street at Jeannette Park.

"Bob" himself was away last night, but his man "Jim" was busy serving customers from the little temporary stand, when their shanty where "Bob" stores his oysters and clams near the pier stringpiece was seen to be in flames. The fire had started from a small stove kept in the shanty to keep the bivalves from freezing. It was too late to save anything, however, and the bushels of oysters and clams were roasted before the firemen got to work.

"Jim" treated them all, as there was no sale for the steaming stock and the shanty was reduced to ashes.

"Smoke," the fire dog of Engine 32, which had just returned from the dog hospital at the foot of East Twenty-third Street after his fore feet had been run over by the engine, was just having his feet dressed by Assistant Foreman "Jerry" Haggerty when the alarm came in. He tore away to the fire, losing the bandages on the way.

UNION ALUMNI DINE.

President Raymond Talks on Athletics—C. E. Smith on President's Message.

Alumni of Union College held their annual reunion and banquet last night at the Hotel Manhattan, and about 200 graduates helped the college quartet sing songs of their Alma Mater. Frederick W. Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State under his father, William H. Seward, presided, and when the festivities began he called the roll in decades. He himself was graduated with the class of '49, but the representatives of his decade were few. The '50s and '60s were a little stronger, but the '70s were so numerous that when they stood up in answer to the call everybody cheered.

President Andrew V. V. Raymond spoke to the toast, "Alma Mater," and he argued in favor of college athletics because the idea of those who participated in them was to do something for their college. Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith spoke on "The National Union," and paid tribute to the President's recent message to Congress. Other speakers were Hamilton W. Mabie, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, and William H. McElroy.

The dinner was preceded by a meeting of the Alumni Association, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Frederick W. Seward, '49; First Vice President—George F. Seward, '60; Second Vice President—Charles E. Sprague, '60; Secretary—Edgar S. Barney, '94; Treasurer—Clarence Johnson, '90.

THIEF CHASE OVER ROOFS.

Bothwell's Burglar Gets Away Over a Fire Escape.

Surprised while burglarizing the apartment of John Bothwell on the top floor of 654 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street about 10 o'clock, a thief led Bothwell and Sergt. Lehr of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station a wild chase over the snow-covered roofs of seven houses last night, and finally got away down the fire escape and over a back fence.

Bothwell, whose family is in Europe, returned to his home last night, and, opening the door of the front room, found a man in the drawing room packing up silverware in a pillow case. Bothwell yelled at the man, who immediately ran through the apartment to the kitchen at the rear, jumped out of an open window to the fire escape, and then swung himself up to the roof.

Shouting for help, Bothwell aroused Sergt. Lehr, who lives next door. When the pair reached the roof they saw their man crouching behind a chimney on a house two doors east toward Brook Avenue. He took to his heels and dashed over the roofs to the end of the row of houses, swung over the roof's edge, and clambered down the fire escape.

Bothwell told the police that he missed nothing from his house.

BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY FAILS.

Agriculture Department Says Paris Green Is No Use.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Department of Agriculture to-day issued a report announcing that the use of paris green in controlling the cotton boll weevil is absolutely futile.

Its persistent use has failed materially to reduce the number of the weevils or to increase the yield of cotton.

TIP WAS ALL RIGHT, BUT —.

Tenderloin Police Found That Terry McGovern and Docherty Did Meet.

Capt. Cottrell was welcoming the midnight platoon at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night when the telephone jingled madly, and from Headquarters came the tip: "Terry McGovern is just goin' to meet Dannie Docherty over Schumann's Rialto Restaurant in Broadway, just below Thirty-seventh Street, and—"

The first smoker of the Herald Square Social Club, just over the restaurant, at this moment was just getting interesting.

Just as the master of ceremonies led the little fighter up to another and was saying: "Mr. McGovern, permit me to introduce you to 'Dannie' Docherty," the doors flew open and in dashed Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street station, with Detectives Drennan and Sullivan, Roundsman Corey and the entire night platoon at his heels. They were warmly greeted by the large and enthusiastic assemblage and by the two fighters, and after failing to find the slightest evidence of any violation of the boxing law they filed downstairs and out through a large crowd, which had collected in the street almost in an instant on a wildfire rumor that a big raid was in progress on a prize fight upstairs.

"They met all right, didn't they?" demanded Capt. Cottrell as he headed back to the police station.

PLEA FOR ST. HELENA NEGROES.

Needs of Industrial School on Island Fifteen Miles Off Carolina Coast.

Miss Rosa B. Cooley, Principal of the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School for negroes on the Island of St. Helena, fifteen miles from the mainland of South Carolina, spoke of the school's work yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, 111 East Sixteenth Street. She was introduced by Robert C. Ogden and followed by George Foster Peabody, 54 William Street, Treasurer of the institution. The school needs everything from buildings to books, and a salt marsh "tacky," one of the island horses, to help the teachers in their community work, only the farm horse of the school being now available.

Miss Cooley showed the people as they were and their great improvement in the past forty years. They were among the latest negroes to reach this country from Africa, have been isolated, and until the civil war, when the soldiers made their appearance there, the greater number of the 7,000 inhabitants had never seen a "buckra," or white man. They had and still have a peculiar dialect of their own.

Previous to the war they were worked hard by negro overseers responsible to white employers. Men and women labored in the field stripped to the waist, and children received no clothes until they were ten or a dozen years old. They had no furniture in their cabins except one iron cooking pot. Oyster shells, polished with use, served for spoons. Now they have comfortable homes, and well-to-do negroes have owned land for three generations. The school is greatly in need of help to give them the education for which the children will walk sixteen miles a day to and from their homes.

Mr. Ogden told of the hopefulness of the work, as shown by the advancement made by the negroes as a race in this country. Mr. Peabody spoke of the unique problem of work among the St. Helena negroes. Tea was served at the close of the remarks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:20 A. M.—329 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Ignatz Bridy; damage trifling.

11:25 A. M.—429 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; Harris Wines; damage, $50.

1:20 P. M.—24 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Jacob Rafehlan; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M.—552 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

5:25 P. M.—13 Park Place; Union News Company; damage, $50.

5:35 P. M.—416 West Thirty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—517 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Louis Bierich; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and First Avenue; Sulzer's Park; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—498 Broadway; Max Radin & Co.; damage, $1,000.

7 P. M.—351 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—122 Wooster Street; Simpson & Sons; damage, $3,000.

8:15 P. M.—1,811 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Wendt; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—43 to 45 Orchard Street; Joseph Horowitz; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—56 Henry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—124 Broome Street; W. J. Bochard; damage trifling.

10:03 P. M.—98 Columbus Avenue; E. Phillips; damage, $20.

10:55 P. M.—205 to 211 West Eighty-second Street; Rev. M. J. Considine; damage, $25.

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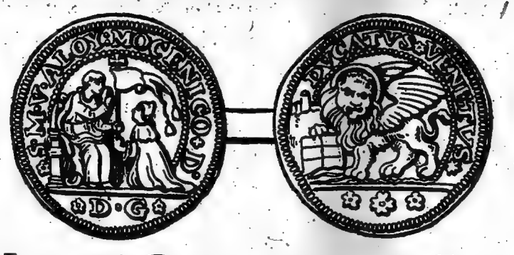

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Girl Falls from Fire Escape—Was to be Married Sunday.

Filled with thoughts of her marriage which was to take place Sunday, Katie Rehn, seventeen years old, who lived with her sister and brother-in-law at 783 Columbus Avenue, fell from the fire escape to the alley while hanging clothes there yesterday afternoon, and died from a fractured skull in J. Hood Wright Hospital at 7 o'clock in the evening.

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F. J. CALLANAN.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. ODELL'S DESIGN.

A surface examination of the figures of the Presidential vote in Manhattan and the Bronx, now officially declared, might lead to erroneous conclusions. Mr. ROOSEVELT received 155,055 votes, against 153,033 for Mr. MCKINLEY in 1900, a Republican gain of 2,022. Judge PARKER received 189,688 votes, compared with 181,799 cast for Mr. BRYAN in 1900, a Democratic gain of 7,887.

Without further knowledge of the facts one might conclude from these figures that the two parties held their vote very steadily. The gain was abnormally small, but the figures show no evidence of any considerable party change. As a matter of fact, there were momentous party changes. The sound-money Democrats who voted for Mr. MCKINLEY in 1900 voted this year, the great body of them, for Judge PARKER. It was perfectly well known during the campaign that these Democrats had returned to their party. Then why do the figures fail to give any evidence of their coming back, it will be asked.

Because coincidently with their return there departed from the Democracy in New York County a very large number of voters who have hitherto acted with it. They remained faithful to BRYAN, but they deserted PARKER—not because they found him objectionable, but because they found the Republican candidate very acceptable indeed. It was the accession of these votes that raised the Republican total so far above the normal level of that party in New York County. The beggarly Democratic plurality of 34,631 in the two boroughs tells the story. Mr. CLEVELAND carried the county in 1892 by 76,300. A normal Manhattan and Bronx Democratic majority this year would have exceeded 100,000. There was nothing normal about the Presidential vote of 1904, here or elsewhere.

With hopes and ambitions unduly stimulated by the figures of the New York City vote, Gov. ODELL is not only talking about electing a Republican Mayor of New York next year, but is laying plans to do it. He will try to hold and attach permanently the main divisions of the great vote that went over from the Democracy to the Republicans this year. One of his plans is to use the legislative power to put a large class of these voters under obligations to the Republican Party, hoping to enlist their loyalty through their gratitude.

But the 34,631 plurality for PARKER represents probably about the irreducible minimum of Democratic strength in New York City. At least, we do not see what combination of political catastrophes could bring it lower. To cast a vote for Mr. ROOSEVELT was one thing; to cast one for a Republican Mayoralty candidate may prove to be quite another for the new Republican cohorts. There were issues involved in the Presidential election that will be absent from the Mayoralty contest.

THE PRESIDENT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The President in effect says that the States should be left to deal with the problems arising in the conflicts of labor and capital, quite free from Federal interference. Of course he recognizes that a duty would be created if the authority of the Federal courts were defied, the transit of the mails interrupted or inter-State commerce interfered with.

As to the attitude of the labor unions he is more specific and what he says concerning them is well said and to the point. The most suggestive of his paragraphs is this:

> Wage workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds, for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

The weak point in the President's position is that which he takes in the discussion of the rights of wage earners employed by the United States Government in matters looking to the advancement of their interests. If it be admittedly the right of labor in the privately conducted industries to combine for the exaction from employers of wages which only those who demand them consider proper and reasonable, why should it be "a grave impropriety for Government employés to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the Government"? The man who enters the employ of the Government does not thereby deprive himself of any of the rights and privileges of citizenship. He does not even surrender his political rights, and may combine with others to defeat a Congressional candidate if for any reason he does not wish to see him elected. This line of thought might lead further than would be profitable. Possibly it would suggest that in the judgment of the President the employé of the Government has a fixed political obligation as to voting, which he cannot violate without forgetting his duty to those who appointed him or retained him in office. However this may be, perhaps it would have been better for the argument to have omitted such portions of the message as seek to show that Government employés are quite wrong in doing what for others is quite right.

WINTER QUARTERS.

It has not often happened that two great armies have gone into Winter quarters under the conditions which now obtain in the neighborhood of Mukden. For the Russian and Japanese armies are technically "in contact" all along the lines, and are likely to remain so until the weather allows of the resumption of active operations. Neither shows any desire to lose touch with the other. Neither does either show any desire to "push things." The possession of Mukden itself would no doubt be worth a battle, if either combatant were in a position to force a battle. The acquisition of Mukden, as the capital of Manchuria, and the ancient capital of the actual Chinese dynasty, would be worth a considerable effort on the part of the Japanese, even though the value of the acquisition might be mainly sentimental, and consist in the increased prestige among the Chinese which would follow it. Otherwise the advance of the Japanese into Manchuria has already gone about as far as military prudence on their part would desire to see it carried, has gone at least so far that the Japanese can afford to "sit tight" and to "stand pat."

It is the Russians whom it behooves to "do something." But they can do nothing until the Spring breaking up. So much Gen. KUROPATKIN has confessed by advising the foreign military attachés to go home, or betake themselves to a more agreeable Winter resort than this Winter quarters. As to the Japanese, it is more than questionable whether they will undertake any active operations. If they had had the assistance two months ago of the force then and now besieging Port Arthur they would very possibly have tried for Mukden. But since that is out of the question, by reason of the heroic and unexpected obstinacy of STOESSEL and his garrison, they will doubtless devote themselves, for the coming months, to strengthening their lines of communication, of advance, and of possible retreat, in view of the eventual advance of the Russians. The two wants which, according to a British correspondent, chiefly disable the Russians from an immediate advance are the wants of "food and fuel." Those are the same needs which will disable the Japanese from making in the near future any serious efforts to better their position, which is, moreover, in fact, very good, and which ought to be satisfactory.

MR. JEROME AND THE GAMBLERS.

Is District Attorney JEROME cheated of his triumph by the conviction of CANFIELD on his own confession? Mr. JEROME said, after the constitutionality of the law regarding the testimony of witnesses against common gamblers was affirmed, that he would put CANFIELD in jail. CANFIELD pleads guilty and gets off with a fine of $1,000. Persons who take the narrow and short view might say that the gambler had baffled the District Attorney.

It is not so at all. Mr. JEROME has convicted the two chief gamblers in this town. "AL" ADAMS, the policy king, he sent to State prison, from which he has only recently emerged after serving his time. CANFIELD, who stands at the other extreme in the blackleg "social scale," has been forced to plead guilty, and he was let off with a fine instead of imprisonment only because he had saved the county the cost of a trial. The result is that ADAMS, the despoiler of the poor, and CANFIELD, who parted the rich from their money, are out of business. It ought to be plain to everybody that the District Attorney has accomplished not only the ends of justice but the ends of public policy.

It is now much less probable than it was when he began his work that a man about town will chance upon Principals of public schools or army officers sitting in a gambling house, losing money they can ill spare. On the other hand, that form of robbery known as "policy" is much less extensively practiced in this city than it was before the conviction of ADAMS.

The relentless pursuit of CANFIELD by Mr. JEROME has troubled the gamblers. CANFIELD could not afford to permit his rich patrons to be subjected to the humiliation of testifying against him in open court; it was to save them that he pleaded guilty. But it was through Mr. JEROME'S persistence that the constitutionality of the act was affirmed. The law is a very annoying one—for gamblers. Now that it has been finally determined that a man who visits a gambling house to play may be compelled to testify against the proprietor, the class of persons who visit such places will be wary of exposing themselves to the risk involved. Although ADAMS has been driven out of business and CANFIELD'S place is "shut up," it is, of course, not true that a stop has been put to all gambling. Mr. JEROME never expected to make the city an abode of saints, but he has visibly diminished the evil by securing the conviction of the two chief practitioners. That is success, that is victory.

THE ARMY.

The President's remarks about the army in his message will command the concurrence of all students of the subject. The President is quite in the right in taking credit to himself, and necessarily to Secretary ROOT, for reducing the army to the statutory minimum. To demand a further reduction would have been to make a demand that was not sane or safe.

As Mr. ROOT, when he was Secretary of War, used to argue with so much cogency, the primary purpose of maintaining an army in time of peace is its potential value in time of war. As a nucleus and "first line" of the less organized patriotism of the country, the actual army is not too large. The President's requirement that it should comprise at least one thoroughly organized and equipped army corps is in truth moderate. And there are the Philippines. Our military needs in the islands have been greatly reduced, thanks mainly, it can never be too emphatically said, to the devoted efforts of our army officers serving in the islands, who have done their utmost to render dispensable the force of which they formed a part. After a century and more of British occupation of India, and after the formation of all their "native" corps of military and constabulary, the British have not yet found their regular army dispensable there. Why should we expect to do in five years what they have not done in a hundred and fifty? And then there is the additional and increasing need for the army as a National police at home. It has already been made manifest in the course of our "labor troubles," that the organized militia "of the vicinage," the members of which have their local prepossessions, and can be easily marked down, as they have been, for vengeance after the troubles have subsided, do not constitute a complete safeguard for public order. The only complete safeguard, in such a case, is a body which has no local prepossessions, and which knows nothing but its orders. The only such body we have is the United States Army. For our part, it seems to us that the President is too modest in this matter, and that, if he had insisted on the statutory maximum of the army, instead of the statutory minimum, he would have been sustained by the opinion of the country. By the opinion of the informed and circumspect part of the country we are very sure he would have been sustained.

URBAN HOUSING.

What the President's message has to say about the desirableness of the National capital's becoming a model city, and an object lesson for all other American municipalities, is suggestive and interesting. But it is always to be borne in mind that the members of Congress, with whom the decision concerning the government of the capital ultimately rests, are no more enlightened about "civics" than the holders of municipal offices in other towns, or even than "the man in the street." To take a concrete instance, there is very small hope of Washington's becoming a model city so long as that amiable vandal, Mr. CANNON, has any say in the matter.

And then the President's dream also becomes unrealizable because the most urgent problems of other municipalities simply do not exist for Washington. Take the question of housing, for instance, upon which the President has freely delivered himself. What conclusion as to "slums" that would be of any value to New York or Chicago could be attained by experiments conducted regardless of expense, that is to say, at the public expense, in Washington, a city much smaller than Buffalo, a city which has no considerable manufacturing or other industries, and a city in which it may be said that slums only exist by reason of the inveterate slummishness of a certain proportion of its population? Obviously none. For that matter there are no slums, and there is no "tenement house problem" in Buffalo. The President, even while speaking of the "alley slums" of Washington, admits that the problems of New York and Chicago do not exist at the capital. It is very well worth while to banish slums from the capital. But this should be done in the exclusive interest of the capital itself, and without any delusive expectation that its example will be directly fruitful, or that it can possibly become a model and an object lesson, in this respect, to cities so much bigger and so very differently circumstanced.

CHILDREN IN THE STREETS.

Almost daily children are run over and killed or badly maimed. Between trucks, delivery wagons, electric cars, automobiles, ambulances, and fire apparatus, a New York street is scarcely safer as a playground for infants than a railroad terminal. Adults adapt themselves to changing conditions. As the speed of vehicles increases they acquire agility and become more vigilant. This is more than can be expected of children. While they quickly acquire indifference to accustomed danger, they do not learn how to avoid or escape it.

But the facts that the conditions of modern life demand increasing speed in travel and transportation and that the movement of street traffic cannot be retarded to enable heedless children to get out of the way, raises the question whether it is not necessary to set up new standards by which to judge the culpability of motormen, drivers, and chauffeurs who run over children. What is a safe rate of speed for city streets depends a good deal upon whether they are to be used for traffic or as playgrounds. It would seem to be well within the recognized police powers of the municipality to keep infants as much as possible out of the streets and to hold accountable in reasonable penalties parents who are so negligent of their offspring as to permit them to remain unprotected where safety demands greater vigilance than a child is capable of exercising. If such a regulation would not be sustained by public opinion we must admit that infant mortality from street accidents promises to keep pace with the birth rate. The wonder is that the number of those killed and injured in the streets is not many times greater than it is.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN.

The game of local politics will seem emptier and less interesting without "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN. He wielded a good deal of power in his day, and his day was a long one. The Kings County delegation, which was almost uniformly in his hands, was a force to be reckoned with. If he had fought for principle with one-half the zeal he displayed in getting places for a few more or less unworthy and ungrateful retainers, he would have been esteemed so great a man that Brooklyn would already be talking of a bronze monument of heroic size.

In the combats of the last twenty-five years the reformers have many times leaned on HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, and too often he failed them. At the last moment he would compose what promised to be a fine row with Tammany, and throw everything overboard for a place or two given to his supporters in Kings. He was much too easily satisfied. The simplicity of his mind and the moderation of his desires were his bane. Willoughby Street sufficed him as a theatre of activity, and dominoes as a pastime. Had he been more complex, obstreperous, and insistent, he might have trod a more conspicuous stage, and made himself a much more influential figure in politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We vehemently agree with the correspondent who expressed as vehement disagreement with another correspondent who instanced the failure of New Yorkers to take off their hats in elevators as a frightful example of the general badness of manners in New York. It is not an example of bad manners for a man to keep his head covered in an elevator, even when there are women among his fellow-passengers; it is simply an evidence of good sense, of ability to recognize facts and to conform with them. An elevator, unless it be in a private house—and by private house we do not mean an apartment house—is merely an extension of the street, as a street car is a part of the street, and the removal of hats in it is demanded by good manners just as often as, and no more often than, it is required in the street itself. Moreover, elevators are extremely draughty places, where colds can be caught without half trying, and ordinary intelligence dictates the taking of all convenient precautions, one of which is the keeping on of hats. The men who take them off, except for women to whom they desire to manifest a special and personal regard, convict themselves of regarding good manners as the rigid observance of an arbitrary code which holds certain acts courteous and certain discourteous, without regard to circumstances of time or place, and they are themselves usually guilty of the grossest bad manners, in that they ostentatiously, though silently, criticise the manners of the men who act like reasoning beings in this particular respect. Of course, there is a difference between the manners of New York and those of lesser American communities—a difference that is very wide when the communities are so small that the members of them all know each other, and is never very narrow, since the other communities, even the largest of them, present no approximation at all close to the conditions existing in New York. But the difference is the natural, inevitable, and, on the whole, innocent and admirable difference produced by the gathering within narrow limits of several million persons, each of them a stranger to almost all the others, and almost every one of them with a lot to do and none too much time in which to do it. Village amenities, like village quietudes, are very pleasant. People who suffer from the absence of either have the easy remedy of remaining in or going to the innumerable villages where both are to be found.

—Few things ever caused here a sorrow that contained so much of angry humiliation as did the burning of the Gen. Slocum. Of course, even the earliest reports of the disaster included stories of rescue that were highly creditable to the men and women whose names figured in them, and later the gloom and horror were somewhat lightened by the promptness and generosity with which the city cared for the injured, buried the dead victims of the fire, and provided for the immediate wants of the dependent relatives. But the general impression was that of a ruthless slaughter, for which every one of us was in some degree responsible in that we had long ignored obvious perils, and every discussion of the calamity gave first place and strongest emphasis to the greed, the incompetence or the cowardice, of those to whom hundreds of women and children intrusted their lives only to meet with a fatal betrayal. And the subsequent proceedings of investigation and punishment came to very little, so far as the public could see, and, despite the changes and reforms of the inspection service, none of us is at all sure that another Slocum disaster is not among the possibilities of next Summer. Therefore is there a peculiar consolation in noting that a body as well qualified to decide upon the reality of heroism as the United States Life Saving Corps has found here 400 people whose acts on that lamentable day entitle them to public recognition as of heroic quality and earned the medals that never have been given except for noble displays of self-forgetting courage. The city that can provide 400 heroes from among the comparatively small number of men and women, gathered by chance, who had an opportunity to show their mettle when the Slocum burned, need not be altogether cast down because it also produced a few who—well, a few of whom self-forgeting courage was not the distinguishing characteristic.

—It hardly seems to be necessary for the President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to enter upon a campaign against city employés who find it convenient to have their homes just beyond the city limits. "It is a common practice," says Mr. COLER, "for men to live here until they manage to get on the payroll, protected by civil service regulations. Then they move over to New Jersey or back on Long Island to escape the dangers and responsibilities of local politics. It does not seem right that a man should be permitted to draw his pay from the New York public and then spend it for the benefit of taxpayers in New Jersey." So Mr. COLER announces the intention to secure the passage of an amendment to the civil service law that will prevent office holders from living in the outer suburbs! What harm does it do? No business man feels the slightest inclination to impose any such restriction upon his employés, and none finds the least impropriety in the spending of honestly earned money wherever the earner thereof finds he can get for it the most of comfort and pleasure. Taxpayers have no special claim on public money once it has been paid for services rendered, and the idea that they have is merely a residuum of the spoils system and its inevitable, its ineradicable conviction that public business is somehow different from other business. There is something very distinctly amusing in Mr. COLER'S reference to "the dangers and responsibilities of local politics" that are avoided by residence in the suburbs. Perhaps if he would set down on paper exactly what they are he would himself see the humor of the phrase, and how queer its use is by a man in his position.

—Assorted exclamations of wonder have been excited in various quarters by the fact that a dachshund which had been taken from Plainfield, N. J., to Glens Falls, this State, and there given away, has, after the lapse of three years, turned up again in his old home. Those are all the known facts, and they are taken as new proof of the accepted belief that dogs have a mysterious faculty for traversing vast extents of unknown country and reaching at last the master for whom they yearn. Yet these facts prove nothing of the sort; indeed, they prove nothing at all except that the dachshund which was left in Glens Falls three years ago is now in Plainfield. That he made the journey without assistance is far from certain, and if his assumed wanderings were directed only by his own impulses, why may it not be that he reached Plainfield just as he might have reached the end of any other among the inevitable straight lines that could be drawn toward the horizon from Glens Falls? He had to arrive somewhere if he traveled for three years, and the chance of reaching Plainfield was no less than that of reaching any other place equally distant. Dogs do know a lot, and they can do queer things in the way of travel as otherwise, but the talk about their "mysterious" faculties is mostly nonsense. Think of the innumerable dogs that get lost and never come back; they prove quite as much as do the few dogs that do get home from places far away.

The President Justified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of what Lincoln would have done about the turkey story, what, think you, would he have done if that story had but capped the climax of a long series of stories about the President and his family from the same source—"always deliberate and generally malicious"—and some of which are too indecent and outrageous to specify as to their character? Is it your opinion that Lincoln would have capped them all with other stories of the same character, or would he have kicked the author of them out of the White House?

It is to be regretted that in all the comments that have been made by the newspapers on President Roosevelt's treatment of this offender against common decency, no mention is made of the fact to which he has called special attention, that this turkey incident was only one offense of many, some of which could not be referred to because of their indelicacy.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR ROOSEVELT.
Boston, Dec. 6, 1904.

How to Regulate the Furnace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It isn't always the man that pays for the coal that puts it on the fire; if it were, the house wouldn't so often be too hot or too cold. With the best of management, however, a furnace occasionally gets "on a tear." The object of this note is to suggest a quick and economical way of subduing it.

As it is the access of air that makes the fire burn, the stoppage of the supply will check it. By ramming down the fire with the poker it can be promptly cooled, and care must even be taken not to put it out if there is much ashes.

The same treatment should be used when feeding the furnace for the night, and in the morning the black coal will be all ready to start up.

This seems too simple to write about, but I have been surprised at the number of people to whom the idea was new.

We are hoping for the arrival of the "trust buster"; then coal won't be $6.50 for a ton of 2,000 pounds, with the clinker included. STOKER.
New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

Those Annoying Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice with considerable satisfaction a remonstrance in your issue this morning against the unnecessary noises in our city. In particular that of the scissors grinder, who blows a blast on his bugle as near like an army call as he can fetch it, then follows that with the everlasting dingle-dangle of his bell. Now what is there about sharpening a pair of scissors that entitles a man to two noises? When he got his license did he also obtain the right to raise such a rumpus at every corner in order to get customers? J. F. B.
New York, Dec. 7, 1904.

Politeness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Politeness is such a charming thing—why don't we practice it more? Is there any one in this community who has not had an experience with some polite, painstaking official or man of business? Let him contrast his feelings after this experience with those which filled his bosom after an encounter with some rude, indifferent Jack in office.

Seeing that we all appreciate good manners, it is really most extraordinary that so few of us make an effort to acquire them. Perhaps, being so busy a people, we think it takes times to be polite. But on the contrary politeness is a great timesaver, being, in fact, the best social and business lubricant in the world. New York, pause a moment in your buffalo-like career and consider the matter! F. M.
New York, Dec. 6, 1904.

Quits.

From The Detroit Free Press.

First Poker Player—I say we quit the game, now we're even.

Second Poker Player—Even! How do you make that out?

First Poker Player—Why, you had all of my money awhile ago, and now I've got all of yours!

Washington Not the Only One.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Bilks—Washington was a great man. He made the Hessian fly.

Jilks—That's nothing. I know a fellow who's continually making Irish bulls.

For Amateur Thespians.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Knox—I hear you're getting up an amateur theatrical club.

Woodby—Yes, and now we're looking for a good motto for the club. What would you suggest?

Knox—What's the matter with: "Think twice before you act?"

REFORMERS LAUD ROOSEVELT.

Civil Service League Meets—Schurz Condemns Suspension of Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—At the night session of the convention of the Civil Service Reform League President Gilman delivered his annual address. An address prepared by Carl Schurz, who was unable to be present because of an attack of bronchitis, was read, and the annual report of the council was made by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore.

President Gilman presented some data from the forthcoming annual report of the Civil Service Commission showing that on June 30 last the whole number of positions in the executive civil service was nearly 300,000, of which more than one-half were competitive.

In the paper prepared by Mr. Schurz President Roosevelt was heartily commended for his support of civil service reform. He, said Mr. Schurz, has greatly strengthened the reform cause and prepared it for the new onward movement." Mr. Schurz, however, sharply criticised the executive practice of suspending the civil service rules in individual cases, saying:

"We are told that so far no present harm has been done by the suspensions of the rules. But what incalculable harm may they not do in the future if they are permitted to stand as precedents! We cannot always expect to have a convinced and militant friend of civil service reform in the Presidential chair. Must we not look for the contingency of that chair being occupied by a President who dislikes the merit system or who does not care enough about it to protect it with a strong will against the greed of his political friends?"

The report says it has been a source of great satisfaction to the council to note the action of Mayor McClellan of New York City in removing the Civil Service Commission originally appointed by him for that city upon charges preferred by the New York Civil Service Reform Association and substituting for it one believed to be in greater sympathy with the principles of the league.

WANTS PEACE IN PHILIPPINES.

Address by Archbishop Agius, the New Apostolic Delegate.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 8.—At Notre Dame University to-day the celebration of the jubilee of the immaculate conception was presided over by Archbishop Agius, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines. In addressing the students the Archbishop, who is on his way to see Secretary Taft in Washington, declared that his mission to the archipelago was "to restore peace, to assist the Filipinos in their legitimate aspirations, and to encourage them to be loyal to the present Government."

"When I came from the Holy Father," the Archbishop said, "I asked him, 'What am I to do?' He answered: 'Go and continue what you have been doing in Rome for the last ten years. Devote yourself to the good of souls. Help them to be loyal to the present Government. Go not as a politician but as an apostle.'"

The Archbishop exhorted the students to bear their part in the work to be done in the islands. He said:

"Some of you may come out as lawyers, and they will be necessary there; some as engineers, and many, I hope, as teachers. Some of you may come out in the army, but to these I say, do not bring any arms of ammunition with you. We want no more gunpowder in the Philippines; we want peace. We come as friends. The delegation will always be open to you, and you will be welcomed as friends, but not as fighters. The programme that I bring with me from Rome is peace."

PERHAPS PHILIP IV. PAINTED IT.

A Suggestion as to the Origin of the Disputed Velasquez.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your special to THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning from Boston, referring to the examination of the "Portrait of Philip IV.," attributed to Velasquez, your correspondent says (and of course all writers think according to their knowledge) "that all the experts in the world who are familiar with Velasquez's work might study this work for a year and a day without finding any difference." That is modestly admitting that the writer is one of them. If Velasques did not paint it who did?

It may be of interest to the Boston Museum to know that Philip IV. himself was one of his Court painter's best pupils, and that he had quite a penchant for copying his own portraits painted by the master. I have seen a number of these, which look like fair works by the master himself, who frequently touched up those that were to be presented to Philip's friends. The Boston portrait is no doubt one of these.

Apropos, our own museum might be now overhauled without giving offense to those who have done their duty well according to their talents.

The large Constables in the Marquand collection, for instance, might be of greater educational value were they marked copies. ARTHUR DAWSON.
New York, Dec. 7, 1904.

Irritating Ideation.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I don't see why you call him stupid. He says a clever thing quite often."

"Exactly. He doesn't seem to realize that it should be said only once."

Would Follow, but Not Too Near.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Two Irishmen had taken a day off from their work, and had gone on a little pleasure trip to Atlantic City. Walking along by the sea one of them exclaimed:

"Pat, would yer like to follow the sea always?"

"Shure, an' that Oi would," replied Pat, "if Oi could do the whole distance on ther boardwalk."

A BOY'S CHOICE.

I'd ruther take a w'ippin' 'an a scoldin'
any day,
Cus a w'ippin' makes you tingle, but you
go right out an' play,
An' after w'ile you're over it an' 'en at
dinner, w'y,
Your mother's awful sorry an' she brings
a piece of pie
An' says she hates to do it, 'cus it hurts
her ist as bad
As it does anybody w'en she w'ips her little lad.

An' 'en at night she kisses you an' puts
you into bed
An' tucks the covers in an' says you're
Mamma's Turly-head,
An' my! she's ist as lovely! An' she sits
beside of you,
Ist 'cus she feels so sorry over w'at she
had to do.
An' 'en she leaves the candle burn an' says
for you to call
If you want anything from her, an' you
ain't scairt at all!

But w'en you get a scoldin' she don't
never bring you pie,
Becus you'll surely break her heart; an'
'en she starts to cry;
An' my! you feel so sorry, an' you wisht
she wouldn't, 'cuz
It shows you how you grieved her an'
how turble bad you wuz.
An' all day long she never smiles; an'
w'en you go to bed
She never leaves the candle burn or calls
you Turly-head.

An' sometimes you see big, w'ite things
a-lookin' at your bed,
'At makes you scairt an' pull the covers
up above your head,
An' 'en you s'pose how would you feel if
Mamma wus to die,
An' blumby you feel so bad 't you ist
start to cry.
So w'en she looks at you so hurt an' talks
to you 'at way—
I'd ruther take a w'ippin' 'an a scoldin'
any day! J. W. FOLEY.

INTERNATIONAL SCOPE FOR NATIONAL BANKS

Controller Ridgely Recommends Extension of Their Power.

MANY WOMEN SHAREHOLDERS

People of the United States Wealthier in the World and Prosperity of Financial Institutions Increases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—William Barret Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, in his annual report recommends that power to engage in foreign and international banking business be given to National banks of large capital. He says:

"The people of the United States have become the richest in the world, and the natural resources of the country are so great that this is sure to continue and increase for many years to come. The amount of bank clearings and deposits and the money on hand in the banks increases in every portion of the United States at a most remarkable rate.

"In spite of all this, however, we do not seem to be taking our proper rank and position in foreign and international banking. One important reason why our people have not been more aggressive and taken a larger part in international banking business has been the same as in many other lines of trade—that is, that we have been too much occupied with our own domestic business and there has been a greater temptation to transact the business at home, which was easy to do and promised as great or even greater profits.

"With the accumulation of capital and wealth this condition is greatly changed, and there is now in the United States abundant capital and talent for this business, if proper encouragement is given to it. Many of the National banks are now engaged in handling foreign exchange; some of them have large and successful foreign departments. In a measure, as the demand arises, facilities are being supplied, and the Controller sees no objection, but on the contrary many advantages, in having the larger and more powerful National banks encouraged to cultivate this business by granting them additional powers and authority for doing so.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

"The Controller would therefore recommend, in pursuance of this policy, that National banks having a capital of $1,000,000 or more and located in the reserve cities or central reserve cities, be specifically authorized to buy and sell foreign exchange; to accept bills drawn on themselves, payable not to exceed four months after sight, and to issue letters of credit, and also to open and maintain such offices, agencies, or branches as may be necessary to conduct this business in foreign countries, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Panama canal zone.

"It is believed that this measure will tend to make closer the relations of the United States with each of its possessions, and would be obviously to the advantage of both. The increased sphere of our National life imposes new duties which, in so far as they relate to the great questions of banking and exchange, call for additional legislation; and the recommendations contained in the foregoing are intended to meet the necessities of our manifest obligations and duties in this respect."

The report says that the banking power of the United States, made up of the capital, surplus profits, deposits, and circulation of banks of the United States and island possessions, aggregates $13,826,000,000. These figures include funds of National banks, amounting to $5,171,000,000; reporting State banks and bankers, $8,082,000,000, and non-reporting banks, estimated, $563,000,000.

A detailed statement of the resources and liabilities of the National banks, as shown by the five reports of condition made in response to the call of the Controller, is contained in the report. In commenting on this statement, the Controller says:

"The number of reporting banks has increased from 5,118 on Nov. 17, 1903, to 5,412 on Sept. 6, 1904, and there has been a gradual increase during the year in the aggregate resources of these associations from $6,310,429,966.37 on Sept. 6, 1903, to $6,975,086,504.05, the increase being $664,656,537.68. With the exception of the United States and other bonds on deposit in the Treasury Department to secure public deposits, and the holdings of silver and of legal-tenders, there has been an increase in every item of resources, the principal increase being in loans and discounts, amounting to $244,704,647.44, or from $3,481,446,772.04 to $3,726,151,419.48.

"The paid-in capital stock has gradually increased since September, 1903, from $732,722,638 to $770,777,854, or an increase of $17,055,196. The surplus and undivided profits aggregate $583,137,047.94, an increase of $26,765,536.02 during the past year. The deposits of the banks—individual, Government, and bank—amounting to nearly 75 per cent. of the total liabilities, aggregated $5,130,235,940.81, a net increase during the year of $597,804,693.83.

SHARES HELD BY WOMEN.

The reported capital of the National banks on the first Monday of July was $770,594,535, divided into 8,834,404 shares held by 318,735 shareholders, the average par value of shares being $87.23. The average par value is due to the large number of banks located in the New England and Eastern States, which were converted into National banking associations and with stock divided into shares of less than $100 each. The returns also show that 1,838,440 shares were held by 104,534 women; in other words, that while nearly one-third of the stockholders were women, their holdings amounted to approximately one-fifth of the entire stock of National banking associations.

During the past year twenty-six National banks, including one theretofore in voluntary liquidation, were placed in the charge of receivers. Six of the associations, however, have been restored to solvency and permitted to resume business, the receivers being discharged. Eight of the failures were due to fraudulent management or the dishonesty of the cashiers. Within the past twelve months the affairs of fifteen National banks, theretofore placed in the charge of receivers, were fully settled by the payment of final dividends to creditors, leaving seventy-three pending trusts.

From official sources and from banks direct returns have been received showing the condition of 9,519 banks, other than National, with aggregate resources of $8,542,839,336.

Reports were received from 6,923 commercial banks, 585 loan and trust companies, 1,157 savings banks, (of which 668 were of the mutual class without capital stock,) and from 854 private banks and bankers.

The capital stock of the State banks is $347,421,197, and individual deposits $2,078,218,049. The number of reporting banks of this character is 961 greater than in 1903, and there is an increase in assets of approximately $372,000,000.

In 1903 reports were received from 331 loan and trust companies, having aggregate resources of $2,298,554,063. For the current year reports have been received from 585 corporations of this character, having assets of $2,380,257,747.

Returns were obtained from 854 private banks, against 1,174 in 1903. The assets of banks of this character, as reported in 1903, were $169,049,821, against $123,549,809 for the present year. The decrease in the number of private banks and bankers reporting and corresponding drop in their volume of assets is attributable to the fact that during the past year a large number of private banks were converted into State banks, over 100 of such private institutions in the State of Wisconsin.

Among the recommendations contained in the Controller's report are the passing of an act repealing the limitation on the proportion of the circulation of any bank which may be issued in notes of the denomination of $5; the repeal of Section 3 of the act of July 9, 1882, which limits the amount of lawful money which may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by National banks reducing their circulation to $3,000,000 during any calendar month, and the enactment of legislation in regard to the liquidation and consolidation of National banks and the extension of their corporate existence, in the interest of better and more efficient administration and for the better protection of the rights of the shareholders of National banks.

GEN. ANDRE'S ASSAILANT DEAD FROM SUFFOCATION

Circumstances Indicate That M. Syveton Killed Himself.

TRIAL WAS TO BEGIN TO-DAY

Opening in Fireplace Plugged with Newspaper — The Deputy's Sensational Acts in the Chamber.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—M. Syveton, the Nationalist Deputy, whose action in striking War Minister André in the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 4 led to the Minister's resignation, was found dying this afternoon at his apartments at Neuilly, having been asphyxiated by gas. He died at 4 o'clock.

Various circumstances have caused a belief that M. Syveton committed suicide. His trial on the charge of assaulting Gen. André was to open to-morrow. M. Syveton had told his friends that he expected a sentence of two years' imprisonment. It is stated that recently, when insuring his life with an American company, he seemed much depressed, declaring he was convinced that his enemies intended to make away with him.

During the morning M. Syveton received numerous friends, the last of whom left him alone in his study at 1 o'clock. Two hours later Mme. Syveton, surprised at not seeing her husband, entered his study and found him lying on the floor unconscious. The room was full of a powerful odor from a gas stove. A doctor was immediately summoned, but pronounced the case hopeless, and the Deputy expired soon afterward.

Deputies Ferretie and Binder, intimate friends of the Syvetons, who were summoned to the house immediately after the dying Deputy was discovered, made a sensational statement in the lobbies on returning to the Chamber of Deputies. It appears that the fatal stove stood within an open fireplace of the usual type in French houses, a narrow opening in an iron plate allowing the gas to ascend the chimney. MM. Ferretie and Binder pointed out to the Magistrate who was investigating the affair that this opening was plugged with a paper, which proved to be a copy of to-day's issue of the Intransigeant, evidencing that the stoppage was effected to-day. The Deputies deduced from this that M. Syveton's death was due to crime or suicide, but refuse to accept the latter hypothesis.

The first information of the tragedy reached the Chamber when the Deputies were anxiously looking out for M. Syveton's entrance, this being the day the Chamber's order expelling him expired. His non-appearance causing surprise, inquiries were made and brought the response from the Prefecture of Police that M. Syveton had been found dead.

The news quickly spread and caused a sensation.

Gabriel Syveton had been a member of the Chamber of Deputies only two and a half years, but his career during that period had been active, not to say sensational. He started by trying to fight a duel with the retiring Deputy whom he had defeated at the polls, M. Mesureur, but the latter declined to oblige him.

Making disturbance in the Chamber was a specialty of M. Syveton's. In December, 1902, he advanced toward the Minister of Justice, M. Vallé, as if to strike him, and he was escorted out of the building by the military guard amid cheers and groans. Syveton had called Vallé a liar, and the Minister retorted by calling Syveton a wretch.

Syveton wanted to fight a duel with Vallé, but again failed to secure a meeting, the matter being arranged by mutual friends.

Syveton's famous assault on Gen. André was committed last Nov. 4. He struck the General in the face with such force that the Minister was obliged to keep to his room for several days. The General was unable, owing to his official position, to fight a duel, but a friend, Capt. Gall, acted in his stead. He and Syveton exchanged two shots, but nobody was injured. Afterward the French Government decided to place Syveton on trial on the charge of assaulting a Minister while the latter was exercising his official functions.

M. Syveton represented the Second District of the Seine in the Chamber. In politics he was a Republican Nationalist, and he was a member of the League of Patriots. He was forty years old.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

DICKINSON—SOLEY.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday afternoon Miss May Soley, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, was married to Howard C. Dickinson, son of Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, by Bishop Satterlee of Washington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church.

The bride, who was escorted by her father, was frocked in a long trained white satin gown trimmed with old point lace, and wore a tulle veil. Miss Una Howland Soley, sister of the bride and the maid of honor, was in pink chiffon over pink silk, and wore a large pink-plumed picture hat. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Elizabeth Morton, Julia Edgar, Gertrude Pell, Henrietta Hoffman, Margaret Gardiner, and Elsie Howland, were gowned in varying shades of pink, and their large white lace hats were trimmed with long pink ostrich plumes. All the attendants carried pink roses.

John Amory Blake of Boston was Mr. Dickinson's best man, and the ushers were Richard K. Thorndyke of Boston, Andrew Champollion, Le Grand Griswold, John Dix, Edward H. Delafield, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Stewart Waller, Marshall Kernochan, and William G. Bowdoin of Baltimore. A small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 49 East Eightieth Street, followed the ceremony.

ARMSTRONG—PURVES.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—The marriage of Prof. W. P. Armstrong of the Princeton Theological Seminary and Miss R. S. Purves of Princeton was performed this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin D. Warfield, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Stevenson of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Miss Purves is a daughter of the late Prof. George T. Purves, who was a professor in the university. H. C. Armstrong acted as best man and Miss Eleanor Purves, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's mother.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The disturbance central north of Lake Superior Wednesday evening has increased greatly in energy, and moved rapidly to the New England Coast. It has been attended by considerable snow in the lower lake region and Eastern New York, and high northwest winds along the New York and New England Coasts. It is colder in the northern districts. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk northwesterly, diminishing Friday afternoon.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh to brisk northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from New York to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England—Fair and cold to-day; Saturday fair; diminishing northwest winds.

Eastern New York—Fair and cold to-day and Saturday; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair and colder to-day; Saturday fair; diminishing northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow to-day and Saturday; fresh northwest to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow to-day; Saturday fair; fresh northwest winds, becoming northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	32	30	36
6 A. M.	31	30	37
9 A. M.	31	36	38
12 M.	40	37	38
3 P. M.	42	36	39
6 P. M.	41	31	36
9 P. M.	40	27	32
12 P. M.	40	27	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35⅝
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1903	37
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M. and 28 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 27 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Gorham Company, Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street, New York

Announce the completion of the largest, most distinctive and desirable stock of Silverware for the Holidays they have ever exhibited, and they invite especial attention to the unusual number of Christmas Novelties, entirely original with this Company. Their stock is now presented in its entirety, and as orders take precedence according to the date they are received, too much stress cannot be laid upon the advisability of early selections.

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS and GOLDSMITHS
Broadway and 19th Street
Maiden Lane 21-23

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence C. Rice of 81 Irving Place will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Gladys Durant Rice, this afternoon. Mrs. J. Nelson Borland will give the first of two days at home at her residence, 116 East Thirty-seventh Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Georgette H. Borland, and Mrs. Harry S. Redmond will give a luncheon, followed by bridge, at her home, 11 East Fifty-fifth Street. In the evening there will be two dinner dances, the larger one at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker for their débutante daughter, Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, at which there will be a cotillion, led by Ashton de Peyster. The second dinner dance is to be given for Miss Ruth Hubbell by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, at their residence, 126 East Thirty-first Street.

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Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades will give a large dinner dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex on the evening of Jan. 5 for her niece, Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Lyman Rhoades.

***

Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons will give a small theatre party and supper on the evening of Dec. 26 for her débutante niece, Miss Sylvia Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons.

***

Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best will give a small dance at her residence, 18 East Fiftieth Street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 17, for her daughter, Miss Anita Best. Mrs. Best and Miss Best are to give an "at home" to-morrow.

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Mrs. William B. Hornblower will give a reception on Dec. 17 at her residence, 7 East Eighty-ninth Street.

***

Mrs. Hackstaff of 38 East Fifty-seventh Street will give the second of two teas on Thursday, Dec. 13.

***

Mrs. Stuart Duncan has invitations out for a small dance to be given on Wednesday evening at her residence, 1 East Seventy-fifth Street.

***

The first of the Thursday evening dinner dances for the season took place last evening in the large ballroom at Delmonico's. This series was organized several years since by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, and the old Knickerbocker set always attends in force. There are thirty-two patronesses, and while each receives her own guests, there is also a general Reception Committee, composed of Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and Miss Louise Ward McAllister. The guests arrived at 8 o'clock and were seated at small tables in the large ballroom. After the dinner was served and while the tables were being cleared from the ballroom coffee was served in the palm room. The cotillion began about 10 and was led by J. Montgomery Strong, dancing with Miss Frances de Peyster. The favors were, for the ladies, long staffs, trimmed with sweeping plumes of paper in pastel tints, and for their partners heraldic shields. The men who had no partners received long golden arrows, shot through large pink roses. The patronesses for the dinner dances of this year are Mrs. William Baylis, Mrs. M. L. Delafield, Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. C. H. Dodge, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. C. L. Hackstaff, Mrs. Louis C. Hasell, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Miss Louise E. Hollins, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. H. H. Landon, Mrs. W. G. Langdon, Mrs. Edward Leverich, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. W. G. Low, Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. A. P. Montant, Mrs. David H. Morrison, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. C. A. Peabody, Mrs. G. B. Post, Mrs. E. N. Potter, Mrs. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Edward Ripley, Mrs. J. E. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt, Mrs. I. E. Schermerhorn, Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, and Mrs. T. E. Wetherill. Among the débutantes at last night's dance were the Misses Elizabeth and Julia Dodge and the Misses Alice Hasell, Blanche Shoemaker, Constance Knower, Dorothy Grinnell, Gabriella Dexter, Grace Ruggles, Helen Trotter, Jone Page, Florence Macy, Martha Strong, Janet Dana, Edith Landon, and Georgette Borland. About 300 attended the dance.

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The Neighborhood Cotillions also had the first of the season's dances last night at Dodworth's, where the cotillion was led by Herbert Coffin, and for which the favors were baskets and rattles for the girls and Japanese match boxes and trumpets for the men. This set of dances has a limited membership, the idea from the start being to keep it small so that it might be more like a private than a semi-public class. The patronesses are Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Carrington Royce, Mrs. E. C. Bodman, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, and Mrs. Francke Bosworth. The new members include Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Rogers, the Misses Ward, Alice Wardwell, Irene Shepard, Mary Douglas Bosworth, Elizabeth Hannah, Sarah and Alice Barnett, Isabel Cary, Eva Lawrence, and the Misses Sedley, Oliver Perry, Frederick S. Woodruff, Charles H. Woodruff, Jr., Harry Britton, Stephen P. Clarke, Thomas J. Halsowell, Langdon Greer, and G. E. Hasbrouck.

Miss Jones Weds Marquis d'Ajeta.

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 8.—Miss Martina Potter Jones, daughter of Dr. J. D. Jones of New Jersey, was married to-day to the Marquis Lanza d'Ajeta. The bride was accompanied to the altar by her mother and brother.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK GOTTFRIED, forty-seven years old, died suddenly at his home in Upper Montclair Wednesday afternoon of cerebral hemorrhage. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. Mr. Gottfried was a hardware merchant in New York, and had lived in Upper Montclair for twelve years.

VALENTINE SNEDEKER died yesterday at his home, 55 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was born in Hempstead, L. I., seventy-two years ago. He was a Trustee of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church for many years. He leaves a son, a daughter, and a grandson. Funeral services will be held in his home to-morrow afternoon.

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emily Harrison, in Forest Avenue, Caldwell, N. J., Wednesday night aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Taylor served in the war of the rebellion as a Second Lieutenant in Company F, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry. He was one of the charter members of Wheeler Post, G. A. R., of Montclair. A widow and five daughters survive him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There are two kinds of manufacturers that ought to advertise—those who have all the business they can attend to, and those who have not.

It may seem strange to preach advertising to the manufacturer whose plant is running to its full capacity and who finds it difficult to keep up with his orders.

But what guaranty has such a manufacturer that this happy condition will continue?

Advertising is an insurance against future disaster. It creates persistent, ever-increasing demand. The advertising of to-day will not only bring present orders but familiarize everybody with your trade-mark and the merits of your goods.

Thus at the time when you need it most the impulse gained by past advertising will carry you safely over what might otherwise be a fatal situation.

The second class—the manufacturer whose capacity is larger than the demand—must do one of two things: advertise his brand of goods and place himself in a position where the public will demand them and insist on having them; or be content to take a place far back in the rear.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL reaches over 1,000,000 American homes every month, and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, the leading American weekly magazine, reaches 700,000 homes. With an average of five readers to each magazine this means a total of 8,500,000 desirable people. Neither publication is sold by any gift or premium scheme. Each copy represents a bona-fide, interested, paying subscriber.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
New York Boston Chicago

Persons contemplating the purchase of a piano, either for a Christmas present or for their own use, should see

The New PIANOLA PIANO

"The First Complete Piano"

BEFORE making their selection.

The Pianola Piano is on Continual Demonstration at Aeolian Hall.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
362 Fifth Avenue,
Aeolian Hall, near 34th St., New York.

Neophyte's Charges Not Proven.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 8.—The ten members of the local branch of the Order of Eagles who were accused of assaulting John Hunns while the latter was being initiated into the order, were found not guilty by Judge Pearns in the City Court to-day.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Snobs' Paradise

By Spencer Harley

Something about our political peerage and its members; a society of politicians and check books. The city of Washington is the snobs' paradise, the seventh heaven of delight for people who are tremendously impressed with their own importance and must flaunt it before the world. Politicians, like actors, love the glare of the limelight, and their education does not encourage the virtue of modesty.

Railway Rake-Offs

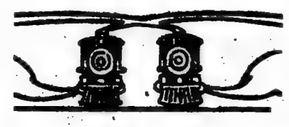

By HENRY M. HYDE

The man who owns the plum-tree. Why some men with three-thousand-dollar jobs can spend ten thousand a year. Three remedies for the rake-off evil.

In this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine at 5 cents the copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Illustrated Books of Travel, etc.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's — The Road in Tuscany

Reveals the real Italy which only those know who get away from towns and trains into its wealth of color and fragrance. The book is genial, leisurely, charming, with a peculiarly attractive, intimate touch. *With over 200 Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. 2 vols. $9.00 net*

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's — Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation

"Is the most profound and suggestive work yet written about this people."—*Argonaut.*
"It throws more light on Japanese character than all the books put together that foreigners have written about the land."—*New York Sun.* *Cloth, $2.00 net (postage 13c.)*

Miss A. C. Laut's — Pathfinders of the West

Tells the thrilling, adventurous, unknown history of the discovery of the Northwest, combining history more true than the histories with the fascination inseparable from any account of the dare-devil exploits of Radisson. *Illustrated. $2.00 net (postage 21c.)*

Mr. Clifton Johnson's — Highways and Byways of the South

"One of the books to be read for the sheer pleasure of enjoyment."—*Southern Churchman.*
"It is in some respects the most interesting and valuable of all his books."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.* *Cloth, $2.00 net (postage 20c.)*

Mr. Hamilton W. Mable's — Backgrounds of Literature

A Holiday edition with a chapter on the Hawthorne country added to his descriptions of the scenes which helped shape the lives of Wordsworth, Emerson, Goethe, Scott, Whitman, etc. *Fully Illustrated. Cloth, $2.00 net (postage 15c.)*

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

TIFFANY & Co.

Christmas Gifts for Europe

To insure delivery by Christmas, gifts for friends in Europe should be ready Dec. 12th, for shipment on steamer sailing not later than Dec. 14th

Union Square New York

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

DICKINSON—SOLEY.—On Dec. 8, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, May Woolsey Soley, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, to Howard Cocks Dickinson.

STEVENS—SEELY.—Thursday, Dec. 8, 1904, at the Church of the Disciples, 323 West 56th St., New York, by the Rev. Benjamin G. Denman, Alice Caroline, daughter of Daniel J. Seely of St. John, New Brunswick, to Frederic W. Stevens of New York.

TAPPIN—FRANCKE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick, Elise Irving Francke, daughter of Charles R. Huntington.

DIED.

BATES.—At his late residence, Farmhurst Farm, New Rochelle, N. Y., Charles S., son of the late Martin Bates.
Funeral services Saturday at 12 o'clock at the Farm, Wilmot Road, New Rochelle. Interment private.
Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1904, after a long illness, Annie E. Campbell, daughter of the late Donald and Jane Hincken Campbell.
Funeral private.

DUHAIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the Plaza Hotel, Claude L. Faye Duhain, only son of Louis and Mary Faye Duhain, in the 30th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Leo's Church, 28th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HULL.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, Hannah R., beloved wife of George M. Hull, aged fifty-six years.
Funeral services on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M., from residence, 111 7th St., N. E.

KEATING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1904, at 1:40 P. M., at Pittsburg, Frances Rowland, daughter of Francis A. and Emma Howland Keating, aged 5 years 3 months.
Funeral mass at Verona Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment private later. Please omit flowers.

McKENNA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1904, at 9 A. M., James J., oldest son of John T. and Ann McKenna, (nee Moan.)
Funeral from the parents' residence, 2,125 Liberty Av., Pittsburg, Penn., Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem mass in St. Patrick's Church at 9 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McNAMARA.—At her residence, 226 West 45th St., Dec. 7, 1904, Rose, widow of James McNamara, in her 82d year.
Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

MITCHELL.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, Dec. 7, 1904, Samuel S. Mitchell, son of the late Matthew Mitchell, and brother of the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, in the 63th year of his age.
Funeral at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 10, on the arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from New York.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, Edgar P., son of William H. and Louise B. Rogers, in his 26th year.
Friends and relatives are invited to funeral services at 103 Hancock St., on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.

SNEDEKER.—Dec. 8, of pneumonia, Valentine Snedeker in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 55 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

TELLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, Louise, relict of Dr. S. Teller.
Funeral services from her late residence, 234 Central Park West, on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 9:30 A. M.

WYLIE.—On Dec. 6, at Roosevelt, L. I., after a long illness, Anna M., daughter of the late John B. and Elizabeth McNeil Wylie.
Funeral private.
New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'l'g 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery. 2315 acres of beautiful country. Office 46 West 34th St., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Magazine for Christmas—a great de luxe volume of 180 pages—is now on the newsstands. It is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of magazine making ever produced.

The Masquerader

What tremendous force, what dynamical energy a book must have to crash through the barriers which a thousand other books interpose and win to the heights of success. For after all the best of books is only a cunning placing of words in proper relation one to the other—words free as air and words which any one may use and fondle and juggle with.

Why is it that in the hands of one writer these words become a "Masquerader" book, quickening the pulse, flushing the face, bringing with them tears and laughter, the gasp of dreams come true, the thrill of vivid life; and the same words in the hands of a less skilled writer spell simply—mush?

Since the hour of publication "The Masquerader" has sold more than three copies every minute of its young book-life.
Every review of it has been enthusiastic.
Every conventional law seems violated by the man and woman, yet none is.
It is a book to keep permanently and to re-read.
It does not teach any lesson.
Things happen.
It gives one something real to talk about.

Some hint of the force and passionate energy of the work is suggested in the following extract from the N. Y. Mail.

"This is a story of a strong man and a strong woman and their high-handed grasping for happiness in the face of the moral law. The woman, magnificent in her love, rises above considerations of conventions, above fear, above conscience. Circumstances give her the right to follow the dictates of an overwhelming passion. * * * It will take rank with the few really good books."

NEW GIFT BOOKS

A Journey in Search of Christmas

This is one of Owen Wister's rollicking Lin McLean stories, full of the humor and pathos of western life. It is one of those enlivening tales for which the author of "The Virginian" is noted, and in its pretty red, gold, and green cover with marginal decorations and pictures in tint, it is most appropriate for the holidays.

The Luxury of Children

One may confidently say that here is a volume that surpasses anything in the way of a holiday book. With the daintiest of soft pale green bindings, and full-page illustrations in colors by Sarah S. Stilwell, and with the prettiest of marginal decorations on every page, it is a joy to behold. It contains some of the most delightful writing that has ever come from the genial pen of Edward S. Martin. Pictorially it is a fairyland of little ones.

The Castle Comedy

A romance in lavender and ivory and gold—quite the prettiest book of the season—with a dashing tale that will help while away a fireside evening. It is bound in lavender silk with ivory and gold ornaments. Within are colored paintings and marginal decorations reproduced from originals by Elizabeth Shippen Green. The story is by Thompson Buchanan, who knows how to tell a tale and to draw a delightful heroine.

Over the Hill to the Poor-House

And its companion piece "Over the Hill from the Poor-House" are Will Carleton's best known poems. In fact they are known everywhere. In this new illustrated holiday edition there is a preface by Mr. Carleton telling some interesting facts about the poems and their early vogue. A holiday gift sure to be welcomed anywhere.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

TEN TEAMS LEFT IN SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE

Caldwell and Hooper Quit Riding and Rockowitz Drops Out.

LIVELY SPRINTING DURING DAY

Struggle for the Lead Sharp and Interesting—Walthour Repentant and Sorry He Withdrew.

2 O'CLOCK SCORE—98TH HOUR.

	Miles.	Laps.
Vanderstuyft and Stol	1,671	5
Root and Dorlon	1,671	5
Breton and Gougoltz	1,671	4
Samuelson and Williams	1,671	4
Turville and Mettling	1,671	3
Krebs and Fogler	1,671	3
Keegan and Logan	1,671	3
Dussot and Mazan	1,671	2
Downing and Limberg	1,671	2
Palmer and Agras	1,671	2
Rockowitz and Sulkins	1,620	4

Record—1,901 miles.

Varied only by sprints made at infrequent intervals, the six-day bicycle race plodded along yesterday with the riders left in the contest waiting and reserving strength for the finish and the spectators waiting and hoping for something exciting to turn up. From present indications the six-day contest promises to be in fact a two or three hours race for very tired men to-morrow night, for, as has been the case throughout the early stages of the struggle, the leaders keep close together, satisfied to hold their respective places at this stage of the contest, each in the expectation of being able to outpace the others at the finish.

The close of the fourth day found eleven teams still represented on the track, though only ten actually were in the struggle, Sulkins riding on without hope of aid from his partner, Rockowitz, though under strict interpretation of the rules the east side riders already are out of the race.

In the late afternoon the leading two teams and two teams of the second division gained a lap on the other riders. In the evening there was another sharp burst by the leading division, but the only result of this was that the trailers dropped back one lap. This was followed by a burst from Sulkins, and the crowd cheered again, though the other riders paid no attention to the east side cycler, whose team is about a hundred miles behind, even should Sulkins be recognized officially as being still a contender.

The dispute between the managers of the race and the ten riders, composing five teams, who quit the race on Wednesday, led by Walthour, has been settled to all practical purposes, though the riders who defied the ruling of the National Cycling Association officials in the long contest and quit in protest against the decision giving to Vanderstuyt and Stol a protested lap, will remain under suspension pending action by the Board of Control. The recalcitrant riders seemingly are repentant already, as the ringleader, Walthour, presented himself unsolicited at the Bartholdi Hotel yesterday afternoon seeking a conference with Manager P. T. Powers. After a short talk with Mr. Powers the rider wrote a statement as follows:

> The statements attributed to me regarding the six-day bicycle race now in progress at Madison Square Garden, in which I was quoted as saying that the race was a "fake," are absolutely false. In the heat of passion over what I considered my wrongs I may have made several statements that could have been construed into attacks against the honesty of the six-day contests. I never took part in a "fake" race, and I never was approached in any way by P. T. Powers or any one else connected with six-day racing at Madison Square Garden as to how I should ride. There was never any agreement that the riders should not steal a lap, either between the riders themselves or between the riders and the management. In all my dealings with Mr. Powers I was always treated with the utmost fairness and honesty.

Fast as the field dwindled yesterday popular interest in the contest was keen, and following a day when the average attendance was about 5,000, the great hall was filled to the limit of its capacity in the evening. All the reserved seats were sold out long before 8 o'clock, and the balconies and galleries again were filled to the aisles and standing room back of the seats. Though exciting features were not frequent, the crowds throughout the day kept enthusiasm up to the proper cheering pitch because everybody confidently expected an exciting outbreak at any moment, and so cheerfully cheered on the short sprints that were the only enlivening feature of the morning and afternoon.

The teams that dropped out of the race during the day were those of the "Yankee-Western" partnership, Caldwell and Hooper, in the forenoon, and the "East Side Hebrew" team, Rockowitz and Sulkins, in the afternoon. The east siders dropped behind steadily from the early morning hours, Rockowitz failing fast as the day wore on, though Sulkins made a brave effort to keep the team's score up.

The other team that dropped out had less cause than the east siders for admitting defeat, though the defeat was none the less thorough. This was the "Yankee-Western" pair, of which Hooper was one of the strongest and fastest men in the race in the very hour that he was thrown out of the contest by the failure of his partner. This partner, Caldwell, was doubled up by cramps in the morning, and to a doctor made a reluctant confession that he was thirsty and heated after being relieved by Hooper he had indulged freely in ice cream. This, coupled with fatigue and ill-nourishment through the race, left Caldwell so weak that he could not go on the track to relieve Hooper in the early part of the morning.

Only a little later the fact was made known to Hooper and other riders that Pat Keegan of the "Two Turks" team also had been too free in his use of ice cream, which he had mixed with beer, and was so sick that the physician in attendance on the riders had determined to order him out of the race. Hooper kept riding in the belief that Keegan would be withdrawn, and that then a rearrangement of teams would permit Hooper and Logan to keep on in the race with a winning chance. Keegan, in spite of ice cream and beer, refused to be thrown out, however, and rallied so fast after a warming up sprint in the forenoon that the doctor withdrew his prohibition, and Keegan kept on in the race with his original partner, while Hooper, disappointed of any chance for a new team mate, dropped out of the race with Caldwell, who came in for some well-placed remarks concerning his appetite for ice cream and his choice of the time for indulging it. Prior to the time of the withdrawal of the east side time, Rockowitz and Sulkins had been lapped repeatedly. Rockowitz being so fatigued that all the other men in the race had to do was to start for a lap to gain it.

In the relative positions of the other men, barring Hooper and Caldwell, there were no changes, until late in the afternoon, as, tired as they were, especially Downing of the California pair, even the laggards followed the pace of the sprinting leaders until just before 4 o'clock. Then it was that Gougoltz and Breton started the most spectacular sprint of the day, in a final concerted effort to regain the lap advantage held by Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol. First one and then the other of the Swiss-French pair raced out in front, but Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol were on the alert, and refused to be caught napping. All the other men followed the sprinting pacemakers, but one by one they dropped off until at the end of the long sustained effort, only Samuelson and Williams were left at the heels of the fighting first flight. When the effort had worn out all engaged in it, the two teams tied for the lead, Root and Dolon and Vanderstuyft and Stol, were a lap in front, while Gougoltz and Breton and Samuelson and Williams had gained one lap each on the other riders, and were tied for second place.

It was a matter of remark all through the day that the contestants left in the race all were strong and fresh, and looked remarkably well for men who had been engaged in so long a race. Even the bandages that had been worn in the earlier days of the contest disappeared in most cases with results that were more or less disappointing to a considerable portion of the spectators who, basing their views on spectacles furnished by other races, looked for worse things.

A feature of the afternoon was a handicap at one mile and a quarter for amateurs, won by Ed Rupprecht from the twenty-yard mark, with David Machoy, twenty yards, second, and Oscar Goecke third, in 2:05. Another special in the evening was with five professional riders starting at one mile, which was won by W. S. Fenn.

CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Lowenberg and Coleman Winners in Championship Tourney at Daly's.

Consistent steadiness with the cue on the part of Albert Lowenberg and H. A. Coleman yesterday brought them through winners in the matches of the local amateur Class B championship tournament. Lowenberg defeated James Vantine by the score of 250 to 171, and Coleman defeated Louis A. Servatius by 250 to 144. Both of the competitions at the fourteen-inch balk line game, with two counts allowed in balk, were played in Maurice Daly's Academy and attracted many of the foremost amateurs, including J. Byron Stark, Dr. A. B. Miller, Florian Tobias, Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney, Charles Norris, and others.

In his match with Vantine in the evening Lowenberg was faced with many difficult problems. Many of these he overcame with masse shots that were daring in their conception. The best was the fourth shot of the twenty-first inning in which the cue ball encircled the object balls. Vantine appeared to be overanxious, and when he had the balls close either drew too finely or used more English than was necessary and missed all of his good chances. The summary:

Albert Lowenberg—3 0 1 1 6 12 4 1 23 0 0 0 0 16 13 8 20 0 0 1 2 9 0 1 7 0 5 10 2 18 10 0 3 0 3 0 0 11 9 1 6 5 8 1 0 4 0 0 4 4. Total, 250 points; average, 5 5-49; high runs, 29, 23, and 20.

James Vantine—0 5 2 0 0 1 1 8 1 0 0 2 1 8 1 0 13 0 16 0 1 0 5 0 0 21 7 17 0 1 0 2 1 3 0 6 1 9 5 16 0 6 1 2 0 0 0 0 6. Total, 171 points; average, 3 22-49; high runs, 23, 17, and 16.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Coleman outclassed Servatius in the matinée game, and the veteran of the old Amateur Athletic union tournaments made his poorest showing of the series. From the bank shot Coleman took the lead, his first three innings netting him 45, counted with runs of 5, 18, and 22, all made by cleverly executed ball-to-ball shots. Servatius was in poor form, with the result that he kept the balls rolling widely about the table. On his eighth and ninth turns at the table Servatius threatened to overtake his opponent by counting runs of 16 and 15. Both of these clusters of carroms contained several of the most illuminating bank, two or three cushion shots of the match. A relapse on the part of Servatius allowed Coleman to continue in front, although he was often non-plused at the spread leaves with which Servatius forced him to begin his innings.

On the last half of his string Coleman began to display his skill, and in this portion of the contest he made runs of 13, 18, 18, 16, 18, and 15, completing his string with an unfinished run of 28 that was the gem of the match for close billiards. Servatius had a single flash of brilliancy in the last half of the match. It added 30 buttons to his string, each representing a finely executed round-the-table shot. But Servatius's light dwindled and faded after this bit of good cue work in his twenty-first inning, while Coleman became stronger and gained the victory. Summary:

H. A. Coleman—5 18 22 0 4 0 4 5 6 1 0 2 6 0 11 0 1 2 3 13 18 18 5 5 16 0 1 13 15 1 5 5 5 0 0 0 1 8 28. Total, 250 points; average, 6 16-39; high runs, 28, 22, and 18.

Louis A. Servatius—7 1 0 5 1 4 1 16 15 7 3 0 5 4 14 0 0 2 0 3 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 7 3 2 1 1 0 3 2 1 0 0. Total, 144 points; average, 3 30-38; high runs, 30, 16, and 15.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Owing to an injury to his wrist received by a fall two weeks ago, "Willie" Hoppe has been compelled to call off the final night's play which was scheduled for Saturday in his 2,000-point match with William Catton of Chicago at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn.

MOTOR CLUB ELECTION.

Opposition Triumphs and Secures Presidency of New York Club.

Charles H. Hyde was elected President last night of the New York Motor Club at the annual meeting held in its new rooms, at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. His name was presented by the opposition faction in the club, while the regular ticket had Samuel A. Miles as the Presidential nominee. Just before the meeting forty-five new names were presented to the Board of Directors for election. Many of them, it was claimed, came from the supporters of Mr. Hyde, and there was considerable discussion as to whether their availability for election to membership meant the right to vote. It was finally decided to admit them, and, as Mr. Miles then saw that his defeat was certain, he withdrew his name as a candidate, and the election of Mr. Hyde was unanimous.

The other officers elected were: First Vice President—Samuel A. Miles; Second Vice President—W. J. P. Moore; Treasurer—A. L. McMurray; Secretary—L. B. Smith; Directors—Angus Sinclair, F. G. Griffin, and J. T. Martin. A stereopticon lecture on automobile races, illustrated with scenes from the leading events of the year, followed. Nearly one hundred members were present.

AUTOISTS TO FIGHT LAW.

Test Case to be Made Against the Licensing of Motor Vehicles.

A test case to establish the constitutionality of the law requiring all automobiles to be licensed and bear a number or other designating mark is to be made in a short time by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. "A committee of lawyers will soon be appointed," said General Manager Samuel A. Miles, "to take the proper steps to test the constitutionality of the law. We are going to test the matter from a National standpoint, so that what is fair for the owner of an automobile in one State may be equally so in another State. At present the different State laws cause much trouble to motor car tourists, because, if one uses his car to any extent in two or more States, it means usually that he must get separate licenses in each State. There has been a great deal of adverse criticism about the matter by owners of machines, but no one thus far has taken the initiative to make a test case. As an association we may be able to conduct the affair more satisfactorily than if the case were left to an individual to fight."

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.—The races at Oakland to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course—Won by Jerusha, 103 pounds, (Davis,) 5 to 2; Little Soldier, 103, (Travers,) 5 to 1, second; Lady Goodrich, 108, (Bell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Glendene, Macene, Saccharate, Vel, Sunrose, and Maid of Fermoy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and one hundred yards—Won by Profitable, 87 pounds, (Greenfield,) 10 to 1; Scotsman, 109, (Michaels,) 7 to 5, second; Vaughan, 105, (Minder,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48⅘. Step Around, Constable, Gold Finder, Flaneur, and Vigoroso also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course—Won by Alone, 101 pounds, (Travers,) 15 to 1; McGregor, 109, (Knapp,) 7 to 2, second; Heathus, 106, (Loague,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:11⅘. Giacoma, Daker, Bill Short, The Gadfly, Lady Greenwood, and Dixelle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Misty's Pride, 109 pounds, (Knapp,) 4 to 1; Claude, 116, (Dominick,) 7 to 5, second; Iridius, 116, (Davis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Albuis, Fossil, Padua, Dr. Leggo, Indicate, and Head Dance also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by Silent Water, 102 pounds, (Greenfield,) 1 to 3, won; The Lieutenant, 107, (Michaels,) 6 to 1, second; Maxtress, 102, (Travers,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Barney Dreyfuss, Instrument, Salto, Facta, and Isabute also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards—Won by Badly Used, 104 pounds, (Helgesen,) 6 to 1; Meistersinger, 107, (Kunz,) 5 to 1, second; Homage, 99, (Davis,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Sugden, J. V. Kirby, Mocorito, Hermencia, and Mr. Farnum also ran.

Hildebrand in the Saddle Again.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 8.—Jockey Hildebrand resumed riding at Ascot to-day for the first time since his bad fall on Hachmeister last week. He piloted two mounts to victory and was second on two others. Three favorites won. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Sportsman, 105 pounds, (Kent,) 5 to 1; Light of Day, 105, (Hildebrand,) 7 to 2, second; Useful Lady, 105, (Moriarity,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Brookdale, King Promise, Black Joe, Hersain, and Miss Powell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by Miss Provo, 107 pounds, (Narvaez,) 5 to 2; Fiery Foot, 112, (Passe,) 50 to 1, second; Chief Aloha, 112, (Tullett,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:08⅘. James J. Corbett, Frierline, Prince Mont, Suave, and Breton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Tim Payne, 103 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 5; Golden Light, 100, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1, second; Dolly Welthoff, 100, (Kent,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Ascetic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards—Won by Jingler, 100 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 5 to 2; Mammon, 102, (Walsh,) 9 to 2, second; Anirad, 96, (Miller,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Blue Ridge, Potrero Grande, and Ulloa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Slauson course—Won by El Otroe, 106 pounds, (Lawrence,) 3 to 1; Doctor C., 102, (Hildebrand,) 2 to 1, second; Tyrolean, 100, (McDaniels,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:10⅘. Cotillion, Mart Gentry, Ralph Reese, and E. L. Johnson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards—Won by Lanark, 91 pounds, (McDaniel,) 5 to 1; Mr. Robinson, 98, (Clark,) 5 to 1, second; Phyz, 102, (Sinnott,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:47⅘. Miracle II., Jaly Gyp, Tom Hawk, and Pilot also ran.

TURF RULINGS ENDED BY BOARD OF REVIEW

No Decision as to Legality of E. E. Smathers's Purchase.

B. DEMAREST IS EXONERATED

Local Trainer Proves That Murphy Did Not Own Charley Stiles, the Trotter, When He Drove Him.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association entered upon the third and what proved to be the last day of the annual meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, and after an executive session lasting at least five hours a final adjournment was taken until next May. It was stated that a total of 160 cases were on the docket, but decisions were rendered in only a small proportion of that number.

One case of more than usual interest in which no decision was made was that of E. E. Smathers, who was accused of violating a rule in purchasing the trotter Dr. Strong, 2:07½, at the Readyille Grand Circuit meet while a race, in which the horse was a starter, was in progress. Z. H. Travis of Toledo, Ohio, was also a defendant with Mr. Smathers. The board deferred any decision in the matter, and Secretary Gocher was instructed to communicate with the judges of the race in question and direct them to appear before the board and show cause why they should not be penalized for allowing the sale to take place. It appears that the rule under which the charges were brought is more or less ambiguous, and the board was unable to arrive at any decision respecting Mr. Smathers's connection with the case.

Another important case from a local point of view was that of "Barney" Demarest, the well-known trainer and driver, who became seriously entangled with the affairs of Jere Murphy, upon the latter's statement before the board at its meeting last May. Murphy declared, when he applied for reinstatement, that he had owned and raced Volo Maid, 2:13; Charley Stiles, 2:15¼, and Gadabout, 2:19, and that Demarest had driven for him. This statement produced a decided sensation.

It appeared upon the trial that Demarest owned Gadabout, and, while it was shown that Eli Selig had possession of the bill of sale of Volo Maid, the board decided that she was really owned by Murphy and that Selig held the bill of sale as collateral for a loan. Demarest, in consequence, was punished to the extent of paying back the earnings of the mare while he drove her, about $250, and in addition was fined $50. In the case of Charley Stiles, Demarest had as witnesses W. R. Cook of Morristown, N. J.; John Maginn of this city, Luke Preston of Boston, and John Moon of Boston to prove that Arthur J. Mahan, who was not a suspended member, and not Murphy, owned the horse when Demarest drove him. The board seemed to be satisfied with the evidence, and exonerated Demarest from further blame in the matter.

John M. Budington of Albion, N. Y., was envolved in an alleged case of "ringing," the charge being made that the chestnut mare Isabella W, which he owned, was in reality Maud Emperor, pacer, with a record of 2:10½. Budington explained that he had bought the mare in Detroit under the name of Isabella W, and had intended to drive her simply for pleasure. She showed so much speed, however, that he decided to race her. He sold a part interest in the mare to John Slosson of Knowlesville, N. Y., who took her over the Northern New York Circuit and won something like $785. The identity of the mare was not questioned until she broke her leg in a race. Budington said that he could not recall the name of the man from whom he bought the mare. The board decided that Budington and Fred Leonard, also of Albion, should stand suspended till the winnings of the horse under the fictitious names were returned for redistribution, and $50 paid for the recording of the change of name. John W. Slosson was suspended until the winnings were paid back, and W. J. Nowton of Buffalo, N. Y., and Allie Smith of Albion were suspended until the recording fee was paid.

AUTO YACHT OF HIGH SPEED.

Raymond Hoagland's New Boat Has Successful Trial Test on Newark Bay.

One of the largest and most substantial motor yachts for pleasure purposes that have been built this year has just been completed by the Electric Launch Company of Bayonne, N. J., for Raymond Hoagland of Red Bank, N. J. The boat is 80 feet long and 11 feet wide, and will be used next season almost exclusively on the Shrewsbury River. The yacht had the first trial on Newark Bay and her ninety horse power automobile motors developed a speed of between sixteen and seventeen miles an hour. When the engines are in thorough working order, it is probable that this rate may be slightly increased.

Mr. Hoagland has named his new yacht the Hurrion. It has a raised deck and cabin house, possessing all of the conveniences to be found on a small steam yacht. Forward of the pilot house is a bridge deck, where the boat may be steered as well as from the pilot house. Below the bridge deck is the engine room, and there are sleeping quarters for the engineer and two members of the crew. In the main saloon arrangements have been provided for four berths, Pullman folding berths being attached to the sides of the cabin, while the owner has a private stateroom, its length being the entire width of the boat.

The power equipment of the boat contains some novel devices. A storage battery, which acts as five ballast, is placed beneath the cabin floor, and has sufficient power to operate an electric fan, affording a constant draught of fresh air and ventilation. There is also an electric air compressor, and in the galley of the yacht is a complete electric cooking equipment, including a stove, broiler, chafing dish, urn, and plate warmer. The boat can carry 100 gallons of gasoline, enabling it to cruise at full speed for 600 miles without refilling the tanks. The yacht carries two small boats, one an auto tender with a five horse power engine capable of accommodating five passengers, and having a speed of seven and a half miles an hour.

NEW NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

American League Wants to Curtail the Powers of Minor Organizations.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—If the action taken at the closing session of the American Baseball League here to-night meets with the approval of the National Baseball Commission, the power of the minor leagues will be curtailed to a great extent. The changes in the National agreement, which benefit minor leagues by raising the price of drafted players from these organizations from $750 to $1,500, and the limiting of the number of players to be drafted from one club to one man, was turned down by the delegates, and President Johnson was authorized to act for the American League in conjunction with the National League's representative and Chairman Hermann of the National Commission to frame a National agreement eliminating this clause in the agreement.

Another rule adopted by the delegates to-day and which will be submitted to the National Commission for consideration, was that in the future requests for waivers of drafted players or purchased players for services of the following year shall be allowed from the time of the beginning of the drafting season until Feb. 1 of the following year.

The effect of this rule, if adopted by the National Commission, will prevent minor league clubs from arranging with the major league clubs to draft certain players and cover them up during the drafting period and at the expiration of the drafting season secure waivers and allow the player to eventually get back to the minor league club to which he belongs.

C. W. Somers of Cleveland was re-elected Vice President of the league. President Johnson's contract runs for six more years, and as he is President, Secretary, and Treasurer of his organization no other officers had to be elected. Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Detroit representatives were placed on the Board of Directors. President Johnson's salary was raised to $10,000 a year.

The foul strike rule came up for discussion again, and after a long argument it was found that the members of the league stood four for its retention and four for its abolition.

In Cuba
the best cigars are sold for ten and twelve cents each. In New York these same brands retail from twenty cents up. High custom duties on manufactured cigars account for this.

Henry IV.
FAVORITOS
are sold 2 for 25 cents. These goods are made in Tampa, but of the best Havana and by the most skilled Spanish workmen. You pay for quality only.

Sold at clubs and first-class cigar dealers.

CRESCEUS'S RECORD FRAUDULENTLY MADE

Noted Trotting Stallion Not Entitled to His Mark of 1:59 3-4.

OWNER AND DRIVER INNOCENT

Officials of Southern Kansas Fair Association and Judges Expelled by American Trotting Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—George H. Ketcham of Toledo, Ohio, was found not guilty of establishing a fraudulent record (1:59¾) for his trotting stallion Cresceus at the Wichita, Kan., track, on Oct. 19, 1903, after a hearing of the case before the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association here to-night. The Board declared that the evidence fell short of sufficiency in establishing criminal participation in the claimed fraudulent agreement for an illegitimate record, so far as Mr. Ketcham was concerned, but decided that the record of 1:59¾ should not be allowed.

"The story detailed by Starter Jordan of the Wichita track, who declared that Mr. Ketcham had arranged with him to fix the time of Cresceus so that the world's mile record would be broked," the decision declares, "is not without considerable corroboration in matters of minor detail. We must, however, view the case before us wholly from the evidence we have, acknowledging that the chief factor has certainly convicted himself of falsehood."

While freeing Mr. Ketcham from the charge, the Board found the officials of the Southern Kansas Fair Association, on whose track the race was decided, guilty of connivance to establish a fraudulent record, expelling from the American Trotting Association President C. H. Irwin and all the other officers connected with the Wichita track at that time. The persons expelled by the Board besides Mr. Irwin are S. B. Amiden, judge; A. C. Jordan, Fred Stearns, and H. C. Eames, all of whom were found by the board to have participated in the announcement and establishment of the fraudulent record of the horse Cresceus.

JOCKEY NICOL THROWN.

Nervator Bolts and Runs Away, but Rider Is Not Badly Hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—Yorkshire Lad, which won the second race by a head in a drive, was the only successful favorite to-day. While at the post for the first race Nervator bolted into the inside fence, unseated Jockey Nicol, and ran a mile and a quarter before stopping. Nicol was only slightly injured, and the horse escaped unhurt. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Nervator, 108 pounds, (Lee,) 16 to 5; Walter Duffy, 93, (Williams,) 25 to 1, second; June Collins, 108, (Martin,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Fitzbriller, Optional, Chamblee, Marco, Bensonhurst, and Yellmantown also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Won by Yorkshire Lad, 110 pounds, (Martin,) 9 to 20; Prestige, 105, (Callahan,) 15 to 1, second; Lauros, 102, (Crimmins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:59 4-5. Frank Bill, Pawtucket, Russel A., James H. Reid, Otsego, Shock the Talent, Arc Light, and Alcantara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile. Won by Lendon, 108 pounds, (Cocolo,) 10 to 1; Arachue, 102, (McCafferty,) even, second; Irene Mac, 102, (McIntyre,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:52 3-5. Montpelier and Miss Aubrey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, handicap. Won by Gus Heidorn, 108 pounds, (McIntyre,) 7 to 1; Garnish, 110, (Martin,) 5 to 2, second; Ahola, 103, (Phillips) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:36 1-5. Minotaur and Mizzen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Gaslighter, 102 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 2; Lady Fonso, 91, (Dickson,) 20 to 1, second; Alcom R., 94, (Seder,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:58 1-5. Mamselle, Decoration, Lord Tennyson, Avenger, Reckoner, The Way, and Drummond also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Bountiful, 92, (Aubuchon,) 20 to 1; Exsol, 99, (Dickson,) 8 to 5, second; Glendon, 99, (Conway,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:55 2-5. Little Elkin, Southampton, Trossachs, Lady Free Knight, Hickory Corners, John II., Nevermore, and Flying Charcoal also ran.

N. Y. A. C. Swimming Races Postponed.

The swimming contingent of the New York Athletic Club has lost one of its most popular and progressive members by the death of David H. Bratton. Since his connection with the club Mr. Bratton was always in the foreground as an advocate of clean and manly sport, particularly aquatics. An elaborate programme of swimming exhibitions had been prepared for to-morrow evening in the tank of the club, but the events have been postponed on account of the death of Mr. Bratton.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 8, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Walter C.—C. A. Brown and another 610
ADAMS, Walter C.—C. A. Brown and another 1,708
ASTROFF, Harry, and Bernard Fein—I. Feinbloom 91
ADAMS, Alfred B.—W. T. Mead 208
ALLEN, John R.—W. F. Havemeyer 296
ALDEN, John B.—Churchman Company 259
BAMBERGER, Florence—G. F. C. Boose 208
BENTHAM, Julia—J. Wertheim 111
BARNETT, David J.—Edward A. Hoagland & Co. 33
BIRKHAHN, Charles D.—J. F. Chandler 928
BERNSTEIN, Jerald C., and Timothy T., individually and as executor—W. Fuhr 646
BARNETT, Benjamin—I. Feinbloom 538
BASSEL, Sol.—L. Leavitt 142
BOOKOE, Henry D.—New York Telephone Company 50
CAMERON, Florence—E. R. Dinsmore 150
CARR, John H.—F. S. Voorhees 673
DIAMOND, Morris—New York Telephone Company 28
DOOLEY, John J.—I. H. Sampers 1,071
DOYLE, Michael—A. Elbert 551
EAZMANN, Joseph—S. E. Stagg 64
EVERHART, Franklin, and John J. Dossert—C. J. Welbzahl 302

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

NO SNOW IN
ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY

It is unequaled for health and pleasure by any other resort, society from all sections of the country making it their Winter rendezvous. The salt air of the sea, together with the mild, dry and equable climate, has made it the most healthful place to be found in the world.

The weather during these months is ideal for outdoor life, Golfing, Automobiling, Coaching, Gunning, Yachting, Sailing, Fishing, Promenading and Rollerchairing on the famous ocean boardwalk, and numerous other diversions, while social life in the leading hotels is at its height. Musical concerts morning and evening at the Casino, and everything that makes resort life complete afforded.

Permanent Bureau of Information open daily at 1364 Broadway, above 36th St., where Mr. Lansing will distribute illustrated booklets and give all information concerning Atlantic City and its Hotels. Telephone 5567—38th.

Through vestibuled train service from New York to Atlantic City without change. The Central R. R. of New Jersey leaves Liberty Street 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. The Pennsylvania R. R. leaves West 23d Street Station 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.

LEADING HOTELS.
Hotel Brighton. F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.
Hotel Dennis. WALTER J. BUZBY.
Hotel Rudolf. CHAS. R. MYERS.
Haddon Hall. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.
Chalfonte. THE LEEDS COMPANY.
Marlborough House. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
Hotel Traymore. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
Hotel St. Charles. NEWLIN HAINES.
Galen Hall. Hotel and Sanitarium. F. L. YOUNG, Mgr.
The Wiltshire. S. S. PHOEBUS.
All of which are open throughout the year.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St.

Levy & Spandau, auctioneers, sell jewelry and silverware this day at 174 Bowery.

By virtue of execution I will sell to-day, 9 A. M., at public auction, at 320 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, lot of groceries. Jacob Subin, City Marshal.

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, executed by Charles H. Hodges and Julius Hirsch to Abigail J. Hodges, and dated Aug. 9, 1904, and filed in the Register's office of the County of New York on the 10th day of August, 1904, Samuel Newwitter, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10:30 in the forenoon, on the fourth loft at 91 Crosby St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the right, title, and interest which Charles H. Hodges and Julius Hirsch had on Aug. 10, 1904, in and to the following property, to wit: A lot of braiding machines with flanges to diamond attachments, knitting machines, (Tisch,) chenile machine, doubling, winding, crimping, and sewing machines, twisting wheels, iron wheel, looms, driving gears, driving cables and weights, tools, implements, gears, shafting, belting, spools, quills, safe, and all other fixtures and furniture now on said premises. By order of mortgagee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL DEUTSCH, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, December 10, 1904, by order of the court, at 10 A. M., at 326 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suits, coats, pants, vests, vestings, piece goods, safe, shelving, tables, chairs, forms, desks, awning, &c.

CHARLES LEHNING, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 182 Nassau Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LAFAYETTE BINDERY, Bankrupt.

An auction sale will be held on December 20, 1904, at 2 P. M., at the office of the undersigned, at 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, of all the book accounts of the bankrupt herein.

Address all inquiries to trustee.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1904.
SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
LEWIS T. KNOX, Att'y for Trustee, 208 Fifth Ave.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY BLAUNER, Alleged Bankrupt.

We, undersigned, will sell all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, tables, cutting tables, machines, cloth, cloaks, suits, linings, &c., at public auction by Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer, at his storeroom, 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on December 15th, 1904, at 2 o'clock P. M., for not less than 75% of the appraised value of said property. Property may be inspected at the above premises at any time on December 14th, 1904.

JOHN DAVIS, Receiver.
JULIUS G. KREMER, Attorney for Receiver, New York City.
Dated New York, December 9th, 1904.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c. One—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

$5,000 buys half interest 7-year established elevator manufactory; good opportunity. Elevator, Box 187 Times.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Consult Stewart
if you want to buy or sell a business quickly. 33 East 21st St.

WANTED—Young man with $10,000 for interest in growing manufacturing business. Electrical, 147 Times Office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

First-class music store in live city of 45,000 inhabitants, located on most prominent business street; owner has other business, therefore this must be sold at once. Address K. L., Box 206 Times.

A good way to get money for the holidays by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED.
Your old claims collected without charge unless successful; bank references; expert attorneys' advice free. Address the BEBBO MERCANTILE AGENCY, 150 Nassau St.

Manufacturing company desires the services of a reliable broker or stock salesman to handle Treasury stock on a very attractive proposition; liberal terms with right party. Answer, stating particulars as to experience and qualifications, Hudson, Treasurer, Box 140 Times.

F. R. CRUIKSHANK & CO., INSURANCE BROKERS, 50 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, seek opportunity to establish a real estate department; splendid chance for experienced man with small capital; correspondence confidential.

Capitalist wanted to help in publishing large edition and advertising in a new way three new songs, entitled "Near My Love to Love," "Near Miss Modesty," and "Near My Bride to Be," (copyrighted;) melody and word painting unparalleled; music sent on trial. Address George F. Jefferson, 45 Sands St., Brooklyn.

ELTZ, George J., and Robert Thedford—Fallon Automatic Telephone Exchange Company 126
FIELD, Cyrus J.—G. H. Ames 30
FOLKART, Charles B.—New York Telephone Company 182
FLOWER, Jewell—New York Telephone Company 61
FRIEDMAN, Ludolph—New York Telephone Company 28
FORGOTSTON, L. George—German Grob & Son 288
FRAZER, James L.—New York Telephone Company 36
FREUDENTHAL, William—G. F. Frick and another 68
FALDING, Frederick J.—H. Hyman 91
GANNON, James—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs 144
HARD, Anson W.—J. L. Wells and another, costs 26
HORGOOD, Francis U.—New York Telephone Company 47
HARRIS, Charles R.—New York Telephone Company 60
HERBERT, James—Scarsdale Publishing Company and another 63
NEW YORK COLD STORAGE COMPANY—E. Purvis and another 155
MERRICK CONSTRUCTION CO

SAY McCAULEY IS INSOLVENT.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against Man Who Skipped His Bail.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Thomas N. McCauley, formerly President of the International Mercantile Agency at 346 Broadway, which failed in August last, and who disappeared in September and has not since been heard of, by James Robinson of Montreal, a creditor, for $15,000, on two notes which were indorsed by Mr. McCauley. One of the notes, for $10,000, was made by Herman Bantly, dated Johnstown, Penn., Jan. 1, 1904, payable six months after date, and the other, for $5,000, was made by J. F. Downing, dated Erie, Penn., Nov. 9, 1903, payable eight months after date to the order of the International Mercantile Agency. Neither note was paid at maturity.

It was alleged that Mr. McCauley was insolvent, on Sept. 28 permitted the people of the State of New York to obtain a judgment for $5,000 on a forfeited bail bond, and between Sept. 1 and 28 transferred certain portions of his property to creditors to prefer them. These transfers included real estate in Cook County Ill., and $10,000 to his wife, $5,000 paid to Joseph D. Carroll of this city, and $300 paid to the proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, where he resided.

It was also alleged that on Sept. 10 he was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, his bail was moved for Sept. 28, but before that day he fled the city, his bail bond of $5,000 was forfeited, and judgment was entered against him. Prior to his arrest he had assets consisting of the real estate in Cook County, Ill., an interest as special partner in the firm of Ross M. Turner & Co. of this city, to which he contributed $1,000 capital, had considerable stock and bonds, and a claim for $24,500 against the International Mercantile Agency. After his arrest he transferred the real estate to his wife, caused all his tangible assets to be sold or reduced to portable form, and departed from the United States.

TO DECIDE 3,000 PROTESTS.

General Appraisers Now Free to Dispose of Neckwear Cases.

It was announced yesterday that the Board of United States General Appraisers would begin at once to dispose of the 3,000 accumulated protests released by the decision of the Supreme Court a few days ago in the case of Goldenberg Brothers against the United States, better known as the "lace neckwear case."

The Supreme Court denied the application of the importers for a writ to review the decision of the Court of Appeals, holding that neckwear made in part of lace was dutiable at 60 per cent. as lace wearing apparel. The importers claimed that it was dutiable at 50 per cent. as "cotton wearing apparel, including neckties and neckwear."

J. W. Hampton, counsel for the importers, announced yesterday that he would make application to the Court of Appeals to reargue the case.

Automobile Concern Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against George H. Flinn of Pittsburg, Penn., for $1,329 in favor of Smith & Mabley, incorporated, for repairing and storage of automobiles. The Sheriff attached a $15,000 racing car in an automobile repair place on West Forty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, which is said to belong to Mr. Flinn, and which has been taken apart for repairs. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

VICTOR CLAISSE.—Schedules in the assignment of Victor Claisse, manufacturer of confectionery, at 20 Wooster Street, show liabilities $6,870, nominal assets $8,827, and actual assets $4,484.

JUAN MURIEL CIGAR COMPANY.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Emile Dreyfus receiver of the Juan Muriel Cigar Company, manufacturer of cigars and cigarettes, at 1,385 and 1,387 Avenue A, on the application of Maurice Kaim, President and Treasurer, and Albert Heller, Secretary, in proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation. The company was incorporated on June 26, 1903, with a capital stock of $40,000, which was reduced to $16,000 on January, 1904. The liabilities are $20,500 and assets $11,612.

Out of Town.

BUTLER, Penn.—The Butler Builders' Supply Company has petitioned for a receiver, and the Guaranty Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Butler was appointed. Liabilities are $63,000 and assets about the same.

BOSTON.—Harold L. Bowker, doing business as a stock broker in this city as H. L. Bowker & Co., has filed in the United States District Court a petition in bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at $6,900, with assets of $200. Debts are of fifteen creditors, ten of whom had speculative accounts with the petitioner, the largest being the Mutual Stock Exchange with a claim of $1,675 and George H. Mitchell of Malden with a claim of $4,161.

CHICAGO.—Henry L. Wilson and Godfrey H. Hall were yesterday appointed receivers for Charles H. Slack & Co., grocers, on a petition of involuntary bankruptcy, filed in Judge Kohlsaat's Court. Preferential payments are alleged by creditors. Assets were asserted to be only $100,000, but the grocer himself insists that his assets are $250,000. His liabilities are admitted to be about $167,000. The firm's attorneys said to-day the receivership proceedings were traceable to suits aggregating $67,000 brought by the National Bank of Commerce of New York.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH DEUTSCH.—Joseph Deutsch, a tailor, of 953 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,030 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $7,172 is on account of an unexpired lease for rent.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT.—George W. Enright, manager at 112 West Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,654 and no assets. The debts were contracted several years ago for machinery. He resides at Whitestone.

HIRAM HOVEY HILL.—Hiram Hovey Hill, residing at 515 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,086 and no assets. The debts were contracted in New York and Boston for borrowed money, rent, board, and merchandise.

ELKIND & SCHWARTZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Elkind & Schwartz, manufacturers of furs at 101 Prince Street, show liabilities of $15,904 and assets of $2,308, consisting of stock, $1,800; accounts, $218, and cash in bank, $350. Among the creditors are Sayer & Harris, $2,418; A. Jaulus, $1,398, and A. Dorman & Son, $1,411.

MARY CLEGG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Mary S. Clegg, wife of Charles A. Clegg, show liabilities of $70,132 and nominal assets of $573,000 in real estate, consisting of forty acres, known as Sunset Park, at Haines Falls, with improvements thereon, which is incumbered for $49,000 by mortgages and mechanics' liens.

C. M. STRONG & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of C. M. Strong & Co., corporation, stock brokers at 52 Broadway, show liabilities of $32,621 and nominal assets of $11,950, consisting of office furniture, $200; notes, $3,080; accounts, $6,800; cash in receiver's hands, $1,761; stocks, $100, consisting of 100 shares of Bay State Gas, and 135 shares of Universal Fire Extinguisher Company. There are about 100 creditors.

HARRIS COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harris Cohen, manufacturer of fancy leather goods at 535 Broadway, by the following creditors: American Hide and Leather Company, $461; L. F. Robertson & Sons, $910, and F. Praskusz & Son, $2,301. It was alleged that he is insolvent, in November transferred a large part of his property, consisting of merchandise, machinery, and fixtures, to his son, Samuel Cohen, gave a chattel mortgage on machinery to some unknown man, the property has been removed, and the place is empty. He has been in this line of business since 1887.

CHARLES A. CLEGG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Charles A. Clegg, proprietor of the Sunset Park Inn, near Haines Falls, in the Catskills, show liabilities of $120,994, on which $89,426 are secured, and nominal assets of $46,825, consisting of real estate, $39,500, heavily mortgaged; furniture of the hotel, $7,000; horse and wagon, $175; account, $150. The real estate consists of property on Staten Island, at Grand View Heights, near Tompkinsville, valued at $30,000, mortgaged for $19,883; property at Stapleton valued at $6,000, mortgaged for $1,500, and eighty acres of land near Haines Falls, valued at $2,500, mortgaged for $15,000. The principal secured creditors are Martha J. Kenworthy of Haines Falls, $43,380, secured, and $20,000, unsecured; Catskill National Bank, $3,500; Percy B. Bromfield, $10,000; Carrie L. Carlton of Brooklyn, $5,000; estate of Horatio P. Wills, $12,700, and Henry E. Wieber of Kingston, $7,071.

Queens Surrogate's Court Change.

A change has been made in the calendar days of the Surrogate's Court in Queens. Instead of the calendar being called on Thursday and Friday of each week, there will be but one calendar day, Tuesday of each week, (except during the month of August.) On Tuesday the calendar will be called at 10 A. M., and all uncontested cases will first be disposed of. Contested cases will then be taken up in their order and the Surrogate will sit from day to day until the cases have been disposed of.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—103—Swift & Co. et al. vs. the United States.—Passed per stipulation, Day call for Friday: Nos. 96, 95, 96, 98, (and 150,) 99, 100, 102, (and 88,) 104, 105, 106.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

87—Cayuta, &c, Co vs Kennedy Valve Co
94—Clement vs Wilson
95—Roberts vs Bennett
96—In re Dresser
97—Hughes vs The Alfred W. Booth
98—Booth vs Moran

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.
428—Fitzgerald vs Penn R R
278—Werckmeister vs Am Tobacco Co
447—Rankin vs Harper
457—Klaw vs Life Pub Co
469—Hess vs Bradley
394—U S vs N Y Central Coal Co

General calendar.
31—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hasel, J. —Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity cases.

31—Dancel vs Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co
56—Automatic Switch Co vs Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co
58—Bonsall vs Hamilton-Noyes Co
3558—Cantrell vs Cantrell
3542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones
3543—Same vs same
3544—Same vs same
2626¼—Haddain Granite Co vs B'klyn H R R
3595—Little vs Little
3187—Stafford vs Amer Ice Co
3551—Dommerich vs Block
3390—Taylor vs Becker
3374—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Avery
3395—Same vs Bacon
3562—Freeman vs Freeman
25—Rosenberg vs Heidelberg
26—In re Sands
27—Haverly Co vs Nankeville
28—Bisieri vs Blotto
29—Maeder vs Wexler
30—Riglander vs Morning Journal Assn
31—Same vs Star Co
32—Clark vs Man Ry
33—In re Hudson & Man R R
Non-enumerated motions.
4—Sternberg vs Maxwell
5—Rice vs Rice
12—Guth vs Hauff
15—Mitchell vs Northern Pac Oil Co
16—Same vs Engleson
19—Platt vs Elias
21—People, &c, vs Marin
29—Wolff vs Gt Eastern Casualty, &c, Co
31—Humes vs Hammond Typewriter Co
32—Bibefeld vs Kupfer
34—Irving Sav Inst vs Smith
35—Boller vs Boller
36—Delvecchio vs Brown
42—Hoag vs Weingarten
51—Moore vs Nat Coal, &c, Co
53—Alles vs N Y, N H & H R R
56—Brennne vs Met St Ry
57—Buffalo Bill's, &c, Co vs Nat Surety Co
59—Short vs Met St Ry
60—Same vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Shafer vs N Y City Ry
2—Sax vs same
3—Crown Cork & Seal Co vs Standard Stopper Co
4—Edison Phon Co vs Sudbrink.
Cases noticed.
5—George Frost Co vs Kora Co
6—Kirchberger Co vs Acetylene Co
7—Hughes vs The Alfred W. Booth
8—Booth vs Moran
9—Rumford Chem Wks vs N Y Baking Powder Co
10—Doctor vs Harrington
11—Werckmeister vs Am Lith Co
12—Woodward vs Raphael
13—Same vs same
70—Bonsall vs Hamilton
71—Fabst Brew Co vs Thorley
46—Coughlin vs Empire City Subway Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 605, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury term.

7562—A. Pollman
12—Coffin vs Grissler & Sons

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 86, 87, 360, 317, 33.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c, vs Martin
2—Same vs same
3—Same vs Quinn
4—Weinpahl vs Wray
5—In re Weisell
6—Tallman vs Krauskopf
7—Wright vs Empire Steel, &c, Co
8—Bittrodorff vs Cook
9—Wilson vs Franklin
10—Johnson vs Atlas Imp Co
11—Hutchinson vs Simpson
12—Shaffer vs Emmons
13—Meres vs same
14—Clare vs O'Donnell
15—Carolan vs same
16—Lord vs Lord
17—Creamer vs Met St Ry
18—Morris vs City of N Y
19—Twelfth Ward Bank vs H. Zeltner Brew Co
20—Loos vs Snyder
21—Dunham vs Deralsmes
22—Same vs same
23—In re Cyclist.
24—People, &c, vs Kellogg

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lathrop vs Mathers
2—Fairchild Bros & Foster vs Rosenthal
3—Am Mort Co vs Sire
4—Unity Realty Co vs Toronto Co
5—Morrison vs Wright
6—Citizens' Bk & T Co vs Lindsay
7—Morrison vs Bogert
8—Progress vs N Y Edison Co
9—Rothschild vs Coffey
10—Wanamaker vs Bailey
11—Morris vs Eisenberg
12—Thorn vs Wallach
13—Robinson vs de Fere
14—Same vs Swezey
15—Butler vs Barber
16—In re Conkling
17—Freeland vs A B & E L Shaw Co
18—Von Schwanenfluegel vs Gerken
19—Schapiro vs Schapiro
20—Schindler vs Bank of Commerce of Mexico
21—White vs Loomis
22—Woolworth vs Woolworth
23—Murray vs Old Forge Silk Co
24—Bissert vs McAdoo
25—Curtis vs Argilagos
26—Genl Elec Co vs Int Ore Treating Co
27—Gent vs Union Ry
28—Same vs same
29—Met Life Ins Co vs Democrat Pattern Co
30—In re Siegman
31—Coleman vs Coleman
32—Blackman vs Blackman
33—Reich vs Cochran
34—Miller vs Matfus
35—Wanaker vs Bailey
36—Progress Club vs N Y Edison Co
37—Mills vs Nassau Bk
38—Tisdall vs Karns
39—New Idea Pattern Co vs Pinkel
41—Elec Boat Co vs Howdy
42—Lyons vs Lyons
43—In re Rips
44—Cohen vs Naumoff
45—Rorke vs Pazelt
46—People, &c, vs N Y B B Co (in re Stuurman)
47—Moore vs Moore
48—Green vs Goldsmith
49—Jacobs vs Pomeroy
50—Harkow vs Elliott
51—Billings vs Dick
52—Bankers' Surety Co vs Frey
53—Alumnae Assn vs Fischer-Hansen
54—Buschor vs N Y Pump Co
55—Rowe vs Arnold
56—In re Croft
57—Tischman vs Ungar
58—Brown vs Brown
59—In re Cullinan
60—Schwab vs Arsenman
61—Hammerstein vs Ahearn
62—U S Mort & T Co vs Shethar
63—Hagemeyer vs Hagemeyer
64—Hayes vs Sayres
65—Alexander vs City
66—Same vs same
67—Same vs same
68—In re Ludwig
69—In re Fid & Dep Co of Md
70—In re Carey
71—Meehan vs Greene
72—United Cigar Stores Co vs Jankoff
73—Brady vs Powers

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.
(General) calendar.
220—Bunnell vs Wise
835—English vs English
1567—McGuire vs McDonald
1569—Carr vs same
1569—Conlon vs same
749—Hall vs Thompson
693—Rosenthal vs Hauslenbeck
1165—Jerome vs Jerome
1234—Grosso vs Marx
1236—Bell vs Hoffman
1252—Equip Realty Corp vs Sayre
1268—Myers vs Lese.
1279—Gerken vs N Y Nat Exch Bank
848—Dixon vs Dixon
511—Keane vs Ely
1221—United Bldg M Co vs City of N Y
1269—Smith vs Lane
906—Golding vs Barry
1258—Williams vs Clarke
2013—Lund vs Lund
1142—Kemp vs Laura
408—Diehl vs Dreyer
724—United Box Board and Paper Co vs Howey
395—Hagaman vs Reinach
1290—Ludlam vs Ludlam
76—Mieg vs Mass
426—Treadwell vs Clark
1102—Moore vs Harder
1003—Borneman vs Borneman
710—Same vs same
176—Kennedy vs Edison Elec Ill Co
759—Snyder vs Belasco

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1293.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term Room. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Appellate Term Room.

8340—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to peefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

8561—Porter vs Magnetic Separator Co
3588—Cantrell vs Cantrell
3542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones
3543—Same vs same
3544—Same vs same
2626¼—Haddain Granite Co vs B'klyn H R R
3595—Little vs Little
3187—Stafford vs Amer Ice Co
3551—Dommerich vs Block
3390—Taylor vs Becker
3374—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Avery
3395—Same vs Bacon
3562—Freeman vs Freeman
3078—Nat Ex Bank of Hartford vs Frohman
3404—Benheim vs Herter
3450—McCebbalos vs R. A. Tucker Co
3069—Kurtzwarth vs No Side Brew Co
2887—Miller vs Hood
3658—Library Bureau vs Assoc Mfg Corp
3740—Gilney Bros Co vs Thompson
3751—Geo Ringler Co vs Kreidler
3579—Silkman vs Cong Sons of I
3673—Frank L. Fisher Co vs Woods
3683—Orr vs Inter-River Realty Const Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.
1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts VII., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

320—Fraser vs Int St Ry
326—Fisher vs N Y C & H R R R.
331—Samuels vs Met St Ry
333—Mahrenholz vs same
334—Metz vs same
336—Davitt vs same
338—Fraser vs same
349—Gately vs same
351—Ross vs same
352—Beyel vs same
354—Madigan vs same
185—Carolan vs same
1815—Crouter vs same
91—McGovern vs Man Ry
360—Hanlon vs Inter St Ry
361—Same vs same
362—Johnson vs Met St Ry
360—Kenney vs Intr St Ry
368—Whiteus vs same
374—Johnston vs Met St Ry
375—Younger vs Inter St Ry
1911—O'Brien vs N Y City Ry
376—Schack vs Inter St Ry
377—Quinlan vs same
391—Keep vs Union Ry
393—Zraick vs Inter St Ry
394—Loisen vs same
397—Whiteworth vs Met St Ry
400—Leary vs Inter St Ry
404—Roseimer vs same
411—Geld vs same
415—Strack vs Inter St Ry
422—Baer vs same
425—Lieb vs same
427—Interman vs Met St Ry
430—Grant vs Inter St Ry
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
461—Ascher vs B'klyn Heights R R
452—Weisinger vs Erie R R
454—Welber vs N Y C & H R R

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 817.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2628—Kiernan vs Riddle
2635—Kahn vs Richie
2515—Loschians vs Amer Ice Co
476—Reoch vs May
2106—Franco vs Green
1145—Randall vs Holbrook C & D Con Co
213—Tischler vs Consol Gas Co
310—Connolly vs Union Railway
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
280—Allen vs Martin
416—De Julio vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
210—Hartcorn vs Consolidated Gas Co
281—McLaughlin vs R. H. Koehler & Co
47—Welch vs Seligman
1859—Thompson vs Old Dominion SS Co
184—McGuire vs same
322—Flanagan vs Clyde
324—Cunningham vs R. S. Higgins Carpet Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part IX., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1191—Ryan vs Hay
1236—Schuits vs Grogan
1276—Frye vs Postal Tel &c, Co
1032—Carstens vs McDonald
3051—Clare vs O'Donnell
3063—Carolan vs same
1130—Southback vs Ireland
575—Kahl vs Goldstein
1060—Dunphy vs Callahan
1116—Small vs Castor
417—Dunham vs Hastings-Henderson
1206—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holbrook
1242—Fortescue vs same
1297—Isaacs vs Silberstein
1043—Foederer vs Hull
1300—Hughes vs Dean
1306—Horwitz vs Stark
1314—Simberg vs Simpson
1318—McKeown vs Daniel
1327—Schock vs Welz & Seldenberg
1335—Rosenwald vs Seldenberg

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1485.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10 A. M.
—Amelia A. Murray
2—George A. Miller
3—Wm. F. Holcombe
4—Anna U. Neidermeister
5—Wm. H. Montanye
6—Willard P. Boyd
7—William Bloomfield
8—Frederick Swarts
9—Agnes M. Mullane
10—Benjamin Richardson
11—Montsegle Ward
12—Same
13—Same
14—Same
15—Alexander Just
16—Ann Clare
17—Mary Maxwell
18—John J. Sexton
19—John Slater or Cullen
20—Catherine Connolly
21—Robert T. F. Lane
22—Thomas Markey
23—Benjamin Richardson
24—Kaufman Marks
25—Diedrich Wilhelmi
26—Rachel A. Dunham
27—John Foster
28—Catherine H. Goodale

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second floor, County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

2064—Jane Schreiber
2054—Hanchen Gampert
2030—Sallie Wagenbach

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3660—Busch vs Int St Ry
6549—Cirello vs Met Exp Co
241—Rosenthal vs Met St Ry
242—London vs Stollberg
243—Pettit vs Raynor
244—Siegel-Cooper Co vs 3d Av R R
245—Am Forcite Powder Mfg Co vs Fischer
246—Turner vs Garvey
247—Same vs same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3544—Schofield vs Briggs
8078½—Topilts vs Strange
521—Plate vs Met St Ry
3511—Talbot vs Int St Ry
3513—Freiman vs Int St Ry
3516—Ratcliffe vs same
3522—Murphy vs same
3348—Sutliff vs Morris
3349—Moraff vs Bimberg
1354—Wachsman vs Reinhers
451—Parson vs Hellner
3348—Stiks vs Johnes
2776—Dougherty vs City of New York
1456—Beck vs Carmichael
1288—Zais, vs Italian Assn, &c
1356—Casparis vs Smith
1360—Price vs Ryan
1361—Lemley vs Lemley
1368—Middleton vs Farrell
1369—Crichton vs Carr
1380—Craige vs Lindsay
1381—Lewis vs Amer Chocolate Mach Co
1383—E. G. Lyons & Sons vs Tischler
1385—Broderick vs City of New York
1887—Fauchtwanger vs Reinach
1890—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1411—Pulis vs King
1415—Moraff vs Kohn

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3507—Friedman vs Lewkowitz
3469—Pincus vs Met St Ry
2379—Doellinger vs N J S S Co
2937—Swan vs Neville
2955—Teitlebaum vs Man Ry
3464—Maxwell vs Mittenthal
3370—Schafer vs Richardson.
3455—Liebeskind vs Title Ins Co
3456—Schlauker vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
3395—Collucci vs Krengel
260—Hellis vs Met St Ry
261—De Lacey vs Houston St, &c, Ry
269—Meyer vs Maloney
263—Sperber vs 3d Av R R
264—Doeble vs Wilson
265—Recklin vs Schaffer
266—Schenkman vs 3d Av R R
267—Mandelbaum vs Storm
268—Steiner vs Dry D, &c, R R
269—Ziegfeld vs Hamerstein
270—Weinberg vs Met St Ry
271—Bryant vs McCarten
272—Lipschitz vs Krueger
273—Friend vs Bixer
274—Engel vs Eliau
275—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Grote
276—Smith vs Met St Ry
277—Feldman vs Koble
278—Roch vs Landon
279—Isaacs vs Steinman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

10015—Fried vs Woodward
9893—Harrold vs Aug
9972—Wilkes vs Bondhus
8987—Frank vs Held
7645—McEvoy vs
10064—Harde vs Collins Bldg, &c, Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases on. Motions Buess vs Page. 455—Marks vs Joseph. No day calendar.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Iselin, and O'Connor for the People.

Pleadings
1—Marcellino Sciudo
2—Albert Buhler
3—James Connors
4—Harry Keller
5—Dominick Patrella
6—Frank Richards
7—Egron Kjelldahl
8—Virginia Harris
9—Harry Rabinwitz
10—James Gordon
11—John Smith
12—Frances Pollack
13—William Scheir
14—John C Reeves, Jr
15—John Sheehan
16—Peter J Sullivan
17—Henry Acker
18—John J Boylan
19—Richard Davis
20—Henry Williamson, alias Frank Sletters
21—Joseph Jacobs

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Corrigan for the People.

1—David Bibner
2—Edward Whittmore
3—Luigi Flora
4—Andrew Antolak
5—Caremio Sabatello
6—George B Quinn

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Arthur J Mallon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Andrew Ecochard
2—John H Johnson
3—Matthew Hagan
4—Joseph Howell
5—Louis Lenn
6—Dominick Mangello
7—John Shafer
8—John Moran
9—John Lyons
10—Terence S Gorman
11—Charles Hecht
12—Max Hoffart
13—Peter Metalgia.
14—Charles Goldberg
15—John Jacobs

To fix a day for trial
1—Giuseppe Asselta.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Assignment of Terms and Justices for the year 1905.

WE, the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, do hereby appoint the following times for holding the Special, Equity, and Trial Terms of said court, and assign Justices to hold the said terms during the year 1905:

TRIAL TERMS.

Each and every Trial Term appointed shall commence on the first Monday of the month for which it is assigned, and may be continued until and including the Friday preceding the first day of the ensuing term:

PART I.

January.....Justice GREEN
February.....Justice HASCALL
March.....Justice CONLAN
April.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
May.....Justice McCARTHY
June.....Justice SEABURY
October.....Justice GREEN
November.....Justice HASCALL
December.....Justice DELEHANTY

PART II.

January.....Justice CONLAN
February.....Justice DELEHANTY
March.....Justice SEABURY
April.....Justice HASCALL
May.....Justice SEABURY
June.....Justice GREEN
October.....Justice McCARTHY
November.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
December.....Justice CONLAN

PART III.

January.....Justice McCARTHY
February.....Justice GREEN
March.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
April.....Justice DELEHANTY
May.....Justice HASCALL
June.....Justice CONLAN
October.....Justice SEABURY
November.....Justice GREEN
December.....Justice HASCALL

PART IV.

January.....Justice DELEHANTY
February.....Justice McCARTHY
March.....Justice HASCALL
April.....Justice GREEN
May.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
June.....Justice DELEHANTY
October.....Justice CONLAN
November.....Justice SEABURY
December.....Chief Justice O'DWYER

PART V.

January.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
February.....Justice SEABURY
March.....Justice McCARTHY
April.....Justice CONLAN
May.....Justice DELEHANTY
June.....Justice HASCALL
October.....Justice DELEHANTY
November.....Justice McCARTHY
December.....Justice GREEN

SPECIAL TERM—CHAMBERS.

January 2 to 18.....Justice HASCALL
January 19 to February 4.....Justice SEABURY
February 6 to February 18.....Justice CONLAN
February 20 to March 4.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
March 6 to 18.....Justice GREEN
March 20 to April 1.....Justice DELEHANTY
April 3 to 10.....Justice SEABURY
April 20 to May 6.....Justice McCARTHY
May 8 to May 20.....Justice GREEN
May 22 to June 3.....Justice CONLAN
June 5 to 17.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
June 19 to July 1.....Justice McCARTHY
July 3 to 15.....Justice CONLAN
July 17 to 29.....Justice HASCALL
July 31 to August 12.....Justice GREEN
August 14 to 26.....Justice SEABURY
August 28 to September 9.....Justice McCARTHY
September 11 to September 20.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
September 21 to September 30.....Justice DELEHANTY
October 5 to 18.....Justice HASCALL
October 19 to November 4.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
November 6 to 18.....Justice DELEHANTY
November 20 to December 2.....Justice CONLAN
December 4 to 16.....Justice McCARTHY
December 18 to 30.....Justice SEABURY

COURT OPENS DAILY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Adopted in convention, December 7th, 1904.
EDWARD F. O'DWYER,
JOHN HENRY McCARTHY,
LEWIS J. CONLAN,
T. F. HASCALL,
F. B. DELEHANTY,
SAMUEL SEABURY.

I, THOMAS F. SMITH, Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of the assignment of Justices to hold the terms and designation of the terms to be held by the court during the year 1905.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at the CHAMBERS BUILDING, 32 Chambers Street, this 7th day of December, 1904.

THOMAS F. SMITH,
Clerk.

J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3507—Friedman vs Lewkowitz
3469—Pincus vs Met St Ry
2379—Doellinger vs N J S S Co
2937—Swan vs Neville
2955—Teitlebaum vs Man Ry
3464—Maxwell vs Mittenthal
3370—Schafer vs Richardson.
3455—Liebeskind vs Title Ins Co
3456—Schlauker vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
3395—Collucci vs Krengel
260—Hellis vs Met St Ry
261—De Lacey vs Houston St, &c, Ry
269—Meyer vs Maloney
263—Sperber vs 3d Av R R
264—Doeble vs Wilson

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

10015—Fried vs Woodward
9893—Harrold vs Aug
9972—Wilkes vs Bondhus
8987—Frank vs Held
7645—McEvoy vs
10064—Harde vs Collins Bldg, &c, Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases on.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers every facility of a modern and well equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution Allows Interest on Daily Balances

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $13,000,000

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President — WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President — EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD — B. AYMAR SANDS — SAMUEL D. STYLES
CLARENCE H. KELSEY — J. HARSEN RHOADES — JOHN R. DENNIS
WILLIAM SALOMON — GEORGE C. CLARK — HENRY R. WILSON

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT.....Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK.....Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN R. DENNIS.....Blair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING.....Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.....Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.....Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY.....Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN.....Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS.....Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.....Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK.....Pres. Gorham Manufacturing Co.
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BRADISH JOHNSON.....Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY.....Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
CLARENCE H. LANE.....President Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT.....Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES.....Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON.....Real Estate
JAMES I. RAYMOND.....A. A. Vantine Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON.....William Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS.....Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN.....Stern Bros., Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES.....Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES.....Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD.....Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER.....Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON.....President
WILLIAM G. PARK.....Pittsburg, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER.....Pres. New York Savings Bank

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 132, 162, 164, for $500 each, and Nos. 59, 88 and 89 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDEND NO. 52.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 9) of $1.50 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Preferred Stock, represented by stock trust certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on December 17th, 1904, will be paid on January 2d, 1905.

Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on January 3d, 1905.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of The Railroad Securities Company Illinois Central Stock Interest Certificates, Series A, will close on December 17th, 1904, for the regular dividend payment upon said certificates due January 1st, 1905.

Books will reopen on January 2d, 1905.

CHAS. C. TEGETHOFF, Treasurer.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 9.

24 Broad St., New York, November 23, 1904.

The Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon the capital stock of the company, payable December 20, 1904, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon on December 10, 1904.

Transfer books will close at twelve o'clock noon December 10, 1904, and reopen December 22, 1904. GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

December 8, 1904.

A dividend of 2½ has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Monday, December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M. W. J. DUANE, Treasurer.

CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND NO. 41.

The Board of Director of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 2% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable December 23d to stockholders of record of December 10th.

Transfer books close on Saturday, December 10th, at 12 o'clock noon and reopen December 27th. Signed C. H. WARDWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

December 5th, 1904. R. R. LISMON, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company. Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 7th, 1904.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at the office on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 12th, 1904.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1905.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company, No. 1 Broadway, New York, Dec. 8, 1904.

The transfer books of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland), will be closed on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK.

December 8th, 1904.

A regular dividend of 20% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 1st, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from noon of December 24th until January 1st, 1905.

B. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company, 61 William Street, New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 5th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke, Henry C. Mortimer, John W. Condit, Lindley Murray, jr., Charles H. Lowerre, David J. Burtis, J. Eugene Robert, George M. Miller, Ambrose S. Murray, jr., Areunah M. Burtis, Thomas B. Peck, Ernest A. Bigelow, William E. Hutchins.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Lindley Murray, jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Consolidated National Bank of New York.

December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 56 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. THOMAS J. LEWIS, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Central Brewing Company of New York for the election of officers and Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held on Thursday, January 26th, 1905, at 1 P. M., at the brewery, 68th Street and East River.

B. T. KEARNS, President.
C. W. KNOCHE, Secretary.

The American Exchange National Bank of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 128 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Standard Rope & Twine Company Adjourned Annual Meeting.

The adjourned annual meeting of this Company will be held at the Company's office, 68 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., on the 21st of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The annual meeting of stockholders of THE PHOENIX CORK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 194 Chambers St., Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at three o'clock P. M.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Secy. and Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

New York, December 5, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after January 2, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close on the 17th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY,

Fifth Avenue and 43d Street,
New York, December 9, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held December 7th, 1904, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable on December 31st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1904.

JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at its office, 55 Devonshire Street, and endorsed "Proposals to sell Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. in Neb. 6% Bonds," will be received until noon of Wednesday, December 14, 1904, for the sale of the above-named bonds to the amount to absorb the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and eleven cents, ($187,974.11,) or any part thereof, in accordance with the mortgage dated July 1, 1878.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., December 1, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of the City Record, Park Row Building, 13-21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR STAMPED FORMS, PAMPHLETS, PRINTED BLANKS, AND STATIONERY, INCLUDING LETTER AND WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES, WITH PRINTED HEADINGS OR ENDORSEMENTS, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Samples are on exhibition at Rooms 813 and 814, Park Row Building.

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller Board of City Record.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., DEC. 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing new plumbing in Building No. 21, at post, will be received until 10 A. M., Jan. 7, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for plumbing," addressed The Quartermaster.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
Issue
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Available in all parts of the world.
61 WALL STREET, New York.
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BANKERS,
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Herbert F. Thomas. Robert Maclay.
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BOUGHT
In excess of companies' values.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO.
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JOHN HONE & CO.
58 NEW STREET, N. Y.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
Stocks and Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or on margin

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Consolidated Mortgage 5% 10-Year Gold Bonds.
DUE JULY 1, 1905.

Having purchased from the **DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY** its **FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS, DUE 1932,** issued to replace a corresponding amount of **DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% 10-YEAR GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1905,** we are prepared, upon deposit of above DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY BONDS with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 28 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, to pay to the holders thereof at the office of the Trust Company Sixty-five ($65) Dollars in cash per bond, and at the same time to prepay, without rebate, the coupons due January 1, 1905, and to deliver a certificate of Guaranty Trust Company of New York bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum from January 1, 1905, to July 1, 1905, entitling the holder thereof to receive on or after July 1, 1905, an equal amount of **DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS, DUE 1932,** with January 1, 1906, coupons attached.

This offer is subject to termination at any time without notice.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
30 PINE STREET.

New York, December 3, 1904.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRACTION CO.

Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Co. Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Co. Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company

To the Holders of BONDS, STOCKS, EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS and CLAIMS against the above named Companies:

Considerably more than a majority of each class of the BONDS, STOCKS, EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS and CLAIMS against the above Companies having been deposited under the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION adopted by the undersigned Committee under date of July 20, 1904, the said PLAN OF REORGANIZATION IS HEREBY DECLARED OPERATIVE.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD E. SMITH,
HARRY C. TREXLER,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
TOM L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DeWITT CUYLER,
Of Counsel.
December 5, 1904.

NEW YORK CITY TAX EXEMPT
FIFTY YEAR 3 1-2% GOLD BONDS.
COUPONS OR REGISTERED.
NATIONAL CITY BANK.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS, WHO HAVE A YEARLY BUSINESS OF OVER $50,000.00, CAN BE FINANCED BY BANKING INSTITUTION AT REASONABLE RATE. ADDRESS BANKERS, BOX 134 TIMES.

A prominent banking house requires the services of an able and energetic bond salesman of experience; must be well acquainted with both local and out-of-town financial institutions and investors. Only those having the necessary qualifications need address, with full particulars, Bond, Box 151 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The copartnership firm of NEWMARK & JAFFE, consisting of the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Jaffe has assumed the firm obligations and will continue the business. MORRIS NEWMARK,
BENJAMIN JAFFE.

Dated New York, December 7, 1904.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWELVE SHARES UNION PACIFIC Preferred Stock certificate No. A33691 in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 8.—Highest, lowest, and last quotations on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,570	Brewing	26¾	26	26¾
20	Carbon pf.	46½	46½	46½
250	Con. Ice	7	7	7
1,775	Crucible Steel	9	8¼	8⅝
1,435	Crucible Steel pf.	47⅝	44½	47⅝
1,092	Fire Proof	11⅝	10½	11
940	Fire Proof pf.	33	32½	33
580	M. L. & H.	39⅝	38½	39½
200	Marsden	4⅛	4	4
100	Mexican Central	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
70	Ohio Fuel	41⅞	41½	41½
2,995	Pittsburg Coal	24⅝	22	22
3,377	Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	77½	81½
135	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	75	74	74
120	Pittsburg Plate Glass	125	123	125
45	River Coal pf.	30	29	30
10	Sewer Pipe	26	26	26
75	Union Switch	33	32½	32½
3,325	U. S. Steel	29½	28	28
450	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	87	89⅝
1,775	West. Elec. 2ds.	89	86½	89

DIVIDENDS.

Annual Financial Review.

The Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published on the 8th of January. It will far surpass anything of the kind heretofore attempted. It will be printed on better paper and appear better typographically. As usual, it will have a widespread circulation throughout the United States and a considerable foreign distribution.—Adv.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The local market showed a strength to-day that was regarded as surprising. Outside of the arbitrage stocks the only important declines were 2¼ points in Lehigh Valley, 1 in Lehigh Navigation, 1½ in Philadelphia and Erie, 1 in Philadelphia Company, 3¼ in United Gas Improvement. About half a dozen other stocks suffered fractional losses, and most of these were recovered before the close. Losses here were slight. Philadelphians were hard hit by the decline in New York, especially in the steels and copper, of which stocks large lines were carried here. Total sales, 100,958 shares; $109,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝
15	American Railways	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
100	Atchison	85	85	85
40	Bell Telephone	62	62	62
2,384	Cambria Steel	25⅝	24½	25
2,980	Con. Lake Superior	8 7-16	8	8 7-16
505	Con. Lake Superior pf.	16¼	15½	16
100	Con. Traction of N. J.	71½	71½	71½
100	Diamond Steel	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
90	Diamond Steel pf.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
925	Electric Co. of America	10½	10	10½
1,800	Erie	37⅝	35	37⅝
61	Ins. Co. of North Am.	25	24½	25
12,710	Lehigh Valley R. R.	55⅝	51⅝	55½
1,157	Lehigh Navigation	106	105	105
5	Lehigh Navigation rects.	105½	105½	105½
1,300	Maidenhead	4	4	4
1,812	Pennsylvania R. R.	68¼	67	67½
96	Penn. Steel pf.	96	95¾	96
200	Phila. & Erie R. R.	69	69	69
410	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
3,935	Philadelphia Electric	10	9⅝	10
565	Philadelphia Co.	41	40¼	40½
40	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
100	Philadelphia R. T.	17	17	17
42,195	Reading	38⅝	38⅜	38½
600	Reading pf.	40 1-16	40	40
50	Rochester R. & L.	83⅞	83½	83½
600	Rock Island	23½	23¼	23½
100	St. L. & S. W. pf.	53⅝	53½	53⅝
870	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2	2
500	Tidewater Steel pf.	4	4	4
5,980	United Gas Imp.	105¼	102¾	105
498	Union Traction	58⅝	58¼	58½
800	United States Leather	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
14,450	United States Steel	29¼	24½	28
3,600	United States Steel pf.	90⅝	89⅝	89½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.05	.05	Lt. Wash. C.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.25	1.20
Andes	.22	.23	Occidental C.	.78	.78
Belcher	.21	.23	Ophir	3.15	2.85
Best & Belch.	1.05	1.05	Overman	.06	.09
Bullion	.20	.21	Potosi	.16	.16
Caledonia	.41	.43	Savage	.25	.23
Challenge C.	.12	.13	Sag Belcher	.04	.05
Chollar	.13	.13	Sier. Nevada	.50	.47
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.15	.09
C. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.80	St. Louis	.07	.07
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.02	.00
Crown Point	.14	.16	Utah Con.	.06	.07
Gould & Cur.	.23	.23	Yel. Jacket	.15	.16
Hale & Norc.	1.10	1.05	Silver bars	.59⅝	.59⅝
Julia	.07	.08	Drafts, sight	1.00	
Justice	.10	.10	Telegraph	.02½	.02½
Kentucky C.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Thursday, 47@48c; Wednesday, 46@47½c.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅞	7¾	Little Puck	3¾	4
Anaconda	13½	15	Little Bessie	3¾	4
C. C. Con.	10⅝	11¼	Mollie Gibson	3¾	4¼
Dante	4½	5⅜	Moon Anchor	2¼	
Dr. Jackpot	5⅝	6⅜	Missouri	2½	3¼
Elkton	72¼	72⅝	New Haven	3¼	3¾
El Paso	115	116⅝	Old Gold	8½	9
Findley	26¼	27	Pharmacist	4⅛	4¾
Gold Dollar	6¾	7¼	Portland	172	185
Gold Sovereign	9	9½	Rose Maud	5½	5¾
Isabella	28⅝	29	Rose Nicol	3	3½
Jackpot	4½	5	Sun Eclipse	5¾	6
Keystone	5⅝	5⅞	Vindicator	70	71½
Lexington	4¾	5¼	Work	12¼	12½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	104⅝	Lake Shore	270	
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105¼	Long Island	58	62½
5s, r., 1918	104⅛	105	Man. Con.	140	
5s, c., 1918	104½	105	Md. C. pf.	112	140
5s, 1918, sm.	104½		M. & St. L.	60	64
4s, r., 1907	105⅞	106⅜	M. & St. L. pf.		
4s, c., 1907	106⅜	106⅝	Metropolitan	92	98
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	144	145
4s, c., 1925	131	131½	M., L., H. & P.	89⅝	81
D. C. 3-65s	120	121	Nat. B. pf.	114½	116½
Philippine 4s	100		Nat. En. pf.	84	86½
Adams Exp.	235	250	Nat. L. pf.	96½	98
Am. & Aug.	225		Nat. Cent. C.	42	45
Alle. & W.	151		N. Y., L. & W. pf.	95	110
Allis-Ch. pf.	90	95	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	114	120
A. C. O. pf.	94	97	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	73	76
A. L. Co. pf.	37	41	N. Y. D. Co.	18	24
Am. Snuff	145	165	N. Y. & N. pf.	51	54
Am. Sm. pf.	96	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	170
A. T. & C.	89	93	Ont. Min.	3½	4½
Am. Tob. pf.	147		P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
Ann Arbor	32	36	P. C. 2d pf.	80	83
Atls. A. pf.	93	96	Pec. Gas	90	91
A. M. 1st pf.	94	96	Pere Marq.	75	80
B. A. L. pf.	105		P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	104½	105
B., R. & P.	150	160	P. Ft. W. & C.	184	
B., R. & P. pf.	155	165	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	
B. & S. pf.	82	87	Quicksilver	2	2¾
Butterick Co.	60	62	Quicksilv. pf.	4¾	6
C. & S. A. pf.	110	115	R. R. S. I. C. stk. ctfs.	91¾	92¼
C. Tel.	116½	119	Rens. & Sar.	208	
Chi. & A. pf.	80	85	R. W. & O.	113	115
C., B. & Q.	197½		St. J. & G. I.	15	17
C. & E. I. pf.	130	145	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54	57
C. Gt. W. deb.	88½	89	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	27
C., I. & L. pf.	90	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	79
C., St. P., M. & Om.	153	156	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	28
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	190	195	St. L. & S. F. I. ctfs.	180	185
C., C. & St. L.	110	115	St. L. & S. F. I. pf. ctfs.	125	135
C., L. & W. pf.	90	120	St. L. & S. F. I. pf.	102	106
Cleve. & P.	180		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	97	100
C. S. 2d pf.	32½	34	St. L. & S. F. pf.	77	79
Consol. C.	60	80	St. L. & S. F. & E. I. ctfs.	180	185
C. T. Co. pf.	128	129	St. L. & S. F. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	125	135
D., M. & F.	24	26	St. L. & S. F. I. pf.	102	106
Det. U. Ry.	77½	78	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	97	100
Ev. & T. H.	60	65	St. L. & S. F. pf.	77	79
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	83	St. L. & S. W. pf.	22	25
Ft. W. & D. City	35	40	Sloss-Sh.	57	60
Gas. Ch. Co.	60	64	Tenn. Coal, I. & R. gen 5s	96½	
G. C. Co. pf.	100	100½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	83¼	
G. & St. Louis			Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	53¾	54
Gt. Nor. pf.	212	225	Un. Pac.	106	106⅛
Hock. V. pf.	90	93	Un. Pac. 1st	105⅞	106
Homestake	70	73	Un. Pac. pf.	94½	95
Ill. C.	1.10¼		Un. Fruit	106	108
I. S. P. pf.	85	88	U. Rys. Inv.	22	22½
Iowa C. pf.	52	56	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	60	67
Kan. & M.	35	38½	U. S. Realty	77	78
K. & D. M.	15	18	U. S. R. & Ref.	15	20
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	35	41
Lacl. G. pf.	95		W. F. Exp.	240	249
L. E. & W. pf.	98	103			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
AMERICAN RAILWAYS—			
Month Nov.	$110,665	$103,784	$94,037
From July 1	657,489	642,979	543,496
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
4th week Nov.	54,264	51,715	52,101
Month	167,756	161,149	160,583
From July 1	831,795	862,885	775,358
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,374	4,331	4,284
Month Nov.	4,475,145	4,071,030	3,741,379
From July 1	21,412,984	20,226,231	18,238,882
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	880	880	880
Month Nov.	409,898	406,511	391,321
From Jan. 1	4,528,802	4,780,236	4,285,865
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Nov.	29,344	34,694	20,335
Month	102,276	104,152	67,321
From July 1	374,362	331,021	270,713
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Nov.	104,266	99,811	93,056
Month	352,432	333,423	307,755
From Jan. 1	3,894,669	3,684,777	3,261,862
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,291	1,171	1,102
Month Nov.	944,855	801,273	780,291
From July 1	3,545,263	3,182,496	3,059,689
ANN ARBOR for October—	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	111,145	130,238	9,093
Expenses	128,089	121,977	3,792
Net earnings	43,060	48,361	5,301
Other income	730	1,102	372
Total income	42,790	49,463	5,673
Charges	27,501	26,094	*1,497
Surplus	10,199	23,369	7,170
Gross, 4 months	660,853	715,755	54,902
Expenses	454,444	500,122	54,678
Net, 4 months	206,409	200,633	224
Other income	2,758	3,199	441
Total income	209,167	209,832	665
Charges	108,156	123,874	15,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Violent Break and Recovery; Call Money, 4@5 Per Cent.

Many Speculative Pyramids Collapsed Yesterday Morning—Excellent Recovery in the Afternoon.

There was a panic in prices upon the Stock Exchange yesterday, but it lacked all the other characteristics of panics which make them dreadful. Countless pyramids crumbled, and many who were making profits in their minds are now realizing losses in their pockets. But it is strictly their affair. No more yesterday than on previous days were there announcements of any real calamity, nor any intelligence of disaster to those who have not been "playing the market." There are other signs of the truth of this than the promptness and extent of the recovery in the afternoon, which reduced the day's net declines to a moderate average, giving no hint of the really frightful speculative losses between the highs and lows of the markets of Tuesday and Wednesday. This was banking support upon conviction of values, and regardless of values, to prevent something happening really alarming, and partially buying by bargain hunters, the shrewd old hands who have thought the list too high to buy and too strong to sell. Not even many of them foresaw the collapse clearly enough to make profits both on the fall and the rise, but at the bottom they were ready, and they helped to close the list at the best, with expectation of further rise. This reverses the expectation of Tuesday, when it was reckoned that the selling wave had not spent its force. Last night it was reckoned that the buying had not lost its impulse, and that the reaction against excessive depression would go further.

There were other signs that this collapse of prices is not a panic of the old sort. In influential quarters there was not a tremor, nor even in brokers' offices of the better sort. Business has been discouraged recently except upon ample margins, and when they were exhausted the customer took the loss, not the broker. The gallery of the Exchange was crowded, but the stir when Amalgamated fell a dozen points or so was less than when Steel was rising a couple of points a day. The business was large but not wild, and there were not a few actual rises upon the day, most conspicuously Leather, Baltimore and Ohio, and Ontario and Western. But of course they were exceptions, the rule being net declines of, say, two points, or about a quarter of the day's range. The business was extremely concentrated both in time and in the stocks most largely sold. The larger part of the day's business was done in the first two hours, pointing to the flood of country selling, and it took half as much business to put the market up as to put it down. Amalgamated and the two Steels were the only stocks which were both conspicuously active and weak. The Pacifics, Pennsylvania, and Reading were active also, but their net losses were simple fractions. For the large losses which give the impression of panic, it is necessary to look to the less active and the specialities. When they are offered and takers are not by sacrifices are necessary, but they are the sort of sacrifices which are easily repaired.

Of course there was one name on every lip as the cause of the decline. So far as it is a misfortune they are almost accomplices who have assisted him in the publicity which gives him his power. The sounder opinion, however, is that the cause was the market's condition, the use made of it being rather the excuse than the cause of the decline. Mere advertising of tips could not cause a collapse unless it was supplemented by free selling, and unless the market was vulnerable. Who was behind the advertiser was a question asked almost as often as what caused the fall, for in no quarter was it thought that he with his sheeplike assistants could have accomplished what required larger resources and talent than the simple ability to attract attention.

There was plenty of news, but nobody paid attention to it. Money reached 5 per cent., but it has yet some distance to go before it reaches a seasonable level. There was plenty of it, and almost too much exchange, for the fall in sterling was severe, although it was recovered with the absorption of offerings against purchases of stocks for foreign account. The wheat market was a complement of the stock market, breaking and rising violently. There were excellent traffic reports, notably by Great Northern and Illinois Central, and there was authentic intimation of the floating of a loan of $25,000,000—assuredly a queer piece of news for a day of real panic.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Coal	5	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Ice	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Ice pf.	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1½
Am. Locom. March	½	Norf. & W. West.	½
Am. Smelting	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Anaconda	6½	Southern Pacific pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Stand. R. & T.	½
Balt. S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Int. Paper pf.	½	Western Union	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Amal. Copper	2	Manhattan	¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Met. Securities	1⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅞	Met. St. Ry.	1
American Express	1¼	Mexican Central	1
Am. Gr. Twine	¼	Michigan Central	11
Am. H. & L. pf.	1	Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Linseed	1¼	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel Fds.	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Steel F. pf.	3½	Nat. Enamel'ng	1⅝
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	2½
Am. Woolen pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅞
B'klyn Union Gas	2½	North American	1
Cent. of N. J.	3½	Pacific Coast	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	2½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton	4	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅞
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	3½	Pressed Steel Sc. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	2½	Rubber Goods	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Rubber Goods pf.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	4½	St. L. & S. W.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trs.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Col. F. & I.	2½	Southern Railway	½
Col. F. & I. pf.	2	Southern Railway pf.	½
Col. Southern	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Corn Products	1½	Texas & Pacific	1
Corn Prod. pf.	2	Third Avenue	1⅝
Detroit So. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Erie	¾	Union Bag & P.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Fed. Min. & S.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Gen'ral Electric	1	U. S. Steel	1½
Hocking Valley	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	2½
Int. Power	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Int. Pump	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Iowa Central	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	Wabash	¾
Kan. City So.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Kan. C. So. pf.	½	West. U. & M. 1st pf.	1½
Lake E. & W.	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
		Wis. Central	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. South. 4s ..... 1¾ | Va. S. W. 5s 3

Bonds Declined.

Am. Tob. 6s	1	Consol. Tob. 4s	3
Am. Tob. 4s	2½	Green Bay deb. B	1¾
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf.	2	Norf. & So. 1st	1
" inc.	2	Penn. Conv. 3½s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
" inc.	1½	So. Ry., St. L. Div.	
Col. F. & I. conv. t.	1¼	4s	1¼
r.	1½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 8	2,883,156
To date this year	170,543,833
Corresponding date last year	152,836,227

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 8	$8,839,500
To date this year	$961,948,530
Corresponding date last year	$852,769,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

New Central Coal Company.
Railway Steel Spring Company preferred.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Violent Break in Prices Followed by a Recovery.

Not since the severe declines which marked the latter half of 1903 has Wall Street experienced such a collapse as shook the market yesterday. While it was not a panic, yet it was a wild and excited break, with a great deal of nervousness everywhere. It was not "child's play," as one banker remarked, and, though it was not a wild panic such as that of May 9, 1901, yet it was in a measure more difficult to handle, for, while it was not so severe, it lasted longer. The May panic was all over in half an hour, so that when margins of loans were wiped out by prices on the floor the bankers learned of the actual figures at which a stock sold only when the market had already recovered, making the loans good again. For ten minutes then every one in Wall Street was bankrupt. Yesterday the bankers had ample time to gravely consider if they should call loans, and most of them decided not to do it.

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Machinery Insufficient.

The machinery of the Stock Exchange was entirely insufficient to meet conditions, proving once again that the Exchange is not yet equipped to handle 3,000,000 shares a day. Customers in offices failed to get reports on their orders for hours after they had been sent in, and the specialists on the floor were so swamped with business that many of them are believed to have lost money on the day's operations. Responses to calls for margins were slow, and many firms sold out the holdings of customers before the margins were exhausted in order to protect themselves. When the customers came in with their margin and prices had recovered these houses were practically short of the stocks sold out, and they had to buy them back. This helped the market.

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Good Supporting Orders.

At the lower level good supporting orders made their appearance. Bankers took a hopeful view of the situation, and the tension relaxed. Of course Wall Street was anxious to know what Standard Oil interests thought of the market, and its curiosity was satisfied by the following statement put out by a news bureau and attributed to those interests: "I do not believe liquidation will go much further. The bears have had a good inning, to which they are entitled in view of the extraordinary advance in securities over the last few months. It must be borne in mind, however, that the industrial conditions of the country are stronger than they have been in two years. There is no reason in the world why Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel should decline. The advance in prices for the copper metal, and the enormous consumption, together with the increased activity in the steel and iron industry, should be sufficient to convince panic-stricken traders that the decline in securities will be but temporary. I know absolutely nothing as to Lawson's actions."

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Market Acted Well.

When everything was over brokers agreed that the market had acted remarkably well considering all the circumstances. The most active stocks had rallied well, and some had, indeed, withstood all assaults with considerable strength. Among these were the United States Leather issues, in which there was an enormous trading, and which closed at higher prices than on Wednesday.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE HIGHER.

Numerous stock bills were offered in the foreign exchange market at the opening yesterday, with the result that the price of demand sterling, which closed the previous day under similar influence at 4.86, declined still further to 4.8585. The market rallied sharply later in the day and closed at 4.8615@4.8620, but the tone was uncertain on the advance. It was thought likely that to-day would bring additional offerings of bills against stocks that have been purchased for European account. On the further decline in the stock market yesterday large buying orders were executed for Europe.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Dec. 3 were 854,167 tons, and for the year to date 37,224,053 tons, against 38,432,837 tons last year.

Shawneetown, Ill., dispatches state that a company has been organized with $1,000,000 capital to build a new railroad between Shawneetown and Rosecliare, Harding County.

The Eagle Fire Insurance Company Directors have recommended an increase in the company's capital from $300,000 to $400,000.

Shipbuilding Stocks Sold at Last.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—James Smith, Jr., as receiver, sold at auction at the offices of the Federal Trust Company to-day all the stock of the subsidiary companies of the United States Shipbuilding Company. The stock went to George R. Sheldon, Chairman of the reorganization committee, for $350.000. Only one bid was made.

Application to List.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $14,704,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1934.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 59,250,000f.
Treasury accounts current decreased 83,225,000f.
Gold in hand decreased 1,725,000f.
Bills discounted decreased 128,475,000f.
Silver in hand increased 25,000f.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—L. C. Hanna, Cleveland; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Lucien B. Chase, Paris.

HOLLAND—A. A. H. Boon-Hartsenseck, Amsterdam, Holland; Addison Murray Imbrie, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Capt. E. P. Conley, United States Army.

BRESLIN—C. H. Davis, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—W. G. Rothermel, Philadelphia.

MAJESTIC—Baron and Baroness Van Houpen, Welsbaden, Germany.

VICTORIA—W. G. Jaffray, Toronto.

ALBEMARLE—D. T. Watson, Pittsburg; W. N. Diggle, London.

MANHATTAN—W. R. Harper, Chicago; Prof. William Wells, Schenectady.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. Longfield Beasley, London.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; William Greene, Belfast, Ireland.

ST. DENIS—Capt. G. T. Bartlett, United States Army.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $374,153,281; balances, $15,851,744; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $775,557.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8340; demand, $4.890@$4.86¼; cables, $4.8645.

Commercial bills were $4.82¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¼ and 5.17; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 13-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c @$1 discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—43@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Money was in quiet demand in the market to-day and supplies were plentiful.

On the Stock Exchange the feature at the opening was the flatness of Americans. Otherwise the market was quiet. Consols were easy and home rails were dull, despite the Board of Trade returns.

Americans were feverish, rallied to above parity, reacted sharply during the last hour on heavy realizations, and closed weak.

Rio Tintos weakened on the break in Amalgamated.

Japanese were easier. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 94¾.

In the market copper fluctuated considerably and closed weak at 64⅞.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 87⅝; consols for account, 87 15-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 56⅜; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 98¾; Canadian Pacific, 133⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅜; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175½; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 32¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88; Erie, 36⅝; Erie first preferred, 75½; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 156½; Louisville and Nashville, 145¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21¾; New York Central, 141; Norfolk and Western, 74; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 42½; Pennsylvania, 69½; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 39; Reading first preferred, 45¼; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 62½; Union Pacific, 111½; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel 26½; United States Steel preferred, 90⅜; Wabash, 23; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish, 4s, 89¼.

Bar silver quiet, 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1¾ per cent. Discount rate, 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The sum of £30,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 35.15; Lisbon 17.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—There was a continued decline in Rio Tintos to-day following reports from the New York market, which caused general weakness. Internationals were sympathetically depressed. Rio Tintos lost fifteen points.

Russian Imperial Fours were quoted at 92.65, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs, 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs, 16½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was somewhat depressed, and business was extremely quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 38 pfennings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months bills, 3⅛ per cent.

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Incorporated to-day:

The Buffalo and Rochester Railway Company of Depew, Erie County, (for the construction of an electric road sixty miles long from Depew to Rochester;) capital, $3,000,000. Directors—H. H. Kingston, J. Andrews Harris, Jr., Philadelphia, and H. P. Bissell, Buffalo.

Appliance Manufacturing Company, New York City, (machinery for collars and cuffs;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—W. G. Hague, New York; C. P. Balcom and R. G. Johnson, Brooklyn.

The Leon Wechsler Realty Company, New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Antonio Mangamello, Frank Spizziro, and T. I. Teitle, New York.

Ollendorf & Co., New York City, (women's and children's dresses;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Frederick Oakes, Harry Harris, and M. S. Homburger, New York City.

The Long Island Concrete Building Block Company, Bayside, Queens County; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. J. Hamilton of Douglaston, W. F. Gregorius, and J. A. Dayton of Bayside, L. I.

Northern Westchester Light and Power Company, New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. S. Hunt, Brooklyn; A. A. Andrews, Flushing, and John Larkin, New York.

Birch Hill Road Association, Oyster Bay, Nassau County, (real estate;) capital, $5,100. Directors—A. W. Clement, O. C. Rearick, and E. B. Bruce, New York City.

Louis P. Sutter & Brothers, New York City, (leaf tobacco;) capital, $1,000. Directors—L. E. Sutter, C. B. Dingens, and J. B. Douglass, New York.

Flexible Book Loose-Leaf Ledger Company, Buffalo, (filling devices and binders;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. F. Nagel, W. H. Brace, Buffalo, and Charles Whetham, Sheffield, Canada.

Maxwell-Briscoe, incorporated, New York City, (vehicles;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Benjamin Briscoe, J. D. Maxwell, Tarrytown, and Richard Irvin, New York City.

The Hotel Supply Board of Trade, New York, (mercantile agency;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. G. Dunn, H. N. Holde, and Peter Grandazza, New York City.

Development and Realty Company, New York City; capital, $1,200. Directors—Robert Cohn, William Cohn, and Sol Cohn, New York.

Portland Construction Company of Richmond Hill, N. Y.; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. G. Bullard, W. H. Wade, Jr., and George Koeppel, Richmond Hill.

Kedgwick Company, New York City, (realty;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. Brookheim, J. C. Jackson, and Absher Osterman, New York.

F. A. Wheatley Advertising Agency, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Elizabeth S. Wheatley, G. R. Havelka, and Julius Jacik, New York.

Depew Knitting Mills, Depew, Erie County; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. Pond, N. S. Hallett, and A. R. Jenkins, Buffalo.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The New York Railroad and Development Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Robert R. Moore, Nehemiah B. Campbell, and Wesley M. Oler.

The National Metallurgic Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Edward H. Burnett, George H. Horsey, and George D. Munford.

The Buckeye Security Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. H. Van Deveer, Louis B. Dalley, H. O. Coughlan, B. Stafford Mantz, and Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Strong Hardware Company, New Brunswick; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William Dunham, A. Hastings, Frank A. Dunham, Michael McFadden, William Metzrath, and Howard J. Stevensen.

The Philadelphia Brotherhood Association, (to deal in stocks,) Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph Brahinsky, Samuel Bamstine, Samuel Belicisky, and Morris Maskoff.

The Eagle Hardware Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William A. Forman, Daniel V. Summerill, Jr., and Samuel H. Richards.

The Brokerage Security Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. H. Van Deveer, Louis B. Dalley, H. C. Coughlan, B. Stafford Mantz, and Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Orinoco Steamship Company, Jersey City; capital decreased from $1,000,000 to $100,000.

The Marble Hill Quarry Company, Jersey City; par value of stock reduced from $100 to $25 per share.

The Morris International Patent Company, Hoboken; capital stock increased from $125,000 to $200,000.

The Thomas Slaight Lock and Manufacturing Company; dissolved.

F. O. Schoellner & Co.; dissolved.

The Eustice Brothers Company; dissolved.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The local money market was practically unchanged to-day. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 8 per cent. New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $24,459,844. Balances, $1,872,558. Sub-Treasury debit, $89,406.

The foreign exchange market was weak. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼ cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87	
Sterling	4.86½	$4.83⅝
Commercial		4.82⅝
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅜	.95⅛
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅜

The Directors of the United Shoe Machine Company have declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. (50 cents per share) on the common stock and 1½ per cent. (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 14 to stockholders of record Dec. 17.

The stock market closed buoyant. It was panicky during the forenoon with tremendous selling of Amalgamated, the Steels, Sugar, Copper Range, Shannon, Trinity, Utah, United States Mining, Isle Royale, Woolen preferred, Telephone, and the other local issues, but as the day went on support was brought out and most of the coppers held up fairly well under the circumstances. Copper Range, Trinity, and Greene were particularly firm. There were great excitement and confusion on the board all day.

Boston seemed to be the centre of the stock market interests of the country. Unless all the indications were misleading, the other Stock Exchanges were dominated by the movements of Amalgamated on the local board; at times that stock was as much as a point lower in Boston than it was in New York, but a parity was soon restored, and the New York quotation followed Boston's.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
710	Atchison	86	83½	86
110	Atchison, pf.	102½	102¼	102⅜
25	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
5	Boston & Maine	175	175	175
10	Erie	37	37	37
1	Fitchburg pf.	139	139	139
40	Mass. Electric	14	14	14
177	Mass. Electric pf.	62	61	62
30	Mexican Central	20¼	20	20¼
225	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	195	196
1	Nor. & Worcester pf.	232	232	232
1,610	Union Pacific	111¼	106½	110
1	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½
1	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	92	92	92
1	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	143	143	143

TELEPHONES.

2,331	American	145½	141	144¼
100	Mexican	2¼	2	2
25	New England	138	138	138
345	Western	21	21	21
25	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

900	American Ag. Chem.	23	22½	22¾
30	American Ag. Chem. pf.	85	85	85
45	Am. Pneu. Service	5½	5½	5½
11	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25	25	25
7,617	American Sugar	142	137	140¾
1,397	American Woolen	21	20	20
1,515	American Woolen pf.	92½	88¼	91
698	Dominion Iron & Steel	19	17	18
12	Edison	253	253	253
1,870	Edison Elec. Illum.	5	4½	5
10	General Electric	183½	183½	183½
660	Mass. Gas	38¾	38	38
370	Mass. Gas pf.	81	80¾	81
50	Pullman	238	238	238
420	United Fruit	106	104½	105
10	United Shoe Machine	58	58	58
15	United Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31½	31½
620	U. S. Leather	18½	16⅞	18
5	U. S. Leather pf.	101	101	101
10,337	U. S. Steel	29½	25	28
6,642	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	84	89
210	Westinghouse	85½	85	85½

MINING.

325	Adventure	6	5½	5½
2,857	Allouez	18	17	18
32,929	Amalgamated	68	59	65¾
200	American Zinc	12½	12½	12½
175	Arcadian	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,055	Atlantic	16½	15	16¾
4,046	Bingham	34⅞	33	34½
1,610	Boston Consolidated	7¼	6¾	7¼
4	Cal. & Hecla	655	655	655
2,706	Centennial	26	24	25¾
100	Cons. Mercur	34c	34c	34c
23,207	Copper Range	71	64	71
175	Daly-West	12½	12½	12½
6,075	Granby	5½	4⅝	5
12,910	Greene Consolidated	34½	33⅝	34½
250	Guanajuato	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,780	Isle Royale	24	20	24
640	Mass.	9⅝	8	8⅝
100	Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Michigan	9	8½	8¼
514	Mohawk	52	50¼	52
2,020	Montana C. & C.	4⅜	4	4⅜
1,730	Old Dominion	26¼	24½	26¼
1,364	Osceola	93	90	93
730	Parrot	27	25½	27
40	Phoenix	3	2¾	2¾
49	Quincy	100	99	99
200	Rhode Island	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Santa Fe	2½	2⅜	2½
6,945	Shannon	8½	8⅜	8⅜
15	Tamarack	120	120	120
250	Tecumseh	3	3	3
800	Tennessee	37½	35	37
9,189	Trinity	12½	11¾	12¼
1,425	U. S. Coal & Oil	11⅞	10⅝	11
14,255	United States	26⅝	24½	26⅜
9,812	Utah	43½	40	43½
185	Victoria	4½	4¼	4¼
835	Winona	11	10	11
265	Wolverine	105	104	105
705	Wyandotte	2¼	2	2

Total sales of stocks were 119,211 shares.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessments paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—New York exchange to-day was 20c premium; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. There was a sympathetic decline in a number of local securities as the result of turbulence of the Eastern market. Inasmuch as a great deal of the recent incentive to buy Can stocks came from New York, trading centred in these issues. The common was active and modestly easy below 10, while the preferred, on very liberal selling and subsequent short covering, fell from 58 to 55, with a very substantial rally before noon. National Carbon was weakened early by sales from 44 down to 41½, and City Railway slipped off to 183. Boxboard preferred sold at 10 and Biscuit common fractionally below 55. Brick common sold from 10 to 11 early and the preferred hung around 70. The powerful hand of Standard Oil, however, was seen after the early raiding, and with a sharp rally many of the losses of the day were overcome and in some cases gains were registered.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,310	American Can	10¼	9	10¼
4,445	American Can pf.	58½	55	58¼
100	Chicago City Ry.	185	183	183
59	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
41	Chicago Title & Trust	103	103	103
40	Chi. Union Trac. com.	11¾	11½	11½
112	Chi. Oak Park L. com.	7¼	6¾	6¾
30	Diamond Match	139¾	137½	137½
125	Illinois Brick	11	10	11
75	Illinois Brick pf.	70	70	70
479	Metropolitan Elevated	24	23	24
270	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	67½	67	67
1,680	National Biscuit	55	53¼	55
250	National Biscuit pf.	115½	115½	115½
810	National Carbon	44	41	42
150	Northwestern Elevated	23¼	23½	23¼
20	Street's Stable Car pf.	100½	100½	100½
805	Swift & Co.	112¾	112¼	112¼
200	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
575	United Box Board pf.	10¾	10	10¾

PRICES IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—The Baltimore market was only slightly affected by the "Lawson scare" to-day. Prices of the lading issues ran off, but the extreme decline was 2 points in the income bonds of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. United Railways incomes dropped 1¾ and the stock ⅞ of a point. Seaboard Air Line common stock was off ⅞ and the preferred stock 1½. These were the lowest declines, and subsequent prices offset some of the losses. It developed today that investigations are being made of the franchises and charters of the various companies composing the United Railways and Electric Company. This it is learned is perliminary to a proposition for the property to be made by a syndicate composed of New York banking houses. Shares, 8,294; bonds, $71,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Virginia Century 3s	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99½	98½	98½
500	At. C. L. new 4s, ctfs.	91¾	91¼	91¼
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 6s	115	115	115
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103½	103¼	103¼
6,000	United Rys. 4s	93	93	93
15,000	United Rys. inc.	53¾	51	53½
5,000	Breweries 4s	56¾	56¼	56¼
8,000	Breweries inc.	27¾	27½	27¾
5,000	Con. Gas 5s	117½	117½	117½
5,000	Va. Coal & Iron	74¾	74¼	74¾
5,000	Cotton Duck inc.	29	29	29

STOCKS.

1,560	Seaboard	18¼	17⅝	18¼
550	Seaboard pf.	38	37	38
25	Northern Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4,870	United Rys.	13⅝	12⅝	13½
97	Alabama Coal & Iron	33	32	33
100	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
515	Cotton Duck	8¼	8	8¼
510	Breweries	5¼	5	5½
47	Consolidated Gas	86	86	86
20	Light & Power pf.	39	39	39

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

While the collapse in Montreal and Boston Consolidated Copper was perhaps of far less importance than the 6-point drop in Northern Securities and other wide movements in various outside issues yesterday, the fading away of the much-manipulated Montreal and Boston market was the event which attracted most attention on the curb. The market as a whole was weak early in the day, but only small amounts of stock were pressed for sale, and in the afternoon prices practically all through the list recovered substantially from the low prices of the day. Moreover, there were a number of exceptions to the decline. The Greene stocks droppd for a moment, but immediately recovered and received such support that both Greene Copper and Greene Gold closed unchanged. Central Foundry preferred was another issue that was firm throughout the general decline. The Seaboards were weak early in the day, but recovered substantially in the later trading. In fact, the general firmness of the market toward the end of the session was the subject of favorable comment, and indicated apparently that stocks recently purchased were well held.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON.—The Montreal and Boston incident was not so much a violent break as it was a complete disappearance of the market for the stock. At the very opening the stock sold at 3½, but before the first sale was written down the market had faded away to 1, later dropping to ⅝. It developed yesterday that the majority of brokers had been more skeptical of the position of the stock than had appeared. There were many among the outside brokers yesterday who were congratulating themselves that they had refused orders which had been sent to them by the house that was handling the stock.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES broke from 122 to 116, but not only recovered all of this loss, but sold at the close up to 123, showing a net gain of a full point.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,525	Am. Can	10¼	9½	10¼
9,500	Am.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Purchase of Bathgate Beck Property—Nearly Four Hundred Bronx Lots Involved—West Seventy-Second Street Plot Sold—Buyers for Jerome Avenue Property at Auction

The Charles Bathgate Beck property in the Bronx, a tract of nearly 400 lots in the section bounded by One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Prospect Avenue, Boston Road, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and Bryant Street, has been bought by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company for $1,200,000. J. Clarence Davies was the broker in the deal.

The property was originally owned by Dr. Charles A. Bathgate and his two brothers, all of whom died within a month in 1892. Their only descendant, Charles Bathgate Beck, came into possession of the tract, and upon his death, in 1895, left it to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, for five institutions—Columbia University, the New York Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Subsequently, through the discovery of an old deed, it was found out that Mrs. Margaret B. Becker also had a one-sixth interest in the property. Mrs. Becker recently sold her interest to the institutions, which have in turn sold to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.

There are about thirteen blocks of land in the tract. It includes thirty-five corner lots. There are fifty-two lots on Boston Road and fifty on the Southern Boulevard. There is a station of the Bronx extension of the Subway at the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Lots Adjoining New Hotel Sold.

The Johnson-Kahn Company, which owns the Chatsworth at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, has bought, through L. J. Phillips & Co., from Joseph Hamerschlag, the plot, 70 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-second Street, adjoining the hotel on the east.

Builder Buys on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Snowber & Co. have sold to a builder a plot of a little over four lots on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

Irving Judis has bought, for improvement, the plot, 50 by 112.6, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Samuel Green has bought the plot, 200 by 200, on St. Nicholas Place, running through to Edgecombe Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

William Rosenzweig has bought, through Thomas & Son, from various owners 1,422 to 1,432 Amsterdam Avenue, two and three story buildings, on plot 150 by 120.

John D. Crimmins's Large Purchases.

John D. Crimmins has purchased within the last few days ten lots on One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and one lot on Cathedral Parkway, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. These eleven lots with his other holdings give him control of thirty-one lots in the block bounded by Cathedral Parkway, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Broadway, and Amsterdam Avenue. In his recent purchases Mr. Crimmins was represented by the Title Insurance Company of New York, and the sellers by Bernard Smyth & Sons.

Buyers for West Side Apartments.

The West Side Construction Company has sold to Ravitch Brothers the six-story elevator apartment house in course of construction on the south side of Ninety-third Street, 167 feet east of Riverside Drive, on plot 50 by 144.

The Palisade Realty Company has bought from Jacob Herb 838 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and First Street, a five-story apartment house on lot 50.11 by 100.

Houses Sold Before Completion.

The Fleischman Realty and Construction Company has sold, from the plans, the five-story flat, to be built on plot 40 by 100, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. This is the last of nine houses to be sold in this block, all of which have been disposed of before the excavations have been completed. The buyer of the corner just sold is A. Greenberg.

Henry Russell has sold for the Rohe estate the plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Lenox Avenue, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Buyer of Washington Street Property.

The Union Drawn Steel Company of Beaver Falls, Penn., is the buyer of 460 to 464 Washington Street and 94 Watts Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

L. J. Lewis & Brother have leased to the Reliance Manufacturing Company two lofts in the building 39 West Twenty-first Street for a term of years.

Upper East Side Transactions.

Walter D. Starr has sold for a client of George Brettell & Son to Jackson & Stern 322 and 324 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for Kadin & Lefkowitz 308 and 310 East Ninety-second Street, two five-story triple flats with stores, on plot 50 by 100.8.

Charles Efros has sold for S. Goldberg 167 East One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat 27 by 111.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold to Frederick Schlesinger the six-story flat at 233 and 235 East Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11; also, to Dr. Simon Gluck and Joseph J. Harris the five-story flat 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on lot 27 by 100.11.

Samuel Williams and Isaac Haft have sold to a Mr. Rogers 45 and 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a new six-story flat on plot 50 by 99.11.

Schwitzer Brothers have bought from the Brander estate through W. J. Starr the plot 40 by 85, on west side of Pleasant Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Irving Judis has sold to M. & H. Gordon the two new six-story flats 16 to 20 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Second Avenue Flat Changes Hands.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for I. Roth 47 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, 22 by 100, to Frank Moller.

A. Goldberg & Co. have sold for Joseph S. Marcus to Joseph Gertner the five-story tenement 172 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

Estate Sells on King's Bridge Road.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Moffatt estate the block front on the south side of King's Bridge Road, between Hughes and Belmont Avenues.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Henry V. Franklin to Daniel L. Korn the plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Wales Avenue, 50 by 100.

Louis Lese and Herman Cohen have bought from the Friedman estate the plot, 200 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Cypress Avenue, and an abutting plot on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 150 by 100.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold the northeast corner of Adams Place and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 225 by 100 by 85, to Schmeidler & Bachrach; also, sold and resold the southeast corner of Adams Place and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 by 100, to a client; also, sold a plot, 72 by 168, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Stret, near Belmont Avenue, to Isaac Steinberg and resold it to Harris Mayer and Harris Lubin.

Deal for Clinton Avenue Lots.

E. Hammer has bought through F. W. Bower, a plot, 66 by 143, on the east side of Clinton Avenue, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Mr. Hammer has sold, through Gerald Connor, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Adams Place, a plot 48 by 120.

S. Goldman has bought, through L. Lipkin, the southeast corner of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 65 by 90; also, the northeast and northwest corners of Hoe Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, each 50 by 100; also, a plot, 50 by 100, on the Southern Boulevard, near One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, in conjunction with Harris & Timble, the northeast corner of Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; also, a plot, 50 by 93, on Arthur Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

S. Goldman has sold, through L. Lipkin, to John Bogert the southeast corner of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; also, to S. Goldstein the northwest and northeast corners of Hoe Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

John Wilt has sold for Mrs. Susan E. Reed the plot, 50 by 95, on the east side of Walton Avenue, 172 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to Adolph Cohn.

Richard Dickson, in conjunction with Rolph & Rolph, has sold for Margaret Watt to Brooks & Frankle, the southwest corner of Oak Tree Place and Arthur Avenue, 25 by 93.

Gordon S. McCredy & Co. have sold, in conjunction with John McCarthy, for a Mrs. Ellinger 703 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 82, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street.

Subsequently, through the discovery of an old deed, it was found out that Mrs. Margaret B. Becker also had a one-sixth interest in the property. Mrs. Becker recently sold her interest to the institutions, which have in turn sold to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.

Abe Kassel has bought, in conjunction with J. Goldberg, the six-story new law tenement 304 East Seventy-seventh Street, on lot 21.8 by 102.

Joseph F. Glon has sold the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard, a four-story double flat, with three stores, for L. Ernst; also the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Ritter Place, a three-family frame house, for J. E. Broiles.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to H. Horwitz the block front on the easterly side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, and the block front on the westerly side of La Fontaine Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, Bronx. The Third Avenue front has been resold to a builder for improvement.

Market for New Houses in Bronx.

Dr. William E. Diller has sold three more of his three-story brick and stone two-family dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, east of Morris Avenue. Only three of these houses remain unsold out of the row of eleven.

Philipp Marx has resold for Charles Levers to Herrman J. Interman the dwelling 846 Union Avenue, 19.6 by 87.

Company Buying Bay Ridge Lots.

A company, organized by Jacob Friedman, Levin & Blumenfeld, Isaac Goldberg, and Simon Marshak, to trade in property in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, has bought twenty-five lots on Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet from Fourth Avenue, and another parcel of five lots on Fifty-first Street, 160 feet from Fourth Avenue. The company will build upon a number of these lots and will resell the others to builders.

Stokes & Knowles report the following sales of Brooklyn property: No. 687 Union Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, a four-story brick double flat with stores for S. Chinman; also, 182 South Third Street, a three-story frame dwelling, for the Premier Realty Corporation.

G. V. Van Doren & Co. have sold to an investor for E. D. Bushnell the plot, 75 by 100, with old buildings, at the southwest corner of Gates and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn.

The Auction Room.

The salesroom furnished one of its surprises yesterday in connection with a foreclosure offering of vacant property on Jerome Avenue and Woodlawn Road, just south of Woodlawn Cemetery. The sale had originally been announced to take place several weeks ago, but an adjournment was secured. In the meantime it was decided to sell the property in seperate lots instead of as one parcel. Before yesterday's sale Auctioneer Day announced that should the aggregate of the bids for the various lots be less than the amount of claims against the property, about $14,500, the separate sales would be canceled, and the plot, which measures about 200 by 500, offered as a whole.

This announcement turned out to be an unnecessary bit of precaution. There was lively bidding by outsiders for all the lots, the total amount realized being $34,550, or nearly $20,000 more than the incumbrances.

Details of this and yesterday's other auction offerings follow:

By Joseph P. Day.
Foreclosure Sale.

Woodlawn Road, s w corner of 213th St, four lots, to S. L. & S. Frank and J. Martin	$2,225
De Kalb Av, s e corner of 213th St, five lots, to Henry Hunneke and D. Dreyer	2,375
De Kalb Av, s w corner of 213th St, four lots, to Ernest Sass	2,450
Jerome Av, s e corner of 213th St, four lots, to S. L. & S. Frank and E. Colett & Co	7,150
Jerome Av, n e corner of 213th St, plot 35x130 and irregular, to Henry Hunneke	6,275
Woodlawn Road, n w corner of 213th St, plot 105x115 and irregular, to Henry Hunneke	3,300
213th St, adjoining the foregoing, lot 25x 52.6, to A. J. Hudson	575
100th St, 257 West, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. E. Thorn, as trustee	17,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

27th St, 48 West, for seven-story brick offices, 22x93; the Botolph Company of 110 West 34th St, owner; H. E. Hartwell of 110 West 34th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Sth Av and 117th St, s w corner, for two six-story brick flats, 50x51.11; B. Berger of 16 West 112th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $95,000.

91st St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 50x87.8; A. Rothstein and another of 38 Broome St, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $100,000.

Marion Av, w s, 19 ft s of 193d St, for three two-story brick dwellings, 20.4x50; Antony W. Heizel of 713 Union Av, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmitt of 604-Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $22,500.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 61 ft s of 193d St, for three two-story brick dwellings, 20.4x50; Anthony P. Meizel of 713 Union Av, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmitt of 504 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $22,500.

Morris Av, e s, 224 ft n of 196th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20.10x59.9; Louis C. Hohn of 62 Hamilton Av, Brooklyn, owner; J. S. Kennedy of 44 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $12,000.

Morris Av, w s, 451 ft n of 196th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20.10x59; Louis C. Hohn of 62 Hamilton Av, Brooklyn, owner; J. S. Kennedy of 44 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $12,000.

198th St, s corner of Bond Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25.3x58; Burkhardt & Co. on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, 726, w s, 25x86; Katie McCormack to Grace A. Cannon, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and	100
AMSTERDAM AV, 726, w s, 25x86; Sarah Sweeney to Katie McCormack	Nom.
AVENUE A, s s, 156.9 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100, William's Bridge; Anna M. Aeby to Violet di Zerega Arnold	1,200
AVENUE A, s s, 156.9 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100, Village of Jerome; Josephine A. Arnold, executor, to Anna M. Aeby	Nom.
BROADWAY, n s, at the terminus of lands of Dyckman and Thompson, runs n 268.6 x n w 562.9 x s 126.8 x s 171.8 x — 444.2; F St, e s, 282.3 ft n from the s e corner of Inwood St, 296.7x102.3x 311.8x165.4; Alfred E. Hansen to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $75,000)	100
CHERRY ST, n s, 55.3 ft w of New Chambers St, 16.9x79.8x23.1x76.4; Mary Millner to James W. Furman, (mtgs $16,000)	100
DATER ST, s w corner of Wales Av, 200 x201; Julius Katz to David Steckler, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and	100
ELIZABETH ST, s e corner of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, runs s 87 x s e 25 x s w 125 x n 40, ¼ part; road from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, being Lots 83 and 102, map of South Belmont, ¼ part; Arthur Av, w s, Lots 94 and 95, map of Monterey, 100x100, ½ part; Dennis W. Moran to Mary E. Bird	Nom.
FOX ST, n w corner of 167th St, runs n 88.7x w 53x81.1x s 113.2x n e 78.8; James C. Gaffney to Anthony Burger, (mtg $5,000)	Nom.
FOX ST, s w corner of 167th St, runs s 88.7x w 53x w 61.1x s 113.2x e 78.8; Anthony Burger to Milton Realty Company, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and	100
JENNINGS ST, s e corner of Bryant St, 100x125; Margaret P. Boyd to Lewis V. La Velle, (mtg $1,080)	Nom.
LAFAYETTE AV, n s, s of Whitlock Av, 69.7x148.5x50x100; Abraham Deitsch to Louis Amdur, (mtg $1,200)	Nom.
LOT 287, map of Van Nest Park; Owen Connolly to Charles Knaut	Nom.
LOT 247, map of part of Hunt estate; Edward J. Cahill and wife to John F. O'Hare and wife, (mtg $2,850)	100
LOT 28, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; Thomas F. Gallagher to Rose Cunningham, (mtg $2,000)	100
LOT 226, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; E. J. Cahill to Edward Cahill, Jr	100
LOTS 74 and 75, map of 250 lots of Thompson & Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Peter F. G. Brunner and wife	Nom.
PROSPECT AV, s e s, 294.3 ft n e of Westchester Av, 50x144.7x63.9x105; William D. Bruns to George Keller, other consideration and	100
REAR PARTS LOTS 88, 89, and 90, Map 552; Matthew Molloy to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company	Nom.
REAR PARTS LOTS 85, 86, and 87, Map 552; Thomas Molloy to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company	Nom.
REAR PARTS LOTS 79 to 81, Map 552 and adjoining lands, 2d part; William Hayes to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company	Nom.
SEDGWICK AV, w s, adjoining land of M. Kyle, runs n w 305.11x n 107x e 24.9 x e 270.6 x s 90.1; Edward J. Farrell to Charles Buek, other consideration and	100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft n of 144th St, 50x100; Edward E. Higgins to Annie Bradley, (mtg $3,000)	Nom.
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 158th St, 28.6x88.10x21.0x93.5; Carl Witzel to Ludwig Sauer, (mtgs $12,800,) other consideration and	100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 48.5x110; Fairfield Realty Company to Edward J. Farrell, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and	100
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 182d St, 100x100; Bradley & Currier Company to Sinai Shapiro	Nom.
WILLETT ST, 58, e s, 25x100; Susan E. Leffert to Sarah L. Burling, ½ part	Nom.
2D AV, 2,107, w s, 25x100; Louis Braun to Levy Suwalsky, (mtg $18,000)	Nom.
2D AV, 3,426, e s, 25x102.2x23.6x100.6; Raphael Lutter to Nicholas Schaik, (mtg $7,500)	10,500
11TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x 125; Sylvester L. H. Wara to Mary I. S. McCutcheon	90,000
15TH ST, corner of 4th Av, Lots 480 and 446, map of Wakefield, 200x114; George F. Langbein to Jane C. Hamlin	Nom.
45TH S, 341 East, 25x100.5; Sophie Freund to Ignatz Schlinger and others, (mtg $13,000)	Nom.
50TH ST, 518 West, 25x100.5; Katie V. Britton to Rebecca King, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and	100
50TH ST, 518 West, 25x100.5; Minnie Israel to Katie V. Britton	Nom.
51ST ST, 37 East, 21x100.5; National Realty Company to Edward H. Landon	Nom.
90TH ST, 220 East, 20x100.5; Albert Davis and others to Albert F. Mando, 3-6 part, all title	7,500
82D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 20.6x102.2; Lillian Le Baron to Gertrude De W. Windsor	Nom.
90TH ST, 229 East, 20.4x100.8; Anthony Weisshoff to Adolph Bloch, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and	100
104TH ST, 302 East, 25.6x100.11; Antonio Trella and others to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and	100
104TH ST, 56 East, 25x100.11; Nathan Friedman to Carrie Epstein, (mtg $21,500)	Nom.
104TH ST, 402 East, 24.3x100.11; Gustav Gleeckstern to Moses Schwartz, other consideration and	100
109TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74.11x100.11; Montgomery Rosenberg to Louis Breslauer and another, (mtgs $90,500,) other consideration and	100
109TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74.11x100.11; Harry Matz and others to Montgomery Rosenberg, (mtg $77,000,) other consideration and	100
112TH ST, 238 West, 33.4x100.11; Isidor Friedlander to Michael H. Carew, (mtg 31,000)	100
113TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.11; George Thawson to James Ferguson and another, (mtg $51,000,) other consideration and	100
119TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles E. Copello to Giovannf Levoli, ½ part, (mtg $5,500)	Nom.
125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 42.6x100.11; Alois Gutwillig and wife to Charles M. Rosenthal	Nom.
128TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Seiferd and others to Frederick P. Hummel, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and	100
134TH ST, 238 West, 25x99.11; Dana L. Nichols to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $19,000)	Nom.
140TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Joshua Silverstein to Israel Lebowitz, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and	100
155TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Charles Geiger and another, (mtg $25,500,) other consideration and	100
158TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Albert Cavanaugh to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $25,500,) other consideration and	100
163D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 112.6; Thomas Scott to Henry Fox and another	Nom.
164TH ST, 257 and 259 West, 50x102.11; John Rankin to Esther A. Wheaton	Nom.
164TH ST, 257 and 259 West, 50x102.11; Esther A. Wheaton to Israel Lebowitz, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and	100
164TH ST, 257 and 259 West, 50x102.11; Israel Lebowitz to the Ritter Realty Company, (mtg $46,000,) other consideration and	100
165TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 20x63x20.4x65.11; 166th St, s s, 115.4 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 25x113.8x25.3x 117.4; Ignaz Dabrowski to John E. Roeser, (mtg $3,300)	Nom.
165TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 20x63x20.4x65.11; 166th St, s s, 115.4 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 25x113.8x25.3x 117.4; John E. Roeser to Magdalena Dabrowski	Nom.
169TH ST, 1,137 East, 20.7x25.7x22.5x83.6; Richard Webber to Carl B. Isaksen	6,750
173D ST, n s, 151.3 ft e of Audubon Av, 18.9x100; John J. Halloran to Helen Burns, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and	100
184TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; James E. Meade and others to Mary Meade, all title, (mtg $7,500)	Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARONE, Giuseppe, to Pasquale De Cisco; Lyon Av, n s, 50 ft w of Grace Av, Westchester, 3 years	3,500
BARNARD REALTY COMPANY to the State Realty Mortgage Company; 108th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	10,000
BRIMMER, Peter F. G., and another to Alexander Thompson; Lots 74 and 75, map of 250 lots of Thompson Road estate, due Dec. 1, 1910	650
BRITTON, Katie V., to Morris Holtzman; 518 West 50th St, prior mtg $15,000, due June 7, 1906, 6 per cent	3,000
BROWN, Louisa, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 101a St, 251 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent	16,000
BRYANT AV, s e corner of Freeman St, runs s 39.10x e 89.8x n w 98.2; James A. Woolf and another to Martin S. Kelly, (mtg $700)	Nom.
BURGER, Anthony, to James C. Gaffney; Fox St, n w corner of 167th St, 3 years	8,000
BURNS, Helen, to John J. Halloran; 173d St, n s, 151.3 ft e of Audubon Av, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent	1,000
CALLAHAN, John, to Lillian B. Friedlander; Park Row, 130 and 132, w s, 185.1 ft n of Pearl St, due June 21, 1905, 6 per cent., note	2,700
CANNON, Grace A., to Katie McCormack; Amsterdam Av, 726, prior mtg $23,500, 2 years, 6 per cent	3,250
CARMINE ST, 2 and 4, and Minetta Lane, 27; Kleinfeld & Goodstein & Co. against Jacob Cohen and Jacob Sommer, owners and contractors	$107
7TH AV, 421; Joseph Hoffman against Realty Mortgage Company and another, owners; Samuel Elfin, contractor	11
8TH AV, 362; Joseph Hoffman against James Aspell, owner; Samuel Elfin, contractor	47
11TH AV, 490; Charles Marks against John McCormick, lessee; Glazer & Hohne, contractors; John Wassenhansen, sub-contractor	20
32D ST, 34 and 36 East; Leonardo Lerroo against George L. Felt, owner; Frank W. Califano, contractor	59
111TH ST, 238 and 240 East; Michael J. Lalor against William Soltz, owner and contractor	2,032

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

4TH and Lewis Sts, s w corner; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Miller & Kotzen, Aug. 31, 1904	$200

Lis Pendens.

BARRETTO ST, e s, 110 ft s of 167th St, 50x 200 to Fox St; City of New York against Henry D. Tiffany and another, action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.	
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lot 4, map of property belonging to Patrick J. Keary, Fordham; Cary Real Estate Company against John Chambers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swan.	
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lots 2 and 3, same map, Fordham; Hebrew Christian Mission against John Chambers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.	
NATHALIE AV, e s, Villa Site P of Anthony estate, King's Bridge; Annie F. Smith against Jean F. Spahr and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Remsen.	
PARCEL OF LAND beginning at a point 98.9 ft s of 24th St and 80 ft w of 7th Av, runs w 20x s 49.4x e 20x n 49.4 to beginning; City of New York against Peter Dolan and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.	
PARCEL OF LAND beginning at a point 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25 to beginning, and Morris Park Av, n s, 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x175; Ephriam B. Levy against Toribia and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. & 12. W. Bottenroth.	
THOMPSON ST, 27 and 29, and Sullivan St, 66 to 70; Morris Cohen against Harris J. Packtman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Arnstein & Levy.	
40TH ST, 204 West; Mary N. Schaefer against Elizabeth Angles and another, (partition;) attorney, R. H. Barnett.	
82D ST, 128 West; United States Trust Company of New York against Anna K. Daniel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.	
87TH ST, n s, 324.9 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x 51.2; Elizabeth A. May against George H. May, individually, and another, administrator, (partition;) attorney, C. O. Mass.	
124TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 75x100.11; Lillie E. Lilienthal against David Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.	

AT AUCTIO

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer,

will sell in partition at the Salesroom, 161 Broadway, on

Tuesday, December 13, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon,

526 West 58th St.,

3-story tenement.
25x about 50x100.
By order of S. L. H. Ward, Referee.
Mitchel Levy, Esq., Pfff.'s atty., 203 Broadway.
Richard M. Bruno, Esq., Atty. for Defendant, 35 Nassau St.
Particulars at Auctioneer, 115 Broadway.
Tel. 2481 Cort. (2017.)

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers

will sell at Public Auction

Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904,

12 o'clock noon, at R. E. Salesroom, 161 Broadway, the 5-story double Flat on Lot 25x92,

315 West 17th St.

1st mtge. $20,000, at 4½%; 2d mtge. $2,500, at 6%. Maps & particulars at Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.

A REAL ESTATE CATECHISM.
IV.

Q.—Does the policy protect the holder if any one refuse to lend on the title because of an alleged defect?

A.—Yes, if the defect is one that is held by a court to exist, the Company must pay the policyholder.

Q.—If the holder of a policy sells the property, is the policy still good?

A.—Yes, it requires the Company to protect its policyholder against any claim that may be made upon his warranty deed.

Q.—Are not most titles good?

A.—Yes, but that is very poor consolation to the man whose title is defective.

(To be continued.)

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87 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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Expensive law suits over titles do not harass the man who holds a policy of title insurance in this Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $9,000,000
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We offer for sale the following
Properties on Very Easy Terms:
306 W. 116th St., near corner 8th Ave.—5 Story Flat, all improvements. Price, $23,000. Rents $2,400.
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251 W. 122d St.—High Grade Private House. Rent $900. Price, $12,000.
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Corner Cedar Street.
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We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.
TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS
Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.
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Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
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N.Y. City Real Estate?
We have special facilities for exchanging Country Property into New York City Income Property.
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440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
We have several good opportunities to secure new, well rented mercantile buildings and apartment houses in locations where values are increasing. We make a specialty of this class of realty, and have exceptional facilities for representing buyers. We can furnish full and correct particulars of any properties on application. If desired other property will be taken in part payment.
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Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
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TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
SIX-STORY BUILDING
ON LISPENARD ST.,
$33,000.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

Wanted—By a 5th Av. real estate firm, competent man to take charge of collection business; salary, also on commission basis; experienced brokers. Address "Real Estate," Box 117 617 6th Av.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent of construction by man of twenty years' experience; intimate knowledge of the detail building; highest reference. R. G., Box 101 Times.

Five-story two-family flat; no steam; rent $2,400; mortgage $18,000 at 5 per cent; price $23,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,049 Broadway at 101st St.

Three fine private houses in choice location, near Subway station; reasonable terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Below 14th. Street.
A VALUABLE CORNER, ABOUT 3,700 SQ. FT.
NEAR CITY HALL AND NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL.
A GOOD PURCHASE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
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East Side.
ONE TENANT.
House in Norfolk St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis, 7 Pine, or your own broker.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.
East Side.

A 12% INVESTMENT.
5-story, 10-family tenement, with stores, East 60th St., near 2d Av.

Price	$18,500
Mtgs. @ 4½%	9,500
Equity	$9,000
Rents guaranteed	$1,908.00
Expense	845.75
Net income	$1,062.25

Will leave 2d mortgage of $5,000 at 5%. Rents given above are old; have positively not been raised. Will gladly show collection books and expense account.
E. J. KEHOE,
187 West 125th St.

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SCHWAB REALTY CO.
200 Broadway, are in the market this week for every description improved Property; quick action at right prices; brokers fully protected.

For Sale—1,735-1,737 Madison Av., 54x96; two 5-story 12-room houses; 4 stores and basements; rental, $7,200; can be raised to $8,000; mortgage, $54,000; make a quick offer. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

Double flat, perfect order, vicinity 70th St., 1st Av.; $19,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

West Side.
INVESTORS—NOTICE.
7TH AV. CORNER, NEAR 125TH ST.—5-story store and apartments; a bargain; price, $55,000.
7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 135TH ST.—Rents over $10,000; price, $90,000.
7TH AV., ABOVE 140TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $6,500; price, $57,000.
8TH AV., ABOVE 135TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $4,250; price, $40,000.
118TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $3,300; price, $32,000.
125D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,028; price, $23,000.
143D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story triple; rents, $6,600; price, $52,000.
144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $5,500; price, $46,000.
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CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE.
WEBB & HEITMANN,
2,460 7th Ave., cor. 143d St.

A Bargain.
Small Apartment House on Central Park West, taken in at foreclosure to cover mortgage. Owner, desiring to change investment, offers
FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE.
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FOR OCCUPANCY OR INVESTMENT,
134th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.
MODERN HOUSE AT LOW PRICE.
Four-story dwelling, leased with security, $1,000.

Price	City taxes, 1904	$320
	Mortgage	$7,000 at 4½ 315
$12,000	Sundries	50 485

On investment $5,000, nets annually $515
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FOR SALE.

Two large plots on Webster Av., near Fordham Station; chance for syndicate. A fine corner residence, Fordham Road, near station; plot, 65x102. The finest corner of three lots on Tremont Av., near rapid transit. A rare chance for a wide-awake man. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

CHANCE FOR QUICK BUYER.

23 full lots. Crotona, Prospect, and Beaumont Avs., 185th to 189th St. Diagram from J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST. & 3D AV.

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N. w. corner Washington and Wendover Avs., 100x140.
Jacob Leitner, cor. 3d and Wendover. Open Sunday.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

LOTS H. J. CANTRELL & CO.
PLOTS WEST FARMS SQUARE

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
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TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat; gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
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Choice suburban lots, $75, $5 down, $1 weekly; 25 minutes out. Suburban, Times.

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A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
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UNITED STATES
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We have sums of $6,000, $12,000, and $14,000 for first mortgages Manhattan property. Owners only. Worthington Scott, 608 Flatiron Bldg.

LOANS WANTED.

$100,000 at 4½% wanted on improved real estate, business centre. Address Executor of Estate, Box 158 New York Times.

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ALSO
FLATS AND TENEMENTS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
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OWNERS, ATTENTION.—BUYERS WAITING. We can sell quickly where others fail. Send full particulars, quote reasonable figure; we will do the rest.
NATKINS & COMPANY,
104th Street and Columbus Avenue.

SCHWAB REALTY CO.,
SCHWAB REALTY CO.,
200 Broadway, are in the market this week for every description improved Property; quick action at right prices; brokers fully protected.

BUILDERS, PAY ATTENTION.—Have cash customer for 18-room house, all improvements; will buy subject to 1st mortgage. Send full particulars, rock bottom prices. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

Wanted—Bronx properties. Improved or unimproved. Call or send full particulars. HIRSCHBERG & MARSH, 338 Westchester Av., near Jackson Av. Station.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quiet renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

FLATS WANTED, MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN, in exchange for $20,000 equity in five-story apartment house on Central Park West, in the Eighties. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars. Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Wanted—Improved and unimproved Bronx property; we have quick cash buyers.
Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Real estate, improved, unimproved; send full particulars. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Owners, Builders!—I can place large sums, bond and mortgage. Send applications. J., Box 211 Times.

Builders!—I can place your building loans, large or small amounts. Loan, 212 Times.

Will pay cash for five-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Have $4,000 cash to buy cheap tenement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 81 West 104th.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A handsomely furnished four-story residence, 25 feet wide, to rent for Winter season; 37th St., near Madison Av.; reduced rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL
On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Free and clear cottage, 7 rooms; furnished complete; open plumbing; Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains; value, $6,500; will add cash for five-story flat in exchange. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Will exchange 12 lots, free and clear, and add cash for flats or an apartment.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

100x100, free and clear lots, and $2,000 cash, wanted, flat tenement house in exchange. Kretsch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent, 152 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS., ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

Offices, One Flight Up,
Moderate Rent, Immediate Possession.
TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman & 119 to 129 Nassau St. APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO., ON PREMISES.

Elegant store on best section of 3d Avenue between 126th and 127th Streets, 25x100, with largest plate glass windows in New York, suitable for any retail business; can be divided in same building, 25x80, all light. Will rent store and lofts together or separate. J. Dorf, 2,343 Third Avenue.

Three elegant light lofts, 2,336 Third Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 25x80, for light manufacturing purposes; first loft has all show window front, suitable for any business purpose. J. Dorf, 2,343 Third Avenue.

Factory loft, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 15,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 62 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

LOFTS, 31st Street, Near 1st Av.
46x90 ..... Rents, $900 to $1,000.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 424 St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

At 47 East 19th St., between Broadway and 4th Av.—Lofts to let, 25x90; steam heat and elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant stores, lofts, offices; large, small, latest improvements; desirable locations. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental; 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Building, 6 story, lofts, offices, near 6th Av., 24th St., $3,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

To Let.—Well-lighted medium-sized office, in law suite. Room 808, 52 William St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAUSS, PETER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs at law and next of kin of PETER GAUSS, deceased, late of the City and County of New York, if any such be, whose names, exact degree of relationship, and residences are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and the Attorney-General of the State of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Julia Gauss of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Peter Gauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
d3-1aw6wF&ja20

TRACY, SARA C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Teson, William Teson, Tracy Teson, Mary Margaret O'Connor, Eustace S. O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Alice C. Murley (nee O'Connor,) and to any and all heirs at law and next of kin of Sara C. Tracy, deceased, other than those above named, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of SARA C. TRACY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles E. Lounsbery of Troy, N. Y., and John Foley of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Sara C. Tracy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

LAPERRUQUE, EDOUARD.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Eugene Laperruque, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, and next of kin of EDOUARD LAPERRUQUE, deceased send greeting:

Whereas, Emelie Laperruque of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edouard Laperruque, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
d2-1aw6wF&ja20

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent; 506 West 26th St., near 10th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

HANDSOME NINE-ROOM APARTMENT,
All modern improvements; best location in city. Rent only $1,500 yearly. Offers wanted.
120 East 34th St., between Fourth and Lexington Avs.
Braisted & Goodman, 2,763 Broadway.

Fernleigh Hall, 61 East 129th St., near Madison.—Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

THE GRANTLEY,
557 WEST 124TH STREET.
Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW APARTMENTS.

142d St., 228-236 West, between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations; $25 to $30.

JEFFERSON,
324 West 51st St. Beautiful modern apartment eight light rooms, bath; electricity, elevator. Janitor or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

NEW HOUSES.

109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.

109th St., 240-244 West, near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,
Five large, light rooms and baths, $36.

CARPETS CLEANED
3c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

New apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; modern improvements; rents from $26 to $35. 240 West 143d St. Inquire janitor.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

94th St., 175 West.—Handsome, swell apartment; high stoop; private house block; rent, $75.00.

6 rooms and bath; all sunny; single apartments; $45. 286 West 70th St.

Washington Heights.

503 WEST 158TH ST.
Very attractive flat; 6 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water, &c.; rent, $25.00.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE HILLS BROTHERS COMPANY, plaintiff, against VICTOR CARRET, defendant.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys at their office, No. 13 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1904.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Victor Carret:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Edward E. Amend, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of December, 1904, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1904.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d2-1aw6wF.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. RUSCH and another, plaintiffs, against MAX ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 6, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) and known on a map of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, December 10, 1833, as Lot No. 240, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant easterly from Sixth (now Lenox) Avenue two hundred and thirty-five feet, as said avenue was originally laid out, and running thence and ten feet as said avenue is now laid out; thence running easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence at right angles with said line southerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly, at right angles to said centre line, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 58 West 128th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,623.33, with interest thereon from November 23, 1904, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $942.00 and interest.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

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Beginning at a point in the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant easterly from Sixth (now Lenox) Avenue two hundred and thirty-five feet, as said avenue was originally laid out, and running thence and ten feet as said avenue is now laid out; thence running easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence at right angles with said line southerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly, at right angles to said centre line, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

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APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL MARQUIS
Owing to the lateness of the season, we will lease the remaining unfurnished apartments of 2, 3 and 5 rooms at
Very Reasonable Rents
We have also several handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and bath which may be rented for the season.
Nearly all the apartments in this house have an unobstructed outlook, and many of them a fine view up and down Fifth Avenue.
The rooms are large and finished in a style in keeping with the refined tone and character of the house.
Restaurant on the European plan.
HOTEL MARQUIS,
12, 14, 16 EAST 31ST ST.

THE TOURAINE,
9-11 EAST 39TH ST.
Two doors from Union League Club.
A few unfurnished Suites by the year.
OR FURNISHED BY THE SEASON.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
E. H. MANNING.....Manager

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUCINMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent, apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32d ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL
Beautifully furnished, fireproof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessible unexcelled.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY
Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
START IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST.
GO TO REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL,
915, 917, 919 8th Av. (54th St.)
Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays).
4 lessons $1, 24 $5. First lesson private free.
SEMI-PRIVATE AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 5 private and 4 class lessons.
CALL OR SEND FOR LARGE BOOKLET.

DANCING,
Strictly private lessons, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed for $5. Select classes forming. Lady and gentlemen teachers. Beginners by time.
MRS. HOWE 21 East 17th St. Between B'way & 5th Av.

MACHINERY.

For Sale.—An old-established, well-equipped machine shop; no agents need apply. Box O 212 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MERRICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Harris B. Fisher, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, being portions of lots Numbers 18 and 19, distinguished on a certain map on file in the Register's Office of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the branch railroad, lately being a part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, dated Westchester, October, 1851," Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, bounded and described as follows, namely:

First Parcel. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Timpson Place, as vested in the City of New York, with the northerly line of lot Number 18, as shown on said map; running thence northwesterly, along the northerly line of said lot Number 18, as shown on said map, one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the southeasterly side of a strip of land formerly known as Prospect Avenue, as shown on said map; thence southwesterly, along the said southeasterly side of Prospect Avenue, to the northwesterly side of Timpson Place; thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly side of Timpson Place, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Louis Harris, in and to the lands in said Prospect Avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.

Second Parcel. Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Timpson Place, as vested in the City of New York, with the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street, as legally opened; running thence northeasterly, along the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street, ninety-three and twenty one-hundredths feet; thence easterly, along a line which on its westerly side makes an angle with the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street of one hundred and twenty-four degrees one minute thirty-five seconds, six hundred and thirty-four and fifteen one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the northerly side of lot Number 18, as shown on the map of East Morrisania aforesaid; thence northwesterly, along the said northerly side of said lot Number 18, two hundred and forty-one and forty-six one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the southeasterly side of said Timpson Place; thence southwesterly, along the said southeasterly side of Timpson Place, two hundred and nineteen and thirty-six one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the said northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street at the point or place of beginning.

Third Parcel. Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street, as legally opened, with the northwesterly side of Whitlock Avenue, as vested in the City of New York; running thence northeasterly, along the said northwesterly side of Whitlock Avenue, to the centre line of Bungay Creek; thence southerly, along the centre line of Bungay Creek, as it winds and turns to the westerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, (formerly Bungay,) as legally opened; thence southwesterly, along the westerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the northwesterly line of the land now or late of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company; thence southwesterly, along the said northwesterly line of the lands now or late of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, three hundred and eighty-eight and fourteen one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said lot Number 19 on the map of East Morrisania, aforesaid; thence northwesterly, along the said southerly line of lot Number 19, one hundred and twenty-seven and sixteen one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Excepting out of the premises above described the two following parcels:

All that part of the said mortgaged premises bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Whitlock Avenue distant twenty and fifty-five one-hundredths feet northerly along the same from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of St. Joseph's Street and the said westerly side of Whitlock Avenue; and running thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of Timpson Place one hundred and thirty-eight and fifty-two one-hundredths feet; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Timpson Place one hundred feet; thence easterly at right angles to the easterly side of Timpson Place one hundred and thirty-four and twenty-nine one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less;

Also all that part of the said mortgaged premises bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Timpson Place, as vested in the City of New York, where said easterly side of Timpson Place intersects the northerly line of lot No. 18 on a certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, lately being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris," dated Westchester, October, 1851, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, which said point of beginning is distant about one hundred and twenty and seventy-three one-hundredths feet northerly along said easterly side of Timpson Place from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and the said easterly side of Timpson Place; and running thence southerly along said easterly side of Timpson Place one hundred and seventy-six and sixteen one-hundredths feet; thence easterly at right angles to said easterly side of Timpson Place one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with said easterly side of Timpson Place two hundred forty-three and eighty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to said northerly line of lot No. 18 on the map aforesaid, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of lot No. 18, one hundred and twenty and seventy-three one-hundredths feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1904.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand three hundred and forty and 83-100 dollars, ($19,340.93), with interest from the twenty-third day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twenty-eight and 18-100 dollars, ($428.18), with interest from the twenty-fifth day of November, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is twenty-six thousand dollars, ($26,000.)

Dated New York, December 5th, 1904.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,610.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD A. MYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard A. Myers of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Bernard A. Myers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1544, New York City, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
December 9, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX HOLTZFELD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Holtzer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 17th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 7,572.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST—Twelve shares Union Pacific Preferred Stock Certificate No. A33691 in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall St. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST.—Nov. 20, 3d Av. "L" near Bronx station, or on way to Mount Vernon, ladies' fur neckpiece, tan color. Return to 37 Hamilton Terrace. Reward.

LOST.—Collie, answering to Rob or Bob; white-tipped tail, striped nose, neck and chest; liberal reward. Smith, 292 West 92d St.

LOST.—Diamond ring, two stones, marked "O. M. A."; liberal reward, no questions. Answer Box 1,068 Times, Harlem.

LOST—Nov. 29, pearl and sapphire bar brooch; suitable reward. E. D., 35 East 57th.

Park Av., between 29th and 42d Sts., lady's gold watch; monogram, "H. M. S."; liberal reward. F. S. Tomlinson, 47 East 29th St.

$25 REWARD for return of pearl and diamond pendant, consisting of a pear shaped pearl drop with single diamond above; lost Tuesday afternoon at Delmonico's. Return to 38 East 34th St. for above reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

10TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; good board; table board.

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large room, with board; references.

21st St., 136 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; gentlemen; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers second floor front suite with board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large room, with first-class board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Refined family; single and double room, $6 upward; exceptional. Wittz.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large second floor rooms, suitable for couples, gentlemen; select home; references.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Front basement, double room, sunny; gentlemen; refined home; table guests; references.

94TH ST., 69 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; references.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large handsome room; all conveniences; excellent home table; American; references.

128TH ST., 2,081 5TH AV.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; terms moderate.

129TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large hall room; excellent board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1.—Large room with private bath; small room adjoining; table board; references.

LENOX AV., 210, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment "2."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Square room, also hall room; with hot and cold water; reference.

12TH ST., 77 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; furnace heat; gentlemen preferred.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

26TH, 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; moderate prices; permanent or transient guests.

57TH ST., 56 WEST.—Pleasant sunny hall room, with closet; near bath; gentlemen only; reference.

29TH ST., 68 WEST, (third bell.)—Large, beautiful, light rooms; modern; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable.

42D ST., 140 WEST, Subway Station.—Large parlor for bedroom or light business; reasonable.

44TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large furnished room; closet, running water, bath, and heat; private house.

54TH ST., 139 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms; private family; parlor floor.

61ST ST., 46 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms to rent, singly or en suite; running water; nicely furnished; select, private family; single gentlemen only; references.

61ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms and back parlor, suitable for three gents; hot and cold running water; bath.

57TH ST., 368 WEST.—Large second floor alcove and other desirable rooms; private house; reference.

57TH ST., 138 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished parlor, well heated.

58TH ST., 102 EAST, near Park Av.—Desirable large furnished rooms; telephone; private house.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; reasonable; private house; references required.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent two large furnished rooms.

71ST ST., 06 WEST.—Cozily furnished front hall room; references; gentleman; telephone; private house.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; gentleman.

83D ST., 56 West.—Delightful large room, private house; excellent service; business people preferred.

84TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen preferred; references.

84TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large second-floor front and all rooms in private house; references; telephone.

86TH ST., 66 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; running water; elevator apartment. Berthaume.

86TH ST., 154 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, private house, convenient to "L" and Subway.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

87TH ST., 143 WEST.—Either entire second floor or large room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Well-kept private house; large, warm, light rooms; hot water.

95TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two desirable newly furnished rooms, connecting or separate; conveniences; private; moderate.

95TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large and newly furnished sunny front room; select house; references exchanged.

95TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room, connecting shower bath; convenient to "L" and Subway.

97TH ST., 101 West.—Comfortable furnished room, all improvements; fireproof building; terms reasonable. Rodwanner.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Connected parlor, back parlor, front hall rooms; heat, bath; reasonable. Sadd

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Light, pleasant front, back parlors; heat, bath; reasonable; two flights. Sadd.

101ST ST., 327 WEST.—Large square room and bath, second floor; private family; board optional.

103D ST., 263 WEST.—Two connecting elegant rooms, for bachelor or two gentlemen. Unonius.

109TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Farlie.

116TH ST., 20 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; nicely furnished; very reasonable. Powers.

118 WEST 71ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; private family; electric light; references.

124TH ST., 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small and large rooms; near "L."

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

BACK PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION, SUITable for physician, dentist; service; West 152d St. 1,043 Times, Harlem.

COLUMBUS AV., 213.—Large front and back parlor; light, heat, bath; private family. Zellenka.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board, $10 weekly. F. B., Box 132 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room; gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Apartment, Times, Harlem.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 164, CORNER 118TH ST.—Comfortable front room for one or two gentlemen in refined German family; references. Boes.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Owner of a good house in West 40th St., near Cathedral, too large for family, wishes to rent a floor, two rooms and bath, to man of right sort; newly decorated and all modern improvements; any service desired can be arranged; price, $1,500 a year. Box D, 133 Times.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

BROOKLYN.

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove,	Silver,
Handkerchief,	Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,	Leather Goods,
Jewelry,	Stationery
Neckwear,	and
Housefurnishing,	Toy Departments.

Apply to Superintendent.

NO LATE CLOSING THIS YEAR; STORE CLOSES AT 6; THE SIX DAYS PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS AT 7 P. M.

A.—A.—A.—WE WILL receive applications from refined and intelligent saleswomen for positions in the followings stocks: Pictures, leather goods, stationery, perfumery, jewelry, gloves, bric-a-brac, ribbons, fine china. Apply in person or by mail, John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

CASHIERS.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn,

Have vacancies in a number of their departments for competent and experienced Saleswomen; there are exceptional opportunities for those who are familiar with

Jewelry,	*Leather Goods,*
Silverware,	*Books,*
Toys,	*China,*
Crackers.	*Candies,*
Cloaks and Suits,	*Handkerchiefs, Art Embroideries.*

All applicants should apply at Superintendent's office, Fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

Following our usual custom we shall close evenings at 6 o'clock until six days prior to Christmas, when the store will close at 7 o'clock.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE TIDY GIRLS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M., 4TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of bright young women of good appearance as saleswomen; experience not necessary. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Cook and housekeeper for downtown institute to prepare lunch for about sixty children each day and to keep house in order; good party only; apply in person. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 535.)

WANTED—Mrs. V., West 129th St., requires general houseworker, understanding some English, in apartment of four; no cooking; wages, $14. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 544.)

WANTED.—The 14th Street Store requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments, cashiers, parcel wrappers, messengers, cash girls, and adjuster for grocery department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—Mrs. G., Lexington Av., wants girl speaking English for general housework and plain cooking in apartment of four persons; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 528.)

A.—WANTED—EXPERIENCED SILK WAIST OPERATORS. S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER ST.

WANTED—Mrs. A., West 119th St., requires good cook and laundress in private house of six adults; three maids kept; wages, $20-$25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 508.)

WANTED—Mrs. B., Brooklyn, wants experienced chambermaid and waitress; wages, $18; family of five; three maids kept. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 533.)

WANTED—Girls, 14 to 16, as cash girls; must be neat and intelligent. Apply to John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Males.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

BOOKKEEPERS and STENOGRAPHERS (5) immediately for permanent positions. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

EXPRESS PACKERS.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced express packers for their transfer department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT WATCHMAKER. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED TEAM DRIVERS; THOSE WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CITY AND CAN FURNISH BOND. APPLY AT 22 QUINCY ST., BROOKLYN.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 77th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr.; 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Expert solicitor to offer new investment proposition to select class of business men; results guaranteed by prominent local financial institution; applicant must have good credentials as to character; state age, qualifications, and compensation required. Corporation, Box 202 Times.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want several thoroughly experienced silk packers and parcel wrappers; only such having best references. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want several neat appearing boys, about 14 years of age; good opportunity for advancement. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Boys, 14 to 16, as cash boys; must be neat and intelligent. Apply to John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want several neat appearing boys about 14 years of age; good opportunity for advancement. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Smart, well educated boy, about 16, for office work; must be good writer. Apply Marcus Ward Co., 310 6th Av.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Boys, by New York Stock Exchange house; must have good home references. Apply F. O. Box 1,634.

WANTED—Millwright; man familiar with the erection of conveying machinery. Apply 541 East 118th St.

WANTED—Telegraph operators; competent men on railroad work for out of town. H. C., 139 Times.

SECOND PATTERSON JURY HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Rand Says He'll Explain J. Morgan Smith's Whereabouts.

ONE JUROR EXCUSED BY COURT

Justice Davis Acts Upon Affidavits as to John D. Benedict's Record in the Ferrone Case.

The jury which is to try Nan Patterson was completed yesterday afternoon. Assistant District Attorney Rand opened his case, and to-day at noon the taking of testimony will be commenced for the second time. Before the jury was completed, and when perhaps half a dozen talesmen had been examined, Mr. Rand asked Justice Davis to make a special investigation as to the fitness of John D. Benedict, Juror No. 11.

The Assistant District Attorney intimated that Mr. Benedict, while acting as a juror at the first trial of Joseph Ferrone, for the murder of his wife, refused to confer with his associates, and it was necessary to enter a mistrial. At a subsequent trial Ferrone was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Abraham Levy, leading counsel for Miss Patterson, objected to the proposed inquiry. Justice Davis, however, overruled the objection. Mr. Benedict lives at 374 Central Park West. He is sixty-five years of age, and a jobber. Justice Davis announced recess without going into the merits of Mr. Rand's contention.

After recess he announced that he had decided to excuse Mr. Benedict. Mr. Levy urged that the defendant had not been represented in the conference which had resulted in the dismissal of the juror. Justice Davis said that affidavits had been submitted to him in chambers upon which he based his action. The affidavits he ordered filed upon the records. One of the affidavits submitted by Mr. Rand was made by John Mulligan, one of the Ferrone jurors. It recited that Mr. Benedict refused to vote for a verdict of guilty in any degree, after having urged a verdict of murder in the second degree, and also refused to discuss the evidence with his associates. After keeping the jury out for more than twenty-four hours it was necessary to enter a mistrial.

When he was told that his services would not be required Mr. Benedict left the courtroom. He declined to make any statement.

The completed jury is as follows:

THOMAS H. HARMER, 61 years of age, married, residence 256 West Eighty-fifth Street, paying teller Nassau Bank, at 9 Beekman Street, foreman.

WILLIAM J. LEE, 57 years of age, married, residence 2,161 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, manufacturer, at 1,050 Third Avenue.

THOMAS FARRELL, 56 years of age, married, residence 42 Bradhurst Avenue, dealer in fixtures at 626 First Avenue.

JOHN A. AUGER, 53 years of age, married, residence 243 East Fourteenth Street, baker at 79 Bowery.

ARTHUR B. CORNWALL, 48 years of age, married, residence 355 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, printer at 23 Vandewater Street.

GEORGE F. WILSON, 60 years of age, married, residence 759 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, manager at 9 Mercer Street.

THOMAS SHEERAN, 63 years of age, married, residence 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, contractor at 37 Oliver Street.

FRANCIS S. JENKINS, 54 years of age, married, residence 103 West Ninety-eighth Street, unemployed.

GEORGE W. YEANDLE, 49 years of age, married, residence Davidson Avenue, near High Bridge, architect and builder at 280 Broadway.

AARON S. SILVERBERG, 38 years of age, married, residence 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, roofer, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Willow Avenue.

MONT SHACKMAN, 26 years of age, unmarried, residence 87 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, importer of novelties at 312 Broadway.

LENIX S. LANE, 67 years of age, married, residence 440 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, wholesale oyster dealer at 444 Pleasant Avenue.

A recess of fifteen minutes intervened after the completion of the jury before Mr. Rand began his opening address. He did not deal with Nan Patterson as harshly as he had at the first trial. He commented upon the character of his witnesses, in a measure discrediting the testimony of the cabman who was driving Young and Nan Patterson at the time of the killing, and saying that Hyman Stern, the pawnbroker from whom the pistol was purchased with which Young was shot, was either keeping something back or was "remarkably stupid to have won the business success which won his."

The only new evidence which he promised was in relation to the movements and present whereabouts of J. Morgan Smith, Nan Patterson's brother-in-law, who, according to the theory of the prosecution, bought the pistol. "I will show you," he said to the jury, "why Smith ran away, where he ran to, and who helped him run."

Court adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. Rand's address.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—1 time, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Norwegian girl, speaking some English; good credentials from old country. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 3,051.)

COOK.—By widow, with child 13 years, in institution where she can have child remain; expert cook; moderate wages. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 2,083.)

COOK.—By widow; unincumbered, as cook; no laundry work; private family; wages, $25-$30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 2,086.)

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day; good cutter and fitter, 356 West 31st.

HOUSEWORKERS.—By immigrant girls from Austria-Hungary and Russia qualified to do general housework; with Jewish families living in apartments. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By German-speaking girl, aged 20 years, as general houseworker in apartment of no more than four adults; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 1,387.)

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to go out by day or week; is fine cook, excellent laundress; understands silver and brass; can fill in any part house; city or country; best references. K. M., Box 104, 617 6th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl. 731 East 144th St. Seuiling's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By middle-aged American school teacher. Seamstress, 143 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law or commercial, having the speed and accuracy due to three years' continuous practice with one firm, (commercial,) and six months' experience in law office; salary according to worth; reference. Box 1,021 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER; anxious to secure permanent position; three years' experience in position where good work was essential; best references from last employer; $12. Ambitious, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) limited experience general office work; exceptionally bright American; educated Brooklyn High School; prominent business college; moderate salary. Quick, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultivated, competent young woman not afraid hard work; experienced general commercial, legal work; educated; reference. Margaret Phillips, Gen. Del., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young business woman; not afraid of hard work; thoroughly experienced; capable; refined; best references; $12-$15. None Better, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; 1 year's experience; well educated; excellent spelling, punctuation; $8; careful and accurate. 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; five years' experience; American parentage; best references; $10-$12. Stenographer, 210 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl, (17,) as stenographer; experience and reference; salary $8. Remington, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. F. T., 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands commercial and law work; references. Miss D., 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; excellent speller; moderate salary; excellent references. M. M., 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; experienced; will start good firm $6. Miss Winter, 127 Times.

Couches, Desks, Chairs, Director's Tables, all of the superior Hale quality.

31

HALE DESK CO.,
15 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange

Men's Neckwear and Gloves,

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 9th & 10th.

Fine Silk Neckwear in very new colors, including brown, hunter's green and greys, shapes are folded and open squares, also four-in-hands,

65 cts.,

value $1.00.

Imported Cape Skin Walking Gloves, made with English thumb; clasps or buttons. New shades of red and tan,

$1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

CARPENTERS STILL FIGHTING.

Have Spent $115,000 in Building Struggle and Will Spend More.

The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which is angry at the employing wood workers for their refusal to meet a committee of the Brotherhood with a view to ending the lock-out, decided yesterday to keep up the fight. The Brotherhood has spent $115,000 in the fight already, and its members, who far outnumber those locked out in any other trade, say that if the fight lasts for years they will never join the new union. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has pledged itself to support the locked out carpenters financially as long as the fight lasts.

With the exception of the carpenters, the members of the other locked out unions are gradually breaking away and returning to work under the arbitration agreement. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the press committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said yesterday that a meeting of the new Tile Layers' Union, formed under the arbitration agreement, would be held a week from Tuesday, at which the tile layers who stampeded back to work last Tuesday will be initiated. Those who are now working have had already to sign the arbitration agreement individually.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. VINGUT.

Husband Ordered to Pay $6,000 in Lieu of Alimony.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted yesterday to Mrs. Margaret A. Vingut by Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court from B. Van Horne Vingut, the clubman and horse owner. Mrs. Vingut was married on April 16, 1902. She had her husband in a police court some time ago on a charge of non-support. The case was tried before ex-Judge Edward Browne as referee, and upon the testimony given he reported that Mrs. Vingut was entitled to a divorce.

A lump sum of $6,000 was awarded to Mrs. Vingut in lieu of permanent alimony. All the papers in the case were sealed up by order of the court.

Benefit for Manhattan Rifles.

A military and vaudeville entertainment will be given in Grand Central Palace on Sunday evening for the benefit of the Manhattan Rifles of New York. The committee in charge of the entertainment is composed of Lieut. Col. S. H. Tuchler, Chairman; Major K. Mandel, Treasurer; Major A. J. Victor, Secretary; Capt. H. Rosenberg, and Col. E. P. Grimes, commanding the Rifles, ex-officio.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; any machine; willing; $8. Miss Grace, 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined, educated young lady; 20; start $7. Miss Lawson, 118 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, posted, systematized, examined, balanced, &c.; terms moderate; highest references. K. O., 131 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation bookkeeper; highest indorsements and bond; expert systematizer. Auditor, Post Office Box 869.

BOOKKEEPER.—25; seven years' experience; accurate; accustomed to detail; competent to take charge; references. W. R. L., Room L-2, Produce Exchange.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—28; temporary or special work; moderate rate. S., 148 East 55th St.

BOY, well educated, of good family, desires position in office; good references. 160 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages; neat appearance; sober, reliable; A1 personal or written reference. F. D., 1,364 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires position for his coachman; can highly recommend him. A. K., Mackay, 60 Wall St.

College and university man will tutor in all branches morning or evening, private pupils; experienced and reasonable. Sanborn, 608 Flatiron Building.

FARM MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; first-class references. W. Martin, Great Neck, L. I.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; references; 12 years' business experience. Box O 204 Times.

MASSEUR and VALET.—Graduate; German; 24; good appearance; city references; employment. S. F., 339 West 30th St.

Stern Brothers

Men's Automobile Apparel

Cloth and Leather Caps,	$2.25
Raccoon Gloves of High Grade Fur,	$9.50
Fleece-lined Gloves, Black or Tan Leather,	$6.75
Fur-lined Boots, Russian model,	$9.50
MEN'S RACCOON COATS of strictly high grade skins, cut extra full in skirt, satin-lined shoulders and sleeves, lower part lined with all-wool worsted,	$58.00

Goggles, Fur and Wool-lined Leggins, Boots and Fur Overgaiters; Rubber, Leather and Fur Robes.

West Twenty-third Street

Sale of Men's Long Great Coats at **$15**

It's not in just one feature that a Vogel Brothers' great coat or tourist coat is superior to the ordinary ready-made kinds, but in all. Their bigness and fulness is in striking contrast to the skimpy, narrow, so-called ordinary great coats and tourists. These great coats of ours at $15 are made of black and Oxford friezes, and the tourist belt-backs are made of fancy overcoatings—52 inches long, with shapely shoulders and snug-fitting collar. On special sale at $15.

Every other good kind of overcoat from $12 to $45 and in between.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Most of our old friends know that one reason why we have no old goods in stock is because we are constantly marking down slow sellers until they jump.

Just made a mark.

60 overcoats at $55, and 90 at $50 join the $38 band; while several hundred others of our finest silk-lined overcoats lose $5 to $7 of their price; now $30, $32 and $35.

All knee-length garments of conservative cut.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

The New Sack Suit

is supreme in favor. Here for every taste, size or figure. Both Single and Double Breasted,

$15.00 to $35.00.

Overcoats.

Tourists, $15 to $25.
Paletots, $25 to $45.
Regulars, $15 to $50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and good general office man (28) seeks position; will begin at low salary if promised advancement. 1,057 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; four years' experience; not afraid of work; $12. Ambitious, Box 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, energetic; highest reference good character; seeks position responsible house. American, 108 Times.

WAITER, &c.—Young colored man, neat, intelligent, as waiter, porter, or useful man in hotel, store, boarding house, or office. George, 68 West 43d St.

YOUNG MAN, who has had charge of factory office and has had 8 years' experience in clerical and other work; $500 to $600; can prove himself worth it; best references regarding ability, reliability, and character. E. C., Box 106 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, desiring to go to Los Angeles, Cal., for health, will execute mission of trust in return for expenses or part expenses; references. Box O 201 Times.

Wallach's News

880 Columbus Ave. 83d Ave., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

About Overcoats.

YOU will rarely find a Surtout or Paletot properly cut when priced for as little as we are able to sell them just NOW ($20.) You'll enjoy your HOLIDAYS more if you're Well Clad. These are HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known) (Well-Made) Overcoats. $20

Dents', Fownes', Wallach's. All good Kinds of Gloves at all FIVE Stores.

VINCENT says

Paddocks $25 to $45

THESE are patrician Coats that are easily botched by prentice hands.

They are Coats to look at or Coats to laugh at, according to the Fit and Style.

I am a shade prouder of my Paddocks than I am of any other Coats in my stores, because I know how very hard it is to put Grace and Symmetry into this type of garment.

For those who wish it I have a made-to-order department.

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

THE W&H SHOPS

The sorts of underwear you hanker for—wool or silk, or linen and cotton, too. The best makers' best making. Prices as reasonable as the qualities can afford to take.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Furnishers to "Men who know."
757 Broadway, 58 Nassau St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. Dec. 26.—MAUDE ADAMS.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL. SPECIAL MAT. THURS., DEC. 15.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. "A real Annie Russell play."—Times. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. LOUIS MANN in THE SECOND FIDDLE. Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th. At 8:30. MATS. SATURDAYS, 2. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore in "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. NANCE O'NEIL in JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich.

Last Three Days.

Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Paintings

American Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street.

"Here is the cream of many exhibitions—their gems, without their mediocrities."—New York Evening Post.

TICKETS 50c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Last Day, Sunday, Dec. 11th. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TICKETS $1.

Last Reception on Sat. Afternoon, from 2 to 6.

"As a source of undiluted pleasure this collection is, perhaps, the most successful display ever made in this country."—N. Y. Tribune.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Evening, at 7:45—Double Bill: DON PASQUALE—Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti; Rossi.—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—De Macchi, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Parvis. Con. Vigna. Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, at 2—AIDA. Eames, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Pinncon, Muhlmann. Cond. Vigna. Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8—Pop. prices. LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Sun. Evg., Dec. 11, at 8:30, at popular prices, Grand Sunday Night Concert—Soloists: Sembrich, Homer, Nuibo, Parvis. Entire Metropolitan Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna. Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Saleza, Journet, Parvis. Cond. Vigna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Greder. Cond'r, Hertz. Thurs., Dec. 15, at 8 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz. Positively LAST 2 PARSIFAL performances: Thursday Evg., Dec. 22. ONLY 2 MATS., Mon's, Dec. 26, (Xmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year.) Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba, (her reappearance,) Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Saturday and Monday Evgs., Last 2 Times "Der Hochtourist"; Sat. Mat., "Zwei Wappen"

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Mat. Wed'y. HUMPTY-DUMPTY

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SAT'Y, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN and his Merry Company in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES.

NEW YORK THEATRE. Reg. Mat. Sat. Popular Matinee Wed'y. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND, A Musical Forest Fantasy.

LYRIC To-Night, at 8:15 | Mat. Sat. at 2. JAMES K. HACKETT in "The Pretender of the King."

PRINCESS B'y, near 29. Tel. 6570—38. | Mat. Saturday at Spec. Prices. ROBERT B. MANTELL in "RICHARD III."

CASINO MATINEE SATURDAY AT SPECIAL PRICES. THE Baroness Fiddlesticks Last 5 Times.

HARLEM Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Opera House. The Roger Bros. in Paris. SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT. Next week—CECILIA LOFTUS. Seats sel

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; northeast winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,141. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. / Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

CHADWICK $5,000,000 SAID TO BE A MYTH

Her Securities, Seen, Found Almost Worthless.

REYNOLDS MAKES DENIAL

Woman's Alleged Loans in Three Years $2,000,000—She May Go to Cleveland To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—An examination of the package of "securities" belonging to Mrs. Chadwick and held by Iri Reynolds, cashier of the Wade Park Bank, has revealed the fact, it is reported here to-night, that the stocks and bonds on which the woman borrowed vast sums, instead of being worth $5,000,000, as alleged, are not worth a penny. Reynolds, however, this evening denied that any one has seen the securities recently except himself, and says the report that they are valueless is not authentic.

The package, according to the same report, has been in a safe deposit vault in Jersey City, and was brought here by Mr. Reynolds when he returned from New York. It was opened at the office of the Wade Park Bank to-day, in the presence of several persons, so it was said.

In discussing this matter Mr. Reynolds said: "There is no possible means whereby any information in regard to the genuineness of the securities that I hold of Mrs. Chadwick's could have become known. You may say for me that any rumors in regard to their being worthless could not have arisen from any knowledge gained about them in the last few days. This is true for the reason that they have been jealously guarded against inspection by any one."

"How, then, could any information in regard to their character have become known?" Mr. Reynolds was asked.

"There is no authentic information," he said. "There can be none. I have not given the least hint about them."

"Is there any ground for the belief that the securities are worthless?" Mr. Reynolds was asked.

"I have said that I will answer no questions in regard to these securities. Only on the witness stand will I make known what they are. The case cannot be tried out of court. These securities were turned over to me as trustee and I will say nothing about them except as trustee," was the banker's reply.

Regarding the attest for $5,000,000 which he is said to have made, Mr. Reynolds also declined to make a statement. "The attest involves too many other matters," he explained, "and I may be able to enlighten the public about the securities and the attest to-morrow, in the suit which Mr. Newton has brought against Mrs. Chadwick to recover the money that was loaned."

It was learned authoritatively that Mrs. Chadwick's borrowing operations in the last three years amount to more than $2,000,000.

First Appearance of Securities.

When Mrs. Chadwick came to Reynolds with a package, one day about a year ago, and told him she wished him to keep it for her he never dreamed of anything wrong. She was an immensely rich woman, she told him, but did not wish her husband to know the extent of her resources.

The package was done up neatly.

"I have here," she is said to have told him, "bonds and stocks to the value of $5,000,000. Here is the list. Please give me your name on the bottom of this," and she passed him the bundle with the statement annexed.

Reynolds knew Chadwick had been rich and had no reason to suspect the wife of his dear friend. Still, he felt timid.

Noting his hesitation Mrs. Chadwick, so the story goes, with an air of injured innocence said: "Perhaps you wish to examine them, to verify my word, Mr. Reynolds."

Reynolds hastened to assure her that he did not doubt her.

In relating the affair Reynolds told an intimate friend that he did not for a moment suspect the woman's purpose. He was merely accommodating his friend's wife, he thought, and the paper he signed he intended merely as a receipt for the bundle. He never dreamed, so he says, she would use his receipt as a means to obtain loans.

Reynolds sealed the package up for her and asked her to sign her name across it. She did so and departed, taking with her the paper attesting that Reynolds held in trust for her $5,000,000 in bonds, &c., for which he was to pay her the income as accrued and deliver to her the entire bundle Jan. 1, 1907.

Dared Not Examine Bundle.

Reynolds dared not examine the bundle. If he tampered with it, the woman might accuse him of abstracting the property, he thought.

Soon after he received them Reynolds was notified that a certain Cleveland lawyer held a power of attorney on the securities, to secure a loan of $300,000. This name has not been divulged, but probably soon will be. This prevented Reynolds from touching them, even if released by Mrs. Chadwick.

The package containing these alleged securities will be produced by Reynolds in court to-morrow. His lawyer, Andrew Squire, says that no matter what the bundle contains, Reynolds must hold his trust inviolate until terminated by the court's decree.

District Attorney Sullivan to-night received the complete confession of President Beckwith of the Oberlin Bank. Marshal

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WAR CRAFT START TO-DAY.

Nine Torpedo Boats to be Shipped to Russia as Merchandise.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 9.—The torpedo boats built at the Ramsay shipyard in this city by Lewis Nixon, for the Russian Government, will leave here to-morrow. Nine of them have been taken apart and loaded on a barge, to be towed to New York and shipped as merchandise on a trans-Atlantic liner.

The tenth boat will cross the ocean under its own power. Two six-cylinder gasoline engines have been installed. Each is expected to develop a 300 horse power. Together the engines will drive the little boat at a speed of twenty knots an hour toward the Czar's dominions. Under favorable conditions the boat will make twenty-five knots.

The crew of eight men is already abroad the boat. There are three engineers, besides the Captain, two mates, the cook, and a helper. Below the deck of the eighty-foot boat it is not possible to stand erect, for there is only a five-foot space. Except during fine weather the crew cannot come on deck. Should the passage be stormy, its members will be almost as effectually bottled up as if on a sub-marine. The only entrance to the compartments below deck is through a coning tower, from which the boat is navigated. This is circular, and except in the after-part, where there is a door, port holes afford the only means of seeing outside. The boat has a beam of twelve feet.

The nine boats that have been taken apart occupy a surprisingly small amount of space. The parts of one size and shape are packed together like spoons, and fastened with stout wire. It is expected that they will be on their way to Europe within a few days.

There was a report that the boats were to be fitted with turbines, but the completed craft has two three-bladed propellers of brass. The machinery was made by S. L. Moore & Sons of Elizabeth, and that for the nine boats shipped in sections will go with the hulls as freight.

Each boat will carry one torpedo tube. One of the five watertight compartments into which the hull is divided will contain the spare torpedoes when the boats are in use.

VAN NORDEN SUED FOR $200,000

Woman Charges Fraud in Action Against Banker.

Catherine A. Anderson, whose husband, John Anderson, was the owner of considerable stock of the Harney Peak Consolidated Tin Company, a British corporation, has begun an action in the Supreme Court to recover $200,000 from Warner Van Norden, the New York banker.

Mrs. Anderson received 4,400 shares of the tin company's stock from her husband previous to his death, and says she turned over the stock to Mr. Van Norden to be sold. That was in June, 1901. The stock at that time, she says, was worth $80,000, and she asserts that she had a chance to sell it for that amount.

However, she declares she relied upon Mr. Van Norden, and executed a power of attorney in his favor empowering him to sell the stock at the best price he could get, he to receive 15 per cent. of the proceeds.

Mrs. Anderson asserts that Mr. Van Norden later told her that to bring about the sale of the stock it would be necessary for her to go to London, and she agreed to meet him there on July 17, 1901, when he said he would bring the stock with him if he had not already sold it, so that it could be transferred on the books of the Harney Company, whose main offices were in London. Her presence was necessary in London, she declares she was told, to make the transfer legal.

Mrs. Anderson says she was short of funds at the time, and on the advice of Mr. Van Norden hypothecated the stock with Mr. Van Norden's bank, the Bank of North America, to secure a loan of $5,000. That, she says, was to cover the expenses of her trip abroad. The advice and loan she now says was "part of a scheme to obtain the said stock."

The plaintiff went to London and met Mr. Van Norden, but she declares he falsely said to her that he had not brought on the stock, and that it was still in the bank's safe, when as a matter of fact it was then in the British Linen Bank, in London. Mrs. Anderson swears that Mr. Van Norden caused the stock to be sent on there in furtherance of his plan to deceive her.

She remained in London until Aug. 28, 1901, the trip costing her $1,400. Now she declares she has learned that it was never necessary for her to go to London, and that the trip with its consequent loan and expenses was wholly unnecessary. On information and belief, Mrs. Anderson alleges that an offer of $200,000 was made to Mr. Van Norden for the stock soon after he got it; that she urged him to accept that sum, but he represented to her that he could, by withholding the sale, realize a still larger price. At present she admits the stock has little or no value.

In his answer to the complaint Mr. Van Norden denies owing Mrs. Anderson a dollar, denies that the stock was ever worth $200,000, or even $80,000, or that he advised her to go to London. He admits that his bank loaned $5,000 on the stock, and also that he met Mrs. Anderson in London. The Harney Peak Consolidated Tin Company he declares went into the hands of a receiver in 1894. In his affidavit denying Mrs. Anderson's story, Mr. Van Norden says her suit is either baseless and unconscionable, or else the result of "pure hysteria" on her part. He asks that it be dismissed.

Cantor, Adams & McIntyre appear as attorneys for Mrs. Anderson and Sullivan & Cromwell appear for Mr. Van Norden.

I. N. PERRY SET FREE.

Court Refuses to Hold ex-Bank President on Arson Charge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—I. N. Perry, the ex-bank President, who was accused of setting fire to the American Locomotive Works plant to obtain the insurance, was discharged to-day after a long hearing in court.

In rendering his decision Justice Foster said: "The principal witnesses against Perry were his ex-employes. The evidence shows that they had been conspiring against him and his business for months. The testimony of witnesses like these cannot be given credence. I am not satisfied that probable cause to believe the defendant guilty has been given by the prosecution."

Assistant State's Attorney Lindley said he would report the result of this preliminary examination to State's Attorney Healy and he will decide whether the case shall be submitted to the Grand Jury.

FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED —"FINEST SERVICE SOUTH" —Leaves New York 9:25 A. M. daily via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

MRS. PRATT HURT WHEN BROUGHAM IS SMASHED

Brooklyn Woman's Carriage in Collision with Trolley Car.

GOT LOAN FROM COACHMAN

Had Lost Her Reticule and Money, Which Was Later Taken to Police Station by a Stranger.

Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, daughter-in-law of the late Charles Pratt, the Standard Oil man, was injured yesterday in an accident in which her brougham was struck by a Second Avenue electric car at Twenty-third Street. The brougham was wrecked. Mrs. Pratt was thrown down inside the splintered vehicle with such force as to cut her side severely. She would not allow an ambulance to be called and went to the Holland House in a cab. Thomas W. Powell, the coachman, was flung to the street, but was not seriously hurt.

Mrs. Pratt left her home at 217 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in the brougham and came to New York via the Twenty-third Street ferry. The coachman believed he had time to get past Second Avenue ahead of a car in charge of Motorman Harris Philips. Philips put on his brake, but the car hit the brougham, and it was sent skidding along the tracks. Mrs. Pratt tried to jump out of the careening coach, but the footman, William Phelan, who had jumped to safety from his perch, held her until the danger was past and the car brought to a standstill.

Mrs. Pratt was then helped out of the carriage. She was pale and her dress was torn.

"The coachman is hurt. Perhaps he needs help," she said.

Mrs. Pratt had been carrying a reticule in which were fifty dollars in bills, some jewels, and a pair of gold eyeglasses. When she had recovered sufficiently to look for this it was not to be found.

"I haven't a cent to get anywhere," she said to the coachman. "Thomas, lend me some money."

Powell handed over a roll of bills and then took the wrecked brougham and the horses to a stable in Twenty-fourth Street.

Some time later a young man walked into the East Twenty-second Street police station.

"I was going to keep this," he said, laying the lost reticule on the desk, "but I thought you could find the owner."

The money, jewels, and spectacles were found intact in the bag. The young man left before the police learned his name.

WEDDING GIFTS TWICE STOLEN.

Burglars Get Same Booty for Second Time In Six Months.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM, Dec. 9.—Valuable wedding presents belonging to Mrs. Ida Hill Lyon, wife of David Lyon of North Pelham, have been stolen twice within six months. Mrs. Lyon was formerly a teacher in the Chester Hill School at Mount Vernon. She is one of the officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. When she married a few years ago, Mrs. Lyon received many costly presents, among them a solid silver tea service from the children of the Chester Hill School.

Six months ago burglars entered her home and carried away her wedding presents, which were later recovered in New York pawnshops. Early this morning burglars again broke into the Lyon home and carried away the same articles that were stolen before. Chief of Police Foley of Mount Vernon, who has been asked to aid in running down the burglars, believes that the same gang of crooks which looted the Lyon home last Summer visited it again this morning.

Burglars have been active in the Pelhams during the last week, having looted half a dozen places. The local authorities are alarmed, and there is talk of calling a meeting of the taxpayers and organizing a vigilance committee to help capture the thieves.

HAD $500,000 CHECK.

Freight Agent Committed After Seeking to Have It Certified.

Edward A. Barnes of 519 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a traveling freight agent for the Lake Shore, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh Valley Dispatch Railroads, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon by Policeman John F. Fooler of the Elizabeth Street Station, on the charge of disorderly conduct. This was the only charge Pooler could make to hold Barnes, as the original complainant, Henry Dimse, cashier of the Citizens' Central National Bank of 320 Broadway, refused to appear against the prisoner. Mr. Dimse caused Barnes's arrest, however, when he called Pooler into the bank and told him the man had presented a check for $500,000 and asked to have it certified.

The check was on a blank form with the name "C. A. Swope" printed on it. It was drawn to Edward A. Barnes and signed "J. B. Pope." Cashier Dimse said that inasmuch as no one of the name of "J. B. Pope" had an account with the bank he could not make any charge against Barnes.

Barnes gave unsatisfactory answers to Magistrate Ommen, who sent him to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

When Mrs. Barnes was seen last night at her home she said she was of the opinion that her husband's condition was the result of a nervous strain which he has been under for several weeks. His mother, Mrs. Barnes said, was seriously ill and not expected to live.

BANKER FISHER ARRESTED.

Philadelphian Swears Out Warrant on a Charge of Larceny.

George E. Fisher, a banker at 37 Wall Street, living at the Plaza Hotel, was arrested last night and locked up in the Church Street Police Station, charged with grand larceny. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Ashbel Blythe of 114 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, who is connected with the Southern Textile Company.

Later in the evening Judge E. D. Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions accepted $1,000 bail and Fisher was released. The bondsman was John W. Wilbur of 1156 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. A number of Fisher's friends went to the station house to render assistance. Among them were Judge Rodenburg of the United States Court of Claims and former Mayor of Rochester, and Edward Langdon, former President of the Central National Bank. They were indignant over the banker's arrest, and joined in saying that it was a serious mistake.

THE HOLIDAY NUMBER OF THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

(48 Pages)

Accompanies this issue of The New York Times.

POLICEMAN FORCED TO FLY.

Tried to Stop Automobile by Taking Hold of It.

Patrolman Slattery of the West Thirtieth Street Station, one of the tallest policemen of the Broadway squad, made the mistake last night of trying to stop an automobile by catching hold of it, and got the run of his life for a block.

At Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway at 6 o'clock Slattery called to C. H. De La Montagne of 307 West Fifty-first Street and Thomas B. Sullivan of Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue to stop their zig-zag course down Broadway in a lare touring car. Slattery then took hold of the top of the rear seat and told De La Montagne, who was operating the automobile, to stop. Instead, he turned on more power and sent the automobile away at increased speed. Slattery's opinion, when he got his breath a moment later, was that the speed was not less than a mile a minute. Slattery, strung out behind like a ribbon in a breeze, could not cry out, neither could he run.

Just south of Thirty-third Street passers-by shouted to De La Montagne and he reduced his speed. Sullivan jumped out and disappeared. When Slattery could recover himself sufficiently to speak, he told De La Montagne he was under arrest. A few minutes after he reached the station Sullivan entered, accompanied by Lester D. Corey, a saloon keeper, of Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. Slattery made a charge against him. Bail for both was furnished by Corey.

The young men would not tell who owned the automobile.

REHEARSAL ENDS IN FIRE DRILL

Pastor and Choir Boys Form Bucket Brigade and Save New Rochelle Church.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 9.—A choir rehearsal which was being held in the parish house of Trinity Episcopal Church under the direction of the rector, the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, ended suddenly this evening in a fire drill. While the rehearsal was on, one of the choir boys stepped into an adjoining chapel and found the large curtains at the doorway ablaze. The fire was in the memorial chapel given by the relatives of the late Robert C. Fisher of New York City. The boy shouted "Fire!" Dr. Canedy thought at first the lad was joking, but he soon smelled smoke, and, abandoning the rehearsal, he quickly formed the boys into a bucket brigade and they threw water upon the blazing curtains and walls. An alarm was also sent to the New Rochelle Fire Department, but when Chief Ross reached the parish house Dr. Canedy and his boys had extinguished the flames and saved the building. The loss was slight.

The fire is supposed to have been started by some one lighting a gas jet and carelessly throwing the match into the portières.

CHICAGO JEKYLL AND HYDE.

Man Confesses Being Printer by Day and Highwayman at Night.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Acting by day as superintendent in the printing department of a local manufacturing company and at night the part of a charitable highwayman is said to have been the career of Edward B. Clark, now under arrest. According to his confession, he has played the varied role for a year. He has admitted being implicated in several hold-ups which have puzzled the police.

Incidentally, Clark declared that he had traveled all over the world, and that on one occasion, while making a trip to China, he struck down and killed three of a crowd of sailors who had mutinied. Herbert Boyer, also a printer, was taken into custody as an accomplice.

In all the robberies Clark is said to have been a charitable thief, returning part of the stolen property to the victim. In one instance he ordered Boyer, at the muzzle of a revolver, to return a gold watch which they had stolen from a woman. In another case, he says, he and his companion were robbed by a bartender after they had robbed him.

Clark's home is handsomely furnished and he has borne a good reputation.

ARREST ACTOR ON STAGE.

Richard Bennett of "The Other Girl" in Trouble Over Shoe Bill.

Richard Bennett, 32 years old, of 457 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who is playing one of the leading parts in "The Other Girl," at the Grand Opera House, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last night on a charge of larceny. The arrest was made on complaint of Daniel McNamara, a collector for a shoe house in Sixth Avenue.

McNamara went to the West Twentieth Street Station and told his story to Capt. Day, who sent Detectives Adams and Glennon to the theatre. They waited until the theatre was closed and then entered by the stage door. According to the detectives they told Bennett he was under arrest, when he picked up a chair and attempted to strike Adams. Other actors surrounded the group and Adams drew his revolver. The detectives say Bennett then ran around the stage and started up a ladder. Glennon caught him and all started for the street.

When they reached the stage door Bennett, according to the detectives, picked up a piece of a broken chair and again attempted to strike them. After this they got him to the station house without further trouble.

Bennett told the police that he owed the shoe house a bill of $19.75 and that about three weeks ago McNamara served him with a subpoena to appear in court. He called up the firm and says the manager told him that if the bill was paid the case would be settled. McNamara, he said, came to the theatre on Monday, and he handed him a twenty-dollar note. After the bill was receipted, Bennett says, he asked McNamara to sign another paper saying the debt was paid, and told him that if he did not do so he would demand the $20 back. McNamara left without taking the money. McNamara told the police that when he went to the theatre Bennett threatened him with a beating, and for that reason he returned the money.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

H. MORTIMER BROOKS SHOT; WOUNDS SERIOUS

Discharged Both Barrels of His Gun Into His Side.

FELL WHILE JUMPING DITCH

Accident Occurred in North Carolina—Physicians Say Injuries Are Not Necessarily Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9.—Shot through the body with the contents of both barrels of his gun while hunting to-day, Henry Mortimer Brooks of New York lies in Pittsborough at the point of death, and no hopes for his recovery are held out by the physicians who are striving to save his life.

Mr. Brooks for several years has been an annual visitor to North Carolina, spending a part of the Fall season in Chatham County, where the shooting is good. This afternoon he unexpectedly flushed a drove of wild turkeys, and as he hastily jumped a ditch to get a shot he stumbled and his gun caught in the bushes. Both barrels were discharged as they pointed toward his right side.

The wounded man was conveyed with all speed to Pittsborough, where Drs. Taylor and Chapin attended him. A telegram was also dispatched for Dr. Hubert Royster, a well-known surgeon of this city, who started for Pittsborough immediately on a special train.

Reports received here to-night indicated that Mr. Brooks's condition was critical in the extreme.

Mr. Brooks late to-night is reported to be resting easy and the physicians with him say there is no immediate danger. They also say that his wound is not necessarily fatal. However, a thorough examination of his condition has not yet been made. His wife, son, and Dr. Polk of New York will arrive on a special train in the morning.

Henry Mortimer Brooks inherited a fortune which had been largely derived from a wholesale cloth importing business in White Street, this city, established by his grandfather and conducted by his father. Mr. Brooks is the sole survivor in the concern in which he has taken interest.

He has been for years very well known in society. He married about twenty-eight years ago Miss Josephine Higgins, sister of Eugene Higgins, and heiress to the great Higgins carpet industry. She is supposed to have inherited about $6,000,000, while Mr. Brooks's own fortune was only a little less than that. The Brookes have a town house at 247 Fifth Avenue and a beautiful villa at Newport, and in both places have been lavish entertainers.

Mr. Brooks's eldest daughter is Mrs. John Livermore, Mr. Livermore being a son of the Baroness Sellière by her first husband. The younger daughter is Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer of Boston. His son, Reginald Brooks, married three years ago Miss Langhorne, a sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. Reginald Brooks, like his father, is an enthusiastic sportsman, and they frequently went hunting together in their South Carolina preserve. Henry Mortimer Brooks is a member of the Metropolitan and Racquet Clubs and of the Meadow Brook Hunt

R. H. COOKE BURNED, MAY DIE.

Exploding Lamp Sets Fire to His Bed at Pittsfield, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9.—Rollin H. Cooke, historian and genealogist, was so badly burned to-night in his apartments in this city that he is not expected to recover. A lamp which had been left burning in his room exploded and his bed took fire.

Mr. Cooke is about sixty-eight years old and a native of Connecticut. He married Rose Terry Cooke, the poetess, and they moved to Pittsfield, where Mrs. Cooke died about fifteen years ago. Mr. Cooke is an authority on the genealogy of New England families. He has written much historical matter, and is famous as a pedestrian. His books of rides and drives in Berkshire have been very popular.

OUR WARSHIPS TOO SMOKY.

Navy Department Taking Steps to Remedy the Defect.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Orders were received at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day to have the battleships Maine and Missouri, now under repair there, ready for sailing at the earliest possible date.

In connection with the work of repair on the Maine, it has become known here that naval officers are worried over the tendency of the battleship and some of the other vessels lately added to the navy to throw out exceedingly dense clouds of smoke when under way, and that the Maine, on her recent trip to Europe with the North Atlantic fleet, emitted such quantities of dense smoke as to interfere with the fleet signaling, and ultimately she had to take the rear of the column.

It is stated also that instructions were given to the members of the Board of Inspection and Survey, which conducted the trial trips of the Colorado, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania off the Massachusetts coast this Fall, to watch carefully and to take photographs of the smoke clouds thrown out by those ships.

It is understood that reports on the smoke difficulty are being prepared for the Navy Department and that an inspection of a number of the newest vessels will be made, to locate and remedy the trouble.

NEW LINE TO CROSS CANADA.

Canadian Northern Railway's Plan for a Great System.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 9.—The Canadian Northern Railway has given notice of intention to seek powers from Parliament which will enable it to cross Canada and become the third transcontinental system of the Dominion.

The Canadian Northern has an extensive system in the East and controls lines in Quebec and Nova Scotia. It is now asking for authority to acquire the Great Northern of Canada, the Chataugauy and Northern, the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa, the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the James Bay Railways. It is the practical owner of these system already.

The James Bay is applying for authority to build from Muskoka through Ottawa to Montreal and from Sudbury west to the Canadian Northern Railway, near Port Arthur. The plans contemplate the purchase or construction of more than a thousand miles of railway and the connection of the Canadian Northern's wheat lines with a sea port outlet in the maritime provinces. The road now runs only to Port Arthur on Lake Superior.

Piso's Cure tones up the throat, makes the voice clear, and prevents hoarseness. 25c.—Adv.

PEACE APPEAL FAILS.

Lord Lansdowne Says Britain Will Not Interfere in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10.—In response to the appeal of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, Foreign Minister Lansdowne repeats that the British Government is not aware of any circumstances that would justify it in modifying its previous decision not to interfere in the Russo-Japanese war.

ATTACK SHRINES IN FLORENCE.

Socialists Make Demonstration Against Church Festival.

FLORENCE, Dec. 9.—Socialists and Anarchists made a demonstration to-day against the festivities here in connection with the celebration of the jubilee of the immaculate conception.

The rioters attacked and attempted to destroy several shrines and votive offerings. The police succeeded in saving the shrine called the Five Lamps, the work of Filippino Lippi.

A number of seminarists who happened to pass while the demonstration was in progress were brutally attacked, the rioters threatening to throw them into the Arno.

FELLED WOULD-BE BRIBER.

Referee in Bankruptcy Also Kicked Him Out of His Office.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9.—Lawyer Michael Doran, Jr., who was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge Lochren of the United States District Court, in connection with the affairs of a local firm of woolen merchants, was approached by a member of the firm this afternoon for information as to what report he would make to the court. Mr. Doran informed him that the report must be unfavorable.

Mr. Doran's visitor returned later and handed him a roll of money, whereupon the referee knocked him down and kicked him out of the office.

REV. DR. LONG GOES BLIND.

Writer and Lecturer May Never Recover His Eyesight.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—The Rev. Dr. William J. Long, prominent as a writer and lecturer on animal life and kindred subjects, has been stricken totally blind, and the chances of his ever recovering his sight are poor.

For years one of his eyes was weak, and chiefly on that account he retired from the ministry in 1903. Last week he lost the sight of both eyes. He is confined in a dark room and bears his affliction with cheerfulness.

LOLITA ARMOUR'S LONG WALKS.

Part of Treatment Was a Five-Mile Constitutional Every Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and her little daughter, Lolita, returned to Chicago this morning, after a prolonged stay in Vienna, where the child had undergone an eight months' treatment for congenital dislocation, under the care of Dr. Lorenz.

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to say that Lolita is practically cured, and that she may never have to be treated by Dr. Lorenz again," said Mrs. Armour. "She can walk miles at a time, and, in fact, part of her treatment in Vienna was to walk five miles a day."

COMING DIPLOMATIC SHAKE-UP.

Many Changes Impending—Whitelaw Reid May Succeed Choate in London.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The tenure of Cabinet officers and of Ambassadors and Ministers to foreign countries continues during the pleasure of the President. Custom, however, has established that this tenure practically terminates with the term of the President by whom the appointments were made, and the rule has been that the officials named shall present their resignations soon after a Presidential election and in ample time to permit the new President to either continue them or name successors. That the rule will be adhered to by those now holding the offices named there is no reason to doubt.

The common belief is that changes will be made in the embassies at London, Paris, Rome, the City of Mexico, and perhaps St. Petersburg. Ambassador Tower is likely to remain at Berlin and Ambassador Storer at Vienna. It is expected that numerous changes will be made among the Ministers. Successors, it is known, are to be named to Minister Conger at Peking and Minister Griscom at Tokio.

While nothing definite can be learned with regard to those who will be selected for Ambassadors and Ministers, the general belief prevails that Whitelaw Reid will succeed Ambassador Choate. Mr. Reid was Minister to France from 1889 to 1892, under President Harrison. It is believed there is a tacit understanding that the place will be tendered to Mr. Reid and that he has signified a willingness to accept.

THE ALABAMA'S CLOSE SHAVE.

Battleship Docked in Navy Yard with Only Six Inches to Spare.

With only six inches to spare, the battleship Alabama yesterday slid into Dry Dock No. 2 of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was the first time that an attempt had been made to get a craft of the Alabama's size into the dock, but Dry Dock No. 3, the biggest in the yard, was occupied by the cruiser Minneapolis, and, as the Alabama is to join the North Atlantic Squadron on Dec. 23, there was no time to spare. The achievement was so notable that Washington was at once advised.

The navy yard is crowded just at present. Among the vessels now there are, besides the Alabama and Minneapolis, the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Texas, and Connecticut, which is building; the cruiser Chattanooga, the training ship Constellation, the yachts Hist and Mayflower, and half a dozen torpedo boats.

Wants $126,650 from McVicker Estate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Dr. L. G. H. E. Zeigler, the physician who attended Mrs. Harriet G. McVicker, who died in Pasadena, Cal., last Summer, filed a claim in the Probate Court to-day against the McVicker estate for $126,650. The principal item is a claim for $100,000, which Dr. Zeigler says is due him by the terms of a written contract executed by Mrs. McVicker in 1899.

DEWEY'S WIRES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 13° Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

HOST VAINLY HURLED TO DEATH ON FORTS

Assault on Eastern Port Arthur Works Failed.

BOMBPROOF MAZE INSIDE

Bayonets and Hand Grenades No Match for Hail of Bullets.

BURNING PITS STOPPED CHARGE

Russians Shot Russians Who Tried to Retreat—Heroic Japanese Forces Annihilated Inside the Forts.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE THIRD ARMY, BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 28, (Via Tien-Tsin, Dec. 9.)—The general assault on Port Arthur, which began at noon Nov. 26, is still in progress.

In the first series of assaults an attempt was made to capture the forts on Erh-Lung and Keek-Wan Mountains (to the northeast of the city) by penetrating the principal lines of fortifications surrounding them and to envelop the city from the east. At the same time a strong force pushed up the gorge of Shui-Shi Valley, between the two fortified ridges, and attacked the supporting fort in the rear of West Erh-Lung Mountain, officially called Sung-Shu Mountain, with the intention of enveloping the city from the west.

The attempt failed after the most furious fighting that has been witnessed since Port Arthur was invested. The fighting lasted from noon of Nov. 26 until after dawn the following day without cessation.

A Terrific Bombardment.

The assault began in the early morning with a tremendous bombardment of the forts on the western half of the eastern fortified ridge by a battery which had been placed in position on the crest of a ridge to the rear. For hours the whole western half of the fortified ridge was deluged with heavy shells. At noon the principal line of fortifications was a perfect hell of bursting shrapnel, and the spectacle was more wonderful than anything previously seen.

The front lines of infantry, having been strongly reinforced, began an attack simultaneously along the entire line from East Keek-Wan Mountain to West Erh-Lung Mountain.

Through the haze caused by the smoke of the bursting shells the assaulters could be seen emerging from the cover of the parallels as well as swarming up the fortified ridge at half a dozen different points.

Rifles, rapid-fire guns, and machine guns blazed from the Russian position, where advances were made in the open. The men went down by hundreds. The forts were belching smoke and bursting shells, and the rampart walls were black with assaulters, who on reaching the crests met with an awful fire from within the forts, which swept down line after line of Japanese.

As fast as the assaulters were repulsed more Japanese swarmed up, only to be mowed down in turn.

The determination and fury of the Japanese assaults were equaled by the stubbornness of the resistance of the Russians.

On the eastern extremity of the line the Japanese made an assault in an attempt to capture the Russian trenches situated midway up the slope of East Keek-Wan Mountain.

The Japanese paralleled some thirty-five yards of the Russian trench line, and an entire regiment charged across, the men falling by hundreds before the awful fire of the Russians. But still more men came on over the bodies of those who had fallen, and by sheer weight of numbers they reached the trenches, which they captured at the point of the bayonet.

The Russian shrapnel fire made the captured portion of the trenches a perfect hell, while the Japanese shrapnel fire assisted the captors to push east and west along the trench line.

Stopped by Burning Pits.

The assaulters succeeded in holding some eighty yards of the trench in front of the parallels, but their efforts to rush the trench line east and west was a failure owing to impassable burning pits which filled the whole space of the trench on the northern side, as well as to the fact that their progress was barred by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

The Japanese built transverse walls across the trench under the protection of their machine guns and tried to cross the pits, but they were unable to do so.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a furious Russian counter-attack drove the Japanese back to the parallels with great loss.

At 9 o'clock the Japanese again captured the same portion of the trench and made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to cross the pits. The awful struggle continued until 2 o'clock in the morning, when the Russians again counter-attacked and recaptured the trench, which was piled with dead bodies.

For over thirty yards between the trenches there was a veritable shambles. The last attacks and counter-attacks were made over the bodies of the slain.

The first attempt to rush the fort on the northern portion of Keek-Wan Mountain was made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the assaulters swarmed up the rampart wall from the moat and met with an awful fire from within and from the Chinese wall in the rear of the fort.

Russians Fired On Russians.

When the Russians saw that it was the intention of the Japanese to rush the fort, they moved a considerable force from the Chinese wall into a gorge to the east and to the rear of the fort. During the four or five furious assaults which the Japanese made upon the fort some of the garrison attempted to evacuate the fort over the rear ramparts, but they were fired upon by the Russian forces in the gorge.

As a result of the first assault, the rampart walls were black with bodies. In the second assault the Japanese succeeded in gaining a foothold in the interior, where the defenses were bomb-proof, with raised lines of protected trenches in the rear of the fort, while machine guns swept the front of the fort and walls.

The assaulters attacked this bomb-proof

maze, where the fighting was hand to hand with bayonets and grenades.

The Japanese mounted six mountain guns on an intrenched hill called "P" Fort, immediately to the west, in an endeavor to silence the fire of the Maxim guns, but they were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the Japanese succeeded in establishing a trench line within the ramparts, which they still hold.

The first sections of the maze of bomb-proofs were smashed and piled with the bodies of the dead of both sides.

The attempt to rush the interior of the fort proved a failure, but portions of the fort were temporarily occupied. The defenders were annihilated or were unable or unwilling to retire, and fought to the last breach.

In the meantime a strong force of Japanese attempted to pierce the line of works east of the fort, but they were unable to make progress.

It was marvelous how the Russians were able to strengthen their line of defense at points of attack.

Another attempt was made to pierce the principal line of fortifications surrounding the rear of the eastern part of Pan-Lung Mountain, where after four furious attempts a small body of Japanese succeeded in getting through the wall and in establishing themselves on the lower slopes of Wan-Tai Hill.

The Russians rushed the supports with machine guns from the upper slopes of the Wan-Tai Hill forts, and the small party of Japanese was practically annihilated.

The most desperate fighting took place at this point.

The last effort of the assaulters was made at midnight, assisted by artillery, which covered the slopes of Wan-Tai Hill with an avalanche of shells. The Russians fought with tremendous courage, engaging the Japanese with bayonets and grenades when they came to close quarters. The Japanese finally established a trench line five yards in front of the line of fortifications, which they now occupy. The forces are engaged in throwing dynamite grenades at each other.

In the first assault against the fort on the eastern part of Erh-Lung Mountain the Japanese were unable to gain a foothold, though their artillery made the interior of the fort a seething caldron of bursting shells.

A strong force of Japanese worked up from the parallels in the gorge between the fort hill and Hachimakijma and intrenched on the hill in an effort to assist the assaulters of the fort, who were attacking it from the rear. They met with a terrible fire from the outer works and with shrapnel from a ridge in the rear. A small party of Japanese gained a roadway leading to the rear of the fort, but was forced to retire.

The attempts which were first made to rush the western part of Erh-Lung Mountain also ended in failure. The Japanese reached the parapets from the moat, but fled as fast as they came from the fire within the fort. The walls were black with assaulters, who were deluged with shells from the fort on Antsz Mountain, across the gorge of the Shui-Shi Valley between the two fortified ridges and from a fort immediately in the rear, called the supporting fort of Sung-Shu Mountain.

Hand-to-Hand Fight for Two Hours.

At 9 o'clock at night a force of 2,000 volunteers from the right division, led by a General, started from a point southwest of Shui-Shi village, pushed up the gorge between the two fortified ridges, and attacked the supporting fort of Sung-Shu Mountain, which is a short distance outside the western confines of Port Arthur, with the intention of enveloping the city from the west and also for the purpose of assisting the assaulters of the Erh-Lung Mountain forts. This force reached the fort hill and engaged a strong force of Russians upon its slopes in a hand-to-hand encounter which lasted for two hours.

At the same time the Japanese assaulting the East and West Erh-Lung forts made desperate attempts to rush the interior of the forts. They gained the ramparts, inside which they established trench lines.

The interior defenses of both forts are similar to those on North Keek-Wan Mountain, but the East Erh-Lung fort is the largest and strongest of the three forts. It has upper and lower levels.

The lower levels were the scene of a most awful struggle, which lasted from 10 o'clock until midnight. Under cover of darkness the Japanese poured over the ramparts and furiously attacked the first section of bombproofs. The defenders received them with bayonets and dynamite grenades, while the machine guns on the upper levels poured a deadly hail into the ranks of the Japanese.

Bombproofs Piled with Corpses.

The struggle was absolutely hand-to-hand. The defenders of the greater part of the bombproofs on the lower levels of the fort were annihilated and the sections and cross-sections of the bombproofs were piled with corpses.

The Japanese gained practically the whole of the lower section of the fort, but were mowed down by machine guns and rifles when they attempted to assault the higher levels.

For an hour before midnight the Japanese artillery shelled the higher levels while the Russian guns shelled the lower levels.

A similar struggle was going on all the time in the West Erh-Lung fort, where the arrangement of defenses was the same.

At 11 o'clock a desperate effort was made by the Japanese to push a force up the gorge between the East Erh-Lung Fort and Hachimakijma to assist the assaulters against the supporting fort of Sung-Shu Mountain, but again and again this force was repulsed by the Russians behind the works and by the guns on the ridge behind the forts.

At midnight the column attacking the supporting fort of Sung-Shu Mountain was compelled to retire, having lost half the force.

The struggle in the two forts was continued until dawn, when the assaulters were compelled to retire to the trenches established inside the parapet walls, which they now occupy.

The fighting of the afternoon and night was the most desperate and sanguinary since the siege began. The opposing forces were so close together that only the fort walls or a few yards of level ground separated them. The struggle from start to finish was at close quarters with bayonets and grenades and rifles used as clubs. The ferocity of the attacking Japanese was equaled by the defending Russians, who died at their posts, everywhere fighting till their last breath.

At daylight on Nov. 27 quiet reigned, and the silence during the day was broken only by occasional cannon and desultory rifle fire at points along the fortified ridge where the forces were far enough apart to use their rifles.

MAY STARVE OUT GARRISON.

Japanese Likely to Cease Assaults, Having Attained Main Object.

TOKIO, Dec. 9.—In disabling the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, precluding the possibility of its being able to reinforce the Russian Second Pacific Squadron, the Japanese have accomplished the main object of the desperate assaults against the fortress which they have been making for the past three months.

There is now a strong probability that, while continuing the siege, they will avoid losses of the magnitude previously attending their efforts, and, instead of assaulting, will rely on starving out the garrison until it is finally captured.

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Holiday Gifts in Sterling Silver. Many articles at greatly reduced prices, anticipating the removal to our new Fifth Avenue Store.
41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

Considerable astonishment is expressed here over the fact that the Russians in no way resisted the disabling of the Port Arthur fleet. In certain quarters the opinion is entertained that the Russians opened the seacocks of the submerged vessels so as to lessen their exposure to the Japanese fire. The recent cessation of mine clearing was taken as evidence that the fleet did not intend to make a sortie.

There was no sign of life on the Russian ships during the bombardment, and from this fact it is concluded that the blue-jackets took refuge on land, or that they are engaged in the land defenses.

With the Russian Second Pacific Squadron approaching, people in Tokio cannot comprehend the failure of the Russians to die hard, and to inflict all possible damage on the Japanese fleet, even at the cost of weakening the effective garrison.

Now that the Port Arthur fleet has been disabled, it is deemed impossible for the Russians to overcome the inferiority of the Second Pacific Squadron to Admiral Togo's fleet, unless the Black Sea fleet should pass the Dardanelles.

The following report, dated Dec. 8, 10 P. M., was received to-day from the commander of the naval land batteries in front of Port Arthur:

"Eight shells struck the protected cruiser Pallada to-day and set her on fire. Simultaneously she began to list to port, lowering astern. She is deemed unfit for navigation.

"During the action we discovered the gunboat Giliak to the landward north of the battleship Peresviet, and bombarded her. Eleven of our shells were effective. This vessel is also deemed to be disabled.

"The hits made by our naval and siege guns totaled twenty-two.

"The armored cruiser Bayan caught fire at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and the fire was not extinguished at 4:15 in the afternoon. Evidently the cruiser is seriously damaged.

"The results of our bombardment of the battleship Sevastopol, the mine ship (transport) Amur, and the transports, are not yet known."

The hits mentioned in the report were made with shells from the heavy guns. Those made by the small shells are not stated.

Another report from the same commander, dated 3 o'clock this morning, is as follows:

"As the result of our naval gun bombardment yesterday, the Bayan was hit six times and the Amur fourteen times. The Amur is sinking astern.

"Our cannonade directed against the storehouses and arsenals at the northeast base of Pei-Yu Mountain resulted in thirty-six hits, causing great damage."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD JAPANESE ARMY, BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, VIA FU-SAN, Dec. 9.—On the night of Nov. 26 the Japanese established infantry trenches inside the parapets of the two Erh-Lung and the North Keek-Wan forts, but on the following day they were compelled to retire beyond the moats. Since then there has been practically no fighting along the incline of the eastern ridge of forts the main strength of the Japanese troops having been concentrated to effect the capture of 203-Meter Hill.

The battleship Pobieda has keeled over in the harbor and is now burning. The battleship Retvizan and the turret ship Poltava have been sunk. The armored cruiser Bayan has been beached. The other vessels are making no effort to escape.

Two Russian officers captured at 203-Meter Hill, one belonging to the navy and the other to the army, are being treated with the greatest courtesy by the Japanese staff, in consideration of similar treatment accorded to Japanese officers captured by the Russians. Special arrangements have been made to transport the officers to Japan.

This is taken as an indication of the disposition of both sides to end the ferocity characterizing the fighting for months past, during which quarter was neither asked nor given.

Russian prisoners report that the food supply of the garrison is insufficient. The men subsist on short rations of bread made of a mixture of flour and coarser grains, while the officers get horseflesh twice a week.

Dysentery and typhoid, the prisoners say, are very prevalent. Owing to the bad weather a supply of fresh vegetables cannot be obtained, and the supply of tinned meats was exhausted a month ago.

The appearance of the prisoners goes to substantiate their statements. They are well clothed, but emaciated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The reports of the sinking of a number of the Russian ships at Port Arthur, of which, however, the Admiralty has no confirmation, caused a feeling of extreme sadness in high naval circles where the plans of Rear Admiral Wiren (the commander of the Port Arthur Squadron) were known.

It seems incredible that when it became apparent that the ships were under fire of the Japanese guns that they were not taken out and sunk in deep water, where they would be beyond the possibility of salvage. The only way in which the officials here can account for the failure to do so is that Admiral Wiren was confronted by conditions of which the Admiralty is in ignorance.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10.—Details continue to filter in of the capture of 203-Meter Hill.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent before Port Arthur explains that the final capture was due to a strong and sustained Japanese feint against the eastern fortifications on the night of Dec. 5. The position of 203-Meter Hill being an enfilading one, the Russians were forced to evacuate without a contest a parallel line of semi-permanent defenses extending eastward and irregularly over the slopes within half a mile north of Etse Mountain.

RUSSIAN MILITARY HOLIDAY.

Holders of St. George's Crosses the Emperor's Guests at Dinner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The Winter Palace to-day was the scene of the celebration of the Feast of St. George, the greatest military holiday of the year, when every man in Russia, no matter what his rank, upon whom the Cross of St. George or a sword for bravery has been conferred, is invited to be the Emperor's guest at dinner.

Grand Dukes in gorgeous uniforms and crippled veterans arrayed in the garb of private soldiers moved side by side through the throng. Many sailors of the cruiser Variag and the gunboat Koriets, sunk off Che-mul-pho at the opening of the war were present. The vast hall was lined by Guards of Honor, who saluted impartially each decorated hero, whether Grand Duke or private soldier.

The ceremony consisted of a grand imperial procession and Te Deum at the cathedral, followed by dinner in the Nicholas and St. George salons. About 400 guests were present.

The Emperor was in a particularly gracious mood, displaying especial attention to the officers, soldiers, and sailors who earned their decorations during the present war.

PREPARE FOR BALTIC FLEET?

Japanese Warn Shipping Away from the Pescadore Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Griscom, the American Minister at Tokio, has cabled the State Department that Mr. Fisher, the American Vice Consul at Nagasaki, reports that all shipping has been warned to keep twenty miles away from the Pescadore Islands, off the west coast of Formosa.

The dispatch adds that it is reported that fortifications are being constructed at Söul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—News received here to-day that the Japanese liner America, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company, has been commandeered by the Japanese Government, and will be placed in commission as an auxiliary cruiser.

She was scheduled to leave Yokohama to-day for this city. As a result of the vessel being taken from the route, no vessel of the line will sail from here for the Orient on Jan. 3 as scheduled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The Associated Press is authorized to state that even if every ship of the Port Arthur Squadron is destroyed, it will have no effect on Admiral Rojestvensky's plans, which never contemplated assistance from the Port Arthur Squadron.

BLACK SEA SHIPS LAID UP.

Officers Who Urged Treaty Breaking Arrested—Defeat for Alexieff.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is learned in official quarters that an investigation induced by the renewed suggestions of sending out the Russian Black Sea fleet, showed that most of the ships of that squadron are dismantled and laid up.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—Capt. Clado's campaign in the Novoe Vremya against the Admiralty, and in favor of sending out the Black Sea fleet irrespective of treaty considerations, has had a sensational sequel. The Captain was arrested this evening.

He went the length, not only of criticising the Admiralty, but also the Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral. It was announced at the Admiralty to-day that Capt. Clado's action was intolerable, and that he would be arrested for infraction of discipline.

Capt. Clado was arrested by direct order of Grand Duke Alexis. The news of the arrest, and a copy of the order of arrest were promptly published for the purpose of showing the Powers that Russia officially disapproves of the agitation Capt. Clado has raised in favor of forcing the Dardanelles, and sending out the Black Sea fleet.

It is rumored to-night that Admiral Alexieff, who is generally credited with having backed Capt. Clado's campaign, has definitely ruined his prospects thereby and will shortly be relegated to the Caucasus as Viceroy, succeeding Prince Galitzin, who, it is reported to-day, has tendered his resignation as Governor General.

Capt. Clado is one of the witnesses detached from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron to appear at Paris before the international commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident, but his punishment will probably only involve confinement in a guardhouse for two weeks, and therefore will not interfere with his attendance at Paris.

OKU CAPTURES GUNS.

Russians Driven from an Island in the River Near Liao-Yang.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10.—The Daily Telegraph's Tien-Tsin correspondent reports that Gen. Oku, after a three days' artillery engagement last Sunday, drove the Russians out of the small lofty Island of Gushan, in the river.

The Russians, it is added, abandoned a quantity of supplies and several guns and retired to a position eight miles northwest, from where they heavily bombarded the Japanese, setting fire on Tuesday to kerosene storehouses and causing a great conflagration, which did not cease till Wednesday.

The Japanese are still gallantly holding the island with a handful of men. Their casualties, it is stated, numbered 5,000.

UNIONIZING SUBWAY EMPLOYES

Conductors, Guards, and Others Joining the Elevated Organization.

For some time organizers have been at work in the Subway getting conductors, guards and other employes except the motormen to join the union formed by the elevated employes. The union is known as Division 832 of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railroad Employes, of which George E. Pepper is President.

Secretary Madden of the Division said last night that about ninety per cent. of the men in the Subway had applied for admission in the union.

"Before Jan. 1 I expect that all the men will be in the union," he added. "This does not mean that we expect trouble, for we expect none. The utmost harmony exists between the men and the Interborough Company, and everybody is satisfied."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PONTIAC, Ill., Dec. 9.—Fire to-day destroyed the main building of the Pontiac Shoe Manufacturing Company. Loss, $75,000. The fire originated from a gasoline explosion.

"TOPSY TURVY."

Railroad Presidents alarmed at President Roosevelt's views on railroad rates are protesting vigorously and say that the President will knock existing conditions topsy turvy. The

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

is printing a series of interviews and opinions on the situation with the LEADING MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS whose business interests are involved in the question of rebates, special rates and railroad earnings. A great subject discussed in all its phases. See to-day's

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL
"Every Business Morning"
THREE CENTS. ALL NEWS STANDS.

CHADWICK $5,000,000 SAID TO BE A MYTH

Continued from Page 1.

Chandler, who brought it to this city, refused to divulge a word of the confession, but that Mrs. Chadwick's borrowing operations in the last three years amount to more than $2,000,000 was learned from another but reliable source.

District Attorney Sullivan, while refusing to reveal anything in the confession, said:

"I want to have it understood, once and for all, that there is absolutely not one word in President Beckwith's statement that throws the least suspicion upon any bank, attacks any bank, or involves any other persons in the Chadwick case than have already been mentioned in the newspapers.

"The statement does not deal with anything about which the public is not familiar. He merely went into extended details upon the various points that have been exposed. The statement is not sensational in any degree. It is merely some technical information I desired regarding these various transactions."

The Cuyahoga County Grand Jury to-day began an investigation into the Chadwick affair. Prosecutor Keeler said to-night that it was known for a certainty that the notes bearing Carnegie's signature were uttered in Cleveland, and an indictment for forgery will probably be forthcoming to-morrow.

Will Be Taken to Cleveland.

Mrs. Chadwick will be in Cleveland again Sunday evening or early Monday, the Federal authorities here say. They are convinced that her attorneys are trying to keep her in New York, and thus delay the trial. In order to balk them, District Attorney Sullivan will get an order from United States Judge Wing to-morrow to have Mrs. Chadwick transferred to Cleveland, where the case will come before the Federal Grand Jury of the Northern Ohio District in February. Mr. Sullivan says the woman will be brought here at once, leaving New York probably to-morrow evening. He does not think she will be able to get bail here.

Mr. Sullivan said that he had made all the necessary arrangements with Mr. Carnegie to have the latter present at the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Chadwick in New York City Dec. 17. The idea was to confront Mrs. Chadwick with Mr. Carnegie, whose name is alleged to have been forged to the several notes.

The placing of Mr. Carnegie on the witness stand was intended as a surprise to the other side. The bringing of Mrs. Chadwick to this city will necessitate a change in the original plan.

The Grand Jury began taking testimony in connection with the Chadwick case here to-day, the first witness being Director Whitney of the Citizens' Bank of Oberlin. President Beckwith of the bank sent word to County Prosecutor Keeler that he was too ill to appear, and added that he did not have in his possession the notes and other papers which he had been called upon to exhibit before the Grand Jury.

Reynolds held a conference this afternoon with Attorney Andrew Squire and Arthur A. Stearns, attorney for Banker Newton. Mr. Stearns, in an interview, was quoted this afternoon as saying that Mr. Newton's chances of recovering the money loaned to Mrs. Chadwick seemed very slight.

MRS. CHADWICK MAY GO TO-DAY.

Can't Get Bail Here, but Thinks She Could in Cleveland.

All the boasts of great wealth made by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick and her lawyers seemed to have counted for nothing when a second day of vain search produced no bondsman ready to get her out of the Tombs. The hopelessness of her efforts to secure bail was acknowledged by the woman herself early in the day, when she insisted, contrary to the advice of her counsel, that she must waive examination here and go to Cleveland. Last night, after the lawyers had balked her plan temporarily, they admitted that she probably would go to-day.

According to United States Marshal Henkel, who conferred with his prisoner several times, it was not the experience or one night in prison that had caused Mrs. Chadwick to look toward Cleveland.

"I feel that I shall be unable to get a bondsman here," she told him, "and I know that if I go to Cleveland I can get any amount of bail. I would like to start this evening, for the reason that I can arrive in Cleveland Saturday and secure bail at once. If I stay here until to-morrow, on the other hand, I'll get there Sunday, and being unable to get bail that day, I'll have to be committed to jail until Monday.

"How one's friends change! Only a few days ago there was a man who came to me and said he would be ready to put up as much as $50,000 in case I should be arrested. But now he will not help me!"

Mrs. Chadwick did not retire until late after she was led to her cell Thursday evening, but when she went to sleep after 3 A. M., according to the Night Matron, she slept soundly until aroused by the call "All up!" at 7 o'clock. They told her she might eat with the other prisoners at 7:30, or send out for her breakfast. She chose the alternative, ordering from a neighboring restaurant two lamb chops, two eggs, rolls, and coffee, which she ate with apparent relish.

The cell in which she is confined is No. 23, on the second tier. On the same tier, but separated by a thick wall, is Nan Patterson. The furnishings of the cell consist of an ordinary prison cot, a stool, and a tin wash basin.

Mrs. Chadwick had hardly finished her breakfast when her son, Emil Hoover, and her nurse, Freda Swenson, called. They were not admitted at first, but later secured special passes from Marshal Henkel and talked with the prisoner for some time.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Emil returned to the Marshal's office with Freda and told him that Mrs. Chadwick wished to see him at once.

Mrs. Chadwick told the Marshal that she wanted his advice as to whether it was best for her to go to Cleveland.

"If I were in your place," he replied, "and if I were innocent, as you say you are, I'd certainly go there and meet the charges against me as soon as possible."

"I Am Innocent."

"That is my idea," she replied. "I am innocent, and I want to prove it."

She said she would consult with her lawyers and let him know her decision at 3 o'clock. A few minutes later Philip Carpenter, one of the lawyers, heard with apparent astonishment that she had begun arrangements for a trip without his knowledge. He rushed to the Tombs. Later Edmund W. Powers, her other lawyer, also called. They talked together earnestly, but the lawyers would not admit that they were trying to prevent her leaving. That they were doing so, however, became known through Emil, who appeared at the Marshal's office on the stroke of 3 P. M.

"I've just come from mother," he said. "She hasn't been able to decide yet. Will you please give us until 4:15?"

The boy added that the two New York lawyers did not want her to go to Cleveland, and that she had received telegrams from Cleveland counsel advising her to avoid returning to that jurisdiction. Henkel told him that he was willing to wait until 4, and Commissioner Shields agreed to linger, in case she should wish to come down and waive examination at that hour.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the lawyers, Carpenter, and Powers, left the Tombs after another conference with the prisoner, who sat on the wooden stool in her cell, and seemed in good spirits. Carpenter at once telephoned to the Marshal that Mrs. Chadwick would make no further attempt to go to Cleveland to-day.

Another Lawyer on the Scene.

In the meanwhile, besides receiving her lawyers, Mrs. Chadwick saw George Gordon Battle, lawyer of 170 Broadway, and a Cleveland friend named Kennedy.

"I can't tell you why I visited Mrs. Chadwick," said Mr. Battle on leaving the Tombs. "It is a civil matter, though, and has no connection with this criminal case."

Late in the afternoon Emil, who had been admitted several times on his special pass signed by Marshal Henkel, left his mother's cell to get some brandy for her. He went to a saloon on the first corner and asked for a certain brand of liquor. The bartender handed out a bottle and said it cost $2.

"But I only want a quarter's worth," said the boy.

The saloonman would not sell that quantity, and Emil found that others in the neighborhood also objected to selling up the amount he desired. Finally he returned to the prison without getting the brandy. It was suggested by one of the prison keepers that the boy was short of cash, but another dispelled that supposition by saying:

"His mother gave him her roll last night. It was a good big one. He had it this morning, for I saw him take it out of his pocket once."

Emil's devotion to his mother and his alertness, both in comprehension and action, have made him very popular among the officials who have been guarding Mrs. Chadwick. He is a slender, rather pale chap, with quiet manners that immediately attract one.

Philip Carpenter, when seen in his office late in the afternoon, said he did not care to tell whether he had advised his client to remain in New York.

"Have you seen the dispatch from Cleveland to the effect that the securities in the possession of Iri Reynolds were not worth a cent, though their face value was $5,000,000?" Mr. Carpenter was asked.

"Yes, I saw it in a newspaper this afternoon, but I don't care to say anything about it."

"But in her interview last night," he was reminded, "Mrs. Chadwick said that you could speak about those matters."

"Well," he finally said, "the time has not come when I want to say anything about the notes or securities."

When asked whether he was still trying to get bail he said he wished the public to know that he had found many persons who would have been glad to go on Mrs. Chadwick's bond but for the notoriety which would come to them. He was asked if there was any objection to bail being put up in the lawyer's name by a third person.

"There's a court rule against it," he said. "The court, of course, could waive its rule," he added.

Mr. Carpenter declined to say whether Dr. Chadwick would return from Europe, now that his wife had been arrested. Emil, the son, sent a cablegram to Paris early in the day, it was learned, and rumor had it that the message went to the doctor.

Edmund W. Powers, when asked whether he intended to take a trip to Europe to see Dr. Chadwick or for any other purpose, replied that he had no such intention at present. He wouldn't tell where the doctor was or whether he was coming to New York.

NEWTON STILL HAS HOPES.

Says It Is Possible That Dr. Chadwick Will Pay His Claim.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Herbert B. Newton, the Brookline banker, who says he loaned more than $180,000 to Mrs. Chadwick, refused to make any comment on the report from Cleveland that the Chadwick securities held by Iri Reynolds had been found to be worthless until the report had been officially confirmed. To the question, "If those securities are worthless, will your hopes of effecting a settlement of your claim disappear?" he replied:

"I would not want to say so. There is a possibility that Dr. Chadwick might settle my claim."

In explanation of this statement Mr. Newton said that before his departure from America Dr. Chadwick had tendered him two checks in part payment of his claim against Mrs. Chadwick. He said that he supposed Dr. Chadwick thought the checks would be made good by his wife, but that as a matter of fact they had proved worthless. These checks, he said, had a face value of $50,000, one being drawn for $25,000 and the other for a slightly smaller amount.

WANTS DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

Mrs. Mason Obtained Decree in 1896—Husband a New York Merchant.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHAMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Dorothy Mason filed a petition in the District Court to-day to have set aside the divorce decree granted to her in 1896 from Edmund T. Mason, a silk merchant of New York alleging that she was induced to apply for it on misinformation.

She was Mason's second wife. His third, she says, was a daughter of Col. T. C. Campbell, who was Mason's lawyer in the divorce case.

On the death of the third wife, within a year of her marriage, the plaintiff says Mason married the woman who had nursed the third wife.

Judge G. R. Keaton, who granted the divorce decree, was a witness to -day, and said he would never have granted it had he known the facts.

Mrs. Mason No. 2 is thirty-two years old, and spends much of her time in Washington. She will return to New York in a few days.

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THERE are many families who, if they could have their choice of all the many desirable articles now displayed in the shops, would decide without a moment's hesitation upon either a Pianola or the new Pianola Piano.

The person who makes a Christmas present of one of these instruments gives an unending source of pleasure,—not merely an article to be admired to-day and later forgotten. It is conferring upon the recipient the opportunity to enjoy *all* of the world's masterpieces of music, for practically everything that has ever been written for the piano, from the greatest compositions of Beethoven to the latest bit of operatic melody, just having its vogue, has been arranged for these instruments.

In giving the Pianola or the Pianola Piano, one is secure in the knowledge that he is giving the standard article of its class, the one that has endorsement of all the great authorities, is to be found in the palaces of royalty abroad and, in this country, in the homes of the most discriminating music-lovers and musicians.

The desirability of a Pianola as a Christmas gift is proven by the great demand which occurs each year at this season, and which is now compelling our factory managers to strain every nerve.

The $250 model of the Pianola now contains the Metrostyle—originally placed only upon the highest priced style. This is a feature which not only simplifies the playing of the Pianola but adds immensely to its interest. No other form of piano-player has anything even approaching this most important improvement.

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The Evening Post
TO-DAY, Dec. 10
An Unusual Number, with Many Special Features
Christmas Stories of the Post Office.....By GENERAL JAMES
Ex-Postmaster General of the United States.
Russia's Christmas a Feast of Days. Yuletide Customs Throughout the Empire. By P. G. HUBERT, JR.
A Messenger of Peace. By MIRIAM CRUIKSHANK.
A Day With "Cinder Claws." Reminiscences of Aroostook County. By GRACE SAVAGE SELDEN.
The Holiday Shops. A Few Suggestions for Christmas Buyers.
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TO-DAY For Sale on All News Stands. TO-DAY

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Are Everlasting Christmas Gifts and can be had at any of our 5 retail branches.
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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:10 A. M.—176 Seventh Avenue; Samuel Knoop; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—12 Frankfort Street; Pulitzer Building; damage, $1,500.

11 A. M.—75½ Greenwich Avenue; N. Bennett; no damage.

2:25 P. M.—105 Stanton Street; Charles Keishwick; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—55 Willett Street; I. Weinstein; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—33 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Bathgate Avenue; St. Joseph's Home; damage, $75.

6:20 P. M.—539 East Seventy-second Street; Anthony Straus; damage, $5.

7:23 P. M.—4 and 6 White Street; Lionel Manufacturing Company; damage, $1,000.

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Cut out the coffee 10 days and take on
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Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

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Visit our holiday bazaar, second floor, for bargains in newest gift articles.

NEW YORK, STAURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

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The grandest Christmas gift in this great, wide world is The Cecilian Piano Player.

Everybody can then play from children to old folks.

THE *Cecilian* is the perfect piano player—not an imitation of what is commonly called talent in the average player, but an instrument whose playing reminds you of the finished pianist.

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for $250, payable in small amounts that may be arranged for your convenience, you may install the wonderful *Cecilian* that will play all the classical pieces and lively airs at your pleasure?

50 new *Cecilians* in the very latest style especially created for the holiday season and ready for your inspection in our piano warerooms.

All the latest music at half price.

Cecilian music is not expensive at the regular prices. Nevertheless our prices are exactly half. Let us give you a book containing 3000 selections accompanied by list prices. Check off the ones you want and the price for each will be just one-half the catalogue price. All the new popular airs—all the classical pieces—all the beautiful selections you like to hear—and think of it, you can play them all with the Cecilian. Fourth Floor.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

200 sable fur scarfs $8.75

Large brush tails—value $12.50.

OF course you cannot expect such a bargain after to-day, for, considering the popularity of sable furs and the splendid workmanship, 200 scarfs will be snapped up in a few hours by eager buyers. They were made to sell at $12.50 and were good values at that price, too, so you see you can't make a mistake if you want high grade furs at a saving.

Our fur department is just like the exclusive furrier's except that prices are very much lower. Tastes differ so much that we required our representative to select all the correct creations in fashionable furs for the season in order that no one would have to go to the exclusive store and pay a much higher price. Third Floor.

To-day's sale represents extraordinary values for the holidays—furs that are especially appropriate to serve as gifts.

$10.75 for Jak Mink four-in-hand ties—value $14.75.

$19.75 for Persian Lamb sets, large Pelerine scarf, with cord and tassel—pillow muff to match.

$14.75 for Sable Squirrel set, 80 in. scarf, fur on both sides, large pillow muff—value $20.

$35 for Natural Mink set,—mink four-in-hand with pillow muff to match,—value $50.

$9.75 for Natural Siberian Squirrel Scarf—value $12.50.

$9.75 for Natural Squirrel Muff to match.

$6.75 for Sable Opossum Scarf, with cord and tassel—value $10.

$22.50 and $29.75 for Chinchilla Muffs.

$19.75 for Natural Mink Muffs with three stripes—value $27.50.

$22.75 for Royal Ermine Scarf—value $30.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Men's handkerchiefs 12½c.

Special holiday selections.

NEARLY every man lets his supply of handkerchiefs dwindle away as Christmas approaches for he fully expects them as gifts—and what's more he *wants* them, he alone knows how badly. That's why we've selected this marvelous showing and priced them so low for the holidays.

To-day's stirring special is 12½c for handkerchiefs that almost invariably sell for 20c and 25c—pure Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs and various widths of hems—soft finish—also two styles of hand embroidered initials—from the crowds of early shoppers we judge they're better styles and better values than you can secure anywhere else. Main Floor.

$1.00 for six pure Irish linen hemstitched initial handkerchiefs in box—inferior qualities are sometimes sold at 1.50 box, but never at this store.

$1.38 for six pure Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs with hand embroidered script letter—in imported boxes—a matchless value, at $1.38.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Real lace neckwear at ½

Extraordinary holiday offering.

SELECT your holiday neckwear to-day—that's the very best advice we can give Christmas shoppers, and if you come and see the crowds in this department busily selecting 95c real lace neckwear at 50c you'll wonder how anybody could miss such a remarkable sale. Now don't stay away and miss this holiday treat. Main Floor.

Old styles?—pouf—there isn't a conceit in the entire collection that doesn't represent some charming new idea that smart dressers are in ecstasies over and hundreds of them for your choosing.

500 pieces of real hand made Brussels lace neckwear—an importer's surplus—value 95c—to-day all will be sold at 50c. each.

75c and $1.25 for a collection of rea. Princess and real hand made lace stocks in the newest of the season's effects—a splendid opportunity to supply Christmas wants at ½ the usual prices.

1.25 up to $7.50 for real Bruges, real Duchesse, real Duchesse and Point—lace stocks, barbes, round collars, berthas—all at about 50 per cent. under regular values—surplus of a leading New York importer.

50c, 68c, 95c for a splendid collection of the season's very newest fads and fancies in stocks, directoire sets, beaded effects—chiffon and lace effects—all prettily boxed for presentation purposes—make very dainty presents.

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Sale: Groceries & Wines.

Table delicacies—special Saturday prices.

WATCH the Model Food Store's prices on all the finest foods and wines for the Christmas table. We'll have surprising values that, if taken advantage of, insure you a great saving. Sixth Floor.

Navel Oranges—New arrival from California; seedless thin-skinned sweet fruit; dozen **25c**

Messina Lemons—Bright, thin-skinned Fruit, dozen **14c**

Grape Fruit—Fanciest Florida stock; dozen, 95c; each **8c**

Boiled Ham—Swift's best premium, machine-sliced to order; lb. **23c**

Roast Beef—Prime native stock, sliced by machine; lb. **28c**

Table Apples — Kings or Northern Spies; 6-quart basket **25c**

Malaga Grapes — Large clusters; lb., 18c; 3 lbs. **50c**

Gomprecht's Famous Lilliputian Kosher Sausages, fresh smoked; lb. **15c**

Pennsylvania Pure Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $1.88; bottle..... **50c**

Mount Vernon Pure Rye Whiskey—7 years old, gallon, $2.95; full quart bottle..... **83c**

Monogram Pure Rye Whiskey—8 years old, gallon $2.85; full quart bottle..... **75c**

Three Star Brandy—Otard Du Puy & Co., imported in glass, bottle **1.25**

Holland Gin—Van Gelder's Best quality, gallon, $2.50; bottle..... **50c**

Scotch Whiskey—Usher's Yellow Label, bottle **85c**

Port, Sherry, Muscatel, or Tokay—Very sound, full bodied Wine, gallon, including jug, 78c; bottle **23c**

Imported Port or Sherry—Our regular $4.00 wine; gallon, $3.00; regular $1.00 bottle.... **75c**

Bring the children to-day to see the big Santa Claus

YOU'LL find a thousand happy faces gathered in the rotunda, looking with wondering eyes at the big Santa Claus four and twenty feet high, bowing and waving his hand to every little girl and boy as they come—these are indeed happy days for the little ones who come to Simpson Crawford Co.'s store—and you big folks will find fully as much to interest you in the vast holiday stocks, as well as the decorations and special features—everything is original and new. Each section full of interest.

There's the great Moscow bell, 25 feet high, in the rotunda—the Doll Theatre—the Cathedral Chimes that play every 15 minutes—a complimentary entertainment in the Yoga Cabinet, 4th floor—all arranged for the benefit of the children.

Come and bring them all—make to-day their day—let them have at least one day that they can look back on with infinite happiness—here's the place to fill memory's treasure house. Toyland, in the basement salesroom, is the Mecca of holiday shoppers. We'll give you the book "A Trip to Toyland" It is full of Christmas suggestions for little folks.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Christmas gloves at very special prices

A PAIR of gloves is a present that's sure to please—at these prices for to-day's selling you can buy in two pair lots for the price of one pair. Don't you remember, we held a similar sale just a year ago to-day and it was the biggest selling day on record? To-day, because of these remarkable values, we look for similar results. Main Floor.

79c for men's street gloves, some odd lots, at greatly reduced prices.

89c for women's imported glace gloves, plenty of white, so much in demand, and and other popular colors, value $1.25.

69c for women's gray mocha gloves, regular $1 values.

69c for children's fleece-lined gloves.

1.00 for women's cape gloves, the mannish gloves so much in use and in great demand.

250 for women's and children's knitted gloves; value 59c.

1.98 for women's reindeer gloves, $3.50 quality.

1.c0 for boys' cape gloves.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Remarkable watch-buying opportunity

HERE'S an opportunity to buy watches for Xmas gifts at special prices, prices that permit us to say to you that this sale offers the best watch values in New York—besides the name Simpson Crawford Co. is a guarantee that protects you against anything going wrong with a watch we sell.

Every watch in this sale is an excellent timekeeper—all passed the rigid inspection of our watch expert, who has seen to it that every one is regulated to the second.

A watch will solve the gift-giving problem—nothing so practicable—nothing so useful—nothing that will remind the recipient of the donor so often as a watch. Main Floor.

For boys—special American watch, stem wind and set, fine nickel silver case..... **$2.00**

Heavy solid silver watch, warranted American movement..... **$3.50**

For girls—dainty enameled chatelaine watches and pin—all colors, warranted timepieces—in velvet cases..... **$4.95**

Solid gold chatelaine watch and handsome solid fleur de lis pin in velvet case, complete **$9.85**

For men—gold filled watches, warranted for 20 years, Waltham jewelled movement..... **$10.50**

14 kt. solid gold watches, plain and engraved case, Waltham or Elgin movement..... **$22.50**

Beautiful watches at $30, $40 and.....$55

For women—24 kt. gold filled watches, 25 yrs. guarantee, jewelled Waltham movement..... **$14.50**

14 kt. solid gold watches, Waltham or Elgin movement, special..... **$19.50**

A nice assortment to select from at $22.50 to.... **$59**

Solid gold lorgnette chains..... **$9.50**

Solid gold neck chains, **$2.75**

Gold filled vest chains, 1-20 the stock..... **$1.75**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Men's $1 and $1.50 holiday neckwear, 65c.

IT'S a great one-day sale—a never-to-be-forgotten event that will bring thousands of Holiday gift buyers here to-day. It's an opportunity to buy high grade pure silk neckwear in superb effects at about half price. You cannot make a mistake in your selection. Main Floor.

$1 and $1.50 holiday neckwear, 65c

150 doz. new, choice neckties, best value ever given as a special offering, the same shapes and qualities which you can procure only in the most exclusive haberdasheries, exquisite colorings, such as it's impossible to get except in the best grades of silks—neat and plain or elaborate effects, including all the new colorings—all the combination effects in the browns, tans, purples, greens and blues—also black and various dark grounds, including plain blacks or plain whites—silks are nearly all fine imported ones; some, though, are of domestic manufacture, but as heavy and good as the imported. Shapes—here is where the swell dresser will be pleased—they are in two shapes—the full wide open end double English squares, each end 12 inches wide—suitable to tie as a large ascot puff at once over—the other shape is the wide French fold 3-inch four-in-hand—the one that makes the full, long knot sought by swell dressers—no shoddy old stock, all new, fresh, high grade neckwear—the four-in-hands are worth $1.00—the squares are worth $1.50. Bear in mind for to-day only—at **65c**

Men's holiday mufflers—This is a present long in vogue and still continues to hold its popular place among all others. Its value from a comfort standpoint is indisputable—this season's assortment is one of the largest ever offered to select from—the color combinations are the best fashion can design and the quality speaks for itself—when we say they are values at $1.50 and $1.75—then to-day is the day to select your gifts—our line is a most desirable one to be had.

Ideas for full dress—Our large assortment of full dress shields, lined and unlined, in all the new shapes, is complete—our prices as usual are as low—the assortment is one of the finest to be had from..... **$4 to $4.50**

Men's and boys' holiday suspenders—special at 50c—Do not fail to see our display of holiday suspenders to-day. It comprises one of the largest and most varied assortments ever placed before the public. They comprise elastic web, plain silk web, perforated web and fancy silks; the mountings are the latest styles; they have glove clasp, unbreakable ends, and are neatly boxed. Appear as good as $1 assortments elsewhere..... **50c**

Men's suggestive combination sets, comprising 1 pr. suspenders, 1 pr. hose supporters and 1 pr. arm bands—all in one box—what could be more appropriate than this "new idea"?—they will appeal to any natty dresser as absolutely necessary—the assortment and the prices are—

Lot No. 1--special--75c. Lot No. 2--special--$1.25.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Clearing sale of misses' suits, $10.

SECOND week of that great December clearing sale of misses' suits—high-priced creations that we've picked here and there from our own stock—all gathered in one lot and priced to sell in a single day, offering you values that have never been equalled. Third Floor.

This special offering is not confined only to our suits, but they're hundreds of clearing sales bargains throughout this section.

$10.00 for misses' suits of blue, brown and black cheviot, fitted model, flat collar, trimmed with velvet and braid, coat lined with satin, plaited skirt, sizes 14 to 16.

$17.50 for misses' cheviot suits, fitted coat, with velvet vest, collarless, lined throughout with satin, value, $23.75.

$24.75 for misses' 3-4 length broadtail coats, full box coat, belt all around, sizes 14 and 16.

$16.50 for misses' 3-4-length kersey cloth coats, full box inverted plait back with belt, collarless, sizes 14 and 16.

$9.75 for misses' 3-4-length covert cloth full box coat, belt at back, body and sleeves lined with satin, sizes 14 and 16, value $14.75; a very stylish coat for misses.

$15 for girls' full length box coats of blue, brown and black velvet—collar and cuffs trimmed with pastel shades of broadcloth, satin lined, sizes 6 to 14, value $23.75.

$12.75 for girls' full length box coats of blue, brown and black velvet, shoulder cape, finished with lace—sizes 6 to 14 years; both warm and dressy.

$7.75 for girls' full length cheviot coats, collar and cuffs trimmed with crushed velvet—body and sleeves lined with satin—sizes 6 to 14; an excellent coat for school wear.

$6.95 for girls' full length regulation coats of Winter weight cheviot, lined throughout with red flannel, full bishop sleeve with emblem—sizes 6 to 14.

$7.75 for girls' new shirt waist dresses, skirts made of cheviot, plaited model—full solid color, plaited waist of good grade taffeta—sizes 6 to 14.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Slippers priced for Christmas gifts.

WE'VE the largest and handsomest slipper showing in America—had them made to our order during the Summer months when prices were half. That's why our prices are so much lower than you'll find them elsewhere.

39c for children's red and black velvet house slippers, sizes 7 to 10½ and 11 to 2—value 60c.

$2.35 for women's red, pink and blue kid (mu es), no-heel toilet slippers for boudoir use, ribbon trimmed—$3.50 grade.

98c for men's tan and black turn sole slippers, opera and Everett patterns, value $1.50.

98c to $2 for children's leggins in velvet corduroy and leather—with and without buckles.

$1.50 for men's opera and Everett slippers, tan and black, brown, wine colors—handsomely trimmed, hand turned; regularly $2. Second Floor.

$2, $2.50, $3, and $3.40 for highest grade men's slippers—endless variety of colors and shapes.

79c for women's velvet and satin juliettes and low-cut house slippers—many choice colors—warm lined and noiseless.

$1.45 for women's $2.50 red and black satin quilted juliettes.

Books

WE MAKE to-day (Saturday) a red letter day in the Book Store with these invincible values.

A laudable conspiracy to force you to do what you ought to do. Far too many book buyers leave their holiday shopping until the overwhelming rush is in full swing. Then they find they can get neither the assortment nor the service that would have been theirs if they had come a few days or a week earlier.

We have the largest and most magnificent book store in the United States right here, but all indications point to the prospect of such tremendous business during the rush days that we are certain our unrivalled facilities will be taxed to the very utmost.

Therefore, to help you and to relieve ourselves, we propose to compel all the advance selling we can. To do this we offer for to-day's selection this Second Floor.

Incomparable program of superb values in standard and holiday books.

Make no mistake. Don't fail to attend to-day if you can—we are in grand shape to receive and serve you. Although we've already served thousands, can promise you this grandest of all book stocks is intact from end to end. The values that have made this book store famous are all here.

Illustrated and gift books.

Under this general heading you will find several of the most exquisite book productions of the day. Whether to adorn your own library or to present an enduring token of love, friendship, or Christmas gift, they are equally worthy. How tempting they are at these prices:

Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes, by Gustave Kobbe. A beautiful and most interesting volume by a famous dramatic critic, with scores of full-page portraits and illustrations of a very high order. Sale price..... 2.40

David Harum. The $10.00 subscription edition, numbered and registered..... 2.95

This famous story of American life has created an affection for all lovers of good books. The price we ask does not suffice in the cost of binding. Well printed on a specially made paper and bound in Japanese vellum. Contains 9 full-page photogravures and over 100 text illustrations.

The Love Affairs of Great Musicians, by Rupert Hughes. Two vols..... 2.00

Great Composers and Their Work, by Louis S. Elson. With full-page portraits in photogravure 1.10

Famous Singers of To-day and Yesterday. Labee. Illustrated 1.10

Famous Violinists of To-day and Yesterday. Labee. Illustrated 1.10

Famous Painters of To-day and Yesterday. Labee. Illustrated 1.10

Famous Actresses of the Day, by L. C. Strang. Two vols. 2.20

Beautiful Scenes of America, Jno. L. Stoddard ..... .50

Among the Men Who Have Written Famous Books, Harkins. Two vols..... 2.20

Among the Women Who Have Written Famous Books. Harkins. 1.10

The Art of Le Louvre. Potter. A beautiful art work 2.00

The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics. Thirty-two portraits 1.10

Among the Great Masters of Literature. Thirty-two half-tone illustrations 1.10

Among the Great Masters of Painting. Thirty-two half-tones 1.10

Treasury of Humorous Poetry. Fully illustrated. 1.10

The Masterpiece Series. Reproductions of famous paintings on a large page; in four sections; each..... .50

Choice classics, with beautifully decorated bindings, great variety of titles—each one in a box. 25c

Golden Thoughts from Great Writers.
Through the Year with Shakespeare.
Through the Year with Dickens.
Through the Year with Tennyson.
Diamonds from Sir Walter Scott.
Emeralds from Thomas Moore.
Daisies from R. L. Stevenson's Poems.
Opals from Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Language of Flowers.
Through the Year with Longfellow.
Gems of Devotional Poetry, etc., and over 100 equally desirable titles.

The young people's book store

Do you want to make your selection of books for boys and girls where you can see the largest variety that ever was gathered? Do you want to do this where space is commodious and display is systematic and arranged to make choosing easy for you? We are proud of our young people's book store, and you and all the little folks will be delighted if you come here.

The Little Colonel Series—The following titles purchased at $1.50 for Saturday at..... **89c**

Among the many titles are The House Party, the Hero, the Holidays, Boarding School.

Famous books for boys, by well known authors, at Regular $1 edition, 35c

This series of popular stories for boys, most of which are copyrighted, contains the best books for boys by the authors represented, handsomely bound in cloth, with different cover designs.

The Boy Fisherman.
Winged Arrow's Medicine—Harry Castlemor.
Far Past the Frontier James A. Baden.
Larry Barlow's Ambition—Winfield.
Three Young Ranchmen—Ralph Bonehill.
Working the Boundary—M. A. Denison.
Connecticut Boys in the Western Reserve—J. A. Barden.
Little by Little—Oliver Optic.
Six Island Boys—P. Brown.
Forge and Furnace—St. Clair.
Through the Unknown Isle—Chipman.
Teddy—Jas. Otis.
Tour of the World in Eighty Days.

Young folks' standard classics richly bound in cloth, with unique designs and elegantly illustrated; a good sized volume that every girl and boy would be proud to get; published to retail at $1; Saturday, for 48c.

Among the titles are:

Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Samantha at Saratoga.
Green Mountain Boys.
Arabian Nights, &c.

Popular books at cut prices:

Peck's Bad Boy, 39c.
Little Prudy, complete, cloth, 19c.
Five Little Peppers, complete; cloth, 19c.
Happy Hooligan, boards, 39c.
Peter Rabbit, cloth, 19c.
Sophie May's Kindergarten Stories, cloth, 49c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Kuppenheimer $25 overcoats, $15. Kuppenheimer $25 suits, at $15.

THAT'S the important clothing news for particular men to-day. The Kuppenheimer clothing holds a high place in the estimation of dressy men, and we've not only raised the estimation but we've broadened it by introducing the Kuppenheimer clothing to thousands of men during this great sale who have always heretofore patronized the merchant tailor. Second Floor.

It's easy for us to sell to men who have been in the habit of having their clothing made to order—they've already been taught to appreciate clothing like the Kuppenheimer make.

The suits at $15—That's what you want to know about—we emphasize that these suits are made for critical men who have been in the habit of going to a first-class tailor. The suits embrace handsome worsteds in silk mixtures, fancy checks and plain effects and the new grays—also Scotch cheviots and many other admirable rough effects. Every suit guaranteed hand made—hand padded lapels, hand fitted collars—hand made buttonholes, and every garment has the maker's guarantee, which insures all the important points that make high-class suits—not a suit worth less than $20—some $22.50—a great many worth $25 and many worth $35, at..... **$15**

Like cut, $15.

The overcoats at $15—These are the overcoats that have that swagger style effect—the kind that are picturesquely fashionable, used so much in fine illustrations—such is the fame of the Kuppenheimer clothing. Those long, loose fitting coats with broad concave shoulders—collars high along the neck, giving the garment a very distinguished made-to-measure appearance—cut 50 inches long—also the conventional 46 in. coat—all sizes—especially for men who think that they can only be fitted by a tailor—$20 and $25 overcoats at..... **$15**

Young men's suits—about 300 regular $10 suits to-day at $7.

Very smart styles in the popular double and single breasted coats—all sizes—16 to 19 years—at $7.

Men's $15 overcoats, $10. Men's $3 and $4 vests, $2.

Men's $12 suits, $10.

Clearing sale of boys' clothing at $4.50.

Regular $5 to $8.50 suits.

Boys' winter overcoats—9 to 16 years....
Boys' tourist coats—9 to 14 years.....
Boys' Russian coats—2½ to 8 years.....
Boys' double breasted and Norfolk suits—9 to 16 years.....
Boys' reefers—6 to 12 years .....
Boys' Russian suits—2½ to 8 years.....

$4.50 Regular $5 to $8.50 suits.

Notice---*Beginning today, until Christmas Eve, Store will be open until 7 o'clock.*

In spite of the mandates of fire insurance people, we have succeeded in providing a Christmas-tide entertainment for our public. Decorations, such as have delighted our people in the past, have been forbidden, and rightly. The new ruling makes for the greater safety of our public, but the ingenuity of our decorators has overcome the necessity of compelling our public to forego the entertainment which this store has always provided in the past, at this season. Instead of wooden joists and muslin scenery, this year we have used wire netting for the scenery, and gas pipes to support it. Nothing but iron is used in the decoration; but we have succeeded in erecting a very realistic back-ground for the music which we propose to provide every day until Christmas, in our Rotunda. Well known vocalists have been secured who will provide a thoroughly artistic program, to be rendered at intervals during each day of the week from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.

Today's program follows:

Mrs. Beatrice Fine, *Soprano.*
Miss Corinne Welsh, *Contralto.*
Mr. Reed Miller *Tenor.*
Mr. Albert G. Janpolski, *Baritone.*
Mr. J. C. Fox, *Accompanist.*

Bridal Chorus—From "The Rose Maiden" [*Cowen*
O, the Sad Moments of Parting.....*Costa*
Quartette—From "Rigoletto".....*Verdi*
Wake, for the Sun has Scattered Into Flight.....*Lehman*
Christmas Anthem-Maker.....
Trio from "Faust".....*Gounod*
Ring Out, Wild Bells....*Leopold Damrosch*
Christmas Bells.....*Stainer*
Trio from "Attila".....*Verdi*
Sextet—"Lucia".....*Donizetti*

Men's Evening Dress Protectors

This is a suggestion for a gift that is always approved by the recipient. It is not a question whether the man has an Evening Dress Protector already, for the styles are now changed almost as rapidly as in scarfs.

We have some new patterns to show this holiday season which any man will be glad to possess, no matter how well supplied he may be from previous seasons. Some are made with collars; some are neatly gathered to the shaping; some are in plain straight styles, but quite new in effect.

Evening Dress Protectors of satins and grosgrain silks at $1.50, $2 and $3.

The Barathea and Syria silks that will fold up closely and slip into the pocket, at $1.50 to $5.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's $3 Derby Hats At $1.75

The best news that we can tell today is that we still have ample quantities of these new Brown and Black Derby Hats for men, at this special price.

They're full $3 value in every way; made up in styles copied from our best high-class Derbys, all with hand-curled brims; heavy silk trimmings, and imported leather sweat-bands. **$1.75 each.**

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth st.

Men's Winter Overcoats

The man who is not already supplied is going after his Winter Overcoat in a hurry today. We have large and finely assorted stocks which we invite you to look through, and yet nine men out of ten are going to select from one of three groups which we tell of below, just as nine out of ten men have selected from them in the past.

Each one of these styles stands head and shoulders above any other coats in New York City at the price:

Overcoats of extra heavy black and Oxford cheviots; some with satin shoulders and wool body-lining; others lined with extra heavy serge, with satin sleeve-linings. In regular, stout and slim sizes; at $15.

Heavy black and Oxford velour Overcoats; cut very full; broad shoulders; loose backs; graceful hanging garments; lining of extra heavy serge with satin-lined sleeves; at $20.

Black and Oxford velour Overcoats; shoulders and sleeves of black satin, body-lining of fine worsted. These coats are tailored with great care; the custom tailor would charge you double our price—$25.

Men's Tourist Overcoats—the enormous business we've done in these coats brings some broken lots. Only seventy-five in all—of stylish gray mixtures, 52 inches long, with straight hanging backs; the most stylish Tourist Coats you've seen. Were $20; now at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Another Fine Announcement About BOYS' CLOTHING

A week ago we had some news to tell that brought a most enthusiastic response from more than a hundred parents of boys. Today we have ready another collection of boys' fine clothing from one of our best manufacturers, that enlarges on the previous good news.

The suits are divided into the two following groups:

Norfolk Jacket Suits for boys of 7 to 16 years: made of smart all-wool mixed tweeds, and regularly sold at $6.50 and $7.50; now at $4.50 a suit.

Russian Blouse Suits for boys of 2½ to 6 years; samples of suits regularly sold at $6.50 to $8; in a wide variety of cheviots and serges; at $4.50 a suit.

Our regular stocks present the two following fine values in warm Overcoats:

Blue Chinchilla and Oxford Frieze Reefers, for boys of 4 to 12 years, at $5 each.

Top Coats of heavy Oxford gray frieze; long and warm; in sizes for boys of 7 to 16 years, at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Sale of Men's & Women's WINTER UNDERWEAR

This is a large collection of popular styles of Winter underwear for men and women, made to sell at $1 and $1.50 a garment, and offered today at 50c each. They are the manufacturer's seconds, but after a thorough examination we pronounce them exceptionally good. The hurts are very slight and will scarcely be noticed except on close examination, and they do no real harm to the wearing qualities of the underwear. Every thrifty man and woman will count them, as we did, a very great bargain indeed. These two groups:

Men's $1 Shirts and Drawers at 50c a Garment

Of white and natural medium-weight merino; and white medium heavy merino. All sizes in the shirts, but some missing in the drawers.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's $1, $1.25 and $1.50 Vests and Drawers At 50 Cents Each

Of white merino in medium and heavy weights, vests with long and short sleeves; drawers in ankle length.

Broadway.

Women's Suits at $13.50

This is a special offering of about seventy-five stylish Tailor-made Suits, formerly priced at $16.50 to $22. They are made of tweeds, cheviots and other cloths. The jackets are in tight-fitting, loose back and vest effect styles. Some are prettily trimmed; others are plain tailored styles.

They are very handsome suits, indeed, to buy at this small price—**$13.50 each.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Our Christmas Offer to the Purchaser of A Chickering QUARTER GRAND

It can be taken for granted that very few people indeed would buy less artistic and beautiful pianos than the Chickering QUARTER GRAND, if they felt that they could apply the money necessary to secure this exquisite instrument.

The Chickering Quarter Grand has been acknowledged by highest musical critics to possess the most resonant, powerful, pure and sparkling *tone* ever produced in a piano of its size.

In *form* it is so beautiful that it has been popularly called "The Bride's Piano."

In *size*, it requires little more space than an upright piano; and goes easily into any home.

It is a joy to the musical artist who plays it.

It is the pride of the family possessing it.

By the special Wanamaker Christmas terms, *it may be secured by any family* that intends to buy a piano.

From TODAY, until the night before Christmas, we will sell a *Chickering Quarter Grand* to anyone who can supply proper references as to their reputation for keeping business promises, for

Twenty Dollars, Cash, and Twelve Dollars a Month

We have been credited with doing much to elevate piano selling. We wish to do our utmost to stimulate the larger possession of pianos of the FIRST CLASS. In this effort the first problem is to meet the convenience of people whom we know to have the desire for such a piano, and who will pay for it when we name terms which they feel that they may safely assume.

For this reason we have announced such terms today as have never been previously published in connection with a piano of this class. It will require this very small amount from the Christmas money to have the most superb present that can go into a home, delivered there before Christmas Day; and this without placing any obligation upon you that most any one can not easily meet. And under these terms you pay the same price—$650—that would be paid in cash, you agreeing only to pay the small annual interest of 4 per cent. on the unpaid part.

While we have what we consider an ample number of Chickering Quarter Grands in stock, it is reasonable to assume that they will be claimed in a few days, when such an opportunity as this is presented; and we can make no promise to receive more shipments from the factory and have delivery made in time, so an early decision is advised.

We also make this additional offer to those who have no one to play the piano:

The *ANGELUS* confers this ability upon everyone whether they have any knowledge of notes and keys or not. And the Chickering Quarter Grand with the Angelus is an ideal combination; for the bright, sparkling tone of the Quarter Grand gives the best possible result when played by the Angelus. In the first place, we make a special allowance of twenty-five dollars when the two instruments are bought in combination. Then, during the same period, we will sell

A Chickering Quarter Grand and an Angelus For $25 Cash and $20 a Month

Thus any home that loves music, and has not the opportunity to enjoy it, can secure this most superb piano and the best piano player in the world, before Christmas Day, and on the easiest terms ever named, for such an addition to the home.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Luxuries at Little

FURS—beautiful, luxurious elegant furs. We have never felt so self-gratulatory as we do this season. Because our furs are so handsome, so well made, so varied; and especially because their prices are so far beneath their worth.

As for example:

Jackets and Fur-Lined Coats for Women

Black cloth, squirrel-lined Coats, with pieced Persian lamb collars; in 42, 44 and 46 bust measure; special value at $32.50.

Persian lamb Jackets, 23 inches long; well-made, from good Persian lambskins; all sizes at a very low price, $72.50.

Fox Scarfs and Muffs—

A really extraordinary value. One-skin Scarfs of the choicest quality of American fox; sable color; very full silky throats; two brush tails and four paws; at $17.50.

Extra large Muffs, with two stripes, at $17.50. Second floor, Rotunda Balcony.

Trimmed Hats, $5

They show, ever so slightly, that they have been handled. Do you mind that, when they are stylish, up-to-date, attractive and becoming Trimmed Hats of sorts that have been well received at their former prices—$8 to $15? The advantage is all to you.

At $5 Each

Instead of $8 to $15

About one hundred and fifty in all.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' COATS At $5.50, Worth $10

Another shipment of the handsome Coats for girls, that wise and fortunate mothers bought so eagerly yesterday.

As we said then—a good tale bears twice telling—they are made of the short ends of a leading manufacturer's most popular materials. Made under our direction. New in cut, graceful in fit, perfect in finish.

At $5.50, worth $10—Full-length Coats of sibeline, in brown, green and red; buttoned high to neck; velvet collar, belted back. Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Energetic News Of Handkerchiefs

News to bestir the alert: All-linen, perfect, pretty Handkerchiefs for women, at three popular prices, each of which is an undervaluation:

At 12½c each, worth 15c—

Hemstitched, with embroidered corner effect and running designs; or lace-trimmed, with sheer linen centres.

At 25c each, worth 35c to 50c—

Hemstitched, embroidered in white, black and colors, on sheer linen; very effective patterns; some scalloped edges, embroidered in white only. Also lace-trimmed, with insertion in center, styles too numerous to describe.

At 50c each, worth 75c—

Scalloped, embroidered, with imitation of Valenciennes edges; with floral and running designs inside of scallop; all of very fine sheer Irish linen.

Broadway.

Little White Dresses

For babies and getting-to-be little-girls—for children from six months to five years old—there are the most exquisite white dresses, perfect snow-blossoms of dresses, made with truly marvelous skill in every tiny detail.

Mothers or the friends of mothers will be guided to pleasure, if they follow this lead:

BABIES' DRESSES—

At 65c to $1.50—Yoke Dresses, of fine nainsook; bishop or yoke effects; with ruffles of embroidery or lace edges. Others plainer, but of finer materials, with hand-embroidered medallions or featherstitchings. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At $1.75 to $3—Yoke Dresses, of fine lawn or nainsook; trimmed with narrow lace or embroidery edges and insertions; others with plain or hemstitched plaits, finished with wide ruffles of embroidery. Numerous styles. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At $4 to $10.50—Very fine Dresses, of English nainsook, Persian lawn and silk; beautifully trimmed with fine Valenciennes or Mechlin lace, or Swiss embroidery edges. Skirts are of allover embroidery with lace edge or wide embroidery ruffle and insertions. Trimmed with dainty ribbons. Innumerable styles. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—

At $1 to $3—French waist and gulmpe Dresses, of fine lawn; elaborately trimmed with embroidery or lace; yokes with bertha or ruffles; skirts with plain hems, or ruffle of embroidery. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $3.75 to $6—Fine lawn Dresses, with large fitted embroidered bertha, finished with lace edge; full embroidery ruffle, or yokes of hand-work, trimmed with lace; Skirts, plain or elaborately trimmed. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

Very fine Dresses, beautifully trimmed with lace or embroidery; in sheer materials; numerous styles; finished with hand-work, and very novel ribbon shower bows Sizes 2 to 5 years. Prices range up to $22.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

A Special Saturday Offering Of Fine CUT GLASS

We have unusual advantages in securing fine new Cut Glass at prices that would be impossible if conditions were otherwise. We take the entire product of one of the best factories in the country, and the lion's share of the output of several other factories. When there is some special advantage to be gained from one of these factories it comes to Wanamaker's.

We have here today the largest and finest collection of new Cut Glass that we have ever shown, and everything in the collection is priced at about a quarter less than the ruling market values. But to-day's special news is of decisive savings even from those regular low prices. Every piece is absolutely perfect; the blanks are clear and all full weight, and the cuttings are rich, deep and brilliant.

The list of special pieces follows:

Bonbon Dishes, 5-inch, at $1 each, worth $2; 6-inch, at $1.50 each, worth $3; 5-inch, with handles, at $1.25 each, worth $2.50.

High Comports for bonbons, at $4.50 each, worth $6.50.

Celery Trays, at $2.50 each, worth $4.

Water Jugs, 2-pint, at $5 each, worth $9; 3-pint, at $7 each, worth $12.50.

Water Caraffes, at $3 each, worth $6.

Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75 each, worth $4; 8-inch, at $3 each, worth $6.

Sugar and Cream Sets, at $3.50, $5 and $6.50 set, worth $5, $8 and 10.

Flower Vases, at $1.50, $2.25 and $3.25 each, worth $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3, $5, and $6.50 each, worth $5, $7.50 and $10.

Flower Centers, at $5 $7.50 and $10 each, from $7, $10.50 and $15.

Basement.

Three Remarkable Waists

Who needs words to emphasize this advantage?

At $2.25, WAISTS worth $3.75 to $5—

New Waists of stylish fancy vesting, cheviot, madras or linen canvas: light or dark grounds in excellent colors, figured. Tailor-made, with stitched box-plaits. Faultless, smart and attractive.

At $5, WAISTS worth $8—

Of rich broadtail velvet, plaited; trimmed with lace V and lace collar; fancy buttons.

At $1. WAISTS of Unusual Value—

Fine black sateen, cluster-plaited; finished with neat white turnover collar and cuffs.

Second floor, Tenth street.

VELVETS— A Clearance

Small lots play havoc with the prices of these beautiful, these most beautiful, velvets for whole garments and for trimmings.

They were the sought-for rich lines which this sort of fate normally befalls.

It is a once-in-a-very-long-time opportunity. As you see:

$3.50 Velour Broadtail at $2.50 a Yard—

32 inch Velour Broadtail, in beaver, marine, cadet and navy blues, mahogany, moleskin, olive, myrtle, green; for coats, wraps and entire dresses.

$3 Black Velour Broadtail $1.75 a Yard

32-inch Black Velour Broadtail.

75c Crushed Velvet at 55c a Yard—

Black Silk-faced Crushed Velvets, 19 inches wide.

$1 Broadtail Velvet at 55c a Yard—

Silk-faced Broadtail Velvets in colors, 19 inches wide.

$2 fancy Silk-faced Velvets, 55c a Yard

Charming novelty velvets. 20 in. wide.

$5 Velour Chiffons at $1 a Yard—

French Spot All-silk Velour Chiffons. 22 inches wide.

$10 Velour Chiffons at $3.50 a Yard—

41-inch All-silk Novelty Velour Chiffons.

Rotunda.

The Fitting Gloves

Among all the good kinds and styles and colors of gloves that critical men and women appreciate, here are three inexpensive, but valueful, offerings especially suited to the times:

Women's 2-clasp Russian Lambskin Gloves, in the new shades of tan, mode gray, brown, black and white, at 75c pair.

Fownes' Woolen Gloves for women, in colors, black and white, at 50c a pair, from $1.

Tenth street.

Men's 1-clasp heavy Suede Gloves, silk-lined, in the new tan shades for Winter wear; at $1 a pair.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

The SHOES You Want

Remember that there are very many distinct advantages in buying your shoes at Wanamaker's.

In the first place, there is the betterness in the shoes, and there is an average saving of a dollar a pair on the price you pay. Then there are complete stocks for men, women and children.

The most popular shoes in our stock are:

Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes
For Women, at $3 a Pair
And the Wanamaker-Wear-Well Shoes
For Men, at $3 a Pair

If you want more hand-work, daintier finish, we have shoes that show their value at $3.90 and $5.

If your dollars must stretch a little farther, look up these special offerings:

Men's Double-soled Shoes at $1.90—

Stout box calf, with double soles, welted and stitched; shapely lasts; good service and a fit for all feet, except the very narrow.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.50—

Three styles, in all sizes: C, D and E widths; made for us at odd times and retailed at wholesale value. With oak soles; firm kidskin; button and lace.

SLIPPERS in a variety—almost bewildering—

Men's kidskin high-cut Romeo Slippers, tan and black, at $1.50.

Men's black felt Slippers, best grade, with flexible soles, at $1.80.

Men's red kid Slippers, in opera style; very striking; at $3.

Women's felt Romeo Slippers, with fur binding; red and black; at $1.

Children's red felt Slippers, with felt soles, at 50c.

Bed Slippers, very warm, at 15c.

Women's Sleep Room Slippers, with leather soles, at $1.

Fourth Avenue.

Holly Red Satin Ribbons

These are Ribbons that everybody wants in larger or smaller quantities at this season of the year. It is the ribbon to tie up the Christmas decorations for the home, and it is the ribbon with which to make a bow for any Christmas gift, or tie up the Christmas box. Of course, we have a very large stock in all the different widths.

List of prices follows:

No. 5—⅞ inch wide, at 5c a yard.
No. 7—1¼ inches wide, at 7c a yard.
No. 9—1½ inches wide, at 9c a yard.
No. 12—2 inches wide, at 12c a yard.
No. 16—2½ inches wide, at 14c a yard.

Also Satin Taffeta Ribbons—

No. 40—3½ inches wide, at 12c a yard.
No. 60—4 inches wide, at 18c a yard.
No. 100—4¾ inches wide, at 20c a yard.

Second floor, Tenth street.

PERFUMERY For Gifts

The pungent, rich perfumes, and the cool, liquid odors—all that the best makers here and abroad have produced. Some in fancy packages. 25c to $17 is the range.

Sweets:

Roger & Gallet's Perfumes, 81c to $8.50
Piver's Astris in Empire bottle, $2.85.
Kirkoff's Djerkiss, $1.75 to $6.25.
Violet Perfumes, $1 to $15.
Pinaud's Perfumes, 75c to $9.25.
Guerlain's Perfumes, $1 to $4.75.
Houbigant's Perfumes, $1.86 to $17.
Colgate's Perfumes, 22c to $2.50.
Lundborg's Perfumes, 40c to $2.50.
Hudnut's Perfumes, 50c to $3.25.
Miro-Dena's Perfumes, 50c to $3.50.
Babcock's Perfumes, 25c to $3.30.
Bradley's Perfumes, 25c to 75c.
Ricksecker's Perfumes, 75c to $9.

And a special offering of Delettres's Imported Extracts in half-ounce bottles; usually sold at 25c a bottle; today at 15c.

Also a lot of Empty Cologne Bottles with sprinkler tops, at 50c and 75c, instead of 75c and $1.

Tenth street.

Pictures in Frames

Well-chosen artotypes, hand-colored.

$1.50 Each, Worth $2.50

Charming subjects, from nature or human nature. Like these:

"Spring." "Daughter of the Host," "Village Gossips," "In Pasture," "In the Marshes," and many others.

In gilt or green-and-gilt frames, without mats.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Drop-Head Sewing Machines, $15

When we first made an announcement like this we felt moved to insist that the machines were high quality. We knew how strange it would seem that a first-rate machine could be sold for such a small price.

But now women have learned by experience that these machines are excellent, trustworthy, altogether satisfactory and good, durable and simple to run. Guaranteed for five years.

At $15

Drop-head Sewing Machines; high-arm, ball-bearing throughout; five drawers, swell front; drop-head, making, when closed, a table top for sewing; full set of attachments; automatic bobbin winder, and self-threading shuttle; cabinet work of the best class.

Second floor.

Pillow Shams And Aprons

Lawn and the kindred fabrics have never been employed toward more grateful ends.

Singularly inexpensive and pretty:

Fancy Aprons, for sewing, manicuring, etc., made of lawn or organdy; dainty and pretty; in square or oval shape; trimmed with lace, fancy stitching, embroidery and ribbon; with or without bib. Prices 35c, 50c, 65c, 85c, $1 to $2.75.

Pillow Shams, of lawn or dotted Swiss muslin; plain or embroidered centers; trimmed with plaits, insertion or hemstitching; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Prices, $1, $1.50, $1.75 to $14.50. Second floor, 10th st.

Silk & Velvet Belts

Now, here is good telling.

Belts of silk taffeta, brand new, black or brown. Belts of velvet in colors or black. Plaid belts that have been 75c each. All trim, smart, well-made. All at **50c each.**

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

ATTACK ON MONARCHY IN GERMAN REICHSTAG

Socialist Member Says People Are Marching Toward Freedom.

PRO-RUSSIAN POLICY SCORED

Herr von Vollmar's Remark That All Civilized Europe Wants to Overthrow Czarism Loudly Cheered.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—In the Reichstag today Herr von Vollmar, Socialist, at the conclusion of a long speech sharply arraigning Chancellor von Bülow for his alleged overfriendly attitude toward Russia, discussed Emperor William's telegrams, referring specifically to the one sent to President Roosevelt. He said:

"In coolness of telegram style we could learn something from the Americans. This exchange of dispatches is in one respect not without advantage, for Germany, since the empire's head in a telegram to President Roosevelt did not address him personally, but expressed his admiration for the United States."

Continuing, Herr von Vollmar said the Socialists by no means saw their ideal in American conditions, Republican capitalism being no better than monarchic. "But," he added, "we can learn from America free self-government in choosing our highest official and in taking back his commission after a fixed period. There is no need of a law in the United States against arbitrary encroachments on popular rights. The most loyal German can learn from the exchange of telegrams that there is nothing absolutely fixed in political and social order, that Germany's mixed, undeveloped, slavish political condition cannot last forever, and that the German people finally are marching toward freer conditions."

Herr von Vollmar in the earlier part of his speech pointed out that the Government had chosen an inopportune moment to increase the army, since the present war had changed the situation across the eastern and western frontiers.

"Russia," he continued, "is so crippled in a military and moral sense that there can arise no question of danger on the eastern frontier for a long time. Europe is thereby relieved of an enormous burden, and Russia's defeat has given a severe blow to France's policy of revenge.

"We Social Democrats are in a fair way to strengthen the peace movement everywhere so that it will become irresistible. Considering the present guarantees of peace, particularly the reassembling of The Hague Peace Conference, the Government should not propose a further increase of the army."

Herr von Vollmar repelled the imputation that the Socialists wished Germany to interfere in the Far Eastern war, adding:

"The situation at the theatre of war and the internal state of Russia are not yet ripe. Therefore, we demand neutrality, not formal, but actual."

Herr von Vollmar then took up the published statements that Russia intends to raise a great loan in Germany, and that Germany will get the largest part of the orders for war material, and for building the new Russian fleet. He said:

"It would be a crime to advise Germans to lend money to Russia under the present circumstances, and it would be a breach of neutrality if Germany allowed the new Russian fleet to be built here."

Referring to Count von Bülow's words in replying to Herr Bebel, Herr von Vollmar expressed amazement at the fact "that anybody can call the struggle against Russian despotism a crime," adding: "It is only explicable through our deep-seated subservience and subjection to Russia."

The Socialists loudly applauded Herr von Vollmar's remark that the Chancellor's policy toward Russia was a reinsurance against democracy. Quoting Count von Bülow's complaint that the Socialists wanted to overthrow the existing order of things in Russia, Herr von Vollmar turned to the Chancellor and said, in an elevated voice and in earnest tones:

"Yes, Mr. Chancellor, that is what we wish to do, and we have all civilized Europe as our accomplices."

This statement was greeted with tremendous and long-continued applause from the Left.

JAIL FOR SAXON EDITOR.

He Said There Was Dissatisfaction Over the King's Allowance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The editor of the Dresden Rundschau has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for asserting that great dissatisfaction prevailed in the kingdom because the civil list of the new King had been increased, although the people of Saxony were suffering under a great tax burden.

The State Attorney said that the article was a perversion of fact and that it made the authority of the ruler ridiculous.

GERMAN EMBASSY TO MENELEK.

Kaiser to Send Presents to the Abyssinian Ruler and His Queen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Emperor William today received the members of a German embassy which is about to start for Abyssinia and examined the presents designed for the Negus and the Queen.

Officials of the Government privately express themselves as somewhat skeptical regarding the success of the expedition. They doubt whether Menelek will be influenced by a military display to open commercial relations with Germany.

HENRIK IBSEN RECOVERS.

His Physician Says the Alarming Reports Were Unfounded.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 9.—Dr. Bull, Henrik Ibsen's physician, said to-day that the alarming rumors about Ibsen's health were unfounded.

After a slight indisposition Ibsen yesterday was restored to his normal health. His sleep and appetite are excellent.

COMBES WINS AGAIN.

Attempt of the Combined Opposition to Defeat Him Fails.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day, and intense interest was manifested in the renewed effort of the combined Opposition to secure the defeat of the Ministry.

Ex-Premier Ribot, the Opposition leader, bitterly criticised Premier Combes's circular directing Government officials to furnish information concerning their colleagues. M. Millerand, who was a member of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, reproached M. Combes with dishonoring the Republic by the official organization of a system of anonymous spying.

The debate proceeded amid great excitement, as the vote was expected to determine whether the Cabinet would stand or fall.

Finally, after giving assurances that the Government would take steps to put an end to the objectionable features of the system of secret records, the Premier secured a majority of thirty, which terminated the prospects of a crisis.

THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED.

Exemptions in Civil Service Condemned —Foulke Defends Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—At the final session of the National Civil Service Reform League to-day President Roosevelt was severely criticised for the exemptions in the service through executive order made by him during the past three years. Nelson S. Spencer, ex-member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City, made a direct attack on the course pursued by the President, which was loudly applauded by many of the civil service reformers present.

The President was defended by ex-Civil Service Commissioner Foulke, who declared the country was to be congratulated on having a President who was actuated by considerations of justice as well as of law.

In his remarks Mr. Spencer declared that the logical consequence of a continuance of the present practice of making exemptions is the restoration of the condition of affairs as they existed prior to the passage of the civil service act. Under such a practice it is not possible, he said, for the public to believe that it is treated with fair play. The number of applications made to the commission for special exceptions goes to prove this.

The League failed to indorse Mr. Spencer's view of the matter, for it refused to adopt a resolution which recited the regret of the League at the frequency with which Mr. Roosevelt had directed suspension of the civil service rules. After a prolonged discussion, during which the objection was offered that it reflected on the President, the resolution was amended so as to omit mention of him, and in this form was adopted.

The resolutions also referred to the recent dismissal of Inspector of Hulls James A. Dumont at New York, whose removal followed the investigation into the Slocum disaster, as an evidence of the tendency to make special exemptions from the civil service rules. Considerable opposition to this developed. It was pointed out that Gen. Dumont was not examined for his position at New York, to which he was reduced from that of Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service. This part of the resolution was adopted by a close vote.

Other features of the resolutions congratulate the country on the steady and effective support given it by President Roosevelt, urge extension of the civil service system to the Consular service, favor the repeal of the four-year term of office law, and the general adoption of the principle of tenure of office during good behavior and efficiency, the rejection of all veteran preference bills, and the adoption of a civil service rule against pernicious political activity by Federal officeholders.

MORE TESTS OF SUBWAY AIR.

Will Not Become Dangerous Within a Generation, Chandler Says.

Speaking before the American Chemical Society last evening at the Chemists' Club, Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia, whose subject was "The Air in the Subway," declared that there would be no danger of the air in the Subway becoming so vitiated within a generation that it would be at all dangerous, even if no method of artificial means of ventilation were resorted to in that time. He told of his experiments, the results of which have been published broadcast in the pamphlet issued by the Interborough Company, and also of a supplemental report that he had made to Health Commissioner Darlington with a request that it be made public.

"But Dr. Darlington," he said, "who seems for some reason to be a 'bear' on the Subway air, has not seen fit to make this public."

Prof. Chandler made examinations of nine specimens of air taken at different points in the city above ground and also took twenty specimens of air in different parts of the Subway. Of these specimens he examined nineteen, and found the maximum percentage to be 6.74 and the minimum 4.10, and the average 5.67, an increase of carbon di-oxide in the Subway air of 1.27 over that of the outer air.

This increase, he declared, would not affect the health of travelers in the tunnels, and as a matter of fact is less, he said, than the increase that would be found in the air of the average dwelling house, and much less than that in a crowded theatre or church. He was sure that the air in the Subway was purer than it was in the closed cars of the express trains on the elevated roads in cold weather.

In explanation of the peculiar odor in the Subway he said it was due to the moisture naturally incident to any new construction where plaster, paint, and insulating materials were used, and that it was no more than the odor that was present in any newly-built residence.

SHIPBUILDING CONCERN FAILS.

Receivers Appointed for the Neafie & Levy Company of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Receivers were appointed by Judge Davis in Common Pleas Court to-day for the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company of this city on application of the S. B. Vrooman Company, Limited, of this city, which concern furnished lumber to the company. The receivers are John Grange, a retired banker, and Sommers N. Smith, Vice President and General Manager of the Neafie & Levy Company.

The creditors in their application say that for the protection of the creditors of the company, and of those for whom the company is constructing vessels, its operations should not be interfered with by writs of attachment or other executions. They add that if allowed to continue its business without interruption the company will be able to meet all its engagements.

In confirmation of this the company's attorneys say that the assets of the company far exceed the liabilities, but are not at present available.

The Neafie & Levy Company has done, and is doing, considerable work for the United States Government. The protected cruiser St. Louis, 9,700 tons, is now on the stocks, and is two-thirds completed. Besides this the company recently received contracts for the building of three steel tugs for the Government. The company has built several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, and recently finished the cruiser Denver. The company is also doing much private work.

The money expended on the construction of the St. Louis, which will eventually be returned to the company when the Government pays for the cruiser, is given as the principal cause for the company's present financial stress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Morton has ordered that the receivers for the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company be held responsible for the contract which the company holds with the Government for the building of the protected cruiser St. Louis. The department knew several days ago that the company would go into the hands of receivers soon, and arrangements for the transfer of the contract are well under way.

SPOTTED FEVER ANTITOXIN.

Boston Physician Thinks He Has It in the Diphtheria Germ.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—A solution of the method of treating spotted fever cases, which, should it prove to be successful, will be a great aid to the medical profession, is announced by Dr. Arthur J. Wolff, bacteriologist of the Hartford Board of Health. Dr. Wolff believes that the antitoxin of spotted fever is found in the diphtheria germ.

When the epidemic of spotted fever was at its height in this city Dr. Wolff, assisted by Dr. Allen H. Williams, began experiments with pure cultures obtained by punctures made in the spinal canal, and all these lymphs so obtained were found to contain the typical germ which is the cause of the disease. Of fourteen of these cultures brought to Dr. Wolff's laboratory nearly every one had the same organism. He reached the conclusion that the diphtheria germ may be the much-wanted antitoxin in the following manner:

First, at the time when spotted fever was at its height diphtheria died out. There was not a case reported while spotted fever was at its height.

Second, microscopic examination of the germ taken from the spinal canal of the victims of cerebro-meningitis showed hardly a trace of the diphtheria germ. In some cases there was no trace at all, which it appears is wholly unusual.

Just as experiments to ascertain the truth of Dr. Wolff's theory was to be attempted, however, the epidemic of spotted fever died out.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

PLEHVE'S MURDERER MADE A CONFESSION

Member of Organization Which Seeks to Destroy Autocracy.

INGENIOUS INFERNAL MACHINE

So Constructed as to Explode Whichever Way It Fell—Assassin Escaped After Conviction in 1902.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The indictment upon which Sasoneff, the assassin of Minister of the Interior de Plehve, and Sikorifsky, his accomplice, will be tried on Dec. 13 is a formidable document, reciting the history of the assassination plot and details of the crime, and revealing for the first time interesting facts about the accused and confessions made by them.

Sasoneff is twenty-five years old. He was formerly a student at the Moscow University, and is the son of a merchant of Birsk. Sikorifsky, aged twenty, is a leather worker of Knyshin, in the Province of Grodno.

Sasoneff had been twice tried for treasonable offenses, first in 1900 and again in 1902. On the latter occasion he was exiled to Siberia for five years, but escaped abroad on his way into exile.

The indictment says that Sasoneff and Sikorifsky, after long refusal, confessed, the former to the murder and the latter that he was an accomplice.

Sasoneff, in his confession, declared that the fighting revolutionary organization of which he was a member aimed to secure political liberty, with the object of establishing Socialism and the removal of the existing régime by the destruction of "the most earnest servants of the autocracy, who are constantly the worst enemies of the people."

He also stated that Pokatiloff was one of his associates in the fighting organization. The first attempt on de Plehve's life was frustrated by the accidental explosion on April 13 at the Hotel du Nord, by which Pokatiloff was blown up with a bomb similar to the one that killed de Plehve.

On July 27, the day before the murder, Sikorifsky went to Ostroff, (a station on the St. Petersburg-Warsaw Railway,) having provided himself at Vilna with a cloak of the naval pattern, and there left a handbag containing linen and fifteen revolver cartridges.

The morning of the murder, Sasoneff and Sikorifsy met on a bridge over the canal near the Warsaw station, each being armed with an infernal machine, the ingenuity of which is minutely described.

Inclosed in tin was explosive magnesial dynamite. The detonating apparatus consisted of glass tubes filled with sulphuric acid, the glass tubes being attached to lead weights so arranged that the tubes would break whichever way the bomb fell. Outside the acid tubes were larger tubes filled with chlorate of potash and sugar, which would be ignited by the acid, and in turn fire fulminate of mercury, which would detonate the dynamite.

DEPEW ON HIS CANDIDACY.

Presumes Majority of Republican Legislators Will Vote as Odell Desires.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Two of Governor-elect Higgins's close friends were in conference to-day with Senator Depew and Representative Vreeland. They were N. V. Franchot and J. S. Whipple. Mr. Depew after the meeting said in reply to questions:

"Beyond his announcement that he favors some one for Senator, and is not willing to say who it is, I know nothing of Mr. Higgins's preferences. I have no new information as to whom Gov. Odell will favor for the Senatorship.

"As to the sentiment regarding my own candidacy, I can only say that of the Republican members of the two houses of the State Legislature fully nine-tenths, or eight-tenths, at any rate, have told me that they desire to vote for me for another term. I take that to mean that they prefer me, although I do not take it to mean that they will actually vote for me as against the State organization. The majority of them will, I presume, vote as the organization says, which means as Gov. Odell says."

ECONOMY ORDER OF THE DAY.

Policy of Retrenchment Being Rigidly Enforced in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The House today passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill practically as it came from committee, and adjourned until Monday. Throughout the session the policy of retrenchment held full sway, and all attempts to increase salaries failed.

Senator Latimer has given up hope of the passage of his Good Roads bill at the present session of Congress. In every quarter where effort has been made to obtain support for the measure the question of legislative extravagance has been raised.

The subject of an omnibus public building bill was informally discussed to-day at a meeting of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The consensus of opinion was that the committee should prepare a bill embracing only the most meritorious propositions, in view of Treasury conditions.

To Ratify Isle of Pines Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The majority of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee say that the Isle of Pines treaty will be ratified this session. The treaty proposes the relinquishment of the island which was taken over by the Paris treaty of 1898 with the understanding that its status politically would be settled subsequent to the general determination of the terms of peace between the United States and Spain.

It's Easy to Get John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey
Apply to Nearest Dealer.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

ACTION AGAINST REBATES URGED BY THE PRESIDENT

Tells Congressmen He Meant What He Said in His Message.

STRUGGLE ON IN COMMITTEE

Proposition to Give Inter-State Commerce Board Authority Over Railroad Rates Up for Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The first real struggle of the session began to-day in the room of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. It is over the proposition to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority over railroad rates.

The committee gave a hearing on the Cooper-Quarles bill, at which E. P. Bacon, Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed at the recent convention of shippers at the World's Fair, appeared in support of the measure.

The President is doing everything he can to secure action. He is telling Congressmen who call upon him that his references to the subject in his message were not perfunctory, and that he wants action taken at once. The references in the message were:

"Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms, and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates.

"I do believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged, and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review."

The President, it is said, feels it is highly necessary for the Republican Party to make progress during the next four years in the interest of the masses of the people, and that hereafter the Republicans may be called upon to meet politically a social democracy composed of people from that class. For that reason, as well as for the furtherance of his "square-deal" policy, Mr. Roosevelt is earnestly pushing his recommendation to make the commission a forceful body.

Congressmen generally have understood that no action was to be taken at this session on anything of importance except appropriation bills, and have been skeptical about the taking up of the railroad rate question for that reason.

The President has been assuring them that, in his judgment, this session ought not to pass without a settlement of the matter. Western Congressmen tell him that in their section there is more urgent desire for action on this question than on the tariff or anything else.

It was noticeable, however, that at the meeting to-day Chairman Hepburn's questions addressed to Mr. Bacon did not portend any particular friendliness toward the bill. They indicated great doubt in Col. Hepburn's mind whether the bill did not vest legislative power in the executive branch of the Government. He called attention to the Supreme Court's decision against the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to rule on rates, and asked questions about the possible disturbance of the balance between the co-ordinate branches of the Government if the bill were to pass.

Mr. Bacon said that, as the subject had been before Congress for the past five years, he did not think further hearing necessary. He said the matter either should be dropped or pushed to a successful issue.

He denied, in reply to questions by Mr. Hepburn, that his organizations were engaged in trying to create sentiment in favor of the bill and that any one connected with his committee had engaged in denunciation of Congressmen opposed to it. He said he represented 422 commercial organizations.

The hearings were continued until Tuesday next.

POLICEMAN STRANGELY HURT.

Shaft of Wagon Pierces Trolley Car and Breaks Patrolman's Rib.

In a collision between an east-bound Eighty-sixth Street car and a Street Cleaning Department wagon west of First Avenue late yesterday afternoon one of the shafts of the wagon pierced the side of the car and seriously injured Joseph B. Hickey, a patrolman attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The driver of the wagon, William Conrath of 507 East Seventy-fifth Street, was thrown to the pavement and slightly injured.

Dr. Brown, who responded with an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, said one of Hickey's ribs was fractured. His body was badly bruised. Conrath was cut on his back and head. Both men went to their homes.

The New York Herald Says:

"...for him ...a poor- ...aken in ...cattered ...circular ...nd was ...gated by ... and dis- ...s. The ...s to be- ...left his ...e could ...m's fa- ...house, ...riends ... Mr. ...take ...em" ... the ...ca ...lic ...sco... ...enti... ...has ... be sw... "It ...us. ...in ...ists ...are ...agar... ...the ...tria... ...the

The Prevention of "Colds."

Now that the season for "colds," coughs and neuralgic pains is with us, the careful man is on the lookout for such preventive measures as will guard him against the "eager and nipping air" that may prepare the way for a winter's sickness.

With the changeable climate of our northern latitudes the task is often a difficult one. Thus a sudden drop in temperature is often followed by a veritable epidemic of catarrhal troubles.

In consequence of this revulsion chilliness, lassitude, headache, sneezing and cough follow in turn, and the patient becomes generally miserable.

The worst of all is that a "cold" taken in early winter is apt to linger and thus prepare the system for even more distressing ailments.

The ordinary phenomenon of a "cold" is ...caused by ... cooling ... the ...

Nothing is better than Scott's Emulsion for the prevention and cure of obstinate colds, lingering coughs and persistent bronchitis. Relief begins with the first dose.

T. KELLY
263 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.
Only Entrance Through Furniture Store.
BARGAINS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Are you aware that we pay special attention to young men's wants? We know their desires, that is why we are always in the market for the very latest, snappy novelties. We make it possible for them to dress equal to the best on

OUR ORIGINAL EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OF
$1 Down on a Purchase of $10

Youths' Suits and Overcoats
Tourist Overcoats for young men; loose and full, in fancy Mixed Tweeds, and **Youths' Suits**, single or double breasted, in Fancy Mixed Tweeds; sizes 16 to 20. Up to date in every particular. Your choice. **$8**

Men's Fine Winter Suits
A choice selection of Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds and Blacks, Single-Breasted Sack Suits in designs that are marvels of exactness to the laws of fashion; you will get no better value anywhere. **$10**

Fine Winter Overcoats
Made of fine quality Oxford and black fabrics for day or evening wear, serge lined, 44 and 52 inches long, also long, graceful Tourist Overcoats with belt backs; made of fancy fabrics or solid colorings; length 50 and 52 inches: your choice. **$12**

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock.
263 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A SALE OF FURS AND FUR GARMENTS, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th, CONSISTING OF FUR LINED CLOTH GARMENTS, COATS OF PERSIAN LAMB AND ALASKA SEALSKIN, AND NECKPIECES AND MUFFS OF VARIOUS FURS.

SILK HOSIERY
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

B. Altman & Co. DESIRE TO CALL SPECIAL NOTICE TO THEIR COMPLETE LINES OF WOMEN'S FINE SILK HOSE, PLAIN EMBROIDERED, OR WITH OPENWORK DESIGNS; AND MEN'S SILK HALF HOSE, BOTH PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED; ALSO TO THE SILK HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN, WHICH IS SHOWN IN PLAIN AND RIBBED STYLES.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86th St. & 3rd Ave.
OFFER
Comfortable Holiday Shopping in their Greatly Enlarged Store.

Toys.
Wholesale prices for Sunday Schools and institutions requiring quantities.
Lowest retail prices and convenient selection for thoughtful relatives.

Books.
Splendid choosing of the popular editions; showy bindings and legible types.
Boys' and Girls' Standards, 25c.
Classics, 25c. and 50c.

ONLY 19 DAYS MORE.
This is the limited time allowed us to dispose of the balance of the Sachs & Davis bankrupt stock, which comprises over $50,000 worth of high-grade Men's and Youths' Clothing, Hats, and Furnishing Goods. We are now offering 385 fine Belt Overcoats that were $15 at $4.95; 265 all-wool single and double breasted Suits that were $12 at $3.99; 562 pairs of $3 Trousers at 95c. Remember that we give you the privilege of keeping these goods home for 5 days, and if you are not satisfied with your purchase we will take them back and refund your money. 96 chinchilla Ulsters, sizes only to 36, at $4.95, value from $15 to $20. For $5.95 you can buy a $14 Dress Suit. $10.50 buys a $25 Suit, made of the finest imported fabrics and custom tailored. $7 buys an $18 Irish Frieze Overcoat. Imported Beaver Overcoats, Paddocks, Chesterfields, North Pole Overcoats, Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits at half price. Everything must be sold. 95c. buys a $2 and $2.50 Hat; popular brand 15c. Collars, 60c. per dozen; three 98c. Shirts for $1.00; Underwear, Suspenders, Neckwear, Gloves, all at equally low prices at the bankrupt sale.
COR. LIBERTY AND CHURCH STS.,
ONE BLOCK BELOW CORTLANDT ST.
Open Saturday evening until 10 o'clock.

I HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST
and best assortments of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors in this City. My motto: "Everything in groceries, wines, and liquors, and everything of the best." A visit to my Permanent Food Exposition, 41 and 43 Vesey St., will pay you.
Send for copy of Callanan's Magazine and Price List.
L. J. CALLANAN.

Sunshine Society Entertains.

A reception and luncheon of the International Sunshine Society was held yesterday afternoon in the woman's waiting room and restaurant of the Siegel-Cooper store. The rooms and tables were decorated with the colors of the organization, yellow and white. Speeches were made by Mrs. Cynthia Westover Allen, President of the society, and others.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

BEHNING PIANOS
for CHRISTMAS at Factory Prices
If not convenient to call, write for Catalogue and Christmas Prices.
OLIVER YOHN & CO.,
Factory Warerooms,
28 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST., N. Y.

These trade-mark crescents [illegible] on every package
Gluten Grits and **BARLEY CRYSTALS,**
Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.
For book of samples, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE'VE medium weight Overcoats just right for frosty weather, and heavy Overcoats to defy those paralyzing cold snaps. When you remember of old the temperature and breezes in the "Surface" and "L" cars and anticipate the "Subway" in Winter, you may decide to have the warm coat ready.
Prices $15 to $75.
Subway Station just at our door.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

The
Coward Shoe

Some Of Our Specialties:—
Invisible Cork Sole Shoes.
Bunion Shoes.
Low Instep Shoes.
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Arch Supporting Shoes.
Hockey Shoes.
Orthopedic Shoes for Children.
Waterproof Shoes.
Coward Good Sense Shoes.
Special Dep't for deformed feet.

Wide experience and intelligent methods are largely responsible for the superior qualities for which the Coward Shoe is noted. Every condition has been encountered; every difficulty met and every possible fault eliminated. When built for a specific purpose, it answers that purpose; and above all it fits and wears.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET).
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

New York
HISTORIC AND PICTURESQUE
A CALENDAR FOR 1905
Beautifully printed. 25 leaves. Boxed $1.50

"A very handsome original and appropriate calendar. Each month has a large and good photograph of some scene in the Manhattan of to day, accompanied by a picture of Old New York."—THE SUN.

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43 East 19th Street, New York

"Masterpieces of Beauty."
Last Days
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
SUNDAY, DEC. 18, LAST DAY
WEEK DAYS 9 TO 6. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
SUNDAYS 2 TO 6. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
"Many of them are masterpieces of beauty that will elevate the soul and purify the artistic taste of the people."—Charles Wagner, author of "Simple Life."
TISSOT'S Last Work
ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE
Old Testament.

DEC 31 1904

SHEEHAN STATE LEADER AS HILL'S SUCCESSOR?

Democrats Urging Him to Take the Post on Jan. 1.

SAID TO BE PARKER'S WISH

His Health May Interfere with Sheehan's Acceptance—D Cady Herrick a Possibility in That Event.

That David B. Hill will fulfill his promise to retire from the leadership of the Democratic State organization on Jan. 1, and furthermore that he will designate William F. Sheehan as his successor, were the declarations made last night by a Democrat high in the councils of the organization. It was said that Mr. Sheehan would be the State leader without being the State Chairman, following the course of Mr. Hill. Cord Meyer will remain Chairman, Patrick H. McCarren Chairman of the Executive Committee, and W. S. Rodie Chairman of the Bureau of Organization. Mr. Sheehan, however, it is said, will be looked upon as the State leader, just as Mr. Hill has been recognized as the actual leader, although he held no official position, not even being a member of the State Committee.

Mr. Rodie is now in Europe, but he will return before the first of the year, and as soon as he arrives, it is said, there will be a meeting of the leaders to arrange for the reorganization. The plan as outlined, it is declared, was practically reached at the dinner given to Mr. Rodie at the Manhattan Club before his departure for Europe. Judge Parker was a guest at that dinner, and at the subsequent conference was the presiding genius.

William F. Sheehan was the personal representative of Judge Parker throughout the campaign, in addition to being the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, and it is understood to be at the request of Judge Parker that Mr. Sheehan will accept the State leadership if he gives his consent to serve. On that subject there is said to be some doubt.

Mr. Sheehan is not in good health, and does not desire to take up burdensome responsibilities. He would much prefer that some one else prominent in the management of Judge Parker's campaign should succeed Mr. Hill, but it is understood to be the wish of all the New York leaders who were connected with the National and State Headquarters in the last campaign that Mr. Sheehan assume the leadership, and the belief is that he will yield to the pressure. He has been assured, it is said, that if he will serve as leader he will be relieved of all detail work by Chairman Meyer, Senator McCarren, and Mr. Rodie.

In the event that Mr. Sheehan declines to act as leader, it is reported that D Cady Herrick, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, may be asked to succeed his old-time rival, David B. Hill. In preparing these plans the reorganizers have taken it for granted that Mr. Hill will retire. It is probable that they have been in consultation with Mr. Hill on the subject, but nevertheless there are still a great many Democrats who remain skeptical with respect to Mr. Hill's announced intention to relinquish his power. When one of the nominees on the Democratic State ticket two years ago who was a leading spirit in the recent Democratic campaign was asked yesterday what he thought the prospect for the State organization would be when Mr. Hill retired on Jan. 1, he replied:

"Come around and see men on Jan. 2; that will be time enough to discuss that contingency."

BEEF STEW CAUSES TRAGEDY.

"Sole Custer Survivor" Stabs Friend in Quarrel About Its Making.

As the result of a quarrel over the proper method for the preparation of a beef stew, Frank Mitchell, a salesman of 300 East Forty-first Street, is dead, and William Magee of the same address, a book agent, who claims to be the sole survivor of Custer's last fight, is held for his murder.

Mitchell and Magee were great friends. They went to the theatre together Thursday evening and on their return about midnight Mitchell proposed that they make a stew in his kitchen. Shortly after they went into the flat Magee came out, went to his room and then left the house. On the way out he exchanged greetings with Policeman Kochbender of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

He had hardly got out of sight when Albert Fulton, a tenant, told Kochbender that a man had been stabbed in the Mitchell apartments. When the policeman entered the flat he found Mitchell with a knife wound in his left shoulder and another in his abdomen.

At first Mitchell refused to say who had stabbed him, and forbade his wife to speak, but after the husband was removed to Bellevue Hospital Mrs. Mitchell found her tongue and said that a quarrel had arisen about the best way to cook a stew, and that Magee had assaulted her husband with a carving knife. The knife was found in Magee's room, under his pillow.

HELD AS GREEN GOODS MAN.

Inspector Cortelyou Captures Man Who Once Tried to Kill Him.

Grove L. Collins, forty-two years old, known as the "Lone Green Goods Man," was arrested yesterday at 123 East Thirty-first Street by Postal Inspectors Cortelyou and Boyle of Jersey City and Detective Sergeant McConville.

Collins never actually dealt in green goods, but inserted circulars in Western newspapers offering to give something for nothing. If he got any replies he sent to his victims a sample of paper similar to that used for printing greenbacks. If money was sent to him for further samples of printed bills he pocketed the money and the negotiations ceased. He has a long criminal record, and was arrested by Inspector Cortelyou in February last. At that time he tried to shoot the Inspector, and later forfeited his bail of $2,500.

He was next heard of in Canada last Summer, having been arrested in Ottawa. In September last he escaped from jail there, and two weeks later his father reported that his son had been killed by a freight train the night he escaped. He made the necessary affidavits, and took out letters of administration by which means he obtained possession of some property and money left with the jail officials. Six weeks ago Inspector Cortelyou found that some person was using the mails in the same way that Collins did. He concluded that the story of his death was a subterfuge.

FRENCH Y. W. C. A. SEEKS AID.

Wants a Building in Which Its Popular Meetings May Be Held.

Urgent need for increased facilities and accommodation has led the French Young Women's Christian Association, connected with the French Evangelical Church, in West Sixteenth Street, to make an appeal for public assistance toward getting a building. The Sunday afternoon social and religious meetings held at the church have grown to such proportions that it is sought to establish a house where rooms may always be open to women and girls coming not only from France, but from Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy.

It is believed that if the building can be secured current expenses can be met by renting rooms, while the French-speaking strangers of every creed and denomination, or with no church affiliation at all, whom it is proposed to welcome every day in the week, will at the same time find shelter and the protection from the special dangers menacing those who are unfamiliar with the language of the country. Mme. Buenod, President of the association, at 126-128 West Sixteenth Street, will receive contributions and answer all inquiries in regard to the organization and this, its latest project.

1905 Renault

Whoever owns a Renault enjoys the supreme satisfaction of driving a motor car famous for its speed and reliability. Here with enclosed body for Winter service.

Smith & Mabley

Incorporated.
Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.
Members A. L. A. M.

FELL SENSELESS IN COURT.

Man Freed on Attempted Suicide Charge Tried It Again.

When James Smith, twenty years old, who said he lived at 268 West Carlisle Street, New Haven, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, yesterday on the charge of attempting suicide, he said that he had been discouraged, out of work, and penniless, and if released would be good. The Magistrate discharged him, and as the court officers were motioning him to leave he fell unconscious. This led the police to believe that he had poisoned himself a second time. As they were trying to revive him they found a letter, bearing the name of Miss K. L. Robertson, 286 St. Nicholas Avenue, which read:

Dear Jim: Do not write to me any more, or try to meet me, or call me up on the telephone. We must not meet again. I cannot meet you or any other man by appointment. Burn this letter and any others you may have received from me. Yours, K. L. R.
Dec. 5, 1904.

The letter bore the woman's full name and address across the top. The police also found the following telegram addressed to her:

I told you when I was at your house what would happen, and you will be sorry for this. Good-bye for the last time. I am ever your friend. JIM.

The patient's conditions was said to be serious at the Harlem Hospital, to which he was taken from court, last evening. A young woman, not identified by the police, called there to inquire for him.

Smith tottered into the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station on Wednesday night. "I've done it, Dutch," he announced to Sergt. Liebler, who was in charge. The Sergeant forced him to swallow some soapsuds, and then hurried him to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where he was revived, and it was said that the prompt administration of the emetic had in all probability saved his life.

The police overlooked the letter and the telegram when Smith was at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

SWEZEY MISSING FIVE YEARS.

Disappearance Revealed in Friendly Suit of Heirs of Noah T. Swezey.

Through proceedings brought in the Supreme Court yesterday, the fact became public that Ethelbert T. Swezey, son of Noah T. Swezey, the pioneer flour merchant of this city, disappeared in a mysterious manner in 1899. On the application of Ethelbert T. Swezey's son, Arthur B. Swezey, Justice Truax was asked to appoint a commission to take testimony in the town of La Monte, Mo., for the purpose of collecting facts to prove that the missing man is dead.

The missing man was one of the heirs to the estate of the late Noah Swezey, and to have the estate partitioned his sister, Mrs. Francis Robinson, has commenced a friendly action in court against the children of the missing man.

A letter, purporting to have been written to Mrs. Robinson by the Rev. J. R. Strong on June 12, 1899, was attached to an affidavit made by the missing man's son, who says he only heard of the letter recently. It speaks of the missing man as living in the Missouri town under the name of Frank Lovell.

No hint is given in the papers as to the cause of Swezey's disappearance. In the letter written by the Missouri preacher it was stated that a man he believed was Swezey had lived with him a month. He disappeared, and in his room was found a note which read: "In case of my death, telegraph to Mrs. T. A. Robinson, 224 Produce Exchange, New York."

McADOO HAS HIS CROSS.

A "Reinstated Cross," Bruce Tells Men's League Banqueters.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Bruce and Police Commissioner McAdoo were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Men's League of the Broadway Tabernacle Church at Hotel Saint Denis last night.

Mr. Bruce, speaking to the toast "Christian Influence in Our Public Life," caused a hearty laugh by saying: "I confess there were periods in the recent campaign when I had my faith in Calvinism severely tested, and I know Commissioner McAdoo here has had his cross, too—a reinstated Cross."

Mr. Bruce paid high compliment to the work of Commissioner McAdoo and the city administration, but added that there was room for improvement.

Commissioner McAdoo began by saying that he had broken all police traditions by toregoing a free dinner. The Commissioner came in a little late.

"The general idea," he declared, "is that the average policeman is a low-down mortal. The police as a whole are not as bad as painted. There is a class in this community that is willing to believe anything against the police. Then there are a few who are willing to take the police on their merits. There should be a middle ground. The police are what the town makes them. If the citizenship of New York is high, the police will be high.

"There is no class so imitative as the politicians."

DEAF-MUTES IN FIRE DRILL.

March from School in Good Order When Blaze Is Discovered.

A fire in St. Joseph's Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, last evening might have caused a panic, with serious results, had it not been for the excellent discipline among the girl pupils and the coolheadedness of the teachers. The flames were discovered by Bernard McCabe, the engineer, who, smelling the odor of gas, went to the cellar of the dormitory to investigate. He found that a temporary gas plug had blown out, and when he opened the cellar door there was a heavy explosion.

At the time between 200 and 300 deaf-and-dumb girls were assembled in the recreation room, on the second floor. When the alarm of fire was sounded the teachers promptly communicated the danger throughout the building by waving red handkerchiefs—a prearranged signal—and, two by two, the children marched out on to the lawn, no one in the place being injured. Shortly afterward the firemen arrived, and quickly extinguished the blaze.

BROKERS MAY RESUME.

Munroe & Munroe Issue Statement to the Public.

The firm of Munroe & Munroe, which on Thursday was unable to pay for Montreal and Boston Consolidated Copper Mining stocks bought at its order, issued the following statement late yesterday:

"We are not prepared at this time to make any definite announcement as to the future. Negotiations now under way are progressing satisfactorily. We can only ask a suspension of judgment on the part of the public, believing that the outcome will be satisfactory to all concerned."

It is believed that the firm will try to weather the trouble, and unless some of the creditors take action they will continue. A majority of the creditors are in favor of carrying the stock and to get it on the market slowly and get off with as little loss as possible.

Enameled Steel COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

VERDICT OF GUILTY FOUND AGAINST MALLON

Policeman Convicted of Manslaughter in First Degree.

SHOT A WAITER IN THE BACK

Assistant District Attorney Train Charges That Police Tried to Block the State's Case.

Policeman Arthur J. Mallon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station was convicted yesterday of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Recorder Goff in General Sessions. The case has been under way for three days. The jury was out two hours.

Mallon was indicted for murder in the first degree on the charge that he had shot Robert Brennan, a waiter, in the back on the morning of May 8, in front of 17 Bowery. Brennan died almost instantly.

The maximum sentence for the crime of which Mallon was convicted is twenty years in Sing Sing. According to Assistant District Attorney Train, who prosecuted Mallon, this is the first instance in many years in which a policeman has been convicted of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred for one week by the Recorder. Mr. Train declared in summing up that the police had done everything in their power to block the State's case and openly charged one police witness with having perjured himself.

Mallon yesterday took the stand in his own behalf. He told of being aroused about 5 o'clock that Sunday morning by his half-brother, Robert F. Jones, of 155 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, who told him that he had been "short-changed" in a Bowery resort. Mallon said he dressed and went to 23 Bowery to look for the person who robbed Jones. Jones went in, he said, and when he came out a gang of five young roughs left also. In this gang, Mallon said, was Brennan. Brennan tried to hit him with a blackjack, but failed, and he drew his revolver. He was seized, he said, and while struggling his revolver was accidentally discharged, the shot hitting Brennan in the back and ultimately causing his death.

The testimony of Mallon was directly contradictory to evidence given by the prosecution, and he practically convicted himself. The blotter of the Eldridge Street Station was produced, and on it was shown the statement made by Mallon to Sergt. Sherwood on the morning of the shooting. In this statement Mallon said that he had placed Brennan under arrest as a suspicious person. Brennan, he said, broke away, and while fleeing Mallon shot him. While Mallon was telling his story yesterday he made no mention whatever of having arrested Brennan, and told an entirely different story.

Mallon is thirty-three years old, married, and lives at 233 Sixth Street. He has been twelve years in the Police Department; six years at the Eldridge Street Station.

FATHER SUES FOR DEAD SON.

Wants $10,000 from Policeman Who Accidentally Shot His Boy.

An action for $10,000 damages, brought by James Hallinan against Policeman James McGowan of the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, for the death of his sixteen-year-old son, John, who was shot by the policeman on the night of Aug. 31, was tried yesterday before Justice Kelly, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

On the occasion of the shooting, McGowan was pursuing a fleeing negro who had committed a breach of the peace in the neighborhood. The negro turned and threw a stone, which struck the policeman in the chest, and the latter drew his revolver. Taking aim, he fired, and the shot went wild, lodging in the stomach of young Hallinan. The boy died three days later in St. Mary's Hospital. The trial was not finished at a late hour last night, and a sealed verdict was ordered.

FOR NEW TENDERLOIN STATION.

Board of Estimate Appropriates $115,000—Slocum Disaster Cost $50,000.

An appropriation of $115,000 for a new police station for the Tenderloin was passed by the Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting. Once before this resolution had been passed only to be rejected by the Board of Aldermen. Now the Aldermen approve of the form in which it has been put.

An emergency resolution was also passed for the expenditure of $15,000 for the erection of a temporary pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. The crowded conditions of the hospital were explained by Dr. Brennan, who also described the necessity of increased Winter accommodations. He said that all hospitals now are crowded to their capacities.

The appropriation of $50,000 for the expenditures of the Police and Health Departments in connection with the Gen. Slocum disaster last Spring also was passed.

FEELS FORCE OF NEW LAW.

Man Discharged by Magistrate Convicted in Special Sessions.

District Attorney Jerome took advantage yesterday of the new law, which went into effect Sept. 1, taking from Magistrates final jurisdiction in criminal cases, and secured the conviction of a prisoner in Special Sessions who had been discharged by Magistrate Whitman.

The prisoner was Herman Rosenberg, a cloakmaker, of 35 Jackson Street, who was arrested on a charge of larceny for taking a package from the Adams Express Company in front of its office at 2 Great Jones Street. When Magistrate Whitman discharged Rosenberg in Jefferson Market Court he criticised the express company officials for leaving packages on the sidewalk.

TRAIN KILLS DRIVER AND HORSE

Truck Thrown Through Saloon Partly Wrecks the Place.

Frank Johnson, nineteen years old, of 122 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, was killed last night when an express train on the Long Island Railroad crashed into the team he was driving across the Jefferson Avenue crossing at Morris Park, L. I. One of the horses was also killed.

The train was going at almost full speed when the accident occurred. There is a curve in the tracks at that point, and when Johnson became aware of his danger he lashed up his horses, but it was too late. The truck and horses were picked up bodily and hurled to one side, part of the heavy wagon being sent crashing through the front windows of a saloon on a nearby corner, partially wrecking the place.

GENUINE BARGAIN TALK

IT isn't often we shout *price*—we would rather talk *quality*. But once in a while we feel like sticking the Regal $3.50 right under your nose and saying, "LOOK! *Where else in the world can you equal it?*"

In a few $6.00 shoes, maybe, but if you understood the shoe business as we do, you would know that a man has to pay $6.00 for six-dollar shoes simply to enable the retailer to help the jobber to help the manufacturer to help the leather-dealer to help the tanner make his business pay.

By the Regal tannery-to-consumer method you pay a fair price for first-class *material* and first-class *labor*, but not one cent for useless profits and commissions.

And you secure for this fair price styles which are the fashionable standards of the world, fit in quarter sizes which can't be bettered even in made-to-order shoes and materials and workmanship which have been proven best over and over again.

Regals are the only shoes sold at the one unvarying price of $3.50 everywhere and always.

It's not a matter of principle but of system—the Regal one-profit system which brings to you at this remarkable price every virtue in shoe making.

No shoe made by any maker will give longer or more satisfactory wear than

The "IONIC"

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102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

BROOKLYN—*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
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NEWARK—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.
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*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

Brill Furnishings.

Neckwear Sale, 17c

Last week we asked you to watch for this neckwear sale. Here it is:

Fine silk 4-in-hands, cut full length and 2¾ inches wide. Absolutely new effects, both light and dark, in stripes and figures. Plain blacks and colors in endless variety. Best neckwear bargain in New York to-day. See for yourself. 50c. scarfs, judged by any standard, special at..... **17c**

Silk Suspenders, 55c.

One in a neat box they come—just right for Xmas giving. Strong, REAL suspenders, made for wear as well as for looks. Pure silk webbing, elastic in back, kid ends. Usually $1 without the box. Special, one pair in a box..... **55c**

Genuine Kassan Gloves, 98c.

Most gloves sold at a dollar are sheepskin. Kassan goes into $1.50 goods only, as a rule. But rules have exceptions, and here is one. Exceptional Kassan gloves for men, in the newest tan shades, special..... **98c**

Holiday House Gowns, 1.75.

We are selling regular $3 House Gowns and Bathrobes of the celebrated "Lion Brand" at $1.75. These garments are of "Brocade Eiderdown," in light and dark figured effects of red, blue, green, pink, burnt orange, olive and brown. They have silk tassels on neck and waist cords. Quality as high as the price is low..... **$1.75**

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Big Busy Stores.

279 Broadway, Near Chambers Street,
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Budd

MADISON SQUARE WEST.

The tailoring department offers a very choice collection of

House Gowns, Coats and Lounging Suits.

These are made by the most expert hands and have all the distinction of smart outdoor garments.

Bath and House Gowns, $16.50 to $100.
House Coats, $16.50 to $75.
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Those requiring garments made specially are respectfully advised to place their orders as soon as possible to insure perfect satisfaction.

You Get a $60 Suit Or Overcoat for $25.

We are sharing our good fortune with you. Closed out the overstock of one of the largest importers of woolens in the world. The purchase enables us to make up for you—guaranteeing you the same standard of fit and workmanship—the usual $60 suits and overcoats, for $25. If you want to satisfy yourself that we are not exagerating in our claims, we will gladly mail samples.

They're all displayed on the second floor only.

ARNHEIM,

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Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

ROYAL ERMINE, PURE WHITE,

Muffs, $50, $60, $75, $85, $100, $110, $120, and $130.
Neck and Shoulder Pieces at corresponding prices.

UP-TO-DATE STYLES

Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, Moleskin, Bear, Lynx and Fox.

ALASKA SEALSKIN AND PERSIAN LAMB

Jackets and Coats, thoroughly reliable goods, new and original styles.
Ladies' fur-lined Garments. Men's fur-lined Overcoats.
Automobile Coats. Sleigh and Carriage Robes.
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ECONOMICAL FURS

Many people do not wish to pay $100 to $500 for a set of furs, and yet want something reliable and up-to-date in style, and worth the money. I have the goods.

Complete sets, Muff and Neck Pieces, $25, $35, $40, $50, $75 up.

HUDSON BAY SABLE

Muffs and Neck Pieces, complete sets, $150, $200, $300, $400, $500 up.

RUSSIAN SABLE

Sets $350, $500, $750, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000 up.

SPECIAL

A few odd Neck Pieces and Muffs in both Russian and Hudson Bay Sables at very low prices. If you have a Muff or Neck Piece you wish to match, you may find just what you want and save money.

MINK

Fashionable and durable. Large assortment Muffs, Neck and Shoulder Pieces. New shapes at the lowest possible prices.

NOTE.—I do not sell Blended or darkened Sables or Mink. They do not give satisfaction.
N. B.—Goods marked in plain figures and at lowest prices.

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Are you fully equipped for sleighing weather?

Our line is complete in every detail and an early selection gives you the advantage of the whole season's pleasures.

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STUDEBAKER,
Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th Street, New York.
Studebaker wins Grand Prize, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Fried Oysters.

MATERIALS: — One egg slightly beaten, one tablespoonful of oyster liquor, twenty-five oysters, fine stale bread crumbs.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Man's heart is reached through his stomach. The woman who wishes to surprise and please her husband will add to the dipping mixture one teaspoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

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Impossible to give any idea in this space of the variety presented. Best way is to come and see for yourself, and the best time to come is *as soon as you can,* for many of the articles are limited in number, highly exclusive in character and hard to duplicate. Just for a hint, though, there are—

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CUTTING PUTS UP GAS AS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Means Citizens' Union Won't Indorse Mayor, Politicians Say.

ATTACKS GROUT AND OAKLEY

Mr. Cutting Hopes Legislature Will Pass Home Rule Measure Which Will Remove "Flimsy Pretexts."

That the gas contracts made by Commissioner Oakley are to become an important political issue was indicated in a statement issued last evening by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union.

What made Mr. Cutting's statement more interesting to politicians was its probable bearing on the attitude of the Citizens' Union in the next municipal campaign.

About ten days ago Mr. Cutting paid Mayor McClellan a compliment which created the impression among politicians that there was a chance of the Tammany candidate's getting the indorsement of the Citizens' Union for re-election. Mr. Cutting said that he regarded Mayor McClellan as honest, and declared that he had made a most industrious Mayor. Politicians interpreted his statement last night to mean that if there ever had been such an intention, it had been abandoned. It was pointed out, however, that Mr. Cutting made no mention of the Mayor in his statement, although he referred to Commissioner Oakley and Controller Grout. Among other things Mr. Cutting said:

"So much attention has been paid to the motives of Commissioner Oakley and the new light seen by Controller Grout that it seems superfluous to comment further on them. Mere denunciation of official action is usually fruitless and soon exhausts itself. The just public indignation aroused by the betrayal of the city's interests should be made the agency by which may be procured such amendments to the State Constitution and the city's charter as will extend the city's power to provide such service for itself, when private companies will not furnish it at a reasonable price and in suitable quality.

"If the city had obtained from the Legislature the power to own and operate a municipal lighting plant, as demanded by Commissioner Monroe in 1903, the present scandal would never have arisen, because it would have eliminated the flimsy pretexts by which the Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity now endeavors to excuse his indefensible action.

"Only seven years ago the city had a bitter experience of its own impotency in this direction. When in 1897 the Metropolitan Traction Company, operating the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface roads, proposed to change the motive power, it was recalled that such change was specifically prohibited in the charters of the companies, and a large number of civic bodies, including the Board of Aldermen, the labor organizations, the Boards of Trade, and the newspapers, urged this city to exercise the option which it held and repurchase the roads, by the payment of their cost of construction with 10 per cent. additional, in order to lease them on the best terms. Bills conferring the necessary power on the city were introduced in the Legislature by Senators Ford and Pavey, but the bills failed to pass, and the city lost property computed to be worth $5,800,000.

"The Citizens' Union stands for this degree of local autonomy, but the Legislature has heretofore ignored its demands. It is sincerely hoped that the coming Legislature will approve a home rule measure, which will be introduced, to prevent further Legislature interference in franchise matters in the City of New York. The policy of placing the responsibility on city officials without giving them full power to meet them must inevitably produce such conditions as we are now confronting."

ARGUE LIGHT INJUNCTION.

Grout Admits Overcharge, but Says City Is Powerless.

The application of William R. Hearst to continue an injunction restraining the Mayor, the Controller, and the City Chamberlain from carrying out the gas and electric light contracts made by Commissioner Oakley was argued yesterday morning before Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, sitting in Special Term. Lawyer Shearn, who appeared for Mr. Hearst, declared that the defendants proposed to give more for lighting the city than is necessary. He showed that in sixty-eight cities, with 100,000 inhabitants, the average price for each arc light was $88.60, while for a light of the same power New York, under the proposed contract, is to pay $146.

This, he said, was due to the fact that the lighting companies had combined to raise the price beyond all reason. A large percentage of the price, he said, had already been paid, and it was now proposed to pay the balance, amounting to $1,200,000. This payment he sought to enjoin. Payment of the claims in full, he said, would be illegal and a manifest injustice to taxpayers generally.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly, who appeared for the Mayor, said that there was no reason why the Mayor should have been brought into the action. There had been no attempt to show fraud or bad faith on his part.

Controller Grout filed a reply, in which he admitted that the city was being overcharged by the lighting companies, but said that the officials were unable to prevent it. He argued for a municipal lighting plant, showing that, as the various companies had organized a complete monopoly, the city is now compelled to pay all that has been asked or go without light.

Justice Dickey reserved decision.

CONCEAL COMPANY'S BACKERS.

City Officers Silent on New Light Concern—Interborough's Denial.

Much mystery was made in official and financial circles yesterday of the identity of the interests which have been negotiating with the city for a competing electric light company to furnish light to the city at $90 per arc lamp as against $130 to $140 under existing contracts. For the Interborough Company President August Belmont issued a denial that that company was back of the project or connected with it in any way.

At the same time it was learned that the representatives of a group of men who propose to back the scheme had unfolded plans to the city officials and had assureu them that the competing company would be formed if assurances could be had that it would get the contracts on a $90 basis. The identity of the principals was carefully guarded. It was suggested that the old New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which was formed by the late William C. Whitney, might be the competing company. An investigation showed that while this corporation had changed hands it had become a part of the New York Edison Company, which has the largest contract for city lighting.

From officials of the Merchants' Association it was learned that when the committee of that body appears before the State Legislature next month to ask an investigation of the lighting contracts it will urge that the investigation extend into the details of the cost of manufacturing and delivering gas and electric light to private consumers, as well as to the city. It is the desire of the organization to force the price of gas down to 75 cents a thousand feet.

TROLLEY MORTGAGE HELD UP.

R. R. Commissioners Question Brooklyn Company—Other Roads Increase Stock.

Chairman Dunn and Commissioner Dickey of the State Railroad Commission yesterday heard the petition of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for permission to mortgage its property and franchises for $10,000,000. This, it was stated, would be a consolidated second mortgage, bearing 4 per cent. interest and payable Jan. 1, 1955, to be financed by the Mercantile Trust Company.

W. N. Dykman, representing the company, said the bonds would be used to wipe out all outstanding debt, retire a first mortgage of $4,000,000, a $700,000 certificate of indebtedness held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and a loan of $240,000 from a local bank. The new bonds would thus become the only lien on the property, and leave $5,000,000 available for improvements.

Commissioner Dunn found that there was an issue of about $4,500,000 for which there was no apparent need, and said: "While it is of course to be assumed that the present management are honorable men, it is easy to see how permission to issue bonds to this amount might prove a tempting bait to others." He asked the company to tell the board for just what purpose the excess was required, and to see that the issuance was confined to actual needs of the road. Counsel was instructed to prepare a form of mortgage that would be satisfactory to the board and present it at the meeting at Rochester on Dec. 14.

The board cut down the mortgage of the South Shore Traction Company from $8,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The Chateaugay and Lake Placid Railroad Company received permission to issue $2,000,000 additional capital stock, increasing its capital to $2,450,000, to cover the cost of improvements made by the Delaware and Hudson Company, the lessee. Permission was also given to the New York and Canada Railroad Company, also leaseu by the Delaware and Hudson Company, to increase its capital from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000, the increase to be prefered stock.

PROTEST AGAINST HAWKES.

Opposes City in Dock Condemnation Proceedings Started by Himself.

Protest has been made by the Corporation Counsel's office against ex-Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes appearing as an expert witness for property holders in two important condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of bulkhead rights in the Chelsea dock improvement district which he instituted while in office during the Low administration.

Ex-Commissioner Hawkes has been appearing the last few days before two testimony-taking commissions as an expert employed by two estates whose property is in question. The proceedings involve the bulkhead property on North River, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth Streets, owned by the Bradish Johnson estate, and the property from Eighteenth to Twenty-third Streets, owned by the Katherine E. Moore estate.

"Before he became Dock Commissioner," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Olendorf yesterday, "Mr. Hawkes did not know the difference between a bulkhead and a $7 banknote. Finally, after many months in office, he did get to know the value of bulkhead properties, and now is trying to show that the values of properties desired by the city are far greater than they are in reality. We have objected on two grounds, first that Mr. Hawkes is not qualified to speak as an expert, and secondly that it is improper for him to appear in cases instituted by himself, and verified by him during his official term."

HARRISON POST OFFICE ROBBED

Burglars Blow Open Safe and Escape with $1,200 Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON-ON-SOUND, Dec. 9.—Burglars visited the Post Office at Harrison, Westchester County, early this morning, blew open the safe with nitro-glycerine, and carried away $1,200 worth of postage stamps and registered letters. The cracksmen wrapped the big iron safe in a horse blanket to deaden the sound and avoid arousing the residents. The explosion notwithstanding this precaution was so terrific that the safe was wrecked and the contents blown in all directions.

Postmaster J. A. Raser discovered the robbery when he went to open the Post Office this morning. Mrs. Patrick Murray, who lives next door, was aroused by the explosion. Later she heard several men running down the street, and then a team of horses trotting away.

HOW TO BREED A TRICK DOG.

Wife of Jay Gould's Brother-in-Law Advises Jersey Judge.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Isabelle E. Miller was yesterday called as an expert witness in a dog case before Judge Zabriskie. Mrs. Miller is the wife of John B. Miller, a brother-in-law of the late Jay Gould, and she lives on the former Joseph Jefferson homestead at Hohokus.

The value of a trick dog that had been killed was the bone of contention in the suit which Isaac A. Hopper brought against Horace Mackley of Upper Saddle River for clubbing his dog to death. Mrs. Miller testified that the dog, being a trick animal, was worth $75, and then turning to Judge Zabriskie said:

"If you want a trick dog just cross a bulldog and a beagle hound."

Judge Zabriskie heard all the evidence and then acquitted Mackley of the charge of clubbing the dog to death, as he held there was insufficient evidence against him.

PLOT TO KIDNAP PHYSICIAN?

Revelations of Prisoner in Indiana Charged with Murder.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Abram Henry Mullen, who is confined in jail at Knox, charged with the murder of Charles Haines, has revealed to Starke County officials what he declares was a plot to kidnap Dr. W. W. C. Brown, a wealthy Lafayette physician, confine the doctor in a cave, and make demand for ransom. The plotters, Mullen declares, were Charles and George Haines. Mullen says he refused to become a party to the conspiracy and reported the matter to State's Attorney Courtright.

This fact came to the knowledge of the Haines brothers, and it is the theory of Mullen's counsel that when Charles Haines forced an entrance to Mullen's house, it was to murder him. Mullen seized a shotgun and shot Haines dead.

What is the life of a book?

The publisher says "So long as it sells." The book lover says "So long as it may be read with pleasure by myself, my family, and my friends."

Which is true?

Why not Books for Christmas?

CITY'S CREDIT IS GOOD, SAYS CONTROLLER GROUT

Even If Debt Has Grown $150,000,000 in Six Years.

CONSERVATISM IS NECESSARY

Schools, Docks, Rapid Transit, and Water Supply Should Be Looked To Before Other Improvements.

Reviewing the financial condition of the city at yesterday's session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Controller Grout showed that on Oct. 1 last the city debt was $414,689,650, leaving a margin or borrowing capacity of $86,856,727. This amount since has been increased to $93,823,243 by payments of $6,966,516 on the city debt, but against this total liabilities have been coftracted to the amount of $39,204,798, for which bonds will have to be issued in the future, so that the net borrowing capacity of the municipality is placed at $54,618,265.

As some of the future bond issues will not be required during the current fiscal year, the city would of course be able to stretch these figures a bit if necessary, making up the amounts another year. The city debt has grown since Jan. 1, 1898, from $266,444,761 to on Oct. 1, 1904, $414,689,850.

A table showing the issues of corporate stock and assessment bonds issued annually to the public, and to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for investment since consolidation gives the total of $204,611,574, corporate stock to the public, and $5,500,000 assessment bonds to the public, and $60,888,952 corporate stock and $8,824,051 assessment bonds to the Sinking Fund, or an aggregate of $279,824,578.

A summary of the existing obligations, the statement goes on to say, for assessable local improvements authorized, and not contracted for, and those pending before the Board of Estimate, shows the total of $31,544,681, with local improvements awaiting authorization by the Board of Estimate of $5,400,300.

A table of the amount of arrearages of personal and realty taxes gives these figures: Personal taxes, (uncollectible,) $31,537,251; real estate, (all good,) $32,419,739. Referring to these arrearages, Mr. Grout's report says:

"Without doubt, the arrears of real property are good and collectible, except the portion of franchise taxes which is vacated by the decision of the Court of Appeals, but the arrears of personal taxes are in the main uncollectible. Against these the deficiency item for the different years in the budget amounts to somewhat over $8,000,000, leaving a balance of about $24,000,000 for arrears of personal taxes, the major part of which is uncollectible. The city cannot hope to carry such a deficiency forever, and eventually this account must be made good by the issue of corporate stock. The power to issue corporate stock to make good such deficiencies in the collection of personal and franchise taxes does not now exist, and I recommend that this board seek to obtain such power for the city at the next session of the Legislature."

Mr. Grout concludes his report by saying that he sees no situation of danger to the city in the figures, nor anything in the slightest degree to disturb its credit.

"But," he says, "I see need for careful conservatism in the authorizing of further expenditures. A painstaking scrutiny of each improvement should be made, and the city should determine to incur as little as possible of new debt until it shall first have met the demands of the four great needs of the city—the building of new schools, the extension of the municipal dock system, further rapid transit facilities, and an adequate supply of water."

Anteist Acquitted of Manslaughter.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 9.—The jury in the case of Titus De Bobula, the young architect charged with voluntary manslaughter for the death of Mrs. Mary Stauffer, who was run down and killed by an automobile operated by De Bobula on July 3 last, returned a verdict to-day acquitting him of the charge.

FIERCE GALES DELAY LINERS.

La Lorraine Fails to Arrive—Incoming Vessels Report Hard Voyages.

That the fast French liner La Lorraine failed to arrive yesterday, the first time in months that this vessel has not docked on Friday, is a good indication of the stormy weather at sea. The liner was not reported from any of the observation points along the coast up to a late hour last night. The Cunarder Lucania, which sometimes makes port on Friday, also failed to arrive.

The Holland-America liner Amsterdam, one of the belated vessels that got in, reported that on Dec. 2 and 3, when in mid-ocean, she ran into a gale that at times attained the force of a hurricane. The schooner James Slater, in from Cuban ports, brought news that the weather in the coastwise tracks was just as bad.

An unexpected arrival during the day was the British bark St. Peter, from Barbados. The St. Peter was twenty-three days' overdue, and had been the cause of considerable uneasiness. She was sighted off the Highlands late yesterday afternoon, and is expected to dock in the East River this morning.

The Norwegian steamship Verona, in from Haitian ports, reported that the Nova Scotian schooner Ophir stranded three weeks ago, during a severe gale, near Jeremie, Haiti. Many other vessels arrived, all with stories of rough weather.

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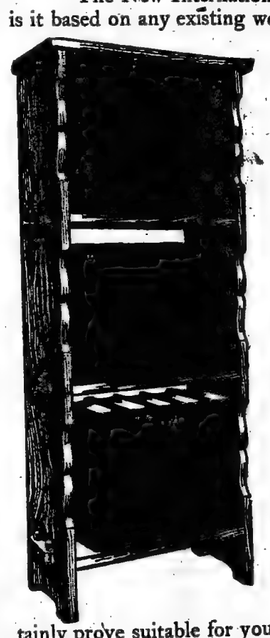

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Berkeley Institute	Brooklyn.
Hebrew Educational Society	Brooklyn.
Institute of Arts and Sciences	Brooklyn.
Law Library	Brooklyn.
Public Library	Brooklyn.
Public Schools	Brooklyn.
Public School No. 100	Brooklyn.
Public School No. 141	Brooklyn.
Doyle Union School	Buffalo.
Grosvenor Public Library	Buffalo.
Master Park High School	Buffalo.
Public Library	Buffalo.
Public Schools	Buffalo.
St. Margaret's School	Buffalo.
Sisters of Mercy	Buffalo.
State Normal School	Buffalo.
West High School	Buffalo.
Board of Education	Cambridge.
High School	Canisto.
Canajoharie School Board	Canajoharie.
Public Schools	Cato.
Board of Education	Catskill.
Public School	Clifton Springs.
Clinton High School	Clinton.
Public Schools	Cohoes.
N. Y. Military Academy	Corn'll-on-Hud.
Coxsackie Bd. of Education	Coxsackie.
Public Schools	Crown Point.
Dannemora State Hospital	Dannemora.
Public Library	Delhi.
High School	Depew.
Makenzie School	Dobbs Ferry.
Miss Master's School	Dobbs Ferry.
Public Schools	Dolgeville.
Brooks Memorial Library	Dunkirk.
East Aurora High School	East Aurora.
Public Schools	Edmeston.
Elmira College Library	Elmira.
Public Schools	Elmira.
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S. S. Seward Institute	Florida.
Library Association	Flushing.
Sommonsville School Board	Fonda.
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Public Library	Fulton.
Board of Education	Fultonville.
Wadsworth Library	Geneseo.
Public Schools	Glen Cove.
Crandall Free Library	Glens Falls.
Glens Falls Academy	Glens Falls.
Public Schools	Goshen.
Green High School	Greene.
Moore Memorial Library	Greene.
Public Library	Greenwich
Colgate University	Hamilton.
Free Library	Hornellsville.
Free Public Library	Ilion.
High School	Ilion.
Guiteau Library	Irvington.
Cornell University	Ithaca.
Cornell Library Ass'n	Ithaca.
High School	Ithaca.
Public Library	Johnstown.
Public Schools	Johnstown.
Board of Education	Leonardsville.
Board of Education	Lewiston.
Board of Education	Little Falls.
Queens Borough Library	Long Is'd City.
St. Joseph's Academy	Malone.
Public School	Mechanicsville.
Thrall Library	Middletown.
Board of Education	Mt Morris.
Public Library	Mt. Vernon.
Public Schools	Mt. Vernon.
Waterman School	Mt. Vernon.
Public Library	New Rochelle.
New Rochelle Schools	New Rochelle.
Amer. Geographical Society	N. Y. City.
Barnard College	N. Y. City.
Barnard School for Girls	N. Y. City.
Civil Service Committee	N. Y. City.
Columbia University	N. Y. City.
Comstock School	N. Y. City.
Public Library	N. Y. City.
Public Schools	N. Y. City.
Ethical Culture School	N. Y. City.
Museum of Art	N. Y. City.
N. Y. Hospital Nurses' Club	N. Y. City.
N. Y. University	N. Y. City.
N. Y. University School of Pedagogy	N. Y. City.
Normal College	N. Y. City.
Register of Records	N. Y. City.
Riverdale Library	N. Y. City.
St. Agatha School	N. Y. City.
St. Bartholomew Club	N. Y. City.
St. Francis Xavier College	N. Y. City.
Teachers' College	N. Y. City.
Trinity School	N. Y. City.
Union League Club	N. Y. City.
Union Settlement Library	N. Y. City.
University Club	N. Y. City.
Y. M. C. A.	N. Y. City.
Public Schools	Niagara Falls.
Free Library	North Java.
Board of Education	Oneonta.
Public Library	Oneonta.
State Normal School	Oneonta.
Holbrook School	Ossining.
St. Gabriel's School	Peekskill.
Public Schools	Peekskill.
High School	Perry.
Public Library	Plattsburg.
Public Schools	Port Chester.
Public Library	Port Jervis.
High School	Port Richmond.
Adriance Mem'l Library	Poughkeepsie.
Vassar College	Poughkeepsie.
St. Andrews-on-Hudson Sem.	Poughkeepsie.
Public Schools	Randolph.
Public Library	Red Hook.
Reynolds Library	Rochester.
Rochester Theol. Seminary	Rochester.
University of Rochester	Rochester.
Public Schools	Salem.
Sal. Bus. Inst.	Salamanic.
Public Library	Saugerties.
Public Library	Schenectady.
Public Library	Schuylerville.
Public Schools	Schuylerville.
Union School	Scottsville.
Rogers Mem'l Library	Southampton.
School Board	S. Glens Falls.
Public Schools	Stillwater.
High School	Stony Point.
Franklyn School	Syracuse.
High School	Syracuse.
Public Library	Syracuse.
Hadley Upper School	Tarrytown.
Public Schools	Tarrytown.
Public Schools	Ticonderoga.
High School	Troy.
Public Library	Utica.
Superintendent of Schools	Waterford.
Public Library	Watertown.
Public Schools	Windsor.
Board of Education	Worcester.
Board of Education	Yonkers.
Public Library	Yonkers.
St. Joseph's Seminary	Yonkers.

MAINE.

Bowdoin College	Brunswick.
Public Library	Brunswick.
Public Library	Calais.
State Normal School	Castine.
Normal School	Farmington.
Public Library	Gardiner.
Public Library	Kennebunk.
High School	Kittery.
Public Library	N. E. Harbor.
University of Maine	Orono.
Shaw Business College	Portland.
Sweetser School	Saco.
Thornton Academy	Saco.
Colby College	Waterville.
High School	Waterville.
Public Library	Westbrook.
Westbrook Seminary	Woodsford.
Public Library	Concord.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New H'pshire State Lib'y	Concord.
St. Paul's School	Concord.
Public Library	Dover.
Public Library	Farmington.
Chamberlain Free Library	Greenville.
High School	Hinsdale.
Public Library	Hinsdale.
Public Library	Keene.
Public Schools	Keene.
Public Library	Manchester.
High School	Milton.
Public Library	Nashua.
Gordon Nash Library	New Hampton.
High School	Portsmouth.
Public Library	Portsmouth.
Penbroke Public Library	Suncook.

VERMONT.

Public Schools	Barre.
Public Library	Brattleboro.
Fletcher Free Library	Burlington.
Public Library	Enosburg.
Whiting Free Library	Chester.
Middleburg College Lib'y	Middleburg.
Kellogg-Hubbard Library	Montpelier.
Vermont State Library	Montpelier.
Goodrich Memorial Lib'y	Newport.
Peacham Academy	Peacham.
Public Library	Poultney.
Kimball Public Library	Randolph.
High School	Rutland.
Public Schools	Springfield.
Public Library	Vergennes.
Public Schools	Woodstock.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Public Schools	Abington.
Public Library	Abington.
Public Library	Amesbury.
Public Schools	Amesbury.
Amherst College	Amherst.
Public Library	Amherst.
Public Schools	Amherst.
Public Library	Monson.
High School	Montague.
Norse Institute	Natick.
Walnut Hill School	Natick.
Public Library	New Bedford
Public Schools	New Bedford
Salem Atheneum	Salem.
Arms Library	Shelburne Falls.
Public Schools	Shrewsbury.
Public Library	Somerville.
Public Library	Southborough.
Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley.
Public Library	Springfield.
Public Library	Westboro.
Westfield Atheneum	Westfield.
Fletcher Library	Westford.
Public Library	Weston.
Lyman School	Weston.
Public Library	West Springfield
Allen School	West Newton.

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Public Library	Newburyport.
Public Library	Newton.
Waban School	Newton.
Public Library	North Adams.
School Department	Northboro.
Forbes Library	Northampton.
Northfield Seminary	Northfield.
High School	Palmer.
Young Men's Library Ass'n	Palmer.
High School	Peabody.
Berkshire Atheneum	Pittsfield.
Public Library	Plymouth.
Normal School	Salem.
Public Library	Salem.
Int'l Y. M. C. A. Train Sch.	Springfield.
Public Library	Sterling.
Public Library	Sunderland.
Wesleyan Academy	Wilbraham.
Williams College	Williamstown.
Public Library	Winthrop.
Public Library	Woburn.
Amer. Antiquarian Society	Worcester.
Clarke University	Worcester.
English High School	Worcester.
Hahneman Hospital	Worcester.
State Normal School	Worcester.
Public Library	Worcester.

Adopted by the Boards of Education for use in the Public Schools of New York and Boston.

Public Library	Watertown.
Wellesley College	Wellesley
High School	Wellesley Hills.

RHODE ISLAND.

Public School	Newport.
Redwood Library	Newport.
St. George's School	Newport.
U. S. Naval Train. Sta.	Newport.
Public Library	Pawtucket.
Brown University	Providence.
Public Library	Providence.
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R. I. State Library	Providence.
Harris Institute Library	Woonsocket.

CONNECTICUT.

Public Library	Ansonia.
High School	Bethel.
Prysser Public Library	Bloomfield.
Blackstone Mem'l Library	Brandford.
Public Library	Bridgeport.
Public Library	Cheshire.
Bigbee Free Library	Danielson.
Public Library	Greenwich.
Case Memorial Library	Hartford.
Connecticut State Library	Hartford.
High School	Hartford.
Public Library	Hartford.
Hotchkiss School	Lakeville.
Taconic School	Lakeville.
Noyes Memorial Library	Litchfield.
Public Schools	Manchester.
Phoebe Griffin Noyes Library	Lyme.
Public Library	Meriden.
High School	Meriden.
Wesleyan University	Middletown.
Eaton School	New Haven.
Lovell School	New Haven.
New Haven County Bar Asso	New Haven.
Public Library	New Haven.
Public Schools	New Haven.
Yale University	New Haven.
Public Library	New London.
Miami University	Oxford.
Library Association	Ridgefield.
Hotchkiss Library	Sharon.
Plumb Library	Shelton.
Enfield Public Library	Thompsonville.
Public Library	Wallingford.
Public Schools	Waterbury.
Public Library	Waterbury.
Webster School	Waterbury.
Library Association	Watertown.
Normal School	Willimantic.

NEW JERSEY.

Public Library	Atlantic City.
Public Library	Cranford.
State Normal School	Castleton.
College of St. Elizabeth	Convent Station.
Public Library	Dover.
Public Schools	East Orange.
Lakewood School	Lakewood.
Lawrenceville School	Lawrenceville.
Drew Theological Seminary	Madison.
Public Library	Madison.
Morris Academy	Morristown.
Morristown Lib. & Lyceum	Morristown.
Newark Academy	Newark.
Public Library	Newark.
Free Public Library	New Brunswick.
Sage Library	New Brunswick.
Public Schools	North Paterson.
Public Library	Paterson.
Public Library	Plainfield.
Public Schools	Plainfield.
Princeton Library	Princeton.
Princeton University Library	Princeton.
Public Schools	Princeton.
High School	South Orange.
Free Public Library	Trenton.
N. J. School for Deaf	Trenton.
N. J. State Library	Trenton.
State Normal School	Trenton.
High School	Vineland.
Jarvie Memorial Library	Wharton.
Public School	Wharton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carnegie Library	Allegheny.
Western Theo. Seminary	Allegheny.
Allegheny Theo. Seminary	Allegheny.
Public Schools	Allegheny.
Allegheny High School	Allegheny.
Western Univ. of Penna.	Allegheny.
Mechanics' Library	Allegheny
Blairsville College	Blairsville.
Blairsville Free Library	Blairsville.
Public Library	Bloomsburg.
Carnegie Library	Braddock.
Carnegie Free Library	Braddock.
Bradford Library	Bradford.
Public Schools	Brookville.
State Normal School	California.
Public Library	Canton.
Clarion Normal School	Clarion.
Crozer Theol. Seminary	Chester.
Carnegie Library	Connellsville.
Carnegie Library	Duquesne.
Public Schools	Dravosburg.
Public Library	Easton.
State Normal School	Edinboro.
Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades	Elwyn.
Public Library	Erie.
Public Library	Emperium.
Public Schools	Flemington.
Friends' Library	Germantown.
Grove City College	Grove City.
Penna. State Library	Harrisburg.
Public Schools	Harrisburg.
Carnegie Library	Homestead.
Kiskiminitas Prep. School	Kiskiminitas.
Wick Barre School	Kittanning.
Fouike & Long Institute	Langhorne.
Public Schools	Langhorne.
Public Library	Lock Haven.
Public Schools	Malvern.
Public Schools	Maynesburg.
Memorial Library	Mauch Chunk.
High School	McKeesport.
Carnegie Free Library	McKeesport.
Allegheny College	Meadville.
Commercial College	Meadville.
Theological Seminary	Meadville.
Public Library	Meadville.
State Normal School	Millersville
Mount Pleasant Instt.	Mt. Pleasant.
Albright College	Myerstown.
High School	New Castle.
Public Schools	New Kensington
Public Schools	North Braddock
Public Schools	Oil City.
St. Charles Seminary	Overbrook.
Public Schools	Pittsburg.
Lincoln Av. School	Pittsburg.
Larcner Av. School	Pittsburg.
Lexington School	Pittsburg.
Carnegie Free Library	E. E. Pittsburg
E. Liberty Y. M. C. A.	Pittsburg.
E. Liberty Academy	Pittsburg.
Shady Side Academy	Pittsburg.
Inst. for Deaf & Dumb	Pittsburg. (Edgewood Park.)
Riter Conley Tech. Soc.	Pittsburg.
Apprentice's Library	Philadelphia.
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Drexel Institute	Philadelphia.
Free Library	Philadelphia.
Jefferson Med. College Libry	Philadelphia.
Mercantile Library	Philadelphia.
Phila. Commercial Museum	Philadelphia.
State Institute	Polk.
Young Township Schools	Punxutawney.
Public Schools	Rankin.
Public Library	Reading.
Public Schools	Reynoldsville.
Public Schools	Rockland.
Susquehanna University	Selins Grove.
Public Library	Sewickley.
Carnegie Library	Sharon.
St. Joseph Parochial School	Sharpsburg.
Public Schools	South Sharon.
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore.
Cumberland Valley State Normal School	Shippensburg.
Slippery Rock State Normal School	Slippery Rock.
High School	Tarentum.
Tronesta School Board	Tronesta.
Public Schools	Uniontown.
Public Library	Warren.
High School	Waynesburg.
State Normal School	West Chester.
Public Library	West Chester.
State Normal School	Westfield.
Osterhout Free Library	Wilkesbarre.
Wash. & Jeff. College	Washington.
Wash. & Jeff. Academy	Washington.
Washington Seminary	Washington.
Public Schools	W. Homestead.

MARYLAND.

Enoch Pratt Free Library	Baltimore.
Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore.
Lutheran Deaconess Training School	Baltimore.
Peabody Institute	Baltimore.
Academy of the Visitation	Frederick.
Free Library	Hagerstown.
Memorial Hall Library	Andover.
Theological Seminary	Andover.
Robbins Library	Arlington.
Public Schools	Athol.
Lasell Seminary	Auburndale.
Public Library	Barre.
High School	Belmont.
Agassiz Grammar School	Boston.
Amer. Acad. of Arts & Sci.	Boston.
Boston Athenaeum	Boston.
Congregational Library	Boston.
Mass. State Library	Boston.
Middlesex Law Library	Boston.
Middlesex Law Library Assn	Boston.
New England Conservatory of Music	Boston.
Public Library	Boston.
Simmon's College	Boston.
Public Schools	Bridgewater.
State Normal School	Bridgewater.
Public Library	Brockton.
Gilman School	Cambridge.
Harvard University	Cambridge.
Harvard Divinity School	Cambridge.
Harvard Law School	Cambridge.
Public Library	Cambridge.
Public Library	Canton.
Public Library	Chelsea.

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SIXTEEN PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUBWAY AND MANHATTAN.

The people of New York like their Subway very much. It grows in their favor, and their use of it will rapidly increase, we think, up to the limit of its capacity. Now that the mechanism, including the human part of it, has become as it were lubricated by wont and practice, the service is speedy and subject to few delays. New Yorkers have never had so comfortable and expeditious a way of getting about town. The scare about impure air was quickly over. Prof. CHANDLER'S pamphlet put an end to it, although the users of the Subway had already on the evidence of their own senses become reassured. It may not be the air of the mountain-tops, but they felt that it was good enough to sustain life in comfort and safety during the short time they spend in the tunnel daily. The city wants more tunnels—as soon as they can be built. There will be many more.

Is it not, therefore, exceedingly probable that at no very remote day the elevated railroads of the Manhattan Company, having survived their usefulness, will be removed from the streets? The mere suggestion, we suppose, will be enough to make Wall Street gasp. What, surrender a perpetual franchise in the streets of New York! Wipe out of existence the right of way and property of a railroad upon whose millions of stock the Interborough has recently guaranteed and is paying 7 per cent. dividends! It sounds preposterous, of course. How could the idea have originated outside of Bloomingdale?

Nevertheless, we think the elevated railroads will come down. Some day the Interborough will want to take them down—for its own advantage and the city's. Years ago THE TIMES said that no more elevated railroad structures could be permitted in the streets. No more have been permitted. Years ago, too, THE TIMES predicted the ultimate removal of the existing structures. The time has come to talk of the removal as an actuality. We suggest that a beginning be made with the elevated road in Sixth Avenue.

Looking at the problem of the city's streets in a large, free, aesthetic way, and putting entirely out of mind perpetual franchises, guaranteed 7 per cent. dividends, and all that sort of thing, the advantage of clearing away the Sixth Avenue elevated road must be evident to any open mind. The elevated roads are admittedly a necessary evil, a tolerated nuisance. Were Sixth Avenue cleared the city would at once be richer by a new, attractive, and most serviceable thoroughfare that is now less than half its own. Well paved with asphalt from the Park to Carmine Street, the Avenue would at once serve to relieve Fifth Avenue of its congestion of traffic. The shopkeepers would welcome the change, of course, since it would make their stores easily accessible to an immense carriage trade. Many carriage owners now decline to use streets and avenues traversed by the elevated roads. The shopping district in Sixth Avenue would come to be a duplicate of St. James's Street in London. With carriages and the street surface railroads bringing their tens of thousands, and the Subway with stations corresponding to the present elevated road stations contributing its countless multitudes, the avenue would become one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city.

The consent of the Manhattan stockholders is a prerequisite, of course, and the Interborough would require compensation. The city will be in a position to satisfy both interests. When a Subway shall have been constructed under Sixth Avenue the city can say to the Interborough: The privilege of operating this Subway will be offered to you on exceedingly favorable terms, on condition that you yourself consent and procure the consent of the stockholders of the Manhattan Company to the removal of the elevated structure. Unless conditions not now foreseen and grievously disappointing shall arise in the operation of the city's subway system, the Interborough would find its own interest in assenting to the proposal. Why should it operate two railroads, immediately parallel and contiguous, when one can be made to carry all the traffic tributary to that route? We are here leaving out of consideration Mr. MCADOO'S proposed Sixth Avenue Subway, for the New Jersey Company has offered to construct that at such a depth that it will not interfere with any future plans of the Rapid Transit Commission. Of course, however, there will be but one subway underneath Sixth Avenue, and we suppose Mr. MCADOO'S tunnel company would be content with a traffic connection. If experience shall demonstrate the possibility of accommodating the whole Sixth Avenue traffic by one subsurface road, the Interborough would have no financial or other motive in maintaining and operating the elevated structure at a heavy cost and loss. The city will be in a position to offer favorable terms, since the removal of the Manhattan structure would cause an immediate advance in Sixth Avenue real estate subject to assessment for purposes of taxation. Property on side streets for at least half an avenue block each way would also be favorably affected. Sooner or later there will be a Subway under Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square, the Sixth Avenue Subway will be built, and there will be also a Subway under Seventh Avenue. The prolongation of one or more of these routes down town on the west side would permit the removal of the entire elevated structure pertaining to the Sixth Avenue line as far south as Rector Street.

Sixth Avenue will do for a beginning. Ultimately the Ninth, Third, and Second Avenue lines with their appurtenances will doubtless disappear. The streets of New York, together with the light, air, and access which are the ancient rights of abutting property owners, will be reclaimed for business and residence uses. The dignity of the long avenues will be reasserted, and the affront put upon them by an imperative public need years ago will be removed. The kindly light of heaven will descend upon miles of darkened pavement, and the grateful eye will see once more the fine lines of our longest and broadest public ways. The comeliness of the city will be enhanced, the pleasure and convenience of its people promoted, when the last elevated railroad pillar shall have been razed. We feel confident, too, that ways will be found to convince the gentlemen of the Manhattan and Interborough Companies that they too will be better off. We admit that the legal and financial problem involved is a big one. That is one reason why the matter is so interesting.

THE VOICE OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

The existence of "unjust conditions" due to the tariff and affecting injuriously the "condition of manufactures" is practically admitted by the resolution of the Union League Club adopted on Thursday evening. If there was any doubt of the existence of such conditions the League is the last organization to "earnestly request Congress to investigate the question."

The Union League Club is on the whole the strongest, the most loyal, and the most influential Republican association in the East. Its 1,800 members include probably the largest number anywhere to be found of the solid, conservative, energetic business men who are thoroughly interested in the policies of the party and well acquainted with the effect of those policies on the prosperity of the country. In that sense they are representative in a peculiar degree. They have never before allowed themselves to manifest the least discontent with the tariff, or even to admit that it is not the most nearly complete and perfect fiscal system that could be adopted. If they have felt any suspicion to this effect, they have refrained from expressing it, possibly because they were more afraid of the consequences of encouraging the Democratic Party than they were of any ill-results from the tariff. Now they are ready to urge that the matter be taken up, and they thereby admit in the plainest manner that something should be done, and that it should be done by their own party. It is a fair inference that this is due also to their habitual distrust of the opposition party, and that they see, despite the recent striking victory for the Republicans, that refusal to act in the matter may easily be followed by such a revulsion as occurred in 1874 and in 1892.

Why, however, do they take this particular moment to declare themselves? The opening days of the last session of a dying Congress are not usually selected as the time to propose radical legislation or even investigation looking toward such legislation. Clearly it has occurred to the active minds in the Union League Club that the state of the trade of the country and the state of the public mind in regard to the tariff demand at least preparation for action. It may also well be that this fact has been suggested to them, and that they have reason to think that their frank and novel expression will be of service to the President in the work he has before him. Certainly nothing would more directly and strongly aid Mr. ROOSEVELT in his efforts to secure some treatment of the tariff that shall remedy "unjust conditions" and improve "the condition of manufactures" than the resolution of the Union League Club. It rallies to his support the strongest Republican organization of its kind in the Union.

TO SUPPRESS CORRUPTION.

President ROOSEVELT spoke briefly but with emphasis in regard to the question of corruption in National elections. He recommends to Congress the passage of a law that "should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector."

Penalties for direct bribery at elections are usually valueless. They are prescribed in every State in the Union, and no man can vote for Congressmen or Electors of the United States except under the operation of those State laws. The advantage of a Federal law would lie chiefly in the chance that it might be more rigidly enforced than a State law. But even if it were, there are radical practical difficulties in getting evidence where both parties to the offense, who are necessarily almost the only witnesses to the crime, are themselves criminal and excused from testimony that would disclose their criminality. If bribery is to be suppressed by law, it is most likely to be reached indirectly, that is, by subjecting the bribe giver to very strict supervision, and visiting upon him the consequences of his crime.

The President realizes this, apparently, from the recommendation he makes that there should be provision "for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees." Obviously, if such a law had been in force during the last campaign, there would have been no such excitement as existed in regard to the functions of Mr. CORTELYOU as Chairman of the National Committee, and it is a fair inference that Mr. ROOSEVELT does not consider a situation in which the word of the Chairman was the only evidence accessible as to the sources or conditions of subscription as satisfactory. Complete publicity as to contributions and expenditures would be a great safeguard against corruption. It would still be desirable to go a step further and define the expenditures to be permitted by law and the penalties for unlawful expenditures. In England an offense of this sort is followed by the invalidation of the election and the refusal of the seat to the candidate. But in England there is only one sort of elective office in the National Government, that of member of the House of Commons. The same rule would apply to our members of Congress, but would be surrounded with many practical difficulties with reference to the President. But publicity would do much. Naturally, President ROOSEVELT having proposed a measure of this sort will use his influence to the utmost to secure its adoption. His success may be taken as a measure of that influence. He can hardly afford failure.

PROTECTION AND EXPORTS.

The fact that the exports of manufactures from this country during the calendar year 1904 will exceed those of any previous year and are likely to pass the $500,000,000 line will be hailed with joy by the "stand-patters" as conclusive evidence that a protective tariff does not restrict the development of our export trade in manufactures. This may be true, but when all the facts are considered it will be seen that this is a dangerous argument and one which is likely to be employed to the confusion of those who use it. The crucial question is: By what percentage do foreign consumers of our manufactured products have an advantage over our own people? It needs no argument to show that at the prices we are required to pay foreign consumers would use very few articles of American manufacture. In manufactures of iron and steel, for example, American products compete directly with those of Europe. Those who know the average range of prices in the English, Belgian, and German markets for like products know very well that our trade in markets which can be as well supplied from Great Britain or the Continent is secured by material concessions from the prices charged here for the same goods. The large volume of our manufactured exports this year is due to the fact that owing to the restricted consumption in this country we have had a surplus for export, and to sustain domestic prices our manufacturers have met foreign competition, and been well content to do so.

There may be conditions incident to the operation of a high protective tariff which favor a large export of manufactures; but that such conditions are in any sense advantageous to the people of this country does not appear, especially when it is remembered that the object of such exportation is to diminish a surplus which would inevitably tend to the lowering of domestic prices. The most significant fact is that the exports, though yielding a much lower percentage of profit than sales made at home, are not known or believed to be made at a loss to the manufacturers. Indeed these are very eager to secure such orders, which warrants the belief that the tariff is much less necessary to their well-being than they would be glad to have the public think.

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

We think we may say that each number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW is worth several times more than it costs judged by comparison with like publications in different forms. We may therefore be pardoned for calling attention to the number published this morning, since its forty-eight pages contain, in addition to the ample provision of current matter for the week, a very large amount of special matter adapted to the season.

It is eminently the time for the purchase of books as presents, and in the choice of them there is ample scope and verge enough for every taste and all sorts of interest and curiosity. THE SATURDAY REVIEW submits a brief but informing and impartial notice of each of the hundred books which appear to its reviewers particularly suitable for gifts. The giver, or receiver, who cannot find in this list what will answer his demand must be difficult indeed to please. But in addition to this carefully prepared list, there are the usual notices of the week, which happen to be extraordinarily rich in good things. And, outside what the writers for THE REVIEW OF BOOKS have to submit to its readers, we may say that not less interesting will be found the announcements of the publishers, of which there is the usual variety and number, always great at this season, and, we believe, nowhere quite so great as in the columns of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS.

CLOSED SHOP AGREEMENTS.

The decision handed down a few days ago by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court does labor an invaluable service in deciding against the legality of contracts between employers and unions establishing the closed shop. A firm of clothing manufacturers in this city entered into a contract with a local of the United Garment Workers of America by which the firm was prohibited from employing labor not in the membership of the union, as well as from employing even union men not provided with cards signed by the business agent of the local. This was the ultimate form of the closed shop, for which all labor leaders are striving. The Appellate Division holds that such a contract is void, as contrary to public policy. This decision rests upon considerations of law and equity so sound that to take the matter to the Court of Appeals would be a waste of time and money. It is an interesting fact that the decision of the Appellate Division was handed down just in time to give added force and effect to the work undertaken in the East by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance in its propaganda for the open shop.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Speaking at the banquet of the Union College alumni, President RAYMOND defended college athletics, and apparently college athletics as they are, on the peculiar ground that the idea of the students participating in them is to "do something" for the institution with which they are connected. That is, of course, a view of the subject entirely permissible, but the assumption it seems to involve—that the something done by athletics for the colleges is necessarily and always, or even usually, admirable and desirable from the standpoint of educators and those seeking education—simply begs all the questions that have been raised by the critics of collegiate sports and games. Nobody objects to athletics, in colleges or out of them, in so far as they make for healthful physical development of the student body; it is only when they become an end instead of a means, when they interfere with the distinctive work of colleges, which is that of training the mind and storing it with knowledge, when they attain an importance out of all proportion to their value and are tainted with the twin evils of professionalism and commercialism, that they become the target of doubt or condemnation. It is only too well known that athletics "do something" for colleges; if they did not they would have been ignored by everybody to whom they were not of direct and personal interest. The belief, now widely held, that in their present forms and conducted under present methods they often do something distinctly bad is what has started the discussion of their merits and demerits. And it might well be asked if it is, consciously and to any great extent, the idea of the college athletes to do something for their colleges—if their idea is not usually and very largely to win for themselves the joys of victory over ambitious rivals, and to gain a sort of individual fame that at best is only innocent and has no easily measurable value in the higher contentions of modern life. The part of the college in that fame is only incidental, and it can be harmful in some ways as well as advantageous in others. That championships attract students to colleges cannot be denied; it can be denied, however, and is—not necessarily with truth—that the attraction is one which a college should loudly advertise, and that the students thus attracted are of the quality most desirable—by a college.

—Another New Yorker, with an inexplicable disregard for the fact that he must share the reputation of his city, and therefore suffers when it is falsely, unfairly, or even unnecessarily accused of any fault or vice, has sent us a letter proclaiming that bad manners characterize the inhabitants of the city. As if it were a great piece of news, he announces that politeness saves time instead of wasting it and is "the best social and business lubricant in the world," and he exhorts New York to "pause in its buffalolike career and consider the matter." Which is very, very trying to the patience. New York knows perfectly well the value of politeness, but it also knows that politeness, or courtesy, to use a bigger and better word, is a systematic practice of the ordinary virtues—kindness, consideration, generosity, and the like—not the slavish adherence to certain rules without regard to circumstances. Actual crimes apart—and criminality always involves evil intention—hardly an act can be mentioned that is intrinsically and always discourteous. To take an extreme case, the most chivalrous of men might be much more than justified in striking a woman a stunning blow in the face if he were attempting to rescue her from drowning and her frantic clasp threatened death to both. For a similar reason most of the adverse talk about the urgent advice to "step lively," tirelessly reiterated by the conductors of the various car lines, is utter nonsense. To get New Yorkers down town in the morning and up town in the evening is an enormous task, of almost desperate difficulty, and its performance would be impossible if every effort were not made to reduce as much as possible each large and small cause of delay. The reminders to "step lively," are needed, and in their effect there is profit for every one of us. The phrase is curt, imperious, and to some irritating, but at least half the time the hard-driven men who use it add a "please," for which they never get from the critics of New York manners the large credit it deserves, and the patience with which they endure all day long annoyances that in twenty minutes wear deeply into so many tempers is nothing less than marvelous. In the same way most of the charges against the manners of New York could be refuted. We are no better than our neighbors, but most certainly we are no worse, and for every habit in which we differ from them we have a reasonable and sufficient explanation.

—President ROOSEVELT, newly aroused to the evils of using postal powers for political purposes, has a noble opportunity to persuade the Congressmen endangered by the banded letter carriers that the latter are only following the lessons taught by the Congressmen, and that the thing to do is to put the Post Office where it always belonged—entirely out of the political field. They expect too much when they expect the postal "machine" to work only one way, and that their way. It is inevitable that the man who gets and retains his job through politics will try by politics to better it.

The Tragedies of the Stage.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Old Friend—Is your part very difficult to play?"

Barnstormer—Well, rather! I'm living on one meal a day and playing the role of a man with the gout.

HULL'S CITY INDUSTRIES PAY.

American Consul Says Telephones, Gas, and Other Things Are Cheaper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Walter C. Hamm, American Consul at Hull, England, reports profitable results from municipal control of public utilities.

"The construction of a municipal telephone system in Hull," he says, "has brought about a speedy reduction in rates. At a recent meeting of the Corporation Telephone Committee it was announced that the charge for unlimited service over an exclusive line would be £5 ($24.33) per annum to private houses and £6 6s. ($30.65) to business premises.

"This reduction has been followed by a large increase in the number of subscribers. The National Telephone Company has been compelled to reduce its rates for unlimited service, so far as regards private houses, from £10 ($48.66) to half that amount.

"A recent report of the Controller of Accounts of the Hull corporation throws some light on the position of other corporation enterprises and the success attending their municipalization. In the Gas Department the profit shown on the year was $15,880, from which there is to be deducted interest on the debit balance and the sinking-fund installment, leaving a net credit balance on the revenue account of $2,637.

"The working profit of the waterworks was $149,893; deducting $12,052, city fund annuity; $57,449, interest on loans, and $8,622, sinking-fund installments, leaves the net profit $71,162. The revenue account of the electric lighting shows a working profit of $88,696, from which there are to be deductions for interest on loans, sinking fund, and meter installments, leaving the net profit $7,976.

"The working profit on account of the street cars for the year was $185,238, from which $48,829 is to be deducted for interest on loans and $45,700 for sinking-fund installments, and $37,400 to be transferred to the reserve fund, making the credit balance for this year $57,500.

"In each instance, then, with the exception of the crematory and the baths, the municipalization of public utilities in Hull has resulted in a profit to the City Treasury. The profit, it is true, is small; but it must be remembered that the charges for these public services are extremely low.

"A ride on the street cars in any direction to the end of the line costs only 2 cents; an exclusive telephone service in a private house costs less than $25 a year, and in a business office about $30 a year. Gas is sold at 48 cents per thousand feet and electricity at 9 cents per unit.

"The object is not so much to make a profit for the city out of these utilities as to furnish the public with the best service at the lowest possible price. Viewed in this light, municipalization in Hull can be pronounced a success."

Natural Law and Artificial Persons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your to-day's very able editorial entitled "How It Would Work," and discussing the President's recommendation that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be given power to fix freight rates, you say that the pervading vice of the plan is "that he proposes to substitute the artificial law of the statute book for the natural law of the business world." Is it not rather more strictly true that the artificial law has already been substituted for the natural? As you well say, "In such difficulties statesmen involve themselves when they attempt to relieve nature of tasks she obligingly consented to perform for us."

The natural law of the business world has already been in great measure abrogated by the substitution of artificial for natural persons in the transaction of business. Corporations, born of the statute book, are not only transacting the business of natural persons, that is, legitimately private business, but are also carrying on, as if private, enterprises in their nature public, or social, and not subject to the law of natural competition, which should obtain in private business. There is, indeed, no right way of doing wrong.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Dec. 8, 1904.

A Request for Information.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the History of Public Education in the City of New York, which I am preparing for the Board of Education, I am very desirous of securing information regarding certain of the earlier Presidents of the New York Board of Education, namely: Thomas Jeremiah, 1843; Gerardus Clark, 1844; Isaac A. Johnson, 1845, and Richard Warren, 1859. In the hope that some of your readers will put me in the way of getting the information I am seeking, I request the favor of the publication of this letter in your valued columns at your early convenience.

A. EMERSON PALMER,
Secretary Board of Education.

New York, Dec. 8, 1904.

He Shut the Fire In.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A bright Pelham lad was given a dime the other day by a visitor to whom he had been exhibited as the pride of the household. The youngster promptly lost the coin under the bed in his room, and in searching for it with a lighted candle set fire to the bedding. He found the dime and went downstairs without saying a word about the conflagration. A few minutes later the head of the house sniffed suspiciously. "I smell smoke," he remarked. "Something's burning." "It's my room," admitted the youthful prodigy, "but," he added reassuringly, with a flash of the brightness in which the family took so much pride, "the fire can't get out. I closed the door tight." The Fire Department arrived in time to save the house.

The Town Stood the Loss.

From The Chicago Tribune.

While the engine was taking water the passenger with the imposing watchchain and eyeglass strolled out on the platform and looked with interest about him.

"By Jove!" he said to the solitary native who was sitting on a flour barrel, "this village looks just exactly as it did twenty years ago, when I moved away from here. I don't believe it has changed a particle in all that time."

"I reckon not, Mister," said the solitary native, biting off a chew of tobacco. "Your goin' away don't seem to have made much difference in the old town."

Queen Margherita's New Car.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Nov. 25.—Queen Margherita has had a most magnificent railway carriage constructed for herself, which has aroused great curiosity among her son's subjects, who, it must be confessed, are not accustomed to royal luxury. The King is most simple in all his ways and appointments; his carriages and horses, although of the best, are always of the least conspicuous description, and the same may be said of his motors, clothes, private apartments, &c., and the Queen, of course, follows suit.

Disquieting Suspicion.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you enjoy your wife's teas and receptions?"

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox, "to be candid, I do not. I can't help harboring a suspicion that if I didn't happen to be her husband Mrs. Cumrox wouldn't consider me of sufficient social consequence to be invited."

Impossible Ambidexterity.

From The Chicago News.

Speaker—I defy any one in this audience to mention a single action that I can perform with my right hand that I cannot do equally well with my left.

Voice from the Gallery—Put yer left hand in yer right hand trousers pocket!

LAST OF THE COMPARATIVE.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor to Preside at the Final Tea.

This afternoon the last "5 o'clock tea" will be held at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, when Mrs. John Jacob Astor and other ladies will preside at the tables. To-morrow afternoon will see the end of an exhibition of native and foreign tonal landscapes and figure paintings which will be difficult to duplicate in future, even with the powers of persuasion shown by the committee of the Society of Art Collectors. The cause of charity is potent, and the Eye and Ear Dispensary is a most worthy charity, but a good many collectors—perhaps more especially their housewives—are not easily induced to denude the walls of their drawing and dining rooms for a month at the call of the zealous promoters of a charity.

It is a pity that the approaching exhibition of the National Academy of Design should bar another week of the Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Art. Only during the past fortnight has New York seemed to awake to the beauty and importance of this show. The fact that it must close so soon emphasizes the lack in New York of large fireproof galleries in places easy of access, where valuable works of art can be shown for a round term of weeks. The galleries in the Fine Arts are very well so far as they go, but during the season they are constantly in demand, and because the Academy has no galleries of its own, there is just so much less of the season when the Fine Arts building can be had for other organizations. It would have been highly interesting if this Comparative could have been followed by another Comparative in which foreign and American figure work would have had a larger share. There are Italian, Spanish, German, and British artists little known on this side whose works would form a very instructive parallel with those of Americans. It is too soon to learn how successful the Comparative has been financially, but the signs are that the Eye and Ear Dispensary will receive a substantial sum to carry on its good work.

GIFTS TO BRYN MAWR.

Valuable Mineralogical Collection Presented by Mrs. C. S. Eldredge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Charles Stillwell Eldredge of Radnor, Penn., has presented to the geological department of Bryn Mawr College the valuable mineralogical collection brought together by her father, the late Theodore T. Rand. At the time of his death in April, 1900, Mr. Rand had been for thirty-one years Treasurer of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The collection, which numbers over 20,000 specimens, is unusually complete. It is representative of all parts of the United States and of other quarters of the world.

A welcome gift to the college is August Gerber's replica in gilded bronze of the Lemnian Athena in Dresden, which was in the German exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The head is reproduced from the beautiful bronze at Bologna, now recognized as belonging to the Dresden figure.

Mr. Knight's Plea for the Canteen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Gerald H. Knight's letter which was printed in the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the most forcible arguments I have ever read against the abolishment of the canteen, and one which should appeal to every one outside of the fanatical religious people who have done incalculable harm by their well-meaning lunacy.

Mr. Knight, if one may judge from his letter, to my mind is a typical American soldier, the grandest, bravest, and most intelligent warrior of the day, of whom we might justly be proud. Speaking as a soldier, he is competent to give us an idea of the true condition of affairs in relation to the army canteen, and most assuredly is he better qualified in this respect than those good, meddlesome ladies (God bless them!) who are necessarily ignorant of the cause they are championing.

If their zealous efforts were directed to the betterment of the needy poor, if they would but imitate the example of Miss Helen Gould and the many other noble women who have done wonders to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, how much better this old world would be!

J. P. BENNETT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1904.

Why Pick on the Scissors Grinder?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the two letters from "Ninety-second Street" and "J. F. B." in relation to the noises in the streets. I would like to ask these two letter writers why they pick out the poor scissors grinder and the cast-off clothing man, when the rich can ride in autos and blow their very annoying horns any time of the day or night that they see fit to do.

RED HOOK.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

A Relic of Beethoven.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—An interesting Beethoven relic was put up for auction to-day in the shape of an inscription copied by Beethoven himself from Champollion's "Egyptian Pictures," the original of which is stated to have been in a temple erected to the Goddess Neith. It runs as follows: "I am everything that exists. I am everything that is, that was, and that will be. No mortal has lifted my veil. He is only of himself, and to him alone everything owes its being." Beethoven liked the inscription, because, he said, it corresponded with his own views on religion. For that reason he had it always before him on his study table.

Sure He Would Whistle.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She, with an arm around his neck—It makes you happy to know that I am pleased, doesn't it, dear?

He—Why, yes.

"And you are happy when you whistle, aren't you, dear?"

"Why, of course."

"Well, love, I know you are going to whistle when you see this millinery bill."

OVER AND ABOVE.

I know a stately woodland avenue,
With green grass carpeted, that winds its course
'Neath arching elms and white-limbed sycamores
Through mile on mile of ever-shifting view.

Close by its side a mighty river flows,
Ship-studded, seaward, mirroring the day's
Swift-changing light, the clouds, the hills that raise
Their chiseled ramparts where the sunset glows.

And aye that walk, now wide, now pressed by crags,
Or thickets where the red-leaved ivies creep,
Lies brooding in a mystic peace, more deep
Because the chirping cricket choir ne'er flags.

Rills plash below and thrushes sing above.
So much and more by nature. Yet untold
Remains this Eden's chiefest charm: Behold,
Among its trees a lissom shape—my love!

EDWIN BJORKMAN.

McADOO IN A QUANDARY.

May Reduce an Inspector to Make Place for Cross.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, if he follows out an opinion transmitted to him by Corporation Counsel Delany, may reduce one of the Police Inspectors appointed by Police Commissioner Greene shortly after Police Inspecotor Adam A. Cross was dismissed from the department. This reduction, according to the opinion, may be made provided the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refuse Mr. McAdoo the seventeenth Inspector.

According to the opinion, the Police Commissioner must find out the name of the Captain promoted to Cross's vacancy and reduce him to his former rank of Captain. Mr. McAdoo says if he cannot learn positively the name of the man apointed to Cross's place he will send the facts to Mr. Delany and let him decide the question.

Another way in which Mr. McAdoo may provide for Inspector Cross is to retire an Inspector who is over sixty years old and not a civil war veteran. The only Inspector coming under this head is Inspector Nicholas Brooks.

"And you may make it just as positive as you can," said Mr. McAdoo, "that I won't retire, and have not the slightest intention of even considering the retirement of, Inspector Brooks."

An innovation which the Commissioner intends to introduce into the department soon is that of pistol practice, which will be held in the various armories throughout the city. The details have not yet been completed. Every policeman will be required to appear at the armory every three months and fire fifty shots.

TO RAISE FUND FOR JAPANESE.

Thousands Destitute as the Result of War with Russia.

The movement to raise a fund for the relief of destitution in Japan caused by the war with Russia will be launched to-morrow when an appeal to the children will be read in the Sunday schools throughout the country. This will be followed by a general appeal to the people of the United States. The appeal to the children is in part as follows:

"Very recent and urgent appeals from Japan, addressed to Bishop Harris, Methodist Episcopal Bishop for Japan and Korea, and to other missionaries temporarily sojourning in the United States, represent a painful destitution as existing in that country among the widows and orphan children of soldiers killed in the war.

"In the single Japanese town Sendai nearly 2,000 families have been plunged into sorrow and need of the actual necessaries of life by the death of fathers, brothers, and sons during the past few months. Every charitable agency in Japan has exerted itself to the utmost; still the situation is daily becoming more acute. Unless outside help is promptly rendered there must be sore distress during the coming Winter."

The appeal is signed by Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop M. C. Harris of Japan and Korea, the Rev. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn; Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of the Theological Seminary, New York; Francis E. Clark, President of the Society for Christian Endeavor; Arthur T. Pierson, editor of The Missionary Review; the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and many others.

The special committee in Japan selected to distribute the relief fund includes Bishop M. C. Harris, who is now on his way to Japan. The committee in charge of the movement in this country has offices at 160 Fifth Avenue.

ACT ON McLAUGHLIN'S DEATH.

Senator McCarren's Tribute — Special Police Arrangements for Funeral To-day

Called together for the purpose by Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the new leader, the members of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, met last night in the Thomas Jefferson Building to take action upon the death of Hugh McLaughlin, for forty years the leader of the party in Brooklyn.

Col. James D. Bell presided at the meeting and the principal speaker was Senator McCarren. He told of Mr. McLaughlin's rise to leadership and spoke of the qualities and characteristics which had for so long made him a force and a factor in the political life of the community.

Luke D. Stapleton and Justice John J. Walsh also spoke. At the conclusion of the speechmaking a resolution expressing the sorrow of the committee at the death of the veteran leader was adopted.

The Emerald Society, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, and Veteran Firemen's Association, with which Mr. McLaughlin was connected, also met and took action upon his death last night. All of these societies, as well as the General Committee will attend the funeral this morning.

Special police arrangements were made yesterday afternoon for handling the big crowd expected to attend the funeral, which is to be held in the Pro-Cathedral in Jay Street, Brooklyn.

The funeral oration will be delivered by the Rev. Peter Donohue, pastor of the church, who will be assisted in the mass by the Rev. John C. York of Huntington, L. I., as Deacon, and the Rev. William H. Farrell as sub-Deacon. Bishop McDonnell is Rome, but Vicar General McNamara will be present. The body will be taken to Holy Cross Cemetery for burial.

MRS. BOOTH AND CHRISTMAS.

Tells an Audience of Women About the Families of Criminals.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, yesterday morning, told the members of the Universalist Women's Alliance of the Metropolitan District the history of her holiday mail. It is filled with letters from her "boys," the men in the prisons throughout the country asking the "Little Mother," as they call her, to look out for their families during the holiday season. One officer is employed in New York for this work, and Mrs. Booth gave a history of some of the pitiful cases he finds. He tried without success to interest three little girls whom he found one day this week alone in a miserable room in a top floor tenement with stories of Santa Claus and Christmas.

"There will be a Christmas for them this year," said Mrs. Booth, "and each of the little girls shall have a doll. There will be a turkey and fuel, for food is useless if there is no fire to cook it."

Another story told was of a criminal of twenty years' standing, who, since his release from jail a year ago, has been earning an honest living. His family had not had a good meal for several weeks, the last 3 cents in the house having been spent for tea the day before the officer arrived. Tea gave the most comfort for the money, and they "made it good and strong and filled up on it," because they did not know when there would be money for more. The two weeks' old baby of that mother had just been buried with money raised by the little children of the neighborhood.

Many women wept during the talk.

At the close of the meeting there was an impromptu donation, and Mrs. Booth took away with her a double handful of silver and bills of various denominations.

MILES WILL HEAD STAFF.

Gov.-Elect Douglas of Massachusetts Announces His Choice.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Gov.-elect William L. Douglas to-day announced a partial list of those who will serve upon his staff next year. Mr. Douglas announced that Gen. Nelson A. Miles would be at the head of his staff, but did not specify what position Gen. Miles would fill. It is understood that it will be Adjutant General or possibly Inspector General.

As Judge Advocate General he appointed Charles W. Bartlett, Boston; as Surgeon General, Dr. William H. Devine, Boston, and as Commissary General, Major William Stopford, Beverly.

FINDS JACK ASHORE A HAUGHTY BOARDER

Manager of Mission Enterprise Quits When Demands Pile Up.

"KAFFEEKLATSCH" AND A CHEF

Down Quilts, Too, Wanted—All on a Basis of $5 a Week Promised, but Not Forthcoming.

After seven years of trying to make life easier for the sailor man ashore, one year being spent as manager of the sailor's boarding house conducted under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at 52 Market Street, Frank Hughes, known to all tars in this port, has resigned. After Tuesday next Mr. Hughes will seek other fields of endeavor.

After his long experience—for he served before the mast before he began his work of ameliorating the sailor's condition on land—Mr. Hughes does not hesitate to say that the "jolly Jack Tar" is a myth who exists only in the imagination of the novelist. Any one who does not believe that, he says, is at liberty to take his job after next week and have the painful fact borne home to him.

When the Protestant Episcopal Mission decided that the ordinary sailors' boarding house was not surrounded by proper influences it started the place on Market Street and put Mr. Hughes in charge. It was not a money-making scheme, but, according to the manager, the institution should have more than paid expenses if the sailor's idea of financial obligations had extended to the payment of board. That in more than one-half of the instances that have come under Mr. Hughes's observations he has failed to do, and the struggle to make both ends meet when they ought to lap over, along with the other attendant annoyances, has oppressed Mr. Hughes.

"When a lot of fellows who eat salt horse for the most part of their lives kick because they don't get their afternoon 'kaffeeklatsch' on time, because a French chef isn't employed to cater to them, and because comforters are not supplied to them for $5 a week, there's something fundamentally wrong with the system," said Mr. Hughes yesterday. "It would be bad enough if these fellows paid their board, but when more than one-half of them hang us up systematically, and then kick the loudest, I am free to confess that I can't stand the strain.

"The sailor is notoriously improvident, and he must be handled like a child. We aimed to give them a home here, and so they were at liberty to do very much as they pleased, except to play cards on Sunday, and there was a weekly howl about that rule. It is not pleasant to be wakened from a sound sleep, and have your wife and baby wakened, too, when Jack comes rolling home in the morning, vociferously proclaiming the joys of a life on the ocean wave and a home on the rolling deep, and there are other annoyances, to put it mildly, that would try the patience of a saint.

"The nerve of the seaman is unlimited. Last week a fellow walked in from Philadelphia. He handed his check for his luggage to the porter, with the air of a man who enters the Waldorf-Astoria. A few minutes later he came to me and asked me to lend him a dollar. I reminded him that he hadn't paid his board or the expressage on his baggage.

"'But I'm going to ship in a few weeks,' he said. 'I've got no money now. I'm going on a vessel bound for 'Frisco.'

"'But you don't get any advance money for that trip,' I said.

"'No,' he assented, 'but I'll send you what I owe when I get to 'Frisco.'

"That's only one of a hundred cases I could tell you about. We have about thirty men here at a time. We've had as high as fifty. At the least, that ought to bring in $600 a month, and the expenses of the place are $300, but as I can rarely meet them I've come to the conclusion that 50 per cent. of the sailors don't pay, and to put up with their didos on top of that fact is asking too much."

Before he managed the boarding house Mr. Hughes was sexton of the Floating Church, and later librarian in the Pike Street Library. Then he organized the Free Shipping Bureau in Whitehall Street, all for the Protestant Episcopal Mission.

MAYOR'S NARROW ESCAPES.

Encounters Life Insurance and Book Agents in One Day.

Mayor McClellan had just entered his private office yesterday afternoon after luncheon, when a bustling and well-groomed young man entered the door of the Mayor's suite and told Sergt. Kennel that he must have a personal interview with the Mayor at once.

"Can't you tell me the nature of your business or give me your name?" inquired the careful Kennel.

"No," said the man; "tell the Mayor it is the man he just left at the Hardware Club."

On the strength of this introduction, Kennel conveyed the message to the Mayor, and the visitor was admitted.

"Mr. Mayor," said the stranger, "I have the most important matter to discuss with you. I represent the —— Life Insurance Company, and want to show you our new policy, the best ever offered—"

"The deuce you do!" exclaimed the Mayor. "You said you had important matters that should be brought to my attention."

"Well, so I have," replied the man. "Isn't it important for you to make adequate provision for your family if anything should happen—"

Sergt. Kennel, summoned from the inner office, soon ushered the visitor out. Five minutes later Kennel was confronted by an aged veteran wearing a G. A. R. badge.

"I must see the Mayor," said the new arrival. "I am a veteran, and fought under his father at Antietam and in the Peninsular campaigns. I simply must shake the hand of the son of Gen. McClellan before I die."

Touched by this appeal, Kennel returned to the Mayor's private office and told of the waiting visitor. The Mayor was still ruffled by the life insurance episode, but bade the new-comer enter. He did so with outstretched hand.

"You are the very picture of 'Little Mac,' under whom I fought," cried the visitor. "I have traveled far to see you and shake your hand and wish you a brilliant future."

The Mayor was framing a fitting reply when from under his coat the visitor took a book of generous proportions.

"Also," said the visitor, "I would like to have you glance through this sample of ——'s works, for which I am canvassing and for which the charge per set is only $5 down and $2 a month until $120 is paid—"

"What, another!" exclaimed the Mayor. Then diplomatically he steered his visitor outside the portals.

Later the Mayor carefully scrutinized the newspaper reporters when they entered, to see if any of them carried samples of lightning rods or automobile attachments as a side line.

No Words Wasted in This Will.

One of the briefest wills recorded this year in the Surrogates' office was that of Gertrude Hermann, filed yesterday, which says:

I give and bequeath all of my estate to my daughter, Maria. All of my just debts have been paid up to date. All I owe is two visits from my doctor, Gustave Geugenbacher, which amounts to $4. (four dollars.)

PARAGUAY REBELS WIN.

Government Accepts Their Conditions—Gauna for President.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 9.—The Foreign Office is in receipt of a telegram from the Argentine Minister at Asuncion stating that the Government of Paraguay has accepted the peace conditions of the revolutionists subject to the nomination of Juan B. Gauna for President.

Gauna is a merchant in Asuncion and belongs to the political party of Ferreira, the rebel leader, with whom he is now conferring aboard an Argentine warship.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Receptions for débutantes will be the feature of to-day.

***

Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon of 19 West Fifty-third Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Edith Landon.

***

Mrs. Lyman Rhoades of 132 West Seventieth Street will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades. A dinner will follow.

***

Mrs. William C. Fargo of 56 Park Avenue will give a reception for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen Fargo. A dinner and dancing will follow.

***

Mrs. Clermont L. Best of 18 East Fiftieth Street will give a reception for Miss Best.

***

Mrs. Meibert B. Cary of 33 West Fifty-first Street will have an "at home" for Miss Isabel Cary.

***

Mrs. John Leverett Rogers will give a tea for her daughter, Miss Caroline Stannard Rogers, at her residence, 80 East Seventy-seventh Street.

***

Mrs. Samuel William Fairchild will give a reception for Miss Emily Constance Fairchild at 65 East Fifty-sixth Street.

***

Dr. Clarence C. Rice and Mrs. Rice will give a studio dance on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 28, for Miss Gladys Durant Rice at the Hale studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street.

***

Mrs. William H. Macy is to give a reception on Thursday, Dec. 29, to introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Macy, at her home, 550 Park Avenue.

***

Miss Charlotte R. Stillman of 9 East Seventy-eighth Street will give a luncheon on Jan. 20.

***

The Friday junior dances will begin on the evening of Dec. 30 at the residence of Mrs. Hnry A. Barclay, Sr., on Washington Square. The patronesses of this series are Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Sr., Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Rieman Duval, Mrs. Amos French, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Philip Hiss, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. W. J. P. King, Mrs. L. W. Mead, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. G. R. Sheldon, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, and Mrs. C. F. Winthrop.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury have invitations out for a dance at the Whippany River Club on Dec. 23.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have invitations out for a dinner dance at the St. Regis on Dec. 22 for their débutante daughter, Miss Corinne Robinson.

***

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper of 121 East Thirty-sixth Street has cards out for a reception for her débutante niece, Miss Malvina Hoffmann, on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

***

Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder of 56 East Sixty-first Street will give a reception on Dec. 14 to introduce her youngest sister, Miss Stephanie de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville of Babylon, and a sister of Mrs. Lewis Iselin.

***

Mrs. J. Nelson Borland of 116 East Thirty-seventh Street gave the first of two informal receptions yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Georgette Borland. Several of Miss Borland's young girl friends assisted in receiving, and Miss Anna Dillon Ripley and Miss Maud Borland, the latter a cousin of the débutante, were at the tea table.

***

The large débutante affair of yesterday was the dinner dance at the Metropolitan Club for Miss Blanche Shoemaker, at which her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, were the host and hostess. The guests were received by Mrs. Shoemaker, in pale blue brocaded satin, and Miss Shoemaker, in a white sequined princess robe, in the large room on the first floor of the annex, which was decorated with palms and flowers. Dinner was served upstairs in the smaller suite at small tables, and was followed by a cotillion led by F. Ashton de Peyster, who had Miss Shoemaker as his partner. There were several favor figures. For the girls there were silver jewel cases and velvet hatpin balls, partly overlaid with silver, and for the men silver card cases and leather-bound engagement books. There was one funny figure in which large paper parasols were presented to the girls, and the men received paper canes. Among the guests were.

Mildred Barclay, Katharine Rhoades, Ellen Mercer Atterbury, Elia de Peyster, Alexandra Stevens, Louise Kobé, Eleanor Whitridge, Edith Landon, Helen Stevens, Dorothy Schieffelin, Adelaide Baylis, Countess Maria Von Larisch, Edith Read, Grace Ruggles, Hortense Howland, Rosalind Fish, Helen Trotter, Marjorie Motley, Louise Schroeder, Olga Kobé, Dorcas Williams, Sally Dixon, Charles Dana, Arthur Weekes, Marcellus Dodge, Sidney de Kay, Barent Lefferts, Stephen Nash, Walden Pell, Albert Akin, Shirley Erving, Edward Fisher, Lyman Rhoades, Oscar Egerton Stevens, Lynford Dickinson, Henry Bangs, Howard Plummer, Alfred Wagstaff, Robert Bartholmew, Duncan Bulkley, Gilliat Schroeder, Henry W. Shoemaker, William Brock Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bates and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Tinker.

***

Miss Ruth Rossiter Hubbell made her début yesterday at a reception at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, 126 East Thirty-first Street, the reception being followed by a dinner dance, the guests for the latter numbering about thirty, and the dancing being informal. Among those who received with Mrs. Hubbell and her débutante daughter were the Misses Martha Strong, Leonore Cobb, Margaret and Juliet Hubbell, Helen Fargo, Margaret Howard of Providence, Lilian Morrison, Kate Prentice and Martha Pitkin of Boston and Edith Crocker and Harriet Sabin. The men asked in for the dinner and dancing included Theron R. Strong, Oakley Vanderpoel, Everit Dominick, Harold Embree, Bailey Vanderhoef, Frederic le B. Robbins, Lawrence Slade, Albert Hopkins, Fielding Simmons, Dr. Norman Ditman, David Dows and Crawford Blagden.

***

Another of yesterday's débutantes was Miss Gladys Durant Rice, daughter of Dr. Clarence C. Rice and Mrs. Rice, of 81 Irving Place, for whom a tea, followed by a theatre party, was given by her parents. The young girls who assisted in receiving were the Misses Lydia Mason-Jones, Beatrice Morgan and Nancy Jaffray Paris, and among those who poured tea were Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Miss Isham, Mrs. Edwin Blashfield, Mrs. E. P. Durant and Mrs. Clark Durant. The guests for the dinner and theatre were: Miss Marion Clark, Charles F. Watson, Jr., Wistar Kendall, Louis Nelson and Rodman Gilder. The play selected was "Brother Jacques."

***

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will be at the Somerset, Boston, for some weeks.

***

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan is also at the Somerset, having taken the suite vacated by Prince Fushimi. Her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, joined her there Monday. Mrs. Morgan plans to remain there all Winter. Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman are also at the same hotel.

Carl Schurz Slightly Indisposed.

It was said last night at the home of Carl Schurz, 24 East Ninety-first Street, that the rumor that he was suffering from bronchitis was unfounded. He was slightly indisposed, it was said, owing to a cold. He was not confined to his bed and he remained indoors only as a matter of precaution.

DOUBLE BILL GIVEN AT THE METROPOLITAN

"Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Presented.

MME. SEMBRICH AS NORINA

A Brilliant Interpretation of Donizetti's Comedy—Mme. de Macchi as Santuzza.

CAST OF DON PASQUALE.

Norina	Mme. Sembrich
Ernesto	Mr. Dippel
Dottore Malatesta	Mr. Scotti
Don Pasquale	Mr. Rossi
Notaro	Mr. Begue

CAST OF CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

Santuzza	Mme. Maria de Macchi
Lola	Mme. Josephine Jacoby
Lucia	Miss Bauermeister
Turiddu	Mr. Saleza
Alfio	Mr. Parvis

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

For the first time this season a "double bill" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House, in which the sharpest contrast was presented that Italian opera can afford, the contrast between Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," an exemplification of the extreme to which the composers of Italy have gone in the last half century or so. "Don Pasquale" is Donizetti at his best and most characteristic, the style in which his genius was really most at home and that in which his music is most vital to-day.

There was a suggestive comparison between "Don Pasquale" as it was given last evening and the same composer's "Lucrezia Borgia" as it was given on Monday evening. It went much further than the inscription of the one as an "opéra comique" and of the other as a tragedy. There were those who found in the stilted and ineffective trivialties of the tragedy something to excite laughter, but if the outworn commonplaces of Lucrezia Borgia's operatic plottings and villainies are something to laugh at, the transparent mischiefmaking and gavety of Norina are something to laugh with and to find delight in. There is the spirit of comedy in "Don Pasquale," in the music as well as in the intrigue, and both are fresh and sparkling to-day, when the opera is in the hands of artists who are animated by that spirit and who can communicate the gayety and charm of its music through their ability to sing it as the composer intended.

The revival of Donizetti's three comedies, "Don Pasquale," "La Fille du Regiment," and "L'Elisir d'Amore," which are due to the presence of Mme. Sembrich in the company of the Opera House, are among the things that have given unalloyed pleasure in recent years. "Don Pasquale" had not been given at the Metropolitan for two years, but Mme. Sembrich's brilliant and volatile impersonation of Norina is well remembered as one of her most delightful ones.

Its youthful demureness and archness of action are floated upon a spontaneous and ebullient outpouring of song that never seemed so sparkling, so perfect and finished in vocalism, or of such extraordinary brilliancy as it did last evening. Her companions in the cast entered into the same spirit; and with an understanding and an ability to sing the music that resulted in a performance that completely embodied all the gayety and humor of the piece. Mr. Dippel as Ernesto was in excellent voice, and Mr. Scotti made an engaging figure of the Dottore Malatesta.

Mr. Rossi, who has not had an opportunity with Don Pasquale in New York before, moulded the part on the true Italian "buffo" lines that he has made so effective in other works of the same kind. Mr. Vigna conducts this kind of music too heavily and too rigidly, and he accompanied Mme. Sembrich in Arditi's waltz, "Parla," which she interpolated in the last act, with a heavy hand.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mme. de Macchi made a more favorable impression than she did in "Lucrezia Borgia" the other evening. It calls for a very different order of abilities in both song and action, and she made it evident that, not possessing the sustained and legato style of vocalism needed in the older opera, she can nevertheless sing the declamatory and passionate phrases of the modern one with poignant effectiveness. The voice seemed again last evening lacking in fullness and richness, and was still unsteady; but she made it a vehicle of vehement dramatic expression. In appearance and in action she gave a vivid portrayal of the passionate Sicilia woman.

Mr. Saléza has sung Turiddu many times; it is one of his best parts. His voice last night was rich and passionate in quality, and he makes the character a vital reality, for which he has the temperament and the skill in a high degree. Mr. Parvis is not of the stature to which we have been accustomed in representatives of Alfio, and though his attempt was sincere and painstaking, the lack of power and resonance in his voice was sorely felt.

PROMISES RELIEF TO FINNS.

Czar Says Some Recent Measures Are Only of a Temporary Character.

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 9.—The Emperor's message on the opening of the Finnish Diet to-day was as follows.

"By convoking you to assemble in ordinary session of the Diet, I have given new proof of my confidence in the Finnish population.

"With sorrow, however, I observe that the public tranquillity of Finland has been shaken by resistance to my decrees. The past Summer was darkened by the murder of the highest representative of the Imperial power in Finland.

"The measures enacted for the suppression of resistance to the laws which unite the Empire and the Grand Duchy of Finland have only a temporary character, and will be abolished by me joyfully as soon as the Governor General announces that cause for these measures has ceased to exist.

"The other laws, such as the Imperial manifestoes of Feb. 15, 1899, and June 20, 1900, dealing with the use of the Russian language in the Finnish Senate, and that of Aug. 12, 1901, dealing with military service, will, as regards the main principles, remain in force, but I have had new measures framed for the purpose of limiting the application of these laws, appreciating the remonstrances regarding them made by the Finnish Senate.

"I pray God to enlighten your minds and bestow His blessing upon your labors."

Gifts from Czar to English Navy.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—In recognition of the assistance rendered by the British cruiser Talbot to the crews of the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Korietz after the battle of Che-mul-Pho, the Emperor of Russia has presented a silver bowl and ladle to the wardroom officers of the Talbot and £500 to the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Naval Fund.

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BRUCE ON DANGERS OF VICTORY

Says He Hopes Significance Was Not Lost on His Own Party.

M. Linn Bruce, Lieutenant Governor-elect, was a guest at the annual dinner of the Wesleyan University Club at the Hotel Savoy last night and made a speech on "The Collegian in Politics." In the course of his remarks—an appeal to college men to take active part in politics and a warning against working for political preferment—he referred to the Republican victory, saying:

"The great Republican victory in the last campaign was significant enough to impress the whole people. I hope the significance of it was not lost on my own party above all. Next to overwhelming defeat there is nothing so dangerous as overwhelming victory."

There were cries of "Good!" "Good!" from all parts of the room. Mr. Bruce was late in arriving, and received a rousing ovation as he entered the banquet hall.

It was the thirty-third annual dinner of the club and 300 members and their guests attended. Frank Reynolds of the class of '68, President of the club, was toastmaster, and among the guests were Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thomas K. Niedringhaus of Missouri, the man who is credited with having broken the solidity of the South in the last election by bringing Missouri into the Republican column and who is spoken of as the successor of Francis M. Cockrell in the United States Senate.

STONE CUTTERS TIRE OF FIGHT.

Employers Reject Their Proposition to Return Under Old Conditions.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, which figured in the beginning of the building lock-out, is the latest organization to tire of the struggle, and declare its readiness to withdraw its original demands and return to work. Since the lock-out started, however, the employers of this trade have organized as the Employing Stone Setters Association. The stone cutters have never been under the arbitration agreement, but the new association of employers now insists that the strikers must not only sign the arbitration agreement individually, but join a new union as a condition of re-employment.

A statement was issued yesterday by the strike committee in which it was stated that the terms the stone cutters are willing to accept now are the very terms the employers would have been glad to have made before the strike. They want to go back to work under the old terms.

The trouble in the building trades was started by a strike at the Trinity Building against William Bradley & Son on the charge that they employed non-union stone cutters. This was followed by other sympathetic strikes, and then the general lock-out of all the trades involved was ordered. Later a conference was held to settle the trouble with Bradley & Son. Previous to that time the union had control of the machine stone work in the yards, but the Employing Stone Setters' Association, which had been organized in the meantime, insisted that there could be no settlement unless the employers gained control of the machine work. All negotiations were declared off, and shortly afterward a general strike of the stone cutters was ordered.

MESSENGER MORGAN WINS SUIT

Receiver's Verdict for $3,300 from City for Acknowledging Affidavits.

Chief Messenger Morgan of the Bureau of Buildings yesterday recovered a verdict for $3,300 against the city in an action brought to recover payment for 27,490 affidavits which he acknowledged as a Commissioner of Deeds during the past two years. The affidavits were those of other messengers employed by the city.

The first action of this sort was brought by an employe of Bellevue Hospital, who recovered a verdict of $2,000 against the city. Then an employe of the District Attorney's office got a judgment for $500, and both of these verdicts were upheld by the Court of Appeals, which decided that the office of Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds was an office in itself, distinct and separate from any other a man might hold. The city charter expressly exempts Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds from the prohibition against an individual holding two offices under the city government at the same time.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Bruce.

Robert Bruce, eighty-four years old, one of the oldest military men in Brooklyn, died at 132 Cambridge Place, yesterday. Mr. Bruce was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment from 1855 until a few years ago. He joined Company D, and became a Sergeant, many times refusing an officer's commission, but becoming the regimental printer. He was a special favorite in the ranks, where his snow-white hair gained for him in later years the sobriquet of "The Father of the Regiment." He belonged to the Veteran Association, to Plymouth Church, and to Fortitude Lodge, Free and Accepted Masonic Veterans.

Nelson E. Buchanan.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 9.—Nelson E. Buchanan, President of the New Jersey Lumberman's Association, died here this morning from heart disease, aged sixty-three years. He was President of the Buchanan & Smock Lumber Company of this city and of the Jamesburg Ice Company.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD O. GREEN, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Sullivan County, is dead at his home in Narrowsburg. He was Postmaster at Narrowsburg and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—There will be snow Saturday in the lake region, Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England, and rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Rain will continue Sunday on the South Atlantic Coast, and snow in the lower lake region and New England. It will be colder in the lower Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf States, and Tennessee, and the temperature will rise slowly in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast, increasing Saturday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk northeast to east; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh south; on the Gulf, fresh northwest; on the lower lakes, brisk east to northeast becoming northwest, and on the upper lakes, light to fresh north.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon coasts.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, with snow in north portion; rising temperature; Sunday, fair; brisk northeast winds on the coast.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Snow Saturday; Sunday, fair; increasing northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Saturday; Sunday, fair; brisk northeast winds along the lakes.

New England—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, with snow in south portion; rising temperature; Sunday, snow; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday, probably snow; Sunday, fair; fresh to brisk east winds, becoming northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	37	24	30
6 A. M.	37	23	29
9 A. M.	39	23	29
12 M.	40	26	29
4 P. M.	40	26	30
6 P. M.	42	24	30
9 P. M.	40	22	28
12 P. M.	35	21	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level. That of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1903	39
Corresponding date for last 25 years	36

The thermometer registered 23 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 23 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 28 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 22 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BANZAIS FOR FUSHIMI AT STROLLERS' CLUB

Prince at Banquet with Schwab, Governor, and Others.

ODELL FORGIVES STEEL MAN

Followed "Star of Bethlehem" Not Profitably, He Says, but Bears Him No Ill-Will.

Never in the history of the Strollers' Club has it held a dinner like the one at its home, 67 Madison Square, last night. It was the eighteenth annual banquet and the guests of honor were Fushimi, the Japanese Prince, and his staff. They arrived too late to witness the pranks that were a part of the evening's entertainment, having been the guests of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who gave a dinner at the University Club in honor of Gov. Odell and Governor-elect Higgins.

R. C. Sands, master of ceremonies, had seen to it that the visiting Prince and his suit should be welcomed in Japanese fashion. At the call of "Attention!" which interrupted the address of Lieut. Commander R. C. Peary, who was telling about his north pole expeditions, the diners arose, dragging their chairs to the wall, where they stood in absolute silence until the Prince had been seated, and had given the signal for the others to do likewise.

There was a long period of silence as a waiter passed a chair over the heads of the standing members to the place at the right of Mr. Sands, and when the Prince was seated it took him some time to polish his eyeglasses. Then he took a good look at the assembly. When this was all accomplished, the Prince said, in very good English, although it has been understood that he does not speak the language:

"Please be seated, gentlemen," at which the company dropped into their places.

The Governor and the others arrived a little later. As they came in "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. The tune was not recognized by the Prince, because the musicians got a little mixed. The minute he realized that it was the American National anthem he jumped to his feet and saluted. When he sat down, Clarence Cridler resumed the poem he had been reading, in which there were the lines:

> Let us with big Banzais from every man
> Bespeak our admiration for Japan,
> And once again put every lung to test
> In hearty welcome to our guest.

After the toast to "The Royal Japanese," delivered by Edward Fales Coward, the Prince seemed to forget his English, but raised his glass and drank in recognition of it.

The singing of a quartet interested him for a while, and then, signifying that he appreciated all the honors conferred upon him by the company, the Prince bowed politely to Mr. Sands and the others of the company, shook hands with Gov. Odell, and departed. His coming had stopped the address of Lieut. Commander Peary, and in shaking hands with those at the speakers' table the Prince took particular pains to get hold of Mr. Peary's hand and hold it longer than he held the others. The company stood at attention again, drawing their chairs out of the way so that the Prince and his escort could have easy exit, while the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

Charles M. Schwab was introduced as the "Star of Bethlehem," and said, in part:

"This is my first appearance here as a member of this club. I appreciate the honor, but from the looks of some of you I am reminded of a story, and it is true. Once, when all covered with grime, I was riding from the works in my carriage, my dusky driver holding the reins. Coming to the works was a woman with her little daughter. She pointed at the buggy and said to her daughter:

"'That's him.'

"'Which?' asked the child.

"But in this society of gentlemen, closely associated with the higher arts, I cannot help but think of the old days in the mines and the workshops. To my mind the greatest thing I ever did was an individual accomplishment. I was the creator of a simple machine, but there has been nothing sweeter than the whirl of its wheels. It is sweeter far than the plaudits of the financial world. There is nothing sweeter to the artist than the applause of his fellow-artists, and there is nothing sweeter to the mechanic than the praise of a fellow in the shops who looks at your work and then says: 'Well done.' Success in finance does not make a man's memory lasting. A bit of cleverness with a machine does. You men of the arts should teach us Westerners, men of the mines and the shops whose pride is in the manufacture of steel and iron and stocks, that there is something better than our best."

Gov. Odell was presented as "The Master Politician of the Age." Mingled shouts of "Banzai!" and "Hurrah!" greeted him.

"Men sometimes run in grooves and don't switch off," he said. "I may be a little wiser sometime. The allusion of your toastmaster to me as the master politician knocks out many things I meant to talk about. I have in mind the fact that I might have talked about a Governor with business enterprise. I might tell you how to feed the patients in the lunatic asylums on one-half of one egg per day, but I won't dissicse my hand just now, as the next political campaign begins Jan. 1. I might talk to you about gas and hot air as political potentialities, but I can't.

"I take it that in this country we are somewhat proud of the Japs, who follow us in all that means the progress of the world. In this sense I have done homage to your distinguished guest Mr., I mean the Prince.

"I should speak of industry, having been in industries that have not as yet panned out well, but I hope in following the Princes of Industry, such as you have here to-night, all may one day be rich. I have followed 'a star of Bethlehem' myself, and the result has not been such that I want to do it any more. I bear no ill-will to Mr. Schwab, and wish him and you all prosperity and good luck."

The other speakers were James Barnes, Col. Franklin Bartlett, E. T. Rice, and Thomas W. Stryker.

FAVORS SHORTER SCHOOL DAY.

Long Hours Exhaust Younger Pupils, Says Teachers' Association.

The Male Teachers' Association has joined President Henry N. Tifft of the Board of Education and Commissioner Abraham Stern in favoring a shorter school day for the younger children. The association has adopted the following plan:

"Class No. 1, from 9 to 10:30 A. M. and from 1 to 2 P. M.; Class No. 2, from 10:30 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M.; Class No. 1, to be taught by Teacher No. 1, aided by Teacher No. 2, and Class No. 2 be taught by Teacher No. 2, aided by Teacher No. 1.

"In this way the children will have a day proportioned to their powers, and the problem of overcrowding will be done away with some years to come."

The association's report continues: "Our schools make no provision for a session graduated to a child's strength. Every minute that a child is at his tasks after he has become exhausted is worse than lost."

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FOR ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

New Play of Revolutionary Times—Bishop Potter Not Present.

Although Bishop Potter, the President of the organization, failed to attend the benefit performance of the Actors' Church Alliance at the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon, those who were interested in the affair expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the result. The Rev. Walter Bentley explained to inquirers that the Bishop had bought a box, but was obliged to be absent from the city. It was a noticeable fact, however, that most of the clergymen whose names are included in the list of Vice Presidents of the alliance were absent and there was no conspicuous representation of prominent people of the stage.

William Gill's new play, "The King's Highway," produced for the first time, is intended to deal with incidents supposedly having some connection with the American Revolution. But there is nothing revolutionary about the author's effort, which is a distinctly primitive and tedious affair. Harry Leighton, who played the leading part, that of a patriot spy, who throughout four acts manages to elude his pursuers, succeeded in lending some suggestion of naturalness to a part written in a highly artificial vein. Mrs. Newton Bennington made her reappearance on the stage after many years. The action of the play was interrupted at one point while several baskets of flowers were passed over the footlights to her.

About $1,000 was realized for the alliance.

Passer-by Saves Brooklyn Woman.

Samuel Heins of 93 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, was severely burned yesterday in saving Mrs. Katherine Carlson of 1,057 Gates Avenue from burning. Mrs. Carlson, who is but eighteen years of age, was firing some waste paper in the rear yard of her home when her dress became ignited. Shrieking, she ran to the street, where Heins, who was passing, seized her and wrapped her in his overcoat. Mrs. Carlson was severely burned. Heins's face and hands were badly blistered.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HARRIS.—On Dec. 9, 1904, at Irvington-on-Hudson, by Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Evelyn, daughter of Mrs. Edwin Harris, to Herbert Pomeroy Brown of New York. New Orleans papers please copy.

STEVENS—SEELY.—Thursday, Dec. 8, 1904, at the Church of the Disciples, 323 West 56th St., New York, by the Rev. Benjamin G. Denman, Alice Caroline, daughter of Daniel J. Seely of St. John, New Brunswick, to Frederic W. Stevens of New York.

TAPPIN—FRANCKE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick, Elsie Irving Francke, daughter of Charles R. Huntington, to Lindsley Tappin.

DIED.

BATES.—At his late residence, Farmhurst Farm, New Rochelle, N. Y., Charles S., son of the late Martin Bates.

Funeral services Saturday at 12 o'clock at the Farm, Wilmot Road, New Rochelle. Interment private.

Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday, Dec. 9, at her residence, 105 East 21st St., Charlotte Ross Jeffrey, wife of William Gaston Hamilton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HATCH.—On Friday, Dec. 9, at her home, 124 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Mrs. Rebecca Taylor Hatch, widow of Walter Tilden Hatch.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen Sts., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 2 P. M.

HELD.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, after a short illness, Friday, Dec. 9, 1904, at 1 o'clock A. M., Carrie E., (nee Ahlers,) wife of Dr. H. F. Held, at her late residence, Vine St. and McMicken Av.

Due notice will be given of funeral.

LOOMIS.—In New York City, on Friday, Dec. 9, 1904, Charles Rodney Loomis, formerly of Fulton, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAC ADAM.—On Dec. 9, 1904, Jean Blair MacAdam, only daughter of Thomas and Sarah B. MacAdam, aged 14 years 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral services at her parents' residence, 135 West 80th St., on Sunday, Dec. 11, 1904, at 3 P. M.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at her late residence, 194 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Mary A. Martin, widow of Charles C. Martin.

Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M., at her late residence.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, Edgar P., son of William H. and Louise B. Rogers, in his 26th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to funeral services at 103 Hancock St., on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.

RYAN.—At Newark, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 8, 1904, Margaret Ryan, for forty-nine years a faithful friend and honored member of the household of Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

SNEDEKER.—Dec. 8, of pneumonia, Valentine Snedeker, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 55 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

SPURGES.—At Summit, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Mary Randolph, daughter of Lothrop L. and Mary Randolph Spurges, in her 3d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TELLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, Louise, relict of of Dr. S. Teller.

Funeral services from her late residence, 234 Central Park West, on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 9

CYCLISTS RIDE HARD TO KEEP IN THE LEAD

Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol Still Ahead.

WILLIAMS MAKES GREAT SPRINT

Many Contestants in Six-Day Race Look Tired, but Ten Teams Are Expected to Finish.

TWO O'CLOCK SCORE—1220 H. R.

	Miles.	Laps.
Root and Dorlon	2,062	8
Vanderstuyft and Stol	2,062	8
Samuelson and Williams	2,062	7
Breton and Gougoltz	2,062	5
Krebs and Fogler	2,062	5
Keegan and Logan	2,062	5
Turville and Mettling	2,062	2
Dussot and Mazan off track.		
Downing and Limberg off track.		
Palmer and Agras off track.		
Record, 2,354 miles and 9 laps.		

Very slowly the distance between the two teams tied for the lead and the trailers pursuing them in the six-day race in Madison Square Garden was increased yesterday. Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol, who are on even terms in first place, hung to their advantage with grim determination, riding hard to prevent their closest opponents from gaining on them, and under pressure widening the distance between them and the rear guard of the ten teams left in the contest.

The most important change in positions during the day's riding resulted from the efforts of Samuelson and Williams to pick up the one lap advantage held by the leaders, Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol. This was just before 6 o'clock, and the sprint that it developed was the most inspiriting of the week. After nearly five days of riding the team representatives on the track at the time were plodding around the circle at just pace enough to carry them around the high-pitched turns without slipping.

The arrival of District Attorney Jerome, Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Lord and Minor, and several friends at the Garden at 10:45 o'clock gave rise to a rumor that some kind of legal action was to be taken in connection with the race. When Mr. Jerome was asked about it he said he was there simply as a spectator and for amusement. It was the first six-day race he had ever seen, he said, and he was present to satisfy his curiosity. The District Attorney and his party stood most of the time within the oval next to a railing near the Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street corner. While there they were more of an attraction than were the riders.

The day crowd had begun to melt away, but nearly five thousand spectators still were scattered about the big hall when Williams burst out of the line of contestants with a jump, and standing on his pedals in the first part of the effort went to the front. The others started after him at once, but the field had strung out so that after a long, hard sprint that kept the crowd cheering without intermission, he gained half a lap. He was relieved by his partner, Samuelson, who, coming on fresh, speedily picked up the trailers of the crowd, while Dorlon and Stol headed the others of the field and kept on determinedly after Samuelson.

Keegan, who relieved Logan at about this time, followed Dorlon and Stol, and struggled on with them in the effort to save being lapped by Samuelson. At one time in this sprint Dorlon was more than half a lap behind Samuelson and dropping further back when Root relieved him. Root by putting forth his best efforts slowly picked up the lost ground and was immediately behind Stol and close on Samuelson when the last-named rode through the field and gained his lap. Stol and Root went up a little later, the three teams gaining a lap on the others.

While this sprint was in progress, Keegan rode so wildly on the north stretch that he became the subject of a protest from the chief scorer, who lodged a complaint with the referees that Keegan had ridden over on Stol in a manner that made it appear that he was trying to cut off the Hollander. Stol got clear, however, and Keegan by his move slightly interfered with Root. In a final sprint, Downing and Limberg, the California team, were lapped twice, and Turville and Mettling, the American team, and Dussot and Mazan, the French-Argentine team, were lapped once. When the pace steadied down to "plugging" again the leaders were the same, one lap ahead of Samuelson and Williams, who led Gougoltz and Breton by a lap. Keegan and Logan, Turville and Mettling, and Krebs and Fogler following on even terms one lap further back.

In the next hour Krebs and Fogler made a concerted effort and gained a lap on the field, but still remained among the trailers, three laps behind the leaders. Sprints were made at intervals throughout the day, but without effect on the scores, as the sprinters in each case dropped into the field after being overtaken. Mazan, of the French-Argentine team, figured most frequently in those futile efforts and presented so weird a spectacle in his frantic riding that the "doping" of riders began to be talked of for the first time since the race started. Mazan seemed irrational, but

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Full line Cadillac Cars from $700 upward.

HEAVY TRACK FOR RUNNERS.

Only Two Favorites Finish in Front at the New Orleans Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Josette and Brush Up were the only winning favorites to-day at the Crescent City Jockey Club's track. After the third race Lady Fonso was sold to M. Goldblatt on private terms. The weather was cloudy and threatening, and the track heavy and lumpy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Josette, 109 pounds, (Hothersoll,) 11 to 5; Tristan Shandy, 104, (Phillips,) 6 to 1, second; Knowledge, 99, (Dickson,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Conundrum, Julia M., Baggarly, Myrondale, Repressive, Little Boy, and Ogontz also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Lord of the Valley, 106 pounds, (Bade,) 4 to 1; Worthington, 104½, (Phillips,) 12 to 1, second; Viona, 95, (Schilling,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:35. Burning Glass, Latheron, Ernest Parham, Lady Free Knight, Flora Levy, and La Cache also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Won by Lady Fonso, 101 pounds, (Dickson,) 7 to 1; Montebank, 110, (Fisher,) 12 to 5, second; Tom Mankins, 101, (Lee,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Lila Noel, Rachel Ward, Ghats, Avenger, and Sue Perlative also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Won by Brush Up, 98 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 5; Careless, 106, (Phillips,) 14 to 5, second; Jungle Imp, 96, (Crimmins,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Footlight's Favorite also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Won by Barkelmore, 105 pounds, (Harris,) 7 to 1; Lee King, 102, (Cocoin,) 15 to 1, second; Merry Acrobat, 105, (Schilling,) even, third. Time—2:03. Bengal, New Amsterdam, and Bourke Cockran also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Lily Brook, 97 pounds, (Hennessy,) 14 to 5; Girl from Dixie, 97, (Crimmins,) 12 to 1, second; Bisque, 97, (Brennan,) 17 to 10, third. Time—1:20. Halcyon Days, Lamplight, Martha Celia, Gasconne, Miss Nannie L., and Triumphtress also ran. Sis Lee left at the post.

Two Favorites Won at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—Only two favorites won at Ascot to-day. The last race was the biggest upset of the day. Hildebrand had the only mount of the day on Tizen, which was made a 1-to-2 choice, and which was never seriously in the running. Susie Christian, at 5 to 1, proved the winner, with Landseer, at 10 to 1, second, and Patsy Brown, the heavily played second choice, third. Weather cloudy, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Mr. Dade, 102 pounds, (Lawrence,) 2 to 1, won; Salario, 110, (Treubel,) 6 to 1, second; Black Joe, 99, Kent, 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. St. Dixie, Babow, and Daily also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Slauson course. Durbar, 104 pounds, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1, won; Dorice, 101, (Sinnott,) 20 to 1, second; Crigil, 104, (A. Smith,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:10⅘. Ericula, Dutiful, Cloverton, El Veraco, Negrusca, and Bath Beach also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Our Pride, 102 pounds, (Kent,) 3 to 1, won; Cloche d'Or, 102, (E. Walsh,) 3 to 2, second; Winnifreda, 98, (Moriarty,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Canejo, Liberto, Sceptre, Sir Christopher, and Helgerson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Emperor of India, 107 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 1 to 2, won; Diamente, 108, (Trude,) 8 to 1, second; Harbor, 105, (Kent,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. McGrathiana Prince also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile—Requiter, 106 pounds, (Dugan,) 3 to 5, won; Tryon, 98, (Lawrence,) 10 to 1, second; Heather Honey, 102, (E. Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Blissful and Cincinnatus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Susie Christian, 93 pounds, (McDaniels,) 5 to 1, won; Landseer, 97, (Kent,) 8 to 1, second; Patsy Brown, 93, (Moriarty,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:15⅘. Lauretta Phillips, Count Rudolph, and Tizen also ran.

Winning Horses at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 9.—The results of the racing at the Oakland track to-day follows:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course—Won by Robert Mitchell, 109 pounds, (Larsen,) 10 to 1; Rossbourne, 106, (Kunz,) 6 to 1, second; Fisher Boy, 105, (Travers,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Andvari, Bearskin, Herthus, Calculate, San Jose, and Royal Sweepstakes also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and seventy yards—Won by Flying Torpedo, 111 pounds, (Anderson,) 6 to 1; Galanthus, 107, (Helgesen,) 6 to 1, second; Scherzo, 106, (Michaels,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Achilles, Chickadee, Allopath, Gaucho, Petrolia, Tannhauser, Ethel G., and Libbie Candid also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Hooligan, 107 pounds, (Fountain,) 10 to 1; Squire Johnson, 110, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Cornblossom, 110, (Travers,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Head Dance, Calagas, Platt, Lillitus, Sable, and Smithy Kane also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Pelham, 90 pounds, (Kunz,) 8 to 1; The Mighty, 112, (Helgesen,) 7 to 5, second; Andrew B. Cook, 112, (Dominick,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01. Sagittarius, Border Mark, The Cure, Tocolaw, and Amy J. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Romaine, 110 pounds, (Davis,) 8 to 5; H. L. Frank, 104, (Michaels,) 3 to 1, second; Little Wally, 103, (McLaughlin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Headwater, Matt Hogan, Jennie B., and Native also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth—Won by G. W. Trahern, 107 pounds, (Davis,) 5 to 2; Royalty, 104, (Sherwood,) 6 to 1, second; Major Lansir, 103, (Michaels,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:57¾. Whos Bill, Col. Anderson, and Serenity also ran.

"OPEN" FOOTBALL GAME SUGGESTED BY CAMP

Yale Committeeman Advocates Ten Yards for a First Down.

PRINCETON AND HARVARD ON IT

Argument for the Progress of the Ball at Greater Speed and More Kicking.

In a letter to The Yale Alumni Weekly, Walter Camp, who is a member of the standing committee on football rules, suggests that the time is ripe for a rule compelling a team to make double the distance now required, that is, make ten yards in three trials, or surrender the ball. This, he argues, will insure the progress of the ball at twice the present rate, or else a kick, and will be in line with the desire frequently expressed by players and public for a more "open" game.

The attitude that Princeton will take in regard to the suggestion of Walter Camp to get an open football game by increasing the distance to ten yards in three downs, is not yet defined. Prof. J. B. Fine, who is graduate athletic adviser at Princeton and a member of the Football Rules Committee, refused to speak on the proposed change last night, but it is generally known that for a number of years past he has been a champion of the open football game.

The opinion among the undergraduates is divided, but the larger number seem strong for the open game, which has been the characteristic style of play at Princeton for years, and one which the graduate coaches are likely to follow in the future.

It is generally believed that the change will do away with many evils that have arisen in the game since the "machine" playing took such a prominent part, but at the same time Princeton's prospects for a bucking game have never before been brighter. With Cooney, Stannard, and Kirkpatrick, who was debarred this year, the Tigers will have an attack that will be hard to resist, and for the first time since 1896 will have a fair opportunity to put up a strong bucking game. Trainer Robinson in speaking of the matter said, laughingly, that it was immaterial to him what kind of a game they played just so that it was football.

Walter Camp's suggestion that the game of football be made more "open" by requiring ten yards instead of five on three touch-downs, has aroused a great deal of comment among Harvard experts. Most of them, to be truthful, think the idea hardly worthy of so great an authority as Yale's famous athletic head. In the opinion of "Bob" Kernan, Captain of Harvard's 1902 eleven, the scheme is "impracticable." "I think Mr. Camp's suggestion would hardly meet the requirements," said Mr. Wrightington. "It might cause the ball to change hands more often than in the past, but would not result in open play so much sought after.

"The style of defensive and offensive tactics would hardly be changed, and mass plays would be in vogue just as often as they were in the game as it was played last season." When asked what were his own suggestions in the matter, Mr. Wrightington refused to express himself. It is known, however, that he has been giving the subject careful thought of late and that he intends to come out with a definite suggestion later on.

BOYS PLAY BASKET BALL.

"Poly Prep" Beats Adelphi and Manual Training Succumbs to Boys' High.

The basket ball teams of "Poly Prep" and Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn played a fast game yesterday afternoon at the "Poly" "gym," the home team winning by a score of 19 to 5. It was evident after the first few minutes that "Poly" would win, as its team work was much better than that of the boys from Adelphi. Dingee was the star player of the game, but McGahie also did good work. The line-up follows:

"Poly Prep," 19.	Position.	Adelphi, 5.
McGahie	Right forward	Woodward
Leslie	Left forward	McCormick
Losee, Bootay	Centre	Comstock, Demarest
Ripton	Right guard	Carrigan
Dingee	Left guard	Demarest, Foster

Goals from the field—McGahie, 6; Losee, Bootay, Dingee, Carrigan, and Foster, 1 each. Goals from fouls—Dingee and Woodward. Umpires—Messrs. Reutschi and Widman.

The team of the Boys' High School of Brooklyn last night beat the team from Manual Training High School in the Knickerbocker handball court by a score of 29 to 7. O'Connell and Ritschey did excellent playing for the winners. The line-up follows:

Boys' High, 29.	Position.	Manual, 7.
Ritschey	Right forward	McNichol
O'Connell	Left forward	Gluck
Moorehead	Centre	Geoghan
Crosby	Right guard	Dill
Hennessy	Left guard	Ackson

Goals from the field—Ritschey, 7; O'Connell, 4; Crosby, 2; McNichol, 2; Moorehead and Gluck, 1 each. Goals from fouls—Ritschey and McNichol.

COURT TENNIS AT LAKEWOOD.

George Gould's Professional Defeats Fairs in Well-Played Match.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 9.—Cecil Fairs, better known as "Punch," of the Prince's Club, London, who is visiting America at the invitation of the Tuxedo Club, was defeated to-day in an exciting court tennis match by Frank Forester, the Georgian Court professional. The match was played at the court in the Casino, and among those who witnessed it were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, James Henry Smith, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Robert Howard Russell, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Daiziell, and Ben Nicoll.

Lively interest was aroused in the match because, on the occasion of "Punch's" visit here two years ago, he defeated Forester. Forester went into the match determined to redeem the previous score. He received 15 from his rival and after three closely fought sets defeated him by 2 to 1. "Punch" took the first set.

"Punch" served the drop service with his usual accuracy, which Forester found very hard to return. As the game progressed, however, Forester took the service finely and repeatedly made short chases in the four-hand corner. The returns of both players were of the finest description. "Punch was very successful throughout the game in forcing the play. The summary: Frank Forester—2, 6, 10; Cecil Fairs—6, 4, 8.

MONEY PAID FOR AUTO ENTRY.

Secretary Butler Receives $600 Check for First Car for French Race.

Col. Albert A. Pope sent his check for $600 to Secretary Butler of the Automobile Club of America yesterday, thus fulfilling all the requirements to complete his entry of a racing car for the Bennett Cup race next year in France. The entry of the car owned by Dr. H. E. Thomas of Chicago only requires the receipt of the check to bind it officially, and that, it is stated, will be forthcoming early next week. Dr. Thomas was elected a member of the club at the last meeting of the Board of Governors.

The car that has been definitely entered by Col. Pope is a six-sylinder one, developing between nine and one hundred horse power. It will weigh considerably less than the maximum weight for the international race, 2,204 pounds.

Church Athletic League Officers.

The annual meeting of the Church Athletic League was held at St. George's Athletic Club, 207 East Sixteenth Street, Friday night. The following officers were elected: F. W. Rubren, St. George's A. C., President; G. Schleich, Grace Club, Vice President; T. T. Nevin, St. Bartholomew Club, Secretary; William F. Brady, All Angels' A. A., Treasurer. St. Christopher A. C. and All Angels' A. A. applied for membership and were elected.

The affairs of the league are in a prosperous condition, the membership including thirteen clubs. The annual games will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Feb. 18.

The basket ball championship will include a light-weight average, 125 pounds, and unlimited weight.

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CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Coleman Defeated Vantine in Exciting Match in Championship.

There was a fitting finale last night to the first half of the local Class B amateur billiard championship. With only a few points for each of the competitors to go, H. A. Coleman defeated James Vantine by the score of 250 to 241. It was an exciting finish, as Coleman had been nearly 70 points behind Vantine, but by remarkable opentable play that savored of cushion caroms instead of fourteen-inch balk line, Coleman overtook his opponent and won the match by the narrow margin of 9 points. So good was Coleman's display of nerve in his selection of shots and cue work in his last innings that he aroused the crowd of spectators in Maurice Daly's Academy to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The afternoon match was won by F. M. Canda, who defeated Louis A. Servatius by the score of 250 to 135. As the competitors now stand, Albert Lowenberg leads for the championship honors.

In the evening match Vantine began strongly and by close billiards turned his first hundred with an average of 8. For this position of the contest he counted runs of 29, 36, and 20, and with other doublets attained a lead of nearly seventy points. Practically no close caroms fell from Coleman's cue. He did not warm up until the thirty-sixth inning, when the game appeared to be all in favor of Vantine as the winner. Then Coleman treated the crowd to spectacular cushion caroms. With runs of 36, 19, 3, and 23 he balanced the score with Vantine, and then earned every button up to the end. His best efforts were a three-cushion carom draw along the end rail, a kiss off the cushion at a sharp angle, and a number of single cushions that were extremely difficult. The summary:

James Vantine—0 2 4 1 4 2 9 2 1 1 4 0 7 3 6 2 0 4 1 11 7 0 2 10 11 4 0 0 8 0 1 0 7 1 1 3 5 1 1 0 9 3 13 4 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 6 3. Total, 241 points. Average, 4 41-50. High runs—36, 29, and 20.

H. A. Coleman—0 0 1 0 8 2 2 0 3 2 0 0 19 1 19 0 1 11 0 0 1 10 2 1 0 8 10 1 8 1 4 6 1 7 0 0 3 6 0 19 3 23 2 2 0 3 0 2 5 1 1 6. Total, 250 points. Average, 5. High runs, 36, 23, and 22.

Referee—H. C. Redding.

In the matinee competition F. M. Canda defeated Louis A. Servatius by nearly two points to one. It was the fourth consecutive defeat for the veteran of the Amateur Athletic Union championships, and he was greatly discouraged at his showing in the tournament. Previous to the series Servatius in his practice had shown the best form with the cue that he had ever attained, in many of his games finishing with an average of eight. But the strain of tournament matches caused him to fall far below this figure, as it has many other good players, and Servatius has only been mediocre in his open-table work and has done nothing noteworthy in the way of close billiards.

All of the high-class play fell to Canda. He counted in every inning until his fifteenth turn at the table, when Servatius left him an impossible cave, and failed into the same. The next eight innings netted Canda a total of an even 100 points. It was his best effort of the match, and the most brilliant bits were in the nineteenth, twenties, and twenty-first innings, the runs being 31, 26, and 23. In these he cleverly cajoled the ivory balls into dreamy somnolence, and with a deft and delicate touch of his cue counted his caroms with the motion of the spheres. Once the balls lined badly, but Canda solved the problem with a masse that was the perfection of this difficult shot. The summary:

F. M. Canda—1 3 7 4 17 2 4 22 20 22 8 7 4 1 0 0 5 10 31 22 23 3 1 3 0 0 1 6 2 10 5 0 1 0 0 2 0 7. Total, 250 points; average, 6 22-38; high runs, 31, 26, and 23.

Louis A. Servatius—4 7 3 2 1 2 2 3 1 7 2 0 5 1 2 0 2 17 1 19 0 5 3 0 1 0 5 2 2 1 6 3 1 6 0 3 8 0. Total, 135 points; average, 3 21-38; high runs, 19, 17, and 16.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Mitchel in Pastime's Weight Events.

James S. Mitchel of the New York A. C., the ex-champion hammer and weight thrower, will compete in the two championship weight events at the Pastime A. C. carnival to be held at Madison Square Garden on New Year's eve, and he expects to establish a new record for throwing the 56-pound weight for height. The present record of 15 feet 6⅝ inches is held by himself, and as he claims he is doing 16 feet in practice, it would not be surprising if new figures were set up. Other noted men who will probably take part are John Flanagan, holder of the world's record for throwing the 56-pound weight for distance, and, from Mitchel's calculations, L. E. Feuerbach, New York A. C., ex-champion shot-putter; John Hines, Star A. C., and E. N. Payne, S. P. Gillis, and J. Foley, Mott Haven A. C., all of whom are holders of junior championships. Practically all of the above men, with several others, will compete in the 24-pound shot-putting contest for the A. A. U. championship.

Entries for the weight events and all other events will close Monday, Dec. 26, with R. F. McKiniry, Pastime A. C., Seventy-ninth Street and East End Avenue, and J. J. McHugh, 412 East Fiftieth Street, New York City.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR DODGE.

Another Effort to Prevent His Extradition from Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 9.—Judge Wells Thompson of Wharton, Texas, has issued a writ of habeas corpus for Charles F. Dodge, who is wanted in New York on a charge of perjury in connection with a divorce case. The writ is made returnable Dec. 22 at Wharton.

Dodge's counsel declare the merits of the case will be looked into at this hearing in a final effort to prevent their client's return to New York. Dodge is still at Galveston in the custody of the Federal authorities, who are awaiting the mandate of the United States Supreme Court before turning him over to New York officers.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday received a dispatch from Houston, Texas, informing him that a district Judge there had granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Charles F. Dodge.

Assistant District Attorney Rand expressed the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus by a district Judge would not delay matters very long.

"A district Judge in Texas cannot overrule the Supreme Court of the United States," he said.

YAQUI BANDITS CAUGHT.

Mexican Government Makes Successful Expedition Into Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., Dec. 9.—Fifty Yaqui bandits were captured by Gov. Izabel of the State of Sonora, who has just returned from an expedition to the Yaqui Mountains. Among the Indians were some who were held responsible for a number of murders and robberies.

They all confessed, and have been brought to Hermosillo for trial. The leaders of the party were executed on the spot, where not long ago they murdered Mr. Penaloza, a prominent citizen of Sonora. The other savages will probably be executed also.

YALE DEBATERS WIN.

Beat the Princeton Representatives in the Annual Contest.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—Yale's debaters to-night won the twelfth annual Yale-Princeton intercollegiate debate, the question being: "Resolved, That it should be the policy of the United States not to hold territory permanently unless with the purpose that it shall ultimately enjoy Statehood."

Yale upheld the affirmative. The judges' decision was unanimous, and was given after a brief conference.

$150,000 Fire in St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 9.—Fire to-day in the business district of this city caused damage estimated at $150,000. The flames broke out in the basement of the Martin Block, and among the other establishments burned out are Enders & Moore, dry goods; Frank Weber, grocer; Dalke & Kozloski, druggists, and several professional men who had offices on the upper floors of the burned building.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

UNION MADE — THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE

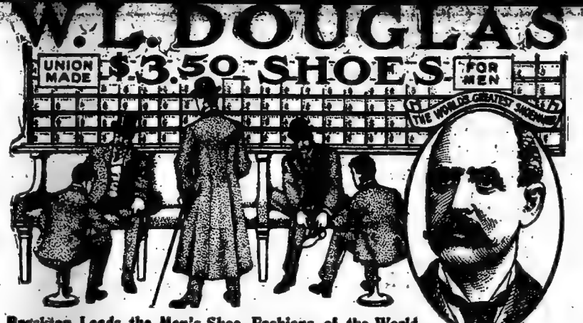

Brockton Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.

W. L. Douglas Makes and Sells More Men's $3.50 Shoes than Any Other Manufacturer in the World.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W. L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were $6,263,040.00.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

G. C. & E. Eli Calf always gives satisfaction.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 130th St.
856 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.

BROOKLYN.

708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—787 Broad Street.

STEVENS'S MARRIAGE TO NURSE

Surprises His Friends—Former Wife Married the Duc de Dino.

The announcement of the marriage of Frederic W. Stevens to Miss Seeley, a nurse employed in his household at 33 West Thirty-fifth Street, has caused no little surprise among the friends of the bridegroom. Mr. Stevens, who is a graduate of Yale and a member of several prominent clubs in this city, has lived very quietly since he was divorced, nineteen years ago, by his first wife, who was Adele Livingston Sampson, a leader in society. He is said to be in the sixty-eighth year of his age, while his bride is thirty-five.

The wide difference between the ages of the couple is said to have caused Mr. Stevens's relatives to disapprove of the marriage, although Miss Seeley is reported to be of an excellent family. On several occasions she is said to have attended patients of Dr. William T. Bull.

Mr. Stevens's first wife, whom he married when he was twenty-five years old, afterward became the wife of the Duc de Dino, from whom she has since been divorced. From her father's estate she inherited an immense fortune, and is to-day very wealthy.

COURT SUSTAINS IMPORTERS.

Decisions in Three Customs Cases by Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down decisions yesterday sustaining the Circuit Court, the Board of United States General Appraisers, and the importers in the following cases:

The United States against Winter & Smillie, involving the duty on hides of the Singapore water buffalo, largely used in the manufacture of printers' mallets. They had been assessed at 15 per cent. as hides of cattle, and the claim of the importers was that they were free of duty as hides not specially provided for.

The United States against Miller, Sloan & Wright on the classification of hand-made printing paper. It had been classified at various specific rates, according to value as "hand-made paper," and the importers contended that it was dutiable at lower rates under the paragraph for "printing paper," which the court ruled to be more specific.

The United States against Rudolph C. Hahn on split or half pearls. They were assessed at 60 per cent. by similitude as "pearls set or strung," and the importers contended that they were dutiable at 10 per cent. as "pearls in their natural state."

Suicide Lost in Stock Market.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 9.—The body of the man who on Wednesday night committed suicide on the street here by shooting himself after leaving a Pennsylvania Railroad train was identified to-night by his sister. He was John Martin, formerly of Pittsburg, whose mind was unbalanced by the loss of $13,500 in the stock market.

Hyman Defeats Borden at Pool.

In the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, A. Hyman, who is handicapped at 75, had an easy victory over Dr. M. Borden, handicapped at 60. Hyman's high run was 15 to 11 for Dr. Borden, and the final score was 75 to 35. To-night the contestants will be G. George Riker, with 75 as a handicap, and R. Cox, who will play 65.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. P. Davis, Ottawa; Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah.
HOLLAND—Carlos S. Hardyn, Chicago.
IMPERIAL—W. Ide, Albany.
GRAND—H. N. Story, Philadelphia.
BRESLIN—W. C. Browne, Philadelphia.
MANHATTAN—Gen. S. M. Welch, Buffalo; Senator F. G. Newlands, Nevada; Major C. E. P. Babcock, Buffalo.
SAVOY—E. B. Ross, Washington.
NETHERLAND—Charles D. Aaron, Pittsburg.
WOLCOTT—W. H. Childs, Brattleboro, Vt.
FIFTH AVENUE—George H. Allan, Portland, Me.
ALBEMARLE—Dr. E. H. Reid, Madera, Cal.
HERALD SQUARE—William Lander, Toronto.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Askin & Marine, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Askin, clothing; Hoffman House.
Antrim & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. Antrim, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions; C. B. Robertson, dry goods; 19 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Walcott.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Simerson, prints and ginghams; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gately Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Gately, millinery; Hotel York.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Turner, furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; C. H. Eastman, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Wylie, ladies' and infants' wear; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. L. Falk, cloaks and suits; Hotel Astor.
Kline, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Lieberman, M. J., & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; N. Lieberman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Kann, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Moses Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; W. H. Moses, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. Mosher, house furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. A. Lauriet, handkerchiefs; St. Denis Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel York.
Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Coughlin, linens; 835 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Weil Brothers & Wile, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St.

Levy & Spandau, auctioneers, sell jewelry and silverware this day at 174 Bowery.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, made by the Concourse Park Hotel Company to Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (a Canadian Corporation,) on the 8th day of July, 1904, and filed in the Register's office of Kings County on July 9th, 1904, Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at the salesroom of Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., 12 Warren Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, December 17th, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, all the chattels as mentioned in Schedule "A" of said mortgage, to wit: A large quantity of silver-plated spoons, forks, knives, coffee pots, tureens, cream pitchers, bread trays, meat covers, carving sets, chafing dishes, French coffee pots, wine coolers, &c., such as is used in the service of a first-class restaurant; goods will be sold in lots. By order DOUGLAS & MINTON, Attorneys for Mortgagees, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL DEUTSCH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, December 10, 1904, by order of the court, at 10 A. M., at 326 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suits, coats, pants, vests, vestings, piece goods, safe, shelving, tables, chairs, forms, desks, awning, &c.

CHARLES LEINING, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

$5,000 buys half interest 7-year established elevator manufactory; good opportunity. Elevator, Box 187 Times.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. F. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Consult Steward
if you want to buy or sell a business quickly. 38 East 21st St.

WANTED—Young man with $10,000 for interest in growing manufacturing business. Electrical, 147 Times Office.

Manufacturer's agent, with office and large acquaintance in Chicago, wishes to represent an additional firm. C. A. Perlbach, 237 5th Av., Chicago.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herz

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Specific Evidence Required with Claims for Abatement.

A decision of considerable importance to all importers, because it lays down some rules as to the nature of the evidence required in making a claim for abatement of duty on merchandise damaged or spoiled on the voyage of importation, was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers, It overrules a protest by W. L. Rathbun & Co. and others against the exaction of duty on the full quantity of several importations of grape fruit, lemons, and limes. The importers claimed that a quantity of the fruit in each package had decayed and that allowance should be made for this as a non-importation. The evidence showed that the importers had examined about 10 per cent. of the packages and found from 20 to 50 per cent. of the fruit had been damaged. On this they made an average claim for damages, but it was admitted that most of the fruit had been sold in unbroken packages either at or a little below the market price. Judge Somerville rules that this state of affairs is not enough to constitute a non-importation, as the goods were evidently not entirely unmerchantable, and that any claim for damage must be accompanied by specific evidence of the amount of the damage.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Wakem & McLaughlin, C. Jeanne & Co., and Rockwood Brothers & Co., Chicago, and S. S. Pierce & Co., Boston. A protest by A. De Ronde & Co., New York, was sustained, and protests partially sustained were by D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago Mercantile Company, Gage Brothers & Co., and Edson Keith & Co., Chicago, and J. & H. Rosenberg and A. & H. Veith, New York.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—12—Original—The State of Wisconsin, complainant, vs. the Secretary of the Interior.—Time to file answer extended to Jan. 9.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be: No. 98, (and 150,) 235, 184, 99, 100, 102, (and 88,) 104, 105, 106, and 109.

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: Nos. 360, 317, 88, 350, 75, 89, 92, 93.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

James McLaughlin, respondent, vs. Oscar Hammerstein, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Patterson and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Ida Ziemer, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Crucible Steel Company of America, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Rasheed G. Salseby, respondent, vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Ferdon, J., dissenting.)

Samuel V. Abel, appellant, vs. Henry Bischoff, J., et al., respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs, and order reversed and motion denied. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Perry Seaburn, respondent, vs. Michael Zachmann, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (O'Brien and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Claude L. Turner, respondent, vs. Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., (Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Pedro A. Merino, as surviving partner, &c., appellant, vs. Leontine C. Munoz, as executrix, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, respondent, vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, appellant.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Nathan Reisler and another, respondents, vs. Rachel Silbermintz, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Cornelia B. Page, appellant, vs. James Dempsey, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Fannie G. Smith, appellant, vs. Arthur L. J. Smith, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Rachel E. Oatman, appellant, vs. Harry W. Watrous et al., respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

In the matter of Robert T. Clinch, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Cordelia D. Curnen, respondent, vs. Robert B. Reilly, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Nelson Morris et al., respondents, vs. Charles H. Fowler, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Patterson and Laughlin, JJ.

H. Gallaher Derby, respondent, vs. Louis Brandt et al., St. Paul Hotel Company, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

James Talcott, appellant, vs. Wabash Railroad Company, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

William S. Douglas, appellant, vs. Elizabeth E. Douglas, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to appellant to renew application after the eldest child becomes fourteen years of age. No opinion.

Mauritz F. Westergren, plaintiff, vs. Pabst Brewing Company et al., impleaded, appellants; Charles N. Talbot and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William Henderson and another, respondents, vs. James Dougherty, appellant.—Decision so far modified as to reverse the judgment and order a new trial, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Jane A. Buckley, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered, including costs, to the sum of $879.12, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. No opinion.

Henry C. Lee, appellant, vs. A. Van Arsdale Winans, impleaded, respondent.—Order in so far as it denied plaintiff's motion affirmed without costs, and in so far as it granted defendant's motion reversed without costs, and motion for inspection denied. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Elmer W. Bedell, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order directed as stated in opinion upon the terms therein mentioned. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, respondent, vs. John Lackner, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate injunction granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Sidney Bell, appellant, vs. Demetrius Polymere and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Sidney Bell, appellant, vs. Demetrius Polymere and another, respondents.—Appeal from order denying motion to reargue dismissed, and order, so far as it denied motion to correct compilation, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Thomas Gleason, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Mary J. Edgar, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Michael Sullivan, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William J. Roome, respondent, vs. Josephine G. Robinson and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.

William Stackpole, as administrator, appellant, vs. John H. Wray, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (O'Brien and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

James Quinn, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment modified by striking out extra allowance, thus reducing the judgment as entered to the sum of $2,646.70, and judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. No opinion.

Jane Hodge, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

F. Howard Hooke, respondent, vs. The Financier Company, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Joseph Sigerist, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company of New York City, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered, including costs, to the sum of $4,158.75, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. No opinion.

Richard Delafield et al., appellants, vs. J. K. Armsby Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Simon L. Steinhardt, appellant, vs. Erie Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Theresa Adams, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Winifred Langan, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mary Burchill, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Julius Oehme, appellant, vs. Paul Shotland, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

In the matter of Caroline Weinstein, deceased. —Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Auguste E. Kunts, appellant, vs. Francis J. Schmaling, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Appolonia. Warth, &c., appellant, vs. Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edward J. Ward, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Julia L. Dwight, respondent, vs. Samuel R. Lawrence et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed and case sent back to referee as directed in opinion, with costs of appeal to guardian ad litem and to defendants, Lawrence to be paid out of proceeds of sale. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Yetta Bernstein, appellant, vs. Bank of State of New York, respondent.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

People ex rel. Henry Frank, respondent, vs. Robert G. Monroe, Commissioner, &c., appellant.—Order reversed and proceeding dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Louise Daniels, respondent, vs. Charles H. Pierce, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charlotte Domeyer, respondent, vs. William M. Hoes, public administrator, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs to respondent. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Mary Jones, individually, &c., appellant, vs. Adelaide Jones et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Solomon Steinfeld and another, appellants, vs. National Shirt Waist Company et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, on plaintiff giving undertaking as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Pinkus Foreman, respondent, vs. Mary Horowitz et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Matthew W. Flournay, respondent, vs. John C. Osgood, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The same vs. the same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frederick Brandt, respondent, vs. Luke A. Burke, impleaded, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Mary E. Coolidge, as administratrix, respondent, vs. City of New York et al., appellants.—Judgment and order as against the City of New York reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, and judgment and order as against defendant Miller reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered, including interest, costs, and allowance to the sum of $17,167.11, in which event judgment as so reduced and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting, and Laughlin, J., dissenting in part.)

Dora Dix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered, including costs, to the sum of $2,649.11, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. No opinion.

Albert A. Manda, appellant, vs. Emilius Etienne, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed on opinion in Manda vs. Etienne, (93 A. D. 609,) with costs. No opinion.

Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company, appellant, vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Franklin R. Case, appellant, vs. New York Mutual Savings Association et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed on opinion in Case vs. Mutual Savings Association, (88 A. D. 528,) with costs. No opinion.

Kiernan Devery, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed on opinion in Storey vs. Mayor, (29 A. D. 316,) with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Thomas Brennan, rel., vs. John N. Partridge, Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

Guillaume Reusens, respondent, vs. Manufacturing and Selling Company of America, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to proceed over on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Filip Deutsch, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

People ex rel. New York Edison Company, &c., respondent, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Frances Fox, respondent, vs. James D. Lennon, individually, &c., appellant.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, but order appealed from overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

John D. Church and another, respondents, vs. John G. Swigert, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Henry B. Shepard, appellant, vs. Florence A. Shepard, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Pratt, Hurst & Co., respondents, vs. Edward N. Taller, executor, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, but with leave to renew on proper papers. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Sarah H. Frounfelker vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and West Railroad Company.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Thomas W. Busche vs. Isaac Lippman.—Motion denied.

William Blair vs. Lewis R. Blair.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Clarence R. Conger, respondent, vs. Theodore H. Conger et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Sarah Schelinsky, appellant, vs. Fanny Miller et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of the Board of Docks, re General Theological Seminary.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Calendars for Saturday, Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Benjamin Strauss and Robert Adams.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Nettie Ogden Fritz vs. Egbert P. Fritz—Thomas F. O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—John Stothers vs. Charlotte Horowitz et al.—James J. Furey.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Saks & Co. vs. Isaac Hyman—Louis Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Met. Lift Ins. Co. vs. Demorest Pattern Co.—John N. Lewis. V. Loewers Gambrinius Brewing Co. vs. Crowther—Leo C. Dessar.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Ludwig & Co. vs. Conkling—Cornelius L. Waring.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Dodge & Bliss Co. vs. Visconti—Charles W. Dayton.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.18⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....54
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....34½@35½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....6.20
Cotton, middling.....8.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....08½
Sugar, granulated.....5.45
Molasses, O. K., prime.....37
Beef, family.....11.00
Beef hams.....22.75
Tallow, prime.....04⅝
Pork, mess.....13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....08½
Lard, prime.....7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....17.25
Butter, Western creamery.....27@27½

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.02@$1.13; No. 2 red, $1.13@$1.15; No. 2 corn, 47@47½c; No. 2 yellow, 47½c; No. 2 oats, 28¾@29½c; No. 2 white, 28½@30½c; No. 3 white, 30@30¾c; No. 2 rye, 74½@75c; good feeding barley, 38c; fair to choice malting, 42@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $11.37½@$11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.37½@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

COTTON—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.68@7.68
January	7.71	7.88	7.69	7.73@7.74
February				7.80@7.82
March	7.85	8.06	7.83	7.91@
April	7.94	8.12	7.94	7.99@7.98
May	7.96	8.17	7.93	8.01@8.02
June	8.01	8.21	8.01	8.04@8.06
July	8.05	8.25	8.03	8.11@8.12
August	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.03@8.06

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales, all American. Mid upland, 4.19d. Futures opened quiet, 7 points higher. Closed steady, net 4@5 points higher. December and December-January, 4.16; January-February, 4.22; February-March, 4.27; March-April, 4.31; April-May, 4.34; May-June, 4.37; June-July, 4.39; July-August and August-September, 4.42. Manchester yarns and cloths quiet

TOTAL WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1904-1905.	1903-1904.
Port receipts	385,467	332,231
Overland to mills and Canada	56,184	71,645
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	59,000	59,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	7,699	28,508
Brought into sight for week.	508,840	491,384

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	4,992,740	4,345,317
Overland to mills and Canada	362,015	313,979
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	637,000	639,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	632,601	459,777
Brought into sight thus far for season	6,624,356	5,758,073

The total crop movement is for 100 days this season against 102 days in 1903-1904.

BREADSTUFFS.—GRAIN—Cash quotations at New York were as follows: No. 2 red, $1.18⅝, export, and $1.19½, choice; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.25⅝, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	$1.15⅝	$1.17⅝	$1.15¼	$1.17⅝
May	1.12⅝	1.13 3-16	1.12 1-16	1.12⅝
July	1.03 15-16	1.04	1.03⅝	1.03⅞
Corn—				
December				55¼
May				50⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	$1.08⅛	$1.09	$1.07⅝	$1.08⅝
May	1.11	1.11⅝	1.10⅛	1.11
July	99¼	99⅝	98 3-16	99
Corn—				
December	46¼	47⅜	46¼	47⅛
May	44⅞	45	44⅞	44⅞
July	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛
Oats—				
December	28¼	28½	28¼	28⅜
May	30 7-16	30⅝	30 7-16	30⅝
July	30¼	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
Lard—				
January	6.85	6.92	6.85	6.90
May	7.07	7.12	7.07	7.12
Ribs				
January	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.55
May	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.75
Pork—				
January	12.50	12.62	12.50	12.62
May	12.82	12.95	12.80	12.95

COFFEE—The spot market is steady, with quotations on the basis of 8½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.95	7.05	6.95	6.95@7.00
January	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
February				7.20@7.25
March	7.30	7.40	7.30	7.30@7.35
April				7.40@7.45
May	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.50@7.55

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..7:13	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets..8:15

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:40	Gov. Isl'd.10:09	H. Gate..12:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:15	Gov. Isl'd.10:40	H. Gate..12:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabistan, Argentina..	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Blucher, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Caracas, Venezuela....	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, Southampton	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana..	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Neckar, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santurce, Mayaguez ..	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sibiria, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

British Prince, Brasil..	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cretic, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland..	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ultonia, Naples	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 10.

Alamo, Galveston, Dec. 8.
Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 7.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Nov. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 25.
Coamo, Porto Rico, Dec. 6.
Esperanza, Progreso, Nov. 30.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 26.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, Dec. 3.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Manzanas, Tampico, Dec. 2.
New York, Southampton, Dec. 3.
Sagami, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Slavonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Ulriken, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

SUNDAY, DEC. 11.

Bermudian, Sunderland, Nov. 29.
El Paso, Galveston, Dec. 8.
Manitou, London, Dec. 1.
Montserrat, Cadiz, Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 6.
Gera, Bremen, Nov. 30.
Moltke, Hamburg, Dec. 3.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 3.
United States, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Dec. 3.
Zulia, Curacao, Dec. 5.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 6.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 26.
Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 26.
El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 3.
Verona, Inagua, Dec. 4.
Egda, Vera Cruz, Nov. 28.
Comeric, Philadelphia, Dec. 8.
Monroe, Norfolk, Dec. 8.
Caprera, Barbados, Nov. 29.
El Valle, New Orleans, Dec. 4.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 8.
Oneida, Philadelphia, Dec. 8.
Esperanza, Havana, Dec. 6.
Alamo, Galveston, Dec. 8.
Tjomo, Progreso, Dec. 1.

Sailed.

Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
Yucatan, for Nassau.
Tallahassee, for Savannah.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M., "The Religion of the Spirit"; 8 P. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., illustrated sermon on "Patriarchs, Kings, and Prophets."

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6-8 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Class led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., Cor. 64th St. REV. T. A. K. GESELER, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur, morning and evening; evening subject, "The Church and the Theatre."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. 11 A. M., "Denying One's Self"; 7:45 P. M., "The Road to Hell," fourth in "Proverbs for the People." Hilda Gaul, child cornetist, at night.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. Rev. I. M. HALDEMAN, PASTOR. THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH AND TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESENT PASTORATE. 11 A. M.—" HISTORICAL ADDRESS." 8 P. M.—" WHAT THE CHURCH STANDS FOR." FULL MUSICAL PROGRAMME. DOUBLE QUARTET AND CHORUS OF FORTY VOICES. SERVICES MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 8 O'CLOCK. SPEAKERS, REV. G. M. SCHOTT, REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, REV. RICARD HARTLEY, REV. W. C. BITTING, D. D., REV. NORMAN K. FOX, D. D., AND REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., PRESIDENT CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Human Element in Revelation." 8 P. M.—" The Forgiveness of Sin." First in Series. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Chapel Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Avenue, Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor. 11 A. M., " A Pioneer's Religion "; 7:45 P. M., "What is the Strait Gate and the Narrow Way?"

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 11th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—36th anniversary to-morrow; special services, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Music.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—Edward Judson, pastor, will preach 10:45 and 7:30; George F. Pentecost, D. D., will preach every night, Dec. 12-16.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., near 8th Av., Rev. A. R. MacLaurin, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Baptism after the evening service. All welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "The Living Christ"; 7:45, "A Faithful Saying." All cordially invited. Seats free.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street, Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor; Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St., H. A. Stimson, D. D.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 66th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; special musical service at 4:30 P. M. The rector will preach at both services.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St.—Rev. C. S. Armstrong, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. N. S. Thomas of Philadelphia preaches; 8 P. M., Bishop Potter. Confirmation.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4; dedication octave, processions.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M., (rector.) Musical service, 4 P. M. "The Heavens Declare," by Saint-Saens. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M., (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street, REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., RECTOR. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion; Preacher, The Rector. 4 P. M., Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, West 57th Street, Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer; Preacher, The Rector..11 o'clock Choral Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ h. du matin et a 8 h. du soir. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street, The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 2:45 P. M.—Sunday School. 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Anthem—" Ho, Every One That Thirsteth," Martin. Baritone solo and chorus. The rector will preach morning and afternoon.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon by Bishop Courtney. 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon by Rev. J. Cairns. Thursdays in Advent at 3 P. M., course of "Instructions" by Rev. J. Cairns; subject for Dec. 15th—" The Advent of Salvation."

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. & 2D AV., REV. DR. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4; Sermon, 8.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84TH ST., Near Central Park. Rev. Arthur M. Judge, Rector.—Services; 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 4 P. M., evensong and address.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, Dr. Felix Adler will lecture; subject, "Two Souls in the Human Breast."

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

A Wall Street Conspiracy

READ SATURDAY'S

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

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OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.

The transfer books of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland) will be closed on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Independent Salt Company hereby give notice, in accordance with Article Two (2) of the mortgage created by them on August 22, 1904, that they will redeem on January 1st, 1905, bonds of said Company, numbered 1 to 50 inclusive.
JAMES McILRAVY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Pacific Company
120 Broadway, New York, December 3, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 16th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1904. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
A. K. VAN DEVENTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.
R. D. RICKARD,
Secretary.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (37½c. per share) on the Preferred Stock, and Two Per Cent. (50c. per share) on the Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable January 14th, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of business December 17th, 1904.

The transfer books of the Preferred and Common stock will close at 12 o'clock noon December 17th, 1904, and open at ten o'clock A. M. December 27th, 1904.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
Boston, Massachusetts, December 8, 1904.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 2d, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2½% on the Capital Stock of the WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, will be paid on the tenth day of January, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1904.

Stock transfer books will be closed at five P. M. Dec. 31, 1904, and will be reopened at nine A. M. January 11th, 1905.
FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

NORTH STAR MINES COMPANY,
13 Wall Street,
New York, December 9th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A dividend of thirty-five cents per share of the outstanding capital stock of the North Star Mines Company (3½%) has this day been declared, payable December 23d to stockholders of record December 17th.
W. D. PAGAN, Secretary.

THE CARMEN-GUANAJUATO GOLD MINING COMPANY.
7% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS.

The January semi-annual interest coupons of 3½% will be paid upon presentation on or after January 1st, 1905, at the office of the Company's Agency, The Exploration Company of New York, Mills Building, 15 and 17 Broad and 35 Wall Street, New York City.
ALBERT RITCHIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GUANAJUATO CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.
7% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS.

The January semi-annual interest coupons of 3½% will be paid upon presentation on or after January 1st, 1905, at the office of the Company's Agency, The Exploration Company of New York, Mills Building, 15 and 17 Broad and 35 Wall Street, New York City.
C. V. R. COGSWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1905, and will reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
New York, December 10, 1904.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1905, and will open January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
New York, December 10, 1904.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
December 5th, 1904. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company. Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 7th, 1904.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 12th, 1904.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

COPLAY CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 1,123 B'way, New York, Nov. 17, 1904.

The Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after December 15th, 1904, to all preferred stockholders of record at close of business December 5th, 1904.
JOS. L. BERG, Treasurer.

Railway Equipment Corporation.
Office Lehigh Ave. & 18th St., Philadelphia.

The Seventy-ninth Monthly Dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared; also an Extra Dividend of Two Per Cent., both payable December 15th, 1904.
JOHN B. KILBURN, Treasurer.

Eden Musee Americain Co. (Limited.)

A quarterly Dividend of One Per Cent has been declared, payable on December 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record on that date.
FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.
El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.
El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY DEC. 14TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

4 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. 8% pfd.
4 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. International Banking Corp.
5 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
11 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
73 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. Special Guar.
8 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
64 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pfd.
25 shs. Kansas City, St. Louis & Chic. R. R. pfd.
25 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co. Guar.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
40 shs. Robert Campbell Heating Co.
26 shs. The Tabard Inn Corp. pfd.
36 shs. The Tabard Inn Corp. common.
$2,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. Gen'l. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1949, June, 1903, Coups.
1,200 shs. Electro Pneumatic Transit Co., (Cert. of Dep.)
100 shs. American Life Underwriters' Agency.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
250 shs. Brown Wire Gun Co.
10 shs. Prospect Park Bank.
40 shs. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
25 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
20 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$6,000 Kings County Elec. Light & Power 1st 5s.
$1,000 Edison Elec. Light Co., B'klyn, 1st 4s.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon,	Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles V. Fornes,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman.
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Heide,
Hosmer B. Parsons,	W. R. Grace,
Stephen Farrelly,	Jas. Ross Curran.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1904, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Secretary.

FOUNDED 1803.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

The Northern National Bank of New York.
New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 632 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
H. A. BELDEN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association will be held on the 15th day of December, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Association, No. 32 Tenth Avenue, New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other purposes as may lawfully come before said meeting.
F. D. MANCHEE, Secretary.

The American Exchange National Bank of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 128 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 214 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 31, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,
170 BROADWAY.

By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited on December 31, payable on and after the third Tuesday in January, 1905, to all accounts of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of October, 1904.

Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest as from January 1, 1905.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the AMERICAN GRASS PRODUCTS COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 3rd day of December, 1904, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, [Seal.] this third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four.
HORACE G. STEWART,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

CLIMAX SUPPLY COMPANY, 123 Chambers St. —Notice is hereby given that Mr. Alfred E. Chatwin is no longer a partner in the above company.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1904.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Will be glad to mail list of high grade railroad, street railway, lighting and other bonds, together with selected list of guaranteed stocks. Invite comparison with current investment offerings yielding

3½% to 5% Interest.

William & Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

BONDS
New York City
3½s

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Copper Stocks.

CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 Broad St., N. Y. 74 State St., Boston.

Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Copper Stocks and other Boston securities a specialty.

Quotations and information on securities furnished upon request.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 222 La Salle St., Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., New York. — The Rookery, Chicago.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 132, 162, 164, for $500 each, and Nos. 59, 88 and 89 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1905.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS, WHO HAVE A YEARLY BUSINESS OF OVER $50,000.00, CAN BE FINANCED BY BANKING INSTITUTION AT REASONABLE RATE. ADDRESS BANKERS, BOX 134 TIMES.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., December 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on December 20, 1904, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. DEC. 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing new plumbing in Building No. 21, at post, will be received until 10 A. M., Jan. 7, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for plumbing," addressed The Quartermaster.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
AMERICAN RAILWAYS—			
Month November.	$110,666	$103,934	$94,037
From July 1.....	657,490	642,980	543,496
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
4th week Nov.....	153,528	144,383	.....
Month	494,911	470,909	.....
From July 1.....	2,370,862	2,309,993	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,599	1,376	1,376
4th week Nov.....	261,800	260,185	.....
Month	871,979	866,503	.....
From Jan. 1.....	9,978,535	9,739,239	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,610	5,487	5,483
November gross..	4,945,567	4,652,600	4,379,490
5 months' gross..	23,462,744	22,734,725	.....
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	166	166	154
Month November..	125,110	115,472	76,705
From July 1.....	601,369	559,034	360,310
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
3d week Nov.....	14,950	10,182	.....
From July 1.....	262,582	242,042	.....
UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO—			
November gross..	875,524	592,709	.....
11 months' gross..	5,835,746	5,109,432	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
1st week Dec.....	124,000	112,907	109,399
From July 1.....	3,116,080	3,054,591	3,015,927
LEHIGH & HUD. R. for quarter ended Sept. 30—	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings ...	108,342	120,107	11,765
Op. expenses.....	80,457	69,028	*11,429
Net earnings	27,885	57,079	29,194
Charges	39,667	35,054	*4,613
Deficit	11,781	122,025	33,807

*Increase. †Surplus.

The general balance sheet shows assets of $4,277,465, including $3,456,394 cost of road and equipment and $32,035 cash on hand. The profit and loss surplus is $245,251.

LONG ISLAND—

	Oct., Inc.	4 Mo's. Inc.
Gross earnings	100,725	156,040
Expenses	*14,571	34,872
Net earnings	115,296	121,168

*Decrease.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, Dec. 9, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan		Mil, L S & W 1st 1,000.....	124¾
18,000.....	91¾	Mo, K & Ok 1st 5s 5,000.....	104¾
4,000.....	91¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000.....	91¾	25,000.....	100½
5,000.....	91¾	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
54,000.....	91¾	5,000.....	85½
6,000.....	92	Mo Pac trust 5s 5,000.....	107⅜
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid		N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000.....	104⅝
25,000.....	102¼	72,000.....	105
3,000.....	102¾	5,000.....	105¾
Am Hide & L 6s 7,000.....	96	33,000.....	106
Am Thread 4s 6,000.....	87	Northn Pac 4s 25,000.....	106
Am Tobacco 4s Morton Tr Co. certifs		1,000.....	105½
10,000.....	70⅝	Nor Pac gen 3s	
1,000.....	71	3,000.....	75½
18,000.....	70⅝	4,000.....	75½
5,000.....	70⅝	4,000.....	75¼
30,000.....	70⅞	19,000.....	75½
1,000.....	70⅝	Ore R & N con 4s	
10,000.....	70¼	2,000.....	102
41,000.....	71	Ore Sh Line 1st 6s	
10,000.....	70⅝	10,000.....	125⅝
1,000.....	71	Ore S L 1st con 5s	
20,000.....	70⅝	17,000.....	120
10,000.....	70⅞	Ore Short Line 4s	
1,000.....	71	narrie bds	
5,000.....	70⅝	2,000.....	103⅞
20,000.....	70⅞	Penn conv 3½s	
105,000.....	71	1,000.....	102⅝
3,000.....	71⅛	Reading gen 4s	
51,000.....	71½	1,000.....	102¼
5,000.....	71½	4,000.....	102⅛
10,000.....	71⅝	1,000.....	102⅛
7,000.....	71½	Reading Jersey Cen coll 4s	
1,000.....	71⅝	5,000.....	96¾
19,000.....	71⅝	St J & G Isl 1st 4s	
2,000.....	71⅜	3,000.....	94½
34,000.....	71½	St L Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
1,000.....	71⅝	1,000.....	116
10,000.....	71½	unify & ref 4s	
1,000.....	71⅝	20,000 5F.....	96
25,000.....	71⅝	20,000.....	96¼
15,000.....	72	St L S W 1st g 4s bd certfs	
5,000.....	71⅝	6,000.....	89½
10,000.....	72	10,000.....	89⅝
Am Tobacco 6s Morton Tr Co certfs		3,000.....	89½
15,000.....	109⅞	85,000.....	89⅝
12,000.....	110	20,000.....	89½
47,000.....	109⅞	St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
2,000.....	110¼	6,000.....	97⅜
800.....	110¼	cons 4s	
1,000.....	110	67,000.....	80¼
13,000.....	110¼	10,000.....	80⅞
50,000.....	110	25,000.....	80⅞
10,000.....	110¼	2,000.....	81
50,000.....	110⅜	28,000.....	81
64,000.....	110¼	San A & A P 4s	
5,000.....	110	6,000.....	89
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Scioto V & N E 4s	
2,000.....	99¼	9,000.....	101⅝
1,000.....	99	1,000.....	102⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		Southn Pac 4½s	
1,000.....	102⅜	25,000.....	100½
11,000.....	102⅝	Southn Pac 4s	
50,000.....	102⅝	2,000.....	93¼
1,000.....	102⅞	2,000.....	93
7,000.....	102⅝	11,000.....	93¼
adjustment 4s		19,000.....	93½
1,000.....	94¼	So P Ariz 1st 1900 10,000c10F.....	109⅝
stamped		Stand R & T 6s	
10,000.....	94⅜	1,000.....	70
6,000.....	94¼	Stand R & T inc	
4,000.....	94¼	6,000.....	6
Atlan Coast L 4s 7,000.....	96¾	Tenn Coal, I & R gen 5s	
Balt & O pr in 3½s		5,000.....	96
1,000.....	90¼	Tx & Pac 2d inc	
gold 4s		1,000.....	93
10,000.....	103¼	Third Av con 4s	
5,000.....	103⅜	15,000.....	97⅜
P, L E & W V 4s		3,000.....	98
8,000.....	98¼	Tol, Peo & W 4s	
20,000.....	99½	1,000.....	95
S Wn div 3½s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
2,000.....	93⅜	8,000.....	83
18,000.....	93¼	16,800.....	83¼
Bklyn Rapid Trans ref conv 4s		3,000.....	93⅜
10,000.....	84½	Ulster & Del 4s	
12,000.....	84½	2,000.....	94⅜
5,000.....	84⅜	Un Pac 1st 4s	
5,000.....	84⅜	32,000.....	106
5,000.....	84⅞	Un Pac conv 4s	
35,000.....	85	400,000.....	110
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		5,000.....	109⅝
4,000.....	110	5,000.....	109⅝
9,000.....	110½	10,000.....	109½
1,000.....	110	40,000.....	110
Cent of Ga cons 5s		10,000.....	110¼
3,000.....	110½	2,000.....	110
1,000.....	110½	10,000.....	110½
3,000.....	111	16,000.....	110¾
1st inc 5s		10,000.....	110¾
14,000.....	91	2,000.....	110¾
2d inc 5s		10,000.....	110¾
17,000.....	71	5,000.....	110
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000.....	110¼
1,000.....	183¾	60,000.....	110
Cent Pac 1st 4s		20,000.....	109⅞
1,000.....	101½	10,000.....	109⅞
1,000.....	101½	80,000.....	110
C & O R & A div 1st con 4s		30,000.....	110¼
1,000.....	102⅜	2,000.....	110½
Chic & Alt 3½s		5,000.....	110½
13,000.....	82¼	5,000.....	110¼
72,000.....	82¾	72,000.....	110⅝
40,000.....	82⅝	40,000.....	110⅝
21,000.....	82½	1,000.....	110½
Chi & Alt R R 3s		10,000.....	110¼
7,000.....	84⅞	50,000.....	110⅝
Chi, Peo & Quincy joint 4s		20,000.....	110⅞
11,000.....	99⅝	70,000.....	110⅞
2,000.....	99⅝	20,000.....	110⅞
3,000.....	99⅝	10,000.....	110¼
8,000.....	99⅝	69,000.....	110⅝
10,000.....	99⅞	2,000.....	110⅞
2,000.....	100	20,000.....	110¾
5,000.....	99⅝	10,000.....	110⅝
1,000.....	100	5,000.....	110⅞
15,000.....	100	14,000.....	111
Denver div 4s		5,000.....	111½
1,000.....	101¼	5,000.....	111
C, R I & P R R 4s		25,000.....	111¼
14,000.....	80¼	15,000.....	111
4,000.....	80¼	40,000.....	111¼
3,000.....	80⅜	10,000.....	111⅜
30,000.....	80¼	Un Rds of S Fr 4s	
46,000.....	80⅜	5,000.....	87½
12,000.....	81	18,000.....	87½
25,000.....	80⅞	Un Rys of St L 1st 4s	
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		5,000.....	87½
5,000.....	94	U S Rlty & Imp conv deb 5s	
5,000.....	94¼	96,000.....	86
1,000.....	94¼	5,000.....	86
1,000.....	94¾	5,000.....	86¾
Chi Ter Tran 4s		U S Steel Corpor sksg fund 5s	
10,000.....	84¾	150,000.....	91¼
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s		15,000.....	90
2,000.....	100¾	52,000.....	90⅝
3,000.....	101⅛	22,000.....	91
Clev, C, C & St L St L div 1st		5,000.....	90⅝
5,000 20F.....	102½	20,000.....	90
Col F & I conv 5s Trust Co ctfs		25,000.....	91
20,000.....	83½	65,000.....	91¼
5,000.....	83⅝	11,000.....	91¼
5,000.....	83⅝	16,000.....	91¼
10,000.....	83⅝	22,000.....	91¼
24,000.....	84	5,000.....	91¼
100,000.....	84	10,000.....	91⅝
25,000.....	85	2,000.....	91¼
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000.....	74	12,000.....	91¼
10,000.....	73½	15,000.....	91¼
5,000.....	73⅝	5,000.....	91¼
27,000.....	73½	1,000.....	91¾
5,000.....	73⅝	8,000.....	91¼
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000.....	90	5,000.....	91
3,000.....	89⅞	30,000.....	90⅝
3,000.....	89⅞	6,000.....	90⅜
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s		5,000.....	90⅞

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2@4 1-4 Per Cent.

The Market, Left to Itself, Rises Upon Facts, Instead of Falling Upon Tips.

The slaughter of the innocents was completed on Wednesday and Thursday, and yesterday even those who emptied their pockets into other people's were admiring the skill of the operation. A man who operates upon his judgment stands a chance of being right, but the simpletons who operate upon gratuitous tips are if possible more foolish than those who buy them. A man who gives tips away obviously may stop the supply when he chooses, and yesterday, although the wires were working, there were no hints of any sort. Under this state of affairs those who never know what things are worth until told by those who have them for sale were in a great state of bewilderment. Amalgamated ranged through six points, and retained an advance of 2⅞, but this is much less satisfactory than information at first hand of the exact price at which a fortune may be made by buying at the seller's price or selling at the buyer's price. This is the epitome of this week's market, and it surpasses the Chadwick story in plot and interest. Beyond a doubt there are many among the recently skinned who are wondering what sort of bank Presidents loaned the lady millions whenever she wanted money, but they passed over their own pocket books without even getting an unverified piece of collateral. There are many indignant about the things they do and the things they say in Boston, but for our part we are ashamed of the things done in New York. Effrontery is not admirable, but poor old Father Knickerbocker made to look like Uncle Rube, the "come on," is a legitimate object of ridicule rather than of sympathy.

As matter of record it may be set down that prices generally rose. No more need be said about the reasons why they fell, but the reason of the renewed advance is of the same standard quality as before. Northern Pacific reported an increase of gross earnings by $392,967 for November, and Long Island an increase of net for October by $121,168. The Steel Trust, which makes some pig itself, bought the entire product of the valley furnaces for the first quarter of next year, which cannot be taken to imply any scarcity of orders or profits. Southern Pacific declared its first dividend, and Northern Securities rose $8 to its maximum. This does not exhaust the list, but it serves to make the point—whoever believes such news ought to be immune against tips from sources which have deceived before, and whoever disbelieves it ought to prefer money to stocks, whatever anybody says. There is of course the alternative that such intelligence may be both true and unimportant. This is correct from the standpoint of those who profit by speculation, but for those who like to buy income rather than chromos facts will beat tips every time.

The money market worked a trifle easier, despite forecasts that the banks are losing reserve again. But the forecasts recently have needed verification, and the loan item will be unusually interesting. It would seem that the banks have reduced requirements more than they have lost cash, explaining a stability of the money market under trying conditions, which is more reassuring than the price collapse, for such reasons, is alarming.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Metro. Securities	½
Am. Car & Foundry	1	Mexican Central	1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2½	Mo. Pac. & S. M.	3¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Am. District Tel.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Grass Twine	½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Hide & Leather	⅞	National Enameling	½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	National Lead	½
American Ice	½	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	1⅛
Am. Locomotive	1	New York Central	1¼
Am. Locomotive pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Malting	1⅛	N. Y. O. & W.	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Norfolk & Western	1½
Am. Smelting	1⅝	North American	1½
Am. Smel. pf.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1¼
Am. Steel F. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Sugar	1⅞	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
Am. Tob. pf., ctfs.	⅝	P., C., & St. L.	2
Am. Woolen	½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅞
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Railway Steel Spring	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Republic Steel	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Republic Steel pf.	⅝
Atlantic Coast Line	2	Rock Island	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Rubber Goods	½
Canada Southern	1	Rubber Goods pf.	5
Canadian Pacific	⅝	St. Louis Southwest.	1½
Central of N. J.	3	St. Louis Southw. pf.	2½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Chi. Great Western	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Great W. pf., B-3	1	Southern Pacific pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Southern Railway	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Chi. & Northwestern	2	Texas & Pacific	1½
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	4½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Chi. Terminal Trans.	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Chi. Union Traction	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Union Bag & P. pf.	½
Col. Southern	1½	Union Pacific	½
Col. & H. Coal & I.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1
Corn Products	1¼	United Rys. Investment	¾
Corn Products pf.	1¼	United Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1	United States Pipe	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	½	United States Pipe pf.	2½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	U. S. Leather	⅛
Detroit United Rys.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Distillers' Securities	⅝	U. S. Realty	⅝
Erie	½	U. S. Rubber	1⅞
Erie 2d pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Fed. Min. & S.	½	U. S. Steel	1⅜
General Electric	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅞
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	Va.-Car. Chemical	1
Illinois Central	⅞	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	3
International Paper	2½	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Wabash	½
International Pump	1½	Wabash pf.	1⅝
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1½	West. P. & M.	3
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅝
Louis. & Nashville	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Hocking Valley	3⅜
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2½
Chi., S. P. M. & O.	7	New York Air Brake	¼
Con. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Detroit South. pf.	⅝	Vulcan Detinning	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. 4s	1½	T., P. & W. 1st	2
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Ulster & Del. ref. 4s	1⅝
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1⅝	Union Pacific conv.	1¼
Col. & H. V. 5s, tr. r.	1½	U. S. Steel 5s	1
Con. Tobacco 4s	2	Wabash deb., B	1
San. A. & A. P. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Thread 4s	1	Texas Pacific 2d inc.	2½
Col. Midland 4s	1	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	1
Ky. Central 4s	1⅝		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 9	1,640,758
To date this year	172,184,596
Corresponding date last year	153,081,281

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 9	$6,030,500
To date this year	$967,909,030
Corresponding date last year	$655,144,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards.
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad preferred stock.
Greene Consolidated Copper Company.
Laclede Gas Light Company common and preferred stock.
Manhattan Railway.
Miles & Bement-Pond Company common stock.
Old Colony Railroad.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company.
Underwood Typewriter Company.
United States Leather Company preferred stock.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Strong, Though Not Quite So Active—Better Feeling Prevails.

The market after a slight hesitation at the opening yesterday, turned strong and closed very near the top, with general advances of a point and more over the close of Thursday. This is exactly what conservative interests had predicted it would do when the break began on Wednesday morning. One operator compared the market to a boat which had been nearly upset, and which would continue to rock until it had gained its equilibrium. One reason why a reaction from the recovery was expected was that much stock had to be taken on Thursday in order to support the market, and this stock would have to be distributed.

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What Did the Big Interests Do?

While the theory that the distribution of stock bought for the purpose of steadying the market would cause a decline within the next two days found many supporters, yet there were others who thought that the stocks bought at the lower level were not taken for the purpose of steadying the market so much as because somebody wanted them. It was said that several big banking houses, and one in particular, had been a heavy buyer of stocks which they had previously sold at much higher prices. In some of the most conservative quarters the opinion was expressed that it was not unlikely that some big interests had taken advantage of Lawson's propaganda to get stocks back cheap. If this were the case these stocks would, of course, not find their way back to the market at once, and therefore the expected reaction would under such circumstances not take place at all.

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Lawson and Copper.

The prophet from Boston was silent yesterday. There were no frenzied messages, no spectacular fireworks. During the first half hour some brokers received the impression that he was trying to break the market again, and it was reported that there was something of a battle around the copper post, but the resistance was overcome, and aided by bear covering the market finally advanced. A story was put out that Hooley, Learnard and Co., who had been acting for Lawson, had had a falling out with the author-broker because they had sent out a bullish interview on copper. But the report was denied, and it was explicitly stated that the relations between them and Lawson continued friendly.

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What the Bankers Say.

Big banking interests expressed themselves yesterday to the effect that they considered that the whole affair had blown over. The President of one of the National banks said that the break had been only one of those periodical thunder showers which were bound to visit Wall Street from time to time, and that the atmosphere had been much cleared by the reaction. The general opinion of best quarters seemed to be that the market would continue to improve and that higher prices would be quoted before the new year had far advanced.

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Money Rates Lower.

Call money on the Stock Exchange was loaned at much lower rates than had ruled for the last two weeks. While the quotation at the opening was 4¼ per cent., the rate soon declined, and at the end money was offered at 2 per cent. This in itself had a good effect on the market. The apprehension that some loans might be called and that money would go up was further allayed when it was announced that the Stock Exchange Clearing House sheets had gone through all right.

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The Strength in Leather.

United States Leather, which had been among the strongest issues on Thursday, advanced again yesterday. The common sold at 20¾ and the preferred closed at 103⅝. The dealings in the common were enormous, over 230,000 shares being traded in. The latest plan under consideration is said to be this: To issue $25,000,000 of 3 per cent. twenty-year debenture bonds to pay off the accumulated dividends of about 42 per cent. on the preferred stock; $2,000,000 of these bonds are to be redeemed at 103 after 1906; the preferred stockholders to be asked to give up the 3 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and accept in lieu thereof a 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock on an equal basis; to exchange 50 per cent. of the $25,000,000 of debentures for preferred stock and 110 and agree to cash the remainder at a price to be agreed upon. Confirmation was not obtainable, but it is generally accepted that some plan is under way. The Armours are now connected with the movement, the theory being that they could secure a better profit on their hides by having an interest in the manufacture of leather.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Further loss of cash by the banks this week is indicated by the estimates of the known movement of currency. The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $2,120,000 in cash held by the banks. They received from the interior $6,137,200, and sent to the interior $4,765,200, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,800,000 to San Francisco and $530,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $372,000.

Receipts of new gold were $1,000,000, namely: $1,042,000 on New York Assay Office checks, $8,400 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $10,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $1,022,200 in bars.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $21,943,400; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $24,473,800. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,530,400.

The total loss, by gold exports, $1,022,200, and Sub-Treasury operations, $2,530,400, was $3,552,600; deducting the gain from the interior, $372,000, and new gold, $1,060,600, in all $1,432,600, the net loss was $2,120,000.

The gain from the interior is the seventh consecutive since Oct. 20, and is the smallest but one since the return movement began, on account of the large transfers to San Francisco. The direct movement both ways was chiefly between New York and near-by cities. Receipts from the West and South were larger than direct shipments.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to increased customs collections, which were $3,737,400, a daily average of $622,900, comparing with a daily average of $388,400 in the preceding week, and to decreased pension payments, which were $450,000, comparing with $922,000 in the preceding week. There were also heavy payments by banks on account of the 5 per cent. redemption fund of correspondents.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $5,389,000 mutilated currency.

GOLD TAKEN FOR EXPORT.

Foreign exchange rates were firmer yesterday at the close, although they moved somewhat uncertainly during the day. The price of demand sterling closed at 4.8640, an advance of 20 points. Goldman, Sachs & Co. took another $1,000,000 from the Assay Office for export, the engagement of which was announced early in the week, but the destination of this shipment, as of that made at the beginning of the week, was withheld. In some quarters it has been surmised that the gold was going to Mexico in connection with the plans now under way in that country to place the country's finances on a gold basis. The money market continued to show ease, call money dropping at the end to the day to 2 per cent. after having touched 4¼ per cent. during the morning. Time money was a trifle firmer than it was earlier in the week, but relatively few transactions were reported.

Sale of Missouri Pacific Bonds.

The proceeds of the sale of $25,000,000 Missouri Pacific 4 per cent. bonds, the purchase of which by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was announced yesterday, are, so it is announced, to be used for improvements and betterments in Missouri Pacific territory, including the building and acquisition of new feeders for the system. The issue is not intended to pay for the acquisition of any large system or to aid in the building of the Western Pacific Railroad. It is said that a large part of the money has already been expended. The issue is to be secured by St. Louis and Iron Mountain stock. It will be offered in Europe also.

ABOVE PARITY IN LONDON.

Americans Open Firm, Become a Little Easier, and Then Recover.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The effects of yesterday's fall in the stock market were evidenced at the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day by general nervousness. Americans, however, opened firm at above parity. They subsequently became a little easier, but quickly recovered and at 2:45 P. M. were again above parity.

London financiers generally expressed the opinion that the New York markets had been topheavy and speculative for months past, and that yesterday's crumbling of prices was inevitable sooner or later.

Although the suddenness of the fall surprised the market here, there was no panic. In fact, there was some buying at low prices.

The London financiers anticipate that the recovery will be gradual. They do not believe that stocks will reach their former prices or develop much staying power for some time.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Concerning trade conditions Dun's Review says:

Wall Street's severe reaction was not due to any setback in the commercial world, all measures of legitimate trade showing wholesome progress, and confidence in the future is unshaken. Railway earnings in November averaged 9.2 per cent. greater than in the same month of 1903, and the distribution of merchandise is sufficiently heavy to produce freight blockades at several points. Manufacturing plants report increased output in almost every instance, except where inadequate water supply provides a temporary interruption. This difficulty is most severely felt at the coke ovens and paper mills in Pennsylvania. Seasonable weather has stimulated retail trade in wearing apparel, and holiday goods are in great demand. Foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows a gain of $2,029,971 in exports as compared with the same week last year, while imports increased $2,008,591. Bank exchanges at New York increased 75.3 per cent. over the same week last year, largely because of speculation, and at other leading cities there was a gain of 31.5 per cent., which more closely represents the increased volume of payments through mercantile channels.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for December amounted to $2,200,526, of which $769,785 were in manufacturing, $1,009,488 in trading and $481,253 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 239 in the United States, against 331 last year, and 26 in Canada compared with 20 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's says:

While distribution displays more irregularity, manufacturing industries, with few exceptions, continue very active. The heavy decline in cotton has checked Southern trade and collections, and mild weather retards retail business in the Southwest, parts of the Northwest, and the Ohio Valley. The leading lake cities, however, show improvement in most lines and in collections. Wholesale distribution, as usual at this season, tends to quietness, though in excess of a year ago. Western jobbers fail to report an active reorder movement in staples, but holiday trade is progressing favorably and promises, with favorable weather, to reach a large total. The feeling is one of optimism in trade. Confidence in the South's ability to withstand the drop in cotton and hold for better prices is freely expressed, and while the temporary effect of the decline has been to unsettle manufacturing, the ultimate effects are looked to be favorable. The rest of the country seems to look forward to 1905 with confidence, and some lines report a full quarter's trade already practically booked.

Southern Pacific Preferred Dividend.

The Directors of the Southern Pacific Company yesterday declared the first dividend on the preferred stock of the company to be paid on demand on and after Jan. 16 next to stockholders of record on Dec. 31, 1904. The dividend is for 3½ per cent., and the understanding is that the dividend will be semi-annual, so that the stock will be on a 7 per cent. dividend-paying basis. The preferred stock was issued in July last, and the amount outstanding is $40,000,000. The dividend declared yesterday therefore calls for an outlay of $1,400,000.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased	700,000
Treasury notes decreased	440,000
Other securities decreased	30,160,000
Notes in circulation decreased	5,100,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Frl.	Thurs.		Frl.	Thurs.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.25	1.25
Andes	.23	.22	Occid. Con.	.78	.78
Belcher	.22	.21	Ophir	3.35	3.15
Best & Bel.	1.05	1.05	Overman	.09	.08
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.16	.16
Caledonia	.42	.41	Savage	.24	.25
Chal. Con.	.13	.12	Sierra Nevada	.50	.50
Challenge	.15	.13	Silver Hill	.60	.59½
Confidence	.85	.85	Standard	5.12	5.15
C., C. & V.	1.80	1.85	Syndicate	.07	.07
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	St. Louis	.07	.07
Con. Va.	.14	.14	Union Con.	.61	.62
Crown Point	.14	.14	Utah Con.	.07	.08
G. & Curry	.24	.23	Yellow Jacket	.15	.15
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.10	Silver bars	.60	.59⅝
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sgt.	Par	1.00
Justice	.09	.10	Telegraph	.02⅛	.02½
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars, 46@48 Friday; 47@48 Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅛	7⅞	Little Bessie	3	3½
Anaconda	13½	15	Mollie Gibson	6¼	6¾
C., K. & N.	19½	22	Moon Anchor	6½	6¾
C. C. Con.	10¾	11	Missouri	2¼	2½
Dante	4¼	4⅝	New Haven	3⅛	3⅜
Dr. Jackpot	5⅞	5⅞	Old Gold	8½	8½
Elkton	71	71½	Pharmacist	3⅝	4
El Paso	116	116¼	Portland	170	185
Findlay	27	28½	Rose Maud	5½	5⅝
Gold Sovereign	9	9¼	Rose Nicol	31	31½
Isabella	28⅝	29½	Sun Eclipse	1¼	1⅜
Jackpot	5	5½	Vindicator	66	70
Keystone	5¼	5¾	Work	12⅝	12¾
Lexington	4⅜	5			

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Incorporated to-day:

Brokerage and Agency Corporation, New York (insurance); capital $10,000. Directors—D. A. Casey, B. A. Boughan, R. J. Dunphy, New York.

The Hispano-American Trading Company, New York (tobacco and cigars); capital $50,000. Directors—H. V. Rutherford, J. J. Clark, Gustav Fridling, New York.

Transit Realty Company, New York, capital $500. Directors—A. M. Bing, Isaac Blumenthal, Henry Edelmuth, New York.

The Doings Company, New York (publishing); capital $10,000. Directors—J. S. Hammond, H. B. Hammond, Brooklyn; E. W. Norris, New York.

Bellehave Ice and Coal Company, Brooklyn; capital $10,000. Directors—C. M. Depew, Greenwich, Conn.; Webster Depuy, P. J. Abltizer, Brooklyn.

Joseph Goldstein & Co., New York (household articles); capital $2,500. Directors—Joseph Goldstein, Anna Goldstein, Louis Goldstein, New York.

Braumuller Piano Company, New York; capital $15,000. Directors—H. O. Braumuller, O. L. Braumuller, New York; William Hecker, Weehawken, N. J.

French Finance Corporation of America, New York; capital $1,000,000. Directors—C. K. Beekman, S. S. Menken, Loyal Beale, New York.

Richmann Company, Brooklyn (woodworking); capital $12,000. Directors—Martin Richmann, Joseph Knoblauch, Jacob Oehrig, Brooklyn.

Queens Investing Company, New York (realty); capital $50,000. Directors—C. C. Matchett, New York; J. F. Churlo, R. E. Hellowell, Brooklyn.

Gaylord Realty Company, New York; capital $50,000. Directors—E. O. Gaylord, Y. E. Gaylord, H. A. Cors, New York.

Cooper Brothers, Cortland (foundry and machine shop); capital $50,000. Directors—G. F. Cooper, Lester Cooper, C. H. Miller, Cortland.

The Mexican-American Trading Company, Buffalo; capital $5,000. Directors—E. H. Talbot, City of Mexico; W. J. Hayes, R. O. Kellogg, Buffalo.

Howard Laundry Company, New York; capital $1,000. Directors—Julia Emanuel, Jullus Alexander, Arnold Proch, New York.

Dollard Pipe, Tap and Machine Company, New York; capital $25,000. Directors—Thomas Dollard, Hugo Wintner, W. F. Struller, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Selective Telephone Company, to manufacture and deal in selective telephone operatives, Jersey City; capital $200,000. Incorporators—John J. Mc. S. Davis, James R. Carroll, Le Roy S. Lewis.

The Franklin Mineral Company, Hamburg; capital $14,400. Incorporators—John C. Kirkland, James E. Howell, Jay Ten Eyck.

The Advance Broom Company of Philadelphia, Camden; New Jersey charter.

The Strong & Trowbridge Company, Hackensack; capital increased from $100,000 to $200,000.

City Spent $398,600 for the Election.

The expenses of the city for the November election aggregated $398,600, exclusive of the cost of printing ballots, according to the audited bills published in the City Record yesterday. These bills included $322,224 for the pay of election officials, $71,705 for the rent of polling places, and $4,671 for the cost of carting the booths to the various polling places.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@4¼ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $430,928,529; balances, $11,212,461; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $241,231.

Money on call in London, 1¼@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8365; demand, $4.8625; cables, $4.8665.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—8@10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day, partly owing to the payment of £1,500,000 of Chilean Treasury bills. Discounts were firm, partly due to the revived German demand for bar gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was quiet and irregular. Operators were disinclined to engage in fresh speculations. The flurry in Americans affected the markets more or less all around.

Consols and home rails were easier. Americans see-sawed excitedly. They started firm, weakened slightly, rallied irregularly, and fell sharply, in some instances going down $2. After the receipt of New York's opening prices Americans recovered, and closed with a better tone, though sensitive and undecided.

Foreigners were dull, notably war stocks. Rio Tintos were weak.

Kafirs were depressed.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 94½.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 11-16; consols for account, 87⅝; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 88; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 101⅝; Canadian Pacific, 134; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 22⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174½; De Beers, 18⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 31¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 86⅜; Erie, 38⅛; Erie first preferred, 76½; Erie second preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville and Nashville, 145⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅜; New York Central, 141½; Norfolk and Western, 78; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 45; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 39⅝; Reading first preferred, 83; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 35⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 64⅜; Union Pacific, 113⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 39; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish 4s, 89.

Bar silver firm at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Egypt, and the sum of £20,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.15; Lisbon, 17.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened dull and heavy, the market becoming turbulent over the heavy declines in Rio Tintos following the rumored drop in copper. The entire market showed sympathetic depression.

Toward the close Rio Tintos were heavily offered, and the market was demoralized. Rio Tintos went off 44f. There was a sensible reaction, but the market closed very feeble. Internationals were affected, particularly Spanish rentes. Most internationals closed lower.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 92.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 300.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 67½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Traffic through the Sault Ste Marie canals for November, it is stated, amounted to 4,911,688 tons, an increase of 2,104,214 over last year. The increase was principally in iron ore.

Mobile dispatches state that the American Fruit and Steamship Company, capital $5,000,000, has been organized with important connections in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

According to Boston dispatches a special meeting of the Plymouth Cordage Company will be held Dec. 14 to act upon an increase in capital from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Imports of dry goods for the week decreased $342,538, as compared with the previous week and $100,018, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—There was a decided shrinkage in the volume of local transactions, but it was heaviest in the arbitrage shares, although Reading and United States Steel continued the active leaders. Prices strengthened throughout, but the most marked rise was in Lehigh Navigation, 105 to 113½, closing at the top. The buying was believed to be in connection with the plan for concentrating control of the property which was issued by George H. Earle, Jr., to-night. It provides for a voting trusteeship, consisting of five members, for a period of five years. As one of the objects will be to keep in readiness to sell the property "at not less than $135 a share," the stock is to be deposited and voting trust certificates issued against it. John G. Johnson of counsel for the Northern Securities Company is preparing the necessary papers. Total sales, 69,159 shares; $122,200 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
100	Balt. & Ohio	99½	99½	99½
7	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
687	Cambria Steel	25½	25	25½
1,395	Con. Lake Superior	8½	8⅜	8½
408	Con. Lake Superior pf.	19½	19½	19½
25	Con. Traction of N. J.	77½	77½	77½
596	Diamond Steel pf.	1½	1½	1½
50	Electric Co. of America	10½	10	10½
250	Electric Storage Battery	79½	78	79½
2,100	Erie	38½	37	38½
235	Ins. Co. of North Am.	25	25	25
4,437	Lehigh Valley R. R.	55½	54½	55½
4,104	Lehigh Navigation	113½	105	113½
140	Lehigh Nav. receipts	109½	105	109½
800	Marsden	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
100	Metropolitan Securities	79½	79½	79½
8	Morris Canal pf.	165	165	165
1	Penn. Co. for Insurance on Lives	540	540	540
71	Pennsylvania R. R.	68⅝	67 9-16	68⅝
81	Pennsylvania Traffic	3	3	3
49	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	96	96	96
800	Phila. & Erie R. R.	71	70½	70½
44	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98½
2,515	Philadelphia Electric	10½	10⅜	10½
2,265	Philadelphia Co.	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝
81	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47	47½
25	Philadelphia R. T.	17	17	17
29,745	Reading	39¼	38 1-16	39¼
165	Reading 2d pf.	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
100	Rock Island	34	34	34
525	Susquehanna Steel	2	2	2
1,155	United Gas Imp.	106	104½	106
218	Union Traction, ex div.	57⅝	57½	57½
45	Union Traction cash	58½	58½	58½
11,450	United States Steel	29⅝	27¾	29⅝
2,850	United States Steel pf.	90⅝	88	90⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's movements in the markets for outside securities were entirely in keeping with the strength that the market had shown uninterruptedly for weeks prior to the collapse of the present week, but they were made somewhat remarkable by contrast with the weakness that prevailed only two days ago. Northern Securities and one or two other issues, including Can preferred, prominent in the recent trading, made new high records for the year and closed with many indications of continuing the advance still further when trading is resumed to-day. Such a showing is worthy of note as indicating the real strength which the market has possessed of late, the recent break notwithstanding. The general course of prices yesterday was upward, and some notable gains were made beside that in Northern Securities. The pressure of liquidation appeared to be over, and prices easily resumed their previous upward course. Greene Copper broke about 2 points on heavy realizing sales, but immediately recovered. The strength of the stock is said to be due to the fact that the earnings are much above the rate that has been paid in dividends, so that there is considerable room for improvement in that direction.

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Northern Securities dropped to 119¼ soon after the opening, but from that point until the stock had touched 127, the high price of the day, there was no material reaction. The last sale was an eighth below the highest, but the closing bid was 127. The demand for the stock seemed unsatisfied when the market closed for the day. Those who sought an explanation of the advance which brought the stock to the highest price on record were told in some quarters that some one knew what the decision in the Northern Securities case was going to be, and was expressing his view of the probable effect of the decision by buying the stock. There was no doubt of the strength of the stock, but the explanation offered, for it was scarcely conclusive.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,300	American Can	11⅛	10	11⅛
10,100	American Can pf.	61	58	61
200	American Writing Paper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	5	5	5
7,300	Baldomero Mining	¼	⅜	¼
4,000	Bay State Gas	½	15-32	½
5	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	135	135	135
5,590	Brit. Columbia Copper	6⅜	6	6⅜
2,500	California Copper	3-16	⅛	3-16
900	Central Foundry	3½	3¼	3½
100	Central Foundry pf.	18	18	18
300	Cent. Sug. Ref. pd.	16¼	16	16¼
33,200	Greene Con. Copper	34⅜	32¼	34
4,700	Greene Con. Gold	12¼	11¾	12
100	Havana Tobacco pf.	44	44	44
1,200	Int. Nav. Co.	165	163¾	164
900	Int. Mercantile Marine	13½	13	13½
1,500	Int. Merc. Marine pf.	29	27½	29
1,100	Kitchener Mining	¾	¾	¾
1,200	Mackay Companies	39	37⅝	39
240	Mackay Comp's pf.	75	75	75
1,400	Manhattan

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Western Union Adds to Its Dey Street Holdings—Broadway Lots Sold on the Heights—Buyers for Houses in Fifth Avenue Section—Day's Dealings in Bronx Properties.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has bought from Daniel Lord, 16 Dey Street, a five-story building on lot 25 by 77.3. This property adjoins the company's other holdings which now extend a distance of 254 feet from the Broadway corner. The adjoining parcel, 14 Dey Street, 25 by 75, was bought last year from Kalman Haas, for $120,000. The price paid for No. 16 is reported to have been $160,000.

Daniel B. Friedman has bought from the Cheeseman and Morris estates 22 Vesey Street, a five-story business building on lot 25 by 100, between Broadway and Church Street. H. H. Cammann & Co. and Voorhees & Floyd were the brokers.

Alfred P. Gardiner and Dr. John S. Radway, who bought several months ago the lot at the northeast corner of Elm and Worth Streets, 54 by 38, have bought from the corporation of Radway & Co. the five-story building on Elm Street, adjoining the corner. Mr. Gardiner and Dr. Radway intend to improve the corner lot immediately with a new structure similar to the one which they have just purchased.

Broadway Sale on the Heights.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Mayer S. Auerbach a plot, 104 by 100, on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets.

William T. Goundie is reported to have sold the plot, 80 by 100, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, facing the Washington Bridge.

Robert R. Perkins has sold for John M. Jones the plot, 100 by 66, at the southwest corner of Dyckman and C Streets, and for Mary L. Burcham the adjoining plot, 127 by 100, on the west side of C Street. The buyer of both parcels is James A. Lynch, who has recently made other purchases in the neighborhood.

Builder Buys 55th Street House.

Collins & Collins have sold for the estate of R. J. Schaefer and another as executors of the estate of Maximilian Schaefer the four-story dwelling 16 East Fifty-fifth Street, 22.6 by 100.5. The buyer is Thomas J. McLaughlin, builder, for whom the same brokers recently sold the new house 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, to Warner Van Norden.

Martin H. Goodkind has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 East Fifty-third Street, 16 by 100.5.

Pliny Fisk is the buyer of 11 East Forty-fifth Street, the sale of which by Post & Reese for Mary B. Van Winkle was recently reported.

The McCrackar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased 764 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling, for Francis L. Dungro to Mrs. Stephen Whitney of Morris Plains, N. J., for the Winter season, furnished.

Deal on East Twenty-first Street.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mary M. Meanley 53 East Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 24 by 98.9, 75 feet east of Fourth Avenue.

Louis Schrag and Colin M. Eadle have sold for the Lozier estate to William B. Griffith 217 West Twentieth Street, a two-story frame building on lot 25 by 80.1.

Charles E. Waring has sold 431 to 435 West Twenty-seventh Street, three five-story flats on plot 82.9 by 98.9.

Frothingham & Moore have leased to a client, in conjunction with the Cruikshank Company, the property 25 East Thirty-first Street, for a term of five years.

New Enterprise on West 57th Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to the Sheffield Farm, Slawson & Decker Company, for Conrad and Alexander Stein, the plot of about nine lots on Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue. The buyers intend to build on the property a large and completely equipped plant for the handling of dairy products. Ex-Health Commissioner Ernest J. Lederle during a recent trip abroad made extensive inquiry in the interest of this enterprise, and a number of ideas gathered from similar establishments in European cities will be incorporated in the new building on Fifty-seventh Street.

William P. Rooney has sold for Joseph Acker to A. Hauck 413 West Fifty-fourth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100.5.

C. Schierich and D. J. McDonald have leased the five-story loft building 510 West Fifty-third Street for the David Shuldiner Glass Company to John H. Wulff, for six years.

Quick Resale on 138th Street.

A. Barcham has resold the plot, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 225 by 99.11, to Uhlfelder & Weinberg. The seller was represented by the Berman Realty Company and the buyers by M. Ruben.

M. J. Levinson has bought for a client from A. Goodman the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue; also, from John Dieckmann the adjoining plot, 50 by 87.

Abraham Weisman and Samuel Kandell have bought from Kuhn & Lawson the new five-story flat, on plot 50 by 100, on the east side of Macomb's Road, just north of the junction of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Borst estate the triangular block formed by the junction of Old Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Lawrence Streets. William Seeligsberg was the broker.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for Silverman & Morrissey to Francis Von Der Linden the property 440 Manhattan Avenue, 25.3 by 95.

Buyer for 110th Street Property.

Marcus Rosenthal has sold to Gustav Schroeder the dwelling 250 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Gordon & Schwartz have sold 112 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street a six-story flat on lot 33.4 by 100.11.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought the plot 50 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 90 feet west of Park Avenue.

Colin M. Eadle has sold for Mandel & Kinzler to Lowenfeld & Prager 225 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100.11.

D. Colucci & Co., in conjunction with James Ferici, have sold for W. Klitzky the five-story brick tenement 306 Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for K. Haiss to Louis Lese 334 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a three-story brick dwelling on lot 16 by 100.11.

Cuozzo & Gagliano have leased for Berlin & Trosky the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and First Avenue, a new six-story tenement, with stores, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $32,500.

Lower Second Avenue Sale.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold 45 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, 22 by 100, to Frank Moller.

Emil A. Klein, as attorney, reports the purchase of 374 to 378 East Tenth Street for about $80,000, through Broker J. Windman.

Samuel Fine has sold for Mrs. R. J. Brown 327 East Twenty-third Street, a six-story tenement with stores, 25 by 100.

Big Deal at Clason's Point.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Alexander Howe estate to Martin Geisler, a tract of over forty-one acres at Clason's Point, having a frontage of about half a mile on the west side of Clason's Point Road. The property adjoins the Beach estate holdings and the grounds of the Sacred Heart Academy, and extends to the East River.

Southern Boulevard Block Sold.

Cohen & Glauber have bought the block front, thirteen lots, on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Streets; also, the northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 108 by 110; also, the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 70 by 100 and irregular; also a plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Ryer Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

Mosauer & Marks have sold for J. Estheller the entire block front on the west side of Belmont Avenue, from One Hundred and Eighty-seventh to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 315 by 87.6, to Rudolph Simon, and have resold the property for Mr. Simon to a client of McQuay & Co.

Jacob Sommer has sold for Annie Rondone to John Bogart the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet north of Intervale Avenue, 37.6 by 100; also, for Joseph Haag to the same buyer, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 72 by 100.

Selling Faile Estate Lots.

The selling of the Faile estate property in the Bronx is now in full swing. The owners are offering 500 lots at prices ranging from $1,000 to $3,500. The property is close to the station of the extension of the Subway system at the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, besides being accessible by the surface lines. The Hunt's Point station of the New Haven Railroad, which is to be converted into a six-track electric line, is on the property. Those having charge of the offering of the Faile estate lots have announced that they are pepared not only to sell lots outright, but also to make sales with building loans and to undertake the construction of houses.

Operators Buy on 136th Street.

Halprin, Diamondston & Levine have bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 130 feet west of Cypress Avenue, 112.6 by 100. M. Ruben was the broker.

S. F. Lynch has sold for the Elm Improvement Company to Mrs. Annie G. Ritch a two-family house, 25 by 100, on the west side of Elm Place, between King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

Francis Haff has sold for the Valentine estate a plot of fifteen lots on the east side of Briggs Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Streets, for improvement.

William Stonebridge reports the following transactions: Plot, 58 by 158, on Cambreling Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Pelham Avenue, sold for Meyer Barber to I. B. Garfunkel and resold to W. Marcus; also, plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Beaumont Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, sold to I. B. Garfunkel and resold to S. Seidenberg & Co.; also, plot, 100 by 87.6, on Belmont Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Pelham Avenue, sold for Meyer Barber to I. B. Garfunkel and resold to W. Marcus; also, plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Beaumont Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, sold to I. B. Garfunkel and resold to S. Seidenberg & Co.; also, plot, 100 by 87.6, on Belmont Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Pelham Avenue, sold for Meyer Barber to I. B. Garfunkel and resold to Glickman & Stern; also, plot, 90 by 75, on the east side of Bassford Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, sold for Henry Farrell to I. B. Garfunkel; also, a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Beaumont Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, sold for Michael Clayton to Max Siegler.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to A. M. Davis and others a plot of eight lots, 100 by 228, on Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Two Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, east of Fifth Avenue; also, to A. M. London, a plot of four lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, east of Fourth Avenue, 100 by 114. The same firm has bought from a Mr. Hill two lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, west of White Plains Avenue, 50 by 65.

T. C. Lewis, in conjunction with S. J. Taylor, has sold the following properties: For Theodore Roehrs, the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 98; also, the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 82 by 91; also, for Solomon Plaut, a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Echo Place, west of Anthony Avenue; also, for William Bergan, a two-story two-family brick house on Topping Avenue, south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; also, for Joseph Butterworth, a frame dwelling on Chisholm Street, near Jennings Street; also, for Gus Hilborn, a plot, 75 by 100, on One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, near the Concourse; also, for a Mr. Kerwin, a plot, 50 by 100, on One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, near the Concourse; also, for A. Lavelle, a plot, 50 by 90, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, west of Anthony Avenue.

Purchase on Westchester Avenue.

William Oppenheim has bought from George Keller a lot, 33.7 by 95, on the north side of Westchester Avenue, 272 feet east of Tinton Avenue.

Marcus Rosenthal has sold to Francis M. Rudloff the two-family dwelling 2,060 Prospect Avenue.

Abraham Weisman and Samuel Kandell have resold to Max Litoff 1,420 Prospect Avenue, a new five-story flat on plot 43 by 122.

Kramer, Aeritelli & Co. negotiated the recent sale of the Northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Boston Avenue, a plot 140 by 137.

Richard Dickson has sold for Frank Chmelik to Brooks & Frankle, the lot on the west side of Intervale Avenue, 71 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, being 30 feet front and running through to Hall Place, where the frontage is 26 feet.

William J. and John Duane have sold to Raphael Kurzrok the plot, 60 by 100, at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

Mosauer & Marks have sold for Albert Rothermel to Esther Lidz the northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat with stores on plot 50 by 90, for about $60,000; also, for John Milles a plot at the southwest corner of Pelham Avenue and Hoffman Street, 201 by 101; also, for Commissioner J. J. Brady, the northeast corner of Pelham and Hughes Avenues, a plot, 154 by 101; also, for J. Giordano, a plot on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 154 feet north of Pelham Avenue, 75 by 87.6; also, for Theresa Herzog, the northwest corner of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, a plot, 50 by 87.6, to William Clark, and have resold the property for Mr. Clark to Ignatz Rosenzweig; also, for Jane Murphy, the two-story dwelling on plot 25 by 140, at 1,281 Washington Avenue; also, for Bradley Eaton, the plot, 50 by 90, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for George Woods, the two-story dwelling 646 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Block Sold at Bay Ridge.

Frothingham & Moore, in conjunction with H. A. Intermann, have sold for H. P. Flynn, the block at Bay Ridge, bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Bay Ridge Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, together with two opposite corners.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

St. Nicholas Av and 184th St, s w corner, for a five-story brick flat and store, 49.11x90; J. J. White or J. Brady, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

124th St and St. Nicholas Av, n w corner, for a six-story brick flat and store, 100.11x108; A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company of 360 West 125th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $130,000.

Elm St, e s, 99.10 ft n of Prince St, for a one-story brick storage building, 40.2x61.8; Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral of 1,083 3d Av, owners; C. E. Reid of 105 East 14th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Hewitt Place, e s, 170 feet n of Longwood Av, for eleven five-story brick tenements, 40x88; Longwood Realty Company of 500 5th Av, owner; John E. Scharsmith of 500 5th Av, architect; cost, $440,000.

Longwood Av, n s, between Dawson and Kelly Sts, for five five-story brick tenements, two 43x96 and three 38x94; James A. Frame & Sons of 105 East 70th St, owners; John E. Scharsmith of 500 5th Av, architect; cost, $224,000.

199th St, n e corner of Decatur Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21x55; George D. Kingston of 199th St and Webster Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $36,000.

243d St, n s, 100 ft w of White Plains Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; A. Erstein and S. & M. Geller, Bronx Park Av and Tremont Av, owners; William Thomas Mapes, White Plains Av, Wakefield, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, 720, w s, 23x86; Grace A. Cannon to William C. Hyde, (mtg $26,750) ..... Nom.

ARNOLD AV, e s, 240 ft n of James St, 25x100; Howard T. Cole to Franz Euler, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 97 ft n of 182d St, 18.3x86; Mary T. Raftery to Charlotte Raftery, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 182.10 ft s of Jefferson Place, 47x140.8x irregular; James Malone, executor, to Edward Hirsh and another, other consideration and 100

BOWERY, e s, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 25x174.2x irregular; Bayard St, n s, 67.2 ft e of Bowery, 19x43.10x irregular; Henry M. Toch and another to Toch Realty Company, (mtg $7,000) 120,000

BRADHURST AV, 12, e s, 25.2x76.2x25x73.5; Louise Weisberger and another to Michael Buchbaum and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY and Vermilyea Av, Lots 112 to 115, 134 to 137, map of 92 acres, Dyckman homestead; J. Allen Townsend to Cathleen Turney 100

BROADWAY and Vermilyea Av, Lots 112 to 115, 134 to 137, map of 92 acres, Dyckman homestead; Cathleen Turney to William I. Rosenfeld, (mtg $21,500) .. 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 149th St, 24.11x160; Gibson Putzel to Rexton Realty Company, other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, w s, 262.7 ft s of 171st St, 100 x w 35.8x100.1x39.4; Frank Starkman to Morris Bernstein, (mtg $4,500) .. Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 262.8 n of 171st St, 100x35.9x irregular; Dennis J. Harrington to Frank Starkman, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 992 and 994, e s, 54.8x111.5x 51.6x93.2; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Hugo A. Geyer and another, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,006 to 1,100, e s, 18.9x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann .. 1

CATHARINE ST, 80, w s, 25.5x102.2x25.5x 102.3; Louis Rinaldo to Adam Wiener, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and .. 100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 177 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x97.6x50x78; Patrick T. Brady to Maria J. Tingley 100

EAGLE AV, 898, e s, 18.9x100; Frank S. Hendrick, referee, to Annie J. Levi, (mtg $8,500) 2,750

EAGLE AV, 896, e s, 18.9x100; William W. Bryan, referee, to Annie J. Levi, (mtg $8,000) 3,275

EAGLE AV, 892, e s, 18.9x100; William W. Bryan, referee, to Annie J. Levi, (mtg $8,500) 2,500

EAGLE AV, n w corner of 149th St, 49.4x 100x irregular; Ann McCarthy to Nathan Fastenberg and another 15,500

FORDHAM AV, w s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 75x117x irregular; William S. Kane to L. Napoleon Levy 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 183d St, 75x117x irregular; John C. Heintz to William S. Kane, all liens 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, adjoining land of F. A. Thayer; Frederick A. Libbey to Cornelius K. G. Billings 1

HOE AV, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 25x73x25x71.2; Charles M. Curtis to Cornelius O'Keefe, other consideration and. 100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 316 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100; Max Powell to McKinley Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft n of 74th St, 17x32.6; Julius Bachrach and others to Milton Goldsmith, (mtg $9,500) 100

LIND AV, e s, 85.9 ft n of Devoe St, 25x 112.6; Susan W. McCabe to David F. Hanigan ..... Omitted

LOT 34, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 25x114; William Pickett to Michael J. Conroy ..... Nom.

LOT 285, map of Duchess Land Company, Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Edward Koehkeller to Franz Buler, (mtg $2,000). Nom.

LOTS 73 and 74, map Van Nest Park; Edward B. Teichman to Josephine B. Rezzano, other consideration and 100

LOTS 141 and 142, map Van Nest Park; Edward B. Teichman to Josephine B. Rezzano, other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, 1,753, e s, 25.11x91x26x91; Max Lowenstein to Charles Rutenberg and another, 1 part, (mtg $39,500,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, w s, 158.2 ft n of 107th St, 43.8x110; Charles I. Weinstein and others to Augusta MacMamms and others, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, 1,515 to 1,521, e s, 100.11x 90; Frances Baumann to Jacob Baumann, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON ST, 210, e s, 21x100; Chebra Achnotath Orchim to Isaac Leader and others, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, 1,715, e s, 25x75; Max Lowenstein to Charles Rutenberg and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

MONROE ST, 144, e s, 23.6x100; Philip Rosengarten to Hyman Rosen, ½ part, all title, other consideration and 100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 166th St, runs n 103.6x w 108x n 27x w 38.6x s 135x e 146.6; Henry F. Dreyer to Henry Acker and another ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,726, w s, 25.5x100; N. V. Cody to Martha E. Baum and others, (mtg $12,500) 1

PARK AV, 3,474, e s, 25x150; Gottfried Dommer to Jennie Levine and another, (mtg $2,000) 100

PART of Plot 6, map of Clason Point, 127.3x26.7x136.3x25; Charles Knauf to Florence S. Crosby, all title ..... Nom.

PART of Plot 6, map of Clason Point, 118.8x26.7x127.3x25; Charles Knauf and others to Frank W. Crosby ..... Nom.

PEARL ST, 39, n s, 24.9x60.6x25.7x67.10; Frederick A. Pell and others to Morris Weinstein 35,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 180th St, 60.1x100.1; John Duane and another to Raphael Kurzrok, other consideration and 100

RIDGE ST, 155 to 161, n w s, 100x100; Frances Baumann to Jacob Baumann, other consideration and 100

ROAD FROM KINGS' BRIDGE AV to Broadway, e s, adjoining land of Charles and James M. Ames, runs e 135.7x n 50x w 78.4x s w 71.2; Margaret E. Putnam and another, executors, to Charles H. Ames and another 1,600

ROOSEVELT ST, 94, e s, 20.3x56.6; John J. Riordan to Thomas J. Riordan, other consideration and 250

SEAMEN AV, n w s, 325 ft s w of Emerson St, 25x209.1x25.3x212.11; Ann Lawson and others to Temple Grymes 2,500

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 149th St, 84.9x49.4x irregular; Adolf Mandel and others to Louis Grimm, (mtg $105,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 443 and 445, w s, 50x 100; Jasper L. Bryant to Abraham Halprin and others, other consideration and 100

ST ANN'S AV, s w corner of Rae St, 25.1 x96.5x26x98.11; Herman Heilberg to Gustav Thorner and another, (mtg $25,000) .. Nom.

TIFFANY ST, Lots 197A and 197B, map of Edward G. Young at Springhurst; Robert W. Maloney to Moses Herrman, other consideration and 100

TINTON AV, w s, 176.2 ft s of 168th St, runs w 134.11x n 56.1x e 135.1x s 50; Peter Daly and wife to Thomas J. Quinn, other consideration and 100

UNION AV, e s, 226.5 ft s of Home St, 37.5.9 ft to 166th St, xe 320 ft to Prospect Av, xn 598.7x irregular; Edward H. Van Ingen to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

UNION AV, e s, 226.5 ft s of Home St, except part on Prospect Av; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to John Wynne and others 100

UNION AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 25x 98.5; Philip Rosengarten to Hyman Rosen, other consideration and 100

UNION AV, w s, 41 ft s of 168th St, 84x 91.1; Jacob Levy to Robert Garcewich, (mtg $10,650,) other consideration and .. 100

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 533 ft w of White Plains Road, runs e 93.10x n 25x w 83.9x s 26 11; Ephraim B. Levy to Betty Peterson ..... Nom.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 150 ft w of Emerson St, 75x150; Andrew J. Cormick to Henry Menken, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 262.5 ft n e of Quarry Road, 50x150; Ferdinand Marx to Louis Weissmann and another, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,794 and 1,796, e s, 50x120; Mishkind-Bemberg Realty Company to Louis E. Kleban 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,790 and 1,792, e s, 50x120; Louis E. Kleban to Nathan Wishney, (mtg $21,250) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,790 and 1,792, e s, 50x120; Sarah Mishkind to Louis E. Kleban, (mtg $7,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 50x176.8x51.3x166.3; Leopold Hutter to Harry H. Kutner, (mtg $4,500) .. Nom.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 50x176.8x51.3x166.3; Harry H. Kutner to Jacob Wyler ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 471, w s, 23.6x100x irregular; Joseph Margoles to Marguerite Hellman, (mtg $23,500) 100

2D AV, 2,208, e s, 25.6x100.11; Pasquale Pantano to B. Pernetti, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 158th St, 25.1x100; Charles Stigmayer, executor, to Leopold Gutlag 9,500

3D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 158th St, 25.1x 100; Charles Stigmayer, individually and as executor, and others to Leopold Gutlag, mtgs $8,500) 9,500

3D AV, 1,475, e s, 25.6x101.8; Walter Reid to John E. Hager, (mtgs $38,650) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, 244 and 2,246, w s, 50x95; Louis Lese and others to Samuel Pitzele and another, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 25x75; Philip Rosengarten to Hyman Rosen, 1-3 part, all liens 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 136th St, 25x75; Philip Rosengarten to Morris L. Sack, 1-3 part, all liens 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x 100; Frances Baumann to Jacob Baumann, (mtg $185,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, 2,611 and 2,623, w s, 199.10x 100; Frances Baumann to Jacob Baumann, (mtg $200,000,) other consideration and 100

10TH ST, n s, 253 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 94.9; Joseph Danziger and others to Isidor Newman and another, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

12TH ST, 705 East, 23.10x103.3; Bennie Greenberger to Albert Rothman, (mtg $21,083.52,) other consideration and 100

41ST ST, n s, 62 ft e of 11th Av, 88x98.9; George and Jacob Loewer to Katharina Muller, quitclaim, ... 7,333

46TH ST, 528 West, 25x100.5; Lucia D. Haubner to William M. Janpole, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

48TH ST, n s, 250 e e of 10th Av, 25x 83.5; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to David Schwartz 28,100

57TH ST, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.11x 76 10.5; Mary A. Trudlow to Charles F. Camerer, (mtg $2,400) 42,500

61ST ST, 309 and 311 East, 50x100.5; Isidor Teitelbaum and others to Joseph Tomasele and another, (mtg $26,000) .. Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 22x100.9; Barbara Huff to Michael Kramer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

92D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Henry Kopperl to Carrie Rothschild, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

93D ST, 180 East, 16.8x100.9; Adela M. Hees to Isaac Haltenbach 1

96TH ST, 174 West, 16.8x100.9; Magdalena C. Baettenhausseen, to William M. Janpole, other consideration and 100

98TH ST, 141 West, 37.6x13.6x irregular; Max J. Kramer to Louis Levin, 1-6 part, all title, other consideration and 100

108TH ST, 109 and 111 East, 50x100.11; Morris Hyman and others to Herman Greenblatt, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.10; Herman Fichter to Samuel Fensterheim and another, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

122D ST, 212 to 216 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Abraham Eydenberg, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and .. 100

122D ST, 212 to 216 East, 50x100.11; Abraham Eydenberg to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

130TH ST, n s, 134.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 20.6x99.11; Mary F. Olcott and another to Harriette D. Fahnestock, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, n s, 139.5 ft w of Trinity Av and 487.6 ft w of Home Av, 112.6x100; Realty Operating Company to Harry Mats, (mtg $6,000) 100

136TH ST, n s, 139.5 ft w of Trinity Av and 487.6 ft w of Home Av, 112.6x100; Harry Mats to Mendel Diamondstone and others, (mtg $12,000) 100

138TH ST, 621 West, 15x99.11; Henry O'Neill to Robert B. Caldwell, (mtg $9,000) 100

139TH ST, 2 e, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 125x 72.3x irregular; Joseph Rosenthal to Philip Siegel, (mtg $20,050) ..... Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 14.11x—x35.3x100; August C. Nanz, referee, to Susan Hamilton 3,000

152D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; William M. Janpole to Magdalena C. Baettenhaussen, (mtg $47,500,) other consideration and 100

158TH ST, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 50x100x irregular; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $5,000) .. Nom.

165TH ST, s s, 18.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, 54.9x91; Prospect Av, s e corner of 165th St, 37x85; Laurie L. Levey to Moses Mendelsohn and another 20,000

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 120x100; John Wynne and others to William Eisenhauer, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, and another to Henry F. Dreyer, Morris Av, n w corner of 161st St, 3 years 35,000

AMES, Charles H., and others to Margaret E. Putnam; Lot 137, tax map of road from King's Bridge Av to Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1910 1,350

BAKER, John O., to the Title Insurance Company; Broadway, w s, 49.11 ft n of 132d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

BAKER, John O., to Title Insurance Company; Broadway, w s, 24.11 ft n of 132d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

BLOCH, Adolph, to Caselle Envelope Jackson Av, 717, 3 years; 4½ per cent .. 25,500

BRETTLER, Max, and another to Jacob Rechnitz; 106th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $21,000, due June 9, 1908, 6 per cent 3,700

BRETTLER, Max, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 106th St, s s, 153 ft e of 2d Av, as per bond .. 42,000

BRETTLER, Max, and another to Leon Gliesman; 106th St, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,700

CAMERER, Charles F., to Mary A. Trudlow; 57th St, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 34,000

COMSTOCK, William H., to Thomas G. Ritch and another; Bowery, 348, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

COSTELLO, Peter, to Iverson M. Krakower; Lewis St, n w s, installments, 6 per cent 1,000

CUTOLO, Gennaro, to Lorita Diovisaloi; 115th St, 328 East, 10 years 800

DELAFIELD, Julia D. F., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 38th St, n s, 118 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Louis Lese; 122d St, 212 to 216 East, prior mtgs $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

FASTENBERG, Nathan, and another to Ann McCarthy; Eagle Av, n w corner of 149th St, 10 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

FENSTERHEIM, Samuel, and another to Herman Fichter; 119th St, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

FISH, Jacob, to Lillius Grace and others; Columbia St, 62 and 64, 5 years 55,000

FISH, Jacob, to Charles E. Murtagh and others; Columbia St, 62 and 64, prior mtg $55,000, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 9,000

FITZGERALD, Anna T., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 70th St, 140 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 14,000

GAMACKE, Joseph, and another to Mary A. Mullins; Columbus Av, n s, 45 ft w of White Plains Road, 3 years 3,800

GARCEWICH, Robert, to Jacob Levy; Union Av, w s, 41 it s w of 168th St, prior mtg $9,300, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,150

GOLDSMITH, Milton, to Emanuel Abman; Lexington Av, e s, 85.2 ft n of 74th St, prior mtg $9,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

GRABOWSKY, Emil, and another to Ebling Brewing Company; 157th St, s s, corner of Southern Boulevard, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

GRAHAM, Martha, to City Mortgage Company; Home St, s w corner of Union Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

GRANT, Alexander, to Lambert Suydam; Union Av, s w corner of Strong Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 45,000

GRIMM, Louis, to Adolf Mandel and another; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 149th St, prior mtg $105,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 42,500

GRYMES, Percy, to Ann Lawson and others; Seaman Av, n w s, 325 ft s w of Emerson St, 3 years 1,000

HALPRIN, Abraham, and others to James S. Bryant; St. Ann's Av, 443 and 445, 5 years 10,000

HAMILTON, SUSAN, to Louisa Moger; 30th St, n s, 208.6 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

HATTENBACH, Isaac, to Elizabeth Steinmuller; 93d St, s s, 116.8 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

HATTENBACH, Isaac, and wife to J. Ledlie Hess; 93d St, s s, 116.8 ft w of 3d Av, due Jan. 1, 1908 6,500

ISAKSEN, Carl W. E., to Richard Webber; 169th St, 1,137 East, 3 years 4,750

JANPOLE, William M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, 174 West, as per bond 13,000

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Corporate 11th St, 57 and 59 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

KANE, William S., to John C. Heintz; Fordham Av, w s, 50 ft n of 183d St, 5 years 17,500

KLEBAN, Louis E., to Sarah Mishkind; Washington Av, 1,790 and 1,702, due Feb. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 4,000

KLEBAN, Louis E., to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company; Washington St, 1,794 and 1,796, due Feb. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 3,250

KLEE, Rose, to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; West End Av, e s, 24.2 ft s 77th St, as per bond 18,000

KRAMER, Michael, to Barbara Huff; 86th St, 403 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,800

KURZOK, Raphael, to John Duane; Prospect Av, s w corner of 180th St, 2 years 7,000

KUTNER, Harry H., to Leopold Hutter; Webster Av, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

LEVINE, Jenn

DEC 1904

BRONX. FOR SALE.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO

HOMESEEKERS

IN THE

VERY CHOICEST RESIDENCE SECTION OF

THE BRONX

WE SELL LOTS ON REASONABLE TERMS!
WE WILL BUILD ANY CHARACTER OF HOUSE FOR YOU!
WE WILL LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD WITH!
YOUR PROPERTY

WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE SHORTLY!

BECAUSE

YOU CAN REACH THE PROPERTY FROM ANY DIRECTION

by the Subway or Trolley.

Station Within One Block of the Property.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS
500 LOTS OF THE FAMOUS

FAILE ESTATE

In Blocks and Lots,

NOTE THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND AVOID CONFUSION.

To Reach the Property:

Take 2d or 3d Av. Elevated or the Subway to the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Av. Station (Simpson St.) and walk down the Southern Boulevard one block to Hunt's Point Road; or you can take the 6th Av. "L" to 135th St. and transfer to surface car and go up Westchester Av. to the Southern Boulevard and walk down the Boulevard one block to the property.

THEN LOOK TO THE LEFT AND SEE THIS SIGN:—

FAILE PROPERTY—OFFICE,

OR YOU CAN TAKE ANY SURFACE CAR.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD TROLLEY PASSES THE PROPERTY.

WE CAN SELL YOU LOTS NOW FROM

$1,000 to $3,500 Each.

MANY OF THEM 125 AND 150 FEET DEEP.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

If you want to invest a little money to good advantage or for a home.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R Station is on the property, and when the improvements (which are now under way) are completed it will be a six track electric road, connecting with elevated and subway roads, and a magnificent through line is to take the place of the present local one.

THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE MODERATE PRICED LOTS IN THE HEART
OF THE ACTIVE AND CHOICE SECTION OF THIS BOOMING BOROUGH.

OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS,
ON THE PROPERTY
Southern Boulevard and Hunt's Point Road.

BRONX PLOTS,

All sizes; any location.

Full particulars and best prices on application.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.

A FEW BARGAINS.

Ryer, near Burnside, 25x125	$2,200
Jerome Av. section, corner, 75x107	4,500
Wilkins Place, 4 lots, each	6,500
Tiffany St. corner, 3 lots	9,000
Grand Concourse corner, 95x125	15,000
13-room house, 175th St	7,800
Prospect Av. plot, 14 lots	95,000
Prospect Av. flat, suited for doctor	24,500

Many more offerings; open Saturday evening.
Neason Jones & Bro., 211 McKinley Bldg.,
Boston Road, 169th St. Tel. 1927—Melrose.

LOTS,

Webster Av., near 173d, 25x90, $5,000; Beekman Av. lots, $4,500 and up; Valentine Av., near 183d, 100x230, $25,000; Plimpton Av., near Washington Bridge, 276x100, $17,000.
Terms to suit.
E. J. KEHOE,
187 West 125th St.

EAST 138TH ST. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD;
THREE LOTS,
75x100.
PRICE, $15,000.
MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cort.

THE BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.
Westchester Av. Front.
CORNER ROGERS PLACE.
ABOUT 10½ LOTS.
PRICE, $65,000.
EASY TERMS.

EAST 166TH-167TH STS.,
CLAY AND TELLER AVS.
A Whole Block,
38 LOTS,
AT BARGAIN PRICE.
Easy Terms,
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

EAST 138TH ST. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
One Corner Plot of
ABOUT 8 LOTS.
PRICE, $50,000.
EASY TERMS.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway.
Telephone 7,655 Cortlandt.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY

Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
ORIGINAL PLOTS FOR QUICK TURNS.
Simpson Street R. T. Station.

BRONX PARK AV.
6 choice lots, including corner 177th St., Bronx Park Av., only $15,000; 2 minutes from West Farms Rapid Transit station.
C. H. Smith, 736 Tremont Av.
Branch 2,003 Boston Road, West Farms.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St.,
Or your broker.

LOTS AND PLOTS

GOOD LOCATION FOR BUILDERS.
LEITNER & THORMAN,
1,279 TREMONT AV., WEST FARMS.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av.; near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

$1,200 cash; two-story building on lot 25x100 in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; price $4,000; first mortgage $4,830 for five years; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

$15,000 cash buys choice 5-story, new-law business corner on leading avenue; 6 stores; 4 families on a floor; 40x90x100; fully rented at $7,800; price $63,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Bargain from Builder.—5-story, 20 families, 50x150; all improvements; choice location; price, $56,000; rent, $6,800; suitable terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Lots and plots, direct from owners, in centre of present agitation.
LAVELLE,
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard, and 2,016 Boston Road.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.
We have bona fide purchasers waiting for improved and unimproved properties; send ful particulars.
Kaufman & Loeb, 1,320 Boston Road, 169th St.

Deep Webster Ave. Lot,—$3,700

Near 173d St., east side; 25x122. Owner, E., 577 Tremont Av.

For Sale—163d St. and Sherman Av., the most substantial two-family house in the Bronx, containing two apartments of 9 rooms each; size, 20.10x72x100. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

Brick house, granite front, 9 rooms, bath and laundry, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trimmed, parquet floors, 7½x111; near rapid transit. 1,000 East 175th St.

For Sale.—Detached 3-family house, 6 and 6 rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; price, $8,800; (Thursday and Sunday only;) 1,976 Clinton Av. Owner.

Crotona Av., near 183d St., 12 lots, $24,000; Hughes Av., near 183d St., 50x100, $4,500; River Av., near 150th St., 75x102, $4,550; particulars. Jones, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES. C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

$4,500.—2-family house; 11 rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; full lot; near "L" station; $1,000 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Webster Av., 207th St., 25x76; Crotona Av., 179th St., 25x100; cash bargain. Eugene A. Bedinger, 146 East 42d St.

LOTS. Washington, Bathgate, Third, Webster and Tremont Avs. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

$6,500 buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, near 138th St.; snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Southern Boulevard, vicinity 177th; excavated for 12,000 sq. ft.; $15,000. Arnold & Byrne, 149 Liberty St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

ALL CHOICE PLOTS AT BARGAINS BOUGHT FOR WHOLESOME INVESTMENTS. INVESTIGATE TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW.
$9,500 Cash.—Unequalled plot, 118x145, northeast corner Mapes Av., 178th St.; mortgage, $8,000; 4 blocks rapid transit; worth $25,000 in Spring.
$3,850 Cash.—Fine parcel, 50 (Mohegan Av.,) 140 (through block,) 23 (Waterloo Place,) between 175th and 176th Sts.; mortgage, $2,900; 2 blocks from rapid transit; 50% rise in six months.
$4,000 Cash.—Best on avenue, 67x129, northeast corner Crotona Av. and 181st St.; mortgage, $6,000; rise 25% in Spring.
BEST OPPORTUNITIES IN BRONX TO-DAY.
L. Reiter, Jackson and Westchester Avs., or Branch Office, 1,066 Tremont Av.

EAST 165TH ST.,
ADJOINING WESTCHESTER AV.
Subway station.
TWO LOTS, PARTLY EXCAVATED,
will be sold
very low to quick buyer.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Tel. 7655 Cortlandt.

SMALL AND LARGE FLATS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

CHANCE FOR QUICK BUYER.

23 full lots. Crotona, Prospect, and Beaumont Avs., 185th to 189th St. Diagram from J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. & 3D AV.

Choice and Most Desirable Location

N. w. corner Washington and Wendover Avs., 100x140.
Jacob Leitner, cor. 3d and Wendover.
Open Sunday.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Dilier, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention, Speculators!—Five extra large lots sacrificed $3,200 each; also half square block, Southern Boulevard, 10½ lots, excavated, $57,750. Owner, 49 East 132d St.; Telephone 2466R Harlem.

LOTS H. J. CANTRELL & CO.
PLOTS WEST FARMS SQUARE

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

Willis Av.—Business property for quick buyer; price, $20,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

Choice four-story business corner on leading avenue; price, $17,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

132 FEET, CLINTON AV., $14,000.
H. J. CANTRELL & CO.,
WEST FARMS SQUARE.

Choice corner, Union Av., 168th; excavated; 3,731 square feet; $11,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lincoln Av. corner; two double tenements; $43,000; rents, $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Av., near 167th, 40x140; $12,000; mortgage, $9,250; others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Plot, 165th St., near Washington, 74x195; asking $14,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUYERS—WE HAVE BARGAINS ON HAND NOW; CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and Third Av.

A brick dwelling, full lot, 145th St., near Willis Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Fine one-family house, $2,100; two, $4,100; $500 cash. Barnett, 4,361 3d Av., 180th St.

Geo. Stolz, real estate broker, cor. Daly and Tremont Avs.—Bargains in Bronx corners.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

EAST ELMHURST

ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.

SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE.

Magnificent Horse Farm.—Sell or exchange; 500 acres smooth, rich, hay land; main residence; two farmers' houses; half dozen barns; orchards, lakes, 2 railroad stations at farm; near large town; Dutchess County; savings bank mortgage $16,000; price, $32,000. Richards, 39 East 42d.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Beautiful cottage near seashore, L. I.; one hour out; 50 acres, building lots; fine bathing and boating; also general store and coal business; splendid opportunity for investment. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

REAL ESTATE.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED

VACANT LOTS
ALSO
FLATS AND TENEMENTS,
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.
We have bona fide purchasers waiting for improved and unimproved Bronx properties. Send particulars. Kaufman & Loeb, 1,320 Boston Road, 169th St.

Flats Wanted—Double or triple, Manhattan or Bronx, for cash buyers. Owners, send full particulars; quick results. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Wanted—Bronx properties, improved or unimproved. Call or send full particulars. HIRSCHBERG & MARSH, 886 Westchester Av., near Jackson Av. Station.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

FLATS WANTED, MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN, in exchange for $20,000 equity in five-story apartment house on Central Park West, in the Eighties. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

I have sold property for others and I can sell yours; send for particulars. Goldberger, 784 East 148th St.

Wanted—Improved and unimproved Bronx property; we have quick cash buyers.
Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

Real estate, improved, unimproved; send full particulars. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Will pay cash for five-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Have $4,000 cash to buy cheap tenement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Wanted—Manhattan and Bronx property for cash buyers. William E. Nunn, 81 West 104th.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyer. JOSEPH F. FEIST, 410 WEST 42D ST.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange.—Fire-proof apartment hotel, centrally located; equity $250,000, paying 9% net; one tenant, 21-year lease, secured by cash and chattels; a splendid investment and will bear investigation; also well-located up-town corner apartment building, under the old law, equity $100,000, for city or country equaling the equity. Amos S. Lamphear, No. 25 Pine St.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL
On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Free and clear cottage, 7 rooms; furnished complete; open plumbing; Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains; value, $6,500; will add cash for five-story flat in exchange. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Will exchange 12 lots, free and clear, and add cash for flats or an apartment.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

HANDSOME NINE-ROOM APARTMENT,

All modern improvements; best location in city. Rent only $1,500 yearly. Offers wanted.
120 East 34th St., between Fourth and Lexington Avs.
Braisted & Goodman, 217 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. & 24th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison. —Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

234-6-8 W. 21ST ST.
HUNTINGTON.
Four and six rooms, all light, with modern improvements, including elevator service day and night; telephone, &c.; rents reasonable.
1,075—Chelsea. J. W. CUSHMAN CO.,
1,076—Chelsea. 240 West 23d.

CLARA COURT

563-565 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

THE GRANTLEY,

557 WEST 124TH STREET.
Suites of 6 and 7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW APARTMENTS.
142d St., 228-236 West, between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations; $25 to $30.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 & 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 242-244 West, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

SANS-SOUCI, 31 West 124th St.—8 elegant large rooms and bath; all latest improvements; $70 a month; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire premises.

508 MANHATTAN AV., Corner West 121st St.—Seven large, light rooms; private bath, steam and hot water supply; hall boy service; rent, $36. Apply Janitor.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
111 West 43d St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.
2 rooms and bath, all conveniences, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Desirable apartment, ten rooms and two bathrooms, to let in fireproof apartment house; owners resident; rent $2,000 per year. Apply to Janitor, 12 West 18th St.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,

Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE,

Five large, light rooms and baths, $35.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

New apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; modern improvements; rents $26 to $36. 240 West 143d St. Inquire janitor.

$53.00—245 WEST 138TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

94th St., 175 West.—Handsome, swell apartment; high stoop; private house block; rent, $75.00.

6 rooms and bath; all sunny; single apartments; $45. 238 West 70th St.

LOANS WANTED.

$100,000 at 4½% wanted on improved real estate, business centre. Address Executor of Estate, Box 158 New York Times.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MANHATTAN COLLECTING CO., Plaintiff, against LIVINGSTON ROE, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, November 7, 1904.
McKEE & FROST,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Livingston Roe.
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward B. Amend, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of November, 1904, and filed, with the complaint, on the 11th day of November, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
Dated November 11, 1904.
McKEE & FROST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
N12-law7wS.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE
TOURAINE,
9-11 EAST 39TH ST.
Two doors from
Union League Club.
A few unfurnished
Suites by the year.
OR FURNISHED
BY THE SEASON.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
E. H. MANNING.....Manager

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent, apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3; and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32d ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

HOTEL MARQUIS,
12, 14, 16 EAST 31ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
152 Franklin Street, City.

LOFTS TO RENT,

WITH POWER, IN THE
RHINELANDER BUILDINGS,
ROSE, DUANE and WILLIAM STS.
BY THE
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU STREET

Offices, One Flight Up,
Moderate Rent, Immediate Possession.
TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman & 119 to 129 Nassau St.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO., ON PREMISES.

Factory loft, 50x200 feet, fronting on two streets; unobstructed light; all modern improvements; power furnished; immediate possession; also 16,000 square feet. Rieser Building, 62 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

At 47 East 19th St., between Broadway and 4th Av.—Lofts to let, 25x90; steam heat and elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant stores, lofts, offices; large, small, latest improvements; desirable locations. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Building, 6 story, lofts, offices, near 6th Av., 24th St., $3,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent; 506 West 26th St., near 10th Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store corner preferred; 4,000 square feet, between 20th and 40th Sts., Broadway, 5th, 6th Avs. Borough Bronze Co., 433 6th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,576.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW J. TOOMEY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Andrew J. Toomey of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Andrew J. Toomey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
December 9th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLOCH, SAMUEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Theodore Bloch, Jacques Bloch, Anna Bloch Levy, Juliette Bloch Rueff, Florine Bloch, Julien Bloch, Alice Bloch, Isaac Schwob, Jeanne Schwob-Schwob, Raphael Schwob, Lucie Schwob Ditisheim, Blanche Schwob Ditisheim, Armand Schwob, Rene Schwob, Maurice Schwob, Emily Zivy Bloch, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of Adolphe Schwob, as executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL BLOCH, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n19-law7ws

AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORTS.

California

The Land of Sunshine,
Fruit and Flowers.
REACHED BY
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
OPERATING DIRECT LINES FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO.,
3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel; probably the best-equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Lawn Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alleys, Pavilions, quarter of a mile of palm-decked Sun Parlors and Promenade. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths.
The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bedrooms; one-half en suite with private baths. All with open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.
J. N. BERRY,
H. E. EDER, Managers.
241 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 3026 Mad. Sq.

THE CLIFTON Lakewood, N. J. Accommodates 25.

First-class table. H. T. Leech's Sons, Managers

Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 Fourth Avenue, 10 to 3 daily.
CHARLES R. MYERS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year; every known comfort and convenience; golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., B. S. White, President.

CHALFONTE

THE LEEDS COMPANY.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT.
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

GEORGIA.

HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.,
OPENS DECEMBER 15TH.
The famous high-class Winter resort of the Middle South. Well kept 18-hole golf course and completely equipped clubhouse. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving, and every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. Three through trains daily, 22 hours from New York.
C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel
BERMUDA

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY

Situated on high Elevation. Overlooking the city, harbor, and Victoria Park. Send for illustrated booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Manager.

MOORE, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZA DRAIN, Thomas James Brownlee, Georgina Norias, (if living), or, if deceased, to Ruth Norias, (if living), "John" Norias and "Mary" Norias, the names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious, it being intended to designate thereby the issue, heirs at law and next of kin (if any) of Georgina Norias (if deceased) other than Ruth Norias, the names and residences of said issue, heirs at law and next of kin (if any) being unknown; and to any other heirs at law and next of kin of Georgina Norias, if any there be, whose names and residences are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of ANN MOORE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Fleming of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
oc29-1aw6wSa&dec10

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN BACKER, also known as Rubin Backer, bankrupt.—No. 7,602.
To the creditors of Reuben Backer, also known as Rubin Backer, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Reuben Backer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 10th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of HELEN LOUISE CANEY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,646.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, 1904, the said Helen Louise Caney was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of HENRY ELLMER, Bankrupt.—No. 7,590.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, 1904, the said Henry Ellmer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1904.

No. 7,572.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FLESS & RIDGE PRINTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Fless & Ridge Printing Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December A. D. 1904, the said Fless & Ridge Printing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 19th day of December A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 9th, 1904.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel., 6050 Cort.
A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'Hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*

CAFE MARTIN, 26th Street, Broadway and 5th Avenue
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Tel

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—A double chain gold bracelet of six sapphires in each, and joined by ruby tassel; a liberal reward will be paid for its return to The Bella, 46 East 20th St.

LOST.—Between 72d St., 5th Av., to 75th St., Park Av.; a diamond and emerald Ring; shamrock leaf shape. Liberal reward to L. A. B., 2 East 72d St.

LOST.—Plain, silver handled cane; New Amsterdam Theatre, evening Dec. 7; reward if returned to J. L. Turner, 110 East 58th St.

LOST.—Collie, answering to Rob or Bob; white-tipped tail, striped nose, neck and chest; liberal reward. Smith, 292 West 92d St.

Park Av., between 29th and 42d Sts., lady's gold watch; monogram, "H. M. S."; liberal reward. E. S. Tomlinson, 47 East 29th St.

$25 REWARD for return of pearl and diamond pendant, consisting of a pear shaped pearl drop with single diamond above; lost Tuesday afternoon at Delmonico's. Return to 58 East 34th St. for above reward.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD for gold opera bag, lost December 1st, possibly at the Amsterdam Bank, Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

107TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; good board; table board.

111TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large room, with board; references.

117TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

21st St., 136 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; gentlemen; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers second floor front suite with board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large room, with first-class board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Refined family; single and double room, $6 upward; exceptional. Witte.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large second floor rooms, suitable for couples, gentlemen; select home; references.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—Front basement, double room, sunny; gentlemen; refined home; table guests; references.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large handsome room; all conveniences; excellent home table; Americans; references.

125TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large hall room; excellent board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1.—Large room with private bath; small room adjoining; table board; references.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board, $10 weekly. F. E., Box 132 Times.

I WANT refined couple to share beautiful apartment, all conveniences and light board if necessary, West 84th St.; convenient to all cars; references necessary. Address Refined, 1,364 Broadway.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment "2."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

117TH ST., 73 WEST.—Furnished large front room, with all conveniences; suitable for two; third floor.

127TH ST., 40 WEST.—Square room, also hall room; with hot and cold water; reference.

127TH ST., 77 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; furnace heat; gentlemen preferred.

129TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large nicely furnished rooms (parlor bedroom;) heated, telephone, private house; references.

131ST ST., 46 WEST.—Pleasant large room, suitable couple or two; young men; all conveniences.

133D ST., 458 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; respectable.

134TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

136TH, 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; moderate prices; permanent or transient guests.

138TH ST., 260 WEST.—Front and back parlors, connecting; suitable for two couples, or four gentlemen; also small room; steam heat, hot water, bath; Ring Ghath's bell.

143D ST., 146 WEST, Subway Station.—Large parlor for bedroom or light business; reasonable.

144TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large furnished room; closet, running water, bath, and heat; private house.

150TH ST., 139 EAST.—Sitting room and bedroom adjoining, on parlor floor; private family.

151ST ST., 46 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms to rent, singly or en suite; running water; nicely furnished; select, private family; single gentlemen only; references.

151ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms and back parlor, suitable for three gents; hot and cold running water; bath.

155TH ST., 368 WEST.—Large second floor alcove and other desirable rooms; private house; reference.

155TH ST., 138 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished parlor, well heated.

158TH ST., 102 EAST, near Park Av.—Desirable large furnished rooms; telephone; private house.

163D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent two large furnished rooms.

167TH ST., 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; superior accommodations; breakfast if desired; moderate.

171ST ST., 66 WEST.—Cozily furnished front hall room; references; gentleman; telephone; private house.

182D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; gentleman.

183D ST., 58 West.—Delightful large room, private house; excellent service; business people preferred.

184TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen preferred; references.

184TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large second-floor front and all rooms in private house; references; telephone.

184TH ST., 66 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; running water; elevator apartment. Berthaume.

187TH ST., 154 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, private house, convenient to "L" and Subway.

187TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

187TH ST., 143 WEST.—Either entire second floor or large room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen.

192D ST., 59 WEST.—Well-kept private house; large, warm, light rooms; hot water.

195TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large and newly furnished sunny front room; select house; references exchanged.

195TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room, connecting shower bath; convenient to "L" and Subway.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Connected parlor, back parlor, front hall rooms; heat, bath; reasonable. Sadd.

196TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Falke.

161ST ST., 327 WEST.—Large square room and bath, second floor; private family; board optional.

162D ST., 11 WEST.—Large sunny parlor, bedroom; piano, bath, all improvements; private family. Ochs.

163D ST., 203 WEST.—Two connecting elegant rooms, for bachelor or two gentlemen. Unonlus.

206TH ST., 81 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also medium size; superior, homelike table; references.

167TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Falke.

196TH ST, 39 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; nicely furnished; very reasonable. Powers.

118 WEST 71ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; private family; electric light; references.

134TH ST., 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small and large rooms; near "L."

132D ST., 533 WEST.—Large room for one or two gentlemen; private family; telephone.

BACK PARLOR, WITH EXTENSION, SUITable for physician, dentist; service; West 162d St. 1,043 Times, Harlem.

COLUMBUS AV., 213.—Large front and back parlor; light, heat, bath; private family. Zelienka.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LEXINGTON AV., 721 (corner 58th.)—Refined, educated, private family has two light, steam-heated beautifully furnished rooms; $4, $5. Weetber.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN wishes to rent two spare rooms to suitable persons; telephone, all privileges apartment; unusual opportunity; comfortable and independent home. The Harold, Manhattan Av., corner 118th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Owner of a good house in West 40th St., near Cathedral, too large for family, wishes to rent a floor, two rooms and bath, to man of right sort; newly decorated and all modern improvements; any service desired can be arranged; price, $1,500 a year. Box D, 133 Times.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

BROOKLYN.

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove,	Silver,
Handkerchief,	Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,	Leather Goods,
Jewelry,	Stationery
Neckwear,	and
Housefurnishing,	Toy Departments.

Apply to Superintendent.

NO LATE CLOSING THIS YEAR; STORE CLOSES AT 6; THE SIX DAYS PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS AT 7 P. M.

GENERAL housework, plain cook, good washer and ironer; clean, respectable and trustworthy; country house; no stationary washtubs; water in kitchen; family two; good references; wages $20 a month. Call on Mrs. Starr Brenckerhoff, Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I., on Monday Dec. 12.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require the services of bright young women of good appearance as saleswomen; experience not necessary. Apply at Superintendent's office at 10 A. M.

CASHIERS.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers; good salaries to capable people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

COLORISTS—WANTED BY A LARGE 5TH AV. ART STUDIO, YOUNG LADIES WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE COLORING OF PHOTO-GRAVURES IN WATER COLORS; ONLY THOSE WHO CAN FURNISH REFERENCES AS TO THEIR ABILITY NEED APPLY; THOSE WHO HAVE SAMPLES OF THEIR WORK WILL PLEASE BRING THEM; GOOD SALARY TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG LADIES WITH ABILITY. CALL BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 3 P. M., HOLLAND STUDIO, 135 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

EXPERIENCED typewritist wanted by large corporation; accuracy and quickness essential; please state salary expected, references, and experience. Worker, 173 Times Office.

Frederick

Loeser & Co.,

Brooklyn,

Have vacancies in a number of their departments for competent and experienced Saleswomen; there are exceptional opportunities for those who are familiar with

Jewelry,	*Leather Goods,*
Silverware,	*Books,*
Toys,	*China,*
Crackers.	*Candies,*
Cloaks and Suits,	*Handkerchiefs, Art Embroideries.*

All applicants should apply at Superintendent's office, Fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

Following our usual custom we shall close evenings at 6 o'clock until six days prior to Christmas, when the store will close at 7 o'clock.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE TIDY GIRLS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED AND BRING HEALTH CERTIFICATE; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M., 4TH FLOOR.

WANTED—Cook and housekeeper for downtown institute to prepare lunch for about sixty children each day and to keep house in order; good party only; apply in person. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 535.)

WANTED—Mrs. A., West 119th St., requires good cook and laundress in private house of six adults; three maids kept; wages, $20-$25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 508.)

WANTED—Mrs. B., Brooklyn, wants experienced chambermaid and waitress; wages, $18; family of five; three maids kept. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 533.)

WANTED—Mrs. G., Lexington Av., wants girl speaking English for general housework and plain cooking in apartment of four persons; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 528.)

WANTED—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

WANTED—Mrs. V., West 129th St., requires general houseworker, understanding some English, in apartment of four; no cooking; wages, $14. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 544.)

WANTED—Saleslades experienced in fancy dry goods, any department. Simon, 158 West 125th.

Males.

BALCH BROTHERS COMPANY, 156 5th Av., want two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New Jersey and New York.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT WATCHMAKER. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 A. M., OR AFTER 5 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED TEAM DRIVERS; THOSE WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CITY AND CAN FURNISH BOND. APPLY AT 22 QUINCY ST., BROOKLYN.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.60 per day of 8 hours. Apply 57th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr.; 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require experienced salesmen for Victor talking machines. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require experienced salesmen for Edison phonographs. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Solicitor, for noted great publication, recently issued, extensively advertised, having phenomenal sale; owned and operated by wealthy firm on progressive lines and liberal basis; man must be well educated, under 45, forceful address, capable of earning $50 per week and expenses; to call on selected names in return for expenses or part expenses; references. Box O 201 Times.

YOUNG MAN, desiring to go to Los Angeles, Cal., for health, will execute mission of trust in return for expenses or part expenses; references. Box O 201 Times.

PATTERSON COUNSEL WITNESS AT TRIAL

Mr. O'Reilly Testifies That He Knows Missing J. Morgan Smith.

RAND'S PURPOSE NOT SHOWN

Juror, Interested in Cab Driver's Poor Memory, Asks His Recollection of His Birthplace.

Daniel J. O'Reilly, of counsel for Nan Patterson, on trial for the murder of Caesar Young, yesterday was called to the stand by Assistant District Attorney Rand and asked if he knew J. Morgan Smith, the missing brother-in-law of the defendant. Mr. O'Reilly also was asked if he knew Mrs. Smith, Miss Patterson's sister, and J. Randolph Patterson, her father. To all three questions he gave an affirmative answer.

The significance of the questioning of Mr. O'Reilly, it is believed, will be shown when other witnesses are examined, but the purpose of the questions was not apparent yesterday. In his opening address Mr. Rand said that he proposed to show why Smith had run away, where he had run to, and who had helped him run.

Except for the examination of Mr. O'Reilly the trial yesterday progressed along expected lines. The only new feature of the testimony taken was the further loss of memory which has been suffered by Frederick Michaels, the driver of the hansom in which Young was shot. At the first trial Micheals's evidence was very hazy. Yesterday he could tell nothing which threw light on the tragedy. He reiterated the statement previously made by him to the effect that he had not looked in the cab when he heard the pistol shot, and that he would have kept straight on to the Fulton Street dock had not Miss Patterson called to him to go to a drug store.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Rand asked Michaels, "isn't it the correct thing for a New York cabman not to know what is going on in his cab?"

"Yes, Sir," Michaels replied.

"Are you trying to conceal anything?" asked Attorney Levy, leading counsel for the defense.

"I am not," declared the witness.

"Do you think you can remember where you were born?" asked one of the jurors.

"In New York," said the witness.

After court had adjourned, Michaels was summoned to the District Attorney's office. Just what happened there could not be learned.

The courtroom was only sparsely filled at noon when the Patterson case was called.

Policeman Junior, the first man to investigate the shooting, and Detective Edward J. Quinn, who took Miss Patterson to the police station from a hospital on the morning of the shooting, gave their evidence, which contained nothing new. Otto William Ferris, the druggist before whose place the cab drew up immediately after the shooting, also repeated the testimony given by him in the opening trial.

The case went over until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Good boy in law office; position permanent; answer in your own handwriting, stating fully your name, age, and residence; also name and occupation of parents or guardian; also your experience, qualifications, previous employers, and salary expected; much weight given to the character of reply and references. Post Office Box, 890 New York City.

WANTED—Expert solicitor to offer new investment proposition to select class of business men; results guaranteed by prominent local financial institution; applicant must have good credentials as to character; state age, qualifications, and compensation required. Corporation, Box 202 Times.

WANTED—Wagon boys as messengers; intelligent, neat, reliable boys over 16, who prove satisfactory, can secure good positions with steady advancement. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Boys by a Stock Exchange house to deliver stock; must have good references. Apply 7 Wall St. between 11 and 12 A. M., with reference Saturday, Dec. 10.

WANTED—Stenographer, experienced, one who is ambitious to study law and desires to study law. Nathan H. Stone, 60 Eldridge St.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Telegraph operators; competent men on railroad work for out of town. H. C., 139 Times.

WANTED—Experienced dry goods packers. Apply Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Norwegian girl, speaking some English; good credentials from old country. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 3,051.)

COOK.—By widow, with child 13 years, in institution where she can have child remain; expert cook; moderate wages. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 2,088.)

COOK.—By widow, unincumbered, as cook; no laundry work; private family; wages, $25-$30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 2,086.)

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day; good cutter and fitter. 356 West 31st.

HOUSEWORK.—By German-speaking girl, aged 20 years, as general houseworker in apartment of no more than four adults; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 1,387.)

HOUSEWORKERS.—By immigrant girls from Austria-Hungary and Russia qualified to do general housework; with Jewish families living in apartments. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Middle-aged American school teacher. Seamstress, 143 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER; anxious to secure permanent position; three years' experience in position where good work was essential; best references from last employer; $12. Ambitious, 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20;) limited experience general office work; exceptionally bright American; educated Brooklyn High School; prominent business college; moderate salary. Quick, 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultivated, competent young woman not afraid hard work; experienced general commercial, legal work; education; reference. Margaret Phillips, Gen. Del., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young business woman; not afraid of hard work; thoroughly experienced; capable; refined; best references; $12-$15. None Better, 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience commercial work; six months' experience law; will accept position with either; moderate salary; references. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; five years' experience; American parentage; best references; $10-$12. Stenographer, 219 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl, (17,) as stenographer; experience and reference; salary $8. Remington, 262 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Steady, capable, painstaking, and accurate. Address Moderate Salary, Box 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; excellent speller; moderate salary; excellent references. M. M., 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands commercial and law work; references. Miss D., 131 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. F. T., 175 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, posted, systematized, examined, balanced, &c.; terms moderate; highest references. E. O., 131 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation bookkeeper; highest indorsements and bond; expert systematizer. Auditor, Post Office Box 869.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—28; temporary or special work; moderate rate. S., 148 East 55th St.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

College and university man will tutor in all branches morning or evening, private pupils; experienced and reasonable. Sanborn, 008 Flatiron Building.

FARM MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT.—Capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; first-class references. W. Martin, Great Neck, L. I.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; references: 12 years' business experience. Box O 204 Times.

MASSEUR and VALET.—Graduate; German; 24; good appearance; city references; employment, S. F., 320 West 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; four years' experience; not afraid of work; $12. Ambitious, Box 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, energetic; highest reference good character; seeks position responsible house. American, 108 Times.

The Old Reliable

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

PLAY FOLK IN MINIATURE.

Brilliant Doll Display at the Fair for Crippled Children.

There was a galaxy of actors and actresses at the bazaar for the benefit of the Home for Destitute and Crippled Children held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and evening. These were chiefly in miniature, and occupied one end of the room in which the bazaar was held, the doll table. The home, whose founder and President is Mrs. A. C. Erlanger, is at 141 West Sixty-first Street.

Among the dolls were representations of Annie Russell, Grace George as "Pretty Peggy" mounted on a donkey, and Viola Allen as Viola in "Twelfth Night." "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was a contribution by Madge Carr Cook; Mabel Tellaferro was present as "Lovey Mary"; Lulu Glaser as the "Madcap Princess," and Bonnie McGinn as "Rosy Posy." Florence Bindley's doll was marked, "Sold to Al Hayman for $100." No price is too high to be accepted at a bazaar, and the Stroller's Club doll went for $150.

Male dolls are not overpopular, but Robert Edeson as the "Little Minister," tailored by Ellen Burg Edeson, looked happy in his black coat; Jeff De Angelis was presented by Mrs. De Angelis; Peter Dailey in gorgeous attire and with a smart walking stick also was there.

SLEUTH JACOBS GETS A YEAR.

District Attorney Jerome Was Willing That Leniency Be Shown.

Joseph Jacobs, the Western sleuth, after pleading guilty to an indictment charging him with perjury, was sentenced yesterday to State prison for one year by Judge Cowing, in General Sessions. Jacobs had freely admitted to the District Attorney that he had lied about ever playing roulette in Canfield's.

Jacobs looked the picture of woe as he was arraigned. He was so overcome when sentence was imposed that he was unable to stand while his pedigree was taken.

District Attorney Jerome appeared in court against Jacobs. Mr. Jerome emphasized the gravity of the crime of perjury, but said that Jacobs was almost irresponsible. While Jacobs was an employe of the Citizens' Union, Mr. Jerome stated, the sleuth had been the tool of a man over him.

"Since the Canfield case was disposed of," said Mr. Jerome, "I have learned that he telephoned to Canfield and Bucklin and told them that warrants were out for them, but were late in coming."

Judge Cowing said he could not overlook the crime, but would be lenient, and sentenced Jacobs to prison for one year.

Murphy's District Gives $1,500 to Poor.

Following its long-established custom, the Tammany General Committee of the Eighteenth Assembly District, of which Charles F. Murphy is the leader, last night appropriated $1,500 for the aid of the poor of the district during the holiday season. The money will be distributed equally among the churches of the district, without regard to creed.

To warm up the overcoat business we've stripped from $5 to $17 off the prices of many of our finest winter weights—conservative knee lengths.

Their new prices are $30 to $38.

Of course we've lots of others at less prices—lots of other patterns too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.
We fill orders by mail.

TOURIST OVERCOATS

are in great demand just now for business and travel; extremely comfortable in wintry weather. In attractive patterns of heavy cheviots; long and loose. $15.00 to $25.00.

Bath Robes. Smoking Jackets. Dressing Gowns. Sweaters. Gloves. Umbrellas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

GUMPEL Bought the "Peck" Stock for You.

The high character of "*Peck Clothing*" is known the country over, and you should congratulate yourself that you have the opportunity to buy it at almost half regular prices. Thousands of garments—suits and overcoats which have the character, style and fit of tailored-to-order creations—certainly the most exceptional values it has ever been our privilege to offer.

$7.85 for $13.50 & $15 Suits and Overcoats.

Single and double-breasted suits and swagger loose-fitting overcoats—in sizes to fit men of every build—in an exceptionally large variety of woolens—with all the essentials necessary to perfect fit and long life. Broad concave shoulders, correct shaped lapels and close-fitting fronts, and all other kinks of fashion which tailors put into their garments. No clothier on earth can possibly offer you such worthful qualities under $13.50 and $15.

The balance of the purchase has been divided into three lots—suits and overcoats:

$10.85 for $18 grades.
$12.85 for $20 grades.
$14.85 for $25 grades.

J. GUMPEL & SON,

249-251 Sixth Avenue, Corner 16th Street.
385 Sixth Avenue, Bet. 23d and 24th Streets.
27 Maiden Lane, Cor. Nassau Street.
533-535 Eighth Avenue, Bet. 36th and 37th Streets.
767 Eighth Avenue, Cor. 47th Street.
Stores open late Saturday night.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFERINGS FOR SATURDAY.

1200 men's Imported English Scarfs of finest quality, from Virgoe Middleton & Co., London, Eng. English Squares $2.50, Four-in-hands $1.50. You know what others charge for these?

2300 Extra large folded squares and extra large four-in-hands of rich, beautiful imported silks. We showed one solid window of these on Thursday and sold the entire window the same day—50c.

50 doz. CARTWRIGHT & WARNERS' celebrated English Underwear—one special number we are closing out—silk and wool—formerly $4, now $2.50 a garment, *while they last.*

500 men's Imported Bath Robes, just in from Custom House, and unusually handsome—cut in three sizes—most stores keep only one size, $5.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Blest be the tie!"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN — NEW YORK. — 18TH 19TH STS.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps This Morning from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Holiday Gifts---Men's Store

Smoking Jackets, Gowns, House and Negligee Coats.

A most remarkable display in every sense of the word. For example:

Fine BELGIUM TRICOT COATS, satin quilted lining, cuffs, collar and pocket facing (see illustration). Novelty CHANGEABLE VELVET Coats, also English and German DOUBLE FACED Coats.

$7.40 Choice of any garment.

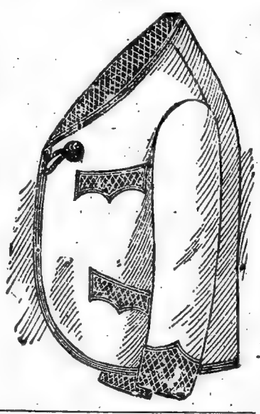

Beautiful Color Contrasts and Novel Effects.

Solid Gray, Navy, Olive, Oxford and Brown, with COLLARS, CUFFS and Pockets in COLOR EFFECTS; also Tricot Jackets; prices range *3.90 to 5.75*

To obtain correct fit bring or send BREAST MEASURE, WAIST MEASURE, WEIGHT and HEIGHT.

Main Floor, East.

199 Broadway....near Dey St.
605 Broadway...corner Houston
849 Broadway....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway....near 36th St.
500 5th Ave.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

A "Young" Derby is a fitting gift. $3.00—the price.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

THE W & H SHOPS

Right sort of "toggery" for evening wear—distinctive fixings with the individuality desired by all careful dressers. Varieties from which the most fastidious can choose satisfactorily.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Furnishers to "Men who know."

757 Broadway, 58 Nassau St.

CITY POOR FOR FARMHANDS.

Bowery Mission Hits on Plan for Relieving Needy Men.

The Bowery Mission, at 55 Bowery, has concluded to send men who are able bodied and willing to work into the country, where they may obtain a living as farmhands. The decision was reached at a meeting of the Trustees of the mission, held yesterday, and no time will be lost in executing the plan.

The Rev. J. G. Hallimond, Superintendent of the mission, says that out of the large body of men who regularly visit the place scores are unable to find employment and would gladly go to the country if their fares were paid. The mission intends to defray the cost of transportation and to see to it that the men are to receive a fixed sum as wages, however small.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. Dec. 26.—MAUDE ADAMS.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL. SPECIAL MAT. THURS., DEC. 15.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day. "A real Annie Russell play."—Times. ANNIE in the New Comedy, RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. LOUIS MANN in THE SECOND FIDDLE. Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

LYCEUM B'way & 45th..... At 8:30. MAT. TO-DAY, 2. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore in "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8:15. NANCE O'NEIL Matinee To-day, 2. JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich.

Last Three Days. Comparative Exhibition of Native and Foreign Paintings. American Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street. "Here is the cream of many exhibitions—their gems, without their mediocrities."—New York Evening Post. TICKETS 50c. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. Last Day, Sunday, Dec. 11th. TICKETS $1. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Last Reception on Sat. Afternoon, from 2 to 6.

"As a source of undiluted pleasure this collection is, perhaps, the most successful display ever made in this country."—N. Y. Tribune.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-day Mat. at 2—AIDA. Eames, Walker, Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Muhlmann. Cond. Vigna. This Evening at 8—Pop. prices. LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Homer; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Sun. Evg., Dec. 11, at 8:30, at popular prices, Grand Sunday Night Concert—Soloists: Sembrich, Homer, Nulbo, Parvis, Entire Metropolitan Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna. Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Salexa, Journet, Parvis. Cond. Vigna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz. Thurs., Dec. 15, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz. Positively LAST 3 PARSIFAL performances Thursday Evg., Dec. 22. ONLY 2 MATS., Mon., Dec. 26, (Xmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year.) Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba (her reappearance,) Alton; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:15 Matinee, "Zaza Wappen," (pop. prices.) To-night & Mon. Ev., last times "Der Hochtourist."

NEW AMSTERDAM Matinee To-day, 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Mat. Wed'y. HUMPTY-DUMPTY

LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. GEO. M. COHAN and his Merry Company in "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."

NEW YORK Theatre. Reg. Mat. To-day. Popular Matinee Wed'y. Henry W. Savage offers A Musical WOODLAND Forest Fantasy.

CARNEGIE HALL. THIS (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 3, Rhenish; MOZART "Vitellia's" aria from "Titus"; GOLDMARK, Overture, "Sappho"; BEETHOVEN, 2 Scotch songs with pianoforte accompaniment; Violin obligato (Mr. Hess); and Violoncello obligato (Mr. Kraft); TSCHAIKOWSKY, Italian Caprice. Soloist, OLIVE FREMSTAD. Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (56 Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's, at regular prices.

LYRIC. Matinee To-day at Special Prices. JAMES K. HACKETT in "The Fortunes of the King."

PRINCESS B'y, near 29. | MAT. TO-DAY. Tel. 6570—38. | at Spec. Prices. ROBERT B. MANTELL in "RICHARD III."

CASINO MATINEE TO-DAY AT SPECIAL PRICES. Last Time. Baroness Fiddlesticks Last 3 Times.

MAJESTIC Last Mat. To-day | Paula Edwardes. SUNDAY NIGHT | Last time to-night | Winsome Winnie. MON., DEC. 12—Victor Herbert's Orchestra BERTHA GALLAND

WEST END Ross & Fenton—"Twirly Whirly." Next w'k—Direct from America. Thea., David Higgins in "His Last Dollar."

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. To-day at 2:15. MRS. FISKE. LAST 2 TIMES. Hedda Gabler. Dec. 12, | LEAH KLESCHNA. Seats on Sale.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tdy. & Wed. Sho Gun By Geo.

DEC

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904. 48 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A LARGE part of the uncommonly interesting review we publish this week of a remarkable book, "The Story of My Struggles," by Prof. Arminius Vambery, the Hungarian Orientalist, is devoted to those chapters treating of his youth and young manhood, and especially his early experiences in Turkey and the East. Born to poverty and ignorance, Vambery was endowed, nevertheless, with a thirst for knowledge and a strong will which enabled him to triumph over the deficiencies of a weak body. Much of his formidable book is of extraordinary interest. It is full of frank, self-revelatory autobiography. Perhaps this element constitutes the chief charm of the work. But his vivacious portrayals of eminent persons he has intimately known are not to be lightly considered. His ethnological studies have a comparatively unimportant place in these volumes of biography. His own frankly stated estimate of the comparative value of his own works will doubtless be accounted useful.

Such a display of intelligible and impartial notices of books worthy of the attention of the holiday buyer as are classified and arranged in this Holiday Book number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW we firmly believe has never before been offered to the readers of a daily newspaper, or nearly equaled for clearness and convenience in any weekly or monthly publication devoted to literature. Besides many columns given up to the notices of one hundred favored books in all departments, with an introductory article viewing the promising situation in the book world through the eyes of the booksellers, there are specially prepared articles devoted to Art Books and Gift Books, and another installment, the sixth, of the series on books for children. But every other page of this number of THE BOOK REVIEW has matter germane to the subject which dominates the publication. There are many columns of good reviews of good books, including those signed by Miss Banks, Prof. Dodd, Miss Cary, and Mr. von Schierbrand, and the holiday buyer, who will find a hint for his guidance on every page, will do well not to overlook the page of acknowledgments of new books freshly received, most of them too late for any further notice in this number.

Henry Greville, the diarist, and younger brother of the famous Charles Greville, whose Memoirs form one of the most important "documents" of the Victorian age and that immediately preceding it, was in no sense a rival of Charles in the extent of his political information. He was the dilettante of the Greville family, largely acquainted with artists and musicians, and a dabbler in art himself. Two volumes of "Leaves" from his voluminous diary, edited by the Viscountess Enfield, were published in 1884. The same lady, a niece of Grenville, and now the Countess of Strafford, has edited another set of "Leaves" from the same interesting collection of anecdote and reminiscence, which we publish this week.

The literary side of Lord Rosebery has lately been much in evidence. In a speech at West Calder, Scotland, at the opening of a Carnegie library, he urged his hearers to beware of a gluttony of books, and to use discrimination in their reading. Many excellent folks, he declared, who spend all their days reading are of no use to themselves or any one else. He demanded for library use an index of books worth reading (impartially prepared) and an index of books superseded by others. To a new edition of his much-discussed little book, "Napoleon: The Last Phase," Lord Rosebery has prefixed an introductory chapter in which he gives his imagination full play and permits himself to wonder what might have happened if Napoleon had triumphed at Waterloo. Would the man of destiny have exiled all the allied monarchs to St. Helena? Rosebery asks. Would he not have so trained his son, and cared for his health, as to make Napoleon II. a fit ruler of the world? All England is talking of this new flight of Rosebery's fancy, as it was talking a few years ago of his severe criticism of Sir Hudson Lowe.

Henry Edward Watts, one of the comparatively few English students of Cervantes, who have formed a sort of cult by themselves, died lately. He was expected to have much to say in the forthcoming modest celebration in England of the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of "Don Quixote." This occurs early in January. Presumably, though there may be no "Cervantists" in this country, something will be done here to mark an anniversary so interesting. The late Mr. Watts's "Life of Cervantes" and new translation of "Don Quixote" were published in 1894. He also wrote a shorter Life for the Great Writers' Series and a "History of Spain." He was about seventy-two years old, a well-educated, studious, retiring man, most of whose life had been given up to journalism in Calcutta and Melbourne, and, latterly, in London. He lived quietly in the Campden Hill suburb and belonged only to the Saville Club, where one rarely meets anybody.

"OUT OF WORK."

MISS KELLOR'S ACCOUNT OF HER INVESTIGATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND THE UNEMPLOYED, SHOWING HOW THESE AGENCIES AFFECT THE HOME.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

ELIZABETH BANKS.

Author of "In Cap and Apron."

WERE it not for the fact that Miss Kellor's book has what may be termed a "happy ending" in which are given suggestions for the correction of the evils she has pointed out, those interested in the securing of help from employment agencies might regret having read it, on the plea that where ignorance is comparative bliss it would be folly to be wise.

It is not all pleasant reading, though certainly it is interesting and illuminating, and it is safe to say that after a perusal of the investigations made by Miss Kellor and her eight assistants of the Inter-Municipal Committee on Household Research, hitherto careless housewives will look more thoroughly into the subject of servants' references. It may also be suggested that what in this book is sauce for the mistress will be found just as good sauce for the maid. It is the sort of thing that may be read with equal advantage by employer and employe, and it is a book that ought to have some influence in helping to solve one of the most important problems which now confront the American people—the domestic service problem.

In her first chapter Miss Kellor shows just how and why she and her assistants started out to make their investigations of intelligence and employment offices, and, while her remarks upon this point are instructive, they also show her to be not without a sense of humor and an inclination to the alleged Jesuitical opinion that the end justifies the means—as certainly she has proved it to do in her own case.

No private business can be investigated with even a remote approach to accuracy by any one who goes openly and avowedly as an investigator; and this is especially true of enterprises that are in the least degree questionable. * * * After several attempts by other methods, it was found that accurate results could be obtained only by visiting these intelligence offices in the rôle of employers and employes, which the writer and her eight associates did.

She goes on to explain that she knows there will be criticisms of this detective method, but asks if she was not justified in employing it rather than allow things to continue in their present state, "the present conditions being, without doubt, at least partly responsible for the doubling of wages, the dissatisfaction of employes, the interference with households, the crowding of statute books with laws that mean nothing and do not even touch the problem in hand, the swindling of penniless, homeless, but worthy men and women out of fees and positions, and the misleading of ignorant immigrants and innocent city and country girls to the number of many thousands a year."

She then apologizes to the many employers with whom she and her associates engaged but failed to appear, for the poor services rendered in many homes where they took situations and for early departures from such situations, feeling sure that long ago certain mistresses added them to the list of incompetents and household tramps which are continually passing in panoramic view before the eyes of weary and discouraged seekers after real household "help." She also regrets that she was obliged to consume so much of the valuable time of the employers and offices, "especially as we are forced to state many uncomplimentary things." However, as compensation for the false hopes she fears she may have raised in the hearts of would-be employers that they had finally come upon an ideal servant, she states that she trusts some of the investigations she has made may result in sending many treasures to many homes.

Employers, employes, and intelligence office keepers drove the investigators to dissimulation and exaggeration, because of their lack of frankness and confidence in discussing their aims and business, and on this account the author and her associates, it seems, had "twinges of conscience," and, at times, were perilously near confessing themselves and receiving absolution, had it not been that the good of the cause forbade. This is a sort of repentance and wavering that all earnest investigators who have

*OUT OF WORK. By Frances A. Kellor. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

been forced by necessity to "make us," and act a part have frequently experienced, especially in circumstances where they have been treated with consideration and kindness. However, only the half-hearted allow themselves to give in to such weaknesses, and half-heartedness is not one of the accusations that can be brought against this gallant little band of seekers after truth.

Four cities were included in this investigation—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. In New York they visited and investigated 834 licensed agencies; in Chicago, 115; in Philadelphia, 110, and in Boston, 87. They found that fully three-fifths of these agencies dealt in "household supplies," and that over one-half were for that purpose exclusively, and so the result of the investigations, which is this book, while it treats briefly of clerical help supplied to offices, teachers, male contract labor, &c., is really a contribution to the solution of the domestic service problem. It is, in the main, devoted to a study of how the intelligence office stands in relation to supplying workers for the home, and the influence which the keepers of these offices exert over their patrons, which, in turn, influences the running of the whole domestic machinery.

The treatment of employes in some offices, even the best, is so brutal and humiliating that our increasing wonder is that employes are as good as they are. We are absolutely sure we could not have continued the rounds of these offices, seriously looking for work, as these women do, year after year, without becoming untruthful, dishonest, impudent, and, perhaps, intemperate and immoral. * * * When we entered the average office the first duty of the attendant was to ascertain if we were employer or employe. * * * It is no exaggeration to say that, almost without exception, the kind of treatment we received depended primarily upon whether we were "ladies" or "servants." As the former we were almost invariably accorded some measure of courtesy. * * * One of the most fashionable offices in New York makes its employes stand all day—"the room holds more," one girl said. Little thought or money is expended to make the employes' room either comfortable or healthful, and yet the girls wait all day, while at best the employers wait a few minutes or an hour. * * * In some offices the girls are actually herded and treated like cattle. In one Swedish office, run by two young men, one guarded the door of the employes' room and by threats and actual force made it impossible for them to get out without paying a fee. * * * Discourtesy, noticeable lack of respectful address, "bossing," and contradictions are the things found where the absolute brutality does not exist. We fixed our wages—the office said, "Change it or get out!" We stated the kind of work we wanted—the office said, "Do something different!" We wanted work in a private family—the office cajoled us into going into a hotel, which spoils any good girl for all time for a family. We stated we were twenty-five years old, and the office replied: "You are only twenty for our business." So far as it possibly can it makes girls over to suit whatever position it has on hand, and employes are forced, through such means, into places which they are not fitted to fill and into work in which they have no interest.

Here is an explanation of how it is that many a mistress, sending to an employment office for a waitress, gets a kitchen maid, who, put to waiting at table, does not know whether she shall serve cheese or dessert first, or hand to right or the left of the person waited upon. This is how one gets a high-toned "French" cook when one aspires only to a maid of all work, and this is, perhaps, the reason that really feeble and decrepit women, fit only for the hospital or almshouse, come to us from the agencies in answer to our request—for which request we have paid $3—for a "strong, capable woman, not over thirty-five years old."

The character of the buildings, rooms, and neighborhoods in which the business of a large majority of the intelligence offices is carried on gives cause for some nervousness and fastidiousness on the part of the employers taking such girls into their homes. In the poorer neighborhoods the office is a bedroom, a corner of a saloon, or a barber shop. One office was found in a basement salesroom where "second-hand clothing was piled around in dirty, disorderly heaps, and the living room was curtained off at the back. Some of these home offices were so filthy and vermin infested that we stayed no longer than was necessary. Forty per cent. of the offices can be said to have neither equipment nor system. * * * Chairs, beds, and tables are used to seat waiting applicants. * * * One day, after wandering through a very dirty, disorderly building, we entered a small courtyard. A rough, good-natured Bohemian was washing clothes. When asked where the office was, he tapped himself, and, smiling with pride, said: 'Me the office! You want girl? I go out and find her.'"

But the unpleasant and dirty surroundings and the dishonest business methods of many of the intelligence offices may be regarded as somewhat insignificant, when their influence upon the morals of the girls who ask their assistance in getting work is taken into consideration. While advertising for honest workers to do honest work, many of them debase and ruin the young girls who go to them:

Not only are they robbed of their small savings, herded like animals, and subjected to many indignities by proprietors, but they must submit to association with and temptation by street walkers and immoral men; not only must they lodge under conditions which rob them of their self-respect, but unsuspectingly they are sold into disreputable houses. * * * Figures can only be approximate, but it is no exaggeration to say that in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, about 75 per cent. are not averse to sending women as employes to questionable places, and from 40 to 60 per cent. send them as inmates, obtaining their consent where possible.

Here surely is an explanation of the large number of servantless homes in our large cities, and here is an answer to many women who inquire, "Why can't I get servants when I offer them good wages and a comfortable home?" According to these investigations, which certainly would seem to bear the stamp of truth and conscientiousness, the ordinary housewife, in the matter of servants, must enter into unconscious competition with the keepers of disreputable houses. The proprietors of many of these intelligence offices dwell upon the luxury and high wages to be obtained in such places, comparing them with the lower wages and harder work in respectable houses, until many a really decent girl becomes bewildered and takes up such work without actually realizing what it means. One of the very painful aspects of this condition of affairs is that in many instances the proprietors of such intelligence offices are women, and that they, more than the men, actually do the "placing." It is not pleasant to contemplate the full import of the author's assertion that during the investigation, when it was broadly hinted that the supposed situation was not in every way desirable for a young girl, the woman proprietor shrugged her shoulders and said, "I don't care for what purpose you want her. I give you a girl for a waitress—you do as you please when you get her there."

Only too often did we find old gray-haired women and young wives and mothers sending into such places, without hesitation, their own countrywomen, who, but for them, were friendless in a new country, and when they knew they would come back physical and moral wrecks and utterly unfit for any honest work.

It would be impossible in a review to comment, even briefly, upon every aspect of the employment agency which these very thorough investigators took up and which are enumerated in the book. The combination of agency and servants' lodging house, the dishonesty in regard to the demanding of fees, the unreasonableness of both the employers and employes who make use of the offices, suggestions for improvement in the conditions of household service—all these and other subjects are taken up in such a way as to show that the Inter-Municipal Committee of Household Research undertook no small thing when it started out its work, and that the publication of the results has been done with a view to doing something really practicable for the helping along of a good cause which some of us have at times of discouragement been tempted to look upon as a lost one.

As has been said, the book has something in the way of a happy ending, which gives one cause to hope that some time in the future the American mistress and maid may live happily together, if not ever after, at least for a long time. Through the influence, hard work, and constant urging of the members of the Research Committee, the consciences of lawmakers, especially in the State of New York, have been awakened. Last May a new State law went into effect based upon the investigations made by this committee. One of the most important clauses in this law is that which makes it necessary that a register be kept of the persons applying for situations, the kind of help supplied, where applicants have been sent, &c. A very important and necessary provision, too, in this new law is that no intelligence-office keeper shall induce or attempt to induce any employe to leave his employment with a view to obtaining other employment through such agency, and that he "shall not send or cause to be sent any female help as servants or inmates to any questionable place or place of bad repute, house of ill fame or assignation house, or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, the character of which could have been ascertained upon reasonable inquiry."

As one particularly interested in the solution of the very grave problem of how to get and keep good servants, in this country and in England, where, by the way, the conditions are a hundred per cent. better than in the United States, I venture to hope that Miss Kellor and her assistants will take as much interest in seeing that the law is enforced as they have shown in getting it put upon the statute books. I also am moved to express regret that the very excellent English regulation governing the giving of one month's "notice" on either side should not have been included in this new law for the easing of the lives and work of servant and mistress.

New York, December, 1904. E. L. B.

Clothes and Their Origin.

Macmillan's Home and World Series has been enlarged by the addition of a geographical reader called "How We Are Clothed." (40 cents.) The author, James Franklin Chamberlain, is a member of the department of geography of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, Cal. This book is a continuation of "How We Are Fed"; like that it leads the children around the earth and about it on the hunt for the original sources of the materials we wear. It is written so as to be useful either as a text book or for home-reading, full of illustrations and interesting stories.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Dr. L. L. Seaman's Book About the Japanese Army in Manchuria.*

"BANZAI NIPPON," which, being translated, means, it appears, ten thousand hurrahs for Japan, is the first phrase and the last of Dr. Seaman's book, and properly so, for the burden of the story is to show how wisely and well the Japanese are carrying on the disagreeable business of war, not in the matter of strategy and such like, for upon these things Dr. Seaman does not dwell, but in the article of keeping the soldiers fit and eliminating almost entirely the loss by "preventable disease," which in all previous wars has killed its five hundreds at least where bullets have killed their hundreds. Dr. Seaman saw service as military surgeon in the volunteer army of the United States in Cuba, in the Philippines, and with the Allies in China at the time of the Boxer troubles. He is, therefore, a man of experience.

In the Spanish-American war the United States lost fourteen men by disease to every one who was killed in battle; in the Philippines and in China, likewise, the ravages of disease were fearful. Now, in Manchuria, Dr. Seaman finds that, what with a scientific ration and a medical service the business of which is to prevent disease beforehand rather than to cure it afterward, the Japanese Army, fighting in a very unhealthy country, seems to have reduced fatality from disease to a minimum. Dr. Seaman was permitted to visit the great hospitals at Hiroshima and Sasebo. In them he found all save very few men suffering from actual wounds, and of these the physical condition so perfect and the treatment so skillful that in the army hospital the deaths were hardly one in a hundred patients. "Up to Aug. 1," says Dr. Seaman, "9,862 cases had been received at the hospital, (Hiroshima,) of which 6,630 were cases of the wounded; of the entire number up to that time only 34 had died." In the navy up to July 16, the total casualties amounted to 1,429, of which 1,269 were fatalities, 500 having gone down with the Hatsuse, and as many more having perished in the attempts to sink ships in Port Arthur channel. At this rate not much was left for the naval hospital to do, and yet, though the wounds were apt to consist of fearful lacerations by ragged fragments of shells, or of more fearful burns and scalds, of the total number received at the naval hospital at Sasebo up to July 16, 225 namely, only 5 had died. "The remainder were rapidly convalescing, notwithstanding the terrible punishments." Dr. Seaman was much impressed, too, by the arrangements of the hospitals, the discipline of the patients, and the efficient work of the Japanese nurses. One of these little women, he declares, takes up a man and bears him upon her back to and from the operating room—seemingly with as much ease as if he were a child.

At Matsuyama Dr. Seaman inspected the Russian prisoners and found them receiving the best of treatment, medical and other. These men, also, apart from their wounds, were physically fit to a wonderful degree, and not a little appreciative of Japanese kindness. However, leaving the hospitals and passing over to Manchuria, as Dr. Seaman did, though except for a little while at Niu-Chwang he did not get very close to the firing line of the army, mark what he says of Japanese campaigning:

> The medical officer is omnipresent. You will find him in countless places where in an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the first screen of scouts with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labeling wells so the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. When the scouts reach a town he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition, and if contagion or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted so that the approaching column is warned, and no soldiers are billeted where danger exists. Microscopic blood tests are made in all fever cases, and bacteriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every divisional headquarters. The medical officer also accompanies foraging parties, and with the commissariat officers samples the various foods, fruits, and vegetables sold by the natives along the line of march, long before the arrival of the army. If the food is tainted or the fruit is over ripe, or the water requires boiling, notice is posted to that effect, and such is the respect and discipline of every soldier, from commanding officer to the file in the ranks, that obedience to its orders is absolute. The medical officer is also found in camp, lecturing the men on sanitation and the hundred and one details of personal hygiene—how to cook and to eat, and when not to drink or to bathe—even to the paring and cleansing of the finger nails to prevent danger from bacteria. Long before the outbreak of hostilities he was with the advance agents of the army, testing provisions that were being collected for the troops that were to follow, and, as a consequence of these precautions, he is not now found treating thousands of cases of intestinal diseases and other contagion and fevers that follow improper subsistence and neglected sanitation—diseases that have brought more campaigns to disastrous termination than the strategies of opposing Generals or the bullets of their followers. If the testimony of those conversant with the facts can be accepted, supplemented by my own limited observations, the loss from preventable disease in the first six months of the terrible conflict with Russia will be but a fraction of 1 per cent. This, too, in Manchuria, a country notoriously unsanitary.

After which Dr. Seaman institutes comparisons in the case of the British in the Boer war, the French in Madagascar, and the Americans in the Philippines and in their camps in the South and in the West Indies, and proceeds to inveigh against the policy which sent among the five military attachés of the United States Government allowed to accompany the Japanese Army in the field, no representative either of the medical or commissary department—the very branches in which we have most to learn and the Japanese most to teach us. The Japanese themselves, the author says, smile at this—our careful attention to their cavalry (which is not counted a serious arm) and our neglect of the very things which are most important, if, as Napoleon put it, an army "fights on its belly." Something must be allowed, of course, for Dr. Seaman's professional bias, but his case looks a good one, nevertheless.

The reader must not suppose that the book confines itself to these medical matters. Dr. Seaman went to Tokio with excellent official introduction; he met many eminent Japanese, including Major Gen. Fukushima, Chief of Staff, and he tells how Tokio looks in war time and in general how the Japanese behave at home while their soldiers are giving the world so much to talk about. The courage and philosophy with which the stay-at-homes pursue the every-day business of life seem to be wonderful. Then Dr. Seaman was in the train which acted as pilot for that which bore Field Marshal Oyama to Hiroshima, on his way to take command at the seat of war, and he saw the enthusiasm with which the people everywhere met him. Again the author visited the Japanese naval base at Sasebo, where everything in the way of army and navy stores is collected, and the great arsenals, storehouses, shops, and docks at Kure, where 15,000 men are employed in founding cannon, building warships, and the like, and where hundreds are trained in the art of scientific stoking so as to get the utmost out of the boilers on warships later. The recital is singularly impressive. Obviously the Japanese have not devoted all their energies to medical and sanitary precautions.

Afterward Dr. Seaman was at Che-Foo and at Niu-Chwang just before the Russians evacuated the town, and at the time when the Japanese entered it. He tells what happened in the brief interim and how the Japanese set the place in order. Then Dr. Seaman, with Capt. Boyd, United States Army, on leave at the time, went inland to the chief camp of the famous Hung-hutzes, or Red Beards, (though none of them wear beards,) brigands who have latterly been incorporated in the Chinese Army with tacit perquisites of pillage. The two Americans enjoyed for some time the hospitality of Col. Chung Tsor Lin, chief of these brigands, by whom they were treated with much courtesy. Dr. Seaman says the cutthroats, nominally Chinese soldiers, who have been giving the Russians much trouble in their retreat, are largely officered by Japanese in disguise, and he seems to have no doubt that they are in the pay of Japan.

Still later Dr. Seaman was in Che-Foo, just after the famous (or infamous) Reshitelny affair, and treated and talked with Lieut. Rostchakvoski, commander of the Russian destroyer. The account of the "cutting out" of the boat by the Japanese which Dr. Seaman gives may be taken, we suppose, to be as near the truth as can be got. He is, to be sure, a Japanese sympathizer, but he admires the plucky Russian Lieutenant, and the inference from his story, on the whole, is pretty ugly for the Japanese. However, he says the Russian wireless station was certainly there at Che-Foo.

Then, as to the matter of submarine mines. Dr. Seaman describes many that he saw brought in to Niu-Chwang, or Che-Foo, and in particular one he found and photographed out on the high seas, anchored in the way of neutral traffic. What he has to say in this connection is naturally of much interest. The same may be said of his four attempts—all unsuccessful—to run the blockade and get into Port Arthur. Junks, he says, were continually going and coming, but when he hired a junk or a launch or even a lifeboat to try the trick, something always happened. The photographs of Japanese officers, of hospital scenes, of the Czarevitch and other battle-scarred ships, of the Chinese brigands, of submarine mines, and of floating mines out at sea, are exceedingly interesting exhibits.

*FROM TOKIO THROUGH MANCHURIA WITH THE JAPANESE. By Louis Livingston Seaman, M. D., LL. B., Major and Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Illustrated with photographs. 12mo. Pp. 287. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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COLLEGE stories are among the most popular in the books for girls, and "Janet's College Career" is one of the best of these. It is by Amy E. Blanchard, illustrated, (George W. Jacobs & Co.; $1.25.) The story is made up of a continuous string of episodes which come to a college girl, and if there are glimpses of matrimony at the end, love making does not make much of a feature in the book. The first illustration gives an idea of the fun of the story. It shows Janet in a light carriage and her small brother Dicky on the ground, half smothered by a big feather bed. That bed has been contributed by an amiable aunt and is to be converted into pillows for Janet's room at college with a couple of old-fashioned blue bedspreads, which will also play an important part in the furnishing. One of the funniest incidents of the book is the hazing of two girls who are supposed to be freshmen, and who have made their way to the gymnasium. They are made to put on gymnasium suits and go through various exercises, finishing up with a somersault. But the girls prove to be town girls, having no connection with the college, and there is a pretty kettle of fish. There are boxes sent from home, the freshmen getting away with the turkey; there are arrangements for pretty gowns for the girl who has none, and it is "Mark the perfect man" who is the male person of consequence at the end.

"The Little Grey House" is another excellent girls' story. It is by Marion Ames Taggart, frontispiece in colors by Ethel Franklin Betts, (McClure, Phillips & Co.) There is a play upon words in the name of the little Grey house, for it is not only little and grey but it is the home of the Grey family. There is a lively lot of young people belonging to it, and they have many jolly times, notwithstanding the fact that the family exchequer is not what it might be. That is because, as Aunt Azrael says: "It is exactly like Sylvester to be mooning over coal dust while Mary needs kindling wood." That means that paterfamilias is planning an invention by means of which the dust can be formed into convenient and clean lumps of fuel, and there are few material returns from his efforts.

But Aunt Azrael is not a favorite with the family. She has ideas which they do not care to carry out, and peculiar ways of getting an insight into their doings. There is much happiness as well as hard times, but everything comes out right at last in the "little Grey house."

"Marion's Experiences of School Days in Germany" is by Lucy A. Hill, (Educational Publishing Company.) It is apparently an exact account of a year in a real German school. The heroine, Marion, is an English girl with amiable characteristics, but unaccustomed to following rules. She does not like to be told how she shall dress her hair, and when she may and when she may not speak, and be objects to black bread and sauerkraut. The story shows how she becomes one of the best and most popular scholars, gives an idea of German customs and places of interest near the school, with incidents of the Franco-Prussian war.

"Natalie's Sister," readers of Anna Chapin Ray's charming stories will be sorry to learn, is the sixth and last book of the "Teddy" Series. It is illustrated by Alice Barber Stevens, (Little, Brown & Co.; $1.50.) Peggy is the heroine of this story, and a very nice Peggy she is, though at the beginning of the book she is something of a briar rose. Many very exciting things happen to her in the course of the story. She goes into business as a matter of accommodation and to her own great delight. She has a clever business head, sharp wits, and by means of these traps a sharper who wishes to obtain possession of important law papers. She pulls down parlor curtains to save a house from fire, and goes to court to testify about the case in which the attempt was made to steal the papers. These exciting events happen in a natural manner, without sensationalism, and through them Peggy wins esteem which helps to make her quite a different Peggy from the one to be found in the beginning of the book. But perhaps the best part of the story is that concerning Estelle Smith. Estelle is a dog—a big stag hound, bigger than a calf, but a puppy. The pranks of Estelle are exceedingly funny, and the book would be worth while if there was nothing else in it.

"The Doings of Nancy," by Evelyn Raymond, illustrated by A. G. Learned, (Dana Estes & Co.; $1,) is for younger girls. Nancy, as her brother says, "is certainly the best-natured and homeliest girl in Norwich," the town where the family lives. Nancy has red hair and freckles, but her cheeks are rosy, she is the picture of health, and as neat and trim as a pin. This all helps when she answers an advertisement for a "boy to weed gardens," and she gets the position. This is where Nancy's "doings" come in. She makes mistakes in her gardening, but also makes friends, goes for a time to live in the "haunted cabin" at the foot of the garden, finds a ghost who is a real man there, the long-lost brother of the owner of the garden, and earns 50 cents a day to help her family out of their hard times.

"The Little Colonel in Arizona" is by Annie Fellows Johnston, illustrated by Etheldred B. Barry, (L. C. Page & Co.; $1.50.) The little Colonel is a familiar figure to the young people. In this book she is visiting a family of old friends who have given up a comfortable home to come to Arizona for their mother's health. Their makeshifts in the way of housekeeping, their experiences, pleasures, and tribulations, with those of the little Colonel, make up the story. Joyce, who is one day to be an artist and who has been obliged to give up her studies, finds a teacher in an invalid artist; the mother's health improves, the little girl of the story is a dear little tot, and with the boys, Jack and Phil, who ride horseback and shoot, make up a jolly company.

"Irma and Nap: A Story for Young Girls" is by Helen Leah Reed, (Little, Brown & Co.; $1.50.) This is the first volume of Miss Reed's school and college stories. It is the story of the school and home life of Irma, her friend Gertrude, and the little dog Nap. There are the usual trials and tribulations of school girls, their failings out and makings up; there is the history of the school papers which were brought out, a boys' edition as well as the girls'; Irma has a suprise party, and every girl will appreciate her trials in having to wear a purple hat with a red coat to school.

There are only frogs in "The Rock Frog," by Harriet A. Cheever, illustrated by Diantha W. Horne, (Dana Estes & Co.; 50 cents.) The rock frog is one of the wise members of his race. In his early days he has become wedged in a rock, and as he grows he is obliged to live in a little rocky cave, from which only his head can be seen. There is a pretty picture showing the frog, who has come to be known as Judge Kerchunk in his sylvan home. All the frogs bring their difficulties to the Judge to be settled. At the end of the story in a great storm the rocks are broken and Judge Kerchunk is free at last, and the happiest as well as the wisest frog in the world.

In "In the Mix," by Grace Ethel Ward, with eight full-page colored and text illustrations by Clara E. Atward, (Little, Brown & Co.; $1.50,) the little people have a book with more substance to it than usually falls to their share. It is a large, thick, square book with 159 pages of large print. There are seven exciting tales with trips to the north pole, where the ruler is addressed "Oh! King, freeze forever! Oh! King, melt thou never!" A little silver elephant becomes life sized by the pressure of a button; there are fountains that run soda water, a police buoy who is at the head of the tide water and only lets small boys get by him, and other exciting things.

Mary P. Wells Smith, who is the author of "The Young Puritan Series," has a new book "The Boy Captain Five of Old Deerfield," (Little, Brown & Co.; $1.25.) This is a story of the Deerfield massacre and gives an account of life inside the stockade, the capture by the Indians, with the murder of many, and the sufferings of those who are captured. The particular captive who is the hero of the book is the little son of Minister Williams. He gains the friendship of an Indian boy, whose father buys him, and for a time he lives the life of an Indian and learns their sports and woodcraft. The grim jokes of those days are shown by one made by the mother of a young bride, who tells her daughter as she leaves home to take her thick pelisse, for if she is captured by the Indians she will need it going up into Canada. The bride is one of the captives.

"Zeb: A New England Boy" is by W. O. Stoddard, illustrated, (George W. Jacobs & Co.) Zeb is a clever boy who keeps things lively in Ogleport, which is the scene of the story. One of the exciting events is the peculiar action of a baseball, which falls, strangely enough, exactly on the top of the tall hat of Dr. Dryer, the head of the school, who is not a great favorite with the boys. Zeb offers appropriate apologies, for he feels sure that the ball which disturbed the doctor must have been one which he threw. A new hat is bought to replace the old one, which the boys have built up with tin, to the great delight of the jokers of the neighborhood. Zeb leaves town eventually to find more serious fields for his effort, much to the grief of many friends. There are weddings in the air at the end of the book.

"Minnows and Tritons," by B. A. Clark, illustrated, (Dodd, Mead & Co.; $1.50,) is an English book. There are twelve stories of English boys' lives, all of them interesting and original. There is "The Voice of the Turtle," "The Wrath of Mrs. Barker," "The Passing of Pharaoh," (Pharaoh is a dog,) and "A Favorite of Fortune" among them. "The Wrath of Mrs. Barker" is characteristic. Mrs. Barker is a big woman, and her son is a small and very timid boy. So it comes to pass that when another boy at school cuts a piece out of George's brand-new suit (a new suit being something which does not occur often in a family in the Barker family) there is trouble. Mrs. Barker starts out to find the author of the mischief. She finds him, an unflinching little chap, mending his clothes with the cloth he has filched. The history of her part in the mending and in scrubbing and combing the little fellow who has done the mischief must be read to be appreciated.

"His Majesty's Sloop Diamond Rock," by H. S. Huntington, illustrated, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; $1.50,) is another English boys' book. It tells of the days of 1803, and Tommy Reeves, who is thirteen at the opening of the story, is the hero. Tommy is at school, and has made the acquaintance of an old seaman, who reels him sea yarns until Tommy makes up his mind that he must follow the sea himself. One of Napoleon's frigates is captured by the British just about that time, and brought up the sound near the school, and the boys see it. There Tommy finds an unknown cousin, who is a Lieutenant in the navy, and through his influence gets his father's permission and Midshipman's papers. The details of the story tell of the new uniform, Tommy's reception at home, his response to his father's toast to the new naval officer in the family, and then the real adventures of the book begin. Adventures in days of war mean something, and every boy will be interested in the book. So perhaps will the girls. There is a nice little French girl who makes one of the interesting incidents, for she captures Tommy, who has come ashore on her father's plantation, taking his pistol while he is asleep. But as he is her prisoner, she decides to rescue him, and after giving him a jolly picnic dinner he is shown how to escape.

IN SLAVERY DAYS.

DIANE. A Romance of the Icarian Settlement on the Mississippi River. By Katharine Holland Brown. Illustrated by E. J. Dudley. One volume. Pp. 440. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

"Diane," by Katharine Holland Brown, is an entertaining little romance in which the Icarian settlement in Illinois, the fugitive slave law, the underground railroad, the early exploits of John Brown, and various other more or less exciting memories of the "fifties" are brought into prominence in order to furnish a suitably picturesque and stirring scene for the courtship of Mlle. Diane Lahautière, by Capt. Robert Channing, United States Army. The particular period chosen may suggest to many a probable thrashing over of very old straw, but if one is even moderately impressionable it will take but a few chapters of the story itself to disabuse the mind of any such idea and to put one completely in sympathy with Miss Brown's very pleasing method of using historical incidents to lend life and interest to romance.

Diane herself, who is, one infers, not altogether a creature of fancy, and whose bewitching face forms the frontispiece, was a shy little French girl of the old noblesse, convent bred, and was brought to America by her guardian, the fanatical Père Cabet, who attempted to found on the banks of the Mississippi River a colony of French Communists upon the old visionary basis of liberty, fraternity, and the literal equality of all men. Diane was leading a very lonely and unhappy existence among her guardian's disappointed and mutinous followers, when she was discovered and befriended by Rose Faulkner, a warm-hearted Southern girl whose father was in charge of one of the Government flotillas engaged in blasting out a ship channel in the treacherous river and just then stationed in the neighborhood of Diane's home. Capt. Channing and Lieut. Palmer, the two young assistants of Major Faulkner and hitherto warm admirers of his attractive daughter, lose no time in falling in love with the unfamiliar charms of Diane, and the rest of the tale is made up of the tribulations and heartburnings inseparable from the regulation winning of a heroine by a hero of romance.

The worst of Channing's troubles are mental ones, caused by his connection, unknown to his Southern friends, with the working of the "Underground." For, in spite of his sympathy with the fugitive slaves and his disapproval of the various compromises made by the Government at this critical time in United States history, he realized that he was a soldier, expected by his country to uphold her laws, and by his friends to protect their interests. In helping runaway slaves to reach Canada he was breaking both these trusts, and he was uncomfortable, to say the least, but Miss Brown's story shows in more than one case how hard it was in those days for men to satisfy their consciences, since, if they obeyed the law, they outraged all their human sympathies. Of course, discovery and disgrace ultimately drove Channing to resign his commission and leave his friends, and then it is to Missouri that he goes, to help old John Brown in his self-appointed task of seeing to it that the State was settled by anti-slavery people.

It is a very sympathetic picture, by the way, that the author draws of John Brown, and one wonders if the reason lies in the identity of their family names.

But the idyllic little love story that Miss Brown has woven into her pages is really second in interest to the clear and vivid picture that she gives of the life of the times, and the way in which the final dreadful break between North and South was brought about. Of interest, especially, is her showing up of the inner weaknesses of the communistic colony of Père Cabet and of the fallacies that brought it to ruin.

Niemann's Vision.

THE COMING CONQUEST OF ENGLAND. By August Niemann. Translated by J. H. Freese. 12mo. Pp. 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

August Niemann's book has provoked much comment, and THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW has already had something to say about it. As a novel it hardly counts; as an indication of how some people in Germany look at things; as, in some sort, a warning to Great Britain of possible joints in her armor of defense, the story has undoubted value. To most Americans the point of view of the author will be one hard to fit into. However, the best idea of the book will be got from the outline of its plot. Thus: The Russians are convinced that the "Japanese attack" (as they name it) is inspired by England—England always keen to bar Russia from the sea. Russia finds that France and Germany will support her, and then invades India. According to the author, the natives of India "groan under the British yoke"; they hail the Russians as deliverers, and desert Lord Kitchener, who is in command. The few British troops fight bravely but stupidly, and India is lost. Then comes the naval end of it. Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia with the German fleet engages Vice Admiral Sir Compton Domvile with the British fleet—a heavier fleet—and outmanoeuvres the Briton. Then in the nick of time up come the French. The British lose many ships and the battle. Meantime a German army has been shipped north on transports and landed at Edinburgh. Prince Henry sails up the Thames and the army marches southward. Presently the Kaiser enters London in triumph, and peace is dictated at Hampton Court. Russia gets India, France Egypt, and Germany East Africa, and, with a figment of restoration to the Boers, the Transvaal. Gibraltar also is dismantled. Nothing is said of Canada and Australia. It appears that in German eyes these vast but distant regions do not count. Combined with the political and military campaigns is a love story of a priggish German officer who appears in the beginning as a spy in India, loves and saves the honor of a rather weak-minded lady who has a brute of a British officer for a husband, and later is captured by the Russians and fights in their army. The English lady loves the Prussian prig, and, her husband having mercifully perished in battle, desires to follow her hero as his orderly. But he won't have it. Finally, when he is in charge of the intelligence department on the Dutch coast the lady (who is back in England) finds means to betray to him the plans of the British Admiralty. This treachery enables Prince Henry to win the battle mentioned above. The German officer accepts the information, but looks with horror at the lady he has loved—for love of him a traitor. She drowns herself. A shell mercifully extinguishes him on Prince Henry's flagship.

D. G. Rossetti.

The edition of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's poems which, with an introduction by the poet's brother, William M. Rossetti, was brought out in London in 1886, is now being reproduced in this country, probably from the original plates, as an addition to the Gladstone Edition of Poets. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Pp. 349. 75 cents.) In this preface one learns of the close friendship which existed between the brothers not only in childhood, but also in boyhood and in manhood. Dante Gabriel was "in intellect and in temper a leader. He was impetuous and vehement," and on this account to some extent impatient. To make him angry was an easy task, and to reconcile him was equally easy. His affection for his family was deep, but never demonstrative except in the case of his mother. He was "never on stilts in matters of the intellect or of aspiration, but steeped in the sense of beauty, and loving, if not always practicing, the good; keenly alive also to the laughable as well as the grave or solemn side of things; superstitious in grain, and anti-scientific to the marrow." This description is continued and gives a clear picture of the artist and poet. Two of Rossetti's poems which were never previously published are included in this work. One of these is on a Dutchman, and was started early in the author's life, but finished only during his last illness. The other is a theme embodying a number of sonnets which were the last ever written by him. One of these sonnets is entitled "Nuptial Sleep." Dante Gabriel Rossetti expressed the opinion once that he considered himself more of a poet than a painter, and his brother writes: "To vary the form of expression, he thought that he had mastered the means of embodying poetical conceptions in the verbal and rhythmical vehicle more thoroughly than in form and design—perhaps more thoroughly than in color."

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HOLIDAY BOOKS.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE BOOK TRADE IN THIS SEASON—A LIST OF ONE HUNDRED FAVORED BOOKS.

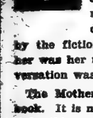

IN ONE of the largest bookshops in town, when the tide of holiday buying was just beginning, there was a girl almost grown, with a great rope of straw-colored hair down her back. She stood by the fiction counter, and just behind her was her mother. The following conversation was overheard:

The Mother—You shall not have that book. It is not the kind for you to read. Take this one.

The Daughter—I won't read that horrid, hysterical old book, (with a longing eye upon the first choice.)

The Mother—You'll take this or none.

As the young lady remained obstinate, they went out without any book at all. It would never do to mention the titles involved, but the incident illustrates the difficulty of Christmas buying—seeing that old folks select books for young folks and vice versa, and men for women and women for men, and so on, which may explain so many really successful Christmas books, as Christmas books depend for their value chiefly on their illustrations.

These are provided to fit many tastes. For one kind you have a James Whitcomb Riley poem with pictures by Mr. Christy, or a Paul Leicester Ford story with pictures by Harrison Fisher; for another you have Maurice Hewlett's "Road in Tuscany" with Joseph Pennell's pictures; Mortimer Mempes's "Venice." Mrs. Wharton's "Italian Villas" with Maxfield Parrish's pictures, or "Sketches on the Old Road from France to Florence," by A. H. Hallam-Murray and others, with many expensive imported books. They say that, commercially speaking, the first kind named is the most successful of all. At all events each of the kinds indicated has this season most attractive and creditable examples. You have only to go to the book counter and choose to fit your fancy or your purse.

These volumes aside, there are available, of course, all the solid books of the Autumn and Winter lists to make choice among for the people who can be counted on to have a liking for "real books" even at Christmas time. Whether as Christmas presents or not, most big, solid books of history, biography, travel, memoirs, and what-not are sold in the few weeks before the 25th of December. One publisher said that, so far as books whose price was $2.50 or over were concerned, practically all the sales were made between October and Christmas week. He admitted that it was true that such books were generally issued about that time, and did not deny either that the orders got by the travelers for the various publishers during the late Summer came crowding in just then, but he was sure, nevertheless, that many of such books were bought for use in connection with the gracious custom of Yuletide. It need hardly be said that the present season is rich in books of this kind—an inspection of the brief notices which follow would show that—if much had not been said about it already in connection with the Autumn book trade proper.

For these books, as for the illustrated works already mentioned, the booksellers seem to expect an excellent sale—for instance, for Gen. Robert E. Lee's "Letters" edited by his son, for the late Mr. Buell's "History of Andrew Jackson," for Moncure Conway's "Reminiscences," and for many other volumes, whose names will be found below.

Books on the several phases of the war in the Far East, about the Russians, the Japanese, the Chinese, Koreans, Manchurians, about international law in the light of the incidents of the struggle, about the methods, military and sanitary, of the Japanese Army; about what the whole thing means or may mean to the rest of the world—such books are as the sands of the sea for number; many of them very enlightening, and some of them very entertaining. For instance, Mr. Stead's "Japan," Frederick Palmer's "First Year's Campaign," Putnam Weale's "Manchu and Muscovite," Lawrence's "War and Neutrality," Seaman's "From Tokio Through Manchuria," and among many by native Japanese hands, Okakura Kakuzo's "Awakening of Japan." However, most popular of all these books up to date, if the booksellers are to be trusted, is the late Lafcadio Hearn's "Japan." The others have been so numerous that in the long division no one among them has made a record. You may find in the list something for people interested in any of the aspects—political, sociological, scientific, technical, or philosophic—of the war between Russia and Japan. Russia is less written up than Japan, perhaps, but then, Russia had her turn in the months just preceding the struggle.

Passing to fiction, you will notice when you browse about the counters that there is a vast deal of it—a very vast number of titles. Nearly every old reliable story teller has a book for sale; you know at once what to do for your friend who swears by Kipling, Conrad, Hope, James, Mark Twain, Hewlett, Hall Caine, Marie Corelli, Stewart Edward White, Myrtle Reed, or Winston Churchill; while, if you will take the trouble to look about and read a bit here and there and to talk, perhaps, with greedy novel readers, you will find out dozens of other stories by authors whose names are not yet trade marks, among which you are sure to find something to fit the peculiar cast of mind of all but your most freakish acquaintances. There are excellent stories for the serious, for the disciples of muscular Christianity, for such as would pry into secret places, ("The Gray World," for instance,) for the frivolous, for the dreamers, for the active folk, for the cherishers of sentiment, (and most are that at times,) finally for the man or the woman who without putting too fine a point upon it merely wants a good story. Are not Merriman and Stanley Weyman and Cutcliffe Hine all represented? They are all there, a pretty good lot—looking-forward stories looking-backward stories, stories of the living present or of the land that never was, just as you please. The trouble is to know how to choose, and how to do that could not be set forth in this space, even if there was any reason to suppose that our advice would suit a single person. It may be added that both publishers and booksellers admit that with one exception no novel, however good or by whomsoever written, is having a phenomenal sale. That one exception is Mrs. Thurston's "Masquerader," so minutely discussed in the correspondence columns of THE BOOK REVIEW. Comparisons among the others would be invidious, and none will here be made. Besides, no one knows yet what the next two weeks will bring forth. The holiday buying is not at its flood yet, by any means.

Of course there is always a brisk trade in children's books at this time. In fact, these, with the illustrated books already named, make up the bulk of the "holiday" trade in its narrower sense. It is not necessary to do more here than refer the reader to the series of articles on children's books which THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW has been publishing for weeks past. The supply of such books is more plentiful than ever and quite as attractive and various.

Of imported art books of a very expensive kind there is the usual supply in the shops which cater to the trade which spends freely enough to buy such things. Descriptions of such books are of no value. The man or woman who has a mind for such luxuries must go to the shop and look at the volumes, and, having looked, be tempted, and, most likely, fall.

There seems to be nothing especially new in the way of fine bindings. You may still find, in the proper places, those elegant little fellows all dressed in leather and tooled in gilt, and you may find the usual library editions of the classics, ancient and modern, in the usual splendid library bindings. Booksellers say, by the way, that they are selling more of these sets than for some time past. They do not note a marked preference for any special brand of classic. Cheaper sets of the same authors, so many of which have been issued of late, do not, according to the vendors of books, sell so well. Several booksellers called the writer's attention to a number of new books of square shape and predicted a tendency to that form.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS.

Here follow explanatory and descriptive paragraphs relating to one hundred new books in all departments of literature, which are favored by holiday buyers:

THE AMERICAN NATION.—(Harper & Brothers; $3.) Five volumes of this monumental work (of which no fewer than twenty-eight are projected) are now out. These five are Vol. I., "The European Background of American History," by E. P. Cheyney; Vol. II., "The Basis of American History," by Livingston Farrand; Vol. III., "Spain in America," by E. G. Bourne; Vol. IV., "England in America," by Lyon G. Tyler; Vol. V., "Colonial Self-Government," by Charles M. Andrews—all professors and specialists in historical matters, who have covered the phases of the great subject assigned to them with authority and completeness. The editor-in-chief of the whole undertaking is Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart. The active authors have had the advice and co-operation of the Massachusetts, Virginia, Texas, and Wisconsin Historical Societies. The remaining volumes are promised at the rate of from five to ten a year until the series of twenty-eight is complete.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.—(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; $2.) Dr. E. Asakawa in this volume sets out the various phases of the relations between Japan and Russia, Japan and Korea, Russia and Manchuria, Manchuria and Japan. As one of the most accomplished Japanese students of Asiatic politics, Dr. Asakawa speaks with no little authority of these matters, of the diplomatic twists and the economic factors behind it all. Like the rest of his countrymen who are about the business of enlightening the West, he is, above all, sane, his particular aim being to show how open communication with Manchuria was "vitally essential" to Japan in order to assure a food supply to the islands for the immediate future. The volume is handsomely illustrated with maps and portraits.

SOCIAL ENGLAND.—(G. P. Putnam's Sons; in six volumes; $5 per vol.) This excellent work seeks to be a "record of the progress of the English people in religion, laws, learning, arts, science, literature, industry, commerce, and manners from the earliest times to the present day." The editors are H. D. Traill, D. C. L., and J. S. Mann, M. A., and the contributors are numerous and distinguished. Volume V. is just now issued, covering the period "From the Accession of George I. to the battle of Waterloo." The four volumes previously published are: I., "From the Earliest Times to the Accession of Henry I."; II., "From the Accession of Edward I. to the Death of Henry VII."; III., "From the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Elizabeth"; IV., "From the Accession of James I. to the Death of Anne." The sixth volume is yet to appear.

HOW THE UNITED STATES BECAME A NATION.—(Ginn & Co.; $1.25.) This is a popular edition of John Fiske's history of the United States from the period of Washington's first Administration to the downfall of the Confederacy in 1865. Mr. Fiske's reputation as a writer of literary skill as well as of historical accuracy is well established. The present volume places before readers in a clear and concise way all the many details of the wonderful growth of our Nation. It is a book that should interest young people as well as old. The present volume has the added charm of many illustrations, including photogravure portraits and reproductions from early engravings and other documents.

STEPPING STONES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—(Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. Pp. 391. $2.25 net.) Fourteen subjects in this volume have been selected as representing the foundation stones of American history, and each has been developed by a writer eminent as an educator and a historian. Among the authors are James A. Woodburn, Professor of History, University of Indiana; Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College; William Elliot Griffis, Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. Everett T. Tomlinson, Reuben G. Thwaites, Lecturer on History, University of Wisconsin; Dr. George Hodges, Dean of Episcopal Theological School; Justin H. Smith, Professor of History, Dartmouth College; Elroy M. Avery, editor of "Popular History of the United States," and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator for Massachusetts. Some of the topics include "The European Explorers," "Roanoke and Jamestown," "The Dutch in New Netherlands," "The Pilgrim Fathers," "The Colonists and the Indians," "The Battle of Quebec and What It Meant," and "Lafayette and the French Alliance."

FAMOUS BATTLES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—(New York: The A. Wessels Company. 12mo. Four volumes. Illustrated. $3.) All those who like real accounts of good fighting will welcome "Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century." The work is edited by Charles Welsh. The volumes include "Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century," by G. A. Henty; Major Arthur Griffiths, Archibald Forbes, and other noted writers, from 1801-15; from 1815-61; from 1861-71; from 1871-1900. The first volume contains nine illustrations; the second twelve; the third, sixteen, and the fourth, sixteen. Some of the conflicts in the book are described by men who looked upon the events and were consequently exposed to the dangers of them. Not only the great battles are treated of, but also the small, yet interesting, ones.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS UNDER THE FLAG.—(D. Appleton & Co.; $3.) Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley's book has been so fully and so widely discussed in papers and elsewhere that little need be said here. The Admiral's career in the United States Navy was long and distinguished; his part in the civil war, in the Greely relief expedition, and, finally, in the defeat of Cervera's squadron off Santiago, are all things worth reading about at first hand, and there is much else besides which a naval officer with many years and high rank to his credit must see and may well tell about. As to the unfortunate controversy with Admiral Sampson, the author here enters into no personalities. He merely states his own case from his own point of view.

REMINISCENCES OF PEACE AND WAR.—(New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo. $2 net.) The author of "The Mother of Washington and Her Times" has presented another book under the title "Reminiscences of Peace and War." Mrs. Roger A. Pryor describes in this volume not only the social events of the capital city of Washington, but relates particularly how the people lived, what they were, and what their interests were. She also sets forth her experiences in Virginia during the civil war, when she stayed for some time within a Southern camp. In her volume such personages as Gen. Lee and President Davis, besides numerous other great men and women of both the North and South, appear. Her home was between Battery 45 and Fort Gregg, and the Southern line was broken, previous to Appomattox, in her garden. "Reminiscences of Peace and War" is illustrated with six portraits.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, MEMORIES, AND EXPERIENCES OF MONCURE DANIEL CONWAY.—(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; 2 vol., $6.) So varied a life as Mr. Conway's in the midst of such critical events could not fail to furnish autobiographical and reminiscent matter of much interest. Conway was, by birth, a Virginian. At twenty-two he was an Abolitionist, and by natural consequence in that day and generation an exile. He was a Methodist circuit rider, and was about Washington when Clay and Webster, and Calhoun and Benton were pillars of the Capitol. Then he was a Unitarian minister both in Washington and in Cincinnati, was a resident of Concord with Emerson and Thoreau, was an editor during the war, and knew Mr. Lincoln and the other leaders. Finally for thirty years he lived abroad, worked with Froude and G. H. Lewes, and knew Carlyle, Browning, Tennyson, Thackeray, Disraeli, Gladstone—and kept diaries of what he saw and heard, from which he drew the material for the present work.

THOMAS NAST: HIS PERIOD AND HIS PICTURES.—(The Macmillan Company.) The life of the man whom Gen. Grant pronounced "the most prominent figure in civil life" who issued from the civil war, the cartoonist Nast, whose pictures wielded such immense influence, makes a book as rich in interest, human and political, as is to be found in the modern biographical field. The biography, written by Albert Bigelow Paine, is supplemented and illustrated with hundreds of his celebrated cartoons—pictures which older people will remember and younger people have heard a great deal about. It is only necessary to remind the reader how the career of Nast was linked up with the greatest events of his time, especially with the war, to assure him of the value of the material which Mr. Paine has gathered into this book.

PORTRAITS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—(G. P. Putnam's Sons; in two parts; $2.50 each.) Nothing need be said here in praise of Sainte-Beuve's portraits. Katherine P. Wormeley, an accomplished and practiced translator, presents in these volumes renderings into English in which the weightier qualities of the Frenchman, at least, are adequately conveyed. In the process of transfer from language to language, it is unavoidable that some of the finer things be lost, but to those who read English only Miss Wormeley's book will be more than welcome and sufficiently satisfying. The portraits include those of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, Duc de Rohan, Ninon de l'Enclos, Bussy-Rabutin, Abbé de Rancé, La Grande Mademoiselle, Comtesse de La Fayette, Duchesse d'Orleans, Louis XIV., Louise de la Vallière, Corneille, Mlle. de Scudéry, Millère, La Fontaine, Pascal, Mme. de Sévigné, Bossuet, Boileau, Racine, Mme. de Caylus, Fénelon, &c.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE FRENCH COURT.—(Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; $1.50.) Geraldine Brooks has collected in this volume sketches of ten famous Frenchwomen. The first is Mme. de Sévigné, the famous letter writer. Then there is Mme. de La Fayette, whom Boileau called "the most intellectual

woman in France," and so on down the list, with Mme. Roland of tragic fate, Mme. le Brun, the painter of so many royalties; Mme. de Staël, Mme. Récamier, Mme. Valmore, Mme. de Rémusat, and even Mlle. Julie de Lespinasse, whom a later Julie, invented by Mrs. Humphry Ward, has contrived to recall to fame. There's such a wealth of material about most of these famous women, and this material of the kind the French are best at preserving, that Miss Brooks could not fail to make of it an entertaining book.

A BELLE OF THE FIFTIES.—(Doubleday, Page & Co.; $2.75.) These reminiscences of Mrs. Clement C. Clay, wife of the Senator from Alabama in the United States and Confederate States Congresses, come as near telling the humanest part of the truth about a most interesting period as any book of memoirs recently published. Mrs. Clay, now far advanced in years, was a figure in official society in Washington and in Richmond. She saw the wrecked South in the route of Sherman's army, she shared the journey of her husband and President and Mrs. Davis to prison at Fort Monroe; she went to Washington afterward; and day after day besieged President Johnson for her husband's release, Senator Clay and Mr. Davis lying at the time under the charge of complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and she won out. Of that time, of Johnson, of Stanton, of Gen. Grant, of the notorious Joseph Holt, she has much to tell, and much out of the ordinary. Miss Ada Sterling, who has edited the book, has done an excellent piece of work.

THE CAPTAINS AND THE KINGS.—(F. A. Stokes & Co.; $1.60.) There are few readers who do not enjoy reading about the eccentricities and characteristics of great people. In Mr. Henry Haynie's entertaining volume one can find many stories to his taste. Mr. Haynie was for many years foreign correspondent for a prominent New York newspaper, and there were not many people of note or distinction that it did not fall within his lot to meet in some way. Beginning with Lincoln, he tells of interviews with such men as Bismarck, King Edward, (then Prince of Wales,) the Emperor of Austria, ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, Dumas fils, Sardou, and hosts of others. The book is bright and entertaining, and Mr. Haynie possesses a good newspaper man's skill of keeping his stories well to the point.

THE FRENCH NOBLESSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—(New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. With photogravure frontispiece. 8vo. $3 net.) This volume is said to be translated from "Les Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créquy," by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. Although there has been found no trace of the nobleman mentioned, the book has the true eighteenth century ring, and the verisimilitude is indeed striking, which causes a student of French history to believe that it was actually translated from the French of that period. But the other alternative which presupposes an almost superhuman power of visualization on the part of the author—if Créquy be not the real one—for the descriptions of the French world, in palace and château, of the twoscore and more years preceding the Revolution are both accurate and vivid or inaccurate after the manner of contemporaneous belief which it has taken modern historical research to set right.

AN IRISHMAN'S STORY.—(New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 438. 8vo. $2.50 net.) Justin McCarthy, best known as the author of "A History of Our Own Times" and "A History of the Four Georges and William IV.," has at length presented his autobiography entitled "An Irishman's Story." He relates the story of his life and labors not only in Ireland, but in England and the United States. At one time he was a reporter of the House of Commons, and in this capacity he obtained a knowledge of English politics. He recounts in his book his long visit to America, his career as Vice Chairman, in the House of Commons, for the party of which Parnell was the leader; the division of this party, and, lastly, his years of broken health. A few of the chapters in "An Irishman's Story" are: "River of My Youth," "My Schoolmaster," "Father Mathew," "Young Ireland," "The Road of Imagination," "A Wandering Holiday," and "My Last Meeting with Gladstone."

THE TRUE HENRY CLAY.—(Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2 net; half morocco, $5 net.) The latest addition to the series of True Biographies is from the pen of Joseph M. Rogers. He was born in the Clay country, and he writes from a long and intimate relation with the great orator's family and from knowledge acquired through literature. He has used at will the different papers belonging to the Clays and he has obtained more material from men who have made a study of the orator's time. The aim of the writer is to deal with Clay as a man and a politician, rather than to eulogize or blame as a mere

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intellectual force. The book contains twenty-four illustrations; the majority of which are from photographs taken especially for the work.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.—(Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth, gilt top, $3; half morocco, $5.) In that department of literature known as Shakespearean the author of "The Life of Shakespeare," William J. Rolfe, Litt. D., has been at work for over thirty-five years. His school edition of the great dramatist is used as one of the standard editions in Germany, England, British India, and also considerably in Italy and Spain. The present volume contains a number of criticisms on the plays and sonnets, and much material concerning portraits, editions, and knowledge which will assist in a study of the poet's works. It deals with his birth and ancestors, his education, his marriage, his historical plays, his sonnets, his domestic affairs, and the poet's family after his death. There is also proper, although by no means flattering, attention paid to the Baconians. The printing is on heavy paper with wide margins, and the text is illustrated with eight full-page etchings and photogravures.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON, POET, NOVELIST, CRITIC.—(New York and London: John Lane. 8vo. $3.50 net.) For a number of years Mr. Watts-Dunton has been asked to issue the book of his reminiscences, and also to collect his various writings. In an introduction to the new volume, "Theodore Watts-Dunton, Poet, Novelist, Critic," he gives the reason for not granting these requests and why the task has been placed in other hands. The book deals with reminiscences and anecdotes concerning Watts-Dunton's distinguished friends and associations, his last words concerning Rossetti, the unpublished poems of Watts-Dunton, letters from George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and other noted men; the relations between Swinburne and Watts-Dunton, and extracts from the latter's articles in the Athenaeum of London. There is also a chapter on James Russell Lowell. The work is compiled by James Douglas. The illustrations consist of photographs of different rooms at The Pines which were especially taken for the work, treasures of art which belonged to Rossetti, photogravures of Rossetti's pictures, and a considerable number of other plates.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, POET AND THINKER.—(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. Illustrated. $2.50 net.) Elisabeth L. Cary, who is the author of "Browning, Poet and Man"; "William Morris, Poet, Craftsman, Socialist"; "Tennyson, His Homes, His Friends, and His Work," and "Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," has written a descriptive and familiar volume on the New England sage, poet, and essayist. Emerson is known for his simplicity of soul. His mind was for the most time occupied with moral matters, and he shunned arguments and the interesting distractions around him. Miss Cary has attempted in her present volume to show the relations between his writings and his intellectual and ethical tendencies, and she desires to portray him as simply as he himself saw life. The illustrations, which are in photogravure, include a number of portraits.

THACKERAY'S LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY.—(The Century Company; $1.50.) These letters, for the first time published in book form, are a delightful addition to Thackerayan literature. The letters are addressed to the various members of the Baxter family of the Brown House on Second Avenue, and the introduction to them is written by Miss Lucy Baxter, to whom many are addressed. The letters are frankly of a personal nature, and there was no thought, at the time of their writing, of future publication. They were written mainly during his first and second lecturing tours in America, and in them Thackeray expresses some opinions of America and Americans. They show an altogether unexpected and whimsical side to the author's nature, with glimpses of his home life, and give plans of work. Besides these letters the book contains a number of fac similies of manuscripts and drawings by Thackeray.

STUDIES OF A BOOK-LOVER.—(James Pott & Co.; $1.50.) For lovers of literature Prof. Thomas Marc Parrott offers in this volume studies both critical and biographical. Among other things the author sets forth reasons why he would put Matthew Arnold as a poet in the high seats with Tennyson and Browning, and he ventures an explanation of the limitations of the genius of Gray. He has biographical essays on Dr. Johnson and on Goldsmith, and he has so arranged selections from Milton as to secure, in a fashion, Milton's story of his own life in his own words. The volume touches, too, upon Scott's romanticism and sundry special aspects of Browning.

THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS: A SOUTH SEA IDYL AND OTHERS.—(Herbert B. Turner & Co.; $1.) Charles Warren Stoddard is one of those who have known Robert Louis Stevenson and written about him, as he has written also about the islands of the Pacific which Stevenson loved. In this book Mr. Stoddard takes his reader to those enchanted places in the South Seas where the sun is always warm, where the world is still young, and where spiritual lotus eating has not assumed a phase of offense to moral and economic principles prevalent in gayer lands. The idyls are bound into a book with a dainty outside and illustrated with excellent photogravures.

COMPROMISES.—(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; $1.10.) Among essays in the more modern manner Miss Agnes Repplier's have a flavor of their own, an unusual combination of lightness and sense, of wisdom and wit. If she has many things of solid worth to tell the reader she is not on that account going to take advantage of the situation to be dull. The title of the first essay in the group which makes up her latest book is "The L[illegible]ry of Conversation," a phrase borrowed [illegible]m De Quincey. The subject is one most apt for Miss Repplier's pen. She goes on to write of "The Gayety of Life," of "Marriage in Fiction," (another most apt topic,) of "Our Belief in Books," of "The Spinster," of "The Tourist," &c. Knowing the subject and the essayist, one may guess something, but not too much, of what he will find in reading the volume.

OUR FRIEND THE DOG.—(Dodd, Mead & Co.; $1.) This essay, which also appears in Mr. Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Double Garden," is now issued in separate decorated edition especially adapted as a holiday and gift book. Those who love dogs and those who do not will find equal pleasure in the possession of it. Mr. Maeterlinck, with exquisite sympathy and affection, observes the inner feelings and varying emotions that go to make up the simple dog nature. "He (the dog) loves us," he says, "not only in his consciousness and his intelligence; the very instincts of his race, the entire unconsciousness of his species, it appears, thinks only of us, dreams only of being useful to us." The book is illustrated by Mr. Paul J. Mayan and decorated by Charles B. Falls.

THE LUXURY OF CHILDREN, AND SOME OTHER LUXURIES.—(New York: Harper & Brothers. 8vo. $1.75 net.) A new volume which contains eight illustrations in color and marginal decorations by Sarah S. Stilwell, printed in tint, has been written by the author of "Lucid Intervals," Edward S. Martin. It is, as the title indicates, a collection of essays on little ones. Some of the "luxuries" are "Children," "Some Children in Particular," "Other People's Children," "Parents," "Strong Points of Infancy," "Naughtiness," "Girls and Their Education," "The Exchange of Children," "Children as an Incentive," "Women," "Real Life," "The Pinch of Comfort," "Proper Place for Grandparents," and "Winter in the Country." The volume, with uncut edges and gilt top, comes in a box.

NATURE AND CULTURE.—(New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 8vo. Cloth. $2 net.) Probably no American author of the present day enjoys the popularity of Hamilton W. Mabie for the nice and reposeful things he says about nature and nature's creatures. And it is but natural that the finest methods of book illustrating should be employed as a fitting vehicle for his texts. For a long time one of the most popular of this author's books has been "Nature and Culture." We now have a new illustrated edition of it for the Christmas season, embellished with twenty-four full-page reproductions of nature studies by Rudolph Eickemeyer. Few admirers of Mr. Mabie will probably hold the opinion that the pictures done by a truthful camera and toned by a thoroughly artistic hand do not add considerably to the text.

SOME ENGLISH GARDENS.—(New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Royal quarto. $12 net.) Miss Gertrude Jekyll, at one time an editor of that well-known English magazine, The Garden, and possibly more or less familiar to American readers through her various volumes on gardens, which have been published here, has at length completed a general work on her favorite subject. The text has been prepared with great difficulty owing to myopia, with which Miss Jekyll is afflicted. Possibly it is all the more valuable and interesting on that account, because the author, ordered from her writing table by her physician, has spent her time in revisiting and studying those famous gardens which she was later to describe. The volume has fifty full-page colored plates from the brush of George S. Elgood, who, while well known as a

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ITALIAN VILLAS AND THEIR GARDENS.—(New York: The Century Company. Royal 8vo. Pp. 215. $6 net.) The author of "The Valley of Decision" has added another volume to her Italian studies—this one descriptive and historical—under the title "Italian Villas and Their Gardens." The illustrations in color and in black and white are by Maxfield Parrish. Some are reproductions of his original oil paintings, and others, reproductions of his work in black and white; a number of photographs have been added to these. The author, Edith Wharton, had long been familiar with Italian outdoor life before she started "Italian Villas." To procure material for her new book she spent many months in Italy and obtained permission to study not only well-known gardens, but also others which the public never sees. The interest in America in formal gardening will be stimulated through this new volume, as will also the love for things Italian where art is blended with nature in the open air.

THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE.—(New York: Baker & Taylor. Quarto. $1.50 net. Special paper with art binding, $3 net.) A companion to "How to Judge Architecture" and "Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures" appears under the title "The Appreciation of Sculpture," by Russell Sturgis. The author has given a number of years to the study of architecture, and he treats of this subject in his present volume not only from the point of view of the established masterpieces, but also with the strange and uncommon in the sculpture of the world. The work is not only critical, but historical as well, and for those who are unable to travel, but who wish to acquire a knowledge of art, this book will prove useful. For book collectors and private libraries the volume has been printed on heavy paper and bound in buckram.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF ART.—(Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50; three-quarters morocco, $3.50.) The old friends and new admirers of Bliss Carman will find more pleasure in his recent work "The Friendship of Art." This is a collection of essays which attempt to demonstrate the relation of life to art and nature; they represent the author in the field of prose and poetry. "The Friendship of Art," which has a photogravure frontispiece, is uniform with "The Kinship of Nature." The same writer has written an "Ode on the Coronation of King Edward," which it is stated contains much depth of feeling and great beauty of language. The fourth volume of his "Pipes of Pan" series is now being issued.

PAINTERS SINCE LEONARDO.—(Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 8vo. $4 net.) A history of the painters from the Renaissance down to the present day has been compiled and written by James William Pattison, under the title "Painters Since Leonardo." Not only a biography of every painter is given, but a critical analysis of his works, the galleries in which they are, and the designation of the most important. It contains much material, also, concerning later painters, about whom we seldom hear. "Painters Since Leonardo" is illustrated with about 100 half-tone reproductions of famous paintings. The work is especially useful as a reference work or as a critical study of the great painters of the world.

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH PORCELAIN.—(New York: Wessels & Co. 8vo. Cloth, $10 net.) This handsome volume by William Burton, which includes thirty-five plates in color and forty-eight in black and white, is presented in an edition limited to 250 copies for this country. The primary aim of the work is to take the place of the many monographs dealing with the various phases of the potter's art and to supplement these works where it has been deemed necessary. It is presented as a companion volume to M. L. Solon's "A Brief History of Old English Porcelain and Its Manufactories." Both volumes will appeal to collectors and connoisseurs, as well as to amateurs, and it is intended to be untechnical, although authoritative in every respect. A careful index and an exhaustive glossary should be found of great value to the collector who would like to know something about the history and development of his favorite pastime.

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THE YOUNGER AMERICAN POETS. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net.) Jessie B. Rittenhouse's new volume "The Younger American Poets" contains literary criticism, with biographical data supplied in short notes at the end of the book. This criticism is said to be simple and true, and contains no "personal gossip." It is a guide to the earnest work of the later American poets, who are treated with much appreciation. Some of those dealt with are Richard Hovey, Bliss Carman, Edith M. Thomas, George E. Woodberry, Frederic Lawrence Knowles, Alice Brown, Richard Burton, Charles G. D. Roberts, Gertrude Hall, Josephine Preston Peabody, Mary McNeil Fenollosa, and Louise Imogen Guiney. The book is illustrated with fourteen portraits; the binding is decorated cloth.

THE POEMS OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.—(Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Quarto. Cloth. $12 net.) In a two-volume work, illustrated from his own pictures and designs, the poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti have been edited, with an introduction, by his brother, William Michael Rossetti. This book includes all his poetical works with the exception of a few of very slight importance, besides three poems not previously issued and another which was withdrawn shortly after its first publication. About twenty pictures by the artist poet which relate to his poems are presented. In the first volume, among others, are "The Blessed Damozel," "Head of Dante," "The Day Dream," "Proserpina," "Pandora," "The Annunciation," (from the painting in the Tate Gallery,) "The Seed of David," and "La Bella Mano," (from the picture belonging to Sir Cuthbert Quilter.) The second volume contains the same number of plates as the first, including those illustrating "The House of Life."

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF BLISS CARMAN.—(New York: The Scott-Thaw Company. Two volumes. $10 net.) This first edition of the collected poems by Bliss Carman, in two volumes printed on hand-made paper, consists not only of those poems which have previously appeared in book form, but also of those which have been issued in any of the magazines Mr. Carman desires to set forth those works by which he will be most appreciated. The present is a limited edition of 500 copies, each of which is numbered. The first volume contains "Low Tide on Grand Pré," "Behind the Arras," "Lyrics from an Old Play," "Ballads of Lost Haven," "Memorabilia," and "Songs of the Sea Children." The second volume consists of "The Green Book of the Bards," "In a Grand Pré Garden," "A Winter Holiday," "Valentines," "The Book of Pierrot," "The Pipes of Pan," "The Word of St. Kavin's," and an "Ode on the Coronation."

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS.—(New York: Harper & Brothers. Crown 8vo. $12 net.) The want of a library edition of the poetry of Swinburne has long been felt, and the present work includes all the great poet's verse compositions. It is edited in six volumes and contains a portrait of Swinburne, with his autograph. The first volume includes poems and ballads; the second, songs before sunrise and songs of two nations; the third, poems and ballads, second and third series; the fourth, the Arthurian poems; the fifth, studies in song, and the sixth, "Midsummer Holiday," "Astrophel," and other poems. A new volume will include "A Channel Passage," and other poems. Mr. Swinburne has prefaced the first volume with an introductory letter to his friend Theodore Watts-Dunton, in which he tells how he obtained the works upon which his fame is based.

TRISTRAM OF LYONESSE.—(Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. Large quarto. $5 net.) The edition of Swinburne's works which that artistic maker of books, Mr. Mosher of Portland, Me., is issuing has now reached its eighth volume, which includes, besides what must be regarded as the poet's noblest lyrical epic, some fine sonnets, bits of verse concerning Elizabethan dramatists, together with rhymes for children. Of Mr. Mosher's art it is no longer necessary to say anything, except, as is usually the case with him, his latest production is his most finished and most admirable work. Only 450 copies of "Tristram of Lyonesse" are printed in large quarto form on Van Gelder handmade paper, full and antique, and with uncut edges. The volume is presented in a slide case.

THE TAR-BABY, AND OTHER RHYMES.—(New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8vo. Illustrated. $2 net.) This new and generously illustrated volume of "Uncle Remus's" verse contains as its principal textual feature a poetic version of Joel Chandler Harris's familiar episode of "The Tar-Baby." How the author came to put this tale into verse is rather interesting. E. W. Kembell had made a colored frontispiece for the book which in due time was submitted to Mr. Harris—hence the inspiration for the poem. Besides Mr. Kembell, A. B. Frost also contributes page illustrations and decorations. The book contains eight full-page colored plates. The binding arrangement and typography of the volume are unusually suggestive and appropriate to the season.

MUSIC AND OTHER POEMS.—(Charles Scribner's Sons; $1.) This little volume of poems by Dr. van Dyke includes, besides the longer opening ode to Music, which gives the little book its title, a number of the author's sonnets and shorter poems. Lovers of poetry will find much between these slim little green-bound covers to appeal to them. Dr. van Dyke is always sincere in his verse as well as his prose, and this little collection before us has also the charm of pleasing lyric quality.

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OUT TO OLD AUNT MARY'S—(The Bobbs-Merrill Company; $2.) This pretty book contains James Whitcomb Riley's familiar poem, with fourteen additional stanzas, and pictures by Howard Chandler Christy. Mr. Christy has made twenty-one pictures in all, and these are printed in two colors. You will find Aunt Mary beaming from the cover, with a friendly eye for all boys, and there is the barefoot boy himself in many attitudes. The artist has made him a very attractive boy, with a very bright, boyish eye and a very gay, boyish mouth, and in general has caught the sentiment of the poet most satisfactorily.

MAN AND SUPERMAN.—(Brentano's; $1.25.) Mr. George Bernard Shaw calls this book a "Don Juan play," and as, in his philosophy, the modern Don Juan is the pursued and not the pursuer, he presents the mimic lively chase of a man by a woman who is resolved to marry him. She is an "ensnaring woman," though, perhaps, of the kind other women call "cat." The man is a Socialist pamphleteer, millionaire, paradoxer, given to motoring, and provided with a pearl of a cockney chauffeur. Matters are complicated by the circumstance that John Tanner (otherwise Don Juan redivivus) has been by a perfidious playful parent left guardian of the woman (called Ann) jointly with a radical British Philistine. The sparkle of the comedy and the lightning flashes of Mr. Shaw's wit are, as usual, employed in the service of Mr. Shaw's philosophy.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.—(New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.; $1.) It is quite likely that more than one play writer or play adapter has turned his gaze to the old English moralities, interludes, and miracle plays of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in the hope that they might find something therein worth presenting in modern garb before a modern audience. Prof. Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California has reconstructed from the old plays known as the Towneley, Coventry, and Chester cycle a sort of composite piece dealing with the Nativity and called "The Star of Bethlehem." The publishers present it uniformly with "Everyman." Thus it is that a professor of the twentieth century would play a rôle in regard to the unknown writers of the most ancient English dramas similar to that which Shakespeare played in regard to the pre-Elizabethan playwrights.

ROMA BEATA.—(Little, Brown & Co.; $2.50.) An attractive series of familiar letters by Maud Howe, wife of John Elliott, the artist, bears this title. Mrs. Elliott writes of housekeeping in an old Roman palace, of sojourns amid the mountains of the Abruzzi, of visits to the rocky Isle of Ischia; to Lucca, famous for "sublime oil," and to Viareggio, where American grapes may be found growing. She talks, too, of the coronations of Popes, of the assassination of King Humbert, of her visit to Queen Margherita and Queen Margherita's visit to her husband's studio; then of Roman domestics, and street cries, and cabmen, and such as come peddling laces and antiques, of the good parocco of the parish, and of what the author calls "old codgers and solitaries" of the ancient city, whether mad painters or freak Americans with papal titles. The letters cover the period

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from 1894 to 1900, with reminiscent mention going back twenty years.

OUR WEST INDIAN NEIGHBORS.—(James Pott & Co.; $2.50.) American interest in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Haiti has not grown, and is not likely to grow, cold. Frederick A. Ober in this book tells about Cuba and the mongrel Cuban and what the last few years have done and not done for both—how the Spaniard is still commercially supreme and the local agriculturist sticks to his primitive machete of all work. Then he gives a picture—drawn in appropriately dark colors—of the black republics of Haiti and San Domingo, whither white men, having gone once and got mercifully away, are not eager to return. Finally he discusses Porto Rico and the Porto Rican—a creature quite without characteristics, Mr. Ober contends—and sets forth what the American schools are accomplishing or seem to be accomplishing in the island. Altogether there is much interesting observation, with fifty full-page illustrations, and (for those who like it so) another edition with a more elaborate dress and a more elaborate price.

IMPORTED AMERICANS.—(Frederick A. Stokes & Co.; $1.60.) Broughton Brandenburg and his wife lived among the Italians on the east side of New York, went to Italy in the steerage with some Italo-Americans who were returning to fetch away kinsfolk, lived with them again in their native Sicilian village, and finally returned to America, once more in the steerage, with a whole ship's load of new Southern Italian raw material for American citizenship. Mr. Brandenburg sets forth the difficulties, the abuses, of the process of transplanting populations as now pursued, and suggests remedies. He is clear that with proper regulation the coming of these people, if it is very good indeed for Italy, is also not bad for the United States. Some of the adventures of the investigators were, as may be imagined, harrowing.

AMONG ENGLISH INNS.—(L. C. Page & Co.; $1.60.) This is the record of the travels of four economical women of slender purses who wished to see something of English life in a country inn. Miss Josephine Tozier, the author, tells her story with a great deal of charm and sympathy. The trip included many inns, both known and unknown. Among other places they visited Chagford, on the Devonshire moors; Haddon Hall, of Dorothy Vernon fame, and other quaint old places of scenic and historic interest. Miss Tozier is very familiar with the country about which she writes. The book contains a number of pictures of the places described, and will probably prove a useful guide to travelers contemplating a similar journey.

THE REAL NEW YORK.—(By Rupert Hughes. (Smart Set Publishing Company; $1.50.) Perhaps the chief interest of the book lies in the illustrations, of which there are over 100, drawn by Mr. Hy Mayer, some in color, but mostly in black and white, and full of dash and character. While Mr. Hughes's text is written in the guise of a story, it is, nevertheless, intended to meet the needs of a guide-book. Certain fellow-passengers on a railroad train bound for New York decide to see the town from different points of view. A Chicagoan, eager to know the gayer New York, is personally conducted by a weathered and seasoned newspaper man; a parson under the gentle guidance of a young poet finds New York a marvel of goodness, and a pretty San Francisco girl on her way to study art in the Latin Quarter sees the sights of the metropolis through the eyes of a scion of the old house of de Peyster of New York.

INNER JERUSALEM.—(New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 8vo. $3 net.) In the nineteen hundred years that have passed since Palestine gave to the world a new code of morals and a new civilization many things have happened in Jerusalem; yet so distinct are the Biblical pictures of the city, and so interesting the ruins of her sacred monuments, that one is prone to overlook the people who to-day occupy the Holy City—their customs, arts, and thought—and almost to regard their environment as a waste of ruined temples occasionally visited by Arab tribes and tourists. That this is not the case is proved by A. Goodrich Free in a fully illustrated volume which, while treating of the city from its historical rather than from its religious point of view, also describes it as it is to-day with its various races and religious sects, and its commercial, industrial, and intellectual activities. "Inner Jerusalem" is the result of a two years' residence in the Holy City devoted entirely to these things.

OXFORD.—(New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. Quarto. Cloth. $8 net.) Cecil Headlam's book on Oxford will serve as a companion volume to Dr. Stubbs's "Cambridge and Its Story," and, like the latter, it is illustrated by Herbert Railton, who in his pictures, many of them lithographs drawn by the artist himself on stone, has revealed a charming individuality as well as a faithful, sympathetic illusion of the scenes viewed and depicted by him. Probably no better medium for illustration could be found through which to picture those old ivy-grown monuments of England's academic history which repose in that quiet student town, a little over fifty miles from the metropolis of the world. There are charming views of Christ Church College, with its noble hall, and of St. John's and Magdalen Colleges, with their gardens and grounds, and of Merton College, too, with its beautiful chapel of the sixteenth century and the most ancient library in the United Kingdom.

THE ROAD IN TUSCANY.—(New York: The Macmillan Company. Crown 8vo. Two volumes. $6 net.) Maurice Hewlett has put this book together very slowly. He spent most of the present year since he completed "The Queen's Quair" in Italy, putting the finishing touches to it. In his preambulary remarks he states that he would like to be acquainted with the man who could travel in any part of Italy north of the Tiber and keep Dante and Virgil out of the country. Or rather, "I had better say, I should not like to know him at all." This work is brought out in two volumes and is illustrated with more than 200 reproductions of drawings by Joseph Pennell. Mr. Hewlett wishes this commentary to be a companion to "Tuscan Travel." All who have read the author's "Little Novels of Italy" have an idea of his knowledge of the Italian people. This new work shows the author's knowledge of the unwritten history of Tuscany.

JAPAN: AN ATTEMPT AT INTERPRETATION.—(New York: The Macmillan Company. Cloth. 12mo. $2 net.) This book is considered the most illuminating ever written by the late Lafcadio Hearn, who was honorary member of the Japan Society, London, and formerly lecturer in the Imperial University of Tokio for seven years. Mr. Hearn was for fourteen years a resident of Japan, and his book contains knowledge not only of the religions of a country that is fast coming into prominence, but deals also with the character of the Japanese. On the day before the writer's death the final proofs were passed by cable, and it has been said that should he have left no other work, this alone would secure for him a prominent position in the world of letters. The frontispiece is in colors.

THE WOMAN'S HOME LIBRARY.—(A. S. Barnes & Co.; $8.) This is a series of six volumes under the general editorship of Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, which aims to treat practically certain practical subjects of interest to women. The first volume on "Women's Ways of Earning Money," by Cynthia Westover Alden, gives various suggestions and advice of value to women thrown upon their own resources; Volume II., "The Mother's Manual," by Emelyn L. Coolidge, discusses the care of children; Volume III. treats of "Beauty Through Hygiene," by Dr. M. E. Walker; in Volume IV. "House and Home" are touched upon by Miss M. E. Carter, while Eleanor B. Clapp writes a handbook on etiquette in "The Courtesies," (Volume V.,) and Mary E. Jordan, Professor of English Literature in Smith College, has prepared the final volume in the series treating of "Correct Writing and Speaking."

TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES.—(Doubleday, Page & Co.; $1.50.) This book, the first volume of Mr. Kipling's collected stories since the publication some years ago of "The Day's Work," has already been so widely noticed and discussed that further mention here seems scarcely necessary. Of the thirteen short stories which make up the contents the "Army of a Dream" has never before been published. The much-discussed "They" is included in this collection, as are also the various chronicles of the doings of Pyecroft and his motor car. Other stories deal with the India of Mr. Kipling's earlier days. Among the stories already mentioned, the table of contents offers "Wireless," "Their Lawful Occasions," "Mrs. Bathurst," "The Bonds of Discipline," "The Captive," "The Sahib's War," and "Below the Mill Dam."

THE MASQUERADER.—(Harper & Brothers; $1.50.) So much has already been written about this unusual novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston, and so fierce has been the discussion which has raged among readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, that there remains little to be said further concerning it. It is a story of absorbing and unusual plot, unusually well handled. To tell in detail what the book treats of would be an injustice to the reader as well as the author.

THE UNDERCURRENT.—By Judge Robert Grant, (Charles Scribner's Sons; $1.50.) Here is a new story by the creator of Selma White. As in his previous book, "Unleavened Bread," Judge Grant paints his characters with a sure and firm hand. They are members of the best society, rich, but also possessed of refine-

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ment and breeding. But under the broad and calm bosom of their social supremacy are the unmistakable eddies and ripples which make the great undercurrent. Do the rich do more good by their bounteous charities or more harm by the headlong speed of the pace they set? is one of the unanswered questions of the book. The question of divorce creeps in also, but this Judge Grant solves—to his own satisfaction, at any rate. But in spite of its deeper and more thoughtful notes, the story proper has not been overlooked. It is a book that will hold the attention from first page to last, which shows many gracious characters well conceived and others that are less gracious, which presents situations that keep one's interest white hot, and which is written in Judge Grant's usual graceful style.

THE SEA-WOLF.—(The Macmillan Company; $1.50.) Jack London's new novel of the sea, with its uncouth Scandinavian skipper of the iron heart and will, has attracted much attention during its serial life in The Century. It has the vigor and dramatic quality which mark all of London's work. As he has dealt before in "The Call of the Wild" with the house dog reverted to the primordial beast, so here, to a certain degree, he deals with a man who has reverted to the primitive—in passions, in exaltation of might into right, in the absence of the finer distinctions of modern conventional morality, or, indeed, any civilized morality. Mr. London is always a good story teller, whether he is weaving fiction out of his own head or writing reportorwise about the horrors of the London slums. For such as like a story of action and plenty of thunderstorm word play as well "The Sea-Wolf" is the book.

WHOSOEVER SHALL OFFEND.—(The Macmillan Company; $1.50.) Marion Crawford's fame as a story teller is pretty well fixed by now, and the reader knows beforehand what sort a Crawford romance will be. This story is placed in Mr. Crawford's own literary provinces of Rome and Sicily, and the plot—it is a plot in other than the technical literary sense—concerns an attempt to divert a handsome inheritance by tampering with the heir, plying him with all sorts of enfeebling pleasures, under the old-fashioned heads of "wine, women, and song." On the other hand are good angels at work with opposite intent, among them the heroine made after Mr. Crawford's best model of heroines, and, by all accounts, as charming as the best of those which have appeared in his earlier stories.

BACCARAT.—(J. B. Lippincott Company; $1.50.) The author of "Pigs in Clover," Frank Danby, or, more accurately, Mrs. Frankau, offers in this new novel of hers a story of passion and its consequences which is pretty intense. The action is concerned with a young Frenchwoman who is left at a Continental watering place by her husband, and in the absence of that legal stay proceeds to get herself deeply and tragically involved at the gaming table. The things which may happen to a woman in such a pass are less numerous than distressing, and the author has made much of the dramatic possibilities of the situation. It would not do to shadow forth the outcome here.

THE DIVINE FIRE.—(Henry Holt & Co.; $1.50.) By consensus of the critics this story of May Sinclair's is out of the common run of stories you meet. The book not only departs from the rut but it is very entertaining. The action deals with the life and loves of a London bookseller who, in spite of being a bookseller, became a "real poet," which is rare enough even outside the trade. Naturally this odd concatenation of rôles affords opportunities, and Miss Sinclair has used these opportunities, assorting the poet-bookseller with strange, misfit people, and handling the situations which arise with skill, humor, and sincerity.

THE PRODIGAL SON.—(D. Appleton & Co.; $1.50.) Critics all agree that not since "The Manxman" and "The Deemster" has Mr. Caine given the public so excellent a story as his latest. The plot is laid in a remote little Icelandic village, and hinges upon the fondness of two brothers for the same fair-haired woman. Between the two they break her heart. There is another—a sister of the fair-haired sweetheart—and it is she who helps to lure the prodigal to his ruin. But the main interest of the story lies in the clearness of Mr. Caine's delineation of the character of Oscar, the prodigal; his joyousness and personal fascination, his gradual corruption and ignominy, the sufferings he heaps upon the head of Magnus, his brother, and that brother's nobility in marked contrast to Oscar's perfidy; while the strong and powerful figure of their old mother, loyal to the last, buffeted between the two, holds the reader's attention throughout the story.

CHRISTMAS EVE ON LONESOME.—(Charles Scribner's Sons; $1.50.) Although it gives its title to the collection of six stories included in Mr. John Fox, Jr.'s, latest book, "Christmas Eve on Lonesome," it is almost the shortest story of the six. A man who had been imprisoned on the false testimony of another rides to the solitary cabin of the other man with intent to kill. He sees the wife of that other man, a former sweetheart of his own, and her curly-headed son, and the murder that sang in his heart died within him as he rode away. And not once did he remember that it was Christmas Eve. That is all, but Mr. Fox has told the incident with much feeling and artistic effect. More elaborate and intricate is the story of the "Army of the Callahan," which deals with the methods of one Flitter Bill to protect his store from the raids of Black Tom. The other stories deal more or less with Kentucky feuds, and are all written in Mr. Fox's best style.

THE HOUSE OF FULFILMENT.—(McClure, Phillips & Co.; $1.50.) This is the first novel from the pen of the author of "Emmy Lou." The scene of the story is laid in Kentucky just after the war. Five women make up the principal characters. Molly, the pleasure-loving daughter of the South; Harriet Blair, her sister-in-law, a Northern woman, out of sympathy with the reckless Molly; Charlotte Leroy, also of the South, helpless and pleasure-loving, too, but possessed of an unselfishness that Molly never dreamed of, and Alexina, Molly's daughter, but also a niece of the cold, self-contained Northern woman, Harriet Blair. And the strands of these five lives, crossing and recrossing, tangling and untangling, are woven into a plot which is well handled and sustained by Mrs. Martin. There is something of the childhood of Alexina given in the story, and these descriptions are quite up to the standard of "Emmy Lou."

IN THE CLOSED ROOM.—By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, (McClure, Phillips & Co.; $1.50,) is a fantasy of wonderful delicacy and charm, dealing with the borderland between the world of spirits and this. The imaginative little daughter of a caretaker in a house in which another child had recently died finds her way into the Closed Room in spite of bolts and bars. There she plays with the spirit of the little dead child. The book is sympathetically illustrated with eight pictures in color by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

LOVE FINDS THE WAY.—(Dodd, Mead & Co.; $2.) This story from the pen of the late Paul Leicester Ford is bound after the style of "Wanted: A Chaperon" and "Wanted: A Matchmaker," with full-page illustrations by Harrison Fisher, and other decorations by Margaret Armstrong. The story, however, is a distinct departure from both of these, and harks back to the days of the Revolution, and the ready wit and resource of a patriot maid who aids her lover to escape the British although he is in their very grasp.

MONARCH, THE BIG BEAR.—By Ernest Thompson Seton. (Charles Scribner's Sons; $1.25.) In spite of all that has been said and written about Mr. Seton's animal stories not being according to nature, his books still continue to attract numerous readers, and this beautifully illustrated and decorated volume, so well adapted as a gift book, will doubtless appeal to many. Whether the sentimentality with which Mr. Seton invests his bears and wolves is a healthy and normal element of animal life is still a debatable question, but it is safe to say that not many who undertake to read this story of "Monarch, the Big Bear," will not enjoy it. Mr. Seton, in his foreword, frankly admits that since he has "taken liberties" with his subject and made his hero a sort of composite of many bears of his acquaintance the story should not be placed in the category of "pure science," but should rather be considered a "historical novel of bear life." What he seeks to do is to picture the life of a grizzly with the added glamour of a remarkable bear personality.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN.—(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; $1.25.) The particular inn in question is a quiet place in Dartmoor in Devonshire. Four characters play the principal rôles in the story, and each is written from the point of view of a different author—to wit, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, and Alan McAulay, thus giving fourfold originality in the presentation of the breezy and attractive plot. There is Sir Archibald, a nice young Englishman, dense and good looking, but manly and attractive; Miss Virginia, a Southern coquette, and two other "foils" to Miss Virginia's charms. Each tells the story from his or her own particular point of view. The book is illustrated by Martin Justice.

FATA MORGANA.—(The Century Company; $1.50.) André Castaigne under this title has written his own story to his pictures. The pictures are many and charming, mostly Parisian sketches; the story is that of a young artist, an Amer-

ican, risen to some fame in the city of the boulevards; of a young woman, beautiful and good, who is a star of the circus; of an American girl, also beautiful and good, the daughter of a millionaire pork packer of Chicago, and of a Duke of a mythical dukedom, that of Morgania, on the shores of the Adriatic. Then of artists, art students, models, pierrettes, of a very wicked and cynical Parisian journalist, of the unspoiled little French girl of the country, of contrasts between French grandmère and American grandma. The scenes present life in the Latin Quarter, with motoring and yachting, even with a taste of insurrection and turbaned Turks out in Morgania, where the last curtain falls on the characters, and all the love affairs are settled for good or ill.

OLD GORGON GRAHAM.—(Doubleday, Page & Co.; $1.50.) It was only to be expected that Mr. George H. Lorimer, whose "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" proved so successful last year, would give the public the benefit of a further series of epistles from this same level-headed old gentleman. Pierrepont, the son, has now risen from the office of clerk to the dignity of one of his father's managers, but for all that the elder Graham continues to deal out sound advice on all manner of things connected with both their business and their domestic affairs. In this volume young Pierrepont takes unto himself a wife, and his father finds his hands quite full in consequence. Because of this additional element these letters will probably appeal more widely to women than did their predecessors.

LITTLE CITIZENS.—(McClure, Phillips & Co.; $1.50.) Miss Myra Kelly's stories which have been appearing periodically in McClure's Magazine have been issued under this general title. There are ten stories in all in the book: "A Little Matter of Real Estate," "The Uses of Adversity," "A Christmas Present for a Lady," "Love Among the Blackboards," "Morris and the Honorable Tim," "When a Man's Widowed," "H. R. H. The Prince of Hester Street," "The Land of Heart's Desire," "A Passport to Paradise," and "The Touch of Nature." All the stories deal with the doings of Miss Bailey's youthful class of children in the public school. Most of the children are Jewish, but there are enough Irish and Italians to lend spice and variety to the tales.

NANCY STAIR.—(D. Appleton & Co.; $1.50.) This story, written by Elinor McCartney Lane, purports to be the biography of a Scotch lassie written by her doting father. Nancy was no ordinary girl. As early as five years of age—and even younger—she wrote excellent verse, and domineered her adoring father. Later the poetry of Bobby Burns exerted a marked influence on her character, and the incongruity of the character of the man himself brought home its lesson to her also. She was a very beautiful person, was Nancy, with a knowledge of the law as well as poetry, and an ability to forge handwriting, too—which later gift played her in wonderful stead when her lover's life was at stake. The story of Nancy, her childhood, her youth, her love affairs, and finally her peaceful acceptance of domestic happiness is interestingly told.

THE CASTLE COMEDY.—By Thompson Buchanan (Harper & Brothers; $2) is designed in make-up, printing, illustrations, &c., as a gift book for the holidays. Bound in lavender, with full-page illustrations in color and marginal decorations by Elizabeth Shippen Green, the volume is a delight to the eye. The story, relating the adventures of a dare-devil young officer, half French and half English, upon whose head a price was set in England, but who yet risked his life for a whim to see his English relatives, is light, excellently written, and pleasing to read.

THE LOVE OF AZALEA.—(Dodd, Mead & Co.; $2.) This book, bound and boxed in lavender, illustrated by brightly colored pictures by a Japanese artist and marginally decorated by the same artist in pale, delicately tinted drawings of Japanese maidens, wistaria vines, bamboo branches, &c., is the latest companion story to Onoto Watana's other stories of "A Japanese Nightingale," "The Heart of Hyacinth," &c., all similarly bound and illustrated. The story of "The Love of Azalea" treats of the love and the sorrows of a Japanese maiden who renounces the faith of her fathers to marry a Christian missionary. The missionary is recalled to America, but Azalea refuses to come with him, preferring to await his return to Japan. There is a wicked Japanese villain in the story, and before the affectionate husband can return to his wife the villain does much wickedness However, everything ends happily.

THE MADIGANS.—(The Century Company; $1.50.) Surely never was there a livelier household than that of the Madigans as described by Miriam Michelson. There are eight members of this interesting household headed by a misanthropical father whose grudge against the world lies in the fact that the Lord had seen fit to visit him with six daughters and not one son. Kate, Sprint, Sissy, Bep, Fom, and Frances, in spite of their many ways of getting into as much mischief as any ordinary boy might ever hope to accomplish, are nevertheless powerless to relieve the settled gloom of their melancholy father. The adventures of the six—to say nothing of Aunt Kate, a helpless and placid spinster who is nominal housekeeper and adviser to the girls—are so arranged as to give equal pleasure whether read consecutively or separately. Orson Lowell has done some very clever work with the illustrations which present the several Madigans in characteristic poses.

NANCY'S COUNTRY CHRISTMAS.—By Eleanor Hoyt (Doubleday, Page & Co.; $1.50.) Chronicles some of the later adventures of the vivacious Nancy, whose earlier escapades were the subject of a volume properly labeled her "Misdemeanors." Although Nancy is never to be relied upon to be conventional, her fun has the charm of absolute innocence. This time she is the victim of a series of mistakes which lands her in the wrong house for Christmas, but Nancy, being self-possessed and well poised, meets all the exigencies of the occasion. Other stories in the volume include "Gowns and Gobolink," "The Vanishing Boarder," "A Disturber of the Peace," "The Littlest Sister," and others, many of which have already appeared in various magazines.

SCROGGINS.—(Dodd, Mead & Co.; $1.50.) Poor Scroggins, the California stage driver who made a million dollars and then had difficulty in spending it, summed up life as follows: "When a feller has an empty pocket and a head full of thoughts, he kin be happy. When a feller has a million dollars and no thoughts he ain't happy." Scroggins traveled far and near in search of happiness with wealth, and finally in disgust returned to Kentucky, and, after disposing of his money, secured the long-cherished contentment. Mr. Lloyd, who will be remembered as the author of "Stringtown on the Pike," "Red Head," &c., writes his new story with keenness and humor. The book is illustrated and decorated by Reginald Brich, and on the whole is very attractive.

THE ABBESS OF VLAYE.—(Longmans, Green & Co.; $1.50.) In "The Abbess of Vlaye" the reader who has learned to expect a delightful evening's entertainment from Mr. Weyman's wizardry will find exactly what he is after. The lovely Abbess herself is a most picturesque lady, not of the religious life save, as many noblemen and noblewomen were in those easy days, as a matter of form and receipt of customs. So this lay Abbess has a most picturesque lover, a bold robber baron, whom in the end she kidnaps admirably. Another figure is the famous and versatile Henry, Duke of Joyeuse, monk and Marshal of France, who rather spoils the Abbess's game. Then there is a gentle little sister with an elderly knight for her lover. The last is near getting the whole book's company (including himself) into a worse kettle of fish than that from which it is his business to save them. The stage is set for romance, and romance you get.

THE LOVES OF EDWY.—(Lothrop Publishing Company; $1.50.) In this quaint story by Rose Cecil O'Neill, Edwy is no Anglo-Saxon King. He is, on the contrary, a tall, serious, modern boy, and afterward a stalwart, bronzed man who does things. The two he loves are Jane, a serio-comic little Irish girl, draggle-tailed and out at knees, who grows up to be a wonderful beauty, and Juggs, who is another boy, one who draws pictures and, like Edwy, loves Jane. It ought to be a comedy—a sort of April-showery Irish comedy—and so it is, for much of the book, while the three are still children. But later Juggs, for pure love's sake, does forgery that good may come of it, and evil perversely comes instead. So things get very strained and tragic. The author has provided pictures of her own and handled her creatures lovingly both in pictures and text.

THE MASTER'S VIOLIN.—(G. P. Putnam's Sons; $1.50.) Miss Myrtle Reed in this story tells in her own vein how a young man won, at last, through due chastening, a soul, a magician's touch upon the violin, and the woman he loved. The chastening is not so cruel, either, as to distress too much the tender heart of the sympathetic reader. The scene is rural New England, chiefly in the old-fashioned house of an exquisite old maid with a most faithful antique lover, a house with gardens about it, and the girl of the young man's heart busy about domestic matters within or flitting about among the roses. There's another romance, too, left over from the elder generation, and that crowns the love of a

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wonderful German musician, the Master, whose violin gives the book its name.

THE PILLAR OF LIGHT.—(E. J. Clode; $1.50.) A stray baby rescued by a lighthouse keeper and adopted by him is one of the two heroines of Louis Tracy's capital story. The other is the lighthouse keeper's own daughter, and the romantic affairs of these two girls make a very strenuous and absorbing tale. Of course there are other characters, most prominent among whom are two very attractive and active young men who take no insignificant part in the romantic affairs aforementioned.

THE MARATHON MYSTERY.—(Henry Holt & Co.; $1.50.) Lovers of detective stories will probably relish this latest one of Mr. Burton E. Stevenson. "The Marathon Mystery" concerns a strange murder in a New York apartment house, on the night of a great storm. Another great storm, this one on the Great South Bay, plays an important part in the mystery, while the uncanniness of the story is enhanced by the mysterious connection with events of a vampire. Five scenes drawn in color by Eliot Keen whet greatly the interest.

KITTY OF THE ROSES.—(J. B. Lippincott Company; $1.50.) This story by Ralph Henry Barbour is just such a love story as a young girl would revel in. It concerns itself with a nice young architect from New York whose business took him to the quaint old Southern town of Belle Harbor, and whose window overlooked a lovely old-fashioned garden where every morning a beautiful girl in white gown and lavender ribbons came out with a basket and snipped fresh roses. Of course it was not to be expected that the young man just sat in his second-story window and watched the performance every day. Like a knowing and sensible young man he came down to his own garden and peeped through the fence, and finally made the acquaintance of Kitty of the Roses. She was a coy damsel, though, and nearly escaped him several times, but finally young Stephen claimed her without too much opposition on her part. The book is illustrated and boxed, and a picture of Kitty herself with an armful of roses and wearing a white dress and a garden hat adorns the lid.

THE RECORDS.—By Cyrus Townsend Brady. (The G. W. Dillingham Company; $1.50.) Mr. Brady states in his preface to this book that nearly all the fourteen "records" gathered here have their foundations of truth, and "some of the actors in the tragedies or comedies, as the case may be," have even been willing that their names should appear in the stories. But this Mr. Brady has refused to permit. The titles of the stories—all but one of which have already seen the light in magazine form—will give a fair idea of their nature and scope. They have been gathered from all parts of the country and deal with every variety of human passions and emotions. "A Syndicate Hero" is a newspaper yarn; then comes "How the Kid Went Over the Range," a Western romance; "Her Birthday," "To Her Who Loved Him Best of All," "The Boys' Adventures and Mine," "Divided: A Romance of the Mountains," "The Apotheosis of Woodward," "The Reparation," "The Wreck and the Letters," "The Atheist," "The Impulses of Eleanor," "The Levite," "Graduates of the School," and "The Matchmaker." The volume is profusely illustrated.

THE PROSPECTOR.—The F. H. Revell Company; $1.50.) In this story Mr. Ralph Connor has gone back to the country of his early successes, "The Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock." "The Prospector" is a story of Western life in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass. It is a tale of human interest, dealing with the passions and pathos of life, and it shows to advantage the author's skill as a story teller as well as a writer.

FROM THE CLIFFS OF CROAGHAUN.—By Robert Cromie. (The Saalfield Publishing Company; $1.50.) This is a story of love and adventure, beginning on the golf links of the village of Inneskerry. Dr. Witmore of London, at Inneskerry for his health, meets Marie Reinitz, reported insane. The doctor knows better than to believe the report, however. Before he can prove her sanity, though, there are many experiences to pass through. Together they escape to the moors; the doctor falls ill; there is a longer flight to South America; a feverish search for a buried city of gold; deceptions, duels, and afterward peace and happiness for the leading characters.

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND MRS. LATHROP.—(Little, Brown & Co.; $1.) Lovers of the quaint, homely philosophy of the character and flavor first introduced by "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will find much pleasure in Miss Warner's various stories having to do with Susan Clegg and her affairs. Some of the chapters have to do with Miss Clegg's marriage, others refer to Mrs. Lathrop's adopted cow, Miss Clegg's cousin Marion, and the minister's vacation, all told by Susan herself, interpolated plentifully with personal observations and conclusions. Says Susan: "'S far's my observation's extended, no one don't ask for advice 'nless they've pretty well made up their minds not to take it." Miss Warner will probably be remembered as the author of that very entertaining story of the love affairs of a German gentleman told in "A Woman's Will."

MY LADY LAUGHTER.—(The C. M. Clark Publishing Company; $1.50.) A dashing tale of Revolutionary days is this new story by Dwight Tilton, author of "Miss Petticoats" and "On Satan's Mount." My Lady Laughter, otherwise Miss Constance Drake, was as stanch a Tory as ever drank health to the King, and John Brandon, young and impetuous, was a patriot for the cause of liberty. As is to be expected in war times, there are much intrigue and no little adventure. In the story appear the familiar characters of George Washington, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, and others who fought for Boston in 1775. In the end the pretty Tory is conquered and peace comes to John Brandon the patriot. The book is attractively illustrated in color.

THE KNITTING OF SOULS.—(Lothrop, Lee & Shepard; $1.50.) This is a romance by Maude Clark Gay, set in seventeenth-century Boston, and having to do more or less with King Philip's War, with its full tale of horrors. The hero of the story, Kenneth Brooks, is a foster son of Gov. Bellingham, and was banished from the Colony for too great independence of spirit. The heroine is the Lady Virginia, who is wife to a royal Commissioner (no better than he should be) sent out by Charles II. to suppress the democratic tendencies of his truculent Puritan dissenting subjects of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. This lady, so unfortunately mated, the hero loves, and finally, after incidents sufficiently dramatic and purging, wins in all honor.

A CAPTAIN IN THE RANKS.—(A. S. Barnes & Co.; $1.20.) George Cary Eggleston's story begins at Appomattox. The hero is a Captain of artillery in the army of the Confederacy, there disbanded. Away to the West he tramps, without a dollar to hinder himself withal, and begins the world all over again as a stevedore on the river wharves at Cairo, Ill. He labors much and faithfully, and uses his head as well as his hands, till he rises step by step to be a builder of trunk railways and a captain of industry. You read of how he clave to things honest and true and of good report, and how he rejected the evil, of how he was no carpet knight, yet met, loved, and won a girl who was just the mate for a man of large affairs.

A NEW PAOLO AND FRANCESCA.—(New York and London: John Lane. 12mo. $1.50.) Annie E. Holdsworth, who will be recalled as the author of "Joanna Traill, Spinster," and "The Years that the Locusts Have Eaten," has recently written "A New Paolo and Francesca." The scenes are laid in Italy and Scotland. The plot is based on the desires of the heroine's father, who shortly previous to his death wishes her to become the wife of the young heir to the family title. Though well known to her father, the daughter, living in Italy, has never seen her father's choice. After her father's death she makes a trip to Scotland accompanied by a friend. On her arrival she is met by the brother of her intended, whom she mistakes for her future husband, just as the original Francesca mistook Paolo for Giovanni. Many of the superstitious customs of Scottish people are alluded to, such as the ghostly piper, the hearing of whose music denotes the death of the head of the house.

DOCTOR LUKE OF THE LABRADOR.—(The Fleming H. Revell Company; $1.50.) Norman Duncan, whose Newfoundland fisher stories have won him many fervent admirers, deals in this longer narrative—it can hardly be called novel in the ordinary sense—with the even more lone and remote coast of Labrador and especially with the history of a physician, a man with a shadow over him, cast away on that bleak shore, and his ministrations to the people in storm and snow and fierce arctic weather. The story teller is a little boy. Readers of Mr. Duncan's earlier work do not need to be told with what vigor and convincing power he paints the Labrador fisherman and his ways, good and bad, or the impression he leaves of the ice-bound land and the wild sea. Most of the book is devoted to this sort of thing, but there is a romantic

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interest as well, for Dr. Luke loves the sister of the little boy into whose mouth the story is put, and these two make of the doctor a hero.

A KITTYWAKE OF THE GREAT KILLS.—(The Grafton Press; $1.25.) Here Charles Frederick Stansbury writes about birds and mice and such like of the smaller of God's creatures. The attitude toward the creatures, kittywakes, cats, marsh hens, tortoises, snails, is sentimental and friendly. For instance, the snails of a fine edible French variety are called "Two Gentlemen of France," and the story of the cat that never came back—it bore the name of Julius Caesar—and of the sea bird shot for its wings to adorn a woman's hat, are each set as tragedies with much of the pomp and circumstance of woe. There is also Babbles, a cockatoo of the most exotic, very vigorous with his beak, who is not a tragic figure.

SPORTSMAN JOE.—(The Macmillan Company; $1.50.) Edwin Sandys, author of "Trapper Jim," has in this new book told the story of a youth of eighteen who goes across Canada into the wilderness of the Northwest, there to hunt, fish, experiment with camp crockery, and in the end get the knack of these things along with that of many others which are a part of the equipment of a man who wants to take care of himself in the woods and enjoy for a time the world more or less as God made it. Mr. Sandys, as an observer both of boys and things, who has used his eyes to advantage, makes an excellent guide in the places where streets and street signs are not, and his book is furnished with sense and fun and plenty of good advice. There are, moreover, capital illustrations by J. M. Gleeson and C. W. Pancoast.

SIX INCURSIONS.—(New York: Robert Grier Cooke. $1.25 net.) A volume which will appeal to thoughtful men and women is by Edward A. Jenks, A. M., entitled "Six Incursions." The book is religious in tone and deals with what has been termed practical Christianity. The object of the work, as the author states in his preface, is for all those who believe in Christ as the Redeemer of the world; "for those only who can think, who dare to think, and are not afraid." For a number of years, the author thinks, the truth concerning the real existence of an omnipresent, kind God and Father has been dying in the minds of the people, and it is to bring back this fact and make it real again which is one of the author's aims. Though many readers may disagree with him in different points, the book will stir up certain meditative minds to a sense of religious duty; it will also be of much interest to clergymen and teachers of faith.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE.—(Harper & Brothers. Five volumes. $19.) This work by Henry Smith Williams, M. D., LL. D., is a history of the evolution of science, tracing the growth of knowledge from the dim guesses of the prehistoric man to the various and exact ologies of to-day—the story of how bit by bit man learned the things he now holds commonplaces is traced through the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, to the Renaissance and into the modern stage, the author including in his field all branches of science, so as to supply to students of the several divisions a chart of the whole and a means of knowing how they stand with reference to that whole. The teeming facts have been arranged into a continuous narrative and put into language fitted for the layman's comprehension. In other words, the book is designed not merely to instruct but to entertain the reader; and, as showing how in due course of time much is made out of little, may be called inspiring. The volumes are printed on fine paper and bound in buckram.

CAMERA SHOTS AT BIG GAME.—(Doubleday, Page & Co. Quarto.) Up to the present time photographs of wild birds and beasts have usually been confined to two categories—pictures remarkable as curiosities and pictures valuable to the naturalist. Here is a book, however, in which the pictures of big game are not only curious and valuable as zoological studies, but they also have a high standard of artistic merit. Imagine, for example, a perfect portrait of the so-called "mountain lion" photographed by means of the telo-photo lens at a distance of twenty feet from the camera—just as though the animal had actually posed for his picture. The volume which contains this and many similar examples is by Mr. and Mrs. Wallihan. President Roosevelt, who has written an introduction for this book, thoroughly commends the sport of hunting with the camera in general, and, in particular, the achievements of the authors. Mr. Wallihan says that the plan of photographing big game came to him one day when he was waiting for deer to pass along a trail. He had just finished his lunch, and was watching some ants carry away the crumbs, when, on glancing around him, he saw a large number of deer. The thought came to him that if he only had a camera he would be capable of securing wonderful pictures.

Some of the many pictures which make this volume so beautiful are: "A Surprised Band," "Deer Drinking," "Deer Crossing the River at Night," "Startled Does," "A Bunch of Antelopes," "An Old Ram," "Ducks in the River," "A Pair of Elk," "A Fawn Hiding," "An Ugly Customer," and a "Hound and Treed Wildcat," all of which are in photogravure. Some of the half-tone plates include "I Caught Them Strung Clear Across the River," "They Scented Danger and Turned Back," "With Every Sense Alert for Danger," "The Main Part of the Band Was to the Left of the View," "Six Hundred Elk in One Picture," "Just as They Began to Go Out of Sight I Caught Them," "Coming in to Drink," and "A Blue Grouse at Close Range."

MODERN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.—(Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. Illustrated. 12mo. $3 net.) Probably no period has ever witnessed such an eager development of mechanical appliances as the last score of years of the nineteenth century and the first five of the twentieth. And so rapid have inventions come forth or been perfected that popular literature has been unable to keep pace with information revealed in scientific publications. C. H. Cochrane in his new and profusely illustrated book has made an attempt to place the public in a position to appreciate what is being done to-day in the fields of invention and mechanical construction. A year hence his book may be considered "old fashioned," but, as it is, we have related the very latest things about skyscrapers, armor plate, great guns, wireless telegraphy, &c., as well as the story of their invention and development.

"EMERSON, POET AND THINKER."—(Putnam's, $3.50.) Emerson has so permeated American thought that it seems almost a necessity to emphasize his message again, even though this be accomplished by relating much that has already been said. The readers of to-day cannot peruse his pages without wondering that his lessons are so fitted for them, and that he is so "inspiring" after a period which has brought so many changes in customs and manners. These are the thoughts one finds in Elisabeth Luther Cary's "Emerson, Poet and Thinker."

The writer also deals with Emerson's early years, his nature, his religion, his travels abroad, his poems, and the last years of his life. Some of the full-page illustrations which embellish the book include: "Ralph Waldo Emerson," the frontispiece taken from a drawing by George T. Tobin; "The Approach to Emerson's Home"; a reproduction of a picture of Emerson taken in 1847; "Thomas Carlyle," taken from an engraving by G. W. Smith; "Nathaniel Hawthorne," "A View of Emerson's home," "Margaret Fuller," "Bust of Emerson," by Daniel Chester French, and "Emerson's Grave at Concord," a reproduction from a photograph taken by Alfred Hosmer.

MINIATURES.

Two crown folio volumes containing 104 plates illustrating over five hundred selected miniatures identify "The History of Portrait Miniatures" from the time of Holbein, 1531, down to that of Sir William Ross, 1900, together with a chapter on modern work. (New York: Macmillan Company; $55 net.) Although sumptuously gotten up to attract the eye and intelligence of the wealthy lover of art books, this work is apparently designed and executed with special reference to the collector of miniatures. The author is that well-known connoisseur and virtuoso, George C. Williamson, who also has to his credit a number of monographs on English and Italian painters. This is not his only contribution to the subject, and his "Handbook on Miniatures," published some seven years ago, gave him a high position in the connoisseurship of this particular department of portrait painting. European royalties, as well as famous private collectors—Americans among them—and the directors of museums have placed their treasures at his disposition. The result is a series of reproductions with all necessary information that is absolutely unequaled. Many of the miniatures in Dr. Williamson's book have never before been reproduced, notably the Stuart portraits at Norfolk House. The mechanical phase of the work is notable, the photographic collotype department having been intrusted to Hollett Hyatt, a well-known and gifted craftsman of London.

BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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LEE AND SHEPARD Publishers BOSTON

JAPAN.

A Study of the People by a Sympathetic and Competent Observer.*

THIS is one of the very best of the many recent and good books on a subject in which there continues to be an altogether natural interest. The fault in many entertaining books on Japan is that they dwell too much on what is picturesque, the incidents of travel, the life in hotels and tea houses, and characteristics observed but not possible to be accounted for by the transient visitor. The Rev. Dr. Knox acquired the right and ability to interpret Japan and the Japanese by fifteen years of life among them as a missionary, student, and instructor occupying a position in the University of Tokio. His knowledge of the Japanese language enabled him to get at the heart and soul of the people. His kindly spirit approves sympathetically of the traits that make for progress, and he criticises temperately those faults that some writers have hastily accepted as proof of ineradicable superficiality and lack of integrity. He finds the Japanese "not curiosities, to be prized for their novelties, nor are they inferiors to be patronized and governed, but they are men of like passions with ourselves, to be feared as foes and loved as friends." So this book carries none of the resentment of those who have criticised the Japanese as seemingly ungrateful for what the Occident has done for them.

As a result of study by men of intelligence in association with all classes of society the West has come to understand Japan as it has never been known to its own people in the past. One cannot answer "Yes" or "No" to the question, "Do you like the Japanese?" They must be judged as individuals, not as a mass. Science has destroyed the traditions that endeavored to account for the origin of the people and that accounted for some of their beliefs. Coming from history knows not whither, they displaced and submerged the ancient Ainu, a race without history or hope. Very interesting is the account of the adoption of the Chinese language, of Buddhism, and of China's Confucian philosophy, with the development of a civilization, distinctly that of Japan, where war was honorable and not despised, as in China, and where loyalty was esteemed the greatest virtue. The author thinks that the appearance of 4,000 Christians two centuries after massacre had supposedly wiped out all Christian believers, and in spite of continuing penalties against Christianity, an answer to the charges that the Japanese are fickle. Japan may yet be turned strongly toward Christianity by some native St. Paul, Luther, or Wesley.

The author gives in brief, but graphically, the history of Japan after the epochal visit of Commodore Perry, which was followed by the war between the clans, the fall of the Shogun, and the establishment of the Mikado or Emperor. As essential to a correct understanding of the Japanese we are also told of the effect upon the people of the introduction of Buddhism, the religion of the common people, and Confucianism, the religion of educated men. In China Confucianism is the religion of peace; in Japan it is the religion of the Samurai, the privileged office holding, soldier class from which the army and the navy take their officers. Shintoism, the ancient faith, still asserts itself:

> All the devotion of Old Japan—its loyalty to baron and leader, its passionate disregard of life and self, gathers around the Emperor. It is a new cult. Repeatedly in the past men rebelled against him, deposed him, and treated him with contempt. But in our day he has become the symbol of the nation; around him gathers a dim belief in his divine origin and in the present power of the long line of his ancestors. All officials join in the Shinto rites before the shrines of Emperor and heroes—and all investigation which lays bare the facts of the remote past is discouraged. A belief in the nation embodied in the Emperor has become the people's creed, and a passionate patriotism is their religion.

The modern Samurai, retaining much of the pride and honorable feeling of the ancient Samurai, their hereditary right to authority exercised now in office, are evidently worthy of the space devoted to them in interesting chapters, for they are the backbone of the nation. The author finds the modern Japanese full of intellectual curiosity. Their frankness in conversation does not support the criticism that they will not admit foreigners to the secret of their lives. If their talk is relatively superficial, it is because their position is like that of a rustic, untechnical but intelligent, at a World's Fair. It is characteristic of the stage of Japanese development that they are impatient of beginnings, and desire to get at the heart of things at once. It is this trait that has won for them with foreigners the reputation of the appearance of knowledge without its substance.

Japan's peasantry are scarcely less interesting than the Samurai. They are very poor—too poor to be able to eat the rice they raise more than twice or thrice a year. Of "Merchants, Women, and Servants" there is an instructive chapter. Woman's position is not much better than it was in ancient times, but the tendency is to give her a better status. The merchant is apart from and beneath all other classes, for he is in bad repute. The sudden development of commercialism is threatening to the future of Japan, in that it may involve the loss of old standards of honor. The feudal idea has crept into trade and tipping. A man pays according to his rank; a Japanese gentleman pays twice or thrice what his servant pays, or he thinks himself disgraced:

> At the inns the foreigner, in passing through the office, notices the rates posted in plain sight: "First class, 20 cents for supper, room, bath, and breakfast; second class, 25 cents; third class, 15 cents," and feels offended when the bill is sent to him for a dollar; but still, compared with the Japanese of rank, he gets off cheap. For when the Japanese enters his room the maid brings him tea and cakes, and he puts his tea money on the tray. Soon she returns with a receipt for the tip from the master of the house. The amount of the tip shows the estimate the guest puts upon himself and the amount of service he expects.

In Japan the cook is the chief of servants, ranking before the mistress, with the "boy" second. Begging is discouraged, but the beggars, like the burglars, highwaymen, and pickpockets have their guilds, just as labor has its organization and strikes. The Samurai policemen will not accept gifts and are inaccessible to bribes. The illustrations are admirable.

*JAPANESE LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By George William Knox. Illustrated. Pp. 275. 12mo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

"The Hardy Country."

In the literary partition of England, wherein the pilgrim may discover tracts definitely and indissolubly dedicated to Dickens, to Tennyson, to Ingoldsby, and many another, no province has been so thoroughly annexed or so effectively occupied as that associated with the Wessex novels written by Mr. Thomas Hardy. He holds Wessex in fee simple, to the exclusion of all others; and so richly topographical are all those romances that long ere sketch maps showing his literary occupancy of it were prepared and published in the uniform edition of his works, there were those to whom the identity of most of his scenes offered no manner of doubt.

Thus one reads in the opening chapter of "The Hardy Country," by Charles G. Harper, which is being issued by the Macmillan Company. Dorsetshire is a land of flowers and bees, where the sweeter manners are not overlooked, as often happens in the rush of towns and cities. Spring, the author writes, is good in Dorset. Summer is even better, and Autumn, when the fruits of the fields are gathered in, is best of all. As for Winter, he adds, he really is not able to judge about it. In Mr. Hardy's novels which deal with these charming places, identity is easy, and those who have read them are filled with an irresistible desire to behold the places, and the peoples, "from whose characteristics such poignant tragedy, such suave and admirable comedy, have been evolved." In his book, however, the writer does not exclude those places which are not mentioned in Hardy's novels, for his object is to recount the beautiful and interesting places of a literary land, and he desires "merely to reflect some of the joy of the explorer and the enthusiasm of an ardent admirer of the novelist, who here has given tongues to trees and a voice to every wind." The illustrations of the volume, which are the work of the author, include: "Fawley Magna," Salisbury Cathedral," "A Quaint Corner in Piddletown," "The Hangman's Cottage," Dorchester; "The Obelisk," Weatherbury Castle; "Woodbridge House," "A Farm on Egdon," "Melbury House," "Sherborne Abbey Church," "Bow and Arrow Castle," "Poxwell Manor," Lulworth Cove," "Poole Quay," "The Observatory," Horton, and "Turnworth House."

"The Tiger of Muscovy."

Fred Whishaw, who is both a novelist and a musician, will be recalled as the author of "The Emperor's Englishman," "Out of Doors in Tsarland," "The Romance of the Wood," "Many Ways of Love," and "Lovers at Fault"; he has written another volume entitled "The Tiger of Muscovy," which is appearing from Longmans, Green & Co. Amy Romalyn takes a prominent part in this story, and, as the writer says, "that is the name which has been the most familiar of all names upon my tongue; * * * the name which I believe will be the last upon my lips when I die." The first chapter treats of the author's recollections of Amy when she was thirteen and he sixteen. The scene is laid partly in England and partly in Russia. In a description of the Czar, he writes:

> As for the Czar himself, he seemed a thin, gaunt person of smallish size; his face bloodless and passion-worn, but with blazing eyes that rarely rested, but fixed themselves as he spoke now upon one object, now upon another; unless indeed something in the conversation attracted his attention, when he would suddenly gaze very intently upon the speaker, and often in a manner which was most disconcerting to him who must meet the stare, if not actually terrifying.

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

BOSTON NOTES.

Sale of The Literary World; The Hawthorne Centenary; Some Recent Books.

WHEN Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. bought The Literary World, a few years ago, it had an admirable reputation and the respect of a small but select circle of readers, who accepted its judgment as always honest, almost always just, and invariably expressed with care. Under the new management the circle has enlarged, and the reputation is none the worse for a little spice of mischief in comments on general matters by the editor, Mr. Herbert Copeland. With this improvement the paper has been sold to Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York and London, and probably Boston will know it no more. She could much better have spared many a bigger paper.

***

The Hawthorne centenary is not, it seems, to be forgotten, like those similar celebrations of which only newspaper record is made, for Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing a volume entitled, "The Hawthorne Centenary at the Wayside, Concord, July 4-7, 1904," and within it will be found all the speeches, papers, and poems delivered and read on that occasion. It is to be handsomely printed, and will find its proper place on the shelf beside whatever Hawthorne books one may be happy enough to possess.

***

When Mr. Edward Stratemeyer wrote his "The American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt," it was with no thought that its sale would be extraordinary, much less that the call for it would survive the election, but it now leads Messrs. Lee & Shepard's list as a "seller," and the demand has so increased since election that the binders are overtasked, and can hardly keep up with the orders. And this after five years of newspaper and magazine biographies, and the books of Mr. Leupp and Mr. Riis!

***

Next to the sales of the Roosevelt book come those of "Talitha Cumi," for which the Christian Science booksellers have four times renewed their orders. The author is a writer of children's stories, and as such was at one time employed upon a paper of high reputation, but when she became a Scientist she ceased to write for it.

***

Miss Rosalind Richards's "The Nursery Fire," although more expensive than most children's books of its size and style, is one of the most successful on the booksellers' "tables of illustrateds," and bids fair to equal "Captain January," her mother's book. It seems incredible, but the latter work, although provided with "a laugh and a cry," according to the formula proper since Tiny Tim first dawned upon the world, was rejected by publisher after publisher, and was at last accepted by Mr. Estes on direct personal application. Unless all signs fail, the author who has collected a large number of rejections should regard himself as sure of sales running into six figures.

***

The title of Miss Grace Ward's book of fantasies, "In the Miz," has caused some inquiry. It seems to have been taken from an early Victorian story in which a woman confesses that in childhood, hearing the words, "The earth, the sea, and all that in them is," she had supposed the last five to read, "All that's in the Miz," and had imagined "Miz" as a dim land of vast spaces, wherein were fairies, goblins, giants, and griffins. The last public appearance of this story was in Tower's North American Second Class Book, a good school reader, superseded about 1856 by Sargent's series.

***

"The Wood Carver of 'Lympus," by Miss M. E. Waller, is selling even better than in the Spring—and its author has another book in preparation for next year.

***

"The Affair at the Inn" pursues its conquering flight, and it may be accelerated by Mrs. Wiggin's visit of a week, during which she stays at the Somerset.

***

The appearance of Mr. Aldrich's "Judith of Bethulia" furnishes a pitfall for those who did not see the play, and so pronounce the last word by the light of nature and a Latin Lexicon, for it is accented on the penult, rhyming with Azariah. The frontispiece of the book is a full-length portrait of Miss O'Neil in costume, and a vignette portrait showing her in a curious headdress appears on the cover.

***

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. announce "The Lover's Rubaiyat," in which some of Omar's quatrains are so arranged as to make a love poem. It is a little book, with decorations in brown ink on the pages and in gold on the cover.

***

The faintly tinted pictures in the holiday edition of Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston's "The Little Colonel" have begun to attract attention, although the book has not long been on sale. The artist is Mr. Harold Matthews Brett, a young Bostonian. "The Quilt That Jack Built," Mrs. Johnston's little book for this season, is a story for boys rather older than its title indicates. It is a pretty trifle, showing how long a lesson learned in childhood may be a good influence.

***

"Eliza," by Mr. Barry Pain, is beginning to attract the popular fancy, and may yet approach the 60,000 sale reported from London. It arrived here instead of in New York, thanks to the energy of a member of the firm of Dana Estes & Co., who, finding it successful in London, bought the American rights and sent it hither with the order, "Rush." Mr. G. Waldo Browne's "Japan: The Place and the People," and Mr. Frederick Lawrence Knowles's "Love Triumphant" are in their second printing.

***

The Boston publisher is a versatile being. Mr. Fiske of Messrs De Wolfe Fiske & Co., not content to use any photographs that he could find as illustrations for his new edition of "Cape Cod Folks," took his camera last Summer and went on a pilgrimage through the region which Miss McLean found so sensitive. Many of the old houses had been altered out of all recognition; many of the characters in the story were dead, but he satisfied himself that his pictures had a right to the names which he gave them, and will mislead no traveler.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield (Francis Miltoun and Blanche MacManus) are at Lesandelys Eure. They are resting before beginning on the two books planned for next year.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 9, 1904.

From France to Florence.

Spain gives him (the traveler) the joy of indifference to success; Morocco of adventurous captivity; Greece of perfection's epitaph; Albania of picturesque death. Since railways were run up her mountains, and her streams were collected into iron pipes, the joy of Switzerland lies in her toy houses and farmyards. The joy of Germany lies in her Christmas trees and soldiers. The joy of Crete is the sight of a wild goat at evening. The joy of Turkey is the muezzin's cry from a village minaret at dawn. In South Africa, joy comes in the cool hour before sunrise, when the sixteen oxen tug at the chain one after another, and the wagon begins to move across the veldt.

So writes Henry W. Nevinson in the preface to "Sketches on the Old Road Through France to Florence," which is being issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. This work is by A. H. Hallam Murray, who is assisted by Mr. Nevinson and Montgomery Carmichael. Following the above thoughts, the writer continues that the joys of the traveler in France and Italy lie principally in association, for both of these countries have a long and illustrious history. One of the two has a longer and more continuous history of interest than any other country in the world, and the other is second in its history and interest. In each land there are examples of men and women "who preserve the value of life among mankind." And in such countries as these it is quite natural that the traveler thinks of their wonderful events and their celebrated people. In their wanderings, the writer states, no two travelers find the same joy, nor has even the same traveler always the same pleasure. Hence, in this volume one must not expect to find the same "mood prevailing from end to end," since it is the work of different people. Yet, however, there is one point which is similar—each one tells of an old road, "full of ancient and noble associations," and each one is united in his affection for this road. And as much joy is afforded the traveler by variety, so, likewise, it is hoped that variety will lend a charm to the reader of this work of various pens. The illustrations which are in color include: "Dieppe, Fifteenth Century Castle," "Beauvais, East End of the Cathedral," "The Castle of Chenonceau," "Nimes, View of the Country South," "Beaucaire, Twelfth Century Castle," "The Rock-built Town of Monaco," "Cannes and the Estérel Mountains," "San Remo," "Porto Venere," "The Carrara Mountains from the Sea Coast," "Pisa from the Outside Walls," "Florence from the Boboli Gardens Looking Toward Fiesole," "Interior of the Duomo During the Lenten Services," and "The Duomo from the Ponte Vecchio."

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VAMBERY.

Wolf von Schierbrand Reviews the Memoirs of the Famous Hungarian Scholar.*

THE chief charm of this work lies in its absolute sincerity. The note rings true throughout. This is an old man who can afford to be candid; one who needs no longer fear criticism, unpopularity, a tide in his fortune. He speaks out boldly, freely. He bares his soul to the gaze of his reader, frankly admits his errors, and discourses with a quaint, childlike pleasure on his successes. The book is therefore an autobiography worth reading. The keynote to the man is struck by himself quite correctly:

> There are natures not made for rest, they need perpetual motion and excitement to keep them happy. I belong to this latter category. I never did care for a quiet, peaceful existence, and I am glad to have possessed those qualities, for through them I have gained the two most precious jewels of human life—experience and independence. (Page 458.)

Prof. Vambéry indeed presents in his character and outward circumstances a striking parallel with the late Emin Pasha—likewise a daring explorer, likewise a Jew of humble origin, a blind enthusiast and a lovable man; likewise entirely self-made and by nature endowed with but a slim, slight, feeble body, but with the fires of dauntless courage in his veins. But Vambéry besides was lame all through life.

The different chapters making up the somewhat rambling and disconnected tale of this long life are of uneven merit. Several are quite tedious and overweighted with prosy disquisitions as to trivial personal matters. Indeed the personal note is somewhat too insistent to make the book altogether pleasant reading. But the author condones for this by his aggressive truthfulness. The best—that is, the most readable and entertaining—chapters are those dealing with his early life, with his long stay in Constantinople, and those bearing on his personal relations with the late Queen Victoria, Edward VII., the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and Shah Nasreddin. A good deal of interesting matter which otherwise would have been included in these two volumes appeared in preceding works of the author. The chapter on his bold and adventurous journey through Central Asia is thus a rather meagre aftermath.

Vambéry himself does not know the day of his birth—not even the year. All that he is positive about is that his father died, a victim of the cholera epidemic of 1830-32, in the little town of St. Georghen, situated near the northwestern confines of Hungary, and that he himself was born a few days later. The distinguished explorer and Orientalist had a mother who could neither read nor write, and a father who, while quite a Talmudic scholar, lacked even the necessary business qualifications for his pursuit of a peddler in raw hides. His mother, a widow at twenty-two, married again. This time it was a shiftless young Jew of Duna Szerdahely, a small town not far away, and little Arminius suffered untold hardship and misery during his entire childhood. Hunger, the "grim monster," as he calls it, was his daily companion almost uninterruptedly until the age of eighteen. His mother loved him tenderly, but she herself as well as her children from the second husband was no better off. With that, the little boy, at the age of three, was attacked by coxalgia, and this disease lamed him for life. His poor mother, in her ignorance, had recourse to rustic "miracle-workers" near and far, both Jewish and Catholic, and one of them subjected the tiny patient to the following "cure":

> On the sixth day the great operation took place. My mother was sent out of the house, and I was made to lie down on the floor, two strong gypsies acting as assistants. * * * Then the peasant doctor threw himself with all his weight upon the crippled knee, which formed almost a right angle. A terrible crash—and I knew no more. When I came to myself again my poor, weeping mother was kneeling beside me. * * * Curative measures of this kind were in vogue in Hungary in 1838, and they are so still. * * * Of course the operation was without success. * * * I have gone through life limping.

When the little fellow was ten he was sent to earn his own bread, first to a tailor, and then elsewhere. He thus earned enough money to go back to his birthplace, St. Georghen, and pay the entrance fee at the convent school, depending for board and lodging on the charity of his co-religionists. But as even at that early age the boy had begun to be a skeptic, and as he meant to become, not a pious, learned rabbi, but a physician, the zealous, orthodox Jews of St. Georghen soon looked askance at him, and withdrew their aid, pitiably insufficient as it had been. At the convent again the friar-professors scoffed at him as a Jew, and tried hard to convert him. He became the "boots" to the holy fathers, and occasionally got a bit of the offal from their kitchen. In the second year, when the boy had advanced into a higher class his professor greeted him with: "Moshele, why dost thou study? It would be better for thee to be a 'kosher' butcher."

Finally the boy went off to Pressburg to attend there a larger college. But his penury was even greater there. What little he earned he got by teaching French and German at houses where they gave him a meal in exchange, and he shared his bed with two others. A piece of youthful folly made it impossible for him to finish his course at college and enter a university, and so, for a number of years, he turned tutor. All the while, though, he continued his private studies. These comprised modern and ancient languages and literatures, including Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, attaining great proficiency—a large part of his earnings going for expensive books he required in this. His life as tutor—or "prefect," as the term is in Hungary—was full of ups and downs. Once he lost a good position because he—the poor wretch—had fallen in love with the pretty daughter of his employer. His positions were all in the country, and on the Puszta (the immense prairie region of the Danube lowlands) he would declaim the Odyssey in the original Greek, with eyes a-rolling, while the shepherds would come up and listen with superstitious awe—they thought him possessed of demons. When he had lost a position he would return to Pest (now Budapest) and at the Café Orczy sit in a row of other candidates, often hungry and dispirited, spending his scant savings during the months elapsing until some other rural estate owner would finally engage him. During these times of enforced rest—but rest which meant at least ten hours of hard work a day on his private studies—he would teach and conch students for a cup of coffee and a couple of rolls, often the only food that passed his lips in the twenty-four hours. On a Danube steamer he would recite the sonnets of Petrarch to the Italian cook, who then rewarded him with a bean fatto! and a square dinner. Always and everywhere his humble birth and the fact of his Jewish blood stood in his way, and yet he grew up an ardent patriot.

Then his mother died, and he made up his mind that, now quite alone in the world, he must see the Orient; an insatiable craving to penetrate into those countries, which his fiery imagination invested with unearthly splendor, had possessed his soul since boyhood. He started for his goal with a little knapsack and a few florins. First down the broad Danube, then by way of the Black Sea, landing in the Turkish capital an utter stranger, without a penny in his pocket.

The chapter giving glimpses of his four years' stay in Constantinople is full of a singular charm. At the beginning, as always, he undergoes great vicissitudes. He went to the Turkish cafés on the Stambul side and recited from his high stool ghazels from Hafiz and love epics from Noureddin until the solemn, grave, and reverend seigniors in kaftan and turban would look up, cease the rattling of their narghilehs for a spell, and grunt with pleasure; whereupon the wandering troubadour gathered in some shekels or piastres to pay his wherewithal. Once he was reduced to asking hospitality of a poor Hungarian refugee, a one-time Major under Kossuth, who had only a tattered Hungarian flag to give him for blanket on a frosty night.

But the young Frenghi soon perfected himself in Turkish, even in the fashionable Effendi Turkish, and made his way, little by little, into the most exclusive Moslem circles. He adopted altogether their mode of living, became teacher in the homes of pillars of the State, was on intimate terms with Midhat Pasha, Fuad Pasha, even with members of Sultan Abdul Medjid's family. He instructed (from behind a curtain) Fatmeh Sultanah, and both the reigning sovereign and his heir, the present ruler, showed him favors. He shared the drinking bouts (where they fuddled themselves with mastique, the Turkish brandy) of the "great reformers" and Young Turks, and debated on the niceties of expression in certain surahs of the Koran with priests and dervishes at the mosques and medressehs. He was given the name and title of Reshid Effendi, and offered high office of state, and was generally supposed to have turned Mohammedan, although this the author denies. But longing for home seized him, and he returned to Pest.

For some time young Vambéry (he was only twenty-nine now) had pondered much on the problem which has always interested Hungarians greatly, and which still interests them to-day, the problem of the origin of the Magyars (the ruling element of population in Hungary,) and while in Constantinople he had diligently studied East Turkish or Chagataic, and investigated, as far as the sources of information went, the question of racial affinity between the Magyars and Turks on the one side and the Turcomans (or East Turks) and Magyars and Turks (or Osmanlis) on the other. He now conceived the plan of going to the very centre—that is, to Central Asia itself—for a definite solution of the whole problem. After some delay and other difficulties he secured a traveling stipend of 1,000 florins from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and with this slender fund he started out on his self-imposed task. The account of this unique journey—the first one ever successfully carried out by a European in historical times—is, however, contained in other works of our author.

Since 1864 Vambéry has been a professor in Budapest, a frequent visitor in England, a writer on political topics, a lecturer, a student and scholar of Oriental lore, a prolific author, mostly in German and English, (and writing the former better than the latter,) and a sort of cosmopolitan politician, a strong Anglophile, and for many years a bete noire to official Russia.

One of the chapters is devoted to a most interesting account of Vambéry's relations with Sultan Abdul Hamid. For a number of years he was on quite intimate terms with that enigmatical autocrat, but finally dropped him as incorrigible. They corresponded together regularly. Abdul Hamid told him once in confidence how he, when a boy, was made to kiss the hand of Lord Stratford Canning, then the all-powerful Böyük Elchi (British Ambassador) in Constantinople, his father, the Sultan, saying to him: "My son, this is the best friend of my house and of my country, and not a mere giaour." And then Abdul Hamid further told him how he, little by little, had lost all faith in this same England, until he hated the very name of it. Just before the big Armenian massacres the Sultan notified Vambéry that he was going to give these Armenian rebels a "box on the ear." In his frequent confidential talks with our author he used to beg him: "Speak ordinary Turkish!" the fact being that Abdul Hamid is so unlettered that he knows even his own mother tongue but imperfectly. This monster, whom the English press has renamed Abdul the Damned, has yet moments of gentleness and forbearance, and once, in Vambéry's presence, having thrice called and clapped in vain for an attendant in the antechamber (who had dropped asleep) Vambéry brought the man in, and the Sultan merely said in a plaintive voice: "Thrice have I asked for water, and thou hast not given it me; I am thirsty, very thirsty!" Once he said to his Hungarian guest: "The future of Turkey and the well-being of the Ottoman nation are always being discussed, but of me and my dynasty nobody speaks." Of the friendship of Abdul Hamid for the German Emperor there is also mention. Vambéry thinks it is disapproved by the Turkish nation, as tending to make Abdul Hamid still more autocratic in his ways. The heir apparent, Burhaneddin, told Vambéry he liked William II., and that he was learning German, to be able to converse with him. We also learn that Abdul Hamid, as a true Oriental, has a munedjim bashi, (court astrologer,) on whose decision everything depends. In fact, Prof. Vambéry's revelations here tell us more about Turkey and its ruler, so far as essentials are concerned, than any book ever published in English.

The closing chapter finally, "The Struggle's End," is filled with the clarified wisdom of old age on the three momentous subjects—nationality, religion, and society, though of course his views are altogether unorthodox and in places quite radical. But at all events they are interesting. Then in the appendix there is, among other things, a curious but straightforward review of his own main works and their comparative value, according to his own notion.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

New York, December, 1904.

*THE STORY OF MY STRUGGLES. The Memoirs of Arminius Vambery, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Budapest. 2 vols. With four illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 492. Appendix. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

Pocket Library Series.

"The Bertrams," by Anthony Trollope, and "The Three Clerks," by the same author, are being added to John Lane's New Pocket Library Series under the editorship of Algar Thorold. In writing of "The Bertrams" the editor says:

> The love of money is a commonplace passion of the expression of which Trollope is a perfect master, not that he ever calls into question the falseness of the god. * * * But you are nevertheless made to feel as you read the fascination of its irresistible graces. And in rendering this feeling so successfully Trollope indicates his steadiness of vision as a critic of English life.

In "The Three Clerks" the author has left an account of his literary experiences. "Of each man I would assert whether he would have said these or the other words; of every woman whether she would have smiled or so have frowned." Trollope wrote:

> The passage in which Kate Woodward, thinking that she will die, tries to take leave of the lad she loves still brings tears to my eyes when I read it. I had not the heart to kill her. I could never do that, and I do not doubt but that they are living happily together to this day.

Books Out This Week.

The Macmillan Company is publishing "The Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," in two volumes; "Modern Methods of Charity," by Prof. Charles R. Henderson; "Studies in Montaigne," in two volumes, by Norton, and Righi's "Radio-Activity of Ions and Electrons," translated by Prof. Augustus Trowbridge.

Longmans, Green & Co. are issuing this week "The Russo-Japanese War," by Thomas Cowen, and "A Daughter of Jael," by Lady Ridley.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing "A Divorce," by Paul Bourget.

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These are a few of the features arranged for 1905. Political articles and Social Studies of the first importance will appear in each issue, but naturally cannot be definitely announced, as THE ATLANTIC follows the daily life of the country, and cannot foresee events. Important book reviews and literary essays and the Contributors' Club will be continued.

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NAPOLEON.

Some Studies of Bonaparte by Mr. Holland Rose, an English Biographer.*

JHOLLAND ROSE, author of a "Life of Napoleon," which, by the way, has just appeared in a new edition in London, is the author of these interesting "Napoleonic Studies." A keen student of political matters of the past, Mr. Rose looks also into the present, for he seems to believe that there might be a repetition of some of the former situations as far as England is concerned. In making his researches, studying French and English state papers, he has found much material of a novel character. The first of his studies treats of the supposed efforts of such literary men as Wordsworth, Coleridge, Schiller, and others to raise an idealist revolt against Napoleon. To affirm this as far as England was concerned would, we think, be a difficult task. The better appreciation of Wordsworth, even the understanding of him, came long after the destruction of Napoleon and the storm he had raised. In Germany the effect of native writers was far more potent on the masses.

It is true that the French Revolution brought to the front two great movements, the one social, the other intellectual. The first aimed at the betterment of the under-fed masses, the other to break away from worn-out tradition. It was unquestionably the materialists that came the more prominently to the front, and they grew selfish and finally horrible. From this strife rose the man from Corsica. He was no idealist. As far as relates to that much-abused watchword of the revolution, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," Napoleon only accepted equality, as permitting all talents, indifferent as to birth, to have an equal chance. Liberty he mocked at, and as to fraternity, that he called "nonsense."

As to the religious belief of the Emperor, it has never been discovered. He was "morally rudderless." When he was in power his religion was always biased by political considerations. Think of a man who confessed that he had brought on a skirmish so as to afford one of his mistresses the pleasure of witnessing a minor battle. "It was a pure fancy on my part," he afterward said, "but for all that some few men were left on the ground." It is true that in after life he "reproached himself for his conduct." Sometimes he expressed the utmost devotion for the Pope. Shortly afterward, writing to the French Envoy in regard to the entrance of his troops into the Papal States, he refers to the Holy Father in this way: "In short, the finesse of the game is for us to throw the ball from one to the other, so as to amuse the old fox."

A valuable chapter in Mr. Rose's book is called "Napoleon and British Commerce." The idea of trade prohibition seems to have been older than Napoleon. English commerce was to be stopped and her manufactures to be ruined. It was the food supply that engrossed the Emperor's mind. Even to-day the dread of want of grain frequently occupies the minds of imaginative English statesmen. Mr. Rose goes so far as to ask that an official inquiry be made as to the best manner of safeguarding the food supply of England. Despite Napoleon's many methods, his efforts proved ineffectual. His blockade was a disaster to France. It brought about reaction. Occasionally the want of grain was felt in England, for in 1801 wheat was worth 156 shillings the quarter. King George set the example of frugality, ordering that at his own table only stale bread should be used.

It may have been the bulldog tenacity of England that helped in large measure to cause the downfall of Napoleon, but Austria certainly gave a helping hand. That marvel of diplomacy, Metternich, was supreme master of the underhand way of producing political results.

The Austrian policy of the years 1813 and 1814 has figured in popular imagination as the incarnation of ignoble timidity and crawling opportunism. That impression has been deepened by the memory of events that followed, the shameful union of Marie Louise with the Count Neipperg, the detention of Napoleon's son at Vienna, the victory of Metternich's reactionary statecraft over the visionary liberalism of the Czar Alexander, and the planting of Austria's heel on the neck of German progress and of Italian patriotism.

The world has recently been stirred by some of the speeches of the present Emperor of Germany in regard to the battle of Waterloo. Mr. Rose takes up the cudgels for England. He gives to Blücher his full merits. Mr. Rose is of the opinion that Wellington would not have fought Waterloo had he not expected earlier assistance from Blücher.

In any case, to assert that Blücher saved Wellington's army from destruction is as wide of the mark as to say that in a pugilistic encounter the right hand saved the left from a thrashing. * * * It is surely time, then, that our kith and kin on the Continent should recognize the marvelous skill of the Iron Duke in defending a position which had only one element of strength—that of being far stronger than it seemed from the ridge of La Belle Alliance—and the indomitable pluck which prompted him to deal telling blows at the end of a most exhausting struggle. * * * The German legend of Waterloo still awaits the solvent of historic research.

As to the captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, the odium cast on Sir Hudson Lowe has, in Mr. Rose's opinion, long ago been dispelled. Unquestionably there were some plans made for the escape of the captive. Mr. Rose found in the English Foreign Office a dispatch bearing the date of August, 1816, informing the authorities that an expedition consisting of several small vessels (goelettes et autres batimens legères) were about sailing from Baltimore. They were commanded by an old naval officer who had been in the service of the Emperor. Their object was to carry away Napoleon from the island. There was to be assistance given the vessels by some one in St. Helena.

*NAPOLEONIC STUDIES. By J. Holland Rose, Litt.D. [illegible]

Lithography.

HANDBOOK OF LITHOGRAPHY. A practical treatise for all who are interested in the process. By David Cumming. With illustrations and colored prints. Cloth. Pp. 243. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Granting the faintest suspicion that the art of impressing characters on paper was of Eastern origin, lithography is entirely and exclusively Western. The discovery of lithography by Alois Senefelder in 1796 was purely accidental. Where Senefelder showed his genius was in following up his discovery. The story goes that being too poor to buy copper plates he was trying to etch some musical notes on stone. While so engaged "his mother came into his room and asked him to write out a bill for the washerwoman. Having no paper or ink at hand, he jotted it down on the clean stone, the substance he had prepared for an etching ground. Then it occurred to him that he might still use the stone for an etching ground, and he poured some diluted acid over the stone. Where the acid had touched the stone, and there were no characters, he found that the level had changed. He tried to print from the stone, and that was the very beginning of lithography. He made thousands of experiments and found that grease had the strongest affinity for the stone. As clearly defined by Mr. David Cumming in the "Handbook of Lithography":

A daub of grease on a clean polished stone would receive printing ink and refuse water, while the other parts of the stone, not affected by the grease, would retain moisture and refuse to take on ink—the natural principle of the mutual repulsion of grease and water coming into play. This made it possible for a roller charged with a somewhat greasy ink to be rolled over the stone's surface (which was previously damped) without parting with any of the ink except to those portions which were previously prepared by grease.

It took time before Senefelder found out how writing or drawing could be transferred from paper to the stone. Mr. Cumming's work is an entirely practical one, written with "the hope of producing many excellent lithographers." The principles of color printing and contrasts are thoroughly explained, and to this is added the necessary prints. Nothing which is of real use to the lithographer has been omitted, with the mechanical details.

Government.

In order that his book, "Government and the Citizen," may be of use to pupils, Roscoe Lewis Ashley has made as short as possible "historical accounts, comments on provisions of the State and National Constitutions, and descriptions of the machinery of government." For those paragraphs which may be too long to be easily understood by the pupils, it is advised to have the scholars read them in class, or they may "be discussed with the book open." Among the illustrations of this volume, which is appearing from the press of the Macmillan Company, are the frontispiece, "The Capitol at Washington," "Court Room Scene," "New York State Capitol," "Signing the Constitution," "The Hall of Representatives," "A Cabinet Meeting," "The Congressional Library," "Where Coins Are Made," "The Sections of a Township," and "Method of Making Surveys." In speaking of voting the author writes:

When voters go to the polls and cast their ballots they vote for those only who have been nominated for office. These nominations are made several weeks before the election by conventions held by the political parties. Between the nominations and the elections these nominees or candidates and their friends in the party make every effort in the campaign to win over the voters to their side. After the voters have expressed their preference in the election, the successful candidates are installed in office upon the day set by law for assuming their new duties.

To every chapter are added "Text Questions," the answers of which are found in the text. Besides these questions every chapter has also "Supplementary Questions," in which a small number of references have been made. The volume, divided into three parts, deals respectively with "The Citizen's Part in Government," "State and Local Government," and "The National Gov-

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With the season's usual number of works on subjects pertaining to the fine arts, such as biographies of painters and sculptors, expositions of their style, descriptions of their galleries, and critical examination of their art, we have this year a number of publications which, while frankly of the holiday order, emphasize as never before the tendency on the part of publishers to give permanency and stability to what otherwise would be merely ephemerally beautiful. At the same time renewed effort is noticed in the attempt to clothe in artistic garb—illustration and binding—wherever the subject invites or allows such treatment.

The artist Gibson presents two publications this year, "Everyday People" and "Heads in Pastel." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. The first is $4.20 net, or, in de luxe edition, with additional signed artist's photogravure proofs suitable for framing, $10 net, and the second is $3.50 net.) It is almost superfluous to speak critically of Gibson's art at this late day. His genius in selection and grouping has been as highly praised as his often hurried and careless technique and draughtsmanship have been condemned. Still, as the latter seem now to be looking up, it were ungracious not to say so. This we do with all proper emphasis. What particularly vitalizes Gibson's cartoons is the pains the artist takes to have the most minor figure a type or a striking individuality. One gladly overlooks the actuality of seeing the same model in different clothes and in different poses in different pictures, for besides the far-famed "Gibson girl" we have now designated in a similar manner the old man, the clerk, the old maid, and the street urchin. In fact, his cartoons may be taken as a series of tableaus with the same dramatis personae, for each one tells a story or suggests one, or is the climax of a dramatic scene. The most satisfactory thing about his work is that he never fails to produce the desired effect, whether his motif be humor, pathos, or exposition. We have all seen his characters before, in places and at times far remote; it has remained for him to bring them together and cause them to impart the most dramatic episodes of their lives. This is true whether one considers such twin groups as "At the Matinée" and "Two Strikes and the Bases Full," "In the Same Boat," and Fellow-Passengers," or such isolated pieces as "The Champion," and "Their Daughter in the City."

This year for the first time in his life Mr. Gibson publishes some work in color. It consists of four female heads done in pastel, each picture 16 by 20 inches, and fastened to mounts ready for framing, 19 by 24. According to features, arrangement of hair and dress, they might be defined as follows: "Irish Blonde," "English Blonde," "Southern Brown," and "American Brunette," although other titles would do just as well. In feature they are all various modifications of the well-known Graeco-Celtic type which this artist has made famous. Owing to Gibson's sparing use of the chalk and an evident uncertainty and indefiniteness in backgrounds, "Crayon Drawings" might more properly describe the pictures. They are entirely devoid of density, which characterizes the modern school of pastelists, and would never be mistaken for oil paintings.

With the publication of "The Gallery of Masterpieces," text by Sir Martin Conway, Doubleday, Page & Co., the well-known book publishers, have entered the art field. The "gallery" includes what by common consent of critics may be designated as the world's masterpieces of painting on canvas. On account of a discovery made by the Fine Arts Publishing Company of London a new photogravure process has been perfected which enables pictures to be reproduced at a much lower price than has hitherto been possible, and with tone effects which have been the wonder of experts on engraving. (Size of pictures, 12 by 20 inches; $2 each.)

In "Drawings of Hans Holbein" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; quarto; $2.50) we have a series of fine and faithful reproductions from the plates of the Autotype Company of London. Some are in tint on well-glazed heavy paper, and others are mounted on bristol board. This is a collection of portraits which will prove of great advantage to the art student, particularly on account of the way in which Holbein's technique has been brought out and the artist's development indicated by the arrangement of the plates. A biographical and critical note, including a history of the drawings in question, is offered by A. L. Baldry.

An extremely satisfactory piece of book-making comes within modest gray paper boards from D. B. Updike of the Merry Mount Press. It is a thin, square 12mo of hand-made linen paper with deckle edges, and contains "The Life of Michelagnolo Buonarroti," by Ascanio Condivi. We are a little at a loss to understand why the publisher should adopt the misspelling of the name, evidently the mistake of the translator, for the title page of the original bears this inscription: "Vita di Michelangelo Buonarroti, da A. Condivi. Firenze, 1553." Michael the Angel, thus being turned into Michael, the Lamb. Condivi's "life" is much fuller than that found in Vasari, who made full use of it in the new edition of his "lives" published in 1568. The principal feature, however, in regard to the volume before us is the type, which is a modification of the best Italian fonts in use to-day, special characteristics being its extreme simplicity and the emphasis laid on the top of the letters.

"Japan in Pictures," by Douglas Sladen, (New York: Frederick Warne & Co.: $1.25) is a pretty collection of half-tone reproductions of photographs, some of which are presented in three-color process; the accompanying text describes life in that meditative and picturesque language which is so characteristic of the author. Special opportunities have been sought to make the most of the wonderfully luxuriant foliage of the flowery island, and the frontispiece, called "A Garden of Irises," presents a beautiful contrast between the colors of nature and those of the fabrics worn by Japanese women. The volume is a horizontal 12mo., and may be easily handled.

Mary Knight Potter, author of "The Art of the Vatican," has, as the result of recent study, presented us with "The Art of the Louvre." (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.; 12mo; $2.) This volume contains a brief history of the famous art palace and of its collection of paintings, as well as descriptions and criticism of many of the principal pictures, together with biographic and anecdotal notes of their artists. The text is set off with a fine collection of half tones reproduced from bromide plates, in which pictures of the buildings themselves serve as a proper introductory series to their contents. The frontispiece is Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," faithful in delineation and charming in toning. The cover of the book is decorated with a design of the Venus di Milo in gold.

Marie van Vorst, who is possibly better known as one of the co-authors of "The Woman Who Toils" than as an art connoisseur—although in Paris at her gatherings in 90 Rue de Varenne her advice on art subjects is said to be eagerly sought by amateurs and aspirants—presents the study of a group of French artists, concerning whom and her estimate of them it would be well worth while to linger in an analytical mood did space permit. Her book is called "Modern French Masters," (New York: Brentano's; 12mo; $2.25,) and, after a preface by Alexander Harrison, the author has a good deal to say that is interesting if not valuable concerning Puvis de Chavannes, Jean Charles Cazin, Rodin, Paul Albert Besnard, and Steinlen. Each article is preceded by an altogether effective portrait of the subject, and the collection of reproductions of the artists forms an interesting gallery, both on account of the excellence of the plates and, in many cases, their originality of selection.

The latest numbers of Newnes's Art Library are "Constable's Sketches" and "Raphael" (New York: Frederick Warne & Co.; $1.25.) The scheme of this library has received considerable notice in these columns, and its worthy object has been applauded. Particularly has the technique of the reproductions, offering as it does fine opportunities for the art student, been praised. In the case of Constable the illustrations are preceded by a biographical note from the pen of Sir James Linton. Constable, we believe, is the first landscapist to be honored with reproductions in color in this series. The volume, however, lacks the usual bibliography and descriptive list which should, we think, have been included. The frontispiece is a charming reproduction in color of "Sketch for 'The Valley Farm.'" The book on "Raphael" opens with a frontispiece of the "Betrothal of the Virgin." This is followed by a brief notice by Edgcumbe Staley, and the sixty-four plates closing with a descriptive list in which is included the location of Raphael's chief works.

In a square quarto bound in black linen boards, stamped in gold, Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady,) well known for her researches among Italian archives, which in the last few years have found expression in several valuable studies of Renaissance life and art in the Peninsula, gives us a new life of "Sandro Botticelli." (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; $4.) Mrs. Ady's latest work is interesting for two reasons; in her critical discussion of the achievements of the artist she makes the fullest possible use of the latest and most authoritative criticism and connoisseurship, and her illustrations are most carefully and intelligently selected. This being so, it is hardly worth while stating that she gives full acknowledgment for the services rendered her by Berenson. The collection of Botticelli's drawings reproduced in the volume is unusually large. For these and other reasons, which space will not permit us to go into, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this latest work on Botticelli, from the point of view of its general scope and authority, to be the best thus far produced.

"Samuel Cousins," by Alfred Whitman of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum (New York: Macmillan Company) is a useful volume concerning the great engraver. Its appearance at this time is significant of the vogue of wood and steel engraving, which critics and magazine editors, with some assistance on the part of an appreciative public, are now elevating to a distinct department of the plastic arts. Hence it becomes worthy of independent consideration, particularly where the art of the engraver is unaided by photographic auxiliaries. The frontispiece of Mr. Whitman's book is a photogravure of Cousins after the portrait done by Frank Holl in 1879. A descriptive catalogue of the engraver's plates fills half the volume.

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MANDELL CREIGHTON, who was Bishop of London, was born in Carlisle in 1843. The Bishop's wife tells the story of her husband's life, and prints the many letters addressed to him. Creighton's father was a decorator and joiner, and seems to have been a man of stern will and determination. At the beginning of the boy's career the opportunities for home instruction, as far as books were concerned, were scanty. From his father the lad inherited unflagging industry. He made up his mind that he would acquire an education, and read everything within his reach. He went to Oxford, where he distinguished himself.

His father would have had his son follow another calling than that of the Church, but that career was the one the young man most earnestly desired. He must have been an omnivorous reader, for it is told how he devoured all the leading romances of the time, but Carlyle was not overlooked. Long afterward he wrote to a friend, in 1871:

> I am always disgusted with everything I write. Do you know that Gibbon wrote his first volume eight times over before he was satisfied with it—that Balzac wrote multitudes of novels which an intelligent sister persuaded him to burn, before he broke out into one fit to publish and to become the precursor of his mighty works?

Creighton was ordained Deacon in 1870, and preached his first sermon in 1871. That year he made William Morris's acquaintance, and describes him as a "black-haired, bluff, hearty creature, miles removed from the artistic paganism of which he is the prophet." The future Bishop must have had a keen appreciation of color, for Mrs. Creighton tells that at one of Ruskin's lectures her future husband's first notice of her came about because she was wearing a yellow dress. He married the lady in 1871. About 1873 began Creighton's literary activity. Before that time he had been a frequent contributor to The Academy. J. R. Green originated that series of shilling primers published by the Macmillans, and Creighton was asked to write a little volume concerning Roman history. In 1874 he composed a series of historical biographies. Articles on Eneas Silvius, Pope Pius II., Dante, and other Italian subjects followed. With Italian life Creighton was familiar, many of his holidays having been spent in the south of Europe. Now followed at Embleton many days of a happy parochial life. In 1884 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge. A year afterward Gladstone offered him a Canonry at Worcester, which he accepted. When Harvard University celebrated its 250th anniversary Creighton, representing Emmanuel College, paid his first visit to the United States, in 1886. More honors were in store for him. He was consecrated Bishop of Petersborough in 1891. As was his privilege, he attended the House of Lords. Creighton was not impressed. He wrote: "Went to the House of Lords, took my seat, which is a ludicrous process, but not so ludicrous as for lay lords, of whom I saw six introduced. It was like a show in a circus." On a later occasion he wrote to his son:

> On Thursday I had to make a speech in the House of Lords. It is a dreadful thing to do, as no one cheers or looks at you, or seems to listen. You have to stagger on blindly, and do not know if you are making an ass of yourself or not. However, it does not matter.

Highly diverting is the Bishop's account of his visit to Moscow on the occasion of the coronation of the present Czar. Mrs. Creighton writes: "As the Bishops of the Russian Church are not married it would have been out of place for an English Bishop on a State occasion to appear with a wife. So for the first time he prepared to go on a long journey alone." According to the advice of those familiar with the matter, he was informed that "as a Bishop he ought to go in the smartest clothes the law allowed." But the Bishop had no decent cope. He borrowed one of crimson velvet, but fortunately had his own pastoral staff. He was in Moscow in May, 1896. Instead of being awestruck the Englishman wrote that the "whole thing seems to me more and more ridiculous, and I keep asking myself what I am doing." In 1896 Lord Salisbury offered Creighton the See of London. In his note to Creighton there is this:

> I need not urge upon you the arguments and considerations by which you should be guided in deciding on such a step as this. There is probably no one in Christendom whose mind is better equipped for appreciating the importance of the work to which you are invited or the injury which ill-considered refusal might inflict on the Church. I doubt not that her interests will be your first thought.

Could a command have been conveyed in a more diplomatic manner? It is not within our province to enter into the many differences of a religious character in which the Bishop of London played an important part. His career ended in 1900. At his obsequies St. Paul's Cathedral was thronged. All religions and creeds tried to show their reverence for him.

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF MANDELL CREIGHTON, D.D., LL.D., Late Bishop of London. By his Wife. Two volumes, 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth, $4.00 net; half morocco, $8.00 net. Postage 24 cents extra. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

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There is an unevenness of workmanship in this story, a needless intrusion of side issues, suggestive of a first book. The romances are awkwardly handled, the episode of the deformed infant is a superfluous pain, the mystery of the unpleasant Mr. Lester turns out a "ridiculus mus," which might well be spelled in English, and May Tempest, while natural enough as an ungoverned child, is impossible as a heroine; Helen Lester is the mouthpiece of views rather than a personality.

Nevertheless the novel has unusual originality and quality. One who begins it will be sure to finish. It is full of promise of much better books from the same pen.

The lawyer and the clergyman have long had the right of way in fiction; the physician has played a minor part; we are glad to see signs of his coming into his own.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The present number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, being given over to holiday books, suggests the inquiry: What, specifically and by way of distinction, is a holiday book? The publishers in their way, and the reviewers in theirs, answer it according to their several appreciations and from their several points of view. It has been answered in divers ways in the history of holiday book-making. Half a century ago it was answered, in England and imitatively in this country, by the production of Christmas "keepsakes" and "annuals," collections of sketches, novelettes, and "copies of verses" by writers the most in view, illustrated by the works of the illustrators most in view, reproduced in the steel engraving which to the modern publisher seems so wastefully extravagant a process, and which, artistically, has been so completely superseded. The keepsake or annual was essentially a publisher's undertaking. But the Christmas "story" was as essentially the author's. An author who had attained a sufficient vogue, envious, apparently, of the profits of the publisher on the "annuals," and desirous of appropriating the same, laid out his own annual, concerned himself with the illustrations, and treated the publisher rather as his commercial agent than himself as the publisher's hired man. Thus came about the "Christmas Carol" and all the rest of the Dickens Christmas sentiment, which moved the late Louis J. Jennings once to observe, in a fit of bilious exasperation, that Dickens held it was a social shame that a poor man should not have his fill of gin on Christmas Day. Thus came about also Thackeray's Christmas Books, about one of which, "denominated an opuscle," he had his fun with the reviewer of The London Times, "Jupiter Jeames." But one would not like to speak harshly of a custom of publishing which produced, if nothing else, "The Rose and the Ring."

At any rate, we are far from the days of the keepsakes and the annuals, and a very good job, too, any utility they possessed being now amply compensated by the Christmas numbers of the magazines and weekly papers which carry on whatever is valuable in the tradition. Gone equally the days of the personally conducted Christmas book of the famous novelists. And the question recurs, What is a Christmas book? The answer seems increasingly to be that the species is becoming extinct as a species, and that a good Christmas book is simply a good book.

Of course there are differentiations. People have more money to spend on books during the holiday season, or are more willing to spend it, and the more sumptuous and costly of current books are thus held back so as to make their publication synchronize with that season. And, indeed, that is a wise part of the Christmas instinct which holds that there should be something about a Christmas present of beauty and suggestiveness beyond its practical or even its intellectual "use." Not that "standard works" are by any means recognized as uncongenial with the spirit of the season. In fact, the publishers would doubtless testify that there is a distinct fillip given by the holiday season to the sale of "sets." But a pretty book has its particular appropriateness at Christmas time.

That publisher may be said, in the Horatian phrase, to have "carried every point" who has managed to mix the solid in contents with the dainty in appearance. And for this the recent invention of very thin and yet opaque paper has furnished quite new facilities of which many publishers have taken advantage. A volume containing in moderate compass an unquestioned classic, portable and pocketable, and prettily and durably bound, at the price of a mere pretty bauble like a Christmas card—what an excellent and appropriate Christmas present does this make to one who appreciates the classic, and perhaps even more to one who does not but is delicately flattered by the assumption that he does. Although the distinctive Christmas book has gone out, that is not a matter for regret when such an abundance and variety of appropriate Christmas books have come in.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

We suspect some of the publishers who have been commenting seriously—and quite justly—on Mr. Howells's utterances as to international copyright take that ingenious and whimsical gentleman more seriously than he intended—more seriously than, perhaps, he takes himself, though that is a point not always easy to decide with certainty. The fact that Mr. Howells does not venture to say that the United States did wrong in adopting the very imperfect measure of international copyright we now have, and quite earnestly rejects the notion that we should abandon it, and has no change to suggest in it—all these indicate that his essay was not meant to be a contribution to the discussion of our policy.

Of course we have no international copyright in any complete sense, none like that provided by the Berne Convention, which gives to writers of all nations signing the convention full copyright after mere registration. All we do is to give copyright to a book written by a foreigner and manufactured in this country and published no later here than at home. That is very limping copyright indeed, but it is the best that could be had at the time. It was, as every one concedes—Mr. Howells with especial emphasis—a clear advance in decency and fairness. The question adumbrated by him in his Easy Chair is, Have we lost good reading by it? If we have, our conscience is easier; but have we?

His critics, including two publishers of long and extensive experience in "binational" publishing, think we have not. It is pointed out that Mr. Howells contrasts the present condition of things with that existing when the business of the "pirates" was in full swing, whereas these enterprising adventurers, by the time the copyright law was passed, had pretty well fought each other to a standstill and English books, either good or bad, but particularly the good, were very sparingly reproduced on this side. Even as compared with the period of greatest reproduction it is insisted that the number of readers has increased, though the number of volumes may not have increased, because many readers now get their books from libraries instead of buying them. Then there are hard, dry figures from these experts which certainly sustain the contention that "the best English books not fiction sell in America as never before."

Meanwhile there is a question more interesting and important than the one vaguely raised by Mr. Howells. It is this: Can our copyright system be improved? In one respect clearly it can. The protection now afforded to books in a tongue other than English is practically worthless. We require that the translation shall be issued in this country—having been manufactured here—at the same time as the original in its home country. That, for obvious reasons, cannot be done, and every French, German, Italian, or Spanish book likely to sell well can now be "pirated" in translation with impunity. An amendment to the law has been pending some three years; all opposition to it has been overcome, and it will, we hope, pass this Winter. In effect it provides that the owner of a book in a foreign language can get a copyright in this country at any time within a year after foreign publication if it "shall be the first copyright in this country for a translation of such a book"; i. e., if no one gets ahead of him. Practically no one is likely to try to get ahead of him in that time, because the success of a "pirated" edition would hardly be sure enough to warrant the expenditure. This amendment would be of great value in securing co-operation between American and Continental publishers. We heartily wish it may be adopted.

Books on Gardening.

John Lane is adding to his Series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening two new volumes under the title "The Book of Topiary" and "The Book of the Scented Garden." The former volume is the joint work of Charles H. Curtis, assistant editor of The Gardener's Magazine, and W. Gibson, head gardener at Levens Hall, Westmoreland. Mr. Curtis has written a horticultural account of the art, and Mr. Gibson contributes a chapter of practical advice. "The Book of the Scented Garden" is written by F. W. Burbidge, who was a student in the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens at Chiswick previous to his employment as gardener at Kew. It tells of the various kinds of fragrant foliage and their methods of cultivation. There is also reference made to ancient customs and a series of recipes.

E. D. North's Bindings.

This is the season for the exhibition of finely bound books, rare old editions, and incunabula generally. Some beautiful specimens have been on exhibition at the rooms of Mr. Ernest Dressel North, 18 East Twenty-third Street, to-day being the last of the six days' show. Lovers of first editions have found many treasures there, some in the original covers, now faded and rubbed, but the real old leather, and many more beautifully rebound. Dainty, rich binding appeals to a far greater circle than first editions do; those who love to own volumes cased in artistic products of the masters of the craft will find here work by the greatest among the guild in England, France, and the United States. Rivière, Zaehnsdorf, David, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Macdonald, Stikeman, and their compeers have been drawn upon to make this exhibition a success.

Building Battleships.

"War Ships" is a textbook on the construction, protection, stability, turning, &c., of war vessels. (Longmans; $3.) Edward L. Attwood, the author, is a lecturer in naval architecture at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and author of a textbook on theoretical naval architecture. Steel battleships of all kinds are studied. The strength of the ship as a whole is first considered, especially the strains it is subjected to, structural and local. Thereafter each detail is taken up separately—rivets and joints, framing, beams and decks, plating of both bottoms, water-tight bulkheads and doors, steering gears, ventilation, coaling, trim, stability at large angles of inclination, &c., all illustrated by many drawings and references to actual records of British warships. After the "ship has found herself" there is a chapter on the loss of the British warship Victoria, explaining in technical detail just what happened from minute to minute until the catastrophe was complete.

Shakespeare's Premonitions.

London Globe.

Shakespeare as she is interpreted. A correspondent of a literary journal—a youthful one no doubt—thinks that Shakespeare had a "prevision" of electricity when he wrote:

I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes.

and of photography when he wrote:

The glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchemist.

The correspondent asks where he can "substantiate" this. We cannot tell him, but we believe that the plays contain equally irresistible evidence that Shakespeare kept his motor car.

RUSKIN'S LETTERS.

EVEN to-day, when so many of his period and faith have lost the power to move us, the name of John Ruskin awakens an indefinable emotion of allegiance. Those who have had bitter reason to regret their submission to his valiant leadership in the study of art still recognize the power for good in his ebullient energy and enthusiasm. At least he provided his very large public with a tremendous mass of opinions from which to react, and he directed their attention to the freshest and most reforming elements of the art of his own country in his own time.

His life, as he himself depicted it, and as his biographers have recorded it, reveals the faults of temper and of character that vitiated so much of his excellent effort, and sent his cyclonic denunciations whirling through space without always enriching or developing true and reasonable thought on the subjects he variously and loquaciously discussed. It has been easy to perceive his intense self-consciousness, his lack of mental discipline, and disregard of austere restraint, his vehemently aggressive sentimentality, his didactic tone of mind, and emotional morality. But it has not been easy to discern back of the exuberant rhapsody and irritating lack of poise the element in his temperament that made him almost lovable and wholly pitiable, his generosity—that is, toward others. In the strange forms it took with Millais and with Rossetti, it wore the guise of a spiritualized egoism, and in the case of the latter his continual fault-finding in the attitude of instructor made him indubitably absurd to the generation following him. But in "The Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton," (just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) we gain, as never before, the sense of his having been in a perfectly definite sense a public benefactor. He had nothing that he did not share—money, treasure of art, knowledge, enthusiasm, suggestion, perversity, prejudice. What he could not give seemed literally to have little value for him, and if he often gave unwisely and unjustly, the sum of his giving is impressive, and has won for him the retrospective gratitude of those he injured and of those he helped, the latter certainly exceeding the former in numbers and importance.

The letters continue the story of his mental life from the point where in "Præterita" it was dropped, a point synchronous, curiously enough, with the beginning of his friendship with Mr. Norton, and are carried to 1887, when he was already in the deep decline of his mental powers. They are emphatically the letters of intimacy, although Mr. Norton, with the sane and delicate judgment always conspicuous in his editorial labors, has withheld the most personal passages. He says:

> In spite of the poets, in spite of modern usage, in spite of Ruskin's own example, I hold with those who believe that there are sanctities in love and life to be kept in privacy inviolate.

***

Even without these special revelations the letters are filled with personality, but with a personality less aggressive and defiant than that of "Modern Painters" and "Mornings in Florence," more moderate and catholic than that of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice." It was a great personality in certain respects, and Mr. Norton's exquisite outline of its charm for those who came into closest contact with it suggests the portrait of Ruskin at the age of twenty-three in Mr. Collingwood's "Life," gracious, gay, sweetly impetuous, with yet the hint of gloom and mental suffering by which the later years were marked.

The energy shown from the first to the last of the thirty-two years covered by the correspondence is certainly remarkable, more remarkable perhaps than the dissipation of interest noted by most of Ruskin's serious critics. Variety of interest there was indeed, but continuity also. If after preaching vigorously the intimate connection of art with morality, in which, though he violently misstated his theory, he was not basically wrong, he could write in 1858:

> I've found out a good deal—more than I can put in a letter—in that six weeks, the main thing in the way of discovery being that, positively, to be a first-rate painter you mustn't be pious, but rather a little wicked, and entirely a man of the world. I had been inclined to this opinion for some years, but I clinched it at Turin.

This was merely the announcement to have been expected somewhat earlier in his career, but the natural development of his attitude of mind. Among his enthusiasms Turner lasted, and so did Titian and Botticelli. He was past fifty before he discovered the merit of Cimabue, and the event threw him into characteristic ecstasy, but ecstasy and late discovery were almost equally characteristic. He insisted upon growing into every bit of knowledge he ultimately possessed, and was willing to take no man's word for the excellence of what he did not love. Naturally, each of his admira-

tions seemed to him of primal importance. It was the first day dawning upon each occasion. If in this lay the source of his weakness it was equally the source of his strength. Life is not long enough thus to obtain a balanced and comprehensive taste, but there is something inspiriting in so often catching the first fine, careless rapture. Nothing less boyish and irresponsible could have carried him over the strange mistakes and misfortunes of his life. Nothing could so radically have compensated for his whimsical whining and storming over the ordinary trials of ill-health and the inevitable inconveniences encountered in the pursuit of any ardent pleasure. How he growled and grumbled over doing precisely what he wanted to do is half-seriously displayed in his list of grievances against Venice, and cheerfully burlesqued in the letter of Dec. 23, 1858:

Indeed, I rather want good wishes just now, for I am tormented by what I cannot get said nor done. I want to get all the Turners, Paul Veroneses, and Sir Joshuas in the world into one great fireproof Gothic gallery of marble and serpentine. I want to get them all perfectly engraved. I want to go and draw all the subjects of Turner's 19,000 sketches in Switzerland and Italy, elaborated by myself. I want to get everybody a dinner who hasn't got one. I want to macadamize some new roads to Heaven with broken fools' heads. I want to hang up some knaves out of the way, not that I've any dislike to them, but I think it would be wholesome for them and for other people, and that they would make good crow's meat. I want to play all day long and arrange my cabinet of minerals with new white wool. I want somebody to amuse me when I'm tired. I want Turner's pictures not to fade. I want to be able to draw clouds, and to understand how they go, and I can't make them stand still or understand them—they all go sideways, pingini (what a fellow that Aristophanes was! and yet to be always in the wrong in the main except in his love for Aeschylus and the country. Did ever a worthy man do so much mischief on the face of the earth?) Further, I want to make the Italians industrious, the Americans quiet, the Swiss romantic, the Roman Catholics rational, and the English Parliament honest—and I can't do anything, and don't understand what I was born for.

***

Nature loves symmetry, and what could be done but give a man with this magnificent genius for faultfinding a compensating genius for exalting goodness and joy. Apart from their value as revelations of character, the letters have also a certain value in the bits of criticism they offer, frequently the fruit of a truly rare discernment, at its best where no special lesson is to be enforced by it. Here is a passage on Dickens written in 1870, just after his death, pathetically amusing in the contrast drawn, but true notwithstanding in essence:

I quite feel all that you say of Dickens, and of genius, or benevolence; no one, I believe, ever has spoken or will speak more strongly than I. You will acquit me, I know, of jealousy; you will not agree with me in my acknowledgment of his entire superiority to me in every mental quality but one—the desire of truth without exaggeration. It is my stern desire to get at the pure fact and nothing less or more, which gives me whatever power I have; it is Dickens's delight in grotesque and rich exaggeration which has made him, I think, nearly useless in the present day. I do not believe he has made any one more good-natured. I think all his finest touches of sympathy are absolutely undiscovered by the British public, but his mere caricature, his liberalism, and his culling the Crystal Palace Fairyland have had fatal effect—and profound.

The letters tempt to quotation at every page, and to that prolixity of comment which is their own worst defect, but no review can define the peculiar pleasure to be got from reading them, a pleasure that is compounded of their full and vivid contents and the constant presence of the invisible correspondent, the quiet, kind, restraining, comprehending, sympathizing American friend, whose character and temperament are firmly and delicately delineated by Ruskin's confidences and his own reticences.

E. L. C.

New York, December, 1904.

Six Volumes on England.

A "New History of England" will be brought out in six volumes by G. P. Putnam's Sons. C. W. C. Oman, author of "The Art of War in the Middle Ages" and "A History of the Peninsular War," will be the general editor. The work will treat of the history of England from the earliest times down to the year 1815. Each volume will be an independent contribution of the writer, but the contributors will aim at preserving general unity. The volumes composing the work are: I. "From the Beginning to 1066," by Prof. Oman; II. "From 1066-1272," by H. W. C. Davis, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, and author of "Charlemange"; III. "From 1272-1485," by Owen Edwards, Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, author of "A History of Wales"; IV. "From 1485-1603," by Arthur D. Innes, author of "Great Britain and Her Rivals," and "A Short History of British India"; V. "From 1603-1714," by G. M. Trevelyan, Fellow of Trinity College, author of "The Age of Wycliffe," and VI. "From 1714-1815," by C. Grant Roberston, Fellow of All Souls, and formerly Lecturer in History to Exeter College. The first volume to appear will be that covering 1066-1714, as has already been announced.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1904.—The Macmillan Company will publish next week a book on Shakespearian tragedy by Prof. Brodley of Oxford University, which submits to close analysis "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," and "Macbeth" in an endeavor to show that they have common form of structure up to a certain point.

***

The first volume of Prof. Titchener's translation of Prof. Wundt's "Physiological Psychology" will be published immediately by Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. It is now fourteen years since Titchener, having completed his translation of Wundt's third edition, found that he had to wait for the publication of the fourth edition until 1893. In 1896 he set to work on the translation of this edition only to find a fifth and wholly rewritten edition announced. The fifth edition appeared in 1902, and Prof. Titchener had virtually to rewrite his translation, of which he now gives the first installment.

***

The Cobden Club is preparing a manifesto on Armaments and Expenditures, which T. Fisher Unwin will publish.

***

Dr. Joseph Joachim is preparing a three volume work setting forth his method of violin teaching. The first volume will be published here and in Berlin some time in January.

***

Another volume of the Cambridge Modern History, entitled "Wars of Religion," will be ready in January.

***

During his imprisonment in Reading Gaol Oscar Wilde wrote a book which he intrusted to his literary executor, and which is said to contain his "philosophy, his art, as well as a cry of his solitude." The title is "De Profundis." Messrs. Methuen & Co. will publish it in January.

***

Max Pemberton has written a Napoleonic novel entitled "The Hundred Days," which will appear serially in Cassell's Magazine.

***

Katherine Cecil Thurston will start a new story in the January number of Blackwood's entitled "The Mystic."

W.

A Young Lake Dweller.

For young readers there is now a story on the life of the strange folk who dwelt on the shores of the Swiss lakes in prehistoric times, their houses raised on piles and connected with the shore by primitive drawbridges. "Lodrix, the Little Lake Dweller," tells in easy words printed in large type how a little son of the chief of such a village wandered away from his grown-up companions on his first hunt and had to be ransomed by the tribe at a sacrifice of all its bronze. (New York: Appleton.) All sorts of astonishing things are mentioned in the most matter-of-fact way, and the little readers will often be incited to ask questions of their elders; why did Lodrix wear skin clothes; why did his mother use a clay pillow? The author, Miss Belle Wiley, has given the children a very pretty story in the style of "The Pagan's Progress" or the "Story of Ab." There are a great many really excellent pictures by Miss Grace Willard Edick, besides a profusion of marginal drawings showing prehistoric weapons, household effects, and buildings.

"The Monk of Llanthony."

A volume which will appear shortly from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. entitled "The Monk of Llanthony" is written by the Baroness de Bertouch. The contents, which give a clue to the scope of the volume, are: "A Sower Went out to Sow," "A Little Child Shall Lead Them," "And the Child Grew," "Feed My Sheep," "What Manner of Man Is This?" "My Presence Shall Go with Thee," "I Have Fought with Beasts at Ephesus," and "Mine Own Familiar Friend." The volume is an account of the life of Father Ignatius, O. S. B. He was requested by the author to write a preface to her book, and remarked that he is glad to be able to accomplish this request because he will thus prepare the reader for the "extraordinary" contents within its covers. He adds:

As to the supernatural events recorded, I desire to say that whether the reader believes the statements regarding them or does not believe them, it is no concern of mine. I simply give them to the author, because I believe that it is our Lord's will and for His glory that I should do so. People will believe them or not as they are taught of God. I have not knowingly misstated or overstated these things, which at all events I myself regard as "wonderful works of God." * * * By this book may our Lord permit that His most holy name be glorified, many of His people comforted, and that many who sit in darkness may see the great light of His peace, and the supreme joy of His salvation.

The volume is illustrated.

Question of Macedonia.

A collection of studies of the present situation in the Balkans and the responsibilities of the different countries of Europe on this account will be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. under the title "The Macedonian Question." The volume is the work of many writers, and is edited by Luigi Villari. The present state of affairs, which previously was only a matter of interest to the surrounding States, has for a hundred years or more become a subject of interest to all the countries of Europe. Since 1833 Turkey has three times threatened the peace of these countries, and notwithstanding the fact that attention has been called to the wrongdoings of the Turk and the sufferings of his dependents, few people are sufficiently capable of estimating a "just opinion upon the policy Britain ought to pursue." In order to supply this is the object of the present volume. In the introduction James Bryce, M. P., writes:

Every one of the writers has a direct first-hand knowledge of the subject. Every one of them has traveled in the country and has reflected upon the difficulties of the problem. Their articles contain the data necessary for mastering the subject, and will give the English reader a means of information which, I venture to believe, he will find nowhere else stated so clearly, so concisely, so carefully, and so fairly. * * * When decay has proceeded for so long a period, and is so plainly due to deep-seated maladies, there remains no hope that decay can be arrested. The high-water mark of Turkish conquest had been reached when Vienna was saved by the Polish King, John Sobieski, in A. D. 1683.

Edwin Pears, LL. B., gives a description of the Government of Turkey; James D. Bourchier, M. A., "The Balkan States—Their Attitude Toward the Macedonian Question"; Victoria Buxton relates the reforms of Turkey since the treaty of Berlin; Luigi Villari gives an account of the races and religions of the people; Bogirade Tatarcheff writes on "Turkish Misrule in Macedonia," and Frederick Moore deals with the insurrection and committees in Macedonia.

Country Handbook Series.

The latest additions to the Country Handbook Series, which John Lane is issuing, are "The Kennel Handbook," by G. F. Davies, and "The Gun Room," by Alexander Innes Shand. The former tells of the origin of the domesticated dog, and how different species should be cared for. The volume is illustrated with photographs of notable animals. "The Gun Room" tells how to care for and select a gun, and also ammunition. There is a chapter on the evolution of the gun. In one place the author writes: "Old coins and medals are scarce, but connoisseurs have been keen in hunting them up from time immemorial, outlandish postage stamps, like the teeth of the mastodon or the eggs of the vanished auk, commanding fabulous prices when put up in London salesrooms, but sportsmen as a rule are rather practical than sentimental, and there has never been a market for ancient firearms, consequently one hardly realizes how much the spirit of invention was alive in the Middle Ages, though its researches were directed and confined to the dealing of death to man."

"Physical Efficiency."

James Cantlie, M. D., is a well-known London physician, who some years ago wrote a book entitled "The Degeneration of the National Physique," in which he prophesied that the descendants of a pure cockney marriage would cease to exist within three generations. He was ridiculed in Punch and in a number of newspapers, and, his reputation being ruined, he went to China for ten years. He is at present engaged in writing a book for G. P. Putnam's Sons to contain about 50,000 words, and an introduction by some well-known English authority. The volume is intended to show in what part of the earth the Anglo-Saxon people have reached their highest point of physical efficiency, and to trace the reasons of this result.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Nov. 30; Adult fiction—Thurston's "The Masquerader," Wiggin's "The Affair at the Inn," Parker's "A Ladder of Swords;" juvenile fiction—Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Alcott's "Little Women," Barbour's "On Your Mark;" miscellaneous—Wagner's "Simple Life," Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," Norman's "All the Russias."

IN the way of Christmas gifts you can find nothing better than books, and in the way of books you can find nothing better than the following:

NANCY'S COUNTRY CHRISTMAS.
By Eleanor Hoyt, author of "The Misdemeanors of Nancy." Frontispiece in color, $1.50.

OLD GORGON GRAHAM.
More Letters from the Self-made Merchant to His Son. By J. H. Lorimer. Ill., $1.50.

THE EAGLE'S SHADOW.
By James Branch Cabell. 2nd printing. Illustrated by Will Grefé. $1.50.

RECOLLECTIONS AND LETTERS OF LEE.
An intimate revelation by Gen. Lee's son (Capt. Robt. E. Lee). 7th thousand, Ill. Net, $2.50.

A BELLE OF THE FIFTIES.
Memoirs of "Mrs. Clay of Alabama" put into narrative form by Ada Sterling. 2nd ptg. Ill. Net, $2.75. (Postage 28 cts).

TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES.
Rudyard Kipling's latest book of stories. $1.50.

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FROM READERS.

Lillian Whiting Commends Jessie Rittenhouse's Book on "The Younger American Poets."

New York Times Book Review:

NOTHING in contemporary literary work is so rare as criticism. Of other forms of literature, notably of fiction, (real and alleged,) we have enough and to spare, but only occasionally is there a work of purely critical trend, and this fact, together with its intrinsic interest, compels attention to a volume of Miss Jessie Rittenhouse entitled "The Younger American Poets," in which the author selects a group of eighteen who, to her views, represent those worthy of special study. These are Richard Hovey, Lisette Woodworth Reese, Bliss Carman, Louisa Imogen Guiney, George E. Santayana, Josephine P. Peabody, Charles G. O. Roberts, Edith Thomas, Madison Cawein, Frederic Lawrence Knowles, Alice Brown, Richard Burton, Clinton Scollard, Mary McNeil Fenollosa, Ridgeley Torrence, Gertrude Hall, and Arthur Upson. The work of each poet is placed under the microscope and subjected to a very delicate, firm, appreciative, though occasionally rather academic analysis. Miss Rittenhouse founds her system of criticism on her personal judgment and range of sympathy, and it is, then, first of all, sincere, and is very largely a verdict of good taste and refined discrimination. She finds in Richard Hovey "a poet of convictions rather than of fancies"; a poet "who stands for comradeship; for taking views of one's own soul; for alliance with the shaping spirit of things"; a poet "of positivism, * * * personal to a Whitmanesque degree."

In Mrs. Fenollosa, Miss Rittenhouse finds a poet who has "the picturesque in fancy and phrasing ever at command"; in Miss Hull "a poet of the intimate mood"; in Arthur Upson's "Octaves" "a view into which had fallen a magic drop, and moments had gone the way of oblivion until the chasm was drained"; and in some of his lines "a pathos as delicate and spiritual as the moonlight, the fragrance, the memory inspiring theme." Space forbids much indulgence in quotation, but this paragraph from the author's study of Mr. Santayana is typical of the fine insight largely revealed throughout every chapter, when, in referring to a sonnet of Mr. Santayana, Miss Rittenhouse says: "* * * * The pain of letting go the old, the loneliness of the new, the alien look of all the heights that encompass one and the psychology of that impulse by which one is both impelled to retrace his way and withheld from it—are suggested by this sonnet." In Edith Thomas, Miss Rittenhouse finds a poet of "the subjectively dramatic side of life," who "lacks the dramatic touch." But this might be said of Emerson, although both he and Miss Thomas have something far greater than dramatic touch—the subtle insight into spiritual truth. In this highest and most distinctive quality of the poems of Edith Thomas Miss Rittenhouse also does much justice, and the volume, in each of its individual discussions of the group of latter-day poets, offers the results of discriminating sympathy, a fine feeling for poetic art of an engaging manner of combining extract and comment with the critical essay.

"The Younger American Poets" has the prestige of being published by that standard Boston house of Little, Brown & Co., who give it an attractive appearance, and it is also enriched with a number of portraits. LILIAN WHITING.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1904.

The Price of Books.

New York Times Book Review:

In your editorial remarks in issue Dec. 3 on the "opening of a period of general book buying," you mention a publisher who says he would like to see the book trade placed on as sensible and practicable a basis as the shoe trade, and you say that will be the case when the general public learns that good books are as essential to its well being as good shoes. That sounds all right, but it isn't the general public which has to learn a few things. The G. P. has learned more than the publishers and booksellers have, and that is that whereas good shoes bring good prices and poor shoes bring poor prices publishers and booksellers try to shove all sorts of books on to the general public at one price. Do you get the idea? If you don't, please read over a few book advertisements. From them you will learn that any sort of a book a publisher issues—we are considering now novels which are the largest sellers—goes on the market at the fixed price of $1.50 a volume. No matter if a book is by a good writer or a poor one, or whether the book is the good writer's poorest work or his best—the bookseller shoves it at the general public and weeps bitterly at the decline of literary appetite, taste, &c., when the G. P. refuses to take poor goods at fancy prices. The G. P. is applying shoe sense to its book buying and wants its money's worth. See?

Just when the millennium will arrive is not down on my schedule of events, but the time is coming when books will be sold as shoes are—to wit, according to quality. It will create more or less agitation, not to say a riot, among certain writers, but it will result in the production of better things to supply the curtailment of the poor ones. Just as many, or more, books will be sold, but the proper classification of the material offered will serve as an instruction to buyers, and they will buy more readily because they will know what they are getting for their money. There is no better reason why every new novel should sell at $1.50 than that every new shoe should sell at the same price, and until publishers and booksellers learn this, as the general public learned it long ago, so long will the book trade halt and go slow. It would no doubt be a shock to the feelings of many authors to be relegated to a class below the highest, but, financially speaking, it would be much better for them, because there are many books the general public would be willing to buy at from 50 cents to $1 each which it will leave on the shelves at $1.50, and the G. P. knows what it is about. — W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

"Black Friday."

New York Times Book Review:

Some reviewers have impugned the historical accuracy of "Black Friday." One says "the meeting of the gold conspirators the night before Black Friday occurred, not at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as stated in Mr. Isham's book, but in the old Erie Railroad Building on Eighth Avenue, now the Grand Opera House." As a matter of fact, there seems to be much difficulty in getting at the fact as to where this memorable meeting, or last council of war, on the part of the gold conspirators was actually held.

In Fowler's "Ten Years in Wall Street," published by Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford, 1870, the writer, one-time operator and certainly close observer, says: "On the evening of Sept. 23 the clique rushed in and took possession of the private office of William Heath & Co. A sumptuous banquet and wine were ordered."

Writing for Harper's, April, 1870, six months after the disastrous day that shook the continent, John Bonner chronicles that "on the evening of Sept. 23 another meeting of the conspirators took place, but where it occurred, beyond the fact that it was 'up town,' remains to be discovered." If it was not known then it is not likely any one at this late day can speak with authority on the point. All those who were there are dead. Medbury, another old chronicler of the Street, in his work, "Men and Mysteries," sets forth the statement that "Sept. 23 there was a midnight session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel," and Henry Clews a number of years later states that "on the morning of the fatal day Belden and Heath (of the gold clique) breakfasted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel." Regarding the much-discussed meeting on the evening before Black Friday Mr. Clews adds: "The chiefs of the cabal had another private conference up town that evening."

Sundry newspaper writers of the day speak of the Fifth Avenue Hotel as the rendezvous on the eve of battle. A writer of fiction surely has not overstepped the bounds of propriety in choosing any of these places as the scene for the final great conference of the leaders in high gold, especially as the Fifth Avenue Hotel was a meeting place and greeting place for operators.

The charge is also made that there was no selling of stock "on the curb" in those days. If any one who cares will turn to Mr. Fowler's "Ten Years in Wall Street," published also in 1870, he will find described therein a very interesting scene in a cheap boarding house. Here were assembled a class who talked loudly at meal times about Old Southern, or "Old Sow," Northern Indiana, &c. They seemed multi-millionaires, each with a railroad in his palm, and, when they left the room, some one asked if they were not Wall Street brokers.

"Curbstone brokers," said Mrs. S., correcting him.

"Gutter snipes, mamma," added the young lady.

And the author goes on amusingly to tell of the tribe of curbstone brokers which in the greenback era swarmed like locusts on the streets and filled the air with their importunate chirps. This was as far back as 1857, twelve years before Black Friday. The picturesque fraternity then as now occasionally had a "call room," but more often hadn't. The actual flooring of the offices they loudly professed to occupy was generally the sidewalk and its ceiling the firmament.

In those primitive but exciting days of the Street not only did the curbstone broker exist, but often "blossomed into the flower which bloomed in the garden of the regular board." The staid member was known to rise from the ranks—had sometimes been what was then more picturesquely than elegantly termed a "gutter snipe." In those vagabond periods he worked for smaller wages than his pompous brother of the Stock Exchange. In 1870 his brokerage was only 1-32, or $31.25 for buying or selling 100 shares. In 1857 it was ⅛. The curbstone broker, be it added, was then, as now, the scullion in the brokerage kitchen, feasting on remnants and odds and ends, obliged to serve his time there before he could aspire to be admitted to the banquets and privileges of the parlor. In 1857 his favorite stamping ground was in William Street, between Exchange Place and Beaver Street.

Another charge of inaccuracy against "Black Friday": "It is a weak point, for instance, the incongruity of the action of Gen. Grant, when, as President of the United States, he allows himself to be duped and practically kidnapped by the 'gold gang' at a moment of National peril. The old soldier was no such 'easy game' as that, and to depict him so does not add to the strength of the story 'Black Friday,' although it gives opportunity for some dramatic business by the hero of the tale."

As a matter of history the "old soldier" came very nearly being "easy game" for the gold crowd, headed by Jay Gould. Grant was a great soldier—a good President, if you will, but certainly not an astute financier. Furthermore, as a matter of history, President Grant was gotten away from Washington to serve the purposes of the gold crowd; it was feared at the last moment he might change his mind, sell Government gold, and so break the "corner" in the metal controlled by Fiske, Gould, and their party. Let us see what Henry Clews says in his book:

"Nothing remained to be done in the completion of the plot except to stow away President Grant in a place of safety until the financial storm should blow over. The President was prevailed upon to go to a then little town in Pennsylvania named Little Washington. The thing was so arranged that his feelings were worked upon to visit that place for the purpose of seeing an old friend who resided there. The town was cut off from telegraphic communication, and the other means of access were not very convenient. There the President was ensconced and the Cabal prepared for action."

So much for the plot! Is it so unlike the plot in the novel? But Grant became suspicious. Fiske had sent to him a special messenger urging him to stand firm. This zeal acted as an antidote to the President's apathy. He began to see through the game—and defeated it practically as outlined in the story, where truth appears so strange that it is no matter for great wonder that it is confounded with fiction either by reviewer or reader.

FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3, 1904.

"The Eagle's Shadow."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

You published a very characteristic letter in your columns last Saturday—that signed "Old Fashioned" in regard to Mr. James Branch Cabell's "Eagle's Shadow."

The point in regard to the deterioration of our National standards, as exemplified by the language of the American girl of to-day, is an interesting one. But what warrant have we to suppose that in this instance the author intended Margaret Hugonin to be considered as a typical American girl? Are not her doings and language rather personal than those of a type?

I think "Old Fashioned" has overlooked the point that Margaret was reared by men—her mother died when she was two years old—and that this is not the best possible education for a naturally high-strung girl. After twenty-one years' association with Col. Hugonin, who is represented as swearing quite conversationally, it is not likely that profanity would be to her an unheard-of thing.

I decline to accept Margaret as a type. I would she were, for then she would be more numerous, and I consider Margaret the most fascinating young person I have run across in years. She rings true even when she is most exasperating. "The Eagle's Shadow" is very far from being the Great American Novel, but it at least contains the Great American Girl—not as a type, but as a portrait drawn with an art and fidelity that one recognizes with a grateful thrill. It is all so good and so inexpressibly true that in this time of allpahof work the book comes as a welcome surprise, exacting positive gratitude. It is not precisely plagiarism, but Pitheridge Jukesbury is beyond question of the Pecksniff family, while Felix Kumaston is at least first cousin to Harold Skimpole. They are delightful, but it is to be lamented that Mr. Cabell, who has a splendid style of his own, should allow it to become even a trifle reminiscent. The man who could write these stirring chapters of the "Eagle's Shadow" from Margaret's coming out of the Summer house to the point where she embraces Jukesbury has no need to depend upon his recollection of other people's work.

WILLIAM A. NESBITT.

Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I was deeply interested by "Old Fashioned's" criticism of "The Eagle's Shadow," as published in your columns Nov. 26. In part of it I agree—namely, as to the marvelous cleverness of the book. In that line it is easily the most remarkable thing we have had for a long while. But I am surprised that she—the sex is not mistakable—should have picked out the Cockeye Flinks episode for bitter criticism. Personally I thought it almost the best in the book—brutally truthful but splendid.

For, lament it as we may, the American girl of our times is not a stranger to profanity. I do not say that she habitually uses it, but merely that she is perfectly conversant with its existence, puce "Old Fashioned." Why shouldn't she be? The day is long past when Scott's Bothwell "uttered an oath too tremendous to be recorded." You will find plenty of profanity in our latter-day novels, and when the language of the author's characters grows especially forceful, only a few of the magazines resort to a mock-modest big, big D trailing an innocent dash behind it. Is the American girl not supposed to read these effusions? Or does she stick to Scott? It would be an excellent thing if she did, but as a matter of fact she does not.

No, Margaret Hugonin is none of those slope-shouldered ladies who were wont

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in three-volume days to swoon in time of trouble and remain unconscious until the vinaigrettes and burned feathers were fetched in. These ladies had ink in their veins, but this one boasts good red blood. For I cordially consider that the author has drawn Margaret Hugonin's character with strokes of positive genius. And the intense revulsion in this scene from her normal character is precisely the point of the scene, the staggering, magnificent point. To the reader it is at the time like a bucket of cold water dashed in his face, but upon reflection it emerges as the only possible thing that Margaret in the given circumstances would say and do. Her conduct is not dignified or praiseworthy or even ladylike, but it is quite unutterably human. And immediately after the author's scalpel has probed so unerringly, the fly incident, on which he evidently counted for much, came rather an an ante-climax. I suspect that fly of having crawled out of "The House with the Seven Gables." Still, the incident is horrible, and aids in sustaining the tension of the scene. I think no reader—if you will pardon the quip—will quarrel with this fly in the pure amber of "The Eagle's Shadow."

J. V. A.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

"Old Fashioned's" letter concerning "The Eagle's Shadow" interested me greatly, but that of "E. H. B." filled me with joy, for it went straight to the root of a matter which has perplexed me of late not a little. About six weeks ago I read the book in question, and read it with enthusiasm. Here at last a certain type of American girl had gotten into a book. For Margaret Hugonin is quite startlingly real, and the portrait is drawn with such bitter and at times brutal veracity that the effect is almost painful. To draw such a personality as seen through the eyes of her lover and yet allow no whit of its triviality and meanness to escape in the process appeared to me little short of genius. In my ignorance I viewed the book as a remarkable though cruel bit of realism.

I say ignorance, for a day or two later I learned from a review of "The Eagle's Shadow" that it was a fascinating comedy with an adorable heroine. This I confess staggered me, and since I have read every review of it I have come across THE TIMES critic, I am glad to say, avoided the pitfall; the others, to a man, have either praised the book as a dainty little idyll or objected that Margaret is too good and lovely ever to have worn merely human flesh. And this with her vanity and ignorance and violent passions and perfectly unbridled temper and shameless profanity writ large on every page! Now "The Eagle's Shadow" is of necessity "caviare to the General," but I had not previously realized that to be subtle was so dangerous. I respectfully submit that dissection, whatever else it may be, is not idyllic, and that "The Eagle's Shadow" is first and last and always the dissection of a virago. As such it is a masterly piece of work. If it were intended to be sugared romance, according to the consensus of critical opinion, I can only assume that Mr. Cabell's brain works like a grindstone and showers brilliancy without realizing it. I see by one of the Saturday papers that "women will like the book, fancying themselves in the part of the heroine." Well, in that case they would like "Madame Bovary" for the same reason and read "Middlemarch" for the pleasure of fancying themselves Rosamund Vincy.

FRANK L. MARSDEN.

New York, Dec. 6, 1904.

Gen. Custer.

New York Times Book Review:

Week before last a brief notice in THE BOOK REVIEW spoke of a book called "Indian Fights and Fighters," by the Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, that is about to come out. The notice read that "the appendix relates the account of Custer's defeat and shows that Custer himself was responsible for it by ignoring to a certain degree orders." This sentence has given my husband's sister, Mrs. Mangham, and me a great deal of anxiety, and also much dread for fear the reviewers will not take time, in the great pressure of their work, to read over Gen. Terry's order which gave my husband such latitude and trusted his judgment so entirely. Dr. Brady, although he lived West as a young man, has never been associated with officers of our army who, during those awful Indian campaigns, were obliged to face situations and meet exigencies that few citizens can comprehend. Among the enemies of my husband (for, alas! no public man is without them) none has ever made such a terrible accusation. It remained for him to say that Gen. Custer deliberately planned disobedience. It has caused me such anguish I am driven to write and ask a careful reading of all his opinions and those of my husband's friends. I have long had great regard for the literary criticisms of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it would be a new and bitter sorrow to have unjust words from your columns.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH B. CUSTER.

Bronxville, Dec. 8, 1904.

"Nine Tailors Make a Man."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

In last Saturday's issue is printed, under the above caption, a letter from Mr. John Dean as to the origin of that phrase.

Now it appears to me that it would require as much credulity to believe that a wealthy London merchant, out of gratitude to nine tailors who helped him when he was a boy, had a picture of a tailor's shop with nine of them at work painted on the panel of his carriage, as it would to believe that the accompanying inscription "Nine tailors made me a man" could be twisted into a satisfying explanation of the origin of the expression under discussion.

When I was a boy in Scotland I can remember my teacher telling me the following incident as the true origin of the saying: During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Tailors' Guild of the City of London appointed a commission of nine of its members to wait upon the Queen for the purpose of presenting to her their reasons for asking the amelioration of some restrictive and oppressive legislation. After they had waited for some time the Queen turned to the nine men and said—whether advisedly or inadvertently does not appear: "Sir, I will now hear what you have to say."

Since which time the joke has gone the rounds that it took nine tailors to make one man.

G. M. MACKENZIE.

East Orange, N. J., Dec. 4, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

The explanation given in the last issue of THE BOOK REVIEW is different from that which I heard sixty-five years ago, given to me by an old man who repeated the old song which he said was the origin of the phrase. The song began:

When the world first began,
Nine tailors made a man.
Benjamin Beauminaire, all together,
Ah! my brave gentlemen tailors.

Benjamin Beauminaire, a tailor out of employment, called on a merchant tailor, asking for employment. Having his credentials, as was the custom of the time—that is, his indentures—to show that he had properly learned his trade, his certificate from the parish priest, to show he was a worthy man, and a sample of his work, to show his ability. The master tailor employed eight journeymen, and as he had no occasion for more men, a collection was taken for the benefit of Benjamin, which produced so large a sum that Beauminaire said they had made a man of him. Thus nine tailors made a man. This song was often sung by strolling players and was taken up by the populace generally, but it appears now to be almost forgotten; perhaps it may be found in an old warbler of the time of Smollett.

J. TRAGITT.

Seymour, Conn., Dec. 9, 1904.

"The Marathon Mystery."

New York Times Book Review:

I happened to pick up yesterday a book which has been very little heralded, but which seems to me by far the best novel I have read this season, and I have read many of them—which is, indeed, in my opinion, one of the best detective stories in the language—"The Marathon Mystery," by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson. "The Holladay Case," by the same author, published last year, was a clever and interesting story, and won a well-deserved popularity, but I confess that it did not prepare me for the interest and ingenuity of the present book. Besides this excellence of plot it is so well written that it comes very near ranking as literature.

For breathless suspense it has "The Masquerader" beaten two to one, and for sheer horror and unexpectedness I have never seen its dénouement equaled. I am a lover of good detective stories, and have all of the best ones, from Monsieur Dupin to Sherlock Holmes, but "The Marathon Mystery" shall have the favorite place in my library after this. I know that this liking is shared by many people, and I wish to direct the attention of your readers to this really exceptionally interesting book. I am sure I shall deserve their thanks by doing so.

Waupun, Wis., Dec. 3, 1904. R. A. S.

Shepson in "The Pot-Boiler."

New York Times Book Review:

I have just laid down Mrs. Wharton's "Pot-Boiler," and while I have felt its charm, enjoyed its brilliant sallies, reveled in its biting satire, and marveled at the exquisite workmanship, I have asked myself: Why must Shepson be a Jew? Why must the worldly, shrewd, tricky, cynical art dealer be a Jew? Why has not Mrs. Wharton—intelligent, open-minded, modern as she is—been able to cast aside a bit of stage property which is getting sadly worn? If there ever were a tradition in letters, hoary with antiquity, it is this lurid figure of the Jew, standing for all that is mercenary and tawdry, hovering about the artist to suck the life blood of his art, to crush him to the level of the ordinary, material person!

I confess I am looking for an author who, with all of the delightful certainty of Mrs. Wharton's art, will give us the figure of a Jew standing by the side of the struggling artist, not his evil genius, but his good angel; standing at his elbow, not to persuade him to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, but, while nursing the flame of his flickering talent, to provide him with the necessary pottage which his Christian brethren may have overlooked! Is this overdrawn? Ask the struggling painters in New York to-day; ask the orchestral leaders; ask the young singers panting for an opportunity to go abroad and study; ask the artists of whatever sphere to whom they appeal for support and encouragement, both private and public.

Really, the mediæval Jew of letters is growing a bit wearisome. Not only would it lend the charm of variety to give us another type, but, incidentally, of realism.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, Dec. 6, 1904.

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ALL books are gift books at this time of year, although some have a more distinctive holiday garb than others. With each succeeding season the tendency has been more marked to reissue, with new editors and new illustrators, works that have become classics rather than, as during the vogue of the Christmas "annuals," to present new texts of doubtful merit merely as the vehicle for fancy illustration and extravagant binding, also of doubtful merit. With good literature as a basis, the skill and imagination of printer, binder, and artist have more hope of permanent success and a more worthy inspiration to do their best. And now purely holiday publications which have no past naturally feel, to a more or less degree, the influence of this tendency.

In the category of reprints is a delightful series of 16mo volumes of English meditative classics with water-color sketches and designs by C. E. Brock. (The Series of English Idylls; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; $2.) Three books are now ready—Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," and Miss Mitford's "Our Village. To judge from these titles it is easy to understand that the publishers aim to present pieces of literature whose charm lies in simple country life and scenes. Mr. Brock's manner is peculiarly calculated to give pictorial expression to this aim; he is a student of the dress and fashion of the Georgian and early Victorian eras, and his line and color sensibilities are most delightfully sympathetic. A simple artistic elegance marks the appearance of these miniature books which is thoroughly suggestive of their contents. They are what the lover of polite literature would like to be discovered reading.

Richard Le Gallienne has collected some of his interpretations of the famous love stories of history into an attractive volume, bound in handsomely decorated boards backed with black morocco stamped in gold. (New York: Baker & Taylor Company.) The material of the book has, for the most part, already appeared in the magazines, and it is now gathered together under the title, "Love Stories Retold." The stories are principally illustrated from historical paintings originally conceived for the same themes, "Dante and Beatrice," for example, being pictured with the well-known drawings of D. G. Rossetti, presented in half-tone tint. Mr. Le Gallienne's text is characteristically smooth and picturesque, and is well adapted to the episodes retold: "Aucassin and Nicolete," "Sir Philip Sidney and Lady Penelope Devereux," "Shelley and Mary Godwin," "John Keats and Fanny Brawne," "Heine and Mathilde," "Ferdinand Lassalle and Helen von Donniges," "Abélard and Héloise."

"Shakespeare's Town and Times," by H. Snowden Ward and Catharine Weed Ward (London: Dawburn & Ward; 8vo; Pp. 200) is nothing if not modern, even to the reproductions of photographs of present-day scenes. Moreover, it has pleased the authors to deal with facts, and not to allow enthusiasm for their theme to run away with their pen. It has been their aim, they say, to write "in plain words the tale of Shakespeare's life, to picture what remain to us of the scenes that Shakespeare saw." Their style is thoroughly objective, and the burden of speculation and imagination is thus given to the reader.

That bookish edition of the works of the poet Swinburne which emanates from Portland, Me., has now reached Vol. VIII. (Thomas B. Mosher; square 8vo; $5.) It is bound in gray boards, backed with vellum, and with paper label. The poet's masterpiece, "Tristram of Lyonesse," gives the title to the volume; this is followed by some of his finest sonnets and children's lyrics. The text is printed on hand-made Van Gelder paper, with uncut edges; only 450 copies of the edition are for sale. The same poet's "A Song of Italy" is also presented by Mr. Mosher in a long, gray 18mo volume, with paper label, the leaves of which are also Van Gelder paper.

Among the little volumes which Mr. Mosher yearly prepares with the "gift book" idea evidently in mind is to be seen a collection of four little books neatly set in a cabinet box of decorated paper, bound in vellum, (paper labels,) and printed in small, clear-cut type on a fine opaque quality of Japan paper. They include four pieces of prose-poetry fiction that are more or less known: Two by the late Oscar Wilde, "The Happy Prince and Other Tales" and "The Young King and the Star Child," and two by Fiona Macleod, "The Tale of the Four White Swans" and "Ulad of Dreams."

Some enthusiastic admirer of the late Robert Louis Stevenson with plenty of leisure has compiled a volume of the things worth remembering written by this gracious and graceful philosophic story-teller, and has found a publisher who has spared neither pains nor expense to give "The Wisdom of Robert Louis Stevenson" (square 16mo, $1.25) a proper bookish setting in a full Russia leather binding stamped in gold, and with rubricated pages containing marginal titles in red ink. The extracts, which are unusually to the point, as such things go, are grouped under various heads: "Life and Death," "Character," "Religion," "Art," "Literature," "Nature," "Education," &c. On account of its small size and large, clear type it makes an inviting traveling or waiting companion.

"Paris in Pen and Picture" is a large folio album, (Brentano's; $7.50.) The reading matter is by John N. Raphael; the pictures are half-tone reproductions of large scenic photographs taken under the most favorable conditions, and retouched with a thorough knowledge of detail and no little artistic skill. Good judgment has also been exercised in the selection of views, for, while we have the best possible representations of well-known Paris monuments, parks, boulevards, and public buildings, there are also unfamiliar pictures of the Latin Quarter, of Montmartre, and other "Quartiers," and new and delightful views of the Eifel Tower, the Trocadéro, &c. The plates are printed in those tints which seem best to correspond with their subjects: Sepia, black, brown, and steel-blue. The beauty of the Paris streets, and the beauty of the Paris skies on the best of days are made charmingly apparent through these pictures. Mr. Raphael's text is sufficiently informing and attractive, but can hardly hope to do more than to identify the pictures correctly—more is not really needed.

The notable and monumental collection of folio reprints known as the Chiswick Library of Noble Authors presents as its latest addition "Walton's Lives," including the letter of the Bishop of Lincoln. (New York: Scott-Thaw Company; 210 copies for sale in the United States.) The format and general style of these handsome books have often received full praise in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. They are, we believe, the finest reproductions of seventeenth century work yet produced—reproductions which however, are not exact copies but idealized representations in which the best that is in modern paper, type, printing, and binding have found their most admirable expression. Izaak Walton loved intellectual intercourse and books possibly more than he did nature and fishing, although it is as the author of "The Compleat Angler" that he is popularly known to-day. He wrote biography according to a scheme and in a style which were nearly a century ahead of his time. His achievements in this department form a series of literary obituaries, intimate and suggestive as well as informing—John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Hooker, George Herbert, Bishop Sanderson—all written with loving pains. Large portraits in mezzotint with fac simile autographs are included in this volume, which, like its companions in the library, has marginal titles in red and an elegantly designed title page printed from a soft copper plate.

A pretty little gift book for those who may like to possess an ingenious and imaginative English version of Dante's "Vita Nuova" is to be found in a reprint of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's translation with the Anglicized Italian's pretty drawings originally inspired by the text. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; 50 cents.) The pictures are feeble half-tone reproductions with but vague suggestion of the beauties of the originals, and Rossetti's construction put upon the Florentine's prose leaves something to be desired from the point of view of scholarship, but the translations of the sonnets and "canzone" alone are worth possessing, and make the price of the little book cheap indeed.

The Eragny Press.

The Eragny Press is issuing a number of rare books, which are limited to an edition of fifty in America. These books are designed by Lucien and Esther Pissarro, and printed by them at their own press, Hammersmith, England. The latest volume of this press is being issued by John Lane. It deals with the poems of S. T. Coleridge. The frontispiece is designed by Lucien Pissarro, and it is in chiaroscuro. The same artist also designed the Virginia creeper border. The design of the title page is done by Esther Pissarro. The poet's preface to "Christabel" is with the poem. He reverts in this to Latin hexameters and defends himself from the charge of plagiarism:

'Tis mine, and it is likewise yours,
And if this will not do,
Let it be mine, Good Friend, for I
Am the poorer of the two.

This preface also defends the metre which is regular in accent as distinct from that which is regular in syllable. "Kubla Khan" has also the original introduction which states that it was issued "at the request of a poet of great and deserved celebrity, and, as far as the author's own opinions are concerned, rather as a psychological correspondence than on the ground of any supposed poetic merits."

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MRS. MAYBRICK.

Her Own Story of Her Trial for Murder and Her Long Imprisonment.*

IT will come rather as a surprise that Mrs. Maybrick says not one word of her life with her husband up to the time of his death. Her narrative starts sharply with her awakening from a swoon to find herself a prisoner in her own house, brow-beaten by her husband's brothers and the nurses, denied permission to see her children, whom, by the way, she has never seen since her incarceration, and who to-day are living somewhere, she says, under assumed names. There is no trace of bitterness in the book, but an evident desire to tell simply from her own point of view how British justice is administered, and to point out the crying need for the establishment of a British Court of Appeals in criminal cases.

In a foreword Mrs. Maybrick tells how she shrank from the task of writing a book. In asking her to do so, she says, her well-meaning friends were forcing upon her a mental return to the dread past. While within the grim walls of Woking and Aylesbury she did her best to exclude from thought the world without.

I have been compelled by circumstances to return to my cast-off prison shell and live all the old heart-and-brain-crushing life over again. However, my second "trial and imprisonment," like the first, is at last drawing to a close, and I devoutly trust that I shall now be permitted to enter upon a long-coveted rest, and partake as I may of those temperate joys which my countrymen, by their beautiful sympathy, have so chivalrously endeavored to make possible for me.

It appears that the "ubiquitous reporter," as Mrs. Maybrick calls him, is quite as much so in France as he is in this city, for she says she was practically as much a prisoner in her mother's house in Rouen as she was in the Holland House here on account of the reportorial inquisition.

The key to the book which Mrs. Maybrick has written is found in the foreword, where she says that as she started to write her "pitiful little story" she was told to look at herself objectively; then to pry into herself subjectively; then to regard both in relation to the outside world—in short, she says, "as one more deep in science than others expressed it, 'We want as much as possible of the psychology of your prison life.'"

Mrs. Maybrick says she looked up this awe-inspiring word in the dictionary, and found that it referred to the soul, and that it was her soul they wanted her to lay bare. She protested, but the publishers and her friends persuaded her that the public would give her the tenderest regard, and that possibly the humanities might be furthered a bit if the story of an innocent woman be given in frankest heart detail to a sympathetic world.

So I have done what I trust is best for all—spared myself as little as possible lest the picture fall from suppression, and my dearest heart-hope is that somewhat of good may come of it, especially in behalf of those whom a dire fate shall compel to follow in my steps, with bruised spirits and bleeding feet.

After giving a sketch of her ancestry she says that at the age of eighteen she married James Maybrick on July 27, 1881. A son, James Chandler, was born on March 24, 1882, and a daughter, Gladys Evelyn, on June 20, 1888. After this brief recital of her married life (it occupied but a dozen lines) she plunges at once into her narrative, and tells of her arrest for poisoning her husband:

Slowly consciousness returned. I opened my eyes. The room was in darkness. All was still. Suddenly the silence was broken by the bang of a closing door, which startled me out of my stupor. Where was I? Why was I alone? What awful thing had happened? A flash of memory! My husband was dead! I drifted once more away from the things of sense. Then a voice, as if a long way off, spoke. A feeling of pain and distress shot through my body. I opened my eyes in terror. Edwin Maybrick was bending over me as I lay upon the bed. He had my arms tightly gripped, and was shaking me violently. "I want your keys—do you hear? Where are your keys?" he exclaimed harshly. I tried to form a reply, but the words choked me, and once more I passed into unconsciousness.

It is the dawn of a Sabbath day [May 12, 1889.] I am still lying in my clothes, neglected and uncared for, without food since the morning of the day before. Consciousness came and went. During one of these interludes Michael Maybrick entered.

"Nurse," he said, "I am going up to London. Mrs. Maybrick is no longer mistress of this house. As one of the executors, I forbid you to allow her to leave this room. I hold you responsible in my absence."

He then left the room. What did he mean? How dare he humble me thus in the presence of a stranger?

Toward the night of the same day I said to the nurse: "I wish to see my children." She took no notice. My voice was weak, and I thought perhaps she had not heard. "Nurse," I repeated, "I want to see my children." She walked up to my bed, and in a cold, deliberate voice replied: "You cannot see Master James and Miss Gladys. Mr. Michael Maybrick gave orders that they were to leave the house without seeing you." I fell back upon my pillow, dazed and stricken, weak, helpless, and impotent.

Then she tells of the coming of the police. The accusation that she had poisoned her husband, from which moment she was continually under surveillance; the nurse waking her from semi-unconsciousness to tell her harshly that the funeral had started, and that if she wanted to see "the last of the husband she had poisoned" she might look out of the window at the hearse. The following day she was told to get up and dress, was denied the right to see her children and her mother, and hurried to the jail, although seriously ill.

May 28 the Coroner's inquest was held, but Mrs. Maybrick was too ill to appear. On June 5 the adjourned inquest took place, and on the next day the verdict was rendered. Eight days later she was brought before the Magistrates, a true bill was later found, and on July 31 came the trial before Justice Stephen. She tells how she was hooted by the Liverpool mob as she was driven through the streets. It was a mockery, she says, to hold the trial there, but owing to lack of funds her trial could not be held in London, as she had hoped it would be. As the trial proceeded and the evidence became known through the press, Mrs. Maybrick says there was a revulsion of feeling in her favor, and after her conviction the crowd that had hooted her cheered her. The same day came the conviction, and immediately the Justice pronounced the judgment of death. She heard later that had the reprieve not come she would have been executed on Aug. 28, three months and fifteen days after her husband's death.

Aug. 29, the sentence having been commuted to imprisonment for life, Mrs. Maybrick was taken to Woking Convict Prison. Here the real story of her prison life begins. The first nine months of her incarceration were spent in solitary confinement. She was well-nigh driven mad with the horror and loneliness of it. The routine is given in graphic detail. Her task while locked in her cell was to make one shirt a day—certainly not less than five a week. If the prisoner be ill this task may be cut down to three shirts. Mrs. Maybrick then voices some observations on the cruelty of solitary confinement.

Solitary confinement is by far the most cruel feature of English penal servitude. It inflicts upon the prisoner at the commencement of her sentence, when most sensitive to the horrors which prison punishment entails, the voiceless solitude, the hopeless monotony, the long vista of to-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow, stretching before her, all filled with desolation and despair. Once a prisoner has crossed the threshold of a convict prison, not only is she dead to the world, but she is expected in word and deed to lose or forget every vestige of her personality.

Following solitary confinement came a period of probation, when she was allowed to see her fellow-prisoners, but not to converse with them. She condemns this "silent system" just as strongly as she did the solitary imprisonment, and she takes exception also to the next period, when she was allowed to converse for two hours with her fellows, but always in the presence of the warder. Through it all she chafes at the punishment inflicted, but from the standpoint of a woman she is suffering for a crime she never committed. That there should be adequate punishment for the habitual criminal, or even for the person justly convicted, so that the sentence may act as a deterrent of crime, even Mrs. Maybrick cannot deny.

It will come as a surprise to many, especially to those of the generation who have grown up since Mrs. Maybrick was imprisoned fifteen years ago, that her release was due to no favor whatever. In other words, although sentenced for life, she was released exactly as are other life prisoners who have gained the usual marks for good conduct. Life imprisonment in England means twenty years, with three months off of each year for good behavior, thus reducing the sentence to fifteen years, all of which Mrs. Maybrick served. She tells of being summoned into the presence of the Governor of Aylesbury Prison, where she then was, and told of her coming release as follows:

The prisoner P 29, Florence E. Maybrick, is to be informed that the Secretary of State has decided to grant her discharge from prison when she has completed fifteen years of her sentence, conditional upon her conduct.

Her release came Christmas Eve, 1903. Then she tells of the days of retreat at Truro, and says of them: "I look back upon the six months spent within those sacred walls as the most peaceful and the happiest—in the true sense—of my life." Then followed the visit to her mother and her voyage to America.

The last part of the book deals with an analysis of the case. It points out how "the mad Judge" (Fitz James Stephen) died insane a year after trying Mrs. Maybrick, and quotes from the opinion of the Home Secretary in commuting her sentence, in which he said: "Although the evidence leads to the conclusion that the prisoner administered and attempted to administer arsenic to her husband with intent to murder him, yet it does not wholly exclude a reasonable doubt whether his death was in fact caused by the administration of arsenic." Mrs. Maybrick was never tried for "attempting to poison her husband," an offense punishable by three years' imprisonment.

*MRS. MAYBRICK'S OWN STORY. My Fifteen Lost Years. By Florence Elizabeth Maybrick. Pp. 324. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

From Page's List

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From Page's List

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

A Survey of the Matter by Thomas Nelson Page Setting Forth the Most Conservative Southern Estimates.

NOBODY having read "Marse Chan" may accuse Mr. Thomas Nelson Page of negrophobia. Of late years he has written, however, more about the problem of the actual black man, and less of the sentimental and picturesque sides of the old-time darky now so nearly extinct. Because Mr. Page has dealt with the old time so lovingly and dwelt upon those qualities which in the "new issue" are most lacking is no reason why he should not be fair to the race which is a bone of contention among us. In the papers which compose this volume he is in all that he says most sane and temperate, and if he can suggest no immediate solution of the troubles, he furnishes at least much which may tend to inform and assist to reasonable conduct about it. It is not necessary to add that Mr. Page, with all his temperateness, does not depart from the Southern point of view.

In his introduction the author speaks of the hopefulness of something like a solution a few years ago, and the reopening of wounds since a certain luncheon in Washington—an incident which served as a sort of touchstone of many people's feelings and caused a surprised recognition of the vast differences still remaining in these feelings. As an eye-opener the incident, therefore, had its value. Mr. Page calls attention to this fundamental difference, first of all, that to the North (or a certain very earnest part of it) the question is one merely of the negro and his rights; to the South it is the question of the white man and his domination. To one it seems a matter of morality, to the other it is a matter of life and death. Again, Mr. Page distinguishes between the negroes at large—the black and ignorant lump—and the respectable element among them. He declares that this element is small, but he declines in any way to subject it to the strictures which he feels bound to make on the race as a whole.

Throughout the South there is such an element, an element not only respectable, but universally respected. To say that negroes furnish the great body of rapists, is not to charge that all negroes are ravishers. To say that they are ignorant and lack the first element of morality, is not to assert that they are all so. The race question, however, as it exists in the South, is caused by the great body of the race, and after forty years in which money and care have been given unstintedly to uplift them, those who possess knowledge and virtue are not sufficient in number and influence to prevent the race question from growing rather than diminishing.

It is Mr. Page's opinion, founded upon much personal observation and reading, that the progress made by the negro as a lump since the war amounts to little or nothing. The small number which he calls "the upper fraction" seems to him to have monopolized about all that progress in education, civilization, and wealth. Associated with the really educated and well conducted (in the minds of outsiders, at least) are others "with a semblance of education, and none too well behaved." These are the "mouthy" ones who stir up strife. There is another class composed "of a respectable, well-behaved, self-respecting element; sensible, though with little or no education, and except under the domination of passion good citizens":

> This class embraces most of the more intelligent of the older generation who were trained in slavery, and a considerable element of the intelligent, underaged, conservative workers of the race who were trained by that generation. The two together may be called the backbone of the race. The third class is composed of those who are wholly ignorant, or in whom, though they have what they call education, this so-called education is unaccompanied by any of the fruits of character which education is supposed to produce. Among these are many who esteem themselves in the first class, and, because of a veneer of education, are not infrequently confounded with them. The first two classes may easily be reckoned with. They contain the elements which make good citizens and which should enable them to secure all proper recognition and respect. They need no weapon but what they possess—good citizenship. Unfortunately, the great body of the race and a vast percentage of the growing generation belong to the third class. It is this class which has to be reckoned with.

Mr. Page notes an amusing statement of "an estimable gentleman from Boston" as an example of the notions which "infect so many worthy persons" and impair the sanity of discussion upon the negro. This gentleman

> observed a short time ago that it was singular that the Southerners who had lived all their lives among the negroes should understand them so little, while they of the North who knew them so slightly should yet comprehend them so fully. He spoke seriously, and this was without doubt his sincere belief.

Mr. Page does not wish, of course, to set forth certain rather obscured facts about slavery in Massachusetts, persecution of teachers of negro children in Connecticut in the thirties, (at the very time when the Virginia Legislature came within one vote of abolishing slavery in that Commonwealth,) about mobbings of Abolitionists in Boston, and the slavers that sailed from Marblehead. He notes even the circumstance that one might not in Massachusetts baptize a slave, lest, ceasing to be a heathen, there should be religious obligation to set the bondsman free. But, he does not dwell upon these things. Rather, he addresses himself to conditions as they are with due attention to the light thrown upon them by conditions as they were.

It is clear that the author is convinced that the old friendliness between individuals of the two races in the South is passing away—being replaced by "indifference or contempt on the one side and indifference or envy on the other"—the "old relation of intimacy and affection that survived to a considerable extent even the strain and stress of the Reconstruction period and the repressive measures that followed it," lingering only in out-of-the-way places. Others who know know the South must bear him out in that.

From the first the conduct of the North toward the negro was founded on the following principles: First, that all men are equal, (whatever this may mean,) and that the negro is the equal of the white; secondly, that he needed to be sustained by the Government; and, thirdly, that the interests of the negro and the white were necessarily opposed, and the negro needed protection against the white. The South has maintained that these were fundamental errors.

The author proceeds then to set forth how the negro got impregnated with the notion that he was the "ward of the Nation," just because he was a negro, and so not bound to work out his salvation as an individual, as members of the other race assume he must. This "solidified the race," but certainly did not encourage industry or character in this negro or that. It has resulted now in loading down the progressive element of the race with all the weight of its good-for-naughts. It produced in the freed man "armed with the ballot" insolence toward the white which has lost the race its nearest neighbors' friendship, it encourages the development of the present negro attitude of being deprived of its just due—equality—which in the negro's mind means (as Mr. Page flatly says) just one thing—"an equal privilege with the white man to cohabit with white women." Hence in Mr. Page's opinion the beginning of the prevalence of the crime of rape, almost unknown before the reconstruction period, and from the contempt in which Government fell in that same time grew the prevalence of Judge Lynch.

Now about this matter of lynching (which has its sole excuse, at least, in the other crime) Mr. Page has wise things to say. He admits that lynching has not cured the evil—he admits that it is a crime. But he refuses any sympathy to the victim, and adds:

> One who reads the utterances of negro orators, editors, and preachers on the subject of lynching, and who knows the negro race cannot doubt that at bottom, their sympathy is generally with the "victim" of the mob and not with the victim. Denunciatory resolutions may be adopted without end, and newspapers may rave over the reversion to barbarism shown by the prevalence of the mob spirit. But * * * lynching will never be done away with while the sympathy of the whites is with the lynchers, and no more will ravishing be done away with while the sympathy of the negro is with the ravisher. When the negroes shall stop applying all their energies to harboring and exculpating negroes, no matter what their crime may be, so it be against the whites, and shall distinguish between the law-abiding negro and the lawbreaker, a long step will have been taken.

Mr. Page suggests practical means to encourage such an end—among other things the establishment of a negro constabulary with authority over their own race only, as the English have an Indian and a Chinese police in Hongkong. In other words, he would have each race pluck the beam out of its own eye—and the beam in the negro eye as the antecedent should go first. That's an opportunity for the "upper fraction" of the race to use its civilization, whereof so much is said, to some purpose.

The book includes one paper of the author published some years ago, and furnishes altogether a survey of the problem which the interested persons (every man and woman in the South and most good Americans outside of that distressful country) should certainly find helpful. Mr. Page has evidently paid careful attention to what the negroes have to say for themselves, and quotes from Du Bois, Thomas, and others.

*THE NEGRO: The Southerner's Problem. By Thomas Nelson Page. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

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AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA. By Elizabeth McCracken. 12mo. Pp. 397. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

It cannot be said that these papers of Miss McCracken's, written originally for The Outlook, are all the subject calls for. The writer is something of a sentimentalist, and one cannot avoid the suspicion that she is apt to see as "distinctly American" the things which are merely "nice." Much of the matter, in spite of the extensive journey of investigation which preceded the writing of the articles, is obviously very superficial; much more is too much colored by the author's preconceptions to have full value as evidence. However, the book has at times the merit of expressing views which as they invite contradiction also invite thought. To particularize, the paper on the pioneer woman dwells almost entirely on the sentimental side and consists largely of an interview with a young mother in a wayside station and the rhapsody induced thereby; the chapter on the tenement house woman dwells lyrically on the same sort of thing; while the paper on the Southern woman certainly gives a very false idea of what that much-discussed person is in the average really like. The author has selected a type among them which exists, to be sure—and the telling about which is grateful to the New England ear—but a type which is abnormal and appeals to the author only as she has caught the peculiar flavor of New England's "ethical and civic ideals." Such ideals among Southern women are as purely artificial as any ideals can be. In the South ideals are less scientific and more related to primary emotions.

In fact, the ideal we speak of, along with the disposition to call the things the author likes "American," will give the key to the whole of this book. Both notes are particularly prominent in the chapters on the college woman, the club woman, and on woman in American literature. It is somewhat instructive in this connection to discover what Miss McCracken thinks really is "American" in American literature. Objecting to what she calls the "Continental methods" of Mrs. Wharton, she will have it that Sarah Orne Jewett is the most purely American writer and that her stories of Maine reach the American spot in women even in the far South or in the West. In proof she quotes examples of what women have said to her, testimony the value of which the reader can estimate best as it is read.

Then there is the woman school teacher and her influence and inspiration, and the professional woman. Miss McCracken asserts in the latter connection that women lawyers, instead of inciting possible clients to sue, sweetly dissuade them from litigation, but when it comes to the matter of the suffrage she admits that no such high and womanly practices prevail. In fact, her investigations among the enfranchised women of Colorado have led her to the gloomy opinion that to hold the ballot is very bad for women. For, she says, in that State a woman may not even be gracious and visit the sick or have her charities without laying herself open to suspicion of desiring office and the votes of those she is kind to.

"Tom Jones" in Little.

It is well agreed upon by writers of fiction and those who work in the deeper department of literature that a novel must tell a good story. It must contain within its pages an exciting narrative, otherwise the book will fail to be read. Hence the public in its search of something vivid, forgets the classic in the book store, and seeks the novel, which consequently sells so rapidly. So thinks Burton E. Stevenson in the preface to his condensation of "The History of Tom Jones." (New York: Henry Holt & Co.; Pp. 452; $1.50.) He continues:

It is needless to argue whether this tendency be good or bad; that it exists cannot be questioned, and the classics of literature, which "everybody talks about but nobody reads," grow dustier every day. Fielding's "Tom Jones" ranks with the best of these—amusing, absorbing, vibrant with life, but, alas, covering nearly twelve hundred closely printed pages—every one of them, perhaps, a delight to the connoisseur, but appalling in their very multiplicity to the average reader. Plainly if "Tom Jones" is to appeal to him the story must be freed from the weight of words which keeps it from running swiftly.

And in thus attempting to make the story run swiftly the writer has omitted none of the principal characters. Jones, Western, Mrs. Western, Sophia, Partridge, Allworthy, Lady Bellaston play their parts, and even some of the minor persons have been retained. This work, of course, includes the necessity of readjusting the chapters, and of adding a phrase here and there for the purpose of connection. As the writer admits, his work does not presume to be an improvement on the original story, but is simply an endeavor to make one of the greatest novels of our language more popular.

Another Mission Encyclopedia.

Twelve years ago a book on missionary work appeared under the title, "Encyclopedia of Missions." In the course of these years the changes which have taken place in missionary work render this volume lacking in many important points. For this reason a "New Encyclopedia of Missions" is being issued under the auspices of the Bureau of Missions. The work gives the main facts concerning the physical features of the countries traversed by the missionaries, the different races and tribes, together with their languages, customs, and religious beliefs, and the results of the missions. The work is under the editorship of H. O. Dwight, LL. D., and the associate editors are H. Allen Tupper, D. D., LL. D., and E. M. Bliss, D. D. The work will bear the imprint of the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Economic Fallacies.

The unfaltering progress of the physical sciences, always able to make sure of the ground behind them as they advance, has given rise in some quarters to the idea that a similar steady course of progress might be in store for the mental sciences proper, as well as for such quasi-mental sciences as economics, if they were, without more ado, to adopt with little variation the methods of physics. Such a view, it seems to me, ignores the essential character of the dividing line that separates the two branches of investigation. Its application to practice, as, for example, by the mathematical economists, has led not so much to an imitation as to a travesty of physical methods.

Such are the ideas one reads in the preface to "Economic Method and Economic Fallacies," by William Warrand Carlile, M. A., which is being issued by Longmans, Green & Co. In virtue of these views, the writer continues, he has endeavored in the first part of his book to show the "necessary futility of all such attempts," and in the second part "to illustrate the unhappy results of the fallacious procedure by typical examples." Though the writer is a free trader, he has been obliged to reject many arguments that are in favor of free trade. For instance, the belief seems false to him that the entire profit of a country from its foreign trade is based on its imports. This belief rests "on the curious conception with regard to money that it is 'the most insignificant thing in the whole range of economics,' and that consequently it is very nearly, if not altogether, a duty on the part of the serious economist to pass it by in absolute silence." The concluding chapter of the volume deals with a number of protectionist arguments, concerning which nothing has been said, and those which have been insufficiently treated in the other parts of the book.

Exhibitor of Books.

The Pratt Institute Free Library, Ryerson Street near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, has for years had an exhibition of books recommended for Christmas presents. This year the exhibit is larger than before, and is attracting much more attention. The books for children, a very carefully chosen and graded selection of over one hundred and fifty, are in the Children's Room, where they may be seen every day from 9 to 6 and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9:30. The books for older people are in the General Reference Room, on the second floor, where they are shown every day except Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. This exhibit includes a very careful selection of attractive series, of which so many are now being published.

The December number of the Library Bulletin will contain the full list for children and for older people, together with the names of the publishers and the usual selling price of the book. This Bulletin may be had at the Library without charge, and also in the bookshops of Brentano and Scribner in New York and Ventres in Brooklyn. It will also be sent to any one addressing a request to the Library and sending a two-cent stamp.

At the Library assistance is offered in selecting additional books on any subject desired. The exhibition is, of course, like the Library, free to every one.

"Kobo."

G. P. Putnam's Sons report for publication a new volume by the author of "The Light Brigade in Spain." This new work is a story of the Russo-Japanese war, and is entitled "Kobo." It is said to contain an excellent picture of Japanese life and character and a well-informed account of the battle of Yalu. There will be in the book a clear and accurate map of Korea and a plan of the Yalu battle. Many of the prominent Generals on both sides figure as characters in the story, of which the hero is an intrepid Japanese spy. The author is Herbert Strang.

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Some Further Consideration of the Formidable Work Edited by Prof. Hart.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

THE subject of the third volume in the series called "The American Nation," edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, is "Spain in America." It is the work of Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale, probably the first authority in the country on this subject. The author modestly announces in the preface his aim in giving to the public this new book on early American history. It is twofold: To "provide an account, succinct and readable and abreast of present scholarship, of the discovery and exploration of the new world," and also "to present an outline sketch of the Spanish colonial system and of the first stage of the transmission of European culture to America."

How well this plan of the author has been realized will be shown by the reading of his book. In the mind of the reviewer few historical works with which he happens to be acquainted answer so completely all expectations aroused in the preface. And not only is the reader not disappointed; he is pleased as he turns page after page of what might have been a dry, matter of fact book. In every way the account is fresh, well told, and conclusive. The keen analysis of the historical characters and policies of the time are among the strongest features. Take Amerigo Vespucci as an example: "In neither of the voyages (of discovery to South America, 1497-1503) was Vespucci the initiator, but according to his own account the first expedition on the return was intrusted to his command, and in the second he was a Captain. His name, however, is not to be found in the contemporary Portuguese histories nor in the vast mass of documents in the archives of Portugal relating to the discoveries. If his two private letters to to friends had not been published in Latin instead of having the New World called after him his name would have been known to us only as that of a mapmaker and as the official examiner of pilots of Spain." (Page 89-90.) Vespucci's good fortune is "a remarkable illustration of eternal celebrity won through a happy combination of the literary gift and self-advertisement, with the co-operation of the printing press."

Some of Prof. Bourne's conclusions as to the nature and success of Spanish colonization in America will profoundly interest the student of early American history. Instead of the cruel, haughty, vindictive, persecuting Spaniard, carrying destruction wherever he went, we find that his code of laws was no less enlightened and humane than were those of early Virginia or New England; the rapid destruction of the native population was due to the presence of the superior civilization, and not so much to inhumane policy. Moreover, the native population of Espanola never numbered 3,000,000, as Las Casas reported, but less than three hundred thousand, and it was disease, not indifference and persecution, that destroyed them. The author quotes by way of comparison the interesting statement of an English writer of the seventeenth century:

"It has been generally observed that where the English come to settle a divine hand makes way for them by removing or cutting off the Indians either by wars one with the other or by some raging disease."

The general policy of Spain toward the American colonies was not merely to extract gold and silver from their mines, but to build up a second Spanish empire co-ordinate with the empire at home. To this end a greater number of people from the middle and lower classes were sent to the New World from Spain than from any other European nation during the period of colonization. They were given very liberal allowances from the Spanish Treasury with which to begin the work of subduing the country. Agriculture was to be their main occupation, and in order to aid them most liberal trade concessions were offered. But when this policy was beginning to materialize on the various islands of the West Indies the news of Cortez's conquest of Mexico and of its rich gold mines was spread abroad. People gave up their homes and their past earnings in order to seek sudden wealth in the new country. It was a phenomenon in history quite parallel to the California craze of 1848-1850.

At almost every point in the discussion Prof. Bourne dissents from the traditional American view of things Spanish, yet without any sort of pride of opinion and without reflecting on his predecessors in the same field. It would be worth while to review his conclusions on the subject of slavery in Spanish America, on the Inquisition, the economics of the colonies, and so forth. But space forbids more than the briefest mention of one other point.

In the organization of this vast new territory the home government recognized the need of relying only on expert advice, and accordingly it did what was not done either in England or France. It appointed a special council for the New World, and the members of this body were appointed in the main with reference to their fitness for their positions; their advice was relied upon by the King—especially Charles I. (V.)—almost exclusively. Moreover, the local officers in the colonies had a free hearing in this council, and ordinarily had a representative in the body itself. This home council, with the assistance of the local officers, established close connection with Spain, founded excellent schools and universities, and brought the Church into close and subordinate relations to the Crown.

It was indeed a wonderful civilization which Spain planted in the West—a civilization which has greatly influenced the destinies of the United States, a civilization whose failure is more apparent, perhaps, than real, one which merits the thorough and sympathetic study which Prof. Bourne has given it. The author closes his work with the remark that with the building of railroads and telegraphs, the improvement of agriculture and manufactures, and the application of a second Monroe Dictrine to all South and Central American countries a great Federal State may be built up which shall become a "counterpart of the United States" and "a wholesome check on its indefinite absorption of alien lands and peoples to the south."

The remaining volumes of the series treat of "England in America" and of "Colonial Self-Government," the former by President Tyler of William and Mary College, the latter by Prof. C. M. Andrews of Bryn Mawr. In "England in America" President Tyler has reviewed all that has been done on the subject of English settlement and presented a new and fresh account which cannot but win a permanent place in our historical literature. Taking up the English where Prof. Cheney left them, he traces their coming to Jamestown, to Plymouth, and to Charleston in clear and forcible language and with admirable discrimination as to essentials in the story. President Tyler has devoted many years of study to the genesis of Virginia, and, living almost within a stone's throw of the site of ancient Jamestown, he writes with a spirit and sense of actuality that lends interest to his pages. The purpose of the volume is to present the history of the various English groups of settlers through the period of 1607 to 1652. And while the Southern colonies are perhaps better portrayed, New England does not suffer in the Southern writer's hands. Excellent maps show more clearly than has hitherto been done the exact location of the settlements, their grouping in New England around certain centres, their stretching out in the South along the banks of the broad, sluggish streams. The strongest impression which the book makes on the mind of the reader is the account of the fearful struggles through which the colonists of Jamestown and Plymouth were compelled to pass. After twelve years of earnest endeavor on the part of the London Company, after the sending over of some three thousand emigrants, and an expenditure of $2,000,000, a colony of only 400 inhabitants remained; these were badly governed; they lived in rather broken-down houses, and were not animated with any spirit of hopefulness!

The picture of William Penn fittingly opens Prof. Andrews's story of "Colonial Government." The aim of the volume is to trace the growth of self-government in all the colonies from the beginning through the period of 1652 to 1689, when such momentous changes were taking place in England. The famous navigation acts receive first attention; their effects on the colonists in fostering a spirit of resistance, in teaching them how to evade laws which they regarded as unjust, are clearly brought out. The change from royal or proprietary to crown colonies, the attendant disputes and wrangles, the growth of the power of the assemblies, the Governor's council, a sort of ancestor of our United States Senate, the feeble attempts at federation in 1643 and 1684, the violent resistance to Edward Randolph and Gov. Andros in their attempt to combine all the settlements above Pennsylvania into one compact State with a single government—all are treated adequately and with due discrimination as to the roles of the various parties to the struggles. Prof. Andrews, a student of English history and institutions of years' standing, is thus fully qualified to hold the balance evenly between England and her determined daughter and rival, New England, in their many quarrels and to speak a final word as to their merits.

But particular attention must be called to the closing chapters of Prof. Andrews's book, which deal with social life and economic conditions, and they seem to point out many causes of later habits and tendencies which might otherwise escape the student of political history. The status of the negro slave in Virginia; the treatment of the indentured servant; the Church and the school in New England; the missionary efforts of the English Church; the founding of colleges for the Indians; the subject of buildings and building materials become interesting and lively topics in the author's hands. There is, however, no needless dwelling on unimportant things because of some accidental information that happens to come to mind, but due emphasis is given all those customs of the different groups of settlers which so easily came to be mixed up with rights "inalienable" as was to be claimed a century later.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

*THE AMERICAN NATION. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. To be completed in 28 volumes. Vols. I.-V. New York: Harper & Brothers.

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SIR HENRY HAWKINS.

Entertaining Reminiscences of the Noted English Judge.*

THE name of Henry Hawkins is well remembered in the United States, for he was concerned in the famous Tichborne case as one of the executors. Richard Harris, editor of "The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins," assures readers that there is no doubtful story in the volumes. To wit, humor, and pathos is added the tragic element, for a Judge sees much that is terrible. No precise date is given as to the birth of Sir Henry. It was probably some time before 1830, for he tells of a sad impression left on his mind as a child when he saw at Bedford a father carrying home the body of his son, a lad of seventeen, who had been hung at Bedford Gaol "for having set fire to a stack of corn!" Sir Henry writes, "years afterward, when I became a Judge, this picture photographed on my mind gave me many a lesson, which I believed was turned to good account on my judicial bench." At an early age he was articled to an uncle who was the Clerk of the Peace. The drudgery of the work disgusted him. However, this was his apprenticeship in the legal calling. In 1841 he went to London and became a pupil with a special pleader. Finally he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1843. Long, long he waited before a client appeared, and his first fee was 10s. 6d. In his second year he made £50.

At the outset of his career criminal law alone occupied his attention. He recalls a visit paid to the Old Bailey, and writes that "its associations were enough to strike a chill into you." He says, too, that "he had no taste for criminal proceedings, but that it was the best school in which to learn your work of cross-examination." The ways of justice were then, at the least, peculiar. There were dinners at which the Judges were present. After the repasts the trials began. Sir Henry cites a case of a trial, with sentence of seven years of penal servitude, the entire business occupying precisely two minutes and fifty-three seconds. Baron Brampton was very fond of prize-fighting, and he tells with great gusto of the fight between Jack Brassy and Ben Caunt. Describing the tone of the day, Sir Henry writes:

> The true sportsman of the period, amongst whom were the highest in the social and political world, took the same interest in the ring as they did in the turf or in the cricket field. Whether John Mace would beat Tom Sayers had as much interest at fashionable dinner tables as whether Lord Derby would dispose of Aberdeen or Palmerston. Lords and Dukes backed their opinion in thousands, and the bargee and the 'ostler gave or took the odds, according to the tips, in shillings. The gentleman of the long robe, therefore, was not supposed as altogether out of his element in sporting circles any more than the gentleman who had not a rag to cover him, * * * and what will our modern ladies think of their fair predecessors who witnessed the drawing of a badger or a dog fight on a Sunday?

Sir Henry once owned a racer of good blood, and he tells how he was swindled out of him. Early in life the future Queen's Counsel showed a marked disposition for gambling, but on one occasion, having been cheated out of all his slender means, he never played again.

Acting as one of the defenders of Dr. Barnard, who was implicated in the "Orsini affair," there is no question but that it was Barnard who smuggled the bombs in firkins of butter from England to France, the missiles being intended to bring about the killing of Napoleon III. Sir Henry managed to have Barnard freed on some technical grounds. This trial gave the young advocate the greatest publicity, and his success was thereafter assured. Among his most pleasant reminiscences were those of Knebworth Park, and the theatrical entertainments given there under the direction of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. There were present both amateur and professional people. Charles Matthews was the manager. Dickens took charge of the costumes. Recalling the names of the many distinguished actors and actresses with the artists who were at Knebworth, Sir Henry writes in his old age: "Alas! of the illustrious people I have mentioned all are dead, all save one lady and myself!"

Concerning Crockford's, Sir Henry is most expansive. It was the true and only "Temple of Fortune." Fortunes were lost there on the turning of a card. When the effort was made to suppress Crockford's, Palmerston defended it manfully. Sir Henry's comment descriptive of the times is this: "Some men would rather have gulled down St. Paul's than Crockford's." The business of the Queen's Counsel now became highly lucrative. He represented the railway companies in suits brought against them for the property they wanted for their enterprises. Election petitions also engrossed his time. His briefs were many.

Much that is interesting is told concerning that famous Tichborne case. Sir Henry, it seems, was called on at the last moment, and, according to his own account, just in time. His industry, his clear-sightedness, his ability in cross-questioning showed that Orton was a rascal, but one of wonderful cleverness. Sir Henry writes that the Tichborne case, and the verdict given in his favor, "was the greatest triumph of his life." In 1877 he received the appointment of puisne Judge of the Exchequer, with the title of Baron. On the first page of the second volume there is a portrait of the Baron, and it has under it, "Sir Henry Hawkins and Jack." The Baron wears his gown, ermine decked, and his wig, and on a table Jack, a nice fox-terrier, smiles at you. Jack was the favorite companion of the learned Judge, and the dog would accompany his master even on the bench. Sir Henry devotes many pages to his story of his dog, and he recounts with glee that when it came about that a lawyer pleading a case was too long or tedious in his talk Jack, seated on the bench, would show how tired he was by growling.

With his long experience Sir Henry had the keenest insight into criminal matters, and was inclined toward leniency. He tells a most pathetic story of a man in prison who assaulted his keeper. The culprit's only friend was a mouse, and the warder had caught it and killed it. In a moment of passion the prisoner had struck at the warder. The prisoner was indicted before Sir Henry on a charge of murder. Sir Henry writes:

> "I felt bound to direct an acquittal, and I confess I was not sorry (technically) to come to that conclusion, for it would have been a sad thing had the prisoner been convicted of an offense committed in a moment of such great and not unnatural excitement, and one for which penal servitude must have been awarded. * * * I can conceive of nothing more keen than the torture of returning to his cell to grieve for the little friend which could never come to him again.

It was through Sir Henry's action that a strong effort was made in England toward the suppression of that infamous thing known as baby-farming. A dreadful case in point was that known as the Dyer case. As the result of Sir Henry's work the Infant Life Protection act was framed in 1897. As the close of 1898 Sir Henry left the bench, and in 1899 took his seat in the House of Peers. There never was written a less pompous book that the one under notice. Good nature pervades all the pages, a compassionate Judge is; after all, the choicest example of humanity.

*THE REMINISCENCES OF SIR HENRY HAWKINS. (BARON BRAMPTON.) Edited by Richard Harris. With Portraits. Two volumes. Cloth. Vol. I., Pp. 351. Vol. II., Pp. 320. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Armstrong's Books.

A. C. Armstrong & Son are issuing among other new books "The Face Beyond the Door," "Questions of Faith," "The Spirit of God in Biblical Literature," "The Life of E. J. Peck Among the Eskimos," and "The Apostles of Our Lord." The first-mentioned book, by the author of "God and the Ant," Coulson Kernahan, deals with the subject of human immortality. "Questions of Faith" is the work of seven authors, Principal Lindsay, James Denney, Marcus Dods, P. Carnegie Simpson, James Orr, John Laidlaw, and Hugh Mackintosh, and consists of seven lectures delivered to English audiences. "The Spirit of God in Biblical Literature" treats of the history of religion from the beginning to the end of the Apostolic Age. The volume also discusses the stories of the birth of our Lord, the beginning of Pauline theology, and the relation between John and the Synoptists. "The Life of E. J. Peck Among the Eskimos" is an account of the work of an English missionary for a number of years in the Icy North. This volume is illustrated. The last-mentioned book is by the Rev. J. G. Greenhough, and deals with the twelve Apostles. It gives a study of the character of each Apostle separately, and the third part treats of the successors of the Apostles, and the primacy of St. Peter.

Henrik Ibsen's Letters.

Fox, Duffield & Co. will shortly issue a collection of "Letters of Henrik Ibsen." The translation into English is the work of John Nilsen Laurvik, and a preliminary installment of it will appear in the next number of The International Quarterly. The entire collection, which has been made by a son of the great dramatist, with the father's sanction, covers a period of about fifty years, from 1849 to 1898. Among those to whom letters are addressed are King Charles of Sweden, Georg Brandes, the Danish critic; Bjornstjerne Bjornson, William Archer, and Edmond Gosse, as well as an interesting circle of less celebrated friends. Written during the period of Ibsen's greatest literary activity and commenting freely on whatever work he happened to have on hand, from "Peer Gynt" and "A Doll's House" to "Hedda Gabler," the correspondence is said, by those who have seen it, to be intimate and personal in an unexpected degree.

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JOHN BUNYAN.

An Interpretation for Twentieth Century Folk of the Great Tinker and His Work.*

"If any man," said Justice Keeling as he was about to sentence John Bunyan to three months in gaol, "have received the gift of tinkering as thou hast done, let him follow his tinkering." That was near the end of the year 1660, and Bunyan had been caught preaching at an unauthorised "conventicle." The statute under which proceedings were taken was one of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From that time on till 1672 the man with the "gift of tinkering" knew much more of the inside than of the outside of prisons. He was "released for a few weeks" in 1666, but presently rearrested. The trouble was, of course, that he would not engage to "stick to his tinkering." In 1672 Bunyan was not only out of gaol but elected minister of Bedford Church. He remained at large then till 1676, when the King's officers once more locked him up. Mr. White thinks his prison this time was not the county gaol where he had previously been confined, but the town prison on the bridge at Bedford. This particular detention lasted six months, and in that time, according to Mr. White, "The Pilgrim's Progress" was written. If the tinker had stuck to his tinkering, or the preacher been permitted to stick to his preaching, there had been, in all likelihood, no "Pilgrim's Progress."

Of that work and its author Mr. White's book is a very eloquent and original appreciation. And because so much has been said and written about Bunyan already, Mr. White sets out why he thinks more may be said, and in what sense.

The properties of light are revealed by the object which reflects or absorbs it. We are struck with the peculiar dryness of the criticism on Shakespeare in the eighteenth century. It was dry, not because the eighteenth century was deficient in intellect, but because there was so much in Shakespeare to which it would not respond. It did not ask the questions we ask or demand what we demand. It is peculiarly true of Bunyan that his great qualities are those of relationship which no one time or temperament can fully unfold. For more than 200 years he has been mainly the beloved interpreter of their religion to common folk, and they would have found it difficult to express any admiration for him which was not, partly at least, theological. We also in the twentieth century are thankful that Puritanism found such an expositor and preacher as Bunyan. It is an inestimable gain that a religion should obtain presentation by genius such as his. We are now, however, beginning to see that he is not altogether the representative of Puritanism, but the historian of Mansoul, and that qualification necessary in order to understand and properly value him is not theological learning, nor in fact any kind of learning or literary skill, but the experience of life, with its hopes and fears, bright day and black night.

It is in this spirit that Mr. White tells what is known or may be inferred about Bunyan, and in this spirit also that he treats "Grace Abounding," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Life and Death of Mr. Badman," and "The Holy War," to each of which sections of the book are devoted.

Bunyan was born in 1628, the year of the Third Parliament of Charles I., (to which Oliver Cromwell was elected,) the year of the "Petition of Right" and other famous matters. By Mr. White's calculation Bunyan's birthplace in Elston parish was a "cottage close to Harroden and the old coach road from Bedford to London." He finds no reason to think with Mr. Froude that Bunyan ever went to the Bedford grammar school. Certainly there are no marks of the grammar school upon him. Mr. White adds:

It is worth while recording for the benefit of persons who attach importance to such things that the Bunyans, though always humble folk, were an old family: that they were in Bedfordshire in 1300, and the name is probably of French origin. Of Bunyan's mother hardly anything is known, and the father was a brasier or tinker.

Froude has supposed that Bunyan served as a soldier in the Royalist Army—and others have adopted that view—but as late as 1896 "the muster rolls of the Newport Pagnell garrison were found and the name of 'John Bunion' appears on them from Nov. 30, 1644, to June 17, 1647." So Mr. White thinks Bunyan thus maladroitly spelled fought for Parliament and was captured, (as Carlyle has suggested,) when the King's troops took Leicester. Such a conclusion, if it destroys a paradox, fits much better with Bunyan's character as Mr. White sees it—and as he makes his readers see it.

He was not a clown, nor the poor creature whom Cowper dared not name, but an aristocrat in the proper sense of the word, a man of strength and dignity, who had an aptitude for ruling, yet with gentleness. The portrait prefixed to the present volume confirms this estimate of him. It is a copy of a sketch on vellum by Robert White, almost certainly taken from life, which is preserved in the British Museum. The face is a poet's, and it is also the face of a man who would be obeyed. It is the face of the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" but it might be that of a great Admiral or General.

Indeed, the portrait in question partakes little of the fat and simpler expression of the face of Bunyan usually seen in books; it looks rugged, not well fed, and is like the face of one in authority. We may, perhaps, add a contemporary pen picture which Mr. White quotes:

He appeared in countenance to be a stern and rough temper; but in conversation mild and affable, not given to loquacity or much discourse in company, unless some urgent occasion required it; observing never to boast of himself or his parts, but rather seem low in his own eyes, and submit himself to the judgment of others; abhorring lying and swearing, being just in all that lay in his power to his word, not seeming to revenge injuries, loving to reconcile differences and make friendship with all; he had a sharp, quick eye, accomplished with an excellent discerning of persons, being of good judgment and quick wit. As for his person, he was tall of stature, strong-boned, though not corpulent, somewhat of a ruddy face, with sparkling eyes, wearing his hair on his upper lip, after the old British fashion; his hair reddish, but in his latter days time had sprinkled it with gray; his nose well set, but not declining or bending, and his mouth moderately large; his forehead something high, and his habit always plain and modest.

Bunyan died Aug. 31, 1688, at the house of John Strudwick on Snow Hill. He fell into a fever there as he was on his way from Reading to London, having been to the former place "to soften the anger of a father toward his son whom he purposed to disinherit."

The chief part of the book deals with Bunyan as expressed in what he wrote. The author tells the story of each, (or if it is not a story, the thing that is the heart of the matter,) as far as possible in Bunyan's own words, with a commentary to fit these words to the notions of an age in which religious doctrines for themselves have little power to hold or move. He insists that if questions of free will and predestination are no longer vital with most readers and the old-fashioned "conviction of sin" fails to distress as it used, the Valley of the Shadow of Death and the Slough of Despond, though haunted with more modern terrors and muddied with more modern mud, are not less real, by whatever modern names they shall be called. And he makes even the hard doctrine of Calvin resume its somewhat awful grandeur. As he quotes the tinker's words you may feel the force behind them and see at least the splendor of a great faith.

Finally, each book having been taken up in detail and interpreted, Bunyan considered as preacher, writer, and above all as man, Mr. White gives Puritanism this testimonial:

Puritanism has done noble service, but we have seen enough of it in Bunyan to show that it is not an entirely accurate version of God's message to man. It is the most distinct, energetic, and salutary movement in our history, and no other religion has surpassed it in preaching the truths by which men and nations must exist. Nevertheless, we need Shakespeare as well as Bunyan, and oscillate between the "Pilgrim's Progress" and "As You Like It."

It may be said with perfect confidence that whatever the wealth of writing about Bunyan and the "Pilgrim's Progress," and however clearly the "Pilgrim's Progress" itself is photographed on the minds of most of us, this book has more than justified itself. Lovers of Bunyan whose childhood of faith is past will read it and be glad; contemners of Bunyan, (if there are any such left,) having, perchance, opened the book to scoff, might well remain to pray.

*JOHN BUNYAN. By W. Hale White. Author of "Mark Rutherford." Literary Lives Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 222. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

George Meredith.

London Globe.

Mr. George Meredith's recent pronouncement on terminable marriages was obtained from him by journalistic methods of the newest kind, and we believe that admirers of his genius knew exactly how to regard the incident. Nor should we now refer to it but to express our regret that the editor of The Nineteenth Century should have permitted Mr. Walter Frewen Lord to take that incident as the text of an amazingly silly depreciation of Mr. Meredith as a novelist. Mr. Lord informs us that in his novels Mr. Meredith has "neither sense nor style," and then complacently remarks that "by his suggestion of marriage for a term of years he has relieved those who cannot read his books from any sense of intellectual inferiority." We are afraid that in casting away his sense of intellectual inferiority to Mr. Meredith Mr. Lord has lost his critical bearings forever.

Charles Macauley.

Some may remember Charles Raymond Macauley, who edited the McClure-Phillips edition of Poe's tales under the title "Monsieur Dupin," through his work as a cartoonist for THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers. Mr. Macauley has filled the positions of stenographer, bookkeeper, drug clerk, newspaper man, actor, and law student. He discontinued cartooning because he was not permitted to make the kind of cartoons he wished.

VIENNA.

IMPERIAL VIENNA. An Account of Its History, Traditions, and Arts by A. S. Levetus. Illustrated by Erwin Puchinger. 1904. Decorated cover. Pp. 431. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. $5.

Heinrich Jasmirgott, a Babenberger Duke, in 1142 built himself a burg, or castle, where Vienna now stands. Within the walls of his castle he founded a little church and named it St. Stephan. In 1147 the church was consecrated. St. Stephan's has been one of the most famous cathedrals, and is the centre of ancient and modern Vienna. It took some 300 years to complete the work. From its lofty tower the Viennese have seen the advance of the Turks and the coming of the French under Napoleon. If it is true that Richard Coeur de Leon never set foot in modern Vienna he came near it, for it was Duke Leopold V. who held the Englishman a close prisoner in a village then called Erdberg, which is now a part of the imperial city. In the time of that Duke the Graben was a moat. To-day it is the favorite lounging spot of the Viennese. In old Vienna there is the Am Hof. This was once the centre of the ancient fortifications. Now it is a busy retail market place. Once tournaments were held in the Am Hof. There stands on the spot now a monument erected to the memory of Radetzky, who, beginning his fight in 1809, battled on to 1849, when he was the conqueror at Novara. Once the Am Hof was the place of public execution, and Jews, Protestants, and witches were tortured and burned here.

If noble knights held their jousts at the Am Hof, the citizens had also their contests, which were celebrated at the Neuerr Markt. The Mehlmarkt was famous as a resort of the nobility. It was here that Maria Theresa held her sleighing parties. The record declares that when there was not snow enough it was shoveled in from the outside. But snow is now a rare thing in Vienna. In his "Imperial Vienna" Mr. A. S. Levetus tells of the capital of Austria in all its details. It is difficult to give a special feature to Vienna, though it has a physiognomy of its own. With all the troubles of a state and family character which has befallen the country and its ruler, Vienna has the reputation of being the gayest city of Europe. Particular attention is paid to the palaces and the famous art collections. Much that is novel may be learned concerning Napoleon's second wife and the Duke of Reichstadt. The everyday life of the present Emperor is told. A description of Vienna without giving special attention to music would be wanting in completness.

Music, music everywhere; always good, always inspiring, whether it be the strains of a military band, such as is playing joyfully along the streets, or whether it be folk's music in the beer gardens; whether it be in Wagner's operas of the imperial opera with Mahler conducting, or whether it be the philharmonic concerts or the people's concerts; whether it be your virtuoso or your simple soloist.

Many an American goes to Vienna attracted by the memories of such glorious musicians as were Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Schubert. Vienna has the proud distinction of having been for over a century in the lead in musical art. All great instrumentalists receive here their accredited merit. The restaurants of Paris have a celebrity of their own, but there are many gourmands who insist that it is in Vienna that alone lives the true cordon bleu. Anyhow we are willing to concede that the bread of Vienna has no equal.

Physical Phenomena.

From the presses of the Macmillan Company a translation from the Italian of Augusto Righi is appearing under the title, "Modern Theory of Physical Phenomena," by Augustus Trowbridge, Professor of Mathematical Physics in the University of Wisconsin. To this translation Prof. Righi has added a preface, in which he says:

It is with a certain trepidation that I have entertained the proposal of an English translation of an entirely unpretentious book, which is, in fact, only an extension of a chapter added to "Telegrafia senza Filo" (Telegraphy Without Wires.) The fact that this book has gone through two Italian editions in a very short time certainly shows that my work has not been useless in my own country. But to issue an edition in the language of those illustrious men to whom, above all, we owe the admirable theory which forms the subject of this little book is quite a different thing.

What has helped to decide the publication of this edition, Prof. Righi continues, is the thought that the translation might at least demonstrate with what favor "the development of the ideas concerning the first cause of physical phenomena" has been regeted in my native country, and likewise to prove that the works of these great men to whom we owe this development are valued by my countrymen. Among the subjects treated are "Electrolytic Ions and Electrons," "The Electrons and the Phenomena of Light," "Nature of the Cathode Rays," "Radio-Activity," and "The Electrons and the Constitution of Matter." In reference to light it is stated:

It is a well-known fact that a luminous gas emits radiations of definite periods of vibration, and not those corresponding to a continuous series of intermediate periods. As a result the spectrum of the light emitted by the gas reduces to a limited number of narrow lines, which are the images of the slit through which the light is passed in order to analyze it with the prism. For example, the spectrum of the light emitted by sodium in the gaseous state consists of two yellow lines very near each other, which, with low-power spectroscopes, appear blended into a single line.

Life of Dr. Liddon.

Sept. 9 last was the fourteenth anniversary of the death of Dr. Liddon. In 1890 John Octavius Johnston, M. A., was selected to write a life of the Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and at the time everything seemed to point to the fact that he would soon have plenty of spare moments to start it. However, circumstances arose which forced him to take a larger share than was originally intended in editing the "Life of Dr. Pusey." Previous to the completion of that work other changes took place which deprived him of much time he intended to have in order to write Dr. Liddon's life, and consequently he was able to work on it only as spare moments arose during the last six years. This biography is based on the Doctor's letters, and the letters which he preserved have not been used, as they belong more properly to the lives of the writers. Those epistles which are not closely connected with his life, but which deal with general subjects, have been placed in the appendix to each chapter. This work, entitled "Life and Letters of Henry Parry Liddon, D. D.," is appearing from Longmans, Green & Co. It contains a concluding chapter by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, and is illustrated with portraits. In a letter referring to Dr. Liddon's life at Christ Church, one reads:

I am sure that those who never knew Dr. Liddon as a member of Christ Church can have no idea of much that was very real and deep in his character; especially they can never have fully understood what I may call his home side. With us he was emphatically at home. Strange as it may appear to many to say such a thing, yet it is true that he was at home in Christ Church in a sense in which he was not in London or at St. Paul's. We saw sides of him which must have been quite hidden from people who only knew him as the great preacher, the kindly, sympathetic counselor, the ready, generous helper in any case of necessity or distress; who regarded him first of all, naturally enough and with perfect justice, as one, and certainly not the least prominent, of the band of devoted clergy, who, through the twenty years of his tenure of the canonry at St. Paul's, had done so much to set out Metropolitan Cathedral in its rightful place in the life of the Church of England.

The Roman Empire.

In the new edition which the Macmillan Company is bringing out of "The Holy Roman Empire," by James Bryce, D.C.L., a number of changes have been made. The work first appeared forty years ago, and in the intervening period the knowledge concerning mediaeval history has been so greatly increased that the writer thought it advisable to enlarge his book, now nearly half a century old. In doing this he has not attempted to rewrite the entire volume, for that would necessitate a history of the empire of the Middle Ages, and would consequently require such an amount of space as could be contained in two or three books. Besides if he were to do this it would render the volume unsuitable to those students who have used it in its previous form. The events of importance which were not sufficiently dealt with in the previous edition are enlarged on. Such is the case with the struggle of Louis IV. with Pope John XXII., and the careers of Arnold of Brescia and Cola di Rienzo. A new chapter has been included treating of the Byzantine Empire, which was insufficiently dealt with in other editions, and also a concluding chapter in reference to the German Empire, and the events which have aided its compactness and strength has been added. "This chapter," Mr. Bryce writes, "and that which traces the process whereby after 1813 national sentiment grew in Germany, and national unity was achieved in 1871, are not indeed necessary for the explanation of an institution whose best days were over four centuries ago. But they help to explain it, if only by contrast, and the convenience to a reader of finding a succinct account of the foundation and the character of this modern representative—if one may call it so—of the mediaeval empire will, I hope, be deemed to compensate for whatever loss of symmetry is involved in an extension of the treatise beyond its original limits." With a similar end in view, Mr. Bryce has added a "chronological table" and three maps.

Hall Caine Goes Home.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

TENNYSON'S "DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR."—My attention has been called by Mr. R. C. Heron Maxwell to the following variant of Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year," which he recently came across in an old volume of The World of Fashion, (January-December, 1839):

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW ONE.

Full knee-deep lies the Winter snow,
And the Winter winds are sighing,
Gently come and gently go,
Softly tread and whisper low,
For the Old Year lies a-dying.
He was full of joke and jest,
But his merry quips are o'er.
To see him die, across the waste,
His son-and-heir doth ride post-haste;
But he'll be dead before.
Every one for his own.
The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the New Year blithe and bold, my friend,
Comes up to take his own.

Mr. Churton Collins does not give this version of the poem in his work on Tennyson's early poems, but states that "The Death of the Old Year" was "first printed in 1833." It was, however, not only printed but also published in December, 1832, and the above variant did not appear until some twelve months later. It will be noticed that the third and fourth lines differ from those of the poem as now printed, which read,

Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low;

and this shorter version, fortunately, does not contain the rather prosaic line,

And the New Year will take 'em away,

nor the somewhat unpleasantly realistic

Close up his eyes; tie up his chin.

It will be remembered that Poe's famous composition "The Bells" originally consisted of only eighteen lines, and that he twice revised and enlarged it, until it finally became the long poem of over one hundred lines which we now possess. Is it possible that the fourteen lines above quoted were the original version of Tennyson's poem?—Samuel Waddington in The London Athenæum.

COBBETT.—We remember once asking the famous editor of an evening newspaper what writer he would propose as a model of style for a journalist. Without a moment's hesitation the great man answered, "Cobbett." We shudder to think of the pecuniary losses that might fall on the newspaper trust magnates if their young men were to imitate Cobbett's methods as well as his style, for he was the most scurrilous and unscrupulous libeler ever known, though he was provoked by some personal persecution and many public abuses. But it is perfectly true that his style is one of the best in the language, easy and colloquial without being undignified, often coarse but never common, pathetic, humorous, terse, and picturesque. Cobbett was an emotional peasant, with a natural ear for rhythm and an innate feeling for language. The first book he bought and pored over was "The Tale of a Tub," and a boy must have a strong natural taste for words as words to take to such a book. Cobbett will do very well as a corrective for the flaccid and colorless journalese or pointless slang which we are condemned to read nowadays, and we therefore welcome Mr. Carlyle's attempt [in his new "Life of Cobbett"] to revive an interest in Cobbett's career, and thereby to rehabilitate him as a stylist. Mr. Carlyle makes the mistake of supposing that what he says about Cobbett is more interesting than what Cobbett says about himself and others, and he prints his extracts in small type. Even if he made the book a little thicker, we think Mr. Carlyle would have done better to print the quotations from Cobbett in large type. Otherwise this narrative of a stormy life is well arranged, and written in a style free from partiality or partisan bias.

Cobbett has often been compared with Bradlaugh, though except for the fact that both were demagogues and both started life as private soldiers, we do not see the resemblance. Cobbett went to America with his regiment, which he soon left, and offended the colonists by his ultra-monarchical views. When he returned to England Pitt was at the height of his power, and at the beginning of the struggle with France. Cobbett was then a Tory highflyer, but he turned against Pitt and his party for making the treaty of Amiens, and thundered against peace with regicides as furiously as Burke. The Whigs were as distasteful to Cobbett as they were to young Disraeli, and it was inevitable that a born agitator should drift into the ranks of the Radicals, led at that time and for many years afterward by Sir Francis Burdett. For thirty years The Political Register was the vehicle of Cobbett's attacks upon the Government and his advocacy of Parliamentary reform, and when he died in 1835 there was, as Lord Dalling said, "a widespread feeling of loss," not merely of a man, but of a habit, of a dose of strong drink which all of us had been taking for years." What is remarkable about Cobbett is that "his great literary period," as Mr. Carlyle calls it, did not begin till he was sixty years of age, and lasted for nearly ten years. Between 1820 and 1830 Cobbett went on with The Register as usual, and wrote besides his "Twelve Sermons" his "Cottage Economy," a "History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland," his "Advice to Young Men," (one of his masterpieces,) "Rural Rides," (the best known of his works,) "Cobbett's Poor Man's Friend," "Plan of Parliamentary Reform," "Legacy to Parsons," and "Legacy to Peel." Cobbett was imprisoned for eleven months for libel, and did not show much dignity or fortitude in adversity; he was always on the verge of bankruptcy, and at the general election which followed the Reform Act of 1832 he was returned for Oldham. In the House of Commons he was naturally not a success, for he insisted on sitting on the front Opposition bench in Peel's seat, and continued the methods of personal vituperation which he had found so telling out of doors. Some of his nicknames were, as Mr. Carlyle says, quite good, such as "Prosperity Robinson," "Æolus Canning," "Pinknosed Liverpool," "the bloody old Times," while his constant allusions to the great Lord Erskine as "Baron Clackmannan" (his second title) were really funny. It is curious to reflect how entirely Cobbett's name and place in history were due to the political and legal abuses of his age.—London Saturday Review.

WOMEN WRITERS.—An obvious achievement of women writers which no man can equal with such certainty is the exposition of female passion. Charlotte Brontë leaps to one's mind; so does the Portuguese Nun; so does Mlle. de Lespinasse. That apart, we should find the greatest distinction of women writers in a note of comedy, a comedy at once fine, light, and merciless. Mr. Meredith has laid it down that good comedy can exist only in a society which contains cultivated women. However that may be, cultivated women have achieved written comedy of a peculiar delicacy and point. Of its kind the comedy of Jane Austen is incomparable. It is utterly merciless. Prancing victims of their illusions, her men and women are utterly bare to our understanding, and their gyrations are irresistibly comic. There is no explaining away, no invitation to a pathetic view; she is as free from that as Molière himself. That, no doubt, would not be enough for a feminine note. But Miss Austen does not stand alone, though she stands unapproached of her sex. It is lamentably true that contemporary women writers are mostly in dead earnest, or that they cannot be earnest and amusing as well. Most of Mr. Courtney's eight [in "The Feminine Note in Literature"] are without humor or nearly so. The ablest of them take strong and more or less abstract themes—"Lucas Malet," for instance, with her studies in pathology, and Mrs. Voynich, with her crusade against cruelty—and any difference from a masculine handling of them seems to lie in a certain narrowness in the intensity. Mrs. Craigie showed once a sense of comedy on which one might found great hopes, but it would seem as if the seriousness of her function as an interpreter of life had overshadowed that sense—temporarily, one may hope. Nevertheless in the work of women writers, novelists, and letter writers, whom most men cherish, this note of comedy, of amused observation, of humorous perception does prevail. It is something different from masculine humor, and therefore we may call it a feminine distinction, a really feminine note, if we are bound to find one. Dorothy Osborne had it in a measure. Maria Josepha Holroyd, the first Lady Stanley of Alderley, had it abundantly; her remarks on her friend, Mr. Gibbon, no man could have made.—London Times.

NO AUTHORS' RING.—It is not true, as is generally supposed and as is so often asserted, that manuscript from unknown hands does not receive just care and prompt attention. The greater part of it is the recipient of more attention and care than it deserves. It is all read, although not all of it is read; and it has every possible consideration. The first paragraph, in too many sad cases, shows its absolute lack of value to the editor or the public; while, in the fewer instances, where it is read from title to finish, it is conscientiously considered, weighed, and measured; and if the pattern be a pretty pattern and an adaptable one, every effort is made to find a place for it, and to make it fit.

Nor is it true, as is also generally supposed to be true, that any amount of personal or professional influence has any weight whatever upon the professional decision of the editor. He prints what he considers good and proper, not what is declared to be good and proper by somebody else, no matter who that somebody else may be, and no matter how strong may be that somebody else's alleged "pull." There was received, once, a bulky package of manuscript from an old acquaintance, who said, in effect: "You are in 'The Harper Ring'; you have got your wife into 'The Harper Ring'; you have got Harry This and Lilly That into 'The Harper Ring,' and I don't see why you don't get me into 'The Harper Ring,' too! Here are a couple of articles as good as anything the Harpers generally publish. If the one is too feminine for the Magazine, see that it goes into the Bazar. If the other is too juvenile for the Weekly, find a place for it in Young Folks. Anyway, see that they are published; and get me into 'The Harper Ring'!" Happily, or unhappily, there were on the writing table at that moment four official notes, one from the editor of each of the periodicals in question, and each one of them declining a contribution of my own! They were put into one envelope, without comment, and sent to my correspondent as the only reply. They seemed to prove conclusively that I was not in "The Harper Ring," although I had been for years on the editorial staff of the Magazine, as well as a frequent contributor to the other journals. And it is hoped that they proved, which is certainly the case, that there is not, and never has been, a "Harper Ring!"—The late Laurence Hutton in The Critic, New York.

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Picturesque Ireland.

The wit of the people, their quaint environment, and the historic sites and scenes of the larger landscape have afforded the literary inspiration for many travelers in Ireland, and books on this subject are numerous. Just now we have a two-volume well-illustrated work called "Romantic Ireland." (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.40.) The authors, for there are apparently two of them, point out in their introduction that travelers from the West, especially Americans, eager to see the sights of London, usually overlook Ireland, although their path to the metropolis of the world may lie through that country; and it is added that if one should linger in Ireland, "with a warm heart she will welcome him; with lip-liveliness and sparkling language she will entertain him; with impulsive zeal she will conduct him over her diversified domain and bring under his eyes scenes where

Grace, and Terror smiling stand,
Like sisters, hand in hand."

This work is by M. F. and B. McM. Mansfield. The illustrations are by the latter. Some of these include the frontispiece to the first volume, "The Rock of Cashel," "Muckross Abbey," "The Chimney Tops," "Giant's Causeway," "A West of Ireland Farm," "The Hill of Tara," "The Bell of St. Patrick," "Lismore Castle;" the frontispiece to the second volume, "Cross and Tower of Monasterboice," "Queenstown Harbor," "An Old Style Irish Car," "Gougane Barra," "The Shannon and Its Lakes," "In Connemara," "Donegal Castle," "The Honeycomb," "Giant's Causeway," "Grave of St. Patrick," "Downpatrick," "The Round Tower," Kells; "Crosses of Clonmacnois, Donegal, Slane, and Moone Abbey," and "Holy Well," Kells. In reference to "The Land and Its People" one reads:

During the period of the varied misfortunes of the ancient Kings of Ireland's four great divisions—from perhaps the fifth century until the coming of Henry II. of England—there was little connection between Ireland and the outside world, excepting always the Church which attached Ireland to Christendom. It was, perhaps, small wonder that the Plantagenet Henry, who was in favor of Rome, was desirous of uniting the four kingdoms of Ireland as a Roman Catholic whole. * * * It has been said before now that "the houses of the people are indecently poor and small, and the houses of the Church are indecently rich and large. Out of the dirt and decay they rise always proud and sometimes ugly and substantial, as though to inform the world that at least one thing is not dying and despondent, but keeps its loins girded and its lamps trimmed."

Supplementary Latin.

Often an instructor in Latin finds it difficult to get a text book which will suit those pupils who have completed the study of some first-year Latin books but as yet are not advanced enough for Latin composition. This trouble has been met and overcome by Mather A. Abbott, master in Groton School, Mass., in his book entitled "A First Latin Writer." In it the fundamental rules only have been dealt with; most exceptions have been disregarded, phrases and constructions of infrequent occurrence have been omitted, as the author considers that if with a rule too many exceptions are included the pupils' minds get so much to assimilate that a general confusion is the result.

The intention of the book is to set forth in a simple way those rules of Latin composition which are absolutely necessary to the grammatical rendering of English into Latin prose. The subject matter, vocabularies, and examples have been taken from the second book of Caesar's "Gallic War." The pupil is supposed to have mastered the rules of Latin inflection and the primary rules of syntax before taking up the work in this book, but as some further practice is usually required, an appendix has been added, in which these laws have been fully dealt with. Each lesson consists in rules, examples, vocabulary, and composition. (New York: American Book Company.)

Argell's Psychology.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week a new psychology by James Rowland Argell of the University of Chicago. The book, while of a solid and constructive scholarship, will be somewhat of a departure in the way of didactic psychology, the author's purpose being to supply a manual that shall be of special use to students of philosophy and makers of education. The author has given special attention to the mind in its structural features; it is Prof. Argell's purpose to devote far more than the usual attention to consciousness, how it develops, and how it operates. The style of the book is simplicity itself, and the author's attitude is altogether sane, as the following extract from his chapter on the will gives proof:

A deal of twaddle is indulged in as to the training of the will. The will is spoken of as though it were a race-horse which once a day requires to be given its paces about the track. What is obviously in the minds of persons who discuss the question in this way is the wisdom of some form of mental calisthenics, e. g., self-denial, constructive and aggressive attention, &c. Now, it is not necessary to enter into an extended argument upon this special recommendation, although it seems evident that, apart from a deep moral interest in the thing done, it could only produce moral prigs. If the moral interest is there, the artificial gymnastics will be superfluous. Life is rich in opportunities for larger and more intelligent kindliness.

Books That Sell Well.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report the following new printings: Fourteenth edition of "The End of An Era," by John S. Wise; eighth edition of "School, College and Character," by Le Baron R. Briggs; seventh edition of "The Gentle Reader," by S. N. Crothers; third edition of "Far and Near," by John Burroughs, and second editions of "Trixy," by Elizabeth S. Phelps; "The Flower Princess," by Abbie F. Brown, and "The Beauty of Wisdom," by James De Normandie.

D. Appleton & Co. announce that the fourteenth edition of "Nancy Stair" has been ordered.

The Broadway Publishing Company state that they are issuing another edition of "Confessions of a Grass Widow," by Kate Thyson Marr. Over 20,000 copies of this volume were sold two years ago.

The Macmillan Company reports that the fourth edition of Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot," which was issued a week ago, is already exhausted, and the fifth edition is on the press.

Henry Holt & Co. announce the sixth edition of "Music and Musicians," by Lavignac, and a second edition of "The Divine Fire," by May Sinclair.

Dodd, Mead & Co. report that George Barr McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark" is now in its eighth large edition.

George Cary Eggleston's new novel "A Captain in the Ranks," just published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is already in its second edition. The same publishers report a second edition of Dr. Emma E. Walker's "Beauty Through Hygiene," recently published in their Woman's Home Library Series. A new edition has been called for of "The Wild North Land," by Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, published in the Barnes's Trail Makers' Series under the consulting editorship of Prof. McMaster.

Merimee's "Charles IX."

"Chronique du Règne de Charles IX." is the only historical novel Prosper Mérimée ever wrote. In the study of history he used to say only the anecdotes interested him; his favorite books were the chatty old memoirs of the sixteenth century. He had read so many of these and of the contemporary pamphlets that when he wanted to make extracts from his reading this book resulted. It is a tale of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It has been adapted for the use of pupils and edited by Ernest Weekley, Professor of French at University College, Nottingham, England. This volume is the first of a series of French readers edited in accordance with the principles of the "direct method" in modern language teaching. The voluminous footnotes are entirely in French, and it is intended that the instructor's explanations be given in the same language. A few grammatical notes are added, dealing with those French constructions most puzzling to English students. The other texts in the same series are also illustrative of French political and social history at various periods. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.)

Literary Mexico.

Frederick Starr has translated and compiled "Readings from Modern Mexican Authors," (Chicago: Open Court Company.) He has taken twenty-nine of the best-known among them, given a picture and a brief biographical sketch of each, and a translation of some selection from their writings. Mr. Starr has imposed upon himself several limitations; his authors are all still alive, save two who died since he began this book. The extracts are all Mexican in topic and in color; together the selections form a series of Mexican pictures painted by Mexican hands. Finally, his translations are intentionally extremely literal. "I have sometimes selected an uncouth English word if it exactly translates the author," he says in his preface; "have frequently followed the Mexican form and order of words, and have even allowed my punctuation to be affected by the original. To those who wish to know Mexico and the Mexican thought the result will be a gain."

Rhythm and Harmony.

In "Ear Training for Teacher and Pupil" (Boston, Oliver Ditson, $1,) C. A. Alchin has produced a manual for the tone-deaf. It aims to show the teacher in the most elementary terms how to awaken in the pupil the perception of tone, the sense of rhythm, the idea of harmony. In the 128 pages the study of music is carried from the elemental explanation of the sounding of F through cadence, by-tones, melody, chords, harmony, inversions, chromatics, to reduction. Extreme condensation made necessary by the small size of the book will require each lesson to be thoroughly learned before proceeding even one bar further, the last lessons are extracts from the works of great musicians.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Magazine for Christmas—a great de luxe volume of 180 pages—is now on the newsstands. It is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of magazine making ever produced

The American Nation

Five volumes have already been issued of this great definitive history of our nation. Never before has the attempt been made to write the history of America on so grand and comprehensive a scale—in twenty-eight volumes. It has involved the labors of a score of historical scholars, each contributing an individual volume, and the whole edited by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, and supervised by the state historical societies of Massachusetts, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin.

This tremendous work not only boasts the accurate and authoritative work of specialists, who have spent years in preparation, but is written in a popular style and each volume is complete and readable in itself. The New York Sun says:

"The series is eminently desirable. The men who write the books are all competent scholars, and, judging from these volumes, are capable of putting their knowledge into popular English. The editor is able to direct, and is backed by committees of several historical societies. To some people it may suffice to know that Mr. Charles Francis Adams approves. The volumes are handy and well printed. Even twenty-eight volumes will not be hard to read, and the reader will get clear ideas of the chief things that scholars have found out about the history of the United States."

NEW GIFT BOOKS

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For pure beauty of book-making, for lasting prettiness, for daintiness of cover, paper, pictures in color, and all that, there isn't any prettier book on earth than this one. And the queer thing is that there is rather a splendid story inside all its prettiness. Thompson Buchanan wrote it. The book is bound in lavender silk, with ivory and gold ornaments. Elizabeth Shippen Green painted the pictures, which are beautiful, and which like the marginal decorations on every page are done in color. A perfect present.

The Luxury of Children

Fathers and mothers will linger with pleasure over these genial essays by E. S. Martin, who writes of child-life from a unique standpoint. The book is unusual in manufacture, too, daintily bound in soft green, with illustrations in color—full-page plates and marginal decorations—by Sarah S. Stilwell, who draws children always so true to life. The book is a veritable pictureland of little tots, and Mr. Martin's kindly talk is intensely entertaining.

Over the Hill to the Poor-house

Every one knows this poem which made Will Carleton famous. In this new holiday edition Will Carleton writes a special preface in which he tells a lot of interesting things about how the poem came to be written. It is charmingly illustrated, and has marginal decorations. A book every one would like to own.

A Journey in Search of Christmas

Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous, and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. It is a pretty piece of book-making—decorated borders, printed in black and tint, and specially boxed, etc.

Mark Twain

This touching and amusing little story, "A Doe's Tale"—by the great humorist, is a splendid story, well worthy of the holiday dress in which it comes, with beautiful illustrations in tint by W. T. Smedley.

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SWEDEN.

A Graphic Account of an Interesting Country and Its People.*

A LAND that has given us equal to a third of its present population and has contributed so materially as Sweden to develop the greatness and the fame of the United States ought to be known here as it is described in this book, one of the series on "Our European Neighbors," which has done so much to make us acquainted with other countries that annually add half a million to our population. This book, by an author well qualified by birth, education, and taste to write it, makes it plain how the Swedes who come to us bring highly desirable qualities of industry, intelligence, and independence with them, and speedily become good American citizens.

Sweden's share of the Scandinavian Peninsula is about 172,000 square miles in extent, and nearly equal to France or Germany. It has a population of a little over 5,000,000. Stretching over six and a half degrees of latitude, it has great variety of nature and climate. Noordland, occupying an area of 93,000 square miles, is a land of high mountains and great rivers, of primeval forests, of long Winters and short Summers. Svealand is the region of great lakes, of well-tilled fields and well-to-do peasant homesteads, of prosperous towns and flourishing industrial enterprises, the centre of political and intellectual life, while Götiland, the southern portion, with an immense seaboard, is the land of the Goths, who left the shores in their Viking ships to venture as far away as Gibraltar and to found kingdoms in Europe and Africa. Of the ninety-two towns over half are on the coast, and the rest on the lakes and rivers. The Swedish peasant, prising liberty above all things, lives in isolated houses rather than in hamlets and villages, in each of which the church is the important building and the pastor an influential person. Three-fourths of the cultivated soil belongs to small owners who till their own land, the agriculturists constituting 55 per cent. of the whole people. They have beautiful but short Summers in Sweden, and it is sometimes as hot in Stockholm, where the average Summer temperature is 59 degrees, as in Rome or Madrid. Although the Winter is extremely cold, the low death rate tells of its healthfulness, the average duration of life in Sweden being 50.2 years, as compared with 49.99 in Norway, 45.43 in England, 45.6 in Belgium, 43.35 in Holland, and 42.13 in France.

This sturdy and isolated people, cut off from the rest of Europe, have retained most of the characteristics that have developed their own interesting history. The Roman Catholic Church held a foothold for about two centuries, but it was almost wholly supplanted by the Lutheran Reformation. The stirring deeds of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., and Gustavus III. are a part of the make-up of every Swede. Sweden's day of conquest is over. Its great men, its poets like Bellman and Tegner, its scientists like Linnaeus, Berzelius, and von Scheele, and its discoverers like Nordenskiold, have added lustre to the world's history.

Sweden seems to be well governed, and the peculiarities of its constitutional monarchy, with one King for both Sweden and Norway, separate Parliaments, laws, and institutions, are fully described. King Oscar II. of the Bernadotte dynasty has reigned with great liberality and acceptability for thirty years. The 150 members of the First Chamber of the Riksdag are elected for nine years by the County Councils, and the Second Chamber is elected by the people for three years—150 in the rural districts and 80 in the towns. The electorate consists of Swedish males of twenty-one years and over, the owners of land and property of the value of 1,000 crowns ($268) or the renter of land and property of the minimum value of 6,000 crowns, or who has a taxed income of the value of 800 crowns. It is a high franchise, limiting the right to vote to about 400,000 voters, but the prospect is favorable for its extension. The Riksdag does not wait to be called by the King, but assembles and dismisses itself. The King has a Cabinet of eleven members, not so well paid as our President's Cabinet Ministers, but, because he must entertain, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has a house in addition to $6,500 a year. The income tax makes exempt incomes up to 500 crowns. On incomes of 500 to 1,000, 450 crowns are exempt, and upon the taxable amount 1 per cent. must be paid with additional graded taxes on higher amounts up to 4 per cent.

Stockholm, the capital, is a fine city of 300,000 inhabitants. It has good buildings and fine quays, the prevalence of waterways suggesting more quays and sea walls than streets. Stockholm has made the telephone commonplace. It has 30,000 telephone subscribers, who pay about $12 a year for the service. For the convenience of the public there are penny-in-the-slot machines at every square. Berlin has only 37,000 subscribers, Paris 18,000, London 20,000, New York 27,000, and Chicago 10,000. The Swedish love of nature is indicated by the fact that no city in Europe has so many flower shops in proportion to population, and none others are so thriving. Everybody lives in flats, for which the rents appear to be high. Cheap lodgings are overcrowded; club life is unknown. In place of it the Stockholmer patronizes the café or the restaurant after the theatre, concert, or lecture, with his family. He is social and gregarious, and will spend money:

"He will pinch and economize at home; he can be the most abstemious of beings behind his closed door, but when the eyes of his friends and acquaintances are upon him he is a very Don Magnifico, and must show that he does not know what it is to stint himself in anything. He is hospitable, too, at times, but can only be so with ostentation. He must have everything of the very best, or not at all.

The gratuitous and compulsory education system is described, and it accounts in great measure for the high quality of our Swedish immigrants. Sweden, once the drunkenest nation in Europe, under the lead of Canon Peter Wieselgren of Gothenburg began to control its thirst and the alcoholic liquor traffic, and now Sweden stands below Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Russia, and France as a consumer of spirits. The origin and establishment of the Nobel benefactions is fully described. The illustrations are abundant and good.

*SWEDISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By O. G. von Heidenstam. Illustrated. Fp. 280. 12mo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

Russia and Japan at War.

Last February, when the terrible blow was dealt at Port Arthur, many declared it was a "thunderbolt from a clear sky." One reads, however, in "The Russo-Japanese War," by Thomas Cowen, which will be issued by Longmans, Green & Co., that the clouds had been gathering for fifty long years, and looked so threatening during the last ten that there should have been no surprise at all when the bolt came. The step which Japan took was not expected, because the majority of people failed to note that Japan felt herself menaced, and for a long time had made preparations to enable herself to put an end to this menace forever. Mr. Cowen continues:

But the world has grown so much accustomed to the idea of white races dominating all others, and overcoming them with comparative ease whenever occasion arises, that few people seriously thought Japan would dare, even in self-defense, to strike the first blow. To attack Russia was even out of the question for a first-class military power; the attempt had wrecked Napoleon. A puny Asiatic people could not think of such a thing, except as a form of national suicide. If Russia wished to advance, to expand, to disregard obligations or take territories, other nations could only regard her as a mighty, irresistible glacier, impelled by powers beyond human control.

This glacier, like all others, came to the place where it finally broke up. Japan has for her watchword "Defense," and her people would, rather than submit, commit suicide or die fighting. When the Allied Powers occupied Japan her young life was darkened by the shadow of the "foreign peril," and when the allies had withdrawn, another peril arose in Russia. Some of the subjects dealt with in the volume are: Preparations for war, the first battle, the conflict at Chemulpo, the blocking of Port Arthur, Admiral Togo at Port Arthur, the battle of Telissu, the landing at Liao-Tung, and the fight at Liao-Yang.

Matter and Force.

Joseph S. Ames, Director of the Physical Laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University, is the author of a "Text Book of General Physics" for high schools and colleges. (American Book Company.) It was begun as a revision of his "Theory of Physics," but has developed into a wholly new book. It is divided into the following sections: Mechanics and properties of matter, heat, vibrations and waves, sound, light, magnetism, and electricity. In the section on mechanics there is about equal emphasis on motion of rotation as on motion of translation. In the chapters on heat there are full discussions of energy relations. Numerous extracts are given from the original memoirs of Huygens, Young, and Fresnel in treating of the various types of vibrations and waves, besides taking up the phenomena of interference and diffraction. Light and its manifestations are considered as due to waves in the ether, with particular stress on the idea of revolving power. In the section on magnetism and electricity the author explains that no statements have been made that are contrary to the accepted or probable theories as to the nature of electrical charges. The book is illustrated.

Half-Timber Buildings.

"Old Cottages, Farm Houses, and Other Half-Timber Buildings," is the title of a volume which is appearing from the press of John Lane. It consists of a hundred collotype plates from photographs taken by James Parkinson for the work, and an introduction and descriptive notes by E. A. Ould. The latter, in his introduction, gives an account of the history of timber building in the counties of Shropshire, Hereford, and Cheshire. In the descriptive note he treats of the changes which have taken place in this work from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The pictures also aid in demonstrating these changes. Mr. Ould is an architect of Liverpool and Chester.

1904

YACHTS.

Arthur H. Clark's New History of Yachting from the Earliest Times.*

MR. CLARK, or possibly we ought to say Capt. Clark, for the introduction is dated "Cutter Yacht Minerva, New York Harbor, July 12th, 1904," has given us much useful and interesting information embodied in a good deal that is neither new nor revelant. In the beginning yachting was intimately associated with naval affairs and royalty, but that is hardly a sufficient warrant for the recital of naval matters and incidents in the life of King Charles II. that have nothing to do with the subject of the book. With the exception of this obvious defect, Mr. Clark has produced a commendable and helpful work.

Yachting had its origin far beyond the beginning of the Christian Era in the pleasure craft of the Ptolemies, if not at a much earlier date in those of the Phoenician Princes. The use of a vessel for pleasure has been the essential distinction of the yacht from the earliest times, long before the distinguishing term yacht was coined or even dreamed of. Certain vessels of Tyre, referred to in the Twenty-seventh Chapter of Ezekiel as spreading purple sails, were probably yachts, for the pleasure craft of royalty spread purple sails for centuries, and none other was permitted to carrry them. This custom continued down to the beginning of the fifteenth century. One of the last instances recorded was "that of the King's Chamber, on board of which King Henry V. sailed from England to France. This vessel carried a sail of purple silk, upon which was embroidered in gold the arms of England and France."

The Isis and Thalamegus, built by Ptolemy Philopator, 222 B. C., and the galley used by Cleopatra at the battle of Actium, nearly two centuries later, were yachts. Modern yachting, however, originated with the Dutch, who probably derived and developed the idea from the Spaniards. It is noteworthy also that the term yacht originated about the same time, 1600, and from the same source. The Dutch had for public and private conveyance on their numerous canals a boat "called Jaght, from Jagen, meaning originally a boat drawn by horses, (to-day Jaghers Gaeren means a tow rope,) and later a swift, light-built, handsomely furnished and beautifully decorated vessel used either as a private pleasure vessel or as a vessel of state, or of the Admiralty, or attached to an expedition or squadron. The English word yacht is derived from the Dutch Jaght, and until late into the eighteenth century was frequently written Yatch, Yatcht."

There appear to have been many State and private yachts in Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and when in 1660 Charles II., recalled by the Restoration, embarked for England at Amsterdam, the yacht of the Prince of Orange was placed at his disposal to convey him out of the harbor. He was so much pleased with its convenience and elegance that he asked where he could have one like it built. One of the Burgomasters, Mr. Van Vlooswyck, said a yacht much like it had been recently built, and that the city would be pleased to present it to him. Charles was noncommittal at first, but eventually he accepted. This yacht, called the Mary, was the first of the English pleasure fleet. Charles subsequently had several yachts built in England, and his brother James, Duke of York, also built one or two. Charles is credited with considerable knowledge of ships and skill in handling his yachts. Evelyn records that the royal brothers sailed a match for £100 on the Thames, Oct. 6, 1661. Charles's yacht was the Katherine and James's the Anne. "The King," says Evelyn, "lost going, the wind being contrary, but saved stakes in returning."

Those old English yachts were good for something else besides pleasure trips and races on the Thames. "Aug. 12, 1671, the yacht Industry sailed from the Thames, having on board the distinguished Quaker George Fox and a party of Friends. After calling in at Barbados and Jamaica the Industry arrived in Maryland, where she remained several months, then returned to England, arriving at Bristol June 28, 1673." That was the first yacht to cross the Atlantic.

It is probable that the Dutch built yachts in New York, but there is no record of the fact. America made a new departure by building the first schooner and coincidently coining the term. The distinction belongs to Andrew Robinson of Gloucester, Mass., who earned it in 1713. Two-masted vessels were built before, "but they were not called schooners, and they were not schooners as we understand the rig. In fact, prior to the above date no trace can be found of a schooner." The following account is given of the origin of the term: "On her going off the stocks and passing into the water a bystander cried out, 'Oh, how she scoons.' Robinson instantly replied, 'A scooner let her be.' From which time vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by the name of schooners."

A sloop, (Dutch, Sloepe,) was originally a tender of a ship, propelled first by oars, but eventually by sails. In the beginning it had two masts but no bowsprit. With the advent of the bowsprit the foremast was discarded. Holland was the birthplace of the sloop. England originated the cutter, at first identical with the sloop in hull, but differing in the rig. The difference was that the cutter had no stay for the jib, which was set flying. The ketch and lugger rigs originated in France. Nothing is said about the yawl rig. That, however, is an obvious development of the ketch rig, and it probably originated in England.

The embryo of the modern yacht club is found in the Cork Harbor Water Club, founded about the beginning of the eighteenth century and in flourishing existence for something like a quarter of a century. The Cumberland Fleet, a sailing society of the Thames, named for the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. and an Admiral of the English Navy, was founded in 1775. The Duke was afterward called "The Father of Yacht Racing," from the fact that for a number of years he gave cups to be sailed for by the fleet that bore his name. The Yacht Club, which was organized at Cowes about 1812 by a number of noblemen and untitled gentlemen, became the Royal Yacht Club in 1820, and eventually the Royal Yacht Squadron.

*THE HISTORY OF YACHTING, 1600-1815. By Arthur H. Clark. Published under authority and by direction of the New York Yacht Club. 8vo. Pp. xv-403. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Love and Duty.

THE MISFIT CROWN. By Frances Davidge. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The keynote of Leonida Montedonico's life was tragedy writ in large capitals. But in spite of this the book has its cheerful moments. There is Lady Carnifex, a light-headed little woman with a good heart, and there is Sir Rufus, her husband, a county land owner, devoted to Lady Carnifex and to his pigs, and there is Rufus the younger, thoughtful, egotistical, and delicate, and Geoffry, a younger son, big, manly, handsome, and cheerful. Then, too, there are John Ashburton, a man of the world, a wit, but a noble-minded gentleman, and a number of other characters of more or less importance. Among these particular people come Leonida and her mother, the former young, idealistic, ardent; the latter grave, dignified, bent beneath a yoke of trouble and disease.

Of course Leonida's affairs are involved with those of the Carnifexes—including both young men—and, equally of course, as must always happen in novels, Leonida chooses the wrong Carnifex only to discover too late that she has made a mistake. And here enters John Ashburton in the rôle of mentor and general moral guide.

The story does not lead to happiness—in fact, it closes in deepest tragedy, but it deals in high principles and noble deeds, and leaves Leonida uncommonly miserable but also uncommonly good.

Spanish Grammar.

In Heath's Modern Language Series there has appeared a "Spanish Grammar" written by two college professors for college students. E. C. Hills of Colorado College is joint author with J. D. M. Ford of Harvard. As this is an elementary text book, the aim has been to enable the student to begin reading Spanish in the briefest possible time—four weeks, the authors suggest—as that is the surest way of holding his attention and making him enjoy the study. One of the greatest stumblingblocks to the beginner is the verb; in this book a large part is given up to this subject. The five different kinds are set down in full, many of the irregular ones in all their moods and tenses. The list of verbs fills twenty columns, almost a quarter as long as the two vocabularies. The authors are firm believers in the value of repetition, so each of their lessons is divided into these three parts: Inflection and syntax, with much oral drill based thereon; Spanish-English exercises, and a review of inflection and syntax; English-Spanish exercises.

Handbook for Constables.

The "Constables' Guide" (Albany: Matthew Bender,) is a small book of 300 pages compiled by Melvin T. Bender and Harold J. Hinman of the Albany bar, containing in brief paragraphs taken from the General Sessions Laws, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, digests of decisions, &c., all the points likely to affect a constable nicely arranged under appropriate headings and properly indexed and cralled. The volume contains a full exposition of the rights, privileges, and duties of constables, their liabilities, duct of officers, and the subjects of proper service of papers and levying and selling under execution have been explained at length.

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THE AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

MAJOR L. L. Seaman, author of "From Tokio Through Manchuria With the Japanese," which bears the imprint of D. Appleton & Co., has returned to this city after having had an interview with President Roosevelt in Washington, concerning feeding troops in war time. The author is having a special edition of 300 copies made of his book, many of which will be sent to friends in China and Japan.

The present Bishop of Ripon, William Boyd Carpenter, is now in the United States, and has been received most enthusiastically. He is just issuing through E. P. Dutton & Co. a little book, "The Christ-Child and the Three Ages of Man," which is a spiritual interpretation of the visit of the three wise men.

Everett Pepperill Wheeler, who—is a well known authority on the public career of Daniel Webster, has written a book for G. P. Putnam's Sons which will be published early in the new year with the title "Daniel Webster, the Expounder of the Constitution."

Apropos of the "Frenzied Finance" articles and the agitation thereof, it is interesting to note an inner view in Alfred Henry Lewis's new novel, "The President," published by A. S. Barnes & Co. Mr. Lewis's story of the "Northern Consolidated" deal in Wall Street and the "earthquake" in the stock market has been called one of the most dramatic sketches of "the Street" that has appeared in fiction for some time.

Dr. Morgan Dix has completed the preparation of the third volume of the "History of Trinity Church," which will appear early in the new year from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is the final plan to complete this history in four volumes. This last volume is now almost in readiness, and it will appear soon after the third volume. By the end of 1905, therefore, the history of this interesting church body will have been brought down from the earliest days to the administration of the present rector.

Prof. Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley College writes apropos of Mr. Jenks's "In the Days of Chaucer": "It happened to be exactly the book I needed for a bit of Chaucer work that I was doing when it arrived, and my gratitude for it is, therefore, most fresh and sincere. It seems to be an admirable leader in what promises to be a peculiarly valuable series."

Eleanor Hoyt's heroine Nancy makes her farewell appearance in "Nancy's Country Christmas," for the author has announced that the young woman when she was introduced will not again appear in a story. This being the fact, the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., have given a special "gift-book" setting to the story.

Baroness Von Hutten has just completed a new novel which will probably be called "Pam;" it will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The same house has also secured for publication in the new year a novel by Frances Aymer Mathews, which will be issued with the title, "Billy Duane."

Miss Louise Imogene Guiney's biography of the late Hurrell Froude, which has already received favorable notice at the hands of the London reviewers, will be brought out in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. Froude was one of the most enthusiastic leaders at the time of the famous Oxford Movement. He was a close friend of Cardinal Newman and a brother of Froude, the historian.

Stephen Phillips is issuing through the Macmillan Company in this country a large paper edition of "The Sin of David," bound in vellum and printed on Japan vellum.

Ellen Burns Sherman's "Why Love Grows Cold" is being issued in a new edition by the Gordon Flagg Company of Springfield, Mass., with the title, "Taper Lights." The volume may be recalled as a collection of essays dealing with questions literary, social, ethical, and domestic.

Montague Rhodes James of Cambridge University, who is well known as a delver in various fields of research, has written a collection of articles, originally for home entertainment, on "Ghost Stories of an Antiquary," which, thrown into narrative shape, will presently have book form through Longmans, Green & Co.

Here is an authentic Kipling tale: When the author was revising the proofs of "Traffics and Discoveries" last Summer, his little daughter Elsie was seated in a chair in the same room. Suddenly Mr. Kipling began to sing "On the Road to Mandalay." His daughter looked up in surprise, and suddenly interrupted with: "Father, didn't you write that song?" "Yes." "Well," continued the miss, "it seems to me that you ought to know the tune better."

A. I. Keller, the artist, has completed a series of eight illustrations for "The Clansman," Thomas Dixon's new novel dealing with the Ku Klux Klan, showing the members of the society in full regalia. The models were secured from drawings owned by Kewoods of the Klan living in North Carolina.

Charles John Cutcliffe Wright Hyne, author of "Atoms of Empire," is very fond of hunting big game, and has had a good share of this sport in his travels. Every year he desires to sojourn at least 10,000 miles of strange land, and these travels have proved beneficial to his late volume. He is the son of a north country parson, and received M. A. from Cambridge. Mr. Hyne, who is six feet three inches, disputes the right of Mr. Bloundelle-Burton being considered the tallest living British writer.

Ellis Meredith, author of "Heart of My Heart," lives in Denver, Col., and is known as a woman journalist of the West. In her State women vote, and she was obliged to put aside a novel at which she was working, owing to political engagements. She controlled the woman's affairs in the campaign; she sent out speakers and distributed literature.

It is stated that Norman Duncan is going to leave the Icy North, where the scenes of "Dr. Luke of the Labrador" are laid, and write about the orange groves and palm trees of the sunny South. He is to visit Florida as a preparation for writing some articles for a popular magazine.

Hall Caine was once questioned as to what hours he devoted to writing. He replied, "Hours? What hours? Why, it would be impossible for me to write at any stated hours. When I am reaching a climax in my story there is neither time nor space for me. I simply write until I must sleep, or the climax is achieved." Two other great authors followed different plans to those of the writer of "The Prodigal Son." De Musset wrote all night with the light of candles, and Stevenson, during his final years, used to sit up in bed in the early morning and write.

Jack London, author of "The Sea-Wolf," is described as a person of medium height, clean shaven, and broad-shouldered. His eyes are of a grayish-blue shade, and his appearance in general suggests a sailor rather than a writer. A large part of his literary work is performed on his sloop-yacht in San Francisco Bay. He is fond of kite-flying and boat-sailing.

André Castaigne, author of "Fata Morgana," spent his early life with books as companions. His father was librarian of Angoulême, and in his home there was a library of about 4,000 books, including the best in Greek, Latin, French, English, and German. Here the youth read at his pleasure, and sketched all he read. Later he was sent to the Academie Suisse, and afterward to the Beaux Arts, in 1884 he made his début in the Salon.

Having witnessed his book, "The Prospector," sell over 50,000 copies in scarcely two weeks, Ralph Connor declares that he desires nothing more than to go moose hunting. Every one knows that Ralph Connor is a pseudonym for the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, but it will be news for many to learn that his church in Winnipeg is very near the place he describes, in fact, so near that he says he will be able to find bull moose within a twenty-four hours' journey.

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University has prepared a book on the Administrative Law of the United States, which will be issued early in the Spring with the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Prof. Goodnow is the author of "Comparative Administrative Law," which is an analysis of the administrative system of the United States, England, France, and Germany. In the present volume he presents most of the material contained in the earlier book which refers to the subject of American administrative law. This volume will also contain new material, and will be thoroughly brought up to date.

William Tell Retold.

The Macmillan Company is issuing a volume in large, clear type, by P. G. Wodehouse, author of "The Pot-Hunters," "A Prefect's Uncle," "The Gold Bat," and "Tales of St. Austin's." It deals with the adventures of the youthful William Tell, and is entitled, "William Tell Told Again." The illustrations in color are by Philip Dadd, and are described in verse by John W. Houghton. They include: "Gessler's Methods of Persuasion," "They Would March About, Beating Tin Cans and Shouting," Friesshardt Rushed to Stop Him," "I Have Here an Apple," "He Was Led Away to the Shore of the Lake," "Tell's Second Arrow Had Found Its Mark," and "There Was a Stir of Excitement in the Crowd."

"The Masquerader."

"Four volumes a minute" is the latest claim made for the sales of Mrs. Thurston's "Masquerader." Messrs. Harper & Brothers' calculators have figured it out at that for the past few days.

Buffalo Bill.

The Harpers are issuing another edition of "The Adventures of Buffalo Bill," told by Col. Cody himself. The new edition is designed for the boys at Christmas time.

Reuterdahl's Pictures.

New York Times Book Review:

Your excellent columns of frank opinions have always afforded me much pleasure and no little profit. The recent expressions as to the merits—or demerits—of the exhibition of pictures given by the Society of Illustrators have been in their way interesting, and maybe useful, in presenting another point of view worthy of consideration in future exhibitions, but the personal attack made by John W. Goddard in your issue of Nov. 26 upon Mr. Reuterdahl is so extraordinary that I beg your consent to reply to it.

Of course I agree with Mr. Goddard as to Frank Brangwyn's masterly composition, strong color, and excellent drawing. That is so very easy. Every one who, even occasionally, reads art periodicals, could say the same thing in the same identical words. But his accusation that Mr. Reuterdahl has copied Brangwyn is altogether original. Mr. Goddard created that idea—he's an inventor, an originator; it's his fancy—a creature of his fertile imagination.

Mr. Reuterdahl's work is too well known to need any other champion than its own excellent qualities. It is characteristic of the artist and full of that highest order of intelligent work—that which looks as though it had been easily done. An ardent admirer of Mr. Brangwyn, Mr. Reuterdahl's work may readily show the influence of the former, but the intelligent critic can only say the influence may be noted in the work of Mr. Reuterdahl, for the work stands for itself in the originality and personality of that artist.

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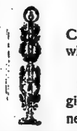

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In the days when the Ohio country was a wilderness tradition tells of a singular man who wandered through it everywhere planting fruit trees. The man was known as Johnny Appleseed, and, at one time at least, was touched in his head. The Rev. Dr. Hillis, in making this eccentric the hero of a novel, has, of course, recast the tradition to fit the exigencies of his religious romance. In Dr. Hillis's version John Chapman (such was the real name of the man called Johnny Appleseed) is made the son of a New England parson, a disciple of the terrific doctrine of Jonathan Edwards. The story begins with the going into the West of a company of the fellow-townsfolk of this parson, with a description of the farewell scene at the meeting house. At the head of the emigrants is a grim soldier whose daughter Dorothy is the beloved of the parson's son. But parson and soldier have quarreled over matters of religious belief and hold the young people apart. They may not do more than place candles to shine for each other—he in his window, she in hers. Then, when the emigrants are gone, they are still further divided.

The soldier, his daughter, and his followers settle at Marietta, and there, by the machinations of the wicked Capt. Piquet, the soldier gets into trouble and is robbed of his land. Meantime John Chapman has been inspired with the poetic idea of planting orchards in the West, ahead of the stream of settlers, and so he floats down the Ohio with a boatload of seed and the ulterior motive of going to Marietta in May and finding there the lovely Dorothy. But when he comes to Marietta Dorothy is gone—gone with her father deep into the wilderness, no one knows whither. So John must follow after.

There are complications in the matter of a destroyed will and a set of fraudulent title deeds which delay the story from time to time, and just at the moment when all, in the regular course of fction, would end well, comes a tragedy. This in the very middle of the book. After that it is a very lone Johnny Appleseed, planting his orchards, caring tenderly for men, children, beasts, birds—even Indians—and devoting his life to peripatetic good works; all the while experimenting with new kinds of fruits, grafting, and improving, journeying down into North Carolina to fetch away Catawba grapevines, and up into Michigan to plant peaches. Dr. Hillis grasps all sorts of opportunities to grow eloquent on all sorts of subjects; he preaches bits of sermons, inserts a vast number of anecdotes after the illustrative sermonic manner, and improves all sorts of moral and sentimental occasions by the way. There is a scene where John takes part in building local politics in a new community and overthrows a primitive corrupt ring with intense dramatic effect; there is another scene where in an equally dramatic fashion he pleads for and saves his worst enemy, condemned to death for horse stealing. Finally there is the scene of his death, dwelt upon with all the gentler pomps which make glorious the end of a good man's pilgrimage. It would hardly do to call Dr. Hillis's book a novel, for the story of the planter of apple seeds is overmuch lost in the business of the author's own professional planting of moral lessons.

In Cromwell's Time.

THE LADY OF LOYALTY HOUSE. A Novel. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. One volume. Pp. 298. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

There are several things about "The Lady of Loyalty House" calculated greatly to mitigate the fact that it is of the "historical" type and adds one more to the probably innumerable tales already woven about the struggles in which Cavalier and Roundhead took part. The mitigating qualities are a quite palpable seventeenth century atmosphere, a heroine who takes the part of the great lady with few of the vixenish propensities with which most of her predecessors have been so over-abundantly endowed; and, most novel of all, a Roundhead hero who is as handsome, as witty, and as full of all gallant accomplishments as the most dashing Cavalier that ever won his way to fame and fortune in a swashbuckling novel. The soldiers of Cromwell have so commonly been pictured as glum, dull, lowering fellows with a preternatural grudge against the amenities of life that it is an absolute delight to have it suggested by an authority as good as Mr. McCarthy that there were Puritans in those days who exhibited such approximately human inclinations as falling indiscreetly in love with Royalist ladies and fighting duels with snobbish Cavaliers merely out of an unholy desire to prove themselves the best fellows.

Anything sweeter, braver, or brighter than Beatrice Hardy, the lady of Loyalty House, and the professor of all tearing Cavaliers that cause her way, it will be hard to find between the covers of a novel, but her quaintly descriptive name is one of the nicest things about her. It suggests in quite a wonderful way the qualities that make her as attractive to the reader as she was to her numerous train of sighing swains, an effect that has not always been attained by the creators of the scornful, capricious, and fiery ladies who have presided over most of the current historical fiction. As a general thing one wonders how the long-suffering heroes manage to endure the tantrums of these women. But Brilliana is as reasonable and generous and frank as she is high-spirited and beautiful, so that though she begins the defense of Harby House against the besieging Roundheads, breathing defiance and hatred against the King's enemies, like a true woman, she has not the slightest trouble in forgetting all her hostile vows when later the choice is presented of either forgetting them or putting to death her Puritan lover.

There are also several choice minor actors in this lively little play, notably a certain Master Halfman, whilom pirate and soldier of fortune, who arrives in the nick of time to help Brilliana with her siege, and more than one effective scene, and the whole goes with a dash and liveliness that make "The Lady of Loyalty House" an evening's very pleasant entertainment.

The Sound of a Voice.

SWEET PEGGY. By Linnie S. Harris. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A young man there once was who was very fond of music. One Summer he sought the seclusion of his ancestral acres, and there, all unexpected, he stumbled across a most unusually rich contralto, singing hymns and love songs in the forest. He held his breath and waited, and presently the lovely tones died into quivering silence. Then came the mystery, for although he was momentarily expecting the beautiful singer to appear, no one came—that is to say, no one but Peggy Turner, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, who of course had no possible connection with anything so lovely.

After that there was excitement enough for the young man on his ancestral acres pursuing the voice, which always evaded him. He asked Peggy about it, and she told him that it belonged to a Summer boarder at her house, and he called regularly on the boarder, but she never appeared, but always sent Peggy to express her regrets. It was very exasperating, but he loved on madly, and worshipped an ideal creature as beautiful in every way as her wonderful voice. It was surprising, though, that in spite of his proclaimed devotion for Miss Nelson —the Summer boarder—Peggy was able to keep him cheerful—little Peggy, who could not even appreciate the beautiful singing of that other.

The reader is not nearly so stupid as the young man. He knows all along that sweet Peggy is a deceitful little minx, bearing false tales to a confiding swain.

Indeed, it is wonderful how slow of comprehension that swain is, to be sure. But this he does learn—that although in the abstract he still loves the owner of the voice, in the concrete he finds himself loving Peggy. After that Miss Nelson fades into a dim background, and sweet Peggy ceases to be deceitful, and gratifies the reader by enlightening the silly young man.

It is a fresh little story with bars of music heading each chapter, and musical terms for chapter names, and little snatches of old songs dotting the pages.

Odds and Ends of Science.

The "Scientific American Reference Book" is compiled from the answers to readers' questions made by that periodical. (Munn & Co., $1.50.) The compilers, Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond, have added an index that makes the book invaluable. Its 500 pages are printed in rather small type and contain an astonishing amount of information. The great number of illustrations, charts, maps, colored plates, and drawings add to the book's interest. The frontispiece is a plate in colors of the house flags and funnels of the principal steamship lines in American trade. There are also four plates showing in colors the flags of all nations. The "Provisions of a Transatlantic Liner" show the Deutschland almost hidden behind big turkeys, pears, potatoes, milk cans, whisky bottles, &c., that are being admired by pigmy humans in the foreground. Another picture shows the locomotives of the world drawn up on parallel tracks, each a characteristic specimen of those in use in the country it stands for; so with the freight cars, the passenger cars, and the passengers. A picture of the great 16-inch gun shown at the St. Louis Fair, 40½ feet long and 6 feet in diameter at the breech, that costs nearly a thousand dollars for every shell it fires, is followed by a map of New York and a chart showing how high the shell rises. From the map it appears that such a monster set up at the Battery would send its projectile high enough to clear Mount Tom, Mount Holly, Pike's Peak, 14,216 miles of height, and would reach nearly Hook and Perth Amboy in one direction, Chatham and Summit in the other, Quogue, Yonkers, and Hastings in still others, and Newark and Rockaway in the west, a circle with a radius of twenty-one miles.

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Reproductions have been made of the collection of water colors presented to King Edward VII. by the Royal Society of Painters in Water Color at the time of his coronation, and a text to accompany them has been written by Marcus B. Huish, LL. B. (New York: The Macmillan Company; 8vo; $3.) The reproductions which are faithful copies done in color with entire success represent this department of English painting between 1804 and 1904, with representative and often unique pieces done by the most distinguished colorists. It is a volume which no connoisseur of water colors can afford to be without, and aside from their technical value as exact reproductions of the originals, the pictures possess an intrinsic, artistic excellence which is unequaled among mechanically fabricated copies.

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The most recent special number of The Studio (New York: John Lane; $1.25) has been given up to a consideration of early nineteenth century cartoonists of Paris by H. Frantz and O. Uzanne, and edited by Charles Holme. Among the cartoonists whose gift of caricature contributed to the revolution of 1848, Daumier and Gavarni yield pre-eminence to none. Their albums now form an ironical and striking pictorial history of the reign of the "bourgeois King." Their lithographs are reproduced, many of them in color, and M. Frantz performs the duty of critic and biographer for Daumier, just as M. Uzanne does for Gavarni. It is a long call from the excellent art and keen, healthful humor and wit of Daumier and his companion to the filthy pictures that emanate to-day from the studios of the Quartier and Montmartre, said to be representative of Paris satirical genius. What critic of distinction could say of these later things what Balzac once said of the work of Daumier: "There is something of the Michelangelo in this"? Even after seventy years, the force of this remark is perhaps more comprehensible than when it was uttered. Gavarni, the mathematician, who said he played the artist and lithographer, and who was really quite incidentally a poet, a swell, and a Don Juan, has an equally interesting personality to which sympathetic justice is rendered by M. Uzanne. The reproduction of the cartoons accompanied by both French and English texts, is a fine piece of illustrating. The book owes its moderate price, if indeed not its very publication, to the latest and most approved methods of color reproduction.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

D. APPLETON & CO. will publish shortly after the holidays a story of Chicago life entitled, "Fire of Spring." It is by Margaret Horton Potter, author of "The Flame Gatherers." The same house also has in preparation for publication about the middle of January "The Life and Correspondence of John Duke, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England," edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. To information concerning this book, which has already appeared in these columns, it may be added that two important chapters will concern the Justice's visit to this country about fifteen years ago, and an analysis of his attitude toward this country during the civil war. Sarah T. Grady's long-awaited volume, "The Conquest of the Southwest," will be ready about the first of February.

Owing to the actually popular reception of Henry William Elson's one volume "History of the United States," the publishers, The Macmillan Company, are issuing an edition of a thousand in various kinds of leather binding, for home and library use. Mr. Elson's history, aside from its admirable literary and authoritative qualities, probably owes its success to the fact that it fills a long-felt need—a compact history of this country in convenient, readable form, and one that is authoritative in every particular.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish early in January a new volume in The Story of the Nations Series, having for its title, "England: The Coming of Parliament." The author is L. Cecil Jane of Oxford University. His volume covers that period of English history extending from 1315 to 1660, and fills a place in The Story of the Nations Series which has been heretofore somewhat neglected.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in active preparation a book entitled, "The Great Zimbabwe," by R. N. Hall, author of "Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia." The book will attract all those interested in knowing the location of King Solomon's mines.

E. P. Dutton & Co. expect to issue shortly "Early Eastern Christianity on the Syriac-Speaking Church," being the St. Margaret's Lectures for 1904, by F. Crawford Burkitt.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are now going to press with a new volume in the series, "Rivers of North America, Historical and Picturesque. The subject is the St. Lawrence River, which is described with its literary and historical associations by George Waldo Browne, author of "Japan: The Place and the People," and "Paradise of the Pacific." This volume will be profusely illustrated with photographs which Mr. Browne collected on a recent trip along the river taken expressly for the work.

The Macmillan Company, which announces for immediate publication, "Fifty Years of Fleet Street: Being the Life and Recollections of Sir John R. Robinson," describes the volume as replete with amusing gossip. Robinson sent out Archibald Forbes, the first war correspondent.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just received a copy of the volume on China in their Asiatic Neighbors Series. This book was written by M. Bard, a French authority on Oriental matters. The work of translation has been done by H. Twitchell of Madison, Wis., who is making a reputation for himself as a scholarly translator from the French language. The book will be entitled "Chinese Life in Town and Country," and, like the other volumes in the series, will present an accurate and popular description of contemporary life in the country with which it deals.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue shortly "The Chronicles of An Old Campaigner, 1692-1717," translated from the French by Walter C. Horsley. The campaigns described are principally those in Bavaria.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue a fac simile reprint of the edition of Bacon's Essays which was published in 1597. This will be made from the copy in the British Museum, and will be as nearly as possible the size of the original volume.

G. P. Putnam's Sons report that there has been unexpected delay, owing to the preparation of the maps and illustrations, in the publication of F. S. Dellenbaugh's forthcoming book of travel and exploration, which is to be entitled, "Breaking the Wilderness," and which will present the record of the first conquest of the West by the trappers and fur traders up to the advent of Frémont and the forty-niners. Mr. Dellenbaugh has made himself familiar with the history of these early days, and he has himself explored the regions in question, so that this work will present an accurate account of this phase of American history.

The Macmillan Company will shortly bring forth an English translation, taken from the second edition of Dr. Cohnheim's "Chemistry of the Proteids." This will be done by Dr. Gustav Mann, author of "Physiological Histology." The volume deals with advances that have been made in analyzing and synthetizing proteids.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for publication "The Life of Quintin Hogg," which will contain an introduction by the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Hogg was noted for his endeavors to build up boys' character. The same firm is issuing a series of books called "The Library of Early Novelists," edited by E. A. Baker. The first volumes of the series are "The Adventures of Don Sylvio De Rosalva," by C. M. Wieland, and "The Life and Opinions of John Buncle, Esq.," by Thomas Amory.

John Lane is issuing a collection of old songs and dances decorated by W. Graham Robertson under the title "Old English Songs and Dances." The text of these songs and dances is printed in old style lettering. Some of them include "Oh, Mother, a Hoop," "The Song of the Willow," "Crimson Velvet," "Love Lies Bleeding," "Oh, the Trees They Are So High," "Cupid's Garden," "The Shaking of the Sheets," and "Lusty Gallant."

The Fleming H. Revell Company announces for publication this month "The Burden of the City," by Isabelle Horton. It deals with the question of reaching children's work, and co-operative institutions.

The Centenary Edition of Emerson's Works, which has just been completed in twelve volumes by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., contains much new material, among which are seven addresses, five essays, and seventeen poems. Each volume is illustrated. The work contains notes supplied by Dr. Edward W. Emerson, the author's son.

Owen Johnson, author of "Arrows of the Almighty," which Joel Chandler Harris called "the strongest first book that has been produced in this country for many years," has written a new novel, which the Century Company will bring out soon after the beginning of the new year.

The Macmillan Company is issuing the "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," by his wife. The work appears in two volumes, and is said to be a very intimate account of the artist's life and pictures.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a new volume for their Heroes of the Nations Series, which will treat of Mohammed. The work is by Prof. David Samuel Margoliouth, Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford. The publishers, who have just received the manuscript, state that they are much pleased with the scholarly features of the work, as well as with the literary style of the writer.

Thomas Whittaker, is the American agent for the translation into the vernacular of the Bible. "The Complete Bible in Modern English" is the work of Ferrar Fenton. It will appear in one volume, and also in parts.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for publication "American Political History." This work is in four volumes, and is edited by Prof. James A. Woodburn of the Indiana University, from the articles by Alexander Johnston in Lalor's Encyclopædia. The arrangement is as follows: Volume I., "The Revolution and the Constitution, 1763-1800"; Volume II., "The Growth of Nationality, 1800-1832"; Volume III., "The Slavery Controversy, 1830-1862," and Volume IV., "Secession, Civil War, and Reconstruction, 1800-1876."

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for publication Jan. 14 "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon, Jr. Part of the scene is laid in Washington.

The Macmillan Company will issue this month "On Becoming Blind." This is a translation of Dr. Emil Javal's work "Entre Aveugles." Dr. Javal is a member of the French Academy of Medicine. His work met with much success in Paris, where it was published a year ago. The translation is done by Dr. Carroll E. Edson. The object of the work is to give advice to those who have already lost their sight and also to those who are in danger of becoming blind.

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NEW BOOKS ABROAD.

Diary of Henry Greville—Miss Guiney's "Hurrell Froude."

LEAVES from the Diary of Henry Greville," edited by the Countess of Strafford, has just been published in London. It is full of entertaining anecdotes of distinguished men and women of the Victorian era. Greville was as familiar with artists, actors, and musicians as he was with statesmen and authors. He knew Rossini, the composer, and tells this anecdote of him:

Rossini is reported to have said a droll thing on the unification of Italy. Some one asked his opinion one day, when strolling in the Passage de l'Opera, on this matter, when he replied that he thought it very difficult, if not impossible, to effect it, for the simple reason that the Neapolitans eat nothing but macaroni, the Florentines nothing but fegiuoli, and the Lombards only polenta, while the Piedmontese swallow all they can get. It is clear, he said, that uniformity of cookery must precede unity of government.

He thus chronicles a historical event in the world of music:

On Tuesday a new singer in the Persiani style, Mlle. Patti, quite unknown and unheralded by preliminary puffing, made her début at Covent Garden, and took the town by surprise as an artist of the first class, and met with such an ovation as has not been known since the début of Jenny Lind. She is very young and rather pretty, and has been singing as an infant prodigy in the United States. She is not more than eighteen.

Lady Waldegrave, wife of a grandnephew of Horace Walpole, to whom the ownership of Strawberry Hill descended, was the daughter of Branham, the famous ballad singer:

I went yesterday to Strawberry Hill to a breakfast (the most dreary of all pastimes) given by Lady Waldegrave. She showed me all over the house, which she has entirely renovated, decorated, and furnished with great splendor and good taste, endeavoring to preserve some of the traditions of the place. She is a sharp woman, and has the merit of not being ashamed of her origin, and showed me (besides a full-length portrait in one of his operatic characters) a picture done of her father after his death, and models of his hands, which were remarkable for their beauty. She told me he was a very clever man, and had educated himself in a very zealous manner, and among other acquirements had mastered six languages so as to speak them fluently. During his career he made £300,000, and has left nothing but debts.

Here is an anecdote of Spurgeon:

Dined yesterday with the Sartoris. She told me a droll story of Miss Marsh (a lady who occupies herself in attempting to convert navvies) and of Mr. Spurgeon, the celebrated dissenting preacher. The lady was about to get into a railway carriage to proceed on a journey when the guard whispered to her that the famous Mr. Spurgeon was seated in the same carriage. He soon entered into conversation with Miss Marsh, and on passing a distant village, and pointing to it, he said, "Perhaps, Madame, you are not aware that that small spot is remarkable as being the birthplace of the celebrated Mr. Spurgeon." "Indeed!" she replied. "Pray, Sir, may I ask you, do you think that if St. Paul happened to be traveling with us and had passed the place where he was born, he would have pointed out the fact to us?" A capital reproof adroitly bestowed.

HURRELL FROUDE.

Louise Imogen Guiney has written a book about the brother of James Anthony Froude, and the part he played in the great Catholic reaction of the nineteenth century. ("Hurrell Froude; Memoranda and Comments.") Hurrell Froude died in 1836 in his thirty-third year. Miss Guiney argues (we are quoting from The London Standard's review) that as the later school of Tractarians were "the true and immediate seed of Hurrell Froude," and as they all went over to Rome, it is only natural to suppose that Froude would have done so, too. But she rather gives herself away when she adds, "To them alone he was not in the least dangerous. But it is clear that in what has been called the Church of Lord Halifax there are a thousand young Froudians, a collateral kindred, with plenty of trouble before them, flying his crest." Very likely, but these young Froudians do not join the Church of Rome. They rather represent Hurrell's true ideal, the Church of the Non-Jurors. Miss Guiney says:

Some among the distinguished high churchmen who have written of him are practically unanimous in the conviction that longer lease of life would have made no difference in his views, or that in any case he would have dwelt always in the tents where he died. But the majority, having broached the contrary opinion, encourage it, and lean toward it; of this company are the Nonconformists, the Deists, the Catholics. M. Thureau-Dangin, Cardinal Wiseman, and the rest of their following seem to be ever thinking what only Canon Oakeley quotes: "Cum talis sis, utinam noster esses!" They might make, with perfect justice, the indisputable claim that the "Remains" exerted the deeper influence over those very men whose consciences drove them at last to leave the church as by law established in these realms; the book bore a confessedly vital part in the formation of William Lockhart, of James Robert Hope-Scott, of Frederick William Faber, of William George Ward.

The London Standard's reviewer continues:

Miss Guiney's collection of contemporary studies includes almost everything that has been written about Froude by those who had the best opportunities of studying and (her present sense highly developed) appreciating temperament, amongst which the picture of the Church of England drawn by J. A. Froude, as it met the eye of his elder brother when just entering life, and the picture of it drawn by Dean Church, are among the most curious. After a graphic sketch of the typical country clergyman of those days, who very frequently resembled the clergymen drawn in Miss Austen's novels, in the "Vicar of Wakefield"—and he should have added in "Adam Bede" and "Scenes from Clerical Life"—who hunted and shot, danced and farmed, he continues: "the fortunes of the Church are not safe in the hands of a clergy of which a great part take their obligations easily. It was slumbering and sleeping when the visitation of days of change and trouble came upon it."

The merit of this book is that it brings together, in convenient and compendious form, much which, when scattered over a variety of works, loses half its effect, and thus enables us to estimate Froude's character and career as a whole, and to fix his proper place in the movement of 1833.

Very Good Cheer.

BOOKS AND MY FOOD. Literary Quotations and Original Recipes for Every Day in the Year. By Elisabeth Luther Cary and Annie M. Jones. 16mo. Pp. 235. New York: Rohde & Haskins.

One cannot do better than to use, in introducing this little volume, a few lines from Miss Cary's extremely pleasing preface. Says she:

It is impossible to read English novels without realizing how important a part food plays in the mental as in the physical life of the Englishman. The sentimental Anglo-Saxon soul goes out to its roast beef and pudding, to its port and ale, with much the same greeting it gives its blue violets and Devon cowslips. The associations that cluster about special dishes are not lightly to be dismissed. Perhaps no writer of another nation could have produced a poem difficult for the least emotional to read without tears, the theme of which should be a favorite soup at a famous restaurant.

So for each of the 365 days of the year Miss Cary has found a passage from some good English author—a passage in which is enshrined the name of something good to eat or drink. And after the quotation comes the recipe for the good thing—no doubt a most dependable recipe since many of them come from "good old English sources." The first of January is linked with Jane Austen's name and wedding cake, the second with Charles Reade and lobsters, on the fourth Mrs. Humphry Ward is invoked, and you learn how to make dinner rolls. On Christmas Day, of course, you quote from Dickens's "Christmas Carol," and are instructed in the fashion of making plum pudding. Shakespeare, by every right, is called in many times—and associated among other things with beefsteak pie, mustard, and onions, thus, "Mine eyes smell onions, I shall weep soon." Thackeray, lover of all good cheer, fathers as many dishes as Shakespeare—bouillabaise of course, and boiled mutton, (whereof his Paris friends gave him surfeit,) and rum punch, and even oyster cocktail. Swift gives the text to instructions in the art of stuffing green peppers and preparing "cewcumbers"; George Meredith stands for boiled eggs; rare Ben Jonson for celery salad; Hawthorne for omelet; Robert Browning for apple puffs, and Tennyson for breaded cutlets. Pancakes are fathered upon Lamb, mushrooms upon Pope, liver and bacon upon Goldsmith, tomato sauce, of course, and club sandwich, not so obviously, upon Charles Dickens. As for George Eliot, she must stand among other things for such frivolous diet as jam puffs.

It is a whimsical little book, (as the authors admit,) but it has charm—and no doubt the recipes are just as good as if it had neither charm nor whimsies.

Manhattan's Rocky Ribs.

L. P. Gratacap of the American Museum of Natural History has republished his "Geology of the City of New York," (Brentano's.) Though intended "for use in schools, institutes, and classes," the book will interest any one who cares at all about the great changes affecting the whole appearance of our city, changes that in barely a year's time often alter the character of an entire neighborhood. The thirty-five photographs show, for instance, Columbus Avenue above Sixty-sixth Street only a few years ago, with elevated and horse car tracks running for miles between farms—a region now built up so closely that the tiny park of the Natural History Museum itself is its one breathing space.

New York's five boroughs fall structurally as well as politically into three main divisions. The rocks of the Bronx are allied to primordial, even archean structures, Kings and Queens to southern and recent, while Richmond wavers between the two. The plan of Mr. Gratacap's book follows these divisions; the teacher should take the class to the various places pointed out in Staten Island, Brooklyn, Central Park, &c., and trace out for them the geologic facts adduced by the writer. In this way the pupils will not only learn geology, but get a historical as well as actual knowledge of the topography of our greater city. A large geological map folded into the book shows the neighboring shore of New Jersey with its broad black belt of igneous dike rock following the Hudson all the way down, crossing the Kill von Kull at Bayonne and persisting straight across Staten Island.

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American Criticism.

The latest volume in the Wampum Library is a compilation of American critical essays so arranged as to give an idea of the development of this department of literature in this country. The compiler, William Morton Payne, prefaces his work with a brief article which, in leading up to a demonstration of "criticism" as a distinct art, shows how the creative faculty was employed for more than half a century in America before the critical faculty asserted itself.

In order to show the scope of the development in American literary criticism, Mr. Payne first cites Richard Henry Dana's article on Alexander Pope, which was published in The North American Review of 1819, as a review of Hazlitt's "Lectures on the English Poets." This is followed by George Ripley's article on Benjamin Constant; then come essays by Emerson, Poe, Margaret Fuller, Lowell, Whitman, Whipple, E. C. Stedman, Howells, Sidney Lanier, and Henry James. The last article, in criticism of Sainte-Beuve's correspondence, first appeared in The North American Review of 1880.

Whether Mr. Payne proves his point or not by the means of the examples offered is an unimportant consideration compared with the thirty-six pages which he offers by way of proposition. These pages alone are worth the possession of the book. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 12mo. $1.40.) And the emphasis which he lays upon the fact that American criticism often recognized things in English literature before they were recognized at home is well worth meditating over.

Specific instances of this recognition of British authors by American criticism in advance of their recognition at home are to be found in abundance. Shelley had a more appreciative early following in America than in England. Henry Reed anticipated Matthew Arnold as a devout Wordsworthian. No British critic of the first half of the century quite dared to say about Tennyson what Poe said about him in all sincerity. While upon this subject it may be added that later illustrations of the quick critical receptivity of this country are afforded by men as diverse as Carlyle and Clough, Edward FitzGerald and Herbert Spencer, all of whom found for anime their most serious appreciation on this side of the Atlantic. FitzGerald, indeed, used to refer to himself playfully as "the great American poet," in view of the cordial reception early accorded in this country to his famous Persian paraphrase.

History of Dress.

A volume dealing with the history of dress in this country from the time of the earliest settlements down to the year 1900 will shortly be issued by George W. Jacobs & Co., and is entitled "Historic Dress in America." It is the work of Elizabeth McClellan, with illustrations by Sophie B. Steel. The book consists of two preliminary chapters, which treat of dress in this country up to 1607. The first part deals with the dress of the seventeenth century, and the second part with the dress of the eighteenth century. A glossary is also given with the work, consisting of more than three hundred words, and a list of the various reigns in chronologic order, together with the dates of the settlements, is provided with the text. The illustrations consist of seventeen full-page plates, ten of which are in color, seventy-five reproductions from pen-and-ink drawings, and about two hundred half tones. The colored frontispiece represents a costume worn in the time of James II. This costume is in the possession of a descendant of Lady Stuart. When mention is made of an article of dress in the text the place where the picture illustrating this can be found is stated. Most of these illustrations have been taken from the original garments. The introductory chapter to the volume treats of dress in the French and Spanish settlements of Florida and Louisiana.

Mabie on Shakespeare.

In the new popular and unillustrated edition of "William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man" (New York: The Macmillan Company; Pp. 345; $1) the author, Hamilton Wright Mabie, has written another preface. He remarks that the appearance of this fourth edition of Shakespeare within two years may be attributed to the increasing interest in the greatest writer of our language. In his book he wishes to present Shakespeare as a man, not as is written, "a series of problems associated with a name," but "to reveal the dramatist in the growth of his spirit, his thought, his art, by filling in the background of landscape, educational opportunity, social condition, and race activity, which, in connection with his work, give his face distinctness of outline and feature." The plays and poems possess the first authority in regard to text. The text is based on the work of the editors of the Cambridge and Globe Shakespeares. In speaking of "Shakespeare's Country," the author writes:

> On a Summer day the way from Stratford to the castle lies through a landscape touched with the ripest beauty of England; a beauty not only of line and structure, but of shade and richness of foliage. Of ancient places shortly transformed by the fender, and patient, and pious care of centuries of growth into masses of green-

ness so affluent and of such depth that it seems as if fondness of life had overflowed into great masses of foliage.

History of Wethersfield.

"The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.," which will shortly be issued in two volumes by the Grafton Press, was started by the late Judge Samuel Adams. At his death the work was taken up by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, who will be recalled as the author of "The History of Ancient Windsor, Conn." Besides Wethersfield, this work deals with Rocky Hill, Newington, and Glastonbury, from the earliest time of settlement down to the present day, and gives genealogies of the families of these places. Each volume will consist of about 1,000 pages, and will be illustrated with portraits, maps, views of ancient buildings, autographs, and historic places, and will be similar in size and style to the "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Conn." This edition will be limited to 500 copies. The volumes are now sold to subscribers. Among the subjects treated in the first volume are: "Preliminary View of the Early, Immigrations Into the Connecticut Valley," "Additional Settlers Prior to 1641," "Indian Owners of the Territory and Purchasers from Them," "The Naming of the Town," "House Lots and Earliest Divisions of Lands," "Boundaries and Patent of the Town," "Ecclesiastical Organization," "The Schools of Wethersfield," "Negroes and Slavery in Wethersfield," and "Stepney Parish and the Town of Rocky Hill." The second volume deals with genealogies and biographies. Some of the names which appear are: Abbott, Adams, Alexander, Andrus, Atwood, Baxter, Bull, Bunce, Chester, Churchill, Coleman, Curtis, Flower, Foote, Forbes, Goodrich, Hatch, Havens, Kilborn, Lockwood, Standish, Stoddard, Robbins, Taylor, Wetherer, and Webb. The work is dedicated to James Stillman, Esq., President of the National City Bank, who guaranteed the work financially.

"The King's Homeland."

W. A. Dutt, author of "Highways and Byways in East Anglia," and "The Norfolk Broads," has written another book entitled, "The King's Homeland," which is being issued by the Macmillan Company. H. Rider Haggard has written an introduction to the volume, which deals with Sandringham and North West Norfolk. The illustrations consist of thirty-seven full-page drawings, principally from the originals of Gordon Home. Among them are included: The frontispiece, "Sandringham Church;" "Heacham Hall from the Park," "Pocahontas, Daughter of Powhatan," "The Font and Base of the Cross," Ingoldisthorpe; "The Approach of Sandringham from Dersingham," "Middletown Towers," "Oaks in the Park," Sandringham; "West Newton Village Club," "Sir Robert Walpole," "A Passage in the Thickness of the Walks," Rising Castle, and "The Road from Wolferton Station to Sandringham." The first chapter opens:

> That part of North West Norfolk which is bounded on the west by the Wash wears an aspect very unlike what the majority of visitors to Norfolk expect to find there. For to tell a stranger to the country that its surface is not everywhere an almost level plain is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred to excite surprise, if not incredulity. Probably the reason is that strangers to the greater part of Norfolk—not including the neighborhood of the Cromer—naturally think of it as the county containing the Broads district, and being familiar, as they can hardly help being, with at least some artist's depiction of the Dutch-like marshlands which border the Broads, the idea of an entirely flat country is the first to suggest itself. Yet even a famous geologist has declared that the scenery of one part of North West Norfolk nearly approaches that of Downs; and any one who has traversed that ancient road, Peddar's Way, across the western part of the county, or has spent a day or two in rambling about the heaths of Breckland, needs no assurance that flatness and monotony are far from being characteristic of the whole of Norfolk scenery.

Brochures of Holiday Books.

The Penn Publishing Company is issuing in brochure form a list of its holiday books for boys and girls, and also a list of "Books Worth Having." A few of those mentioned in the former are "An Every Day Heroine," by Mary A. Denison; "In the Days of Washington," by William M. Graydon; "Winning His Way to West Point," by Capt. Paul B. Malone; "True to His Trust," by Edward S. Ellis, A. M., and "The Young Financier," by W. O. Stoddard. These brochures may be had on application.

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"W. E.," Grand Rapids, Mich.: "Who is the author of a book which advances the argument that the Odyssey was written by a woman, and how does he establish this idea?"

This book, entitled "The Authoress of the Odyssey, Where and When She Wrote, Who She Was, the Use She Made of the Iliad, and How the Poem Grew Under Her Hands," is by Samuel Butler, author of "Erewhon," and is published by Longmans, Green & Co. at $3.50. Mr. Butler, who seems to hold in all good faith that the poem was written by Nausicaa, the daughter of Alcinous, endeavors to establish his thesis in the following manner: (1) The Odyssey must have been written by a woman; (2) by a young woman; (3) by a young woman resident at Trapani, the Scheria of the Odyssey; (4) by a young woman in a position to describe the household and family of Alcinous "from the inside," and, since for various good reasons the alternative hypothesis of a school friend of Nausicaa or a handmaid of the house must be rejected, therefore (5) by Nausicaa herself. To prove his case Mr. Butler reproduces a portrait of Nausicaa.

R. S. ROBERTSON, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "'The Hoosier's Nest,' the poem inquired for in 'Appeals to Readers' of Oct. 29 by George H. King, 120 South Street, New York City, may be found in full in C. H. Smith's 'Early Indian Trials and Sketches,' Cincinnati, 1858. It was written as a New Year's address for The Indianapolis Journal in 1830 by John Finley. Were it not so long I would be pleased to copy it for Mr. King, but he can probably find the volume in some New York library, though it is an 'out of print' book."

A copy of the poem, sent by F. E. Ely, Geneva, N. Y., has been forwarded to Mr. King.

"A.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly print a list of Capt. Mahan's books, with names of publishers and prices."

"The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783," $4; "The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire," two volumes, $8; "The Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain," two volumes, $13, (popular edition, in one volume, $3;) "The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future," $2; "Lessons of the War with Spain," $2; "The Problem of Asia and Its Effect Upon International Development of Naval Warfare During the Eighteenth Century," $2.50, and "Retrospect and Prospect," $1.60—all published by Little, Brown & Co., and "The Gulf and Inland Waters," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.)

"BIOGRAPHICAL," Lexington, Ky.: "Can you inform me concerning the relations between Dickens and Thackeray and between Tolstoy and Turgenev? I have heard that in each case the men were first friends and then bitter enemies; in the former instance I have read that 'Dickens, who never liked Thackeray, told a friend he could see nothing to admire in one of Thackeray's novels that was being published serially at the time.'"

The two English novelists and the two Russian novelists were close friends. The statement quoted by our correspondent was emphatically contradicted in 1868 by Dickens's son, Alfred Tennyson Dickens, who wrote to a London newspaper, recalling the fact that his father was the chief mourner at Thackeray's funeral and also wrote a biographical sketch of Thackeray in the Cornhill Magazine for January, 1864, which "did full justice to the genius and merits of the author of 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pendennis.'" He added that he frequently heard his father speak in the most glowing terms of Thackeray's wonderful versatility; "more than this," he said, "I can truthfully say that I never heard him make use of any unkind or indiscreet expression in regard to any author of his time." The relations between Tolstoy and Turgenev form one of the interesting chapters of literary history. Turgenev "discovered" Tolstoy before he met him, and expressed the opinion that "he will astonish all of us, for he is a talent of the first rank." When they met they soon became intimate friends, and for a while "were like brothers." In 1861, however, came a furious quarrel arising out of a cynical remark made by Tolstoy when he heard that Turgenev had engaged an English governess to teach his natural daughter. Turgenev challenged him, and, although Tolstoy avoided a duel by apologizing, they did not meet again until 1878. Then they were reconciled, and once again became as brothers. The last letter that Turgenev ever wrote was to Tolstoy.

W. R. BALLINMI, South Bound Brook, N. J.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Nov. 19 'W. B. D.,' 71 Broadway, New York City, wishes to 'locate the entire song' of 'Napoleon on St. Helena.' He can find it in 'The Forget-me-not Songster,' on Page 205. I inclose a copy of the words, carefully transcribed from the book, which I happen to have."

We thank our other friends who sent copies of this old song, which has been forwarded to "W. B. D." Mrs. Celina E. Means, 1,501 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C., writes: "I think the song is an American production. If 'W. B. D.' learns anything concerning its origin I would like to know. For some years I have amused myself collecting specimens of early American songs. This is one of those I had so classed. An old lady gave it to me five or six years ago; in her girlhood she had learned it from the wife of a member of Congress. Her impression was that the lady had heard it first in Washington."

C. P. MORTON, 633 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "What books on typography have been written recently by Theodore L. De Vinne and where can I secure them?"

"Plain Printing Types," "Title Pages," "Correct Composition," and "Modern Methods of Book Composition," each published at $3 by the Century Company. In addition, several works similar in character have been issued by the Grolier Club, but these were privately printed and are difficult to procure.

"L. P.," New York City: "Mrs. Johnson, 758 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, New York City, asks in 'Appeals to Readers' of Dec. 3 if 'a little book called "The Infant's Progress" is still extant.' Does Mrs. Johnson mean 'The Infant's Progress' written by the Mrs. Sherwood who was author of 'The Lady of the Manor' stories, 'The Nun,' 'The Fairchild Family,' &c.?"

"I. K.," 20 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Please give a list of books relating to Victor Hugo—biographical sketches, critical studies, &c."

Victor Hugo's early life is treated, not entirely accurately, by Sainte-Beuve in Volume IV. of the "Biographie des Contemporains 1831" and in Volume I. of the "Portraits Contemporains," 1846. In 1863 Mme. Hugo published "Victor Hugo raconte par un Témoin de sa Vie." The nearest approach to an official biography is Alfred Barbou's "Victor Hugo et Son Temps," 1882. The best of the critical biographies are Edmond Biré's four monographs: "Victor Hugo et la Restauration," 1869; "Victor Hugo avant 1830," 1883; "Victor Hugo après 1830," two volumes, 1891, and "Victor Hugo après 1852," 1894. A valuable volume of personal recollections of Hugo is "Victor Hugo Intime," by Mme. Hugo's cousin, Alfred Asseline, and the memoirs of contemporary French men of letters are full of references. See the memoirs of Théodore de Banville, Maxime du Camp, Dumas the elder, Gautier, Eugene de Mirecourt, Vacquerie, and Zola's "Documents Littéraires: Etudes et Portraits." Among the English lives are "The Life of Victor Hugo," by Frank T. Marzials, (Great Writer Series;) "Victor Hugo: a Memoir and Study," by James Cappon; "Victor Hugo," by J. Pringle Nichol (Dilettante Library,) &c. Critical studies of Hugo abound. The most notable French authors who have written on the subject are Brunetière, Claretie, Faguet, Houssaye, Janin, Le Comte de Lisle, Veuillot, and Vinet. Among English books on Hugo the one which stands out pre-eminently is Swinburne's "Study of Victor Hugo." See also Dowden's "Studies in Literature," Stevenson's "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," Pollock's "Lectures on the French Poets," &c. Read also "The Letters of Victor Hugo," his "Memoirs," and his "Love Letters," (1820-22.) An excellent Hugo bibliography compiled by John P. Anderson will be found at the end of Marzial's life of Hugo.

GEORGE ASHBY, Yonkers, N. Y.: "The war song, about which Mrs. Anna R. Rogers, 53 Washington Square, New York City, inquired in 'Appeals to Readers' of Dec. 3, is by Lord Macaulay, and is a Puritan war song, not a Cavalier's, as she has it. She will find it in any edition of his poems. The original title was 'The Battle of Naseby, by Obadiah Bind-their-Kings-in-Chains-and-their-Nobles-with-Links-of-Iron, Serjeant in Ireton's Regiment.' 'The Boy's Own Book,' about which I recently asked in 'Appeals to Readers,' I had in 1853. I have a vague impression that it was published by C. S. Francis & Co. The book mentioned by Mr. Winstelly, in his letter printed in Queries, is evidently a different book."

"Y.," New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Is there any recent 'Brownie' book?"

"The Brownies in the Philippines." (The Century Company. $1.50.)

"R. S.," 32 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York City: "Kindly print the poem by Phoebe Cary, in which the following lines occur:

'Shorter and shorter now, the twilight clips the days,
As through the sunset gates they crowd.'"

See the "Household Edition" of the "Poems" of Alice and Phoebe Cary, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.50 and to be consulted at the New York Public Library.

"JUVENILE," Elmira, N. Y.: "Who was the author of the 'Jack Harkaway' stories, popular about forty years ago?"

They were written by Bracebridge Hemyng, who died in London in 1901. He seems to have begun life as a barrister and to have published a number of now forgotten novels, but is now remembered only as the creator of "Jack Harkaway," who was introduced to English schoolboys of thirty-five or forty years ago in the pages of The Boys of England, an English journal devoted to the publication of sensational juvenile literature. Hemyng was brought to this country by Frank Leslie about thirty years ago, and the "Jack Harkaway" stories were reprinted in Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly. The tales are still popular in England, we believe, and they were lately reprinted in this city by Street & Smith.

"L. R.," Montpelier, Vt.: "What is the origin of the word 'Sisera'? In an account of the battle of Lake Erie I find this sentence: 'The American fleet cruised around the island some time, but "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."'"

You will find the word in Judges. Sisera was Captain of Jabin's host. He was defeated by Barak and Deborah, and fled to Heber the Kenite, a friend of Jabin. Heber's wife, Jael, received him in a friendly manner, but when he was asleep she drove a tent peg into his brain, killing him. When Deborah and Barak heard of this they sang a song of rejoicing, (Judges, v.,) in which they said, (Verse 20): "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

"I. T.," Milwaukee, Wis.: "Kindly give me some idea of the character of the series of books known as 'Heroes of the Reformation.'"

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"C. F. M.," Chautauqua, N. Y.: "Who publishes a book on Japanese children entitled 'The Little Ones of Japan'? What is the correct spelling of Beau Brummell's name? The Century Dictionary of Names and other works of reference give the name with one 'l,' but it is usually spelled with the double 'l.'"

(1) This book is evidently "The Wee Ones of Japan," by Mae St. John Bramhall, (Harper & Brothers, $1.) (2) The spelling of the name is a matter of choice. In the first edition of Capt. Jesse's life of the Beau the name is spelled "Brummel," and it is said to be given in the same form in the signatures to his letters and on the headstone erected by his family over his grave in the Protestant cemetery in Caen. For fifty years or more, however, the name has been generally spelled with two "l's." As a matter of fact, the Beau was of very humble origin, and the name, as in many other instances, "originally took either form, according to the taste and fancy of the speller."

"K. M.," Harrisburg, Penn: "In Adams's 'Dictionary of American Authors' I notice that James Matthews Legare of South Carolina (1823-59) is described as an inventor and verse writer, the author of 'Orta-Undis and Other Poems.' Was this the only book published by him?"

He was also the author of a number of short stories, published in the magazines of the late fifties, but we do not know if these tales were collected in book form or if he published other books in addition to the work mentioned by Adams. Perhaps some of the Southern readers of "Queries" will be able to inform "K. M."

CHARLES DAWSON, Newport, Minn.: "Brentano's will find an authentic account of the trial of Eugene Aram in the volume of The Annual Register for the year 1759. Under the date of Aug. 3 appears this note: 'This day the trial of Eugene Aram for the murder of Daniel Clark fourteen years ago came on at York Assizes.' On Page 167 is an account of the mobbing of Hoseman, the alleged accomplice of Aram, who was acquitted. The account of the trial appears among the 'Characters,' Page 351."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN, New York City: "That precise hamlet which stands godmother to the capital of the United States," in Kipling's 'They,' which 'W.,' of Nashville, Tenn., seeks to identify, is doubtless the town of Washington, in the County of Durham, England, lying on a line drawn north from the City of Durham to Newcastle. A proverbial phrase, 'I gave him Washington'—that is, did his work quickly and roughly—was formerly much used in the North of England."

"J. A. V.," Astoria, L. I., N. Y.: "Who was 'the Colleen Bawn,' the heroine of Gerald Griffin's novel, 'The Collegians,' and of Boucicault's play, 'The Colleen Bawn'? What other novels, by the way, did Griffin write?"

(1) The Colleen Bawn was Ellen Hanly, a native of Garryowen. She was an orphan, and her only relative was her uncle, a poor shoemaker who lived on the north side of Knockfierna Hill, in the parish of Ballingarry. Her murderer, John Scanlan, was the son of a squireen named Michael Scanlan, of Ballinaha House. (2) Gerald Griffin was also the author of "Tales of the Munster Festivals," 1827; "The Rivals and Tracy's Ambition," 1830; "The Invasion," 1832; "Tales of My Neighborhood," 1835; "The Duke of Monmouth," 1836, etc. A number of other works appeared after his death, (1840.)

E. REUEL SMITH, 144 West Seventy-third Street, New York City: "I learn from 'Queries' of Nov. 26 that my poem, 'The Baby's Letter,' was published in 'Chimes for Children,' in 1871, and there credited to Harper's Weekly. The Harpers, on inquiry soon after its appearance in their columns, informed me that it had been floating around for months in the country papers as a waif of unknown origin. Since then my attention has been called to it in 'The Humbler Poets,' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1887.) In neither case is it quite like the original, which was written at Phanseteles, N. Y., in 1862, as a reply to a letter of 'welcome to a little stranger' from the late Major William V. Porter of this city. He carried the manuscript around for the amusement of his little friends until it was reduced to tatters, but how it got into print has always been a mystery."

"VAN," Studio 708, 28 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Will you be so good as to reprint Owen Meredith's poem 'Telepathy,' which begins:

"'We met last night, as others meet.'"

Complete editions of "Owen Meredith's" poems can be found in any large bookstore. We cannot give poems in this department.

A. T. JONES, Junction City, Kan.: "The verses entitled 'The Baby's Letter,' inquired for by 'H. M.,' were written by C. Gilbert Beach, then publisher and editor of The Orleans Republican, Albion, N. Y. A letter addressed to Frederick Beach, Orleans Republican, would probably be answered."

"HISTORICAL," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who publishes Hunt's 'Life of Madison'?"

Gaillard Hunt's "Life of James Madison" is published by Doubleday, Page & Co. at $2.50.

"MRS. G. H. C.," Spring Lake, N. J.: "Can you tell me something of the life of Alice Brown, author of 'The Mannerings,' and has she written other books? If so, kindly print a list."

Miss Brown was born in 1857 in Hampton Falls, N. H., where she lived on a farm during her girlhood. She was graduated at the Robinson Seminary in Exeter, N. H. She taught school in the country for a short while and then came to Boston to teach, but soon left that profession to take up writing, which since then has been her occupation. In addition to "The Mannerings" she is the author of the following novels and tales; all published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: "Margaret Warrener," $1.50; "King's End," $1.50; "Tiverton Tales," $1.25; "Meadow Grass: Tales of New England Life," $1.50, (paper, 50 cents;) "The Day of His Youth," $1, and "Fools of Nature," 50 cents; also of "The Road to Castaly," poems, (same publishers,) $1, and of "By Oak and Thorn," essays, (same publishers,) $1.25. Among her other books, issued by other houses, are "Judgment," (Harper & Brothers, $1.25;) "Mercy Otis Warren," Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times Series, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25,) and "The Merrylinks," &c., McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.25.)

ALEXANDER THOMSON, 517 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Nov. 19 William Burton, Treasury Department, Toronto, Canada, asked where he could find a copy of the recitation, 'A German Jew in Portsmouth Town,' &c. I am unable to say where it can be found, but I remember reciting it at school over forty years ago. I send it herewith, transcribed from memory, but I think correctly. It is entitled 'The Evil Effects of Speaking in a Passion.'"

The verses have been forwarded to our correspondent.

"C. J.," Utica, N. Y.: "What periodicals, if any, were edited by Thackeray?"

(1) The National Standard, a weekly journal of literature, science, theatricals, &c., from No. 19, May 11, 1833, to Jan. 1, 1834, when the paper came to an end. (2) The Cornhill Magazine, November, 1859, to March, 1862. Thackeray had no serious financial connection with the Cornhill; his earlier attempt at editorship left him a poor man, his stepfather, Major Carmichael Smith, (who is said to have been the original of "Col. Newcome,") losing a great deal of money over the venture.

"LEGAL," Madison, Wis.: "Where can I obtain William W. Story's poem, 'A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem'; also the answer to it, 'The Rejoinder to a Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem'? Who is the author of the latter piece?"

Story's poems is given in the two-volume edition of his poetical works (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50) and also in "The Lawyer's Alcove," compiled by Ina Russelle Warren, (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.50.) The latter work also contains the "Rejoinder" to Story's poem, which is by W. P. Welch, and is intended as a reply to the ingenious argument advanced in defense of Judas Iscariot by Story, which presents the supposed letter of Marcus, (the Roman lawyer,) sojourning in Judaea, to his friend Calus, at Rome. Welch's "Rejoinder" is the supposed reply of Calus to Marcus.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER, Utica, N. Y.: "Again 'The Shadow of John Wallace.' Here's a little incident about John Wallace: Twenty years ago, while looking for my usual Christmas gift—presented to myself by myself—a book whose title struck my fancy, also struck my purse, I presented myself with my usual Christmas gift, and was not disappointed. The book was all that the title promised. I enjoyed it, not once but many times, and shall again. I am sorry that the author has no second copy. I am glad that I have that copy, and will add that 'The Shadow of John Wallace,' with my annual self-presentation inscription upon the flyleaf, is not for sale. Why? But few copies are in existence. It should be reprinted."

"MISS L. Y.," Kingston, N. Y.: "Can you inform me regarding the literary work done by Stanley Weyman before the publication of his first success, 'A Gentleman of France,' in 1893?"

Stanley Weyman took to writing in order to eke out an insufficient income at the bar. After repeated failures he wrote "King Pepin and Sweet Clive," a short story, which so interested the late James Payn that he urged him to write a novel. The result was a novel of modern life which he called "The New Rector," and destroyed, although he used the title later on. He then wrote a paper on "Oliver Cromwell's Kinsfolk" for The Historical Review, and Frederic Harrison asked him to follow it up with a paper on the actual descendants of the Protector. A study of Prof. Baird's "History of the Huguenots" set him thinking that he might successfully write of the stir of arms in a historical period, and the result was "The House of the Wolf," which appeared in 1890. His next novel was "The Story of Francis Cludde," 1891; his third "A Gentleman of France."

Appeals to Readers.

SAMUEL A. HAMILTON, Roaring Spring, Penn.: "I am making a study of the South, especially of the so-called 'Old South,' and have read all the books that I have been able to find relating to it; but most of them have been written since the War of the Rebellion, and do not give me the information I desire. What I wish to get is a list of titles of books relating to the South and its people, its institutions, and its society, as they existed before the war. May I appeal to your older Southern readers for titles of books of any kind (not controversial, or having a 'purpose' or 'mission') relating to the South prior to, say, 1857?"

WALTER MUNFORD, 446 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Can any reader give me the full song, of which the following verse is a part, possibly not accurately given, as I never saw the song in print, only heard it recited many years since. The subject is the English robin, a bird was quite as large as the common sparrow.

"'This hard, tempestuous weather
Has made me very cold;
So by your leg I'll warm myself,
They call me Robin Redd.'"

"LOVER OF BOOKS," School No. 4, West Hoboken, N. J.: "Could some reader tell me where those lines occur in which a Knight or Prince is described as walking in a garden, where he meets two ladies, the one a maiden, the other a maiden and presents to each a flower—to the maiden a red-blown rose, to the maiden a bud; and the maiden leaves with envy in the one, and the maiden with a similar feeling at the bud, thus indicating the wish and the contentment of each, and of course being unhappy?"

"MAX," 4216 Park Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.: "Where can I find a poem commencing 'What! Logan dead?' It refers to Gen. Logan, not to Logan the Indian."

"MRS. M. L. B.," 406 Bremer Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "Where can I obtain the words of a short piece of poetry called 'Sister Marie'? The opening lines are:

"'Sister Marie, Sister Marie,
The moon that silvers the convent bars.'"

"J. A. T.," Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, 13-21 Park Row, New York City: "Who is the author of a poem, the plot of which is that some one wrote a funny letter to a friend and gave it to his serving man, to deliver, and that the servant peeped within and died laughing, whereupon the poet wrote afterward to the effect that

"'Weary days and weary nights I nursed that wretched man,
But now I do not dare to write as funny as I can'?

"It sounds like Dr. Holmes, but I cannot find it in his works.

"I have heard it said that when Lord Cornwallis marched out of Yorktown with 'drums beating and colors flying' to surrender to Washington, his field music played the tune of a song of the day called 'The World Turned Upside Down.' Where can I find the words of the song, and where can I find the notes of the music?"

"N. W. M.," 241 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City: "What character in the American Revolution said: 'I have endeavored to do my duty'?"

EDWARD PRINCE, 304 Sixth Avenue, Quincy, Ill.: "I am trying to get a copy of the poems of John Sadler of Sadler & Green, a firm of printers on Fuge, pitchers and the like, in honor of various guilds. These men did business between 1745 and 1790, and did a great deal of work for Wedgewood on his wares. The following lines are inscribed on one of these pitchers, decorated with agricultural implements, (probably 150 years old:)

"'Let the wealthy and great
Roll in splendor and state,
I envy them not, I declare it;
I eat my own Lamb,
My own chicken and Ham,
I shear my own Fleece and I wear it.
I have fruits, I have flowers,
I have Lawns, I have Bowers,
The Lark is my morning alarmer;
So Jolly Boys now,
Here's God speed the Plough,
Long life and success to the Farmer.'

"The question is, did John Sadler write these verses, and if he published a book of poems, where is it to be had?"

M. LOVELL, 128 Nassau Street, New York City: "I would like to obtain a short sketch called 'The Beautiful Candy Lady's Daughter,' a comic juvenile."

MEDALS.

It is somewhat curious that the Italians, surrounded as they have always been by the influences of Greek and Roman plastic art, should have taken up the art of medal-making rather late in the period of the Renaissance, and even then hardly with distinction. Even today the work of Italians makes a poor showing when compared with that done by the medal sculptors of Paris and Vienna, or even of Berlin and London. And singular it is that that their most proficient historian is a German, Cornelius von Fabriczy, whose work, "Italian Medals," has just been translated by Mrs. Gustavus W. Hamilton, (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; $4;) notes have been added by G. F. Hill of the British Museum. Forty-one plates are included in the book, each one showing the reproduction of four or five specimens. These plates are excellent half-tone copies. The frontispiece is Pisano's "John Palaeologus." The author begins with the work of this medalist, and deals with those of Venice and Bologna and other Tuscan cities. Then come interesting chapters on the medals of the "Cinquecento," in which considerable information is imparted concerning the medals of the Medici régime and the Papal mint and its masters. This book will be particularly valuable to collectors, for since the great works of Friedländer, Heiss, and Armand most of the literature on the subject has been confined to periodicals. Von Fabriczy's monograph is entirely free from the old-fashioned numismatic point of view, and makes a brave effort to do complete justice to Italian medalists in accordance with that criterion of excellence by which the painting and sculpture of the Peninsula is gauged.

RUGS AND FURNITURE.

The season's output of art books includes several items in which utility and industry are combined with artistic expression. There have just come to hand a rug book, one on furniture, another on interior decoration, and two separate works on lace. "The Oriental Rug," by Mary Churchill Ripley, (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $3,) although not as elaborate as some of its predecessors dealing with the same subject, its colored and half-tone plates will be found most valuable for the amateur collector, while its diagrams and maps of the rug districts in the East present a feature previously omitted or left undeveloped. This is essentially a popular book, and has a distinct message for the habitués of auction rooms who have neither unlimited means nor exalted connoisseurship at their command. "Style in Furniture," by R. Davis Benn, with Illustrations by W. C. Baldock, (New York: Longmans, Green & Co.; Pp. 330; 6s, presents in chronological order a comparative study of English and French furniture from the Elizabethans down to the "new art" in France, and the present revival in England of old designs in new forms and combinations. The illustrations are reproductions of drawings and not of photographs, hence they combine with the original art of the designer something of the individuality of the draughtsman.

"American Interior Decoration" is a tied portfolio containing fifty-five full-page plates, representing the best contemporary American interiors, and correctly classified according to periods. Private dwellings in Oriental, Colonial, Dutch, and German styles are illustrated; and clubs, hotels, and public buildings have been made to contribute their most distinctive and original aspects. If the collection does not discover highly developed originality, it at least proves beyond question the wonderful sense of variety, harmony, and the gift of adaptability and selection of the American architect. It is a convenient portfolio to possess, and may be studied to advantage by all those who are interested in the subject.

British Mammals.

Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out a work in three volumes entitled "The Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland." The author, J. G. Millais, F. Z. S., is known through "The Wildfowler in Scotland" and "The Natural History of the British Surface-Feeding Ducks." In his present work he has attempted to condense or to summarize all that has been written concerning the subject, and to give illustrations not only in color but also in black and white, which have been obtained from the living animal and not from stuffed specimens. The author has spent four years in the preparation of the first volume, which is nearly ready, in order to give due consideration to every species, and he wishes it to be a companion to Lord Lilford's "Colored Figures" of British birds. This volume deals with the greater and lesser horseshoe bats, the barbastellus, the serotine, the hairy-armed bat, the rough-legged bat, the hedgehog, the mole, the common and lesser shrew, the wildcat, the wolf, the fox, the brown bear, the walrus, the gray seal, the common and ringed seal, the Greenland seal, the bearded seal, and the hooded seal. It is illustrated with eighteen photogravures by the author, thirty-one colored plates by the author and Archibald Thorburn and G. E. Lodge, and sixty-three uncolored plates by the author from photographs. Some of the colored plates include "The Noctule," "The Hedgehog," "The Water Shrew," "The Wild Cat," "The Walrus," and "The Ringed Seal." Among the photogravures are the frontispiece, "The Dim Red Dawn of Man," "Greater Horseshoe Bats Hunting Their Prey," "A Party of Noctules on the Wing," "Spoiling the Beat," and "Gray Seals Alarmed." Some of the uncolored illustrations are "Forest Scene," "Various Bats in Repose," "Wild-cats on the Move," "The Fox in Movement," "Walruses at Home," "Common Seals Fighting," "Gray Seals Alarmed and Moving Away in a Herd," "Hunting the Gray Seal," "Newfoundland Hunters Attacking an Old 'Hood,'" "The Bearded Seal," and "The Hooded Seal."

Volume II. will deal with the Mustelidae, under which come the otter, badger, pine marten, Irish stoat, the weasel, and polecat; also with the rodentia, including the squirrel, the beaver, dormouse, and rats, mice, and moles. The third volume will continue with the rodentia, and will also treat of deer, oxen, and whales. This work, by special permission, has been dedicated to "his most gracious Majesty King Edward VII."

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A Collection of Old and New Books; Americana, Bibliography, Civil War, Drama, Grolier Club Catalogues, Humor, History, New York State and City, Kentucky, Mechanics, Science, Photograph Portraits of Celebrities, etc., etc.
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DEC 1904

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; diminishing northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,141. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.—36 Pages and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CZAR'S UNCLE, BEATEN BY MIRSKY, RESIGNS

Sergius Said to Have Told Ruler to Choose Between Them.

MURAVIEFF ALSO RETIRES

Minister of Justice a Bitter Opponent of Concessions to Liberals—Emperor Postpones His Journey.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—As a result of the unsuccessful attempts of Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Emperor, and Governor General of Moscow, and M. Muravieff, the Minister of Justice, to block the Liberal movement, both are reported to have resigned.

The departure of Emperor Nicholas, who was to start next Wednesday for a ten days' tour of inspection of the troops in the provinces, has been postponed.

According to the story, Grand Duke Sergius advised the Emperor not to concede anything and told him he must choose between him (Sergius) and Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky. When the Emperor indicated his purpose to support Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky the Grand Duke tendered his resignation.

M. Muravieff's retirement, to be preceded by the usual leave of absence abroad, is said to be directly connected with the movement for the reform of the existing laws.

It is reported that M. Muravieff's letter tendering his resignation to the Emperor declared that the principle of autocracy had formed the basis of his policy during his tenure of office, but, as even officials in his department permitted absolutely contrary ideas to prevail, he could not continue to serve his Majesty as a loyal subject.

It is rumored to-night that M. Muravieff's successor will be M. Nolde, a member of the Council of Ministers.

That Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky is moving in the matter of the zemstvo memorial is evidenced by his decision to suspend the operation of the state of siege in large cities. This measure, which must be renewed annually, will be dropped altogether at the beginning of the Russian New Year.

The Social Democratic Labor Party has issued an inflammatory proclamation denouncing autocracy in bitter terms, demanding an immediate end of the war and the convocation of a national assembly, and calling upon all friends and sympathizers to participate in a grand demonstration in front of the Kazan Cathedral to-morrow.

The Grand Duke Sergius and M. Muravieff have been among the bitterest and most powerful opponents of any concessions to the Liberal element in the whole of Russia.

Whether Sergius was the Grand Duke recently quoted as saying: "These peasants think that Russia exists for them as the fleas on a dog think it exists for them" cannot be told, but the remark is quite in accordance with his ideas. He has been perhaps the most influential of the "Grand Ducal Party," which is supposed to have brought about the war with Japan by persuading the Emperor to grant no concessions.

When the Zemstvo petition was presented to the Czar the Grand Duke traveled in hot haste from Moscow to Tsarskoe Selo, and it was reported at the time that his object was to influence the monarch against doing anything to encourage the memorialists.

M. Muravieff has also been a leader of the war party. Time and again it has been asserted that his counsels have prevailed against those of the Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, and more than once the latter has been reported to be on the point of resigning because of his quarrels with Plehve and Muravieff.

NEW MEXICO JUDGE REMOVED.

Benjamin S. Baker Found Lacking in Vigor and Strictness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Judge Benjamin S. Baker of New Mexico has been removed by the President as the result of a series of complaints regarding affairs in Bernalillo County. The President decided that a more vigorous and strict Judge was needed to remedy the evils complained of. An official statement of the case given out at the Department of Justice to-day says:

"The President has removed from office Judge Benjamin S. Baker of New Mexico.

"Numerous complaints were presented and a thorough investigation was made by a representative of the Department of Justice. It was found that in Bernalillo County, in which Albuquerque is situated, political and official affairs generally are in bad condition; that improper Jury Commissioners were being appointed, the selection of jurors tampered with, the Sunday law was not enforced against gambling and saloons, and that Judge Baker was not doing what a Judge should do to remedy the evils.

"It was considered that a more vigorous and strict Judge was imperatively needed in his place. It was for these reasons that a change in the Judgeship was decided upon, and not because Judge Baker was deemed dishonest or corrupt."

VANDERBILT ENDOWS FIRE CO.

William K., Jr., Gives $15,000 to Vigilants of Long Island.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Dec. 10.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has given $15,000 to the Vigilant Engine and Hook and Ladder Company of Thomaston with which to purchase apparatus. The company was recently organized by men who were charter members of the famous Alert Hook and Ladder and Hose Company of Great Neck.

The Vigilant Company will erect up-to-date fire quarters and furnish them with all the devices used by the New York Fire Department. Mr. Vanderbilt recently gave $1,000 to the Alert Company.

Joseph Grace, representing the heirs of William R. Grace, has also made a generous gift to the Vigilant Company, in the shape of a tract of land with a building, valued at $2,500.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

COLD WAVE DUE TO-DAY.

Snow and High Winds Sweep the City—Trains Delayed.

The storm, which was central over West Virginia yesterday morning, moved up along the coast during the afternoon and was central over Nantucket last night. Up to 10 o'clock last night two inches of snow had fallen in this city, according to the official record at the Weather Bureau.

The local weather forecaster predicted a clear cold day for New Yorkers to-day, declaring that the thermometer would probably drop to about ten degrees above zero at 7 o'clock this morning. It registered 10 degrees last night, but that was high up above the skyscrapers. Folks on the streets found the weather so cold that most of those who had occasion to venture forth after 10 o'clock came to the conclusion that the mercury had dropped below the zero mark, for they found it too cold to stop to examine the thermometers outdoors. If the weather forecaster has predicted correctly New Yorkers will find it colder to-day than it has been thus far during the season.

The storm left about seven inches of snow in Baltimore and Washington, D. C., and about eight inches in Central Pennsylvania, but it did not interfere with the train service from the South or North coming into New York. The western trains, however, were all delayed, owing to the amount of snow which fell over the mountains of Pennsylvania. Further west the storm left plenty of rain in its wake, especially in Ohio and Kentucky.

As but very little snow fell in New York State the train service here was not interrupted. At Albany there was just a flurry, and above that place there was no snow at all. The telegraph and telephone companies were pleased over this fact, as all of their wires were in working order at midnight.

From Nantucket came the news that high winds were blowing and that the danger to incoming or outgoing vessels was great, for the reason that the storm had hugged the Atlantic Coast all day. It did not extend to the New England States, confining itself to the territory between Nantucket and the Virginia coast.

The Municipal Lodging House, at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, was filled last night with homeless men and women. During the day preparations were made, and at 9 o'clock there were 225 applicants for beds. As they entered the rooms they were given coffee and sandwiches.

Superintendent York made arrangements for an overflow of the lodging house, and accommodations were made at the Charities Department pier, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. About eighty men were placed in the waiting room there.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The thermometer touched 12 degrees below zero at Rainbow Lake early to-day. It was 13 below at Saranac Lake, 16 below at Upper Chateaugay Lake, and 18 below at Lake Placid. It was zero here.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The coldest weather of this Winter came last night. Early to-day 12 degrees below were registered at Whitehall and 10 below at Sandy Hill.

JEROME IN THE TENDERLOIN.

District Attorney Has a Long Night Talk with Cottrell.

District Attorney Jerome, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Miner, visited the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and had a conference with Capt. Cottrell. It is thought that his visit is in connection with the letter which "Lefty" Boyle, who is in the Tombs Prison accused of larceny, wrote a few days ago to Mr. Jerome implicating a policeman in a larceny charge.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mr. Jerome appeared at the station house with Mr. Miner. He asked Sergt. Place for the Captain, and was told that the Captain was out. Mr. Jerome said he would wait, and with Mr. Miner sat down in front of the desk. After waiting for more than an hour he left to do some shopping. At 5:30 he returned, and when told the Captain was out still, he replied:

"The Captain seems to be out on a long patrol."

He then sat down and talked with Mr. Miner. When he saw a policeman go behind the desk and talk to Sergt. Place he remarked:

"Is it customary to allow policemen to go behind the Sergeant's desk? Is that not the place where the records are kept, and have they any right to go there?"

Sergt. Place replied:

"We use several policemen to do clerical work and they are compelled to go behind the desk."

Mr. Jerome then said:

"It is peculiar how you allow that policeman access to the records of the station house. I am going to make an investigation of this case."

Capt. Cottrell returned to the station house a few minutes later and he immediately took Mr. Jerome and Mr. Miner into his room, where they stayed for about fifteen minutes. When they came out they went to Broadway and then returned with a third man, who had what appeared to be a box of paper on his arm. The four men remained in the Captain's room until a late hour.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Inspector Brooks visited the station house and went directly to Capt. Cottrell's room. A few minutes later Inspector McLaughlin, whose inspection district takes in the Tenderloin Station, went into conference, and Mr. Jerome and Mr. Miner, with Capt. Cottrell and the two inspectors, remained in the room until after midnight. The two Inspectors left the station house together and refused to make any statement. Shortly after midnight Capt. Cottrell called up Police Headquarters.

About half an hour later Policeman Joseph Lang of the Charles Street Station appeared. Lang was formerly a "plain-clothes" man in the Tenderloin. He was sent into the detectives' room, where he remained several minutes, and then he was called in to the room with Mr. Jerome, where he remained for more than half an hour.

CALLS RAILROAD A TRUST.

Rhode Island Requests Action Against New York, New Haven and Hartford.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10.—The Lewis and Clark Tourist Company of this city has sent a petition to Attorney General William H. Moody asking that proceedings be brought against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company under the provisions of the so-called "anti-trust" law of 1890. The concern sent the petition in the capacity of shippers.

The petitioners allege that the New York, New Haven and Hartford has formed a monopoly of all the roads entering this State; that arbitrary charges for transportation of freight and passengers have been fixed, and that the road fails to supply adequate railroad accommodations. The petition asks that the Attorney General take legal steps so that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be directed to return the control of the various consolidated lines to the original holders and thereby restore the competition which, it is alleged, has been destroyed.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Hanover of the North German Lloyd Line, which left Bremen Nov. 26, was sighted south of Fire Island at 11:03 o'clock last night.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 20 Ann St., 436 Sixth Av. Ask catalogue.—Adv.

GILSEY HOUSE CLOSES; OLD-TIMERS WON'T GO

With Lamps in Hand They Climb Stairs to Their Rooms.

OTHERS LEAVE IN SNOWSTORM

Dispossess Notice Followed Trouble Between Managers and Gilsey Estate Over Lease.

The famous old Gilsey House, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, for more than thirty years the temporary home of visitors from all over the United States and distinguished guests from abroad and a New York landmark, closed its doors to the public last night at 8:30 o'clock, after having dismissed the 180 guests gathered under its roof. The dining rooms were minus waiters and the halls divested of bellboys. The bar was closed, its stock having been carted away, and the cigar stand was only a reminiscence.

The big hostelry that had been dwarfed by the towering hotels which have sprung up all over the city in its neighborhood was deserted save by the few men who were busy packing up things to be removed, and a band of old-time guests who objected, even the watchman seemed overcome with the general depression.

The closing of the hotel came as a complete surprise to the guests of the old house. The first they knew that they were to seek other quarters was when a notice was posted in the office that all guests must leave by 8:30 in the evening, taking their effects with them. Bellboys were sent, with similar messages, to the people who happened to be in their rooms. It was snowing outdoors, and the prospect was not inviting.

A. R. Keene who, with F. J. Lancaster, as the Seaboard Hotel Company, conducted the hotel under a lease with the Gilsey estate, telephoned to neighboring hotels asking them to shelter his guests, as he had received a dispossess notice. In less time than it takes to tell it there were invitations from hotels for blocks around, one of the hotels going so far as to offer reduced rates to the Gilsey guests.

An old gentleman with the gout, who lived on the third floor, had two of the bellboys and a porter getting his belongings together, while he indulged in the joy of swearing at them for their clumsiness, and later paid them handsomely for their service.

The chambermaids were equally busy, aiding women guests in packing, and were well rewarded, so that, though the help of the hotel, eighty-five in number, were losing their places, they seemed to feel that Christmas with its gifts had come early and at a time when there was more than the usual number of guests in the house. They seemed to regard the exodus rather as a holiday affair.

The real trouble came about 6 o'clock, as people were returning to the hotel for dinner. They learned that there was to be no dinner, and that instead of preparing to go to the theatre they must pack up their belongings and find beds elsewhere. Twenty porters from other hotels, loaned for the occasion, and rewarded with extra wages, helped in getting the guests of the Gilsey away with their belongings.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock the clerks ruled off the blotter of the hotel and announced that the hotel was closed. The lights were then put out and preparations were made to vacate the hostelry.

Gathering in groups in the corridor were many old guests who had been stopping there for many years. Among these were Henry Crickmore, the clerk at the weighing scales at Morris Park; Major M. J. Dougherty, Judge S. S. Thomas, J. E. Humfreyville, and Henry Van Syckell. They talked about the closing up, and then David Newmeyer, lawyer, approached them and said he desired it be known that Mr. Keene had said his connection with the hotel was in no way responsible for the affair.

Louis O. Van Doren, lawyer, then approached and stated that he represented the Seaboard Hotel Company. He said that they had been served with a notice to vacate. He said that the company had done their best. Several hints about leaving were then made to those standing about, and then "Al" Smith, who acted as spokesman, said:

"You can turn out all the lights. I own the furniture in my room. This hotel has always been my home. I do not expect to have you lock me in here, and if any one attempts to lock the doors or force me out, there will be a mixup, and they will do it at their own peril."

Mr. Humfreyville then spoke up and said: "There will be war if they try to put me out."

Others spoke the same way, and the lawyers and clerks were at a loss as to what to do. A visit was made to the offices of the Gilsey estate, at 1,193 Broadway, and they were found dark.

When they returned, George Barrett, the engineer who has been in charge since the hotel was opened, stated that he had been authorized by the Gilsey estate to assume charge of the machinery. The lawyers then turned over to him the keys of the hotel and left, first turning out every light in the hotel.

The men who had been sitting around on the chairs were left in darkness, and finally one of them discovered a small gas jet which was used for lighting cigars. This was lighted, and then they found several gas jets which were lighted, and they sat around in the glimmering light.

Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station heard of the abandonment of the hotel and sent two detectives to investigate. Policeman Serenin was sent then to the hotel, with orders to allow nothing to be disturbed. The men who had made plans to stay in their rooms all night discovered that there were no gas jets in their rooms, and they sent messengers to Seventh Avenue and procured lamps.

At a late hour no representative of the estate had appeared at the hotel, and preparations were being made by those who remained to go to their rooms. The elevators were also shut down and the lights in the hall had been extinguished, and the men were compelled to walk to their rooms through the dark halls, carrying lamps.

The management, as lessees of the hotel, had for some years been in trouble with the Gilsey estate over the payment of the annual rental of $75,000. James H. Breslin, who had been the proprietor of the hotel some years ago, went into bankruptcy. E. O. Rosselle of Washington undertook to revive the old hotel, and it was thought that he had succeeded, when he retired, and the present management took up the affairs of the old house last March. At the time they had a seven years' lease on the Edgemere Hotel, at Edgemere, L. I.

According to Mr. Keene and Mr. Lancaster last night, the affairs of the hotel had been misrepresented to them when they took the lease, they believing that it was a profitable investment, even with the large annual rental. They said it was not long before they discovered that the hotel did not pay even the running expenses. They learned that it was in debt $100,000 when they took charge. Mr. Lancaster, who is a lawyer, notified the Gilsey estate that he felt they had taken the property under misrepresentation, and demanded back the securities given at the time of the signing of the lease.

This the estate refused to do, and another demand was made in May, when the company refused to pay rent to the estate. On Friday evening a dispossess notice was served on the hotel management. This was returnable Monday. Instead of waiting, the management turned the hotel over to the estate and the guests into the streets last night. On the ground of misrepresentation, the Seaboard Hotel Company now has a suit against the Gilsey estate.

Savannah Line offers a delightful short sea trip to Florida during Christmas week.—Adv

H. MORTIMER BROOKS BETTER.

Believed New Yorker Who Was Accidentally Shot Will Recover.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 10.—A report received this afternoon from Pittsborough says the condition of H. Mortimer Brooks of New York, who was shot on a hunting expedition continues favorable, and it is thought he will recover. His wife, son, and physician arrived at Pittsborough to-day on a special train.

BRAVE GIRL STOPS RUNAWAYS.

Locked in Omnibus, She Breaks Glass and Saves Fellow-Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 10.—But for the presence of mind of Miss Jane Caskey of this city, three women and two children might have been seriously hurt in a runaway to-day. They were in a hotel omnibus in charge of Driver Charles J. Sayre.

Sayre had driven up to the hotel with his passengers, and, leaving the horses standing, went to look at the order slate. It was then the team started on a run toward the railroad station. The women and children, realizing their plight, attempted to get out, but the door was locked by a strap fastened to the driver's seat. They screamed for help. A number of men who saw the omnibus oscillating from curb to curb seemed unable to render assistance.

When it looked as though the stage would be dashed on the sidewalk in front of Memorial Hospital, Miss Caskey broke the pane of glass near the driver's seat with her hands, reached out, snatched the reins, and brought the runaway team to a standstill.

DROVE INTO JERSEY SWAMP.

Hoboken Firemen Get Nearly Frozen Man Out After Police Failed.

Peter Ammerman, a driver for Motel & Co., mineral water dealers at Eighth and Garden Streets, Hoboken, had a narrow escape from freezing to death in the swamps last night. Blinded by the storm while going down Eleventh Street, he failed to turn to the right at Madison Street. He went straight ahead, and suddenly found his wagon and himself sinking in the swamps.

Ammerman stuck to his seat and yelled for assistance. The horses floundered about, and their efforts to get a footing only caused them to sink deeper. The wagon, too, settled gradually, and a number of citizens who had gathered on the edge of the quagmire were powerless to render any assistance.

Word was sent to the Second Precinct, and the reserves were turned out, but they couldn't help. Finally the Fire Department was called upon for assistance. Truck I was ordered out, and the firemen managed to get Ammerman and his team out of the dangerous place, after much hard work. Ladders were placed within a few feet of the wagon. Fireman William Stevens, the first man to go to the end of the ladder, slipped and fell into the mud and water. He sank, and was pulled out by his companions in an exhausted condition.

When the driver was finally rescued he was unable to talk and was suffering severely from the cold. He was thawed out at the station house, and then locked up on a charge of intoxication. The horses were pulled out by means of ropes three hours later. The wagon sank out of sight.

CHICAGO CONTROLLER'S TASK.

To Trim Estimates of $20,000,000 to Agree with Funds of $11,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—To trim $20,000,000 of wishes down to $11,000,000 of funds is the task which City Controller McGann expects to have to undertake before the Council appropriates the 1905 expenditures for the city departments.

The Controller to-day received estimates from several of the bureau heads which are much larger than most of them returned a year ago. Some of the figures are: Police Department, $4,681,599; Fire Department, $2,437,076; City Electrician, $1,474,377; Health Department, $395,007.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the conversion of part of the water fund surplus to ordinary city uses and on the bond issue as applied to permanent improvements is awaited with deep interest by the Controller.

Should the new charter of Chicago, with different revenue provisions, be adopted by the Legislature in the coming year, 1905 may be the last of the "lean years," of which the city has had a long succession, and Chicago can enter upon a new financial era.

THUGS FLEE FROM DALLAS.

Drastic Ordinance Passed to Rid City of Suspicious Characters.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 10.—The Dallas City Council at a special session has passed the most drastic city ordinance ever enacted in the State, in order to rid the city of thugs and suspicious characters.

The police powers are extensively enlarged. Habitual patrons of poolrooms or dives, as well as professional gamblers, are all grouped as vagrants, and are subject to arrest and punishment or orders to leave town.

This action has been taken because of recent numerous murders, robberies, and other crimes. The touch element took alarm to-day when the passage of the ordinance became known, and many of the worst characters left at once.

Police Chief Knight and Police Commissioner Blaylock were in consultation nearly all day, and arranged to put twenty more policemen on duty in the Tenderloin Reservation district alone. Police Judge Smith at the special Council meeting declared that the dockets of his court showed that there were at least eight hundred thugs in Dallas.

CAR CRASHES INTO HOUSE.

Stops in the Parlor—Children Asleep Upstairs Tumbled from Bed.

SOMERS, Conn., Dec. 10.—An electric car on the Somers and Enfield Division of the Hartford and Springfield Street Railway left the track at Johnson's Corner in Scitico to-day, and, plunging thirty feet across a lawn, crashed through the side wall of a house, stopping finally when half its length was within the parlor. The room above the parlor was also wrecked.

This room was occupied by two children of Paul Richards, who were thrown from the bed in which they were sleeping, but fortunately sustained no injury. The motorman, named Taylor, and Conductor Connors escaped by jumping just before the car struck the house. There were no passengers in the car.

Washington and Pinehurst, N. C., Sleeping Car Line, via Southern Ry. effective Dec. 14th, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

DEPEW MEN MAY CAUSE DEAD-LOCK FOR SENATOR

Friends Talk of Holding Up Choice by Legislature.

PLAN TO AVOID CAUCUS

If Junior Senator Controls More Than Forty Votes, Scheme Could Be Worked Out.

It was learned yesterday that friends of Senator Depew in the Legislature are considering the advisability of their remaining out of the Republican caucus in the event of their being convinced when the Legislature assembles that Mr. Depew cannot obtain a majority of the Republican members. The suggestion that they take such action, it was said on good authority, has been broached to William Barnes, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, who is managing Mr. Depew's legislative campaign. Mr. Barnes, it is understood, now has the matter under advisement.

If Mr. Depew's supporters should decide to stay out of the Republican caucus, their action would mean a dead-lock on the Senatorship, provided Mr. Depew can command more than forty votes. The Depew men say they have many more votes than that pledged in such a manner that there is no chance of their being alienated.

There will be 140 Republicans in the next Legislature. Seventy-one votes will therefore be necessary to control the Republican caucus if one be held. The Legislature is composed of 200 members, the membership of the Senate being 50 and that of the Assembly 150. One hundred and one votes will be necessary to elect.

The Democrats will have sixty members of the coming Legislature, and presumably they will have a minority candidate, although there is some talk to the effect that there will be as lively a contest among the Democrats as to who shall have the honor of the minority nomination as there is now going on between Republicans as to who shall be elected Mr. Depew's successor. Under any circumstances, however, all of the Democratic votes are likely to be cast for Democrats, so that, in the event that no Republican caucus is held, ex-Gov. Black, Mr. Depew's rival, will have to muster 101 Republicans to vote for him to give him the coveted prize.

If a caucus were held and 71 Republicans voted in caucus for Mr. Black, he would then become the caucus nominee, and all Republicans who participated in the caucus would be compelled to vote for him. The purpose of Senator Depew's supporters in suggesting that they remain out of the caucus is therefore apparent. By such action they would compel Mr. Black to muster 40 more votes than he would have to do if the Senatorship were decided in caucus.

Some of the leaders in the movement to elect ex-Gov. Black Senator when asked yesterday about the probability of Mr. Depew's supporters remaining away from the caucus said they did not consider such a contingency likely to arise. They said they did not believe that Senator Depew would indorse such a course on the part of his friends. If it became known that he was countenancing such action, it was said, the effect would be to lessen his strength to a point where it would not make any difference whether his supporters remained away from the caucus or not. Some of the members of the Legislature who are now committed to his candidacy, it was said, would consider themselves released from further obligation to vote for him if by so doing they were compelled to put themselves without the pale of the organization.

If the Depew men remain out of the Republican caucus there will be a similar situation to that which was created when Senators Conkling and Platt resigned from the Senate in 1881. The Republicans who did not favor the re-election of Messrs. Conkling and Platt refused to go into caucus and the result was that Conkling and Platt failed of election, Miller and Lapham being chosen in their stead.

It is said that Tammany Hall is desirous of having the minority nomination go to Bourke Cockran and that the Kings County and up-State Democrats will favor Senator P. H. McCarren, the Brooklyn leader.

If the legislative dead-lock should remain unbroken until the close of the session, it would then be the privilege of Gov. Higgins to appoint a Senator to serve in place of Mr. Depew until the meeting of the Legislature in 1906. As to whether elect Higgins is generally believed to have a preference for Senator Depew, the possibility of Mr. Depew being able to hold on for another year at least by appointment is believed to be the inducement which has led friends of Mr. Depew to consider the advisability of refusing to go into a caucus.

PICK MURPHY FOR HILL'S POST.

McCabe, Haven, and Rattigan Start Boom for Tammany Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Patrick E. McCabe of Albany, Melvin Z. Haven of Syracuse, and Charles A. Rattigan of Auburn, upon reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day of the probable selection of William F. Sheehan as Democratic State leader to succeed David B. Hill, declared their preference for Charles F. Murphy for the post. Mr. Haven and Mr. Rattigan were in this city to-day, and supplemented what Mr. McCabe had to say. He said:

"I am heartily in favor of a meeting of the State Committee in January for special reasons. The meeting I regard an absolute necessity, and then we will find out whether it is William F. Sheehan or Charles F. Murphy. I have a vote on that question, and I shall be glad to have it registered in favor of Mr. Murphy. The party is now where it can afford to do the thing that is right and do it because it is right.

"Mr. Murphy knows men; he knows human nature; he is one of the plain people who has earned his leadership because his head is clear and his heart is right. Intrigue is the worst and Frankness the best point in politics, and Mr. Murphy knows that as well as anybody."

NINE FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Left Their Vessel in Dories, Believing That She Was Doomed.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Boston fishing schooner Fish Hawk arrived here late to-night with nine men of her crew missing. They are believed to have been lost in attempting to reach shore while the vessel was temporarily aground on Peaked Hill Bars at 8 o'clock to-night.

The men left the Fish Hawk, five in one dory and four in another, in the belief that the vessel, which was then pounding on the bars, would go to pieces.

The body of one of the men was washed ashore near Highland Light at midnight. This is believed to establish the fact that the nine men were lost.

It is a singular fact that the dories used by the men were reported earlier to-night as coming ashore at Highland Light, right side up, with oars and clothes bags in them

The Alpers Pharmacy, Broadway and 31st St., is headquarters for reliable prescription work, pure drugs, elegant perfumery. Its soda water from germ-proof apparatus is unsurpassed.—Adv.

Holiday Rates South via Southern Ry. Information N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

$8,250 FOR BURNS'S BIBLE.

Sold at Auction in London and Bought by a Dealer.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Robert Burns's family Bible, containing interesting family entries, was sold at auction here to-day for £1,650, ($8,250.)

The purchaser was a London dealer.

NOT TO BE ALL MILITARY.

Chaffee Denies Report Concerning Inaugural Parade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, who has been appointed grand marshal of the inaugural parade, to-day contradicted reports that the parade will be "a military affair, and that civic organizations are not wanted," and added:

"It is the intention to secure the participation in the parade of civic organizations from all parts of the country, and special attention will be given to that feature."

MINE FIRE UP TO GROUND HOG.

Flames Traveled from Burning Forest Through Hole He Burrowed.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Dec. 10.—The Glassport Coal Company mine near Miesville, which caught fire in a most unusual manner, is still ablaze.

A forest fire had been burning near the entrance and the flames were finally communicated to the mine through a ground hog hole. The mine is being flooded. Fortunately miners were not at work when the fire started.

PHYSICIAN DROPS DEAD.

Dr. W. H. Bigler of Hahnemann College Faculty, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Dr. William H. Bigler, a well-known specialist in children's diseases, and a member of the Faculty of Hahnemann College, dropped dead on the streets here to-day. Dr. Bigler was sixty-four years of age, and was graduated from Hahnemann College in 1871.

He was elected to the Chair of Pediatrics in 1895. He was a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and was widely known in the medical profession.

ARMED GUARD OVER BALLOTS.

Friends of West Virginia Candidate for Sheriff Demand Fair Play.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 10.—For a month armed guards have been keeping watch over the ballots cast in Kanawha County in the election held in November. The guard is being maintained by John Melton, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff.

Melton, on the face of the returns the morning after the election, was elected by a majority of nearly 200. He organized a party of friends to stand guard over the ballots and see that he receives fair play. Melton's opponent, Press Smith, the Republican candidate, has filed a protest. A recount is now in progress.

$43,951 FOR FAIR EFFECTS.

Mrs. C. L. Fair's $2,000 Russian Sables Sold for $85.

The sale of the personal effects of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, which began on Friday, ended last evening, and 300 articles of furs and jewelry were sold for a total of $43,951. The Knickerbocker Art Galleries, at 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, were crowded with women and dealers in jewelery, and the bidding at times was lively, although the advances were small.

Low prices as a rule prevailed. A four-carat diamond of unusual brilliancy brought only $350. A Russian sable muff and stole, which the auctioneer said had been appraised by the Custom House authorities at $2,000, were sold for $85. The highest price of the sale, $7,100, was paid by Henry Bredenbach for a diamond necklace, containing fifty-two diamonds.

Mrs. McKee bought a collarette made up of 900 pearls and 185 diamonds for $5,150, and Dr. Schuert paid $2,700 for a diamond collar weighing 70 carats.

PRISON FOR BALLOT FRAUDS.

Four Election Officers at Denver Get Jail Sentences.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—Four election officials of Precinct 6, Ward 5, were sentenced to jail by the Supreme Court to-day, having been found guilty of permitting fraudulent practices at the recent election. James P. Mullins was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and $500 fine and costs. William Bergman and J. P. Kilzon, six months' imprisonment and $500 fine and costs each, and Patrick Reid, three months' imprisonment without fine.

Experts reported that about eighty ballots found in the ballot box from this precinct had been cast by repeaters.

MEXICAN CATHEDRAL'S LOSS.

Images with Precious Vestments Burned —Jewels Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 10.—There is much grief at Celaya, Mexico, over the destruction by fire of a number of images and their rich and valuable vestments in the San Francisco Cathedral.

The cathedral had been richly decorated for the Feast of the Virgin to-morrow. The image of the Virgin was placed above the high altar. It was draped with vestments embroidered in gold and silver, and was adorned with diamond necklace and bracelets, and with a diadem of solid gold, with pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones.

This image was the first one destroyed, and its jewels were all lost.

EXPLOSION SHAKES TOWN.

Barge of Nitro-Glycerine Blows Up in Ohio River—Three Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 10.—The unaccountable explosion of a bargeload of nitro-glycerine in the Ohio River almost opposite Cliffside Park, two miles above here to-day, killed three men and made the citizens of Ashland think there was an earthquake.

How the 2,200 quarts of the explosive was ignited will never be known, for the three men who were killed were in charge of the cargo. The shipment was from North Pole, West Va., where the explosive is manufactured.

Probably the nearest persons to the accident, besides the men who lost their lives, were passengers on a street car which was passing a half mile away when the explosion occurred. The trolley pole was knocked from the wire and the glass in the windows was smashed. Passengers on the car, in describing the affair, say they saw an immense volume of water, with logs and other débris, shoot up into the air over 200 feet high, the fragments flying like arrows in every direction. The victims of the explosion were literally blown to atoms.

Florida, Augusta, Ga., & Camden, S. C., via Penn. R. R. and Southern Ry. Superb service. Two trains daily, 12:10 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. Jan. 9th, 1905, inauguration Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

CHADWICK PAPER OUT IS OVER $19,000,000

Includes $16,496,000 Under Andrew Carnegie's Name.

RECKONED ON HIS DEATH

Mr. Carnegie to Be Subpœnaed—Reynolds Gives Up "Securities"—Woman's Indictment Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 10.—With the opening of the packages of alleged securities that were in the possession of Iri Reynolds of the Wade Park Banking Company and the disclosures that these packages contained $17,046,000 in bogus Carnegie and other paper the Chadwick bubble has burst.

It seems possible now that the total of the paper put out in the financial manipulations of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick reached $21,000,000. A Director in the Wade Park Bank to-day stated that this was the case. In addition to the paper found in the Reynolds packages and the $1,250,000 held by the Oberlin Bank and supposed to be in the possession of Mrs. Chadwick, there was nearly a million dollars' worth of her paper held in Pittsburg. The balance is still unaccounted for but it is said to be held by bankers of other cities.

It is said here by those who were acquainted with Mrs. Chadwick that she banked all on the death of Carnegie, hoping to stay matters by continually borrowing until the steel king had died, when she hoped to prove the notes and papers genuine.

It is believed that Mrs. Chadwick will be indicted by the Federal Grand Jury that meets here on Wednesday, and the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury will return an indictment on Monday. Forgery, it is said, will be the indictment in each case.

The Lorain County Grand Jury reported no indictment to-day and was discharged. This was done because it was discovered that Mrs. Chadwick did all her dealings through Cleveland. The regular Grand Jury of Lorain County will, however, pursue the investigation.

In addition to investigating Mrs. Chadwick in connection with the charges against Beckwith and Spear of the Oberlin Bank for violating the National banking laws, the Federal Grand Jury will also inquire into the notes and papers that it is claimed were forged, and it will investigate to see how far the United States mails were used to further the financial schemes of the woman. Andrew Carnegie has been summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury on Wednesday to tell what he knows about the signatures that appear on various notes and stock and bond certificates.

Prosecuting Attorney Keeler of Cuyahoga County stated this afternoon that the county Grand Jury would on Monday report an indictment for forgery against Mrs. Chadwick, and that the connection of Lawyer Powers of New York with Mrs. Chadwick would be investigated.

"He did not say that there was any evidence of criminal action on the part of the lawyer, but he says the Grand Jury wants to know what part he played in the Oberlin deals and if he has any information not already made public.

Receiver Herbert W. Bell, appointed this morning by Judge Babcock in Common Pleas Court, managed to escape the service of a restraining order of the Federal Court, and thirty minutes after he was appointed obtained from Iri Reynolds all the Chadwick papers in his possession.

Among the papers in the package of so-called securities left with Iri Reynolds by Mrs. Chadwick was what purported to be a copy of a trust agreement between Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Chadwick. The document reads as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York City, do hereby acknowledge that I hold in trust for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, wife of Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, of 1,824 Euclid Avenue, City of Cleveland, County of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, properly assigned and delivered to me for said Cassie L. Chadwick by her uncle, Frederick R. Mason, in his lifetime, (now deceased,) which property is of the appraised value of ten million two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, ($10,246,000,) consisting of 2,500 shares of Great Western Railway stock of England and Wales, valued at two million one hundred thousand dollars, ($2,100,000;) 1,800 shares of Caledonian Railway stock of Scotland, valued at one million one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, ($1,146,000,) and bonds of the United States Steel Corporation of New Jersey, bearing 5 per cent. interest, of the par value of seven million ($7,000,000) dollars.

"The income from the above-described property I agree to pay over to said Cassie L. Chadwick semi-annually, between the 1st and 15th days of June and December of each year, during the life of this trust, without any deduction or charges for services or expenses of any kind, this trust to be and remain in full force until Aug. 29, 1902. In case of the death of said Andrew Carnegie, said trust to terminate immediately and said property, income, and all proceeds to vest absolutely, both in law and equity, in said Cassie L. Chadwick; in case of the death of Cassie L. Chadwick said trust to terminate immediately and all of said property, together with all income and proceeds thereof, to be transferred and turned over to the heirs-at-law or legal representatives of said Cassie L. Chadwick.

"I further agree to faithfully carry out all of the above provisions, and that all of said stocks and

to Cassie L. Chadwick, and a mortgage securing the same.

There has been a clash between the Federal and State courts over the Chadwick affair.

Attorney Herbert W. Bell was appointed receiver by Judge Babcock, in Common Pleas Court this morning to take charge of the Chadwick property in possession of Iri Reynolds. The appointment was made under the Herbert D. Newton suit against Mrs. Chadwick for $190,800, upon a motion by Mr. Newton.

A few minutes after the appointment was made Receiver Nathan Loeser, under the bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court, made application before Referee in Bankruptcy Remington for an order restraining Receiver Bell from attempting to take any steps in the case and from attempting to obtain possession of the property in Reynolds's hands. The order was granted by Referee Remington.

This will tie up the litigation more. Bell, however, got possession of the Chadwick securities held by Iri Reynolds and now holds them.

BECKWITH'S AMAZING STORY.

Bank President Tells How Mrs. Chadwick Bluffed Her Dupes.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—Fuller details of the confessions of President C. T Beckwith of the wrecked Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin were obtained here tonight. The confession, which is now in possession of the Federal authorities, is a story concerning the monumental transactions of Mrs. Chadwick that taxed the credibility of the few who heard it, but documentary proof compelled belief.

The unequivocal statement is made in the confession of President Beckwith that the means by which Mrs. Chadwick secured the immense loans was by a written promise delivered into the hands of the banker that the Citizens' Bank would be made the trustee of the $5,000,000 estate which has just been revealed to the world as an absolute myth.

The written promise delivered by Mrs. Chadwick to Beckwith was to the effect exactly that her affairs would be turned over to the Oberlin Bank July 1, 1903. In consideration therefor President Beckwith and Cashier Spear were to receive $10,000 a year each for their trouble. In addition a bonus of $40,000 was to be given to the bank when the loans had all been paid back.

Mrs. Chadwick, once she had them in her power, calmed the fears of her victims with the claim that she was a relative of Andrew Carnegie. How she made this claim strong is revealed by the story of one of the numerous visits of Banker Beckwith to the woman's residence in Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. Upon the wall of the up-stairs hallway hangs a picture of an elderly gentleman with white beard. It was shown to all the intended victims, and a story told to weave the web.

"Thereby hangs a tale," said Mrs. Chadwick to Banker Beckwith, after he had been privileged with a sight of the picture. The tale follows:

Story of the Picture.

"The picture was that of an uncle of Mrs. Chadwick. This uncle was not wealthy, but regularly kept the Chadwick family supplied with money. Just how she did not know at that time. The uncle was taken sick, and upon his deathbed he called for Mrs. Chadwick and told her a secret. The secret was that the family was related to Mr. Carnegie. The proof of this was in the safety deposit vault of a New York bank, the name of which she held back. Because of this relationship she had inherited an immense estate."

In spite of the fact that the claim of relationship with Carnegie had been made for some time before the notes signed with the name of Andrew Carnegie were never seen by the Oberlin bankers until the week following the date which they bear, Jan. 7, 1904. The notes were not produced until Beckwith became almost violently insistent that something be done to take up the loans and straighten out the affairs of the bank. Beckwith, in his confession, is in no way certain that Mrs. Chadwick executed a forgery with reference to the notes. He rather inclines to the belief that in this step the Cleveland woman was assisted by a clever accomplice.

The confession of Beckwith goes into detail of the explanation made by Mrs. Chadwick as to the manner in which the estate was then being handled. The Wade Park Banking Company of this city was used simply as a depository for the securities, according to the tale that the Cleveland woman made the bankers believe. The estate was actually in the hands of three trustees, all New York men. The name of one of them was given as William Baldwin.

The Mysterious Mr. Baldwin.

Mrs. Chadwick said she could not get hold of the money except through Baldwin, whom the banker now believes to be a mythical person. Baldwin attended to all the business of handling the interest from the bonds and turned it over to Mrs. Chadwick as it became due. The bankers were told that the yearly income was $750,000. Repeated efforts were made on the part of Beckwith to get into communication with Baldwin, but they were always unsuccessful. An excuse was always ready when inquiry concerning him was pressed.

An important part of the confession deals with a trip on the part of Beckwith to New York, accompanied by two of the Directors. The trip was made upon the promise of Mrs. Chadwick that she would turn over in currency the amount necessary to straighten out the affairs of the bank, about $240,000. Upon reaching New York the two Directors and President Beckwith went to the Holland House and met Mrs. Chadwick and Lawyer Powers.

Mrs. Chadwick was established at the time in a suite of five rooms, attended by two maids and with every show of wealth. The next day Beckwith was early on hand, but was met with a statement that crushed him to the earth. He was told that it had been found that certain papers were in the hands of Dr. Leroy Chadwick and that these papers would have to be on hand before the claims could be taken up.

Pittsburg Banker Drawn In.

In addition, for the first time, it was explained that a certain Pittsburg banking firm held the power of attorney granted by Mrs. Chadwick to become trustee of the estate. In order to fulfill her promise to the Oberlin bank, it was necessary to settle the demands of the Pittsburg bank. The Oberlin bank President was told that the Pittsburg bankers demanded at first $750,000 to relinquish their claims, but had finally consented to waive any claim upon the business of the estate upon the payment of $500,000. It would take some little time to straighten out this matter, it was explained.

In the face of this torrent of explanation the Oberlin banker felt that it was all wrong, that it was simply a bluff, but he could do nothing, for he had been caught tight in the coils. Frequent trips to the Chadwick residence in this city followed, all with the same result.

Finally, the confession of Beckwith goes on, things became so desperate as to demand instant action. The directors were becoming uneasy, and were asking embarrassing questions. The absence of ready cash, all of which had been turned over to Mrs. Chadwick, was being explained by the statement that heavy deposits were kept at other banks. Money was needed to pay dividends.

About this time a conference was held at the Chadwick residence, those present being President Beckwith, Cashier Spear, two Directors, and Judge Albaugh of Canton. Judge Albaugh was introduced as Mrs. Chadwick's lawyer.

It is claimed that at this conference Beckwith threatened suicide. Mrs. Chadwick came rushing into a room where some of her guests were seated, saying that Beckwith had a revolver and a bottle of poison and was about to kill himself. She was greatly excited, crying out that it would ruin every one. One of the Directors went in search of Beckwith and found him in another room. It was explained that he did not mean anything by his threats, and a measure of quiet was restored.

The long story of the banker reveals in detail the methods employed by Mrs. Chadwick in dealing with her victims. She had servants about the house coached in the methods calculated to help her along.

Upon one of the occasions when Beckwith, Spear, and two of the bank Directors called upon Mrs. Chadwick the woman kept calling them from the room, singly, to converse in private. She promised both personal rewards and rewards for the bank for the accommodation that had been extended, and artfully explained that to rush things might spoil everything. Every few minutes a maid would come into the room saying that Madame was wanted at the telephone or that a telegram had just been received—all calculated, as the banker now sees, to assist in the attempts to allay suspicion and bolster up the hope that relief was at hand.

NEWTON TELLS OF HIS LOANS.

Mrs. Chadwick Was Sent to Him by the Rev. C. A. Eaton, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Because of many alleged interviews in which he has been misquoted, Herbert B. Newton gave out to-day a full account of his dealings with Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. Mr. Newton related his story primarily to dispose of the allegations which have been attributed to him, in which he has been made to blame his attorneys for introducing him to Mrs. Chadwick.

"Mrs. Chadwick came to Boston last April," said he. "She was sent here by the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, to whom she had appealed.

"At our first meeting, which was in the office of Lawyer John E. Eaton, a member of Eaton, McKnight & Carver, Mrs. Chadwick showed me the securities she held, and among them was the five-hundred-thousand-dollar note signed 'Andrew Carnegie,' and also the certificate signed by Iri Reynolds, stating that he had in his possession $5,000,000 in securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick. As far as I can remember, these securities consisted of United States Steel gold bonds, Caledonia Railway stock, and Great Northern stock.

"We communicated with the Rev. Dr. Eaton, uncle of the lawyer, and he confirmed the signature of Mr. Iri Reynolds. The signature on the $500,000 Carnegie note was never verified beyond Mrs. Chadwick's own statements. The Rev. Dr. Eaton, in verifying the signature of Iri Reynolds, spoke in the highest terms of the character and business standing of Mr. Reynolds.

"Later Mr. Reynolds personally acknowledged his signature on the certificate of securities, and the strictest inquiry showed that Mr. Reynolds was supposed to enjoy in the City of Cleveland the reputation of being a man of the highest integrity and honor. So in this way you can see that both representations made by the Rev. Dr. Eaton have been fully verified. Dr. Chadwick was also represented to be a man belonging to a fine old Cleveland family, a prominent Cleveland physician, and a man of large means.

"Upon these representations I decided to help Mrs. Chadwick, and agreed to let her have $14,000. I paid the money to Lawyer John E. Eaton, and he gave Mrs. Chadwick his check. After this first loan I negotiated with Mrs. Chadwick myself, and made the loan under which she became so heavily indebted to me. I do not see that I took very great chances at the time, because the securities which Mrs. Chadwick offered convinced not only me but business men in many other cities, as is now shown by the heavy claims against her.

"I believe that both Eatons acted in perfect good faith in the introduction, and I think that their confidence was abused, as was the confidence of many other persons, as later developments have shown."

Mr. Newton expressed indignation at a published report that he had censured Mr. Carver for any of the losses he has suffered through Mrs. Chadwick. He said:

"It was not until Dr. Chadwick returned from Europe and gave his promissory note to me for $90,800, and on which checks offered in payment by him were returned marked 'insufficient funds' that I felt it high time to place counsel in the front and probe the matter to the bottom.

"At this time Mr. Carver went to New York, where he outlined his position strongly to Mrs. Chadwick and told her the stories she had put up sounded plausible enough at first, but that they had begun to sound like fiction.

"Mr. Carver outlined to her that it was strange with all her reputed wealth she could not relieve herself and meet her payments. Following this we entered the suit, which is already public knowledge."

GOT BIG LOANS IN PITTSBURG.

Mrs. Chadwick's Bait, However, Did Not Tempt Lawyer Willis McCook.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Chadwick got between $750,000 and $800,000 out of Pittsburg residents before she thought of wider fields. This is known to the business men of Pittsburg and not denied by the victims when they feel that they are among friends. The names of those who were caught on bad paper making "loans" to the woman would create astonishment if made public.

Six months ago she came back, called on Lawyer Willis McCook, and asked for a loan of $200,000, promising to give him $50,000 as a fee if he got the money at once. He was to have $5,000,000 in securities then held by Moore Brothers of Chicago, she said. The size of the fee offered roused Mr. McCook's suspicions, and he asked many questions. Said Mr. McCook to-day:

"Mrs. Chadwick came to my office and entered promptly into the details of her proposition. She desired to obtain a loan of $200,000, and would put up $5,000,000 in stocks, &c., as security. Would I aid her to make that loan in Pittsburg? I desired further information. Where were the securities? Could she produce them? She could not, she was sorry to say, as they were in possession of the great banking firm of Moore Brothers in Chicago, but if only I would aid her to get the $200,000 loan she would satisfy the person making the advance that her $5,000,000 securities were first class in every respect, and would give me $50,000 for services as soon as the loan should be secured. I laughed at her when she couldn't produce the papers."

When the woman made her appearance in the office she took great care to close the door after her, but Mr. McCook insisted that it remain open, and the interview, in consequence was carried on with the door wide open.

MRS. CHADWICK UNDECIDED.

Her Son Advises Her Not to Go to Cleveland.

"We can get bail, but Mrs. Chadwick hasn't decided whether she will waive examination here and go to Cleveland," said Philip Carpenter, lawyer for the woman now locked up in the Tombs on a charge of helping to defraud the Oberlin Bank.

"The woods are full of men who would sign her bond," added the lawyer. "Mrs. Chadwick will decide on her future action entirely for herself. She is not a woman who lets other people think for her. She tells her lawyers what she wants done, though, of course, we advise her to do what we consider best."

Mr. Carpenter made this statement just as he was leaving the Tombs yesterday afternoon. He and Edmund W. Powers, the woman's other lawyer, had been talking with their client several times during the day. United States Marshal William Henkel had been notified that bail would not be offered during the day, and at 1 o'clock both Commissioner Shields and District Attorney Burnett had announced that they would not consider proffered security until Monday.

Early in the morning Mrs. Chadwick's son, Emil, and her nurse, Freda, visited her at the prison. Then Emil went down to the Federal Building to see Marshal Henkel, to whom he said:

"My mother has received numerous telegrams from friends and lawyers in Cleveland urging her not to go there. They advise her that if she goes to Cleveland she will place herself in a position where more charges can be filed against her until an almost impossible amount of bail has been heaped up. If she stays here, they advise, she will not have to face any more charges before this one is disposed of at the hearing before Commissioner Shields next Saturday morning.

May Make Up Her Mind To-morrow.

"But mother, notwithstanding all these messages, has an idea she will find in Cleveland many friends who will put up any amount of bail for her. She hasn't decided what to do, but I think she will konw on Monday."

Messrs. Carpenter and Powers declined to say that they had advised their client to stay here at all hazards, but Emil, when he left the Tombs after his last visit in the afternoon, said:

"I've advised her to act according to the opinion of her New York counsel and not to go to Cleveland at all."

The boy was pressed to make a statement about the different charges against his mother, especially the discovery that the "securities" in Cleveland were found to be worthless. This was all he would say:

"I don't believe my mother ever borrowed any money that she can't repay. These stories containing the charges against her are all lies."

Emil and the nurse are still at the Hotel Breslin, where they will remain until Mrs. Chadwick decides what to do. Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, speaking of the possibility of the prisoner's furnishing bail to-morrow, said that if any bondsman appeared he would take plenty of time to examine the security offered.

"I shall not recommend its acceptance to Commissioner Shields unless it is gilt-edged," he added.

Philip Carpenter, the lawyer, still declined to discuss the "Carnegie" notes after he had read of the latest development—the discovery that the documents bearing the ironmaster's name represented more than $13,000,000.

Lawyers Less Confident.

"Are you still of the opinion that Mrs. Chadwick is worth a lot of money, and can pay all her debts?" Mr. Carpenter was asked.

"Under the present circumstances I don't think I care to talk about that," he said.

Edmund W. Powers, the other lawyer, was asked the same question. He replied that Mrs. Chadwick's affairs had reached a state that rendered him speechless on the subject.

A week ago both Mr. Powers and Mr. Carpenter said they were confident that their client would pay all her debts. Mr. Powers then placed her wealth at more than $1,000,000, and said she recently gave $2,500,000 to her husband, Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick. Neither of the lawyers would give any information yesterday about Dr. Chadwick's whereabouts or plans.

George Ryall, attorney for H. B. Newton, the Brookline banker, showed open discouragement for the first time yesterday, admitting at last that there was no immediate hope for a settlement of the Newton claim of $102,800.

"The case has now gone to Cleveland," he said. "If the newspapers had kept their hands off I think the claim would have been settled before this. Now I don't know whether it will be settled or not."

A few days ago the lawyer expressed himself as sure of payment. In the interval, however, his client, Mr. Newton, had stated that the game was up as far as he could see. Mr. Ryall supplemented his remarks of yesterday by saying that he still had some hope. He threw out insinuations about a mysterious man who might yet come to Mrs. Chadwick's relief.

When the report of the new papers signed "Andrew Carnegie" reached this city yesterday afternoon, an attempt was made to secure from Mr. Carnegie some expression of opinion on the subject. He declined to be seen, however, and it was said in his behalf that he did not wish to add anything to his former denials.

GRIDIRON CLUB'S DINNER.

J. P. Morgan, Fairbanks, H. G. Davis, and Others Among Guests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The first dinner of the Gridiron Club for the season was given at the Arlington Hotel to-night. The recent election afforded the club, which is composed of Washington correspondents, an opportunity to make mirth at the expense of both the successful and the defeated parties, prominent representatives of both being present to enjoy the quips and burlesques.

An attempt to reorganize the Democratic Party, in which Cleveland, Bryan, Watson, Debs, Davis, Taggart, and others were personated by members of the club, and into which a fortune teller full of wit and alive to the general situation injected himself made the hit of the evening. The Dead Letter Office, to which a member of the club had recently been appointed chief, was opened, and some curious and unheard-of letters relating to prominent guests were unearthed. Many bright speeches were made by several guests, who were introduced by the President, Louis A. Coolidge.

Among the guests were Speaker Cannon, Vice President-elect Fairbanks, Secretary Morton, Secretary Metcalf, Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, J. P. Morgan, and Cornelius N. Bliss of New York; George B. Cortelyou, Chairman Republican National Committee, and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia.

CLUBMEN SHOVEL SNOW.

Jerseyite Paid Them $20 Just to See Them Work.

Much amusement was created in the southern Heights section of Jersey City yesterday by the spectacle of four well-known members of the Jersey City Club who were busily cleaning snow from the sidewalk in front of 8 Park Street, occupied by George White, also a member of the club. The shovelers were William Glass, Edward A. Ransom, Marcus Higginbotham, and Herman Lee Meyers. The snow cleaning operation was the result of a chance meeting of the five men at the clubhouse.

"I'd like to see you fellows shoveling snow," said White.

"All right," said Ransom, "pay us enough and you can see us shoveling snow from your walk."

"I'll give you a dollar each," said White.

"Make it five," said Glass, "and it's a go."

A contract was prepared in writing, any one who failed to do the work agreeing to forfeit $10. White furnished the shovels and shovels, and the quartet set to work, Mr. White's house being but a short distance away. The walk was cleared in less than twenty minutes, and Mr. White pronounced it a "good job," though a trifle expensive. Last night he added that he thought it a waste of money, for the afternoon snowfall had covered the walk more deeply than ever.

TARIFF RELIEF FOR MILLERS.

Shaw Making New Regulations for Drawback on Exported Flour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Shaw and Assistant Secretary Armstrong are preparing regulations under a section of the present tariff law which will allow millers a drawback on exported flour made of imported wheat mixed with domestic wheat. Up to this time millers have been able to operate only under the provision of the law which permits the exportation of flour made from imported wheat brought into this country in bonded cars, ground in bonded mills, and taken out of the country, constantly under customs supervision and at the expense of the mills. The law also requires that the by-products, such as bran, middlings, &c., shall be exported.

In consequence of the fact that these by-products bring a better price in the United States than in Canada, the millers have frequently suffered loss by the transaction.

The new regulations, it is thought, will be ready for promulgation early in the coming week.

CROWD SEES HORSE'S SUFFERINGS

Animal with Broken Leg Lay for Hours in Broadway.

Crowds watched for several hours last night the sufferings of a horse which had fallen at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway and broken its leg. Women begged the policeman on duty to end the animal's agony with a shot from his revolver. He refused to do so until he had obtained the consent of the owner, although it was seen that the horse could not be saved.

The animal was driven by Nathan Gilmore of 371 West Forty-third Street and was owned by Samuel More of the Virginia Transfer Company, 453 Seventh Avenue. Finally, after more than two hours, Officer Lambert of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shot the animal.

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and Water Colors of various schools.

Old English Mezzotints and Colored Sporting Prints.

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"Masterpieces of Beauty."

Last Days

American Art Galleries,

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WEEK DAYS 9 TO 6. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

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"Many of them are masterpieces of beauty that will elevate the soul and purify the artistic taste of the people."—Charles Wagner, author of "Simple Life."

TISSOT'S Last Work

ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE

Old Testament.

CHILD MOURNED AS DEAD FOUND IN THE CATSKILLS

Was Feeding Pigs and Chickens When Her Rescuers Came.

FATHER HAD DIED OF GRIEF

Newark Girl Now 14 Years Old Was Closely Watched—Unable to Send Word Home Since June, 1903.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 10.—Lulu McLaughlin, who disappeared from her home here on June 15, 1903, was brought back to the city to-day by Detective Sergeant Cordally, who found her in Manorville, in the Catskill Mountains. The girl is now fourteen years of age.

She tells a story of having been taken by a woman to Manorville and compelled to do all kinds of drudgery on a farm there ever since. She says she repeatedly tried to communicate with her parents, but was so closely watched that she had no opportunity of mailing a letter to them. For months after the girl had strangely dropped out of sight search was made for her in all directions, and the police all over the country were notified to look out for her, but no trace of her was ever found.

Her father, a hard-working mechanic, was heart-broken over the loss of his daughter, and when his long search for her proved vain his health broke down and he failed gradually until about a year ago when he died. Since then her mother has lived with a married daughter, Mrs. Mary Miller, in this city.

Capt. Howard Winne, a Catskill guide, called at the Fourth Precinct Station here a few days ago and informed Capt. Adams that he had been told by a Mrs. Minnie Coxall, who, he said, lived in St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, that a girl was being detained at Manorville, in the Catskill Mountains, and that her family ought to be informed of her whereabouts.

Lulu had revealed her identity to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wasson, pastor of the Baptist Church in Manorville, telling her that she had been taken away from her home and had been unable to communicate with her family. Mrs. Coxall, the guide said, had learned about the case from Miss Wasson.

Capt. Adams swore out a complaint against John Doe and Jane Roe and gave it to Detective Sergeant Cordally, who started with the guide at once for the Catskills and went to the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Rooke, in Manorville, where they found the child in the barnyard, feeding the pigs and chickens.

Lulu says she became acquainted with a woman who formerly lived in Newark, and for whom the little girl had occasionally run errands. One day, the child says, the woman told her that she was going away from the city and asked her how she would like to go along. The child replied that she would ask her mother about it, but was cautioned by the woman, she says, not on any account to speak to her mother on the subject.

A few days later the woman proposed that Lulu go with her daughter to Plainfield on a visit and the child consented. From Plainfield she was taken to New York, where she was met by the woman who took her on a steamboat to Manorville. The girl says that she had to do the hardest kind of work, and that she longed to be home again with her mother, but that she never could find a way to send her word of what had happened to her.

When the child was restored to her home to-day the mother was almost overcome with joy.

SLEEPING OUT IN WINTER.

Dr. Deady Finds All Climates Have a Beneficial Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Before a large gathering of physicians, including some from other cities, Dr. Howard Percy Deady of Liberty, N. Y., to-night delivered a lecture on outdoor treatment for tuberculosis.

The lecture was under the auspices of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Deady said that, while there may be the widest diversity of opinion as to the respective merits of the different health resorts, no location was without climatic virtue in which the consumptive may safely spend twenty-four hours in the open air.

During the last three years, he said, it had come to be the rule rather than the exception for tuberculosis patients to spend the major portion of twenty-four hours every day during the Summer and Fall months either in tent life or the open porch. He spoke of cases where the effect was so marked that numbers of other patients followed the same course.

It was remarkable, he said, that these cases seem well-nigh immune to colds, the regular disease exacerbations are reduced to a minimum, and the patients became attached to this regimen. Some of the most delicate invalids say they enjoy the greatest degree of comfort sleeping in the open air during cold weather.

He sounded a note of warning, however, when he said that a distinction must be sharply drawn between fresh air and exposure. At all times the patient must be kept warm and dry.

Harvard Students in French Play.

The eighteenth annual performance of the plays in French by the Cercle Français of Harvard University will take place in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Mass., on Dec. 16, and in Potter Hall, Boston, on Dec. 20. The play to be given this year is "Les Folies Amoureuses," by Regnard, a comedy in three acts, including a prologue and a ballet. These are always great social events around Boston, and this year's play promises to eclipse all others.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

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Russian Sables for Holiday Gifts,

Exquisitely fashioned into a great variety of Scarfs, Short Neck-pieces and Long Carriage Stoles, with Muffs to match.

One set, muff and stole, containing ten superbly matched skins..... $5,000

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Sable Coats and Manteaux

for evening or carriage wear,

and separate skins for selection. These are arranged in their various grades, ranging from the inexpensive quality to the rarest specimens of Crown Russian Sable, perfectly matched and absolutely natural in color, made into such articles as desired or adapted from the most exclusive models.

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PURE WATER

is as necessary to life as good food.

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LITHIA WATER

possesses all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that go to make a perfect table water. Still and sparkling.

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Borders on the Sensational!

Almost incredible that $60 suitings and overcoatings can be made up for $25—and at the height of the season. Not so when you know that the importer of the fabrics whose entire surplus we bought, sold at a sacrifice. The making won't be slighted one iota—our rigid guarantee of satisfaction covers that. 75 styles of the latest suitings—25 styles of the newest overcoatings.

Goods displayed on the second floor. Samples free.

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Broadway and Ninth St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FUR GARMENTS

Redyed or altered into fashionable shapes—low prices. MRS. E. F. BARKER, 108 West 39th St.

LEAD SALVE ON BURNS CAUSED MAN'S DEATH

Doctors Tried for Three Months to Save Electrician's Life.

THEN USED NEW DRESSING

Had Been Frightfully Burned by Third Rail in Subway—Coroner Exonerates Physicians.

After suffering for more than three months as the result of burns sustained by him while at work on the viaduct extension of the Subway to West Farms, Hugh Ford, an electrician's helper, died yesterday at the Lebanon Hospital as the result of lead poisoning, due to a dressing employed there in a last effort to cure his hurts.

According to the report of the case made by the hospital authorities Ford died as the result of his burns. The autopsy, however, according to Coroner Berry of the Bronx, showed that the dressing had been the primary cause of death. The statement of the Coroner was based upon the report made to him by his physician, Dr. John Riegelman.

Ford, who was twenty-three years of age, and lived at 433 East Fifty-fourth Street, was at work on the viaduct on the morning of Sept. 6, when the third rail was tested for the current. It is believed that a wrench in the young man's hands came in contact with the rail. At any rate, his body was immediately enveloped in a sheet of blue flame, and he was terribly burned about the face, chest, and arms.

When he was taken to Lebanon Hospital it was realized that his chance for recovery was very slight, but the surgeons determined to make every effort to save his life. Skin grafting was tried, and the treatment failed. Ford grew worse. Finally a salve containing lead was applied. It was rubbed on the burns for two weeks before it was noticed that the sufferer showed signs of lead poisoning. The dressing was then discontinued, but it was too late.

At Lebanon Hospital last night Dr. Kahn, the house physician, admitted that Ford died with all the symptoms of lead poisoning. The salve used, he said, contained lead in solution, and in previous cases had proven peculiarly efficacious.

"In my opinion," Dr. Kahn continued, "the ill result in Ford's case was due to his extreme debility and the fact that he was peculiarly liable to lead poisoning. As soon as the deleterious effects were noticeable the dressing was discarded and another salve substituted. The condition of the patient was critical when it was first determined to use the dressing."

Dr. Riegelman, when seen last night, agreed with Dr. Kahn's presentation of the case. "In making my report to Coroner Berry," he said, "I expressly informed him that no blame should be attached to the institution for the young man's death."

In making public the cause of the death the Coroner absolved the hospital of responsibility, saying that the dressing was one which had been so frequently used with beneficial results that they were perfectly justified in calling it into use.

Higgins at Work on His Message.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Governor-elect Higgins spent the morning at his office here working on his message. He said that he would leave this evening for his home, in Olean, where he expects to remain until next Thursday. On that date he will go to New York to attend a private dinner

"77"

Cures Colds and

GRIP

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.

Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

PLASTERERS HOLDING OUT.

Speculation as to the Effect of Surrender of Other Unions.

Now that a break has taken place in the ranks of the tile layers, and the stonecutters are ready to capitulate, men in the building trades are speculating as to the next move of the Plasterers' Society, the strongest of the locked-out bodies. The carpenters are still out, because the locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, with a membership of over 10,000, refuse to join a new union containing one-tenth of that membership, but it is easier to get carpenters than plasterers, as previous to the lockout nearly every plasterer in the city belonged to the union.

It happens that this year there is a remarkable residential building boom in the Bronx, where there is no lockout, and an unprecedented demand for plasterers in that borough. Consequently the plasterers could better afford to continue the fight than any of the other unions.

This is admitted by the employers, who also admit that they cannot get enough plasterers. The Employing Plasterers' Association made an agreement with a Long Island union shortly after the lock-out started to supply them with men, but it could not supply enough. Some weeks ago the Long Island Union of Plasterers suddenly went on strike and decided to cast in their lot with the Plasterers' Society.

Several conferences have taken place since the lock-out started between members of the Employing Plasterers' Association and employes, but without result. The only terms the plasterers would accept were that the lock-out be declared off first, the conditions to come later.

The principal difficulty among the employers now is to get enough ornamental plasterers. They believe that if they could get the ornamental plasterers they could get along with the plain plasterers they have.

GRAPE-NUTS

"MANNA"

The Old Biblical Term Suggests Good Food.

Such remarkable changes can be brought about by food properly selected that the best physicians now look to the rearrangement of a person's diet as one of the most important things.

A member of the Clinic Publishing Co., publishers of medical journals in Chicago, writes as follows, and says that he does not object to our using his name publicly:

"I wish to state a few facts which will show to you why there is, and ever will be in my heart, a most grateful appreciation of Grape-Nuts as a life-giving, nerve-strengthening and health-restoring food.

My eldest son, William R., was taken with a severe attack of scarlet fever. This left him in a state of such utter collapse and prostration of nerve force and energy that he was unable to sustain his own weight.

A complication of troubles followed; the kidneys became affected, and the doctors all declared his case hopeless.

Naturally the stomach was too enfeebled to retain or assimilate solid food, and milk, beef tea, and the like, soon became nauseating to him.

Simply, as an experiment, a spoonful of Grape-Nuts was suggested, and tried. Its predigested constituents seemed to exactly suit my boy's case. Eureka! We had indeed found it.

He not only retained the food, but relished it and asked for more. From that very day he began to mend, and in three weeks was convalescent. Gradually from mere skin and bones, Will has grown ruddy, bright-eyed, and manly, weighing now, at fifteen years of age, over 130 pounds.

Can you wonder that in our family Grape-Nuts is considered almost as [illegible] Wm. R. Emery, Chicago, Ill.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Useful Gifts for Children.

Dressed Dolls, true models of our own latest designs, $2.75 to $25.00

Toy Pianos, 85c. to $6.00

Dressed Stockinette Baby Dolls, $6.50 to $10.00

Brass Beds for Dolls, complete with mattress, bolsters and pillows, $5.00 & $8.00

"Anchor" Stone Blocks, 19c. to $6.00

Mechanical Trains, $1.00 to $15.00

Sleds, (Flexible Flyers,) $2.25, $2.65, $3.65, $4.00

Fine Swinging Horses, skin covered, $7.50 to $14.00

Tricycles $3.75 to $14.00

Typewriters, $1.00 to $5.00

Full Line of Juvenile Books.

Stockings to match shoes and costumes.

Boys' Buck Gloves, waterproof, 50c. pair

Boys' Buck Gauntlet Gloves, $1.50 pair

Double Wool Mittens, 25c. pair

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, ½ doz. to box, 25c

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, white, with initials, in pretty boxes of ½ doz., $1.00

Misses' Neckwear. White butcher linen collar, with silk four-in-hand tie in various colors, 50c

Misses' Linen Hand Embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets, $1.65

Misses' Lawn Embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets, with various neat embroidered effects, 50c

Misses' Linen Hand Embroidered Turn-over Collars, 75c

Baby Sweaters, made of fine zephyr yarn, soft and stretchy, single band collar, buttoned on both shoulders, easy to slip on or off; 6 mos. to 3 yrs., $1.50

Boys' Eiderdown Robes, made from fine quality heavy ripple, trimmed with satin ribbon around collar and cuffs; colors: pink, light blue and cardinal; 2 to 10 yrs., $4.25

Pajamas, Boys 10 to 16 yrs.; of Scotch flannel; military collar, loops or buttons, $1.90

Youths' Four-in-Hands and Imperials, 48c. & 98c

Boys' Four-in-Hands, Tecks and Puffs, 39c. & 48c

Suspenders, fancy weaves (made for Boys), 25c., 39c. & 48c

Child's Double-breasted Worsted Jackets, silk binding and facings, pearl buttons, soft and stretchy; colors; white or scarlet; sizes, 1 to 2 yrs., $2.35; 3 yrs., $2.50; 4 yrs., $2.65

Girls' Sweaters, made from fine high grade worsted, fancy stitch, buttoned down front; colors: navy, scarlet or white; sizes, 7 to 13 yrs., $3.75

Regulation Intercollegiate or "Varsity" Sweaters for Boys and Youths, made from finest quality heavy worsted, double collar; all colors. Boys', 30 to 34-inch, $3.85 Youths', 36 and 38-inch, $4.85

Boys' and Youths' Pure Worsted Sweaters, all colors, $2.00

Fur Sets of grey and white Squirrel for Children, $4.50

Fur Sets of Iceland Fox for Children, $6.50

Carriage Robes of Curly Lambs' Wool with pocket, $10.00

Carriage Robes of Iceland lamb with pocket, $5.75

Corduroy Coats, box style, lined with sateen; colors: tan and white; 2 & 3 yrs., $4.25

Infants' Eiderdown Coats, double-breasted with belt, box-back, pointed hood, cape silk lined; colors: white, red, grey; 1, 2 & 3 yrs., $5.75

Infants' Eiderdown Coats, box-back, double-breasted, pointed hood, silk corded edge; colors: white, red, grey: 1, 2 & 3 yrs., $4.75

Worsted Afghans, pink and white and blue and white stripes, $1.65

Wool Crib Blankets, pink and blue borders: size 30x40, $1.50

Girls' Eiderdown Bath Robes in all colors, $3.50 & $4.75

Girls' Cravenette Raincoats in tan and Oxford, at all prices.

Skirts of fine flannel, feather-stitched hem; 12 to 15-inch, $1.25 17-inch, $1.75; 19-inch, $2.10 21 and 23-inch, $2.25

Nurses' Aprons, good quality lawn, scalloped bib and shoulder pieces; full width, 50c

Drawers of good quality canton flannel, knickerbocker style, trimmed with embroidered ruffle; 1 to 12 yrs.; according to size, 40c. to 60c

Infants' Fur Trimmed Carriage Boots, sizes 3 to 5, 50c.; 5½ to 8, 75c

"The Best Orthopedic" Baby's kid button, leather soles; sizes 2 to 7, $1.25

Russia Calf, button, same sizes and prices.

Red Felt Toilet and Romeo Slippers for Infants, Children and Misses; according to size and style, 75c. to $1.10

THINKS JAPANESE WILL SEND SHIPS TO EUROPE

French Authority Predicts a New Naval Move.

TOGO ALERT AT PORT ARTHUR

Ready to Prevent Escape of Russian Destroyers—Big Guns Still Pound Vessels in Harbor.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A leading naval authority expresses the belief that the Japanese, after defeating the Russian Second Pacific Squadron, will send a Japanese squadron to European waters over the route that Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron has traveled.

He points out that the coaling of the Russian vessels at Dakar, Jibuti, and other French ports has established a precedent which will in turn be an unexpected advantage to the Japanese, as their squadron, coming to Europe, will be in a position to ask for coal at the same ports now furnishing coal to the Russians.

The announcement from Jibuti that Rear Admiral Voelkersam's division of the Pacific Squadron has sailed for Madagascar shows that all the stops except at Vigo were or are to be made at French ports, namely, Algiers, Dakar, Jibuti, and Madagascar.

The Port Arthur crisis is shaking the faith of French military critics, who heretofore have been positive that the fortress was impregnable. They assert that there is an inner line of defenses, whereas the British critics deny that an inner line exists.

There is reason to believe that the French view is based on recent personal observations of Lieut. de Cuverville, the French naval attaché at Port Arthur, who mysteriously disappeared. Prior to his disappearance he sent to the Headquarters Staff elaborate reports resulting in the belief that the fortress was capable of further lengthy endurance.

TOKIO, Dec. 10.—The commander of the Japanese naval guns at Port Arthur reported at 9 o'clock last night as follows:

"Our bombardment to-day resulted in five hits on the Pobieda (battleship) and seven on the Bayan, (armored cruiser,) setting her on fire and causing a 25-degree list to port. She threatens to keel over at high tide.

"The upper decks of the Retvizan and Poltava (battleships) are submerged to the foot of the conning towers.

"The Pallada (protected cruiser) is listing considerably to port, and the Pobieda to starboard, both exposing their hulls below the water line. At high tide portions of their upper decks seem to be submerged.

"The Peresviet (battleship) at high tide has her sternwalk and fore torpedo tubes submerged.

"The Giliak (gunboat) is lying close to land, near the southern base of Pei-Yu Mountain. She has listed twenty degrees, is evidently damaged, and is resting on the bottom.

"The Sevastopol (battleship) left the harbor at dawn and anchored, evidently for the purpose of escaping our bombardment."

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Tokio says:

"The reinforcement of the Manchurian armies is somewhat delayed through the necessity of renewing the strength of the besieging force at Port Arthur, owing to the heavy losses sustained in attacking the fortifications.

"The losses during the storming of the outworks of Erh-Lung Mountain and Sung-Shu Mountain from Sept. 20 to Sept. 30, are generally placed in Tokio at 12,000.

"The superiority of the Russian artillery is admitted, and the skillful firing under Gen. Nikitin (the Russian artillery commander at Port Arthur) excites the unstinted admiration of the Japanese, who found it necessary to equalize the artillery power by bringing heavy ordnance from their ships to oppose the Russian twenty-eight-centimeter guns with guns of the same calibre.

"Only after this heavy artillery has taken effect will the storming operations be resumed, which will hardly be before the middle of January. Skeptics regard the middle of February as being more likely for decisive operations."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The suggestion that the Russian warships at Port Arthur were sunk by the Russians as a protection from the Japanese gun fire is regarded at the Admiralty as being quite possibly based on fact.

If true it is interpreted as a sign that Gen. Stoessel believes the fortress can hold out until the arrival of the Second Pacific Squadron.

GERMANY'S FAVORS TO RUSSIA.

Member of the Prussian Diet Condemns the Koenigsberg Trial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The trial of the Russian Socialists at Königsberg was discussed this week in the Prussian Diet.

Deputy Gyszling, a Progressive Liberal, said that although his party differed from the Socialists on many questions, in view of the fact that the Socialists were not represented in the Diet he felt it was necessary to present the matter to that body.

Herr Gyszling pronounced as unprecedented the action of the State Attorney at Königsberg in using a translation made by the Russian Consul. He also declared that the feeling prevailed in Prussia that the Government had gone too far in its obeisance to Russia. He favored the reform of the Russian extradition treaty.

The Minister of Justice admitted in his reply that the State Attorney had done wrong in accepting the translation by the Russian Consul.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Several Minor Japanese Victories in Manchuria—One Sharp Fight.

TOKIO, Dec. 10.—The following announcement was made from Imperial headquarters to-day:

"In the direction of the Sha River during the night of Dec. 8 the enemy's infantry attacked our outpost at Siantankou, but were repulsed.

"At 3 in the morning of Dec. 9 the enemy in unknown strength pressd our outposts in the neighborhood of the Sha River and railroad, but were repulsed immediately.

"Subsequently, at 5 in the morning, the enemy attacked our outpost northeast of the railroad bridge. The enemy gradually increased in strength to about a battalion, and pressed our outpost to envelop it from the northeast and westward simultaneously. The enemy fiercely shelled Lamuting from the direction of Hanchiapao and Sufangtai, but retreated at sunrise.

"The enemy seems to have sustained heavy losses, leaving several dead behind. Our casualties were two men slightly wounded.

"In the direction of Hsiencheang on the morning of Dec. 8, our detachment dispatched in the direction of Sandaokou encountered thirty or forty troopers, pursued and killed ten of them, and reached Soutaizu in the afternoon. The Japanese sustained no casualties."

MUKDEN, Dec. 10.—It was snowing today and general quiet prevailed.

There was heavy cannonading Dec. 8 to the right of Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill.

SEEKS ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

France Trying to Reconcile the Two Powers' Contending Aims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Some sensation has been caused here by news received from an English source that the Russian Government is concentrating large bodies of troops on the Afghan frontier.

The sincere wish of the Foreign Office here is that a cordial entente between Russia and England may be arrived at, as this, in M. Delcassé's opinion, would form the only practical basis for another peace conference at The Hague.

The efforts of French diplomacy in London are now being directed to reconcile, as far as may be, the contending British and Russian aims.

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK.

Saiyen, an Old Vessel, Destroyed by Russian Mine Off Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Dec. 10.—The Navy Department announces that the cruiser Saiyen, commanding the detached squadron, while cooperating with the army in bombarding Port Arthur on Nov. 30, struck a Russian mine and was seen to be enveloped in smoke.

The gunboat Akagi, which was also engaged in shelling Port Arthur, immediately ceased firing and went to the rescue of the Saiyen. Finding that the latter was making water rapidly, the Akagi anchored near the sinking ship and, co-operating with the other Japanese ships' launches, succeeded in rescuing 15 officers and 175 men, but Capt. Tajima and 38 others went down with the ship.

The Saiyen, while in command of the detached squadron and at the same time engaged in blockading Port Arthur, was often exposed to dangers and frequently rendered distinguished services.

The announcement of the Navy Department concludes as follows:

"It is highly regrettable that such a ship should have met with so great a misfortune."

HAY GETS PEACE APPEAL.

Will Lay Inter-Parliamentary Union's Resolution Before President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—As President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, representative Bartholdt of Missouri to-day brought to the attention of Secretary Hay the resolution adopted by the Union at St. Louis on Sept. 13 urging the powers which signed The Hague treaty of arbitration to intervene in order to stop the war between Russia and Japan.

Mr. Bartholdt suggested the propriety of the United States taking the initiative in urging a cessation of hostilities, and he pointed out that the treaty which was signed by Russia and originally suggested by that power contained a provision that intervention between belligerants by a third power should not be considered an unfriendly act.

He contended that in resenting the proposal for mediation Russia had violated not only the spirit but the letter of this compact.

Secretary Hay promised to bring the action of the union to the attention of the President at an early date.

In accordance with the agreement arrived at when the resolution was adopted it will be presented to the authorities of all the powers which signed The Hague treaty. Following is the text of the resolution as translated from the French and presented to Mr. Hay:

"The Inter-Parliamentary conference, shocked by the horrors of the war which is now being waged in the extreme Orient between two civilized nations, and regretting that the signatory powers of The Hague treaty have failed to remember the clauses which invite them to offer their mediation on the outbreak of hostilities, now request those signatory powers of The Hague treaty to intervene, either collectively or individually, between the belligerants in order to hasten the re-establishment of peace, and direct the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau to bring this resolution to the knowledge of said powers."

A RUSSO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

Minister of War Terauchi Still Speaks Fondly of Gen. Kuropatkin.

TOKIO, Nov. 8.—An interesting story of the great struggle between Japan and Russia lies in a long-established personal friendship between Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War of Japan, and Gen. Kuropatkin, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies in Manchuria.

Kuropatkin and Terauchi met in Paris twenty years ago. Terauchi, then a Major, was Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in the French capital, and Kuropatkin, a Major General at that time, went to France to observe the military manoeuvres.

The two at first met officially, and there soon sprang up between them a feeling of warm friendship and regard. They parted in Paris and did not meet until Kuropatkin came to Japan last year. The lapse of years had brought increased rank and Cabinet portfolios for both, and their reunion was an interesting one.

Events were then moving rapidly toward war, but the rupture had not come, and the two Ministers met as friends. When Kuropatkin was about to leave Japan for home Terauchi presented to him a Japanese sword—an old blade of the finest workmanship, and with an interesting history.

When he reached St. Petersburg Kuropatkin gave an order for the manufacture of a Russian sword for Terauchi. It was finished and dispatched in December, and reached the Japanese capital a week before Togo's guns opened fire at Port Arthur.

A somewhat peculiar thing about the Russian sword is that it reached Tokio with the blade keenly sharpened, a custom followed by officers, as a rule, only in time of war, and among the few who knew of the existence of the weapon there has been much discussion as to why it was sharpened.

The sword is a handsome weapon. Shaped more like a sabre than the conventional sword of the time, it has a handle of gold, and the black scabbard in which it rests is tipped with gold.

Despite the gulf that divides the two peoples, despite the fact that their soldiers and skill are pitted in a gigantic struggle that can end in success for only one, Terauchi speaks fondly and respectfully of his old soldier friend. Indeed, throughout all Japan Kuropatkin is held in distinct respect by the people at large, many of whom believe that if he had been at home in Russia last year the men who made the war would never have gained the ascendency.

Officer of Baltic Fleet a Suicide.

ALGIERS, Dec. 10.—Ensign Malutine of the Russian destroyer Prosolivy, and a son of Major Gen. Malutine, shot and killed

In Aid of Tokio School.

A tea ceremonial will be given at 30 West Ninety-seventh Street on Wednesday, Dec. 21, from 2:30 until 7 o'clock, in aid of the Seika Girls' School of Tokio, Japan.

The object of the school is to care for girls made fatherless through the present war, teach them manual trades, and prepare them to earn their livelihood.

CONGRESS NOT TO MEET IN EXTRA SPRING SESSION

Decision Definitely Announced by the President.

MAY BE MEETING IN THE FALL

White House Besieged by Callers—Mr. Roosevelt Says He Has Decided to Make a Southern Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—President Roosevelt has decided not to call an extra session in the Spring to consider the question of tariff revision or for any other purpose. That is as far as his decision has gone. The talk of an extra session in the Fall is still going on, and the President is understood to be still considering it.

The President told several of his callers to-day who asked him about it that there would be no extra session in the Spring. He had given up the idea. He said nothing, however, to indicate that he had given up consideration of tariff revision.

With the Spring extra session out of the way, the President finds no obstacle to going South, and he told Representative Cooper of Texas that after the adjournment of Congress he would go to San Antonio to attend the Rough Riders' reunion.

He has had a good many invitations to visit Southern cities in case he did decide to go South, but he told Mr. Cooper that he would not make any definite plans about stopping places for the present. He would, however, visit other Southern cities than San Antonio, he said.

W. S. Tebbetts, Collector of Customs at Mobile, Ala., on behalf of the City Government, invited the President to visit that city during his Southern trip.

An unusual number of visitors was at the White House to-day. The anterooms were filled from 10 o'clock until the President's luncheon hour. The recess in Congress until Monday encouraged the members to believe they would have opportunity to discuss personal matters with him. There were at one time in the waiting rooms fully 100 Senators and Representatives and their friends, and their numbers were largely augmented by private citizens, many of whom wanted simply to pay their respects. The result of the pressure was that few Senators and Representatives had satisfactory conferences with the President, and they were compelled to leave with their business in an unfinished condition.

Senators Gallinger and Lodge were among the callers. They desired to confer about the merchant marine, but, seeing no opportunity for satisfactory conversation, abandoned their purpose.

Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan informed the President that the people of the country, so far as he had been able to learn public sentiment, were opposed to any tariff revision.

VARDAMAN A PUZZLE.

Inaugural Committee in a Quandary About Inviting Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The burning question of the hour among the members of the Inaugural Committee is whether or not Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi shall be invited to the inauguration. It has always been customary to invite the Governors of the different States to inaugurations, but the Vardaman question seems to have put a new face on the matter.

Nobody in authority is willing to tell whether or not Gov. Vardaman will be invited. Gen. Wilson, the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, said he "preferred not to discuss the subject." B. H. Warner, Chairman of the Committee on Civic Organization, to whom the General referred inquirers, said when asked whether the various Governors would be invited: "That has been the custom." Asked directly if Gov. Vardaman would be invited, he said: "The situation is very embarrassing, and I have not determined what course to pursue. I shall consult with friends before announcing my action."

It is feared that if Gov. Vardaman gets an invitation he will seize the opportunity to write one of his celebrated series of letters expressing his views of Mr. Roosevelt, and wind up with a refusal to come. On the other hand, the committee feels somewhat embarrassed about inviting the other forty-four Governors and leaving Vardaman out. It is felt that the Governor might avail himself of that opportunity, also, and make some remarks about slights to the sovereign State of Mississippi.

The only suggestion for a way out of the dilemma is to find out indirectly through friends of Vardaman whether he still has any opinions of Mr. Roosevelt to express or whether he has exhausted his stock, but that idea does not seem likely to be adopted.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Several hundred native Mississippians attended the annual banquet of the Mississippi Society of St. Louis, held to-night at the Buckingham Club, and listened to addresses, among which was one by Malcolm Franklin of Columbus, Miss., expressive of good will toward President Roosevelt. Mr. Franklin said in part:

"I speak the truth when I say Mississippi and the entire South want the friendship and are pleased with the words of compliment spoken of us by the President of our country. President Roosevelt has given recent evidence of his desire to be our friend, and it will be a happiness for us to meet him more than half way. We only ask him to look upon us as citizens of a common and united country."

KELLER MAY BE DISMISSED.

Postal Authorities Acting Against Letter Carriers' President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—One of the first results of the investigation into the political activity of postal employes is likely to be the dismissal from the service of President Keller of the National Association of Letter Carriers. It is reported that this will come in a few days.

Mr. Keller is a carrier attached to the Post Office at Cleveland, and has been absent for months on business of the association. He has been ordered back to work, and is said to have replied that it would be inconvenient for him to go back because he was busy on the association's affairs.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has written to him to show cause within three days why he should not be removed from the service. The three days will expire on Monday.

Keller is alleged to have been responsible for the defeat of Congressman Loud, who as Chairman of the House Post Office Committee aroused the animosity of the letter carriers.

The warfare on Congressman Overstreet, Loud's successor in the Chairmanship, and on other Congressmen, is said to have been directed by President Cunningham of the Rural Carriers' Association. Cunningham is attached to the Omaha office, and he, like Keller, has been absent from his post for several months, but has recently returned. His case also has been under investigation by the Post Office Department with reference to charges of political activity, and to-day he called at the Post Office Department to explain. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow told him to submit his statement through a Post Office Inspector.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The factory of the Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Company, woodworkers and makers of cigar boxes, was partially destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

HILL INSISTS ON RETIRING.

Mack, Stanchfield, and Danforth Ask Him to Continue as Leader.

To some of his old-time friends and political lieutenants who called at the Hoffman House last night to confer with him David B. Hill, the Democratic State leader, reiterated his intention to lay down the burden of leadership on Jan. 1. Those to whom Mr. Hill repeated his declaration of intention to retire were National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, John B. Stanchfield, Elliot Danforth, and William Lindsay, formerly Senator from Kentucky.

They pleaded with him to reconsider his determination, but could not prevail upon him. He said he appreciated expressions of renewed confidence which had come to him from Democratic leaders in the State, but he was convinced that the time had come for him to abdicate, and no appeals or arguments which might be made could sway him from that intention. He explained fully to his friends the various reasons which had led him to conclude that there must be a new State leader, and his friends said later that they were forced to admit the logic of his contention, although they did not know of any man now active in Democratic State politics who could fill his place.

National Committeeman Mack declared his belief that Mr. Hill would be forced to serve as chief adviser of the leaders of the organization, even though he refused to give further attention to the details of it, until some other man came upon the political scene. When asked who would be Mr. Hill's successor as State leader after Jan. 1, Mr. Mack said:

"Can a leader be designated? Certainly not. Mr. Hill has been the recognized leader of the State Democracy because of the force of his personality and the confidence which the Democrats of the State had in him as a counselor and adviser. He holds no official position which he can abdicate. When he says he will retire he means that he will take no further active participation in politics. He is absolutely sincere in that intention. But if after Jan. 1 I wish to go to Albany to seek advice from Mr. Hill upon a political proposition, that will be entirely my own affair."

"Who will look after the correspondence of the organization and attend to the details when Mr. Hill has retired?" Mr. Mack was asked.

"Why, State Chairman Meyer, I suppose," was the reply.

When Mr. Mack was asked as to the probability of William F. Sheehan becoming the State leader, he replied rather significantly that he did not think Mr. Sheehan would desire the place under the circumstances. The suggestion of Mr. Sheehan's name has not been received with any especial cordiality by any of the old Hill men. August Belmont also, it is said, would be opposed to Mr. Sheehan's selection. The principal sponsors of the Sheehan boom are said to be State Chairman Cord Meyer and W. S. Rodie, Chairman of the Bureau on Organization, both of whom owe their positions on the committee very largely to the influence of Mr. Sheehan.

Elliot Danforth confirmed what Mr. Mack had said about Mr. Hill's repetition of his intention to retire, and stated that the question of succession had not been brought up at the conference.

"There will not be another State campaign for a year," said Mr. Danforth, "and the disposition is to let things drift for awhile. Probably after six months of simmering we will be able to see our way more clearly."

Mr. Stanchfield spoke as if he did not think the State leadership was a question which ought to cause any agitation among Democrats for a while at least.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Danforth were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mack at a theatre box party last night.

CRITICISING BIRD S. COLER.

Civil Service Reformers Say He Should Be Removed.

Efforts have been made within the past few days to have the National Civil Service Reform Association and the State Civil Service Commission make an investigation of the action of President Bird S. Coler of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in denying to civil engineers the right of employment by the city because they may be non-residents. It is specifically charged that in the practical removal of Francis Collingswood and Lewis B. Bennett, both of Elizabeth, N. J., from office as engineers on bridgework the ex-Controller has violated the civil service laws and should be removed.

Both the Civil Service Reform Association and the State Civil Service Commission have received letters from engineers of this city charging that President Coler has been acting against non-resident engineers solely for the purpose of making room for Tammany favorites. These engineers, like many others engaged on bridge and park work, receive a per diem of $10 while at work. In place of Mr. Collingswood the city has engaged George W. Weller. Mr. Weller is in the office of J. Sergeant Cram, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee and a close friend of Charles F. Murphy.

Bird S. Coler, when seen at his home last night, said that of the three men appointed by the Civil Service Commission he had appointed two, and that their appointment was made under the provision of the law permitting the commission to employ experts without an examination. One of these men is John D. Moore, an expert engineer, who directed the examination of engineers. The other is Dr. Alfred Judd, who has been appointed solely for the purpose of making the physical examination of candidates for places as firemen in the Fire Department. Mr. Coler said that the other appointment, of which he knows nothing, was made by the McCooey board.

AID ASKED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL.

Industrial Institution at Fort Valley, Ga., Needs $30,000.

J. H. Torbert, Assistant Principal and Financial Secretary of the High and Industrial School for Negroes at Fort Valley, Ga., is now in the city engaged in an effort to raise $30,000 for the uses of the school with which he is connected. Of this amount one-half is to be used as an endowment and the other for the erection of two dormitories for the housing of scholars. Of the sum required nearly $6,000 has been raised, three friends offering $1,000, one $400, and two others $250 each.

The property of the school consists of thirty acres of land, seven buildings, all but one of which were erected by students of the school, and is situated in the heart of the black belt of Georgia, an agricultural district and far removed from any city and its slum influences. Special attention is paid to the industrial education of the negroes, both day and evening schools being conducted in addition to the industrial classes for manual training and agricultural instruction. It is estimated that within a radius of fifty miles of the school there are 50,000 children between the ages of six and eighteen in need of education, and a total population of about 200,000 negroes. Two of the leading white men of Fort Valley are on the school's Board of Directors.

The school has been in existence for fourteen years, and has the backing of influential Northern men. Contributions, which are so badly needed to carry on the work, may be sent to George Foster Peabody, 54 William Street, New York; to H. A. Hunt, Principal of the school at Fort Valley, Ga., or to Mr. Torbert, who is staying at the Hotel Maceo, 213 West Fifty-third Street.

WANTS $100,000 FOR SLANDER.

President of New Haven Bank Alleged to Have Used Libelous Language.

Alleging that Ezekiel G. Stoddard, President of the New Haven County National Bank in Connecticut, slandered him, Charles F. Madison of this city has commenced an action in the Supreme Court seeking to recover $100,000 damages. Yesterday Justice Scott issued an order directing the service of the summons and complaint by publication, as Madison alleged that Stoddard could not be found in this State.

The plaintiff sets forth that on Dec. 17, 1902, Stoddard did "willfully, wickedly, and falsely say of him: 'You ought to be put in Newgate. Waddingham said you are a perjurer and forger; that you should be behind the bars.'"

The new scale Sohmer Bijou Grand is pronounced by musical experts the finest of its class; it is an ideal Piano for the home of the cultured. The superiority of the Sohmer Upright Piano is recognized by all artists. Fifth Ave., Cor. 22d St.

SICILY OUR ONLY RIVAL IN FREQUENCY OF CRIME

Andrew D. White Says We Protect Criminals Too Far.

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION

Cost of Civil War Compared with Clay's Plan—Dangers in American Business Methods.

With the assertion that "high crime is more frequent in this country than anywhere else in the world, except Sicily," Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University and ex-Ambassador to Germany, at once fixed the attention of the members of the League for Political Education who had assembled yesterday to hear him speak on "Evolution vs. Revolution in Politics." That this was so was due in great part to the fact that there was a widespread superstition here that it was the duty of the people to protect criminals who are really the enemies of human liberty.

"Much as I admire President Roosevelt as a true man," he said, "we have seen to-day the sorry example of the mistake a strong man can make. The President was appealed to by a colored Baptist minister to save the latter's son from the gallows, to which he had been sentenced for the murder of a farmer in Canada. The President listened to the appeal and has succeeded in securing a commutation of the sentence. I don't admire the President for that. Crime is never anything but a crime, and it is our duty to make its punishment more speedy and its prosecution less intricate. We should stand together to exterminate criminals rather than with mawkish sentimentality openly express sympathy for the blood-stained ruffian."

Speaking of the causes that led to the civil war he said: "There was but one man who, prior to 1861, thought out a great and statesmanlike measure to settle the differences between the North and South. That was Henry Clay. He proposed to dispose of the slavery question gradually and naturally. His plan of freedom through the purchase of the negro infant was profound and statesmanlike.

"It would have cost the Nation but $25,000,000. Revolutionists both North and South opposed this method of evolution. They counted the cost as impossible. It was never dreamed then that a single American city would spend $200,000,000 for the building of subways and tunnels to facilitate its business. Revolution came and cost the Nation billions of dollars and a million of lives."

American business methods, the speaker said, were leading to catastrophes among strenuous business men, and filling lunatic asylums and poorhouses with mental and financial wrecks. As a warning, he said: "If we do not halt and develop better and cooler business methods our existence as a great business world is threatened, and we may be succeeded by a cruder race with a tougher fibre, for the rapidity of their life and its exhaustion will surely wear out the Anglo-Saxon race. It will then become a certain survival of the fittest, and saner methods will tell."

A conclusion of a discussion of the doubtful methods used to secure great wealth was that after wealth had been accumulated, the possessor owed much of it to the public from whom he had profited, and "I can think of no better use that can be made of the surplus capital of the millionaire than by using it to strengthen our institutions of learning and establish libraries where the whole people may be taught. This will helo to do away with some of the existing evils of society and tend to avert the social revolution toward which many thinkers believe we are tending."

SHOT AT POLICEMAN.

Caught After Long Chase—Prisoner Is Well Known to the Police.

After a lively chase in East Thirteenth Street early yesterday morning a big and powerful prisoner was captured by Patrolman Mannkopf of the East Fifth Street Station after the fugitive had fired a revolver at Patrolman Muldoon, who was pursuing him. The police say that Brown, as the prisoner calls himself, is one of a pair who are imitating the notorious "long and short man team" who won a high place in the annals of crime by their skillful garroting operations in Chicago some years ago.

Muldoon was standing at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street at 3:30 yesterday morning when he saw three men, one tall and the others short, in a hot altercation on the corner diagonally opposite. Suddenly one of the short men struck the other one a hard blow, and as Muldoon hurried across the street the man who apparently had struck the blow ran out to him and said:

"Officer, those two men tried to hold me up."

Muldoon bade the man wait for him and made after the big man, who at that time was losing no time going east along Thirteenth Street. The policeman rapped with his night stick as he ran along.

In front of the Hook and Ladder Company's house in East Thirteenth Street the fugitive turned and fired at Muldoon and the policeman heard the bullet whistle past him. The shot and the rapping brought a crowd to the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. A six-footer stepped out to intercept the man who had fired the shot, but a well-directed blow from the fugitive sent him rolling into the gutter.

The big man bored his way through the crowd and was running south along Third Avenue when Policeman Mannkopf, who was loping up in answer to Muldoon's rapping, appeared around a corner and the runner went right into his arms. Mannkopf had a good grip on him and the capture was made before Muldoon arrived.

When they went back to the Fourth Avenue corner the complainant had disappeared. The prisoner then was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station, and on the way the revolver, with four loaded cartridges and an empty shell, was picked up in front of the fire house. The prisoner described himself as James Brown, a sailor, although he did not wear seafaring clothes. He said that he was twenty-three years old and lived at 153 Chrystie Street.

In the Yorkville Court later Muldoon made a charge of felonious assault, and Brown, who pleaded not guilty, was held by Magistrate Pool in $2,000 bail for trial. Muldoon stated in court that the prisoner had been sentenced previously to two years in prison for burglary. His portrait, the policeman said, is in the Rogues' Gallery, being No. 1,209 of the old series and No. 259 of the new series. According to Muldoon, Brown is known also as Charles Webber. The police are busy looking for his short friend.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:05 P. M.—212 East Ninetieth Street; Louis Herniskfager; damage, $25.

1:55 P. M.—128 and 128 Attorney Street; M. Greenstein; damage, $5.

2:40 P. M.—777 Washington Street; Kate Kleans; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—211 and 213 East Third Street; Samuel Koplan; damage, $500.

12:45 A. M.—37 and 39 East Forty-seventh Street; A. J. Wettagh & Co.; damage, $8,000.

1:45 A. M.—226 South Street; Charles W. Hicks; damage, $1,000.

2:45 A. M.—24 and 26 Reade Street; Daily People; no damage.

10 A. M.—301 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.

10:40 A. M.—64 Willett Street; Abraham Heeler; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—15 East One Hundred and First Street; Anna Brown; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—151 East Forty-third Street; Michael Kennedy; no damage.

5 P. M.—1,687 Avenue A; Frank Ersenbrandt; damage, $250.

5:10 P. M.—441 West Thirty-ninth Street; Beston Garlofco; damage, $10.

6:45 P. M.—362 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Sabato Padone; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—82 Frankfort Street; M. Blake; damage trifling.

Saks & Company

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Beginning on Thursday, December 15th, The Store Will Be Open Evenings.

A Sale of Oil Paintings

At One-Half Their True Worth.

Every canvas in the collection was personally selected by our representatives in the art centres abroad. Believing the subjects to be particularly appropriate to serve as Christmas gifts, we have selected about one hundred canvases from our reserve stock, framed them in heavy burnished gold Louis XIV. frames with shadow boxes, and offer them at one-half their true worth.

Size.	Subject.	Artist.	Value.	Price.
25x30	The Young Walton.	Laugee, (Hors Concors)	$375.00	$195.00
24x31	An Important Message.	M. F. Caballero.	$390.00	$195.00
22x29	Landscape.	Pelouse (Hors Concors)	$380.00	$195.00
26x42	The Wedding March.	J. M. Rivier.	$140.00	$125.00
19x27	A November Day.	Max Weyl.	$190.00	$100.00
18x24	A Field of Poppies.	E. Pail.	$145.00	$75.00
24x36	Sunset.	E. Lundberg.	$150.00	$75.00
16x22	Kittens at Play.	F. LeRoy.	$150.00	$75.00
11x19	The Young Truant.	H. Vollet.	$150.00	$75.00
17x21	The Minuet.	T. Levigne.	$95.00	$50.00
8x10	The Trumpeter.	W. Beauquesne.	$95.00	$50.00
8x14	The Attack.	W. Beauquesne.	$95.00	$50.00
18x24	Ideal Head.	M. Renard.	$65.00	$35.00
12x16	Sweet Memories.	F. Verhas.	$70.00	$35.00
18x24	Sheep Feeding.	G. Ferreva.	$60.00	$35.00
18x24	The Fortune Teller.	P. Poussin.	$70.00	$35.00
14x22	Boulevards of Paris.	L. Barron.	$65.00	$35.00
12x16	Moonlight Marine.	G. A. Travers.	$70.00	$35.00
16x24	Landscape & Figures.	F. R. Stuart.	$50.00	$25.00
16x22	Ideal Head.	Paul Du Thoit.	$50.00	$25.00
18x24	The Harvesters.	A. Balquet.	$45.00	$25.00
20x30	Fighting the Wolves.	T. Wolski.	$75.00	$25.00
19x24	A Sweet Song.	Borgella.	$40.00	$25.00
16x31	A Young Merchant.	Jos. Suhs.	$50.00	$25.00
16x31	Spring.	C. Briand.	$45.00	$25.00
19x25	Visit to the Studio.	DeMiranda.	$50.00	$25.00
19x25	Kittens at Play.	B. Neuville.	$40.00	$25.00
19x25	Venice.	F. Herrick.	$45.00	$25.00
15x23	Scene in the Alps.	W. Wuerz.	$35.00	$17.50
19x25	Landscape & Figures.	E. Morizot.	$30.00	$17.50
16x30	Holland Fisherman.	P. Freixas.	$35.00	$17.50
8x10	A Game of Chess.	A. Golluer.	$30.00	$17.50
15x18	The Proposal.	Y. Gouglet.	$30.00	$17.50
15x18	The Musicale.	Borgelli.	$33.00	$17.50

A Sale of Waists.

So that it may be prolific with suggestions for those who would offer a dainty waist as a gift, we have augmented our collection with the new and exclusive post-season models of rich laces, fine silks and crepe de chine in all colors and delicate evening shades. $6.90 to $18.50

SILK WAISTS.

Regularly.....$9.50, $11.50, $12.50
Special.....$6.90, $7.90, $8.90

Waists in white, black or evening shades of Taffeta or Crepe de Chine, in a series of effective models, with fancy yoke, shirring, or fine lace trimming.

Suits, Coats and Dresses for Women

At Material Price Concessions.

Garments in models abreast of the hour, the high character of which the Saks label warrants.

$25.00 to $30.00 / $35.00 to $45.00 — TAILORED SUITS — At $18.50 / At $28.00

One hundred and forty-two tailored suits of the better grade in a diversified variety of materials, including broadcloth, cheviot, zibeline, velvet and fancy worsted in black and colors, in long and short coat models, including the new Pacquin Redingote.

$65.00 to $85.00 COSTUMES at $46.00.

A collection of gowns of various materials, including silk and voile in a variety of evening colors, which include distinctive and exclusive models designed for theatre and restaurant wear. Also

Costumes and Dresses

in imported and domestic models of rich laces and silks which have been subjected to the following extreme price reductions:

Formerly $125.00 to $200.00 — Special $78.00
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FUR LINED COATS.

Regularly	$55.00	$60.00	$65.00
Special	$39.00	$42.50	$48.00

Coats of fine broadcloth, black and evening colors, lined with superior quality Russian squirrel, large collar of various desirable furs. Heavy, full length coats, fur lined, suitable for the automobile as well as street service. $68.00 to $125.00

Full length coats, Pacquin Redingote models, of fine black silk velour or imported broadcloth, in black and colors, lined with white satin. $45, $57.50 and 73.50

$25.50 to $35 / $37.50 to $45 — CLOTH COATS. — At $19.00 / At $26.50

About two hundred and fifty coats, in short, medium, long and full length models, of broadcloth, kersey, velvet, fancy tweeds, in black and colors, including many styles for evening wear.

A Gift That's Twofold

Pleases the receiver witout overtaxing the giver.

We have many such in our stock.

Enamelled lacepins, floral designs with single or clustered baroque pearls, $3.50 to $35.00. Amethyst and topaz necklaces and floral La Vallieres, $10.50 and higher. Hatpins, lily shaped, or round with net effects, from $1.75 to $18. All in 14kt. Gold.

Scarf pins, neat and bright gold, suited to outdoor and sporting usage, make acceptable yet pleasing priced gifts for men. They start at $1.50. Link sleeve buttons from $3.50; tie clasps beginning at $2.50.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
52 West 14th Street.
(IN JANUARY, 38 W. 34th ST.)

BRITAIN REARRANGING HER FIGHTING FLEETS

Great Home Squadron to Keep an Eye on Germany.

26 NEW SWIFT CRUISERS

Particular Service Division of Training Ships for American Waters—Colonies Urged to Co-operate.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Replying to an influential deputation to-day, headed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who represented the necessity for the co-operation of all parts of the empire in the maintenance of the navy, Premier Balfour gave the heartiest approval of the objects of the deputation and emphasized the responsibility of the colonies to aid the motherland in carrying out the common duties of the empire.

The Premier dwelt lengthily on the enormous difficulties faced by the proposed colonial conference in the formulation of proposals for the common weal, but emphasized the necessity of the empire's drawing more closely together, saying:

"The unhappy change which has occurred in the distribution of armaments throughout the world shows no sign of being less menacing to the safety of the British Empire in the future. The tendencies are calling for greater watchfulness, and, I am afraid I must add, far greater effort than has ever been the case in the past."

In an official memorandum issued to-day dealing with the future distribution and mobilization of the British fleet Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, makes some interesting remarks on the causes necessitating a revision of the strategical principles which up to the present have governed the distribution of the fleet "from the period when the electric telegraph did not exist and wind was motive power."

DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER NAVIES.

The development of foreign navies throughout the world constitutes, in Lord Selborne's view, a new and definite stage of naval affairs in the Western Hemisphere. He says:

"The United States is forming a navy the power and size of which will be limited only by the amount of money the American people choose to spend on it. In the Eastern Hemisphere a smaller but modern navy, that of Japan, has been put to the test of war and not found wanting. The Russian Navy has been greatly increased, and, with the exception of the Black Sea fleet, has been wholly transferred or is in course of being transferred to the Pacific.

"The navies of Italy and Austria have maintained their positions in the Mediterranean, but the expenditure thereon has not been increased, as in the case of other powers. The French Navy stands, as always, in the forefront, and a new German Navy has come into existence. It is a navy of the most efficient type and so fortunately circumstanced that it is able to concentrate almost the whole of its fleet at home ports."

Dwelling on the improvement of the British fleet, Lord Selborne remarks that all the old battleships have been replaced by modern ships, but still more significant and far-reaching Great Britain will have within this year twenty-six modern cruisers, built within four years, of great speed, with armaments as powerful as that of battleships and altogether a great advance on anything which has preceded them.

In studying the questions of the distribution of the warships and the arrangement of stations, the Admiralty, Lord Selborne continues, has been guided by the experiences of Japan and Russia in the present war. The Admiralty's ideals were that the peace distribution of the fleet should also be its best strategical distribution for war, and that the mobilized ships should always be in as perfect a condition of fitness for war as the commissioned ships.

DETAILS OF FLEET CHANGES.

Lord Selborne then details the fleet changes. The Home Fleet henceforth will be called the Channel Fleet, with headquarters at home. It will consist of twelve battleships and a sufficient number of cruisers. The present Channel Fleet will be renamed the Atlantic Fleet, have its permanent base at Gibraltar, and consist of eight battleships and a sufficient number of cruisers. Affiliated with the Channel and Atlantic Fleets will be cruiser squadrons, each of six armored cruisers, commanded by Rear Admirals and detachable at any time for special services.

The South Atlantic Squadron under the new arrangement will remain as now constituted, and will not disappear, as was believed would be the case. The Mediterranean Fleet will consist of eight battleships and attendant cruisers, with its base at the Island of Malta. The large cruisers attached to this fleet will be called the Third Cruiser Squadron.

The aim of the Admiralty has been to be sure that never more than two battleships of the Channel Fleet or one battleship of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets shall be in the dockyards at the same time.

Dealing with the cruisers in the extra European waters Lord Selborne says it has been decided to withdraw the less effective ships of the North American and West Indies Station, and to add to the station ships of a new particular service squadron which the Admiralty has decided to constitute. Naval cadets and boys in training will hereafter be transferred from the training ships to this particular service squadron, which will be composed of six or eight modern fighting ships, which will be combined into one squadron for training under the commander in Chief of the North American Station.

In conclusion Lord Selborne says the allotment of ships for the China station will be announced in the naval budget and outlines the places for the naval manoeuvres of 1905 and 1906, which will have for their object the testing of the new scheme that will result in a considerable saving in the estimates, and the object of which is that "on a declaration of war the fighting efficiency of the fleet shall be complete and instantaneous."

In the new plan for the distribution of the British fleet, the practical elimination of Russia as a naval power, the entente cordiale with France, especially in the settlement of the old dispute over the Newfoundland fisheries, and the growing distrust of Germany, which had been pointed in cable dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, are apparent.

Prior to the understanding with France, when the dual alliance brought into cooperation with the great navy of France the naval power of Russia, the Mediterranean was made the strongest of all the British fleets. Its normal composition was twelve battleships and fourteen cruisers, with their accompanying flotilla of smaller craft. The Channel fleet was made up of six battleships and six cruisers, and the Home fleet of eight battleships and four cruisers. In future the Home (to be known as the Channel) fleet will be the most powerful. It will have the North Sea and Channel for its sphere of action.

The North America and West Indies squadron, hitherto has consisted of a scout defense ship (stationed at Bermuda) and seven cruisers and three sloops. One of the purposes of establishing a Particular Service Squadron of modern fighting ships, primarily as an effective training squadron, presumably is to encourage the plan recently announced of establishing a naval militia in Canada. A recent dispatch from London announced that the North America squadron was to be abolished as being unnecessary in view of the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

SYVETON FEARED REVELATIONS

It Is Said He Acted as an Informer When He Was a Professor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The death of Gabriel Syveton, leader of the Nationalist Party, is now pretty widely ascribed to suicide, provoked by family troubles and the fear of revelations which the Government proposed to make about him.

Had his trial for striking Gen. André taken place it is said that evidence would have shown that M. Syveton had himself supplied private notes concerning his colleagues when he was a university professor.

KRUGER'S BODY IN PRETORIA.

Boer Generals Head Procession from Station—City in Mourning.

PRETORIA, Dec. 10.—The funeral train bearing the body of ex-President Kruger arrived here this afternoon, and an imposing ceremony attended the removal of the casket from the train to the hall on which the body will lie in state.

The hearse, which had been specially constructed for the occasion, was escorted by a uniformed bodyguard composed of ex-members of the Boer artillery and police. Preceding the cortège were Gens. Botha, Smuts, De la Rey, De Wet, and other Boer leaders, who were followed by the Town Councillors and burghers.

The streets along the line of march were lined with thousands of spectators, who paid respectful homage to the dead President. Flags throughout the city were at halfmast and many buildings were draped in mourning.

FRANCE RECOGNIZES DUELING.

Precedent Created by the Contest Between Jaures and Deroulede.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Government's issuance of a permit to M. Déroulède to enter France and fight a duel with M. Jaurès is construed as being a formal, official recognition of dueling. Hitherto the practice has been tolerated. Many unavailing efforts have been made to pass prohibitory laws.

The Socialists chiefly opposed the practice, holding that fencing was a relic of the leisurely pastimes of the nobility. M. Jaurès, in challenging M. Déroulède, indicates that the chief opponents of dueling are now resigned to accept the practice as an established fixture.

M. Déroulède has written a sarcastic letter, pointing out the novelty of the presence of gendarmes in full uniform as representing the Government's participation in the recent duel.

STEAMER SECUNDRA LOST.

Wrecked at Galle, Ceylon—Seven of the Crew Drowned.

COLOMBO, Dec. 10.—The British steamer Secundra, bound for New York with a cargo of citronella oil and rice, was totally wrecked on the rocks while leaving Galle (sixty-six miles from Colombo) last night. Seven members of the crew were drowned.

The Secundra was built in Glasgow in 1883, was 310 feet long, had 39 feet 2 inches beam, and was 25 feet deep. She was owned by the British India Steamship Company (Limited) of Glasgow.

KING CHARLES LEAVES LONDON.

Portuguese Ruler to be President Loubet's Guest in Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The King of Portugal left London for Paris this afternoon at the conclusion of a round of visits to King Edward and various country houses.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales, who, with Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales, had previously lunched with King Charles at the Portuguese Legation, were at the railroad station to bid farewell to the royal visitor.

Queen Amelia will join King Charles tomorrow in Paris, where they will be the guests of President Loubet.

Kaiser's Son to be Married in May.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been definitely fixed for the latter part of next May. Emperor William intends to cruise in the Mediterreanean again in the Spring and to return to Germany in time for the wedding.

French Medal for Henry Gray.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Société d'Encouragement à l'Art et à l'Industrie has bestowed a gold medal on Henry Gray of New York for metallurgical researches.

SIX DAYS WED, HUSBAND GONE.

Mrs. Victor Shanley, Nee Barbour, Has Invoked the Aid of the Police.

Mrs. Victor Shanley, until recently known to the stage as Iva Barbour, who appears in the chorus at Weber's Music Hall, has asked the police to find her husband, a lawyer, of 320 Broadway, who, six days after marrying her in the Church of the Transfiguration, went out one morning and failed to come back. That was three weeks ago, when the couple were residing in the Hotel Spalding in West Forty-third Street. Now Mrs. Shanley lives at 160 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Mr. Shanley, according to his wife, disappeared after he had telephoned to her that he was on his way home with a present for her. He was last seen leaving the house of a friend in Harlem. That friend was under the impression that Shanley was on his way to visit his mother, who lives at 338 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Shanley said last night that she had first met her husband in Rochester and that he had followed her to this city. When he went away, she says, he forgot to leave her enough money to pay her hotel bill at the Spalding, and her trunks are still there. Nevertheless, she does not believe that she has been deserted, but inclines to the opinion that something has happened to her husband. Hence her appeal to the police.

CLERK BOUND, $2,000 STOLEN.

Daring Robbery in Coal Company's Office at Altoona.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 10.—At noon today two masked men entered the Leahey Coal Company's office in the Masonic Temple, knocked down William Ale, the clerk, bound and gagged him, and stole $2,000 which had been placed in a satchel ready to be taken to Lilly to pay off the miners.

Ale was alone in the office at the time, Paymaster John Leahey having gone to luncheon. The robbers knocked at the door, and as Ale opened it felled him with a blow in the face. A revolver kept him silent until gagged. After tying him to the safe the men took the money and disappeared.

HANS DOES NOT THINK, BUT READS EXPRESSION

Prof. Stumpf's Report on von Osten's Wonderful Animal.

HORSE'S TRAINER EXONERATED

Hans Perceives Unconscious Movement on Part of Questioner When Right Answer Is Reached.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—"The horse Hans does not think, but at the same time there is no trickery on the part of his trainer."

This, in brief, is the report on Herr von Osten's celebrated Orloff stallion submitted by Prof. Carl Stumpf, the eminent psychologist of Berlin University on behalf of the scientific commission which has been examining Hans.

Prof. Stumpf and his colleagues have come to the conclusion that the horse answers questions by observing the bearing of those who put them. He replies to questions by hoofbeats, and in the opinion of Prof. Stumpf the questioner, when the right number of hoofbeats has been reached, unconsciously indicates this to the horse by some movement or change of expression visible to the animal but not to human observers.

It need hardly be said that if this theory is accepted the achievements of Hans remain quite as extraordinary and quite as inexplicable as if the theory that the horse actually thinks is entertained.

Prof. Stumpf exonerates Herr von Osten and his assistants from any accusation of trickery.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Dr. Carl Stumpf, Professor of Psychology at the University of Berlin and a member of the Royal Academy of Science, and two colleagues, Dr. C. von Hornbostel and Dr. O. Pfungst, have ended months of experiments with Herr von Osten's horse Hans.

They find that the secret of the animal's replies is in his powers of observation, which enable him to perceive while he looks at his questioner the instant he has reached a correct answer.

Thus they found the horse was unable to tap out a correct answer to a question when the person putting it did not know the answer, for example, "How many persons are in the group behind me?" The questioner, not looking himself, did not know the number, and Hans was unable to give a correct reply, nor was he able when wearing blinders to calculate or perform the simplest counting.

Dr. Stumpf does not doubt the good faith of Herr von Osten and his assistants, but he concluded that the horse's long training taught him to detect by eyesight changes in the bearing of his questioner as he reached the right number of hoofbeats in spelling or in using the counting apparatus.

This sharpness of observation in itself is most remarkable, as the horse notes movements or changes in expression invisible to others and of which the questioner is unconscious.

This conception of the horse's abilities is the only one to cover all circumstances. Dr. Stumpf says he talked with the naturalist Schillings about the horse, and Schillings agreed with the theory.

THE WEEK AT LAKEWOOD.

Court Tennis Tournament for Loving Cup Offered by Mrs. Gould.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 10.—For the entertainment of her guests, Mrs. George J. Gould planned a court tennis tournament this week, and among those who played were James Henry Smith, T. Suffern Tailer, Robert Howard Russell, Mr. Gould, and Kingdon and Jay Gould. A silver loving cup presented by Mrs. Gould is the trophy for which the players are contesting. The first round of the tournament was played this week, and the finals will be played next week, when Mr. Russell will play Kingdon Gould and the winner will play Jay Gould. Among the spectators were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dalziel, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Edward Gillespie, and Ben Nicoll.

Young folks of the cottage colony are to take part in a French play, "La Lettre Chargee," which is to be given in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel next Tuesday evening. The Misses Cotterell are directing the production of the quaint comedy, and Lakewood cottage society will turn out in force for the event. The play will be interpolated with French songs and dialogues by some of the very young children. Among those who are taking part in the play are the Misses Dolly Lynch, Dorothy Randolph, Louise Lynch, Adelaide Jacques, Vouletti Proctor, Hannah Randolph, Emily Randolph, Emily Guilford, Marion Guilford, Alma Guilford, Peggy Lynch, Marguerite Phillips, and Masters Reginald, Erroll and Adrian Pye.

Mrs. Dan Carstairs of Philadelphia has taken apartments at the Lakewood Hotel for the season. She entertained at dinner one evening this week Mrs. Pierson Hyslop and Mr. and Mrs. H. Homan Sulberg of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick James Winston, who had a pretty wedding last Thursday in the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Field, Wissahickon Heights, near Philadelphia, are spending their honeymoon at the Lakewood Hotel. They will make their home in New York. Among other bridal couples who are passing their honeymoon at the Lakewood are Mr. and Mrs. M. R. De Castro of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Landers Martin of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Goodhart of New York brought a party of friends down in their touring automobile this week and are staying at the Lakewood Hotel.

Rivalry between two dancing classes that were launched this week promises to add a bit of spice to the social affairs of the resort this season. Mrs. George J. Gould is the patroness of a dancing class for young folks formed by the Misses Preston of New York, which is to meet at the Laurel House each week. Under the patronage of Mrs. J. W. S. Brewster, the Misses Florence of Elizabeth, N. J., have organized a class at the Laurel in the Pines. Both classes are to continue through the season. Mrs. Gould's daughters, Vivian and Edith, and her youngest son, George J. Gould, Jr., are members of the Misses Preston's class.

George C. Drexel and Lieut. Commander John C. Frémont, United States Navy, journeyed from Philadelphia to Lakewood in Mr. Drexel's Mercedes automobile this week. They stayed at the Laurel House over night, and continued the journey to New York the next day.

Mgr. Doane of Newark and the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of New York are enjoying a rest at Lakewood. They are registered at the Laurel House.

Harrison Grey Fiske of New York, who has been ill with a second attack of typhoid fever, is recuperating his strength among the Lakewood pines. Mr. Fiske is staying at the Laurel House, where Miss Alice Kauser and Boni Kauser of New York are among late arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fullerton Milliken of New York, who recently returned from a wedding trip abroad, have taken apartments at the Laurel in the Pines for a stay of several weeks.

Winter Trips to the Mediterranean.

The first of the two special trips to the Mediterranean by the Deutschland, arranged by the Hamburg-American Line, will begin on Jan. 7, when the vessel will sail from this port. She will start on the second voyage on Feb. 7. A large number of the suites have already been engaged for each trip. In addition to these trips, the company will maintain a regular Mediterranean service with its twin-screw steamships Prinz Adalbert and Prinz [illegible]

B. Altman & Co.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, NINETEENTH STREET, SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

SALE OF FURS AND FUR GARMENTS.

For Monday, December 12th.

THE following selection of Furs and Fur Garments in desirable styles (newly made up), will be placed on sale at very attractive prices:

Squirrel Lined Cloth Paletots, black and colors, $35.00
Squirrel Lined Cloth Paletots (sleeves also fur lined), black and colors, with shawl collar of Beaver, Persian Paw, Squirrel or Alaska Sable, $40.00 and $50.00
Plain Persian Lamb Coats (Leipzig dye), $112.00
Persian Lamb Blouse Coats (Leipzig dye), with Shawl Collars of Chinchilla, Baum Marten or Mink, $127.00
Alaska Seal Coats (London dye), 220.00

NECKPIECES.		MUFFS.
$28.00	Chinchilla,	$25.00
27.00	Ermine,	37.00
19.00	Black Lynx,	19.00
16.50	Blue Lynx,	18.50
18.00 and 23.00	Mink,	20.00 and 27.00

FUR SETS (Muff and Neckpiece).

Natural Squirrel,	$13.75, 17.00 and 22.00
Sabled Squirrel,	18.00, 23.50
Alaska Sable,	18.50, 24.00
Beaver,	23.75
Persian Paw,	20.00

REAL LACE NECKWEAR.

For TUESDAY, December 13th (in Lace Department), a special sale of Brussels Hand-made Neckwear is announced. The following articles will be offered at 33⅓ per cent. less than the regular prices:

Collars of Duchesse Lace, each, $1.00
Collars of Duchesse and Point Lace combined, " 2.65
Collar and Cuff Sets of Duchesse Lace, set, $3.25 and 4.00
Berthas of Duchesse and Point Lace combined, each, $13.50

WOMEN'S WAISTS for Semi-Dress Wear.

Waists of Chiffon, Messaline, Crêpe de Chine and various cream and white laces are shown in attractive styles, also Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Linen Waists.

On TUESDAY, December 13th, a sale will be held, as follows:

Satin Messaline Waists, trimmed with lace, $14.00
Cream Lace Waists 12.50, 20.00

DECORATIVE LINENS.

A number of very handsome decorative linen pieces are offered, including

CENTREPIECES, AFTERNOON TEA CLOTHS, CHIFFONIER AND DRESSER SCARFS.

trimmed with lace or ornamented with drawn work, hemstitching or embroidery in a diversity of designs.

B. Altman & Co.

HIGH-CLASS LACE DECORATIONS.

Fine Hand-made Lace Window Draperies and Bed Sets, Lace Covers for Boudoir Tables, Dressers and Bureaus; also Tidies and Lace Cushion Tops are offered AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

SCREENS, CUSHIONS, ETC.

French Hand Carved, Japanese Inlaid, and Decorated Leather Screens, Lounging Cushions, Decorated Scrap Baskets, Mantel Draperies, Silk Broche Piano and Library Table Covers; Couch Covers, Portières, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

THE CHINA SHOP

A. Geller & Co.

Importers & Retailers
6 & 8 West 22d Street.

Big Holiday Sale

Last week we were overwhelmed with orders for the Limoges Dinner Sets, which we sold at about one-half their regular prices. Unfortunately for many, even the large stock we had of them did not last long enough to supply all who came. This week we have what we consider even better value than last week's—or than any we have ever offered.

Haviland's $35 Dinner Sets,

decorated with beautiful floral sprays, rosebuds and violets, in natural colorings; every piece trimmed with gold. Set includes Soup Tureen, two Covered Dishes and three Meat Platters. Regularly sold at $35.00. Sale price for 100 pieces..... **19.75**

100 to 114 pieces Imperial Limoges Sets, beautifully decorated; value $40.00 to $45.00; sale price, choice..... **24.75**

100 to 114 pieces Imperial Limoges Sets, very rich decorations; value $45.00 to $60.00; sale price, Monday..... **29.75**

These sets are undoubtedly the biggest value to be found in New York. The demand will be great—early selections advised. Mail orders will be filled as long as the stock holds out.

SPECIAL GIFT TABLES.

CUT GLASS.

ON TABLE NO. 1 we have displayed a magnificent collection of rich cut glass, consisting of the new footed, high and low Comports, Berry and Salad Bowls—low Nappies, Decanters, Vases, etc., every piece being well selected, deeply cut, and very brilliant. The values range from $7.50 to $10.00. Your choice Monday at..... **5.00**

TABLE NO. 2 contains another assortment of similar articles—in values ranging from $13.50 to $18.00. All very rich pieces. Your choice Monday at..... **10.00**

Richly cut Sherbet or Lemonade Cups, with brilliant Tornado cutting; reg. $8.50 a dozen; special at, a dozen..... **4.50**

We will offer an exceptionally good Fruit or Salad Bowl, in an entirely new cutting, very deep and brilliant; reg. price $5.50; sale price..... **3.75**

200 beautiful and richly cut Tankard Shape Pitchers, for claret, lemonade, or water, usually sold at $8.75; sale price..... **4.90**

Heavy and brilliantly cut Water Tumblers, strawberry, diamond and fan cutting; reg. value $4.50; sale price, per dozen..... **2.90**

500 genuine Dresden Bisque Figures—exquisite pieces suitable for Holiday gifts, cabinets, etc., regularly sold at $1.00 each. While they last, choice..... **25c**

CHINA.

Vases, in unique shapes, decorated in dainty colorings—making a very suitable Holiday gift:

Table No. 1, values $2 to $3.50.....$1.00
Table No. 2, values $3.75 to $6.00.....$2.00
Table No. 3, values $4.50 to $8.00.....$3.00
Table No. 4, values $8.00 to $15.00..... **5.00**

Royal Coburg, Porcelain Salad, Berry or Ice-Cream Sets, consisting of bowl and 6 dishes; with dainty floral and gold decorations; reg. values from $6 to $8; special at, set..... **4.25**

WHITE AND GOLD GLASS

Engraved Comports, beautifully designed in rich gold flower decorations. Sold elsewhere at $4.50 and $6.50; special at:

6 in. high, **2.25** | 7½ in. high, **3.95**

They are absolutely the newest and most acceptable gift.

THE CHINA SHOP

Near 5th Ave. 6 & 8 West 22d St. Near 5th Ave.

A. GELLER & CO.

GUMPEL bought

The "Peck" Stock for you

The high character of "*Peck Clothing*" is known the country over, and you should congratulate yourself that you have the opportunity to buy it at almost half regular prices. Thousands of garments—suits and overcoats which have the character, style and fit of tailored-to-order creations—certainly the most exceptional values it has ever been our privilege to offer.

$7.85 for $13.50 & $15 Suits and Overcoats.

Single and double-breasted suits and swagger loose-fitting overcoats—in sizes to fit men of every build—in an exceptionally large variety of woolens—with all the essentials necessary to perfect fit and long life. Broad concave shoulders, correct shaped lapels and close-fitting fronts, and all other kinks of fashion which tailors put into their garments. No clothier on earth can possibly offer you such worthful qualities under $13.50 and $15.

The balance of the purchase has been divided into three lots—suits and overcoats:

$10.85 for $18 grades.
$12.85 for $20 grades.
$14.85 for $25 grades.

J. GUMPEL & SON,

249-251 Sixth Avenue, Corner 16th Street.
385 Sixth Avenue, Bet. 23d and 24th Streets.
533-535 Eighth Avenue, Bet. 36th and 37th Streets.
767 Eighth Avenue, Cor. 47th Street.
27 Maiden Lane Cor. Nassau Street.

ON HOLIDAY AND OTHER TRIPS

Travel via the ERIE RAILROAD.

ERIE

Buffalo - $8.00 Cincinnati - $16.00
Cleveland - 12.00 Chicago - 18.00

Proportionate Rates to Other Points.

Secure sleeping and parlor car reservations early, and general information at Erie ticket offices:

113 Broadway, N. Y.; 287 Broadway, N. Y.; 261 Broadway, N. Y.; 200 Broadway, N. Y.; 1323 Broadway, N. Y.; 1404 Broadway, N. Y.; 26 Union Square, N. Y.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, N. Y.; Jersey City Station; 233 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 183 Market St., Newark, N. J.; Hudson River St., Hoboken, N. J.

BEST POINTERS PARADE IN STORM FOR FUSHIMI

Never Saw Anything Like It, Says the Prince.

SEES CULINARY WONDERS

Potato Shaver and Beef Slicer Astonish the Visitor—Incidents of Visit to Military Academy.

WEST POINT, Dec. 10.—Prince Fushimi of Japan and his retinue visited the Military Academy to-day as the guests of the Government. The Prince with his party spent practically the entire day at the National training school for army officers, and manifested the most lively interest in the diverse phases of the educational system in vogue there that came under his observation.

For the entertainment of the Prince, who also is a General, the cadet corps was turned out for dress parade in a snowstorm, which, according to a spectator who knew, was very similar to those the Mikado's soldiers in Manchuria will have to endure this Winter. The Prince, quite indifferent to the bitter weather, and keenly alive to the military spectacle set before him, saw it through and pronounced it the finest thing he had ever seen.

Fushimi was promoted for conspicuous bravery on the battlefields of Nanshan Hill, where he commanded the First Division of the Central Army under Nodzu, and he is an authority on military matters. Under the circumstances it was only natural that what he saw of the paraphernalia of warfare at West Point should appeal to him more forcibly than anything else. He is a keen observer, though, too, and next to the parade his Highness appreciated most the apparatus used for paring potatoes in the culinary department of the cadet mess and the roast beef slicer that works on the buzz-saw principle.

FEDERAL ESCORT WITH PARTY.

The Prince was accompanied on his journey by Major Mihara, his military aide-de-camp; little Mr. Sato, Chamberlain of his household, and Count Tarashima. First Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Col. Symons, Chief of the President's military staff, and Col. Webb E. Hayes, who is a son of the late President Hayes, and a member of this staff, served as the official Federal escort of the Prince and his party.

They called for Prince Fushimi at his apartments in the St. Regis shortly before 10 o'clock, and the party drove to the Weehawken Ferry. A special train made up of the road engine Catskill and the private car of Manager A. S. Smith of the New York Central Railroad took the party to West Point. Minute precautions had been taken for the safety of the guest. Every inch of the road between Weehawken and West Point had been inspected by track walkers just before the special passed, and flagmen had been posted at every crossing. The distance of fifty miles to West Point was covered in little more than an hour, the train arriving at West Point at 11:45 A. M.

Gen. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and his staff were in waiting at the railroad station with carriages for the Prince and his escort. Gen. Mills was in full parade uniform, but the rest of the officers wore fatigue. The Prince wore the uniform of a Lieutenant General in the Japanese Army. Conspicuous among a long string of decorations on his breast was the Order of the Rising Sun and that of the Chrysanthemum. He wore gold spurs, too, and was conspicuous even in the gold-braided company that assembled to receive him.

PRINCE IN LECTURE ROOMS.

Amid the firing of the National salute of twenty-one guns from the battery on the parade ground the party drove to Memorial Hall, where Fushimi was introduced to all the military officers on duty at the academy by Gen. Mills. Escorted by Gen. Mills and his staff the Prince then inspected all the buildings of the academy. In the main building the Prince visited many of the lecturing rooms and had an opportunity to inspect the work of the cadets.

A little after 1 o'clock the party reached the mess hall. Mess call had been sounded a few minutes before that time, and the 500 cadets were at their midday meal when the doors of the big room were flung open for the Prince and those that accompanied him. A fanfare sounded shrilly and had an electric effect.

Every cadet in the room rose in his seat and stood stiffly at attention. Busy jaws stopped working. Orderlies who had been carrying heavily laden trays stopped in their tracks, and stood as rigid as statues. The Prince looked surprised, and saluted gravely. The silence and stillness seemed contagious, and he hesitated long before he made a move. Then Gen. Mills took him by the arm and led him about the room, where he looked at the paintings of men who had dared and died for their country in the battles of the past. The princely retinue remained five minutes in the mess hall, the cadets remaining all the while motionless, at attention.

When they left the mess hall the Prince was taken in hand by Major Carson, Chief Quartermaster at West Point, who brought the guest down into the culinary regions. This department is deservedly the pride of Major Carson's bailiwick, and managers of big hotels go there to see and learn. The Prince had been commenting on the splendid quality of the food given the cadets when Major Carson told him through an interpreter that he would like to show him some of the mechanical appliances incidental to cadet catering at the Academy.

There was the wonderful potato parer which is worked by turning a handle. It does not peel; it gives a close shave. It gave several for the benefit of the Japanese Prince, and he seemed to take as much interest in it as in the most intricate military evolution. Then they set a-buzzing the saw that cuts roast beef. It can cut enough slices to go round among 500, while the 500 are eating their soup. The Prince saw it do business, and said it was remarkable.

SNOW DEEP ON PARADE GROUND.

After the Prince and his party had taken luncheon with Gen. Mills and his staff at the latter's house time had arrived for the dress parade, which Prince Fushimi reviewed. An incipient blizzard had hung in the air all the forenoon. By the time "assembly" was sounded and the cadets, spick and span in full-dress uniforms, were drawn up in front of the academy building the wintry clouds had begun to unbosom themselves.

When the cadets, in column four formation, had marched to the parade ground a northeast gale was driving the snow across the open field and blinding clouds were driven directly into the faces of the cadets. On the ground the snow lay ankle deep.

In the face of such disconcerting weather conditions even the most optimistic among the officers on the reviewing stand scarcely dared to hope for a very fine showing. But the snow and the storm seemed, if anything, to have a bracing effect on the young men. They marched like veterans through it all. Now in column four, now in company formation, they drew past the reviewing stand, first in quick time, then in double quick, despite the thick layer of snow. Not the slightest breaking away from the formation nor the most minute deviation was to be observed in the rigid ranks of gray as a smile of satisfaction illumined the face of Gen. Mills. The Prince seemed to have forgotten everything except the marching cadets. At the close of the parade, which was cut short only because the Prince was in a hurry, he asked his interpreter to tell the American officers about him that he had never seen anything that impressed him more than the marching of the cadets, especially on the double quick.

The Prince then spent half an hour in the gymnasium. The riding academy next came in for a visit. There fifty cadets under the command of Capt. Kelly gave an exhibition of rough riding of the kind that has thrilled visitors to the military tournaments at the Garden from year to year.

"Let us have a few minutes of wrestling," [illegible] the exercises were drawing to a close," but remember, gentlemen, no torn shirts this time."

There were no torn shirts, but enough tugging at legs and arms and shoulders to pull them out of their sockets as the combatants mixed it up in their effort to unhorse each other. Some tried the jiu-jitsu holds, famous in Japanese athletics, and when the sport was at its height, with several riders sprawling on the tanbark, the Prnce laid aside his dignity long enough to lead the spirited applause.

The Prince watched the horses with great apparent interest. One of the members of his party explained that one of the objects of the Prince's visit to this country was to secure horses—a point in which the Japanese cavalry is somewhat deficient.

Major Mihara told many stories from the present war, in which he has taken a prominent part. The Major expects to go back to the front upon his return to Japan a couple of months from now. He told one of the American officers that he was trying to get all the fun he could out of life now, because he had a presentment that he would never return from the fray.

"Gen. Nogi, under whom I had the honor to serve at Port Arthur," the Major said, "felt the same way when he went to the war with his two sons, both officers. He directed that there were to be no funerals from his house until there were three, or until the war was over. His two sons have fallen, one at Nanshan Hill, the other at 203-Meter Hill. Gen. Nogi's turn has not come yet."

The special train started on its return journey at 4 o'clock and arrived at Weehawken a little after 5. On the way back the Prince, through his Chamberlain, Mr. Sato, expressed himself as much pleased with his visit to West Point.

"His Imperial Highness being a military officer himself, takes the most vivid interest in the minutest details of military equipage and equipment," said Mr. Sato. "He is much impressed with what he has seen to-day and will remember this as one of the most pleasant and instructive experiences during his stay in this country."

Prince Fushimi was entertained at dinner last night by Mayor McClellan at the Mayor's home, 10 Washington Square North. The dinner was informal and no speeches were made. Besides the Prince and his staff there were present Morris K. Jesup, W. Butler Duncan, Seth Low, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Perry Belmont, and John H. Stillman.

PUPIL FUSHIMI'S BROTHER.

Mysterious Student Prince Attended Brooklyn Polytechnic in 1871.

Through a visit he paid to Prince Fushimi at the Hotel St. Regis, Dr. David H. Cochran, ex-President of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, has come to know that a mysterious young Japanese student who studied under him in Brooklyn many years ago was a Prince of the imperial house of Japan and an elder brother of Prince Fushimi himself. Dr. Cochran obtained this interesting bit of information as a result of showing some photographs to Prince Fushimi.

The pupil, it now appears, was Prince Takakico Azuma. In 1871 a number of young Japanese came to Brooklyn from Japan to study at the Polytechnic Institute. Among them was a youth of modest bearing, to whom, however, the others showed great deference. He was placed at the Polytechnic through representatives of the Japanese Government at Washington. The young man was to be educated for entrance to the Annapolis Academy, it being the intention of those interested to train him for service as a naval officer at home.

Dr. Cochran felt that the youth was a person of rank, but he received no intimation that he was a Prince. He took more than an ordinary interest in the student. The young man remained in Brooklyn for three years, and then went to Annapolis. After being there a year it developed that he was suffering from consumption, and he decided to return to Japan. He died there three years later.

The young man had presented to Dr. Cochran photographs of his father and mother in Japan, and these Dr. Cochran preserved. When Dr. Cochran visited Prince Fushimi on Friday he took with him the photographs, thinking that he might learn through them something more about his mysterious student of long ago. Prince Fushimi looked astonished when he beheld the photographs.

"Why, those are pictures of my father and mother!" he exclaimed in Japanese.

Dr. Cochran informed the Prince how the pictures had come into his possession, and Prince Fushimi then told him that the student of mystery was his elder brother, Prince Azuma. Prince Fushimi said he supposed that his brother had been sent to this country incognito because of the conditions prevailing in Japan at the time, his life not being thought safe abroad.

TO REORGANIZE SHIPBUILDING.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation Name of the New Company.

Sullivan A. Cromwell, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company, announced yesterday that the certificate of incorporation of the new company to be organized under the modified plan and agreement of reorganization was filed and recorded in New Jersey yesterday. The new company is to be called the "Bethlehem Steel Corporation." The incorporators of the company are the members of the Reorganization Committee. The Board of Directors of the new company will consist of nine members, who have been selected, in accordance with the plan of reorganization, as follows:

George R. Sheldon, Thomas F. Ryan, John E. Borne, Pliny Fisk, C. M. Schwab, Edward McIlvaine, Archibald Johnson, C. W. Wetmore, and Oliver Wrenn.

The Reorganization Committee has purchased all of the properties of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and the shares of stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and it is expected that the new company will be vested with the ownership of these properties within a few days.

The plan of reorganization has been a very marked success, having been adopted by all of the holders of the collateral trust bonds covering the shares of stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company and by more than 98 per cent. of the holders of the United States Shipbuilding Company first mortgage bonds.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS STRIKE.

Brooklyn Clerks Wouldn't Stand for Three Staten Islanders.

When the Board of Elections meets tomorrow there is likely to be a lively row over an order which President Voorhis promulgated yesterday morning, and then temporarily rescinded in the afternoon. The reason for the latter action was that the Brooklyn branch, under George Sandheusen as chief, virtually went on strike against the order and threatened to close the office if President Voorhis stood by it.

Mr. Sandheusen received an order from Mr. Voorhis directing that three of the temporary clerks in the office in Brooklyn be discharged to make room for three Staten Islanders, said to be followers of Nicholas J. Muller, the Democratic leader there. The Brooklyn office is filled with Brooklyn men, and Chief Sandheusen, after a consultation with Commissioner Fuller, Republican, and Commissioner McGuire, McCarren Democrat, called the clerks and other employes together and organized them. They declared themselves on strike and issued an ultimatum to President Voorhis that everybody would quit unless his order was rescinded.

President Voorhis rescinded his order for the day, but let it be known that he would have the board take action on it on Monday.

WALSH'S STAFF TRANSFERRED.

Delany Goes to Central Office—The Rest Follow the Inspector.

Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that Detective Sergeant William F. Delany, brother of Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, who had been on Inspector Walsh's staff for some years, but did not follow the Inspector to his new inspection district on the east side, had been transferred to the Central Office to do regular detective duty under Inspector McClusky.

All of Inspector Walsh's staff, however, with the exception of Delany, who have been working in the Tenderloin district, were transferred to the Inspector on the east side at his request. The staff consisted of one Sergeant, one roundsman, and eight patrolmen.

To make room for them the staff of Inspector McLaughlin was transferred from the east side to Inspector McLaughlin's new district on the west side.

BOTH TRUSTS AND UNIONS DEFECTIVE, SAYS ELIOT

Monopoly Hateful to Americans, Declares Harvard's President.

LIMIT ON OUTPUT THE EVIL

Trade Unions Expedient, He Asserts, but Policy of Monopoly Fatal in Long Run to All Enterprise.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, during a lecture on the subject "Education in a Republic," which he delivered before the Schoolmasters' Association in the University Building, Washington Square, yesterday, asserted that the real proof of education was the possession of will power, such as was developed in freedom. He was asked how far he thought trades unions interfered with individual freedom, and to this he replied:

"One of the chief defects of the trades union system as it exists to-day is the doctrine of limitations of output, which is held by so many of the exponents of the system and rigorously enforced. I happened to observe recently a very perfect illustration of the evil to which I refer. A certain bit of masonry work was being constructed where bricks and half bricks were being put in to fill up space; but not with the precision which is required where a regular wall is being built. The masons could just as well as not have laid two bricks at a time, for it was not work which required the use of the trowel, but they nevertheless kept trowels in their hands all the time, and they seemed even to have a special liking for half bricks. It was simply the result of a systematic effort to limit the amount of work which each man should turn out.

"That appears to be the deliberate policy of the trades unions to-day. It is the really hideous feature of trades unionism, the reduction of the efficiency of the worker, as prescribed by the unions. It keeps people from working with a good will, and it is absolutely rotting to the fibre of a man. I do not know anything in the present-day conditions which is more demoralizing."

"Do you think that a 'scab' would do any better than a union man on the sort of a job you have mentioned?" some one asked rather tartly.

After explaining that it had not been his intention to discuss the workings of trades unions at this time Dr. Eliot replied:

"I believe in the expediency of trade unions, but I know of nothing more fatal to their real success than these schemes to limit the output."

Some one followed up with the question whether President Eliot did not think that trusts should come in for a little censure, to which he answered:

"What I have said applies equally to powerful trusts. That, however, is considerably away from my subject to-day, but I will go into it so far as to say that in the matter which I have just been discussing the situation of the trusts and the unions is identical. The great aim of the trusts is to seize and to keep hold of a monopoly. And that is the reason why I believe that the trusts and the unions, as at present constituted, will fail in the long run. If there is anything hateful to the American people it is monopoly. [Applause.]

In pointing out that the education for a man living in a republic should be different than that of a man living under a constitutional monarchy or an empire, President Eliot said that he thought in this land the industrial motive should be dominant. He regarded it as important, as the great aim of education, first that the child be taught to think, and second that he or she be taught the habit of concentrated attention.

President Eliot also referred to the importance of teaching students the value of liberty, and pointed at the fact that under our present state of civilization no community was self-sustaining, but was dependent more or less upon another community. While advocating the freedom of the elective system in colleges, Dr. Eliot admitted that it might be a bad thing for certain students, but insisted that it was good for the generality.

It was announced during the meeting that forty-two secondary schools in New York had not signed the agreement regarding athletics, which was drawn up by a committee of the association some time ago. The object of the agreement is to regulate athletics more strictly, so as to guard against professionalism.

BERMUDA AND THE NEGRO.

President Eliot Says South Needs Courage to Follow England's Example.

Before an audience that filled Cooper Union, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University talked last night about "The Characteristic American Faith in Education." It is a real religion with the American people, this faith in the value of education which begins in the primary school and is carried on to the very end of life," said the speaker in introducing his subject. "It has produced a public school system in this city which the whole country has begun to adopt, this education which never ends while life lasts, and in which New York has set an example in its night schools, its public lectures, and its making the school buildings constant day and night educational centres. It is the sort of education which counts every day a lost or a bad one that does not teach the people some one thing that they did not know the day before, or at least teaches even the best informed some better way to do some one thing than they had ever known before."

Asked as to what effect the education of the negro would have on the settlement of the race question in the South, President Eliot replied that "if the people of the South had the courage and the sense of justice to treat the question as the English treated it in Bermuda, there would be a settlement without the least trouble. The segregation of the two races is necessary and desirable. It is most mortifying that in the forty years since this question arose here, we have not been able to settle it as it had been done by England seventy years ago.

"In Bermuda, with a great preponderance of negroes in the population, there was absolutely equal suffrage based on an educational and property qualification. With the whites in the minority there, they yet rule and rule satisfactorily. Every one is taxed to support the public schools, yet all the colonial schools are occupied by negro children, while the white children go to private schools at a slight additional cost, as would be the case in the South if the Southern people would attack the whole question in a like sane and intelligent fashion. We know how to settle the question, and would do it quickly if only our Southern brethren would muster up the courage and justice to do as the Bermudans have done, and so wipe out the whole 'negro question.'"

LORRAINE'S STORMY VOYAGE.

During Four Days No Passengers Were Allowed on Deck.

The French liner La Lorraine arrived from Havre yesterday afternoon after a stormy passage. The log showed that the Lorraine experienced the roughest kind of weather for practically the entire voyage, four days of the passage being so tempestuous that none of the passengers was allowed on deck, owing to the great seas that were continually sweeping over the liner.

Not in months has the Lorraine been so long in crossing. As a rule she is sighted off Fire Island about noon on Fridays and docks about five hours later. Yesterday afternoon when she docked all the officers were fagged out as a result of their continued presence on the bridge and decks.

The Lorraine brought ninety-five first, one hundred and thirty-four second, and eight hundred and three steerage passengers. One of those in the steerage, a little boy, died in mid-ocean and was buried at sea.

LORD GREY LANDS AT HALIFAX.

New Governor General of Canada Takes the Oath of Office.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—Earl Grey, the new Governor General of Canada, landed here to-day from the steamer Parisian, which had lain at Quarantine during the night.

Lord and Lady Grey and their two daughters were taken off the Parisian by the steamer Alfreda, on board of which were representatives of the Dominion Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his Cabinet. At Government Wharf Lord Grey was received by Major Gen. Sir Charles Parsons, commander of the regular and militia forces in British North America; Senator A. G. Jones, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and Col. Irving of the British Army. The Earl was saluted by a guard of honor, and a band played the National anthem.

The party at once proceeded in carriages to the Provincial Government Building, where the oath of office was administered to Lord Grey. After the installation, addresses were presented to the new Governor General by representatives of the Provincial Government and the City of Halifax.

In the afternoon Lord Grey was officially received by Lieut. Gov. Jones at Government House, the Lieutenant Governor's residence.

To-morrow morning Lord and Lady Grey will attend service at St. Luke's Anglican Cathedral, and in the evening Sir Charles Parsons will give a dinner in their honor. They will probably remain in Halifax until Tuesday.

PANAMA CANAL JOBS OPEN.

Applicants Must Send Photographs of Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Civil Service Commission makes announcement that another batch of examinations will be made for positions with the Panama Canal Commission on Jan. 8. These positions include places with salaries varying from $250 to $75 per month. It is announced that each applicant must submit with his application an unmounted photograph of himself of recent date.

The date and place of examination, the examination number, and the competitor's name and year in which the photograph was taken should be indicated on the back of the picture.

ADMIRAL DAVIS SAILS.

Expects Anglo-Russian Arbitration to Last Two Months.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, the American member of the international commission which will investigate the firing upon of the British fishing fleet by the Russian Baltic Squadron, sailed for Antwerp on the Red Star Liner Finland yesterday morning. Admiral Davis was accompanied by Ensign Bricker, who will act as his secretary.

"I expect that the sittings will last about two months," Admiral Davis said. "Three members of the commission will be in Paris when I arrive. The first business will be the selection of a fifth member of the commission. In case there is a failure to agree in the selection the fifth appointment will be made by the Austrian Emperor. I can say nothing regarding the affair."

WARRANT FOR POLICE CAPTAIN.

Magistrate Tighe Angry Because Prisoners Were Not Taken to Court.

On the complaint of a man whom one of his policemen had arrested early in the morning, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Capt. Patrick Murphy of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday by Magistrate Tighe on a charge of violating Section 118 of the Penal Code, which requires police officers to arraign prisoners in the nearest Magistrate's court as soon as possible after an arrest.

Two young men entered a Chinese restaurant on Friday afternoon. While the owner of the place was in the kitchen the men opened the cash drawer, took $15, and disappeared. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Walter J. Zundt and Edward Malley entered the restaurant, and the owner, believing they were the men who robbed him, locked the door and called for a policeman. The men were arrested, but when their names were called in court later in the morning they were not present.

When Magistrate Tighe inquired into the cause of the absence of the prisoners he was told that they had been taken to Police Headquarters to be photographed.

"Somebody ought to go to jail for this," he angrily responded. "No officer has a right to take a prisoner to Headquarters and have him photographed until the case has been disposed of in the court."

Afterward, on the suggestion of some one, Zundt swore out a warrant for Capt. Murphy's arrest. Later the Captain was notified that he must appear in court to-day.

MISSING WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Cohen's Body Found in Harlem River—She Had Been Melancholy.

The body of Mrs. Sadie Cohen, thirty-four years old, of 444 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who has been missing since last Thursday, was found in the Harlem River at the foot of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday afternoon. The police say there is no doubt that the woman committed suicide while temporarily insane. A canalboat Captain said he had seen the woman jump overboard Thursday night, and furthermore her money and jewelry were found intact.

For several weeks past Mrs. Cohen had been acting strangely at times, and on Tuesday last, when her younger sister, Miss Mary Stern, was removed to a sanitarium suffering from nervous prostration, she became very melancholy. On Thursday evening she did not prepare any supper for her husband, but waited until he arrived home about 6 o'clock and then started for the butcher's shop. She took her pocketbook, containing $30 in cash and her diamond earrings and ring valued at $250.

When she did not return within an hour her husband started out to search, but could find no trace of her. He spent the night visiting hospitals and police stations, and on Friday sent out a general alarm.

SWISS HOME CORNERSTONE LAID.

Home for Aged Poor Will Cost $110,000 When Completed.

Despite the storm many persons were present at the laying of the cornerstone yesterday afternoon of the new Swiss Home, Sixty-seventh Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The ceremony consisted of brief addresses by officers of the Swiss Benevolent Society and songs by the Swiss singing societies of the city.

The building is designed to provide a home for poor and aged men and women of Swiss nationality. It will be a five-story and basement structure of brick and terra cotta, fifty feet wide and eighty feet deep, and will cost $110,000, including the site.

Last night the New York Swiss Club celebrated its twenty-second anniversary with a banquet at Delmonico's, at which the principal speakers were August Houriet, Eugene Robert, and Henry Maillard.

"Beef and" for Pocasset Club.

Members of the Pocasset Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirty-third Assembly District, of which Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes is the leader, will have a "beef and" repast to-morrow night at the Star Casino, in East One Hundred and Seventh Street. Expert John T. Meehan will do the carving, and will have the handling of 2,200 pounds of corned beef, which has been cooked for the occasion.

BUYS PENNSYLVANIA MINES.

Pittsburg Coal Company Acquires Property from Pittsburg-Buffalo Company.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Pittsburg Coal Company has purchased from the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company the Blanche and Rachael mines, located on the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Peters Creek Branch of the Monongahela Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, respectively, in exchange for an acreage of coal adjacent to the Bertha mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, located on the Wheeling Division, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and stock in the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The sale will postpone the building of the extensions of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads into the large coal properties owned by the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company for a number of years.

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Lyons Silks. Brocaded Silks and Satins, fashionable colorings and designs in Chine effects, as well as a very extensive variety of the more elaborate designs.
Prices ranging from $1.25 yard.
Lyons Black Silks and Satins, in new weaves and designs, suitable as Holiday gifts, consisting of Fancy Taffeta Souffle, Figured Messaline, Figured Peau de Cygne, Drap de Milo, Cendrillon, Rose de Maie. Prices ranging from $1.00 yard.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.
Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Household and Decorative Linens. Fine Austrian Satin Damask Hemstitched Luncheon Sets (Cloths with one dozen Napkins to match,) exquisite patterns, from $13.50 to $50.00 the set.
Novelties in Embroidered Japanese Linen Centrepieces, with Plate and Tumbler Doyleys to match. Rare designs and combinations in Lace Trimmed Tea Cloths, both round and square. Sideboard and Bureau Scarfs, in fine Irish and French Embroideries.
Embroidered Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, with drawn work, also Lace trimmed, at marked reductions.

Women's Furnishings. Fancy Knit Golf Blouses, Sleeveless Knitted Vests, Quilted Silk Jackets, Norfolk Jackets in the new "Larchmont" and "Baltusrol" effects.
French Flannel Waists; also Waists of fine hand embroidered mull, tucked Persian lawn, wash flannels in new striped effects. Madras, Linen and Plaid Tailor-Made Waists.
Fancy Aprons for Afternoon Teas. Maids' Caps and Aprons.

Women's Neckwear. Imported novelty Jabots, Stocks, and Cravats of taffeta, lace and chiffons. Hand Embroidered Collar Bands, Collar and Cuff Sets and Jabot Stocks, Marabout and Coq Feather Stole and Muff Sets. Real Lace Novelty Pieces for evening wear. Collar and Cuff Sets of Irish crochet, French crochet and Cluny laces.

Men's Furnishings. Underwear of Wool, Merino, Silk and Wool, in white and natural color. Ramie Fibre Underwear in plain and mesh weaves. Diemel Linen Mesh Underwear, House Gowns, Bath Robes, Lounging Robes, Pajamas, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats.
Steamer Rugs, Carriage Robes, Travelling Bags, Dress Suit Cases, English Kit Bags.

Leather Novelties and Bags, Vanity and Envelope Bags in buffed Alligator, Lizard, Snake, Walrus, Seal, Pigskin and Patent Leather; also, Bill Folds, Bill Books, Card Cases, Coin Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases of best foreign and American makes. Writing Tablets, Music Folios and Jewel Boxes, Dress Suit Cases and Travelling Bags, with or without monograms of special design to order.

Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas and Hosiery.

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$4.50 to $5.50 each.
Tapestries and Damasks for Wall and Furniture Covering,
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Window Draperies and Oriental Silks,
India Crepes, Figured Madras and Plain and Fancy Nets,
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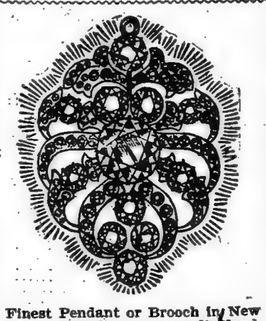

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES AND FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

THE GAS FIGHT.

Is there really something about the gas business that benumbs the human senses, including the variety called common, leaving only the pocket sense active? The behavior of the gentlemen responsible for the management of the corporations engaged in supplying gas and electric light to the City of New York indicates that gas does exercise this mysterious and subduing power.

They are able and experienced business men; many of them have the reputation of being unusually long-headed and keen-sighted. Yet these gentlemen are pursuing a course which, if they do not change it, will inevitably lead to the destruction of their monopoly and the possible ruin of their business. Whatever may happen to them in court, they have already been judged by the people. The evidence is sufficient to convict, and Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING, President of the Citizens' Union, points out what the certain verdict will be:

> The just public indignation aroused by the betrayal of the city's interests should be made the agency by which may be procured such amendments to the State Constitution and the city's charter as will extend the city's power to provide such service for itself, when private companies will not furnish it at a reasonable price and in suitable quality.

The people of the city are not such fools as to be robbed by a monopoly against whose extortionate demands they have it in their power to protect themselves. Quite likely a majority of the thinking voters of this town may have serious misgivings about the wisdom of committing the city very far to the principle of municipal ownership and operation of the plants and companies that serve the public. But a mere doubt will not long weigh in the balance against the known fact that the city is being "held up."

Commissioner MONROE'S demonstration that the prices demanded of the city were extortionate is quite beyond refutation. Nobody believes that $146 a year for a 2,000-candle power electric arc lamp in Manhattan and Bronx is a reasonable price, when in sixty-eight other cities the average is $88.60, and in twenty-nine cities operating their own electric-lighting plants the price is $66.45. The variation of price demanded in the different boroughs of the city is in itself enough to show that the figures are not determined by cost, but by what the companies feel confident they can make the city pay. Controller GROUT in his affidavit in Mr. HEARST'S injunction suit admits his belief "that the prices which have been charged to the city by these companies have been and are unreasonably high." The public knew that already. And when Mr. GROUT adds that "there is no company to compete with these electric light and gas companies that furnish service to the city," he unconsciously suggests the remedy which the people will be quick to adopt if the companies do not yield. The competition that does not now exist can be created.

Commissioner OAKLEY'S contract and Controller GROUT'S apologies commit the city administration, so far as they have power to commit it, to the wrong side of this controversy. The gas and electric-lighting monopoly is itself upon the wrong side of it. The behavior of the men in control presents an interesting subject of study. They do not seem to be guided by ordinary good judgment, much less by modern business enlightenment.

TAKE IT OUT OF POLITICS.

It is extremely encouraging to know that in the recent conference between members of the Child Labor Committee and Governor-elect HIGGINS the suggestion that all the work of the State connected with the administration of reform laws should be taken out of politics was received in the most friendly spirit.

Mr. HIGGINS when he assumes the executive office will have opportunity to undo a great deal of mischief and to do a great deal of good in this direction. The functions of the Commissioner of Labor, under recent legislation, and in pursuance of the policy of economy initiated by Gov. ODELL, have become very important and somewhat complicated. They include, for instance, not only factory inspection and the enforcement of the laws regulating child labor, but the work of the Board of Labor Arbitration. The latter does not amount to much, for various reasons which it is not necessary to recite here, but the former are delicate and difficult. They require energy, system, skill, tact, devotion, and special knowledge. In short, they require the qualifications of what may fairly be called an expert. No one will assume that the ordinary methods of selection for party reasons is apt to turn out experts in this class of duties. They are much more apt to turn out men who are, on the one hand, unfitted to do their special work, and, on the other hand, are interested in other and usually less worthy matters.

In a great manufacturing State like New York the regulation of both adult and child labor, but especially the latter, is a matter of the greatest interest and importance to the whole community. It is not a question of the present generation alone, or chiefly. It concerns future generations, for the regulation of the health of children and the protection of their characters are duties we owe to our successors. Gradually there is growing up a body of able and judicious and experienced men and women who are evolving a true science in this direction. Their work is progressive. It is not now complete, but it is steadily developing. We have reached a stage when the State can undoubtedly command the services of a person in the discharge of the duties of the Commissioner of Labor who will secure the best that can now be done and will also contribute to the advance of the work in intelligence and efficiency. Gov. HIGGINS can in no way render a more valuable service to the community or promote the confidence of the people in his administration than in a proper selection for this post.

THE CAPACITY OF THE SUBWAY.

In the course of a discussion before the Rapid Transit Commission at a recent meeting, at which a number of experts were present by invitation, some interesting facts were brought out relative to the capacity of the Subway which are valuable as a basis of future discussions of the extension of the system.

The four-track section of the New York Subway using eight-car expresses at intervals of two minutes and five-car locals at intervals of one minute, can transport 28,080 seated passengers going in one direction per hour. This represents the greatest train mileage which the technical experts of the Interborough staff regard as possible with a due regard to safety. In the preparation of plans and specifications for the equipment of the Subway the engineers assumed that the minimum safe interval between express trains would be two minutes, beyond which no experience in railroad operation afforded the basis for plans of traffic acceleration. It is possible, of course, that after the Subway has been for some time in operation and everything is working smoothly, it will be found possible to run trains under a shortened headway, but for the present this would be distinctly unsafe and would entail grave responsibilities upon the Interborough management if a train should meet with a serious accident.

A movement of 28,000 seated passengers each way represents a possible movement of 56,000 seated passengers per hour. If standing room is also fully occupied, the total would appear to be increased to something over 100,000 per hour. As a matter of fact, however, it would not, for the reason that if the cars were filled as they would be if as many people stood as could be seated, the maintenance of the two-minute headway for expresses and the one-minute headway for locals would be impossible. The delays at stations to take on and let off passengers would cut down materially the carrying capacity of the system. We may assume, therefore, that 80,000 an hour is the theoretical maximum, and 70,000 to 75,000 the actual maximum of the Subway passenger movement. For twenty-four hours this would give a total possible movement in both directions of, say, 1,680,000 to 1,800,000 passengers if the Subway cars were continuously crowded beyond the limit of comfort. This, of course, is impossible. During at least eighteen hours out of every twenty-four the traffic of the Subway will fall far below what it could carry of seated passengers, and its capacity for the rush hours cannot be increased beyond the maximum, even though twice as many people wanted to travel by it as now do. Outside of the rush hours there is plenty of room for passengers to ride comfortably even with expresses and locals at much longer intervals than the schedule provides for. It must be assumed, therefore, that between 7 and 9 in the morning the Subway could move between Harlem and City Hall Park about 150,000 people with its local and express trains equally crowded. Between 5 and 7 P. M. it could carry the same number north. Long before that point was reached, however, the conditions would have become intolerable. Capacity must be measured not by the number of persons who could be carried when not many want to ride, but by the number which can be carried when the great north and south movements are in progress. For the normal travel between these great surgings of citizens to and from their business the Subway is more than ample. What business reaches it in the off hours is to a great extent drawn from the elevated and surface lines, which run the lighter in consequence.

Allowing for the natural distribution of business and the inevitable congestion of the rush hours, it may be assumed that 300,000 persons would give the Subway all the traffic it could handle, except on holidays, when the movement might be distributed through the day and evening. That six times as many people could be carried in twenty-four hours as have reason to travel at all before, between or after the rush hours, is statistically interesting, perhaps, but of no practical importance as affecting the problems of local transportation.

THE DISPELLING OF FOGS.

Sir OLIVER LODGE is a gentleman whom it is the habit of intelligent people to take quite seriously. The announcement that he has devised and reduced to successful operation an apparatus which dispels fogs at sea is naturally one of unusual interest. It accomplishes its purpose by driving currents of electricity at a very high voltage through barbed wires into the fog-filled atmosphere. The result is said to be that the suspended vapor of water is coagulated in drops and precipitated as rain. In the case of a black fog, such as is frequently seen in London, the precipitation is in the form of what Sir OLIVER calls "black snow." The term is not technically accurate, perhaps, but it is sufficiently descriptive to be quite intelligible. Sir OLIVER is of the opinion that at sea a vessel equipped with the apparatus described can dispel the fog immediately about it—at least to the extent and over the area needed to insure safety in navigation. Perhaps if the current were great enough in volume and sufficient in tension it might reach and correct the causes which load the atmosphere with watery vapor, but this would scarcely be possible. Natural forces operate over areas too wide to be dealt with by mechanical appliances which, however locally energetic, are not equal to changing the atmospheric conditions over half a continent.

As to town fogs, Sir OLIVER is of the opinion that the proper method of treating them is to stop their production. He says: "The primary cause of town fogs is the open grate, and I would, if it were possible, prohibit the use of crude coal in cities, towns, and other thickly populated districts. We should then have none of these terrible fogs." He would substitute gas for coal as a domestic fuel, and do all lighting with electricity. As to the kind of gas needed he says:

> What we want is gas of a lower strength, a lower calorific value, than the present coal gas, and it should not be made in the towns where it is consumed if it can be avoided. The gas should be made, where possible, at the mouth of the coal pit, thus saving at the outset all the cost of the carriage of coal, and carried by large mains to the consumer. Being of a relatively low force, the pressure would be less than that of the present illuminating gas, and I see no reason why such gas could not be safely and economically carried for twenty miles or more without loss.

One difficulty with any form of gas capable of general use in heating and cooking is that no method has yet been discovered of making it with a low enough percentage of carbon monoxide to be safe for public distribution. Another is that it cannot be made cheap enough to compete with ordinary coal, and if the least practicable costs of distribution are added, a lean gas reaches the consumer's meter on a par with coal at from $25 to $35 per ton. A third and fatal objection is that with the appliances now at the command of the engineer for piping it, the leakage is so great as to constitute a perpetual menace to life and property in cities. The dream of converting into heating gas at the pit's mouth all the coal raised, and distributing it under sufficient pressure to near and remote points of consumption, would be entirely practicable if pipes would not disintegrate in the ground and if they did not leak so badly that by any method of jointing them now known a loss of from 10 to 30 per cent. of the gas transmitted through them is normal. As it is, the practical gas engineer knows that to maintain a dangerous public nuisance is the condition precedent to the prosecution of his business, and only the quacks and empirics of his profession would be willing to identify themselves with fuel-gas schemes. Sir OLIVER LODGE is neither a quack nor an empiric, but we suspect that he is equally far from being a practical gas engineer.

WAYSIDE AMENITIES.

An observant person might have noticed a pleasing incident recently which served to show that the instincts of the gentleman are not the exclusive possession of those who wear good clothes and occupy social positions which differentiate them from "the masses." A truckman who was delivering rolls of paper at the pressroom of a newspaper had occasion to back his truck into a position which brought one of its wheels very close to the flagged crosswalk which makes an oblique angle across Nassau Street. Having taken this position, which was necessitated by the presence of obstructions elsewhere along the front of the building, he noticed that one passing who was not careful, or whose skirts were blown by the wind, might suffer injury from contact with the black axle grease exuding from the hub of his wheel, whereupon he interrupted his work long enough to wrap the hub in a piece of newspaper and secured it in place with a fragment of brick.

It was a simple act of natural courtesy and consideration for others which marks the gentleman and differentiates him from the boor by a distance as great as that separating the west from the east. No one thanked him for doing it. But that is immaterial.

A CONTEMPORARY ON EMERSON.

The testimony of the late HENRY JAMES as to the impression made on him by RALPH WALDO EMERSON which appears in the December Atlantic contains far more that is favorable to the sage of Concord than the writer intended. It reminds one of legends of apostles and saints in which the lips of opponents framed to attack and refute the elect of GOD are forced by some inner power to applaud. For while the elder HENRY JAMES admired EMERSON so much that one may fairly infer that he removed from Newport to Cambridge partly in order to be near him, yet upon one of his lively and somewhat impatient nature the Olympian calm, the cosmical optimism of the sage exercised an irritating effect. Delightful in form and instructive in substance, his little essay on EMERSON, written in 1868 and now published for the first time, is a tribute to the fascination exercised by that "incomplete philosopher" on his contemporaries by his personality as well as his writings. "No writer so quickens the pulse of generous youth; so makes his brain throb and reel with the vision of the world that is yet to be. It is as if the spotless feminine heart of the race had suddenly shot its ruby tide into your veins and made you feel as never before the dignity of clean living. Undoubtedly your first necessity always was to report yourself personally to this mystic shrine without delay, to know what the hierophant might have been commissioned to say to you specifically. I do not say that you were ever likely to find what you sought." These words set before us the attitude of thousands of EMERSON'S contemporaries, the delight they found in his stimulating yet serene utterances, their hope of some personal revelation, and their disappointment, not with the man EMERSON, but with any immediate and unquestioned advantage coming their way after knowing him.

In other words, HENRY JAMES expressed the unreasonable expectations of men seeking an infallible guide, a father confessor, the restful mental atmosphere of an accepted saint. Groping all unconsciously for an authority on which to lean for life, they were asking the impossible from a man who early in his own career discovered that there was no authority from the beyond, and had the courage to announce it, while pointing to each man's conscience, each man's own personality as the only norm of conduct. Had he been willing to temporize with his conscience on the plea that by so doing he would add to the happiness of mankind, EMERSON might have joined one of the established churches and given great peace of mind to thousands at the expense of what he felt to be the truth. Perhaps, had he possessed in greater fullness the longing to be of immediate use to his fellow-men, such as the physician has when he stretches the strict bounds of facts and tells his patient a little more or a little less than the truth, he would have been a great religious teacher and the founder of a new sect, or at least the reviver of men's belief in some stagnant form of revealed religion.

The essay on EMERSON belongs with that on CARLYLE which appeared in The Atlantic of May, 1881. "I have diligently cultivated Mr. EMERSON'S acquaintance as I used to cultivate Mr. CARLYLE'S. But Mr. CARLYLE is an egregiously secular person, and you go to Chelsea as you go to the theatre, for entertainment or diversion. Mr. EMERSON, on the other hand, is an eminently sacred person, and you frequent Concord as you frequent the Cathedral—for self-recoil, self-examination, and reproof. Mr. CARLYLE is a gross human reality, suggesting absolutely nothing to your devout imagination, but appealing with unexampled vivacity to your sensuous wonder and love of fun. EMERSON is a tender, divine personality, making a most modest appeal to your senses, but brimful of significance to your imagination. CARLYLE is an abject realist. * * * EMERSON is an idealist. He indeed honors great men, but only for their human substance. They are not heroes, but strictly representative men."

The slightly bitter undertone that runs through his estimate of EMERSON suggests that HENRY JAMES hoped to persuade EMERSON into a much more intense and personal interest in theological doctrines than EMERSON cared to show and was baffled by the urbane but firm resistance he encountered. He acknowledges at the outset that he was unable to "solve intellectually the mystery of his immense fascination," and at the close his verdict is that he affected the imagination not by his ideas nor his intellect, not by his science or culture, but simply by his rare individuality, his natural personality. While in JAMES'S belief there were scores of men of subtler apprehension, broader knowledge, and deeper culture, there was none "half so interesting in himself, none whose nature exhibits half so clear and sheer a reconciliation of infinite and finite. I know of no man in whose nature the gross or material force has become so spiritualized as in his; in whose nature THING has become so glorified into PERSON." Indeed, while we enjoy the portrait painted by JAMES of one of the greatest of Americans, it is also amusing to see how JAMES indicates his own personality through the encomiums and criticisms he lavishes on his friend of thirty years. He admires, he almost worships, but a certain fiery impatience that was part of his charm led him into an irritation with a character and mind widely different from his own.

LAUGHING AND DIVORCE.

To multiply causes of divorce in these days when great church organizations erect their mitred fronts to frown upon it altogether seems out of time and keeping and lends a new tangle to a perplexity which is probably as old as marriage, or at least as the last quarter of the first honeymoon. To make of innocent laughter such a cause and give to this expression of generous mirth the effect of being a conjugal oppression looks like trifling and the introduction of comedy into a matter where it does not belong. But here is a New Jersey spouse who comes into court with a plea to be legally released from her husband because he wakes up at night and laughs; goes on in a riotous manner, with barking paroxysms between sleep and waking, and when asked the cause of his merriment, says it was something which happened yesterday or last week and was altogether too funny to resist.

He never tells his wife what it was. No part of the fun comes to her as a compensation for being waked in the midst of the dreary night watches. Her lord holds a monopoly of his midnight mirth, she getting only the barren echoes of it, as the crackling of thorns under a pot, endurable by no mortal. Otherwise he is not more cruel than consists with his somewhat rigorous theory of domestic discipline; he does not bang his wife about nor shut her lapdog out of doors on cold nights—there is a long schedule of hard-hearted things which he does not do. Still the general effect of his conduct is to submit his spouse to torture and give her nervous prostration. She therefore prays the court for such relief as may be found in severing the bond between them.

The case is a curious one, and its decision will establish a precedent where none now exists. It would be fruitless to try to forecast the court judgment upon it, and a single one might not stand as the final adjudication. It is of such novelty and importance that it might be carried on from one court to another till it came before the biggest wigs in the business qualified to utter the final word upon it. The practice of laughter is so common that to make a statutory offense of it and a ground of marital separation would hardly be in consonance with a wholesome public sentiment or the general spirit of the law which, as between masculine cachinnation and feminine hysterics, ever aims to hold the balance even.

The case will be followed with interest and may establish a lot of legal principles hitherto never thought of. But till it is settled one way or the other husbands, and wives too, for that matter, conscious of incontinence in the expression of merriment and prone to go off like a bundle of Foo-chow firecrackers on untimely and unsuitable occasions, should take lessons in self-restraint and discipline. It is in the highest degree inconsiderate to burden the already burdened divorce courts with complaints grounded on too lively a sense of humor possessed by one party or the other to the marital contract. Cultivating a soberer way of looking at things would go far as a corrective, and the expedient is recommended as better than a lawsuit and as holding the promise of much more satisfactory results.

SELLING DOLLARS FOR QUARTERS.

A good deal of discussion has been excited by the fact that an enterprising reporter in Washington spent a day on the streets of that city offering silver dollars for sale at 25 cents each, and that between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. only three were sold, although they were freely offered to thousands of persons. There is nothing surprising in this. Obviously, if the people on the street had known or supposed that the silver dollars were what they purported to be, genuine United States coins, no one would have hesitated to buy as many of them as he had quarters to give in return; but it did not occur to any one that the vendor was engaged in an experiment the results of which were valued by him at the rate of seventy-five cents for every dollar sold. Whenever this experiment is tried, whether with silver dollars in an American city or with sovereigns offered at London Bridge for a shilling each, there are few buyers, for the reason that not very many people want to acquire what they believe to be tokens the possession of which, if clever imitations of current coins, might bring the possessor embarrassment.

What is likely to happen the next time this rather silly test is made is that some well-informed person will pay his quarter and get a dollar. This he will tender in payment for four more dollars. If he gets them he will use the four dollars he receives to purchase sixteen. The transaction would not proceed very far along these lines before the vendor would retire from business, convinced that what he had learned was not worth what it had cost him. Why just this did not happen in Washington can only be explained on the assumption that the people of that city are not as speculative as those of New York would probably be found to be under the inducements of such an offer.

MAGISTRATES LAWBREAKERS?

Fail to Imprison Automobilists Though Law is Mandatory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of "A. C. B." in to-day's TIMES, quoting the case of a motorist who admitted sixteen previous arrests, and was fined only $50, upon which he bases a plea for new laws, so that imprisonment should be the penalty for repeated offenses, permit me to subjoin the text of the present law. The fault does not lie in the absence of the imprisonment clauses, but in the default of the Magistrates to enforce the option given them to imprison for the second offense, and their entire obliviousness to the fact that for the third offense the law is mandatory; they must imprison, but they do not.

Section 3 of the act in relation to the use of the public highways by motors, Chapter 538 of the year 1904, enacts: "A speed reasonable and proper," and "in any event in closely built-up territory ten miles an hour, in villages fifteen, and nowhere more than twenty."

Section 6 enacts the penalties for violations: "Violations of Section 3 shall be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $100 for the first offense. Not less than $50 nor more than $100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for a second offense. A fine of not less than $100 nor more than $250 and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for a third or subsequent offense."

Here is law enough! The law-breakers are the Magistrates who persist in letting the sixteenth offense off merely with a fine of $50. It's all the Magistrates' fault.

C. O. T.

BAD TROLLEY SERVICE.

Street Car Lines Running Fewer Cars Since Subway Opened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I live on Madison Avenue, and I have ample opportunity to note the canny methods of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. There is no question about it that since the opening of the Subway there have been fewer cars than before on the Madison Avenue line.

During the "rush hours" there is now one car to two and three blocks where last Winter there were two and three to a block. Consequently the same old jam obtains as when the company averred "it could do no better." It has been obvious to any one using his eyes. During the rest of the day the cars are run at a shamefully inadequate interval.

MADISON AVENUE.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

Is There No Redress?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot an agitation be made general enough in some manner to help the long-suffering public in the matter of our surface transportation? This afternoon at 3 o'clock, as the blinding snowstorm was in full progress, I boarded a Sixth Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street going down town; the car, when it arrived, was already filled, and there were dozens waiting to get on. I, with others, could only get on the front platform. I believe there were six of us, four ladies, and we could not possibly get inside the car. At about Twenty-third Street I was just able to get inside the door, and when the car reached Eighth Street there were still some standing. By that time the conductor had rung up 142 fares, besides collecting innumerable transfers. On our way down we passed dozens of people who could not get on.

I can perhaps understand how there may be some difficulty during the rush hours in handling the crowd, but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon there is no reason for this.

L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, M. D.

New York, Dec. 6, 1904.

PRICE OF THE RUPEE.

No Possible Justification for Estimating It on the Coin Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 1 on your editorial page you state that although there have been several decisions in the Indian rupee question, Secretary Shaw awaits the decision of the Supreme Court before he will allow the drawback claimed by importers.

I think if THE TIMES will go into this case thoroughly it will range itself on Secretary Shaw's side instead of on that of the importers. The contention seems to be, first, a United States statute says that when an invoice is made out in foreign currency the coin value of that currency is to be taken in computing the amount of duties to be paid; second, the Director of the Mint every three months is supposed to render a statement giving the coin value of foreign coins, and has usually given the rupee a value of 39 cents, our money; third, Secretary Shaw claims that the rupee has an exchange value of about 32 cents, and insists that duties should be paid at this rate.

Now if ad valorem duties mean that a certain percentage of the cost value of an article is to be paid as duty before that article is admitted, Secretary Shaw is right, as for several years the rupee has had, not only an exchange value, but a guaranteed value of 32, or, closer yet, 32¼ cents. It is safe to say that not one importer can show that since 1897 he has ever got bills of exchange for less than 32¼ cents per rupee, (or fifteen rupees per pound sterling,) as this is the value guaranteed by the Indian Government. I have bought rupees in Calcutta, and feel perfectly safe in making this statement, but the Standard Oil Company, which has dealings of several millions per year, will no doubt confirm this, and for the period I state, i. e., since 1897, at least.

Indian business is not done on the basis of Philippine, Chinese, or Straits business. The value of the rupee is as firmly fixed as that of the German mark, the French franc, or the American dollar, and does not fluctuate with the bullion price of silver. Does the Director of the Mint give the coin value of marks and francs, and, if so, does this form the basis for fixing ad valorem duties on goods from France and Germany? I don't know, but I doubt it. If it does it is all wrong, and if the tariff statute does not supersede the statute contended for by importers it should be made to do so without delay, as it gives a technical chance for some one sharp enough to get the better of a small importer who cannot afford to hire legal talent to hunt out technical quibbles.

Not one importer can show that he ever got rupees for less than 32 cents, or, if he can, it was brought about by reasons of foreign exchange just the same as it might be possible for some one to show that he got London exchange at some favorable time at less than $4.84 per pound sterling. The difference would be so small that no sane man would contend for the difference. As for 20 cents, none can show any such thing since 1897, or possibly a year or two before that. MOFUSSIL.

New York, Dec. 3, 1904.

Unheated Cars in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long are the patrons of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad to be compelled to ride in refrigerating cars? I would advise that the residents of the Bronx give their friends foot and pocket warmers as Christmas presents, if they wish to keep them alive through the coming Winter. Apparently the railroad company is trying to reduce the population of the Bronx.

J. H. SMITH.

New York, Dec. 10, 1904.

Fortune for Elephant Trainer.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Yesterday a well-known Wall Street lawyer, W. H. Norledge, walked into Bostock's Hippédrome, in the Boulevard de Clichy, and asked the great lion trainer if he had in his employ an Englishman named Caldwell. "Yes," said Mr. Bostock, and he sent for the man, an alert, well-set-up, well-educated Britisher, who, before taking to elephant training, had served as a cavalry officer with Kitchener in the Soudan and was with "Bobs" in the Transvaal. After he had assured himself of the Englishman's identity the lawyer said: "I have to inform you that your grandmother is dead." "Poor old soul," said Mr. Caldwell. "I'm sorry. I would rather it had been my grandfather. He's had a lot of money for years that I ought to have had." "But he's dead, too," said Mr. Norledge. "Then I'm glad to hear it," was the prompt response. "And you are the only heir," continued the lawyer. "I'm glad to hear that, too," said Mr. Caldwell, "and you can fulfill all the necessary formalities as soon as you care to."

The amount of the fortune to which Mr. Caldwell has just succeeded is about £50,000. But it seems to have made no difference to him. He has been training Mr. Bostock's elephants for the last three years, and he says he has no intention of changing his mode of life. He likes his profession, risky though it is, too well to leave it, and although he has more than once been badly mauled by a vicious-tempered brute, he delights in maintaining his mastery over the animals, which have fascinated him ever since he went tiger shooting in India.

German Judge and "Parsifal."

From The London Chronicle.

One may sympathize with the German Judge who has forbidden "Parsifal" as the name of a brand of motor car. Such transference—we will not call it degradation—of great names from the men who made them is to be deprecated. Why should we be compelled, when we hear of the opening of Wellington and Nicolson, to think of motor cars? And in spite of the "Holy Grail" theory, it is hardly fair to Glad[illegible]

TARIFF REFORM SUGGESTION.

Levy a Tax on the Tax Which the Protected Producer Collects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever duty the Government collects upon imported products the Government receives. The additional price that that duty enables the domestic producer to collect from the domestic consumer goes to the producer, and the Government receives none of it. It may be "protection" to the domestic producer, but it is none the less a tax upon the consumer, not at all for the Government, but wholly for the producer. Thus the Government extorts money from the consumer to enrich the producer.

This iniquity is entrenched and safeguarded by the treacherous and deceptive merger of the amount of the duty in the increased price which the tariff acts invite and enable the producer to extort from the consumer. The average consumer never knows how much he is fleeced. If the light of publicity were let in upon it, the iniquity would be exposed and perhaps ultimately corrected. To that end I beg to suggest that Congress enact that every domestic producer be taxed upon his domestic sales, say above $10,000, one-half of the duty upon the like imported product.

The Government would thus receive one-half of the tax which it indirectly forces the consumer to pay to the producer. I would exempt $10,000, more or less, in order to avoid attempting to collect taxes too small to justify the expense of collection, and also to encourage the small producer who is now driven from the field by the great trusts and corporations. Perhaps there are a few cases in which the tariff by excluding foreign competition invites such domestic competition as reduces the price to the domestic consumer to about the level of the price of the imported product less its tariff addition. Such few cases are, I think, dishonestly instanced as samples of all. Pass the act and we shall find out; the few producers as to whom the claim is true would probably ask to have the tariff upon their class of products abolished.

At any rate we should obtain some light and more revenue, and would be better enabled to eliminate the fraud which now lurks under the merger of the tax into the price. Perhaps in some cases the domestic price would be raised, but not enough to let in the imported article. The true gain would come from publicity. We would know how much tax we pay to the Government and how much to the favored leeches who seek to prolong their privilege of plunder by asking that the tariff shall be reformed by its friends, meaning themselves and no others. TARIFF REFORM.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1904.

A NEGRO ON CHICKEN STEALING.

Assails the Statement That His Race is Addicted to the Vice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of your paper. I have had occasion to differ from you on many questions; but through all those differences I have constantly maintained that your editorial manners were above reproach. Against a news item, as such, a mere reader can have no just cause for complaint. But with an editorial the case is different. An editorial expresses the opinion of the newspaper in which it appears.

Therefore a mere reader may justly take offense at an editorial which heaps insults and indignities on his race. Such an editorial was the one in to-day's TIMES on gamecocks in New Jersey. I, Sir, am a negro, and, strange as it may appear, I am proud of it. In the name of my race I resent the indignity which your editorial has put upon us.

The editorial expressly stated that Africans (negroes) "of any age, sex, (sic!) or previous condition of servitude" had been wont to steal chickens since the days of Ham and Noah's ark. I may remark that the Noah's ark story, far from being a fact, is an impossible myth, and I refer the writer to Prof. Huxley's "Lay Sermons, Critiques, and Addresses." I would also submit that any man of ordinary intelligence can prove from the Christian Bible itself that Ham (if there ever was a Noah) was not a negro at all. This narrows the chicken-stealing period considerably, and when I point out that under the tribal governments of Africa chicken culture was a thing unknown it is narrowed still more closely.

I would also point out that in the West Indies, where fowls are plenteous, chicken stealing is much less common than suicide is here. Therefore it cannot be true that all negroes are prone to steal fowls, nor that some negroes have been wont to do so since the days of the wine-bibbing Noah.

I, as a negro, can have no objection to a bit of news that reports a Jersey negro, or many Jersey negroes, as being dexterous stealers of chicken; but I strongly object to the sweeping opinion of any newspaper that we are a race of thieves—either of fowls or of anything else.

HUBERT HARRISON.

No. 63 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, Nov. 28, 1904.

Animal Houses in Bad Condition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was a visitor to the animal houses of the Central Park "Zoo" on Sunday, and it grieved me to see in what an abominable state some of the houses are kept. The elephant house was in a vile condition, and it appeared as though it was a long time since it had been cleaned. The steam radiator was out of order and oozing steam, thereby making a veritable gutter of water on the floor. I think if a little more heat were transferred down from the Bronx it would be no more than justice to the animals installed in this park.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Dec. 6, 1904.

Paris Ballet Girls Unite.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Ballet girls have gained a footing in trades unionism here. To-day were solemnly installed in the Paris Labor Exchange the offices of the new "Syndicate of Choreographic Artists." A retired dancer, an elderly lady who still has a figure, has been appointed Secretary, and has entered upon her duties. Over sixty ballet girls have already joined the dancers' trades union. A member of the committee of the Labor Exchange says that arrangements are being made to place at the disposal of the new syndicate a room in the building, "wherein the adherents will be able to practice the graceful exercises of their profession," as the gallant trades unionist daintily puts it. This will be an altogether new step in the labor movement.

SAME THING.

They talks abowt the luviy made
That sets yure blud awhirl,
But wen I luk her un she's most
Like enl other girl.

They talks abowt the buddin bud
An al that sort er thing,
But every Ape-rile seems to me
Like enl other Spring.

They talks abowt the gude red wine
That cyures the po-icks bluas,
But in the mawnin I hev found
Its most like other booz.

They talks abowt the pure white sno
An al that kind or mush,
But up owr way at least the sno's
The durndest kind er slush.

Ols Hiram sez, what's this abowt—
But mebbe yu dunno 'im.
Well—guess its al jes tomboys
Like enl other yo'ths.

"LOHENGRIN" IS SUNG FIRST TIME THIS SEASON

Another Success for Knote, Who Renders Title Role.

NORDICA AS ELSA ONCE MORE

"Aida" Repeated in the Afternoon, with Mme. Eames Taking the Part of the Enslaved Princess.

Elsa von Brabant.....Mme. Lillian Nordica
Ortrud.....Mme. Louise Homer
Lohengrin.....Mr. Knote
Friedrich von Telramund.....Mr. Goritz
Heinrich der Vogler.....Mr. Blass
Der Heerrufer des Konigs.....Mr. Muhlmann
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"Lohengrin" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time this season. Mr. Conried again brought out an important production at one of these Saturday evening performances which bid fair to take on a "popular" character not only in the half prices that prevail for them, but also through the fact that the casts are practically the same as those that are presented on the regular subscription nights.

There was an especial interest in last night's performance on account of the first appearance in it of Mr. Knote as Lohengrin. Mme. Nordica also reappeared in the part of Elsa, which has been for so many years identified with her name at the Opera House, and Mr. Goritz, who has only twice appeared as Teleamund here, was again cast for that character.

It was one of the best performances of "Lohengrin" that have been seen at the Opera House in a number of years, not only because of the co-operation of so many excellent artists, but also because of the spirit that pervaded the performance as a whole. Mr. Knote met the high expectations that had been aroused by his achievements in "Die Meistersinger" and "Tannhäuser."

The music is peculiarly well fitted to his voice and style in its lyric quality. He sang the music beautifully; and as the consecrated Knight of the Grail he presented a figure full of grace and animated by the other-worldliness that is the determining characteristic. His entrance was most artistic, most effective, and convincing, and he showed forth the chivalry and tenderness of the character in full measure. Mr. Goritz's Teleamund is one of the strongest impersonations that we have had of the part, consistently drawn, human rather than melodramatically gloomy, earnest, and showing the innate nobility that commands unceasing sympathy.

Mme. Nordica's Elsa is gracious and winsome in face and in voice, though the figure has taken on an amplitude that no longer represents the slimness of the injured maiden. Mme. Homer as Ortrud has improved in dramatic quality; the music she always has sung with beauty of tone, though not always with the vehement intensity that it demands.

Mr. Hertz conducted with infinite painstaking and care for all the effects that the score demands. The chorus was picturesque in its appearance and its contribution to the movement and life of the scene, but it was not always either steady or of unfailing tunefulness.

"Aida" was heard yesterday afternoon for the second time this season. Mr. Plancon was kept by illness from the cast, which was composed otherwise of the same singers that appeared on the opening night. M. Journet replaced his compatriot in the role of Ramfir, and was well up to the high standard of the performance.

Mme. Eames's talents are well exhibited in the role of Aida, although a touch of more barbaric and elemental passion would be truer to the nature of the character. Her clear, beautiful tones are not always colored with the emotion of the music, but are a source of delight in themselves. Of sterner dramatic stuff is the Amneris of Edyth Walker, who never lacks the dramatic accent in her singing. Yesterday she poured out her voice prodigally and with superb effect in the last act.

M. Caruso's Radames is a familiar figure on the stage of the Metropolitan, and he never sang with greater freedom and beauty of tone than he did yesterday. M. Scotti is a picturesque and thrilling Amonasio. Signor Vigna delights in the highly colored score of "Aida," in which his lack of refinement is not as noticeable as in some other music. The audience filled the theatre.

BOSTON ORCHESTRA AGAIN.

Second Afternoon Concert in Carnegie Hall—Miss Fremstad as Soloist.

The second concert of the Boston Orchestra, which took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, gave an abundant pleasure, though the stimulus of the evening concert of Thursday was lacking. The symphony was Schumann's third, the Rhenish, so called from hints he dropped in some of his letters of an intention to portray certain moods that life on the Rhine had called up in the composer's mind. The value and beauty of the music as music put the question of identifying those moods into the background; a knowledge of them is not necessary for an enjoyment of the symphony, and Schumann himself was careful to take off any semblance of a hold for the superscriptions to the several movements. It may be admitted at once that the instrumentation is often heavy and monotonous, and there may be discovered here and there traces of the failing spontaneity of the composer's invention. It is his last symphony, and composed only a few years before the oncoming of his fatal malady. But there is much that is fine enough to insure its life for a long time to come. The orchestra's playing of it was not on the high plane of perfection that marked that wonderful interpretation of the Brahms symphony Thursday, but it was full of life and animation; of light and shade; and certainly there could have been no more plausible showing made for its orchestration than Mr. Gericke made.

Goldmark's overture to "Sappho" is a highly colored and flowingly written piece, suggestive enough of burning Sappho's loving and singing, but making its impression more through its orchestral effects and sonorities than through the urgent interest of its musical ideas. Mr. Gericke read it superbly, with a rich store of nuance of all sorts, incisive rhythm, accent, and dramatic phrasing. And Tschaikowsky's "Italian Caprice" let down the musical interest still further, although its brilliancy made a stirring close for the programme. Tschaikowsky fell into the banalities that seem to beset the Northern composer who attempts to sing or to strum the tunes of Italy. Military trumpet fanfares, Neapolitan folk-songs—characteristically sentimental ditties that have little of the dignity and strength of many folk-songs—and a noisy tarentella go to make up this pièce, which, with all its skill in creating effective orchestral sound, is quite lacking in distinction.

Miss Olive Fremstad was the soloist and sang the recitative and air from Mozart's "Titus" that is beloved of dramatic sopranos. It is somewhat high at certain points for Miss Fremstad's vocal range, but she sang it in admirable style, with vigorous and dramatic expression, and with a gorgeous richness of voice. She sang, furthermore, two of Beethoven's settings of Scotch airs, with accompaniment for violin, violoncello, and piano. "Faith fu' Johnie" she delivered with much simplicity and sincere sentiment. In the stirring tune, "Bonny Laddie, Highland Laddie," she appeared to have some notions as to a special dramatic effect to be made by hurrying the refrain that comes at the end of every line. The effect was, however, only a loss of character and power.

Melba Opens Her Season at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Mme. Melba made her first metropolitan appearance of the season in Symphony Hall to-day, and sang to the largest audience ever gathered there. Mme. Melba was in excellent voice, and many recalls were demanded by the audience. Signorina Sassoli, Miss Davies, Mr. Van Hoose, and Mr. Gilibert assisted.

Drilling for Templar Charity Ball.

A feature of the Templar charity ball, to be held at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Jan. 9, will be the Knights Templars Battalion, which will give an exhibition drill at the Garden on the night of the ball. The battalion is made up of members from the various metropolitan commanderies, and it is now being drilled in the various movements by Capt. Robert F. Lyon.

CHINESE POPULAR ART.

New Representative Collection at the Natural History Museum.

The results of a sojourn of three years in China on the part of a young collector sent out by the Museum of Natural History are shown in part, so far as room permits, in one of the galleries of the Museum in the west wng. Dr. Berthold Laufer has returned from Central China and the Amur country with an extraordinary variety of the modern products of China and a certain number of ancient articles. Living so far as possible with the natives and making his collections on a settled plan, the objects he has brought home go far toward showing in a general view what John Chinaman does to-day with semi-precious stones, the metals, glass, wood, basketry, lacquer, pottery, and porcelain. Ranged round a gallery are upright and other cases filled with objects chosen, not for their value as works of art, but in order to offer representative things in many branches.

The common pottery used by the people is here in many forms, from large pots in which flowers are grown to the odd-shaped little rests for the brushes used in writing. Some are undecorated, other pieces have the favorite slip of green glaze. Elaborately decorated head rests or "pillows" of white china, household utensils of the most intimate kind in varied shapes, sometimes in the form of animals; flower pots, incense burners, and lamps for the little chapel in humble homes; fish bowls and lanterns may be seen of metal or china. The purpose is not to exhibit what a wealthy merchant or a mandarin enjoying a fat sinecure employs, but what the common people purchase for low prices and use in their homes.

Some of the cases are devoted to clothing, plain and richly embroidered; caps and hats, gorgeously tinselled headgear worn by actors on the stage, masks of papier maché for use in ceremonies or on the stage, some of them large "whole masks" covering the head and neck, others the most grotesque affairs, that betray their Indian origin and the influence of Buddhism—monstrous tigers and stags, elephants and demons, veritable nightmares of masks, are they. Other cases are filled with dolls for the young people, or elaborate set scenes in small boxes, with mountains, trees, fruits, divine and human figures made of papier maché; but these are for children of a larger growth. Some of the most curious things in this line are the openwork figures for shadow boxes, designed to be worked by wires or threads before a transparent screen, with a light behind them. Here are groups representing demons torturing the souls of the departed by sawing them into halves from the head downward, or slowly roasting them over paper flames. It is evident that when John Chinaman wants to enjoy himself it takes a good deal to stir his well balanced nerves; he likes things gory and terrific; nothing namby-pamby goes with him!

Here are sheaves of the paper money he burns at funerals in order that his relative may not lack the wherewithal in another world ruled by demons, who are not above accepting a douceur; yonder are the most glorious and complicated kites that ever sent a thrill through youthful minds, big butterflies and bats, dragons and goblins, fish and birds. Kite flying is passionately pursued by grown men as well as boys.

A very charming idea which seems to have failed to make its way into Belgium, the great headquarters for the pigeon fancier, is that of attaching small aeolian harps to the tail feathers of pigeons, so that when they are allowed to take their constitutional in the air the sky is full—not of violins, as the German saying has it—of small pipes that sound when the air rushes through the little musical instruments in their flight. Varied to an infinite extent are these celestial organiets, and your true amateur will have his flock of pigeons fitted out with pipes of different but sympathetic tones, so that a certain rude tinkling harmony descends from heaven as the bevy of doves circles above the town. We can take the idea of firecrackers from China, because they make a hideous noise and suggest destruction in some form; we can annex the compass and movable printing types, because they are practical; but a pretty and innocent form of amusement like a symphony of doves awaits a higher form of civilization than we have yet attained.

To show how the Chinese make cloisonné enamels and the red lacquers which have been admired for centuries, Dr. Laufer has arranged various pieces of the same kind in one case, each showing a different stage of the process of manufacture. A flat case contains many objects in glass, imitations of jade and other more precious substances, cups and glasses, bracelets and eardrops, and fantastic decorations for the head. Textiles and embroideries are here, specimens of matting, basketwork in many shapes and various quality, lunch baskets of wicker and wood, plain or lacquered. The coinage of China is shown from the "knife money" that looks like ancient bronze razors of eccentric form to the modern cash with central hole for convenience of carriage. Wood carvings for beds, sedan chairs, and other furniture, objects in horn and other materials, may be studied by those who are looking for simple forms of utensils.

The bronze and iron collections have a number of curious ancient pieces, some of them 3,000 years old, such as a wine-beaker on three feet of the type sometimes called helmet-shaped; solid vases, with antique decorations in low relief; lamps of sober outline, massive and dignified. Modern pieces in lead and tin, polished or rough, with engraved patterns; rows of old mirrors of bronze, with or without handles alongside. The later products give an idea of the unchanging customs of China. Many pieces have not been shown owing to lack of space. They will have to wait for another change in the arrangements. Meantime a handbook of the objects now on exhibition is being prepared and will be ready some time next month.

ELEANOR ROBSON COMING HOME.

Will Close Her Successful London Season Next Thursday.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Eleanor Robson will close her successful engagement at the Duke of York's Theatre on Dec. 15 and will sail for New York from Dover Dec. 16 on the Deutschland. On Dec. 28 she will appear at a matinée performance of "Merely Mary Ann" at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, and will then join her company in St. Louis.

Mr. Tyler, her manager, who sailed on the Umbria from Liverpool to-day, says he has already arranged for Miss Robson to return to London in 1906 in a new play.

Rochester Alumni to Dine.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni Association of the University of Rochester will be held Tuesday evening at the University Club. Addresses will be made by President Rush Rhees and Henry C. Brewster of Rochester, Lewis V. F. Randolph, Rossiter Johnson, Waldo G. Morse, Theron G. Strong, and William R. Willcox. Willis S. Paine will preside.

Miss Newlands to Wed German Officer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Newlands of Nevada to-day announced the engagement of his youngest daughter, Frances, to Lieut. Leopold von Bredow of the German Army. Lieut. von Bredow is an officer of the Cuirassier regiment of the guard stationed at Berlin. He was an attaché of the German Embassy at Washington during 1903.

ACTRESSES TO RAISE FUNDS AT A BAZAAR

Professional Woman's League Planning Its Greatest Affair.

OPENS AT WALDORF THURSDAY

Women Who Are Always Aiding Other Charities Ask Public to Contribute to Their Fund.

The bazaar of the Professional Woman's League, which will open on Thursday night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria and continue during the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday, will be the most elaborate affair the organization has ever projected. The league numbers among its members a majority of the best-known actresses in America, and not only in this city, but throughout the country where league members are playing with the various road companies, the interest has been maintained and the work of co-operation has gone on.

The league needs funds to carry on the work which it has done so well for the past twelve years. There is a constant demand upon it from members who have felt the depression in the theatrical business, and its funds are loaned freely to such members and repaid when the tide of fortune has turned in their favor. It has helped many of the successful stage stars of to-day at a time when to have been without this help would have meant disaster, but which, coming when it was most needed, tided over a time fraught with much danger and worry.

It is through the medium of this bazaar that the women of the league seek to aid each other and from the fact that many of them have always been prominent in aiding other organizations by volunteering their services, the league hopes for a liberal response from the public now that it is asked to show appreciation for what the league members have done in the past. Mrs. Edwin Arden, the President of the league, in commenting upon this matter not long ago, said:

"Hardly a week goes by that members of the league are not asked to volunteer their services for this or that performance, mainly for charitable purposes. The organizations which ask this aid are for the most part composed of wealthy society women, but whether this be true or not, the league members have willingly helped every good cause to the extent of their abilities. We have every reason to believe, therefore, that our bazaar, which is the only appeal we make to outsiders, will be liberally patronized by them if only to show appreciation for the work done by the league and its members. We merely ask men and women to do their Christmas shopping in the Waldorf-Astoria for three days while the fair is going on. They will not only be helping us by so doing, but they will be helping themselves as well, for lots of pretty and useful things will be sold at attractive prices."

The interest of dramatic companies all over the country in which there are league members is shown by the fact that through the efforts of Mrs. Sol Smith of the Sothern-Marlowe company, Mr. Sothern, Miss Marlowe, and the others of the company have sent the bazaar a magnificent mahogany desk and chair. Miss Marie Bingham of the Louis Mann company collected a goodly sum from the members of the company when the show was out West, and sent it on to swell the funds of the Doll Booth.

This booth, by the way, is to be one of the star attractions of the show. It will be a veritable gallery of prominent players, for so far most of the prominent actresses of the country have sent puppets dressed in the characters which the originals have made famous. These include Clara Bloodgood, Maxine Elliott, Edna May, Gertrude Quinlan, Marie Dressler, Amelia Bingham, Blanche Walsh, Leslie Carter, Anna Held, and others equally famous. Mrs. Louise Campbell Stern and Mrs. C. J. H. Child, who have charge of this department, have also received dolls from Mrs. Howard Gould, the Countess Cassini, and many women prominent in society.

A feature will be the contest for the possession of the $1,000 gasoline automobile which Col. Pope has donated to the league. Mrs. Dudley Farley Phelps and her many aides are busily at work. A handsome prize will go to the most popular hotel man, and others will be awarded to the most popular actress, actor, manager, &c.

Friday afternoon will be "Schoolgirl Day," not because the young women from the seats of learning will be in attendance but because Miss Edna May and the pretty girls of her company will have charge of the booths. Miss Gertrude Quinlan will be the star of "College Widow Day" on Saturday. The members of the Lambs and Greenroom Clubs have evidenced a great interest in the affair, and a night will be named in honor of each organization.

PREDICTS CHINESE KILLINGS.

Frank Moss Says Only Suppression of Gambling Will Stop Them.

Prophecies of wholesale killings and murders in the Chinese quarter unless the police took steps to eliminate gambling there were made yesterday afternoon in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Ommen by Frank Moss as counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which is defending four Chinamen arraigned on a charge of murder.

The defense has been taken in hand by the Parkhurst Society because the Hep Sing Tong of Chinatown has furnished the society with much evidence on which proceedings have been brought against keepers of alleged gambling places in the Mott Street district.

The four prisoners in court were Wong Look, Dang Lung, Yong Gau, and Wong Ding, who are alleged to be the murderers of John Baldwin of 108 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, who was struck by a stray bullet on the night of Nov. 14 in front of a saloon.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan replied to Mr. Moss's prophecies: "That is a most remarkable statement, it seems to me, to come from a former Police Commissioner."

"Unless this gambling is stopped at once," repeated Mr. Moss, "I tell you there will be more murders, and I want the District Attorney's office to realize it. The control of the gambling privilege is the bone of contention between the two great Chinese secret societies—the Hep Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong. The only way to stop this contention, which will result in serious trouble, is to eliminate the gambling houses in the whole Chinese quarter. I am amazed to see the police and the District Attorney's office apparently protecting the gambling syndicate in this section."

Mr. Garvan's reply was that if Mr. Moss had any evidence to back up his assevera tions the District Attorney's office would be glad to listen to it.

"Yes," replied Mr. Moss, "and you appear here in behalf of the On Leong Tong as though you were a paid attorney of that infamous organization."

Mon Mun of 90 Hudson Street, Brooklyn, testified at the hearing that he was the man the shooters were trying to kill. Several policemen testified that as many as thirty or forty shots were fired. Of the four Chinamen arrested, two were wearing coats of mail and one wore a bullet-proof jacket. The hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

Capt. Kear of the Elizabeth Street Station said last night: "As to gambling in Chinatown, I know of none. If there was any I would suppress it. I think that I know about as much about Chinatown as Mr. Moss does. As soon as I find any evidence of gambling I will arrest those interested."

JERSEY'S CHAMELEON HEN.

Every Year She Changes from White to Brown and Back Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Dec. 10.—Wesley Lindabury's Leghorn hen is in the public eye again, and poultry farmers in and around Fairmount are much mystified at her chameleon-like proclivity for changing color. Last Summer she was white; now she is brown. This particular hen is five years old, and for the past two years has been the chief attraction of the neighbors at the Lindabury hennery. She was raised by hand by Mr. Lindabury, and belongs to the brown Leghorn variety. Last Spring she turned from brown to pure white. In September brown feathers began reappearing, and to-day she is seal brown in color.

In speaking of this extraordinary hen Mr. Lindabury says that during the past two years the changes have taken place twice a year, in the Spring and Fall. She is the champion egg producer of a flock of 200 fowls.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first of the seven meetings of this season of the Saturday Evening dances, under the management of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, took place last night at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps and the favors were ribbons, bells, and orders. Mrs. William W. Appleton and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt are this year's new patronesses. The patronesses holding over in addition to Mrs. Huntington are Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. E. M. Grinnell, and Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay. It is one of the most popular classes, and its members consist largely of young married couples and of the older set of unmarried young people. Very few débutantes are admitted.

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Mrs. George Eldridge of Riverdale-on-Hudson will give a coming out reception on Saturday for her daughter, Miss Alice T. Eldridge. Mrs. Eldridge and her daughter will be assisted in receiving by the Misses Elizabeth and Julia Dodge of New York, Miss Margaret Woodward of Washington, Miss Katharine Dodge of Riverdale, and the Misses Margerite Houghton and Alice Gannett.

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Mrs. Frederick A. Snow of 37 West Forty-seventh Street will give a reception on Thursday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Snow.

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Mrs. Frederick Frothingham will present her daughter, Miss Frothingham, at a tea to be given on Saturday afternoon at her residence, 60 West Sixty-eighth Street.

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Mrs. William A. Fraser of 36 East Sixty-fourth Street will give a bridge party on Thursday.

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Miss Beatrice Kinney of 19 West Fifty-fourth Street will give the second of two receptions on Wednesday, Dec. 21.

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Mrs. J. Nelson Borland on Friday will give the second of two receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Georgette Borland.

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A benefit entertainment for the Englewood Home and Hospital for Crippled Children will take place at the Waldorf on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Songs of the Thistle and Shamrock will be rendered by Mr. Bancroft of Boston.

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Mrs. Edward J. Tytus is at present in France making a tour of the old French châteaus, and intends spending the Winter in Rome. Her address at present is in care of Brown, Shipley & Co., London. Her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Peyster Tytus, (Miss Grace Henop,) are occupying Ashintully, their country place at Tyringham, Mass., which they intend making their permanent residence.

***

Mrs. William T. Bull will sail for Europe in March. She has just recovered from a severe illness of several weeks' duration, and will be "at home" on Sunday afternoons after 4 o'clock during January and February, but will send out no cards.

***

Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Edith Landon. The young girls who assisted in receiving were the Misses Gabriella Dexter, Alice Hosell, Valerie Hadden, Dorothy Grinnell, and Janet Dana. Mrs. Landon later gave a small dinner at the Metropolitan Club and took her guests to the Saturday Dance.

***

Miss Helen Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo and granddaughter of James C. Fargo, made her début yesterday at a tea given by her mother at the Fargo residence on Park Avenue. The tea was followed by a dinner of thirty covers for the young people, and later there was dancing. The guests included Miss Grace Fargo, Miss Ruth R. Hubbell, Miss Leonore Cobb, Miss Martha Pitkin of Boston, Miss Edna Lee of Detroit, Miss Helen Bull, Miss Natalie Foote, Miss Beatrice Bill, Miss Daisy Young, Miss Natalie Vanderhoef, Miss Cora Carpenter, Miss Martha Prentice Strong, and Raymond Bossange, Irving Knox, Rodney Procter, Bailey Vanderhoef, Paul Zisinia, Rossiter Worthington, Stanley Fargo, George B. Hedges, Stuart Preston, Freeman Smith, and Messrs. Wilder and Hare. As mentioned some time ago, Miss Fargo, with her cousins, Miss Grace Fargo and Stuart Preston, are to have a dance given for them by their grandfather, James C. Fargo, on Dec. 23 at Delmonico's.

***

Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades made her formal début yesterday at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, at her residence, 132 West Seventieth Street. The Misses Edith Reed, Alexandra Stevens, Marion Beckett, Blanche Shoemaker, Edna Nash, and Margaret Tuttle assisted in receiving. A dinner followed. The dance to be given for Miss Rhoades by her uncle, J. Harsen Rhoades, was announced yesterday in this column.

***

Miss Emily Constance Fairchild also made her début yesterday at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Samuel William Fairchild, at 65 East Fifty-sixth Street. Those who assisted in receiving were two sisters of the débutante, Mrs. William Reed Kirkland and Mrs. Henry Well Butler, and the Misses Florence Mills, Nina Perry, Margaret Sutherland, and the Misses Kent. There was music by Van Baar. In the evening there was informal dancing, a number of young girls and young men being asked in for it, in addition to those who received.

***

Miss Isabel Cary was introduced yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, of 33 West Fifty-first Street. Those who helped receive the guests were Mrs. Ronald E. Curtis, a sister of the débutante, and the Misses Louise Cook, Adèle Taylor, Renée Payean, Mildred Harbeck, Dorothy Perry, Hedwig von Briesen, Eva Lawrence, and Jennett Blackwell.

***

Mrs. Caroline Stannard Rogers, daughter of Mrs. John Leverett Rogers, made her début at a tea yesterday. Mrs. Rogers and the débutante had assisting them Mrs. Edward Kendall Rogers, Miss Susan E. G. Drake, Miss Olga Kobbé, Miss Dorothy Mann, Miss Margery H. Clinton, and Miss Evelyn Poor.

***

The annual Charity Ball will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 2, at the Waldorf. Mrs. F. H. Goddard will have charge of the boxes, and will sell them after Jan. 1 between the hours of 11 and 1 at 38 East Fiftieth Street.

***

Miss Bella Alten, who is singing the operatic rôles formerly sung by Mme. Fritzi Scheff, will sing at to-morrow's Bagby musical at the Waldorf, and M. Gilibert will also be one of the artists.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon Erving have returned from their bridal trip and are occupying their house, 121 East Sixty-second Street.

FOES MEET AS FRIENDS AT M'LAUGHLIN'S FUNERAL

Heterogeneous Political Congregation at Pro-Cathedral.

SIMPLICITY MARKS SERVICE

Murphy and McCarren There with Mayor McClellan and David B. Hill —Firemen as Guard of Honor.

Men of prominence in many walks of life—city officials, politicians of all parties, members of the bench and bar and of the Legislature, church officers, and business men—thronged the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, in Jay Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, at the funeral services for Hugh McLaughlin, for forty years the leader of the local Democracy. Never before had there been such a gathering at a funeral in Brooklyn. Bitter political foes, men who in the past had fought with or against the "Sage of Willoughby Street," and who now are warring among themselves, met at his bier and for the solemn occasion which had brought them together were as friends.

The church was crowded to the doors, and hundreds of persons, unable to get in, stood outside in the snowstorm while the services were in progress. Within and without the church were many humble citizens who had known Mr. McLaughlin more as a friend than as a political leader, and these were among those who mourned him most. Mayor McClellan was there, seated within a few feet of Senator McCarren, while ex-Senator David B. Hill and Charles F. Murphy also were in the church.

The funeral services were as simple as one of Mr. McLaughlin's plain tastes could have wished them to be. Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession, a line of carriages extending for blocks, started from the family residence in Remsen Street, and after passing the Borough Hall proceeded to the Pro-Cathedral. It was intended to toll the big bell in the cupola of the Borough Hall, but at the last moment it was found to be not in working order. There were no pallbearers, but six members of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, acting as a guard of honor, received the casket at the church door and carried it up the aisle. The heavy mahogany casket was hidden under a mass of violets, the only flowers seen at the funeral.

The old volunteer firemen, the members of the Democratic and Republican County Committees, the Emerald Society, and other organizations attended the funeral in bodies. The city officials and prominent politicians occupied a section set apart for them. James Shevlin, who was Mr. McLaughlin's most intimate friend, sat with the widow and daughters of the old leader. As the casket was being carried to the altar a choir of boys sang "Lead, Kindly Light," Mr. McLaughlin's favorite hymn.

It had been planned to use the new $30,000 marble altar presented to the church by Mr. McLaughlin, but it could not be made ready in time, and a temporary altar was used. The celebrant of the high mass was the Rev. Peter Donohue, pastor of the Pro-Cathedral. He was assisted by the Rev. J. C. York of Huntington, as Deacon, and the Rev. W. B. Farrell of Hempstead, as Sub-Deacon. A funeral oration by Father Donohue followed the mass. Father Donohue paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the veteran leader. When the eulogy was ended Vicar General McNamara, acting for Bishop McDonnell, who is in Rome, pronounced the absolution. The casket was carried from the church and the funeral party started for the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, where the remains were interred in the McLaughlin family plot.

Besides those already mentioned, the following were in the throng at the funeral service: Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen, Supreme Court Justices Almet F. Jenks, William J. Kelly, Willard Bartlett, and Samuel T. Maddox; Justice-elect Victor J. Dowling, Elliot Danforth, John B. Stanchfield, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, Borough President Martin W. Littleton, Deputy Police Commissioners McAvoy and Farrell, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, and Borough President Cassidy of Queens.

LAURA BIGGAR'S THREAT.

Says She Will Mandamus Judge If He Doesn't Hear Her To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—Laura Biggar announced this evening that her attorneys' fees up to the present time since her husband died were $45,000, and that she did not intend to pay any more.

She says she will go into court on Monday and insist on the Judge hearing her case, and that should Judge Kennedy again refuse and leave the bench, she will take out papers to mandamus him. In taking this step, she will be compelled to call in the State Attorney General, but this she says she is willing to do.

CATHEDRAL ARCHITECT DEAD.

Nicholas J. Farren Designed High Altar of St. Patrick's.

Nicholas J. Farren, who was the superintending architect of St. Patrick's Cathedral, died at his home, 320 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, aged sixty-two years. He had been suffering from the effects of an apoplectic stroke.

Mr. Farren designed the high altar and the interior fittings of St. Patrick's, as well as the altar and the fittings of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. He retired from active work fifteen years ago.

Fay Templeton's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Alice W. Whelan, mother of Fay Templeton, the actress, died Thursday night from pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Adams, in Sixth Avenue, Elmhurst, Queens Borough. Mrs. Whelan was sixty-five years of age. She was twice married, her first husband having been Col. John Templeton and her second Alfred Whelan. Three children, Mrs. Adams, Fay Templeton, and Ray Templeton, survive. Mrs. Whelan was formerly on the stage and was known as Alice Vane. A private funeral service will be held to-day, the Rev. E. M. McGuffey officiating.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells Worse.

The condition of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells, pastor of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church, who has been ill with typhoid pneumonia at his home, 900 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, for the past two weeks, took a turn for the worse yesterday, and last night it was said at the house that he was very low. Dr. Wells is seventy-one years old.

Louis Katz Art Galleries
308 Columbus Ave. (75th St.)
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By S. Arlant Edwards
and other Artistic
XMAS GIFTS
COPLEY PRINTS.

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FINE FURS Nothing More Appropriate for HOLIDAY GIFTS
Finest Grades of Lake Superior and Eastern Minks, Hudson Bay and Russian Sables, Ermines, Chinchillas, Baum Marten, Silver Cross and Sable Foxes, Persians, Broadtails, and all other Fine Furs in stock and made to order. All goods guaranteed and sold under their correct name. Prices lower than elsewhere. Furs Altered, Repaired. Select your Holiday presents now; will reserve them until wanted.
Factory and Salesroom 309-311 East 59th Street, 3 doors East of 2d Av.

BROKER MORRIS DIES SUDDENLY

Copper Collapse Believed to Have Hastened End of "Father of the Curb."

The collapse on the curb last Thursday of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Copper Mining Company's stock is believed to have been responsible for the sudden death yesterday of Joseph C. Morris, one of the best known brokers on the curb market in Broad Street, and generally referred to by the younger generation as "Pop Morris." Mr. Morris, it is believed, had lost heavily because of the collapse, as he is said to have purchased much stock for one of the houses which refused to take the stock according to its contracts. Mr. Morris was found shortly after 9 o'clock in the corridor near his office in the Broad Exchange Building. He was breathing heavily, and a physician who was hurriedly called pronounced it a case of apoplexy. He died shortly afterward.

Mr. Morris was about sixty-four years old. He had been prominently connected with the affairs of Wall Street for forty years. In the early days of the Stock Exchange he was a member of that institution, and he amassed quite a fortune as a specialist in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. He lost it, however, in one of the panics. He then gave up his seat on the exchange and joined the Consolidated Exchange. He remained there for some years, and then became manager for Price, McCormick & Co. In 1900 he saw an opportunity in the curb market and he became one of its most prominent members. He was tall, of splendid physique and commanding appearance, and the younger brokers often appealed to him for advice and to settle disputes.

W. BEALS'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

Mrs. Simmons's Father Built First Railroad in United States.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 10—Mrs. Lucinda B. Simmons, whose father, Wheat Beals, a resident of Vermont, built the first railroad in the United States and whose grandfather was a member of the Boston Tea Party, died last night at her home, 306 Dodd Street, East Orange, aged eighty-two years. She was taken ill on Sunday last, the twelfth anniversary of the death of her husband, who was the Rev. George C. Simmons, a Methodist minister of New York State.

The railroad which the father of Mrs. Simmons built ran from Quincy, Mass., four miles out to the granite quarries, where was mined the granite used in the Bunker Hill Monument. It took four years to build the line, which was constructed of wooden beams laid along the ground, on which were screwed strips of steel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Orson E. Woodbury.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 10.—Orson E. Woodbury, author of the campaign song of 1840, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," is dead at Madison, Wis., at the age of eighty. He wrote several other songs, was once a Wisconsin editor, and was one of the three men that called the first Republican meeting in Berlin, Wis., in 1854. Mr. Woodbury always said that the Republican Party was organized there. He was driven out of St. Louis during the civil war because of anti-slavery sentiments.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELLA L. RICHARDSON, who was State Supervisor of Drawing, is dead at her home at Saratoga.

ROLLIN H. COOKE, sixty-one years old, is dead at Pittsfield, Mass., as the result of burns received in his office when a lamp exploded. Mr. Cooke was a noted geneologist and pedestrian. He prepared the Bradford and Pheips geneologies.

WILLIAM R. SCHOFIELD, paying teller of the First National Bank of Port Chester, died at Port Chester yesterday morning after a short illness. Mr. Schofield was Treasurer of the Port Chester Lodge of Elks and Clerk of the Board of Education. He obtained a divorce from his wife about two years ago, and she married Harry Perlette Girard, an opera singer.

The Rev. Dr. ROSS C. HOUGHTON, a retired clergyman of the Congregational denomination, and author of several historical books, is dead at his home in Malden, near Boston. Dr. Houghton had been pastor of prominent churches in Utica, and Buffalo, St. Louis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Portland, Oregon. For some time he was President of the McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill. He was born in New York City sixty-two years ago.

The Rev. EDWARD DAVIES, a minister of the Welsh Congregational Church, and also an editor, died at his home, at Waterville, Oneida County, on Thursday night. As the editor of the denomination's organ he occupied a conspicuous place among the Welsh Congregationalists of the United States. He was born in New York City in 1827. He published "The Life of Llewellyn D. Howell," "The Life of Morris Roberts," and "Grawnwin Addfed," and wrote many essays.

THOMAS G. SUTTON, who was one of the youngest volunteers in the Northern army in the civil war, died yesterday in Port Chester in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Sutton enlisted when he was fifteen years old. After the war he returned to Greenwich, Conn., where he was elected Selectman and later he served as a Justice of the Peace and an Assessor of the town of Harrison, Westchester County. Charles Lawrence Post, G. A. R., of Port Chester will have charge of the funeral.

FUNERAL OF W. H. TERRY.

Old Point of Woods Resident Did Much for His Town.

William Hazard Terry, who was buried at Greenwood Cemetery yesterday, was for many years an influential resident of Sayville, L. I., where his Summer cottage, "Rest-a-While," located at Point-of-Woods, was one of the best known in the section. During the last quarter of a century Mr. Terry had been interested in the development of his town, contributing generously to its many enterprises. Mr. Terry, who was graduated from Columbia in 1850, was a descendant of the Terrys whose activities in developing the eastern end of the island trace back to its earliest history.

From early life Mr. Terry had been interested in the history of Long Island, and during his life collected a library including many rare and valuable documents having to do with the early history of New York and Long Island. He was Vice President of both the Point-of-Woods Navigation Company and the Point-of-Woods Association. Steps already have been taken to erect a church in memory of Mr. Terry, which will be the first chapel built on the Great South Bay.

Minister Bowen Off for Caracas.

Herbert Bowen, the American Minister to Venesuela, sailed for Caracas on the Red "D" liner Caracas yesterday.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE.
BUFFALO COURIER.
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.
P

ROME AND THE ROMANS.

A NOTEWORTHY CONSISTORY—ITALIAN ELECTIONS CARRIED ON BY NEWSPAPERS AND POSTERS—THE SOCIAL SEASON OPENED—ST. CECILIA'S FEAST.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rome, Nov. 24, 1904.

THE Consistory held in the Vatican last week was noteworthy for a vigorous allocution of the Pope on the estrangement between the French Government and the Holy See, and for the extraordinary number of Bishops appointed—more than 130 for all parts of the world. There were twenty-seven Cardinals present and many prelates from East and West, among whom were several Americans. The Church, said Pius X., accepts the republic as the established form of government in France; but he evidently has no intention of submitting tamely and without even a public protest against the spoliation of Church property, the expulsion of the religious congregations, and systematic oppression of Catholics.

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That afternoon a prominent dignitary of the Court, in speaking with some friends, made the remark that there were no clericals and anti-clericals in America, and wasn't it a happy country?

"Yes," I answered, "we have solved the problem of ages—how to live together in peace although differing in race and religion. Our people and our methods and institutions are now better understood at the Vatican and all over Europe than they were before the civil war and its consequences drew the attention of the civilized world upon us. To an American who remembers the public opinion of half a century ago, it is like the awakening of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus."

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The Italian elections are over. They were differently conducted from our own. No campaign banners, no torch-light processions, no mass meetings, or brass bands, but much newspaper talk, many speeches in hired halls, and innumerable printed appeals on all sizes of paper and in all sorts of color. Bill stickers were busy for weeks at all hours of the day and at some hours of the night, (like the business that "walketh about in the dark," according to the Psalmist,) and churches, public buildings, and in a few instances even historic monuments have been temporarily defaced. They are only now being scraped off. The worst bit of vandalism was on Monte Citorio, where the grandly mounted obelisk brought from Egypt by Augustus had its pedestal and base so completely covered with flamboyant placards that the granite shaft seemed to rise up out of a queer-looking paper house. It was hideously ugly.

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There is a perfect mania for huge posters, grandiloquent proclamations, and lapidary inscriptions. During my travels this Summer I saw forty-eight of the last set into the walls of a certain national college, and all referring to the downfall of tyrants and to the "Risorgimento" of Italy. While I was reading them a professor came and asked me what I thought of it. I had to tell him that a people were not made free by asserting positively that they were so.

"True," he said. "We are too much given to this sort of thing."

Americans wonder at the sentinels on guard before the Senate House and Chamber of Deputies in Rome, and at the number of soldiers around. It is a constant menace of militarism, so alien to our ideas of parliamentary independence. Marchese de Viti de Marco has been elected. He speaks English, and is a distinguished political economist and (perhaps therefore) a pronounced free trader, which will recommend him to many Americans. His wife was Miss Dunham of New York. They live in the famous Orsini palace, and there one meets some of the most agreeable and intellectual people in Rome.

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The King and royal family returned this week and drove straight to the Quirinal. The infant Prince of Piedmont, heir to the throne, was applauded all along the route. The town is filling up with society, and the welcome forestieri are in evidence along the Sistina Piazza di Spagna, and the Via Condotti especially. Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, who escaped almost miraculously from his sinking ship outside of Port Arthur, passed through Rome, stopping only a day and a night at the Grand Hotel on his way to Palermo, where he will stay the Winter to recover his shattered nerves. He looked like one who had had a terrible experience and seen death very suddenly and very close.

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Mr. and Mrs. Meyer held a reception on Thanksgiving Day and gave a banquet in the evening. Unfortunately the weather was bad. Apropos, the question has been raised academically and not in any captious spirit by a member of the New England Genealogical and Heraldic Society, which sits in Boston, whether an American Ambassador has the right to use on any and all occasions the arms of the United States on the panels of his carriage. Mr. Stockton over forty years ago had a large crest and motto of the United States in silver on the hammercloth of his coach every time he drove to the Vatican or to St. Peter's. But he was only Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Cardinal Prefect of the Vatican library has opened to students the manuscripts, scores, and other documents concering the Sixtine choir. These have been hitherto jealously guarded from the public. The collection consists of 250 pieces written or printed and representing the work of 150 composers from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. The rarest of these are the miniatured ones of the fifteenth century, which belonged to Pope Pius II., (Piccolomini,) and some choral books of the year 1502.

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The first feast of a popular saint which opens the Winter season in the "city of the soul" is that of the young patrician virgin and martyr, Cecilia. Even in her own day (A. D. 232) her family had flourished in Rome for much over 700 years, and in her veins flowed a stream of Consular and Pontifical blood. She is known, of course, to educated Americans from Dryden's famous ode, and visitors to Bologna have admired one of Raphael's masterpieces, representing the beautiful patron saint of music, who has called an angel down from heaven by the strains of the instrument she has just ceased playing. Yet more favored those who have been in Rome on the 22d of this month and visited her church across the Tiber, to hear the best voices, go down to the crypt, stand (or kneel) beside her body, and tread the very room in which she suffered and died. All was splendidly illuminated and adorned with tapestries and fresh flowers. The floors strewn with odoriferous leaves crushed under the feet of worshippers and sightseers.

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Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, late Secretary of State, who is titular of this presbyterial church and a man of noble birth and presence, celebrated pontifical mass in the morning, and an American Archbishop officiated in the afternoon at vespers.

It was a devout and new sensation to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and drive through the slumbering streets past the grim old Colosseum and the ruins of the Palatine and the Baths of Caracalla, and out to the Catacombs to St. Callixtus. There was a sacred stillness and a sense almost of loneliness as the first mass began at 5 o'clock with only two present beside the celebrant at the dimly lighted shrine deep under ground, where first was laid Cecilia's body and where it remained undisturbed for several centuries, until removed by Pope Paschal I. to her church within the city walls, to be safe from the devastating Lombards.

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Low masses followed one another every half hour until 10 o'clock, when the Commission of Sacred Archaeology and the Society of the "Cultores Martyrum" appeared and held a largely attended and most solemn service. Afterward came a long-drawn-out procession of priests and monks and laymen of many different countries, bearing lighted tapers in their hands and chanting in Latin the Litany of the Saints as they wended their way along the galleries of this venerable cemetery.

Few things can be conceived more impressive, few more animating to a Christian soul than this ceremony at such a time and in such a place. The mind was carried back through many dark and troublous ages to the early days of the Church—from bloody persecutions and the Pax Romana of the sword to better times and the Pax Christiana of the cross. One was reminded of these lines of Hildebert of Tours, (twelfth century,) making Rome personified say to mankind what may thus be translated:

Richer am I when poor, higher am I when low,
Stronger the wood of the cross than iron-tipped shaft of the bow,
Caesar a city subdued, but Peter the world can show.

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The feast of St. Clement, Pope and martyr, a member of the Flavian house, follows that of St. Cecilia in the calendar. His church is one of the best preserved of the early mediaeval churches of Rome, besides having a much more ancient basilica beneath it. This lower church is lighted up on the 23d of November and crowded from morning to night. There are curious paintings, a thousand years old, on the subterranean walls. Still lower down there are enormous substructions of a very remote period, and a place of Christian worship of the imperial age called the Oratory of St. Clement. The church is officiated by Irish Dominicans who live in the adjoining convent. Their superior has just issued an appeal for funds to drain off the waters that have invaded the lower building, to continue the interesting excavations, and try to preserve the frescoes now perishing from dampness.

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How a man's memory wanders! I think of St. Clement Danes in London, so dear to Dr. Johnson, a church originally erected for Danish men who had married Saxon wives and (perhaps for this reason) had escaped the massacre of the "Sicilian Vespers" of that time. The only family in the English peerage of undoubted Danish name and descent is Jermingham, Lord Stafford. FYVIE.

BELLEVUE'S FINE NEW MENU.

Eight Sorts of Milk and Everything Else on Scientific Bill.

Bellevue Hospital to-morrow will introduce its patients to a diet which bids fair to rival the cuisine of the big hotels. The new diet kitchen at the hospital, the first of its kind ever to be installed in a public institution of this city, has been completed, and will begin operations bright and early to-morrow morning under the direction of Miss Harriette Gorton, a graduate in domestic science of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia.

Miss Gorton will have six assistants to prepare the scientific diet for the sick at the hospital, a special diet being prescribed for children, of whom there are 105 at the hospital. All the cooking will be done by gas, a big double gas range having been installed for this purpose. The cost of the oven, the latest culinary appliances, and the other items for beginning the diet kitchen is a little over $500, and it is estimated that an additional cost of $50 a month will keep it running, as each dish prepared in the diet kitchen will replace a dish from the regular kitchen, which will go on as usual. Moreover, the work of the persons in the diet kitchen will replace the work of others now in the regular kitchen.

Under broths, the new scientific menu includes beef juice and beef extract, hot or cold, and beef, mutton, or chicken broth, plain, peptonized or pancreatized with cereals. Custards may be obtained boiled, baked, steamed, or frozen with cocoa. Eggs will be served up hard, shirred, escalloped, or desiccated.

There are eight varieties of milk on the bill of fare, not including ice cream. Patients may have their choice of the plain, Pasteurized, sterilized, modified, boiled, or diabetic sorts, and also junket or whey. Chicken is offered baked, broiled, creamed, or fricasseeded; cereals of all sorts may be had boiled, steamed, strained, perched, baked, plain, or with fruit. There are all sorts of soups, meats, vegetables, fish, and fruits served up in all sorts of ways. Both wine and coffee are offered on the new bill.

FISHER'S TROUBLOUS NOTE.

Joint Makers Charge Banker with Larceny, Which He Denies.

It developed at a hearing at the Tombs Court yesterday that George E. Fisher, a banker at 37 Wall Street, and living at the Plaza Hotel, who was arrested on Friday afternoon, charged with grand larceny, got into trouble through a note which, in connection with T. Ashby Blythe, the complainant in the case; Peter B. Corr, Tracy W. Pratt, Ernest C. Brower, and David B. King, they had given to the Southern Textile Company. The note was for $15,000, ran thirty days from March 25, 1904, and was discounted by Edward Langdon, formerly President of the Merchants' Trust Company, and the Central National Bank, with whom bonds and preferred stock of the Southern Textile Company, $15,000 of each, were deposited as collateral. Fisher, Brower, Blythe, and Corr were obligated in $3,000 each, and Pratt and King in $1,500 each. When the note came due it was not met, and the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Langdon's counsel for collection.

Mr. Blythe, who resides in Philadelphia, and Mr. Corr of Taunton, Mass., the complainants in the case, assert that Fisher told them that he had paid the note and asked them to reimburse him. On June 14, the day after they supposed Fisher had paid the note, they claim, they each sent him drafts for $3,750, they having assumed Pratt's indebtedness of $1,500. When they learned that the note had not been paid they made the complaint of grand larceny against Fisher, on which he was arrested.

Ezra A. Tuttle, as counsel for Mr. Fisher, said that when Mr. Fisher received the checks from Blythe and Corr he took them at once to Mr. Langdon, who had returned to Blythe and Corr $7,500 in the bonds and stocks of the Southern Textile Company in accordance with the terms of the agreements made at the time the note was issued. He denied that Mr. Fisher had converted any of the money to his own use.

The whole matter, Mr. Tuttle said, arose out of the pressing needs of the Southern Textile Company. The note was an accommodation matter, and was made at Mr. Fisher's instance because he did not care to have the business world know how heavily he was interested in the affairs of the company. Fisher was held in $1,000 bail, which was furnished, for examination on Tuesday next.

INSPECT ELLIS ISLAND.

Secretary Metcalf's First Visit—Prince Fushimi's Doctor Greatly Interested.

Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of the Bureau of Immigration, inspected Ellis Island yesterday. It was the first visit of the Secretary of the department to the island, and it was said that his purpose was to thoroughly familiarize himself with the workings of the bureau, with the idea of estimating the value of a number of improvements which Commissioner Williams has suggested, and which will be recommended by the Secretary if they will, in his opinion, prove beneficial.

Dr. Kenkichi Rokkuku, physician and surgeon in the suite of Prince Fushimi, was another visitor to Ellis Island. He made a personal inspection, attended by Commissioner Williams.

Dr. Rokkuku showed great interest in everything he saw. He said that his visit was entirely to satisfy his curiosity and to learn and see how the United States handled the great numbers of foreigners on their arrival in this country. Every phase of the method of registration drew forth questions showing that the matter was thoroughly comprehended.

He was greatly interested in the card system of registration which is in use at the island. A card is made out for each immigrant, on which are shown all facts concerning him. The cards are then forwarded to Washington to the Census Bureau. Dr. Kokkuku took several of these cards with him and made copious notes of all that he saw.

DON'T WANT TO SEE MOTHER.

Mrs. Oakes, Formerly Mrs. Douglas, Says, However, That Her Children Love Her.

The application of William S. Douglas for an amendment of the decree of divorce obtained by him from his former wife, who is now Mrs. Frederick Oakes, so as to debar her from visiting her children every third Saturday for four hours, was denied by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Douglas was granted his divorce by Justice Stover in 1899. He named as co-respondent in his action Frederick Oakes, to whom Mrs. Douglas was soon afterward married in a neighboring State. Douglas retained custody of the children, a girl of thirteen and a boy of ten.

Douglas's objection to his wife's visits to the children was concurred in by them. They said they did not desire to see their mother on account of the manner in which she had treated their father. The children made an affidavit to this effect.

Mrs. Oakes in a counter-affidavit denied her ex-husband's allegations and charged that his motion was part of a scheme on his part to get the entire control of the children, and debar her from seeing them. It was not true, she said, that the two children no longer had affection for her, as whenever she visited them they evinced deep love for her. She asserted that Douglas was endeavoring to poison their minds against her.

PLAN SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

Scheme the Result of the Big Vote for Debs in November.

Inspired by the big National vote for Debs at the last election, the New York section of the Social Democratic Party issued a statement yesterday to the effect that it has laid plans for establishing a school of Socialism. A committee, consisting of George D. Herron, Morris Hilquit, Henry Slobodin, Courtenay Lemon, and Algernon Lee was appointed to carry out the plans. A sub-committee of the City Executive Committee of the party was also appointed to co-operate in the project, and before the evening had drafted plans for the year's work.

The two committees got together and appointed a Board of Instructors consisting of Morris Hilquit, Algernon Lee, Henry L. Slobodin, and John Spargo. The school term is to extend from the first week in January to the last week in May, and there will be one lesson each week, or twenty-one lessons in all.

There will be five courses, beginning with a course on the history of Socialism and ending with "The Future State." The students are expected to be as regular in their attendance as they would be at the City College.

ALIMONY TO ANOTHER'S WIFE.

Fritz's Property Attached by Former Spouse, Now Married Again.

Edgar P. Fritz was ordered by the Supreme Court to pay $10 a week alimony to his wife, Nettie Ogden Fritz, when she obtained a divorce from him in 1892. He paid up the alimony for seven months and then went to Denver to reside. His divorced wife married again, becoming the wife of John W. Trexise, but recently she learned that Fritz's father had died, leaving him real estate at Greenwich and West Eighteenth Streets.

She puts a lien on the properties because Fritz had stopped paying alimony to her, and yesterday on her application Justice Truax in the Supreme Court appointed Thomas F. O'Connor as receiver of the property to hold the same and collect the rents until he collects the sum of $8,700, the amount of alimony in arrears due Mrs. Fritz-Trexise. The money will go toward the support of Fritz's two children.

ALTMAN FIRM TO BUILD A FIFTH AVENUE STORE

New Establishment to be Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

DIFFICULTIES IN PURCHASE

B. Altman Bought Southeast Corner of Fifth Avenue and 35th Street Nine Years Ago—Growth of the Firm.

B. Altman & Co. announced yesterday their plans for erecting a new store building on the east side of Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Streets, to which they will remove their business, now at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. It is understood that work upon the new structure will be begun soon after the first of the year.

The proposed building will occupy the entire block, diagonally opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, and will extend east the greater part of the distance to Madison Avenue. Neither the exact style of the structure nor its height has been determined upon, but the assurance is that it will be an ornament, architecturally, to that part of Fifth Avenue, and that it will embody every known appliance for the accommodation of the public and for the easy and rapid handling of business.

The acquisition of the many properties which go to make up the site of the new store has constituted a most intricate series of real estate operations, covering a period of years, throughout which B. Altman & Co. have been represented by their agents, George R. Read & Co.

FIRST PURCHASE NINE YEARS AGO.

Mr. Altman's first purchase, that of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was made nearly nine years ago, at a time when that neighborhood was very different from what it is to-day, and when Mr. Altman could have had little idea that the corner would ever be part of the site of a new store.

No additions to this corner plot were made for five years, until 1901, when Mr. Altman bought at auction the dwelling at 363 Fifth Avenue, in the middle of the block. Since that time the buying of adjoining properties has been carried on steadily, until the necessary ground has all been secured. This buying has been a slow and difficult campaign for a variety of reasons. The properties were held by a large number of separate owners, many of whom were old residents and many of whom declined even to entertain offers. Lessees in some cases became as violent obstructionists as the owners themselves, while to these difficulties was added the fact that Fifth Avenue property was coming more and more into demand for business purposes, creating a steadily advancing scale of values. In spite, however, of these obstacles the project has been carried forward step by step, and while no figures have been made public in connection with it, yesterday's announcement marks the successful termination of one of the largest transactions in the city's real estate history.

FIFTH AVENUE'S BUSINESS SECTION.

The growth of Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street, has been both steady and rapid. It is not over five years ago that its chief distinction was that of being perhaps the most exclusive of the older residential districts. The first signs of business encroachment came with the remodeling of some of the old dwellings. These blocks, however, were soon brought to the attention of those whose business could not be accommodated in "basement" or "parlor" stores, and the results so far have been the new Aeolian Hall, the new building of the Gorham Company, at Thirty-sixth Street; that of Tiffany & Co., at Thirty-seventh Street; the Siebrecht Building at Thirty-eighth Street, and Horace A. Hutchins's proposed eleven-story structure at Thirty-ninth Street—to which list must now be added the Altman building at Thirty-fourth Street.

The location selected by B. Altman & Co. for their new store is an ideal one from the viewpoint of the shopping public. With the Subway and the elevated road only a block away in either direction, with cross-town cars and, eventually, a cross-town subway on Thirty-fourth Street, and in close proximity to the Grand Central Station and the Pennsylvania terminal, the new establishment will not be lacking in accessibility.

HISTORY OF ALTMAN FIRM.

The firm of B. Altman & Co. began business about thirty-five years ago, in a small store on Sixth Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. The move to its present location, at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, was made five years later. The growth of the business has made necessary frequent additions to the store's space, until the original building on the Sixth Avenue corner has become but a small part of the entire structure. As to the disposition of the Sixth Avenue store after the removal, no decision has been reached, but presumably it will be either sold or leased.

In speaking of Mr. Benjamin Altman, his personality, and the growth of the enterprise of which he is the head, The Evening Sun said yesterday:

"In the many years that Mr. Benjamin Altman has been developing the business of B. Altman & Co. from a small shop into one of the greatest stores in the world, very little has been known of his personality outside of a limited circle of acquaintances.

AVERSE TO PUBLICITY.

"He has been, perhaps, more than any other of the 'merchant princes'—they were so styled in the story books during A. T. Stewart's lifetime—extremely averse to the limelight of publicity, and such scraps of biography as have found their way into print have been obtained from friends and associates without his knowledge or desire. Not even the most persistent effort on the part of trade papers and magazines anxious for copy has ever been rewarded with an interview, and no photographer has yet been able to secure a portrait of the man whom some of his rivals have called 'the first merchant of America.' Clubs know him not, and attempts to lure him into society have been fruitless. Yet he is far from being unsociable, and has indicated his interest in things other than business by accumulating treasures of art in the way of paintings, porcelains, and rugs which have been the delight of those connoisseurs who have had the privilege of viewing them.

"First, undoubtedly, in his heart and mind, however, has been the business which bears his name, and for many, many years the hours of day and night when he was absent therefrom were exceedingly few. In fact, so close was his application that his health suffered and he had to let up for a while.

A "CARRIAGE TRADE" BUSINESS.

"For at least a dozen years the phenomenal success of the business and its unique character have caused comment in the trade. Outsiders have little idea of these, but those who know are aware that no enterprise since the days of A. T. Stewart has been built on similar lines or has acquired such an extraordinary hold on the business technically described as "the carriage trade," a branch of retail patronage mentioned only with the greatest respect by all merchants. It is this trade in particular which will respond with delight to the latest development of Altman's.

"Among those who have studied the evolution of the business from its earliest days it is well known that Mr. Altman has consistently planned to make his business a monument to his name, worthy to rank with enterprises whose reputation is world-wide—a Bon Marché of the New World—and that while he has not failed to reap the rewards of industry as he went along, his first purpose has been the building of a great reputation. In this, it is the consensus of opinion, he has succeeded to a remarkable degree."

TWO FOUND DEAD IN ROOM.

Gas Escaping from a Stove—Police Believe Deaths Accidental.

Henry M. De Vries, a laborer, about forty-five years of age, and a woman as yet unidentified, were discovered dead last night in the man's room on the top floor of the flat house at 266 West Twenty-fifth Street. Two of the burners of the gas stove in the room were not lighted and from these sufficient gas had escaped to asphyxiate them.

Mrs. Augusta Armberg told the police that she had rented the room to De Vries about a year ago. Since Friday she had seen nothing more of him until she broke in the door of his room about 7:30 o'clock last night after she had traced the odor of gas to the room.

In the vest of the man was found a receipt for a registered letter which seemed to show that De Vries had sent money through the Post Office to his daughter Grace in Jersey City some four or five weeks ago. It was signed "Mrs. De Vries." In the clothes of the woman was found a five-share certificate of the Mining Land Exchange and two pawn tickets made out in the name of "Ross" for small pieces of jewelry.

Dr. Latirop of the New York Hospital said the couple had been dead only a short time. The Coroner will investigate, but the police believe that the deaths were purely accidental.

NEW DOLBEER CASE WITNESS.

Chef Says He Saw Woman Jump Through Window at the Waldorf.

Important results may come in the Dolbeer will case now in progress in San Francisco from the testimony of Alfred Armand, a chef, of 423A St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who came into the case as a new witness yesterday before Edwin C. Corey, a lawyer at 56 Wall Street, who sat as a Commissioner. Miss Dolbeer was killed at the Waldorf-Astoria on July 9 last.

Armand said he had gone to the hotel to see his sister-in-law, Kate O'Donnell, a maid employed there, when he saw Miss Dolbeer leave a room, pass along the corridor, raise her skirts and step upon a window sill. She then bent low, he said, and disappeared through the open window. He thought she had passed to a balcony outside, when in fact she fell to the court nine stories below.

Miss Dolbeer bequeathed the bulk of her estate of $1,750,000 to Miss Etta M. Warren, her companion, and her relatives assert that she was not competent when she made her will, and that her death was suicide. Armand's testimony will be prepared for transmission to San Francisco early in the week.

POLICE TO PRACTICE SHOOTING.

Must Learn How to Handle Their Revolvers, Says McAdoo.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday announced that he had obtained from Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment and Col. Kline of the Fourteenth Regiment, in Brooklyn, the use of the shooting ranges at the armories of their respective commands, for daylight pistol practice by members of the police force. He said he would immediately inaugurate a system of squad revolver practice under the command of Sergt. William A. Jones of the Boiler Squad, a skilled marksman.

Every policeman, he said, will be required to practice at the armories once a month, and the result of each man's shooting will figure in his departmental record. The Commissioner is also considering a rule requiring all police revolvers to be of uniform calibre.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

ROYAL ERMINE, PURE WHITE,

Muffs, $50, $60, $75, $85, $100, $110, $120, and $130.
Neck and Shoulder Pieces at corresponding prices.

UP-TO-DATE STYLES

Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, Moleskin, Bear, Lynx and Fox.

ALASKA SEALSKIN AND PERSIAN LAMB

Jackets and Coats, thoroughly reliable goods, new and original styles.
Ladies' fur-lined Garments. Men's fur-lined Overcoats.
Automobile Coats. Sleigh and Carriage Robes.
Sealskin Caps and Gloves.

ECONOMICAL FURS

Many people do not wish to pay $100 to $500 for a set of furs, and yet want something reliable and up-to-date in style, and worth the money. I have the goods.

Complete sets, Muff and Neck Pieces, $25, $35, $40, $50, $75 up.

N. B.—Goods marked in plain figures and at lowest prices.

HUDSON BAY SABLE

Muffs and Neck Pieces, complete sets, $150, $200, $300, $400, $500 up.

RUSSIAN SABLE

Sets $350, $500, $750, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000 up.

SPECIAL

A few odd Neck Pieces and Muffs in both Russian and Hudson Bay Sables at very low prices. If you have a Muff or Neck Piece you wish to match, you may find just what you want and save money.

MINK

Fashionable and durable. Large assortment Muffs, Neck and Shoulder Pieces. New shapes at the lowest possible prices.

NOTE.—I do not sell Blended or darkened Sables or Mink. They do not give satisfaction.

Wholesale Dept:—129 and 131 West 41st Street.
(Carriage entrance through Wholesale Dept.)
Retail Dept.—124 and 126 West 42d Street,
between Broadway and 6th Av.

BRASS BEDS

Direct from Manufacturer to Consumer
SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS
WE WILL SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, ALL SIZES, AS FOLLOWS:—

ELEGANCE AND BEST QUALITY displayed in all fittings; 2-inch POSTS, heavy tubing and cast T ball joints, guaranteed English lacquer. We have hundreds of other patterns from... $12 Up

White Enamel Beds from $2.50 Up.
Bedding at Factory Prices. Mattresses Made Over, $2.00
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

MORRIS CHAIRS, . $5.00 | SIDEBOARDS, . . $13.00
LADIES' DESKS, . 6.50 | CHINA CLOSETS, . 12.50

FREDERICK W. EVERS, 225 to 233 4th Ave.,
Bet. 18th and 19th Sts., New York. Take Elevator to 7th Floor.
NOTE—The 18th St. Subway Station is on the corner.

PIANO VALUES vs BARGAINS

WE submit for your consideration the sensible and straightforward plan not to juggle with figures in this advertisement. We would rather SHOW you the instruments and allow you to COMPARE VALUES with what you have already seen or may see.

This season we have instituted a system of

Xmas Price Cards

These cards are of generous size, and every piano in our warerooms (downtown and uptown) wears one of them as a holiday decoration. On each card are large figures to indicate the price of that particular piano.

You do not have to ask a question, and you won't be importuned to buy. Just come in, look at the instruments, try them if you please, and notice the prices on them—NOTICE THE PRICES ON THEM. This is our proposition this season, and you cannot afford to neglect it if you want the best piano made and at the same time save money.

We make EVERY PART of our pianos. Our downtown warerooms are in our stock building, next to our immense factory, and you can step from the display rooms into an elevator and see the whole process of piano-making from start to finish. No other piano concern in New York could offer this interesting and decided advantage.

The Smallest Standard Grand Piano in the World.
PRICE $650.

Uprights in Artistic Cases, $350 Up.

We sell pianos for cash or make liberal instalment terms; also rent and exchange pianos.
Send for the handsomest piano catalog ever issued.

Warerooms: 233-245 E. 23d St. and 16 W 125th St.
Harlem Branch Open Evenings Until Jan. 1st.

WE have been making pianos for almost fifty years, and no other pianos made are their equal in tone-quality, volume, appearance, and long service, and these equivalents are so great that the price cannot be reduced—it is fixed and unchangeable. Grands from $650. Uprights from $350. YOU COULD EASILY PAY MORE FOR LESS OF A BARGAIN, BUT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO PAY LESS AND SECURE SO GREAT A BARGAIN.

If a piano advertised at $250, "reduced" from $350, were really worth $350, it would not be offered at $250. A piano is frequently sold by dealers for more than it is worth, but NONE is sold for LESS than it is worth. You cannot buy dollar wheat for 75 cents.

Piano Bargains

are only such when they represent the greatest equivalents for the money to be spent. Whether you want a new grand or a used upright, you want the best piano quality for the least money that will purchase the greatest satisfaction for the longest possible time and at the lowest cost per year. That is a TRUE BARGAIN.

You cannot form an intelligent estimate of a piano unless you SEE it, TRY it, HEAR it, and you would not buy a piano unless values were presented to you in the PIANOS THEMSELVES, not as they are represented by figures in printing ink.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS

GOLFERS ARE PLEASED WITH FUTURE OFFICERS

R. H. Thomas, ex-President of Stock Exchange, Heads Ticket.

WEST WELL REPRESENTED

Discussion of Championship Links Will Now Be in Order—Amateur Event May Go to Myopia.

With the nomination of the officers to be elected at the annual meeting early in the new year of the United States Golf Association, and the prospect of an early report from the special committee to consider methods whereby the associate and allied clubs may be placed on a more equal basis in the management of the affairs of the association, interest in the outlook of the coming year has been considerably revived. The next serious matter will be the discussion of links for the championship tournaments. Already several clubs have been mentioned, the most prominent for the amateur event being the Myopia Hunt Club near Boston.

The selection of officers for the new year has met with general satisfaction from all golfers. All of the men are familiar with the game and management of golf. The future President—for nomination in the National Association means election, an opposition ticket being unknown—is Ransom H. Thomas of this city and Morristown, N. J. Mr. Thomas was the recent President of the New York Stock Exchange, and was Chairman of the Building Committee that had charge of the plans for the new building opened last year. He was one of the organizers of the Morris County Golf Club, and while he has never figured as a tournament golfer, he understands the game perfectly, and is a frequent player on the Morristown links. Golf legislation is nothing new to him, for he held the Vice Presidency of the National Association in 1897, 1898, and 1899, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the National championship was awarded to Morristown in 1898.

The two Vice Presidential nominees are both new men on the board. A. L. Ripley of Boston is a prominent golfer, who is ranked among the best players in that vicinity, and he has captured many prominent cups in big tournaments. Theodore Sheldon is a Chicago lawyer, and he will represent the Western golf interests. He is an officer of the Chicago Golf Club, and has been prominently identified with the game for several years.

The Secretary, W. Fellowes Morgan, is renominated. He lives in this city during the Winter, and his country home is at Short Hills, N. J., the Baltusrol Golf Club being his chief golfing ground. He is also President of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Treasurer, Samuel Y. Hebner, is also renominated. He has occupied his position since 1899. He is a member of several Philadelphia clubs and he is an enthusiastic player.

The four additional members of the Executive Committee are Daniel Chauncey of Brooklyn, Robert C. Leeds of Boston, Heyward G. Leavitt of Omaha, and Eben M. Byers of Pittsburg. Mr. Chauncey is a Stock Exchange broker, and is President of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and has held its golf championship on two or three occasions. Mr. Byers is the youngest officer, or will be when elected. He was one of the American players in the British championship last Spring when Travis won the cup. He is a graduate of Yale, and has taken an important part in many of our big tournaments, having been twice runner-up in the National championship. Herbert Leeds is the well-known yachtsman, who has assisted in sailing the defending yacht in two or three international cup races. He was the leading golf spirit in the Myopia Hunt Club, and its excellent course is chiefly due to his energy. During the Winter he plays at Aiken. Mr. Leavitt is the second Western representative, this being the first time, however, that the West beyond Chicago has been represented on the Executive Board. He is a well-known player and has advanced the interests of golf materially in the Far West.

AMATEUR POOL TOURNAMENT.

Barry, Handicapped at 24, Won in All His Rounds.

The weekly handicap pool tournament of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York was finished yesterday, Robert Barry winning the first prize and W. S. Stafford and Charles W. Chapman, respectively, taking the second and third honors. There was twenty-one competitors in the tournament, which was played in the club's room, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. The handicaps played havoc in the first round with several of the foremost pool players of the organization. Evan A. Gamble, who in former tournaments has won the place, was unequal to the task of discounting G. A. Swift, and the latter pocketed his twenty-four balls while Gamble was left with only thirty-five of his allotted forty-three. Another of the club's experts, William W. Farlin, met defeat at the hands of W. S. Stafford when within three balls of the end of his string, the score being 25 to 27. The third round also yielded two defeats of the same description, as F. N. Drake, the ex-champion of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was overwhelmed by Robert Barry by the score of 24 to 14, and another of the veteran Knickerbockers, Florian Tobias, was defeated by Charles W. Chapman, 18 to 11. Barry, the winner of the tournament, played in every round and came through his contests with flying colors. His nip stroke was particularly good, and his combinations well played. The summary:

First Round.—Barry, 24 balls, defeated Morchauser, 22 balls, 4 to 8; Blain, 35 balls, defeated Morgan, 16 balls, 35 to 5; Prescott, 22 balls, defeated Ballin, 18 balls, 22 to 17; Rendle, 17 balls, defeated Munoz, 24 balls, 17 to 22; Gutches, 27 balls, defeated Crowe, 3 balls, 27 to 12; Drake, 20 balls, defeated McGinnis, 9 balls, 35 to 3; Chapman, 18 balls, defeated Hoyt, 34 balls, 18 to 21; Tobias, 12 balls, defeated Appleton, 16 balls, 12 to 7; Stafford, 25 balls, defeated Farlin, 20 balls, 25 to 27; Swift, 24 balls, defeated Gamble, 43 balls, 24 to 35.

Second Round.—Krake defeated Swift, 35 to 17; Tobias defeated Prescott, 12 to 16; Barry defeated Rendle, 24 to 8; Chapman defeated Blair, 18 to 25; Stafford defeated Gutches, 27 to 18.

Third Round.—Chapman defeated Tobias, 18 to 11; Barry defeated Drake, 24 to 14; Stafford, a bye.

Semi-Final Round.—Barry defeated Chapman, 24 to 11; Stafford, a bye.

Final Round.—Robert Barry, 24 balls, defeated W. S. Stafford, 25 balls, 24 to 9.

Recker Wins from Cox at Pool.

G. G. Recker, handicapped at seventy-five, and R. Cox, whose handicap was sixty-five, were the contestants in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. Ricker played in excellent form and won by a score of 75 to 38. The winner's high run was 16 and the loser's 3.

CAMBRIDGE RUNNERS WON.

Annual Cross-Country Race with Oxford —Schutt a Contestant.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The twenty-fifth annual Oxford-Cambridge cross-country run took place at Roehampton to-day, distance 7½ miles. Cambridge won, taking the first three places. The best time was 42:17 4-5. W. E. Schutt of Cornell University, the Rhodes scholar, of Oxford, was fifth.

Daly's Last Run in This Country.

Gaelic football will be an additional attraction to-day at Celtic Park, where the chief athletic feature will be the three-mile race between Carr and Daly. These two fast runners are said to be in prime condition for their meeting, and interest in the contest is heightened from the fact that this will be Daly's final appearance in this country before sailing for Ireland within a few days. Carr's favorite distance is three miles, while Daly's specialty is five and ten mile runs, but he has confidence that he can do three miles as well as the longer distances.

The Galway and the Mayo teams will be the rivals in football. They are very evenly matched, although the Galway team has scored one victory this season over the Mayo men. The events will be held under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC
B'way & 59 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
TWO WEEKS ONLY, BEGINNING
To-morrow Night
BERTHA GALLAND
(Direction of J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr.)
SECOND YEAR in PAUL KESTER'S stage version of
DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL,
by Charles Major.
Supported by a notable company of players, incl. ORRIN JOHNSON, FRANK LOSEE, HELEN TRACY, KATE DENIN WILSON & others.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30. Box office open all day.
VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA AND EMINENT VOCALISTS.
Prices 50c., 75c., $1.00.

WEST END 125th St., near 8th Ave. Eve., 8:15, 25c to $1.00. Wednesday Mat., 25c & 50c.
DAVID HIGGINS in "HIS LAST DOLLAR"
Original Production Direct From American Theatre.
TO-NIGHT RESERVED SEATS 25c. & 50c.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S CONCERT.
Kingsley & Lewis, Sally Stembler, Gracie & Burnett, Seymour & Way, The Gregsons, Kinetograph, and DARE DEVIL SCHREYER. Dec. 19th—The Sign of the Four.

HUBER'S Museum
Prince Kitamura's Japanese Acrobats.
DIRECT FROM TOKIO, JAPAN.
DAISY DEAN, 3 RAMBLERS, THE ROBERTS, ADA JONES.
Edison Pictures.

Visit Early Shows and Avoid Crowds.
O'e Olson and Capt. Austin, Midgets.
SAILOR JACK & MARITANO, WOHENA, tattooed Indian; WISSNER, Musical Marvel.
Sunday Concerts.

SHOOTING IN A BLIZZARD.

Crescent Athletic Club Members Compete for Five Trophies and Cup.

In what may be termed a small blizzard, with the snow falling fast and of a blinding character and a howling wind from west by north, seven members of the Crescent Athletic Club's trap-shooting contingent and a few guests had good sport under the unfavorable conditions at Bay Ridge yesterday. Accurate shooting was out of the question, for so soon as the clay targets were sprung from the traps the fast wind would cause them to rise suddenly and change the course of their flight. In addition to this handicap the shooters were affected by severe cold weather, and therefore the scores were rather above the average for such circumstances.

There were five trophy competitions, of which L. M. Palmer, Jr., won two, and Dr. Hopkins, W. C. Damron, and A. G. Southworth each captured one. In the first contest, for the December Cup, there was a tie between A. G. Southworth and D. C. Bennett, with Lewis C. Hopkins winner, of last month's trophy, third. The scores of the day follow:

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

H'c'p.	Tgt.		H'c'p.	Tgt.
Dr. S. P. Hopkins..2	14	W. C. Damron....4	12	
D. C. Bennett....3	21	H. B. Vanderveer..2	11	
L. C. Hopkins 1	12	W. W. Marshall...3	10	
A. G. Southworth..0	12			
W. C. Damron....4	14	D. C. Bennett 1	7	
A. G. Southworth..0	12	L. M. Palmer, Jr..0	9	
W. W. Marshall...3	10	Dr. S. P. Hopkins.2	10	
H. B. Vanderveer..2	10			
L. M. Palmer, Jr..0	12	A. G. Southworth..0	10	
W. W. Marshall...3	11	W. C. Damron 4	9	
H. B. Vanderveer..2	11	Dr. S. P. Hopkins.2	8	
L. M. Palmer, Jr..0	11	C. H. Chapman....4	9	
W. W. Marshall...3	11	A. G. Southworth..0	10	
H. B. Vanderveer..2	11	Dr. S. P. Hopkins.2	9	

Shoot-off—L. M. Palmer, Jr., 11; H. B. Vanderveer, 9; W. W. Marshall, 8; C. H. Chapman, 7.

H'c'p.	Tgt.		H'c'p.	Tgt.
A. G. Southworth..0	12	L. M. Palmer, Jr..0	9	
L. C. Hopkins....1	12	C. H. Chapman....4	9	
Dr. S. P. Hopkins.2	12	H. B. Vanderveer..2	8	
W. W. Marshall...3	11			

Shoot-off—A. G. Southworth, 12; L. C. Hopkins, 10; Dr. S. P. Hopkins, 10.

DECEMBER CUP—25 TARGETS.

H'c'p.	Tgt.		H'c'p.	Tgt.
A. G. Southworth..0	21	Dr. S. P. Hopkins.4	17	
D. C. Bennett....3	12	W. W. Marshall...5	17	
L. C. Hopkins 2	20	H. B. Vanderveer..4	15	
L. M. Palmer, Jr..0	18			

There were thirty-six men who took part in the November competitions, and the quality of their performances is shown by the following official averages:

	H'cap.	—Averages.— H'cap.	Scratch.
H. M. Brigham	0	....	87.84
F. B. Stephenson	5	86.34	80.86
E. H. Lott	4	83.75	82.75
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	....	81.68
A. G. Southworth	7	81.81	81.06
D. C. Bennett	20	86.00	79.66
G. G. Stephenson	11	84.51	77.41
L. C. Hopkins	15	82.81	75.70
H. L. Kenyon	98	86.61	72.93
Dr. J. J. Keyes	16	79.13	72.17
O. C. Grimbell, Jr.	127	82.61	69.63
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	5	83.63	69.09
H. B. Vanderveer	50	71.80	63.00
H. Werlemann	12	88.88	62.22
W. W. Marshall	141	80.82	61.91
C. Kenyon, Jr.	18	77.39	61.73
D. W. B. Hegeman	32	79.00	61.11
W. J. McConnell	32	74.78	60.86
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	23	74.54	60.60
C. H. Chapman	4	86.66	60.00
R. W. Hart	33	78.33	58.33
E. W. Snyder	33	85.83	58.33
Jere Lott	4	72.00	56.00
E. L. Rhett	18	67.40	54.07
C. F. Foster	47	81.50	53.00
D. V. B. Lott	14	76.66	53.33
Dr. F. C. Rayner	12	68.33	46.33
D. W. Callaghan	46	66.84	43.78
E. A. Crulkshank	30	61.33	36.83
W. C. Damron	50	63.10	35.67
S. Pedlow	12	62.22	35.55
E. G. Warfield	34	62.40	35.20
C. F. Nicholson	25	62.22	34.44
C. J. McDermott	4	60.00	33.33
C. W. Heckling	6	60.00	33.33
G. W. Baer	18	55.71	30.00

Fossil Won Family Club Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The main attraction at Oakland to-day was the Family Club Handicap. In addition to $1,000 added by the new California Jockey Club, the Family Club of San Francisco presented to the owner of the winner a handsome silver cup. Twenty-three regular and two field books were in operation.

Favorites fared badly, only one winning. A field of seven were in the handicap, the Jennings trio, Arcade, Vesuvian, and Gold Money, being favorites. Fossil went out and set hfs own pace, and, through vigorous riding on the part of Knapp, beat Military Man, the second choice, a neck. Arcade was third. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Inspector Munro, 99 pounds, (Sullivan,) 10 to 1, won; Meistersinger, 108, (Kunz,) 6 to 1, second; Trapsetter, 99, (Greenfield,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Stunts, Budd Wade, Decoy, Sugden, Angie, Wistaria, Mr. Farnum, Yo No Se, and Box Elder also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Yada, 105 pounds, (Davis,) 6 to 1, won; Sea Air, 109, (Knapp,) 7 to 5, second; Hooligan, 102, (Fountain,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:15⅘. Del Carina, Pearl Waters, Golden Idol, Paddy Lynch, and Fay Templeton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course. Sad Sam, 108 pounds, (Sherwood,) even, won; Stillcho, (Travers,) 6 to 1, second; Sir Preston, 108, (Davis,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Rédan, Yellowstone, W. R. Condon, Clausus, Ginspray, Maxetta, and Flo Manola also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, handicap. Fossil, 113 pounds, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, won; Military Man, 108, (Heitzeen,) 4 to 1, second; Arcade, 104, (Davis,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:48⅘. Calude, Gold Money, Vesuvian, Divina, and Bombardier also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Mountebank, 109 pounds, (Minder,) 7 to 1, won; Mimo, 106, (Helgesen,) 7 to 1, second; Flaunt, 100, (Travers,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29⅖. Hipponax, The Lieutenant, Educate, Major Tenny, Waterspout, Bronze Wing, and Red Cross Nurse also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Northwest 96 pounds, (Butler,) 4 to 1, won; Colonel Van, 108, (Russell,) 6 to 5, second; Homage, 100, (Davis,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:49. Brennus, Glen Rice, Vulcain, and Step Around also ran.

PROCTOR'S
"FOR SMART VAUDEVILLE ALWAYS GO TO PROCTOR'S."

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST TIME IN NEW YORK.
DAVID BELASCO & MAURICE CAMPBELL Present
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
—IN—
DAVID BELASCO'S GREAT PLAY,
"Sweet Kitty Bellairs"
With Original Cast and Production. Ran More Than 300 Nights in the Belasco Theatre.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Continuous from 2 until 11 o'clock.
"THE CHAMPAGNE DANCERS," MANSFIELD & WILBUR, HAINES & VIDOCQ, GENARO & BAILEY, HARRY B. LESTER, LEVINE & LEONARD, ROSSI BROS., COLLINS & HAWLEY, GRIEVES & GREENE, MICHAL BRAHAM.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
An elaborate revival of Nat C. Goodwin's success,
"AN AMERICAN CITIZEN"
Elaborate scenic equipment and cast to the full strength of the F. F. PROCTOR STOCK COMPANY, including EDWIN ARDEN, etc.
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE, TOO.
LILLIAN CARLLSMITH, FRED ZOBEDIE, PARKER'S DOGS, HARRY B. LESTER, ZARA & STETSON, CARMEN SISTERS, DALY & DEVERE, DRUMMER'S QUARTETTE, MOTION PICTURES, ETC.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO-DAY.
Continuous from 2 until 11 o'clock.
ROCHEE'S CIRCUS, MARY DUPONT & CO., MISS JEFFRIES LEWIS & CO., GASCH SISTERS, THE ROLFES, HELEN SCHOLDER, MILDRED HANSON, JOE FIELDS, EVELYN STODDARD, INNES & RYAN, RICE BROS., WM. H. SMITH, ADD HOYT, MOTION PICTURES, ETC.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave 125TH ST.
Gala presentation of Edwin Milton Royle's most successful play,
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Evg. at 7:30
"Captain Impudence"
With an entirely new scenic equipment. Produced with the full strength of the F. F. PROCTOR STOCK COMPANY, including all of the favorites.
ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
LILLIAN CARLLSMITH, HARRY B. LESTER, HELEN SCHOLDER, WINK & MACK, MOTION PICTURES, ETC.
GREAT BILL TO-DAY.
Continuous from 2 until 11 o'clock.
TOOZOONIN TROUPE, "QUEEN'S FAN," SYDNEY GRANT, KENO, WELCH & MELROSE, RAE & BROSCHE, VIOLET BLACK & CO., JOLSON, PALMER & JOLSON, THE GREGSONS, NATIONAL TRIO, HOLDEN, McGRATH BROS., SMITH & BOWMAN, Motion Pictures, etc.

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST.
CONTINUOUS 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
12 Champagne Dancers
JAMES THORNTON
WEBB'S SEALS
SIG. GERMINAL.
GREENE & WERNER,
STEPHEN GRATTAN & CO., CHARLES HARA, SMITH & FULLER, MARKEY & MORAN, ROCHEZ'S CIRCUS, THE YOUNGS, DILL & WARD, THE MOTION PICTURES.
BIG SUNDAY VAUDEVILLE.
Continuous from 1:30 until 11 o'clock.
KAUFMANN TROUPE, LE ROY & CLAYTON, ABBIE MITCHELL AND HER SOUTHERNERS, MR. & MRS. PERKINS D. FISHER, FRED ZOBEDIE, ROME & FERGUSON, HARRY B. LESTER, ROBIN, HEDRIX & PRESCOTT, HARRY LYONS, ZARA & STETSON, MOTION PICTURES, ETC.

NEW AMSTERDAM "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL."
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Seats Ready for Christmas and New Year's.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Greatest of all London Drury Lane Spectacles,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
POPULAR (Best Seats $1.50) MATINEE WEDNESDAY. Regular Mat. Sat.

SPECIAL Matinee Friday (Dec.23) Seats Now on Sale. ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY. "Welcome Home" to ELEANOR ROBSON Direct from Her London Triumph in Zangwill's "MERELY MARY ANN."

LIBERTY THEATRE 42d St., West of Broadway.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
LAST 2 WEEKS
GEO. M. COHAN
And his Merry Company in
"LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."
With Ethel Levy, J. J. Cohan, Thomas Lewis, Sam Ryan, Mrs. H. Cohan, Truly Shattuck, Donald Brian, Bernard Dylynn, Jack Harrington, Ede Tyler, William Seymour, etc.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15.
OPENING MONDAY (XMAS) EVENING, DECEMBER 26,
Seats Ready Dec. 19th.
Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Charles M. McDonald, Alfred Fisher, Louis Keiser, Lee Harrison.
Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company in John J. McNally's Latest IN NEWPORT.
Virginia Earl, Edith Farrington, Lillian Hudson, Elphyse Snowden, Sue Stuart, and Fay Templeton.

NEW YORK THEATRE Broadway, 44th to 45th Streets. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
Henry W. Savage offers
WOODLAND
A Musical Fantasy of the Forest by Pixley & Luders, Authors of "PRINCE OF PILSEN."
POPULAR MATINEE (Best Seats $1.00) WEDNESDAY. Reg. Mat. Sat.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Tel. 6270—38th. Sam. S. Shubert, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at Special Prices.
JAMES K. HACKETT
in Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and Leonidas Westervelt's charming love story,
THE FORTUNES OF THE KING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LILLIAN RUSSELL'S first performance of "LADY TEAZLE" will be given on Saturday evening, Dec. 24, at the CASINO THEATRE. The auction sale of seats will occur in the same house on Monday, Dec. 19, at 8:30 P. M.

Princess B'way, near 29th St. Tel. 6270—38th. Sam. S. Shubert, Mgr. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at Special Prices.
"A splendid vigorous actor."—Herald.
ROBERT B. MANTELL,
Supported by Marie Booth Russell and a fine company in OTHELLO
NEXT WEEK.....RICHELIEU
Christmas Mat. Dec. 26—EDWARD TERRY in "The House of Burnside."

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 40th St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
NEXT THURSDAY EVENING (Dec. 15,) at 8:15.
THE KALTENBORN QUARTET
Assisted by MR. PAOLO GALLICO, Pianist.
Reser'd Seats, $1.50 & $1, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
THE EVERETT PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 14, at 2:30 o'clock.
RUDOLF FRIML
2ND PIANO RECITAL.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.50 & $1.00, AT DITSON & CO'S, BROADWAY.

THE MUMMER'S YULETIDE.

Wilton Lackaye Sings of Joyful Things the Actor Doesn't Do.

Wilton Lackaye, the actor, is one of that large and influential class which does not view the approach of merry Christmas with wholly joyful anticipation. In his sorrow he has evolved the following:

THE PLAYER'S CHRISTMAS.

I.

In happier climes for luckier men while carols welcome day,
And sleeping folk are roused by "Waits" with Christmas roundelay,
For us—a pounding porter at the peaceful hour of three
Raucous—bawling "Git'ep quick, the 'bus won't wait on 'troopers!' See?"

II.

Oh, the frost is on the tree tops and the snow is in the dell!
(It's a shame we left our rubbers at the Lake View Grand Hotel!)
But all the joys that poets sing and poetasters rhyme
Are lost in wondering if the train will reach Podunk "on time."

III.

While children of the older growth their yonker's antics view,
And in baby frolics sharing their lost fable-faith renew;
While peace of home and mirth of fest are found on every hand,
We've the dank insult called dinner in a Western one-night stand.

IV.

While your yule log's (or your anthracite's, or gas stove's) cherry flame—
(If your "local habitation's" one that's worthy of the "name,")
If in mansion (or in "chambers," or congested flat) you dwell,
Makes all mankind feel the magic of the joyous Christmas spell;
While your table groans (or murmurs) with its (more or less) display,
The mummer's mixing grease paint for the Christmas matinee.

V.

Oh, lords of hearts and dames of homes,
Whose joy of this time speaks,
In the ringing of your laughter, in the holly of your cheeks;
'Twixt the oysters and the coffee let a tearful toast be drunk
To the Player's poor penates in the top tray of his trunk.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Beginning To-morrow Evening:
Curtain Will Rise Punctually at 8.
MRS. FISKE
And the
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
INCLUDING—JOHN MASON, GEORGE SUMNER, CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM B. MACK, ETIENNE GIRARDOT, R. V. FERGUSON, EDWARD DONNELLY, MONROE SALISBURY, CECILIA LADCLYFFE, EMILY STEVENS, FRANCES WELSTEAD, and others, PRESENTING THE THIRD PLAY OF THEIR SEASON, A NEW DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS, ENTITLED
LEAH KLESCHNA
By C. M. S. McLELLAN.
PRICES—$2, $1.50, $1, 75c. and 50 cents.
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.
Extra Matinees Christmas & New Year's.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S WEST 125th ST. TO-DAY Aft. 2:15. Eve. 8:15. ALL STARS.
To-morrow and ALL WEEK. MAT. DAILY.
McWatters-Tyson Co. RENO & RICHARDS FORD & GEHRUE BROWN, HARRIS & BROWN & All Star Bill.

STAR NEW Lexington Av. & 107th St. THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE MYSTERY Mats. Mon. Wed. and Sat.
To-night Big Sunday 25c CONCERT 50c Six Reed Birds, Smith & Campbell and 15 Other Acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S TO-DAY, MAT. 25 & 50c. EVG., Good Seats, 50c. 42 St., B'way, 7th Av. BIG ALL STAR BILL!
Week Beg. To-morrow Mat. 25 & 50c. Eve. 25, 50, 75c, $1.
Geo. Fuller Golden, Empire City Quartet, S. Miller Kent & Co., Paul Corchas, Fanny Rice, Kaufman Troupe, Bailey & Madison, oth

METROPOLIS Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
142d St. & 3d Av. CONCERT TO-NIGHT. The Ninety & Nine
THE GREAT FULGORA. FORD & DOT WEST. CARMEN SISTERS and others.

GRAND ISLE OF SPICE
To night 25c., 50c. ENIGMARELLE, Keno, Welch & Melrose, Stanley & Brockman, May Duryea & Co., La Belle Blanche.

3 D AV. 31st St. & 3d Av. Mat. Mon., Thur. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT BIG SUNDAY CONCERT DOWN OUR WAY. "POP" PRICES 10—BIG ACTS—10
BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE. Monologues by BEATRICE HEREFORD TO-MORROW at 2 o'clock.
Tickets at C. H. Ditson & Co. and at the door.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW
in Robert Marshall's Farcical Romance,
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
"TYPICAL EMPIRE SUCCESS."—Herald.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY
The Little Minister
(FOR FOUR WEEKS.)
Seats for 4 weeks will be placed ON SALE THURS., DEC. 22.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LOUIS MANN
in his comedy success,
The Second Fiddle
MON., DEC. 19—PINERO'S NEW COMEDY,
A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE.
Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents
CHARLES WYNDHAM
MARY MOORE
and their London Co. in the new modern play by H. H. DAVIS,
MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S MATINEES.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
SECOND CROWDED MONTH.
EXTRA MATINEE DEC. 28th.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Her Greatest Triumph,
"SUNDAY"
By Thomas Raceward.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
TWO MORE WEEKS
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
in his latest and greatest success.
A Comedy Drama in 4 acts by I. N. MORRIS.
THE USURPER
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26.
VIOLA ALLEN
in Shakespeare's
THE WINTER'S TALE
SEAT SALE THURS., DEC. 22.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Evs., 8:15. Matinees, Wed. & Sat. LAST 6 NIGHTS.
John B. Schoeffel announces
MISS NANCE O'NEIL
in T. B. Aldrich's Biblical Tragedy,
Judith of Bethulia
BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EDNA MAY
in THE SCHOOL GIRL.
EXTRA MAT. DEC. 28 & JAN. 2.

HERALD SQ. THEA., 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THURSDAY SPECIAL MATINEE.
105th to 115th Performance.
LAST TWO WEEKS AT THIS THEATRE. BEG. XMAS NIGHT DALY'S THEATRE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EDNA MAY
In the Delightful Musical Success
THE SCHOOL GIRL
Book by Paul M. Potter & Henry Hamilton. Lyrics by CHARLES H. TAYLOR.
With its cast of 70, incl. George Grossmith, Jr., Fred Wright, Jr., James Blakely, etc.
SPECIAL OPENING XMAS DAY MATINEE, HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
WOODLAND
The Successful Musical Forest Fantasy By PIXLEY & LUDERS.
SEAT SALE TO-MORROW 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D WEEK.
"Everybody was laughing heartily."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in the New 4-Act Comedy,
BROTHER JACQUES.
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
15TH WEEK SOUVENIR NIGHT
DEC. 19th 125th PERFORMANCE.
MRS WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
Anne Crawford Flexner's Dramatization.
POPULAR PRICED MATS. WEDNESDAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 o'clock. Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Sembrich, Homer; Nuibo, Giraldoni. Entire Metropolitan Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Salezs. Journet, Parvis. Cond'r, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER—Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 15, at 8—PARSIFAL. Nordica, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Coritz. Cond., Hertz.
Positively LAST 3 PARSIFAL performances: Thursday Evg., Dec. 22, ONLY 2 MATS., Mond's, Dec. 26, (Xmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year's.)
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba, (her reappearance,) Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, at 1:30—DIE WALKUERE. Senger-Bettaque, (debut,) Walker, and Eames; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at 8, (pop. prices—Double bill) IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet, Rossi. Cond'r Vigna.
—COPPELIA. Varasi; Albertieri and Corps de Ballet. Cond'r, Franko.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
On The Following THURSDAY EVENINGS:
Jan. 5 at 8:30..... DAS RHEINGOLD
Jan. 12 at 7:30..... DIE WALKUERE
Jan. 19 at 7:30..... SIEGFRIED
Jan. 26 at 7:30.. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of seats for Entire Cycle (four performances) begins Monday, Dec. 19, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. Monday Ev'g, Last Time, "Der Hochtourist." Tues., First Time, Wed., Thurs., Fri. Ev'gs and Sat. Mat. and Ev'g, Mr. Harry Walden in Shoenthan's 3-Act Comedy, "Die Goldne Eva."

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
First Concert Thurs. Eve., Dec. 15
Works by Palestrina, Gabrieli, Calvisius, Arcadelt, Bach, Brahms, Dvorak, Elgar.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS For Young People,
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday, December 17, at 2:30.
Symphony, MOZART; Blue Danube, STRAUSS; numbers by LISZT, HOFMANN, MOSZKOWSKI; concerto by CHOPIN, etc.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., & box office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1904..Sixty-third Season..1905.
FRIDAY, DEC. 16, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 17, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR,
Edouard Colonne of Paris.
SOLOIST,
Adele Aus der Ohe Piano.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys".....Lalo
Symphony No. 4, E minor, Op. 98.....Brahms
Concerto for Piano, in E flat.....Liest
"The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
Minuet, Dance of the Sylphs, March "Rako

NOTABLE ENTRIES FOR THE BRONX'S FIRST DOG SHOW

MRS. H. W. MARSH'S BOSTON TERRIER BARON II.

LOUIS ASCHENBRANDS SCOTCH COLLIE CARLO

KUHLMAN BROTHERS' BLUE RIBBON ST. BERNARD UNCLE SAM

MRS. GOODENOUGH'S BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DAN PATCH

OSCAR WIELAND'S ST. BERNARD REMNANT'S MARVEL

J. BLACKBURN MILLER'S HARLEQUIN GREAT DANE KING

JOHN F. KELLY'S UNDEFEATED BOSTON TERRIER KINSMAN'S BELLE

BRONX KENNEL CLUB'S FIRST ANNUAL SHOW

Many Well-Known Dogs Will Be Exhibited Next Week.

OVER 250 ENTRIES RECEIVED

Col. Jacob Rupper Will Have Prize-Winning St. Bernards and Bulldogs —Show Will Last Four Days.

Dog owners of the Bronx are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the first dog show of that borough, to be held by the Bronx Kennel Club at Zeltner's Morrisania Park, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, Dec. 20 to 23, inclusive. Over 250 entries, representing some 200 dogs, had been received when the entries formally closed last week, assuring the success of the exhibition. While entries from the Bronx predominate in the entry list, every borough of the city is represented, and there are in addition a number of well-known out-of-town breeders and owners who will show. In the St. Bernard classes Col. Jacob Ruppert will show his prize winner Ruth IV., the Willowmere Kennels of Sound Beach, Conn., will be represented by their prize winners Baby Beautiful and champion Duke of Watford, besides a puppy from this pair, and Kuhlmann Brothers of the Bronx will have their prize winner Uncle Sam on exhibition, but not in competition.

J. Blackburn Miller of Newburg, N. Y., President of the Great Dane Club of America, will exhibit his harlequin great Dane King, and a dachshund, Red Reid. Thomas Cummins of this city will exhibit bull terriers and toy terriers.

Among the Boston terriers will be John F. Kelly's Kinsman's Belle, which has been shown at a number of large exhibitions without meeting with a single defeat, and Mrs. H. W. Marsh's Baron II., also a notable prize winner. In the black-and-tan terrier class, Mrs. Goodenough's Dan Patch will be a prominent entry. Bull terriers will be shown by Thomas Crimmins.

Other prominent entries in the large classes will be Louis Aschenbrand's Scotch collie Carlo, August Bay's smooth-coated St. Bernard Bismarck, J. Minderman's King, and Oscar Wieland's Remnant's Marvel, both rough-coated St. Bernards.

POLO HANDICAP REVISION.

New Ratings for Association Clubs Will Show Advances for Many Players.

A revision of the polo handicaps which will take in the ratings of all the players enrolled in the thirty-three clubs composing the Polo Association is now being made by the Executive Committee, and the results will be announced within a week. The large number of comparatively new men who took a prominent part in the game last season has rendered the work of handicap revision far more onerous than was the case two or three years ago. The veterans, with few exceptions, have practically retired from the game, and the new men are coming so prominently to the front that one or two seasons witnesses great changes in their playing ability.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the association, and W. A. Hazard, the Secretary, are now putting the finishing touches to the new handicap list, which, when completed, will not be altered until after the first tournaments next season. It will probably remain in force until the July events, and will govern all the events which may be played this Winter in the South, where competitions are likely to be held at Aiken and Camden, S. C., and in New Orleans.

The intercollegiate feature of the past year, which was expected to be one of the strong polo successes of the year, was unfortunately checked just as the collegians were getting well under way by the death of young Babcock, the Yale player, who died from injuries received in a game with Princeton at Van Cortlandt Park. No more college polo was played during the year, but the outlook is already bright for a revival of the college interest next season. The Princeton Polo Club has recently been reorganized, and a number of new men have joined the ranks. At Yale, also, there is a growing interest that the sport ought to be kept alive, and the Polo Committee of Squadron A fully expects to see a series of intercollegiate matches played on the Van Cortlandt field early next year.

The new handicap changes, it is expected, will affect a number of the regular players in Squadron A, for the polo enthusiasts of the Squadron were very active last season and great improvement was noticed in a number of cases. The handicap ratings of the Squadron members will, therefore, be materially advanced.

The renewal of the inter-military competitions between the Squadron and West Point was an indication that the cadets are not losing interest in the game. The Government allowed the West Pointers to secure a number of good polo ponies during the year, and over twenty cadets were active members of the Army Polo Club.

A number of polo ponies belonging to local players will be shipped to Aiken and to Camden within a short time, as an active polo year is looked for at both of these Southern resorts during February and March.

SCHAEFER HOME AGAIN.

The Billiardist Arrived from France in Poor Health.

Jacob Schaefer, nicknamed the "Wizard of Billiards," has returned to this country from Paris, France, and is now in this city. The return of Schaefer has been cloaked in much mystery, which even those best informed in the affairs of billiards are at a loss to untangle. Schaefer arrived here aboard the steamship Bluecher of the Hamburg-American Line, which docked on Tuesday, Nov. 29, but the fact that he was aboard was unknown, as his name was not on the passenger list. It appears that the academy games in the French capital are at an end, and as Schaefer had been playing at the Olympia Academy, his part in the short matches was over.

At a Broadway room it was said yesterday that Mrs. Schaefer had been there and reported that her husband was not in the best of health. "Dick" Roach, who in the heyday of the "Wizard's" glory backed him in his matches, said that he understood that Schaefer had undergone an operation, and while it was not of a serious nature, he was not able to be about, and that in all probability he would soon return to France.

George Slosson, the old rival of Schaefer, said that he was aware that the "Wizard" had returned, having just learned of it. He denied that it had any significance and that all possibility of a match was very remote.

Conditions among the professionals seem to indicate that an important tournament will be held in this city and Chicago. Almost daily cable messages are passing between this city and Paris with a view to arranging for the appearance here of Cure, Fournil, and George Sutton. The latter is the American who participated in the last professional tournament held in Madison Square Garden in December, 1901. While the plans for the proposed tournament are as yet only in their most embryonic state, it is to be, so far as the contests in this city are concerned, a world's championship at 18-inch balk-line, with two counts allowed in balk.

Should this meeting of the leading professionals be held, as now seems a certainty, it will put off the proposed visit of George Slosson to Paris with his challenge to the great Vignaux. Slosson has been practicing industriously at both styles of 18-inch balk-line playing for the greater part of the time against the amateur exchampion, Wilson P. Foss. In a match with Foss yesterday Slosson played 950 points at two counts in balk, 18-inch balk-line, and made an average of a fraction over 52. His three best runs were 187, 92, and 72.

West Point's Basket Ball Team Won.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The cadets opened their basket-ball season to-day by defeating the Newburg Young Men's Christian Association team by a score of 40 points to 8. The soldiers' teamwork was fine for this early in the season, and they had little trouble in scoring almost at will. The visitors scored two goals in each half, and the cadets scored nine in the first and eleven in the last half. Line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Newburg.
Merchant	Forward	Rose
Hetrick	Forward	Drew
Tompkins	Centre	McConnell
Castle	Guard	Parrott
Jones	Guard	Dedrick

PRINCETON TEAM TIES IN HOCKEY CONTEST

Wanderers Fail to Beat Collegians at St. Nicholas Rink.

TWO GOALS FOR EACH SIDE

Extra Period Full of Excitement, but the Winning Point Could Not Be Made.

Princeton and the Wanderers played a tie gameof hockey last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The score, after some exciting playing, was 2 goals for eac hside. The rival teams then played an extra five minutes in an effort to determine a winner, but no goal was made, and then the match was called off.

Being the first appearance this season of the Princeton team in this city a large gathering of college hockey enthusiasts came to the rink to see what the collegians could do, while the Wanderers had their usual number of friends in the gallery. Although nearly half of the Princeton team was composed of practically new men the team put up a splendid game from the start, and despite the fact that the Wanderers were several pounds heavier in team weight, the cleverness and quickness of the Princetonians fully made up for any lack in weight.

Howard, the old Wanderer's stand-by, played a star game throughout, and in the first half he carried the puck for long distances, but the Princeton goal keeper was a wide-awake fellow, and he parried many quick shots for the goal. For fifteen minutes nearly, until close to the call of time, the game fluctuated without either side being able to secure an advantage, when, after a good carry by Howard, Gordon took the puck near the goal net and put it in by a skillful shot. A few seconds later the first half ended with the score of 1 to 0 in favor of the Wanderers.

Princeton made two changes in the second half, Levis, a big fellow and a speedy skater, taking the place of Chew, while King replaced Rafferty at point. Dufresne took Gordon's place in the Wanderers' team. Princeton began aggressively, and to the surprise of the crowd, within thirty seconds Leake carried the puck nearly the entire length of the rink and scored a grand goal for the collegians. That tied the score. Howard, Hornfeck, and Carruthers did some grand team playing during the next three minutes, working well together, and passing the puck back and forth at a raipd rate. Their tactics resulted in a goal by Howard and once more placed the Wanderers in the lead.

Levis on several occasions carried the puck for long distances, but through inaccurate judging of distance just failed to send the rubber in the net. With a less active team the Wanderers would easily have won, for the puck, during the greater part of the second half, was in the Princeton territory and the goalkeeper was kept busy preventing the rapid shots of his opponents from scoring. Howard was always in the thick of the fight and was well assisted by Hornfeck and Callaghan. The Princeton men by clever play finally carried the puck into the Wanderers' territory, and passing it to Winter, he sent it into the net with unerring accuracy.

With the score tied again at two each, the enthusiasm of the crowd was thoroughly aroused. The last five minutes produced some of the liveliest hockey that is usually seen at the St. Nicholas Rink. Howard and Carruthers were placed in the van of the Wanderers team, but even their aggressive sallies could not break down the Princeton defense. Levis was always fast and carried the puck admirably, while King, Winter, and Holland gave valuable assistance in the team plays. Levis, by the merest margin, missed scoring the third goal for Princeton, the puck, being shot from a difficult angle, just failing to reach the net.

Howard and Carruthers kept their positions in the front of the aWnderers team during the extra five minutes of play to determine the tie, and, although most of the fighting was done around the Princeton goal, they could not score. Both teams, however, were tired, and showed weakness on both sides in hitting. Although exciting, the snap was gone. For Princeton the result was virtually a victory, for the general impression had been that the Wanderers would win handily. The line-up and score:

Wanderers, 2.	Position.	Princeton, 2.
Heyward	Goal	Chislett
Carruthers	Point	Rafferty, King
Howard	Cover point	Zahnesr
Hornfeck	Forward	Leake
Callaghan	Forward	Chew, Levis
Souther	Forward	Holland
Gordon, Dufresne	Forward	Winter

Goals—Gordon, Howard, Leake, Winter. Referee—W. Russell. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

EASY VICTORY FOR PRINCETON.

Fordham Beaten at Basket Ball by Score of 26 to 16.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 10.—Princeton opened her basket ball season this afternoon by defeating Fordham in a fast game with the final score of 26 to 16. The New Yorkers played furiously in the second half, and for a while had the Tigers on the run, but during the first half they were clearly outclassed and never succeeded in scoring a single goal from the field. Princeton's play showed many weak points, which Coach Cooper thinks can be doctored up, but the home team's game was marked by rough tactics, which closely resembled football and gave the visitors eight points on fouls.

The first half ended 14 to 6 in favor of Princeton. In the early part of the second half the visitors had things in their own hands and made their nearest approach to the Tigers' score, which was 15 to 17. The line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Princeton.
Raftis, McCoy	Forwards	Kahler, Matthews
Sheen	Centre	Clark
McAverty, Cassassa	Guards	Vanderbilt, Trone

Goals from field—Trone, (3,) Vanderbilt, (3,) Ely, (3,) Clark, (2,) Kahler, Raftis. Goals from fouls—Raftis, (8,) Clark, (2.) Referee—Mr. Stratton of Toronto. Timer—Jim Robinson. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA WINS EASILY.

Pratt Institute Basket Ball Team Beaten by One-Sided Score.

In the gymnasium of Pratt Institute, Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, last night, the Columbia University basket-ball team defeated the Pratt five by the score of 34 to 19. In the first period, which resulted in a score of 21 to 12 in favor of Columbia, the play was fast on both sides, but in the second period the Pratt defense became so weakened that the collegians scored almost at will, and but for the fact that a number of substitutes were played on the Columbia team toward the end of the game the visitors' score might have been much larger.

For Columbia, the best work was done by Cannon, Von Scholly, and Hurley, the latter the amateur cycling champion, while Goodwin was the best player on the Pratt team. The line-up follows:

Columbia, 34.	Position.	Pratt, 19.
Cuthel,		Peters,
Van Buren	Right forward	McAllister
Trubenbach,		
Cassamajor	Left forward	Goodwin
Cannon	Centre	Tuttle
Von Scholly	Right guard	Diss
Hurley	Left guard	Morton

Goals for Columbia, from field—Cannon, 5; Hurley, 3; Cuthel, 3; Von Scholly, 2; Cassamajor, 2; Trubenbach. From fouls—Von Scholly, 2. Total, 34. Goals for Pratt, from field—Goodwin, 7. From fouls—Morton, 3; Tuttle, Goodwin. Total, 19. Referee—Mr. Fisher, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Lochmueller.

Columbia Beats Soldiers at Basket Ball.

The basket ball team of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, was beaten in a one-sided contest by the Columbia University second five last night, the score being 44 to 7. The soldiers scored their points in the second half, Seaman making them all by shooting two goals from the field, and caging the ball three times on free shots from fouls. The Columbia team did not play hard in the second period, simply passing the ball up and down the field for practice in team work. The line-up follows:

Company G, 7.	Positions.	Columbia, 44.
Woods	Right forward	Haight
Seaman	Left forward	Fettrich
Disbrow	Centre	White
Caulwell	Right guard	Van Buren
Smith	Left guard	Moore

Goals from field—White, 8; Haight, 5; Fettrich, 3; Van Buren, 3; Moore, 3; Seaman, 2. Goals from fouls—Seaman, 8.

TRAPPER'S PRELIMINARY DERBY

Eastern Colt Won Two-Year-Old Stake at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The Preliminary Derby, a six-furlong handicap for two-year-olds, the most important stake of the meeting thus far, was won easily by an Eastern colt, W. H. Snyder & Company's Trapper. There were twelve acceptances, but only ten went to the post. Trapper, backed from 5 to 2 to twos, was a decided favorite. King's Trophy, at sixes, was a second choice, with Saladin and Viperine, both at sevens, next. Tom Shelly was used up in making the early running and stopped at the head of the stretch. Phillips, who had nursed his mount along patiently, then sent Trapper to the front and won easily by two lengths from Matador, who met with considerable interference. The race was worth $2,180 to the winner.

Floral Wreath and Judge Himes were the only beaten favorites. Weather clear and track heavy and lumpy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Jerry Hunt, 112 pounds, (Crimmins,) 3 to 1, won; Daisy Green, 112, (Hicks,) 9 to 2, second; Floral Wreath, 112, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:22 1-5. Reckoner and D'Arcy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Viona, 102 pounds, (Crimmins,) even, won; Totness, 107, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2, second; Melita, 107, (Nicol,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Lady Patricia, Atlas, and Pilgrim Girl also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. No Trumper, 104 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 2 to 1, won; Terra Rod, 107, (E. Rice,) 16 to 5, second; Signal Light, 97, (Crimmins,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:30. Bishop Poole, J. H. O'Brien, Flight, National, and Captain Brolaski also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Preliminary Derby, six furlongs. Trapper, 120 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 2 to 1, won; Matador, 112, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 1, second; Ranger, 108, (Lee,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:21. King's Trophy, Saladin, Lady Ellison, Jade, Viperine, Tom Shelly, and Mon Amour also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Lurahlighter, 95½ pounds, (Stille,) 13 to 5, won; Dan McKenna, 107, (Nicol,) 7 to 1, second; Rankin, 107, (J. McIntyre,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:05 2-5. Judge Himes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and five furlongs. Aladdin, 100 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 5, won; George Vivian, 95, (Baird,) 40 to 1, second; Bourke Cockran, 96, (S. Dickens,) 8 to 1, third. Time—

OLD BASEBALL RIVALS IN POST SEASON GAMES

Herrmann Thinks National and American Leagues Will Play.

FRANK FARRELL BACK IN TOWN

Owner of Greater New York Club Talks of Matters Discussed at American's Meeting in Chicago.

According to "Garry" Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Baseball Club and Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, the prospects of an interchange of games between the National and American Leagues after the respective championships are over are good. The matter will be one of the principal subjects for discussion at the annual meeting of the National League in this city, beginning on Tuesday next, and President Herrmann, it is thought, will be a strong advocate of the games. Mr. Herrmann is also of the opinion that there will be but a few changes in the rules, although the foul strike rule will be thoroughly discussed. Another thing that is almost sure to be done at the meeting is to instruct President Pulliam to vote against the minor leagues' request on the drafting of players at the January meeting of the National Commission.

President Herrmann, before leaving Cincinnati yesterday, had a conference with Ban Johnson regarding the demand of the minor leagues for an increase in the drafting price of the highest-class players. President Johnson was of the opinion that the major leagues would not indorse the stand of the minor organizations for more pay for players drafted and the limiting of the draft to one man from each team.

Frank Farrell, owner of the Greater New York Baseball Club, arrived home from Chicago yesterday morning, where he attended the annual meeting of the American League. In speaking of the meeting, Mr. Farrell said that it was one of the most harmonious gatherings that he had ever attended. There was only one instance in which opinions differed, but the matter was settled in an amicable way. When the question whether the foul strike rule should be retained or eliminated from the rules, President Comiskey of the Chicago Club made a strong argument in favor of the present rule. He said that as the league had enjoyed such a prosperous season, and its patrons seemingly appreciated the playing, and consequently the rules, he could not see any good reason why it should not be retained. When a vote was taken it was found that New York, Boston, Chicago, and Detroit favored the rule, and the other four clubs were opposed.

Mr. Farrell said that every club in the league with the exception of Washington finished the season with a profit. As for transferring the Washington franchise to Providence, Mr. Farrell said such an arrangement was not mentioned at the meeting. It was too absurd a thing to receive consideration. Everything will be done to build the Washington Club up for next season's campaign.

Mr. Farrell further said that it was voted to make a 140-game schedule for next season, contingent upon the same action by the National League. If the latter keeps its 154-game schedule the American League will do the same. The American's schedule will be drafted by Mr. Johnson, and during the first week in February he will have a conference with President Pulliam in this city, and the two officials, without the assistance of outside parties, will try to have as few conflicting dates as possible.

Manager Clark Griffith, of the Greater New Yorks, is expected to arrive in town from his ranch in Montana about Dec. 20, and will remain here for the balance of the Winter.

The National Commission, at a hearing yesterday in Cincinnati, refused a rehearing to the Brooklyn Club, which was fined $100 for playing with the Youngstown Club of Youngstown, Ohio, which at the time was harboring so-called outlaw players. The matter of reserving players also was discussed. The Cleveland team of the American League has purchased several men from the minor leagues, among whom is Vinson, who led the Eastern League in batting Catcher Clark, and one or two more. Despite the fast that these men have been sold to a major league team, some of their names appear on the reserve lists of the minor league clubs with which they played last season. The commission holds that the names of the players cannot appear legally on the reserve lists of both major and minor league teams, and those interested in the cases at issue will be so notified.

Cups for Pinehurst Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, S. C., Dec. 10.—W. A. Johnson of Latrobe, Penn., won the Casino Cup to-day in the third event of the Winter series of golf tournaments. The contest was eighteen holes, medal play, handicap. His net score was 91 strokes, and his handicap 22 strokes.

Local Yachts Change Owners.

Several yachts in local waters have recently changed hands and will be sailed by new owners next season. The yawl Nervine, 42 feet over all, designed by Edward Burgess, and built in 1891, has been sold by Stanley M. Seaman to George A. Enell of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The boat was formerly owned by F. W. Etherington of Orange, N. J. Mr. Seaman has also the following two yachts: The knockabout Cyma, designed and built in 1896 and formerly owned by Walter M. Bieling of Bayonne, to David Rait, Jr., of Larchmont, and the cruising launch Rome, built in 1903, and formerly owned by James Golden of South Norwalk, Conn., to Dr. Horace J. Parker of New Rochelle.

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Special Sale of Gilt Chairs, $2.98 Up.

Parlor Tables, 29c. up. Morris Chairs, $2.98 up. Rockers, 85c. up.
China Closets, $9.98 up. Smoking Sets, 39c. up. Ladies' Desks, $2.98 up.

THE WONDERLAND OF TOY & DOLL CLEVERNESS.

Not a worthy Toy or Doll is missing, and for multitude there is no end. When you have seen the other shows, come and see ours. We have given up the greater part of the Third Floor to the display, which also gives ample room for the throngs that gather here daily to purchase. The coming week will see the stocks swept out, as leaves before the autumn winds. The sale up to the present has been enormous. Notwithstanding our enormous reserve stocks, we are already duplicating orders. Our prices are absolutely the lowest, especially for Sleds, Wagons, Carts, Doll Carriages, Automobiles, etc.

See the magnificent display of Railroads, Electrical and Mechanical Toys.

Imported and Domestic Jewelry and Watches at Remarkable Savings.

Our imported stocks are exceedingly attractive, and for sterling worth and reliability our reputation stands back of every sale. It is useless to argue why we believe we can furnish exactly what will suit you for less than any other Store. We invite you to see the wide variety in every line. We certainly can save you from $1 to $10 on watches of actual merit, that you will be proud to wear.

Holiday Candy, Confections and Fine Favors.

An unsurpassed display of delicious purity at special saving prices. Sunday Schools and committees will be furnished by bulk (free boxes for ten pounds or over) at unequalled low prices.

Special sale of magnificent lamps and globes. Our lamp hall is ablaze with beauty and novelties. We will save you dollars on any selection.

Special demonstration of Libby, McNeill & Libby's food products—sample these choice viands.

Beautiful china sets, plates, steins, cups and saucers, busts, figures, marbles, clocks and choice bric-a-brac.

A special sale of coffee, tea, Jell-O. Sample the Jell-O.

DEC 11 1904

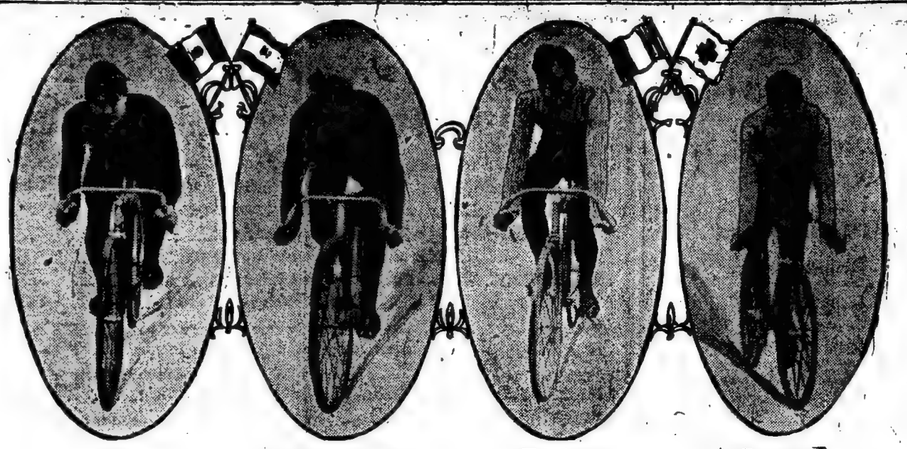

STOL, BELGIUM — VANDERSTUYFT, HOLLAND — BRETON, FRANCE — GOUGOLTZ, SWITZERLAND

ROOT AND DORLON WON SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE

Two Teams Tied and a Mile Ridden to Decide Contest.

EXCITING SCENES AT FINISH

Vanderstuyft and Stol Were Second and Gouglotz and Breton Sixth—Kramer Makes New World's Record.

FINAL SCORE—142 HOURS.

	Miles.	Laps.
Root and Dorlon	2,386	6
Vanderstuyft and Stol	2,386	6
Samuelson and Williams	2,386	5
Keegan and Logan	2,386	4
Krebs and Fogler	2,386	3
Gougoltz and Breton	2,386	3
Turville and Mettling	2,385	5

Record, 2,733 miles 4 laps, by Miller and Waller, 1899.

Record last year, 2,318 miles 4 laps, by Walthour and Monroe.

In a sprint of less than a half minute's duration last night, after 142 hours of riding in Madison Square Garden, E. F. Root earned a signal victory over Johan Stol, in an extra race of one mile, to decide a tie between the two leading teams, while the air quivered with the cheers of 12,000 spectators gathered in the big hall to see the finish of the six days' bicycle race.

The actual end of the contest was rather one-sided, but the spectators refused to permit that to have any effect on their enthusiasm, and when Root, of the New York team, which has been the popular favorite for the race since the middle of the week, went to the front in the last two laps of the ten laps of the mile track, and with great ease led Stol to the winning line by about a dozen lengths, the victory was greeted with frantic applause, and the police stationed at the trackside were put to their best efforts to keep the track clear of the excited spectators, who acclaimed Root the hero of the hour and roared his name in chorus after the style most approved for college yells.

The final races to decide ties for first and fifth prizes were made necessary under the conditions of the contest, when at 5 minutes before 10 o'clock, the time set for the end of the struggle, Root and Oliver Dorlon, both of Sheepshead Bay, and Arthur Vanderstuyft of Belgium and Johann Stol of Holland each had the same number of miles and laps to their credit, the seven teams that finished being so close together at the end of six days' of riding that between the leaders and the last team there were but seven laps, a trifle more than three-quarters of a mile.

The two leading teams, with 2,386 miles and six laps each, were one lap before Samuelson and Williams of Salt Lake City, two laps before Keegan and Logan, and three laps before Krebs and Fogler and Gougoltz and Breton, who were tied for fifth and sixth money, the last team, seven laps back, but entitled to seventh money, as they finished, being Turville and Mettling.

The race preliminary to the final effort of the riders to decide the distribution of the prizes was a rather dreary spectacle, as the men in the forward places seemed satisfied to wait for the sprint at the end, while the trailers were too worn by the six days of cycling to make much effort to overtake the leaders. The latter simply watched to see that none stole up on them and held their relative places throughout the day, except that Keegan and Logan by hard work gained one lap in the afternoon and gained fourth place, which they held tenaciously to the end.

In spite of the slow pace set, though, the race was so close that it appealed strongly to popular favor and there was present when the finals were decided just such another crowd as has gathered for the finish of each six-day bicycle race of the past half dozen years. From the arena floor to the loftiest perches in the gallery the house was filled during the last two hours of the race, and convincing evidence of the popularity of the spectacle present was on view before the entrance where late comers eargerly paid advance prices to the speculators for reserved seats.

All day bicycle enthusiasts and the regular patrons of the six days' race had failed of the strain that the riders were subjected to, and gossiped about "doped" and drugged contestants. The looks of the men competing furnished no support for the rumors, however, and the actual finish was so far from what was anticipated that the appearance of the men was the greatest surprise of the result.

Through the afternoon and the early part of the evening the best men of the teams in the ties were kept in reserve, and their partners who rode were tired enough to be perfectly content to let the respective teams hold their places. It was due in a measure to this that Keegan and Logan were able to make their gain of one lap, but when Samuelson and Williams, holding third place, and only one lap behind the leaders, tried for a similar gain, they woke up the others and started them to sprinting in a style that kept the positions unchanged.

It was too slow to be at all interesting, and the crowd delightedly hailed the announcement when the time of the race was up with the ties still existing, and, under the rules, the track was cleared of all save the men who were to represent their teams in riding off the tie for first place.

Then Root appeared to relieve Dorlon, his coming being greeted with a cheer which was repeated when Stol, selected for the foreign team, came on the track. A. Roenuey, Secretary of the Belgian Consul in New York, was present as the guest of Manager P. T. Powers, and with him were a number of compatriots of Vanderstuyft and Stol, carrying immense bouquets, while the flags of Belgium and Holland adorned the box.

The start of the mile race that decided the first place in the race was made with both men in motion, and rolling slowly past the line, with Root well off in front. The New Yorker made no effort to take advantage of the start, however, but rode at a snail's pace nearly eight laps of the track, with Stol waiting on him three lengths back. Just as the eighth lap was finished Stol jumped for the lead, and passed the line a wheel's length in front, Root immediately going in pursuit.

For one lap Stol held the lead, but the moment they passed the line and went into the tenth and last lap, Root settled down to his best sprinting, and in less than half a lap had command and from there on easily held his place in front, and won the race and first prize for the six days' contest by about a dozen lengths, in 3:43 3-5.

Both men, finished looking fresh and strong, and Stol immediately after dismounting rushed across the track to thank his fellow-countrymen, who had showered

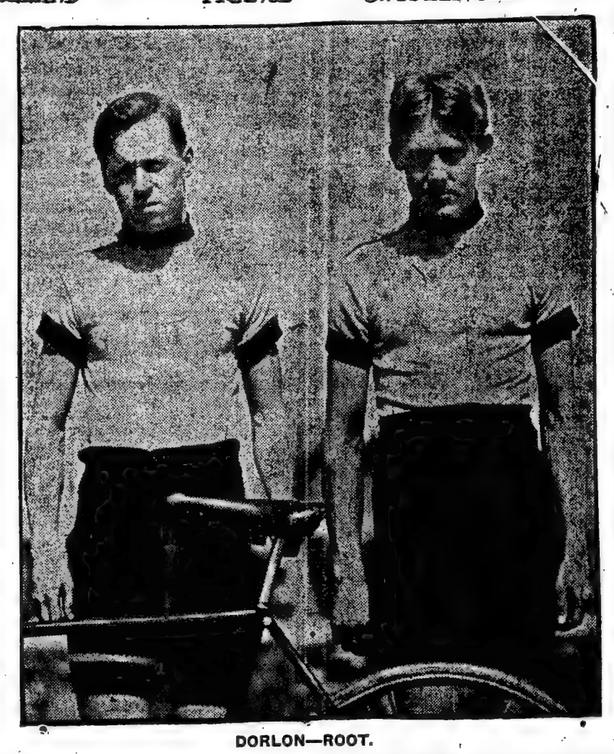

DORLON—ROOT.

bouquets on him. The track was at once cleared and the tie between the Swiss-French and Newark-Brooklyn teams for fifth place was decided by another mile race, Breton and Krebs riding. In this race the pace was something faster than the contest for first place, Krebs leading throughout and winning by three lengths.

The placing of the teams after the decision of the ties and the prizes won were as follows: Root and Dorlon, first, $1,500; Vanderstuyft and Stol, second, $1,000; Samuelson and Williams, third, $750; Keegan and Logan, fourth, $500; Krebs and Fogler, fifth, $350; Gougoltz and Breton, sixth, $250, and Turville and Mettling, seventh, $100.

The one important change in the positions of the riders made in the course of the entire day, prior to the final and decisive struggle, was in the gaining of a lap by Keegan and Logan in the middle of the afternoon, the gain placing the team in fourth place, a lap ahead of Gougoltz and Breton and Turville and Mettling, and a lap behind Samuelson and Williams, and only two laps behind the tied leaders.

To pick up the lap required a long sustained effort, and it put the gallery favorite Keegan to his last limit of speed and stamina, Keegan achieving nearly all the gain, though Logan frequently was called on to relieve him. When Keegan and Logan had lapped the trailers of the crowd, the first three teams practically conceded the lap to Keegan and his partner, and eased the pace, Keegan then going on through to the lead and adding the lap to his team's score.

The first team of the three that dropped out after beginning the sixth day of the race was the California entry, Limberg and Downing, who rode for two hours of the last day, and then were compelled to give up a short time after 2 o'clock, Downing, with a dislocated shoulder, which has handicapped him for two days, and Limberg so nearly exhausted that he was willing to retire, as the team then seemed hopelessly beaten.

Three hours later, or just about daylight, Palmer and Agras and Dussot and Mazan, all of whom were so far behind the leaders as to have no chance except the remote possibility of getting in for a share of the seventh prize, concluded to drop out, the retirement of these leaving seven teams to race to the finish.

The fourteen men of the seven teams made preparations early in the morning to fight it out to the last, and all camped on the track side, where the men not riding slept on cots under canopies made of blankets thrown over trestles, ready to jump up and go on the track at an instant's notice in case of emergency. Even with this arrangement, the picked men of the three leading teams did but a small share of the riding through the early hours of the day, their partners being required to do most of the work that the faster men might be reserved for the final struggle in the evening.

Under this arrangement Vanderstuft and Dorlon of the teams tied for the lead, and Williamson, of the team in third place, were on the track most of the day, while Root, Stol, and Samuelson were left to freshen and strengthen themselves as much as possible in anticipation of the last hours of the struggle.

All the other teams seemed to find the arrangement acceptable, and, except for one sensational burst of speed early in the morning the pace was moderate throughout the day and until late in the afternoon. The exception was when a few minutes before 3 o'clock in the morning Keegan and Logan made a desperate effort to regain a lap, which would have placed them on even terms with Gougoltz and Breton in fourth place. Keegan led off and raced in the lead for a mile, when Logan relieved him, the two then alternating for another mile, in the course of which the two men gained a half a lap, while the sleepy spectators awoke and cheered the contest with vociferous enthusiasm.

Keegan was riding when the field began to gain on the sprinters, and at the first indication that the effort had been made in vain the trainers of Keegan and Logan stopped them, and the bunch closed up again. For the remainder of the time and until night the pace rarely exceeded the plodding rate, and there were few calls on the enthusiasm of the crowd. There was the expectation that something might happen at any moment, however, and through the afternoon the catchpenny attractions of the basement received but little patronage, the visitors remaining in view of the track, prepared to miss nothing when the long expected struggle for a decisive advantage might begin.

An incident more exciting than the actual race in the morning was a second clearing out of the "stayers" among the spectators by the police with the aid of the managers of the race. The rule which was in force on a former clearing out of those visitors, who had remained overnight and wished to put in a second day for one admission fee, was put into practice again, with the result that the men and boys with uncombed hair, who otherwise looked as if they had slept in the hall, were escorted to the doors. This action by the police nearly cleared the big building a short time after daylight, and made much room that was needed for the newcomers of the night crowd.

In a final trial by Frank Kramer against the record for a quarter of a mile, the Orange (N. J.) bicycler, after repeated failures earlier in the week, made a change in his starting place, with the result that he established a new world's record of 0:24 1-5, lopping three-fifths of a second from the old mark. In each of his other trials Kramer started from the top of the bank on the Madison Avenue side of the building. In his performance last night, at 8:30 o'clock, he started from the top of the bank on the Fourth Avenue side of the track, and in a splendid sprint set the new mark.

In a half-mile handicap, following Kramer's exhibition, Charles Hatfield of Newark, N. J., starting from the forty-yard mark; Oscar Schwab of New York, from the thirty-yard mark, and W. S. Fenn of Boston, from scratch, finished a few inches apart in the order named. The time was 0:59 1-5.

YALE BASKET BALL TEAM WINS.

Defeats Second Signal Corps in Brooklyn Armory.

The Yale University basket ball team defeated the Second Signal Corps five in the armory of the latter organization, on Dean Street, Brooklyn, last night, by the score of 29 to 18. The score at the end of the first period was 15 to 5 in favor of the visitors. Line-up:

Yale University, 29.	Position.	Second Signal Corps, 18.
Church	Right forward	Radley
Kinney	Left forward	Rose
Hyatt	Centre	Elliott
Carter	Right guard	Lyons
Barber	Left guard	Rogers

Goals for Yale—From field: Carter, 5; Barber, 4; Kinney, 2. From fouls: Carter, 5. Total, 29. Goals for Second Signal Corps—From field: Rogers, 2; Elliott, 2; Lyons. From fouls: Rogers, 5; Radley, 2; Rose. Total, 18. Referee—Mr. Bigelow.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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$149 $5 Monthly Until Paid.

Plain Contract. No Interest.

FREE With each of these Pianos Three Months' Piano Lessons, Beautiful Stool, Elegant Scarf, 25 Sheets of the latest Popular Music; one year's Tuning and Cartage. This is your opportunity to own a Piano at less than it would cost to rent.

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120	NEW ENGLAND	4	Monthly Until Paid
125	GABLER	5	Monthly Until Paid
130	BODSTEDT	5	Monthly Until Paid
135	WESER	5	Monthly Until Paid
175	KRAKAUER	5	Monthly Until Paid
175	FISHER	5	Monthly Until Paid
180	WEBER	6	Monthly Until Paid
225	HARDMAN	6	Monthly Until Paid
230	SOHMER	7	Monthly Until Paid
240	CHICKERING	7	Monthly Until Paid

SQUARES.

$25	McDONALD	$2	Monthly Until Paid
30	CHAMBERS	2	Monthly Until Paid
35	HAZELTON	2	Monthly Until Paid
40	BRADBURY	3	Monthly Until Paid
45	GABLER	3	Monthly Until Paid
50	STEINWAY	3	Monthly Until Paid
55	BRAINARD	3	Monthly Until Paid
60	BRADBURY	3	Monthly Until Paid
60	HAINES BROS.	3	Monthly Until Paid
65	WHEELOCK	3	Monthly Until Paid
80	WEBER	3	Monthly Until Paid
90	STEINWAY	4	Monthly Until Paid

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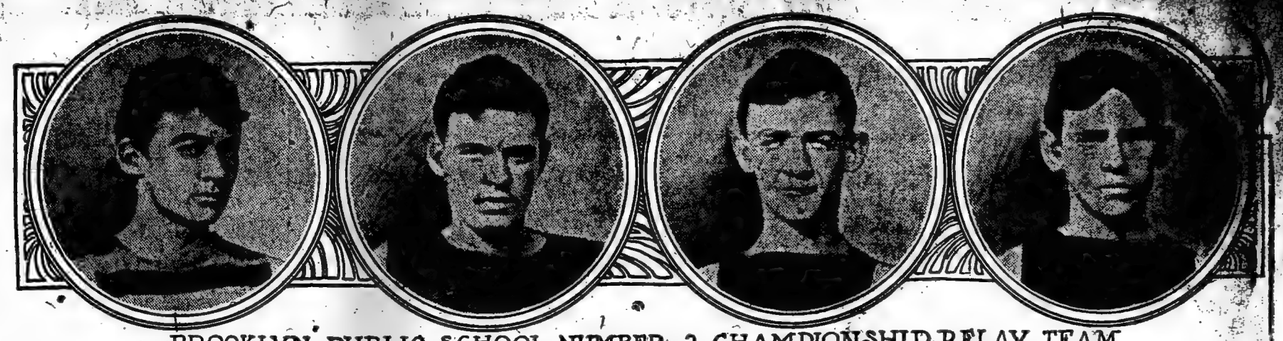

BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 2. CHAMPIONSHIP RELAY TEAM.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LADS IN ATHLETIC GAMES

Brooklyn Churches Send Many Contestants to First Meet.

ALL WINNERS ARE CHAMPIONS

Central Congregational Boys Secure Point Trophy—Defeat Does Not Mar Fun for the Little Fellows.

Several hundred Sunday school boys, representing a large number of the leading churches in Brooklyn, met last night in spirited athletic rivalry in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. It was the first meet held by the Sunday School Athletic League of Brooklyn, and proved as great a success for the 6,000 spectators as it was for the juvenile competitors, who, whether winners or not, were supremely happy to be allowed on the floor in the rôle of real athletes.

As it was the first contest of its kind, all of the winners became champions in their special events.

In the contest for the point trophy the boys of the Central Congregational Church led and took places in nearly all of the events. They had a big delegation on hand, and their cry resounded from the iron girders of the roof. It was remarkably effective. So far as inspiring its hearers was concerned it accomplished all that could be desired, and the major portion of the cups and championships went to the wearers of the orange and purple of the Centrals.

Prouder than peacocks were the little chaps, who had evidently donned athletic attire for the first time. Many of them were so new to track running that in "getting set" and starting on the pistol shot they tumbled over themselves, and then it was a scramble for the tape. Some of the littlest fellows appeared almost recently to have graduated from the kilt-skirt period of their existence. In the words of many a spectator, they were cute, and it was as if midgets were engaged in tests of physical prowess.

In the junior events, in which the youngest of the boys competed, it was difficult to determine upon what basis the boys were placed in that class. In height they ranged from three feet six inches to five feet six inches. The taller boys simply outstripped the shorter boys, but the latter worked their little legs as fast as they could and ran out the distances, although left hopelessly behind, and then they even appeared happy over defeat. In the intermediate and senior classes the boys were more evenly matched.

In all there were twenty-two events on the programme, which was run off to the tick of the watch without a second's delay. The athletes of Manhattan have rarely put up such a well-managed set of games as the athletic Christians on the other side of the bridges. Seventeen starters ran in the quarter-mile event, and almost from the crack of the pistol R. B. Seymour of the Central Congregational Church went out in front. His style and stride were easy, and he won by five yards.

The half-mile, intermediate, brought about one of the closest finishes of the night, Dwight Hosford of the Greenwood Baptist Church winning by a scant yard over H. Carlisle Britton, Greene Avenue Baptist, who was only a flash ahead of Reginald J. Cook of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. The time was also good, being 2:18.

As usual the relays aroused great enthusiasm, and the card contained six of these races. The boys of De Witt Clinton outfooted their opponents in the race for high school teams with the High School of Commerce second. The St. Francis Xavier team won the mile relay for teams of the Church Athletic League, their runners passing those of the Church of the Messiah on the second relay. Their time was 3:35 4-5. The senior relay was captured in hollow style by the boys of the Central Congregational with the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal boys second. The summary:

Forty-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by De Witt N. Conklin, Greene Avenue Baptist; William C. Floeting, Throop Avenue Presbyterian, second; Howard Rice, Central Congregational, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

Fifty-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by George Kelley, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal; Ernest A. Martin, Baptist Temple, second; Charles F. Conklin, Park Congregational, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Intermediate.—Won by Edward S. Van Beuren, St. Mary's Episcopal; William H. Sparrow, St. Andrew's Episcopal, second; H. Carlisle Britton, Greene Avenue Baptist, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Seventy-five-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Chester Crowell, Central Congregational; Alvah W. Burlingame, Central Congregational, second; P. J. Goldsmith, Throop Avenue Presbyterian, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

Half-Mile Relay Race, Junior.—Won by Park Congregational team—Raymond Burton, Gilbert Reddall, Lucas Nicholson, and W. Vernon Goodwin; Baptist Temple team—William McGonigal, Walter Fiske, Frank Shatton, and George Freen, second; Edgewood Reformed team—John Merghan, Charles Bursch, Edwin Wallis, and Charles Hadley, third. Time—1:56 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by R. B. Seymour, Central Congregational; W. G. Douring, Janes Methodist Episcopal, second; William G. Anderson, Baptist Temple, third. Time—0:55.

Running High Jump, Intermediate.—Won by Reginald J. Cook, St. Peter's Episcopal, with an actual jump of 5 feet; Walter Bursch, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal, second, with an actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches; Carl V. Johansen, Throop Avenue Presbyterian, third, with an actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

One-Mile Church Athletic League Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by St. Francis Xavier team—E. J. Saddington, J. Danaher, H. Coates, and P. J. McManus, 32 yards; Church of the Messiah team, second—John Fleming, Bert Parkhouse, John J. Oesman, and Albert Charlton, 38 yards; St. George's Athletic Club team, third—John Berger, Harry Christopher, T. M. Newman, and W. C. Heinkel, scratch. Time—3:35 4-5.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put, Senior.—Won by F. Edward Strom, Baptist Temple, with an actual put of 38 feet 9 inches; George B. Hanson, Baptist Temple, second, with an actual put of 38 feet 2½ inches; Charles B. Toole, Greene Avenue Baptist, third, with an actual put of 37 feet 1 inch.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put, Intermediate.—Won by John C. Baldwin, Throop Avenue Presbyterian, with an actual put of 33 feet 8 inches; H. E. Thompson, Tompkins Avenue Congregational, second, with actual put of 29 feet 7¾ inches; William H. Foster, Cuyler Chapel, third, with an actual put of 29 feet 7¼ inches.

One Mile Inter-Company Relay Race, Fourteenth Regiment, Handicap.—Won by team of Company H, William McLaughlin, Daniel Dowd, George Gage, and August Campbell; Cadet Corps team, second, J. Thompson, A. B. Zahn, Edward Rose, and H. Goetze; Company G team, third, Nelson Nelson, G. Brockhogen, Charles E. Kinan, and E. V. Skoog. Time—3:57.

One Mile High School Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by De Witt Clinton High School team, Hutchinson, Hurlbert, Whittaker, Tompkins, and Quittner, 50 yards; High School of Commerce, first team, second, T. Connolly, K. MacAlpin, G. Harder, R. Geis, and F. Childs, 34 yards; Erasmus Hall High School team, third, C. J. O'Connor, R. McNulty, George Yale, Jr., and H. L. Smith, 35 yards. Time—3:37 4-5.

One Mile Relay Race, Intermediate.—Won by Central Congregational team, Joseph Searing, J. W. Streeton, C. J. Searing, Irving Schuman, and Horace Prastor; St. Andrew's Episcopal team, second; Park Avenue Congregational, third. Time—3:42.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by A. B. Rowland, Tompkins Avenue Congregational, with actual jump of 5 feet 4 inches; Charles B. Toole, Greene Avenue Baptist, with actual jump of 5 feet 3 inches, second; W. R. Shaw, Greenwood Baptist, with actual jump of 5 feet, third.

One-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by Herman W. Schell, Throop Avenue Presbyterian; Arthur C. Peters, Fennimore Street Methodist Episcopal, second; George J. Benecke, Bedford Presbyterian, third. Time—5:04 4-5.

Fifty-Yard Potato Race, Boys.—Won by David V. Austin, Hanson Place Baptist; William Clark, Central Congregational, second; Robert Donnell, St. Peter's Episcopal, third. Time—0:18 1-5.

One-Mile Young Men's Christian Association Relay Race.—Won by Central Branch second team—E. J. Ann, G. O. Middleton, A. Evans, G. A. Hardy, E. Mousee, and R. C. Grinnell; Central Branch first team second—F. Martenson, W. A. Grassin, J. L. Strawn, G. O. Middings, G. O. Kittle, and H. C. Anson; Prospect Park Branch team, third—David Wickers, R. N. Hall, David Schears, John Bacon, Harry Saunders, and J. Acoles. Time—3:41 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Intermediate.—Won by Dwight Hosford, Greenwood Baptist; H. Carlisle Britton, Greene Avenue Baptist, second; Reginald J. Cook, St. Peter's Episcopal, third. Time—2:15.

One-Mile Relay Race, Senior.—Won by Central Congregational team—D. C. Brewster, L. Halsey, R. B. Seymour, and Harmon Cornelius; Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal team—Walter Kerby, Joseph Durkee, Harry Finlay, and Walter Bursch—second; Throop Avenue Presbyterian team—Herman W. Schell, R. J. Goldsmith, Robert Oliver, and J. Rippingen, Jr.—third. Time—3:54 2-5.

100-Yard Potato Race, Junior.—Won by Harold L. Towle, Summerfield Methodist Episcopal; Herbert Austin, Hanson Place Baptist, second; Sidney Crofts, Hanson Place Baptist, third. Time—Not taken.

Inter-Company Regimental Wall-Scaling Contest.—Won by team of Company A, First Sergt. O. Carlson, Corps. W. Erickson and N. Nelson, and Privates E. V. Skoog, C. Schnipper, C. R. Clauson, Charles E. Kinan, and Charles Lindt; Company I team, second; Company E team, third. Time—0:48 1-5.

E. McGAFFNEY,
Public School 19, Holder of High Jump Record.

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AUTOMOBILE FUR CLOTHING.

ANOTHER BIG CASH purchase from an overloaded manufacturer enables us to retail Fur Goods at prices unheard of! "Small Profit, Quick Sale," our Motto:
$35.00 FUR Coats, $17.50; $50.00 kind, $25.00;
$75.00 kind, $35.00; $100.00 kind, $49.00.
$150.00 Genuine Coon Coats, $75.00; $75.00 and $100.00 Fur-lined Coats, imported Broadcloth outside Fur Collars and Cuffs, $39.00 and $49.50.
Fur Lap ROBES, worth $25.00 to $30.00, at $10.00 to $19.00; Fur GLOVES, $3.50; Fur Caps, $4.50 (worth $10.00.)
Big Variety of Furs to select from.
Large stock of Leather Coats, Caps, Gloves, Leggings, Pants; at half prices others ask.

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28x2½ First Quality Tires, $12.00; all other sizes cheap; Hartford, Fisk, Diamond, Goodrich, Detroit, Samson, and French Tires and Tubes at special opening prices. Gas Headlights, $7.50; Tail Lamps, $3.75; Sidelights, $4.50; all makes of Automobile Lamps at low prices!

JACKS,	HORNS,	PUMPS,	GLOVES,
$1.50 up.	75c. to $25.	$1.50 up.	$1.00 pair.

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E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

Largest Salesroom AUTOMOBILES In America
JUST MOVED INTO OUR AUTO PALACE, between 137-139-141-143 W. 48 6 & 7 Aves.
Inauguration sale of "A1" Automobiles this week!
$2750 Packard, complete, $650. Cadillac Tonneau, $375; Oldsmobile (nearly new), $300; Columbia, 1904, $1250; Columbia, 35 horse, $2200; Franklin Tonneau, $700; Searchmont, 1904, $650; Toledo, $175; Mors, 24 horse, $1650; Four-cylinder Panhard, top, Krebe Carburator, $1650; Just purchased large lot Peerless Tonneaus, some new, some nearly new, $700 to $1250; Baker Electric, A1, $400; Electric Victoria, practically new (cost $2250), $850; Long-Distance, $175; about fifty more; prices lowest.
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For Sale to Close an Estate.—At Savoy Stables, 5 East 58th St., one pair seal brown carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind, good action; will be shown at all hours.

FOR SALE.

A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses. Also a few weight carriers; all thoroughly broken. Can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARLEY BRENCHLEY.

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THE LATEST FAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
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Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St.

While the Subway work is under way on Flatbush Avenue, our Livingston Street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient.

We are showing a complete Line of Very Beautiful Christmas Cards and 1905 Calendars and Diaries. Toys in complete assortment are in the basement.
Peerless Paper Patterns for January are ready.

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Almost no end to the variety. An extraordinary display—and all are new this year; all are fresh and bright and in full favor with the little ones.

Dressed Dolls, ball jointed, bisque head, pretty curled wig, sleeping eyes, with showy dress, in a variety of superb toned materials, picture hat to match, shoes and stockings, 17 inches tall; special at $2.25
Others from ..... 90c. to $7.25
Kid body Dolls, jointed, fine bisque head, with long curly wig, eyes that open and close, openwork stockings and patent leather shoes, 18 inches tall 90c
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Kid body, papier machine, indestructible, walking and musical Dolls, prices range 25c. for the undressed, to the handsome dressed Doll at $7.25.

A HINT AS TO TOYS:

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Menageries	95c. to $4.80	Power Houses	95c. to $10.00
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Handsome Silks for Waists.

From four and a half to five yards of choice Silk, neatly packed in a box, make an admirable gift. These are particularly beautiful and desirable.

Four and a half yard patterns of beautiful white corded Silk, cluster cords, for $1.75
Four and a half yard patterns of dainty Fancy Silks, colored grounds, fancy stripes, for $2.65
Five yard patterns of Peau de Cygne and Louisine, pink, blue and cream, for $3.75
Four and a half yards of the most exquisite Silks in our stock, the newest effects in dots, scrolls, etc., for $4.40

A Wonderful Sale of JACKETS AND TAILORED SUITS.

The whole story is summed up in these words—"a manufacturer's sacrifice." He overestimated the demand and turned to us to help him clear his stocks. That is why

$10.00 Melton Jackets Are Only $3.95.

There are just 100 of these 27-inch long melton Jackets to be sold at this marvelously low price. They are tight-fitting in the back, loose in front; lined throughout; misses' and women's sizes. The materials alone cost more than our price for the complete Jacket.

Then There Are Fifty $18 Jackets at $7.95.

These are made of heavy zibeline and kersey, and lined, comfortably warm, as well as stylish. They are 40 inches long and finely made and finished.

100 Women's $20.00 Tailored Suits, $10.95

Handsome Cheviots and mixtures, long and medium jackets, lined with satin; some are half fitted, others fit closely and some have natty vests. Every one is remarkable value.

$11.95 Will Buy $18.50 Fur Neck Pieces.

Stylish, rood, fluffy, warm, embodying all that can be desired. Each one is made of two large skins of raccoon or fox sable and Isabella. All are perfect in color and quality. There are only about forty altogether, so the reason for an early visit is obvious.

DRESS PATTERNS
Of Fashionable Fabrics

In neat boxes. A handsome gift certain of a warm welcome. There's a material saving to be made on each. The assortment is large and varied.

Full patterns of hairline plaid Cheviots, regularly $3.50, at $2.45
Full patterns of Novelty Serge, self color, regularly $5.95, at $3.50
Full patterns of 52 inch flecked Tweeds, regularly $6.00, at $3.55
Full patterns of 46 inch Natte Suitings, regularly $4.50, at $3.50
Full patterns of 52 inch imported Tweeds, regularly $7.00, at $4.25
Full patterns of 56 inch Panamas, Homespuns, Zibellines, in checks and novelty weaves, regularly $7.50, at $4.50
Full patterns of 46 inch Melrose, regularly $6.00, at $4.50
Full patterns of 50 inch black Broadcloth, regularly $7.50, at $5.88
Full patterns of 52 inch Panne Broadcloth, black and colors, regularly $9.00, at $7.50

Trimmed Millinery Reduced.

And emphatically reduced. The price cuts are so radical that they cannot fail to be magnetic. The styles, whether imported or from our own workrooms, are quite the most pleasing to be found.

If an after-Christmas trip to the Southland is contemplated, the correct headwear may be secured here at nearly half original prices.

All $20.00 to $28.50 Imported Models are reduced to $12:50 *and* $15.00

All $12.50 and $18.50 Models from our own workrooms are reduced to ..... $8.50 *and* $10.00

Those that were $8.50 and $10.00 are now $5.00

Another Sale—the Greatest—of
FANCY HIGH GRADE RIBBONS.

Several thousand yards, comprising an importer's whole balance of stock, will be sold here to-morrow

AT 19c PER YARD,

although the real values range from 30c to $2.50. Of the latter there are not many. The major portion are Ribbons that have been selling generally for 75c to $1.25. They are superb—by far the best Ribbons we have ever offered at so low a price. They comprise printed warp, Dresden, moire, Jacquard effects, tinsel—in fact, every kind of the finest imported Ribbons. The widths run up to 10 inches; black, white and the choicest colorings.

As Christmas Draws Nearer Interest in Our
GREAT SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

increases. While the selling has been heavy, the original lots were large and other shipments have been added from time to time, so opportunities to select the richest of Christmas gifts still are abundant. Nothing adds quite so much to the charm of home decoration as an Oriental rug. Why not avail of the chances this sale affords?

Prices Are Close to Half Real Values.

Anatolian Mats $1.55
Daghestan Rugs ..... $6.00 to $13.50
Antique Daghestan ..... $16.50 to $24.50
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Magnificent Silk Rugs
Reduced to $36.94
Persian Carpets, ranging in size up to 11 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., for libraries, dining rooms and parlors, in royally beautiful colorings and designs, at prices surprisingly low.

SAYS CONTROLLER GROUT

Cleaning of Tenements Under New Law Did It, Crain Asserts.

POLICE SCANDAL—PARKHURST

Ex-Tenement House Commissioner de Forest Declares the Jerome Idea of Segregation the Solution.

As a result of official investigations which Controller Grout has been making into the bills and expenditures of the Police Department he let it be known yesterday that he believes Commissioner McAdoo's assertion that the "lid is down" in New York to be incorrect. Personal investigations by the Controller have led him to tell his friends that certain forms of vice and crime are being openly flaunted about the city, entirely unrestrained by the Police Department.

The especial form of vice which the Controller believes again is running riot is the social evil, and the conditions which the Controller has found he ascribes largely to the working out of the present tenement house law. He says that the enforcement of the tenement house law has driven disorderly persons out of the tenement house districts and into the old "bright light" sections of the Tenderloin and like districts. The result, the Controller finds, is that offenders have made themselves more conspicuous at this time in New York than at any other time of recent years.

Commissioner Crain of the Tenement House Department declared emphatically that the tenement house act was framed and was being enforced for the express purpose of cleansing the houses inhabited by poor people, and that the tenement houses have been freed almost entirely of this evil.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, head of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the leader in the movement of a decade ago which brought about a general breaking up of the segregated districts of that time and scattered the offenders far and wide, declared last night that if the tenement house law had resulted in cleaning the tenement houses it was nothing but dereliction of duty on the part of the police that permitted the offenders to gather elsewhere.

"If light has driven the women from the tenements," he said, "turn on more light and drive them from whatever point they have congregated. Add force to the light, and drive them from pillar to post until they do as they did during the crusade of our society ten years ago—go to New Jersey and Chicago and other points. It was done then and can be done again. Don't let them rest a minute.

"Police Commissioner McAdoo has been commendably active in the suppression of the gambling vice, but in regard to two other forms of vice and crime he has done nothing. They are the enforcement of the excise law, with its attendant Raines law hotels, and the social evil. Possibly, the Commissioner has been doing the best he could with the material at his command, for I am convinced that few of the Captains and not more than two of the Inspectors in the Police Department are honest men.

"The Commissioner complains that he is unable to cope with all phases of vice with a police force of its present size. Then I say, agreeing on this occasion at least with District Attorney Jerome, for him to enforce all the laws as far as possible with the means at his command, so that all the laws may be respected or else the enforcement of them or the non-enforcement be brought into contempt.

"In this respect it does not make any difference whether a law is just or not. Take the law requiring the closing of saloons on Sunday. I do not approve it, and repeatedly have stated my objections to it, seeking a modified Sunday opening. But it is a law to have the saloons closed on Sundays, and therefore it should be enforced, else the contempt which is instilled in the public mind toward this law will be extended to contempt for other laws and ultimately for all law.

"On the same principle I am opposed to segregation of the social evil, either by legislation or tacit agreement. Tacit agreement would instil in the public mind contempt of law, and legislation which would sanction here what is regarded as a highly immoral condition elsewhere would breed a contempt of one moral law which would extend and become in time a contempt of all moral laws.

"The Police Department is not doing its duty in fighting the Sunday excise and the social evil questions. The conditions have become most objectionable and flagrant of late, and Commissioner McAdoo must be aware of them. Four weeks ago the Society for the Prevention of Crime wrote to the Commissioner complaining of a certain block in West Thirty-second Street where women had been congregating. The complaint was acted on at once and the section cleaned out. But why was it necessary for a complaint to be made before the cleaning process was undertaken?

"Commissioner McAdoo should have known of the conditions and remedied them before a complaint could be filed. Under any and all circumstances the police should so fight the social evil as to force it to keep in hiding, and this is not being done, to the eternal disgrace of the Police Department."

Ex-Tenement House Commissioner de Forest, who worked for the passage of the tenement house law and is an elder in Dr. Parkhurst's church, takes a different stand on the question of segregation.

"Undoubtedly the tenement house law, properly enforced," he said, "will compel disorderly persons to vacate the tenement houses. That is the purpose, or one of the chief purposes, for which it was framed, and during my connection with the Tenement House Department these provisions were rigidly enforced. Since that time I have not been closely in touch with the work of the department and cannot say how thoroughly its workings have progressed in that direction.

"But during my connection with the department and since, I believe, notice on the part of the department to an owner or agent of a tenement that offenders were living there was enough to impel the owner or agent to see that the objectionable tenants vacated at once. It never to my knowledge has been necessary to bring court actions to impose fines on the owners or agents.

"I believe the tenements have been pretty thoroughly cleaned of these characters and I do not think anybody, not even Controller Grout, will take the view that they had better be in the tenements of the poor than in the bright light districts.

"Once driven out of the tenements, the handling of these lawbreakers rests with the police.

"Admittedly they must live and exist in a cosmopolitan city like New York. Such being the case, the best remedy to my mind is the Jerome idea of segregation."

HORNER'S FURNITURE FOR GIFTS.

SELECTION will be an especial pleasure at our establishment not only because of the matchless choice offered in the various lines of Furniture which make useful and artistic gifts, but which represent the very best in quality and style.

Odd pieces for beautifying the home and supplying necessary requirements may also be suggested by consulting the following list:

Writing Desks.	Lounges.
Cheval Glasses.	Easy Chairs.
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Large collection of individual pieces in Vernis-Martin and Gold Furniture.

Special Holiday exhibit of the world-famed Elliott Eight-Day Chime Clocks.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS AT THE WORLDS GREATEST CHINA & GLASS STORE.

"BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT"

The reasons why Glass and China are so often chosen for presents in preference to anything else are various:

They are so universally appropriate;
They unite Utility with Beauty;
They are not likely to be duplicated;
The price range is so great;
They either make a great deal of show for a little money,
Or you can put your whole Christmas appropriation into a few choice pieces.

Jealously maintaining our reputation for assembling the largest and best selected stock of Glass and China of any house in the world, we have augmented the collection with an indescribably beautiful array of Statuettes in Bronze and Marble, Art Lamps and Electroliers, Hall Clocks, Paintings, Bric-a-Brac, etc.—every article suitable for a Gift, and all at prices One-Fourth Less than elsewhere.

Remember, there is but one Higgins & Seiter's—but one Great Glass and China Store where to buy anything at all is always to buy "Right." Suggestions follow:

Teakwood Pedestals We are direct importers of Teakwood and are able to retail at a trifle less than the ordinary wholesale prices. On Monday we shall do even better and offer you your choice of a large assortment of very handsome, richly carved Teakwood Pedestals, ranging in value from $30 to $45, your choice at **$25.00**

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Special in Lamp Department Six-headed ivory color body with silk shade and beaded fringe, specially reduced to..... **$15.00**

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Decanters Special Sale of rich Cut Glass decanters; new shape; very handsome. Special price..... **$5.00**

Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Entirely new shape, in rich, heavily Cut Glass, Sugar and Cream; Sugar Bowl can also be used for whipped cream, mayonnaise, etc.; two pieces, special price **$6.00**

Smokers' Novelties A very unique line of smokers' novelties. Made in glass and nickel trimmed. Ash Trays, Cigarette Holders, Match Boxes, Ash Receivers, etc., in many different styles and combinations, ranging in prices upwards from..... **40c**

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French Atomizers A very large line of these unique French Atomizers, in assorted styles, sizes decorations, etc., upward from each **$1.50**

Bouillon Cups and Saucers Fine Limoges China Empire shape Bouillon Cups and Saucers, decorated in the English Cauldon rosebud pattern, handles solid gold, per dozen..... **$15.00**

WEST 21ST AND WEST 22D STREETS, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

Oriental Rugs for Christmas Presents.

The soft colorings of an Eastern Rug peculiarly fit the Christmas spirit—from off there under the Eastern star.

Our store has long been celebrated for its offerings in this line, much beyond those of an ordinary establishment.

There are many Holiday specials—starting with an
Oriental bit at $2.00,
not pretentious, but real.
Then there are Guenjes and Kazaks,
3x6 feet,
Antiques, at $10.00 & $12.50,
handsome presents.
Silk Rugs
which sold for $45 and $60, *now $31.00.*

And a specially important pile of
Daghestans, from $10.00 to $35.00,
with important emphasis on the $17.50 lot.
They can't be bought in the import market for this price.
Larger Persian and Turkey Carpets
for Libraries and Dining Rooms at most satisfactory prices.
Large Silky, Antique Kazaks,
extra heavy, *at $25.00 to $65.00.*
Kermanshah Rugs,
the kind usually sold for $85.00, *at $60.00 each.*

Great varieties of Khorassan, Gulistan, Saruk, Tabriz, Senna, Persian and Kurdistan Rugs, in all sizes.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

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WILL CLOSE OUT TO-MORROW
THE REMAINDER OF THEIR HIGH CLASS

Velveteen Walking Suits

IN VARIOUS STYLES
AT $49.50 & $59.50
REDUCED IN PRICES RANGING FROM
$69.50 to $90.00

Cloak Departments

IMPORTANT SALE OF

BLACK CHEVIOT COATS, lined with satin. } $9.75, 12.00

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS, of Zibeline, trimmed with fancy braid, also of Cheviot—tight-fitting. } $21.00, 29.50

SHOWER-PROOF GARMENTS, in new models and materials. } $8.50, 12.75, 15.50

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
A LARGE ASSSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE SHAWLS OF EMBROIDERED AND KNITTED SILK, CHUDDA, WORSTED AND WOOL.

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AN UNUSUAL OFFERING OF

3,600 YARDS 52-INCH BROADCLOTH, in Tans, Browns, Olives, Reseda, Myrtle, Cardinal, Garnet, Plum and Black, per yard **73c**

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$2.75, 2.95, 3.25, 3.45, 3.95, 4.25, 4.50 and upwards.

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FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

DESIRABLE DRESS PATTERNS of Scotch and Domestic Madras and Percales, in lengths of 10 to 12 yards, in attractive boxes, **$1.15 to 3.00**

WAIST PATTERNS of Broche Silk, Chambray, Poplin and Embroidered Vesting, in neat boxes, **85c to $2.00**

3,700 YARDS SILK WARP EOLIENNE and CREPE DE CHINE in all the popular shades for Street and Evening wear, per yard **39c**

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VERY MARKED REDUCTIONS TO-MORROW

MISSES' SUITS, long coat model, velvet trimmed mixtures and plain cheviots, Heretofore $26.00 to 36.00 **$15.95, 23.50**

MISSES' JACKETS, cheviots and coverts, new models, MISSES' PALETOTS, fine cheviots, black, blue, brown, Value $13.50 to 15.50 } **$9.95**

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, with cape, or plain, flannel-lined, sizes 6 to 14; Value $7.95 to 10.95 **$4.95, 7.95**

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESS, fancy mixtures, sizes 4 to 14. Heretofore $4.50 to 6.75 **$2.95, 3.95**

MISSES' SILK WAISTS, taffeta, crepe de chine and changeable silk, **$3.95, 4.95**

Men's—Traveling Bags—Women's

of Best Leathers and Workmanship; also Jewel Bags, Lunch Cases in Leather and Wicker.

English Russet Bags, 12 to 18 inch,		$8.35 to 11.95
Bags Fitted with Nickel and Ebony,		upwards from $17.75
Bags with Sterling Silver Fitting,	"	$25.00
Sole Leather Suit Cases, 24 inch,	"	$6.00
Suit Cases Fitted with Nickel and Ebony,	"	$15.50
Suit Cases Fitted with Sterling Silver and Ebony,	"	$37.00

Important Holiday Articles

shown on third floor.

DECORATIVE AND USEFUL ART OBJECTS, BRILLIANT CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS, RICHLY DECORATED ENGLISH PLATES, CABINET PIECES OF BRONZE, DUTCH SILVER, CARVED IVORY MINIATURES AND LIMOGES ENAMELS.

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SILK LOUNGING ROBES, Black, Brown and Navy, with all-silk linings. Usual price $13.50 **$9.75**

West Twenty-third Street

Immense Assortments of Fine HOLIDAY GOODS

GOLD JEWELRY of the highest class:—Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Watches, Fobs, Vest Chains, Neck Chains, Gold Bead Chains, La Valieres Lockets, etc.

GOLD RINGS:—Signet Rings from $1.65 to $25.00
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REAL LACE BERTHAS. —Of Renaissance, Princess, Bruge and Duchess Lace, $2.98 to..... **$48.00**

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INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS. —Women's all linen, initial in wreath, box of half dozen..... **$1.45**

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FURS. —Natural Squirrel four-in-hand Scarfs; value $10.00, for..... **$5.50**

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CHRISTMAS CARDS. —Thousands of Calendars, Cards and Booklets from 2c to..... **$3.75**

Orders by mail filled the day received.

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Smart Evening Wraps at Inviting Reductions.

Women of discernment are properly discriminating in the matter of Evening Wraps. The finest efforts of the modiste may be ruined by an awkward Opera Coat. As an inducement to their purchase as gifts from husbands to wives, we have made the reduction in our exclusive designs ordinarily made in January—so that the ladies may have the use of them during the Holidays.

The Original Prices were from $50.00 to $300.00,
The Reduced Prices are from
$25.00 to $150.00.

Gift Waists at Special Christmas Prices.

Extra waists for evening, street or house, are satisfactory possessions at any time. At Christmas they are doubly so.

Lace Waists
of Valenciennes, with yoke of lace medallions, lined with China silk, $12.50, value $18.00.

Crepe de Chine, Armure & Taffeta Waists,
$5.50, value $7.50.

Cloth Waists
in a variety of light stripes—an extra quality of wool waist cloth — pleated yokes, fancy collars and finished with large pearl buttons, $3.50, value $5.50.

Imported Waists at Great Reductions.

The finer kind, for afternoon and evening wear—in a wealth of fashionable materials and shapes—many embroidered and beautifully trimmed with lace.

Original prices, $40.00 to $100.00,
Present prices, $25.00 to $65.00.

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Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

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EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING TO-MORROW OF HIGH-CLASS

Fur & Fur-lined Garments,

Fur Neckwear and Muffs

Consisting of

Blouse and Loose Coats, Three-quarter and full length Garments, of Chinchilla, Sable, Mink, Broadtail and Persian Lamb,

Ranging in price from **$200.00 to $3,000.00**

Sets of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Mink, Baum Marten, Lynx and Combination Furs,

from **$100.00 to $1,200.00**

Coats of Broadcloth Lined throughout with Grey and White Squirrel, **$29.50**

With Shawl Collars, of Persian Lamb, Alaska Sable, Beaver, Squirrel, **$36.50 & $45.00**

Neck Scarfs		Large Flat Muffs	
SQUIRREL	$6.00, 8.00	SQUIRREL,	$6.75, 9.75
ALASKA SABLE,	$9.75, 12.75	ALASKA SABLE,	$8.75 10.50
MINK	$22.50, 29.50	MINK,	$17.50, 29.50
BAUM MARTEN,	$25.00, 30.00	BAUM MARTEN,	$48.00, 59.00

West Twenty-third Street

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week we had the annual Governmental reports, and seldom have they been more interesting or received less attention. There was the President's message, which emphasized almost everything the Republican platform omitted, and raised new issues of which much will be heard later on. There was Secretary Shaw's possible valedictory, with his suggestion of National charters for trust companies, along the lines of the National bank system. And there was Controller Ridgely's proposal of new functions for the National banks, corresponding to the Nation's growing wealth and rising rank in international finance. The assembling of Congress and the varying phases of the struggles and tactics of the tariff revisionists and stand-patters also demanded attention. All these topics have meaning for intelligent people, but none of them, nor all of them, appeared to engage so much public notice as the collapse and recovery of prices upon the tips supplied from Boston.

The interest attaching to this incident is of the same sort as that surrounding the financial adventures of the lady who borrowed money so easily in Oberlin. Both cases throw nearly equal light upon what stocks are worth or ought to sell for, and provide interesting psychological studies of how bright people can induce simpletons to part with their money. The lady of Oberlin appears to have cost some bank people their employment, and the gentleman from Boston by his performances has robbed Wall Street of its last shred of reputation as anything better than a gambling resort. It is a long time since anything has been done there in the stock market except to bet on prices. In the bond market, at least in the over-the-counter department of reputable houses, securities have been bought and sold upon what they were thought to be worth, but the stock market has abandoned itself to another sort of business. Once it reflected prosperity, or discounted adversity, and prices signified something to propertied people, and even to those who were not propertied, but who studied the stock lists as they did the weather reports.

But to what use can last week's collapse and recovery be put? Did the collapse from the average price of 119.46 to 116.26 signify that the position was inflated, and the speculative situation unsound, and that the fall was to firmer ground? Does the subsequent rise to nearly 117.50 signify fresh departure from safety and sanity, and are we about as far away from them as before the collapse? Or do the rise and fall signify nothing about anything except the transfer of some people's cash to other people's pockets? In this aspect the matter is of entrancing personal interest, but an apology ought to be offered for discussing it seriously with those larger circles which are not interested in this phase of frenzied finance. The best use the incident can be put to is to draw the moral that no attention should be paid to those who trifle with the public. It would be a serious mistake to allow them to gain a prestige which should facilitate piratical raids at will. Slurs upon insurance companies to-day may become innuendoes against banks to-morrow. Next railways might be attacked, not for their strengthening, but for weakening confidence and securing property known to be of higher worth than is admitted. In this way the sources of public intelligence become tainted, and all who assist share the responsibility. There are no substitutes for honesty and character in financial matters. A lurid vocabulary, a versatility shaming the quick-change artists of the music halls, and a past matching up with the adventuress's in a melodrama are not qualifications highly regarded by sober people, however much they may be admired in bucket shops and along Wall Street's Bowery.

The "scoop"—it would be wrong to dignify it by any other name—was one of the most beautiful specimens ever witnessed. The fall was so sudden that very few were able to get out short lines and divide profits with the raiders. And the recovery was so swift that orders from the tape might almost as well have been given week before last—the goods were already gone. Nobody except those who slugged the market had a chance at the pockets of the deceased. Meanwhile nothing was happening elsewhere outside of prosperous routine. Railway traffics reported by The Wall Street Journal show an increase in net for October of 9.67 per cent., say double the increase for the four months of the fiscal year. This is better in promise than in performance, for the October gross increased only 3.44 per cent., while the November gross increased 9.46 per cent. and the fourth week of November 16.07. Emphasis need not be laid upon the increase of the bank clearings at New York by 75 per cent., but it is surely significant that there is an increase in every city in the Union, averaging 30 per cent. at leading centres. Pig iron production is at the rate of 20,000,000 tons annually, and yet stocks are decreasing. The next crop scare is some months away, nobody is talking about labor troubles, and it is hard work to get money up to 5 per cent., and impossible to keep it there.

In the background was the President's message, with its disturbing suggestions regarding railway rate making. There was some difference of opinion regarding how much it had to do with the week's market, but there was no difference of opinion regarding its effect if enforced. Any proposition for "regulating" the prices of bread or meat or railway rates or anything else by law, or in any other way, is certain to be popular, and acquires a dangerous strength when advocated by the President of the United States. It then has a standing necessitating attention, for many who would condemn it without thought when advocated by Mr. Bryan or some newspapers will approve it without thought when advocated by any officiating Executive. Nevertheless, the proposal is of the same quality in either case. It is bad because it confers powers which were deliberately withheld by Congress, which were condemned by the Supreme Court and which have worked badly in practice, and because there now exists an adequate alternative.

It is not an oversight that the commission does not now possess the rate-making power. Says the Senate report accompanying the bill at its enactment, "Reliance must ultimately be had upon the courts in any event for the final remedy, unless the commission itself be constituted a court, which the committee does not consider expedient. * * * The commission may make recommendations as to what ought to be done, but the bill does not give their conclusion the force of a judgment." The proposition then is not to remedy an oversight, but to do now what Congress already has considered and rejected. Nevertheless the commission not once but many times sought to usurp the power thus withheld, and both their right to do so, and the wisdom of it, have been passed upon by the Federal courts of original jurisdiction and appeal in a list of cases too long to be repeated here, and of singularly unanimous and consistent decisions. The principle of the decisions is that to pass upon the reasonableness of a rate is a quasi-judicial function which properly enough may be reviewed in a superior court. But to make a rate for the future is a legislative act which, if the function is conferred by law, is not properly subject to judicial review except in questions of constitutionality. If a legislative body acts within its rights its discretion will not be doubted or controlled by the judiciary. Hence, unless the Judges should reverse themselves, and if Congress should reverse itself and confer this power, it is certain that the commission would have power only limited by the Constitutional prohibition against confiscation of property.

Just how far the commission might go belongs to the domain of prophecy, but there are signs of the road it would travel if not of the ultimate destination. The commission has not demeaned itself as an impartial intermediary between the railways and the shippers, but as a champion of the shippers. The railways have not been treated exactly as though they were under indictment, but the presumptions have been against them, and the shippers have had all the best of it. No complaint is made of it, and the railways are pretty well able to take care of themselves. But the record is as the commission has made it, and the commission's record is to be considered when the extension of its powers is under consideration. How the new powers might be expected to work practically can be best indicated by an actual case. In the "milk case" the commission recommended—and the roads accepted—that rates should not be charged at the same rate per can for all distances tributary to the New York milk market, but that there should be four new rates, graded according to distance. After two and one-half years the President of one of the roads reported to the commission that the farmer had received no more for his milk, and that the consumer had paid no less, but that the road had earned $30,000 less per year. What would be the effect if the power sought should be exercised not as a recommendation, but as of right, and to an extent which the Supreme Court declared, in overruling the commission's action in the maximum rate case, would enable it to change every inter-State rate in the United States in a single proceeding? The commission actually did change the rates on 2,000 articles in one proceeding, and the courts annulled the act.

The commission was not always of its present opinion. In its decision in the Louisville and Nashville case in 1887 it refused to take the power it now asks because the task was "superhuman," or, in Judge Cooley's words," altogether impracticable." An attempt to supervise such details had incumbered its docket so that it could not do that and do anything else. There is not a leading railroad whose traffic department does not contain better talent than the Inter-State Commerce Commission. "The railroad men would undoubtedly get the best of them," in the words of President Mellen. It might be thought that this would just suit the railroads, and it would if all the railroads wanted was a technical victory in detail, but the men who manage railway systems are of larger calibre than that. They want a settlement upon the merits, a just settlement, which shall give them quiet and stability in their affairs such as can only come from satisfaction of rightful popular expectation. No five men chosen for capacity and fitness can achieve this result for the United States. But Commissioners are not chosen for these reasons. They are—and no reproach is intended—lawyers, or politicians, or business men, who approach their task in middle life, without technical training, and who seldom acquire it, for the sufficient reason that their average term of service is about four years. Rate making cannot be learned in four years, despite the American idea that any man can run a hotel, or newspaper, or railway.

The case is not so desperate that heroic remedies are required. American railway rates are the lowest in the world, not the highest. This of course is a general statement, and remains substantially true, even though there are cases calling for correction. There is no case of wrong which cannot be corrected now by legal procedure under the statute or outside it, as the complainant may elect. And under the statute the courts will grant summarily either an injunction or a mandamus in suitable cases. There is not any possibility of any rate surviving proof of illegality. That is enough. To go further and empower the commission to enact a rate under a legislative function which the courts have said they would be reluctant to review is too much. There would be riots if a commission should settle the price at which any merchant must sell his wares. Transportation is a railway's stock in trade, and only those should put a price on it who are in relations of responsibility to both shippers and shareholders, and who know the railway's business better than any outsider. Employers sometimes wonder how employes imagine that wages can be paid under the conditions unions impose. Shippers may well wonder how railways can render services without regard to cost, and according to conditions politicians impose. For this subject, sad to say, will be treated in a political manner, as the silver question was, or like any other questions of economics which have vote-getting powers. No brief is held for the railway's right to charge unreasonable rates, or discriminating rates, or to pay rebates. The case is that there is a remedy for those wrongs now, and that a wrong of another sort would be done by the President's proposal to enable five men to fix rates. Nobody expects the proposal to succeed, but it may so long as Congress is sitting. Wall Street now "has Congress upon its hands."

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

AUGUST BELMONT has a little niece of whom he is very fond. For two years his Christmas present to her has consisted of one exquisite pearl of large size which he personally selected. Each year until she shall have reached the age of twenty-one he intends to give her one pearl as nearly perfect in size, color, and beauty as the first one as possible. She will get her third pearl this year, and when she comes of age she will have a string of as beautiful pearls can be found in the market.

F. B. ALEXANDER, of the Stock Exchange firm of Alexander, Thomas & Davies, which began business under its enlarged new name last week, is a son of J. W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The firm's offices will be at 30 Pine Street. Few changes in Stock Exchange firms were announced last week and only one membership was posted for transfer, that of John W. Ritchie. The purchaser is W. Schuyler Smith.

E. B. THOMAS, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, left last week for California, where he expects to make an extended stay. E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande, has been elected Vice President of the Western Pacific Railway.

JOHN McFADDEN, one of the chief members of the big spot cotton firm of George H. McFadden & Bros., of Philadelphia, is expected on the floor of the Cotton Exchange shortly. He has not been here since the days of the Sully failure, and some of the members of the Exchange think that his arrival will mean that he considers cotton a purchase for a rise, and that he is coming to direct his campaign in person.

L. A. DESSAR, who was credited with having made a comfortable fortune in the stock market during the buoyant days of 1901, has become so well pleased with the attractions of the Street that he has planned to give his time to Wall Street work in preference to his profession as a doctor. He has recently become associated with the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. Just on the heels of Thursday's panic he was advising his friends to buy Leather common, and as it turned out they did not have to wait long for their profits.

NORMAN DE MAURIAC is lucky in his trading, as well as skillful, as was shown the other day in the Northern Securities market. Mr. De Mauriac was in the crowd when the stock was selling at 125 and wanted to buy some stock at that price. It was lunch time, however, and he did not wish to put off one duty for another, so he left word with a broker that he would take 300 shares at 125 and left for a nearby café. Once at lunch he well-nigh forgot Northern Securities and the whole of the market, and it was nearly 3 o'clock when he got back to the curb market. "You got your 300 shares," he was told. "I knew I would be 'stuck,'" was his reply. Just then some one bid 127 for Northern Securities. It was some time before Mr. De Mauriac realized that he really was $900 better off by his midday trade. It was rumored that he did something more than thank the broker who "stuck" him with the stock.

THE BERLIN MONEY MARKET.

"The Berlin money market," writes a correspondent from that city, "shows a tendency toward easier conditions. Rates are declining, notwithstanding the approach of the monthly settlement. Private discount has fallen below 4 per cent. for the first time since the official rate was raised six weeks ago. On Thursday money was offered in large volume, after it was learned that the Bank of England's rate remained unchanged, and advances at call dropped to 3¼ per cent., and even lower. Gold continues to reach the Reichsbank from England. American eagles are also coming in, perhaps by way of Paris. No direct arrivals from New York have been reported. The security markets have been rather quiet, but values show good staying qualities. Some shading in industrial stocks occurred in the first half of the week, owing to profit-taking by professionals, but quotations underwent a partial recovery on Thursday, upon the favorable American iron market report. The latest news from the German iron trade, too, is somewhat better, the establishments in the western part of the country being reported as fully occupied with orders on hand, while a considerable volume of foreign orders has been recently secured. In Silesia an advance in crude iron prices is expected. The output of pig iron in October for all Germany was about 35,000 tons greater than in September. The shares of the Hamburg-American Line have risen upon the announcement that the pooling arrangement with the Morgan Trust on earnings above 6 per cent. has been declared off for the current year. Domestic Government loans are slightly stronger."—London Standard, Nov. 28.

MARKET'S COLLAPSE RESEMBLES MAY PANIC

Movements Similar, but Extent of Losses Much Smaller.

QUICK RETURN OF CONFIDENCE

Record of Two Interesting Weeks—Speculators and Not Investors Hurt in Past Week's Break.

To the individual who on Thursday morning last saw his 10-point margin in Amalgamated Copper or in one of the few other issues which bore the brunt of that day's decline in the stock market wiped out, doubtless the situation seemed about as much one of panic as could well be imagined. Among the more excitable element in the Street, in brokerage offices, and possibly to some extent on the floor of the Stock Exchange itself, it looked on Thursday morning that, literally rather than figuratively, the bottom was going to drop out of the market. When the decline was over, however, and the nervous ones had a chance to collect their thoughts and take their bearings afresh, it was found that after all it had been only an imitation panic, and not a very good imitation at that. The straining of every nerve of the financial system that marked the famous panic of May, 1901, when demoralization seized not only those who were making prices on the floor of the Exchange and those who stood at the tickers in Stock Exchange offices and saw values crumbling away but invaded even the banks and left the financial community for the time being as if it were paralyzed, was so much more calamitous than the upheaval of the past week that comparison seems hardly admissible. Doubtless there was some nervousness even in high quarters, but that anything like panic existed outside of the group of speculators who had pyramided beyond reason or who were operating on slim margins there was nothing to indicate even during the course of the break itself, and now that the cloud has blown over no trace of panic can be found.

The only prophets of calamity during the past week were the financial adventurer of Boston, to set fire to an inflammable pile, and his followers who worked with him in his attacks not so much against prices, for that is only the minor offense of the common market bear, but against confidence in the financial and industrial prosperity of the country, which is at the bottom of values. The wonder of it all is that so much was accomplished rather than that more was not accomplished. The 24-point decline in Amalgamated Copper, the 14-point decline in Sugar, and the 11-point break in United States Steel preferred attest in no mistakable fashion the fact that even such methods as Lawson's are capable of attracting a large following. But when these declines and perhaps a half dozen others about equal to the average of these are mentioned the whole story of the panic is told so far as it is indicated in the decline of prices from the high price of the week to the low point of Thursday. The declines in the rest of the list scarcely exceeded a natural reaction in any bull movement. Compared with the losses on the famous day of May 9, 1901, the past week's declines as a whole seem very small indeed. In the table below is given the record of all the active stocks for the past week and for the week of "Blue Thursday." From a glance it will be seen how far short of the 1901 record that of the past week falls. The decline in Amalgamated Copper this past week, it will be noted, was only 24 points as compared with a 35-point drop in 1901. A few stocks, it is true, declined this time more than they did three years ago, but apart from two or three specialties which recently had been forced up by leaps and bounds, the only notable record in this respect is that of American Sugar, and in that stock the excess of the past week's decline over that of 1901 was only half a point. Anaconda appears in the list to have declined more, but it is to be noted that three years ago the stock was selling dollars per share instead of per cent. as now, and that its decline in 1901 figured on the present basis amounted really to 57 points as compared with 18½ the past week.

Though in the extent of the damage done the two market incidents can scarcely be compared, it is an interesting, if not significant, fact that in their course the two breaks in prices and the recoveries followed a very similar path. On Monday last the market was irregular, with many issues showing decided strength with no indication, except that found on general principles in the continued advance in prices, that a collapse was approaching. On Tuesday the market became weak and closed generally lower; on Wednesday there was a sharp break, and the market seemed at the close to be on the verge of a still greater decline. The decline came Thursday morning and prices fell with a rush, but by midday the market steadied and in the afternoon rose sharply from the low figures of the session. On Friday the recovery continued and prices showed strength that seemed based on nothing less than forgetfulness of the "panic" that existed less than forty-eight hours before. Without change, but lending merely greater scope to the words employed, the description fits the week of May 11, 1901, as well at that which is just ended. The time of year was different and the results were different also, but those who last week were thrown into a real panic by the semblance of such in the stock market may still look forward to sequels similar to those that followed so closely in the trail of the actual panic of May, 1901. But while these may claim to be prophets they can lay no claim to being forecasters of the future on the basis of present conditions.

The extreme decline of the past week was that of 24 points in Amalgamated. The largest fall three years ago was 65 points in Delaware and Hudson. The bank officer who on May 9, 1901, threw over the hundred shares of Delaware and Hudson that sold at 105 as compared with 170 quoted for the stock two days before and compared with 183¾, the low price of the same stock in the "panic" of the past week, has probably had many enlightening thoughts since he thus sacrificed his client's property and probably he was not among those who lost their heads last Thursday. The comparison of the two incidents appears to bring out very forcibly the vast difference between the two collapses of the market. One was an investors' panic, even as much as it was a speculators' panic, the other, so far from bringing alarm to those who held stocks and owned them, offered them what seemed to be and what already appears to have been proved to be a most favorable opportunity to purchase stocks below their worth.

The fact that investors had recently been awaiting such an opportunity is attested by the statements of banking officers in position to speak authoritatively on the matter. There were many who had been out of the market for some time in the belief that speculation had carried prices up too rapidly, and who on Wednesday and Thursday last bought heavily and confidently of a great many stocks that through necessity resulting from narrow margins or from fear on the part of the holders were thrown upon the market. The firmness which the market displayed during the latter half of Thursday's session and on Friday seems to indicate that the liquidation of weak accounts, which all banking interests point to as an event of much importance to the welfare of the market, was more complete on the two days of liquidation than is usually the case under similar conditions. There appeared to be few hanging over accounts, and while there is yet time for some irregularity in the market owing to sales of stocks by those who have lost heart in the market, even though they were fortunately not induced to sell at the bottom, it does not seem likely that the results of such selling will be felt for very long.

A study of the tables given above reveals many interesting developments in prices during the past three years. Prices now are said to be high, but it will be seen that many are still far below the prices which prevailed just before the panic of May 9. On the other hand a number of issues are now above the prices of three years ago, and somewhat curiously among the issues in this position there are some which are not now included in any generally accepted list of stocks that are selling "too high."

	Week of May 11, 1901.				Week of Dec. 10, 1904.			
	High. Monday.	Low. Thurs.	Last. Fri.	Extreme Decline.	High. Monday.	Low. Thurs.	Last. Fri.	Extreme Decline.
Amalgamated Copper	125	90	115	35	82½	58½	68⅞	24
American Car & Foundry	26¼	20	24	6¼	34⅜	30	33	4⅜
American Smelters & Refiners	69¾	38¾	52½	31	95¾	87⅝	89¾	7⅞
American Sugar	135	143⅜	145	13¾	149	134¾	143	14¼
American Tobacco	130½	99	122	31½	..	..	..	..
Anaconda	51½	37	46¾	14½	110¾	88	102	18½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	89	43	73½	46	88⅞	83½	86¼	5⅝
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	97½	70	97½	27½	103⅞	100⅝	103	3⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	112	84	105	28	100½	94¾	100¼	6⅛
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93¾	85	92	8⅞	95⅞	93¾	95⅝	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	85	68½	77¼	16½	68⅝	56	62¼	12⅝
Canadian Pacific	114	87	103½	27	134⅝	127⅞	131¼	6⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	52½	29	45	23½	50⅝	43¼	47⅞	7⅜
Chicago & Alton	48¼	27	40	21¼	45	40	40	5
Chicago & Alton pf.	81½	74½	77¼	7	..	..	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	198	178	191	20	..	..	..	..
Chicago Great Western	24½	18	21	6¼	24¾	20¾	22⅝	4
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis	37	23	32	14	..	..	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	188	134	158½	54	176	164	171¾	12
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	167	125	151½	42	173⅜	..	..	..
Chicago Terminal Transfer	25	16	23½	9	14⅝	11⅜	13¼	2⅞
Chicago Terminal Trans. pf.	49	39	47	10	25	20	22	5
Colorado & Southern	15¾	9½	13¾	6¼	22⅞	19½	21⅜	3⅜
Consolidated Gas	227	195	216½	30	215	205	209½	10
Consolidated Tobacco	52¾	43	52¾	10¾	..	..	..	..
Delaware & Hudson	170	105	159⅝	65	189	183½	187	5½
Erie	42½	24½	36¼	18	40⅝	34⅝	38	6⅛
Erie 1st pf.	71⅝	50¾	65⅞	15	74½	71⅝	73⅛	3
Erie 2d pf.	59½	47	53	12½	57⅞	53½	57	4½
Illinois Central	145	124	137	21	150	149¼	154¾	9½
Louisville & Nashville	110	76	101	34	147¼	135	142½	9½
Manhattan Elevated	128⅜	83	115	45⅜	168	164½	165	3½
Metropolitan Street Railway	171⅜	150	163	21⅜	124⅜	116¼	121⅜	8¼
Metropolitan Securities	..	..	..	..	82½	75¾	79½	6¾
Mexican Central	29⅜	19	24¾	10⅜	23	18½	21	4½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	33¼	21	30¾	12¼	34⅜	30⅛	32½	4⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	66	47	57	29	65½	60⅝	63	4⅞
Missouri Pacific	110	72	106	44	111¼	102½	108½	8¾
New York Central	165½	140	154⅝	25½	141⅜	134⅝	138⅜	7
New York, Ontario & Western	37½	24	32¼	13½	45	40⅜	44	4½
Norfolk & Western	56⅞	47½	51	9⅜	76¼	74½	77½	1⅝
Northern Pacific	133	110	150	***	..	..	..	..
Northern Pacific pf.	103	104½	108	*3	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	154	137½	148⅜	46½	140	133	136⅜	7
People's Gas	118	98½	110	19½	112¼	104¼	105⅞	7⅜
Reading	46	34	40½	12	82⅝	73⅞	77⅞	9¼
Reading 1st pf.	79½	65	74½	14½	91	89⅜	90	1½
Reading 2d pf.	58⅝	39	50⅜	19¼	83⅜	80¼	81¾	3⅛
Rock Island	..	..	..	..	37	30	34¼	7
Rock Island pf.	..	..	..	..	85¾	81½	84⅜	4½
St. Louis Southwestern	37½	16	34½	21½	29	23½	26½	5½
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	68½	60	64½	8½	60⅝	50	57⅝	10⅝
Southern Pacific	58	39	48	27	67	59¼	63½	7¾
Southern Railway	33⅜	20	28½	13⅜	37½	33½	35½	4
Southern Railway pf.	86⅞	76	82⅝	10⅜	97½	94	95¼	3½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	64⅜	50	58	14½	77⅜	61½	71½	15⅝
Texas & Pacific	51⅛	26	37½	25⅛	37½	32	35½	5½
Union Pacific	127⅞	76	112	51¾	115⅝	105¾	111¼	10⅜
Union Pacific pf.	98	85	94½	13	95⅝	95	96	⅝
United States Steel	54	25	46	29	33¼	23½	29⅞	9¾
United States Steel pf.	101⅛	60	88⅜	52⅝	95⅝	84	91	11⅝
United States Leather	19¾	7⅝	12⅞	8	17⅜	13½	15¾	3⅝
United States Leather pf.	79¼	60½	75	9⅝	106½	98½	103⅝	8
Wabash pf.	42¼	24	37	18¼	47⅛	41⅜	45	5⅝
Western Union Telegraph	100¼	85	92½	15¼	92½	91¼	92½	1¼
Wisconsin Central	22	15	20	7	23⅞	20¼	22⅞	3⅝

*Advance.

NATIONAL BANKS IN NOVEMBER.

In November 36 National banking associations were chartered, 7 associations placed in voluntary liquidation, and 4 in the charge of receivers, making a net increase of 25, the number of existing associations on Nov. 30, 1904, being 5,520, with authorized capital of $784,821,335; bonds on deposit as security for circulation, $431,075,840; circulation secured by bonds, $427,947,505, and by deposit of lawful money, $32,781,570. The increase in capital during the month was $3,605,000; in bonds deposited as security for circulation, $4,531,050, and in circulation $3,397,575.

The capital of the 36 associations chartered during the past month was $3,155,000, and bonds deposited as security for circulation, $677,850. Twenty-three of these new associations were of primary organization and with capital of $905,000, 18 of the banks being with an average capital of $25,000, and 5 with aggregate capital of $450,000, the individual capital ranging from $50,000 to $200,000. Twelve of the organizations during the month were banks organized to succeed incorporated or private concerns, the aggregate capital being $2,200,000. Four of the number were with individual capital of $25,000 and 8 with capital ranging from $50,000 to $1,500,000. One bank with capital of $50,000 was converted from a State institution.

Lehigh Valley Appointments.

The following new appointments have been announced by the Lehigh Valley Railroad:

T. H. Pindell, formerly Superintendent at Wilkesbarre, Superintendent of Transportation, with office at South Bethlehem, Penn.

R. M. Baxter, formerly Superintendent at Sayre, Penn., Superintendent of the Wyoming Division, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

C. W. Kinney, formerly trainmaster at Easton, Superintendent of Pennsylvania Division, at Sayre, Penn.

The position of Superintendent of Car Service has been abolished, and Thomas O. Cole has been appointed car accountant, with office at South Bethlehem, Penn.

LAWSON AND HIS GAME

Wall Street Wonders Whether He Led or Was Led.

AFTERTHOUGHTS OF THE PANIC

Growing Belief That Someone Hid Behind the Boston Man's Coattails.

Whenever Wall Street is confronted with a sudden rise or a sudden drop in the price of the securities in which it is interested it makes an attempt to explain the situation, and in doing this it passes over the technical conditions of the market which made the movement in either direction possible. This disregard of technical conditions in attempting to arrive at a plausible explanation is not so much due to willfulness as to the fact that the technical conditions are self-evident. The Wall Street community knows perfectly well that when the stock market has been overbought, that is when a speculative structure has been reared on advancing prices, the structure gets weaker as it nears the top, because it becomes honeycombed with weakly margined accounts, accounts built up on unsecured profits, and stop loss orders made to protect such accounts. But it also knows that this structure can go on, if not indefinitely at least for months, reaching higher and higher unless some outside event, some financial windstorm, should come along and upset the balance of the swaying structure. The cause, therefore, which Wall Street looks for is that windstorm, that factor from the outside, which may be an accident, a court decision upsetting confidence, a President's message, or a hundred other things. It may be a deliberate blow aimed by someone more ready, more quick of sight in detecting the "psychological" moment when the market was ready to yield.

In the break last week this outside factor was Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. While the excitement of Wednesday and Thursday was at its height, every small speculator whose profits and principal had been wiped out blamed the Boston man for what he considered a nefarious attack on values. But when order was once more restored, when after the storm it was found that stock market values were about where they had been a little over a week ago, the sold-out speculator and the Street in general stopped to consider if it was Lawson and only Lawson who had done this thing. The Street began to work its memory, and this is what it remembered.

It was the day before Thanksgiving when Lawson made public his "Thanksgiving Prayer." In that memorable and remarkable document he declared that Wall Street had rumored that he was loaded up with 300,000 shares of Amalgamated, 100,000 shares of Sugar, and 40,000 shares of Pacific Mail, and that he would be forced to liquidate. If, this if spelled with capitals, he should find that this report was true, then he would on the Friday after Thanksgiving throw over these holdings at exactly 11 o'clock, and would Wall Street please help him to get as good prices as possible? Wall Street read this advertisement with astonishment. It had heard nothing of such a report—in fact, it said boldly that such a report never was circulated, and must therefore have been invented purposely for the use in the advertisement.

But there were many speculators and even brokers, not ordinarily easy to deceive, who watched the hour of 11 approach with some apprehension. There was considerable selling of the stocks mentioned, and they showed the effect of the selling by 2-point declines, but the hour passed, and, although up to the very last minute before the clock struck Lawson had kept the nerves of the nervous on the jump by startling telegrams and flashes of warning and of dire foreboding, nothing happened. In the afternoon Lawson came out with a statement that he had found on investigation that the reports were not true, that he did no own any such lines of stock, and that therefore he could not sell them.

"Did it strike any one as peculiar that it should be possible for a broker to have not even an approximate idea of his own holdings? If so, then what was the purpose of the whole performance?" There were many heads in Wall Street who asked this question and who argued the matter out for themselves without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. Events move swiftly in Wall Street, and the week after Thanksgiving the Street had forgotten all about the Lawson prayer and the succeeding incidents.

It was after this that the great activity in Amalgamated Copper developed. Once more Lawson came into evidence. He advised every one to buy copper. It would cross 80, and every one had better buy it before it crossed 85, because after that it would jump to par so fast that its advance would resemble the proverbial blue streak. Hundreds of thousands of shares changed hands on this advice. During the week ended Dec. 3 there were traded in 473,125 shares in a narrow range between 80½ and 82¾. Lawson predicted that on Friday, Dec. 2, an announcement affecting the value of the stock would be made. The announcement was the record dividend by the Boston and Montana Company, which is owned by the Amalgamated Copper Company. Many men in Wall Street then asked how it was that Lawson had advance information of this action, but this question was never answered.

Tuesday noon last the President's message was due to become public. Was it only an accident that on that very morning appeared the first of Lawson's flamboyant warnings to all stockholders of Amalgamated to sell their holdings, as the price would smash? This was a sudden change of front by Lawson and it fairly took the speculators' breath away. They had really no right to be surprised, for every market leader that ever lived, and no matter in what market he operated, has ever done the same. That sudden change of front, the announcement over night that he had sold his holdings or covered his short sales, has in fact always been one of the chief sources of revenue to the leader, for, having prepared himself for the new position, he has been able to reap the full benefit of any change in prices which his change of front might effect.

There can be no doubt that many believed what Lawson advertised. Many speculators sold out their long holdings. Others still went short of the market, but this alone could not have brought about the collapse if the support to the market had not suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. There had been a suspicion for some days that the support of the market was of a perfunctory sort. Wednesday it became apparent to the brokers on the floor that the support had been entirely withdrawn, and Thursday when the belated sellers appeared and when at least 1,000,000 shares of long stock were thrown over, the lack of support except at a very low level became apparent even to the outsiders. This lack of support has not yet been satisfactorily explained. It is a fact, however, that stocks purchased in quantity some ten points below the level where they might have been sold the week before would show a very acceptable profit to whoever may have sold and repurchased them.

This part of the collapse is at least as queer as the credulity which continued to pin its faith to the author of frenzied finance. Their credulity is at least as great as the one which that gentleman himself affects. Having been lied to in years gone by, according to his "Frenzied Finance" story, by the men who controlled Amalgamated Copper, he on Tuesday confessed that he had again fallen a victim to their alleged falsehoods, and that what he had advertised the week before about the great prospects of Amalgamated was a fable pure and simple with which he had been duped, and with which he in turn had innocently and with no malice aforethought duped his followers. This the public read and believed again, though twice before deceived by similar announcements.

The eyes of some, however, have been opened. What they ask is this: Could Lawson possibly have brought out his first Thanksgiving prayer for the purpose of finding out in how far he would be able to influence the speculative public? If so, his prayer was answered, for only a blind man could have failed to note the anxiety caused by that announcement. Could he when advising the purchase of Amalgamated at 80 and upward have done so for the purpose of selling his or some one else's large holdings of copper to the public? Could he then have brought out his dire predictions last week for the purpose of enabling these large interests to get back their stocks further down with a profit of millions? The answer has not been forthcoming, and it probably never will be, for the only one who could answer will naturally prefer to remain silent. One of the news bureaus, however, yesterday published the following paragraph:

"All efforts to induce H. H. Rogers to make a statement offsetting or controverting the frenzied utterances of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston have thus far proved unavailing. Strong parties are said to have visited Mr. Rogers yesterday and the day before and urged the advisability of his making some sort of a quieting statement. But as no such statement has been forthcoming it is fair to suppose that he refused to do so, and prefers to carry on his copper business without taking the public into his confidence now, any more than he has heretofore.

"In the meantime what has become of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston? On Wednesday he made the definite promise to give another broadside against Amalgamated Copper on Friday, but Friday came and passed and no further utterances from Lawson materialized, although the Street was eagerly and impatiently awaiting his threatened fulminations. It is reported here that Lawson has been absent from his usual haunts in Boston since Thursday, and it is even announced from Boston that he has gone out of town, leaving no clew of his whereabouts."

One well-known broker, reading that slip, shook his head and said:

"The only question in my mind is whether the fable of the cat's paw can be applied here. Was some one else brilliant enough to see the possibilities of helping him along? Or did Lawson bank on some one's aid before he started out?"

LONDON'S MARKET ADVANTAGE.

English Capital Benefited Because Exchange Apparatus Here Was Inefficient.

One of the features of the collapse in the market last week was the demonstration of the insufficiency of the stock market apparatus to meet the demands of a three-million-share day. Wall Street heard with astonishment that London connections were better served and in closer touch with our market here than were the customers in brokers' offices not more than a block away from the floor of the Exchange.

The business between the curb in London where American stocks are dealt in and the Stock Exchange in this city is carried on by arbitrageurs who pay to the Stock Exchange enormous sums every year for the privilege of sitting on a stool behind the rail on the very floor of the Exchange so that they can keep in actual touch with the market by employing floor brokers to do business for them. These arbitrageurs in turn have direct cable communication with the London curb, and orders to buy or sell can be executed in either market as quickly as they can ordinarily be executed for customers in brokers' offices here.

On Thursday, however, the Londoners had all the advantage. The telephone system between the floor and the offices of brokers in this city became badly clogged. There were not enough wires to carry all the messages, orders, reports, &c., and as a result orders were generally carried out at prices considerably at variance from those which the customer expected. Then, too, the ticker was so far behind that customers in the offices had no idea what the market was at the time they gave in their orders. For instance, one man gave an order to purchase St. Paul at the market. According to the ticker that stock was then selling at 165, but his order was executed at 168. Some reports on orders given were not returned until an hour or more after they had been executed, and half the time customers did not know whether they were winners or losers.

Not so with London. The representatives of the London brokers being on the scene and able to execute orders without the use of ticker or telephone, had much the best of it, and as a consequence London was on that day closer to our market than the rest of New York. Consequently also, London made bigger profits than did speculators or investors in this city.

A WALL STREET HUMORIST.

Makes a Grievous Assault on Solemn Railroad Officials.

A

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 3 Per Cent.

A Good Saturday Market, and Another "Good" Bank Statement.

After the excursions and alarums of earlier days of the week, it was agreeable to settle back yesterday into the old sort of Saturday market, with nearly everything strong, no news, and a "good" bank statement. Leather common was the only thing to drop a point from its recent rise of nearly 300 per cent., based upon the hope that the new ownership of the preferred might weaken its veto upon any alteration in its mortgage upon the earnings in a manner beneficial to the junior security. There was a long string of advances of from 1 to 3 points, and none more conspicuous than Amalgamated's 2⅝. It is now nearer its maximum than its minimum in the recent flurry, and those interested can guess whether its fall or its rise is based on the better reason. Any inference from the price of the metal, or the prospect of a larger dividend, or any sort of intrinsic argument, is barred. Nothing goes except the hypothetical state of the account between the bulls and bears, and guesses as to which way the Boston cat will jump. If it shall appear that another collapse of 10 or 20 points is likely, of course everybody will sell everything else, even securities whose values are in no way related to Amalgamated or the copper industry. But perhaps the game won't work again sooner than next Spring, at least.

The bank statement was of the accustomed sort. It was "good," because for a month the surplus has hardly altered, but in the same length of time the cash has fallen some $15,000,000, corresponding to a proportionate restriction of credit by $60,000,000. The loans have not decreased so much as that, even nominally, and it is a fair opinion that despite the liquidation of this week the loans at this centre have rather grown than fallen. Of course, the invisible supplies of credit have been drawn upon, and while the bank statement gives the impression that the situation is not worse, the fact is otherwise. Nevertheless, alarm is unnecessary, for the situation compares favorably with previous years, although deteriorating when compared with previous weeks. We entered the season of falling reserves unusually well fortified, and are passing through it with unaccustomed ease. Next week, however, if yesterday's sterling market gives reliable signs, we are likely to lose more gold. Possibly in its present state of nerves the Street will not like the loss of specie with the surplus at its volume when we are usually importing rather than losing bank reserves.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	⅞
Amal. Copper	2⅝	Int. Pump	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Int. Pump pf.	1
Am. Gr. Twine	1¼	Iowa Central	1½
American Ice	½	Kan. City So.	1⅝
American Ice pf.	1½	Kan. C. So. pf.	3
Am. Malting	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
American Smelting	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit	1⅝
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	½	Nat. Enamel. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	⅝	Norf. & West.	⅞
Am. Woolen	⅝	Pacific Coast	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Anaconda	5½	Penn. R. R.	½
At., T. & S. L. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Reading	2
Canadian Pacific	¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Cent. of N. J.	1	Rep. Steel.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	2½	Rock Island	1½
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	Rock Island pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	2⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Twin City	½
Detroit Union Ry.	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Steel	1
Fed. M. & S. pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1
General Electric	2	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅞	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	2	West. U. & M.	1½
Int. Paper	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chemical	1⅝	Nat. R. of M. pf.	¾
Am. Hide & L. pf.	⅝	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	1	North American	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Leather	1½
Consol Gas	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Fed. Min. & S.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2
Col. F. & I. conv. t. f.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	2½
Col. Mid. 4s	3¼		

Bonds Declined.

Cent of Ga. 5d pf. inc. 2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 10	852,148
To date this year	173,038,243
Corresponding date last year	154,051,164

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 10	$2,555,000
To date this year	$970,614,060
Corresponding date last year	$656,728,850

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18	18½	500	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅞
71½	71¾	89,450	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	69½	71½	68⅞	71¼	+2⅝
23¾	24	300	Am. Ag. Chemical Co.	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	−⅛
32¾	33	700	Am. Car & Foundry	32⅞	33	32⅜	33	....
92¼	92¾	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	93	93	92½	92½	....
36⅜	36⅞	1,400	American Cotton Oil.	36½	37¼	36½	36⅝	− ⅛
38	38½	400	Amer. Dist. Telegraph.	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38½	+ ½
12	13½	3,050	*Amer. Grass Twine.	12	13¼	12	13¼	+1¾
10⅞	11	1,820	Am. Hide & Leather.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
45	45¾	1,055	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40¼	40¼	45¾	45¼	− ⅞
8¾	8⅞	2,110	*American Ice Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
39½	39½	2,050	*American Ice Co. pf.	38½	39½	38½	39¼	+1⅜
33¾	34	1,520	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	34	34½	33⅝	34	....
8½	8½	20,300	*Amer. Malting Co.	7⅞	8¾	7¼	8¼	+1⅛
28½	28½	8,000	*Amer. Malting Co. pf.	27¼	28¾	27	28¼	+1¼
81⅝	81⅝	5,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	80¾	81¾	80⅝	81½	+ ⅝
113	113½	900	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	112	112½	112	112½	+ ⅝
14	14½	972	Am. Steel Foundries.	13½	14	13½	14	....
53	53¾	600	Am. Steel Found. pf.	53	53	52½	53	+ ½
143¾	143⅞	9,430	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143¾	144	142	143¾	+ ¾
139	141	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	139	139	139	139	−1
92	95	25	Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	....
92	92¼	2,710	Am. Tob. pf., new tr.cts.	92	92½	91¼	92¼	+ ¼
22	22¼	400	*Amer. Woolen Co.	22	22	22	22	+ ¾
92	93¾	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
101	101½	100	*Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	104	107¼	104	107¼	+5½
86½	86⅝	12,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86	86¾	86	86⅝	+ ⅜
103⅜	103⅞	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103½	102⅜	103½	+ ½
153	154	700	Atlantic Coast Line.	153¾	154	153	153¾	....
100½	100⅝	20,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	100½	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅜
95¼	95¾	94	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	....
62¾	63	6,550	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	62½	63⅜	62½	63	+ ⅜
10⅝	10⅞	300	Brunswick City	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
131⅞	132	3,000	Canadian Pacific	131½	132	131⅜	132	+ ¾
192	193	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	192	192	192	192	+1
48¾	48⅞	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	48	48⅞	47¾	48⅝	+ ⅞
42	43	100	Chicago & Alton.	42½	42½	42½	42½	−2½
23¼	23⅜	10,100	Chi. Great Western.	22⅞	23⅜	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
34⅝	35	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	35⅞	35⅞	35	35	−1
172	172⅛	10,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	171¾	172⅛	171¼	172	+ ¾
206½	208	400	Chi. & Northwestern.	207	207½	206½	206½	....
13¼	13⅜	1,300	Chi. Term. Transfer.	13½	13⅜	13¼	13¼	....
23⅝	24	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	23	24½	23	24½	+1½
12⅜	13¼	2,500	Chi. Union Traction.	13¼	13¼	12⅜	13	+ ⅝
		1,400	Chi. Union. Traction pf.	43	45	43	44¾	+2⅝
89½	90	100	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	89½	89½	89½	89½	− ⅝
49	49½	8,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	48	49⅝	48	48¾	+1¼
22	22½	600	Colorado & Southern.	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅝
34	35	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	....
18½	18⅝	600	Colum. & Hock. C. & I.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
208¾	209⅜	300	Consolidated Gas.	209½	209½	209	209	+ ½
128¼	129	300	*Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	+1
22	22½	1,950	Corn Products Co.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
79½	80	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+1
187½	188	1,100	Delaware & Hudson.	188	188¼	187⅛	188	+1
32	32½	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	+ ⅝
86	86½	226	Denver & Rio G. pf.	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ⅛
6½	7	300	Detroit Southern.	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
28½	29	600	Detroit Southern pf.	28	28	28	28	....
78¼	79	200	Detroit United Ry.	78½	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	1,000	*Distillers' Securities.	39	39	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	17,300	Erie.	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
76	76⅛	9,000	Erie 1st pf.	76	76	75⅝	76	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	1,700	Erie 2d pf.	57	57	56¾	56⅝	− ⅛
65	66	300	Federal Min. & Smelt.	66½	67	66	66	− ½
79	80	300	Federal M. & Smelt. pf.	79½	80	79	80	+1
188	190	100	General Electric	188¾	189½	188¾	189	+2
91½	92	500	Hocking Valley.	90	91	90	91	+ ⅛
92½	94	300	Hocking Valley pf.	93	94½	93	94½	+ ⅞
155	155½	1,000	Illinois Central	155¾	155¾	155	155	−2
24⅞	25	29,025	International Paper.	24	25	23⅜	25	+ ⅞
79½	79⅝	2,300	International Paper pf.	79½	79⅞	79½	79⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	40¾	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	40	40½	40	40½	+1¼
85	88	100	Internat. Steam. P. pf.	86	86	86	86	−1
31	31½	1,100	Iowa Central	30¼	31	30	31	+1½
56¾	57¼	300	Iowa Central pf.	56½	57	56½	57	+ ¼
29½	29¾	1,000	Kansas City Southern.	29	29⅝	28	29¼	+1⅜
53⅜	53½	5,250	Kansas City South. pf.	51¾	54½	51¾	54	+3
38	39½	100	Lake Erie & Western.	38	38	38	38	....
60	63	100	Long Island	62	62	62	62	....
142⅞	143¼	3,300	Louisville & Nashville.	143	143¼	142⅜	142⅞	+ ⅜
164½	165	500	Manhattan Elevated.	165	165	164⅝	165	....
79½	80½	1,000	*Met. Securities.	....	....	79¼	79½	....
121¾	122	3,300	*Met. Street Railway.	122	122	121¼	121½	+ ⅛
		42	Met. West Side El., Chi.	23	23	23	23	....
21⅝	21⅞	3,800	Mexican Central	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
64½	65	800	Minn. & St. Louis.	63	64⅜	63	64⅜	+1
90½	91	500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	90	90¾	90	90¾	+ ½
32¾	32⅞	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33	33½	32¾	32¾	+ ½
63¾	63⅞	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ½
108¾	109	12,400	Missouri Pacific.	108⅞	109½	108¾	108⅞	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	56¼	56⅞	56¼	56⅞	+1⅝
21½	22½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22	22	22	22	....
86	90	200	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	86	86	86	86½	+ ½
24	24½	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	24	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
42	42	100	*New York of Mexico pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	....
22	23½	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	−1
138⅝	138⅞	3,600	New York Central.	138⅞	139	138	138¼	+ ⅜
44½	44¾	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	11,450	Norfolk & Western.	78	78¾	77¾	78⅝	+ ½
101¼	101⅜	300	North American.	102	102	101	101	−1
76	77½	140	Pacific Coast.	77	77	77	77	+1½
43	45	300	Pacific Mail.	44⅝	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ⅛
137¼	137½	21,400	Pennsylvania Railroad.	137⅝	137⅞	136⅞	137¼	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	4,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	107⅞	108⅝	107½	108	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	500	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	78⅝	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	− ⅛
184		64	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	184½	184½	184½	184½	....
38½	39	300	Pressed Steel Car.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
90	91	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅞
237½	240	50	Pullman Company.	237	237	237	237	....
1½	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	....
32	32⅝	800	*Railway Steel Spring.	32¼	32½	32	32	− ¼
92	92½	400	*Railway Steel Sp. pf.	91	91¾	91	91¾	−1¼
79¼	79½	53,200	Reading.	78¼	80	78¼	79¾	−2
82	82¼	300	Reading 2d pf.	81½	82	81½	82	+ ⅝
16⅝	16¾	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
69	69½	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68½	69	68½	69	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	30,800	Rock Island Co.	34½	35¾	34½	35⅝	+1⅝
85¼	85½	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	84½	85¾	84½	85½	+2
28¼	28½	3,000	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28½	+ ⅛
95	96	100	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	93¾	96	95½	95¾	+ ⅞
66½	67	500	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	67	67	67	66½	....
26¼	26½	200	St. Louis Southwestern.	26½	26½	26½	26½	....
58	58¼	3,200	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅝	+ ¾
60	61	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	61	61	60	61	+1
64½	64¾	32,800	Southern Pacific.	64½	64½	64	64½	+ ¾
118⅜	118½	7,200	Southern Pacific pf.	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	+ ¼
35⅜	35⅝	10,300	South. R'way extended.	35⅜	35¾	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
95⅝	96¼	900	South. R'way pf., ext.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
72	72¼	7,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	71½	72	71	72¼	+1
36¼	37	4,100	Texas & Pacific.	35½	36	35½	35½	....
22¾	23½	400	Tol. Railways & Light.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
37½	37½	1,900	Tol., St. Louis & West.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+1½
54½	55	100	Tol., St. Louis & W. pf.	55	55	55	55	....
105¼	106	500	Twin City Rapid Trans.	105	105¾	105	105¾	+ ¼
11⅜	11⅞	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¾
111	111⅛	37,250	Union Pacific.	111⅛	111⅝	110⅞	111¼	....
95⅜	98	200	Union Pacific pf.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	....
23	24	200	United R'ways Invest.	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
67½	68	200	United R'ways Inv. pf.	68	68	68	68	....
18	19¼	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe.	19	19	19	19	....
79¼	79⅝	700	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	105,820	*U. S. Leather.	20⅜	20⅜	18½	18⅝	−1⅝
102½	103	6,100	*U. S. Leather pf.	103¾	103¾	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
80½	81½	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
33	33¼	2,050	U. S. Rubber.	32¾	33	32¾	33	+1
93¼	93¾	500	U. S. Rubber pf.	93	93½	93	93¼	+ ¼
30½	30¾	89,670	U. S. Steel.	30	30⅞	29¾	30⅜	−⅛
91⅞	92	47,900	U. S. Steel pf.	91¾	92¼	90⅞	92	+1
41¾	42	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	42¼	42½	41¼	41¾	....
39½	40¼	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	39	39	39	39	+ ½
22¼	22⅝	700	Wabash.	22¼	22⅝	22	22¼	....
44½	45	400	Wabash pf.	45¼	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	− ¾
181½	182	1,300	Westinghouse E. & M.	182	182	181½	181½	+1½
19	19½	220	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19¼	19¼	19	19	−1
46	47	150	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	+1
27¾	28	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
22¼	22¾	575	Wisconsin Central.	22½	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
46¾	48	320	Wisconsin Central pf.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ⅝
Sales		852,158						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Copper Stocks.
CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 Broad St., N. Y. 74 State St., Boston.
Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Copper Stocks and other Boston securities a specialty.
Quotataons and information on securities furnished upon request.

GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% to 6% **BONDS**
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.
BANKERS,
Philadelphia. 27 Pine St., NEW YORK. Boston.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 NEW ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL & BOSTON BUYERS.

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KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
52-54 WILLIAM ST.
New York, December 5, 1904.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST CO.,
NOVEMBER 30TH, 1904.
RESOURCES.

Loans and bills purchased	$16,835,865.16
Bonds and stock	4,145,152.09
Real estate and banking house	543,822.01
Safe deposit vaults	104,562.36
Cash on hand and in banks	11,793,396.22
Total	$33,422,797.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	569,719.10
Dividends unpaid	231.00
Deposits	22,852,847.74
Total	$33,422,797.84

OFFICERS.
THOS. H. WEST, President.
ROB'T S. BROOKINGS, Vice President.
ISAAC H. ORR, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Danvers, located at Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at the close of business on the 25th day of October, 1904. All noteholders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
B. E. NEWHALL, Cashier.
Danvers, Oct. 26th, 1904.

THE ART OF WISE INVESTING.
A book every investor in the land should read. Points out the essential characteristics of safe securities, with a review of financial pitfalls, etc. Written in an entertaining, popular style. Just issued. Price per copy in cloth, $1; by mail, $1.06.
MOODY PUBLISHING CO.,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to read that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association,
48 WALL STREET.
New York, December 8th, 1904.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
61 William Street, New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.
At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 5th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	J. Eugene Robert,
Henry C. Mortimer,	George M. Miller,
John W. Condit,	Ambrose S. Murray, jr.,
Lindley Murray, jr.,	Areunah S. Hurtis,
Charles H. Lowerre,	Thomas B. Peck,
David J. Burtis,	Ernest A. Bigelow,
	William E. Hutchins.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Lindley Murray, jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1904.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.
The Annual Election for Director of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank of New York.
New York, December 8th, 1904.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 128 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, Dec. 10, 1904.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 215 West 125th Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905.
The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Copper Stocks.
CHARLES HEAD & CO.,
17 Broad St., N. Y. 74 State St., Boston.
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KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
52-54 WILLIAM ST.
New York, December 5, 1904.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST CO.,
NOVEMBER 30TH, 1904.
RESOURCES.

Loans and bills purchased

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf A	5	On or about	Dec. 20	
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	2½	Feb. 1	Dec. 22	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	.....
Atlantic Coast Line (extra)	*25	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	.....
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Nov. 26
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Boston, Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Burl. & Susq. R.R. com. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton Ry. pf	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Chi. & East Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chi. Great Western deb	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Chi., Ind. & Louis. com	1¼	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	2	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Chi. & N'western com	3½	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Dec. 12
Chi. & N'western pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Dec. 12
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Del., Lack. & Western (extra)	10	Dec. 23	Dec. 8	Dec. 24
Detroit and Mackinac pf	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Hocking Valley com	1½	Jan. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
Hocking Valley pf	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
Manhattan (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Manhattan (extra)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Missouri Pacific	2½	Jan. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 29
New York, Ontario & Western	3	Jan. 16	Dec. 22	Jan. 17
New York & Harlem com. & pf	5	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Norfolk & Western common	1½	Dec. 16	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Railroad Securities (Ill. Cent. cfs.)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 9, 1905	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. com. stock cfs	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. pf. stocks cfs	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Southern Pacific pf	3½	Jan. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 31
White Pass & Yukon	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Rys., Phila., (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 5
Cal. Gas & Elest., (San Francisco,) (month)	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	.....
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	2¼	Dec. 30	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Continental Pass. Ry., Phil	$3	Dec. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Indianapolis Street Ry	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 24
Interborough R. T., New York	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
Metropolitan St. (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 23	Jan. 17
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Twin City R. T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Union Traction, Philadelphia	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 3
United Rys. Investment pf	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
United Trac. & Elec., (Providence,) (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Jefferson	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Mutual	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
New York County	50	Jan. 3	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
Plaza	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
West Side	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 1	Jan. 4

TRUST COMPANIES.

Albany Trust (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Albany Trust (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 30
Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, (Chi.,) (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 21
Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, (Chi.,) (extra)	1	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 21

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Dec. 24
American Can pf. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	Dec. 21
American Express (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Express (extra)	1	Jan. 3	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Graphophone com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Amer. Snuff com. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 4
Amer. Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 12
American Thread pf	2½	Jan. 2	Nov. 29	Jan. 2
Amory Mfg. Co. (Mass.)	$3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Boston Woven Hose pf	$3	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	.....
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Nov. 23
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	Jan. 18
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	Jan. 18
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Consolidated Gas of N. Y. (quar.)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
Copley Cement Mfg. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 5
Daly-West Mining Co. (month)	40c	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Nov. 27	Dec. 13
Eden Musée American Co. (quar.)	1	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Equitable Ill. Gas Light., Phila., pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Federal Min. & Smelt. com. (quar.)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Federal Min. & Smelt. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
General Electric (quarter)	2	Jan. 14	Holders of record	Dec. 17
Great Lakes Towing pf	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Greene Consolidated Copper	4	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
International Power pf	3	Jan. 16	.....	.....
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Laclede Gas Light com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Maryland Coal pf	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 14	Dec. 28	Jan. 15
National Carbon com.	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
National Enamel. & Stamp. (quar.)	½	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
New Orleans Gas Light	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
New Orleans Pond Co. com	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
North Star Mines	35c	Dec. 23	Holders of record	Dec. 17
Parrott Silver & Copper Co	50c	Dec. 12	Nov. 26	Dec. 12
Philadelphia Electric	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 19	Dec. 17
Ry. Equip. Corporation (month)	1½	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Ry. Equip. Corporation (extra)	2	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 20	Dec. 9	Dec. 21
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Safety Car Heating & Light (quar.)	2	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 27
Safety Car Heating & Light (extra)	2	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 27
Standard Gas Light com. & pf	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Standard Oil (quarter)	$7	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 18
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 6
Underwood Typewriter 1st & 2d pf	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 10
United Box Machinery (quar.)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Dec. 27
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 14	Dec. 17	Dec. 27
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 10
U. S. Rubber pf	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 16
U. S. Title & Indemnity (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 11
West. El. & Mfg., all stocks (quar.)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 28	Jan. 11

*Books do not close.

†Payable 20 per cent. in common stock and 5 per cent. in Atlantic Coast Line Company certificates of indebtedness.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Dec. 10 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$683,400.00	$25,700.00	$34,900	$82,300.00		$726,300.00
Colonial	100,000	2,956,800.00	72,700.00	244,300	312,000.00	$244,200.00	3,480,300.00
Columbia	300,000	5,069,900.00	308,000.00	204,000	373,000.00	3,500.00	5,246,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	4,029,900.00	48,200.00	204,800.00	25,000.00		2,325,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	908,153.00	12,915.00	56,075	81,770.00		915,230.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,245,500.00	110,503.00	103,700	272,700.00	30,000.00	2,774,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,902,358.00	13,103.00	171,414	185,019.00	139,630.00	2,262,128.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,374,000.00	169,700.69	123,000	276,300.00	230,000.00	3,878,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,754,200.00	11,300.00	141,000	266,000.00	5,400.00	2,385,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,525,300.00	136,000.00	109,500	298,700.00	55,700.00	3,256,800.00
Mutual	200,000	3,061,583.00	29,595.00	317,921	194,407.00	55,736.00	3,327,128.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,436,945.00	24,039.00	173,445	753,179.00	372,894.00	2,448,115.00
Plaza	100,000	3,441,000.00	227,000.00	216,000	190,000.00		3,741,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,275,959.00	21,734.00	102,411	89,658.00	162,659.00	1,492,128.00
State	100,000	6,393,000.00	468,000.00	465,000	184,000.00	1,362,090.00	10239,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,808,000.00	46,000.00	221,000	127,000.00		2,280,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,637,100.00	56,603.00	150,300	94,800.00	169,300.00	1,991,400.00
Union Exchange	750,000	4,252,300.00	137,300.00	241,900	655,800.00	500,000.00	5,082,000.00
United National	1,000,000	2,185,900.00	222,400.00	92,400	75,800.00		1,283,100.00
Washington Heights	100,000	710,740.00	12,540.00	37,590	74,230.00		581,250.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,117,100.00	39,200.00	321,700	266,100.00	114,400.00	2,480,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,821,700.00	30,000.00	109,100	148,300.00	30,400.00	1,920,500.00
Broadway	150,000	2,343,784.00	16,360.00	265,232	259,070.00	7,106.00	2,475,694.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,843,700.00	131,000.00	71,500	228,200.00	122,500.00	2,102,800.00
Mfrs' National	252,000	3,631,200.00	255,900.00	123,000	699,700.00	51,200.00	4,299,500.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,371,700.00	187,900.00	542,100	979,900.00	83,200.00	8,987,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,281,201.00	11,801.00	121,262	148,501.00	47,336.00	1,507,152.00
Nassau	300,000	3,425,000.00	193,000.00	319,000	913,000.00	26,000.00	5,737,000.00
National City	300,000	3,287,000.00	140,000.00	302,000	783,000.00	28,000.00	3,615,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,341,326.00	17,625.82	94,159	43,520.00	84,195.52	1,336,578.16
People's	100,000	1,582,100.00	69,003.00	138,700	90,400.00	120,000.00	1,780,400.00
Twenty-seventh Ward	100,000	711,132.00	11,847.00	71,283	25,030.00	74,102.00	769,769.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,393,000.00	138,000.00	23,000	225,000.00	35,000.00	1,501,000.00
Union	200,000	1,228,900.00	61,100.00	122,200	219,700.00	302,000.00	1,704,500.00
Wallabout	100,000	821,000.00	47,200.00	29,000	31,800.00	84,000.00	828,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	894,600.00	55,500.00	10,000	87,900.00		836,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,216,200.00	172,500.00	300,300	2,074,300.00	1,390,100.00	6,700,400.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,174,985.00	93,349.00	81,281	268,930.00	109,361.00	1,912,554.00
Second National	250,000	1,224,600.00	74,300.00	27,000	230,400.00	22,200.00	1,163,900.00
Third National	200,000	1,501,990.38	98,550.00	58,753	471,966.78	4,921.90	1,879,275.82
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,862,400.00	194,500.00	40,000	156,800.00	672,900.00	3,342,000.00
Second National	125,000	1,246,380.00	57,947.00	35,050	86,300.00	72,000.00	1,220,333.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,978,734.00	18,943.00	113,168	70,106.00	94,920.00	2,132,388.00

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $432,737,707; balances, $10,432,233; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,021,896.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8365; demand, $4.8665; cables, $4.8695.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅞ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Belcher sold at .22, 200 Best and Belcher at 1.10, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95@1.90, 400 Hale and Norcross at 1.10@1.05, 1,000 Isabella at .30@29, 200 Little Chief at .05, 500 Mollie Gibson at .04, 100 Moulton at .14, 20 Ontario at 3.60, 40 Quicksilver at 5.00, 500 Syndicate at .09@.09, 1,000 Work at .12.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,600,500	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,957,000	$2,449,000	$1,823,000	$16,800,000	$1,074,000
2,050,000	2,415,500	Bank of Manhattan Co.	28,213,000	6,264,000	2,229,000	33,286,000	.....
2,000,000	1,428,900	Merchants' National	14,021,200	3,062,500	1,332,200	17,248,800	.....
3,000,000	3,386,800	Mechanics' National	21,351,000	3,576,000	1,973,000	21,819,000	538,800
1,500,000	3,556,400	Bank of America	22,925,100	3,889,900	2,217,100	24,784,000	.....
1,000,000	261,100	Phenix National	3,200,000	542,000	225,000	2,684,000	48,500
25,000,000	17,003,000	National City	172,704,700	33,421,000	8,494,800	166,243,700	6,035,800
300,000	7,701,100	Chemical National	27,632,000	5,842,400	1,771,500	27,743,100	.....
600,000	375,600	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,996,400	1,232,500	596,800	6,698,500	231,800
1,000,000	2,233,000	Gallatin National	8,900,400	1,332,500	552,400	7,026,300	984,800
300,000	127,600	Nat. Butchers & Drov.	2,018,200	581,900	85,900	2,661,000	46,000
700,000	267,700	Mechanics' & Traders'	5,150,000	758,000	302,000	5,783,000	.....
500,000	539,600	Greenwich	2,967,700	558,200	267,200	2,868,400	.....
5,000,000	4,139,800	Am. Exch. National	29,514,300	3,353,400	1,734,800	21,624,600	4,915,800
25,000,000	11,607,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	152,488,700	23,879,700	11,604,000	139,188,000	11,269,900
3,000,000	4,494,200	Mercantile National	23,781,000	3,789,600	1,240,500	20,509,000	2,152,200
422,700	625,000	Pacific	3,368,200	325,100	509,500	4,155,100	.....
450,000	1,081,300	Chatham National	6,432,900	654,800	924,900	6,425,300	48,700
200,000	408,900	People's Bank	2,100,200	487,900	348,100	2,775,800	.....
2,000,000	2,999,300	National Bank of N. A.	15,895,000	2,106,200	1,882,200	15,016,900	820,200
3,000,000	6,774,700	Hanover National	48,183,400	12,506,700	3,580,600	59,517,200	50,000
1,000,000	1,091,400	Irving National	6,876,000	1,101,400	326,200	6,204,000	244,000
2,550,000	697,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	18,615,500	4,556,800	1,367,800	22,943,400	1,554,200
500,000	321,400	Nassau	2,743,500	223,800	421,100	3,240,000	.....
1,000,000	1,335,900	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,744,400	1,382,100	713,500	6,916,900	33,400
1,000,000	380,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	8,080,700	1,907,800	436,000	9,051,100	98,800
2,000,000	3,318,500	Corn Exchange	28,195,000	5,169,000	3,630,000	34,591,000	.....
750,000	1,038,300	Oriental	7,382,300	1,906,000	430,400	7,771,100	.....
1,500,000	6,703,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,478,000	3,772,000	1,415,000	21,502,000	45,900
3,000,000	7,076,400	National Park	68,723,000	15,088,000	5,280,000	79,148,000	2,884,900
250,000	134,200	East River National	1,057,300	459,400	194,700	1,602,200	49,300
3,000,000	2,999,000	Fourth National	20,979,100	4,291,000	2,227,000	24,162,500	50,700
300,000	1,460,200	Second National	9,366,000	1,117,000	1,652,000	10,447,000	275,000
10,000,000	14,328,000	First National	103,376,400	24,027,700	2,519,500	98,844,000	6,190,100
1,000,000	874,700	N. Y. National Exch.	7,914,600	1,418,700	434,100	7,311,800	610,000
250,000	773,400	Bowery	3,399,000	460,000	321,000	3,889,000	.....
200,000	672,500	N. Y. County National	4,569,500	791,600	445,700	5,521,400	50,000
750,000	517,300	German-American	3,938,900	820,400	230,100	4,021,500	.....
1,000,000	4,180,000	Chase National	45,241,700	12,265,400	1,625,300	53,962,400	50,000
100,000	1,785,400	Fifth Avenue	9,886,900	2,507,800	340,600	11,037,500	.....
200,000	882,700	German Exchange	2,510,200	220,000	335,000	3,804,500	.....
200,000	878,300	Germania	2,779,800	443,000	771,700	5,548,000	.....
300,000	1,395,500	Lincoln National	13,660,900	1,242,100	2,121,300	14,648,100	296,900
1,000,000	1,306,300	Garfield National	7,570,400	1,934,600	311,800	8,039,100	48,300
250,000	396,000	Fifth National	2,600,300	569,900	135,900	2,794,100	238,500
1,000,000	1,456,300	Bank of the Metropolis	8,635,300	2,095,100	535,000	10,428,300	.....
200,000	523,900	West Side	3,922,000	620,000	374,000	4,043,000	.....
500,000	1,431,400	Seaboard National	15,277,000	3,498,000	1,504,000	18,525,000	126,000
300,000	596,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,320,000	649,000	897,000	4,836,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,948,400	Liberty National	11,179,700	2,356,800	249,000	9,846,000	973,800
1,000,000	518,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	5,541,700	1,049,300	433,100	6,031,000	.....
500,000	561,100	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,012,400	1,382,600	348,000	7,070,900	100,000
450,000	582,000	Astor National	4,741,000	938,000	294,000	4,812,000	350,000
103,850,000	115,445,800	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,741,900	Total, State banks.					
116,172,700	135,187,700	Total	1082089400	211965100	76910100	1118040000	42534100

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Nov. 10, 1904; 17 State banks, Sept. 8, 1904.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan 8,000 92

Tenn settlem 3s 1,000 ..... 96¾

Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 96

Am Tobacco 4s 69,000 ..... 71⅞
10,000 72
14,000 ..... 71⅞
10,000 ..... 71⅞
83,000 ..... 71⅞
20,000 72
10,000 ..... 71⅞
120,000 72
3,000 ..... 71⅞
11,000 72
17,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72⅝
5,000 ..... 72½

Am Tobacco 6s Morton Tr Co certfs 2,000 ..... 110⅜
5,000 ..... 110½
13,000 ..... 110⅜
47,000 ..... 110½

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 4,000 ..... 102⅜
500 ..... 103¼
4,000 ..... 102⅞
1,000 ..... 102⅜
adjustment 4s stamped 500 94

Atlan Coast L 4s 5,000 ..... 99⅜

Atlan & Dan 4s 5,000 ..... 97½

Balt & O pr lin 3½s 18,000 20F. gold 4s 2,000 ..... 103⅜
4,000 ..... 103½

P, L E & W V 4s 7,000 ..... 99⅜
50,000 ..... 99½
S W div 3½s 30,000 ..... 93¼

Bklyn Ferry 5s 1,000 63

Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s 2,000 85

Bklyn Un Elv 1st 5,000 110

Bur, C R & N 1st 500 ..... 100⅝

Cent of Georgia 2d inc 5s 1,000 60
6,000 61

Ches & O con 5s 2,000 ..... 118½
1,000 118

Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000 ..... 107¼

Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 5,000 ..... 100½
50,000 100
Nebr Ext 4s 1,000 ..... 105½

C, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 81
15,000 ..... 81½
45,000 ..... 81⅜
20,000 ..... 81⅜
10,000 ..... 81¾

Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s 14,000 ..... 94½

Col F & I conv 5s Trust Co ctfs 10,000 86

Col Mid 1st 4s 7,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74⅜
97,000 75
25,000 ..... 75½
15,000 ..... 75½
10,000 ..... 75⅝
26,000 76
5,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76⅜
18,000 77
23,000 ..... 76⅜
10,000 77

Consol Tob 4s 5,000 82
1,000 ..... 82½
15,000 82
10,000-c 82
1,000 ..... 81⅞
4,000-c 82
1,000 82
5,000 ..... 82½

Detr Southern 4s 1,000 70

Dist Sec Cor 5s 6,000 70
2,000 ..... 78½
3,000 70
10,000 ..... 79¾

Erie 1st con 4s 7,000 ..... 101⅜
1,000 ..... 101½

Erie 1st gen 4s 20,000 92

Erie conv 4s 2,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000 ..... 95⅝
20,000 ..... 95⅞
12,000 96

Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B 1,000 ..... 18¼

Int & Gt N 2d 5s 1,000 101

Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅝

K C, Ft S & M 4s 5,000 ..... 88¾

Lackaw Steel 5s 2,000 ..... 105⅜

L S & M S deb 4s 25,000 ..... 100⅞

Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 3,000 ..... 101⅝

Long Isl gen 4s 5,000 ..... 100½

Lo & N gen 6s 3,000 ..... 118½

Total sales $2,555,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Dec	$35,570	$35,358	$34,782
From July 1	864,178	912,261	810,140
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
1st week Dec	151,864	115,571	116,844
From July 1	3,761,226	3,646,510	3,313,867
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	137	96
Month Nov	25,882	20,383	13,931
From July 1	124,856	84,548	67,699
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	196	96	96
3d week Nov	10,830	8,154	.....
From July 1	183,190	146,568	.....
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,108	2,060	2,060
4th week Nov	346,719	259,870	.....
Month	1,157,644	906,888	.....
From July 1	5,748,022	4,999,939	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week Nov	116,238	92,390	.....
PITTS SHAWMUT & NORTHERN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	230,906	222,827	8,079
Net earnings	153,552	88,474	*65,022
Other income	54,776	39,283	15,493
Def. after charges	107,885	†51,704	159,589

*Decrease. †Surplus.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC for October—

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Active and Healthy Market Expected After the Year's End.

Consols Fall Off a Little Owing to the Talk About the Black Sea Fleet—Americans Hold Up Well.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It has been a rather slack week on the Stock Exchange, and the hopes that were cherished of increasing activity have given place to doubt as to whether there will be any great volume of trading until the opening of the new year. It is generally believed, however, that there will be an active and healthy market when once the operations connected with the end of the old year and the beginning of the new have been completed.

It is considered a favorable indication that while the market has been pausing this week there has been no considerable decline in prices. On the whole, the price level has been pretty well maintained.

Consols, which are more affected by politics than any other securities, have fallen off a little on account of the talk of the Russian Black Sea fleet defying Great Britain and passing through the Dardanelles in order to join Admiral Rojestvensky. Nobody but the owners of consols paid any attention to this talk, and it has not affected other stocks in the slightest degree.

Foreign government stocks have done nothing sensational. There have been a few advances and a few declines, none of them deserving special mention. British rails also show no price changes worth noting.

Mines have been dull throughout the week, the predicted great revival of interest in them having apparently been postponed.

American rails have done exceedingly well in spite of the events in Wall Street. A number of stocks that had been run up rapidly in recent weeks seemed to be most affected by the news from New York. Even these have recovered most of their losses. At the close to-day Americans were in almost as good a position as before the excitement in Wall Street.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Money was in quiet demand and fairly abundant in the market to-day. Discounts were firm in view of the prospect of dearer money.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were fairly steady, but trading was inactive in view of the approaching settlement. The uncertainty of Americans still affected the market. Consols were firmer.

Americans opened firm at parity. A few advanced to the highest quotations of the year, and they remained quietly steady, though considerable nervousness was evident. Prices closed firm.

Rio Tintos improved.

Grand Trunk hardened owing to favorable traffic returns.

Japanese were cheerful. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 94¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 13-16; consols for account, 88; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 89; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103; Canadian Pacific, 135; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 82½; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 77⅝; Erie second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 159; Louisville and Nashville, 146½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅝; New York Central, 142½; Norfolk and Western, 79⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 45½; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 40; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 26¼; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 66; Union Pacific, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 30⅜; United States Steel preferred, 93⅝; Wabash, 23½; Wabash preferred, 46.

Bar silver quiet at 27 11-16d per ounce. Money, 1@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 85; Lisbon, 17.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The tone of the Bourse was excited at the opening to-day, but improved upon receipt of favorable reports from New York and on the buoyancy of Rio Tintos, which gained 32f. Toward the close the market was calm, and prices closed firm. Internationals shared in the improvement. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 92.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 50.

The private rate of discount was 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 72½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The market was quiet, narrow, and featureless, except the firmness of United Railways. Shares, 4,929; bonds, $56,200.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,700	Baltimore City 5s	120	120	120
1,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Florida Southern 4s	98	98	98
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1,000	United Railways 4s	93	93	93
19,000	United Railways inc	55½	55	55½
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75½	75¼	75⅝
3,000	Cotton Duck inc	33	33	33
33,500	Breweries 4s	56⅞	56½	56⅞

STOCKS.

200	Seaboard	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
300	Seaboard pf	38½	38	38½
25	Northern Central	107½	107½	107½
1,250	United Railways	14⅝	14½	14⅝
25	Fidelity & Deposit	157	157	157
25	Mercantile Trust	150	150	150
138	Alabama Coal & Iron	34	33	34
35	Ala. Coal & Iron pf	84	84	84
2,220	Cotton Duck	9	8¾	8¾
310	Breweries	10	9⅞	10
400	American Ice	8½	8½	8½

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 10.—G. M. Hafford & Co. quote mill stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
Arkwright Mills	..	92½	..
Bourne Mills	..	100	..
Barnaby Mfg. Co	..	100	..
Chace Mills	..	97½	96½
Cornell Mills	..	115	..
Davol Mills	82½	4	..
Flint Mills	..	97	..
King Philip Mills	125	130	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	122½
Merchants' Mfg. Co	..	..	80
Mechanics' Mills	..	77½	..
Narragansett Mills	93½	..	..
Osborn Mills	..	82½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co	116	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	115	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co	87½	92½	..
Stafford Mills	..	80	..
Tecumseh Mills	110	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	122½	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	60	..
Westcmos Mills	50	56	..

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—Sales of Manufacturing stocks this week were as follows:

2	Dwight Mfg. Co	1017½
2	Merrimack Mfg. Co	44
1	Pacific Mills	2315
6	Mass. Cotton & Georgia	100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Apart from the further advance in Northern Securities the transactions in the outside market yesterday were devoid of interesting features. The trading in Northerns was more than usually heavy for a half day, and the upward movement in the stock was continued with little or no hesitation from the very opening of the market. It closed at the highest of the day, 129, two points above its previous high record.

***

The sale of 100 shares of Standard Milling preferred on Friday was incorrectly reported yesterday at 28. The sale was made at 28½.

***

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	American Can	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
4,500	American Can pf	61½	60⅜	60⅝
100	Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3,800	Baldomero Mining	5¼	4¾	4¾
2,700	Bay State Gas	⅛	7-16	⅛
4,735	British Col. Copper	7	6¾	7
1,400	California Copper	7-32	1-5	7-32
1,620	Central Foundry	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Con. L. S. pf., ass. pd.	17	16⅜	16⅜
11,320	Greene Con. Copper	34½	33⅜	34⅛
7,800	Greene Con. Gold	12	11	12
1,300	Inter. Rapid Transit	164¼	163⅜	164
9,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
10,850	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	30	28	29½
500	Int. Salt	35	32½	32½ — 1
5,800	Kitchener Min'g	5-16	3-16	¼
1,100	Liberty Silk	30½	24	24 — 4½
6,500	Mackay Cos	40¼	39⅛	39⅜ —
700	Mackay Cos. pf.	76	75	75 — ⅛
7,000	Man. Transit	4⅜	3¼	4¼ — ⅛
37,500	†Mgenthaler-H.	12	9½	10 — ⅛
100	M. & B. Cop., (old stock)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +1 3-16
306,700	Mon. & B. Con.	3⅝	⅜	1½ — 2
100	N. Orleans Rys.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞ — ⅛
4,420	N. Y. Transp'n.	7½	6⅞	7
900	N. Am. L. & P.	1⅜	⅞	1⅜ + ⅛
76,150	Northern Sec.	129	116	129 + 5
365	Otis Elevator	48	*46	47 — 1
446	Otis Elev. pf.	*100½	*99⅞	100
100	Pac. P. & Nav.	⅞	⅞	⅞ — ⅛
1,300	†Phoenix Min'g.	13	10	13 + 1
300	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	22	22	22
10	R. Bak. P. pf.	109	109	109 — ½
7,400	Read'g Air Line	19⅞	17	18⅜ — ⅛
5,950	S. Air Line pf.	40	36⅜	38⅝ — ⅜
2,048	Seamless Steel	34	32	32½ — 1
2,037	S. Con. Cop.	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
519	Stand. Mill'g pf.	28½	28¼	28¼ — 4¾
449	Standard Oil	642	629	640 +10
28,850	Tenn. Copper	43⅜	34	39 — 3⅜
3,070	Tintic Company	10¼	9	9 + ⅛
20	Trinity Cop.	13	13	13
1,800	Union Cop.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜ — ⅛
50	Un. Typewriter	93	93	93
5,900	United Copper	12	10	10½ — 1½
2,223	U. S. Shipbldg. pf. w. l.	28	26½	27¼ — ¾
1,780	U. S. Shipb'g pf. w. l.	81	80	81 + 1
100	W. Ry. & Elec.	26	26	26 — 1½
18,100	White Knob Cop.	⅞	7-16	9-16 —3-16

BONDS.

$10,000	†Am. Malt'g 6s	103½	103¼	103¼ + ¼
3,000	†Am. W. P. 5s	82½	82½	82½ + ½
27,000	Am. T. & w. l.	72¼	71½	71½ — 2
6,000	Buf. Gas 5s	67	67	67
88,500	†Con. Rub. 4s	14⅝	12	14⅜ + 3½
36,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	87	86	87 — ½
22,000	Jap. 6s, 2d Ser., 2d inst'm't pd.	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞ —
49,800	Jap. 6s, 2d ser.	88	87⅝	88 —
$225,000	Mex. new 4s	93¾	93¼	93⅜ + ⅜
$5,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝ — ⅛
10,000	North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜ — ⅛
19,000	Or. S. L. ref. 4s	97	96⅝	96⅞ — ⅛
108,000	Or. R. & N. 1st ref. 4s	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜ — ⅛
15,000	S. A. L. 3-yr. 5s	99½	99½	99¼ + ¼
3,000	†S. E. L. 1st 5s	18½	18½	18½ + 1½
470,000	†U. S. Shipb'g. 5s, cifs.	47¼	46	47¼ + ½
100,000	Vera Cruz & P. 4½s	97	96¾	97 + 1
5,000	Va.-Car. Ch. 5s	99½	99½	99½ + ½
250,000	†Wab.-Pitts. Tr. inc. 4s	45	42¾	43½ — 1½
64,000	†Wab.-Pitts. Tr. 1st 4s	91¾	91½	91½ — ⅛
7,000	†Wash. Ry. & E. 4s	85¼	85	85 — ¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,200	Amal. Copper	69⅝	71½	69	71¼
50	Am. C. & Fdy	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32½
240	Am. Ice	8¾	9	8¾	9
200	Am. Ice pf	38	39¼	38	39¼
80	Am. Locomo	84	84	83⅝	83⅝
150	Am. Smelt	81	81⅜	81	81⅝
4,600	Am. Sugar	143	144½	142½	143⅝
1,150	At. T. & S Fe	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛	86⅝
1,140	Bal. & Ohio	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,850	Brook. R. T.	62⅜	63½	62½	63
90	Can. Pacific	131¾	131⅝	131½	131½
100	Ches. & Ohio	48⅜	48½	48½	48½
650	Ch. Gt. West	23	23⅝	22¾	23⅛
2,410	Ch., M. & St. P.	171⅜	172¼	171¼	171⅝
10	Ch. Union Trac.	13	13	13	13
5,640	Col. Fuel & I.	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49
10	Col. Southern	22	22	22	22
2,670	Erie	38⅝	39⅝	38½	38⅝
90	Erie 1st pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
10	Ill. Central	154½	154½	154½	154½
60	Louis. & Nash.	142¼	143⅜	142½	143¼
580	Met. Street	121	121¾	121¾	121¾
240	Mex. Central	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
30	Mo., K. & Tex.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
10	M., K. & T. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½
1,840	Mo. Pacific	109	109⅝	108⅝	109¼
10	Nat. Lead	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
70	N. Y. Central	138⅞	139	138¼	138½
310	N. Y., O. & W.	44⅝	44½	44⅜	44⅝
390	Nor. & West	78	78½	78	78½
1,360	Pennsylvania	137	137⅜	137	137½
130	People's Gas	108	108½	108	108½
90	Pressed St. Car	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝
15,320	Reading	79⅛	79¾	78	79¾
150	Rep. Steel	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½
50	Rep. Steel pf	69	69	69	69
3,880	Rock Island	35	35⅜	35	35⅛
10	St. L. & S. F.	26	26	26	26
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½
1,440	South. Pac.	64	64½	63⅞	64
1,080	South. Ry.	35½	35½	35½	35⅝
680	Tenn. C. & I.	71⅝	73	71⅝	72⅝
130	Tex. Pac.	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35⅞
5,250	Union Pac.	111⅞	114⅜	111	111½
25,600	U. S. Leather	20⅞	20½	18⅝	18⅝
12,060	U. S. Steel	29⅜	30⅝	29⅜	30⅛
17,140	U. S. Steel pf	91½	92¼	91	92
30	Wabash	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
40	Wabash pf	45	45	45	45

121,940

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.10	.09	Mexican	1.25	1.25
Andes	.21	.23	Occidental C.	.78	.78
Belcher	.22	.22	Ophir	3.35	3.35
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.05	Overman	.10	.09
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.17	.16
Caledonia	.33	.42	Savage	.28	.24
Chal. Con.	.13	.13	Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Challenge	.15	.15	Sierra Nev.	.50	.50
Confidence	.88	.85	Syndicate	.10	.12
Con. C. & V.	1.80	1.80	St. Louis	.07	.07
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.61	.61
Crown Point.	.15	.14	Utah Con.	.07	.07
Gould & C.	.27	.24	Yel. Jacket.	.15	.15
Hale & Nor.	1.15	1.10	Silver bars.	.60	.60
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight.	Par	Par
Justice	.08	.08	Telegraph	.02½	.02½
Kentucky C.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Saturday, 47@48; Friday, 46@48.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 10	10,922,541
Same week last year	4,907,263
To date this year	173,038,243
Corresponding date last year	154,051,164

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$34,363,500
Same date last year	$16,322,000
To date this year	$970,614,060
Corresponding date last year	$656,728,850

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Dec. 12, '03.	Dec. 10, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	3,090,621	5,565,433	$2,475,012
Industrials	1,816,842	5,357,108	3,540,266
Banks	588	25	*563

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 12, '03.	Dec. 10, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$3,375,500	$19,895,000	$11,520,500
Industrials	7,933,500	14,574,000	6,640,500
Government	11,000	467,500	456,500
State	3,000	27,000	24,000

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P. C.
New York	$1,812,427,756	$1,094,381,558	+65.5
Boston	127,215,103	108,938,258	+16.8
Philadelphia	130,811,818	83,225,157	+57.2
Baltimore	24,840,964	17,614,228	+41.0
Chicago	177,320,921	151,422,261	+17.1
St. Louis	54,520,006	48,215,009	+13.1
New Orleans	24,807,997	24,092,314	+ 3.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,351,953,465	$1,527,888,733	+53.9
Other cities, 5 days	346,987,642	290,141,409	+19.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,698,941,107	$1,818,030,192	+48.5
All cities, 1 day	676,273,187	374,940,255	+53.4
Total, all cities, for week	$3,274,214,294	$2,192,970,447	+49.3

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 10	$3,274,214,294	$2,192,970,407	$2,208,461,503
Dec. 3	3,365,554,749	2,232,995,566	2,375,076,731
Nov. 26	2,765,103,197	1,740,541,096	2,093,393,725
Nov. 19	3,144,948,592	2,067,100,907	2,658,995,733
Nov. 12	2,527,322,189	2,096,374,505	2,666,308,126
Nov. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,996,929	2,586,125,822
Oct. 29	2,648,281,127	1,941,442,502	2,230,924,515
Oct. 22	2,837,735,613	2,015,359,540	2,453,861,222
Oct. 15	2,449,157,985	2,027,395,485	2,602,404,582
Oct. 8	2,671,548,272	1,977,167,677	2,554,297,452
Oct. 1	2,782,186,682	2,226,903,412	2,670,318,741
Sept. 24	2,029,390,700	1,861,588,947	2,555,282,505
Sept. 17	2,258,877,162	1,840,647,178	2,849,188,939
Sept. 10	1,712,347,615	1,449,405,653	2,443,019,520
Sept. 3	1,906,916,119	1,737,903,320	2,081,118,705
Aug. 27	1,736,512,669	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,845
Aug. 20	1,868,942,404	1,805,338,319	2,097,262,052
Aug. 13	1,749,912,253	1,823,356,626	2,095,533,427
Aug. 6	1,789,388,302	2,049,600,299	1,913,542,975
July 30	1,773,859,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707
July 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,008	2,275,719,424
July 16	2,112,442,006	2,305,893,290	2,177,948,819
July 9	1,932,393,250	2,123,985,740	2,191,939,132
July 2	2,065,247,434	2,185,491,895	2,132,117,968
June 25	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,878,791
June 18	1,889,301,832	2,104,309,249	2,029,396,845
July 11	1,761,961,596	2,252,044,355	1,847,947,671
June 4	1,632,848,780	2,426,946,756	2,103,286,283
May 28	1,767,418,060	1,748,240,360	1,674,101,010
May 21	2,065,568,511	2,245,723,230	2,181,592,362
May 14	1,995,025,109	2,140,065,000	2,343,166,808
May 7	2,189,294,767	2,136,886,808	2,642,479,355
Apr. 30	1,755,734,069	2,228,218,986	2,810,200,649
Apr. 23	1,910,671,846	2,734,077,624	2,711,252,104
Apr. 16	1,977,313,967	2,355,443,545	2,576,306,891
Apr. 9	1,998,722,516	1,966,278,261	2,329,394,682
Apr. 2	1,822,900,935	2,448,903,099	2,321,796,837
Mch. 26	1,962,395,221	1,985,239,224	1,856,392,218
Mch. 19	1,910,942,214	2,125,168,030	2,150,014,286
Mch. 12	1,756,878,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,821
Mch. 5	1,937,625,180	2,465,100,323	2,162,102,957
Feb. 27	1,606,681,726	1,986,672,530	2,307,374,027
Feb. 20	1,677,979,907	2,154,189,965	1,777,359,695
Feb. 13	1,816,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,026,498,833
Feb. 6	2,123,944,380	2,419,958,978	2,256,827,105
Jan. 30	2,078,456,978	2,080,056,536	2,130,062,364
Jan. 23	2,119,919,916	2,252,601,358	2,231,238,937
Jan. 16	2,225,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,397,124,860
Jan. 9	2,410,047,737	2,733,523,992	2,582,798,505
Jan. 2	1,945,647,600	2,274,389,619	2,448,428,071
Dec. 26	1,686,250,298	1,905,699,766	1,870,650,987
Dec. 19	2,077,391,822	2,533,760,760	2,247,063,793

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $2,438,358,860; in 1900 $2,176,650,414; in 1899, $1,825,176,767, and in 1898, $1,536,376,540. Largest clearings for the year to date were those of last week; smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262, in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,448,786,241, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,393.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,884,744
Gold	86,839,349
Silver	9,612,466
United States notes	4,251,107
Treasury notes of 1890	55,046
National bank notes	13,376,276
Total receipts this day	1,631,163
Total receipts this month	16,729,458
Total receipts this year	249,331,406
Total expenditures this day	1,480,000
Total expenditures this month	14,900,000
Total expenditures this year	273,431,747
Deposits in National banks	121,523,665

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$529,067,969
Silver dollars	477,450,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,311,130
Silver bullion of 1890	1,921,870
Total	$1,017,750,999

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$529,067,969
Silver certificates outstanding	477,450,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,233,000
Total	$1,017,750,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$24,876,929
Gold certificates	61,962,420
Silver coin and bullion	3,201,033
Silver certificates	6,411,427
United States notes	4,251,107
Other assets	23,445,829
Total in Treasury	$124,148,751
Deposits in National banks	7121,523,665
Total	$245,672,416
Current liabilities	100,787,672
Available cash balance	$144,884,744

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Incorporated to-day:

The Shaules Amusement Construction Company, New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. A. Shaules, D. W. Boyd, Brooklyn; A. E. Tice, Passaic, N. J.

Weber & Ziegfeld's All-Star Stock Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. M. Weber, F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Max Weber, New York.

Syracuse Terminal Association, Syracuse, to purchase street railroad terminal property; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. J. Clark, T. H. Mathey, W. H. Hardy, Syracuse.

The Manhattan Box Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—L. Kaufman, J. Steinschmidt, S. Cohen, New York.

J. L. McLean & Co., Incorporated, New York, stock brokers; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. L. McLean, E. B. Riley, E. A. Keith, New York.

Trans-Borough Dispatch Company, New York, trucking; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. E. Pinckney, A. E. Perry, H. M. Johnson, New York.

Underhill & Co., New York, stock brokers; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. F. Underhill, Newburg; N. W. Bloss and J. N. King, New York.

Whitney Advertising Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. E. Conley, Ted Flaacke, V. F. Laqueme, New York.

Thomas & Buckley Operating Company, New York, machinery; capital, $4,000. Directors—T. J. Buckley, G. S. Daso, H. J. Mier, New York.

Sensational Amusement Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. A. Shaules, Brooklyn; A. E. Tice, Passaic, N. J.; G. W. Minor, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Montclair Holding Company, real estate and building, Montclair; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—W. I. Lincoln Adams, W. B. Dickson, and John Van Orden.

The Erie Land Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—J. De Lyon Howth, Robert H. Howth, and Joseph H. Cunningham.

The American Clarite Company, to mine clarite, silica, &c., Morristown; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Simon Cooper and Thomas W. Tribken.

The Dublane Company of New Jersey, real estate, Jersey City; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Alonzo G. McLaughlin, Dillon Wallace, and Leo C. Stern.

The Greenwood Realty Company, Paterson; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Samuel Greenwood, Frank L. Habben, and Jacob Vanderdock.

The Park Storage Warehouse Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Thomas C. Park, Milton C. Cross, and Thomas Vaughn.

The Zonite Manufacturing Company, to manufacture liquid and sterilized air, Newark; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Fred Lee Palmer, Charles O. Geyer, and Frank C. Ferguson.

The Essex County Construction Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—James E. Crossley, George Benjamin, and Henry L. Sellner.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Motions.

1—In re Cohen & Weinstein
2—Crown Cork Co vs Standard Stopper Co
3—In re Hershkowitz vs Hoffman House Cafe
5—In re Fessenden General calendar
96—In re Dresser
97—Hughes vs The Alfred W. Booth
98—Booth vs Moran
31—U S vs Reiss
100—Eidman vs Tilghman
9—Christenson Engr Co vs Westinghouse Co
128—Same vs same
18—Foster vs Murphy
40—Berg vs Herring-Hall-Marvin Co
25—Thomson-Houston Co vs Black River Traction Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.

276—Werckmeister vs Am Tobacco Co
447—Rankin vs Harper
457—Klaw vs Life Pub Co
469—Hess vs Bradley
394—U S vs N Y Central Coal Co
General calendar.
31—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R
40—Delvecchio vs Brown
42—Hoag vs Weingarten
53—Alles vs N Y, N H & H R R
57—Buffalo Bill's, &c, Co vs Nat Surety Co
59—Short vs Met St Ry
80—Same vs same
39—McGuigon vs Hennessy
49—Leiterman vs N Y Elec Vehicle Trsn Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity cases.

71—Pabst Brew Co vs Thorley
87—Capewell vs Goldsmith
46—Coughlin vs Empire City Subway Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals called at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

271—U S & Porto Rico 154—Lane vs tug Three S S Co vs schr Theta
272—Ins Co of N A vs Jacobson
Brothers

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges

7489—Hy E Evans
7002—Albert Davis
7485—Moses Lindheim
7436—Max Hollender
7465—Mast & Eller
7241—Horvitz vs Eisenstadt
6834—Michael Samuel
7494—Meyer vs Benjamin
6472—Samuel Side
7498—Frank N Tandy
7067—Richard J Cullen
5964—Arthur W Miller
7496—Josephine Salmon
6551—Wolfstein & Benta
7486—John S Roddy
Cases under objection
6398—Benj Van Leeuwen
7301—Morris Brokman
7280—Moses W Zipkin
7461—Clinton & Nation
7296—Solomon M Wallach
Adjourned cases
7277—Leo Gutman
6945—Wm H Zeltner
6212—Abraham Samberg
7469—Louis Stueber
5701—M & E Max
7197—Jacob Schoen
6916—Rothman & Reich
7340—Rothenburg, Ginsburg, Meyers & Hurwitz
Involuntary cases
6954—Compressed Air Co
7368—N Y & Lima Oil Co
In re Albert M Cudner
In re Ernest Triebelhorn
In re Kraner & Co
In re Livingston & Co
In re Geneva Elec Equip Co
In re Ernest Triebelhorn
In re Saul Abrams
In re J Berry & Co
In re Davies & Co
In re Hahlo Bros
In re Lorenzo R Hartung
In re Cres Mc

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The announcement of the plans of B. Altman & Co. for erecting a great store building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, referred to in more detail in another column will easily take rank among the most important events of recent years, having bearing upon the city's real estate growth and development.

That Mr. Altman has been buying property on Fifth Avenue at that point for several years, presumably with some pretty well defined purpose in view, may have led to the discounting of this announcement to a certain extent, and it may safely be said that in professional real estate circles the announcement will cause few expressions of surprise. But even though the I-Told-You-So's make the most of their opportunity the definite assurance that this undertaking is to be carried forward within a very few months is a matter of the greatest importance to the entire district along and tributary to the middle stretch of Fifth Avenue, and it is very doubtful whether its effect has been more than partially discounted.

The invasion of Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Streets by retail trade has been the one feature of the real estate market that has forced itself upon the attention almost unremittingly throughout the last three years. Land values have doubled, residences have been converted into stores, and several modern buildings have arisen on the very crown of Murray Hill, but the influence of all that has taken place within these three years is likely to be less in strengthening the future position of this territory as a great retail centre than that of the new enterprise at Thirty-fourth Street. Furthermore, it is a matter of no little significance, from a purely real estate point of view that the new Altman store is to be on the east side of Fifth Avenue—a fact which will give to neighboring blocks, both north and south, an added degree of prominence and will tend to equalize both sides of that thoroughfare in point of their desirability for trade purposes.

Of the general course of business in the real estate market during the last week the one noticeable feature has been a very decided decline in the volume of vacant property trading. This applies to both Washington Heights and the Bronx, but more particularly to the latter. The Bronx furnished its regular weekly million-dollar transaction in the purchase of the Bathgate Beck tract by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, and the decline in trading beyond the Harlem has apparently affected that class of business which, in the opinion of competent observers, was being overdone. There has been no change in the views of prominent operators and brokers as to the substantial character of the greater part of recent Bronx buying, but if there has been some falling off in the wild speculation, which has been backed by neither judgment nor capital, the effect will be altogether wholesome.

For dwellings and for improved business properties each week shows a steadily increasing demand. Brokers report a larger amount of inquiry for residences in the Fifth Avenue section, and sales on Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, and Sixty-first Streets have indicated that buyers for this class of property are actually in the market.

In a group of downtown transactions the Western Union Telegraph Company's purchase of 16 Dey Street was the most important, marking what is said to be a new record price for property on that thoroughfare between Broadway and Church Street. The ready market for Frankfort Street holdings was again emphasized by the sale of No. 29, while the deal for 22 Vesey Street may direct attention to that comparatively neglected block along the north side of St. Paul's churchyard.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The Charles F. Noyes Company announces the resale of the property 28 Gold Street, a five-story store and loft building, on lot about 25 by 75, to Morris Goldstein, a client of Shaw & Co. Mr. Goldstein buys the property as a permanent investment.

The Charles F. Noyes Company also reports the sale of 370 Greenwich Street, a five-story store and loft building, on plot 25 by 100, for George H. Robinson to Charles Bettais. Mr. Bettais, after making extensive alterations and improvements, will occupy part of the building for his business. The seller took title to this property Dec. 1.

Resale of Columbus Avenue Corner.

F. R. Wood & Co. have resold for the Fort George Syndicate the Orleans, an eleven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street. The buyer is an out-of-town investor. The sellers took the building last week in exchange for eighty-one lots at Fort George. F. R. Wood & Co. have also leased the Orleans for its new owner to a well-known hotel man for twenty-one years.

Sale of 3 East 47th Street.

John Armstrong of the Avenue Realty Company has sold for Katherine C. Weidenfeld 3 East Forty-seventh Street to a client, who will alter the house for business purposes.

G. A. Derschuch has sold for M. D. Lawton to Miss M. S. Wittnauer, for occupancy, the four-story English basement dwelling 46 East Thirty-first Street, 17.6 by 98.9.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to the Bible Teachers' Training School the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, a nine-story structure, on plot 100.5 by 52. The buyers have been tenants of the property for some time.

F. H. Gunning reports that he was the broker in the sale of the dwelling 56 East Fifty-third Street for Charles H. Sherrill to Martin H. Goodkind.

Lower Broadway Corner Leased.

The store at the northeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, in the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company's Building, has been leased, through G. A. Derschuch, to the estate of Anthony Schulte for five years. The premises will be used for a cigar store after Jan. 1.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the four upper floors of 51 Broad Street for L. Napoleon Levy to the Hamilton Press for a long term of years. The same brokers have leased the second floor of 195 Pearl Street to Grant M. Thomas for a term of years from Jan. 1.

Sale of Audubon Avenue Lots.

Herman Cohen sold the three lots, 75 by 95, on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has bought through Hall J. How & Co. the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, a plot 25 by 100; also, through S. Gellich, a plot, 98.8 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, about 375 feet east of Broadway; also, through the same broker, a plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, about 375 feet east of Broadway.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 4,324 Broadway, a two-story frame building, on lot 25.2 by 128, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Streets.

Thomas & Son negotiated the recent sale of the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 275 feet east of Broadway, for Isaac Heifer to Harris and Abraham Cohen.

William I. Rosenfeld has bought the plot, 100 by 150, on Broadway, 175 feet south of Hawthorne Street, and the four abutting lots on Vermilyea Avenue, 100 by 150.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 by 124.11, to Oscar D. Weed; also, for the same seller, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to Lowenfeld Prager.

Buyers for Flats on the Heights.

Paul Halpin has bought the plot of about two lots on the north side of Belton Road, Prescott and Seaman Avenues, 114 by 128 by 138 by 170, the north line being opposite Academy Street.

Paul Halpin has resold to a client of J. Romaine Brown & Co. 511 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 90.11.

Max Gomprecht and E. Stein have sold for Louis Friedberg to a Mr. Stein 504 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

George Ranger has sold for Diedrich Blenderman to a Mr. Hoffman 2,108 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat.

Teixeira House Sold Again.

E. M. Butler of Charles E. Schuyler & Co.'s office, in conjunction with Robert Appleton, has sold for William C. Foster the five-story American basement dwelling 918 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20.9 by 90. The buyer, a Mr. Cunningham, gives in part payment property at Martha's Vineyard. The West End Avenue house, which is said to have sold for about $60,000, was formerly owned by Count Teixeira of Brazil.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for J. A. O'Gorman to a Mr. Stein 184 and 186 West One Hundred and First Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

Julia Elkin has sold to Isaac Schreiber 237 and 238 West Sixty-second Street, two five-story flats, each 25 by 100.5.

Purchaser of 117th Street Lots.

Aaron Goodman has bought two plots, each 70 by 100.11, one on the north side and the other on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. Mr. Goodman has sold two lots, 50 by 100, on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Godfrey B. Moore has sold for a client to a Mr. Carew 238 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story apartment house on plot 33.4 by 100.11, for $45,000.

Leopold Friedheim has sold 210 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, a new five-story apartment house, 40 by 100.11, to an investor.

Herman Cohen bought 176 and 178 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.

Site Bought for School Addition.

The city has bought, through J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., a plot 50 by 200, running through from Seventy-seventh to Seventy-eighth Street, 123 feet east of Avenue A, to be used for an addition to the public school on the adjoining Avenue A corner.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Mr. Moss 70 East Ninety-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.8.

Deal for 127th Street Property.

Leopold Friedheim reports the sale of 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 26.1 by 100.

F. Dornberger has sold for Louis Lese to M. Ruben the five-story double flat 324 East One Hundred and Second Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Samuel Harris has bought from M. Reichmann 455 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Isaac Brummer has sold to Dr. Louis Pick 13 and 15 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Aaron Goodman has sold to Dr. Leonard Landis the dwelling 142 East Twenty-second Street.

M. Salmonaowitsch has sold for Joseph Marcus 172 Madison Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Westchester Avenue Lots Sold.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son have sold to Jacob Lederer five lots on the westerly side of the Southern Boulevard, 222.4 feet north of Wilkins Place.

Murphy & Co. have sold for H. L. Baker the northwest corner of Cambreling and Pelham Avenues, 40 by 100, to Mary J. Lee, together with a plot 50 by 100 on Cambreling Avenue.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for George W. Smith a plot, 42 by 93, on the west side of Arthur Avenue, about 67 feet north of Oak Tree Place.

John H. Dye has sold for J. J. Purdy to J. Jacoby the four-story flat, on lot 26 by 116, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

W. C. White & Co. have sold for Leopold and Marie Boehm a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Hoe Street, about 300 feet south of Jennings Street.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Frank Harriott the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 91 by 98; also, for Agnes Douglas, the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 141 feet west of Washington Avenue, to John F. Schick, and resold it for him to Baturin & Weissman; also, for Timothy Donovan, the plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Whitlock Avenue, 100 feet south of Longwood Avenue.

Louis Schrag and Sonneborn & Co. have sold for Charles A. Schrag, to Charles Loeber, the plot, 50 by 112.5, on Webster Avenue, 325 feet north of Woodlawn Road.

William Stonebridge has sold for Glickman & Koppel the northeast corner of Crescent and Belmont Avenues, three lots, to a Mr. Kopolwitz; also, for Baturin & Weisman, two lots on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 80 feet east of Park Avenue; also, for Edwin Bedell, as executor, the Taxpayers' Alliance Building, on the west side of Third Avenue, 53 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to Meyer Barber; also, for Frederick Hecht, the northwest corner of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 3 lots, to Garfunkel & Co.; also, for Adolph Firestone, to William H. Dank & Co., two lots on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Kosfsky Brothers a plot, 50 by 110, on the west side of Webster Avenue, north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; also, to a Mr. Barnett, a plot, 25 by 90 by 100, on the west side of Brook Avenue, south of Wendover Avenue; also, to a Mr. Raymer, a plot, 50 by 65, on the south side of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, west of White Plains Road; also, to a Mr. Bloom a plot, 50 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, east of Sixth Avenue.

Buying on Washington Avenue.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has bought a plot, 50 by 140, with a private dwelling and stable, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, a plot, 50 by 114.6, with two frame dwellings, on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; also, through W. S. Sugarman, a plot, 215 by 110, on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, about 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. This plot has been resold, through the same broker, to a builder, who will improve it with six five-story flats. The company has also bought the northwest and southeast corners of Tremont and Mapes Avenues, two plots containing twelve and a half lots, and has sold a plot, 50 by 110, on the east side of Washington Avenue, about 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to L. E. Kleban, for improvement; also, through Neubeck & Busher, a plot, 37.6 by 125, on Union Avenue, about 260 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Thomas & Son have sold for Thomas J. McGuire, to William P. Schimpf, the two dwellings 1,131 and 1,139 Washington Avenue, on lot 27 by 100.

Richard Dickson, in conjunction with Jacob Sommer, has sold for Mrs. B. A. Ronzone, as executor and trustee, to John Bogart, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, about 95 feet west of Intervale Avenue, 37.6 by 108.

Charles H. Baechler has sold the new two-family house on the north side of Jackson Avenue, 123 feet east of Garfield Street, for Charles Knaut, to Louis Kaufmann and Joseph Freismann; also, for Charles Knauf, the new two-family house on the east side of Taylor Street, 230 feet north of Columbus Avenue, to Isidore Cohen and Gustave Rosenberg; also, resold for Nellie Forster the three lots on the west side of Bronx Park Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to Charles M. Gray; also, in conjunction with Clement H. Smith, the six lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bronx Park Avenue, for August Diener, to a Mr. Nathan.

City Buys Farms in Queens.

The city has bought, through the T. B. Ackerson Company, a tract of 107 acres at Flushing, known as the Kane and Wright Farms, to be used as a school farm for truant boys. The price paid was about $75,000.

Realty Students Will Organize.

At the last meeting of the class in real estate at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association plans were discussed for effecting a permanent organization composed of members of the class, present and future, and lecturers who have delivered addresses before it this year. The idea was regarded favorably, and a committee of five was appointed to take the matter in hand and report at a special meeting of the class next Thursday evening.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Foreclosure offerings in regions of current speculative activity found ready buyers in the salesroom last week. A plot, 37 by 70, on Audubon Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, brought $8,200, and a corner, 108 by 100, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, was taken by an operator on a bid of $62,000. Even as far north as Jerome Avenue and Woodlawn Road, a sale of lots, undertaken apparently with some misgivings that it might not bring enough to satisfy the judgment of about $14,000, yielded over $34,000.

Several large sales of both improved and vacant properties are listed for this week. Chief among these is the adjourned foreclosure offering of the American Realty Company's holdings on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, just west of Fifth Avenue. On Friday, Auctioneer Smyth will sell at the Court House, under a partition decree of the United States court, the old dwellings 8, 28, and 32 Bond Street, near Elm Street and Broadway.

The group of flats shown in the following diagram will be sold on Wednesday at the stand of Samuel Goldsticker. The sale is held by executors' orders.

A partition offering announced by Bryan L. Kennelly for Wednesday includes a large number of well-situated vacant properties on One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, near Amsterdam Avenue, and on St. Nicholas Avenue and Hamilton Terrace, near One Hundred and Forty-first Street. There will also be sold at the same time the six dwellings 39 to 49 Hamilton Terrace and several large plots in the neighborhood of Sedgwick Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The three houses on Eighty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, shown below, will be put up under foreclosure on Thursday by Auctioneer Day. The properties will be sold separately, the aggregate of the judgments against them being about $42,000.

Another of Thursday's sales will be that of 231 and 233 West Sixty-first Street, owned by the Sprague estate, which successfully disposed of its large Brooklyn holdings at auction last week.

Among other properties to be sold under foreclosure within the next few days are 1 Front Street, adjoining the corner of Whitehall Street, and the northwest corner of First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 75 by 175.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 719 mortgages, for $9,473,197, of which 385, for $4,632,537, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $45,500, were at 5½ per cent.; 282 for $4,091,160, were at 5 per cent.; 42, for $1,590,450, were at 4½ per cent., and 5, for $148,500, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponing week last year there were recorded 260 mortgages, for $3,305,748, of which 90, for $1,364,010, were at 5 per cent.; 130, for $831,807, were at more, and 50, for $1,110,131, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.
By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 1, s e s, about 89.8 ft e of Whitehall St, 33.5x110x39.5x110.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles F. Blaney, referee; due on judgment, $19,301.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

First Av, n w corner of 44th St, 75.8x175 and irregular, three and four story brick brewery; foreclosure sale, Otto M. Sternfeld, referee; due on judgment, $52,104.

By Joseph P. Day.

33d St, 36 West, s s, 502.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x98.9, four-story stone and loft building; foreclosure sale, Gotthardt A. Litthauer, referee; due on judgment, $28,444.

33d St, 20 to 34 West, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, runs w 62.6x e 98.9x w 17.6x e 98.9 to 32d St x e 100 x w 98.9x w 30x n 98.9, four-story stone-front buildings; foreclosure sale, Gotthardt A. Litthauer, referee; due on judgment, $536,252.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

136th St, 148 West, s s, 283.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.2x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Achilles H. Kohn, referee; due on judgment, $11,063.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

58th St, 526 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, three-story brick tenement with store; partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Partition sale.

Hamilton Terrace, 39 to 49, e s, 361.9 ft n of 141st St, each 19x98.8, six four-story dwellings.

Hamilton Terrace, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, twelve lots, each 25 ft front and varying in depth from 73 to 98 ft.

St. Nicholas Av, w s, 369 ft n of 141st St, seventeen lots, each 25 ft front and varying in depth from 75 to 119 ft.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 101 ft s of 145th St, three lots, each 25.3 ft front and varying in depth from 131 to 148 ft.

Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 139th St, four lots, each 25x100.

121st St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, eight lots, each 25x100.11.

122d St, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, three lots, each 25x100.11.

Plot lying between New York Central Railroad and Harlem River at about 181st St, 271x158, containing 1¼ acres.

Plot lying between New York Central Railroad and Harlem River Terrace, 179x147x68.6.

Plot lying between Harlem River Terrace and Cedar Av, 320x252, containing 1¼ acres.

Plot lying between Cedar and Sedgwick Avs, near 181st St, 121x206, containing about ¾ of an acre.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

58th St, 408 to 412 East, s s, 122 ft e of 1st Av, 19.8, 20, and 19.6 respectively by 100.5, three four-story single flats; executors' sale.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

17th St, 315 West, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92, five-story double flat; executors' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

84th St, 206 West, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $27,064.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.
By Joseph P. Day.

86th St, 316, 318, and 320 East, s s, 195 ft e of 2d Av, each 20x102.2, three four-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Brennan, referee; due on judgment, about $42,-000.

123d St, 54 and 56 East, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, George F. Bentley, referee; due on judgment, $15,076; subject to other mortgages for $51,786.

By Peter F. Meyer.

Mulford Av, e s, 1,028 ft n of Pelham Road, six lots, each 25x100; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Molloy, referee; due on judgment, $2,309.

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

William's Bridge Road, w s, 117.5 ft n of New Haven Railroad tracks, 378x523 and irregular, vacant.

William's Bridge Road, w s, adjoining New Haven Railroad tracks on the south, 85x200, vacant.

Washington St, n e s, 117.3 ft s e of Westchester Av, Cebrie Park, 25.4x101.3, vacant.

Main St, e s, 81 ft n of Grant St, Westchester, 40x175.2x40x171.4, vacant; partition sales, John M. Digney, referee.

By the D. & M. Chauncey Company.

61st St, 231 and 233 West, n s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5, two five-story brick tenements; partition sale, John M. Rider, referee.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.
By James L. Wells.

Teasdale Place, 835, n s, 75.8 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 29.2x100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles J. Guggenheimer, referee; due on judgment, $4,026.

By Philip A. Smyth.
At County Court House.
Partition Sale.

Bond St, 8, n s, 42.11 ft w of Elm St, 26x100, three-story brick dwelling.

Bond St, 23, s s, 99.10 ft e of Elm St, 25x114.4, three-story brick dwelling.

Bond St, 32, n s, 163.11 ft e of Elm St, 27x110, three-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Elm and Worth Streets, n e corner, for a six-story brick building, $5.8x51.9; J. E. Radway & Son, owner; P. C. Hunter of 203 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Union Av, s e corner of 168d St, for five five-story brick tenements, 83x90, 88x91.4, and 80x88; Gaines-Roberts Company, for 996 East 163d St, owner; Harry T. Howell of 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $180,000.

238th St, n s, 425 ft w of Keppler Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x55; Rachel Bailey of 120 East 128th St and Philip Meciillo of 139 East 117th St, owners; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Amethyst St, e s, 625 ft n of Morris Park Av, for two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Thomas Scott, Amethyst St, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x200; Lena Well to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $57,500,) other consideration and.. 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 170th St, runs s 75x w 100x s 20x w 150x n 95x e 250; Elizabeth G. Healy to William H. Youngs, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and 100

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 188th St, 95x81.8x95x82; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Pane Tiedjen, quitclaim. 150

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 25x76.8; Celia Siegel to Charles M. Siegel, (mtg $15,-500) 100

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 173d St, 100x170; John J. Mahony to Aaron M. Janpole and another, other consideration and 100

BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, runs w 125x e 100x s 25, Olinville; Elizabeth G. Schmitzer to Millie Knoblock, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

BATHGATE PLACE, n w corner of 187th St, 100x25; Sophie Recker to William H. Koop ..... Nom.

BATHGATE PLACE, n w corner of 187th St, 100x25; William H. Koop to Frederick Recker and another ..... Nom.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, at centre line of 159th St, runs n 35x w 159 x s 35.9x e 159.5; Thomas J. Connors to Niels Buck ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 160, n s, 25x60; Myer S. Perlstein to Louis Perlstein, one-half part, all title, (mtg $49,666) 100

BROOME ST, 97, s s, 25x75; George J. Palmer to Victor Muller, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and 100

CRESTON AV, n w s, 173.9 ft s w of 182d St, 25x130.6; Dennis W. Moran to Mary E. Bird, ½ part, (mtg $600) ..... Nom.

CEDAR AV, s e corner of 177th St, 39x 120; Fordham Morris to Edward F. Banling 4,680

ELIZABETH ST, 125, w s, 25.2x81.3x25.1 x81.5; Crazio La Cagnona to Paulo Tumminelli and another, other consideration and 100

FOREST AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Julius Heiderman to Morris F. Finkelstein, (mtg $2,750,) other consideration and 100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 118.1 ft n of 188th St, 25x115; John McKeon and another to Samuel Fox and another, quitclaim... Nom.

HEBER PL, 16, n s, 22x20, Hunts Point Av, 407 to 411, e s, 75x100; Wesley S. Block to Charles F. Hoffman and another, (mtg $140,000) ..... Nom.

MACOMBS DAM ROAD, w s, 283.4 ft s w of 153d St, 50.9x36.6x50x113.6; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Julius Bash, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

RAILROAD AV, n e s, at n e s of 185th St, 100x100; Horatio R. Wilcox to Henry K. Wilcox 4,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 126.7x91.10x124.11x114.9; Lenox Presbyterian Church to Trustees of the Presbytery of New York 40,500

WALTON AV, 2,439, w s, 16.8x82; I. C. J. Langbein to Leopold Schwarskopf and another ..... Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; Anna Theurer to William Cumming, Jr. ..... Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 25.8 ft e of Theroot Av, 25.8x49.4x25x56.3, Van Nest Station; Ashton Hilkney to Mary Conners ..... Nom.

2D AV, 205, w s, 25.8x110, (mtg $30,000;) 10th St, 145 and 147 West, 44x95x irregular, (mtg $53,620;) Broome St, 44½ and 46, n s, 36.8x75, (mtg $37,800;) Louis Minsky to Esther Minsky ..... Nom.

87TH AV, 2,049 and 2,051, e s, 50x100; Carl Schuis to Jessie F. Thorn, ½ part, (mtg $104,000,) other consideration and. 100

67TH ST, n s, being e ¼ of Lot 533, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Harry B. Gordon to William J. Gordon and others.. Nom.

67TH ST, s s, being centre ½ Lot 533, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; William J. Gordon to William J. Gordon and others.. Nom.

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x103.3; Louis Adler, referee, to Louis Gordon and others 30,000

167TH ST, 55 West, 30x92; Lewis J. Belecnick to Max Kurzrok, all title, (mtg $52,000) ..... Nom.

83D ST, 409 West, 12.6x98.9; Leopold C. Toppey to Arthur J. McClure, other consideration and 100

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 12.6x 98.9; Leopold C. Toppey to Frank M. Dickinson ..... Nom.

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 12.6x 98.9; Frank M. Dickinson to William H. Toppey ..... Nom.

54TH ST, 104 East, 25.6x78.5, Selina Falk to Frances Jordan, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100.5; Mary A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, and others to the Hickey Contracting Company 9,250

104TH ST, 104 to 110 East, 80x100.11; 104th St, 114 to 120 East, 80.2x100.11; Louis Lese to Julius Bachrach and another, (mtg $68,000,) other consideration and 100

57TH ST, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.11x100.5; Charles F. Camerer to Warren E. Dannis, (mtg $54,000) ..... Nom.

139TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 300x 199.10x irregular; Louis Lese and others to Louis A. Jaffer and others, (mtg $57,750,) other consideration and..... 100

155TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Frederick E. Bentley to Martin Reimer, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

215TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 50x 99.11; George V. Fluri to James G. Tyler, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

156TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Martin Reimer to John F. Haase and another, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CUMMING, William, Jr., to Anna M. Theuer; Wadsworth Av, e s, 25 ft s of 180th St, 3 years 10,500

HERLFER, Isaac, to Emanuel Hellner and others; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 170th St, 1 year 14,000

TYLER, James G., to John E. Miller; 215th St, n s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, as per bond 4,250

WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., to Samuel Levy; 13th St, 509 to 513 East, demand, 6 per cent. 4,000

BASH, Julius, to Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association; Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 28.3 ft s w of 153d St, installments, 6 per cent. 10,000

BASH, Julius, to Thomas L. Reynolds; Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 28.3 ft s w of 153d St, due April 26, 1906, 6 per cent.. 3,500

HICKEY CONTRACTING COMPANY, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 61st St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, due Nov. 10, 1907 8,750

ROEDER, Ernest, to James F. Horton; North St, e s, at Eastchester Creek, adjoining land of King estate, City Island, 1 year, 6 per cent. 600

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to William C. Cox; 140th St, n s, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 60,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Jefferson Bank; Cherry St, 391 and 393, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to John J. Mahoney; Audubon Av, s e corner of 173d St, 2 years 18,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to John J. Mahoney; Audubon Av, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 2 years 12,000

BACHRACH, Julius, and another to Louis Lese; 104 to 110 East 104th St, prior mtg $34,000, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent.... 8,090

BACHRACH, Julius, and another to Louis Lese; 114 to 120 East 104th St, prior mtg $34,000, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent.... 3,000

JAFFER, Louis A., and others to Louis Lese; 139th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $57,750, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 35,000

THORN, Jessie F., to Carl Schuls; 2,049 and 2,051 5th Av, prior mtgs $100,000, demand; 6 per cent. 4,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to John J. Mahoney; 173d St, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 2 years 15,000

FARRELLY, Stephen, to Title Insurance Company; 138th St, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 7,000

BRAMING, Edwin F., to Fordham Morris; Cedar Av, s e corner of 177th St, 5 years 2,500

PESCATORE, Agostino, to Italian-American Trust Company; 319 and 321 East 116th St, as per bond 18,000

COBE, Andrew J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n w corner of 218th St, and Broadway, n w s, at n e s of Isham St, as per bond 35,000

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 140th St, n s, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 46,000

WALDO, Gertrude R., to Johanna Fleischmann; Washington Av, 227, as per bond. 46,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to American Mortgage Company; 13th St, n s, 85 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years 18,000

FINKELSTEIN, Morris F., to Julius Heideman; Forest Av, n w s, 25 n e from corner of Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 3 years 2,750

BUCK, Niels, to Thomas J. Connors; Boulevard Lafayette, w s, at centre line of 159th St, 6 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

70TH ST AND COLUMBUS AV, s w corner; Borgia Marble Works against John Doe, owner; John Martinelli and another, contractors $182

7TH ST, 178 East; Gustav Ernst against Joseph Goldstein, owner and contractor. 2,034

175TH ST AND WEEKS AV, n w corner, 100x100; Christian Vorndran against Robert A. Fraser, owner; George B. Willishauser, contractor 60

101ST ST, 124 West; Lillian B. Friedlander, executrix, against Samuel Davis, owner; E. E. Gottlieb, contractor..... 54

RIVINGTON ST, 27; Morris Rosenfeld against Harris Mandelbaum and another, owner; E. A. Whitney & Co., contractors 35

MADISON AV, 1,588 to 1,592; Lillian B. Friedlander, executrix, against Israel Unterberg and another, owners; E. Gottlieb, contractor..... 343

7TH AV, 2,432 to 2,436, Lillian B. Friedlander against John Bonwit, owner; Levine & Seiltzsky, contractors.... 380

MURRAY ST, 17 and 19; Charles Levy against John Doe, owner? Charles E. Dowdall, contractor 75

161ST ST, 548 East; Henry M. Ball against James C. Ryan and another, owners; John Klein, contractor..... 5

149TH ST, 758 East; Peter Muller against George Olt, owner and contractor..... 98

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; the New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 10, 1904 1,300

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Builders' Stone Contracting Company against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 11, 1904 270

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Isaac A. Adler against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 11, 1904 200

116TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 10, 1904 1,625

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Ratner & Silverman against Samuel Greenstein and another Nov. 10, 1904 650

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Hyman Delinsky against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 11, 1904 437

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Sagovitz & Shapiro against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 10, 1904 500

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Hyman Adelstein and another against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 9, 1904 5,325

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; John C. Orr & Co. against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 10, 1904 2,454

115TH ST and Park Av, n e corner; Louis Bossert & Son against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 10, 1904 2,932

88TH ST and 1st Av, n e corner; Hyman Adelstein and another against Samuel Greenstein and another, Nov. 9, 1904 2,700

88

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

Hudson Realty Company

135 Broadway, N. Y. City

CORNER CEDAR STREET

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash, large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also, income producing tenements in desirable locations. Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply

THROUGH YOUR BROKER

M. MORGENTHAU, President — S. E. JACOBS, Sec. & Treasurer

East Side.

A 12% INVESTMENT.

5-story, 16-family tenement, with stores, East 60th St., near 2d Av.

Price $18,500
Mtgs. @ 4½.. 9,500
Equity $9,000
Rents guaranteed.....$1,908.00
Expense 845.75
Net income.....$1,062.25

Will leave 2d mortgage of $5,000 at 5%. Rents given above are old; have positively not been raised. Will gladly show collection books and expense account.

E. J. KEHOE, 137 West 125th St.

MURRAY HILL

JUST PLACED IN MARKET
EXTRA WIDE DWELLING
on Crown of Murray Hill
PRICE $200,000
Apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
Phone 5840—38th. 573 Fifth Av.

BUILDING PLOTS,

CHOICE LOCATIONS.
BET. 73D AND PARK AVS.
106TH TO 125TH STREETS.
Two plots, 41x95, $25,000 each.
Plot, 39x100, $25,000; exceptional advantages.
Plot, 78x100, $48,000; good street.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. KOELBLE, 30 PINE ST.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER,

South of 110th Street, 100x100.
Price $112,500.
Apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 5th Avenue.

CHOICE CORNER PLOTS

LEXINGTON AND PARK AVES.,
bet. 106th and 125th Streets:
Plot 78x100, $60,000.
Plot 50x100, $60,000.
Plot 46x 95, $40,080.
Easy Terms.
A. F. KOELBLE, 30 Pine Street.

East 83d Street, 5-story, steamheated, double flat, $32,000; easy terms.

East 84th Street, 25 foot, private; arranged for two families, stable attached, $14,500.

East 91st Street, 5-story single flat, $15,000. Chas. H. Schnelle, 1,223 Lexington Av.

Attention, West 147th, five-story triple flat; ranges, boilers; excellent condition; mortgage, $18,000, five years, guaranteed rent, $2,600; price, $24,750; clears 20%. Owner, Schoenstein, 794 Lexington Av.

For sale with liberal building loan, Park Av. corner in the 80ths, 30x100; will consider a trade for improved. Avenue Realty Company, 80th St. & Park Av.

ONE TENANT.

House in Norfolk St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis, 7 Pine, or your own broker.

A SNAP FOR SOME ONE ! !

100's, near Lexington Av., two 5-story double flats; price, each, $20,000; mortg., $16,500. Wm. Rechtberg, 729 Sixth Avenue, Cor. 42d St.

Avenue B.—Six-story new-law four-family house, $76,000; first mortgage, $44,000; net return, $4,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

4 lots extending from 23d to 22d St., between Avenue A and East River, with buildings; long lease. Apply at 514-520 East 23d St.

First Avenue 25 ft. double tenement; 2 stores; rent nearly $2,200; price $21,000. Apply BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY

Three-story single flat for sale. Inquire second floor, 1,012 East 137th St., Browning. Price, $6,200.

18 Eldridge Street, front and rear tenement. M. J. Collins, 283 Elizabeth St.

Amsterdam Av., new law house, 37.6 wide, $60,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, vicinity 88th St. and 3d Av., $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

3d Av., Near 116th St.—18 families, 2 stores, $35,500; bargain. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Below 14th. Street.

NEAR THE CITY HALL

A MEDIUM SIZE BUSINESS PROPERTY, RENTED TO ONE TENANT, FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

RULAND & WHITING CO.

5 BEEKMAN ST.

4, 4½, 4½, AND 5%.
MONEY TO LOAN,
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
ELISHA SNIFFIN,
135 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 7628 Cort.

Jane St., Near Hudson.—10 families, $25,500; great bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West Side.

A Bargain.

Small Apartment House on Central Park West, taken in at foreclosure to cover mortgage. Owner, desiring to change investment, offers FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
21 Nassau St. Tel., 8397 Cortlandt.

AMSTERDAM AVE. CORNER,

PLOT, 90x100.
PRICE, $50,000.
VICINITY 175TH STREET.
A. F. KOELBLE,
30 PINE ST.

$27,500—Five-story, three-family, cold water, exposed plumbing; rents, $2,900; great bargain. $28,500—Five story, 2 family, all improvements; rents, over $2,900; wide street. $31,000—Five story, 3 family, all improvements; rents, $3,400; close to Subway. DUFF & BROWN, 1,715 Amsterdam, 145th St.

Manhattan Avenue Snap. Two 25 ft. 5-story double flats at a price that will net over 18 per cent. on investment. Bona fide purchasers apply to BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS.

5-story triple, west 8th Av., near 116th; $26,500; 3-5-story double flats, $25,000 each. Robt. Leven, 354 West 116th St.

West 123d St. Bargain.—Five-story triple, 33.2x100; all improvements; leased at $5,000; rents about $6,000; price, $50,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, Box 184 Times.

Morningside Avenue corner, 25x96x100, 5-story double flat; price $51,000; mortgage $35,000; 5 years; rents $5,124; can be increased. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

Lenox Av. double flat, large store, vicinity 116th, $39,000; must act quickly; only house on avenue for this price; reasonable terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain to quick buyer; 155 West 102d St.; five-story double flat; excellent order; steam heat; $31,500; rents $3,628; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

101st St., Near Columbus Av.—Five-story triple flat, $27,500; mtge. $20,000; rent $2,900; no steam; bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Plot 200x100, Valentine Av., vicinity 180th St.; must be sold; bargain for quick buyer; easy terms. E. King, 775 Broadway.

84th St., Near Broadway—5-story quadruple flat, $41,000; mtge. $34,000; rent $4,400; no steam; absolute bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

98th St. West.—Fine double flats, all improvements; price $20,000; mortgage $10,000; rents (old) $3,144. H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th St.

8th Av., near 140th St.; five-story double flats, stores; $41,000 each; rents $4,224 each. H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th St.

95th St., 137 West.—Private dwelling; eleven rooms and bath; perfect condition; restricted neighborhood.

$31,000; rents, $3,324; steam-heated flat; $6,000 equity nets 20%. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

Amsterdam Av.—Fourteen-room tenement; rent, $3,300; price, $29,500; net return, $1,800 on investment of $11,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Morningside Av.—Double flat, no heat; rent, $2,700; price, $26,000; $5,000 cash; net return, $1,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$6,000 cash (price $28,500) buys six-room double flat, vicinity 116th, 8th Av.; net return, $1,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat, no heat, vicinity 50th, 8th Av., $37,000; $5,000 cash; net return on investment, $1,400. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Extra wide double flat, vicinity of 120th and 8th Av.; six rooms and bath; all improvements; $20,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—West End Av., vicinity 103d St.; choice location; three-story residence, 20 feet wide; modern plumbing. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Three-story private, vicinity 15th, 6th Av., $17,000; mortgage, $12,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

88th St., near Broadway.—Three triple flats; price, $105,000; mortgage to suit. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

Amsterdam Av., near 59th St., 5-story tenement; price, $31,000. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

Triple flat, store, $24,500; 4½% mortgage; easy terms. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau St.

Bargain—West 75th St., four-story residence; dining room extension. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Prominent corners near new Pennsylvania depot; price, $26,000, easy terms. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Five-story 20-family flat, West 100th St.; good order. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Amsterdam Av., Near 84th St.—5-story triple, $42,500; rent, $4,400. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

10th Av., Corner 34th St.—5-story, store, $55,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

West 14th.; private, near 7th Av., 25x103; exceptional opportunity. Duross, 155 West 14th.

22d St., Near 8th Av.—18.9x100; single flat, private block, $19,000. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Lenox Av.—5-story double flat, 27x85, store, $32,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

2d Av. double flat, perfect order, full lot, $28,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

8th Av. double flat, large store, elegant order, $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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Washington Heights.

FOR SALE.

A very attractive four-story dwelling on one of the best restricted sections of

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

Tastily decorated, has hardwood trim, two bathrooms, open plumbing, and is in excellent order. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (50) 60 Liberty St.

INVESTOR OR SPECULATORS.

BUILDERS NEED THE CASH.
2 5-story triple flats; all improvements; cabinet finish; main hall tiled and marble wainscoting; rents, $6,700 each; price, $55,000 each.
ALSO,
4-family apartment house, 50x100; direct from builder's hands.
Price, asking $70,000; rents, $7,800.
KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Bradhurst Avenue corner plot, nearly five lots; convenient to L station; price low enough for quick turn; easy terms. Apply to BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

50 ft. plot on wide street near Eleventh Avenue; price $12,000 to quick buyer. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

For choice Broadway corner plots, avenue and street lots, also dwellings and flats, see Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

Rugby Going—$1,360 equity in 2 double lots, southwest corner East Broadway and East 49th St., and northwest corner Linden and Troy Avs., will be sold to the highest bidder this week; bought 3½ years ago from Wood, Harmon & Co.; payments made to Jan. 8, 1905; all offers will be treated strictly fair and confidential. Address Geo. W. Somers, St. Augustine, Fla.

MTG $7,000—CASH $6,000

4th Av.—4-story and store, brick, 22x60x80; annual rent, $1,332.
EUGENE YOUNG, 44 Court St., Room 14

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. Johns Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

FLATBUSH—Adjoining highly restricted and improved South Midwood and Detmas Park on East 17th St.; ten 40-foot plots; surroundings fine; prices low; will divide or make special prices to sell all. A. C. GREEN, Room 914, 140 Nassau St., New York.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Flatbush Lots, 20x100, $250.

OWNERS MUST SELL AT ONCE.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., Near Vernon.

To close an estate, 40x100 feet; in fine neighborhood; 26 minutes to Manhattan; convenient to roads, trolley cars, churches, schools, stores; below actual values; advantageous terms. Attorney, Box 138 Times.

FLATBUSH.

High-grade detached two-family house, 392 East 12th St., Flatbush; 16 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, steam heat; plot 50x100; will be sold at cost, owner having left city; investigate before buying.

$3,050 buys 489 4th Av., near 12th St.; 2½-story high-stoop dwelling; all improvements; two families; 9 rooms. Mr. Schultz, 236 12th St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Eleven-room house, Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, $9,200; must be sold at once; New England farms and Summer homes. Wolfskill Real Estate Bureau, Greenfield, Mass.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

A COMMUTER'S COUNTRY HOME.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, HARLEM R. R.; 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT; 12-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT WATER HEAT; VILLAGE WATER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE; COACHMAN'S QUARTERS; ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; 4 ACRES OF LAND. APPLY TO
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

NEW ROCHELLE,

On Davenport's Neck.

Modern dwelling, stable, &c.; about two acres overlooking Long Island Sound; can be purchased for less than cost.
Apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
NO. 573 FIFTH AVE., (NEAR 47TH STREET.)

SUBWAY WESTCHESTER COUNTY BOOM.

Larchmont lots, $100, to close Estate; cheapest lots in Westchester County; 35 minutes from City Hall. City improvements. Sold only in bulk of four or more lots and on easiest terms. LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway, New York.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.

Investors! ! An acre of ground in Mount Vernon, improvements, $6,500; acreage plots north of Bronx on the line of proposed elevated extension. Particulars Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

$250.—Lots at Marbledale; 20 minutes from 125th St.; fare, 5c.; city improvements; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Mount Vernon.

On Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to rent, furnished or unfurnished, nine-room house; all improvements; immediate possession. Call or address Blenker, 221 West 123d St.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.

28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; investment property; new apartment house; every improvement of city flat; yearly rental, $1,400; sale, $13,000; terms, $6,000 cash; several bargains in modern cottages, $7,500 to $8,500, and larger houses, grounds, and stables, $14,000 to $20,000; one to lease, $1,500 year. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS. For sale, December 14th, at Northport House, Northport, L. I., Jarvis estate, situated west side of Centerport Harbor, Huntington, Suffolk County, L. I.; one hour from city; excellent chance for contractor or builder; land consisting of best building sand. For particulars, Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av. and 147th St.

One mile from South Bay, on main road, 250 acres, finely situated property for stock farm or gentleman's residence; beautiful brook, large shade trees, good orchard; near depot; $45 per acre. Postmaster, Brookhaven, L. I.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewletts. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Westhampton.—285 acres scrub land, 800 feet main road, 14,592 feet on Riverhead Road; $5.75 acre. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

EAST ELMHURST

ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO., 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

We have large and small tracts in Queens County, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, for immediate development; these tracts are advancing in price rapidly. Granger & James, 38 Park Row.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Maryland and Virginia farms and Colonial homes; grand bargains; mild climate; splendid markets; catalogue. Soule & Co., Washington, D. C.

MORTGAGES.

We have sums of $8,000, $12,000, and $14,000 for first mortgages Manhattan property. Owners only. Worthington Scott, 608 Flatiron Bldg.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store corner preferred; 4,000 square feet, between 20th and 40th Sts., Broadway, 5th, 6th Avs. Borough Bronx Co., 432 6th Av.

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BRONX. FOR SALE.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO

INVESTORS

IN THE

VERY CHOICEST RESIDENCE SECTION OF

THE BRONX

WE SELL LOTS ON REASONABLE TERMS!
YOUR PROPERTY

WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE WITHIN A YEAR

BECAUSE

YOU CAN REACH THE PROPERTY FROM ANY DIRECTION

by the Elevated, the Subway or Trolley.

Station Within One Block of the Property.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS
500 LOTS OF THE FAMOUS

FAILE ESTATE

In Blocks and Lots.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND AVOID CONFUSION.

To Reach the Property:

Take 2d or 3d Av. Elevated or the Subway to the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Av. Station (Simpson St.) and walk down the Southern Boulevard one block to Hunt's Point Road; or you can take the 6th Av. "L" to 135th St. and transfer to surface car and go up Westchester Av. to the Southern Boulevard and walk down the Boulevard one block to the property.

THEN LOOK TO THE LEFT AND SEE THIS SIGN:—

FAILE PROPERTY—OFFICE.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD TROLLEY PASSES THE PROPERTY.

WE CAN SELL YOU LOTS NOW FROM

$1,000 to $3,500 Each.

MANY OF THEM 125 AND 150 FEET DEEP.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

If you want to invest a little money to good advantage or for a home.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R Station is on the property, and when the improvements (which are now under way) are completed it will be a six track electric road, connecting with elevated and subway roads, and a magnificent through line is to take the place of the present local one.

THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE MODERATE PRICED LOTS IN THE HEART OF THE ACTIVE AND CHOICE SECTION OF THIS BOOMING BOROUGH.

OFFICE OPEN TO-DAY,

Southern Boulevard and Hunt's Point Road.

ASK US

FOR PARTICULARS OF

TEN FLATS WITH STORES
ON
THIRD AVENUE.

FOR SALE

Close to Elevated Station and Crotona Park.
Brokers' Interests Protected.

1st—For LIST of unimproved BRONX PROPERTY.
2nd—For LIST of improved BRONX PROPERTY.
3rd—For LIST of Lots in BECKMAN SECTION.
4th—For LIST of Plots READY FOR BUILDERS.

E. TANENBAUM & CO.
MAIN OFFICES
656 Broadway, Cor. Bond St.
BRONX BRANCH OFFICE
3702 Third Ave., near 170th St.
TELEPHONES:
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CHOICE CORNERS AND PLOTS

Jerome Ave. and New Co ncourse

Also Tremont two corners and plots.

CL&MENT H. SMITH,
736 Tremont Av., cor. Washington.
Branch, Jerome and Burnside Avs.
Telephone, 613 Tremont.

LOTS,

Webster Av., near 173d, 25x90, $5,000; Beekman Av. lots, $4,500 and up; Valentine Av., near 183d, 100x230, $25,000; Plimpton Av., near Washington Bridge, 276x100, $17,000.
Terms to suit.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

LIETNER & THORMAN,
Phone 747 Tremont, 1,279 Tremont Av., Bronx, offer for sale choice corner properties:
Tremont Av. corner, 43x142.....$22,000
Tremont Av. corner, 92x190..... 42,000
Tremont Av. corner, 72x190..... 34,000
Boston Road, 73x121..... 23,500
Crotona Park East, 66x92..... 15,500
Also other good corners and inside lots.

BECK-BATHGATE ESTATE.
We are now offering the above property, bounded by Boston Road, Southern Boulevard, 170th, and 173d Streets, for sale in blocks. Maps and prices at our office.
RULE & BACH,
Boston Road, 169th St., McKinley Building.

BRONX PARK AV.
6 choice lots, including corner 177th St., Bronx Park Av., only $15,000; 2 minutes from West Farms Rapid Transit station.
C. H. Smith, 736 Tremont Av.
Branch 2,003 Boston Road, West Farms.

Franklin Av., near 166th St. Station.—32x166; brick house, all improvements; also stable; cheap to quick buyer; easy terms. Apply BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., Third Av., S. W. Corner.

East 149th St., East of 3d Av.—Two 25-ft. 5-story double flats; low price to quick buyer; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St., Or your broker.

$1,200 cash; two-story building on lot 25x100 in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; price $6,030; first mortgage $4,830 for five years; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Stebbins Av., (Fox estate,) two-story dwelling, including (approved) plans for altering into two-family single flat and store on side; bargain this week. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

Brook Avenue 25 ft. double flat with store; asking $23,500; a bargain; easy terms. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Tremont Av.—$5,000 will buy two beautiful lots, extra deep, between Harrison and Grand Avs.; only 20% cash required; cheapest lots in Bronx. Connick, 244 5th Av., Manhattan.

Brick house, granite front, 9 rooms, bath and laundry, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trimmed, parquet floors, 27x111; near rapid transit. 1,009 East 175th St.

Adjoining Ogden Estate—25 lots, $40,000; 11 lots, $10,000; wise men look ahead for quick profits. C. E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

$8,500.—Fine location, within 2 blocks Prospect Av., L station; lot 44x118; small amount cash required. F. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

Corner plot, 70x100, Decatur Av., Bedford Park; assessments paid; chance for speculator, investor, or builder. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

Southern Boulevard plots and lots; desirable corner; Westchester Av.; great future. Whitson, 130 Broadway.

Eleven lots, two street frontages, opposite proposed rapid transit station, $22,000. Whitson, 130 Broadway.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES. C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

LOTS. Washington, Bathgate, Third, Webster, and Tremont Avs. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

Lots for sale from original owners on Tremont, Crotona, Prospect, and Trinity Avenues.
Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

William's Bridge, Laconia Park.—Two lots, fronting two streets, $1,550; cheap. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two corner lots near Crotona Park; cheap; half cash. F. Alexander, 1,008 Prospect Ave.

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L. SHERWOOD PALMER,

179th St. and Southern Boulevard,
SPECIALIST
in Bronx Lots and Buildings,
Here are some of my bargains:

$13,000 cash, $32,000 mortgage, will buy corner Prospect Av. and Tremont Av.; size 150x100; six lots; cheapest plot on avenue.

$9,250 will buy plot 100x95, Prospect Av. near 183d; mortgage $5,000; very cheap.

Corner Clinton Av., 175th, very choice location, 150x194; 10 lots, with two elegant dwellings; price $45,000; here is an opportunity.

$11,000 will buy two corner lots on Marmion Av. and Fairmont Place; elegant location; block from trolley; don't miss this chance.

180th St. and Southern Boulevard corner, 75x112; very choice location; big future; $25,000, subject to 4 per cent. mortgage.

$10,500, mortgage $7,000; choice plot four lots, including two corners, 189th St., Crotona Av.; a snap; sure profit in 30 days.

Many Others. Telephone, 253 Tremont.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!
Send for my list Bronx Lot Bargains.
Corner plot, 100x114, near Boulevard.....$17,000
Weber Av., (3 lots,) fine location..... 15,500
Boston Av., 74x178, with house..... 30,500
Bathgate Av., 2 lots, fine location..... 9,750
Plot 50x100, near L station..... 6,000
Also other small and large plots and corners.
Chas. A. Weber, 653 East 149th St.

EAST 165TH ST.,
ADJOINING WESTCHESTER AV.
Subway station.
TWO LOTS, PARTLY EXCAVATED, will be sold very low to quick buyer.
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DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

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LOTS H. J. CANTRELL & CO.
PLOTS WEST FARMS SQUARE

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KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

HARRY W. DAVIS,
Southwest Cor. 177th St. and 3d Av.
If you have cash, I can double it for you; quick buyer, who is not afraid of large plot, and knows a good thing when he sees it.

Murphy & Co., 188th St. & 3d Av., offer cheap and desirable lots and plots on 186th St., 187th St., 188th St., Hughes, 3d, Park, Marion, Bainbridge, Morris, and Jerome Avenues. Open Sundays.

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3 brick flats; price, $39,000; mortgages, $25,000; 4½%; rents, $4,200. Losere, 3,163 3d Av.

$9,750.—Fine 2-story and basement; swell front; complete for two families; near Prospect Av. L station; built by Johnson; first-class condition; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

Tiffany St.—Corner plot at a price low enough for quick turn; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Boston Road Plot Near McKinley Square.—70x irregular; asking $23,000; easy terms. Apply BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Corner private house, Bronx, 9 rooms and bath, open plumbing; excellent condition; mortgage, $4,500; price, $6,100. Owner, Schoenstein, 794 Lexington Av.

Big value, excellent location, plot 50x100, two blocks from 177th St. L station; no rock; $10,000. Edward Polak, 3d Av., 174th.

Plot of 11 lots, including two corners, two park fronts, on 3d Av., $80,000. Edward Polak, 3d Av. and 174th St.

Plot 200x100, Valentine Av., vicinity 180th St.; must be sold; bargain for quick buyer; easy terms. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Forest Av., near 166th; 37½x87½; excavated; $7,500; also others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice corner Union Av., 168th; excavated; 3,731 square feet; $10,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Av., 179th; 105x145; house; $28,000; others same avenue. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.—Bargain; 9-room cottage; all improvements; large lot; cheap. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Willis Av.—Business property for quick buyer; price, $20,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

Choice four-story business corner on leading avenue; price, $17,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

132 FEET, CLINTON AV., $14,000.
H. J. CANTRELL & CO.,
WEST FARMS SQUARE.

BUYERS—WE HAVE BARGAINS ON HAND NOW; CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

A Subway Bargain.—Park Av., east, near 152d St., vacant, 52x130; price, $8,000; ripe for improvement. Spencer, 1,041 Washington Av.

Avenue St. John, Thimpson Place, and Southern Boulevard, 200x55 deep, $22,000. Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

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$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatskin, corner 175th St. and Third Av.

Fine one-family house, $8,100; two, $500 cash. Barnett, 4,561 3d Av., 134

Geo. Bain, real estate broker, cor. Daly

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For sale on Broadway, Tarrytown, fine lots or plots for building purposes; 15 minutes' walk from depot Hudson River R. R. or Putnam Division; also lots on Hudson Terrace. Apply G. Forrest, 438 Broome St.

Fine country seat, house, all conveniences, water, gas, electric light; might exchange for private house in city. Apply G. Forrest, 438 Broome St.

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FOR SALE.

A choice factory site with railroad facilities and best location; size, price, terms to suit. U. S. Realty Corporation, 231 Broadway.

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MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

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Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply
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LOANS WANTED.

$100,000 at 4½% wanted on improved real estate, business centre. Address Executor of Estate, Box 158 New York Times.

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ALSO VACANT PROPERTY.
WE HAVE QUICK BUYERS.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
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Wanted—On the Sound, below New Haven, from three to ten acres; must command good view and have water front and shade trees; an old place well located would answer; price moderate.
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Flats Wanted—Double or triple, Manhattan or Bronx, for cash buyers. Owners, send full particulars; quick results. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Wanted—Bronx properties, improved or unimproved. Call or send full particulars. HIRSCHBERG & MARSH, 886 Westchester Av., near Jackson Av. Station.

FLATS WANTED, MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN, in exchange for $20,000 equity in five-story apartment house on Central Park West, in the Eighties. Hamilton, 35 Nassau St.

Owners; wanted, a private house 18 or 20 feet wide east of Amsterdam Av., 73d to 79th St.; all cash over 1st mortgage. Home, 77 Times, Harlem.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

Owners send full particulars of your property for sale; have several builders on hand for Bronx building lots, plots; also private investors; flats, tenements. Greenberger, 53 East 125th St.

Owners, Attention.—Have buyers waiting for flats, tenements, also vacant lots, Bronx; send full particulars. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Double and triple flats without steam wanted for cash buyers, 59th to 125th Sts., west side. H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th St.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 59th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

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Have $2,000 to invest in private house or flat; vicinity East 9th or 10th Sts., Manhattan. Particulars, R. E., 143 8th Av.

Wanted—To buy, sell, exchange, or rent your property; quick return. Lighston, 203 Broadway.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyer. JOSEPH F. FEIST, 410 WEST 42D ST.

Double flats wanted, east and west side, for cash buyers. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bronx.

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We offer in exchange two large income-bearing properties, one of them free and clear; price $450,000, and the other price $250,000, subject to a mortgage of $125,000; both leased for long terms, amply secured with cash and collateral; will accept lots or acreage or old buildings suitable for improvement, or out-of-town estates ripe for sub-division; usual commission to brokers. Municipal Realty Corporation, 115 Broadway.

Exchange.—Fire-proof apartment hotel, centrally located, equity $250,000, paying 9% net; one tenant, 21-year lease, secured by cash and chattels; a splendid investment and will bear investigation; also well-located up-town corner apartment building for under the old law, equity $100,000, for city or country equaling the equity. Amos S. Lamphear, No. 25 Pine St.

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72D ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

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8 rooms and bath (one left).....$900
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Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
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Parlor, bedroom, private hall, and use of bath-room, (including chambermaid service, elevator, steam heat, etc.) New, modern, and artistic. Only $27.50 to $37.50. Three rooms and bath, parquet floors throughout, $55 to $60. These are the most delightful and attractive apartments in town, the figures being beyond competition. Apartments furnished at reasonable figures. Electric light and telephone in each apartment. Meals served in rooms without extra charge. Ten minutes to Wall Street, and in old Washington Square section. References essential. WEST SIDE, 66 West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

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Superintendent on premises.

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Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
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Rents, 600 to $900 per year.

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One apartment of 4 rooms and bath. Also one of 3 rooms and bath.

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109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

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2 rooms and bath, all conveniences, $720.
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Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside, steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

New apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; modern improvements; rents from $26 to $35. 240 West 143d St. Inquire janitor.

Broadway and 66th, opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette; seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

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An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

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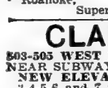

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Room, with use of bath.....$1.50
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Chicken Gumbo, Creole; Consomme Printaniere Royal.
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Cucumbers Pommes Parisienne
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Jenny Lind Pancakes.

(Choice.)
Ribs of Prime Beef, Brown Gravy.
Vermont Turkey, Stuffed; Cranberry Sauce.
Long Island Gosling, Apple Sauce.
Mashed Brown Potatoes, Candied Sweet Potatoes.
French Peas. Fried Egg Plant.
LALLA ROOK PUNCH.
Broiled English Snipe, Sur Canape.
(Choice.)
Head of Lettuce, Sliced Tomatoes.
Alhambra Pudding, Sauterne Sauce.
Green Apple Pie, Mince Pie, Custard Pie.
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First-class table. H. T. Leech's Sons, Managers

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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Remains open throughout the year; every known comfort and convenience; golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
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NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT,
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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
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HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
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Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

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High-class hotel strictly in the Pines. No undesirable people. Eighteen-hole Golf Links. Fine hunting. Excellent drives. Best saddle and harness horses. Write for New Booklet to The Pine Forest Inn Co., Summerville, S. C.

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BERMUDA,
The Ideal Winter Resort.
The Princess Hotel,
Open from December to May.
Accommodates 300 Guests. For terms, etc., address
N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Send for Illustrated Booklet entitled
"Winter Voyages to Summer Lands"
AND
"Ideal Voyage to the Mediterranean"
Concerning a series of selected cruises to the West Indies, and the Spanish Main, to the Mediterranean and the Orient, to points bordering on the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, to Italy, to Jamaica, South and Central America, by the steamers of the
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
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Agencies in all Principal Cities

Go to FLORIDA
by way of the
WEST INDIES
TAKE THE PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISB
From New York, Jan. 11, and visit
St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Martinique, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau,
and leave the ship at latter point for Florida or return to New York, reaching there January 30.

Also Cruises to Mediterranean and Orient. Also Special Trips to Italy.

For further particulars apply
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AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Dec. 17|St. Louis.....Dec. 31
St. Paul.....Dec. 24|Philadelphia....Jan. 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MANITOU.....Dec. 17, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland .....Dec. 17|Vaderland .....Dec. 31
Kroonland.....Dec. 24|Zeeland.....Jan. 14

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic.Dec. 14, 10 AM|Baltic..Dec. 28, 10 AM
Majestic.Dec. 21, 10 AM|Cedric..Jan. 4, 4:30 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC.....Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Feb. 25
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.....Jan. 7, Feb. 13
ROMANIC.....Jan. 28, Mar. 11
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II.	Dec. 13, 10 AM	K'prinz,	Feb. 21, 7:30 AM
Kaiser.	Jan. 3, 10 AM	Kaiser.	Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.	Jan. 17, Noon	Kronprinz.	Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser.	Feb. 7, 10 AM	Kaiser.	Apr. 4, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.

Koeln.	Dec. 29, 10 AM	Koeln.	Feb. 9, 10 AM
Zieten.	Jan. 10, 10 AM	Zieten.	Feb. 23, 10 AM
Main.	Jan. 19, 10 AM	Main.	Feb. 28, Noon
Cassel.	Jan. 26, 10 AM	Kurfurst.	Mar. 9, 11 AM

*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene.	Jan. 14, 11 AM	Irene.	Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert.	Jan. 21, 11 AM	Main.	Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise.	Jan. 28, 11 AM	Luise.	Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar.	Feb. 11, 11 AM	Neckar.	Mar. 18, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.

Belgravia.	Dec. 17, 1 PM	‡Patricia.	Dec. 31, 1 PM
†*Moltke.	Dec. 22, 10 AM	‡Pretoria.	Jan. 7, 7 AM

*Has gymnasium and gymnasium on board. ‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 31, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.

All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.

ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.

23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Incl. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica. Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N.Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of India.....Dec. 26th
Empress of Japan.....Jan. 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....Feb. 6th
Empress of China.....Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Mar. 6th
Empress of India.....Mar. 20th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi....Jan. 6, '05|Miowera....Feb. 3, '05

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC."
15,801 tons, one of the largest steamers, to the
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT
FEBRUARY 2 TO APRIL 13, 1905.
70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP, First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street, to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
3:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chicago.
†8:50 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡7.25, d1.15, e7.45, n8.25, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	*6.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.55 PM	*d1.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. W., 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 338 and 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.

Lucania.Dec. 17, 10 AM|Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM|Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania.Dec. 31, 10 AM|Umbria..Jan. 21, 8 AM

Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Model Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
*ULTONIA....Dec. 12, Noon; Jan. 31, Mar. 21
SLAVONIA....Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
PANNONIA....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, April 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

NEW ORLEANS THE QUAINT
ELEGANT NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS
of the **Southern Pacific**
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon,
Connecting at New Orleans with rail lines for all points in
Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria..Dec. 17, Noon|Furnessia..Jan. 14, Noon
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon|Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino.Jan. 11|Nord America..Jan. 25
Calabria, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS, Four sailings per week from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 Broadway and 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 28 East River, foot Catherine St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:35 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:05 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:23, 9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:58, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:58, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M., 4:25 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:25 nt. Sleeper. *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 1:55, 2:55, *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only.) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above, Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea." for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below).
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 25:00, 26:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, 24:00 Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1.00, 8.50, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, (5.30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.00 A. M., 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4.25, 7.00, †8.05, *8.00, †10.00, †11.00 A. M., †12.00, *1.00, 21.30, †2.00, †3.00, *4.00, †5.00, †6.00, †7.30, §9.00, §10.30 P. M., *12.15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24.25, 18.00, *10.00, *12.00 A. M., *2.00, ‡*4.00, *6.00, 7.00, †9.25 P. M., *12.15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8.00, 10.00, *12.00, *2.00, *4.00, *6.00, *7.00, *12.15, ‖9.10, (10.00, 11.00 A. M., Reading only), ‖21.00, ‖*21.20, *2.00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only), 4.00, 6.00 P. M.
ZFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.	
" "	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.	
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.	
" "	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.	
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pulim'n	
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.	
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily	Buffet	
" "	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.	

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Daily.	Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.,
Chicago, Ptts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus..	11.55 am.	12.00 noon.	Diner.
Ptts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd.
"Ptts., Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner.
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 103 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 891 Grand St., N. Y.; 548 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:30, ‡‡10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., ‡‡1:00 *x‖2:03, *x‖3:00, ‡‡5:00, *‖5:01, *‖13:00 P.M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—†‡8 A. M., 12 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., ‡‖12:00, *‖14:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—‡8 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—‡8:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—‡4:50, †8:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—†4:50, §6:00, ‖§8:00,

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach; subject, "In Memory of a Great Jewish Thinker." All are welcome.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Dec. 7, 1904, certificate for 100 shares St. Louis and Southwestern preferred, numbers as follows: 10 shares, 6,463; 10 shares, 6,459; 20 shares, 6,486; 20 shares, 3,944; 10 shares, 3,392; 10 shares, 6,398; 10 shares, 6,482; 20 shares, 3,989; in the name of Jewett Brothers; this stock is of no value to the finder, as transfer has been stopped. Liberal reward by returning same to Jewett Bros., 45 Broadway.

LOST.—Between 72d St., 5th Av., to 75th St., Park Av.; a diamond and emerald Ring; shamrock leaf shape. Liberal reward to L. A. B., 2 East 72d St.

LOST.—Plain, silver handled cane; New Amsterdam Theatre, evening Dec. 7; reward if returned to J. L. Turner, 110 East 58th St.

LOST—Brown water spaniel, female; $5 reward. Louise Raible, 101 East 90th St.

LOST—Dec. 6, spectacles. 202 5th Av., (corset parlor;) reward.

REWARDS.

$200 Reward for oval pearl scarfpin, lost Dec. 5, probably on 23d St., between 3d and 6th Avs. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$100 REWARD for gold opera bag, lost December 1st, possibly at the Amsterdam Bank. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

10TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; good board; table board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

20TH ST., 334 WEST.—Furnished room, heated; suitable two gentlemen or couple; good board.

21st St., 136 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; gentlemen; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

26TH ST., 23 WEST.—In refined house; handsome square and hall room, with board; reference.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

86D ST., 163 WEST.—Front basement, double room, sunny; gentlemen; refined home; table guests; references.

98TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, N. W. Washington Square.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; ample closet; excellent table.

104TH ST., 81 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also medium size; superior, homelike table; references.

120TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large hall room; excellent board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1.—Large room with private bath; small room adjoining; table board; references.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED large, smaller front rooms; generous table; private American family. 9 West 96th St.

REFINED JEWISH GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE home in private house; no other boarders; telephone; $10 weekly; home comforts; references. A. B., Box 120 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment "2."

ROOMS and board wanted in high-class private family, where there are young people and music; American gentleman and daughter, 15; state terms per month. Address G. E. S., 719 St. James Building, City.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

TWO UNFURNISHED, heated rooms, with board; mother, daughter, child; private family; references; $12.50; between 115th and 155th Sts. Hester, 124 West 102d St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

East Orange, 51 Hawthorne Av.; private family of two; pleasant rooms for married couples or gentlemen; abundant table; convenient location; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11TH ST., 73 WEST.—Furnished large front room, with all conveniences; suitable for two; third floor.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Square room, also hall room; with hot and cold water; reference.

12TH ST., 77 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; furnace heat; gentlemen preferred.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; references.

15TH, 154 WEST.—Large, well furnished back parlor; hot and cold water; private house.

18TH ST., 303 EAST.—Large, light room; running water; hot, cold; private house; good location.

19TH ST., 45 WEST.—Newly furnished; first-class comforts; new management; reasonable; telephone.

20TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large nicely furnished rooms (parlor bedroom;) heated, telephone, private house; references.

21ST ST., 46 WEST.—Pleasant large room, suitable couple or two; young men; all conveniences.

22D ST., 132 EAST.—Large heated room, running water, suitable for two; private family; reference.

22D ST., 155 WEST.—Single room; near bath; heated apartment; private family; $3; gentleman. Evans.

23D ST., 446 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; first-class house; breakfast optional; moderate.

24TH ST., 42 WEST.—Two large front rooms; elegantly furnished; well heated; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

35TH ST., 260 WEST.—Front and back parlors, connecting; suitable for two couples, or four gentlemen; also small room; steam heat, hot water, bath; reasonable. Ring Gilroy's bell.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, beautiful, light; suitable for two people; reasonable; modern; third bell.

42D ST., 146 WEST, Subway Station.—Large parlor for bedroom or light business; reasonable.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine medium and large rooms, also physician's office; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large room; bath; private house.

50TH ST., 28 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

51ST ST., 46 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms to rent, singly or en suite; running water; nicely furnished; select, private family; single gentlemen only; references.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent two large furnished rooms.

71ST ST., 46 WEST.—Cozily furnished front hall room; references; gentleman; telephone; private house.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; gentleman; [illegible]

77TH ST., 11 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Front suite, also other rooms; heat; fine bath; first apartment. Ward.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny room, second floor; conveniences; private house; gentleman.

86TH ST., 56 West.—Delightful large room, private house; excellent service; business people preferred.

94TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen preferred; references.

94TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large second-floor front and all rooms in private house; references; telephone.

94TH ST., 66 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; running water; elevator apartment. Berthaume.

94TH ST., 101 WEST.—Hall room; steam heat, bath, telephone; $2.50 week. Cushman.

94TH ST., 276 WEST.—Furnished room to let in private house; location excellent.

95TH, 51 WEST.—Large second floor front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only; private family.

96TH ST., 154 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, private house, convenient to "L" and Subway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

87TH ST., 143 WEST.—Either entire second floor or large room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Well-kept private house; large, warm, light rooms; hot water.

95TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large and newly furnished sunny front room; select house; references exchanged.

95TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room, connecting shower bath; convenient to "L" and Subway.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Connected parlor, back parlor, front hall rooms; heat, bath; reasonable. Sadd.

100TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Falke.

101ST ST., 327 WEST.—Large square room and bath; second floor; private family; board optional.

103D St., 203 WEST.—Two connecting, elegant rooms, for bachelor or two gentlemen. Unonius.

105TH ST, 76 WEST.—Large and small; private house; reasonable to permanent parties.

116TH ST, 30 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; nicely furnished; very reasonable. Powers.

134TH ST., 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small and large rooms; near "L."

152D ST. 533 WEST.—Back parlor with extension suitable for physician, dentist, with service.

AMSTERDAM AV., 609.—Parlor and bedroom; use of kitchen; fine locality. Joyner's bell.

COLUMBUS AV., 213.—Large front and back parlor; light, heat, bath; private family. Zellenka.

LEXINGTON AV., 721 (corner 58th.)—Refined, educated, private family has two light, steam-heated beautifully furnished rooms; $4, $3. Woelber.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Owner of a good house in West 40th St., near Cathedral, too large for family, wishes to rent a floor, two rooms and bath, to man of right sort; newly decorated and all modern improvements; any service desired can be arranged; price, $1,500 a year. Box D, 133 Times.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

BROOKLYN.

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove,	Silver,
Handkerchief,	Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,	Leather Goods,
Jewelry,	Stationery
Neckwear,	and
Housefurnishing,	Toy Departments.

Apply to Superintendent.

NO LATE CLOSING THIS YEAR; STORE CLOSES AT 6; THE SIX DAYS PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS AT 7 P. M.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. require services of experienced saleswomen for their bric-a-brac department; must have best reference. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

BURNT LEATHER.—Woman experienced in this work wanted. Apply at 214 6th Av.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an assistant buyer and head of stock for their retail lace and trimming departments; all applications treated strictly confidential.

FREDERICK

LOESER & CO.,

BROOKLYN,

Have vacancies in a number of their departments for competent and experienced Saleswomen; there are exceptional opportunities for those who are familiar with

Jewelry,	Leather Goods,
Silverware,	Books,
Toys,	China,
Crackers,	Candies,
Cloaks and	Handkerchiefs,
Suits,	Art Embroideries.

All applicants should apply at Superintendent's office, Fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Following our usual custom we shall close evenings at 6 o'clock until six days prior to Christmas, when the store will close at 7 o'clock.

COLORISTS—WANTED BY A LARGE 5TH AV. ART STUDIO, YOUNG LADIES WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE COLORING OF PHOTO-GRAVURES IN WATER COLORS; ONLY THOSE WHO CAN FURNISH REFERENCES AS TO THEIR ABILITY NEED APPLY; THOSE WHO HAVE SAMPLES OF THEIR WORK WILL PLEASE BRING THEM; GOOD SALARY TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG LADIES WITH ABILITY. CALL BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 3 P. M., HOLLAND STUDIO, 135 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

MRS. B., Brooklyn, requires competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; wages $18; must have good references. No. 533. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. V., West 120th St., wants good girl, speaking some English, understanding some housework, with family of four; no cooking; wages $14. No. 544. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

ROTHENBERG & CO.,

WEST 14TH ST.,

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove,	Silver,
Handkerchief,	Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,	Leather Goods,
Jewelry,	Stationery
Neckwear,	Book and Doll
Housefurnishing,	Departments.

Apply at Superintendent's Office.

Saks & Co., Herald Square, require the services of experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Jewelry, silverware, handkerchiefs, gloves, leather goods, and perfumery. Apply to Superintendent.

Saks & Co., Herald Square, require the services of experienced saleswomen in their jewelry and silverware departments. Apply to Superintendent.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY have vacancies in their auditing department for girls having experience in that work; good salaries to bright, ambitious girls. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require experienced saleswomen for their various departments; good salaries. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require the services of bright young women of good appearance as saleswomen; experience not necessary. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require experienced parcel wrappers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require experienced waitresses. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require experienced cashiers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

MRS. M., Riverside Drive, requires good girl, understanding housework, with references from previous employer, in family of four adults; wages $18-$20. No. 552. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

THE 14TH STREET STORE requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments; tracers for complaint department, cashiers, parcel wrappers, messengers, cash girls. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

MRS. B., West 111th, wants woman, with references, to do good cooking and general housework; sleep home nights; with washing; $5 per week; without, $4. No. 549. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—A steady, honest, and earnest saleswoman to sell a fine low-price set of books; easy terms; most attractive proposition for the holidays; quick money for good woman. Call Room 63, 3 East 17th St.

WANTED—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age and salary wanted, B., care Narrastagh, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

WANTED—Expert solicitor to offer new investment proposition to select class of business men; results guaranteed by prominent local financial institution; applicant must have good credentials as to character; state age, qualifications, and compensation required. Corporation, Box 202 Times.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Bookbinder; an experienced man to take charge of the sheet and folding department of an edition bindery; must understand folding machines; salary moderate at start; opportunity good for right man; state age, experience, and salary expected. H. B., Box 176 Times Office.

WANTED—A bright, intelligent office boy of good public school education; must be ambitious and not afraid of hard work; opportunity for later advancement; salary, $3 to begin. Address Wholesale Druggist, Box 130 Times.

WANTED—Wagon boys as messengers; intelligent, neat, reliable boys over 16, who prove satisfactory, can secure good positions with steady advancement. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—A few men with experience as salesmen or school teachers for positions possessing special advantages; satisfactory references required. Address V., Box 160 Times.

WANTED—A steady, honest, and earnest salesman to sell a fine low-price set of books; easy terms; most attractive proposition for the holidays; quick money for good man. Call Room 63, 3 East 17th St.

WANTED—Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require experienced dry goods and bric-a-brac packers for their Delivery Department. Apply before 10 A. M. at 224 St. entrance.

WANTED—A ribbon salesman, experienced in fine goods and familiar with New York, Brooklyn, and Newark trade. Aitken, Son & Co., Broadway and 18th St.

WANTED—Salesmen, advertising novelties; hard workers earn $100 a week taking orders; no collecting. Shellonite Co., Box 876 Manchester, N. H.

WANTED—Experienced man on weaving cotton fire hose; foreman's position in view for capable party. De Laski Loom, Box 195 Times.

WANTED—Clerks and others who wish to double their salaries to send for my Prospectus. Geo. H. Powell, 1,382 Temple Court, New York.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Stenographer, ambition, law, desiring general law office practice. Apply now, Stone, 60 Eldridge St.

WANTED—Men to get orders for ready-to-wear overcoats, suits, on easy payments. S Box 1,060 Times, Harlem.

WANTED—A1 salesman and collector (book canvasser preferred.) The Singer Mfg. Co., 303 8th Av.

WANTED—Telegraph operators; competent men on railroad work for out of town. H. C., 139 Times.

WANTED—Experienced dry goods packers. Apply Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED, in busy law office, an experienced office boy. X. Y. Z., Box 126 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A QUIET woman, stenographer wishes change. Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—With highest city reference; very capable and experienced. Address, by letter, R. M., 35 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS or GENeral Attendant.—Capable of performing both duties. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,205.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent sewer; long references; very desirable person. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,164.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent references; suitable for high-class household. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,142.

CHAMBERMAID and plain waiting by a Protestant girl; best city references. Dawson's bell, 355 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Irish; good recommendations. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,165.

COOK—Hungarian widow wishes situation with Jewish family as cook, without washing; wages $20-$25. No. 2,086. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

COOK.—First-class; German; two years' reference from last place. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. (File 11,199.)

COOK.—Swedish; thoroughly experienced; moderate wages. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. (File 11,128.)

COOK.—By first-class Scotch cook; excellent references. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. (File 11,157.)

COOK.—By an experienced colored cook; in club house or to cook dinners. Ring Prince's bell, 598 Courtlandt Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Irish; wages, $20. File, 11,107. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av.

COOK.—Competent and reliable woman; city or country; best city references. 210 East 28th.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; first-class references. 160 West 11th St.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow, middle aged, American, refined, through reduced circumstances desires situation in good home as housekeeper and to take charge of servants; wages, $30-$35. No. 6,006. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A gentlewoman with many years' experience wishes a position as housekeeper, with, if necessary, the supervision and mother's care of children; highest references furnished; none but a responsible position considered. Superior, 102 West 97th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a refined, motherly woman, to manage home, take charge of bachelor's apartment, or anything where a refined, capable person would be appreciated. Box E 1,012 Times, Harlem.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Hungarian, Austrian, and Russian immigrant girls with Jewish families; some with experience in housework from old country. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Slavish Gentile girl with family speaking Slavish, or as kitchenmaid where cook can speak language; wages $12. No. 1,402. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Jewish girl, in country 3 years, speaking English and German, with family living in apartment; wages $30. No. 1,409. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Irish; middle-aged woman; exceptionally good references. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,089.

LADY'S MAID.—English; understands manicuring, facial massage; pleasing appearance. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,176.

LAUNDRESS.—German; city only; experienced and successful. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 1,193.

NURSE, &c.—Nurse and attendant; refined, motherly woman to attend and nurse invalid, adult or child; very capable; would mend and be useful; best reference. Box J 1,013 Times, Harlem.

NURSE.—German; one child; in house only. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. (File 11,200.)

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German; will teach German, French, and kindergarten; very successful in her work. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. (File 11,194.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT and Experienced Stenographer.—Neat and accurate; start, $6. Miss Miller, Box 117 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman, thoroughly conversant with duties of such a position, wishes secretaryship; stenographer, typewriter; intelligent, industrious, conscientious; A1 references. Address W. S., Box 203 Times Office.

RESPECTABLE woman to wash and iron or do cleaning; eight years' references. Tuite, 15 West 100th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thoroughly competent stenographer; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent references; familiar with mimeograph, tabulato, Elliot-Fischer, Remington, and Underwood machines; salary, $12-$15. Conscientious, 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; thoroughly qualified, (any machine;) familiar details office work; reads notes, spells exceptionally well; best references. Well Trained, 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience commercial work; six months' experience law; will accept position with either; moderate salary; references. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent, educated; satisfactory references for competency, reliability; well bred; familiar with all branches stenographic work. Qualified, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking; best reference; $8 to $9. Prompt, Box 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; best references; $10. Splendid, Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; some experience; will earn $6 or do not ask it; go on trial for a week. Miss Gorton, Box 175 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined; thoroughly competent; very best references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady of 19 as experienced stenographer and office assistant; start, $8. Miss Hutchinson, Box 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, fairly rapid; willing to work hard during office hours; needs position; salary, $15-$18. Miss T., 211 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience in publishing house; rapid, neat, and accurate; start, with good firm, $9. Miss Baldwin, Box 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent speller; good grammar; references. Reliable, Box 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper. —Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; best references; $12. Miss C., Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable young woman; well educated; rapid stenographer. Elizabeth, Box 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl, (17,) as stenographer; experience and reference; salary $8. Remington, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; good speller; moderate salary; excellent references. J. H., Box 139 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

TUTOR.—Experienced public school teacher (lady) will coach college students or teach elementary subjects through all grades. High School, 831 Park Av.

TYPEWRITER.—Young lady desires position as typewriter, assistant bookkeeper. Miss Clark, 650 9th Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID and WAITRESS. —Good appearance; thoroughly competent. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,197.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; high-class household only. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,202.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation bookkeeper; highest indorsements and bond; expert systematizer. Auditor, Post Office Box 869.

BOOKKEEPER.—(27,) married, employed in an executive capacity by corporation about to liquidate, wishes to connect with reputable concern; thorough knowledge of safeguard and other modern systems and office details; unquestionable references. Competent, Box 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—28; temporary or special work; moderate rate. S., 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in handling Stock Exchange accounts or blotter; references. Box H, 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office, stock; experienced, reliable man; A1 references. E. Zuckermann, care of R. A. Hays, 96 Greene St.

BRIGHT, ambitious young man wishes position, clerical or otherwise, three hours every morning; exceptional references; speaks German. Box 194 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

College and university man will tutor in all branches morning or evening, private pupils; experienced and reasonable. Sanborn, 608 Flatiron Building.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—(24;) four years' experience, student of engineering, seeks employment; neat and accurate tracer. M., 78 Cedar St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER—With technical education, thoroughly understands all kinds engines, dynamos, ice machinery, fully qualified to take charge office building, apartments, ice plant; best of references and New York license. Engineer, Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

FIRST-CLASS MAN capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; references; 12 years' business experience. Box O 204 Times.

MASSEUR and VALET.—Graduate; German; 24; good appearance; city references; employment. S. F., 359 West 30th St.

OXFORD MAN, with long educational experience and some literary skill, desires employment; excellent references. 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

SALES AGENT or Manager of Paper Mill.—Young man, (35,) 15 years' experience as manager of paper warehouse, and thorough knowledge of printing business, desires position as above; highest references. Address R. C., Box 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; four years' experience; not afraid of work; $12. Ambitious, Box 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thorough double entry bookkeeper, responsible position; broad experience; credentials. Reliable, 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, desiring to go to Los Angeles, Cal., for health, will execute mission of trust in return for expenses or part expenses; references. Box C 201 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, thoroughly acquainted with office work, offers services. Competent, Box 134 Times.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—M. S. Hay, United States steamship Algonquin.

MANHATTAN—A. H. McCarthy, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Max J. Bonn, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Speck von Sternburg, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—A. N. Shirroffs, Paling, Eng.; Capt. H. E. Clarke, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman van Vranken, Poughkeepsie.

PARK AVENUE—T. Townsend Buckley, Conway, Wales.

ASTOR HOUSE—George M. Graham, Colon, Panama; H. A. Carpentier, Paris.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board of Appraisers Follows Court in Neckwear Cases—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Howell, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a number of protests by Goldenberg Brothers & Co. of New York against the classification of lace collars and fichus as lace wearing apparel at 60 per cent. The importers claimed they were dutiable at 50 per cent. as cotton neckwear. The case has been fought through to the Supreme Court, which a few days ago decided against the importers, and Mr. Howell's decision yesterday is made in accordance with the court's ruling and will serve as the basis for the decision of 3,000 other protests in the same way.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Passavant & Co. and Poucet & Neeser, New York, and O. G. Hempstead & Son and others, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES.

Auction sales of dry goods, &c., announced for this week are as follows:

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 and 429 Broadway.—Tuesday—200 pieces fine woolens, 1,000 dozen embroidered Irish point shams and scarfs, handkerchiefs, dress goods, silks, satins, hosiery, underwear, 1,500 pieces flannelettes, knit goods, 20,000 packages machine needles, &c. Thursday —800 Axminster, velvet and Brussels rugs, carpets, mattings, linoleums.

BURLING & DOLE, 7 to 11 Greene Street.—Tuesday—Overcoatings, suitings, cloths, heavy kerseys, Oxfords, meltons, friezes, worsteds, trouserings, cloakings, venetians, dress goods, Italians, linings, canvas, and velvets.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 to 89 Leonard Street.—Wednesday—Wool goods, silks, and velvets, cotton goods, knit goods, underwear, furs, and garments.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 to 66 White Street.—Friday—30 bales burlap.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday—Boots, shoes, and rubbers.

WOODROW & LEWIS, 94 Pearl Street.—Tuesday—Cigars, wines, and liquors.

BURDETT & DENNIS, 29 Burling Slip.—Monday—Sixty-one bales paper stock.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TEMPLETON, Mass.—The Templeton Street Railway, which has been in the hands of a receiver, was sold by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday to William E. Barrett of Boston for $112,000 to satisfy an execution in his favor.

PHILADELPHIA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the office of the United States District Court against the Neafie& Levy Shipbuilding Company by three firms, who are creditors. The firms are C. C. Knight & Co., the John Haworth Company, and the H. W. Johns-Manville Company. The act of bankruptcy named was the appointment of John W. Grange and Sommers N. Smith as receivers of the shipbuilding company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY FELLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Feller, who keeps a general store at Tivoli, N. Y., by the following creditors: Matthews & Harrison of Kingston, $428; the C. A. Van Deusen Company, Hudson, $143, and John Schwarz Sons, Poughkeepsie, $33. It was alleged that he has suffered three creditors to obtain judgments against him for $2,273 between Nov. 9 and 21, and on Sept. 22 gave a mortgage on his real estate for $6,440 to the First National Bank of Red Hook. The business was established many years ago by his father, who died in December, 1893. The son was a partner from 1882, and succeeded to the business after the father's death.

BETSY MARKS.—Betsy Marks, residing at 1,111 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,225 and no assets. There are only two creditors, George R. Fearing and Fred Sheldon, as surviving trustees of A. H. Sheldon, $10,000 bond and mortgage on property on Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, which has been foreclosed, and Harry Klein, $225, borrowed money.

PAUL SACKS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Carleton S. Cooke receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Paul Sacks, dealer in phonographs at 314 Grand Street, on the application of the Bettini Phonograph Company. It was stated that the assets were about $400.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 10, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN MAHOGANY COMPANY—N. M. Boyajian and another	1,975
ALPERSTEIN, Harry—J. Schorr	334
AUG, Edna—J. F. Harrold	614
AUFFERMANN, Frederick A.—P. F. Kelly	52
BENTILE, Christian—Eastern Brewing Company	438
BRYANT, Corwin L.—G. D. Sproul	28
BERGEN, James C., Raymond Hoagland, Caroline C. Hoagland, and John A. Hoagland, executors—Royal Baking Powder Company, costs	129
BALDWIN, Arthur V.—H. Rosenfeld	35
CHAMPION, Barton F.—Smoot Weaver Company	83
CLARK, George D.—E. Clark	2,869
CURLEY, Michael J.—J. J. McLean	366
DINGER, Sadie M.—J. Weinheimer	36
ENDELMAN, Aron—R. E. Holcomb and another	74
ENTEEN, Isaac—L. S. Morsoff	308
FINE, Jacob J.—Whitehall Realty Company	119
GRONICH, Charles, administrator—E. Doctor, costs	65
HARLEM STONE CONSTRUCTION Company—Gotham Rubber Company	42
HEINE, Morris—S. Kohn	269
HESSE, G. Emil—A. L. Washburne, costs	69
INTERNATIONAL ART METAL COMpany—F. A. Weisbecker, Sr., and another	345
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Kronthal	604
N. LOPARD & CO.—Barron G. Collier, incorporated	664
NEW YORK PAINLESS DENTAL COMpany—H. Hoyt	418
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Marroni and another	4,213
BRONX CONTRACTING COMPANY—Pelham Operating Company	97
JENTZER, Jacob C.—Henry Kroger & Co	141
KERBER, Max—P. Stromberg	27
LUTHER, Johanna—Eastern Brewing Company	383
LUTTGER, Frank—Eastern Brewing Company	444
LEVY, Hyman—A. M. Weigert and another	1,240
MURPHY, Eva R.—W. L. Beadleston	314
MANDEL, Adolph—A. Tait	374
MICHAELSON, Nathan M.—A. Kosower	784
MALONE, Patrick—P. Doelger, costs	77
MOORE, Katharine N.—Fourteenth Street Bank	452
MARTIN, Mary S.—W. O. B. Clifford and another	102
McINERNY, Frank—Benson & Hedges	207
McMILLAN, Samuel—Klau & Erlanger Construction Company, costs	144
OGDEN, Edwin F. and Rose C. A.—M. Pierce	281
O'CONNOR, William M.—J. A. Selsman	352
PERRY, William T.—Benson & Hedges	175
PAINE, Nelson—W. E. Bedeau	296
PHILLIPS, Louis A.—J. A. Selsman	75
SCHMIDT, Magdalena—T. Keller	146
SYMONDS, William H.—D. Brakmann	143
SCHLEICHER, John C.—F. McCoy and another	224
SIMONS, Louis J.—Flood & Conklin Company	98
SCHLOSSBERG, John H.—F. E. Combes	47
STEWART, Richard—New York Transportation Company, costs	127
STUDWELL, George S.—H. Rosenfeld	152
SCHATZMANN, Henry O.—Barnet Leather Company	337
TOBIN, John J.—H. Harbeck and another	930
THOMAS, Edward R., Orlando F. Thomas, and Edwin M. Post—J. Leiter	7,174
VERHIES, Louis E.—Pratt & Lambert	90
VANDERBECK, William S.—W. Smith	127
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—J. A. Wood and another	333
WOODBRIDGE, James E.—C. Nerent	268
WILLIAMSON, John N.—L. Ames	9,170

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.

HARVEST-TIME OF THE SHOPLIFTER

Half a Million Dollars Stolen Annually From New York Retail Shops By Professional and Amateur Thieves and Confirmed Kleptomaniacs.

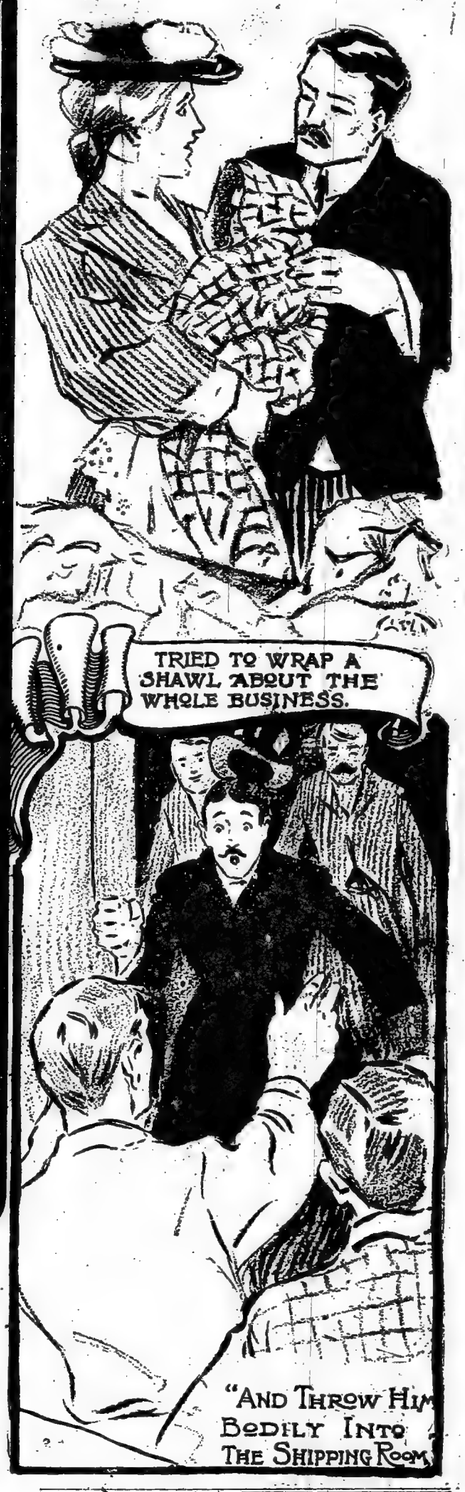

Elaborate but Smooth-Working Machinery Employed to Watch Those Who Come Under Suspicion and to Ferret Out the Truth Regarding Those Caught in the Act—Some Characteristic Experiences of the Men Who Guard the Tempting Counter Displays.

STAND on a Sixth Avenue or Broadway sidewalk and watch the crowds flow in and out of any big department store. Plunge into that flood of holiday shoppers to be swept through the great doors, caught in the eddy just inside and whirled off into any of the secondary currents of the stream, and one might fairly think his identity altogether lost.

In the majority of cases the conclusion would be true, but let the shopper attempt to take advantage of the crush to appropriate some thing that was lying invitingly out on a counter or showcase and the chances are he or she would find that a grave mistake in reckoning had been made.

This is not to say that it is difficult to steal in a big store—to shoplift, as the verb has been coined. On the other hand, it is the easiest thing in the world, for the salesgirls have a raft of customers to wait upon, more than enough to take every moment's attention, and the goods, for the convenience of customers—and shoplifters—are spread with an apparent abandon that would seem to postulate on the part of the management an unbounded confidence in human nature. But the management is under no such delusion. It is too keenly aware that the big stores of Manhattan have been losing in the aggregate something like $500,000 a year by reason of this show of of confidence and a disposition to leniency toward individual offenders when caught. Consequently, while it is quite easy to steal in a big store, it is a very different matter to get away with the goods.

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Take a certain store in Sixth Avenue, for instance. As you enter the doorway several non-uniformed employes, apparently waiting there for a friend, size you up, and if you have the misfortune of being "known" they signal your arrival to some other seemingly idle person just inside. The signal may be conveyed by the buttoning of the coat; it may be by the straightening of the hat, or by any other of a hundred ordinary acts that pass quite unnoticed in a crowd. If it is given the spotter on the inside passes it along to somebody in the aisle into which you are whirled, this somebody gives it to somebody else, and so on until there are developments.

It is surprising what a lot of information can be conveyed by a very simple action. "Plain crook," "kleptomaniac," "fake kleptomaniac," "out of work and desperate," "suspicious, better watch sharp," are only a few of the classifications that can be made in an instant and absolutely unknown to the object of all the attention. The suspected one is not in the store very long before word has been passed to the chief detective—in this instance an ex-policeman, Daniel D. Kash, who for fifteen years past has been in the "secret service" of some big store, and is now a past master of his profession.

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Kash probably will recognize the visitor, should that individual come under any one of the first three classifications, and any move toward personal enrichment save at regular prices will lead to trouble. Or it may be one of Kash's assistants, of whom there are a score or more drifting about those departments in which shoplifters operate. If so the detective may be of either sex, young or old, apparently a fellow shopper, or the most menial employé, according to the kind of a get-up that experience has taught Kash is the most valuable in that particular spot.

The developments themselves upon detection are hardly what one would suspect. The work is done so quietly and with so little fuss in the store itself that the next neighbors of the shoplifter who is caught in the act never know anything about it. But the system works effectively just the same. The shoplifter—to take a simple case—is followed to the outer door or the sidewalk, and there placed under arrest. In a complex situation, in which the ultimate arrest may clear up a long chain of thefts, the one who is spotted may be allowed to go home under surveillance, and even to go about the ordinary business of life for some time, until the exact information is obtained that is needed for the problem at hand.

But these more complex situations can better be explained by Kash himself, who, ere we are through, will have a word or two to say. It will serve to make his talk more interesting, however, if before he is introduced in person something is told of his system and how it works once the arrest is made.

Tucked away somewhere around the store—if anyone is taken to it he doesn't know exactly how he got there and how he comes away—up a flight of stairs or two, through some doors, into a bare room, and then—provided a little wicket is open—into another room, one finds Kash's private establishment, the police headquarters of the store, its detective bureau, rogues' gallery, "sweat" room, and Tombs all in one. All around the walls are photographs of criminals sent out by the police of a hundred cities and by private detective agencies; many more are stored away in drawers and cases, catalogued and waiting until the original comes into the toils. A desk runs across one end of the room and a lot of businesslike ledgers lie around, strewn about with printed forms to be filled out. The place is small—not more than twelve by ten feet, but it is extremely businesslike.

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The system begins with the ledgers. Kash, being an ex-policeman, who had done plainclothes and desk duty before he left the department for his present line of activity, knows that no well-ordered station can be without its blotter, as the book in which a record of arrests is known in police circles the world over. Experience taught him to supplement the ordinary station house equipment with his private rogues' gallery; to catalogue the gallery, each picture in it being marked on the back with the description and record of the original, and to add to this equipment bound files of the bulletins sent out by an organization to which most large stores belong, but of which little is said for publication. Finally, Kash keeps an invoice of all goods recovered, with description and values, so that he can tell you in a moment just how much his department has saved to the store in the last week or month or year.

Let us suppose, then, that a prisoner is brought to headquarters. He—if the shoplifter happens to be a man—probably will not attempt to make any show of resistance, no matter what sort of a fight he may have put up out on the sidewalk when arrested, for Kash is a person of impressive shoulders and appears to know a thing or two about handling the unruly. The great majority of the prisoners are women, however, and it becomes a contest of the wits rather than of physical strength to get them satisfactorily booked before being sent to court or released.

The men, on the whole, give less trouble, because they are more likely to be recognized as professional criminals presenting no new problem of identity and motives to be solved. Such individuals are simply booked, as in any regular police station, and then turned over to the precinct men summoned at the time the arrest was made. But with women it's different. On the average they come into Kash's parlor at the rate of about five a week, and a little more frequently at this time of the year, when an unusually large amount of goods is displayed to tempt them, and the approach of Christmas makes one want to buy things—or to get them some way, if there is not the money to buy.

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Kash will probably say to the prisoner, provided she is not an old offender: "Now tell me all about it. How did you come to take these things?"

Then begins the battle of the wits. The prisoner may make one of innumerable explanations, and Kash, whose job consists not so much in bringing to punishment any one who has stolen once, as in preventing the recurrence of the attempt to steal, must meet the story in a way to find out whether it is true, and if it be untrue, to bring out the facts. More important, even, than the explanation of the theft to him is to ascertain the real name and address of the shoplifter. In this respect Kash differs a little from the city's police, for it makes less difference to them whether a true or assumed name is given and whether the address is correct or not.

With Kash, and men in his line, to ascertain these things is of first importance, that he may add to his books, if the prisoner is a new-comer, another description and may block prospective shoplifting in that quarter. Suppose, therefore, the woman says she is Mrs. Richard Brown of 670 West Forty-eighth Street, not an uncommon type of reply. Kash tells her, as many desk Sergeants in police stations tell prisoners making similar answers, that the address is somewhere out in the Hudson River, and that she'd better try again. The next answer, we will say, places the address somewhere up in the One Hundred and Twenties. Kash steps to a telephone and rings up.

"Hello! Is this the West Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station?

"Say, this is Kash, at ——'s, talking. I wish you'd send out a man to see if Mrs. Richard Brown lives at —— West One Hundred and Twenty—— Street. Call me up when you get her. Good-bye."

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It may be that while this one-sided conversation was going on there was a tugging at Kash's coat and a beseeching voice said:

"Oh, please don't call the police. I—I don't live at that address. I live at—"

That is exactly what Kash has been looking for. Likely as not his telephone connection has never gone outside of the store at all. But the effect is just as good, and if the confession does not come while he is talking, it is almost sure to arrive during the period of waiting for the report from the station that he "called up," for Kash spends that interval in telling the shoplifter that if he finds the address she has given to him is incorrect, he will turn her over to the police without further ado.

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Correct name and address obtained, it then becomes necessary to find whether the prisoner is an old-timer. To this end the Rogues' Gallery and its catalogue are called into service, and there are few professional shoplifters in the country who can escape identification before the search is over. What is done further depends upon whether the offense is a "first" or not. If the shoplifter has a record, she is turned over to the police without ceremony, and the prospects are that she will take a trip "up river," for the courts, since the Dry Goods Association has taken steps to end the nuisance, are not given to extreme leniency in such cases.

More interesting for present purposes, however, is the case of the shoplifter who is not a professional thief. If the offense is aggravated or there appears reason to believe that it will recur, she is turned over to the police like the professional. If, however, there is reason for clemency, the prisoner is made to sign what is known as a "release," admitting the theft, begging for mercy, and promising never to come into the store again if set free this time. Should she object to the signing, there is the inevitable alternative—exposure. When she has signed, the releases are filed, to become a part of the system, together with the description of the shoplifter in sufficient detail to make a future identification easy.

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The question is inevitably suggested, What determines whether mercy shall be shown or whether the case shall be pressed in court? As nearly as a general rule can be laid down, the fact of a first offense has been, in the past, the most important consideration; then come the probable truth of the prisoner's story, the motives for the theft, and the probability of its being repeated in one store or another.

Perhaps Kash himself can explain best about this phase of the problem by telling of some characteristic cases.

"The worst lot of people that we have to deal with," he said the other day, "are well-to-do or even wealthy customers who don't need to steal, but just do it because it's so easy. Some of them are kleptomaniacs, and some of them pretend to be, but anyway there are lots of them—women who drive up here to the store in their own carriages and come in with the plain purpose of stealing something in addition to what they buy, while their footman waits for them outside.

"What can you do with such people but to put them through the 'sweating' process and let them go? As a matter of fact that's about all that's necessary, for when once they have been caught they seldom come back to this store, and we can warn the other stores to be on the lookout for them.

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"Why, I remember the case of a woman who used to be a 'charge' customer at X—'s, where I was before I came here. She lived out on Long Island somewhere most of the year and had a magnificent estate there and a house in town. She had traded all her life at X—'s, had even bought her wedding trousseau there as a girl, and bought the trousseau for her daughter there when she was married. Well, one day a girl at a lace counter told me she thought she saw Mrs. B— take a lace collar and slip it into her muff. I told her it was impossible; but the next time Mrs. B— came in another girl made a similar complaint. Of course, it wouldn't do to arrest her openly, so when they told me one day a little time afterward that she was in the store again I followed her around and caught her in the act of lifting an expensive handkerchief out of some that she had asked to look at and had set aside.

"'We asked her to come into the office—not to my office—about some other matter. After a minute or two I knocked her muff off the chair where she had laid it, and in picking it up pushed out the handkerchief she had stolen. When it dropped to the floor I picked it up and said, 'Why, Mrs. B—, you must have picked this up by mistake with your bundle.' She never lost her nerve—simply remarked, smiling all the time, that she must have made a mistake.

"So we let her go, and she continued to trade at the store, as there was no apparent reason for stopping her charge account. It wasn't more than a month afterward that we got track of her shoplifting again, and caught her in the act just as we had the first time. This time we put it up to her strong, and she broke down and said she didn't know why she did it and that she must have been out of her mind, and all that. So we just told her never to come into the store again. She didn't, but when I came over here I found that she had a charge account here that averaged several hundred dollars and had been perfectly satisfactory. We got her here just the same way as we had at the other place. Now I suppose she's somewhere else, unless they all have profited by our warning.

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"Of course, there are some shoplifters who steal because they are half starving or haven't money to pay the rent. I had a woman of that kind only the other day. She came in with a baby in her arms, and while she looked at some cheap baby's clothes, she sat the kid down on a pile of white dresses. When she picked up the baby she picked up three or four dresses also, and then tried to wrap a shawl about the whole business. It was a perfectly transparent trick, but when I got her up here she told me that she had been dispossessed and hadn't any money to buy food. I found three cents in her pocketbook and that her story about having been dispossessed was true, and I let her go—with enough to get at least a meal and a place to sleep.

"It's a curious thing about shoplifters that the men are very much more likely to work with a stall (the police expression for accomplice) than the women. The professional woman shoplifter takes her chances of getting away with the stuff on her own hook, and she's easier to deal with for that reason. We can almost always spot her when she comes in, and arrest her when she tries to go out with any goods on. She's not half as bad a case as the woman who doesn't need to steal, but just does it because it's so easy—till you get caught.

"But the men. Now there's a chap's picture there on the desk, a professional pickpocket and store thief new to this part of the country until recently, that we got here last Spring after he'd given us a whole lot of trouble.

"We'd been missing things from the men's clothing department, trousers and such as that, until I made a plant up there (a 'plant' means a hiding place from which to watch developments) and saw that fellow come into the store several times in a week. One of two men always came with him as his stall. The stall carried his overcoat over his arm, and this fellow wore his coat—it was a long one and cut full in the back.

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"Their game was to go up to a pile of trousers together, the stall doing the talking to the salesman on one side and covering his partner with his overcoat on the other side. Then this chap would slide a pair of trousers off the pile and under his coat, push them around behind, and then draw his coat tight to hold them there. I got him before he had a chance to get out of the department.

"'So you got the stuff this time, did you?' I said. He said he didn't know what I was talking about, but he forgot and loosened his coat for a minute, and the trousers dropped out. His stall had skipped.

"Then there's the C. O. D. man. He's one of the hardest we go against, for he has a new scheme every minute. I had a case here not very long ago where a man came into the jewelry department and looked at some expensive watches. He finally picked out one that cost $150, and said he was buying it for his brother, but thought he would talk the matter over with his wife before he came to a conclusion, and so would notify the store to send it C. O. D. if he decided to take it.

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"We got the notification the next day all right; the address was in a good neighborhood—and were minus one watch. Well, we sent word to the other stores, and in a couple of weeks got wind of a man looking at watches and telling the same story, but from a different address and under a different name. So, before he had had a chance to notify the store that he could take the watch, I went up to the house, and asked if they had any lodger of the name given at the second store. The landlady told me that she

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WILLCOX, NEW YORK'S NEW SANTA CLAUS

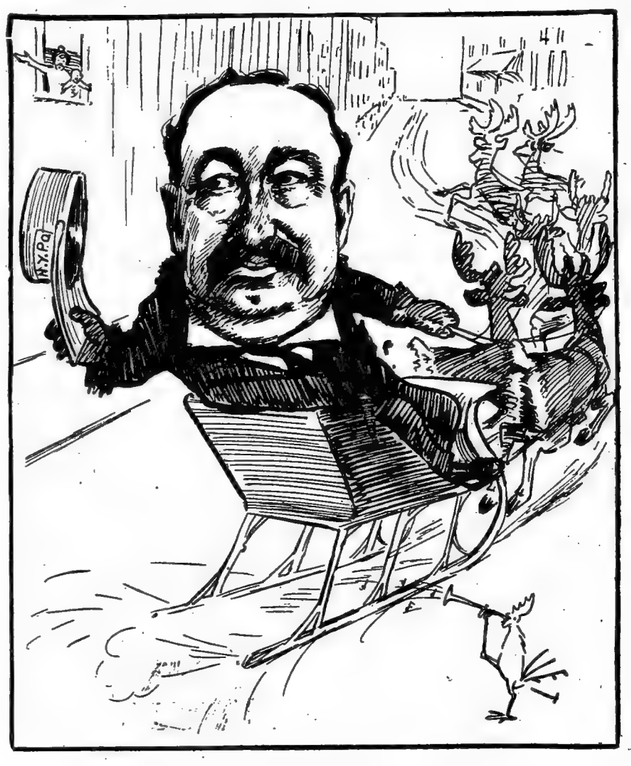

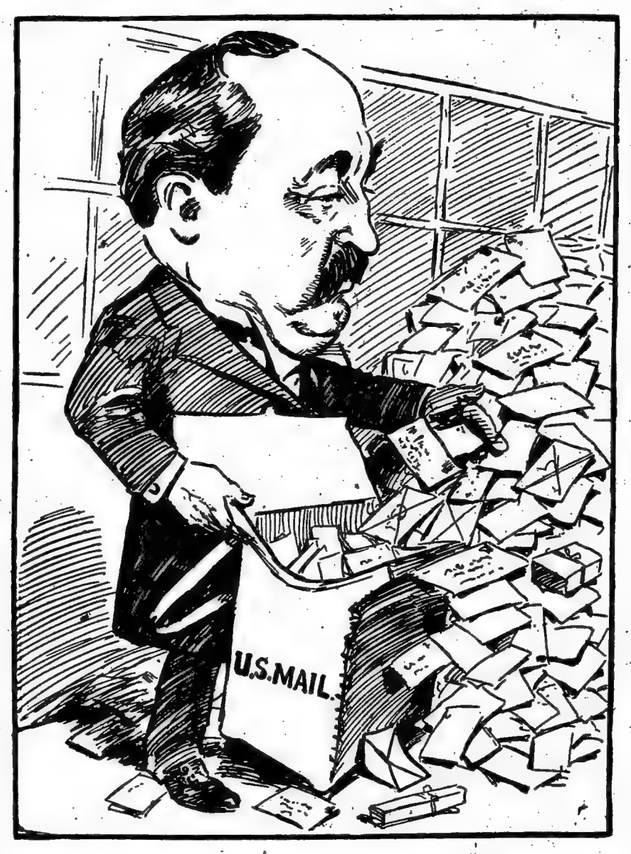

Character Sketch of the Man Chosen by President Roosevelt to Take the New York Post Office Out of Politics and Run It on a Strictly Business Basis—Young and Self-Made—His Park Record

SANTA CLAUS?

No? Yes?

New York really has a new one this Christmas.

And what though he has his title by grace of President Roosevelt and of his timely appointment as Postmaster to the numerous progeny of Père Knickerbocker? Probably a missive addressed to him at either his residence near Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, or his office in Nassau Street, might, owing to his official newness, be delayed in the mails. But for all that William R. Willcox promises—promises—to be the best Santa Claus that New York ever had. On 'Change a Willcox promise is worth par.

Having so many exes to his credit, as an ex-pedagogue (and he is proud of his pedagogic record,) ex-attorney-at-law, ex-Park Commissioner, and so on, the new New York Santa Claus humorously believes himself to be exceptionally well lettered in Xmases. Knowing them in every branch of the evergreen alphabet he is going, he says, to learn them from postman to Postmaster during the coming holidays.

Properly speaking, Postmaster Willcox, having as yet only tried on his title once or twice in order to test the fit and fitness of it, will not assume his duties officially until Jan. 1. Yet, as he will spend much of the intervening time inspecting the various departments of the immense institution over which he will have supervision, he promises to deliver a Merry Christmas to the metropolis in spirit, if not in letter.

Santa Claus is generally well worth knowing. Sophisticated majors as well as minors are always the wealthier for possessing a bowing acquaintance with him. Postmaster Willcox has this tradition staring him in the face in assuming his new office.

Does and will he fill the difficult requirements or no?

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Let us look him over.

If the foregoing preamble has suggested a man ripe in years, as distinguished from experience, with hair and beard frosted by many Winters, a man whose movements are heralded by bells or a brass band, it has wandered astray. For Postmaster Willcox is a young man, for two reasons—he is only forty-one years of age, and he was married only a twelvemonth since. His wife is a daughter of W. F. Havemeyer. He also differs from the proverbial Santa Claus in that his approach and departure are never chronicled by bells or noises of any description.

Literally, as well as figuratively, Postmaster Willcox admits that his favorite recreation is sawing wood.

When seen by a writer for THE SUNDAY TIMES he was seated in a handsome—a very handsome—walnut wainscotted room, behind a table deeply banked with a mass of correspondence sufficient to discourage even a Postmaster. He had just returned from a conference with President Roosevelt in Washington. He was in his office, which he sometimes calls his woodhouse. Energy and enthusiasm twinkled in his eyes and were shown in his every movement of mind and body. Whether his seeming strenuousness was of White House acquirement or was habitual with him was to be seen.

Rising superior to the drift of mail upon his table and exhibiting an expansive, compactly knit figure, with shoulders tilted backward so far as to appear bending under the weight of a head exceptionally large for a man of his inches, Postmaster Willcox extended his hand:

Ordinarily the fact that a man extends his hand is not worth mentioning, but a Willcox handshake is an operation to be remembered and occasionally avoided. Place your hand between an upper and nether millstone and the impression is similar in the main. His seven years of training as pedagogue in an up-State rural community were not wasted. His handshake temporarily diverted attention from his face, but not for long. For Postmaster Willcox has a grip about his face worthy to accompany that of his hand, a face, as it is, with a peculiar muscularity that seizes and teases the attention much the same as a kitten playing with a mouse.

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He was de-light-ed—President Roosevelt could hardly have been more so—to see a representative of THE SUNDAY TIMES. But would it be the same if he ran through his accumulating correspondence while he submitted to the—the ordeal? Time is an asset in the Willcox day.

Eighteen hundred letter carriers and thirty-two hundred minor officials and attachés of the Metropolitan Post Office may be interested in learning that their new chief speaks more with his face than with his voice. His voice was saying that his appointment to the most important office under the Postmaster General was especially gratifying because it was practically unsolicited and came as a sort of Christmas greeting from the Republican Party and President. His face was busy thanking a hundred or more correspondents who had written congratulating him upon his appointment.

His voice has now become idle—and his face busier.

As already mentioned, it is a large face for the body. As we sat down, the body was further eclipsed by the table and its burden of correspondence. Suffice it to say that Postmaster Willcox is scrupulous about his dress and personal appearance. From the shining toes of his patent leather boots to the collar of his faultless Prince Albert he is the well—neither over nor under—dressed man of affairs. He wears his coat buttoned up tightly, a luxury which his broad shoulders and creditable chest measurement affords. Peering from under the lapels were two narrow strips of white cambric such as a furnishing goods emporium advertises as a false-front vest. Flashing from his cravat a diamond, occasionally caught and reflected the humorous twinkle of his eye.

Postmaster Willcox is a good-looking rather than handsome man, and he bears a remarkable resemblance to Governor-elect Higgins, especially about the chin. His nose is broad and aquiline, but abbreviated. His blue eyes flash and twinkle by turns, according to his interest in the subject under discussion. Returning from the eyes to the nose, it leads us to a drooping gray mustache. Not a prolonged droop—it is too closely cropped for that—but drooping as to its course down either side of the lip from its apex under the nose. As a mustache it is something more than a tidy decoration, although it hardly pretends to conceal the mouth.

Probably in his youth Postmaster Willcox had a pretty mouth, but its prettiness has been sacrificed for strength. Around the mouth and chin are the singular muscular developments already noted. In the first place the corners of the mouth are puckered as from habitual tension of the facial muscles in an effort toward repression.

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The chin muscles are extraordinary in the convolutions. Once on a time the chin was large for the face, but it was long ago outgrown in point of size. Squarely in the centre of the chin there is what seems to be an exaggerated dimple with peculiar powers of contraction and expansion. It is the best index of the Willcox mood. Radiating from it, the constant action of the muscles has crinkled the chin in ridges and furrows, very exceptional in a man, but frequently seen in the chin of a child on the verge of tears.

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"Yes," repeated Postmaster Willcox, "My appointment was gratifying in that it came as more or less of a surprise. I did not work for it, although, of course, some of my friends were instrumental in mentioning me for the place. But now that the President has seen fit to appoint me, in case Congress confirms the appointment, my whole ambition and intention are to run the New York Post Office on strictly business principles."

"Which means that politics will be eliminated from the equation?" was suggested.

"Yes; for as a matter of fact, politics have very little to do with the conduct of the Postal Service. Appointments to positions—to the more important ones at least—are under Civil Service regulations, as is generally known. That is fortunate. It saves me from applications. Although I have not had time to go into the matter thoroughly, and hence cannot say whether the Postal Service in this city needs mending, there will be no sweeping changes unless conditions so warrant.

"By conditions I mean the individual ability and other qualifications of the force. New York is going to have a Post Office conducted just like a business—a big factory, so to say. Merit will be rewarded and demerit treated just as in a business house.

"Owing to the necessity of winding up my law practice, prompted by my intention of giving my whole time and thought to my official duties, it will hardly be possible for me actively and officially to take hold of things until the first of the year. But I will spend much of the intervening time at the Post Office trying my best to be a satisfactory Santa Claus for the city at large," smiled the speaker.

"Our Post Office has the memory of Gen. Thomas L. James and of his son-in-law and successor, Henry G. Pierson, as admirable traditions, and my earnest endeavor will be to give the office an administration inspired by such predecessors. I think that is the best and most concise promise that can be made."

"As for Senator Platt and Governor-Chairman Odell?" was ventured.

The chin retreated and crinkled as though it had suddenly come in violent contact with a cheese-grater. The habitual twinkle died in his eyes and the voice arched itself and bristled in replying that no one save William R. Willcox would administer the affairs of the New York Post Office. His tone was convincing.

Steering away from this reef, a course was directed toward the meteoric career of the new Postmaster, who, from a poor and more or less unacquainted young school teacher, has during his brief fifteen years in the metropolis risen to an enviable position. Mention being made of his Park Commissionership under the Low administration, he volunteered that it had come to him as much of a surprise as his present appointment.

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"I am not and never was a politician in the general acceptance of the word," he continued. "My entire time and attention, with the exception of my service during the Low administration, has been given to business and to the legal profession. It was at considerable sacrifice that I accepted office under Mayor Low, but while I was Commissioner of Parks I was, or tried to be, nothing else. I do not believe that an office holder can serve two masters at the same time. Hence it is my intention to wind up my private affairs and get them in such shape as not to interfere with my approaching duties."

As Park Commissioner Postmaster Willcox was frequently referred to as the Col. Waring of his department. As Postmaster he will endeavor to carry on the torch of a James and a Pierson. Success in this direction will elevate him to the peerage in public opinion.

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This new Postmaster is a self-made man and like such self-made men as John B. McDonald and General Manager Frank Hedley of Subway note, his years of toil have written themselves upon him in unmistakable characters. Born in Chenango County in 1863, he attended the Brockport public school, tapering off his education with a course at the University of Rochester, after which he taught school for seven years in the village of Webster. He admitted them to have been the happiest years of his life.

Having a legal ambition out of proportion to his financial equipment, the young schoolmaster came here when twenty-six years old and began teaching school by day in order to study law by night. Obtaining his degree, he finally entered an office in the same building he is in to-day. Only by wrestling with his profession night and day, he volunteered, had he attained to what he modestly called his comparative success.

Thousands of young men come to the metropolis annually with the same ambition and under much the same circumstances as did young Willcox. Asked his opinion of the principal causes of success or failure in such instances he was emphatic in saying that the many temptations prompted by modern luxuries and the sight of them were responsible for a large percentage of failures.

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"Having taught school in a rural community," he continued, "the question is frequently asked me by young men in my old home whether they should come to New York. It is impossible to answer such a question generally. Everything depends upon the individual.

"Grant a young man the proper mental and moral equipment, and there was never a better time for him to succeed here than the present moment. But he must have not only energy (which is another name for ability) and health, but tact. Yes, I believe tact is as necessary as ability.

"Only the other day," continuing, as he leaned forward in his chair and grasped the table firmly with both hands, "a young law clerk said in my hearing that he received only $10 a week and that he was not going to hurt himself working overtime for such a pittance."

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Still gripping the dead wood with his left hand and straightening out his right arm and index finger with a sudden energy the speaker declared that such persons never would succeed.

Abruptly at this juncture an interruption was offered by his secretary announcing that several persons were waiting to see him in the outer reception office. Explaining that he always made it a point to see every one who wished to see him personally, Postmaster Willcox arose and disappeared with his head thrown well back as though he were watching something up in the air. His sounding stride, as he bored his heels into the carpet, would be the undoing of a Santa Claus.

By the watch he gave one minute each to six persons before reaching the seventh. Apparently this was accompanied by an explosion which blew the seventh visitor out of the office. Presently the new Postmaster returned with the explanation that the victim was a book agent.

"If he had known his business I might have listened to him with patience," he added apologetically, "but he seemed to be afraid of disclosing his business except by the roundabout way of Colorado and the Grand Canyon. Directness—directness is the first commandment in business."

By reason of his prominence in club life, as head of the Genesee Society, and as a member of the Union League, Century, and New York Yacht Clubs, the desirability of a young business or professional man being identified with social organizations was broached.

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"If what is meant is the encouragement to commit extravagances, it is my verdict that a representative club is innocent of the charge," declared Postmaster Willcox. "While a club should be treated as a social rather than a business organization, it offers many advantages to ambitious young men in the way of forming valuable acquaintances which might not otherwise be made. Of course, as a member of several clubs, it has come to my notice that club life has been a disadvantage to many men, but they are exceptional. It is the abuse as distinguished from the use of clubs that accounts for such cases.

"No," earnestly, "while clubs and intoxication may handicap a few, the greatest difficulty offered a young man in such a city as this is to overcome the manifold temptations to possess by fair or foul means the luxuries flaunted in shop windows as well as elsewhere. A youngster drawing a meagre salary has eyes to see the same expensive luxuries as one having a princely income—and they breed the same covetousness within him. That is the principal danger New York offers to newcomers and indeed most persons of moderate means."

"Do you mean that simpler life is what is needed?" was interposed.

Perhaps Postmaster Willcox is too busy and practical to have followed the teachings of Pastor Wagner of late. Perhaps indeed he had never heard of the Parisian apostle of simplicity. Finally, ignoring the reference to a somewhat overworked theme, he replied sagely that it demanded more money to lead the simple life than he had ever possessed. That, in other words, a New Yorker must either be very wealthy or very poor to do as he or she pleases without regard to others.

"If I were rich enough, and if wealth were the only thing needed," he pursued, "I would like to see this city equipped with the greatest civic park system in the world. That is our crying need as a city—more lungs. That is our greatest need, and our next is perhaps better Post Office facilities. With the eventual completion of the new Grand Central Station the Post Office work will be immensely facilitated by the distributing station there. Of course, just how much improvement and enlargement is needed in this direction is as yet only a theory on my part, but, as a man interested in working for a really Greater New York, I have for some time had this conviction."

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A dinner will be given in honor of Postmaster Willcox at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 11 by his fellow-members of the Society of the Genesee. It will be strictly non-partisan, for neither before, while, nor since he was the head of the Park Department has the new Postmaster been an active party worker, although he has been friendly toward the local Republican organization. While in office he accomplished much in planting smaller parks and squares in congested sections, and especially in opening playgrounds for the children of the poor. His determined resistance to any encroachments upon Central Park and to ill-considered changes in the established models lines there are standing monuments to his administration.

His other memories are opening the $1,000,000 Seward Park, installing gymnasium apparatus in a dozen other places and initiating work on the De Witt Clinton, Clyde, and Thomas Jefferson Parks.

All this has imprinted lines on his face that convey an impression of age far beyond his forty-one years. As he arose, in conclusion, it was noticeable that his ample shoulders had a slight stoop. His lines are not party lines, and his democracy of manner is such as the minority rather than the majority faction is accredited with inspiring in theory. While impatient with indirectness, he is himself inclined—perhaps over-inclined, as measured by present rules of success—toward modesty. Stare too intently or long at his feet or hands and Postmaster William R. Willcox will involuntarily retreat beyond range of the ocular fire.

But glancing over the Christmas inventory Père Knickerbocker will find among his Post Office assets a Santa Claus who is best revealed in his favorite habit and diversion of sawing wood.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

BOSTON PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO THE SUBWAY

THE searchlight of Boston psychology has been turned on the Subway with interesting results. In view of the higher criticism from the city of thought it would seem that New York might apply Boston ethics to the new tunnel with profit. How to facilitate traffic, give the best service to the traveling public, and maintain a high standard of discipline among employes are problems which Boston Subway officials claim to have solved, and which they assert are not approached in the proper spirit for solution by the New Yorkers. How the Hub railway men solved their problems in a characteristic manner was related recently at an up-town club.

"When our Subway didn't prove as much a rapid transit factor as we had hoped," said a Boston man, James Ellsworth of Michaelis, Ellsworth & Hegeman, to the group about him, "we began to do a little figuring, just as some of you New Yorkers are now doing. Our psychology—however much you may smile at it—came to the rescue. It was pointed out to the Subway officials that if they would abolish the bugaboo phrase, 'Step lively, please,' much time would be saved, to say nothing of doing away with a most unpleasant custom. You see, it is a psychological fact that commands from certain sources are not only resented but have the opposite to the desired effect.

"So instead of saying 'Step lively, please,' the guards, according to orders, shut the gates on a man who thought he was in a funeral procession. Of course he learned his lesson, and the next time stepped lively without being told. In this way many seconds were saved at each station, or an aggregate of minutes on a long trip. Any guard who says the forbidden phrase is warned the first time, fined on the second offense, and discharged on the third. And the reform is a boon to the public and company alike.

"The much-abused 'Lady' is also a contraband word. All women are addressed as 'Madam.' A disregard of this rule is as serious an offense as saying 'Step lively, please.' The company has come to realize that it is in a business scheme and not in the field to make social distinctions among the fair ones that ride.

"The ethics of dress have also been incorporated into the Boston Subway system. The officials figure that a man who is careless in his personal appearance will not be any too careful of the safety of those in his charge. An unbuttoned vest is a misdemeanor. Likewise an unshaven face or soiled linen is punishable. By enforcing these rules it is found that the undesirable employes are soon eliminated.

"Some of these points seem trivial, but I think that the management of the New York Subway might observe them with profit. But it seems hopeless to try to teach Gothamites anything that doesn't originate in their own city. It is the greatest and at the same time the most provincial city in the world. The completion of this new tunnel illustrates the point. I did not see or hear a mention of the Boston Subway at the time of the opening. Yet Boston was the pioneer in the underground transit in America. You are indeed great, but also great in your own self-sufficiency here in New York."

"A vital mistake has been made, it seems to me," observed another man from Boston, "in the inadequate door space of your Subway cars here in New York. Why large side doors were not put in I have never been able to find out. During rush hours in Boston they prove invaluable. The contention that they take up too much room is not valid, in my mind. Outside of rush hours the room they occupy is not needed, and when it comes to accommodating a large number of standees there is certainly more room than if there were seats instead of wide door spaces. I think that your company already regrets the absence of side doors in handling large crowds.

"A curious and almost inconceivable engineering blunder was made at the stations placed on the curves. Why no allowance was made for the space that must intervene between the trains and the curved platforms I do not understand, and moreover no remedy seems to be attempted to overcome this constant menace to life and limb, except for the guards that cry an occasional warning, which is an open confession of a blunder in construction. It is a wonderful tunnel, but can be improved in its operating facilities greatly."

A New Longest Word.

What is believed to be the longest word in the English language has just been discovered by an enterprising druggist. It is "ortho-ethoxy-ana-mono-benzoyl-amidoquinolin," and is the correct scientific name for a well-known proprietary medicine.

Roxy—My shoes are too tight.

Proxy—Why don't you sell them?

Roxy—I had them half-soled last week.

HARVEST-TIME OF THE NEW YORK SHOPLIFTER—TRAPS TO CATCH HIM

Continued on Preceding Page.

had and that he had just taken the first floor rooms that day. I was in luck, and found him in, recognized him from the description we had, and arrested him. I found pawn tickets in his trunk for the watch he had got from us and about $1,500 of other jewelry that he had got from stores all around the city.

"What's that?—how did he get away with stuff sent C. O. D.? That's easy. You see, he had two connecting rooms. Well, when the delivery man brought in the package, he had already got his bag out of the place. He asked the delivery man to wait a minute while he showed the watch to his wife in the other room. Then it was the other door, down stairs, and out the lower entrance for his, in a get-away cap—that's a golf cap that you can carry in your pocket and pull down over your eyes when you don't want to be recognized.

"But it's probably ex-employes that are the worst. Some of them come here as crooks simply to learn the lay of the store for subsequent operations, and some of them, like dishonest drivers, who send a boy into a house with a package and then run off with a day's collections, are simply tempted to it because it looks easy money. Those fellows, like most other crooked employes, we usually get in the end through their application for a job with some other house that has received their description from us.

"There's the picture there of a fellow who used to be a porter here, worked well, and quit of his own accord—to go to sea again, he said. Some time after he had gone the manager of the silk department missed $500 worth of silk one morning, and we couldn't get the least idea how it could have been taken, because it was an absolute impossibility for any one to get away with it in the daytime, and there were too many watchmen and porters around all night to allow any single employe who was dishonest to sneak it off.

"A few nights later a lot of silk skirts were lifted, and a week or two after that some more, until the losses got into the thousands. Well, it was up to me pretty strong. I had asked the day porters if they had found any windows open in the morning, and one of them came to me the day after a fourth theft had been committed and said that a window on the third floor in the back of the store was up about two inches from the bottom. That night it had been laces that were taken, and sure enough, on the window sill there was a little strip of lace that had caught on something and was torn off.

"I planted there behind a pile of goods for eight nights. Finally, on the eighth night, just at midnight, when all the night force had gone up to the top of the building for luncheon, I got my man coming to the window with more silks. He was armed and put up a good fight, but it didn't go, and afterward he confessed. He said that he used to come into the building late in the afternoon and hide on the top floor when it closed for the night. When the men went to luncheon, as he knew perfectly well, at midnight, he would bring down what stuff he was after and lower it out of the window. Then he would hitch one end of his rope about his waist and pass the other around a brass rod that ran from the floor to the ceiling, climb out of the window, lower the sash to within a couple of inches of the sill, and let himself down into one of the tenement yards behind the store. It was a good game, even for a sailor, and if it hadn't been for the window's remaining open we might not ever have got him.

"The stores lose a little something from the thefts of salesgirls, but it doesn't amount to much in the long run. You know a salesgirl doesn't earn a princely salary, and when she has to pay for her board and room out of it, there isn't anything else. Now, perhaps she works alongside of a girl who lives at home and has nearly all her money to spend. The girl that is struggling along sees the other girl dressing better than she herself can afford to dress, being naturally more attractive to customers, and hence getting more trade. It is quite natural that the girl who supports herself should think, 'Why shouldn't I wear a silk waist instead of this ugly cotton thing,' and in a good many cases it comes down to stealing—or something worse.

"Such a girl will usually steal when a customer who is in a hurry gives her the exact change for a purchase and does not wait to get a check. It is very easy for her to drop the money in her pocket, and there are lots of such customers in the week's course. But she is sure to get caught for the minute anybody's suspicions are aroused we send in a fake customer with marked money, and then, after the purchase is made, if the girl keeps the money, we have her. Of course, we don't prosecute such a girl and there have been cases in my knowledge where she gets another chance."

And Daniel J. Kash paused for a bit after an hour's talking. Then he remarked reflectively: "Say, my friend, there are lots of ends to this store police business, are there not? For instance, there's the matron, and we may as well wind up with his case so's to have a touch of light comedy. We have a good many of him, particularly at this time of year. He comes sometimes to mash the customers and sometimes to smash the salesgirls, and there's but one treatment for him when his case is sufficiently bad to deserve punishment. We take him and throw him bodily out into the shipping room, where about twenty able-bodied young citizens who have been throwing packing cases about just to keep in trim are waiting for such as he. It's a sight worth seeing to witness the finish of a masher in our shipping room. Why, when they're through with him he isn't fit for publication.

"But I've got to get busy now. So long."

HOW "FAKE" WEATHER-FORECASTERS FOOL FARMERS

Chief Moore of the Government Weather Bureau Endeavoring to Break Up the Illegitimate Business of the Pseudo Prophets Who are Growing Rich Through the Credulity of Our Agricultural Population—The Humbug Exposed in Diagrams.

Observe which way the hedgehog builds her nest,
To front the north or south, or east or west;
For if 'tis true what common people say,
The wind will blow the quite contrary way.
If by some secret art the hedgehogs know
So long before the way in which the winds will blow,
They have an art which many a person lacks
That thinks he's fit to make our almanacks.
—Poor Robin's Almanack, 1733.

TO forecast the weather for a month, flippantly to predict hot waves as a chef flips over a hot flapjack, to suggest sapiently that a cold wave will be let out of the storage vault in just twenty-one days, and that a fresh stock of blizzards and cyclones will arrive as per schedule, slated three weeks in advance, is a species of meteorological soothsaying that Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, is striving to stamp out of existence.

Although the development of the Weather Bureau has been remarkable in the past decade, its advance apparently has not been rapid enough for a large class of people who are anxious to become more weather-wise than they believe is possible under the tutelage of Uncle Sam's experts. The result has been the growth of a new calling, and one that, according to the testimony of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, is a most profitable one. The prophets have arisen in all parts of the country. The prescribed governmental limit of two or three days' forecasting has been discounted ten and twenty fold. Where the scientists fear to tread the seers enter boldly, and lay out the weather for a month or more in advance with a confidence that is refreshing if not reassuring.

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The strangest part of the whole proceedings, however, is that these prophets have a large patronage. They receive subscriptions to their regular forecasts that enable them to get along quite comfortably. Some, indeed, have become so bold that they have challenged the scientists in the United States Weather Bureau to a contest of skill. While Chief Moore does not desire to become involved in a personal controversy with any of these prognosticators, as he knows that they would gain desired notoriety if he mentioned their names, he is doing all that he can to inform the people that, under scientific methods, a weather forecast cannot extend beyond two or three days.

"There are fully fifteen of these so-called weather prophets who are making a good living out of their predictions," said Chief Moore the other day at the headquarters of the Weather Bureau in Washington. "Why, it wasn't long ago that one of these men came into my office and told me that he was making three thousand dollars a year out of his alleged forecasts, and he asked me if I wouldn't criticise him and his methods—adversely even—so as to bring him into notoriety. If I would, he said, it would double his income. It is just for such reasons as this that I do not make their names public. They attack me in every way possible, and try to induce me to make a reply and mention their names.

"Once several of them offered to compete with the Weather Bureau in a monthly forecast. Of course I declined their offer. Then they wanted to make a forecast with the department on a wager of $5,000, and that offer was also declined. They all had apparently combined on this proposition, for several of them next appeared before the Secretary of Agriculture and told him it was strange that the Chief of the Weather Bureau, with half a million dollars at his disposal and seven learned professors, versed in all the natural sciences, on his staff, was afraid to enter into such a contest. The Secretary sent for me and asked me why I did not desire to compete with them. My answer was that such a contest would only result in deceiving the public, as none of the long-range forecasters, the chief of the Weather Bureau, or any of the professors acting as his assistants were possessed of knowledge that would enable them to make weather predictions of a month in advance. In other words, I said that it would be simply a guessing contest, in which the most ignorant man would be as likely to win as the most eminent scientist. The Secretary of Agriculture upon that refused to have anything to do with the scheme.

"As a matter of fact," continued the chief, "any prediction for a month in advance, as far as the weather is concerned, is only a guess. And a ten-year-old boy can make the guess as well as an alleged weather prophet. I will show you how far out of the way one of these men was in his monthly forecasts. I covered four months of his so-called predictions with the true forecast for each period. The result shows for itself."

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As he spoke Prof. Moore traced the outlines on the diagrams here produced.

"In every instance," he resumed, "you will note that the prophet simply made his lines slanting up and down, the angle upward indicating a warm wave and the downward angle a cold wave. One of his diagrams would have answered for all. By making his lines always up and down for the entire month he is bound once in a while to strike the proper forecast. The matter of verifying the forecasts of this long-range forecaster was taken up during the present year, the forecasts used being those that appeared in the public press. It was found that one element only was stated in language that would permit a verification—the temperature, the curves of which for four months, January to April, 1904, inclusive, were compared with the temperature conditions that actually existed. As his statement regarding 'disturbances' hinge, as a rule, on the temperature forecasts, or vice versa, and practically no rain forecasts are made, a casual inspection of the curves will show that considering the law of chance, the times when the actual temperature conformed, even in a general way, to the forecasts, were surprisingly few. In fact, the forecasts of warm and cold waves, if reversed, would result in a much higher percentage of verification.

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"When these alleged prophets get their so-called forecasts wrong day after day they say nothing about it, but when they hit it right once they advertise the fact all over. Some years ago a certain Canadian weather prophet became suddenly famous because he predicted a hurricane. He had made the same prediction twenty times. Twenty times he failed, but the Canadian was unknown to fame, and therefore no attention was paid to his failures. For the twenty-first time he predicted a hurricane, and a western hurricane obligingly came along on the date he named, and he was thenceforth known throughout the civilized world as a weather wizard, although he never before, nor did he ever afterward, make good any predictions.

"There is another long-range forecaster who draws his support from the American public who does not depart in any essential manner from the methods employed by the others whom I have mentioned. His statements are based upon a consideration of the moon's path with reference to the ecliptic and the equator, the phases of the moon, disturbing causes due to movements and positions of the planets—in fact a conglomerate gathering together of all imaginary and obsolete notions regarding weather causes that are calculated to mystify credulous and uninformed people. He predicts the general character of a month with the consciousness that the forecast will be verified in at least some part of a great unspecified area. He then outlines 'storm periods,' with intervals of two or three days, which are covered by a margin that is claimed for verification purposes, and verifications are claimed if storms occur during the periods or during the intervals in any part of the United States and, at times, in the Northern Hemisphere. This system of forecasts and verifications admits of no failures.

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"It was formerly my opinion that it was not necessary to counteract the influence of these pseudo scientists, believing that in the course of time the public would discover the character of the so-called forecasts for themselves. The success, however, of the Government in making predictions for periods of two or three days in advance has caused a demand on the part of the people for weather forecasts for a month or even an entire season. Now, neither the Weather Bureau nor any body of scientific men in the present state of meteorological science can accurately make such long range predictions, but certain persons have stepped forward and offer to fill the long-felt want. The result is that they find a ready market for their predictions.

"You would be surprised how many people write to me that they control their business operations by these predictions—farmers, manufacturers, shippers, and a certain class of business men. To all these people I would only ask that they carefully examine the forecasts that purport to cover a month in advance. I only ask them to compare the charts of these prognosticators with the charts of the Weather Bureau, and they can see for themselves how easy it is for any one to distribute three cold waves in January, three hot periods in July, and, by equidistancing the space between the lines throughout the two months, strike the truth once in a while. It would be just as sure, however, for the one anxious to gain the advance information to make the tracings himself and be his own weather prophet free of charge.

"This business of telling in advance what the weather is going to be goes back further than the memory of man. The old Hagerstown Almanac indulged in that sort of thing, and the farmers devoured its contents as eagerly as the people do the morning papers in these days."

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So in earnest is Chief Moore about informing the public as to the value of accurate weather forecasting, that he will dwell at some length on this subject in his annual forthcoming report. In this report he draws the following conclusions:

"(1) That systems of long-range weather forecasting that depend upon planetary meteorology; moon phases, cycles, positions, or movements; stellar influences, or star divination; indications afforded by observations of animals, birds, and plants; and estimates based upon days, months, seasons, and years, have no legitimate bases.

"(2) That meteorologists have made exhaustive examinations and comparisons for the purpose of associating the weather with the various phases and positions of the moon, in an earnest endeavor to make advances in the science along the line of practical forecasting, and have found that while the moon and, perhaps, the planets exert some influence upon atmospheric tides, the influence is too slight and obscure to justify a consideration of lunar and planetary effects in the actual work of weather forecasting.

"(3) That the stars have no appreciable influence upon the weather.

"(4) That animals, birds, and plants show by their condition the character of past weather, and by their actions the influence of present weather and the character of weather changes that may occur within a few hours.

"(5) That the weather of days, months, seasons, and years affords no indication of future weather, further than showing present abnormal conditions that the future may adjust.

"(6) That six and seven day weather periods are too ill-defined and irregular to be applicable to the actual work of forecasting.

"(7) That advances in the period and accuracy of weather forecasts depend upon a more exact study and understanding of atmospheric pressure over great areas, and a determination of the influences, probably solar, that are responsible for normal and abnormal distributions of atmospheric pressure over the earth's surface.

"(8) That meteorologists are not antagonistic to honest, well directed efforts to solve the problem of, long-range forecasting; that, on the contrary, they encourage all work in this field, and condemn only those who for notoriety or profit or through misdirected zeal and unwarranted assumptions bring the science of meteorology into disrepute.

"(9) That meteorologists appreciate the importance to the world at large of advances in the period of forecasting, and are inclined to believe that the twentieth century will mark the beginning of another period in meteorological science."

Chief Moore on the Weather "Fakers."

IT is hoped the time will come when it will be possible to forecast the weather for coming seasons—to specify in what respect the coming month or season will conform to or depart from the weather that is common to the month or season—but that time has not yet arrived, and the officials of the Weather Bureau have been informed that they will best serve the public interests when, without indulging in personalities or mentioning any long-range forecasters by name, they teach the communities they serve the limitations of weather forecasting and warn them against impostors.

It is the opinion of the leading meteorologists of the world that the public interests are injured by the publication of so-called long-range forecasts, especially by such predictions as relate to severe storms, floods, droughts, and other atmospheric phenomena of a dangerous or damaging character, and the persistent efforts of certain men to foist their predictions upon the public for personal gain have reached such proportions that it is deemed advisable fairly and temperately to counteract the influence of those whom we believe to be preying upon the credulity of the public.

Some of these men may be honest, and may, in their ignorance, attach undue importance to storms that may, accidentally, coincide in time of occurrence with certain relative positions of the planets, or with changes in the phases or positions of the moon, or with periods of increase or decrease in sunspots or apparent variations in solar intensity. They may believe that they have discovered a physical law or a meteorological principle that has not been revealed to astronomers, meteorologists, or any other class of scientific investigators; but the publication of predictions that, by reason of their absolute inaccuracy, are calculated to be injurious to agricultural, commercial, and other industrial interests, casts a serious doubt upon the honesty of their purpose and upon their asserted disinterested devotion to the public welfare.

Such publications bring the science of meteorology into disrepute, and cannot, therefore, be made in response to a desire to advance that science along useful lines, and they retard the work of the honest investigator through whose efforts only can gains be made in a fundamental knowledge of the causation of weather that will justify forecasts for a month or season in advance.

It is strange that men in any branch of industry should govern their business affairs by methods that were effectually discredited in the Middle Ages and which should not be tolerated in the twentieth century.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

CHARTS PREPARED BY CHIEF MOORE SHOWING THE FAILURE OF THE "PROPHETS" TO FORECAST THE WEATHER.

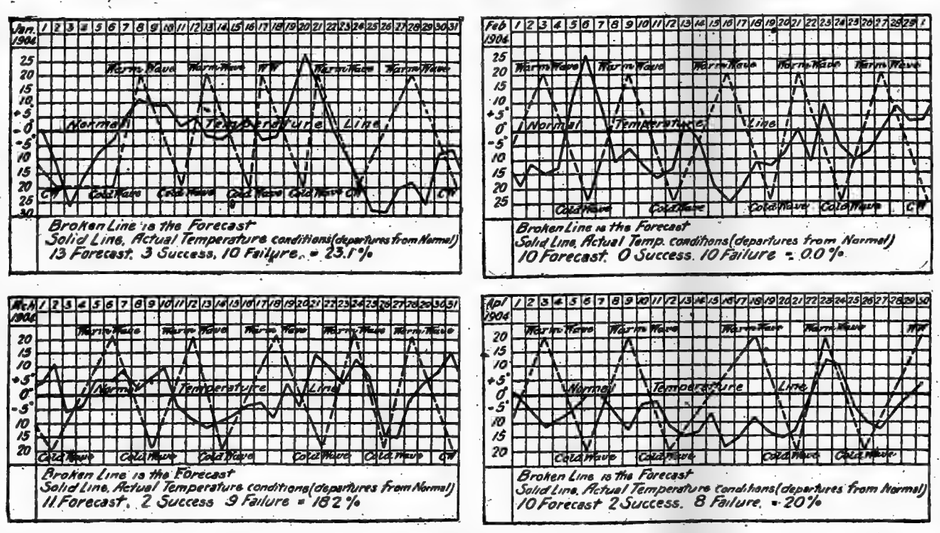

ETHEL'S EXPLANATION.

ETHEL was six years old, and very much given to exaggeration. Her mother called it by a less polite name, and worried over what she considered a vicious tendency in the child. One day the little girl rushed in breathless and told her mother that a big black lion was loose, and that several of her playmates' mothers had fainted when they saw it. Investigation disclosed the fact that the child had seen a black poodle clipped to resemble a lion.

Her mother ordered her to go into her room and ask God to pardon her for lying. When she came out her mother asked her if she had asked God to forgive her.

"Yes, mamma," said the little girl, "and He said to me, 'Dear child, don't mention it. I thought it was a lion myself when I first laid eyes on it.'"

A PAPER OF PINS.

Music is the whisper of Deity to coax the soul of man nearer Heaven.

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Content never bridged a stream or tunneled a mountain.

—

Precept should come from the lips of Example.

—

Man's egotism is the parent of his belief in immortality.

—

Humor is wit with a bell on.

—

The devil always has Vanity as a side entrance to the human heart.

—

Look not for truth in campaign documents or circus posters.

—

Candor is tactful frankness.

—

Deeds are but dreams made captive.

Miss Adele M. Fielde Indorses President Roosevelt

The prime duty of man is to work, to be the breadwinner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife.—Extract from President Roosevelt's message.

THIS expression of views on the part of the President of the United States, included under the head of recommendations in his message to the people, has naturally enough created a considerable amount of comment and discussion on the part of those women who, either by reason of personal ambition or necessity, are included in that large class which does not marry and which is engaged in such activities as were monopolized by men in a past not so far distant. It was rather surprising, therefore, to find on the part of such a woman, willing to discuss the subject for publication, a perfect unanimity with the President's view. It was Miss Adele M. Fielde, a political economist and investigator, who has contributed some valuable personal observations and deductions to the cause of science, to whom the reporter of THE TIMES went for an expression of opinion on the President's finding.

"The woman who goes down into the Valley of the Shadow of Death three or four times, perhaps in the course of her existence, and each time returns bringing with her a new life, does more for humanity than the woman engaged in any kind of intellectual activity," said Miss Fielde.

"She is a far more important member of the community than the writer of books, the opera singer, the woman scientist, or any other of those engaged in the pursuits which to-day lie open to the American woman and in which she has often made a name and fame for herself. I would not minimize the importance of woman in business or in the professions. The complex conditions of our life are such that she is frequently obliged to sacrifice the maternal instinct and adopt a calling which will prevent her ready participation in the responsibilities, the cares—yes, in the joys—of motherhood. The professional woman and the business woman undoubtedly have their place in our life. But it is not the highest place—at least it is not the place which should be with most honor.

"One of the arguments one most frequently hears in opposition to such views as are expressed by the President, is that the women hesitate about bearing children, because they know the meaning of the struggle of life, its manifold disappointments and hardships. Therefore, it is urged, they are in reality doing a negative good by not adding to the population. It is argued that by bringing a child into the world they are simply laying the burden upon another human being.

"I could, perhaps, be patient with such a view if expressed by a woman of China. But in this country, where the opportunities for happiness are so very large, it is not to be accepted with equanimity. It does not matter here whether one be born in a tenement or in a mansion, there is an unlimited opportunity for happiness. It sometimes requires intelligence and effort to secure that happiness, to be sure, but that is no excuse for shunning the responsibility.

"The matter with which our women are most largely concerned is not the question of whether they should become mothers or not. Their problem, if it may be called such, is how to bear and bring up their offspring intelligently. That is the question which concerns us all most directly. For how is our race to progress if the women of intelligence, culture, and education cease to take part in the creating of the population? We all know that there is a constant addition in the number of children born of illiterate parents. The race would soon lose its best characteristics if the idea should become general that motherhood involves responsibilities, not to be assumed by those women who have a capacity for the intellectual life.

"I do not deny that the woman in this country may be happy even if she does not assume the responsibility of motherhood. Any of us, for one reason or another, are obliged to lead lives that preclude our sharing in that responsibility. But I am convinced that the truest joys in life come to the woman who devotes her life to the best realisation of the term 'a good wife and mother.' That is a career that calls for the highest order of intelligence. It is a sphere in which the best opportunities are open to women who desire to contribute lasting good to the community at large."

The difference between charity and reform is that charity occasionally begins at home.

MILDLY CYNICAL.

A man is happy if he feels young, a woman if she looks young.

—

Honesty is a virtue, and virtue is its own reward.

—

Many a man has more gold in his teeth than he has in the bank.

—

People who persist in giving advice must expect to take a lot of blame.

—

Even when a woman has clocks in her stockings she can generally manage to miss a train.

—

No man is above criticism; not even the critic.

—

The pessimist believes that he laughs best who laughs least.

—

A woman's tears will drive a man to drink, especially if he is the cause of them.

—

Some people would have faith even in a matrimonial agency run by an old maid.

"Hopkins and I"--They Try the Simple Life

"THIS SIMPLE LIFE'S A GREAT THING, EH—WHAT?"

"COME OUT OF YOUR CUPS AND SAY SOMETHING HUMAN."

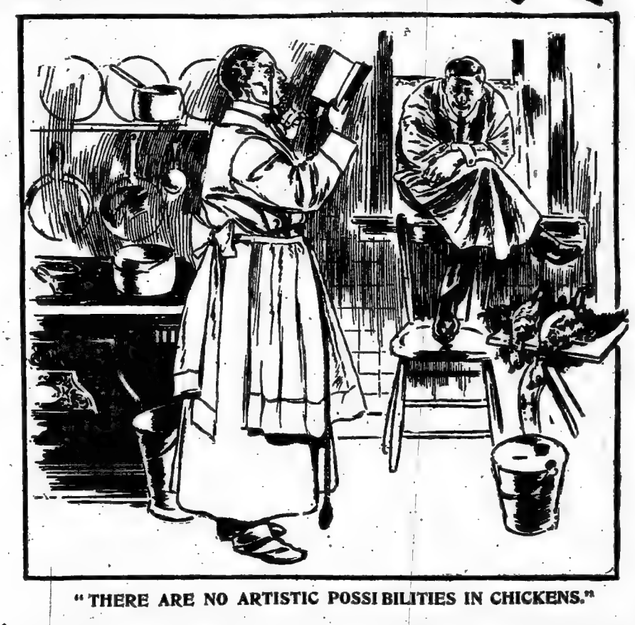

"THERE ARE NO ARTISTIC POSSIBILITIES IN CHICKENS."

Hopkins Was Awfully Serious About It, But He Looked at It Entirely from the Chafing Dish Point of View---It Was Quite an Interesting Experiment---Perhaps You'll Be Amused at Its Result

HOPKINS had been at my house all night. That's an unpleasant thing about Hopkins. He comes to see you at, say, 5 o'clock, afternoon, and makes himself so extraordinarily agreeable that you really feel it wouldn't be a bad thing to have him stop a bit, and you ask him, and he does, and then right away he begins to get monotonous, and to bore you, and you're sorry you invited him to stay, but of course hospitality prevents your telling him of it, and so you go on being bored in silence, and then he borrows all your things, and sleeps in your favorite pajamas, and drinks all your brandy and soda, and lolls about on your most comfortable divan until you wonder where your wits could have been when you evolved the fool notion of begging him to stay all night.

As I looked at Hopkins's graceful form, wonderfully and fearfully clad in my cherry-colored lounging robe, and realized that for twenty-four hours I hadn't seen his noble lineaments except through the transparency of a tumbler more or less full of brandy and soda, I may be pardoned if my temper became a little less placid than is recommended as salutary.

"Hopkins," said I irritably; "come out of your cups and say something human."

Hopkins looked at me over the edge of his glass and blinked.

"What," he said with his eye fixed longingly on his brandy, "would you want me to say?"

"Oh, pshaw!" said I vehemently.

Hopkins smiled patiently.

"There you go again!" he said. "You cannot keep your temper for five consecutive minutes. Really, old chap, you should learn to control these elaborate gusts of anger. You don't see ME getting into a passion and saying 'Oh, pshaw!' whenever things don't go just as I might wish."

+ + +

I stared at him in a species of horror.

"Hopkins," I said gently, "don't drink any more, please. Think of your poor old mother—"

Hopkins bridled a little. "I can't say I just see your meaning," he said frigidly.

"No," said I, "you wouldn't. But just take my advice—reform, throw all that stuff out of the window."

"My friend," Hopkins's tone was firm, his manner chilly to a degree. "Let us understand one another. If you mean to imply that I am under any alcoholic influence whatever—"

"Far be it from me," said I deprecatingly, "to teach any man his duty to himself."

Hopkins tried to look stern.

"I think you could be less offensive if you tried hard," he said. "Because a man is taking a little weak brandy to help him solve a problem—"

"Oh, so that's it!" said I cheerily. "Pardon me. I didn't know you were trying to think. No wonder you need a stimulant."

Hopkins looked annoyed.

"Jokin' aside," he said, reprovingly, "I've been hard at work for the past hour tryin' to solve a problem. And, dear boy," here he leaned over and tapped me on the knee, "I've done it!"

"No!" said I.

"Yes," said Hopkins, "I have. I've made up my mind," his tone was impressive, "to live the Simple Life."

I roared aloud.

"Oh, joy!" I cried when I could speak. "Oh, joy!"

"Quit your nasty cacklin'!" said Hopkins, angrily. "What do you know about the Simple Life?"

"Not a thing," said I, gleefully. "What do you?"

"I? My dear chap, to a man who reads as extensively as I do, the Simple Life is as an old friend."

"Oh, then you've read it?" I said. I confess I was a trifle surprised.

Hopkins wriggled.

"Oh, well," he said slowly, "as to that—no, I haven't exactly. Of course, I've read the—the title, you know, and the—er—name of the man that wrote it," (Hopkins was floundering hopelessly,) "and I've seen the jokes they print about it in the daily papers."

"That will do, Hopkins," I said sternly. "You're up to your neck now. You'd better head for shore."

"Nonsense, my dear fellow. My mind is quite made up. From this time forth I lead the Simple Life."

"Oh, fudge!" said I in disgust. "How are you going to live it when you haven't even read it?"

+ + +

Hopkins smiled. "Confidentially," he said, in his loftiest way, "and, strictly between ourselves—the idea is not original with the Wagner person. Not at all, believe me. I had thought of it years ago. I can remember I hadn't much money at the time and I was casting about for a way to economize—you follow me? So I resolved to live a simpler life." Hopkins glowed. "You see," he said, "it is I—not the Wagner—to whom the real credit is due."

I stared at Hopkins.

"Go on," I said finally; "don't mind me. Rave on!"

"How rude you are!" Hopkins complained. "You always confuse one so! Do you mean to say you don't believe me?"

"Not at all," I said. "I'm just getting interested. I want to see you live this simple life you talk about. Go on. Show us how you do it."

Hopkins beamed. I had to look the other way. I hate Hopkins's beam.

"Do you mean," he said, "that you will co-operate?"

"Sure!" said I; "I'll be in at the death!"

"What?"

"I said I'd be delighted."

"Oh, well—er—what shall we do first?"

"Don't ask me. It isn't I who advocated it, you know. You're the ring-leader. Go ahead and ring-lead."

There was a pause. Hopkins was clearly "up against it."

"Isn't it nearly luncheon time?" he said, irrelevantly.

"Yes," said I, "it is." And then, all of a sudden, a glorious thought struck me, and my heart sang within me. I would give Hopkins all he wanted of the Simple Life. "Yes," I repeated, trying not to betray myself, "it's 1 o'clock. Which reminds me that I think I'll just tell cook that she can go now, so she'll have a nice long afternoon off."

"What, will she have luncheon made already?" Hopkins asked in a puzzled way.

"Oh, dear no." My tone was innocent enough. "Don't worry, no one shall disturb your reign over the kitchen, Hopkins."

Hopkins turned pale.

"Eh?" he said weakly.

"I'm getting pretty hungry myself," I went on. "I wish you'd hurry up about it. What are you going to give me to eat?"

Hopkins's eyes were fairly hopping out of his head.

"I—get luncheon?" he gasped. Then quickly recovering himself he said, "I think you've made a blunder if you ask me. 'The Simple Life' doesn't say that I'm to get your meals for you."

"All right," I acquiesced, "we'll do it together. Come ahead. I'll help. What does one do first?"

The fact that I was deferring to Hopkins seemed to endow him with fresh assurance. He grew quite chipper again.

"Do you know," he said wagging his head, "I think I'm going to enjoy this. Er—every man for himself and all that. Pass me the brandy."

"Get it yourself," I said calmly, never budging. "I feel much simpler right where I am."

Hopkins looked crestfallen.

"Oh, very well," he said. "But there's no occasion for strainin' the point. Which is the way to the kitchen?"

"You're too previous," I said, rising. "Better wait until cook has gone out. You might be sorry if you trespassed while she was on duty." And I went down stairs and passed Bridget the good word.

When I returned Hopkins was smiling into his brandy and soda and humming a tune from the "Cingalee."

"Do you know," he said as he saw me, "I've a mind to do myself proud on this luncheon affair? You may not know it, but I'm an excellent hand at cookin'. Understand it from A to Zed. Many a chafing-dish party have I officiated at. Delightful accomplishment, I think, don't you? A man who, like me, has cookery reduced to a fine art, holds a trump card in the game of society." Hopkins looked at me out of the tail of his eye to see if I had heard. "Holds a trump card," he repeated, rolling the words out lovingly, "in the—"

"I know," I said, "in the game of society. I heard that the first time. I'm not keen on epigrams now. What I'm interested in is—what are you going to give me to eat? What's your menu, eh?"

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Hopkins smiled contemplatively. "Well," he said, "what would you say to—er—a nice lobster Newburg? That's one of the best things I do."

"Hopkins," said I, "did you ever go to cooking school?"

"WHOSE KITCHEN IS THIS, ONYWAY, I'D LOIKE TO KNOW?"

"Certainly not," he said, indignantly. "Cookin' is like dressin'. If you haven't been born with a natural talent for it, no school in the world is going to develop it for you. I'm a natural cook, dear boy. How does the lobster Newburg strike you?"

"Not very forcibly," I replied. "Besides, I don't think you could make one with a pair of fowls, could you?"

"Don't be frivolous," said Hopkins, sharply. "Are the fowls—er—plucked?"

"No, I don't think they are," I returned. "Leastways they've got all their feathers on."

Hopkins looked disturbed. "I'm sorry for that," he said. "I hate pluckin' them."

"How do you do it?" I asked.

"Come down stairs and I'll show you," said Hopkins.

We went.

We tied a couple of aprons round our waists and Hopkins rolled his sleeves up. There's no denying he looked a freak.

"Now," said Hopkins, grandly. "Give me a cookbook."

"What for?" I asked. "What does a natural cook want with a cookbook?"

"Huh? Why—er—I thought perhaps, in looking it over, it might suggest some tasty way to fix the chickens. Eh—what?"

"Oh," I said, "don't you know how to cook chickens?"

"Well, the truth is chickens are a bit out of my line. There are no artistic possibilities in chickens. Now, if you only cared for lobster Newburg—"

"How many times have I got to tell you," I shouted, "that we haven't any lobsters."

"But we could get some," he objected.

"No," I replied firmly. "The Simple Life says never to get anything one doesn't really need. Now we have the chickens you know."

"Yes. Well, I suppose perhaps a cookbook may help. Get me one, will you?"

"It's on that shelf," said I, pointing; "get it yourself."

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Hopkins prepared to be angry, thought better of it, and reached for the book.

"Now let me see," he said with a studious frown; "'Chicken à la Poulette,' 'Jellied Chicken,' 'Chicken à la Marengo,' 'Chicken Curry.'" He closed his eyes in ecstasy. "Ah," he went on, "chicken curry. That takes me back. I can remember when I was in India—"

"Oh, come off," I said, "don't be so kittenish!"

"There you are, you see," Hopkins objected with his beastliest air. "Always quarrelsome. Always combative. 'Tis ever thus.'"

"Say," I broke in. "Get on with that curry, will you? You haven't got those fowls plucked yet. You've no time for airy persiflage."

Hopkins sniffed. "As you like," he murmured. Then he at once again applied himself to the cook book.

"'Singe the chickens,'" he began, "'and remove the breastbone.' My word, I'm sorry it says that. I do so like a bit of breast."

Then in an undertone he continued reading the receipe.

"I've always wondered," he broke out a moment later, "how some authors get their pull with the publishers. Now there isn't the least bit of style to this book."

"Hopkins," I said, "I know you're a litterateur—your study of the Simple Life proves that. But what I would like to know is—do I get my din-din?"

Hopkins smiled in a superior way.

"Am I not at the helm?" he asked.

"Hand me a skillet."

"A what?".

"A skillet," he repeated, "don't you know what a skillet is?"

"No," I replied, "what is it?"

"A skillet," began Hopkins, and stopped. I could see he was stumped. "Oh well," he went on, "it really doesn't matter. I shouldn't use it if I had it."

"How much chance is there," I asked severely, "of our getting our luncheon done in time for dinner?"

"Why, how you talk!" said Hopkins. Then he stopped, and, gazing dreamily into space, remarked: "You don't happen to have a curry comb about the house, do you?"

I gasped for breath.

"In the name of all that's sensible," said I, "what are you going to do with a curry comb?"

"Why, curry the chicken, of course," said Hopkins. "How'd you suppose it was done?"

I began to wonder if he was developing a sense of humor. But his face was unmistakably serious.

"Well," he remarked after a moment's pause, "have you got one?"

"I don't know where Bridget keeps it," I explained. "Won't something else answer the purpose?"

"No," said Hopkins, closing the cook-book abruptly, "I wouldn't take chances."

"Oh, nonsense!" I exclaimed; "we've got to eat, you know."

"I take pride in my cooking," said Hopkins with a little show of indignation, "and I can't risk my reputation even for you. Now, if you only had a lobster—"

"Hopkins," said I, severely, "the animal you mention has no place in the Simple Life. Cut it out."

"Oh, very well," he acquiesced; "but my Newburg!"

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He rolled his eyes and smacked his lips with an affectation of pleasurable remembrance. I glanced at the clock. It was half-past 2. Something within me called aloud for material sustenance.

"Hopkins," said I, venomously, "hang your Newburgs! Don't let me hear you say that word again. Now hustle round and get me the wherewithal to satisfy my hunger, or henceforth you and I are two."

Hopkins began to see the error of his way.

"But your bloomin' larder's empty," he whined. "You haven't even got a lob—" I scowled—"a lamb chop to fry. I can't cook if there's not'in' to cook, can I?"

"Could you cook if you HAD something to cook?" I asked, sneeringly.

Hopkins must have been thinking something pleasant, for he chirked up quite a bit and then said:

"Do you know, I believe I'll just skip round to the green-grocer's and buy something. Then you'll see." And he made a dash for the door.

"No you don't," said I, stopping him. "If there's any skipping to the green-grocer's to be done I'm the boy to do it. You go back to your cook-stove."

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Hopkins made no reply. He was staring up at the ceiling. He stood in one spot so long that I began to get frightened.

"Hopkins," I said, "what ails you? What are you looking at?"

"I was just thinking," he began in a far away voice, "that I perhaps could boil an egg, if I had it."

"Jove," I said, delightedly, "could you? Oh, Hopkins, do you think you could? You wouldn't say it just to please me, would you?"

"No," said Hopkins, generously, "I mean it. I'm perfectly sincere. If you like I'll say it again. I really think I could boil an egg."

"Yes, but Hopkins," said I, "could you boil two?"

Hopkins nodded.

"Even so," he said.

"Very well," said I, "that settles it. Get your paraphernalia ready. Here are the eggs." And I handed him two from the refrigerator.

Hopkins held them up to the light and looked through them.

Then he got a bowl and before I had time to stop him, he had broken the eggs into it.

"What the dickens did you break 'em for?" I demanded, hotly. "Now what good are they?"

"What difference do you suppose that makes?" said Hopkins. "Who's boilin' these eggs, anyway?"

"By thunder," I said, "nobody could boil 'em now. They're done for."

"Why, what rot," said Hopkins. "I fancy I can boil two little eggs without your assistance."

"Did you ever," I requested, "see a boiled egg make its appearance on a table without its shell?"

"Well, I don't recall that I ever did," said Hopkins. "But that's no reason why it shouldn't be done. I'm progressive, I'm glad to say."

"You're a blamed idiot," I said, sweetly. "And you've thrown away two perfectly good eggs."

+ + +

Hopkins looked rueful for a second. Then he smiled cheerfully.

"Oh, I say," he said, "what do you say to an omelet?"

"No," said I, hopelessly, "you never could do it."

"But I could! Next to lob—" He paused. "Omelets are almost the best thing I do," he finished.

"Well," I said reluctantly, "I suppose there's nothing else for it. Omelet it is. What do you make 'em of?"

"Eggs!" said Hopkins contemptuously. "You don't know much, do you?"

I ignored the remark. "Do you use anything else—flour or—or butter, for instance?" I asked.

"What do your think I'm makin' here—a cake?" Hopkins was certainly put out.

"Well, but how do you make it, then?"

"Just the eggs," said Hopkins. "As I understand it, they—er—they rise, you know. You put them on the stove and go away and try to think of something else, and then when they see you're not watchin' they—er—fluff up."

"Oh, I see," I said. I thought I did.

Hopkins was putting a pan on the stove. While his back was turned I slipped out of the door and up to my room. There I hurriedly donned my coat and hat, and made my escape to the street.

+ + +

Half an hour later I was retracing my steps to the house. I had dined at a nearby restaurant, not sumptuously, to be sure, but with much satisfaction for all that. I wondered what Hopkins had been up to in the meantime. As I let myself in, my nostrils were assailed with the overpowering odor of something burning and on my ears fell the liquid tones of Bridget at her best.

"Now, madam," I heard Hopkins saying, "you really must not interfere. I can't permit it."

"Indade!" Bridget's exclamation was colossal. "And sure it's not me as will be askin' permisshun of the loikes of you. Whose kitchen is this onyway, I'd loike to know?"

"I had an idea—" began Hopkins.

"Well, get over it!" shouted Bridget, "and get out of my kitchen! Foine goin's on," she continued, as I poked my head in at the door; "here's me best fryin' pan burned to a cinder, and the whole place so tipsy-topsy I'd be ashamed to look me great-grandmother in the face."

"Oh, how very interesting," said Hopkins, blandly. "Can it be possible you have a great-grandmother living?" Hopkins's innocence was truly beautiful to me. But Bridget couldn't see it. Here it was that she rose to the occasion in all her glorious majesty.

"Out wid yez!" she shouted, getting red in the face and waving her fat arms about Hopkins's ears. "I'll not have the loikes o' you poking jokes at me dead and gone relations!"

"Hopkins," I said quietly, "Bridget is addressing you."

Hopkins had no time to answer. The cook-lady had planted her fists in the small of his back. There was a scuffle, a smash, a slide, and a bump. Hopkins flew through the door, landing in a sitting posture on the hall floor.

The blackened remains of his omelet came hurtling after him.

"Hopkins," said I as soon as I had recovered my voice, "this Simple Life's a great thing, eh—what?"

Hopkins wasn't listening. He was trying to piece his omelet together.

"I am afraid," he said, shaking his head sadly, "it's quite broken."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

THE CHICKEN GAMBLER---SOMETHING NOVEL IN THE FIELD OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

DON'T mind him; he's only a chicken gambler."

"A what?"

"Chicken gambler. Plays the 100-to-1 shots in this game of chicken exhibition; and, more's the pity, he wins out, too. Most people call him a 'professional exhibitor,' but I prefer to call the men of whom he is a type chicken gamblers."

"And what is a professional exhibitor? Aren't all chicken fanciers chicken gamblers? And isn't the whole game of raising chickens for prizes a gamble?"

"Indeed it is a gamble, and the liveliest kind of a one. Go ask Philander Williams of Taunton, who developed the Partridge Cochin; ask Henry T. Sperry, who developed the white Polish; ask Mr. Cook, over there, who has just refused $1,000 for his prize-winning Orpington cockerel; ask any man who has ever had to do with the fancy. And yet right under their noses will come one of these professional exhibitors and take the prizes away from them. These chicken gamblers are a comparatively new development of the chicken fancier's game, and they play it to the limit.

"The king pin of the bunch is a shrewd young fellow out in Wisconsin, who is far and away ahead of any of his kind in the East. He has made it a business for a number of years, and is making a good thing out of it, better perhaps than most of the men who breed for years to get perfection in feather, color, and shape. At the St. Louis Fair, which closed a short time ago, he had about 350 entries, and carried off about $1,000 in prizes, beating some of the best fanciers on their own ground. He made the circuit of the fairs and exhibitions in the West last year, his campaign lasting from October to February. In that time he won $5,100 in prizes, about $4,100 of which was clear profit.

"It is the 'sure thing' end of the game he plays. He and others of his kind are just as good judges of fowls as are any of the men who award the prizes at the poultry shows, generally rather better judges. They have made a study of the standard by which all fowls are judged, and what they don't know about feather and markings and form is not worth knowing. This Wisconsin man has been so long at the game that there isn't a point in it but he is thoroughly familiar with."

"What breed does he go in for in his raid on the judges? Any fancy as to strains or colors?"

"All strains and breeds and colors are alike to the professional exhibitor. There is no sentiment in it for him. It is all cash. He'd as soon have White Wyandottes as Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds as Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks as Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, bantams as turkeys, ducks as geese, or guineas as pigeons, so long as they can win the money. That's all he wants, and he laughs at the sentiment about the thing that the regular fancier shows."

"But where does he get his stock?"

"Anywhere, everywhere, except at a place like this. The New York shows with the chickens priced at all sorts of figures, from $100 up to $1,000, are no place for him, except as a prize winner. Remember that I told you his first qualification must be that he is an absolute judge of fowls. In this he must never make a mistake. He knows the peculiarities of the judges that are likely to appear at the shows, for he studies them as much as he does the chickens. These known, he is ready for his campaign. He goes all over the country where chicken fanciers breed their flocks, and from them he selects the young chicks that to him seem worthy of development. He gets them on an average at about $2 each, rarely paying more than $5 for a fowl of any variety. In his employ are a couple of the best of chicken raisers—one a graduate of Cornell University—and to them he intrusts the raising of the thousand fowls or so he keeps constantly on hand of all varieties, sizes, and colors. These men know the standard better than they know their Bible, and develop the fowls to not only hit that, but to hit the fancy of the different judges that will pass on the different varieties he will show, and there are frequently more than one hundred varieties in his prize winning coops. That is the principal way in which he plays his game.

"But there is another and even more profitable string to his bow. From some noted prize-winning strain of whatever sort of fowl he happens to want, he buys one or two sittings of eggs and gives them to some farmer's wife to raise, promising to give her a certain number of the flock or paying her for the trouble she is put to, as she prefers. In this way he is pretty sure to get during the season a lot of fowls that are certain to suit the judges that go in for 'blood,' for you must know that there are fanciers who lay as much stress on the blood of a fowl as do breeders of thoroughbred horses on the blood of their produce. I know one of these professional exhibitors who in this way had 120 broods of chickens hatched for him, and who got enough prize-winning fowls from the crop to pay him for all his work besides the 'culls' that he raised and sold for a tidy sum to other exhibitors for the smaller of the shows. Then, too, he is always ready to sell, and it is mighty easy to sell a prize-winner at a show when the blue ribbon is fluttering from the coop with a lot of special prize ribbons snapping their challenge in your face.

"The Wisconsin chap is also a ready seller of his prize winners, for there is no sentiment about him, and he has such a faith in himself that he believes that, with the passage of the season he will be able to get another lot of fowls that will be able to beat those he sells.

"I met this Wisconsin chap out in St. Louis, and he told me something about the game, pretty much as I have told it to you, adding that in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska there is a field from which a man in his business is able to reap a fortune because the people who raise the fowls value them less highly for exhibition purposes than do the people of the East. In Jefferson County, Wis., alone, he says, he believes there are more blooded fowls of more different varieties to be bought by the shrewd buyer than in any one other county in the United States. He says the breeders have no true idea of the value of their birds beyond the price they will fetch as egg producers or "poultry," and that from the farmers of that county he has bought for a song fully one-half, and perhaps more, of the prize-winning birds he has shown all over the United States—except in New York, where the game is too hot for him.

"His one rule is never to put too much money in one bird, on the ground that he has seen a chicken taken from an ordinary flock go into a show and win everything in its class against a lot of birds that have cost anywhere from $25 to $500 apiece. At the Wisconsin State Fair a year ago this man won more money than did any four other exhibitors combined, and the most any one of his chickens cost him was $5.

"It's a good game for a man who knows it, but a mighty bad one for a novice, and that's how it happens that there are so few chicken gamblers in the country."

It is true that life isn't all beer and skittles, but most of us could cut out the skittles.

HOW BROADWAY'S MAGIC AFFECTS THE STRANGER

Impressions of a Scotsman and an Australian Artist During a Stroll Up New York's Unique Thoroughfare from Fourteenth Street to the New Times Building—Its Wonderfully Cosmopolitan Atmosphere.

BROADWAY!"

There is a word to conjure with; a word that will open the gate to more treasures and pleasures than the "open sesame" of the forty thieves ever revealed, a name whose charm is so potent that if it be whispered in the ear of one of the elect, be he in the jungles of the Gold Coast or in the Irriwady swamps he will suddenly clap his hands to his brow, close his eyes for a moment to dream of the white lights, the clanging cars, and the same old throng; then reply like a brother initiate:

"I am going away from here!"

Now, what is the spell that so affects the wandering New Yorker in lands afar when he hears that magic call—"Broadway?" Quite a number of people know, but few, if any, can explain, except that the wanderer who hears that call and heeds it not, immediately sinks into a decline of health and spirits. Indeed, that word "Broadway" reminds one of the black spot, "tipped" to a member by a secret organization, or a broken ring handed, after many years, by a woman to her old love; the one who receives it must obey!

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When one—particularly a foreigner—learns that this "Broadway" is nothing more or less than a thoroughfare in a city beyond the seas, he may well be pardoned if he takes his staff in his hand and starts upon a pilgrimage up Broadway from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street, for under the white lights this is the promenade proper.

It is at Fourteenth Street that the pilgrim who wishes to study, or see without studying, Broadway, should begin his perilous journey. And, mark you well, it is a most perilous journey; in fact, it is more dangerous, if infinitely more agreeable, than crossing the desert in midsummer. On that momentous trek from Fourteenth Street north one encounters a goodly number of wrecked caravans, derelict camels and bleached bones, for, as in the desert, Thirst is the Demon to beware. Many a promising caravan has started from Fourteenth Street and never reached its destination, having fallen by the wayside at some mirage of beauty, or by an oasis where the waters were embittered.

Broadway is like the main thoroughfare of every great city in the gayety that always accompanies artificial light; it is, however, unlike all other thoroughfares of the world's great cities, but the precise difference is hard to place, let alone define.

Perhaps Broadway outshines Piccadilly Circus and its other rivals in Paris, Port Said, and Vienna in that it has the essential features of every one of these. London's Village Street is most English, that of Paris is very French, while the "Pike" of Port Said is a Tenderloin still innocent of a "lid"; but Broadway has the best of these features and a great many others, all tempered by a "native hue of resolution." This atmosphere is peculiar to cosmopolitan America, and, as New York's main artery is the greatest city artery in the United States, we will grant for the one-millionth time that Broadway is the greatest thoroughfore in the world, for you would smile at any one who said it was not. But this is certain—no one ever strolled up Broadway under the white lights but longed to do it all over again, even though, possibly, many years have failed to wipe out the memory of that headache next morning.

There is one scene on Broadway which must forever remain vivid in the memory of the pilgrim who does the journey under the white lights—Madison Square. The converging point made by Fifth Avenue is one of the finest sights in the world of cities, especially in Summer, when the bluish-white lamps glimmer through the greenery of the park. What more imposing memory of New York by night could the pilgrim carry away than the picture he views here—the vast square with the buildings towering around it; before him Broadway's hotel district shimmering like a pyrotechnic Rome and spangled with a thousand flecks of light and color; a little to the right the clear sweep of Fifth Avenue, swung, as it would seem, from the long golden threads of twin lights, that throw span after span to each other across the polished asphalt against which the vehicles are silhouetted in restless black spots; and immediately in front of the pilgrim is that maze of intersecting lines, where the cars sweep, curve, and switch all day and all night.

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And here begins that noted district which, catering as it does to a vast floating population, flooding in and out of the gateway of a great continent, must necessarily outshine the world of hotels. "On our left," as the megaphonist in the tourists' automobile says, is the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House—these world-known haunts of Democrats, Republicans, and horsemen. In the lobbies of these hotels more history has been made and more money than the world would easily credit.

Here, too, at the great converging of the greatest thoroughfare in the world and the wealthiest carriage promenade, begins that Broadway which is known and talked about wherever English is spoken. This is the Broadway that all of us think we know and of which most of us know little, save that it shines, figuratively and literally; that it is the Mecca of all seekers after amusement, all who have money, and all who once had money; that it is the showcase of all that is fashionable, all that is eccentric, and, at the same time, all that is a sham, a mockery of the simple life, and to some minds a huge reality of that little old allegory of the moth and the flame.

Here between Twenty-eighth Street and Greeley Square is the exterior Tenderloin, with its lights and shadows of real and feigned exuberance of spirit, with its uproarious surface covering a sordid interior, and with the quaint types that have the Quartier Latin outquartered.

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Paris is the mother of this and Cosmos the father. This section of Broadway has its own people, who never stray further than two blocks west; its own laws, which differ from the laws governing the rest of the city only in that they are applied differently. If a man were to stand in the middle of Lower Broadway or in Wall Street at any hour of the day or night and chant a paean of bibulous joy, he would be arrested immediately; but if he did it at Thirtieth Street and Broadway, a good-natured (or perhaps mildly pitying) policeman would ask the effervescent person where he "got it all," and possibly suggest that he move off his post, anyway. Were the law observed to the last diamond-point letter, the line of "intox" cases at Jefferson Market Court in the morning would have to be coiled in layers around four blocks at least.

At the same time, there is a limit, even in the Tenderloin, and the police are not slow to pounce upon any who oversteps it. You see that plainly dressed man standing at the corner there smoking a cigar? And that other unpretentious-looking young man on the opposite corner? Each wears a big yellow shield under his coat. And if you look west on the side street you will see two still green lights, the "eyes of a power to rule addressed." Go down there and ask Police Captain John W. Cottrell what is the secret of Broadway—how the great white way lives and has its being? He will not, by way of answer, light his Havana cigar with a ten-dollar bill, unless he is rich enough to illustrate a theory thus. If he is in a facetious mood he may answer:

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"Where there is jam there are flies and where there's a flame there's a moth"—which, as you will observe, cuts both ways and dissects the situation fairly well. But the chances are in favor of the Captain saying:

"Gentlemen, we are confronted by an element, not a theory."

And it certainly is a queer "element." Just look at the types as they go dancing past like so many marionettes dandled on strings. There is the Parisian Mimi of Henri Mürger, swearing her love to-night, forswearing it to-morrow; not all good and not all bad, repulsive in spite of herself, bewitching in spite of you! And there is Mürger's Rudolph, following after her, hating while he loves her, ready to kill her out of his jealousy, and just as ready to forgive if she will only smile.

But never mind Rudolph. Here comes the unique type of New York—the Tenderloin "rounder." Observe his figure of shabby gentility as he strolls down Broadway—his sharp, shrewd eyes, his humorous mouth, with the cigar stump in the corner, his weak chin and sallow complexion. And note well the dress and bearing of this queer character. Everything was once of "the best," but the buttonholes of his cracked patent leather shoes are a bit broken, and his clothes, though carefully pressed, are threadbare at the knees and elbows, and a pair of soiled cuffs cover the discrepancies of sleeve around his wrists. He carries in the most approved fashion a cane and a pair of torn gloves in his left hand, while with the right he waves a salute to every other person he meets. He seems to know everybody, from the man in evening dress to the policeman on the corner, and thence by easy stages to "Happy," the "boss" newsboy of Greeley Square.

The "rounder" is a mystery. He makes his living—Heaven only knows how! But he is honest, according to his own ideas of honesty, and as he plays the races when he is "flush" and sells "good things" when he is not, his credit "along the line" is always more or less existent.

"Along the line" we go and presently we are in that part of Broadway known as "The Rialto." Here the white lights sink into match-light oblivion under the glare of dozens of theatres, cafés, and electric advertising signs; here Broadway excels its own pristine magnificence, tumbles over its own confusion, outroars its own Babel; and here the scattered types which we saw before stream up and down in profusion. Everybody on the west side of the thoroughfare knows everybody else as "Tom," "Push," or "Paddy"; they all look "sporty," and one does not doubt that there is a "Checkers" and a "Push Miller" at every corner.

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On the east side of the Rialto everybody is in "open-face" costume, as the west side describes evening dress. It is strange, but true, that on the Rialto the theatre crowd and heavy diners-out walk on the east side, while "the element" patrols the west. And because you are not a "rounder" yourself you would be astonished if you knew who these people are who are walking up and down with no apparent purpose, or standing in front of the "sport" cafés around Fortieth Street, discussing horses, women, fisticuffs, and the latest "con" game. That weazened creature with the long hair and the eyeglasses is a novelist, whose latest book is now being translated into French. (Novelists are often disappointing at close range.) That melancholy man, who is apparently telling his secret sorrow to a friend, is—I know it is hard to believe—the man who writes the funny paragraphs in "The Loud Cry." And there's another long-haired man. He wrote a book—at least a bookful—three years ago, and has been drunk ever since. (You see, the book was not accepted, and then he has an artistic temperament!) And that stout man leaning against the café door—oh, you surely know him—the man with the white hair and mustache? He is one of the greatest patrons of sport in America.

You observe the sailor talking to the young hayseed at that window. He is the last of "Gallagher's Navy." There used to be a crowd of them, vagrants dressed in borrowed or stolen uniforms, who begged "the price of a drink" on the strength of having been "with Dewey at Manila." He is the last, the rest are on the "Island."

There are plenty of smart vagrants here. There is one who goes in for good business and small profits. His capital is 4 cents. He is desperate for "just one blessed cent" to make up "the price." Invariably he gets a nickel, at least, for no man could withstand such an appeal. Think of Tantalus and then of this poor fellow with a mighty thirst and just 1 cent short!

And there is Matches Mary—still alive and doing business! It is said that there is a strange history behind that familiar figure of the old match-seller in deep mourning; moreover, it is said that she is highly educated. It is worth a deal to hear her take the conceit out of the fool who tries to chaff her.

Oh, there is an array of talent here! But what is much more amazing is the array of saloons, which appears to be requisite and necessary to the living and being of the Tenderloin and the Rialto. It is most astonishing—one might say appalling—to think of the amount of liquid joy and woe that must ooze out of this region every night. It surely must have been here that the temperance bard indited that moral little song:

One day I walked with father,
And as we went along,
We passed a shining palace
And heard a drunken song.
Said father: "Mr. Heedless
Takes many a one in there,
And spends his whole existence
In whisky, wine, and beer."
Then he took me by the hand!

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Well, here is the Times Building and we have crossed the desert without falling by the wayside to the Demon Thirst and being picked up by Cottrell's relief wagon; at least, I feel that I could stand another, if I took it slowly.

Turning to look back for a moment upon that amazing promenade of merrymakers and miserables, one is again struck with the wonder of it all. Out of the Rialto comes the drone of a thousand sounds in one—the laughter, the café music, the street pianos, the swelling groan of speeding cars, the rathskeller songs, and, above all, the metallic voice of a phonograph in some penny theatre.

This is Broadway, New York, and everybody is talking Broadway, without the "New York." But the queer thought occurs at this moment that if all Broadway were to be swallowed suddenly, that little blade of grass away down in Patagonia would keep on wagging just the same.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Lorenz Operations and Results---Surgeons Don't Agree That Lolita Armour Is Entirely Cured.

THE optimism which characterizes the declarations of the parents of Lolita Armour as to the completeness of the cure of the congenital dislocation of both hips as the result of the treatment to which she has been subjected is not shared by specialists in orthopedic surgery. On her arrival from Europe last Tuesday Mrs. Armour said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the treatment of Dr. Lorenz had been "successful in every particular," and that the little girl "was cured." To this she added that the child still limped slightly, but it was expected that difficulty would pass away in a year or two, and that treatment was at an end. In Chicago Mr. Armour said on Saturday:

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"I am glad to say that Lolita has greatly improved. She can now walk and run about like other children. Dr. Lorenz's treatment has done wonders for her. She has been seven months under his constant care."

The lack of entire agreement in these two views of the case is not surprising. A great deal depends upon the point of view, and the unwillingness of orthopedic surgeons to accept a lay judgment as conclusive is perfectly natural and entirely proper. As nearly as can be learned from inquiry, the history of this case is somewhat different from what is popularly assumed in relation to it. The little girl was afflicted with a congenital dislocation of both hips. This, however, did not leave her, as she is commonly supposed to have been, without the power of locomotion and condemned to pass her life in a wheeled chair. She could walk, run, and play—not as well as normal children, perhaps, but quite as well as many children one sees in the streets who have not been treated at all, and whose usefulness in after life, while impaired, is by no means destroyed. The clinical history of such cases shows that in only about 10 per cent. of those treated is the permanent anatomical reposition of the femur effected. If, therefore, the benefit to the Armour child is less complete than the parents are pleased to believe, the fact is not surprising, and does not discredit the treatment she has received.

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Before Dr. Lorenz came to this country both hips of the patient were treated by an eminent Chicago surgeon by the bloodless method employed by Dr. Lorenz. For some reason, which need not be the subject of speculation, the parents were not entirely satisfied with the result. The child was brought to New York, and one or more well-known orthopedic specialists were consulted. At that time the child could walk, run, and play fairly well, and was probably not conscious of any inconvenience from the deformity. It was then decided to send for Dr. Lorenz, whose coming to this country was a matter of such general public interest. He found the results of previous treatments so satisfactory in the case of one hip, in which the change had been effected from posterior to anterior displacement, that for reasons of his own he declined to operate on it. His work was concentrated on the other hip, which he considered less satisfactory, and in which it is believed by the specialists consulted in New York during the past few days he also effected an anterior transposition, which was probably the best that could be done in the circumstances.

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That the child has been greatly benefited by the systematic exercise of the muscles which control the action of the legs is probably true, and it is a source of gratification that her parents are so well pleased with the results. That a complete cure has not been effected is indicated by the fact that there still remains what is described as "a slight limp," but which is probably a remaining trace of the waddling movement in walking which is characteristic of congenital hip displacement.

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Concerning the net results of the work done by Dr. Lorenz in this country, it is now possible to form an estimate which fairly represents the consensus of expert surgical opinion. This would seem to be that while Dr. Lorenz has rendered the profession a great service by his demonstrations of the practicability of the manual replacement of congenitally dislocated hips, he has not revolutionized orthopedic surgery nor added materially to scientific knowledge on this subject. The method is not one which promises results of permanent value unless all the conditions favor its employment, which in a large proportion of cases they do not. One eminent specialist in this department of reparative surgery puts the matter very clearly as follows:

"The femoral head and neck and the acetabulum are usually more or less malformed or imperfect, rendering an accurate anatomical replacement difficult or impossible in the majority of cases. As a matter of fact, the usual result is a transposition in front of and sometimes above the normal position, when a stable joint with good function is often formed. A few cases relapse; a certain number are irreducible by this method, especially many of those beyond the age limit of six years for the double, and nine years for the single dislocation; in a few cases there seems to be a perfect anatomical as well as functional result. The operation is liable to complications, such as peripheral palsies, fractures, injury to the vessels, and serious lacerations of the soft parts, especially where too prolonged or violent manipulation is employed."

The distinctive features of the Lorenz method are the manual tearing of the abductors, the stretching of the tendons and reducing the muscles to such a condition of plasticity that they can be molded while thus relaxed, fixed in hyper-abduction and flexion, and have opportunity to accommodate themselves to the new relation of femur and acetabulum while held from nine to twelve months in a plaster encasement, the removal of which is followed by systematic exercise and massage. There are many reasons why this method is not invariably successful. Sometimes the cavity of the acetabulum is too shallow to hold the end of the femur. Sometimes the neck of the femur is crooked in such a way that if the normal articulation was effected the feet would be turned inward. This is sometimes permitted by surgeons, with the intention of subsequently correcting the deformity thus produced. The most usual difficulty, however, which attends the bloodless operation results from the fact that the capsule inclosing the head of the femur and what is popularly known as the round tendon have been exaggerated in the effort to sustain the weight of the body, and do not permit the close articulation which is necessary to make replacement entirely successful. Dr. Lorenz recognized these difficulties in a large number of instances, and refused to operate.

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In a paper before the Academy of Medicine, Dr. John Ridlon of Chicago gives in great detail the results of observations of cases treated by Dr. Lorenz in Chicago, which may be briefly summarized as follows: There were, in all, twenty-two patients, with twenty-six dislocated hips; three of the patients were boys and nineteen girls, their ages ranging from two to twelve years. The results in these twenty-six cases were twelve anterior transpositions, four supra-cotyloid displacements, seven failures, one apparent replacement, and two perfect replacements. Dr. Ridlon considers it not improbable that some of the anterior transpositions will ultimately become supra-cotyloid. The accidents were one torn perineum, one paralysis, one fracture of the neck of the femur, and one fracture of the shaft of the femur. This may be accepted as fairly typical of the results reported from San Francisco, though, of course, the figures do not correspond. The results in Boston appear to have been a little better, but that may be due to the point of view. The results of the operations in New York have been compiled, but for some reason are withheld. All the patients treated by Dr. Lorenz in this city have been kept under careful observation, and the facts are known, but are not at the moment available. Inquiry among the best-informed orthopedic surgeons who are willing to discuss the matter leads to the conclusion that of the large number of cases operated upon about one-half resulted in anterior transposition, with material improvement. In probably not over 10 per cent. of the cases treated was perfect, or nearly perfect, replacement secured or a functional result attained which is entirely satisfactory. This would cover about 60 per cent. of the cases treated. In the remaining 40 per cent. the results range from total failure to little, if any, improvement.

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In medical circles the opinion obtains that the best result of the visit of Dr. Lorenz to this country is found in the impetus it gave to the study of the problems of orthopedic surgery. Large numbers of children that otherwise would have been neglected have been brought under treatment with more or less benefit, and so few neglected cases now remain that surgeons making a specialty of this line of practice, and who had all they could do as long as the supply lasted, now expect to enjoy comparative leisure until the birth rate increases the supply of patients. Through no fault of his own, Dr. Lorenz was put in a false position by the newspaper press, which hailed him as a worker of miracles and invested him with impossible powers. No one could have regretted this more than he did. He is as far from being a charlatan as any surgeon in the world, and his contributions to orthopedic surgery have been of substantial and permanent value, notwithstanding the fact that nature has not given the co-operation necessary to make every operation completely and permanently successful.

JAMES C. HAYLER.

Trade in Second-Hand Automobiles

THE second-hand automobile has now become a recognized article of commerce, and in addition to those sold at all the regular salesrooms where new machines are dealt in, there have recently been established several places exclusively devoted to the sale of secondhand machines.

"If I were buying an auto for myself," said the proprietor of one of these places the other day, "I would never think of paying for a new one. Automobiling, like every other new sport, has been overdone, and people are tiring of it in droves. Of course, there are more new people coming in all the time, and there will be in my opinion for a long time to come, for the automobile is above all an article of utility, and its use must continue to increase indefinitely.

"There are, however, a lot of people who ought never to have taken up the sport who are continually getting into it, and they furnish the quitters. They think that an automobile is as easy to drive as a quiet old horse, and that it costs nothing more than the price of a few gallons of gasoline to run it. They want to run it all the time and drive at the top speed, and then they are surprised when it breaks down and needs repairs. The first repair bill usually scares them off, and if it doesn't the second does. They bring the machine in to me and offer it to me for any old price. That is why you can buy a machine that is practically new for half the price the manufacturer asks for the new machine.

"Now, if the automobile is treated right, it will give just as good service as any one can desire. It is very much like a human being that way. If you drive it at top speed, its internals will get racked to pieces and it will break down. If you don't oil it regularly and clean it at the proper intervals, it will wear out too soon in some of the vital parts. But if you are content to run it at, say, twice the speed that a horse could give you, attend to its toilet regularly, and give it its proper allowance of oil, the auto will prove as faithful a servant as you can get. Only treat it right, that's all."

Lower Fares.

Brown—I hear the "L" is going to reduce the fare.
Smith—Why?
Brown—Because the Subway is lower.

UP THE AMAZON WITH THE BENEDICT PARTY

E.C. BENEDICT
PHOTOGRAPH BY MOSES KING.

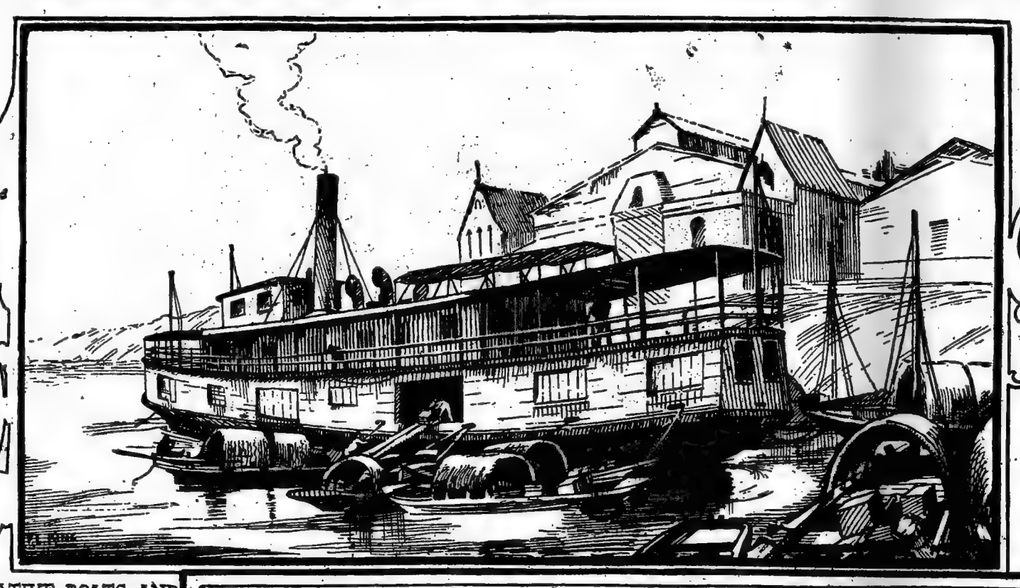

NATIVE BOATS AND RIVER STEAMER MANAOS.

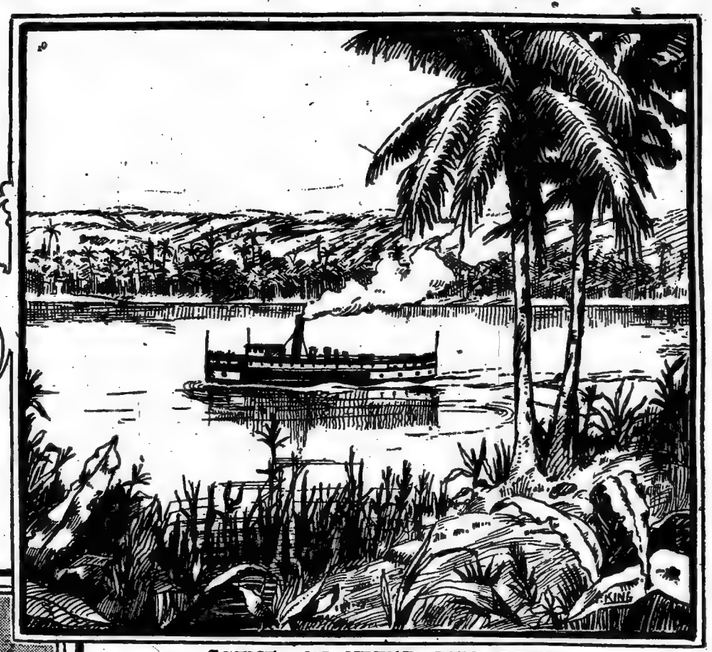

SCENE ON UPPER BENI RIVER.

Wonderful Possibilities of This South American Country Through the Heart of Which the Yacht Virginia Will Steam---Where the English and German Commercial Houses Have the Advantage of the Americans---Time for Us to Wake Up.

THE departure of the yacht Virginia with the E. C. Benedict party for the upper Amazon recently has served to attach new interest to the development and vast possibilities of that region. As was announced at the time, the party included, as the guests of Commodore Benedict, E. N. Bacus of the United States Rubber Company, President of the Amazon Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, and formerly United States Consul to Para; William M. Ivins, former partner of William R. Grace and Director in the United States Rubber Company; J. H. Ford, Treasurer, and Russell G. Colt, son of Samuel P. Colt, the President of the Rubber Company; Richard Arthur, secretary to Mr. Ivins; L. D. Huntington, Charles W. Keep of the New York Stock Exchange, Dr. John F. Gains of the Hahnemann Hospital; Charles F. Hastings, son of President S. S. Hastings of the Indianapolis Gas Company, and Melville Truesdale, young son of President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It is the intention to sail up the Amazon as far as Iquitos, 1,200 miles from the mouth—indeed, considerably more than that from where the river actually mingles its waters with the Atlantic—and there to make side expeditions in native boats or with the auxiliary launches of the yacht, that will enable the party to form a more clear and definite estimate of the resources of the country, from the standpoint of opportunities for American investment, than has been possible up to this time. While at Manaos the party will join in celebrating the opening of the Manaos and Para wireless telegraph system, to be present at which forms one of the first objects of the trip.

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The introduction of wireless telegraphy in South America is the most logical use, next to its employment at sea, to which the new system has been put. Across hundreds of miles of the jungle entanglements, mountain ranges, and river courses of South America there has existed hitherto no means of communication other than by footpath and "balsas," a type of native boat, and canoes. Wireless telegraphy, as soon as stations are erected and put into successful operation, will overcome this. It will seem a strange thing to the natives on the headwaters of the Rio Negro, the Yapura, the Beni, the Maderia, Tapajos, das Morias, Tocantins, Paranahiba, Sao Francisco, Jequitinhonha, or Uruguay, Parana, Paraguay, and the Pilcomayo, all rising 1,000 to 3,000 miles from the sea, to have their overseers pluck down messages from the air and return their answers simultaneously from one mining or rubber camp to the other all over South America.

Not less needed, nor when accomplished less incomprehensible to the native intelligence, will be great systems of transportation that are now and have been from time to time projected for South America by various combinations of American and English capitalists. Industrial schemes, too, involving the bringing about of vast changes, have quite recently been launched, some of them apparently, it is true—as in the case of the exploitation of the Acre district, in which J. P. Morgan of New York and Sir Martin Conway of London, among others, were interested—only to be abandoned. The Morgan-Conway syndicate had a concession from Bolivia covering a tract of country on the head waters of the Amazon several hundred miles square, in which it was proposed to establish colonies and operate various plantations, timbering, and rubber-gathering enterprises. About the time that the work was to commence, however, Brazil gave notice that Bolivia had no title to the territory embraced in the concession, and Peru, whose boundaries in that locality are likewise definable simply as being somewhere in indefinite and illimitable space, also got ready to take a hand. At this juncture, to cap the situation, an insurrection broke out in the very heart of the disputed region. Thereupon, while Bolivia was getting a detachment of some 200 soldiers ready for a four or five hundred mile tramp through the forest from La Paz in order to back up her claims, Messrs. Morgan and Conway sold out; or rather, made terms with Brazil whereby they surrendered the concession, and that country undertook to settle with Bolivia. So ended one really commendable and brilliant exploitation scheme.

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Later, within the last year, the announcement has been made of an amicable settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Brazil, the latter granting the former numerous privileges of egress and ingress along the Amazon and Madeira Rivers that will be of value as time goes on.

The Amazon River, with its tributaries, has been estimated to have 30,000 miles of navigable water. Possibly with slight improvements, or if there was such demand for it as has resulted in the pushing of boats over some of the most difficult of North American rivers, the total length of actual serviceable water might be increased to 50,000 miles.

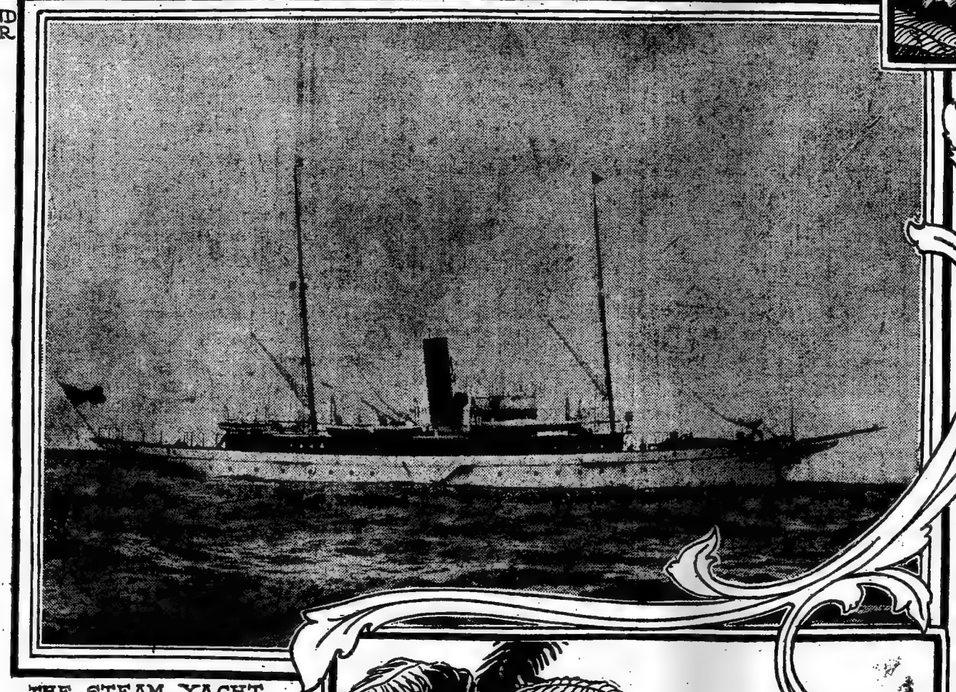

THE STEAM YACHT VIRGINIA.

It is this great length—more than twice the distance around the globe—that not only makes the Amazon many times the greatest river in the world, but that has caused it and the country drained by it to be enshrouded in so much mystery. In spite of its comparatively easy accessibility, and the fact that the earliest Spanish explorers worked their smaller vessels to the very foot of the Andes, it remains still a Great Unknown. Most attempts at exploitation of the vast areas which its tributaries reach have been futile, either frustrated by some untoward circumstance, as was the Morgan-Conway enterprise, or have been able to produce but indifferent results. There is there, however, a field for investment, commerce and industry that must eventually result in developments that will surpass anything for which the most optimistic promoters have ever hoped.

There are, of course, many American trading concerns now operating in the interior regions reached by the Amazon. Most important among them, perhaps, owing to the leading natural product of the country, is the United States Rubber Company. English and German concerns are represented at Para, Manaos, and Iquitos heavily. The two principal steamship lines are operated from Europe. A company composed chiefly, if not entirely, of English capitalists owns and operates the principal line of river steamers. In fact, European concerns have not only a larger interest in South American transportation and industrial affairs than the United States, but larger interests than the people of some of the South American republics themselves.

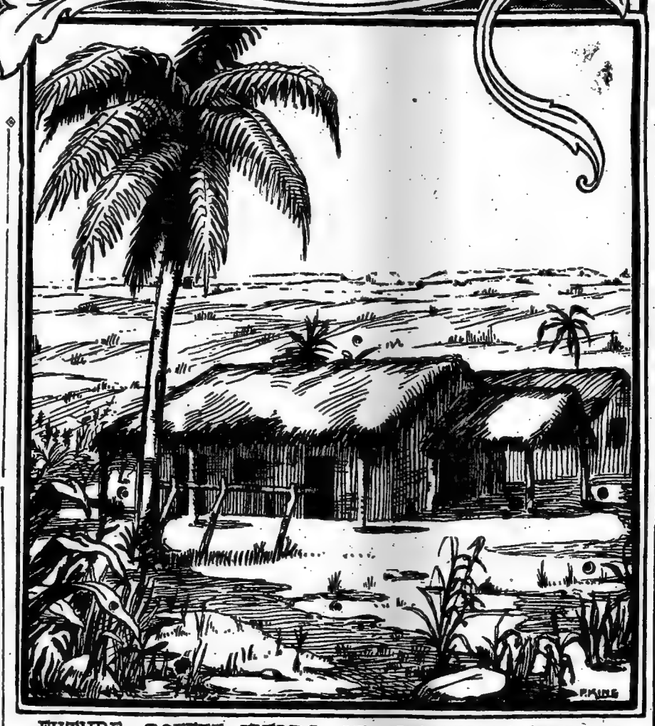

FUTURE COFFEE FIELDS OF BRAZILIAN UPLANDS.

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The United States gets from Brazil large quantities of coffee, cocoa, and other articles of that class, and we have some large companies engaged in importing, but a very small quantity of such goods, excepting rubber, comes from further up the Amazon than Manaos. In return we are shipping machinery—occasionally getting a good milling, mining, or electric lighting plant order—hardware, lumber, some railroad, tram, and street railway supplies, canned goods, and quite a list of textile stuffs, such as prints, ginghams, plaids, sheetings, jeans, and flannels, and leather and rubber goods. Icemaking machines, awnings and parasols, drugs, patent medicines, and the like are sold. Equipment for a shoe factory has recently been sent. But the same ship may have contained machinery for a dairy plant and rice plantation which is to be operated by a German syndicate, for where we send one article the Germans or the English send a dozen. Wherever we send one dollar's worth in ten of the total foreign purchases of the country, the Germans or the English send three, four, or five. They even do not hesitate to send eight or nine, and, with the aid of France, are constantly striving to send the entire ten. In other words, the United States gets but about 10 per cent. of all the trade of South America. We buy from them, on the other hand, three times as much as they buy from us, the difference being annually about $80,000,000 in their favor. The discrepancy between what we buy and what we sell applies about equally, though perhaps heavier against us at the head sources of the Amazon, to all sections of South America.

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English and German firms have agents in all parts of the country who make a study of the wants of the people, and who when, having ascertained those wants, leave nothing undone to supply them. American houses, on the contrary, it is charged, have had the custom for years of sending small shipments of miscellaneous articles, hardly more sufficient in quantity than to serve as samples, to various agencies, also usually in the control of Europeans, without regard to their utility or the probable demand for them. The attempt has been made to educate the native population to use what we make, not to educate ourselves to make what they use. Therefore, instead of making a systematic and determined effort to ascertain what the market required, the field has been virtually abandoned to the Europeans, who have long been adepts and grown opulent in catering to aboriginal wants. If there has ever been a time when United States merchants and manufacturers would have been justified on account of the demands of expanding home trade in taking this view, such a plea certainly does not offer complete excuse now, for while the home trade has grown enormously and foreign trade, outside of the American republics, has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, our export trade to South America—with the exception of Canada the easiest of access of all—has for years been at a standstill, and soon or late the consequence of allowing other countries to get such a long lead in traffic, prestige, and influence must be seriously felt.

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This is now near the beginning of the rainy season, that long period commencing about the middle of December and lasting until June, on the upper Amazon. The great, luxuriant mattas that stretch in rounded undulations from the banks of the Water of Waters itself and from the hidden courses of its innumerable tributaries to impenetrable and illimitable distances, will be blurred and dripping with rain, while further back the open plots of the campos break out in fresh, green grass, and thither the jaguar and puma, and droves of pecarry and herds of native deer are betaking themselves to avoid the soggy footing of the forests, and to feed upon the animal and the plant life.

The New York party will find, if they choose, an ample field for exploration. If by their observations, even in going no further than Iquitos, they are able to bring back to the United States any practical suggestion for the furtherance of our commercial interests, or if their trip is followed by other trips to those regions by competent business men and skilled observers, it may mark the beginning of a more general and earnest effort than has been made in years to get acquainted with South America and to take our right place in the development of the great Amazon empire.

ON THE SIDE.

Dissatisfaction is the mother of Progress.

Compromise is the cash discount on the claims of justice.

Firmness is often only the determination to remain in error.

Kings go to war for the same reason that fools go to law.

Eloquence is Rhetoric's bombardment to deafen the ear of Reason.

JOCKEYS OF 1904---DID THEY EARN THE ENORMOUS SALARIES PAID THEM?

JUST about now there is a lot of hysteria regarding the leading jockeys of 1904, and much capital is made out of the fact that Hildebrand heads the list with 164 wins in 748 races. What of it? Even though one earnest inquirer states that "this total of mounts nearly approaches that of the elder Reiff in 1896, whose record is the largest for this country."

If jockey riding is an endurance competition, well and good. If it is a matter of skill and strategy, it is a very different matter. A jockey might ride 10,000 mounts, but it is, or should be, the percentage of his winning mounts, and the type of work done, which should make him the first, or the last, jockey of the year.

According to the standard shown in published charts of the metropolitan track records, Hildebrand stands first with the wins quoted above; Redfern is second, with 78 wins in 406 mounts; Martin comes third, with 72 wins in 363 mounts; O'Neil is fourth, with 71 wins in 315 mounts; Crimmins is fifth, with 60 wins in 426 mounts, and Burns is sixth, with 54 wins in 451 mounts. That is all very well so far as it goes, but the average racing man gives little credit to such figures. He ranks them correctly by percentage—and other things. By percentage O'Neil, with 22 per cent., stands first; Lyne, with 22 per cent., is second; Hildebrand, with 21 per cent., is third; Redfern, with 19 per cent., is fourth; J. Martin, with 19 per cent., is fifth, and W. Davis, with 19 per cent., is sixth. Rather a change, yet how many people know it?

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When these percentages are compared with those of a few years ago, what becomes of our modern Kings of Tin who have been "headlined" and "pictured" ad nauseam all the Summer, on the basis, I suppose, that "the best is the best anywhere"? Well, our "best" has been a pretty poor sample! In 1896 Reiff rode 622 races with 46 per cent of winners; Sloan in 1898 rode 204 mounts with 44 per cent. of winners; Maher, before going to England, had 422 mounts and 30 per cent. winners; Martin in 1893 had 24 per cent. winners; Isaac Murphy in his prime had 38, and what, pray, were their salaries compared with those of to-day?

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Where would these boys have been against such masters of the art as those enumerated above? The answer comes in analyzing the record of consecutive losing mounts. In Sloan's good showing, the year before going to England and catching that never-to-be-sufficiently-regretted attack of megalocephalia, he rode 44 per cent. of winners in some 300 mounts, and his longest run of consecutive losers was ten. Last season of 1904, Hildebrand rode strings of 11, 8, 10, 9, 9, 11, 15, 17, 12, 8, and 8, all losers, the 17 coming from Teacress, Sept. 10, to Spring, Sept. 15. O'Neil had losing runs of 12 and 11; Redfern had 14, 11, 15, 11; J. Martin had 10, 10, 12, 16, 12, 8, 12, and 27, the latter at Brooklyn, while Davis had 8 and then 11, this boy being a very ordinary one in the South, who came here to be heralded as a second Sloan! As to Burns, (who a racing paper stated was "the most consistent jockey of the year,") riding for prominent stables and acknowledged to be clever, when he wishes to be, his percentage was barely 11, and his runs of consecutive losers were 7 at Jamaica, 18 at Brighton Beach, 24 at Saratoga, 23 at Sheepshead, 19 at Brooklyn, and 24 at Morris Park. Yet I suppose he will be surprised if no one comes along with a $10,000 offer for 1905. If such a price be paid, on what basis will it be estimated?

Taken all round, Lyne was by long odds the most consistent performer of the year, his record being wonderfully even, the wins coming in with almost clockwork regularity every four or five races, his worst runs of losers being 8, 13, and 8. One scarcely knows what to say about this boy. That he can ride is evident. That with the proper attention to business (and less to outside issues) he would be the best we have had in years, seems possible, and yet, when one recalls the way he rode Tradition, the fleet two-year-old filly in a five horse field, in the Champagne Stakes, one is lost in amazement. With Oiseau speeding in front, Tradition second, taking her right behind the leader to catch the flying mud all along the long back stretch and round that wide turn, to be beaten half a length at the finish, what is to be said? He had the entire course to choose from. It was the first time the filly had mud thrown at her, and yet this undoubtedly clever boy blundered to the rail, blind as a bat. I have no desire to score him, rather the reverse, and so let other rides, which might be recalled, lie still buried. Yet, looking at the string of his record, with every win and every loss showing clearly at a glance, what a pity, what a pity! Is it any wonder he, also, is open to a contract?

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Take the other end of the list, where stands H. Phillips, tenth, with 11 per cent., the same as Burns. He came North with a palpitating record which threatened to make all the older boys hide their heads in eclipse. For long weeks he somehow or other had long strings of admirers who predicted that he would "wake up," and then we "would see." Well, we did see. We saw him ride 20 losers at Jamaica, 18 at Morris Park, and then slide into a perfect nightmare, starting at Coney Island, of which, in 51 races, his only winner was Siglight, and, after that horse won with him—or he won with that horse, I scarcely know—he had 38 more consecutive losers, to win with Pulsus, Sept. 12.

All of this is simply history repeating itself. In 1903 the maximum losing string of Redfern was 28 from July 6 to July 14, and last year, that of 1903, he was supposed to earn $35,000! For what? Riding winners? Does it seem possible? O'Neil in 1901 was earning $20 a month galloping horses. Dick Stickney recommended him to Tom Hayes, who said: "That 63-pound boy cannot gallop a horse." He had his chance, made good, and, six months later, was riding in the West, to come East and have his employer sitting up nights because he did "not want the boy to have a losing mount." That was the second week in April. The first week in June he rode 13 losers, then 14, and then 15 losers in succession. Burns last year, in 1903, had 17 per cent. of winners, yet he rode a string of 42 consecutive losers from June 6 to June 26. This being while he was riding for the Whitney stable, and the usual plea of "did not get the mounts," fell with a clatter to the ground.

I am not against high salaries when a boy is worth it, when he "delivers the goods," but the puzzle is to see prominent owners, year after year, paying these abnormal prices to boys who, so far as the public can see, do not deliver the said "goods," if winning mount percentage is any index to that fact. Why the high salaries for a 22 per cent. boy? is a question which might with advantage be pressed to an explanation in several cases, especially when one sees Mr. August Belmont, with others to be named, content with a moderate-priced lad. Is it possible that one race, one two-year-old race a year, with a dark two-year-old turned loose under something less than 108 pounds, will compensate, if it be ridden by a crack lightweight, who can put up a finish with the natural 112-pound boy and beat him out? There is no need to speak more plainly just now.

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The latest rumor is that James R. Keene wants Crimmins and has offered $10,000 for him, presumably under the advice of his experienced trainer, James Rowe. In the season just closed Crimmins had many bad strings, and, while he may be excused somewhat by reason of the quality of some of his mounts, the 37 consecutive losers from the well-backed Carrie Jones winning July 7 to the equally well-backed "ecclesiastic wonder" Ascetic Aug. 2, is rather a stretch for a $10,000 boy in 1905. Still, I suppose Mr. Rowe knows his business. Crimmins made 14 per cent. of winners last season, which is a good record, but—$10,000 and "perks!" What is the Presidential salary?

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These figures look stupendous when contrasted with the highest figures paid to the cream of English jockeys in past days. Sam Loates, that incomparable horseman, received only $10,000 to ride for Sir Blundell Maple, while Tom Cannon received only $7,000 to ride for the late "Squire Abingdon" Baird, at which time these salaries nearly caused a turf cataclysm in the little island. Since then emigrant American racing men have surpassed that record. Is it possible that betting "possibilities" is the sole motive power behind the demand for the crack lightweight jockey?

Last May it was generally understood that Hildebrand declined an offer from the Duryea Stable of $10,000, which was then raised to $15,000, and this prompts the thought that he must be receiving a matter of $20,000 from his contract employer, Yeager, the "Boy Plunger," horse owner, bookmaker, and what not. Possibly he felt, as Shaw did when he was riding for "Pittsburg Phil," and declined a lucrative contract with a very prominent man, stating that he would sooner ride for "Phil" without a contract. There was a sequel to that remark, and to-day Shaw probably sees how unwise he was not to have broken ties and accepted. History has a knack of repeating itself, although possibly Hildebrand has no personal knowledge of that fact.

To my view, such salaries, linked to such performances, put any dime novel in the shade. I do not know of any other business on earth where such a dearth of results—on the surface—would still hold such a salary or such a reputation. Why not try a "five-pound allowance to apprentices," not along the lines now existing here, but along an Americanized version of the English method? It has long been the desire of the more representative men of racing affairs to limit, and cut down, such excessive remuneration, rather than to continue it, but there are always those, of equal importance, who apparently cannot restrain the prehistoric love for the loaves and fishes, and those who would reform the situation can make no headway.

As to the claims of more racing to-day and greater strenuosity on the part of the modern jockey, that is foolishness. Sims in 1834 rode 688 races on the Eastern tracks, in 1897 Thorpe rode 695, H. Martin 803, Clawson 803, while the English crack Fred Archer rode 577 races, winning 41 per cent., and in seventeen years rode 8,084 races, winning 2,748, to die at the age of twenty-nine years, still able to make weight, as can the other Englishman, Sammy Loates, to-day. Were there giants in those days?

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Never since 1895 have the percentages of the leading boys been so low in wins as in 1904, and it might be well to consider the reason between now and next Spring. In 1903 Fuller had 25 per cent. winners and Redfern 20 per cent.; in 1902 Shaw had 37 per cent. winners and Odom 23 per cent.; in 1901 Shaw had 32 per cent. winners, and so on for years back. Yet to read the average statement concerning the leaders of 1904 one would suppose that never before were such wonderful jockeys produced on earth.

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One of the best known and one of the leading "plungers" of the year at Saratoga had Old England nine pounds better than W. R. Condon, both at 4 to 1. When he saw that Crimmins was to ride Old England he threw up his hands, discounted that horse ten pounds, and went to Condon. Old England won romping, with W. R. Condon a poor fourth. This is a sample of the importance of knowing what a jockey really amounts to on performance only, and without the erroneous sentiment generally grasped.

WILF. P. POND.

THE CANVAS WAS CLEAN THEN.

William F. King of the Merchants' Association tells a story of a man of his acquaintance who kept the general store in a small country town. The storekeeper was noted for his shrewdness and for his contempt of everything that was not strictly utilitarian. One of his pet aversions was a young fellow in the town who posed as an artist, and once had taken some lessons in painting at the nearest large city. Finally, however, the old man was persuaded to put an "art department" in his store, not that he believed any more in art, but because he decided that if there were fools who wanted to spend their money on pictures and chromos, he might as well get it as any one else. The young painter heard of it and took down his latest production, hoping to find in Uncle Jonas a ready market for home talent.

"How much will you give me for it, Uncle?" he asked.

The old man squinted at it for a minute or two. "About $1.75 I reckon," he said.

"But, Uncle Jonas," the artist protested, "the canvas cost more than that."

"I guess it did," said the old storekeeper, "but you must remember, my son, that it was clean then."

Mary and Her Lamb Again.

Mary had a little lamb,
But that is nothing new.
She's gone and bought another lamb
And now she's got lamb stew.

NO "FOOD TRUST" AFFECTS "PADDY'S MARKET"

If You Have Never Seen It, It Is Well Worth a Saturday Night Trip to Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street—A Picturesque Phase of West Side Life.

THERE is one public market in New York City where enough food is bought between dusk and midnight every Saturday to sustain hundreds of families until the next Saturday comes around that is never interfered with, to any appreciable extent, by the exactions of the food trusts. More meat is sold there in a few hours one evening in the week than is sold in a month in any ten average retail butcher shops one might select. But it is nothing to the customers who barter there that beef is twenty cents on the hoof in Chicago, or that Hoggenheimer has thrown 'Change in a panic by cornering all the available supply of pork. They are beneath such things—very far beneath them if the truth is told. When a workingman goes out with his wife and two dollars on Saturday night to lay in a week's supply of provisions, such a thing as the Beef Trust is nothing more than a name to him. At the brisket bargain counter he expects to find the same sort of cuts he has been buying for years, and at the same price.

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There seems to be no good reason why the open-air market, which is one of the sights of the town, Saturday nights, for ten or twelve blocks below Forty-second Street, in Ninth Avenue, should be called "Paddy's Market," except it is because Paddy seldom goes there. Paddy has other markets over on the east side, and further uptown, that are more to his liking. At least that is what Senator "Pete" Dooling says, and he ought to know. The open market is in Senator Pete's district. Every Saturday night, when the mart is in its merriest mood, he walks between the rows of blazing naphtha lamps, down one side of the avenue and up the other, shaking hands right and left until he reaches the door of the Tecumseh Club.

He looks as proud as a titled landowner surveying his estates. Everybody knows him. If a dispute arises over the price of a cabbage, and the Senator comes in sight, he is appealed to as a latter-day Solomon. But in the homogeneous mixture of New York's foreign population, crowded around the stalls ten deep, he sees very little of Paddy. If in all New York there is a market intended for all of the poor it is this one. It is as distinctive in character as the famous Petticoat Lane, in Whitechapel, London. The fact that its motley traffic is conducted under the cover of night, instead of on Sunday mornings, as in Petticoat Lane, makes it more picturesque, and likewise disguises many of its disagreeable features.

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The fact that the double rows of trucks, wheelbarrows, pushcarts, and everything else on wheels are lined up directly in front of stores selling precisely the same goods at precisely the same prices does not seem to make any difference. There are almost as many customers in the various shops as there are on the pavements. A few years ago the storekeepers prevailed upon the Aldermen to rescind the privileges of curb tradesmen in the People's Market. The reform lasted just two weeks. The first Saturday night the order was in force the shopkeepers stood at their doors and wondered whether New York had been transformed into a deserted village. The next Saturday night they sent out scouts to see where all the people had gone to. The final step was to implore the curb hucksters to come back. They have not been disturbed since.

The mere mention of tons gives but a faint idea of the heaps of food of all sorts and description offered for sale in this open-air market, but it is interesting to be told that 14,000 tons of it are distributed among the homes of the west side every Saturday night. The men who sell the most goods and make the most money are old hands at the game. A new-comer does not stand much chance in the push until he has earned his spurs. One man is owner of seven wagons stationed in different parts of the mart. He sells pretty nearly everything in one place or another, from salt fish to violet water. There are many small dealers edging in and out of the crowd, some with baskets full of celery or water cress, some with home-made pies and cakes; there are feeble, poverty-stricken old women trying to dispose of a bit of household furniture to raise the price of a Sunday dinner; men offer for barter bits of jewelry and similar things that have no value at the pawnshops. There is no limit to what is bought and sold in a place of this sort, if one has the price. But the real business of the market, the swift handling of great quantities of food among a needful populace that makes it one of the fixed city institutions—all that is done by men trained to the game, and to whom the profitable disposal of their goods on Saturday night is merely the closing incident of a busy day's work.

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The market is limited strictly to the curbs on Ninth Avenue below Forty-second Street. No wagons are allowed around the corners of side streets, except when the vendors are manoeuvring for position, from two to three hours before the market opens. That by-play begins at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is entirely a question of first come first served. No stands are reserved. If the police seem to play favorites, the aggrieved huckster hikes himself off to Senator Pete and the offender is brought to justice. Jockeys in a horse race do not manoeuvre more artfully for position. A man will risk breaking a leg to get on a good corner or under a gas lamp. Drivers of wagons are perched on their seats, reins and whip in hand, ready for the word, which is usually given by one of the Sergeants in Capt. Hayes's precinct.

When it comes there is a wild scramble. Chaos reigns for ten minutes. The horizon is clouded with arms and legs and the air is filled with shouts and screams. A stranger might think a riot was in progress. But it all simmers down after a while into long, unbroken rows of overburdened trucks, with a pushcart shoved here and there between. To make more room the horses are taken out of the trucks and moved around to a side street, toward Tenth Avenue. Hundreds of signs are posted here and there advertising meat and vegetables and bread at prices unheard of anywhere else in New York. Women who have money enough to do their shopping before Saturday night's dinner begin to come around with baskets. The market is open for business.

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One would have to be further down town early in the day, when Washington, Fulton, and Gansevoort markets begin to close down, to find out where the Ninth Avenue "Cheap Johns" buy their stock, and how much they pay for it. If they pay anything at all worth mentioning, it is obvious that their motto is quick sales and small profits. Corned beef 4 cents a pound, pigs' heads 7 cents a pound, fresh beef for stewing 5 cents a pound, chuck steak 6 cents a pound, briskets 4 cents a pound, scrags (or necks) of mutton 3½ cents a pound, liver 4 cents, chickens from 5 to 7 cents, and everything else in proportion, give ample indication that a dollar can be made to go a long way in filling the workingman's dinner pail. If he buys a whole California ham he can get it at 5 cents a pound—and they are strung up by the dozen in stores and stalls. The butchers and delicatessen men must display their wares in ice chests, even in Winter. The ice chests in some wagons look like pictures of the ark.

A butcher who wants to hold his stand takes no chances. Health Commissioner Darlington's men are here, there, and everywhere. If a man is offering stuff to eat that won't pass muster his wagon is hustled off to the public dumps. His competitors step into his place and close up, as soldiers close up ranks over fallen comrades in battle. His business chance is gone for the day. A fight among the peddlers themselves, or even among the hucksters and customers, is soon settled without the aid of the police. Squabbles are short, sharp, and decisive.

Bread in this street market is so cheap that it seems nobody should go hungry. A five-cent loaf is a sheer monstrosity in the eyes of the casual visitor. "Three fresh loaves for a nickel" is a frequent sign, and substantial, wholesome-looking loaves they are. Potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and the staple vegetables are merely a matter of a few cents a "bushel," as the vendors shout. The bushel measures hold barely a peck—but then, who cares! The woman with her market basket gets her money's worth and is satisfied.

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Nor is the market confined to necessities. There are luxuries at the poor man's price. Celery, 2 cents a bunch; grapes, 10 cents a basket; oranges, twenty-six for 25 cents; apples, 10 cents a "bushel"; candy, 4 cents a pound. They are all there. The man with the dinner pail has unlimited choice. He may take some of his wages back home with him if he wants to, but he knows and his wife knows that he will have to pay three times as much at the corner grocery the next week. Two-thirds of the family men go home with full hands. It is a common sight to find a man, his wife, and their boy all burdened with as many provisions as they can carry. Boarding house keepers go with a barrel, which they dump in some convenient corner and leave in charge of a servant. The buyer goes around among the trucks picking up bargains, and bringing them back to the barrel. When he has all he wants he gives a man with a wheelbarrow or an expressman 25 cents to take the barrel to his boarding house, and feels content with a profitable night's work.

The open market is no place for the haughty lady who wants a lot of attention. The hucksters have no time to give her. About all she gets is the cold shoulder. But she goes just the same, in spite of the guying gamins. Any person who refrains from putting on airs and gets right down to their level will fare well with these curb merchants. Any other course is folly.

"The tripe department? Yes, ma'am, this way," shouted a man with a six-by-four truck to a haughty lady who would not give him the go-by. "Take the elevator to the first floor, past the jewel counter, and there you are. If you will take a seat I will have your order telephoned up, and the tripe shall be sent to your carriage. Will you have it done up in a gilt-edged box or just plain newspaper?"

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All this while the huckster was waiting on other customers, who were enjoying the haughty lady's discomfiture. But she was too experienced a hand to talk back. She contented herself with a threat to speak to Senator Pete.

"Do you give trading stamps?" asked another woman.

"Madam," replied the vendor, who was selling fish. "I promised my dear old mother when I left home I never would give trading stamps. So far I have kept my word. Let those who must descend to such base devices swallow their shame. As for me—yes, ma'am, butterfish caught an hour ago in our own boats. Four cents a pound."

During the evening the man with the seven wagons had been moving mysteriously around cornering chickens. Toward midnight he said to the man in charge of one wagon: "Git all them hens and pullets under canvas. Quick now. Y'aint gettin' near enough fer 'em. Chicken ain't got no business goin' at 4 cents this hour of the evening."

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It was 10 o'clock. Exactly one hour later the wisdom of the man's course was apparent. The character of the customers suddenly changed. White folks went home. From uptown and downtown flocked the thrifty colored population of the west side wards. The canvas covers came off the hidden chickens. Prices boomed like a pet stock on a tip from a reliable broker. There was something doing in the coop tribe, with and without feathers.

After seeing this branch of the business well started the man of the seven wagons devoted himself exclusively to his perfumery department, which appeared to be very popular among the same class of customers. He displayed highly ornamental bottles filled with liquid in all the tints of the rainbow.

"Only 5 cents a small bottle, ladies and gentlemen," he pleaded, "and a large bottle holding nearly a pint for 10 cents. If I were to take the stopper out of this bottle of violet you would imagine yourselves wandering in the woods of ole Virginny in the early Spring. That's no joke. If I sprinkled on the straw at my feet just a few drops of this triple extract of cherry blossom you'd all run home to git your sunbonnets to go picnicking. Sure you would. Just one drop of this musk and you'd begin moseying around for the cotton fields. Step this way, lady. A bottle of extra condensed lily of the valley? Thank you."

Senator Pete's face expanded into a broad smile as he listened.

"Ain't he a daisy?" he said.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Take care of your pennies, and your dollars will probably be taking care of some one else.

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When doctors disagree it generally takes an autopsy to decide.

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The man who wants his pleasures sugar-coated takes his troubles in allopathic doses.

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In the make-up of some people it is hard to distinguish between ambition and greed.

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Debt is usually the result of a desire to make our friends resemble three bum dimes.

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The oftener a woman has her heart broken the more she enjoys her sorrow.

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The fact that some marriages are happy and others unhappy is purely accidental.

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A woman without a pin is sometimes as badly off as a man without a corkscrew.

—

The egotist is always contented.

—

The woman with a bad temper isn't any more amiable when she loses it.

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The silver lining of a cloud is never visible to the naked eye.

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Time will tell on a woman, if she doesn't tell first.

—

Money talks—provided you don't squeeze it so tightly that it can't articulate.

—

Many a fellow has been disappointed in love who thought the girl had money.

—

Procrastination is the putting off until to-morrow the things you can get some one else to do for you to-day.

THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

BY J.W. FOLEY.

NOW'S that all delightful season when, bereft in part of reason, woman turns to Christmas shopping and goes forth from store to store;

Testing, asking, pricing, trying, doing everything this but buying, pushing, shoving, lifting, eyeing this and that and many more.

Now upon some stool she's sitting, with her vision roving, flitting, wishing that she knew what's fitting for a gentleman to get;

Droops her bonnet's wearied feather as she asks the salesman whether something tasteful done in leather would be suitable. And yet

She cannot within her settle if it should not be of metal. Oh, it is a dreadful kettle of fine fish she has to cook!

As she turns and twists and races to a half a dozen places through which moodily she paces, peering into every nook,

By her dreams of Christmas haunted, for she thought she knew what's wanted, but her confidence, self-vaunted, has forsaken her, and now

Like some soul in torture burning, she is twisting, edging, turning, on her face a look of yearning and with wrinkles on her brow.

Now we mortals must make ready to remember Tom and Teddy, Mary, Susan, Jane, and Freddie—oh, it is an awful task

As we lead and duck and parry with the packages we carry, and forget about young Harry as we look and price and ask.

Then the night descends on sorrow, for in bed we lie and borrow trouble from the bleak to-morrow when we know we must go back,

Back with neck worn and giraffey, where humanity, gone daffy, races on for nuts and taffy in a frenzied, wolfish pack.

Oh, we bump and thump and hustle through the ever-growing bustle, rattle, battle, prattle, rustle of the present-buying mob,

Till we find when just emerging from the swaying, swelling, surging jam of folk with spirits dirging we've forgotten little Bob;

So through aisle and passage turning, back we go, with hat rage yearning and a homicidal yearning in our overflowing hearts;

Back to find some present fitting, bumping, thumping, jostling, hitting, through the never, never quitting crowds that from flow into the marts.

So day in, day out, proceeding, battered, broken, bruised, and bleeding, with our staring eyes unheeding aught but Christmas season stuff,

Worn in purse and body-weary, and our eyes from looking bleary, life seems grown a torture weary and our burdens quite enough.

Begging now some new suggestion, while the function of digestion is suspended till the question has been settled: "What to get?"

Walking, running, stealing, gliding, sorrow-laden, woe-betiding, doing all but quite deciding—what a world of fuss and fret!

Oh, you simple soul to think it just a little task to wink at when you go to buy a trinket for some long-forgotten friend,

You have joined the hubble-dubble, rat-a-tat, and rub-a-dubble, and the story of your trouble, it may never have an end.

But we join the hurly-burly of the shoppers late and early, growing crabbed, sour, and surlily from our jostles, polts, and bumps,

And, in language quite contrary and untruthful, very, very, we do call the Christmas "merry"—like a lot of blooming chumps!

A BIT OF "BOHEMIA" IN THE PLEIADES CLUB

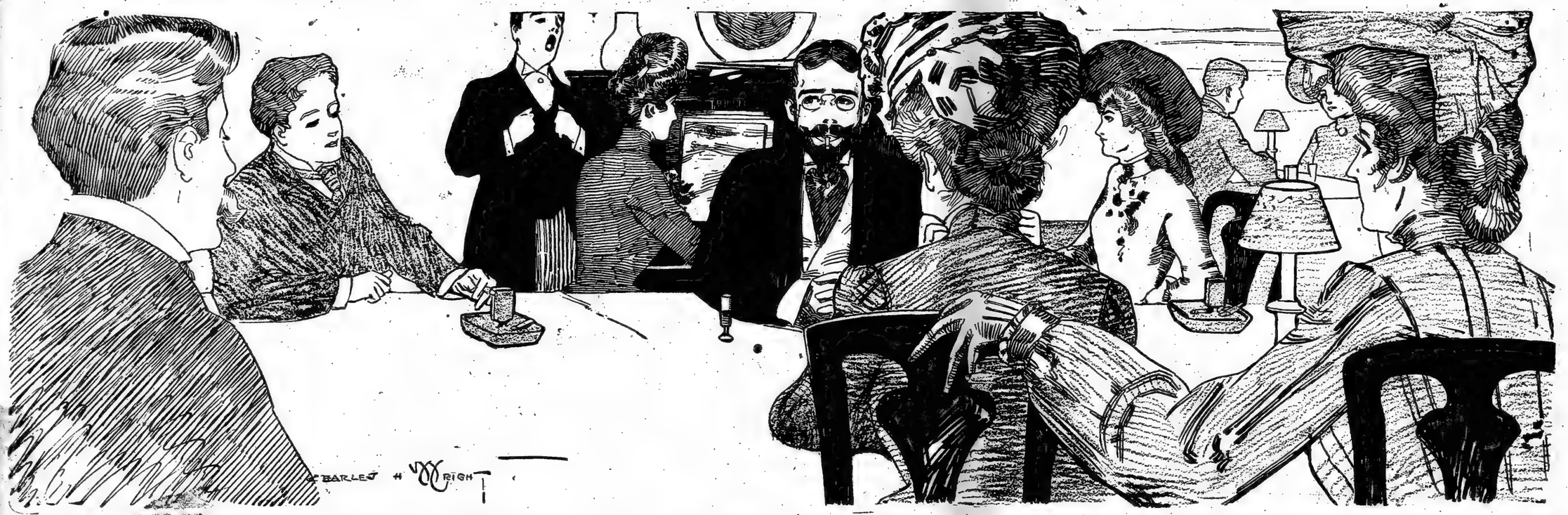

"A PLAY-PLACE FOR THOSE WHO PAINT, WRITE, ACT OR SING, for those who make the old world think or laugh."

THERE is a lost Pleiad—but the Pleiades can be discovered without the aid of a Lick telescope every Sunday night. Stars are supposed to twinkle, but the Pleiades of New York eat, drink, and make merry, and let Monday take care of itself. That might stand for their motto, though it never has appeared in print in precisely that shape. Nor, to avoid any misunderstanding at the outset, does the club believe that true Bohemia is an old suit of clothes inhabited by a thirst.

Many prominent people—authors, actors, artists in general—have not considered themselves as among the truly elect—until elected to the Pleiades. Did not Ella Wheeler Wilcox write in her own hand and in the book of the Pleiades, where those who run may read:

> I have the joy of being
> One of these—
> A little sister of the
> Pleiades.

She did not punctuate it, which may be regarded as a symbol that no coma ever afflicts the Pleiades, and that they shine not for a period, but forever. A dash after "these," just a plain —; which may well stand for that dash of sentiment which makes the Pleiads kin with all other stars, sufficed the poetess.

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There are facts about the Pleiades, but why facts, when there are so many fancies? The aroma of Mocha, like Moore's "scent of the roses," wreaths of light blue vapor floating upward—"Pictures in the Smoke"—these are what linger. "After the coffee should come a story, song or speech." If there is a constitution, it is that. If there is a by-law, it provides that, about story, song or speech, there must be nothing outre. For the Pleiades "is not a vaudeville club and is Bohemian only in the better meaning of the term."

History? Oh yes, it has a history. But let that pass in rapid review, so that we may get to the "story, song or speech"—the psychical moment when President Turner raps on the bell and announces that "now we are going to have something bully." Ten years ago, when "Maria's" flourished, a coterie of authors, artists, and wits dropped in there to dinner. The late Stephen Crane was one of them. Some of the others still contribute their authorship of their art, and their wit to the Pleiades. Out of this coterie grew a club, and out of this club, in turn, the Pleiades. It has held its Sunday dinners in various places, but now is established in the banquet hall of a well-known restaurant near the Circle.

Officers?—Paul N. Turner, President, William Poillon, Secretary;—but why cling to solemn prose, when their names with those of the committee in charge of affairs have been phrased in verse in Josephine Robb's clever acrostic.

> Pipe forth a lay of jollity,
> Let fling a whoop of glee,
> Expect naught but frivolity
> In Rooney, Tucker, "Lee,"
> Abarbanell, Ryan, and Landon,
> Dan Smith, Dupont, and Roe,
> E'en Atkinson, Turner, and Poillon,
> Smile gayly to-night on our show.
>
> Cheer then our glad committee—
> Long let the toast resound—
> Unequaled in this city!
> Best dozen ever found!

Some members of this committee are business men, the kind of men needed in charge of the practical affairs of a semi-Bohemian club of this kind. The arrangements for the weekly entertainments are extremely simple and form an admirable working basis for other clubs which might care to organize along similar lines, and stand for a Bohemianism which means good fellowship and plenty of amusement, without any of the doubtful trimmings that sometimes go with that much-abused term.

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The membership fee is small. It entitles a member to attend the dinners without a special invitation. But he pays a dollar for his dinner. He can apply to the committee for invitations, for guests, and the cards of invitation give the price of the dinner. Usually a member prefers to pay for his guests, but invitations are sought for eagerly, and the committee itself sends out a number each week to people who are only too glad to attend as "paying guests." In addition to these there is a guest of honor, who sits next to the President, and, perhaps, half a dozen special guests, people of talent, which they usually display for the club's benefit.

The Pleiades holds within itself entertainers and audience, but, through its guests, secures additional entertainment. Sometimes it is not possible to have a guest of honor or many special guests, and then the club falls back upon itself without, by any means, lacking in "features." One of its members, Mr. Wendt, a business man during the week, becomes at the Pleiades a monologist (with piano accompaniment of his own), whom few professionals could rival. Lee Fairchild, a lawyer and well-known campaign orator, has a fund of anecdotes which he tells with inimitably dry humor. Paul Dufault, a capital lyric tenor, after singing half a dozen solos in as many different churches, turns up at the meetings with a secular répertoire; but the roll of clever people out of the "profession" as well as in it who belong to the club and can make an evening pass swiftly without the aid of invited "talent" is too long to be called here. I should, however, mention Theodore Wangemann, one of Edison's chief experimenters, who always opens the first entertainment of the season with the "Tannhäuser" march at the piano.

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Often a member will have a surprise for the club in some personal guest of unusual attainments, as on the night when Charles W. Kohlsaat "sprung" his friend, John Barrett, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Panama, and known in South American newspapers as the "Viceroy of Panama," upon the Pleiades, who then had an opportunity to hear some of Mr. Barrett's entertaining experiences when he was in the Far East as Minister to Siam.

Thus it is that the club gathers its talent from everywhere. It has entertained Mary E. Wilkins and Baba Bhenati, Homer Davenport and Mucha, Wilton Lackaye and Dimitrei Tadias, Kate Claxton and Conan Doyle, Bliss Carman and Amelia Bingham, Richard Le Gallienne and Paul Bourget. These have been guests of honor on various occasions, and I have grouped their names in twos merely to show how wide a field the club cultivates for "talent."

During the week the members receive cards giving a hint of the prospect for the coming Sunday. Recently the cards read:

> On the evening of
> The Pleiades Club will give a dinner in
> honor of David Warfield.

+ + +

It is an "occasion." Others as well known as Mr. Warfield have been guests of honor, but he comes with the eclat of one of the season's great theatrical hits. Dinner begins at 7 o'clock. It is about 10 o'clock when cigars are lighted, and the President, rapping on the table, introduces the guest of honor. When he mounts the small platform he looks so different from his old Weber-and-Fields make-up that those who never have seen him as himself are quite startled. He recites Riley's "The Old Man and Jim." It is serious. He employs very little gesture until near the end, when the few gestures he makes are all the more effective. Loud applause, prolonged till he mounts the platform again. This time he gives something funny—a take-off on the "heavyweight Italian tragedian," Tommaso Salvini, as Otello. The lingo simply is "great," so is the lingoist, and when he retires it is amid uproarious laughter and applause.

Then John Mason, "leading man for good or evil," as Alice Fisher, sitting opposite, just has called him, recites "Jim Bludso" in dramatic style. Next must come something humorous, so Jack Hassard of "The Yankee Consul" company tells the story of the couple who quarreled when they were polywogs in the paleozoic period, have continued the quarrel through successive stages of evolution, and still keep it up, now that they are man and woman. Minnie Dupree follows with something that has a pathetic thrill. Something humorous next, and then Tony Apache, a full-blooded Indian, gives one of his native songs. The accompaniment is a single oft-repeated note, evidently not intended to have tonal pitch, but merely to represent the rhythmic beat of some instrument of percussion. It is a weird, sad, monotonous chant, and you see the prairie reaching to the horizon and a wronged race turning its face toward the setting sun. It haunts you and you feel like writing a poem, but fortunately some one is called on for a humorous recitation, and you think better of it, and stick to prose and get paid for it instead of getting it back.

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And so the evening passes. The company thins out. After a while you yourself take your departure. In the street you hear the gong of the electric car and the whizz of the auto. But you are not yet quite ready to acknowledge that your's is a world of sidewalks and asphalt. For you have been with the Pleiades and have cruised with them along the "coast of Bohemia."

GUSTAV KOBBE.

FROM A CYNIC'S NOTEBOOK

All things come to those who wait—especially poverty.

—

Discharging a sixteen-inch gun—if there is such a thing—doesn't make nearly so great a racket as discharging a cook.

—

A friend of mine who has the grip informs me that a frieze on the wall is worth two colds in the head.

—

I have no patience with a man who would rather have a lot of ancestors than make a name for himself.

—

Poverty is a good cure for gout.

—

The people who wear second-hand clothes have some difficulty in believing in the eternal fitness of things.

—

The most agreeable people in the world are those who never have any opinions of their own.

—

The longest way round may be the shortest way home, because there are no saloons on the longest way.

—

The man who is on the level is the one who climbs upward.

—

Art seldom pays; in which respect it resembles a good many artists.

—

The golden rule seldom works both ways.

When a fellow has money to burn, there are a lot of others who believe in spontaneous combustion.

MAX MUELLER'S OVERSIGHT.

THE late Max Müller of Oxford University, accompanied by a friend, an engineer, was one day surveying the docks and warehouses at Liverpool. They were looking for the Superintendent of one of the docks to glean some information from him. At the office on the pier they met a man of the most pronounced blonde type of feature.

The Professor turned to his companion and said, "This man is either a Swede or a Norwegian." He addressed him in the Norwegian tongue, asking him if they could have permission to go upon the pier. The man's only answer was a shrug of the shoulders, which was followed by another shrug when the question was repeated to him in the same language.

"Must be a German," said Mr. Müller's friend. The request was repeated in German. It was answered by another indifferent shrug of the shoulders.

"Probably a Russian," thought Mr. Müller. And he reiterated the question in the Russian tongue. But there only came the same shrug.

"Try him in French," said his companion in that language. Another shrug of the shoulders.

"Well, I will try him on the Slavonic." Following that was the Spanish and even, too, the Arabic. But the man either shrugged his shoulders or shook his head. Out of patience Prof. Müller at last exclaimed, "My good man, will you tell me what language you do speak?"

"English!"

YOU GET YOUR MUSIC A LA MODE AT THE BAGBY RECITALS

IT was really a very serious matter, though of course the Mere Man had laughed and pooh-poohed the suggestion that it would be. Had he not rubbed elbows with Fashion night after night at the opera? And was his not a familiar figure at symphony concerts and afternoon recitals, projected for the purpose of launching long-haired foreign genius on the silvery—not to say golden and greenback—sea of American favor? He could certainly see no reason, then, for awe in the mere announcement that he was to attend a Mr. Bagby Musical Morning at the Waldorf-Astoria. That is, he couldn't see it before he went.

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But this is not intended to be a chronicle of the Mere Man's feelings prior to the occasion. It is the passing record of an Event. For let Mere Man sniff as he will, a Mr. Bagby Musical Morning IS an event.

Of course a Mere Man has no place there. He is not entirely debarred, it is true, but as a general thing he knows better. This particular Mere Man didn't. But he does now. He has likewise learned that there may be truth in an old adage—that one, for example, to the effect that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

This was the one hundred and thirty-third Mr. Bagby Musical Morning. One might suppose, then, that by now there would be nothing novel in the subject for a news-reading public. But it must not be overlooked that these affairs are not public functions in the ordinary sense of the word. About them since their beginning has been gathered the haze and mist of impenetrable social exclusiveness. You've got to be somebody to go to a Mr. Bagby Musical Morning—or, at any rate, you've got to pass for somebody.

That's what makes a Bagby Musical Morning a Red Letter occasion for any one of the ordinary folk who achieves it.

What is a Mr. Bagby Musical Morning like? Well, you can't describe it in glowing comparisons, simply because there's nothing with which it can be compared. It has no counterpart. The multitudinous and teeming life of this metropolis holds nothing else just like it.

One thing may be said about it with conviction—its gender is feminine. The Mere Man discovered that five minutes after he arrived. He was half an hour ahead of time, but already there was a crush of frills, a swish of silk, and a rustle of velvet in the big ballroom and out of it. It looked very much as if the variegated product of all the modiste and millinery shops in New York had been brought together in that one place. If there was a woman in a good gown and a new hat left in any other part of New York, well, there must be a lot of women and a lot of good hats—that's all there is about it.

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While the crowd was assembling two women seated behind a small table absorbed a large share of feminine attention. They likewise accepted the ducats of dilatory devotees to the shrine of art. Before them in reckless profusion lay heaped-up riches brought by those who had not previously attended to the small detail of buying tickets.

To be present at a Bagby Musical Morning, so tradition has it, one must be introduced by a subscriber. That is just another reason why it's so nice. For if you weren't anybody yourself how could you know a subscriber? Well, you just couldn't, that's all. At least, so one lady explained, who had been stirred to wrath by a suggestion that maybe after all the affairs were not so exclusive as they pretended to be.

Which exposition and the crush observed on the morning in question can lead to but one conclusion—there are a good many exclusive people in New York. The figures four hundred would have to be multiplied several times to fill that grand ballroom. And the ballroom certainly was filled.

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The Mere Man felt like a stranger in a strange land. To be sure there were some other masculines in the room. One of them was a youth with a pair of hands he used after the manner of cymbals. He stood up at the back and made noises. The combined hand-clapping of all the ladies could not drown his vociferous applauding. And he was always the leader in the fray. It is really very difficult after all to put Mere Man entirely in the background.

The rest of the masculine contingent was engaged in the very laudable effort of providing a nice time for the host of feminines.

After all Mere Man has his uses.

The least conspicuous person in the assemblage was Mr. Bagby. He still retains his Western modesty, despite the fact that for thirteen years or more he has been the bearer of an art message to exclusive New York. For the greater part of the morning he was not visible in the big ballroom at all. But that did not deter knowing females from pointing him out, thereby winning favor with their more modest and supposedly less informed friends.

"There he is now," whispered a large lady in mauve velvet to her companion. "Would you like to meet him?"

"Do you know him?" There was something very like reverence in the tone.

"Know Mr. Bagby? Why, the idea! After coming to his musicales all these years?"

She decided eventually that Mr. Bagby was probably too busy to be disturbed. Which was fortunate. For the man she had pointed out was a first violinist.

Over in a corner near the main entrance to the ballroom sat a plain-looking little woman, with a quick, keen glance for every newcomer. She was not an ornithologist, but anybody with half an eye could have discovered that she was a student of plumage. She did not have a ticket, and she did not enter the big ballroom. But the Mere Man hazards a guess that many an exclusive idea of the foreign modiste will find a counterpart in the product of her shop before many weeks pass by. She was apparently the only woman in the place who was there for a definite purpose. The rest of them buzzed and hummed, and gussipped and giggled, and seemed to be having just too deliciously delicious a time for anything.

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Viewed from the back of the room by the Mere Man standing there, after the entertainment commenced, little was visible save a vast expanse of beautifully [illegible] coiffures, raven black, shimm[illegible] and glowing auburn, topped with marvelous creations of millinery, furbelows, and feathers in every hue of the rainbow. Now they moved to right, now to left, seemingly with one common impulse.

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Then there was a sudden rustling, and the entire mass of heads and headgear rose slowly ceilingward. The hum of voices grew louder. In a moment every woman in the place was on her feet, with neck craning straight forward. What could it mean? Was there a fire? Was it time to run?

No! Mme. Sembrich had just tripped forward.

That explained it.

The Mere Man never wanted to yell "rubber" so badly in his life. But he managed to restrain himself. For he knew it wouldn't be polite. Of course, in his humble judgment it wouldn't have been any worse to yell the vulgar word than to act it. But that's a subtle question of ethics and etiquette, which is apart from the present discussion.

"She's a fine looker, isn't she?" remarked the man with the cymbal hands as the diva made her exit. But the Mere Man didn't feel called upon to go on record.

Just then a haughty-looking dame approached him.

"See here, you," she said, "can't you get us a couple of chairs? We're mighty tired of standing."

The Mere Man likes to be gracious. He managed to find a couple of chairs, and then he hiked himself to a place down stairs, where they sell cooling beverages.

Oh, yes. There was music.

FEMININE FRILLS.

A NICE little pig of silver resting upon a silver standard is one of the latest ornaments for milady's dressing table. It is an animal of the porcupine order, and the quills are the pretty scarf, lace, and fancy pins of various kinds which occupy an important place in every woman's wardrobe.

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For the fancy pins which are bought several kinds on a square block of cardboard there is a spike of silver with a standard, similar to a bill file in shape, but smaller. The box is spiked upon this, and can be turned at will.

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There is a small zoo of silver animals of all kinds with brush backs for the writing table. Dogs in every breed flourish, and there are cats galore, all well modeled.

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Ermine is to be found this year in small collars and cuffs, simple bands of the fur for sleeves as well as neck, each finished with a small head.

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A smart pompadour silk evening coat shows big natural-size pink roses upon a white ground. The coat is three-quarter length, in one of the Louis designs, fitted at the waist with tiny tucks and with a lace cravat at the throat.

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An applique of pink velvet roses upon the white satin of another beautiful evening coat and upon the fall of lace over it makes one of the most effective trimmings of the season.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.

TISSOT'S OLD TESTAMENT IN PICTURES

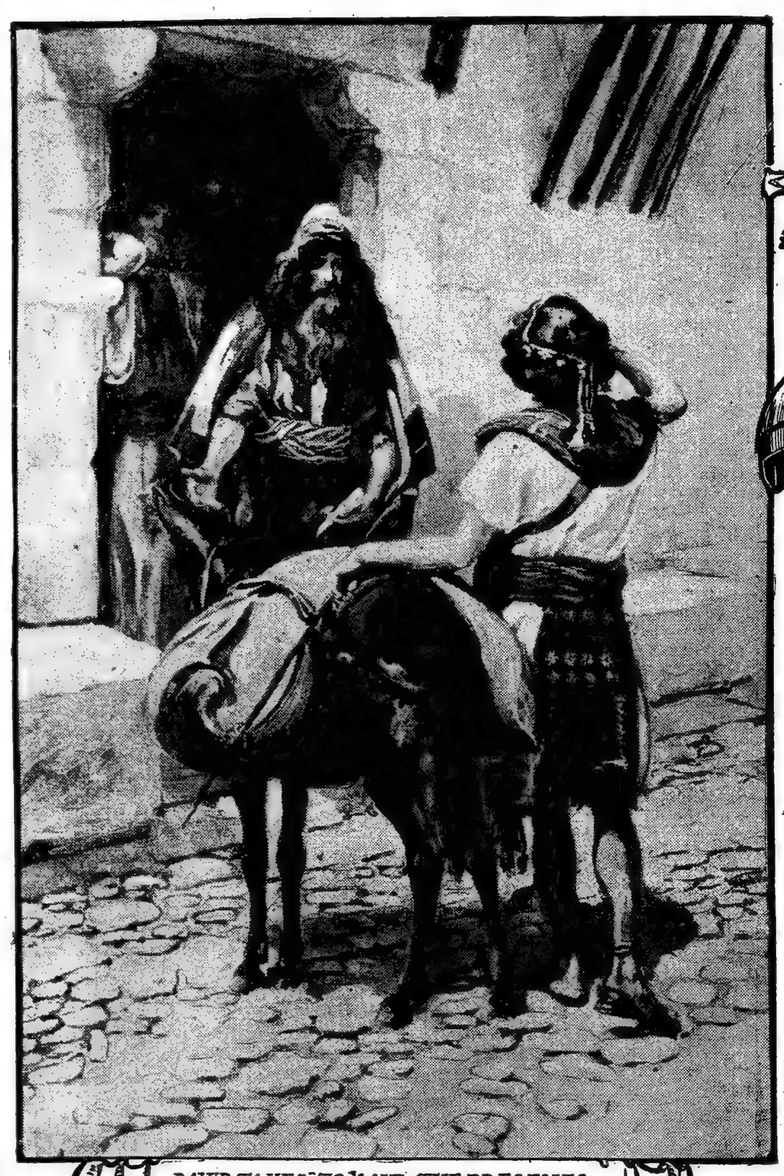

DAVID TAKES TO SAUL THE PRESENTS FROM JESSE. 1 SAM. XVI.

DAVID CUTS OFF THE HEAD OF GOLIATH 1 SAM. XVII

RACHEL AND LEAH GEN. XIX

SARAH IS TAKEN TO PHARIOH'S PALACE GEN. XII.

Closing Years of the Gifted French Painter's Life Devoted to the Presentation in Line and Color of Old Testament Life and Incident as He Saw Them in His Artist's Eye---A Remarkable Collection.

THE greatest book in the world is very naturally called by a word which means merely "the book," since by comparison there is no other record of mankind's hopes and fears, crimes and heroism, grandeur and meanness which may be classed with the Bible. It has rejoiced more hearts and addled more weak pates, served as excuse for more cruelty and healed more wounds than any product of the human pen. When we speak of books which profoundly influence a people, such as the poems of Homer in their relation to the Greeks or the plays of Shakespeare in their effect on speakers of English, it is common to say that this or that famous epic or literary wonder is the Bible of the nation that produced it. Thus we may call the Vedas or the Mahabharata the Bible of the Hindus, the Kalevala the Bible of the Finns; but the fact is that these are only to be compared at a long interval, so completely do the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures form a whole unsurpassed by rivals.

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The spiritual sustenance that Jews and Gentiles have been taking from the Old Testament for several thousand years is but a part of what it offers. Scientists who take the languidest interest in the doctrines discovered or laboriously imagined in the Bible have always found it a mine for the student of mythology and folk-lore, geography, and the science of race development. Putting aside the exaggerations of reforming minds which painted the wickedness of their times in too lurid hues and also that boastfulness which infests all historical works, the student has found as much to admire and marvel at in the Bible as did those simple souls who had no knowledge of the past, no acquaintance with the life and languages of the Orient, no conception how such a book could have come into existence through human means. The history of the Old Testament itself as a body of Scriptures is the strangest that ever was known. Its career after it had been taken from the small nation that produced it is one that no one would easily believe who heard it for the first time; and the stories of eccentricity and imbecility that cluster about the expounding of it are such as to make one doubt of human reason. The plagiaries on the Bible alone would form a curious and instructive history. We are then prepared to find that this unexampled book is written out on vellum in letters of purple, red, and gold, is issued in magnificent bindings which inclose original drawings and paintings by the greatest masters, and in some edition of superlative magnificence forms one of the first things which a rich man buys as soon as he can afford it.

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But that is not the case at all. Even when books were few and very costly, printing being known by page blocks or not at all, the Old Testament could not compare in the splendor of its appearance as a book with the Hours of Prayer or with romantic tales of combat and adventure. And in modern times, since the clerics have been forced to allow the publication of the Scriptures, it has been a race to see which printing press could issue the cheapest, plainest, most compact Bible. Within a week the Government of Turkey has tried to stop the selling of Bibles translated into the various languages of Asia Minor on the plea that their cheapness is such as to amount to giving copies away for nothing, and that means—not fair trade, but a political movement aimed at the Koran and the religious and legal fabric of the country. At present it is difficult to find a tongue in which the Bible cannot be found, thanks to the zeal of the various Bible societies.

To a French painter, J. James Tissot, is due the idea that the time has come when the Old Testament might be offered to the well-to-do in editions of great magnificence illustrated throughout by his own hand. The 400 water color drawings at the American Art Galleries on Madison Square (they are shown to-day for the last time) represent the work of the closing years of his life. "As though he had a foreboding of his approaching dissolution," writes M. de Brunof, "M. Tissot worked with feverish ardor, rising in the early morning and bending over his easel until sunset. He left his brush and pencil only to examine documents or to trace texts for the upbuilding of his great work."

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His illustrations for the New Testament, published under the title of "The Life of Christ," made him acquainted with Palestine and prepared him for his labors on the Old Testament. If for the former he had visited and revisted the Orient, for the latter his life fell into almost yearly trips to the scenes he wished to revive. Naturally, the scope being wider, he had to embrace the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile in his journeys, and especially did he study the life of those dwellers in tents, shepherds and nomadic tribes of Arabs, who seem the nearest in their racial types, their habits, customs, and apparel to the men of the desert who moved in from the sterile lands and gradually occupied the fertile plains and valleys of Palestine, subjecting some of the nations and forming alliances with others, amalgamating with these and putting those to the sword, accepting the gods of their allies or enemies, only to struggle later toward a higher form of religion and a more clearly defined belief in immortality. Their vain contests against the great Asian and African conquerors can be understood nowadays when we have so many records from Babylon and Nineveh to the Nile; Tissot was able as no one before his time to reconstruct the probable appearance of the towns they destroyed and the cities they built, the weapons they used—the civilization they represented while seizing the Holy Land and working out their destiny under the influence of their composite traditions and religion.

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Tissot went to work with a thoroughness more German than French to bring before his own mind the early days of the Israelites. The figure of Sarah is that of an Arab woman of wealth. She is seated with her handmaidens under a low shelter tent on the banks of the Nile and seems to regard somewhat scornfully the young Egyptian courtiers who are about to report to the Pharaoh of the time the presence of a beautiful woman in Abraham's train. (Genesis, xii., 15.) The great ear-ornaments she wears are ancient personal decorations. Abraham, who has laid out the meat for the sacrifice and guards it from the kites and crows, (Genesis, xv., 11,) is a rugged man of the desert with an energetic face. The figures of Rachel and Leah, daughters of Laban, are shown in the characteristic act of grinding corn in one of those querns of stone which are still found among primitive people, large enough to supply the needs of the abstemious people of the desert, but not too bulky to be transported on ass or camel back as the patriarchal family moves from pasturage to pasturage.

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"The Mutilation of Adoni-Bezek," (Judges, i., 6,) "Joshua and the Five Kings," (Joshua, x., 24,) and "The Conquest of the Amorites," (Numbers, xxi., 25,) are scenes of cruelty and war—the chieftain who boasted that he had cut off the great toes and thumbs of threescore Kings and ten being bound to a rude cross where all can see him multilated in the same manner; the five Kings lying stretched out before Joshua's tent while the captains in Israel place their feet on their necks; and, in the last scene, the cities of the Amorites in Heshbon going up in smoke.

"The Old Man Invites the Levite," one of the illustrations reproduced here, is a town view: "And when he had lifted up his eyes he saw a wayfaring man in the street of the city: And the old man said, Whither goest thou? and whence comest thou?" (Judges, xix., 17.) It is a scene which might be met with to-day in some old town of Palestine, so little is the change that the centuries have brought, notwithstanding Saracen and Crusader and Turk. Another illustration is of the boy David: "And Jesse took an ass laden with bread and a bottle of wine and a kid and sent them by David his son unto Saul." (First Samuel, xvi., 20.) Here is the beheading of Goliath by David (First Samuel, xvii., 51,) less successful than usual, although a moment which has been pictured by hundreds of artists; for Tissot has made Goliath too huge of bulk and has placed David in such a position that he could scarcely have struck the neck effectively. He is better in a quiet scene of the bazaar, as in No. 341, "Deceit and Guile Depart Not from Her Streets," (Psalm xl., 11,) and particularly varied in his study of faces, as in No. 356, "Daniel and the Young Men." Least successful of all are Tissot's "Creation" and "Adam Tempted by Eve," subjects which have occupied the great masters and the little, requiring therefore a good deal of originality and imagination to hit a new vein. Tissot was a realist with a touch of the Pre-Raphaelite insistence on minute, laborious exactness superadded during his stay in England. He is much more himself when his problem is to reconstruct from ancient colored carvings on walls, from antique tiles, and objects of archaeology a vanished civilization, hints of which still linger in some parts of the East.

There are three splendid editions of this monumental work, the first consisting of twenty copies on Japanese paper, the second of forty on Holland, the third of 500 on French laid paper. The first contains the entire 400 pictures in photogravure colored by hand; the second and third have fewer thus treated. There is also a larger fourth edition at what is by comparison a "popular" price.

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It would be asking too much to expect a work of genius in each of these illustrations, but many are beautiful, many are remarkable pieces of composition, and all may be said to show a high degree of talent. Judged purely as works of art on their own merits, without regard to their purpose as designs for printed illustrations, they often seem a trifle cold and dry. The originals, in fact, are sometimes less attractive than the colored prints. But this is inevitable when the number is so great, and the artist cannot escape from the feeling that after all they are cartoons for reproduction, not the picture which is to remain the sole expression of his idea. Seen in endless rows at the art galleries and of equal size, their very quantity exercises a depressing effect, while the same pictures, in a volume, as one turns leaf after leaf and reads the text that each one illustrates, fulfill the purpose for which they were made and give one satisfaction.

It is well to be able to place over against the mass of cheap Bibles, useful as they are in their way, such remarkable creations of the printer's and painter's art as the Old Testament seen through Tissot's eyes.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ART NOTES AND CHAT OF THE STUDIOS

THE large exhibition of portraits, drawing and painting from life, general and applied design, wood carving, hammered metal, and tooled leather made by the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn at the St. Louis World's Fair has secured for the school of fine arts of that institute a Grand Prize. Prof. Walter S. Perry is the Director of the fine arts department.

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President Humphreys of the Stevens Institute has lent enough paintings from his private collection to fill the galleries of the Union League Club with a very attractive exhibit. An early Autumn view of the Hudson by Homer D. Martin and that extremely rare picture, a small figure piece by the same painter, "Passing Storm," by Henry W. Ranger; "Autumn Moonlight," by Dwight W. Tryon, and "Sunset on the Marsh," by Ben Foster are pictures that show in the collector a sympathy with the poetic in landscape art. Here are a charming small color piece by A. P. Ryder, with horse and man; landscapes by Charles H. Davis and A. H. Wyant, and a very splendid New Jersey scene by George Inness, called "Golden Sunset," which would have looked well in the Comparative.

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An exhibition of water colors by members and others has been hung in the gallery of the Salmagundi Club, West Twelfth Street, in which Mr. Snell, President of the Water Color Club, has some work done on the other side of the Atlantic which came too late for the exhibition of his own society—"Low Tide," and other pieces. Other foriegn scenes are "Corner of Old Bruges," by Charles W. Eaton; "Bazaar, Algiers," by Addison T. Millar; "Market Place, Boston, Lincolnshire," by C. C. Cooper; "Dutch Village," by F. H. Richardson. The note of mystery often sounded so delightfully by Charles A. Needham is heard again in the sombre woodland scene with lake. Other good bits are "Dutch Luggers" and "Close of Day," by William Ritschel; "Sunset," by F. K. M. Rehn, and "Autumn Moonrise," by Cullen Yates. Mr. Charles P. Gruppe exhibits some of the Dutch landscapes full of the soft atmosphere of Holland and the fine gradations in aerial perspective common to the modern Dutch School which he has learned the secret of during his long stay abroad. Among the figure pieces are "Sally," by Hildebrandt; "Girl with Fan," by Schneider, and "Winter Girl," by M. Fromkes. There will be a sale of these pictures later for the joint benefit of the club and the artists.

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A stained glass window in memory of the late Mrs. Wood will be designed by Mr. John La Farge for the Judson Memorial Church, on Washington Square. Mrs. Wood was for many years the soprano of the choir in this church.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF CURRENT PLAYS

AN IMPRESSION OF MISS RUSSELL AS GENEVIEVE.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's Attempt at Poetic Drama---The Shortcomings of "Judith of Bethulia"---Lacking in Human Touch---Miss Annie Russell's New Play.

WHEN a poet pipes it is an ill thing, is it not, to refuse to dance? Even if the measures do not quite stir the pulses and lift the feet, all good people would prefer to make believe a little, if only for the love of the art of make believe! Something of this feeling, no doubt, lies at the bottom of the effort that is making to persuade the public that Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Judith of Bethulia" is a great poetic drama. Yet there is a point beyond which this amiable complaisance should not be carried. The poetic drama is a good thing, and equally good is the effort to persuade managers and public that it is worth producing and witnessing. But what if, after the flourish of trumpets, what enters is only Tom Thumb? Too often we have seen just this happen, and the result is that managers and public alike have hardened to the belief that the Poetic Drama is the biggest of all humbugs and bores. Given a piece that is real poetry, skillfully adapted to presentation in the theatre, and we will toss our caps to the stars. But in the case of Tom Thumb, is it not wiser to discourage the flourish of trumpets? There is a fable about crying wolf. By and by some really poetic drama, some really dramatic poem, will stray out on the Rialto, and then how rally the clans? Mr. Aldrich's Holofernes has something to say on a kindred subject. He has slain a poet for a halting verse, and when Judith exclaims at the severity of the punishment he answers:

Lady, it was a very grievous fault.
Who cheats in weights and measures merits death.
The Medes and Persians have it in their laws.

It is not the present intention to accuse Mr. Aldrich of cheating in this matter of poetic drama, nor yet to suggest the electric chair. But when a poet puts forth a piece that is not so very poetical and the negation of all drama, one may at least be permitted to point out the fact.

About the quality of the lines as poetry there is no occasion to be dogmatic. Mr. Towse, whose efforts to speak well of the play are not without manifest misgivings, selects three passages as representing it at its best. Judith thus describes her trance:

As I sat alone
Within the tower, alone yet not alone,
A strangest silence fell upon the land;
Like to a sea-mist stretching east and west
It spread, and close on this there came a sound
Of snow-soft plumage rustling in the dark,
And voices that such magic whisperings made
As the sea makes at twilight on a strip
Of sand and pebble. Suddenly I saw—
Look, look, Ozias* Charmis, Chabris, look!
See ye not, yonder, a white mailed hand
That with its leveled finger points through air?
See, it still lingers, like a silver mist!
It changes, fades, and then comes back again,
And now 'tis ruby red—as red as blood!
'Tis gone. Fear not. It was a sign to me,
To me alone. Ozias didst thou note
The way it pointed? To the eastern gate.

In imploring Holofornes to defer his assault upon the walls of the beleaguered town for five days, she says:

Then shalt thou behold
The archers tumbling headlong from the walls,
Their strength gone from them. Thou shalt see the spears
Splitting like reeds within the spearmen's hands,
And the strong Captains tottering like old men
Smitten with palsy. Then, O mighty prince,
Then with thy trumpets blaring doleful dooms,
And thy proud banners waving in the wind,
With squares of men and eager clouds of horse
Thou shalt sweep down on them and strike them dead.

The dream of Holofernes, presaging ill, he describes as follows:

I found myself in a damp catacomb
Searching by torchlight for my own coward name
On a sarcophagus; and as I searched,
A file of waiting shapes drew slowly near—
The hates and passions of my early youth
Become substantial and immortal things
With tongues to blazen forth each hidden crime.
Then terror fell upon me, who have known
Neither remorse, nor terror, and I woke.

It is possible that these lines have poetic distinction, but that is not the point. The point is that they are narrative, not drama. They lose rather than gain by being uttered by an actor on a stage. It is possible, also, that other passages have more immediate and human interest. The lines which the crazed Naomi speaks, describing the death of her daughter during the siege, seem to me the finest thing in the play:

* * * We two lay at midnight, parched with thirst,
And would not touch the water in the jar,
(Scarcely a gill there was!) but each to each
Smiled, and said: "Drink thou!". Then I fell asleep,
And just at dawn, I being in a drowse,
She brought the jar, and set it to my lip,
And I, unwitting, drained the precious drops
That might have saved her! When the morning came
She spoke no more, but lay there white and cold.

Here we have the human touch which, strong anywhere, is especially strong in the acted drama. But the scene described is a mere episode, which adds nothing to the main characters and the main action. Most of all, this passage loses in the theatre. On the printed page it creates its own picture, which for the moment engrosses the mind. On a stage crowded with rich scenery and costumes and engrossed with the fate of other people, it is all but extinguished.

II.

Dramatic poetry is, characteristically, the utterance of the living, the present emotion. It colors the actor's speech with spontaneous feeling, and in turn is colored by the harmonies of the human voice; it illumines the actor's features and his deeds with the flowing moods of passion, and is itself illumined by the visual tokens it has evoked. Its form and pressure are those of the man and the hour. Mr. Aldrich's characters speak not like men and women, but like somewhat stilted stylists choosing phrases.

That was my mother. Reason fled from her
When Leah died. * * *
Oh, she stabs me to the heart
With her unreason.

Leah's mother was mad. Mad let us call her then! To get a full sense of the deadness of this sort of talk, we have only to contrast the opening of the play with the very similar passage that opens "Hamlet." Francisco is on duty as a sentinel. Bernardo comes to relieve him, but his nerves are tense with the excitement of the time and the place, and he challenges his comrade in duty. Francisco replies:

"Nay, answer me! Stand, and unfold yourself!"

Bernardo takes his post.

Bern.—Get thee to bed, Francisco.
Fran.—For this relief, much thanks. 'Tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart.
Bern—Have you had quiet guard?
Fran.—Not a mouse stirring.

Could anything be more simple, more colloquial, more pregnant with the spirit of the sentinels, of the hour, of the whole tragedy of "Hamlet"? Listen now to the opening of "Judith":

Ozias.—Here let us pause a moment and take breath.
What is the hour?
Abner.—'Tis close upon the dawn.
Charmis.—At dawn it was we were to hear their prayer.
Ozias.—Their orders, rather. We no longer rule.
Chabris.—Hunger and thirst and fever rule us now.

And so the lines amble on, quite without any revelation of character, and mood; any suggestion of poetic atmosphere. Not in the whole of the play is there a touch as simple, as intimate, and as graphic as "not a mouse was stirring." Sometimes Mr. Aldrich comes precious near to bombasting out a line of his blank verse. How is the opening speech different from "Here let us pause and take breath"? But this is getting dangerously close to the matter of defective measures—which is a delicate topic under the circumstances!

III.

That such dialogue should have any of the cut-and-thrust, the blow-and-counter of dramatic colloquy at its best is of course not to be expected. But it might still keep free of the opposite extreme.

Charm.—That means surrender.
Chab.—And surrender means—
Ozias.—Slaughter. * * *
Charm.—Can the town be held
Much longer?
Ozias.—No. Starvation faces us.

These are not individual patriots and Captains of the watch discussing a grave crisis from differing points of view, but puppets through whose mouths the author speaks in his own words what he wants the audience to know. Instead of the spontaneous expression of dramatically opposed wills, we have a chorus of lyric utterance.

Space is laid on these minor points because they can be definitely illustrated in brief space. They are characteristic of the play as a whole. Of the larger effects of dramatic composition there is nothing. Some forty years ago Mr. Aldrich wrote a blank verse narrative on the same theme. This he has thrown into speeches without any essential rearrangement of episodes, any development of character to fit the different requirements of the drama, merely interrupting his story to bring on new scenes wherever the story demanded it. The action is of the simplest, but it requires seven elaborate scenes to accomplish it, with the result that the monotony is lengthened out to boredom.

But why talk of the minutiae of dramatic technique, the refinements of dramatic composition? The simplest dictates of common sense are ignored. Bethulia was the key to all Judea. If it fell, Jerusalem itself was at the mercy of Holofernes. Judith's mission was to save not only her own little city, but her country, and all of her religion. The fact is not mentioned until the middle of the play, when she has already departed on her mission, and even then most indirectly and in a quite different connection. That is one of the points that might have been brought out if the opening discussion among the patriarchs and Captains had been conceived dramatically! Worse than this, we are not even told what Judith intended to do in the camp of the Assyrians. A hand in the heavens points to the eastern gate, and she follows its direction.

I am like one that a magician's wand
Hath laid a spell upon; I neither speak
Nor move but as some unseen power directs.

The resolve to kill Holofernes appears first, and then as the darkest of hints when the play is three-quarters over. Even in the simplest narrative, to say nothing of a drama, it is the part of common sense to begin by telling what is at stake and what is to be done about it.

IV.

One dramatic touch Mr. Aldrich has added, both in the narrative and in the drama. Chastened widow though she is as regards others, Judith becomes enamored of the valiant barbarian, and at the crucial moment is torn between incipient love and patriotism. Here we have the true dramatic struggle, the conflict of mighty and universal passions. If Mr. Aldrich had taken this as his dominant theme, and bent all the resources of the stage to its full expression, the result might have been both poetry and drama—something that those who believe in the better phases of theatric art could have stood by as really interesting and worthy of intelligent consideration. It is, in fact, a less repellent version of the theme which Maeterlinck worked out in "Monna Vanna." And if one wishes to see the difference between a real postic drama and "Judith of Bethulia" one has only to read that play. In Mr. Aldrich's hands this motive crops out in the sixth of seven scenes, and is there limited to a single soliloquy of the heroine's, the temptation being overcome by prayer. In this crude form the invention shocked even those who are most fervent in admiration of the play, and not without reason. Instead of being ennobled by deep passion and lofty thought, like Monna Vanna's inclination toward Prinzivalle, Judith is represented as an example of the widow's smite.

It is the fate of all discussions of technique to be dull, and the present consideration, invidious as it is to one of our own good poets, is particularly painful. But the matter at stake is considerable. Mr. Aldrich has had a lifelong interest in the stage. In his "Mercedes" he wrote a prose play which had one stirring dramatic moment, and as interpreted by Miss Julia Arthur has left a lasting impression. But there, as in "Judith of Bethulia," the technique was prevailingly crude. In both plays, moreover, there is a flinching before the portrayal of native passion in conflict. If it were possible to interest our public in the drama of the Continent there might be hope of educating it hand in hand with the native dramatist. But such themes as that of "Monna Vanna" and "Johannfeuer" cut across the grain of racial instinct.

V.

In England at least one poet, Stephen Phillips, has mastered the technique of the stage, and created a real poetic drama. The time may yet come when an American will do the same. But it can only be by a close study of technique and unflinching courage and frankness in the portrayal of the dominant forces of life. The way will be strewn with shattered hopes. Perhaps some future master of filigree verse may sing:

What mighty dramas have been wrecked by time
Since Aldrich launched his cockle shells of rhyme!

Miss Annie Russell In "Brother Jacques."

It is pleasant to record that a bright, original, and unobjectionable comedy scene in the third act of a play from Paris enabled Miss Annie Russell, ably seconded by Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Jr., to save what up to that time promised to be the most dismal of failures. Here is an actress whose talents, while by no means vast, are all her own, and compass a far greater variety of moods than nine out of ten of our so-called stars are capable of, blending as they do very real comedy and very real poetry. Why has she of late had no better luck with her vehicles? For the same reason, perhaps, that we have no native poetic drama.

JOHN CORBIN.

J. Wheelock Jr., as Jean. Mrs. Walcot, as Madame Morand. Osvald Yorke, as Jacques Jouvenin. G. Stewart, as Marquis de Chantalard. G. W. Wilson, as Mons. Bellecontre. Miss Johnson, as Flossie Adams.

"I WANT A DIVORCE!"

"HERE'S TO OUR DIVORCE!"

Truly a Self-Sufficient Street Is This

THE upper east side possesses what it calls the most versatile bit of street in the city. Residents of Eighty-sixth Street, between Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue, say that their one block is a city in itself, because all the comforts, needs, and amusements of modern life are found therein. They point with pride to a theatre, a church, a club, a Young Men's Christian Association, apartment houses, neat dwellings, doctors, dentists, a school, surface cars, and elevated railroad, and all sorts of stores and thirst emporiums.

"Why," asked a resident of this self-sufficient 500 feet of thoroughfare, "why should any one live on this block all his life and not enjoy himself to the fullest extent? When he makes his début into the world there are three doctors to assure a happy advent. When it is time to be baptized the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield of the First Union Presbyterian Church across the way is ready for the ceremony. Then as he grows up there is ample scope for him to work out his destiny, be it good or bad. If good, he can early enter the boys' department of the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, go in for religious work there and at the Union Church, and walk through life accordingly. Of course, he can find work on this block and good amusements at the Yorkville Theatre. That department store on the corner will supply him with all the necessaries of life, or he can patronize the tailor shops, haberdashers, barbers, &c., here as he chooses.

"But if cut out for following the primrose path—you see I am a fatalist—he can raise Ned just as easily. There are four saloons in this bit of street, and all sorts of characters to lead a man astray. If social he can go to the club and there find convivial companions, just as there are at all clubs. Oh, this is a versatile street."

Among the more unusual features of this little city is a sign which always brings a smile to the face of the passer-by. In big black letters it reads, "Marriages Performed Here." It hangs in the window of a ground floor apartment, and according to the Rev. J. Segal, the man behind the sign, it is a paying advertisement.

Directly across the street is a small merchant who displays a sign to the effect that he is an "aquarist," though all that one can see in his window are birds in many old-fashioned cages. But the whole store is in keeping with the unique street.

In this short block are two cigar stores, four saloons, a grocery, a drug store, a watchmaker, an umbrella repair shop, a tailor, a livery, a dressmaking school, a ladies' tailor, a chiropodist, three doctors, and a dentist. On a Wednesday night the street presents a varied scene. On the northwest corner there is a prayer meeting service in the Union Church. As people wend their way to worship they find it hard work to stem the tide of pleasure seekers that is rushing to the Yorkville Theatre fifty feet to the east. Between these extremes stands the Young Men's Christian Association. All along the street are hundreds of shoppers and idlers adding their local color to the shifting scene. Thus it is that the residents of this section of the city say that the upper east side has a unique feature.

Divine Guidance.

Clubman—Deeply religious man, Cheekly, since he married and settled down.
Tubman—So? I've failed to notice it.
Clubman—That's because you don't play cards with him. He opens a jackpot with prayer.

A FAMILY COMBINATION.

ONE of the closest family combinations I ever heard of," said Abe Hummel the other day, "was described to me by a client who had just returned from the West. He had got caught over night in a little one-horse town, and after he had tossed around all night on a wretched bed and tried in vain to eat a worse breakfast, the landlord handed a bill to him based on Delmonico prices. My client naturally said some things to the landlord, and among other things called him a 'blamed old highway robber.' About this time the old man's three husky sons appeared, and one of them grabbed my client by the shoulder. The old man plumped down in his chair and called:

"'Hear ye. Hear ye. This court is now open for business. James, have you any business to-day?'

"One of the sons, who afterward turned out to be the constable, arraigned my client and the second testified to the language he had used. The landlord in his capacity of Justice fined him $10. The third son had taken no part in the affair, and my client turned to him and asked him if he didn't occupy any office in the town.

"'Sure,' he replied, 'I'm the Sheriff, and if you'll take my advice you'll pay the old man's bill and the fine or I will have to take you to the lockup.'"

None of us repeat all the mean things we know about ourselves.

LONDON THE BEST PLACE FOR THE SERIOUS ACTOR, SAYS NAT GOODWIN

THIS talk about art in our theatres is all nonsense." Nat Goodwin, himself an artist of very exceptional attainments, made the observation, sitting up in bed, with a couple of pillows for support and a cigarette for solace. "The people in New York don't go to the theatre for art," he said. "They simply want to laugh."

It was not the first time that indictment had been found against our playgoers. Nor is it likely to be the last. Still it did seem a bit surprising coming from Nat Goodwin.

"I tell you," he continued, "London's the place to act. There they know. You can't fool 'em.

"No actor in London need wait until the morning after the first night to find out how the play has gone. He knows all about it before he goes home. And the verdict of the audience, expressed sometimes too forcibly for comfort, is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the verdict of the morning press.

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"The attitude of the first-nighter in New York," said Mr. Goodwin, "differs very radically from that in any other city of the United States. In most places people come to the theatre on the first night of an actor's engagement prepared to be pleased. They are simply out to enjoy themselves. They know the actor's personality—they know whether they like him or not—and if they didn't like him they probably would not be there at all.

"When I open in New York, however, it's an entirely different story. Here, too, they know pretty well just what I can do. And my personality is likewise entirely familiar to them. But that's not the question at all."

"No? Well, what is the question?"

"The question here is, Has Goodwin got a good play this time? The author is on trial. I'm not.

"And you never can tell," affirmed the actor. "You think you know, and—you don't. We played 'The Usurper' in Chicago for five weeks, and they liked it there immensely. That wasn't a case of merely trying it on the dog, was it? Chicago gets the best and ought to know.

"The night we opened at the Knickerbocker, though the play seemed to be going pretty well, there was an absence of just that peculiar something that we actors can't help feeling and that lifts us up or sends us down. It wasn't lacking sufficiently on the opening night to make us scent a failure, but still it wasn't there in the usual marked degree. Since then the play has gone better every night. But I could feel that something was lacking, and it puzzled me a good deal to figure out just what the trouble was. Yesterday a managerial friend of mine gave me a 'tip' which I think is a good one. 'See, here, Nat,' he said, 'the whole trouble is that you don't come on early enough in the first act. They are there to see you—and don't care a hang about the bright lines and all that sort of thing before you make your entrance. As a result they lose interest, and the whole thread of the story escapes them.'"

Mr. Goodwin chuckled and reached for another cigarette.

"If they want me," he went on, "they can have me. "I've been hard at work with my stage manager, chopping down the first act so that I will get on earlier. I'm theirs if they insist on it. And if they can't get enough of me this way, I'll go around the country with a table and a water pitcher and give lectures. Come to think of it, I don't know but that's a good idea. All I would have to carry would be the pitcher. Maybe the house managers would even furnish that.

"That would mean a big saving. For 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' I carried eight carloads of scenery and 150 people. And when I walked into the box office in Boston the morning before we opened the advance sale was so small that I wanted to yell for 'help.' Instead, I asked the presiding genius of the ticket rack how he accounted for the small demand for seats.

"'Oh,' he said, 'People here have heard it's a bum show.'

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"There you have it. Our run in New York had been cut down from five to three weeks—hence these tears. Just when we were ready to leave the New Amsterdam the business jumped way up. But arrangements had been made by that time to take me into other cities, and the way the theatrical business is conducted nowadays you can't make quick changes. Everywhere we went the story had preceded us that my wife had to come into the New Amsterdam to help me out. By the time we had played the piece in a city a few times the business had increased, but it's too expensive nowadays with an attraction like that to go around the country teaching people how good you are."

Mr. Goodwin glanced around the room in an aimless sort of way. Then he reached over and picked up a third cigarette. "By Jove," he said, "it's lonely here without my wife."

The fact that she is to play in London in the Spring brought the conversation back to the foreign stage.

"As I started to say before," said Nat Goodwin, "London is the place to act. I've tried it two or three times, and I know. And Paris! I saw 'Business Is Business' while I was over the last time. What a performance! It lasted, though, from 8 to 12. Over here a lot had to be cut out. They wouldn't have patience for it here. There aren't enough laughs in it for 'em.

"We need the actor-manager in this country. Why shouldn't such a woman as Maude Adams, for instance, have a theatre of her own in New York? Why shouldn't I? I know Mansfield tried it, and the result wasn't hilariously encouraging. But I'm far from believing that it's an impracticable proposition. Of course a man would need big capital to start with. And a serious proposition would be the getting of the right material in the way of plays. I read a good many before I selected 'The Usurper.'

"Do you want to know," said Mr. Goodwin, confidentially lowering his tone to almost a whisper, "why it is that so many comedians want to go into the serious line of work? Do you want to know the REAL reason?"

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An eager, hungry desire for the truth came into the interviewer's eyes.

"It isn't vaulting ambition," said Nat Goodwin; "it's because we can't get any comedies to play in. Why, I would pay almost any price for a decent three-act farce. But who is there to write it?"

"Why not write it yourself?"

"Pshaw!" ejaculated the comedian. "I couldn't write a play.

"The actor in this country! What is he? I once asked Sonnenthal why he does not come over and play here again. 'I am an old man,' he said. 'Would your people come to see an old man play Romeo? No. But here in Vienna when I go on the stage they forget that I am old. Here I have my friends who come to see me right along. Yes, the Kaiser, too, sometimes.'

"There you have it," concluded Nat Goodwin. "Of course he was right. The people over here would not stand for an old Romeo, no matter how great an artist.

"In the American theatre an actor must not grow old. It's fatal."

A. K.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

PHOTO. BY SARONY.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN
IN "SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS"
AT PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHT STREET.

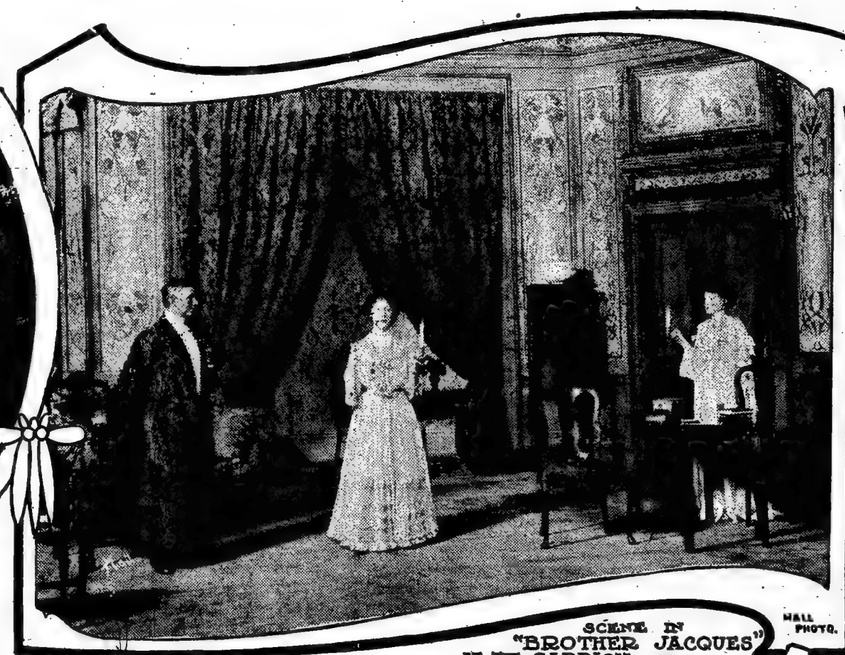

SCENE IN "BROTHER JACQUES" AT THE GARRICK

MALL PHOTO.

MARY MOORE
AT THE LYCEUM IN "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE"

MRS. FISKE
IN "LEAH KLESCHNA" AT THE MANHATTAN TO-MORROW

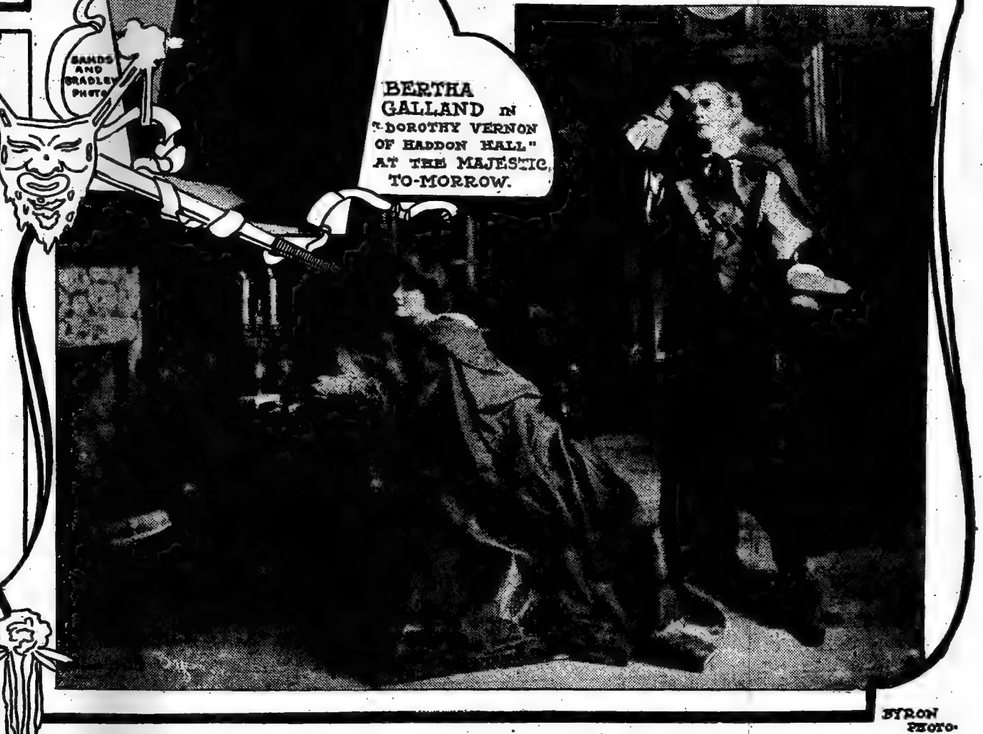

BYRON PHOTO.

JAMES K. HACKETT AND CHARLOTTE WALKER
IN "THE FORTUNES OF THE KING" AT THE LYRIC.

THIS WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS.

MRS. FISKE IN "LEAH KLESCHNA,"
a drama by C. M. S. McLellan, to-morrow evening at the Manhattan Theatre.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN REVIVAL OF "SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS,"
a comedy adapted from "The Bath Comedy," by David Belasco, to-morrow evening at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

BERTHA GALLAND IN REVIVAL OF "DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL,"
a dramatization by Paul Kester of Charles Major's novel, to-morrow evening at the Majestic Theatre.

ROBERT B. MANTELL IN "OTHELLO,"
a tragedy by William Shakespeare, to-morrow evening at the Princess Theatre.

OPENING OF CHILDREN'S THEATRE,
Saturday evening at the Carnegie Lyceum.

REVIVAL OF "DIE GOLDENE ERA,"
a comedy by von Schoenthan and Koppell-Elfeld, at the Irving Place Theatre Tuesday evening.

"LEAH KLESCHNA," which Mrs. Fiske and her company will present at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow evening, promises to be a real event in the theatrical season. Not for two years now has this talented actress originated a new rôle, but has devoted herself to either the production of already familiar plays, such as "Hedda Gabler," or revivals of her former plays, such as "Becky Sharp." "Leah Kleschna" was written especially for her by C. M. S. McLellan, more generally known to playgoers as Hugh Morton.

Leah Kleschna is the daughter of a confirmed and skillful thief. Naturally she is virtuous and good, but almost unconsciously she is drawn by her parent into a net of wickedness and thievery. All forces are against her leading an honest life. She proceeds unresistingly on a course that must finally end, if continued, in a moral degeneration as deep as her father's. There comes to her a dim glimmering of moral truth. Suddenly confronted with the enormity and repulsiveness of her practices, she comes to a full understanding of her own and her father's degradation.

At the outset of the drama the father and daughter are about to embark on an unusually bold piece of crime, in which Leah is to be the principal agent. It is then that the girl finally awakes to the disgracefulness of her life. At the crisis of the adventure she finds herself face to face with one of the most famous men in France, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. It is against him that her father has conspired without her knowledge. Instead of giving her to the law the man gives her pity and sympathy and offers to help her to a better life. The nobility of his nature awakens in her the innate tendency to honesty. Finally the right triumphs.

Mrs. Fiske has to support her a company the equal of which is not often seen on Broadway. Charles Cartwright, an English actor, who has never before appeared in this country, will have the part of old Kléschna, the thief. John Mason will be Paul Sylvaine, and William B. Mack, who was so successful as Tesman in "Hedda Gabler," will be seen as Schram. George Arliss will have the part of Raoul Berton. Others in the cast are Mary Maddern, Marie Fedor, Emily Stevens, Etienne Girardot, Edward J. Donnelly, Robert V. Ferguson, Charles Terry, H. Chapman Ford, Frances Welstead, Monroe Salisbury, Cecilia Radclyffe, and James Morley.

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Robert B. Mantell, who gave "Richard III" last week, will give "Othello" this week at the Princess. Marie Booth Russell will appear as Desdemona. The other parts will be taken by members of the same company that supported Mr. Mantell in "Richard III." The third and last week of the engagement at the Princess will be devoted to "Richelieu."

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Bertha Galland will come to the Majestic to-morrow evening for a stay of two weeks in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," a dramatization by Paul Kester of Charles Major's novel. Last season at the New York Theatre Miss Galland had a long and successful run in this romantic drama. Orrin Johnson is now her leading man, while Helen Tracy and Fred W. Peters have been added to her support since her last metropolitan engagement. In the company are Frank Losee, Kate Denin Wilson, and Carl Anthony.

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Miss Henrietta Crosman will give "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. This is her fourth New York engagement. The comedy was so successful that it would probably be at the Belasco Theatre still but for the necessity of David Warfield's coming into that house with "The Music Master." The commodious stage of the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will give more opportunity for the Belascan scenic effects than did the smallest stage of the Belasco Theatre. Miss Crosman will remain in town only one week. Her original company is with her.

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The opening of the Children's Theatre will take place at the Carnegie Lyceum next Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock in the evening. David Gally, eighteen years old, and Isabelle Rea, sweet sixteen, are the bright particular stars of the company. Gally has behind him two starring tours in the West, where he appeared as Shylock, Hamlet, and other Shakespearean characters. Last Summer he supported Miss Victory Bateman in classic revivals at St. Louis; there he played Hamlet, Othello, and King Lear.

The youthful company gives condensed versions of Shakespeare; the series of performances is called "Half Hours with Shakespeare." Next Saturday evening the bill will consist of "The Players," a condensed version of "The Merchant of Venice," and a four-act version of "David Copperfield." The condensed versions of Shakespeare's plays to be used in New York were made by the Rev. Merritt Gally. The productions will be under the direction of Dudley Farnworth.

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Mr. Conried will present "Die Goldene Eva" at the Irving Place Theatre Tuesday evening. It is one of the most successful plays ever given at the German theatre. The action is laid in the seventeenth century, and deals with the amusing love affairs of a rich widow, who is courted by a young artist named Peter, and by an impecunious knight. Hedwig von Ostermann will play the widow and Harry Waller will have the rôle of Peter in Mr. Conried's revival.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Only two weeks more remain for John Drew in "The Duke of Killicrankie" at the Empire.

"The College Widow," at the Garden Theatre, continues on its prosperous way. Henry W. Savage will probably keep the comedy in New York till Spring.

Edna May will give a special matinée Thursday complimentary to Ethel Barrymore. Dec. 26 "The School Girl" will move to Daly's Theatre for a stay of two weeks before leaving New York.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will stay at the Savoy Theatre four weeks more.

"The Sho-Gun" at Wallack's shows a decided improvement in attendance since it was first presented.

Miss May Irwin has a new song, "Tennessee," which she will sing in "Mrs. Black Is Back" at the Bijou.

Nance O'Neil will continue to play "Judith of Bethulia" at Daly's.

"Higgledy-Piggledy" at the Weber Music Hall is prospering. Joe Weber has introduced an old Dutch dance that he used to give years ago.

"Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," which Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore are giving at the Lyceum, has scored a success.

Louis Mann will stay at the Criterion only one more week in "The Second Fiddle." The new Pinero play, "The Wife Without a Smile," will then come in.

"Sunday," which Miss Ethel Barrymore is giving at the Hudson, will stay on indefinitely.

"Woodland," now at the New York, will move down to the Herald Square the day after Christmas. A new song called "Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" is being sung by Prince Eagle.

Lew Fields's musical comedy, "It Happened in Nordland," is drawing big crowds to the new Lew Fields Theatre. The melodies by Victor Herbert are beginning to be whistled all over town.

"Little Johnny Jones" has two weeks more at the Liberty Theatre. It will be followed by Fay Templeton and Pete Dailey in the musical play, "In Newport."

"Humpty-Dumpty" will stay on indefinitely at the New Amsterdam.

David Warfield has achieved a thorough success in "The Music Master." The attendance is as large now as it was the first week. In January Mr. Warfield will leave the Belasco Theatre to give place to Mrs. Leslie Carter. "The Music Master" will go to the Bijou.

James K. Hackett is at the Lyric still in "The Fortunes of the King."

After this week "The Two Roses" will be at the Broadway Theatre no longer. On the day after Christmas Miss Fritzi Scheff will begin a series of revivals of light operas.

Annie Russell is packing the Garrick at every performance. "Brother Jacques" seems to be beginning as successful a career as "The Royal Family" had at the old Lyceum Theatre.

"The Wizard of Oz" is at the Academy of Music. It will stay through the holidays. Montgomery and Stone have a new song that is proving a great favorite.

Andrew Mack will give his one hundredth performance of "The Way to Kenmare" to-morrow evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Handsome souvenirs will be distributed to the women in the audience.

Nat Goodwin has two more weeks in "The Usurper" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. He will be followed there by Viola Allen in "A Winter's Tale."

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Cecilia Loftus will appear in "The Serio-Comic Governess" at the Harlem Opera House this week. She is still supported by the same company that appeared in the Zangwill play earlier in the year at the Lyceum Theatre.

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"The Isle of Spice" will come to the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. A new sentimental ballad and more original stage effects have been introduced since the musical comedy left the Majestic. The cast includes Denman Maley, Carlton King, Harry Watson, George Fiske, Leslie Leigh, Blanche Buckner, and Mattie Marts.

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The Olympic Theatre, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, will come under the management of A. H. Woods to-morrow, when it will return to its custom of offering popular priced melodramas. "The Wayward Son" is the attraction announced for this week. The story is told in four acts. The great scene is one shewing a locomotive in full motion.

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Theodore Kremer's new melodrama, "The Great Automobile Mystery," will be at the New Star Theatre for one week beginning to-morrow. One of the characters is an Englishman known as Lord Cecil Brocklehurst, played by Echlin F. Gayer. "The Great Automobile Mystery" has the stage effects and hair-raising climaxes which characterize all of Mr. Kremer's plays.

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"The Minister's Daughters" will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre, on the Bowery, this week. It is by Leonard Glovers.

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John and Emma Ray will appear at the American Theatre to-morrow evening in "Down the Pike." This is described by its enthusiastic press agent as a "razzle-dazzle of fun, song, and dance." The piece is in two acts, showing the interior of a Gotham apartment house and a section of the St. Louis Fair Midway. The supporting company includes Phil and Nettie Peters, Sophie Burnham, Jessie Chapman, Harry Hurst, Wilbur Held, and Tom Lee.

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"Down Our Way" is the offering at the Third Avenue Theatre for this week. In the fourth act there is shown a great mob howling on the historic Boston Common.

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"His Last Dollar," with Dave Higgins as star, will be at the West End Theatre this week. Eleanor Monteli is the leading woman of the company.

VAUDEVILLE.

Robert Hilliard will appear in the sketch "Number 973" at Keith's this week. "From 'Zaza' to 'Uncle Tom'" has been held over from last week. Sherman De Forrest and company will present "The Fall of Port Arthur." Bellman and Moore have a comedy skit. Marie Nerelle is the most prominent on the music programme. Luigi Dell Oro comes from Europe with a big reputation. Juan Caldedo will do some difficult stunts in equipoise.

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"The Champagne Dancers" are the big feature at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Harry Rochez's dog and pony circus will afford great amusement, especially to children. Germinal, the French baritone, will sing. James Thornton will deliver a monologue. Webb's seals will be exhibited for the first time in nearly a year. Smith and Fuller will give a musical act. Others on the bill are Stephen Grattan and company, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young, Levine and Leonard, and Charles Hara.

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Lillian Carlsmith is the main attraction on the vaudeville bill at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. She is a contralto of wide fame, being known principally through her singing in concert. This is her first appearance in vaudeville. The stock company will give "An American Citizen" this week. Edwin Arden will have the rôle originally played by Nat Goodwin and Isabelle Evesson will be his leading woman. The cast will include Julian Reed, Mathilde Deshon, George Howe, Harold Hartsel, Gerald Griffin, and Marion Berg.

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"Captain Impudence," by Edwin Milton Royle, will be revived by the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. The action takes place during the Mexican War. William J. Kelly and Beatrice Morgan lead the cast. Lillian Carlsmith will be at the top of the vaudeville list. Harry B. Lester will give imitations of prominent actors and actresses.

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George Fuller Golden will appear at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week. The bill also includes the Kauffman troupe of cyclists, Ella Brander, Empire City Quartet, Fanny Rice, S. Miller Kent & Co., Bellay and Madison, Hathaway and Walton, and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry.

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Emmett Corrigan & Co. will appear at the Circle Theatre this week in a sketch entitled "Jockey Jones." The Ten Eichi troupe of Japanese magicians will do wonderful tricks. Charley Case, "the man who talks about his father," is a feature of the bill; others are R. J. Rose, the alto; the Milani Trio, singers, and May Yohe.

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McWatters, Tyson & Co. lead the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's for this week. They do a short musical comedy called "Vaudeville." Reno and Richard will show themselves as novel burlesque comedians. On the bill are Ford and Gerhue, Harrison and Brown, the Dollar Troupe, Dixon and Holmes, and Leona Thurber and her Picks.

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Melville and Stetson will be the feature of the bill at the Yorkville Theatre this week. They will present a playlet called "Crazy to Go On the Stage." A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist, will be among the performers. Willet Thorne and Company, Fleurette De Mar, the Theodore Moss Trio, and Herbert's dogs are on the list.

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New scenes from the Japanese-Russian war are being shown on the cinematograph at the Eden Musée. Powell and the Majiltons will introduce a new specialty this week.

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Ottura's troupe of Japanese acrobats will be the chief attraction at Huber's Museum this week. The Tattooed Indian Queen is still a favorite. In the theatre, the programme includes the Three Ramblers, Daisy Dean and Cora Evelyn.

MISS LILIAN CARLSMITH
CONTRALTO AT PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM
AT THE LYCEUM IN
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal attractions at the concerts in New York playhouses to-night are as follows:

AMERICAN—Bruno and Russell, Loney Haskell, Carter and Waters, Savoy Quartette, the De Muths, May Evans, Edith Merrilees.

CIRCLE—Vaudeville bill consisting of last week's performers.

EDEN MUSÉE—Powell and the Majiltons, World in Wax, moving pictures.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Keno, Welch and Montrose, La Belle Blanche, the Sharpleys, Daisie Leone.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Rosario Guerrero, Edwin Keough and Company, Three Crane Brothers, Zeno, Carl and Zeno, Prentice Trio.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Edwin Keough & Co., Rosario Guerrero, Sabel Johnson.

METROPOLIS—Allan Doone and Company, Levine and Walton, Carmen Sisters, Harry Pilser.

NEW STAR—Olivette, Brandon and Wiley, Artie Hall, the Kingston Girls.

THIRD AVENUE—Vaudeville specialists.

VICTORIA—May Yohe, George Evans, Maggie Cline, Wilson and Heloise, Milt and Maud Wood.

WEST END—Carew and Hayes, Fialkowski, Kingsley and Lewis, the Greyerons.

WINDSOR—Bailey and Madison, James Thornton, D'Arville Sisters, Cook and Sylvia.

YORKVILLE—Vaudeville specialists.

PROCTOR HOUSES—Vaudeville bill consisting of last week's performers.

MINIATURE WORLD'S FAIR.

The St. Louis "Pike" is being bodily removed to New York, and will be open for inspection next Saturday, Dec. 17, at the Madison Square Garden. The show goes under the title of "The Miniature World's Fair." Nearly every amusement feature of the great exposition will be among the collection at the Garden. Natives from every country on the globe, civilized and uncivilized, will be on hand.

The Visayan Village will be among the sights. It was part of the Philippine Reservation at St. Louis. It was among these Visayans that President Roosevelt spent much of his time when he went to the Fair. It was only after a great deal of effort that the management of the Miniature World's Fair was able to get the colony of Filipinos. It was necessary to obtain the permission of Secretary Taft, who has charge of the entire delegation during its absence from Manila.

In the centre of the Garden will be the International Theatre, where continuous performances will be given daily by men and women of different nations. On the plaza at the east end of the Garden all the performers will dine together. A Yuletide celebration will be given Christmas Day. The show will stay in New York two weeks.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

The Irish Band has been engaged for another week at the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn. The Hertzog brothers and their horses, which the Barnum & Bailey Circus had last Spring, will be one of the leading features of Manager Williams's show this week. The troupe of horses consists of twelve handsome stallions. Rosario Guerrero will give her pantomime, "The Rose and the Dagger." The bill will include Yorke and Adams, Sydney Grant, Rosatre and Dorrett, and Howard Brothers.

The regular Sunday concert to-night will have the Irish Band as its chief feature.

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The Rogers Brothers will be at the Broadway Theatre, in Brooklyn, this week, with their latest McNally show, "The Rogers Brothers in Paris."

There will be a concert to-night at the Broadway

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC: NOTES AND COMMENT

MME. AÏNO ACKTE
SOPRANO METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY

AIME DUPONT, PHOTO.

EUGEN YSAYE

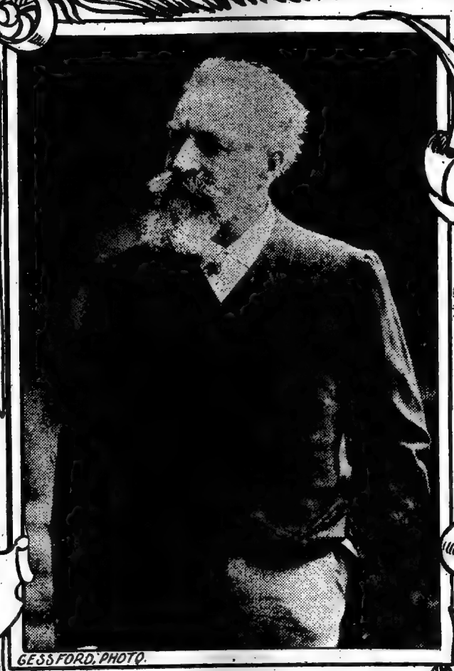

GESSFORD, PHOTO.

EDOUARD COLONNE
THE EMINENT FRENCH CONDUCTOR

MME. LOUISE HOMER
CONTRALTO METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY

Music of the Week.

SUNDAY—Victor Herbert's concert, Majestic Theatre, 8:15 P. M. Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Metropolitan Opera House. "Carmen," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. Marie de Rohan, soprano, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Rudolf Friml, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Meistersinger," 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Parsifal," 5 P. M. Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M. Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. People's Symphony Auxiliary, chamber concert, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Bohème," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Walkure," 2 P. M. "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," 8 P. M. Young People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

IN NOTHING since the production of "Parsifal" has Mr. Conried come nearer to meeting the ideals he professed and justifying the promises he made on taking the directorship of the Metropolitan than in the remarkable performance of "Die Meistersinger" which he has just added to the season's repertory. The "Meistersinger" production, however, is in some ways even more significant than the "Parsifal" in that it is not a special thing, set apart for reverent contemplation by special audiences at double prices, but an incident of the regular subscription season. It is a showing of what might be accomplished with any opera of the modern repertory by zeal and painstaking and the use of brains as well as of money. There is no reason why, with the present resources of the Opera House, all the productions of the Wagnerian music dramas should not be put upon an equally high plane, and the lovers of those dramas will watch with interest the further developments of the same spirit in the other Wagnerian productions to follow. Mr. Conried made some elaborate preparations last season for the Nibelung trilogy; but they were frustrated by the many causes that brought confusion and uncertainty—the late completion of the new stage, the troubles with stagehands and supernumeraries, the unfamiliarity of some of the new forces with the conditions that prevailed behind the scenes at the Opera House, and especially the sacrifices that were made to "Parsifal."

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This season a new order of things has clearly been established, and the effects have been seen in various ways. The best of the performances so far given of operas in which the dramatic spirit counts have shown a remarkable improvement over what has so long been the rule at the Opera House. The excellence of "Die Meistersinger" consisted not merely in the excellence of the singing and acting of the chief characters in the cast, but scarcely less in the spirit of life and animation that was infused into every portion of it, the dramatic truth with which not only the main outlines of the drama were presented, but also the details were elaborated, and everything made to count toward the effect of the whole. The new scenery is appropriate and beautiful; the choruses are sung and acted with a vigor and energy that have never been surpassed in previous performances, and there is a vivifying animation in Mr. Hertz's reading of the score that leaves no stretches of desolation and no passages that seem "long." Yet there are a number of places previously cut out of the Metropolitan performances that have been restored to the benefit of the beauty and continuity of the performance. It is by such performances as this that Wagner's ideal of the music drama is embodied.

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There have been similar improvements visible and audible in some of the other representations. "Carmen," as it is now shown at the Opera House, takes on a new aspect. It is no longer the vehicle for exploiting the personal peculiarities and caprices of a prima donna, but the charm and spirit of the whole score, the vivacity of the life it portrays, and the movement of the drama are all set forth with an unaccustomed charm, raising to a higher power the fascinating representation of the heroine by Miss Olive Fremstad. The representations of "Tannhäuser" have shown a similar enhancement of the significant dramatic element; the production of "La Gioconda" was effected with the obvious purpose of making the most of its possibilities in dramatic life and movement. Nor was this purpose neglected even in the revival "Lucrezia Borgia," for which much was done in the way of a proper outfit.

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Noteworthy so far has been the excellence of the Saturday night performances, which are given at half the price prevailing on regular subscription evenings, but which have hardly been distinguishable from them except in the matter of the brilliancy and social distinction of the audiences. This is a fact that will no doubt be gratefully appreciated by a portion of the opera-loving public endowed with a discriminating appreciation not inferior to that which prevails in the house on other nights.

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Of the new singers who have recently appeared it is evident that Mr. Knote will be an important factor in the season, though his engagement unfortunately extends only through about half of it. It is not putting it too strongly to say that he greatly surprised those who have not heard him very recently in Munich, including, indeed, some who had heard him there only a few years ago. According to their report Mr. Knote has advanced greatly as a vocalist, in developing the power and beauty of his voice as well as the skill with which he uses it. He is a young man and is clearly animated by purposes that are likely to lead him still higher in his art. It is appropriate that he should make an early success in this city, for he is connected with the Greater New York by ties of marriage, his wife being a native of Brooklyn, a musician of accomplishment, to whom he declares that he owes much of his own artistic growth.

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The disappointment with Mme. de Macchi was perhaps accentuated by her obvious unfitness to sing the music of "Lucrezia Borgia," which above all else needs a true "bel canto" style, broad phrasing, and beauty of tone and of technique to make it tolerable. Mme. de Macchi's voice is not of great beauty, and it is afflicted with a tremolo; in the airs in which a sustained power is especially necessary she was uncertain, and showed little of the broad melodic line. She has a certain technical facility, but very little of the brilliancy that such music requires. The part of Lucrezia used to be considered a "dramatic" one in the old days, and was classed with Norma, a part to be sung by singers robust not only in voice but in person. It seems as if the chroniclers of the older order of things were lamenting truly when they declared that the character of Lucrezia had perished with the death of Teresa Tietjens in 1877, but perhaps not altogether for the reason implied in their lamentations. It is not that there have been no singers to sing it, but the public that desired to hear it has steadily dwindled. "Lucrezia Borgia" is decidedly, as THE TIMES called it at its performance in New York twenty-two years ago, an "opera of the past."

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The complaint of the disappearance of singers who can sing, of the extinguishment of all the traditions of the right use of the human voice, is heard now, and it probably always has been raised. There have been abundant refutations of it in the past; will there be in the future? Jenny Lind in 1862, after her retirement from the stage and the concert hall, delivered some bitter lamentations and biting comments to Dr. Hanstick on the singers of that day, of which he has left record. There were no more of the tribe of true singers, according to Mme. Goldschmidt. At thirty years of age their voices were gone; they had "studied too little and screamed too much." These were doleful utterances, but it may be observed that Patti was then emerging into the sunlight of her greatest fame; Tietjens, Pauline Lucca, and Parepa Rosa were at the height of their success, and to come were Christine Nilsson, Etelka Gerster, Ilma di Murska, and the great singers who are still shining as stars of the first magnitude in the musical firmament. It may also be observed that the day of great sopranos from Italy seemed at that time, and has seemed since, to have gone by, and it has not yet dawned again. The achievements that Mr. Conried's new soprano has so far put to her credit have not established an exception.

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There is at least one person to whom Lucrezia Borgia is a name and nothing more, and a queer one at that. One of the press-clipping bureaus that are engaged to supply the secretary's office of the Metropolitan Opera House with cuttings of such mentions of the artists as get into the newspapers, apparently thought a new Italian tenor had come to town, for it sent in a bunch of clippings the other day in an envelope addressed to "Mr. Lucrezia Borgia, Metropolitan Opera House, New York."

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The flame of enthusiasm for Bach is apparently still burning brightly at Bethlehem, Penn., and the indefatigable Bach student, Mr. J. Fred Wolle, has announced a "Bach Cycle" that will be given by the zealous choir of the Moravian Church there under his leadership. There will be three festivals of three days each at Christmas, in Lent, and at Easter, at which compositions intended by Bach for these respective seasons will be sung. The Christmas festival will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 28, 29, and 30. The scheme of these performances is even more comprehensive than that of the Spring festival given last year, when the choir undertook the greatest tasks that can be set for choral singers. The programme laid out for them includes the Christmas Oratorio and the "Passion According to St. John," reaching a climax in the great B minor mass. No fewer than twenty of the cantatas will also be sung, besides the Magnificat and a motet, and a number of orchestral pieces will be given. This implies a vast amount of study and enthusiasm on the part of singers and conductor, and, it might also be added, of endurance on the part of the audiences. That the Bethlehem singers were not rebuffed by the unfavorable criticism that they received at their last festival is another token of their enthusiasm. It may be hoped that the circumstances under which these performances will be given will not be such as to injure the peculiar and intimate character in which they are at their best—a character in which their limitations are frankly recognized, and their merits count for their utmost.

The programme for the Christmas festival is interesting:

Wednesday, Dec. 28, 4 P. M.—I.—The cantata, "How Brightly Shines the Morning Star," "Die schön leuchtet der Morgenstern,") composed for the festival of the Annunciation. II.—The five-part "Magnificat."

Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Parts I. and II. of the "Christmas Oratorio."

Thursday, Dec. 29, 4 P. M.—I.—The cantata, "O Jesus Christ, Light of My Life," ("O Jesu Christ, meines Lebens Licht,") Bach's only church cantata for voices and wind instruments alone. II.—"The Lord Is a Sun and Shield," (Gott der Herr ist Sonn' und Schild.")

Thursday, 8 P. M.—I.—Suite in B minor for orchestra. II.—Parts III. and IV. of the "Christmas Oratorio."

Friday, Dec. 30, 4 P. M.—I.—Suite in B minor for orchestra. II.—Motet for unaccompanied double chorus, "Sing Ye to the Lord a New Made Song," ("Singet dem Herren ein neues Lied.") III.—Second Brandenburg concerto for orchestra.

Friday, 8 P. M.—Parts V. and VI. of the "Christmas Oratorio."

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

To a large number of opera goers one of the most interesting events of the coming week at the Metropolitan Opera House will doubtless be the reappearance, after an absence of four years, of Mme. Melba in one of her best parts. Another large contingent will be gratified to welcome back, after a much longer absence, Mme. Senger-Bettaque, once known to us in German opera as Miss Kathi Bettaque. Another feature of the week will be the revival of Leo Delibes's ballet, "Coppelia," with Miss Enrica Varasi in the leading rôle.

To-morrow "Carmen" will again be presented, with Miss Olive Fremstad as the heroine, Mme. Aino Ackté as Micaela, Mr. Saléza in his impersonation of Don José, and Mr. Journet as Escamillo.

On Wednesday evening there will be another performance of "Die Meistersinger."

The fourth performance this season of "Parsifal" will take place on Thursday, Dec. 15, With the exception of the Tituel, which will be sung by Mr. Muhlmann, the cast will be the same as last week.

Mme. Melba will be heard at the Metropolitan only four times this season. The first of these four appearances will be made on Friday next as Mimi, in "La Bohème." On Monday, Dec. 19, she will be heard as Violetta, in "La Traviata," and on Wednesday, Dec. 21, as Gilda in "Rigoletto." Mme. Melba's fourth and last appearance will be made on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 31, in an opera which will be announced later. Mr. Caruso will sing in all the four performances.

"Die Walküre" will be given at the Saturday matinee, with Mme. Senger-Bettaque as Brünnhilde. The reappearance of Mme. Eames as Sieglinde will also be an exceptional attraction. Miss Edyth Walker will contribute her impersonation of Fricka and Mr. Burgstaller will be heard again as Siegmund.

In accordance with his new policy of presenting in turn the most prominent members of his company at the "popular" performances Mr. Conried announces for Saturday evening, Dec. 17, a double bill, headed by "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and ending with "Coppélin."

At the Sunday "popular" concert at the Metropolitan to-night an interesting programme is promised, with Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Louise Homer, Mr. Francisco Nuibo and Mr. Taurino Parvis as soloists. Mme. Sembrich will sing the aria "Ernani involami," from "Ernani," and the Primavera Waltz of Strauss. Mme. Louise Homer will interpret the aria, "O Don Fatale," from "Don Carlos." Mr. Nuibo's contributions will be an aria from 'Lakmé" and the Cavatina from Gounod's "Mireille." Mr. Nuibo will sing the Cavatina not in French, but in the original Provençal of Mistral's poem. The "Gloria a te" of Buzzi-Peccia and "La Serenata" of Tosti, with harp accompaniment by Miss Tagliavia, will be interpreted by Mr. Parvis.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Vigna, will play the overture to "Si j'étais Roi," Grieg's "Au Printemps," Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song," the overture to "La Forza del Destino," and the "Cortège de Bacchus," from Delibes's "Sylvia."

AIME DUPONT PHOTO.

MLLE. MARIE DE ROHAN
WHO MAKES HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN CARNEGIE HALL ON TUESDAY

GESSFORD, PHOTO.

ANTON HEKKING

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The third concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given on Tuesday evening in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, A minor, Op. 18.....F. S. Converse
Quartet: E flat for piano and strings, Op. 47..Schumann
Quartet D major, Op. 76, No. 5.....Haydn

The pianist in Schumann's quartet will be Miss Adele Aus der Ohe.

Mr. Converse, whose music is not known in this city, and whose quartet will be played here for the first time, is a young American composer at present instructor of music in Harvard University under Prof. J. K. Paine. He is thirty-three years old, a native of Newton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1898, having already then composed his Op. 1, a violin sonata. A few months' experience in business sent him back into music as his profession. He studied piano with Baermann and composition with Chadwick, and then went to that nursery of American composers, the Royal School of Music at Munich, under the direction of Josef Rheinberger. He finished there in 1898, having completed a symphony. One movement of it was played by the Boston Orchestra the next Winter, and it was also performed at the Worcester Festival. Mr. Converse has written several orchestral works, one of them, "The Festival of Pan," having recently been performed in London; a violin concerto, two "poems" for pianoforte and orchestra; a ballade for baritone and orchestra, and two string quartets, of which this is the second, and, indeed, one of the composer's latest productions, having been composed last Summer.

It was first produced by the Kneisel Quartet in Brooklyn early in the present season. It is in three movements. At its production in Boston the other day it was found to indicate that "trained in a strict school, Mr. Converse sympathizes with the tendencies of the advanced moderns. Reared musically in Munich, he heard gladly what comes from Paris. In this quartet there are evidences of his antecedents and his present sympathies. Conservative thoughts jostle those that are radical; conventional development struggles with free fancy."

Schumann's piano quartet has always been somewhat overshadowed by its bigger brother, the piano quintet. It belongs to that famous "chamber music year" of his life, 1842. As in 1840 he wrote not a thing but songs, and in 1841 little but symphonic pieces, so in 1842 he devoted himself entirely to chamber music, and had to show, at the end of it, such a collection of masterpieces as the three string quartets, the quintet, this piano quartet, and a piano trio, (Opus 88.) Dr. Spitta, the great Bach student, finds much of the spirit of Bach in this quartet, especially evident in "the wonderful melody of the andante."

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The first concert of the Musical Art Society will take place on Thursday evening next under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The two concerts given by this society are always eagerly anticipated by the music lovers who fill Carnegie Hall on these occasions to hear the noble music of the old masters of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, which, however wonderful its construction, makes its strongest and most direct appeal to the heart of the listener. The Christmas thought is expressed in all the numbers of the first part, first, "The Mystery of Christ's Birth," "Hosanna to the Son," "The Cradle Song," "Hymn to the Mother," in the "Qui Tollis," the suggestion of the future sufferings of Christ for the rebirth of the world, then the prayer to receive the Son "rejoicing and serve Him with pure hearts."

The third part of the programme offers a strong contrast and contains only modern part songs. The three songs by Elgar will be accompanied by a small orchestra. This is the first time that the name of Elgar appears upon a programme of the Musical Art Society.

"O magnum mysterium" and "Quem vidistis".....Palestrina
"Hosanna to the Son of David".....Orlando Gibbons
"Qui Tollis".....Antonio Caldara
"Joseph, lieber Joseph mein".....Sethus Calvisius
"Ave Maria".....Jacques Arcadelt
"Lieber Gott, wecke uns auf".....Johann Christoph Bach
Concerto grosso, No. 5, D minor.....Handel
(Edited by Gustav F. Kogel.)
Three quartets with pianoforte..Johannes Brahms
(a) Wechsellied zum Tanze.
(b) Neckereien.
(c) Gang zum Liebchen.
"Gebet auf den Wassern".....Hans Koessler
Two-part songs.....Antonin Dvorak
(a) Gold'ne Fluren.
(b) Wiegenlied.
Three-part songs, with small orchestra....Edward Elgar
(a) "The Snow," (for three female voices, Op. 26, No. 1.)
(b) "Fly, Singing Bird," (for three female voices, Op. 26, No. 2.)
(c) Spanish serenade, (for four mixed voices, Op. 23.)

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The Kaltenborn Quartet will give the first of its series of three concerts at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 15, at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Paolo Gallico, pianist, will assist, and the programme will be as follows:

Sonata in A major, No. 17.....Mozart
For piano and violin.
Quartet in D major, Op. 11.....Tschaikowsky
Quintet in E minor, Op. 18.....George Schumann
(First time in New York.)
For piano, two violins, viola, and violoncello.

THE CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Church Choral Society, with Richard Henry Warren as conductor, enters this season upon its tenth year of work. Its mission is one lying wholly outside the domain of any other organization devoted to choral music in New York, namely, the presentation of ecclesiastical works, especially the classic motets, cantatas and oratorios, in the manner and the environment for which they were composed, and with the fullest resources of modern musical art—a large, well-trained chorus, eminent soloists, an efficient orchestra, and a great organ. The choir of the society numbers one hundred and fifty voices.

The first of these affairs will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 8, and will be repeated, as usual, on the following evening, Feb. 9. The programme contains Mendelssohn's "Hmyn of Praise," Brahms's "A Song of Destiny," and Edward Elgar's "Te Deum" and "Benedictus"—the first complete hearing of these latter two numbers in America. Bach's "St. Ann's" fugue will be played by orchestra and organ as a postlude. The names of the soloists will be announced later.

MISS DE ROHAN'S CONCERT.

Miss Marie de Rohan, soprano, will give a concert on Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall, with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Sakuntala".....Goldmark
Aria, "Magic Flute".....Mozart
Miss De Rohan.
(a) Song Without Words..}
(b) Chinese Dance.....} .....Tschaikowsky
(c) Whispering of the Flowers.....Von Bloon
Songs—(a) Impatience.....Schubert
(b) Who Knows.....Max Heinrich
(c) Fruehlingsnacht.....Schumann
(d) Amoreuse.....Massenet
Miss De Rohan.
Suite—"La Farandole".....Dubois
(a) Bells and Violins.
(b) Minuet.
(c) Waltz of the Unfaithful Souls.
Mad Scene, "Lucia".....Donizetti
Miss De Rohan.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and Saturday evening at 8:15 at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Edouard Colonne of Paris will again conduct. Miss Adele Ausder Ohe, pianist, will be the soloist, and the programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys".....Lalo
Symphony No. 4, E minor, Op. 98.....Brahms
Concerto for piano, E flat.....Liszt
"The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps, Dance of the Sylphs, march, "Rakoczy."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Oratorio Society's annual "Messiah" performances at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, and Saturday evening, Dec. 31, will fall nearly on the thirtieth anniversary of the society's first presentation of Handel's masterpiece. That event took place Christmas night, 1874, under Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the society being then in its second season. The soloists were Miss Abbie Whinnery, Miss Anna Drasdil, George Simpson, and A. E. Stoddard. "The Messiah" has been sung every year since at Christmastide—sixty-five times in all. The Cecilia Society of London sang it at every Christmas season for seventy years, from 1791 to 1861. The Oratorio Society's soloists for the coming "Messiah" concerts will be headed by Mme. Ella Russell, the American soprano, whose highly successful career has been made almost wholly in England.

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The first of a series of three historical song recitals will be given this afternoon at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall by Miss Margaret Goetz and Dr. Carl Dufft. The programme includes a Minnelied of 1400, songs by Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert; a ballade by Loewe, "Heinrich der Vogler"; songs and duets by Schumann, songs by Franz and Brahms, and others by the modern writers Bungert, Wolf, Strauss, Hermann, Hildach, Gans, Kaun, and Riedel.

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The second piano recital by Rudolf Friml will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

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Victor Herbert will give his tenth Sunday night concert at the Majestic Theatre tonight. Miss Harriet Foster, mezzo soprano, will sing. Clifford Viley, baritone, is also one of the soloists.

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Ysaye, the violinist, who will be the soloist of the next concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, commands so large a fee for his services that the Directors will have to charge regular concert prices for this concert instead of the low prices which usually prevailed. He will appear in the Beethoven violin concerto and two smaller pieces for the violin. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, will play Tschaikowsky's Symphony Pathetique.

***

At the first series of the Volpe Symphony Orchestra concerts at Mendelssohn Hall, beginning on Jan. 17, the special features will be the introduction of Louis Edling, a young American violinist; Miss Alice Cummings, pianist, and M. Wiademir Dubinsky, a violoncellist, who will all make their first appearance at these concerts.

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Among the unfamiliar works to be played at Sam Franko's first concert on Dec. 29 are a fantasie for string orchestra and organ by Mozart, and a divertimento by Dittersdorf. A symphony by Haydn in E flat will also be given.

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The Mendelssohn Trio Club will give its first concert at the Hotel Majestic on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the assistance of Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano.

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At a concert by the Cycle Quartet in Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday evening, Georg Henschel's "Servian Romances" will be sung, ten numbers, comprising solos, duets, and quartets.

"SEEING LONDON" THROUGH A NEW YORKER'S SPECTACLES.

Visit of the King of Portugal---How King Edward Gave His Royal Chum a Jolly Good Time---Attractive Personal Qualities of Carlos---An Art Lover and All-Round Sportsman.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

THE King of Portugal, after spending a week at Windsor, partaking of that discriminating and delightful hospitality for which King Edward and his amiable spouse are celebrated, is reported to have said he never before in all his life had had so much real pleasure crowded into one week.

It is not hard to believe King Carlos said this when one knows what a wonderful capacity for enjoyment he possesses and how clever his entertainers are in selecting for their guests diversions most likely to satisfy their tastes and temperaments. Another thing to be said is that the two Kings are old friends, very fond one of the other, and that they share in some of their predominant predilections, notably in their liking for the forest and the gun.

Somebody once said of Carlos that if it was a question of giving up his sceptre or his shotgun, the Portuguese King would face the most serious and distressing problem of his life. From his boyhood days he has been passionately fond of shooting, and if his reputation does not belie his skill, there are few men in the whole wide world who handle gun, rifle, or pistol better than he. Naturally King Edward takes kindly to a man who can shoot like that.

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Carlos is fond of horses, too, and can manage them, whether he rides or drives, in a fashion beautiful to behold, and that accomplishment is another thing that endears the Portuguese to the Britisher.

But more than by anything else, King Edward is said to be attached to King Carlos by his personal qualities—his kindly disposition, his sprightly humor, his charming intellectuality, and his abundant enthusiasm. In this respect the British Monarch is in full accord with pretty nearly everybody who has associated closely with Carlos in the social stages of his life, for Carlos is such a thoroughly "all around" person that he delights all who come in contact with him.

He is the most accomplished monarch in the world. He speaks six languages with fluency and grace, and in his own tongue vies in oratory with the most distinguished men of Portugal. He is a scientist who has contributed a great deal to the world's store of knowledge, and has especially distinguished himself by the publication of several important volumes relating to deep-sea life. He is an artist, too, and has painted a number of things of which critics have spoken admiringly. He is a literary man also, familiar with the literature of the world, his practice being to read original works and not translations. When he wants a translation he is apt to make it for himself; his Portuguese Shakespeare, for example, is the product of his own brain.

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But he is not altogether given up to the gravities; he goes in for the gayeties as well. Everything in the shape of outdoor sport appeals to him, and even now in spite of the bulkiness in which he finds himself in his forty-second year, he can give an excellent account of himself in athletics and in lawn tennis as good as anybody in Portugal.

He was a dashing fellow in his youth, as a story that is current just now fairly illustrates. It is a story of the bullfighting arena in Lisbon, and it takes us back a little more than twenty years. It relates to a moment of tremendous excitement and alarm, in which every person present in the arena shared.

A big, strong, rambunctious bull had been led into the arena, his horns all bare instead of padded, the authorities in some way having been persuaded to permit a violation of the law in this respect.

Waiting for this fierce brute was a magnificent young man, who, although he appeared under a nom de guerre, was known by everybody to be no other than the Crown Prince Carlos. It was not his first appearance as a bullfighter, but he had not previously met a bull in full possession of his fighting apparatus. The effort he was about to make had been instigated by a Lisbon beauty, who had dared him to make it.

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The young man acquitted himself grandly for a while, but presently his foot slipped and down he went, sprawling in the sand. A professional matador dashed to the rescue, and managed to gain the bull's attention and keep it for a brief moment.

The Crown Prince scrambled to his feet and sped away toward the barrier, which was on the other side of the ring. But before he had gone far the bull spied him and put after him, declining to remain engaged with an ordinary person while there was a chance for him to color his horns with royal blood.

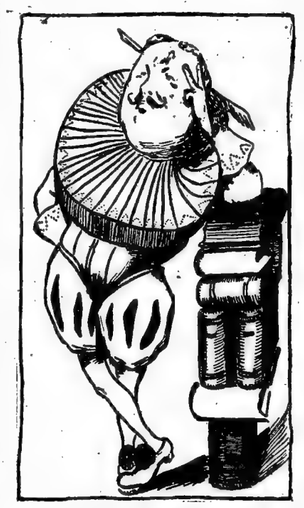

His Portuguese Shakespeare Is the Product of His Own Brain.

Well, Carlos reached the barrier, but he had no time to spare. Just as he leaped the high fence to safety the bull struck it with his horns, and tore great chunks out of it in his rage.

Then the people shouted for joy. As for Carlos he gazed across the arena until his eyes found the woman who had led him into peril, and then he threw a kiss at the pretty little fool.

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One can easily credit this story of the bull ring, as one looks upon King Carlos, for the man of to-day still possesses the bright, fearless eyes of his daredevil youth and many other characteristics of personality that readily accord with his youthful reputation.

It deserves to be remarked in passing that in his wife, Amelia, the King of Portugal has found a most admirable mate. She is a beautiful woman, a sweet gentlewoman, and a woman of rare accomplishments. That she can paint and that she is an excellent musician is not so much to be wondered at. It is with respect to what are considered homelier accomplishments that she is so remarkable.

She is the only Queen in the world who is also physician, holding the degree of doctor of medicine obtained at the close of a full term of study, and she is a trained nurse as well. If anybody wishes to know of what account it is for a Queen to be physician and nurse, he should seek his reason among the poor of Lisbon.

Amelia is also a good cook and a skillful needlewoman, and she can make beautiful bonnets—beautiful enough at least for a Queen to wear. She can shoot, too, almost as well as her husband, and can ride any horse that can be saddled. Another of her accomplishments is her swimming, and that she excels in swimming is attested by several medals she holds, bestowed on her for rescuing persons from drowning.

In a word, she can do things worth doing. She could earn a living without the least difficulty. If it was possible to think of her

He Is an Artist, Too.

thrown upon the world without visible means of support, she easily could turn a great variety of honest pennies. To speak after the fashion of Mark Twain, she is admirably equipped for the rôle of a concentrated bread winner.

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It was indeed a pleasure to look at these royal persons from Portugal as they drove through the streets of London Thursday on the occasion of their reception by the corporation of London at Guild Hall. It was not simply royalty we all looked upon; it was real greatness. The drive was from the Paddington Railway Station to Guild Hall, by the way of Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, and from Guild Hall back to Paddington by way of the Victoria Embankment, the Mall, and Hyde Park. It must have been a most delightful journey, every rod of it interesting, impressive, and gratifying.

It is no small thing to ride in state through the streets of the greatest city of the world. It is said the pleasure of it never palls even on King Edward. He loves the flags and banners, the arches, and the mottoes, the kindly attitude of the assembled populace, the beautiful vistas of the decorated streets, the military lining of the narrow lane through which he makes his triumphal progress. He loves, too, the ribbon of bright yellow sand which stretches from one end of his route to the other. He likes to think that nobody else ever has ridden or driven over that ribbon, and that his carriage wheels are the first to crunch it and make it talk and sing.

Yellow sand is indeed a very important accessory of all London's great parades. There must be an inexhaustible supply of it somewhere up the Thames, for tons and tons of it are used in the city. Think of a yellow sand ribbon seven miles long and at least twenty-five feet wide and try to reckon how many cubic yards had to be dug out of the sand bank to construct it. Think of the hundreds of men and scores of big wagons that must be employed in laying it down in the brief hour and a half preceding the coming of the procession, during which the streets are closed to all traffic.

It is a pretty thing to look at this long yellow ribbon, edged with brilliantly clad soldiery and set in the midst of countless thousands of men, women, and children. No one who has not seen it can begin to imagine how much it adds to the spectacle, to say nothing of its utility in respect to neatness and safety. New York is bound to try it some day, and after it shall have had its one trial there it will take its place as an institution of the city, just as it is an institution of the British metropolis.

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Americans are apt to be astonished at one feature of all the London royalty shows, and that is the rapidity with which they pass off. In this respect the journey of Carlos and Amelia was not exceptional. Everything in the procession was "horsed,"

In Lawn Tennis He Is as Good as Any One in Portugal.

The policemen were mounted, the escorting troops were mounted, and, as a matter of course, the King and Queen and their attending ladies and gentlemen were in carriages. Two minutes from the time we heard the cry "Here they come!" the procession had turned its back on us and rapidly was moving out of sight. It went by us on the trot.

As a Concentrated Breadwinner.

Emotionless as Pinero's "Wife Without a Smile."

"What a shame!" I heard an English art student exclaim. She had secured an excellent view point and had expected to make some sketch notes of the royal Portuguese as they passed by.

"Might as well try to sketch a comet," she went on. "Why should they travel like a pair of scared cats. I wouldn't know either of them if I should meet them at the dinner table to-night."

"Wouldn't worry about that," consolingly remarked the English girl's American friend.

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I chanced last Thursday to be in a room with an American who became very impatient as he looked out upon thousands of Britishers who had assembled in Queen Victoria Street to watch the passing show.

"I want to 'holler' at them," said this American.

"What do you wish to 'holler'?" he was asked.

"I'd like to stick my head out of this window," he man replied, "and ask them what they are here for. Most of them have been here fully an hour, waiting for the show, standing patient and almost motionless in that dense crowd. Finally the show comes along and passes by them, and what do they do about it? Apparently it hasn't interested them a particle. There's no indication anywhere in that crowd that it has received the slightest impression from the show. The women stand there as emotionless as Pinero's 'wife without a smile'; the men look as though they had slept through it all. Might as well have paraded Carlos and Amelia in one of the Windsor cow pastures. Why can't these Britishers show a little animation? I detest the cowlike spirit in which they take in such things as we've had this afternoon.

"They make me think of the man in the farce who, without being gloomy, is never known to look interested in anything, never known to put on a glad smile.

"At last the oldest boy gets after the old man.

"'Don't you like your vitties?' he asks.

"'Vitties is all right.'

"'Ain't your bed comfortable?'

"'Nothing wrong with it, I guess.'

"'Anything the matter with the family?'

"'Reckon not.'

"'Is your insides bothering of you?'

"'Not as I knows of.'

"'Well, then, if I was you, father, I'd hoist a little joy into my countenance once a fortnight or so. You look like your heart was made out of punk.'"

+ + +

We all laughed at this extravagant tirade, and then admitted there was a certain amount of justification for it. But we reminded our Americaff friend he had failed to take into consideration what possibly might happen to the good people he had denounced when they should have had the opportunity of thinking over the events of the afternoon in the quiet of their own homes.

"You mean they may get animated and happy about this show in the course of a day or two?"

Yes, we said, that was the idea.

"Oh, well, if there's a chance of that, I'll withdraw my criticism. But I must say I like the hair-trigger enthusiasm of New York much better than the British article.

"Just think what New Yorkers would do if a King and Queen should take a seven-mile drive through their city some nice afternoon."

R. W. W.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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WHEN Lillian Russell was dining with some of her professional friends the other evening she told a story about an eccentric friend of hers. This old lady had an aversion to paying calls. She went about once a year, but never got out of her carriage. She would send her coachman up the steps and make him stick a card under the door. One day as she was starting out on one of these annual visiting tours she said to her new coachman:

"John, I forgot my cards. You'll find them on my table up stairs. Run up there and get 'em."

John got the cards and they went the rounds. After some fifty calls had been made in rapid succession, the man shoving a card under every door, his mistress decided she had done a good day's work.

"Now, John," she said, "we'll pay two more calls and then go home."

"All right, Ma'am," he answered, "that suits exactly. I've got just two cards left—the ace of spades and the jack of diamonds."

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A COMMERCIAL traveler who has just returned from a trip to the Eastern States tells of a hotel in a small town of Massachusetts where he usually "puts up," and which at his preceding visit had just been taken by a retired sea Captain, who desired to "do things up to the knocker." Among other improvements the bagman then noticed was the presence of neat quill toothpicks on the dining tables. This time he found none of these adjuncts of modern civilization at all. Inquiring of the host why he had ceased this attention to his patrons, he was startled by the reply:

"I had to quit. It cost too much. They forgot to put them back after using them!"

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JUST previous to the last Canadian election two Frenchmen and an Englishman were discussing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the idol of the French Canadians.

"Do you think," asked the Englishman, "that Sir Wilfrid is a smarter man than your Bishop?"

"Oh, yes," both the Frenchmen replied.

"Or your Archbishop?"

"Oh, yes."

"Or your Pope?"

"Well," diplomatically replied the habitants, "Sir Wilfrid is young yet."

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POLICE COMMISSIONER McADOO was down on the toastmaster's list for the address of the evening. The place reserved for him was ominously vacant. Soup was served—fish—the entrée—the roast—the salad—the dessert, and finally the coffee and Havanas. The last magnum was swallowed. Minor speakers were introduced and had their little say. At the very last moment the Commissioner appeared. The master of ceremonies, all smiles, immediately introduced him to the expectant banqueters.

"Gentlemen," began Mr. McAdoo, "I only came to-night to apologize for being late—"

"Who said he wasn't Irish?" demanded a voice in the rear of the hall. "If that excuse isn't the epitome of Hiberhian logic, then I don't know."

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DR. GEORGE HALL, of one of the leading New York life insurance companies, tells this story of an applicant with whom he recently came in contact. "His heart action was poor, the man had gouty tendencies, had had appendicitis, and his eyes and complexion were those of a strenuous winer and diner," explained the physician. "Finishing my examination, I frankly told him that he was in the way of drinking himself totally blind."

"'Well,' was his philosophic rejoinder, 'I've seen about everything worth seeing, anyway, doctor.'"

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MRS. GILBERT, the veteran actress, had many pets among the little children of her intimate friends.

Not long ago she wrote to one of these friends, whose boy, a beautiful child of three with yellow curls, is one of her especial pets.

"Buddy," said the mother to the boy who was playing on the floor, "I have a letter from 'Granny' Gilbert. She sends you her love."

The boy sprang up and ran to her, holding out his hands.

"Where is it, mamma?" he demanded. "Give it to me quick. I want it."

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JOHN HARE tells the following story of a friend of his, a broker, who boasts a rather intelligent office boy:

One of his friends dropping in at his office, he dispatched the lad for some cigars, giving him a dollar. The boy returned with four cigars, and the caller commended the excellent quality.

Shortly after the broker was left alone in the office, when to his astonishment the shrewd urchin handed him six cigars, with the remark:

"'Ere's the rest o' them seegars, Sir."

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WILLIAM J. GIBSON vouches for the following as having happened in Washington while he was general counsel for the Treasury Department. "One day," he said, "a chronic office seeker who had become a general nuisance around the Treasury Building came rushing in with the information that he had seen So-and-So drowning in the Potomac and wanted to apply for his position.

"Being informed that another applicant had just preceded him, he was incredible, declaring that he had seen the victim floundering in the water only a few minutes previously.

"'But,' was the calm rejoinder, 'have you considered that perhaps the applicant who just preceded you pushed him in?'"

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SOME nights ago ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn attended a "function" at a political club in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, of which he is the Tammany leader. While there a lieutenant of his brought up a young priest and introduced him.

"Father Blank is just opening a new parish in the district," said the political aide of the leader.

"That so?" said Dunn, with a twinkle in his eye. "Have you seen the Captain about it yet?"

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SECRETARY MORTON of the Navy in extending his congratulations to the naval engineers on the harmony which marked their recent meeting forsook the beaten path. "I have been greatly pleased," he said, "to note that you conducted your business along well-organized lines and under recognized rules. Most scientific bodies are all too prone to pull in opposite directions, every member thinking that he is carrying the whole weight of the deliberations upon his own shoulders.

"I have seen a great number of scientific gatherings in my life," he concluded, "and this is one of the first which did not remind me of a short story I once heard. A lot of water bugs once assembled for the purpose of making a trip down the Mississippi River on a log. The trip was never taken because every one of the bugs thought he ought to do the steering."

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THE auto-cab was almost filled as it pulled up at the Fifth Avenue entrance and stood quivering and throbbing under the pounding of the mechanism.

A party of three approached the cab, and the first to be stowed aboard was a little five-year-old in Buster Brown apparel.

"O mamma!" he cried in excitement, 'hurry and get in. It purrs just like a kitty when you're inside!"

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BAT MASTERSON, the transplanted Westerner, is something of a wit. He is also the soul of hospitality. The other day he was putting himself on the outside of a soft drink in the Delaven bar when a friend came in.

"Won't you join me?" Mr. Masterson inquired.

"I've had nine drinks in the last half hour," said the friend. "It would be a work of supererogation on my part to order another."

"A work of superirrigation, you mean," corrected Mr. Masterson.

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ARNOLD LAWSON, son of Thomas W., tells a story in which the owner of racing yachts and fast horses and a strenuous pen is shown in a light that must be called unusual even if it seem to some to be characteristic.

Almost exactly across the way from Mr. Lawson's Boston offices stands a church, on whose broad steps there gather each noon all the workmen who may be employed in the neighborhood that day. Sometimes in that al fresco luncheon room a hundred laborers rub knees and exchange gossip. One day, when a good-sized crowd was seated there eating, one big Irishman suddenly clapped his hand to his cheek, let out a yelp of pain, and then swung his fist into the face of his neighbor on that side. By the time they were nicely mixed up another workman squealed, grabbed his ear—and punched the man behind him whom he suspected. That was two fights under way, and in five minutes there were seven, with a crowd of two thousand looking on and a policeman wildly telephoning for the reserves.

"I ran up to father's private office," says Mr. Lawson, Jr., "to get a better view of things from his front windows, and what do you think I found? There, behind the shutters, stood father, convulsed with laughter, but every now and then recovering enough to take another shot through the slats—with a good stout blow pipe and some bird shot."

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AT the time of Mrs. Cleveland's residence in Washington Leo Wheat was her pet pianist. She rarely gave an entertainment at which he did not play.

One day she met him on the street, and saw that he looked very sad.

"What is it, Mr. Wheat?" she asked, in accents of concern.

Leo drew his hand across his eyes.

"I am sad, Mrs. Cleveland," he replied. "Very, very sad. As a matter of fact, I have lost my wife."

"I am sorry," said Mrs. Cleveland, somewhat surprised that he was not in mourning. "When did it happen?"

Mr. Wheat sighed heavily.

"My wife got a divorce a year ago from me," he explained, "and I have only just heard of it."

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DEAN CHASE of the New York Law School was telling the other day of a man summoned for Grand Jury duty in Massachusetts who asked the court for exemption on the ground that he was deaf in one ear. "That will be all right," the Judge replied. "You can serve. You know the Grand Jury only hears evidence on one side."

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TALKING of pennies," said the ex-conductor, "reminds me of a joke that was played on one of my regular passengers. I was a conductor on the old Belt Line when it first opened, and a well-to-do young man used to get on at a certain corner. One day when I went up to collect his fare he handed me a five-dollar bill. Of course I did not have the change, so I told him he could pay me the next day. The next day he got on, and the same five-dollar bill was handed to me. I told him I had not the change, and he said he would pay me the next day.

"Well, I did not get it the next day or the day following. So I thought I would get even with him for keeping me waiting. A friend of mine worked in the Treasury, and from him I got $5 in pennies. When Saturday came the gentleman offered me the same bill for fare. I told him to wait a minute, and I would give him his change, and, walking over to where I had the pennies, brought them out and told him to hold his hat. He did so, and I poured in the pennies.

"Not a word did he say, but put the pennies in his pockets and got off at the next corner.

"After the last run I made up my account, gave in the money, and was waiting for a receipt, when the cashier of the line came running out of his office with the five-dollar bill in his hand, saying at the same time:

"'You big-dunce! Can't you see that this bill is a counterfeit?'

"Part of my wages made up for it, but I never saw my regular passenger again."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

MRS. ARTHUR ISELIN, (NEE JAY)

PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIO

MISS JANE CARLISLE.

LAWSON PHOTO.

COUNTESS DE ROUGEMONT (NÉE CLAPP)

PHOTO. BY ELMER AND CO.

Calendar of the Week.

MONDAY.—Second musical morning A. M. Bagby, Waldorf-Astoria.
Meeting Knickerbocker Skating Club, St. Nicholas Rink.
Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., reception for Miss Selmes, 8 East Seventy-sixth Street.
Dance for young people at the residence of Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street.
Metropolitan Opera House—Opera evening.

TUESDAY.—Orchestral rehearsal of Shafter Howard's "His Majesty," New York Theatre, noon.
Second reception by Mrs. Frederick Pearson for Miss Pearson, 3 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Theatre party, followed by supper at Sherry's, Charles Allen Munn for Miss Augusta Munn.
Second meeting Amusement Club, Waldorf-Astoria, Belgian evening.
Tuesday evening dance at Delmonico's.
Neighborhood Club meeting.

WEDNESDAY.—Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, tea for Miss Malvina Hoffmann, 121 East Thirty-sixth Street.
Afternoon reception by Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, 56 East Sixty-first Street, for Miss Stephanie de Neufville.
Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, dinner at Sherry's, followed by theatre party, for Miss Alice Hasell.
Wedding Miss Carol Dudley Eidlitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Eidlitz, to Alexander Ladd Ward, at Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street.
Dinner dance and cotillion by Mrs. Vanderbilt for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, 760 Madison Avenue, dinner and theatre party for Miss Antoinette Erhardt.
Colonial Assembly, Delmonico's.
Mrs. Stuart Duncan, 1 East Seventy-fifth Street, small dance.
Metropolitan Opera House—Opera night.

THURSDAY.—Mrs. Hackstaff, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, second two teas.
Mrs. Henry Scheuff Glover, 61 West Fiftieth Street, reception for Miss Helen Le Roy Glover.
Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, 16 East Eleventh Street, reception for Eleanor W. Whitridge.
Mrs. W. Howard Gilder, 700 Park Avenue, reception for Miss Marion Gilder.
Mrs. Nathaniel Stevens Smith, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, reception for Miss Sadie King Smith.
Cinderella Cotillion, Sherry's.
Madison Dance, Delmonico's.

FRIDAY.—Mrs. G. Grenville Wright, theatre party for her niece, Miss Nannie Wright Brown, following dinner at Sherry's.
Metropolitan Opera House—Opera night.

SATURDAY.—Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, 1 East Seventy-fourth Street, reception for Miss Agnes Keyes.
Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner and Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, 674 Madison Avenue, reception.
Mrs. C. Frederick Frothingham, 60 West Sixty-eighth Street, reception for Miss Mary Frothingham.
Mrs. George Gray Van Schaick, 23 West Thirty-seventh Street, reception.
Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best, small dance, 18 East Fiftieth Street.
Mrs. William B. Hornblower, reception, 7 East Eighty-ninth Street.

THE débutantes have made their bows and are now out in society. The first Junior Cotillion has been danced, and there remains little to chronicle until several of the large private dances shall have taken place. To use a Wall Street expression, there will be quite a slump this week in entertaining. In fact, much of the fortnight before Christmas will be devoted to shopping—a most fascinating diversion at any time.

Just now the question is "What to give?" and all the large shops are filled with customers, for everything which is new or original will be picked up long before Christmas week. Fifth Avenue has become a perfect maelstrom of carriages, and anxious mounted policemen are trying to divert the currents so as to mitigate the rush of the whirlpool. New York society has always certain duties to perform, and when these are finished every one settles down to a quiet or gay Winter, as the case may be. The Horse Show is a memory; the first night of the opera, the Iselin-Jay and the Rougemont-Clapp weddings are also part of the history of the year. What next?

The first large ball will be that given by Mrs. Henry B. Hyde at Sherry's for her granddaughter, Miss Annah Ripley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley. This takes place on the 19th. Miss Ripley has been seen at the Horse Show and has had a dance given her by Bourke Cockran at Meadow Brook, but this will really be her formal introduction to society. She is one of the notable débutantes of the Winter, and having several relatives who have the means to give large entertainments for her, there will be several other functions arranged in her honor during the Winter.

Miss Corinne Robinson will also have a ball given for her. This will be the first private ball held at the St. Regis, and the date is Dec. 22. Miss Robinson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and a niece of President Roosevelt. Miss Alice Roosevelt will come to New York for the occasion, and the ball will again be the scene of a convention of the Misses Roosevelt, such as was the last Assembly, two years ago.

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There is much interest evinced in the entertainments to be given by Mrs. Vanderbilt this Winter. Since the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt the Vanderbilt mansion has not been the scene of any large function. Last Winter Mrs. Vanderbilt, emerging from a long period of mourning, gave several dinners and a young people's dance for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, her youngest daughter. On Wednesday next she will give a dinner dance for Miss Vanderbilt. It will be a small affair, and for the younger set. Worthington Whitehouse will lead a cotillion. There are also rumors that Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a ball on Jan. 13.

It was originally decided that Miss Gladys Vanderbilt would not make a formal début until next Summer at Newport. She is barely eighteen years of age, but last Summer she went out a little abroad, where she and her mother were entertained by a host of friends in the various Continental capitals and in London and at country house parties. Miss Vanderbilt is naturally a notable figure among the débutantes of the Winter. She is not as tall as her sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and her type is more blonde than brunette. She has been brought up very simply, and is jeune fille absolutely. Mrs. Vanderbilt has had strict ideas on this subject, and she has never pandered to the modern idea. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will be the only Vanderbilt débutante for years to come. Her unmarried cousins, Miss Frederica Webb and Miss Twombly, are the only descendants of the late William H. Vanderbilt who have not yet succumbed to the persuasions of Cupid. Both are young and most attractive girls. Should Miss Vanderbilt make a formal début, dances will be given for her by her different relatives.

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Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Gwendolyn Burden, who returned from abroad recently, are at the St. Regis. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will also make that hotel their Winter headquarters, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont may be there also. Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane will have an apartment. Col. and Mrs. William Jay are at the Essex. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have the same apartment in Madison Avenue this year which they occupied last season, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are also looking out for a habitation for a few months. But the younger Vanderbilts have stated over and over again that they prefer the life at Newport on their farms, and the Reginalds, now that all embargo is removed, do not intend to make New York their permanent home. Mrs. Frederick Neilson is expected in New York this week. She has been abroad since early Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, will be in town to meet her. Mr. and Mrs. Hunnewell will go to Aiken for the Winter.

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Evergreen wreaths tied with crimson ribbon have made their appearance in club windows, and the Christmas box lists are arranged for subscribers to the employes' fund. The great festival is here, and the realization has come to every one that everything is much more expensive this year than it ever was before. With the end of the week begin the Christmas holidays proper. Proud parents will flock to the Grand Central Station and welcome their progeny as they rush in on special cars from the various fashionable schools. The colleges have also their vacations, and with young people on hand there must be a great deal of entertaining. The Groton crowd and the St. Paul crowd and the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton and other college boys will pervade the town. Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will give to-morrow evening the first of the young people's dances. Grown-up entertainments are usually put aside these three weeks before Christmas, and the younger set will have the benefit of all the gayety that is going around. The entertainments are modeled on those of the elder set, and there will be cotillions and dances and theatre parties galore. The dances at the Metropolitan Club will begin, and there will be some entertaining at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink.

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Several débutantes were presented yesterday. One of them, Miss Helen Fargo, the daughter of Mrs. William C. Fargo, will have a dance given for her on Dec. 26 at Delmonico's. Miss Lily Page, another débutante, will also have a similar entertainment arranged by her mother, Mrs. Howard Page, at Sherry's, on Dec. 27. Miss Anita Stewart, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, is to be the recipient of a dinner at Sherry's on Jan. 9. The party will afterward go to Mrs. Astor's ball, which is announced for the same evening. Mrs. Ogden Mills's dance will be on Jan. 16. This is an annual event. No date has yet been set for any entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. It is believed that there will be a musicale for the elder set and a cotillion for the friends of the Misses Gerry, both taking place some time in January.

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On Thursday Mrs. Henry Sheuff Glover will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Le Roy Glover, and on the same date Mrs. Nathaniel Stevens Smith will have a similar affair for Miss Sadie King Smith. Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner and Mrs. Lyon Gardiner have cards out for a reception on Saturday. There will be no large dances this week. There are meetings of a number of the smaller dancing classes, including the Tuesday Evening Dance at Delmonico's, the Colonial Assembly at the same place on Wednesday, the Cinderella Cotillion at Sherry's on Thursday, and the Madison Dance at Delmonico's on the same evening. There is a dearth of dancing classes. In fact, these seem to be passing away with other old-established customs of New York. The city is too much divided into neighborhoods and into cliques and sets.

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Bridge is more popular than ever. There are new classes started each day. The assessment at some of these is very high. One of the most fashionable costs $35 for about six meetings. Formerly a luncheon was served at one of the restaurants, being included in this price, but this Winter it has been decided that all the money shall go for the establishment of the rigor of the game—i. e., prizes—and not a cent be wasted on food or refreshments. Bridge has also reached the laconic stage, and the old florid forms of expression are being done away with, so as to make it as short and as much to the point as possible. In the men's clubs preference is still the game par excellence. Among those who will entertain at bridge this Winter are Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Remsen, Mrs. Gerard, and others.

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One of the engagements of interest of the week was that of Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of the late Elliot Roosevelt, to her cousin, Franklin Roosevelt, son of Mrs. James Roosevelt of Hyde Park on Hudson and a half brother of J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, who married Miss Astor and whose daughter recently became the bride of her cousin, Theodore Roosevelt Robinson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and a nephew of the President. The bride-elect is a niece of Theodore Roosevelt. Her mother, who was one of the daughters of Mrs. Valentine Hall, was a beautiful and charming woman and one of the most popular matrons of her day. Her sisters were Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Forbes Morgan, and Mrs. "Larry" Waterbury. Eliot Roosevelt was a brother of the President.

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For a short time the Winter weddings are over. There will be other notable matrimonial events in January, among which will be that of Miss Eleanor Russell, the elder daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, to Lothian Graem Scott, at the Church of the Incarnation, on Jan. 3; that of Miss Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis, a great-great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, to Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Jan. 14, and that of Miss Constance Knower, the daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, to Coleman Drayton, Jr., grandson of Mrs. Astor, in the latter part of January.

Although much was heralded in advance as to the wedding of the Count du Temple de Rougemont to Miss Clapp on Tuesday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, to those who know their old New York there was not a more interesting marriage than that of Miss May Soley and Howard Dickinson. Mrs. Howard Dickinson is a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Howland, who was the beautiful Miss Meredith of Baltimore. Mrs. Howland was one of the grandes dames of New York society a half century ago. The bride's grandfather was the Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. One of her uncles was the late Gardiner Howland and another S. S. Howland, who married Miss Belmont.

The Count and Countess Temple de Rougemont will go to their chateau at Bonneval early in the Spring. The Count has also a "hotel" in Paris, but he passes a great deal of his time on his country estate. The bride's fortune comes from the Wolfes. Among the heiresses to it who were present at the wedding were Miss Tenie Wolfe, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Slattery, and Mrs. Fosdick.

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Among some of the new dates for entertainments will be the cotillion at Sherry's which Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan will give for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Morgan, on Jan. 11. Mrs. Morgan was Miss Leavitt of Short Hills, N. J. Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best, who was Miss Tooker, will have a small dance for her daughter, Miss Annie Best, on Saturday evening next, at her home, 18 East Fiftieth Street. Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades will give a large dinner dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex on the evening of Jan. 5 for Miss Katherine Nash Rhoades, daughter of Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, and Mrs. Stuart Duncan will have a small dance at her residence on Wednesday evening.

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The wedding of Frederick W. Stevens and Miss Seely was quite a surprise. Mr. Stevens has been divorced from his first wife, who was Miss Adele Livingston Sampson, for nearly twenty years. The Sampsons lived at the corner of Bond Street and Broadway, and Miss Sampson was a belle in the sixties. After her marriage to Frederick Stevens the house at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, was built. There was also a villa at Newport.

The divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens was followed by the marriage of the latter to the Duc de Dino in 1887. The Duc de Dino was the son of Alexander, Marquis Talleyrand-Perigord, who, having also the title of Duc de Dino, gave it over to his son during his lifetime. The second marriage of Mrs. Stevens did not prove happy. The Duc's first wife, who had divorced him, was Miss Curtis, an American well known in New York society. She is now the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord. Recently the former Mrs. Stevens divorced the Duc and has taken the name of Mrs. Livingston Sampson. There are several children of the first marriage with Frederick Stevens. One of the daughters is Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, and another is the Countess Orlowski. Joseph Sampson Stevens, the son, lives near Westbury. He married a Miss Rollins. Frederick W. Stevens is a well known clubman and is now about seventy years old. Mrs. Livingston Sampson's fortune is derived from Chemical Bank stock.

The second Mrs. Stevens is young and a trained nurse.

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The necrology of the week includes the name of Miss Susan Travers, who died at Newport on Wednesday. Miss Travers was the only unmarried daughter of the late William R. Travers. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Walter Gay, the wife of Walter Gay, the artist, who lives in Paris, and by William R. Travers, her brother, who married Miss Harriman, a sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Stephen Olin. The burying place of the Travers family is at the cemetery at Newport. There lie William R. Travers and his wife and two sons, "Jack" and Reverdy. Two sisters of Miss Travers have died within the past eight years. One was Mrs. John G. Heckscher and the other Mrs. William Duer. Mrs. Clarence Mackay is a niece of Miss Travers. The latter for some years passed her Winters abroad and her Summers at Newport.

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Boston received several well-known hostesses last week. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan will remain there for the Winter, having taken apartments. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt went over to make a short visit to her son, young Sands, who has been ill at Harvard.

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Among the arrivals from abroad have been Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. The Iselins will pass the Winter at Aiken. Their cottage is now ready for them. In the past fortnight a number of the colony have arrived at this little Newport. Among others who will celebrate Christmas among the Southern pines will be Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks.

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It is too early to say much of the Florida season. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester will be among the early guests. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will also be in Florida for a part of the Winter season. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have been in New York for a few days, but will go back to Biltmore, where they are to give a series of house parties during the holidays. Mrs. Nicholas Brown is at her apartment in town. Her little son, who is to inherit so many millions, is a sturdy, manly lad for his years, and a most interesting child.

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Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb drift back and forth from their country seat near Burlington to town. There will be much more entertaining this year in the country than in any past season. Gradually the wealthy class is taking kindly to the English idea, and those who have country seats will open them and have house parties over the New Year. Baltusrol will also be gay during the same time. The clubhouse there vies with the one at Tuxedo in being a species of private hotel for club members. This is the idea adopted in England and which is gradually being taken up in this country.

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Major and Mrs. Charles Hall are expected next week for a long visit to New York. They will be entertained by their various relatives. Mrs. Hall, who was Miss May Brady, married Major Hall after the death of her first husband, Albert Stevens. The Halls paid a short visit to this country last year.

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The reports concerning the condition of Miss Acosta are more favorable, but she will be an invalid for a long time, as the accident was most severe and came near being fatal. Capt. and Mrs. Lydig are going out now a little bit, but they have not been seen much in the gay world this Autumn.

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Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has gone abroad for the Winter. She will visit Ireland and England for the present, attending various meets of the different hunts over there. She takes her little daughter with her. Later she will be in Rome, where Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer will again pass the Winter. The Roman colony promises to be large this Winter, but Egypt will be the country most in vogue with Americans. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer have already sailed, and among others who will be in Cairo and make the voyage up the Nile are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright. Mrs. Charles Stebbins and Miss Stebbins have also gone abroad for a Winter's stay.

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Lady Herbert is due next week for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., will, as usual, pass the Winter in the South. The Countess Czaykowski, wife of Rechid Bey, will arrive in New York within a fortnight. She has secured a separation from her husband and will live with her father, Clarence Collins.

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To-morrow will take place the second of the series of Mr. Bagby's musicales at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Skating Club will also meet at the St. Nicholas Rink. Excellent skating has been had at Newfoundland, N. J., where Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross have been entertaining. Central Valley has been another popular rendezvous with the younger set. There is also excellent skating at Morristown, at Orange, at Short Hills, and at New Rochelle, and numerous parties went out for to-day, as well as a large contingent for Tuxedo. Apawamis, at Rye, has a large skating pond, and is one of the favorite rendezvous of the Westchester people. At Hyde-Park-on-Hudson, should the cold continue, ice boating will be begun. The club there is most popular with New York clubmen. It was established by Archibald Rogers.

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On Tuesday, at noon, at the New York Theatre, Shafter Howard will give an orchestral rehearsal of the music of his musical comedy, "His Majesty," and a few of the vocal numbers will be sung by professionals. Shafter Howard is well known in society, a graduate of Harvard, and a member of several fashionable clubs. He married the youngest daughter of Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter of Newport. Among the audience will be many of the Newport set, as well as clubmen and musicians.

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On Tuesday evening the second séance and reception of the Amusement Club will take place. Mrs. Russell Hitchcock has announced a most interesting evening with Baron and Baroness Moncheur and some other distinguished Belgians. The subject for discussion will be King Leopold's work on the Congo.

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A dinner was given last week at the Strollers in honor of their anniversary. A play will be arranged later in the season.

HALF TRUTHS MADE WHOLE

Necessity is the mother of gratitude.

—

The poor relations ye have with ye always.

—

Love is a transient guest at the inn of Fancy.

—

Riches are the consolation of dyspepsia.

—

Fame is the best-loved child of conceit.

—

No man is as big as his dreams or as little as his deeds.

—

Law is the chief obstacle in the way of Justice.

—

For mine enemies, tell them the truth. For me, a lie, if it be pleasing to my vanity.

—

O, Eulogy, what lies are uttered in thy name!

—

History is a mean advantage Truth takes of the dead.

—

Love is the fire that consumes the tenement of the soul, leading Reason and Prudence to leap from the windows. Matrimony is often the fire department.

—

Genius is an infinite capacity for pain.

—

Glory is the rouge that brightens the pallor of death.

J. W. FOLEY.

L. SHAW.

"LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD."

Ladies who have been deprived of their hair or who have an insufficiency may have their natural beauty restored by wearing one of our Featherweight

Natural Wavy Wigs

They are cool, comfortable, convenient. Ready to wear and can be readily adjusted in either a high or low coiffure. If your hair is a little thin at the front and sides, one of our

Marie Antoinette Pompadours

will enable you to make an artistic front hairdress. We have them in numerous styles, including the parted, double and single dip.

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York

Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.

Select Now—Delivery when wanted

Get the Best and you get the Singer

Singer Sewing Machines are never sold to dealers

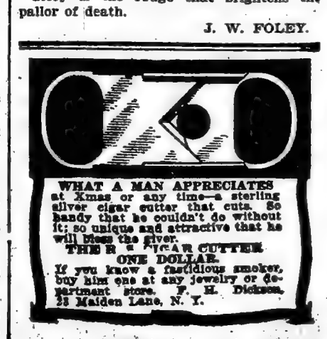

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THE R & W CIGAR CUTTER
ONE DOLLAR.
If you know a fastidious smoker, buy him one at any jewelry or department store. R. H. Dickson, 28 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FOIBLES of FASHION

THE nuptials of Miss Edith Devereux Clapp and the Count René du Temple de Rougemont of France drew a large and fashionable crowd on Tuesday afternoon to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and the beauty of the frocks seen thereat rivaled those of the previous Tuesday at the marriage of Miss Eleanor Jay and Arthur Iselin.

The new Countess de Rougemont has lived much abroad with her mother, Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp. The latter has a beautiful apartment in Paris, where she entertains, but with her daughter has spent a part of each year at the old Wolf residence on Fifth Avenue.

The wedding gown was an especially gorgeous one of cloth of silver, overlaid with old point lace in flounce effect at the bottom and panel effects above, the silver cloth showing between. Seed pearls were used in places to finish lace points. The bodice was a full affair of point lace, as were also the sleeves, and the very long, square train was of silver cloth, brocaded in small flowers and edged with silver lace. The veil, one worn by the bride's mother at her marriage, was beautiful old point, arranged in a flat frill effect on the head, the edge of the frill just covering the top of the very dark pompadour of her coiffure, where it was caught by orange blossoms.

The flower girl was little Miss Audrey Hoffman, daughter of Mrs. John Ellis Hoffman. She was a picture with her vivid dark coloring framed in white. Her immense hat was of the halo type of accordion-plaited chiffon and tulle, the two plaited frills falling over the edges. The wide brim was faced with chiffon and tulle; at the left a large bow of white satin ribbon was placed, and the structure was tied with white satin ribbons, with a bow at one side. The hat formed a framework about six inches wide for the child's face, and enhanced the piquancy of her small features. Her frock was a simple, straight slip of accordion-plaited white chiffon, bordered with a three-inch band of Irish lace; between every six inches of the plaiting forming the little frock lengthwise insertions of the same lace extended from top to bottom of the slip. There was a little lace yoke, little more than a band, and the sleeves were rather small than big. She carried a spray bouquet, not at all large, of pink roses.

The little boy attendant who walked with the tiny Miss Hoffman was Master Auriel Widener, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia. He wore a page's costume of white and a two-cornered hat, one point coming over the forehead, with two long white ostrich plumes starting from a jeweled buckle placed at the left front; one plume extended out over the crown to the other point, and the second lay along the very narrow left brim and drooped off at the left back of the ear.

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The maid of honor was Miss Marion Haven, Hayen, who has served at more weddings than almost any other girl in Gotham, and the bridesmaids were Mlle. Desporte de la Fosse of Washington, a cousin of the Count de Rougemont, and Miss Adelaide Spofford, a cousin of the bride. They were in white frocks of some soft satin finished silk simply made and having wide lace flounces around the foot of the skirts. Their hats were a Marquise shape, the points running across the head, but their outlines were almost lost in the fluffs of white marabout tipped with black that trimmed them. Each carried a round muff of the same marabout, and in the centre of each muff a huge pink rose was fastened.

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Mrs. Devereux Clapp, the bride's mother, wore a robe of rich purplish heliotrope velvet topped by a hat to match trimmed with ostrich tips of the same color. Mrs. Joseph Widener was in turquois blue velvet, with a round cape of sable fur. Her large blue velvet hat had a wide brim, bent down the least bit at the front and the back, and trimmed around the crown by a circlet of small blue ostrich tips, nodding toward the edge of the brim.

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Mrs. Spreckels was in a rich but dull blue velvet of medium shade trimmed with heavy silk embroidery, a vine and leaf design, in dull, pale blue, and her moderately large blue velvet hat had an oval crown surrounded by plaitings of tulle that stood upright. They were of different shades and graduated widths, ranging from pale blue, through mauve and a pinkish hue, to brown; on the right brim near the ear a cluster of velvet flowers in soft dull shades matching the tulle were pressed flatly against the velvet.

Miss Lurline Spreckels wore an almost white hat, with a rather high crown and quite wide brim turned up flat against the crown at the left and producing a sharp pointed effect at the front. Pale pink roses, almost globular in form and shading from pale pink at the edges to deep rose color in the centre, went around the crown, and were massed at the left side, and from their centre rose a high, rather stiff white aigrette, but hardly stiff enough to be a piquet.

+ + +

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who was with Mrs. William Leeds, wore a coat of broadtail fur that came to her heels. It was fitted at the waistline by having its fullness drawn in by pinch tucks, the skirts falling with very little fullness. The sleeves were large and drooping to the elbows, and close from there down. Her rather small hat was black. Mrs. Leeds wore a princess gown of rich, dark green velvet trimmed with shutter plaitings of velvet running across the figure from the neck to below the waist line, this section of plaitings being shaped in to follow the outlines of the figure, and outlined by an inch-wide strip of velvet edged with the finest line of silk braid. Her sable toque had brown ostrich feathers falling from the left and on the top extending toward the left was a cluster of tiny golden apples. She wore also a sable neck scarf with several tails and carried a muff to match.

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Mrs. James Stillman also wore a sable hat and boa, but her hat was a Napoleon shape, a point over each ear, and from under the ends of her sable scarf drooped frills of point lace. Her gown was a most fetching affair of rosy mauve, silk trimmed, with inch-wide ruche plaitings of some dull, darker hue that wound around over the full folds of the skirt and the 1830 bodice in waving lines that resolved themselves at intervals into oval designs.

+ + +

Mrs. Seth Barton French was in pink chiffon broadcloth with many insertions of white lace and a black hat with a single [illegible]

a deep collar of pearls instead of a stock and also a single string of large pearls.

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A beautiful evening gown just imported from Paris for a young matron is of satin crêpe de chine, lemon color by day, but a soft yellow under artificial light. It is trimmed with rich yellow lace, twists of bronze brown velvet, and lemon or yellow chiffon roses. With it the young matron will wear a necklace of topazes shading from very dark to light in an antique setting of brownish gold, her gloves are to be a deep cream-colored suede, and in her hair will be shaded yellow roses. She has brown hair and brown eyes, and with her creamy complexion the effect will be most artistic. The neck of this frock is cut round, but modestly high, and a shaped piece of the yellow lace, with edges forming scallops, is set on as a finish, a fold of yellow tulle separating it from the neck. Around the edge of this flat bertha of lace, which varies from five to six inches in width, a fine rope of brown velvet is curved, and from it radiate tendril effects, also of velvet, each terminating in a rose of shaded yellow chiffon; these roses also appear at five-inch intervals around the top of the bertha. From under this bertha more of the same lace extends down over full folds of the crêpe de chine, which is shirred into a high, pointed girdle made of folds of lemon-colored velvet. The lace hanging down from the bertha is also flat in effect, rounds up in both the centre back and front, and at the waist line to fit smoothly, and falls in soft folds to the knees, where a section of black lace extends to within five inches of the bottom. This lace is cut in wide scallops at the top and still wider and deeper ones at the bottom, the cut edges being finished with flat ruchings of chiffon velvet. Small shirred medallions or pastilles of black chiffon are set in the lace, and these are outlined by half-inch shirrings of velvet studded with round jets. The extreme bottom of the skirt is a scant ruffle shirred in on three large cords, the shirrings forming scallops. The hat to wear with this gown is made of black chiffon velvet slanting over the forehead, but showing the fluffed hair and rolled up high at the sides and back with very wide, but not long, black tip feathers, extending over the sides, back and at the front brim.

+ + +

Chenille is being much worn in Paris, largely in pastilles—pastilles are flat, while cabochons are convex—and also in the latter form. As it is very strong, it is used to advantage in embroideries, and the finest is used in making shaded flowers and leaves, often with delightful results. Strips of brown leather no wider than the chenille are used with orange and yellow shades of the latter, and the resulting galloons are exceedingly rich.

In Paris the tailored costumes are almost invariably trimmed with flat effects, although the Parisian tailored costume is quite a different thing from the English and American tailored costumes. Velvet is much used as a trimming, the velvet being applied in two-inch bands on wool gowns, and often these are separated by silk galloons.

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Miss Helen M. Thain, now Mrs. Harold H. Oddie, was married in a princess robe of satin crêpe de chine, having a short, round train. Five tucks went around the bottom of the robe, including the train, and a six-inch band of point applique extended from the bust line of the bodice down the centre front to the hem. At the corsage top, and overlapping the chiffon yoke, the point applique extended entirely around the bust and back and over the shoulders. The frock was shirred on cords just above, at, and below the waist line to fit it and to form a hip yoke. The sleeves were moderately large puffs of chiffon, shirred in scroll patterns to match the yoke, which was collarless and shirred in scroll patterns. The sleeves ended at the elbows in narrow bands of lace. Her tulle veil was ruched at the top. She wore a diamond heart, the gift of Mr. Oddie, and carried lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Alexander Thain, the mother of the bride, wore a gown of Spanish lace, rather a novelty at present, black over black. The bodice was a bolero jacket effect in the black lace, with a stock and draped front of point applique, one side of which was raised and caught under the jacket edge, while the other hung almost straight. The top of the bolero was outlined by a jetted shaped section of net that extended out in epaulet effect over the shoulders, and also went down the side fronts. The sleeves were full puffs of the Spanish lace over undersleeves of tucked white net, close at the wrists. The skirt was plaited around the hips; down the front there was a panel of finely plaited black chiffon, and crossing over this plaited panel from side to side of the lace overdress extended flat bows of black velvet, each having a finely cut jet buckle in its centre.

Miss Thain, a sister of the bride, wore a princess robe of heavy white Valenciennes [illegible] cream-white satin, the [illegible]

trailing skirt showing lace-edged ruffles of white mulle underneath the lower edge. This robe had a round neck bordered with a heavy cream lace, a pattern of grapes and grapevine; a wide section of the same lace went straight down the front to the bottom, and then around the skirt. A wide section of this lace was also set on in girdle effect about the waist, rising at the back, but allowing the corsage front to pouch a trifle above it. The sleeves were large single puffs of the Valenciennes over satin, ending at the elbows in bands of the heavier lace.

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Mrs. Richard Henderson, formerly Miss Hildegarde Oelrichs, and who came over from England for the wedding of her niece, Miss May and Mr. Iselin, wore a charmingly quaint frock at the ceremony. It was a light tinted silk covered with tiny sprays of green leaves and minute flowers, arranged in miniature nosegays. The skirt, shirred about the waist line, was perfectly plain falling in scant folds to the floor, where it lay all around a couple of inches. The bodice was almost tightfitting, and had a yoke of white lace inserted in a square guimpe effect. This guimpe was bordered with bands of chinchilla fur at the sides and two more strips passed over the shoulders between the outer strips and the neck. The sleeves were elbow length, scant puffs with falling flounces of white lace matching the guimpe, and having their upper parts puffed and headed by a band of chinchilla, and at the bottom of the puff a second band of the fur. Bands of green velvet were also used in combination with the fur. Her small but high green hat was rolled very high at the left, and drooping over the turned-up brim hung the deep fringe of a willow ostrich tip, the ends of which did not, however, conceal a spray of small pink roses at the base of the brim resting against the wearer's brown hair.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet (Miss Whelen) wore at this wedding a gown of dull blue velvet, the top of which was laid in corded lengthwise folds at the back for a short distance down the long skirt. The lace stock of the gown

White satin gown trimmed with pink roses and white bows.

Opera gown of pale gray satin spangled with silver and trimmed with plume designs in steel sequins.

Opera gown of sapphire blue gauze trimmed with blue jetted diamonds of blue net.

is bordered with a twist of velvet which also throws off tendrils terminating in chiffon roses. The sleeves are full, drooping puffs of the lace banded just above the elbows with twists of bronze brown velvet tied in a butterfly bow at the outer seams. From the twists eight-inch flounces of the lace fall over the gloves. The skirt is a round or dancing length. The top of the skirt proper and which ends a trifle below the knees over a broad lace flounce shows deeply curved lines of the velvet twists, with yellow chiffon roses here and there. This jupe is shirred at the top every half inch to a depth of eight inches, forming a deep hip yoke, and is bordered by the yellow lace forming scallops at the bottom and cut in at the top so that its width varies from five inches to twelve. This cut line is headed by a twist of the velvet, and every few inches a tendril curves up on the crêpe de chine and ends under a chiffon rose.

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A black chiffon velvet gown has a short heart-shaped yoke of Irish point over chiffon, the yoke extending up in a high shaped stock boned to keep it in place. A fichu of white chiffon cloth bordered with Irish point is draped around the shoulders and across the back, and ends in front with the two shaped ends crossed, these ends fall just below the bust line; a line of black velvet shows between the top of the fichu and the lace yoke. At the shoulders the fichu extends out a bit over the draped puffs of velvet forming the upper sleeves. Below the sleeve puffs are sections of velvet four inches wide banding the arms just above the elbows, these four-inch bands have two narrow, inch-wide shirred bands of chiffon velvet, one at the top, the other at the bottom. Two flounces fall from these sleeves, the outer of Irish point set on a chiffon top, and the inner one of finely plaited black chiffon. The bodice is of the pointed variety, the back point much shorter and having a postilion finish of plaits of black lace. The front closes under two rows of jet buttons. Draped to describe shallow scallops across the bust and the back, are two scant ruffles of black lace headed by narrow ruchings [illegible]

had a touch of bright orange in a fold of chiffon, and her dull, bluish gray hat was trimmed with a cluster of short but full blue tips of the same hue, each having a few of its tip tendrils ending irregularly in dull orange. These tips were set on at the right side well to the back. She wore a coat of chinchilla fur.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was with Mrs. Goelet, wore a tight-fitting Eton coat and skirt of cream white broadcloth. The skirt was fitted like a glove by graduated boxplaits about three inches wide at the top, their edges meeting from top to bottom and stitched a quarter of an inch from the plaits' edges eighteen or twenty inches down the skirt; from the stitching they continued impressed in plaits that kept their pressed folds in very firmly. The little Eton coat fitted smoothly and tightly across the back, and was plain save for two sections, like pressed-in plaits gored to points at the top and widening to a width of some two inches at the bottom, the straight edge of each meeting the other up the back. On each of these plaits there was a row of large white pastilles of cloth crossed by crocheted lines of white. The sleeves were rather full at the tops, and across the top of each were three lines of shirring, which made them stand out for fully three-quarters of an inch before they dropped to follow the arms. These sleeves were shaped in so as to grow gradually smaller from their tops until they were quite tight at the wrists. Her rather small, black velvet hat was trimmed with white ostrich tips. She wore a sable boa with ends and many tails, and carried a muff to match.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor, with a trailing black velvet gown, wore her silver-fox furs with the two heads at the back and a big muff to match. Her hat was large, the left side was rolled high; it was a pale-yellow felt, banded around the crown with a narrow band of black velvet ribbon and had a long white ostrich plume at the left, over the upturned brim.

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[illegible]

the church with Mesdames Vanderbilt and Astor, wore a black gown thickly sprinkled with jet sequins and a large black picture hat with black ostrich plumes. Large oval turquoises set with diamonds were worn in her ears.

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Mrs. Harry Lehr, on the Avenue one afternoon leading her tiny black dog, wore a short-skirted costume of castor-colored cloth. The skirt, fitting as tightly as may be about the hips, was laid in box plaits, the plaits being a little distance apart and of the simulated type. These plaits were stitched in to a distance of perhaps twenty-four inches from the waist line, widening from an inch and a half at the top to an inch wider where the stitching stopped. Where the stitching ended the plaits suddenly widened out fully three-quarters of an inch on each side, and from there hung in loose, pressed-in plaits. The little coat was Eton in shape and close-fitting as to the back, down which strips of fine silk braid in a slightly lighter shade sloped from the shoulder seams and formed a modified arebesque at the waist line. A girdle of this braid and cloth showed below the band, also of the braid that finished the bottom of the coat. The sleeves, not at all large ones, had fine plaits running down from the shoulder seams and strips of the lighter silk braid were carried down from the body of the jacket in points a distance of perhaps six inches from the shoulder seams. The effect at the bottom was of bishop sleeves sloped into cuffs. Her rather flat toque was of velvet, and also castor-colored, the sides also forming the crown, and at the left a full ostrich plume, more brown than castor, drooped. She wore a sable scarf having numerous tails.

+ + +

Mrs. James Speyer was at a fashionable wedding just before she sailed in a gown of dull green velvet, having an eton jacket top; with it she wore a charming and unique hat of pale-gray felt tinged with a mauvé, trimmed with tiny shaded lavender and purple thistles. The hat was moderately large with a low crown and wide brim turned neither up nor down, and the top of the brim almost concealed by the wreath of thistles.

+ + +

Gray is much worn this season by the members of New York's most fashionable set. Mrs. John Jacob Astor at the opera one evening wore a frock of gray chiffon and tulle spangled sparingly with silver. The bodice was cut very low and the sleeves were short puffs. A curious wing-shaped silvered hair ornament was placed in her high coiffure.

+ + +

Mrs. James Stillman, who was Miss Fifi Potter, sometimes wears a black net and lace frock liberally sprinkled with black sequins. It has a full bodice cut square at the top, and the sleeves, which are short and quite full, have the sides joining the bodice front pointed in half diamond shape, the points joining the top of the black line of the bodice, but at the back they are six inches deep. The sequined portion of the bodice is low, but set in across the front and the back are wide sections of point lace over white tulle. Mrs. Stillman always wears her hair low, the front in a low full pompadour brought over to the brow, but not lopping down on it or drooping over it, and a filet of jewels is set in it back of the pompadour. The other evening at one of Réjane's plays Mrs. Stillman wore a black velvet gown with full sleeves, having deep gauntlet cuffs of Irish crochet joined by several little flat bows of black velvet ribbon having tiny rhinestone buckles in their centres. The bodice had a low flat narrow collar of the lace and a flat jabot effect down the front, crossed by the velvet bows gleaming with jeweled buckles.

MARIE WELDON.

Competent Testimony.

Mrs. Nibbs—Why were you so absurd as to tell Bibbs at the dinner table that you can tell an old turkey from a young one by the teeth?

Nibbs—So I can.

Mrs. Nibbs—Nonsense. Turkeys have no teeth.

Nibbs—Well, I [illegible]

A. Simonson
993 BROADWAY, 21st-22d STREETS.
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consisting of
HAIR ORNAMENTS
AND TOILET ARTICLES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE,
in the most exquisite designs and beautiful colors to be found in this country.
Goods selected now will be delivered at any time desired.

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SINGER
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Between Sips of Tea

TWO of the quaintest and most becoming chapeaux possible for their pretty, handsome blonde faces are worn by Miss Rosamond Street and Miss Anita Sands respectively, and both are pale-blue or blue and white. Miss Street's chapeaux is a Directoire poke in white trimmed with pale-blue ribbon and pale-blue ostrich tips. It flares wide and deep in the front, especially in the centre, and wide pale-blue liberty satin ribbon is placed each side of the back above the narrow, turned-down portion, and forms a cross between a chou and a bow. From these the ribbon goes to the centre back, crosses, and the right end is carried around to meet the left one under the left ear, and is tied there in a bow with long ends. A cluster of pale-blue ostrich tips is placed near the front at the left side. This hat topped a white lace robe over silk. The background of the lace was a fine, heavy net, and at occasional intervals wheat ears were woven in the net. The trailing skirt, gathered at the waist, was trimmed with narrow double ruffles of fine, plain net. These ruffles were between three and four inches wide and were six or seven inches apart, and about five in number; the lower one appeared at the hem, and the upper one above the knees. The bodice was full, and had wide and long cape sleeves over shorter undersleeves, and a cape collar that formed a loose overyoke. This was of the figured net, and had some sort of silver or gray embroidery or metal thread in bands, some two inches from its edges.

Miss Sands's hat had a round crown, from which the brim, after being raised a couple of inches from the bottom of the crown, flared out wide at the sides as well as the front, and the outer rim curved over and down. This showed the coiffure in front and at the top and sides, but avoided the halo poke by the downward turn. At the back the turned-down brim was narrow, and at each side of the back was a bow formed of sections of blue satin ribbon perhaps five inches wide laid in full plaits, the edges being brought together in the middle and banded, thus forming a sort of tubular bow. These bows ran up and down the hat crown and brim, and from them the strings were brought around and tied in front. Toward the front of the hat, two or three inches from the bows and at a point about over the ears, were clusters of small pale-blue ostrich tips that turned to the front and sides in clusters rising above the crown, but not drooping over the brim. The hat itself was a pale-blue silk beaver with a plain silk border. This novel chapeau topped a white lace and chiffon frock having a wide blue girdle to match the hat.

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Miss Catherine Cameron is wearing a light-heliotrope cloth costume, the almost plain skirt sweeps the floor, and the Eton coat has revers turned back all the way down the front; these extend around the neck, forming a collar. Short strips of white silk braid are set on these revers, the strips slanting upward and outward, and placed some five inches apart. The modified bishop sleeves have cuffs to match the revers, and a blouse of lighter heliotrope hue is worn under the coat. The hat worn with this costume is large and broad-brimmed, a plain felt, and is trimmed with one long ostrich plume of the same shade, running from the front over the left side of the brim to the back.

+ + +

At Potsdam the Emperor William had built for his little daughter, the Princess Luise, a structure closely imitating a kitchen of a cottage in the Black Forest. The furniture is quaint and old, there is queer old-fashioned china on the dresser, a stove like that used by the peasants, and the ceiling beams and the wall corner-of-the-room decorations all carry out the Black Forest idea. The little Princess has always been fond of the domestic arts, and hence the Kaiser determined on this novel scheme of [illegible] fun. In this kitchen she tried her skill at concocting little dishes. Sometimes the Emperor calls and is entertained as guest with some of the results of her efforts as a cordon bleu. This little kitchen is not used in the Summer, when its contents are packed away in cases; but when the cold weather comes it is prepared for use again.

+ + +

The Sultan of Jahore, who has been in London some little time, has created a sensation wherever he went, owing to his extraordinary teeth. His front teeth are set with diamonds encircled with gold, and the effect when he smiles or talks can but dimly be imagined. They are natural teeth, too, that have been thus used as the background for jewels. He has been spending much time "bubbling" in his motor car, which is as gorgeous in its way as his teeth, having crests and coats of arms galore.

+ + +

It was at Newport, where gossip is rife and too often repeated before children, that little Johnny, aged five, showed his early appreciation of the meanness of tattling. The mother of his chum had died, and the same night when his mother put him to bed he cried. On his mother anxiously inquiring as to the cause of his tears, he said he was weeping for his chum's mother.

"But you mustn't cry for her," said she. "Arthur's mother is quite happy now; her soul has gone to Heaven." Looking up in astonishment, he cried:

"What! buried already?"

"Oh, no," replied the mother, "her body is here, but her soul has gone up to God."

"Oh, mamma," he exclaimed, "isn't it a mean trick if her soul has gone to God to tittle-tattle about the sins of the body?"

+ + +

Lady Duff-Gordon is one of the English titled women who are "in trade," as it is termed in England. She started a dressmaking establishment some years since in London, and, having energy and taste, it has proved most successful. She is a Canadian by birth, and was a Mrs. Wallace when, fourteen years ago, she married Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, the owner of an estate in Aberdeenshire, a fair, blond-haired baronet fond of shooting and fishing. Lady Duff-Gordon is a sister of Mrs. Clayton-Glyn, the authoress. She has a pale complexion, piquante features, and is original and lively. Her daughter, Miss Esmé Wallace, is one of this season's débutantes.

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Lady Cheylesmore is, like her mother, Mrs. F. Ormonde French, and her sister, Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, a decidedly tall woman. She is handsome in rather an imposing way, and has "presence." Her London house is in Prince's Gate, and her mother, Mrs. French, who sailed a week ago yesterday, is now with her. Lady Cheylesmore is one of London's noted dinner givers. She is decidedly American, and at a recent bazaar sold only American candy. She had a house built at North Berwick, near the sea a short distance from Edinburgh, called Cheylesmore Lodge, and this she lets for a goodly sum.

+ + +

The fastest walker in London is said to be Lord Greenock, who does his constitutional daily in Hyde Park. Many well-known English people walk for health daily in the park. Among them are Lady Hothfield, often surrounded by a number of dogs; Lady Constance Gore, Lady Romney, and Lady Vincent, Miss Vera Vincent, and others. The favorite hours are from 10 in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Every Sunday there is what is termed a church parade after the services of the day, and from noon until 1:30 o'clock the park is crowded. Every year there is some slight change as to the exact part of the park, in which the very exclusive stroll takes this after-service stroll, and just now the vicinity of Stanhope Gate is [illegible]

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

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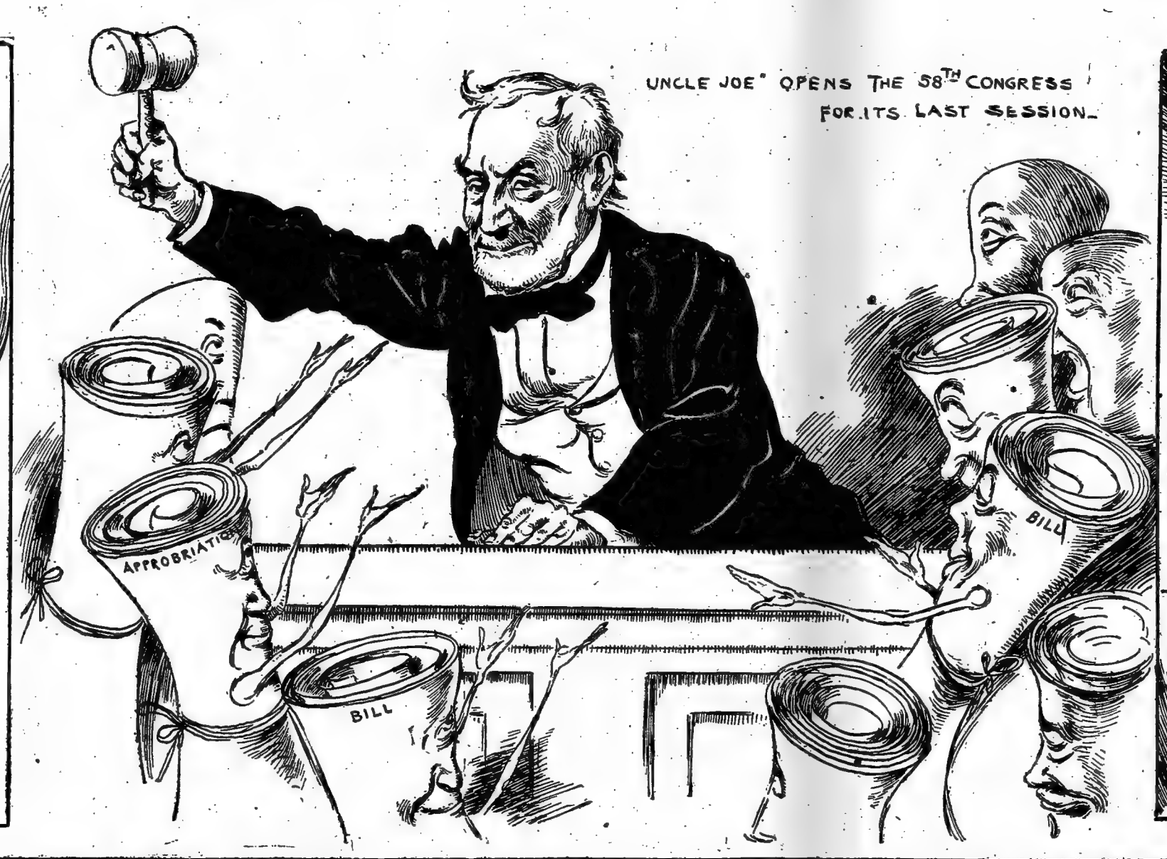

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 10, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 10. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 10, 10,922,541.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Dec. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 10, '04.
235	220	250	Oct. 29.	222	May 13.	240	250	— 6	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	2¾	SA	240	240	240	240	220	163
23	7	21⅝	Nov. 21.	6	Mar. 22.	18	18½	— ⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	18½	19	13	18⅝	7	3,000
87½	83	71	Nov. 26.	39¼	July 1.	61	69	— 2	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1. '04.	1¾	..	68½	69⅝	68	68	..	900
75⅝	83⅝	82¾	Dec. 1.	43½	Feb. 8.	71½	71¾	—10⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,900	Nov. 28. '04.	½	Q	82½	82½	58½	71½	45	1226575
25⅞	12	24⅞	Dec. 6.	13	Mar. 16.	23⅝	24	— ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	24	24⅝	23	23¾	14½	3,600
83½	70⅛	87	Dec. 5.	72	Jan. 8.	86	87	+ ¾	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Oct. 1. '04.	3	SA	87	87	87	87	70¾	100
31½	26	25	Nov. 5.	19	Sep. 23.	..	..	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,600	.....	..	..	25	25	25	25	..	100
80½	73	80	Nov. 10.	74	Sep. 28.	..	..	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Oct. 1. '04.	1½	Q	80	80	80	80	..	1,000
41⅝	17¼	34⅝	Dec. 5.	14⅜	July 1.	32⅜	33	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2. '04.	¼	Q	34⅝	34½	30	33	18	16,710
93	60½	93½	Nov. 29.	67	Jan. 6.	92½	92⅝	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1. '04.	1¾	Q	92½	93⅝	89	92½	65¼	4,918
210	185	220	May 19.	180	Oct. 28.	185	250	+ 5	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sep. 1. '04.	5	SA	185	185	185	185	..	100
46¼	25¼	37⅞	Dec. 6.	24½	June 14.	36⅝	36⅞	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1. '04.	1	..	35	37⅛	35	36⅝	29½	20,700
98	82	97	Nov. 7.	85½	June 3.	94	97	+ 2½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	.....	..	SA	95⅞	96	93⅞	96	..	300
41½	24	38⅞	Dec. 10.	22	Aug. 17.	38	38½	+ 4	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15. '04.	1	SA	36½	38⅞	36	38½	25	2,400
235	171	219	Nov. 22.	180	June 2.	210	213	— 1	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2. '04.	4	SA	212⅜	212⅜	210	210	188	550
20⅝	6	13¼	Dec. 6.	5	Aug. 3.	12½	13½	+ 3⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,082,000	Jan. 2. '02.	⅛	..	16	15½	10	13¼	6	12,375
11⅛	2¼	11⅛	Dec. 6.	2⅝	Jan. 2.	10⅞	11	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	10⅝	11⅛	9½	10⅝	3¼	17,815
57⅞	10	45⅝	Dec. 6.	11¼	Jan. 5.	45	45⅝	+ 2½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	44	43⅞	39½	45½	13½	37,616
11⅞	4	9⅝	Nov. 21.	6¼	Mar. 24.	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅞	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15. '02.	1	..	8½	9	7½	8⅝	7⅝	16,275
42½	16½	42	Oct. 17.	24¼	Mar. 24.	39¼	39⅞	+ 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 14. '02.	1¼	..	38	39¼	37	39¼	27⅝	7,550
19⅝	5	20⅝	Nov. 16.	7	June 2.	16½	17⅝	+ ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	17⅝	17⅝	16	16	9⅞	1,210
48⅞	23¼	29¼	Nov. 16.	22½	June 2.	27	41	+ 2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	42	42	42	42⅝	30	432
51⅞	10⅞	38⅝	Nov. 28.	16¾	June 2.	33⅜	34	— 1⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	35⅞	30	34	14¼	24,655
96⅝	67½	105	Nov. 26.	75¼	Jan. 6.	103½	104	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21. '04.	1¾	Q	103¾	103⅞	101½	103¼	96	3,511
51⅞	21½	8⅝	Dec. 10.	2¼	June 16.	8⅝	8½	+ 2½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	8½	8⅝	6	8⅛	3	40,720
24⅞	14½	28⅛	Dec. 6.	16	June 3.	25½	28½	+ 2½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15. '99.	⅛	..	26⅞	28⅞	25⅜	28½	10¾	29,200
52⅞	36¾	82½	Dec. 3.	46	Feb. 25.	81⅝	81¾	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 25. '04.	1½	Q	82¼	82⅝	75⅜	81½	48⅝	76,965
99½	90¼	115	Oct. 24.	83⅜	Jan. 6.	113	113½	— ⅛	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 11. '04.	1¾	Q	113	113	110	112¾	89⅜	4,700
98⅝	80	99⅝	Nov. 30.	85	Jan. 6.	99	100	— ..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1. '04.	1½	..	99	99	98	99	83	300
20	4½	15	Nov. 18.	3¼	June 30.	14	14½	— ⅞	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	15	15	11½	14	..	4,272
61¼	38	57¼	Dec. 2.	26	July 7.	53	53½	— 2⅜	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1. '04.	1	..	55½	55½	49	53	38	4,775
124⅝	107¼	153	Nov. 17.	122¼	Mar. 7.	145¾	145⅞	— 6	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3. '04.	1¾	Q	149	150⅞	134⅝	145⅜	122⅜	162,160
123	116	141	Nov. 18.	123	Jan. 4.	139	141	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3. '04.	1¾	Q	137	140	137	139	121½	500
86	77½	94	Nov. 7.	82	Jan. 6.	92	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	1½	Q	91	95	91	95	81	33
169	117¼	149½	Nov. 29.	121	Feb. 16.	146	148	—2½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,544,400	Oct. 15. '04.	1½	Q	146¼	146½	146½	146⅝	125	140
146	130	149	Nov. 17.	130¼	Feb. 11.	148	151	— 1	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1. '04.	2	Q	148	148	148	148	..	100
....	....	96	Dec. 2.	85	Nov. 5.	92	92¼	+ 3¼	American Tobacco Co. pf. tr. cts. new.	..	.....	.....	..	..	95⅝	95⅝	87	92⅜	..	46,358
14⅝	7½	23	Nov. 21.	10	Jan. 4.	22	22¾	+ 1⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	23¾	23¾	20	22	..	5,070
80	65	94	Nov. 28.	69	Jan. 25.	92	93⅝	+ ¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 15. '04.	1¾	Q	94	94	89	94	65¾	1,113
125½	58	120⅞	Nov. 21.	61	Feb. 20.	107	109½	+ 8½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 18. '04.	50c	SA	116¼	116¼	95	107¼	76½	7,900
95	90	98	Dec. 7.	90	Oct. 28.	95½	96	+ 1	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15. '04.	1¼	Q	96	96	96	96	..	100
89½	64	89½	Nov. 26.	64	Feb. 24.	86½	89⅝	— 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	2	SA	86⅜	89⅞	83¼	86⅝	67¼	128,545
103½	84⅝	104⅝	Nov. 25.	87¾	Jan. 6.	100⅝	103⅝	— 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,500	Aug. 1. '04.	2½	SA	103⅝	103⅝	100⅝	103⅛	92	12,210
118½	106	155½	Nov. 15.	104½	Feb. 18.	153	154	— 1¼	Atlantic Coast Line	100	35,650,000	July 9. '04.	2½	SA	154	155	147½	153½	....	7,510
104	71⅝	101¼	Dec. 6.	72⅝	Mar. 14.	100¼	100⅝	+ 1.	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1. '04.	2	SA	99⅞	101¼	94⅜	100⅝	78⅛	314,150
96⅝	82¾	96½	Oct. 19.	87⅝	Feb. 13.	95½	95⅝	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Sep. 1. '04.	2	SA	95⅝	95⅝	95	95	87⅞	652
71⅞	29½	70½	Nov. 15.	38	Feb. 24.	62⅝	63	— 5	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	63⅛	63⅝	56	63	45⅝	135,550
223	170	229½	Oct. 19.	185	Mar. 16.	212	220	— 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	2½	Q	217	218	217	218	205	200
15⅛	5	12¾	Dec. 6.	5	July 18.	10½	10⅝	— ¾	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11¼	12¼	10	10½	..	9,675
....	....	89½	Aug. 23.	85	Nov. 7.	82	88	..	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	1	Q	81½	81½	81½	81½	....	50
85	40	62⅜	Dec. 5.	47⅞	Feb. 19.	60	63	+ 1½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	1	Q	62⅜	62⅜	61	61½	....	1,400
73¼	57¼	72	Nov. 16.	64	Apr. 29.	69	70	— 1	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1. '04.	1¼	SA	70¼	71⅝	68¼	71	66	1,300
138⅝	115⅝	155⅝	Oct. 25.	130¼	Mar. 12.	131½	132	— 2½	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1. '04.	2	SA	124⅝	134⅝	127⅝	132	115⅝	42,900
190	153	194⅜	Nov. 11.	154½	Feb. 20.	192	193	+ 1	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,419,800	Aug. 1. '04.	2	Q	191	194½	189¾	192	155½	8,710
53⅜	27¼	51	Nov. 18.	28½	Mar. 14.	45⅝	48⅞	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30. '04.	1	A	50	50⅝	43¼	48⅜	32⅜	50,100
27⅞	18½	27¼	Nov. 18.	17¼	Jan. 15.	25	25	— 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	25	25	25	25	18	2,400
29⅝	13	26¼	Nov. 28.	12⅝	June 8.	23½	23⅞	— 1½	Chicago Great Western.	100	36,424,600	.....	..	..	24⅝	24¾	20⅝	23⅝	15⅝	74,375
85⅞	63	74⅝	Nov. 28.	47½	June 6.	67	69	— 5⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29. '04.	2	SA	65	67⅛	65	67⅛	66½	200
46⅞	24	39½	Nov. 25.	20	June 6.	34⅝	35	— 2⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,488,100	.....	..	..	33	36	32⅜	35	27½	1,510
183⅛	133¼	177⅝	Dec. 1.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	173	172⅝	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 25. '04.	3½	SA	175⅝	176	164	172	140⅞	155,475
194½	168	185⅞	Oct. 25.	173	Mar. 4.	182	184	— 2⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,783,400	Oct. 25. '04.	3½	SA	184⅝	185	180	182¾	172½	1,000
224½	153	214⅞	Dec. 1.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	205½	208	— 5¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1. '04.	3½	SA	210¼	210½	203	206¾	164	11,050
250	190	257	Nov. 30.	207	Feb. 8.	....	....	....	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Oct. 1. '04.	2	Q	236	238	236	238	....	100
200⅜	150	175⅜	Dec. 5.	173¼	Dec. 5.	....	....	....	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	74,536,100	Oct. 1. '04.	2½	Q	173¾	175¼	173¾	173¾	....	121
162	117	160	Nov. 12.	135	Mar. 22.	151	155	— 9½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20. '04.	3	SA	157	157	150	150	132	300
194	172	192	Dec. 9.	175	May 3.	190	195	+ 4½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Aug. 20. '04.	3½	SA	192	192	192	192	....	100
19⅝	8	16¾	Nov. 22.	9¼	Aug. 31.	13½	13⅝	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14½	11⅜	13½	..	12,350
36	15	27⅝	Nov. 22.	11¾	Aug. 31.	25½	24	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	24⅝	25⅞	20	24½	18½	5,800
17½	8	15¾	Nov. 21.	4	July 11.	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅞	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅝	13⅛	10¼	13	6	16,215
50⅝	30	46½	Nov. 25.	23	May 24.	....	....	....	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25. '00	1¼	..	42	45	42	44⅜	30	3,400
99⅝	86	98⅝	Nov. 25.	78½	Jan. 18.	93½	90	+ 1⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	29,000,000	Sep. 1. '04.	2½	SA	91¾	91¼	87⅝	89⅞	74⅛	3,100
100	35	75	Nov. 9.	60	July 29.	70	80	— 5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	70	70	....	300
82¼	24	58⅝	Nov. 28.	25½	Mar. 12.	49	49½	— 7⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15. '02.	1¾	..	57½	58	57	49⅝	26	145,580
122	95	95	Dec. 5.	63	Apr. 5.	90	....	....	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Nov. 15. '03.	4	..	95	95	91¼	91½	....	775
31⅝	10	24⅝	Nov. 15.	13⅛	June 1.	22	22½	— ⅜	Colorado, Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	22⅞	19½	22⅝	14	4,050
72	44¼	60¼	Nov. 15.	48	June 1.	56	58½	— ⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1. '04.	2	..	58⅝	60	57⅝	57⅝	54¼	2,300
48	17	37¼	Nov. 15.	17⅛	June 1.	34	35	— 1⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	35	35⅜	34	35	22	900
28¼	9¼	19¼	Dec. 5.	8	June 28.	15¾	15⅞	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,024,400	Mar. 1. '04.	¼	..	19¼	19¾	16	18⅞	12¼	15,300
222	164	220	Oct. 19.	183	Feb. 8.	208½	209¾	+ 6	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Sep. 15. '04.	2	Q	215	215	205	209	182¾	85,950
119	94⅝	161	Dec. 1.	101½	Jan. 4.	128¾	129	— 1⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	45,216,500	Feb. 10. '04.	1	Q	130	130	127⅞	128⅝	104⅞	1,500
35	15¼	26¼	Nov. 16.	9⅝	May 9.	22	22¼	— ⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	27,380,700	Oct. 10. '04.	1½	Q	23	24	19½	22⅞	16¼	21,931
85¼	60	82¼	Nov. 15.	65	Mar. 9.	79¼	80	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	.....	.....	..	..	80	80⅝	77⅝	80	67½	3,096
183½	149	190⅝	Dec. 6.	149	Mar. 12.	167⅛	188	+ ½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,020,000	Sep. 15. '04.	1¾	Q	188	190½	183⅞	188	158	18,800
276½	230	259⅝	Dec. 6.	250½	Feb. 22.	327	355	+ 8	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	Oct. 20. '04.	1½	Q	348	350½	335	335	242½	2,100
45	18	35⅞	Nov. 14.	18	Mar. 14.	32	32½	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	33¼	34	31½	32¼	22	2,200
30¼	22	28⅝	Dec. 5.	24¼	Feb. 24.	26	26½	— 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,245,800	July 15. '04.	2½	SA	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	17½	7,275
47½	12	27	Dec. 3.	19¼	Jan. 7.	25½	26	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	26½	27	24½	25	19½	2,100
20⅜	7⅜	14⅜	Jan. 23.	1⅛	June 27.	6½	7	— ..	Detroit Southern.	..	10,487,000	.....	..	..	7	7¼	5	6¼	3	3,520
39⅝	14	30⅝	Nov. 17.	20	June 27.	28½	29	— ¾	Detroit Southern pf.	..	6,500,000	.....	..	..	28⅝	29	27	28	16⅝	4,400
90	55	79⅝	Nov. 23.	60⅛	June 16.	76½	78	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,506,000	Aug. 1. '04.	1	Q	77	78	76	78	68½	2,010
44⅝	20	40	Dec. 5.	19½	June 9.	38⅝	39	— ⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	25,084,300	Oct. 25. '04.	1	Q	39⅞	40	35¼	38⅝	23½	22,463
19⅞	7	14⅝	Nov. 15.	5¼	June 3.	11¼	12½	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13¼	11¼	12	..	800
29⅜	10	25⅞	Nov. 14.	9¼	Aug. 10.	22	24½	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	24⅜	24⅝	23	23½	12	525
42⅜	23	41⅝	Nov. 9.	21½	May 16.	38¼	38⅝	— 1⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	40	41	34⅝	38¼	28⅝	408,350
74	62¼	77	Dec. 3.	54	May 31.	76	76½	+ 2⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,822,400	Sep. 7. '04.	2	SA	75¾	77	71¾	76	67⅞	106,100
64½	44	58⅛	Dec. 6.	33	May 16.	56½	56⅝	+ ⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	56⅝	58½	53½	56⅝	49⅞	17,000
....	....	88	Dec. 3.	43¼	Nov. 10.	65	66	— ⅛	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	Sep. 15. '04.	1½	Q	67	68	61	66	....	4,100
....	....	85	Dec. 3.	72	Nov. 23.	79	80	— 3½	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Sep. 15. '04.	1¾	Q	83⅝	83½	75¼	80	....	7,050
74⅝	51	54	Feb. 3.	40	May 12.	....	80	— 2	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1. '04.	4	A	40	40	40	40	45	100
72	51	60	Dec. 5.	43	Mar. 1.	60	64	+ 9½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1. '03.	1¾	..	60	60	60	60	....	100
101	95	101	Dec. 5.	94	Feb. 29.	100	102	+ 1	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1. '04.	1¾	Q	100	101	100	101	....	311
204	126	194½	Nov. 22.	101	June 20.	188	190	— 2¼	General Electric Co.	100	48,245,500	Oct. 15. '04.	2	Q	192	192	182¼	189	165	10,450
209	190	220	Nov. 28.	170	Mar. 17.	220.	228	—10	**Great Northern pf.**	100	124,159,250	Nov. 1. '04.	1¾	Q	220	220	220	220	....	200
103½	93	94	Dec. 5.	60	May 24.	91½	92	+ 1	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 16. '04.	1¼	SA	90	94	90	91	74½	3,050
98¾	87	95	Dec. 5.	70	Mar. 12.	92½	94	+ 3	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 16. '04.	2	SA	91¼	95	91¼	94½	84	3,000
64	51	73	Nov. 30.	50¾	Jan. 18.	70	73	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,846,400	Nov. 25. '04.	25c	M	58	63	58	58	....	10
151	125¾	139	Dec. 5.	125¾	Feb. 24.	155	155¼	— 8	**Illinois Central.**	100	135,040,000	Sep. 1. '04.	3	SA	153⅝	153	149¾	151	129¼	61,880
19⅝	8	26	Dec. 10.	10¾	Jan. 4.	24½	25⅞	+ 4⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1. '02.	1	..	25⅞	26	25	25⅝	10⅝	104,405
74⅛	57¼	75⅝	Dec. 10.	61¼	Feb. 9.	73⅞	73⅝	+ 2⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1. '04.	1½	Q	77⅝	80¼	74⅞	77⅝	63⅜	7,250
73	23	70¼	Oct. 17.	28	Mar. 1.	68	64¾	+ 3	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20. '02.	2½	..	61	65½	61	65⅞	45	1,400
65⅝	39	43⅛	Nov. 12.	28	Jan. 4.	40½	40⅝	— ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1. '04.	2½	Q	40⅞	41	40⅞	40⅞	30	1,200
89¼	70	87	Nov. 30.	71⅛	Feb. 8.	85	88	+ 1.	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	6,650,000	Nov. 1. '04.	2½	Q	86	86	85	86	70	300
48	16	33	Nov. 12.	14	June 4.	31	31½	— ¾	Iowa Central.	100	5,522,900	.....	..	..	30½	31⅜	25½	28	22⅞	7,800
77⅞	30¾	58⅜	Nov. 14.	32	Feb. 24.	54¾	57¼	+ 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,672,100	Mar. 1. '00.	1½	..	56½	57¼	56	57	36	2,200
47½	25¼	38	Dec. 3.	23½	May 9.	36	37¾	..	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
82⅝	62¾	82¾	Nov. 28.	54¼	June 1.	75¾	76	..	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1. '04.	1	..	38	38	38	38	27	200
26⅝	16¾	31½	Nov. 28.	16¼	Feb. 24.	20½	20¾	— 1¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,998,500	.....	..	..	83⅝	84¼	83	83⅝	65¾	1,000
61¼	29	56⅜	Nov. 18.	31	Feb. 20.	53½	53¾	— 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	53	54⅜	47½	54	35	15,700
....	....	15¼	Oct. 20.	8	Sep. 29.	10½	12	+ ⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1. '01.	1	..	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	....	300
49	46	66	Oct. 18.	48½	Jan. 5.	64½	65	+ 1	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	8,000,000	July 1. '04.	1	SA	64⅜	65	64⅜	65	....	100
88	28¼	43¼	Dec. 1.	26	Mar. 17.	38	38½	— 4	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,940,000	.....	..	..	41	41½	32	38	32	1,000
115	92	106	Oct. 15.	76	Mar. 17.	96	100	— 2½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,940,000	July 15. '04.	1	SA	100	100	100	100	....	100
83	49	62½	Nov. 12.	46	May 17.	60	63	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 1. '04.	1	Q	62	62	62	62	....	100
130½	95	146⅝	Dec. 8.	101	Feb. 23.	142⅞	143¼	— 3⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 10. '04.	2½	SA	147	147¼	138	142⅞	105½	102,712
13	6¼	14⅛	July 23.	6¼	Mar. 21.	9½	11	..	**Manhattan Elev.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....	200
155⅝	126¼	162⅞	Nov. 16.	126⅝	Mar. 12.	164½	165	—

Highest	Lowest	Since Jan. 1, 1904. High.	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Saturday, Dec. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change from last sale.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Capital Outstanding.	Last Dividend Declared. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Sales of the Week. Shares.	Range of Prices. Lowest.	Highest.	Year Ago.	Dec. 31, '03.
177	165	194	Nov. 26.	139	Feb. 26.	166	168	— 6	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	1,600	166	168	128	3,600
153	113¾	143	Nov. 26.	113	Mar. 12.	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 3½	New York Central	100	[illegible]	Oct. 15, '04.	2½	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117⅜	98,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	41	Dec. 1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	78	Dec. 1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	700
[illegible]	45	85¼	Nov. 25.	80	Apr. 16.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	135	Oct. 21.	[illegible]	[illegible]	134½	134	+ ¼	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	[illegible]	Sep. 30, '04.	2½	Q	1,975	132½	134½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	45¼	Oct. 21.	[illegible]	[illegible]	44½	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York, Ontario & Western	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	Dec. 1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norfolk & Western	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	68	Nov. 12.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅞	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	[illegible]	Aug. 15, '04.	2	SA	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	107	Nov. 12.	80	Mar. 12.	103¼	103⅝	— ⅜	North American	100	27,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	Q	1045	2043	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4½	4	6½	Jan. 5.	3½	Dec. 5.	4½	— ½	Nevada Mining Co.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	200	..	..	5½	5½	5½	..	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	78¾	Nov. 3.	58	Feb. 24.	76	77¼	— 1	Pacific Coast	100	6,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	778	77½	78	77	1,740
[illegible]	[illegible]	46	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
119⅝	110⅝	148	Dec. 5.	111⅝	Mar. 12.	147½	147⅝	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	91,434,650	Nov. 30, '04.	1½	Q	1,254	145	148	117⅝	48,210
[illegible]	[illegible]	127½	Dec. 1.	109	Mar. 12.	126¾	126⅞	— ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Nov. 30, '04.	1½	Q	1,225	125¾	126⅞	[illegible]	37,515
[illegible]	[illegible]	32½	Dec. 1.	17	Mar. 16.	22	24	— 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	87½	Jan. 29.	74½	June 9.	78	80	..	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,060	Mar. 15, '04.	1	..	30	78	80	67½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	85	Dec. 6.	68	Apr. 29.	75¾	76	+ ¼	Phila., Bal. & Wash.	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '04.	3	SA	30	75¾	76	67½	6,750
110	99	107	Dec. 6.	95	Apr. 11.	106½	106	+ 1	Phila., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,454,000	July 15, '02.	2	..	105½	105½	106	102½	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	132½	Dec. 7.	130½	July 21.	134	..	+ ⅜	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	19,714,200	Oct. '04.	1¾	Q	1125	132½	134½	130	175
[illegible]	[illegible]	44½	Oct. 17.	34¼	May 16.	39¾	39	— 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. '04.	1½	Q	210	39	39¾	39¾	12,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	93	Dec. 1.	67	Jan. 16.	90	91	— 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	13,000,000	Aug. '04.	1½	Q	2	90	91	87½	4,670
155¾	139	241	Nov. 25.	205	Mar. 14.	237½	240	— 1½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Nov. '02.	8	..	2	237½	240	217½	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	1⅛	3½	Nov. 15.	⅝	June 9.	1½	2¼	— ⅝	Quicksilver	100	5,788,788	..	..	..	2	2¼	2	2	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	16	33	Nov. 17.	16	May 16.	32	33½	— ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	12,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,110
89	61	84	Dec. 5.	71¾	Mar. 16.	82½	83	+ ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	3	Q	..	..	..	..	2,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	93	May 27.	82	Feb. 11.	91½	92¾	+ ¾	Railroad Sec. 3% Cent. stock ctfs.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	3	SA	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	27½	Dec. 5.	23½	Mar. 14.	79½	[illegible]	+ ¾	Reading	50	51,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	778,700
[illegible]	[illegible]	73	Dec. 5.	57	Mar. 1.	71	71½	+ 1	Reading 1st pf.	50	30,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	SA	..	..	..	..	4,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	93	Dec. 5.	85½	Feb. 26.	92	[illegible]	— ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	20,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	SA	..	..	..	..	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	15¾	Nov. 25.	6	May 16.	13½	[illegible]	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	73¾	Nov. 25.	44	May 12.	69	[illegible]	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. '04.	1¾	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	33	Nov. 25.	22	May 12.	32	[illegible]	— ½	Rock Island Co.	100	28,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	73¾	Nov. 25.	55	May 11.	72	[illegible]	+ ¾	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	28,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	4,000,000	Aug. '04.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Sep. '04.	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	93	Nov. 17.	82	May 16.	92	93	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	2,000,000	July '04.	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	75¾	Dec. 5.	58	Mar. 16.	74½	[illegible]	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. '04.	2	Q	..	..	..	..	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	19	Nov. 1.	11½	Jan. 6.	17	[illegible]	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. '04.	1	Q	..	..	..	..	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	39	Nov. 26.	26½	Jan. 6.	37	[illegible]	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	13	Dec. 5.	9	June 1.	12½	[illegible]	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	21	Dec. 6.	15½	June 1.	18	18¾	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	22¾	Nov. 11.	20¾	Jan. 7.	21	[illegible]	— ¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	67	Dec. 5.	47	Jan. 5.	102	104	— 2½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	100	101	102½	99	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	39½	Nov. 15.	41¼	Mar. 14.	68½	[illegible]	— 2½	Southern Pacific	100	[illegible]	..	..	..	1174	118½	119¾	112½	429,700
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov. 15.	113	Dec. 12.	119½	[illegible]	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific pf.	100	80,000,000	..	..	..	1174	118½	119¾	112½	25,065
[illegible]	[illegible]	37¾	Dec. 5.	18¾	Feb. 24.	25½	[illegible]	— 1	Southern Railway, extended	100	116,000,000	..	..	..	977	24½	25¾	23½	241,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	97¼	Dec. 5.	77½	Jan. 6.	95½	96¼	— ¼	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '04.	2½	SA	97	95½	96¼	88½	16,240
6½	⅝	8	Nov. 18.	⅝	Mar. 4.	3¾	4	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	3½	4½	5½	4	2,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
69¾	25¾	77½	Nov. 17.	31¾	May 16.	72	72¾	— 4¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,532,400	Nov. 1, '04.	2	..	77¾	77¾	82¾	72¾	71,200
42	29½	39½	Nov. 14.	30	June 2.	38½	[illegible]	— 1½	Texas Pacific	100	35,750,000	..	..	..	37½	37½	38	32	40,750
40¾	29½	39½	Nov. 10.	25	May 19.	36¾	37	— ½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	39½	39½	39½	29	100
128¾	100	134	Oct. 22.	115	Mar. 14.	130	132	— 1½	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	Oct. 31, '04.	1½	Q	1315	129¾	130¾	121½	1,200
21¾	17¼	27¼	Oct. 31.	17¾	June 21.	22½	23¼	+ 1	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	25½	23	25½	24	1,100
17¾	15	22	Nov. 26.	21½	May 27.	21½	21¾	— 1¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	8,000,000	..	..	..	3½	33½	35½	31	9,510
48	24	57¼	Nov. 26.	32	Feb. 24.	54½	55	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	53	53	55	35¾	11,580
122¾	79	109¾	Oct. 31.	87¼	Feb. 23.	105½	106	— 1½	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	1005	107½	108	105½	1,645
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	4½	13⅝	Nov. 22.	3⅝	Aug. 19.	11⅜	11¾	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	17¾	11½	8	5⅝	800
79⅝	51⅝	75¾	Nov. 25.	45	Feb. 24.	72	75	— ⅞	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	75	74¾	74	49½	615
124⅝	65¾	117	Nov. 21.	71	Mar. 14.	111	111¾	— 4½	Union Pacific	100	119,917,940	Aug. '04.	2	SA	1137	110¾	113¾	87	329,350
95¾	88¼	95	Dec. 9.	86¾	Feb. 25.	95⅝	96	+ ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Oct. '04.	2	SA	9854	96	96¾	89	4,580
110¾	94	112¾	June 13.	96	Feb. 5.	100	109	..	United Fruit Co.	100	16,782,600	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	108	108	108	100	200
25½	9	25	Dec. 9.	9	Feb. 17.	24	25	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	28	22	23¾	21	1,810
34½	30	69	Dec. 2	27¾	Apr. 19.	67½	68	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	65½	63¾	66	44¾	2,700
15	8	20½	Dec. 3.	6¾	May 14.	19	19½	— 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	..	..	..	20½	20½	16½	19	8,855
55	33	81¼	Dec. 2.	40	Mar. 24.	79½	79¾	— ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. '04.	1¼	Q	75½	74½	75¾	..	23,270
150¼	95	125	Nov. 16.	100	Feb. 24.	119	125	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	SA	121	121	121	..	15
15⅜	6	20⅜	Dec. 9.	6¾	May 27.	18½	19⅜	+ 3⅜	United States Leather Co.	100	62,939,900	..	..	..	15	20⅜	13½	15⅞	7¼	987,710
96⅜	71½	106½	Dec. 5.	75¾	Jan. 4.	102½	103	+ 8	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,939,900	Oct. '04.	1¾	Q	98¾	102¾	98½	75¾	111,220
[illegible]	[illegible]	94½	Nov. 22.	83	July 13.	89½	91½	..	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,034,000	..	..	..	79	82	79	..	2,000
19¼	7	34⅜	Nov. 28.	19½	Feb. 6.	33	33½	— ½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,986,000	Apr. 30, '03.	1	..	33⅜	33¾	27¾	33	10	14,550
58	30¼	32½	Dec. 5.	41	Jan. 4.	32½	33½	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,325,500	Sep. 15, '04.	1½	Q	92¾	93½	93	93½	4,400
98	58	102	Dec. 5.	10	May 13.	93	96	+ 2	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,405,200	Dec. 26, '03.	1¼	Q	92	95¾	97¾	93¾	370,000
89¾	49¾	95¾	Dec. 3.	51½	May 13.	91½	92	— 3	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,160	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	95⅜	95¾	94	93	557,371
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66¾	17½	44½	Dec. 5.	22¾	June 29.	41½	42	— 1⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,986,400	June 1, '03.	1¾	Q	42¾	44¾	42	41¾	26	21,275
128½	80	114½	Nov. 28.	96	July 6.	113½	114½	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	113½	114	110	113¾	95	6,650
39½	17	44	Nov. 29.	18½	Sep. 7.	39½	40½	— 2¼	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600	..	..	..	41¾	42	35	39	..	3,900
5¾	5½	11	Dec. 5.	5	Nov. 16.	..	..	— 1	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '03.	1	..	10½	11	9	9	5½	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32¾	16⅝	25	Nov. 12.	15	May 16.	22¼	22⅝	— 1½	Wabash	100	33,000,000	..	..	..	25¾	23⅝	20	22¾	10	14,160
55¼	27½	43¾	Nov. 18.	32⅜	Feb. 24.	44½	45	— 2⅜	Wabash pf.	100	34,000,000	..	..	..	47	47¾	41⅜	44¾	29¾	19,770
93	80¼	96	Oct. 17.	85	May 19.	92¾	93	— ¼	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	1624	92¾	91½	92¾	25	2,525
221	130	184½	Dec. 1.	153	May 2.	181½	182	— 2½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,398,250	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	1829	180	178	182½	122	8,200
224	160	198½	Nov. 28.	130	Aug. 17.	190	200	— 7	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,396,700	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	194	194	190	190	..	200
27¼	12	22⅜	Nov. 14.	14¼	May 23.	19	19¼	+ ..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	20	17½	19	14⅝	15	2,420
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan. 22.	37	July 27.	46	47	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	..	..	..	47⅝	48	44½	47	45	3,631
38¼	20	32	Nov. 12.	21¼	June 29.	27½	29	— 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,998,500	..	..	..	28	28	26	27⅜	26	1,000
25½	14¼	25	Nov. 18.	16	June 6.	22½	23	— 1½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	..	..	..	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	20⅝	6,080
55¾	33	49⅝	Nov. 18.	37	June 6.	45¼	46¾	— 1½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	..	..	..	47⅜	47⅜	44⅝	46¾	37⅝	4,470

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Coal	5	Gen. Chemical pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	3¼	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2¼	Hock. Valley pf.	3
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Int. Paper	1⅝
Am. Grass Twine	3⅜	Int. Paper pf.	2⅝
Am. H. & L. pf.	2½	Int. Power	3
Amer. Ice pf.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Amer. Malting	1½	Lack. Iron Chl. pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Amer. Merch. 1st pf.	1	Morf. & Western	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. O., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Butterick Co.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1	St. Rys. & L.	1
Ches. & Ohio	1½	St. L. & W.	1½
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	1	U. S. Leather	3¾
Erie 1st pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	3
Gen. Chemical	9½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	6	Louisv. & Nashv.	3⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf.	2	Manhattan	3
Amal. Copper	10⅝	Met. Securities	2⅝
Am. Car & Fdy.	1¼	Met. Street	2⅝
Am. Express	6	Mich. Central	11
Am. Locomo. pf.	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
Am. Steel F. pf.	2⅜	Mo. Pacific	2
Am. Sugar	5	N. Y. C. & St. L.	3
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2½	Nat. Lead 2d pf.	2¼
Amer. Woolen	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Am. Tob. pf. new	3¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Anaconda Copper	6½	North American	3½
At., T. & S. F.	2½	Pacific Coast	1
At. Coast Line	1¼	Pacific Mail	2⅜
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	5	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Brook. Union Gas	2½	People's Gas	3⅝
Can. Southern	1	Peo. & Eastern	1
Can. Pacific	2¾	Pressed Steel Car	2¾
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅞
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. Gt. Western	1⅜	Rap. Iron & Steel pf.	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	5⅛	Rubber Goods pf.	1⅞
C., Gt. West. pf. B.	5⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
C., Mil. & St. P.	3½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2⅜	Sl.-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwn.	5½	Southern Ry.	1
C., St. P. M. & O.	5½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅜	Texas Pacific	1¼
Clev., Lor. & W.	5	Third Avenue	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	7⅜	Twin City Rap. Tr.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	4½
Consol. Gas	6	U. S. Pipe	1½
Cons. Tob. pf.	1¼	U. S. Realty	2
Del., L. & West.	3	U. S. Steel	2
Den. & Rio Gde. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	3
Dul., S. S. & At.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1⅜
Erie	1¼	Va. Iron, C. & C.	2½
Ft. W. & D. C.	2	Vulcan Det.	1
Fed. M. & S. pf.	3½	Wabash	1½
Gen. Electric	2½	Wabash pf.	2¼
Gt. Northern pf.	10	Westinghouse Elec.	2⅝
Ill. Central	3	West. Elec. 1st pf.	7
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1	Wheel. & L. Erie	1
Kansas City So.	1¼	Wis. & L. E. 2d pf.	2⅝
Lake Erie & West.	4	Wis. Central	1¼
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2½	Wis. Central pf.	1½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s.	1	Ga. Pacific 1st	1⅜
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Hudson Gas 5s	2
Atl. & Danville 4s	1	N. Y. & Q. Co. E. L.	1
B. & O. conv. 4s	1⅝	N. Y. & P. Co. 5s	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Ore. Sh. L. cons. 6s	1⅜
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	P. Gas Chi., ref. 6s	1¼
C. & H. Ill. gen. 5s	1	P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s	4%
C. & W. Ind. g. 6s	1⅛		
Chi. Rel. 5s	5⅝	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Chi. & 9th Av. 5s	1½	St. P. & D. con. 4s	2⅜
Del. Southern 4s	2⅜	St. P. & D. con. 5s	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	4½	U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	1
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	2	Va. Southwn. 5s	3
Ulster & Del. ref. 4s	1½	W. Nor. Car. 6s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Tob. 6s	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	2
Am. Tob. 4s	2¼	Nassau Elec. 4s	1½
Brook. Fy. 5s	1	Norf. & So. 1st	2½
B., C. R. & N. 1st	2½	Nor. & W. Pocah. 4s	2
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	Or. R. & Nav. 4s	2
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	3⅞	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1½	Pere Marquette 2d	2¾
Con. Gas conv. 6s	2⅜	Union Pac. conv. 4s	4⅝
Consol. Tobacco 4s	1⅝	U. Rys. St. L. 4s	1
Int. Steam Pump 6s	1	U. S. Steel 5s	1½
Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1⅝
Kentucky Cent. 4s	1⅝		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 12.

Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable Jan 3 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Diamond Match Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Steam Co.—Special meeting.
North Star Mines—Dividend payable Dec. 23 to holders of record this date.
Northern Securities Company—Adjourned annual meeting.
Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

A. G. Hyde's Sons Co.—Annual meeting.
Eagle Vending Machine Co.—Special meeting.
Great Lakes Towing Co.—Books close.
George A. Kessler Co.—Annual meeting.
New Central Coal Co.—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Co. of Providence—Books close.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

American Chicle Co.—Books close.
American Snuff Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Surety Co.—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Adjourned annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Metropolitan Securities Co.—Annual meeting.
Old Colony Copper Co.—Annual meeting.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad—Special meeting.
United Fruit Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Railways—Dividend payable.
Amory Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Bordeo's Condensed Milk Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Boston Woven Hose Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butchers' Hide and Melting Association—Annual meeting.
California Gas & Electric Corporation—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York—Dividend payable.
Copley Cement Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Electric Boat Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Co., Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Lead Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 3 to holders of record this date.
Niles-

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Loss in Cash but Increase Shows in Surplus Reserve.

Again yesterday the bank statement showed a loss in cash, but the surplus reserve not only did not fall off, but showed an increase of $826,125. This result, of course, was due to a further reduction of loans and deposits, but the showing has become too monotonous to be interesting. If the reduction reported in loans meant that the liabilities of the local financial community had been reduced by the amount of the decrease in loans reported there would be some reason to call the bank statement a good one, as some did yesterday, but the reported decrease does not necessarily mean anything of the kind, and so the showing is one little to be relied upon. The shifting of loans back and forth from the trust companies to the banks, and vice versa, facilitates the compilation of bank statements good or bad, as the case may be, but actual liabilities cannot be reduced in any such fashion, and they it is that are the index of the actual situation. So long as only half the story is told the bank statement cannot but be unconvincing, if not actually misleading.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 5@2 per cent., averaging 4 per cent. Time money was steady at 4 per cent. for sixty days and 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to six months, closing firm. The market for commercial paper was firm at 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for prime single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8585 to $4.8670, closing decidedly strong at the highest.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 5½@7 per cent., averaging 5½ per cent. Time money was a little easier at 5@5½ per cent. for three to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Dec. 12, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$118,972,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net profits	135,187,700	.....	129,574,300
Deposits	1,118,940,900	$5,838,100	842,955,700
Circulation	41,554,100	*407,600	46,117,300
Total	$1,410,734,200	$3,430,500	$1,134,420,000
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,082,062,400	$8,513,500	$880,893,800
Specie	211,920,100	596,000	152,233,800
Legal t'd's	76,810,100	1,037,600	66,456,300
Total	$1,370,964,600	$10,146,900	$1,099,695,700
Res. held	288,878,200	1,639,400	218,781,800
Res. req'd	279,510,900	2,459,525	216,718,825
Surplus	$9,365,200	*$826,125	$2,077,975

*Increase.

The surplus reserve in the same week in 1902 was $3,236,900; in 1901, $4,607,675; in 1900, $5,701,125; in 1899, $6,952,525; in 1898, $16,742,300; in 1897, $18,227,425, and in 1896, $31,600,250.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$11,948,254
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	9,370,898
From Jan. 1, 1904	$72,527,306
From Jan. 1, 1903	555,580,121

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 6, 1904	$12,724,078
Week ended Dec. 8, 1903	11,084,105
From Jan. 1, 1904	462,417,017
From Jan. 1, 1903	470,817,698

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$216,781
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	1,198,801
From Jan. 1, 1904	9,446,602
From Jan. 1, 1903	14,586,304

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$4,005,090
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	107,090
From Jan. 1, 1904	101,018,698
From Jan. 1, 1903	33,324,710

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$3,788,219
From Jan. 1, 1904	92,152,696
From Jan. 1, 1903	18,758,846

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	$1,091,801

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$15,763
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	10,919
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,147,158
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,038,179

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$330,969
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	974,941
From Jan. 1, 1904	35,023,470
From Jan. 1, 1903	30,182,871

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$293,196
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	964,042
From Jan. 1, 1904	33,876,346
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,055,696

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$232,544
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	1,209,720
From Jan. 1, 1904	10,613,221
From Jan. 1, 1903	15,624,539

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$4,315,980
Week ended Dec. 11, 1903	1,081,981
From Jan. 1, 1904	136,041,168
From Jan. 1, 1903	63,508,581

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$4,082,617
From Jan. 1, 1904	125,038,041
From Jan. 1, 1903	47,884,041

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1904	$872,941

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$8,611,975	$2,077,975	$3,236,900
Jan. 9	14,268,975	12,117,775	17,788,400
Jan. 16	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Jan. 23	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Jan. 30	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Feb. 6	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Feb. 13	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Feb. 20	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Feb. 27	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
March 5	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
March 12	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
March 19	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
March 26	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
April 2	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
April 9	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
April 16	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
April 23	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
April 30	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
May 7	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
May 14	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
May 21	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
May 28	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
June 4	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
June 11	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
June 18	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
June 25	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
July 2	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
July 9	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
July 16	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
July 23	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
July 30	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Aug. 6	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Aug. 13	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Aug. 20	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Aug. 27	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Sept. 3	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Sept. 10	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Sept. 17	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Sept. 24	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Oct. 1	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Oct. 8	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Oct. 15	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Oct. 22	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Oct. 29	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Nov. 5	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Nov. 12	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Nov. 19	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Nov. 26	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Dec. 3	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400
Dec. 10	17,146,775	16,117,775	17,788,400

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 12	$8,077,975	$3,236,900	$5,701,125
Dec. 19	12,117,775	17,788,400	17,788,400
Dec. 26	12,117,775	17,788,400	17,788,400

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$8,077,975	1893	$2,464,000
1903	12,117,775	1892	23,953,750
1902	17,788,400	1891	20,012,350
1901	17,788,400	1890	15,777,350
1900	5,701,125	1889	12,252,350
1899	6,952,525	1888	10,252,350
1898	16,742,300	1887	7,252,350
1897	18,227,425	1886	5,252,350
1896	31,600,250	1885	2,252,350
1895	17,252,350	1884	1,252,350
1894	12,252,350		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1884: $31,600,250, Feb. 3, 1896; minimum, October, 1884, $1,252,350; since 1890, $23,953,750, Jan. 4, 1892; minimum, $2,464,000, Dec. 26, 1893.

March 26	27,468,875	6,280,980	6,965,575
April 2	27,765,050	2,180,625	3,040,525
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,600	6,407,050	6,575,600
April 23	34,203,700	10,985,475	9,462,050
April 30	33,154,250	11,121,080	7,494,950
May 7	32,724,250	10,020,225	8,461,600
May 14	12,827,250	3,992,625	3,245,625
May 21	13,994,375	3,222,725	4,267,650
May 28	20,082,225	3,945,150	11,629,600
June 4	31,709,875	4,775,050	11,240,575
June 11	36,562,400	5,477,175	12,902,250
June 18	38,889,825	10,080,275	12,198,350
June 25	39,452,975	12,888,950	12,979,325
July 2	36,166,300	5,377,675	10,694,725
July 9	26,617,725	4,625,475	12,250,600
July 16	44,563,350	15,378,475	15,789,225
July 23	50,899,600	21,812,425	19,252,400
July 30	52,889,600	24,909,075	19,725,125
Aug. 6	56,526,250	25,567,675	6,081,350
Aug. 13	57,781,475	21,543,575	7,138,650
Aug. 20	58,618,925	21,493,300	9,742,250
Aug. 27	57,373,450	20,677,525	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,528,600	17,394,975	4,067,050
Sept. 10	46,438,300	15,872,350	715,025
Sept. 17	36,583,150	9,778,625	*1,952,550
Sept. 24	29,251,025	14,582,900	2,884,225
Oct. 1	15,915,425	13,827,700	1,819,250
Oct. 8	13,620,200	13,017,125	2,587,150
Oct. 15	15,067,975	17,632,250	5,022,225
Oct. 22	17,353,925	17,564,450	17,121,475
Oct. 29	14,752,600	15,874,150	21,295,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	6,994,225	17,652,850
Nov. 12	8,964,850	6,126,025	16,452,850
Nov. 19	8,891,700	5,477,850	16,452,850
Nov. 26	8,331,575	6,125,300	15,778,300
Dec. 3	6,630,075	6,906,800	9,973,750
Dec. 10	3,365,200	8,077,975	8,826,800

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 12	$8,077,975	$3,236,900	$5,701,125
Dec. 19	12,117,775	17,788,400	17,788,400
Dec. 26	12,117,775	17,788,400	17,788,400

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$8,077,975	1893	$2,464,000
1903	12,117,775	1892	23,953,750
1902	17,788,400	1891	20,012,350
1901	17,788,400	1890	15,777,350
1900	5,701,125	1889	12,252,350
1899	6,952,525	1888	10,252,350
1898	16,742,300	1887	7,252,350
1897	18,227,425	1886	5,252,350
1896	31,600,250	1885	2,252,350
1895	17,252,350	1884	1,252,350
1894	12,252,350		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1884: $31,600,250, Feb. 3, 1896; minimum, October, 1884, $1,252,350; since 1890, $23,953,750, Jan. 4, 1892; minimum, $2,464,000, Dec. 26, 1893.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July,	1894	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238 Mar. 4 1903
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
150	160	American Snuff	11,000,740	Oct. 1,	1904	2½	170	Nov. 16	110	Jan. 21	170 Dec. 3, 1904
33	37	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....		..	36	Nov. 18	25	July 11	34 Nov. 30, 1904
63	67	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....		..	66	Nov. 18	53	Mar. 28	66 Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 5,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1904
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Oct. 1,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104 June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*106 Dec. 30, 1902
150	160	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Aug. 15,	1904	3	160	Oct. 3	116¾	Mar. 2	159¾ Nov. 30, 1904
155	165	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15,	1904	3	165	Oct. 3	145	Oct. 3	165 Oct. 3, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	123¾ Jan. 7, 1903
110¾	110	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 15, 1898
80	85	Central South. American Tel	7,917,800	Oct. 6,	1904	1½	116	Nov. 22	103	May 3	116 Nov. 22, 1904
19¾	..	Chicago & Alton pf	19,544,000	July 1,	1904	2	85¼	Jan. 22	70	Jan. 2	83 Nov. 30, 1904
130	145	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1,	1904	1¾	*200	Nov. 14	*181	Jan. 16	*200 Nov. 14, 1904
88¼	89	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1,	1904	1½	143	Oct. 15	124	Feb. 11	143 Oct. 15, 1904
89	90	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	July 15,	1904	2	90	Nov. 7	80½	July 13	88¾ Nov. 29, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	June 29,	1904	2	99	June 17	82	Aug. 19	82 Aug. 19, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1901
110	115	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
90	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20,	1904	1½	115	Nov. 22	100	Feb. 3	115 Nov. 22, 1904
184	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1893	1½	100	Oct. 18	79	Apr. 13	100 Oct. 18, 1904
60	68	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1,	1904	1¾	161	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179 Apr. 30, 1904
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66 Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	22¾ June 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64 Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,500	Aug. 1,	1904	5	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120 Jan. 21, 1904
135	140	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Dec. 1,	1904	2½	76¼	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70½ June 7, 1904
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12,	1904	2½	141	Nov. 16	128	Jan. 21	141 Nov. 16, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,988,538	.....		..	3¼	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,552,491	Oct. 15,	1904	1	50	Nov. 17	50	Nov. 17	50 Nov. 17, 1904
..	..	**Electric Storage Battery**	15,812,200	Oct. 1,	1904	1¼	85¾	Nov. 26	82	Nov. 21	82¾ Nov. 26, 1904
60	63	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1903	1½	66½	Jan. 27	54	July 15	64 Nov. 10, 1903
80	83	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1904	2½	83	Nov. 18	72	Feb. 23	82½ Nov. 22, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	29 Jan. 9, 1902
113	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115 June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	*82	Dec. 1	*82	Dec. 1	*82 Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,329,100	Oct. 15,	1904	2	*97	Oct. 21	*97	Oct. 21	*97 Oct. 21, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,630,500	Nov. 1,	1904	1½	*93¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*93¾ May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Nov. 1,	1904	1½	*93	Apr. 14	*85	Apr. 14	*93 Apr. 14, 1904
104	..	**Ill. Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July 1,	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½ Apr. 6, 1904
16	18	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	.....		..	19¾	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	18 Nov. 21, 1904
47	51	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,624,800	May 2,	1904	1¾	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	50½ Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	12 May 21, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
90	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	89¼ Mar. 14, 1902
270	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15,	1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	103 Nov. 23, 1904
..	..	Lake Shore	49,400,500	July 25,	1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250 July 1, 1904
9½	11	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....		..	14½	July 28	9¾	Mar. 23	9¾ Oct. 11, 1898
120	140	Maryland Coal pf	1,676,000	June 30,	1904	2½	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 25	110 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188 July 10, 1899
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 22,	1903	1½	67	Dec. 1	45	Mar. 9	67 Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	104 Nov. 30, 1903
94	96	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 15,	1904	2½	96½	Sep. 18	80	July 29	95½ Oct. 30, 1903
187	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	.....	July 1,	1904	3¾	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186¼ May 5, 1904
115	116½	**National Biscuit pf**	24,894,500	Nov. 30,	1904	1¾	117	Nov. 26	100¾	Jan. 16	116 Dec. 2, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,600,000	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	8¾ June 9, 1901
112	120	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	115	Nov. 11	101¼	May 12	115 Nov. 11, 1904
..	..	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....		..	23¾	Nov. 30	14	Oct. 26	23¾ Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,623,650	Oct. 1,	1904	2	415	Oct. 17	400	June 30	415 Oct. 17, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	30,000,000	Oct. 1,	1904	1¾	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131 Feb. 1, 1904
165	170	New York & New Jersey Telep	12,500,000	Oct. 15,	1904	1½	158½	Nov. 15	157¼	Oct. 18	158¾ Nov. 15, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	85¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	July 15,	1904	4	166	Nov. 2	150	June 14	169 Nov. 2, 1904
..	..	**Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf**	1,118,500	July 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
98	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Nov. 1,	1904	1¼	101	Sep. 26	93	July 26	100 Nov. 22, 1904
81	83	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Nov. 1,	1904	1¼	84¾	Nov. 2	61¼	Jan. 12	83 Dec. 3, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,500	Aug. 26,	1904	2	79½	Nov. 10	69¾	Sep. 30	79¾ Nov. 10, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	29,953,000	Nov. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	35¼ June 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	117 May 16, 1899
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140 Sep. 12, 1902
4¾	5	**Quicksilver pf**	4,291,300	May 8,	1902	½	7	Nov. 21	3½	Nov. 11	5¼ Nov. 29, 1904
208	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205 Apr. 29, 1904
135	138	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15,	1904	1¼	138	Dec. 1	131	Jan. 29	138 Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	Rutland pf	9,057,000	Jan. 15,	1903	1	70	Dec. 3	60	Apr. 22	70 Dec. 3, 1904
16	17	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....		..	18	Nov. 15	9	Mar. 15	17 Dec. 2, 1904
26	28	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....		..	30	Nov. 16	16	Jan. 8	29¼ Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902	2¼	..	.....	..	.....	60 May 15, 1903
152	155	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs	7,217,800	July 1,	1904	1½	155	Dec. 1	150	Jan. 9	155 Dec. 1, 1904
130	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	4,191,700	Oct. 1,	1904	1½	133	Oct. 14	122	Feb. 4	132 Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	.....	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	55 May 6, 1903
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	500,525	July,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1899
97	100	So. Ry., Mob. & O. cfs	5,632,800	Oct. 1,	1904	2½	97	Nov. 11	90	Feb. 25	96¾ Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1,	1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40 Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,460	July 15,	1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*80 Apr. 9, 1900
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,676,900	.....		..	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17 Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1904	1¾	154	Aug. 11	153	Aug. 11	153 Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co**	21,240,400	Oct. 10,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	275 Aug. 13, 1902
119	125	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15,	1904	2	126	Nov. 16	100	Feb. 24	121 Nov. 23, 1904
16	22	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,919,800	July 1,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10¼ Nov. 5, 1903
36	41½	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,945,800	Oct. 1,	1903	1½	36¼	Nov. 3	35½	Nov. 3	36¼ Nov. 3, 1904
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,163,000	Sep. 30,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*175 Oct. 15, 1903
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning pf**	1,500,000	Nov. 20,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	70 Sep. 14, 1903
240	249	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	July 15,	1904	4	250	Aug. 23	205	Mar. 26	246 Nov. 18, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

THE BANK'S RESERVE LOANS, AND NET DEPOSITS OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS AT THE END OF EACH WEEK IN THE PRESENT YEAR:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$340,482,400	$908,570,200	$695,178,900
Jan. 9	341,118,300	918,988,300	705,718,300
Jan. 16	356,490,900	934,326,600	941,368,600
Jan. 23	362,940,500	940,184,200	938,303,800
Jan. 30	361,115,000	934,068,100	1,043,599,700
Feb. 6	362,631,600	936,320,600	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	363,063,400	937,189,800	1,026,557,500
Feb. 20	364,313,000	936,488,600	1,025,625,400
Feb. 27	360,126,600	940,209,100	1,027,820,400
March 5	360,948,600	943,048,600	1,030,828,500
March 12	360,164,400	937,188,000	1,027,998,900
March 19	360,164,400	936,918,800	1,029,012,700
March 26	360,164,400	936,918,800	1,029,012,700
April 2	360,164,400	936,918,800	1,029,012,700
April 9	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
April 16	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
April 23	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
April 30	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
May 7	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
May 14	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
May 21	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
May 28	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
June 4	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
June 11	360,164,400	1,020,522,400	1,029,012,700
June 18

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 10, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	93¾	Dec 9	91½	Apr 19	93 Dec 9	93½ 95¾
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1950	*J	104	Sep 28	91	Jan 5	102¾ Dec 10	101 102
Do registered	AO*	103⅝	Sep 13	99	Apr 29	101 Nov 21	101 ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	93	Oct 8	87¾	Feb 12	93¾ Dec 8	94½ 95¼
Do do registered	Nov.	92¾	Jan 26	92¾	Jan 26	92¾ Jan 26	.. ..
Do do stamped	Nov.	95¾	Oct 24	87¾	Jan 8	94¾ Dec 9	94½ 95½
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1909	*FA	100	Jan 22	98	Feb 3	99 Aug 15	100⅝ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	98¾	Oct 18	98¾	Oct 18	98¾ Oct 18	100⅝ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	99¾	Nov 9	96	May 31	99¾ Nov 9	99⅝ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1910	*FA	97⅞	Sep 27	97⅞	Sep 27	97⅞ Sept 12	99¾ 100
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	99¾	Dec 9	97	Nov 22	99¾ Dec 9	99¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	99¾	Oct 25	96¾	Oct 1	97 Oct 26	97¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	97	Oct 25	96¾	Oct 1	97 Oct 26	97¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	..	..	..	92¾ Nov 10, 02	97¾ ..
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*J	99¼	Aug 26	92¼	May 3	99 Nov 7	97¾ 99¾
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	113½	Nov 16	112	Sep 20	112½ Nov 16	.. ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	100⅝	Aug 22	91	Mar 9	99¾ Dec 10	99¼ 99¾
Do registered		92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92 Feb 15	.. ..
Sav. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	..	..	..	125¾ Nc 30, 03	127½ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	112¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 26	112¾ Jan 26	113¾ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	114¾	Oct 18	106	Mar 9	114¾ Oct 18	113 115
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J	98	Jul 14	98	Jul 14	98 July 14	97 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	98	Aug 2	97¾	Oct 5	97¾ Oct 5	97½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	99¾	Nov 17	97¾	Feb 23	99¾ Dec 9	98 99¾
Do do registered		98	Nov 7	97	Mar 15	98 Nov 9	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	108⅝	Oct 19	100¾	Feb 25	103¾ Dec 10	103 103½
Do do registered		103	Jul 21	100	May 10	102 Nov 29	.. ..
Do do registered	MS	103	Dec 6	97	Apr 30	103 Dec 6	106 ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	103	Dec 6	97	Apr 30	103 Dec 6	91 ..
Do P. J. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1925	MS*	97¾	Dec 9	87¾	Feb 8	91¾ Dec 9	.. ..
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	100¾	Oct 31	82¾	Feb 24	99¾ Dec 10	93 ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JD	94	Dec 1	87¾	Feb 11	93¾ Dec 9	.. ..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	90¾ Jy 16, 02	99¾ ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105½	Mar 11	105½	Mar 11	105½ Mar 11	107¾ ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	109¾	Sep 1	106	Jun 2	108 Sept 7	108¾ 111¼
Pitts. Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122	Jan 12	119¼	Mar 7	119¼ Mar 7	119¾ ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Sep 7	98	Jun 2	100 Nov 15	.. 101
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100	Sep 22	100	Sep 22	100 Sept 22	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	114¾	Jun 30	113½	Mar 7	115½ Dec 2	115¾ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14, 07	112 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*JD	124	Apr 18	121¾	Feb 27	123½ Aug 17	124 ..
Bur. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100¾	Jun 27	97¾	May 6	99¾ Oct 14	97 ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106	Jun 30	102¾	Jan 5	104¾ Dec 8	104¼ 104¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109	Jul 14	104¾	Mar 25	109¾ Dec 8	106¼ ..
Do do registered		107	Jun 30	107	July 11	11 Jul 11	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	96	Sep	7	90	Mar 9	93¾ Dec 1	93¾ ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112¾	Oct 14	108¾	Apr 8	110 Nov 20	110 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	MN*	124¾	Sep 28	110¾	Feb 24	120¾ Oct 20	119 121¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	14	Oct 26	103¾	Jan 4	111 Dec 9	110¾ 111¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000		107¾	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	111 June 7	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	93	Nov	4	65¾	Mar 15	91 Dec 9	.. 92
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	74¾	Nov	5	28	Mar 2	71 Dec 9	70¾ 72
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	45¾	Nov	8	18	Mar 17	61 Dec 10	60 62¾
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	104¾	Nov	23	92¼	May 23	94¾ Nov 23	93 ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	104	Feb	19	104	Feo 19	104 Feb 19	103½ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	Je 27, 99	102 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	107¼	Aug	2	107	Aug	2	107¼ Aug 2	110 ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	136¾	Dec	2	123	Mar	3	133¾ Dec 9	130 ..
Do do registered	JJ*	135¾	Dec	6	127¼	Apr	7	133¾ Dec 6	133¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114	Sep	28	111¼	Jan	19	114 Dec 6	113¾ 114½
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1922	*MN	104¾	Oct	28	102	Apr	16	103 Nov 20	103 ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	104	Nov	22	100	Jan	4	101¾ Dec 10	101¾ 102¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	103¾	Mar	29	106½	Dec	2	100¾ Dec 2	100¾ 100
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*MN	117	Oct	20	114¾	Jan	6	118 Dec 10	118 118¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	130½	Oct	20	114¾	Jan	6	118 Dec 10	.. ..
Do do registered	*MN	118	Jul	26	113	Mar	1	117½ Oct 11	114¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	108¾	Nov	11	100¾	Mar	1	107¾ Dec 10	107 108
Do craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 15, 01	.. ..	.. ..
Do do 20 yr. g. 4s, 1930	*MS	..	..	..	..	102	Je 27, 99	102 ..	.. ..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	103	Jun	24	99¼	Jan	4	102¾ Dec 9	102¾ ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	99	Dec	6	94¼	Apr	27	99 Dec 6	98 ..
Do do 20 yr. g. 4s, 1929	*MS	..	..	..	..	108¼	Oc 20, 02	111 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	..	..	..	95¾	Sep 20	95¾ Sept 20	95¾ ..
Greenbrier Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO*	95¾	Sep	20	95¾	Sep	20	95¾ Sept 20	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	85¾	Jul	8	81½	Jan	5	84¾ Dec 9	84¾ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	82¾	Oct	18	74½	Jan	5	82¾ Dec 10	82½ ..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	83¾ Ap 16, 02	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	104¾ Ap 11, 00	100½ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102	Jul	9	99	Feb	3	101¼ Dec 9	101¼ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97	Dec	1	91	Feb	3	97 Dec 9	97 97¼
Do do registered		91¾	Mar	11	90¼	Apr	16	00¼ Apr 16	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	105¾	Aug	8	105	Jul	20	105¾ Aug 8	107 ..
Do Iowa Div. sink. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	109¾	Apr	27	102¾	Apr	27	109¾ Apr 27	105¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾	Aug	22	100¾	Apr	12	102 Nov 1	101¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	107	Oct	14	103¾	May	14	105½ Dec 10	105¾ 106¼
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	106 Dc 2, 03	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	103⅜	Feb	8	100	Jan	2	100¾ Feb 8	99¼ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108¾	Oct	12	103	Jun	8	108 Oct 28	108 107
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115	Feb	1	112¾	Oct	1	113¾ Nov 25	113 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	108¼	Apr	27	105¾	Jun	2	108 Nov 17	106 106
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	120	Apr	12	120	Apr	2	122 Apr 12	122¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	120	Sep	6	114¾	May	2	118¾ Dec 7	117¾ 119
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	119¼ Ap 13, 03	117¾ ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	117	Sep	1	112¾	Jan	4	117 Sept 1	110 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	125¾	Nov	22	123¾	Feb	11	132¾ Nov 22	126¾ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	117¾	Nov	18	111¾	Jul	9	117¾ Nov 18	115¾ 117
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	112¾	Dec	5	108	Jan	18	112¾ Dec 5	112¾ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	104	Oct	20	100	Mar	14	104 Oct 20	176 184
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111	Oct	20	100	Mar	14	111 Oct 20	111¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	110⅝	Nov	21	107¼	Mar	25	110⅝ Nov 21	110¾ ..
Do do registered	QJ	109¾	Jun	18	100¼	Jun	18	100¾ June 18	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	97¾	May	25	97¼	Mar	28	97¾ Oct 31	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	116¾ Ap 29, 03	117¼ 117¾
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ*	120	Dec	7	115¾	Mar	21	120 Dec 7	119¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Riv. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾	Sep	30	111¾	Jan	21	112¾ Sept 30	.. 113¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. Div. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117¾	Nov	29	114¾	Jan	19	117¾ Nov 29	117¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	112½	Nov	25	109¾	Mar	28	112¾ Nov 9	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	127¾ Ap 18, 00	132¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118¾	Feb	4	116¾	Jan	29	116¾ Oct 17	.. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106	Jan	15	106	Jan	15	106 Aug 3	.. ..
Do 1st & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*JJ	103	Mar	14	103	Mar	14	103 Mar 14	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	113	Aug	31	111	Aug	31	113 Aug 31	115¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	107¾	Oct	18	106	Sep	13	107¾ Oct 18	107¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾	Jun	28	110¾	Jul	11	112¾ Dec 7	112¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*JJ	112	May	28	109¾	Feb	2	111 Sept 23	110 113
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¼	Jun	23	114	Mar	17	115¾ Sept 23	116¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	JD	113	Jul	12	110¾	Jun	14	112 Sept 7	110 111
Do 1st con. gs, 1913	QF	114¾	Oct	28	114¾	May	17	118¾ Oct 20	115¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	130¾	Oct	4	127¾	Jun	1	130¾ Oct 4	128¾ 129
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA1&	105	Apr	7	102¾	Apr	13	104¾ June 24	104¾ 106¼
Do do registered	FA1&	103¾	May	11	102¾	May	11	102 May 11	102 ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100	Aug	5	96½	May	24	100 Oct 6	99 ..
Do do registered	QF	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 Nc 19, 98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Jul	14	111¼	Apr	7	114½ Dec 9	.. ..
Do do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111½ De 11, 03	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¾	Mar	24	106¾	Apr	9	110½ Dec 9	110 ..
Do do registered	AO*	107	Mar	28	106	Mar	28	107 Mar 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	108	Oct	28	103¾	Nov	7	103¾ Nov 7	103¾ ..
Do do registered	MN*	104¾	Jan	21	104	Mar	9	104 Mar 9	102¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	116¾	Oct	5	107¾	May	17	110¼ Oct 5	106¾ ..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾	Jan	12	108¾	Jan	12	108¾ Jan 12	109 ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118	Apr	12	115¾	Dec	5	115¾ Dec 5	115¾ ..
Do do registered	*MN	116	Apr	13	114¾	Jun	3	115¾ Nov 19	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	104¾	Nov	17	104¾	Nov	17	104¾ Nov 17	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	105¾	May	23	105¾	May	23	105¾ May 23	105 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¾ No 17, 03	100¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	113¾	Apr	5	109¼	May	13	109¾ June 18	106¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	129¾	Oct	21	123	May	13	128¾ Dec 9	127¾ 129
Do ext. and imp. g. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	119¾	Nov	15	117¼	Mar	14	119¾ Nov 15	120 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	142¾ Se 10, 02	131¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	133	Nov	28	131¾	Nov	14	133 Nov 28	133¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	103	Apr	8	103	Apr	8	105 Apr 8	101¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 Se 9, 03	106 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	126	Jun	6	121¾	Apr	5	124 Nov 16	122¾ ..
Do registered	JJ*	124	Nov	26	120	Feb	17	124 Nov 16	122¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	106¾	Nov	22	101	Jan	7	106¾ Dec 7	106 106½
Do do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	107 Ja 16, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	101¼	Sep	29	101¼	Sep	29	101¼ Sept 29	100¼ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. D, 1910	*MN	97	Jul	14	97	Jul	14	97 July 14	96¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1913	*MN	98	May	16	98	May	16	98 May 16	94¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	98	May	24	98	May	24	98 May 24	94½ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. O, 1917	*MN	94	Dec	5	94	Dec	5	94 Dec 5	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90	May	11	90	May	11	90 May 11	84 ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	103¾	May	12	101¾	Dec	5	101¾ Dec 10	101¾ ..
Do registered		101¾	Mar	14	101¾	Mar	14	101¾ Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122	Sep	17	115¾	Apr	23	120¾ Nov 29	119 ..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	120¾ Mr 16, 03	.. ..
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	115¾	Sep	28	110¾	Jun	7	112¾ Sept 26	112¾ ..
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	87¾	Sep	16	68¾	Jan	7	81¾ Dec 10	81 81¼
Do do registered		79¾	Sep	14	70¾	Jul	15	76¾ Sept 14	.. ..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	96¼	Nov	16	73	Jan	6	94¾ Dec 10	94 95
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	*JJ	105	Oct	3	103¾	Jan	4	105 Oct 3	107 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	95¼ Oc 1, 03	99¼ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	95	Sep	14	95	Sep	14	95 Sept 14	100 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98	Jan	13	93¾	Jan	6	98 Jan 13	96 ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	106¾	Jul	8	104½	Apr	22	106¾ July 8	108¼ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO	102¾	Apr	26	102¾	Apr	26	102¾ Apr 26	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	135¾	Nov	29	130¾	Jun	3	134½ Dec 7	132¾ 134
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	94 Dc 19, 03	92¾ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	133	Dec	7	130¾	Jan	9	133 Dec 7	131¾ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	129¾	Mar	3	129¾	Mar	3	129¾ Mar 3	133 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	122¾	Jul	1	120	Apr	2	122¾ Nov 15	122¼ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. 4s, 1947	JJ*	85¾	Nov	19	72¾	May	25	84¾ Dec 9	84¾ ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	113¾	Dec	7	110	Mar	3	115 Dec 8	112¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 28, 02	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	104½ Dc 5, 03	100 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾ Oc 10, 00	100 ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	113¾	Jul	14	111¼	May	13	113¾ July 14	114½ ..
C., Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	*JJ	99¼	Jun	30	97	Jul	8	99 Nov 4	99 ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JJ	103¾	Nov	14	93¾	Jan	8	101¾ Dec 9	.. 101
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼	Apr	12	99¾	Jun	15	100 July 9	100¾ ..
Do C. V. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	100	Jul	30	98	Feb	1	98¼ July 30	99¾ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	101	Sep	1	99¾	Feb	27	101¼ Sept 26	102¼ ..
Do do registered	MN*	100	Oct	1	99	Jan	28	100 Oct 3	97 ..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 De 9, 02	97 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	94¼ Au 31, 03	100 ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	103	Jan	22	101	Jan	22	103 Jan 22	103 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	JJ	103	Sep	13	100	Nov	3	100 Nov 3	100¾ 103
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	118¼	Jun	23	110¼	Mar	15	115¼ June 23	113¾ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*MN	131	Nov	25	127	Dec	6	128 Dec 6	129¾ ..
Do gen. con. fr. 6s, 1934	*J	130	Sep	19	128	Mar	16	130 Sept 19,	133 ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	104 No 19, 01	98¾ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	100¾	Sep	30	95	Apr	6	98¼ Dec 6	96¼ 100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	73¼	Dec	3	58	May	4	72 Dec 10	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	112¾	Feb	9	112¾	Feb	9	112¾ Feb 9	115¼ ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	118	Feb	10	116	Feb 10	116 Feb 10	116 ..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	*FA	87	Dec	10	87	Dec 10	87 Dec 10	87 ..
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*FA	95	Dec	9	83	Jun 8	95¾ Dec 9	95¼ 95
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	AO	..	..	..	..	..	102 Dec. 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	113¾	Jan 25	109¾	Oct 3	108¾ Oct 4	109½ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	132	Jul 20	127¾	May 17	129¾ Nov 29	127¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*MN	132	May 19	128¾	Jun 17	130¾ Aug 29	129 ..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	104 Oc 28, 96	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	124¾	Jun 14	127	Jan 5	125¾ Aug 27	130¼ 133¼
Do registered		..	..	..	..	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	*AO	115¾	May 12	111¾	Feb 9	114¾ July 8	114¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	102¾	Oct	3	100¾	Jan 18	102¾ Nov 11	103 ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	106¾	Feb	8	104¾	July 18	106¾ July 18	106¾ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	*A	..	..	..	..	..	102 Fe 2, 03	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	127¼	Jan 12	153¾	Mar 30	133¾ Mar 30	157¾ ..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	108	Jan 11	104¼	Dec 1	104¼ Dec 1	104 ..
Do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	109 Se 6, 02	.. ..
Do 5s, 1906	*AO	106	Mar 11	106¼	Nov 29	103¾ Nov 29	100¼ ..
Do do registered	*AO	103	Apr 11	103	Apr 11	103 Apr 11	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	146¾	Oct 10	142	Jul 25	148¾ Oct 10	141 ..
Do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	147¾ Se 18, 02	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	101¾	Dec	7	96¾	Mar 1	101¾ Dec 9	101 102
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104¾	Dec	7	104¾	Jul 1	104¾ July 1	.. ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	109	Oct	21	103	Jan 7	109¾ Nov 4	106¾ ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	101	Jul	14	94	Jan 3	99¾ Dec 9	99¼ 99¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	AO	91	Aug	8	88	Apr 22	89 Dec 10	88 89
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. f. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	..	..	..	97 Ja 9, 02	91 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	110	Sep	30	99¼	Sep	13	110 Sept 30	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	98	Jul	18	90¼	Jan	3	98 Dec 10	97 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	95¼	Oct	26	92¼	Jun	13	95¾ Nov 4	93½ ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	70	Dec	10	37	Jun	1	70 Dec 10	67¾ 72
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	90	Aug	29	82	May	10	90 Dec 10	86 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	117	Nov	29	110¾	Apr	19	117 Nov 29	114 116
Dul., So. Shor. & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ

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Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	123¼	Oct 12	118¾	Jan 4	121½ Dec 7	121¼ 123
Do tr. g. 5s stamped, Jan., 1917	MS	109¾	Oct 25	109	Mar 14	107½ Dec 9	107 ..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	109	Nov 18	103¾	Feb 9	108½ Dec 7	108 106½
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	96	Jul 6	91¾	Feb 25	95½ Dec 3	95¼ ..
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	*A	..	....	..	....	100 May 1, 02	102½ ..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	103¾	Dec 2	101	Feb 19	103¾ Dec 2	102½ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J*	118	Oct 26	109¾	Mar 17	116 Nov 16	117 ..
St. L. & I. M. gen. con. l. & g. 5s, 1931	*AO	118	Sep 14	111¾	Jan 6	116 Dec 10	116 116½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	*AO	..	....	..	....	109¾ Oc 21, 03	.. ..
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s, 1929	J*	96½	Dec 2	84	Jan 7	96¾ Dec 10	96 96½
Do do registered	J*	87¼	Apr 23	87¼	Apr 23	87¼ Apr 23	100 ..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*MN	97	Nov 16	91	Mar 14	95¾ Dec 7	.. 95¾
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J*	114¾	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	111½ Mar 8	112¾ ..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J*	95	Nov 1	91	Feb 25	95 Nov 1	95 ..
Do do small	J*	94	Aug 4	94	Aug 4	94 Aug 4	94 97
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	128¾	Nov 3	123¾	Jan 6	126 Dec 1	125¾ ..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	131	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121 Apr 23	122¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	96¼	Nov 15	90	Apr 11	96¼ Nov 15	.. ..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	116¾	Sep 14	112	Sep 13	115 Dec 1	115¾ ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J	101	Nov 9	101	Nov 9	101 Nov 9	101 102¾
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	92¾	Jul 15	88½	Mar 3	92½ July 29	92¾ 95
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	AJ*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	123¾ Nov 28	123¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115¾	Jul 18	110½	Apr 18	115¾ Dec 6	115¾ 116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 00	119½ ..
Do 1st 5s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*J	113¾	Jun	9	113¾	Jun 9	113¾ June 9	117½ ..
Do T. & P. Branch 1s, 1917	*J	113	Jul	9	113	July 6	113 July 6	115¾ ..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*J	104	Nov 22	100	Feb	8	104 Nov 23	104 ..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	82	Nov 21	73	Feb 19	81½ Dec 8	.. ..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	109½ Aug., 04	112¾ ..
New York Central & Hudson River—							
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J*	101¾	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 19	100¾ Dec 5	100¾ 101¼
Do do registered	J*	100½	Nov 10	98	Jan 6	100½ Nov 25	100½ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	101	Aug 15	100	Jan 14	101 Aug 15	100 ..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	98 De 12, 02	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	101¼	Apr 8	99¾	May 2	99¾ May 17	100¾ ..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	99¾ No 8, 02	98¾ ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93¼	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	91 Dec 9	90¾ 91
Do do registered	*FA	91½	Jun 22	86	Jan 29	90 Dec 1	90¾ 90¾
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91¼	Jul 16	85¾	Mar 14	90 Dec 8	89¾ ..
Do do registered	*FA	..	....	..	....	91 Ja 17, 03	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	106¾	Jun 13	104	Jan 5	105¾ July 7	106¾ 108
Do registered	JJ*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102 Mar 31	106¾ ..
Clear. St. C. 1st s.f. gtd. as S. A. 1946	J*	..	....	..	....	93 Ap 9, 02	98¾ ..
Do do registered	J*	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....	..	....	107¾ Jy 6, 00	104¾ ..
N. J. Junc. R. con. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 10, 02	104 ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	....	..	....	103¼ No 15, 01	101¼ ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J	110	Dec	7	108¾	Jan 4	110 Dec 10	109¾ 110
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1998	*JJ	109¾	Dec	5	105¾	Jan 15	109¾ Dec 5	108¾ 109¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	101½	Oct	20	98	Mar 10	100 Dec 1	99¾ 100
Do do registered	*JD	104	Oct	19	99¼	Dec 1	100 Dec 1	100¾ 100
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101¾	Aug	27	98¼	Mar 1	100¾ Dec 10	100¾ 101
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	....	..	....	114 Fe 6, 02	105 ..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	J*	..	....	..	....	121 Nov 21, 03	122¾ ..
Pitts., Mck. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J*	..	....	..	....	139 Ja 21, 03	132¾ ..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS	112¾	Jan 18	109¾	Apr 19	109¾ Apr 19	110 ..
Do 5s, 1931	MS	122	Jan 16	121¾	Apr 20	121¾ July 20	122¾ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	122¾	Dec	5	121	Jul 20	122¾ Dec 6	121¾ ..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	106¾	Apr 30	103¼	Apr 13	106¾ June 9	107¾ ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 26, 00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¾ May 20	97 ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	..	....	..	....	100 Se 24, 03	100 105¼
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115¾	Mar	8	115	Apr	4	115¾ Sept 1	113¾ ..
N. Y., W. & B. 1st con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117¾	Aug	24	115¾	May	5	117¾ Dec 10	117¾ 119
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	107½ ..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J*	104¾	Apr	5	101	Feb	9	104¾ Apr	5	100¾ ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	106	Sep	14	102¾	Apr	19	104 Dec	10	104 105
Do registered	AO*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101 Mar 28	.. ..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—							
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....	..	....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	124½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	125 Fe 6, 97	107½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J*	102¾	Nov	11	101¾	Apr	20	102¾ Nov	11	102¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	101¾	Nov	11	101¾	Nov	11	101¾ Nov	11	102 ..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	105¾	Nov	16	100¾	Mar	18	105¾ Dec	10	104¾ 105¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only	..	..	....	..	....	100 De 7, 03	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	112¾	Apr	12	110	Sep	19	110 Dec	9	110 111
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	....	..	....	130 Ap 30, 03	131¾ ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	132¾	Nov	5	132	Dec	1	132 Dec	1	132 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	132¾	Aug	29	125¾	Apr	19	132¾ Aug	2	131¾ 132¾
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102¾	Sep	26	101	Jan	4	101 Dec	10	101¾ 102¾
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	96¾ Se 23, 03	.. ..
Do dev. 1st lien & gen. g. 4s, 1944	J*	96¾	Dec	10	96¾	Dec	10	96¾ Dec	10	96¾ ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. 1st g. 4s, 1941	JD*	97¾	Nov	22	95	Dec	1	97¾ Dec	10	94¾ 95
Col., C. & F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J	112	Aug	25	112	Aug	25	112 Aug	25	100¾ ..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	102	Sep	16	99¾	Feb	29	102¾ Dec	9	101¾ 102¾
N. P. Ry. pr.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106¾	Aug	12	101¼	Jan	6	105¾ Dec	10	105 105¾
Do registered	QJ	104¾	Nov	28	101	Mar	3	104¾ Nov	29	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	78¾	Feb	20	73¾	Dec	1	78¾ Nov	15	75 75¾
Do do registered	QF	75¾	Oct	19	69¾	Jan	8	74¾ Nov	15	74¾ ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	100¾	Nov	23	97¼	Aug	16	98¾ Dec	8	98 100
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	101¼	Nov	16	90¼	Jan	6	100 Dec	10	100 100¾
Do do registered	JJ*	99¾	Nov	17	90	Jan	6	99 Dec	10	100 ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	125	Oct	14	122¾	Mar	9	125 Oct	14	125 ..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	118¾ ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	*J	..	....	..	....	112¾ Jy 21, 03	112¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	106¾	Jan	29	106¾	Apr	11	107 Nov	2	108 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	96¾	Aug	22	96¾	Aug	22	96¾ Aug	22	99 ..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	QM	94	Aug	16	85	May	3	94 Aug	16	91 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J*	119	Aug	24	111	Feb	8	118¾ Dec	7	118¾ ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	117¾	Oct	19	110	Jul	7	115¾ Nov	7	115¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	112	Dec	6	111	Sep	20	112 Dec	6	112 ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	112½	Nov	25	105	Jan	10	111¾ Dec	5	111¾ ..
Panama lnts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102½	Jun	9	102¾	Jun	9	102¾ June	16	104 ..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 14, 02	100 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J*	111½	Nov	21	108	Jan	11	110¾ Dec	6	110¾ ..
Do registered, 1921	J*	106¾	Mar	31	105¾	Jun	25	105¾ June	25	105 ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	92½ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B., 1941	*FA	..	....	..	....	92½ De 28, 03	92½ ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	95¼	Sep	16	93¾	Mar	25	97¾ Dec	7	.. 95¼
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	120	Sep	26	118	May	27	118 Oct	27	119¾ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A., 1942	*JJ	..	....	..	....	108¾ Au 21, 03	115 ..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	*AO	96	Jan	8	96	Jan	8	96 Jan	8	93¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	JJ*	98¾	Apr	4	98¾	Apr	4	98¾ Apr	4	96¾ ..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	AO*	112	Dec	10	105	Apr	25	113 Dec	10	113 ..
Do Series B, 5 gtd., 1942	*AO	116¾	Nov	16	112¾	Jan	4	115¾ Nov	16	112¾ ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	110	Aug	17	110	Aug	17	110 Aug	17	111 ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	104¼	Oct	6	101¼	Jan	22	104¼ Oct	6	102¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	93¾	Sep	28	90	May	14	93¾ Sept	28	94 ..
P., P. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J*	..	....	..	....	127¾ Oc 21, 02	120¾ ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J*	121	Mar	4	121	Mar	4	121 Mar	4	120¾ ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	119	Apr	11	119	Apr	11	119 Apr	11	120 123½
Penn. R. R. Co. rec. est. g. 4s, 1923	MS*	106¼	Feb	15	106	Feb	15	106¼ Feb	15	106¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03	112¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	....	..	....	106 Au 28, 03	106¾ ..
Do con. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	105¾	Nov	21	94½	Feb	23	102¾ Dec	9	103 ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	109 No 10, 97	104½ ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	106 ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	AO	110	Oct	6	106¾	Apr	20	110 Oct	6	110¼ 112
Phil., Bal. & Wash. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	107¾	Nov	14	107	Nov	14	107¾ Nov	16	106 107¾
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	111	Sep	28	110¾	Sep	28	110¾ Sept	28	111¼ ..
Pco. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123¼	Jan	18	120¾	May	11	120¾ Nov	14	121¾ ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	101	Jul	8	98	Jun	22	101 July	8	93¾ ..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	122	Jul	18	118	Apr	9	121¾ Dec	5	121 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	111½	Sep	6	107¾	Mar	8	111 Nov	10	111¾ ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	112¾	Aug	12	109¾	Jan	16	112¾ Oct	21	.. ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137 Nov 17, 97	122½ ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J*	..	....	..	....	129 Oc 11, 01	122½ ..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112¼ De 15, 02	111 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115¼	Mar	7	114¾	Sep	2	114¾ Sept	2	117 ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	117¼	Oct	24	114¾	May	4	117¾ Oct	24	114¾ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102¾	Nov	22	94¾	Jan	9	102¾ Dec	10	102¾ 103¾
Do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	96 May 6, 00	100 Nov	1	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. r., 1951	*AO	99	Dec	2	91¾	Jan	4	96 Dec	10	96 ..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119¾	Mar	7	119¼	Apr	2	119¾ Apr	2	.. ..
Rio Gr. June. 1st. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J*	111¾	Jul	28	110¼	Jan	16	111¾ July	28	108 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	68	Jun	27	65¾	Mar	29	68 Dec	7	70¾ 71
Do guaranteed	JJ*	87¾	Sep	7	87¾	Sept	7	87¾ Sept	7	.. ..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J*	104	May	3	103¾	May	16	103¾ May	16	94 ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103¾ No 18, 01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*JJ	94½	Dec	6	84	May	31	94¼ Dec	9	94½ ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	106¾	Oct	22	102¾	May	5	106¾ Oct	31	103¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	103¾	Jun	24	103¾	May	17	108¾ Jun	24	100¾ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J*	129	Dec	6	122¾	Mar	14	129 Dec	6	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J*	114	Nov	22	110	Jan	13	114 Nov	22	114¼ ..
St. L. S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J*	96¼	Apr	14	90¼	Nov	15	96¼ Apr	14	101 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jun	21	95¾	Nov	23	99¾ Nov	22	99¼ ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	*J	90¾	Nov	16	79¾	Feb	24	89¼ Dec	9	86¼ 89¼
Do 5-yr. 5½ p. c. notes, 1906	JD*	98¾	Nov	23	94	Aug	15	96 Dec	8	.. ..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	126¾	Nov	28	119¼	Feb	4	128¾ Nov	29	125¾ 126¾
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	88	Nov	18	78	Jan	7	88¾ Dec	10	86¼ 89
Do do registered	..	78¾	Jan	14	77¼	Jan	18	79¾ Jan	14	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	100¾	Oct	25	91½	Jun	3	97¾ Dec	10	97¼ ..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	85¾	Nov	16	70¾	May	26	85 Dec	5	.. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	93	Nov	23	80¾	Jun	1	81¾ Dec	10	81 81¼
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	113	Sep	22	107¾	Apr	11	110¾ Nov	10	110¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1968	J*	134¾	Oct	31	130	Jan	5	134¾ Oct	31	134¾ ..
Do do registered	J*	..	....	..	....	140 My 14, 02	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J*	112¾	Oct	13	107¼	Jan	4	111¾ Nov	9	112 ..
Do do do registered	J*	..	....	..	....	116¼ Ap 15, 01	.. ..
Do Nor. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111¾	Sep	6	100¼	May	11	111¾ Sept	6	111¾ ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104½	Nov	22	100	Jan	4	105¾ Dec	8	105¾ ..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	100 My 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	104½	Aug	10	103¾	Oct	25	102¾ Oct	25	102¾ ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J*	..	....	..	....	125 Ap 4, 00	125½ ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	136¾	Apr	28	132	Apr	14	132 Apr	28	134¾ ..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	119¾	Sep	1	114¼	Mar	16	116¾ Sept	1	118 ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan	11	117	Jan	11	117 Jan	11	119¼ ..
Do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24, 96	.. ..
S. F., Ft. & Ft. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MN*	110	Jan	7	110	Jan	7	110 Jan	7	109¾ ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112¾ De 11, 01	103 ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	85¾	Nov	18	66	Jan	8	85¾ Dec	7	84 85
Do cons. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1959	J*	85¾	Nov	18	66	Jan	8	85¾ Dec	7	84 85

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	112¾	Nov	18	102	Jan	15	112¾ Nov	29	.. ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J*	110¾	Nov	11	105½	Feb	29	110¾ Nov	11	111 ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	111¾ My 7, 03	110¾ ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J	..	....	..	....	102	Ja. 20, 03	103¼ ..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	102¼	Nov	23	97¾	Jan	8	100¾ Dec	9	100 101
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	96¼	Nov	16	87¾	Feb	24	93¾ Dec	10	93¼ 94
Do do registered	JD	94¼	Aug	17	85¾	Jan	11	94¼ Aug	17	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J*	113¾	Oct	12	97	Feb	29	113¾ Oct	12	110¾ ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	102¾	Oct	19	97¼	Mar	11	101¾ Dec	9	101¼ 102
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	99¼ Mr 5, 03	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	89	Nov	22	84	Jan	6	89½ Dec	9	87¼ 88
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	109¼	Oct	21	107	Aug	23	109¼ Oct	21	110 111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	103¾	Apr	12	100¼	Jan	26	103 Sep	20	99¾ ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	113½	Sep	28	105¾	Mar	9	113 Nov	20	111 114½
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	110¾	Oct	17	105	Jan	19	110 Oct	27	105½ ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	107½	Oct	18	104¼	Dec	7	104¼ Dec	7	104½ ..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	103¾	Jul	7	103½	Jul	7	103½ July	7	103¾ ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J*	113¾	Nov	14	110	Jan	14	113¼ Dec	6	112¾ 113½
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar	21	112	Jan	25	113 Dec	3	.. 113½
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	96	Sep	19	90¾	Jan	5	95 Dec	7	95 ..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	127½ Fe 27, 02	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J*	122½	Nov	5	121	May	6	122 Dec	6	121 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	130¾	Mar	24	123½	Nov	5	129¾ Nov	5	129¾ ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J	107	Jun	8	104¾	Jul	23	106 Sep	14	106¾ ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	116¾ ..
Ore & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J*	102	Nov	25	100	Jan	8	102 Nov	25	101 ..
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	90¾	Oct	18	76	Jan	4	89 Dec	9	.. ..
S. F. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 5s, Mar., 1909	JJ	109¾	Sep	9	105	Jan	18	109¾ Sept	9	109 106¾
Do do March, 1910	*JJ	110¾	Sep	9	105¾	Jul	1	110¾ Oct	12	110 111¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	102	May	6	100¾	Oct	8	100¾ Oct	8	100¾ ..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 22, 03	101¾ ..
Do do Serie C and D, 1906	..	104¾	Sep	14	102	Apr	12	104¾ Sept	14	102¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	113¾	Jun	14	112¾	Oct	17	113 Oct	22	113¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	110	Feb	2	110	Feb	2	110 Feb	2	115¾ ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110¼	Oct	13	107	Jan	6	107¾ Dec	7	107¾ ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb	19	108	May	9	108 Sept	19	109¾ ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	108	Oct	3	101	Feb	5	102 Oct	3	101¾ ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	100	Sep	13	100	Sep	13	100 Sept	13	110 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan	29	103	Jan	29	103 Jan	29	106 ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J*	120	Nov	29	111	Feb	25	119¾ Dec	10	119¾ 120
Do registered	J*	110	Feb	29	108	Feb	25	110 Dec	29	.. 117
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97¼	Aug	26	92¾	Jun	8	97¼ Dec	6	96¾ 98
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	J	117½	Dec	7	114	Jul	18	117½ Dec	2	117¾ ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1921	*J	100¾	Nov	29	93¼	Mar	17	99 Dec	8	99 ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J*	118½	Nov	28	115	Apr	12	118¾ Nov	29	118¾ ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 6s, 1948	J*	97½	Dec	10	97¼	Feb	24	97½ Dec	10	96½ ..
Do 2d mtg. 4s, 1948	J	90½	Dec	10	85¾	Feb	2	90¾ Dec	6	.. ..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	*JJ	118	May	12	118	May	12	118 May	12	117 ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	J*	116¼	Oct	22	113	Mar	15	116¼ Oct	22	116 ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	121¾	Oct

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 10, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest Period.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Week's Range. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Sales for Week.
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	101 Dec 5	95¾ Jul 12	120½ Dec 5				30
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	.. ....	....	112 Nov 17	98 Dec 10			215
Gas & El. Co. of Bergen Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	.. ....	....	97 De 2 01				..
General Electric deb. g. 5½s, 1952	*FA	91½ Nov 21	86 Feb 8	97¾ Nov 21				61
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	....	107¾ De 17, 00				..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	107¼ Dec 7	105¾ Mar 14	107¾ Dec 7				107¼
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	*AO	100 Oct 15	100 Oct 15	100 Oct 15				..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO	122¾ Aug 29	117¾ Jan 12	122¾ Aug 29				25
Ed. El. Ill. Brklyn 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*JJ	99¾ Oct 7	95¾ Sep 22	99¾ Oct 7				15
Lac. G.L. Co. St.L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919	QF	110¾ Oct 29	105 Feb 9	109½ Dec 9				105¾
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	96½ Jul 9	87¼ Jan 8	90¾ July 20				90
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power con. 5s, 1948	JD	113¾ Nov 18	105¾ Jun 1	110¾ Dec 9				110¾
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	96½ Jul 20	90 Feb 26	96 Dec 10				267
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s, 1910	*MS	106¾ Jul 29	102½ Mar 8	106¾ Dec 7				104
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	120¾ Jun 27	115¾ Apr 5	120¾ June 27				119
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA	107¾ Dec 7	100¾ Feb 2	107¾ Dec 7				107¾
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	105 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	105 Mar 15				..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1945	*AO	128 Oct 26	115¾ Feb 2	125 Nov 25				125
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS	104¾ Nov 2	103 Apr 2	104¾ Nov 2				106
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JD	106¾ Jun 28	103¾ Jan 22	106 Nov 29				104¾
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD	107¾ Dec 1	104 Mar 5	107 Dec 1				106
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JD	108 Dec 6	101 Mar 5	108 Dec 6				102½
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN	105 Mar 30	101¼ Aug 18	102¾ Nov 30				102¾
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	MS	.. ....	....	109 Fe 5, 01				108¾
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.								
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	100 Sep 7	95 Mar 14	100 Dec 5				99
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS	95¾ Nov 15	90 Jan 12	96 Dec 10				95
Am. Spin. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS	97¾ Dec 6	92 Mar 15	98 Dec 7				95
Am. Thread 1st 5s, 1919	*JJ	83 Dec 7	74 Jan 15	87 Dec 9				86
Am. Tobacco 6s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.		112¾ Dec 1	108¾ Nov 7	110¾ Dec 10				..
Am. Tobacco 4s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.		78 Dec 1	63¾ Nov 5	72¾ Dec 10				..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ	....	....	105 Ja 10, 00				..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA	89¾ Dec 1	83¾ Feb 2	92½ Dec 10				82
Do registered		87¾ Dec 3	87¾ Mar 13	88¾ Dec 3				..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	80 Dec 5	61¼ Jun 10	79¾ Dec 10				78½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 6s, 1911	*JJ	.. ....	....	99 Se 16, 03				97½
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	....	....	99 Ty 17, 99				99½
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23				92½
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	105¾ Jul 1	103¾ Mar 16	106 Dec 5				105½
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	105 Dec 1	97 Feb 8	104 Dec 5				103
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	97¼ Oct 6	97¼ Oct 6	97¼ Oct 6				..
Lack. Stee Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	106 Dec 5	97¾ Apr 6	105¾ Dec 10				105
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	MN	90¾ Sep 29	87 May 2	90½ Sept 20				87
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ	75 Nov 17	64 Sep 27	75 Nov 17				..
Rapid. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA	93 Nov 18	86 Jan 5	97¾ Dec 5				95
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		9 Nov 18	7 May 2	14 Dec 5				4
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. 1950		....	....	....				..
Sale.	JJ	88¼ Dec 1	80 Aug 1	93¾ Dec 9				95½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	110¾ Oct 25	107¾ Jan 7	110¾ Dec 1				111
U. S. Rub. & Duck 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ	97 Nov 21	70 Sep 2	97 Dec 5				..
U. S. Rub. Duck 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1936	JJ	97 Nov 21	70 Sep 2	97 Dec 5				..
5s, April, 1948	MN	97½ Nov 28	89¾ Jan 7	98½ Dec 10				95½
Do registered		94½ Nov 23	89¾ Jan 7	92 Dec 10				..
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	JJ	....	....	85 No 2, 00				..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1948	*MS	106¾ Dec 1	99¾ Mar 11	106¾ Dec 1				105¾
Do 50-yr. conv. 5s, tr. ctfs., 1911	FA	91 Nov 11	82 Jan 8	90 Nov 23				..
Do do Trust Co. certificates		88 Nov 29	85 Jul 8	88 Dec 10				86
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	107½ Oct 7	103 Feb 26	107½ Oct 7				105
Con. Coal 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1952	FA	107¾ Nov 18	105¾ Oct 19	107¾ Dec 5				..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 5s, 1919	AO	102½ Jul 26	102¾ Jul 26	103¾ July 26				115
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1926	JD	....	....	107 May 22, 07				..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	....	....	105¾ Oc 27, 03				..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ	....	....	105¾ Fe 27, 02				..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	....	....	100 Oc 24, 02				..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	*JJ	96½ Nov 14	74¾ Jan 20	96¾ Dec 10				95
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	110 Sep 30	102 Mar 7	110 Sep 28				111
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	113¾ Nov 18	101¼ Jan 13	111¾ Dec 8				112
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JJ	....	....	102 De 28, 03				100
Do Bashe. C. & I. 1st gtd. 6s, 1923	*FA	105½ Jun 24	100¾ Jan 6	104½ Oct 8				105
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 1st cons. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	94¾ Nov 29	85½ Jul 11	85¾ Dec 9				81½
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ	94 Jun 30	90 May 17	96 June 30				..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 1940	QJ	....	....	100¾ Ap 8, 05				98
Do registered	QJ	....	....	100¾ Oc 30, 01				..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	JJ	....	....	100 Oct 7, 98				..
Mut. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1941	*MN	100¾ May 13	100¾ May 13	100¾ June 23				100¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1939	*MN	....	....	105¾ Jul 2, 03				104½
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	112¾ Dec 7	105 Feb 8	113¾ Dec 7				112
Do reg. 2d tr. s. 4½s, 1936	*MN	102½ Oct 24	101½ Jan 2	104¾ Dec 10				104¾
Do do registered		....	....	102¾ Ja 23, 03				..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107 Jun 14	107 Jun 14	107 June 20				107¾
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding 4½s, 1934	*JJ	108¾ Apr 27	101¾ Apr 2	108¾ July 26				102¾

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 10, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 10, $34,963,500

Week ended Dec. 10, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	104	103½	103½	12½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	5
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	98	95¾	98	38
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	97½	97½	96	96	11
American Tobacco 6s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs	111½	111¾	108	110¼	1,472½
American Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs	74¼	75	69¼	72¼	4,716
American Thread 4s	88	88	87	87	7
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96¾	96¾	96	99	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	177½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94½	94¼	94	94½	151
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s, stamped	94¾	94½	94¼	94½	85
Atlantic & Danville 2d 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	27
Atlantic & Danville 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	151
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	5a
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103½	102¾	103½	60½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	82½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	99	99¾	96½	99¾	109
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	64	63	63	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	94¾	95	93½	95	223
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	110	110¾	110	110	36
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101	101½	101	101½	12½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	106½	106½	13
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	111¾	111¾	110¾	111	39
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	91	91	90	91	52
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	72	73	70	71	182
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	63	63	60	61	23
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	5
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	38
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88½	88	88½	66
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	35
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	102¾	103	102½	102¾	7
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118¼	118	118	10
Chicago & Alton 3s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	46
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82½	82½	82½	82½	95
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s	100¾	100¾	99½	100	875
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s reg	99	99	99	99	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Chi., Bur., & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	110¾	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	94¾	94¾	93¼	94¼	540
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	81¾	81¾	79¾	81¼	1,116
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106¾	106	106¾	35
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific 4s, Series O	94	94	94	94	4
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	133	133	133	133	2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha cons. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85	85	84¾	84¾	17
Chicago & Western Indiana 6s	113¼	113¼	113	113	23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	100¾	100¾	101¼	53
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis con. 7s	123	123	123	123	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	12
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. tr. rcts	87	87	82½	86	275
Colorado Midland 4s	77¾	77	73¾	77	568
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	89	90	88¾	89¾	253
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	185	185	182½	183	220½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	85¾	85¾	80	82½	738
Continental Coal 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	23
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	50
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	102¼	101½	101¾	46
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	101	101	11
Detroit Southern 1st 4s	68	68	70	70	31
Distillers' Securities 5s	79¾	80	77	79¼	888
Equitable Gas of Chicago 1st 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York con. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	33
Erie general lien 4s	92	92½	91¾	92	334
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94¾	95	94½	94½	73
Erie convertible 4s	95¾	96	95½	96	541
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	106½	108½	30
Georgia Pacific 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	5
Green Bay & Western deb. B	19¼	19¾	18	18¼	55
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	113½	113½	112½	113½	6
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Hudson County Gas 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	119¾	120	119¾	120	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100¾	101	100½	101	58
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	71	71¾	71	71¾	9
International Paper 6s	109¼	103¾	109	109	3
International Steam Pump 6s	105	105	104	104	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	17
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	50
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	94½	94½	94	94	4
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	73¼	72¾	72½	44
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	92	92¾	92	92¾	24
Lackawanna Steel 5s	106	106	105	105¾	45
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10
Lake Shore 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	16
Lake Shore deb. 4s	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	158
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101½	101¾	3
Long Island unified 4s	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	3
Long Island general 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Long Island ref. 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	4
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118¾	3
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Louisville & Nashville joint 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97	23
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	26
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	1
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	43
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	10
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	9

BONDS.

Week ended Dec. 10, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Manhattan Railway cons. 4s	105	105	105	105	53
Manhattan Railway cen. 4s reg	105	105	105	105	10
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91½	92	91½	92	41
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76½	77	76¾	76¾	69
Mexican Central 1st income	24	24¾	24	24	188
Mexican Central 2d income	16	16	16	16	18
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	128	128½	128	128½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100½	100½	100	100½	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86	86	84¾	85½	8
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	14
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121½	122	121½	122	7
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	9
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106¾	17
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Nash. Chat. & St. L. con. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾	1
Nassau Electric R. R. 4s	89¾	89¾	88	88	30
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	81¾	82	81¼	81¾	10
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	29
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	90¾	91	90¾	91	11
New York Central, Mich. Central coll. 3½s	89½	90	89½	90	15
New York Dock 4s	88	88	88	88	9½
New York Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	111	111	110½	110½	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	98	96¼	95¾	96	21
New York, Ontario & West. ref. 4s	105	105¾	104¾	103¾	118
New York & Queens El. Light & Power 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Norfolk & Western div. 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¾	101¾	100¾	101	29
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95	95	95	95	30
Northern Pacific term. 1st 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	6
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	75¾	76½	75¾	76½	78
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	105¾	105	105¾	129
Northern Pacific, St. P. & Duluth Div. 4s	96¾	98¾	96¾	98¾	9
Oregon R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	102	102	102	102	4
Ohio River gen. 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	135
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s reg	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	119¾	120¼	119¾	120¼	391
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	17
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¼	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	103½	103½	102¾	102¾	96
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Pennsylvania 3½s trust ctfs. gtd.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	3
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73¾	73¾	72	72	65
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	1
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	113	113	113	113	1
Reading general 4s	102¼	102½	101¾	102¼	115
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98¼	98½	98	98	38
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	94½	94½	94	94¼	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	10
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96¼	134
St. Louis & Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	50
St. Louis & San Francisco gold notes 4½s	96	96	96	96	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	129	129	129	129	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	89½	89¾	89	89½	547
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	72
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81¾	81¾	80½	81¼	306
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	85	85	85	85	15
St. Paul & Duluth con. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89½	89	89	89	28
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¼	102¼	101¾	102¼	25
Seaboard Air Line 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	16
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85	85	85	85	30
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	85
Southern Pacific 4s	93¾	94	93	93¾	138
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1909	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10
Southern Railway 5s	120	120	119½	119½	12
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼	10
Southern Railway St. Louis Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Standard Rope & Twine Incomes	7	7	6	6½	98
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	49½	49½	49	49½	6
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	112¼	112½	111¾	111¾	31
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	96½	96½	96	96½	33
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	119½	11-½	119¼	119¼	51
Texas Pacific 2d income	95	95	95	95	1
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Third Avenue 4s	97¾	98	97½	97¾	35
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83¼	84	83	83½	189
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	90½	90½	89¾	90¾	25
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Ulster & Delaware 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2
Underground El. Ry., London prof. shar. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97¼	31
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106½	105½	105¾	106¼	152
Union Pacific conv. 4s	115½	115½	106½	111¼	5,124
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	113
United States Leather 6s	111	111	110¾	110¾	15
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	96	96¼	95¾	95¾	21
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93½	93¼	88	92½	5,129
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	92¾	92¾	90¾	92	2
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	80	81	80	81	11
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	83¾	83¾	82¼	82¼	42
Virginia Southwestern 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Wabash 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117½	117¾	40
Wabash 2d 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	68¾	68¾	65	68	1,151
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	112	112	112	112	1
West Shore 4s	109¾	110	109½	110	43
West Shore 4s reg	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¾	7
Western Maryland 4s	89¾	89½	89½	89½	203
Western North Carolina 6s	117	117	117	117	5
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½	3
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104¾	104¾	104½	104¾	30
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93¾	94	93	93

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and Interest periods are indicated as follow: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation Dec. 10, 1904. Bid.	Quotation Dec. 10, 1904. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna	$250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	505	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	273	277
Astor National	250,000	6	Q	Nov. 1, 04	775	825
Bk. of Metr.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Park Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bowery	250,000	..	..	.....	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	330	340
Chelsea Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov. 1, 04	4295	4325
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	163	170
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	305	311
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	243	245
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	147
Cooper Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	395	405
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	160	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 04	3500	3800
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 04	700	725
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	225	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 04	400	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	120	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	2	S	Sep. 30, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 04	165	175
German Exch.	750,000	7	S	July 1, 04	365	385
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 04	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	230	..
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	535	545
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	150	175
Irving Exch. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	515	545
Lincoln National	250,000	20	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	320	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	262	267
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	140	147
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	250	260
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	800,000	3	S	July 1, 04	168	178
Metropolis	1,000,000	3	S	June 1, 04	410	..
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	215	220
Mutual	200,000	8	..	July 1, 04	390	395
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	190	195
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Oct. 1, 04	500	..
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	330
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	195	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 04	174	182
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	125	135
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	205	..
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	235	245
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	525	530
People's ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 04	290	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1900	130	..
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	630	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	135	145
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	3	..	.....	180	195
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	130	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	184	187
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	100
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	390	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 04	174	182
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	325	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 16, 04	290	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	210	220
Broadway Trust	1,000,000	3	S	Nov. 5, 04	167	172
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	350	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct. 1, 04	2000	2075
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	630	..
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	280	285
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	332	337
Commonwealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	40	55
Eastern Trust. 80 per cent. pd.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	100
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	650	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1200	1340
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	525	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	625	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	218	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Law'y'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	135	138
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	340	..
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	350	395
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	2.5	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Sep. 30, 04	990	1015
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	S	June 30, 04	623	629
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	880	910
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 04	260	265
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	124	128
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1010	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	125½	135
N. Y. Security & T.	3,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	700	..
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	245	252
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Nov. 1, 04	320	340
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	225	..
Standard	1,000,000	2	S	June 30, 04	335	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,975,000	8	Q	Sep. 30, 04	990	995
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	155	165
Trust Co. of Am	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	405	505
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct. 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	440	460
United States	2,000,000	35	S	July 1, 04	1470	1490
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	205	210
Washington Tr.	1,000,000	3	..	Oct., 1904	425	435
Williamsburg	750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	230	240
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,200	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 04	95	97
Do preferred	3,571,600	..	..	.....	90	92
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bay Stat. Gas	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Con. 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	96	97
B'klyn Bar. Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st mtg. 6s	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 04	100	..
Buffalo City	7,500,000	..	..	.....	95	97
††Do 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	102	103
Cent. Ill. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	110	115
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	..
††Con. Gas of N. Y.	21,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	97	98
1st con. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	Aug. 15, 04	100	..
Empire C. & N.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1939	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	96	97
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	96	97
Fort Wayne	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Gas Securities	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Hudson Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Illinois Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Jersey City & Hoboken	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Kings County	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Lacl. Gas Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Lowell Gas Light	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Madison Gas & El.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Mutual Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
Newark Consol.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
New Amsterdam	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	..
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	112¼	114
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	109
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104	107
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,040,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	89	91
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	93	95
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	80	83
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	110	113½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101¼	102
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
††Do 5s	4,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	62	64
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	109	112
Do con 5s, 1946	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	107	110
10th & 23d st.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	91	94
Union, ex div.	3,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	28	32
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	87	90
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	780	820
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	100
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	185	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	500	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	340	370
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	120	130
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	325	335
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 04	100	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	300	328
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1904	180	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	85	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	220
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	60	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	380	405
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	575	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	Aug 31, 04	59¼	59¾
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11	11¼
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Oct., 1, 04	60	60¾
American Chicle	3,000,000	1	M	Nov 21, 04	120	127
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	93	96
††Amer. Malt. 6s	5,935,000	2	S	June 1, 04	103	104
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 04	35	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 04	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	23	23½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	82¾	83¼
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¼	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 04	99	..
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	108	..
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	135	150
Do pref. ($50)	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	130	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 25, 04	110	112½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	7
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2-16	⅜
Camden Land ($3)	120,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅞
Casein of Amer.	5,402,000	..	..	.....	6¼	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10, 04	62	..
Celluloid	5,625,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	114½	116½
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S	Sep. 1, 04	10	14
Do preferred	1,267,200	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	60	66
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19¼
††Do 6s	5,883,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	71	74
Cen. & S. A. Tel	1,725,800	1½	Q	Oct. 6, 04	104	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Oct., 1904	440	470
Claflin H. B., 1st pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	92	101
Do 2d pf	2,070,600	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	95	103
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅞	⅝
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,300,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	3½	6
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	14	16
††Continent. Tob. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1904	100¾	101¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	25	28
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	100	101
Det. & Mack	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do preferred	850,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	33	35
Domin. Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	13	18
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	.....	38	41
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	70	72
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	½
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	23	24
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	45	60
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	5,040,000	3	..	Oct. 28, 04	*34	34½
Guggenheim Exp. 75% paid	8,000,000	..	..	.....	119	125
Do full paid	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct., 1904	112	115
Hanck&Kem. Brew	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	90	94
Havana Tobacco	20,000,000	..	..	.....	32½	35
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	.....	63	65
H'lag-Hall-M'ua	1,600,000	..	..	.....	..	⅜
Do 1st pref	800,000	..	..	.....	37	..
Do 2d pref	1,600,000	..	..	.....	2	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Do preferred	7,000,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	15	17½
Hudson Realty	2,500,000	2	S	July 1, 04	125	..
Hudson River Tel	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	120	..
Interborough R. T.	60,000,000	2	..	July 1, 04	150	155
Int. Mercant. Mar.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do preferred	12,000,000	..	..	.....	37	39
††Do 4½s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	75	80
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	92	93
Internat. Steam	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 04	70	75
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	75	80
Intercontinental Rubber	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Int. Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Int. Salt	1,000,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	75	80
Int. Steam Pump	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Kings Co. Elec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Knickerbocker Ice	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Lackawanna Steel	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Lanston Monotype	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Lawyers Mtge.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	50,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Lehigh Valley	50,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Long Island	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Lorillard	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Louisville Gas	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Lowell Gas	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Madison Gas	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Mutual Gas	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Newark Consol.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
New Amsterdam	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	112¼	114
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	109
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104	107
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,040,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	89	91
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	93	95
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	80	83
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	110	113½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101¼	102
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$730,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	101	104
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	111½	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1904	90	95
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	July, 1904	30	33
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1904	93	96
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1904	239	244
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104	107
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	108	111
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	99½	100
B., B. & W. E. gen. 6s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	105
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15, 04	239	242
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	109	111
B'klyn & Nor. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	111	115
B. Q. C. & Sub 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	103	106
Buff. Gen'l'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	111½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Oct., 1904	340	355
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1904	117	121
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1904	203	206
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Oct., 1904	130	138
Coney Island & B. Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 04	345	355
Con. Tr. of N. J.	1,300,000	2	S	July, 1904	97	100
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 04	77	78
Dry D., E. B. & R. stock	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	107½	109
Do 1st 5s, 1932	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	115	125
Do 5% scrip, 1914	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	108	110
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	109	102
42d St. & Grand St.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct., 1904	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	748,000	4½	Q	Aug., 1904	390	405
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	186,000	1	S	July, 1904	105	108
Grandsipids Ry Do preferred	500,000	2	S	May, 1904	93¾	96
Int. Tr. of Buf. Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
††Do 4s	1,500,000	1½	Q	N

DEC

1904

The One-Sided Bargain by Which New York Banks Place Funds for Provincial Institutions.

Accompanying Thursday's advance in the rate for call money to 5 per cent., reports were current of the calling of a considerable amount of loans by the banks. That the supply of available funds despite the calls was ample was evidenced by the manner in which the call rate on Friday declined to 2 per cent. During all the flurry in the stock market there was practically no change in the rates for time money, which, although slightly firmer, were no higher than they had previously been without the stimulus of an excited market. Of late the out-of-town banks have been loaning a great deal of money in this market profiting by the opportunity of getting 4 per cent. on call loans rather than leave their surplus funds in the hands of the banks in this city at 2 per cent. interest. The custom on the part of New York banks of putting money out for the out-of-town banks which they represent without making any charge for the service is one of the unbusinesslike things that the banks have been led into by force of competition, and at the moment the absurdity of the custom is being made very clear. A bank performing this service gratis is in fact much in the position of a merchant who would undertake to sell the goods of his fellow-merchants before disposing of his own. The banks have money to lend themselves, and when they loan the funds of out-of-town banks they are really to some degree at least taking their own market from themselves. It is worth something to banks in other cities to be able to place their funds at call in New York, and they ought to pay for it. It seems very much of a one-sided bargain. As long as funds command very low rates the out-of-town banks keep their surplus funds in banks here and draw interest on them, but as soon as the rate becomes remunerative they withdraw their deposits and make the loans themselves, thus getting the market rate, or rather the banks here do the loaning for them and give them all the profit. Nor are the out-of-town banks uniformly reasonable in the manner in which they handle the loans that are made for them in this way. On one of the days when the market was very much unsettled one of the large banks in this city which represents many out-of-town institutions received a telegram from an out-of-town bank to call all the loans that had been made for its account. The amount was very considerable, and the calling of it would doubtless have had very unfavorable effect in view of the situation in the stock market. The bank here wired back that it would guarantee the loans, but refused absolutely to call them. The bank here did no more than its duty in the matter, although it did that fully, but the incident seems to show that the relations of out-of-town banks to the New York money market are by no means an unmixed blessing.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅞	7⅞	Lexington	4⅝	4½
Anaconda	13½	..	Little Puck	3⅝	3⅞
C., K. & N.	20	22	Little Bessie	3	3½
C. C. Con.	10⅜	11	New Haven	3¼	3½
Dante	4⅞	4½	Old Gold	8½	8⅝
Dr. Jackpot	5⅜	6	Pharmacist	2⅜	2½
Elkton	70⅝	71½	Portland	170	..
El Paso	115½	116	Rose Maud	5⅜	5½
Gold Dollar	7	7¼	Rose Nicol	3¼	3½
Gold Sov.	9	9½	Vindicator	69½	..
Isabella	28½	29	Work	12⅜	12¾
Jackpot	6	..			

GOVERNM ENT BONDS.

United States 3s, coupon, small	104½	104½	104½	104½	½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	131	131	131	..
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106¾	106¾	106½	106¾	24
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. full paid	91½	92	91½	92	301
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	102⅞	102¾	102½	102⅝	141
Total sales					$467,500

STATE BONDS.

Alabama State Bonds, Class A, 4-5s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	1
Louisiana consol. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
North Carolina con. 4s	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	16
Total sales					$27,000
Grand total					$34,965,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104⅜	Jun. 9	103½	Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106½	Mar. 28	104½	Nov. 7	104⅝	Nov. 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg Q. Jan.	106¼	Apr. 11	105¾	Jun. 4	106⅜	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	104½	Nov. 28	106½	Dec. 6
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	132½	Apr. 20	131½	Sep. 27	131⅝	Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	130½	Nov. 28	131	Dec. 8
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	104⅜	Nov. 28	104⅝	Nov. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	104⅞	Aug. 24	105⅜	Sep. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	106⅜	Mar. 16	104⅜	Aug. 15	105	Aug. 18
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	..	..	..	..	107	Jun. 23
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	..	..	..	..	121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	110¼	Sep. 16	111	Oct. 10
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	106⅝	May 10	97⅝	July 18	97⅝	July 18
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	103½	Nov. 16	88¼	Jun. 6	102⅝	Dec. 9
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs., f. p.	95¼	Oct. 4	88	Oct. 27	92	Dec. 10

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	102¾	May 31	102¼	Sep. 1	102¼	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	..	..	..	..	102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.	..	..	..	..	111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	103½	Dec. 6	102¼	July 8	103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	103½	Dec. 6	101	July 12	103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.	..	..	..	..	1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95½	Mar. 3	96⅜	Dec. 10, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg	..	..	..	..	95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 29, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.	..	..	..	..	117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	9	Nov. 21	6½	May 11	9	Nov. 22, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97⅜	Dec. 8	91½	Mar. 14	97⅜	Dec. 8, 1904
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg	93	Sep. 23	93	Sep. 23	93	Sep. 23, 1904

THE NINTH

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OF THE

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THE FOREIGN COPPER MARKET.

The general outlook in copper continues to be pretty strong, despite the vagaries of the speculative market, the occasional depressed attitude of which was misleading. The sharp fluctuations which followed upon the sustained rise were not surprising, and the copious liquidation of profits has left the market in a less overweighted condition. The strongest feature is the growing demand of American consumers, who have seemingly paid the enhanced prices asked with alacrity. The American statistical position has certainly improved very substantially, and the remarkable revival of iron and steel business there throws a sidelight upon the possibilities of trade expansion in copper, and explains the fact that consumers are replenishing their stocks more freely than for a couple of years. The fact that the world's demands are unusually large at present owing to war requirements, and supplies restricted by the Japanese mines being out of the export market, is sufficient to justify a temporary period of high prices coincident with dwindling reserve stocks. The price here has rallied considerably above the lowest points touched early in the week, and American producers have also advanced their terms, as well as the chief European sellers. The Eastern demand for manufactured copper remains sluggish, buyers not being willing to pay current prices.—London Standard, Nov. 28.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer, followed by snow; light winds.

VOL. LIV...NO. 17,142. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS

MOB FIGHTS POLICE IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Great Throngs Join in Demonstration Against Autocracy.

MANY SEVERELY INJURED.

Rioters Ridden Down by Gendarmes—Over a Hundred Arrests—A Setback for the Reformers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—A popular anti-Government demonstration, the participants in which included large numbers of students of both sexes, began at midday in the Nevski Prospect and lasted about two hours.

Hundreds of police and mounted gendarmes, who were hidden in the courtyards of public buildings, emerged suddenly and charged the crowd at full gallop, driving the demonstrators in headlong confusion and screaming with terror upon the sidewalks and into adjacent streets.

This led to serious encounters, about a hundred persons being severely injured. Large numbers were arrested.

Not since the riots of 1901, when Cossacks, stretched across the Nevski Prospect from building to building, charged down the boulevard from the Moscow station to the Neva, has the Russian capital lived through such a day of excitement as this.

The following proclamation calling to-day's demonstration was issued by the Social Democratic Labor Party:

"We have raised our voices calling for better things, but the Government has turned a deaf ear to our cry. We day to day draw out a laborious existence, a condition worse than convicts, while they convert millions into smoke and sacrifice thousands of workmen's lives under incompetent Generals.

"We are shedding our blood for our torturers, while they are entering into a shameless bargain with wealthy landlords and Zemstvoists.

"Enough! We cannot endure it longer. We must arise and boldly proclaim that we want an end of the war and a government by representatives of the people.

"Long live the Social Democracy! Down with the war! Down with autocracy!

"...l who are ready to fight for our demands assemble in front of the Kazan Cathedral at 1 o'clock."

Authorities Warned in Time.

The authorities last night got wind of the plan for the demonstration, and leading every paper this morning in blackfaced type was an explicit warning to the people at their peril to desist from congregating in the Nevski Prospect near the Kazan Cathedral.

At the same time extensive preparations were made to quell any disturbance. The police on the Nevski Prospect were sextupled, and the dvorniks, or house porters, were marshaled in front of their respective buildings. Half a dozen squadrons of mounted gendarmes were massed in the rear of the Kazan Cathedral, and battalions of reserve police were stationed in several courtyards out of sight.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky gave strict orders, however, that no Cossacks should be used, and M. Fullon, Chief of Police, issued explicit directions to avoid harsh measures unless it should become absolutely necessary.

The newspapers' warnings, however, by giving notice to those not apprised of the proposed demonstration, defeated the very object for which they were designed, attracting seemingly the whole population of this vast city to the broad thoroughfare, and long before the hour fixed, despite the pleading of the police, who literally lined the sidewalks, the throngs on the pavements were so dense that movement was almost impossible, while the snow-covered boulevard was black with a tangled mass of sleighs filled mostly with the curious.

In throngs on the sidewalk were practically the whole student body of the capital, including many young women, who have always been prominent in Russia in liberal and revolutionary movements, and also thousands of workmen belonging to the Social Labor Party, which had planned the demonstration.

Blood-Red Flags Appear.

Toward 1 o'clock the workmen and students seemed to swarm toward the corner of the Hotel del l'Europe, opposite the Kazan Cathedral. The police, recognizing that the critical moment was approaching, tried in vain to keep back the human tide. Then, when there was not a single mounted policeman in sight, on the stroke of 1, from the heart of the thickly wedged crowd, a blood-red flag, like a jet of flame, suddenly shot up.

It was the signal. Other flags appeared in other parts of the crowd, waving frantically overhead; and they were greeted with a hoarse roar, "Down with Autocracy!"

The students surged into the street, singing the "Marseillaise," while innocent spectators, seeking to extricate themselves, crowded into doorways and hugged walls.

Dismounted police made a single attempt to force their way into the crowd, in order to wrest the flags from the demonstrators, but the students and workmen, armed with sticks, stood close and beat back their assailants.

Then, like a flash, from behind the Kazan Cathedral came wheeling a squadron of gendarmerie. The doors of adjoining courtyards were thrown back, and battalions of police came out. A double squadron charged the flank of the demonstrators with drawn sabres. Five other squadrons circled the mob, cutting through the fringe of spectators, who gladly scurried to cover.

The main wedge of the demonstrators stood fast only a moment or two. There was a sharp rattle of cudgels and sabres, though the wounds made showed that the police struck principally with the flat of their sabres. The women were especially fierce in their resistance. Many were struck and trampled, and blood streamed down their faces.

Throw Revolutionary Proclamations.

While the mob stood, those within managed to throw hundreds of revolutionary proclamations over the heads of their fellows. The police urged their horses fiercely into the crowd, driving those who resisted into the courtyards, the Hotel de l'Europe, and the Catholic Church.

The intense excitement lasted about ten minutes, after which mounted squads of gendarmerie patrolled the streets and the policemen devoted themselves to keeping the crowd moving.

Considering the sharp fight the rioters put up, the police acted with humanity, avoiding brutality and roughness in keeping the throng moving, and showing really more consideration than the police of many American cities would do under similar circumstances.

In the meantime, those confined in the courtyards who were recognized as agitators were arrested, but others were allowed to go quietly home, the wounded first having their injuries dressed. There were probably a hundred broken heads, and several persons were severely wounded, though none mortally, so far as is ascertainable. So far there have been over 100 arrests.

The ferment continued all day and far into the night, but only one or two other abortive attempts were made at demonstrations, the police being in such force that they had no difficulty in seizing the ringleaders, no resistance being made in any case.

To-night the students of the Politechnic and other institutes held meetings, at which fiery speeches were made in favor of reform and the convocation of a national assembly.

A Weapon for the Reactionaries.

The greatest distress is expressed by conservative Liberals over the day's events, all declaring that just when the fate of the zemstvo programme is in the balance such a fruitless outbreak will be sure to prejudice every observer and put the strongest weapon in the hand of the bureaucratic reactionaries.

An official statement issued to-night with reference to the rioting says:

"During the confusion and jostling the demonstrators freely used cudgels, and the police were compelled to beat back the rioters with the flat of their swords. The rioting naturally was not suppressed without casualties, but none were serious."

The police have forbidden the assemblage of crowds on Tuesday, when another demonstration is threatened on the occasion of the opening of the trial of Sasoneff for the murder of Minister of the Interior de Plehve.

That such demonstrations of the Social-Democratic Labor Party are not confined to the capital is shown by a letter received here from a prominent zemstvoist in Southern Russia, in which the writer says:

"The optimism with which we left St. Petersburg is beginning to vanish. The Government is not showing a disposition to meet us half way and enter frankly on the path of reform. On the contrary, there seems to be hesitation as to whether it would not be better to return to the path of reaction.

"The Government seems unable to comprehend the real state of popular feeling, the importance of decisive action, and the disastrous consequences of procrastination.

"The people of this province are in a state of great excitement. Large meetings have taken place in many towns, and very specific resolutions have been adopted, but the bad feature of the situation is the attitude of the workingmen. Incited by the underground press of Geneva and Paris, which declares itself in complete antagonism to the moderate demands of the zemstvos, they proclaim a definite Socialist programme, declaring that they want not political but social freedom.

"It will, therefore, be the policy of the Government, if it decides to concede nothing to us, to foster such dissensions between the zemstvos and the Labor Party. The Government, confident of its ability to repress revolutionary attacks by force of arms, and apprehending no real danger from the workingmen, can use their antagonism to us as an argument against the expediency of granting the reforms demanded by the Moderates, on the ground that they are not in real sympathy with the wishes of the people."

TISZA AGAIN ATTACKED.

Windows of Hungarian Premier's Carriage Broken.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard telegraphs:

"News has been received from Budapest that Premier Tisza, who was going to a political meeting, was attacked by a hostile crowd and that his carriage windows were stoned and broken."

COAL SCARE IN PITTSBURG.

Lack of Transportation Causes Danger of Fuel Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Pittsburg is threatened with a first-class coal famine, and unless rain comes speedily or a thaw which will raise water in the river there is a strong chance that this centre of coal trade will suffer. The announcement is made to-day that, beginning to-morrow, the price of coal in the retail trade will be advanced 26 cents a ton, or a cent a bushel.

The rivers are now freezing up, with very little water in them, and the railroads report that they cannot supply enough cars to handle the coal. Only 30 per cent. of the number of cars wanted daily are being supplied to the trade.

BRIDE-TO-BE MISSING.

Disappeared After Hitch That Caused Postponement of Wedding.

The police of the Clymer Street Station, in Williamsburg, sent out a general alarm yesterday for Bessie Klein, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Amelia Klein. The girl has been missing from her home, at 483 Wythe Avenue, for ten days. There are fears that in a fit of despondency she may have committed suicide. The girl was engaged to be married to Henry Schall of 265 Division Street, Manhattan.

In order to prepare for the wedding the girl gave up a good position at album-making a few weeks ago. Then Schall, it is said, expressed a desire that a Judge marry the couple. The girl's mother wanted a rabbi and nobody else. This hitch in the arrangements was very distressing to the girl, and it necessitated a postponement of the wedding.

She became very depressed, and a week ago last Friday she set out from her home to find another position. When she failed to return at night her mother and other members of the family began a search. No trace of the girl was found then, and none has been found since.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

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TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 13,533,820; ROOSEVELT PLURALITY, 2,546,470.

A canvass by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the popular vote at the last Presidential election, complete except as to one county in Tennessee and four counties in Michigan, for which estimates are given, shows that President Roosevelt defeated Judge Parker by 2,546,470. He polled the largest vote ever given for a President of the United States, 7,640,561. This is more than 400,000 in excess of the vote cast for McKinley in 1900.

The official figures for Missouri show that Roosevelt carried that State by 25,600 votes. In Maryland one Republican Elector received the largest vote, but his colleagues were defeated. The Democrats of Maryland will, therefore, have seven votes in the Electoral College, while the Republicans will have but one.

A comparison with the popular vote table of 1900 shows a marked change in the Socialist vote. Debs, the candidate of the party that year, was also the candidate this year, and his vote shows an increase of more than 300,000. Watson, the Populist candidate, ran strongest in his own State, Georgia, where he received 22,635 votes. He received most of his votes in the South and West, but only one was cast for him in South Carolina.

The figures given in the following table, in cases where the official State canvass has not been announced, were obtained by THE TIMES from County Clerks and are therefore official:

STATE.	Roosevelt. Republican.	Parker. Democrat.	Debs. Socialist.	Swallow. Prohibition.	Watson. Populist.	Corregan. Soc. Labor.	Pluralities. Roosevelt.	Pluralities. Parker.	Electoral Vote. Roosevelt.	Electoral Vote. Parker.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	583	612	5,051	-----	------	57,385	--	11
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	1,860	993	2,318	-----	------	17,574	--	9
California	205,226	89,404	29,535	7,380	------	-----	115,822	------	10	--
Colorado	134,687	100,105	4,304	3,438	824	335	34,582	------	5	--
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	495	575	38,180	------	7	--
Delaware	23,714	19,360	146	607	51	-----	4,354	------	3	--
Florida	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	-----	------	18,732	--	5
Georgia	24,003	83,472	197	684	22,635	-----	------	59,469	--	13
Idaho	47,783	18,480	4,949	1,013	353	-----	29,303	------	3	--
Illinois	632,645	327,606	69,225	37,770	6,725	4,698	305,039	------	27	--
Indiana	368,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	1,598	93,944	------	15	--
Iowa	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,601	2,207	-----	158,766	------	13	--
Kansas	210,893	84,800	15,496	7,245	6,156	-----	126,093	------	10	--
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	596	------	11,893	--	13
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	995	------	------	-----	------	42,503	--	9
Maine	64,437	27,630	2,106	1,510	338*	-----	36,807	------	6	--
*Maryland	109,497	109,446	2,247	3,034	------	-----	51	------	1	7
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,294	2,359	92,076	------	16	--
†Michigan	362,846	137,018	8,800	13,047	1,253	1,183	225,828	------	14	--
Minnesota	214,978	68,631	6,376	5,603	2,004	-----	146,347	------	11	--
Mississippi	3,147	53,280	392	------	1,424	-----	------	50,133	--	10
Missouri	321,447	295,847	13,008	7,181	4,226	1,675	25,600	------	18	--
Montana	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	11,520	208	13,159	------	3	--
Nebraska	138,553	52,920	7,380	6,281	20,518	-----	85,633	------	8	--
Nevada	6,951	3,611	934	------	330	-----	3,340	------	3	--
New Hampshire	55,307	33,513	539	761	222	-----	21,794	------	4	--
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	9,587	6,845	3,705	2,680	80,598	------	12	--
New York	859,460	683,872	34,443	20,623	7,729	11,418	175,588	------	39	--
North Carolina	82,442	124,121	124	361	819	-----	------	41,679	--	12
North Dakota	52,658	14,296	1,945	1,105	153	-----	38,362	------	4	--
Ohio	600,095	344,674	36,260	10,339	1,392	2,633	255,421	------	23	--
Oregon	60,455	17,521	7,619	3,806	753	-----	42,934	------	4	--
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,715	------	2,211	505,519	------	34	--
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	956	768	------	488	16,766	------	4	--
South Carolina	22,271	52,863	22	------	1	-----	------	30,592	--	9
South Dakota	72,083	22,002	3,138	2,965	1,248	-----	50,081	------	4	--
‡Tennessee	105,478	131,705	1,371	1,894	2,487	-----	------	26,227	--	12
Texas	50,308	167,220	2,287	4,244	8,062	421	------	116,912	--	18
Utah	62,444	33,413	5,767	------	------	-----	29,031	------	3	--
Vermont	40,459	9,777	854	792	------	-----	30,682	------	4	--
Virginia	46,450	80,638	56	1,382	359	218	------	34,188	--	12
Washington	100,698	28,015	10,000	------	------	-----	72,683	------	5	--
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	1,574	4,604	639	-----	31,758	------	7	--
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530	223	156,057	------	13	--
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	1,077	208	------	-----	11,559	------	3	--
Total	7,640,561	5,094,091	392,857	248,411	124,381	33,519	3,053,757	507,287	336	140

Total Popular Vote, 13,533,820. Roosevelt's Plurality, 2,546,470.

*One Republican Elector received largest vote. State will have 7 Democrats and 1 Republican in Electoral College.
†Four counties estimated. ‡One county estimated.

REYNOLDS TELLS STORY OF HOW HE WAS DUPED

Says Mrs. Chadwick Posed as Andrew Carnegie's Daughter.

HER HUSBAND PENNILESS

Lawyers Think Woman Cannot Be Held on Forgery Charge—Creditors May Get 1¼ Mills on the Dollar.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Secretary Iri Reynolds of the Wade Park Bank declared to-night that his implicit belief in the statements made to him by Mrs. Chadwick in which she declared herself to be the daughter of Andrew Carnegie was the impelling cause of his financial dealing with her.

"She told me," said Mr. Reynolds, "that she was the natural daughter of Andrew Carnegie, and I believed her. I never doubted her story until on the occasion of my last visit to New York, when Mr. Squire came to me and declared that all the securities she had given me as the notes of Andrew Carnegie were worthless. It was only then that I doubted her. Before that I had refused to say anything about her or her affairs, because I deemed it my duty to protect her in the story of her birth as she had given it to me. I never once doubted her until it was shown that the securities she gave me were worthless.

"After that, of course, I could not believe her any more. When she told me the story of being the daughter of Andrew Carnegie her husband, Dr. Chadwick, was present, and he believed the story, as I did. The stories of her giving large sums of money to her husband are false. He is now in Europe, and is penniless.

"Just to show the methods of Mrs. Chadwick, I will tell of what she offered to do for me about one years ago. She came to me in my office here, and said that she was grateful for all that I had done for her, and that she wished me to accept a present from her. She then offered me $100,000, in four notes of $25,000 each. The notes were drawn by her, and she declared that they were as good as gold. They may have been, for I know that her notes for similar amounts had been negotiated in banks in this city and taken up at maturity.

"Of course, as an officer of the bank, I could not accept such a present and remain in the institution. I was compelled either to resign or decline the present of the notes, and I declined the notes."

The Directors of the Wade Park Bank have to a man determined to stand by Secretary Reynolds and insist that he remain with the bank. He has offered to resign repeatedly during the last two weeks, but the Directors have refused to accept the resignation and declare that he shall retain his position.

It is the opinion of some of the leading lawyers of Cleveland that a charge of forgery against Mrs. Chadwick cannot be made to hold in connection with the alleged Carnegie notes. They declare that it is not an act of forgery for one person to write the name of another, but that the offense lies in the attempt to negotiate such a signature for a specific value. This, they say, there is, so far, no evidence that Mrs. Chadwick has done.

She has not sold or attempted to sell the notes for cash. She has not said that she would be glad to obtain money in exchange for them. She has obtained money from various sources, on the statement of Iri Reynolds that she, to the best of his knowledge and belief, held securities of a certain

Continued on Page 2.

FIGHT MANIAC IN ORGAN.

Policemen Have Desperate Struggle with Fever-Crazed Man.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 11.—Clad only in his underclothing and a raving maniac from an attack of typhoid fever James Delatto, an Italian thirty-two years of age, with an axe held seven policemen at bay for more than two hours in the Fifth Reformed Dutch Church shortly before the morning service to-day.

In the capture three policemen were cut with the axe and Delatto was shot through the head, but may recover.

Two officers were first sent to the church when the police were notified that Delatto was there. They could do nothing with the man, and more were sent for. When reinforcements arrived, Delatto, armed with the axe, crawled up on top of the pipe organ. The officers then procured ladders to climb up after him, but as fast as the ladders were placed against the organ the maniac cut them down.

Tiring of this, he jumped down into the organ among the pipes in a narrow space not more than four feet square. Officer Spring seized one of the pipes which had been knocked loose, and jumped in after him. There the two men fought, one with the axe, the other with the pipe. Spring received a glacing blow in the face with the axe. He was cut through the chin and lost several teeth.

Officer Steed then plunged into the pit and secured a hold on the man from behind. The axe was finally wrenched from him, but he fought with tooth and nail until Officer Steed's face was hardly recognizable. The officers finally overpowered and handcuffed the maniac.

At the jail it required the combined efforts of seven of the strongest men in the department to hold the man until he could be shackled and chloroformed so that his injuries could be attended to. Officers Spring, Steed, and Slater are incapacitated for duty.

Damage to the extent of $1,500 was done to the organ.

MANY AFTER RUNAWAY.

Policemen Brushed Off Like Flies in Animal's Long Run.

Four big policemen were thrown to the street in front of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon by a runaway horse attached to a light exercising wagon that started out with two wheels.

The driver was Jordan Hayes of 251 Bank Street, Newark. He was driving a spirited sorrel horse along the Bowery exercising another horse, which was being led by another man who was in the rig. Just below Broome Street one of the wheels of the gig came off and rolled across the street. The man who held the trailing animal lost his balance and fell over backward to the street. Hayes also soon fell out, striking on his head and receiving a bad scalp wound.

The horse attached to the gig kept on at a full gallop until just above the bridge he tore away from his harness, leaving the one-wheeled gig in the middle of the street. Opposite the north roadway of the bridge Policeman Michael Broderick jumped out and made a dash for the animal, but he was swept aside and thrown to the ground.

Policeman Griswold, also of the Bridge Squad, who was at the crossing in front of the stairs leading to the bridge, ran out next and made a grab for the horse's head. He succeeded in grasping the bridle.

A twitch of the animal's head sent Griswold flying into the street. Policeman Robinson also tried his hand at stopping the rushing animal, but he shared the same fate. Then Harry Smith, the policeman who guards the telephone booth, made a beeline for the horse. He got a good hold on the bridle, and hung on until the horse reached Frankfort Street, but there the bit strap broke, letting Smith drop to the street.

The horse then ran down Park Row, across Broadway to Vesey Street, and then to West Street. There he turned north, and kept on until he reached the stringpiece at Pier 25, where it seemed as if he wanted to commit suicide by drowning. As he was about to leap, Policeman Lano ran up, seized the animal, and stopped him.

New Train on the New York Central.
For Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago leaves Grand Central Station 5:32 P. M. daily. Fine equipment, fine service. Reaches Cleveland 7:15 A. M.—Adv.

DAISY LEITER ENGAGED TO EARL OF SUFFOLK

Mrs. Leiter Makes the Announcement in Chicago.

WEDDING IN NEAR FUTURE

Third of Late L. Z. Leiter's Daughters to Wed Englishman—Engagement Rumored Before, but Denied.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The engagement of Miss Daisy Leiter, sister of Lady Curzon, to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, of England, was announced to-night by Mrs. Leiter from the family residence in this city. The date of the wedding has not been decided on as yet, but will be in the near future.

Miss Daisy Leiter is the youngest daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, and is the third of the Leiter girls to marry an Englishman. Mary, the eldest of the daughters, is the wife of Lord Curzon of Keedleston, Viceroy of India. Nannie, the second daughter, was married two weeks ago to Major Colin Campbell.

Miss Daisy Leiter is the youngest of the three daughters of the late Levi Z. Leiter and Mrs. Leiter of Chicago and Washington. All three have been noted for their beauty, and have been favorites in society in Washington, London, and India.

The eldest daughter, Miss Mary Victoria Leiter, married Lord Curzon of Kedleston (then Mr. Curzon) in 1895. A short time afterward he was appointed Viceroy of India, and he and his bride took up their residence in Calcutta and Simla. In the Summer of 1899 Mrs. Leiter and her two unmarried daughters went to India to visit Lord and Lady Curzon, and before long the two daughters became the belles of Simla. Various ill-natured stories were cabled to America about the Leiters insisting on honors being paid to them as relatives of the "Vicereine," a title which was manufactured for the occasion, and every one of these stories was later proved to be untrue.

In India the Misses Leiter met a number of young Englishmen of high rank attached to the Viceroy's staff. Among them were Major Colin Campbell and Lord Suffolk. At one time Miss Daisy Leiter was reported to be engaged to Major Campbell, but it was her sister, Miss Nancy Leiter, who married him, the wedding taking place in Washington a couple of weeks ago.

Lord Suffolk came to this country ostensibly to act as Major Campbell's best man, but it was generally reported among the Leiters' friends that an engagement between him and Miss Daisy Leiter would soon be announced.

When Lady Curzon was recently taken seriously ill at Walmer Castle, Kent, Mrs. Leiter and her two daughters hurried there. It was long feared that Lady Curzon would die, but she passed through more than one crisis and is now convalescing near Bournemouth. The Misses Leiter and their mother had only been back in this country a few days when Miss Nancy Leiter was married.

Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, nineteenth Earl of Suffolk and Earl of Berkshire, was born Sept. 13, 1877, and succeeded to the title in 1898. He is a Captain of the Fourth Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment and is an extra aide de camp to the Viceroy of India. He is a Liberal Unionist in politics. He owns about 10,000 acres and a celebrated picture gallery containing a collection of old masters. The Earl is an enthusiastic sportsman.

SULTAN SEEKS C. R. FLINT.

Telegrams Sent Asking Him to Return to Constantinople.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 12.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard telegraphs as follows:

"Charles R. Flint of New York while here had an interview with the Sultan's secretary, who declined to entertain a suggestion looking to the purchase of Argentine warships. Mr. Flint left on board a Russian steamer for Smyrna.

"Soon after his departure palace messengers sought him everywhere, and finally telegrams were sent to Smyrna offering him substantial pecuniary inducements to return. I believe on business not connected with the sale of ships."

GREAT SOUTH BAY FROZEN.

Oyster Traders Tied Up—South Beach Life Savers Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Dec. 11.—Great South Bay, the home of the famous blue-point oysters, is frozen over. This is the first time, it is said, that this ever happened before Christmas. The recent mild weather afforded immense shipments of oysters, both to European and American houses, but the sudden freeze-up has stopped all traffic and tied up many boats.

Many houses that had planned a big holiday trade in oysters are disappointed. Up to yesterday oyster shipments from this section were 1,000 barrels a week.

The life savers on South Beach are cut off from the mainland by five miles of treacherous ice.

REVIVALIST ADMITS FORGERY.

The Rev. A. A. Arthur Arrested While Conducting Religious Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Texas, Dec. 11.—Officers arrived here late last night from Hiawatha, Kan., with the Rev. A. A. Arthur, alias H. H. Boyd, who is charged with securing $2,500 from a wholesale house last September on a bogus draft for $10,000 drawn on a Georgia bank.

Arthur, who is seventy-six years old, admits his guilt. He was captured in Kansas, where he had been conducting a revival.

BRITISH SHOTS NEAR LINER.

Target Practice Off Plymouth Put the Philadelphia in Danger.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Capt. Mills of the American liner Philadelphia has entered a protest against reckless target practice carried on off Plymouth.

He says that as the Philadelphia approached the harbor yesterday with nearly 1,000 souls aboard their safety was endangered by the firing from a gunboat, which was persisted in even after the patrol launch apprised the gunboat of the liner's approach.

Capt. Mills adds that he was obliged twice to stop and go full speed astern to avoid disaster.

KOUNTZE JEWELS STOLEN.

Family Believes Sneak Thief Entered While They Were at Dinner.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station are puzzled over a robbery which has been reported to them from the home of Mrs. Catherine Kountze, widow of Augustus Kountze, the banker, at 238 Madison Avenue. The articles stolen were valued approximately at $1,000, and were taken, Mrs. Kountze and her servants told the police, while the family was at the dining table yesterday. The household belief was that the theft was perpetrated by a sneak thief, but the police will not express that opinion.

The lost articles included a mink collar and muff, a silver smelling bottle, two rare porcelain boxes and one gold bonbon box, a gold-framed lorgnette, a gold chain, and a chain of gun metal. Valuable articles which Mrs. Kountze said were exposed in other rooms, were not disturbed.

The theft was reported to the West Thirtieth Street Station by a man who refused to reveal his identity, nor would his name be revealed to Detective Sergts. Rheaume and Detective Sullivan, who were assigned to the case and who made an early visit to the Madison Avenue house.

The family believes the thief got in by one of the doors of the house and saw a number of valuable articles on the dressing room bureaus, but hurriedly took only what he thought he could realize a snug sum on, and fled before the family left the dining table.

PAY MRS. CURTIS $140,000.

Heirs of the Frank Jones Estate Settle $400,000 Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—One hundred and forty thousand dollars is what it cost the heirs of the Frank Jones estate, of Portsmouth, N. H., to settle the suit of Mrs. Delano B. Curtis of Manchester, N. H., last week. The terms are $100,000 in cash, $35,000 for Mrs. Curtis's Summer home, at Sorrento, Me.; $5,000 for the payment of her counsel fees, and an additional $10,000 if she cares to sell to the Jones estate the furnishings of the Summer home. This would make the total $150,000 instead of $140,000.

Mrs. Curtis brought suit for $400,000. The action was for money loaned and additional money promised for holding back notes alleged to have been given her by Mr. Jones. The case was withdrawn almost immediately, and it was given out that the Jones estate had settled with the plaintiff.

"HELLO, YOU'RE AFIRE."

News Bureau Learns by Wire of a Contiguous Blaze.

The telephone bell in the office of the New York City News Association on the second floor of the Mail and Express Building b-r-r-r-ed a little harder than usual early last evening. The voice at the other end said:

"Hello! This is Blank at Police Headquarters. Understand you're afire. Yes, alarm just came in. There'll be an engine there in a minute. Didn't know it, eh? Good luck to you while you're going down the fire escape."

The man on the business or hot end of the wire closed the conversation at that point.

There was a fire on the seventh floor, in the offices of J. M. Pearsall, an advertising agent. The firemen kept the flames right there and the big water tower out in Broadway didn't have to lend a hand. The damage is estimated at $1,500.

A dozen compositors who were at work in the offices of The Evening Mail scurried out to the street when the engines arrived. They soon went back again, however.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

GROUT CHANGES FRONT ON LIGHT CONTRACTS

Existence of Monopoly Admitted by Corporation Counsel.

CITY POWER TO BUILD PLANT

Citizens' Union Believes Legislation May Not Be Needed—Odell Once Took Same Position.

Agitation over the signing of city light-contracts by Commissioner John T. Oakley was renewed yesterday by the action of Controller Grout and the Citizens' Union. Each issued statements disapproving of the Commissioner's action.

Controller Grout's statement was to the effect that he had been misled into indorsing the action of the Commissioner, and that instead of being worthy of commendation it was open to criticism. The Controller's attitude is in flat opposition to the stand he took last week.

The Citizens' Union made public an opinion of Corporation Counsel Delany last week on the right of the Commissioner to negotiate such contracts, in which Mr. Delany made an official admission that there was a lighting monopoly in Manhattan and the Bronx.

WHAT GROUT SAYS NOW.

Controller Grout's statement was as follows:

"I determined last Friday evening to abandon the proposed settlement of the gas and electric lighting bills, for the following reasons:

"First—At the time I negotiated the settlement I did not understand that there was any possibility that the bills were not carrying interest. I was informed that in a similar dispute in 1899 the city paid such interest, on the advice of the Law Department, and I examined the opinion then rendered. The liability for interest is now questioned by competent attorneys, who cite decisions of the courts, which, upon reading them, I believe and am advised by my counsel, Mr. Carr, do raise the question of the possibility of such liability. If the city is not liable for interest, the benefit which I supposed I was getting for the city disappears, and therefore the consideration for the compromise.

"Second—The fact which influenced me in the first place to consider an adjustment and compromise of these bills was the making of the 1904 contracts. The validity of those contracts is now attacked in court by a suit begun last Thursday, and I do not consider that I ought to base any act of mine upon contracts whose validity is so questioned. The effect of such contracts, if valid, is best illustrated by one of the allegations in the suit to set them aside—that is, that such contracts make a standard, or market, price for the city.

"Third—It has become very evident that the general public prefers to have those claims fought out by the city to the end, whether the city wins or loses in money by making such a fight; every consumer in the city seems to have this grievance on account of his own bills, and to look to the prospect of litigation over the city's bills as likely to help the community at large. There seems to be a desire that the city should fight, not only because of the hope of saving city money, but as the champion of all private consumers.

"I shall at once proceed to make such inquiry as the law entitles me to make into these bills, the cost of producing and distributing gas and electricity, and the capital actually employed in the business, and shall ask Mr. Henry Yonge, as my personal adviser; Col. Robert Grier Monroe, who as Commissioner first questioned these bills, and Mr. Clarence J. Shearn, who, as Mr. Hearst's counsel, has brought the questions into court, to act with the Corporation Counsel to represent me in making such inquiry, so as to make it as exhaustive as the Controller's powers will permit. I have no interest to serve except the public interest, and I sought to adjust these claims because, on the facts and law as I understood them, such adjustment seemed to me to be for the city's interest.

"Now, as such facts and law are questioned, and as the public evidently wishes these issues thoroughly tried out, at whatever cost, I will do what my official powers permit to sift thoroughly the unreasonableness of these lighting charges.

"Whatever pride of opinion one may have in his own matters, and desire to adhere to a position once taken, such considerations cannot be permitted where one is acting as the representative of others. Besides which, a contest of these bills to the end is the course which I always should have preferred, and which I was influenced not to adopt heretofore only by the belief that city money might be saved by settlement."

OAKLEY UPHOLDS CONTRACTS.

Commissioner Oakley was asked last night what he thought of Controller Grout's statement. Mr. Oakley read it carefully through.

"I don't see how it can affect me," he said. "It hardly calls for any comment on my part. I have no hesitation in repeating that I believe the contracts which I have made with the gas and electric lighting companies are good ones. Of course they are not ideal, but they do give the city the best terms it has ever been able to obtain."

Lighting contracts as a specific subject came before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in June, being presented by Commissioner Oakley. After two meetings the board asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the right of the Commissioner to negotiate the contracts. The opinion was rendered and the board voted in favor of the contracts. Mr. Delany said, in part:

"If the lowest bid in a particular case is to be accepted the Commissioner has full power to act and conclude the contract without action by any other board or officer.

"In Section 530, however, is the following clause:

"'Contracts shall be made for the term of not exceeding one year, and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall determine that it is

for the public interest that a bid other than the lowest should be accepted.' "

The Corporation Counsel reviews in brief the action of the American Street Lamp and Supply Company, which sought to restrain the letting of contracts, when Commissioner Oakley refused to award them to this company, despite its claim that its bid was the lowest. Mr. Delany contended that "the bid of the American Street Lamp and Supply Company was not a legal bid for the thing for which bids were asked; in fact, it did not bid for supplying gas at all, which of course is the main thing required.

DELANY ADMITS MONOPOLY.

Further along in the opinion Mr. Delany said:

"The city is compelled by the statutes to proceed as if there were a number of bidders willing and ready to compete for city lighting, when, as a matter of fact, in the situation in which things really are, there can be no competition as regards supplying gas in these two boroughs, (Manhattan and the Bronx.) The Consolidated Gas Company, as is well known, controls the supply of gas, and bids either in its own name or through subsidiary or allied companies."

As to this admission of the Corporation Counsel, the Citizens' Union says:

"There can remain no doubt in the mind of the least careful reader of the Corporation Counsel's opinion that he was aware the city was dealing with a complete monopoly, but no suggestion of a means of extricating the city from this intolerable situation appears; nor is there a hint that it would be a good thing for the city to be extricated, although the range of subjects not strictly legal on which the Corporation Counsel felt himself qualified to comment is extremely wide.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a recent meeting instructed the Corporation Counsel to draft a bill providing for a municipal electric lighting plant and to introduce it at the coming session of the Legislature. If the board is really anxious for a municipal lighting plant would it not be well, before appealing to the Legislature, to ascertain whether the city may not already have the power? The Legislature of 1904, with little discussion of the subject, passed an act, Chapter 400, amending the charter by increasing the powers of the Board of Aldermen. After giving the Aldermen additional powers in building and equipping boats, a telegraph lines, public comfort stations, &c., the new amendment proceeds:

"'In addition to the specific purposes hereinbefore set forth the Board of Aldermen may also create loans and authorize the issue of bonds, [for any other purpose connected with the exercise of the various powers conferred by this act upon the City of New York or any department or official thereof;] provided, however, that no bonds or other evidences of indebtedness shall be issued for such additional purposes unless first approved by a unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, entered upon the minutes of record of said board.

"The words in brackets, taken in connection with the provision in Section 50 of the Charter, 'Subject to the Constitution and Laws of the State, the Board of Aldermen shall have power * * * to provide for regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting the streets,' would seem to give the city sufficiently general power to do almost anything it desires in connection with lighting streets.

"The new amendment to the Charter, which has once already escaped the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, may contain unsuspected powers in the way of a municipal lighting plant.

ODELL ON CITY'S POWER.

Shortly after the veto of the Remsen East River gas bill by Gov. Odell he declared that the City of New York had sufficient authority to build for itself a lighting plant at any time. The statement attracted some attention at the time. Then it developed that under one of the Odell "home rule" amendments pased in the Legislature of 1904 the city might not need legislation this Winter, if the McClellan administration desires to have a lighting plant constructed.

Mayor McClellan did not care to say anything last night about Controller Grout's statement. Corporation Counsel John J. Delany said:

"A man in my position as a law official of the city can have nothing to say on such a question. It would be impossible for me to make any statement on that matter to the public."

CHILD SAYS AUNT BEAT HER.

Declares Vineland Woman Knocked Her Down and Threatened to Use Knife.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Sarah Fry has been held for a hearing on Dec. 12, charged with assaulting Gladys Hoffman, her nine-year-old niece. The child told Justice of the Peace W. S. Browne that when she called at the Fry homestead for a package wanted by her mother, Mrs. Fry locked the doors, and, grasping her by the ears, threw her on the floor and beat and kicked her, threatening to use a butcher's knife if she did not stop crying.

After an examination by Dr. George Cunningham the child was sent to the Bridgeton Hospital, where she was treated for a week. Mrs. Hoffman charges that her daughter's wounds were of a dangerous character, causing a spinal weakness, and that she has shown symptoms of paralysis. Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Hoffman are sisters, but have been estranged for some time.

AFTER THE JUDGESHIPS.

Lawyer-Politicians Eager — Odell-Higgins Conference Expected To-morrow.

It was reported yesterday that Gov. Odell and Governor-elect Higgins were expected to come to the city to-morrow. That they will have a conference goes without saying.

Lawyer-politicians of the Third and Second Judicial Districts are on the anxious seat with reference to the places vacated by Justice Herrick and Judge Collen. Appointments to these places are expected any day. There is also a vacancy to occur in the Seventh District through the resignation some time before midnight on Dec. 31 of Judge W. E. Werner. Nathaniel Foote has the Monroe County organization behind him for the place, which means preferment. Governor-elect Higgins will very probably have this appointment to make.

The Senatorship proposition will be taken up with greater activity than ever this week.

SUSPECTS CARRIED $1,880.

Two Alleged Bank Robbers Arrested in Illinois.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—With $1,880 in currency in their pockets, the two men accused of robbing the Peoria National Bank Saturday noon were captured at Toulon today. One of them has been identified as Edward O'Regan, alias James Williams, who, it is said, has done time in the Chicago jail for robbery. The identity of his partner has not been determined.

The men were arrested in a livery stable as they were in the act of driving away. Sheriff Malone and Deputy Davis covered them with guns and forced them to throw up their hands. A search revealed five large revolvers and all of the money in their pockets. They will be brought to Peoria at once.

Justice Hendrickson Better.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 11.—Justice Charles E. Hendrickson of the New Jersey Supreme Court, who presides in the Monmouth County Circuit, and who recently suffered a paralytic stroke, is said to be slowly improving, but will probably not be able to preside here during the January term.

Becomes Head of a Nebraska College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 11.—Garrett Harlow Lampen of this city has accepted the Presidency of Bellevue College, near Omaha, Neb. He was formerly instructor of English and history in the Trenton High School, but has lately been conducting a private school in this city. He is thirty-seven years old.

Divorced from "Ollie Mack."

PATCHOGUE, Dec. 11.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith in Special Term of the Supreme Court here Saturday granted an interlocutory decree of divorce against Oliver Trumbull, a theatrical man known as "Ollie Mack," manager of "The English Daisy" Company, in favor of Catharine Trumbull, an actress, in the latter's suit for divorce.

ICE-STIFFENED CREW 15 HOURS IN RIGGING

Terrible Experience of Seven Men on the Schooner Montana.

ONE LEFT FROZEN TO DEATH

Their Vessel Stranded and Deck Under at Pea Island, N. C.—Survivors Rescued by Breeches Buoy.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—Coated with ice so thick that their clothing was as rigid as iron and rendered movement of their limbs almost—in some cases wholly—impossible, their vessel awash and stranded on Pea Island, N. C., Capt. Booye of the three-masted schooner Montana and his crew of six men remained from 11 o'clock last night until 2 o'clock this afternoon lashed to the rigging.

One of them, Henry Edwards, is there now, frozen to death, and hanging head downward. His more fortunate comrades were taken off by crews of the Pea Island, New Inlet, and Bodies Life-saving Stations.

More fortunate than Edwards? Some of the rescued men who now are lying at the Pea Island Station question whether they are. They say they wish they had died instead of going through what they did. A few hours ago they envied their messmate who had ceased to suffer and hung oblivious of the arctic blasts that roared through the swaying shrouds, lashing the little band with clouds of hard sleet and spindrift that at last cut and bruised and numbed all sensation out of their faces and hands.

The Montana, which, it is understood, was owned in Somers Point, N. J., was bound from New York for Charleston, S. C., with a cargo of salt when a northerly gale swept down upon her off Cape Hatteras and hurried her to her doom. It was nearly 11 o'clock last night when, after being the helpless sport of the sea for hours, the vessel was flung on Pea Island, and after pounding madly awhile, filled and sank to the level of her deck and remained fast, her masts aslant toward the shore, borne downward by the pressure of the wind.

The crew in the darkness felt their way into the rigging to escape the great waves that washed over the schooner and frothed through their precarious refuge. Their predicament was discovered by the life savers when day was far advanced, and the curtain of sleet lifted. It was impossible to get at them in boats. Again and again life lines were shot out and reached them, but the men in their armor of ice and paralyzed by exposure were unable to help themselves.

At last two of them found strength to break the grip of the cold and use their arms. They succeeded in making a line fast to the rigging and aided the others, one by one, to get into the breeches buoy, in which finally all were drawn ashore—all save Edwards. His body was in such a position that the two sailors were unable in their exhaustion to get it down.

All the men taken to the life-saving station probably will recover, although the condition of one of them is very serious. He was nearly frozen to death. Capt. Booye is a New Yorker.

ABANDONED SHIP, MET DEATH.

Four Fishermen Drowned While Their Vessel Was Blown to Safety.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 11.—Four of the twenty members of the crew of the Boston fishing schooner Fish Hawk lost their lives last night after abandoning their vessel, which had struck and was pounding heavily on Peaked Hill Bars, at the north end of Cape Cod. Five others, including Capt. Bly, who followed their four companions over the side, had a severe six-hour tussle against a freezing sea and gale in a small dory, but managed to reach Provincetown Harbor.

The deaths and suffering would have been avoided had all stayed by their vessel, which, a few minutes afterward, made a miraculous escape from one of Cape Cod's most deadly traps, and four hours later was safely anchored in Provincetown Harbor.

The lost seamen were Thomas Kennedy, East Boston; John Woodworth, Everett; John Drew, Boston; and Joseph Kehoe, Gloucester. Kennedy's body was recovered at midnight last night by the life-savers, but none of the other bodies was seen today.

The Fish Hawk was fishing off Cape Cod yesterday when the weather became threatening and the wind worked around into the northeast. Capt. Bly decided to run into Provincetown, but before he reached the end of the Cape the wind had increased to a gale, and presently the little vessel fetched up on the dreaded Peaked Hill Bars. Capt. Bly, believing that there was little hope of saving his vessel, urned his signal torch and then ordered his crew into the boats.

Four of the seamen jumped into a dory, which was almost immediately capsized in the surf. Capt. Bly and four others left the vessel a few minutes later, saw their unfortunate companions struggling in the surf, and endeavored to reach them, but failed.

Before the rest of the crew could follow their skipper the wind and sea had driven the Fish Hawk ove the bar and into deeper water, from where she was navigated into Provincetown Harbor.

HE SWALLOWED KEROSENE.

Stafford Was Amusing His Friends with Fire-Eating Trick.

When Robert Stafford, a truck driver, of 373 Bleecker Street was trying to do a fire-eating act last night in the rooms of the J. J. Greenlaw Social Club, at 73 Christopher Street, he swallowed a big mouthful of kerosene and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the kerosene was pumped out.

Several times Stafford had performed the feat of filling his mouth with kerosene and them blowing it out in a stream close to the flame of a lighted match, a crowd of onlookers applauding at the unusual sight of a stream of flame coming from Stafford's lips. Finally some one said something which caused the demonstrator to begin to laugh. That was as far as he got. He swallowed all the kerosene he had in his mouth and soon became violently ill.

Failure of Fall Rains Bothers Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The utter failure of the Fall rains to replenish streams and lakes and the wintry conditions which have locked them with ice from five to seven inches in thickness are deplored generally by farmers and others throughout this region. Duplicating the meteorological record of a year ago, the mercury at daybreak dropped to 12 degrees below zero here, while in some country districts it reached 15 below.

Gift of $450,000 for Williamsport.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 11.—The will of James V. Brown, a wealthy lumberman who died Thursday, leaves $450,000 for the establishment of a public library and art gallery for Williamsport. The structure will be erected immediately in the heart of the city.

VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Compiled from Official County Returns Supplied to The Times by County Clerks

COUNTY.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Peo.	Corrigan, Soc. L.	Pluralities—Roosevelt.	Pluralities—Parker.
Albany	24,968	18,764	329	203	67	196	6,204	.....
Allegany	7,835	2,718	86	650	53	27	5,117	.....
Broome	10,853	6,480	108	670	97	20	4,373	.....
Cattaraugus	10,182	4,921	206	471	70	44	5,261	.....
Cayuga	10,709	5,708	171	292	61	39	5,001	.....
Chautauqua	15,893	5,296	601	649	82	168	10,597	.....
Chemung	7,282	5,641	28	293	378	42	1,641	.....
Chenango	6,395	3,815	60	373	24	21	2,580	.....
Clinton	6,333	3,958	23	347	10	16	2,375	.....
Columbia	5,994	5,242	45	119	25	17	752	.....
Cortland	5,222	2,649	26	324	17	6	2,573	.....
Delaware	7,627	4,346	24	355	44	8	3,281	.....
Dutchess	11,710	8,275	101	348	43	43	3,435	.....
Erie	49,679	36,581	1,334	668	195	685	13,098	.....
Essex	5,388	2,027	75	78	13	17	3,361	.....
Franklin	6,702	2,870	62	232	34	15	3,832	.....
Fulton	6,521	3,883	463	417	49	130	2,638	.....
Genesee	5,809	2,882	242	38	12	109	2,927	.....
Greene	4,529	3,844	87	167	17	20	685	.....
Hamilton	688	655	2	11	...	...	33	.....
Herkimer	8,319	5,827	41	235	35	183	2,492	.....
Jefferson	12,050	6,696	449	622	29	56	5,354	.....
Kings	113,352	111,781	6,598	578	1,754	1,341	1,751	.....
Lewis	4,243	2,843	33	117	7	7	1,400	.....
Livingston	5,886	3,252	46	305	25	63	2,634	.....
Madison	6,947	3,410	150	375	19	34	3,537	.....
Monroe	30,774	16,539	343	1,023	108	2,263	14,235	.....
Montgomery	7,444	5,208	54	154	44	98	2,236	.....
Nassau	8,223	5,283	39	81	61	17	2,940	.....
New York	155,055	189,721	16,472	526	2,821	3,527	.....	34,666
Niagara	10,884	7,551	164	479	37	45	3,333	.....
Oneida	19,243	14,004	390	600	112	158	5,179	.....
Onondaga	27,123	14,631	700	561	42	266	12,492	.....
Ontario	8,182	5,278	7	254	28	32	2,904	.....
Orange	14,223	9,886	344	327	84	123	4,337	.....
Orleans	5,030	2,507	53	301	16	17	2,523	.....
Oswego	11,177	6,152	114	923	32	54	5,025	.....
Otsego	7,770	5,726	56	422	21	19	2,044	.....
Putnam	2,316	1,395	12	28	12	7	921	.....
Queens	14,128	18,153	1,202	68	212	203	.....	4,025
Rensselaer	17,631	12,525	315	348	86	165	5,001	.....
Richmond	6,697	7,148	152	117	91	85	.....	451
Rockland	4,281	4,246	53	90	41	339	35	.....
St. Lawrence	15,275	5,799	71	466	42	35	9,476	.....
Saratoga	9,546	6,152	152	915	33	33	3,394	.....
Schenectady	9,538	5,982	434	210	53	311	3,556	.....
Schoharie	3,672	4,011	9	219	26	8	.....	339
Schuyler	2,570	1,621	12	150	15	3	949	.....
Seneca	3,823	3,288	37	114	7	9	535	.....
Steuben	12,680	7,384	246	873	47	44	5,316	.....
Suffolk	9,934	6,788	143	393	36	81	3,146	.....
Sullivan	4,450	3,584	25	100	15	13	866	.....
Tioga	4,628	2,840	15	211	14	6	1,788	.....
Tompkins	5,415	3,780	14	205	24	88	1,635	.....
Ulster	11,363	9,518	99	336	45	28	1,845	.....
Warren	4,943	2,757	101	131	29	31	2,186	.....
Washington	8,324	3,517	112	351	26	25	4,807	.....
Wayne	8,082	4,140	74	326	15	17	3,942	.....
Westchester	25,083	18,095	808	309	261	305	6,988	.....
Wyoming	5,457	2,477	31	300	10	16	2,980	.....
Yates	3,380	1,752	11	141	25	3	1,628	.....
Total	859,460	683,872	34,443	20,623	7,729	11,418	215,069	39,481
Roosevelt's plurality,	175,588.							

REYNOLDS TELLS STORY OF HOW HE WAS DUPED

Continued from Page 1.

value, and whether he proves correct or otherwise in his estimate of the value of the notes, there can be no doubt that Mr. Reynolds believed what he said.

According to the lawyers no evidence so far has been elicited showing that Mrs. Chadwick obtained money on these notes in any other manner than through the attestation of Iri Reynolds that he had seen the notes and considered them good. If any man loaned money to Mrs. Chadwick on the strength of his belief in the ability of Mr. Reynolds to judge accurately of the value of securities, then the affair, according to the lawyers who hold this view of the case, is one that rests only between that man and his own hard luck.

Other charges may be brought home to her, they declare, but in their opinion it will be somewhat difficult to punish her for forgery in connection with the Carnegie notes unless it can be shown that she endeavored to negotiate them. This apparently is the opinion of the Lorain County Grand Jury, which failed to return an indictment against her.

The question of the rival receivers will be settled to-morrow morning at 9:30 in the office of Nathan Loeser, who was appointed by the United States District Court to take charge of the Chadwick securities. Receiver Herbert W. Bell, who was appointed by Judge Babcock of the Common Pleas Court, is expected to call, with his counsel, upon Receiver Loeser at that hour and withdraw from the position.

According to the most accurate estimate of the estate of Mrs. Chadwick that is possible before the receiver has investigated her assets and reported in his findings to the court, her creditors as a whole will receive about 1½ mills on the dollar. What lends additional interest to this showing, from the creditors' standpoint, is that one man—Iri Reynolds of the Wade Park Banking Company—will receive the whole of the assets visible at the present time.

There may be funds in reserve somewhere, as there may be additional creditors who have not yet announced that Mrs. Chadwick is indebted to them, but it is not expected by bankers and lawyers of this city who have the greatest knowledge of her affairs, that any more large loans will be disclosed.

The extent of her operations is now believed to be approximately as follows: Secured from Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, and various sources in and about Lorain County, Ohio, $500,000; borrowed from Herbert B. Newton, $100,000; borrowed from business man in Pittsburg, $500,000; total, $1,100,000. Against this stand securities of known value on one note amounting to $1,800, which is held by Iri Reynolds.

The amount of money received by Mrs. Chadwick in Pittsburg may run as nigh as $800,000, but it is believed that a portion of this sum is a bonus promised by her for an original loan of at least $500,000. Her creditor there, a well-known manufacturer, figures that she is indebted to him for the larger amount, while she has admitted that she owes him $500,000. If her debt in this direction is $800,000, the probability in sight of the creditors is about 1 1-5 mills on the dollar.

It is not believed by any of the lawyers in the case that the Carnegie securities will be of any account whatever. If they do at any time reveal value other than that of so many cents per pound of white paper, the delight of the lawyers will be comparable only to their amazement, and just now they are anticipating neither pleasure nor astonishment.

CARNEGIE MAY TESTIFY HERE.

Will Be Asked To If Mrs. Chadwick Does Not Waive Examination.

Now that Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick's lawyers have persuaded her to think over her notion of waiving examination and going to Cleveland, the Federal authorities here expect to hold the hearing scheduled by Commissioner Shields on the charge that the prisoner aided in defrauding the Oberlin bank. The question of Andrew Carnegie's possible appearance at that hearing is being discussed, and from an official of the court it was learned yesterday that every effort would be made to call the ironmaster as a witness.

According to this official, the lawyers for Mrs. Chadwick undoubtedly will fight such a proposition. It will be urged on the woman's behalf, say the representatives of the Government, that Mr. Carnegie has no connection with the complaint under which she was arrested last week. The charge was simply that she signed a check for $12,500 when she had no funds in the Oberlin bank, and then procured the certification of the two bank officials now under arrest in Cleveland.

The Federal authorities, in attempting to put Mr. Carnegie on the stand, will argue that the bank officials certified the check because of the various forged "Carnegie notes," about which they had heard so much and some of which they had seen. Therefore, it will be claimed, Mr. Carnegie's testimony is not irrelevant, and he will be asked, if allowed to testify, to tell all he knows about the papers bearing his name or to say that he knows nothing about them.

The hearing is set for next Saturday at 10 o'clock. It is very doubtful whether it will proceed then, if at all, for when Commissioner Shields appointed the date he specifically agreed that he would grant an adjournment at the request of Assistant District Attorney Baldwin or Philip Carpenter, the prisoner's counsel. If either side declares that its case is not ready, there will be a delay of at least three or four days, perhaps longer, as Christmas comes in the following week.

Mr. Carpenter said last night that the situation as to bail was unchanged. Previously he had announced that Mrs. Chadwick would not try to get out of the Tombs until she had decided finally whether to stay here. She is expected to tell Marshal Henkel her decision to-day.

Mrs. Chadwick showed no signs of illness in the Tombs yesterday. Dr. Levin, the physician for Federal prisoners, saw her and reported to Marshal Henkel that she did not appear to need any further services from a doctor. She ate heartily. The call to religious services in the chapel met with no response from her in the morning, but in the afternoon she seemed to take some interest in the shorter devotions held in the women's corridor.

WILL DEMAND $50,000 BAIL.

Cleveland Prosecutors' Plan to Prevent Mrs. Chadwick's Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11.—A warrant has been drawn up by Prosecuting Attorney Keeler, ready to be acted upon should the members of the Grand Jury charge Cassie L. Chadwick with forgery. The Grand Jury is expected to take action to-morrow after hearing Receiver Lyon and a few other witnesses.

In order that Mrs. Chadwick may not be released, if a bondsman should appear to-morrow morning, District Attorney Sullivan and Prosecutor Keeler to-day made all arrangements to held her. The New York authorities have been notified to increase the bond to $50,000 if necessary in order to keep her in the Tombs. But if any one should be willing to put up even so large a bond Mrs. Chadwick will be rearrested as soon as she steps from prison on the charge of being a fugitive from justice.

Prosecutor Keeler said this evening that Mrs. Chadwick could not possibly escape. She will be brought to Cleveland, in any event, early this week. Chief of Police Kohler and Sheriff Barry will probably leave for New York to-morrow. The Federal authorities have feared that the woman, should she get out on bail, would attempt to leave for Europe.

HETTY GREEN ON MRS. CHADWICK

Thinks Bankers and Lawyers Used Mrs. Chadwick to Get Money.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Hetty Green, who stopped over in Boston last night, said regarding Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick:

"I don't know the woman; I never knew her kind; but you just wait until the thing's over and you probably won't find her to be quite as wicked as she's painted just now.

"Probably when they get through with it they will find some of these big bankers and lawyers have been behind her, using her to get the money. It would not surprise me a bit to find they've got the money and not she.

"Now, perhaps you don't think that is possible, but I've had a lot of experience, and I know lots more about bankers and brokers than most people. All the crooked ones ain't in jail, and the Lord knows there's enough of them there.

"And you can't believe all the District Attorneys about her, either. They're the people I'm after now. Remember the Borden case? Don't you know in that case one of them, now dead, offered a policeman promotion if he'd lie for him about that poor girl? Pretty people!

"And where was the District Attorney when Jane Topman was killing all those people? There's a kind of woman that should be locked up. I'll talk about her now that they've proved everything against her, but generally I don't believe in talking about any woman—never did."

WARY, NOW, OF WOMEN.

Wealthy Pittsburg Men Close Offices to Them—A Check from H. C. Frick.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 11.—Since the Chadwick affair has attained such proportions there is a noticeable closing up of doors leading to the inner offices of the wealthy men of Pittsburg. Orders have been given to clerks that no woman, however urgent her business may be, is to be admitted to the inside offices. Business must be done through a middleman.

H. C. Frick enforced the new idea yesterday. Two well-known charitable workers called on Mr. Frick at his office to talk about subscriptions to a new free bathhouse. They had hoped for a couple of hundred dollars. They were told that Mr. Frick could not see them, but a clerk would take in their wishes. They sent in their cards and hopes. In a few minutes the boy returned with a $5,000 check, which he handed to them with the compliments of Mr. Frick.

DR. CHADWICK NOT LOCATED.

Many Letters Waiting for Him at a Hotel in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick of Cleveland, Ohio, husband of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is under arrest in New York City, is not at any of the large hotels here, and the Foreigners' Bureau has no knowledge of his whereabouts.

Inquiries show that Dr. Chadwick on four occasions during the past two years stopped at the Hotel Métropole here under his own name. He was always accompanied by his wife. During his last visit, which was in the Spring of this year, he was taken ill, and for four months was under treatment in a hospital in the Rue Cendres. His wife left Brussels without him.

Dr. Chadwick has not been seen at the Hotel Métropole since that time, but many letters from the United States and France are awaiting him there.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.—Adv.

If it's a Hale Desk, then you have the best. 30
HALE DESK CO.
15 Stone St., next Produce Exchange

TIFFANY STUDIOS
Artistic Things in
Favrile Glass, Etched and Hand Wrought Metal
suitable for Holiday Gifts of rare distinction. Each object is designed and made by ourselves. Prices are no higher than you would pay for the unexclusive article. Visitors welcome.
331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

Aux Tapis Francais
159 FIFTH AVENUE.
FRENCH IMPORTED RUGS.
"Essayer c'est les adopter"
Why our rugs have created such a sensation since we have been displaying them!
Because they are made in the most authentic French styles and in handsome designs.
Because of their dainty and attractive colorings, which are absolutely unalterable.
Because their qualities are serviceable and may be depended upon, and all sizes are in one piece.
And last, but not least, the prices we quote are unusually low, as it is our desire to have our fabrics become more and more popular in this city.
Aubusson and Savonnerie Rugs in stock and made to order from exclusive designs.

CITY'S COLDEST DEC. 11; NINE DEGREES ABOVE

New Yorkers Out in Early Morning Found Weather Piercing.

SKATING SEASON IS NEAR

Only In One Year Does Local Weather Bureau Record Lower Temperature Before Dec. 11.

In the archives of the United States Weather Bureau in this city there is recorded no such Dec. 11 as yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the morning the thermometer registered the 9-degree mark, and it was not until well along toward noon that the city began to thaw out. New Yorkers had only one crumb of comfort—there was but little wind. It was, in the vernacular, a "still cold" which held the city in its grip.

The day was the coldest, with but a single exception, New York has ever known up to Dec. 11. On Dec. 9, 1902, the temperature was 8 degrees, but it is usually well along toward January when such a low mark is reached.

In the Bronx and on the outskirts of Brooklyn there was plenty of skating on the shallower bodies of water. If the cold continues for another day there will be a sufficient thickness of ice for skating in Central and Prospect Parks. The milkmen and drivers of bakers' wagons had the hardest time of it yesterday. When they started out on their early rounds they had their time fully occupied in keeping their blood in circulation, while the pavements, covered with the icy snow, which fell up to 8 o'clock Saturday night, were slippery as glass.

After 6 o'clock, when the minimum was registered, the temperature began to rise. Sunday school pupils were greeted, when they stuck their noses out of doors, by a temperature of 13 degrees. At churchgoing time it was 18, and when the services were over a further rise of a degree and a half had been achieved. The maximum temperature—24 degrees—was reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then the mercury began to tumble again. At 6 o'clock the Weather Bureau's record showed 22 degrees, and at 8 o'clock, at which hour it was growing colder, the reading was 20 degrees. The mean temperature for the day was 16 degrees.

Slept Outdoors; Feet Frost Bitten.

John Sheehan, thirty-seven years old, of 113 Hudson Street, was found early yesterday morning in front of the land station of the fireboat Zophar Mills at the foot of East Ninty-ninth Street with both feet frost bitten. Sheehan was found asleep by firemen who, after learning his condition, sent word to the Harlem Hospital. The man was attended by a surgeon and went home.

Firemen Flood Apartment House.

Tennants in the six-story apartment house at One Hundred and West Sixty-first Street had their rooms flooded yesterday. A fire started between the roof and the ceiling of the sixth-story apartments. The firemen had to chop holes in the roof to reach the flames, and the water ran down the stairways and into the apartments, injuring furniture, causing the ceilings to fall in many rooms. The police estimate of the damage was $2,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Fred W. Peck, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Gaston Barbanson, Brussels.

IMPERIAL—Commodore J. C. Carvallo, Brazilian Navy; J. C. Mackay, New Zealand; W. R. Peacock, London.

WOLCOTT—Capt. J. P. Wade and Capt. J. P. Tracy, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Charles Bryan, Shanghai; W. R. Arbuthnot, London.

MURRAY HILL—Schyanzi Mathari, Karachi, India; Lieut. R. Y. Rhea, United States Marine Corps.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Plessen, Denmark; Graeme Harrison, England; G. F. Andrews, Algiers.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Yetten, Dundee, Scotland.

HOFFMAN—Adam W. Johnson, Nome, Alaska.

HOTEL ASTOR—Commander Alexander Sharp, United States Navy.

ASTOR HOUSE—S. Loss Ponce, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Special Exhibit of Useful Articles For the Holidays.
English Dish Warming Stands,
Chafing Dishes, Afternoon Tea Kettles,
Coffee Machines, After Dinner Coffee Sets,
Individual Breakfast Sets in Fine China,
Children's Bread and Milk Sets in "Mother Goose" subjects
Brass and Copper Coal Hods,
Wood Boxes and Stands in Repousse Brass,
Brass Spark Fenders,
Fire Sets and Andirons in Brass, Iron and Armored Steel.
Carving Sets, Luncheon and Tea Baskets,
Tool Chests and Cabinets,
Fairbank's Bathroom Scales,
at
LEWIS & CONGER
130-132 West 42d—135 West 41st St., New York
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart
By this Sign you may know and will find
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York
Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.
Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.
Select Now—Delivery when wanted
Get the Best and you get the Singer
Singer Sewing-Machines are never sold to dealers

A. A. VANTINE & Co.
Broadway, bet 18th & 19th Sts.
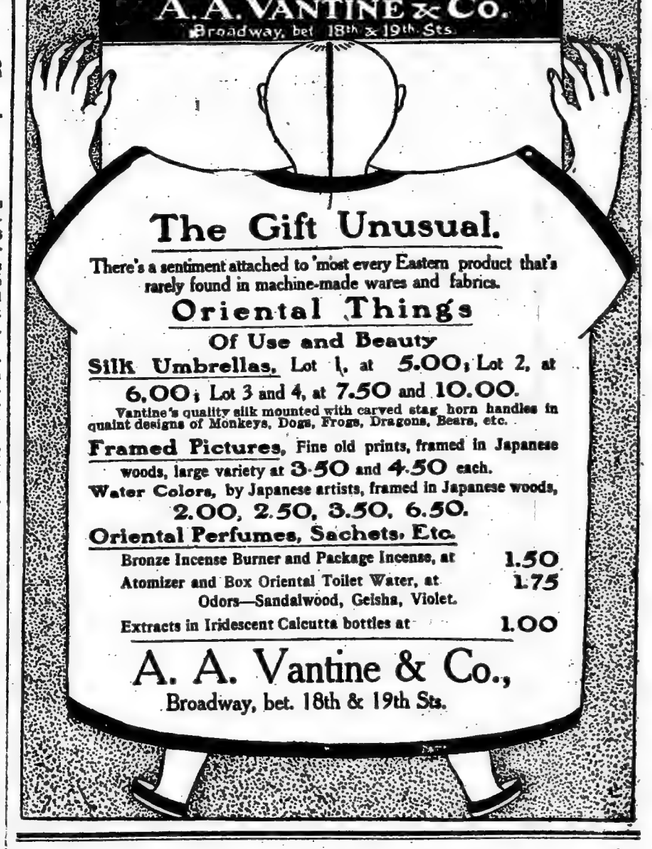
The Gift Unusual.
There's a sentiment attached to most every Eastern product that's rarely found in machine-made wares and fabrics.
Oriental Things
Of Use and Beauty
Silk Umbrellas, Lot 1, at 5.00; Lot 2, at 6.00; Lot 3 and 4, at 7.50 and 10.00.
Vantine's quality silk mounted with carved stag horn handles in quaint designs of Monkeys, Dogs, Frogs, Dragons, Bears, etc.
Framed Pictures, Fine old prints, framed in Japanese woods, large variety at 3.50 and 4.50 each.
Water Colors, by Japanese artists, framed in Japanese woods, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 6.50.
Oriental Perfumes, Sachets, Etc.
Bronze Incense Burner and Package Incense, at 1.50
Atomizer and Box Oriental Toilet Water, at 1.75
Odors—Sandalwood, Geisha, Violet.
Extracts in Iridescent Calcutta bottles at 1.00
A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

B. Altman & Co.
DRESSMAKING DEP'T. (THIRD FLOOR.)
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR EVENING, THEATRE AND DINNER GOWNS, MADE AFTER THE LATEST PARIS STYLES, AS WELL AS FROM SPECIAL DESIGNS.
TAILOR-MADE GOWNS AND RIDING HABITS ARE A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Kick Kills a Chief of Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 11.—Kicked in the stomach by a prisoner he was placing under arrest, Chief of Police Edward Norton of Jersey Shore received injuries which it is alleged resulted in his death this morning. The officer with Policeman Robinson had a terrible struggle with two men. After getting them into a cell Norton walked into an adjoining room, where he died.

Tried to Board Train; Lost a Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 11.—In an attempt to get aboard a moving train at noon to-day at the Lackawanna station, Archibald Baird of Mount Kemble Avenue was run over by the rear coach and his left leg crushed so that amputation was necessary above the ankle and three toes on his right foot severed. Baird rushed out of the station with a package in his hands as the train pulled out. When near the last car he made clutch at the railing, but slipped off the platform and under the car wheels.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Visit our holiday bazaar, second floor, for bargains in newest gift articles.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

Headquarters for inexpensive but trustworthy Christmas Gifts

THERE are only twelve more buying days until Christmas. Soon the great immediately before Christmas rush will be on, stocks will begin to be depleted and range of choice will lessen each day. There's wisdom in doing your shopping at once. We earnestly recommend morning hours for shopping, and we'd consider it a very special favor if you would take small packages with you. Now, as well as at all times of the year, our prices are absolutely the lowest possible to quote consistent with a quality that will insure your gifts being appreciated.

7.50 Bath Robes 4.95

GREAT many call them lounging robes—well, they certainly contribute to one's comfort; and these are so much better than the ordinary gown that they answer a two-fold purpose—bath and lounging robes. **Main Floor.**

A special Christmas Offering To-day of one hundred and fifty high grade Angora wool robes. We have sold about 50 of these robes previously at ⅓ over the price in this sale. We made an offer to the maker of ⅓ off for all he had left—about 150 robes. He accepted, hence we are able to offer such good robes at this season of the year for such a low figure. These are Angora wool robes, curled hairy effects; colors blue, red, pearl, gray, pink and mixed; also a large number of the new shades of brown.

It is a full 60 inch robe, full width, double stitched, well made, heavy wool girdle and tassels; collar and pocket; a semi-dressing gown; good enough for any man to wear; worth 7.50 at 4.95.

Bring the children to see Santa Claus!

He's twenty-four feet tall—has a "How'dy do" bow and a wave of welcome for all. Bring them to see the store decorations—the great Moscow Bell—the Cathedral Chimes—Toyland in the Basement and the Doll House on the second floor. We've a handsome book done in colors, containing Christmas stories and carols, for all who come. It is entitled "A Trip to Toyland," and should be in the hands of every one who intends to remember the children.

Slippers: unusual values.

ONCE a year we hold this important sale of men's $2 slippers at $1.50—and this year our assortment is much better than ever. That great success of our last Holiday sale made us start early to get ready. Results—large assortment—better quality—greater variety. **Second Floor.**

$1.50 for men's brown, oozie, black, and tan goat—black velour calf—tan Russian calf—brown goat Romeos—patent leather Oxfords.

39c for children's red and black velvet house slippers, sizes 7 to 10½ and 11 to 2—cosey, handsome patterns—value 60c.

1.45 for women's red and black satin quilted Juliettes, fur trimmed—value $2.50.

79c for women's velvet and satin Juliettes and low cut house slippers—many choice colors—warm lined and noiseless.

2.35 for women's red, pink and blue kid (mules) no-heel toilet slippers for boudoir use, ribbon trimmed—$3.50 grade.

98c for men's opera and Everett slippers, tan and black, brown, colors—handsomely trimmed, hand turn.

This is a most exceptional value for Christmas shoppers.

Box stationery for gifts.

Those handsome Xmas packages that bring happiness to all who admire fine stationery. There's a special price sale on now—considerable saving. MAIN FLOOR.

Most attractive exhibit of useful articles for holiday gifts we have ever shown in this department, and prices are unusually moderate.

Fountain Pens, 14 kt. point, fully guaranteed in every way, our regular $1.25 pen, for to-day at **75c.**

Silver Penholders—A substantial and practical pen for **75c.**

35c. Holiday Stationery Cabinets, very handsome, **25c.**

Holiday Cabinets of Stationery, the line is so surpassing in assortments and value you will be pleased to inspect and buy.

50c. Holiday Stationery Cabinets, highly artistic, **39c.**

Exceptional Lines 50c., 85c., 98c. and 1.25.

Gloves for gifts.

NEVER heard of a woman having too many gloves, did you? Can't make a mistake if you decide to give gloves, but of course they should be of a good quality—otherwise your gift would fall short of pleasing the recipient.

It is a well known fact that our glove showing has no equal in America. Having our gloves made to our special order, we secure a high glove standard that insures satisfaction.

Today a special dollar sale Xmas gloves. We'll put them up in a neat box ready for presentation at a moderate price. Every pair offered during this sale is of the very latest style and selected especially for gifts. If you do not care to select the gloves purchase a glove certificate and the recipient can come in and select gloves to the full amount of the value of the certificate. **Main Floor.**

$1 for women's kid and suede gloves, newest colors and stitching.

$1—for men's street and dress gloves, correct colors and backs.

$1 for children's cape, mocha and gift gloves. All selected for the holiday trade.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Special offering in holiday jewelry

OUR handsome and exclusive showing of foreign jewelry has captivated all New York. Never have our jewelry sales been so large—never have such crowds thronged our jewelry aisles, but there's room for all, and something exclusive for each patron. Then, too, these Paris novelties are so dainty, so original and so inexpensive, and so out of the ordinary, that they'll find high favor, because all women, and even men, like something new, and we are New York headquarters for foreign jewelry novelties. **Main Floor.**

We've a special holiday showing of genuine diamond jewelry.

Real gun metal novelties from Paris.

Prices below present cost to import.

Match Boxes, at $1.25 to $3.00.
Card Cases, each $1.25 to $2.00.
Cigarette Cases, $2.95 to $7.00.
Coin Purses, each 95c. to $1.50.
Bon Bon Boxes, at 95c. to $2.00.
Key Rings—Suitable gift, 45c.
Cigar Cutter—novel present, 95c.
Chain Purses—Choice, at $2.25.
Penknives—each, 95c. to $2.00.

14 kt. Diamond Tiffany Rings, with very fine brilliants—about 50 for one day's selling—special holiday price, $12. (Others up to $186.00.)

14 kt. Solid Gold Watches, for men and women—handsome new designs—Waltham or Elgin movement—special holiday price, $22.50. (Others up to $75.00.)

Gold Filled Watches—warranted 25 years—full jeweled American movement—very special value at the holiday price of $7. (Others up to $25.00.)

Special foreign jewelry trinkets.

Nothing valued higher as gifts.

Those dainty little articles so freely used to embellish the smart costumes you see on the Rue de la Paix in Paris—brought right from the French capital by our representative and priced specially for the holidays—Empire Brooches, Sash Pins, Scarf Pins, Unique Novelties of solid silver—some enameled—others stone set—everything exclusive—nothing like them shown elsewhere.

Special holiday prices $1.50 to $25

Heavy sterling silver trinkets.

Extraordinary holiday prices.

Match Boxes, at 95c. to $5.00.
Pencil Holdrs, 50c. to $2.25.
Pearl Baby Rattles, at 95c.
Nethersole Bracelets, at 95c.
Book Marks—special, 50c.
Key Rings—price now, 50c.
Garter Clasps, special, 75c.
Souvenir Spoons—very fine, hand engraved, at $1.50.

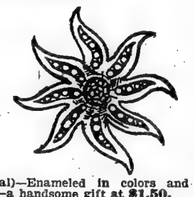

Empire Hand Mirrors (very special)—Enameled in colors and stone set—very unique and dainty—a handsome gift at $1.50. (Special holiday value.)

Empire Jewel Boxes—antique novelties, all beautifully lined in empire silk, $1.75 to $10.50—one a special value at $3.50. (Special holiday value.)

Empire enameled Pen Knives—Pen Holders—Pencils—inexpensive, useful articles that are always appreciated—$1.75 to $8. (Special holiday value.)

French rhinestone jewelry.

A display you should not miss.

Every article is a model of the skill of the best French artisan—beautiful Brooches, Pendants, Lavallieres, Collars, &c.—holiday prices, $2 to $50.

Vanity Case of thin French gilt—very special for the holidays, $1.75.

Lorgnette and Fan Chains—long novelty chains—also for muffs—beautifully mounted with assorted stones—

Special holiday prices $1.25 to $10

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Furs make good gifts

OUR assortment of furs is now at its best—ready for those who want to give practical and useful presents. There's stability to every fur garment we sell—a lasting worth and style elegance which only the best furriers can turn out. **Third Floor.**

The name Simpson Crawford Co. means something to the receiver as well as the giver of presents—gives your gift a standing that does you credit.

We can only quote a few of the many exceptional values that await you to-day.

Persian Lamb 4-in-hand scarf, $8.75.
Jap. mink ties, 65 in. long, $10.75.
Sable squirrel scarfs, 72 in. long, $9.75.
Sable opossum scarfs, special, $6.75.
Alaska sable scarfs, 60 in. long, $9.75.
Natural mink ties, $16.75.
Chinchilla muffs, pillow shape, $22.50.
Natural mink large flat muff, $19.75.
Sable squirrel muff, $7.50, $9.75, $12.75.
Marten muff, $14.75, $18.75.
Sable opossum muff, $6.75 to $12.75.
Sable coney fur muff, $1.95, $3.25, $4.95.
Electric seal muffs, $5.75.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Special holiday silverware values

Long ago, when the first of these handsome new designs were completed, our representative was on the scene, and not only secured the very choicest of a mammoth selection, but received a liberal concession for early buying. A remarkable saving therefore awaits you on exclusive novelties that are seldom shown elsewhere, and then only at much higher prices. So you can see the advantage in choosing now. Early shoppers are making tremendous inroads on our great stocks, and many of the handsomest novelties cannot be replaced to sell at these extremely low prices when lots are diminished. Come to-day, and take advantage of this timely saving sale. **Main Floor.**

We do not believe equal values have ever been offered—especially at holiday time—on the finest quadruple and sterling silverware—recognized by discriminating Christmas gift givers as among the finest remembrances possible to give.

Heavy solid silver teaspoons—new French gray finish—beautiful designs—set of six in fancy leatherette case—5.95.
Sterling silver bon bon dishes—2.95 and 3.95.
Heavy sterling silver salt and pepper shakers in fancy leatherette case—set $3.
Heavy sterling top, cut glass salts and peppers—each 45c. Very popular just now.
Rogers' 12 dwt. dinner knives in fancy leatherette case—set of 6—1.50. The name insures the quality.
Rogers' Table Spoons: doz., $2.50.
Rogers' Table Forks: doz., $2.50.
Rogers' Dessert Forks: doz., $1.75.
Rogers' Tea Spoons: doz., $1.25.
Rogers' Soup Ladles, at $1.25.
Rogers' Gravy Ladles, at 50c.
Rogers' Cold Meat Forks, 45c.
Nut Set, silver plated, six picks and 1 cracker—in fancy oak case—50c.
Heavy sterling silver military hair and cloth brushes, $2.25 to $5.50.
Heavy sterling silver manicure sets, 4 to 8 pieces, $1.65 to $3.75.
Heavy sterling silver 8 pc. toilet set—in the new French gray finish—very handsome—$17.50.
Heavy sterling silver manicure pieces; new floral design—59c. and 95c.
Heavy sterling silver top puff jars, new floral French gray finish—2.75 and 3.25.
Heavy sterling silver 3 pc. toilet set for men; pr. military brushes and comb—7.50.
Quadruple plate tea set, new French gray finish; very handsome: 4 pc., tea pot, sugar, creamer and spooner—$13.50.
Quadruple plate tete-a-tete set, highly burnished, beaded edge tea pot, sugar, creamer, and tray—5.95.
Quadruple plate 4 pc. tea set—entirely new design, very beautiful, value $8—at 5.50.
Quadruple plate baker, bright and French gray finish, 3.25. A gift that shows loving consideration.
Quadruple plate fern dishes, bright and French gray finish—1.95 to 6.50.
Quadruple water pitchers—2.95 to 5.25.
Quadruple plate cake basket—2.50 to 4.75.
Quadruple plate cake basket, in new bright finish, beaded edge—3.25.
Quadruple plate 3 light candelabra, 2.25.
Quadruple plate candle sticks, 75c. to 1.75.
Quadruple plate child's cups, 25c. to 95c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$5 to $10 gift umbrellas to-day, $3.95

THERE ARE exactly two thousand and one hundred umbrellas in the lot and we can tell you that we'll need that many to last the day out, for no such umbrella bargains have ever been offered before, and all who see them will recognize the remarkable values at the first glance, and you can just make up your mind that they'll sell on sight. **Main Floor.**

Read this over carefully and then fasten it in your mind—the handles alone are worth $5 to $10, so you can tell what a handsome gift such umbrellas would make, so handsome that the owner will take good care that it is not lost.

Values up to $13.95, at $3.95

We bought the handles months ago from an overloaded manufacturer at a great price concession—had the umbrellas made up for our holiday trade, and we can tell you that we're very proud of this lot of umbrellas. This is the sort of merchandise that will make you always think of the store when you want anything—and that's the sort of merchandise we like to sell and the kind we do.

Tell you this because these values are so remarkable that we cannot overestimate the importance of this sale or put it too strongly—handles alone worth up to $10—the richest designs the world's best artisans produce, in solid gold, sterling silver, mother-of-pearl and ivory—strong and practical, as well as artistic. These umbrellas are made of the very finest selvedge Spittsfield silks—woven so tightly you may roll them up as small as your little finger—highest grade frames and steel rods—1,000 28-inch umbrellas for men—1,000 26-inch umbrellas for women—to-day at the special holiday price of $3.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A sale of 20,000 Xmas handkerchiefs at half.

AN event takes place on the bargain counters of our handkerchief section to-day that is of inestimable value to Christmas shoppers—the sale of 20,000 fine fancy embroidered Swiss and linen handkerchiefs. Extra salespeople and every facility for waiting on you quickly. **Main Floor.**

12½c. for 19c. and 25c. handkerchiefs, suitable for gifts.

19c. for 35c. and 39c. handkerchiefs, suitable for gifts.

25c. for 50c. and 75c. handkerchiefs, suitable for gifts.

Souvenir handkerchief sachets and boxes free with suitable purchases.

The remarkable Christmas sale of handkerchiefs in New York's largest department, where more styles are shown than elsewhere—where newer kinds are shown than elsewhere—where better handkerchiefs are sold for less money than elsewhere—each section laid out so you can get quick, intelligent and satisfactory service.

Men's handkerchiefs—12½c. for handkerchiefs you expect to pay 20c. and 25c. for—thousands of pure linen Handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered initial or plain hemstitched, at 12½c.

5,000 boxes of men's pure Irish linen initial Handkerchiefs, excellent values and styles—worth a third more.

$1.00 for box of six. | At $1.38 for box of six. | At $2.00 for box of six. | At $2.75 for box of six.

$1.00 for box of six beautiful hand embroidered initialled handkerchiefs for women—neatly folded in handsome imported boxes—usually $1.50—special holiday price $1.

$1.38—also $1.50—for box of six handkerchiefs in exclusive effects for women—copies of French designs that cost four times our holiday prices—$1.38 and $1.50.

25c. At this popular price the greatest selection ever offered, and every kind offered is exclusive here—lace handkerchiefs, linen centres, hand-embroidered—handkerchiefs from Belfast, French handkerchiefs, convent embroidered—Swiss handkerchiefs, endless assortment—many are good values at 50c.—choice at **25c., 39c., 50c., 69c., 95c.**

Children's handkerchiefs.—We think we have fully 50,000 handkerchiefs for children—no wonder we're able to offer them at these low prices in view of the special concessions we received for our extensive orders—fine, dainty handkerchiefs in endless variety—3 and 6 in a box. **Specially priced for Christmas at 15c., 25c. and 50c. a box.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Artware, bric-a-brac: Now at one-third off.

A SALE that generally occurs right after Christmas, but it's the policy of this house to give the greatest buying advantages right when the buying public wants artwear and bric-a-brac most for Christmas gifts. A policy that, if you watch our announcements, you'll find we stick to.

Artware and bric-a-brac are ideal holiday gifts—there's nothing that can quite take their places. They're a present for the whole household.

Our entire collection of genuine bronze, Limoges, enamel, carved ivories, porcelains, paintings, Vienna bronzes, royal Vienna, Carrara marbles and hundreds of other artistic pieces of bric-a-brac and artware, at one-third off our already lowest prices.

Plates one-third off—Wedgwood, Martin, Theodore Haviland, Cauldon, &c., at one-third off regular prices. **Fourth Floor.**

Continuation of this sale of sample pieces of cut glass. Nothing more appropriate for gift giving.

Cut glass bowls, 8 in. size, regular price $4.95, at $2.95.
Cut glass bowls, regular price $5, at $3.45.
Cut glass water pitchers, large size, regular price $10, at $6.95.
Cut glass celery trays, regular price $8, at $5.
Cut glass bonbon dishes, rich deep cuttings, at $2.
Cut glass water bottles, regular price, $5, at $3.95.

Cut glass vases, regular price $7, at $5.

Dinner Sets.

Theo. Haviland china dinner sets, 100 pieces, neatly decorated in spray designs; regular price $32.50, at $19.95.

Theo. Haviland china dinner sets, in rich border decorations; regular price $75, at $50.

American porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces, neat flower patterns; regular price $14, at $10.

Austrian china dinner sets, French decorations, regular price $22, at $15.95.

Odd China.

Odd cups and saucers, assorted decorations, for gift giving—value 65c., at 39c.

China cracker jars—value $1.65, at $1.50.

Odd china bread and butter plates, in rich border decorations and gold edges; never sold for less than $2 dozen, at, each, 10c.

Odd china cups and saucers, regular price $1, at 50c.

Covered bouillon cups and saucers; value $1, at 50c.

Chocolate pots, value $1.75—at $1.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Here's the great annual Xmas sale of groceries

IT will be almost impossible for you to defer purchasing your Xmas supplies when we now offer such irresistible prices. Mail your order, or telephone Chelsea—2,100. **Sixth Floor.**

SMOKED OX TONGUES—Extra quality, perfectly cured and closely trimmed; no waste; not canvased; 3 to 6 lbs. each; lb. **14c**

OLIVE OIL—ROYAL Stuart; guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon can, $2.15; ½ gallon can, $1.50; quart can, 78c; pint bottle, 37c; half pint bottle **24c**

FRAGRANT TEAS—India-Ceylon, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast and all Green, Black and specially Blended varieties; lb., 50c. 5 lb. **$2.25**

COTTOLENE—FAIRbank's Perfect Shortening; 2 4 or 10 lb. pails; lb. **10½c**

NEW MIXED NUTS—The largest and best imported; new 1904 crop nuts; lb. **$1.00**
18c. 6 lbs.

CHOPPED PICKLE—Royal Stuart; an appetizing table relish; 40-oz. bottle, 43c.; 20-oz. bottle **22c**

BUTTER—MEADOW Brook fancy creamery; 1-lb. print, delivered, 28c.; crock **$1.40**
5-lb. stone

ALASKA SALMON—FANciest red flaky fish; 1-lb. can, 13c.; 2 cans, 25c.; dozen **$1.45**

JAVA AND MOCHA COFfee—Simpson Crawford blend, high grade, imported, rich, mellow, drinking Coffee; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. **28c**

PLUM PUDDING—ROYal Stuart; superior to all other makes; 1-lb. can, 22c.; 2-lb. can, 40c.; 3-lb. can **58c**

GOLDEN PUMPKIN—Fine quality solid packed fruit; case 24 cans, $1.60; dozen, 8 2c.; 3-lb. can **7c**

SIFTED EARLY JUNE Peas—Royal Stuart; the superior flavor of these peas merits your patronage; case 24 cans, $3.25; dozen, $1.70; 2-lb. can **15c**

NEW MIXED NUTS—A combination of all the popular varieties, lb., 14c.; 2 lbs. **25c**

NEW VOSTIZZA CURrants—Finest imported rich flavored Fruit; 1 lb. carton, 10c.; six cartons **58c**

NEW LAYER FIGS—ANother arrival from Smyrna, Turkey; large size; lbs., 15c.; 5 lb. box, 65c.; regular size, 10 lb. box **12c**
$1.00; lb.

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Ripe thin skinned, sweet Fruit; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs. **25c**

LEGHORN CITRON—Finest quality selected clear fruit; lb., 18c.; 2 lbs. **35c**

MALAGA LAYER RAISins—Garrett's extra fancy clusters, for table decoration; ribbon tied; Royal Buckinghams, 5 lb. carton, $1.65; 3 lb. carton, $1.25; extra desserts, 5 lb. carton, $1.25; 1 lb. **25c**

HAMS—ARMOUR'S or Swift's best sugar cured, especially selected for Simpson Crawford Co.'s customers; family size: 10 to 12 lbs. **12c**
each; lb.

MINCE MEAT—LIBBY or Armour's Condensed Seedless; 1 lb. pail, 35c.; Grandmother's, for old fashioned pies, carton **8c**

VANILLA EXTRACT—Van Duzer's true flavor, triple strength; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bot. **50c**

TABLE SALT—LOG Cabin double refined; regular 10c. box **7c**

FRANKLIN MILLS Wheatlet or Whole Wheat Pancake Flour; carton, 13c.; 2 cartons **25c**

HOLIDAY NABISCOS—National Biscuit Co.'s newest Xmas novelty; chocolate or vanilla flavors; regular 25c. box **25c**
17c.; 3 boxes

COFFEE—FANCY Cacuta Maracaibo or mild Golden Santos, perfectly roasted; lb. **$1.58**
16c.; 10 lbs

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart; the best milled; makes the most wholesome bread, muffins and gems; ½-barrel sack, 95c.; 10-lb. sack, 45c.; 5-lb. sack **24c**

NOTE—When ordering please specify FINE or COARSE.

BEECH NUT BACON—The nice streaky kind that usually sells at 22c.; 4 to 5 lb. strips; lb. **18c**

BREAKFAST COCOA—Royal Stuart or Puritan, highest quality; ½-lb. can, 20c.; 3 cans **58c**

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Royal Stuart or Gold Dust brands; large tender stalks; dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can **28c**

PATENT FLOUR—Washburn & Crosby's Gold Medal ⅛ bbl. sack **88c**

IMPORTED LEBkuchen—Heinrich Haberlein's famous Nuremberg Lebkuchen, all varieties, for sale at our usual low prices, Bakery Section, Sixth Floor.

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart or Runkel's best quality; lb. **28c**

CRESCENT MACKEREL—Soused or in Mustard Sauce; try it for luncheon or sandwiches; large oval can, 18c.; three cans **50c**

NEW RICE—FINE QUALity White Carolina Whole Head; the kind that usually sells at 8c. per lb.; 10 lbs., 47c.; 5 lbs. **25c**

STARCH—CAMERON Finest Gloss; 3 lb. carton, 22c.; 6-lb. wood box **43c**

GOLD DUST OR SWIFT'S Washing Powder—4 lb. package **15c**

BORAX SOAP—20-MULE Team, for laundry and general household; box 100 bars, $4.50; ten bars **45c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Toys--Dolls.

BRING the children down to Toyland—let them enjoy a trip through this fairyland. We'll guarantee that they'll let "Santa Claus" know what they want for Christmas. **Basement Salesroom.**

"DAISY" JOINTED DOLL, 10 inches high, bisque head, movable eyes, long curls, full jointed body **19c**

"DUCHESS" JOINTED DOLL, 13 inches long, large bisque head, moving glass eyes, long flowing curls, full jointed, finely finished, stout body, shoes and stockings **45c**

"MAJESTIC" NEGRO JOINTED DOLL, large bisque head, moving glass eyes, open mouth, showing teeth, short kinky hair, full jointed, fine finished body, 14 inches long. **1.00**

S. C. C. SPECIAL JOINTED DOLL, 14 inches long, finest possible finish on any doll, full jointed body, large bisque head, glass eyes with eyelashes, long flowing sewed wig—special **1.25**

JOINTED BOY DOLL, 18 inches long, pretty bisque head, moving eyes, short curly wig with side part, shoes and stockings **1.10**

"SANTA" BABY DOLLS, 10 inches long **75c**

SHORT CURLY WIG JOINTED DOLL, 10 inches long, large bisque head, open mouth, showing nearly teeth, moving glass eyes, full jointed body and fancy chemise. **1.85**

"DUCHESS" JOINTED DOLL, 22 inches long, extra large bisque head, beautiful long curls, moving glass eyes, full jointed body, shoes and stockings **2.80**

DRESSED DOLL, 10 inches long, moving eyes **25c**

SLEEPING-EYE DRESSED DOLL, 16 inches high, large, pretty bisque head, handsome dresses in over 75 different styles; dresses can be taken off; each doll has full sets of underwear and dainty hats to match dresses **1.25**

BABY DOLLS, 12-inch doll, with strictly up-to-date lawn dresses of finest quality, shoes and stockings, pretty lawn caps and handsome faced bisque heads with moving eyes; a special lot at. **1.40**

DOLLY VARDEN RAG DOLLS—These rag dolls are 12 inches long, have printed baby faces, short curls, shoes and stockings; boy and girl dolls with dresses that can be taken off; each dress has buttons, not hooks and eyes **65c**

29c. for game of Go Bang.
39c. for game of Go On.
38c. for game of Dept. Store.
19c. for game of Jumpers.
29c. for large game of Fish Pond.
19c. for large game of college boat race.
29c. for steamship picture puzzle.
59c. for hunting wild animals, (cut-outs.)
29c. for pretty villages.
35c. for game of parchesi.
19c. for the Mystic Planchette.
29c. for large game of wood anagrams.
29c. for doggie scroll puzzles.
59c. for lightning express blocks.
55c. for spelling boards.
10c. for checkers in wood box.
25c. for table croquet for 4 players.
18c. for little folks' color kit.
2.30 for large wood kitchen, complete.
2.10 for large painted stable, complete.
5.25 for assortment of stores.
25c. for finely woven doll hammock.
35c. for iron coupe.
1.00 for larger size iron fire engine.
2.25 for iron vestibule train.
1.25 for S. C. C. special fire engine.
89c. for iron steamboat on wheels.
1.85 for kindergarten workbasket.
2.20 for steam train.
1.65 for signal towers.
50c. for signal lamps.
1.24 for special track crossings.
10c. for extra tracks (curved or straight.)
1.10 for upright steam engine.
2.60 for larger upright steam engine.
1.65 for railroad stations.
16c. for signal stations.
2.25 for ticket office, with tickets.
3.25 for electric lamps.
3.25 for miniature railroad stations.
65c. for nickel-plated passenger train.
29c. for William Tell and other mechanical banks.
7.50 for Odell typewriter.
25c. for "Red Devil" iron automobile.
25c. for antiseptic red rubber toys.
25c. for numeral frames.
65c. for decorated china tea set.
49c. for harmless gun; shoots rubber balls.
$1.00 for complete fireman's outfit.
$1.35 for large Humpty Dumpty circus toy.
29c. for mechanical row boat.
40c. for embossed tin kitchen.
40c. for clever embroidery sets.
$2.10 for machine shop, attachments.
65c. for clapping (mechanical) dolls.
50c. for humming tops.
25c. for furniture set, 4 chairs and table.
$1.25 for butcher shop.
$1.25 for milk wagon, cans and hair horse.
$1.25 for toy trunk.
65c. for loaded truck and hair horse on platform.
65c. for metal set of kitchen utensils.
35c. for lead tea set.
55c. for 12-inch tenpins.
$1.74 for express wagon, high back seat and whip.
42c. for red rocker, (good size.)
28c. for strong veneer seated chair.
95c. for complete tool chest.
95c. for No. 5 Baltimore printing press.

It's a remarkable sale of holiday BOOKS

THOSE handsome books—the work of master artists—originated especially for gifts and so bound and illustrated as to give your gifts an individuality that will reflect great credit upon your taste.

We've the handsomest book department in America—what's more, we've the largest, and every volume is arranged to facilitate your choosing.

Operating as we do this mammoth book department, buying as we do in immense quantities, we are able to get prices down not only to the lowest level, but to a point where you cannot afford to select your books elsewhere. **Second Floor.**

It is the largest, grandest, finest book exhibit ever organized.

Among the hundreds of attractions that crowd the book store are

Favorite classics in rich padded leather binding at the unheard of low price **45c**

A Selection of Titles:—

Alice in Wonderland. Black Rock. Hiawatha. Favorite Poems. Lady of the Lake. Longfellow's Poems. Lorna Doone. Uncle Tom's Cabin. John Halifax. Vicar of Wakefield.

The classics in beautiful limp ooze calf binding, a regular $1.25 line, at **69c**

Longfellow's Poems. Familiar Quotations. Lucile. Child's Garden of Verse. Evangeline. Tales from Shakespeare. Rubaiyat. Gold Dust. Courtship of Miles Standish. Lalla Rookh.

David Harum, the $10.00 subscription edition, numbered and registered **2.95**

This famous story of American life has created an affection to all lovers of good books. The price we ask does not suffice the cost of binding. Well printed on a special made paper and bound in Japanese vellum. 9 full-page photogravures and over 100 text illustrations.

Honore de Balzac, 16 Vols.

Unabridged Saintsbury edition. The only English version that commands the unqualified approval of critics and connoisseurs and which occupies the place of honor in the finest libraries.

48 full page etchings and 100 full page illustrations by notable French artists.

Subscription price, $32; sale price **14.75**

Charles Dickens, 15 Vols.

Complete Library Edition. This is one of the finest editions of the work of this greatest of all English novelists that ever came from the press. Printed from entirely new set of plates on extra book paper. Over 300 etchings, photogravures, and engravings by Cruikshank, Phiz, Barnard, Darley, Eytinge, ...

Subscription price, $30; sale price **13.75**

The Subway Brings You Right to WANAMAKER'S

IN rain or shine, or even in the worst snow-storm, you can come comfortably to WANAMAKER'S by the Subway. From uptown take express train to Fourteenth street, change to a local train, and come just one station farther down, Astor Place, and you are but a few steps from WANAMAKER'S. Coming up town from Brooklyn Bridge take local train to Astor Place.

The Subway has done wonders in making New York travel pleasant in stormy weather; and WANAMAKER'S is right at the Astor Place Station of the Subway.

Every day will be a busy one from now until Christmas, but stormy days will be the most comfortable shopping days, and those who can do so will find it to their advantage to profit by these suggestions.

The Christmas music in the ROTUNDA will continue all this week and next. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program follows:

Vocal Quartet

MRS. VIOLA WATERHOUSE, *Soprano.*
MRS. E. B. NOBBES, *Contralto.*
MR. PAUL DU FAULT, *Tenor.*
MR. FREDERICK MARTIN, *Baritone.*

"The Mariners".....*Randegger*	"On the Lake".....*Engelsberg*
"Life's Journey".....*F. Wagner*	"Farewell".....*Engelsberg*
"Bridal Chorus," from Rose Maiden [*Cowen*	"O, the Sad Moments of Parting"....*Costa*
"The Happy Wanderer".....*Engelsberg*	"Good Night".....*Flotow*

There will be solos, duets and trios besides, by the members of the quartet.

Fine & Rare BOOKS At WANAMAKER'S

Ask anybody familiar with the book business, and they will tell you that the largest and finest book business in this country is done by the Wanamaker Stores.

This is a complete and thoroughly stocked book store of the first class all the year round. It is managed by a bookman who has stood in the very front of his profession for the last quarter of a century.

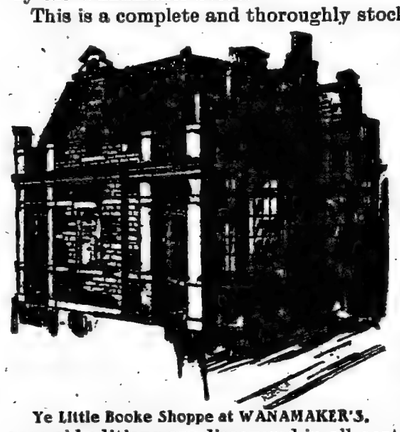

Ye Little Booke Shoppe at WANAMAKER'S.

The fine collections of rare books which are now assembled in the Little Book Shop, which is built in one corner of our big store, and well known to all real lovers of books in New York City, are personally collected by our book-man in his foreign travels. These rare old editions are discovered in all sorts of bindings, in all sorts of odd places. They are then taken to some of the finest binders in London to be put in proper dress, as their sentimental value rightly demands.

Every lover of books, as well as people who wish to buy the very choicest gifts for book lovers, will enjoy stepping into this little book shop, and examining the fine books in exquisite bindings; and, while there are many books there that demand high prices, up to $400 for a single set, there are also many rare single books at such little prices as $2.50, $4, $5, $6 and upward. As a rule, there is only one book or set of a kind.

A catalogue of these rare books, as well as a separate catalogue of standard and popular books, will be mailed free anywhere, upon request. Book Store, Ninth street.

A Fine Offering Of Women's Velvet Suits

This is a collection of about sixty stylish Dresses that have composed some of the most attractive styles in our costume stock. Their former prices were $50 to $70. Today we have marked them

At $37.50 Each

They are made of plain and broadtail velvets, some with three-quarter length coats, and some with very dressy skirted blouse jackets. All are prettily trimmed. Some have unlined skirts; others are silk-lined throughout. They are the most desirable dresses that could be suggested for immediate wear.

Certainly they present extraordinary value at this price—$37.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Christmas Candy For Sunday Schools

We have made ample preparations, as usual, to supply Sunday Schools, Charitable Institutions and similar organizations with pure, wholesome Christmas Candies, at specially low prices.

Four splendid grades of assorted Candies, at

14c, 16c, 18c, 20c a Pound

In lots of twenty-five pounds or over. Or you can make your own selections from our regular 30c grade of Chocolates and Bonbons, at 22c a pound for twenty-five pound lots. With each 25-pound lot we give, free, fifty Christmas boxes, each holding half a pound of candy, and representing Santa Claus' workshop—boxes that cannot be obtained outside of WANAMAKER'S.

Two other styles of fancy half-pound boxes, suitable for teachers and classes, are 5c each.

We will pack the candy for you, or send it to you in five-pound boxes, to pack it yourself, as you elect. But, in any case, we should have your order soon. Basement.

Women's Neckwear *New Arrivals*

New, and as pretty as they're new. Top Collars, and Collar-and-Cuff Sets, of soft white linen, embroidered in white with Hardanger work—effective and neat in appearance, and calculated to stand washing well.

Top Collars, 25c Each
Collar-and-Cuff Sets, 50c Each

Broadway.

Black Zibelines *At Half Price, and Less*

Just a word to say that there is still excellent selection among this fine offering of Black Zibelines, although about three-quarters of the original lot has been sold; and the opportunity will soon be over. It is not likely that a similar chance will come in the near future.

Staple, lustrous, serviceable black dress fabrics at the lowest prices we ever knew:

$1 Zibelines, 44 inches wide, at 50c a yard.

$1.50 Zibelines, 44 inches wide, at 65c a yard.

$1.75 Zibelines, 48 inches wide, at 75c a yard.

$2 Zibelines, 44 and 50 inches wide, at 85c a yard.

$2.50 Zibelines, 46 and 50 inches wide, at $1 a yard. Fourth avenue and Tenth.

White Point Venise Waist Patterns *At $2.50 Each*

Multiply the present price by *two* or *three*, to get real values: $5 and $7.50. Sounds improbable, until you know that we bought nearly three hundred—the importer's whole overstock, to get them at our price.

Made near St. Gall, Switzerland; fine, high-class work, comprising 1¾ yards of plain lawn, 48 inches wide, fine and sheer, and fancy fronts, collars and cuffs of Point Venise. Each pattern in neat gilt-edged box—a most acceptable gift, at

$2.50 Each

The Finest Piano Offer Ever Made

Last Saturday's announcement that we would sell a superb Chickering Quarter Grand until Christmas Eve for $20 cash and $12 a month took the public as well as the trade by surprise. It is probably the most radical action that has ever been taken in order to popularize pianos of the *first class*.

We want to make it so easy for people to buy the Chickering Quarter Grand that they will not need to select some less artistic instrument because of the matter of price and terms. If you did not get in on Saturday, be sure to visit our Piano Store today and see and hear this most extraordinary piano.

If you have an old piano with which you are not satisfied, we will take it in part payment, and allow you its full, fair valuation. Of course you can have the new piano sent home just before Christmas, if you do not wish immediate delivery.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes *At $5.50, Worth $7.50*

The surest test of their higher value is the fact that bath robes of the same quality are being sold elsewhere right now for two dollars more than we ask for this attractive group of seventy-five robes.

They have Jacquard figures and stripes, in bright and dark colorings—not many of a pattern, which makes a large variety to choose from.

To hang on your *own* closet door, or to give to some lucky fellow for Christmas, the handsome bath robes can't be improved on at the price. 'Was a maker's surplus—hence

$5.50 Each

Hard by are the

House Coats Under-Price

Four attractive, economical groups:

$5 House Coats at $3.50
$8.50 House Coats at $5.50
$9 House Coats at $6.50
$10 House Coats at $7.50

Ideal Christmas presents, at a saving of one-quarter! Second floor, Ninth street.

Custom Tailoring For Men

Today we are presenting two special offerings for men who like to have their clothing made to order, and in each case a direct saving of $10 from our usual moderate prices is allowed.

First, is a collection of fine worsted suitings in gray effects, which are regularly sold at $35. These we will make up to your order in single-breasted sack suits at $25 a suit.

The other is an offering of fine Winter Overcoats of black and Oxford mixed velours, black kerseys, and brown-mixed velours, from which we will make overcoats to your order, lined throughout with pure dyed silk for $30—the regular price would be $40.

Of course we guarantee fit and satisfaction in every case.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

UMBRELLAS For Gifts

If we could use the entire Main Aisle and the Rotunda, we could make an Umbrella display that would amaze even those who are familiar with the WANAMAKER stock. And not only are umbrellas shown in almost infinite variety, but each one is carefully selected and inspected and marked at a price, which we are sure is the lowest for which an equal quality of umbrella can be purchased anywhere.

Here are some general hints of the variety and price-ranges:

Umbrellas in a variety of styles, for boys and girls, at 50c to $5 each.

Men's and Women's 26 and 28-inch Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with natural wood or fancy handles, at $1.25 to $25.50 each.

Men's and Women's 26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, at $1.90 to $11.75 each.

Men's and Women's 26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with all the newest styles of handles, including imported gun-metal, ivory, pearl, silver, horn, and natural wood, silver-trimmed, at $2.50 to $27.75 each.

Umbrellas and Canes sold in sets to match, at $8 to $25 a set.

Walking Sticks, at 75c to $20 each.

On all umbrellas at $2 and over we engrave initials free; monograms, 25c extra.

We will have a facsimile reproduction of your own, or your friend's autograph, on a silver plate affixed to a wooden handle, for $1.50 to $1.75. It will require about three days to have this work done.

Silver initials in plain Gothic style applied to wooden handles, for 20c each.

Broadway.

Silk Mufflers And Handkerchiefs

To give, oh! what to give?—*that* is the question.

One of the answers is probably listed below. Every item deserves to be chosen—handsome and good.

Black and white Silk Mufflers, brocaded; in very effective flower designs; at 50c to $2 each.

Black "Barathea" Silk Mufflers, with blue, white and red figures; all new effects; at $1 each.

Men's Japanese silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with initials; 18 in. square, at 25c each.

Men's Japanese silk Handkerchiefs, with very handsome medallions and initials, at 50c each.

Men's Japanese silk Handkerchiefs; very heavy quality and large initials; 75c each.

Women's silk Handkerchiefs; scalloped edges; plain white and colored; at 25c each.

Handsome New Raincoats For Women

And the real point of the story is the price. These Raincoats were specially made for us by the largest and best manufacturer of women's raincoats in America. He accepted our order at the end of his season, just before he was ready to take stock, and when he had a lot of rain-proof cloth that he wished to turn into money in a hurry.

The picture shows the handsome advanced style in which these coats are made. The fabrics are of the very best quality, and the goods are made up in excellent manner. Coats are collarless, outlined with cloth; with double box plaits, back and front, extending from a yoke; partly fly-front; three top buttons on yoke button through. Coat has belted effect, with full sleeves and cuffs. Price, $10, which is far below what any such coats have ever sold for in the past.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women Like These "Lillians"

There's a model for every figure in this collection of Imported Corsets. And they represent the last word, and best style, in the making of corsets. Our experienced fitters, too, assure every woman of absolute satisfaction in the choice of a proper model. Two suggestions:

At $3.50—Lillian Corsets in a most attractive style, light, dainty and comfortable; handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon; made of fine quality imported coutil and French horn bone; with hose supporters.

At $5—Lillian Corsets in a favorite model, suited for average figures; fancy braid finish; medium bust; long hips; small waist. Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk-and-Wool Crepe de Paris *At 75c, worth $1*

This is one of the most popular and staple fabrics in our dress-goods stock; but, by reason of taking an operator's surplus of two thousand yards, we secured this handsome concession on this lot composed entirely of a dainty shade of cream, the color more used than any other in this fabric.

The lustrous silk weave is mellowed by the alternate threads of wool, the whole producing a charming fabric for waists of gowns for every day or evening wear. 42 inches wide; 75c a yard, instead of $1.

Tenth street.

Carpet Sweepers

The Wanamaker Carpet Sweepers we believe to be best made, and most practical carpet sweepers on the market. They are made for us by Bissell, and is one of the best productions of this famous factory. They have dust-proof axle tubes, run lightly either forward or backward, make no noise, raise no dust, and do not get out of order easily. Japanned, at $2.50; nickel-plated, at $3.

We also have other Bissell Carpet Sweepers—the "Junior," at $2.50; "American Queen," at $3.50; "Bendolr," at $3.50; "Parlor Queen," at $4, and "Crystal" [illegible]

Russian Sable Furs

Today we are making a special showing of Russian Sables, composed of Scarfs of various sizes, and a number of handsome sets consisting of large scarfs and muffs in rare dark-colored skins, at prices up to $3,000 a set.

We also have a very fine collection of Russian Sable Skins, including some large dark Kamschatka and some very beautiful dark Jakutsky pelts from which we are prepared to make furs to your order.

Among the ready-made pieces is a quantity of one-skin scarfs at $45 and $65, and two-skin scarfs at $95, $185 and $200 each.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

For the Cold Days

Comfortable, warm and pretty. Excellently made. In bright, good colors. These snug woolen Sweaters, Vests and Underskirts, for women:

SWEATERS—
At $1.75—all-wool Sweaters, in white, red, gray, black; blouse style, with high neck; trimmed with pearl buttons.

GOLF VESTS—
At 75c, worth $1.50—Red, green, navy blue or black Golf Vests; double-breasted, trimmed with pearl buttns; bound with braid.

KNIT PETTICOATS—
Petticoats in solid colors, red, white, light blue, pink, gray or black; or with Roman stripes at bottom; finished with crocheted edge; close-fitting and warm. At 50c, 75c, 85c, $1 to $2.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Attractive Silk News

We have ready today a new arrival, consisting of about 2,600 yards of pure Silk Messalines in three different widths, 21, 23 and 27 inches, manufactured to sell at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard. Now we are able to offer them

At 75c a Yard

in any width stated.

This is one of the most popular and serviceable plain silk weaves for waists, or entire gowns, for either street or evening wear. The fabric is strong, soft, sheer and brilliant. We secured the collection under-price because the color-assortment was broken; but here are the colors which we have, and which may suit you exactly: White, ivory, light blue, champagne, bisque, reseda, copper, leather, dark brown, light brown, and navy blue. Beautiful silks to buy at 75c a yard.

We have a new collection today of Pompadour, Dresden and Du Barry Printed Crepe de Chines for evening wear. Twenty-three new patterns are represented, in dainty floral figures on white and other light-colored grounds; 24 inches wide, at $1.25 a yard.

Rotunda.

Fine Pictures For Christmas

Perhaps pictures have not come to your mind, and yet the moment we suggest it you will realise what a fine and appropriate gift can be selected for an artistic friend from such a splendid stock of pictures as is gathered in this store. Famous as have been our Art Galleries always, we believe that we now have the choicest selection that we have ever shown.

It comprises Oil Paintings, by both American and European artists; Water-colors, mostly American; fine Proof Etchings, plain and colored Photogravures, Carbon Photographs, Pastels, and every known form of reproductions.

The collection of Oil Paintings, all handsomely framed, include works by such artists as Th. Von Sluys, Th. Weber, Adolphe Jacobs, Julien Jos, P. L. Rousseau, E. Portielje, and others. Prices range from $50 to $500.

American artists are represented by J. B. Bristol, K. Witkowski, Harry Roseland, Geo. H. McCord, Henry P. Smith, James G. Tyler, Thos. B. Craig, Gustave Wetgand, George Riecke, S. S. Carr, B. Kruetzer, G. A. Hays, Thomas Griffen, and others. Prices range from $40 to $800.

Water-Colors by Carl Weber, F. F. English, Geo. Howell Gay, Henry N. Cady, Francis Wheaton, Neil Mitchell, W. R. Derrick, and many others. All handsomely framed in all gold frames. Prices range from $15 to $187.50.

Proof Etchings, at $20 to $75.
Plain Photogravures, at $12.75 to $30.
Colored Photogravures, at $17.50 to $45.
Carbon Photographs, at $1 to $30.

The collection of the medium-priced Pictures, ranging from $1.25 to $20, in various styles and sizes of frames, including Etchings, Artotypes, Pastels, Photogravures; subjects suitable for any room in the home, and to satisfy every taste. Smaller, dainty little Pictures, at 25c up

Leather Lounging Chairs And Arm Chairs

The Furniture Store has a splendid showing of Lounging Chairs for men—the big, easy Turkish sort, that so appeals to one in which to smoke an after-dinner cigar. Then there are the wood-frame arm chairs and rockers of ample proportion in size, of good construction and finish, with the added virtue of solid comfort. But in addition to the chairs finished in leather, there is a complete line of similar chairs in various soft fabrics. Of the leather alone there are more than seventy-five styles, including our celebrated English morocco chairs manufactured for us in our London factory, and not to be had elsewhere in New York. These pieces represent the acme of chair construction, style, and comfort.

Here is a word of few patterns:

At $18—Library Rocker; imitation mahogany frames; broad, easy arms; spring seats; highly polished finish; dark green leather seat and back.

At $19—Library Rocker; imitation mahogany frames; neatly moulded; turned legs; spring seats in leather; back in fancy embossed leather.

At $21—Library Rocker; large size; comfortable shape; spring seats; highly-finished frames; leather seat and back.

At $22—Library Rocker; mahogany finished frames; shaped arms; neatly moulded; green Spanish leather seat and back.

At $26—"Sleepy Hollow" Chair; imitation mahogany frames; neatly moulded and highly finished; dark green leather seat and back, tufted.

At $28—Patent Rocker, with imitation mahogany frames; moulded frames; easy arms; Spanish leather seat and back.

At $28—"Sleepy Hollow" Rocker, golden oak frames; broad arms; heavy construction; neatly moulded; tufted seat and back; dark green leather.

Fourth floor.

At $30—"Sleepy Hollow" Chair; mahogany finish; neatly moulded; highly-polished; tufted seat and back; dark green leather.

At $48—Turkish Lounging Chair; shaped back with straight top; shaped arms; tufted back and arms; puffed edges; mahogany finished base and legs; over-stuffed; dark green leather.

At $52—Turkish Lounging Rocker in dark green leather; large size; tufted back and arms; puffed edges; finest quality furniture leather.

At $55—Turkish Lounging Rocker in dark green leather; spring seats; fancy tufted arms and back with puffed edges; deep leather fringe; Harrington rocker springs.

At $70—Turkish Lounging Rocker in dark green leather; large size; iron frames, overstuffed, soft and luxurious; finest possible construction and finish; Harrington rocker springs.

At $75—English Lounging Chair, in dark blue morocco; elegant in style and finish; of finest construction.

At $100—English Lounging Chair in rich red morocco; spring back and seat; easy arms; perfection of style and finish; Harrington rocker springs.

Good Holiday News From the China Store

This season's unusually large collections of Art Wares present a great many special-priced groups that are particularly attractive to thrifty gift-buyers.

For instance, here is a collection of three hundred and fourteen pieces of Marble Busts, Figures and Groups, which we secured at a very decisive advantage. While they are new goods, and have not borne any higher prices, every piece is worth considerably more than the price it is marked today. The designs are new and the subjects are all attractive. The prices follow:

Busts, at $3, $5.50, $12, $17.50, $27.50, up to $47.

Figures, at $35, $40, $50, $70, $175, $200 and $300.

Groups, at $12, $18.50, $22.50, $30, $45

Teplitz Pieces, a Third Under-Price—

At $5.70, from $8.50.	At $12, from $18.	At $24, from $35.
At $8, from $12.	At $15, from $22.50.	At $30, from $45.

Royal Vienna Pieces—exquisitely decorated on lustre grounds—a very large collection to choose from—$5.50, $8.50, $12, $17.50, $25, up to $105.

Art Wares Salon, Basement.

New Cut Glass Under-Price

On the Tenth street Elevator Counter, Main floor, we are showing today a very large collection of beautiful new pieces of Cut Glass, at very decisive reductions from their regular prices. They offer a fine selection for housekeepers and their friends.

Bonbon Dishes, 5-inch, at $1 each, worth $2; 6-inch, at $1.50 each, worth $3; 5-inch, with handles, at $1.25 each, worth $2.50.

High Comports, for bonbons, at $4.50 each, worth $6.50.

Celery Trays, at $2.50 each, worth $4.

Water Jugs, 2-pint, at $5 each, worth $9; 3-pint, at $7 each, worth $12.50.

Water Carafles, at $3 each, worth $6.

Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75 each, worth $4; 8-inch, at $3 each, worth $6.

Sugar-and-Cream Sets, at $3.50, $5 and $6.50 a set, worth $5, $8 and $10.

Flower Vases, at $1.50, $2.25 and $3.25 each, worth $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3, $5 and $6.50 each, worth $5, $7.50 and $10.

Flower Centers, at $5, $7.50 and $10 each, from $7, $10.50 and $15.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Dinner Sets

Here are two unmatched values taken from the most complete dinnerware stock in the city:

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in floral spray design and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. A regular $35 value; our previous price $25, never before less: today $20 a set.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; beautiful flower design, with all the pieces gilt. A regular $50 value; our previous price, $37.50; never less. Today at $30.

Basement.

A Little Light On the Subject of Lamps

Perhaps you don't properly appreciate this stock of Lamps. But that is probably because you haven't been told about it—discerning ones who know its splendid resources are loud in its praise.

The collection is full of Lamps that are original, handsome, unique—designs that are purely our own, and found nowhere else. Then there all the standard, staple sorts, in latest, most perfect models.

It is distinctly a Christmas showing, is at its best just now, and as such is full of helpful suggestion to those who are planning handsome additions to home furnishings as gifts.

The important groups:

Fure Metallic Table, Reception and Banquet Oil Lamps—
In classic designs and the newest finishes, such as verde green-and-old brass, dull gold-and-old English, etc. $5, $7, $8, $10, $13.50, $18, up to $35.

Japanese Bronze, Cloissonne and Pottery Lamps—
These are odd vases that we have had mounted with large roll-top oil-founts, making beautiful lamps. $6.50, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, up to $85.

Student Lamps—
A wide variety of these popular Lamps, with one and two lights, from the very plain acorn shape in old brass finish, to the most elaborate heavy cast brass, finished in Pompeian green and dull brass. $6.50, $7.75, $9.50, $10.50, $15, $22.50, up to $40.

Gas Portable Lamps—
Colonial columns and other classic shapes, finished in old English brass, and complete with Argand or Welsbach gas burners. $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5, $7.50, $9.50, up to $12.

Electric Portable Lamps—
With plain cast brass base and columns, or plain spun base and columns, handsomely engraved, and finished in old brass-and-black, or in Japanese bronze. $2.75, $3.25, $4, $5, $7.50, $9.50, up

Electric Center-Table Lights—
Fine Electric Table Lights, with mosaic shades, finished with colored cut glass bead fringe, and mounted on elaborate standards. Finished in verde green or dark old-brass. Other lights with colored bent glass shades and curtains made of glass; also some of all-glass colored columns with shades to match. $22.50, $25, $30, $35, $45, up to $65.

Crystal Electric Table Lights—
Electric Center-Table Lights, with cut glass standards, and complete with cut glass electric domes, finished with crystal cut beads and pendants. $14.50, $20, $25, $35, $40.

Bronze Electroliers—
Bronze figures, with one to six lights; with colored bead shades in flower shape, bunches of grapes. $10, $12.50, $15, $18, $23, $37.50, $45, $50, up to $195.

Colored Bent Glass, Mosaic, Metal and Silk Lamp Shades—
An elaborate collection of these handsome Shades in new shapes, all finished with colored glass bead fringe. $10, $12.50, $18, $22.50, $25, up to $35.

Women's Neckwear *New Arrivals*

New, and as pretty as they're new. Top Collars, and Collar-and-Cuff Sets, of soft white linen, embroidered in white with Hardanger work—effective and neat in appearance, and calculated to stand washing well.

Top Collars, 25c Each
Collar-and-Cuff Sets, 50c Each

Broadway.

1904

JAPANESE STILL BATTER SUNKEN RUSSIAN FLEET

Are Taking No Chances Regarding the Port Arthur Ships.

SEVASTOPOL REMAINS LUCKY

Continues to Elude the Attackers' Shells —Small Craft Take Refuge Near Hospital Ships.

TOKIO, Dec. 11.—The battering of the Port Arthur fleet continues, and there is little ground for expecting that the Russian warships will ever again engage the Japanese.

The battleship Sevastopol continues at anchor outside, but possibly returns to the harbor at nights and anchors inside the outer boom, which protects her from torpedo boats. The recent heavy weather has given added protection to the vessel.

Naval experts are discarding the theory that the Russians themselves sank any of the ships, and the fact that the vessels first showed lists while in exposed positions and the efforts made to save the Sevastopol are regarded as conclusive evidence against the theory of their being sunk by the Russians.

A majority of the sunken warships lie headed northward. They received the bulk of the fire across their port sides, and the fact that at least two of them showed lists to starboard gives rise to the theory that Japanese shells exploded inside the ships and against the starboard armor, driving the armor outward and causing leaks.

In order to end the question of the future availability of the Russian warships the Japanese continue to drop shells into the sunken hulks.

The whereabouts of the torpedo boat destroyers continues doubtful, but it is thought they are sheltering outside the harbor. The weather prevents good observations being made, but the Japanese are sending a searching fire into nooks which are not observable from 203-Meter Hill and other heights.

The observers report a number of tugs, launches, dredgers, and small craft anchored near the hospital ships in the west harbor, where they evidently have gone for the purpose of obtaining protection. It is suggested that the besiegers notify Lieut. Gen. Stoessel that he must separate these vessels from the hospital ships or take the consequences.

The Japanese are exercising care to avoid hitting the hospital ships, which frequently are in the direct line of fire.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 12.—An unofficial report from Port Arthur, according to a Tokio dispatch to The Daily Mail, says that Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers attacked the Russian battleship Sevastopol at the mouth of the harbor the night of Dec. 9, with what result is not known.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent before Port Arthur reports, under date of Dec. 9, that there were desperate encounters last week. The belligerents, the correspondent adds, mutually recognize the Red Cross and collect the dead and wounded during temporary suspension of fighting.

The Daily Telegraph's Tien-Tsin correspondent learns from official Japanese sources that the Japanese casualties at Port Arthur in the latter part of October were 5,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. The losses in more recent attacks, the correspondent adds, were much heavier.

RUSSIAN CRUISER GOING BACK.

Passes Ushant, and It Is Supposed She Is Returning Home.

BREST, Dec. 11.—A Russian cruiser has been sighted passing Ushant, going in a northwesterly direction.

It is supposed that the vessel is returning to Russia.

PERIM, Dec. 11.—A boat from the British cruiser Fox this afternoon boarded the British steamer St. Leonard's, credited with carrying coal for the Russian second Pacific squadron, and brought her into port.

After an inquiry she was released and resumed her voyage to Mozambique.

SHANGHAI GETS MORE NEWS.

Russians Retreat to the Hun River After Seventy-two Hours' Battle.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 12.—The Daily Telegraph's Tien-Tsin correspondent has heard that continual fighting is proceeding south of Mukden.

The correspondent at Shanghai of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Dec. 11, says that, according to Peking reports, the Russians have retreated to the south bank of the Hun River, after seventy-two hours' fighting, with heavy losses.

On the fourth day of the fighting, the correspondent says, the Japanese assumed the offensive. The Mukden station is reported to be in a wild state of confusion.

The Daily Telegraph thinks the authenticity of the foregoing reports from Chinese sources is very doubtful.

FATAL RIOT AT BATUM.

Several Persons Killed or Wounded in Conflict Over Conscription.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency reports that in a recruiting riot at Batum on Saturday several persons were killed or wounded.

SEARCHLIGHTS AID RUSSIANS.

Japanese Advance on a Position in Manchuria Repulsed.

MUKDEN, Dec. 11.—The Japanese opened a heavy fire on the Russian position east of the railway at 4 o'clock this morning, but the Russians had searchlights in readiness, and for the first time used them.

These army lights proved very effective, and a deadly rifle and artillery fire being concentrated upon the Japanese advance they were driven back with heavy loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—There is no news of importance from the front. The bombardment of Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill was renewed vigorously at dawn on Dec. 9, but slackened after a few hours without a direct attack.

It is reported at Mukden that the Japanese are largely colonizing Southern Manchuria. It is said they are sending there 7,000,000 emigrants, and that they are also sending many young Chinese from Manchuria to Japan, paying their traveling expenses.

FINISHING RUSSIAN CRAFT.

Sunday Rush Work on Torpedo Boat at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Men worked all day to-day on the torpedo boat which was recently launched at the Ramsay shipyard here. The boat is expected to get away from here not later than to-morrow afternoon. She will go up the Hudson or into the Sound for the trial trip. Afterward, it is declared, she will be sent to Russia under her own power, if she is not held here until the close of the war.

The other nine boats have been loaded on a barge in sections, ready to be shipped to Europe, and it is expected that they will leave New York some time this week. On the deck of the barge the nine hulls take up less than 1,000 square feet. The machinery, which was built elsewhere, is being shipped separately.

BRITISH NAVY'S NEW MOVE.

Headquarters of Particular Service Squadron ot be a Home Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The official announcement of the scheme for the reorganization of the British Navy verifies fully the advance information relative thereto in my cablegram of Thursday.

The actual order issued in regard to what is now known as the North Atlantic and West Indian Squadron shows even more impressively than the forecast of it how implicitly Great Britain believes in the friendliness of the United States. The squadron referred to is to be turned into a "particular service squadron," the business of which will be to train cadets and boys for the navy, and its headquarters are to be transferred to this side of the Atlantic, with the understanding that the squadron shall come to a home port frequently and sail thence wherever it may be directed on cruising and training duty.

In case of war the boys and cadets will be replaced by efficient fighting crews.

The chances are said to be that the Admiralty will decide to close up the Halifax and Jamaica docks and make use solely of the Bermuda docks in the event of repairs being required in the western North Atlantic.

The South Atlantic Squadron being abolished, it will be seen that the particular service squadron will have a large sea area to run over, and it is likely that its visits to any one American port will be few and far between.

There seems to be no doubt that the explanation of the order abolishing the two Atlantic squadrons and establishing a new squadron with headquarters in this country is that the Admiralty firmly believes that if the British Navy has any fighting to do it will not have it with America, but with some country on this side of the Atlantic.

With this understanding it becomes quite clear why it has been decided to make the squadron's headquarters a British home port and to require it to put in there frequently.

Concentration and quick mobilization are evidently what the Admiralty has in mind.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 12.—The Admiralty has issued a circular to all naval commanders explaining Lord Selborne's scheme, which becomes effective on Jan. 1, and detailing the organization of warships of the reserve.

Each ship on the war list not in commission at sea will be kept commissioned in the reserve and have a nucleus crew comprising all the important officers and two-fifths of the war crew, including all experts in torpedo and gunnery ratings.

The reserve ships will be distributed between three home ports, and provision will be made for surplus crews in barracks to enable six battleships or first-class cruisers to be fully commissioned on emergency without dislocating the general mobilization arrangements.

King Edward has approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G. C. B., to be an Admiral of the Fleet on the retirement of Admiral Salmon in February. Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony Beaumont will succeed Admiral Seymour in the Devonport command. Prince Louis of Battenberg will become commander of the Second Cruiser Squadron.

Unstinted approbation of the naval reorganization scheme is accorded in the editorial articles in this morning's newspapers, several journals recognizing therein the master hand of Admiral Fisher, recently appointed Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Never before has the Admiralty Board been so awake to its responsibilities."

Gratification is generally expressed that the improved relations with France have permitted a reduction of strength of the Mediterranean Squadron.

CANONIZED BY THE POPE.

Two New Saints Added to the Calendar —60,000 People in St. Peter's.

ROME, Dec. 11.—In the presence of 60,000 people assembled in St. Peter's, Pope Pius this morning canonized the Blessed Alessandro Sauli and the Blessed Gerardo Maiella, descendants of whom, including Marquises Ambrozio, Sauli, and Negrotto, assisted in the canonization, a ceremony so rare in recent times that this was only the second held since 1870.

The Basilica was illuminated with electric lights. The throne had been erected behind the high altar and chair of St. Peter, and it had a device of rays of gold with a picture of the Trinity in the centre. Altogether the throne took up a space of 90 by 70 feet. Four banners were hung under the dome, showing the chief miracles of the new saints.

The Papal procession met in the Sistine Chapel, entering the Basilica by the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament. The Pope, in the full pontifical costume, was carried in the Sedia Gestatoria. When he entered the church the multitude cried "Long live Pope Pius!"

Everything had been done to heighten the effect. The Pope was preceded, surrounded, and followed by guards of the court and high prelates. He looked pale, fatigued, and less robust than a year ago.

The Pope was escorted to the throne, the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops forming a square about him. In the ceremony that followed Pope Pius pontificated, preserving a calm, reverential air to the end, although, as he confessed later, he was greatly fatigued.

PASTOR CANNOT RESIGN.

Babylon Church Votes Down Members Who Were Tired of Him.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 11.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church voted to-day by a majority of 2 to 1 not to accept the resignation of the Rev. John Dietrich Long from the pastorate. The Rev. Mr. Long has been the pastor since 1889. Some of the members of the congregation expressed the opinion that a change of pastors would work to the benefit of the church, and a committee consisting of G. S. Taylor and John H. Baldwin, presented this view of the matter to the minister. He at once placed his resignation in the hands of the Elders, which led to the vote taken to-day.

BOODLE TRIAL FAILS.

Jury Disagrees in Case of ex-Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 11.—The jury which heard the evidence in the bribery trial of ex-Mayor George R. Perry was discharged at noon to-day, being unable to agree on a verdict. They had been out since 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. It is said that they stood ten to two for acquittal.

The charge against the ex-Mayor was the receiving of a bribe of $3,333 July 7, 1900, from ex-City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury. This amount, it was alleged, was a portion of $10,000 said to have been received by Salsbury from New York promoters to buy a contract from the Mayor and City Council for a water supply from Lake Michigan for the City of Grand Rapids.

Gen. von der Goltz to Retire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The German Army is about to sustain a loss by the retirement from active service of Gen. von der Goltz, famous as the reorganizer of the Turkish Army and now commander of the army corps at Königsberg.

S & M Simplex

All seasons are alike to the First American Motor Car—the Smith & Mabley Simplex. Winter or Summer it exhibits the virtues of a car built for any test, at any time, at any place.

Smith & Mabley
Incorporated.
Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.
Members A. L. A. M.

BOGUS PRINCE DECEIVED MANY HIGH PERSONAGES

His Knowledge of Art Enabled Him to Rob Paris Dealers.

BIG FRENCH CANAL PROJECT

Plan for Waterway Between the Capital and the Sea Adopted in Principle by Committee of Chamber.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—One of the most brilliant and successful swindlers who has ever figured in the cosmopolitan society of Paris is undoubtedly the soi-disant "Don Casali, Prince del Drago," and pretended nephew of Pope Pius IX.

This man, who has just been arrested for swindling and impersonation at the instance of the real Prince del Drago, who came over from Rome specially for the purpose, succeeded in hoodwinking an extraordinary number of highly placed personages, including the ex-Empress Eugenie, the Prefect of Police, and the Prefect of the Department of the Seine. Even when caught red-handed in transactions of a dishonest nature, he managed to convince the authorities that he was really the Prince he pretended to be, and was in consequence released from prison, so that no scandal should fall upon the other members of so distinguished a family.

People in high society in Rome and Paris began to suspect that the real Prince del Drago must be a kleptomaniac with a kind of Jekyll and Hyde disposition, who made periodical flittings to Paris and the German watering places for the indulgence of his unfortunate instincts.

One thing was certain—that the swindler who passed himself off for the Prince del Drago was a perfect art connoisseur, and had a most extensive knowledge of the real Prince's splendid picture gallery in Rome. It was chiefly in connection with objects of art that his cheating propensities were manifested, and his latest victim was M. Spiridon, the well-known painter and art collector, whose lovely house in the Quartier de l'Europe, crammed with priceless things, is known to connoisseurs the world over.

M. Spiridon was desirous of disposing of an antique slave's necklet in chased bronze, and the pretended Prince del Drago offered to show it to his "intimate friend, the Curator of the Brussels Museum." Casali sold it for 1,800f., about a third of its value, and kept the money. He swindled a picture dealer out of 30,000f. in the same way.

The "Prince" is now under lock and key, and has been confronted with the real Prince del Drago, who was easily able to prove that the man was neither a Drago nor a Casali.

TO LINK PARIS WITH THE SEA.

A project has been on foot for some years past for increasing on a gigantic scale the existing connections which link Paris by water with the sea, and one of the most important propositions in respect to this scheme, the cutting of a canal between Rouen and Clichy, which is a northern suburb of the metropolis, has just been adopted in principle by the Committee of Works of the Chamber.

For twenty years the fight has been going on to obtain official authorization for the construction of this canal, and though there was a strong Parliamentary majority in favor of it, the influence of the big transport companies at Havre, Rouen, Dunkirk, and Boulogne has proved a fatal obstruction until now.

The Government engineers, moreover, who were favorable to a plan for the canalizing of the Seine at a cost of 60,000,000f., did their best to hinder the Rouen-Clichy canal project from being realized. The Minister of Public Works, M. Marujéouls, has promised, however, to break through the opposition of the permanent officials of his Ministry and to support the proposition in the Chamber as a Government measure.

The new Rouen-Clichy canal will, so its promoters declare, free the whole of the east of France from its present commercial dependence on the port of Antwerp, and, being connected by the Canal with the Rhine, it will bring the great iron works of the Upper Marne, of Alsace Lorraine, and of a part of Germany into direct and economical communication with Paris as a market.

It should also exercise a favorable effect upon the price of provisions in Paris, the dearness of which is due to the heavy railway freight charges, while from a strategical point it is claimed that the new canal will make another siege of Paris an impossibility.

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THE NEXT PARIS EXHIBITION.

Although when the last great exhibition closed it was currently said that Paris would never have another, this was not the view really held in official circles, where it is recognized that exhibitions have a distinct political as well as commercial value. They give the populace something to look forward to, much as do the public lotteries in Italy and Austria, and prevent them from venting their frequent attacks of political spleen in quarters where it would be dangerous—in the domain of foreign affairs, for instance.

Moreover, they are very useful instruments of home Government, as they are the means of creating many well-paid posts and of distributing large contracts for skilled and unskilled labor of all kinds.

Paris is therefore certain to have another Universal Exposition before long, and the only question is one of date. In the meanwhile, there is to be an exposition of sports of all kinds on a large and international scale in 1907, to be followed in 1910 by an exposition dealing with everything which nearly or remotely concerns the life of the workingman. To judge from the Ministerial hints which have been thrown out, the next Universal Exposition may be arranged to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the present Republican régime, and that would be in sixteen years from now, but it is more than probable that an earlier date will be fixed on.

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AN ART REVIVAL IN PARIS.

The exhibition which is being held at George Petit's gallery of original engraving in colors is a revelation to art lovers, for it indicates the revival of an old art, but on lines of such great originality as to be practically a new thing altogether. About a hundred years ago original engravings, colored by the hand of the artist who had executed the engraving from his own picture, were a common enough production, especially in England, and the best specimens which survive fetch very high prices in the auction rooms.

It was the idea of M. Raffaelli, the well-known impressionist painter, to make a return to this early method, and his own colored etchings were such a success that quite a number of prominent artists have followed suit. And they have brought to bear such modern ideas of coloring to the work as to far distance the older masters in richness and brilliance of effect and in subtle rendering of sentiment.

Many of the colored engravings exhibited at this show are equal to the most elaborate and vigorous of water colors, and they have the enormous added advantage of being within the reach of quite small means. This is the feature of the achievement of which Mr. Raffaelli tells me he is the most proud. He may well be satisfied with the manner in which his brother artists have rallied round him and the perfect success with which his lead his been followed.

He has naturally been made President of the new Society of Original Engraving in Colors, whose first exhibition is drawing all Paris, and has been rendered additionally attractive by a brilliant lecture on the revival of the delightful old art by the flamboyant but always eloquent Comte Robert de Montesquiou.

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A NEW VEGETABLE.

The new vegetable, the petsai, which has recently been imported from China, and which was presented to the President of the republic at the last Chrysanthemum Show, is shortly to make its appearance on the Presidential table at the Elysée. The petsai is a kind of cabbage with a nutty flavoring, and is slightly sweet. It is proposed to serve it with a Bechamel sauce, and it may even be made to figure as a sweet, though, in the opinion of the fortunate gourmets who have had an opportunity of tasting it, it is much more palatable as a vegetable, slowly stewed and then gratinated.

It is being cultivated on a fairly large scale in the market gardens around Paris, and next year, if nothing untoward happens, will be a product of fairly general consumption.

R. S.

WOMAN STARVING IN CELLAR.

Homeless and Ill of Rheumatism, She Sank Down in Coal Bin.

Exhausted by starvation, Mrs. Nellie McGough, thirty-nine years old, was found lying unconscious on a bundle of rags in the cellar of the tenement house 2,046 First Avenue yesterday afternoon. The janitor of the building, Israel Rabinovitz, had been annoyed all day by boys playing in the cellar, and hearing a noise in one of the coal bins in the afternoon started to investigate. He found no boys, but hearing faint groans, he finally located them in an unused bin in the rear of the cellar.

Lighting a candle, he saw the woman huddled up in the corner, half buried under a heap of rags and rubbish. He called in Policeman Lawlor of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station. Together they carried her to the drug store at the corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and First Avenue, where she was revived. "Give me water," she said; "I'm dying."

Stimulants were administered, but she again lapsed into unconsciousness, and was removed to Harlem Hospital. When she was again revived she said that she had no home, and had been discharged from Bellevue Hospital only a week ago, where she was being treated for rheumatism. On Friday night, having no place to sleep, she entered the cellar at 2,046 First Avenue. The following morning she found it impossible to walk on account of the rheumatism, and got no response to her calls for help. When asked if she had any relatives, she said she had a daughter, who worked at 320 East Ninety-sixth Street as a servant. An investigation showed that the address given was a public school building.

DIED SEARCHING FOR SON.

Egan Started to Cross Street in Harlem When Car Struck Him.

While searching for his son, who had been missing from home all day, Thomas Egan, sixty-four years old, of 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was run over and instantly killed by a Second Avenue electric car at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last evening. The missing son left the house early yesterday morning, promising to return for dinner. He failed to return, and at 5 o'clock the father started out to search the streets in the neighborhood. After inquiring for the boy among some friends who were standing at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, the old man started to cross the avenue from east to west.

As he neared the middle of the street some one called to him. He stopped an instant and then went on, stepping directly in front of south-bound car No. 389, in charge of Motorman Isaac Sicklick, twenty-two years old, of 77 East One Hundred and Third Street. The car was only going about five miles an hour, but before the brakes could be applied Egan was knocked down and rolled over a dozen or more times by the fender. His friends on the corner, seeing what had happened, made a rush for the car, and, with the aid of Policeman Kennedy, dragged the man from under the front platform. An ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital, but before the arrival of Surgeon Dimmick M. Egan was dead. The missing boy, who had heard of the accident, arrived at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station soon after his father's body was taken there. The motorman was arrested.

TO AID LONDON UNEMPLOYED.

Generous Response to the Lord Mayor's Appeal for Funds.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Mayor Pound has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of the unemployed of London.

King Edward has contributed £250, Queen Alexandra £200, the Prince of Wales £100, the Princess of Wales £50, Lord Iveagh £5,000, the Rothschilds £3,000, the Duke of Westminster £2,000, and the Peabody trustees £5,000.

ChristmasGreeting

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

To Collectors of "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

40 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE!

To-day, To-morrow and Wednesday

NEW BOOKS Containing the 40 Stamps Will Be Distributed on Every Floor at the Big Store

All of These Stamps Are Extra

And are given in addition to the DOUBLE STAMPS WHICH ACCOMPANY ALL MORNING PURCHASES.

The hundreds of thousands of people who do their shopping at The Big Store will profit handsomely by this Christmas offer. Besides, they select from the largest and most carefully chosen stocks of Christmas goods in New York.

The Giving of 40 Trading Stamps Free

Is not only an inducement of extraordinary interest and benefit to NEW STAMP COLLECTORS, but is most advantageous for present Stamp Gatherers whose books are nearly completed.

They obtain enough Stamps to start a new book well, thus liberally providing for near future requirements.

Inasmuch as This Is Purely a Christmas Offering,

And therefore limited as to time, it is well for Stamp Collectors to avail themselves of the opportunity without delay.

TWO SUITS OR OVERCOATS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

If you had the naming of the time of this sale, yourself, you couldn't have fixed it more opportune. Certainly no other tailor shop has ever made up fabrics for $25 for which they could get $60 for the asking.

If they aren't up to our usual high standard fit and workmanship—don't take them. Displayed on second floor. Samples sent free.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth St.

AMORY TELLS HOW HE'D CLINCH THE CAR LINES

Writes to Controller on Recovery of Back Taxes.

SEIZE ROADS, HE ADVISES

Some Franchises, He Asserts, Were Declared Invalid—Also Says $13,000,000 Went to "Insiders."

Several of the surface railway lines in this city, according to W. N. Amory, are being operated under illegal franchises. Mr. Amory has written to Controller Grout an open letter explaining how he thinks the city can get immediate posession of back taxes due from the street railway companies. The sum he estimates to be close to $101,000,000, of which three-fourths is due on franchises. He advises the seizure of some lines, to which he thinks the roads' titles are not good.

It was Mr. Amory who made a public attack on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the Spring of 1903, and later brought an action for criminal libel, which was dropped, against President Herbert H. Vreeland of the company.

In his letter to the Controller Mr. Amory says that in 1892 and 1893 the Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company and the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company obtained franchises which were invalidated by a subsequent decision of the Court of Appeals. He continues:

"In 1895 the Third Avenue Railroad Company purchased from the city at public auction in the face of extortionate competition by its rival, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the right to construct a railway in King's Bridge Road and other streets of the upper part of the city.

"In 1897 the Metropolitan was successful in wresting from the Third Avenue Company these railway rights through the suit referred to. Now, the Third Avenue Company obtained its rights exactly as the Metropolitan had previously done in Columbus Avenue, Lexington Avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, &c., and even followed the same form of papers. The Court of Appeals declared that the franchise was invalid in King's Bridge Road, and by implication declared the franchise invalid in the other avenues where the Metropolitan operated its cars.

"The Metropolitan management has accurately determined the full franchise value of these two franchises upon Lexington, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and Columbus, &c. The two companies, having a total combined length of less than ten miles, were bonded and stocked for $16,000,000, and the whole amount was issued under the pretense that it had cost $16,000,000 to construct and equip the ten miles of road. As the actual cost was less than $3,000,000 it is plain that the remainder of more than $13,000,000 represents the value of the franchises. It also represented the profits, which were immediately divided by insiders.

"The New York City Railway Company, as I have been advised by eminent counsel, is at present operating express cars over various streets of the city where it has no lawful rights to operate same. For these express rights the city is in receipt of no compensation."

Bransfield Will Leave Pittsburg Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 11.—Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburg Baseball Club reached here from Kansas to-day and will go to the National League meeting in New York, where he expects to make some trades. He made the first official announcement of the proposed trade or sale of first baseman Bransfield to-day. He says Bransfield is dissatisfied and thinks he has been abused in this city. Clarke says other stars may go, too. He stated that his brother-in-law, "Chic" Fraser, would not be with the Philadelphia Club next year, as he has bought the Akron (Ohio) franchise in the Iowa League and will play and manage that team.

The New Steinway
Miniature Grand Piano
(Trade Marked)

is proving a constant and increasing source of wonderment and delight to all musicians and music-lovers. Scientific experiments and acoustical researches have determined the exact size, namely, *five feet ten inches*, necessary to reproduce the remarkable attributes and qualities of our larger Grand Pianos. Any Grand under this size crosses the danger line, as it cannot yield a tonal result superior to that of the discarded Square or the present Upright Piano. The full, rich and sweet tone of the Steinway Miniature Grand and its dainty appearance are already giving the utmost satisfaction to thousands of purchasers, and we recommend a thorough examination and trial of this unique instrument to anybody desirous of possessing a Grand Piano, but who does not wish to exceed the investment of $750 in a Piano Purchase.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East 14th St.
NEW YORK.
Subway Express Station at the Door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Weekly for Christmas, now on the newsstands, is a superb fiction number, surpassing most of the Christmas Magazines. Fifty pages,—with stories by Mark Twain, J. K. Bangs, Hamlin Garland, Robert W. Chambers, and with beautiful pictures in color by Howard Pyle and others.

The Masquerader

What tremendous force, what dynamical energy a book must have to crash through the barriers which a thousand other books interpose and win to the heights of success. For after all the best of books is only a cunning placing of words in proper relation one to the other—words free as air and words which any one may use and fondle and juggle with.

Why is it that in the hands of one writer these words become a "Masquerader" book, quickening the pulse, flushing the face, bringing with them tears and laughter, the gasp of dreams come true, the thrill of vivid life; and the same words in the hands of a less skilled writer spell simply—mush?

Since the hour of publication "The Masquerader" has sold more than three copies every minute of its young book-life.
Every review of it has been enthusiastic.
Every conventional law seems violated by the man and woman, yet none is.
It is a book to keep permanently and to reread.
It does not teach any lesson.
Things happen.
It gives one something real to talk about.

Some hint of the force and passionate energy of the work is suggested in the following extract from the N. Y. Mail:

"This is a story of a strong man and a strong woman and their high-handed grasping for happiness in the face of the moral law. The woman, magnificent in her love, rises above considerations of conventions, above fear, above conscience. Circumstances give her the right to follow the dictates of an overwhelming passion. * * * * * It will take rank with the few really good books."

A Ladder of Swords

"Sir Gilbert Parker can write" a historical novel that is something more than a succession of sanguinary encounters. Add to this the merit of novelty, genuine literary charm, a character you would really like to know more about, and a love story worthy of the Elizabethan age in which it is placed, and you have a book worth reading."—*Chicago World.*

The Georgians

Old Abner Daniel is again the central figure of one of Mr. Harben's pleasing stories. This time he appears in the role of match-maker,—quaint, eccentric, more humorous and lovable than ever.

The Lady of Loyalty House

A dashing romance of Puritan and Cavalier days by a born romancer, Justin Huntly McCarthy. It is full of dramatic episodes, sparkling wit, and thrilling situations.

The Cycle of Life

Dr. Saleeby has made a fascinating story out of the scientific research of our day. With primer-like simplicity he sets forth the marvelous and interesting results attained by modern science, not in one, but in all fields. The subjects range from "Evolution" to the "Scientific Basis of Love."

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

5th Av. Auction Rooms
238 5th Av., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer,

$20,000 Worth of Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Gems, Jewelry & Silverware
TO BE SOLD
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.,
DEC. 13, 14 & 15, 1904.
BY ORDER OF THE
Provident Loan Society
of New York
Rare bargains to be had for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ON EXHIBITION
Monday afternoon, Dec. 12, 1904.

BELATED LINERS HERE; HELD BACK BY STORMS

Succession of Hurricanes and Gales in Transatlantic Path.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS PRAY

Ships' Officers Kept Busy Quieting Them—Lucania, New York, Hannover, and Belgravia in Port.

Four belated transatlantic liners made port yesterday, after voyages that were as unpleasant as hurricanes, gales, snowstorms, and mountainous seas could make them. The vessels were the Cunarder Lucania, the American liner New York, the Hannover of the North German Lloyd, and the Hamburg-American liner Belgravia.

The Lucania was the first to come up the North River. She arrived off the Hook about 1 P. M. during Saturday's snowstorm, and anchored. The New York did not have the good luck of the Lucania, and did not reach the Hook until early yesterday morning.

It was the same story with both vessels—one day a gale, the next a hurricane, then another gale, and so on for the entire voyage.

The German liners had even worse experiences. Both sailed the same day, Nov. 26, and each had on board swarms of immigrants, the Hannover bringing 1,866 and the Belgravia 1,344. Among the steerage passengers were 1,100 Jewish refugees from Russia. The ships were in sight of each other practically the entire voyage. Tuesday, when they were off the Grand Banks, they ran into a hurricane, which was blowing eighty miles an hour. The steerage passengers were so frightened that the officers made half-hourly trips to their quarters to cheer them up.

When the hurricane was at its height all of the women and most of the men in the steerage were continually on their knees praying. Many of the women became hysterical when the vessels made unusually vicious plunges. The Hannover weathered the hurricane without sustaining any damage. The Belgravia, however, was not so lucky. One of her steam windlasses was smashed and the hawse port on the starboard bow damaged.

Among the passengers on the Lucania was Commissioner Kilbey of the Salvation Army, who comes to take charge of the Western department of the organization. Commissioner Kilbey for five years past has been in charge of the Army's work in South Africa. He arrived at Cape Town just two days prior to the outbreak of the Boer war. He said the work in that country was in splendid shape.

The Colonial Government, he said, gives the Army $2,500, and the Johannesburg municipality $1,500 a year. Four years ago the only financial assistance they received was $1,250 from the Cape Colony Government, and nothing from the Natal Government. Commissioner Kilbey also explained that the farm for discharged prisoners and the shelter for homeless men became a necessity after the war, and the Government officials now are glad to help the Salvation Army in order that it may carry on this work.

Commissioner Kilbey conferred yesterday afternoon with Miss Eva Booth, the Commander of the Army, and left last night for Chicago.

On the Lucania was the body of Elverton R. Chapman, the young American broker who committed suicide in London two weeks ago by jumping from a balcony of the Hotel Carlton. Relatives of the dead man were at the pier to receive the body, which was removed to the Chapman home.

On the New York were Congressman-elect H. C. Allen and Gen. William A. Bancroft of Massachusetts. The name of Augustus Thomas, the playwright, was on the passenger list of the New York, but he was not on board.

The Hanover brought over 20,000 canaries, bullfinches, goldfinches, and African finches. Ten thousand more arrived on the Belgravia. Five big trucks were required to cart the birds from the piers.

SEE 5,000 IMMIGRANTS LAND.

Secretary Metcalf and Commissioner Sargent at Ellis Island.

Secretary Victor H. Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, spent yesterday at Ellis Island, the Secretary having remained over Sunday to see how the immigration officials handled transatlantic steerage passengers. Originally the visit was planned for one day, but as several big steamers bearing 5,000 immigrants were delayed and did not arrive until Sunday, Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Sargent decided to stay over.

This is an unusually large number for Sunday at the island, and gave the visitors a chance to see more than an average day's work. Secretary Metcalf arrived at the island shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning and spent the entire time until his departure for Jersey City in visiting the various departments while they were in operation and familiarizing himself with the methods of examining and caring for the immigrants. A large part of the Secretary's time was spent in examining the class of immigrants who arrive from foreign countries. He closely scrutinized hundreds of them and asked many questions as to their history.

"I have nothing but praise for the management," said Mr. Metcalf, "and am pleased at the kindness shown to those people by the employes. My visit here is solely for information, and has absolutely no other significance. I am paying especial attention to the class of people who are coming to this country; I want to see for myself what they look like, and whether they look as if they would make good citizens."

CRIPPLED WOMAN STOWAWAY.

Discovered on La Lorraine When Vessel Was Two Days Out.

Marie Jeanne Caroff, sixty-five years old and a cripple, crossed the ocean as a stowaway on the French liner La Lorraine. As she was penniless and friendless, she was taken to Ellis Island yesterday.

The woman, who is a native of France, says she has a nephew in Scranton, Penn., who she hopes will come to New York and persuade the immigration authorities to permit her to land. She has long been an invalid, but despite her infirmities managed to get to Havre from Bretagne, her home, and got aboard the Lorraine. When she was discovered the vessel was two days out. Unless the nephew appears she will probably be deported, under the public charge clause of the immigration laws.

FEATHERED FIREBUG BUSY.

Sam the Parrot Started a Fire—Did He Give the Alarm?

Messenger Boy 3,021 had just rung the doorbell of the boarding house kept by Mrs. Annie Kilpatrick at 55 West Seventeenth Street at 8:16 o'clock yesterday morning when Sam, the twenty-five-year-old parrot of the household dropped his forty-second lighted match from his perch in the basement to the already smoldering rug beneath. It was a cold morning, and the heat hadn't been turned on; what was the poor parrot to do?

The messenger boy, who has a long record for truthfulness, declares that the parrot shouted "Fire!" in his loudest screeching tone. Miss Kauffman, a nurse, ran down from her room upstairs, anyway, and began to throw water on the flames. The messenger boy meanwhile rescued the firebug parrot.

When the firemen arrived the whole basement was in flames. The fire was put out only after it had done $1,200 damage. Mrs. Kilpatrick's anger at Sam has not been officially estimated yet.

STICK TO NAVY PROGRAMME.

General Board Adheres to Original Plan In Making Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—From the report of the general board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head, it is apparent that the intention is to adhere to the plans which have been adopted by that body for the increase of the navy. At the last session of Congress the board recommended the building of two battleships of the Connecticut class, but Congress authorized only one. It is recommended this year that three battleships of the Connecticut class be authorized.

Similarly no armored cruisers are recommended this year because the programme called for one each year, and Congress authorized two last year.

The report, which is addressed to Secretary Morton, says protected cruisers are wholly omitted this year because there is good reason to expect better general efficiency from the new type of scout cruisers now being designed, and the general board is of opinion that these vessels can do practically all the work expected of the protected cruiser type in time of peace, while in time of war the more numerous fleet of scout cruisers, acting in conjunction with armored cruisers, will on the whole be of better service.

Five scout cruisers are recommended to keep pace with the programme of construction, which called for four each year, Congress having authorized only three last year, and six destroyers are recommended to make up for the deficiency of last year's appropriation act, which authorized none.

Torpedo boats are added to the programme because the general board is impressed with their value as a powerful element in the defense of the extended seacoast of the country. "The service performed by the Japanese torpedo vessels, both destroyers and torpedo boats, is sufficient argument for continuing the building of both types," says the report.

The board also recommends the construction of a gunboat of the Helena class for service in inland waters on the Asiatic Station, two launches of not more than sixteen inches draught, and two small gunboats for service in the inland waters of the Philippines.

With regard to submarines, the report says the board understands that the sum of $50,000, appropriated by the act of April, 1904, is still available. If not, the board recommends that the same amount be reappropriated, and, in any case, that the building of submarines be expedited.

The two launches of sixteen inches draught are needed in making visits to treaty and other ports which cannot be reached by vessels of greater draught. It frequently happens that our officials are required to visit such ports, and as the means of travel by land in China are very limited, it is deemed advisable that small draught vessels, which can be carried on the deck of cruising vessels, shall be furnished for this special service.

EDUCATION AGAINST ODDS.

Harvard Student Who Is Not Only Poor but Also Blind.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 11.—Most young men consider poverty an insurmountable obstacle to getting an education, but E. Ray, a North Carolina boy studying in the graduate department of Harvard University, is not only poor, but blind as well.

He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1903, having finished a four years' course in three. For a year he lectured, saving his money for another year of study. When the necessary amount had been earned he started for Cambridge, traveling 1,000 miles alone.

Ray writes his lecture notes in the classroom on his "point-writing machine," and hires a fellow-student to read the required books to him, taking notes in the meantime. In this way he keeps up with his fellow-students, and even outstrips some of them. He is preparing to be a teacher, and is specializing in English.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE CHOKED.

Clerks Pressed Into Service Between Station "H" and Down Town Office.

Many down-town business people will experience delay in receiving their mail this morning. Shortly after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the pneumatic tube, known as the "H" tube, and used for the transportation of mail between Station "H," at Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, and the General Post Office, became choked up, and, though a gang of men were put to work to remedy the defect, the tube had not been restored to a condition where it could be operated when they quit work.

The smash-up occurred at the lower end of the tube, which became choked from the "gate" where it enters the General Post Office to the point about the centre of the structure, where the so-called "carriers" are taken out and emptied. Quite a number of these "carriers" are blocked in the tube. Each of these carries about 1,000 letters. It was considered fortunate at the Post Office that the break-down occurred on a Saturday, as the tubes are not operated on Sunday. The "H" tube has made trouble before, but this is the worst congestion of its kind on record. All Saturday night clerks were pressed into service to carry out bags of mails to the various stations in the district served by Station "H."

JEROME'S TENDERLOIN VISIT.

District Attorney Silent as to Case He Was Investigating.

District Attorney Jerome declined yesterday to say why he went to the West Thirtieth Street Station on Saturday evening, together with Assistant District Attorney Minor. Mr. Jerome and Mr. Minor, who is in charge of the Bail and Bond Department in the District Attorney's office, remained in conference with Capt. Cottrell and Inspectors Brooks and McLaughlin for some time.

"I will only say," added Mr. Jerome, "that an alleged violation of the criminal law has been brought to my attention. I can make no further statement at this time. The investigation so far made does not enable me to determine whether the person or persons involved have committed a crime. If it should prove they have not, it would be manifestly unjust to say anything that might direct any suspicion their way. On the other hand, if they are, action without prior publicity would seem to best serve the ends of justice."

DINNER TO ALTON B. PARKER.

Bench and Bar Will Welcome Him on His Return to the Ranks.

As a welcome from the bench and bar upon his return to the ranks of his profession, Alton B. Parker will be the guest of honor at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21.

The committee having the banquet in charge consists of Judges Charles H. Van Brunt, Morgan J. O'Brien, Edward W. Hatch, Edward Patterson, George C. Barrett, Charles H. Truax, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Martin T. McMahon, and Lewis J. Conlan, and Messrs. John E. Parsons, John M. Bowers, Henry E. Howland, Albert B. Boardman, William B. Hornblower, Everett P. Wheeler, Francis Lynde Stetson, Charles H. Knox, Frank S. Black, Frederic R. Coudert, Samuel Untermyer, John J. Delany, L. Laflin Kellogg, Robert A. Van Wyck, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Hoffman Miller, Edward M. Shepard, Charles W. Dayton, Augustus Van Wyck, Mark W. Potter, and Edward Lauterbach.

INSURANCE IS COMMERCE, SECRETARY METCALF SAYS

As Such Should Be Subject to Federal Regulation.

TRUST INVESTIGATION WORK

Independent Information About Leading Combinations Secured as Basis of Inquiry, Annual Report Announces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Metcalf in his annual report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, made public yesterday, expresses the view that the rapid development of insurance business, its extent, the enormous amount of money, and the diversity of interests involved, and the present business methods suggest that under existing conditions insurance is commerce, and may be subjected to Federal regulation through the affirmative action of Congress.

"The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," he says, "have established the legal proposition that fire, life, and marine insurance, in the forms presented to the court, are not inter-State commerce. If this proposition be irrevocably settled, the powers of the Commissioner of Corporations in reference to insurance are merely to collect and compile such statistics and information as may be voluntarily furnished to him. It would be useless to simply duplicate the statistics already obtained by various State insurance officers."

In setting forth what has been accomplished by the Bureau of Corporations Mr. Metcalf says that the bureau has made exhaustive examination of judicial decisions for the purpose of ascertaining fully those constitutional powers and restrictions on which present conditions are based, and also those which must be necessarily involved in any future legislation for the improvement of present legal corporate conditions.

For the purpose of ascertaining and presenting in available form the legal conditions under which corporate business is being carried on in the various States material obtained from thirty States has been compiled and tabulated. In each of these States, with regard to all the more important corporations organized in the State and engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, typical either of the State's industries or of its laws, every paper or document filed or recorded concerning each corporation was examined separately, and all information relating to each corporation disclosed by the official records has been collected and compiled.

There is now ready for publication a compilation of the Federal and State statutes dealing with illegal industrial combinations—the so-called anti-trust laws. This will afford complete information of such laws, showing in tabular and condensed form, so as to be readily available and easily comparable, their provisions, including the decisions thereunder and a digest and discussion of cases involving the common-law principles as to combinations in restraint of trade.

For the purpose of laying the foundation upon which direct investigations of special corporations can be intelligently conducted, the bureau has compiled, from sources other than the corporations themselves, all available information regarding certain leading combinations. From a careful analysis of this material it has been possible to form preliminary judgments regarding the economic and financial practices and effects of combinations in general, and to determine the lines of further special inquiry. On the basis of this general study preliminary outlines of inquiries to be addressed directly to the companies are being prepared.

Mr. Metcalf pays a tribute to his predecessor, George B. Cortelyou, "whose great executive ability and thorough familiarity with governmental matters enabled him in so short a time to organize and equip a department of the Government which promises so much for the future development of the commercial and industrial interests of the country."

RURAL PARCELS POST PLAN.

Wynne Would Utilize Free Delivery Routes—Dangerous Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Among the recommendations made by Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne in the department's annual report is one that Congress fix a rate of 3 cents per pound, or any fractional part thereof, on packages not exceeding five pounds mailed at the distributing Post Office of any rural free-delivery route for delivery to a patron on said route, this to apply only to packages deposited at the local Post Office for delivery to patrons on routes emanating from that office, and not to mail transmitted from one office to another.

"With the establishment of rural mail delivery and the increasing extension of rural telephone service by private interests," says Mr. Wynne, "there has grown up a demand by the patrons of the rural service for the delivery of small packages of merchandise, such as foodstuffs, tobacco, dry goods, drugs, &c., on an order to the local merchant by postal card, telephone, or otherwise. The value of these packages of merchandise is usually small, and the present rate of postage of 1 cent per ounce is practically prohibitive.

"The patron or merchant cannot afford to pay 16 cents for the delivery of a pound of coffee or tobacco, or similar article, but if a special rate were established on such matter from the distributing office for delivery to any patron on the rural routes from that office it would be a great convenience to the patrons and become a source of revenue to the department.

"The rate of 3 cents per pound would be ample remuneration for the department, because there is no expense for railway transportation, and the system by which these packages are to be delivered is already established, and such delivery would entail no additional expense upon the department. A special stamp could be provided for this class of mail matter."

The sending of any explosive or inflammable matter or any poisonous animal through the mails is prohibited by postal laws and regulations, but no penalty is provided for violation of this regulation. Live tarantulas, snakes and scorpions, loaded revolvers, and other explosives are continually intercepted in the mails and consigned to the Dead Letter Office Museum, it appears, and the Secretary thinks adequate punishment should be provided for those who thus recklessly endanger the lives of mail clerks.

NEW STATES BILL BLOCKED.

Senate Committee on Territories Tied on the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A surprise has occurred in the action of the Senate Committee on Territories that threatens for a time to obstruct the programme of the Steering Committee. Senator Bard of California adheres to his opposition to the admission of the proposed new States, and the committee is in consequence tied on the question of reporting the Rodey-Hamilton bill.

Senator Beveridge, Chairman of the committee, confidently expected that the bill would be reported by the latter part of the week. The Senate leaders have agreed to make the measure the unfinished business just before the holiday adjournment, and the prospect was good for the admission of the two new States this session.

The only way out of the dilemma is to convert Senator Bard from his opposition or to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the death of Senator Quay at place on the committee held by Senator hesitate to do. There is some expectation that Senator Knox will be assigned to the place on the committe held by Senator Quay, and that in this way a solution of the difficulty may be reached in time for the report and the execution of the plan to make the bill unfinished business after the holidays.

CANAL COULD BE TRANSFORMED

Bunau-Varilla Says It Could Be Changed to Sea-Level After Opening.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who, before being Minister of Panama to Washington, was the principal engineer of the Panama Canal, gives an authorized interview relative to the building of the canal at sea level.

According to M. Bunau-Varilla the construction of the canal at sea level is not only possible, but the canal must ultimately be so constructed. Asked if the canal ought to be constructed at once at sea level, M. Bunau-Varilla replied:

"Not at all. To be a perfect sea-level canal it must be free from any artificial work, and there is perhaps no engineer who would be willing to accept the responsibility of building it immediately without dams on the Upper Chagres to regulate the floods, and without tide-locks at Panama to counteract in the canal the currents due to the ten-foot tide in the Pacific.

"A lockless sea-level canal must result from experience, which would be acquired by working a lock canal with a central lake. The construction of such a canal would give experimental data about the necessary cross-section of the canal, about the slopes of the deep cut at Culebra, and about the sediments of the Chagres, all of which are essential for building a sea-level passage successfully.

"As to changing from the lock to the sea-level form, I gave in 1887 a solution which I communicated recently to Admiral Walker. It is an easy, practical, and cheap method of gradually transforming the lock canal into a sea-level canal without stopping navigation five minutes. It utilizes for the sea-level canal all the work done for the lock canal except, of course, dams and locks. This solution entirely protects the future.

"In one word, I think it would be a great error to begin with the sea-level plan at once. It would cost $100,000,000 more and require twice as much time. The lock plan will be amply sufficient until the traffic reaches 40,000,000 tons—that is to say, seven times the probable traffic in the first year's operation—and will lead by experimental and secure ways to an ideal solution of the sea-level passage."

DR. RAINSFORD SLIPS AWAY.

Threatened with Breakdown, Rector Sails Quietly for Europe.

Threatened with a physical breakdown as the result of overwork, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, sailed on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher on Saturday for a long rest in Europe. The rector's parishioners were not aware that he was ill, and Bishop-Coadjutor Greer's announcement from the pulpit of St. George's yesterday of his departure was the first intimation to the congregation. The Bishop-Coadjutor said that Dr. Rainsford would probably remain abroad about three months.

The reason for the secrecy surrounding the plans of the rector, according to his physician, Dr. Pearce Bailey, of 52 West Fifty-third Street, was that he dreaded the strain of leave-taking.

"While he is by no means a physical wreck," explained Dr. Bailey, "he is in need of quiet and rest. For several weeks the doctor has been afflicted with gout and rheumatism, and his close application to work led to a general collapse of the system. This does not mean, however, that he is affected mentally. Just how long it will take him to recuperate, I cannot say."

Dr. Rainsford's secretary, Mr. Reichert, said that about fifteen years ago the rector experienced a similar attack, which necessitated his giving up work for several months, and this time he resolved not to take any chances.

It was said that even after his physician had advised him to go abroad, Dr. Rainsford hesitated about doing so, and it was only when Dr. Bailey assured him that nothing short of a vacation would build him up that he consented to go. In order that his contemplated departure should not become generally known before he sailed, his name did not appear on the Bluecher's passenger list. The rector took passage alone, although it is said that Mrs. Rainsford will join her husband in a short time. He is to spend the greater part of his holiday in the south of France.

HELD FOR SHOPLIFTING.

Miss Berry Got Lawyer's Advice Not to Sign Release.

Miss Mary Berry of 1,132 First Avenue, who had been arrested in a department store, charged with taking a pocketbook and an umbrella for which she had not paid, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court yesterday. She had been arraigned Saturday. The case was continued until yesterday in order to allow her brother, Frank Berry, to appeal to the store authorities and produce evidence that his sister had been in an institution for the irresponsible.

Yesterday when the case was called former City Magistrate Wentworth said he was willing for the woman to be discharged provided she signed a release from all damage claims. She was willing at first, but it was said that a young lawyer in court had advised her that she had grounds for a suit for false imprisonment. She refused to sign, so the store did not withdraw the complaint. Former Magistrate Wentworth declared that the woman had not the slightest grounds for a suit, and that the store was willing to drop the case only because of the brother's plea. When Magistrate Pool heard that a lawyer had approached the woman he held her for trial.

Typewriter Show at the Garden.

At Madison Square Garden, the "First Annual National Business Show" begins today, and will close Wednesday night. In the three days of its existence will be shown one of the most expensive collections of typewriters, office furniture, and up-to-date business appliances ever gathered together in New York. The show is a pioneer in its line, and all the larger manufacturers who cater to the business world will be represented. Many of the exhibits from the St. Louis Fair were shipped direct to New York for display at the Garden. The exhibit of typewriters will be particularly complete, and the show will include a public speed contest and a vote on the most popular typewriter girl.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—60 East Thirteenth Street; Benjamin Noger; damage, $1,000.

2 A. M.—Northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Trinity Avenue; Fred Fehneser; damage, $10.

2:40 A. M.—2,203 Second Avenue; Denis Culhaine; damage, $25.

2:45 A. M.—137 Norfolk Street; Louis Janze; damage, $250.

3:40 A. M.—128 West Eighty-second Street; Alice Robertson; damage, $200.

9 A. M.—100 West Sixty-first Street; Blackburn & Miller; damage, $2,000.

10:10 A. M.—226 East Tenth Street; F. Frankel; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—313 East Thirty-second Street; Louis Schaeffer; damage, $300.

12:15 P. M.—21 West Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Savage; damage, $1,000.

1 P. M.—631 Lexington Avenue; Max Frankelheim; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—500 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:12 P. M.—82 West Ninetieth Street; Mrs. Riper; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—1 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—203 Broadway; W. M. Pearsall; damage, $1,000.

6:20 P. M.—334 Cherry Street; Louis Sprongen; damage, $10.

6:35 P. M.—303 Cherry Street; Lederer Broom; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—55 West Seventeenth Street; Mary Fitzpatrick; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—204 First Avenue; Mrs. Newman; damage, $200.

8:05 P. M.—160 to 164 Monroe Street; Walne & Co.; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—Fire in the lumber yards of Robinson & Co., at Portsmouth, destroyed the planing mill, lumber mill, and the sash and blind factory and power house. President Robinson was unable to estimate his loss.

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EXPERT ASSERTS WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN

But We Have 1,638,321 More Males Than Females.

HOW FILES BALK STATISTICS

Women in the Majority in the Cities, Says Prof. Willcox—What Death Rate Figures Show.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Census Bureau to-day made public a study and analysis of the proportion of the sexes in the United States, written by Prof. W. F. Willcox of Cornell University, and based upon the figures of the twelfth census. It appears that in continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, but the proportionate excess of males is less at present than it appeared in the eleventh census. Prof. Willcox says in part:

"Probably in the population of the world as a whole, and certainly in that half of it which has been counted with distinction of sex, there are several millions more males than females. In continental United States, however, the relative excess of males is greater than the average for all countries. Europe has an excess of females; every other continent, so far as known, has an excess of males.

"The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia, (47.4 per cent.,) Massachusetts, (48.7 per cent.,) and Rhode Island, (49.1 per cent.;) those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent.) and Montana, (61.6 per cent.) As a rule sparsely settled regions have an excess of males and densely settled regions an excess of females.

RATIO IN THE CITIES.

"American cities as a rule have more females than males. In the 1,861 cities, each having in 1900 at least 2,500 inhabitants there were 201,959 more females than males. This tendency of American cities to develop a population having a majority of females had increased since 1890 when, in the 1,490 cities, each having at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 6,929 more males than females.

"On the other hand, there is a large excess of males in the principal cities of Russia and India, and in Hongkong and Manila. This excess of females in the cities of western Europe and eastern United States is probably due mainly to the greater opportunity for women to find employment in those cities and to their migration cityward in consequence.

WOMAN FIBS ABOUT HER AGE.

"Notwithstanding the great excess of males in the total population of the United States, there are two periods of life at which the reported number of females is greater. One, extending from about eighty-three years of age to the end of life, is probably due mainly to the longer average life of woman; the other, from sixteen to twenty-five, is probably apparent rather than real, and due mainly to the greater number of women who claim, erroneously, to belong to this age period.

"Among the negroes there are a few more females than males; among the Indians a few more males than females. The marked excess of males among whites and Mongolians is doubtless due to the influences of immigration.

"Among the Chinese said to have been born in the United States, nearly three-fourths are male, an incredible proportion, which is probably due to the false return of several thousand immigrant Chinese as native in the effort to elude the provisions of the exclusion laws.

MORE GIRLS GOING TO SCHOOL.

"In all races and in all parts of the country there has been a decided increase since 1890 in the proportion of females among persons attending school. This increase is due mainly to the increase in the proportion of young women among persons at least fifteen years of age attending school, the increase at this age period being nearly five times as great as at any other and more than three times as great as the average increase for all ages.

"In 1890, among each 1,000 persons at least fifteen years of age attending school, 528 were male; in 1900 only 490 were male. No important change took place in the large cities. The change for the whole country was due to a rapid decrease outside of the cities in the proportion of young men among the persons at least fifteen years of age attending school, the figures for the country districts approaching rapidly the proportion found in cities in 1900 and 1890.

"Even for the age period ten to fourteen there has been during the last decade a slight decrease in the proportion of males attending school to male population, somewhat more than counterbalanced by an increase in the proportion of females attending school to female population.

"The death rate of males in the registration area of the United States in 1900 was 19 per 1,000, and that of females 16.6 per 1,000, the former having a death rate higher by about one-seventh than the latter. In the 346 registration cities the death rate of males was 20 and that of females 17.3 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-sixth. The difference in the death rate of the sexes is apparently least between the ages of five to fourteen and greatest at the youngest and oldest ages.

"Life tables for Massachusetts, England, Prussia, and Norway confirm these conclusions and make them precise. They indicate that male children under three years of age have uniformly a higher death rate than female children. There is a period between five and twenty-one years of age in which the death rate of females is slightly higher than that of males. According to the Massachusetts life table this period covers [illegible]

Well-Known Golfer Hurt While Curling.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 11.—C. Herbert Windeler, President of the United States Golf Association, was injured at Clyde Park to-day to such an extent that he may be obliged to forego active participation in sports for some time. While he was engaged at curling, one of the curling stones, weighing more than fifty pounds, struck him violently on the right knee [illegible]

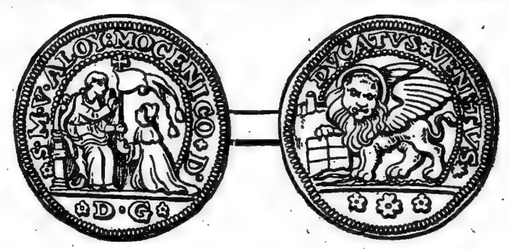

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1884. Bruvver Jim's Baby — Higgins
1978. The Common Lot — Robert Herrick
1991. The Prospector — Ralph Connor
1980. The Sea Wolf — Jack London
1887. Beverly of Graustark — McCutcheon
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Charles Wagner's Talk by the Way

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AUTO RAN MAN DOWN, FALSE ADDRESS LEFT

"Call Up 236—38th Street," the Man Said.

THAT IS A "BLIND" WIRE

In Other Words, There Is No Such Telephone—Victim's Skull May Have Been Fractured.

A big red automobile touring car, with a top on it, was bowling along at a pretty lively gait at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Pelham Avenue near Webster Avenue, when John Murphy, sixty-five years old, of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, started to cross the road. He saw the machine and made an effort to get out of the way, but ran right before the automobile and was knocked down and run over. Some one noticed that there were two men and two women in the car.

The injured man was picked up from the pavement and was carried into the drug store of J. H. Jones, which is at the corner where the accident happened. The clerk Alfred Huth, was in the store at the time, and he revived the man and did what he could to patch up three scalp wounds which he had. He felt uncertain, however, as to whether the man's skull was fractured or not, and he had some one send for an ambulance to the Fordham Hospital.

The crowd had followed the men who carried the wounded man into the drug store, and while indignant questions were being asked about the automobile and its occupants the machine arrived at the drug store. A man dressed in a big fur coat alighted, and, entering the drug store, began asking questions from the persons at the edge of the crowd about the nature of the wounded man's injuries. He finally went to the clerk. The latter told him that he was not clear whether Murphy's skull had been fractured or not. To this the stranger in the fur coat replied:

"Well, if there is any trouble, if anything comes of this, call up 236 Thirty-eighth Street on the telephone. We have a very urgent mission to perform and can't wait."

Then he pushed out through the crowd again, and was off in the big automobile.

When a policeman arrived he asked the clerk for the name of the man with the fur coat. No one had it.

"He gave me his number," said the clerk. "Here it is."

The clerk then tried to call up the number which the man in the fur coat had given. He had to wait a few moments for an investigation at the Thirty-eighth Street telephone "central," but at last this came back over the wire:

"No. 236 Thirty-eighth Street is a blind wire."

Asked what he meant by "blind wire" the man at the other end explained that there was no telephone attached to the end of 236 Thirty-eighth Street.

Murphy was taken to the Fordham Hospital. It is not known yet whether his skull is fractured.

DREAM OF FIRE CAME TRUE.

After Giving Alarm Boy Aided in Rescue of His Mother.

Charles Brown, who lives above a stationery store at 219 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was dreaming about fire yesterday morning when he awoke suddenly and smelled smoke. He jumped up, and opening the door to his room, saw smoke pouring from the store into the hallway. Charles is only fourteen years old, but he has a cool head. Putting on a few garments, he rushed through the house arousing the tenants, sixty or seventy in all.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pullen, who lived on the second floor, became panicstricken and leaped into the yard next door. She was found there two hours later with both ankles broken. Mrs. Herman Lipps fell from the fire escape at the third floor to the platform at the second and was badly bruised.

When all were supposed to be out of the building, Mrs. Brown, the mother of the boy, who gave the alarm, was missed. Charles and his older brother Harry went in through the smoke and found her in bed, where she had fainted. They wrapped blankets about her and carried her out, where she soon revived. The fire did little damage, and the tenants all returned to their apartments later in the day.

There had been a fire earlier in a butcher shop next door, and this probably accounted for the dream of the boy who gave the alarm.

ARRESTED FOR EXTORTION.

Say Alleged Walking Delegate Tried to Stop Synagogue Work.

James Devine, who says he is a tile layer and a walking delegate of 868 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, was locked up in the Alexander Avenue Station yesterday afternoon, charged with extortion. Morris Klein of 226 Rivington Street, one of the Trustees of the Temple Hand in Hand, which is erecting a new synagogue in One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, near St. Ann's Avenue, is the complainant.

Preparations were being made yesterday for the laying of the cornerstone of the new synagogue. Several laborers were erecting a platform for the officiating rabbis and guests when, according to the story told to the police by Klein, Devine said to the workmen:

"You've got to stop work there. It's against the rules to do work on Sunday."

The men kept at their task, and Klein says that Devine approached him and insinuated that the thing might be settled by the payment of $2 to him. James Bennett, the builder, who heard the conversation, went around to the Alexander Avenue station and got Detective Sullivan, who arrested Devine. Although the prisoner insisted that he was walking delegate, none of the workmen recognized him.

GAS KILLS MOTHER AND CHILD.

Father Accidentally Turned on Gas—Little Hope of His Recovery.

Pasquale Mazzalli, Filomena, his wife, and their sixteen months old daughter, who occupied rooms on the first floor of 163 Fourth Street, Jersey City, were found unconscious early yesterday morning from illuminating gas. A physician was summoned, but when he reached the house the woman and child were dead.

Mazzalli was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. He was alive last night, but still unconscious, and the surgeons said there was little or no hope of his recovery. The stopcock of the gas jet was loose, and the police are of the opinion that after putting out the light Mazzalli accidentally turned on the gas again.

$250,000 FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Roby Building Destroyed in Spite of Efforts of Firemen.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 11.—The Roby Building, Main Street West and Elisabeth Street, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, entailing a loss of about $250,000. The Van Bergh Silver Plate Company loses $100,000, with an insurance of $50,000. The Hayden Furniture Company lost $100,000, insured. Every piece of fire apparatus in the city was used to fight the flames, but nothing could be done to stop their progress.

The Hayden Furniture Company was [illegible] at Church and Exchange Streets [illegible] 1902.

SHOT IN SALOON.

Bartender, Eager to Prevent Robbery, Killed—Five Arrests.

As the climax of an all-night drinking bout in a hall on East Sixteenth Street, James Buchanan, the bartender of the Dagmar, a Raines law hotel at 213 Third Avenue, was shot and killed early yesterday morning. A group of five men, after having indulged rather liberally at the hall, entered the Dagmar, and were still in the place at 5 o'clock.

At that time there sat in the room adjoining the barroom James Mullaney, a machinist, of 212 East Twenty-second Street. He was at a table, with his head on his arms, apparently asleep. After having indulged in various antics, the group of men turned its attention to the sleeping machinist.

Buchanan was a Canadian. He had had the job of bartender in the saloon for only two weeks. He got the notion that the men intended to go through Mullaney's pockets and to rob him. Stepping out from behind the counter, he yelled at them:

"Here, leave that man alone!"

His remark incensed the men who were clustered about the sleeping man, and a fierce fight was soon in progress. It was not very clearly described at the Yorkville Court, several hours later. The upshot of it, however, was the bartender was felled before the bar with a fatal bullet wound in his abdomen.

After the shooting the men ran out of the saloon. Detective Perkins found the bartender lying dead before the bar. Before long the police had arrested Peter J. O'Brin, a saloon keeper, of 342 First Avenue; Hugh Gorney and Martin Mahlein, both employes of the Dagmar; James Mahoney of 239 East Twenty-second Street, and Frank Reilly of 425 East Seventeenth Street.

At the Yorkville Court the police charged O'Brien with homicide. He was soon released in $1,000 bail, however. The rest of the men were held as witnesses.

CHINAMEN TAKEN IN RAID.

Police Make Fifty-six Prisoners After Breaking Doors with Axes.

Following Frank Moss's assertion in the Tombs Court on Saturday that there would be wholesale killings in the Chinese quarter unless the police took steps to eliminate gambling there, Capt. Flood of the Eldridge Street Station made a raid last night and arrested fifty-six Chinamen, who he said were engaged in playing games of chance in a room on the top floor of a five-story building in Bayard Street. With the Captain were Detectives Lohmeyer and Kemp and several uniformed policemen. Funk Sam was arrested as the alleged proprietor and Louis Kong, the doorman, who wore American clothes, was taken as a suspicious person.

All the prisoners are said to be members of the On Leong Tong. The detectives anticipated an attempt of Kong at the door to sound a buzzer so that the men up stairs might take alarm. Then they pushed their way up the stairs and battered in the doors with axes. They said they found $21.50 on a table in the room and that on Sam they found $48 more.

Over in the Eldridge Street Station the Chinamen were locked up five in a cell. Most of the raids heretofore made on Chinese alleged gambling joints have been made on the other side of the Bowery in the Lilzabeth Street Precinct. Many Chinamen called at the station house after the raid, seeking the keys of stores and laundries from the prisoners, so that they could open for business in the morning.

"BLACK HAND" AFTER BAKER.

Tuckahoe Man's Life Threatened If He Doesn't Put Up $100.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Joseph Pagano, a baker of Tuckahoe, has received a letter signed "President Black Hand Society" which demands $100 or his life in ten days. The letter was delivered to him by a young Italian whom he knows, but fears to have arrested. The letter, which is written in Italian, bears a skull and crossbones, drawn with pen and ink, and a cross through the signature. In part it says:

You must give up $100 to us in ten days. If you don't we will do you to death. Your refusal means death. You can tell all the policemen of the world we don't fear them. They can't catch us. If you give us $100 you will be protected all your life.

PRESIDENT BLACK HAND SOCIETY.

It is believed the writer belongs to the same gang that has obtained by threats more than $1,000 from Italians employed on the watershed in Northern Westchester.

J. P. MORGAN SEES ROOSEVELT.

Has Half-Hour Call Sunday Evening—Shaw and Lauterbach Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan, who came to Washington yesterday to attend the Gridiron Club dinner, called at the White House to-night, and was with the President for a half hour. At midnight he left in his private car for New York. Secretary Shaw also saw the President, and later took a train for New York.

Edward Lauterbach of New York was present during the interview that Secretary Shaw had, it having been arranged that there should be a conference to discuss further the seizure of the valuable jewels of Mrs. Phyllis Dodge. No statement was made public as to the result, if any, of the conference.

Senators Allison, Cullom, and Cockrell, members of the Appropriations Committee, were also in conference with the President for some time to-day. The subject of their talk was that of the appropriations to be made during the present session of Congress and along the general line with the President's desire to keep them down.

WENT TO BED SMOKING.

Tenants Tumbled Out Into Cold by Fire Said Things to Bender.

Feeling weary on his return to his room, on the third floor of the house at 139 West Thirty-sixth Street, shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, William Bender retired partially dressed.

Pretty soon his screams aroused the household, and other lodgers discovered smoke coming from Bender's room. Policeman Baurey of the West Thirtieth Street Station sent in an alarm. The firemen extinguished the blaze with a loss of $10. Bender's trousers, underclothing, and one shoe were burned, but he escaped with a slight scorching. He had gone to bed with a lighted cigarette in his mouth. Some of the persons who tumbled out into the street in their pajamas said impolite things to Bender.

IS HILL GOING ABROAD?

That's the Report—Talk About His Successor Keeps Up.

Coincident with talk about a new State Democratic leader the report got around yesterday that David B. Hill was contemplating a trip to Europe.

Mr. Hill's friends declare that it will take time for a successor to the ex-Senator to develop.

The reported statement of State Committeeman F. E. McCabe of the Twenty-ninth, or Albany, District, that C. F. Murphy would make the best leader to succeed David B. Hill, afforded ground for some speculation yesterday. Many said that they doubted McCabe's sincerity.

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Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

200 SEE PRIZEFIGHT NEAR POLICE STATION

Everybody on the Bowery Knew About It—Police Ignorant.

"MILL" HELD IN FACTORY

No Smoking, Because Place Was Full of Benzine, It Was Said—Police Sergeant Amused.

A fierce finish fight was fought early last evening between two "heavy weights," well known on the Bowery, on the fifth floor of an Elizabeth Street factory building within half a block of the Elizabeth Street Police Station. The men battled for a $100 purse, and a knock-out ended the contest in the fifth round. Two hundred men paid $1 apiece to witness the fight, and up to midnight the police were apparently unaware that anything like a prize fight had taken place anywhere on the east side.

The principals were Ben Levell, who is best known as "Big Ben," and "Kid" Herbert, who is called the "Colored Wonder." Levell was badly punished, the negro winning with ease.

Both men have large personal followings, and discussion as to their relative merits had been on for some weeks. Two weeks ago the fight was arranged. A "deal" was made with two of the employes of the factory, to which the fighters and their followers were admitted by a side door.

It was shortly after dusk when the crowd began to gather. By 6 o'clock fully 200 men had entered the building and had been shown up to the fifth floor. There was no ring. A space about sixteen feet square was marked off, and the spectators walled it in. Joe Salters and Paul Golden were in "Big Ben's" corner, while "Kid" Curley and another seconded the colored man. Abraham Riedshied, proprietor of the Columbia pool parlor, 121 Bowery, was the timekeeper, while Harry Bernstein held the watch for the white man and another timekeeper watched out for his rival. A featherweight prizefighter was referee.

There was no gas in the hall, the improvised arena being lighted by three dozen candles, which shed a pretty fair light on the scene. Smoking was barred, as word was passed around that the place was full of benzine, and that cigarettes and cigars were dangerous. The customary caution against applause was voiced by the referee, and then the men went at each other like tigers.

The fight was under Marquis of Queensberry rules, and was hot from the start. The white man started out with a rush, but the negro had little difficulty in evading his rushes. In the second round Herbert missed a right swing, and went to his knees from the force of his own blow. In the third Herbert landed heavily, and Levell went to the floor. He was up in an instant, but was forced to cover by the fusillade of body blows poured in on him.

In the fourth round the fight was pretty well knocked out of Levell, but he managed to last through the three minutes. Early in the fifth round a straight left in the solar plexus settled him, and Herbert was declared the winner. The $100 purse was handed over to him.

The fighters left the building unmolested and the crowd scattered without evoking the slightest attention from the police. They were all on the Bowery last night.

The Sergeant in charge at the police station last night was inclined to treat a query as to the fight as a joke when he was asked several hours after the contest had been decided if he knew anything of it.

"What's that?" he said, "a prize fight in this precinct? Not nereabout? Not that I ock from here. Two hundred men saw it."

"Quit your joking," said the Sergeant.

TRADE WITH CHINA REVIVES.

American Exports in Recent Months Show Rapid Gains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Commerce between the United States and China in the ten months ended with October last shows a larger total, both in imports and exports, than in the corresponding months of any earlier year.

The October reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics show the total imports into the United States from China during the ten months at $23,903,324, which exceeds by more than $3,000,000 the largest total in the corresponding period of any earlier year, and the exports from the United States to China in the same period $20,557,184, which exceeds by about $500,000 the largest previous total.

This is especially interesting in view of the fact that trade with China, particularly as relates to exports to that country, has been materially reduced during the past one or two years, due presumably to the hostilities in progress in that part of the world.

The exports from the United States to the Chinese Empire, which reached $24,722,906 in the fiscal year 1902, fell to $18,898,163 in the fiscal year 1903 and to $12,862,432 in the fiscal year 1904. The fact that the figures for the ten months ended with October last show a larger total than those for the corresponding ten months of 1902, the period at which the fiscal year figures showed their largest total, suggests a very rapid increase in our exports to China in the few months subsequent to the termination of the last fiscal year, and this suggestion is sustained by the figures of our exports to China during recent months.

In October, for example, the total value of merchandise exported from the United States to China was $3,846,808, against $1,324,535 in October of 1903; in September, $2,962,338, against $639,024 in September of 1903; in August, $4,074,794, against $808,744 in August of 1903, and in July, $1,942,680, against $915,010 in July of the preceding year.

FLEE TOBACCO SMOKE.

Apartment House Emptied by Fumes from Blazing Warehouse.

A fire started in the first floor of the five-story building occupied by the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, at 313-315 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, about 1:10 o'clock this morning. When the firemen arrived the flames had gained considerable headway. In the rear, facing on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, is the Cameron apartment house. Against this apartment house great clouds of smoke were forced from the burning tobacco, and the residents of that building were driven out.

The fire drew a crowd. The stock of the tobacco company on the first floor was almost completely ruined.

A good book presented at Christmas gives pleasure not only to the one who receives it, but to his family, his friends, and may, perhaps, be read with pleasure and profit by a generation unborn.

Why not Books for Christmas?

Choose Your Christmas Cigars Early

PALMA de CUBA

Made to satisfy the man who ordinarily smokes a 3-for-25c. or a 10c. Havana cigar. That's the price this quality would cost outside of a United Store. Clear Havana tobacco grown and cured on the Island of Cuba. We sell 12,000,000 annually.

BOUQUET SIZE, 5c. each; box of 25, $1.25
LONDRES GRANDE, 6c. each; $6 per 100; box 50, $3; box 25, $1.50
Also in all other sizes, ranging in price from $4.00 to $10.00 per hundred.

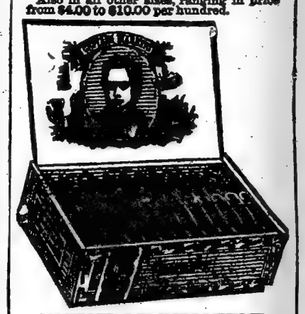

CAPTAIN MARVAT

A mild cigar, with distinctive flavor and aroma in every whiff. Rich Havana filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper. Elsewhere you would pay "3-for-a-quarter."

BOUQUET, 6c. each; box of 50, $3.00
INVINCIBLES (not banded), 6c. each; 50 for $3.00; box of 25, $1.50

NO matter how hard a store-keeper tries, it is impossible for him to take the care he wishes of the rush just before Christmas.

We have made arrangements for a very heavy Christmas business, and we will take good care of you if you delay your buying until Christmas Eve—but if you come *now* it stands to reason that we will have more time to go over our many varieties with you until we find the exact cigar you want.

No better gift than a box of cigars can be given to a smoker. Each cigar is a separate pleasing reminder of your friendship—every time he smokes he will think of you.

Of course, the quality must be good—and that's the first reason of all for buying your cigars at United Stores. The United System of direct buying and direct selling in enormous quantities insures the perfect quality of every cigar that goes out of our stores.

We have no packages made up especially for Christmas. We offer you only the standard, uniform brands that you know will be just the same as often as you buy—that you can depend upon.

Women will receive careful assistance in securing the right Christmas cigars for father, husband, brother or friend.

Boxes of cigars purchased now will be kept in our humidors until time for delivery, if you wish, assuring perfect condition.

In addition to the standard United brands illustrated we have many others, including all the well-known imported brands. Also a fine array of Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

HAVANA-AMERICAN

No matter how fastidious your taste, we can offer you nothing better in a Clear Havana Cigar. Made of the finest Havana tobacco that grows—the famous Vuelta Abajo leaf. It's our ideal of a Clear Havana.

REGALIAS, 3 for 25c.; box of 50, $4.00
PURITANOS FINOS, 10c. each; box of 50, $5.00
DIPLOMATICOS, 2 for 25c.; box of 50, $6.00
Also in all other sizes, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $16.00 per hundred.

BENEFACTOR

A Domestic cigar with an enviable reputation for uniform goodness. Thoroughly seasoned Havana filler, wrapped with best Sumatra.

SUPERIOR SIZE, 5c. each; box of 50, $2.50

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

If you do not live near one of our 300 stores in the principal cities, our Mail-Order System places you in a position to buy your cigars at the greatest cigar store in the world—our famous New York Flatiron Store.

Any of the cigars mentioned in this advertisement will be shipped in lots of 100, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of price. We will put in your card, if you wish, and ship just in time for Christmas. If the cigars fail to please you in any particular we will either exchange them or refund your money. Remit to the Flatiron Building, New York. Send for our Cigar Book, mailed Free.

For the better accommodation of our customers during the Christmas Holidays, we have installed the headquarters of our Premium Department at the Flatiron Bldg., Ground Floor, Broadway and 23d St., and Fifth Ave.

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

Stores All Over. One Always in Sight.

CIGARS UNITED

RECIPROCITY TREATY DEAD.

No Hope of a Revival of Proposed Convention with France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—No hope is held out in Administration circles of a revival of the French-American reciprocity treaty, efforts to encourage which are being made by the American Ghamber of Commerce of Paris, according to an interview with President Cachard of that body. The French treaty and a number of others have been pigeonholed in the Senate for some time, and there is no expectation that they will be seriously considered at this session of Congress.

Particular disappointment is felt over the failure of the Senate to act on the French treaty, as that was regarded as decidedly favorable to American products. In the present temper of the Senate it is known that the President will not make any decided effort to negotiate any reciprocity treaties, as he does not believe there is any chance of their ratification in the Senate.

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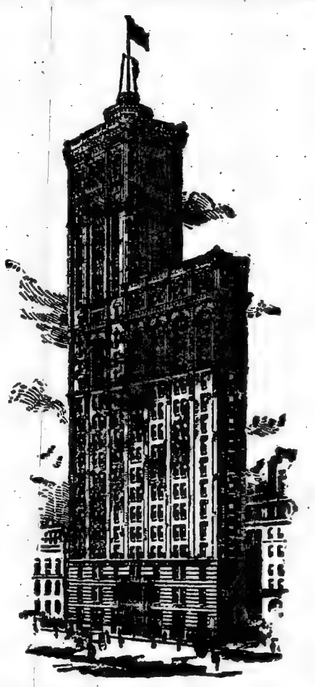

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CRUM.

The President, it appears, is about to win an important victory over the Senate in his long struggle to make CRUM, the negro, Collector of the Port of Charleston. Three times he has sent the appointment to the Senate, and three times confirmation has been refused. The name of CRUM has now gone to the Senate for the fourth time, and Washington dispatches announce that Senator TILLMAN gives up the fight. The Committee on Commerce, it is expected, will report favorably next Thursday. There may be a vote of confirmation before the holidays.

All this time Dr. CRUM has been in possession of the office, its powers, and its emoluments. In view of probable confirmatory action by the Senatorial half of the appointing power, it may be of interest to put on record a personal estimate of the man and a judgment of his qualifications and of the President's motives, given by the Hon. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly Governor of South Carolina, in a letter addressed last Summer to JAMES BRYCE, M. P.:

> Now, who is CRUM, and what does his appointment involve? I know the man and his family. CRUM has had an education which barely qualifies him to practice medicine among his own race; no more. He does not rank specially high even there. His personal character is good. Of business generally he knows nothing. Of mercantile affairs he has no experience whatever. He cannot to-day keep a set of books of ordinary merchants' accounts, nor can he examine such accounts or pass upon them.
>
> And what is the office of Collector of a port such as Charleston? It involves contact constantly with the leading business men of the city, the doing of important business at all times with importers and exporters of merchandise, the passing constantly on delicate and serious questions of mercantile law and practice; and in addition to all this, he should be one fit to meet foreign Consuls and masters and officers of our merchant marine, and to appear on important public and social occasions as the representative of the city and Nation. Does not every important Northern port of the Union claim and get such a man as its Collector of Customs? Is not the proud old historic city of Charleston entitled to such a Collector, if such a one is to be found within her borders? Does any one for a moment undertake to say that CRUM is such a man? Why, then, has he been thrust into the office over all protests and objections, and in the face of non-confirmation by the Senate? There is but one possible answer; he has been appointed because, and only because, he is a negro.

EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN concludes that if CRUM were a white man, "no President or other appointing power would ever dream of putting him into any high official position." However that may be, the President's reasons for appointing CRUM have seemed to him worthy enough and important enough to justify overriding the objections of the Senate. Mr. ROOSEVELT is so accustomed to winning his battles that he may make small account of the Crum victory. The matter is not a trivial one, however.

"ADAPTING" THE TARIFF.

The Tribune, the principal supporter of the policies of the Republican Party in the East, and one whose editor is reported to have peculiarly intimate relations with the present Administration, stands firmly by the position it took immediately after the election in favor of practical revision of the extreme protective tariff. This is the more significant because it may be said, with entire respect for our contemporary, that it sets a very high value on party unity and that it is never lightly betrayed into the advocacy of a policy which it has not good reason to suppose will receive the approval of the effective majority of the party. It is precisely because of its opinion as to the actual condition of sentiment in the Republican ranks that it presses on the attention of Congress substantial action in regard to the tariff.

Commenting on the resolution of the Union League Club at its December meeting, The Tribune declares that it "is highly significant of public sentiment within the Republican Party on this subject." The club "takes its stand for progressive adaptation of protection to the conditions of industry."

It is not the work of "weak sisters," ready to throw away the fruits of victory, but of representative Republicans, who as men of affairs reflect the feelings of the rank and file of the party much better than professional politicians, who proverbially never take to any innovation till forced to it by public opinion. The investigation proposed is not the sacrifice, but the gathering, of the fruits of victory. The Republican Party went through the campaign proclaiming its ability and its readiness to revise the tariff whenever changed conditions rendered such revision necessary to the public welfare. There is unquestionably a growing popular impression that it is now necessary, that some industries have so developed that the present schedules, without giving legitimate aid to the manufacture originally protected, interfere with the progress of other cognate industries and unduly raise prices to consumers.

It is announced from Washington on what appears to be unequivocal authority that the President has decided not to call a special session of Congress in the Spring, but has reached no decision, or has announced none, with reference to a session in the Fall. The sentiment which The Tribune perceives and which it represents is apparently strong enough to justify a Fall session, and as much work could be done in that way as in an earlier session, if practical preparation for it was made.

We may add that our information is that the action of the Union League Club was the result of the deliberate, but unsuggested, policy of the Committee on Political Reform, which fully met the sentiment of the membership of the club. It will on that account be all the more helpful in any course the President may desire to undertake.

DOUBTLESS.

The lawyer of one of the gentlemen who have been caught in the toils of the woman CHADWICK volunteers the suggestion that "if the newspapers had kept their hands off," the case would probably have been settled before this, and he ruefully complains that now he cannot tell whether it will be settled or not.

The client of this zealous member of the bar has made public a statement of his dealings with the remarkable woman now in the Tombs prison facing an assortment of indictments ranging from conspiracy to embezzle to forgery. From this statement it appears that he lent to her a considerable sum of money, at a rate of interest not stated but probably sufficient to compensate him for his risks as he estimated them. This he did on evidence of the possession by the borrower of very large amounts of securities, some of them apparently in her own hands, some of them in the hands of a gentleman in Ohio reported by clerical and other testimony to be a man of the highest reputation for integrity and business ability. So far as we can gather from his statement none of this princely mass of securities was "put up" by his engaging borrower, none of it was placed in the hands of the lender, and the latter staked his money on the evidence that she could pay if she really wished to do so, and on his own confiding belief that she would so wish.

Now it is quite probable that when this superb adventuress got into trouble in Oberlin, Ohio, if the newspapers had obligingly "kept their hands off," our friend the capitalist might have got hold of her; she might have raised money as she had done before, and he might have got his share. It is sadly true that publicity does interfere in a most embarrassing manner with this sort of business. But does it occur to the counsel of this particular lender that if he had made his loans on ordinary business principles, if he had required adequate collateral placed in his own hands, his claim would have been settled before this without the slightest trouble and he could have read the newspapers with entire peace of mind? We make no personal reflections, but it is our belief that the men who get swindled in affairs like this are usually tempted by extraordinary prospects of profit, and we do not feel as sorry for them as we might.

A GOOD SIGN IN RUSSIA.

Every friend of the Russian people must hope that it is true that the uncle of the Czar, the Grand Duke SERGIUS, Governor General of Moscow, has resigned his office in despair of being able to oppose successfully the new Minister of the Interior, Prince MIRSKY. If it be true, and if the Czar stands by his Minister, there will be a great advance for the cause of justice and decency in his realms.

Since the Prince has been unyielding, there was bound to be a fight to a finish with the elements represented by the Grand Duke. In the first place, the most radical and far-reaching reform of Prince MIRSKY was the abolition of the outrageous arbitrary power of the Governors General in the various centres of which Moscow was one of the worst. He has permitted citizens of Russia banished or imprisoned on "administrative order"—that is, at the will of irresponsible officials—to return to their homes, and has secured a decree protecting all citizens from like persecution. At best the juridical system of Russia falls far short of that employed in Occidental countries in the protection of the innocent, but it is not so utterly futile as the system of personal rule involved in the "administrative order," nor is it exposed to such terrible abuses. In the next place, the Grand Duke SERGIUS was a strong leader of the military clique which is responsible for the war. They got and kept their power largely by withholding from the Czar the truth as to what was going on. If one of the most influential of them is driven from office, and gives up his hope of deceiving and misleading the Czar, it is pretty good evidence that the spell is broken, and that the Czar is determined to know the truth and to act on it. That step once taken, much becomes practicable.

DR. WHITE ON CRIME.

We are bound to assume that Dr. ANDREW D. WHITE, the eminent scholar and publicist, was well informed as to the facts when he criticised President ROOSEVELT for securing the commutation of the death penalty in the case of the son of a clergyman sentenced for murder. But we do not think that Mr. ROOSEVELT is likely to err on the side of "mawkish sentimentality" in such a matter. He has recently declared his profound conviction that the object of punishment is the prevention of crime, and there well may have been in this instance facts which persuaded him that the deterrent effect of the death penalty upon others tempted to the like crime would not be so great as the effect of the penalty actually enforced.

With the general proposition of Dr. WHITE that

> crime is never anything but a crime, and it is our duty to make its punishment more speedy and its prosecution less intricate,

we are in complete accord. We are convinced that the so-called "safeguards for the innocent" which have grown up in the practice of our courts and in our legislation are in great measure really protection for the criminal and have an immense and mischievous influence in fostering crime, and crime of the worst and most dangerous sort, because it is coldly calculated. Especially is this the case in the treatment of offenders who are known to the police and to the courts as practically professionals precisely the same as if they were first offenders. There has been some change in this regard, but it is slight. The assumption that a deliberate, experienced, and hardened criminal is as likely to be innocent of a charge against him as if he did not know what crime was still prevails almost universally, and it is a grave wrong to society. The committal of one serious crime should give to society the right to take charge of the guilty man or woman, and to keep him or her within the easy reach of the law the moment the straight path is departed from.

SUBWAY EXPRESSES AND LOCALS.

A somewhat unequal and generally unsatisfactory distribution of travel in the Subway is effected by the abandonment of local trains at the Grand Central Station and the transfer of passengers to expresses, with the result that the locals from that point run nearly empty and the expresses are usually so crowded that only standing room can be had by those who do not push their way in rudely and often brutally. A day or two ago a citizen who had been in the habit of thus transferring from a local to an express made some observations which convinced him that in doing this he had sacrificed comfort for an imaginary gain. He took the local train south at Sixty-sixth Street and rode to the Grand Central Station. Noting that no express train had passed him between Sixty-sixth and Forty-second Streets, he assumed that he would make a substantial gain by transferring. This he did, letting his local train go on without him. While waiting for the express two other locals passed into and out of the station, making three in all, either of which would have started him on his trip down town sooner than he started by the express. The third of these locals was overtaken and passed at Thirty-third Street, No. 2 was not overtaken until the express passed Worth Street, No. 1 was at the bridge station when the express came in, and the passengers from both climbed the stairs together. The conclusion was that had the passenger remained in the local train which he took at Sixty-sixth Street he would have reached the bridge at the same time as by the express, and would have had his choice of seats, whereas on the express he had to stand all the way. Had he taken the second local which entered and left the Grand Central Station while he was waiting, he would have reached the bridge within a minute and a half of the time when he actually did arrive. Had he taken the third local, which his express passed at Thirty-third Street, he would have reached the bridge not more than three minutes later.

This experience, many times repeated with slight variations, would seem to show that the advantage of transferring from a local to an express below Seventy-second Street is largely imaginary, and if the habit were abandoned, all who travel by the Subway would ride more comfortably, the train loads would be more uniform, and very few passengers, even if in a hurry, would suffer any disadvantage.

THE CITY'S UNEMPLOYED.

It is stated upon what is accepted as good authority that the number of the unemployed poor of New York needing relief is greater than was ever before known. The organized charities report that their resources are overtaxed. The number accommodated in the Municipal Lodging House during November was 7,787, or 40 per cent. more than during November last year. Like comparisons are made for nearly all the institutions which deal with the destitute.

The reasons given for this condition of affairs may be correct, but they are not at all satisfactory. They are that the completion of the Subway has thrown a great many men out of employment, and that other work is not plentiful enough to absorb this multitude. Probably a great deal of the trouble is directly traceable to the interference of the unions with local industries all along the line, and the restriction of building operations which has resulted from the disagreement over the question of arbitration. The conditions are not otherwise those of general and far-reaching depression. It may very well be that a considerable number of the unskilled laborers who were attracted here by the building of the Subway are stranded here, and prefer to remain through the Winter where the opportunities of assistance in more or less involuntary idleness are better than in smaller places, but this cannot explain why every form of public and private charity is congested and why the appeals to the benevolently disposed are pouring in from every agency of alms distribution. The reason which first suggests itself is that owing to the suicidal policy of many of the labor unions the inducements here offered for skilled labor in a hundred trades are great enough to draw labor from all over the country and to produce the inevitable congestion which now exists. This is further helped by the constant inflow of immigrants who bring no skill with them and flock to the garment-making industry because, owing to its subdivision and the general employment of the sewing machine, it is a trade easily and quickly learned in its lower branches.

It goes without saying that in conditions such as are now reported a great deal of ill-advised liberality may be shown in the distribution of charity. To pauperize a large class is vastly easier than to foster the sense of self-dependence and reliance upon the homely virtues of industry and thrift. The number of willing dependents will always be as large as can be fed, clothed, and sheltered, and when the labor market is admittedly oversupplied thousands will take advantage of the fact to seek public or private assistance rather than scatter where labor is in greater demand. The conditions now existing in New York are largely artificial, and their correction will be effected by very different means from any which have thus far been suggested.

PREVENTING REPUDIATION.

The Treasuries of the repudiating Southern States will not quake at the menacing decree of the Supreme Court against North Carolina, now pending fulfillment at Washington in favor of her prosecutor, South Dakota, because it is doubtful if like decrees will issue in the future. Half a century veils the fact that eleven sovereign Commonwealths of the South once amazed the investing citizens of the country and their European creditors by calmly declining their pledged obligations. To-day these States refuse to recognize their great seals affixed to an aggregate of a quarter of a billion dollars in unclipped bonds.

The amount awarded by the decision is $27,400, representing the value with interest of ten bonds, a free gift to the prosecuting State by private individuals who could not constitutionally sue to compel their honoring. The record of this gift, which is reproduced in a historic statement of the case by Mr. MARK SULLIVAN this month in The North American Review, shows that the donors hoped the amount might be recovered through the power inherent in any one of the United States to sue another, and in that event they were inclined to make like gift of a majority of the total issue controlled by them against North Carolina, "rather than accept the small pittance offered in settlement."

The case is significant from the fact that the Supreme Court divided five and four in handing down their decision. The four dissenting Justices issued an unusually complete and forcible opinion against "endowing every State with the power of speculating upon stale and unenforceable claims of individuals against other States, thus not only doing injustice, but also overthrowing the fiscal independence of every State, and destroying that harmony between them which it was the avowed purpose of the Constitution to establish and cement." The reasoning of this opinion, we think, is strong enough to rule in any further actions relating to this long worthless paper in favor of the defendants. But the present decision vindicates the right of a sovereign State to sue another, and will probably serve as a precedent to prevent future State repudiation. For no valid objection can arise when a sister Commonwealth buys up fresh claims from its defrauded citizens and urges them successfully to collection.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Discontent, apparently well justified, is expressed by The American Syren with the rate at which work on the Ambrose Channel into New York Harbor is progressing, and it inclines to the opinion that the cause of the delay lies in the Government's determination to get the dredging done too cheaply. That is not a common complaint against the conduct of operations of this kind, but of course there is an unwise economy as well as a wise one, and New York—which is the same as saying the whole country—not only wants its forty-foot channel, but wants it quickly. The Government's offer in 1899 of less than 10 cents per yard for the removal of 42,500,000 yards of sand attracted only one bidder, and he has not been able to push the work fast enough to render its completion possible within the time expected when it began. "As the original contract," says The Syren, "was made in May, 1899, and the total amount taken out to July 1, 1904, was 11,944,131 cubic yards, the average has been about 2,400,000 per year, or a little less than the rate removed during the past year of nearly 3,000,000 yards. At this latter rate, to remove the remaining volume, as originally computed, will require at least ten years longer, but it is reported that the portion dredged over has already shoaled from three to seven feet, so that before the channel is opened, and notwithstanding the excess of depth to which dredging was carried and for which no payments were made, the work will have to be redredged to secure the proposed depths." It costs the Government, working with its own dredge and under the eight-hour law, more than 21 cents a yard to remove sand from the Gedney and Main Ship Channels, and therefore The Syren declares in favor of "greater liberality in the framing of specification if the Government wishes to secure the best results and relieve our port from the contracted channels; at least, it would appear to be the part of wisdom to push a narrow cut through, so that the smaller craft could use the channel while it is being widened and the plant be worked to better advantage." However, New York has a fairly good harbor as it is, and if the Government is really getting some work done cheaply for once the prodigy makes quite a lot of inconvenience endurable. Congress is never very harsh with contractors who really deserve consideration.

—Among the difficult problems of the Philippines is that of dealing with the opium trade among the natives—a trade which is of large extent and of a nature to create a wide diversity of opinion. The recent official report in favor of making the business a strict Government monopoly has awakened fierce hostility in two classes, who do not have an [illegible] side being [illegible]

Chinese, who deal in the drug, and the many good people here at home who cannot endure the thought of recognizing any evil as necessary, and are filled with horror at the suggestion that the Government may have a direct hand in selling opium to its victims. It is the case of the army canteen over again, complicated by the declarations of not a few high authorities on Oriental matters that the effects of opium vary greatly according to the race that uses it, and that for Eastern peoples it is little worse than tea and coffee for those of the West. Against that view is to be balanced one at the other extreme, presented in numberless accounts by reputable witnesses of the frightful ravages of opium in the villages of China and India. The Medical Record, discussing this question, leans toward the theory that the drug is comparatively innocuous among the nations that have used it long, and therefore have developed a sort of immunity by the extermination of all without large powers of resistance to its influence. The Record thinks that it might have been wise to ignore the matter in the Philippines, at least for some time to come, particularly as Japan's experience in Formosa has indicated that Chinese opium smugglers are ingenious enough to make of no avail any measures that may be taken to cut off their profits. In Formosa, despite the utmost efforts of the Japanese to make opium a Government monopoly, the natives continue to buy of the illicit merchants, even when the Government agents sell the drug at a cheaper price, and under no very stringent regulations as to use.

—That the Japanese soldiers are met with a determination, if not always with a zeal, equal to their own is made evident by one incident in the last detailed account of the operations around Port Arthur. It told of a body of Russians in a small advanced work who, after they had resisted the Japanese advance as long as seemed to them possible or useful, started to retire to the supporting fort. The moment this movement was seen from the fort, however, the Russian fire was directed against them and thus they were driven back to their post. Whether they succeeded in holding it or whether they were exterminated by the Japanese is not revealed by the dispatches, but the incident shows plainly enough that within as without Port Arthur a soldier's duty is not considered done until he has been killed. Yet it is stated that the ferocity that marked the fighting on both sides during the earlier stages of the siege has now been mitigated into something like ordinary war, and that quarter is asked and granted in circumstances where before there would have been no thought of it. Certainly the war is quite savage enough when men like those defending the city are not allowed to decide for themselves when a position is untenable, but are held to the alternative of dying by Russian guns if they try to escape those of the Japanese.

—By saying of Commissioner DARLINGTON that he "seems for some reason to be a bear on Subway air," Prof. CHANDLER invites the easy retort that he is himself a bull on that particular part of the atmosphere, and the impulse so to answer him is not made less by the fact that the places he uses in making his comparisons—closed cars on the elevated road and buildings known to be inadequately ventilated—are not defended by anybody. Prof. CHANDLER'S figures, however, are confirmatory of general experience, and therefore his little snap at another expert will not cause any anxiety. The Subway air is evidently better than much which New Yorkers often breathe with no apparent or immediate ill-effects, and they are not worrying about it any more. While it remains as it is they will continue to ride underground in great numbers, whatever may be the figures upon which the analysts finally agree—if they ever do break their records by reaching an agreement on anything. But the public will never confess that the Subway smell is exactly that of any new building where plaster, paint, and insulating materials have been used and are not yet dry. The Subway smell is something like that, but it is very appreciably different, not only from the smell mentioned, but from every other with which New Yorkers have ever had any experience. Fortunately, it is not at all terrible and seems to be getting gentler instead of more vehement.

Dr. Potter on the Old Testament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the quotation printed in THE TIMES of to-day, from Bishop Potter's address at Wellesley College on "The Relation of the Old Testament to Practical Modern Life" be correct, and if it was not modified by other statements not quoted, it may well be regarded as the most remarkable and significant assertion ever made by a recognized authority in the Christian Church. It concedes every claim made by not only the higher critics, but by the agnostic and other free thinkers.

Upon the creed here outlined by the Bishop, the infidel, and even the atheist, can stand in entire harmony with the Church, for it can hardly be necessary to call attention to the fact, affirmed by the Church to be fundamental, that the New Testament, as an inspired revelation from God, rests on the foundation of the divinity of the Old Testament, and without that foundation the whole structure of accepted Christian theology must fall. If of the whole or any parts of the Old Testament it may be said that they are merely "really the evidences of the first step in the growth of ethical ideals and of a great religion" the New Testament cannot be more than the further development of the same ethical system, or religion.

How, then, can the Bible differ essentially from the sacred books of other great religions?

I am sure the thinking public will be eager to hear more from the Bishop about this new creed, and to know whether he correctly represents the present doctrine of the Church by which he was ordained.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904. W.

Father Curry's Advice to the Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES and other papers this morning contain the remarks of Father J. B. Curry, advising his youthful flock to be religious even if they have to resort to deceit to be so. I don't know just what or how important the mass of the Immaculate Conception is—haven't the least idea, in fact—but what a feeling it gives a parent to read such stuff. "If the old man or the old lady—by which he meant the parents—tell you to go to school, come here." Be religious, even if you have to be deceitful! Is it "necessary"? Are some of his parishioners really preferring that their children should go to school at the risk of missing the mass of the Immaculate Conception? Such talk in this age seems out of place, and I cannot believe that the good father's superiors would uphold him in it. At least they would put the case in a less objectionable form. R. A. D.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

The Man Who Grumbles.

From The Atchison Globe.

Ever remark that a loafer is always glum; that he is always saying disagreeable things? The contented, helpful, useful men are the men who are busy. Most of the mean things said in a town are said by the idle men sitting around the loafing places.

A Millionaire.

From The Baltimore American.

Tommy Figgjam—Paw, what is millyunair?

Figgjam—A man who, under protest, pays tax on $2,000.

BOSTON'S VELASQUEZ.

Assertion Made That the Sale Was a Put-Up Job.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Expertship is the only preventive against such deplorable mistakes as appear to have been made in buying the Velasquez for Boston. But Mr. Ross is not an expert, although otherwise an able man. He teaches as professor of art painting at Harvard University. He teaches especially a color scheme of his own. He also paints in his his own color scheme very well. All these things would not make him an expert on old masters; they would have hindered him from concentrating his powers in that direction.

Since Mr. Ross was not able to judge as an expert, he accepted circumstantial evidence as proof of the genuineness of the picture. The pedigree game was played on him, and he went into the trap.

As Hamlet exclaims: "The play, the play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the King!" So here the watchword should be, "The painting, the painting is the thing, and the only thing," and not the story of a pedigree coming from a Prince, and especially from such a wily and notorious person as that Prince of Bourbon who lives in Madrid.

This so-called Velasquez in Madrid had been bought by a speculative Director of a theatre for a few hundred dollars, and in order to find a rich customer for it he made an agreement with the Prince to hang it in the latter's dwelling, and the Prince furnished an elaborate pedigree, which startled Mr. Ross so much that he took the story "for the thing" and wrote his check for $51,000.

Now, was there no absolute expert to whom Mr. Ross could have appealed? Prof. Dr. Carl Justi, formerly of the University of Bonn, Germany, has made a life study of Velasquez and Murillo, as Max Rooses has made a life study of Rubens. Prof. Justi has studied and examined and described and classified every canvas of the two greatest Spanish masters, Velasquez and Murillo. He also has written the best biographies of both men. Prof. Justi has besides spent for thirty years each year at least three months in Spain, and if there had been anywhere a genuine portrait of Velasquez for sale he would have known it.

But, according to his own statement to me, in response to a letter I wrote to him lately as his old pupil of the University of Bonn, asking if there were any works of Velasquez or Murillo in Spain to be bought, he said that there was absolutely none, that he was well acquainted with the whole territory, and a search by me for any such works would be utterly fruitless.

Mr. Ross, before spending the money of the Boston Museum, should have carefully read the work of Prof. Justi on Velasquez, and as a university Professor it would not have been very difficult to get in touch with Prof. Carl Justi, the greatest living expert on Velasquez.

HERMANN LINDE.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

REASON FOR A DOG'S COLD NOSE.

Veracious Account as Derived from the Log Book of the Ark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Guiterman tells a charming story in poetry of the "Dog's Cold Nose," but I beg to assure you that he has been misinformed as to facts. The true story of the dog's cold nose has been handed down to us sailors from the log book of the Ark, and we generally get things pretty correct when the log book is the authority. The true version of the story is that Mrs. Noah went down one morning to the potato bin in the lower hold for the vegetables required for the noon-day meal. Her favorite collie dog, "Nip," followed her, as was his daily custom.

While Mrs. Noah was sorting out the tubers the Ark collided with a small snag, which punctured a small hole in her side close to where the lady stood. Seeing that immediate action was necessary, she took off her woolen petticoat and apron and stuffed them into the hole; but the pressure of the water was so great that it forced the things out, and so she put them back again and sat on them, calling lustily for some one to come to her assistance; but no one seemed to hear her, as the animals between decks were making such a noise.

In her position she leaned back so that the backs of her arms were pressed up against the cold sides of the vessel—hence the backs of women's arms are always cold. The water was coming in fast, and she began to fear for the safety of the ark and her precious cargo, so she jumped up and grabbing "Nip," thrust his nose into the hole and bade him stay there until she went to the fore hatch and shouted for help. A carpenter's mate heard her and came down into the hold with a soft pine plug, released poor "Nip," and stopped the leak. The water outside was very cold, and Nip got a cold nose, and hence all healthy dogs have a cold nose.

This true version of facts may assist Mr. Guiterman to favor us with another poem that will do justice to the memory of Mrs. Noah's faithful collie and to the canine race at large. B. S. OSBON.

New York, Dec. 3, 1904.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

How Servants Can Be Protected and the Destitute Aided.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article of Dec. 7 on the subject of the unemployed who are seeking charity this Winter brings to mind an easy remedy for a condition of things that I have often observed and wondered at, for I have had occasion during the past year to investigate the question of tuberculosis, its causes and treatment, and am not at all surprised at the enormous number of cases in New York, especially among the poorer classes, or to find that it so often begins with pneumonia brought on by unusual exposure.

This has caused me to wonder more than ever at the large number of house servants one sees in the residence portions of the city, cleaning snow and slush from the pavements during the cold weather. No casual observer could fail to notice how many of these servants are young women, bareheaded, in light cotton dresses, and very insufficiently protected from the cold or from the dampness underfoot. It is true this task is not a long one and that fresh air is necessary for the servants, but this is not the way to get it.

Daily, almost hourly, during snowy weather men with shovels go up and down these same streets, looking for the odd jobs that bring from 10 to 25 cents, and often go the length of a long block unsuccessfully. It is hard to believe that so many householders can be ignorant of this condition of things, and I feel that if the matter were called to their attention they would gladly protect their servants and help to give employment to many of the destitute in the city this Winter. S. E. W.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

Fortune's Partiality.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

"Never," says THE NEW YORK TIMES, "in the history of the city's charitable institutions have there been so many unemployed men to care for as at present." It is not contended, of course, that we are not more prosperous than we ever were before, but it does seem to be a pity that our prosperity cannot be more evenly distributed. Like the glory at Santiago, there is enough of it to go round, but somehow or other it persists in refusing to do so.

A "SANTA CLAUS" PROTEST.

No Justification for Telling an Untruth to Young Children!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We live in a world of changes, and as the years go by we form new habits and customs, and let old ones go. Sometimes our friends tell us that we should always keep to the old rules and customs, no matter how absurd such may be. Perhaps some may agree with me in saying that new habits, customs and laws should take the place of old ones, especially when the old ones are not true or right.

There is a popular custom and practice every year at Christmas that might be altered and changed, to be more sensible and truthful. The Christmas-tree display is a beautiful custom; indeed, no one would want to change it, because it pleases and delights so many little children, who in their infant glee play and run around the Christmas-tree. Neither does any one want to take away their presents, but it would be for the true good of the little ones to take that myth called "Santa Claus" out. Why? Because it is wrong to tell little children an untruth. It is a great injustice to deceive innocent children, as the mental part of their nature is thereby turned away in its unfolding, and then and there may be the beginning of the unconscious opening of their impressible nature, not only to lying, but to other errors. Parents and all lovers of little ones should seriously consider this profound truth.

We should tell the children something like this: "Now, if you are good children your friends will give you some nice presents." But, in the name of common sense, justice and truth, let us stop telling those little innocent children "Santa Claus is coming down the chimney with presents for you." Let us leave this term "Santa Claus" out. It is foolish, it is absurd; and worse than all it is a lie. We cannot laugh it off. This wilful lying to children is very bad; for as soon as they learn the deception practiced on them, from such hypnotic effect, they may grow up and become regular liars and tell us, their parents: "Well, yes, I told you an untruth; but you know when I was a little child you told me an untruth, too."

It is said there is a society working to make this change, in dropping "Santa Claus" out of the Christmas festivities, etc., and the writer hopes to hear personally from them, so that he may be able to assist them in their good and truthful work. It is high time this change should be made. Indeed, enough lies are told in general business all the year round without deceiving little children at Christmas and telling them such a false story as that "Santa Claus" brings them the presents. J. H. SMITH.

New York, Dec. 5, 1904.

Proof That Noises Can Be Stopped.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "J. F. B." will send a note of complaint to the station house of his precinct about the unnecessary noises made by scissors grinders he may fare as well as I did when living in West Eighty-third Stret. I was called upon and given many promises of relief, was told of various arrests and warnings dealt out, and an officer gave special attention to our block for a few days—and then the rumpus went merrily on again. If the authorities could stop the annoyance for a few days and on one block, why not permanently and throughout the city—or is only the one person complaining to be protected, and then only so long as he remains at the one spot?

Now we live in the Bronx and are blessed with the same discordant sounds.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904. M. G. D.

Only Half a Sphere.

From Brooklyn Life.

"But the Monroe doctrine," said the foreigner. "Is it not an exhibition of nerve to claim exclusive rights over an entire continent?"

"Why," said the American, "we're modest. Our sphere of influence is merely over a hemisphere."

THE COLD-WOMAN.

A NAVAHO LEGEND OF WINTER.

Nayengezani, Destroyer of Wizards,
Bearing the war club, the quiver and bow,
Sang as he strode through the roar of the blizzards
Over the road to the Mountain of Snow—

"There dwells the Cold-Woman, high on her barrow,
Sending the Winter to fetter the land;
Her shall I slay with the flint-headed arrow,
Freeing my race from her evil command!"

Deserts he traversed through perils uncounted,
Fearless of weapons, regardless of spells;
Threading the ice-cumbered canyon, he mounted
Clear to the crag where the Storm-Brewer dwells.

Wrinkled and aged, unfed, unbefriended,
Lacking the lodge fire's comforting glow,
Shivered the Cold-Woman, tempest attended,
Shaking the robes of her pallet of snow.

Swept in a cloud through her frigid dominions,
Vague in the mists that enveloped her form,
Snow buntings fluttered on eddying pinions—
Spies for the Winter and heralds of Storm.

Loud spake the Hero: "Thy harsh rule is ended!
Cruel my errand! The Spring to restore,
Ready to slay thee my strong bow is bended,
Men from thy rigors shall suffer no more!"

Tossing her tresses, she answered in sorrow,
"Loosen the arrow and slay, if thou wilt,
Blindly triumphant, forgetting the morrow!—
Mine be the triumph and thine be the guilt

"When all the prairies, the forests, and mountains
Parch in a Summer that findeth no close!
When all the rivers and nourishing fountains
Fail for the lack of my bountiful snows!

"When not a breath of my blustering season,
Health-giving, freshens a pitiless sky!
When those thou lovest, undone by thy treason,
Thirsting shall perish and fevered shall die!"

Low spake the Hero, unnocking his arrow:
"Mine is the folly! Thou, Mother, art wise.
Rule as thou wilt from thy snow-shrouded barrow,
Sender of blessings that come in disguise!"

Nayengezani strode down through the ranges
Homeward, untainted with death-doing wrong,
Blessing the Year for its glorious changes,
Weaving his thought in a burden of song:

"Dark is the East Wind and yellow the West Wind!
Blue is the South Wind and white is the north!
Who hath the wisdom that knoweth the best wind—
Save the Creator Who sendeth it forth!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

REPRESENTATIVES RULED BY DESPOTIC BIG FOUR

Bosses by Official Position Who Are a Law Unto Themselves.

SPEAKER HEAD OF "MACHINE"

Congressmen at Its Mercy, Though Its Power Once Was Broken by Tawney of Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—There are several "machines" in different parts of the country, if the daily newspapers are to be relied upon; but one of the strongest, most ironclad of the lot is comparatively unknown except by name. Not Tammany Hall itself is such a close corporation as the House machine at Washington. Nowhere in the land is any body of men ruled with so despotic a hand by so small a governing body. In Tammany Hall the boss has a cabinet and the district leaders have a voice, but the rulers of the House of Representatives are a law unto themselves.

There are just four of them, and they hold their sway not by any of the forces that lift men to the control of other machines—not by graft, not by force of character, not by patronage. They hold it by virtue of the official positions they occupy in the House. They are the Speaker, the two majority members of the Committee on Rules, and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who is by reason of his office the floor leader of the majority. In this Congress they are Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Sereno E. Payne of New York.

The House machine can be whittled down still finer. It really resolves itself into the Speaker and the two majority members of the Committee on Rules. For if the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee should fall out with his colleagues they would run over him like a steam roller. The same power by which they reduce other Congressmen to obedience would be equally efficacious with him. The only real power he has is by their consent.

PERSONALITY NO FACTOR.

Personality enters into the matter very little. It is not by the force of an irresistible genius for leadership that Dalzell and Grosvenor, for example, have climbed to a position where they practically legislate for the country, so far as the lower house is concerned. They are able men as Congressmen go, but do not qvertop many men who might be mentioned among their Republican colleagues. Put any one of these in the place held by Dalzell or Grosvenor or Payne, and he would straightway become an equally towering despot.

The proof is that the omnipotent boss of the House, the chief of the House machine, Speaker Cannon, was utterly powerless to oppose the House machine when he was on the floor. He was just as able then as now, just as much of a natural leader, but whenever he opposed his will to theirs, as he sometimes did, they tossed him out of their way as easily as they would a new Congressman just learning his way about the streets.

What is the source of this power? How does the House machine establish its rule?

The average newspaper reader is likely to attach little significance to the name "Committee on Rules." He probably thinks it is a committee to establish or revise rules of procedure—a sort of parliamentary committee.

When a bill is reported in the House a "rule" is reported, too. The "rule" defines the scope, not only of the discussion, but if necessary of the conditions under which the bill can be passed. For example, if the Committee on Rules chooses, it can prohibit amendments. It can have the bill made to suit its preferences, and then prevent the House from changing it. In other words, it can absolutely prescribe the form of the legislation to be enacted. The power to amend is as much a part of the legislative power as anything else, but the Committee on Rules can shear the House of that power.

Theoretically, of course, the rule can be beaten, but in practice it is so difficult as to be virtually impossible.

The two Democratic members of the committee naturally count for nothing in the machine. They are merely informed of what is to be done after the Speaker, Mr. Dalzell, and Gen. Grosvenor have agreed upon it.

The Committee on Rules and the Speaker can prevent the consideration of any bill. Suppose the case of a new Congressman, just elected, who has only a few months in which to "make good" with his constituents and secure a renomination. He has got to get that new public building and also the appropriation for deepening the creek. He knows perfectly well, even if he is the newest of new Congressmen, that both these propositions will die if he antagonizes the measure which the Committee on Rules is now bringing in.

Of course he votes for the measure, whatever may be his convictions on the subject. Revolt? How can he revolt? He is tied hand and foot with political ruin at the hands of his enraged constituents staring him in the face if he does not hasten to comply with the lightest wish of the House machine.

TREATMENT TAWNEY MET WITH.

One of the notable figures of this Congress and of past Congresses is James A. Tawney of Minnesota, a man of power and force. When the House machine brought all its power to bear for the passage of the Cuban Reciprocity bill in 1902, this man was the leader of the beet sugar insurgents. He was supposed to be too big a man to come under the ban of the House machine. One day, after the fight had been going on for some time, Tawney went to the Speaker's desk and asked what hau become of a bill in which he was interested. Mr. Henderson's jaws came to with a snap; he looked straight at Tawney from under his heavy brows and growled:

"You'll have to see the Committee on Rules about that."

When the news of this was spread among Tawney's supporters it carried panic; it did more to take the heart out of the insurgents than anything else. If the mighty Tawney, the Republican whip of the House and the friend of the leaders, could be thus treated, what hope was there for the rank and file?

In that fight Tawney snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat and routed the House machine at the last moment, by sheer force of his own indomitable personality and splendid fighting powers. But the exception proves the rule. For once that the House machine has been beaten it has been successful a thousand times.

Yet Tawney's victory weakened the control of the machine, for in addition to its real and tremendous powers it had an asset of immense value—fear, coupled with a superstitious belief in the hopelessness of opposition. When the House machine had been beaten once, this asset was depreciated. It was based mainly on the actual fact that resistance was hopeless in Reed's day. But Henderson was a different man from Reed, nothing like so strong, and once his prestige was damaged by defeat his power waned.

Throughout the last session of the Fifty-seventh Congress signs of revolt multiplied. What might have happened had Henderson remained Speaker can only be surmised, but the advent of Cannon settled all that, and to-day the power of the House machine is more strongly intrenched than ever, to all appearances.

FINAL TEST OF POWER.

The final seat of power in the machine is with the Speaker. A revolt of the Committee on Rules against him would supply an exciting fight, but the result would not be long in doubt, of which no stronger proof can be found than that the fight of House against Senate in the early days of the Fifty-eighth Congress was a complete reversal of the old policy of Payne, Grosvenor, and Dalzell.

When they were co-leaders with Henderson they never fought the Senate, and the House was a mere appendage of the other body. They had to fall in line with the new Speaker's policy. What Payne and Dalzell thought of it cannot be said, but it was highly distasteful to Grosvenor. The old man seemed not only worried, but lost. He felt that he had fallen on evil days, and that all the habits of mind of years were being torn up by an iconoclastic hand. But he had to follow his leader.

This, then, is the explanation of why the lower house is a compact body which can be moved this way and that at a touch, while the Senate, despite its coterie of bosses, is often uncontrollable. It explains equally the past talk about the degeneracy of the House and the present talk about the House's regaining its old position. For the great body of Representatives are puppets, moved by the irresistible power of the machine, and when the chief of that machine, the Speaker, is willing to let his branch of Congress be degraded to a mere tail to the Senate, the House may grumble but must obey.

When the Speaker, as is the case with Cannon, has higher ambitions for the House and has the willingness to fight, the Representatives must follow him again. With Joseph G. Cannon as the chief of the machine, the real legislator of the popular branch, there are brighter days in store for the House, and it seems coming to its own again.

S-S-H! BURGLARS! MURDER!

And the Police Found Three Cats Trying Their Voices.

Three ordinary cats created a burglar scare early yesterday morning in one of the residential blocks of Madison Street, Brooklyn.

It was about 3 o'clock when Sergt. Reifschneider of the Ralph Avenue Police Station was awakened from his doze by the ringing of the telephone bell. A hysterical feminine voice on the other end of the wire told him that burglars were in the house at 627 Madison Street; from the heart-rending cries she was positive that they were committing a murder. In a jiffy the sleeping reserves were hustled out of their beds and the patrol wagon was soon on its way to the scene of the burglary.

The police left the wagon a block away from the house and established a guard around the house. The sounds of a struggle were plainly audible, and Policemen Perry and Van Hatten entered the house through the basement door. With revolvers drawn they walked into the dining room. A hissing noise fell upon their ears, and then three big cats dashed out of a window which had been left partly open. The cats had only been holding a friendly concert to try their voices.

ICY WEDDING, THIS.

Couple Upset in Ditch—Were Married Just the Same.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 11.—Moses Moss of Shrewsbury and Miss Mary Davis of Colt's Neck were married here last night by the Rev. J. R. Brown of the Second Baptist Church. They shivered as they were wed.

On the way to the minister's the horses drawing the couple's carriage became frightened and ran away. The carriage was overturned in a ditch, the occupants were spilled out in mud and slush, and the rig was in such a sorry plight that the party had to walk back to Freehold. A more bedraggled wedding procession was never seen.

The church wedding that had been arranged was omitted, and the party went to Heuston's Restaurant, where they were married as they were. The bridal veil of the bride was a sheet of ice. The bridegroom was as badly off. After the wedding the party, still wet, hired another rig and went home.

CHURCH 160 YEARS OLD.

First Baptist Congregation Starts Its Anniversary Celebration.

Services to commemorate the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the First Baptist Church, at Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, and the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. I. M. Haldeman, were held yesterday morning. The church was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The musical programme, under the direction of M. Joseph Franklin Kitchen, included a double quartet, a chorus of forty voices, Lillian Miller, soprano soloist, and Mr. Lockwood, violin solo.

The Rev. Mr. Haldeman delivered a historical address, in which he set forth the early struggles and history of the Baptist Church in this city.

The services were continued in the evening. The celebration will continue this evening and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

NEW LABOR PARTY.

Name as Long as Platform—For Municipal Ownership.

A new labor-political party, known as the Independent Democratic-Republican Union Labor Association, has been formed in the Twenty-third Assembly District, and held a meeting at 1,994 Amsterdam Avenue yesterday. The platform is short, for a labor organization. It reads as follows:

"When those employed in any profession, trade, or calling through their accredited representatives make the rules and regulations under which they are willing to work, no other authority should be recognized."

It is also declared in the literature of the organization that it stands "for municipal ownership and home rule, for the people against the bosses and monopolists."

What the meeting lacked in attendance it made up for in enthusiasm. It was decided to organize in all the Assembly districts for the purpose of putting a candidate for Mayor in the field next election, who, it was declared, would not be identified with any such matters as the so-called gas grab. Alexander Law of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who is the organizer of the party, made a glowing speech.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mrs. B. H. Warder and the Misses Warder will sail this week for Rome, where they will spend the Winter.

The marriage of Miss Frances Newlands, youngest daughter of Senator Francis Newlands of Nevada, whose engagement to Lieut. Leopold von Bredow of the German Army, formerly Attaché of the German Embassy in this city, and now an officer of the Cuirassier Regiment of the Guards stationed in Berlin, was announced yesterday, will add another to the large number of American women gracing society abroad. No date has been named for the marriage, which is expected to take place shortly. Miss Newlands, who made her début some three or four years ago after completing a course in the Columbian University in this city, is a brilliant conversationalist, and possesses a fortune inherited from her mother, who was a daughter of the late Senator Sharon of Nevada.

The marriage of Miss Edith Newlands to Charles Johnston took place in April, 1903, and was followed three months later by that of Miss Janet Newlands to Dr. William B. Johnston. The bridegrooms are brothers and sons of the late Dr. W. W. Johnston of this city. Dr. and Mrs. William B. Johnston sailed last week for Europe to spend the Winter abroad.

Mrs. Colin Campbell's Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—When Major and Mrs. Colin Campbell will sail for England Tuesday the latter will take with her some of the handsomest gifts ever bestowed upon an American bride, and will find many more awaiting her in England, where she will pass the Christmas season before going to India. Mrs. Leiter's gifts to her daughter include a complete service of silver, cut glass, china, and household linen and a diamond tiara, all purchased abroad and not brought to Washington. Miss Daisy Leiter gave her sister a magnificent string of pearls worn on her wedding day. Joseph Leiter's present was a service of heavy silver plate, including large and small salvers, candelabra, wine coolers, and tankards of various sizes.

Liquor Dealers' Ball in the Garden.

Peter Dailey, the actor, will preside as auctioneer at the sale of boxes and seats for the ball to be given at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 25 by the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Central Association. It is said that the proceeds of the ball will be devoted to charity. The committee has planned "the bartenders' anvil chorus," in which seventy-five "mixologists" will perform operatic and other airs on musical glasses. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and Eben's Orchestra have been engaged.

FORTY-NINE FOWLS ANCHORED FOR WINTER

Lay of the Stationary Hen the Pride of Judson K. Gunn.

SAD DAY WHEN CEMENT FROZE

South Newton Chicken Fancier to Free His Flock in the Spring with a Chisel or Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 11.—Judson K. Gunn of South Newton has a flock of stationary hens, the delight of his heart and the wonder of all who have seen them. He proposes to rear a race of chickens which, instead of being armed with claws attached to legs, with which they will scratch in the neighbors' gardens, will be mounted on neat pedestals, so that they will "stay sot."

A day or two before the cold weather set in Mr. Gunn covered the ground floor of his extensive henhouse with a mixture of grouting, consisting of cement, lime, sand, tar, and water. The depth of the compound when spread was between five and six inches. At night it had apparently hardened, and the next day the hens were turned into the building. They are large hens, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and a few white Wyandottes.

On the first night the mixture on the floor had frozen solid. The next day was warm, and the floor thawed to the consistency of mush. Mr. Gunn was away from home, and the hens waded through the soft mass nearly all day. Toward night the grouting began to harden and "set."

Forty-nine fowls were found the next morning with their legs solidly embedded in a mass of stone. Eggs are worth 40 cents a dozen in the Newton market, and Mr. Gunn could not make up his mind to kill the hens. So he constructed a wooden receptacle for food in front of each hen. Since then there has been a marked increase in the production of eggs. Each hen lays one a day. The nervous force expended by the hens in walking and scratching under normal conditions is apparently concentrated in increased egg energy.

Mr. Gunn plans to continue the experiment while it is profitable, and in the Spring he will release the imprisoned legs with a chisel or dynamite. A surgeon who has been consulted says that he fears that many of the hens will develop ankylosis, or immobility of the joints, in which event surgical means may have to be resorted to when the fowls are released.

WEASELS ATTACK GIRL.

She Fights Them for Fifteen Minutes, and Wins at Last.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN PARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—As Jennie Vreeland, fourteen years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Milton Vreeland, was returning to her home from the village late yesterday afternoon she was attacked by two weasels. Only with great difficulty did she succeed in beating them off.

Miss Vreeland lives about one and a half miles from the village, and the latter half of the road is a lonely one. When but a short distance from her home she saw a weasel dart across the road in front of her. She picked up a stone and threw it with such accurate aim as to knock the animal over. Picking up another stone, she ran forward to destroy it, when to her surprise it sprang at her and ran up her dress toward her throat. With her gloved hands she dashed it to the ground with such force as to stun it, but as she did so another weasel sprang from the side of the road, apparently in defense of its companion, and assumed the attack.

Again and again she beat them back, and again and again was the attack renewed.

After what Miss Vreeland thought must be fifteen minutes of hard battling the weasel that attacked her last darted back to a hole in the stone wall which skirts the road, while the other lay stunned at her feet. Picking up a large stone she let it fall on the wounded animal's head and made sure of its death, and then went on to her home.

Her brother James later shot the other weasel.

ROBBED ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Dozing Man Says Fellow-Passenger Embraced Him and Took $8.

The cry of Isaac Fredericks of 1,842 Broadway, Brooklyn, who was a passenger in a Fulton Street elevated train early yesterday morning, that he had been robbed was followed by a fight, and later John Allen, thirty-two years old, of 216 Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and John Pettit, thirty-five years old, of 1,364 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, were prisoners in the Gates Avenue Court on Fredericks's complaint.

Fredericks told Magistrate Furlong that he was dozing as the train pulled into the East New York loop, and charged that Allen threw his arm around his neck, and at the same time took $8 from his vest pocket. Fredericks struggled with Allen, and passengers came to his aid, and there was a general mix-up. The motorman blew his whistle for the police, and Policeman Irvine placed the men under arrest. Allen was held in $500 bail for examination and Pettit was paroled.

THE "VAMPIRE SYSTEM."

Which Means the Waiter Buying the Most Drinks Gets the Job.

The delegate of the Waiters' Union told the Central Federated Union yesterday that what he called the "vampire system" of hiring waiters, cooks, and bartenders was still practiced in this city, and ought to be stopped. Under this system, he said, the head waiters select saloons and hire the men there under an arrangement with the saloon keepers. The men are kept waiting in line, and the man who spends the most money at the bar while waiting has the best chance of getting a job.

"I believe," he said, "that the committee appointed a week ago to compel the theatrical agencies to obey the new law which all employment agencies must be licensed and give bonds ought to take up the grievances of the waiters. The 'vampire system' ought to be stopped."

It was decided that the committee should attend to the actors' grievance first and then take up the grievance of the waiters.

DO NOT WANT FREE DELIVERY.

Glen Ridge Residents Say It's a Nice Walk to the Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 11.—Petitions are being circulated in Glen Ridge for and against free delivery of mails. While there are a number who want free delivery it has many enemies among citizens who do not care to see the little Post Office abandoned. It is a nice walk, they say, to and from their homes.

Then, again, they meet their neighbors and have quiet chats, and learn what is going on in the borough. At present carriers from Bloomfield deliver mail in certain parts of the borough, and there are others who want the same privilege.

Organizing a Pickle Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Incorporation papers for the Independent Pickle Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, were filed here yesterday. According to Adolph Braun, Jr., one of the stockholders, the company is organized to buy the floating stock of pickle houses throughout the United States, for the purpose of maintaining a fair price for pickled goods.

DIDN'T KNOW POTATOES.

Volunteer Hucksters Made a Mistake and Cried Turnips.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 11.—It all came about because John L. Young, an Arcola farmer, became sleepy yesterday before he disposed of the load of potatoes he had hauled to this city to sell. He curled up in his wagon using his sacks of potatoes as a couch.

Young was slumbering peacefully when John Murphy and Carl Russell saw him and formed a plan to carry on business. Without delay they covered the sleeping farmer with empty sacks, hiding him completely. Russell jumped upon the driver's seat and headed for the business section, and Murphy trudged beside the wagon, lustily calling the wares he thought it contained.

"Turnips for sale at rock bottom prices!" he yelled. "Walk right up and buy the luscious fruit at less than cost!"

The bid for trade attracted the attention of Bryan Moran, who was in a saloon in Van Houten Street. Moran investigated and found that the men were trying to sell potatoes.

"What do you want for your turnips?" he asked.

"Oh, we'll sell cheap," Russell replied. "We're in a hurry to close out. What do you say to 10 cents a gallon."

The terms offered and the discovery that the supposed turnips were really potatoes led Moran to make a closer investigation of the wagon. He noticed a man's leg sticking out from under a sack and summoned Policeman Perry, who arrested the volunteer vendors and the farmer as well.

BOYS OUTWIT SWINDLER.

Didn't Deliver Two Overcoats to the C. O. D. Man.

Delivery boys employed by two clothing firms are the heroes of one police case. On Saturday afternoon one of the boys was mounting the stairs at 45 West Twenty-seventh Street to the room of a man, when he met the boy of the other firm coming down. They compared notes and found that the one was to deliver a valuable overcoat, collect on delivery, while the other lad had tried to deliver a similar garment to the man, but was returning to the store with it because the man had tendered a check in payment.

The boys hurriedly examined the contents of the first lad's package and found it consisted of paper. They said nothing of their discovery while Boy No. 2 was going through the process of seeing how the man would act in receiving the second collect-on-delivery garment.

The second boy declined to deliver the coat when the man tendered a check in payment. The man then said he would go out to get the check cashed.

Mary McManus, the housekeeper, later found the boys waiting in the man's room, and with them searched the closets. In one, the police say, was found the overcoat brought by the first boy. The house was watched, but the man did not return.

GENERAL ALARM FOR ASH CAN.

Six Tenderloin Detectives Searching for Catlin's Missing Property.

The police say some one is trying to play a practical joke on Donald C. Catlin of 26 East Twenty-fourth Street, who is a member of the Catlin and Powell Company of 35 Wall Street, or else Mr. Catlin thinks a good deal of an ashcan which is reported to have been stolen on Saturday from in front of his home. In a letter of eight pages signed with the name of Mr. Catlin and sent by special delivery to Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday, the police got their first news of the robbery.

The letter relates that a servant put the can out on the sidewalk, and that in due time an ashman emptied it and left it. The servants are sure of that point, the writer says, and then he declares that such things as the theft of a fifteen-dollar ash can are outrages, and that the writer has just cause to be indignant.

Capt. Cottrell said last night that he had assigned six of his best detectives to find the missing ash can at all cost, and that a general alarm had been sent out notifying the police of all stations tht Mr. Catlin's valuable property was somewhere where it ought not to be.

ELECT DISMISSED CASHIER.

Edward A. Weppner Returns to the Buffalo German-American Bank.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—The following statement was issued to-night by S. M. Clement, Chairman of the Buffalo Banks Clearing House Committee, on the affairs of the German-American Bank:

"At a meeting this evening of the Directors of the German-American Bank, Edward A. Weppner was re-elected cashier, to resume his duties in the capacity at once, and Michael Nellany was elected a Director in place of the Hon. John G. Wickser, resigned.

"This action on the part of the board has been taken at the suggestion of the Buffalo Clearing House Committee, and has its unanimous approval as a part of the committee's plan for the reorganization of the bank."

There had been some opposition to the return of Cashier Weppner, but the men behind it acquiesced finally in his selection. Public confidence in the bank has now fully returned. There was a general demand for Mr. Weppner's return.

ONE-LEGGED MEN'S CLUB.

Each of 300 Members Will Get Artificial Leg in Five Years.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11.—An organization of one-legged men of Atlanta will be completed to-morrow. The club will have a membership of about 300 men. A street parade will be arranged for, this event to take place at an early date.

The club has started under the mutual benefit plan. Each member will pay $1.50 a month for five years in to the club, and he then will receive a new artificial leg, with a guarantee that it will be kept in repair.

FARMHOUSE FOR ORPHANS.

Dr. Coles Also Gives Newark Institution Twenty Acres of Land.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of this city has donated a large farmhouse and twenty acres of land near Westfield to the Newark Orphan Asylum Association for use as a Summer home for orphans. The gift was made as a memorial to the mother and sister of the donor.

Dr. Coles proposes to build additions to the farmhouse to accommodate the one hundred or more little inmates of the institution.

Rockaway Building Burned.

The Volunteer Fire Department of Rockaway Beach turned out about 8:30 o'clock last evening to fight a fire which started in a two-story building, with a bathing pavilion attached, at the foot of Grove Avenue. Commanded by Sergt. Higgins of the Rockaway Police Department and Chief Himmel of the Volunteers, the firemen worked hard for a time with buckets, carrying water from the ocean, but to little purpose. The entire building and bathing pavilion were destroyed. The estimated loss is $10,000. The building was not occupied during the last season. It is owned by R. B. Hough.

Druggist Missing; May Be a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—Robert MacDonald, a well-known druggist of Darien, has been missing for a week, and his wife fears that he has committed suicide, as he frequently had threatened to take his life. Several attachments were filed against him last week.

REV. J. W. CHADWICK OF BROOKLYN DEAD

Pastor of Second Unitarian Church Stricken with Nephritis.

WAS POET AND LECTURER

Son of Marblehead Seaman—Began as Shoemaker's Apprentice—Led to Pulpit by Samuel Longfellow.

The Rev. Dr. John White Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, who was also well known as a poet and as a scholarly lecturer, died suddenly at his home, 626 Carlton Avenue, yesterday morning. Next Sunday he was to have celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his pastorate. Dr. Chadwick's death was due to acute nephritis.

As soon as possible after his death the Trustees of the church were notified, and were at the church early to notify the members of the congregation of the sudden death of their pastor. No services were held. It was arranged that the funeral should be held in the church to-night at 8 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. William C. Gannett of Rochester, a class mate and lifelong friend of Dr. Chadwick. He will be assisted by Dr. Robert Collyer and the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church of Manhattan. To-morrow the family will take the body to Marblehead, Mass., where it will be buried after a brief service on Wednesday.

Dr. Chadwick was born in Marblehead on Oct. 19, 1840. His father was a seafaring man, and the son became a shoemaker's apprentice. He was ambitious, and when he was seventeen years old he entered the Bridgewater Normal School. In the course of his studies he read a sermon by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, a brother of the poet, and at that time pastor of the church in which Dr. Chadwick afterward served. This made so deep an impression on him that he decided to become a Unitarian minister. From the Bridgewater school he went to Exeter Academy and the Cambridge Divinity School. He was graduated from the Divinity School in 1864 and was invited to preach for three months in the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn. His first sermon was devoted to Abraham Lincoln, then a candidate for re-election. This sermon caused a sensation and showed so strong and fearless a personality that the young minister was called to the pastorate without further trial. Since then he had been regarded as one of the first clergymen of Brooklyn.

For several years he had given lectures at the Sunday evening services, and the members of the congregation were always free to indulge in debate after he had finished. He was at the head of the Brooklyn Philosophical Society, now out of existence. He became prominent as a lecturer. He also wrote many essays, magazine articles, and book reviews. Besides several volumes of sermons, Dr. Chadwick had written "The Old and the New Unitarian Belief," "The Bible of To-day," "Theodore Parker, Preacher and Reformer," "The Man Jesus," and "George William Curtis."

His "Book of Poems" passed through ten editions, and another volume, "In Nazareth Town and Other Poems," reached its sixth edition. In 1891 Dr. Chadwick, with the aid of his wife, compiled a volume of love poems, which he entitled "Out of the Hearts." He leaves a widow; two sons, Stanley H. Chadwick and Ernest W. Chadwick, and one daughter, Mrs. Henry R. Ham.

ROBERT H. SPALDING DEAD.

Five Hours Later Court Refused Bankruptcy Petition Against Him.

Robert H. Spalding, who was a traveling salesman eight years ago, representing a Pennsylvania planing mill and largely dependent upon his salary, died Saturday morning the owner of the Hotel Spalding property in West Forty-third Street, near Broadway, and other valuable interests. On Friday night he was seemingly in perfect health. While entertaining a quartet of professional singers who were rehearsing in one of the apartments of the Spalding, he was stricken with heart disease.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning, five hours after his death, Judge Holt handed down a decision denying the petition of certain of his creditors who sought to throw him into involuntary bankruptcy.

When Mr. Spalding made a trip to New York, in 1898, selling wood trimmings, he became impressed with the building opportunities, and, although he had little capital to back him, succeeded in building the Ganoga Hotel, in East Twenty-seventh Street. This he sold advantageously, and immediately built the Collingswood, in West Thirty-fifth Street, at a cost of almost $1,000,000. When the Bradford Realty Company bought the Collingswood, four years ago, he built the Spalding.

At the time of his death Mr. Spalding was but thirty-nine years of age. He was a native of Wilkesbarre, where his father was for many years a cashier of the First National Bank. His wife died in the Summer of 1903.

AGED DEMOCRAT DEAD.

Judge Smith Voted Party Ticket from Andrew Jackson Down to Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 11.—Judge Bennett Smith died suddenly at his home, near Woodbury, last night, aged ninety-eight years. He came to Texas from Kentucky in 1839, during the days of the Texas Republic. He prided himself on having voted the Democratic ticket for President from Andrew Jackson in 1828 to Alton B. Parker in 1904.

Judge Smith was hale and hearty last election day, and declared he expected to live long enough to help elect a Southern Democrat President in 1908.

CAPT. J. H. WESTERFIELD DEAD.

Contracted Fever While on Engineering Work in Kentucky.

Capt. John H. Westerfield, an Assistant Engineer of the United States Army, died early yesterday at the home of his mother, Margaret Westerfield, 321 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. He had but recently returned from Frankfort, Ky., where he contracted "swamp" fever, which was the indirect cause of his death.

Mr. Westerfield was born in this city in 1857. He was educated in private schools here and finished up at Heidelberg. While still a young man he went as an engineer to the Isthmus of Panama, where he was employed under Commander Lull of the United States Navy. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the Third Volunteer Regiment of Engineers. His last work was on the Kentucky River at Frankfort, where extensive improvements are being made.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Eliza A. Holmes, widow of Edwin Holmes, founder of the Holmes Electric Protective Company, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. S. March, Orange, N. J., eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Holmes had been a resident of Brooklyn and New York for forty-five years. She leaves one son, Edwin T. Holmes, President of the Holmes Electric Protective Company, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Stuart White and Mrs. A. S. March.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Gorham Company, Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street, New York

Announce the completion of the largest, most distinctive and desirable stock of Silverware for the Holidays they have ever exhibited, and they invite especial attention to the unusual number of Christmas Novelties, entirely original with this Company. Their stock is now presented in its entirety, and as orders take precedence according to the date they are received, too much stress cannot be laid upon the advisability of early selections.

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SEMBRICH SINGS IN CONCERT.

Big Sunday Crowd at the Metropolitan—Vigna Conducts.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich was the star at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. It goes without saying, therefore, that the house was packed, and that everybody who went there was glad that they went, for the great soprano was in superb voice, and, as is always her custom, she was overgenerous to her audience. She sang Verdi's "Ernani involami" and Strauss's valse "Primavera," in each case provoking a perfect storm of applause, to which she graciously responded with encores.

Arturo Vigna conducted for the first time this season at the Sunday concert, and the work of the orchestra was exceptionally good and was several times encored. The numbers played included Adam's overture "Si j'étais Roi" and the overture "La Forza del Destino," by Verdi.

Mme. Louise Homer was ill. Her place was taken by Mme. Jacoby, who sang delightfully the aria "Che faro senza Euridice," from Gluck's "Orfeo." Taurino Parvis made his first and a favorable impression at these concerts, singing Buzzi-Peccia's song "Gloria a Te" and Tosti's Serenade, with harp accompaniment by Mme. Louise Tagliva. The other soloist was Francesco Nubio, who sang an air from Délibes's "Lakmé" and Gounod's "Cavatine de Mireille."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The cold weather continues in Eastern districts. The Mississippi Valley storm will move eastward during the next forty-eight hours and cause snow in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and rain in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The temperature will moderate in Eastern districts, but lower temperatures will prevail again Tuesday night or Wednesday. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will shift to east, increasing in force to-morrow night.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer to-day, followed by snow to-night and Tuesday; light, variable winds, becoming fresh east.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow, with rising temperature to-day; Tuesday snow, fresh east winds.

New Jersey—Fair, warmer to-day, followed by snow to-night and Tuesday, variable winds, becoming fresh east.

New England—Fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday snow, variable winds, becoming fresh east.

Western New York—Snow to-day, Tuesday fair, colder, except snow along the lake, brisk east winds, backing to northwest.

Western New York—Snow to-day and Tuesday, brisk northeast to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	30	12	18
6 A. M.	29	9	16
9 A. M.	27	13	17
12 M.	31	19	21
3 P. M.	33	24	26
6 P. M.	32	22	25
9 P. M.	29	22	25
12 P. M.	27	18	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	21½
Weather Bureau	16
Corresponding date 1903	30
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The temperature at 8 o'clock A. M. was 10 degrees and at 8 o'clock P. M. 20 degrees. The maximum temperature was 24 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 9 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Facts will convince

some of the people all of the time.

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In the columns of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST you can reach the people who ought to use your goods. THE POST is a weekly magazine that goes into 700,000 homes. It is read with interest every week by 3,500,000 people. The facts about your goods will convince some of these people all of the time.

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TO DISCUSS ARBITRATION.

The Mayor, Carnegie, Archbishop Ireland, and Others to Talk.

It is announced that a meeting to discuss "arbitration" will be held in Carnegie Hall on Friday night, and that Mayor McClellan, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Andrew Carnegie, Oscar Straus, John Mitchell and other prominent persons will take part. The plans for the meeting are not yet completed, it is said.

Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute will preside, it is said.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At New York, on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904, Haworth Arnold, infant daughter of William Harris and Gertrude Weld Arnold of Nutley, N. J.

BRANDEGEE.—At Utica, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 11, 1904, Martina Louisa, widow of the Rev. John J. Brandegee.

Funeral services at Grace Church Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited. Interment at New London, Conn. Please send no flowers.

CHADWICK.—The Rev. John White Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Society of Brooklyn, suddenly, at his residence, 626 Carlton Av., on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, 1904.

Services at Second Unitarian Church, corner Clinton and Congress Sts., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday at Marblehead, Mass.

Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

EMBREE.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, after a brief illness, Phoebe Seaman, widow of the late Robert Cornell Embree and daughter of the late James Ferris and Avis Seaman Birdsall, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:02 P. M. train from Long Island City.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday, Dec. 9, at her residence, 105 East 21st St., Charlotte Ross Jeffrey, wife of Wm. Gaston Hamilton.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Monday morning, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Ramapo, N. Y.

HATCH.—On Friday, Dec. 9, at her home, 124 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Mrs. Rebecca Taylor Hatch, widow of Walter Tilden Hatch.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen Sts., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, at the home of her daughter, South Orange, N. J., Eliza A. Holmes, widow of the late Edwin Holmes, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. S. March, 380 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 13, at

WHERE MOTHER EARTH GIVES UP HER GEMS

Precious Stones Found and Exploited in Many Climes.

AMERICA A LARGE BUYER

Jewels Valued at $31,479,223 Imported in One Year—Pearls of the Orient and Diamonds of the Rand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Interesting information concerning the precious stones industry is made public in a pamphlet of the Department of Commerce and Labor covering reports extending over several years from United States Consuls in all parts of the world.

From this it appears that the imports from the several countries into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1903, totaled in value $31,479,223, the countries from which they came being principally Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil, British Guiana, and British India. In this total diamonds figured for $26,507,786, the remainder being divided among rubies, sapphires, emeralds, opals, turquoises, beryls, chrysoberyls, alexandrites, chrysolites, tourmalines, cat's-eyes, peridots, olivenes, spinels, topazes, amethysts, garnets, moonstones, lapis lazuli, rose quartz, spodumene, sphenes, sunstones, and amazon stones.

The diamond industry of South Africa completely overshadows all other branches of the precious stone industry of the world.

The entire diamond output of South Africa is exported from the Cape of Good Hope to London; yet, strange to say, it finds no place in the British official publications showing the imports into the United Kingdom. After South African diamonds leave the Cape of Good Hope all official trade record of them seems to be lost. The only record of the exports of these diamonds is the attestation of the Cape of Good Hope customs officers that over $26,000,000 worth are annually exported to London.

Diamonds do not appear among the exports from the United Kingdom save to a very small extent. British statistics make no mention of diamond exports to the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, nor do the official publications of those countries note the imports of diamonds from the United Kingdom, although practically all the diamonds imported into these countries are South African diamonds, shipped through London.

As the majority of all South African diamonds, after passing through the hands of European traders and lapidaries, find a market in the United States, it follows that American dealers and purchasers have as much interest in the trade in them as even the London, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Parisian dealers and manipulators, who buy and work them over and then sell to American dealers. Evidently this whole diamond business is the closest and most powerful of trusts, for not only is the trade conducted in an "underground" way, concealed from all public scrutiny, but it seems to be managed independently of all Custom Houses intervening between Cape Colony and the United States.

Nearly one-half the cut diamonds imported into the United States come from the Netherlands. There are in Amsterdam more and larger establishments than in the rest of the world combined for the manipulations and processes of cleaning, cutting, and polishing "rough stones," from which the brilliant is turned out.

Diamonds are the only precious stones found in British South Africa. It is in the City of Kimberley, 647 miles from Cape Town, that the De Beers, the greatest diamond mines of the world, are situated. Here many of the most responsible positions are occupied by Americans. The De Beers Company occupies 200,000 acres of land, employs 15,000 natives and 25,000 whites, consumes each month in the "compounds" 25,000 pounds of mutton and 200,000 pounds of beef, turns out 220,000 karats of diamonds a month, uses 6,000 tons of coal a day, has 2,000 horses and mules, 12 stallions of the best breeds, (some from America,) and 200 brood mares.

The diamond mine is the crater of an extinct volcano. What is now a level country or prairie was once a volcano. Cropping out on the surface appeared a blue rock, which was found to contain diamonds. The mouth of the crater is 812 feet below the surface. The workmen dug 300 feet lower, so that the mine is now 612 feet deep.

The rock is lifted to the surface by means of powerful machinery and then conveyed to the "floors" or level ground, at present occupying about 200 acres. Here it is left for a year to the action of the sun, rain, and winds, when it decomposes and falls apart. It is then taken to the crushing and washing machines and afterward to the pulsators, which separate it into various sizes and again wash it. It finally passes over shaking tables covered with grease of a certain composition, which catches and retains the diamonds. These are then washed in acid and taken to the valuator.

Roughly speaking, out of 3,000,000 tons of blue rock three-fourths of a ton of diamonds are obtained. The valuator assorts the diamonds according to their color and purity. A syndicate of diamond buyers takes the product of the mines.

As regards East Africa, no precious stones are found on the Islands of Zanzibar or Pemba, but in the German colonies garnets, sapphires, and rubies have been mined, and a few pearls have been found.

Salt water pearls in small quantities exist in Portuguese East Africa.

Pearls and other precious stones are found in various parts of North and South America.

The pearl fisheries in Lower California are decreasing yearly for want of a systematic method of gathering the pearl oyster. The season considered best for diving is from April or May to October or November, during which period the water is warmest. The value of the fine pearls produced has been estimated in the best seasons at from $100,000 to $150,000. Most of the shells and pearls are exported to Europe.

Pink or conch pearls are found in British Honduras, which rival in beauty the white or tinted pearls of other countries. They are, however, scarce and becoming rarer every year. The most valuable are slightly oval and from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in length, being somewhat flattened on the sides. The color is the beautiful pink so well known in conch shells, and varies greatly in different specimens. The surface has a slightly transparent appearance, the pearl showing a delicate, wavy marking, apparently beneath the surface.

In the Bahia district of Brazil diamonds, sapphires, topazes, amethysts, and rubies are found. Diamonds, beryls, chrysoberyls, chrysolites, tourmalines, topazes, (rose-colored,) amethysts, and garnets are mined in the section of Brazil tributary to Rio de Janeiro. In Southern Brazil diamonds are mined to a limited extent near Franca, in the State of Sao Paulo, and near Tibagy, in the State of Parana, and to a larger extent near Bagageu, Agua-Suja, and various points in Southwestern Minas Geraes, and at various points in Goyaz. Hyaline quartz (Brazilian pebbles) and to a more limited extent citrine quartz (false topaz) are mined at the Serra dos Cristoes, in Goyaz. Agates and amethysts are gathered from the surface at various points of Rio Grande do Sul. There is no fishing for salt-water or fresh-water pearls anywhere in Brazil.

Diamonds are the only precious stones mined in British Guiana. Many small sapphires, running from 20 to 30 to the carat, are encountered in the search for diamonds, but these are considered of no commercial value and are not saved.

Colombia produces various precious stones, but the emerald is the one stone mined in that country, and large quantities are taken from the Muzo mines, situated in Boyaca, 70 miles by mule road from the Magdalena River and 670 miles from the Atlantic Coast. The rental paid to the Colombian Government has ranged from $250,000 to $300,000 a year. These mines were discovered by the Spanish in 1555 and have been worked intermittently since that date, but only of late years on a large scale. About five years ago a mine, very extensively worked 200 years ago by the Spaniards, was rediscovered by means of old records, and, according to expert reports, is likely to compete with the Muzo group in production.

Garnets of very small size are found in abundance in the alluvial gold gravel now being worked in Tolima, close to the Magdalena River, 600 miles from the Atlantic. Moonstones are found in the Cauca, but are not mined. Rose quartz is found occasionally. Parisite, named after the finder, Señor Paris, is found only in the Muzo mines. It is amber colored, rarely exceeds 100 karats, and is of little commercial value, owing to its extreme brittleness. Stray rubies have been found in a stream in the Cauca, 200 miles from the Pacific.

Pearls are plentiful and of fine quality in Panama. The Pearl Islands are on the east side of the Bay of Panama. On the west side of the bay pearls are found all the way to Chiriqui and Veragua. The latter beds may be dredged, and they are poorly dredged; but no dredging is allowed at the Pearl Islands, where pearls are secured only by divers. The pearls are of two colors—white and lead color; the white pearl is highly appreciated in France and the lead-colored pearl is in greater demand in England.

Mention is made in several Spanish authors of the time of the conquest of the presence of emeralds among Inca spoils, but there appear to be no traces of these in Peru today. There are beds of pearl oysters in Sechura Bay, but the pearl industry is of little importance.

There is no mining for precious stones in Venezuela, notwithstanding the fact that precious stones are found. In the mountain chain of Perija, which is an outrunner of the Cordilleras, emeralds, topas, and garnets are often found, but no one has taken any interest in the industry.

About forty or fifty years ago several English companies were engaged in salt-water pearl fishing in the Lower Gulf of Maracaibo and on the coast of the Goajira Territory, toward the Colombia coast, as well as on the coast of Paraguana. Indians were engaged as divers, and it seems to have been a lucrative enterprise, but with the many revolutions of the last thirty years the Indians got scared and the industry came to an end.

Pearls are found in abundance in the fisheries of Margarita and its neighbering Islands of Coche and Cubagua. The principal beds are at El Tirano, northeast, and Macanao, northwest of Margarita. About 2,000 men find constant employment in this trade. The pearls are very fine in quality, beautiful in lustre, and run from white to yellow; occasionally a black one of great value is brought to the surface. The value of pearls found near Margarita is estimated at about $600,000 a year.

Northern New South Wales and Queensland include nearly all of the gem-producing area of Australia. From this district come the most magnificent opals yet found, while the pearls rival those from any other country; yet the choicest, though least known, of the gems produced are the yellow and green sapphires. The true ruby has recently been found in Queensland by the Government geologist, who is satisfied that this gem exists in paying quantities. For many years diamonds have been found in New South Wales, but, while they are the hardest known, they are not of the first quality. Emeralds of good quality and turquoises, some of fair color, have been found, but are not marketable. The color ranges around bluish green; none of it is sky blue. Topazes are plentiful and of great size. In color they vary from yellow through pale bluish green to a beautiful pale blue.

Garnets are of common occurrence, but gems suitable for cutting are rare. The colors are clear, dark, rich brown, greenish brown, and red. Spinelle is not uncommon, and varies from pale brown through red, deep crimson, and green and black. Olivine is mined in Queensland in considerable quantities, where it is frequently seen in locally made jewelry. The coloring of the sapphire is wonderfully varied, ranging from white through yellow, pale blue, deep blue, green, pale green, to brown. The most beautiful, however, is the "canary," or yellow sapphire, which commands a very high price, usually nearly that of the diamond. Some have a slight orange tint, while others are pure lemon yellow, and surpass the diamond in brilliancy. Zircons are extremely common, but of small size, the large ones being rather rare. The beach sands contain myriads of minute crystal zircons. The largest are colorless and transparent, with a very fine lustre. Hyacinths and jargons are well known, being pale red, crimson, brown, and a fine, clear green.

Opals are found in abundance in New South Wales and Queensland. The various patterns—pinfire, flashfire, and harlequin—are well known. Pearls are obtained from the northern coast of Australia, where a large fleet of vessels is used and hundreds of men, mostly Malays, are employed.

Precious stones found in the Sydney district comprise diamonds, rubies of small size, emeralds, opals, turquoises, topazes, beryls, and garnets, and there is an extensive pearl industry in the north of Queensland.

Rich beds of pearl shells exist in New Caledonia.

The pearl fisheries of India have been famous from the remotest times, the ancients obtaining their pearls almost entirely from India and the Persian Gulf. In the latter locality the industry has existed from the time of the Macedonians. Oyster beds are said to extend along the entire Arabian coast of the gulf, but the most important are on the sand banks off the island of Bahrein. The best beds in the gulf are said to consist of coral, with beds of white sand lying in clear water.

The chief centre of the pearl trade in the Persian Gulf is Lingall, (Lingah.) Most of the products of this fishery are known as "Bombay pearls," from the fact that many of the best are sold there. The pearls have frequently a distinctly yellow water, and are chiefly sent to Bombay since they have now, as in Tavernier's time, a ready sale in India. The whitest and purest gems go to Bagdad.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St.

Levy & Spandau, auctioneers, sell jewelry and silverware this day at 174 Bowery.

AUCTIONEER'S SALE.

Take notice that by virtue of a lien held by me against the following described personal property: One hydraulic hand pump with release valve included, belonging to the New York Electrical Maintenance Company, and now in my possession, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, Auctioneer, will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at No. 46 Dey Street, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANCIS H. STIMMAN, Lienor.
Dated New York, December 12th, 1904.

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75 HIGH GRADE PIANOS

At Auction

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19 and 21 West 125th st.
(near 5th Av.)
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell

To-Morrow, TUESDAY NIGHT.
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK PROMPT
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W W
150 High Grade Pianos
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Made by the most prominent makers in the world,

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KNABE, HAZELTON, DECKER,
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BOHMER, NEW ENGLAND, FRANCIS BACON.
—Also—

25 New Mahogany
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
made by well-known manufacturers and ordered sold to the highest bidder.

—EXHIBITION—
These pianos will be on view and for trial to-day, (Monday,) 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ANTIQUES.
J. HATFIELD McBRIDE,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL THIS DAY
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
at his salesrooms,
CASINO BUILDING, Broadway and 39th St.,
100 PIECES
Marqueterie Furniture,
consigned from Amsterdam, in good condition, consisting of, in part, Chiffoniers, Bureaus, Cabinets, Secretary Bookcases, small Desks, Davenports, Settees, Chairs, Tables, &c.; also
100 PIECES
Inlaid French Furniture,
CONSIGNED FROM PARIS,
consisting of, in part, Bureaus, Commodes, Ladies' Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.; Carved Gold Settees, Chairs, Consols, Screens, &c.; Empire Tables, Chairs, Cabinets and Desks; ALSO about
100 PIECES
Colonial Mahogany Furniture,
consigned from New Orleans, consisting of, in part, hand-carved four-post Bed, Highboys, Lowboys, China Cabinets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Corner Cabinets, Bookcases, Cheval Mirrors, Odd and Easy Chairs, Gold Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Bureaus, Card Tables, Secretary Bookcases, Desks, &c.; also about
150 Pieces of Sheffield Plate,
Gorham, Tiffany and Sterling Silver;
OLD DRESDEN GROUPS, IVORIES, EMPIRE CRYSTAL AND CUT GLASS, CHINA
AND BRIC-A-BRAC.
20 Paintings in handsome Florentine frames, bought in Italy, originally costing a great deal of money.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
I will sell by public auction on lower floor, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M., entire contents of a large residence and one apartment, of modern and up-to-date Household Effects, consisting of Bedroom, Parlor, Library, Dining Room Furniture.
DEALERS, ATTEND.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

MOTOR BOATS TO RACE IN FRENCH WATERS

International Event Will Be Held in Bay of Arcachon Next Summer.

AMERICA HAS CHANCE TO WIN

Auto Craft Records Held in This Country—Fast Foreign Craft May Enter Florida Races.

After a careful inspection of half a dozen localities, the Automobile Club of France has selected the Bay of Arcachon for the international motor race next year. This event is better known, perhaps, as the Harmsworth Cup contest, as Sir Alfred Harmsworth presented the cup for an international motor boat race two years ago. An English boat won the trophy the first year, but in 1903, after a close contest, the Trefle-a-Quatre, one of the French entries, received the cup. The English boat, Napier Minor, won the final race, but owing to failure to comply with all of the required regulations the committee gave the race to the French contestant. Therefore the Automobile Club of France secures the right to conduct the event the coming season.

The bay that has been selected is a splendid sheet of water, and will offer every facility for motor boats to show their highest speed. The Bay of Arcachon is in the southwestern part of France, a few miles south of Bordeaux, and empties into the Bay of Biscay. The exact date of the race has not yet been set, but it will be between July 25 and Aug. 8. The same conditions will prevail this year regarding the length of the competing boats, forty feet over all being the maximum, but the racing distance has been lengthened to about thirty miles, giving a much better test of motor boats in a race than twelve miles, as in the former races.

With the selection of the place for the race, that is to motor boats what the Gordon Bennett Cup contest is to motor cars, a revival of interest may be looked for among those who predict great results from the automobile boats in the near future. The fact that America was represented in England last year at the Harmsworth Cup event is an indication that another boat may be sent over next year. The Challenger represented America, but owing to the instability of its machinery was badly beaten in the first heat after leading for quite a distance.

The marked improvement made by American designers and builders in the speed results of motor boats toward the close of the season suggests the possibility that an American boat might win the cup, if sent over and properly handled. In motor boat records America now leads the world. The Onontio, owned by Commodore Harrison B. Moore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the XPDNC, owned by Frank Croker, have both surpassed the best times made by auto boats abroad. The Onontio's record in her first real test on the Hudson last October was at the rate of 28.36 statute miles an hour, while the Croker boat, in the 136-mile race to Poughkeepsie and back, established an average of 26.29 statute miles an hour, a remarkable showing, as no other motor boat has ever tried for a speed record over so long a distance.

The Trefle-a-Quatre made a great reputation a year ago at the Monte Carlo races, going a trifle better than twenty-five miles an hour, and was considered a wonder. It is interesting to mention that her motors are of the same make as were in the victorious car driven by Thery when he won the Bennett Cup race in Germany last June. There has been some talk of bringing over the Trefle-a-Quatre for the races at Palm Beach in February, but nothing definite will be known until early in the year.

Neither Commodore Moore's boat nor Frank Croker's boat would be eligible for the Harmsworth Cup race, as both are longer than the maximum limit allowed for that event. The Onontio is sixty feet over all, while Croker's boat is forty-four feet on the water line. Nevertheless, other boats within the forty-foot limit are being built, and will be seen in the Palm Beach races, that are expected to show fully as good time as either of these two, so there is little doubt that America could make a creditable showing, provided any one is ambitious enough to make the effort. The entries will not close until late in June, and in this country will be made through the Automobile Club of America.

CONDITIONS FOR SUBURBAN.

Oldest of Great Race Handicaps of Spring Announced to Close on Jan. 3.

The Coney Island Jockey Club is the first in the field among the racing associations of the East with the announcement of the conditions for its great Spring feature of 1905 for horses three years old and upward, the Suburban Handicap, being announced to close on Jan. 3. The race next year will be under the same conditions as that of 1904, with $20,000 guaranteed cash value, a sweepstakes of $200 each for starters, $100 forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by Feb. 20, the weights to be published on Feb. 1, distance one mile and a quarter, with penalties for winners after publication of weights in accordance with the old scale of penalties framed for the famous race.

Two other great events for three-year-olds and upward are opened to close on the same date, the Commonwealth, known originally as the "Suburban Renewal," with $10,000 added and an estimated value of $18,000, one mile and a quarter, weights to be published two days after the Suburban has been run, and the Advance, $15,000 guaranteed cash value, weight for age, at one mile and three furlongs. In the same announcement, renewal is made of the June handicaps, three in number, namely, the Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, and Long Island, and the Thistle and Equality, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Swift and Spindrift for three-year-olds, and the $20,000 Great Trial, $10,000 Double Event, Zephyr, Spring, and Vernal Stakes for two-year-olds, with two other stakes for steeplechasers.

With the announcement of the Brooklyn Handicap by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, due in a day or two, will be with conditions unchanged from those of the past is regarded by horsemen as a certainty. Interest is felt in the announced renewal of the Westchester Racing Association's big Spring feature, the Metropolitan Handicap, as the change of place for that race from Morris Park to the new Belmont Park track is expected to cause some alteration. When run at Morris Park, in the years since the Westchester Racing Association succeeded the New York Jockey Club in the management of the Morris Park track, the distance for the Metropolitan Handicap has been a mile, that race being the first of the great popular events of the Spring. As the moving of the Westchester Club to Belmont Park may cause the association to ask for later dates, and the Metropolitan therefore might be run after the Brooklyn Handicap, it is thought that the distance in that case must be increased.

There has been no intimation as yet as to what the date arrangement of 1905 will be, nor has there yet been any announcement from the owners of the Morris Park track, A. H. and D. H. Morris, as to whether or not they will try to continue racing on that course, now that the Westchester Racing Association's lease on the property has been allowed to expire.

THE HARDMAN PIANO STORE

IN dealing with us, you deal direct with the manufacturers, thus getting every benefit of price and selection. Our guarantee stands back of all our pianos, and the reputation and standing of Hardman, Peck & Company gives that guarantee an *absolute value* as an assurance to the purchaser of satisfaction now and in the future.

In each visitor to our warerooms, we recognize a distinct individuality and we try to find for each, that instrument which in every quality, from tone to price, meets his or her particular requirements.

In addition to the famous "Hardman Piano" we now offer the Harrington Piano and the Hensel Piano, manufactured by E. G. Harrington & Co., a responsible concern which for over 30 years have been building pianos that in every quality fill the demand for a reliable instrument at a medium price. We now own and control this company and are thus directly responsible for the quality of its instruments. On account of this, our sale of the Harrington and Hensel pianos is accompanied by the same manufacturer's advantages in price, in terms and in guarantee that for over half a century have made the name of Hardman, Peck & Company a rock of reliability in the piano trade.

THE HARDMAN PIANO

has been before the public for over sixty-two years and stands to-day on the highest pinnacle of piano fame. Its marvelous tone, renowned for its richness and delicacy, its responsive action and artistic casings, have given it a reputation all over the world, while its durability has gained for it the name of being *"the piano that improves with use."*

Uprights, Grands and Small Grands,
Made in all woods and art designs.
$400 and upward. Cash, or easy payments if desired.

THE HARDMAN PIANO-PLAYER

was not put on the market merely as a competitor to the many instruments of the kind already sold, but as a distinct advance in the problem of "piano-players." By means of its wonderful mechanism, a performer of no musical training whatever is enabled to interpret the music of the great masters better than the average artist. The "tempo lever," together with the marks of musical expression on the Hardman Music Roll, make it possible for one to put into the rendition of any piece of music, all the feeling and individuality of the composer. It can be attached to *any* make of piano and is in finish and outline, a particularly small and artistic piece of furniture. Our catalogue of piano-player music embraces thousands of selections, both classic and popular, and is constantly being added to. The benefits of a circulating music library are open to purchasers of the Hardman Piano-Player.

Manufacturer's price, $250.
Cash or in payments of $25 down and $10 a month.

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is particularly desirable for those whose means fall somewhat below their artistic discrimination. It has a full rich tone, artistic casing and marked durability. As a piano for home use it more than fills every requirement.

Manufacturer's price $225 and upward.
Cash or in payments of $15 down and $8 a month.

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is the product of years of faithful effort to put every essential quality of a good piano into an instrument of a particularly low price. In all the requirements of tone, action and durability it gives for every dollar of its cost absolute piano value.

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We accept old pianos and organs in part payment for new or slightly used instruments, allowing full value for them. In many cases arrangements can be made whereby the exchanged instrument shall represent the first payment, the balance of the purchase price to be paid in a certain small sum each month.

OUR CREDIT DEPARTMENT

By means of our large capital we are enabled to extend terms almost unknown in the piano business. All that is necessary is a small amount down and a small payment each month. We ask no note nor the signing of any agreement other than a simple purchase contract. Our Installment price is the same as our Cash price, adding only interest on deferred payments.

OUR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

is always brimming over with bargains in second hand instruments at phenomenally low prices. Almost any of the standard makes of pianos (upright, grand and square), as well as piano players, all having been put in first-class order at our factories, can be bought at prices ranging from $25 upward.

We rent new pianos or piano-players by the day, week or month, letting you choose your instrument from a large assortment, and if desired, applying the rent on the price of any future purchase that you may make.

We tune, cart, polish and repair pianos, organs or piano-players; in fact, we give the public a service absolutely complete in every detail of the piano business. Telephone 674 Gramercy.

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HINTS THAT HURLEY MAY NOT BE CAPTAIN

Not Being an Undergraduate, Cannot Lead Harvard's Eleven.

CRIMSON TRACK TEAM WEAK

High Jumpers Are Scarce, and Grilk, One of the University's Best Sprinters, Is Suffering from Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 11.—For a "dull season" Harvard's athletes are having a great deal to think about. One of the most interesting questions is whether Capt. Hurley's re-election will be ratified by the Athletic Committee, enabling him again to lead the football forces next Fall. In a recent editorial The Harvard Bulletin (the graduates' magazine) hints quite strongly that such ratification may not be made, the reason being that Hurley is no longer an undergraduate, and therefore, under Harvard's traditional rules, not eligible for re-election. That Hurley is the choice of all Harvard men goes without saying, but he must receive the sanction of the authorities before he can step into office.

Much surprise was manifested the past week by the unsuccessful efforts of Head Coach Garcelon of the track team to bring out a field of promising candidates for the high jump. Since the days of "Bob" Kernan Harvard has been very weak in this event, and she promises to be weaker than ever this year. In order to stimulate interest in jumping Garcelon has arranged two jumping contests, with first, second, and third prizes. One of these has already been held. The showing of the twenty men in this contest was very discouraging, for "Ben" Stephenson, a freshman, who won first prize, cleared only 5 feet 4½ inches. Such an effort is considered here to be unworthy even of a schoolboy and shows Harvard's weakness in an unpleasant light.

The probable loss of Grilk to the track team is another cause of discouragement. Grilk, who, next to Schick, is the best sprinter in the university, strained a leg muscle last year and ran against Yale in the dual games only by dint of the sheerest grit. The fact that he won third place in spite of his great pain shows what a sterling runner he is. This Winter Grilk's leg began to bother him the first day he began training in the gymnasium. A few days later he took cold, which settled in his injured muscle. He is now in the infirmary and there is small chance of his running this year. His loss is serious, because Garcelon had high hopes of developing him into a hurdler, Schick being well qualified to represent Harvard in the sprints.

French Racing Season Ended.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The racing season in France has ended. William K. Vanderbilt is sixth in the list of winning owners, with $57,600. Edmond Blanc is first with $126,200. Leigh, the American, has the best record among trainers, both for flat races and for races over obstacles.

BIG GROWTH IN OIL EXPORTS.

The Year 1904 to be the Greatest in Trade's History.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Exports of mineral oils from the United States promise to exceed in value $75,000,000 in the calendar year 1904. Ten months' figures just presented by the Bureau of Statistics show a total value of mineral oil exported at $66,000,000, in round terms, which is a larger total in value than in the corresponding months of any preceding year. Should the value of the exports of November and December run as high as that of the months of September and October the total exportation of mineral oil for the year would reach $80,000,000, against $72,000,000 in the fiscal year 1903, and will exceed by $4,000,000 the record of any earlier year.

The total quantity of mineral oil exported in the ten months ending with October, 1904, is 823,000,000 gallons. Should the present rate of exportation continue during the remainder of the calendar year the total quantity exported during the calendar year would exceed 1,000,000,000 gallons.

Of the 629,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil exported during the ten months, 367,000,000, or more than one-half, was shipped from the Port of New York, 213,000,000 from Philadelphia, 30,000,000 from Baltimore, and 18,000,000 from Galveston. The exportation of mineral oil from Galveston is of recent development.

Of the 700,000,000 gallons of refined mineral oil exported in 1903 the total to all Europe amounted to 500,000,000 gallons, leaving but 200,000,000 for distribution to all other parts of the world. Comparing exports with production, it may be added that the remarkable growth in exportation has been fully justified by production in the United States, which has grown from 21,000,000 gallons in 1860 to 4,219,000,000 in 1903.

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

FROM our most extensive line of Trousers we can fit you with a pair that will combine harmoniously with a coat and vest of any fabric. This has always been an important branch of our business, and for our customers an economical one.
Prices for Trousers $5 to $11.
Subway Station just at our door.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

We doubt if you ever smoked a better cigar than the
Henry IV. Favoritos.
Because better cigars than these are yet to be made.
15c. each, 2 for 25c.
GENUINE FAVORITOS HAVE A RED SHIELD BAND.
Sold at Charles & Co., 43d St. & Grand Central Depot and all other first class cigar dealers. BUSTILLO BROS. & DIAZ, Manufacturers. N. Y. Office, 68 Warren St.

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CANDIES
FANCY BASKETS BOXES AND NOVELTIES
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458 Fulton St. - 335-7 Fulton St.
Mail & Telephone Orders receive same attention
Candies sent to all parts of the Globe by Mail or Express.

She Loves Its Light.
Diamonds Watches Jewelry
Are Everlasting Christmas Gifts and can be had at any of our 5 retail branches.
CASH or CREDIT. ONE PRICE.
No employers' reference required. Business strictly confidential. Call, write or 'phone.
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Main Store 37-39 Maiden Lane, N.Y.
Branches: Open Evenings { 258 Sixth Ave., New York. 2973 Third Ave., Bronx. 467 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 176 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
Remember We Are Importers and Save You the Retailers' Profit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Andrews Company, Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing, dress goods, and silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Astor.

Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. Newmark, furnishing goods, 24 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Macon, millinery; M. E. Jordon, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel York.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. R. Davis, dry goods, 114 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. London, laces, 31 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.

Edward, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss O'Malley, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockhart, cloaks, suits, and waists, 4 Washington Place.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. McCurdy, hosiery and underwear; E. K. Chapman, dry goods; 43 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Forman, S., Waterbury, Conn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Klemm, C. H., Bloomington, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lehman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Manhattan Clothing Company, Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronig, clothing; Belvedere House.

Plaut & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Pidgeon-Turner Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, woolens; Hotel Breslin.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Resume of the Price Movement in Panic Week.

The Speculative Decline Confined to Stocks—The Investment Market Unshaken Seriously.

Nobody needs to be reminded what sort of a week last week was. The Lochinvar from the East raided our market for the benefit of himself or of somebody unknown, and carried away a lot of swag that he was not entitled to. Amalgamated was his stalking horse, and despite the remembered rise at the week-end it lost 10¾. The vagaries of Amalgamated may not be interesting to those who like solider food, but the collapse of it carried down ninety-four stocks a point or more. Since only thirty-five made a corresponding rise, it is apparent that the week will be ill starred in the year's records. It is notable, however, that the bond department showed no such demoralization as might have been expected from the very speculative character of its recent business, for advances prevailed, although only by a narrow majority of two over the twenty-three declines of a point or more.

The volume of business in this record week was 10,922,541 shares, and $39,463,500 of bonds. More than three-quarters of the total business in shares was in the leading dozen stocks, including 1,126,575 in Amalgamated alone, which thus was the most active as well as the weakest. Among the dozen there were but two advances, Reading and Leather common, the former improving only a fraction and the latter rising against the market tendency no less than 3¾. Union Pacific fell 4½, Steel preferred 3, Steel common 2, Southern Pacific 4½. This is far from showing the market's range. Amalgamated's high and low were 82½ and 58½. Union Pacific ranged between 105¾ and 115⅞. These examples will serve to show both what a wild week it was, and how substantial and prompt was the recovery which sufficed to make the net changes so moderate.

Naturally the fall was more moderate among the bonds, but recalling that the majority of all active bonds advanced, it is instructive to notice that every one of the very active bonds—the leading six, which aggregated more than half the total business—declined. The maximum fall was 4⅛ for Union Pacific convertibles, which are practically a stock. Only 4,777 of them were sold, against 8,004 for Steel 5s, which lost only 1¼. The second largest decline was 2¼ for American Tobacco 4s, the 6s losing also 1⅝. Despite all the turmoil and shouting of the Captains of the Exchange, it therefore appears that even the speculative shock of Lawson's panic was moderate, and that the investment situation was scarcely shaken at all.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago City Railway.
North Star Mines.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Diamond Match Co.
Fairbanks Canning Co.
Fairbanks Morse & Co., pf.
Fairbanks Morse & Co., 2d pf.
Fairbanks Morse & Co., 3d pf.
Fairbanks Morse & Co., 4th pf.
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RIDERS THRIVED ON SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE

Men Finished Fresh and Strong and with Increased Weight.

WINNERS WILL GO ON STAGE

Vaudeville Engagements and European Racing Contracts for Root and Dorlon—Awards To-day.

In defiance of popular opinion, the fourteen men who composed the seven teams that finished for the six days' bicycle race in Madison Square Garden Saturday night all were out yesterday, taking the air in the open for the first time since the long contest was started a week ago. All were cheerful and strong, and none of them suffered in the least from disability caused by the supposedly cruel strain of the struggle. Other things were expected by the early morning visitors to the cyclists' headquarters at the Putnam House, but the enthusiasts and partisans who went there to sympathize with worn and exhausted men found that all the riders were out airing themselves, in spite of the cold.

The absence of outward signs of exhaustion among the riders on the last day of the race had brought something like disappointment to many of the patrons of the contest, who went in search of that singular satisfaction which the spectacle of worn-out men struggling against nature is supposed to furnish, but many professedly expert critics accounted for this by declaring that the racing men were all "doped," and prophesied that when the drugs had died out and the reaction set in the men would show the effects of the severe trial of days and nights awheel. After several of the riders, who were latest for breakfast, had passed in blithe procession through the hotel office, it became evident that sympathy would be wasted on them, and as they were too fresh and hearty to provide anything of a spectacle, the sensation hunters ceased to come.

Of the men who figured conspicuously in the finish, the winners, Root and Dorlon, were the strongest, beyond question, and any idea that they had been stimulated by the use of drugs for the last hours of the contest was dissipated by the appearance of the victorious pair. Vanderstuyft and Stol, the second team, were hardly less aggressively fresh and fit. None of the riders was even stiff or sore as the result of the long race, the only disability that any felt being caused by falls that they might have met in any half-mile sprint. Even Keegan, he of the broken nose, was out, with a satisfied smile on his battered face, declaring himself feeling so good that he would not mind starting the race over again on a day's notice.

Close inquiry by the managers of the race disclosed the surprising fact that all of the fourteen men who finished had gained in weight in the period that they were riding, the only possible exception being Keegan, who confessed that he had no idea of what his weight was when he started, and so could not say whether or not there had been any change. In the other men the increase in no case was great, though it was sufficient to be noted readily when they stepped on the scales.

Keegan suffered severely in the middle of the week from the effect of his indiscretion in eating ice cream, followed by ale. Ice cream, he said, he found agreed with him perfectly in the race of a year ago, and as he is an abstainer under ordinary occasions, he attributed his trouble to the addition of the ale. In memory of the hours of agony, when it was doubtful if he would be able to continue in the race, Keegan put himself on record as determined never again to try to train or ride with ale or beer as an aid. Incidentally, Keegan set forth his opinion that had it not been for his illness and the loss of two laps when he could not relieve his partner, his team would have won, for the two men were beaten only two laps for first prize, and Keegan declared that had he been in the ride-off to settle the tie for first prize he could have beaten any sprinter in the race as he felt Saturday night. Keegan and Logan left for Boston yesterday afternoon. Before leaving they had entered into an agreement with a theatrical agent, who offered them an engagement, to be played in and about Boston.

The winning and second teams, Root and Dorlon and Vanderstuyft and Stol, also received offers from theatrical agents, and Root and Dorlon made a contract for a ten weeks' engagement in a circuit of vaudeville houses. Another reward of victory came to the men of the winning team in the shape of offers, which practically have been accepted, for Root and Dorlon to go to Europe for a season of racing on foreign cycle tracks. The terms submitted to them by Robert Coquelle, agent for the foreign track owners and the man who had charge of most of the foreign riders in last week's race, amount, in effect, to a guarantee, and it is probable that Root and Dorlon will earn between $5,000 and $10,000 in the Summer as a part of the fruits of their victory in the six days' contest. The contract was closed to-day, on Mr. Coquelle's return from Worcester, Mass., to which place he went with an offer to the negro rider, Major Taylor. One other negro rider, Dove, who rode in special races in Madison Square Garden last week, is likely to be added to the squad of American cyclers who will go abroad.

The engagement of Root and Dorlon to go abroad is accepted by cycle racing enthusiasts as a definite cancellation of the contract held by "Bobby" Walthour with the same foreign track managers, as Mr. Coquelle cabled his principals immediately after the suspension of Walthour and his nine associates for their action in quitting the six days' race in the middle of the week, informing them of the ruling of the referees, and in reply was notified to sign other riders to substitute for Walthour. Walthour's European contracts, which guaranteed him the chance to ride in sixteen or more races, meant a total of about $30,000 which he would have earned, and which he has lost through his suspension, as the International Cycling Association's rules will bar him from European tracks during suspension, and the case is covered by a clause in the contract.

The managers of the six days' race have no disposition to press the case made out by the officials of the contest against Walthour and his associates, but the matter now is out of the hands of all concerned in the contest, as it was referred to the National Cycling Board of Control, which will not meet until February unless a special call is issued, so that the present suspension, whether it is or is not made permanent, bars the men from making profitable contracts for the coming season. The suspension also shuts them out of the cycle races to be held in Buffalo this month, and may work injury to the meet planned for that city.

The $4,450 in prize money offered to the contestants in the race last week will be distributed at noon to-day by Manager Powers at the Hotel Bartholdi.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Foss and Poggenburg Likely to Play in Chicago—Record of Class B Tourney.

There appears to be every prospect that more of the Eastern amateurs will compete in the National championship tournament at the Chicago Athletic Association than was at first expected. Benjamin Bensinger of Chicago has been in this city for the past week devoting most of his attention to Wilson P. Foss, the National ex-champion, and by many regarded as the best of the amateurs that this country has produced. He has practically secured Foss's entry for the tournament, although the conditions for his playing are provisional with the appearance of the great French amateur champion, Rerolle, in this city to meet Foss in the return match which was promised when Foss played in Paris last February. As Bensinger has at his back the resources of one of the largest billiard firms in this country and is busy cabling Paris with regard to Rerolle, it is more than likely that Foss will compete in Chicago and the Frenchman here. It has also become known that J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, the present holder of the title and the gold cup, will enter, and this swells the list to four of the leading Eastern men: Wilson P. Foss, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Edward W. Gardner, and J. Byron Stark.

Six matches remain to be contested in the amateur Class B billiard championship tournament, and it is expected to bring the series to a close on Wednesday night, at Maurice Daly's Academy, barring the possibility of ties. As the competitors now stand, after the first week of play, the steady deliberateness of Albert Lowenberg's cue work has carried him through without the loss of a match. He is tied for the high single average with W. A. Whitehead, both having made 8 2-31. Whitehead has the best high run, 45, and H. A. Coleman the next best, 42, but all of the men have done well in this respect and counted runs of more than 30.

The competitions that have been scheduled for to-day will engage W. A. Whitehead and James Vantine in the matinee match, and in the evening Albert Lowlenberg will meet Louis A. Servatius, it being the final contest on the latter's schedule. The standing of the players follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Best Average.	High Run.
A. Lowenberg	5	0	8 2-31	33
H. A. Coleman	3	1	6 15-30	42
W. A. Whitehead	1	1	8 2-31	45
F. M. Canda	2	1	6 22-38	31
J. Vantine	2	4	4 41-50	36
L. A. Servatius	0	4	3 29-31	32

CARR BEATS IRISH RUNNER.

Xavier Member Finishes Five Yards Ahead of Daly in Three-Mile Race.

Edward P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association, distinguished himself yesterday by defeating John Daly, the Irish champion distance runner, in a three-mile match race at Celtic Park, by five yards in 15:37 1-5. On the strength of his winning the metropolitan cross-country championship and his defeat of John Joyce, the American champion runner, Daly was a big favorite. Carr finished second in the cross-country championship, and since that race has been anxious to meet his conqueror again. The weather was cold, and the track used was cut through the snow and just wide enough for the contestants to pass each other. About one thousand persons were present, most of them being admirers of Daly, but the Xavier runner was backed up by an enthusiastic contingent of clubmates.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the starter, John McHugh of the Pastime Athletic Club, called on both runners to get on the mark, and they started simultaneously with the report of the pistol. Daly soon appeared in the lead, and at the end of the first mile, which was covered in 5:10, was a yard in front. The pace was slower in the second mile, Daly finishing the distance in 10:33 and still in the lead. Then the Irish champion put on more steam, but he failed to increase his advantage, the Xavier runner showing excellent form. When the last lap was reached Carr made a sudden spurt, reached the champion, and they raced together until 100 yards from the tape, then Carr, by a surprising burst of speed, passed to the front and finally won the race by five yards.

Clever Wrestlers Will Meet To-night.

The catch-as-catch-can wrestling match between Harvey Parker, the "Little Demon," and Alexander Swanson, who is generally conceded to be the best welterweight wrestler in Greater New York, at the new Polo Athletic Association, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, to-night promises to be one of the most interesting of the year. Should neither man fail to gain a fall within a reasonable time, the referee will be empowered to stop the contest, and give the decision to the man who, in his judgment, did the better work. Parker and Swanson have been training for several weeks for the contest, and are now in excellent condition. That Parker is something of his old self was demonstrated in his match with Eugene Tremblay, the champion of Canada, last week, Parker gaining two straight falls. Swanson has been training with H. H. Egeberg, the Graeco-Roman champion, who defeated Piening recently, and the "Great Dane" will be in the Swede's corner to-night.

Novel Effects for Foreign Auto Show.

Plans for the importers' automobile show, which will open on Jan. 11 and continue for two weeks at the Herald Square exhibition hall, are nearly completed. All exhibits will be upon raised platforms which will be carpeted and divided by railings in accordance with a uniform design. Electric signs will designate the various exhibits. There will be ample aisle space, including a twenty-foot promenade through the centre of the hall. In the centre will be an octagonal bandstand, where music will be furnished by the Italian Court Band. A portion of the floor space will be set apart for a Japanese garden, where geisha girls will serve tea.

The decorations on the scheme of decoration will rest in a series of immense panels, which will be placed about the dome of the hall. These panels will show a panorama of an endless automobile race. They have been made by a French artist who has been at work upon them for the last three months, and they will cost about $10,000.

Ardsley Skating Club's First Races.

The recently organized Ardsley Skating Club has arranged plans for a big afternoon's sport next Saturday on the occasion of the club's opening of the outdoor season at Woodlands, N. Y. The entries do not close until Wednesday with William H. Robertson, 1 Beekman Street, this city, but the club has received assurances from all the speedy skaters in the amateur ranks in Greater New York and vicinity that they will compete. It is quite likely that the New York Athletic Club's crack team, composed of Phil Kearney, W. R. Lee, Arthur G. Sarony, and G. Lyman, will be among the starters, as well as Morris Wood, the amateur champion speed skater of America; Hugh Pallister, E. Mullikan, E. A. Tayler, F. Tucker, and W. D. Kirk. There will be three races—quarter of a mile, scratch, one mile, novice, and a two-mile handicap.

Another Trophy for Pastime's Carnival.

John V. Coggey has donated a handsome silver cup, to be competed for at the Pastime Athletic Club carnival, which will be held at Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve. In addition to this cup, Senator James J. Frawley has given a diamond medal, to be awarded to the winner of the two-mile run, and G. M. L. Sachs, an old-time member of the club, has offered a silk banner to the club, college, or other organization scoring the greatest number of points. The contest for the banner promises to be a close one, as the New York A. C., New West Side A. C., Pastime A. C., St. George's A. C., Mott Haven A. C., and other local athletic organizations will enter the pick of their men in an effort to win it. Entries for the carnival close on Dec. 26.

Dr. Howe Beats Isherwood at Pool.

Dr. W. Howe, with a handicap of 75, outplayed F. Isherwood, who had 65 to make, in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. The doctor made a high run of 13 and ran the game out while his opponent's figures were at 44. To-night the contestants will be A. Hyman, 75 handicap, and Dr. H. Arnold, 60. Dr. Howe and A. Hyman are tied for the lead in the tournament, each having played three games and won all.

WANT PERFECT MOTOR CARS.

Engineers Planning to Produce Better and Cheaper Machines.

One of the most important steps ever taken in this country to perfect the automobile has just been outlined by several engineers and designers representing large automobile factories, and a meeting has been called by all interested in the motor car industry for Jan. 19. This new organization will be known as the Superintendents' and Engineers' Branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, and its main objects will be to study methods whereby American machines may be simplified in mechanism and reduced to the lowest possible level in cost of construction and maintenance.

The plan has been recognized as a vital one by the engineers of the association for some time, and just before the Vanderbilt Cup race a preliminary meeting was held in this city, and a committee appointed to draw up a plan of procedure. It consisted of A. L. Riker, George W. Wesley, Karl Almquist, and J. Frank Duryea. These men met last week at the Engineers' Club, 374 Fifth Avenue, and to some extent perfected the details of this new department of the association.

The committee agreed that the objects of the association should be the exchange of ideas in construction, and a study of the methods by which the automobile may be simplified through a reduction of the number of parts, their standardization, and the most accessible arrangement of them, while at the same time the cost of production may be lowered. All automobilists will reap the benefit of such a work undertaken by the association. The standardization and simplification of motor cars will mean not only a greater convenience and a higher efficiency in them for users, but also a reduced cost of maintenance. It will further mean a reduction in the cost of production that will enable the manufacturers to turn out better machines, and in the future probably to offer them at lower prices.

When the organization is definitely completed at the meeting next month it is the purpose to have it deal entirely with constructional questions, and to act in an advisory capacity to the manufacturers, but there will be no consideration of such subjects as a price agreement, as this is something with which the association does not concern itself. Neither will there be any seeking after a uniformity of design, as it is the policy of the main body not to discourage in any way either competition or the free expression of individuality in the output of its thirty members.

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East 84th Street, 25 foot, private; arranged for two families, stable attached, $14,500.
East 91st Street, 5-story single flat, $15,000.
Chas. H. Schnelle, 1,223 Lexington Av.

ONE TENANT.
House in Norfolk St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis, 7 Pine, or your own broker.

First Avenue 25 ft. double tenement; 2 stores; rent nearly $2,200; price $21,000. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY

Three-story single flat for sale. Inquire second floor, 1,012 East 137th St., Browning. Price, $6,200.

Double flat, vicinity 88th St. and 3d Av., $22,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

2d Av. double flat, perfect order, full lot, $28,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

3d Av., Near 116th St.—18 families, 2 stores, $35,500; bargain. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO
INVESTORS
IN THE
VERY CHOICEST RESIDENCE SECTION OF
THE BRONX
WE SELL LOTS ON REASONABLE TERMS!
YOUR PROPERTY
WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE WITHIN A YEAR
BECAUSE
YOU CAN REACH THE PROPERTY FROM ANY DIRECTION
by the Elevated, the Subway or Trolley.
Station Within One Block of the Property.
WE OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS
500 LOTS OF THE FAMOUS
FAILE ESTATE
In Blocks and Lots.
NOTE THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND AVOID CONFUSION.
To Reach the Property:
Take 2d or 3d Av. Elevated or the Subway to the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Av. Station (Simpson St.) and walk down the Southern Boulevard one block to Hunt's Point Road; or you can take the 6th Av. "L" to 135th St. and transfer to surface car and go up Westchester Av. to the Southern Boulevard and walk down the Boulevard one block to the property.
THEN LOOK TO THE LEFT AND SEE THIS SIGN—
FAILE PROPERTY—OFFICE.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD TROLLEY PASSES THE PROPERTY.
WE CAN SELL YOU LOTS NOW FROM
$1,000 to $3,500 Each.
MANY OF THEM 125 AND 150 FEET DEEP.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
If you want to invest a little money to good advantage or for a home.
The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Station is on the property, and when the improvements (which are now under way) are completed it will be a six track electric road, connecting with elevated and subway roads, and a magnificent through line is to take the place of the present local one.
THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE MODERATE PRICED LOTS IN THE HEART OF THE ACTIVE AND CHOICE SECTION OF THIS BOOMING BOROUGH.
OFFICE OPEN TO-DAY,
Southern Boulevard and Hunt's Point Road.

CHOICE CORNERS AND PLOTS
Jerome Ave. and New Concourse
Also Tremont two corners and plots.
CL&MENT H. SMITH,
736 Tremont Av., cor. Washington.
Branch, Jerome and Burnside Avs.
Telephone, 613 Tremont.

LOTS,
Webster Av., near 173d, 25x90, $5,000; Beekman Av. lots, $4,500 and up; Valentine Av., near 183d, 100x230, $25,000; Plimpton Av., near Washington Bridge, 270x100, $17,000.
Terms to suit.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

LIETNER & THORMAN,
Phone 747 Tremont, 1,279 Tremont Av., Bronx, offer for sale choice corner properties:
Tremont Av. corner, 43x142.....$22,000
Tremont Av. corner, 92x190..... 43,000
Tremont Av. corner, 72x190..... 34,000
Boston Road, 75x121..... 23,500
Crotona Park East, 66x92..... 15,500
Also other good corners and inside lots.

EAST 165TH ST.,
ADJOINING WESTCHESTER AV.
Subway station.
TWO LOTS, PARTLY EXCAVATED, will be sold very low to quick buyer.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Tel. 7655 Cortlandt.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.
East Side.
A 12% INVESTMENT.
5-story, 16-family tenement, with stores, East 60th St., near 2d Av.
Price $15,000
Mtgs. @ 4½.. 9,500
Equity $9,000
Rents guaranteed.....$1,908.00
Expense 845.75
Net income.....$1,062.25
Will leave 2d mortgage of $5,000 at 5%. Rents given above are old; have positively not been raised. Will gladly show collection books and expense account.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

West Side.
AMSTERDAM AVE. CORNER,
PLOT, 90x100.
PRICE, $50,000.
VICINITY 175TH STREET.
A. F. KOELBLE,
30 PINE ST.

Manhattan Avenue Snap. Two 25 ft. 5-story double flats at a price that will net over 18 per cent. on investment. Bona fide purchasers apply to
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS.
5-story triple, west 8th Av., near 116th; $26,500; 5-story family flats, $25,000 each. Robt. Leven, 354 West 116th St.

Morningside Avenue corner, 25x96x100, 5-story double flat; price $51,000; mortgage $35,000; 5 years; rents $5,124; can be increased.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

Bargain to quick buyer; 155 West 102d St.; five-story double flat; excellent order; steam heat; $31,500; rents $3,528; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

101st St., Near Columbus Av.—Five-story triple flat, $27,500; mtge. $20,000; rent $2,900; no steam; bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

84th St., Near Broadway—5-story quadruple flat, $41,000; rent, $34,000; no steam; absolute bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

95th St., 167 West.—Private dwelling; eleven rooms and bath; perfect condition; restricted neighborhood.

$31,000; rents, $3,324; steam-heated flat; $6,000 equity nets 20%. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

Morningside Av.—Double flat, no heat; rent, $2,700; price, $26,000; $5,000 cash; net return, $1,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$6,000 cash (price $28,500) buys six-room double flat, vicinity 116th, 8th Av.; net return, $1,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat, no heat, vicinity 50th, 8th Av., $37,000; $5,000 cash; net return on investment, $1,400. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Extra wide double flat, vicinity of 120th and 8th Av.; six rooms and bath; all improvements; $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—West End Av., vicinity 103d St., choice location; 5-story residence, 20 feet wide; modern plumbing. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Three-story private, vicinity 15th, 6th Av., $17,000; mortgage, $12,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Prominent corners near new Pennsylvania depot; price, $26,000, easy terms. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Amsterdam Av., Near 84th St.—5-story triple, $42,500; rent, $4,400. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

10th Av., Corner 34th St.—5-story, store, $55,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

22d St., Near 8th Av.—18.9x100; single flat, private block, $10,000. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Lenox Av.—5-story double flat, 27x85, store, $32,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8th Av. double flat, large store, elegant order, $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Below 14th Street.
NEAR THE CITY HALL
A MEDIUM SIZE BUSINESS PROPERTY, RENTED TO ONE TENANT, FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Jane St., Near Hudson.—10 families, $25,500; great bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Washington Heights.
Bradhurst Avenue corner plot, nearly five lots; convenient to L station; price low enough for quick turn; easy terms. Apply to
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

50 ft. plot on wide street near Eleventh Avenue; price $12,000 to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

For choice Broadway corner plots, avenue and street lots, also dwellings and flats, see Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

Attention, Builders, Speculators!
Send for my list Bronx Lot Bargains.
Corner plot, 100x114, near Boulevard.....$17,000
Webster Av., (3 lots,) fine location..... 15,500
Boston Av., 74x178, with house..... 30,500
Bathgate Av., 2 lots, fine location..... 9,750
Plot 50x100, near L station..... 6,000
Also other small and large plots and corners.
Chas. A. Weber, 653 East 149th St.

BUILDERS.
Two Promient Corners, Courtlandt Av., 50x100; price, $14,500; easy terms.
EAST 156TH STREET, 75x100.
PRICE, $14,000. MORTGAGE, $8,000.
COURTLANDT AV., 50x100.
PRICE, $12,000; MORTGAGE, $7,500.
JOHN F. FREES, REALTY DEPARTMENT, 608 E. 156th St. Telephone 1620 Melrose.

SMALL AND LARGE FLATS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS NEAR PUBLICATION.
New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention, Speculators!—Five extra large lots sacrificed $3,200 each; also half square block, Southern Boulevard, 10½ lots, excavated, $57,750. Owner, 49 East 132d St.; Telephone 2466R Harlem.

Franklin Av., near 166th St. Station.—32x166; brick house, all improvements; also stable; cheap to quick buyer; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., Third Av., S. W. Corner.

East 149th St., East of 3d Av.—Two 25-ft. 5-story double flats; low price to quick buyer; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.
Some choice corner and inside plots. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St., Or your broker.

$1,200 cash; two-story building on lot 25x100 in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; price $6,030; first mortgage $4,830 for five years; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

LOTS H. J. CANTRELL & CO.
PLOTS WEST FARMS SQUARE

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN BRONX.
3 brick flats; price, $39,000; mortgages, $25,000; 4½%; rents, $4,200. Losere, 3,153 3d Av.

Tiffany St.—Corner plot at a price low enough for quick turn; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Boston Road Plot Near McKinley Square.—70x irregular; asking $23,000; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Stebbins Av., (Fox estate,) two-story dwelling, including (approved) plans for altering into two-family single flat and store on side; bargain this week. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

Brook Avenue 25 ft. double flat with store; asking $23,500; a bargain; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

Brick house, granite front, 9 rooms, bath and laundry, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trimmed, parquet floors, 27x111; near rapid transit. 1,000 East 175th St.

Corner plot, 70x100, Decatur Av., Bedford Park; assessments paid; chance for speculator, investor, or builder. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES. C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

LOTS. Washington, Bathgate, Third, Webster, and Tremont Avs. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

William's Bridge, Laconia Park.—Two lots, fronting two streets, $1,550; cheap. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 200x100, Valentine Av., vicinity 180th St.; must be sold; bargain for quick buyer; easy terms. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Forest Av., near 166th; 37½x87½; excavated; $7,500; also others. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice corner Union Av., 168th; excavated; 3,731 square feet; $10,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Av., 179th; 108x145; house; $28,000; others same avenue. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Willis Av.—Business property for quick buyer; price, $20,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

Choice four-story business corner on leading avenue; price, $17,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

132 FEET, CLINTON AV., $14,000.
R. J. CANTRELL & CO.,
WEST FARMS SQUARE.

BUYERS—WE HAVE BARGAINS ON HAND NOW; CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

A Subway Bargain.—Park Av., east, near 153d St., vacant, 52x130; price, $8,000; ripe for improvement. Spencer, 1,041 Washington Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and Third Av.

Geo. Stolz, real estate broker, cor. Daly and Tremont Aves.—Bargains in Bronx corners.

Fine one-family house, $2,100; two, $4,100; $500 cash. Barnett, 4,361 3d Av., 180th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $373 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
a rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

For Rent—Light loft; steam heat and power; sprinkler system; size 1,000 square ft. Apply Engineer, 15 Vandewater St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent; 506 West 26th St.; near 10th Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.
Happy is the man who has a home free of encumbrance, and knows how to enjoy a simple life. There is an air of dignity and refinement about the man who owns his own home. We have the finest selection of two-family houses in Brooklyn. Prices, $6,000 to $10,000.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

Rugby Going—$1,360 equity in 2 double lots, southwest corner East Broadway and East 49th St., and northwest corner Linden and Troy Avs., will be sold to the highest bidder this week; bought 3½ years ago from Wood, Harmon & Co.; payments made to Jan. 8, 1905; all offers will be treated strictly fair and confidential. Address Geo. W. Somers, St. Augustine, Fla.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

FLATBUSH.—Adjoining highly restricted and improved South Midwood and Detmas Park on East 17th St.; ten 40-foot plots; surroundings fine; prices low; will divide or make special prices to sell all. A. C. GREEN, Room 914, 140 Nassau St., New York.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Flatbush Lots, 20x100, $250.
OWNERS MUST SELL AT ONCE.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., Near Vernon.

$3,650 buys 489 4th Av., near 12th St.; 2½-story high-stoop dwelling; all improvements; two families; 9 rooms. Mr. Schultz, 236 12th St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Eleven-room house, Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, $9,200; must be sold at once; New England farms and Summer homes. Wolfskill Real Estate Bureau, Greenfield, Mass.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.

Investors! An acre of ground in Mount Vernon, improvements, $6,500; acreage plots north of Bronx on the line of proposed elevated extension. Particulars Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

$250.—Lots at Marbledale; 20 minutes from 125th St.; fare, 8c.; city improvements; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Mount Vernon.
On Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to rent, furnished or unfurnished, nine-room house; all improvements; immediate possession. Call or address Blenker, 221 West 123d St.

AT AUCTION
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers
will sell at Public Auction
Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904,
12 o'clock noon, at R. E. Salesroom, 161 Broadway, the 5-story double Flat on Lot 25x92,
315 West 17th St.
1st mtge. $20,000, at 4½%; 2d mtge. $2,500, at 6%. Maps & particulars at Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.
FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY.
TO LET.
MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.
STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.
TO LET.
To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
WATCHMAN or SPECIAL OFFICER by the hour, day, week, or month; good references. Henry Weinstock, 210 East 74th St., care Mr. Taub.

Out of City.
Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, dock; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply
H. S. O'BRIEN & SON,
45 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTAT

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 242-244 West, Near Broadway.—4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents, $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. American Storage Co., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

SANS-SOUCI, 31 West 124th St.—8 elegant large rooms and bath; all latest improvements; $70 a month; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire premises.

508 MANHATTAN AV., Corner West 121st St.—Seven large, light rooms; private bath, steam and hot water supply; hall boy service; rent, $36. Apply Janitor.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
111 West 43d St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.
2 rooms and bath, all conveniences, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

New apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; modern improvements; rents from $26 to $35. 240 West 143d St. Inquire janitor.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

East Side.

HANDSOME NINE-ROOM APARTMENT,
All modern improvements; best location in city. Rent only $1,500 yearly. Offers wanted.
120 East 34th St., and Lexington Avs.
Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $900.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

736 LEXINGTON AV., AT 59TH ST.
New building, all improvements; two-room apartments, with modern bath, $35 per month.
FRED T. BARRY,
641 Madison Av.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison.—Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $52.50 to $45.00.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—To sublet, furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

To rent at $40 per month, well furnished six-room flat, 90th St. near Columbus Av. Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates, vans for moving, packing, shipping, estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 367 Melrose.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Are you seeking beautiful effects, charming costumes, elegant tailor made gowns at lowest possible prices? Ernestine, 134 West 20th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,192.—ABRAHAM GOLDNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Goldner of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 30th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 30th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 6,549.—JACOB HERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Herman of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 14th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 5th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,284.—JEREMIAH McDONOUGH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jerome McDonough of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 23d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 30th, 1904.

NO. 7,202.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN H. HESSEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Martin H. Hesseman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Martin H. Hesseman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 12, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES DOLL, JR., Bankrupt.—No. 7,600.

To the creditors of Charles Doll, Jr., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Charles Doll, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 9, 1904.

NO. 7,598.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROGER R. ORGAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Roger R. Organ of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Roger R. Organ was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 9th, 1904.

NO. 7,553.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE STREBEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Strebel of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said George Strebel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 9th, 1904.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent, apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32d ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 8, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.
HOTEL MARQUIS,
12, 14, 16 EAST 31ST.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GRACE A. WOOD, plaintiff, against TIMOTHY J. MARTIN, individually and as administrator of the estate of Hester J. Martin, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 18th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NUMBER ONE.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventeen feet, running thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Number 310 West Eighty-second Street; subject to the lien of a certain mortgage made by said Hester J. Martin to Henry B. Auchincloss as sole surviving executor of the will and testament of John Auchincloss, deceased, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventeen thousand dollars and interest thereon, which said mortgage bears date the 19th day of May, 1899, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 22d day of May, 1899, in Block series, Section 4 of mortgages, Liber 95, at Page 351, and indexed under Block Number 1,244 on the land map of the City of New York.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Riverside Avenue, or Drive, distant fifty-two feet four and five-eighths inches southerly from the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining said premises on the north twenty-six feet five and three eighths inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue eight inches to the northerly side of said wall; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and along the outside of said wall eleven feet and ten inches to the end of said wall; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and along the outside of a part of the rear wall of the building erected upon the premises hereby conveyed nine feet to an angle in said wall; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and part of the way along the outside of said rear wall twenty-nine feet ten inches; thence southerly and again parallel with West End Avenue seventeen feet and eight inches; thence westerly, again parallel with Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining said premises on the south seventy feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the easterly side of Riverside Avenue, or Drive; thence northerly along the said easterly side of Riverside Avenue, or Drive, twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the fixtures, chattels real and chattels personal belonging to said house, and improvements erected upon said premises, said premises being known as Number 85 Riverside Drive; subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement dated the 30th day of November, 1897, and made between Clarence F. True and Francis M. Applegate, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 1st day of December, 1897, in block series, Liber 61, Section 4 of conveyances, at Page 96, and also subject to the lien of a certain mortgage made by Francis M. Applegate and Minnie V. Applegate, his wife, to Benjamin Rush Wendell to secure the payment of the principal sum of thirty thousand dollars and interest thereon, which said mortgage bears date the 30th day of November, 1897, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1897, in block series, mortgages, Section 4, Liber 80, at Page 413, and indexed under Block Number 1,244 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 22d, 1904.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 27 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Parcel Number One. (310 West 82d St.)
82d Street.

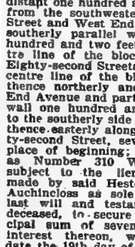

Parcel Number Two. (85 Riverside Drive.)
81st Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is as follows:

As to parcel Number One, mortgage for $17,000.00, with interest from 1st July, 1904, at 5%.

As to parcel Number Two, mortgage for $30,000.00, with interest from 1st June, 1904, at 4½%.

Dated New York, November 22, 1904.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 7064.—VINCENT BONAGUR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Vincent Bonagur of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 16th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 7514.—WILLIAM LYMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Lyman of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 5th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 6th, 1904.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Dec. 17 | St. Louis.....Dec. 31
St. Paul.....Dec. 24 | Philadelphia....Jan. 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MANITOU.....Dec. 17, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNEWONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Dec. 17 | Vaderland.....Dec. 31
Kroonland.....Dec. 24 | Zeeland.....Jan. 14

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic.Dec. 14, 10 AM | Baltic..Dec. 28, 10 AM
Majestic.Dec. 21, 10 AM | Cedric..Jan. 4, 4:30 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC.....Dec. 15, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Feb. 25
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.....Jan. 7, Feb. 18
ROMANIC.....Jan. 28, Mar. 11
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Dec.13, 10 AM | K'prinz.Feb.21, 7:30 AM
Kaiser...Jan. 2, 10 AM | Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprz.s.Jan.17, Noon | Kronprinz.Mar.22, 6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Koeln...Dec. 29, 10 AM | Koeln...Feb. 9, 10 AM
Zieten...Jan. 10, 10 AM | Zieten...Feb. 23, 10 AM
Main....Jan. 19, 10 AM | Main....Feb. 28, Noon
Cassel...Jan. 26, 10 AM | *Kurfu'st.Mar. 9, 11 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan 14, 11 AM | Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert..Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3 & 4, Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
Belgravia.Dec.17, 1 PM | ‡Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM
†*Moltke.Dec.22, 10 AM | ‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover, †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 31, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 4 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania..Dec. 14, 7 AM | Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM | Lucania.Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania.Dec.31,10AM | Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, and Cabin $40 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $55 upwards.
*ULTONIA....Dec. 15, Jan. 31, Mar. 21
SLAVONIA.....Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
PANNONIA....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*Cabin Class only. Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria..Dec. 17, Noon | Furnessia.Jan. 14, Noon
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and the South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

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TOURS & TICKETS
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COOK'S NILE STEAMERS. Four sailings per week from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 Broadway and 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $400 UP.
February 2, 70 days, by White Star S. S. "Arabic." Shore trips included.
F. C. CLARK, 113 BROADWAY, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARREN, CATALINA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To CHARLES J. WARREN, Mrs. Sarah J. Lee, George W. Miller, Frank W. Miller, Mary E. Miller, Mrs. C. M. Stansbury, Miss Margaret B. Williams, Mrs. R. E. Andrews, Mrs. Ellen E. Day, Miss Esther Jessup, John L. Day, M. D., Mrs. Fannie C. Hall, Mrs. Augusta Ackroyd, Mrs. Mary Jane Warren, Rev. Louis Y. Jessup, Miss Marion Warren, Mrs. Maria Beardsley, Mrs. Edgar Judge, Mrs. Emilie Ide, Caroline Jenkins, Executrix, Catalina, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Catalina S. Warren, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: Whereas each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held on the 30th day of December next, at the County of New York on the 6th day of January, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles N. Lockwood, as surviving trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased: and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 5th day of November, in the year o.. our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Petitioner, 26 Liberty St., New York City.
no14-1aw6wM

POOLE, GEORGE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Cleiland Milnor, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the eighth day of December, 1904. FLORENCE B. BALLOU POOLE,
Executrix.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York City.

WIENER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Wiener, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 281 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1905.—Dated New York, the 22nd day of November, 1904. ANNA C. WIENER, Executrix. RICHARD G. WIENER, ADAM WIENER, FREDERICK WIENER, Executors. ADAM WIENER, Attorney for Executors, 281 Broadway, New York City.

BLOOMINGDALE, JOSEPH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH B. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur B. Spingarn, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1904. CLARA BLOOMINGDALE, ROSALIE E. SPIEGELBERG, LEWIS MORGAN BLOOMINGDALE, EUGENE E. SPIEGELBERG,
Executors.
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, Attorney for Executors, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
de12-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Reiss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Neall & Beam, Esqs., counsellors at law, at Nos. 45-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January, 1905, next.

Dated New York, the twenty-third day of June, 1904. EMILIE ROSE REISS,
Executrix.

THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executrix, Nos. 45-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je27-1aw6mM

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:50, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 21½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 2,78 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*3:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chicago.
†3:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*3:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

FOR SALE.

SUVIO IS SOLD MORE
IN ONE DAY
than all worthless substitutes combined will sell in two seasons. (There must certainly be a reason for it.) SUVIO'S reputation is established on its merits. Don't be persuaded by dealers to experiment with new and worthless heaters, so-called "just as good." Insist on SUVIO. SUVIO is the real HYGIENIC, ECONOMIC and most CONVENIENT GAS HEATER on earth, and costs less than any imitations. Look for the name SUVIO and patent numbers stamped on top of each SUVIO. Sent on receipt of price.

PRICE 95c., $1.15 and $1.50.
NICKEL, COPPER or ALUMINUM, very ORNAMENTAL; suitable FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Discount to the Trade and Large Consumers.
ZEE-NEET GAS HEATER, 40c.
SUVIO HEAT AND LIGHT CO.,
1079 3d Av. & 40 West B'way, cor. Park Pl., N. Y.

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DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
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Waltham and Elgin Watches and Diamonds on CREDIT.
No security required. Perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Write, telephone, or call
Globe Credit Watch Co.,
65 Nassau St., cor. John.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
easy payments, lowest prices; goods guaranteed; confidential. Call, write, or 'phone.
NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO.,
177 BROADWAY.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Moorman. 72 Maiden Lane. Tel 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange,
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

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Made into Rugs. Write for samples and will call to give estimate. American Rug M'f'ry, 363A Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, New York.

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Miniature incandescent lamps wired for Christmas tree or other decorative lighting; ordinary Edison lighting circuit utilized; safe and effective. Box D, 136 Times.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Typewriters 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

FOX KODAKS 174 5TH AV., above 22d.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing; telephone 5,380 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, Watches.—Easy payments. Call, write, telephone Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STERN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS STERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max D. Josephson, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1904.

JACOB SAALBERG,
BLANCHE STERN,
NATHAN STERN,
Executors.

MAX D. JOSEPHSON, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PARSONS, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PARSONS, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned executors, at the office of Edwin Parsons, one of said executors, No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905.—Dated November 29th, 1904.—EDWIN PARSONS, JEFFERSON HOGAN, ROBERT W. PARSONS, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys for Executors 24 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d5-1aw6m

WEMPLE, ALONZO E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO E. WEMPLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Executors of transacting business,

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Between 72d St., 5th Av., to 75th St., Park Av.; a diamond and emerald Ring; shamrock leaf shape. Liberal reward to L. A. B., 2 East 72d St.

LOST.—Plain, silver handled cane; New Amsterdam Theatre, evening Dec. 7; reward if returned to J. L. Turner, 110 East 58th St.

LOST—Brown water spaniel, female; $5 reward. Louise Raible, 101 East 90th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

10TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; good board; table board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

21st St., 136 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; gentlemen; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

55TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

63d ST., 145 WEST.—Front basement, double room, sunny; gentlemen; refined home; table guests; references.

90TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, N. W. Washington Square.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; ample closet; excellent table.

104TH ST., 81 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also medium size; superior, homelike table; references.

129TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large hall room; excellent board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

REFINED JEWISH GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE home in private house; no other boarders; telephone; $10 weekly; home comforts; references. A. B., Box 129 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 4 "2"

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11TH ST., 7 WEST.—Furnished large front room, with all conveniences; suitable for two; third floor.

20TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large nicely furnished rooms (parlor bedroom;) heated, telephone, private house; references.

21ST ST., 46 WEST.—Pleasant large room, suitable couple or two; young men; all conveniences.

22D ST., 446 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; first-class house; breakfast optional; moderate.

24TH ST., 42 WEST.—Two large front rooms; elegantly furnished; well heated; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

29TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

38TH ST., 260 WEST.—Front and back parlors, connecting; suitable for two couples, or four gentlemen; also small room; steam heat, hot water, bath; reasonable. Ring Gilroy's bell.

38TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, beautiful, light; suitable for two people; reasonable; modern; third bell.

43D ST., 146 WEST, Subway Station.—Large parlor for bedroom or light business; reasonable.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine medium and large rooms, also physician's office; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent two large furnished rooms.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Cozily furnished front hall room; references; gentleman; telephone; private house.

74TH ST., 11 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 107 WEST.—Front suite, also other rooms; heat; fine bath; first apartment. Wendell.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; gentleman.

83D ST., 56 West.—Delightful large room, private house; excellent service; business people preferred.

84TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen preferred; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

87TH ST., 143 WEST.—Either entire second floor or large room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen.

92D ST., 50 WEST.—Well-kept private house; large, warm, light rooms; hot water.

95TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room, connecting shower bath; convenient to "L" and Subway.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Connected parlor, back parlor, front hall rooms; heat, bath; reasonable. Saidi

100TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Falke.

101ST ST., 327 WEST.—Large square room and bath, second floor; private family; board optional.

103TH ST., 76 WEST.—Large and small; private house; reasonable to permanent parties.

131TH ST., 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small and large rooms; near "L."

152D ST., 522 WEST.—Back parlor with extension suitable for physician, dentist, with service.

LEXINGTON AV., 721 (corner 58th.)—Refined, educated, private family has two light, steam-heated beautifully furnished rooms; $4, $5. Woelber.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Owner of a good house in West 40th St., near Cathedral, too large for family, wishes to rent a floor, two rooms and bath, to man of right sort; newly decorated and all modern improvements; any service desired can be arranged; price, $1,500 a year. Box D, 133 Times.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. require services of experienced saleswomen for their bric-a-brac department; must have best reference. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require assistant buyer and head of stock for their retail lace and trimming departments; all applications treated strictly confidential.

COLORISTS—WANTED BY A LARGE 5TH AV. ART STUDIO, YOUNG LADIES WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE COLORING OF PHOTO-GRAVURES IN WATER COLORS; ONLY THOSE WHO CAN FURNISH REFERENCES AS TO THEIR ABILITY NEED APPLY; THOSE WHO HAVE SAMPLES OF THEIR WORK WILL PLEASE BRING THEM; GOOD SALARY TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG LADIES WITH ABILITY. CALL BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 3 P. M., HOLLAND STUDIO, 135 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

MRS. B. Brooklyn, requires competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; wages $18; must have good references. No. 533. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. V., West 129th St., wants good girl, speaking some English, understanding some housework, with family of four; no cooking; wages $14. No. 544. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

Saks & Co., Herald Square, require the services of experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Jewelry, silverware, handkerchiefs, gloves, leather goods, and perfumery. Apply to Superintendent.

Saks & Co., Herald Square, require the services of experienced saleswomen in their jewelry and silverware departments. Apply to Superintendent.

MRS. M., Riverside Drive, requires good girl, understanding housework, with references from previous employer, in family of four adults; wages $18-$20. No. 552. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Saleslades experienced in fancy dry [illegible] any department. Simon, 158 West 125th.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MRS. B., West 111th, wants woman, with references, to do good cooking and general housework; sleep home nights; with washing, $5 per week; without, $4. No. 549. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

MRS. L., East 90th St., wants good girl for housework in orthodox Jewish family, consisting of three; wages $16. No. 554. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Laundress, $25; general housework, $20; nurse, $20. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Males.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want several neat appearing boys, about 14 years of age; good opportunity for advancement. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require an experienced salesman for their black dress goods department; only those with first-class references need apply.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain mechanics; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr.; 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller.

SAKS & CO., Herald Square, require the services of experienced packers. Apply to the Superintendent of the delivery, in basement.

SAKS & CO., Herald Square, require the services of experienced parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent.

WANTED—Solicitor, for noted great publication, recently issued, extensively advertised, having phenomenal sale; owned and operated by wealthy firm on progressive lines and liberal basis; man must be well educated, under 45, forceful address, capable of earning $50 per week and expenses; to call on selected names only; following up inquiries from interested people. C. W. Stansbury, 98 5th Av.

WANTED — Bookbinder as Superintendent of bindery and printing establishment out of New York; good position for right man; applicants must state references as to age, experience; personal interview can be given Saturday afternoon. Address H., Box 170 Times.

WANTED—A few men with experience as salesmen or school teachers for positions possessing special advantages; satisfactory references required. Address V., Box 160 Times.

WANTED—A cultured, experienced business man, unemployed, for important position with well-known house; must have ability, good references and no objection to travel. Box V 130 Times.

WANTED—A ribbon salesman, experienced in fine goods and familiar with New York, Brooklyn, and Newark trade. Aitken, Son & Co., Broadway and 18th St.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Salesmen, advertising novelties; hard workers earn $100 a week taking orders; no collecting. Shellonite Co., Box 876 Manchester, N. H.

WANTED, in busy law office, an experienced office boy. X. Y. Z., Box 126 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A QUIET woman stenographer wishes change. Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

CHILD'S or LADY'S MAID.—Refined; good packer and seamstress. Call 2 to 4 P. M., present employer's, 185 Riverside Drive.

COOK—Hungarian widow wishes situation with Jewish family as cook, without washing; wages $20-$25. No. 2,086. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow, middle aged, American, refined, through reduced circumstances desires situation in good home as housekeeper and to take charge of servants; wages, $30-$35. No. 6,008. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Hungarian, Austrian, and Russian immigrant girls with Jewish families; some with experience in housework from old country. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Slavish Gentile girl with family speaking Slavish, or as kitchen-maid where cook can speak language; wages $12. No. 1,402. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK wanted by Jewish girl, in country 3 years, speaking English and German, with family living in apartment; wages $20. No. 1,409. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and Experienced Stenographer.—Neat and accurate; start, $6. Miss Miller, Box 117 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman, thoroughly conversant with duties of such a position, wishes secretaryship; stenographer, typewriter; intelligent, industrious, conscientious; A1 references. Address W. S., Box 203 Times Office.

SEWING wanted, plain or fancy, home or out. Mrs. Nickerson, 234 East 70th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thoroughly competent stenographer; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent references; familiar with mimeograph, tabulato, Elliot-Fischer, Remington, and Underwood machines; salary, $12-$15. Conscientious, 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; thoroughly qualified, (any machine;) familiar with details office work; reads notes, spells exceptionally well; best references. Well Trained, 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Editorial newspaper experience, (five years,) financial, corporate, Governmental, and kindred matters; dictation direct; refined, conscientious; references. Remington, Box 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience commercial work; six months' experience law; will accept position with either; moderate salary; references. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent, educated; satisfactory references for competency, reliability; well bred; familiar with all branches stenographic work. Qualified, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8 to $9. Prompt, Box 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; best references; $10. Splendid, Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; some experience; will earn $6 or do not ask it; go on trial for a week. Miss Gorton, Box 175 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined; thoroughly competent; very best references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady of 19 as experienced stenographer and office assistant; start, $8. Miss Hutchingson, Box 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, fairly rapid; willing to work hard during office hours; needs position; salary, $15-$18. Miss T., 211 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience in publishing house; rapid, neat, and accurate; start, with good firm, $9. Miss Baldwin, Box 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years', experience; rapid, accurate; excellent speller; good grammarian; references. Reliable, Box 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper. —Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; best references; $12. Miss C., Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable young woman; well educated; rapid stenographer. Elizabeth, Box 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl, (17,) as stenographer; experience and reference; salary $8. Remington, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; good speller; moderate salary; excellent references. J. E., Box 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Steady, capable, painstaking, and accurate. Address Moderate Salary, Box 205 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation bookkeeper; highest indorsements and bond; expert systematizer. Auditor, Post Office Box 809.

A PERSEVERING YOUNG MAN (24) will change present position for one where by his strict and close attention to business he will receive advancement. Ambitious, Box 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—28; temporary or special work; moderate rate. S., 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in handling Stock Exchange accounts or blotter; references. Box H, 127 Times.

BRIGHT, ambitious young man wishes position, clerical or otherwise, three hours every morning; exceptional references; speaks German. Box 194 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, [illegible] Tax [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,143. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GROUT PLANS TO SELL THE GAS FRANCHISES

Would Include Them in Sale for Unpaid Taxes.

TRACTION COMPANIES ALSO

Corporations Now Fighting Franchise Tax Law in United States Supreme Court.

As soon as possible after the first of the new year Controller Grout says he will take steps to compel all the corporations of the city to make good their obligations under the special franchise tax law for the calendar years 1900 and 1901 or else have their property advertised for sale at the general tax sale, which the Controller expects to hold some time in the Spring.

As the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiary corporations are among the largest interests affected by this action, the "lighting combine" in Manhattan and the Bronx alone being involved to the extent of more than $1,000,000 for the two years in question, it was taken in official circles as the first act of reprisal on the part of the Controller in the new warfare which he apparently has declared.

The second largest debtor to the city on the special franchise tax account is the New York City Street Railway Company, which owes another $1,600,000 for 1900 and 1901. In all approximately $7,500,000 is said to be due the city for 1900 and 1901 under the Special Franchise act, and all this money must either be paid before Jan. 1 or else under the terms of the act the franchises of the corporations delinquent may be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The largest single debtor is the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, which owes $977,798.80 for 1900.

The Special Franchise act became operative in 1900, and under it franchises may be sold for past due taxes after they have been past due for three years. Accordingly, a tax sale could have been held this year for the $3,733,971.32, which had been due for three years on Jan. 1 last. Actions in the courts, however, hindered such a proceeding, and now within three weeks another year's taxes will have come under the three-year limitation.

Although the corporations have an action pending in the Supreme Court of the United States to test the Franchise Tax law, the Court of Appeals of this State has upheld the law, and the controller feels that, it being a State question, he can go ahead legally with the sale, which in any event would not be held until after the Supreme Court's decision, as it will take nearly six months to prepare the lists for the auction. Orders were issued by the Controller yesterday for the preparation of these lists for the sale of all real property on which the taxes have been past due since Jan. 1, 1902, and he hopes to be able to hold the sale in May or thereabouts.

Two years ago a like sale was threatened by the Controller, but for real property only. At that time his action in causing the preparation of the lists scared the delinquents, so that fully 70 per cent. of the back payments were made in a comparatively short time.

At this time approximately $18,000,000 is due the city on these delinquent special franchise taxes which have been fought by the companies. In other sections of the State this tax has been paid under protest, but the great public service corporations here have refused. The franchise taxes are assessed by State officials, and then the amounts due from each company are sent to the localities to be collected with the realty taxes. According to the figures taken yesterday from the books in the Finance Department, the 1900 franchise taxes owed by the leading service corporation groups in Manhattan and the Bronx follow:

LIGHTING COMBINE.

Consolidated Gas Company	$210,082.21
Brush Electric Illuminating Company	5,104.00
Edison Electric Illuminating Company	92,860.00
New Amsterdam Gas Company	
East River Gas Company	89,665.00
Equitable Gas Company	
New York Mutual Gas Light Company	52,285.00
Standard Gas Light Company	67,633.00
Total	$517,634.21

NEW YORK CITY STREET RAILWAY.

Metropolitan Street Railway	$259,560.78
Broadway and Seventh Avenue	95,107.99
Central Park and East River	14,498.97
Ninth Avenue	26,238.00
Second Avenue	51,025.00
Sixth Avenue	49,762.00
Third Avenue	160,386.00
Thirty-fourth Street	8,712.00
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets	263.00
Twenty-third Street	29,807.00
Central Crosstown	987.00
Christopher and Tenth Streets	4,074.00
Dry Dock and East Broadway	14,432.00
Eighth Avenue	53,460.00
Forty-second and Grand Streets	7,698.00
Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue	10,203.00
Fulton Street	343.00
Total	$796,528.74

Another one of the debtors is the New York and Harlem Railway Company, which owes $298,955 for the year 1900. All of these figures will be doubled on the coming Jan. 1 for the back taxes for 1901, all of which may be collected under tax sale. The taxes for the respective years 1902, 1903, and 1904, each of which approximates the figures for the year 1900, also are due, and payable now, although cannot be forced by tax sale.

Controller Grout said yesterday that his clerical force would work with all possible speed to complete the preparation of the tax lists for the sale. According to the Controller's figures, there now is approximately $31,000,000 due the city in back real estate taxes, but only about two-thirds of this sum, or $20,000,000, comes under the three-year ruling, which makes possible its sale for taxes. It has been six years since there was a realty tax sale in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and twenty years since there was one in Brooklyn.

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McKEE WANTS LOAN BACK.

Asks Mrs. Phipps to Return $83,000 Advanced During Her Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—Contrary to the general impression here, Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps and A. Hart McKee have not continued to be friends since Mr. Phipps brought his divorce suit, and it came to light to-day that McKee has threatened her with legal proceedings, because of her delay in paying him about $83,000 which, he said, she had borrowed from him.

A good part of this money was loaned to her to pay counsel fees, and a sum of between $8,000 and $10,000 was used for repairs on the Phipps home at Grand View after Mr. Phipps and his wife became estranged. During the interval between their disagreement and the recent divorce proceedings, it is learned, the husband did not furnish his wife with all the money she wanted. So she apealed to Mr. McKee, who had been her friend since childhood, their families having known each other for a generation.

It was about two weeks after a settlement of the Phipps quarrel had been announced in Denver that Mr. McKee demanded the payment of the debt. He was on the point of sailing for Europe, as he did on Oct. 5 last on board the same ship with Mrs. Hugh Tevis, to whom he was reported at the time to be engaged.

At that time, so it was learned from a friend of both McKee and Mrs. Phipps tonight, she had received the big sum her husband agreed to pay her in settling the suit. The amount was said to be $1,000,000. On receiving it, she had agreed to let Mr. Phipps keep the two small children, whom he had spirited away from the Hotel Netherlands, New York, last Summer. Mr. McKee demanded the return of his money after he knew that she was able to pay up, and, according to the friend, he told her he would not have called for the money at all but for that knowledge.

The friend stated that Mr. McKee's demand was made in a letter, as he had not seen Mrs. Phipps for some time. With the letter he submitted a detailed statement of amounts loaned. There were only a few items on the account of $83,000. Besides the legal fees and house repairs, he recalled that he had paid a sum for her to a priest in Denver, Col., and another sum to a person in Paris. He has written or spoken to her on the supject less formally before, said the friend, but in this letter he said that he would place the matter in the hands of his lawyers unless the debt was paid.

ODELL SCORN FOR HERRICK?

Talks of Judges Who Chase Will-o'-the-Wisps and Move to New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Gov. Odell this afternoon received the committee of the Albany County Bar Association which came to urge the appointment of an Albany County attorney as Justice of the Supreme Court in place of D Cady Herrick, who resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. The committee was headed by George W. Stedman, and included Surrogate George H. Fitts of Cohoes, Gen. Amasa J. Parker, District Attorney George Addington, and City Judge David Muhlfelder.

Gov. Odell conceded the need of more Justices to care for the legal business of the people, and referred to the constitutional amendments pending, designed to remedy the trouble.

"If the people provided an insufficient number of Justices, that is their lookout," said he, "and when even the Justices whom the people elect resign in furtherance of their own ambition, I don't see that that is my fault."

The Governor referred also to a number of Justices who had moved to New York.

"But our Justices are more loyal," replied Mr. Stedman. "They don't move away."

"Oh, they don't move away," rejoined the Governor; "they resign to chase will-o'-the-wisps."

Gov. Odell arrived here at noon from Newburg. Governor-elect Higgins is also in the city, having remained over Sunday in spite of his announced intention to leave Saturday. The presence of both gave rise to a report that they were to confer on the question of the United States Senator to be elected by the coming Legislature, but both declared that they had no engagement to meet for that or any other purpose.

MAY DISAPPOINT PRESIDENT.

Little Chance of Inter-State Commerce Amendments at This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senators Cullom and Ankney held brief conferences with the President to-day, during which reference was made to the proposition to amend the inter-State commerce law as recommended in the annual message. The President is earnest in the desire to have the law so amended as to give the commission authority to fix rates in cases where exorbitant charges may be established after inquiry by that body.

Senator Cullom said legislation of the character proposed had been considered by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, but no action had resulted. Mr. Cullom does not believe legislation will be passed at this session. The same view is shared by others.

Senator Elkins has a new idea to meet the situation. He proposes that there be a court of Inter-State Commerce Judges, one sitting in each of the nine judicial circuits and the nine Judges forming a Court of Appeals for all cases coming up from the circuits, the Judge below being exempt from sitting in the Appellate Court on cases on which he has passed. The committee will meet Friday, and Senator Elkins will bring up his scheme and have it discussed.

ST. MARK'S, VENICE, IN DANGER.

Collapse of Basilica Threatened—Foundations Giving Way.

VENICE, Italy, Dec. 12.—Engineers Manfredi and Marangoni, who have been intrusted with the care of the Basilica of St. Mark's since the fall of the Campanile, have presented their official report. It sets forth that the condition of the Basilica is most alarming.

The whole building shows weakness. The foundations are bending and cracking, the walls are sinking, and the ceilings of two of the vaults threaten to give way. If they fall it may cause most of the Basilica to collapse.

The engineers recommend the immediate erection of scaffolding, and propose a thorough restoration of the whole building, including reparation of the foundations.

New Buffet-Library Car
Has been placed in service on Lackawanna train leaving New York 3:45 P. M. daily, with through sleepers for Utica, Syracuse, Ithaca, and Buffalo.—Adv.

NO STATE LEADERSHIP FOR ME, SAYS MURPHY

Tammany Ready to Fight Any Move to Choose Sheehan.

HAD INSIDE CAMPAIGN ROW

Wigwam Leader May Favor George M. Palmer, but Would Agree to D Cady Herrick.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, yesterday announced that he would not take the Democratic State leadership if it were offered to him. At the same time it was declared by high authority in Tammany Hall that Tammany would never agree to the designation of William F. Sheehan as State leader.

Tammany men could not say too much in praise of Mr. Sheehan when he prevented the nomination of Edward M. Grout for Governor at Saratoga, in order to save the Tammany organization from the humiliation of a defeat at the hands of David B. Hill and Senator McCarren, who had outgeneraled Tammany at every point until Mr. Sheehan interfered as the personal representative of Judge Parker and compelled the nomination of Judge D Cady Herrick as a compromise candidate.

It is said now, however, by Tammany leaders, who are in a position to know whereof they speak, that very soon after the adjournment of the State Convention it became evident that what Mr. Sheehan had done he did, not for any love of Tammany, but because of his interest in Judge Parker's success. Once he had Tammany support pledged to the State ticket, it is said, he began to work at cross purposes with the Fourteenth Street organization, especially in the collection of campaign funds.

It is charged by Tammany men that under the direction of Mr. Sheehan representatives of the National and State Committees went to sources upon which in the past Tammany had relied for large contributions and demanded that what they had to give be given to the National and State Committees instead of to the local organization. In many instances, it is said, the demands were successful, and in others where a refusal was met the persons approached were so offended, it is declared, that they refused later to give anything to Tammany.

Mr. Murphy, it is said, was so indignant over the interference of the National Committee with Tammany that he would have given expression to his resentment during the campaign had it not been for his desire to achieve Democratic success in the State. He protested against the manner in which Tammany was being treated, but his protests were in vain. He lays the whole responsibility for the attitude of the National and State Committees toward Tammany to the influence of Mr. Sheehan.

The Tammany leader, it is declared on good authority, entertains no feeling of hostility toward either Cord Meyer, Chairman of the State Committee, or W. S. Rodie, Chairman of the Bureau of Organization, notwithstanding that both of them are said to owe their positions very largely to the influence of Mr. Sheehan. The Tammany leader is said to believe that both Messrs. Meyer and Rodie were disposed to be fair to Tammany.

When Mr. Murphy's attention was called yesterday to the declaration of State Committeeman McCabe of Albany in favor of him for the State leadership, he said: "I don't want it. I wouldn't have it. I have all that I can do to look after the affairs of Tammany Hall."

When reminded that Richard Croker had acted as State leader and leader of Tammany Hall at the same time, Mr. Murphy said:

"That makes no difference. I am looking after Tammany Hall, and I don't want the State leadership."

Mr. Murphy said that there ought to be a meeting of the State Committee soon. It is understood that when the meeting does take place, Mr. Murphy will favor the selection of some up-State man for the leadership. He is inclined to favor George M. Palmer of Schoharie, but he may be for D Cady Herrick, the recent Democratic candidate for Governor.

KAISER REHEARSES OPERA.

Record Prices in Berlin Paid for Seats at Premiere of "Roland."

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—"Sleep well to-night, by 'order of the Emperor,'" said Emperor William laughingly to Leoncavallo, at the conclusion of the final dress rehearsal this evening of "Der Roland von Berlin," alluding to the fact that the composer for several nights had been unable to sleep on account of anxiety over the success of the opera, and thereby expressing his satisfaction with Leoncavallo's work in its finished form.

"That was surely a very good idea of mine," further remarked the Emperor, commending both his own conception of the new opera and the way in which the Italian had worked it out. So far as the Emperor is concerned "Roland" may be reckoned a thorough success.

The Emperor personally superintended the rehearsal. Only a few members of the imperial household were permitted to be with him in the Royal Opera House while the rehearsal was proceeding. The Emperor made several suggestions of a practical sort.

The desire for seats at the first production of the opera to-morrow is so great that several hundred persons lined up before the Opera House before 9 o'clock Saturday evening, waiting for the box office to open for the week's sales at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. At that hour the management announced that the Emperor had reserved most of the parquet and balcony stalls for his guests.

The speculators, who have been severely treated, are offering $15 or $20 for seats, and are reselling them for $25 or $30. Such prices have never before been known in Berlin.

Leoncavallo received an offer of $750, to be devoted to charity, if he would get a box for six persons.

"If you were to offer me $10,000, it would be impossible," was the composer's reply.

Thirty-seven Tin Plate Mills Resume.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company started thirty-seven tin plate mills to-day, and every plant is running, with but 7 of the 242 mills idle. Of the idle mills, five are at Sharon, Penn., and two at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. These probably will be going before the end of the week, and for the first time in the history of the company or its predecessor, the American Tin Plate Company, every mill owned will be in full operation.

Florida, Augusta, Ga., & Camden, S. C., via Pa. R. R. and Southern Ry. Superb service. Two trains daily, 12:10 A. M. & 3:25 P. M. Jan. 9, 1905, inauguration Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. offices, 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

J. WERTHEIM OWNER OF AUTO.

Manufacturer in Machine That Ran Down Murphy.

Jacob Wertheim, President of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Company, who lives at 763 Fifth Avenue, it was discovered yesterday, is the owner of the big red automobile which figured in the Pelham Avenue accident on Sunday, when John Murphy, sixty-five years old, of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, who is confined in Fordham Hospital, received a severe scalp wound.

Mr. Wertheim was in the auto at the time of the accident, sitting beside the chauffeur on the front seat. He declares that Murphy was not run over at all.

"The man was evidently befuddled," said Mr. Wertheim last night. "There were four of us in the automobile at the time of the accident—myself, the chauffeur, and two friends of mine. We noticed him in the street before we had any idea that there was any thing wrong with him. The machine was going at a comparatively slow gait, and he had time to cross the street, but, instead, he walked directly in front of us. As evidence of the slow speed at which we were traveling I leaned over the front of the machine and pushed him out of the way.

"I did not give a false number to the clerk, but told him that my phone was 2368 Plaza, which is correct. I see that he declares I told him it was 236 Thirty-eighth Street. He is mistaken.

The drug store clerk, when told that Mr. Wertheim denied having given him the wrong telephone number, said last night that he was sure of his position.

At the Fordham Hspital it was said last night that Murphy was resting easily and would recover.

LAWYERS' FEE, $750,000.

Share of Counsel for Indians in Citizenship Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Dec. 12.—In the Choctaw-Chickasaw Citizenship Court to-day the compensation for Mansfield, McMurray, and Cornish, counsel for the two Indian tribes in citizenship litigation extending over the last five years, was fixed at $750,000. This is believed to be the largest fee ever paid west of the Mississippi River.

As a result of the fight just completed more than 3,500 claimants have been rejected by a special court of last resort created by Congress two years ago. The estate which reverts to the Indians by these decisions is valued at $20,000,000.

Some of the most glaring cases of fraud ever exposed in the West were uncovered in the Citizenship Court.

DISCARDS TITLE "DOCTOR."

Medical Jurisprudence Members to Use "Physician" on Papers.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence held its one hundred and forty-ninth annual meeting last night at the Academy of Medicine, and William B. Hornblower read a paper on "Insanity as Affecting the Law of Torts."

In the general business session a resolution was carried unanimously that all literature of the society in the future should bear the title "Physician" instead of "Doctor."

These officers were elected: President—Carl Beck, M. D.; Vice President—Mortimer C. Addoms; Treasurer—D. McLean Shaw; Recording Secretary—Charles P. Blaney; Corresponding Secretary—Alfred E. Ommen; Trustees—Edward F. Brush, M. D.; C. A. Von Ramdohr, M. D.; E. J. Palmer, M. D.; W. H. J. Steberg, M. D.; Theodore Sutro, John C. West, Charles M. Demond, and George C. Andrews.

RAILROAD OFFICERS IN WRECK.

Out Inspecting Signals When Something Went Wrong.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 12.—A party of Pennsylvania Railroad officials were on a tour of inspection of the signal system this evening when their special crashed into a freight train on a siding at Spring Valley, and seven men were injured. It was announced afterward that there had been no misbehavior on the part of the system, but that the signals had been misunderstood.

W. M. Grafton of Pittsburg, the signal engineer of the road, was riding in the cab of the colliding engine. The injured men are all members of the train crews, and it is believed that all will recover.

HEARS THE DODGE JEWEL CASE.

Secretary Shaw and Edward Lauterbach Sees the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Shaw conferred with the President to-day about the Dodge jewel case. He was accompanied by Edward Lauterbach of New York, counsel for Mrs. Dodge.

The Custom House officers seized jewels belonging to Mrs. Dodge upon her return from Europe, on the ground that they were liable to duty. This is disputed by the owner. No statement could be obtained after the conference. Secretary Shaw and Mr. Lauterbach left for New York this afternoon.

ELEVATED PASSENGERS ANGRY.

Can't Get Their Money Back When Lines Are Blocked.

In the midst of the storm last night the south-bound tracks of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads were blocked for nearly an hour by the derailment of the first car of a five-car train of the Sixth Avenue line.

The car left the track just as the train was leaving the Eighty-first Street Station, and all trains were stalled on the track. Finally word was sent to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station, and cars were sent south on the express tracks, no stops being made at the intermediate stations. Passengers on the stalled trains, about ten in number, were kept in the cars until finally the trains were closed together and the passengers walked through to the station. While the block was in progress many men braved the third rail in the severe snow storm, and walked to the Eighty-first Street Station.

There was considerable indignation at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station when the passengers heard of the trouble. Many had purchased tickets to go to stations below Fifty-ninth Street, and they did not get back their money. After about half an hour of waiting persons on the One Hundred and Fourth, Ninety-third, Seventy-second, and Sixty-sixth Street stations were told of the block, and transfers were issued good for forty-eight hours.

Leave New York 3:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

No Place Like Florida.
West Coast preferred. Resort booklets, &c., at Seaboard Air Line Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

CHANCE FOR BIG STEAL IN PHILIPPINES BILL

Senate Shocked When Spooner Made the Disclosure.

RAILROAD CLAUSE DEFECTIVE

So Worded Government Might Be Left in Lurch After Guaranteeing Investments—House Had Passed It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Spooner pointed out to the Senate to-day a loophole in the Philippines bill by which a gigantic fraud might have been perpetrated on the Government had it not been discovered in time. The Senator said that the opportunity was furnished in the defective wording of the fourth section of the bill, which authorizes the Philippine Government to guarantee for a period of thirty years not exceeding 5 per cent. income on the bonds or stock of the corporations that undertake to build a system of railroads in the islands.

This phase of the bill was under discussion, and Senator Lodge had explained that it was desired to develop the resources of the islands, which could not be done without railroads, and it was necessary that there should be not a few short and very profitable lines, but one well calculated and comprehensive system, when Senator Spooner made his announcement.

He said it would be easily possible for the Philippine Government to guarantee the bonds or the stock of the proposed railroad system and be bound in that guarantee, and the railroad company could then issue a first mortgage on the road, which would take preference over every other obligation of the company and leave the Government holding the bag. Senator Lodge frankly admitted the force of Senator Spooner's criticism.

Senator Spooner's announcement came as a shock to the Senate. A piece of most important legislation had gone through the House of Representatives, where one of the ablest committees had worked for several weeks on the various features of the bill, one of the strongest committees of the Senate had also carefully considered the measure, and yet it was on the eve of becoming a law when one man had discovered in it an opportunity for a tremendous steal.

The fourth section, as it stands, provides for the payment of $1,500,000, which is not to be exceeded in any one year, for thirty years, the whole amount thus being $45,000,000.

While the discussion was in progress Senator Bacon asked Senator Spooner if it was not true that nearly every road that had been built by State or National aid had gone into bankruptcy. Senator Spooner said it could almost be said that every railroad that had been built with or without such aid had become insolvent, and therefore it was the sane course in passing the pending bill to assume that the railroad company might become insolvent, and in guaranteeing the income on the cash invested care should be taken that the company might not by mortgage lose its roadbed and other property and leave the Government without a farthing of security for the vast amount it would eventually advance.

Senator Newlands advanced the idea of Government ownership of railroads, and suggested that the United States try it in the Philippines. He urged that it was well established that the Philippine Government could borrow money at a very low rate of interest, as was shown in the sale of the bonds to buy the friars' lands. He thought that the $30,000,000 needed to build the thousand miles of road contemplated by the bill could be borrowed by the island Government at 2½ per cent.

Senator Culberson suggested that instead of giving money to guarantee railroad bonds or stock there should be a land grant for the benefit of the roads. Senator Lodge urged that this was not the economical way, and to this Senator Newlands said that it seemed to be the idea to leave the way open for the builders of the railroad to go to speculating in the timber lands and other valuable properties along the road where by discriminating rates the railroad men would have a distinct advantage over everybody else.

Senator Spooner, who in early life had the distinction of being the framer of the Vanderbilt system in the Northwest out of a number of small roads, made a wry face at the argument for Government construction and control, and said that was not the way that railroads were usually built. He insisted that the businesslike way was to go on and give private capital the opportunity and encouragement to invest and construct the roads.

The fourth section will be altered and the bill will reach a vote this week.

SELLS TO VANDERBILT.

G. W. Payne Parts with His Lakeville Farm After All.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Dec. 12.—Although he had vowed that he would never sell his forty-acre farm at Lakeville, L. I., George W. Payne has seen fit to let the sum of $60,000 induce him to change his mind, and yesterday it became known that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had purchased the farm for that sum. The Payne farm was about all the land required to permit of the beautifying of Deepdale.

Bloodgood Cutter, Long Island's farmer poet, who vowed he would never sell any of his farm land, also sold a farm at Manhasset to a New Yorker a few weeks ago, and now the "Necks" all wonder who will be the next farmer to part with his acres.

BANKRUPTCY LAW DECISION.

No Debt Created by Fraud Can Be Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—That no debt created by fraud can be discharged by proceedings in bankruptcy was decided to-day in the case of Spencer S. Bullis vs. James R. O'Beirne on behalf of the Central Trust Company and others.

The case has been pending in the State of New York for some time and involved a transaction of about $350,000, which Bullis was accused of securing by a pretense of mortgaging 30,000 acres of timbered land in New York and Pennsylvania, when in reality the mortgage covered untimbered land. He afterward sought relief from the payment of this obligation under the bankruptcy law.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases. $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

OBERLIN COLLEGE BIG LOSER?

May Have Other $500,000 Carnegie Note —$70,000 Loan Perhaps Unpaid.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—It was reported to-day that President Beckwith of the Oberlin Bank did not take the $70,000 loan which the Oberlin College had loaned to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, but that she was still indebted to the college for that amount.

It is positively believed here that Oberlin College has the other five-hundred-thousand-dollar Carnegie note that has not been accounted for, and that the college, not wishing to mix in the affair, has hushed up the matter.

So many students have been embarrassed by the failure of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin that the Faculty of Oberlin College has sent a request to Receiver Lyons of the bank to do all in his power to relieve them. The receiver has promised to do all in his power to enable the students to remain in college.

About seventy-five students had an aggregate of $25,000 in the bank at the time it closed.

MORTON TO STAY IN CABINET.

Gives His Consent at Earnest Request of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Roosevelt announced to-day that Secretary Morton, at his earnest request, had consented to remain in the Cabinet after March 4 as Secretary of the Navy.

When Secretary Morton resigned the Vice Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé last Summer to accept the Navy portfolio he was unable to promise the President that he could remain in the Cabinet longer than next March. The President is anxious that Mr. Morton remain in the Cabinet, at least long enough to complete a number of reforms in the navy which he has in mind.

Unofficial announcement has been made that the American Ambassadorship to Mexico will be offered to Mr. Conger, the American Minister to China. In any event, W. W. Rockhill, Chief of the Bureau of American Republics, it is said, will succeed Mr. Conger at Peking. Mr. Rockhill was the American Special Commissioner to China after the Boxer troubles, and has long been the President's choice for the Chinese Mission. Gen. Powell Clayton, American Ambassador to Mexico, will retire next March.

CHILD DIES AT REHEARSAL.

Physician Says Excitement Over Christmas Part Overtaxed Her Heart.

With a Bible verse upon her lips, May Christina Young, twelve years old, dropped dead at the Christmas rehearsal last night in the German Evangelical Church, at Sumner Place and Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg.

The rehearsal was being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Fleming, the pastor of the church, and the Sunday school room where it was held was crowded with scholars. One part of the ceremonies consisted of each child repeating a verse from the Bible in turn, the whole forming a chapter. May rose when it came her turn to speak. She cast a frightened look at her companions, stammered as she began her verse, and suddenly pitched forward on her face, dead.

Immediately the class was in an uproar, and the children ran about crying and shrieking. A neighboring physician said death was due to heart disease, brought on by the excitement attendant upon the recitation, a sort of stage fright. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest.

STEEL COMPANY FAILS.

Diamond State Concern Placed in Receivers' Hands.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 12.—Judge Bradford in the United States District Court to-day dismissed the involuntary petition of bankruptcy in the case of the Diamond State Steel Company.

Later in the day James P. Winchester, President of the First National Bank of Wilmington, and Howard T. Wallace, the President of the Diamond State Steel Company were appointed receivers.

DOWIE PAYS OFF BIG DEBT.

Last Installment on $435,000 Delivered to Creditors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Zion City has paid the final installment on the big debt which a year ago involved it in bankruptcy proceedings and threatened to wreck the gigantic enterprise established by John Alexander Dowie.

Checks were sent out to-day by Deacon C. J. Barnard, head of the financial department of Zion, in payment of approximately $140,000. The original indebtedness was $435,000.

EXPLOSION MOVES A CHURCH.

Dynamite Plant in Maryland Blows Up —Man Hurt, Houses Shaken.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The dynamite plant and mixing house of the Rockdale Powder Works in Baltimore County blew up to-day. Emanuel Ansline, an employe, was seriously injured.

The Methodist Church at Hoffmanville, three-quarters of a mile away, was moved about seven inches by the explosion, and all the glass in the windows broken. Every building within a radius of five miles of the powder works was shaken.

6,000 WOMEN IN FIERCE RIOT.

Church Procession and Republicans Clash in Spain—Mob Fired On.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The Feast of the Virgin was marked by a riotous scene at Valencia.

A procession of 6,000 women bearing lighted tapers to the Cathedral came in conflict with a Republican demonstration and a general fight ensued.

The gendarmes were unable to disperse the combatants by charging, and fired several rounds from their carbines into the mob.

Many persons, including women, were wounded.

NO McLAUGHLIN WILL?

Report That the Brooklyn Democratic Leader Died Intestate.

It was reported yesterday that Hugh McLaughlin, the old Brooklyn Democratic leader, who died on Wednesday, left no will. If any was left, it was not filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County up to the time of closing yesterday afternoon.

Assistant District Attorney William C. Courtney, Mr. McLaughlin's son-in-law, declined to say whether a will had been found or not. "We have not had time to go over his papers," he said.

His most intimate friends said that it was improbable that a person so methodical as Mr. McLaughlin would fail to make a will. Various estimates of the value of the estate were made, its size being variously placed at from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Take Piso's Cure for all Coughs, Colds in time. A standard remedy. All druggists, 25c. —Adv.

JUDGE OLCOTT NAMED IN CHADWICK CASE

Introduced to Reynolds—Case Dropped, Says Gruber.

MR. CARNEGIE SUBPOENAED

Mrs. Chadwick Indicted for Forgery—Husband Says He Will Come Back—Reynolds's Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—The name of ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott of New York, law partner of ex-Gov. Black, was brought into the Chadwick case to-day by Irl Reynolds, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wade Park Bank, at a hearing before Referee in Bankruptcy Remington.

Mr. Reynolds said that one day, about six months ago, Mrs. Chadwick called him up at the bank by telephone and said she had an attorney at her home in Euclid Avenue whom she wished him to meet. Mr. Reynolds replied that he couldn't leave the bank then, and Mrs. Chadwick, calling a gentleman to the telephone, introduced him over the wire to Mr. Reynolds as "Judge Olcott of New York."

The person so introduced told Reynolds he had to catch a train and was in a hurry then, but would see that Reynolds was relieved from his "unenviable position."

Reynolds testified that some days later a check for $1,500, payable to Mrs. Chadwick and signed by "Judge Olcott," was presented to the bank and went through.

A Willing Witness.

The aged Secretary of the Wade Park Bank presented a pathetic picture as he answered question after question, which brought out his own implicit faith in the woman whose financial transactions have well-nigh ruined him. He gave evidence, too, that he still believes his trust was justified.

He was a willing witness and evaded only one question. This was when he was asked how much of his personal estate had passed into the possession of Mrs. Chadwick. His eyes filled, and in a voice trembling with emotion, he said:

"Please excuse me from answering that. I'm willing to tell all I know of this affair, and I'm going to stay right here in Cleveland. I'm not going to run away. I'm going to stay here and take my medicine. I want to see the other debts paid."

The examination of Reynolds failed to disclose any asset that might be secured by Receiver Loeser, appointed by the Federal Court, but brought from Mr. Reynolds in reply to questions:

"She told me she was the illegitimate daughter of Andrew Carnegie."

Later Mr. Reynolds in detailing his transactions with Mrs. Chadwick said:

"In all my transactions with Mrs. Chadwick I believed from what she told me that Andrew Carnegie was backing her, and that all her indebtedness would be paid." He then added: "And I have not had anything yet to make me doubt it."

Mr. Reynolds was asked whether he knew of Mrs. Chadwick ever having any diamonds, and he replied that he had seen diamonds that had been pledged in New York, and were inventoried at $98,000. He had also seen them at the house. Mr. Reynolds caused a ripple of laughter in the courtroom when he said: "They were as nice and pretty a lot of pearls and diamonds as you ever saw." He did not know, however, where they were now.

How He Got $5,000,000 Note.

Mr. Reynolds said he had known Mrs. Chadwick seven or eight years and Dr. Chadwick all his life. In detailing how he came into possession of the five-million-dollar note bearing the name of Andrew Carnegie he said:

"Mrs. Chadwick called me to her house, I think it was March 5, 1903, and said she wished to intrust to me some securities. She said she had been advised to place them in the possession of a third party, and she wanted me to take care of them."

This is the package that was opened last Friday night in the presence of Mr. Reynolds and Attorney Stearn by Attorney Andrew Squire. The package was produced in court and Mr. Reynolds identified the Carnegie note, the mortgage deed, and the copies of an alleged trust agreement.

Continuing, the witness said:

"She then handed me a paper to sign." This paper witness did not have with him, but as near as he could remember it read, "I certify that I hold in trust for Mrs. Cassie Chadwick securities and a note for $5,000,000."

The note was not indorsed, but he had no doubt that the alleged maker of the note was back of the woman. The contents of the package were identified separately by Mr. Reynolds, and at the request of the examining counsel he marked each paper as an exhibit. The $5,000,000 note was marked Exhibit A.

Another Transaction.

Asked as to other transactions subsequent to 1903, Mr. Reynolds said: "There is one, it is a little banking secret, but I'm willing to tell all. She came to me, I think it was in 1904, and said she had $12,000 in paper payable at the Prudential Trust Company. If I would let her have the money she would put up United States Steel bonds in the morning as collateral. I consulted my committee, and with their consent I loaned her the money.

"The next day she brought a package which she said contained $200,000 in United States Steel bonds and a $250,000 certificate, which I was to hold in trust for her under the same conditions as the previous package. I held these until a month ago, when, in the presence of several gentlemen they were opened. It was about the time Mr. Newton began his suit. They contained bonds all right, but they were not Steel bonds."

When asked what they were, Mr. Reynolds said:

"There were five $1,000 bonds of the Home Telegraph Company of Niagara, N. Y., and six certificates of the Buckeye Fish Company."

Just before he was appointed custodian of this last package Mr. Reynolds says Mrs. Chadwick came to the bank one afternoon with a package she said contained Steel bonds. "There were as many as you could carry in your two arms," he said. "She left them in the vault and when she returned from Europe she took them away, saying she had been advised to put such a vast amount of valuable paper in a better vault."

Mr. Reynolds understood she meant to

take them to New York or Pittsburg.

At one time, he said, she made a written statement to his commitee that she had over two millions in bonds in the safety deposit vault in the Wade Park Bank.

She Always Put Him Off.

Repeated efforts on Mr. Reynold's part to close up the dealings with Mrs. Chadwick met with excuse and delay. He was put off time after time, yet did not lose confidence. He detailed one instance, on May 11, 1904, when he went to New York expecting to settle the entire affair. Mrs. Chadwick was in consultation with a number of lawyers, but after waiting two days he returned to Cleveland without seeing her.

He had read the trust agreement, but had never seen the signature. Mrs. Chadwick had told him the original was in the package he held. He confidently believed everything would be paid, up to a week ago, and had no suspicion of anything wrong until a few days before Mr. Newton brought his suit. Then his attorney, Mr. Carver of Boston, called at the Wade Park Bank. He said he understood he held some Steel securities of Mrs. Chadwick's, and showed him a paper assigning all her right and title in Reynolds's holdings.

Some Notes Were Paid.

Several notes of $10,000 each, payable to Dr. Chadwick, had been taken up by Mr. Reynolds. He declared they were payable out of any moneys that might have been on credit to Mrs. Chadwick in the First National Bank of Cleveland on Aug. 20. Some of these were paid, and in February or March, 1904, money was placed to her credit in this bank. Mr. Reynolds thought money came from the East to pay all these, and felt assured that what he held was all right. It was in this connection that he told of his introduction to Judge Olcott.

He last saw Mrs. Chadwick Nov. 10. She desired to go East and had no money.

He cashed a check on the Lincoln Trust Company of New York. It was returned marked "Account closed." He took it out of the Wade Park Bank, paid it, and has it in his possession. He brought the Newton debt to her attention and advised her to go East and raise the money and settle the whole affair. He thought she went East to see Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Reynolds came away from New York, he says, because he did not have money enough to stay there two hours longer. "She has fooled me, and many men smarter than me; she has pulled the wool over everybody's eyes." Then, with a faint smile as though the humor appealed to him despite his troubles, he said:

"Once she wrote to me to ask me if I needed help because of the run on the bank."

Once Sent Her $15,000.

Still another incident was detailed by the witness.

"When Mrs. Chadwick was in Europe," he said, "she wrote that Dr. Chadwick was in the hospital seriously ill, the daughter was also ill, and she was in sore distress. Emil came home to save expenses, and while here he was taken with typhoid fever. She cabled me that she had no money, and I sent her $15,000.

"The shock of Emil's illness made her seriously ill, and when she arrived here she was thought to be dying. She then told me where, if anything happened to her, I would find a letter to Mr. Carnegie, and he would settle all her indebtedness."

Witness had seen no other notes but had seen a check which was sent to his house when he was ill. It was for $60,000, and had Andrew Carnegie's name signed to it. Whether any money was ever procured on it he did not konw.

As to the value of Mrs. Chadwick's household fittings Mr. Reynolds thought they might be worth about $200,000. He said he took a chattel mortgage about two years ago, but had never recorded it.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Reynolds and the hearing was put over until Saturday for the presence of further witnesses. These, it is understood, are Mrs. Chadwick and her son Emil. If they are not in this city by that time the examination will be put over still further.

ABRAHAM GRUBER EXPLAINS.

Says Judge Olcott Dropped the Case When He Could Not See Securities.

An attempt to find ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott last evening failed, but Abraham Gruber, of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway, of which law firm Judge Olcott is a member, issued a statement at his home, 152 West Ninety-fifth Street, explanatory of the connection of that firm with the affairs of Mrs. Chadwick.

"About a year ago, or, to be exact, in November, 1903," said Mr. Gruber, "Mrs. Chadwick came to our New York office to consult with the firm about her affairs. She said that she was a woman of great wealth, but that her affairs in Cleveland were to a certain extent complicated, and that she desired our firm to straighten out the tangle. For that purpose she insisted that a member of the firm proceed to Cleveland to ascertain exactly what should be done. The upshot of the matter was that Judge Olcott went to Cleveland.

"On his arrival in Cleveland Judge Olcott saw Mr. Reynolds and also Mrs. Chadwick, and was told about those wonderful securities. Now Judge Olcott is from Missouri, and naturally he told them that 'they would have to show him.' Mr. Reynolds, when Judge Olcott asked to get a look at the securities, replied that he (Reynolds) had never seen them, and that he could not exhibit them at that time.

"That was enough for Judge Olcott, and he got on a train and came back to New York. He reported to the firm the result of his trip, and we immediately drew out of the whole affair. Mrs. Chadwick paid Judge Olcott a fee.

"I do not take a bit of stock in the story that Judge Olcott advised Reynolds to take up those notes, neither do I give the slightest credence to the report about the check that Reynolds says he cashed for him. If he did cash it, it is funny that it never showed up here in New York. The very first time I saw that woman every one of my instincts told me something was out of gear. When I got a good look at her I thought of Bertha Hyman, a famous confidence woman of twenty years ago."

At Judge Olcott's house, 58 West Eighty-fourth Street, it was said that he would not be home during the night, and it was added that his exact whereabouts were unknown. Neither could ex-Gov. Black be seen at the Manhattan Hotel.

Judge Olcott was appointed District Attorney by Gov. Morton in December, 1896, to succeed Col. John R. Fellows. In December, 1897, he was appointed by Gov. Black a Judge of the City Court, to succeed the then Mayor-elect R. A. Van Wyck. He is a brother-of-Congressman-elect J. Van Vechten Olcott.

DR. CHADWICK WILL RETURN.

Announces That He Will Leave Paris in a Week or Ten Days.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—"Although I have not yet taken any definite steps concerning sailing I intend leaving Paris for the United States in a week or ten days," said Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick of Cleveland, Ohio, husband of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, to-day. Dr. Chadwick has been staying here for some time, occupying quarters in a hotel in the centre of Paris, but owing to the notoriety of his wife's affairs he has observed the greatest seclusion.

Dr. Chadwick to-day consented to talk regarding the troubles of Mrs. Chadwick, but requested that the name of the hotel at which he is stopping be not disclosed, owing to the mortification it would occasion him.

Dr. Chadwick is somewhat beyond middle age, of slender build, and his face is very pale, giving him the appearance of an invalid, which he explains is the result of a recent serious attack of Roman fever, from which he is now slowly recovering. He has not the appearance of a person accustomed to affluent surroundings. He has a keen visage and alert and rather nervous manners.

Dr. Chadwick said he must refuse to believe that Iri Reynolds could have said that he (Dr. Chadwick) was a co-conspirator with Mrs. Chadwick, and that he was present when Reynolds gave Mrs. Chadwick the alleged trust fund receipt. The doctor asserted that statements to that effect were wholly untrue.

Being asked whether he was in communication with his wife, Dr. Chadwick refused to reply.

"It is most unpleasant to me," Dr. Chadwick said, "to be interviewed under the present circumstances. It was an extreme shock to me when I saw the newspaper reports concerning the case. I learn every day new features about the affair which I never knew before. I do not think it desirable to enter into details until I return to America, as there have been so many misstatements that I do not know just what are the facts and what is fiction. There is no truth in the report that Mrs. Chadwick settled a large sum on me. Do I look like a man of millions?"

Asked concerning the report that Mrs. Chadwick is in reality Lydia De Vere, he answered: "The first time that ever I heard the name of Mme. De Vere in this connection was when I saw it recently in the papers. Only once before had I ever heard the name De Vere. That was twenty-nine years ago, at a post-mortem examination, at which I assisted, on a woman of that name, who was said to have been a fortune teller. I only recall this from a peculiar surgical feature which the post mortem developed."

Questioned upon the financial aspects of his wife's affairs, Dr. Chadwick replied: "The financial matters in the case do not affect me in the slightest. They speak of bonds being found. I would like to know what these bonds and papers look like."

The doctor was shown a publication saying that the alleged securities embraced those of several millions of dollars signed or indorsed with the name Andrew Carnegie.

"I do not know Andrew Carnegie personally," replied Dr. Chadwick.

"Does your wife know Mr. Carnegie?" the doctor was asked.

"I would rather not discuss Andrew Carnegie," said the doctor.

MRS. CHADWICK INDICTED.

She Is Charged with Forging Notes for $500,000 and $250,000.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—Two indictments were returned against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick this afternoon by the Grand Jury of Cuyahoga County. Each indictment contains two counts, one of forging and one of uttering forged paper. The indictments are based, the one upon the Carnegie note for $250,000, which was made payable at the office of Andrew Carnegie in New York City, and the other upon the Carnegie note for $500,000, which was payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The maximum penalty for the offense charged is twenty years' imprisonment.

The Grand Jury was in session the greater part of the day, and five witnesses were heard. As soon as the indictments had been voted it was announced by Prosecutor Keeler that the jury would further consider the Chadwick case, and forthwith subpoenas duces tecum were issued for Iri Reynolds, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wade Park Bank, who is expected to tell of the vast amount of securities on which Mrs. Chadwick is said to have managed to obtain her many loans.

A subpoena was also issued for H. W. Bell, a receiver of Mrs. Chadwick's property, who was appointed by the State court under the action of Banker Newton of Boston, plaintiff in a suit for $100,000 against Mrs. Chadwick. Both will be commanded to bring before the jurors all the securities in their possession bearing the signature of Andrew Carnegie.

Prosecutor Keeler, after the indictment against Mrs. Chadwick had been returned, announced his hope of securing indictments against other persons who have been concerned in the affair. The Grand Jury will resume consideration of the Chadwick case at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

When the jury met this morning the first witness to give testimony was Receiver Robert Lyon of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin. He, with Cashier A. B. Spear of that bank, and T. K. Whitney, son of one of the stockholders in the bank, had been summoned from Oberlin. President Beckwith of the same bank, who had been expected to appear, was unable to be present. It is understood that the confession he made concerning his connection with the Chadwick affair was read to the jurors. Several other witnesses were also examined.

Mr. Whitney presented to the jury the $500,000 note with the alleged signature of Andrew Carnegie. The note is dated two days earlier than the one for $250,000, and was made payable at the National Bank of Commerce. There has been some uncertainty as to the existence of such a note. With the possible exception of Mrs. Chadwick, Spear, and Beckwith no one had ever seen it, not even Mr. Whitney himself, until it was produced before the Grand Jury this afternoon. The note had been placed in an envelope, which in turn was in a second envelope. The two were in a third, all sealed.

Some dispute between Beckwith and Spear as to ownership of the note is understood to have arisen soon after Mrs. Chadwick had presented it to the bank officials as security for money, and it was decided to put it into Whitney's possession as Trustee.

The note for $250,000 which figured in the testimony was made payable at Mr. Carnegie's office in New York.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SUBPOENAED.

But Through Doctor's Certificate of Illness He Avoids Trip to Cleveland.

Andrew Carnegie was subpoenaed yesterday morning to appear in Cleveland, but declined to take the trip on the ground that he was ill. The subpoena required his presence at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning before the Federal Grand Jury in the Northern District of Ohio, where he was wanted to testify in the case of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick.

While Mr. Carnegie escaped going to Ohio because his physician, Dr. Jasper J. Garmany of 40 West Fortieth Street, signed a certificate saying that he was suffering from acute lumbago, the information that the ironmaster would be asked to attend next Saturday's hearing in this city was obtained last night rom Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney in Southern New York.

The subpoena from Cleveland was served by Deputy Marshal William Elliot, acting under orders from Marshal Henkel. Shortly after 10 o'clock Elliot rang the bell at the Carnegie house, and, when the butler appeared, announced that he wished to see Mr. Carnegie as a representative of the Marshal. He was admitted instantly to the office of the private secretaries, to one of whom he said:

"I wish to see Mr. Carnegie to serve a subpoena on him."

Henkel's instructions had been that no dissimulation should be used, as it was understood that Mr. Carnegie was willing to receive any paper sent to him in the Chadwick case. The secretary soon ushered Elliot into the library, where the ironmaster was reading a newspaper.

"Here is a subpoena for you," said the Deputy Marshal.

Mr. Carnegie took the paper. This was what he read:

The Carnegie Subpoena.

The President of the United States to Andrew Carnegie. Greeting:
U. S. Subpoena for
Grand Inquest.

We command you, That all and singular business and excuses being laid aside, you and each of you appear and attend before the Grand Inquest of the body of the People of the United States of America, for the Northern District of Ohio, at a Circuit Court, to be held in the United States Court in the City of Cleveland, in and for the said Northern District of Ohio, on the 14th day of December, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify and give evidence in a certain cause now pending, undetermined in the said court, between the United States of America and C. T. Beckwith, A. B. Spear, and Cassie L. Chadwick, on the part of the United States, and not to depart the court without leave thereof, or of the District Attorney.

Witness, you, or any of you, are not to omit, under the penalty upon you and every one of you, of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, the Honorable Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, in the City of Cleveland, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. H. F. CARLETON, Clerk.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, District Attorney.

This was how the ironmaster received him, according to Deputy Elliot:

"Cleveland!" exclaimed Mr. Carnegie, as though he was surprised at the source of the document.

"Yes, it's Cleveland," agreed the Deputy.

"Oh, Cleveland!" again cried the ironmaster. "Humph! Humph! I can't—"

He stopped short, stroked his beard, frowned, and said again, half to himself:

"Cleveland! Humph!"

The Deputy, preparing to leave, remarked that the weather wasn't everything it ought to be, or something to that effect.

"'Tis bad," sighed Mr. Carnegie, glancing toward the window.

Elliot then withdrew, and for several hours thereafter it was not known down town whether Mr. Carnegie would go or stay. After 2 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Burnett said:

"I don't know that he will go. From what I hear, he is unwell."

Condition Not Serious.

Later it was announced that the trip was off. Dr. Garmany, asked what was the trouble with Mr. Carnegie, replied:

"He is suffering from acute lumbago, an ailment that has afflicted him at various times before. It would be most injudicious for him to go to Cleveland in this weather, and I told him so. I filled out a statement to that effect, and left it at the house to be mailed to the United States District Attorney in Cleveland."

At Mr. Carnegie's home, although the secretaries would not even admit that a subpoena had been served, it was said that the ironmaster had refused to attend the meeting of the Carnegie Institute, in Washington, to-day on account of his health. He was not in a serious condition, however, and had been able to take his daily walks in the park until yesterday. Present prospects, it was learned, were that he would be able to attend the hearing here next Saturday.

The only way Mr. Carnegie could avoid attendance was through a doctor's certificate. If he had stayed away without excuse, he not only would have incurred the fine of $250, but the authorities could have obtained a body attachment enabling them to carry him to Cleveland.

District Attorney Burnett yesterday said that in his opinion the prosecution in the case now pending here would have no right under the law to take up the facts in the case at next Saturday's hearing, but only would be allowed to identify the prisoner and to present the certified indictment, if such a document should arrive from Ohio.

"Does that mean that you will not bring witnesses to testify against Mrs. Chadwick?" Gen. Burnett was asked.

"It means that we shall not do so in the first instance," he replied.

"Will you fight an attempt on the part of Mrs. Chadwick's lawyers to present witnesses in her behalf at the hearing?"

"Yes."

"If you do not think you will examine witnesses, why will you call Mr. Carnegie to the hearing?"

At first Gen. Burnett would not answer this, but finally he said:

"I didn't say I might not have to examine witnesses. I said that the prosecution probably would not be allowed to call witnesses in the first instance. A rebuttal, however, might be necessary, if the defense were allowed to go into the facts."

"How can Mrs. Chadwick's removal be delayed in case she wishes to remain here as long as possible?"

Gen. Burnett said that after the local hearing, if Commissioner Shields should order her removed to Ohio, she could apply for a writ of habeas corpus. This would come before a Circuit Judge here. If he denied the application, as he probably would do, she could appeal to the United States Supreme Court, but the General did not think this court would take long to pass on the matter. He admitted that Mrs. Chadwick's departure was very likely to be delayed until after the holidays, not only by possible appeals, but because even the hearing booked for next Saturday might not take place for some days, Commissioner Shields having agreed to grant an adjournment at the request of either side.

Statement by Mrs. Chadwick.

Mrs. Chadwick abandoned, at least for a day, her possible trip to Cleveland, announcing through her lawyers that she might start on her journey voluntarily to-day, waiving examination here in order to transfer her case to her home district and face a speedy trial. Her assertion was not taken seriously by the Federal officials.

Mrs. Chadwick, who passed a quiet day in the Tombs, sent out a brief statement in the afternoon through Philip Carpenter, one of her lawyers.

"Dr. Chadwick didn't leave this country on account of this trouble of mine," was the way her message went. "Neither he nor anybody else ever suspected that anything like this would take place. Another thing I want to say is that I've had several offers of bail, but I don't want to drag any of my friends into this."

Edmund W. Powers, Mrs. Chadwick's other New York lawyer, who came out of the Tombs at 5 P. M. with Mr. Carpenter, after a visit to the woman, was asked about the statement of President Beckwith of the Oberlin bank. Mr. Beckwith's "confession" mentioned Mr. Powers as having had something to say about the "Carnegie notes," since proved to be forgeries.

"I never saw Andrew Carnegie in all my life," said Mr. Powers. "I never was in his house. When they were talking about the notes with me in Oberlin and at my office here I told them so. I also told them that I knew nothing about the validity of the Carnegie signature on the notes."

A new development in the mystery was the sudden announcement yesterday that Lawyer George Ryall had found a new reason for hope that the prisoner would settle the claim of H. B. Newton for $192,800.

Mrs. Chadwick received a cablegram from somewhere during the day. A message was sent to her asking if she had heard from Dr. Chadwick. She answered that she would make a written statement later, but when her lawyers came they refused to let her do so, it was understood, for no statement was forthcoming. She sent a similar answer to a message asking for some comment upon the published interview with Dr. Chadwick in Paris.

PITTSBURG MAN INVOLVED?

James W. Friend Refuses to Make Statement—Reported Large Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—That Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick negotiated loans of $800,000 in Pittsburg, and that James W. Friend is one of those most deeply involved, are rumors which have gained widespread credence here. James W. Friend is one of Pittsburg's most prominent business men. He is Vice President of the Pressed Steel Car Company and senior partner in Friend, Hoffstott & Company, a concern which owns the Clinton Iron Works. He also is identified with many other interests.

Mr. Friend was visited at his office this morning, but could not be seen. His secretary, W. S. Seibert, inquired into the nature of business with Mr. Friend, and on learning, he held a conversation with Mr. Friend. The latter then sent out the following statement:

Mr. Friend appreciated the fact that the newspapers have come direct to headquarters for information, and will see you between 1 and 2 o'clock, when he will issue a statement on the Chadwick affair. There has been much needless gossip on the case, and he desires to be right.

When the appointed hour arrived Secretary Seibert announced that Mr. Friend had changed his mind and "had decided not to go into details until the case should have become ripe."

It is believed that two separate loans were negotiated here, one for $500,000 and another for $300,000. Willis S. McCook, an attorney, who was approached by Mrs. Chadwick, according to report, denied to-night that he had secured any money for the woman here, although he admitted that he had been approached by her. It is believed that, failing to get Mr. McCook, she secured the services of Mr. Friend.

MAY SELL WOMAN'S GOODS.

Furnishings of Cleveland Home Perhaps Worth $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—The household goods of Mrs. Chadwick, now in the Euclid Avenue home, will probably be sold at auction very soon. This event promises to furnish a sensation for the curious, who would like to know just what the inside of that plain looking house contains. The Savings and Deposit Bank of Elyria, that holds a mortgage on the contents to secure a loan of $37,000, can now proceed as it sees fit, the court declining to-day to restrain it.

Just what steps the bank will take are not decided upon as yet, as it still hopes for some sort of a settlement. The value of the stuff that has been piled into the house has been variously estimated to be worth from $15,000 to $100,000, but the bank believes there is enough there to satisfy its claim, and has had a keeper in charge for nearly a month.

PAYN'S SON BANKRUPT.

Chatham Politician Is the Biggest Creditor, for $16,900 Lent.

Elijah L. Payn of 470 West Twenty-fourth Street, who is the son of Louis F. Payn of Chatham, former State Superintendent of Insurance, and who holds a four-thousand-dollar job in the office of the County Clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,928 and no assets.

Among the creditors mentioned are his father, to whom he says he owes $16,900 for money lent to the younger Payn at Albany in January, 1899, just after Louis F. Payn had gone out of office; John J. Buckley, $1,900, for money lent, and George R. Sutherland, $533, for money lent.

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AEOLIAN HALL is the *only* place in Manhattan where you can see the *Pianola Piano*, the new instrument which is revolutionizing the piano business. Combining in a single case an upright piano of the highest grade with the complete Metrostyle Pianola, this latest creation in piano-fortes presents distinct advantages over any other instrument now before the public. It is only ordinary precaution before making a purchase to see and know this new type of piano, which has already met with such prompt appreciation as to cause the exchanging of the ordinary piano in large and increasing numbers.

A *second* important reason why the intending piano purchaser should first visit Aeolian Hall is the fact that we are constantly taking in exchange for the Pianola Piano, uprights and grands of other makes which in many instances are of the highest existing standards and *can scarcely be told from new.*

If you have in mind the purchase of some favorite make of piano, it is of utmost importance to see first what our Exchange Department is able to offer in this particular make. There is a strong probability that you will be able to find here just what you want—if so, at a very substantial saving.

Since the conclusion of our last sale of exchanged pianos, many exceptionally desirable instruments have come into our possession. They were not exchanged because they were unsatisfactory to their owners, but *because the Pianola Piano was preferred to any piano hitherto known.* The sole reason was the desire on the part of their owners to replace pianos which they could not play with this new piano which *anyone* can play.

This week's opportunities in the Exchange Department include choice examples of the following manufacturers:

Weber — Steinway — Knabe
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At the prices at which these pianos are offered, no purchaser with whom economy is in the least an object can afford to overlook this opportunity.

The price-range begins at **$120.** Easy monthly payments can be arranged. Instruments will be held for Christmas delivery if preferred.

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Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.

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MAKE-BELIEVE BLIZZARD SCURRIES ABOUT CITY

Storm Lets Up at Nightfall, Then Begins Again.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TROLLEY

Gets Away from Motorman on Hill, Crashes Through Fence, and Halts on the Edge of a Ditch.

When the lights were being lit throughout the city last evening Commissioner Woodbury began with a force of 1,500 men to clear away what was left of a fall of snow which had begun early in the day and had threatened for a while to develop into a blizzard. Before the evening was out, however, the flakes had begun to drift down again, and at 2 o'clock it looked as though the task would have to be started anew to-day—or at least whatever other time the snowfall ceased.

To the weather man the outward show of a blizzard was a case of make-believe from the start. He knew it couldn't last. The downfall of snow continued, however, long after the temperature had risen above the freezing point. That, as he explained, occurs sometimes, but rarely. In fact, there was a lack of constancy in the weather all day. Even the snow seemed uncertain whether to keep on or not. As early as 7 o'clock in the morning a few feathery flakes were being wafted into the faces of men and women going to work. The half-hearted downfall continued until about 7:30, when it ceased. The snowstorm seemed at an end. A little after 8 o'clock, however, it started in again, and this time in a businesslike way. By noon two inches of snow had fallen, and before the let-up arrived, soon after 6 o'clock, nearly four inches had come down.

To many of the street cleaners the storm was a blessing, giving them the first work they have had to do for days. No small percentage of them were the men whom Superintendent York has taken care of at the municipal lodging house recently, and others were the regular employes of William Bradley, the contractor who handles the snow cleaning contract. Besides the 1,500 men, about 800 wagons were required for the work, and an additional 1,900 men were put on during the evening.

Down in the bay during the middle of the day the small craft experienced some difficulty because the downfall of snow hemmed them in like a fog. Up to the time when it ceased to fall last evening no accidents or mishaps had been heard of. Only two ocean liners of any considerable size came in during the day, although fifteen were scheduled to arrive. At evening the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that no wires had been interfered with up to that time.

In the northern portion of the city the snow came at an inopportune time to many people in the Bronx. The ice had reached the thickness of four inches both on Indian Lake, in Crotona Park, and on the lake in Van Cortlandt Park, and the skating season had been declared on. The fall of snow bothered the skaters considerably, but did not scare them away altogether.

Trolley car No. 10 of the Union Railway, westbound on Burnside Avenue early last night, became unmanageable on the steep grade leading down to Sedgewick Avenue, and, despite the efforts of Motorman Kerwisch, gathered momentum as it passed down the incline. Its speed increased as its locked wheels slipped over the icy rails, and when it reached Sedgewick Avenue, into which the line turns sharply, it jumped the track and kept straight ahead. With a jar which shattered every window, the car mounted the curb and crashed through a fence beyond the sidewalk. Conductor McGee, who was on the rear platform, was thrown to the pavement as the car struck the curb, and received two scalp wounds. Immediately beyond the fence there is a ditch twenty feet in depth. The car came to a stop as the forward trucks were at the very edge of the ditch. There were six passengers aboard, four women and two men, but they escaped without injury. It was two hours before the car was put back on the tracks and headed for the shops.

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¶ Chatelaine Mirrors $6.50 — ¶ Garters $8
¶ Scissors $9.50 — ¶ Puff Boxes $10.50
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For the convenience of those who desire to avoid the crowds on the main floor and the excessive crowding incident to the great holiday rush, you are invited to visit our HOLIDAY BAZAAR ON THE SECOND FLOOR, where you can choose from representative stocks without having to undergo the fatigue of going from department to department.

The crowds are going to grow greater each day, for THERE ARE ONLY ELEVEN SHOPPING DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS, and we earnestly advise the early morning hours for comfortable shopping. Here's a good thing for hurried shoppers to remember. The name Simpson Crawford Co. is a guarantee of the very highest standard of merchandise—a personal pledge of satisfaction, and no matter how hurried you are errors are not likely to occur. We'll right your mistakes as well as ours. This, with the fact that our prices are at all times absolutely the lowest quoted, quality considered, makes this STORE THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS BUYING HEADQUARTERS.

Holiday sale of $3.50 waists to-day at $1.95.

Second Floor.

It's a phenomenal value that will not allow any woman to overlook her own Winter needs while buying Christmas presents, and as a gift a waist is always appreciated.

250 smart waists of nun's veiling mohair—Scotch plaids and voiles—finely tailored garments in white, black, blue, or brown—daintily trimmed—value $3.50—at $1.95.

A five dollar shirt waist at $2 95 is a remarkable value, but it's exactly what you may choose to-day while they last—handsomely trimmed styles in cashmere, velveteen and nun's veiling.

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Second Floor.

Here's a scene of women vying with each other to select the handsomest patterns in house coats for their husbands, brothers, and friends. They've found that the best values are here.

All the new styles and shades—marvels of comfort—all sizes—nicely trimmed—$10 house coats in every sense of the word—special holiday price, $6.

Very special sale of high grade smoking jackets made to sell at a third more than we ask—come and select one—you'll find just the one you want at the special price—$4.95.

Holiday slippers were Never priced so low.

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Never heard of holiday slippers selling at such little prices. Of course we mean the newest styles in materials that are sure to give the very best of comfort and service.

39c for children's 60c. velvet slippers.
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$2.00 for men's slippers—all styles.
$1.50 for men's reg. $2 opera slippers.

It's no use to argue against the suitableness of slippers as gifts. Everybody appreciates them—men, women and children—and they're the greatest incentive for anybody to stay in evenings.

Half price sale to-day—waist patterns at $1.35

Dress goods—Main Floor.

There is no better gift to a woman than a silk and wool white waist pattern so appropriate at this time of year—300 put up in special holiday boxes—made to sell at $2.50—special $1.35.

It's a great extraordinary value, and we've only 300 at this price, so it won't permit of any delay on your part—select it to-day and save half.

200 handsome suit patterns intended to sell at $10 and $12—specially priced for the holidays at $4.50—6½ and 7 yards of fine 50-inch imported novelty cloth—excellent gift.

Here's a chafing dish worth $3.65—now $2.35.

Basement Salesroom.

And what an appropriate gift it is—heavy nickel plated on copper—fancy wrought iron stand—holds three pints—value $3.65 at $2.35. Also a sale of imported cooking ware.

53c. for $1.10 oval covered casserole.
46c. for square bakers, value, 92c.
18c. for regular 36c. egg plates.
7c. for ramikins—reg. price, 14c.

Genuine Welsbach burner complete at 75c. Everybody knows the regular price is $1.35—that it's the best light in the world. There is no light that saves so much gas as the Welsbach.

Hundreds of umbrellas—worth to $13.95 at $3.95.

Main Floor.

Just in time for Christmas giving. Hundreds took advantage of this unprecedented offering yesterday. You never saw such a crowd—Think of $13.95 umbrellas at $3.95.

Oh yes, there are plenty for to-day—another shipment—bought them at a great deal less than the cost to manufacture—handles alone worth up to $10.

Every one is a work of art—richly wrought designs in gold, silver, ivory, and natural wood—and covered with the finest Spittsfield waterproof silks. Manufacturer was overstocked.

Hurried shoppers may buy glove certificates

Main Floor.

We offer special holiday price inducements to all desiring to present gloves as Christmas remembrances, and if you desire we'll put them up in handsome gift boxes—smartest styles.

$1 for women's kid and suede gloves.
$1 for men's street and dress gloves.
$1 for children's mocha and kid gloves.
$1.00 Boys' Mocha Gloves at 69c.

Ask for glove certificates at our special glove prices. Present them to whom you wish that they may select their own gloves corresponding to the value stated. This insures satisfaction.

Handkerchiefs—sale on bargain counters

Main Floor.

An event takes place on the bargain counters to-day that is of inestimable value to Christmas shoppers—the sale of 20,000 fine fancy embroidered Swiss and linen handkerchiefs.

12½c for 19c and 25c handkerchiefs for gifts.
19c for 35c and 39c handkerchiefs for gifts.
25c for 50c and 75c handkerchiefs for gifts.
$1.00 special—box of six handkerchiefs.

Souvenir handkerchief sachets and boxes are given free with every purchase that warrants—entirely aside from the unusual saving our special holiday prices assure you. Come to-day.

Here's Toyland and all the new dolls and toys.

Basement Salesroom.

Here's a list of the children's favorite playthings at very unusual prices—toys that won't break easily—dolls with almost human faces. Bring the children to Toyland to-day.

25c for jointed dolls.
65c for dressed dolls.
$1.25 for D. P. dressed dolls.
65c for fully dressed rag dolls.
95c for No. 5 Baltimore printing press.
$1.25 for butcher or grocery stores.
$1.50 for mechanical engine—tender, 2 cars, and track.
$1.10 for doll bath tubs.
25c for acrobatic engine.
$2.20 for steam upright engine.
$1.50 for large doll bed.
95c for china toilet set.
$1.10 for goat with voice on platform.
$1.25 for decorated tea set.
25c for worsted dogs.
$1.10 for child's oak rocker.
95c for blackboard with desk combination.
$1.74 for express wagon, seat, and whip.
50c for embossed tin kitchens, complete.
$2.70 for flexible flyer sled.
75c for large set magnetic toys.

Highest grade silver exceptionally priced.

Main Floor.

You have the name Simpson Crawford Co. as a guarantee for every article of silverware purchased, so you may come and safely select all your holiday gifts at a great saving.

150 cigar jars—value $4.50—special at $3.45
200 powder jars—value $4.00—special, $2.45
Heavy sterling silver—holiday specials 95c
Heavy sterling silver $3.50 hair brush $2.25

We do not believe equal values have ever been offered—especially at holiday time—on the finest quadruple and sterling silverware—recognized as among the most appropriate remembrances.

Holiday prices bring the crowds here for jewelry.

Main floor.

Selling solid gold and diamond jewelry and the latest novelties in sterling silver and gun metal at prices on the basis of our small dry goods profit is crowding our jewelry department.

300 prs. solid gold 14kt. cuff links $2.75.
200 14 kt. solid gold brooches at $1.25.
Solid gold brooch, diamond centre, $12.75.
Dainty $15 watches for women $10.50.

When we say an article of jewelry is solid gold you can depend upon it, though the price may be half what you'd pay at the exclusive store. Special holiday values in full cut diamonds.

Holiday books for boys. Regular $1 edition, 35c.

Second floor.

This series of popular stories for boys, most of which are copyrighted, contains the best books for boys by the authors represented, handsomely bound in cloth, with different cover designs, all at the special price, 35c.

The Boy Fisherman.
Winged Arrow's Medicine—Harry Castlemor.
Far Past the Frontier—James A. Baden.
Three Young Ranchmen—Ralph Bonehill.
Teddy—Jas. Otis.
Larry Barlow's Ambition—Winfield.
Connecticut Boys in the Western Reserve—J. A. Barden.
Little by Little—Oliver Optic.
Six Island Boys—P. Brown.
Working the Boundary—M. A. Denison.
Forge and Furnace—St. Clair.
Through the Unknown Isle—Chipman.
Tour of the World in Eighty Days.

Young folks' standard classics

richly bound in cloth, with unique designs and elegantly illustrated; a good sized volume that every girl and boy would be proud to get; published to retail at $1; to-day, for 48c.

Among the titles are:

Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Samantha at Saratoga.
Green Mountain Boys.
Arabian Nights, &c.

Here's an infant's $5.00 "bearskin" coat at $3.95

Second Floor.

No little tot is too young to be proud of one of these dainty "bearskin" cloth coats, so why not select one as a Christmas gift while the price is so extraordinarily low?—$5 coats $3.95.

Infants' bearskin caps 50c, 95c to $2.5
Infants' worsted bootees 10c, 15c to 25c
Infants' handmade worsted slippers 75c
Children's elderdown sacques at 48c

And scores of other remarkable holiday values in this department, which is distinguished for the high quality and reasonableness of the prices. No wonder discriminating mothers come here.

How's this for a gift—dainty fan in box 23c

Main Floor.

Twenty-five cents for your choice of hundreds of dainty new styles in fans specially selected for Christmas—white, blue and pink—chain attached—in pretty little gift box.

Regular $1 ostrich feather fans—white, blue and pink—holiday price 59c.
Imported writing folios—Art Nouveau designs—value $1.50—holiday price $1.

Leather photograph frames—we feel sure the best selection in the city is here—have them in all sizes and shapes, from cards de visit to carbonette, 5x8—25c. to $1.00—all colors.

Headquarters for fine perfumes—special 50c.

Main Floor.

Christmas shoppers' headquarters for perfumes—no wonder when we offer such values as a full ounce bottle of fine perfume in handsome basket box—value 85c., at 50c. All odors.

49c. for 4 oz. bottle 65c. toilet water.
Colgate & Co.'s perfumes, at all prices.
25c. to $8.75 for French pump atomizers.
17c. for 25c. Idealia sachets—all odors.

Our assembly of finest perfumes, such as Lubin, Roger and Gallet, Piver, Devine et Cie, Oakley, Riekersecker et al., is a most complete Christmas showing—handsome boxes and baskets at 15c to $9.76.

Haviland china—bric-a-brac—artware at one-third off.

Fourth Floor.

Marvelously beautiful gifts in the finest artware, bric-a-brac, and china at exactly one-third less than our regular prices, which we believe are lowest in New York. Also cut glass:

Cut glass bowls—value $3.95, at $2.95.
Cut glass bonbon dishes—to-day—$2.00.
Cut glass $5 water bottles, now at $3.95.
Cut glass vases—value $7.00, at $5.00.

Artware or bric-a-brac is an everlasting ornament to the home. It is an ideal gift for Christmas—nothing that quite takes its place. Before you make a selection see our showing.

Holiday sale of 100 new pianos—1st payment $5.

Fourth Floor.

If you're going to spend $5 for a gift, let that gift be a piano. Here's our plan. You pay $5 now. We will deliver the instrument, when you are ready, to whom you give it.

You do not have to pay any more for one month, and then the amount is only $5, so you can see how easy it will be to meet the payments. Total cost is only $185.00.

It's not an ordinary inexpensive piano, though. It is in every sense a worthy instrument, fully warranted. The case is double veneered, not elaborate, yet handsome. The tone is excellent.

Handsomest collection Oriental rugs—at ⅓ off

Third Floor.

Those rare gems from the Far East—carpets that are treasured for their artistic work and increase in value each year. We think you'll find our collection the handsomest in New York.

$14.75 for $20 antique Ghenji rugs.
$13.25 for $19 Antique Shirvan rugs.
$95 for $142 Oriental carpets—12x9.3.
$84 for $126 Oriental carpets—11x8.5.

There's no more appropriate gift than a rich Oriental rug and carpet. It will last forever and retain its rare beauty. Come and see our collection to-day, including the finest Indian rugs.

Hundreds of pieces of furniture at a third off.

Fifth Floor.

Our regular low prices are marked on the tickets attached to hundreds of pieces of finest furniture selected for the holidays, affording an unequaled opportunity to select gift pieces.

$7.50 for $12.75 handsome music cabinet.
$8.75 for $13 Morris chair, complete.
$6.50 for ladies' $9.75 handsome desks.
$2.75 for $4.50 gilt reception chair.

Have you ever noticed how a new piece of furniture is admired and used by all the members of the family? Well, just remember that it is doubly appreciated when it comes as a gift.

Holiday upholsteries at very special prices.

Fourth Floor.

Our special prices are certainly good news to those wishing to remember people whose Christmas tastes run to practical things for home decoration. New creations for the holidays.

Ruffled Renaissance bed sets—$4.50 & $3.95
Tapestry table covers—dining table size, $1.95
Couch covers—Oriental rug patterns, at $3.50
Sofa cushions of silks and tapestries, now $1.25

And scores of other suitable gift articles, including mantel and piano lambrequins at $2.25 to $8.90—pillow tops of tapestries, damasks and velours at 19c to 98c—latest designs.

The Christmas music in the ROTUNDA will continue all this week and next. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following—

Vocal Quartet

Miss Elise Stevens, *Soprano.* | Mr. John Young, *Tenor.*
Miss Bessie Bonsall, *Contralto.* | Mr. Albert G. Janpolski, *Baritone.*

There will be solos, duets and trios, besides the regular quartets.

Men's Winter Overcoats

For such good, old-fashioned Winter weather as we had yesterday, a man wants a good old-fashioned Blue Chinchilla Ulster with a large collar that protects him effectually around the neck; with side pockets for his hands, and the length that protects him almost to the ground. We have these Ulsters made up in the best possible manner with shoulders lined with good black Venetian cloth, and wool body-lining, for $25.

And, for the man who wants the regular Box Overcoat, we have ready today another lot of two hundred of these remarkable Overcoats at $15. They are made of heavy black and Oxford-mixed smooth-faced cheviots, and some have satin-lined shoulders and sleeves with wool body-lining; others have the entire body lined with heavy serge. They are the best overcoats ever sold regularly at the price—$15. All sizes for regular, stout or tall men. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Our Entire Stock Of Women's Evening Wraps

About One-Third Under-Price

We have taken this radical action with the prices of every woman's evening wrap we have in our stock. This includes the fine imported pieces as well as those of more staple character. It presents the opportunity for women to secure at this handsome reduction a beautiful wrap for their own use, and it suggests an opportunity for the person who wishes to buy an elegant gift for wife, sister or mother, and give a half more of value than the price paid. These garments are made of beautiful cloths as well as silks and laces. Almost all of them are just one garment of a kind, original in style and exclusively our own models. Former prices were $35 to $225. Today they are priced

At $23 to $150

In addition, we have received a limited number of beautiful new Evening Wraps of White Crushed Plush just made up, in an entirely original effect. The coats are 45 inches long, double-breasted, fastened with crochet buttons, and triple tabs. The coats are collarless, outlined with contrasting velvet and braid. Sleeves are wide, with flowing cuffs. Back is loose and handsomely finished with a V-shaped panel inverted. Coats are lined with an excellent quality of ivory satin and warmly interlined. They are coats that earlier would have come into our stocks and been marked at $45—

Today at $27.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Scarfs for Men

Today we present the very finest opportunity of the season for the purchase of rich and elegant scarfs for men.

We have had this collection specially made up for us from the rich heavy silks that we imported for this Fall's business in men's neckwear to order.

As a rule, we brought over only one square of a kind, so that the scarfs have an exclusiveness that is unknown in other stocks. The silks are the handsomest that will be found in New York City. They are made up in the most desirable shapes in folded squares and English squares.

Price $2.50 Each

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Suspenders For Gifts

We are selling more Suspenders this year than we ever did before, and we are showing a splendid variety. They are made of elastic and non-elastic webbings in plain white, plain black, blue, tan, gray, and a variety of combinations, with leather ends, silk ends, or cotton sliding ends. In fact, there is nothing missing that a man could wish.

We will put your selection in a neat holiday box, without extra charge.

Price 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Distinctive French Sacques & Waists

The minute you see them you know they came from Paris. They bear that inimitable touch at every point.

The Dressing Sacques are of China silk, crepe de Chine, albatross or fine flannel, hand-stitched or with embroidered edge. So prettily made! And the prices are very low.

Witness this special value, one out of many:

At $3.75—Dressing Sacques, of French flannel in light blue, pink, lavender, red or black; front plaited at neck; French back; shirred at waist; collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery.

And here is a hint of the great range of Dressing Sacques, fine Lingerie Waists and dainty French Garters:

Dressing Sacques, of French flannel, China silk, crepe de Chine, albatross and silk quilted matelasse. $3.75 to $25.

Negligees, of silk, crepe de Chine, albatross and French flannel, and silk quilted matelasse robes. $10 to $225.

Lingerie Waists, hand-embroidered, at $6.75 to $30.

French Waists, of China silk, at $8 to $15; of chiffon, Messaline and crepe de Chine, at $25 to $75.

French Garters, in moire silk and satin; some plain, others trimmed with ribbon, lace and chiffon. $1 to $6.

Little French Store, Second floor, 10th st.

These Handsome Suits For $18

Every woman who looks at this picture will realize that this suit is absolutely new in style, and that it is made after the most popular lines evolved this season. But while the model is an absolutely new one, the suit is offered at what might fairly be considered a bargain price, since early in the season a suit of the same character would have cost half as much more.

The materials used are excellent broadcloths and cheviots in black and blue. The jacket is 42 inches long, made with seventeen strap seams, tight-fitting back with fly-front; lined with excellent black satin. Skirt is made with strapping from waist to top of the flaring plaits. The entire suit is beautifully tailor-finished.

These suits represent another of the series of remarkable values that have been making our Costume store famous this Fall and Winter. Second floor, Broadway.

The Christmas Jewelry Store

There are a great many thousands of New Yorkers who thoroughly realize the advantages of buying Jewelry at Wanamaker's. There are a good many thousands more that have no conception either of the splendid stocks we carry or of the large savings in thoroughly artistic jewelry that can be made by buying here.

Our jewelry business here and in Philadelphia is managed by Mr. Sackett, who had established his reputation many years before he came with us as an expert in diamonds and other precious stones, as well as all other matters in the jewelry business. Mr. Sackett personally selects abroad the diamonds and gems that go into the more important part of our jewelry, securing them at first hands; thus not only enabling us to offer you choice stones of expert selection, but also enabling us to save you a very great deal from the usual prices that New Yorkers pay for gems of the same weight and quality.

This year our position is exceptionally strong by reason of our extensive purchases of diamonds before the recent advances in cost, and following the Wanamaker policy, prices are never advanced to our public until we have actually paid the advance at first sources. This means that diamond jewelry this year will be a better investment than ever, *at Wanamaker's.* Instead of putting a large sum into some gift that may be perishable, or go out of style, you invest in precious stones, that not only have a positive intrinsic value, but which we have every assurance will continue to steadily rise in price for years to come, because possible supplies are limited and the demand is increasing enormously every year. People who bought diamonds five or ten years ago have had the pleasure of their possession during all that time, and they are now probably worth one-third more than when they bought them. Similar conditions are now in force and will continue for several years at least.

The Wanamaker stocks of *WATCHES* are also most complete, and the position of our two stores in New York and Philadelphia as the largest distributors at retail of watches for men and women in this country, gives us enormous advantages in the way of prices and securing the best movements in most artistic and serviceable cases.

Here are a few suggestions of price-ranges in the important holiday groups:

Diamond Jewelry—

Brooches, at $20 to $600.
Rings, at $15 to $860.
Earrings, at $13.50 to $310 a pair.
Scarf Pins, at $15 to $90.
Studs, at $20 to $85.
Collar Buttons, at $10 to $80.
Cuff Links, at $9 to $53.50 a pair.

14-kt. Gold Jewelry—

Brooches, at $1.75 to $20.
Lockets, at $4.75 to $28.75.
Neck Chains, at $3.75 to $7.25.
Lorgnette Chains, at $15 to $54.
Hat Pins, at $2.25 to $17.75.
Bracelets, at $5.50 to $51.
Bead Necklaces, at $13.50 to $22.50.
Garters, at $14 to $65.
Scarf Pins, at $1 to $30.
Link Cuff Buttons, at $3.50 to $13.75.
Vest Chains, at $11.50 to $30.

14-kt. Gold Jewelry—

Charms, at $4.75 to $16.75.
Match Boxes, at $19.50 to $35.
Cigar Cutters, at $7.50 to $31.50.
Pocket-knives, at $7.50 to $26.
Fobs, at $5.75 to $26.50.
Studs, set of three, at $2.55 to $5.75.

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware

Mirrors, at $6.75 to $17.50.
Hair Brushes, at $4 to $12.50.
Combs, at $1 to $3.75.
Military Brushes, at $3.50 to $7.50 each
Cloth Brushes, at $3.50 to $6.
Velvet Brushes, at $2 to $4.50.
Files, at 50c to $2.50.
Button Hooks, at 50c to $2.50.
Shoe Horns, at 50c to $2.50.
Cuticle Knives, at 50c to $2.50.
5-piece Manicure Sets, at $5.50; 6-piece, at $8.25 and $13.50; 9-piece, at $8.75 and $16.50.

American Watches—

Waltham or Elgin Movements—

Men's 14-kt. gold Watches, $25 to $115
Men's gold-filled Watches, $12 to $21.
Men's Silver Watches, $10 to $12.50.
Women's 14-kt. gold Watches, $20 to $54.
Women's gold-filled Watches, $13 to $17
Women's Silver Watches, $11 and $12.

French & American Clocks—

French bronze Clock Sets, $44 to $75.
American bronze Clock Sets, $15 to $67.
American Regulators, $18 to $50.
French Regulators, $14.75 to $60.
French Clock Sets, at $24 to $133.
American Clock Sets, $15 to $87.50.
French Traveling Clocks, $5.25 to $40.
American Gilt Novelty Clocks, $1.25 to $20.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Men's SHOES For $3

The Wanamaker "Wear-Well"

These are the shoes that we will be glad to place beside any $3.50 shoes bought outside of this house. Compare the leather in the uppers and the leather in the soles, the style and the workmanship, and any competent critic will be compelled to agree that the "Wanamaker Wear-Well" is the full equal, if not the superior, of any other shoe compared with it, at or near its price.

In this collection we have a splendid assortment of good stout Winter shoes, as well as dressy shoes, that are dependable for wet weather wear. Many of these shoes have waterproof soles; all are of oak-tanned leather. Leathers in the uppers include extra heavy calfskin in Blucher style, as well as those in neater shapes that are equally warm. Even the shiny leathers have thick soles. Made in all sizes and widths for all normal feet; and, remember, that sizes in shoes are only one-eighth inch apart, and there is no reason to go to any other shoe store unless one-sixteenth of an inch is either too long or too short for your feet. $3 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Rubber Shoes & Boots

Every sort of protection for the feet for wet and snowy weather for men, women and children. All widths and varieties, but only one quality—the best that can be made. We guarantee satisfactory service for all our rubber footwear; and prices are fair all the way through.

Fourth avenue.

Silk Waists In the Nick of Time

This is the psychological moment for buying Silk Waists. It is the gift-time. It is just before Mid-Winter replenishing time. And especially it is the time when a new assortment of the handsomest and most distinguished silk waists extant have just arrived here, and are being sold at the least possible prices.

Exclusive models, hand-stitched, hand-embroidered, or trimmed with fine laces. These:

Waists of crepe de Chine, shirred-plaited or trimmed with lace, at $5 to $26.

Waists of chiffon taffeta, tailor-made or trimmed in many different effects, at $3.75 to $30.

Waists of allover lace, Oriental, Venise or Cluny, silk-lined, at $5 to $20.

Waists of chiffon, with shirrings, faggoting, or trimmed with lace, at $7.50 to $25.

Wash Waists, too, of linen or lawn; tailor-made, plaited, and trimmed with embroidery, or allover embroidery; some lace-trimmed, at $2.75 to $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Neckwear News

Good to tell and better to act upon.

At 50c Each, worth 75c

At 75c Each, worth $1 and $1.25

Hand-made Neckpieces, of chiffon, trimmed tastefully with silk folds; embroidered silk medallions; beads and fancy stitchings. Some with ruching at neck.

Broadway.

And at Half Price—

A multitude of beautiful pieces from lots in which ranges of color are no longer complete. Were $1, $1.50 and $2; now 50c, 75c and $1 each.

Second floor, Cross-aisle.

Good News Of Boys' Clothing

We told you the other day of this special purchase of Boys' Suits. While we only have a small part of the collection remaining, perhaps you will be able to find just the sort of suit you want for your boy, and secure a saving of $2 to $3 on the purchase. The lot is composed of Boys' Norfolk Jacket Suits with knee trousers, in sizes for 6 to 16 years.

These suits are made by one of the best manufacturers in the business and the materials are handsome all-wool cheviots. The suits are regular $6.50 and $7.50 value at $4.50 a suit.

Also a fine lot of Oxford friese Top Coats for boys of 6 to 16 years; regularly $6.50, at $5 each.

Boys' Knee Trousers, of all-wool cheviots, in sizes for 6 to 16 years, at $1, worth $1.50. Second floor, Ninth st.

Girls' Reefers

$5, Worth $6.50

Well worth $6.50. Properly cut Regulation Reefers with the swing and style that give character. Made of excellent, very dark blue cheviot, with chevron on sleeve, gilt buttons and velvet collar. Lined with red flannel. Exactly finished in every point. Sizes for 6 to 14 years. $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The... Handkerchief Annex

Busy as can be is our Handkerchief Store at holiday time. And busy as can be are the supplementary handkerchief tables on the Second Floor. Whether you are upstairs or down, in this store, you are conveniently near to flawless all-linen handkerchiefs in beautiful new designs and at extraordinarily low prices. To point the moral:

At 12½c each—Men's and Women's Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Men's and Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with initials.

Woman's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, with linen centers.

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with embroidery inside of hem.

At 25c each—Men's and Woman's Fine Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Women's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, with sheer linen centers.

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with embroidery inside of hem; some plain white, others with colors.

Women's Silk-and-Linen Handkerchiefs in dainty colors.

Children's Handkerchiefs; plain white or with colored borders; three in picture box, 25c.

At 50c each—Women's very fine Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs; hemstitched and embroidered; the designs are beautiful and in very large assortment. Some scalloped with lace edge and embroidery inside of scallop; others with Valenciennes and Mechlin lace and insertion.

Main floor, Broadway.
Second floor, Cross aisle.

Shell Combs

Excellent Combs, of real or imitation shell, plain or ornamented. To deck and improve the *coiffure.*

In brief:

Plain 14-k. gold-mounted Shell Back-Combs, at $8 to $10.75.

Plain 14-k. gold-mounted Shell Side-Combs to match, at $10 to $14.25 a pair.

Plain 14-k. gold-mounted Shell Barrettes, at $6 to $8.25.

14-k. gold-mounted Shell Barrettes, set with pearls, at $8.75 to $12.

14-k. gold-mounted Shell Combs, set with pearls, at $12.50 to $43.75.

Imitation Shell Combs, with rhinestones set in silver, at $3.25 to $6.75.

Imitation Shell Combs; gold-plated mountings, scroll effect; some set with imitation pearls, amethysts and turquoise, at $1.50 to $6.50.

Imitation Shell Combs, with sterling silver gilt mountings, at $3 to $4.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth.

Warm Blankets At Old Low Prices

As the price of wool ascends, the price of blankets might also be expected to go upward. They will in time, of course. Elsewhere, they *have.*

Hence the value of this telling. At Wanamaker's, warm, woolen, comfortable, lasting Blankets that do not shrink from the tub, are serenely indifferent to the rise in wool.

These low prices on the Blankets, and on all-satisfying Comfortables and Bedspreads:

BLANKETS—

The Wistar at $3 a pair—White wool filling and cotton warp; 69 x 80 inches, 4¾ pounds.

The Franklin at $3.75 a pair—white wool filling, cotton warp; a remarkable blanket for the price; 70 x 80 inches, 5 lbs.

The Torresdale at $5 a pair—Long staple white wool filling, light cotton warp; 76 x 86 inches, 6 pounds.

The Mt. Vernon at $6.75 a pair—Soft spongy wool filling, spool cotton warp; 78 x 84 inches, 6 pounds.

Crib Blankets, with pink and blue borders, put up in box. At $3 a pair, 36 x 54 inches; at $3.50 a pair, 42 x 60 inches.

BEDSPREADS—

At $1.50 each—Honeycomb Spreads, in handsome Marseilles effects; for full-sized beds.

At $1.75 each—Fine honeycomb Spreads, in a variety of patterns; for full-sized beds.

At $2.25 each—Marseilles Bedspreads, in a good variety of patterns; hemmed, ready for use; for full-sized beds.

At $2.50 each—Sateen-finished Marseilles Bedspreads; easy to launder; handsome, bold patterns.

COMFORTABLES—

At $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each—Silkoline-covered Comfortables; good, clean cotton filling.

At $2.75 each—Wool-filled Comfortables; fine silkoline covering.

At $3.75 each—Down-filled Comfortables; best American sateen covering; white down filling; free from odor, and will not shed.

At $5 each—Down Comfortables covered with extra fine sateen, figured both sides; well filled, free from odor. Third floor.

Women's Gloves

Princess May—Royale—Reynier—the "good," "better," "best," in Gloves. Each in its own grade the fullest value, the fullest measure of style and precision possible to gloves.

The new *REYNIER* kid and suede Gloves, in all the latest shades, for street and evening wear. $1.75 and $2 a pair.

The new *ROYALE* kid and suede Gloves, pique and overseam. $1.50 a pair.

The *PRINCESS MAY* glace and suede Gloves, in all the best tints as well as black and white. $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

GIFT FURNITURE

Women's Desks *Morris Chairs* *Fancy Rockers*

The Furniture Store is filled to overflowing with substantial Gifts for the Holiday Season. House desks in great variety of styles and finishes, in all the popular woods. Morris chairs of the ample size that makes these chairs so comfortable—presenting more real comfort for the money than any other form of easy chair. Fancy rockers with wood seats, with backs of proper height, and comfortable, easy arms. Plain or prettily inlaid:

Women's House Desks

At $6.50—Women's House Desks in mahogany finish; long outside drawer, moulded top rail, drop lid, mahogany veneered; six compartments and drawer inside; polished finish.

At $10—Women's House Desks in quartered golden oak; long or side drawer; shaped legs, drop lid, eight compartments and one drawer inside; fine construction and highly polished.

At $12—Women's House Desks in curly birch, natural finish; swell front, one long drawer, moulded edges; shaped legs, five compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

At $15—Women's House Desks in bird's-eye maple; moulded front, long outside drawer, shaped legs, drop lid; eleven compartments and two drawers inside, small French plate mirror on top; highly polished.

One hundred and fifty other styles of Women's House Desks, from $10.50 to $225, covering every use from the boudoir to the library.

Morris Chairs

At $5.75—Morris Chair frames in quartered golden oak; shaped legs; broad arms, fancy spindles, claw feet, spring seat; adjustable back with circular ratchets; highly polished.

At $6—Morris Chair frames in imitation mahogany; shaped arms, fancy turned spindles, shaped legs with claw feet; adjustable back with circular ratchets; spring seats; highly polished.

At $6—Morris Chair frames in weathered oak finish. Mission style; broad, straight arms, heavy square legs, veneered wood seat; adjustable back, strongly built. The best Morris Chair value we know of the price. Also in mahogany finish.

Morris Chair frames and cushions are priced separately.

Cushions in various fabrics from denim to fine velours and leather, are priced at $3.25, $5, $5.50, $6, $7.50, $8.50, $10, $10.50, $16, $16.50 and $20.

Fifty other styles of Morris Chair frames up to $43.

Fancy Rockers

At $4—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers; saddle shaped seat, shaped arms, turned spindles, banister back; carved top, highly polished.

At $4.50—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers; shaped arms, turned legs and spindles; banister back; top panel mahogany veneered and inlaid with fancy marquetry.

At $6—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers; panel back, turned legs and spindles; shaped arms; cross panels mahogany veneered and prettily inlaid with fancy marquetry.

Other wood-seat Rockers up to $27.

Fourth floor.

Injustice to Rich Portieres

Good judgment chose these handsome hangings. The whole display is in the best of taste. The fabrics are rich, the colors are full of depth and beauty and the patterns are good and attractive.

There is scarcely a room, or an odd door or window, that cannot be hung "just right" with some part of this collection.

And the reasons heralded above lend weight and value to the reductions recorded below:

French Velour, under-price; $28, $33.50 and $35 a pair.

Novelty Silk; odd and artistic in design and color:

At $13.50 a pair, instead of $20
At $15 a pair, instead of $22.50
At $16.50 a pair, instead of $25

Tapestry, in oriental and floral styles:

At $7 a pair, from $10.50 and $11
At $8 a pair, from $12
At $9.75 a pair, from $14.75
At $10.50 a pair, from $15.75
At $12.50 a pair, from $18.75
At $16.50 a pair, from $25

Tapestry of special make; fine tapestries lined with tapestries or damasks; edges finished with cord binding; distinctive effects:

At $11.25 a pair, worth $22.50.
At $11.50 a pair, worth $23.
At $15 a pair, worth $30.
At $20 a pair, worth $40.

Repp in plain colors, with tapestry and velvet borders:

At $7.75 a pair, from $10.25, $11 and $12.75.
At $9.50 a pair, from $14.

And, speaking of indoor comfort and beauty:

LOUNGING PILLOWS. The coverings are varied, attractive and pretty; taken from our own stock of fine damasks, tapestries, velvets, etc. Most of them are filled with down, a few with silk floss. $3 each, instead of $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25.

Third floor.

Leather Goods

Gifts of fine leather are gifts of good taste. And here, in this Leather Goods Store of ours, is a plenitude of excellent suggestions, all full of charm and value:

FOR MEN—

Card Cases, at 50c to $20.
Bill Folds, at 50c to $10.50.
Cigar Cases, at 50c to $12.
Stick-pin Cases, at 75c to $11.
Collar-and-Cuff Boxes, at 50c to $5.
Flasks, at 50c to $11.25.
Travelers' Rolls, at $3 to $35.
Telescope Cases, at $1 to $3.

FOR WOMEN—

Hand-Bags, at 50c to $35.
Vanity Bags, at $3 to $22.
Envelope Bags, at $1.50 to $10.
Jewel Boxes, at $3 to $35.
Card Cases, at 50c to $20.
Pocket-books, at 50c to $19.

FOR BOTH—

Desk Sets, at $2.50 to $15.
Portfolios, at 85c to $16.50.
Clocks, in leather cases, $1.25 to $12.
Writing Cases, at 75c to $7.
Calendars, at 25c to $1.50.
Ink Stands, at 25c to $1.50.
Photograph Frames, at 25c to $40.
Medicine Cases, at 40c to $5.
Bottle Cases, $2 to $18. Broadway.

On Skates

Reliable, swift and sportsmanlike skates of all the kinds that you like. Reasonably priced and in sizes for every one.

Advise Santa Claus to buy them here:

Men's and Boys' all-clamp Club Skates, at 55c to $4.25 a pair.

Women's and Children's Club Skates, at 90c to $4.75 a pair.

Hockey Skates, at $1.50 to $4.15 a pair.

Rink Skates, at $2 to $4.15 a pair.

Racing Skates; wooden tops; 12, 14, 16 inches, at $2.40 to $3.25 a pair.

Racing Skates; steel, nickel-plated, at $2.50 a pair.

Sled Skates for children, at 45c a pair.

Skate Bags, at 25c and 50c each.

Skate-Straps, at 5c, 10c, 12½c each.

Ankle Braces, at 75c a pair. Basement

To Speed The Parting

Your friends must take journeys—better help them to do so as comfortably as possible. And a conveniently arranged Traveling Bag is a great help—a welcome gift.

Here are a few kinds, picked at random from the many. Some are empty, others handsomely fitted—all are excellent:

Grained Cowhide Oxford-shape Bags, full leather-lined, two inside pockets, brass trimmings, ringed handle; worth $9, specially priced at $6.50.

Men's English Kit Bags: alligator and sole leather, with double handles, leather-lined, at $23 to $40.

Fitted Bags in many leathers and shapes, containing toilet articles with nickel and sterling silver fittings, at $12 to $72.

Dress-suit Cases of cowhide, alligator, pigskin; sizes 10-inch to 28-inch, at $8.25 to $27. Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Bohemian Glassware At Very Little

As to gifts—here are novel, charming designs in Fancy Bohemian Glassware, in the popular fruit patterns or with delicate gold tracings. The prices are shattered all to bits; and each separate item is a little work of art.

In the centre of the stage:

$6 BONBON DISHES at $3.50 Each

Raspberry and gold designs; high dishes on cut stems.

And the rest of the company:

Bonbon Dishes, round, at $1.25 each, worth $2; square, at $1.50 each, worth $2.25.
Jelly Dishes, at $2 and $2.50 each, worth $3 and $5.
Fruit Bowls, at $1.85, $2.50, $3, $5 and $6 each, worth $2.50, $3.50, $4, $7.50 and $10.
Bowls on foot, at $2.50, $3.75 and $5 each, worth $3.75, $5.50 and $8.50.
Oil Bottles, at $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $2 and $2.50.
Decanters, at $3 and $5 each, worth $4.50 and $8.50.
Cologne Bottles, at $1.50 each, worth $2.25.

Tenth St. Elevator Counter and Basement.

Artistic Toilet Articles

Toilet articles in best quadruple silver plate, in designs that are more tasteful than have ever been seen before; rich, practical, durable, gratifying to see and satisfying to use—catch the drift of that Christmas-gift hint? The recipient's delight will repay you.

Moderate in price:

Silver-plated Brush-Comb-and-Mirror Sets, in the "Bridal Rose" design. The pattern is our own—intended to sell for $10; now $8.50 a set.

Silver-plated Cloth Brushes, $2 to $8.50

Silver-plated Hat Brushes, $1.25 to $2.

Silver-plated Military Brushes, $4 to $7 a pair.

Silver-plated Whisk Brooms, at 75c to $1.75.

Silver-plated Jewel Boxes, $1.50 to $16.50.

Silver-plated Collar Button Boxes, 60c to $1.25.

Silver-plated Hair-pin Boxes, at $1.50 and $1.75.

Silver-plated Glove Boxes, $5 to $16.50.

Silver-plated Handkerchief Boxes, $5 to $15.

Silver-plated Hat-pin Holders, $1.

Silver-plated Manicure Sets, $5.

Silver-plated Hair Receivers, 50c to $8.25.

Silver-plated Puff Boxes, 75c to $4.

And six new and attractive patterns in Brush-Comb-and-Mirror Sets, at $5 a set.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

All-Wool Batiste At 50c a Yard

Fine All-wool Batiste at a markedly little price for such quality. The fabric is woven of even yarns which give it smoothness and grace. The colorings are singularly attractive—best shades of the best colors. Four thousand yards are here and destined to a speedy departure.

In cream, light blue, light pink, light tans, light grays, light heliotrope, dark gray, reseda, cardinal, royal blue, cadet blue, navy blue and brown.

36 and 40 inches wide. Rotunda.

BIG GUNS SPREAD RUIN INSIDE PORT ARTHUR

Arsenal Set on Fire and Wireless Station Damaged.

LONE BATTLESHIP IS ACTIVE

The Sevastopol Outside Harbor Adopting Defensive Measures—Torpedo Craft Behind Hospital Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says the battleship Sevastopol, which is lying outside the harbor, apparently is adopting defensive measures, therefore a naval attack is impossible pending discovery of the nature of the Russian precautions and the condition of the covering forts.

The Russian destroyers which were supposed to be sheltering under Liao-Thie-Shan appear to be lying under cover of three hospital ships which are flying the Red Cross flag. The Japanese are earnestly desirous of respecting the Geneva Convention, but will open fire forthwith if it be ascertained that the Russians are abusing the Red Cross flag.

The following official news is published here:

"Throughout Dec. 11 our heavy siege guns bombarded the interior of Port Arthur, causing heavy damage to the battleship Poltava, the torpedo transport Amur, and the wireless telegraph station at Golden Hill, and also setting fire to the arsenal."

The naval staff report that it is needless to continue firing on four battleships, two cruisers, one gunboat, and one torpedo boat depot ship lying in the harbor, all of them being completely incapacitated.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Tokio to The Daily Mail says:

"An officer who has returned from the army before Port Arthur says the delay observed in Russian preparations for gathering the dead during the armistices showed a scarcity of available men in the garrison."

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS' PROGRESS.

Three at Crete and Two Seen Off the Cape of Good Hope.

SUDA BAY, Island of Crete, Dec. 12.—The Russian cruisers Oleg and Dnieper (the latter formerly the St. Petersburg) and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny arrived here during the night.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Dec. 12.—The Russian hospital ship Orel arrived here to-day to take in supplies. Two large Russian warships passed Cape Point early this morning.

DEMANDS A COURT-MARTIAL.

Capt. Clado Says He Was Arrested on "Distorted Facts."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—Capt. Clado, (detached from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron in order to appear as a witness at Paris before the International Commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident,) who was arrested Dec. 9 for criticising the High Admiral, Grand Duke Alexis, and the Admiralty, demands a trial by court-martial, declaring that his arrest on the grounds of distorted facts is a stain on his honor.

CRONSTADT, Dec. 12.—Lieut. Delivrion, who participated in Capt. Clado's newspaper campaign against the Admiralty officials, is under arrest.

Japanese Government Tax Plan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 12.—The political parties indorse the Government's scheme to increase the war taxes but reduce the land tax by 14,500,000 yen, making additions of 4,500,000 yen in other directions. The net diminution would be only 10,000,000 yen, which doubtless would be obtained by loans.

LAY BLAME ON LINER'S SPEED.

Gunboat Officers' Excuse for Firing Too Near the Philadelphia.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour opened an inquiry at Devonport to-day in the matter of the protest filed by Capt. Mills of the American Line steamer Philadelphia, in which it was asserted that the lives of the 1,000 passengers on board the steamer had been endangered as she was approaching port by reckless gunnery practice from a British gunboat.

The officers in charge of the gunboat contended that they had the precise range and that there was no risk. It was admitted, however, that some shells struck the water nearer the Philadelphia than was prudent, which the officers attributed to the fact that the liner was running over nineteen knots an hour, a much higher speed than usual.

The inquiry was adjourned.

OLDEST M. P. DEAD.

Spencer Charrington Had Sat in the Commons for Nearly Twenty Years.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Spencer Charrington, the oldest member of the House of Commons, is dead. He was born in 1818, and represented the Tower Hamlets in the Conservative interests for nearly twenty years.

He distinguished himself at the close of the last session by sitting through two all-night debates when he thought the Government's position was threatened, a feat of endurance which his colleagues recognized by presenting him with a commemorative silver cup.

TO CONTROL INSURANCE.

Bill Subjecting the Business to Federal Supervision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania introduced in the House to-day a bill embodying the suggestions contained in the President's message for subjecting insurance companies to Federal supervision.

It is provided that before Jan. 1, 1906, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall appoint a Superintendent of Insurance, to be subordinate to the Commissioner of Corporations, and that the Superintendent of Insurance shall make and enforce all necessary and proper rules for the regulation of the business of insurance in all its branches whenever such business involves inter-State or foreign transactions.

It requires the Attorney General to advise and assist the Superintendent of Insurance in framing and enforcing such rules. It further provides that all persons, firms, or corporations, foreign or domestic, shall file with the Superintendent of Insurance annual reports of their business, and that all such persons also file a duly authenticated certificate of their right to carry on the business in the State or county of their domicile.

Penalties are prescribed for the violation of these requirements, so that there may be no doubt about making of reports or filing of certificates from which the Superintendent of Insurance may be able to obtain a fair knowledge of the character and operations of any particular concern.

Live the SimpleLife
BY DRINKING
Evans Ale

AMERICAN STUDENTS' HONORS.

Medal Winners at the Ecclesiastical College in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The distribution of prizes among the students in all the ecclesiastical colleges connected with the Propaganda took place to-day, the whole staff of the Propaganda presiding. Mgr. Kennedy was the recipient of compliments on all sides because of the fact that the American College, of which he is the Rector, had surpassed all previous records in the number of distinctions awarded its students, who received thirty-two medals, while seventy-five ranked next in distinction. Following are the medal winners:

MORAL THEOLOGY—John Wolf of Dubuque, Iowa, first medal; Patrick Doyle of Springfield, Mass.; Andrew Brennan, Scranton, Penn.; John Kelleher, Richmond, Va.; Raymond Noll, Indianapolis, and Joseph Hennessey, Buffalo, N. Y., the latter a student of the College of the Propaganda, drew for the second medal, which went to Hennessey. Hennessey also drew for second medal in higher dogma.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—Martin Ryan, Wilmington, Del., first medal; Patrick Doyle, Springfield, Mass., second medal.

CANON LAW—David Toomey and Edward McGlinchey, Boston, drew for first medal, and William Sheehan, Syracuse, N. Y., and Charles Borneman, Philadelphia, drew for second medal.

SACRED LITURGY—Augustin Hickey, Boston, first medal.

SCRIPTURE—James Supple, Boston, drew for second medal.

HIGHER DOGMA—John Cooper, Baltimore, and Martin Ryan, Wilmington, Del., drew for second medal, Cooper receiving it.

SACRAMENTAL DOGMA—James Boylan, Philadelphia, drew for first medal, and John Hartye, Brooklyn, drew for second medal.

FUNDAMENTAL THEOLOGY—Joseph Ratto, Philadelphia, and David Toomey, Boston, drew for first medal, which went to Toomey; Leo McGinley, Philadelphia; John Kiernan, Newark, N. J., and Augustin Hickey, Boston, drew for second medal.

SACRED ARCHAEOLOGY—Augustin Hickey, Boston; Edward Hoar, Brooklyn, and Edward McGlinchey, Boston, drew for second medal.

METAPHYSICS—George Dequoy, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mark Driscoll, Boston, drew for both medals, the first going to Dequoy.

ETHICS—Thomas Coakley, Pittsburg, second medal.

MATHEMATICS—William Scullen drew for first medal; also for first medal in chemistry.

LOGIC—Thomas Coakley, Pittsburg, and Francis Bradley, Fall River, Mass., drew for second medal, Coakley receiving it.

The American pilgrimage led by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., was received this morning by the Pope in the Clementine Hall of the Vatican. The pilgrims all wore badges of the American and Papal colors.

Bishop McDonnell presented the Pontiff $5,000, and Mgr. John L. Barrett, the Bishop's secretary, $2,000 of Peter's pence in a beautiful box as the offering of the priests of the Brooklyn Diocese. The Pope thanked them warmly, said he was most grateful to the pilgrims for coming to Rome from such a great distance, and blessed all of them and their families, giving the priests present permission to extend the Papal benediction to their flocks.

FEAR FOR EUROPE'S ART GEMS.

J. P. Morgan's Election as Head of Museum Causes Alarm on the Continent.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The election of J. Pierpont Morgan to be President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art has caused Siegfried Lilienthal, one of the best-known art critics in Berlin, to see in this increased danger of the United States stripping Europe of her art treasures, and he has begun an agitation for international action to prevent art objects going to the United States.

Herr Lilienthal has obtained the written views of Prof. Corrado Ricci, Director of the art galleries at Florence; Prof. Pio Joris, Director of the Academy of San Luca, at Rome; Privy Councillor Wilhelm Bode, Director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin; Henri Maret, the art publicist of Paris; Georges Cain, Director of the Carnavalet Museum, Paris; Prof. Adolpho Venturi, Director of the National Gallery at Rome, and Prof. José Benlliure, Director of the Spanish Academy of Fine Art at Rome.

With the exception of Herr Bode, they all are in favor of laws to prohibit the taking of works of art from Europe to America. Herr Bode regards the election of Mr. Morgan as being of no great consequence, because the management of the Museum is largely in the hands of the Trustees. The fact that Mr. Morgan is rich, Herr Bode adds, does not mean that he is going to spend more money on art now than previously, and he compliments the late H. G. Marquand and the late Gen. di Cesnola.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RACINE, Ohio, Dec. 12.—W. A. Ellis & Co.'s department store, the largest in Meigs County, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 12.—Fire in the Academy of Music building at Norwich this evening did damage estimated at $25,000. Sixty girls who were on the stage, rehearsing for an entertainment to be given at the Congregational Fair, just escaped fro the burning thatre.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Fire broke out this morning about 9:15 o'clock in the dry goods house of Carl, Degnan & Carl. The flames communicated to the wholesale grocery store conducted by Moses Newburger, on the west and to the building occupied by Lindsay Brothers and E. A. Quiri as a retail shoe store and a wholesale rubber house, respectively, on the east. The total loss will reach $30,000. The loss to Carl, Degnan & Carl will be about $20,000, and to Charles E. Bell, the owner of the destroyed building, $3,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—252 East Fourteenth Street; Jacob Piron; damage trifling.

12:25 A. M.—139 West Twenty-sixth Street; James Harris; damage, $50.

12:45 A. M.—45 Jay Street; H. Webster & Co.; damage, $3,000.

1 A. M.—315 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Metropolitan Tobacco Company; damage, $1,000.

2:40 A. M.—76 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:55 A. M.—271 Water Street; Hoople & Androvette; damage, $150,000.

4:45 A. M.—165 Avenue B; Pasquale Capatto; damage trifling.

8:10 A. M.—24 Carmine Street; Abe Morris; damage, $10.

10 A. M.—652 East Twelfth Street; Edward Reynolds; damage, $100.

10:45 A. M.—74 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Mr. Mohr; damage, $20.

11:10 A. M.—170 East Fifty-first Street; John Fitzpatrick; damage, $100.

11:10 A. M.—366 Ninth Avenue; Henry Schirer; damage, $1,000.

11:15 A. M.—216 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; D. Fielder; damage, $25.

12:30 P. M.—1,155 Broadway; Columbia Phonograph Company; damage, $50.

1:35 P. M.—161 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—778 Second Avenue; Rose Warner; damage, $10.

3 P. M.—315 East Seventy-seventh Street; Adolph Stein; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—312 West Eighteenth Street; John Stanley; damage, $5,000.

4:40 P. M.—144 Forsyth Street; Samuel Wolfsch; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—155 Bowery; A. Gension; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—152 Ridge Street; Meyer Helstein; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—534 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—102 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Burnstein; damage, $75.

6:20 P. M.—237 Centre Street; Henry Berlson; damage, $500.

6:25 P. M.—324 Madison Street; Henry Schumaker; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—201 East Forty-first Street; John Reilly; damage, trifling.

8:30 P. M.—91 Orchard Street; David Brennan; damage trifling.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

FOR Overcoat information it is well worth looking over our models. Every standby and caprice of fashion is shown in its smartest conception, while the range of fabrics is typical of the broad methods of this house.

Men's overcoats $15 to $75.
Boy's overcoats $9 to $18.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

Holiday Linens at the GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Distinctive Linens and fine Laces unequalled in Europe or America

It is not the least pleasurable part of a visit to the Grande Maison de Blanc to learn that these exquisite linens are very moderately priced:

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs in exclusive styles at $1.50 and $3.00 per box of six.

Specially dainty Handkerchiefs for women, at $1.50, $3.00, $4.50, $6.00 and $7.50 per box of six.

Hand-Embroidered Centre Pieces $5.00.

Tea Napkins French hand-made lace edged, with open work or embroidered, at $12.00 per doz.

Distinctively Novel French Bath Robes, with towel to match, $10.00 upward.

Holiday parcels from the Grande Maison de Blanc will be distinguished by the special boxes containing fine French sachet.

308 Fifth Avenue
Between 31st and 32d Streets

HEARD MORMON CHIEF DEFEND POLYGAMY

Dr. J. M. Buckley a Witness Before the Smoot Committee.

POLYGAMIST ON THE STAND

George Reynolds Says His Daughter Is a Plural Wife—Alleged Polygamous Marriage of Apostle Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Three witnesses were heard to-day in the case of Senator Reed Smoot before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, the committee resuming its investigation after a long recess. The first witness was the Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, of New York, who told of a Mormon meeting he attended in Salt Lake, Utah, last Summer. He said President Joseph Smith in an address defended the Mormon marriage, and declared that polygamy was not adultery, but was a system of marriage. President Smith was quoted by the witness as saying that it meant eternal damnation to abandon a multiplicity of wives.

Dr. Buckley said he had made inquiries concerning Senator Smoot, and that he had found no one who said one word against him. Everywhere, the witness said, Senator Smoot was given an excellent character.

George Reynolds, a Mormon, living in Salt Lake, testified that he is the first Assistant Superintendent of the Mormon Church Sunday school and Secretary of the Missionary Committee of the Apostles and formerly clerk or recorder of the endowment house.

In answer to questions by Senator Overman, Mr. Reynolds said marriages were performed with dead persons in the endowment house.

Mr. Taylor then asked if divorces were granted in the endowment house.

"The Church grants divorces to those who have been married for time and eternity, but does not divorce legal marriages until the courts have acted," said Mr. Reynolds. "Plural marriages are not recognized by courts, and therefore the Church does not consult the court in granting divorces in cases of such marriages."

Senator Foraker asked if such divorces are granted from dead persons.

"In a few instances only I should say," said the witness.

Mr. Reynolds testified that he has twenty-six children. He gave the names of the seven Presidents of the Seventy of which he is the fourth in rank. Three of the seven were polygamists. He (Reynolds) had two wives now.

Mr. Reynolds said he understood that the manifesto of 1890 permitted him to live with his plural wives without violating the law, but that no further wives could be contracted.

Mr. Reynolds said the only plural marriage he had heard of since the manifesto was that of his daughter, which took place in Mexico.

MUNROE & MUNROE RECEIVER.

Brokers Put Into Bankruptcy—"Wash" Stock Sales Charge.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Munroe & Munroe, stock brokers at 25 Broad Street, by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, attorneys for three creditors, whose claims aggregate $104,726, all growing out of purchases of stock of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company on orders from Munroe & Munroe. The creditors are John M. Shaw & Co., $13,275; Donald Gordon & Co., $40,193, and Seneca D. Brown & Co., $51,258.

The creditors allege as acts of bankruptcy that Munroe & Munroe are insolvent and on Dec. 7 transferred part of their property to creditors to prefer the latter. They made two payments of $35,000 and $28,600 to Ferry W. Leach and Archibald G. Loomis, who were members of the underwriting syndicate.

Ex-Policeman Dies Worth $250,000.

James Kelly, an ex-policeman of Williamsburg, who was reputed to be worth $250,000, which he acquired through speculation in the Fourteenth Ward section and through whose efforts McCarren Park was acquired from the municipal authorities for the residents of that section of Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning in his sixty-third year at his home, 86 Berry Street. He retired from the police force nine years ago, after serving for twenty-five years.

Budd
Madison Square, West

Cravats for Holiday Presents

Simple and Smart for every day wear or exquisitely Rich and Beautiful for "occasion"—

Price $1.00 to $6.00

FIFTH AVENUE LINEN STORE

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER.
500 doz. hand-embroidered initial handkerchiefs in both men's and ladies' size, of best pure linen at $3.00 a doz. These are new goods and were imported to sell at $4.00 and $6.00 a doz. In boxes of six.

FINE NECKWEAR.
Direct from our French Manufacturer, styles that cannot be had elsewhere.

Shirt Waist Patterns at Half Price.
Hand embroidered on medium and very sheer Irish linen, collars and cuffs to match and with plenty of linen to finish at $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00 each.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO.,
240 Fifth Ave., below 28th.

Nature's Best Gift
to man is her pure, sparkling
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Leading physicians endorse and prescribe it.
Sold Everywhere.

HOUSE DEBATES CURRENCY.

Williams Denounces the Hill Bill as Favoring Banking Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House transacted quite a large amount of miscellaneous business to-day, passing 148 pension bills and considering the Hill financial bill.

Mr. Hill said we must get back to the gold standard, which he learned from very high authority had been "irrevocably established." He quoted from Attorney General Knox as giving an opinion that the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver for subsidiary coin under the act of March 3, 1902, were without limitation.

Mr. Williams (Miss.) asserted that there was an influence at work to displace Government-provided money with bank-provided money, and thereby enable the banks to make the profit on it. "It is no wonder," he said, "that nine-tenths of the bankers are Republicans," adding that some were depositories and others were hoping to be. During a heated colloquy with Mr. Hill, Mr. Williams said the bill under consideration would double the possibility of the perpetration of "the iniquitous wrong." He predicted that it simply would lead to Socialism.

DOUBLES PAY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Bill Also Makes President's Salary $200,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Stewart to-day introduced a bill to fix Presidential and Congressional salaries.

It proposes to raise the salary of the President to $200,000 a year, the Vice President and Speaker of the House of Representatives to $20,000 each, and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate to $10,000. It is provided that the bill shall take effect March 4, 1909.

Death of Friedrich Hammacher.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Friedrich Hammacher, who for many years was a prominent National Liberal leader in the Reichstag, where he took an active part in promoting labor-reform legislation, is dead. He was eighty-one years old.

American Skyscraper in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—A building erected by an American sewing machine company, the handsomest structure in Russia, eleven stories high and built of granite, was opened to-day. It is the first building in the empire in which the American steel construction system has been used.

ARBITRATION WITH BRITAIN.

Treaty Signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Durand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed to-day by Secretary Hay and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador. It follows the lines of the French arbitration treaty.

It is expected that the Italian treaty will be signed wihin the next two or three days.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—Willett J. Hays, Minnesota.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico—Ira A. Abbott of Massachusetts.

United States Attorney—Melvin O. Adams, District of Massachusetts.

Commissioner of Labor—Charles P. Neill, District of Columbia.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second Steamboat Inspection District—Ira Harris, New Jersey.

Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of San Juan, Porto Rico—Graham L. Rice, Wisconsin.

POSTMASTERS.

New Jersey—Albert M. Bradshaw, Lakewood. New York—Jay Jackson, Pine Plains; Charles N. Wood, Angola; Melvin D. Herrman, Sandy Creek; William Purcell, Scottsville; Nathan P. Wild, Valatie.

Charles P. Neill, nominated to succeed Carroll D. Wright as Commissioner of Labor, was Assistant Recorder of the commission which investigated the anthracite coal strike two years ago. He is a member of the Faculty of the Catholic University.

Willett J. Hays, nominated to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, lives at Minneapolis and is connected with the Minnesota State Agricultural College. He is about forty-two years old and has had a thorough scientific agricultural training.

BILLS PASSED IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Among bills passed by the House to-day were the following:

Amending the law preventing the carrying of immoral literature into any State or Territory so as to prevent the importation or exportation of such matter.

Providing a penalty not to exceed $1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both, for any one who knowingly pastures stock on any forest reserve of the United States without proper permit.

Giving to Second Lieutenants of the Marine Corps who may have been appointed Second Lieutenants of Artillery between Feb. 1, 1901, and the date of the passage of this bill the same credit for prior commissioned service as a Lieutenant of Volunteers in the permanent military establishment.

Providing for the transfer of the forest reserve from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

B. Altman & Co.

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A NUMBER OF FINE SILK UMBRELLAS ARE SHOWN (IN STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN), WITH UNUSUALLY EFFECTIVE HANDLES OF ROCK CRYSTAL, GARNETS, CARVED IVORY, GUN METAL, AND GOLD AND STERLING SILVER IN ART NOUVEAU DESIGNS; ALSO MARTIN'S LONDON UMBRELLAS IN A VARIETY OF STYLES.

WALKING STICKS, RIDING WHIPS AND CROPS.

FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY), A SPECIAL SALE IS ANNOUNCED, AS FOLLOWS:

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN (26 AND 28 INCH), WITH NOVELTY HANDLES, $3.00

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE OFFERED AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION FROM THE REGULAR PRICES:

WOMEN'S PLAIN HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c. AND $1.25 PER BOX OF HALF DOZEN.

WOMEN'S INITIALED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $1.00 AND 1.25 PER BOX OF HALF DOZEN.

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. EACH.

MEN'S PLAIN HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $1.00, 1.50 & 2.25 PER BOX OF HALF DOZEN.

MEN'S INITIALED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $1.25 PER BOX OF HALF DOZEN.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

Greatly Enlarged and Remodelled.

A Store Brimful of Clever Selections for Christmas Gifts.

Easy to reach by 3d av. trolley or "L," or by transfer on 86th st. crosstown line from all surface roads or the subway.

Escape the congested downtown travel by a visit to this comfortable and reliable house, where you are certain of praiseworthy selection and prompt service.

China Game Sets—15 pieces, 4.98
Tastefully decorated with elk, quail, &c., in their habitat, finished with stippled edges.

Christmas Cards and Calendars
From 1c to $2.50
Tuck's celebrated line in all their newest fancies.

APRONS.

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING APRONS SUITABLE FOR MAIDS AND NURSES, IN BOTH MACHINE AND HAND EMBROIDERED STYLES, ALSO IN STYLES WITH VARIOUS TRIMMINGS; RANGING IN GRADES FROM THOSE OF MODERATE PRICES TO THE MORE EXPENSIVE VARIETIES.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER A VARIETY OF STYLES FOR WOMEN, MEN, MISSES AND BOYS IN

THE MARVEX KID GLOVE,

IN DESIRABLE WEIGHTS, COLORINGS AND DESIGNS, FOR STREET AND DRESS WEAR, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR B. ALTMAN & CO. BY MESSRS. TREFOUSSE & CO. OF FRANCE.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

$60 Suitings or Overcoatings Made Up for $25

We are not overstating the offering one whit. It simply comes about through the purchase from an importer of a great quantity of the newest and most exclusive woolens for spot cash. We could have put them in regular stock at regular prices, but that isn't the Arnheim way.

Of course, they'll all be fully up to Arnheim's standard of fit and workmanship. You can have all the samples you like—a postal will bring them.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth St.

MARKET BREAKS AGAIN; CLOSES AT LOW POINT

Amalgamated Leads, Steels and Rest of the List Follow.

FLOOD OF LAWSON-GRAMS

Boston Operator Predicts Further Declines—Bears Spread Stories Every Time Market Begins to Rally.

The stock market suffered another violent break in prices yesterday. Simultaneously Lawson of Boston came out with another scare advertisement, while all day long a steady stream of Lawson-grams floated into the Street.

The break in the market started with Amalgamated Copper. On heavy offerings this stock broke over 4 points. Then came an assault on United States Steel, which yielded several points. Of the common, 20,000 shares were thrown over at the opening, and the stock, which had sold Saturday at 30⅝, declined in the first hour to 28, while the preferred, which had closed last week at 91½, sold down to 88. Of course these declines affected the rest of the market, and before the first hour was over the whole list had gone off 2 and 3 points. About the noon hour the market rallied, but it was a feeble attempt, and all gains were soon wiped out. Just before 3 o'clock the raiders hit the market again, and Amalgamated Copper, which was selling at 65 a few minutes before the close, broke to 61½, the lowest point of the day. The entire list was at the lowest of the day when the gong rang, although prices had not touched the low level reached on Thursday last.

The losses for the day in some of the active stocks were as follows:

Stock.	Low.	Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	61⅛	—3⅝
American Smelting	78	—3½
American Sugar	139	—4¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	85⅞	—2¾
Baltimore & Ohio	97⅞	—2¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	57⅜	—5⅜
Canadian Pacific	129	—3
Chesapeake & Ohio	40¾	—2½
Chicago Great Western	21⅜	—1⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	160½	—5½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	42½	—6¼
Consolidated Gas	202	—7
Erie	30½	—3
Louisville & Nashville	137½	—5⅜
Metropolitan Street Railway	118½	—3
Missouri Pacific	103	—3⅞
New York Central	135	—3
Norfolk & Western	76	—2⅜
Pennsylvania R. R.	134	—3¼
People's Gas	104½	—3½
Reading	76	—3⅜
Rock Island	32¼	—2⅞
Southern Pacific	60¼	—4
Southern Railway	33¾	—2
Tennessee Coal & Iron	69¾	—4⅝
Union Pacific	106⅜	—4⅜
U. S. Leather	16	—2⅜
U. S. Leather pf	100½	—2¼
U. S. Steel	28⅝	—3⅝
U. S. Steel pf	87⅞	—4⅞

The bear clique, which was hammering the market whenever it showed any tendency to recover, sent out all kinds of alarming stories. Prominent men were reported sick; public men in Washington were said to be heavy sellers of stocks, and there were even rumors of trouble for some houses, although the rumormongers were cautious enough not to mention any names.

In the outside market prices suffered more yesterday than on the previous days of Lawson attack. The lead in the decline was taken by Greene Consolidated Copper. The pool which had been operating in Greene Copper held the stock strong through all of last week's declines, so that, despite the declines in other copper stocks, Greene ended the week with a net gain of over 2 points.

Yesterday, however, the pool did not take the stock that was thrown on the market, and under heavy realizing sales and much bear pressure Greene Copper broke violently for a total of over 12 points. After declining from 34¼ to 21½, the price steadied a little and gradually rose about 4 points, only to break again just before the close. The last sale was at 22, which was 12¾ points below Saturday's close. Gossip was busy offering explanations for the decline, though there was very little on which to base any of the reports that were current. The one thing declared positively by official statements was that nothing in the affairs of the company itself offered reason for the decline. Greene Consolidated Gold, another company controlled by the same interests as the copper company, was also weak yesterday, declining from 12 to 8½, but recovering to 9½.

The decline in Greene Copper much exceeded that in any other outside stock, but there were a number of sharp declines. Northern Securities, which on Saturday sold up to 125, the record price for the stock, sold down to 123, and closed with a net loss of 3 points; Interborough Rapid Transit sold down to 160, a loss of 4 points, and Havana Tobacco declined 3½ points. Standard Oil, which rose 10 points last week, lost 6 points yesterday on the sale of a few small lots of the stock. Montreal and Boston declined fractionally on the announcement that Munroe & Munroe had been thrown into involuntary bankruptcy. The stock closed at 1¼, as compared with sales at 1⅝ at the close of the week.

Last night Lawson sent out a bulletin "to the press of America," of which the following is an extract:

"I hope the people will make no mistake. I am but an insignificant instrument. For years I have been preparing for the struggle which is here. Others thought the way was through labor unions, Socialism, and other 'isms,' politics, and the pulpit. I discovered the only way—sure way—was the one through which the people have been enslaved—their pockets—and I am now sure of it. It is the people that are doing the work."

GREENE TO LAWSON.

Some Hard Words That He Says He Will Apply in Person This Morning.

W. C. Greene publishes this morning an open letter to Thomas W. Lawson of Boston denouncing vigorously the methods employed by Mr. Lawson to unsettle public confidence in stock values. Describing himself as "a man who knows you thoroughly, a man who has had dealings with you for years," Mr. Greene addresses Mr. Lawson thus:

"For six months I have read with close attention your story of "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's Magazine and have paid close attention to the manner in which you have endeavored by misstatement of facts to distort the conditions actually existing through what you call the workings of the system. What is the conclusion to be deduced from your own statements? What is the system to which you have so often referred? Taking all your statements and analyzing them, what do they amount to? That certain men, among whom you yourself were one of the leaders, have brought out certain corporations which were capitalized at a price which you state was far above their costs. Not one single new fact has been brought to the attention of the public.

"If men by their brains, their capital, and their energy acquire properties that have not been appreciated by the public, put them forth under whatsoever name, so that the statements made in connection with those properties are true and capable of verification, what is it but a business proposition that cannot be criticised? What is the system which you denounce as the very personification of evil? Is it not the system of which you have been the leading advocate, votary, and exponent for many years?

"Is there one thing in connection with all that you have written in your articles on 'Frenzied Finance' that you have not been from start to finish one of the prime movers in? Who is the man that from the inception of the enterprise which you most severely criticise has been most prominently before the public? Who is the man that from your own words originated the idea and carried it to its completion? Is it not Thomas W. Lawson? Who is the man that in the various schemes which you hold up to the condemnation of the public has taken from start to finish the leading part? Is it not Thomas W. Lawson?"

Mr. Greene uses much severe language in characterizing Mr. Lawson's conduct, and announces that he will apply it in person to Mr. Lawson at his office in Boston this morning, where he proposes to call for that purpose.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Full Dress Suitings

In opening the season, we direct attention to a range of eighteen grades of the most elegant fabrics possible to obtain. All our interior silk trim made special to our order.

From $45.00 to the finest.
High grade work—minimum cost.
No finer finish possible to obtain.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
119 & 121 Nassau St.

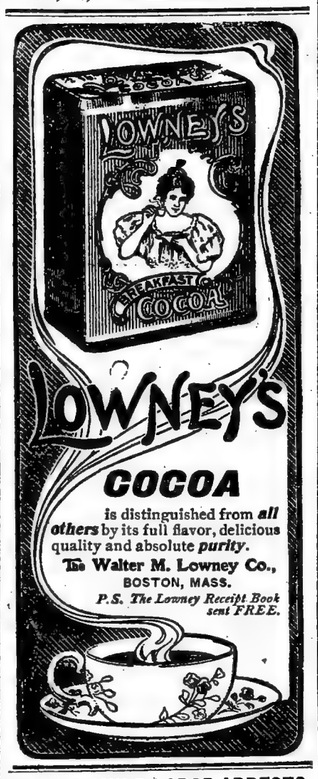

LOWNEY'S
COCOA
is distinguished from *all others* by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute *purity*.
The Walter M. Lowney Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
P.S. The Lowney Receipt Book sent FREE.

ORDERS CHILD LABOR ARRESTS.

Magistrate Cornell Says Conditions Charged Amount to Slavery.

Robert Brasch, manager of the estate of C. Poyet, a candy manufacturer at 414 to 430 West Thirty-eighth Street, and William Reed of Reed & Keller, woven wire manufacturers at 122 West Twenty-fifth Street, were summoned to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and while being charged by Miss L. F. Forster and Louis A. Havens, Factory Inspectors, with having violated Sections 70, 76, and 77 of the labor law, were arrested by Detective Bernard Flood, attached to the District Attorney's office, on warrants issued by Magistrate Cornell.

"On Dec. 5," Miss Forster testified before Magistrate Cornell, "I went to Mr. Brasch's factory. I inspected the factory and found two young girls, Silvina Kaskio, fourteen years old, of 438 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Katherine Finnegan, thirteen years old, of 521 West Twenty-seventh Street, working sixty-eight hours in a week of six days—making an average of over eleven hours a day—for which they received only $3."

"This is terrible, if true," interrupted Magistrate Cornell, in an amazed tone. "It is criminal if true, and downright slavery. No civilized community would put up with such conditions. This is a civilized community, and we have good laws for the protection of our children."

"I charge this man," said Miss Forster, pointing at Mr. Reed, "with having violated Section 70 in having permitted Michael Short, Jr., fourteen years old, of 351 Eighth Avenue, to work without a certificate. A month ago, when I inspected his factory, I ordered the dismissal of the boy, and when I returned last week I found him still at work."

Magistrate Cornell ordered complaints drawn up, and then he paroled the prisoners in the custody of counsel until to-morrow for examination.

OPPOSE WEST SIDE TRESTLE.

Injunction Against Structure for Pennsylvania Station Excavation.

Joseph H. Turl and others who own the property on the north side of Thirty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, yesterday obtained from Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, an injunction restraining the New York Contracting Company from erecting a trestle road through Thirty-second Street.

John J. Murphy, the brother of the Tammany leader, and Alderman James J. Gaffney constitute the contracting company and have obtained the $5,000,000 contract to erect the Pennsylvania Railroad station. To carry on the work of excavation they say that it is necessary to establish a scow dump at the foot of Thirty-second Street and carry sand and stone taken from the big hole for the station by trestle to the dump.

On Friday Justice Truax will listen to arguments of counsel for and against a motion to make the injunction permanent.

MAJOR'S SENTENCE AFFIRMED.

Odell Approves Court-Martial Action in Mitchell Case.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Notice was issued from the Adjutant General's office to-day that the Governor had confirmed the action of the court-martial sentencing Major Edmund H. Mitchell of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn to be reprimanded for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Major Mitchell was tried at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in October last, and found guilty of improperly criticising the conduct of his commanding officer, Col. Adolph L. Kline; falsely accusing him of oppression, and allowing his charges to be published in the newspapers.

AGITATION IN RUSSIA GROWS.

Papers Demand Reforms—A Call for Armed Demonstrators.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—Proclamations have been issued calling for a demonstration outside the law courts to-morrow at the opening of the trial of Sasoneff, the assassin of Minister of the Interior de Plehve. The demonstrators have been instructed to come armed.

St. Petersburg has resumed its wonted quiet after the excitement of yesterday. The papers without comment print only a brief official account of the demonstration in front of the Kazan Cathedral. Nevertheless they are full of articles breathing demands for reforms, the Russ especially declaring that there can be no retreat and openly advocating a Parliamentary system in which the Upper House shall consist of members of the Senate, Council of the Empire, and Council of Ministers, and the Lower House of elected representatives of the Zemstvos.

Stembok Fermor, the only Zemstvo President who refused to sign the reform memorial, has resigned because of the criticism of his colleagues.

"I'm Not Ill," Keene Says.

Despite reports to the effect that James R. Keene was seriously ill, which gained persistent circulation in Wall Street yesterday, it was said at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that he would probably be attending to business at his office to-day. He declined to receive reporters, but sent notes to them, which were confirmed by his physician, saying that he was suffering only from a slight sore throat, and had kept indoors as a matter of precaution.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — RED NEAR THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Diamonds & Gold Jewelry.

Beautiful Gems, Bracelets, Rings, Lorgnettes, Chains and Watches.

A glistening array of Diamond Rings, Diamond Studs, Diamond Ear Screws and Diamond Brooches is offered at moderate prices. These precious gifts for Christmas are fascinating to look upon, and still more alluring are the prices attached to each.

The solid gold jewelry embraces a variety of novelties in Bracelets, Lorgnettes, Signet Rings and Watches. Such an assortment cannot be found at prices so low in any other store.

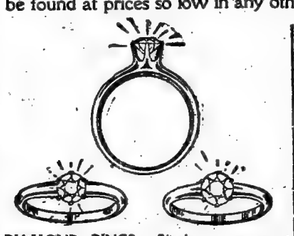

DIAMOND RINGS—Single stone in Belcher settings, 12.75
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS in Belcher or Tiffany, 17.50
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS in Belcher or Tiffany, 22.00
Others varying according to weight up to, each, 75.00

DIAMOND BROOCHES up to, each, 700.00
DIAMOND STUDS, with fine cut stone, at 3.95
Others up to 38.50
DIAMOND EARSCREWS, with fine cut diamonds, 6.00
Others up to 98.00

BRACELETS—Misses' and Women's solid gold bracelets in light and heavy weight links, each with solid gold lock and key, from each, 3.50 to 10.50
LORGNETTES—Solid gold lorgnette chains, 54 in. long, some with pearl-set gold slides and others plain, varying from each, 9.00 to 30.00
RINGS—Signet and Stone Rings for Men, Women and Misses; in 10 and 14 kt. gold; in newest designs; the largest selection in the city to choose from, at prices ranging from, each, 2.00 to 20.00

WATCHES for Women—14 kt. gold hunting case, fitted with 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movements, fully guaranteed; cases hand engraved; choice selection of designs, each, at 18.50
WATCHES for Men—14 kt. gold, 16 size, engine turned or plain hunting case, fitted with 17-jewel Waltham movement; special, each, at 32.00
SOLID GOLD NECK CHAINS, with fine rope pattern, 2.75
Others up to 15.00
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

BEAUTIFUL **ARTISTIC**

Oriental Things.

The product of Head, Hear and Hand—the gift that comes from Oriental Land—Hath yet to find its rival

Visit "The Unusual Store" for the Gift Unusual.

Oriental Dress Silks.

Silks from all parts of the world—Plain, Fancy Weaves and Lyon Printed, neatly put up in decorated Japanese boxes for gifts.
Waist Lengths at 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 Each
Dress Lengths at 7.50, 8.50, 10.50, 12.50 Each

The Vantine Scarf—Washable, weighs less than one ounce, one and a quarter yards square, all colors, at 1.25

Japanese Embroidered Silk Kimonos—
Floss Emb'd 18.00 Gold Emb'd, 16.50

Oriental Belts.

Made of rich Oriental Embroidered Silks and Satin. Variety of designs and Colorings—Silver, Jade, Silver Gilt and Silver Buckles, 5.00 to 35.00 Each.

Oriental Jewelry and Jewels, Oriental Lamps.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR VANDALIA.

Attempt Also Made to Get Injunction to Stop Merger.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—In connection with the reopening of a suit for $3,000,000 brought by the State through ex-Attorney General Ketcham against the Vandalia Railroad, Mr. Ketcham has filed an application for a receiver for the road and asked for an injunction to prohibit the proposed merger of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, the St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute, the Indianapolis and Vincennes, the Logansport and Toledo, and the Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad Companies, all of which are at present controlled by the Pennsylvania system.

Mr. Ketcham in his suit alleged that the Terre Haute and Indianapolis and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Companies were alone solvent of the five companies proposed to be merged, and the effect of the proposed merger would be to make the merged line insolvent. He asked that the meeting of the stockholders of the Vandalia, which is to be held at Terre Haute on Wednesday, be enjoined from completing the formalities necessary to complete the merger. Judge Carter to-day decided that the hearing will not be held before Wednesday, and therefore the merger will not be interfered with. The hearing of the application for a receiver will come up some time after Wednesday.

Gas Overcomes Houseful.

A bursting gas pipe which the police say had literally frozen during the cold weather of Sunday, flooded the cellar and upper stories of a hotel at 203 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning and nearly caused the death of three men. Twelve others were more or less affected before the gas was shut off.

The discovery came when Christian Ackerman, aged forty-eight, employed in the hotel to look after the cellar furnace, got up to attend to the fire. He collapsed in the lower hall from gas fumes. John Young, a lodger, who followed him, also collapsed. An alarm was raised, and it was discovered that nearly all the lodgers were more or less affected.

California

If you are contemplating a trip to California you will be interested in the new book descriptive of the State just published by the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

It is confidently believed to be the most complete, reliable and handsome book of its kind ever issued. It will tempt you to visit California.

Tickets and Information
381 Broadway, New York

This coupon filled out and sent to above address, with six cents in stamps, will bring you the book, "Colorado—California."

Name.....
Street Address.....
City..... *State*.....
Probable Destination.....
A

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books of Practical Inspiration

Dr. Hugh Black's The Practice of Self-Culture
is full of practical, simple, far-reaching suggestion, looking toward a rounded life. "He blends a sane philosophy and fine spirituality with the practicalities of life."—*Cleveland Leader.*
Cloth, $1.25 net (postage 12c.)

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's Parables of Life *Illustrated Edition.*
"The feeling for beauty that expresses itself in simplicity, a philosophy of life wholesome and attainable, the buoyant energy and the steadfast spiritual vision that illuminate its pages, make it a helpful companion for a working day or a dull day."—*The New York Times.* *Cloth, $1.50 net (postage 8c.)*

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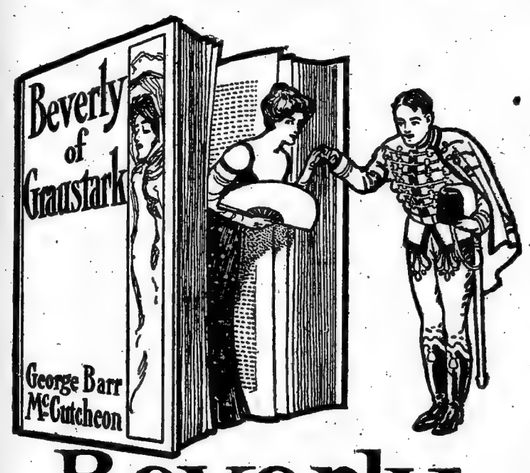

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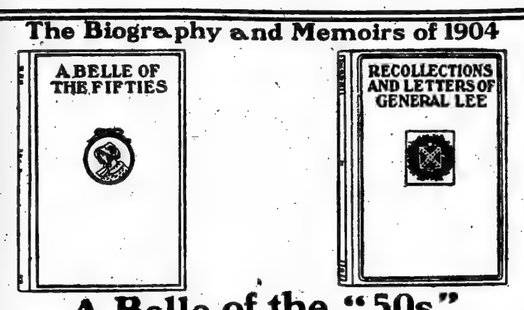

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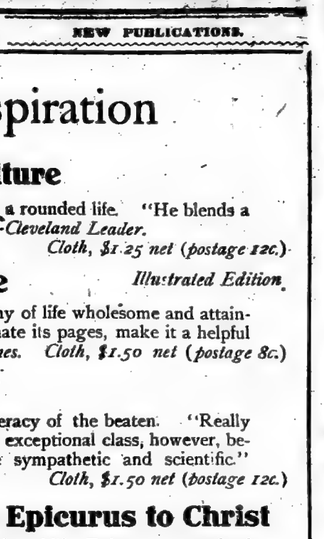

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VIRGINIA STUDENTS STRIKE.

Junior Class Resign at Roanoke Because of Member's Dismissal.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 12.—The entire junior class at Virginia Polytechnic Institute resigned this evening because of the dismissal of one of its number, which the members say is unjustifiable.

The junior class is composed of 130 men. The sophomore and senior classes also have become involved, and they also may resign.

ROAD DRIVERS ENJOY FIRST GOOD SLEIGHING

Fast Steppers in Force on Seventh Avenue and in Central Park.

SPEEDWAY NOT IN POOR SHAPE

Famous Drive Perfectly Bare in Places —First Choice Beats Kingwood in Lively Brush.

With their fast horses hooked to featherweight cutters, road drivers spent a merry time on Seventh Avenue and the Central Park drives yesterday afternoon. They had turned out in full force despite the storm to enjoy the first good sleighing of the season. The remains of last Saturday's fall of snow, which had melted and frozen, formed an ideal foundation for yesterday's fleecy blanket, and the steel runners sped over it as though they were on glass. A number of well-known amateur reinsmen started for the Harlem River Speedway about 4 o'clock in the expectation of participating in a brush or two, but they were doomed to disappointment, for the famous drive presented the poorest stretch of road for fast work in Manhattan, the snow having drifted badly in spots, while under and near the bridges was swept perfectly bare by the wind.

George Coleman, driving the bay trotter Kingwood, was the first to break a snow path on the lower stretch. He was closely followed by J. L. Dodge, President of the Road Drivers' Association, driving the pacing mare Precious; William Cowan, the well-known horseman and amateur driver, behind the trotting gelding First Choice; Frederick Dietz, driving the trotter Too Quick; David Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, 2:17¼, and a number of others. After several trips up and down the stretch the party gave up as a bad job the task of working down a snow path that would permit brushing, and adjourned to the upper end of Seventh Avenue. There the footing was found to be firm and not too heavy, as it had been worked down by traffic.

Kingwood, well known for his qualities as a snow horse, had things pretty much his own way until he was started in company with the gelding First Choice. For a block Kingwood led and then First Choice began to gain foot by foot, and before the half mile had been covered the gelding was leading by an open length. Freeland also had an even break with Kingwood and defeated a team of bay trotters driven by Clement Johnson. Louis J. Kahn drove the team of trotters with which he won the magnum of champagne last week, a nip and tuck race with the Johnson team, winning by a length when the teams were taken in hand at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Last evening, when the snow ceased to fall, the crowd of merrymakers in the Park increased, and everything on runners, from a packing box to a fancy Russian sledge, was to be seen on the road.

POST-SEASON BALL GAMES.

Principal Subject to be Discussed at National League Meeting.

The vanguard of delegates to the annual meeting of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, which will begin this morning at the Hotel Victoria, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street—August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, and James A. Hart, President of the Chicago Club—arrived in town yesterday. There is not likely to be any serious differences of opinion with the subjects to be discussed, excepting, probably, over the playing of post season games with the American League and consequently the shortening of the season, say from 154 games, the complement of the last campaign, to 140 games.

AUTOBOAT RACES IN CUBA.

Efforts Being Made to Have a Meet in Havana Harbor Next Year.

In addition to the motor boat races which will be held next February at Palm Beach, Fla., for the first time, there is a strong probability that similar events may be held either just before or immediately following the Palm Beach contests in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. W. J. Morgan and President S. M. Miles of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers left for Cuba last week to meet the Motor Boat Committee in Havana and discuss plans for the proposed meet. They will be gone about two weeks. If such an event can be held by the Cubans it is proposed to make arrangements so that all of the boats that race at Palm Beach may be shipped to Cuba, and if the entries are large a special boat will be chartered for the purpose.

A number of motor boats of small horse power are in use in the harbor of Havana, and many Americans who have recently gone there have taken an active part in encouraging the sporting side of motor boating, as they believe it will produce good results, not only from a commercial standpoint but in demonstrating the utility of motor-propelled boats for use in those waters.

Many of th agents of foreign automobiles who are now in Paris attending the big auto show are making arrangements to bring over some of the best French boats for the Southern races, and while a number of fast French racing cars are practically assured for the Ormond races in January, there is a possibility that some of the newest and best French auto boats may come over with the motor cars. With an international contest of this sort in America, the outlook for new auto boat records by home designed boats will be bright for the coming season.

Coach Warner Favors Football Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Coach Warner of the Cornell University football team said to-day that he was in favor of changing the rules for next season so as to require ten yards to be gained instead of five in the three downs. Warner thus seconds the suggestion of Walter Camp, but he also says that if the proposed change is made it will be necessary to make some other changes to increase the attacking power of the eleven with the ball in order that the game will not be a mere punting contest. What other changes would have to be made Warner is as yet not prepared to say.

Will Ride for William K. Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—According to a statement made to-night by Flint Burnett, who arrived in St. Louis to-day from New Orleans, accompanied by Jockey Sidney Dickson, the former has sold his contract with the latter to William K. Vanderbilt for $5,000. The papers will be signed here. Dickson's parents reside here, and their signatures are necessary to clinch the deal.

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SPENCERIAN WON HANDICAP.

Filly Carried Top Weight and Was Interfered With—Cochran's Father Fined.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Though drying rapidly the Crescent City Jockey Club's track was lumpy and slow to-day. The beaten favorites were Fallona, Dan McKenna, and Garnish. Spencerian again showed her quality by winning the handicap, with top weight, and in spite of serious interference for the greater part of the distance.

The stewards to-day fined Charles Cochran $100 for failing to keep the contract for his son to ride the Morris filly Viperine in the Preliminary Derby last Saturday. R. Tucker, acting for Capt. S. S. Brown, has sold the two-year-olds Signal Light and Sanction to James Arthur. The price was private. Summary of the races to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs—Won by Evaskil, 106 pounds, (Phillips,) 7 to 1; Dancing Nun, 103, (Robbins,) 16 to 1, second; Dixie Andrews, 103, (McIntyre,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:59 4-5. Long Days, Girl from Dixie, Fallona, Katherine Connor, St. Bonnie, Dart, Halcyon Days, and Nellie Reed also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Lady Fonso, 93 pounds, (Auduchon,) 9 to 1; Leadin, 106½, (Coccio,) 15 to 1, second; Cataline, 95, (Crimmins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:56 2-5. Dan McKenna, New Amsterdam, Minotaur, and Atheola also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile—Won by Careless, 95 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1; Mauser, 93, (Harris,) 9 to 1, second; Garnish, 103½, (Martin,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Miss Bettie, Mountebank, Ed. Tierney, and Nevermore also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile—Won by Spencerian, 115 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 5; Luralighter, 99, (Stille,) 16 to 5, second; Gus Heidern, 112, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Matador also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Josette, 104½ pounds, (Phillips,) 11 to 5; Cardinal Wolsey, 103, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, second; Lampoon, 97, (Crimmins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:35 1-5. Glendon, King Rose, Key Note, McWilliams, Frank Rice, and Clonmell also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Miladi Love, 100 pounds, (Lee,) 3 to 5; Merry Acrobat, 99, (Crimmins,) 13 to 5, second; The Laurel, 93, (Baird,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:36 1-5. June Colins, Dr. Gurnsey, Circus Girl, Mathilde, Decoration, Debenture, One More, and Senor also ran.

One Winning Favorite at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 12.—Favorites fared badly at the Oakland track to-day, Pelham being the only first choice to win. Muddy going prevailed. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Komombo, 106 pounds, (Knapp,) 6 to 1; Instrument, 111, (Reed,) 15 to 1, second; The Lieutenant, 106, (Travers,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:16. Vaughan, Coroner Kelly, Standard, Langford James, Maxtress, Cinnabar, Harks, Distributor, and Technique also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Cardinal Sarto, 110 pounds, (Larsen,) 6 to 1; Head Dance, 110, (Kunz,) 4 to 1, second; Lady Goodrich, 107, (Bell,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Phalanx, Tennyburn, Dixelle, Lilly Golding, Bose Ely, Gossiper, and Amy J. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course. Won by Sol Lichtenstein, 110 pounds, (Clark,) 6 to 1; Pickaway, 105, (McLaughlin,) 5 to 1, second; Matt Hogan, 105, (Davis,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:12. Belle Reed, Redan, Kubelik, Troy, and Maud Muller also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards. Won by Elliott, 107 pounds, (Daly,) 5 to 1; San Nicholas, 98, (Travers,) 7 to 5, second; Vesuvius, 100, (Davis,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:46¼. Ink and Little Wally also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Major Tenny, 104 pounds, (Kelly,) 3 to 1; Dusty Miller, 103, (Travers,) 10 to 1, second; Scherzo, 103, (Michaels,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:51¼. Follow Me, Goldfinder, Formero, Theodora L., Thorndale, and Hermencia also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Won by Pelham, 93 pounds, (Kunz,) 6 to 5; Gateway, 103, (Travers,) 7 to 5, second; Dr. Leggo, 91, (Taylor,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:35 1-5. Toledo, Last Knight, and Ara also ran.

The Winners at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12.—Sais, Blute's good three-year-old, made his first appearance to-day in the fourth race, and, coupled with Tim Payne in the betting, was made a strong favorite. He won handily from his stable mate, with Judge Denton third. Aside from this race there was not much feature to the card. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Patsy Brown, 97, (Moriarty,) 6 to 1; Prince Mont, 116, (Prior,) 10 to 1, second; Dusky Secret, 102, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Lauretta Phillips, Carlisle, Amona, El Verraco, Tizen, Golden Ivy, Lady Rice, Count Rudolph, The Miller, and Cinon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Tyrolean, 100, (Lawrence,) 7 to 2; Light of Day, 92, (Kent,) 3 to 1, second; Cotillion, 101, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Useful Lady, Hersian, Retador, Lou Merrell, and Tim Hurst also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Chub, 103, (Clark,) even; Jingler, 100, (Walsh,) 12 to 1, second; Diamente, 107, (Treubel,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Heather Honey, Penzance, and Ericula also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Slauson course. Won by Sais, 100, (Kent,) 13 to 10; Tim Payne, 107, (Hildebrand,) 13 to 10, second; Judge Denton, 112, (Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. Bath Beach, Funnyside, and Golden Boy also ran. Sais and Tim Payne coupled in the betting.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Dollie Weithoff, 102, (Kent,) 8 to 1; Dan Collins, 111, (Hildebrand,) 9 to 10, second; Golden Light, 102, (Lawrence,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Dorice, Birdie Stone, MacGyle, and Dunbar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Canejo, 102, (Herbert,) 11 to 2; Phyz, 102, (Sinnott,) 12 to 1, second; Anirad, 100, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Exapo, Blue Ridge, McKee, Batcw, Liberto, Mr. Baulo, Heigerson, Dr. Birdsall, and Dug Martin also ran.

N. Y. A. C. to Meet Yale at Hockey.

With a team made up of former Canadian and Brooklyn players of note, the New York Athletic Club hockey seven will make its first appearance on the ice this season in a game with the representatives of Yale at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night. Two players on the Mercury Foot team whose work will be watched with interest will be Williams, the famous goalkeeper of the old Brooklyn Skating Club's team, and White of the champion Victorias of Montreal. Stewart, Henderson, and Bullin, who made enviable records with former metropolitan teams, will be found wearing the uniform of the New York Athletic Club this season. Bob Hunt will Captain the team. The Yale team has been practicing in its own rink at New Haven for the game, and the players are reported to be in good condition.

L. I. A. C. Basket Ball Schedule.

The basket ball schedule of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League has just been completed. It comprises six games between the four schools left in the league. The first game, scheduled for yesterday, between "Poly Prep" and the Latin School, was forfeited by the latter, which may not play any of the games in the senior series. The remaining schedule follows: Jan. 14, Boys' High School vs. "Poly Prep"; Jan. 21, Erasmus Hall High School vs. Boy's High School; Jan. 27, Latin School vs. Boys' High School; Feb. 4, Erasmus Hall High School vs. "Poly Prep"; Feb. 11, Latin School vs. Erasmus Hall High School.

Hyman Makes High Run at Pool.

A. Hyman won his fourth consecutive victory last night in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy. Handicapped at seventy-five, Hyman defeated Dr. H. Arnold, who had sixty to make, by a score of 75 to 15. The winner further distinguished himself by making a run of forty-four, the highest of the competition. The contestants to-night will be George Rickert (75) and Dr. Borden, (60.)

Jordan Outpoints Palmer in Ring.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—At the National Sporting Club to-night, Ben Jordan defeated "Pedlar" Palmer, on points, in a fifteen-round boxing contest for the feather-weight championship of England.

SWANSON DEFEATS PARKER.

Swedish Wrestler Throws Welterweight Champion in 23 Minutes 31 Seconds.

One fall, earned by Alex Swanson over Harvey Parker, in 23 minutes and 31 seconds of catch-as-catch-can wrestling last night in the New Polo Athletic Association's rooms, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, established Swanson's claim to the welterweight championship title. The match was arranged three weeks ago as the result of Swanson's challenge to Parker, and it aroused great interest among the patrons of athletes and the clubrooms were crowded to the limit of the seating capacity. An attractive side of the match was the confident belief on all sides that it would be a bona fide contest. The principals backed themselves with their own money, but the match was too even a thing to induce much betting among the spectators at the arena side.

The men went on the mat shortly after 10 o'clock, after agreeing on Walter St. Denis for referee and "Charley" Harvey as official timekeeper. The conditions of the contest called for 1 hour and 30 minutes of actual wrestling at catch-as-catch-can, unless two falls in three should have been won by one man within the time limit, the winner to be decided on the merit of the work exhibited should there be no fall within the time limit. Before the rivals, Parker, an experienced wrestler with a local reputation, and Swanson, a newcomer, who had been trained for the match by Egeberg, the Dane, who recently won the Greco-Roman championship, were introduced, two challenges to the winner of the match were announced.

The bout then began with both men aggressively eager in the first five minutes, during which they showed no remarkable skill. After five minutes Swanson went to the mat on all fours and Parker tugged and strained vainly for a fall. Swanson only rose at long intervals, when Parker's hold slipped, but he rose once suddenly and most opportunely, just as Parker, in an effort to turn him, was straining to lift him. Both men gained their feet, but toppled over with Parker underneath, and Swanson, throwing his weight on the under man, forced his shoulders to the mat and got the fall in 23:31.

Swanson took no chances in the remainder of the match and never for an instant tried for another fall. From the time that the call of time was made, and the first hold taken, Swanson sprawled on all fours, and simply thwarted Parker's efforts to turn him. Both men were bathed in perspiration after ten minutes of this sort of thing, and Parker was never able to get a hold that gave any chance of throwing Swanson. The sprawling struggle continued for 1 hour 6 minutes and 29 seconds, or to the time limit, when the referee stopped the bout and rendered his decision for Swanson, who thus was proclaimed the welterweight catch-as-catch-can champion.

Vastly more interesting than the main bout was the preliminary match between Steve Dwyer of Perth Amboy and Johnny Tompkins, the "Tattooed Boy," the latter showing a brilliantly decorated torso, to make good his title. The bout was catch as catch can, two falls in three, with a time limit of thirty minutes. The two lithe and robust young men went at each other after the fashion of bull terriers, and did more wrestling in their thirty minutes than the aspirants for the championship title did in three times as long. They were too near an equality for so short a struggle to decide the match, and though there were several flying falls, the wrestlers simply hit the floor to rebound, and as a pin fall was required, they were still hard at it when time was called and the referee decided the bout a draw. In other preliminary bouts, J. O'Brien and "Young Roeber" were declared winners after uninteresting contests.

Preparing to Test Auto Law.

A meeting of the special committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which was appointed last week, will be held within a few days to devise plans for testing the constitutionality of the law that requires all owners and drivers of automobiles to secure licenses for their machines. Charles Thaddeus Terry, counsel for the association, has the matter in charge. Other members of the committee are Windsor T. White and William R. Innis. Several plans of procedure have been proposed, and they will be thoroughly discussed at the coming meeting, when a definite plan will be decided upon. Mr. Terry said yesterday that the matter would be pushed to a deciding point at once, and all that remained now was to determine the best means upon which to base the test case.

BUILDING BOARD ORGANIZING.

New Body Would Make Non-Union Men Conform to Its Laws.

The new Building Trades Board has adopted the name of the Associated Building Trades of New York and Vicinity. The board met yesterday to discuss a constitution submitted by a special committee. Four new unions joined the new body, bringing the membership up to 80,000, which makes it the largest body of the kind ever organized in New York.

Whether the new body when its constitution is finally adopted will be for war or peace will depend on the action of the Building Trades Employers' Association. If the latter is then willing to meet a committee of the unions with a view to ending the lock-out and the framing of a joint arbitration agreement in place of the present one, the board will be for peace, and if not it will mean fight.

The proposed constitution provides for a Board of Representatives within the organization which is to all intents and purposes a restoration of the old Board of Building Trades. All agreements or demands for an advance in wages or a reduction of the hours of work must be presented to the main body between Oct. 1 and April 1 of each year, and action will not be taken on them until they are read at two meetings.

"But," the constitution continues, "this does not prevent any trade from acting on its own responsibility. But any trade ordering a strike on its own responsibility shall not receive any assistance from this body except by unanimous consent."

The constitution says also:

"It shall be the special duty of this body to use the united strength of all trades represented herein to compel all non-union men to conform to and obey the laws of the trade to which they should properly belong, and if necessary all affiliated trades shall on a two-thirds vote of the body cease work; any trade refusing to comply shall be fined $500."

JAIL FOR MILK ADULTERATORS.

Warning from Special Sessions—Large Part of City's Supply Doctored.

The Justices of Special Sessions announced yesterday that hereafter dealers convicted of adulterating milk would be punished with imprisonment instead of fines. Inspectors from the Health Department testified in court that more than 10 per cent. of the milk daily received in this city was below the standard required by law. A much larger percentage, they said, was adulterated or doctored with chemicals that were a menace to health.

"The use of such preservatives must be stopped at once," said Justice Olmsted to a dealer who had pleaded guilty to using formaldehyde in his milk. "The stuff—you admit having used kills many infants and little children, and your act amounts to a crime. For a second offense I will vote for a term in the penitentiary."

Fines ranging from $75 to $10 were imposed by the Justices on thirteen dealers who pleaded guilty to adulteration of milk. John Beilman of 9 Pell Street handed in his permit to sell milk, stating that he was going out of business, as he was convinced he could not get pure milk from the wholesalers. Sentence was suspended in his case.

The Barometer Of Trade.

The typewriter business is the first to feel the impulse of reviving activity. Therefore business men everywhere will be interested in the fact that reports from our North American branches show marked increases from day to day, in the sales of the

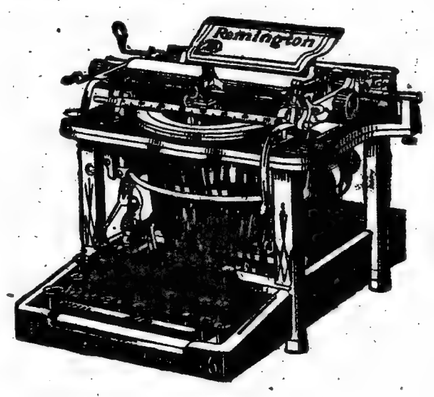

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You have every comfort

The excursions are personally escorted

Ladies and children traveling alone assured special attention

Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco

Ask C. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City

COLUMBIA'S HOCKEY TEAM.

Disqualification of Capt. Cook Leaves Seven in a Bad Way.

Columbia's hockey team is practicing hard for the intercollegiate season, which will begin on Jan. 7. The disqualification of Capt. Cook because of his scholarship standing and his subsequent resignation has left the team with only one of last year's seven at practice. He is C. F. H. Jackson, 1907, Science, who played cover point last season. It was expected that W. A. Callaghan, 1907, Medicine, would be a candidate again, but he is trying for the Wanderers team.

He played in that team's opening game with Princeton last Saturday. He is hardly likely, however, to keep his place when Clarke gets back into the game. There is, therefore, a chance that he will return to the Columbia team. There has been some little criticism of Callaghan for representing a club team while he is still in college, and is so badly needed.

As Jackson has gone into the forward line, Columbia has to build up an entire new defense. It is probable that Ebling, a sophomore, will fill the goal position left vacant by Von Bernuth. The latter has played hockey four years, and his loss will be felt keenly, as he developed into one of the best goal tenders of last season. Duden, the football player, is likely to make cover point, although Lang and Willis are also candidates for the place. Douglas Carter may be cover point. In the forward line there will be Jackson, Bode, Schoonmaker, and possibly Callaghan. This make-up is not so good as the team of last year, which finished third in the intercollegiate series. The great strength of Princeton, Harvard, and Yale would seem to relegate the light Blue and White to a place behind them.

WHAT IS THERE IN IT?

Scott's Emulsion is a careful blend of the purest cod liver oil, hypophosphites of lime and soda, glycerine and a dash of flavoring. The combination of these valuable ingredients emulsified as in Scott's Emulsion represents the greatest remedy yet discovered for weak lungs, poor blood, low vitality, child weakness and all wasting diseases.

We'll send you a sample, free

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Lowenberg Leads for Championship Honors in Amateur Tourney.

In the Class B amateur billiard championship tournament yesterday, at Maurice Daly's Academy, Albert Lowenberg continued his accurate cue work and came through with a victory over Louis A. Servatius, and W. A. Whitehead defeated James Vantine. It was the third victory for Lowenberg and he leads the six competitors for the title and trophy without the loss of a match. Servatius completed his schedule with the Lowenberg contest and he has not won any of his matches. More than the usual amount of open-table play in the nature of safety caused Lowenberg to fall off in his average in the evening contest with Servatius. The final score was 250 to 151 points, but the winner had many turns at the table when it was impossible for him to make the balls carrom, no matter how he played them. This was because of his opponent spreading the balls, and it resulted in Lowenberg playing cushion carroms instead of the 14-inch balk-line game. Summary:

Albert Lowenberg—0 1 16 3 10 6 8 1 10 4 12 0 8 1 0 0 0 15 3 6 0 27 1 3 16 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 18 4 2 18 15. Total—250. Average—6 16-39. High runs—34, 27, and 22.

Louis A. Servatius—5 1 11 5 0 2 0 2 1 1 2 7 0 1 1 2 0 0 4 2 5 4 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 8 0 0. Total—151. Average—3 37-38. High runs—28, 27, and 20.

Playing a splendid exhibition of ball-to-ball billiards, W. A. Whitehead won the matinee match against James Vantine by the score of 250 to 175. The manner in which Whitehead held the ivory balls at all times in front of him was easily the feature of the contest. A bad leave on the part of Vantine made it impossible for Whitehead to count in his first inning, but he coaxed the spheres into position on his third shot on his second turn at the table, and by a glittering array of follow shots, draws, and cleverly played one-cushion shots he pushed up a run of 22. This he followed by 21, 21, and 20, after an interval of a miss in his third inning, and he completed his first hundred with an average of nine.

Vantine played the latter part of his string a little better than did Whitehead. In the twenty-seventh inning Vantine deftly brought the balls together on the end rail, and by working them back and forth from corner to corner he counted 25 carroms, and an inning later followed it with another brilliant bit of the same description which netted him 30. Summary:

W. A. Whitehead—0 22 0 21 21 20 1 1 4 0 4 13 0 16 0 0 3 0 14 0 1 1 3 7 17 1 6 3 4 13 0 0 9 6 3 0 12 10 2 13 1. Total—250. Average—6 16-40. High runs—22, 21, and 21.

James Vantine—5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 .18 0 12 1 0 18 16 0 0 2 1 3 4 3 0 25 3 20 0 0 0 4 7 0 10 18 0 0. Total—173. Average—4 17-39. High runs—25, 20, and 18.

How to Become a Skater.

The latest addition to Spalding's Athletic Library, which has just been issued by the American Sports Publishing Company of 15 Warren Street, is on the timely subject of skating. The book, which has been carefully prepared, deals intelligently on how to become a skater, giving particular attention to figure and speed skating. The history of the sport, and a description of champions and other noted skaters, with their records, are published in full. Admirable pictures of all the distinguished American skaters are nicely displayed throughout the book, as well as illustrations showing how a person can become proficient on the steel runners. The book also contains the rules and regulations for figure skating championships, with illustrations showing fancy movements that almost any skater can follow at the ice.

An article, how to cut figures, is particularly interesting, and Morris Wood, the American championship and record-holder, gives the methods of training for races.

Bowen Football Captain of Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 12.—At a meeting here of the members of the Carlisle Indian School football eleven, Nicholas Bowen, left tackle on this year's team, and, barring Dillon, the most effective player among the redskins, was elected captain for the ensuing year. Bowen is 6 feet tall, twenty-two years old, and weighs 180 pounds. He has played on the Carlisle team for three years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Harper's Weekly for Christmas, now on the newsstands, is a superb fiction number, surpassing most of the Christmas magazines. Fifty pages,—with stories by Mark Twain, J. K. Bangs, Hamlin Garland, Robert W. Chambers, and with beautiful pictures in color by Howard Pyle and others.

New Gift Books

The Castle Comedy

For pure beauty of bookmaking, for lasting prettiness, for daintiness of cover, paper, pictures in color, and all that—there isn't any prettier book on earth than this one. And the queer thing is that there is rather a splendid story inside all this prettiness. Thompson Buchanan wrote it. The book is bound in lavender silk with ivory and gold ornaments. Elizabeth Shippen Green painted the pictures, which are beautiful and which, like the marginal decorations on every page, are done in color. A perfect present.

The Luxury of Children

Fathers and mothers will linger with pleasure over these genial essays by E. S. Martin, who writes of child-life from a unique standpoint. The book is unusual in manufacture, too—daintily bound in soft green, with illustrations in color—full-page plates and marginal decorations—by Sarah S. Stilwell, who draws children always so true to life. The book is a veritable picture-land of little tots, and Mr. Martin's kindly talk is intensely entertaining.

Over the Hill to the Poorhouse

Every one knows this poem which made Will Carleton famous. In this new holiday edition Will Carleton writes a special preface in which he tells a lot of interesting things about how the poem came to be written. It is charmingly illustrated, and has marginal decorations. A book every one would like to own.

A Journey in Search of Christmas

Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous, and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. It is a pretty piece of bookmaking, decorated borders, printed in black and tint, and specially boxed, etc.

Mark Twain

This touching and amusing little story—"A Dog's Tale"—by the great humorist, is a splendid story, well worthy of the holiday dress in which it comes, with beautiful illustrations in tint by W. T. Smedley.

Harper & Brothers, N. Y.

5th Av. Auction Rooms.

238 5th Av., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer, TO BE SOLD

This Morning AT 10 O'CLOCK, also Wed. & Thurs. at same hour,

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BY ORDER OF THE Provident Loan Society of New York.

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Ian Collamore & Co.

Gifts in China & Glassware for the Holidays

The largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in Porcelain and Crystal suitable for Gifts to be found anywhere.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

PROGRESS IN STATE SOCIALISM.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN is very well content with the President's programme for the Government regulation of railroad freight rates. He quotes with approval in his Commoner this passage from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S message:

The Government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in inter-State commerce; and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other.

Mr. BRYAN interprets, sanctions, and approves this Executive declaration of policy:

The "still more radical policy" is, of course, the taking of the railroads out of the hands of private corporations. The President is right in his conclusion that a failure of the Government to protect the public against the evils of private ownership of railroads will make the people look in increasing numbers to Government ownership.

Mr. BRYAN thinks we shall now see whether the railroads will heed the President's warning or whether by resisting his efforts for Government regulation they will "contribute to the movement that is now going on in favor of a policy which will put the people themselves in control of these arteries of trade."

Mr. CHARLES A. PROUTY, who is generally regarded as the most radical member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, agrees with the President and with Mr. BRYAN. The three are in entire accord of mind, as will be seen when, in connection with the President's message and Mr. BRYAN'S comment, these observations of Mr. PROUTY are pondered:

There will be either Government ownership or Government regulation of the railroads. Which it will be depends mainly on the managers of the railroads. If they do not want Government ownership they will cease their opposition to the President's plan for preventing the enforcement of rates which are unreasonable.

If we had Government regulation of rates, as the President recommends, we should not be so very far from Government ownership. If the Government has the authority to determine the annual sum of money an individual or a corporation may earn by the use of its property it has already come pretty near to owning that property. At least, from the point where the acceptance of the President's recommendations would place us the road to actual ownership by the Government is short and easy. The Socialists who advocate public ownership of instruments of production and distribution are delighted.

MR. GROUT AND THE LIGHTING BILLS

Undoubtedly Controller GROUT has done well in changing his mind as to the payment of the claims against the city for lighting. The promise he made verbally to settle with the companies—or, practically, with the company—was clearly made without adequate consideration for the city. Mr. GROUT says that he was misled as to the obligation to pay interest on the bills. Since there is no such obligation, as he is now advised, the deduction he was to obtain for the city does not exist. The company simply offered to give up what it had no right to.

This is plain enough, but the other features of the situation do not seem to us entirely satisfactory, as Mr. GROUT explains them. He says that one of the considerations for consenting to pay the old bills was the making of the contracts for 1904, which are now attacked in court. "I do not consider," he says, "that I ought to base any action of mine on contracts whose validity is so questioned." There was a much better reason for not basing his consent to pay the bills on these contracts, and it existed quite independently of the validity of the contracts. They were far too high. Had they been undisputed, they would still have been no decent offset to the disbursement of large sums of the public money on previous claims that were still more exorbitant. We should have liked it better had Mr. GROUT declared that, on reflection, he had come to the conclusion that his proposed action was not in the interest of the city, and had abandoned it.

Nor are we altogether satisfied with the future policy Mr. GROUT announces. He says that he is about to enter into an investigation as to the cost of producing and distributing gas and electricity and the capital actually employed in the business. We infer that the results of this investigation in which he is going to ask the co-operation of ex-Commissioner MONROE, along with others, are intended to afford to the Controller the means of ascertaining what is a just amount to pay to the company for gas and electricity already furnished or to be furnished. Probably the inquiry, if energetically and efficiently prosecuted, will yield valuable information, but it still remains the right position for the city to take, that the company must furnish gas and electricity at reasonable rates, and, in case of dispute, must sue the city and establish affirmatively what reasonable rates are. We should say that this information could be obtained through a suit brought by the company in a more complete and intelligent manner than through an inquiry by the Controller's office. The policy of the Controller does not necessarily involve the abandonment of this very secure position, but he does not state that he will adhere to this position, which is one that he fully approved under the previous administration. He is dealing with a very ingenious and acute set of men; he cannot afford to give them the slightest advantage.

T. W. LAWSON.

A Stock Exchange has a perfectly legitimate function in a country's business mechanism. It is a place where market values can be on the instant ascertained and the daily list of quotations is therefore universally consulted for information and guidance. If Mr. LAWSON'S sensational performances are merely the tactics of a conscienceless raider who without warrant of fact or reason assails values and hammers down prices, then it would seem that the gentlemen who stand before the country as the pillars of the vast investment structure owe it to their own reputations and to the comfort and security of the investing public to expose his baseless assertions. If on the other hand the recent range of security prices was reached through manipulative processes quite unrelated to earning power and actual value, if the market was indeed a house of cards, then Mr. LAWSON is performing a public service, even though incidentally he may be lining his own pockets.

So long as New York City maintains a Stock Exchange that is open to such raids as have caused the violent fluctuations of the past week, ambitions that may anywhere be cherished to make it the financial centre of the world will be justly ridiculed. A centre involves the idea of balance and stability. A financial centre is a place where movements and changes should be the resultant of a multitude of forces. Quoted prices in all its markets should represent with an approach to accuracy the work s average, the normal level.

THE TIMES has refused to publish Mr. LAWSON'S advertisements. As a justifying reason for their exclusion from its columns it is sufficient to say that THE TIMES is not that kind of newspaper; those responsible for its character and contents do not care to make that kind of newspaper. THE TIMES does not believe the charges which Mr. LAWSON makes against some of the greatest corporations in the country, corporations managed by Boards of Trustees including many of the chief men in the country, men in whom the public has entire confidence, men who are the custodians of hundreds of millions of the people's savings. If THE TIMES did believe Mr. LAWSON'S charges it would itself begin a rigorous investigation, and it would print the results, not in its advertising columns, but upon its news pages, as information which it would be a newspaper's duty to lay before its readers.

THE CHADWICK SCHEME OF FINANCE

Now that all the mystery in connection with the financial operations of Mrs. CHADWICK is dispelled and the matter resolves itself into a commonplace swindle of forged securities and specious misrepresentations, the wonder grows that bank officers and shrewd financiers were so readily imposed upon. The assumptions which seemed to give them confidence in this remarkable woman were exactly those which should have put them on their guard and suggested searching inquiry into the basis for her representations. It should have occurred to any person of average prudence that if her claims were well founded and she had the relations with Mr. CARNEGIE which she said she did, or let others say it for her, she would not be a borrower of large sums; and that for the impounding of vast values in negotiable collateral in the hands of a Cleveland bank officer as trustee no other reason could be suggested than that she had already hypothecated them for loans. It might also have been known to a person of average intelligence that Mr. CARNEGIE would not have been likely to settle any claims she might have had upon him in long-time notes. It is not generally supposed that he is under the necessity of deferring the payment of sums he is obligated for, and his notes are as scarce as snowflakes in August.

The conviction that a bank officer so credulous as to be deceived by the kind of misrepresentations she employed to raise money is not a safe person to run at large is irresistible. If he was credulous because it was to his pecuniary advantage to assume the truth of what he should have disbelieved on the face of the evidence, he is a rascal who belongs in jail and should be there; if such a fool as to empty his bank vaults on the strength of a fairy tale, he should be safely incarcerated in some institution for the feeble-minded. Absolutely not one fact has come to light which offers a shadow of excuse for treating Mrs. CHADWICK any differently from other applicants for unsecured loans. That she was treated very differently is evident. But why any sane person should have elected such a career is inconceivable. It led by an exceedingly thorny path of anxious days and sleepless nights to inevitable disaster, and with no basis of hope that the fortunate outcome of business speculations, or even the winnings of the gambling table, would avert the imminent exposure. Monte Carlo is intelligible; the Chadwick scheme of finance is not.

RUSSIAN "RIOTS."

Our dispatches this morning indicate that the troubles in St. Petersburg on Sunday were part of a more or less general series of demonstrations organized by the radical, or Socialist, Party, with, doubtless, some aid and instigation from the ultra-conservative or "Grand Ducal" clique near the person of the Czar.

The motives of the latter are unfortunately only too easily understood. It is their aim and desire to frighten the Emperor into the belief that any concessions to the Zemstvo movement will be an incitement to revolutionary activity, and the more disturbances they can bring about in the centres of population the more they may hope to produce this impression on the mind of their imperial master, who for so long a time has been also their dupe. The existence of a revolutionary organization cannot be denied. Its members have been discovered in nearly every class of the population. They are probably the most numerous among the young students, who for the most part are of the small land-holder and shopkeeper class; but they are also found in considerable strength among the young nobility, among the younger members of the professional class, the lawyers and the doctors and the teachers, and they are increasingly numerous among the workmen in all parts of European Russia. Their appearance in this last-named class is due in some measure to M. WITTE'S well-intended policy of encouragement to manufactures, which undoubtedly stimulated the workingmen's bodies, and, through his efforts to secure education for the workingmen, these bodies are supplied with leaders of unusual intelligence and ability.

There is, therefore, a real danger of revolution for the Czar to consider. But the most encouraging feature in the situation is that the recent outbreaks, or demonstrations, have been handled by the Interior Department under Prince MIRSKY with unprecedented moderation. The Cossacks have not been employed at all. The police have used only so much force as was needed to disperse disorderly crowds. No one has been killed. Most of the injuries have been slight, and relatively few arrests have been made. Especially the curious onlookers, who heretofore have been treated with ruthless brutality, have been simply scattered with as little force as was necessary to restore order. In other words, every effort has been made by the Russian Government to avoid the incitement to violence and the resentment hitherto excited whenever there was a popular demonstration. The good sense shown in this direction may mean much for the future peace and progress of Russia.

THE OPEN SHOP IN BATTLE CREEK.

At the recent meeting of the Citizens' Industrial Association in this city Mr. C. W. POST of Battle Creek, Mich., read an instructive paper on the subject of industrial peace, which contained some pertinent suggestions to those for whom the open shop assumes the character of an issue. Mr. POST, as President of the Postum Cereal Company, is an extensive employer of labor, and speaks from experience concerning what has been accomplished in "the only place in the United States that offers a guarantee of freedom from strikes, lock-outs, and labor warfare." As told by Mr. POST the industrial history of Battle Creek is unique. The movement which has resulted in industrial freedom and peace began with an effort on the part of organized labor to destroy the business of his company because he refused to obey orders and withdraw his advertising from newspapers which the unions had undertaken to boycott. Mass meetings were called to give the people of Battle Creek a chance to discuss the subject and decide what should be done. They were largely attended, the unions being well represented. The result was the formation of a Citizens' Union which included all classes and conditions of men organized to protect their own interests and those of their city. The result of this line-up was a battle royal, in which all the power of the unions, operating through the agency of a National boycott, was directed to making the town a Port Arthur of trades union occupation. As must be, the unions were defeated and thrown into confusion, their members deserted, and the only organization of consequence remaining in Battle Creek is the Citizens' Alliance, which is pledged to maintain industrial independence and protect alike the rights of the employer and the wage earner. The citizens of Battle Creek are now prepared to enter into contracts with manufacturers guaranteeing them immunity from labor troubles of every kind on the following basis:

The manufacturers to agree to maintain the standard rate of wages paid elsewhere for like service and under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time by well-authenticated and reliable reports from competing cities, and ultimately it is hoped to have the labor market reports supplied weekly by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor.

The manufacturer reserves the right to discharge workmen for cause, but agrees to refrain from any general lock-out to reduce the wage scale below the standard.

The Citizens' Association agrees to furnish, or cause to be furnished, first-class workmen who will contract their labor at the standard rate and for such periods as may be agreed upon, and who will not strike, picket, or commit any of the unlawful acts now common to labor union warfare.

Each workman reserves to himself the right to quit for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members (practically the entire city) to act en masse to uphold the laws at all times, to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employers and employés, and to furnish bonds or arrange to have workmen deposit in trust a sum of money to insure the faithful performance of their contracts.

It will be observed that this basis of agreement pledges both employer and wage earner to fairness and the continuance of mutually advantageous relations. Those for whom this subject has especial interest and who desire full particulars of the plan to which the entire community is pledged by public sentiment and private act, can obtain it in convenient form by addressing the Secretary of the Citizens' Association, Battle Creek, Mich.

CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHTING.

The imminent fire hazard inseparable from the lighting of Christmas trees with wax candles in church entertainments and other public or semi-public functions has been illustrated so often that it does not need to be emphasized by argument. Evergreen trees and their decorations are in the highest degree inflammable, and with the best of care the accident of starting a fire is almost unavoidable.

Since a tree without lights would be a disappointment to children and no method of external illumination takes the place of the hundred or thousand points of light among the branches, it is a source of gratification that the enterprise of the electrical equipment companies has placed at the command of church committees and others strings of many-colored miniature incandescent bulb lamps which have all the value of candles for tree illumination and are incomparably safer. If a connection with a bulb socket, or several of them, cannot be made conveniently, the temporary use of a storage battery plant could be had at a cost more than offset by safety to life and property, or even the avoidance of a children's panic. An important advantage of the electrically lighted tree is that it may be kept lighted as long as is desired, and the pleasure which its illumination imparts prolonged far beyond the useful life of wax candles of practicable size for this purpose. The matter is of such importance as affecting the safety of life and property that the Fire Department officials would be quite warranted in giving public notice that the lighting of trees with naked flame lights will under no conditions be permitted in any public hall of assembly, institution, Sunday school, or church.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Prof. CARL STUMPF, who is described as "the eminent psychologist of Berlin University," has reported in behalf of the scientific commission that has laboriously investigated the achievements of Hans, the equine mathematician, that the animal is not a mathematician at all, but answers the questions addressed to him by observing and acting upon some movement or change of expression made by his interrogators. These signs, the professor gravely declares, are so minute as to be invisible to the human eye, and are made unconsciously and unintentionally, so that there is no element of intentional deception in the performances. That is a very pretty explanation of the case, and is one of exactly the kind to be expected—well, from an eminent psychologist who started the investigation with an expectancy of finding a remarkable illustration of his specialty and who ends it in entire contentment with a success that in other circumstances would seem to him extremely open to suspicion. So far as Prof. STUMPF denies, he is undoubtedly correct; so far as he decides that what the horse does in every instance is to obey a sign from its master, he is also beyond intelligent question; but when he acquits the master of consciously making a sign which he had trained the horse to obey the professor credits one of the least intelligent of the larger animals with a power of observation and judgment that has been possessed by only a very few men with nerves and muscles developed to an abnormal and morbid sensitiveness. Indeed, he ascribes to Hans more remarkable gifts than those of W. IRVING BISHOP, who probably had the sensitiveness in question to a greater degree than any human being who ever came under anything like scientific examination. But BISHOP, when he told what seemed to be the truth, admitted that he was only a "muscle-reader," and always required to be in firm physical contact with a person who knew what BISHOP himself was trying to discover. One has to be a psychologist particularly eminent—and one who is particularly little of anything else—to say that Hans does more than BISHOP even pretended to do, and says it when he can avoid the necessity of committing himself to a theory so incredible by assuming that the horse merely performs a single trick of exactly the kind performed by horses in every circus. This is to ignore an adequate explanation lying close at hand and to take one of almost certain falseness that lies far away. However, even the eminent psychologist has reduced the horse from an intellectual prodigy to nothing more than a keen observer, and with the substance of that conclusion we can all agree. The veracity of the owner of Hans is a matter of comparatively little interest to anybody except himself and his relatives and near neighbors.

—As always at this season of the year, people are solemnly and earnestly exhorted to stop deceiving children by telling them the ancient whoppers about a non-existent being who in a single night rides all over the world in a sleigh drawn by reindeer and descends innumerable chimneys with toys for good little boys and girls. One of our own correspondents seems to be very seriously worked up over this form of deception, and in a letter which we printed yesterday asserted that "lying" of this sort had the most deplorable effects on the mind and morals of children. "For," wrote the foe of Santa Claus, "as soon as they learn the deception practiced on them from such hypnotic effect, they may grow up and become regular liars and tell us, their parents, 'Well, yes, I told you an untruth, but you know when I was a little child you told me an untruth, too.'" Yes, they may, or rather, they might, but do they? Does our correspondent know of a single child that ever made a speech even remotely approaching the one he invents? Did he ever hear of one? We can ourselves see no measurable harm in the Santa Claus stories, and we strongly doubt if they ever really deceived a child old enough to see the difference between a true story and a false one. Children are as appreciative as their elders of the part played by intention in making things good or bad. The play of children, particularly if they are bright and intelligent, consists largely of "lying" of exactly this sort; that is, they are forever declaring themselves to be what they are not, and giving to their surroundings qualities which they do not possess. No evil results follow this habitual course of apparent mendacity, and it troubles only the moralists who forget there is such a thing as being absurdly logical and consistent in dealing with human beings. All big children and most little ones are perfectly well aware that there is no Santa Claus, but they are entirely content to play with their parents the Santa Claus game, just as they are to play with a father who pretends to be a bear and growls at them from under the piano. There is "lying" in the one case as in the other—and in both it is innocuous, if common sense is any judge.

—More queer doctrine from a New York police court! Magistrate CRANE holds that "stern necessity sometimes compels one to do things that are not right." Of course, things done under the compulsion of necessity are always right, or, to be accurate, they are neither right nor wrong, having no moral quality whatever. But between necessity and need or desire, however innocent or commendable either may be, there is a very long difference, and the case which the Magistrate had before him was not one of "necessity" under any strict definition of that term. A man with a hungry family and no immediate means of feeding them took from other men money as the price of promised employment, and the promise was not kept. The disappointed men had him arrested, as was their right, but the Magistrate seemed to forget that perhaps they, too, had hungry families, and a good deal of his sympathy, if not all of it, went to the prisoner. Sympathy is an admirable thing, especially in a City Magistrate, and Magistrate CRANE was beyond criticism when he said, "I believe I am justified in tempering my decisions with the milk of human kindness"; possibly enough his impression that this particular prisoner was unfortunate rather than wicked, and that there was no real intention to deceive is true, but all this put together does not warrant looseness of conception in dealing with a word of such definite meaning as "necessity." Men are much too ready unduly to extend the significance of that term, and it is injudicious for representatives of the law to encourage them in that direction. However, Magistrate CRANE held his prisoner for a further hearing, and no doubt the case will be properly settled in the end.

—As a beginning, the parcels post plan formulated by the new Postmaster General has obvious merits, but there seems to be no particular reason for making two bites of this particular cherry. A real parcels post is no rash experiment; it has worked well for years in other countries, and unquestionably would work well here; but it has its enemies—enemies who, if few in number, have a lot of influence—and to them, presumably, is due the long delay in establishing a system the convenience and profit of which are obvious to a great majority of the inhabitants of the United States. Mr. WYNNE'S plan retains the storekeepers in the smaller towns as middlemen between the buyers and sellers of merchandise, and that is what those storekeepers want; it also leaves unaffected the transportation of merchandise on the railways, and that is what the express companies want; it adds to the convenience of the rustic consumer, and that is what he wants, as far as it goes. Therefore the plan is a pretty good one—as far as it goes—and as an experiment in cherry biting its adoption would be interesting.

The Proposed New West Side Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES always being a sincere advocate of what is reasonable in civics is my excuse for asking just a little consideration for a few words on the desirability of establishing a people's park on the west side of the city, somewhere in the Fortieth streets, west of Eighth or Ninth Avenue. To-morrow (Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1904,) "there is to be a meeting of the local board in the Council Chamber at the City Hall, to discuss the advisability of a park between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets" somewhere west of Eighth Avenue.

It is of the first importance to keep the establishment of such a park out of the way of commercial progress and needs. That question settled, it is folly to put a park where it will not be used by those for whose benefit small parks are established or where a small park will not subserve the purposes of a so-called lung space. Another important consideration is that no site should be chosen which will be profitable only for a commission and against the legitimate interests of property owners, as has been the case for nine years in the case of the owners of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth and Tenth Avenue block.

All the river front below Fiftieth Street should not be taken for park purposes, because the river front will be needed by the rapidly growing commercial interests of the city, and because the river front is not the best place to establish a lung space. To answer all the demands of a small park which will do a closely packed tenement district most good, it should be located in the centre of such a district for hygienic reasons and reasons of accessibility.

DR. ADOLPH RUPP.

New York, Dec. 12, 1904.

"Urban Housing."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of last Friday on the slums of Washington contains the remarkable assertion that "there are no slums and there is no 'tenement-house problem' in Buffalo." This is a mistake. The exact truth is that there appear to be fewer of the lowest slums, and there are a smaller number of unsanitary tenement houses in Buffalo than in any city of the same size on this continent. The low death rate of Buffalo—14.95 last year—is to some extent due to the comparative absence of slums. In 1896, 1897, and 1898 the mortality was only 12.72, 12.42, and 12.25 per 1,000, which is remarkably low for a large city.

LAWRENCE IRWELL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1904.

Queen Margherita and Music.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The Queen mother will settle down at the Palazzo Margherita, her home, which she intends to make the musical centre of the Eternal City. Queen Margherita has always been particularly fond of music, and is herself no mean musician, so she has all the qualities necessary to choose her guests and the musicians whom she delights to honor. During the season her intention is to have a series of informal musical parties, in which professionals and amateurs will join, and it is said she herself will not disdain to take an active part.

The Palazzo Margherita is furnished with several magnificent pianos of various makes, and her Majesty has just had an organ built in the palace, which, although not large, is absolutely perfect. She is now taking lessons on it, as before she had confined herself to the piano, and although she can already play sweetly, it is only intended for her private use when she feels the need of the comfort which music gives.

Society is looking forward to these musical gatherings, as they already see themselves assisting at the rendering of new operas, and of even themselves performing with, and being applauded by, the Queen mother. It is safe to say that music will be the rage in Rome during the coming Winter.

President and the Trusts.

From The London Globe.

President Roosevelt's attack on the trusts is to be defeated by the latter by the simple expedient of carrying the case from court to court until his four year's term has expired, when the matter would be dropped. That is the best of an hereditary monarchy: your descendants see your lawsuit through sooner or later.

SWAYNE CASE DILEMMA.

Judge's Impeachment Unanimously Recommended by House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A somewhat difficult situation is presented by the fact that the House Committee on Judiciary, which has been investigating the case of Judge Swayne of Florida, unanimously recommends his impeachment. Either Swayne, who is charged with being a tyrant, a corrupt Judge, and unfit for his office in every way, must be allowed to hold office for another year, or there must be an extra session of Congress to try him.

If the House impeaches him, as it undoubtedly will, the Senate cannot try him in the short session without sidetracking appropriation bills. Swayne's case, therefore, would have to go over until some time in the early Winter of 1906, as it could not be reached even as early as next December.

The only way to remove him would be to have President Roosevelt call an extra session of Congress. There will be an extra session of the Senate in March to consider nominations, but the House would have to be in session as well, so as to have a Committee of Impeachment named. Nor could it appoint such a committee before March 4, and then adjourn, for the Fifty-eighth Congress will expire on that date.

SLIVER OF LAND SOLD.

Strip 94 Feet by 2 Inches on Avenue A Changes Hands.

Another of those little slivers of land which cause excitement and amusement in the real estate market has been discovered on the west side of Avenue A, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets—to be exact, 55.4 feet north of Seventy-second Street. This minute parcel has a frontage of two inches and a depth of ninety-four feet, and was sold yesterday by Thomas McMahon, represented by Brokers Thomas Capek & Co., to Edward W. Bull.

What Mr. Bull paid for the strip is not known, but he is said to have resold it immediately at a profit of $120 to a man who for some reason wants to be an owner of Manhattan Island real estate and is not particular as to the quantity he gets.

Mr. McMahon has been the owner of this ribbon of land for twenty years. He had originally two inches by 275 feet, but rear portions of the "plot" have been sold from time to time, until only the 94 feet remained. When it was first made known about a week ago that the parcel was for sale, there was a small army of would-be buyers on hand, some of whom offered bicycles, automobiles, and sailboats in exchange.

The assessment rolls at the Tax Office contain no record of the strip, which is supposed to have come into existence through an error in surveying.

A Suggestion for the New York Central.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the Pennsylvania Railroad has commenced to build its new terminal, in the heart of the busiest section of New York, it has occurred to me as an old-time passenger and constant user of the New York Central Railroad that it would further the interests of both roads if the latter could connect with the tunnel for passenger transportation.

My idea is this: Instead of the New York Central branching off east at Van Cortlandt Park and running through the heart of the city, a through passenger train on this road could continue south along the Hudson River to the New York Central's Thirtieth Street station; there a new station could be built which could connect by a short underground passage with the Pennsylvania tunnel, which crosses in close proximity. In this way people bound from northern points would simply have to get out at the crossing and go down and connect with a south-bound Pennsylvania train.

To my mind this would give the people a lasting benefit, and would do away with the bad connections caused by the distance between the two stations.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

Employment for Retired Army Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every officer in the United States Army should subscribe to THE TIMES and read the appreciative editorials which appear from time to time on your interesting pages anent army matters, showing a full knowledge of the subject.

Can you not agitate the question of employing in some manner more of the officials on the army retired list, as is done in the navy? Congress has authorized that retired officers of the army may be employed on recruiting duty, abroad as military attachés, on courts-martial, and boards of different kinds, as well as at military colleges. Why are so few retired officers given such classes of duty, at the same time that the President complains of lack of officials? LOYAL LEGION.

New York, Dec. 10, 1904.

Sandwich Men in the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that our new public utility, the Subway, is being put to another misuse in the way of unsightly advertising of the most objectionable nature. Men with signs on their hats and some on their backs are the latest intruders on the indulgence of a long-suffering public. FRANK CLYDE.

New York, Dec. 10, 1904.

Hypnotized Finance.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The President of the National Bank of Allthetin sat in his private office. The door opened and a veiled woman entered.

"I want to borrow $1,250,000," she whispered.

"Have you any security?" asked the President. "Merely as a matter of form, I assure you," he hastened to add, as he thought he detected signs of weeping behind his visitor's veil.

"Oh, do you want security?" asked the woman. "Give me a piece of paper and a pen."

She wrote a few words and presented the paper to the President.

"Ah, Carnegie's note for $5,000,000," he exclaimed. "Are you sure the signature is genuine?"

"Sure, Mike," responded the mysterious stranger; "didn't you see me write it?"

"Certainly, certainly. A million and a quarter, I think you said. Nothing more to-day? No? Glad to oblige you at any time. Good day; don't forget the number."

Chicago Soup Plate's Accompaniment.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Two New Yorkers were lunching together at the Bellevue-Stratford.

"One hears strange stories about Chicago," said the woman in the chinchilla tricorne, "but I never believed half of them until I went there a while ago on a visit. Will you believe, my dear, that I went to a dinner where there was a little silver trumpet beside each soup plate?"

"What were they for?" inquired the girl with the violets.

"I didn't know at first, but I found out later that they were called 'soup coolers,'" and were used for blowing the soup!" said the traveled one.

To Eat, of Course.

From The Baltimore American.

Grocer—Do you want apples to cook or to eat?

Small Boy—Both. That's what we cook 'em for.

A Nervous Force.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Now, then," said the professor, "what is your idea of 'a nervous force'?"

"The police when they are being investigated," replied the bright student.

DR. CARTER TRIUMPHS IN NASSAU PRESBYTERY

Unanimous Refusal to Try Him on Charges of Heresy.

BLOW AT WESTMINSTER CREED

Presbytery Asks the General Assembly to Substitute the "Brief Statement" for the Confession.

By a unanimous vote in the First Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, L. I., the Presbytery of Nassau yesterday invited the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter, who recently renounced certain fundamental dogmas of the Westminster Confession of the Presbyterian Church, to remain in the Church. He will not be forced from the Church, nor will he be tried for heresy unless the Synod, taking cognizance of his utterances, orders a trial. In that event, it is claimed, the Presbytery of Nassau must be included in the charges, it having refused to remove Dr. Carter or to try him for heresy.

"I am eminently satisfied with the result," said Dr. Carter after the Presbytery had adjourned. "The cause of truth receives a distinct impetus by the action of the Nassau Presbytery to-day."

The committee authorized at the last meeting of the Presbytery to confer with Dr. Carter to see whether he "could suggest some way out of the difficulty and so avoid a heresy trial," recommended that, with the consent of Dr. Carter, his letter opposing the Westminster Confession be laid on the table, in favor of renewed Presbyterial emphasis of the "Brief Statement," as the present vital creed of the Presbyterian Church.

After the report was read the Presbytery voted unanimously for its acceptance before Dr. Carter was heard in his own defense. Then he read an address in defense of his position, in the course of which he said:

"If Calvin were living to-day he would be Chairman of the Revision Committee. He brought that mighty fist of his down upon ignorances and superstitions, and the old system of his time with a general crash, that we call the Reformation. He would to-day bring the same fist down upon this system of ours, and there would be nothing left but splinters.

"There is no such God as the God of the Confession. There is no such world as the world of the Confession. There is no such eternity as the eternity of the Confession. It is all rash, exaggerated, and bitterly untrue. The hard, cold, severe God of the Confession, with the love left out, is not our God; there is no such God as the God of the Westminster Confession.

"Do not condemn me; do not cast me out of your ministry; welcome me again to my place in the Presbytery with the beautiful understanding that there shall be greater theological freedom in the Presbyterian Church than has been allowed heretofore, and permit me to make a motion in the Presbytery that the Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith be adopted as the living, working creed of our Church, and that the Westminster Confession be declared to be the creed and the testimony of our honored fathers."

At the afternoon session the Rev. J. Howard Hobbs, acting upon the suggestion in the last paragraph of Dr. Carter's address, offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Nassau hereby overtures the General Assembly that the "Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith" be adopted as the creed of our Church.

The effect of the overture, if adopted by General Assembly, would be to do away entirely with the Westminster Confession. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted, with but two votes in the negative.

CURRENCY REFORM BILL UP.

Measure's Adoption Would Retire $10 and $5 Silver Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Hill of Connecticut got his Currency Reform bill before the House to-day and had it made a continuing order. It is a gold standard, pro-bank bill, and its discussion in the next few days will give the first measure of just how much there is in the talk of reorganizing the Democratic Party on radical lines.

It was noticeable that when Mr. Hill moved to have his bill taken up there was only one Democrat who voted for the motion. He was Bourke Cockran of New York. The other Democrats present voted against it. In the agreement that was reached for the bill's discussion, Mr. Bartlett, a Democrat from Georgia, took charge of the opposition. He is a former Bryan man who, however, advocated the nomination of Judge Parker.

Mr. Hill's bill permits the deposit of customs receipts in banks which are Government depositories. It repeals the three-million-dollar limit on banknote retirement. It provides for the recoinage of silver dollars into subsidiary silver coin, the old method being to buy silver for the purpose, and it authorizes the issue of ten-dollar gold certificates, whereas at present there are no gold certificates of lower denomination than $20. It also repeals the restriction which prevents banks from issuing more than one-third of their circulating notes in five-dollar denominations.

The practical effect of it is understood to be the driving out of the five and ten dollar silver certificates and the substitution for them of ten-dollar gold certificates and five-dollar Treasury notes.

LINES TO A BABY GIRL.

Oh, she has such a way with her!
I stay with her
And play with her,
Her cheeks are round and dimpled and
Her eyes are Heaven's hiue,
My life is spent quite half with her,
I laugh with her
And chaff with her,
Till she looks up with laughing eyes,
And all she says is "Goo!"

Sometimes I try to walk with her,
I talk with her
And rock with her;
She knows someway my love for her
Is tender and is true,
And so I sit and speak with her
And seek with her
The cheek of her
To brush with little kisses and
Quite all she says is "Goo!"

She toddles in to share with me
My chair with me;
Her air with me
Is that of queen imperious,
My heart her subject true.
Upon the floor she lies with me
And tries with me
To rise with me
When romping time is over, and
She looks up and says "Goo!"

Oh, she is such a part of me,
The heart of me,
And art of me
Could not express my love for her,
So tender and so true;
She is the treasure blessed of me,
Heart's guest of me,
The best of me,
This little baby girl of me
Who looks up and says "Goo!"

BRILLIANT ACTING IN MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY

McLellan's "Leah Kleschna" at the Manhattan Theatre.

PLAYERS AT THEIR BEST

Play Meets with Popular Favor, but Lacked the Power of Sustained Dramatic Interest.

Paul Sylvaine	John Mason
Kleschna, known as Monsieur Garnier	Charles Cartwright
Schram	William B. Mack
General Berton	Edward Donnelly
Raoul Berton	George Arliss
Valentin Favre	Etienne Girardot
Herr Linden	Robert V. Ferguson
Anton Pfaff	Charles Terry
Johann	H. Chapman Ford
Reichmann	Monroe Salisbury
Baptiste	James Morley
Leah Kleschna	Mrs. Fiske
Madame Berton	Cecilia Radclyffe
Claire Berton	Emily Stevens
Sophie Chaponniere	Frances Welstead
Frieda	Marie Fedor
Charlotte	Mary Maddern

Evidences of a popular success were not wanting at the Manhattan Theatre last evening when, for the first time, was seen a new play by C. M. S. McLellan, hitherto known to New York playgoers as "Hugh Morton," author of several comic opera books, among which the most notable perhaps was that of "The Belle of New York," which endured a large measure of success, both here and in London. On this occasion Mr. McLellan has made an excursion into a more serious type of drama. But it is only fair to state that such appeal as the play made last night was in large part due to the exceptionally brilliant acting of at least five of its chief protagonists. One or two of the minor rôles might have been better played, but, making due allowance for the usual conditions of nervous exaggeration incident to a first night, it may be said with conviction that the acting of George Arliss, John Mason, Charles Cartwright, William B. Mack, and the star herself, provided an ensemble such as is rarely excelled.

The rôle of Leah Kleschna, daughter of a notorious criminal, who is herself a party to her father's misdeeds until her conscience is awakened, provides Mrs. Fiske with opportunities for the naturalistic acting of which she is possibly our best exponent at the present time. Occasionally the actress offends by a hurried and indistinct utterance, and it is a fault that her most confirmed admirers cannot but deplore. But in the main essentials her playing last night was marked by that exceptional quality of intellectual analysis which creates and sustains interest in everything she attempts.

Mr. McLellan's play may be judged with equal fairness from two distinct points of view, and in either case the result leaves something to be desired. Considered simply as melodrama, it is found to be wanting in the essential quality of quick, direct, pointed movement. The story progresses only by fits and starts, though there are occasional scenes of a very considerable degree of dramatic intensity. The fact of the matter is—or seems to be—that Mr. McLellan did not intend his play to fall into the class of melodrama. Had that been his purpose he might have succeeded better on the whole, for there is a suggestion of power in his more theatrical episodes.

Leah, it may be assumed, is a criminal, by suggestion and association rather than because of any instinctive or hereditary tendency toward crime. But if Mr. McLellan has set out o prove any of the premises of scientific criminal investigation it must be recorded that he fell short of his purpose. That woman is seldom moved to theft by her own volition is a fact pretty well demonstrated and accepted. Love, of course, plays its part here as elsewhere. The woman will steal for the man she loves, and obversely it may be assumed that the same force may work out her regeneration. In the progress of Mr. McLellan's play there is an occasional glimmer of such an exposition, but one has hardly decided that here at last is the dominant theme when there is an introduction of conversation and incident quite foreign to the discussion. Condensation and elimination might do much for this play. But to vitalize it into anything like a really important contribution to the drama of ideas would require a broader perspective on human emotion than is here revealed.

In the second act, when Sylvaine discovers Leah in the act of purloining the family jewels that are intended as a gift to the woman he is about to marry, the action halts while the two enter into a discussion of metaphysics. Here again one grasps at something like a real motive for the play. But the prop proves to be only a straw, lost in the inconsequential dialogue that follows.

Ultimately in this act a dramatic episode ensues. Leah has discovered in Sylvaine a man who saved her and others during a shipwreck. She has preserved his image in her heart. The latent love is quickened when she is brought face to face with her hero in the person of this man whom her father has sent her to rob. Here then is her redemption. Later it develops that Sylvaine has fallen in love with Leah, but into the how, why, and wherefore of this one must not inquire too closely. For the dramatist has simply taken it as a matter of course.

As Sylvaine is about to send Leah on her way, minus the gems, Raoul Berton enters. Raoul is a degenerate youth, brother of the girl whom Sylvaine expects to marry. On his part he is desirous of adding Leah to his list of conquests. When he discovers her in Sylvaine's rooms he naturally believes the worst until Leah in a fit of anger tells him the real purpose of her coming. Then as Sylvaine shows Leah to the door, Raoul himself abstracts the jewels. Sylvaine almost immediately decides that Raoul is the real culprit. In his effort to shield Leah and to keep the fact of the boy's viciousness from his mother he loses the respect of the girl to whom he is betrothed. This eventually admits of his visit to Leah in the last act. She has gone back to honest toil and is a worker in the fields. Sylvaine tells her he has found a home for her with a sister of his in England, and the play closes with a marriage suggested if not actually accomplished.

In the progress of the play a very considerable degree of interest is created in Kleschna, the father of Leah; in Raoul, and in Schram, the thief's accomplice, who loves Leah with the hopeless passion that suggests Pierre in "The Two Orphans." But at the end of the fourth act one has seen the last of them. What becomes of them and what is the ultimate outcome of the theft of the Sylvaine jewels is not even hinted at.

The pictorial aspect of the last scene, revealing an Austrian lettuce garden bathed in sunlight, was notably beautiful and evoked prolonged applause.

MISS CROSMAN AT 58TH STREET.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" Warmly Greeted in Proctor House.

Miss Henrietta Crosman came to Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," the dainty comedy in which she achieved such a signal triumph at the Belasco Theatre last season. It is not often that a star of Miss Crosman's brilliance goes over so far into the east side, and the audience last night was an enthusiastic one.

When Miss Crosman left the Belasco Theatre this year she went up to the new Yorkville Theatre, East Eighty-sixth Street, for a week, but immediately after her engagement that house was given over entirely to vaudeville. Now she is unable to obtain any New York theatre to which plays of the class of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" are accustomed to go. After leaving New York Miss Crosman will spend a couple of weeks in Baltimore and Washington, using Convention Hall in the Capital City. After her Baltimore engagement she will go to the State of Washington, with no stops on the way.

British Officer Weds American Girl.

PALERMO, Italy, Dec. 12.—Commander Boyle of the British Navy, and Miss Lily Gardner, daughter of Beaumont Gardner, an American, were married here to-day.

MANTELL AS OTHELLO.

Performance Well Received Despite Shortcomings of Support.

Robert B. Mantell appeared last night at the Princess Theatre in "Othello." Despite the heavy snow an audience of some size and more enthusiasm greeted the popular actor. The performance, though by no means free from defects, was smooth and well sustained, some of the most important scenes being strikingly well done. Mr. Mantell was effective, though he showed a tendency toward exaggeration in facial expression.

Russ Whytal played Iago. He is an actor who from association with Booth and Barrett learned well the fundamentals of good acting; his reading of the lines was clear throughout. Mr. Mantell seems to be unlucky in the women of his company. By closing his eyes and ears, one might, by a stretch of his imagination fancy that a Desdemona was on the stage of the Princess last night, but in no other way. Among the supporters of Mr. Mantell are Carl Ahrendt as Brabantio, W. H. Montgomery as Cassio, David R. Young as the Duke, and Marie Booth Russell as Desdemona.

FREMSTAD IN "CARMEN."

Bizet's Opera Repeated at Metropolitan Without Change of Cast.

"Carmen" was given for the second time at the Opera House last evening, with a cast identical with that which appeared at the first performance; and it differed in no essential point from that one. It is an excellent performance in almost all respects, one of the best that has been heard here for some years, and one that gives an admirable account of Bizet's music, as Bizet wrote it.

Miss Fremstad's Carmen compelled more admiration for its many excellent qualities—for the rich beauty of her singing, and for the subtlety and finesse with which she represents the heroine's devious amours. It is not a tempestuously passionate or demonstrative impersonation, but it is full of the finer denotements of repressed passion, consistently portrayed and wrought with skill and certainty of touch.

Mr. Saléza was in still better voice than before, and, indeed, seemed in the fine form that first established his repute in this city. His Don José is a superb piece of dramatic singing.

Mr. Vigna is not at his best in conducting "Carmen." He does not set forth the delicacy and refinement of the score, sometimes seeking effects of undue boisterousness and sometimes forcing the singers into a rigorous and unyielding tempo.

Bertha Galland at the Mejestic.

Bertha Galland brought "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" to the Majestic last night. The romantic drama will stay in town for two weeks, giving place to "Piff, Paff, Pouf" Christmas week. The company with Miss Galland is even stronger than last season, when the play enjoyed a run of some length at the New York Theatre. Orrin Johnson is her chief supporter. Helen Tracy and Fred W. Peters have been added to the cast since the company was last in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frohman Sail To-day.

Daniel Frohman and Mrs. Frohman are booked to sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ditrichstein are booked to sail on the same vessel.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

Lillian Carlsmith, who was at the top of the vaudeville bill at the Fifth Avenue Theatre and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre yesterday, proved one of the most popular vaudeville debutantes of the season. "An American Citizen" was presented at the Fifth Avenue, and "Captain Impudence" at the Harlem house.

The Champagne Dancers from "The Silver Slipper" led the vaudeville bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday.

The McWatters-Tyson Company gave a sketch called "Vaudeville" at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall yesterday.

Powell and the Majilitons have a lot of tricks specially prepared for children at the Eden Musee this week.

The Olympic Theatre, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, opened its career under the new management of A. H. Woods last night. "The Wayward Son" was the offering.

Robert Hilliard appeared at Keith's yesterday in "Number 973." Sherman and DeForrest gave a sketch called "From 'Zaza' to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

At the Victoria Theatre George Fuller Golden was the headliner.

Emmett Corrigan and Company are offering at the Circle Theatre a playlet called "Jockey Jones."

Melville and Stetson have first place at the Yorkville Theatre this week.

Cecilia Loftus appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night in "The Serio-Comic Governess."

"The Isle of Spice" is at the Grand Opera House for a stay of a week.

Theodore Kremer's new melodrama, "The Great Automobile Mystery," was given at the New Star Theatre last night.

John and Emma Ray and a large company appeared in "Down the Pike" at the American Theatre last evening. The play is a musical "razzle dazzle of fun, song, and dance."

"Down Our Way" is at the Third Avenue.

The West End's attraction this week is "His Last Dollar," with Dave Higgins as star.

BROKERS REVERE J. C. MORRIS.

Curb Trading Suspended at Hour Set for Veteran Broker's Funeral.

Trading on the Broad Street curb was suspended altogether at noon yesterday in memory of J. C. Morris, "The Father of the Curb Market," who died suddenly on Saturday. At that hour funeral services for Mr. Morris began at his home in New Brighton, S. I.

The curb observance had been arranged beforehand, and a moment before 12 o'clock E. S. Mendels, Jr., whom Mr. Morris's death left as the senior curb broker, mounted a cab at the curb in front of the Broad Street Exchange Building and announced that the funeral was then commencing. The brokers gathered about the cab and removed their hats in spite of the heavy, driving snowstorm, and listened to the brief eulogy of Mr. Morris which Mr. Mendels delivered.

For sixty seconds the noise of the trading, heightened more than ever by the excited conditions in the market, was completely hushed as Mr. Mendels spoke. Then the brokers replaced their hats, resumed their every-day eagerness and bustle, and business went on again.

REV. DR. C. L. WELLS DEAD.

Forty-one Years Pastor of Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells, for forty-one years the pastor of the historic Dutch Reformed Church of Flatbush, died yesterday morning at the parsonage, 900 Flatbush Avenue, of typhoid pneumonia, at the age of seventy-one. He had been ill about two weeks. Dr. Wells had made a marked impression on the community in which he had been active for so many years, and the news of his death caused general sorrow in old Flatbush.

He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1833, son of the Rev. Ransford Wells of that place, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1852 and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, in 1855. His first work as a pastor was in Schenectady County, this State, and in 1858 he became the pastor of the Third Dutch Reformed Church, Jersey City, remaining there for five years. In 1863 Dr. Wells was installed as pastor of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church, which celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization last February.

Dr. Wells received the degree of D. D. from Rutgers College in 1878. He was last year President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, and in June last he attended a council of the world's churches holding the Presbyterian form of doctrine and government, in Liverpool, England.

H. Mortimer Brooks Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C., Dec. 12.—The condition of H. Mortimer Brooks, who was accidentally shot while hunting near here Friday afternoon, continues to improve, and unless some unforeseen change for the worse takes place, it is thought that he will recover and be able to return to New York in four or five weeks.

SENATOR KNOX GUEST AT WILLIAM PENN FEAST

President and Carnegie Send Letters Eulogizing Him.

COMMON SENSE, KNOX'S PLEA

"The Simple Life" Sold in Philadelphia Under Title of "The Pace That Kills," Says A. P. Wilder.

Under the eyes of William Penn, who looked down upon them from a portrait, more than 600 sons of Pennsylvania dined last night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, the occasion being the sixth annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, and the guest of honor being Pennsylvania's new representative in the United States Senate, Philander C. Knox.

Senator Knox, who shared the generous applause with President Roosevelt's name, sat at the right of Robert C. Ogden, who presided. At Mr. Ogden's left was Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and next to him was the Borough President of Brooklyn, Martin W. Littleton. Bishop Potter was at Senator Knox's right.

At the table with George C. Boldt and Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia sat District Attorney Jerome, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Justice Charles H. Truax, and James B. Dill. Senator Knox's two sons, Reed and Hugh S., were guests of James M. Beck in a party which included H. H. Rogers and Samuel Untermyer.

At the guest's table, the Holland Society, the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Ohio Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Southern Society, St. George's Society, St. Andrew's Society, and the Society of the Cincinnati were represented.

PRESIDENT AND CARNEGIE.

Mr. Ogden introduced Senator Knox by reading two letters, first being from the President as follows:

I wish I could be present with you at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society to Senator Knox. I have for Senator Knox not merely the warm regard and affection which must necessarily come to one who has been so intimately associated with him for three years of harassing work, and to whom he has shown the most splendid loyalty of support, but also I have that respect which should be felt by all good citizens for one of the ablest and most upright men now in public life. This is exactly what he is. I rejoice beyond measure that he has now definitely entered upon a term of service in the National Legislature, which I not merely earnestly hope but believe will be continued for very many years. If it is so continued we can count upon many substantive achievements in the way of constructive legislation due to Senator Knox's great ability and great experience.

With hearty good wishes for the success of the dinner, and greetings to all present, I am sincerely yours THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The other letter was from Andrew Carnegie, and was as follows:

The annual meeting of the Carnegie Institution begins in Washington Dec. 13. I must be in Washington the evening before. When a distinguished Pittsburger is to be the guest of honor I feel that I should be in the audience. But there will be many there to do him honor.

Men and nations suffer for their vices. It is reserved for our good old Keystone State to be penalized for its immaculate political virtue. Simply because the Republican Party knows that Pennsylvania will keep the path of virtue "without money and without price," she is pushed aside and her claims ignored. I think it probable that we have a young man capable of giving our party a lesson on that subject.

Let us rally around him and demand that our erring sister States, with doubtful characters, politically considered, have been long enough rewarded, and that it is time for the pure Cinderella to be recognized by the Prince coming to her in the form of a President. Always very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Mr. Knox received an ovation when he rose to reply, the diners standing and waving their napkins while they cheered.

SENATOR KNOX SPEAKS.

Among other things in his frequently applauded speech he said:

"I like the notion that the practice of government should be reduced to the principles of common sense, and I honor the Pennsylvanian whose republican simplicity objected to the monarchical title of the Old World as 'contraband language in the United States.'

"I am convinced that the American people of this generation fully realize that they have been called to a higher place in the influences of the world, and that the process of adjustment to new and greater responsibilities is rapidly developing a broader and more tolerant spirit. We are more and more thinking and acting nationally, not sectionally; and for the benefit of all the people, not some of the people.

"In this Pennsylvania presence I am encouraged to say that I believe the present President of the United States stands, and stands firmly, for all that is making for good in our National life. In the first conversation I had with him after assuming his office, he said: 'I would rather be a whole President, in the sense of being of service to my country, for the remainder of President McKinley's term, for three years, than half a President for seven years.' It is a harbinger of National good that he manifestly means to be the President of a whole people, not of half the people or the people of any particular race, creed, or class."

LITTLETON ON POLITICS.

Martin W. Littleton, who looked after Democratic principles at the guest table, succeeded in making his Quaker audience laugh hilariously all through his speech, which was down on the programme as "Our Adopted State." In part he said:

"Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers, which probably accounts for the large increase in the silent vote of that State. A silent vote in New York is cast by a man who acts and thinks one way and votes the other. The reason there were so many silent votes this year is that they were ashamed to take the money. New York State is naturally Democratic but numerically Republican. That is why the Democrats remain in a state of nature and the Republicans remain in office.

Mr. Littleton said that it looked ten years ago as if the contest would always be between two conservative parties striving to enforce their policies. But now this had changed, and there will be a new line of cleavage, a conservative and a radical party. He said that while the general division would put the Republican Party on the side of conservatism and the Democratic Party on the side of radicalism, the truth was that the Republicans were radical at the top and the Democrats at the bottom.

Bishop Potter, in speaking on "The State and Nation, Which First?" said that the Nation's greatest danger was in an expansion of State sovereignty ideas. Whatever evil may come to the Nation, he observed, must not come through State confederation.

Amos Parker Wilder, who responded to the toast, "One's Own Commonwealth," said in part:

"I know something about Philadelphia, no matter how much I know about Pennsylvania, having served an apprenticeship of eight months in that city on a newspaper—though it seemed longer. This may seem a contradiction to what I hear authoritatively, that the book of the exponent of 'The Simple Life' is being sold in Philadelphia under the title, 'The Pace That Kills.'

"I have sweet memories of the staid and staple old Philadelphia bankers and their courtesy in business. Had Mrs. Chadwick consulted them she would not have gone away empty handed. She would have received a postage stamp or a return ticket to Pittsburg."

OMAHA FINANCIER DIES HERE.

Frank Murphy Succumbs to Heart Disease at Waldorf.

Frank Murphy of Omaha died at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon of heart disease. He was one of the best-known financiers of the West, and was President of the Merchants' National Bank of Omaha, the Omaha Gas Company, and the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company. He was a member of the Livestock Exchange, the Omaha Grain Exchange, the Commercial Club, and several social clubs.

Mr. Murphy was born in Pittsburg, Penn., in 1841, and went to Omaha in 1857. He was never married, but has a number of nieces and nephews who will probably inherit his fortune, which is estimated at $6,000,000. Cashier Hamilton of the Merchants' Bank left yesterday afternoon for New York to return West with Mr. Murphy's body.

DATE FOR LEITER WEDDING.

Event Will Probably Take Place at Washington on Dec. 28.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The wedding of Miss Daisy Leiter and the Earl of Suffolk, whose betrothal was announced last night by Mrs. Leiter, will take place at the Washington house of the Leiter family some day during the last week in December.

Although the exact date has not yet been announced, it was said to-night by a member of the Leiter family that the marriage ceremony would undoubtedly be performed on Wednesday, Dec. 28. Miss Leiter, who is in Washington, will be joined by her mother to-morrow, when preparations for the wedding will be made. Mrs. Leiter left for the East to-night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Frederic Pearson this afternoon will give the second of three receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Josephine S. Pearson. In the evening there will be a theatre party for Miss Augusta Munn, given by Charles A. Munn, which will be followed by a supper at Sherry's. The Amusement Club will have its second meeting at the Waldorf, and the Neighborhood Club will have a meeting, and there will also be the Tuesday Evening Dance at Delmonico's. Several small dinners and a bridge party or two complete the social calendar of the day.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner with music on Jan. 3, which will be followed by informal dancing, and on Dec. 21 Mr. Fish will give a large dinner for men.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt is the guest of Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, at whose residence she arrived yesterday to attend the dance in the evening for Miss Elizabeth Cutting. Miss Roosevelt, who is en route to Boston on a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Lee, will probably leave town on Wednesday.

***

William S. Parker Prentice will give a theatre party on the evening of Dec. 24 for his débutante niece, Miss Martha Prentice Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong.

***

The Cornell Musical Club will give a concert on Monday evening, Dec. 26, in the ballroom of the Waldorf.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell (Miss May Dwight Foote) have closed their country house at Cazenovia, N. Y., and have taken for the Winter a large apartment in the Leonori, Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick, who have returned from Europe, are the guests of Mrs. McCormick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, who will give a dinner for them on Dec. 22.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, who are at the Leonori, will go to Bermuda in January.

***

J. Henry Smith gave a house party at Tuxedo over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are to entertain a house party of New York guests at Lakewood over next Sunday.

***

Mrs. John Borland will give on Wednesday the second of two receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Maud Rives Borland.

***

Mrs. William E. Glyn of 35 East Sixty-fifth Street will give the second of two receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothea Kane, on Friday afternoon.

***

The engagement of Dr. Joseph Collins of 32 West Thirty-eighth Street and Miss Maud Cooke Davies of London is announced. Dr. Collins was graduated from the New York University in 1888, and is a member of the Century, Lotos, and other clubs. Miss Davies is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Davies of Gordon Square, London.

***

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt, whose engagement has just been announced, will probably take place in April, but neither the date nor the place has yet been decided upon. Another early Spring wedding will be that of Miss Eleanor Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, and Mr. Tew.

***

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has invitations out for a dinner on Dec. 21.

***

Mrs. Horace Russell will entertain the bridal party of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell, and Mr. Scott, whose wedding is set for Jan. 3, at her residence on Park Avenue at dinner on Dec. 31.

***

Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for Miss Isabel Selmes, daughter of Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes of Kentucky. Mrs. Selmes, who has a large plantation in Kentucky, is with her daughter spending the Winter in New York. Among those who assisted Mrs. Parish and Miss Selmes in receiving were Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Benjamin Weller was at the tea table. The débutante wore a princess gown of white mousseline de soie and lace. Mrs. Parish was in blue chiffon cloth, with a Louis Quinze coat of blue panne velvet.

***

The principal entertainment of last evening was the small cotillion given by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting at the Cutting town house, in East Sixty-seventh Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth M. Cutting. Mrs. Cutting in blue, Miss Cutting in red, and Miss Elisabeth Cutting in pale green received their guests at the head of the stairs at the entrance to the salon, where the cotillion was danced. This was led by Monson Morris, dancing with the débutante. The favors for the dance were jewel boxes, Japanese dolls, silver candlesticks, fancy purses, and baskets of violets for the girls, whose partners received leather-bound engagement books, small Japanese figures, fancy boxes, paper cutters, and silver match boxes. Nahan Franko's orchestra furnished the music. After the cotillion a seated supper at small tables was served. Among those asked to the dance were:

Georgette Borland,	Hugh Auchincloss,
Violet Cruger,	Arthur Choate,
Ethel Cryder,	Rawlins Cottenet,
Margaret Dix,	Lewis Clark,
Caroline Drayton,	Milton Berger,
Sybil Douglas,	J. de W. Cutting,
Janet Fish,	Howard Cary,
Marion Fish,	John Dix,
Mabel Gerry,	Henry C. Drayton,
Mary Hare,	H. L. Ferguson,
Alice Hasell,	Reginald Fincke,
Lucia Hull,	Robert Gerry,
Nathalie Henderson,	Peter Gerry,
The Misses Iselin,	R. H. Goddard,
Lydia Jones,	Le Grand Griswold,
Nathalie Knowlton,	Edward Harrington,
Dorothy Kane,	L. C. Ledyard,
Dorothy C. Kane,	Cyril Hatch,
Constance Knower,	F. C. Howe,
The Misses McCook,	Wirt Howe,
Augusta Munn,	Eugene Hale,
Mary Newbold,	Duncan Harris,
Josephine Pearson,	Lydig Hoyt,
Lily L. Page,	Phenix Ingraham,
Muriel Robbins,	F. Kinnicutt,
Pauline Riggs,	Marshall Kernochan,
Emily Rogers,	Arthur King,
Evelyn Sloane,	C. A. Munn,
Dorothy Snow,	R. Neeser,
Ruth Twombly,	Kenneth Robinson,
Wenonah Wetmore,	M. F. Robbins,
Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward,	F. P. Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. George Ward,	Arthur Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,	Palen Snow,
Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman	Winthrop Tucker,
Alice Roosevelt,	Eliot Tuckerman,
George Baker,	Worthington Whitehouse,
Insley Blair,	William Whitehouse
Lathrop Brown,	Selden Whitehouse,
	Stewart Waller,
	A. Stewart Walker.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will give a dinner dance in January, the exact date not yet having been decided upon.

***

The second of the Bagby musical mornings at the Waldorf was well attended yesterday morning, despite the weather. Miss Bella Alten, M. Gilbert, and Nahan Franko and his orchestra were on the programme. Among those present were Mme. Waddington, Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Alexander Clarke, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the Marquise d'Aveloz, Mrs. Gustav Amainck, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. J. H. Davis, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, the Misses Gibert, and the Misses Bigelow.

FUSHIMI SPEAKS TO ASIATIC ASSOCIATION

"Raises the Cup" at Dinner Given in His Honor.

IS PLEASED WITH RECEPTION

Japanese Minister Hails Us as Leaders for Peace—That Pacific "Lake," Gen. Woodford's Epigram.

At a dinner given in his honor by the American Asiatic Association in Delmonico's last night, Prince Fushimi of Japan made his first formal speech in this country. In the course of his brief remarks, made in his native language and translated by his secretary, the Prince took occasion to raise his cup, as he put it, and drink to the health of the President of the United States and the prosperity of the American people. Every Japanese in the hall rose too, and remained standing until the royal guest had taken his seat.

The dinner was the largest ever given by the society, and every one of its Japanese members, of whom there are many, was present. The hall was lavishly decorated with Japanese and American flags, and the floral decorations were chrysanthemums, the national flower of the guest's country. A feature of the dinner was the playing of the Japanese National Anthem when the health of the Emperor was proposed, the Orientals present joining in a lusty chorus and loud cries of "Bansai, Nippon."

With the Prince at table were the members of his suite, Baron Kentaro Kaneko, Commander Isam Takeshita, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation; M. Hanihara, the Third Secretary; Consul General Uchida and Vice Consul Nagai, Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell, Morris K. Jesup, George Wilson, Nathan Straus, David A. Munro, and Bishop McKim of Tokio.

The first toast was to the President of the United States, and the enthusiasm evoked by this announcement and the introductory remarks by President Webb of the association continued throughout the evening. Mr. Webb, after paying a tribute to Mr. Roosevelt, called upon Mr. Loomis to respond to the toast, "as one who had had an intimate relation to the treatment of questions in which we are most interested, and who worthily represents a chief whose diplomacy has challenged the admiration of the world."

There followed a great burst of applause, and the members sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with great vim. Mr. Loomis, after referring to Mr. Roosevelt's November victory, referred to the President as "a man who, by the force of his untiring determination and effort to do his best, no matter what the odds may be, has the power to lift us above the plane of ignoble strife for the purely material prizes of life and to cause us, soberly and truly, to inquire whether there are not things better worth having and winning than great preferment or great wealth."

The next toast was to the Emperor of Japan, and was drunk amid loud "Banzais" and the singing of the Japanese national anthem. The following cablegram was then dispatched to the Emperor:

At the dinner of the American Asiatic Association, which his Highness Prince Fushimi was guest of honor, the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan has just been drunk amid great enthusiasm, and the sentiment was warmly applauded that the character and ability of the Emperor would prove potent in the regeneration of Asia as they had done in the new birth of his own country.

Then, amid more enthusiasm and "Banzais," Mr. Webb presented an address to Prince Fushimi, in it he told the royal guest of the vital interest that America, like Japan, had in maintaining the open door for commerce in Eastern Asia, and that the struggle in which the Japanese people were now engaged had excited the admiration of the world, as it had for one of its objects the preservation of the principles of equality and commercial opportunity. As the association was organized in defense of this principle, the address said, it could not but follow the fortunes of Japan with sympathetic interest, realizing that the benefits of her ultimate triumph American commerce would freely and liberally share. Prince Fushimi's response was as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to be present here this evening by your courteous invitation, and I thank you most sincerely for the cordial greeting thus expressed to me on behalf of the members of the American Asiatic Association.

"As you have just remarked, in traveling through your country I have already discovered that I am among a people who entertain the most friendly feelings toward my own, and I feel confident that the aim of your association and the object of my mission, which are identical, will be greatly promoted in this friendly atmosphere. I have just had the pleasure of listening to kindly and sympathetic sentiments toward my country. I assure you that your expression of high esteem, which I shall not fail to convey to his Imperial Majesty, will be a source of profound satisfaction to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"Thanking you again for the courtesies extended to me, I raise my cup to drink to the health of the President of the United States, to the prosperity of the American people, and to the success of the American Asiatic Association."

A telegram from the Japanese Minister, Kogoro Takahira, who is recovering from a severe illness, was received with great acclaim. In it he expressed regret that he had not been able to be at the association's dinner recently. He continued:

"As for me, I have not failed to note that the events of the world which have taken place in the interval have been of such nature and significance as to demonstrate with increased emphasis that the United States occupies a position so unique among the nations of the world that it seems to me almost as though this country, with its enormous power and wealth, had been especially created to illustrate to all mankind, and to the end to enforce among them, the principles of justice and fair play."

The address of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, however, aroused the greatest enthusiasm not only among the Americans but the Japanese guests and members as they applause the Prince, when the sentiments were translated to him, freely joined.

"It is a fact worthy of remark," said Gen. Woodford, "that three rules to-day in Japan on the same dynasty that founded the empire 700 years before Christ. The blood flowing in the veins of our guest is that which founded the Empire of Japan 2,600 years ago, and that same blood now confronts one of the greatest powers of Europe, and we can say that it is giving a good account of itself."

Gen. Woodford then sketched the possessions of the United States, from Alaska to the Philippines, and back to the Aleutian Islands, on the other side of Alaska. "The Pacific," he said, "is really an American lake." This called forth tremendous applause. "The United States," said Gen. Woodford, "stands as the guardian of the new way to the Pacific, just as Japan stands for the open door."

Prof. Jenks, who followed Gen. Woodford, was the last speaker.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Many Diplomatic, Consular, and Judicial Appointments Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate today confirmed many nominations, among them these:

William Blumenthal, New York, Secretary of the Legation at Lisbon; Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., New York, Secretary of the Legation and Consul General at Bangkok, Siam; Francis G. Landon, New York, Third Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin; Robert Woods Bliss, New York, Second Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg; Frank Dyer Chester, Massachusetts, Consul General at Budapest, Hungary.

Julius G. Lay, District of Columbia, Consul General at Canton, China; Henry E. Miller, Oregon, Consul General at Niu-Chwang, China; Benjamin H. Ridgely, Kentucky, Consul General at Barcelona, Spain; William E. Alger, Massachusetts, Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Carl Bailey Hurst, District of Columbia, Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela; Richard M. Bartleman, Massachusetts, Consul at Seville, Spain; Louis Goldschmidt, New Hampshire, Consul at Nantes, France; Frank S. Hannah, Illinois, Consul at Magdeburg, Germany; Oscar Heinrich, Minnesota, Consul at Colon, Panama.

Ragle B. Post, New York, Secretary of Porto Rico; Walter B. Frear, Hawaii, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, and several Associate Justices.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rear Admiral Ralph Aston.

Ralph Aston, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, died yesterday at his home, 78 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, of a complication of diseases. He had been ill for two years. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

He was born at Middletown, Conn., on Jan. 31, 1841, and was appointed Third Assistant Engineer of the United States Navy in 1861, Second Assistant Engineer in 1863, First Assistant Engineer in the same year, Chief Engineer in July, 1888, Captain in 1899, and Rear Admiral in 1902, during which year he was also retired on account of illness.

His first service was on the steam gunboat Cayuga, West Gulf Station, which was the first to pass the lower forts at the capture of New Orleans. He served in Sampson's fleet during the Spanish-American war, on the cruiser Cincinnati, from which he was transferred to the United States cruiser Brooklyn, completing his sea service April 23, 1899.

Leander M. De La Mater.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 12.—Leander M. De La Mater, for many years Treasurer of the John Stephenson Car Works, in Linden Township, died suddenly of heart disease in the Burkley Hotel here to-day. He was seventy years old, and resided with his wife and son at 531 Cherry Street, this city. Another son, Merton De La Mater, is a prominent civil engineer at Kittanning, Penn.

Mr. De La Mater was a member of the Holland Society of New York and was also a member of the Fremont and Dayton Veteran Association of New York City. He was a native of New York, and for years resided at Flushing, L. I.

John Scott Boyd.

John Scott Boyd died yesterday morning at his residence, 28 West Thirty-eighth Street, after an illness of seven months. He was born April 26, 1820, in Albany, and was educated in the Albany Academy. In February, 1844, he came to New York and began a business career, from which he retired in 1889. He married Sarah A. Root, daughter of Lyman Root of Albany. Mrs. Boyd died in 1897. Mr. Boyd was a member of the Union League Club, the Geographical Society, and of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Three sons and a daughter, Mrs. B. M. Whitlock, survive him. The interment will be in the Rural Cemetery, between Albany and Troy.

Theodor M. D. Soomer.

Theodor M. D. Soomer, who was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, died Sunday in his home at 380 Keap Street, Williamsburg, of peritonitis. He was forty years old. Mr. Soomer was able to attend to his business Saturday, but in the evening on his return home he became ill and sank rapidly until his death.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES E. MORROW, for many years Principal of the Public High School of Allegheny, Penn., and a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College of the class of '57, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure at the home of his son, Dwight Morrow, in Englewood, N. J., at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Morrow is survived by

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Utah and Northern Railway Company

Coupons due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE STATE BANK,
376-378 Grand Street,
New York City, Dec. 9, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the past six months a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1905, and the transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 82.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Coupons No. 15, due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.

The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 19, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 3, 1905.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York Mortgage and Security Company,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

November 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 4, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on December 21, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock on January 5, 1905.

W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.

Coupons No. 9, due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 12 noon on Saturday, December 24, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 3, 1905.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (37½c. per share) on the Preferred Stock, and Two Per Cent. (60c. per share) on the Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable January 14th, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of business December 17th, 1904.

The transfer books of the Preferred and Common stock will close at 12 o'clock noon, December 17th, 1904, and open at ten o'clock A. M. December 27th, 1904.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
Boston, Massachusetts, December 8, 1904.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y. City.
December 12th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 16th, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 29th, 1904.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at three (3) o'clock P. M., on December 28th, 1904, and will reopen on the morning of January 17th, 1905.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
New York, November 29, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of 2½% upon the Preferred, Assenting, and Non-assenting stocks of the Company was declared, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 28, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 28th, 1904, and open January 11, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
December 8, 1904.

A dividend of 2% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Monday, December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

W. J. DUANE, Treasurer.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
241 Broadway, New York,
November 22d, 1904.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3% on the Issues of the First and Second Preferred Stock was declared to all Stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, payable January 1st next.

DE WITT BERGEN, Secretary.

International Silver Company.
Meriden, Conn., Nov. 30th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, a quarterly dividend of 1½ was declared on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 2nd, 1905, to stockholders of record Dec. 16th, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed Dec. 16th at 3 P. M. and reopened January 3rd, 1905, at 10 A. M. Cheques will be mailed.

GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4% Registered Bonds of the Reading Company and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, December 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1905, and will reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 10, 1904.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, DEC. 12, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 372.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared this day, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 24th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, December 8th, 1904.

The Transfer Books of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland) will be closed on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALLEY Railway Company, First Consolidated 4½% Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1905, and will reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 10, 1904.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1905.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

December 5th, 1904. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of The Railroad Securities Company Illinois Central Stock Interest Certificates, Series A, will close on December 17th, 1904, for the regular dividend payment upon said certificates due January 1st, 1905.

Books will reopen on January 3d, 1905.

CHAS. C. TEGETHOFF, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWELVE SHARES UNION PACIFIC Preferred Stock certificate No. A33691 in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 31, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

POTOSINA ELECTRIC COMPANY.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Potosina Electric Company will be held on December 28th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $800,000, to consist of 8,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and also for the purpose of voting upon a plan to acquire additional machinery for, and make extensions in, the plant at San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

WM. P. MASON, Vice President.
F. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
61 William Street, New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 5th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke, Henry C. Mortimer, John W. Condit, Lindley Murray, jr., Charles H. Lowerre, David J. Burtis, J. Eugene Robert, George M. Miller, Ambrose S. Murray, jr., Areunah M. Burtis, Thomas B. Peck, Ernest A. Bigelow, William E. Hutchins.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Lindley Murray, jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
Room 54, No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 9th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 13th, 1904. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 9th at 3 P. M., and reopened Dec. 14th at 10 A. M.

M. BAXTER, Jr., Secretary.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking rooms, West Broadway and Chambers Street, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21st, 1904.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.
Branch ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Offices, 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
Stock and Bond Investments.
TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of the City Record, Park Row Building, 13-21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR STAMPED FORMS, PAMPHLETS, PRINTED BLANKS, AND STATIONERY, INCLUDING LETTER AND WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES, WITH PRINTED HEADINGS OR ENDORSEMENTS, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Samples are on exhibition at Rooms 813 and 814, Park Row Building.

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANEY,
Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller Board of City Record.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 30 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., December 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on December 20, 1904, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J. December 13, 1904.—Sealed proposals for constructing boathouse here will be received until 12 M., January 12, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Boathouse," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NUSSBAUM & HECHT.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between GUSTAV NUSSBAUM and ROBERT HECHT, doing business under the style of NUSSBAUM & HECHT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to said partnership and all debts due by them will be settled with and by ROBERT HECHT, who will continue business at No. 864 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1904.

ROBERT HECHT
GUSTAVE NUSSBAUM.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 19th day of November, 1904, before me personally came Robert Hecht and Gustave Nussbaum, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

GEORGE A. DOONEY,
Notary Public, N. Y. C., No. 90.

Hereby take notice that the firm of FELDBERG & COHEN (druggists) have this 18th day of November, 1904, dissolved co-partnership by mutual consent, Mr. SIMON COHEN remaining as sole owner.

JACOB FELDBERG,
SIMON COHEN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,960,515.16
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		988,621.34
Banking house and lot	$875,000.000	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		553,725.34
Specie		5,084,786.66
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,297,250.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$41,654,158.40	
Other items carried as cash	289,286.56	
		41,943,444.96
		$78,728,643.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	421,224.52
Due depositors	60,522,296.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	13,580,638.87
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	98,660.92
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	5,819.77
	$78,728,643.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier, of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

W. S. JOHNSON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MONROE BANK
at the close of business on the eighth day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,049,698.75
Overdrafts		2,392.97
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$32,094.91	
Due from approved reserve agents	127,410.16	
		159,505.07
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		2,744.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		109,656.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$35,260.58	
Other items carried as cash	8,127.10	
		93,387.68
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		10,694.37
		$1,429,149.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	27,845.08
Due depositors	1,097,304.73
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	54,000.00
	$1,429,149.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

KAUFMAN MANDELL, President, and CHAS. T. CHAMPION, Cashier, of the Monroe Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 97 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

KAUFMAN MANDELL, President.
CHAS. T. CHAMPION, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

MORRIS KOSINS,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, No. 160.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,243,326.39
Overdrafts		362.67
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$142,415.34	
Due from approved reserve agents	267,881.07	
		410,296.41
Real estate		20,090.85
Stocks and bonds		13,437.50
Specie		120,516.91
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		125,922.00
Cash items, viz.: Items carried as cash		3,860.66
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Vaults, furniture, and fixtures		26,000.00
		$2,963,813.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	70,495.87
Due depositors	2,538,093.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	165,076.70
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	20,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	147.00
	$2,963,813.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

R. ROSS APPLETON, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 14 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

ELIJAH W. CLARKE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, No. 42,
City and County of New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,816,387.99
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		270,101.92
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		99,581.25
Specie		780,863.12
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		246,698.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,013,841.23	
Other items carried as cash	19,029.12	
		4,032,870.35
		$9,251,702.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	292,748.28
Due depositors	7,503,600.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	448,326.52
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$27.00
Reserved for taxes	7,000.00
	7,027.00
	$9,251,702.63

CASIMIR TAG, President.
SAMUEL M. SCHAFER, Vice President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLUMBIA BANK,
New York City, at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,033,058.31
Overdrafts		474.57
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$302,747.91	
Due from approved reserve agents	344,955.32	
		647,702.93
Real estate		218,726.11
Stocks and bonds		3,500.00
Specie		273,201.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		207,955.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$229,706.63	
Other items carried as cash	63,950.95	
		284,656.58
Total		$6,909,275.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	118,603.20
Due depositors	6,031,213.33
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	204,454.79
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Unpaid dividends	4.00
Total	$6,909,275.42

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMANIA BANK
of the City of New York,
at the close of business on the eighth day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,781,247.63
Overdrafts		209.92
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$37,016.88	
Due from approved reserve agents	605,016.76	
		642,033.64
Banking house and lot	$400,000.00	
Other real estate	114,000.00	
		514,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,710,258.49
Specie		442,719.03
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		188,809.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$214,245.62	
Other items carried as cash	37,839.93	
		252,085.55
		$6,531,363.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	279,401.90
Due depositors	4,874,429.42
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	547,301.85
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	30,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	230.00
	$6,531,363.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 190-2-4 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

FRANCIS J. MILLER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, No. 89, N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,788,008.61
Overdrafts		729.55
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$753.11	
Due from approved reserve agents	134,623.56	
		135,376.67
Banking house and lot	$272,500.00	
Other real estate	32,410.16	
		304,910.16
Mortgages owned		11,800.00
Stocks and bonds		73,598.00
Specie		41,367.23
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		238,058.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$113,430.63	
Other items carried as cash	13,006.90	
		126,527.53
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture, fixtures, &c.		$11,288.91
		$2,737,664.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	76,497.30
Due depositors	$2,335,616.74
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	45,550.67
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	30,000.00
	2,411,167.41
	$2,737,664.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THOMAS SIMPSON, Vice President, and FRANK R. FRENCH, Cashier of The Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THOS. SIMPSON, Vice President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

EDWARD D. DEVLIN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE JEFFERSON BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,441,863.97
Overdrafts		1,442.15
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$13,543.21	
Due from approved reserve agents	268,607.45	
		282,150.66
Banking house		19,805.55
Mortgages owned		93,800.00
Stocks and bonds		1,063.75
Specie		13,169.30
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		139,401.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$133,510.38	
Other items carried as cash	13,346.38	
		146,856.76
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		14,932.37
		$3,154,285.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	400,000.00
Surplus fund	260,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	108,866.51
Due depositors	2,375,419.03
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	50,000.00
	$3,154,285.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

HERMAN BROESEL, President, and W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier, of the Jefferson Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 103 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

HERMAN BROESEL, President.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

MAURICE COHEN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,036,856.57
Overdrafts		178.49
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$388,726.91	
Due from approved reserve agents	300,000.00	
		688,726.91
Banking house and lot		75,000.00
Stocks and bonds		62,872.50
Specie		137,111.20
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		397,360.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$144,025.06	
Other items carried as cash	79,693.06	
		223,718.12
		$3,621,827.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	67,097.16
Due depositors	3,000,916.22
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and saving banks	503.54
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	2,405.85
	$3,621,827.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of The Peoples Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
Kings County, New York.
Certificate filed in New York County.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY,
General Office: Wall Street Exchange Building,
41 Wall Street and 43 Exchange Place.
New York, December 12, 1904.

TO THE PUBLIC:

To answer many inquiries from our stockholders and others, we state that the American Nickel Company, whose stock is being persistently advertised in the daily papers for sale under the head of "American Nickel Stock," has no connection with this Company, or with any of its constituent companies. Confusion seems to have arisen from a similarity in names; one of our constituent companies being the American Nickel Works, of Camden, New Jersey, whose entire capital stock is owned by this Company, and is not for sale; none of the stock of the American Nickel Works has ever been sold or offered for sale.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY.
By
A. MONELL,
President.
ROBT. M. THOMPSON,
Chairman of the Board.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York

Offers every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $13,000,000

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President.
FRANK TILFORD, Vice President.
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President.
WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secret

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Investments
[Tax Exempt]
CHIC. & E. ILLINOIS 6% PFD. STOCK (ST. L. & S. F. TR. CTFS.)
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4% PFD. STOCK (ST. L. & S. F. TR. CTFS.)
K. C., ST. L. & CHIC. 6% GTD. STOCK (CHIC. & ALTON.)
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At prices to yield from about 3.70% to 4.80%. Circular mailed upon request.
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Receive deposits subject to check and allow interest on balances.
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N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Violent Break; Call Money Easy, 2@4 3-4 Per Cent.

Prices Fall Again, and Still Rather on Fears Than Facts.

We seem to be back in last year's troublous times. Stocks are falling and there is nothing but conjecture as to why they fall. Intrinsic considerations afford no reason. The Monday traffic talks were filled with laments over car shortages, and that these are not fairy tales appear from as good a set of traffic reports as could be desired. Among the roads so reporting were such properties as Canadian Pacific, Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Kansas and Texas, Lake Shore, and others, scattered through a territory so wide as not to be consistent with any doubts about generally diffused activity of distribution.

The money market gave no cause for anxiety, ruling so low in fact as to stimulate sterling, justifying last week's forecast of gold to spare and probably to be taken. London marked up its price for bullion, and November's exports of domestic products disclosed a good reason for the shortage of commercial sterling in a decrease of merchandise documents to a total of $17,727,696. The decrease in breadstuffs was not surprising, but the nearly equivalent decrease in cotton—both items being in excess of $8,000,000—is a singular sequel to a maximum yield and a lower price. For the year breadstuff exports have decreased $93,987,824, and cotton exports, now decreasing, have increased only $13,732,271. An offset to the strength of sterling lies in the fact that domestic exchange was more favorable to this centre, the premium rising in Chicago, and Boston's discount ruling smaller—a fact possibly worth consideration considering the present relations between the two markets. It can scarcely be said that there was any fact disclosed of present ill-effect.

But there were some facts containing the seeds of possible future trouble, and they were exaggerated in the temper resulting from the character of the day's market. It was surprising to learn that "dollar wheat" had not led to the seeding of a larger area, and it was not encouraging to learn that the condition on the smaller area was indicative of a decreased yield. But this lies far ahead, and is capable of correction by either good weather or by increase of Spring planting. If the same news had become public last month the hopeful factors would have been emphasized; but the reverse was true yesterday. There was a rumor about that the day's weakness was upon sales in anticipation of a decision adverse to Union Pacific in the Northern Securities case, suggesting that important interests were out of sympathy with optimism just now. The Boston tom-tom was beaten again, and every newspaper had its own sort of information about what Congress and the President are going to do for the people, and to the trusts and railways. The day was gloomier on the Exchange than outside in the snowstorm. As for prices, they are sharply down in all departments.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff pf.	½	C., St. P., M. & O.	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Enameling	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	West. U. & A. M. 1st pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3¾
Amal. Copper	9½	St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	pf.	1¼
Am. C. & F. pf.	2½	Mo., Kan. & T.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Missouri Pacific	3½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Nashua, C. & St. L.	1
Am. Hide & L.	¾	National Biscuit	¾
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2¾	National Lead	1½
American Ice	¾	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
American Ice pf.	1¼	Nat. R. of M. pf.	2
Am. Locomotive	2½	N. Y. Central	3¼
Am. Locom. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Malting	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Am. Malting pf.	1¾	N. Y. N. H. & H.	¾
Am. Smelting	3½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2¾
Am. Smelting pf.	⅞	Nort. & West.	2¾
Am. Snuff	10	North American	3
Am. Steel Fds.	2½	Pacific Coast	2½
Am. Steel F. pf.	2½	Pacific Mail	3½
Am. Sugar	4½	Penn. R. R.	3¼
Am. Sugar pf.	2	People's Gas	3¾
Am. Tob. pf. certs.	1½	P. C. C. & St. L.	3¾
Am. Woolen	3½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	2
Anaconda	5½	Pressed S. Car.	1¾
At., Top. & S. F.	3½	Pressed S. Car. pf.	2
Atl. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Co. pf.	2
Atl. C. Line	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Balt. & Ohio	2¾	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
Brklyn R. T.	5⅝	Reading	3¾
Brklyn Union Gas	4	Rep. Steel	1¾
Canada South.	1¾	Rep. Steel pf.	3
Can. Pacific	2	Rock Island	3⅝
Cent. of N. J.	3¾	Rock Island pf.	2¾
Ches. & Ohio	2½	Rubber Goods	2½
Chi. & Alton	2½	Rubber Goods pf.	3½
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf.	8	St. L. & S. F., C. & P. ctfs.	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	4½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅜	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. Union Traction	1½	Southern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1⅝	Southern Railway	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Southern Railway pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Col. Southern	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	2½
Col. H. C. & I.	2	Tol. Rys. & L.	2¾
Consol. Gas	7	Tol., St. L. & W.	2¾
Corn Prod.	1⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Corn Prod. pf.	1½	Twin City	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	2½	Un. Bag & P.	1¼
Den. & R. G.	1½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅜	Union Pacific	2⅝
Det. Un. Ry.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Dist. Sec.	1⅞	Un. Rys. Inv.	1½
Erie	3	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	2½	U. S. Pipe.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1⅞	U. S. Pipe pf.	3½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	1	U. S. Leather.	2⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
General Electric	6	U. S. Realty	3
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Homestake	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Illinois Central	3	U. S. Steel	3⅞
Int. Paper	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	4¾
Int. Paper pf.	1⅞	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1⅝	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	3
Kan. City So.	2½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	2½
Kan. City So. pf.	2½	Wabash	2¼
Keokuk & D. M.	2	Wabash pf.	3⅞
Lake E. & W.	½	Western Union	½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	West. E. & M.	3½
Manhattan	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Met. Securities	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Met. St. Ry.	3	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Mexican Central	2	Wis. Central	1
		Wis. Central pf.	1⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Nassau El. 4s	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Tob. 4s	1⅛	Con. Gas deb. 6s	4
Am. Tob. 6s	1	Consol. Tob. 4s	1½
B'klyn R. T. 4s	1	Dist. Sec. 5s	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. 4s	1¼	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	3⅜
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½	U. S. Steel 5s	2½
L. Ev.	1½	Wabash deb. B	2
Col. Mid. 4s	2		

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, October 31, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED Sinking Fund Commissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account of November 1, 1904, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 1038, 356, 387, 164, 33, 360, 147, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1905, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

WANTED—A situation in broker's office, by a young Englishman with influential, social, and financial connections, who is desirous of acquiring some experience of a Stock Exchange procedure here; no salary required and is in a position to introduce good business. Address X. Y. Z., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 12	2,080,632
To date this year	175,118,875
Corresponding date last year	154,649,671

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 12	$5,713,500
To date this year	$976,827,560
Corresponding date last year	$658,160,850

CALENDAR FOR TODAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Coal Co.
Great Lakes Towing Co.
United Traction and Electric Co. of Providence.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

A. G. Hyde's Sons.
Colt Arms Co.
George A. Kessler Co.
New Central Coal Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Eagle Vending Machine Co.

EXCHANGE VERY STRONG.

Probability of Resumption of Gold Exports to Europe—Only Coin Available.

There was no decrease yesterday in the strength which the foreign exchange market showed at the close of last week. The price of demand sterling, which closed on Saturday at 4.8665, rose yesterday to 4.8685, and closed there, with no signs of easing off. The demand for exchange at the moment is so large that apparently gold exports to Europe in the near future cannot be avoided. Unless something unforeseen occurs, it would appear certain that remittances will have to be made in gold coin. The supply of bars has already been exhausted, and although shipments of coin are somewhat more expensive, it seems likely that the strength of exchange will result in gold exports. It is believed that a considerable short interest exists in exchange, the result partly of demand drafts drawn last week by Stock Exchange houses, which will have to be covered by cables before they are presented on the other side. Moreover, the remittances that have to be made for settlements are very large, and in the absence of a plentiful supply of commercial bills the outlook is for a strong exchange market for some time to come. An upward movement in money rates would materially alter the situation, but there was no indication yesterday of such a movement.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@4¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $160,143,207; balances, $8,128,347; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $372,094.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8405@demand, $4.8680@$4.8685; cables, $4.8720@$4.8725.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¼ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95 9-16, less 1-32; guilders, 40¾ and 40 13-16@40¾.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 60c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Money was in ample supply in the market to-day. Discounts were easy. Prices on the Stock Exchange were steady, and a fair amount of business was transacted. Consols were firm. Americans generally improved at the opening, in sympathy with the New York bank statement Saturday, which created a favorable impression. United States Steel was in renewed demand. There was a general reaction after the receipt of New York's opening prices, and Americans closed flat. Grand Trunk hardened. Japanese were in better demand. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 94¾. Kafirs were cheerful, on the improved output.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87⅛; consols for the account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 88⅜; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 102; Canadian Pacific, 134½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88; Erie, 38½; Erie first preferred, 77; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 158⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 146½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32½; New York Central, 142; Norfolk and Western, 80½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 44½; Pennsylvania, 70; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 40¼; Reading first preferred, 83½; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 35⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 64; Union Pacific, 113¾; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 29⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 22¾; Wabash preferred, 45½; Spanish 4s, 88¼.

Bar silver firm at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2 13-16 per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d; American eagles, 76s 5¾d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.22; Lisbon, 16.

Copper was active in the market and was quoted at 66⅝. The price reacted, owing to lack of support and bear selling, and closed at 66⅛. Eleven hundred tons of the metal were sold.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Rio Tintos strengthened on favorable American advices. Internationals shared in the improvement. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 92.50, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502. The private rate of discount was 2 5-16 per cent. Three per cent. rentes, 98f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Business on the Boerse to-day generally was quiet. Americans were higher. Exchange on London, 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Nominal rates for demand sterling exchange were advanced half a cent yesterday to $4.87½.

Receipts of grain, all kinds, at Chicago during the past week amounted to 5,713,315 bushels, an increase of 1,054,854 bushels, a gain of 1,068,029 bushels, as compared with the same week last year.

Dover (Del.) dispatches state that the Pittsburg Powder Manufacturing Company has been incorporated there, with a capital of $1,000,000.

According to Calumet (Mich.) dispatches the November production of lake copper exceeds 19,000,000 pounds, which is the largest production on record.

Dispatches from Chicago state that all records for clearings of the Chicago banks for a single week were broken last week by the figures, which totaled $209,738,130. The best previous week was that ended Nov. 19 of this year, when the total clearings were $209,597,499.

According to Portland (Me.) dispatches the Central Railway of Southern Brazil has been organized in that city, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, of which $3,250,000 is preferred and the remainder common.

Live stock receipts at Chicago for the past week aggregated 403,677 head, a decrease of 11,247 from the previous week and an increase of 25,811 over the last year.

Five shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 242.

WESTERN UNION LOSES IN PENNSYLVANIA SUIT

Railroad May Remove Telegraph Poles, Supreme Court Says.

RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Not Granted to Telegraph Companies Over Private Property of Railroads by Act of 1866.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, involving the right of the railroad company to remove the telegraph company's poles from its right of way, in favor of the railroad company. The opinion was handed down by Justice McKenna.

In the decision the court held that the Congressional act of 1866, which controlled in the case, does not grant eminent domain to telegraph companies over the private property of railroad companies.

Justice Harlan delivered a dissenting opinion, holding that the act of 1866 gives to telegraph companies the unequivocal right to construct and operate lines not only upon the public domain, but along any post road of the United States, and he contended that if to-day's decision was to stand the United States Government could not itself enter upon the rights of way of railroad companies. Justice Brewer concurred in the decision, but said he did so because he considered that the points in controversy had been determined in previous litigation.

The case involving the right of the railway company to remove the telegraph company's poles originated in New Jersey. Justice McKenna, in his opinion, said that the telegraph company contends that the necessary implication from the provisions of the act of 1866, permitting telegraph companies to use post roads, is that telegraph companies may appropriate for their poles and lines a part of the rights of way of railroads in invitum upon paying just compensation. In other words, that the act invests telegraph companies with the right of eminent domain.

"It follows from these views that the act of 1866 does not grant the right to telegraph companies to enter upon and occupy the rights of way of railroad companies, except with the consent of the latter, or grant eminent domain."

The Supreme Court also decided the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, involving the right of the telegraph company to condemn a part of the railroad's right of way in Western Pennsylvania and appropriate it for its lines. The decision was against the telegraph company. The contentions in this case were practically the same as in the other.

FIGHT PHILIPPINE RECIPROCITY

Tobacco Dealers See Peril in Taft's Proposed Reduction on Cigars.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, composed of independent manufacturers in opposition to the Tobacco Trust, has begun a vigorous campaign against the proposition of Secretary Taft to have the present Dingley tariff on Philippine tobacco and cigars reduced 75 per cent., and the assertion was made yesterday by Morris S. Wise, Secretary of the association, that if this measure went through it would mean the ruin of a majority of the cigarmakers of the United States, manufacturers as well as workmen, and that it would also undermine the tobacco growing industry of this country.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The bulk of to-day's trading was in Reading and the Steels, in which there was heavy local liquidation. Some good buying developed on the decline, but it was largely on "scale" orders. The Lehighs broke badly, Navigation declining 6½ points and Valley 2½. The latter rallied a point and the former 1½. There is talk of a new pool being formed in Navigation, which will take the stock, assent it, or carry it until such time as a profitable turn can be made by reason of larger dividend declarations. Most of the purely local stocks held steady to firm during the bombardment in New York, but trading in them was not large, operators preferring to hold aloof for the moment. Total sales, 80,927 shares; $114,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	61	61	61
1,519	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25	25
100	Chi. Great Western	22	22	22
2,583	Con. Lake Superior	9⅝	8¼	8½
605	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	17	10½	16⅝
100	Con. Traction of N. J.	77½	77½	77½
380	Diamond Steel	9-16	9-16	9-16
700	Diamond Steel pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,060	Electric Co. of America	10¼	10	10
3,700	Erie	37⅝	36	37⅛
3,811	Lehigh Valley R. R.	55¾	53	54
2,096	Lehigh Navigation	107	103	104½
100	Marsden	2	1¼	2
1,185	Pennsylvania Railroad	68 5-16	67⅛	67⅜
584	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98½
648	Philadelphia Electric	10¼	9⅞	9 15-16
1,262	Philadelphia Company	43¼	42¼	43¼
50	Phila. Rapid Transit	17½	17¼	17½
29,910	Reading	39⅞	37 13-16	38
100	Rock Island	24¾	24¾	24¾
200	Southern Railroad	34⅞	34	34
10	Susq. Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Texas & Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1,998	United Gas Imp.	105⅞	104½	104½
125	Union Traction	59¾	59¾	59½
21,880	U. S. Steel	30⅞	27¼	27½
5,810	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	87½	87¾
200	U. S. Leather	18¾	18½	18¾
1	N. J. & Seashore R. R.	66½	66¼	66½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The market was quiet, with fair trading in Seaboard and United Railway shares, both of which were a shade easier. Shares of stock, 6,674; bonds, $33,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Geor., Car. & Nor. 5s	112	112	112
21,000	Wilming. & Weldon 5s	119	119	119
8,000	United Railways 4s	93	92⅝	93
12,000	United Rys. inc.	55	54⅝	54⅝
1,000	Kan. C. Ry. & L. Rfg. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
500	Bal. City Pas. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75¼	75	75
5,000	Breweries 4s	57	56¾	57

STOCKS.

1,225	Seaboard	18½	18	18½
881	Seaboard pf.	38½	38⅛	38½
25	Northern Central	107	107	107
3,475	United Railways	14¾	14½	14¾
750	Breweries	10	9¾	10
275	Cotton Duck	9	9	9
255	Con. Gas	85½	85	85
35	United States Fidelity	130	130	130
100	International Trust	133	133	133
28	Central Trust	57	57	57

Louisville and Nashville Profit 7 Per Cent.

It was announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had given notice to members of the Atlantic Coast Line syndicate, formed to underwrite the bonds issued to pay for a controlling interest in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, that the syndicate had been closed and that the bankers were prepared to pay the profits from the syndicate operations. This profit is said to amount to about 7 per cent. on the investment, including the dividend declared some time ago.

$40,100 from Sully Cotton Seats.

The four seats on the Cotton Exchange held by Daniel J. Sully & Co. were auctioned off yesterday at noon from the rostrum on the floor by Superintendent King. The three seats held in the name of Daniel J. Sully were sold for $10,000 each, and the buyers were Howard Wilson, Louis J. Mercer, and H. Shearson. The other seat, held in the name of S. F. B. Morse, was sold for $10,100 to Herman Norden.

As Others See Us.

The representative of a big London arbitrage firm received the following cable during the day: "Doesn't it appeal to you that in a country like yours, where everybody considers himself smart and over the average intelligence of Europeans, that to allow one man to bring about such a condition of affairs you should be the laughing stock of the world? You are more excitable than the French, and not the calm, calculating Yankees of tradition." London sold about 100,000 shares.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, December 10th, averaged 6.23 cents per lb.—Adv.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Dec. 12, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan	1,000		91¾
	22,000		92
	500		92¼
	1,000		92
Rep of Cuba 6s			
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid			
	26,000		102⅜
	15,000		102¼
	3,000		102⅜
Adams Expr 4s	3,000		103½
Am Hide & L 6s	6,000		96
Am Spirits M 6s	1,000		96½
Am Tobacco 4s			
Morton Tr Co certfs	10,000		72⅜
	15,000		72
	10,000		72½
	10,000		72¾
	10,000		72½
	7,000		72⅝
	8,000		72
	10,000		71⅝
	25,000		71⅝
	10,000		71½
	10,000		71¼
	20,000		71⅜
	60,000		71¼
	4,000		71½
	10,000		71⅝
	5,000		71¾
	20,000		71½
	2,000		71
	15,000		70½
	20,000		70¾
	50,000		70
	2,000		70½
	10,000		70¾
	40,000		70
	15,000		70⅝
Am Tobacco 8s			
Morton Tr Co certfs	5,000		110½
	25,000		110½
	14,000		109¾
	21,000		109⅝
	28,000		110
	1,000		109¾
	35,000		109¾
	8,000		109¾
	15,000		109½
Atch Top & S F gen 4s	500		103½
	5,000		102⅝
	2,000		102¾
	2,000		102¾
	2,000		102⅞
adjustment 4s	5,000		94¼
Atlan Coast L 4s	2,000		99⅝
	5,000		99½
Balt & O gold 4s	6,000		103⅜
	3,000		103¼
P, L E & W V 4s	19,000		90½
S Wn div 3½s	25,000		93⅛
Brklyn Rapid Tran ref conv 4s	10,000		84⅝
	5,000		84½
	14,000		84
Brklyn Un Elv 1st	5,000		110
	3 000		110⅛
	10,000		110
Brklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000		115½
Canada So 1st	1,000		104½
Central of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s	3,000		91
2d inc 5s	40,000		71½
	21,000		71¼
	10,000		71½
Ches & O con 4½s	1,000		107¼
	18,000		107⅝
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s	3,000		99⅞
	4,000		100
	5,000		99⅞
	3,000		99½
Chi & N Westn deb 5s, 1933	3,000		115¼
C, R I & P R R 4s	13,000		81½
	10,000		81
	1,000		80½
	2,000		80¾
	20,000		80½
	30,000		80
	10,000		80¼
	1,000		80½
	5,000		80¾
	25,000		80¼
	10,000		80¾
	25,000		80¾
	85,000		80
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s	10,000		94
	3,000		94½
	2,000		94½
	2,000		94¼
	20,000		94
	100,000		93½
	1,000		94¼
Chi Ter Tran 4s	1,000		85
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	1,000 A		100½
Col F I & I conv 5s Trust Co ctfs	$2,000		86
	10,000		85
	2,000		84½
Col Mid 1st 4s	8,000		76
	21,000		75
Col & So 1st 4s	15,000		89
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s	15,000		102⅜
	10,000		101
	10,000		102
	5,000		101½
	28,000		101
	15,000		101
Consol Tob 4s	5,000		82½
	5,000		81
Continental Coal 5s	10,000		107½
	15,000		107½
Dist Sec Cor 5s	2,000		79½
	5,000		78⅝
	5,000		78½
	1,000		79
	5,000		78½
	2,000		78¾
	1,000		78⅝
	6,000		78½
	1,000		78
	5,000		78½
	10,000		78¼
	7,000		78½
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000		101⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s	9,000		92
Erie conv 4s	10,000		96
	20,000		95¾
Erie Penn coll tr 4s	14,000		94½
Ft W & D C 1st	4,000		108¼
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	2,000		18¼
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s	1,000		111½
Int & Gt N 2d 5s	10,000		101
Int & Gt N 3d 4s	5,000		71
K C, Ft S & M 4s	18,000		88¾
	4,000		88¼
Louisv & Nashv coll trust 4s	2,000		98
unified 4s	13,000		103
Lo & N gen 6s	4,000		118¼
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s	5,000		97
Mex Cent con 4s	8,000		76½
Mex Cent 1st inc	2,000		24
	4,000		23½
	1,000		24
Minn & St Louis 1st & refnd 4s	50,000		96⅜
	50,000		96½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000		100⅝
	2,000		100½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	5,000		85½
	18,000		85
Mo P 1st con 6s	1,000		121⅝
Nas Elec R R 4s	4,000		89
Nat R R of Mex prior lien 4½s	5,000		104
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	2,000		100⅞
	10,000		100⅞
	10,000		100⅞
	10,000		101
M C col 3½s	3,000		90¼
N Y, C & St L 4s	1,000		104⅝
Total sales			$5,713,500

PITTSBURG TRANSAC

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the excitement caused in the outside market yesterday by the heavy break in Greene Consolidated Copper, relatively little attention was paid to any but the most active stocks, and, possibly owing to this fact, the majority of stocks outside of the leading issues suffered very little by the day's operations. Northern Securities, Standard Oil, and perhaps half a dozen other stocks, showed losses exceeding a point, but a much larger list changed only fractionally. The bond department showed scarcely any effect at all of the declines in the active stocks. Mexican new 4s were active at a fractional advance, and none of the other active bonds sold more than a small fraction below the final sales of last week. The market in this department proceeded apparently without any reference to the excitement caused elsewhere by the day's heavy losses.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS. Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,210	American Can	11	10	10¼
6,175	American Can pf	60½	58½	59
100	American Nickel	3	2¾	2¾
100	Am. Writing Paper	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Am. Writing Paper pf	22½	22½	22½
5,300	Baldomero Mining	4¾	3¾	4
1,000	Bay State Gas	½	7-16	7-16
900	British Col. Copper	6½	5¾	5¾
150	Central Foundry	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Con. L. Sup.assmt.pd.	9	8¾	9
365	Con. L. S.pf.assmt.pd.	11¼	10¾	10¾
71,400	Greene Con. Copper	34½	21½	22
6,400	Greene Con. Gold	11¾	8½	9½
200	Havana Tobacco	34	30	30
900	Interbor. Rapid Tran.	163¾	160	160
1,100	Internat. Mer. Marine	13½	12½	12½
2,400	Internat. Mer. M. pf.	30	28	28
100	Kan. City Ry. & L.pf.	82	82	82
300	Kitchener Mining	¼	¼	¼
200	Mackay Cos.	39	38	38
2,400	Manhattan Transit	4½	3¾	3¾
14,700	Montreal & Boston	1½	1¼	1¼
950	N. Y. Transportation	¾	⅝	⅝
16,800	Northern Securities	128½	123	124
200	Seaboard Air Line	18	18	18
1,500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	38¾	38	38¾
405	Standard Con. Copper	2	2	2
11	Standard Oil	637	634	634
2,400	Tennessee Copper	39	34	30¾
500	Tintic Company	9	8¾	8¾
400	U. S. Ship., w. i.	27	26¾	26¾
100	U. S. Ship., pf., w. i.	80½	80½	80½
1,000	White Knob Copper	9-16	½	9-16

BONDS. Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	103	103	103
5,000	†Com. Rubber Tire 4s	14¾	14¾	14¾
9,000	†International Salt 5s	62½	62½	62½
£1,300	Japanese 6s, 2d series	88	87½	87½
$340,000	Mexican new 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
15,000	Rock Island ref. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
11,000	Sea. Air Line 3-yr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	†South El. L. 1st 5s	19½	19½	19½
5,000	Vera Cruz & P. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
10,000	†Wabash-Pitts. Term. inc. 4s	43½	43½	43½
15,000	†Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing price of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59½	...	59	...
American Can	10¾	...	10¾	11½
American Can pf	58¾	59¼	60	60½
American Chicle	120	127	120	127
American Chicle pf	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3½	4¼	3¼	4¼
American Malting 6s	102½	103½	103	104
American Nickel	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts.	...	...	244½	255
American Tobacco, w. i.	255	247	...	...
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4¾	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	21½	22½	23	23½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83¼	82½	83¼
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	130	...	130	...
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	5¾	6	6¾	7
California Copper	⅛	⅜	3-16	⅜
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6½	...	6½	...
Casein Co. of Am. pf	62	...	62	...
Central Fireworks	10	...	10	14
Central Fireworks pf	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Central Foundry pf	18¾	19½	18½	19½
Central Foundry 6s	71	74	71	74
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Sup., ass. pd.	8	9	8	9
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	16	17	16	17
Con. Refrigerating	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14	16
Cramps' Shipbuilding	25	28	25	28
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¼	101¼	100	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf	35	40	35	40
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70	...	70	...
Detroit & Mackinac pf	93	95	93	95
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	30	40	30	41
Electric Boat pf	68	72	70	72
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	...	½	...	½
Electric Vehicle	16	18	16	18
Electric Vehicle pf	23	24	23	24
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Great North. pf., w. i.	210	...	210	...
Greene Con. Copper	21½	22¼	34	34½
Greene Con. Gold	9½	9¾	11¾	12
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	64	67	64	67
Guggenheim Exploration	125	130	125	130
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	119	125	119	125
Hackensack Meadows	15	16	15	16
Hackensack Water 4s	94½	95	94¼	95
Hall Signal	90	94	90	94
Havana Tobacco	33½	35	33½	35
Havana Tobacco pf	43	51	41	45
Havana Tobacco 5s	74	79	74	79
H. B. Claflin & Co.	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	102	90	102
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	95	105	95	105
Houston Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
Houston Oil pf.	15	17½	16	17¾
Inter. Rapid Transit	159	160½	163¼	164
Inter. Marine	12¾	13	12¾	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27	27¾	29½	30
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	20	22	20	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62½	63
International Silver	8	10	8	10
International Silver pf	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	85	...	85	...
Kitchener Mining	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Lackawanna Steel	90	95	90	95
Lord & Taylor pf	103	105½	103	106½
Mackay Companies	38	39½	38¾	39½
Mackay Companies pf	74	75	74	75
Madison Square Garden	13	15	13	15
Manhattan Transit	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Mexican new 4s, w. i.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	6¾	...	6¾	...
Mexican Govt. 5s	102½	104	102½	104
Montreal & Boston	1½	...	1½	1¾
National Bank of Cuba	117	...	117	...
National Sugar	105½	...	105½	...
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	88½	...	88½	...
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	67½	70	67½	70
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	94	95	94	96
N. Y. Transportation	7	7½	7	7¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1	1⅝	1	1⅞
Northern Pacific reg	145	...	145	...
North. Pac., when rel	140	160	140	160
Northern Securities stub	225	275	225	275
Northern Securities	124	124½	128½	129
Oregon S. L. new 4s, ctfs.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96⅞
Otis Elevator	46	48	45	48
Otis Elevator pf	98	100	99½	100¾
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	½	2	½	2
Peoria, Dec. & Evans. 5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜	5-16
Phoenix Mining	10	14	10	14
Pope Manufacturing	3¾	7½	3¾	7½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	74	78	74	78
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	19½	22	19½	22
Royal Baking Powder	123	135	132	135
Royal Baking Powder pf.	109	110	109	110
Safety Car Ht.	187	...	187	...
Seaboard Air Line	18¼	18¾	18¾	18¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	35	38¾	38¼	38½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	90	93¾	93	93¾
South Elberon Land	1	2	1	2
South Elberon Land 5s	16	20	16	19
Standard Con. Copper	1¾	2	2	2¼
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	7	8½	7	8½
Standard Milling pf	29	29½	28	31
Standard Milling 5s	77¼	78	77¼	78
Standard Oil	633	638	637	640
Tennessee Copper	35	37	38½	39¾
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9¼	10	9¼	10
Trenton Potteries	15½	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf	85	87½	85	87½
Trenton Potteries deb	68	74	68	74
Union Copper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾
Union Typewriter	93	96	93	96
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	121	118	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	120	116	120
United Box Board	2	3	2	3
United Box Board pf	11	13	11	13
United Copper	9½	10½	9½	10¾
United Copper pf	54	60	55	61
United Lumber 1st 5s	...	...	...	40
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	8½	6	8½
U. S. Ship, new, w. i.	26	27¼	25	27
U. S. Ship pf., new, w. i.	80	81	79	81
U. S. Ship, 5s, ctfs.	46¼	47	45¾	46½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, D	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	89	90½	95½	96½
Va. Southwestern	45	...	45	...
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	91½	92	91½	92
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	43¼	44	43¼	44
White Knob Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Worth. Pump pf	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	238	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100¼
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	104¾
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
3s, r., 1918	104½	105
3s, c., 1918	104½	105
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106¼
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106¾
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131¼
4s, c., 1925	131¼	131¾
D. C. 3-65s	120	121
Philippine 4s	109	111
Adams Exp.	236	250
Am. Express	225	...
Alls. & W.	151	...
Allis-Ch. pf.	61	68
Am. Ag. Ch.	23	30
Am. Coal	180	250
A. T. & C.	89	92
A. T. & T.	143	146
Am. Tob. pf.	144½	145
Ann Arbor	32	36
Ann A. pf.	63	66
B. A. L. pf.	105	...
B. R. & P.	150	160
B. & P. pf.	...	155
B. & S. pf.	82	86
Butterick Co.	60	63
C. S. A.	...	...
Tel.	116¾	119
Chi. & A. pf.	80	85
C., R. & Q.	197½	...
C. & S.	...	...
C. & E. I.	130	145
Chi. Gt. W.	...	...
pf. A.	65	67
C. Gt. W. deb.	82½	89
C. I. & L.	...	...
pf.	80	90
C. St. P., M. & O.	187	195
C. C. C. &	...	...
St. L. pf.	105	115
C., L. & W.	30	...
C., L. & W. pf.	...	...
pf.	90	120
Cleve. & P.	184	...
Consol. C.	60	80
C. T. Co.	121¼	123⅝
D. L. & W.	315	325
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	25½
Det. So.	27¼	28½
Dia. Match.	135	140
D., S. S. & A.	10	12
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	20½	23¾
Ev. & T. H.	90	95
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	83
F. M. & S.	64	68
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	64
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102
G. & St. El.	118	...
Hock. Val.	89	90
Ill. C.	104	...
Int. Power	64	64½
Int. S. P.	40	40¾
I. S. P. pf.	85	88
Iowa C. pf.	55	57
Jol. & Chi.	176	...
Kan. & M.	36	37
K. & M. pf.	47	51
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	12
Kn. Ice, C., pf.	64½	65
Lack. G.	90	...
L. E. & W. pf.	95	102
Lake Shore	215	...
Long Island	57	62
Man. C. R.	240	...
Man. Beach	9½	11
Md. Coal pf.	112	150
Mich. Cent.	135	140
M. & St. L.	60	63
M. & St. L. pf.	92	98
M. L., H. & S. P.	81½	83½
Nat. B. pf.	115	116½
Nat. Enn. pf.	85	90
N. Y. C. & H. R.	...	...
M. 2d pf.	21	23½
N. Cent. C.	42	46
N. Y. A. B.	150	158
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	112	120
N. Y., S. & W.	165	175
Ont. Min.	3½	4¼
P. C. 1st pf.	97	106
P. C. 2d pf.	80	83
Peo. & E.	28	31
Pere Marq.	75	80
Pt. Ft. W. & C.	184	...
Pt. Ft. W. & C. sp.	179	...
Quicksilver	2	2¼
Quicksilver pf.	4¾	5
Read. 2d pf.	81	82
Rens. & Sar.	208	...
R., W. & O.	135	138
R. G. I. 1st pf.	16½	...
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	56
St. J. & G. I. pf.	24	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76	79
St. L. & S. F. C. & E.	...	...
I. pf. ctfs.	125	129
So. R. M. & O. ctfs.	97½	100
S. P. & S.	3¾	4
T., P. & W. 1st	20½	21½
Un. Fruit	100	106½
U. S. R. &	...	...
Ref.	15	22
U. S. R. & pf.	36	42
W.-F. Exp.	235	249

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
1st week Dec.	$85,900	$76,100	$55,500
From July 1 to Dec. 7	1,800,000	1,524,000	973,000
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,329	7,748	7,590
1st week Dec.	979,000	949,000	875,000
From July 1	23,475,909	21,580,673	19,430,757
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,876	1,845
1st week Dec.	227,400	204,860	187,590
From July 1	4,706,485	4,200,765	4,039,794
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
1st week Dec.	2,077	2,304	.....
From July 1	61,568	49,300	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,378
1st week Dec.	240,200	227,700	310,300
From July 1	7,726,000	7,868,400	8,014,100
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS—			
1st week Dec.	79,360	74,786	70,675
From Jan. 1	4,213,675	4,092,151	3,678,458
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	574	574
1st week Dec.	45,703	40,419	42,719
From July 1	1,208,098	1,241,920	1,271,377
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,965	4,082	4,082
1st week Dec.	687,127	659,353	611,233
From July 1	16,210,146	16,475,467	14,488,180
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	261	261	231
4th week Nov.	45,000	42,288	.....
Month	159,774	152,217	.....
From July 1	783,712	790,719	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,104	1,008
1st week Dec.	121,106	120,701	108,330
From July 1	2,939,910	2,858,306	2,542,231
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
1st week Dec.	49,862	47,902	44,714
From July 1	1,151,895	1,073,199	1,096,411
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
1st week Dec.	32,495	29,155	21,681
From July 1	785,564	751,530	432,904
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,638	3,612	3,452
1st week Dec.	776,900	746,040	690,280
From July 1	16,922,480	16,412,804	15,172,572
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week Dec.	56,940	64,376	65,944
From July 1	1,402,623	1,402,751	1,689,409
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week Dec.	12,797	10,933	9,127
From July 1	309,411	255,805	241,757
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	2,733	2,555
1st week Dec.	381,925	345,459	302,946
From July 1	9,646,506	8,430,072	8,198,276
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,763	5,519	5,182
1st week Dec.	678,000	639,000	652,000
From Jan. 1	39,017,957	38,644,045	33,776,025
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Dec.	22,000	27,000	19,000
From Jan. 1	1,549,275	1,425,372	1,007,152
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,203	7,186	7,128
1st week Dec.	929,538	893,131	801,712
From July 1	21,521,003	20,026,148	18,589,837
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,827	1,754	1,707
1st week Dec.	284,228	255,180	221,396
From Jan. 1	11,109,687	10,933,201	10,188,907
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week Dec.	74,366	63,065	59,549
From July 1	1,920,125	1,757,702	1,388,184
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Dec.	23,326	21,768	25,226
From July 1	542,064	534,692	527,248
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Dec.	71,746	61,917	62,423
From July 1	1,738,663	1,467,289	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,484
1st week Dec.	436,140	408,835	383,489
From July 1	12,209,715	10,794,473	9,534,729
LAKE SHORE for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	8,776,980	9,118,700	7,839,963
Expenses	6,290,119	6,080,979	5,124,233
Net	2,484,146	2,078,721	2,715,730
Other income	480,000	420,000	410,000
Total income	2,964,146	2,498,721	3,125,730
Charges	1,539,146	1,452,000	1,440,000
Surplus	1,434,146	1,098,721	2,080,730
Nine months, (Jan. 1 to Sept. 30)—			
Gross	25,915,225	25,996,700	21,926,963
Expenses	19,230,119	20,089,979	14,824,233
Net	6,785,106	5,915,721	7,092,730
Other income	1,440,000	1,260,000	1,190,000
Total income	8,225,106	7,175,721	8,282,730
Charges	4,440,000	3,740,000	2,665,000
Surplus	3,785,106	3,435,721	5,617,730
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for October—			
Gross	115,136	131,523	130,916
Expenses	85,000	99,377	73,010
Net	30,126	32,146	57,906
Charges	20,987	18,588	19,403
Surplus	9,140	11,557	38,503
4 mos. gross	458,847	487,966	416,592
Expenses	334,834	357,481	274,041
4 mos. net	124,012	100,485	142,551
Charges	83,170	77,466	75,583
4 mos. surplus	35,843	23,020	66,963
SEABOARD AIR LINE for October—			
	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Mileage	2,611	2,611	.....
Gross earnings	1,205,468	1,090,473	114,995
Op. expenses	761,588	754,470	7,098
Net earnings	443,900	336,003	107,897
Other income	1,726	92	1,634
Total income	445,626	336,095	109,531
Charges	289,537	268,661	20,876
Surplus	156,089	67,434	88,655
Gross, 4 months	4,308,706	3,969,436	309,270
Exp. and taxes	2,876,998	2,685,419	191,579
Net, 4 months	1,431,798	1,134,017	297,781
Other income	13,204	6,810	6,394
Total income	1,445,002	1,140,827	304,175
Charges	1,168,567	1,076,261	92,306
Surp., 4 months	276,435	64,566	211,869
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for November—			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	111,806	97,971	91,370
Op. expenses	91,083	89,011	71,673
Net earnings	19,923	17,960	19,697
Chgs., taxes, &c.	23,007	22,942	22,537
Deficit	3,084	4,982	2,840
Gross, 5 months	561,762	530,751	502,174
Op. expenses	450,963	425,149	376,524
Net, 5 months	110,819	125,602	125,647
Chgs., taxes, &c.	115,081	115,238	112,688
Deficit, 5 months	4,262	*10,334	12,959

*Surplus.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—New York exchange was 25 cents premium; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent.

Locally the effect of the Eastern demoralization in securities was a weakness in Can and Biscuit issues. Can preferred ran off from 60¾ on Saturday to below 59, while Biscuit weakened from 56¾ to 55. Match also slipped down to 135. Box Board preferred was firm for a time, but lost its gain. Otherwise stocks became very dull.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,250	American Can	10¾	10	10
1,753	American Can pf	59½	58¾	58¾
430	Chicago Title & Trust	105½	105	105
100	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	80½	80	80¼
46	Diamond Match	136	135	135
65	Illinois Brick	11¾	11½	11½
640	National Biscuit	56¼	54¾	54¾
36	National Biscuit pf	115	115	115
44	National Carbon pf	110	109½	110
47	Swift & Co.	113½	112¾	113¼
60	Street's Stable Car pf	100¾	100	100¾
210	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,210	United Box Board pf	12½	11	11½
100	Western Stone	22½	22½	22½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Dec. 10, 1904.	Decrease for Week.	Dec. 12, 1903.
Loans	$185,052,000	$1,858,000	$177,200,000
Circulation	7,366,000	6,586,000	40,000
Deposits	143,724,000	1,001,000	132,613,000
Due banks	72,612,000	144,000	55,141,000
U. S. deposits	3,757,000	7,000	6,414,000
Due from ag'ts	31,383,000	321,000	28,845,000
Exchanges	14,898,000	451,000	12,921,000
Due from others	22,433,000	*1,457,000	18,335,000
5 per cent. fund	375,000	1,250	329,750
Legals	6,612,000	15,000	5,700,000
Specie	16,147,000	*238,000	13,845,000
Reserve excess	1,880,143	*583,286	1,183,429
N. Y. excess	16,484,143	*886,286	8,483,429

*Increase.

Excess of reserve two years ago: In Boston, $2,723,000; in New York, $7,493,000.

The local money market is easy. The table of rates follows: Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 5 cents discount. Boston clearings, $20,246,504; Boston balances, $2,860,836; Boston Sub-Treasury debit, $229,658.

It was a very active day in the Boston stock market. The feature was Greene Consolidated Copper, which dropped more than 10 points on very heavy selling, both in Boston and New York. It is said that the pool, which has lately been advancing and holding this stock, has broken up, and that the members are freely selling. Greene rallied in the late dealings. All the local coppers were weak. Amalgamated was the most active, but others which were conspicuous were Copper Range, Trinity, Utah, Shannon, Allouez, Isle Royale, and United States Mining. The steels were active and weak. Following are the quotations for the day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	102½	102¼	102¼
5,000	A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	94	93¾	93¾
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	97¾	97½	97½
12,500	Western T. & T. 5s	103	102¾	102¾
300	Adventure Min	8	5¼	6
2,905	Allouez Min	19	17¾	17¾
21,714	Amalgamated Min	69	61¼	61¾
120	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	86½	86	86
100	Am. Pneu. Service	5½	5½	5½
50	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	25	25	25
5,924	Am. Sugar Refining	143	138¾	139¼
47	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	138½	138	138
355	Am. Tel. & Tel.	145½	144	144
710	Am. Woolen	22	20½	20¾
423	Am. Woolen pf	93½	92¾	92¾
250	Am. Zinc L. G. S	13¾	12½	12½
125	Arcadian Min	2	1⅝	1⅝
510	A., T. & S. F	86	84¼	84½
10	A., T. & S. F. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
600	Atlantic Min	17¾	16	16
2,535	Bingham Mines	35¾	33	34
2,310	Boston Cons. Min	7	6¾	6¾
27	Boston Elevated

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—60—Spencer S. Bullis, plaintiff, vs. James R. O'Beirne et al., in error, to the Supreme Court of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

13, original, ex parte—In the matter of the Republic of Colombia, petitioner.—Petition denied and rule discharged.

89—Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Third Circuit; and 196—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On writ of certiorari.—Decrees affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Dissenting—Justice Harlan. Justice Brewer concurs in the decrees.

90—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Dissenting—Justice Harlan.

54—The United States vs. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. Appeal from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.

41—The City of San Juan vs. San Juan Johns Gas Company, Limited. In error to the District Court for the District of Porto Rico.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to set aside the judgment and grant a new trial.

7—John A. Humbird vs. Waldo A. Avery et al.—Decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota modified and affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Dec. 19, to Tuesday, Jan. 3. The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

179—St. Louis Expanded Metal Fireproofing Company vs. Standard Fireproofing Company. In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

356—Copper King of Arizona vs. Peter Johnson. Appeal from the Supreme Court of Arizona.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

8, Original—The State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. the State of North Carolina.—Motion to modify decree as to date of payment granted.

129—Giovanni Lavagnino vs. Edmund H. Ulig.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

233—A. H. Leonard vs. the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

339—Blue Mountain Iron and Steel Company of Baltimore vs. Frank Portner.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

414—The Western Transit Company vs. the Minnesota Steamship Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

436—Edgar A. Davis vs. A. Booth & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

308—John A. Benson vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.; 406—Frederick A. Hyde vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal; and 410—Henry P. Dimond vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal, &c.—Motions to advance submitted. Leave to counsel for appellant in No. 406 to file opposition briefs by Friday.

419—The Territory of New Mexico ex rel. Caledonian Coal Company vs. Benjamin S. Baker, Associated Justice, &c.—Motion to advance submitted.

139—The First National Bank of Chicago vs. the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Trustee.—Motion to quash the writ of certiorari herein submitted is granted, respondents to file an additional brief within five days.

184—The United States vs. John Smith.—Reassigned for argument on Jan. 3.

454—James L. Lombard vs. Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited; 455—B. Lombard, Jr., vs. Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited; 456—Cheshire Provident Institution vs. Frederick Herbert Ramsden, and 457—Keene Five-Cent Savings Bank vs. Frederick Herbert Ramsden.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

98—C. P. Cooke et al. vs. the County of Marshall, Iowa, and 150—R. E. Hodge et al. vs. Muscatine County.—Argument continued.

99—Henry Muhlkeet vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Tuesday: Nos. 99, 235, 100, 102, (and 38,) 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, and 111.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

96—In re Dresser
97—Hughes vs The Alfred W. Booth
98—Booth vs Moran
31—Ellis vs Reiss
169—Eidman vs Tilghman
9—Christenson Engr Co vs Westinghouse Co
128—Same vs same
40—Berg vs Herring-Hall-Marvin Co
23—Thomson-Houston Co vs Black River Traction Co
47—Rascover vs American Linseed Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals called at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.

447—Rankin vs Harper
467—Klaw vs Life Pub Co
469—Hess vs Bradley
394—U S vs N Y Central Coal Co
General calendar.
31—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R
40—Delvecchio vs Brown

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity cases.

56—Auto Switch Co vs Cutler Hammer Mfg Co
49—Mygatt vs Zalinski

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

273—Fed Ins Co vs Starin
42—Hoag vs Weingarten
53—Alles vs N Y, N H & H R R
57—Buffalo Bill's, &c., Co vs Nat Surety Co
36—Short vs Mut St Ry
66—Same vs same
39—McGuigon vs Hennessy
20—Rommunder vs Ryll Auto Co
42—Same vs same
38—Bonsall vs Hamilton-Noyes Co
70—Bonsall vs Hamilton
276—Stand Marine Ins Co vs Globe-Rutgers Co.

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 13: Nos. 356, 75, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

46—Nowakowska vs Gollick
48—Keyes vs Flint
7—Lewis vs Ely
13—O'Sullivan vs Wells
14—Masterson vs City of New York
40—Hindley vs Met El R R
51—Deinfield vs J. K. Armsby Co
54—Oehme vs Shotland
35—German-Am Bank vs Stern
56—Vroom vs Sage
57—Moorehead vs Mc-Manus
58—Grant vs Met St Ry
59—Manda vs Etienne
60—Smyth vs Greacen
23—Salem Light, &c, Co vs Anson
24—Marcus vs Ebb
25—Helman vs Michelson
26—Crocker-Wheeler Co vs N Y Elev. &c, Co
27—Bissert vs McAdoo
28—Bassett vs Gascolgne
29—Scott vs O'Connor
30—Meehan vs Greene
31—Morgan vs Dey
32—Schwanenfluegel vs Gerken
33—In re Goslin
34—Woolworth vs Woolworth
35—Bleffel vs Tolhurst
36—Steed vs Moylan
37—Blanchfield vs Brokman
38—Goodman vs Greene
39—Blodgett vs Merrill
40—Same vs Newbegin
41—Same vs Norcross
42—Same vs Franklin Av
43—Comtet vs Jeantet
44—In re Nelson

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Central R R vs Crosstown Grout
2—Roche vs Bingman
3—In re R. T. Comm'rs
4—H. B. Claflin Co vs Ratkowsky
5—Fox vs Peacock
6—In re Oak Tree Pl
7—Isaacs vs Wertheim
8—In re Gottgen
9—Unity Realty Corp'n vs Tontine Co
10—Lesser vs Hallahan
11—Evans vs Mut Res Life Ins Association
12—Schafran vs Schafran
13—Lamar vs Downey
14—Burnham vs Franklin
15—Oldenhage vs N Y City Ry
16—Silliman vs Silliman
17—Burnham vs Franklin
18—Bankers' Surety Co vs Fry
19—In re Am Surety Co
20—Pope vs Int St Ry
21—Morris vs same
22—Naprstek vs Naprstek

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Demurrer
638—Siegel vs Hobbs
Preferred causes
1261—Robinson vs De Fere
1670—Lorenze vs Lorenze
1805—Navasky vs Sommeriatte
1930—Mulrey vs Reilly
1589—Rehan vs Daly
Trial calendar.
835—English vs English
749—Hall vs Thompson
583—Rosenthal vs Hauleneck
1234—Grosso vs Marx
1236—Bell vs Hoffman
1252—Emp Realty Corpn vs Lurie
1268—Myers vs Lese
348—Dixon vs Dixon
511—Keane vs Ely
906—Golding vs Barry
1258—Williams vs Clarke
2013—Lund vs Lund
1142—Komp vs Lurie
408—Diehl vs Dreyer
1277—Robinson vs Swezey

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1596.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term Room. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Appellate Term Room.

2536—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

3542—New Amsterdam Nat Bank vs Jones
3543—Same vs same
3544—Same vs Bacon
3187—Mulford vs Amer Ice Co
3551—Dommerich vs Block
3390—Taylor vs Becker
3374—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Avery
3395—Same vs Bacon
3593—Freeman vs Freeman
3078—Nat Ex Bank of Hartford vs Frohman
3404—Benheim vs Herring
3069—Kurtzwarth vs No Side Brew Co
2887—Miller vs Hood
3740—Gilsey Bros Co vs Thompson
3751—Geo Ringler Co vs Kreidler
3092—Horton vs Stade
3466—Van Emden vs Centl Consumers' W & L Co
3068—Thompson vs Hooras
3744—Barnum vs Buge
3651—Ullman vs Rothschild
3671—Ullmaky vs Bronx Bath Co
3885—Gruber vs Lynch
3696—I Tannenbaum Son & Co vs Goldstein
3702—Corn Exch Bank vs Fileston
3725—Lint vs N Y & N J Real Est & Imp Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

493—Dougherty vs Brunners Exp Co
1145—Randall vs Holbrook C & D Con Co
810—Connolly vs Union Railway
416—De Julio vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
41—Welch vs Seligman
183½—Thompson vs Old Dominion SS Co
184—McGuire vs same
361—Cohen vs Am Pie Baking Co
386—Kiely vs O'Rourke
367—Scheidle vs Beadleston & Woerz
369—Moses vs Fennell
370—Noble vs Hughes
372—Same vs same
372—Bishop vs Smith & McNeil Co
373—Schulberg vs City of New York
375—Schulberg vs City of New York
380—Goldstein vs Brasch
2583—Runconich vs Met Exp Co
2613—Newberger vs A. Hollander Co
470—Buchold vs N Y Transp Co
556—Neiderlander vs Murray
889—McCarthy vs Rosen
2110—Libonati vs Scinto
339—Spiel vs Schneckloth
278—De Leon vs B'klyn Union Pub Co
1932—Gray vs Siegel-Cooper Co
274—Reilly vs Travers Bros Co
311—Zeifferblatt vs Sachs
191—McLaughlin vs Koch
126—Klein vs Garvey
122½—Foreman vs Horowitz
618—Carpenter vs Eve Journal Pub Co
253½—Guljelmo vs Zotti
240½—Ebert vs George A. Fuller Co
345—Johnson vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con
136—Grinnell vs Weston

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., and XII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

1116—Small vs Castor
417—Dunham vs Hastings Pavement Co
1206—F V Smith Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
1043—Foederer vs Hull
1306—Horwitz vs Stark
1314—Simberg vs Simpson
1327—Schock vs Welz & Zerweck
1335—Rosenwald vs Seidenberg
1348—Sutliff vs Morris
1349—Moraff vs Bimberg
1354—Wachsman vs Reinherz
1456—Beck vs Carmichael
1286—Italia vs Italian Assn, &c
1368—Middleton vs Farrell
1387—E. G. Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
1387—Feuchtwanger vs Reinach
1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1411—Pulis vs King
1106—Blokus vs Selvage
1320—Hamilton vs 8d Av R R

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Wilhelm J Reichmann
2—William Panhorst
3—Martin McDonnell
4—Ruby Tilden Paine
5—Joseph Miller
6—Willard P Boyd
7—William H Montanye
8—Joseph Miller
9—David M Stuart
10—Max L Wall
11—Joseph R E Moore
12—Melissa P Dodge
13—James McDowell
14—Gilbert Roeder
15—Ralph L Roeder
16—Charles Bondy
17—Charles Bondy
18—Richard M Leake
19—Margaret Montgomery
20—Samuel Cook
21—John B Radle
22—Francis A Trainor
23—William H Montanye
24—Fred Duclos
25—Joseph Bollweber
26—Francis S Norton
27—Antonio E Terry
28—Miles Dodge
29—George Breeze
30—Mary A Dinham
31—William H Fuller

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2787—Gusmano vs Int St Ry
6839½—Scott vs Green
3585—Hirsch vs Raritan Dry Dock Co
7989—Glazer vs Home Ins Co
5187—Hirsch vs Am Dist Tel Co
3666—Cummins vs Prov Wash Ins Co
9826—Chazenow vs N Y City Ry
143—Fuhrman vs Neusch

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3526—Schorr vs Int St Ry
3528—Robinson vs 3d Av R R
3480—Clark vs Freeman
2914—Dalbook vs Man
3496—McCruddin vs Met St Ry
1159—Barduhn vs Union Ry
3139—Kuterer vs Jablow
3476—Blumenfeld vs Grifenbogen
3478—Spero vs N Y, N H & H R R
3498—Samilson vs Siderman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3395—Collucci vs Krengel
268—Steiner vs Dry D, &c, R R
3506—Steinfeld vs Crosby Mfg Co
1226—Weiss vs Haas
165—Murphy vs Goodman
3531½—Becker vs Leary
3537—Madden vs Man
1805—Stecker vs Ind Order F S J
3534—F P Ducas Co vs Am Silk Dyeing, &c, Co
3455—Liebeskind vs Title Ins Co
305—Becker vs Frank
306—Rittmaster vs Brady
307—Pericarella vs Merritt
308—Holland vs 3d Av R R

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Short causes

10015—Fried vs Woodward
9496—Davis vs Padwell
10030—Ochs vs Ryan
9960—North Side Brew Co vs Schwenck
961—O'Donnell vs Union Ry
901—McLaughlin vs N Y City Ry
906—Coffey vs same
966—Fusco vs same
950—Spencer vs same
9886—Sobel vs Union Ry
979—Lynch vs N Y City Ry
1933—Boyers vs same
1972—Kostenbaum vs same
1990—Kirk vs Int R Tr Co
404—Roselmer vs Inter St Ry
411—Gold vs same
415—Starck vs same
425—Baer vs same
427—Interman vs Met St Ry
430—Grant vs Inter St Ry
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
451—Ascher vs B'klyn Heights R R
452—Weizinger vs Erie R R
454—Weiber vs N Y C & H R R
365—Grogan vs Inter St Ry
1448—Hoffman vs Union Dime Sav Inst
1451—Heldenreich vs Hirsh
1463—Havens vs Tenney
1464—Held vs Herzel
3360—Becker vs Wearns
236—Tannenbaum vs Joseph
721—Druckliel vs Universal Tobacco Co
754—Babcock Printing Press Mfg Co vs Sheat
381—Spero vs Supreme Council A L of H
464—Costet vs Jeantet
1162—Hogenauer vs Un Surety & Guar Co
543—Oakeshott vs Smith
905—Lynch vs Dorsey
572—Hermann vs Eisenbluth
756—Rice vs Wilson
819—Fraenckel vs Hein
864—Alfred Nelson Co vs Casey
996—Gross vs Cohen
865—Levitt vs Ind Cong United Brothers, &c
923—Bosworth vs Sire
1284—Mathewson vs Ferree

CITY COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1651—Bierman vs Bloch
1652—Spaddavecchi vs Spaddavecchi
1654—D'Amato vs Farcone
1456—Kane vs Loeffler
1640—Levin vs Silver
1639—Newman vs Burns
1618—Rose vs Noiseless Door Co
1463—Spaeth vs Rapp
1508—Simonowitz vs Wolper
1628—Albert vs Albert
1519—Huner vs Freeman
1530—Brown vs Brower

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Smith
Same vs Williams
Same vs Smith
Same vs Taylor
Same vs McCormack
Same vs Sigel

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.

1276—Stoll vs Pitkin
1277—Same vs Simpson
1341—Kerrigan vs City of New York
1349—Krug vs Montross
1351—Dunn vs B H R R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

1361—Wallace vs Gorman
1352—Ranlery vs B H R R
1217—Book vs same
1275—Gibbons vs Carlin
1365—Bautsche vs Heidelberger
1353—Greely vs B H R R
1355—Fox vs same
1350—Rosen vs same
1357—Maurer vs same

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

1366—Passantino vs Arit
1367—Manasa vs same
1229—Stark vs B H R R
1208—McCarthy vs same
1219—Woods vs same

Westchester County.

Day calendar for Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

189—Molley vs Whitehall Portland Cement Co
409—Zeccardi vs West El Ry
224—Bratton vs Int St Ry
433—Edwards vs Inter St Ry
1011—Kern vs N Y C & H R R R
140—Barger vs Peekskill Opera House Co
436—Dolan vs Westchester El Ry
227—Max vs same
226—Same vs same
228—Vegon vs same
281—Van Wyck vs Kidney
...—Biogiomi vs Eglee
Bunting Co
26—Slidebotham vs Yonkers Elec Light & P Co
889—Cheever vs New York Transp'n Co
221—Tibbitts vs Purdy

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

179—O'Connor vs West Lighting Co
12—Monroe vs West Elec Ry
5—Hayes vs Interurban St Ry
278—Xavier vs Westchester El Ry
182—Weber vs same
425—Tappan vs Tappan
426—Whyte vs Tyson
214—Mercer vs City of New Rochelle
317—Cluno vs Barker
147—Agramonte vs City of Mt Vernon
170—Synagogue Brothers vs City of Mt Vernon
280—Reade vs Westchester El Ry
272—Lauer vs same
1006—Goldsmith vs Taucer
255—Gundersheim vs Schmidtman
271—Kohler vs Westchester Elec Ry

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

941—Placella vs New Amsterdam Gas Co
619—Grimes vs L I R R
771—Dam vs same
908—Carey vs Norton
195—Graeff vs Halsey
187—Rogendorfer vs Jacobs

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

415—Rogers vs Macbeth
124—Kinsey vs City of New York
884—Schippesli vs N Y City Ry
856—Vissichelli vs Casselbury
377—Agno vs City of N Y
942—Valmora vs Galbina
890—Desmond vs N Y & Queens Elec L & P
891—Hauser vs same
790—Barnes vs L I R R
472—Gorman vs Willis
959—Hardy vs. Chujak
729—Reilly vs Hogan
940—Grebbins vs Gotshall
911—Carroll vs L I R R
956—Sacolski vs Murray
183—Walper vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
914—Turnier vs N Y & Co Elec L & P Co
855—Brady vs Newtown Creek Towing Co
936—White vs Case

Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MERRICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, (Harris B. Fisher, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant one hundred and seventy-two (172) feet nine (9) inches easterly from the easterly side of Broadway; running thence along Twenty-first Street, forty-one and four (41) feet; thence northerly, and at right angles to said Twenty-first Street, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly, parallel with Twenty-first Street, forty-four (44) feet; thence southerly ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of Twenty-first Street, the place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1904.

DAVID JUDSON NEWLAND,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 23 and 25 East Twenty-first Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,590.76, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $354.05, together with the expenses of the sale. Said mortgaged premises are now subject to the lien of prior mortgages aggregating the principal sum of $225,457.50, or thereabouts, with interest at the rate of six per cent. on $160,457.50 thereof from October 1st, 1904, on $45,000 thereof at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 14th day of September, 1903, and on $20,000 at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of April, 1904, the amount of which prior mortgages will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee. The unpaid tax liens against said mortgaged premises are unpaid meter charges for water used from the 4th day of June, 1904, the amount of which has not been fixed.

DAVID JUDSON NEWLAND,
Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHANN GEORG HOFLINGER and another, plaintiffs, against ANNA KATHARINA HUMMEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth (14th) day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the thirteenth (13th) day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land known on a certain map, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1868, entitled "Map of Property in the 22d Ward of the City of New York," belonging to Frances B. Hegeman and the heirs of Peter A. Hegeman, showing the pier and bulkhead lines as established by the Harbor Commissioners, and also the extents of the water rights previous to the establishment of said lines; surveyed January, 1866, by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, by the Number 152 and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet westwardly from the southwestwardly corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along the same twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the said southerly side of Fifty-eighth (58th) Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Jacob Moll, deceased, by John Auch and Elisabeth Auch, his wife, by deed of conveyance, dated the nineteenth (19th) day of April, 1878, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York on April 22d, 1878, in Liber 1,455 of Conveyances, Page 94.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1904.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

MITCHEL LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.

RICHARD M. BRUNO, Attorney for Defendants, Hummel and others, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $990, and interest.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1904.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

n18-2aw4wTu&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TOUCEY, FRANCIS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Francis H. Toucey, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 180, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1904.

CLARENCE GARRETSON, Executor. EDWYIN M. WIGHT, Attorney for Executor, No. 280 Broadway, New York. d6-1awSmTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM HYAMS, Plaintiff, against LOUIS HARRIS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of November 1904, as amended by an order made and entered thereon December 1st, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, being portions of lots Numbers 18 and 19, distinguished on a certain map on file in the Register's Office of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the branch railroad, lately being a part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, dated Westchester, October, 1851," Andrew Findlay, Surveyor; bounded and described as follows, namely:

First Parcel. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Timpson Place, as vested in the City of New York, and the northerly line of Lot Number 18, as shown on said map; thence running thence northwesterly, along the northerly line of said lot Number 18, as shown on said map, one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the southeasterly side of a strip of land formerly known as Prospect Avenue, as shown on said map; thence southeasterly, along the said southeasterly side of Prospect Avenue, the northwesterly side of Timpson Place; thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly side of Timpson Place, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Louis Harris, in and to the lands in said Prospect Avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.

Second Parcel. Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Timpson Place, as vested in the City of New York, with the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street, said beginning point being also southeasterly, along the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street, ninety-three and twenty one-hundredths feet, thence easterly, along a line which on its westerly end makes an angle with the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street of one hundred and twenty-four degrees one minute thirty-five seconds, six hundred and thirty-four and fifteen one-hundredths feet more or less, to the northerly side of Lot Number 18, as shown on the map of East Morrisania aforesaid; thence northwesterly, along the said northerly side of Lot Number 18, two hundred and forty-one and forty-six one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the southeasterly side of Timpson Place, three hundred and sixty-nine and twenty-one one-hundredths feet, more or less, to an angle in said southerly side of said Timpson Place; thence southeasterly, still along the said southeasterly side of Timpson Place, two hundred and nineteen and thirty-six one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the said northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street at the point or place of beginning.

Third Parcel. Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street, as now opened, with the northwesterly side of Whitlock Avenue, as vested in the City of New York; running thence northwesterly, along the northeasterly side of St. Joseph's Street, two hundred and eighty-eight and eighty-five one-hundredths feet; thence easterly at right angles to said easterly side of Timpson Place one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with said easterly side of Timpson Place two hundred forty-three and eighty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to said northerly line of lot No. 18 on the map aforesaid, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of lot No. 18, one hundred and twenty and seventy-three one-hundredths feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1904.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand three hundred and forty and 93-100 dollars, ($19,340.93), with interest from the twenty-third day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twenty-eight and 18-100 dollars, ($428.18), with interest from the twenty-fifth day of November, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is twenty-six thousand dollars, ($26,000.)

Dated New York, December 6th, 1904.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 13th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August, 1904.

CHARLES H. KAPPES DAVID BANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

SMITH, ANNA HAYES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA HAYES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 30, No. 21 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1904. IRENE SMITH EMERY, IRVING SMITH, Executors. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Street Block Front Bought as Site for New Building—High Price Paid for Forty-fourth Street Lots—Sales on Vesey and Pearl Streets—Vacant Property Dealings.

The block front on West Street, between Cedar and Albany Streets, has been bought from George W. Murray, as executor of the estate of John C. Beam, by a syndicate headed by William H. Chesebrough, in which Oakleigh Thorn and William G. Park are also interested. This syndicate has also bought the adjoining parcel at 21 Albany Street. 24.2 by 79.4, from Florence W. Kenney. The block front measures 158 feet on West Street, and extends 78 feet in depth on both Cedar and Albany Streets —the properties combined having an area of about 13,000 square feet, now covered with old brick buildings.

No announcement has been made as to the prices paid, nor has it been determined definitely what will be done with the plot. The purchasers have received from a large corporation an offer of a substantial profit, and it is believed that a large office building will be erected on the site in the near future. The sale of the West Street block front to the syndicate was negotiated by F. J. E. Carroll, and that of 21 Albany Street by Fish Brothers.

Companies Sell 44th Street Plot.

The United States and Century Realty Companies have sold the plot, 45 by 96.10, on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, 165 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to Pierre G. Carroll, representing Charles Wetzel, a tailor, who is now a tenant at 363 Fifth Avenue, in one of the buildings to be torn down to make way for the new Altman store. The price for the Forty-fourth Street plot was $210,000, or about $48 a square foot, said to be the highest figure ever paid for street lots north of Forty-second Street. This plot is part of the property formerly owned by the Paran Stevens estate. The realty companies retain a parcel having frontages of 96.10 feet on Fifth Avenue and 105 feet on the street.

Quick Resale on Vesey Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has resold 22 Vesey Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer will occupy the building. Voorhees & Floyd were the brokers.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Eugene O'Sullivan to August Schacht the four-stoy building 92 Pearl Street, 21 by 63.

Corner Sold on 181st Street.

The Atlantic Realty Company has bought the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The Atlantic Realty Company has sold the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 75 by 100.

The New York Operating Company has bought the southwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 by 100.

Max Marx has bought, through Hall J. How & Co., from A. M. Lyon, the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

Edward R. Cohn and Deputy Tenement House Commissioner Herman J. Levy have sold the plot 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to Newmark & Jacobs, who will build apartment houses on the site.

E. Stern and A. Simon have sold for Isidor Blumenkrohn to a Mr. Seeling 2,106 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 20 by 100.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought from Max Marx the northwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Emerson Street, a plot 100 by 175. D. D. Brandt was the broker.

Operators Buy on 116th Street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Isaac Stiebel to Lowenfeld & Prager five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue, together with one lot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

M. Ruben has sold for Nevins & Perelman to Halprin, Diamondston & Lewine the plot on the east side of Lenox Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 50 by 85.

Another House Sold from the Plans.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has sold to Julia Levy, from the plans, the five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Isidor Blumenkrohn has sold to Gans & Pfeifer 140 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Edward H. Kelly 146 Manhattan Avenue, a three-story Queen Anne dwelling on lot 17 by 70.

Janpole & Werner have sold to a Mr. Rosenbaum the five-story flat 174 West Ninety-fifth Street, 18.6 by 100; also, to a Mr. Dietz, 328 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Frederick A. Carll has sold for William Engel to Anton Dill 324 West Forty-third Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.5.

Purchases on East 100th Street.

The Jaworower Realty Company has bought, through Rubinger Brothers & Co., from Joseph L. Buttenwieser 119 and 121 East One Hundredth Street, two five-story triple flats, each 25 by 100.

Morgenstern & Kirschner have sold for Isaac Silberberg to Louis Sterberg and Jacob Elinger 210 East One Hundred Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

J. & N. Cohn and E. Levy have sold to A. Gueadalia the two five-story triple flats 17 and 19 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 50 by 100. N. Gueadalia was the broker.

Phillips & Snieder have sold for J. J. Harris to Philip and Emma Epstein the five-story flat 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 27 by 100; also, for R. Kurzrok to Louis Harris, the new six-story tenement 69 and 71 East One Hundred and Third Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Samuel Harris has bought from M. Reichmann 455 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Schindler & Liebler were the brokers in the recently reported sale of the new six-story tenement 304 East Seventy-seventh Street to A. Kassel and J. Goldberg.

Corner Sold on Jackson Avenue.

E. M. & A. S. Phelps have sold for Jacob Schafer two five-story apartment houses, each 37 by 88 by 100, at the southwest corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; also, for L. Reichus to George Linicus, 225 Brown Place, a four-story single flat, 20 by 86; also, for John Stathers to Mary Schiff, the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 215 feet east of Brook Avenue.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Edward Tynan a plot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Forest Avenue, 459 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; also, a plot, 50 by 170, on the west side of Tinton Avenue, to a client for improvement.

H. I. Kupperstein & Co. has sold in conjunction with Williamson & Bryan for a Mr. Deitcher to Lowenfeld & Prager, a plot on the west side of Boston Road, running through to Clinton Avenue, 390 feet south of Jefferson Place, 127 by 100, on Boston Road, and 53 by 100, on Clinton Avenue.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold the plot, 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and Minerva Place, for John Bussing, Jr.; also, the plot, 66 by 100, at the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street and Decatur Avenue, for J. W. Smyth; also, the plot, 50 by 86, on the east side of the Concourse, 175 feet south of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, for Abraham Cahn; also, the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 150 feet north of Woodlawn Road, for Julie Voss; also, the plot, 50 by 112, on the east side of Decatur Avenue, 63 feet south of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for John N. Bull; also, resold for Minnie B. Cox, the lot, 24 by 107, on the west side of Briggs Avenue, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street.

Deal for Beach Avenue Property.

Cohen & Glauber have sold a plot of four lots on the west side of Beach Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, to Jacobs' Sons Realty Company; also, three lots on the west side of Robbins Avenue, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; also, to A. M. Block, three lots on the south side of Jennings Street, 100 feet west of the Southern Boulevard; also, to A. M. Block, three lots on the north side of Jennings Street, 106 feet west of Wilkins Place; also, the southwest corner of Freeman Street and Vyse Avenue, a lot, 25 by 95.

Samuel Cohn has sold a plot, 75 by 100, on Lorillard Place to Benjamin R. Ferkin and has resold it to a client.

Richard Dickon has sold for Abraham Frankel to H. Brunstein the lot, 25 by 93, at the southwest corner of Oak Tree Place and Arthur Avenue.

Sale of Lots on 140th Street.

Silas H. Furman, has sold to Schwartz, Maltz & Ginsberg a plot of nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between Robbins and Cypress Avenues.

Powell & Steindler have sold to Charles F. Freeman the five-story triple flat, with stores, 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 86 by 100. The same firm has purchased the four-story double flat, 25 by 100, at 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have bought and resold to a Mr. Goldstein the northwest corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, frame dwellings, on plot 50 by 100. The same firm also bought from Adam Bauer and August Moebus 706 and 708 Courtlandt Avenue, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100; also, from Margaretha Kuhlman the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Melrose Avenue.

Williams, Brodginsky & Haft have also bought from L. D. Althause the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 125 by 142, with an "L" to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, where the frontage is 87 feet. William Kennelly and H. C. Schaffer were the brokers.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for John Brady to Goldberg & Greenberg the northeast corner of Crotona Avenue and Grote Street.

W. C. White & Co. have sold for William H. McDonough the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 325 feet south of Jennings Street; also, the plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Hoe Street, 325 feet south of Jennings Street.

No Business at Auction.

The only auction offering listed yesterday, a foreclosure sale affecting 1 Front Street, was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

150th St., 413 West, for a two-story brick stable; 25x99.11; G. Sherman, Port Henry, N. Y., owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West 125th St., architect; cost, $15,000.

168th St., northwest corner of Hoffmann St., for a five-story brick tenement, 39.7x87.8; William Wainwright of 1,042 Macy Place, owner; Moore & Landseidel, 148th St. and Third Av., architects; cost, $25,000.

Bryant St., east side, 225 feet north of 172d St., for a one-story frame store and workshop, 25x15; Herman Wauer of 1,383 Bristow St., owner and architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 25x100; John B. Fraser to Rexton Realty Company ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x200; Isaac Helfer to Markus Pollak, (mtg $71,500,) other considerations and 100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 189th St, 99.11x100; Adolph Hellmuth to A. Hogenauer, costs, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100

BAILEY AV, e s, 659.5 ft s from longest point from King's Bridge Road, 50x100; John O. Baker to George C. Ponter, other consideration and 100

BAILEY AV, e s, 709.5 ft s from tangent point from King's Bridge Road, 50x100; John O. Baker to Jerome H. Koehler and another, other consideration and... 100

BARRETTO ST, w s, 304 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Agnes Shoit to Arthur C. Doornbos, (mtg $1,700) ..... Nom.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 112.5 ft n of 169th St, 30x84.11x irregular; Jackson Construction Company to William H. Bell, Jr., (mtg $5,700) ..... Nom.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 112.5 ft n of 169th St, 30x84.11x irregular; William H. Bell, Jr., to Bernhard Bloch, (mtg $5,700,) other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x115.7; Max M. Horowitz and others to Abraham Siegel, (mtg $5,700,) other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x115.7; Delia Fox to Max M. Horowitz and another, (mtg $5,700,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 65th St, 116.2 x157.9x100.5x99.4; John L. Miller to Empire Square Realty Company, (mtg $225,000) 100

BROADWAY, n w corner 65th St, 174.2x 102.3x150.7x189.11; John L. Miller to Empire Square Realty Company, (mtg $525,000,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, e s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 75x100; Lina Well to Emanuel Hellner and others, (mtg $225,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 900, e s, 27x92.11x25.6x83.6; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Frank Miller, (mtg $13,500) ..... Nom.

BRYANT ST, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Louise Albrecht to Ann A. Helfrich, (mtg $2,200,) other consideration and 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 16, w s, 25x77.6; Ida Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

CHURCH ST, n w corner of Leonard, 100x 51; Leonard St, n s, 76 ft w of Church St, 50x100; Leonard St, n s, 51 ft w of Church St, 25x100; Katherine C. Welling to the Charles H. Welling Investment Company, (mtg $200,000) ..... Nom.

CRESCENT AV, s s, at n s of Belmont Av, 128.6x128.4x100x47.7; Carrie J. Shotwell to Harris Friedman and another, other consideration and 105,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, corner of 178th St, 39.5x100x35.9x116.5; Simon Loeb and another to Louis E. Miller, (mtg $6,750,) other consideration and... 100

DOWNING ST, s s, 154.1 ft w of Bedford St, 27.10x91.1x28.9x98.10; George H. Byrd to Joseph A. Solomon, other consideration and 100

EAGLE AV, 919, w s, 25x125; Anna R. Cordes to Adelheid Greite, (mtg $16,-000,) other consideration and 100

HOME ST, s s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x79.2x irregular; Michael J. Dowd to William Hanna, (mtg $2,500) Nom.

HUGHES AV, 2,538, e s, 14.2x87.6; Samson D. Silberman to James B. Klisheimer, Jr., (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 273.5 ft s w of 167th St, 53.6x77.4x55x65.2; Gottlieb Schultheis to Israel Diamond and another, (mtg $2,900,) other consideration and 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 180th St, 25.6x87.6x25x82.4; Solomon Moses to Realty Operating Company, other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 145th St, 100.10x100; John D. Crimmins to Samuel Green, other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 121st St, 19.11x80; Alice K. Ames to Edward J. H. Tamsen, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 454, e s 25x84; Abraham W. Lillenthal to Lena Well, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 40th St, 100.5x51.3; Lexington Avenue Company to Bible Teachers' Training School, (mtg $156,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 33, map portion Hunt estate, Van Nest; Joseph Gamache to Phileas Guillotte, ½ part, (mtg $3,800) ..... Nom.

LOT 32, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin at Westchester; Nicola Bruno to J. F. Hoops 100

LOT 480, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Katharine P. Hooks to John M. Mayer, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

LOTS 209 and 210, map of Section 3, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rase to Vincenzo Aluisio ..... Nom.

LOTS 180 and 181, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Dora Kracka ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 34.3x95; John T. Dooling, referee, to David E. Oppenheimer 61,000

MOTT ST, n w corner of Hester St, 49.10 x62.8; Saul Wallenstein to Nicholas Mangiere, (mtg $63,000,) other consideration and 100

ORCHARD ST, 121, 25x87.6; Samuel Tirchfield to Henry Hentz, ½ part, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, w s, 125.10 ft n of 95th St, 25.2x100; Margaret P. Johnstone and another to J. C. Thompson, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of 153d St, 91.5x 44.8x93.8x46; Celestino De Marco to Faust D. Malzone, other consideration and 100

PARK AV, w s, 78.6 ft n of 36th St, 24x 105; Katherine C. Welling to the Charles H. Welling Investment Company, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

PARKER AV, Lot 31, Block G, map Dore Lyons property at Westchester, 25x130; Hudson P. Rose to Pietro Gaeto ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Macy Place, 35x100.1x67.3x81.5; Theodore M. Macy and others to John McGrath, other consideration and 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 32 ft n of 76th St, 30.1x85.10x irregular; Frank L. Humphreys, trustee, to Jayta Humphreys and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

SAMUEL ST, n e s, adjoining land of J. R. Palmer, runs n w 30x n e 100x s e 26.6x s w 100; Eleanor C. Peets and others to Charlotte Palmer 615

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 974, s e s, 28.11x114.2x25x99.9; Simon Clug and others to Anna C. Schlmeyer, (mtg $8,-000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25 x100; Morris A. Liebert to Max Green, ½ part, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 157th St, x—x—x89.11x—; Elizabeth P. Gardner to Resolved Gardner ..... Nom.

TIFFANY ST, e s, 160 ft s of 169th St, 30x72.3x irregular; Andrew Monaghan to Gus C. Odell, (mtg $1,300) 100

WALKER AV, s e corner of Marys St, 100x 102.2x106x101.11; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Joseph J. Meaney, (mtg $4,-000,) other considera2ion and 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 20x120; Katherine C. Welling to Charles H. Welling Investment Company, (mtg $450,-000) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 24.11x 100; Martha Roman to Edward A. Isaacs, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and... 100

7TH AV, s e corner of 146th St, 199.10x 100; John D. Crimmins to Abram L. Libman and others, other consideration and 100

14TH ST, s s, 153.3 ft e of Avenue D, 48.10x100; Unionport; Anne Gibney to Institution of Mercy ..... Nom.

15TH ST, n e s, 94 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Barbara Baeth 4,900

19TH ST, 354 West, 20x82; Albert T. Struch to Jacob Schmidt, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

20TH ST, n s, 102 ft w of 7th Av, 19x 98.9; Warren L. Sawyer, referee, to Alfred B. Dunn 15,600

39TH ST, 412 and 414 West, 50x98.9; Rachel Bloomfield to Bernard Jaworower, ½ part, (mtg $39,800,) other consideration and 100

46TH ST, 528 West, 25x100.5; William M. Jaspole to Julius Dietz, other consideration and 100

48TH ST, 409 and 411 West; 27th St, 422 West; Hannah King to Julius Clarke, 1-8 part ..... Nom.

53D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x47.4x 25.1x49.4; Katherine E. Morgan to William B. Dungan, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

61ST ST, n s, 430 ft e of 2d Av, 16x 100.5; Margaret P. Johnstone and another, executors, to J. C. Thompson, quitclaim ..... Nom.

65TH ST, n s, 189.11 ft w of Broadway, 150x100.4; John L. Miller to Empire Square Realty Company, (mtg $70,000) 100

69TH ST, 327 and 329 West, 50x100.5; Koppel Friedland to Ida Levy, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

69TH ST, 68 West, 20x100.5; Mabel O. Smith to Ernestina Lewinsky, ½ part, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and... 100

73D ST, n s, 368.3 ft w of 3d Av, 28.9x 102.2; Amos R. E. Pinchot to Bainbridge Colby ..... Nom.

76TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 102.2; Rosa Blau to Ferdinand Rafsky and another, (mtg $9,250,) other consideration and 100

77TH ST, 333 West, 20x102.2; Herbert B. Harding, trustee, to Jayta Humphreys and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

95TH ST, 174 West, 18.6x102.2; William M. Janpole to Edward L. Rosenbaum, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and... 100

103D ST, 155 West, 31.2x101x31.10x100.11; Maximilian Fraade to Rose Lukaczer, (mtgs $29,500) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, 75 and 77 East, 32x100.11; Franklin Philips to Michael F. Thiel ..... Nom.

112TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Victor De La M. Earle to Houlder Hudgins, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10x100.10; Celestino De Marco to Faust D. Malzone, other consideration and... 100

120TH ST, 243 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Cohen to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

133D ST, 45 East, 25x99.11; Meier Reis to Caroline Reis, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Bernhard Heine and others to Gustav Marder, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Bernhard Heine and others to Sabina Price, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Bernhard Heine and others to Lena Wilson, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 112.6x 99.11; Isaac Mayer and another to Bernhard Heine and another, (mtg $105,000). Nom.

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25 x100.10; John D. Crimmins to Mary R. Lilly, other consideration and... 100

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 150x 99.11; John D. Crimmins to Joseph Rosenthal, other consideration and... 100

146TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 199.10; Richard W. Stevenson, individually and as trustee, to Julien T. Davies ..... Nom.

145TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 199.10; Julien T. Davies to Zachariah Zacharias, other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; John D. Crimmins to Abraham L. Libman and others, other consideration and 100

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 225x99.11; John D. Crimmins to Julius Bachrach, other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 150 x100.10x irregular; John D. Crimmins to Bertrand G. Burtnett, other consideration and 100

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 150x 99.11; John D. Crimmins to Robert S. Masterton, other consideration and... 100

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 200; William A. Martin to Joshua Silverstein, other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 200; George W. Wallace to William A. Martin, quitclaim ..... Nom.

149TH ST, 760 East, 25x84.11; George Olt to Max Barow, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

149TH ST, 758 East, 25x84.11; George Olt to John W. Kellum, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

156TH ST, s s, 52.6 ft e of Eagle Av, 75x 100; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

156TH ST, s s, 52.6 ft e of Eagle Av, 75x 100; Joseph Fettretch and others to Esther Eisenberg, other consideration and 100

167TH ST, n s, 75.8 ft w of Jerome Av, 30x 88.5; Andrew Monaghan to Gus C. Odell, (mtg $20,000) 100

171ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x95; Margaret A. Wunnenberg to Minnie G. Moeller ..... Nom.

180TH ST, n e s, adjoining land of Benjamin Fowler, runs n w 30x n e 100x s e 29.8x s w 100; John Weeks to William Steinmetz ..... Nom.

185TH ST, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75x59x75x58.6; Theodore G. Robertson to Joseph Forbes, other consideration and. 100

201ST ST, 132 ft n of Marion Av, 75x 151.11x38.0x137.8; Frederick A. Von Bernuth to Daniel Houlihan ..... Nom.

206TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 100x 99.11; Fanny B. Faris to William E. Kaufman ..... Nom.

206TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of 10th Av, 75 x99.11; Charles A. C. Appelle to Louis Solomon, (mtg $4,100) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUTEN, Abraham R., to Manhattan Savings Institution; Broadway, w s, 45.11 ft s of 99th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....105,000

AUTEN, Abraham R., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of 99th St, 5 years.....110,000

BACHRACH, Julius, to John D. Crimmins; 146th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, due June 12, 1906..... 47,250

BARON, Max, to Harlem Savings Bank; 149th St, 760 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 14,000

BLAESIUS, Emile, to Minna Knoch; Mapes Av, n e corner of 180th St, due

KELLUM, John W., to Max Baron; 149th St, 758 East, installments, 6 per cent... 4,000

KIDWELL, Marie, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 40th St, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

KIERMAN, Elizabeth, to Harlem Savings Bank; 134th St, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,200

KOEHLER, Jerome H., and another to John O. Baker; Bailey Av, e s, 709.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, installments... 1,760

KRACKA, Dora, to Alexander Thompson; Lots 180 and 181, map 250 lots Thompson Rose estate, due Jan. 1, 1910..... 900

LANDIN, Charles, and another to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 143d St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $8,665, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

LEVY, Ida, to Koppel Friedland; 69th St, 327 and 329 West, (2 mtgs $2,750,) prior mtg $12,500 on each, installments, 6 per cent, gold..... 5,500

LEXINGTON AVENUE COMPANY to Hudson Realty Company; Lexington Av, n e corner of 49th St, prior mtg $12,000, as per bond..... 30,000

LIBERMAN, Abram L., and others to John D. Crimmins; 145th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, due June 12, 1906..... 42,000

LIBERMAN, Abram L., and others to Adolph Hollender; 145th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $42,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LIBMAN, Abram L., and another to John D. Crimmins; 7th Av, n e corner of 145th St, due June 12, 1906..... 88,000

LIBMAN, Abram L., and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 7th Av, n e corner of 145th St, prior mtg $95,000, due June 12, 1906, 6 per cent..... 5,800

LILLY, Henry, to John D. Crimmins; 145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years 12,400

LILLY, Henry, to Henry Lilly; 145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtgs $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LILLY, Henry R., to Gibson Putzel; 146th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $12,400, due June 12, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,600

LIPKIN, Max, to Christine Bildel; St. Ann's Av, 763, prior mtg $11,500, due June 12, 1908, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MANGIERE, Nicolas, to Saul Wallenstein; Hester St, n w corner of Mott St, prior mtg $63,000, installments, 6 per cent... 22,000

MASTERTON, Robert S., to John D. Crimmins; 146th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, due June 12, 1906..... 31,500

MASTERTON, Robert S., to Adolph Hollander; 146th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MAYER, Oscar L., to Max J. Rothenbach; 165th St, 680 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

McGRATH, John, to Theodore M. Macy and others; Prospect Av, e s, 35 ft n of Macy Place, 3 years..... 15,000

MEANEY, Joseph J., to Moritz L. Ernst; Wales Av, s e corner of St. Mary's St, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MICHELS, Mary E., to Jennie C. Carter; Orchard Av, n w s, 402 ft s w of Samuel St, 3 years..... 3,000

MILLER, Louis E., to Simon Loeb; Crotona Parkway, s e corner of 178th St, 3 years..... 6,750

MILLER, Barnet, and another to Realty Operating Company; 137th St, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, due March 6, 1905, 6 per cent..... 4,000

NASH, Catherine, to John W. Sterling; 91st St, s s, 261 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

ODELL, Gus C., to Andrew Monaghan; 167th St, n s, 78.8 ft w of Fox St, 3 years 2,000

ODELL, Gus C., to Andrew Monaghan; Tiffany St, e s, 160 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 1,300

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 2d Av, n w corner of 34th St, as per bond..... 25,000

PERKINS, E. A., and another to Bond Mortgage and Securities Company; Lenox Av, 407, 3 years..... 15,000

PERKINS, E. A., and another to William G. Neglutsch; Lenox Av, 407, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PERMANSKY, Gussie, to Harris Friedman and others; 3d Av, 1,431 and 1,433, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

POLLAK, William, to Siegfried Schanzer; 3d Av, 3,857, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

POLLAK, William, to Siegfried Schanzer; 3d Av, w s, 87.5 ft n e of Wendover Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

PONTER, George C., to John O. Baker; Bailey Av, e s, 659.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, installments..... 1,760

QUAY, Belle A., to Louis C. Raegener; 28th St, 113 East, prior mtg $15,000, rerecorded from Nov. 10, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

RAFSKY, Charles S., and another to Rose Blau; 76th St, n s, 268 ft e of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,250

RARBEL, Frank W., to Theodore Roehrs; Morris Av, 1,869, 5 years..... 8,500

ROSENBAUM, Edward L., to Louis Pincus and another; 95th St, 174 West, due June 12, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROSENTHAL, Joseph, to John D. Crimmins; 145th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, due June 12, 1906..... 48,000

ROSES, Jacob, to Levi P. Morton and another; 11th St, 617 East, 5 years..... 21,000

SCHLMEYER, Anna C., to Simon Clug and others; Southern Boulevard, s e s, 57.9 ft s w of 136th St, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,900

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Max M. Horowitz and another; Bathgate Av, 1,684, prior mtg $5,700, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,300

SILVERSTEIN, Joshua, to William A. Martin; 147th St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 19,000

SILVERSTEIN, Joshua, to William A. Martin; 146th St, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 19,000

SILVERSTEIN, Joshua, to William A. Martin; 147th St, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 15,000

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, to Alphonse A. Jakobi; 223d St, (9th St,) n s, 179.7 ft e of Olinville (4th) Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, to Victoria Hirsch; 223d St, (9th St,) n s, 154.7 ft e of Olinville (4th) Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SOLOMON, Joseph A., to George H. Byrd; Downing St, s s, 154.1 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years..... 22,000

STEINBERG, Morris, to Sarah Bresslauer; 109th St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

STEINMETZ, William, to John Weeks; 180th St, n e s, adjoining land of B. Fowler, 3 years..... 2,500

TAMSEN, Edward J. H., to Alice K. Ames; Lenox Av, e s, 100.11 ft n of 121st St, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Stephen M. Wright; Houston St, s w corner of Lewis St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 70,000

ZACHARIAS, Zacharias, to Elmer B. Yale; 144th St, n s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years..... 17,500

ZACHARIAS, Zacharias, to Elmer B. Yale; 145th St, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years..... 22,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, 1,413; Chauncey B. Sherwood against Marion L. Clark, owner and contractor 13

CLINTON ST, 169; Louis Greenberg against Chevra Thilom Anshei Wishkowe, owner; Simon Abramson, contractor 100

30TH ST, 249 West; George Johannes against James W. Silleck, owner and contractor 160

61ST ST, 106 West; David M. Armstrong against Louis F. Gallaher, owner and contractor 110

103D ST, 319 West; Charles E. Eickhoff against Hattie R. Gifford, owner; James M. Gifford and another, contractors.... 1,292

106TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Bernard Kavneol against Meyer Barber, owner and contractor 65

110TH ST, 162 and 168 East; Samuel Glass against Israel Unterberg and another, owners; Joseph Epstein, contractor 116

120TH ST, 166 West; Peter Steyn against Nellie Wott, owner; Theodore Richter, contractor 7

124TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 50.11x 68.8; Harry W. Bell against Max Miller, owner and contractor 62

181ST ST, 548 East; Albert Hopper against James A. Ryan and another, owners; John Klein, contractor 22

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,703; Abraham Ohayan against Samuel Hurlan, Aug. 23, 1904... 40

THIRD AV, 207 to 211; Frank Steykal against Harris Packtman and another, Oct. 18, 1904 472

18TH ST, 144 to 150 West; William Buess against David Periman and another, Aug. 25, 1904 145

103D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 200x 100; Clementine M. Silverman and another against Robert Friedman and another, Dec. 2, 1904, by bond..... 1,750

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 170; Fanny Rosenblum and another against Mary Weiser and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Hoops & Schellek.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 59th St, 40x 80, and 59th St, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 40x100.5x irregular, two actions; Kathryn O'Reilly against Arcade Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of two mechanics' liens;) attorney A. T. Kiernan.

LOT 174, second map of Neill estate, Bronx; David B. Luckey, trustee, against Grace A. Mockridge and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, H. E. Parker.

9TH ST, 324 to 330 East; Solomon Braverman and another against Max Dorf, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Steinhardt & Goldman.

79TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Julius L. Engel and another against John J. Dixon and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, O. Englander.

AT AUCTION

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer,

will sell in partition at the Salesroom, 161 Broadway, on

Tuesday, December 13, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon,

526 West 58th St.,

3-story tenement.

25x about 50x

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

Happy is the man who has a home free of encumbrance, and knows how to enjoy a simple life. There is an air of dignity and refinement about the man who owns his own home. We have the finest selection of two-family houses in Brooklyn. Prices, $6,000 to $10,000.

KINGSTON REALTY CO.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

Rugby Going—$1,360 equity in 2 double lots, southwest corner East Broadway and East 49th St., and northwest corner Linden and Troy Avs., will be sold to the highest bidder this week; bought 3½ years ago from Wood, Harmon & Co.; payments made to Jan. 8, 1905; all offers will be treated strictly fair and confidential. Address Geo. W. Somers, St. Augustine, Fla.

FLATBUSH—Adjoining highly restricted and improved South Midwood and Detmas Park on East 17th St.; ten 40-foot plots; surroundings fine; prices low; will divide or make special prices to sell all. A. C. GREEN, Room 914, 140 Nassau St., New York.

$3,650 buys 489 4th Av., near 12th St.; 2½-story high-stoop dwelling; all improvements; two families; 9 rooms. Mr. Schultz, 236 12th St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Eleven-room house, Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, $9,200; must be sold at once; New England farms and Summer homes. Wolfskill Real Estate Bureau, Greenfield, Mass.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

A COMMUTER'S COUNTRY HOME.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, HARLEM R. R.; 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT; 12-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT WATER HEAT; VILLAGE WATER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE; COACHMAN'S QUARTERS; ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; 4 ACRES OF LAND. APPLY TO NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Near Sound, New Rochelle; fine House, six sleeping rooms, two baths, hardwood finish, piazzas, garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500. For rent, with privilege of buying. 125 acre Farm, with modern house and outbuildings; owner will guarantee 6 per cent. on price asked.

60 acres; high and beautifully wooded, springs and stream; ¾ mile road frontage; ideal spot for Country Estate; $4,000.

8-room house; all improvements; near station, White Plains; large plot; $4,600; small cash payment.

Mount Kisco; 130 acres; near station; good buildings; productive farm; fine view. TURNER & CO., 28 EAST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone, 540 38th St.

SUBWAY WESTCHESTER COUNTY BOOM.

Larchmont lots, $100, to close Estate; cheapest lots in Westchester County; 35 minutes from City Hall. City improvements. Sold only in bulk of four or more lots and on easiest terms. LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Lots $50 upward. Titles Guaranteed.
10% down, balance monthly. Covered by Insurance. HOMES BUILT. PAYMENT AS RENT. New York Realty Corporation, 31 East 125th St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.

Investors! ! An acre of ground in Mount Vernon, improvements, $6,500; acreage plots north of Bronx on the line of proposed elevated extension. Particulars Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

$250.—Lots at Marbledale; 20 minutes from 125th St.; fare, 5c.; city improvements; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Mount Vernon.

On Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to rent, furnished or unfurnished, nine-room house; all improvements; immediate possession. Call or address Blenker, 221 West 123d St.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.

SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS

BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO., 337 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

Westhampton—285 acres scrub land, 800 feet main road, 14,592 feet on Riverhead Road; $5.75 acre. Jones, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near Upper Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings. Rent, $950; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WATCHMAN or SPECIAL OFFICER by the hour, day, week, or month; good references. Henry Weinstock, 210 East 74th St., care Mr. Taub.

Out of City.

Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply
H. S. O'BRIEN & SON,
45 Broadway.

MORTGAGES.

BUILDING LOANS.

A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.

A.W. McLaughlin & Co.,128 B'way,Cor.Cedar

We have sums of $8,000, $12,000, and $14,000 for first mortgages Manhattan property. Owners only. Worthington Scott, 608 Flatiron Bldg.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

The undersigned, owner, desires to resume building and operating actively; must first dispose of large income-bearing property at reasonable price for cash, or will exchange for old buildings or unimproved lots in Manhattan, or out-of-town country estates suitable for improvement; equity $275,000; leased for a long term, with ample security; thorough investigation solicited. Brokers protected. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 115 Broadway.

Exchange.—Fire-proof apartment hotel, centrally located, equity $250,000, paying 9% net; one tenant, lease; desire to buy cash and chattels; a splendid investment and will bear investigation; also well-located up-town corner apartment building, under the old law, equity $100,000, for city or country, omitting the equity. Amos B. Lamsheer, No. 25 Pine St.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL

On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

$6,000 equity in two houses near Tremont L Station to exchange for nicely located suburban residence of about 10 rooms, White Plains or New Rochelle preferred; would add cash. Box H 165 Times.

Elevator apartment house, corner Lexington Av.; best section; take Bronx lots in trade; send diagram for quick turn. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

For Sale or Exchange.—Fruit farm near city on Hudson River; everything complete, free and clear. Box D 212 Times.

Flats, apartments, private houses; city for country, country for city. James T. Young, 171 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
a rare opportunity for a firm
desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
152 Franklin Street, City.

FLOORS TO LET
FROM APRIL AND MAY 1ST, '05, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF), 205 feet on Brooklyn Bridge, 50 feet on each, William and Rose Sts.
LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.
Power, heat and elevator service day and night.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT,
WITH POWER, IN THE
RHINELANDER BUILDINGS,
Rose, Duane and William Streets
BY THE
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 NASSAU ST.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Offices to let; 3 large connecting rooms; furnished complete; will sublet to May 1st and take desk room, (optional;) Bowling Green District. Columbia Building, 29 B'way, Room 212.

A splendid barber shop to let; beautiful surroundings. Apply to Supt. on premises, 1,465-9 Lexington Av., corner 95th St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Half of office room, 24 x 17, to let for business purpose; modern building. Room 4, 715 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Handsome store and basement, 684 8th Av., near 42d St. Apply 265 West 43d St.

Skylight studios offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A—A—A—A—One-half of store, 68 Park Place; low rent.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS
SEND US PARTICULARS OF YOUR FLATS AND TENEMENTS.
ALSO VACANT PROPERTY.
WE HAVE QUICK BUYERS.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway, want immediately Tenements, Triple or Double Flats of every description; prices must be right. Quick action guaranteed. Brokers fully protected. Call.

Flats Wanted—Double or triple, Manhattan or Bronx, for cash buyers. Owners, send full particulars; quick results. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

Owners, Attention.—Have buyers waiting for flats, tenements, also vacant lots, Bronx; send full particulars. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 90th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Have $2,000 to invest in private house or flat; vicinity East 9th or 10th Sts., Manhattan. Particulars, R. E., 143 8th Av.

Wanted—To buy, sell, exchange, or rent your property; quick return. Lighston, 203 Broadway.

Wanted—Tenements and flats, east, west, or Bronx; have cash buyers on hand ready to pay reasonable prices. Clanov, 132 Nassau St.

Have customer for six-room double flat. Poehrenbach, 35 Nassau. Telephone, 2997 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyer. JOSEPH F. FEIST, 410 WEST 42D ST.

Double flats wanted, east and west side, for cash buyers. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 170th St., near 3d Av.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES.
Special inducements to owners, agents. Empire Shade Co., 2,475 8th Av. Send for estimate.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service, Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

1.—To sublet, furnished apartment; private bath; including meals; $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

To rent at $40 per month, well furnished six-room flat, 90th St., near Columbus Av. Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE PHARMACISTS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY of New York, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 9th day of December, 1904, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Al-
[Seal.] bany, this ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four.
HORACE G. TENNANT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Furnished house, between 34th and 96th Sts., wanted immediately. Address D 117 Times.

Two light lofts, 25x50; moderate rent; 509 West 28th St., near 10th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.

130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent, apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32d ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.
HOTEL MARQUIS,
12, 14, 16 EAST 31ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

CLARA COURT
505-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS. NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, six 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. American Storage Co., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3050 Harlem.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

SANS-SOUCI, 31 West 124th St.—8 elegant large rooms and bath; all latest improvements; $70 a month; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.
2 rooms and bath, all conveniences, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

New apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; modern improvements; rents from $28 to $35. 240 West 143d St. Inquire janitor.

Broadway and 66th, opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette; seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

East Side.

HANDSOME NINE-ROOM APARTMENT,
All modern improvements; best location in city. Rent only $1,500 yearly. Offers wanted.
120 East 34th St., and Lexington Avs.
Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $900.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

736 LEXINGTON AV., AT 59TH ST.
New building, all improvements; two-room apartments, with modern bath, $25 per month.
FRED'K T. BARRY,
641 Madison Av.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison.—Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

117TH ST., 65 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE W. THYM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. McCARTHY and MARIA McCARTHY, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All their right, title, and interest in and to that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the intersection of the easterly side of Emmet Street and the northerly side of Pelham Avenue (formerly Union) Avenue; and running thence northerly, along the easterly side of said Emmet Street 83 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of Pelham Avenue 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of said Emmet Street 83 feet to the northerly side or line of said Pelham Avenue; thence westerly along the said northerly side of said Pelham Avenue 100 feet to the place or point of beginning.

Being the same property conveyed to Bernard Hughes by deed of Robert Boch, referee, dated August 8th, 1878, and recorded August, 14th, 1878, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1,470 of Conveyances, at Page 71, excepting a strip of 17 feet by 100 feet from the parcel or tract therein described bordering on the northerly side of Pelham Avenue and used in widening the same.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
JOHN M. GARDNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 141 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,195.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.26, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to all taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are or may become a lien on the mortgaged premises prior to the date of sale, and which amount to about $1,771 72-100 and interest.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC COLEMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that above-named bankrupt has filed his petition dated August 15, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 9, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 12, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JACOB GOLDINGER, Bankrupt.—No. 7,097.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the outstanding accounts belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, amounting to about $800.00, will be sold under the direction of Julius O. Foote, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at No. 113-115 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids unless the same are for at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

An inspection of said accounts may be had by applying at the office of Leonard Bronner, the attorney for the Trustee herein, at No. 309 Broadway, New York, on any day before day of sale.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1904.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,202.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN H. HEESEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Martin H. Heeseman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Martin H. Heeseman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
December 13, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 6,622.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MUTUAL INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Mutual Incandescent Light Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 12, 1904.

NO. 7,084.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Northern Engineering Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Northern Engineering Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
December 13, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,209.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. T. C. SLEASE and CLYDE H. SLEASE, individually and as copartners doing business under name E. T. C. Slease & Company, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1904, the said E. T. C. Slease & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
December 12, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOUTHERN TEXTILE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,247.

To the creditors of Southern Textile Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Southern Textile Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 12, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN W. VAUGHAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated January 21, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 9, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 12, 1904.

NO. 7,583.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL WOOLF, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Israel Woolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 12, 1904.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. RUSCH and another, plaintiffs, against MAX ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 4, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) and known on a map of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, December 10, 1838, as Lot No. 240, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant easterly from Sixth (now Lenox) Avenue two hundred and thirty-five feet, as said Avenue was originally laid out, and two hundred and ten feet as said avenue is now laid out; thence running easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence at right angles with said line southerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly, at right angles to said centre line, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 58 West 128th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,623.33, with interest thereon from November 28, 1904, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.65, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $942.00 and interest.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WHIPPLE
SCHOOL OF ART
906 Sixth Av., (Cor. 51st St.)
MR. CHARLES AYER WHIPPLE, TEACHER OF LIFE CLASSES.
MRS. HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY, TEACHER OF ILLUSTRATION.
Evening Classes Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

TYPEWRITERS FREE
Students taking the Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping Course at
HEFFLEY SCHOOL,
243-245 EVERSON ST., BROOKLYN,
have the use of a Typewriting Machine at home without cost. Great opportunity to learn a good paying business. Send this advertisement and get full particulars.

MISS CONKLIN'S CLASSES
STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING
542 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 45th Street
prepare for offices and secretaryships.
Instruction individual, and in classes limited to six. English course for stenographers.
Write for circular or telephone, 587—38th.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
12 and 15 West 86th Street,
Near Central Park West.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, VOICE INSTRUCTOR, 3 EAST 14TH ST. | Method scientific and natural. Interviews and trial without charge.

FREDERIC GERARD,
THE ART OF SINGING,
33 EAST 21ST ST., N. Y.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS M'CABE'S
Dancing Academy,
112, 114, and 116 West 18th Street,
3 doors west of 6th Av. L station.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentlemen assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY
Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
START IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST.
GO TO **REMEY'S** DANCING SCHOOL.
215, 217, 219 5th Av. (54th St.)
Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1, 24 $5. First lesson private free.
SEPARATE HALL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 6 private and 4 class lessons.
CALL OR SEND FOR LARGE BOOKLET.

MRS. HOWE 21 East 17th St., Between B'way & 5th Av.
PRIVATE DANCING
lessons mornings, afternoons and evenings. Waltz and all ballroom dances guaranteed in 6 private and 5 class lessons for $5. Circulars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES H. WARD and MARY M. WARD, complainants, against MARIA E. G. McK. WARD, Caroline Constantia Ward et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory decree of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the special master in said interlocutory decree named, will sell at public auction, at the County Court House, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory decree to be sold, and therein described as follows:

1. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Bond Street, and known and distinguished on a map of property belonging to Samuel Jones, deceased, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 128 of Conveyances, page 587, by the number seventy-seven, and bounded as follows: Southwesterly in front by Bond Street, northeasterly in the rear, by the rear end of lot Number 85 (fifty-five) on said map, southeasterly by lot Number 78 (seventy-eight) on said map, and northwesterly by lot Number 76 (seventy-six) on said map, containing in width in front and rear twenty-six feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, and which said lot is known as Number 8 (eight) Bond Street.

2. All that certain lot of ground, with a three-story brick house and a stable thereon, standing known, and distinguished upon a map of ground in the Fifteenth, late Ninth and formerly Eighth, Ward of the City of New York, belonging to William Israel, compiled by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, on February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, as lot Number Fifteen, bounded northeasterly in front by Bond Street, southwesterly by an alley fifteen feet wide, northwesterly by lot Number Sixteen, and southeasterly by lot Number Fourteen, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred and fourteen feet four inches, be the same more or less, and which said premises are now known by the street Number 23 (twenty-three) and formerly known by the street Number 25 (twenty-five) Bond Street, together with the right and privilege of the said alley as laid down upon the said map in common with the other lots entitled to the use thereof, as set forth and referred to in a certain deed poll authenticating the said map, bearing date April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, subject to a just and equitable share of the cost of regulating and repairing the said alley, and

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST—Twelve shares Union Pacific Preferred Stock Certificate No. A23691 in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall St. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST.—Cigar gold case holder; suitable reward if returned to 43 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Brown water spaniel, female; $5 reward. Louise Raible, 101 East 90th St.

$200 Reward for oval pearl scarfpin, lost Dec. 5, probably on 23d St., between 3d and 6th Avs. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

107TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; good board; table board.

21st St., 136 West.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; gentlemen; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

46TH ST., 157-159 WEST.—Large, small rooms; furnished; parlor dining room; superior board; references.

61ST, 673, 634, 606 MADISON AV.—Back parlor suite; table guests accommodated; superior board.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

90TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, N. W. Washington Square.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; ample closet; excellent table.

104TH ST., 81 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also medium size; superior, homelike table; references.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large hall room; excellent board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board $10 weekly. F. B., Box 132 Times.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment "2."

BOARD WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

ROOMS and board wanted in high-class private family, where there are young people and music; American gentleman and daughter, 15; state terms per month. Address G. E. S., 719 St. James Building, City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

18TH ST., 338 WEST.—Large hall room; hot, cold; bath; $2.50. Dobson.

21D ST., 446 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; first-class house; breakfast optional; moderate.

24TH ST., 54 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

25TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, beautiful, light; suitable for two people; reasonable; modern; third bell.

43D ST., 146 WEST, Subway Station.—Large parlor for bedroom or light business; reasonable.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine medium and large rooms, also physician's office; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Hall room, furnished, for gentleman; reference.

56TH ST., 28 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

63D ST., 129 WEST.—Private American family will rent two large furnished rooms.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Room with board; $7 and upward; large rooms; private bath.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Cozily furnished front hall room; references; gentleman; telephone; private house.

74TH ST., 11 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Front suite, also other rooms; heat; fine bath; first apartment, Wendell.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; gentleman.

83D ST., 56 West.—Delightful large room, private house; excellent service; business people preferred.

84TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen preferred; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

87TH ST., 143 WEST.—Either entire second floor or large room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Well-kept private house; large, warm, light rooms; hot water.

95TH ST., 165 WEST.—Large sunny room, connecting shower bath; convenient to "L" and Subway.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Light, pleasant front, back parlors; heat, bath; reasonable; two flights. Sadd.

101ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large square room and bath, second floor; private family; board optional.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Large and small; private house; reasonable to permanent parties.

134TH ST., 278 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small and large rooms; near "L."

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Back parlor with extension suitable for physician, dentist, with service.

COLUMBUS AV., 204.—Nicely furnished parlor bedroom, (couple;) table board; first floor. Wambser.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

Young man will share apartment with two other young men who appreciate good living and all the conveniences, elevator, electric lights, and best of Southern cooks; near 7th Av. and 125th St. Box 1,060 Times, Harlem.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Corner of a good house in West 40th St., near Cathedral, too large for family, wishes to rent a floor, two rooms and bath, to man of right sort; newly decorated and all modern improvements; any service desired can be arranged; price, $1,500 a year. Box D, 133 Times.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MRS. W., West 52d St., wants girl for housework in apartment of four adults; help cooking; must have references; wages $16-$20. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 551.

MRS. P., Yonkers Park, wants cook and laundress in small house, four in family; one maid kept; good plain cooking; wages, $20-$25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 552.

MRS. P., West 56th St., requires German, Gentile girl for housework in apartment of two adults; references required; wages, $15. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 553.

MRS. B., West 54th St., wants girl for general housework in family of three; nurse girl kept; German preferred; wages, $16; references. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 554.

WANTED—Large retail dry goods house requires thoroughly experienced woman to take charge of Fur Department; permanent position and good salary to right person; state experience, references, &c.; all communications considered as confidential. D., Box 123 Times.

WANTED—Matron, by an institution; a refined Jewess to act as matron; one who has had experience with girls preferred. Write, stating full particulars as to salary, age, and references, to Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of bright young women of good appearance as saleswomen; experience not necessary. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

WANTED—Cashiers; Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers; good salaries and steady positions. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Competent nurse for child of three years; good wages; best references required. Call, Tuesday, at 28 West 33d St. Wild.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 6th Av., James Morrison, Jr.; 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED — Bookbinder as Superintendent of bindery and printing establishment out of New York; good position for right man; applicants must state references, age, experience; personal interview can be given Saturday afternoon. Address H., Box 170 Times.

WANTED—A few men with experience as salesmen or school teachers for positions possessing special advantages; satisfactory references required. Address V., Box 160 Times.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced china and glassware packers; good salaries to capable packers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Salesmen, advertising novelties; hard workers earn $100 a week taking orders; no collecting. Shellonite Co., Box 876 Manchester, N. H.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Smart office boy, 15 to 16; neat appearing; salary $4. Apply B. Kelly, 44 Broad St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ATTENDANT and NURSE.—By refined, capable, motherly woman, to attend invalid, adult or child; attending to mending and be useful. E Box 1,220 Times, Harlem.

A QUIET woman stenographer wishes change. Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house would like to place a young girl who has lived with her as second chambermaid; can sew; is willing to assist with other work. Interview may be had by addressing Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Waldorf-Astoria.

HOUSEKEEPER.—With highest city reference; very capable and experienced. Address, by letter, R. M., 35 West 16th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, experienced in the care of children, as nursery governess. Governess, Box 211 Times.

NURSE.—By capable woman to attend invalid or delicate child; best reference. J Box 1,036 Times, Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and experienced stenographer; neat and accurate; remuneration, $6. Miss Perkins, Box 156 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, and typewriter; two years' experience; age 18. Competent, 163 Times.

POSITIONS wanted for Jewish immigrant girls, capable of doing general housework; some with experience in old country. Call in person. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young woman, thoroughly conversant with duties of such a position, wishes secretaryship; stenographer, typewriter; intelligent, industrious, conscientious; A1 references. Address W. S., Box 203 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thoroughly competent stenographer; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent references; familiar with mimeograph, tabulato, Elliot-Fischer, Remington, and Underwood machines; salary, $12-$15. Conscientious, 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; thoroughly qualified, (any machine;) familiar details office work; reads notes, spells exceptionally well; best references. Well Trained, 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Editorial newspaper experience, (five years,) financial, corporate, Governmental, and kindred matters; dictation direct; refined, conscientious; references. Remington, Box 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent, educated; satisfactory references for competency, reliability; well bred; familiar with all branches stenographic work. Qualified, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8 to $9. Prompt, Box 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; best references; $10. Splendid, Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; some experience; will earn $6 or do not ask it; go on trial for a week. Miss Gorton, Box 175 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined; thoroughly competent; very best references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, fairly rapid; willing to work hard during office hours; needs position; salary, $15-$18. Miss T., 211 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent speller; good grammarian; references. Reliable, Box 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper. —Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; best references; $12. Miss C., Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick, accurate; some experience; low salary. L., Room 150 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable young woman; well educated; rapid stenographer. Elizabeth, Box 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; good speller; moderate salary; excellent references. J. H., Box 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Two years' experience; rapid, neat, accurate; salary $7. Miss Grace Barlow, Box 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Steady, capable, painstaking, and accurate. Address Moderate Salary, Box 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady, 19; experienced; start $7. Miss Baldwin, Box 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; general knowledge of office work; two years' experience. Box H, 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; one year's experience; age 18; salary moderate. Box D, 137 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

WOMAN wants situation as cook and laundress. Freund, 303 East 91st St.

YOUNG GIRL, seventeen, desires position as stenographer, with best reference; experience; salary $6. M. D., 202 East 112th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation bookkeeper; highest indorsements and bond; expert systematizer. Auditor, Post Office Box 869.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office, stock; reliable man; A1 references in wholesale house. E. Zuckermann, care R. A. Hays, 96 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—28; temporary or special work; moderate rate. S., 146 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in handling Stock Exchange accounts or blotter; references. Box H, 127 Times.

BRIGHT, ambitious young man wishes position, clerical or otherwise, three hours every morning; exceptional references; speaks German. Box 194 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Acountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

COACHMAN, English, married, 36, medium size, wants first-class position; best city references. Call or address King, 212 West End Av.

College and university man will tutor in all branches morning or evening, private pupils; experienced and reasonable. Sanborn, 608 Flatiron Building.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED at home from English or foreign copy at less than 75% of regular rates; Spanish translated; typewriting; will call. T., 159 East 81st St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. D., Box 213 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 27, wishes position in importing, shipping, or coffee concern; very moderate salary; highest references. Box D 192 Times.

OXFORD MAN, with long educational experience and some literary skill, desires employment; excellent references. 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

SALES AGENT or Manager of Paper Mill.—Young man, (35,) 15 years' experience as manager of paper warehouse, and thorough knowledge of printing business, desires position as above; highest references. Address R. C., Box 102 Times.

M'CLELLAN FAVORS CITY LIGHTING PLANT

Mayor for Immediate Action, If the Charter Gives Power.

DELANY TO GIVE AN OPINION

Civic Bodies Which Attacked Oakley Contracts at Sea Over Effect of Grout's Change.

Mayor McClellan gave renewed impetus yesterday to the agitation for a municipal lighting plant, saying that, if the Corporation Counsel upon examination found that the city had the necessary power to issue bonds for this purpose under the section discovered by the Citizens' Union, the Board of Estimatae would proceed immediately to provide for such an undertaking.

"Corporation Counsel Delany has been asked to go into the question of this charter amendment," said the Mayor yesterday, "and he will do so very thoroughly. If he finds that we can proceed under that blanket amendment passed by the last Legislature, we shall do so immediately, otherwise we shall be obliged to wait until next month, when the Legislature meets, and present the bill which the Corporation Counsel already is working on under the direction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"The amendment certainly is very broad, and Gov. Odell, in vetoing a bill last Winter to enlarge the power of the Board of Estimate in issuing special revenue bonds, held that such power was not needed in view of the amendment, to which the Citizens' Union calls attention, provided the Board of Estimate could agree unanimously on the proposition.

"It will be remembered that some months ago Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn wanted to invoke the aid of this charter provision to enable the issuing of bonds for school purposes. At that time our advice was that we could not do it, and it may be that the same will hold good regarding a lighting plant. However, I sincerely hope not."

The Mayor said he did not think a precedent had been established by the city when Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning put up an electric lighting plant for his 0Fty-third Street garbage incinerator because that plant was merely incidental to the incinerator.

The Mayor repeated that he believed Commissioner Oakley had acted entirely within his responsibility and under the authority of the charter in signing the lighting contracts.

Commissioner Oakley and Corporation Counsel Delany spent some time with the Mayor in the afternoon, going over the situation, but neither would say anything about the discussion.

"I see no occasion to change my attitude," said Commissioner Oakley. "I acted on my authority and within my authority. I believe what I did was for the best interests of the city. The contracts are not what they ought to be, but they are the most favorable the city ever has obtained, and that ought to count for something."

City officials, as well as leaders of the civic bodies which attacked the new lighting contracts, were at sea as to what would be the effect of Controller Grout's new stand on the supplemental contract entered into between Commissioner Oakley and the lighting companies. It was by the supplemental contract that the city agreed to pay the back bills of the electric lighting companies, provided these companies reduced the prices of arc lights from $146 per lamp per year to $130 for lamps with overhead wires and $140 where the wire connections were underground.

According to the lawyers of the Merchants' Association, the supplementary contract never existed, because, they hold, no contract or part of a contract can be binding unless made after a public advertising and letting to the lowest bidder. The Controller is inclined to the view that his action will invalidate the supplementary contracts and leave in force the original contracts, with the flat rate of $146 per lamp, making the city worse off than it now is. The Merchants' Association, however, contends that the invalidation of the supplemental contract will carry with it the invalidation of the whole procedure. All these features have been referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

MRS. DI PIETRO ON TRIAL.

Woman Said Man She Shot Wanted Her to Leave Husband.

Mrs. Rosa Di Pietro, the young Italian woman who shot and killed Michael Rago in the hall of 316 East Thirty-fourth Street on Oct. 3, was put on trial yesterday on a charge of murder before Recorder Goff in Part III., General Sessions. Mrs. Di Pietro brought her baby into court, but Recorder Goff ordered that it be taken back to the Tombs during the trial.

Charles Hill, a messenger employed at 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, testified that he had heard two shots as he was passing 316 East Thirty-fourth Street on Oct. 3, and then saw Rago come out of the building, followed by the defendant, who carried a revolver in her left hand.

Philip K. Sweet, former Chief of Police of Manila, another witness, told of talking with Mrs. Di Pietro after the shooting. "I sat down in the room with her," Sweet said, "and asked her whether she had shot the man. She said 'Yes, I shot him. I paid $5 for the pistol. I'll go to the electric chair, I suppose.' He wanted me to run away with him, and said that he would buy me good clothes and everything else. But I am a good wife."

STOLE TO GIVE TO GIRL.

Police Say Youth Accused of Stealing Laces Confessed This.

Admitting his guilt, according to the police, and declaring he had stolen $715.25 worth of laces from a Sixth Avenue department store, where he was employed, in order to have presents for a girl in the Bronx, to whom he intended to be married, Louis Gent, eighteen years old, of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Beaumont Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the store's special detective and held at the West Thirtieth Street Station. He told where he had sold $715.25 worth of laces, and these were recovered.

The firm has missed about $3,000 worth of laces, and from young Gent's admissions hopes to find some of the goods in a trunk in his home or in the possession of the girl, whose identity Gent had not revealed last night.

Gent said his father was closely associated with Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, and had two brothers in the Controller's office.

WALL PAPER JOBBER IN TOILS.

Accused by Youth Who Admits He Stole to Go on Honeymoon.

Brandon Moses, a wall paper jobber of 36 East Twenty-second Street, was held in $1,000 for further examination in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Ommen on a charge of having received stolen goods.

Moses was arrested on the confession of Alexander J. Faber, twenty-one years old and just married, who pleaded guilty a few weeks ago in the Court of Special Sessions to petty larceny, and is now awaiting sentence.

Faber admits that he stole wall paper to the value of nearly $100, and says he sold it to Moses and got for it only $14, and he told Magistrate Ommen yesterday that he did the stealing in order to get money with which to go on his honeymoon.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young man of good character and accustomed to the duties of an office, as stenographer and clerk. Box H 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thorough double entry bookkeeper, responsible position; broad experience; credentials Reliable, 122 Times.

SUCCESSFUL business man, now Secretary of a National association, with office in New York City, solicits additional work of like character; best of references. Box D, 191 Times.

USEFUL MAN. — Middle-aged; experienced; housework, furnace, brass, &c.; references. L. M., Box 109, 617 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 18, would like position where chance of advancement is possible. H., Box 149 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, would like position in newspaper or publishing house. H., Box 167 Times.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Is made of pure cream of tartar and safeguards the family against alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GOOD HOT TIME FOR FIRE COMMISSIONER

Leader Hayes's 5,000 Guests Spring All the Surprises.

STARTLING JOKES A-PLENTY

Stuffed Man Hurled from Balcony, a Living Sausage Cake, and What Might Have Been a Murder.

Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes had the time of his life last night at the Star Lyceum, on East One Hundred and Seventh Street, where 5,000 of his friends assembled to attend a beef-and-beans smoker of the Pocasset Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirty-third Assembly District.

The Commissioner had arranged an excellent vaudeville entertainment for his friends and had provided a thousand pounds of smoking tobacco with five thousand corncob pipes, but other things broke in upon the programme. For instance, while a young woman from one of the Harlem theatres was singing a negro song on the stage of the Lyceum, a man in the gallery shouted something that aroused the ire of the crowd about him and a general row followed.

This caused a great uproar among the audience, and seven uniformed policemen, headed by Sergt. William Kennel, who is attached to the Mayor's office, rushed up to the gallery to stop the fight. Just as the police reached the gallery the fighting crowd moved toward the railing, and in less time than it takes to tell it the figure of a man fell heading over the rail and crashed to the floor. By the time the ambulance reached the hall Mr. Hayes had learned that it was a stuffed man who had fallen.

Later Commissioner Hayes was led down into the big dining room to preside over the beef-and-beans banquet, which was managed by Johnny Meehan, who is one of Commissioner Hayes's political lieutenants. It was the biggest job ever managed by the redoubtable Bean King. The crowd consumed a barrel of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 1,440 quarts of milk, 1,200 loaves of bread, 480 pounds of butter, three barrels of beans, 5,600 pounds of corned beef, and 265 kegs of beer. Altogether 5,320 men were fed. The waiters were Judges, Assemblymen, Aldermen, Senators, bankers, lawyers, doctors, and men who are rated in Bradstreet's and Dun's agencies as worth from $100,000 to $3,000,000.

The piece de resistance was a big iced cake, which the "Sinker Man" declared was "a second-story cake, vitch I made in one night."

"It's a sin to cut that cake," said Commissioner Hayes, when one of the committeemen handed him a knife.

The Commissioner stood erect, and in a dignified way thrust the knife into the centre of the cake. As he did so the cake fell apart and revealed its contents, which included several links of sausages which moved on springs and hopped all over the table.

Then a woman, who was dressed like an Italian woman, and who talked just like one, came in, threatening to shoot her husband, who sat near Mr. Hayes. The hall went into something like a panic and a squad of police were summoned. This, too, was all a joke, the "Italians" being clever stage folk.

Here is the expert opinion of the Sinkers Man, King Meehan's aide, on the affair:

"I never had so much excitement before since my mudder-in-law killed herself between a railroad train smashup on Pennsyldelphia."

LOOKED INTO YOUNG CAB.

Witness Says He Saw Driver Peer Through the Slide.

At the Nan Paterson trial yesterday Justice Davis asked the jurors not to let their wives talk to the newspapers about the case. All of the married jurors denied that there was any basis for some such "interviews" as had been printed.

The prosecution, before the afternoon session had finished, had almost reached the point in the evidence which was attained before the illness of Juror Dressler put an end to the first trial.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday were William Stemm, truckman, the first outsider whose attention was attracted by the shots which killed Caesar Young; Frederick Wallace, the bartender who served the last drink taken by the bookmaker before his sudden end; Alexander Corelli, a clerk in the Hudson Street Hospital; Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, Coroner's physician, who testified as to the course of the bullet and the character of the wound; Capt. Sweeney, and Dr. E. N. Riggin.

The only new statement made by Stemm was that immediately after his attention had been called to the cab in which the tragedy had occurred by the sound of the shot he had seen Michaels, the cabman, open the slide on the roof and peer into the vehicle. Michaels had testified that he did not look into the cab at any time, and had no idea what had taken place in the cab until after the hospital was reached.

W&H SHOPS

Where the price is too low—quality has to stoop. We won't sell merchandise that can't stand up straight on its merit—so our guaranty isn't a risk.

A special cape glove, $1.15.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Furnishers to "Men who know."

757 Broadway, 58 Nassau St.

VINCENT says

Travelers' Coats, $20 to $40.

THEY'RE great for cuddling-up and snuggling-down, for wear on a journey or merely between home and office.

You couldn't muss them if you worked hard at it.

Single and double-breasted, long, loose, "comfy" and with a Style unmistakable.

I'd enjoy buttoning you into one of my Travelers' Coats just to see you stretch your arms luxuriously.

For those who wish it I have a made-to-order Department.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

McGIBBON & Co.

Broadway at Nineteenth Street

WE begin our Inventory preparation one month earlier than last year, and during December and January will offer

ALL Housekeeping Linen Goods
Brass Beds and Bedding
Curtains and Lace Draperies
Upholstery Stuffs
Oriental Rugs

Everything at 10% Discount

Goods perfect in every way.

THE above will include goods previously reduced, also this Autumn's imports.

THIS offer will be found attractive, making available Good and Useful Holiday Presents.

Stern Brothers

Men's Holiday Neckwear

Of High-Grade Imported Silks in desirable Colorings and designs; also Self-figured, White, Pearl and Black.

Open and Folded Squares, French Four-in-Hands and Knot Scarfs, } $1.00 Value. $1,50 to 2.25

The Latest Novelty from Paris

Extra Thin Gold Watches

ONE-EIGHTH INCH THICKNESS, 18 KARAT GOLD, FULL SIZE MOVEMENT, GUARANTEED TO KEEP ACCURATE TIME. IN SIZES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

at $250.00 each

West Twenty-third Street

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway..corner Houston
849 Broadway....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway....near 36th St.
500 5th Ave.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Silk Hats—Opera Hats
Two "Happy" Xmas Thoughts.

Young's Hats
THE BETTER MADE

Hurrah, boys!
They're off.
1400 suits.
Double-breasted suits.
Three-piece suits.
Norfolk suits.
Former prices; $7 to $20.
Sizes; 8 to 16 years.
$4.75

A quantity of boys' furnishings have been greatly reduced.

Bath robes of eiderdown and towelling; house coats; mackintoshes; neglige shirts and blouses.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

EAST SIDE TROLLEYS BLOCKED.

High-Tension Feeder at First Avenue Power House Broke Down.

Surface lines, controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, running on Third, Second, and Madison Avenues, on the upper east side, were put out of commission for a short time yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All cars dependent upon power from one of the high tension feeders running from the generating plant, Ninety-sixth Street and First Avenue, to the sub-distributing station at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, came to a stop.

It developed that the feeder affected had broken down completely, and the current was immediately switched to other cables.

For Stormy Weather.

Genuine winter weather calls for the heavy overcoat.

Regulars in oxfords or blacks, full back, long and easy. $15 to $50.

Belted backs in heavy fancy cheviots. $15 to $25.

Paletots cut to the figure, single & double-breasted. $25 to $45.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. | Cor. Canal St. | Near Chambers.

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
MON., DEC. 26, Seats Dec. 22.
MAUD ADAMS
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.)

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MAT. THURSDAY.
EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL
*** Opening Xmas Matinee, The musical forest fantasy, WOODLAND. Seats now on sale.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev., 8:15. Matinee Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES
In the new Comedy,

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE
Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE DEC. 29.
ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DEC. 19TH, SOUVENIR NIGHT.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th....At 8:30 MATS. SATURDAYS, 2.
Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 30. Last week. At 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
NANCE O'NEIL JUDITH OF BETHULIA
by Thos. B. Aldrich.
Dec. 26—EDNA MAY in The School Girl.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.

Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER—Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz.

Thurs., Dec. 15, at 8 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Cond. Hertz.

LAST PARSIFAL Evening Performance: Thursday, Dec. 22. ONLY 2 MATS., Mond's, Dec. 26, (Xmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year.)

Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba, (her reappearance,) Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet; Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, at 1:30—DIE WALKUERE. Senger-Bettaque, (debut,) Walker, and Eames; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at 8, (pop. prices)—Double bill. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet, Rossi. Cond'r Vigna. COPPELIA. Varasi; Albertieri and Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Wed., Thurs., Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat. & Evg., HARRY WALDEN in "DIE GOLDNE EVA."

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
First Concert Thurs. Eve., Dec. 15
Works by Palestrina, Gabrieli, Calvisius, Arcadelt, Bach, Brahms, Dvorak, Elgar.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS For Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday, December 17, at 2:30.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., & box office, Carnegie Hall.

AUCTION SALE OF SEATS
for the first appearance of
LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE,
will be held at 8:30 P. M. on
MONDAY, DEC. 19, AT THE CASINO
where Miss Russell's engagement begins Saturday Evening, Dec. 24.

LYRIC B'way & 42. Mat. Wed. Special Prices.
JAMES K. HACKETT OF THE FORTUNES OF THE KING
Princess Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Hantell In Othello
ROBERT B.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Mat. Wed'y. HUMPTY-DUMPTY
LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SATYS., 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." Last Two Weeks in
NEW YORK Theatre. Reg. Mat. Sat. Popular ($1.00) Mat. Wed.
Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
THIRD CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Program: F. S. CONVERSE, Quartet in A minor, Op. 18, (MS., first time;) SCHUMANN, Quartet in E flat major, Op. 47, for Piano, Violin, Viola and Violoncello; HAYDN, Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
Fri., Dec. 16, at 2:30; Sat., Dec. 17, at 8:15.
Conductor.....Edouard Colonne.....of Paris
Soloist.....Adele aus der Ohe.....

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light north winds, becoming northeast.

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COME ON, SAYS LAWSON; GREENE DOESN'T COME

Explains That His Threatened Boston Interview Can Wait.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT

As His Stock Hits 18½, Col. Greene Declares He Still Controls—Saw H. H. Rogers Monday.

Thomas W. Lawson and Col. W. C. Greene yesterday furnished Wall Street a short comedy as an afterpiece to the more or less serious business of the stock market of the last few days. They continued a long-distance duel in which each used some picturesque and emphatic language. But they made no attempt to get at any closer range than the distance between State Street, Boston, and Broad Street, New York.

Col. Greene in yesterday morning's papers announced that he was about to rush to the bean-eating city on the next express to repeat to Mr. Lawson some of the compliments he had tendered to him in print, but when darkness fell on Wall Street yesterday, the Colonel, who, according to Mr. Lawson, has several notches in the handle of his pistol, significant of his prowess in dealing with bad men, was still hugging his big armchair in his office.

There were lots of rumors floating around that Col. Greene and his friends had lost control of Greene Consolidated Copper during the slump in that stock, which in two days carried the price down from 34 to 18½, the low point which it reached yesterday. These reports were, however, denied by Col. Greene, who gave out the following statemnt:

I hold 252,000 shares, of which amount I purchased 180,000 shares within the past two weeks. Next to myself E. H. Harriman is the largest individual stockholder. To the best of my knowledge, neither Mr. Rogers nor any of the Amalgamated Copper party ever owned a share of Greene Consolidated. Together with my friends I control vastly more than a majority of the 804,000 shares. The slump in Greene Copper was primarily due to utterances of Thomas W. Lawson, whom I shall hold personally responsible. I am worth $15,000,000, and if necessary every penny of my fortune will be used for the protection of Greene Consolidated stockholders.

With the rumors of loss of control went others that "the System" had inspired the open letter to Lawson published over Col. Greene's signature. It was ascertained that on Monday Col. Greene saw H. H. Rogers at 26 Broadway. Col. Greene admitted he had been here, but said it had been on other business and that Lawson's name had not been mentioned. Col. Greene declared that he had dictated the letter himself at a late hour Monday night. Asked why he had not gone to Boston, he said he had been too busy, and that his interview with Lawson could wait.

Wall Street's theory of the row was that Lawson had been short of Greene Copper; that he had asked Col. Greene to help him; that the Colonel had refused, and that thereupon Lawson had made a savage attack on the stock, and had succeeded in buying back his short sales at a good profit. Yesterday there was another fierce assault. Some brokers who had selling orders slaughtered the stock without regard to prices until it touched 18½. From that point it later rallied to 25, closing at that figure, three points above the previous day's close.

Mr. Lawson, in Boston, indited some 1,200 words to Col. Greene in reply to the open letter. He spoke in a reproachful yet forgiving tone, as is indicated by the following extracts:

You say you know me. You are right, you do. You have said to me verbally and in writing, "Lawson, you are the only honest man I have ever met in the stock game. I want to do business with you, and I will do it upon your own terms, for I know I will get a square deal." Repeatedly you have said this to me. My dear Colonel, I know you; I know you for one of the biggest-hearted, squarest men I have ever met, and notwithstanding your attack upon me this morning, I have the fairness to repeat it. You are evidently crazed from some cause, and have laid yourself open to be made the catspaw of people who have not your courage. I know if you had been in your right mind you would never have signed the document.

You say I attempted to rob you and your Greene Company. You brought me your Greene Consolidated Company and said: "Lawson, you are the only man on earth whom I would trust with it." I took it and for five months ran it, and paid all its expenses to an amount of, I think, over $100,000. Then I had Mr. Rogers's best experts examine it, and when they reported it was no good, I went to you like a man and said: "I return it to you, and I take my loss." You told me I had made the mistake of my life, and I later found I had, but I never blamed you, but, on the contrary, we both agreed in our estimate of the "Standard Oil" and their methods.

Later, over a year after, you came to me and insisted upon my taking all I had lost with interest, and I said what I say now, notwithstanding the crazy wrong you do me this morning, you are one of the few white men I have ever met, and from that time until to-day I have gone out of my way to speak words for you and your enterprises.

I have repeatedly said I would go to the poorhouse rather than do anything that would cause you loss or unhappiness, and only last week in the middle of the panic your bankers, Hayden, Stone & Co., came to me and said: "There are rumors that you are going to attack Greene Consolidated." I said to them: "On the contrary, I will do all in my power to assist Greene," and I repeated to them your transactions with me, and said that a man who could conduct his business as you had conducted yours must not only be honest but a winner, and told them they could quote me in that effect. I went even further and said that if at any time I could be of assistance to you they had but to call upon me.

Now for your threats, for I read clearly your meaning when you repeated three times you would come to my office. I know you to be a brave man. I know, not only because you have told me, but because I have verified it, that you have notches on your gun to mark where you went up against bad men in Arizona and Mexico, and I know you have made some of the leaders of the "system" in New York give over their schemes to ruin you, simply by calling their attention to the fact that "you were going to call upon them at their office." But let me say to you that you have picked the wrong customer. You or any of those who have egged you on, or any of the people of the "system," may come to my office or any other place that is convenient or accessible, and when you come I will be there to meet you.

The latest development in the way of paid-for publicity last night was the advertisement of an advertising agent, who therein addresses to H. H. Rogers a sorrowful plaint about his inability to get by Mr. Rogers's secretary with a plan to enable Mr. Rogers to reply effectively to Mr. Lawson.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—If Col. Greene had appeared here to-day he would have had a sorry time trying to get near Mr. Lawson. He would have had to pass numerous sentinels and guardians before he got to Mr. Lawson's office, and if he reached the inner sanctum he would have been disappointed.

For Mr. Lawson did not go to his State Street office this morning. He went directly to his Young's Hotel headquarters, to which no one is admitted unless Mr. Lawson wishes to see him.

Had he gone to the hotel Col. Greene would have found not a person who would admit he knew Mr. Lawson or who ever heard that he ever stopped at the hotel.

AMALGAMATED'S PAS SEUL.

Refuses to Break in Irregular Market and Closes Higher.

The stock market was very irregular yesterday. It opened with a big slump, which carried the prices of many stocks down to the low point reached last Thursday. Then there was a rally, and prices moved up to a point which in the active stocks was somewhat above the close of Monday.

Amalgamated Copper proceeded on a course of its own. It did not break at the opening, but responded to big buying orders, and moved up ahead of the list. At the close it was 3½ points above the low. After the first hour activity slackened, and the total transactions fell over 400,000 shares short of those for the day before. On the rally the market grew dull, and, although 1,600,000 shares were traded in, there was little excitement during the afternoon. At the close the market was normal, and the traders displayed great caution in taking any attitude. There was no buying for the public to speak of.

Mr. Lawson did not permit the day to go by without making himself heard, but the street had become somewhat used to his bulletins.

CANADIAN BRIBERY SCANDAL.

Corruption in Election of Fielding and Borden Alleged.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—A sensation was created here to-day by the institution of legal proceedings against W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister in the Dominion Cabinet; Sir Frederick W. Borden, Minister of Militia Defense, and eight other leading Liberal members of Parliament from Nova Scotia.

Petitions filed in the Supreme Court ask that the Parliamentary seats of all ten be declared vacant on the ground of alleged bribery committed by agents on their behalf in the general election of Nov. 3.

In the petitions against Mr. Fielding and Sir Frederick Borden it is further alleged that the members of the Cabinet entered into collusion with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway promoters by which funds were provided to aid the election of Liberal members of Parliament.

The petitions were filed in the interest of the Conservative Party organization.

The petitions against Mr. Fielding and Sir Frederick Borden were unexpected in view of the fact that they were re-elected by large majorities.

The legal proceedings are believed to be an attempt on the part of the Conservative organization to obtain several members from this province. In the November election they lost every one of the eighteen seats. Their leader in the House of Commons, R. L. Borden, a cousin of Sir Frederick, was beaten in this county. No proceedings have been taken, however, against his successful opponent.

Few of the Liberal leaders are now in Halifax. Minister Fielding sailed from New York yesterday on the White Star liner Cretic for Naples. He is accompanied by a member of his family who is to receive surgical treatment at Vienna. The visit abroad will occupy at least a month.

Mr. Fielding is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right-hand man, and he is regarded as a possible successor to the Premiership in the event of Sir Wilfrid's retirement.

According to the election laws of Canada the seat of a member of Parliament is declared vacant when bribery or other irregular influence on the part of agents is proved. Unseated members are eligible to stand for re-election provided they have not been found guilty of corrupt practices personally. In cases of personal bribery the penalty is disqualification from voting or holding office for seven years.

FOUND CRACKS IN THE MOON.

Prof. Pickering Discusses the Discovery at the Lick Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 13.—The discovery by Assistant Astronomer J. D. Perrine of the Lick Observatory, California, of a crack or rill which extends lengthwise on the face of the moon through the valley of the Alps for a distance of eighty miles is, according to Assistant Professor W. H. Pickering, Harvard's well-known authority on the moon, "old news."

Prof. Pickering says he observed the crack as early as 1902, and that he has discovered fully a thousand more of varying length.

"The cracks are caused by a contraction of the crust of the moon," said Prof. Pickering this afternoon. "They are found almost everywhere, except in very high latitudes near the poles. The one mentioned as just having been discovered in the Alp district is comparatively small, and for that reason more or less difficult to find.

"It has no peculiar significance, however, and I only failed to mention it in my reports long ago because I had already observed so many others of greater length and size."

The rill observed by Mr. Perrine is in the nature of a crack in the moon's crust, or of a dry river bed, only a few hundred feet in width, extending through the centre of the valley. It can be seen only under good atmospheric conditions and when the sun is shining upon it at the proper angle.

TIE-UP ON THE BRIDGE.

Train Tangles Up Switches at End of Rush Hour.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge Railroad was again tied up for about half an hour last evening as a result of an accident to a car. The block occurred at 7 o'clock, near the end of the "rush" time, and hundreds of Brooklynites were delayed and inconvenienced in getting to their homes.

A train which had just arrived from the Manhattan side was switching from one track to another in Brooklyn, when something broke, and the train was stuck on the switch, blocking both tracks.

Latest Shipping News.

The Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, established communication with the wireless telegraph station at Sagaponack, L. I., at 12:35 o'clock this morning, the vessel then being about fifty miles to the eastward of the station. She will probably dock at about 8:30 o'clock this morning.

HOLIDAY TOUR TO WASHINGTON.
Royal Blue Line, December 27. Only $12 from New York, all expenses including rail and hotel, for three days. Additional tours Jan. 12 and 23, Feb. 11, Mar. 16 and 30, April 18 and 27, May 11, 1905. Inquire B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

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DR. WOODWARD TO HEAD CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

Board of Trustees Chooses Him to Succeed Dr. Gilman.

$355,071 GRANTED IN YEAR

Special Appropriations Made for Trans-Caspian Expedition and for Geophysical Research.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Dr. R. S. Woodward, Dean of the School of Pure Science of Columbia University, New York City, was to-day elected President of the Carnegie Institution by the Board of Trustees. He will succeed Dr. D. C. Gilman, the ex-President of Johns Hopkins University, who has resigned. Dr. Woodward is well known as an educator and scientist, and while in this city was connected successively with the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Geological Survey.

Dr. John S. Billings of New York and Dr. Charles D. Walcott, the Director of the Geological Survey, were re-elected members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Woodward will not assume his new office until the close of the present university year, and perhaps not until later.

Dr. Gilman in his letter of resignation gave as his reason for his action the fact that he had passed the age of seventy years and was looking forward to release from serious official responsibilities. He expressed his continued interest in the development of the institution, which, he wrote, "bids fair to be a most potent factor in the advancement of knowledge and in the encouragement of scientific men."

Dr. Billings presided at to-day's meeting of the trustees.

The Executive Committee reported on its work during the past fiscal year, and this was supplemented with explanatory statements by President Gilman and Secretary Walcott. The committee made 114 grants during the year, aggregating $355,071. These were to aid persons connected with various universities, colleges, observatories, and laboratories in all parts of the country.

In addition, twenty-four research assistants were appointed and $25,000 was allotted to them. Two special grants were made, one for an archaeological expedition to the Trans-Caspian region and the other for geophysical research. The large projects taken up were the establishment of the following: A department of experimental biology, with stations at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and at Dry Tortugas, Fla.; a department of economics and sociology, a bureau of historical research, and a department of international research in terrestrial magnetism.

Minor grants were for researches at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., and at Naples; anthropological investigations in the United States; archaeological investigations in Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Nubia, &c.; important astronomical investigations at several large observatories and elsewhere; for the publication of the "Index Medicus," and for the preparation of a handbook of learned societies of America; for the investigation of desert vegetation; for the study of the fundamental principles of geology; for extended explorations in China, and for investigations in nutrition at the Middletown, Conn., Laboratory.

Prof. Robert Simpson Woodward was seen last night at his residence, 408 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and announced that he would accept the Presidency of the Carnegie Institution, but would not leave Columbia University until the end of the academic year.

Prof. Woodward was born in Rochester, Mich., in 1849. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1872, and was then appointed Assistant Engineer of the United States Lake Survey, a position he held for ten years. In 1882 he was named as assistant astronomer of the United States Transit of Venus Commission. In 1884 he was made the astronomer and chief geographer of the United States Geodetic Survey, and was connected with that department till 1893.

Prof. Woodward is the author of numerous scientific works, including the "Smithsonian Geographical Tables," "Higher Mathematics," and many memoirs and papers. He was the President of the American Mathematical Society from 1898 to 1900, and President of the Academy of Sciences from 1900 to 1902.

Prof. Woodward is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the Century Association of New York, and numerous other organizations of a social and scientific character.

GIRL ROBBED NEAR WALDORF.

Thief Gets Her Christmas Savings—Guests Only Sympathetic.

Right outside the Waldorf-Astoria, in Astor Court, with hundreds of people within call, a sneak thief early last night choked and robbed Margaret McConnell, a chambermaid of the hotel. He got $18.75, the woman's Christmas savings, with which she intended to buy some presents for her old mother "and the folks at home."

The lobby of the hotel was filled as usual when some one noticed a man wearing a smoking jacket, and apparently much excited, passing through. He entered on the Thirty-third Street side and disappeared at Thirty-fourth Street. A moment later Miss McConnell hurried after.

"I've been robbed!" she sobbed. A policeman was called, and to him Margaret told her story, but too late to be of any use.

"I was goin' to buy a few little knicknacks for the old mother and the folks at home. Now they'll be disappointed altogether!" sobbed the woman. The guests expressed their sympathy, and the policeman said he would report the case.

FIRE IN HACKETT'S HOME.

Mary Mannering Telephones to Police and to Her Husband's Theatre.

While James K. Hackett was playing at the Lyric Theatre last night fire was discovered in his home, at 38 East Thirty-third Street. His wife, who was Mary Mannering, was upstairs with her child and a trained nurse at the time, and telephoned to Fire Headquarters and also to her husband's secretary at the theatre, telling him that the house was on fire, but warning him that her husband was not to be disturbed.

Then she had the nurse wrap the baby in blankets and carry it across the street to the sanitarium of Dr. William T. Bull. Two firemen from Truck 24 extinguished the blaze with some buckets of water. The fire started in a coal bin in the cellar. Mr. Hackett knew nothing of the fire until after the performance.

German Officers to Learn Japanese.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Fifteen General Staff officers of the army and one Admiralty staff officer have been ordered to study Japanese in the Seminary of Oriental Languages at Berlin University. Besides this, courses in Chinese and Japanese will begin this Winter at the Military Academy.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Toric Eyeglasses give the greatest scope of vision. Finest yet. Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Firemen Have Hard Fight in Business District in Zero Weather.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Probably the worst fire that the city of Minnneapolis has ever known is now raging here. Already at 12:30 o'clock, three million dollars worth of property has been destroyed, with prospects that the total loss will reach at least five millions.

The fire started in the photographic supply house of O. H. Peck & Company in Fifth Street and First Avenue South, and in less than one-half hour this building was a mass of wreckage.

Next to the Peck Building is the furniture supply house of Boutelle Brothers, the largest house of its kind in the Northwest. This building soon caught fire, and is now burning.

The sparks from this blaze were carried for blocks by the north wind which is blowing, causing several small fires throughout the city.

Relief has been secured from St. Paul, that city having sent all its available fire apparatus.

With the strong wind blowing, aided by zero weather, the firemen are experiencing considerable difficulty in their work, which has not as yet been effective, as the fire is burning itself out in one or two buildings, and their work is entirely directed to the buildings in close proximity in an attempt to save them.

It is reported that three firemen have lost their lives.

1:20 A. M.—The fire chief states that the fire is under control. It is believed that the loss will not be as heavy as first reported.

BOSTON ELECTS A CONVICT.

J. M. Curley Runs from His Cell Successful Campaign for Alderman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The Democrats carried Boston by 20,000 in the off-year municipal election to-day, electing twelve of the thirteen Aldermen and a large majority of the Common Council and School Committee. No Mayor was to be chosen this year.

The most sensational feature of the election is the triumphant re-election to the Board of Aldermen of James M. Curley of the Seventeenth Ward. Curley at present occupies a cell in the county jail, to which he was sentenced for two months for conspiracy against the United States. A year ago, while his case was in the Appellate Court, he was re-elected, and now, after the brand of the convict has been placed upon him, he is again stamped with popular approval. His vote is the second highest on the list. Curley has carried on his campaign from his cell.

The offense which he committed was falsely impersonating a constituent in a civil service examination. The adjoining cell is occupied by another Seventeenth Ward politician, also named Curley, but not a relative, who was concerned in the same conspiracy. This other Curley, Thomas F., is a member of the Legislature, and was handsomely re-elected on the same day that Roosevelt won his victory over Parker.

Elections were held to-day in nineteen other Massachusetts cities, the majority of them voting for license.

There were surprises in Newburyport and Woburn, where the vote changed from no-license to license. The bitterest fight was in Cambridge, where the Democratic ticket was defeated by the non-partisan candidate. Official charges of bribery brought by the Democrats before the City Council for investigation were a feature of the campaign.

PALMER HOUSE'S END.

Famous Westchester Inn to be Burned After Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

YORKTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The Palmer House, the most noted hotel in Northern Westchester, is to close its doors next Saturday. The hotel is at the old Croton Dam, and was erected about seventy-five years ago. It has been a famous meeting place of the Westchester Republicans since the party was organized, in 1856. Senator Depew was nominated on the veranda of the old building the first time he ran for the Assembly, forty-three years ago, and nearly every year since he has visited the hotel and addressed his old friends and neighbors.

Yesterday fifteen New York City watershed officials and Deputy Sheriffs came to the hotel and ordered it closed at the end of the week. They left a Deputy Sheriff in charge to see that their orders were carried out. Th landlord, George Palmer, will hold an auction on Dec. 21 and sell his furniture and bar fixtures. He has already received an award of $14,000, with six years' interest, from the Watershed Commission for the property. After the auction the building, which is a frame structure, will be burned, and the landlord will take a trip around the world.

BULGER OUT OF POLITICS.

Coming Here to Practice Law—Report of Hill and Bulger Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Charles N. Bulger, Deputy Attorney General, of this city, has announced his retirement from politics, and after Jan. 1 will take up his residence in New York, where he has decided to practice law. It is reported that he will form a partnership with David B. Hill, but Mr. Bulger will not confirm this report.

TOM PAINE MAGAZINE SOLD.

First Edition of John Smith's "History of Virginia" Brought $106.

A complete set of the Pennsylvania Magazine for the years 1775 and 1776, edited by Thomas Paine and containing one of the earliest prints ever published of the battle of Bunker Hill, was sold for $200 last night at the Anderson Auction Rooms, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, when the second portion of the third part of the Bishop Hurst library was disposed of. This was the highest price of the sale. Capt. John Smith's famous "History of Virginia," the first edition printed in London in 1627, was sold for $106, and the first of a series of tracts by John Eliot, entitled "New England's First Fruits," printed in London in 1643, was bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for $135.

The first edition on large paper of Longfellow's "Evangeline," printed in 1848, being a presentation copy from the poet, brought $100, and the first edition of Hawthorne's "Peter Parley's Universal History," in two volumes, printed in 1837, sold for $140. The first issue of John Wesley's Sunday Service of the Methodists," printed in London in 1784, was sold for $75.

FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED —"FINEST SERVICE SOUTH"
—Leaves New York 9:25 A. M. daily via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

TEXAS OIL DISTRICT IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

Masses of Stone and Mud Are Hurled into the Air.

ROAR WAS HEARD TEN MILES

Great Fissures Opened in the Earth—Extensive Area Affected by Disturbance.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 13.—With a roar that could be heard ten miles away, subterranean forces which announced their presence at the first development of the newly discovered oil fields at Humble, Texas, seventeen miles northeast of here, to-day burst through the earth's crust sending clouds of vapor and great stones thousands of feet into the air.

The deep wells to-night resemble miniature volcanoes, the phosphorescent vapors arising from their mouths giving to the entire district the appearance of smoldering fire. Great fissures opened in the earth, and the eruptions of stone and mud lava covered a wide territory.

Every one working in the oil fields fled at the first eruption, and it is well they did, for no life could have withstood the rain of stones that poured down after the fissures opened and the wells began spouting. The roar of the detonations could be heard miles away, it is said, and to-night, while the first great outbreak is ended, ominous rumbles continue.

When the first upheaval came this morning work was in progress on five wells. A violent trembling of the ground was followed by a loud rumbling, and then almost immediately by a tremendous roar. Instantly the deep wells seemed turned into geysers, pipes a thousand feet in the earth were hurled into the air, and great showers of rock and mud followed them. All around the wells the earth opened in great gaps, and mud ran from them in streams. In places the earth puffed up into mounds.

Small frame houses used as workshops, tool houses, and lodging houses by workmen, were crushed into fragments by the falling stones and the wreckage of machinery. This demonstration, which B. C. Tabor, an operator and large holder in the field, described as the most awe-inspiring he had ever witnessed, continued for fifty minutes. He says huge rocks were hurled so high in the air they were lost to sight, and that mud and rock fell more than a mile away from the oil fields. The damage is at least $30,000, and it is feared to-night that the wells and perhaps the entire field are ruined.

YACHT IN PERIL IN STORM.

Walter Bradley and Edward Kissam Have Exciting Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 13.—Walter Bradley, a member of the Stamford Yacht Club, and a well-known yachtsman, and Eward Kissam, a lawyer of Brooklyn, had an exciting experience yesterday in the snowstorm.

On Saturday morning they undertook to sail the forty-six-foot yawl Little Elfa from Sheepshead Bay to Stamford. Mr. Kissam wished some repairs made to his craft here, and then intended to make a cruise to South Carolina.

They had an unpleasant time of it on Sunday, but yesterday they were in considerable danger. When the storm was at its height they decided to put into Cos Cob harbor for the night. They reached Stamford this morning.

PARAGUAYAN REBELS TRIUMPH.

Treaty of Peace Signed — President Escurra to Resign.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 13.—A treaty of peace between the Government of Paraguay and the revolutionists was signed last night on board the Argentine warship La Plata by President Escurra and Gen. Ferreira.

The treaty marks the complete triumph of the revolution, and is based upon the resignation of President Escurra and the election of Señor Gauna, a supporter of the revolution, to the Presidency.

The present army will be dissolved, to be reorganized later by officers of the Military School. The revolutionary forces will be dispersed only after the constitution of the new Government and army and the amnesty of political offenders.

DELAY IN THE SUBWAY.

Brooklyn Bridge Platform Soon Crowded Because of Mishap.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night there was a mishap in the operation of Subway trains at the Brooklyn Bridge, which caused the transfer of the express trains to the local tracks and delayed traffic for about fifteen minutes. Just what the cause of the trouble was could not be learned, as the employes of the road were close-mouthed. The train dispatcher in charge at the bridge denied that there had been any delay whatever.

"Just quote me as saying that nothing happened," he advised when he was asked to tell what the trouble was. "I will not give my name. Say I am the dispatcher. That is sufficient."

The crowds who were held up by the accident soon packed the platform, and it was some time before the schedule was in good running order again.

FIRE SCARES IN TWO HOTELS.

Blaze in the Raleigh Causes Alarm in the Broadway Central.

Ninety guests in the Hotel Raleigh, 663, Broadway, and the guests of the Broadway Central Hotel, adjoining, got a good scare last night when a fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Raleigh.

The firemen ran two ladders up to the front balconies, and were prepared to get everybody out in good shape if it were necessary. They quickly saw, however, that there would be no need for that, and reassured as many of the guests as they could. Few, however, in the Raleigh dared to take chances, and men and women rushed down the stairs in all manner of garments.

Smoke got into the Broadway Central, and the bellboys got everybody out of bed there, but when the guests found that the fire was next door most of them remained up stairs.

The damage to the Hotel Raleigh is estimated at $2,500.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 20 Ann St., 493 Sixth Av. Ask catalogue.—Adv.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES MILLIONS.

Chicago University Will Build an Engineering School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—John D. Rockefeller has presented between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 as a Christmas gift to the University of Chicago. This statement was made to-day by a member of the Advisory Committee of the Baptist Theological Union. The money, it is understood, is to be used for the creation of a school of engineering at the university. President Harper returned to-day from New York, where he met Mr. Rockefeller. The Advisory Committee members were his guests at luncheon.

"My trip has been satisfactory," was President Harper's assertion as he was met by some of the members of the Faculty. His assurance was accompanied by a smile.

Officials of the university were in consultation with President Harper all the morning, and it was said an official announcement would be made later, in which the exact amount of Mr. Rockefeller's gift would be made public.

"When Dr. Harper left here for New York it was with the understanding that he was to get for the university from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000," said the member of the advisory committee quoted above. "Plans for a new structure to be used as a school of engineering had already been arranged for presentation to Mr. Rockefeller, as well as a scheme for a course extending over two to three years."

CREW OF STEAMER DROWNED.

Vessel Driven Ashore Near Mouth of the Spey and Ten Men Perish.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13.—A small steamer was driven ashore in a gale this morning near the mouth of the Spey.

The whole crew, numbering ten, were drowned.

$10,000 FOR ACT OF CHARITY.

Hotel Clerk Who Aided Injured Man Four Years Ago Gets Check.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Houston Bond, a clerk in a leading hotel of this city, received a certified check to-day from Evansville, Ind., for $10,000.

Four years ago an old man fell on the sidewalk in front of the hotel and was severely hurt. Mr. Bond went to his assistance, lifted him from the ground, and cared for him until he had recovered. The check to-day was the sequel.

Mr. Bond would not disclose the name of the man who sent the check.

BRAND-NEW ARMORY BURNED.

Hot Stove and Oil Too Near Together Cause New Haven Blaze.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—The new armory on Orange Street, erected at a cost of $15,000 by Troop A, Connecticut National Guard, was totally destroyed by fire to-night just as the finishing touches of the painters' brushes were to be applied.

The fire started in the front of the building where a large quantity of paint and oil was stored, an overheated stove, it is believed, causing combustion. Feeding on the newly painted and varnished girders, the flames spread over the interior of the armory in a remarkably short time, and burned the building, which was a frame one, to the ground. The loss, it is understood, is covered by insurance.

STEAMER BUCKINGHAM LOST.

Schooners Sent to Carry Crew and Passengers to Colon.

COLON, Dec. 13.—The British steamer Buckingham, from Baltimore, having on board a cargo intended for the United Fruit Company at Bocas del Toro, Panama, struck on Roncador Bank at 3 A. M. Dec. 5 and is a total wreck.

Boats from the Buckingham reached New Providence, Bahamas, where schooners were chartered to bring to Colon the crew and fifty-four laborers who were passengers on board the steamer.

The Buckingham was of 1,876 tons net. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1891 and was owned by Raeburn & Verel of Glasgow.

NEW YORKER A BIGAMIST.

Dr. E. H. Lane Sentenced—A Plea That He Was Drugged.

Special to The New York Times.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Dr. Edwin H. Lane of New York City pleaded guilty to bigamy at Marion to-day and was sentenced to an indeterminate imprisonment of from two to five years in the Jeffersonville Reformatory.

Dr. Lane married one wife at Marion and two weeks later married another woman at Indianapolis. Lane's counsel introduced the unusual defense that he was under the influence of drugs at the time he proposed marriage to his second wife.

BULGARIANS INVADE TURKEY.

Large Numbers of Revolutionaries Crossing Macedonian Frontier.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Mail advices from Sofia state that Bulgarian bands are crossing the Macedonian frontier in large numbers, and that others are forming.

Boris Sarafoff is directing the movement. Since the revolutionary outbreak of last year no bands had left Bulgaria.

Telegrams from Constantinople announce that the Austrian and Russian Embassies have called the attention of the Porte to the renewed activity of the bands and have demanded proper measures to put an end to the existing state of affairs.

GREAT EXODUS FROM RUSSIA.

North German Lloyd Company to Dispatch Two Special Steamers.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec. 13.—The westward movement of Russian emigrants through Germany, a large proportion of whom are escaping from military service, is so great that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will dispatch two steamers, carrying over 4,000 steerage passengers, within fourteen days in addition to the regular steamer service.

Ames Jury Disagrees Again.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 13.—The jury in the fifth trial of ex-Mayor Ames for bribery, being still unable to agree, has been dismissed by Judge Elliott. This is the fourth disagreement, the one conviction having been overruled by the Supreme Court. The jury stood 8 to 4 for conviction and had been out since Saturday evening.

AN ADEQUATE PASSENGER SERVICE.
Eighteen trains to Buffalo, fourteen to Niagara Falls, eleven to Cleveland, five to Cincinnati, six to St. Louis, thirteen to Detroit, and fifteen to Chicago via New York Central and West Shore Railroads.—Adv.

Leave New York 3:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

MRS. CHADWICK GOES BACK TO CLEVELAND

Says She Will Face Charges and Hints at Disclosures.

STILL TALKS OF PAYING ALL

Carnegie Going to Florida, His Physician Says—Olcott's Story of How He Got His Loan Back.

Braving all the charges heaped up against her in Ohio, confident of her ability to escape punishment before the courts of her home city, and still intimating that every obligation she had contracted would be paid, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick waived examination here and started for Cleveland at 8 o'clock last night, guarded by two United States Deputy Marshals and trailed by three Federal Secret Service men. Until she arrives at her destination this morning her private drawing room in the Pullman car will be under the surveillance of the five officials every minute.

Almost at the moment Mrs. Chadwick was entering her train under the shed of the Grand Central Station Andrew Carnegie's physician gave an interview in which he said that the ironmaster must not venture upon a trip to Ohio before Jan. 1. He added that he would advise Mr. Carnegie to run down to Florida after the holidays, taking the sea route because of the danger of train travel to his health.

Before this announcement by the physician, Dr. Jasper J. Garmany, it had been declared by Philip Carpenter, the woman's lawyer, that her conviction on a forgery charge would be practically impossible without proof presented in person by Mr. Carnegie that his signatures on papers used by her had been bogus. The lawyer pointed out that in criminal cases the witness must appear in person, for an affidavit sent by him would not pass as lawful evidence.

Her Departure a Surprise.

The departure of the woman, while it had been hinted at for several days, came as a surprise to the local Federal officials, who had not believed that she would dare to venture into Cleveland any sooner than she had to go. From the first it was admitted that the plan was her own, not her New York counsel's. She had won after a lot of argument, and before starting for the railroad station last night she gained a point again. She wanted to talk all along, and as she sat in Marshal Henkel's office just before 7 o'clock she accepted eagerly her last chance for an interview with the large gathering of reporters who had been "doing" the case.

"Come right in," called the Marshal, stepping out suddenly into the midst of the group.

In they filed, a score or more. It was the first time any of them had had an opportunity of seeing the woman as her real self. When she talked off her statement to a stenographer last week, though she did answer some questions, she was lying ill on a couch, in a highly nervous condition and hardly able to speak clearly. Last night she was smiling, confident, affable for the most part, and completely master of herself.

If the interviewers expected to find a very cultured woman, they were disappointed in Mrs. Chadwick. Her looks did not betray her, nor did her clothes—broad brimmed fur-trimmed hat, dark blue satin waist trimmed with applique lace, and brown cloth skirt. But as soon as she opened her mouth, her rasping tones suggested plebeian origin, and before she had talked two minutes there were apparent a lack of education and a disregard of the easiest principles of grammar. Her accent might be described as a cross between that of a Cockney and a raw Irishman, for when she was not dropping her "h's" she was burring her "r's."

Her Personal Appearance.

Though there were hard lines visible every now and then, as she laughed outright over her recent deception of the reporters, her face on the whole was not disappointing. Her eyes—big, soft, brown ones—are superb. Her complexion is wonderful for a woman of fifty, and that, they say, is her age, although nobody seems to have any accurate knowledge on that point up to date. Her hands, after a sojourn in the Tombs, were not as perfectly manicured as they might have been, but they are naturally delicate and well shaped.

As the reporters formed around her she smiled and bowed to them, and after Marshal Henkel had shut the door tight, while Lawyer Carpenter stood by listening, she began:

"I want to tell you, gentlemen, that many of the statements that have appeared about me are false, absolutely false. I have read the statements in only one or two papers that were not absolutely false. I am physically and mentally worn out, and not in any way able to make a statement, but—"

"There's just one question," interrupted some one near her, "and we have—"

"I can't be questioned," she said, pointing a warning finger at him. "What I do want to say is that I did not cable to Dr. Chadwick this morning. Dr. Chadwick's cablegram to me will appear to-morrow morning in The Cleveland Plain Dealer. I am going home for the sole purpose of facing my creditors and facing whatever charges they have against me. I am going back voluntarily, and not because I could not obtain bail. I have had bail offered to me by many persons. To-day it was offered to me by one of the most prominent men in the country. He said that just a wire would bring him here immediately. Ain't that so, Mr. Carpenter?"

"Yes, that's true," assented the lawyer.

Half a Dozen Offers of Bail.

"I have had at least half a dozen prominent people offer me bail," she continued. "There was no reason why I should not get bail—none at all—was there, Mr. Carpenter?"

The lawyer said there was not, and somebody tried another question.

"I am not going to answer questions," she said. "I simply want to say what I've got to say and nothing more. As I said before, I am a wreck."

"Won't you tell us about your life?"

"The way my son and my maid have been questioned by you young men," she proceeded, disregarding the interruption, "was very embarrassing, to say the least. I am going home simply because that is the place for me to be, and I shan't give

after I get there. That's the best way, isn't it, Mr. Carpenter?"

"Yes," said the lawyer.

To Tell Full Story and Give Names.

"I have the best motive for not giving it," she continued. "Isn't that true, Mr. Carpenter?" He nodded. "The history of this case will be published from beginning to end in a certain newspaper. Nothing will be kept back.'

"And you'll give names, too, won't you, Mrs. Chadwick?" inquired the lawyer.

"Yes, I'll use names. I promised my statement to a certain paper. It may take months to get it out. It may appear to-morrow or next week or next month, but certainly not until every obligation I have made is paid."

She spoke triumphantly now. After pausing a moment, looking around the group, she leaned back and laughed outright.

"I haven't tried to flee from any one," she said finally. "Not from the newspaper men or anybody else. When all of you men thought I was sick in bed at the 'Olland 'Ouse, I walked right by you, went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and then took a cab and went up town again and went to bed. I left one night and went out between two of the most prominent men in New York. I had dinner at Sherry's, and came back to the 'Olland 'Ouse, and you did not see me. You did not see me!"

She laughed again, and Mr. Carpenter said:

"How about that night you were supposed to have committed suicide?"

"On that night," she said, "when they thought I had committed suicide, I went out about 8:30 o'clock, went to the home of one of the most prominent men in New York, and stayed there until after 11 o'clock —about 11:15—when I returned. Ha! Ha! Ha! As I walked into the 'Olland 'Ouse, one of the 'otel people winked at me, and I went upstairs to the second floor. There the 'otel man said to me: 'They think you've committed suicide.' 'Let 'em think what they like,' I said to 'im."

Mrs. Chadwick, who raised her hand to her left ear whenever she was addressed with a question and turned away her deaf right ear, stopped long enough to hear this:

"Will you not say anything, Mrs. Chadwick, about Mr. Carnegie?"

Wouldn't Talk About Carnegie.

"I'm not here to be questioned!" (somewhat sternly.) "No, I have nothing to say about Mr. Carnegie, and nothing to say about anything else, except that I have not been forced to go back to Cleveland. I delayed my return because it was best for me to see what the Grand Jury would do. Now—"

She paused, lowered her voice, glared straight in front of her, and said slowly, vindictively:

"Now I hear—I hear they have indicted me! Well, I don't care if they'd indict me fifty times, I'd have gone back, just the same. For the last week I've been wanting to go back, haven't I, Mr. Carpenter?"

"Yes," he said.

"I was all packed up, and had my arrangements made, but they wanted me to go down to Wall Street again that day, and so I didn't get off."

"Has your health improved now?" was asked.

"I feel better in the last few days. I'm extremely nervous. When I get up I can hardly stand up."

"Get that in, boys," volunteered Marshal Henkel.

"How about the treatment you have received from Marshal Henkel?" some one inquired.

"I can't find words to express my gratitude to the Marshal," she answered. "But I think some of you young men have been hard on me, don't you think so?"

Nobody replied, and Mr. Carpenter broke in:

"I'd like to say, too, that Marshal Henkel has been very kind. If it had not been for him Mrs. Chadwick could not have arranged for going to-night."

Here the Marshal and the lawyer cut short the interview, as time for moving toward the train was nearing. Just before the reporters went out, however, Mrs. Chadwick noticed one of them laughing, and asked good-naturedly:

"What are you laughing about—you over there?"

Before Commissioner Shields.

The hilarious one fled precipitately.

Mrs. Chadwick, previous to the interview, had appeared before Commissioner Shields, after leaving the Tombs in a closed carriage at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon. The Commissioner, when she expressed her desire to go to Cleveland, committed her to the custody of the Marshal to be delivered there, and in a few minutes Mr. Carpenter secured from Judge Adams of the District Court a warrant of removal.

"I want to take a private drawing room in the sleeper," said the prisoner before she left the building.

"I think that will be all right," replied the Marshal.

"I want the door to be locked on the inside," she added.

"Well, I guess that'll be O. K.," he said.

Later, however, he announced that one of the Deputy Marshals would stay in the drawing room all night. The Deputies are Kelker and Kumb.

Leaving the Federal Building at 7:05 o'clock, the prisoner, Marshal Henkel, and the deputies were taken up Broadway in a closed carriage to the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, where Freda, the maid, was waiting with her mistress's baggage, consisting of a small grip and a pasteboard box. Freda entered the vehicle, after a stop of five minutes, and one of the deputies climbed to the box. The party arrived at the Grand Central Station at 7:40 o'clock, and entered the Buffalo express a few minutes later, Freda being permitted to occupy the drawing room with Mrs. Chadwick.

There was not much of a crowd on hand, and most of those in the station did not seem to know that Mrs. Chadwick was anywhere around. The woman bowed to several of those who had interviewed her an hour earlier.

"Where is Emil?" some one asked, and Marshal Henkel cleared up the speculation about the young man by saying that he had left for Cleveland Monday night. It was not until the train was ready to pull out that the presence of three Secret Service agents became known. A week ago Chief Flynn said his men were "off the case." A semi-official explanation of their renewed watch was the possibility of the prisoner's escaping during the trip West.

Mr. Carnegie's Cleveland Trip.

Dr. Garmany, Andrew Carnegie's physician, was asked last night when, if at all, Mr. Carnegie would go to Cleveland.

"Not before Jan. 1," was the reply. "I shall advise him to take a trip to Florida after the holidays, and so I don't know that he can go then."

"Is Mr. Carnegie very ill?"

"There is no ground for serious apprehension about him," said the doctor, "but recent trips he made by rail to Washington and to the Pennsylvania State College caused him to be very ill."

"If traveling on the train is so injurious to him, how can he go to Florida?"

"Oh, he can go there by sea."

"Do you know, doctor, that the lawyers say there is little chance of Mrs. Chadwick's conviction without the personal appearance of Mr. Carnegie?"

The doctor seemed to be interested in this and inquired:

"Won't an affidavit answer the purpose?"

When informed that it would not, he said that Mr. Carnegie would not be able to until Jan. 1 in any case.

Philip Carpenter expressed the opinion that not even an indictment would be found by the Federal Grand Jury without Mr. Carnegie's personal appearance this week. He said that affidavits did not have force under the law before a Grand Jury, and that ordinarily an indictment found on illegal evidence would be dismissed by the court. Referring to the indictment already found by the county Grand Jury in Cleveland, he said he did not know what evidence had been presented, but he did not believe an indictment found on the basis of a telegram from Andrew Carnegie would be upheld.

A few days ago Prosecutor Keeler of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, announced that he would use the telegram denouncing the "Carnegie notes" as forgeries, and that it would be as good before the jury as the ironmaster's personal testimony.

Edmund W. Powers, the other lawyer of Mrs. Chadwick's, who was among her visitors in the Tombs yesterday, would not discuss the Carnegie side of the case, but he took occasion to deny that the Ohio authorities had any right to look for him on account of his connection with Mrs. Chadwick. Previously he had denied that he said the "Carnegie notes" were good notes.

"I Was a Lamb," Says Olcott.

The connection of ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott with Mrs. Chadwick was explained by Mr. Olcott yesterday. While he admitted that he had been "fooled," he said there were other lawyers not smart enough to penetrate this strange woman's deceptions.

"I was a lamb, and I regret to say that for fifteen days I believed in Mrs. Chadwick and was one of her many victims," he said. "My connection and the firm's connection with Mrs. Chadwick came about in this way. Mrs. Chadwick came to our office on March 2 last and saw ex-Gov. Black and myself. She told the Governor that she wanted him to go to Cleveland; that his position as Governor of the State of New York would help her to settle her affairs, and she drew from her reticule $1,000 and laid it in front of Gov. Black for his expenses to Cleveland. The Governor concluded not to go, and it was finally decided that I should go and for my fee for one day in Cleveland she paid $500.

"The object of her visit to us was to have us relieve her from a threatened attachment against her home in Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, which had been levied by Oberlin College for a claim of $78,000. Parenthetically, this claim, I understand, was later paid, but not through this firm's auspices."

"What led you to believe in Mrs. Chadwick?"

Black Much Impressed.

"Mrs. Chadwick in that slow, impressive manner of hers said to Gov. Black and me, 'I am a very rich woman. I have $5,000,000 in a trust fund.' At this statement Gov. Black looked at me and I looked at him, and we were naturally impressed. And in order to make good her statement she produced Iri Reynolds's certificate for the $5,000,000 of securities held by him. This naturally led us to believe that the woman spoke the truth, having produced the certificate as evidence of the truth of her statements.

"I went to Cleveland that night—on the night of March 3—and remained there all day March 4, returning on March 5. In the meantime I saw the lawyers of Oberlin College and Treasurer Severance, and told them that I was retained by Mrs. Chadwick in a settlement of a case. Before seeing these lawyers, on my arrival in Cleveland I asked Mrs. Chadwick to show her securities to me, but under one pretext or another she evaded the proposition and didn't show them. Her excuse at the time was that Iri Reynolds was out of town, and finally, after banking hours, when I insisted upon seeing either the securities or Iri Reynolds, she got Reynolds on the 'phone, and I talked with him, and he acknowledged to me having these securities in his possession. At that time I believed that they were all right.

"Armed with this information I saw the lawyers of the Oberlin College and the Treasurer, and asked about what terms could be settled. They wanted to know if I had any assurances of settlement other than what Mrs. Chadwick had given me, and I told them that I had not. 'Why, you don't know any more about this case than we do, and you don't know any more than we do,' they said. I had to admit the soft impeachment, and as far as my accomplishing anything with Mrs. Chadwick and with the Oberlin people was concerned, my visit was futile, and my trip to Cleveland ended right there.

"In the meantime, while these negotiations were pending, Mrs. Chadwick incidentally told me that she was short of ready money, and asked me for a small loan. She said she had pressing need of $1,500, and I sat down and wrote out a check for the amount. She promised me faithfully that a check would be sent, or rather the money would be returned, not later than the sixth of March.

"The 6th of March came and went, and Mrs. Chadwick's payment of my money was not forthcoming. I then became somewhat suspicious, but not entirely so, still had confidence in her, and would probably have believed her to this day had it not been for the fact that I heard from Cleveland that she had been representing about town that I was Mr. Carnegie's representative. Letters to this effect, asking me if I was really Mr. Carnegie's representative, came to me, and then I lost faith in Mrs. Chadwick and determined to get my money back.

"On March 15 I went to Cleveland, and I demanded immediate payment of the $1,500 I had loaned her. She replied: 'Why, I am a sick woman, and I cannot pay you to-day.' I told her that I had come to Cleveland to get that money, to get it that day, and I would not leave without it; that if I did, not get the money I would take legal steps against her. She said that if I insisted she would have the money inside of two hours.

"I left her and went to my hotel, had dinner, and at the expiration of the two hours returned to her, and she handed to me fifteen one-hundred-dollar bills. I thanked her and left Cleveland, and that terminated this firm's connection with Mrs. Chadwick.

"I regret to say that for fifteen days I had believed implicitly in Mrs. Chadwick. I was fooled like many others, but am very well satisfied to have got back the money I loaned.

Other Efforts to Retain the Firm.

"Since that time Mrs. Chadwick has made repeated efforts to retain this firm to help her out of her difficulties, but we have always refused to have anything more to do with her. In spite of these repeated refusals on our part, Mrs. Chadwick persisted in her efforts to secure the firm's assistance, and even on the day of her arrest she sent her lawyer, Edmund W. Powers, to me to retain us, but we refused. No later than yesterday we were again asked to be her counsel and as usual we refused.

"I cannot reveal the secrets of my client, but I want to say that she gave me reasons for the inception of the trust fund which have not yet been told, which impressed both Gov. Black and myself."

Abraham Gruber, who is a law partner of Mr. Olcott and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, verified the statement that the ex-Governor was consulted about a year ago by Mrs. Chadwick in the Holland House and received a fee of $50 from her for an hour's talk. She visited the ex-Governor, sending up her card, "C. L. Chadwick," and Mr. Black was surprised when he came downstairs to find that his visitor was a woman.

PRECAUTIONS ON THE TRAIN.

Mrs. Chadwick Says She Expected Carnegie to Go to Cleveland.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Extraordinary precautions were taken by United States Marshal Henkel before he left Mrs. Chadwick in the hands of his Deputy Marshals at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York. All her baggage was overhauled and two flasks were taken from a bag carried by her maid as well as a pair of scissors. The windows of her stateroom were fastened down by wedges. The Marshal said he had reasons for taking these precautions, but would not discuss the matter further. One or other of the United States Deputy Marshals who are escorting her to Cleveland remains either in her stateroom or sitting just outside it with the door partly opened.

She has a stateroom at the forward end of the buffet car Aida, the remainder of which is taken up almost completely by newspaper men and Federal officers.

Why She Did Not Go Earlier.

"I am going back to Cleveland of my own free will and accord to face my accusers," said Mrs. Chadwick to a reporter on the train. "I would have returned ten days ago had I not been asked by my Cleveland counsel to stay away so that I would not have to testify in the preliminary hearing against my good friends Beckwith and Spear.

"When I get to Cleveland I will make a fight for the securities that Mr. Reynolds holds and for the deed of trust. As matters now stand I am entirely in the dark as to how my affairs in Cleveland are proceeding. It was quite impossible for me while locked up to attempt to plan out my future course, and for that reason, against the advice of counsel, I decided to return.

"Within the next few days I shall give out a most complete statement of all my transactions from beginning to end, and I will tell everything that has occurred, and I will call things by their proper names. Furthermore, I will give the names of those with whom I have done business, and I will show that not only have I stood by my creditors up to this time, but that I will stand by them until the very moment of my death. I intend to pay every dollar of my indebtedness.

"I wish to deny emphatically that I ever received one dollar from Henry Phipps or from any Phipps. I further wish to say that while I have had money from Pittsburg people I have never had a particle of Pittsburg paper. I see that it has been stated that I decided to leave New York because I was afraid to face Mr. Carnegie. I fully expected he would go to Cleveland to-night.

"Positively, Dr. Chadwick never left me because of my financial difficulties or anything that was said against my reputation or for any other cause. He has cabled me several times since my trouble in New York, asking if he can do anything or if he should come home. I have insisted in every instance that he remain in Paris, as his presence here is unnecessary and I deemed it advisable that he continue the medical treatment he is receiving there."

Mrs. Chadwick has received a letter from her stepdaughter Mary, who is with her father in Paris. It was written aboard the Kaiser Wilhelmn II. and was posted in Cherbourg on Nov. 14. The letter is addressed "My Dearest Old Maid," and was signed "Your Loving Old Maid Sister Mary." It is such a letter as a daughter would write to her mother, and is entirely of a personal nature.

Appreciates Hetty Green's Words.

"I appreciate," added Mrs. Chadwick, "the statement of Mrs. Hetty Green. She stated my feelings in this affair even better than I could do myself, and she evidently realized that I am what I am—an innocent woman.

"It is an acknowledged fact that I have raised more than $1,000,000, and if I had wanted to take even a small part of it and go away couldn't I have done so long before this?"

Mrs. Chadwick retired at 10:30 o'clock and said she was worn out. She complained of her surroundings at the Tombs and said she had not slept over an hour a night while there. As she retired she turned to the reporters and said significantly:

"When everybody else gets through talking I will have something to say which will put an entirely different aspect on the affair."

MAY HAVE MONEY HIDDEN.

Cleveland Prosecutor Believes Mrs. Chadwick "Planted" Some.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—County Prosecutor Keeler is of the opinion that Mrs. Chadwick has money or jewels "planted" somewhere. He said his investigations led him to believe that not all the vast amounts that she borrowed from individuals and financial institutions had been spent. Part of Keeler's questions in the Grand Jury room are aimed at discovering where she may have hidden what she saved from the financial wreck, if she did save anything.

Receiver Herbert W. Bell will pounce upon any property of Mrs. Chadwick that may be unearthed.

"A woman as wise as Mrs. Chadwick," said he, "would be likely to put away a snug part of the money she obtained. She must have known that some day she would be caught. I have not been able to discover that there is any property hidden, but if I learn of any I have the right to seize it for the benefit of creditors."

Chief of Police Kohler and a detail of fifty policemen will be at the Union Station to-morrow morning to meet Mrs. Chadwick. It is believed there will be fully 10,000 persons in and around the station when the train arrives. A carriage will be in waiting at the entrance, and she will be taken to the county jail. There she will remain, as the guest of Sheriff Barry, until the Federal Grand Jury wants her as a witness. This Grand Jury meets to-morrow, and may send for the woman at once.

The Federal authorities are anxious to know what she has to tell about the Carnegie paper, which she has claimed to be genuine and which Dr. Chadwick, in a message from Paris, says is good as far as he knows.

The State Attorneys will take no steps to serve the warrants on Mrs. Chadwick until the Federal authorities have had time to decide on a plan of action. If the woman should secure bail on the Federal warrant she will be arrested again by the county officers at the instigation of Prosecutor Keeler on the three indictments now pending in the county courts. Both Federal and county officials are determined that she shall not gain her freedom until the whole affair has been thoroughly sifted.

Receiver Nathan Loeser, who was appointed by the United States District Court to take charge of the estate of Mrs. Chadwick, attempted to-night to take possession of Mrs. Chadwick's home on Euclid Avenue. The property has been in charge of a custodian for the Elyria Bank of Elyria, Ohio, and he refused to admit Mr. Loeser, pending instructions from the bank's counsel. The receiver departed and reported the result of his mission to United States Marshal Chandler, who said that he would force open the doors of the Chadwick house to-morrow should such a proceeding be necessary to place Mr. Loeser in possession.

The county Grand Jury to-day resumed its investigation of the Chadwick affair, but returned no indictment. Prosecutor Keeler announced, however, that the appearance of Iri Reynolds, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wade Park Bank, before the jury to give evidence of the woman's transactions had materially strengthened the case against her. It is understood that an indictment relating to the uttering and forging of the five-million-dollar note on deposit in the Wade Park Bank, which was the principal matter considered by the investigating body to-day, has been drafted. The Grand Jury will meet again to-morrow.

Herbert W. Bell, who was appointed receiver for Mrs. Chadwick by the Common Pleas Court, besides Mr. Reynolds was the only witness who appeared before the jury to-day. He was in the juryroom for half an hour, during which he showed the papers in his possession and explained them. Then Mr. Reynolds gave testimony concerning them, the five-million-dollar note in particular.

"NOBODY'S BUSINESS"—FRIEND.

Pittsburg Financier Refuses to Discuss Alleged Chadwick Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—F. N. Hoffstot, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, through a representative, denied to-day reports that the Pressed Steel Car Company had been instrumental in loaning money to Mrs. C. L. Chadwick. The denial was as follows:

"None of the concerns in which Mr. Hoffstot is interested has loaned Mrs. Chadwick any money, nor have they been connected with the case in any manner."

The business associations of Messrs. James W. Friend and Hoffstot have been so close that many supposed Mr. Hoffstot was interested in the alleged loan made by Mr. Friend to Mrs. Chadwick. Mr. Friend is connected with twenty-one financial and manufacturing institutions here as a Director and officer. A canvass was made of banks strong enough to make a loan of $500,000 on one note. At each place an emphatic denial was entered that any Chadwick paper had been seen there. At one bank an official said that if Mr. Friend had loaned the woman any money he would probably put up with the loss, and that it was nobody's business. It was also stated that when sifted down it would be found that the loan was nearer $300,000 than $900,000, and the latter figure may only represent the value of the securities offered for the loan.

A story from Cleveland to the effect that he had attended a meeting in New York of Mrs. Chadwick's creditors was shown to Mr. Friend. Mr. Seibert, his secretary, afterward said:

"Mr. Friend instructs me to say he will neither deny nor affirm the rumors of his alleged connection with Mrs. Chadwick's supposed operations in this city. He says he has read the newspaper stories connecting him with the case, but declares he has decided not to discuss the case in any phase. Without intimating a denial or confirmation of the reports, Mr. Friend does say that anything he may do as a private citizen is not the business of any one."

Later a typewritten statement, signed by Mr. Seibert, was issued, as follows:

"Mr. Friend does not care to discuss such manifestly erroneous statements as those that have been published. He declines absolutely to be drawn into the controversy."

WIRED HUSBAND TO STAY AWAY.

Mrs. Chadwick Declined His Cabled Offer to Come Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The Plain Dealer to-morrow will publish a cablegram which Dr. Chadwick sent to his wife from Paris, and her reply. He wired:

"Can I be of any service? If so, I will take first steamer. Keep up courage."

Mrs. Chadwick's reply was:

"Don't come. You could do no good. Thanks for offering assistance."

OBERLIN, Ohio, Dec. 13.—When the interview had with Dr. Chadwick in Paris was shown to President Beckwith of the wrecked Oberlin bank to-day he scouted the idea that the doctor did not know all about the Carnegie notes.

The banker went on to say that after he had pressed Mrs. Chadwick for payment he went to the woman's residence by invitation on Sept. 3, and there met her and Dr. Chadwick, who had just got back from abroad.

"The matter of the loans was brought up," continued Mr. Beckwith, "and Dr. Chadwick said that, as he had just returned from Europe, it would be impossible for him to raise any money until the end of that week or by Monday morning of the next. I told him that I must have some money at once and that I wanted some at that time. 'Well,' said Dr. Chadwick, 'I can give you $20,000 now, and next week I will send you some more, which will help you.' He then asked his wife to get him the checkbook, and she told him that it was out in the other room, and he left the room where Mrs. Chadwick and myself were sitting, and in a few minutes returned with two checks, which read as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1904.

Pay to the order of C. L. Beckwith, or order, $10,000, (ten thousand dollars.)

LEROY S. CHADWICK.

"These checks were in payment for two Carnegie notes that had been given to us by Mrs. Chadwick. Don't it look to you as if he knew something about his wife's doings? They ought to bring him back to this country and prosecute him to the full extent of the law. There are also some other things about this matter, and I will at some future time, when the thing is ripe, tell all I know about him, as well as the joint deals we had together."

CHADWICK DEBTS IN BELGIUM?

Woman Said to Owe $30,000 for Jewels and Lace.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 13.—In a futile search in this city for Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick the Etoile Belge asserts that it has discovered that his wife left debts in Brussels, notably $18,000 due to a jeweler and $12,000 owing to a lace merchant.

Mrs. Chadwick while in Brussels lived expensively, her hotel bill alone amounting to $30 per day.

POLICE TO THE RESCUE.

Rolling Philadelphia Craft Saved from the Raging Sidewalk.

Floundering in a heavy seaway last night, Henry L. Thompson, a Philadelphia navy yard marine, laid his course for the green lights of the Delancey Street Police Station.

Thompson had been cruising in the Bowery all afternoon and evening, and a dense alcoholic fog had enveloped his pilot house. When he saw the green lamps, though, he was glad, thinking that he had brought up under the starboard light of his Philadelphia ship.

"On board, ahoy!" bawled Thompson. "On board, there!"

Policeman Walsh tumbled out and asked in lubberly style, so Thompson thought, what might be wanted.

Thompson in the meantime had made a half hitch around a lamppost with a piece of rope and made himself fast, thereby steadying the heaving sidewalk.

"I want to come aboard," he said. "Hurry up and bear a hand."

Then he cast the other end of his rope in the general direction of the police station. Walsh caught it and towed him inside. Then they stowed him away. Thompson had been on leave in New Haven and was on his way back to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jewell Testifies.

Mrs. Catherine L. Jewell testified in her own behalf in the Supreme Court yesterday at the trial of the action brought for divorce by her husband, Col. James A. Jewell. Mrs. Jewell denied emphatically all of the stories told by her maid and her cook, and her testimony was corroborated by several persons who have been named as corespondents in the case. The trial will be continued to-day.

Solid Silver
Exclusively.

WHITING M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
New York.

Our productions for the holiday season are now on exhibition and are unsurpassed in variety, ranging from the most elaborate to the simplest and least expensive. An early selection is advisable.

SORE AND BLEEDING GUMS

Soft and spongy gums are made healthy by the mildly alkaline and astringent properties of SOZODONT. It is the most fragrant deodorizer and antiseptic dentifrice known to the world.

SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER

the complement of SOZODONT Liquid, has abrasive properties, yet is absolutely free from grit and acid. It will not tarnish gold fillings or scratch the enamel.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

M. Knoedler & Co.

invite attention to their carefully selected collection of

PAINTINGS

and Water Colors of various schools.

Old English Mezzotints and Colored Sporting Prints.

355 FIFTH AVE.,
(Cor. 34th St.), N. Y.

London, 15 Old Bond St.
Paris, 23 Place Vendome.

Holiday Linens
at the
GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Distinctive Linens and fine Laces unequalled in Europe or America

A woman's gift to a woman—something dainty in pure, fine linen. The handkerchiefs, Doilies, Centrepieces, Scarfs, Luncheon Cloths and other small pieces found at the Grande Maison de Blanc, are all exclusive and inimitable, and NOT all costly.

Dainty Handkerchiefs for Women. Exclusive patterns *$1.50* for box of six. Others at *$3.00, $4.50, $6.00* and *$7.50.*

Lace decorated Tea and Lunch Napkins, from *$18.00* per doz. upward.

Collars and Cuffs, of fine French hand embroidery, or of lace and filet work, not elsewhere shown — for *$3.00* upward.

Holiday parcels from the Grande Maison de Blanc will be distinguished by the special boxes containing fine French sachet.

308 Fifth Avenue
Between 51st and 52d Streets

WEBER

A Christmas Gift Par Excellence:

THE WEBER SMALL GRAND

(Smaller even than the Baby Grand)

FOR YEARS a constant goal before piano manufacturers has been the production of a small Grand piano which would have the characteristic tone quality of the Grand but which would not occupy materially greater space than an Upright.

Many manufacturers have attempted to solve the problem,—some have given it up as an impossibility, while others have admitted in their announcements that they were unable to accomplish satisfactory results below a certain point.

The Weber Small Grand, however, is an absolute realization of this ideal. In view of the accomplished fact as presented in this instrument, the matter is no longer one for theory or speculation. The Weber Small Grand *is here*, it is on exhibition for the critical examination of the musical world, and it is admitted to be a thorough success from every possible point of view. Its length measures exactly *five feet four inches.*

Its lines are graceful, its proportions dainty and exquisite, meeting the fullest approval of persons of cultivated artistic tastes. It can be placed in a corner of a moderate-sized music room, where it seems to occupy scarcely more space than an ordinary upright. Yet there has been no sacrifice of the tonal beauty for which Weber Pianos have been famous for over half a century.

The consensus of opinion in the musical world is well expressed by Felix Mottl, the distinguished Wagnerian conductor and formerly General Musical Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, who writes:

". . . Your small Grand piano is a revelation. I never thought it would be possible to encompass such marvellous tone in so small an instrument."

No person contemplating the purchase of a piano for holiday delivery should fail to see the collection of Weber Pianos, Grands and Uprights, now on exhibition at the main warerooms of the Weber Piano Co., in Aeolian Hall.

THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY,
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York.

PIANOS

The
Coward Shoe

Some Of Our Specialties:—

Invisible Cork Sole Shoes.
Bunion Shoes.
Low Instep Shoes.
High Instep Shoes.
Arch Supporting Shoes.
Metkey Shoes.
Orthopedic Shoes for Children.
Waterproof Shoes.
Coward Good Sense Shoes.
Special Dep't for deformed feet.

Wide experience and intelligent methods are largely responsible for the superior qualities for which the Coward Shoe is noted. Every condition has been encountered; every difficulty met and every possible fault eliminated. When built for a specific purpose, it answers that purpose; and above all it fits and wears.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Fixing Garden for World's Fair.

Carpenters, builders, and decorators will take possession of the Madison Square Garden to-morrow, to transform it into a miniature St. Louis fair ground. The opening will occur Saturday at noon. The total value of the art exhibits to be shown exceeds $500,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—Ninety-first Street and Broadway; John Reilly; damage, $1,000.

9:10 A. M.—Pier 29 East River; Jarvis Lighterage Company; damage, $500.

8:20 A. M.—297 Cherry Street; J. Berman; damage, $1,000.

9:10 A. M.—65 Sheriff Street; Arthur Berglass; damage, $5.

9:30 A. M.—89 Greenwich Avenue; John Keller; damage, $25.

10:45 A. M.—708 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; James Turner; damage, $10.

11:45 A. M.—Sixty-third Street and Second Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—Northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Southern Boulevard; William Meyer; damage, $20.

2:15 P. M.—107 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; M. Smith; damage, $10.

2:40 P. M.—180 Henry Street; Louis Wasserman; damage, $10.

5:50 P. M.—200 Green Street; Mitchell & Grass; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—343 East Eighty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—195 Prince Street; Charles Rairchfire; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—53 Henry Street; Max Saffman; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—608 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; —— Lewis; damage, $20.

7:50 P. M.—215 Rivington Street; Mrs. Rozinsky; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—554 West Forty-eighth Street; Annie O'Neill; damage, $50.

9:00 P. M.—223 Madison Street; Sarah Shapiro; damage trifling.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart

By this Sign you may know and will find

Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York

Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.

Select Now - Delivery when wanted

Get the Best and you get the Singer

Singer Sewing Machines are never sold to dealers

ON HOLIDAY
AND
OTHER TRIPS
Travel via the
ERIE RAILROAD.

ERIE

Buffalo - $8.00 Cincinnati - $16.00
Cleveland - 12.00 Chicago - 18.00

Proportionate Rates to Other Points.

Secure sleeping and parlor car reservations early, and general information at Erie ticket offices:

113 Broadway, N. Y.; 287 Broadway, N. Y.; 261 Broadway, N. Y.; 399 Broadway, N. Y.; 1229 Broadway, N. Y.; 1404 Broadway, N. Y.; 25 Union Square, N. Y.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, N. Y.; Jersey City Station; 233 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 183 Market St., Newark, N. J.; 128 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

For the Christmas Season,—as for All Seasons,—the Hats we sell are the kinds Gentlemen wear.

Tiffany Broadway (under the Albemarle Hotel)
736 Fifth Avenue (near 44th St.)
178 Broadway (near Liberty St.)

YOUMANS HATS

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE.
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated.
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

Alice Roosevelt Sees Weber Show.

Miss Alice Roosevelt and a party of friends attended "Higgledy-Piggledy" at the Weber Music Hall yesterday afternoon. Harry Lehr and Mrs. Pembroke Jones were members of a party at the Bijou, where May Irwin is playing in "Mrs. Black Is Back."

TIFFANY STUDIOS

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

Electric and Oil Lamps of dignified design.
Library Sets in Metal and Glass.
Unusual Rugs.
Carefully selected Furniture.
Favrile Glass Vases.
Visitors Always Welcome.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Hurried shoppers will find our Holiday Bazaar, 2nd floor, a convenient place to buy.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

Store open until 10 o'clock evenings beginning Saturday

Interesting comment

UP to date we've enjoyed the greatest Christmas trade since the advent of this store, and every indication warrants us in believing that corresponding records of one year ago will be broken every day.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of Monday and Tuesday of this week our sales were much better than one year ago for the same days when we had ideal shopping weather.

Months ago we set the mark for our holiday trade—prepared our stocks accordingly, and at the time it seemed as though we were undertaking almost an impossibility, but now we look back and in the light of our very gratifying holiday business we feel that we were too conservative, as we have almost reached our mark and we've ten days to come before Christmas.

We have to thank New York's discriminating shopping public for the tremendous increase in our sales, believing this increased patronage to be an expression of approval of our policy of offering the very highest standard of merchandise at absolutely the lowest prices to quote.

Our appreciation will continue to find expression in our efforts to do still better for our every growing clientele, who have made it possible for us to achieve so much for them in the way of selling merchandise that insures satisfaction to the customer and ourselves alike.

Mammoth sale of men's house coats at unparalleled saving prices

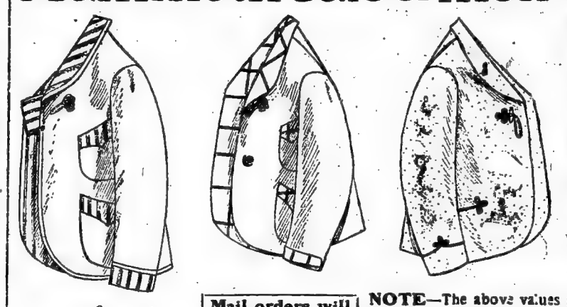

Men's $7.00 house coats $4.95

Men's $10.00 house coats $6.00

Men's $12.00 house coats $7.50

Men's $15.00 house coats $10.00

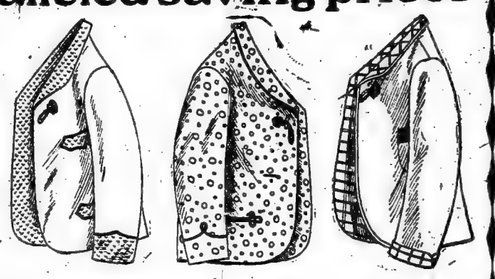

2,000 coats on sale to-day at the above prices, second floor.

Mail orders will be filled promptly

NOTE—The above values are somewhat understated. In carefully going over the four great lots we have found about 200 $7.50 house coats which we will include at $4.95 as prize holiday bargains for those who come early. There are also about 50 coats made to sell at $20 each which we include at $10—exactly half their price.

Mail orders will be filled promptly

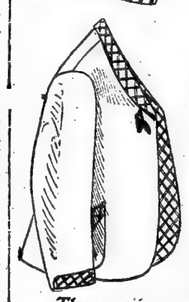

This mammoth sale represents the only available surplus and sample stocks of men's high grade house coats that we know of in America, and we do not think it possible for any other store in New York to offer values equal to the above in which you will certainly be intensely interested. Even with 2,000 we doubt if we'll have enough.

You will be interested in them because the house coat is the ideal Christmas gift for a man. In taking advantage of this sale we do not see how you can help making a selection that will be infinitely more satisfactory than any you would choose at the same price elsewhere.

Six celebrated wholesale establishments contributed to this remarkable event. After supplying hundreds of their customers at the regular prices they offered their sample lines and remaining stocks to us at a third to a half less than prices paid by most stores, so naturally we are in position to offer you the best values in New York, beginning to-day till all are sold.

These values will be recognized as unprecedented and quickly chosen—in fairness to the hundreds who are looking for just such gifts we advise immediate choosing.

There are no less than 100 patterns in all the new and correct styles—the six lots accounting for this vast diversity—you could not expect more than one-sixth as many in a store that selected its entire showing at the same place as most stores do. This is another advantage equally as important as the saving.

Competent salespeople will conduct this sale. They will show you styles and designs best adapted to the taste and age of the recipient. Their assistance will enable you to choose quickly and judiciously. There are quiet patterns for the elderly man—loud patterns for the young man—captivating effects for the bachelor—luxurious effects for the man of fastidious taste—in fact, you could find a hundred suitable for any man and not make a mistake whatever your choice. Don't put off buying when there are but ten more days till Christmas.

Men's $7.50 bath robes, $4.95: Extraordinary sale now in progress on the main floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of gift aprons 500 usually 75c at 50c

FIVE THOUSAND aprons on sale to-day, including 500 at 25c—value 50c—and 500 at 50c—value 75c. The values are so unusual that we've not a single one more than needed. Second Floor.

The apron is a gift suitable for all feminity from the miss of 16 to the elderly woman, and we're showing all the new and dainty styles for all purposes at lower prices than ever before.

Very Special.

25c—great variety of large and small aprons, with and without bibs, hemstitched—others with embroidery in skirts—value 50c—sometimes sold at 39c.

79c. for bib aprons, strap of insertion, Gibson effect with scalloped embroideries.

95c. for large assortment of bib aprons, square and pointed bibs, embroidered bretelles.

$1.25 for yoke effect bib aprons, straps over shoulders of wide embroidery.

$1.50 for fine lawn bib aprons, two insertions in skirt, pointed bretelles.

$1.95 for bib aprons, square bib and bretelles of very fine blind embroidery.

$2.50 for dotted Swiss aprons, strap and pointed revers of very fine Swiss embroidery.

39c. to $1.50—full line of chafing dish aprons of Swiss, prettily trimmed with laces and ribbons.

Very Special.

50c for fancy tea aprons, nurses', waitresses'—embroidery ruffles and hemstitchings—with or without bibs—value $1.00—sometimes sold at 75c.—very special.

$1.25 for old ladies' head dresses of white Brussels net.

$1.50 for black lace dress caps, satin ribbon rosettes.

$1.75 for old ladies' crown caps of black silk, lace and ribbons.

$1.95 to $3.25 for fine black silk lace caps with full crown.

Pillow shams

$1.25 and $1.50 for fine lawn with hemstitched ruffles.

$1.95 to $2.50 for fine lawn and embroidery centers, hemstitched ruffles.

$2.95 and $3.95 for fine allover embroidery centers with embroidery ruffles.

$4.95 to $12.50 for fine embroidery insertions, ribbon trimmed and full embroidery ruffles.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Slippers—special sale at low holiday prices.

EVERY pair of slippers selected especially for the holidays—every pair offered at a remarkably low price. You should see the scores of new styles for men, women and children. We think it's the greatest showing in New York. Second Floor.

Men's Christmas slippers—tan Romeo, tan Russia calf, brown colt, black and brown goat, opera and Everett patterns, value $2, at $1.50. Better grades at $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.40.

Indian Moccasins for holiday gift giving—beaded and embroidered—of buck leather—for children, women and men—65c. to $1.75.

Turkish towelling bath slippers, in handsome patterns for men and women, 49c.

Buster Brown leggins for children—brown and black leathers, velvets and corduroys in a variety of colors—also white Jerseys—98c. to $2.

Children's English house slippers, blue velvet stamped—no heels—cozy, handsome patterns—39c. Size 7 to 2.

Fleece soles for making crochet slippers, for children, women and men—ladies' spats in black and colors, 50c. to $1.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

BOOKS

TWO holiday bargain prices on special gift books from America's finest book store. Come to-day. Second Floor.

Famous books for boys, by well known authors at Regular $1 edition, 35c

This series of popular stories for boys, most of which are copyrighted, contains the best books for boys by the authors represented, handsomely bound in cloth, with different cover designs. Among the fifty titles are:

Rolf Granger's Fortune.
Winged Arrow's Medicine—Harry Castlemon.
Fur Past the Frontier—Jas. A. Barden.
Larry Barlow's Ambition—Winfield.
The See Young Ranchmen—Ralph Bonehill.
The Yellow Violin—M. A. Denison.
The Romance of a School Boy—M. A. Denison.
Vance Sevier—Wm. P. Brown.
Break o' Day—Victor St. Clair.
Connecticut Boys in the Western Reserve—J. A. Barden.
Little by Little—Oliver Optic.
Florida Lads—Wm. P. Brown.
Forge and Furnace—St. Clair.
Through the Unknown Isle—Chipman.
Down the Sloop—Jas. Otis.
Phel and Dick.
In a Car of Gold.
Telegraph Tom's Venture—Jas. Otis.

Choice classics with beautifully decorated binding, great variety of titles—each one in a box, 25c.

Golden Thoughts from great writers.
Through the years with Shakespeare.
Through the year with Dickens.
Through the year with Tennyson.
Diamonds from Sir Walter Scott.
Emeralds from Thomas Moore.
Daisies from R. L. Stevenson's Poems.
Opals from Oliver W. Holmes.
Language of Flowers.
Through the year with Longfellow.
Gems of Devotional Poetry, &c.
and over 100 equally desirable titles.

Young folks' standard classics richly bound in cloth, with unique designs and elegantly illustrated; a good-sized volume that every girl and boy will be proud to get; published at retail at $1; to-day for 48c.

Among the titles are:

Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Samantha at Saratoga.
Green Mountain Boys.
Arabian Nights, &c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Waist patterns at half price for the Holidays

WE don't know of a single article a smartly dressed woman would appreciate more as a gift than a waist or dress pattern. We want you to fully realize this, and so that you *will*, we've priced some particularly desirable patterns at half and less for the holidays. You can't make a mistake in choosing. Main Floor.

$2.50 waist patterns, $1.25—300 silk and wool white waist patterns, each pattern put up in a separate box—a beautiful material—actually worth $2.50—full and plenty to cut a waist of any style—special at $1.25.

$2.50 waist patterns, $1.25

200 suit patterns—each pattern consisting of 6½ and 7 yards of 50-inch fine imported novelty materials—all the latest Fall productions in the lot—you will be able to find a dress suitable for most any occasion, and, remember, we are offering $10 and $12 patterns for $4.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A chafing dish would make an ideal gift.

DON'T you think so, too? Well, you'll be more enthused over its importance as a Christmas remembrance when you see the price is only $2.35 to-day for a regular $3.65 chafing dish. Hundreds of articles of nickelware and imported cooking ware in our basement salesroom chosen particularly for the holidays and priced to make them popular gifts. Basement Salesroom.

Imported cooking ware.

55c for 1.10 oval covered casserole
40c for 80c round covered casserole
46c for square bakers, usually 92c
18c for egg plates, good value at 36c
7c for ramikins, good value at 14c

Baskets.

Fancy work baskets, 59c to 2.40
Scrap baskets, special 75c to 4.50
Standing work baskets, 2.45 to 8.95

Stoves.

2.45 famous splendid oil heater

Nickel goods—$3.65 chafing dishes for gifts, $2.35.

$2.35 for $3.65 3-pt. heavy nickel-plated on copper chafing dish, nickel hot water pan, fancy wrought iron stand—nickel plated alcohol lamp.

$4.75 for nickel on copper coffee percolator, holding 4 large coffee cups, ebony side handles and non-explosive alcohol lamp; usually $5.75.

89c. for nickel-plated $1.60 pudding dish or enameled baking dish.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Underprice sale of holiday upholsteries.

DO you think of any one who would value an article for home decoration? There are hundreds of housewives whose unselfish nature gives them greater pleasure on receiving for Christmas some article among these specially priced upholsteries than a gift for their own personal use. Do not overlook this. Fourth Floor.

Ruffled renaissance bed sets, special, $9.75, $4.50 & $3.95.
Tapestry table covers, dining table size, at $2.95 & $1.95.
Couch covers, oriental rug patterns, $5.90, $4.85 & $3.50.
Sofa cushions of satin, silks, tapestries, $4.50, $2.95 & $1.25.
Mantel and piano lambrequins, $8.90, $6.50, $3.75 & $2.25.
Pillow Tops of tapestries, damasks, velours, 98c, 59c & 19c.
Novelty tapestry portieres, $12.50, $9.75, $6.90 & $3.95.
Lace curtains, heavy Scotch "cable nets," a pair, $2.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Toys-dolls.

MY, how the children have become enthused over Toyland and its hundreds of pretty playthings, dolls and games. Bring them all to see this wonderful sight, and for your own good inspect the toys offered at these remarkable saving prices. You'll see they are the kind that do not break easily—dolls with almost human faces. Nothing old—everything new and bright—selected especially for this coming Christmas. Get the book, "A Trip to Toyland." Basement Salesroom.

$1 for Playmate Dressed Doll.
65c. for Playmate Dressed Doll.
$1.25 for Dressed Baby Doll.
$1.25 for a Lead Tea Set.
25c. for 8-inch Ten Pins.

85c. for Foxy Grandpa and Two Boys (made of stockinette).

Tree Ornaments are here at low prices.

25c. for Willow Doll High Chair.
44c. for Red Kindergarten Chair.
68c. for Metal Kitchen Utensils.
50c. for Child's Folding Table.
$2.50 for Slate Easel Blackboard. See our Swinging Horse and Shoofly assortment.
45c. for Printing Press, complete.
$1.85 for Hair Horse and Loaded Truck.
$2.10 for Large Hair Saddle Horse.
75c. for Warrior Air Rifle.
Mechanical Trains are instructive.
$1.10 for large Tunnels for Trains, 65c. for Papier Mache Comic Heads.
$3.25 for complete Stores.
18c. for Castors of pewter.
18c. for Easel Blackboard.
49c. for Easel Blackboard.
Almost every kind of game is here.
25c. for Wheelbarrows.
65c. for Steam Engines.
10c. for Horse Reins, with Chimes.
$1.95 for Shooting Galleries.
40c. for Piano.
5c. each for 10,000 Tree Ornaments.

Hand-worked initial handkerchiefs, 9c & 12½c.

IT'S evidence the best values in New York are here. We're proud of our handkerchiefs, as we think our display unequalled by any other shown in New York. Don't fail to see it before selecting your holiday supply. Main Floor.

Initial handkerchiefs, 9c.

In these dainty bits of linen at 9c. and 12½c. no less than a dozen smart styles to choose from—beautiful effects—hand-worked initials—they're unlaundered—if not would cost much more.

75c., $1 and $1.50 for box of six women's handkerchiefs—great many styles—sheer dainty bits of linen with hand-wrought initial—script and block letter, refined effects, French effects, lace effects, wreath letters, etc.; remarkably low prices for these dainty bits of linen, great gift-procuring opportunity.

$1, $1.38 and $2 for box of six men's hand-wrought initial handkerchiefs, several styles of letters—the best values in New York and different from what you find elsewhere.

12½c. for two styles of men's handworked Irish linen initial handkerchiefs, ¼ and ½ inch hemstitched—better than you find elsewhere—we have 5,000 dozen of these ready now, and they'll go quickly. An elegant lot of handkerchiefs at a startlingly low price.

We've devoted so much space to our handkerchiefs that it's nothing short of real pleasure to choose here in comparison with the poor facilities that are usually unavoidable at holiday time. This fact is so well known though that our holiday crowds are larger than ever before and early choosing is advisable.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of household linens suitable for holiday gifts.

O, I WISH somebody would get me a table cloth for Christmas! How often you hear expressions like that, but there's a tendency to present less practical things, and, although said in real earnestness, it isn't taken seriously. Main Floor.

It's a certainty that any housewife would appreciate one of these handsome cloths with napkins to match. That's why we've priced them specially for gifts.

Bleached hemstitched damask sets, comprising table cloth and one dozen napkins to match; handsome patterns, at these exceptional prices:

8x4 table cloth, $5.75 and $8.75 per set.
8x10 table cloth, $6.75 and $9.50 per set.
8x12 table cloth, $7.50 and $10.95 per set.

Pattern table cloths, double satin damask, full bleached and pure linen, in choice assortment of patterns.

2 yds	2½ yds.	3½ yds.
$1.98 and $2.75	$2.48 and $3.25	$3.75 and $4.25

Breakfast size napkins to match, $2.25 and $2.75 dozen.
Dinner size napkins to match, $3.25 and $3.90 a dozen.

$2.50 waist patterns, $1.00 each.

1,000 mercerized white waist patterns—beautiful new designs—brocaded effects, floral and conventional patterns—the new silk finish, in medium weights, suitable for immediate or Spring wear—3½ yards material put up in a neat box—a suitable and useful Holiday gift—value $2.50—at.... $1

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

One-third-off-holiday sale of Oriental carpets

A GIFT that never wears out—never loses its beauty—such remembrance is an Oriental rug, and here they are, all those richest gems from the Far East, at exactly one-third our regular low prices. Not ordinary rugs, but our select stock of Persian and Turkish creations. Third Floor.

$6.95 for $12.50 Oriental Rugs. If you want them for your own use, this sale is of inestimable importance to you. Come to-day and make your selection before the rarest prizes are captured. **$8.75** For $14.50 Oriental Rugs.

$6.95 for small Persian rugs—Carabagh and Hammedan $10.50 to $12.50 rugs.

$8.75 for $14.50 antique Guenji rugs in soft, rich colorings. Excellent for gifts; value $14.50.

Mueschkabad carpets.

$60 for $90 rugs—10.2x7 ft.
$84 for $126 rugs—11x8.5 ft.
$78 for $116 rugs—10.1x 9 ft.
$87 for $131 rugs—10.1x9.1.
$96 for $144 rugs—12.5x9.4.
$100 for $150 rugs—10.3x8.7.
$129 for $193 rugs—14.8x11.11.
$136 for $204 rugs—14.6x10.7

Indian Carpets—Especially suited for parlors and reception rooms, beautiful shades of old rose, ivory, etc., at these low prices:

$81 for $121 rugs—10.4x8.2.
$87 for $130 rugs—12x9 feet.
$90 for $135 rugs—12.3x9.1.
$107 for $160 rugs—12.3x9 feet.
$123 for $185 rugs—13.2x10.2.
$133 for $200 rugs—15x9.4.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Parlor cabinets, those handsome gifts ⅓ off.

THE prices are the lowest we have ever quoted—one-third less than our regular low sale figures which you will see on the tickets. Hundreds will want to present this ideal piece of furniture as a Christmas remembrance and we urge them not to miss this unprecedented opportunity. Fifth Floor.

$15 for $22.50 music cabinets

Rich designs that are exact copies of the periods of Louis XV. and XVI.—also the Art Nouveau effects. Nothing so enhances the beauty of the home—you could not select a more appropriate gift.

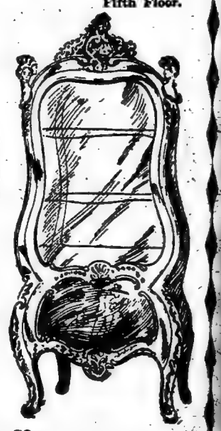

Cabinets in leaf gold, Vernis-Martin and Rookwood, some with hand painted decorations on gracefully curved panels and doors—others are richly mounted with highest quality fired brass trimmings.

$15 for $22.50 music cabinet, Vernis-Martin.
$21 for $28 music cabinet, Vernis-Martin.
$40 for a $60 parlor cabinet, Vernis-Martin.
$53.50 for an $80 parlor cabinet, leaf gold.
$74.75—$115 music cabinet, Vernis-Martin.
$80 for our $120 parlor cabinet, mahogany.
$120 for a $180 parlor cabinet, mahogany.
$120 for our $180 music cabinet, gold leaf.
$165—A $245 parlor cabinet, Vernis-Martin.
$250 for our $375 parlor cabinet, leaf gold.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Mail orders filled.

Special holiday prices—groceries and wines.

Call Chelsea 2100.

Sixth Floor, Model Food Store.

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's best mild golden sugar cured; 4 to 5 lb. strips; lb. 11½c

BUTTER—MEADOW BROOK Fancy Creamery; 1-lb. print, delivered. 25c.; 5-lb. crock 1.45

PURE LARD—Swift's Silver Leaf or Armour's Star Shield; 5-lb. pail 53c

TEA-ETTE TEAS—All varieties—usually sold at 50c.; special for to-day, lb. 39c

TABLE SALT—LOG CABIN Double Refined; large 10c. package, 7c

NAVEL ORANGES—Extra fancy seedless sweet fruit; original box, containing 200 or 176 fruit; $3.85; dozen., 28c

FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT—Bright, thin skinned fruit; ½ box, containing 40 fruit, $2.49; dozen 80c

TABLE APPLES—Spitzenbergs, Kings or Northern Spies; ½-bu. basket 63c

COOKING APPLES—Fancy Baldwins or Greenings; ½-bu. basket 49c

MINCEMEAT—SIMPSON CRAWFORD quality condensed seedless; plus glass jar, 25c.; quart glass jar 45c

PLUM PUDDING—Royal Stuart, the richest and best flavored pudding made; 1-lb. can, 22c.; 3-lb. can 58c

SWEET PRUNES—Fanciest grown in Santa Clara Valley; 10c.; 3 lbs. 25c

NEW MIXED NUTS—A combination of all the best and most popular varieties; 1 lb., 18c.; 6 lbs. 1.00

GRENOBLE WALNUTS—Large soft shelled; lb., 18c.; 6 lbs. 1.00

PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS; ½ lbs., $1.00; lb. 25c

SARDINES IN MUSTARD Sauce, Crown Brand; dozen, 90c.; large can 8c

NEW VOSTIZZA Currants or Seedless Raisins; the fanciest fruit packed; full 16 oz. carton, 10c.; dozen each or assorted 1.15

VANILLA EXTRACT—Van Duzer's Triple Strength; true flavor; 2-oz. bottle, 25c.; 4-oz. bottle 45c

POTTED HAM—LIBBY, McNeill & Libby best quality; quarters, can, 4c.; halves, can 8c

HAUT SAUTERNES (Superior,) Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux. Wine of equal quality is usually sold from $10.00 to $16.00 per case; our special price, case, $7.50; 12 quarts, $4.00; Bottle 65c; Pints, 75c. extra

ST. JULIEN FRENCH Claret—P. & E. Rudelle & Co., Bordeaux, France; the growers, shippers and bottlers, P. & E. Rudelle & Co., guarantee this wine to be genuine St. Julien growth; we, Simpson Crawford Co., guarantee it to be equal in bouquet and flavor to other St. Julien growths sold in many stores from $6.50 to ——; price, bottle, 40c.; case 12 4.00 quarts

HOLLAND GIN—MEDER & ZOON, Schiedam, Holland; the best obtainable for medicinal use; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 bottle 69c

CITRON-BEST QUALITY Glace for large clear pieces; lb., 18c.; 2 lbs. 35c

QUEEN OLIVES—SELECTED large bright fruit; pint glass jar, 15c.; quart glass jar 25c

JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE—The Simpson Crawford Blend Fanciest Imported Rich Drinking Coffee; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

HIGH-GRADE TEAS—English Breakfast, Imperial Young Hyson and all other Green and Black or specially blended varieties; 5 lbs. in caddy, $2.75; lb. 60c

MALAGA LAYER Raisins—Extra large clusters for table decorating, 5-lb. carton 1.75; 1-lb. carton 35c; 5-lb. carton 1.25; 1-lb. carton 25c

SWEET APPLE CIDER—Guaranteed pure apple Juice; gallon, including jug, 35c.; ¼ gallon, 25c.; large bottle 15c

PURE GRAPE JUICE—Vineland; made from the sweetest, ripe, juicy Grapes; quart bottle, 45c.; pt. bottle 22c

EXTRA PRESERVES—Royal Stuart—Strawberries, Red Cherries—and 10 other Popular Varieties, large jar, 27c.; doz. each or assorted 3.15

OLOROSA SHERRY—Stardeman, Buck & Co., Pemartin, Spain, vintage 1880; compare this wine with the sherry you buy in other stores at $6.50, special, gallon, $5.00; case 12 bot., $14.00; bot. 1.25

IMPORTED PORT and Sherry, our regular $4.00 high grade wines, special, gallon, $2.60; case $8.00; bottle 75c

PORT, SHERRY OR Tokay, the popular vintages, guaranteed by the growers (Los Gatos Vineyard Co.)—Gallon, $2.25, $1.95, $1.85, $1 and 75c. Full quart bot. 38c; 60c., 50c. and 45c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co., case, $11.00; bot. 1.00

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding Pure Rye Whiskey, 8 years old; gallon, $3.00; case 12 full quarts, $9.75; full quart bottle 85c

BALTIMORE PURE Rye Whiskey; gallon, $2.15; case 12 full quarts, $6.50; full quart bottle 56c

WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, shipped in 5 and 10 gallon kegs, also half barrels and barrels, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Prices on application.

JAMAICA RUM—The famous old Antigua, unequalled for flavoring sauces and medicinal purposes; gal. $4.60; bottle 1.00

MOUNT VERNON Pure Rye Whiskey, gallon, $2.35; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle 60c

MONOGRAM PURE Rye Whiskey, gallon, $2.75; case 12 full quarts, $8.50; full quart 75c

MONTICELLO OR Normandy Pure Rye Whiskey, 10 years old, gallon, $3.15; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle 1.00

RAMSEY'S OLD LIQUEUR—Scotch Whiskey; gallon, $4.50; case, 12 bottles, $12.00; bottle 1.05

The Christmas music in the ROTUNDA continues today. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following

Vocal Quartet

MRS. VIOLA WATERHOUSE, *Soprano.* | MR. PAUL DU FAULT, *Tenor.*
MRS. E. B. NOBBES, *Contralto.* | MR. FREDERICK MARTIN, *Baritone.*

Men's OVERCOATS
For Real Winter Use

Winter started earlier than usual this year, just as it was prophesied, and the same prophets promise that it will be a long and hard Winter. The man who heeds this information will be well protected if it leads him to choose a long heavy Tourist Overcoat from our splendid stock. We have a fine variety of these coats, 52 inches long, with loose backs and broad shoulders; made of attractive fancy cheviots with warm, comfortable linings, at **$15 each.** There are other styles at $20, $25 and $35 each.

There is a special offering today of seventy-five fancy cheviot Tourist Coats which we bought to sell at $20, now marked **at $15.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $1 SCARFS at 55c

This is a fine new collection of 1200 Men's Handsome Scarfs in the folded square style, made of rich heavy silks in full sizes; most desirable in pattern and colors, all of which are in effects brought out this present season.

It seems strange to offer such handsome scarfs at about half price just when holiday buying is at its height, but the manufacturers have ended their present season's selling and we have been prompt to seize the opportunity to enable you to give twice as much as you had expected for the price.

These scarfs regularly sell for $1, and some for $1.50 in stores where they are necessarily bought in smaller quantities. Today you choose at **55c each,** and we will put them into holiday boxes if you so request.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose at 35c, Worth 50c

This is a special offering of 450 pairs of men's fine mercerized ribbed cotton Socks in changeable effects on dark grounds. They are in medium weight, in the most desirable quality. Patterns are neat and effective. They sell regularly at 50 cents a pair, and all are new and perfect in every way. Today they are offered at 35 cents a pair, 3 pairs for $1.

Ninth street.

A Remarkable Sale Of WOMEN'S COATS

This is really a January Sale in December; as we have made the most radical reductions in prices that a store could make at any period of the season, and the collection included in the offering comprises more than two hundred and fifty women's garments of the present season's stocks. The group is very broad in variety and complete in all sizes from 34 to 44; so that every woman who reads this announcement and has any need of a coat, will find something to interest her in the collection. The cloths include coverts, kerseys, cheviots and broadcloths; and there are jackets of all different lengths and styles.

Of course the collection is not complete in any one sort, but there are sufficient styles in almost every size to meet nearly every wish. Regular prices on these Coats were $14 to $22.50; today they are all marked

At Ten Dollars Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Winter Suits

Notwithstanding the fact that new lots of Women's Dresses are coming on our floors, almost daily, presenting entirely original styles, they are also marked at special prices. For those that are coming now are specially made for us and come in at prices as striking in their concessions as bargain lots that are being marked down. And yet you will not find in New York City today any such collection of stylish new dresses showing constantly original designs. We spend as much effort in the originating of new effects as we do in getting the prices down to the most attractive point possible.

Here are descriptions of a few of our most attractive groups:

At $18—Vest Coat Suits, 35 inches long, of plain and herring bone cheviot in black, blue and brown; with pretty trimming touches, and satin-lined. Skirts in street length.

At $18—Stylish Coat Suits, of cheviot and broadcloth; 42 inches long; seventeen strappings on coat; tight-fitted back; fly-front; satin lining. Skirts strapped to correspond.

At $22.50—42-inch Coat Suits, of cheviot, with double stitched seams; velvet collar; satin lining.

At $25—Broadcloth Suits—corresponding in detail to above.

At $28—Handsome Suits, of broadcloth and cheviot, with 47-inch long jacket; beautifully strapped seams, and elegantly tailored throughout.

All of these Suits would ordinarily sell for seven to ten dollars more.

There is also this fine assortment of Suits, at specially-reduced prices:

At $13.50—Suits that were $16.50 to $27.
At $25—Suits that were $34 to $37.
At $30—Suits that were $40 to $60.

A special group of Dressy Velvet Suits, broadtail and plain, at $37.50, formerly $45 to $70. Second floor, Broadway.

Paris CLOTH ROBES
About One-Third Under-Price

These handsome concessions have been made on our Fall importations of shaped Broadcloth and Panama Cloth Robes from Paris. Not only are they most desirable for women, who wish new suits made up for their own wear, but they are the very choicest gifts in our stocks for fine holiday presents. The skirts have all been artistically shaped by men tailors in Paris, and elaborately trimmed. Nothing further need be done but to finish the skirt at the waistband in order to make it fit the person for whom it is designed, close the back seam, and adjust the length.

The Panama Cloth Robes are handsomely trimmed with mohair braids in two colors with applique of Persian designs with silk-embroidered dots over green, brown, blue and gray cloth, **at $25, from $40.**

The Broadcloth Robes are elaborately appliqued in black velvet on lace over white satin with black silk fringe. The cloths are in brown, plum and navy blue. Formerly $85, **now at $55 a robe.** Rotunda.

Over a Million Holiday Handkerchiefs

This is the number of absolutely pure linen Handkerchiefs that we have ready for the holiday demands of the next ten days; and this quantity comprises the most intelligently selected stock that will be found on this side of the ocean. Of course, the larger quantities are in the plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, of which we buy greater quantities than any other wholesale or retail establishment in the country.

Then there is a splendid variety among the Initial Handkerchiefs, for men, women and children.

Among the Embroidered goods and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs for women, there is a greater variety than you could look over in an hour's time.

There is a superb collection of French Handkerchiefs, presenting the most attractive novelties that come from abroad.

There is a fine and artistic collection of real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, made in Belgium of fine hand-spun linen and exquisite hand-made lace.

Of course there is a large variety of Silk Handkerchiefs, both plain and embroidered, with initials, in beautiful designs.

Many of these Handkerchiefs are put up a single one in a holiday box that opens like a booklet. Then we have attractive gift-boxes in which we put any handkerchiefs you select from our stocks, so that the gift may be sent in an attractive form.

Here are some suggestions of varieties and prices:

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, for men, at 12½c to 75c each.

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, for women, at 10c to 50c each.

French Handkerchiefs, hand-woven, hand-hemstitched, hand-embroidered; sheer linen styles for women, with fancy medallions and initials, at 50c to $1 each.

With medallion and block initial, for men, at $1 each.

Initial Handkerchiefs, for men and women, at 12½c to 50c each.

Men's French Novelty Handkerchiefs of silk-and-linen, in various color-combinations, at 50c to $1 each.

Fancy French Handkerchiefs for women, daintily embroidered, at 75c to $3 each.

Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs for women, at $1 to $15 each.

Broadway.

Fine Winter Millinery At HALF PRICE

There are a good many hundreds of women who read this announcement, who still desire another handsome Winter hat. Today's offering is made from our finest, higher-priced millinery. Just the hats that well-dressed women have most admired in our stocks during the recent days. They are in the latest styles—in fact, some are in advance styles, suggesting effects that promise to be popular next season. All of the hats are in excellent condition; materials are of the finest quality imported from Paris this present season.

No two hats in the entire collection are exactly alike. There are about two hundred Hats in the lot of which former prices were $20 to $40 each. Today they are

$10 to $20 Each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Sale of Fancy Linens
One-Third to One-Half Under-Price

As individual pieces these Linens are as fine and handsome as any we have at the regular prices, but lines are broken and lots are small; hence they have become undesirable stocks for us, while losing not the least attraction for those who wish to use them, or give them as holiday presents. The savings are quite remarkable on goods of this staple character. A list of some of the principal pieces follows:

Small Table Cloths of bleached damask, with scalloped edge; 36 inches square; at $2 each, from $3.50.

Hemstitched linen Centerpieces, embroidered in natural flower colors; 24 inches square, at $2 each, from $3.25. Same, 12 inches square, at 75c each, from $1.

Hand-embroidered scalloped Doilies, for finger bowls; 6 inches square, at $2.50 a dozen, from $3.50; 6 inches round, at $4 and $6 a dozen, from $6 and $9.

Fringed Tea Cloths, with colored borders; 45 in. square, including fringes, at 65c each, from $1.

Teneriffe Wheel Doilies, 5 inches square, at $1.75 a dozen, from $2.75.

Mexican fine spider-wheel Doilies, round:
8-inch, at 75c each, from $1.15
14-inch, at $3.25 each, from $5.25
20-inch, at $6.50 each, from $9
24-inch, at $6.50 each, from $9.75

Mexican Centerpiece, 30 inches, round, and three 9-inch round Doilies, at $15 a set, from $25.

Mexican drawn-work on heavier linen; 24 inches square, at $6.50 each, from $9; 33 inches square, at $9.75 each, from $13.50.

Fine linen Table Covers, 72 in. square, with beautiful Berlin hand drawn-work; slightly mussed by display; at $39 each, from $65.

Round Table Covers, 2½ yards in diameter, with hand drawn-work and insertion of Cluny, with wide edge of the same lace, at $62.50 each, from $95.

Same size cover, trimmed with Renaissance edge, at $33 each, from $50.

Small Table Covers, 54 inches square, with drawn-work and Point d'Arabe lace edge, at $50 each, from $82.

Ruffled Dresser Scarfs, hand-embroidered; 14x45 in., at 75c and 95c each, from $1.25 and $1.50.

Irish Point Doilies, round or square—
6-inch, at 25c each, from 40c.
10-inch, at 50c each, from 85c.
12-inch, at 75c each, from $1.10.

Irish Point Doilies, oval or oblong—
10 x 14 inches, at 75c each, from $1.15.
8 x 12 inches, at 45c each, from 75c.
14 x 18 inches, at 95c each, from $1.65.

Fine linen Table Scarfs, hemstitched, with hand-drawn corners; 20 x 72 inches, at $1.90 each, from $3.

Same as above, 36 inches square, embroidered with scalloped edge, at $4 each, from $6.

Centerpieces, with Arabian lace edge and elaborate drawn-work center, 24-in. square, at $13.50 each, from $21.

Another, of Point d'Arabe lace, with sheer linen center, $11.50 each, from $20.

Third floor.

The Power of $5 In Boys' Clothing

Five dollars attains a new dignity, a new potency, when applied to the "Wanamaker Special" Clothing for Boys.

It will purchase

All-wool, thoroughly shrunk materials.
Perfection of cut and workmanship.
Silk-sewn seams throughout.
Wear—fit—style—finish.

To prove it:

"Wanamaker Special" Suits of blue cheviot; double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; sizes for 8 to 16 years. $5.

"Wanamaker Special" Norfolk Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; sizes for 10 to 16 years. $5.

"Wanamaker Special" blue chinchilla Reefers; sizes for 6 to 12 years. $5.

And Boys' Flannel Waists; sizes for 6 to 14 years, at $1 and $1.35 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Very Good News Of Corsets

Either of the items below would alone make a story worth noting. For here

At $1.50

are Corsets of such especial merit and beauty that the higher valuations given would do them but scant justice.

The first is an all-whalebone corset—

At $1.50, worth $3.50—Our All-whalebone Special Corset, made in the latest style; high bust, long hips and small waist. The front is made with a firm fan. Of a superb quality coutil; extremely comfortable and well-wearing. Sizes 19 to 30.

And the second is a worthy companion—

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Designed to fit the medium figure, in imported gray coutil and French horn bone. Moderately long from waistline up, and with conservative hips; rounds off the figure into lines essential to the prevailing models. Sizes 25 to 30. Second floor, Tenth st.

Smyrna Rugs
At Special Prices

It is to be remembered that these Smyrna Rugs are perfect and of the best quality. Every well-informed housekeeper knows that there are several qualities of Smyrna Rugs; and our investigation has proved again and again that stores are very loose in their announcements about Smyrna Rugs.

The reductions that we tell of today are made from former actual prices on these same rugs in our regular stock. The new markings make them most decidedly lower than rugs of this grade have previously been sold:

Single door size, at 90c, from $1.15.
Bureau size, at $1.35, from $1.65.
26-inch size, at $1.85, from $2.25.
30-inch size, at $2.25, from $3.
Sofa size, at $5.50, from $7.
36-inch, rack size, at $2, from $2.50.
45-inch, rack size, at $3.75, from $4.50.
3 x 12 feet, at $7.50, from $9.50.
3 x 15 feet, at $9.25, from $11.50.
6 x 9 feet, at $12, from $18.50.
9 x 12 feet, at $23, from $28.50

Also about one thousand *Axminster Rugs*, in very excellent quality, and an extensive range of patterns:

30 x 60 inches, at $3, from $4.
18 x 36 inches, at $1.15, from $1.50.

Rubber Mats, 17 x 31 inches; diamond figure, at 75c each. Third floor.

Fine Colored Pictures Under-Price

This is a group of very handsome Christmas pictures, including attractive colored photogravures in such subjects as "The Fair Pleader," "Roses," "Lilies," "In Arcadia," "The Recital," and "See-Saw," as well as many fine landscape subjects. Some are finished with mats, others without; and all are framed in handsome gilt frames with burnished gold ornaments.

These are pictures that sell regularly at $15 and $20. They are priced today at

$10 and $13.50

The most effective Christmas gifts imaginable.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Novelty SILKS
At 75c, Worth $1.25

This is a fine lot of All-silk Gros de Londres, in four different designs, in fine armure and broche self-colored effects. They are desirable for street or evening dresses and waists, and they are as desirable for gift-purposes as for your own use.

Colorings include white, ivory, cream, light blue, pink, Nile green, sage, light and dark heliotrope, navy blue and jasper.

At 75c, worth $1.25. Rotunda.

Muslin Underwear
In Matching Sets

Matching Sets of Underwear are dear to the heart of woman. Therefore, it is interesting to know, in gift-planning time, that you can buy the undergarments already arranged in sets—instead of having to match them from counter to counter—and that these pretty three-piece sets are exquisitely made and cost so very little:

At $3—Matching Sets, of nainsook—nightgown, chemise and drawers—trimmed with Valenciennes lace, embroidery, insertion and ribbon. Nightgown and chemise have round neck; drawers have deep ruffle at bottom.

At $6.75—Matching Sets, of nainsook—nightgown, chemise and drawers—elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and beading, and wash ribbon. Nightgown has round neck and kimono sleeves; skirt chemise is finished with deep ruffle.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silken Girdles

It is not only their beauty—and this collection of Silk Girdle-belts is more full of beauty than any we have ever seen—it is also the astonishing lowness of price that makes this an interesting story.

From $1 to $8—the latter price for a rich deep-toned Japanese silk belt—is the price-range—and the following two remarkable values will give a hint of the whole.

At $1—Silk Girdle-belts, daintily decorated with crocheted rings and cabochons, in beautiful shades of pink, blue, lavender and red, as well as black and white. A most unusual value. Each belt in a Christmas holly-box.

At $1.50—Broad Silk Girdle-belts, shirred in many pretty, novel ways; of delicate Dresden silk, or in rich solid colors. Priced far below their worth. Main aisle.

Granite Cloths
At 37½c, Worth 50c

And this is really a better quality of All-wool Granite Cloth than is usually sold at half-a-dollar a yard; but we were fortunate enough to secure this lot from the manufacturer who had the surplus. The cloths are in navy blues, royal blues, garnet, green and black; 36 inches wide.

Now 37½c a yard. Fourth avenue.

The AUTOPIANO
Piano & Piano Player Combined

The price is not eight hundred dollars, nor six hundred dollars, though there are stores throughout the country that are getting six hundred dollars for this same instrument.

When the *Autopiano* came out, we secured the agency for it in both New York and Philadelphia, and although we were able to control the price in both of these cities, we insisted with the manufacturer that even such a remarkable instrument as the Autopiano should be sold on the fair basis of its manufactured cost; and today, so far as we know, the *Autopiano* is the only self-playing piano on the market under $600.

Our Price Is $485

In addition, we will take your piano, if you have one which you cannot play, in part payment for this one, that you and your family and friends can play at a moment's notice without any knowledge of music at all. We also apply to it the special WANAMAKER Christmas terms, so that you can have the Autopiano sent home upon payment of an exceedingly small cash sum and easy monthly payments afterward.

We are satisfied that we will run short of Autopianos some days before Christmas, and naturally the possible supplies from the factory are limited. Those who wish to secure one of these superb instruments, that mean so much to the enjoyment of the home, should act promptly before the supply is exhausted.

Visit the Piano Store and see and hear the Autopiano at your convenience. Fifth floor.

BOOKS for Christmas

Everybody enjoys possessing good books; and it is a satisfaction to the giver to know that the money invested is not to be spent for some frivolous gift. Books will be good friends to the recipient for lifetime.

These little day-by-day announcements can scarcely hint of the splendid stocks in the Wanamaker Book Store; for this is not a "book department," but an all-year-round complete book store in the very front rank; and managed by the best-known bookman in the trade.

Here are a few suggestions of popular gift sets and single books:

Sets of Books, by such authors as Dickens, Thackeray, Eliot, Scott, Irving, Dumas and Hugo—
Dickens', at $4.75, $13, $16.75, $33, $39.50, $67.50, $125.
Thackeray's, at $4, $8.50, $16.25, $22, $45, $85.
Scott's, at $4.85, $7.50, $11.50, $13.50, $22.50, $27, $70, $95.
Eliot's, at $1.65, $5.50, $6.50, $20, $22, $32.50, $54.
Dumas', at $4.75, $11.50, $36, $99, $133.
Hugo's, at $6.50, $10.50, $22, $55.
Irving, at $8.25, $13.50.

Books for Young People, with pretty illustrations:
Fairy Tales, Goop Tales, Chatterbox, Mother Goose, Buster Brown, Humpty Dumpty, Ro Peep, Foxy Grandpa and other celebrities.

Toy Books for Youngest Tots, at 8c, 10c, 15c and 18c.

Toy Books on linen, at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Rag Books. Printed in fast colors that can be washed without injuring the book at 15c, 25c and 75c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Sale of Brass Bedsteads
$35 Brass Bedsteads, $20 ∴ $40 Brass Bedsteads, $25

In no part of the furniture business is there a greater chance for misrepresentation than in brass bedsteads. Astonishing values are announced far and wide, until it is difficult for the non-expert purchaser to sift the real values from the deceptive. A brass bedstead of the cheapest construction, may have the same shine and glitter as one that is worthy in every particular of its construction and finish. The customer only learns the difference after use has shown the crude construction and general shakiness that has been secured with the low price of the poor one.

The brass bedsteads sold by us are of tried and true construction and finish; made for us in a factory that stands at the head of the brass bedstead business of America. It is from the bedsteads in this factory that we make these splendid offerings today. Two patterns in 3-foot and 4-foot 6-inch sizes, with fifty bedsteads in the lot.

We count these two bedsteads as the best value in brass bedsteads in America today:

At $20, from $35—Brass Bedsteads, with 2-inch upright pillars, 1-inch top rail, ¾-inch upright filler tubes, fancy brass tube end connections with concealed joints; foot-piece is 44 inches high, head-piece is 64 inches high; highly polished and finished with the best lacquer.

At $25, from $40—Brass Bedsteads, with 2-inch pillars and 2-inch continuous top tube connected with pillars by large husks; nine upright filler tubes, ¾-inch; two 1-inch cross tubes; ornamental connections with concealed joints; fancy spindles under top rail; foot-piece 41 inches high, top rail 62 inches high; highly polished and finished with highest grade lacquer.

Some other Brass Bedsteads in the regular lines are priced at $30, $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $48, $50, $55, $68, $70, up to $110.

Fourth floor.

Lively Days in the Toy Store

You would scarcely think there was room for new things to be coming in every day, and yet there arrived yesterday a fine new collection of Dolls from Germany—sorts never shown before—as well as additional supplies of our famous "Baby Blanche" Dolls.

New things for boys, too: Sleds, Skates, all sorts of helps to outdoor and indoor fun, for immediate use as well as Christmas Day.

Here are a few suggestions to help those who are planning:

Dolls

Our famous *Baby Blanche Dolls*, full-jointed bodies, fine bisque heads, with moving eyes and long curly wigs:
21½ inches, at $1. 28½ inches, at $3.
22½ inches, at $1.50 30 inches, at $4.
24½ inches, at $2.

Indestructible or Washable Dolls, just arrived from Germany. All have cloth bodies, heads, arms and legs, of soft finished composition materials. Three sizes, with short kinky wigs of sheepskin, at 50c, 75c and $1 each. Smallest size has fixed eyes; larger sizes have moving eyes.

Four sizes, with fine mohair curly wigs, at 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2 each. All have moving eyes, except the smallest size.

Six sizes of Stout Infant Dolls—all with moving eyes, at $1 to $7 each.

Papa and Mama Dolls, at $1 and $1.50 each.

Dolls' Furnishings

Dolls' Fans, at 10c to 75c.
Dolls' Parasols, at $1 to $3.50.
Dolls' Kid Gloves, at 25c.
Dolls' Jewelry Sets, at 10c to $1.
Dolls' Hand Mirrors, at 15c and 25c.
Dolls' Combs, at 10c.

Dolls' Furnishings

Dolls' Hair Brushes, at 10c and 25c.
Dolls' Hair Sets, comprising comb and hairpins in box, at 25c, 50c and 75c set.
Dolls' Toilet Sets in boxes, at 25c to $2.

Miscellaneous

Sewing Boxes for girls, complete with outfit, at 25c to $1.25.

Sewing Baskets on stands, complete with outfit, at $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.25.

Children's Paint Boxes, a very large variety to select from, at 5c to $10.

Toy Telephones, at 10c and 75c.

Musical Tops, at 10c to 50c.

Horns and Trumpets, at 5c to $1.

And then the little man's delight are the skin-covered Horses with Carts. We are showing a very large line, at 50c to $10.

Skin-covered Saddle Horses, $1 to $10.

Wooden Swing Horses, $2.75 to $9.50.

Children's Sleds and Sleighs, 50c to $5.

Flexible Flyer Sleighs, at $2 to $5.

Bob Sleighs, at $7 to $28.

Girls' Tricycles, at $3.25 to $15.

Boys' Velocipedes, at $1.50 to $6.

Boys' Express Wagons, 50c to $8.

Toy Store, Basement.

MORMON TENETS TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Brigham Young University Professors Admit Polygamy.

OATHS OF ENDOWMENT HOUSE

Penalties of Mutilation for Those Who Reveal Its Secrets Detailed Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the Smoot inquiry to-day, two members of the Faculty of the Brigham Young University testified that they have sustained polygamous relations since the manifesto of 1890, and a teacher in the public schools asserted that the Mormon Church had its religion taught in such schools.

George H. Brenhall, President of the Brigham Young University, testified that he had two wives, though he had married them before 1890.

Josiah Hickman, a professor in Brigham Young University, testified that he was married first in 1884 and again in 1890. The first wife died in 1900. For ten years, he said, he lived with two wives and had children by both of them. The witness said he went through the Temple with his second wife, two or three years ago, and they were sealed, but no legal marriage had taken place. He said he had taken no steps to conform to law in relation to marriages.

"Then, as you understand it, you are not legally married to your present wife?" was asked. "No, Sir; not so far." Mr. Hickman explained that he had been "a little negligent," but that he and his wife had decided that they should be married.

On cross-examination, Mr. Hickman said he believed in plural marriages at the time, but has not believed in them since the manifesto, which he regarded as binding upon all members of the Church as the "expressed will of God." Mr. Smoot, in a conversation since the investigation had begun, had expressed to him the opinion that there would be no more plural marriages.

Arthur Morning, a teacher in the public schools of Utah, said that he had been called on to conduct religion classes in his school of twenty pupils. He read letters from the Box Elder Stake Presidency instructing him how to outline the Mormon class work. One letter was dated about a year ago and another in September, 1904. Mr. Tayler offered in evidence passages from the books on Mormonism sent to all grades of the schools. They were largely composed of sketches of the lives of prominent Mormons, among them Senator Smoot. Senator Hopkins asked Mr. Tayler what he expected to prove by that.

"We are proving," said Mr. Tayler, "that the Mormon Church is teaching its religion at public expense, and that the lessons are largely composed of biographies of men who are notoriously polygamists."

There were numerous striking evidences of the power of the Mormon Church upon the consciences of its members in the occurrences before the Senate committee. The most impressive was the testimony of Mrs David Eccles in foreswearing her husband. Mrs. Eccles passes under the name of Geddes, which was the name of her first husband, who she said died thirteen years ago, but she is generally known in Utah as the fifth wife of David Eccles, a lumber dealers and one of the capitalists prominent in various business enterprises of the Mormon Church.

Her youngest child was, she testified, five and a half years old. She was asked to give the name of her second husband. "I have never had a second husband," she replied.

She was asked who was the father of her youngest child and refuse dto answer the question. "Is his name Eccles?" was asked.

"It is not," said Mrs. Eccles.

J. H. Wallace, Sr., a former Mormon, from Salt Lake, Utah, testified that he had three wives, but not more than one at a time. He married his present wife in the Temple. Explaining the marriages in the Temple, he said it was necessary to take the Endowment before marriage.

Mr. Wallis said he had a distinct recollection of the ceremonies within the Temple, and could describe them just as they took place. He was asked to give the oath taken by these who participated, and this he did, together with a description of the secret signs executed by each person. Nearly all of the obligations were that those that took part would not reveal anything they saw or heard on penalties of mutilation of the person, and every one who passed through the Temple was compelled to agree to the conditions laid down by the priests. The penalities agreed to were given by Mr. Wallis as follows:

That the throat be cut from ear to ear and the tongue torn out; that the breast be cut asunder and the heart and vitals be torn from the body; that the body be cut asunder and the bowels cut out; that if demanded "we will give all we possess to the support of the Church."

Another obligation was one that "we would never cease to importune high heaven to avenge the blood of the prophets upon the nations of the earth, or the inhabitants of the earth, I don't just remember which," said the witness.

Mr. Wallis told the committee that he had always considered the obligations in the light of a joke and that he thought many others had considered them in the same way.

EVENING CLOTHES IN DAYLIGHT

Man from Cuba Thus Attired at Women's Club Meeting.

A man wearing what in New York are considered conventional evening clothes attracted more attention at the regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's yesterday morning than the two speakers of the day and all the members and officers put together. It was a postponed Republican love feast, with Lieutenant Governor-elect Bruce and C. N. Bovee as the speakers, and the man in the dress suit was the one male guest of the day.

"Gentlemen are cordially invited to be present," was an invitation at the foot of the announcement card of the meeting, but the club as a body did not know the tall, handsome stranger. He was a late arrival and took his seat in the rear of the room, while every well-dressed back rustled with surprise at his appearance, though the owners were too courteous to turn.

"He's a swami," whispered a delicate, pale-faced girl to her next neighbor. "Don't you see how dark he is and what a mysterious air he has? You can never tell what they will wear. It is a wonder that he didn't appear in long robes."

"I believe he's the man who lost all his clothes but his dress suit and pajamas in a railroad accident," said a stout matron.

"No, he's a new-comer, and he has so many engagements in the city that he can't get home to change his clothes before night," said a third, while the stranger was apparently unconscious that there was anything unusual in a dress suit at Delmonico's in the middle of the day.

It was all explained before luncheon was served and the club took more pleasure in the discovery than in Mr. Bruce's opinion upon the tariff revision. The stranger was Charles Brooks of Santiago, a banker and sugar planter, who comes to New York once in a year or so. His dress was in accordance with the Cuban custom. He was the guest of one of the club members.

The Republican Club women are each circulating petitions protesting against Reed Smoot as Senator, and resolutions to that effect have been sent to Washington by the club as a body, it was announced yesterday.

MAKE IT THREE-CORNERED.

Republicans Would Like Citizens' Union to Enter the Lists.

That the Citizens' Union will maintain an absolutely independent attitude with respect to the selection of a Mayoralty candidate was the announcement made by R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the organization, yesterday. Mr. Cutting was asked whether the union would this year pursue the plan which was followed in 1901 of selecting three or four men, any one of whom it would declare its willingness to nominate if nominated by either of the two great parties.

"I think not," Mr. Cutting replied. "The Citizens' Union would be glad to see its candidate nominated by either of the two great parties, but, although I do not profess to speak for the organization, I think the disposition of its membership is to maintain in an unmistakable manner its integrity and independence as a non-partisan body."

Mr. Cutting's attention was called to the fact that a dinner given on Monday night, a boom for the nomination of Jacob H. Schiff as the Republican candidate for Mayor, was started by Edward Lauterbach. He was asked whether Mr. Schiff would prove an acceptable candidate to the Citizens' Union.

"I cannot speak for the union as to that," Mr. Cutting responded, "but the fact that the Republican leaders have begun to boom Mr. Schiff so far in advance of the convention leads me to doubt the sincerity of their desire to nominate him."

Mr. Cutting said that in the near future the Citizens' Union might make some formal statement in which the attitude which it would assume in the coming campaign would be clearly defined.

Republicans yesterday argued that it would be to the ultimate advantage of the Republican organization to make a three-cornered fight even if it resulted in the re-election of Mayor McClellan, because they were inclined to think that in such a contest the Citizens' Union would poll so few votes that it could never again be a considerable factor in municipal politics. In that event, they argued, the only possible relief that the people would have from a bad Tammany administration would be to vote the Republicans in.

CITY LIABLE FOR EXPLOSION.

Final Decision as to Election Night Horror of 1902.

By a decision of the Court of Appeals yesterday, reversing the dismissal of the complaint and granting a new trial in the case of Salomon Landau against the City of New York, the city is held liable for the fireworks explosion in Madison Square on election night, 1902, when eighteen persons were killed and nearly 200 injured.

The Landau suit was a test case brought to determine the liability of the city for the explosion in question. George Landau, the son of Salomon Landau, was one of those killed, and Alfred and Charles Steckler were retained by the elder Landau to bring an action against the city to recover damages.

The suit first came to trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Truax and a jury, and it was set up by the plaintiff's counsel that the city was liable for having granted permission for the display by virtue of an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen and approved by Mayor Low on Oct. 27, 1902.

Justice Truax sustained this contention and instructed the jury to render a verdict in the plaintiff's favor, which they did. The city then appealed the case and succeeded in getting a reversal of judgment in the Appellate Division, which held that the city was not liable. The Stecklers then tried the case again before Justice Davis, who directed the dismissal of the complaint. From this the plaintiff's lawyers appealed to the Appellate Division, which sustained the dismissal again, holding that the city was not liable.

Thereupon the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, before which the plaintiff's counsel argued on Nov. 22 last that the city was blameworthy for permitting the display, which was characterized as a public nuisance.

The claims which have been filed with the Controller by persons injured and the relatives of those killed by the explosion amount to $1,710,290.

GIRL DID IT ALL.

Knocked Former Friend Out, Then Entered the Theatre.

Nan Frey, a pretty girl, of 144 West Thirty-sixth Street, had allowed young John Wallace of 242 West Thirty-fifth Street to think he was her favorite. But recently she has rather given more of her time to John Williams, a neighbor.

Last night she was just about to enter the Herald Square Theatre with Williams when Wallace ran around the corner.

"Ah, ha!" he said, "I've got you where I want you."

He then grabbed Miss Frey by the throat, she asserted, and jammed her against the wall of the theatre. She was completely surprised, and for a moment was at a disadvantage. Williams ran to her rescue, but a blow from Wallace sent him into a pile of dirty snow. By this time Miss Frey was free and hit Wallace. He went down.

"Soak him again, lady!" urged a dirty-faced newsboy in the crowd.

Wallace got half way up, when a woman's shoe shot out. A patent leather tip just reached Wallace's jaw, and he went over again. Then Roundsman Miller and Detective Keenan arrested Wallace.

Miss Frey and Williams were only a little late for the first act.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLANS.

Federation of Fine Arts Regrets Changes After the Bridge Had Been Designed.

The Manhattan Bridge controversy formed the principal business of the regular December meeting of the Fine Arts Federation of the City of New York. The meeting was held last night in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Delegates from the National Academy of Design, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the American Water Color Society, the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League, the American Fine Arts Society, the Municipal Art Society, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and the Society of Illustrators were present.

It was charged by several of the speakers that the action of Carrere & Hastings in accepting the appointment as architects for the Manhattan Bridge after Architect Hornbostel had been appointed and had prepared plans which had been approved by all the proper authorities was a most serious breach of professional ethics.

It was decided that the Fine Arts Federation regrets that the proper authorities should not consider designs for public work once officially accepted by all proper authorities and approved in artistic and engineering features should not be altered or rejected unless conclusive reasons therefor be shown under every safeguard of open procedure.

MOSQUITO CONGRESS TO MEET.

Effort to Educate the Public as to Ways of Exterminating the Insects.

The second annual convention of the National Mosquito Extermination Society will be held in this city to-morrow and Friday. The object of the convention is for the education of the people as to killing the insects, possible legislation toward their slaughter, and co-operation in getting rid of them. The sessions are open to the public. The first session will be held at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow at the New York Aquarium, where living specimens of the Summer pest will be exhibited in midwinter together with the hatching of mosquitos and the small fish that are active in destroying the larvae.

The second, a joint session, will be held with the Brooklyn Institute of Art in the Art Rooms at 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The third session will be held at the Brooklyn Institute at 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The fourth session will be held in the hall of the American Institute, Berkeley Lyceum, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

AUTO RAN OVER HIS LEGS.

Theatregoer Taken in the Vehicle to a Doctor.

While crossing Broadway in Times Square last night, a man, who was dressed in evening clothes and apparently had been at a theatre, was run over by an automobile hansom. He was picked up by several policemen and insisted that he would not go to the hospital.

Instead he asked that he be lifted in to the hansom and then told the chauffeur who had run over him to drive to a physician. The latter's name he withheld. The wheels of the automobile went over the man's legs just above his ankles.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
UNIQUE ART OBJECTS,
Antique hand-painted Fans, etc.
BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS
First editions of Tennyson, Fielding, Dickens, Browning, Byron, Burns, Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson, Whitman, Whittier, etc. Beautiful and inexpensive single volumes in full levant morocco.
Rare 18th Century Prints, Many in Colors.
Artistically Framed Autographs with Portrait of writer.
BONAVENTURE'S GALLERIES
6 West 33d St.—(opposite the Waldorf.)

"Masterpieces of Beauty."
Last Days
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, DEC. 18, LAST DAY
Week Days 9 to 6 Admission 50 cents.
Sundays 2 to 6 Admission 25 cents.
"Many of them are masterpieces of beauty that will elevate the soul and purify the artistic taste of the people."—Charles Wagner, author of "Simple Life."
TISSOT'S Last Work
ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE
Old Testament.

DOCTORS CALL SUBWAY FLOOR A GERM TRAP

Advisory Health Board Condemns the Rock Roadbed.

DANGER NOT GREAT NOW

But It Will Come Later, It Is Declared—An Exhaustive Report Is in Preparation.

Subway air was the point of discussion at a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Health Department yesterday afternoon. Those present were Commissioner Darlington, Dr. Edward C. Janeway, who was Chairman; Dr. Bates, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Dr. John A. McCorkle, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Dr. J. Winters Brannan, and Dr. Simon Baruch.

Dr. Jacobi said after the meeting:

"The general public have a mistaken idea of the faults of the Subway. There is no lack of oxygen in the Subway, for there is plenty of it there.

"The members of the Advisory Board of the Health Department have gone through the Subway many times for the purpose of examining the air, and this was discussed at the meeting. We are making a report of the conditions, and in a few weeks it will be made public. This report is being made by the Advisory Board and also by the chemists of the Health Department.

"The consensus of opinion of the members of the Advisory Board is that there must be a new floor in the Subway. It must be changed. The floor or roadway was made wrong.

"The floor should have been made smooth so that it could have been swept and thus kept clean. The floor is at present made of broken stone, and this was the greatest mistake that was made. It is impossible to keep this clean when cigars and cigarettes are thrown into the roadbed. Men also spit on the roadbed, and this of course is extremely bad for the air. It adds great impurities.

"There will be without any doubt more impure air in the Subway in the Summer than in the Winter, but the public, I think, need feel no alarm at present. The conditions at the present time in the Subway are no worse than on crowded elevated trains, in large halls, or even surface cars when filled with passengers. I mean by this that the air is no more impure. It certainly will be worse in Summer unless changes are made in the Subway.

"The report which is being made by the Advisory Board and the chemists of the Health Department will be very long and will be to the point. The report will be complete in every detail, and will give the comparisons of the air in the Subway, in the elevated trains, surface cars, and halls. We have prepared tables which will show just what the air in those places contains how much oxygen there is, and, in fact, a very complete analysis.

"There is one thing that can be said now and with great emphasis, and that is the roadbed must be changed, the present crushed stone removed and a smooth flooring be placed in its stead."

DEBATE ON SUBWAY SIGNS.

Sphinx Club Imports Some Orators to Discuss Question.

The Sphinx Club dined last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and entertained itself post-prandially with a debate as to the merits and demerits of advertising in general and the Subway branch of that profession in particular. As most of the members are advertising men, the trend of opinion was rather one-sided, so special speakers were imported to bolster up the anti-Subway advertising contention.

Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, led off with a discourse on "Abuses of Outdoor Advertising," and argued in favor of a restriction of that branch of advertising which offends persons out of doors.

"The people have a right to object to what they don't like," he said, "and I believe it to be a general rule that the advertising which is forced upon your attention is a nuisance and should be restrained. We should object, I am sure, if a man flavored the city water supply with an extract of vanilla in order to advertise his wares.

"This outdoor advertising has gone beyond all limits. It hangs over us in kites from the heavens above. We now have it in the earth beneath, and I have no doubt but that when the East River tunnel is completed we shall have this advertising in the waters under the earth."

President George H. Daniels brought out for the other side Artemas Ward, who was down to deliver "A Red Hot Dissertation on Subway Advertising." Mr. Ward's firm is the lessee of the Subway advertising, and he introduced his dissertation by saying that he didn't care particularly to talk about his own private business. He defended Subway advertising on the ground that the Subway contracts recognized it as a factor in the financial support of the enterprise. He added that already it has paid one-quarter of the interest charges on the cost of construction.

"If this aestheticism which is coming over us is pushed to its logical conclusion," he said, "one of these men will be walking up to your wife, or mine, in the street and asking her to take off that red hat because it doesn't agree with her complexion."

President Arthur W. Brunner of the Architectural League said that neither he nor his society was on the warpath against outdoor or Subway advertising, but he thought it should be in some way restrained for the interests of the public. He was in favor of harmonious designs, he said.

Miguel Wineburgh in a short speech remarked that "advertising is greater than art," but the laugh which greeted this indicated that some of the members didn't entirely agree with him.

PUBLICITY DEPT
WOODBURY L'T'D.
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS
150 Fifth Ave.
New York, Dec. 13, 1904.

H. H. Rogers:

Dear Sir: Before Mr. Lawson began printing his display advertisements,—when his sole fame came from the clever exploitation of himself via Everybody's Magazine, the Lawson Pink and the New York Yacht Club,—I tried in every reasonable way to reach you.

I telephoned, called and wrote your secretary (with credentials from a bank owned by what Mr. Lawson calls the "System").

I put before Her in writing (She could not spare time to see me) a sensible, legitimate plan of Newspaper Publicity by which you might more than offset the notoriety gained by Mr. Lawson through his circus methods. By which, indeed, you could tell the *real truth* about those of your affairs which are of public interest—including, if you chose, the fact that your employer, Mr. Rockefeller, had been of more real benefit to the American Farmer and to the Poor than any other man in the World's history.

You, by the hand of your secretary, refused to see me—refused even to read my letter.

I am printing *this* letter in the newspapers because these other ways of getting your attention have failed.

I KNOW you will have read *this* before to-night.

One advantage of newspaper advertising is that it "gets by" the Secretary.

Since I wrote you, Mr. Lawson has "bought space." His advertisements have been vulgar, but convincing.

They have been easy to read.

And their effect—just or unjust—has been in any event OBVIOUS.

You can't deny *that*—Mr. Rogers, whatever you think Mr. Lawson's mental condition.

Now comes Mr. Greene—with an announcement no one can read—though everybody tries.

Not that anybody cares what Mr. Greene says—nor would they read beyond the first illegible lines were it not for Lawson's name at the top.

Publicity—Mr. Rogers is like gunpowder—dangerous in the hands of those who don't appreciate its power.

If *you* have an effect to produce on the Market—either of stock or of MERCHANDISE—you will find previous consultation with those who understand the use of the rifle of publicity much more effective than post facto raillery at the Insanity of Success.

WM. A. WOODBURY.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. AND NEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Books In Sets.
Superb Christmas Gifts.

A choice set of Books is a splendid Christmas present.

It is a gift that is appreciated throughout the entire year, and constantly gives the recipient new pleasures. Our great Book Store on the Third Floor is a center of profound interest to those who prefer to give gifts of this character.

We describe herewith a limited but magnificent and representative list of Standard Books. Each set is bound in three-fourth levant morocco; hand decorated in gold. Superb illustrations. Hand laid paper and the best work of the printer's art.

Standard Works.
Beautiful Bindings.

Exquisite Edition of the Works of EUGENE SUE; 11 volumes, bound in red three-quarter levant morocco; regularly sold at $55.00; our price, 35.00

Handsome Edition of the Works of MARK TWAIN; 22 volumes, in half levant morocco; regularly sold at $110.00; our price, 65.50

RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD; 9 volumes bound in three-quarter morocco. This popular history needs no extensive description. Regularly sold at $75.00; our price, 37.50

BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION OF THACKERAY'S COMPLETE WORKS; 14 volumes bound in half levant morocco; other dealers sell it for $82.00; our price, 45.00

ALFRED TENNYSON'S COMPLETE WORKS—Including life by his son; 10 volumes; bound in half morocco; regularly sold at $45.00, Our price, 30.00

Excellent Editions.
In Half Calf Bindings, Illustrated.

VICTOR HUGO'S COMPLETE WORKS—10 volumes; regular price, $20.00. Our price, 15.00

CHARLES DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS—15 volumes; regular price, $30.00; our price 22.50

RUSKIN'S COMPLETE WORKS—13 vols.; regular price, $30.00; our price, 20.00

GEORGE ELIOT'S COMPLETE WORKS—8 volumes; regular price, $16.00. Our price, 12.00

LIBRARY EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS—8 volumes; regular price, $25.00. Our price, 15.00

Three Notable Art Books.

Each work is a brief but complete survey by a recognized authority of the best art of its chosen subject. Each volume is beautifully illustrated with over thirty full-page plates.

Publisher's price, per volume, $2.00; our price, per volume 75c

THE TITLES ARE:
"Angels in Art," by Clara Erskine Clemens.
"Saints in Art," by Clara Erskine Clemens.
"Christ in Art," by Joseph Lewis French.
(Book Store, Third Floor.)

Beginning To-morrow, December 15, The Big Store Will Be Open Evenings Until Christmas.

ALDERMEN ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mayor Vetoes Ordinance for Per Diem Wage Payments.

When the Board of Aldermen met yesterday a letter was read from Mayor McClellan announcing his veto of the proposed ordinance providing for the payment of per diem wages to all per diem employes of the city on public and designated holidays. The Mayor declared that the proposed ordinance would give away city money without compensation, and that because of this he felt obliged to veto it as improper.

An appropriation of $4,000 was passed for the purchase of coal for the fireboat at Ninety-ninth Street and East River. The appropriation of $115,000 for the new Tenderloin Police Station and an appropriation of $300,000 for new fire buildings were referred without action, as also was the resolution appropriating $15,800 for the building of temporary pavilions for Bellevue Hospital to relieve the present congestion there.

Alderman Meyers introduced a resolution directing the Commissioner of Bridges, in advertising for bids for the new Manhattan Bridge, to call for bids on both the old wire cable plans and on the eye-bar cable plans. The Board of Aldermen once ordered the Lindenthal eye-bar cable plans to be abandoned for the original wire cable plans. Alderman Boull succeeded in having the matter sent to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels.

Leather Goods
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

B. Altman & Co. suggest as interesting at the present season, their complete and varied assortments of Fine Leather Goods, which include such articles as:

Luncheon Cases for Automobiling and touring use, containing service for two, four or six persons; Bags and Suit Cases of heavy grained sealskin, furnished with silver and ebony toilet articles; Carriage Bags of Buffed Alligator, Geisha, Walrus and other skins, with various fittings; Envelope Purses and Vanity Bags; Card Cases and Pocket Books with gold, silver or jeweled mountings; Dressing Cases, Portfolios, Card Cases and Jewel Bags.

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Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

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We are directly responsible for every Regal operation, from tanning the leather to selling the finished shoe through our own stores.
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THE SHOE THAT PROVES
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GREATER NEW YORK MEN'S STORES
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43 Cortlandt St.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1211 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
165-167 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.
BROOKLYN.
*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R.R. of N. J.
JERSEY CITY.
*66 Newark Av.

GREATER NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES
NEW YORK CITY.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
BROOKLYN—*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
*1093 Broadway, bet. Ditmars & Willoughby Av.
NEWARK—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.
JERSEY CITY—*66 Newark Av.
*STORES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

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NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN.

AMONG THE RECENT STYLES IN WOMEN'S NECKWEAR ARE MANY NOVEL AND EFFECTIVE PIECES OF WHICH THE FOLLOWING ARE SUGGESTED AS SPECIALLY FITTED FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS:

BOAS AND STOLES OF OSTRICH, MARABOU, AND COQUE FEATHERS, WITH MUFFS TO MATCH; CHIFFON CAPES AND RUFFS IN VARIOUS SHADES, ALSO WITH MUFFS TO MATCH; HAND-MADE CHEMISETTES AND CUFFS OF CHIFFON, TRIMMED WITH SILK AND LACE; HAND-EMBROIDERED, CHIFFON AND LACE YOKES; BOLEROS IN A NUMBER OF ATTRACTIVE MATERIALS, AND BERTHAS AND COLLARS OF POINT VENISE, BRUGES AND OTHER LACES.

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D. W. ALDRIDGE, Gen. East. Agt., C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, N. Y.
THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE

Prof. Ely of Vassar Dies Suddenly.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Miss Achsah M. Ely, Professor of Mathematics at Vassar College, died suddenly at the college this afternoon. While walking to the main building she was seized with an attack of dizziness and fell to the ground, dying in a few minutes. Death was caused by apoplexy. Miss Ely was graduated from Vassar and became Professor of Mathematics in 1867.

HURM ART SHOP
12 West 22d, near 5th Av.
HURM & SHOPERS
will find a large collection of Inexpensive Foreign novelties to choose from, including Candlesticks, Ash Trays, Jardinieres, Book Racks, &c. Stamped Linen Shirt Waists in all grades of linen, Collar and Cuff Sets, Handkerchief Cases, &c. Stamped sheer linen Corset Covers, prices $1.25 each. Inspection solicited.

POSTAL DISMISSALS HIT AT POLITICS IN SERVICE

Presidents Keller and Cunningham, Carrier Chiefs, Removed.

CHARGES OF CONGRESSMEN

Roosevelt Approves Postmaster General's Step to Stop Attempts to Influence Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Postmaster General Wynne to-day announced at the Cabinet meeting the dismissal from the service of President J. C. Keller of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and President Frank Cunningham of the National Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers. Cunningham submitted his resignation yesterday, but the department declined to accept it.

President Roosevelt approved the action taken, and the Administration thus takes its first official step toward breaking up the system by which the organized postal employes have been holding up Congressmen to secure increases in salaries.

Cunningham was complained of by Congressman Overstreet, Chairman of the House Post Office Committee, who alleged that Cunningham and his association had tried to defeat Overstreet for re-election because he would not support the bill increasing the pay of rural carriers. It was reported at the same time that the rural carriers were working for the defeat of all Congressmen who would not support that bill. Overstreet, as the Chairman, bore the brunt of the attack.

Keller is alleged to have headed the movement of the letter carriers for the defeat of Overstreet's predecessor in the Chairmanship, Mr. Loud of California, who declares that he was beaten because he would not submit to the demands of the city letter carriers.

Keller's dismissal is made on the ground of absence without leave. He was away from the Cleveland Post Office, to which he is attached, on business of the association of which he is the head.

On Dec. 5 Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow notified Keller by letter that he was absent from his post in Cleveland without leave, and directed him to report at once to the Postmaster at Cleveland for duty. The following day he wrote Mr. Bristow that "it will be impossible for me to comply with your order at this time."

Cunningham is dismissed for "continued absence without leave," for "pernicious political activity," and for violating the order of the department relative to carriers mixing in politics.

The action taken to-day foreshadows the policy of the Administration and is expected to strike terror into the postal organizations. No mercy will be shown those who carry on the hold-up policy in the future. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow said to-day:

"If I find a carrier contributing a dollar to the defeat or election of any candidate for Congress or for any political purpose I will fire him at once. If I hear of a carrier contributing anything to a fund to maintain lobbyists I will discharge him."

This last reference was called out by the statement that Cunningham had wanted to resign from the service, saying that the contributions for the association would enable him to live in Washington. He is an Omaha man.

Keller's attitude toward the department has been so defiant as to indicate that he did not care whether he was dismissed or not, and it is thought possible that he, like Cunningham, expected to continue in business as an agent of the association. Mr. Bristow's announcement is therefore a warning to carriers of what will happen if they contribute to the maintenance of either.

Circular letters were sent to Congressmen in an effort to secure pledges. These letters, it is stated, were signed by Secretary Tumber, who also is a rural carrier, at Lockport, N. Y., and his case is under investigation.

CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Lowenberg Clinches His Right to Championship in Amateur Tourney.

Two spirited competitions were played yesterday in the Class B billiard championship tournament. The evening match was the most important, as it resulted in a victory for Albert Lowenberg, giving him a straight record of victories, and he will probably become the champion after the tournament is completed to-night at Maurice Daly's Academy. By his painstaking and deliberate cue work Lowenberg defeated his strongest opponent in the championship series—F. M. Canda—by the score of 250 points to 226. In the afternoon match H. A. Coleman defeated W. A. Whitehead by 250 points to 166.

Under a tremendous strain and fully realizing that the victory really carried with it the Class B honors at fourteen-inch balk-line billiards, Lowenberg and Canda began their contest. On the first hundred they were both even, although Lowenberg's careful cue work and clever execution of difficult shots proclaimed that he would make it hard going for his opponent at the close of their strings. Canda had flashes of brilliancy, in which his judgment as to speed and the proper selection of shots was remarkable. Then he would fall off after Lowenberg had accomplished a fine doublet and miss several easy angle shots.

A run of 25 on his thirty-eighth turn at the table put Canda in the lead temporarily. But Lowenberg began to play more open billiards, and with occasional bits of close work in the corners he forged into the lead in his forty-fifth inning with a run of 28, followed two innings later by 19, and these two doublets disposed of Canda's chances and won the match. The summary:

Albert Lowenberg—0 0 1 0 13 17 0 0 3 6 1 2 1 0 0 18 0 2 0 13 4 0 5 13 3 13 12 2 1 0 1 1 4 0 1 4 5 6 0 0 0 0 3 6 2 8 0 19 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 19 0 1 2 2 0 19. Total, 250 points. Average, 4 6-61. High runs, 28, 19, and 18.

F. M. Canda—0 1 12 0 3 7 0 2, 0 1 2 9 20 0 0 0 10 8 1 0 2 0 17 1 4-2 1 12, 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 25 5 1 4 4 9 2 6 7 0 7 5 2 4 0 7 10 6 0 0 0 2 0. Total, 226 points; average, 3 46-60; high runs, 25, 20, and 19.

Referee—H. C. Redding.

The defeat of Whitehead by Coleman in the matinée match was in the nature of an upset. The former had been playing very strongly in his recent games, and was looked upon as a sure winner against Coleman's cushion carrom shooting. Coleman manoeuvred the balls well, and by accurate angle shots he ran out his string, leaving his opponent in the middle of his second hundred. The two matches in the tournament will bring it to an end to-night. The summary:

H. A. Coleman—17 1 0 9 4 4 2 15 0 0 15 4 2 0 11 12 4 0 7 0 0 2 14 12 1 1 0 3 4 21 0 3 0 1 4 2 0 11 5 6 25 0 3 16 1 0 8 2. Total, 250 points; average, 5 10-48; high runs, 25, 21, and 17.

W. A. Whitehead—1 0 13 2 2 0 1 2 1 0 18 6 4 0 8 1 0 0 2 0 0 21 13 1 0 2 11 1 15 7 4 1 3 3 3 0 0 7 0 0 1 0 5 0 3 1 0 0. Total, 166 points; average, 3 22-48; high runs, 21, 18, and 18.

Referee—H. C. Redding.

Hockey and Basket Ball for Schoolboys.

The hockey and the junior basket ball schedules of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League have been announced. Of the hockey teams Erasmus Hall High School would seem to have a good chance of winning the championship. The team will be made up of members of former teams, and it will be greatly strengthened by the addition of Lang, the football star. The schedule is as follows: Feb. 1, Erasmus Hall High School vs. Latin School; 10, Boys' High School vs. Latin School; 15, "Poly Prep." vs. Latin School; 17, Erasmus Hall High School vs. Boys' High School; 21, Erasmus Hall High School vs. "Poly Prep."; March 3, Boys' High School vs. "Poly Prep."

For the junior basketball championship the schedule is: Dec. 23, Boys' High School vs. Latin School; Jan. 6, "Poly Prep." vs. Boys' High School; 13, Erasmus Hall High School vs. Boys' High School; 18, "Poly Prep." vs. Latin School; 27, Erasmus Hall High School vs. "Poly Prep."; Feb. 3, Erasmus Hall High School vs. Latin School.

Ricker Wins in Pool Tournament.

George Ricker last night defeated Dr. M. Borden in the handicap pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy. The score was 75 balls to 54. Ricker, whose handicap was 75, pocketed the balls with precision, and his best run was 12. Dr. Borden made a strong effort to reach the end of his string of 60 balls. He kept fairly close to his opponent until near the end. His best run was 10 balls. The match to-night will engage George Howard, 65 balls, and George Ricker, 75 balls. The leader for the first honors is Harry Hyman.

Cambridge Beats Oxford at Football.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The thirty-second football match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, under Rugby rules, took place to-day at the Queen's Club. Cambridge won by 3 goals to 2.

FAST STEPPERS TO SLEIGHS.

Lord Derby, Cobwebs, and Other Noted Horses Make the Snow Fly.

Ideal sleighing weather and a snow path that was perfection brought thousands of lovers of Winter sport out on the road yesterday. The Central Park drives proved the centre of attraction, and it was there that sleighs of every kind and description were to be seen. Seventh Avenue was in unusually good condition for fast driving, and it was there that the majority of the Speedway patrons, who had found the famous drive too heavy, gathered in the hope of participating in a brush or two.

Kingmond, the ex-trotting champion of the Speedway, driven by his owner, Claus Bohling, proved a wonder over the snow and won about every heat in which he was started. He easily defeated his old rival, Kinwokod, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman, and was leading the trotter Khaki, driven by J. L. Dodge, President of the Road Drivers' Association, when a mounted officer called a halt. M. Bruckheimer's bay trotting gelding Bow Rene, easily outfooted the trotter Freeland, 2:17¼, driven by David Goodman, and Fred Grote's trotter, Too Quick, broke even with William Cowan's speedy little trotter First Choice. Nathan Straus drove the old Speedway favorite, Cobwebs, 2:12, hooked to a featherweight cutter, and George Spear stepped the famous Grand Circuit campaigner Lord Derby, 2:05¾, owned by E. E. Smathers, a couple of fast half miles.

Among others who participated in the sport were George H. Huber, driving the trotter Oakland Pilot; Thomas B. Leahy, driving the trotter Santos; William Scott, with the trotter Gray Billy; "Jack" Finch, driving a trotting team hooked to a cutter; John Howe, driving the trotter Twirler; Louis Kann, driving his team of trotting cobs; R. A. Devoe, with his new black trotting gelding; J. F. McKenna, driving the trotter Whitehose, and L. C. Hamilton, driving the bay team of trotters, Denton and Chimes.

Among those noticed in the Park were Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Horton behind a stylish team of cobs hooked to a fancy Park rig; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jenkins behind a team of trotters; Timothy Sullivan, driving the trotting team Ida and Howardy; J. Koelsch, driving the trotter Royal Swell; Capt. McDonald, with the trotter Flash; Frederick Spear, driving Sphinx S. and Lady Dublin to the pole; A. C. Maynard, driving the bay trotter Director Joe; Michael Reid, with the chestnut trotter William E.; Christopher Hackett, with the pacing gelding King Tom; G. M. Irwin, driving the pacer Zabud, 2:13¾; Charles P. Sackett, driving the trotter Pearl; Daniel Odell, driving his trotting team, Lady Gail Hamilton, 2:11¾, and Dan Russell, and Edward C. Kent, driving the black pacer Knowlton, 2:24¼.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Kinsett Brown, Baltimore; Dr. M. Thacker, New Zealand.

IMPERIAL—Thomas G. Clark, Baltimore; W. P. Wilder, United States Army.

GRAND—William A. Tice, Chester, Penn.; W. C. Olds, Cleveland; Horace Chilton, Beaumont, Texas.

GILSEY—Major J. B. Hickey, United States Army; H. Bussey, Columbus, Ga.; W. B. Kibbee, Albany.

BRESLIN—A. W. Wright, Toronto; Gaston Neujens, Bordeaux, France.

VICTORIA—Clark Howell, Atlanta; Beauchamp Clark, London.

HOFFMAN—W. H. Morgan, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—John Robertson, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. H. Smallwood, London; W. H. Alderdice, United States Navy; Gaston Schul, Antwerp.

MANHATTAN—Gen. A. E. Bates, Washington; Major L. Ross, Calcutta; Commander F. H. Eldridge, United States Navy.

MARLBOROUGH.—W. S. Rittenhouse, Washington.

ALGONQUIN—Mme. Waddington, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, millinery, notions, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss Herron, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Colvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. O. Malley, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Eisinger & Kramer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. B. Stevens, clothing, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Koretz, millinery; William Birkett, silks, 104 Worth Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, embroideries, 57 White Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Kelly, china, 57 White Street.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Glaser & Wohl, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Glaser, laces; Hotel Savoy.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, ladies' neckwear; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Heiser, Muhlfren & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; M. Hart, clothing; H. Hart, clothing, 688 Broadway.

Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces and gloves; Miss L. B. Semple, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss E. F. Tyrell, hosiery and knit underwear; Miss Holman, men's wear, 75 Spring Street.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Breslin.

Kline, George K., Johnstown, Penn.; J. L. Replogle, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets, 648 Broadway; Holland House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Green, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel York.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Shea, silks; 530 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; R. Brown, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, domestics and prints; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Singer, Meyer & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; L. Meyer, pants; St. Denis Hotel.

Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, ladies' and infants' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists; 487 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowin, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear, 498 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Jalkut, dry goods, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wallace Brothers Company, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets, 385 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

ABSOLUTE PURITY
has characterized the
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
for 125 years.
It is a PURE whiskey entirely free from chemicals, silent spirits or other pernicious blending artifices.
Too good to be imitated.

AUTOISTS MUST BEHAVE, SAYS JUDGE CRANE

Club Members Hear What the Public Thinks of Them.

STRONGER PENALTIES URGED

Streets Should Be Used for Traffic Only, Mr. Shattuck Contended—Motorists Applaud Plain Talk.

An unusually large number of members of the Automobile Club of America was before City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane last night. They were not there as offenders before the law, making excuses for excessive speeding, but as interested listeners to what the Judge had to say to them on obeying the law and winning the confidence of the public.

"Just as I was leaving home," remarked the Judge, "my little girl asked me where I was going?"

"To the Automobile Club," I replied.

"'Give it to 'em, papa; give it to 'em.'"

That made the automobilists who were assembled in their rooms at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, smile, but the Judge was equal to the occasion, and he did give it to them.

"You must obey the law," began Magistrate Crane without any waste of words. "There are some automobilists who don't think they need to obey the law. They place themselves superior to it, carrying the idea that they are above the law and the consideration of the public. You all have to suffer for those men. But it need not be so. You have men of wealth, influence, and ability in your club, and you can get anything you want from the Legislature if you go about it in the right way.

"The automobile laws are too ambiguous. Show the public that you mean to obey the law and that you mean to have every one who uses a motor car live within the provisions of the law and this feeling of the public, of the poorer classes, I might say, against you will vanish.

"The poor people of New York are the ones who make the laws. Just as soon as they see you are in earnest their enmity will cease. The penalties are not heavy enough. Get a law imposing a fine of $50 for the first offense; $100 and ten days in prison for the second offense, and $200 and thirty days in prison for the third offense. You can have all the fun you want with your machines just as soon as you show the public that you are the men who are going to set the example of righteousness and abiding within the law.

"I assume that every man wants to obey the law. But it is in cases such as the one leaving that poor farmer by the Pelham roadside to die after being hit by an automobile and the apparent superiority to the law as shown by Mr. E. R. Thomas a short time ago that create the hostile spirit against you. Your club offered $100 for the detection of the persons responsible for injuring that poor farmer. That isn't enough. There are men here who could give $1,000 and not feel it. It would all come back to you in the respect of the public."

"Three times in my life I have been nearly run over. Fortunately I dodged in the nick of time, but generally got a laugh; not that I was not run over, but at my close escape. Yes, I go home every night wondering whether one of my children has been run over by an automobile or not.

"Let me also make two suggestions in closing. Don't allow your drivers to drink any liquor while managing your machine. A drunken man is bad enough driving any vehicle, but much worse when in an automobile, as some recent accidents have shown in a tragic manner. And I would not allow my driver to take out my machine for any purpose unless he first gets the permission of the owner. Have these men organized, and don't allow any but sober, honest men among them."

"That's right," exclaimed several members in unison as the Judge offered these suggestions.

A general discussion followed, several members expressing their views. President Morris and ex-Presidents Winthrop E. Scarritt and Albert R. Shattuck being among the speakers.

"The day I hope will come," Mr. Shattuck added, "when the highways will be used for traffic and exclusively as such. I have driven a machine for six years, and have covered, perhaps, 40,000 miles. I have had but one accident, and was stopped twice by the police. Once, late in the evening, I was going through Central Park, I was late for dinner, and I was going pretty fast. A policeman held me up.

"'You are going faster than the law permits,' he said.

"I admitted that I was, but that I was late for dinner and was hurrying to keep my appointment.

"After a little talk he said:

"'Well, I don't think any one saw me stop you, and if you don't do it again I will let you go.' I thanked him and went on."

Mr. Scarritt made the point that automobilists did not like to be discriminated against; they did not like to see horse-drawn vehicles passed over while they were arrested and punished.

The New Steinway
Miniature Grand Piano
(Trade Marked)
is proving a constant and increasing source of wonderment and delight to all musicians and music-lovers. Scientific experiments and acoustical researches have determined the exact size, namely, *five feet ten inches*, necessary to reproduce the remarkable attributes and qualities of our larger Grand Pianos. Any Grand under this size crosses the danger line, as it cannot yield a tonal result superior to that of the discarded Square or the present Upright Piano. The full, rich and sweet tone of the Steinway Miniature Grand and its dainty appearance are already giving the utmost satisfaction to thousands of purchasers, and we recommend a thorough examination and trial of this unique instrument to anybody desirous of possessing a Grand Piano, but who does not wish to exceed the investment of $750 in a Piano Purchase.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East 14th St.
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CIGARS UNITED
Early selections give unlimited choice. Take a look today.
PIPE SMOKERS
CIGARS are our specialty, but there's nothing a smoker wants that we can't supply in our 300 stores. Every one of them is stocked with an endless variety of
Pipes and Smokers' Articles.
Splendid assortments from which to choose CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
MEERSCHAUM Pipes, plain and fancy, ranging in price from $2.75 to $15.00; Meerschaum Cigar Holders, from 75c. to $3.50; Meerschaum Cigarette Holders, from 75c. to $3.50; Amber Cigar Holders, from 50c. to $5.00; Amber Cigarette Holders, from 75c. to $5.00; Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases, from 50c. to $6.00; Silver and Gun Metal Cigarette Cases, from $4.50 to $18.00; Briar Pipes, plain and fancy, in cases, from 98c. to $6.00, etc., etc. Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, beautifully mounted in gold and silver, in Handsome Cases for the Holiday trade.
OUR Meerschaums are all first quality and all solely of our own importation. So are our Briars, every good make of which we sell at IMPORTERS' PRICES, as we sell Meerschaums, too. (Test by inquiry what IMPORTERS' PRICES mean.)
HUMIDORS (Moistening Boxes) which preserve the excellent condition of cigars. Sizes holding 50 cigars for $3.00 and upwards; holding 100 cigars, $5.00 and upwards. A fine present for a smoker.
Tell your wife or daughter she can go to a United Cigar Store as she would go to her milliner's—assured of polite attention.
For the better accommodation of our customers during the Christmas Holidays, we have installed the headquarters of our Premium Department at the Flatiron Bldg., Ground Floor, Broadway and 22d St., and Fifth Ave.
UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.
STORES ALL OVER. ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT.

Distinctive Overcoats for Men
At $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00
Though the finer phases of the tailorman's craft are fully exercised to lend character and distinctiveness to our overcoats at twenty, twenty-five and thirty dollars, still may you depend upon their good service under any and all conditions. From the most minute integral part to the very cloth and workmanship, do we subject every detail of the garments to a standard which is infinitely higher and more exacting than that which governs the production of ready-for-service garments for the general market. The collection affords Box Models, single and double-breasted, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches long. Tourist models, single and double-breasted, with or without belt. Paddock and Paletot Overcoats in a most diversified series of styles and fabrics.
Storm Ulsters at $15, $18 and $20.
The suburbanite or the man much out of doors may bury himself in the generous folds of an Ulster, turn up the deep storm collar and bid defiance to the winter wind's sting. We present a collection of Ulsters fashioned of right serviceable frieze and cheviot in black, oxford or mixtures at fifteen, eighteen and twenty dollars.
Beginning on Thursday, December 15th, The Store Will Be Open Evenings
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UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.
Brockton Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.
W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.
The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W. L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1st, 1904, were
$6,263,040.00.
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.
Don't pay high prices for shoes any longer. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by all classes of men.
W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys. Best in the world. Boys all wear them.
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt-skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.
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G. C. & E. Ell Calf always gives satisfaction.
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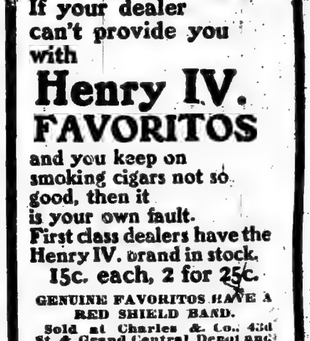
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48 Blend of Coffee for Breakfast. A cup of it served FREE every day until further notice at my Permanent Food Exposition, 41 and 43 Vesey St. Call and try it.
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PLANS SECRET INQUIRY INTO LIGHT CONTRACTS

Controller Would Make Testimony Public Only in Case of Suits.

PREPARATIONS TO GO AHEAD

Conference of Grout with McCarren and Timothy D. Sullivan Starts Talk of Grout Mayoralty Boom.

Although Col. Robert Grier Monroe and Attorney Clarence J. Shearn have not yet joined in Controller Grout's movement to investigate the general lighting situation and the held-up bills of the gas and electric lighting companies, Mr. Grout is arranging to go ahead with the proceedings in his office.

According to information obtained at the Finance Department yesterday, the Controller's investigation will be along somewhat different lines from those indicated in the statement which he issued from his Brooklyn home on Sunday. It is not contemplated to hold a public inquiry, at which the officials of the lighting companies would be sworn and cross-examined as to their bidding and organizations. Instead, the present intention is to hold the proceedings in executive session, and then to keep the testimony and evidence secured secret, unless the lighting companies should go into the courts for their claims against the city.

Mr. Grout said yesterday that the lighting companies had filed notices of suits with their bills every month since March 31, 1903, but that no action had ever been begun.

Controller Grout spent considerable time Monday evening at the Hoffman House with Senator Patrick H. McCarren and Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan. In view of the warfare which has been carried on between Senator McCarren and Tammany Hall, and to the reports that have been circulated from time to time to the effect that Congressman Sullivan was closer to Senator McCarren than to Charles F. Murphy, reports were circulated in official and political circles yesterday to the effect that the Controller had changed his views on the Oakley contracts for political reasons. It was suggested that Senator McCarren had urged the Controller to take a stand against the lighting contracts, after having favored them, in order that Senator McCarren might be able to embarrass the McClellan administration and Mr. Murphy.

It also was hinted that Senator McCarren was seeking to nominate Controller Grout for Mayor in the next city convention with the aid of Tammany malcontents, and that the Controller, to further this plan, had arrayed himself against the contracts and the administration.

Some city officials asserted yesterday that the public should realize in regard to the gas lighting contracts that Col. Monroe, ex-Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, and Controller Grout had gone on record, declaring the city had gained by installing all Welsbach lights in Manhattan and the Bronx, 22,500 in all, thus giving a sixty-candle-power light, as against the old twelve-candle-power light, with the cost at $24.10 per Welsbach lamp, as against $29 per Welsbach lamp under the former contracts.

CITY LIGHTING ELSEWHERE.

To Compare New York with Other Cities Unfair, Says T. C. Martin.

T. C. Martin, editor of The Electrical World and Engineer of this city, who is familiar with the conditions and practice in the 4,000 electric light stations in this country, said yesterday that electrical engineers all over the country were very much interested in the present controversy in New York City, but that the printed discussion, unfortunately, gave them very little information.

He said that in the first place the attempts to compare New York prices with those of other cities where the conditions of generation and distribution were entirely different, were very misleading. He cited from the recently printed statements on the subject the instances of the following cities:

Portland, Oregon, with a price of $64.32, was compared with New York. At Portland the current is developed by water power and distributed by an overhead system.

Rochester, N. Y., with lamps at $78.47, has a remarkable water power development and an overhead distribution.

Los Angeles, Cal., at $81 per lamp, develops its current by water power and fuel oil at 50 cents per barrel, and also has an overhead distribution.

Lancaster, Penn., with a charge of $85 per lamp, develops its power by water and distributes overhead.

Utica, N. Y., at $109.50, develops by water and distributes overhead.

"To compare these conditions," said Mr. Martin, "with those prevailing in New York City, where fuel, labor, land, and taxes are notoriously higher than at any other point in the country, seems not only inequitable, but confuses the issue."

He said it seemed to him that a fairer way of arriving at a just and scientific comparison would be to compare New York City with similar first-class European centres of population, where the basic units of computation were nearer alike. With this in mind he drew a parallel between Berlin and New York City. In Berlin the Electric Light Company charges $103 for the mere current supplied to each lamp. The lamps are erected and maintained by the city.

In London the prices vary from $90 to $150, and this variation in price arises from the fact, apparently, that the numerous borough or parish councils have recognized that even in so limited an urban area as London the actual cost of generating and distributing light may justly vary as widely as these figures indicate. Mr. Martin says that in all probability the scrutiny of public service contracts is more critical and just in London than anywhere else.

The third great city with which he drew comparison was Paris, and there, he says, the cost per lamp is the equivalent to $240 a year. At that price the contract, unlike that given in New York, which is only for a twelvemonth, extends over a period of ten years. The making of long contracts is the practice also in London and in Berlin.

In regard to the American figures made up for various cities, which are so often cited, Mr. Martin expressed regret that most of them had no essential relation to each other, since they were not in any two cases based on analogous conditions. To compare the cost of water and steam production, for instance, without stating that fact, was obviously to obscure the issue. Even water costs vary greatly.

Or, to compare two steam plants, one operated practically at the pit mouth of a mine and another thousands of miles away, seemed to him thoroughly deceptive and altogether misleading. Hence, electrical engineers were entirely at sea, there being no data in the printed discussions on this subject covering these very important items, all of which were ascertainable.

In conclusion, Mr. Martin said that it was agreed among engineers that the New York situation could be materially improved, provided it were possible to make there long-term contracts, as in London, Paris, and Berlin. The advantage of these long-term contracts has been recognized by the City of Boston, where there is in existence a five-year contract containing a five-year renewal clause between the city and the Electric Light Company, resulting in a rate of from $120 to $124 per lamp per year.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

REVISION OF PAPER TARIFF.

Manufacturers Do Not Expect It and Would Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—The annual meeting of the General Paper Company, which controls sixteen paper mills in Wisconsin and two in Michigan, was held to-day at the office of the company.

"There was no discussion of prices," said one of the members of the company. "We have felt no apprehension in regard to any change in the tariff schedules on paper, and do not believe that the business will be disturbed by Congress. In fact, the business cannot stand it, the margin being small now. The supply of hemlock for the paper mills is enough to last twenty-five years. Any proposal to change the duty would be opposed.

"The increase of business done by the various companies which the General Paper Company represents has been about 25 per cent," said L. M. Alexander, Secretary Treasurer.

"During the year the output has been about 500,000,000 pounds and total value of the product is $12,000,000."

NO EXTRA TARIFF SESSION.

President Persuaded Finally, One Treasury Official Says.

That there will be no revision of the tariff until early in 1906, and that then the revision will be far from revolutionary, was the announcement made yesterday by a Treasury official who is an expert on tariff matters and is in close touch with the legislative leaders in both the Senate and the House. This person has frequently been consulted by the framers of past tariff laws and also is in a peculiarly advantageous position to feel the pulse of the business world.

"There will be no extra session to revise the tariff this Spring," he said. "The President has been definitely persuaded to abandon that idea, and it is extremely improbable that there will be one next Fall. From the information which comes to me from the most authoritative sources, I do not believe that any tariff bill will be presented before the session of Congress which meets next December, and it will probably be passed early in 1906.

GERMAN BANK INQUIRY.

John Doe Proceedings Follow Dismissal of Charges.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—President Emory, Cashier Werner, and Assistant Cashier Luedeke, of the suspended German Bank, charged by E. M. Block with having sold a draft on a New York bank, knowing that the German Bank had withdrawn all its funds from that bank, were discharged in the police court to-day after a further hearing.

A statement was submitted from the New York bank showing that the balance in favor of the German Bank on the date on which it closed its doors was $31,082.

MUSCOVITES WANT REFORMS.

City Council Passes Resolutions—Students Engage in Demonstration.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency says:

"Great importance is attached to resolutions adopted by the Moscow City Council to-day in favor of freedom of speech, of the press, and of domicile, the abolition of restrictive laws, &c."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—A demonstration of students similar to that here on Sunday occurred in Moscow to-day. The police promptly dispersed the crowd.

SINKING OF JAPANESE WARSHIP.

Report in Che-Foo Probably Due to the Loss of the Saiyen.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Che-Foo gives rumors of the sinking of a big Japanese warship off Port Arthur on Nov. 30, 300 persons being drowned, and of two Russian torpedo-boat destroyers by Japanese on Nov. 25.

The first of these reports is probably only another version of the sinking of the Japanese cruiser Saiyen.

PLEHVE'S SLAYER CONVICTED.

Sasoneff Sentenced to Prison with Hard Labor for Life.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—Sasoneff, who threw the bomb which killed Minister of the Interior de Plehve on July 28, and Sikorlisky, his accomplice in the crime, were to-day found guilty by the Court of Appeals, sitting in the Law Courts Building. The former was sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor and the latter to twenty years' imprisonment.

Sasoneff's apologia, which he was not allowed to present, is declared to be a remarkable document, showing the prisoner to be a man of superior intellect and learning. It fills several closely written pages, was drawn up while he lay in the hospital, and sets forth the aims and purposes of the Social Revolutionary Party, and the "Fighting Organization," his connection therewith, the reasons and motives for the murder of Minister de Plehve, and also his version of the crime itself.

AMERICAN PROTEST TO FRANCE.

Urgent Representations Made Against Insurance Revision Bill.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The American Embassy is making urgent representations to the Foreign Office on behalf of American insurance companies against certain features of the Insurance Revision bill, passed by the Chamber and about to pass the Senate.

The measure provides that the companies shall hold French securities of a value equal to their outstanding insurance. Heretofore the law has permitted the holding of American or other foreign securities.

It is asserted that if the new provision has a retroactive effect covering all outstanding insurance, it will compel the American companies to substitute $16,000,000 to $18,000,000 of French securities for American investments.

RECORD FORCE SHOVELS SNOW.

Eleven Thousand Men on Day Jobs—Shivering Workers in Riots.

Except for a few desultory flakes, the snowstorm ended at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with eight inches on the level in this city to its credit. This meant work for all who wanted to shovel it. It was said last night at the Bureau of Snow Removal that about 11,000 men and 3,000 teams had been working all day and that it was the largest number of men and carts that had ever been put to work on the snow in New York.

At nightfall the down-town districts were said to be well cleared, and it was estimated that more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of snow had been dumped into the rivers during the day. Three thousand men were working south of Fourteenth Street last night. In the Bronx, about 3,000 men worked during the day, and more would have been put on if they could have been obtained. The men will be kept at work in both boroughs night and day until the streets are clear. Much of the ground cleaned by Contractor Bradley Monday night had to be gone over again yesterday.

Root to Oppose Franchise Tax.

Elihu Root has been engaged by the public service corporations who are fighting the special franchise tax law, and will, as counsel for these companies, make the argument in their behalf before the United States Supreme Court in Washington about the middle of January. Mr. Root is now at work preparing his argument and briefs. Upward of $18,000,000 in unpaid franchise taxes hinges on the decision which the court will make, as none of the companies of any consequence has paid anything on its taxes since the law became operative on Jan. 1, 1900

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

HUNGARIAN DEPUTIES WRECK THE CHAMBER

Smash Platform and Furniture and Drive Away Guards.

PREMIER HANGED IN EFFIGY

Opening of Parliament Prevented—It May Take Place To-day Under Protection of Bayonets.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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BUDAPEST, Dec. 13.—In the hemicycle of the Hungarian Chamber lies a heap of débris composed of red-cushioned Ministerial chairs, portions of the Presidential tribune, what is left of the Presidential and Secretarial chairs, broken fragments of Deputies' benches, with a few ordinary Austrian bent-wood chairs thrown in.

This shapeless pile of quondam legislative furniture is the result of a scene of disorder quite unparalleled in the annals of European Parliaments. At the same time it is a symbol, and, like most symbols, has conflicting interpretations.

Francis Kossuth, the leader of the United Opposition, explained it this morning as "the symbol of the political majority of the Magyars, who, after asserting their rights, refrain from excess."

Count Albert Apponyi, the real chief of the Opposition, interpreted it as "a sign of the importance attached to the continuity of legal right in Hungary."

An experienced observer of Liberal proclivities, who watched a Clerical Deputy, Mgr. Molnar, in cassock and violet sash, climb to the top of the heap and seat himself comfortably on the bottom of the Premier's upturned armchair, exclaimed: "The Clericals sit in triumph upon the ruins of the Magyar Parliament."

Count Tisza, the Premier, who appeared for three minutes in the Chamber and surveyed the scene with a puzzled shake of the head, has not made known his interpretation of the symbol. Probably he is reserving himself for to-morrow.

It is impossible to forecast the developments of the situation. The Opposition gained a temporary success to-day by preventing the opening of the session and by driving from the hall the parliamentary police whom Count Tisza created at an ill-advised moment, but the effect of this exploit should be destroyed by the subsequent shameful excesses.

The Premier, in a conference of the Liberals, announced his determination to continue on the course deliberately chosen, and declared that to-day's events could only strengthen the conviction in the country that parliamentary reform was indispensable. He added that he would not fail at the right moment to appeal to the country. In the meanwhile the party must stand firm and defend the cause with zeal.

From the attitude of the chief members of the Opposition it is evident that they are reckoning upon the effect of to-day's tumult in the highest quarters and are hoping that further disturbances may bring upon Count Tisza royal displeasure. How far they have reason for such hope it is impossible to say, but everything points to the conclusion that the Crown fully recognizes the vast importance of Count Tisza's policy, not only for Hungary but for the dual monarchy as a great power.

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 13.—Hoping to attract the sympathy of the populace, the members of the Opposition in the House of Deputies met at their club early this morning, and at 9 o'clock, headed by Count Apponyi, ex-Premier Banffy, Francis Kossuth, Count Zichy, and other leaders, marched in procession in a drizzling rain to the Parliament Building

The Deputies approached the platform and a severe fight with the guards ensued. The Deputies fought their way to the platform, tore it to pieces, scattered the débris over the House, tore to atoms the codes of law on the President's table, and smashed the tables and chairs.

The broken pieces of furniture were seized by the Deputies, who, thus armed, attacked the guards, and after a brief fight drove them from the House. The desks were then torn down and the interior of the House was practically completely wrecked.

Seven of the guards were injured before they fled from the Chamber.

Having piled the débris in the middle of the Chamber, the rioters crowned their work of destruction by erecting a model of a gallows from broken benches, from which an effigy of Premier Tisza was hanged, the Deputies standing around amid the wreckage, smoking cigarettes or pipes, while a crowd of reporters with cameras were busy securing pictures of the scene.

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Effect of Accession of Higgins on Jan. 1 Upon Senatorship.

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Governor in Conference at Albany on Successor to Justice Herrick—Then Comes to New York.

"When Governor-Chairman Odell opens his political safe on Jan. 15 and produces his Senatorial securities it will develop that he has a bundle of Chadwick notes. I admit that the Governor-Chairman now has more than a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature pledged to vote for the election of Frank S. Black for Senator, but many of those pledges were not given with an idea of keeping them, and they will not be kept."

Such was the statement made last evening by one of the most astute members of the Legislature. Coming from the source it did, the information contained more of hope for Senator Depew and his friends than any assurances they have been able to get thus far.

Gov. Odell was the guest of Whitelaw Reid at the latter's residence in Madison Avenue last evening. In June the first moves were made for the selection of Mr. Reid to be Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to succeed Joseph H. Choate. At one time it was seriously contemplated to have Ambassador Choate come to the United States and become Attorney General, but he was said to have no great inclination to go from London to Washington, and the matter was temporarily laid aside.

Gov. Odell and Governor-elect Higgins will have a conference by agreement, or rather tacit understanding, to-day, and it is expected that Mr. Higgins may announce two or three appointments.

If there are to be any developments with relation to the Senatorship, Senator Depew will be on the ground, as he came from Washington yesterday.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The subject of appointments to the vacancies on the Supreme Court Bench, especially that in the Third District, caused by the resignation of Justice D Cady Herrick to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, occupied the greater part of Gov. Odell's time this morning.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, who has been very desirous that an Albany County man should succeed Justice Herrick, and G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston, now Presiding Judge of the Court of Claims, whom rumor connects most directly with the third district vacancy, were long in conference with the Governor.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins interrupted the conference, and while he was closeted with the Governor, Mr. Barnes left the building, but afterward Judge Hasbrouck returned to the Governor's private office, and subsequently went with him to luncheon. When Gov. Odell left to take the 2:15 train for New York it was announced that the question was still unsettled, and the Governor said he might announce the appointments in New York.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
—Keats.
A Christmas gift that is beautiful in appearance and of ever-present interest, is the new novel of Romance, Love, and Adventure,
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THE BEST BOOK TO GIVE THIS CHRISTMAS IS
"SEQUIL"
By the author of
"The Real Diary of a Real Boy."
Read this:—
July 12. Today I went up to Whacks and we et sum green currents with shugar on them and then et sum green apples and then we went in swimming down to sandy bottom. i dont feel very well tonite, I have got a bely ake.
"SEQUIL" is having an enormous sale. It is by all odds the best book to give as a Christmas present, because it is sure to be liked.
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Freckles
By Gene Stratton-Porter.
The tale of an inimitable young Irishman in the Limberlost Swamp.
Ill., $1.50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

The Masquerader

What tremendous force, what dynamical energy a book must have to crash through the barriers which a thousand other books interpose and win to the heights of success. For after all the best of books is only a cunning placing of words in proper relation one to the other—words free as air and words which any one may use and fondle and juggle with.

Why is it that in the hands of one writer these words become a "Masquerader" book, quickening the pulse, flushing the face, bringing with them tears and laughter, the grasp of dreams come true, the thrill of vivid life; and the same words in the hands of a less skilled writer spell simply—mush?

Since the hour of publication "The Masquerader" has sold more than three copies every minute of its young book-life.
Every review of it has been enthusiastic.
Every conventional law seems violated by the man and woman, yet none is.
It is a book to keep permanently and to reread.
It does not teach any lesson.
Things happen.
It gives one something real to talk about.

Some hint of the force and passionate energy of the work is suggested in the following extract from the N. Y. Mail:

"This is a story of a strong man and a strong woman and their high-handed grasping for happiness in the face of the moral law. The woman, magnificent in her love, rises above considerations of conventions, above fear, above conscience. Circumstances give her the right to follow the dictates of an overwhelming passion. * * * It will take rank with the few really good books.

Vergilius

Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, says of Irving Bacheller's latest novel; "I became so deeply interested in the perils of the young people whose history is so graphically recounted that I could not lay the book down, but read on and on, absorbed in the thrilling relation."

The Truants

It is a queer thing about books, how one goes and the other, sometimes just as good, falls flat. There seems to be a kind of free masonry in the way a novel gets talked into prominence. This story of A. E. W. Mason's is being thrust into the front in somewhat this fashion. It is a pretty fine story, too—strong, virile, things happening all the time. The woman in the cast is not any better than she should be, although pure enough from an Englishman's point of view, so it must be the man who appeals. He is fine, big, and a man clear through.

True Bills

There is a perennial freshness about George Ade's fables in slang. They are a never-failing source of joy, and his picturesque vernacular never grows stale. A new volume is now out.

Nostromo

Is the latest novel by Joseph Conrad—a stirring tale of intrigue in a South American Republic. The *London Athenæum* says: "This is a perfectly amazing book. It is less a novel than an opera in prose. The sounding music of the tale rises and falls, fades and swells, advancing ever to the ordered crash of its finale."

The Land of Riddles

A new book about inside conditions in Russia—*the* book that will answer just those questions which intelligent people are today asking about this "land of riddles." The author, Dr. Hugo Ganz, the well-known Viennese writer, was afforded exceptional opportunities for getting at the heart of matters in Russia.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

BY EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The dismissal from the Federal service by the Postmaster General of FRANK H. CUNNINGHAM, President of the National Association of Rural Carriers, and JAMES C. KELLER, President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, raises at once questions which involve the rights of Government employés and the scope of the Executive authority. CUNNINGHAM and KELLER are dismissed upon charges proved by investigation of insubordination, of being absent from duty without leave, and of disobeying the President's order of Jan. 31, 1902, prohibiting individual or organized attempts of employés of the Government to influence or solicit Congressional action to increase their pay. It appears that CUNNINGHAM absented himself from his post in South Omaha without leave during the month of October and spent his time in securing from candidates for Congress pledges of support for the bill increasing the pay of rural carriers. KELLER not only bestirred himself during the campaign in securing similar pledges in behalf of the letter carriers, but disobeyed the Assistant Postmaster General's express order that he return to his post of duty in Cleveland.

Insubordination and absence without leave seem to be clearly enough proved in the cases of CUNNINGHAM and KELLER. There cannot be the slightest doubt, either, that they openly violated the President's order of Jan. 31, 1902. That order forbade

> * * * All Government officers and employés, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay, or to influence, or attempt to influence, in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way, save through the heads of the departments, in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

If it be admitted that the President has lawful authority to issue such an order, it at once becomes apparent that a Federal employé is divested of certain rights which other wage-earners in this country possess and exercise. The employés of a corporation, of firms, and of individuals, may not only demand higher wages of their employers, but they may and do, in the case of municipal corporations, at least, seek to procure legislation establishing higher wage rates. They are free also to influence public opinion by a considerable variety of methods, some of them not of an agreeable and hardly of a peaceful nature. The President prohibits a resort to any of these methods by employés of the Government. They are restricted to a prayer, application, or request to the head of the department in which they have taken service. If they try by any other means to secure an increase of pay, they render themselves liable to dismissal.

Letter carriers and other Federal servants cannot, of course, be permitted to leave their work undone while they gad about pledging Congressmen to vote them more pay. When they unite together to defeat a Congressman who refuses so to pledge himself they commit a crime against decency and against the spirit of our institutions. But that the President or anybody else should forbid them "individually" to ask their Congressman, or any Congressman, to introduce or to vote for a bill establishing a higher rate of pay in their branch of the service, at once raises the question whether by hiring out to the Government a man forfeits any of those rights of the citizen commonly considered inalienable. It is only since the issue of this order, we suppose, that any citizen of the United States has ever made himself liable to pains and penalties by merely asking a Congressman to vote for a bill. It may prove that in the order of Jan. 31, 1902, the President has somewhat overstepped the limits of the Executive authority.

MRS. CHADWICK AS A BORROWER.

The harsh judgment on the easy complaisance of the bankers who supplied Mrs. CHADWICK with money on shadowy security which would not materialise when it was expected to do so must be tempered by more kindly consideration when her performances in loan negotiation are considered as a whole. Professional money lenders are doubtless more or less influenced by sentiment, and perhaps by superstition. Those who are not money lenders at all but whose whole training has been in lines calculated to make them wary of insistent borrowers were apparently as easily made tributary to her needs as were the small country bankers on the lookout for good paper, or at least for paper on which there was a profit to be made.

Ex-District Attorney OLCOTT is a case in point. Here we have a man familiar with every device of fraud and crime, who is under the necessity of confessing himself a "lamb" when those who have been prosecuted by him believed him a veritable lion. The statement by Mrs. CHADWICK, "in her slow, impressive manner," that she was "a very rich woman" impressed him profoundly, and even the transparent subterfuges by which his demand to see the "securities" held in trust for her was evaded and finally denied did not open his eyes for fifteen days to the fact that he was being drawn into a confidence game. Meanwhile he loaned her $1,500.

This may be regarded as the triumph of Mrs. CHADWICK'S financial genius. We do not know that under ordinary conditions Mr. OLCOTT is a difficult person to borrow from; but it is so evident that the conditions of his employment as her counsel should have made him so in this instance that one finds it impossible to resist the conclusion that Mrs. CHADWICK is a very remarkable if not a very rich woman. That the experience should have been worth $1,500 to Mr. OLCOTT had he lost it can scarcely be doubted. We do not recall that Mr. RUSSELL SAGE has yet been mentioned in connection with the Chadwick scheme, but such mention would not be more surprising than the known facts.

MR. WILLIAMS REACTIONARY.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, should take the present time, when his party is badly discredited, for proclaiming his belief in some sort of "influence at work to displace Government-provided money by bank-provided money in order to enable the banks to make a profit."

We venture to say that absolutely no influence of the kind is being exerted for any such motive. The notion is an inheritance from the old greenback and free silver craze. We wish to treat Mr. WILLIAMS with all due respect, but the announcement and support of this notion at this time indicate a curious and inexcusable ignorance of facts as they are and of the experience of this country for many decades, to say nothing of the experience of other lands from the very dawn of commercial exchange. The basis of the notion is that money may be provided for the people by the Government without cost which is safe and good money, and that money provided by the banks, from which they make a profit, is an extortion, and this is a double error, arising largely from confusion as to the two kinds of money used in business. Except within very narrow limits, no money can be provided by the Government that is safe and good except gold coin and gold certificates. These obviously cannot be provided without cost; no individual can get them at less than the face value of the gold. The United States notes and the silver dollars and certificates are for the present safe at their par value because they can be converted into gold at the will of the holder. They are not surely and permanently safe because such conversion may become impracticable.

The money provided by the banks is not money in the sense that gold coin and certificates are, but it serves the same purpose as long as it can be converted into gold at discretion, as at present it can. It is really only promises to pay gold, and all its value depends on the certainty with which these promises are kept. The banks are able to make a profit from its issue because their capital and their integrity, under the conditions of issue imposed by law, are sufficient to make the users of their notes believe that they will surely be paid. Their profit is in direct proportion to the need of such forms of money, and so long as redemption is entirely secure they may be left to issue as many as they can lend at the current rate of interest. No one is hurt by it, and multitudes are benefited by it. The advantage of such currency over that issued by the Government is that the supply is measured by the demand and varies with it, as the issues of the Government cannot and do not.

For a man in Mr. WILLIAMS'S position to encourage the idea that there is such a thing as Government-provided currency which costs the users of it less than sound bank currency is foolish and mischievous.

FOR A SIXTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

The offer of Mr. MCADOO'S New Jersey Company to construct and operate without cost to the city a subway under Sixth Avenue from Tenth Street to Thirty-fourth Street will be considered again by the Rapid Transit Commission this week. Chief Engineer PARSONS of the Commission, it is known, has made a report favorable to the undertaking. It is reasonable to expect that the Commission will be hospitable, inasmuch as the terms of the offer and Mr. PARSONS'S report dispose of any objection that might be raised on the ground that the building of the New Jersey tunnel would interfere with the extension of the city's Subway system.

Discussion of the subject has failed to elicit any adverse argument of weight and substance. From the point of view of public interest and convenience the argument indeed is all on one side. The tunnel would be used by millions of persons annually. Many of them come from New Jersey to their employments in New York, and return at night; other multitudes come upon occasions of business or pleasure, for shopping, for the theatres, for social reasons, which with greater or less frequency and regularity call them to the great city. The construction of a tunnel under the North River, prolonged up Sixth Avenue, would deliver a very great part of these daily legions of visitors just where they want to go.

Whether they come as workers or for other purposes, their coming swells the daily volume of business transacted in this city. It would be well worth while for the city to provide for their use facilities of travel at once speedy and convenient. But here is a private company that offers to do at its own cost what the city would ultimately have to do at public cost. It will be difficult, it will doubtless prove to be impossible, to show any good reason why the city should not accept the offer of Mr. MCADOO'S company and promote the execution of the work by every reasonable encouragement.

Besides, the people and the Government of the city must take thought about the future. As THE TIMES pointed out the other day, the very great liking of the public for the present Subway brings clearly into view the probability that the elevated railroads will in time be removed from the streets, the traffic which they now bear being transferred to underground routes. The coming of this condition was foreseen by Mayor HEWITT, who in his message to the Board of Aldermen in 1888 said:

> Several of the leading avenues of the town are occupied by elevated railway structures. They are found to be indispensable at this time for the wants of the public. If at some future time better means of transportation should be found, there can be no doubt that these companies could be required to adopt it, or, if it should become necessary, they could be compelled to remove their structures from the streets altogether. The question of indemnity and compensation would be one for the courts to settle, but there can be no doubt whatever that if in the course of progress and of invention the community should require a better means of transport than devised, it would be justified and have the undoubted power to make the change thus required.

These were words of prophecy inspired by enlightened business and civic foresight. They have come true already. We not only require but have found a better means of passenger transportation than the elevated roads afford. Their day is past. It is doubtless upon Sixth Avenue that the transition from the old to the new, involving the disappearance of the old, will be first observed.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE BOYCOTT.

Gradually the decisions of the courts are giving us a body of law defining more clearly than ever before the relations growing out of the new conditions created by organized labor. The latest decision of this character of which we have record was handed down a few days ago by Judge HEBBARD of the Supreme Court of California, in which the legal aspects of a boycott are thus presented:

> To proclaim a business, or the proprietors thereof, unfair in this manner is as infamous as to proclaim before a private dwelling that the inmates thereof are prostitutes. The acts complained of are breaches of peace, and it is safe to say that if met by personal violence on the part of the boycotted, did he so elect, instead of appealing to law, he would be justified by a jury. It is the opinion of the court that no one may promenade before a place of business of any other person bearing signs, placards, or printed notices of any kind reflecting on the honesty or integrity or fairness of the business or the proprietors.
>
> This would seem to be an obvious conclusion, although the suggestion that the person wronged would have been held excusable had he resisted the boycott with violence is perhaps somewhat dangerous doctrine to proclaim from the bench of an appellate court. From a New York Police Magistrate talk of this sort might be expected.

EMBARRASSING COPYRIGHT.

We should say that the Committee on Patents of the Senate would do well to examine with a good deal of care the operation of House bill 13,355, now before them. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on the last day, we believe, of the session. Its object is to amend the copyright laws with reference to foreign books. In addition to the requirements of the statute as it now stands, the following provision is enacted:

> And provided further, That accompanying the two copies of the book, photo, chromo, or lithograph required to be delivered or deposited, as herein provided, there shall be an affidavit under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the United States, duly made by the person desiring the said copyright or by his duly authorized agent or representative residing in the United States, setting forth that the two copies required to be so deposited have been printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made therefrom or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States or from transfers made therefrom; and the place within the limits of the United States at which such type was set, or plates or negatives were made, and by whom.

We can see but one interpretation of this provision, which is that every publisher seeking a copyright under the law, who has fully complied with all the requirements of the law, shall make and file an affidavit that he has done so. It would seem that if he has not complied with the law, the punishment for his carelessness or for his willful omission is ample, for his claim to copyright is thereby invalidated, and he has not a particle of protection against infringement. Indeed, if he were to undertake to sue any one infringing his copyright he would have to prove affirmatively that the minutest detail of the law had been observed. Why then should he be required to swear to this fact in advance of the issue of the copyright? There are somewhere from 70,000 to 100,000 applications for copyright to which this amendment would apply. Apart from the waste of time and trouble and money involved in making that number of affidavits, which would fall on the applicants, these documents would have to be filed and preserved in the Library of Congress at considerable cost to the Government and with the useless occupation of needed room.

Again, it is provided in the amendment that any person violating "any provision of the act" shall be liable to a fine of $1,000. Doubtless this was intended to apply only to a false affidavit, but it does apply to any, even the slightest clerical, departure from the letter of the law. The penalty is out of all proportion to the possible offense, to say nothing of the fact that loss of copyright is already the punishment of real violation of the law. No one can have the slightest desire to screen any violation of the copyright law, if any is attempted. We do not know of any, nor see any profit in such violation, nor think that it could escape detection. We do not see the advantage to the public in making a law which is already strict needlessly harassing and expensive to those acting under it by making them file a hundred thousand affidavits that they have done what it is to their own interest to do in any case.

THE IMPERIAL TEMPO.

The interest shown in Berlin in LEONCAVALLO'S new opera of "Roland" is not likely to be lessened by the fact that the dress rehearsal was conducted by his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor. It is quite conceivable that the composer would prefer his own tempo to that of the Emperor, and may even have views of his own as to expression. However, the advantage of an imperial interpretation of his music is worth more than the gratification of a preference for his own interpretation. Besides, when it comes to public performances he can probably have both tempo and expression pretty much as he wants them.

That the Emperor is a remarkably versatile young man has been before remarked. If it be true that he falls short of the ultimate in some things, the average is maintained by the fact that he goes far and away beyond the ultimate in others. Perhaps the musicians think him a great painter, and the painters are convinced that he is a genius in music. This, however, is the experience of most extremely versatile persons. They have a great deal more fun in life than the specialists, and perhaps this is compensatory for any lack of thoroughness in their preparation for what they do. That the German Emperor enjoys his excursions into the realm of art, music, mechanics, and chemistry much better than he enjoys the more serious cares of state is quite probable. It would doubtless be lèse majesté to call him amusing, but to say that he is entertaining would not be disrespectful to one who certainly tries to be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Many people must have noticed, but nobody seems hitherto to have noted, the curious fact that the Subway has established, for the first time in the history of the city's transportation facilities, something that approaches the drawing of a sex discrimination in public places. On the existing surface and elevated lines, as was the case on all those of the past, the passengers include at least as many women as men, and during not a few hours of the day the women are appreciably more numerous. It is different in the Subway. There the ratio of men to women is at least that of four to one, both day and night. Of course, the Subway is as comfortable and convenient for women as for men, and there is nothing in the conditions or the company a woman encounters there that raises, as between the various routes, the question of propriety, but nevertheless the Subway is distinctively the man's line, and, though the number of women that travel in it is absolutely large, relatively it is small. Some reasons for this peculiarity are easily found. Nothing like as many women as men travel regularly down town and up every day, and for the women to whom the journey is not a mere getting to work and back again it is to some degree a sight-seeing tour. The street scenes are interesting to all for whom exactly the same street scenes have not been daily presented year after year, and naturally to the woman to whom "going down town" is something of an event, even though it be a small and frequent one, the Subway is not attractive. She is not in any particular hurry, and is not only willing but pleased to add a few minutes to her journeys for the sake of seeing the things visible from the surface and elevated cars—things that are entirely concealed from the Subway traveler, who has only dim glimpses between flitting posts into gloomy emptiness to distract his attention from his paper. These considerations are of especial weight with the women from the suburbs. A single trip in the Subway is usually enough to satisfy their curiosity about it, and after that they gladly return to their accustomed and thoroughly enjoyed progressions amid the urban activities that very properly attract and reward their attention. And perhaps the unpopularity of the Subway among women is in some part due to the circumstance that though it is not a painfully noisy place, yet it is just enough more noisy than the elevated road and the surface cars to make conversation a rather difficult task. But whatever the reasons, the fact that the men have almost a monopoly of the Subway is an unintended and unexpected merit of the new line, not because New York men are women haters or shun association with women at any time, but because this voluntary separation of the sexes during these moments of travel is really the drawing of a long-needed line between the people in a hurry or desirous only of getting from one place to another as quickly as possible and those who are quite content to linger a little along the way. When the two classes are together, each annoys the other more or less, while apart both can be happy.

—To a good many laymen quite the most interesting of the many interesting passages in the speech made on Monday before the Nassau Presbytery by Dr. SAMUEL T. CARTER must have been that in which, after eloquent condemnation of certain stern articles in the Westminster Confession, he said: "There is something deeply pathetic in the sad, patient look of the common people who fear that those dreadful things may be true, because their leaders have never said that they were false." Now, the doctor was speaking with deep seriousness of matters to which everybody ascribes much importance of one sort or another, and of course the very possibility of being humorous was absent from his mind, and yet the picture he drew of the common people, waiting with sad and patient looks for their leaders, the clergy, to remove their fear that "those dreadful things may be true," is certainly in humorous contrast with the facts as seen from other standpoints than the pulpit and the pastor's study. For the common people, if that phrase means a very large majority of all the people, have not waited, sadly and patiently or otherwise, but long ago reached, even if they did not formulate, much the same conclusion concerning "those dreadful things" that Dr. CARTER now announces, and, if general observation is to be trusted, it is the men whom he calls leaders that are just catching up with the procession in which the common people are moving very calmly along.

—Paris has tried on a fairly extensive scale and with highly satisfactory results the experiment of moving its mail matter about the city between main and branch Post Offices in big vans propelled by electric motors instead of by horses. These vehicles carry much more than those they replaced, and they move so much more rapidly that the hours for distributing and collecting mail can be arranged in better accord with public convenience. The new system is of special advantage for reaching the outlying posts. The speed within the city is about fifteen miles an hour, which exceeds the contract speed considerably. At present the postal service of Paris uses 800 horses. The fifteen automobiles which are now running will suppress forty horses to begin with, as they replace twenty of the old cars out of the 125 which were used. The authorities think that the new cars will give an economy in money as well as in time, since the cost of keeping city horses is large. City horses, however, cost much more than their "keep," and much indirect profit should be credited to any device that decreases their numbers. Street cleaning becomes a task comparatively easy when horses are banished, and that of protecting the public health is vastly facilitated by their absence. New York was never proud of its mail wagon horses, and would be delighted to bid them all a grateful farewell.

—For after-dinner speeches when Japanese Princes are among the guests of honor, it is all very well to speak enthusiastically of a dynasty that runs back in an unbroken line for 2,600 years, but it is not quite necessary to rehearse this pleasing tale with as much seriousness as Gen. WOODFORD showed in doing it at the banquet of the Asiatic Association, and when he referred to the "blood" of the founders of the Japanese Empire as still coursing in human veins he really should have winked just once. In a country where no distinction is made between adoption and parentage, assertions about "blood" should be made with extreme caution—when the hearers are Occidentals—and the era when Japanese history became distinguishable from folk and fairy lore is something less than 2,600 years back in the past. According to Japanese ideas, their present Emperor is a direct descendant of the ancient gods, and the nation has had but one dynasty. The West has several doubts on both those points, simply because its definitions are so different.

Unsatisfactory Church Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an old Episcopalian, and I wish to reach those in authority in the Church who have charge of the music. The Church has inherited a wealth of rich and soul-inspiring hymnal music, and, with feelings of regret, I notice a very general discarding of the grand old music. There are some few hymns that cannot and never will be changed. No one can have the audacity, for instance, of changing the music set to the hymns of John Henry Newman, Sir Henry Baker, or Francis Henry Lyte, but the amateur organists are taking serious liberties with other treasured hymns.

YORKSHIRE.

Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1904.

Pea Coal to Check a Furnace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day one of your correspondents recommended packing a furnace fire down from the top to check it. I have tried this many times, and have found, as he has, that one has to use care not to check the fire too much. A much better method, which I now regularly follow, is to cover the fire with pea coal every night. Unless too much is used, the pea coal burns completely away to ash before it reaches the grate bars, so that it does not fall through. The same plan is excellent as applied to the kitchen range, and has the further advantage that the pea coal is a dollar a ton cheaper than the larger sizes.

HERBERT L. TOWLE.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Dec. 11, 1904.

Italy's Little Crown Prince.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Nov. 26.—There is only one subject of conversation in Rome, the little Crown Prince, who bids fair to be the idol of the people, as he certainly is of his immediate family. His greatest slave is the Queen Dowager, his grandmother. When she is at the palace if baby cries it is she who soothes him, as she cannot bear to hear him cry. At present society is agog for the christening, invitations for which are so rare that they are correspondingly precious, especially as all those present will be allowed to kiss Prince Umberto's hand. The christening dress has arrived, and is, I hear, a marvel of loveliness, all in one piece of Venetian lace, the little cap being the same, but which will be removed during the ceremony. This will show his downy head of almost black hair, which his nearest and dearest say shows signs of curling, but of which other people see no trace. His eyes are black to match, his hands and feet long, and his body as fat as a dumpling.

An Offer for His Share.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Raynor—Think of it! Our navy has cost every man, woman, and child in the United States at least a dollar!

Shyne—Well, if the burden is greater than you can bear, and you want to sell out and move away from the country to get rid of it, I'll give you a dollar for your share in the United States Navy."

Their Stand-by.

From The Chicago News.

"The tramp is ever before us," said the sociological student. "Who is responsible for this?"

"The comic artist," chuckled the buffoon boarder.

A Surprised Guest.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Sorry we had to ask you to settle in advance, Sir," said the clerk of the high-priced hotel, "but, you see, we didn't know you"—

"What difference does that make?" coldly demanded the departing guest.

"Well, so many swindlers have done us lately"—

"The idea! I thought there was more professional courtesy among swindlers."

An Inherited Quality.

From Judge.

Mike (the cop)—Faith, an' phwat an auld-fashioned kid that is!

Katy (the nurse)—Shure, it is. An' he won'dher thot she is, fer some av her ancistors lived nearly four hoondherd years ago.

The Last Recourse.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"No work," said the man, gloomily, "and not a thing in the house to eat. What shall we do?"

"There is nothing for us to do," replied his wife, "but to take in boarders."

AN APPEAL FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Small Articles Needed for a Holiday Bazaar to Aid in Industrial School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning calls attention to the logical results of our National attitude toward our natural wards—the descendants of our own Southern slaves. But the conclusion which you present in your closing sentence should arouse the most callous of us to the necessity for a prompt and generous attempt to educate and industrially train the mass of our colored citizens.

In delightful contrast to the conditions outlined by Mr. Brown comes the report of a marvelous race-awakening in the Bahamas—our nearest island neighbors. The isolation of these islands is so great, through the limited transportation facilities allowed them by our steamship lines, that we do not realize how close they are to us geographically, commercially, and historically. The first island of the group is less than seventy-five miles from Florida. The main part of all Bahama trade is with us. While that famous island whereon Columbus first made landing and on which he established the first settlement of the new world is about the centre of the Bahama Archipelago. Added to all, "Quaint old Nassau," the charming capital city, is the favorite wintering ground of numbers of our citizens. Hence, any change for the better in the social and business conditions of the islands cannot fail to be of interest to us. In short, our congratulations are due all classes of Bahamans on the rapid and orderly progress of their campaign, whose immediate object is the founding of a Normal and Industrial School for the masses. Their first appeal for outside aid comes through the President of the Board of Trustees. It is this—and at Christmastide its pathos must be keenly felt—that in aid of a holiday bazaar, which the Women's Auxiliaries plan to hold, small articles, fancy and useful, be kindly sent them by generous sympathizers of the North.

Because they are our "neighbors," and because their extraordinary and heroic attempt is a much needed object lesson to us—black and white, North and South—I trust we shall be moved to a generous response. Information as to the least expensive and most direct way of forwarding donations will be cheerfully given on application.

ALICE M. BOYNTON.

33 West Twenty-fourth Street, Dec. 6, 1904.

THE SIXTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S editorial this morning relative to the ultimate removal of the elevated railway structures from the streets and also referring to the desirability of a subway along the line of Sixth Avenue is most opportune. Sixth Avenue, from Tenth Street to Thirty-fourth Street, is now one of the most congested parts of the city. To permit under a perpetual franchise the construction of a stub end of the New Jersey trolley subway through it, terminating at Thirty-fourth Street, would in our judgment increase the congestion and undoubtedly interfere later on with the development of a comprehensive system of subways for Manhattan.

Long Island and New Jersey transverse lines in crossing Manhattan should be made to serve the transit needs of all the north and south avenues, and should not terminate in any one of them, least of all in one so congested as is Sixth Avenue at the present time. Public convenience in this regard will be better served by adequate transfer arrangements at street and avenue intersections, than by right angle turns, and I believe in the long run the interests of the New Jersey and Long Island corporations will also be better served if they are now forced to conform to the natural and inevitable conditions which govern Manhattan traffic. As an alternative they will be compelled to do so later on at great inconvenience and expense, both to themselves and to the city, which is growing less and less tolerant each year of exclusive private control.

In our judgment the city's interest and the local Sixth Avenue interest will be conserved by the construction of a double deck street along the congested part of the avenue—in other words, by an arcade admitting of a four-track subway through the centre, with direct subway entrances to the stores along the entire line.

CALVIN TOMKINS,
President of the Municipal Art Society.

New York, Dec. 10, 1904.

CONSUMPTION RESEARCH.

Bovine and Human Bacilli Found to be Distinct.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Imperial Commission of consumption experts appointed by the German Government some time ago to investigate the relations between bovine and human tuberculosis bacilli held an important meeting to-day at the Imperial Health Department. Dr. Weber, one of the most eminent members of the commission, reported on the work which that body has already done. The result of the investigations so far is to show that bovine and human bacilli are absolutely distinct biologically from one another. The one never develops or changes into the other.

So far the commission has examined the bodies of fifty-six persons who died from tuberculosis. In fifty cases only human bacilli could be discovered. In six cases, however, the bovine bacillus was found. Three of these cases were young children, and the surmise is permissible that they received the bacillus from the milk of a diseased cow. Two other cases which Dr. Weber regards as most important are those where the corpses showed bovine bacilli in the glands and human bacilli in all other portions of the body. These were distinct cases of double infection. Another most important case is one of lung tuberculosis, where in the diseased lung both bovine and human bacilli were associated.

The conclusion of the commission, in general terms, is that tuberculosis in human beings is caused by the human bacillus, but that it behooves us to be careful and to use all prescribed measures to secure ourselves against infection from bovine bacillus.

HOUSE VOTES TO IMPEACH JUDGE CHARLES SWAYNE.

Resolution Accuses Him of Various Crimes and Misdemeanors.

NO SIMILAR CASE SINCE 1876.

Senate May Delegate Trial to a Committee to Obviate Calling an Extra Session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In a resolution accusing him of "high crimes and misdemeanors" the House of Representatives to-day, setting as a Grand Jury, voted for the impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne of the Northern District of Florida. Five members were appointed by the Speaker to notify the Senate of the action taken by the House, and provision was also made for a committee of seven to present the case to the Senate.

These proceedings were the first of their kind since the impeachment in 1876 of Gen. W. W. Belknap, who was Secretary of War in President Grant's Cabinet.

The case against the Judge was set forth by Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee which heard the evidence in the case. The evidence, he said, showed that out of each year Judge Swayne spent on an average of 212 days somewhere else than in his district, never voted in Florida, never registered there, and never lived there in any proper sense of the term. The charge of swearing that his expenses were $10 a day when in fact these expenses were proved to be considerably less stood unexplained and undefended by the Judge.

If, said Mr. Palmer, the House was of the opinion that Judge Swayne's conduct had been commendable he ought to go scot free, but, he added, "in my judgment it would be a sorry day for the Republic when such behavior is commended by the representatives of the people."

Mr. Palmer was followed by Messrs. Clayton of Alabama, Powers of Massachusetts, Henry of Texas, and Lamar of Florida, each of whom in most vigorous terms advocated impeachment. Messrs. Gillett of California and Littlefield of Maine in speeches opposed their colleagues on all the specifications except the one as to the account rendered to the Government by Judge Swayne for traveling expenses.

After the adoption of the resolution the Speaker appointed as the committee to carry the impeachment into the Senate Messrs. Palmer (Penn.,) Jenkins, (Wis.,) Gillett, (Cal.,) Clayton, (Ala.,) and Smith, (Ky.)

In a short session crowded with appropriation bills it is impossible for the Senate to give the time necessary to a trial, and to-day the suggestion was being considered of having the Senate delegate the trial of Swayne to a committee, which should sit during the present session and render a report before the adjournment of Congress. This would avert the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress or of permitting the Judge to remain another year in office.

MACHEN VERDICT UPHELD.

Defendants May Now Take Postal Case to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the Criminal Court in the postal conspiracy cases of August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, Samuel A. Groff, and Diller B. Groff, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the West Virginia Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000.

The court announced that after considering every point made by counsel no error had been found in the proceedings for which the judgment ought to be reversed. As to Samuel A. Groff of this city, one of the defendants, the court said that the circumstances tending to show his connection with the conspiracy were neither so numerous nor so strong as those which tended to show the participation of Diller B. Groff, his brother, but the court added: "We cannot say that they were insufficient to warrant the submission of the question of his guilt to the jury."

It is probable that the counsel for the defense in the postal cases will now seek to carry the cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WANTS AN INTER-STATE COURT.

Senator Elkins to Try for Legislation to Curb the Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Elkins, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, is anxious to have the committee act on the subject of providing remedial legislation in the direction recommended by the President in his annual message. He believes that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be clothed with authority to regulate railroad rates, and will make an effort to secure affirmative action at this session on a measure that will accomplish that object.

The Senator said he had studied the subject for the last four or five years and had come to the conclusion "that the power to review the question of rates and all other inter-State commerce questions should be vested and lodged in some tribunal that the railroads and people alike would respect, and there should be created a circuit court of inter-State commerce in each judicial circuit of the United States, to have original and exclusive jurisdiction in its respective circuit of all cases, criminal or civil, arising under the various acts of Congress relating to inter-State commerce."

J. P. MORGAN TO THE SOUTH.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, who may well be called "the uncrowned King of the realm of Finance," was invited to be a guest at the coming celebration in Charleston of Forefathers' Day. Mr. Morgan has responded to the letter of the President of our New England Society in a letter so warm and kind that The News and Courier has requested the privilege of publishing extracts from it. After expressing his "sincere appreciation of the gracious invitation," and saying that "nothing would give him greater pleasure than the acceptance of the invitation," but regretting that business engagements will prevent his being absent from New York City on the day mentioned, Mr. Morgan says:

"An especial reason why I regret my inability to attend your gathering, is the deep interest I feel in the notable development of the South in education and commerce. During the past twenty years I have done what I could along what seemed to me the most effective ways to foster and encourage the substantial progress which has been made, and I am particularly desirous of cooperating with efforts now making, and to be made in the future, to effect the continuance of that advancement. I am satisfied that nothing can be more beneficial than that better understanding among all good citizens of the country which springs from mutual acquaintance and fraternal feeling.

"Consequently, while regretting that I cannot be with you on Forefathers' Day, I may say that I hope to go South during the coming Winter, and, if it should continue to be your desire, it would afford me very great pleasure, indeed, to stop over in your city, and personally meet the members of your society.

"Thanking you again for the courtesy extended, believe me, my dear Dr. Vedder,

Very sincerely yours,

"JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN."

The News and Courier can safely warrant Mr. Morgan a hearty welcome from the New England Society, and the whole business community, when he comes to us during the coming Winter.

Built on a Solid Foundation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reassuring to notice that THE TIMES is as particular in the acceptance and publishing of sensational and improper advertisements as it always is in printing the news and in keeping aloof from tip departments, and other disreputable features of modern journalism. If honesty is the best policy, Mr. Editor, your newspaper is built on a foundation as solid as the foundation of its new home on upper Broadway. TRUTHSEEKER.

New York, Dec. 12, 1904.

Laughter a Cure for Dyspepsia.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Dyspepsia is now to be systematically cured by laughter. It is stated that a doctor, in return for a large fee, admits patients into his private institution, where the latest treatment is administered. The method employed is simple enough. A few dyspeptics sit round a room and begin to smile at each other. The smile must never be allowed to fade away.

LINERS GO A-BULGE WITH CHRISTMAS MAIL

You'd Think Santa Claus Had Chartered Them All.

PILES OF IT WAITING YET

2,300 Sacks and 35,000 Packages on the Kaiser—Men at the Foreign Office Swamped.

With 2,311 sacks of ordinary mail and 35,190 registered packages stored away in the compartments reserved for the American and European mails, the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. sailed for Bremen, Germany, via Plymouth, England, and Cherbourg, France, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Much of the ordinary mail and practically all of the registered packages contained Christmas presents.

If the big liner had not got away right on time she would have carried much more Christmas mail.

Superintendent McKelvey of the Foreign Mail Station at the foot of Morton Street said that the mail was coming in upon him at the rate of 50,000 letters and 5,000 registered parcels an hour. It is fully as heavy as last year's, apparently.

To-day the great European Christmas mail will go. The White Star liner Oceanic, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, according to the outlook yesterday, will take away to-day over 3,000 sacks of ordinary mail and anywhere between 50,000 and 75,000 registered parcels. This tremendous consignment is destined for every nook and corner of Great Britain and the Continent. The Oceanic will be the last vessel leaving New York that is due on the other side in time to permit the delivery of Christmas mail to the furthermost ends of Europe, and the foreign mail officials regard her as the real and logical Christmas ship of 1904. The fast French liner La Lorraine, sailing to-morrow, will also carry a big mail, especially for France, and the countries south of France.

A big Christmas mail was sent off last Saturday by the Cunarder Etruria and the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, these vessels carrying between them 3,085 sacks of ordinary and 55,107 registered packages, an increase over the corresponding day of 1903 of 914 sacks and 5,671 registered packages.

Yesterday the Morton Street office, as far as appearances went, was the busiest place in New York. That the men employed there are the hardest worked in the mail service this week there is hardly a doubt. Competent extra help there is impossible to obtain. Down there the clerks have to be experts on topography, and a greenhorn would be a source of confusion rather than assistance. The outcome of it is that the regular force has to work overtime.

The Christmas mail to Panama is big this year, because there are many Americans on the Isthmus for the construction of the Isthmian canal.

"KAISER'S OPERA" A SUCCESS.

Emperor Bought Nearly Every Seat for Premiere of Leoncavallo's Work.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The stage of the Royal Opera House was piled with wreaths of laurel as Ruggiero Leoncavallo was recalled for the last time to-night after the production of "Der Roland von Berlin." Emperor William stood up in his box and the brilliant audience cried "Bravo!"

The critics, who were here from Paris, Rome, Vienna, London, St. Petersburg, and all parts of Germany, think Leoncavallo has equaled his best work.

Although Leoncavallo got all the applause, the Emperor sitting impassive, the composer said the Kaiser ought to have had at least a quarter of the applause, as his suggestions had been accepted in the construction of every scene.

Emperor William sat with Princess Leopold of Prussia and Crown Prince Frederick William. In another box were Prince Leopold, Prince Eitel Frederick, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. All the great personages of the Court, Generals, and Cabinet Ministers were there, with a few diplomats, the Italian Ambassador among them.

Of the 1,448 seats in the house 1,146 had been reserved by the Emperor. The opera was richly staged at the Emperor's expense.

"I do not think many Germans know," said the Emperor, in talking over the new production at a dinner at Count von Bülow's a few evenings ago, "that I spent last year out of my private income 4,000,000 marks ($1,000,000) on operas and theatres."

The Emperor is commonly supposed to have spent 100,000 marks on this production.

The music, in the opinion of several foreign critics, is a skillful blending of the martial and the lyrical. The opera is full of songs that, it is declared, will be sung on the concert stage around the world within two or three months, especially the "Song of Longing," sung by Fraulein Destinn as the Burgomaster's daughter, and the love duet sung by Fraulein Destinn and Herr Hoffmann, who has the principal hero's rôle.

In the last act, where Emperor William's ancestor, the Margrave Frederick, breaks in the city gates of Berlin and overthrows the statue of Roland, the emblem of municipal independence, the stage fills up with steel-clad horsemen, but this picture was not the Emperor's idea, but Leoncavallo's, the composer insisting on a grand tragic finale.

At the close of the performance Emperor William received Signor Leoncavallo and his wife in the royal box and conferred upon the composer the Crown Order of the Second Class.

The critics in the Berlin morning newspapers to-morrow will content themselves with moderate praise of Leoncavallo's opera, the general opinion being that it is pleasing, but not a work of the highest rank, and that it is unequal in quality. The libretto is highly praised for its dramatic value, but the music in places is characterized as reminiscent of Leoncavallo's earlier operas, with suggestions of Meyerbeer.

The prologue and first act are generally praised; the third act is declared to be the weak point in the opera. Some of the critics reserve judgment until after the performances of Friday and Sunday.

Yale Students in Moliere Comedy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—Before an audience composed of French-speaking people and students of the university who are interested in French literature, the Cercle Francaise of Yale University to-night presented Molière's "George Dandin."

SELLAR—HOFFMAN.

Mrs. Hoffman's Quiet Wedding a Surprise to Friends.

The marriage of Mrs. Sybil K. Sherman Hoffman and Norrie Sellar, which took place on Monday at the Marble Collegiate Church, caused quite a surprise. Mrs. Sellar is the daughter of W. Watts Sherman by his first wife, who was a Miss Wetmore, a sister of George Peabody Wetmore. She was married to J. Ellis Hoffman ten years ago. They separated early last Winter, and Mrs. Hoffman got a divorce at Newport.

Mrs. Hoffman came to New York about a fortnight ago. Mr. Sellar, whose father was an English banker, is a first cousin of Gordon and Lanfear Norrie of this city. For several years Mr. Sellar has been coming to New York for the Winter. He has also been at Newport and at Lenox in the late Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellar were married very quietly at the Marble Collegiate Church by the Rev. Dr. Burrell. Only a few relatives were present. The couple will be in London in the early Spring.

AIRY GERMAN COMEDY.

"Die Goldne Eva" Well Played at the Irving Place Theatre.

Frau Eva.....Hedwig v. Ostermann
Barbara, Wirthschafterin...Georgine Neuendorff
Ursel, Magd.....Lina Haenseler
Christoph.....Otto Meyer
Peter.....Harry Walden als Gast
Friedl.....Margarethe Russ
Ritter Hans von Schmelzingen....Max Haenseler
Graf Zeck.....Gustav v. Seyffertitz
Grafin Agnes.....Marie Reichardt

It has been seven years since "Die Goldne Eva" of von Schonthau and Koppell-Elfeld was last seen in this city. That fact seems surprising in the light of its reception at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, where almost incessant laughter prevailed from the rising of the first curtain to the final picture.

The airy little comedy has in its story about the same quality that characterizes a fairy tale by Grimm. To be sure, there is no mythical creature with an all-powerful wand to bring about the wedding of the young artist, masquerading as a journeyman goldsmith, and the adorably wealthy widow who gives him employment unaware of his real identity, but the appeal, nevertheless, is to minds ready to accept the fiction with the frank acquiescence of youth. Apart from its engaging little story, however, "Die Goldne Eva" has an inherent quality of mellow humor, and its incidents are projected in an easy, fluent, and delicious quality of verse.

The adventures of a bogus fortune-hunting Count and a poverty stricken Knight provide an excellent low-comedy element in two characters not without some suggestion of Don Quixote and his loyal Sancho Panza.

Mr. Conried's company played the little piece last night in just the right spirit to bring out its rarely inverting quality, and the performance of the part of Peter by Harry Walden won much well-deserved applause. Mr. Walden's playing in "Alt Heidelberg" is not forgotten, and this part reveals him in new lights. His comedy methods are artistically restrained and highly satisfying. Hedwig von Ostermann was agreeable as the widow, though inclined at times to an excessive vociferousness. Gustav von Seyffertitz and Max Haenseler extracted much humor from the rôles of the two adventurers, and the others of the cast were adequate to the demands made upon them.

"Die Goldne Eva" is wholesome and refreshing; it is well worth seeing both by reason of Mr. Walden's acting and the excellent quality of the play itself.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be gay socially with teas, theatre parties, dinners, and dances. The largest of the dances will be given by Mrs. Vanderbilt at her residence, and the cotillion will be led by Worthington Whitehouse. The guests will number about 300. Mrs. de Peyster will entertain at dinner this evening.

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Frank L. Schoonmaker will also give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Jan. 7.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give her annual dance on Jan. 16.

***

Miss Ethel Folsom is going to Italy with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhes, and will spend the Winter there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin of Washington Square are to give a dance on Dec. 27.

***

Mrs. William M. Sloane will give a tea this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret M. Sloane, at her residence, 127 East Thirty-sixth Street.

***

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper of 121 East Thirty-sixth Street will give a reception this afternoon to introduce her sister, Miss Malvina C. Hoffman, daughter of Mrs. Richard Hoffman.

***

Miss Stephenie de Neufville will have a tea given for her this afternoon by her elder sister, Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, at 56 East Sixty-first Street, at which Miss de Neufville will make her formal bow to society.

***

Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell of 129 East Seventy-first Street will give a dinner and theatre party of about forty this evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Alice Hasell.

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Mrs. Stuart Duncan of 1 East Seventy-fifth Street will to-night give a small dance as a housewarming for her new home.

***

George Foster Rawlins is to give his bachelor dinner on Saturday evening at Delmonico's.

***

Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt's dinner and theatre party for her débutante daughter, Miss Antoinette Erhardt, were given on Saturday evening last.

***

The wedding of Miss Carol Eldlits and Alexander Ladd Ward will take place today at Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, 347 West Eighty-sixth Street, will follow.

***

Last evening there was a meeting of the Neighborhood Club at the residence of Henry E. Coe, on Tenth Street. It was a musical evening, and those present included many of those whose names have been printed in this column from year to year as the club members. Most of them live below Fourteenth Street.

***

Mrs. John G. Neeser gave a small theatre party last evening, taking her party to the Lyric to see "The Fortunes of the King," and afterward to a supper at Sherry's. Her guests numbered twenty.

***

The largest entertainment of last evening was given by Charles A. Munn for his débutante niece, Miss Augusta Munn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Munn. The guests, who numbered about seventy-five, met at Sherry's and from there were taken in stages to the New Amsterdam. After the play they were taken back to Sherry's, where Mr. Munn had engaged the banqueting suite, and a supper at nine tables was served in the green room. This was followed by informal dancing in the banqueting room. Mr. Munn's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Miss Corinne Robinson, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Jean Reid, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Cryder, Miss Dorothea Kane, Miss Anita Stewart, Ellen and Laura Delano, Miss Anna Ripley, Miss Parsons, Miss Beatrice Morgan, Miss Parker, Miss Cutting, Miss Lydia Jones, Miss Dorothy Kane of Tuxedo, Miss Dorothy Snow, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Sands, Miss Susan Street, Miss Wenonah Wetmore, Miss Sloane, Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Newbold, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Fish, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Grace Chapin, Miss Isabel Selmes, Miss McCook, and J. Hopkins Smith, J. H. Smith, W. P. Burden, Orson Munn, Howard Cary, Lewis Clark, Franklin Roosevelt, Francis Stevens, Arthur Choate, Mr. Watson, Forsyth Wickes, Duncan Harris, Mr. Lord, John Dix, Mr. Nicoll, Ellis Postlethwaite, Mr. Barney, Francis Crownshield H. G. Gray, J. C. Gray, Mr. de Navarro, Insley Blair, Eugene Hale, Mr. Hare, Le Grand Griswold, Mr. Brice, Robert Van Cortlandt, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Whitehouse, Cyril Hatch, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Hoppin, and S. F. Betts.

J. C. BROWN DEAD.

Produce Exchange Statistician Who Established System of Grain Estimates.

J. C. Brown, for nineteen years the statistician of the Produce Exchange, died at his home, 591 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Brown had been ill for some days, but news of his death was a great surprise to his associates at the Exchange. He was fifty-two years old.

Mr. Brown came from Washington, D. C., where he had held a responsible position in the office of the Controller of the Currency. Before that he had held various other Government offices. Some time after Mr. Brown took charge of the Department of Statistics at the Produce Exchange he devised the system in use at the Exchange now of estimating the yield of various grain commodities. The Produce Exchange has found this system particularly satisfactory. Mr. Brown also organized his department so as to get the various statements regarding the visible supply as nearly official as possible. Official messages to the Produce Exchange were sent from the other Exchanges all over the world.

He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. The son recently was graduated from Columbia University.

NEW AMERICAN QUARTET AT THE KNEISEL CONCERT

First Production of Work by F. S. Converse of Harvard.

ADELE AUS DER OHE, PIANIST

Played Piano Part of Schumann's Quartet from Memory—Harmonized Well with the Stringed Instruments.

The third concert of the Kneisel Quartet, given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, afforded a keen artistic pleasure to the large audience that always greets this admirable organization. Mr. Kneisel's programme contained, as so many of his programmes do, a new composition, one by a young American composer. He conceives it a part of his function to foster the newer developments in the art of chamber music by giving new works a hearing, and he has shown in the past a hospitable attitude toward the works of Americans.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that the work brought forward this time was worthy of the distinction thus conferred upon it. It is a quartet by F. S. Converse, now an instructor of music in Harvard, whose musical training was given him partly there, by the veteran J. K. Paine, and then by Rheinberger, in Munich, that nursery of American fledglings.

It is Mr. Converse's second quartet, and shows a remarkable dexterity in the management of a form in which young composers, especially in these days of orchestral sonorities and strivings for big effects, are ill at ease. He has been uncommonly successful in writing for the four instruments and in finding in them a full and sufficient expression of his ideas. It is a true quartet and suggests no uneasy seeking for effects not obtainable in a quartet. It is well balanced, and the part writing is fluent and free. As for its specifically musical value, it is not a great work nor a profoundly moving one. It makes its appeal through natural and unforced expression and a certain spontaneity and its unfailing euphony.

Mr. Converse has not been afraid to write naturally and unaffectedly, and has not strained for the appearance of originality. He has contented himself with three movements. The first with a slow introduction, seems somewhat fragmentary in its development, though its themes are plastic and well contrived. The adagio is dignified and well sustained; the last movement is the least significant of the three, though its freshness and geniality make a quick appeal. The quartet was appreciatively listened to, and evidently gave pleasure.

In Miss Adele Aus der Ohe Mr. Kneisel has obtained an ensemble player who, though a virtuoso, is also and willing to join her artistic individuality with that of her companions in the performance of the music she undertakes, and to be but one factor with them in its interpretation. She evidently views the task of an ensemble player very seriously, and she played her part in Schumann's piano quartet from memory—a procedure that has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, but that certainly results in a greater freedom and flexibility.

The performance of the entrancing music of Schumann's most poetic and intimate inspiration—was one of the most delightful pieces of ensemble playing that could be imagined. Miss Aus der Ohe's tone joined beautifully with those of the strings, and it was colored and varied in quality and subtly adjusted to its proportions to the proper effect of the whole.

The quartet was played with joyous and elastic spirit, with the true lyric note that ought to dominate it, with flashing brilliancy in the scherzo, with warmth and poetic charm in the andante. The close was made with Haydn's D major quartet, Op. 76, No. 5—music which the exquisite purity of style of Mr. Kneisel and his associates raises to its highest power of beauty.

MISS DE ROHAN'S CONCERT.

Miss Marie de Rohan, prima donna soprano, made her first appearance in New York last evening in a concert with the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch, in Carnegie Hall. Miss de Rohan attempted a wide range of music, including some of the most exacting that exists—the great soprano aria from Mozart's "Magic Flute," the mad scene from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," and songs by Brahms, Liszt, and Schumann.

She has a voice of striking natural qualities, large and of uncommon carrying powers, and emitted with spontaneity and freedom. In the lower range it has no little color and body; but in the higher it seemed last evening disposed to take on a thin and acidulous quality. She has much to learn, however, as to the management of it both in such elaborate florituræ as come into the music with the flute from "Lucia," and in the sustained and expressive phrases of songs. It is a voice pleasant to hear because of the excellences bestowed upon it by nature; but the hearing arouses regrets that it is not more fully and properly controlled by art.

There was a large audience present, who bestowed applause without discrimination but in abundance.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Martin McConnell.

Martin McConnell, who a third of a century ago was a well-known grocer in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, New Lots Road and Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was eighty years old. A widow, four daughters, and one son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

STANLEIGH WINSLOW MACGURN of Milwaukee, a member of the junior class of Yale University, died at the Yale Infirmary yesterday from an attack of acute appendicitis. He was twenty years old.

CHARLES HENRY WIBERLY, an actor, known on the stage as Charles Weston, died at Denver yesterday of septic peritonitis, aged thirty years. His home was in this city.

MRS. WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK of Great Neck died there on Monday in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Onderdonk had been an active member of the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum since 1862.

JONATHAN WOODS of Arlington, N. J., for the past fifty years a member of the Masonic order, is dead at his home, Midland Avenue and Belgrave Drive, that town, aged seventy-five years. A widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

MRS. ADELINE H. ARMOUR, widow of A. W. Armour and mother of the late Kirkland B. Armour and Charles W. Armour, the packers, died suddenly yesterday at her home in Kansas City. Mrs. Armour was born in Vernon Centre, N. Y., in 1831, and had lived in Kansas City since 1878.

PAUL POTTER, a photographer who was formerly connected with several New York newspapers, died at Stamford, Conn., yesterday, from a complication of diseases. He was a son of the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, at one time pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in New York, and was thirty-five years old.

Dr. CHARLES K. LAW, thirty-six years old, died at his home, 82 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from peritonitis. He was a graduate of the University of New York and received his medical degree in 1893. He was a member of the University Club, the Jersey City Practitioners' Club, and of the Hudson County Medical Society.

C. W. KRAUSHAAR
ART GALLERIES.
Choice Collection of
Paintings,
Water Colors,
Etchings.
For Christmas Gifts.
260 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 28th and 29th Streets.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPH SOCIETY.

First Exhibition of the American Photographic Salon.

There is the Camera Club of New York and there is the organization of the Photo-Secession, but amateur photographers exist in such abundance that a third society has been formed to appease photographers of the upper part of Manhattan. It bears the formidable title of Metropolitan Camera Club, and boasts that it "occupies 6,000 sq. feet of space in a modern office building in the centre of the residence district of the city." It is this society under whose auspices the First American Photographic Salon makes its bow with an exhibit of somewhat less than 400. Noble four hundred! An idea of the popularity of kodaks and the general thirst for the privilege of exhibiting works of art wrought by the patient camera may be obtained from the statement in the "Greeting!" that nearly 10,000 frames were entered!

To sift this mighty mass, twenty-one painters, led by Mr. La Farge, devoted hours which might have been spent in sweet excursions on canvas with the brush; but, like the soldiers at Thermopylæ, there was the country to be saved, and to a man they stood their ground, undismayed by the barbarians. When at last they fell, only a few hundred, or, to be exact, 360, of the enemy pressed forward over their corpses and seized the heights of Clausen's Galleries, 336 Fifth Avenue.

The Photographic Salon is a federation of societies in Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., in Toronto, Canada, and Washington, D. C.; in New York, Chicago, Boston, Columbus, and Brooklyn; in Columbia (State not given,) and one other at large—for the "Salon Club of America" has no definite local habitation, though it is organized to "encourage photographic salons and other exhibitions of an artistic character at home and abroad—upon request." Furthermore, the Salon Club of America promises to "encourage pictorial photography"—as if that were needed—"promote good fellowship among those devoted thereto, co-operate with new and rising talent, and provide a new field without prejudice to photographic pictorialists."

For a new field new terms are required, and "photographic pictorialist" exactly fills the void. Anybody can be a photographer who possesses a kodak; but must it not require a long training and a large consumption of patience and gray matter to become a photographic pictorialist?

The Chairman of the Salon Club is Mr. Curtis Bell of New York, and he is also President of the Metropolitan Camera Club and Chairman of the Hanging Committee of the First American P. S. After a prolonged study of the catalogue one feels a certain satisfaction in at last touching earth at No. 125 West One Hundred and First Street, Manhattan, where one finds Mr. S. C. Bullenkamp, the Secretary of the above-mentioned combination of clubs and societies, and learns that its title is American Federation of Photographic Societies.

If lofty promises and magnificent organization can put genius into the camera this ought to be an epoch-making salon.

Photographs for this exhibition have come from far and wide. About one-fifth of the exhibitors are foreign—Canadians, Belgians, Scotsmen, English, French, Germans, Italians, Russians, and Danes. Although the exhibition opens in New York, it is to be sent about to many other cities, and the local color is therefore not too aggressive. In fact, the interesting pieces, when discovered, rarely turn out to be from this city, which seems to have turned a deaf ear to the lively fanfaronades that have preceded the opening of the First American Photographic Salon. Mr. F. Holland Day of Boston is not in the catalogue among the numbered photographs, but has an advertisement page all to himself. His prints are a welcome change from the ordinary rank and file of the show, notably the shadowy nun in her cell and the "master of the hounds."

Pictorial are the men and fishing boats, "Au Port," by Ferdinand Leys of Brussels; "After the Rain," by C. A. Bietzel of Copenhagen; "In Mission Channel," by E. N. Sewall, and "In Marin County," by Oscar Maurer of San Francisco; "Winter and Hard Times," by Rudolf Eickemeyer of New York, "Traumerei," by Walter Zimmerman of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Haweis and Coles of Paris have some good portraits of the sculptors Meunier and Rodin, together with views of the "Orpheus" and the "Penseur" by the latter, the statue recently bought by public subscription. Their "Toilette de Gabrielle" is like the chapter in the Natural History of Ireland on snakes—"There are no snakes in Ireland." The beauty of Gabrielle's toilet consists in its absence. A. H. Stolber of Paris has a pleasing "Venice on the Horizon," and Victor Stouffs of Brussels a good bit from Bruges. A dozen landscapes, with and without figures, by the late H. P. Robinson of Redhill, England; four delightful pieces by Carl Rau of La Crosse, Wis.; six Italian figure pieces, townscapes and nocturnes, by Alfredo Ornano of Genoa, fourteen photographs of a good sort by Rudolf Duhrkoop of Hamburg, "Meditation," by Mrs. J. E. Bennett of New York; "Woodland Mist," and "Fog Clearing Away," by Curtis Bell of New York, and ten sendings by Osborne L. Yellott of Towson, Md., will reward examination. On the whole, however, it must be said that the exhibition looks rather commonplace when one remembers the mysterious and emotional show of the Photo-Secession wherein Messrs. Steichen, Stieglitz, and their comrades of both sexes let themselves loose, to the great joy of the initiated.

THE TWO DANIEL FROHMANS.

One, a Merchant, Sailed for Europe—The Other Explains.

Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, got back from Europe a few days ago and has just settled down to the enjoyment of a busy Winter in New York. His wife, Margaret Illington, is here, too, rehearsing for "A Wife Without a Smile," the Pinero play in which she is to appear at the Criterion Theatre next Monday. When Mr. Frohman got to his office yesterday, sat down at his desk, and picked up THE NEW YORK TIMES, here is what he saw:

Daniel Frohman and Mrs. Frohman are booked to sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ditrichstein are booked to sail on the same vessel.

The manager stared and then rubbed his eyes. The telephone began to ring. Several people wanted to know if it were really true that Mr. Frohman had gone to Europe with his wife.

"How in the world is Miss Margaret Illington going to appear next Monday if she sails for Europe to-day?" asked one man before the telephone girl had time to set him right. Several dozen actresses, every one of them out of a job and perfectly sure Miss Illington's part would suit her exactly, besieged Charles Frohman's offices, seeking to urge their claims. Wells Hawks, the diplomatic Cerberus, who stands between Daniel Frohman and the outside world, was kept busy telling that it was a mistake and that the theatrical manager was not going to Europe at all.

Finally Mr. Frohman was moved to write to THE TIMES and set himself right through its columns. Here is his letter:

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES: In your columns to-day you announced that Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Frohman had sailed for Europe. This has been mistaken for me.

The error arose through the fact that there is a New York merchant whose name is similar to mine. I should be happy to have you correct this.
Dec. 13, 1904. DANIEL FROHMAN.

TYSON, TICKET MAN, DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 13.—George G. Tyson, Commodore of the Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., and proprietor of the theatre ticket stands in the big New York hotels, died suddenly at his home at Riverside last night at midnight from a hemorrhage of the lungs. His father was George G. Tyson, once a New York newsboy, who became President of the American News Company, which he incorporated. Later he founded the Riverside Yacht Club.

JOSEPH M. MORA DEAD.

One of "Old Broadway Crowd" of Brokers—A Cuban Patriot.

Joseph M. Mora, the manager of the Hoffman House branch of the banking house of Charles De Witt & Co., and well known in Wall Street as one of the "old Broadway crowd," died yesterday in his apartments at the Croisic, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, of pneumonia. He was sixty years old and had been ill but a few days.

He was born in Cuba, and early threw in his lot with the revolutionary party. It was not long before he was arrested and thrown into Morro Castle. Later he was sent to the Island of Fernando Po, off the coast of Africa, and it was several years before he managed to escape. Then he came to New York. The Mora property in Cuba was long a subject of dispute between Spain and the United States, and finally it was turned over to the family, who were able to realize a considerable fortune from it.

Mr. Mora was well known as a "first-nighter," and he saw most of Broadway's initial productions in the last twenty years. He is survived by two brothers.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
of
GORHAM SILVER
Embody every requisite—Beauty, Value, Freshness, Individuality. With a wide range of choice, both in the articles themselves and the way in which they are treated.
THE
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New York

BIG BLUE EYES SCARE THIEF AND 45TH STREET

Was Fleeing with Booty from Professional Women's League.

MEMBERS IN FULL CHASE

Cover Comes Off Package, Eyes Roll, and Fugitive Casts It Away—Only a Doll.

The militant department of the Professional Women's League went into action yesterday, and for five minutes gave hot chase to a young man fleeing along West Forty-fifth Street. A large and sympathetic company of amateur women looked on from apartment house front windows, emitting pianissimo shrieks of horror, because they thought that the fleeing young man was a baby snatcher. The young man thought so, too—for a time.

The league occupies the four-story building at 108 West Forty-fifth Street. The women are getting ready to hold a big fair, which begins to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, as a consequence, the hall of their professional home is littered up with great piles of packages, bundles, and boxes, containing the various dainty articles which will be sold at the fair. The functionary who presides at the front door is known as Frank, and he had been cautioned many times to keep a watchful eye on these bundles.

Two or three times last week, according to Frank, a young man called at the league home and, in the words of Frank, asked fool questions, such as "What number is this?" and "Who lives here?" Yesterday the young man called again and asked for Miss Alice Brown, the Secretary, whose office is on the second floor, just at the head of the stairway. Frank, long accustomed to dealing with the simple, confiding, trustful professional women, was unsuspicious, and he trotted up stairs to see if Miss Brown was in her office.

He happened to turn around as he reached the head of the stairs—just in time to see the young man making a graceful but speedy exit with the biggest and handsomest bundle in the house, about four feet high, a foot through, and all done up in tissue paper and blue baby ribbon. Frank shouted lustily and darted down stairs. Miss Brown followed, also shouting, but an octave higher.

The library is also on the second floor, and in there, absorbing literature at the time, were Amelia Summerville, Marie Bingham, Marian Ballou, Emerin Campbell, and Eleanor Wilton. They followed, a lusty chorus, down the stairs and into the street.

The soprano hue and cry of the pursuing band, led by Miss Summerville, opened up windows in the apartments along both sides of the street and filled them with curious eyes. The young man by that time was going rapidly toward Broadway, hugging the bundle tight in his arms. The terrific din behind him, however, seemed to get on his nerves, and he slipped. The covering came off the top of the bundle, and two great, big, reproachful blue eyes looked at him. The big eyes rolled slowly to one side, saying more plainly than baby talk, "How could you?"

The fugitive glanced once into the eyes, then threw the bundle from him. It landed on its back in the middle of the slushy street. A piercing shriek of terror descended from all the windows, for all could see the two big blue eyes in the middle of the street, rolling reproachfully from side to side. Then they all rushed down pell mell to the street.—"The poor child!" "Did you see the murderer?" "Is the little dear hurt?"

Being women, the doughty band led by Miss Summerville stopped as soon as the bundle was thrown into the street. They gathered about the rolling eyes and stood there until the exodus from the apartment houses had choked up the street.

Miss Ballou picked up the bundle, examined it carefully, thumped its head, twisted its neck, and then remarked.

"Why, the beautiful thing isn't hurt a bit, except that the snow has spread its complexion some."

Then she held up the mechanical doll for the non-professional women to admire. Most of them looked relieved. The kidnapper, of course, escaped, as nobody paid any attention to him after he threw the doll into the street. The policeman at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street who joined in the pursuit had stopped to investigate the case of attempted infanticide. When he discovered the truth he walked sadly away.

Home for the Holidays.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed for Bremen yesterday, had on board many prominent foreigners, who were returning to Europe to spend the holidays. Among them was Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador at Washington, and the Baroness von Sternburg; Lieut. Gen. Alfred von Loewenfeld, Adjutant General on the staff of Emperor William, and Major Count von Schmettow, aide on the Emperor's staff, who came over to represent the Kaiser at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great, and Josef Przedecki, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General at Chicago.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ditrichstein, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Winter, the Duke of Newcastle, Prince André Poniatowski, and Amyas Stafford Northcote.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY
This monogram is on the bottom of every piece, and there is no Rookwood without it. No two pieces are alike.
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For sale only by
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OFFER
Star Gloves at $1.00
or a certificate for such quantity as you elect to give and leave selection to recipient.
With each pair a fancy box.
There's dollar gloves galore and some are real good, but Star Gloves are Best.
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The way our gloves fit delights the eye and they wear as well.
Silk Petticoats at $2.98
All Colors, Changeable Taffeta Silk with accordion plaited dust ruffle.
Oak Tabourettes at 25c.
Strong little double deck flower stands that are regularly 50c.
Tartan Plaid Shirt Waists 75c. Selling at $1.25 elsewhere.
Dinner Sets at $16.98.
Fine China with Soup Tureen and large platters, 102 pieces, value $22.50
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Many a manufacturer clings to the mistaken idea that his business is a peculiar one—that while other manufacturers are making fortunes through advertising his situation is different. This is not true. What will sell one thing will sell another.
Every good article can be advertised profitably, and the magnitude of results can only be measured by the demand which can thus be created—by the number of people who can be convinced that they should buy your goods.
If you manufacture any article which the intelligent and prudent men and women of America should buy, advertise that fact in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. THE POST is a weekly illustrated magazine. Once a week is none too often to advertise your goods. Formerly the large city merchant advertised only once or twice a week, but now he advertises every day. A weekly magazine makes four times the impression of a monthly, because it comes out four times to the monthly's once.
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161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
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FINE BAGS, SUIT CASES, &c.

DIED.

ASTON.—On Monday, Dec. 12, 1904, Ralph Aston, Rear Admiral United States Navy, retired.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 75 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM.—Josephine, daughter of William S. and Mary E. Patten.
Funeral at her parents' residence 235 West 75th St., Wednesday, at 4:30 P. M.

BOYD.—On Monday forenoon, Dec. 12th, 1904, John Scott Boyd, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 28 West 38th St., Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock.

DRAKE.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, Theodore A. Drake, in the seventieth year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 566 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Dec. 11th, Alexander, youngest son of Annie Marshall and the late Alexander Miller.
Funeral service at his residence, Chatham Court, 67th St. and Central Park West, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14th, at 5 o'clock.

MORROW.—James E. Morrow of Allegheny, Penn., suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 12, 1904, at the home of his son, Dwight, in Englewood, N. J.
Interment Wednesday, Dec. 14, at Allegheny.

NOBLE.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, 1904, Mary, widow of the late James Noble, aged 86 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 895 Morris Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 1:30 P. M.

ONDERDONK.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 12th, Harriet Stella, widow of the late Hon. Wm. H. Onderdonk and only child of the late Harriet Lloyd Cogswell and Robert Willis Mott, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 15th, at 11:15 A. M. Carriages will be at Manhasset to meet the 10:12 A. M. train from L. I. City. Returning train leaves Manhasset 12:35 P. M.

POTTER.—On Dec. 13, at Stamford, Conn., in his 28th year, Paul Potter, eldest son of Dr. D. C. and Mary P. Potter.
Funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church, at Stamford, on Dec. 15, 3:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, 1:55 P. M., New Haven Road. Interment private.

PRESTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904, at Deming, N. M., James G. Preston, aged 34 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, Braddock Av., East Pittsburg, Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.
Cleveland papers please copy.

STONE.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 13, 1904, at her residence, 1345 F St., Northwest, Washington, D. C., Margaret Ritchie Stone, widow of Robert King Stone, M. D., and daughter of the late Thomas Ritchie of Richmond, Va.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13th, George G. Tyson, at Riverside, Conn.
Funeral services from his late residence, Riverside, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 15th, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M.

WALKER.—On Monday, Dec. 12, 1904, at Pittsburg, Penn., at 4 P. M., Annie Potts, only daughter of Jesse W. and Isabel G. Walker.
Funeral services at the family residence, 219 North Dethridge St., East End, Pittsburg, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WELLS.—At the parsonage, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Dec

WORLD'S SERIES FOR BASEBALL SUPREMACY

National League Likely to Vote Today to Play Americans.

PITCHER MAY BE PUT BACK

Championship Awarded to New York Club an Interesting Ceremony—Pulliam Re-elected President.

Judging by the deliberations of the delegates to the annual meeting of the National League at the Hotel Victoria yesterday, measures will be taken to provide for more friendly relations with the American League in the shape of a post-season series of games between the winners of the respective championships and to avoid as much as possible a conflict of dates. There seems to be a unanimity of opinion among the delegates, said Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn Club, that the winning teams of the National and American League championships should meet, and he is pretty confident that to-day the delegates will vote for a world's series in the Fall. Hanlon also believes that the foul strike rule will remain, but as a means to improve the batting the pitcher may be placed in the centre of the diamond.

At the meeting yesterday all the clubs were represented with the exception of St. Louis. Th absence of Frank De Haas Robison, the popular President of that club, was caused by illness in his family. Those who responded to the call of the roll by President H. C. Pulliam were: Boston—A. H. Soden and William Conant; Brooklyn—Charles H. Ebbets and Edward Hanlon; Chicago—James A. Hart; Cincinnati—August Herrmann, Julius Fleischmann and Max Fleischmann; New York—John T. Brush and Fred Knowles; Philadelphia—William Shettsline and D. Le Roy Reeves; Pittsburg—Barney Dreyfuss and W. H. Locke.

After the credentials of William Shettsline had been presented and the President of reconstructed Philadelphia admitted, the report of the Board of Directors, which contained the report of the President and Treasurer, H. C. Pulliam, was approved, Ex-President "Nick" Young's final report on the reduction of the circuit from twelve to eight clubs several years ago, showed that the entire debt resulting from the reduction, amounting to $12,000, had been paid, and as an evidence of appreciation for his labors in the matter a vote of thanks was tendered to him as well as a donation of a substantial money present.

In President Pulliam's report it was shown that the championship season of 1904 was the greatest in point of attendance in the history of the National League. The total paid admissions reached the rather surprising amount of $1,932,000.

The awarding of the championship pennant to the New York Club was an open ceremony, and was participated in by both delegates and quite a number of players, who were in the hotel during the progress of the meeting. President Pulliam spoke briefly in awarding the pennant, the first won by a New York club since 1889, and President Brush accepted the pennant on behalf of the champions.

As showing the harmonious relations between the delegates, James A. Hart, President of the Chicago Club, nominated H. C. Pulliam for re-election as President, and the vote for his retention was unanimous. During the playing season Hart became angry over what he asserted were unfair decisions of Umpire Moran, and demanded of Pulliam that Moran should never be assigned to umpire a game in Chicago again. This the President of the League refused to do, and Hart then is alleged to have said that he would defeat Pulliam for the Presidency. As a reward for his efficiency the delegates at to-day's meeting will vote to increase the President's salary to $10,000.

The old Board of Directors—Brush of New York, Soden of Boston, Hart of Chicago, and Dreyfuss of Pittsburg—were also unanimously re-elected. At the meeting to-day Howard C. Griffith, President of the Jersey City Club and a member of the Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, will give views of the drafting rule now in force in the minor leagues, and which is opposed by the American League and may also be opposed by the National.

Among the well-known players and others connected with the game who were about the corridors of the hotel were John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Club; "Joe" Kelly, manager of the Cincinnati Club; Fred Clark, manager of the Pittsburg Club; J. E. Grells, President of the American Association; "Tom" Corcoran of Cincinnati, and "Jack" Warner and Jack Dunn of the New York Club. In talking of the abolishment of the foul strike rule and as a substitute the putting back of the pitchers, McGraw said he would much prefer to have the foul strike rule abandoned. He further said that he had made no deals, but was willing to pick up any good player that came his way. McGraw repudiated the idea of his team going to Cuba. The men will be taken to their training quarters in the South about the middle of March.

While the delegates were in session a petition was circulated in behalf of James Mutrie, who was the manager of the New York team when they became famous as the "Giants." Mr. Mutrie is described as physically unable to earn a livelihood, and his sorrows were added to yesterday by the death of a daughter. A benefit will be tendered him at the German Club rooms, Stapleton, S. I., on Jan. 18.

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HOW TO BECOME A SKATER.

Spalding's Athletic Library No. 209.

Figure and Speed Skating fully explained and illustrated. This book contains a complete history of the sport; photographs of past and present champions; articles on Skating and Skating Champions; Hints for Beginners in Speed Skating, by G. Bellefeuille, the well-known Canadian expert; "Don'ts" for Racers; How to Train for Racing, by Morris Wood, National Amateur Champion Speed Skater; Figure Skating and Beginners; How to Cut Figures; Figures Used in Combinations and others; Skating Hand in Hand; Rules, &c., for a Figure-Skating Contest; Equipment for Speed and Figure Skaters, and numerous illustrations.

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137-139-141-143 W. 48 between 6 & 7 Aves.

Inauguration sale of "A1" Automobiles this week! $950 Packard, complete; $650. Cadillac Tonneau, $375; Oldsmobile (nearly new), $300; Columbia, 1904, $125o; Columbia, 35 horse, $2200; Franklin Tonneau, $700; Searchmont, 1904, $650; Toledo, $175; Mors, 24 horse, $1650; Four-cylinder Panhard, top, Krebs Carburator, $1050; Just purchased large lot Peerless Tonneaus, some new, some nearly new, $700 to $1250; Baker Electric, A1, $400; Electric Victoria, practically new (cost $2250), $850; Long-Distance, $175; about fifty more; prices lowest.

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AUTOMOBILE FUR CLOTHING.

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"Small Profit, Quick Sale," our Motto.

$25.00 FUR Coats, $17.50; $50.00 kind, $25.00; $75.00 kind, $35.00; $100.00 kind, $40.00.

$150.00 Genuine Coon Coats, $75.00; $75.00 and $100.00 Fur-lined Coats, imported Broadcloth, outside Fur Collars and Cuffs, $39.00 and $49.00. Fur Lap ROBES, worth $25.00 to $50.00, at $9.00 to $19.00. Fur GLOVES, $3.50; Fur Caps, $1.00 (worth $10.00.)

Big Variety of Furs to select from.

Large stock of Leather Coats, Caps, Gloves, Leggings, Pants; at half prices others ask.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND SUPPLIES.

$22½ First Quality Tires, $12.00; all other sizes cheap; Hartford, Fisk, Diamond, Goodrich, Dunlop, Samson, and French Tires and Tubes at eye-opening prices. Gas Headlights, $7.50; Tail Lamps, $3.75, Sidelights, $4.50; all makes of Automobile Lamps at low prices!

JACKS, | HORNS, | PUMPS, | GLOVES.

$1.50 up. | 75c. to $25. | $1.50 up. | $1.00 pair.

Five story Building, full of Foreign and American Automobile Supplies; at prices unrivalled elsewhere.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

COLUMBIA WINS AT HOCKEY.

Defeats Co. K of 7th Regt. by 3 Goals to 1 at St. Nicholas Rink.

Scrimmaging fiercely the hockey team of Columbia University last night defeated the seven of Company K, Seventh Regiment, by the score of 3 goals to 1. The match was played at the St. Nicholas Rink just as the skaters were arriving for the evening session. On the first face-off the soldier boys went after the puck with a vim that threatened to sweep the collegians off the ice. Barron, at forward, was particularly aggressive, and his stick waved about so wildly that Referee Scheffler had to caution him as to rough play. Columbia met the onslaught of her opponents, but it was only by good luck in catching the disc of rubber occasionally and sending it by a lift stroke toward the Seventh Regiment goal that they were able to hold down the score in the first half. All of the Seventh's forwards—Barron, Kobbe, Deen, and D. Struthers—attempted many shots for the netting, but the Columbia goalkeeper, Ebling, accomplished good work in stopping the puck and sending it back to the centre. After a particularly fierce scrimmage Kobbe raced the puck up to the Columbia goal, and swiftly passed it to Barron, who shot it in, scoring the first goal for the Seventh Regiment and the only point made in this half.

Columbia made two changes in its line-up in the second half, Duden taking the place of Willis at point and Lane that of Miller as forward. The team appeared to be better balanced, and from the face-off showed better combined work and strength. On the other hand, the soldier boys lost some of their speed, and Barron alone forced all of their attacks. Columbia was able to force the playing about the Seventh's goal, and Bode shot the puck into the net right under the skates of half a dozen players who were struggling over the rubber disc. Bode and Jackson combined on the next face-off, and rushed the puck toward the Seventh's goal. A scrimmage followed, in which shins were soundly rapped by the hockey sticks, but Bode again caught the rubber just right and sent it home. On the next play for goal Jackson proved to be on the spot, and scored by a long lift shot. The match was played with rapidity, and whatever was lacking in team work was made up by brilliant and exciting individual play. The line-up:

Columbia, 3.	Position.	Company K, 1.
Ebling	Goal	Walsh
Duden, Willis	Point	Butt
Carter	Cover point	W. Struthers
Bode	Forward	Barron
Jackson	Forward	Kobbe
Schomaker	Forward	Deen
Lane, Miller	Forward	D. Struthers

Goals—Bode, 2; Jackson, 1; Barron, 1. Referee—George Scheffler, New York Athletic Club. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

FOUR FAVORITES IN FRONT.

Telescope Beats Astarita in Six Furlong Race at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Birch Rod and Gas Lighter were the beaten favorites to-day, and, though both were well supported, the losses on the remaining four events on the card brought the books out losers on the day. M. J. Shannon ran Alcom R. up to $600 and bought him at that price. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Hakim, 106 pounds, (Callahan,) 20 to 1; Ollows, 105, (Munro,) 8 to 1, second; Treacy, 105, (Paul,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Kinlight, Birch Rod, Tremlow, Ogontz, and Vineland also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Telescope, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 13 to 10; Astarita, 110, (Phillips,) 11 to 2, second; Gregor K., 110, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Dusky, Viperine, Brush Up, Paquita, and Hoceo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Lieutenant Rice, 109 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) even; Lamplight, 101, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, second; Gladiator, 104, (Young,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Mr. Barnaby, Frank Bill, New Amsterdam, Detest, Flight, Max Rose, Ponca, and Lidwina also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Ram's Horn, 109 pounds, (Paul,) 1 to 2; Savoir Faire, 102, (R. Johnson,) 20 to 1, second; Pawtucket, 104, (H. Phillips,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04 3-5. Bishop Weed, Allinda, Jack Moran, Arnold K., Johnny Crook, and Eric Bloom also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One and three-sixteenths miles. Won by Alcom R., 109 pounds, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1; Rachel Ward, 93½, (Schilling,) 7 to 1, second; Gas Lighter, 107, (Aubuchon,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:09. Semper Vivax, Lord Tennyson, Little Elkin, Plautus, Barkelmore, and Mildred L. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Lucy Young, 110 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 10; Tom Shelly, 110, (Gannon,) 13 to 5, second; Simplicity, 110, (Shaver,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Clique, James H. Reed, Mon Amour, Beniothian, Bellindian, Kenton, and Tete Noir also ran.

Witch Hazel, Long Shot, Wins.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 13.—Three favorites, two second choices, and an outsider were winners at Ascot to-day. The outsider furnished the sensation of the day. Summary:

First Race—Five furlongs—Won by Agnes Mack, 102 pounds, (Kent,) 2 to 1; Happy Chappy, 109, (Lawrence,) 6 to 1, second; Miss Provo, 114, (Narvaez,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Edinborough, Sir Christopher, Alma C., and Crigil also ran.

Second Race.—Six and a half furlongs—Won by Witch Hazel, 98 pounds, (Lawrence,) 25 to 1; Fireball, 108, (Dugan,) 6 to 5, second; Hilona, 98, (McDaniel,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:54¾. Cutter, Tramotor, Seasick, Revel, and Lady Wilt also ran.

Third Race.—Handicap hurdle, one mile and an eighth—Miles, 168 pounds, (Sullivan,) 1 to 2; Mrs. Grannan, 160, (Rice,) 30 to 1, second; Dr. Long, 162, (Sprague,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:04½. Cazador, Allegiance, Flea, and Favoncia also ran.

Fourth Race.—One mile—Won by Princess Tulane, 100 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 2; Hans Wagner, 103, (Otis,) 12 to 1, second; Emperor of India, 101, (Tooman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Ellie and Flo Bob also ran.

Fifth Race.—Slauson course—Won by Escalante, 104 pounds, (Treubel,) 3 to 5; High Chancellor, 106, (Walsh,) even, second; Kenilworth, 104, (Smith,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Cerro Santa, Schoharie, and Fort Royal also ran.

Sixth Race.—One mile and fifty yards—Won by Cloche d'Or, 105 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 9 to 5; Dutiful, 104, (Wilt,) 7 to 1, second; Iras, 95, (Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time 1:46. Tom Hawk, Mordente, Ulloa, Lanark, and Capable also ran.

Winning Horses at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 13.—The following were the results at the Oakland track to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Fay Templeton, 107 pounds, (Anderson,) 7 to 1; Baker, 110, (Michaels,) 4 to 1, second; Melar, 102, (Travers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Bill Short, Cascade, San Jose, Marie J., Ben Eric, and Edna Sullivan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Won by Canonicus, 105 pounds, (Daly,) 7 to 5; Serenity, 105, (Miller,) 5 to 1, second; Darksome, 105, (Helgesen,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45⅘. Jack Hobart, Tarragon, Thorndale, Sunny Shore, Masked Ball, and Miss May Bowdish also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Bob Rasson, 105 pounds, (Greenfield,) 2 to 1; Gallant Cassie, 107, (Knapp,) 7 to 2, second; Jerusha, 102, (Travers,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:09⅘. Glenfinan, Edgecliffe, Handy Bill, and Edrodun also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs; handicap. Won by Romaine, 107 pounds, (Helgesen,) 6 to 1; Andrew B. Cook, 108, (Anderson,) 7 to 1, second; Judge, 100, (Michaels,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:22½. Nigrette, Stroller, and Squire Johnson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Alice Carey, 111 pounds, (Alaric,) 6 to 1; Dr. Sherman, 114, (Knapp,) 8 to 5, second; Revolt, 109, (Greenfield,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. Brennus, Col. Ballantine, Urbano, Military, Saintly, Duke of Richelieu, Sugden, Adirondack, and Sir Dougal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and one hundred yards. Won by Briers, 102 pounds, (Travers,) 6 to 5; Inspector Munroe, 101, (Sullivan,) 6 to 1, second; Mosketo, 103, (Losgue,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:51½. Tamm, Sir Lewis, Prince Blazes, Vaughan, Wistaria, Homage, and Trapsetter also ran.

Syracuse Wants Grand Circuit Races.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The State Fair Commissioners to-day decided to apply to the Stewards of the Grand Circuit for a week of harness racing under its auspices in connection with the next State fair. The Commissioner will ask for either the week of Sept. 5 or that of Sept. 11, preferably the latter. The Grand Circuit Stewards will meet in New York on Thursday, and Commissioner Settle of Syracuse was appointed to attend their meeting and make formal application for the races.

John Kelly Head of Speedway Stables.

After thirty-five years of harness racing, John, better known as "Directum," Kelly, who drove the ex-champion trotting stallion Directum to a record of 2:05¼; Flying Jib, 2:04; Direct, 2:05½; Charley Herr, 2:07; Sidney Pointer, 2:07¼, and Javelin, 2:08¼, has leased the Harlem River Speedway Stables, on Dyckman Street. The expert handler and conditioner proposes to have a first-class boarding and training establishment, with paddocks and an indoor exercising ring which can be used in bad weather.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISIDOR WELT.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution against Isidor Welt, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 1,896 Third Avenue, for $325 in favor of Morris Kraus, and the stock was removed by the Sheriff. He began business on Aug. 1, 1902, and was previously in business in Detroit.

HENRY HACKENBRUCH.—Deputy Sheriff Altman has received two executions against Henry Hackenbruch, proprietor of the Irving Place Hotel, 15 to 19 Irving Place, in favor of Kate Keeth for $788, and George L. Branch for $3,384. He confessed judgment to Mr. Branch for money borrowed between June 1 and Dec. 10. A keeper was put in the hotel. Mr. Hackenbruch bought the business in May last, it was said, for $6,000 cash, and on July 2 gave a chattel mortgage to M. S. Beck for $4,000. It was expected at the Sheriff's office that the matter would be settled.

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO. (Corporation.)—Perrin, Payson & Co., (Corporation,) manufacturers of varnish at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Walnut Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph S. Buhler. The business was started in 1877, and the present company was incorporated in October, 1896, with a capital stock of $50,000, which was increased to $100,000 in July last. Horace E. Payson is President. Mr. Perrin, it is said, withdrew from the concern some time ago. The corporation formerly did a large business, but in the past few years it has considerably decreased.

SCHWARTZ, SCHIFFER & CO.—The committee of creditors of Schwartz, Schiffer & Co., glove manufacturers of 949 Broadway and Gloversville, N. Y., have issued a report to the creditors recommending the acceptance of a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar, payable at 35 cents cash in fifteen days after the dismissal of the bankruptcy proceedings and not later than Feb. 1 next, and 5 cents in a note of the firm payable on Dec. 31, 1905. The committee says that it will take considerable time to realize on the assets, and in the event of the rejection of the proposed compromise a liquidation of the firm's business in bankruptcy would result in the creditors sustaining a very substantial loss. The committee find that the liabilities are $506,000 and assets $235,000.

Out of Town.

BUFFALO.—A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed asking that Donnelly, Dunham & Co., coal dealers, be adjudged bankrupt. The stated liabilities of the company are about $168,000; assets placed at $123,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

REINHARD JACOB.—Reinhard Jacob, a baker, residing at 247 Avenue B, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,050 and no assets.

LOUIS FEDER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Feder, grocer, at 37 Spring Street, show liabilities of $7,058 and assets of $1,328, consisting of cash, $28, and stock, $1,300.

SIMON JEREMIAS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Augustus H. Houghton receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Simon Jeremias, dealer in dry goods at 289 First Avenue, fixing his bond at $750. It was stated that the liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,400.

SACHS & DAVIS.—A meeting of the creditors of Sachs & Davis, manufacturers of clothing at 419 Broome Street, was held yesterday at the office of Francis K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 25 Broad Street. Many claims were filed, and Augustus H. Sicklin was elected Trustee, his bond being fixed at $10,000. The liabilities are about $60,000.

VICTOR CLAISSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Victor Claisse, candy manufacturer, at 20 Wooster Street, by the following creditors: Bunkel Brothers, $413; American Chicle Company, $150, and Charles B. Coltans, $49. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made an assignment on Nov. 15. The liabilities are $6,870 and actual assets $4,484.

MCADAM PRODUCE COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Ralph S. Hall receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the McAdam Produce Company of 386 Eleventh Avenue and fixed his bond at $1,000. It was stated that the stock on hand is principally potatoes, which ought to be sold at once. The assets are $2,200, of which $2,000 are outstanding accounts with small dealers and vegetable stands.

N. LOPARD & CO., (CORPORATION.)—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against N. Lopard & Co., (Corporation.) manufacturers of cosmetics at 725 Broadway, by the following creditors: American Label Company, $208; Benjamin Alexander, as the Alexander Press, $724, and Fiedler & Hanau, $73. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, on Nov. 25 suffered a judgment for $170 to be entered against it, and transferred part of its property to the creditor who obtained the judgment. Deputy Sheriff Porges received an execution for $884 against the concern in favor of Barron G. Collier, Corporation, but could not get in the place, as it was locked. The business was started a few years ago, and was incorporated on June 21 last with a capital stock of $50,000, Nicholas Lopard being the President.

H. T. WILHELM COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the H. T. Wilhelm Company, dealer in china and glassware at 20 West Thirtieth Street, by the following creditors: Willard L. Smith, $50; Robert Slimmon & Co., $1,559, and George Borgfeldt & Co., $134. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, and on Dec. 2 suffered two creditors to obtain judgment against it for $427, on which the Sheriff levied on the stock. It is further alleged that he advertised the sale for the 14th inst., and the corporation admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated on Feb. 9 last with a capital stock of $125,000, but had no rating at Bradstreet's. The business was established in 1873 but has been unsuccessful several times. Deputy Sheriff Porges, who is in possession of the store, said yesterday that most of the stock was consigned.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 41 Nassau St.

Levy & Spandau, auctioneers, sell jewelry and silverware this day at 174 Bowery.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7l., 42c. 7 words to line.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chats. tsnoora, Tenn.

Exceptional opportunity, either sex, to invest $100 to $1,000; references exchanged. "Poultry," Box 114 Times.

Consult Stewart
if you want to buy or sell a business quickly.
38 East 21st St.

An excellent opportunity; $5,000 buys half interest established elevator manufactory. Elevator, Box 142 Times, down town.

Manufacturer's agent, with office and large acquaintance in Chicago, wishes to represent an additional firm. C. A. Perlbach, 237 5th Av., Chicago.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

A good way to get money for the holidays by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

First-class music store in live city of 45,000 inhabitants, located on most prominent business street; owner has other business, therefore this must be sold at once. Address K. L., Box 206 Times.

Ad. Writer.
If you want novel and attractive ads for any purpose,
In prose or rhyme, serious or witty,
Try Mildeberger, 373 B'way, New York City.

PATENT.—Mr. James F. Wood, an old and experienced engineer, has recently been granted letters patent for AUTOMATIC DAMPER REGULATORS, and wishes to dispose of patent rights by sale for cash; cost of manufacturing very small and a big market for patented device. Address or call J. M. BAUM, 38 Park Row, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of C. M. STRONG & COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of C. M. Strong of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said C. M. Strong & Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
December 13th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,552.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL WOOLF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Israel Woolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
December 13, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 13, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASFOR, Abraham—C. Biskints and another	$247
BERGSTROM, Oscar—H. A. James	319
BUCHANNAN, John H.—C. H. Holthing	67
BELL, William H.—R. B. Johnson	138
BERTINE, Edward—E. S. Brady	42
CURTIS, G. Leonox—F. J. Griswold	73
CHERRY, Lewis A.—W. T. Gibb	298
DIXON, Frances V.—Presbyterian Home for the Aged Women in New York City	1,873
DIETERS, Annie F.—Title Guarantee & Trust Company, costs	113
DIETERS, Annie F.—City Real Estate Company, costs	108
FRITSCH, George—Excelsior Consumers' Cigar Co	15
FITZGERALD, Richard—M. McGiree's Sons	118
FREY, Emil I.—A. C. Barnes	642
GILBERT, Samuel—W. Steinecke	50
GARDNER, Francis—J. R. Hasbrouck	98
GLASSMAN, Jacob—J. Fitzgibbon and another	97
HARVEST, John R.—J. Leiburn	159
HANNA, Florence B.—Hilgert Curative Footgear Institution	379
HACKENBRUCK, Henry—G. L. Branch	3,384
HARRISON, Benjamin S. and Samuel S.—The Greenwich Bank	573
HIGGINS, Thomas—Excelsior Consumers' Cigar Company	49
HAWTHORNE, Bayard—W. Zudreele and another	18
HOLZDERBER, John—J. M. Johannsen	149
HARLANDER, Joseph, Jr.—X. Martin	344
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—J. V. Bootman and another, costs	137
THE FEDERAL BANK OF NEW YORK —People of the State of New York, costs	25
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Davitt	697
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Doherty, costs	90
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Lowry	8,363
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Fraser	8,154
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Harper & Brothers	632
N. LOPARD & CO., Inc.—A. Ward and another	472
THE NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND Auto-Piano Company—R. S. Campbell	534
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. G. Mathey	700
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. K. Hyde	155
KNICKERBOCKER STEAMBOAT COMpany—J. Matthews	452
AMERICAN ICE COMPANY—A. Loschiavo	1,868
JOHNSON, Ernst—M. Kane and another	43
KLOSK, Louis—Mutual Milk and Cream Company	126
KINKEAD, Alexander L.—L. R. Brown	180
KELLY, John D.—J. J. Nealis	149
KING, John W.—C. L. Gibson	248
KAST, Conrad J., Jacob Davis, and Richard Kast—J. L. Mott Iron Works	1,081
KREUGEL, Rebecca—E. Calacci	236
LESZYNSKY, Samuel H.—Mechanics' National Bank	834
LANDAU, Peter—E. Ridgely	2,056
LAMB, George A.—Automobile Exchange and Storage Company, possession of property or the value, $150, and $115 costs	116
MENDES, David—S. Brandt and another	47
MORRIS, Helen—H. Blindermann	70
MURRAY, Amory—T. Jundt and another, costs	794
MORRIS, Richard T.—J. Schrode	271
MACHEINSKI, Thomas—D. Brock	148
McSORLEY, James—A. H. Gibler	255
MAY, Ignats L.—W. Rech	72
MAEDER, John—J. Schanz	141
NORWOOD, Carlisle, Jr.—E. Moore	76
O'NEILL, Philip J.—J. Carmento and another	34
PIERSON, George H.—J. Gamble	32
PETTIBONE, Ann R.—Hahne & Co	42
QUINN, Esther—H. H. Sisson	106
REISS, Joseph—H. Armstein, costs	121
SULLIVAN, Owen T.—H. L. Mossler	98
SEMANSKY, Isaac—Gudelrod Brothers Company	147
STERN, Joseph—J. C. Wilmerding and another	1,272
SEMANSKY, Isaac—H. Mindlin and another	225
THOMPSON, Frank S.—Waldorf Stable Company	668
THOMAS, Oscar B., and Frank F. Vander Veer—J. M. Stearns	399
UHREN, Bernard—Panhard & Levasser	489
VANDER VEER, Frank F.—J. M. Stearns	79
VAN HOREN, Theodore J.—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company	75
VON ARNIM, Otto F.—A. Tilly	3,470
WENDER, Benjamin—L. Salzer and another	88
WAND, John F.—G. C. Boldt	188
WHITING, A. Bruce and Arthur B.—M. Saul	99
YOUNG, Peter H.—C. Schneider	391

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

O'TOOLE, James—G. J. Schwartz and another, Oct. 24, 1902	500
TRUST, Alexander—R. A. Chesebrough, May 11, 1900	70
FREUNDLICH, Morris—McGinnis Transfer Company, Dec. 5, 1904	22
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY—W. Buess, Oct. 7, 1904	55
MILLER, Frederick W.—F. W. Randall, May 21, 1902	265
LAMB, J. and R.—The Art Interchange Company, Nov. 25, 1904	20
RYER, John B.—C. Bompge, Aug. 14, 1903	223
DOWDING, Mary H.—E. N. Tallant, Dec. 31, 1903	639
GUARINO, Jutte—F. A. Pickrell and another, Feb. 1, 1905	185
UMANSKY, Jacob—N. Topitsky and another, March 24, 1904	181
KALTMAN, Abraham—F. Garua and another, Sept. 16, 1904	98
HARRIMAN, H. M.—J. Purtill, March 5, 1897	148
ENGHOCKS, J. Robert and Eliese—S. Baumann, Sept. 1, 1903	139
BARNETT, Benjamin—I. Feinblum, Dec. 8, 1904	533
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, Neina M. W. van der Sandt and another—E. J. G. Moormann and another, Dec. 1904	151
OUTWATER, Edwin—J. Dimond, Dec. 8, 1904	573

Judgment Canceled.

PARKER, John H.—W. H. Fox, June 27, 1899	$26,440

Judgments Vacated.

FINN, John D.—The City of New York, Jan. 20, 1902	$15
RAHAIM, Thomas—The City of New York, July 15, 1903	10

Judgment Reversed.

McCORMICK, John—H. Gubner, June 28, 1904	1

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—110—D. D. Lucas vs. The Cawthon-Coleman Company.—Submitted for appellant.

99—Henry Muhlker vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Argument continued by Elihu Root for the plaintiff and by Ira A. Place for the defendants, and concluded by Mr. Root for the plaintiff.

225—Samuel M. Clyatt vs. the United States.—Writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record, and cause granted and record presented with petition taken as a return to said writ. Argument commenced.

Day call for Wednesday: 235, 100, 102, (and 88,) 104, 105, 106, 109, 111, 112, and 113, (114.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

23—Thomson-Houston Co vs Black River Traction Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 100, 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

3494—Spero vs U S
3385—Boker vs same
3397—U S vs George Borgfeldt & Co
3499—Kurtz, Stubock & Co vs United States
3500—Schmitz & Co vs same
3515—Krant vs same
3511—Horstmann, Von Hein & Co vs same
3516—Gandolfi & Co vs same
3538—C. L. Woodbridge & Co vs same
3544—Arbuckle Bros vs same
3588—Matthews & Sons vs same
3600—Gudewill & Buckmall vs same
3601—Nairn Linoleum Co vs same
3615—W. & J. Sloane vs same
3616—Fritz & La Rue vs same
3618—Lowenthal & Co vs same
3624—Mattlage vs same
3639—Luchow vs same
3649—U S vs Walter E. Stewart
3620—Curven & Stiner vs United States
3654—United States vs R. F. Downing & Co
3719—Merck & Co vs United States
3726—Brodie vs same
3729—U S vs Morris Goldberg
3577—G. Falk & Bro vs United States
3626—Helmrath vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred calendar.

447—Rankin vs Harper
General calendar.
31—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R
40—Delvecchio vs Brown
42—Hoag vs Welngarten
35—Alles vs N Y, N H & H R R
59—Short vs Met St Ry
60—Same vs same
39—McGuigon vs Hennessy
20—Rommunder vs Ryll Auto Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

241—McCumber vs Tug Vigilant
279—U S vs Ferryboat Texas

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

12—Coffin vs Grissler
16—Hagar vs United N Bank
18—Page vs Wolff
19—Same vs Vietor

Jury term.

20—Hawes vs Stursberg
22—Whitney vs Hirsch
280—McMahon vs SS Jason

APPEALS COURT DECISIONS.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Kitching et al., appellants, vs. Brown.—Motion to advance cause and set down for argument on Jan. 18, 1905, granted.

Connors vs. The Great Northern Elevator Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs.

People vs. Hibbe, appellant; People vs. Wagner, appellant; People vs. Summerfield, appellant.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Chamberlain vs. Olean Street Railway Company, appellant; Sutter vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Reltagliata, appellant, vs. Hayward and another.—Motion for reargument denied.

Landau, appellant, vs. City of New York.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People ex rel. Weber Piano Company vs. Wells et al., Tax Commissioners, appellants.—Orders of Appellate Division and Special Term reversed, with costs, and determination of Commissioners of Taxes affirmed.

STATE COURTS.

Appeals Court Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

13—O'Sullivan vs Wells
14—Masterson vs City of New York
54—Delme vs Shotland
55—German-Am Bank vs Mayer
56—Vroom vs Sage
57—Moorehead vs McManus
58—Grant vs Met St Ry
60—Smyth vs Greacen
66—Mandelberg vs Mandelberg
67—Schwarz vs Schwarz
69—Mayor, &c, vs Harlem Bridge, &c, Ry
82—Gunther vs Gunther
64—Van Ness vs Mead
66—Nathan vs Uhlmann
72—Steinhardt vs Hawe
73—Rodgers vs City of New York
74—Finn vs Man Ry
86—Verrocke vs Verroecke
89—Lorenze vs Lorenze
90—Rose vs Rose
91—Herrick vs Herrick
92—Rettig vs Rettig
93—Fox vs Fox
94—Mitchell vs Mitchell
95—Hutner vs Hutner
96—Hite vs Hite
98—Kodis vs Kodis
101—Glickstern vs Glickstern
102—Frattollo vs Frattollo
103—Heyman vs Heyman
104—Trotzky vs Trotzky
105—Block vs Block
106—Dane vs Dane
107—Feinman vs Feinman
108—Rosenfeld vs Rosenfeld
109—Hoffman vs Hoffman
110—Katz vs Katz
111—Neubauer vs Neubauer

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1574.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term Room. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Appellate Term Room.

2310—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

3187—Mulford vs Amer Ice Co
3551—Dommerich vs Block
3390—Taylor vs Becker
3374—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Avery
3395—Same vs Bacon
3593—Freeman vs Freeman
3078—Nat Ex Bank of Hartford vs Frohman
3404—Benheim vs Herter
3069—Kurtzwarth vs No Side Brew Co
2857—Miller vs Hood
3740—Glisey Bros Co vs Thompson.
3751—Geo Ringler Co vs Kreidler
3092—Horton vs Stade
3469—Van Emden vs Centl Consumers' W & L Co
3068—Thompson vs Booras
3744—Barnum vs Buge
2826—Michaels vs Ahearn
2533—Hunt vs Roberts
3562—G. H. Gerard Son & Son vs Raymond
3739—Suydam vs Schnugg

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

386—Kenney vs Inter St Ry
388—Whiteus vs same
374—Johnston vs Met St Ry
375—Younger vs Inter St Ry
376—Schack vs Inter St Ry
377—Quinlan vs same
391—Keep vs Union Ry
393—Zraick vs Inter St Ry
394—Leisen vs same
397—Whiteworth vs Met St Ry
400—Leary vs Inter St Ry
1987—Gent vs Union Ry
1976—Davidson vs N Y City Ry
404—Roseimer vs Inter St Ry
411—Gold vs same
415—Starck vs same
422—Baer vs same
427—Interman vs Met St Ry
430—Grant vs Inter St Ry
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1145—Randall vs Holbrook C & D Con Co
310—Connolly vs Union Railway
416—De Jullo vs Degnon-McLean Con Co
1831½—Thompson vs Old Dominion SS Co
184—McGuire vs same
386—Kiely vs O'Rourke
387—Cscheidle vs Beadleston & Woerz
389—Moses vs Fennell
370—Noble vs Hughes
371—Same vs same
372—Bishop vs Smith & McNell Co
373—Schulberg vs City of New York
375—Schulberg vs City of New York
2583—Runconich vs Met Ry Co
2613—Newberger vs A. Hollander Co
479—Buchold vs N Y Transp Co
556—Neiderlander vs Murray
389—Spiel vs Schneckloth
273—De Leon vs B'klyn Union Pub Co
1932—Gray vs Siegel-Cooper Co
274—Reilly vs Travers Bros Co
126—Klein vs Garvey
122½—Foreman vs Horowitz
253½—Gulielmo vs Zotti
240¼—Ebert vs George A. Fuller Co
345—Johnson vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con. Co
156—Grinnell vs Weston
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
380—Goldstein vs Brasch
128½—Schroeder vs Young
474—Manlnon vs Beadleston
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

Inquest, 864—Nelson vs Casey
Inquest, 1284—Mathewson vs Ferree
Inquest, 761—Babcock Print Press Mfg Co vs Sheaf
1314—Slmberg vs Simpson
1349—Moraff vs Bimberg
1288—Zala vs Italian Assn, &c
1308—Middleton vs Farrell
721—Drucklieb vs Universal Tobacco Co
543—Oakeshott vs Smith
756—Rice vs Wilson
1206—F Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
1043—Foederer vs Hull
1306—Horwitz vs Stark
1327—Schock vs Welz & Zerweck
1335—Rosenwald vs Seidenberg
1348—Sutliff vs Morris
1456—Beck vs Carmichael
1383—E. G. Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1411—Pulis vs King

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Helen Rolls Bolam
Fanny Liebman
John Unterstaedt
Lucy V S Barringer
Harriet W Gustin
Casimir Thoron
Joseph Shongood
Robertine M Okie
At 2:30 P. M.
Anna M Hazard
Margaret Dillon
Babette Reckendorfer
Sigmund Meyerheim
Gertrude Herrmann

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6324—Scott vs Green
3666—Cummins vs Provy Wash Ins Co
3583—Healey vs Mooney
348—Gabriel vs 3d Av R R
349—Koch vs Borkel
350—Fuchslocher vs Healey
351—Stone vs Goodstein
352—Stevens vs Siegel-Cooper Co
355—Chielacos vs Lesas
354—Schnabel vs Selig

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3480—Clark vs Freeman
2914—Daibock vs Man Ry
3496—McCruddin vs Met St Ry
1159—Garduhn vs Union Ry
3139—Kuterer vs Jablow
3490½—McCoy vs Lynch
3517—Kettle vs Stoppani
3492—Rosemite vs Un Ry
3491—Cox vs Ryan
3393—Halperin vs Joy SS Co
451—Ascher vs B'klyn Heights R R
452—Welzinger vs Erie R R
454—Welber vs N Y C & H R R R
335—Grogan vs Inter St Ry
455—Krohn vs Inter St Ry
456—Scrivani vs same
458—Holder vs same
468—Lappan vs Met St Ry
475—Grant vs Inter St Ry
478—Hough vs same
476—McAvoy vs same
479—Longindici vs same
482—Hechter vs same
493—Poole vs 42d St, &c, R R
494—Van Tassell vs Union Ry
495—Same vs same
508—Eisenstark vs Met St Ry
514—Murphy vs same
516—Bendoth vs Erie R R
200½—Bloom vs Met St Ry
10162—Chaitan vs Stockman
10100—Tone vs McNiece
9699—Tyler vs Jaeger
10250—Blumberg vs Schlessel

Highest number reached on regular call, 1000.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Kelly, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2842—Same vs Royal Ins Co
2843—Same vs Nat Fire Ins Co
2844—Same vs St Paul Fire, &c, Ins Co
2845—Same vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
2846—Same vs German Ins Co
2847—Same vs North Br, &c, Ins Co
2848—Same vs Hamburg, &c, Ins Co
2849—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Charles Winkler
2—Henry Dozier
3—William Hickey
4—Jacob Levin
5—Edward Farrell
6—Frank Lago, Giachino Valento
7—Dominick Patrella
8—Harry Goldberg, Barney Frumkeu, Samuel Levine
9—Jacob Pizer, Max Bernstein
10—Charles Aiken
11—Patrick Byrnes
12—Abraham Goldberg, alias Arlie Goldberg
13—Joseph D. Green
14—John Hart
15—Max Neidelman
16—Julius Siegel
Joseph Roth
17—Francis Pollack
18—Peter Senise
19—Lawrence Ferrone
20—Cora Mahoney
21—John Mahoney
Pleading of
1—Peter Lennon, Daniel Sinott
2—John Du Val
3—George Langevian
4—Fred Meyer
5—Joe Diamond
6—Morris Laboff
7—David B. Victor
8—Morris Magnus
9—James O'Connor
10—Dominick Galgimo
11—James Brown
12—Samuel Frainman
13—William Cook
14—Henry Acker
15—Kitty Wilson
16—Oscar Sagsovolan, Bagas Sagsovolan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—James H. Gelabert
2—Luis Sabatello
3—Luigi Flora

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train, Kernochan, and Appleton for the People.

1—Robert S. Campbell
2—Rose Barbarita Di Piltro

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Levy for the people.

Jacob Levy
2—Louis Fasciano
3—Harry Ellis
4—Michael Gilhooley, Patrick Sheehan
5—Joseph E. Murray
6—Frederick Fleck
7—Andrea Ayitabile
8—Annie Baurenfield
9—Frederico Balzeno
10—Julius Angelevitz
11—Dennis Brennan
12—Joseph Jessen
13—John Reilly, John Hoffman
14—Paul Adamson
15—Louis Lenn
16—Dominick Mangello
17—Charles Goldberg
18—Louise Reid
19—Simon Fritz

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Ell H. Bernheim vs. Anton L. Olsen et al.—Eugene S. Willard.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Cobb vs. Donnegan—Frank D. Arthur. In re Rosenblatt—James J. Nealis. In re Brandreth—George E. Kent. In re Norris—Eugene H. Pomeroy. In re Hammersley—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Hallgarten vs. Heering—Abraham Benedict. In re Wood—Gerard Roberts. Cullinan vs. Flynn—Robert E. McDonnell. Cullinan vs. Dorr—John Howe, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Mee vs. Gordon—Gilbert H. Montague, Jr.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

6011—Gillette vs Gillette
2130—Hart vs Martin
3223—Sweet vs Gildea
10691—Sidlowitz vs B H R R
6027—Kaplan vs Epstein
6030—Powers vs B H & L I R R
6031—Voigt vs Papendell
6033—Boyer vs Met St R R
6041—Tracy vs Reid
6044—McDonald vs B H R R
6049—Wood vs Int St R R
6051—Weintrub vs same
6050—McGovern vs B H R R
6052—Kenney vs same
6054—Schmidt vs same
6058—6059—Moore vs same
6060—Von Every vs same
6061—Warren vs Stratton

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

5272—Goulden vs Batterden
2067—Berlenbach vs Enders
5523—McGrover vs Jakobsen
2709—Ellis vs Farley
5634—Havemeyer vs City of New York
3035—Harris vs Met St R R
6062—Toher vs B H R R
6064—Dietrich vs same
1581—Brooklyn Un El R vs City of N Y
13389—Miller vs Leckir
10016—Morrison vs B'd of Education
4574—Gottlieb vs Nat'l Enameling Co
6067—Wittman vs B H R R
6072—Keefy vs same
8826—Crotty vs Di Dion
10263—Rowland & Co vs Journeay & Burnham
10009—Oldmixon vs Weisman
10943—Golub vs Dahl
11204—Hagen vs Luna Park
9434—Di Gangi vs Bove
4648—Jayce vs Stager
1501—Daly vs City of New York
9757—Buck vs Houghtaling
9735—Holland vs Dreamland
6086—Hamilton vs N Y C & H R R R
6087—Blake vs City of New York
6088—Murphy vs Tilyou
6090—Muldoon vs B H R R
6095, 6096—Skinner vs same
6115—Perhacs vs Inter St R R
6117—Smith vs same
6119—Dunn vs Wilson & Baillie Co
6121—Sullivan vs Inter St R R
6122—Price vs B H R R
6124—Stein vs Inter St R R
6125—Cohen vs B H R R
6129—Ulnile vs same
6130—Courtney vs Young
6131—Gibara vs B H R R
6132—Klein vs Strebel
6133—Abramson vs Inter St R R
6134, 6135—Bradner vs same
6136—Winegar vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6136.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1654—D'Amato vs Farcone
1456—Kane vs Loeffler
1640—Levin vs Silver
1639—Newman vs Burns
1618—Vose vs Noiseless Door Co
1462—Spaeth vs Rapp
1508—Simonowitz vs Wolper
1628—Albert vs Albert
1519—Huner vs Freeman
1530—Brown vs Brower
1537—Manneschmidt vs MacAvoy
1441—Hillman vs Kull
507—Scheps vs Bowery Savings Bank
1528—Cohen vs Cohen
1512—Knight vs Heming
1488—Sweeney vs Sweeney
311—Uvalde Asphalt Co vs Sigretto
1605—Young vs Tilyou
1379—Dykman vs U S Life Ins Co
1382—Same vs Mut Life Ins Co
1420—Shute vs Hayes
1470—Mathews vs Dupell

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Webster
Same vs Jones
Same vs Hughes
Same vs Smith
Same vs De Blazio
Same vs Freston
Same vs Roth

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Crane, J.

1277—Stoll vs Simpson
1341—Kerrigan vs City of New York
1355—Fox vs B H R R
1356—Rosen vs same
1357—Maurer vs same
1361—Wallace vs Gorman
1362—Ranlery vs B H R R
1217—Book vs same
1275—Gibbons vs Carlin
1365—Batsche vs Heidelberger

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

1386—Passeantino vs Arit
1367—Maniass vs same
1229—Sitz vs B H R R
1208—McCarthy vs same
1219—Woods vs same
1354—Gerstein vs Goldberg
1318—Huneroff vs Franklin
1303—Hoedt vs B H R R
1193—Gordon vs Epstein
150—Eichhorst vs Lens

Queens County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

908—Carey vs Norton
195—Graeff vs Halsey
187—Rogendorfer vs Jacobs
942—Valmora vs Galbins

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

413—Rogers vs Macbeth
124—Kinsey vs City of New York
884—Schlpsell vs N Y City Ry Co
856—Vissichelli vs Casselbury
877—Agnlo vs City of N Y
814—Turnler vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
893—Hunt vs Woodside Water Co
473—Gorman vs Willis

Highest number reached on general calendar, 956.

390—Desmond vs N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co
891—Hauser vs same
790—Barnes vs L I R R
959—Hardy vs. Chujak
720—Reilly vs Hogan
940—Grebbins vs Gotshall
911—Carroll vs L I R R
956—Sacolski vs Murray
183—Walper vs N Y & Q Co Elec L & P Co
855—Brady vs Newtown Creek Towing Co
936—White vs Case
282—Normoyle vs Riter Conley Mfg Co

Westchester County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

86—Gould vs Hammerslough
409—Zeccardi vs West El Ry
224—Bratton vs Int St Ry
1011—Kern, as admx, vs City of N Y & R R
110—Barger vs Peekskill Opera House Co
435—Dolan vs Westchester El Ry
227—Max vs same
226—Same vs same

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

433—Edwards vs Int St Ry
12—Monroe, as admx, vs West Elec Ry
5—Hayes, as admx, vs Interurban St Ry
Sylvier vs Westchester El Ry
188—Weber vs same
425—Tappan vs Tyson
426—White vs Tyson
214—Mercer vs City of New Rochelle
317—Clune vs Barker
147—Agramonte vs City of Mt Vernon
225—Vegon vs same
281—Van Wyck vs Kidney
—Bingloni vs Eglee
Bunting Co
26—Sidebotham, as exec, vs Yonkers Elec L & P Co
389—Cheever vs New York Transp'n Co
221—Tibbitts vs Purdy
170—O'Connor vs West Lighting Co

If answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

17—The Synagogue Brothers in Israel vs City of Mt Vernon
280—Reade vs Westchester Elec Ry
229—Cordella vs same
272—Lauer vs same
1006—Goldsmith, as administratrix, vs Taucer
255—Gundersheim vs Schmidtman
271—Kohler vs Westchester Elec Ry

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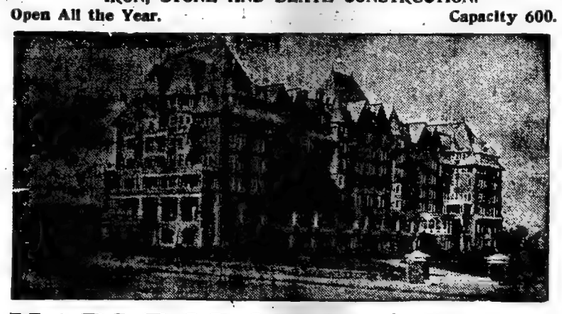

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
LOCATION—A whole block on the Ocean front, in the centre of best Hotel district.
MUSIC—During the Fall and Winter months, when other hotels drop their music, the Marlborough House String Quintet of celebrated Solo artists plays every evening.
WATER—All the water furnished in the dining room, through the running ice water fountains in each guest chamber and throughout the house (except the Sea water from the Ocean in each private bath), comes from our own private Artesian Well, 350 feet deep, and is clear, pure and safe.
Valet and Ladies' Maid service. Ownership, Management—JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
JOSIAH WHITE AND SONS.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year; every known comfort and convenience; golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., B. S. White, President.

CHALFONTE
THE LEEDS COMPANY.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON,
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT.
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

GEORGIA.
THOMASVILLE, GA.
Through Pullman Service on fastest trains to
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
COUNTRY CLUB GOLF LINKS, QUAIL, AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
Representative at 281 5th Av., cor. 30th St., daily 12 to 3.

BERMUDA.
BERMUDA,
The Ideal Winter Resort.
The Princess Hotel,
Open from December to May.
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address
N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
NOW OPEN.
High-class hotel strictly in the Pines. No undesirable people. Eighteen-hole Golf Links. Wine hunting, field and coverside drives. Best saddle and harness horses. Write for New Booklet to The Pine Forest Inn Co., Summerville, S. C.

Lakewood.
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel; probably the best-equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Lawn Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alleys, Palm Gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked Sun Parlors and Promenade. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths.
The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bedrooms; one-half en suite with private baths. All with open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.
J. N. BERRY, } Managers.
N. Y. Office, H. E. EDER, } 241 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 3026 Mad. Sq.

Lakewood
Among the Pines of New Jersey. A fashionable and healthful Fall, Winter and Spring Resort.
The Laurel House
Now Open.
A. J. MURPHY, MANAGER.
The Laurel in the Pines
Now Open.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.
THESE hotels are well-known throughout the country for the high standard of excellence maintained, and the select patronage which they have entertained for the long term of years since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.
REACHED BY NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE CLIFTON Lakewood, N. J.
Accommodates 25.
First-class table. H. T. Leech's Sons, Managers

VIRGINIA.
THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Hotel Chamberlin
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 140, 261, 416, and 1216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syrs., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen

DEC 14 1904

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, December 8, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 10th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1904. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in the City of New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD,
Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1904.

The fifth regular semi-annual dividend of $5.00 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Common Stock, represented by Stock Trust Certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on December 17th, 1904, will be paid on January 2d, 1905.

Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Common Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on January 3d, 1905.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Columbus, Ohio, December 6th, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 16th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1904, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened January 17th, 1905.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

New York, December 5, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after January 2, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The trahsfer books for the preferred stock will close on the 17th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings, payable January 3, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 20, 1904, and reopened on the morning of January 4, 1905.

(Signed) E. L. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, December 13th, 1904.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 22.

32 Nassau Street,
New York, December 6th, 1904.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 22) of One and One-half Per Cent., on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, December 24th, 1904. Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY,

17 Battery Place, New York City, Dec. 13, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable at this office on Jan. 14, 1905, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1904.

LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1905, and will reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

New York, December 10, 1904.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1905, and will open January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

New York, December 10, 1904.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALLEY Railway Company, First Consolidated 4½% Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 14, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1905, and will reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, December 10, 1904.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

December 5th, 1904. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1¼%, upon the common stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after December 16, 1904, to the common stockholders as registered at the close of business November 30, 1904.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING CO.

No. 42 Broadway, New York, December 13, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 109.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable December 24th, 1904.

S. HEIDELSHEIMER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Childs' Unique Dairy Company will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated New York City, N. Y., December 13, 1904.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MEADE TRANSFER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Meade Transfer Company will be held at the office of the corporation, Pier 1, North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1904, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. F. WALDEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the D. Van Nostrand Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 23 Murray St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the election of a Board of Trustees and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. FARRINGTON, Secretary.

New York, December 14th, 1904.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$250,000

Boston & Worcester St. Rwy. Co.

4½%

FIRST MORT. TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS

Dated Aug. 1, 1903 Due Aug. 1, 1923

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE

This Company is incorporated under Massachusetts Laws, and the Bonds are approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners for 50% of the actual cost and appraisal by their own Engineer.

EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1904

Gross Earnings	$400,022,07
Operating Expenses, including insurance and taxes.	245,608.81
Net Earnings	$154,413.26
One Year's interest—on outstanding $1,450,000 4½% Bonds	65,250.00
Net Surplus	$89,163.26

FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1903 AND 1904

	1903	1904	INCREASE
October	$29,364.76	$35,333.28	$6,968.52
November	25,211.83	28,738.93	3,527.10
Total for 2 months.	$54,576.59	$65,072.21	$10,495.62 (19.2%)

Population Directly Served, 786,871

Price 101½ and Accrued Interest

E. H. GAY & CO.,

1 Nassau Street, New York.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL

$2,000,000

Winnipeg Electric R'way Co.

WINNIPEG, CANADA

First Refunding Mortgage 30-Year 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated January 2, 1905. Due January 1, 1935.

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York or Montreal. Denomination $1,000. Principal may be registered. The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Trustee.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. controls all of the street railway, gas, and commercial electric light and power business of the City of Winnipeg, and the town of St. Boniface. Winnipeg, now the fourth city in size in Canada, has a present estimated population of 75,000, and is the banking, commercial and railroad centre of the rapidly growing Canadian Northwest.

The net earnings, reported by the Company, are more than twice the interest charge upon the entire outstanding bonded debt ($3,000,000), and are increasing rapidly.

PRICE AND CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
BANKERS
Pine Street, corner William
NEW YORK

BANK OF MONTREAL
39 Wall Street
NEW YORK

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital	$2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

34 Year 4% Bonds

CITY OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

30 Year 4% Bonds

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.

31 Nassau Street, New York.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF New JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The National Park Bank of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 214 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21st, 1904.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
29 WEST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,564,535.72
Overdrafts		2,419.15
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		162,708.29
Banking house and lot	$56,330.99	
Other real estate	4,600.00	
		460,930.99
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,062,332.42
Specie		1,103,990.02
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		369,706.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	502,297.63	
Other items carried as cash	71,597.22	
		573,894.85
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Safe deposit vaults, furniture, and fixtures at branches		90,974.43
		$8,411,491.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	91,895.52
Due depositors	6,108,078.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	767,657.47
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	40,900.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	3,860.10
	$8,411,491.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of The New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 080, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of December, 1904, before me. GEO. KIEFER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
Kings County,
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BRONX BOROUGH BANK,
Tremont Avenue, New York City, at the close of business on Dec. 8, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$591,929.86
Overdrafts		590.02
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$422.18	
Due from approved reserve agents	117,127.70	
		117,549.88
Banking house and lot	$20,543.33	
Other real estate	46,363.88	
		66,907.21
Mortgages owned		30,105.00
Stocks and bonds		103,505.00
Specie		6,525.83
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		47,917.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,119.44	
Other items carried as cash	121.08	
		2,240.52
Assets not included under any of the above heads: New York City award		10,271.51
		$982,541.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	34,050.60
Due depositors	825,257.08
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	13,234.15
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	10,000.00
	$982,541.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

C. ADELBERT BECKER, President, and M. M. CORWIN, Cashier, of Bronx Borough Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 731 Tremont Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

C. ADELBERT BECKER, President.
MORRIS M. CORWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of December, 1904, before me. HERBERT J. CANTRELL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 129, N. Y. Co.

REPORT OF CONDITION DEC. 8, 1904.
WEST SIDE BANK,
NEW YORK CITY.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,051,282.34
Overdrafts		626.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		172,651.23
Mortgages owned		69,446.73
Stocks and bonds		1,738,758.75
Specie		673,360.43
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		400,689.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$394,094.18	
Other items carried as cash	12,544.74	
		406,638.92
		$5,513,453.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	361,903.82
Due depositors	4,411,041.49
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	286,834.23
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Taxes	3,674.19
	$5,513,453.73

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
FREDERICK K. KELLER, Vice President.
CHARLES ROHE, 2d Vice President.
THEODORE M. BERTINE, 3d Vice President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
FREDERICK L. WILLIAMS, Ass't Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE ORIENTAL BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,055,050.50
Overdrafts		28,225.01
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$450,706.71	
Due from approved reserve agents	1,455,443.40	
		1,906,150.11
Banking house and lot	89,700.00	
Other real estate	63,580.25	
		153,290.25
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Stocks and bonds		294,649.08
Specie		341,989.65
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		468,682.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$751,374.85	
Other items carried as cash	102,756.97	
		854,131.82
		$11,107,168.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	912,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	184,900.23
Due depositors	5,983,508.86
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	3,215,169.88
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$207.50
Taxes	11,381.80
	11,589.30
	$11,107,168.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

R. W. JONES, Jr., President, and GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 182 and 184 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. W. JONES, Jr., President.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of December, 1904, before me.

H. E. RANK, Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

GANSEVOORT BANK,
14TH AND HUDSON STS.

New York, December 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,907,454.97
Cash on hand and in banks		729,409.49
United States and other bonds		11,600.00
Safe deposit vaults		20,000.00
		$2,668,464.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	89,316.60
Due depositors	2,379,147.86
	$2,668,464.46

OFFICERS.
T. ALBEUS ADAMS, President.
J. H. KILLOUGH, Vice Pres.
P. M. AXWELL SAYFORD, Cashier.
H. F. MEEHAN, Assistant Cashier.

BUFFALO BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Dec. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments	$2,265,710.32
Due from banks and bankers	273,033.91
Bonds	402,211.50
Cash and reserve	572,557.66
Total	$3,814,133.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	158,383.90
Reserved for taxes	4,400.00
Deposits	3,351,349.49
Total	$3,814,133.39

OFFICERS.
A. D. BISSELL, President.
C. R. HUNLEY, Vice President.
E. J. NEWELL, Cashier.
HOWARD BISSELL, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Distilling Company of America.

The Distilling Company of America hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Indenture of said Distilling Company of America to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, bearing date December 27th, 1900, the following five hundred bonds have been drawn by lot, for redemption at par and interest to January 1st, 1905, viz:

101	606	1541	2133	2594	3067	3497
102	670	1551	2134	2595	3070	3508
103	671	1552	2152	2622	3071	3509
109	676	1555	2163	2633	3077	3511
124	677	1558	2172	2633	3078	3512
128	680	1559	2173	2639	3079	3513
145	681	1561	2177	2640	3080	3514
149	690	1569	2178	2655	3081	3647
152	691	1572	2218	2658	3082	3648
155	702	1574	2219	2659	3083	3649
161	705	1624	2256	2660	3084	3651
175	716	1635	2265	2661	3093	3668
229	717	1630	2327	2666	3103	3671
230	721	1637	2329	2714	3105	3681
233	722	1638	2330	2758	3110	3682
234	727	1639	2331	2760	3116	3683
235	730	1644	2333	2761	3117	3684
274	761	1645	2336	2766	3120	3685
277	773	1659	2362	2767	3122	3689
278	786	1665	2368	2768	3123	3657
279	788	1688	2374	2769	3133	3689
280	800	1699	2380	2773	3142	3700
311	894	1700	2381	2775	3143	3701
314	909	1715	2383	2780	3144	3702
315	910	1723	2384	2787	3146	3703
342	917	1729	2388	2788	3153	3704
357	920	1732	2394	2789	3155	3705
358	921	1733	2403	2790	3156	3706
386	924	1734	2404	2794	3158	3710
400	940	1735	2405	2800	3159	3715
410	941	1736	2408	2807	3162	3718
411	942	1737	2414	2808	3163	3719
414	943	1742	2418	2810	3166	3720
415	944	1743	2419	2811	3167	3721
426	962	1765	2420	2815	3174	3722
427	963	1757	2421	2817	3177	3733
433	964	1792	2422	2819	3178	3742
436	965	1818	2423	2820	3179	3748
450	966	1841	2424	2828	3180	3749
452	967	1845	2425	2832	3181	3751
460	974	1847	2426	2836	3183	3756
463	975	1850	2427	2854	3184	3757
467	977	1851	2428	2876	3185	3760
470	1333	1852	2429	2885	3187	3765
472	1362	1861	2460	2930	3192	3769
475	1363	1862	2461	2931	3195	3782
476	1372	1865	2462	2933	3197	3784
479	1384	1921	2463	2933	3226	3796
480	1402	2029	2464	2970	3231	3797
481	1404	2030	2465	2974	3235	3798
483	1405	2031	2466	2994	3237	3801
484	1407	2032	2467	3000	3252	3810
485	1408	2034	2468	3011	3303	3820
486	1410	2035	2469	3012	3317	3827
487	1417	2036	2470	3013	3318	3828
489	1419	2037	2471	3014	3319	3918
491	1420	2043	2496	3016	3327	3926
495	1422	2063	2497	3017	3329	3927
497	1423	2070	2498	3019	3421	3953
498	1424	2083	2502	3022	3423	3962
499	1425	2089	2526	3024	3436	3964
565	1427	2090	2535	3025	3459	3966
566	1428	2094	2536	3026	3460	3967
567	1432	2100	2554	3027	3462	3971
652	1435	2101	2560	3028	3480	3972
653	1436	2102	2576	3040	3483	3990
654	1437	2103	2577	3041	3489	4015
655	1438	2104	2579	3043	3490	4017
656	1452	2113	2585	3061	3491	
658	1455	2122	2589	3062	3492	
659	1456	2129	2590	3064	3494	
660	1457	2130	2591	3066	3496	

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on January 3, 1905, and interest thereon will cease on the first day of January, 1905.

THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.
By T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.
New York, December 1, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1880, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 135 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

97	517	934	1316	1639	2055	2671	3345
116	522	983	1334	1671	2111	2677	3383
122	537	986	1348	1686	2129	2739	3287
138	556	992	1352	1769	2177	2834	3473
216	572	1009	1362	1849	2252	2835	3478
218	576	1058	1363	1850	2257	2846	3706
221	639	1081	1412	1859	2275	2865	3731
226	688	1082	1464	1862	2378	2880	3738
256	725	1109	1476	1878	2416	2909	3803
257	729	1130	1497	1932	2443	2927	3852
290	733	1145	1513	1943	2458	3045	3866
299	754	1204	1538	1971	2475	3066	3867
319	785	1232	1587	1984	2491	3071	3868
320	788	1235	1593	1997	2520	3074	3888
363	866	1298	1595	2016	2539	3238	3897
365	900	1314	1608	2038	2555	3261	3900
445	908	1315	1635	2043	2603	3266	—135

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 15th day of December, 1904.

New York, October 14, 1904.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
4 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. 8 p. c. pfd.
6 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
$4,500 Deutscher Verein N. Y. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
$900 Deutscher Verein redeeemable scrip.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$6,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, Ry., (C. & P. W. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.

FOR ACCOUNT OF E. G. GILMORE.
300 shs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. common.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
25 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. International Banking Corp.
5 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
11 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
73 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. Special Guar.
8 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
64 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pfd.
25 shs. Kansas City, St. Louis & Chic. R. R. pfd.
23 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co. Guar.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
40 shs. Robert Campbell Heating Co.
26 shs

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Strong; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 Per Cent.

A Weak Opening Is Followed by a Decided Rally and Much Airing of Grievances.

There is an embarrassment of riches for the Wall Street observer these days. It would take a police court reporter to do full justice to some phases of the res gestae which are part of the record, however distasteful it is to admit it. And there is no financial writer who cannot give offhand the final answer to such questions as whether it is a bull or bear argument that such a road as Atchison is issuing fifty millions of bonds convertible into stock because of the traffic which is congesting its facilities.

The former phase of yesterday's business includes an exchange of compliments between the two chief figures in Wall Street's eye at the moment. They have done business together, and one of them applies to the other a fine collection of epithets. Far be it from us to express any opinion of the public's self-chosen champion against The System. Said champion is no coward, anyway. He says he knows the other gentleman as a bad man with notches on his gun, and he would like to meet him, or any of the indescribable members of The System, at his office or elsewhere. It would be agreeable to preserve a discreet silence regarding such matters—which really seem to savor of personalities not of entrancing general interest—but it might be a subject of reproach if anything were withheld or expurgated. Accordingly it is frankly set down upon the very highest authority that the "psychological moment is at hand. The American people are ripe, and at the head of their Government is the man with the brains, the nerve, the honesty, and the unfettered will to stand by and referee the contest." We are glad to know that the country is safe, and make the announcement without charge.

There were other things of interest to a few quiet gentlemen who neither hold such opinions of each other nor of the market. They remarked that the Harriman railways are ordering a great many locomotives and the Southern Railway a great many rails. The Southern's report of earnings show that they need the rails to carry business over. Ocean freights are reviving in a manner to gladden the sad vesselmen's hearts. We have so much gold, and, better yet, so much confidence, that we are able to spare it without even a flurry in the money market. News from factories and foundries is as good as possible. But it is useless to catalogue such stupidities. What Wall Street is panting for is some further news from the gentleman with the notched revolver, or the other gentleman who is called such names by those who know more about him than most. The Exchange has a long way yet to go before its proceedings become as interesting as those in the Chamber of Deputies or the Reichstag, but it is making progress in their direction, and ultimately there may be something to report besides language. It is clear what light such incidents throw upon values, the course of the market, and legislation. However, in the words of an authority whose name it would be a pleasure to use, it will be found finally that this is not a falling market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Norf. & West	1
Am. Ice pf	½	N. Y., Ont. & W	⅝
North American	½	North American	½
Am. Malting	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Am. Malting pf	1	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Anaconda	½	Reading	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1⅛	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Rock Island pf	1½
Brunswick	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf	1
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	½	Un. Bag & P.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Union Pacific	1¼
Consol. Gas	1½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Den. & R. G. pf	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	½
Distillers' Sec.	⅝	U. S. Pipe pf	1½
General Electric	1¼	U. S. Leather	½
Int. Paper	1½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Int. Paper pf	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Kan. City So	1	Wabash	⅝
Met. St. Ry.	½	Wabash pf	⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	⅝	Int. Pump pf	1
Allis-Chalmers pf	1	Iowa Central	1½
Am. Express	5	Keokuk & D. M.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Hide & L. pf	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Steel Fds. pf	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Tob. pf	½	Minn. & St. L.	4¼
Am. Woolen	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf	1½
Am. Woolen pf	2	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Nat. Enameling	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	2½
Chi. G. W. deb	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	3
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Con. Tob. pf	½	Pullman	7
Corn Products	½	Reading 2d pf	1¾
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	15	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Detroit Southern	⅝	St. L. cfts.	2⅛
Detroit South. pf	1	St. L. S. W.	1
Detroit Union Ry.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Dul. S. S. & At. pf	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Ind. M. & S. pf	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Int. North. pf	4	United Fruit	⅝
Rocking Valley	1½	U. S. Pipe	½
Rlinois Central	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	½
Int. Power	2	Wis. Central pf	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cal. H. & S. A. 6s	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1½
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 6s	½	Union Pac. conv.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
		Seaboard A. L. 4s	1¼
		Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 13	1,596,107
To date this year	176,714,982
Corresponding date last year	155,196,612

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 13	$7,274,000
To date this year	$983,601,560
Corresponding date last year	$659,962,350

CALENDAR FOR TODAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Company—common stock.
American Snuff Company.
American Surety Company.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—(Adjourned.)
Metropolitan Securities Company.
Old Colony Copper Company.
United Fruit Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad.

Winnipeg Electric Bonds Offered.

N. W. Harris & Co., jointly with the Bank of Montreal, are offering $2,000,000 Winnipeg (Canada) Electric Railway Company thirty-year first refunding mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds. This company controls the entire street railway, gas, and commercial electric light and power business of the City of Winnipeg, with a population of over 75,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Breaks and Recovers with Dullness on the Rallies.

The recent remarkable performances in the stock market have not only placed the speculator on the anxious seat; they have also given a severe shock to public confidence in the sincerity of the big men, the leaders in financial affairs, the men who owing to their position have the broadest view of conditions. No matter whether this shock is justified or not, it has been sustained, and it has been of such a kind as to make it difficult to make milder the memory of the affair. The borrowing of large sums on imaginary securities coming at the same time as the Lawsonian attacks on financial institutions found its parallel only in the selling of stocks that did not exist. For if anything has been proved by the recent decline it is this—that there was no big public following in the market, and that the market was therefore not swamped by real stocks, but by contracts of sale.

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Wild Openings Yesterday.

There were some very wild openings of prices on the Exchange yesterday, but the wildest was probably in United States Steel. There was a crowd of 100 brokers at least around the Steel post. Some one had sold 25,000 shares of Steel preferred in London five minutes before the opening here at 84, and it was to be expected that that price would be reflected here. The opening quotations were from 85⅜ to 84½—at least, that is what the brokers in the crowd say it was. But the Stock Exchange authorities would not stand for the quotations, and on the ticker it appeared at 85½ to 84¾, although at least 1,500 shares were sold at 85¾. The opening prices were the lowest for the day, for there was good support at the low figures, and one broker is said to have sworn that he would rally the stock if he had to "buy the whole damn Exchange."

***

Weakness in the First Hour.

In the first hour succeeding the violent collapse at the opening stocks were weak and transactions were enormous. After that the activity calmed down and prices rallied slowly. It was noticeable that as the market became strong it also became dull, which is exactly the opposite of what it was accustomed to do during the recent advance. Most of the early selling was for the account of out-of-town houses, and the wires from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other cities were kept sizzling with orders to close out accounts.

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Big Short Interest Now Created.

There is now a big short interest in the market, and this interest, consisting mostly of the professionals, believes in plugging the market whenever it raises its head. In the afternoon this interest started another drive against values, and it succeeded in knocking a point off the top, but it met with better resistance than earlier in the session. When this interest begins to cover there ought to result quite a rally unless the real holders of stocks should be inclined to be lenient.

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Watching Union Pacific.

Many of the professionals are watching Union Pacific very closely. It has been observed that Union Pacific has led every serious advance in the market during the last few months, and it has also been one of the first to break on the declines. Yesterday this stock was very strong toward the end, and, although it did not close at the highest, it showed such strength as to suggest to the shorts the advisability of covering.

EXCHANGE STILL HIGHER.

Sterling exchange continued very strong yesterday, and the indication still was that the position of the foreign exchange market would very soon require the export of gold coin to Europe. The price of demand sterling closed at 4.8695, and, if possible, the market was stronger than it had appeared the day before. In addition to the $2,000,000 in gold bars which the Assay Office supplied to Goldman, Sachs & Co. last week the same firm has engaged all the bars, amounting probably to $1,000,000, which the Assay Office may be able to turn out this week. At the bottom of the great strength of exchange at the present time is the overplentifulness of money in this market which is resulting in abnormally low rates. Gold shipments would be avoided probably if 4 per cent. could be made for time money, but the rate is considerably below this figure. Loans for six months were reported yesterday at 3½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Local traders were not inclined to extend commitments to-day, and in consequence trading was much less active. The falling off in bond sales was particularly noticeable. In the early trading prices weakened, although outside of the arbitrage stocks and the Lehighs the losses were slight. Navigation broke 4½ points, to 100, but subsequently moved up to 105, while Valley rallied ⅞, to 54⅜. On the statement that the Commonwealth Electric will be buried by Councils next Thursday, there was a good demand for the Philadelphia Electric issues and United Gas Improvement. Electric Storage Battery was off 2½ from its last previous sale. The Catawissas advanced ⅛ each, North Pennsylvania ½, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing 1, and United Companies of New Jersey ¾. Total sales, 56,447 shares, $56,000 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..Amalgamated Copper	65¾	65½	65½
470..American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500..Brooklyn R. T.	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
830..Cambria Steel	25	24½	25
2..Catawissa 1st pf.	61	61	61
17..Catawissa 2d pf.	61	61	61
2,080..Con. Lake Superior	8⅜	8	8
655..Con. Lake Superior pf.	16½	16½	16½
500..Diamond Steel	½	½	½
925..Diamond Steel pf.	1 9-16	1⅝	1⅝
1,105..Electric Co. of Amer.	9⅞	9⅝	10
100..Electric Storage Bat.	78	78	78
700..Erie	35⅝	34½	35½
150..General Asphalt pf.	38	37½	37½
2..Gent. & E. Top pf.	60	60	60
32..Ins. Co. of North Am.	25	25	25
2,619..Lehigh Valley R. R.	54⅜	53½	54
3,118..Lehigh Navigation	105	100	104
150..Marsden	4¼	4	4¼
100..North. Penn. R. R.	104	104	104
1,410..Pennsylvania R. R.	67 7-16	66½	67 5-16
4..Pennsylvania Salt	104	104	104
50..Philadelphia Trac.	99½	98½	98½
4,575..Philadelphia Electric	10	9 13-16	10
772..Philadelphia Co.	41⅜	41	41⅜
160..Philadelphia Co. pf.	46½	46½	46½
1,700..Philadelphia R. T.	17⅛	17	17⅛
200..Railway Steel Spring	30½	30½	30½
18,610..Reading	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝
100..Southern R. R.	34	34	34
65..Tidewater Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
8..United Cos. of N. J.	275½	275½	275½
1,260..United Gas Imp.	105	104	104⅝
250..Union Traction	58½	58½	58½
10,350..United States Steel	28	27½	27½
2,770..United States Steel pf.	87¼	86¼	87¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.30	1.30
Andes	.22	.22	Occidental C.	.78	.78
Belcher	.21	.22	Ophir	3.75	3.25
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.10	Overman	.09	.09
Bullion	.23	.20	Potosi	.16	.17
Caledonia	.45	.44	Savage	.29	.27
Chollar Con.	.14	.15	Sag Belcher	.04	.05
Challar	.26	.15	Sierra Nev.	.51	.51
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.20	.14
Con. C. & V.	1.85	1.85	St. Louis	.07	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.61	.61
Crown Point	.14	.15	Utah Con.	.07	.07
Gould & C.	.23	.24	Yellow Jack	.15	.16
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.10	Silver bars	60⅝	60¾
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, Sight.	Par	Par
Justice	.09	.09	Telegraph	.02½	.02½
Kentucky C.	.01	.02			

Mexican dollars—Unchanged at 47@48.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7¾	9	Little Puck	5¾	3½
Anaconda	12¾	13½	Little Bessie	2¾	3¼
C. C. Con.	10¼	10⅝	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4½
Dante	4½	4½	Moon Anchor	6¼	6⅝
Dr. Jackpot	5½	4½	New Haven	3¾	3½
Elkton	69	70½	Old Gold	8½	9
El Paso	115¾	—	Pharmacist	3¾	4½
Gold Dollar	6¾	7½	Portland	173	190
Gold Sov.	8¾	8¾	Rose Maud	5	5¼
Isabella	26	27	Rose Nicol	4	4¾
Keystone	5½	5¾	Vindicator	7	8
Lexington	4¼	4½	Work	15¾	15

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $407,458,491; balances, $11,900,098; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $615,897.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8425; demand, $4.8690; cables, $4.8730.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95 9-16@95⅝; guilders, 40½ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Money was in light demand in the market to-day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with the settlement. The market generally was unsettled, owing to the bear campaign in Americans, though the public dealings here were very restricted. Consols were slightly easier. Home rails were quiet.

Americans further relapsed on the receipt of the opening New York prices, but at about 3:30 P. M. improved in several cases to above parity. The tone at the close was better and the prices were above the lowest quotations of the day, although generally somewhat below those of the closing dealings of yesterday. The trading was continued on the Street after the official closing.

Rio Tintos fell sharply.

Foreigners were quiet. Japanese were cheerful. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 94⅜. Mexicans receded, in spite of the firmness of silver.

Copper dropped to 65⅝ in the market to-day, and recovered to 66 on bear covering.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87⅝; consols for the account, 87 15-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 85⅝; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 100⅛; Canadian Pacific, 132¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅛; Chicago Great Western, 22; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 170⅛; De Beers, 18⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 31⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 87; Erie, 36; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 155; Louisville and Nashville, 141½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¾; New York Central, 138; Norfolk and Western, 78½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 46¾; Pennsylvania, 68⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 38¾; Reading first preferred, 85; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 77¼; Southern Pacific, 62½; Union Pacific, 109; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 27¾; United States Steel preferred, 88¾; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 43; Spanish 4s, 89½.

Bar silver firm at 28d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.02; Lisbon, 18.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d; American eagles, 76s 5¾d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Prices on the Bourse today opened feeble, and with a downward tendency, influenced by unfavorable reports from New York, and trading remained inactive. Later there was a slight reaction, but the market closed with a bad tone. Rio Tintos lost 36f. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 92.15 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

The private rate of discount was 2¼@2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 87¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The depression in the New York market caused local traders to hold off to-day, and the buying was brought out by the concession in prices, which were generally lower throughout the list. United Railways common figured actively in the dealings, and the buying by two brokerage houses which have been large purchasers of the stock during the recent movement was continued. This buying is based on the expectation that the investigation of the property being made by New York interests will lead to a deal. The selling of Seaboards was at first ascribed to the belief that the proposed plan to organize a holding company was unsatisfactory to the interests of the minority holdings, but as no authoritative announcement of the details of this plan has yet been made this idea was soon dropped. It then became evident that the slump in the New York market had uncovered there some stop orders, and the stock was sold on this market. Shares, 3,883; bonds, $24,000.

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..Atlantic Coast Line 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
5,000..Georgia & Alabama 5s	112½	112½	112½
1,000..Florida & Southern 4s	98	98	98
1,000..Seaboard 50-year 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000..United Railways 4s	93	92¾	93
11,000..United Railways inc.	53¼	53	53
3,000..Macon Ry. & Light 4s	97	97	97

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,850..Seaboard	17⅜	17¼	17¼
350..Seaboard pf.	37⅜	37	37¼
10..Atlantic Coast Line	150	150	150
25..Atlantic C. L. of Conn.	305	305	305
25..Northern Central	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,100..United Railways	14½	13⅝	14
100..Cotton Duck	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
85..Union Trust	83	83	83
110..Breweries	9½	9½	9½
110..Consolidated Gas	84	84	84
115..Alabama Coal & Iron	34½	34¼	34¼
5..Mer. & Miners' Tr. Co.	173	173	173
10..American Bonding	41	41	41

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,559,428
Gold	86,039,080
Silver	9,676,900
United States notes	4,724,689
Treasury notes of 1890	48,852
National bank notes	13,240,911
Total receipts this day	1,588,785
Total receipts this month	20,572,528
Total receipts this year	253,174,474
Total expenditures this day	1,850,000
Total expenditures this month	18,410,000
Total expenditures this year	276,941,747
Deposits in National banks	121,821,680

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	529,491,969
Silver dollars	477,352,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,317,629
Silver bullion of 1890	1,907,471
Total	$1,018,068,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$529,491,969
Silver certificates outstanding	477,352,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,225,000
Total	$1,018,068,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$23,164,360
Gold certificates	62,872,670
Silver coin and bullion	3,391,440
Silver certificates	6,285,410
United States notes	4,724,689
Other assets	22,107,340
Total in Treasury	$123,547,963
Deposits in National banks	121,821,680
Total	$245,369,643
Current liabilities	101,810,215
Available cash balance	$143,559,428

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The most marked of the effects upon the outside market of the recent declines in the general market, and more particularly of the collapse in Greene Copper and a few other issues, so far as the general interests of the outside market are concerned, has been the practical cessation of trading in a number of relatively inactive stocks, which in the aggregate supplied a considerable amount of business. Many stocks in which there had for some time been evidence of steady demand have for the past few days been quoted at wide figures, and with practically no transactions. This seems to indicate the effect upon the generality of recent buyers of the attacks to which the market has of late been subjected.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED stocks were very active yesterday, and for a time the market, especially for Greene Copper, was demoralized. The price broke from 22 to 18½ in a very short time on the execution of large market orders. On the recovery from the low price of the day there appeared to be steady absorption of the stock, and it rose with very few reactions to 25, closing there with a net gain of 3 points. Greene Gold was also said to have been bought in considerable quantity by outside interests. About 20,000 shares were traded in from 9½ down to 7 and back to 7⅞.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO.—Since the expiration on Saturday last of the time for the deposit of the old tobacco bonds under the plan of consolidation trading in the Tobacco securities has practically ceased on the curb, although that market will still have the trading in the common stock, which is not listed on the Exchange, as are the other securities. While the time for the deposit of the bonds has expired, no time limit has been set on the deposit of the old stocks. It is expected that the new stock will be ready for delivery about the middle of January.

***

AFTER HOUR TRADING.—The recent activity in the market has resulted in many infractions in the outside market of the rule that trading should cease at 3 o'clock. On several recent occasions individual brokers have been much inconvenienced by trades made after hours, and often after many brokers interested in some given stock had left the market. It is recognized by many of the brokers that steps ought to be taken to prevent the continuance of the abuse.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500..American Can	10¼	9⅝	10¼
4,200..American Can pf.	59½	58	59½
50..American Nickel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
120..Am. Writing Paper	*5	4½	4½
2,600..Baldomero Mining	4¼	3⅝	4¼
2,100..Bay State Gas	½	7-16	½
3,520..British Col. Copper	6⅞	6	6¼
40..Central Foundry	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
350..Con. Lake Superior pf., assmnt. paid	16¼	16	16¼
100..Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
77,100..Greene Con. Copper	25	18½	25
20,300..Greene Con. Gold	9⅛	7	7⅞
100..Havana Tobacco pf.	44	44	44
2,100..Interbor. Rapid Tran.	161	158	161
1,700..Internat. Mer. Marine	13	12	13
2,600..Internat. Mer. M. pf.	28½	26½	28½
1,800..Kitchener Mining	¾	¾	¾
1,100..Mackay Cos.	38	37	38
500..Mackay Cos. pf.	73	72½	72⅝
1,200..Manhattan Transit	4½	3⅝	4½
1,000..Mergenthaler-Horton	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8,300..Montreal & Boston	1¼	1	1 3-16
125..N. Y. Transportation	*8	7½	*8
12,200..Northern Securities	125⅝	121½	125⅜
262..Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	74½	74½	74½
100..Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	20	20	20
6,500..Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	16½	17
2,100..Seaboard Air Line pf.	37½	36½	37
403..Standard Con. Copper	1⅝	1½	1⅝
61..Standard Oil	630	630	630
1,725..Tennessee Copper	37⅝	35¼	36
200..Tintic Company	9	9	9
100..U. S. Ship., w. i.	26	26	26
1,650..White Knob Copper	⅝	9-16	⅝

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000..†Am. Malting 6s	103	103	103
3,000..†Central Foundry 6s	71	71	71
$21,000..Cap. 6s, 2d series, w. i.	87½	87¼	87½
$100,000..Mexican new 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3,000..Oregon Short L. ref. 4s	97	97	97
10,000..Sea. Air Line 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	99¼	99¼	99¼
10,000..†United El. of N. J. 4s	75	75	75
25,000..†Wabash-Pitts. Term. inc. 4s	43	43	43
50,000..†Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Sell cents per share.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing price of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59½		59½	
American Can	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
American Can pf.	59½	59⅝	58⅝	59¼
American Chicle	120	125	120	127
American Chicle pf.	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf.	3½	4½	3½	4½
American Malting 6s	102½	103½	102½	103½
American Nickel	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts.	225	260	..	255
American Tobacco, w. i.	225	260	..	255
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf.	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21½	22½	21½	22½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83½	82½	83¾
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	8½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	130	..	130	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	6¼	6⅝	..	6
California Copper	⅛	⅜	3-16	⅜
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6½	..	8¼	..
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	63	..	62	..
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf.	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
Central Foundry pf.	17½	19	18½	19½
Central Foundry 6s	70	74	71	74
Compressed Air	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Con. Lake Sup., ass. pd.	8	9	8	9
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	16	17	16	17
Con. Refrigerating	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¾	14	16
Cramps' Shipbuilding	25	28	25	28
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¾	101¼	100	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf.	35	40	35	40
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70	..	70	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	93	96	93	96
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
E. W. Bliss	115	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	35	40	38	41
Electric Boat pf.	68	72	70	72
Electric Lead Reduction	¼	½	⅛	½
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	..	..	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	16	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	21	24	23	24
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	10	12½	10	12½
Empire Steel pf.	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅞	1	..	1
Great North. pf., w. i.	210	..	210	..
Greene Con. Copper	24½	25	21½	22½
Greene Con. Gold	7⅛	8¼	9¼	9¾
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	64	67	64	67
Guggenheim Exploration	125	130	125	129
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	119	125	119	125
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	94½	96	94½	96
Hall Signal	85	94	90	94
Havana Tobacco	31	35	31	35
Havana Tobacco pf.	43	45	43	45
Havana Tobacco 5s	70	75	74	79
H. B. Claflin Co.	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	95

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	104⅝	Kan. & M...	36	38½
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105⅛	K. & D. M.		
3s, r., 1918	104½	105	pf.	47	51
3s, c., 1918	104½	105	Lacl. G. pf.	90	..
3s, 1918, am.	104¼		L. E. & W.	34½	35½
4s, r., 1907	105⅜	105⅞	L. E. & W.		
4s, c., 1907	106⅜	106⅞	pf.	96	103
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	131⅛	Lake Shore	270	
4s, c., 1925	131	131¼	Long Island	55	62
D. C. 3-65s	121	121½	Man. C. Ry.	240	
Philippine 4s	109	111	Man. Beach	9½	11
			Md. Coal pf.	112	150
Adams Exp.	236	250	Mich. Cent.	135	140
Ala. & Susq.	225	..	M. L., H. &		
Alle. & W.	151	..	P.	80⅝	81½
Am. Coal	180	250	N., C. & St.		
A. C. O. pf.	93	96	L.	141	145
Am. D. Tr.	35½	38	Nat. En. pf.	86	90
Am. Lin. Co.	15¼	18⅝	Nat. L. pf.	96½	98
A. L. Co. pf.	37	41	N. Cent. C.	42	45
Am. Snuff	160	170	N. Y., B. &		
A. S. R. pf.	136	138	M. R. pf.	95	110
A. T. & C.	92	94½	N. Y. C. &		
A. T. & T.	143	146	St. L. 1st		
Ann Arbor.	32	36	pf.	112	120
Ann A., pf.	62	66	N. Y., C. &		
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	96½	St. L. 2d pf.	75	80
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	N. Y. D. Co.	18½	25
B. Un. Gas.	210	215	N. D. Co.		
B., C. & P.	155	160	pf.	49	52
B. R. & P.			N. Y. & N.		
pf.	155	165	J. Tel.	165	170
B. & S. pf.	82	87	N. & W. pf.	92	94
Butterick Co.	60	63	Ont. Min.	3½	4⅛
C. & S. A.			Pac. Coast.	73	75
Tel.	116¾	119	P. C. 1st pf.	97	105
C., B. & Q.	197⅞	..	Peo. & E.	28	31
C. & E. I.			Pere Marq.	75	80
pf.	130	145	P. C., C. &		
C. G. W. pf.			St. L. pf.	104½	106
B.	34	35	P. Ft. W. &		
C., I. & L.			C., ex d.	183	..
pf.	80	90	P. Ft. W. &		
C., M. & St.			C. pf.	179	..
P. pf.	180	184	Quicksilver.	2	2⅛
C. St. P., M.			Quicksil'r pf.	4	6
& Om.	150	155	R. R. Sec. I		
C., St. P., M.			C. stk. ctfs.	92	92½
& O. pf.	187	195	Read. 1st pf.	89	90
C., C., C. &			Rens. & Sar.	208	
St. L. pf.	105	118	Rk. W. O.	135	138
C., L. & W.	70	80	St. J. & G. I.	14½	16½
C., L. & W.			St. J. & G. I.		
pf.	90	120	1st pf.	52	56
Cleve. & P.	184	..	St. J. & G. I.		
C., P. & I.			2d pf.	24	27
pf.	85	..	St. L. & S.		
C. S. 2d pf.	32	34	F. 1st pf.	75	78
Consol. C.	60	80	St. L. & S.		
D., M. & Ft.			F. C. & E.		
D.	24	26	I. pf. ctfs.	126	129
D., S. S. &			So. R. M. &		
A.	10	12	O. ctfs.	97½	100
Ev. & T. H.	60	63	S. R. & T.	3¾	4
Ev. & T. H.			T. P. L. Tr.	33	39
pf.	80	83	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Ft. W. & D.			T. R. & L.	22⅜	23
City	38	44	U. R. &		
Gen. Ch. Co.	57	63	pf.	70	75
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102	U. S. Exp.	120	126
G. & St. Tel.	116	..	U. S. R. &		
Ill. C. I.,			Ref.	15	22
ex div.	103	..	U. S. R. &		
Int. S. P.	40	41	Ref. pf.	36	42
Iowa C. pf.	54½	56	W.-F. Exp.	237	249
Jol. & Chi.	170	..			

$50,000,000 ATCHISON BONDS.

Convertible Issue to be Devoted to Extensions and Betterments.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé announced yesterday that after consultation with large stockholders they had decided to provide for future capital requirements by creating an issue of bonds, convertible into common stock, the total authorized issue of such bonds to be limited to $50,000,000. This decision was in line with a suggestion in the last annual report to the effect that, although since 1896 $30,000,000 had been used for improving the system out of net earnings, yet there remained to be accomplished great improvements, extensions of lines, and increase of facilities in handling traffic, which should be financed by a bond issue. The proposed bond issue is to be used for such purposes.

In order to provide for the conversion of the bonds into stock it is necessary to increase the authorized issue of common stock of the company from $102,000,000 to $152,000,000. The authorized capital stock of the company now consists of $102,000,000 common and $131,486,000 preferred, but of the preferred stock only $106,539,510 is outstanding. It is proposed to issue at first only a part of the authorized issue of convertible bonds, and to offer them to the stockholders pro rata for subscription on terms to be hereafter announced.

A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Jan. 28 next to vote on the proposition.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Incorporated to-day:

The Barnhill Manufacturing Company, Mineola, (gates;) capital, $100,000. Directors—John D. Barnhill, Brian Evans, New York; James W. Barnhill, Beard, Ky.

Stollwerk Brothers, New York, (cocoa and its products;) capital, $300,000. Directors—William H. De Graff, Warren H. Hautsch, New York; William H. Waidron, Brooklyn.

Founer Realty Corporation, Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—James C. Founer, Joel W. Condit, New York; Bert N. Dawley, Brooklyn.

Italian-American Trading Company, New York, (exporting;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Audreis, Arthur P De Ambri, Ernest C. Promontorio, New York.

John Sinnott Paper Stock Company, New York, (junk;) capital, $10,000. Directors—John Sinnott, Mary T. Sinnott, Douglas Mathewson, New York.

Western Zinc Company, New York, (mining and manufacturing;) capital, $100,000. Directors—William J. Wilkes, W. E. Kisselburgh, Jr., J. E. Gillespie, New York.

John H. Kamman Company, Buffalo, (meat and live stock;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Kamman, E. L. Newman, C. A. Kamman, Buffalo.

Robinson Wallace & Company, New York, (storage and lighterage;) capital, $2,000. Directors—C. C. Robinson, T. C. Wallace, Montclair, N. J.; R. H. Crosby, New York.

The Demarest Dry Goods Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. E. Demarest, Mary E. Demarest, W. Scott, New York.

Press Security Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—William Scully, W. C. Hughes, R. D. Geswein, New York.

W. E. Nankeville's Consolidated Minstrels, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. E. Nankeville, W. E. Grove, Thomas Adam, New York.

Trans-Harlem Land and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Maximilian Davidoff, C. Bernstein, G. E. Goldsmith, New York City.

The Schanzer Company, New York, (woolen and textile yarns and cloth;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph Schanzer, L. G. Goodhart, Sarah M. Schoenman, New York.

New York Arbitration Company, New York, (collection agency;) capital, $1,000. Directors—J. J. Rorke, Brooklyn, J. C. Hoff, and C. La C. Hoff, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Railroad Milk Shippers and Dealers Can Collecting Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. B. Conklin, C. H. C. Beakes, N. F. Knapp, New York.

Italian Union Realty and Security Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—O. La Cagnina, Paul Vilale, Paola Tummenelli, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Forest Hill Mining Company, Camden; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—A. S. Ross, Hugh Ferguson, and Charles C. Bebout.

The Hoylton Corporation, real estate, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Paul Morris, William A. Donnelly, Joseph F. Scherwohl, and W. S. Darnell.

Rio Montagua Development Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Irwin T. Knecht, B. Frank Nyce, Udo Reger, William B. Perrin, J. H. Megargee, and A. H. Seemiller.

The Alleghany Company, to deal in lands, coal, iron, &c., Camden; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—J. C. Jutte, J. J. Gilchrist, and A. R. Ridgely.

The Charles C. A. Baldi Brothers & Company, to deal in coal, lime, wood, &c., Camden; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—C. C. A. Baldi, J. M. Baldi, Virgilio A. Baldi, and E. S. C. Bleakley.

The C. N. Nelson Investment Company, Jersey City, filed a certificate of paid up stock.

The New Jersey Magnetic Concentration Company, Jersey City, dissolved.

Paterson Collier Company, Camden, dissolved.

The Kellogg-Mackey-Cameron Company, Newark, dissolved.

The Keystone Knitting Machine Manufacturing Company, Camden, name changed to the Keystone Knitter and Needle Company.

The Weehawken Contracting Company, Hackensack; capital, increased from $50,000 to $500,000.

The Spitz-Geiger Company, Newark; name changed to the F. A. Geiger Company.

The T. B. Ackerson Company, Maplewood; amended certificate, fixing capital stock at $100,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Lieut. D. M. Garrison is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Massachusetts.

The following officers are detached from the San Francisco when out of commission and ordered home and wait orders: Capt. S. W. Very, Lieut. Commander T. F. Carter, Lieut. Commander A. N. Woods, Lieuts. E. B. Larimer, H. I. Cone, and D. W. Blamer, Ensigns F. R. McCrary, W. H. Allen, and J. V. Babcock, and Lieut. F. N. Freeman.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sterling at Lambert Point, Stewart and Nevada at Norfolk, Marblehead at Callao, Paul Jones at Bremerton.

Sailed—Choctaw, from Washington for Norfolk; New Orleans, from Che-Foo for Hongkong

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:16	Sun sets	4:34	Moon sets

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:36	Gov. Isl'd	1:02
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:39	Gov. Isl'd	1:07

	A. M.		A. M.
H. Gate	2:58		
	P. M.		P. M.
H. Gate	3:03		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Amazonense, Barbados and Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Capri, Rio Janeiro	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	*1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 14.

Bermudian, Sunderland, Nov. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 25.
City of Washington, Colon, Dec. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 11.
El Monte, Galveston, Dec. 8.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 23.
Hindustan, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 6.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Manitou, London, Dec. 1.
Moltke, Hamburg, Dec. 3.
Roma, Naples, Dec. 3.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 3.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Dec. 7.
Ulriken, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Brandenburg, Bremen, Dec. 3.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 10.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 11.
Perugia, Naples, Dec. 3.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 10.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Arrived.

Zeeland, Antwerp, Dec. 3.
El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 6.
Monroe, Norfolk, Dec. 12.
Edda, Laguna, Dec. 3.
Valencia, Port Limon, Dec. 5.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 10.
Saltwell, Demerara, Nov. 28.
Sagami, Yokohama, Sept. 13.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Dec. 5.
El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 6.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 10.
Alice, St. Ann's Bay, Dec. 5.
Mexico, Havana, Dec. 10.
Gera, Bremen, Nov. 30.
Slavonia, Palermo, Nov. 27.
Zulia, Curacao, Dec. 5.

Sailed.

Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Ripley, for Norfolk.
Foreric, for Shanghai.
British Empire, for Antwerp.
Hanover, for Galveston.
American, for Antwerp.
Brilliant, for Flushing.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen.
Mackay Bennett, for Halifax
Ligonier, for Galveston.
Star of Ireland, for Melbourne.
Ultonia, for Naples.
Bovic, for Liverpool.
Georgic, for Liverpool.
Advance, for Colon.
Jefferson, for Norfolk.
Matanga, for Baltimore.
El Sud, for Galveston.
Nearshire, for Norfolk.
Epsom, for Savannah.
Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
City of Columbus, for Savannah.
U. S. cruiser Chattanooga.
Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 13, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze, clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

British Princess, at Antwerp Dec. 10.
Rippingham Grange, at Wellington Dec. 12.
Kish, at Yokohama Dec. 13.
Mesaba, at London
Italian Prince, at Algoa Bay Dec. 10.
Hypatia, at Algoa Bay Dec. 11.
Argo, at Rotterdam Dec. 13.
Tesseric, at South Africa ports Dec. 12.
Furnessia, at Moville Dec. 13.
Star of Bengal, at Melbourne Dec. 13.

Sailed.

Ocean, from Antwerp Dec. 10.
Charles Tiberghian, from Calcutta Nov. 23.
Citta di Torino, from Naples Dec. 9.
Paruna, from St. Thomas Dec. 12.
Prinzess Irene, from Gibraltar Dec. 12.
Braconsdale, from St. Michaels Dec. 11.
Fluminense, from Para Dec. 11.

Passed.

Idaho, from New York, the Lizard Dec. 13.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.16⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.10
Cotton, middling	8.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06½
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.25
Butter, Western creamery	.27@.27½

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.00@$1.14; No. 3, $1.02@$1.12; No. 2 red, $1.10½@$1.13¾; No. 2 corn, 45⅝@46c; No. 2 yellow, 46½@47c; No. 2 oats, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 white, 30¾@31¼c; No. 3 white, 29⅞c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 39@40¼c; fair to choice malting, 41@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $11.12½@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $7.50@$7.62½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.62½@$6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	7.60	7.55	7.60@7.61	7.53
January	7.70	7.60	7.67@7.68	7.60
February			7.74@7.76	7.67
March	7.83	7.79	7.85@7.86	7.77
April	7.86	7.85	7.90@7.92	7.82
May	7.99	7.91	7.97@7.98	7.87
June			7.99@8.01	7.89
July	8.10	8.03	8.08@8.09	8.01
August	8.02	8.02	8.04@8.06	7.97
October	7.95	7.95	7.95@8.00	

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000; receipts, 62,000; American, 59,000; middling upland, 4.55d. Futures opened quiet, 3@4 points lower; closed steady, 2@5 points net higher. December and December-January, 4.19; January-February, 4.20; February-March, 4.24; March-April, 4.28; April-May, 4.30; May-June, 4.33; June-July, 4.35; July-August, 4.37; August-September, 4.36; September-October and October-November, 4.35. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths, more disposition to do business.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.16⅝ export and $1.17⅝ choice; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.21¼, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	$1.16⅞	$1.15¾	$1.15¾	$1.15⅞
May	1.12	1.10 9-16	1.10 13-16	1.11⅛
July	1.03⅛	1.02⅛	1.02¼	1.02⅛
Corn—				
December	....	....	54⅜	55
May	....	....	50¼	50⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	$1.07⅛	$1.05⅝	$1.05⅝	$1.06⅞
May	1.10⅛	1.08⅜	1.08⅝	1.09⅜
July	98⅜	97⅝	98⅛	98⅜
Corn—				
December	47⅜	45⅞	45⅞	47⅝
May	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝	44⅝
July	45	44½	44½	44⅝
Oats—				
December	28½	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
May	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30⅝
July	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30½
Lard—				
January	6.82	6.80	6.80	6.82
May	7.07	7.05	7.05	7.05
Ribs—				
January	6.45	6.40	6.42	6.42
May	6.70	6.65	6.67	6.67
Pork—				
January	12.35	12.32	12.35	12.32
May	12.70	12.60	12.65	12.65

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15	7.05
January	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25	7.15
February			7.30@7.40	7.25
March	7.45	7.40	7.40@7.45	7.40
April			7.55@7.60	7.50
May	7.65	7.60	7.65@7.70	7.60
June			7.70@7.80	7.65
July	7.85	7.80	7.90@7.95	7.75
August			7.90@7.95	7.85
September	8.05	8.00	8.00@8.05	7.95
October	8.10	8.10	8.10@8.15	8.00
November	8.15	8.10	8.10@8.20	8.05

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Bought for New Building on Broadway Near Canal Street—Reselling Bathgate Beck Property in Bronx—Lively Bidding for Thirty-third Street Parcels at Auction.

The Surety Realty Company has bought 414 Broadway, adjoining the southeast corner of Canal Street, a lot 27 by 85, upon which there is now a five-story building. The company will erect on the site a fireproof store and loft structure, probably six stories in height.

Julian Benedict, in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Co., has sold for John Palmer 113 Greene Street, a five-story loft building, on lot 26 by 100 by 80 by 100.

Lots Sold Near Riverside Drive.

Kehoe & White have sold for James A. Deering the plot, 150 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 125 feet east of Riverside Drive.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 966 and 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 74 by 108, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Charles H. Ludington to Percival J. H. Whittaker a plot, 200 by 150, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet south of Academy Street. Hall J. How & Co. sold these lots to Mr. Ludington thirty-two years ago.

Max Marx has sold, through Hall J. How & Co., to the Sterling Realty Company, the northwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Emerson Street, 100 by 100, and the plot adjoining on the north, 75 by 150.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought from the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, through Hall J. How & Co., the plot 100 by 100 at the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Twelfth Street.

West End Avenue House Resold.

R. Wilmarth Appleton has resold the five-story American-basement dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street to Jacob R. Casselberry.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William P. Westcott to an investor the five-story double apartment house 223 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 33.4 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Miller estate to Mary McNulty the five-story brick flat 62 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20.6 by 100.

Gordon S. McCreedy & Co. have sold for Henry B. Auchincloss 62 and 64 West Ninety-third Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 75 by 100.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for the Empire City Realty Company 216 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 26 by 102.2, for about $40,000.

Buyer for Amsterdam Avenue Flats.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Helen Carhart 86, 88, and 90 Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story flats, with stores, each 25 by 100, to separate buyers; also, for Allan C. Washington, 510 West Forty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 26.4 by 100.5.

Snowber & Co. have sold for William Gorham and others to George Geddes a lot on the west side of West End Avenue, 100 feet south of Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Deal for Fortieth Street House.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Philip Livingston to a client of George R. Read & Co. the four-story dwelling 18 East Fortieth Street, 30 by 98.9.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought from an estate 147 West Thirtieth Street, an old building, on lot 25 by 98.9.

L. & A. Pincus have sold 229 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 23 by 98.9.

New Store on Upper Broadway.

J. E. Briggs has leased for Robert E. Dowling the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, 102 by 100, for a term of ten years, to Anton J. Spreter. The lease provides for the construction by Mr. Dowling of a modern store building to cover the entire plot. The lessee will conduct a retail dry goods and department store business on the premises.

Upper Seventh Avenue Purchase.

S. Landres has sold to a client for Louis Levy 1,989 Seventh Avenue, a five-story single flat, with store, on lot 20 by 98.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold to Cohen & Fagenson the five-story triple flat 130 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 30 by 100. The broker in the deal was a Mr. Overton.

Operators Buy on 114th Street.

Simon Fine has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine 334, 336, and 338 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a plot 30 by 100, to a builder, who will erect a six-story flat. The same broker has also sold to Meyer Salomon the four-story flat 348 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

David D. Weinberger, in conjunction with Adler, Potsdam & Levin, has sold for Mrs. Catherine J. Foley 231 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, to Weinberger & Kupperberg.

A. Stark has sold for Harris Levy 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Second Street, old frame buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11.

B. Burstiner and S. Henry have sold the property 1,951 Second Avenue.

Fred. Fox & Co. have leased for a client to M. Lichtenstein the five-story tenement 74 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the similar property 1,074 Park Avenue for five years, at an aggregate rental of $18,500.

Maiden Lane Building Sold.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought, through Horace S. Ely & Co., from Emily N. Vanderpoel 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, a four-story building, on plot 30.2 by 63 by 31.3 by 63, between Gold and Pearl Streets.

Resales in Bathgate Beck Tract.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company the block in the Charles Bathgate Beck property bounded by Boston Road, Bristow Street, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and Stebbins Avenue. The block has frontages of 227 feet on the Boston Road, 237 feet on Bristow Street, 200 feet on One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and 338 feet on Stebbins Avenue. It contains about twenty-four lots. The purchaser is a syndicate headed by the Hudson Realty Company.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company has also sold to William C. Oesting, in the Charles Bathgate Beck property, a plot of twelve lots at the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and Boston Road, diagonally opposite the block sold to the Hudson Realty Company. Mr. Oesting's property has frontages of 313 feet on Boston Road and 78 feet on Prospect Avenue.

T. Clarence Davies has sold for Mrs. Charles E. Becker about twenty-six lots fronting on Boston Road, Wendover Avenue, and Crotona Park East, which plot was part of the Bathgate homestead, and part of Mrs. Becker's numerous Bronx holdings opposite the Bathgate Beck property, sold last week to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

Entire Block Sold on Wales Avenue.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Jacobson & Co. to Franklin Salomon & Co. the block bounded by Beach and Wales Avenues, One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, 291 by 200.

The Goodman Realty Company also reports the following transactions: Plot of three lots on Beach Avenue, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, sold for Cohen & Glauber to Henry L. Franklin and resold to Bernard Lederer; also, plot of four lots on Kelly Street, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, sold to Morris J. Cohen and resold to Bernard Lederer; also, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Henry L. Franklin and resold to I. Jacobson; also, the plot 112 by 98.6 at the corner of Home and Freeman Streets, sold for H. Tekulsky to H. L. Franklin; also, the plot 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 175 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, sold for Shapiro & Portman to H. L. Franklin; also, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Concord Avenue, sold to Max Monfried.

Abraham Roggen has sold for B. J. Farrell the plot 50 by 95 on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Abraham B. Minsky has bought a plot 25 by 135 on Forest Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, and a plot 50 by 170, on the west side of Tinton Avenue, on which he will erect three five-story apartment houses.

Mr. Minsky has bought and resold a triangular plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, at Adams Place; also, a plot 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Adams Place and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, a plot 70 by 180, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, between Belmont and Hughes Avenues.

To Build at Woodlawn Heights.

F. W. Goss has sold to Thornton Brothers, builders, twenty-seven lots running through from Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh to Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Katonah and Keppler Avenues, Woodlawn Heights. The buyers will improve the property in the near future.

J. W. Goliubier has sold for A. Eltman to M. L. Cohen the plot, 175 by 195, on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

The Bronx Realty Investment Company has sold for B. K. Rerkin a plot, 75 by 95, on the west side of Hoffman Street, 277 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; also, for Rose & Halprin, a plot, 50 by 115, with a dwelling, on Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-third Streets.

Isidore Kaplan has sold for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber to Leon Dauber 710 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story building on lot 18.6 by 100.

The firm of James R. Waterlow has sold for J. G. Dautel to a client 3,363 Third Avenue, a three-story building on plot 25 by 131.

John W. Decker has sold for Thomas P. Hawley a lot, 25 by 126, on Third Avenue, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Julia Duggan has sold to Henry Peterson 903 Trinity Avenue, a dwelling on lot 25 by 148.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Halprin & Federman have sold for a Mr. Novik to a Mr. Roppmann the two four-story tenements 339 and 341 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, on plot 60 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of properties on West Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, near Fifth Avenue, owned by the American Realty Company, attracted many prominent operators to the salesroom. The four-story building 36 West Thirty-third Street, 17.6 by 98.9, which was offered separately, was bought by J. Romaine Brown on a bid of $81,000. For the larger parcel, including 29 to 35 West Thirty-second Street, 100 by 98.9, and 30 to 34 West Thirty-third Street, 52.6 by 98.9, bidding started at $362,000 and rose slowly to $535,000, at which figure the properties were struck down by Auctioneer Day to R. L. Cerero.

Other auction offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

First Av, n w corner of 44th St, 75.8x175 and irregular, three and four-story brick brewery; foreclosure sale, to Julius Mantner $68,500

By Samuel Goldsticker.

136th St, 148 West, s s, 283.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.2x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. A. Rodenstein 10,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

58th St, 526 West, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, three-story brick tenement with store; partition sale, to Gustav Kesse 5,550

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Perry St, 131 and 133, for a six-story brick warehouse and stable, 50x90; Seeman Brothers of Hudson and North Moore Sts, owners; R. D. Kohn of 170 6th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Orchard and Delancey Sts, s e corner, for a four-story brick studio and store, 11.7x87.6; M. Weinstein of 35 Nassau St, owner; M. Zipkes of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $16,000.

Morningside Av and 115th St, s w corner, for a six-story brick flat, 104.1x89.10; Paterno Brothers of 557 West 183d St, owners; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $225,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1904.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 75x100; Andrew J. Connick to Broadway Reliance Realty Company, other consideration and 100

AVENUE C, s e corner of 2d St, 76x105, Unionport; Frank Gess to Dorothea Watson, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and

BATHGATE AV, e s, 128.5 ft n of 175th St, 75x99.6x75x99.1; Maurice J. Kraus to Pauline Dauerr and another, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

BOSTON AV, w s, Lot 104, map of 126 lots of estate of George Faile, 25x

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

OWNERS—

HAVE YOU ANY TENEMENTS OR FLATS WHICH ARE NOT PAYING?

We have a SPECIAL METHOD by which We GUARANTEE to make Them Show a Big Profit by LEASING Them for You

Ask some of the many owners how much we have accomplished for them,
OR
Write and one of our representatives will call and explain matters to you.

E. V. PESCIA & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

E. V. PESCIA, M. BACHE, I. MEISTER. PHONE 5374 SPRING } 5 PRINCE STREET, New York City.

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Corner Cedar Street.
TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same
THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
H. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

A CARD.

On November 29th, 1904, we purchased from the executors of the Rolph Marsh estate about fifteen lots, located on the west side of Amsterdam Ave., from 94th to 95th St., extending half way to Broadway. Any other corporation or individuals claiming to hold contract on aforesaid parcel is stating an absolute falsehood and rendering themselves liable under the law.

Broadway Reliance Realty Co.,
135 Broadway.
HENRY HELLMAN, Pres't.

FOR ATTRACTIVE LOTS, PRIVATE HOUSES, BUSINESS BUILDINGS, APARTMENT HOUSES, TENEMENT HOUSES, APPLY TO
WOODWARD
10 BARCLAY ST., GROUND FLOOR.

Do You Want to Buy
N. Y. City Real Estate?
We have special facilities for exchanging Country Property into New York City Income Property.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

Three 6-story fireproof tenements, 14 rooms; price, $30,000 each.

Two Lex. Av. flats, with stores; price, $48,000; rent about $5,000.

Two 6-story triple flats, fireproof; price, $26,000 each.

Six-story fireproof new law modern tenement, 18 rooms; no steam; must be sold; located in Yorkville.

Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
We have several good opportunities to secure new, well rented mercantile buildings and apartment houses in locations where values are increasing. We make a specialty of this class of realty, and have exceptional facilities for representing buyers. We can furnish full and correct particulars of any properties on application. If desired other property will be taken in part payment.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. Phone 4,358 Cortlandt.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart,
REAL ESTATE,
576 5th Av. 25 Broad St.
Agent for private houses in the 5th Av. section.

Builder will sacrifice modern 5-story apartment house, 50x90x100, near 116th St. Subway station; all improvements, except elevator; price $75,000; mtg. $45,000, at 4½%; rents $7,848; entertain exchange for Bronx lots; ripe for improvement. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

Owner superior double flat, netting over 10 per cent.; would entertain reasonable cash proposition; price $50,000; equity $21,000. "Principals," 1,364 Broadway.

Few Bargains.—Cold-water tenements, Manhattan or Bronx, for quick buyers. Retzker, 132 Nassau St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO., 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Westhampton—285 acres scrub land, 800 feet main road, 14,592 feet on Riverhead Road; $5.75 acre. Jones, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY. TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.
To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To rent at $40 per month, well furnished six-room flat, 90th St., near Columbus Av. Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
a rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET, or your own broker.

A—A—A—A—One-half of store, 68 Park Place; low rent.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

Happy is the man who has a home free of encumbrance, and knows how to enjoy a simple life. There is an air of dignity and refinement about the man who owns his own home. We have the finest selection of two-family houses in Brooklyn. Prices, $6,000 to $10,000.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

FLATBUSH—Adjoining highly restricted and improved South Midwood and Detmas Park on East 17th St.; ten 40-foot plots; surroundings fine; prices low; will divide or make special prices to sell all. A. C. GREEN, Room 914, 140 Nassau St., New York.

To close an estate, 40x100 feet; in fine neighborhood; 26 minutes to Manhattan; convenient to "L" road, trolley cars, churches, schools, stores; below actual values; advantageous terms. Attorney, Box 138 Times.

$3,650 buys 489 4th Av., near 12th St.; 2½-story high-stoop dwelling; all improvements; two families; 9 rooms. Mr. Schultz, 236 12th St., near 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Eleven-room house, Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, $9,200; must be sold at once; New England farms and Summer homes. Wolfskill Real Estate Bureau, Greenfield, Mass.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

A COMMUTER'S COUNTRY HOME.
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, HARLEM R. R.; 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT; 12-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT WATER HEAT; VILLAGE WATER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE; COACHMAN'S QUARTERS; ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; 4 ACRES OF LAND. APPLY TO NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Near Sound, New Rochelle; fine House, six sleeping rooms, two baths, hardwood finish, piazzas, garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.

For rent, with privilege of buying, 125 acre Farm, with modern house and outbuildings; owner will guarantee 6 per cent. on price asked.

60 acres; high and beautifully wooded, springs and stream; ¼ mile road frontage; ideal spot for Country Estate; $10,000.

8-room house; all improvements; near station, White Plains; large plot; $4,600; small cash payment.

Mount Kisco; 130 acres; near station; good buildings; productive farm; fine view. TURNER & CO., 28 EAST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone, 540 38th St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Lots $50 upward. Titles Guaranteed.
10% down, balance monthly. Covered by Insurance. HOMES BUILT. PAYMENT AS RENT. New York Realty Corporation, 31 East 125th St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BRONDWAY.

Investors! ! An acre of ground in Mount Vernon, improvements, $6,500; acreage plots north of Bronx on the line of proposed elevated extension. Particulars Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

We have sums of $6,000, $12,000, and $16,000 for first mortgages Manhattan property. Owners only. Worthington Scott, 608 Flatiron Bldg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS
SEND US PARTICULARS OF YOUR FLATS AND TENEMENTS.
ALSO VACANT PROPERTY.
WE HAVE QUICK BUYERS.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

Property Owners
The new supplement to the Real Estate Directory will be issued in January.
Particulars of properties for sale, to insure listing, should be sent in at once.
The Real Estate Directory,
238 FIFTH AVENUE.
Telephone, 802 Madison Av..

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway, want immediately Tenements, Triple or Double Flats of every description; prices must be right. Quick action guaranteed. Brokers fully protected. Call.

HAVING ABOUT $15,000
investor wants cheap flats, tenements; immediate consideration given. Address particulars to Investor, 102 West 104th St.

Flats Wanted—Double or triple, Manhattan or Bronx for cash buyers. Owners, send full particulars; quick results. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

Owners, Attention.—Have buyers waiting for flats, tenements, also vacant lots, Bronx; send full particulars. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Trement Av.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 59th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Wanted—To buy, sell, exchange, or rent your property; quick return. Lighston, 208 Broadway.

Wanted—Tenements and flats, east, west, or Bronx; have cash buyers on hand ready to pay reasonable prices. Ulanov, 132 Nassau St.

Have customer for six-room double flat. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau. Telephone, 2997 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyer. JOSEPH F. FEIST, 410 WEST 42D ST.

Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

The undersigned, owner, desires to resume building and operating actively; must first dispose of [illegible] bearing property at a reasonable price for cash, or will exchange for old buildings or unimproved lots in Manhattan. or out-of-town country estate suitable for improvement; equity $275,000; leased for a long term, with ample security; thorough investigation solicited. Brokers protected. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 115 Broadway.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL
On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Elevator apartment house, corner Lexington Av.; best section; take Bronx lots in trade; send diagram for quick turn. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

For Sale or Exchange.—Fruit farm near city on Hudson River; everything complete, free and clear. Box D 212 Times.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 108 East 9th St.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent, 152 Franklin Street, City.

FLOORS TO LET
FROM APRIL AND MAY 1ST, '05, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF), 205 feet on Brooklyn Bridge, 50 feet on each, William and Rose Sts.
LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.
Power, heat and elevator service day and night.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT,
WITH POWER, IN THE
RHINELANDER BUILDINGS,
Rose, Duane and William Streets,
BY THE
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 NASSAU ST.

FACTORY LOFTS
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

ATTRACTIVE
lofts, N. E. corner 31st St. and 1st Av.; unequaled for location, light and low insurance; moderate rental and many other advantages. Apply own broker or E. B. Meyrowitz, 104 East 23d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A NEW LOFT BUILDING.
In 5th Av., west side, below 30th St.; 28 feet front. For plans and particulars apply to Frank E. Davidson, 1,123 Broadway.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Offices to let; 3 large connecting rooms; furnished complete; will sublet to May 1st and take desk room, (optional;) Bowling Green District. Columbia Building, 29 B'way, Room 212.

Building to Let.—Near Wanamaker's; splendid location; first-class restaurant and cafe. C. Stevenson & Co., 438 Broadway.

A splendid barber shop to let; beautiful surroundings. Apply to Supt. on premises, 1,465-9 Lexington Av.; corner 95th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 935 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Handsome store and basement, 686 8th Av., near 42d St. Apply 265 West 43d St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, as sole surviving trustee, plaintiff, against GERMAN KAHN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 187 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Gold ing, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Forty-seventh Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Forty-seventh Street and First Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with the westerly line or side of said First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet and 5 inches; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly line or side of said Forty-seventh Street, 20 feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with said First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet and 5 inches to the said southerly line or side of said Forty-seventh Street; and thence easterly, and along the same, 20 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 340 East Forty-seventh Street. Being the same premises conveyed to the said parties of the first part (German Kahn, Jacob Kahn, Isaac Kahn, and Emanuel S. Kahn) by deed bearing even date.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1904.
CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 340 East Forty-seventh Street:

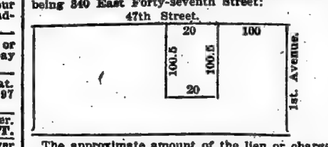

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $5,251.25, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1904, less $250 applied on account thereof on the 11th day of October, 1904, together with the expenses of this sale and expenses previously incurred by the referee herein, approximating $125, less $109.75 applied on account thereof on the 18th day of November, 1904, and the costs and allowances amounting to $250.47. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $375.
CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156, 158 West 24th, Near 7th Av.—The particular shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in grandfather clocks, highboys, four-post beds, clawfoot and spindle legged sideboards, tables, chairs, at most attractive prices. Remember 156.

Dining Room Furniture.—Wanted handsome mahogany set in good condition to seat 14 persons. Write description and price. "Substantial," 11 South William St., New York.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 230 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, watches, and jewelry. A. Baum, 223 Bowery.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 312-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,007 38th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station. 150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32d ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-148 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

HOTEL MARQUIS,
12, 14, 16 EAST 31ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
THE BARRINGTON,
42 E. 25TH ST.,
Near Madison Square.
Elegant apartment, all light; 11 rooms and 3 baths, with servants' quarters and storerooms additional, or will arrange for two families; special inducements to right party. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

130TH ST., 10-12 EAST.—An up-to-date eight-room apartment; every room has outside light; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply and hall service; rent $1,000 per annum. Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. & 34th St.
Corner apartment with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

736 LEXINGTON AV., AT 59TH ST.
New building, all improvements; two-room apartments, with modern bath, $35 per month.
FRED T. BARRY,
641 Madison Av.

Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison. —Apartments of 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

West Side.
Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st.
HENRIETTA 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
STANTON 9 and 11 West 21st St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$700 to $900
ROYCROFT 219 West 80th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$630 and $720.
SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$540 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

171 West 81st St.,
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents, 600 to $900 per year.
Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.
135TH ST., 213, 219 and 231 WEST.—Single apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; largest rooms in Harlem; handsomely decorated; steam heated and hot water supply; rents $42.50 to $60. Janitors on premises.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. American Storage Co., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

SANS-SOUCI, 31 West 124th St.—8 elegant large rooms and bath; all latest improvements; $70 a month; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
111 West 43d St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.
2 rooms and bath, all conveniences, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Broadway and 66th, opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette; seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$58.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,593.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHESTER BERTOLETTE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Chester Bertolette of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Chester Bertolette was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
December 13th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,561.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LOWENHAUPT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Lowenhaupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Jacob Lowenhaupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 12, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB SPERO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Spero of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Jacob Spero was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
December 12th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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A, A la carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.,) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1280 Madison. Cabs from Café Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
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Hotel Cumberland
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A Select Family and Transient Hotel.
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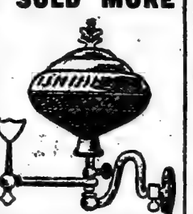

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DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
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Waltham and Elgin Watches and Diamonds on Credit. No security required. Perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write, telephone, or call Globe Credit Watch Co., 65 Nassau St., cor. John.

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easy payments, lowest prices; goods guaranteed; confidential. Call, write, or 'phone.
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SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

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Made into Rugs. Write for samples and will call to give estimate. American Rug M'fry, 393A Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, New York.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 30 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster, Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 6870 Cortlandt.

Typewriters 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

FOX Kodaks 174 5th Av., above 22nd.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing; telephone 5,988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, Watches.—Easy payments. Call, write, telephone Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

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MISS M'CABE'S
Dancing Academy,
112, 114, and 116 West 18th Street,
3 doors west of 6th Av. L station.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $6; lady and gentlemen assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY
Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
START IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST.
GO TO **REMEY'S** DANCING SCHOOL,
915, 917, 919 8th Av. (54th St.)
Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1. 24 $5. First lesson private free.
SEPARATE HALL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 5 private and 4 class lessons.
CALL OR SEND FOR LARGE BOOKLET.

MRS. HOWE 21 East 17th St., Between B'way & 5th Av.
PRIVATE DANCING
lessons mornings, afternoons and evenings. Waltz and all ballroom dances guaranteed in 6 private and 6 class lessons for $5. Circulars.

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To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, full size, overstrung, iron frame, ivory keys, fine tone and handsome case. Price

$190.
ONLY
$5. PER MONTH.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
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Our three stores will be
OPEN EVENINGS
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in thousands of homes are winning endless praise.
High Class Instruments at Moderate Prices.
To introduce a few more in this vicinity, the makers will sell for cash direct to consumers, quoting actual wholesale prices. Send for catalogue.
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Used uprights taken in part payment.
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128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
For 61 years a standard of durability. Over 72,000 made and sold. Special prices and terms of payment. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalog. Open evenings.

RENTING PIANOS You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St

The world's greatest artists indorse the James & Holmstrom Piano. Baby Grands and Uprights, very liberal prices and terms. Steinway, Weber, Chickering, and other used pianos from $75 upwards.
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A private family must sacrifice magnificent mahogany upright piano and stool for $100; pa

DEC

1904

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Monday, near 45th and Broadway, silver umbrella handle, engraved Kate H. Sprague, Raleigh, N. C. If found please advise Jno. F. Sprague, 41 John St.

LOST.—Friday night, gold chain, with heart-shaped amethysts, oval locket containing two pictures, ribbon letters "L. L." REWARD. Ling, 1,554 Broadway.

LOST.—A single pearl, on 58th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., first part of November; $100 reward. Bartine & Rice Co., 328 5th Av.

LOST.—$2 reward for return of keys lost Friday. 233 Johnston Av., Jersey City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

46TH ST., 157-159 WEST.—Large, small rooms; furnished; parlor dining room; superior board; references.

61ST, 673, 694, 696 MADISON AV.—Back parlor suite; table guests accommodated; superior board.

65TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

105T ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room, gentlemen; one block Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, N. W. Washington Square.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; ample closet; excellent table.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large hall room; excellent board; refined Jewish surroundings; references; moderate.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board $10 weekly. F. B., Box 122 Times.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment "2."

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 718 Nostrand Av.—Handsome bachelor apartment; private family; beautiful home; telephone; furnace heat; excellent table; 17 minutes New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Square and hall room, with bath or without; reference.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Desirable, comfortably furnished single room; all conveniences; good service; reasonable; transients.

18TH ST., 338 WEST.—Large hall room; hot, cold; bath; $2.50. Dobson.

21D ST., 446 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; first-class house; breakfast optional; moderate.

32TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, beautiful, light; suitable for two people; reasonable; modern; third bell.

43D ST., 146 WEST, Subway Station.—Large parlor for bedroom or light business; reasonable.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine medium and large rooms, also physician's office; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room and bath; moderate price to refined gentleman; reference required.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent two large furnished rooms.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Cozily furnished front hall room; references; gentleman; telephone; private house.

74TH ST., 11 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Front suite, also other rooms; heat; fine bath; first apartment. Wendell.

81ST ST., 148 EAST.—Nice large room; accommodations; private house; breakfast; moderate; gentlemen.

84TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen preferred; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

87TH ST., 143 WEST.—Either entire second floor or large room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Well-kept private house; large, warm, light rooms; hot water.

95TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large sunny room, connecting shower bath; convenient to "L" and Subway.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Light, pleasant front, back parlors; heat, bath; reasonable; two flights. Sadd.

101ST ST., 327 WEST.—Large square room and bath, second floor; private family; board optional.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Large and small; private house; reasonable to permanent parties.

134TH ST., 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; also small and large rooms; near "L."

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Back parlor with extension suitable for physician, dentist, with service.

COLUMBUS AV., 304.—Nicely furnished parlor bedroom, (couple;) table board; first floor. Wambser.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

TRAINED NURSE would like small furnished room with Protestant family; home surroundings; telephone; references. Box 1,011 Times, Harlem.

Would like to give French lessons in exchange for furnished room. D., Box 126 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN wants one or two unfurnished rooms and private bath; heated; west side; will pay $20 month; particulars. Box 1,157 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age and salary wanted, B., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

Males.

ACTIVE man of education and refinement, strong personality, and good appearance, capable of interviewing lawyers and presenting a high-class proposition of exceptional merit; one accustomed to an income of $5,000 yearly can secure good contract. Apply to Mr. Eldred, 23 East 21st St.

BOOK SALESMEN to sell "Gibb's Travelers' Route and Reference Book of the United States and Canada," with maps; (patented;) price, 35; 40 per cent. commission. GIBB BROS. & MORAN, Publishers, 45-51 Rose St.

THE 14TH STREET STORE requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments, tracers for Complaint Department, cashiers, parcel wrappers, messengers, cash girls, saleswomen for Delicatessen Department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 15th St.

TRACERS for Grocery Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced tracers for their Grocery Department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 15th St.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 37th St., 5th Av., James Morrison, Jr.; 63, 65, 67 Pine St., Jonn J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Price-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, H. W. Miller.

WANTED.—A bright, well-bred young man to assist in the credit department of a large, progressive dry goods house; must be active, ambitious, willing to work hard for a future, and start at a moderate salary; golden opportunity for right man; previous experience preferred. Address, with references, Golden Opportunity, Box 118, 617 6th Av.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED — Bookbinder as Superintendent of bindery and printing establishment out of New York; good position for right man; applicants must state references, age, experience; personal interview can be given Saturday afternoon. Address H., Box 170 Times.

WANTED.—Salesmen of good address who can sell gilt-edge stock on commission basis and who have an established clientele among good people; state experience and references. Box D 116 Times.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Butlers, valets, second men, &c., whose characters bear strictest investigation. The New York Butlers' Association, 823 6th Av.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED.—An office boy in wholesale drug house; salary beginning with $3. Address X. Y. Z., Box 122 Times.

WANTED—Attention boy, (white,) about 15, for apartment house. Apply 210 West 57th St.

WANTED.—Neat, strong errand boy; must have best references. Eggers, 139 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, and Typewriter, six months' experience, desires position. D. Berger, 92 East Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house would like to place a young girl who has lived with her as second chambermaid; can sew; is willing to assist with other work. Interview may be had by addressing Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Waldorf-Astoria.

COOK.—Colored; experienced; good settled woman; small boarding house or flat. Sutton, 221 West 18th St.

DAY'S WORK.—A young Englishwoman; any work; is first-class cook; has best city references. 813 2d Av., Room 15.

HOUSEKEEPER.—With highest city reference; very capable and experienced. Address, by letter, R. M., 35 West 16th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored young woman, with city reference; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; thorough worker; moderate wages. Martha, 49 Columbus Av., store.

HOUSEWORK.—By Japanese for only housework in quite small family; wages no object. T. O., 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, experienced in the care of children, as nursery governess, Governess, Box 211 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; thoroughly qualified, (any machine;) familiar details office work; reads notes, spells exceptionally well; best references. Well Trained, 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Editorial newspaper experience, (five years,) financial, corporate, Governmental, and kindred matters; dictation direct; refined, conscientious; references. Remington, Box 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in commercial office, six months' experience in law office; will accept position in either; high school education; reference. L., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent, educated; satisfactory references for competency, reliability; well bred; familiar with all branches stenographic work. Qualified, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8 to $9. Prompt, Box 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; best references; $10. Splendid, Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined; thoroughly competent; very best references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent speller; good grammarian; references. Reliable, Box 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper. —Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; best references; $12. Miss C., Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick, accurate; some experience; low salary. L., Room 150 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable young woman; well educated; rapid stenographer. Elizabeth, Box 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Would like any kind of clerical work or typewriting to do evenings. Address D., Box 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; good speller; moderate salary; excellent references. J. H., Box 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; one year's experience; age 18; salary moderate. Box D, 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; $12-$15; no agencies. A. G. J., Box 127 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined elderly woman as working housekeeper in home where a capable, respectable woman will be appreciated; fine nurse and attendant. Box 1,219 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG GIRL, seventeen, desires position as stenographer, with best reference; experience; salary $6. M. D., 202 East 112th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

AD. WRITER.—By a young man who has a good education as an ad. writer; willing to start at the bottom; salary no object. L. Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office, stock, experienced; reliable man; A1 references; in wholesale house. S. Zuckermann, care R. A. Hays, 96 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—28; temporary or special work; moderate rate. S., 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in handling Stock Exchange accounts or blotter; references. Box H, 127 Times.

BRIGHT, ambitious young man wishes position, clerical or otherwise, three hours every morning; exceptional references; speaks German. Box 194 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Acountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

COACHMAN, English, married, 36, medium size, wants first-class position; best city references. Call or address King, 212 West End Av.

College and university man will tutor in all branches morning or evening, private pupils; experienced and reasonable. Sanborn, 608 Flatiron Building.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. D., Box 213 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 27, wishes position in importing, shipping, or coffee concern; very moderate salary; highest references. Box D 192 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT wishes position where he can have time to attend school in city or country; small salary. Kawa, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

SALES AGENT or Manager of Paper Mill.—Young man, (35,) 15 years' experience as manager of paper warehouse, and thorough knowledge of printing business, desires position as above; highest references. Address R. C., Box 102 Times.

SAMPLE CLERK in woolen house; three years' experience and best of references. D., Box 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young man of good character and accustomed to the duties of an office, as stenographer and clerk. Box H 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thorough double entry bookkeeper, responsible position; broad experience; credentials Reliable, 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; $12-$15; no agencies. W. C. M., Box 125 Times.

SUCCESSFUL business man, now Secretary of a National association, with office in New York City, solicits additional work of like character; best of references. Box D, 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants position in office; experienced bookkeeper; can furnish best references. Address D. B., Box 208 Times.

WAITER, &c.—By Japanese young man position as waiter and housework. Wada, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

Mercedes, Panhard, Renault

Delightfully comfortable for shopping, theatre and depot service in inclement weather, is the standard Renault, Panhard or Mercedes Motor Car with a Limousine body. Unexcelled for general use: always ready.

Smith & Mabley

Incorporated.

Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.

Members A. L. A. M.

NO HOPE FOR SUMMERFIELD.

Court of Appeals Confirms His Conviction—Now in the Tombs.

The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the conviction of Larry Summerfield, who is under sentence of not more than six years and seven months for swindling George W. Effinger out of $7,500 in 1902 in the Horseshoe Mining deal, and District Attorney Jerome straightway sent out to have him arrested.

Detective Sergeant Stripp found the swindler at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. Summerfield was arraigned before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and was committed to the Tombs.

RAND SPRINGS SURPRISE IN NAN PATTERSON CASE

Would Prove the Morgan Smiths Plotted to Wrong Young.

LAWYER SAID TO BE INVOLVED

Judge Excuses Jury to Hear Argument on New Line of Evidence — Pawnbroker Fails to Identify Defendant.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, who is conducting the prosecution of Nan Patterson, threw a bombshell into the camp of the defense yesterday afternoon, when he laid bare the theory of the State as to the murder of Caesar Young. This step followed an attempt to prove that J. Morgan Smith, brother-in-law of the defendant, had fled from the jurisdiction of the court. Abraham Levy, leading counsel for Miss Patterson, contended that Smith had been in no way connected with the case, and that any evidence regarding his movements therefore was incompetent and irrelevant.

While Police Captain Sweeney was on the stand, Mr. Rand tried to prove by the Captain that Smith was a fugitive from justice. The Assistant District Attorney asked whether a bench warrant had been issued for Smith's arrest, and whether he had not been subpoenaed as a witness before the Grand Jury. Before the questions could be answered Mr. Levy objected.

Justice Vernon M. Davis excused the jury and announced that he was ready to hear argument.

"The inquiry as to the motives which actuated J. Morgan Smith in leaving New York," said Mr. Rand, "is perfectly competent. Evidence has been introduced to show that Smith and his wife were with the defendant, engaged in earnest conversation, before she met Caesar Young on the night preceding the murder. It has been testified that Smith thrust the defendant into a cab, insisting that she must perform some act which she protested against.

"I expect to prove that the killing of Young was the result of a conspiracy between J. Morgan Smith, this defendant, and Mrs. Smith. I do not pretend for one moment to say that they meant to take Young's life. What I do mean to say is that they conspired to wrong him. As a matter of fact, when Smith learned that Young had been killed he turned a ghastly green. He was the most surprised man in New York.

"I propose to show that J. Morgan Smith, on the same day that the discovery relative to the purchase of the pistol was made, left New York so suddenly that the father of this prisoner had to take him his clothes. I propose to show that the counsel for Nan Patterson connived in the flight of Smith. When I say that counsel for Miss Patterson connived in his escape, I do not mean to say that Mr. Levy took any part in the affair."

"Thank you!" interjected Mr. Levy.

"Smith did not mean that murder should be done," continued Mr. Rand. "Though he was a conspirator he had not conspired to have Young slain. But it was as a result of the conspiracy which was entered into that Young was slain. It is certain that Smith and his wife are material witnesses, and that, with the connivance of the defendant, her counsel and her father, they have fled to parts unknown. I think I am entitled to show these facts and why the State is unable to produce them as witnesses."

Mr. Unger, associate counsel for the defense, said the new and startling disclosures of the Assistant District Attorney had taken him wholly by surprise. He contended, however, that the whole issue was collateral, and that the introduction of evidence concerning the actions of others was not admissible at the trial of his client, who was specifically charged with the commission of a specific crime. It was recalled by those in court that Mr. Rand last week called Daniel J. O'Reilly to the stand and asked him whether he knew Smith and Smith's wife.

When court had adjourned, neither Mr. Rand nor Mr. Levy were willing to discuss the sudden shift which had been taken. "I have no comment to make," said the leading counsel for the prosecution. "My statement in open court speaks for itself." Mr. Levy was equally non-committal.

Justice Davis announced that he would say, when court is convened this morning, whether inquiry into the absence of Smith was admissible.

The first witness placed on the stand yesterday was Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, ex-Health Commissioner and an expert on gunshot wounds. He said he had examined the pieces of skin taken from Young's finger, and was unable to say whether or not the black stains thereon were caused by gunpowder.

Police Surgeon Charles Phelps testified that from the examination of the wound made by him, Young was killed by a shot fired from the direction of left to right. The muzzle of the pistol was from four to five inches from his body when the fatal shot was fired. He was cross-examined at length by Mr. Levy, and several of the jurors, including Juror Yeandale, took a hand in the cross-examination.

Hyman Stern, the pawnbroker who sold the pistol from which the fatal shot was fired, followed Dr. Phelps, and recalled the sale of the pistol, but could give no adequate description of the parties who made the purchase. A man, who was accompanied by a woman, he said, bought the pistol on the evening of June 3, but he paid little attention to them. He could not identify the defendant as the woman.

LANTRY STARTS HIS CASE.

Has Reporter Arrested for Alleged Libel —Mr. Jerome's Comment.

After waiting about the District Attorney's office for two days to be arrested, a reporter for an evening newspaper was taken into custody yesterday on a warrant charging him with criminal libel. He was later paroled. In the complaint, which was sworn to by Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry, it is alleged that Mr. Cutler on Dec. 6, with criminal intent and maliciously caused to be published a story to the effect that Mr. Lantry had allowed prisoners from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island to come to New York to vote, giving them a week off.

The complaint of Commissioner Lantry was supported by affidavits by Warden Frank W. Fox of the workhouse and Charles E. Sherman, James J. Farrell, and William J. Stenson, keepers, as well as by John Cosgrove, the prisoner who was mentioned in the article.

District Attorney Jerome was in court when Mr. Cutler was arraigned, and said that he had ordered the action brought in order to give Mr. Lantry an opportunity to come into court and prove that the allegations against him were false.

STAY FOR WEINSEIMER.

Justice Miller Bases Certificate of Doubt on Johnson's Testimony.

After granting a certificate of reasonable doubt to Philip Weinseimer, who stands convicted of extorting $2,700 from George Essig, a master plumber, in the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Miller fixed bail in the sum of $10,000 pending the appeal of Weinseimer's case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Weinseimer would have been taken to Sing Sing within a few days if Justice Miller had not interfered.

To Hear New York Merchants.

Oscar S. Straus, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation, received a telegram yesterday from Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor announcing that he would grant a hearing to-morrow to a committee of the board on the new steamboat inspection regulations. The committee will have an opportunity to examine the regulations to-day.

The most complete stock of fine Office Furniture in the city. 31

HALE DESK CO.

15 Stone St., next Produce Exchange

NO EXEMPTION CLAUSE IN NEW TUNNEL BILLS

Counsel for Transit Commission Think Taxation Advisable.

NO OPERATION LIMIT SET

City to Fix the Period as It Pleases—Separate Bill Prepared for Subway Pipe Galleries.

When the Rapid Transit Commissioners meet on Thursday of this week they will receive the report of Albert B. Boardman and George L. Rives, counsel for the commission, who have been at work for some weeks preparing rapid transit bills for introduction in the Legislature at its coming session.

The principal measure which the counsel for the commission have drawn up provides for the wiping out of the tax-exemption clause in all future rapid transit contracts. In the contracts let to date the subways have been exempt from all taxation for municipal purposes. This was deemed advisable because of the conditions which led up to the making of the first contract, but it is believed that the conditions have changed since that time and that the imposition of taxes on subways when completed will in no way affect the willingness of traction interests to bid on the contracts. Another change provided for will eliminate the present requirement that a successful subway contract bidder shall be obliged to put up $1,000,000 in cash with the city to guarantee features of the contract. That was regarded as proper for the original contract, but it is believed it would be a prohibitive clause in the bidding of small contractors for smaller extensions. Instead, the new bill provides that successful bidders make a graduated deposit of not less than 10 per cent. of the amount of the contract.

A third change of importance which is provided for will eliminate the clause that fixes thirty-five years as the minimum period during which the constructors of a subway must agree to operate it. Under the proposed law, the city would have the power to fix the period of operating as it sees fit, or to wipe it out entirely if desirable. The bill would not in any way affect the operating clause in the contracts for the subways already built or under way.

In addition to the above bill, the counsel for the commission have prepared a separate measure providing for the construction of pipe galleries in all future subways. This provision was put into a separate bill, for the reason that the opposition of the gas and electric light companies will probably be directed against it, as was the case last year, and the counsel for the commission fear that were this clause put in the main bill it might result in the holding up or the utter defeat of the chief measure. As all of the provisions which the counsel have incorporated in the measures are in accord with views which the Commissioners have expressed, the commission will probably ratify the preparation of the bills without question.

At Thursday's meeting the Rapid Transit Commission also will be called upon to accept or reject a report made yesterday by its Committee on Contracts to promote George S. Rice from Assistant to Chief Engineer in place of William Barclay Parsons, and making Mr. Parsons Consulting Engineer.

The committee at yesterday's meeting also took up the Sixth Avenue tunnel plan proposed by William G. McAdoo, President of the New York and Jersey Tunnel Company. This is to construct a deep tunnel under Sixth Avenue to connect the Hudson River tunnel of the company, landing at Christopher Street, with Herald Square. Although the proceedings were secret, it was said that Controller Grout had practically abandoned his opposition to the Sixth Avenue route and that a favorable report would be made on the matter to the full Board of Commissioners.

MRS. DI PIETRO'S STORY.

Takes the Stand in Her Own Behalf on Murder Charges.

Mrs. Rosa Di Pietro of 316 East Thirty-fourth Street took the witness stand in her own behalf yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, where she is on trial on a charge of shooting and killing Michael Rago, her brother-in-law, on Oct. 3. She says that he had asked her to run away with him and that he threatened to stab her with a pair of shears if she refused.

"I took my little girl on my left arm," she said, "and took my revolver with my right arm and started down stairs to see a woman relative of mine. I found Rago in the hall. He said, 'Where are you going? Are you flying from here or are you going to the police? If you don't do as I say I will immediately kill you.' Then he put his hand into his pocket and drew out the shears and said, 'Now I will stab you.' As he stepped toward me I stepped backward and then I shot him with the revolver. There was no time between the two shots. I fired one right after the other."

The case will go to the jury to-day.

JEROME TRACING LIQUOR FUND.

Lindinger and Farley at His Office—District Attorney Silent Later.

District Attorney Jerome was busily engaged yesterday in an investigation of a story that a large sum of money had been paid last year to a prominent politician to defeat certain excise legislation at Albany. Fritz Lindinger, ex-President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, was closeted with the District Attorney for over two hours on Monday, and was sworn later before Justice McKeon of Special Sessions.

County Detective Reardon was sent out then with a bundle of subpoenas, and yesterday Michael H. Farley, President of the local Liquor Dealers' Association, visited the District Attorney's office, where he remained for a long time. It was learned that Lindinger and Farrell were sworn in John Doe proceedings, and that several others were taken directly before the Grand Jury. Mr. Jerome would not discuss what action he would take or what the investigation was.

ONE GARAGE LICENSE REVOKED.

Fire Commissioner Acts After Investigating Auto Repair Shops.

As the result of an investigation started by Fire Commissioner Hayes into the conditions under which all garages in the city were conducted, the Fire Commissioner announced yesterday morning that he had decided to revoke the license held by the Michelin Tire Company of 132 to 140 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Fire Commissioner said that upon investigation he had ascertained that about 250 persons are employed in a factory on the upper floors of the building occupied by the garage, and it was not safe to permit the storage of gasoline in quantities said to be used by the company in the building.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

of exclusive design, fabric and finish—pieces of marked individuality—are now on view in extensive variety in our show rooms.

Gifts appropriate for men and women, adults and children are shown in abundance.

Purchases made now, while the variety from which to select is greatest, will be held until proper time for delivery.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

WEST 23rd STREET

After the boys had a merry whirl at the $4.75 sale suits yesterday, here's what's left:—

A quantity of three-piece suits in blues and blacks, and say 250 double-breasted mixture suits—these both in sizes from 8 to 12 years.

Perhaps 150 Norfolk suits; sizes 8 to 14 years.

But for stout boys of from 13 to 16 wearing three-piece suits—some of the best things in the sale are left.

$4.75.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

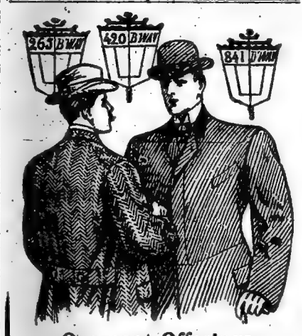

Overcoat Offerings.

Tourists for stormy weather, business wear and travel. Big and easy; rough finish fabric....$15 to $25.

Paletots for all dress occasions. Broad shoulders, snug waist and wide skirts; oxfords and blacks.....$25 to $45.

Regulars for general use. Full box back, long, loose and roomy; oxfords and blacks.....$15 to $50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FUSHIMI OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Mayor and McAdoo Bid Him Good-Bye—Japanese Shout Banzais.

With the loud "Banzais" of his patriotic countrymen ringing in his ears, Prince Sandanaru Fushimi yesterday morning left New York to set out on the first stage of his homeward journey. With Major Mihara, his military aide de camp; Aimaro Sato, major domo of his household, the rest of his suite, and Richard Hamilton Taylor, the special escort from the State Department, he boarded the Fast Limited Mail at the Grand Central Station at 8:45 to go to Chicago, where he has planned a stay until Friday.

Prince Fushimi was up and about at the Hotel St. Regis before daybreak yesterday morning. The Prince and his party were ready to leave the hotel as early as 8 o'clock, and, escorted by a squad of mounted police, they drove to the Grand Central Station. At the station there was a small army of his countrymen waiting. They greeted the Prince with cheers as he walked from his carriage to his train between a double line of policemen under the command of Chief Inspector Cortright.

After the Prince and his suite had entered their car, Mayor McClellan and Commissioner McAdoo made their appearance. They shook hands with Prince Fushimi, bid him farewell, and wished him a pleasant journey. Just before the train started the Prince showed himself on the rear platform of his car, where he bowed to the throng of Japanese who in some way had contrived to gain admittance to the platform, and who shouted their "Banzais" after the departing train as it pulled out.

From Chicago Prince Fushimi will go to Denver for a couple of days' stay, and from there to San Francisco. He will sail for Japan on the steamship Mongolia, which leaves San Francisco on Dec. 28.

IMPORTERS WIN PEARL CASE.

Examiner's Recollection Not Enough to Justify Reliquidation at Higher Rate.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday reversing the Circuit Court and the Board of United States General Appraisers in the case of Nereshelmer & Co. against the United States. The Government will have to refund to the importers about $75,000 exacted as duty on eighty-four pearls. At the same time, the court rules that the mere recollection of an examiner is not enough to justify a reliquidation by the Collector.

Increased Service to Savannah.

The Ocean Steamship Company, known as the Savannah Line, will begin on Jan. 1 two sailings a week from Boston to Savannah, direct. Heretofore the company has had only one sailing a week from Boston, that ship touching at New York, causing a delay of twenty-four hours. The triweekly service now in effect between New York and Savannah will be maintained as heretofore.

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Av. 228-242 Bowery. 649 Eighth Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d. 246 W. 125th St.

Open Evenings.

Dollar Gloves!

WE have a Glove for a Dollar—a Glove worth a good deal more. Frankly we sell it at this Price as a bait—we want you to look our Stores over (there's one near you wherever you live in New York.) The CHRISTMAS that He begins with a pair of these Gloves lasts a long time. Special price $1.00

Fownes and Dent's Gloves as well.

Wallach's News 830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

Evening Clothes!

HOLIDAY season is Evening Clothes Season.

There's little to say about the Evening Clothes we sell—but that little means more than columns of description and self praise.

They're HART SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well Known) Evening Clothes—

(Kept, by the way, as Evening Clothes should be kept on proper hangers and in Dust-proof Cases.)

Priced from $45 to $25

Silk Hats or Opera Hats to go with them.

THE W&H SHOPS

There's a price notch below which quality is a matter of doubt. We can't afford to pass below it, because guarantee is the word here.

Manhattan Shirts — $1.50 to $2.50.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Furnishers to "Men who know." 757 Broadway, 58 Nassau St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC | Bertha Galland

Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day & Sat. Two Weeks Only, SUNDAY NIGHT. Victor Herbert's Orchestra

WEST END DAVID HIGGINS, Ev. 8:15. Mat. "His Last Dollar," to-day, 25-50c. DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Prices 25.50.75.$1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8. THE Wizard of Oz with Montgomery & Stone.

BIJOU Best Seats $1.50 | Tel. | Eves., 8:25. All Mats. | 1530 Mad. | Mat. Sat., 2:20 MAY IRWIN Special Mats. Xmas & New Year's. MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42d St. bet. B'way & 8th Av. Phone 2257—38. MAT. SAT. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 25 & 50c JOHNNY & EMMA THE RAYS "DOWN THE PIKE."

STOUT WOMAN BLOCKED LINE.

That's Why the Second Avenue Trains Were Late Yesterday.

A stout woman who insisted upon boarding a crowded south-bound Second Avenue elevated train at Grand Street yesterday morning threw the schedule for that division back just fifteen minutes and nearly caused a complete tie-up.

The platform of the car which she selected was jammed, and she, caught between the eddies of those getting on and of those disembarking, was caught fast between the gate and the car. The guard pulled and tugged and pushed and yanked, but in vain. Then the crowd, impatient at the delay, helped. At last the woman was extricated.

The cause of all the trouble was to all appearances the least disturbed of all by the process.

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine**

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove 25c every box.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. MON., DEC. 26, Seats Dec. 22. MAUD ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.)

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MAT. THURSDAY. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. *** Opening Xmas Matinee, The musical forest fantasy, WOODLAND. Seats now on sale.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev., 8:15. Matinee Saturday. ANNIE in the New Comedy, RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. LOUIS MANN IN THE SECOND FIDDLE. Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE DEC. 28. ETHEL BARRYMORE IN SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. DEC. 19TH, SOUVENIR NIGHT. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.... At 8:30 MATS. SATURDAYS, 2. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 30. Last week. At 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2. NANCE O'NEIL JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich. Dec. 26—EDNA MAY in The School Girl.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This evening at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER—Ackte, Homer; Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs., Dec. 15, at 5 P. M.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Conductor Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba (her reappearance.) Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, at 1:30—DIE WALKUERE. Senger-Bettaque, (debut.) Walker, and Eames; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Fair and cold; light north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,145. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GREENE SHUNS LAWSON; HAS GOODMAN ARRESTED

His Friends Feared Westerner Was Again Planning Trouble.

BOSTONIAN SEEKS MEETING

At the Old State House in Boston, but the Colonel Declines, Declaring Incident Closed.

Three good friends of Col. William C. Greene, namely, Col. John H. Martin, counsel for the Greene Consolidated Copper Company; A. M. A. Richardson, a stockholder, and Bird S. Coler, went before Judge Foster in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday morning and told him that James W. Goodman, the Western mining man who last Spring, in the course of a trip down town, four times pressed the muzzle of his revolver against Col. Greene's body, was again threatening trouble.

Judge Foster sent out a county detective who rearrested Goodman in the office of H. D. Luce, his counsel. Goodman has been out on suspended sentence since Nov. 29, when he agreed to leave New York at once. He will now have the opportunity of examining the affidavits made by Messrs. Martin, Richardson, and Coler, and of answering them.

The story of the Westerner's recent doings, as told by Mr. Richardson to the court, was that on Tuesday night Goodman had been in conference with two of the friends of Col. Greene at the Highland Hotel, in East Ninety-first Street, and had explained that he was going on to Boston yesterday to be present at the meeting between Col. Greene and Thomas W. Lawson. Mr. Richardson said that he construed this in the nature of a threat, particularly when he found that he could not dissuade Goodman from carrying out his intention.

Col. Greene told Judge Foster that he had not seen Goodman since the revolver episode last April, but that he had acted on the advice of his friends, who feared for his safety, in having Goodman rearrested. Col. Greene again disclaimed having any hard feelings toward Goodman. The latter, in the Tombs, refused to talk.

Wall Street was grievously disappointed yesterday because there was no meeting between Thomas W. Lawson and Col. Greene. The Street had tacitly hoped that this meeting would take place soon, and the announcement that the whole thing was off and that Col. Greene would not waste either the price of a ticket to Boston or the powder of his shooting piece created considerable resentment not only among the sports of Wall Street, but among a large number of lambs who wanted bloodshed.

Lawson evidently expected to have the Colonel drop in on him some time yesterday afternoon, for he sent a dispatch to the train on which, as he supposed, Col. Greene was speeding toward Boston. The dispatch was published in Wall Street a few minutes after it had been sent over the wires and read like this:

W. C. Greene, on board 10 o'clock train New York to Boston:

Your wire you would be at my State Street office at 3:30 received. As you seem anxious to do your business out in public, I will meet you at the time named in State Street, front of old State House, and I herewith notify you I will do all the denouncing that will be done.

A reporter who had gone up to the Colonel's office to find out when he was expected to arrive in Boston was surprised to see that gentleman sitting calmly in his chair.

"The Lawson incident is closed," remarked the Colonel, with a solemn air.

"Then," said the reporter, "then you have"—and he pulled an imaginary trigger.

The Colonel smiled grimly.

"No," he said, "I have not. And what's more, I ain't going to."

"Do you expect Lawson to call on you?"

"I don't expect he will," said the Colonel. "I guess he don't like to have his vest spoiled, and I guess Boston is more suited to his temperament than this town."

When London hears of this tame ending it will probably be still more disappointed even than New York, because, judging from cable messages from that city, Londoners expected to hear of a general mix-up on the Stock Exchange and reports of various killed and wounded.

LINER SAVES BARK'S CREW.

Steamer New York Rescues Survivors of Diamond Shoal Wreck.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The Clyde Line coasting steamer New York, which arrived here to-day, brought with her Capt. Reemle, his wife, and seven seamen, who were rescued Sunday noon after they had drifted for fifteen hours on a piece of wreckage from the New York bark Emita, which was wrecked Saturday night on Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras. The Emita went ashore early Saturday evening in a gale, and pounded to pieces within half an hour. Yet not one of those aboard her was lost.

The Emita left Fernandina Dec. 7 with a cargo of lumber for Fall River, and ran into the gale Saturday morning. The wind steadily increased, and sail was shortened. A thick vapor came over the water, followed by occasional snow squalls, which made it impossible to see a cable's length ahead. At 8 o'clock that night the bark struck with a terrific shock, and brought up on what afterward proved to be Diamond Shoal. She pounded to pieces in less than half an hour, but the forward deckhouse remained attached to a portion of the main deck and when the seas swept it away the Captain, his wife, and crew were able to hold their positions.

At noon Sunday the steward found matches in a tin box, and by tearing off parts of the fittings of the house was able to start a fire on the remaining portion of the deck. The fire attracted the attention of the New York, and Chief Officer Goggins was sent off in a boat with several members of the crew. Although the sea was still running high all the castaways were taken from the wreckage.

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WHY SYVETON CHOSE TO DIE.

Scandal Threatened and It Was Agreed That He Should Kill Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The information which I cabled to you on Saturday that the sensational death of M. Syveton, the Nationalist leader, was a case of suicide and not due either to accident or assassination, is now admitted by the family of the dead man.

In addition to the accusations concerning his political career to which I have already referred, M. Syveton was threatened with serious family troubles. Mme. Syveton has a near and particularly charming relative, not yet out of her teens, between whom and the brilliant Nationalist leader a great affection existed. The girl, who was recently married, confessed this affection to her husband.

The huband informed Mme. Syveton, who at once began steps to obtain a divorce on grounds which, the moment they were legally formulated, would have entailed M. Syveton's arrest.

It is asserted that, with the full knowledge and approval of one or more of those concerned, M. Syveton shut himself, not in his study but in a bathroom. In the room there was a charcoal heater which he lighted, allowing the carbonic acid fumes to escape, and then awaited asphyxiation.

In an hour's time, it is said, a member of the household calmly visited the room, to find, as was expected, M. Syveton's corpse.

The injury which was noticed on the dead man's head was, it is asserted, caused when the body was transported to the study as part of the mise en scène of the imaginary accident.

SUBWAYS FOR THE EAST SIDE.

John B. McDonald Enters Metropolitan Directorate and Tells of Plans.

Contractor John B. McDonald, who a few days ago resigned as a Director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Subway Rapid Transit Construction Company, yesterday was elected a Director of the Metropolitan Securities Company, the rival of the Belmont companies. Following his election Mr. McDonald gave out an interview in which he confirmed the rumors in circulation for some time that the latter company would enter into the field of future subway building as competitive bidders against the Belmont interests.

"The present Subway," said Mr. McDonald, "gives to the west side a greatly improved condition, but it does not solve the problem of rapid transit, especially for the great and growing population of the east side.

"In the further development of rapid transit an independent four-track east side line connecting Harlem and the Bronx with the business sections of the city should, in my judgment, be constructed. The sections which it would reach are most populous and most in need of rapid transit with suitable connecting links for distribution. The best system will, therefore, necessarily include not only rapid transit north and south, but lateral connections, which without additional fare would transfer comfortably the people to their homes.

"The Metropolitan Railway system has in operation surface lines reaching the bridges constructed and to be constructed over the East River, the ferries on both rivers, and the stations of the great railways entering the city. Connect this system with a rapid transit subway, with one fare to all points, and rapid transit express service with local distribution would be realized for the people of the City of New York.

"Believing that this great improvement can be best accomplished by the company controlling the surface lines, I have made this new connection in the conviction that through that system and its proposed underground connections New York will secure perfect rapid transit. I am encouraged in this direction by the assurance received that not only financial support but all that engineering skill and electrical science can accomplish will be given."

Mr. McDonald takes the place in the Metropolitan Directorate of R. W. Meade. The other four members, Edward J. Berwind, John D. Crimmins, Frank S. Gannon, and Augustus D. Juilliard were reelected. Mr. McDonald, it is understood, will have complete charge of any subway contracts that may be awarded to the Metropolitan Company in the future.

FOUR PER CENT. ON DEPOSITS.

Savings Banks Will Anticipate Repeal of Franchise Tax Law.

Discounting the repeal of the law imposing a franchise tax on savings banks, the officers of the leading institutions of this city have announced that beginning with the new year the interest on savings banks deposits will be increased from 3½ to 4 per cent. According to William H. S. Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, every savings bank in this borough and probably those in Kings and Queens and the neighboring counties, as well as the institutions throughout the State, will fall in line and millions of dollars will go into the pockets of depositors.

The banks which have so far announced the new rate are the Seamans, Bowery, Emigrant Industrial, Bank for Savings, Greenwich, East River, Irving, and Broadway. According to Mr. Wood, the exception will be the German, with deposits of about $60,000,000. This institution is building a new banking house, which, Mr. Wood says, accounts for its sticking to the old rate of 3½ per cent.

For the year ended June 30 last the deposits in the savings banks of New York County were $157,408,660, and the amount due depositors was $625,302,437; in Kings County the deposits amounted to $52,931,605 and the amount due depositors was $182,208,551; in Queens the deposits were $3,243,800, and the amount due depositors $3,211,153; in Richmond the relative figures in each class were $1,259,691 and $2,883,014; in Nassau County $228,229 and $988,367; and in Westchester $6,758,946 and $22,745,113. On July 1 last the total resources of the banks in the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, were $889,057,385. What this one-half of 1 per cent. means to depositors can be estimated from these figures.

Mr. Wood said yesterday there was no doubt that the law imposing a tax on the surplus and undivided profits of the savings banks would be repealed as soon as the Legislature got in session, as both parties, in their platforms, had gone on record against it.

On July 1 last there were in the State 2,406,690 depositors in the savings banks, and the average of deposits was $478.22.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central, Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

BARGEMAN IN ICE FLOE IS SWEPT DOWN HUDSON

Great Cakes Catch His Little Boat at Inwood Dock.

SIGNALS WITH HIS LANTERN

Ferry People See Him Off One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Make Rescue as Frail Craft Collapses.

Capt. Albert Nordstrom of the barge Ruth had the cruise of his life last night, when he sailed an unwilling three and a half miles down the Hudson in a little dory wedged in the centre of a big ice floe. He was caught at 7 o'clock at Inwood, about Dyckman Street, and in spite of the fact that he swung his lantern and shouted vigorously for an hour, and although his course lay directly along the streak of moonlight which glittered up and down the river, the first seen of the lone mariner was off One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Rapid telephone communications followed, and the barge Captain was picked up in midstream at 9 o'clock off Grant's Tomb by the Fort Lee ferryboat Englewood, and brought to the ferryhouse at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Two big drinks of liquor effectually counteracted all the bad effects of his Winter night's trip.

The Ruth is owned by the Rockland Trap Rock Company of 135 Front Street, and Capt. Nordstrom took her up to the Inwood Dock yesterday afternoon to get a load of earth from the excavating which is going on at that point. The cargo was aboard last evening, and the barge was tied up to the dock, when a big ice floe, one of the many floating down the river, came along and a section of it bored its way in between the stern of the barge and the dock, breaking the stern line. The bowline parted a moment later and the barge listed and spilled a part of her cargo.

Capt. Nordstrom jumped into his dory to carry a line ashore, but two sections of the big floe conspired against him, nipped the dory in a crushing embrace, and continued the journey down the river with the ebb tide. There are no docks for some distance below Inwood, and Nordstrom saw only two vessels in the distance, making their way upstream, but he wasn't able to attract their attention. He continued to shout and swing his lantern and shiver in the bitter wind, but no one noticed him until a watchman at Lampe's boathouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street saw the lantern swinging apparently in the centre of a big ice floe, right out in the glare of the moonlight.

This extraordinary sight so interested the watchman that he telephoned to Agent Kessler of the New York Central freight station at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street that a man was floating down the Hudson on a cake of ice. Kessler telephoned to Police Headquarters and Headquarters passed it on to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and Sergt. Wolf hurried out Patrolmen Shaw and Metz. In the meantime Kessler had telephoned across the river to the ferryhouse at Fort Lee, and preparations were made to send out one of the Street Cleaning Department's boats from the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

When the news was heard at Fort Lee the Englewood was in the slip almost ready for her regular trip across the river, but Capt. Brannigan, who could see the ice-floe navigator slowly floating down the river, started the Englewood out under full speed, and it was only a short time before he reached the ice field.

The floe was a big one, and the ferryboat had to work her way fully seventy-five feet into it before she reached Nordstrom. The dory had been badly smashed by the grinding of the sections of ice, and just as the ferryboat reached it the dory collapsed. Before that, however, a rope had reached Nordstrom, and he was pulled aboard the Englewood before he had a chance to get wet.

The policemen had Dr. Westcott and an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital waiting for the Captain at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street ferryhouse, but after he had the whisky he decided that he didn't need further medical assistance and he started out for his home at 189A Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn. He had no comment to make on his journey except that it was a bad night to make experiments of that sort.

The barge, which finally overturned, floated down in the wake of the floe, and was captured and towed to safety later by a police launch.

CARNEGIE FOR HANNA'S PLACE.

Mentioned for Presidency of Civic Federation—Committee Sessions To-day.

The fourth annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, which will be held to-day in the Park Avenue Hotel, is looked forward to as of special importance because part of the business will be the election of a President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hanna.

Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Federation, said yesterday that any predictions as to who would be the next President would be mere guesswork. Of the men talked about recently for Senator Hanna's place, Andrew Carnegie has been most frequently mentioned.

There will be a forenoon and afternoon session of the Executive Committee to-day, followed by a dinner in the hotel. An international committee will be named to form an International Civic Federation. Over 200 persons have accepted invitations to the dinner, representing employers, the press, public interests, and the workers. Among the speakers will be Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Bishop Potter, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Fowler, Frank I. Robbins, Oscar S. Straus, and James H. Kibourne. The attacks made on the Civic Federation by members of the Citizens' Industrial Association will be answered by some of the speakers.

OIL VOLCANO IN GULF.

Steamship in from Galveston Reports a Remarkable Discovery.

The Mallory Line steamship San Jacinto arrived in port yesterday from Galveston with the story of an oil-spouting volcano in the Gulf of Mexico, somewhere in the locality of latitude 27.20 north and longitude 90.15 west, which is about 150 miles due south from New Orleans.

It was about 11:30 A. M. on Thursday last, when the San Jacinto poked her nose into the oily waters. According to the officers of the steamship the surface of the water was bubbling with oil, which was apparently coming up from the bed of the Gulf. It covered the water for a wide area, the effect being that the gulf for miles was as smooth as glass.

The San Jacinto officers thought the oil was released from submarine fields, and was a forecaster of the tremendous oil eruptions near Humble, Texas, on Tuesday.

CZAR REJECTS HAY'S TREATY.

Wants Arbitration Convention Different from His Draft—Will Cause Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Russia has submitted to the American Government a new form of arbitration treaty, which she is willing to negotiate. The Russian draft differs radically from that suggested by Secretary Hay.

Russia's action endangers the prospects of arbitration between the two countries. The arbitration treaties which have been offered to the European nations are all alike. The Administration wants them ratified at this session of the Senate, and is well aware that the only hope of such ratification is to submit to that body a series of treaties which do not differ.

To submit differing treaties would make inevitable a prolonged debate on each one, with the certainty that not more than one of them could get through at this session. With treaties that are similar and almost identical, the debate would be exhausted early, and there would, the Administration thinks, be a good prospect of ratifying all.

Russia is not the only country, which, not recognizing the peculiar difficulties existing in ratifying treaties here, has made changes in the drafts, but Russia's changes are the most radical of all. The changed treaties are being laid aside and will not be sent to the Senate with the rest. The other treaties will be sent in to the Senate and acted on en bloc.

Russia proposes changes so radical that the State Department will have to enter at once upon negotiations with a view to altering her proposed treaty materially.

A treaty of arbitration between Italy and the United States was signed to-day at the State Department by Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, and Secretary Hay. The treaty is identical with other arbitration treaties signed by this country.

PRESIDENT ON RAILROAD LAWS.

Anxious for Changes in Inter-State Commerce Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Judge William W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court of San Francisco was among the callers on the President to-day. Nothing would be said at the White House about matters discussed by the President and Judge Morrow, but it is inferred that proposed legislation amendatory of the Inter-State Commerce law was the main topic.

It is stated that the President indicated his earnest desire that action of a definite nature, action that would bring results to the people, should be taken as soon as practicable.

The President does not conceal his interest in this matter, and improves every opportunity to discuss it with persons from whom information may be derived. A few days ago he talked with Judge Grosscup of Chicago on the same subject.

Following the visit of Judge Morrow a special committee of the Commercial Travelers' Association called at the White House by invitation and discussed the inter-State question. The President was assured that he had the cordial support of the men whom the committee represented in the stand taken in the annual message for regulating railroad rates. The President replied that the matter was receiving serious attention from members of the two Houses, and while a number of plans were being considered nothing definite had been decided upon.

HADLEY FIGHTS A BEGGAR.

Yale's President Holds His Man for Police After Hard Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 14.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, after a rough-and-tumble fight with a beggar to-day, got the better of the man and subsequently caused his arrest.

Introducing himself as Charles F. Porter of Denver, Col., a man called upon President Hadley in his room in the Administration Building, and asked for funds with which to get to Syracuse. He said his father was an old Yale man, and that he was absolutely without money. President Hadley telephoned to Police Headquarters for a detective, and was asked to detain Porter, who became suspicious and tried to go. The President seized him and a struggle followed.

When the detective reached President Hadley's office he found Yale's chief executive and two students wrestling with Porter, who is a powerful man weighing about 250 pounds.

President Hadley was almost exhausted, being so out of breath that it was several minutes before he could speak sufficiently to prefer a charge against the man.

Some idea of the strenuous nature of the scrimmage in President Hadley's office can be gained from the fact that Porter was so exhausted when he reached Police Headquarters that he had to be supported by two officers, and it was some little time before he recovered sufficiently to be able to tell his story.

Papers were found upon him which show Porter to be a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Eighth Missouri, and that up to a short time ago he drew a pension of $8 per month. The last place at which this pension was paid was Los Angeles, Cal. He is held on a charge of vagrancy.

SMOKE FILLS SUBWAY.

Burning Packing About Hotbox Drives Passengers from Trains.

A hot box on a car of an up-bound Subway train during rush hours last night set fire to the oil-soaked packing just before the train pulled into the Seventy-second Street station. A dense smoke arose, which filled the tunnel and the train, and it was a scared lot of passengers that piled out of the cars at Seventy-second Street and made for the upper air.

The crippled train was run up to One Hundred and Third Street and then over on the Lenox Avenue line, leaving a trail of dense smoke behind it. Into this smoke ran a train or two following the one with the hot box, and it was thick enough to cause various other outpourings of nervous passengers, when a station in the smoke zone gave opportunity for escape.

Meanwhile the cause of all the trouble was making its painful way up the Lenox Avenue branch. When it reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street it came to a dead stop, and more smoke from the burning packing rolled through the station and out into the street. The Subway employes refused to talk about the trouble, and some wild stories got afloat, to continue until the offending train got up to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, where the blaze was quickly put out.

SAVANNAH LINE.
Account Christmas Holidays will sell excursion tickets to all points South at greatly reduced rates. Tickets sold for students 17th and 20th, and for the public 20th and 22d. Limited for return passage Jan. 4th and 7th, respectively. Pier 36 North River.

GAMBLERS GOT $68,000, GAVE BACK $44,000

Losers Were a Cleveland and a Pittsburg Man.

LATTER FINANCIER'S NEPHEW

Waldorf Guests Got Police to Help—The $44,000 Was in Checks, Payment Stopped.

The police say that a man named Davis, a millionaire living in Cleveland, Ohio, lost $24,000 in checks, which were recovered, and $16,000 in cash in a Forty-sixth Street gambling house. A Pittsburg man, at the same time, it is reported, lost $20,000 in checks, which were returned to him, and $8,000 in cash. He is said to be a nephew of a man widely known as a financier. The police say the man who "steered" the pair to the gambling house made Davis believe he was Karl Van Vort, a school friend of Davis.

It was reported to Inspector of Police McClusky that two men who together lost $68,000 were "steered" from the Waldorf-Astoria. They, according to the report, decided the next day they had been playing against "crooked" faro bank and roulette, and with the assistance of a hotel detective and two Central Office detectives got back the $44,000 in checks, which they had drawn for a part of their losses, but did not succeed in getting $24,000 in cash returned to them.

The Cleveland man and the Pittsburg man first met the man who "steered" them, it is said, when they were sitting in the corridor of the hotel. The man finally convinced them that he was an old Euclid Avenue school chum of the man from Cleveland. Soon all three were conversing like old friends. Gambling was mentioned.

The "steerer" said he knew a place where they could get "quick action." Then they went to the house and played faro. The limit was $500. The smallest chip was for $20. Soon the Cleveland man lost $10,000 and the other $5,000. They said then that the "action" was "not quick enough" and began to play at roulette.

At roulette the Cleveland man lost $6,000 in cash and the Pittsburg man lost $3,000. At no time, it is said, did either have more than a purchased "stack" of chips in front of him.

Each purchaser of chips, after the $24,000 in cash between the two had given out, was accompanied by the writing of a check, and if the check was not immediately forthcoming the two players were courteously but promptly reminded of the house rule, "Chips for Money, Money for Chips."

When the pair left the gambling house, "cleaned out," they returned to the hotel, the police say.

When they awoke the next day, the police declare, they decided they had been cheated and took the hotel detective into their confidence. On his advice the facts were communicated to Inspector McClusky's office. Two Central Office men were assigned to the case and with the hotel detective regained the $44,000 in checks which had been paid for chips. The two men meanwhile had telegraphed to banks in their respective cities stopping payment on the checks. No cash was surrendered by the management of the Forty-sixth Street house, the police say. No arrests were made.

CZAR GRANTS SOME LIBERTY.

Body of Advisers to be Elected—More Freedom for the Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—There is no longer any doubt that the Government intends to commit itself to very extensive reforms as a result of the liberal agitation begun when Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky made his advent as Minister of the Interior.

The zemstvoist demand for a direct representative body to make the laws of the nation will not be granted, but some medium in the form of a representative consultative body, which can voice the wishes of the people direct to the sovereign, now seems the probable outcome.

An entirely new law for the liberalization of the press is apparently also certain.

The plan for a consultative body, first proposed by the late Prince Vasilchikoff twenty years ago in connection with the demand for a Land Parliament, forms the basis of the scheme at present under consideration.

Prince Vasilchikoff contended that nine-tenths of the population of Russia were totally unprepared to exercise political rights, thus precluding the possibility of a general franchise. He proposed a Zemskaya Douma, or Land Council, composed of zemstvo representatives, endowed with a consultative voice in the Government.

While nothing has been absolutely decided, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky is said to favor this plan. In fact, it is his desire that Prince Vasilchikoff's son, who has recently published his father's memoirs, shall succeed him should a complete breakdown of his health compel him to retire.

A police officer who tried to search the dormitory of the Polytechnic Institute last night was beaten and kicked down stairs by students, who cried, "Remember what you did in the Nevski Prospect on Sunday."

MOSCOW, Dec. 14.—There was another student demonstration here to-day.

The students shouted "Down with Arbitrariness!"

Prof. Timiriazeff, whose article on "Academic Freedom," recently published, was made the occasion of a friendly demonstration by the university students on Dec. 12, received a remarkable ovation when he appeared in the lecture hall of the university to-day.

The students cheered and showered him with flowers. In reply to their demonstration Prof. Timiriazeff expressed the opinion that they were about to witness the dawn of a new era in Russia.

POLTAVA, Dec. 14.—The Zemstvo has unanimously adopted resolutions identical with the St. Petersburg memorial.

WOMEN IN STREET CRASH.

Mrs. and Miss Gillet in Mr. Lord's Wrecked Brougham.

A brougham which is owned by Franklin B. Lord, whose law offices are at 49 Wall Street, and in which were Mrs. Elmslie M. Gillet, wife of the tea merchant of 137 East Forty-fourth Street, and her daughter, was wrecked by a Broadway car at Fifty-third Street yesterday afternoon.

Dennis Carroll, the coachman, was thrown from his seat to the pavement. The horses bolted, but Carroll, who was flat on the ground, pluckily held to the reins and was dragged about 100 feet before the team was stopped by Bicycle Policeman Guiderman.

Mrs. Gillet and her daughter were badly frightened, but were unhurt.

HEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

VARDAMAN GETS INVITATION.

The Inauguration Committee Wondering What He'll Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Vardaman issue has been settled by sending the Mississippi Governor an invitation to the inauguration. The committee is breathlessly awaiting his answer.

Meanwhile the committee has been inundated with protests against extending any invitation to Vardaman at all. Some of the letters maintain that Vardaman should not only be left without an invitation, but should be rigidly excluded from the city limits while the inaugural ceremonies are going on. Gen. George H. Harries, Chairman of the Committee on Military, explains that the invitations to the Governors are purely official, and that personalities are not to be considered.

CYCLONES NOT SO BAD.

Commissioner Ware, Retiring, Says They're Restful After Pensions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Commissioner Ware of the Pension Bureau to-day paid a farewell visit to the President. He will soon leave for his home in Kansas, and will not return to Washington, as his resignation becomes operative Jan. 1.

"I am a little tired," said Mr. Ware, in reply to a question, "and am going back to Kansas among the cyclones to get a rest. I want something easy."

FOOTBALL INJURIES FATAL.

A. F. Holly, Jr., Princeton Graduate, Hurt in Game Three Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 14.—After suffering three years from spinal disease, the result of an injury which he received in a football game, Augustus F. Holly, Jr., a former member of the Princeton football team, died here to-day. He was thirty-three years old. Mr. Holly was married in November, 1901, to Miss Mary Hartwell Chittenden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT'S GIFT TO FRANCE.

Mr. Roosevelt Sent Subscription for Proposed Provencal Museum.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—President Roosevelt was one of the first subscribers to the proposed Museum at Arles destined for collections of Provençal relics.

His subscription was accompanied by an autograph letter to Edouard Léon, the organizer of the project.

The President is known to have taken an interest in Provençal poetry ever since his Harvard days. In recent years in France there has been a great revival of interest in the work of the troubadours, and some poets have written in the old Provençal language.

The proposal to establish a museum at Arles is a result of this renaissance.

PARDON AS CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Girl Who Drowned Her Baby in Central Park is Freed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Rosie Quinn, an Irish girl who drowned her baby in Central Park lake a year ago, has been pardoned from her life sentence in the women's prison and will leave to-morrow.

Gen. Furlong of New York obtained her pardon for a Christmas present without the knowledge of the girl. Governor-elect Higgins, Senators Platt and Depew, and the Judge and jury who tried her were among the signers of her petition. Sarah Silvermeister of New York, sentenced in 1895 to twenty-five years for arson, is also pardoned. She is a Russian.

TO GIVE BONUS FOR BABIES.

Kansas County Commissioners Decide to Increase Fathers' Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14.—The Board of Commissioners of this (Shawnee) county to-day decided to offer a premium in the form of an advance of $5 a month in the salary of every clerk in the courthouse in whose home a baby is born.

Chairman Stern said President Roosevelt advocated larger families, and this idea had become Republican doctrine and party policy.

For twins the increase in salary will be $10 per month, and for triplets $15. When the action of the Board was known in the courthouse the clerks expressed satisfaction.

WIFE RETURNED $5,000 PAGES.

Difficulty Over Designer's Notebook Settled Out of Court.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A small five-cent diary caused Rene De Quelin, an art designer in New York City and a resident of Mount Vernon, to have Judge Gay issue a summons against his wife, charging her with taking three pages from the little notebook. The summons was returnable this morning. Mr. De Quelin says that the three pages which his wife cut out of his diary contained data on Western art galleries worth at least $5,000 to him, and that there was no cause for her becoming suspicious over them.

Mrs. De Quelin was represented in court by Lawyer Stephen J. Stilwell, and as neither husband nor wife appeared Judge Gay dismissed the proceedings. To-night Mrs. De Quelin said that she had returned the diary leaves to her husband.

"HARNESS" KILLS A DANCER.

Member of the "Mother Goose" Aerial Troupe Dies in Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—Annie Strickley, one of the little aerial dancers performing in the "Mother Goose" production, died at St. John's Hospital, Allegheny, to-day. She was taken ill last Thursday while the company was performing at a local theatre.

The hospital authorities say that her illness was due to the manner in which the girls are "harnessed" during the performance to go through their aerial dance. The girl died from peritonitis. When she entered the hospital she said her home was in New York.

The "Mother Goose" company left here on Saturday night.

Woman Preacher a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The Rev. Mary Traffarn Whitney of Green Harbor, and formerly of Boston, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Her liabilities are given as $44,170 and assets as nothing. Family and business misfortunes are the cause. There are twenty-four creditors, many of them well-known Bostonians. Mrs. Whitney was formerly a Universalist preacher.

Piso's Cure prevents grip and pneumonia and all bronchial trouble. 25c. 50c. 75c.—Adv.

MRS. CHADWICK, HOME, JEERED BY THRONGS

Police Forced to Beat Back Mobs With Clubs.

FIVE MORE INDICTMENTS

In Her Cell Mrs. Chadwick Says She is An Honest Woman—Prefers to Stay in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—If Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick expected a friendly reception on her arrival in Cleveland, she was doomed to a most bitter disappointment. It is true that a vast crowd, estimated at 10,000 persons, assembled to meet her when her train drew in at 2:15 this afternoon, but it was not a friendly throng. Hisses, hoots, catcalls, and jeers greeted her instead of expressions of sympathy.

As the unhappy woman alighted from her car, the crowd surged forward as though to mob her, and only by desperate efforts were the police able to hold it back. An hour and twenty minutes later Mrs. Chadwick, as she was lodged in Cell No. 14 of the county jail, broke down under the terrible strain of her harsh reception and collapsed. Meanwhile her handsome residence in Euclid Avenue, the furnishings of which are valued at upward of $200,000, was occupied by her maid, Freda.

Nothing perhaps better illustrates the state of the public temper toward the woman than the action of a local organization of women, said to have a membership of 1,300, who have petitioned County Attorney Keeler not to give Mrs. Chadwick any privileges denied to other prisoners. Sheriff Barry said he had no intention of showing any favoritism.

Almost at the moment when Mrs. Chadwick arrived the Federal Grand Jury returned five new indictments against her. Three of them charge her with aiding and abetting officers of a National bank to defraud the institution, and two charge her with conspiring against the United States.

There are now seven indictments against her, and it would require at least $100,000 bail to secure her freedom. She has no idea of giving bail, and will remain in jail. She has the best cell in the place, but it is not a nice cell, nor is the county jail of Cuyahoga County a nice jail, even as jails go, but it is the best there is, and there she must remain.

Train Late in Arriving.

Mrs. Chadwick's train was scheduled to arrive at 11:10 in the morning, but it was three hours later before it reached Cleveland. The delay of the train served but one purpose, that of increasing the crowd of the curious at the depot.

Emil Chadwick, who joined the party at Ashtabula, was the bearer of a letter to his mother from her stepdaughter, Miss Mary Chadwick. The letter, which was couched in the most endearing terms, was written on the paper of the Hotel Continental, Paris, and was dated Nov. 30. It commenced: "My dear mother," and was signed "your loving daughter, Mary."

The letter said that the first intimation Miss Chadwick and her father had of the troubles of Mrs. Chadwick was received from a New York dispatch in The London Daily Chronicle of Nov. 30, a clipping of which was inclosed. Miss Chadwick continued that she believed the charges against her mother to be monstrous, and that "no one who knows you as I do will believe such awful things."

The girl gave her stepmother assurances of the greatest love and respect, and bade her be of good cheer, as she was certain the matter would be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

She begged to be informed if she or her father could be of any assistance, and said that if they could help in the slightest degree they would return immediately.

Mrs. Chadwick's eyes filled with tears as the correspondent read the letter aloud. "Mary is the sweetest girl in the world," she sobbed, "and I could not love her more if she were my own child."

When the train drew into the station at Cleveland Mrs. Chadwick caught a glimpse of the great crowds which swarmed about the tarnished, and gathered on vantage points on the heights surrounding the station. She instinctively shrank back into a corner of the drawing room and said, "I cannot see why all those people should be here."

When the train finally rolled into the station there was a rush from the further end of the iron fence that kept the crowd of curious from the tracks. This mob had broken through the police, swarmed over the fence, and through the gate upon the tracks, so that when the train came to a standstill there were nearly 1,000 persons about the cars.

Outburst of Jeers.

The crowd had become impatient with the delay of Mrs. Chadwick's appearance and began to jeer and whistle. As soon as Mrs. Chadwick, her son, Emil, and her faithful nurse, Freda Swanstorm, appeared on the car platform and stepped to the station, Mrs. Chadwick supported by United States Deputy Marshals Kumb and Kalker of New York, was recognized by the crowd and there was a spontaneous outburst of jeers, whistles, and shouts of coarse epithets.

Gray-haired men, curious women, and the inevitable small boy joined in the exultant cry, "There comes Cassie!" Women threw away their hats to get nearer. Old men pushed and shoved like students in a class scrimmage. The boys clambered on the carriage wheels, and the police had to seize them and fairly beat them away. Shouts of "Here's the notes!" and "Where's the money!" greeted Mrs. Chadwick. As the viciousness of the mob dawned upon her she seemed to grow faint, and wavered as though about to fall. It seemed that but for the Deputy Marshals supporting her she must utterly collapse.

The street was almost blocked and well-nigh impassable to the carriages and teams. The camera fiend was there in all his glory, despite the overcast sky and dark day, and through this battery passed Mrs. Chadwick, Marshal Chandler, and his two deputies in the carriage. They were immediately driven away to the Federal building.

During all this time the crowd kept hooting and jeering, and as the carriages rolled away from the station they were followed by some of the crowd. The shouts and cries were taken up and passed along all the way to the Federal building, through the busiest part of the city.

After consuming about twenty minutes in

she, with the officers, was taken to the Marshal's office on the fifth floor on the freight elevator. The police continued to beat back the crowd, while out of the next carriage the maid, Freda, was assisted and taken up to join her mistress. Before Freda reached her, however, Mrs. Chadwick was calling for her, entirely ignorant of the girl's whereabouts. Emil did not leave the carriage throughout the entire proceedings.

While Mrs. Chadwick with her nurse was in the Federal Building, Emil in the carriage outside was subjected to the scrutiny of the mob and was forced to listen to anathemas and maledictions as well as sarcastic and bitter references to "notes," "diamonds," "securities," and the like.

In the Federal Building.

Mrs. Chadwick was taken to the office of District Attorney Sullivan, to whom she was introduced. She greeted him meekly with "I am pleased to meet you."

Mr. Sullivan told her that she could have a preliminary hearing set for any date desired or could waive examination. She hesitated and was about to say that she would waive an examination and be admitted to bail when her attorney, Sheldon Kerruish, arrived and advised against it. Then there was nothing to do but to take her to the county jail. Marshal Chandler receipted for her to the New York Marshals and she was his prisoner.

The freight elevator at the rear of the building was once more called into requisition, and, attended by her maid, Marshal Chandler, and Deputy Marshal Fanning, Mrs. Chadwick went down to the first floor, entered her carriage, which was waiting in the alley, and was taken directly to the jail.

While the conference had been going on in the office of the District Attorney, the crowd had grown larger and larger, until several thousand persons packed the doors and the sidewalks were lined. When Mrs. Chadwick appeared, the shouts of derision again were raised, and covering her face with her hands she hurried to the carriage.

From the windows of the big buildings along the route, which is several blocks in length, hundreds of persons looked down. The officers hoped to save the woman some of the terrible shame of the whole proceeding by driving through an alley for part of the distance, but the people, surmising the move, rushed into the narrow passageway and so blocked it that the drivers had to stop the carriage several times.

At the entrance to the jail there was a wild, howling mob. Pandemonium reigned and the police were powerless. Finally Sheriff Barry ordered the police to beat back the people, and they were forced to use their clubs. Several persons received battered heads as a result.

When the woman stepped from the carriage the hundreds with one impulse rushed toward her. Mrs. Chadwick shrank back, seeming to fear violence, but the police closed about her, and, with a deputy on each side and others in front and rear, she was ushered into the corridor of the jail.

No one except the officials and newspaper men were allowed there, so that for the first time in over an hour the woman had a respite. When she stepped up to the turnkey to be registered before being assigned to her cell, she gave her age as 38 years, though in the Tombs, New York, she had placed it at 47.

"Where were you born?" asked the turnkey.

"Beg pardon," said Mrs. Chadwick, after hesitating a moment.

The question was repeated.

Born in the United States.

Mrs. Chadwick again hesitated, and after waiting a moment, during which she seemed greatly embarrassed, she replied, "The United States."

It has been asserted all along that she was born in Canada. The examination over the woman was searched, and then escorted by Sheriff Barry to Cell No. 14 in the women's department. Her maid Freda and her son Emil followed her.

Her courage held to the last, but her body failed her and when she had mounted the three flights of stairs leading to the tier of cells where she is to remain, she collapsed utterly and fell in a dead faint. But for the aid of Deputy United States Marshals Kumb and Kelker, who held her up and almost carried her along as she mounted the stairs, she never would have been able to reach her cell.

Breathless, pale, and staggering, she was barely able to reach a chair, as the steel door of the woman's corridor swung open to receive her. She sank feebly into a chair, her head fell backward, and but for the marshals she would have rolled to the floor. Water was quickly brought to her, and in a few seconds she revived, and was again a woman of business.

Her first request was that her lawyer, Sheldon Q. Kerruish, be sent for, and she was soon engaged in a conference with him concerning her defense.

Several women, who refused to give their names to the jailer or explain their business, requested to see Mrs. Chadwick, but were refused. After she had been in jail several hours a man acting for a local livery firm which says Mrs. Chadwick owes it $35 for unpaid bills, attempted to serve a summons on her in the suit which was brought in a Justice Court, but Sheriff Barry declined to allow him to do so.

After Mrs. Chadwick's son and maid left the jail they went to the Chadwick home in Euclid Avenue, and arranged for some clothing to be taken to Mrs. Chadwick. They also arranged to have meals taken to her from the Forest City House, so that Mrs. Chadwick will not be required to eat prison fare. When Attorney Kerruish left the jail he was asked whether he would defend Mrs. Chadwick in the criminal action brought against her. He replied that he did not know yet.

"Will there be any attempt to get bail?" was asked. "I can't say yet," was his rejoinder.

The New Indictments.

The Federal Grand Jury returned the indictments against Mrs. Chadwick, President Beckwith, and Cashier Spear of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, at the exact minute that Mrs. Chadwick's train rolled into the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot in this city.

Four indictments were returned at the same time against President Beckwith of the Oberlin Bank. Two charge him with misapplication of the funds of a National bank, one with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, and one with certifying checks when no funds were on hand. Similar indictments were returned against Cashier Spear.

The first witness before the Grand Jury was United States Marshal Chandler, who presented to the jury the sworn statement of President Beckwith. This is the document which has been called the "Confession" of Beckwith. It sets forth in effect that there were two notes of $500,000 each, both signed in the name of Andrew Carnegie, and that Mrs. Chadwick declared positively, both to him and Cashier Spear, that she personally saw Mr. Carnegie sign his name to both notes.

It was also set forth in the statement that a New York attorney who said he was a representative of Andrew Carnegie, had declared to Beckwith in Oberlin that the notes were genuine. The indorsement of the notes by Beckwith and Spear was admitted, but the statement declared neither of them had any idea that they were to be used in the manner in which Mrs. Chadwick handled them.

Mr. Beckwith's statement declared that they received from Irl Reynolds information to the effect that "everything was all right" and that a large amount of good securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick were held by the Wade Park Bank. This encouraged him to make loans to Mrs. Chadwick.

Mr. Beckwith's statement set forth the fact that Mrs. Chadwick had secured large loans from other bankers and had met them promptly. There was no reason to believe that she would not treat loans made by the Oberlin bank in the same manner.

The second witness was T. K. Whitney, Township Treasurer of Oberlin. James R. Severance, Treasurer of Oberlin College, narrated the facts connected with loans made to Mrs. Chadwick by the college, and told how the money had been repaid. Cashier Spear and J. E. Barrett of Wooster were other witnesses.

The hearing consumed all of the morning and was finished shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after the jury had been 30 minutes in session after luncheon. The indictments were voted at once. District Attorney Sullivan handed in the documents which he had previously prepared, and in five minutes thereafter Mrs. Chadwick, Beckwith, and Spear had been indicted.

There is no probability of Mrs. Chadwick being released on bail. She would be called upon to furnish to the Government bonds of $15,000 on each indictment, or a total of $75,000. Should she give this she would be rearrested on the two county indictments for forgery and asked for an additional bond of $25,000. There is, moreover, a possibility that she may be indicted a third time by the county, and if this should happen she would be asked for additional surety, amounting to $12,500. To insure her freedom pending trial she must therefore be prepared to furnish bonds amounting to $112,500.

Messrs. Beckwith and Spear will not give new bonds until arraigned. They are still held under preliminary bonds. Supboenas for President Beckwith and Cashier Spear in connection with the Oberlin bank failure were issued to-day by the county Grand Jury, which will resume its investigation of the bank failure to-morrow.

The appointment of a keeper for Mrs. Chadwick's home by United States Judge Wing of the Federal Court announced

the State Court. The Federal keeper will merely have control of the house and grounds to see that they are not interfered with while the keeper within the house will remain there to guard the household goods on which the Savings and Deposit Bank of Elyria holds a chattel mortgage.

A man with a moneymaking plan has made a proposition to the Elyria Bank to lease the Chadwick home for three months and use it as a public museum. As yet no answer to his proposal has been received. At a fifty cent admission fee he would have to have 222 persons a day visit the house to pay the lease rental, which he has placed at $10,000 for the ninety days.

LIKES CLEVELAND JAIL.

Mrs. Chadwick Says She Will Show the World She Is Honest.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—Reclining on a couch in the wide corridor of the Cuyahoga County jail, and looking the picture of content, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was seen by a press representative to-night.

"It seems very good to be back in Cleveland," was Mrs. Chadwick's greeting, "for now I feel that I am among my friends. I am especially delighted at the treatment accorded me on all sides. Sheriff Barry has been courtesy personified, and he is surrounding me with every comfort. How very different things are here from what they were in the Tombs! There I was compelled to remain in a dark cell, and had practically no comforts, while here every environment bespeaks comfort and cheerfulness, so far as any jail can."

"I was extremely glad that none of my friends tried to see me at the station or while in the County Clerk's office. It would have been humiliating for them to have seen me in the custody of officers, while they would not have done me any good.

"After I become accustomed to my new surroundings I have no doubt they will extend to me the benefits of their regard.

Another Offer of Bail.

"Let me make it plain why I do not seek bail. It is not because I cannot get it, for only to-day I received a special delivery letter from one of the wealthiest men in the country, who has known me since I was twelve years old. In this letter he assured me that, despite the penalty of publicity, he would sign my bail bonds for any amount. I shall refuse his kind offer, for while I am in jail I am free from the annoyance of curious people.

"If I were living at my home or in a hotel under bail I could not hire men enough to protect me from the affronts of these people. I shall stay with Sheriff Barry at least until the bankruptcy case is settled.

"To-night I received a letter from Dr. Chadwick, written in Paris. He assured me of his belief in my innocence, and said he was wiring that day to learn all particulars."

This cablegram was given out in New York last Sunday by Philip Carpenter, New York counsel for Mrs. Chadwick.

Mrs. Chadwick continued: "I believe Dr. Chadwick sailed to-day from Liverpool on a White Star steamer, so that within ten days, if this report be true, he will be by my side. I do not believe the doctor has been correctly quoted by some of his interviewers, but when the time comes people will know exactly what he means.

"The statement that he cabled to people in New York for funds is too ridiculous for utterance. He is plentifully supplied with money.

"Since talking with an attorney, and with the Sheriff, I am convinced that I owe it to my friends to tell my side of the story. I had hoped to give this out in a day or two, but as I have two very important matters to come up immediately, I may be delayed a little."

Mrs. Chadwick was interested to learn the public feeling in Cleveland. She was told that while this feeling was divided the people felt that she might be shielding some one, and they were therefore waiting until she should make her standing in the case known.

"I Am an Honest Woman."

"You may assure my friends and those who believe in me that I will not disappoint the confidence they repose in me. I will show them and the whole world that I am an honest woman; that I have never wrongfully obtained money from any one, and that I will repay every dollar of my indebtedness. For the next two or three days I will consider the important matters to which I referred, and will decide on my attorney. Then I will plan my fight for freedom, and for the re-establishment of my good name.

"To-night I shall sleep soundly, and to-morrow when rested and refreshed I will start in on real work."

Black and Olcott Again.

As she approached Cleveland this morning Mrs. Chadwick was questioned on the report that she is Mme. De Vere.

"I have refused positively to discuss even with Mr. Carpenter this De Vere matter," she replied. "That will all be taken up in a statement which I will give out."

"When will you give out that statement?"

"I have it all prepared. I may give it out to-morrow or I may not give it out for a month. It has been said that Gov. Black is through with my case. That is untrue. I had an appointment with him a week ago in his office, but was unable to keep it on acount of illness. I will not say what this appointment was for, except that it did not concern financial matters.

"It has been reported that Judge Olcott has said that he has had no business dealings with me since last March. I had a very pleasant letter from him last September.

"It ought to be sufficient proof to you of my good faith to face my creditors and accusers. I have lived in Cleveland for many years, and, outside of negotiating some large loans which have all been paid back in Cleveland and some things that I may have done which may not be considered good business, I do not think any one who knows me will attempt to accuse me of any wrong.

"I ask the people of Ohio to suspend judgment until the case has had a full hearing."

When the statement made by Mrs. Chadwick on the train was shown to a member of the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge yesterday afternoon, it was characterized as untrue in every particular, in so far as it related to Gov. Black or Judge Olcott. "The only connection this firm ever had with Mrs. Chadwick was fully explained in the statement given out by Judge Olcott," it was said.

"Mrs. Chadwick never had any such appointment with Gov. Black as the one referred to by her in this statement, and she had no correspondence with Judge Olcott in September.

"It is true that Mrs. Chadwick called up this office by telephone some time ago and attempted to retain us to defend her in the actions brought against her, but we declined to have anything to do with the case."

CLERGYMAN KEEPS SECRET.

The Rev. Dr. Jolly of Pittsburg Says He Will Tell if He Must.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—The Rev. Dr. A. H. Jolly, who married Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick to Mrs. Cassie L. Hoover here, is a cousin of Dr. Chadwick, and says he knows all about the trouble into which Mrs. Chadwick has gotten. He says he does not believe the signatures to the notes and securities given by the woman are forgeries. He intimates that he knows much more about this case than has been published and will tell what he knows if he has to.

It also came out to-day that Mr. Jolly, who two weeks ago openly defended Mrs. Chadwick from the pulpit, has himself been a victim of the Chadwick woman and loaned her money which has not been returned. In the midst of a warm interview defending Mrs. Chadwick to-day he was asked suddenly if Mrs. Chadwick had not also borrowed from him. The minister hesitated, then stammered:

"Well, I haven't very much left. I regret I can't tell you everything. It would make a good story."

"Who says those are forged papers?" he continued somewhat passionately. "Do you know they are forged papers? No one else does. It remains for the courts to prove that."

"Did you introduce Mrs. Chadwick to any bankers or brokers with whom she might have negotiated a loan?"

"Now that would be telling, wouldn't it," answered the minister quickly. He refused to say whether or not Mrs. Chadwick had bound him by an oath not to reveal what he knew about her dealings in Pittsburg. Asked for the name of her Pittsburg dupe he answered:

"I could enlighten you on this matter, but will not. The United States Court has not convicted the woman yet. No examination has been held, so why should I tell what I know?"

POMMERY
CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
IF YOUR DESIRE TO PLEASE YOUR GUEST LEADS YOU TO REQUIRE THE BEST CHAMPAGNE, YOU WILL NATURALLY CHOOSE POMMERY.

Loved by All
who appreciate real luxuries.
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
appeals to the fastidious because of its delightful flavor and sparkling purity.

ODELL TALKS ABOUT STRAIGHT CITY TICKET

Republicans Strong Enough to Win Victory, He Believes.

DEPENDS ON LEGISLATURE.

Lauterbach Calls on Higgins Administration to Abolish Raines Law Hotels.

Governor-Chairman Odell made last night what his hearers took to mean a flat-footed declaration for a straight Republican ticket in the next municipal campaign. It was the occasion of Excise Commissioner Edward H. Healy's annual dinner to his election district captains. Mr. Healy is the leader of the Thirty-fifth, the largest district in New York County, and his dinner was given at Huber's, in the Bronx. Gov. Odell, Lieutenant Governor-elect Bruce, Attorney General-elect Mayer, and Edward Lauterbach were the guests of honor.

Gov. Odell spoke at great length and was roundly cheered. The climax was reached when he spoke of the probability of the Republicans nominating a straight-out ticket in this city next year, and everybody in the dining hall jumped up shouting, "No fusion! No fusion! Give us a straight ticket! Give us a straight ticket!"

The Governor began his speech by saying: "The aim of the Republican Party in the next municipal campaign should be to present good, clean candidates, who will command the respect of all the people. Whether the ticket which we shall nominate shall take the form of a straight ticket—" (Here the diners broke loose with their exclamations.)

When quiet was restored the Governor continued:

"Whether it shall take the form of a straight ticket rests upon the Legislature. That is to say, if the Legislature enacts wise laws that shall command the confidence of the people, it will be demonstrated whether it will be wise for Republicans to go before the people on our own merits.

"There never was so strong a demand for a straight ticket as to-day. I don't know what will be done. It is a matter that must be given very careful consideration, but when once we have made our decision I think I can say our organization is now strong enough to insure victory.

"I appreciate the honor very much that the people of the State have done me by electing me Chief Executive for four years. Mistakes probably have been made, but I think I am warranted in saying that the verdict of the people at the recent election attests their belief that there has been no dishonesty at Albany during my incumbency of the Governorship.

The Governor related parts of a conversation he had with a Japanese nobleman at a recent dinner.

"This man told me," said the Governor, "that a good statesman is he who can build for the future."

"That's the kind of a man you are, Governor," some one shouted.

"We won a great victory," said the Governor, "but if we fail to fulfill the people's wishes, victory will soon be turned into defeat."

In discussing the differences between up-State and Greater New York, the Governor said:

"If we are to have progress in the State, we should see to it that such misapprehensions are cleared up."

Referring again to his conversation with the Japanese nobleman, Gov. Odell said that the Japanese visitor said it was his belief that while this country is a great country and has a great citizenship, yet there were many within it who should be debarred from exercising the franchise. He continued:

"I am not advocating an educational qualification. At the same time I do say that there are many men who come from abroad who have in their make-up the elements of good citizens, yet who so little understand the institutions of our country that they should be debarred at least during the period of their tutelage from exercising the right of franchise."

This was greeted with great cheering. The Governor then took up the question of capital and labor, and said:

"The right of every man to labor and the safeguarding of that right by proper legislation is more important than the winning of votes by fake legislation."

Other speakers were Lieut. Gov.-elect Bruce and Attorney-General-elect Mayer, and Edward Lauterbach.

Discussing the problems that the Higgins administration must meet, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"One of the things that must be done is the abolition of Raines law hotels. The Higgins administration must meet more completely the liberal sentiment of the community."

COUNTING NOSES FOR SENATOR.

Speaker Nixon and Other Legislators Confer with Gov. Odell.

Governor-Chairman Odell and Speaker S. Fred Nixon had a two hours' conference yesterday on the Senatorship. Mr. Nixon said that no decision had been reached, but further than that refused to commit himself.

"I am not committed to any candidate," he said, "and I am not going to commit myself. I do not expect to take any stand on the subject before the meeting of the Legislature, because I am inclined to believe that when the Legislature meets there will be but one candidate."

All that Gov. Odell would say after his talk with Mr. Nixon was that there was no change in the Senatorial situation. Besides Speaker Nixon, Senators Edgar T. Brackett, Spencer K. Warnick, William D. Barnes, Frederick C. Stevens, and Henry S. Ambler, and Assemblyman Jean Burnett, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, called on the Governor yesterday about the Senatorship.

Those interested in the candidacy of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black were inclined to ridicule the notion that there was a possibility of Mr. Black being defeated through an unexpected change of opinion on the part of members of the Legislature who are now understood to be pledged to vote for him. It was said by those in a position to know just what Mr. Black's strength as a candidate will be that he could almost certainly rely upon 86 votes in the Republican caucus.

This estimate it was admitetd was based upon the assumption that Governor-elect Higgins would remain neutral. But even if Mr. Higgins should show a preference for Depew, Mr. Black's friends are confident that he would still be able to command a majority vote in the caucus. The following list of votes is claimed for Black:

New York County, 10; Kings County, 2; Twenty-third Senatorial District, 4; Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, 5; Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, 4; Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, 2; Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, 3; Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, 4; Thirtieth Senatorial District, 3; Thirty-first Senatorial District, 3; Thirty-second Senatorial District, 4; Thirty-third Senatorial District, 2; Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, 2; Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, 4; Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, 5; Forty-third and Forty-fourth Senatorial Districts, 6; Forty-sixth Senatorial District, 2; Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Senatorial Districts, 9.

The Forty-third and Forty-fourth Senatorial Districts are comprised in Monroe County, of which George W. Aldridge is the leader, and the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Senatorial Districts constitute Erie County, of which William C. Warren is the leader. Both Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Warren are said to be irrevocably committed to Mr. Black's candidacy. Mr. Aldridge is the Secretary of the Railroad Commission, and as such will be dependant upon Governor-elect Higgins for reappointment. The fact that it is asserted by the friends of ex-Gov. Black that Mr. Aldridge is with them is taken as an indication that the Governor-elect intends to remain neutral, and has so assured the political leaders who have conferred with him.

Gov.-elect Higgins did not have a conference with Gov. Odell yesterday, but it is thought he will see him to-day.

"I am not ready to express a preference as to the Senatorship," said Mr. Higgins, "and I do not know that I will do so when the Legislature begins."

BROKER IN TROUBLE.

Schumacher's Suspension Causes Flurry in Put and Call Market.

The put and call market, with headquarters in New Street, was much excited yesterday over the report spread in the morning that a member of the Stock Exchange who had a number of privileges outstanding had refused to recognize them. It could not be learned at first who the broker was, but later in the day Charles Schumacher, Jr., who was in business for himself, announced his suspension on the Stock Exchange. In his letter to the Exchange he stated that he had no outstanding contracts on the Exchange, but that he was unable to meet his obligations.

At his office later in the afternoon his representatives announced that all obligations were being met in full. It was stated that all the privileges outstanding were being taken care of, and that any one with a just claim who came to the office to present it would be paid. There had been a report that Mr. Schumacher had personal obligations to many members of the Stock Exchange in sums exceeding $100. When asked if this were true, his representative said that if there were any such obligations they had been paid.

The privileges sold by Mr. Schumacher were said to have aggregated 10,000 shares. Among them was said to have been a put for 4,200 shares of Union Pacific at 112. A put is an agreement by which the maker of the same agrees to accept from the purchaser of the put a certain amount of stock at a certain price, generally two or three points below the market. Puts for 100 shares and running for thirty days sell for from $100 to $200, sometimes more, sometimes less. If the market breaks within the time limit to below the price named in the put, the maker may be forced to take the stock, thus incurring a loss. The purchaser generally trades against the privilege, thus limiting his loss to the amount he paid for the privilege. Mr. Schumacher also had some spreads outstanding. These privileges are a combination of a put and a call whereby the maker agrees to either accept a certain amount of stock at a given point or to deliver a similar amount at a point usually higher than the prevailing market price within a given period. It was said yesterday that Mr. Schumacher had refused, to honor the privileges on the ground that owing to the language in which they were made, the privileges did not become effective until after the expiration of thirty days, instead of within thirty days, which is the usual method. At present prices a good profit is shown by all puts which were purchased before the panic when the market was selling much higher.

Mr. Schumacher is the son of the late Charles Schumacher, head of the firm of C. Schumacher & Co., with which firm the suspended man had, however, nothing to do. He had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1898, but he had his telephone removed about eight months ago, and since then he had not been active. In fact, he had made arrangements to sell his seat on the Stock Exchange, negotiations for which will not be interfered with by his present difficulty.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RICHLAND, Texas, Dec. 14.—Twelve business houses were destroyed by fire to-day. Only one carried insurance. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

GREENVILLE, Me., Dec. 14.—A fire which at one time threatened the entire village to-day caused a total loss of about $50,000, of which there is an insurance of $30,000. The veneer mill of the Greenville Manufacturing Company and the Moosehead Power Company's plant were burned to the ground.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 14.—The business portion of the town of Richland, about 150 miles south of Dallas, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning, ten out of the twelve business houses being burned. Only one firm carried insurance. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

¶ There is something radically wrong in a concern where heads of departments are tinkering with routine while competitors are after live business.

Our system of vertical filing saves the high-priced brains in your business for the special thinking and quick doing which count biggest.

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Pianola Piano for Christmas
The First Complete Piano
The Piano of the Future
WILL MAKE 1905 AND THE YEARS THAT FOLLOW YEARS OF THE KEENEST MUSICAL ENJOYMENT

THE Pianola Piano represents the most important stride forward in the evolution of the Pianoforte that has been known since the early invention of the instrument. It is the first piano to add to mechanical perfection a *means by which any one can play it.*

Everything that has ever been said or written of the Pianola as a thoroughly artistic means of rendering pianoforte music applies with equal force to the new Pianola Piano. This instrument is a complete union in a single case of a high grade piano and a Metrostyle Pianola—the latest and best of all piano-players.

In outward appearance the Pianola Piano is to all intents and purposes an upright of the regular type. The key-board is there for those who have acquired the ability to play with the fingers. But in the case of those who have not mastered technique, the piano may be played by means of a perforated music roll and the usual expression levers of the Pianola.

The change from one method of playing to the other is so quick as to be practically instantaneous. All that is necessary is to slide back a panel in the upper part of the case and lower the foot pedals which supply the motive power for the Pianola mechanism.

The presence of the Pianola inside the case does not interfere in the slightest degree with the excellence of the instrument as a hand-played piano. Its tone is rich and mellow, its action delicate and responsive, its exterior artistic and harmonous in its lines.

The ability to play the piano correctly and with expression, once an art so rare, so painfully acquired, now becomes the possession of any person who purchases the Pianola Piano.

The prices of the Pianola Piano range from $500 to $1,000. Even the lowest priced instrument contains the complete Metrostyle Pianola, costing alone $250 and $300. The Pianola Piano costs no more than an upright of equal grade and a Metrostyle Pianola when purchased separately.

Pianos of all other makes will be accepted in exchange at a fair valuation. Will be sold on the monthly payment system when preferred.

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JAMES P. SILO,
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THE ANNUAL SALE
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of Antique Glass, etc.
Sale To-Day(THURSDAY), FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

To be Leased to the Public Service.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.—John C. Eisele, President of the New Brunswick Light, Heat and Power Company of New Brunswick, to-day confirmed the report that that company would be leased to the Public Service Corporation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—9 to 13 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort, Raymond Orteig, and Antone Le Blanche; damage, $1,000.

4:15 A. M.—351 Madison Street; Morris Jeller; damage, $100.

4:30 A. M.—175 Broome Street; Sam Small; damage trifling.

4:40 A. M.—45 West Tenth Street; Harry Bankard; damage, $300.

5:45 A. M.—826 and 828 Broadway; Freedman Brothers; damage, $300.

8:43 A. M.—573 Robbins Avenue; Anna Boo; damage, $50.

10:05 A. M.—25 Bradhurst Avenue; Mr. Russell; damage, $25.

11:55 A. M.—24 James Street; Tony Ferone; damage, $50.

12:45 P. M.—205-207 Avenue D; John Nelly & Sons; damage, $1,000.

12:50 P. M.—721 St. Nicholas Avenue; H. C. Soll; damage, $300.

1:10 P. M.—144 East Ninety-sixth Street; B. Segel; damage, $150.

2:10 P. M.—107 Division Street; Samuel Cooper; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—233 West Forty-third Street; Joseph Lee; damage, $100.

3:35 P. M.—Forty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $20.

4:10 P. M.—793 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; Eichler Brewing Company; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—24 East Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Lizzie Origo; damage, $5.

5:30 P. M.—112 West Eleventh Street; Mary Gleason; damage, $5.

5:35 P. M.—7 Rivington Street; Samuel Kline; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—183 Clinton Street; Annie Goldberger; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—739-741 Lexington Avenue; Oscar Krueger; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—Washington and Westchester Avenues; Charles Weigold; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—Twenty-fifth Street and Thirteenth Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $100.

8:35 P. M.—1,487 Amsterdam Avenue; Stein & Bieler; damage, $25.

9:25 P. M.—24 Avenue B; Samuel Kahl; damage, $5.

Meriden Holiday Silverware
Store, full of rich and beautiful gifts, open evenings until Christmas.
Meriden Co.
Silversmiths
International Silver Co. Suc.
218 Fifth Avenue

THE
BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart
By this Sign you may know and will find
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York
Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.
Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.
Select Now - Delivery when wanted
Get the Best and you get the Singer
Singer Sewing-Machines are never sold to dealers

Aux Tapis Francais
159 FIFTH AVENUE.
FRENCH IMPORTED RUGS.
"Essayer c'est les adopter"
Why our rugs have created such a sensation since we have been displaying them!
Because they are made in the most authentic French styles and in handsome designs.
Because of their dainty and attractive colorings, which are absolutely unalterable.
Because their qualities are serviceable and may be depended upon, and all sizes are in one piece.
And last, but not least, the prices we quote are unusually low, as it is our desire to have our fabrics become more and more popular in this city.
Aubusson and Savonnerie Rugs in stock and made to order from exclusive designs.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS
Electric and Oil Lamps of dignified design.
Library Sets in Metal and Glass.
Unusual Rugs.
Carefully selected Furniture.
Favrile Glass Vases.
Visitors Always Welcome.
331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

KEEP MFG. CO
Makers of Keep's Shirts
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Our only store in New York
Keep's Christmas Specialties
MODISH NECKWEAR
All our own make,
50c. $1.00 $1.50
Also a Special Lot of full width four-in-hands, made from remnants of 50c. silk, at 25c

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated.
320 4th Av., Room 31, near 23d St., New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

☞On the second floor you'll find New York's largest showing of men's housecoats.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

Silk petticoats now $4.95

A very extraordinary value

YOU don't often see high grade fashionable silk petticoats offered at $4.95, and while this sale is in progress you should by all means take advantage of this remarkable saving. Couldn't make a better decision than to present one as a gift.

You have assurance of the high quality of these petticoats because they're a very heavy quality of taffeta in black and all the new shades—made with graduated accordion plaited flounce finished with full bias ruffle—also all silk dust ruffle.

$6.95 for silk petticoats of good quality taffeta—variety of styles—some with ruches, others with accordion plaited flounces, finished with bias ruffle—others with two accordion plaited flounces, finished with tucked bias ruffle—all made with silk dust ruffle. Second Floor.

$8.95 for silk petticoats of extra heavy taffeta—the best quality made—with deep graduated accordion plaited flounce, finished with two full ruches—also another style made with full flare flounce finished with two ruches.

$10, $10.50, $11.50, $14.95 and upwards for silk petticoats made of the best quality taffeta—all made with full flare flounces—with and without ruches—all full widths—in a variety of colors and black. They are all good values.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Extraordinary holiday sale
Solid gold jewelry
On basis of dry goods profit.

HERE'S an immensely important holiday special in solid gold jewelry, that will be the gift of a multitude because there is absolutely nothing more suitable or appreciated. Main Floor.

Hundreds of solid gold scarfpins, in handsome designs, in great variety; to-day, 95c. Others at $1.25, $1.25, $1.75, $2 and up to $25.

Solid gold cuff buttons, $1.25 to $2.50.
Solid gold brooches, at $1.25 to $5.
Solid gold fancy stone rings, at $1.45.
Solid gold signet rings, at $1.25 to $5.
Solid gold necktie clasps, at 95c.
Solid silver match boxes 95c to $5.
Solid silver chain purses, at $3.45.
Solid silver baby rattles, 95c—$2.50.
Solid silver cigar cutters, special, $1.25.
Solid silver note pencils, 25c—$1.25.
Solid silver book marks, 35c to $1.25.
Solid silver cuff links, at 25c to 95c.
Solid silver bonbons, to-day, $1.25. Solid silver stamp boxes, to-day, special, 45c

Holiday silverware bargains.

WHY shouldn't we say bargains when no other word fits these unprecedented holiday values in quadruple plate and sterling silver, bought especially for gifts? They include: Main Floor.

50 four-piece quadruple tea sets, highly burnished and made to sell for $8, at $5.50. Others at various prices.

Quadruple plate bakers, special, $3.20.
Quadruple plate soup tureen, $3.50 to $6.50.
Quadruple plate crumb set, at $1.95.
Quadruple plate water pitcher, at $2.95.
Quadruple plate cake basket, $2.50.
Quadruple plate fern dishes, $2.75 to $6.50.
Quadruple plate chocolate pot, $1.75.
Syrup pot and tray, at $1.75 to $1.95.
Quadruple plate bread tray at $3.25.
Quadruple plate butter dishes, $1.95 to $3.50.
Sterling top salts and peppers, 25c, 45c.
Quadruple plate toilet set, at $9.50.
Sterling silver manicure set, $1.65. Sterling silver manicure pcs., 95c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Infant's $2.95 coat, $1.98

A hundred dainty little gifts

IT'S a good manner of bringing up children to begin while they're very young to give them practical things as gifts along with the toys and dolls, and so you will see the importance of doing this we've marked all these articles and others at special holiday prices. Second Floor.

Select one of these $2.95 cloth coats for baby at $1.98, and see how the little ones will appreciate it—splendidly made coats in tan, red and blue.

$3.95 for $5 coats prettily trimmed—brass buttons.

$5 for crushed velvet coat in all the latest shades—value $6.95.

$5.95 for Russian coat, emblem on sleeve—tan covert cloth—value $7.50.

$8.95 for box coats—very stylish model, covert and red—value $10.50.

$10 for Russian coat, tucked front and back, light brown—value $12.50.

Second Floor.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

5,000 new gift slippers

prices lower than ever

OUR source of supply is inexhaustible and you don't have to put up with styles, colors or qualities you don't like if you select your Christmas slippers here. At the same time there's a saving greater than we've known any other store to offer. Second Floor.

Five thousand pairs of new slippers for men, women and children are ready to-day at special holiday prices.

$1.50 for men's black and brown goat, black and tan Russia calf and brown ooze opera slippers—patent leather pumps and men's brown goat Romeo slippers—value $2.

$1.95 for men's red and pearl gray glazed kid chamois lined opera slippers—value $3.

$1.45 for women's red and gray suede (mule) boudoir slippers—also pink, blue and red cloth embroidered quilted satin lined house slippers—also red and black satin quilted Juliettes—value $2.50.

39c for children's blue printed house slippers—warm lined—sizes 7 to 2—value 60c.

65c to $1.75 for genuine buck beaded and embroidered moccasins for men, women and children.

98c to $2 for Buster Brown leggins for boys—velvets and corduroys—in all colors, tan and black leather.

39c for women's black, blue and maroon velvet house slippers—no heels, noiseless soles—value 95c. Large assortment.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Imported fancy novelties

$4 and $5 gift articles at $1.95.

HERE'S the opportuntiy of the holiday season for all who wish to give handsome imported jewel boxes, glove, handkerchief, collar and cuff boxes and Humidors (for his cigars), all imported direct to sell at $4 to $10—to-day $1.95 and $2.95. Main Floor.

All $4.00 and $5.00 articles are **$1.95**
All $6.00 and $7.50 articles are **$2.95**

Make your selection to-day. You can easily realize how great will be the demand for these choice gift articles at our prices when other stores are asking a great deal more.

Visit our holiday bazar, 2d floor.

Here you will find a very large gathering of holiday merchandise particularly adapted for gifts—all arranged for quick choosing. Hurried shoppers will find our Holiday Bazar an excellent place to shop. It's away from the main floor crowds.

100 smart coats to-day at $12.75

This $22.50 Coat 12.75

EXACT copies, too. Style, workmanship, material and quality are the same as used in a fashionable model we offered at $22.50. Could secure only 50 original models, and they were admired so much that we sold them nearly all out in a day. Managed to secure one hundred made up like it. Of course this was during a maker's dull period and counting the saving on the material and the cost of making are able to offer them to-day at the unprecedented price of $12.75. Third Floor.

They're fine, fashionable cheviot coats—trimmed with wide braid and velvet—lined throughout with guaranteed satin—special holiday price to-day, **$12.75.**

Can you think of a Christmas gift more suitable and practical than a smart coat? It is certainly useless to try when you consider the long months of service realized from it. This remarkable saving affords the opportunity of the year to select a coat to serve as a gift or for your own personal use.

This $16.50 Coat 10.75

$14.75 for 43 in. kerseycoats—all lined with guaranteed satin, Leavily strapped with self material—velvet collar and cuffs inlaid with velvet—value $22.50

$10.75 for women's 42 in. coats—heavy cheviets and very fine zibeline—tucks front and back—very excellent value at $16.50, this occasion **$10.75.**

$16.75 for women's 45 in. coats, made in fine Kerseys, lined with Skinner satin, handsomely trimmed with crushed velour—regular value $25.

$8.75 for women's 27 in. coats, about 200 in all—have been $10.75 and $12.75—all marked at one price—$8.75. All well made and very stylish.

$5 for women's coats. most any odd coat—in kersey and cheviots—lined with satin—regular prices $6.75, $7.75, $8.75 and $9.75. Special values.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Smart silk waists $3.95

A Chfistmas gift that combines utility with sentiment.

NOW here's a gift that *never* fails to please, so if you're in a quandary just select a handsome silk waist to-day and you can rest assured that no gift received by the one you wish to remember will be more appreciated than yours. Second Floor.

Four great lots of silk waists to-day that are beauties—including 500 of taffeta silk in light blue, white, brown, navy and black—tuck back—entire front made of stitched side plaits, French knots and hand stitched medallions—fancy tab collars—special, **$3.95**

$5 for waists in several good models—plain taffeta or plaid silk—made with fancy embroidered yokes, inverted plaits, box plaits or tailor stitched—some are trimmed with hand-embroidered dots—others with stitched side plaits to form yoke—tab collar or tie of stitched taffeta.

$5.95 for waists in three models of allover lace, silk lined, blouse effect—very effective—yoke finished with crochet lace in pointed design—others finished with rows of insertion and lace or medallions—collar and cuffs finished with silk taffeta band. All very stylish designs.

$10 for beautiful allover net waist—silk lined—new inserted and tucked sleeve with deep designed cuff—elaborate blouse front made of lace insertions in scroll effect and Irish lace medallions—trimmed back and collar.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Exceptional holiday sale
framed pictures
25c to $1.00—others up to $50.

A THOUSAND strikingly beautiful subjects particularly selected for the holidays because of the sentiment they express. Surely no gift could be more appropriate. Think of their being priced at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 when so much in demand. Fourth Floor.

They are surrounded by the handsomest frames any store has ever shown. In fact the frames alone would be good values at the prices we ask for the complete pictures in many instances.

Other pictures up to $50 include subjects highly prized throughout the world, and often sold for twice to-day's prices.

At 25c.—framed in 1 in. black frames, Dutch posters, Ballet Girls and hundreds of other popular subjects.

At 39c.—framed in 1 ½ inch handsome gilt frames with corners and mats, colored picture pieces, large selection of subjects.

At 75c.—Gibson pictures, framed in 1 inch black oak, with mat. They're popular with everybody.

At $1—hundreds of colored prints, also black and whites, carbon prints, horse combinations and 20-inch circle—framed in handsome gilt and hardwood frames.

At $1.75—hand-colored photogravures, framed in artistic gilt frames with mat and corners.

At $2.50—very special hand-colored prints and fac-similes in handsome gilt frames—corners and mats.

At $3.75—hand-colored pastels of landscapes—a large variety of subjects fitted in elegant gilt frames.

At $5—hundreds of hand-colored prints, pastels, carbon photographs and engravings, in artistic frames—a very large assortment. Prices upward to $50. This city's largest, finest and most complete showing of pictures

Oil paintings $7 and up to $500

The subjects are worthy to be done in oil by the famous artists who created them, and sold at the much higher prices usually paid. They are fitted in the handsomest gilt frames and are accompanied by shadow boxes that set them off to the very best advantage. We don't know of a finer gift than an oil painting. Visit our oil painting room to-day.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Mammoth sale of 15,000 leather articles

A saving of ⅓ to ½

on every conceivable gift.

TO-DAY we offer you 15,000 select gift articles in leather at ⅓ to ½ off the prices almost invariably asked by the exclusive leather stores for the same quality and up-to-date styles.

We thank you for waiting till we should be fully prepared.

Our orders have amazed the manufacturers. They admit that no dry goods house in Greater New York has ever attempted such a holiday showing.

This acknowledgment places our leather department on equality with the finest display to be found in any separate store. Main Floor, 20th Street side.

Simpson Crawford Co. have nearly one hundred departments to draw upon for the year's profits.

The exclusive leather store has but one.

It must depend almost entirely on the holiday business for the year's profits.

The fact that the exclusive store prospers gives strength to our plausible argument that it necessarily asks you to pay ⅓ to ½ more than our prices.

Seven special holiday bargains start this wonderful sale news.

59c for seal, morocco and Japanese purses and pocket books—value $1

$3.95 for manufacturers' samples of hand bags—values are $5 to $7.

95c for misses' bags of morocco, walrus, snake, and lizard skins.

25c for grass discs with ore enameled letter—value 50.—half price to-day.

$3.95 for suit cases—value $5—make most acceptable gifts for anybody.

25c for small Peggy bags—such as the little ones are proud to carry.

$1 for fine imported leather change purses—value $1.50—a very exceptional value.

Suit cases and traveling bags are excellent gifts for men and women.

22 and 24 in. sole leather suit cases, 6 in. deep—shirt pocket, Yale lock, steel frame and catches, $5.00.

Women's light weight suit case, aluminum frame, hand sewed, brass lock, tan, dark brown—20 in., 6.40—22 in., 6.75—24 in., 7.15—26 in., 7.50.

Bags fitted with every requisite in either ebony or sterling silver—every style and leather—beautiful assortment—from 12 to 63.75.

Miniature suit cases—children use them for school books, 1. to 4.50. They are one of the handiest leather articles manufactured—especially popular with young folks.

Hornback alligator club bags:				
12 in.	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.
7.50	7.95	8.25	8.75	9.25
	17 in.	18 in.		
	9.75	10.25		

Women's black seal bags, gilt trimmings, leather lined—same bag, oxidized or gun metal, for those who dress in mourning

13 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	17 in.
8.50	9.00	9.65	10.25	10.75

Women's walrus leather bag—lined in pearl gray, gilt trimmings, inside pockets on each side—12 to 18 in.—9.25 to 12.75.

Women's light-weight sole-leather bag—all hand made—russet and dark brown, leather lined—inside pockets—12 in. to 18 in.—7.95 to 11.50.

A lasting Xmas gift.

Men's hand bags of English sole leather—hand-sewed edges—sewed in frame—handsome brass trimmings—14 to 20 in.—7.95 to 10.75.

Hornback alligator bags for men—square ends—new patent trimmings—hornback on both sides:

16 in.	17 in.	18 in.
19.25	20.00	20.75

Fitted suit cases, 12.75 to 75.00.

Alligator bags, deep oxford style, square ends, leather lined, inside pockets, brass trimmings—the inner handles—12 to 18 in., 5.25 to 7.50.

As serviceable as elegant.

Deep cowhide club bags, oxford shape, leather lined, 12 to 18 in., 3.60 to 5.50. Just the thing for short trips.

Doctors' bags in every feather and every device for bottles and instruments, 4.75 to 10.75.

Men's sole leather hat boxes—many different styles, for one or more hats, 5.75 to 11.25.

24 in. sole leather case—Irish linen lined—value $5—at 3.95.

Fans, belts and fancy goods—these articles make beautiful and useful gifts—what is more acceptable than a dainty fan, which can be purchased for 75c., and the finest assortment ever shown to sell from $1 to $28.75—the choicest designs in painted gauze, lace or spangled, or the brilliant Spanish fan, a decided novelty.

Mirrors for the dresser, made to sell for $1.75, at $1.

Leather picture frames, value 75c., at 25c. and 50c.

Magnificent showing of new, stylish bags—avenue, carriage, envelope and vanity—and what fine presents they make!—every woman would welcome one or more—our assortments encompass all the good styles—they are so beautiful that they border on the artistic, and the prices are all very reasonable, especially to-day—come before the stock gets too low.

Avenue bags as well as carriage—and hand bags—a wonderful assortment specially priced for the holidays to sell for $1.50 and $1.95.

A few suggestions for the man's present—card and letter cases, bill rolls, bill books—imported purses for change, flasks, toilet rolls, jewel cases, drinking cups, memo. books, collar and cuff boxes, tooth and nail tablets—shaving pads—these articles are almost endless in variety and the prices will suit the pocket book of every individual—toilet rolls, $3.25 to $53—folios, $1 to $8.95—flasks, 50c. to $3.95—shaving pads, 25c. to $1, and a number of unadvertised bargains.

The belt has become a most necessary addition to the pretty costume—one cannot own too great a variety—our showing is most complete in color and style from the plain tailor-made at 50c. to the beautiful rhinestone creations at $14.75—one of our specialties is the beautiful shirred girdle in shaded effect, $2.95.

Smokers' sets, value $1.75, special holiday price, $1.

Glove, handkerchief, necktie and jewel cases at $1.

Xmas box of perfume

The one you'd prefer to give is here.

HUNDREDS of gift buyers of refined taste who naturally turn to our select showing of *known* perfumes for their Christmas remembrances are commenting on the reasonableness of our prices. It might be well to mention right here that they range from 15c to $8.74.

The exquisite odors—the handsome boxes, and neatness in their preparation to serve as gifts give them preference over any other perfumes. There is no more acceptable gift.

Our perfumes are gathered from all parts of the world, England, France, Germany, Japan and America. We have dainty boxes and baskets from such makers as Houbigant, Roger and Gallet, Pinaud, Piver, Lentheric, Devine et Cie, Colgate, Oakley, Ricksecker, Bradley, "4711," Hazard, etc., at prices from 15c to $8.74. Main Floor.

Basket box with Christmas decorations of holly, forget-me-nots and violets—85c value, 50c.

Christmas package Devine et Cie, Grasse, France—fine perfumes in handsome box in all odors—value 25c, at 15c.

Hazard & Hazard famous number 6 cologne, in all size bottles intermediate from 42c to $10 for a gallon demijohn.

French perfume bulb and pump atomizers—all warranted, from 25c to $9.74.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

BOOKS

YOU never see anybody leave our book department without the book they want at a price satisfactory to them, for it's the largest and finest in America—the outcome of a constant search of the world of literature. Second Floor.

Christmas is so near now and books will be difficult to choose if you do not depend on a department like this with all facilities for caring for the great holiday rush.

Books—35c. classics 19c.

This series of classics in 16mo is printed on extra fine paper, with text illustrations on coated paper. Bound in extra vellum from the originals by eminent foreign artists. Among the titles.

Jessica's First Prayer.
Modern Painters.
Christian Living.
Poe's Poems.
Christmas Carol.
The Boat Club.
Prince of the House of David.
Emerson's Essays, (2 vols.)
Jackanapes.
Aesop's Fables.
Christie's Old Organ.
Fairy Book.
Through the Looking Glass.
Imitation of Christ.
Royal Commandments.
In His Steps.
Little Rosebud.
Story of Persian Wars.
Abbe Constantin.
Pinocchio Adventures.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Black Rock.
With Christ.
Barrack-Room Ballads.
Grandfather's Chair.
Professor at the Breakfast Table.
Kept for the Master's Use.
Miss Toosey and Laddie.
Departmental Ditties.
Fairyland of Science.
Stones of Venice.

Choice classics with beautifully decorated bindings, great variety of titles—each one in a box..... **25c**

Golden Thoughts from great writers.
Through the year with Shakespeare.
Through the year with Dickens.
Through the year with Tennyson.
Diamonds from Sir Walter Scott.
Emeralds from Thomas Moore.
Opals from Oliver W. Holmes.
Daisies from R. L. Stevenson's Poems.
Language of Flowers.
Through the year with Longfellow.
Gems of Devotional Poetry, etc., and over 100 equally desirable titles.

Young folks' standard classics

richly bound in cloth, with unique designs and elegantly illustrated, a good sized volume that every girl and boy would be proud to get; published to retail at $1; to-day, for 48c.

Among the titles are:

Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Samantha at Saratoga.
Green Mountain Boys.
Arabian Nights, &c.

DEC 1 9 0 4

The SUBWAY Brings You Right to WANAMAKER'S

Step in at your station—get out at our door.
No worry with jostling crowds, on congested thoroughfares.
No heed to pay to stormy weather, or muddy or snowy streets.
The Subway has done wonders in making holiday shopping easy, and the getting home afterward, pleasant and comfortable—or so it is to WANAMAKER shoppers.

From Uptown, take "Express" train to Fourteenth street, and step out into a "Local" train just one station farther down—ASTOR PLACE—and you are at WANAMAKER'S. From Brooklyn Bridge, take "Local" train to ASTOR PLACE.

Christmas Music in the ROTUNDA. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following

Vocal Quartet

MISS ELISE STEVENS, *Soprano.* | MR. JOHN YOUNG, *Tenor.*
MISS ESSIE O'NEILL, *Contralto.* | MR. ALBERT G. JANPOLSKI, *Baritone.*

Men's Tourist Overcoats, at $15
Worth $20 and $25

This is a fine offering of about one hundred fine Overcoats of our regular $20 and $25 grades. They are in the popular tourist style, 52 inches long, with broad shoulders and full, gracefully hanging belted back. They offer exceptional comfort and good looks, at the remarkably low price of **$15.** Second floor, Fourth avenue.

House Coats Made for Men

This stock of House Coats is prepared with the same intimate knowledge of the wishes of particular men, which has brought us such a successful business in custom shirtmaking and scarfmaking.

We are not satisfied with the ordinary garments made by manufacturers for the general trade. We have our house coats cut in the smartest styles possible, and finished with unusual care. We select the materials of which they are made, and stipulate just exactly what trimmings shall be used, how the coats shall be cut for both comfort and good looks; and a stock so prepared for critical men is just the one from which women may buy holiday gifts with absolute safety. The variety is unusually broad, and the price-range will meet any wish.

$5.50, $6.50, $7.50, $9, $10, up to $35. Broadway and Ninth street.

Waterproof SHOES For Men

Every man alive has probably been warned since he was old enough to understand language, to be careful not to get his feet wet; and there is probably no more widespread cause of disease and death than this simple matter of which so many people are careless.

Recently manufacturers have been giving serious thought to the making of waterproof shoes, and it is no longer necessary to wear either rubber boots or Arctics to keep the feet absolutely dry in either rainy or snowy weather.

The other day we told about these new Kidskin Waterproof Shoes for men, and our supplies were exhausted in short order. Today we have another lot ready. Their particular virtue is that they are as neat and attractive as any other shoe and would not be considered wet-weather shoes at all from their appearance; and we give an absolute guarantee that they are water-tight, up to the lacings. The water cannot possibly get into the soles or through the welting. They are made of neat kidskin in lace style, lined with natural kidskin; made on a straight-form last with tips, and heavy single soles. The man who has to be out doors a good deal in all sorts of weather, and yet who likes to have his feet neatly dressed, will appreciate these shoes immensely.

$6 a pair. Fourth avenue.

Circular Flouncings
Much Under-Price

The idea of shaping the Embroidered Flouncings all ready to sew them on to the top of the petticoats, means buying the petticoats half made, for the shaping of the flouncing is half the work.

The offering is doubly attractive when we present such a beautiful collection of these flouncings at a quarter to half below their real value.

We made a very large purchase and sent half of the collection to our Philadelphia store. Women will appreciate securing these flouncings for their own use; and, since they are nicely folded and put up in separate boxes, they will make excellent holiday gifts.

The flouncings are of excellent Swiss muslin, embroidered in a wide variety of beautiful patterns, and are in two widths, 12 and 18 inches wide; the flouncing being 4½ yards in length at the outer edge.

Prices are as follows:
12-inch Flouncings at $1.40, $1.50, $1.65 and $2 a piece.
18-inch Flouncings at $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.25 and $4.50 a piece.
All are new, clean and fresh. Broadway

Special Offerings In BOYS' SUITS

Here are two groups of manufacturers' sample suits that offer a fine saving to parents of boys. Quantities are limited, and size-ranges are not complete; but we give a definite statement of the sizes so that you will know exactly how large a selection there is for your own boy. The values are rather extraordinary.

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, with Eton or sailor collars, made to sell for $6.50 to $10, today at $3.75 a suit. The following quantities in the various sizes:
Twenty-one Suits in 2½-year size.
Twenty-three Suits in 3-year size.
Thirteen Suits in 4-year size.
Seven Suits in 6-year size.
Five Suits in 7-year size.

Also a collection of Norfolk Jacket Suits, made to sell at $6.50 and $7.50; now at $4.50 a suit. In all sizes from 6 to 17 years; in quantities of three to a dozen suits of a size. Second floor, Ninth st.

Handkerchiefs
For Boys and Girls

If you are looking for a sensible gift sure to please either a boy or girl, these handkerchiefs are the solution. The boys' handkerchiefs are not as large as the men's, yet they are a trifle larger than the women's size, which a boy does not like to use.

Plain linen hemstitched, 12½c each.
With colored top borders, 12½c each.
Finer quality plain hemstitched, 25c each.
Plain white with corded borders and centers in French effects, at 25 cents each.

Children's Handkerchiefs in Boxes

And we are just as particular that children's handkerchiefs shall be absolutely all-linen, as we are about those for grown-ups.

Three in a Box, at 25c—
Plain white, hemstitched.
White, with colored borders.
White, with block initial.

Six in a Box, at 50c—
Plain white, hemstitched.
White, with colored borders.

Six in a Box, at 75c—
Fine linen, hemstitched, with fancy block initial.
White, with colored borders and colored script initials. Broadway.

Girls' SUITS
At $17.50, Worth $30

By special request. We offered the counterparts of these suits a week ago, and though there were many, the demand exceeded the supply. And still continues.

It's small wonder. These stylish Suits are brand-new, in fact and in style. Perfectly made to our order, of manufacturers' short pieces—too short for women's suits, that is—of smart cloths in green and brown mixtures.

Three-quarter length fitted coats, interlined and satin-lined, with velvet collars. Well-cut plaited skirts; sizes for 14 to 18 years.

At $17.50, instead of $30.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Any Upright Piano For Ten Dollars Cash

In Our Stock—Except a Chickering
And $6, $7 or $8 a Month

This Is the WANAMAKER Pre-Christmas Piano Offer

THE almost universal policy of piano dealers offering little-payment terms on low-grade pianos, while holding to large requirements on high-grade instruments, has tended to force the selling of cheap pianos, out of all proportion to the mere relation of the prices of the pianos.

It has been our constant endeavor, since embarking in the piano business, to stimulate the larger possession of pianos of the *first class*. In this effort the first problem is to meet the convenience of the people who have the desire for such a piano and who will undertake to pay for it on terms which they feel that they may safely assume.

We have therefore decided to offer UNTIL CHRISTMAS the following makes of high-grade instruments on these extraordinary terms:

Chickering Quarter Grand Pianos for	$20 Cash and $12 a Month
Chickering Upright Pianos for	$15 Cash and $10 a Month
Vose Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $8 a Month
Emerson Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month
Merrill Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month
Kurtzmann Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month
J. C. Campbell Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $6 a Month
Frederick Doll Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $6 a Month
Angelus Piano Players for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month

Then, *for those who have no one to play the piano* by hand, and yet who would like to have a thoroughly musical home—and provide for it before Christmas Day—here is the additional offer, which brings the splendid possibility within the reach of all—

Any UPRIGHT PIANO Together With An ANGELUS For $15 Cash, and $12 a Month

And this means that you may select from any of the regular style Uprights of Chickering, Vose, Emerson, Merrill, Kurtzmann, Gramer, Campbell or Doll.
Or you may choose the most superb combination of this holiday season—

A CHICKERING QUARTER GRAND AND ANGELUS, Together, For $25 Cash and $20 a Month

We also make a SPECIAL DISCOUNT of $25, when the two instruments are bought in combination. We'll take your old piano, if you have one, in part payment, also.
This provides the opportunity to make your family a CHRISTMAS PRESENT of a high-grade instrument, for a most insignificant payment from your Christmas money, and a very small monthly sum afterward.
This offer is for these few days only, and if it is taken advantage of, we are prepared to place the instrument in your house BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
It really means BUYING these superb instruments for little more than the usual cost of rental. And the money paid would probably be frittered away, or spent for things that possess not a tithe of the constant and permanent value of a piano, and the ability to play it for your own enjoyment, and the entertainment of your family and friends.
If you are interested, visit our Piano Store TODAY. Fifth floor.

Holiday Suggestions In Women's COATS

There are hundreds of women who would rather have a member of the family give them a coat for Christmas than some other present less useful. The WANAMAKER stocks present particular attractions for the seekers of such gifts. In the first place the variety is exceptionally large, the garments are all carefully selected, and the prices are far below what the goods were made to sell for, and this applies to the entire stock at the present time.

The collection comprises coats of cloth, silk and velour, in all the different lengths; in tight, semi-fitting and loose-fitting effects.

Here are suggestions of the price-ranges:

Beautiful Silk Coats, from Paris, full-length, at $28 to $65.

Velour Coats, in blouse and three-quarter length, at $18 to $88.

Peau de Soie Coats, both foreign and domestic; warmly interlined, at $25 to $80.

Handsome Ulsters, of Broadcloth and covert cloths, at $32 to $45.

Stylish Covert Coats, in all lengths, at $7.50 to $32.

Black Coats and Jackets from abroad; including extra sizes, at $10 to $30.

Jackets and hip-length Coats, at $7.50 to $27.50.

Three-quarter length Coats, $12 to $32.

Raincoats, at $10 to $25.

All Evening and Opera Wraps reduce one-third. Were $35 to $225; now $23 to $150. Second floor, Broadway.

Rustling Silk Petticoats

Of silks that sound and feel and look *silky*—with all the charm of silk at its best. Petticoats made in the latest modes, and the best variations of them. Severe or frilly; all full and beautiful. In lustrous black and good colors: $5 to $25 is the range.

In particular, these priced far below their worth:

At $5, worth $6.50—Petticoats of taffeta, in rich dark shades or black. Three styles; deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with ruche or gathered ruffle; plaited or trimmed with stitched straps.

At $6.75, worth $8—Petticoats of taffeta, in light or dark colors, also black; deep graduated, accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with two full ruches.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Fur Garments
For Women

Today we have two special groups of Women's Fur-lined Coats, most attractively priced. It is a collection of broken lines, and while there are not all sizes in every sort, all regular sizes will be found somewhere in the collection:

$32.50 to $37.50 Fur-lined Coats at $25
In black and colors; some with and others without fur collars.

$55 to $75 Fur-Lined Coats at $42.50
This group includes many imported coats in our best-selling styles, but they're broken in sizes, of course.

Then here is a word about Beaver Scarfs and Muffs, which are coming into favor again and promise to be quite popular next year.

Beaver Ties, at $12. Muffs to match, at $18.50. Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Gift Waists From Paris

Here are exquisite Waists brought over from Paris, which may be finer than many a woman would buy for her own use. For this reason they suggest most attractive gifts to husband or brother who is looking for a gift of exceptional character.

The collection of Evening Waists presents fine Crepe de Chine, Messaline and Chiffon models in white, black and dainty colors, at prices ranging from $35 to $75 each.

Then there are dainty Waists of China silk, in white and black, trimmed with tiny plaits, shirrings, hand-stitching and laces, at $8 to $15 each.

Also Lingerie Waists of fine handkerchief linen, imported nainsook, and all-over embroidery. These waists are entirely hand-made and exquisitely trimmed. Prices from $6.75 to $30.

Silk Slips to wear with these thin waists are made of white and black China silk, at $2.75 and $3.75 each.
Little French Store, Second floor.

Girls' Silk Petticoats

Here is a suggestion of a satisfying and attractive gift for the girl of 14 to 18 years. These Petticoats are made of excellent silks in a variety of colors, including black. Some are trimmed with plaited flouncings and smart ruche at the bottom; others with plaid accordion-plaited flounces; and there is a price-inducement as well, for these petticoats, that are really worth $5 to $10.50, are priced **at $3.50 to $9.**
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings
At 18c, Worth 25c

This was a most advantageous purchase of about eighteen thousand pairs of stockings that are as staple as sugar, but the manufacturer wanted to turn his stock in a hurry for a special reason, and the two WANAMAKER Stores offered an opportunity for turning them into cash quickly.

The stockings are fine gage, fast black cotton—soft, elastic and durable. They are medium weight, fashioned, with high-spliced heels and double soles. They are splendid 25-cent stockings in any stock, and women will be glad to secure them at this handsome concession—
18c a Pair; Three Pairs for 50c.
Broadway.

A Sale of Silk Remnants

A hasty dismissal. We have marked at a radical reduction every piece of silk in our stock that measures but sixteen yards or less. And the price-changes are not respecters of quality or of kind. The best-liked silks—that's why they are remnants.

Every good sort. Plain or novelty weaves; black, light or dark colors—for entire dresses, house-gowns, wraps, linings, trimmings, petticoats; and very many waist lengths. Enclosed in a box if desired.

Every piece is plainly marked with price and number of yards. The opportunity is unique.
Rotunda.

The Comfort Of Eiderdown Robes

A cold morning has no terrors, an afternoon nap has new bliss to the woman who owns a soft, warm, becoming robe of eiderdown.

Our assortment is full and suggestive—and all the robes are of excellent eiderdown, well made and graceful. And low-priced. Subjects of present interest to us.

At $7.75—Of eiderdown, in red, light blue, gray and pink; sailor collar and kimono sleeves; trimmed with stitched satin and silk frogs; girdle at waist. A special value.

At $4.50—Of ripple eiderdown; kimono style or tight-fitting, trimmed with satin bands; girdle at waist; fine, unusually handsome garments at the price.

Others, from $2.75 to $7.50.
Second floor, Tenth street.

An Attractive Offering Of Women's COSTUMES

This announcement offers about sixty of the most artistic Dresses we have shown the present season, both as to designs and the materials of which they are made. But it is our policy to close out these goods promptly, and we prefer to sell these costumes before Christmas rather than after, although we mark them today at the same radical reductions that would be necessary a month later.

The gowns are made of taffeta silk, crepe de Chine, voile, plain and spangled net, in various light shades and black. All of the dresses are silk lined throughout and prettily trimmed.

Former prices were $60 to $165. Today they are marked

At $40 to $100

with many intermediate prices, all at the same liberal reductions.
Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Knit Underwear at 75c
Regularly $1.75

This is the remainder, consisting of about five hundred and fifty pieces, of a special purchase which we announced previously. We took the manufacturer's entire stock, which, although composed largely of perfect garments, includes also a small percentage that might rightly be called "seconds;" but the imperfections are very slight, and do not affect the wearing qualities at all.

The garments are lavender tinted, or natural color fine ribbed merino; vests have long sleeves, and are neatly trimmed and finished; drawers are in ankle length. Garments that were made to sell at $1.75 each, and are now priced **at 75c each.** Broadway.

Children's Dresses at Half Price

We purchased the manufacturers' Sample Dresses, consisting of about one hundred garments at this splendid concession, because most of them were slightly mussed and a few were a bit soiled; but every mother who sees them will be delighted with the pretty styles and the beautiful trimmings.

Being a sample collection, the variety is just about as broad as the number of garments, all sorts of materials, laces and embroideries being used. Some of the trimming is of hand-made lace and embroidery. Size-ranges are from 2 to 5 years. The dresses sell regularly for $6 to $25. Today they are priced at **$3 to $12.**
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fancy Chairs And Rockers

An always popular furniture gift is a chair or rocker. The furniture store is filled with just such pieces, and never before has the assortment been larger, or better, ranging from a simple little gift chair, to the most elegant Turkish chair, in leather.

Here is a word of prices:

At $3—Wood-seat Rockers; easy arms; spindle back; saddle-shaped seat; neatly finished; highly polished.

At $3.75—Fancy Gilt Parlor Chair; turned spindles and legs; upholstered seat; small tufted panel in back; damask cover.

At $6—Polished wood-seat rocker; high back, easy arms; saddle-shaped seat; inlaid with fancy marqueterie.

At $16, from $24—Old English pattern Hall Chair; cathedral oak; neatly moulded and carved; dark blue leather seat; fine quality.

At $30—Spanish leather Rocker; mahogany finished frame; fine quality; spring seat; leather back and seat.

At $4, from $7—Quartered golden oak High-back Rocker; spring seat; upholstered back; embossed velour cover.

At $5.50—Gilt Corner Chair; upholstered seat in damask; fancy spindles; turned legs.

At $35—Turkish Easy Chair; mahogany finished base and legs; tufted back and arms; covered in fancy damask.

At $6—Gilt Corner Chair; sweep arms and back; fancy rounds and legs; splint and cane seat; all gilt.

At $28—"Sleepy Hollow" Rocker; quartered golden oak; moulded frame; tufted seat and back in dark green leather.

At $4—Wood-seat Rocker; medium high back; easy arms; saddle seat; embossed top.

At $10.50—Gilt Parlor Chair; elaborately moulded and carved back; silk damask seat.

At $70—Turkish Rocker in leather; finest quality workmanship; cradle springs; leather fringe.

At $14—Vernis Martin wood-seat Rocker; prettily shaped arms and back; clusters of roses on panel and seat, hand-painted.

At $50, from $75—Mahogany Hall Chair; Elizabethan design; solid mahogany frame; richly carved and moulded; dark green leather seat and back.

Fourth floor.

Galatea Cloths
At 15c a Yard.

A fine variety of these American-made fabrics, that are as serviceable and quite as handsome as the imported goods costing double.

The designs include the various size polka-dots, narrow and figured stripes of white on grounds of cadet blue, navy blue, cardinal and black; as well as colored stripes and figured stripes on white and tan-colored grounds.

All at 15c a yard.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The Upholstery Store Offers Suggestions

The Upholstery Store is full of answers to the Christmas-gift problem. The only difficulty will be in choosing among them.

To men who take pride in their quarters, to women who delight in home-beauty, to youths and maidens at college—to almost everyone—something in this holiday chorus sings "I am thine."

An accompaniment of low prices:

SOFA PILLOWS.
Coverings taken from our stocks of fine tapestries and silk damasks; down-filled or filled with silk floss. At $3 each, worth $3.25 to $4.25; others at $3.75, up to $10 each.
Pillow slips can be bought without the pillow, at corresponding prices.

TABOURETTES
In plain and colored woods; some pyrographed; at $2.75 to $9.75 each.

SILK LAMBREQUINS
Embroidered in silk and metal; Japanese patterns; $2.25 to $19 each.
Others made from our own stock of handsome tapestries and silk damasks; fringed; at $4.75 to $8 each.

JAPANESE TABLE COVERS
Made of white, blue and pink satin; silk embroidered; at $5.25 each, instead of $10.50.

SCREENS
Three and four-fold; average height, 5 ft. 6 in.; several styles of frames; panels of denim, burlaps and leathers. At $3 up to $125 each.

Renaissance Lace BED SETS
Single size: At $16.50 each, worth $24; at $18 each, worth $27; at $23.50 each, worth $35; at $26 each, worth $39; at $37.50, worth $56.
Full size: At $17 each, worth $25; at $17.50 each, worth $26; at $18.50 each, worth $28; at $22.50 each, worth $33; at $23.50 each, worth $35; at $40 each, worth $60. Third floor.

New Seersuckers For Spring, 1905

We secured these advance patterns in this popular cotton fabric, so that they would be here for holiday giving. They are in twoscore or more pretty patterns in fancy figured stripes, small figured stripes, and cluster stripes in blue-and-white and pink-and-white.

12½c a yard.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Comb, Brush And Mirror Sets

These attractive toilet articles are made of celluloid in ebony finish with sterling silver mountings. Each set is neatly arranged in a box, and would ordinarily sell for $5.50; today at **$3.75 a set.**
Toilet Goods Counter, Tenth street.

SWEARS MORMON CHIEFS BROKE POLYGAMY PACT

Apostle Cannon's Widow Tells of Plural Marriage in 1896.

IMPLICATES PRESIDENT SMITH.

Smoot Witness Swears Her Husband Married a Fourth Wife—Went to Sea for Mormon Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Strong evidence to show that polygamy has been countenanced by the Mormon Church since its pretended abandonment in 1890 was offered before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. Mrs. Fred Ellis of Salt Lake City declared that Abraham H. Cannon, whose plural wife she was, married a Miss Lillian Hamlin as a fourth wife in 1896.

Cannon was then a member of the Twelve Apostles, which, with the First Presidency, rules the Mormon Church. Mrs. Ellis said that, in order to evade the provision against polygamy, which was placed in the Utah Constitution under the law admitting Utah to Statehood, Cannon went to California and out on the high seas to be married according to Mormon rites. She understood that Joseph F. Smith, now President of the Church, performed the ceremony.

This is the first direct testimony the opponents of Senator Smoot have been able to offer to show that the Mormon leaders still cling to polygamy. The charge has been made for years that the doctrine was still being preached and that high officials of the Church have been secretly taking wives with the full concurrence of heads of the Church. These marriages are supposed to have occurred outside of Utah. Mormon officials have always denied these charges.

Mrs. Ellis told of the departure of Mr. Cannon and Miss Hamlin, accompanied by President Smith. They returned about July 6, 1896. Mr. Cannon was ill, and died about three weeks later. "He confessed on his deathbed that he had married Miss Hamlin," said Mrs. Ellis.

On cross-examination Mrs. Ellis was asked why she opposed the marriage between her husband and Miss Hamlin. She said it was because she believed the manifesto prohibited such marriages. She went to the Councillor to the President, and asked him if such a marriage could be legal, and was told it could not.

Mrs. Ellis added that she believed her husband knew he had broken the laws of the land and of the Church.

August Lundstrom of Salt Lake City testified that he became a Mormon six years before coming to the United States. He has held high positions in the Church both in Sweden and Utah. He testified that he went through the temples in Salt Lake and Logan. He had heard the endowment obligations taken six times. He said oaths of sacrifice and of retribution were administered.

The whole proceeding was a series of obligations, said the witness. The first in order, he said, was the law of sacrifice, which bound each person to give his entire means and talents, to the upbuilding of the Mormon Church.

The next obligation was that of the retribution, in which each person covenanted and promised to "ask God to avenge the blood of Joseph Smith upon this Nation," and to teach "our children and our children's children to do the same to the end of the earth."

SENATE COMMITTEE CHANGES.

Mr. Knox Fares Well for a New Member —Other Allotments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—For a new Senator Mr. Knox has fared well in the allotment of committee places. He becomes Chairman of the Coast Defenses Committee, which Senator Mitchell of Oregon relinquishes to become Chairman of Interoceanic Canals. Mr. Knox becomes a member of this committee, where he is expected to play a most important part as a representative of the President in canal legislation and on Indian Affairs, a committee that has long been in need of clean-cut legal ability and stanch character.

The Pennsylvania Senator also goes on the Committee on Privileges and Elections and on the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Senator Crane of Massachusetts becomes Chairman of Industrial Expositions and goes on the Committees on Canadian Relations, Civil Service, Post Office, and Public Buildings and Grounds.

Senator Elkins goes on Appropriations, Hopkins on Commerce, Burnham and Clapp on Cuban Relations, Senator Platt of Connecticut becomes Chairman of Judiciary, Senator Lodge goes on Rules, and Senator Dick on Naval Affairs, Mines, and Mining, Territories, and becomes Chairman of Indian Depredations. Senator Allee receives the Chairmanship of Conduct and Expenditures in the Departments.

SAILED WITH HANDBAGS.

Baggage of Many of the Oceanic's Passengers Delayed.

Many of the passengers on the White Star liner Oceanic sailed yesterday with only handbags. Baggage from the West was delayed, and there was an excited group about the gangway, up to the last minute hoping that their trunks would arrive in time.

Miss Pearl West, a Seven-Day Adventist from Nebraska, was one of those who were forced to sail without any baggage. Miss West is bound for Cape Town, South Africa, where she will engage in the work of converting the Basutos and Zulus.

Just as the gangplank was about to be drawn in, and the Oceanic was ready to sail, a cab drove up with Commander Watson of the British Navy. In catching the liner he completed what was practically his last connection in a race that has lasted half way round the world to enable him to eat his Christmas dinner in London. Commander Watson was for some time attached the Asiatic Squadron, but early in November was transferred to the English Channel Squadron. Then began his journey, which was a succession of delays. He arrived at the Grand Central Station from Montreal yesterday just before 10 o'clock. The fact that the vessel was fifteen minutes late in sailing saved the Commander from missing another connection.

WOMAN CAUGHT THE THIEF.

Held Man Who Called Himself "Marcus Daly's Brother."

Clever work by Miss Huggins, a real estate operator at 1,262 Broadway, resulted yesterday in the holding of a man who, according to the police, is a skillful sneak thief, in $2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Moss in the West Side Police Court.

The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, said he was James D. Daly, fifty-three years old, a traveling salesman. He dressed expensively and in good taste, and had an aristocratic bearing. His method is alleged to have been to pose as a brother of the late Marcus Daly, and to pretend to engage private furnished apartments of the highest class and then steal what he could. The specific charge was that on June 10 last he stole from the house of Mrs. Thomas C. Shannon of 203 West One Hundred and Sixth Street a diamond ring worth $125.

Ever since then the police have been looking for him. They sent a circular to all real estate agents handling first-class apartments, and from this Miss Huggins recognized him when he called on Tuesday afternoon to see her list. She held him in conversation until she had summoned Detectives Horrigan and Connor. Several other complainants appeared against the man.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Willet M. Hays, Minnesota, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; William L. Distin, Illinois, Surveyor General of Alaska.

Sherman T. Newton, Collector of Customs for the District of Portsmouth, N. H.; Ira Harris, New Jersey, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second Steamboat Inspection District.

Postmasters: New York—Albert P. Seaton, New Hartford; George A. McKinnon, Sidney; Jay Jackson, Pine Plains; J. K. Allen, Greenwich.

BRITISH ARTILLERY WEAK.

London Times Denounces Short-Sighted Methods of the War Office.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Commenting on a long special article concerning the condition of the British artillery, The Times will say to-morrow:

"The thinking portion of the public will find some cold and tardy consolation in the article we publish to-day upon the rearmament of the artillery. It appears that with good luck we may hope to see the army provided two years hence with artillery fit to oppose that with which other nations are already provided.

"In the meantime, with the exception of eighteen batteries of quick-firing guns hurriedly bought in Germany during the Boer war, the British Army has no guns that would seriously count in modern war.

"Our field artillery would be hopelessly outclassed in range, accuracy, and rapidity of fire, which means simply that our batteries would be knocked to pieces before they could inflict any serious damage on the enemy.

"What is more, our infantry would be compelled to remain on the defensive because the artillery would be powerless to provide the conditions for a successful advance.

"We have again and again pointed out without avail that the Government of this country is carried on without scientific direction, even in those departments most obviously and directly dependent on scientific progress.

"This country follows the procedure of that edible the invertebrate lobster. At intervals the lobster casts its shell, and until a new one grows is absolutely helpless and has to conceal itself in a hole. That is our case, only we have no sheltering hole. We get equipment, usually in a hurry and at an abnormal cost, and then assume that it is the last word of science.

"We take no note of what science is doing until some fine day we discover that our equipment is as worthless for defense as Nelson's wooden walls would be against a modern iron-clad."

MUCH UNREST IN WARSAW.

High Army Officers Arrested for Anti-Government Agitation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Telegrams received here are to the effect that the agitation in Warsaw continues and that anti-Government street demonstrations occur daily.

The movement extends to the highest military circles, and many officers, participants in the revolutionary propaganda, were recently arrested and imprisoned in a fortress.

The troops generally are disaffected because many of them whose term of service is at an end will be compelled to serve until next Easter or later, owing to the mobilization.

The Socialists are taking full advantage of the situation to push their campaign.

SAILOR SHOOTS COMRADES.

Seaman on Battleship Illinois Runs Wild After Taunts.

For a long time Second-class Seaman George Washington, coldred, has been the butt of all the fo'c's'le horseplay on the battleship Illinois, which is lying in the Cob Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As the result of this he is now in the "black brig" on the battleship awaiting a court-martial for shooting two of his comrades.

The crew of the Illinois, which is coaling and making ready for the Winter manoeuvres at Culebra, was at supper last Tuesday night, when the Washington affair reached its climax. More than 600 men were busy at the tables. The badgering of Washington had been started as usual, and Apprentice Henry More said something which seemed to get on the seaman's nerves. Washington replied in terms which the navy regulations frown upon, and More started around the table to demand apologies instanter.

The negro, however, jumped up and back, and, whipping out a revolver, which he had bought ashore and smuggled aboard, fired at More. The bullet struck him in the fleshy part of his right arm. Then Washington fired at another man at the same table, but the bullet went wide and struck Seaman Shap, who was sitting back at a distant table and had not been concerned in the row.

Washington, before the others could disarm him, bolted out on deck and dashed for the forward gangplank. Half the fo'c'sle was after him, and Washington, turning in his flight, emptied the other chambers of his revolver at his pursuers, but the bullets went wide. He gained the gangplank and snapped his revolver at the sentry. The negro tripped and rolled headlong down the gangplank to the dock, but he was up again before his pursuers reached him and made for the barge which runs between the Cob Dock and the main part of the Navy Yard.

Acting Corporal Moore of the marines was on duty at the barge and he brought down the butt of his rifle full on Washington's head, knocking him down. There was a lively scuffle which was concluded by a splash, and the next seen of Washington was his head bobbing around in the icy water.

The sailors watched him for a time as if deliberating whether or not it was worth while to pull him out. Finally a marine strolled over to one of the buildings, got a boat-hook, and leisurely fished out the half-frozen Washington. Then they took him back to the Illinois. More and Shap were removed to the naval hospital, but their injuries are not considered serious.

180 KILLED IN STRIKES.

Statistics of Violence in Labor Conflicts for Nearly Three Years.

The forthcoming number of The Outlook will present some statistics on the loss of life and physical injuries due to strikes and labor conflicts. A table by States is given, showing that during the period between Jan. 1, 1902, and June 30, 1904, there were killed in strikes 180 persons, injured 1,651, and arrested 5,533. The table is divided as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Non-union men	116	1,308	374
Union strikers	51	151	5,159
Officers	13	134	....
Total	180	1,651	5,533

During the three months of July, August, and September of this year the figures are:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Non-union men	9	260	41
Union strikers	5	22	540
Officers	4	33	....
Total	18	315	581

Making a total for the two years and nine months of:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Non-union men	143	1,626	415
Union strikers	58	173	5,699
Officers	17	167	....
Total	198	1,966	6,114

The article is entitled "Violence in Labor Conflicts," and is by Slason Thompson.

Solid Silver
Exclusively.

WHITING M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
New York.

OUR PRODUCTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AND ARE UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY, RANGING FROM THE MOST ELABORATE TO THE SIMPLEST AND LEAST EXPENSIVE. AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISABLE

TOGO'S TORPEDO BOATS HARRY THE SEVASTOPOL

One Japanese Vessel Disabled by Russian Battleship.

DESOLATION AT PORT ARTHUR

Whole Town Exposed to Shell Fire—Streets Deserted, No Ships Afloat.

TOKIO, Dec. 14, 4 P. M.—The report of Admiral Togo was received Tuesday night. It is as follows:

"Commander Kasama, commanding the torpedo flotilla, Monday night attacked the Russian battleship Sevastopol, lying outside Port Arthur. The result of this attack has not been ascertained.

"Subsequently two torpedo boats under Commander Masado attempted several attacks, facing the enemy's vigorous fire. The shock of the explosions of torpedoes was felt, but the next day the Sevastopol remained in the same position. None of our vessels was damaged.

"Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock in the morning another torpedo flotilla under Commander Arakawa attacked the Sevastopol, but the result of this attack was not learned. In this attack a shell from the enemy struck the funnel of one of our torpedo boats, and another struck the engine room, disabling the vessel, and she lost her freedom of motion and was towed away by her comrades. There were no casualties.

"Again at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same day a torpedo flotilla under Commander Seki attempted an attack, but was exposed by the enemy's searchlights, and, being subjected to a heavy fire, was unable to accomplish this purpose.

"Simultaneously Lieut. Adachi, commanding two torpedo boats, approached the enemy's ship and discharged torpedoes, which were seen to explode, but with what effect is not known. These attackers were also exposed to a heavy fire, and both were hit once and three men were injured."

The commander of the naval guns overlooking Port Arthur, reporting at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, says:

"To-day's bombardment was principally directed against the arsenal and torpedo storehouse at Tiger's Tail Peninsula and the vessels anchored in that vicinity.

"The storehouse was set on fire and burned in about an hour. About six shells struck the shops, and three vessels used for various purposes were destroyed. One took fire and sank. The bombardment of buildings caused serious damage. The result of the indirect bombardment of the Sevastopol has not been ascertained, owing to the inclement weather."

The Japanese fleet will now go into dock.

PORT ARTHUR'S STRAITS.

Japanese Shells Reach Whole Town, Which Looks Deserted.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD JAPANESE ARMY, VIA FUSAN, Dec. 14.—Every part of the city and harbor of Port Arthur is visible from 203 Meter Hill.

The streets of the city are deserted, and but few soldiers are doing patrol duty. Many buildings have been burned and others shattered. The shelters of the harbor present a strange appearance, with the turrets, masts, and funnels of warships showing just above the water.

There is not a vessel afloat in the harbor. The docks and buildings on the water front are torn and burned. The Japanese shells reach every part of the city and harbor.

MUKDEN, Dec. 14.—Late news received at headquarters from Port Arthur by way of Che-Foo is to the effect that the situation there is by no means as desperate as it is represented by foreign newspaper dispatches.

The line of main defense forts is unbroken, it is stated, and there is plenty of ammunition and food.

RUSSIAN ARMY COMFORTABLE.

Even Bathrooms Provided in the Dugouts—Plenty of Warm Clothing.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS AT MUKDEN, Dec. 14.—The dugouts along the front, which in reality are underground barracks, are splendidly constructed, and even bathrooms are furnished. Gen. Linevitch is beloved of all the army on account of his constant solicitude for the welfare of the men. Whenever he finds a soldier without warm clothing he insists upon an investigation on the spot.

The stories printed abroad picturing the army as cold and hungry are without foundation. Food is abundant and of excellent quality. During the early Fall there was considerable distress among the troops, especially on account of the shortage of overcoats and boots. At the battle of Vafangow there were even officers whose toes protruded from their boots.

All that is now changed. Over 200,000 fur coats, 200,000 fur caps, 150,000 warm Chinese coats, 500,000 pairs of heavy trousers, and plenty of warm clothing for the hands and feet have arrived and been distributed, so that it is possible for all to be supplied.

The best evidence of the untruth of the stories mentioned is the fact that, although the temperature has been as low as four degrees below zero, there have been only seven cases of frozen extremities.

The Red Cross Society has established a thorough system of stationary and movable hospitals, depots extending as far west as Irkutsk and throughout the whole of the Ussuri district. The hospitals have taken care of 13,000 wounded at once, and are capable of handling even more.

Supply stations in the rear of the fighting line have fed several hundred thousand men. The Red Cross Society has furnished enormous quantities of linen, shoes, tea, sugar, tobacco, cigarettes, lemons, matches, pipes, and needles.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Charles F. Larrabee Named for Assistant Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collector of Customs.—Sherman T. Newton for the District of Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—Charles F. Larrabee of Maine.

Clinton D. MacDougall, United States Marshal Northern district of New York.

Postmasters.—Massachusetts, William F. Wiley, Peabody. New Jersey, Charlotte E. Ketcham, Belvidere. New York, Herbert B. Eaton, Youngstown; F. H. Davis, Fort Edward. Vermont, Lewis A. Skiff, Middlebury.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gifts for Boys and Girls

Mr. S. R. Crockett's Red Cap Tales

Stolen from the Treasure Chest of the Wizard of the North by the author of "Sweetheart Travellers." Waverley Tales retold by a born story teller. *Illustrated in colors. $2.00 net (postage 17c).*

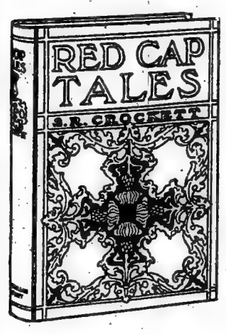

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—*New York Christian Advocate.*

MR. EDWYN SANDYS'S books are the best gifts for boys—full of the woods and the love of them.

Sportsman Joe. *Fully illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.* "Take it all in all the book will prove very captivating to the boy world of to-day."—*Advance.*

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Trapper Jim. *Fully illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.* "A book for every up-to-date boy, not only because he will thoroughly enjoy it, and learn much from it, but also because it will make him more manly."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Shafer's The Day Before Yesterday

"It is not so much a child's book—though the right sort of a child would revel in it—as a book about children—a family chronicle, humorous, yet reverent, written in sweetest English and with flawless taste . . . infinitely amusing, infinitely affecting."—*The Atlantic Monthly. Cloth, $1.50.*

Mr. Jacob A. Riis's Is There a Santa Claus?

"Nothing more appealing will be offered young readers this Fall—and few things that will be read with more tender regard by grown ups—than this exquisite booklet."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Daintily decorated and illustrated. Cloth, 75 cents.*

Miss Georgiana Goddard King's Comedies and Legends for Marionettes

"A toy theatre is quite easily made according to the hints in this book, and an imaginative child can derive endless amusement and profit from it."—*Pittsburg Gazette.*
Illustrated by Anna R. Giles. Cloth, $1.25 net (postage 11c).

Published by. The Macmillan Company 66 Fifth Ave. N. Y.

The Biography and Memoirs of 1904

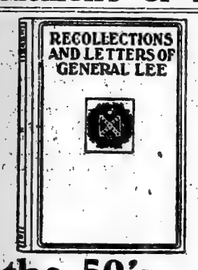

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COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO · 133-135 & 137 E. 16TH ST. NEW YORK · THE WORLD'S WORK

25-YEAR FRANCHISE FOR SIXTH AVE. SUBWAY

Tunnel Company Will Accept Transit Committee's Terms.

CITY MAY TAKE OVER TUBE

Can Establish Express Service by Paying for Property—Perpetual Grant for Crosstown Tunnel.

The Committee on Contracts will report to the Rapid Transit Commission at to-day's meeting in favor of granting a perpetual franchise to the New York and Jersey Tunnel Company to build a tube under Ninth and Christopher Streets to Fourth Avenue, and a twenty-five-year franchise for the subway under Sixth Avenue to Herald Square.

Another condition to be imposed is that the city may take the Sixth Avenue subway for an express train service any time after the end of twenty-five years. The city would pay the appraised value for the property without paying for the franchise, which at that time would revert absolutely to the city. President William G. McAdoo of the tunnel company said last night that the terms were satisfactory, and that the work would be begun immediately after signing the contract and would be done inside of one year.

After discussing the merits of the twenty-five-year franchise last night Controller Grout said:

"Unlike the limited Sixth Avenue franchise, the one for a tunnel through Ninth Street, crosstown, either to First Avenue or looping around the Bible House, will be perpetual. The company owning the Hudson River tube landing at Christopher Street is entitled to such a perpetual grant, and tentatively it has been decided to give it to them. Such a line crosstown will make connections with all of the subway, surface, and elevated lines and will afford accommodations to the greatest number of people. If it were not for City Hall Park and the present Subway this same idea of an extended terminal probably would be carried out in connection with the Brooklyn Bridge, carrying passengers as far west as Ninth Avenue."

The Controller said that he had no doubt that the commission would approve the terms and the Sixth Avenue subway would be built.

It was last April when the McAdoo company was refused a perpetual franchise in Sixth Avenue, and it followed this with an application for a franchise for a twenty-five-year term. It is understood that in the contract which the commission will have drawn up a clause will be inserted providing that in the event of the failure of the McAdoo company the city will be in a position to take hold at once and operate the Sixth Avenue line, but not the tunnel under the Hudson River to Jersey City. It is understood that at to-day's meeting the commission will also be urged to have the Sixth Avenue subway continued up to Forty-second Street, instead of stopping at Thirty-fourth Street as now contemplated. This, it is argued, would avoid undue congestion at the latter point.

LEFT DIAMONDS IN GUTTER.

Mrs. Crossman Discovers Loss at Opera, Goes Back and Gets Them.

When brilliantly gowned and bejeweled women were alighting from their carriages and tiptoeing across the sidewalk into the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the Broadway pedestrians heard a sudden exclamation from one of the operagoers:

"I've lost my brooch!"

The woman and her escort went inside the Opera House and got the two Detective Sergeants, Funston and Fogarty, on duty there. They proved to be Mr. and Mrs. Crossman of 270 West Eighty-ninth Street. The lost diamond brooch was worth $1,500, the policemen were told, and it had been missed since the carriage left Mr. Crossman's home.

"I'm going back home; I might see something of it," Mrs. Crossman said, and the carriage started back uptown again, with the two detectives inside. When it got to the house in West Eighty-ninth Street, the three men and the women alighted, Mrs. Crossman peering at the snowy sidewalk. Suddenly she gave a scream of delight.

"There! Here!" She pointed down into the gutter. There lay the diamond brooch, uninjured and complete. How it got there nobody knows, but the owner thinks it dropped while she was getting into the carriage. The detectives made their way back to the opera house, finding themselves quite unnecessary.

CORNELL FIGHTS MOSQUITOS.

Would Rid Ithaca of Malaria—Asks Patients to Contribute.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Cornell University authorities have started a systematic movement to rid the city of mosquitos, which are said to have caused last Summer's epidemic of malaria. The local Health Department has received reports from 2,000 persons treated for malaria by physicians, and also from many who did not summon medical attendance.

The university has offered to appropriate one-third of the money needed to spread oil upon swamps in low parts of the city. All malaria patients have been asked to contribute $1 each.

The fleeting joy of candy or flowers at Christmas cannot compare to the permanent pleasure of the gift of books for the holidays.

Why not Books for Christmas?

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S HOLIDAY BOOKS

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS

The Castle Comedy
For pure beauty of book-making, for lasting prettiness, pictures in color, and so on—this is THE book of the year. It is bound in lavender silk with ivory and gold ornaments. There is a splendid story inside by Thompson Buchanan. The pictures and marginal decorations in color are reproduced from paintings by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

The Luxury of Children
Fathers and mothers will linger over these genial essays by E. S. Martin, who writes of child-life from a unique standpoint. The book is a pictureland of little tots, daintily bound in pale green, with full-page illustrations in color and marginal decorations on every page by Sarah S. Stilwell.

Over the Hill to the Poor-house
Every one knows and loves this poem, which made Will Carleton famous. The new holiday edition is a book every one would like to own. It is charmingly illustrated, and contains a preface specially written by Mr. Carleton telling a lot of interesting things about the poem's history.

A Journey in Search of Christmas
Owen Wister has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous, and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. It is a pretty piece of bookmaking, with decorated borders in black and tint.

Mark Twain
This touching and amusing little story—"A Dog's Tale"—by the great humorist is a splendid story, well worthy of the holiday dress in which it comes, with beautiful illustrations in tint by W. T. Smedley.

Alice in Wonderland
A beautiful edition of this children's classic, and, uniform with it, Lewis Carroll's other popular books—"Through the Looking Glass" and "The Hunting of the Snark." The volumes are bound in vellum with overcovers of green and gold, marginal decorations, deckel edges, etc. Each volume contains forty full-page illustrations by Peter Newell. No handsomer piece of book-making has ever been attempted in children's books.

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY TABLE

The Common Way
These "Twentieth Century Talks to Women," by Margaret Deland, are cheering, helpful, inspiring, and suggestive. One critic declares Mrs. Deland to be a "Pastor Wagner in Petticoats."

Imperator Et Rex
A delightful and intimate revelation of the life of William II. of Germany and his family, from the facile pen of the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated with portraits of the Kaiser and the imperial family.

The Land of Riddles
A new book about inside conditions in Russia—THE book which will answer just those questions which intelligent people are to-day asking about the "Land of Riddles." The author, Dr. Hugo Ganz, is a well-known writer of Vienna.

Phases of Modern Music
A bright, attractive volume, by Lawrence Gilman, in which are discussed many vital topics of the day. Mr. Gilman is the music critic of *Harper's Weekly*.

The Cycle of Life
Dr. Saleeby presents the net results of modern scientific research with primerlike simplicity. This volume covers a wide range of topics, so treated as to appeal to the general reader.

NEW NOVELS AND TALES

The Masqueraders
The one great big success of the year, by Katherine Cecil Thurston. The story that you cannot get away from until you have finished it; the story that everybody is reading and talking about; the story that has brought forth a whirlwind of enthusiastic praise from every critic and reviewer; in short—THE story for you to read before you do anything else.

The Truants
This story of London life, by A. E. W. Mason, is coming to the front in the same way as did the author's last popular success, "The Four Feathers." The theme is military honor and a wife's reputation balanced in the scales.

A Ladder of Swords
No one who felt the spell and charm of "The Right of Way" will fail to read Gilbert Parker's new romance. The story is one of "love, laughter, and tears," of a bygone age that becomes wonderfully real to us.

Vergilius
Over a hundred prominent scholars and clergymen have written to the author praising this book. It is a new departure from the tales of rural life in which Mr. Bacheller scored such success as "Eben Holden" and "D'ri and I."

The Son of Royal Langbrith
This is not one of the strongest, but the strongest story William Dean Howells has ever written. It is a novel to be read at a sitting; there is no stopping-place in the action.

The Lady of Loyalty House
A dashing romance of Puritan and Cavalier days, full of dramatic episodes, sparkling and romantic events. A book that every lover of romance will welcome. It is by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

The Georgians
If you didn't make the acquaintance of "Abner Daniel" in Mr. Harben's story of that name, you had better read "The Georgians," in which he reappears. Then you will read the first story, too.

True Bills
A new volume of George Ade's fables, full of the humor, shrewd satire, and picturesque dialect for which Mr. Ade is noted.

Jess & Co.
A touching and amusing novel dealing with plain people—Scotch, of course—by J. J. Bell, the creator of "Wee Macgreegor." The general verdict is that Mr. Bell has outdone his previous success.

May Iverson—Her Book
A story of school-girl life in a great convent, by Elizabeth Jordan, told in the words of May Iverson, a girl of fourteen. It is an inimitable and deliciously amusing study of girl-nature.

The Flower of Youth
A book of dewy freshness and fragrance, by Roy Rolfe Gilson. It is full of delightful reminiscence and reflection touching upon phases of youth and age.

Red Hunters
These tales are written by a full-blooded Sioux Indian, now known as Dr. Charles A. Eastman. They are thrilling, vivid, and poetic, and form a "Jungle Book" of our own wild animals of the West.

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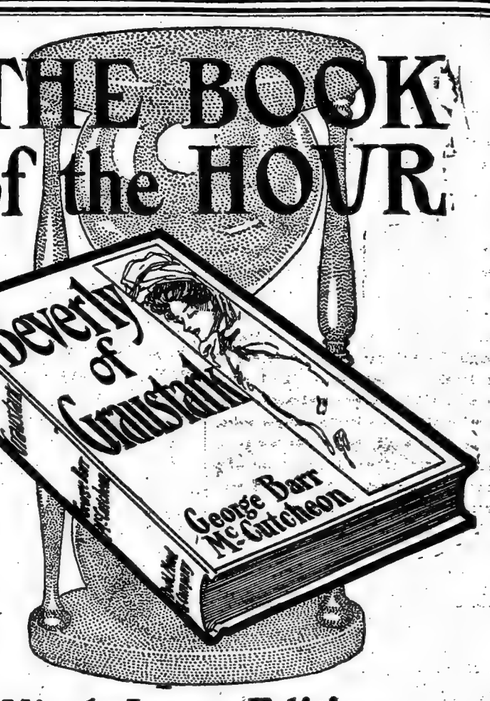

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TORRENT OF WATER TIES UP THE SUBWAY

Burst Water Main Stops Up-Town Trains for Two Hours.

HOTEL CELLAR WAS FLOODED

The Bretton Hall's 400 Guests Get Scanty Breakfast—Fire Engines Go to the Rescue.

For more than two hours yesterday the Rapid Transit Subway was completely tied up between Seventy-second and Ninety-sixth Streets and throughout the east side branch because a thirty-six-inch water main had burst at 3 A. M. under the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. Backed up from the overtaxed sewers through the drainage pipes of the tunnel, the water began to pour into the roadbed before daybreak, and shortly after 10 o clock it had reached a depth of twenty inches at Eighty-first Street, where the down grade from the north ends.

The water, the officials declared, with great emphasis and at every opportunity, did not leak through the tunnel walls, but merely backed in through the drainage pipes.

Trains were operated up to the last possible minute, but General Superintendent Frank Hedley, who had been routed out of his bed at 5:30, gave hasty orders to stop them as soon as the water rose high enough to reach the car motors.

"If we hadn't stopped them," he explained, "we might not have had any cars to run after the trouble was ended. Taking a car through the deep water meant putting its motors out of business."

He also said that the city officials ought to take care to prevent another such escape of water.

From 10 o'clock until 10:30 A. M. hundreds of passengers walked along the tracks of the Subway to the nearest station. At first the conductors and guards refused to let any one out, following their standing orders, but at last a special command went over the telephone to Ninety-sixth Street, and the passengers, by that time in an angry mood, were allowed to thread their way to the surface. It was ample proof of the value of the third-rail safety covering that nobody was injured, although at times the army of belated travelers almost filled the tunnel.

The most exciting incident of the block was the threat made by one conductor to kill the first passenger who tried to walk to the Ninety-sixth Street station before the arrival of the special order. The conductor's train had left One Hundred and Tenth Street at 9:55 o'clock. Some distance north of Ninety-sixth Street it stopped. There was one train in front of it—the first that was not allowed to pass Ninety-sixth Street. The conductor faced a crowd that had got off the train and made his threat. It was not evident how he was going to carry it out, but the crowd did not experiment with him. It was 11:20 o'clock when the crowd reached the Ninety-sixth Street station, leaving their train still stalled.

Meanwhile the bursting of the main had caused no end of trouble outside the tunnel, flooding the cellars of one big hotel and two business buildings, turning the east side of Broadway into a lake that froze over before noon time, and damaging the easterly sidewalk so that it will have to be rebuilt from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-fifth Street and repaired extensively on the block below.

The first evidence of the break was discovered by Policemen Hesey and Browne, who saw the water bubbling up from the sidewalk between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. A little later the water began to leak into the sub-cellar of Bretton Hall, a twelve-story family hotel which runs along Broadway, on the east side, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-fifth Street. The police sent word to the Water Department. A second call was telephoned direct to the department by Manager Bingham of the Bretton Hall.

As the water drifted into the hotel cellar it put of commission the heating and lighting plants of the building, and at breakfast time 400 uncomfortable and frightened guests were in a state of great commotion. The fires in the gas stoves, too, were put out and there was nothing to eat. Mr. Bingham had to send out to another restaurant for hot coffee and rolls, which had the effect of quieting the guests. It was not until noon that the building was able to get a temporary water supply.

The first call on the Water Department brought four workmen, who were unable to find the break. Two thirty-six-inch mains and one twenty-inch main run along the street at this point. The men thought at first that the smaller conduit was leaking, but when they had it shut off at the Ninety-second Street gate the flow did not cease. Then, after some delay, one of the thirty-six-inch mains was closed at Ninety-second Street. In a few minutes, at about 6 o'clock, the flood at Eighty-sixth Street had stopped, but in the meantime the water had risen to a depth of ten feet in the cellar of Bretton Hall, six feet in the three-story business structure just south of Eighty-fifth Street, and five feet in the six-story Mineola Stables on the northeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street. These three buildings are the only buildings in the two blocks on the east side of Broadway. The private houses and hotels on the west side were not affected by the accident. Those structures into which the water poured were not injured, it was reported. The cellars were pumped out in short order.

Until General Manager Hedley stopped the service above Seventy-second Street the trains had been splashing through the water with little delay. After that, although the interruption had some effect all the way down town, a pretty good service was maintained between the Brooklyn Bridge and Seventy-second Street on both express and local tracks.

The Fire Department was called upon to get the Subway officials out of their difficulty, and two engines were pumping continually until the last of the water was out, at about 12:50. Hundreds of would-be passengers were left in ignorance of the cause of the delay until signs were put up at the crowded stations. Mr. Hedley and his assistants worked like beavers to get the trains running again, and he said he had done all that was possible to keep the patrons of the road from being delayed.

No fire hydrants were left unsupplied in the vicinity during the trouble.

GET CHICAGO FUGITIVE.

Police There Want A. G. Lewis for $50,000 Embezzlement.

Alfrd G. Lewis, forty-eight years old, of Chicago, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night on the technical charge of being a fugitive from justice, although from dispatches received it is alleged that the prisoner embezzled $50,000 from the Stratford Hotel Company of Chicago.

Inspector McClusky received a dispatch from Chief of Police O'Neil of Chicago yesterday, asking him to make the arrest.

Lewis was located early in the evening at the Hotel Minot, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was immediately taken to Police Headquarters, where he said that he was not the man wanted. He will be arraigned in the Tombs Court this morning, and the indictment which has been filed in Chicago will be forwarded to this city.

According to the police, the prisoner has been at the race tracks during the past two months, and at Buffalo won $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Albert G. Cooper was cashier of the Stratford Hotel until several months ago. A story was then printed that he had embezzled $50,000 from the hotel during the years of his service, and that he had lost the money in speculation. His wife gave it out that he had gone away for his health. At that time the hotel people denied that he had taken the money.

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COMPANIES MUST SUE FOR BACK LIGHT BILLS

Justice Makes Injunction Against the City Permanent.

OAKLEY DEFENDS CONTRACTS

Comparisons Between New York and Other Cities Unfair, He Says—Conditions Not the Same.

Both Controller Grout and Commissioner Oakley issued statements last night in regard to the city lighting contracts, the Controller telling of his preparations for investigating the situation and the Commissioner defending his action in making the contracts.

During the day Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, made permanent the temporary injunction obtained by Clarence J. Shearn, as attorney for William Randolph Hearst, which will prevent Controller Grout from paying the back claims of the gas and electric lighting companies for service rendered from Jan. 1, 1903, to March 16, 1904, at which date the new Oakley contracts went into effect. The result of this will be to compel the lighting companies to sue the city for back bills and to enable both sides to bring out all needed facts during the trial of the actions. In discussing the matter last night Controller Grout said:

"I have not changed my attitude since issuing my statement on Sunday. My investigation is not to be a secret one, and I am gathering information which we must have before calling witnesses. I see that the question has been raised as to my power to compel witnesses to testify. I have the power to swear witnesses in such proceedings, and the law makes it perjury to testify falsely under oath. If any persons refuse to attend, or to answer questions or to bring books and papers on demand, I shall apply to the Supreme Court to compel them to do so. If it should be held that the Supreme Court Justices have not the power to assist me in the investigation, then I shall ask the Legislature at its next session to so widen my powers as to enable me to deal with contumacious witnesses."

Commissioner Oakley's statement is in the nature of a general reply to the criticism of him for signing the contracts.

"I made the contracts with the lighting companies," said the Commissioner, "in the belief that I was rendering the city a service. I still think the terms I obtained were the best that could have been obtained under the circumstances. When I was in doubt as to my powers in the matter I went to the Board of Estimate and then to the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Delaney held it to be entirely within the responsibility of my office to execute the contracts.

"Of course, I am not responsible for Mr. Grout's change of front, nor do I think it within my province to discuss his present attitude. But Mr. Grout thought the contracts were good. His own expression was that the contracts were not ideal, but still showed a decided progress for the benefit of the city. That was my idea of it, too. It was hardly to be expected that we could obtain ideal terms, and it is needless to say that I am astonished and hurt at the unfavorable criticism which has been hurled at the contracts. The saving to the city, at the very smallest estimate, exceeds $250,000, to say nothing of heading off tedious and expensive litigation.

"I have consulted many experts and have been in communication with some of the officials of other cities, and it strikes me that it has been distinctly unfair to quote the prices at which lighting is supplied in other cities as arguments against the terms of the contracts we have made. Conditions in New York are absolutely different from conditions elsewhere. Here the cost of living is higher than elsewhere, and the cost of labor is correspondingly higher. Also the lighting companies of the city pay taxes, I am informed, of more than $2,000,000, which of itself is evidence that the expenses of the companies exceed by far the expenses of any other companies in any other city.

"In Portland, Oregon, where the price is $64.32 for arc lights, as against New York's $140 and $130, the power is found in a completed water system, and is distributed entirely by overhead wires. Like conditions obtain in Rochester, where the price is nearly $80, and in Los Angeles, where the price is $81. The current is developed by water power and fuel oil, at probably one-third of the cost to the company that the New York companies have to bear. Taking big cities for comparison it will be found that in Socialistic France the city of Paris makes ten-year contracts for lighting, and then pays $200 per arc light. In the built-up sections of London the price is $150—£30."

Mayor McClellan declined last night to make any comment on Justice Dickey's decision.

It was learned that before the Christmas holidays Corporation Counsel Delany will deliver to the Board of Estimate his draft of legislation to be sent to Albany to give the city needed power to construct a municipal lighting plant.

WANTS 5TH AVENUE WIDENED.

Truck Drivers Delight in Blocking Handsome Equipages, McAdoo Says.

Police Commissioner McAdoo called on Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon to try to get the Mayor to hurry the passage by the Board of Aldermen of the appropriations for the new Tenderloin Police Station and for 400 new policemen. Both measures have been held up in the Board of Aldermen for some time, but it is understood that the Mayor promised the Commissioner to see if he could get speedy action.

After his conference with the Mayor Commissioner McAdoo gave out some facts about the new traffic bureau.

"The Fifth Avenue traffic trouble is the worst in the city," said the Commissioner. "In the first place, the street should be widened 15 or 20 feet between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, which could be done by making the sidewalks narrower. After watching Fifth Avenue traffic for nearly a year I am convinced that truck drivers seeking diversion cause all the trouble. Many truck drivers have admitted to me that they derive satisfaction in blocking traffic in the avenue, especially where the drivers of the carriages or automobiles wear expensive livery. It is an exercise of arbitrary power which seems to set the average truck driver's blood tingling and his heart beating faster. Several propositions have been made to the Aldermen at different times to have trucks kept off the avenue, but political considerations always have intervened and the Aldermen have been unwilling to act."

Registered Trade Mark

Real Lace Handkerchiefs

From $1.00 to $25.00.

For gifts this is one of our most popular lines, and the range of prices and designs is very wide, and includes:

Valenciennes Lace Edge, $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 each.

Valenciennes Lace Edge and Insertion, $2.00, 2.75 and 3.50 each.

Duchesse and Point Laces, $2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 up to $25.00 each.

These goods are all placed in boxes bearing our name and Trade Mark, and may safely be ordered by mail.

At "The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 WEST 23d STREET.

FRAUD ORDER HALTS NEW THOUGHT MAIL

Money for Editor Flower's 100 Per Cent. Investment Held Up.

MAGAZINE BOOKS EXAMINED

Then the Post Office Inspectors Decided That Somebody Had Been Making Big Promises.

According to the Post Office authorities, Christmas contributions to the New Thought Magazine, edited by Sydney Flower, will not reach their destination at 27 East Twenty-sixth Street. The mail for the New Thought Magazine recently was of large proportions, carrying in it many Post Office orders that will not be cashed.

The fraud order that halts all of this tribute to Editor Flower was issued because after investigation of the books of the company, Chief Post Office Inspector W. A. Meyer was convinced that the magazine had made promises to the subscribers which could not be met by the funds in its possession.

The New Thought Magazine is long on philosophy. Incidentally, it recognizes matter officially. One of its promises was a return of 100 per cent. to those who might be inclined to join in the magazine's cooperative plan called the Investment Fund. Last March the warning signal was set in the magazine when it announced that the Investment Fund was so exceedingly prosperous that Mr. Flower must decline at the end of March to receive any large deposits of cash for investment.

One department in the New Thought deals with clairvoyants. In this the magazine has said:

"Perhaps of all phases of clairvoyant practice that particular method, which is called 'card reading,' is upon the surface and upon analysis the most idiotic, absurd, and impossible. But strange as it may be from the standpoint of human reason, I do unhesitatingly affirm, speaking not from absolute deduction, but from practical tests of many years' experience, both personal and general, that this thing, this practice of reading the future by a pack of cards is true."

Other ventures of the New Thought editor are "a brain and nerve food," a Buffalo racing stable called the New Thought, and containing a horse named Sydney Flower. "The Royal Ten" is the latest investment enterprise of The New Thought Magazine.

MRS. FISKE CALM AT FIRE.

Actress Assisted in Quieting Guests of Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort.

While the guests of the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort, at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, were asleep early yesterday morning the night clerk, John Merriam, smelled smoke, and then he saw a thin wisp of smoke curl out from a crevice in the ceiling just above his head.

The clerk notified the proprietors, who got all the hotel employes together. While some of them were attacking the fire, which, caused by a defective electric light wire, had been smoldering for some time between the ceiling of the ground floor and the floor of the dining room, with fire extinguishers, the bellboys were sent to the upper stories to arouse the 125 guests who were told that there was no immediate danger.

When the guests, in scanty attire, came down stairs they saw a blaze shooting up from where the burning floor had been chopped open, and were for bolting right away. It was at this moment that Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, the actress; Maurice de Magny, the French Consul, who lives at the hotel, and other cooler heads quieted what might have been a panic. The firemen tore up a large portion of the dining room floor. The damage was about $1,000.

California

If you have spent the winter there you will want to go again. If you have not been there you have a treat in store. In either case you will be interested in the excellent service of The Overland Limited via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. Less than three days Chicago to California via this line.

Tickets and Information

381 Broadway, New York

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND

THE BIG STORE. A CITY ITSELF.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK. 18TH ST.

Art Ware for Christmas.

Exquisitely Decorated Pieces and Novelties in Elegant Variety at Low Prices.

We do not take advantage of the Holiday season to inflate prices. On the contrary, we pursue the popular price system so thoroughly identified with the Siegel Cooper Store.

This is effectively demonstrated in the exceptionally attractive stocks of Art Ware we are offering for Christmas. These are shown in all their freshness and beauty on the Third Floor.

The range of selections is so great that one may choose with ease and celerity. The Art Salon is a-glitter with the finer specimens of these wares.

On tables near by are displays that are commanding much attention.

There are VIENNA NOVELTIES for curio cabinets, mantels, desk and other decorative purposes. Mostly figures and animals 40c. up to $4

The display of TSCHERNISH CARLBAD GOLD CRYSTAL WARE is superb, but very moderately priced. It comprises in exquisite effects Vases, Berry Bowls, Ice Cream Trays, Bon Bon Dishes and everything imaginable for table and buffet. 65c. to $20

One of the richest of the attractions is the assortment of "GRES-BIJOU," the jewels of the ceramic industry. These are magnificent, and are among the most elegant Vases and other ornaments ever seen. The replicas of bronze effects are simply marvelous. $3.50 to $65

There is much to be seen in the way of HOLLAND WARE, now such a great craze in this country and Europe. Quaint Dutch ideas for cabinet, mantel and pedestal. Old Dutch green effects with figure decoration, or Rockwood brown, with Meissonier or Indian subjects. 25c. to $6

And then in broadest abundance are beautiful Vases. The display of BOHEMIAN FLOWER VASES is notable. The array of VIENNA DECORATED VASES is one of the most beautiful ever seen in New York. These are in radiant browns, reds and pinks, with striking picture decorations. 65c. to $35

In the lovely Gold Onyx ware (gold decorated glass) there is much to enrapture the attention of Christmas present buyers. $2.50 to $4

(3d Floor, Sixth Avenue.)

Nowhere Else in New York Can Such Varieties be Found at Prices So Very Attractive.

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Men's Fine Winter Overcoats at $25.

IN overcoats, the Medium Length model will always endure. Its position among men of fashion is firmly established. And though fads may come and fads may go the Medium Length overcoat will always be in good taste and good style. Ours are distinguished by our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.

A special Medium Length Overcoat of rich black velour, silk lined, at $25.

Others of black Kersey, Oxford Kersey, Oxford Melton, black worsteds, mixed overcoatings, moules, etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

Distinctive Tuxedo Suits for Men.

Special at $22.00.

We have designed a series of Tuxedo Suits in the new straight-cut models. They are of superior grade rough surface dress worsteds, lined throughout with fine merveilleux silk. The long angular lapels are faced with gros grain silk. The tailoring is of an exceptionally high character. The price—Twenty-two dollars—special.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

One Can Enjoy a MostLuxuriousBath With the Aid of GAS to Warm the Room and Heat the Water Quickly and Economically.

Comfort and Convenience

Less Than Half Price for Suits and Overcoats

The fabrics in this purchase were sold by the importer to tailors to make up into suits and overcoats for not less than $60. The patterns are select—distinctive novelties in fact. Hence you can appreciate what values they are at $25. The fit and workmanship are guaranteed or no sale.

$7 for some imported vestings to measure, made up with silk backs; $12 grades. A desirable holiday gift. Measures on file for past 27 years.

Goods displayed on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth.

B. Altman & Co.

MADE-UP COSTUMES. (Second Floor Dep't)

A NUMBER OF TAILOR SUITS, AND DRESSES OF VARIOUS MATERIALS, INCLUDING VELVET, CLOTH, SILK, CHIFFON NET, AND A VARIETY OF SEPARATE SKIRTS, HAVE BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE.

SHAWLS.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER FOR SELECTION, AN ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, WHICH INCLUDE DESIRABLE STYLES OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

INDIA CHUDDAH, PLAIN OR WITH CASHMERE BORDER; CHINESE EMBROIDERED SILK SHAWLS; DOUBLE-FACED VICUNA SHAWLS, HIMALAYAN SHAWLS IN SCOTCH TARTANS, AND OREN-BURGH SHAWLS

QUILTED AND CARDIGAN JACKETS, FASCINATORS AND MOTOR HOODS.

RUSSIAN SABLE

GARMENTS, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIAN SABLE FURS, AND HAVE BESIDES A COLLECTION OF MATCHED SABLE SKINS FROM WHICH SELECTIONS CAN BE MADE FOR GARMENTS, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS, EXECUTED SPECIALLY TO ORDER.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

To-day it's exactly 18 years since we first asked you to trade with us.

You've helped us grow from the little 20 x 30 foot store to the present 5-Story Building on 80 x 125. Thank you, very much.

We've never had growing pains and want to develop further.

Handkerchiefs
Initials, in fancy boxes of ½ dz. Pure Irish Linen in all sizes and hems 1.50

Star Gloves
the best, in fancy boxes. Absolute perfection in fit, finish and detail, 1.00 & 1.50

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES FOR THIS DAY (THURSDAY), AND FRIDAY:

GLACÉ AND SUEDE KIDSKIN GLOVES, AT

$1.00 PER PAIR. $11.00 PER DOZEN PAIRS.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), A SALE WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSE, WITH OPENWORK EFFECTS; REGULAR PRICE, $2.50 TO 3.75, AT

$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.25 per pair.

WOMEN'S BLACK SILK HOSE WITH EMBROIDERED EFFECTS IN WHITE; REGULAR PRICES,

$2.50 AND $5.00, AT $1.00 and 2.75 per pair.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

DEC 1904

BASEBALL MEN FAVOR NEW DRAFTING RULE

National League Allies Itself with Minor Organizations.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

Moran and Zimmer Dropped from Staff of Umpires—Deals Made for Players.

The delegates to the National League had a busy day yesterday and completed all the business which was called for at the annual meeting at the Hotel Victoria. As indicated by the opinions of a number of the prominent club owners and others connected with the organization, the delegates voted unanimously for a series of games between the winners of the championship of the National and American Leagues for the world's championship. But this was not the most important matter decided at the meeting. The league placed itself on record as a friend of the minor leagues, as to the drafting rule, while the American League, at its annual meeting at Chicago, voted in opposition to the rule.

The very clever move of the National League in making itself an ally of the association of minor leagues was partially the result of the views of Howard C. Griffiths, President of the Jersey City Club, who attended the meeting as a representative of the minor leagues. After Mr. Griffiths had concluded, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the representative of the National League (President H. C. Pulliam) be authorized at the meeting of the National Commission in January to vote for the amendment to the National agreement, proposed by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, in the matter of rearranging of the drafting system, both as to the number of players subject to the draft and the scale of prices to be paid for the same, to wit: Class AA, (Eastern League, American Association, and Pacific Coast League,) $1,500, one player from one club; Class A, $1,000, one player from one club; Class B, $750, two players from one club; Class C, $400, no limit to draft; Class D and all others, $400 and no limit.

The President of the National League also was authorized to confer with President Johnson of the American League and President F. T. Powers of the National Association, with the view of making necessary changes in the National agreement for the mutual benefit of all concerned, and report the same back to the National League for its approval. With the votes of Presidents Pulliam and Powers in favor and President Johnson opposed, the new drafting rule will be adopted, but the question arises whether the American League wishes to be antagonistic to the minor organizations. If not, it is very likely that President Johnson will cast his vote for this amendment of the National agreement.

The playing of the world's championship series was one of the first matters considered yesterday, and after considerable discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the National League hereby declares in favor of having post season contests annually between the champion teams of the National and American Leagues for the championship of the world, and

Resolved, That in order that such contests, as well as those that may be mutually arranged from time to time between the National and American League clubs may be conducted under proper rules and regulations, the National Commission is hereby delegated to arrange all details of such contests, and the preparation of rules and regulations to govern the games. The same to be submitted to the National and American Leagues for their approval before adoption.

A copy of these resolutions was ordered to be sent to the President of the American League. With this matter disposed of, the delegates turned their attention to the length of the playing season, and it was decided that the schedule of 1905 shall comprise 154 games for each club, the same as last season. The championship series will begin as near April 15 as practicable, and positively close not later than Oct. 8. The preparation of the schedule has been left entirely to President Pulliam.

Only one change was made in the rules, and that was this: "A player removed by an umpire for violation of rules shall be fined $10 for each removal, and if in addition thereto the player so removed be suspended, said suspension shall carry with it a fine of $10 for each day, the fine to be paid within five days of the notice of suspension."

The old Committee on Rules, James A. Hart of Chicago, Edward Hanlon of Brooklyn and Max Fleischmann of Cincinnati, was reappointed. The committee on Constitution comprises "Garry" Herrmann of Cincinnati, John T. Brush of New York and Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn, the latter taking the place of Potter, of the old Philadelphia Club.

The umpires for next year will be Robert Emslie, Henry ("Hank") O'Day, and J. E. Johnstone, reappointed, and George Bausewine and William Klem of last year's American Association staff. The latter two take the place of Moran and Zimmer. No announcement was made regarding an increase of salary to President Pulliam.

Several deals for players were made, the Philadelphia club trading Howard, formerly of the Omaha club, to Pittsburg for Bransfield, McCormick, and Kruger, and a small cash consideration. The Quakers also traded Fraser and Wolverton for Pittinger of Boston. Pittsburg gave up Catcher Phelps for Peitz of the Cincinnati club.

SIX DAYS' CYCLISTS PUNISHED.

Some Men Who Quit in the Garden Suspended and Others Fined.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The eight bicycle riders who refused to finish in the six-day race in New York last week have been penalized by the National Cycling Association. Walthour, Moran, Bowler, and Maya have been suspended. The others have received the choice of suspension or fine. The decision as announced to-day is as follows:

"The Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, after careful consideration of the cases of the insubordinate riders at the recent six-day race at Madison Square Garden, has decided to inflict penalties immediately, instead of awaiting for the annual meeting in February. The action of the board is as follows: R. A. Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., and James F. Moran, Chelsea Mass., suspended for one year; Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., and James B. Bowler, Chicago, suspended for six months; Hugh McLean, Chelsea, Mass., suspended for six months or pay a fine of $100; Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass.; Jed Newkirk, Chicago; Menus Hedell and John Bedell, Lynnbrook, L. I., and Bennie Munroe, Memphis, Tenn., suspended for six months or pay fines of $50 each."

AUTOMOBILES

Largest Salesroom AUTOMOBILES in America

JUST MOVED INTO OUR AUTO PALACE,

137-139-141-143 W. 48 between 6 & 7 Aves.

Inauguration sale of "A1" Automobiles this week! $2750 Packard, complete, $650. Cadillac Tonneau, $375; Oldsmobile (nearly new), $300; Columbia, 1904, $1250; Columbia, 35 horse, $2200; Franklin Tonneau, $700; Searchmont, 1904, $650; Toledo, $175; Mors, 24 horse, $1650; Four-cylinder Panhard, top, Krebs Carburator, $1650; Just purchased, large lot Peerless Tonneaus, some new, some nearly new, $700 to $1250; Baker Electric, A1, $400; Electric Victoria, practically new (cost $2250), $850; Long-Distance, $175; about fifty more; prices lowest.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

AUTOMOBILE FUR CLOTHING.

ANOTHER BIG CASH purchase from an overloaded manufacturer enables us to retail Fur Goods at prices unheard of!

"Small Profit, Quick Sale," our Motto.

$35.00 FUR Coats, $17.50; $50.00 kind, $25.00; $75.00 kind, $35.00; $100.00 kind, $49.00.

$150.00 Genuine Coon Coats, $75.00; $75.00 and $100.00 Fur-lined Coats. Imported Broadcloth, outside Fur Collars and Cuffs, $39.00 and $49.00.

Fur Lap ROBES, worth $25.00 to $50.00, at $10.00 to $19.00. Fur GLOVES, $3.50; Fur Caps, $4.50 (worth $10.00.)

Big Variety of Furs to select from.

Large stock of Leather Coats, Caps, Gloves, Leggings, Pants; at half prices others ask.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND SUPPLIES.

28x2½ First Quality Tires, $12.00; all other sizes cheap; Hartford, Fisk, Diamond, Goodrich, Dunlop, Samson, and French Tires and Tubes at eye-opening prices. Gas Headlights, $7.50; Tail Lamps, $3.75, Sidelights, $4.50; all makes of Automobile Lamps at low prices!

JACKS, $1.50 up. | HORNS, 75c. to $25. | PUMPS, $1.50 up. | GLOVES, $1.00 pair.

Five story Building, full of Foreign and American Automobile Supplies; at prices unequalled elsewhere.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

FENCING AT COLUMBIA.

C. J. Joly Defeats Seven Men and Leads in Interesting Handicap Meet.

Columbia's fencing handicap meet commenced yesterday and will end this afternoon. Much more interest has been shown this year than ever before. Special medals will be given to the first three men, and F. Lage, 1907, Science, Captain of the team, has offered a pair of foils to the freshman scoring the greatest number of points. Those who competed yesterday were: C. L. Joly, 1906, Science; H. Perine, 1907, College; F. J. Byrne, 1908, Science; W. D. Murphy, 1908, College; R. W. Dox, 1908, College; L. W. Bridgeman, 1907, Science; E. V. Watson, 1908, Science; C. G. Amend, 1908, College; J. C. Negus, 1906, Science; J. N. Chrystie, 1906, Science; C. F. Cornell, 1906, College, and W. C. Francis, 1905, Science. Joly leads thus far with seven victories and no defeats, and Watson is second with six victories and one defeat. The handicaps will alter these standings. The results yesterday were:

Joly defeated Francis, Byrne, Chrystie, Negus, Amend, Cornell, and Bridgeman; Francis defeated Perrine, Byrne, Negus, and Cornell; Perrine defeated Watson, Dox, Amend, and Bridgeman; Watson defeated Byrne, Negus, Dox, Amend, Cornell, and Bridgeman; Byrne defeated Negus and Cornell; Amend defeated Byrne, Chrystie, Dox, and Bridgeman; Bridgeman defeated Byrne and Chrystie; Chrystie defeated Dox, and Negus defeated Chrystie.

AUTO RACE WEEK IN FLORIDA.

Cups Offered for Twenty-eight Events from One to One Hundred Miles.

Several additional events have been added within the last month to the series of automobile races that has been arranged for January on the Ormond-Daytona beach, Florida, the total number for the week's sport now being twenty-eight. The entries for all the contests will close on Jan. 10, with W. J. Morgan, 136 Liberty Street. The races will begin Monday, Jan. 23, and will continue through Saturday, Jan. 28. The exact dates for the different events have not yet been fixed, but the committee is working on the schedule, and will announce it within a short time.

The longest race will be an international one of 100 miles for the silver cup given by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. This will be run with four turns, in five straightaway courses of twenty miles each. There will be two fifty-mile races, both handicaps, one open only to American cars and the other for all motor cars, the Burgoyne Cup being the trophy for the latter event. Edward R. Thomas has offered a championship cup for a twenty-mile open race, and a number of cups have been given for the lesser events.

Sir Thomas R. Dewar, a member of the British Parliament, who will be here for the races, has given the trophy for the one-mile international championship. This is the event that will fix the mile record, and the utmost interest is centred in the result, as automobilists generally believe that the mark of 0:38, made by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., last year on the same beach, will be considerably reduced.

Several events have been arranged for stock cars, divided according to the selling price, while others have been divided by weight. The entrance fee for each event is $10, except for the mile championship, for which a fee of $50 is required.

JOCKEY CRIMMINS THROWN.

Well-Known Rider Meets with Mishap at New Orleans, but is Not Injured.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—Totness and Aladdin were the only winning favorites to-day. Crimmins, who had the mount on St. Sever, favorite in the last race, was thrown off as the horses left the post, but was not injured. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Won by Totness, 105 pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 2; Oriskany, 105, (Brennan,) 50 to 1, second; Little Jack Horner, 99, (Schilling,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:05 3-5. V. L., George, Julia M., Gold Spink, Tristam Shandy, Camajohanie Topic, Baggerly, Hydrangea, and Clonmel also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Won by Aladdin, 110 pounds, (Nichol,) 9 to 10; George Vivian, 91, (Baird,) 12 to 1, second; Les King, 88, (Hennessy,) 18 to 5, third. Time—2:17 1-5. Gaslighter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Won by Gotowin, 110 pounds, (McCafferty,) 15 to 1; Gasconne, 108, (Martin,) 7 to 1, second; Esterre, 103, (Schilling,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:05 2-5. Malediction, Swedish Lad, Limerick Girl, Girl from Dixie, Jade, Alcantara, and Alice Lloyd also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Won by Autolight, 105 pounds, (Phillips,) 12 to 1; Lendin, 105, (Cocolo,) 5 to 1, second; Lampoon, 95, (Schilling,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Cardinal Wolsey, Merry Acrobat, and Sigmund also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Jungle Imp, 100 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 1; Janeiro, 102, (Phillips,) 11 to 5, second; Saladin, 102, (Martin,) 11 to 10, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Kitty Platt, Fitzbrillar, Bavarian, Doctor Brady, and Rox also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Lady Charlot, 102½ pounds, (Phillips,) 8 to 1; Loweta, 97, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, second; Reckoner, 96, (Wederstrand,) 17 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Arachne, Mezzo, Fistful, and Debenture also ran. St. Sever lost rider.

Favorites Day at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14.—It was a day for favorites at Ascot, five of them finishing first. Dug Martin, a 100 to 1 chance, came to life suddenly and was only beaten out half a length in the fifth race. Maggie Mackey finished third in the second race, but was disqualified for fouling Ralph Reese, and the latter was placed third. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Winnifreda, 103 pounds, (Herbert,) 1 to 2; Blueridge, 107, (Moriarity,) 20 to 1, second; Leonado, 100, (McDaniel,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Tizen, El Orient, Evermore, Helgerson, and Breton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by El Otros, 110 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 10 to 3; Sinicado, 95, (W. Miller,) 15 to 1, second; Ralph Reese, 110, (Otis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Sandstone, Fer de Lance, Joe Kelly, Lena Lefford, and Maggie Mackey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by The Major, 110 pounds, (McDaniel,) 6 to 5; Galanthus, 106, (Hildebrand,) 11 to 1, second; Wager, 103, (Lawrence,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29¼. Landseer, Estado, Illseful, and Struggler also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth—Won by Chub, 106 pounds, (J. Clark,) 7 to 10; McGrathiana Prince, 107, (Dugan,) 3 to 1, second; Cincinnatus, 105, (Powers,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Harbor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Phyz, 99 pounds, (Knott,) 9 to 2; Dug Martin, 108, (McComas,) 100 to 1, second; Dusky Secret, 99, (Moriarity,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Lou Welsea, Pilot, William F. H., Erne, and Hindoo Princess also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Slauson course—Won by Interlude, 111 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 5; Potrero Grande, 103, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1, second; Ascetic, 105, (Lawrence,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Patsy Brown, Ericula, and Foxy Grandpa also ran.

Winning Horses at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 14.—The results of the races at the Oakland track to-day were:

FIRST RACE.—One mile, selling—Won by Lady Kent, 107 pounds, (Knapp,) 3 to 1; Bronzewing, 107, (Helgesen,) even, second; Gunspray, 102, (Kelly,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Native, Glenarvon, Glenrice, Pencil Me, Boxcider, and Libbie Candid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling—Won by Arab, 116 pounds, (Greenfield,) 9 to 5; Golden Buck, 103, (Davis,) 2 to 5, second; Fay Templeton, 101, (Travers,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Colleen D'Has, Mizpah, Willa, Pierella, and Dixelle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile—Won by Dr. Sherman, 106 pounds, (Davis,) 9 to 5; Hipponax, 111, (Knapp,) 3 to 1, second; Red Damsel, 111, (Russell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:31⅘. Myrtle H., Scotch Lad, Young Mariow, Profitable, Flaneur, and Waterspout also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, handicap—Won by Bombardier, 103 pounds, (Michaels,) 2½ to 1; Military Man, 107, (Helgesen,) 7 to 5, second; Lelia, 95, (Greenfield,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47⅕. Modicum and Little Wally also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course, selling—Won by Belle Reed, 108 pounds, (Sherwood,) 3 to 1; Alice Carey, 109, (Alarie,) 4 to 1, second; Albemarle, 104, (Travers,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Bard Burns, Carmelite, Puredale, Educate, Troy, Presidio, and Moto also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling—Won by Red Cross Nurse, 98 pounds, (Greenfield,) 6 to 1; Isabellita, 105, (Travers,) 4 to 1, second; Major Tenny, 105, (Kelly,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51⅘. Badly Used, Follow Me, Chicadee, and Gold Finder also ran.

Athletics at New York University.

The Executive Committee of the New York University Athletic Association yesterday awarded class numerals to the members of the 1907 track team, and Varsity letters to three of the team managers, according to the recent amendments which were adopted. The following received their class numerals: F. Sullivan, G. Piper, H. G. Streat, H. Krausman, C. Tonsor, G. Hyatt, and M. L. Meachem. Manager H. E. Nagle, football; ex-Manager R. E. Denike, football, and ex-Manager F. Russel, baseball, received the same privileges in wearing the Varsity letters as the members of the teams possess. The following track meets have been arranged by Manager A. B. Ward: May 3, Wesleyan at Middletown, and May 13, Lehigh at Ohio Field. The latter contest was arranged with the condition that a return meet be held in 1906.

Manager G. P. Meade of the gymnastic team announced yesterday that he had arranged a joint exhibition with Harvard to take place at University Heights on Jan. 20. Harvard is a newcomer in the gymnastic world, and her showing in this exhibition will be closely watched. The New York University team will meet Lehigh in a dual contest in the local gymnasium on March 25.

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DOG MEN IN SESSION.

Well-Known Bench Show Exhibitors Attend Meeting of American Hunt Club.

The quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club was held yesterday afternoon in this city. In the absence of President August Belmont, Associate President H. K. Bloodgood of the American Spaniel Club occupied the chair. Among those present were Frank H. Croker, Bull Terrier Club; Daniel Buckley, St. Louis Collie Club; James A. Caldwell, Jr., Bryn Mawr, Penn., Kennel Club; Marcel A. Viti, Spaniel Breeders' Association; G. M. Carnochan, Fox Terrier Club; Dr. J. E. De Mund, Russian Wolfhound Club; James Mortimer, Ladies' Kennel Association; W. B. Emery, New England Kennel Club; J. B. Thomas, Jr., Russian Wolfhound Club; Henry Jarrett, Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts; Singleton Van Schaick, Irish Terrier Club; J. Sergeant Price, Jr., Atlantic City Kennel Club; W. C. Codman, Rhode Island Kennel Club; D. S. Smith, Welsh Terrier Club; E. S. Woodward, Chicago Kennel Club, and W. G. Rockefeller, National Beagle Club.

Five new breeds of dogs were admitted to the list of recognized breeds. They were German sheep dogs, Eskimo, Mexican hairless, Pekinese spaniels, under the title of Chinese crested lapdogs, and Owtchars, the new sheep dogs brought from Russia this Fall.

At the Fall show of the Bryn Mawr Kennel Club a trophy for the best team was awarded to Mrs. Jack Brashier's Scottish terriers. It appeared that the "Scotties" were only at the show to attend the first annual show of the Scottish Terrier Club, held in conjunction, and the Bryn Mawr Club ordered the return of the trophy. Mrs. Brashier appealed the case to the American Kennel Club, and the delegates decided against her.

Ricker Defeated Howard at Pool.

George Ricker scored his second consecutive victory last night in the handicap pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy. He defeated George Howard, (65 balls,) by the final score of 75 to 47. Ricker's best run was 14, while Howard's best effort at pocketing the balls was 11. In the match to-night Dr. Howe, (75 balls,) will meet Dr. M. Borden, (60 balls.)

Skater Kearney Won from Scratch.

Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club won the one-mile class, a handicap skating race, last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Kearney started from skratch and his club mate, Harry P. McDonald, paced Kearney the last two laps. Then Kearney shot out and won by two yards. H. G. Doran of the Winthrop Athletic Club, with sixty yards, won the one-mile Class B race from C. artin of "Poly. Prep." School, who finished second. E. Crabb, Winthrop Athletic Club, graduated from the novice class by winning the half-mile event. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by E. Crabb, Winthrop Athletic Club; S. Forshay, Central Athletic Club, second; R. L. Baird, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:45 3-5.

One Mile, Class A Championship, Handicap.—Won by Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club,. (scratch;) Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, (40 yards,) second; W. L. Smith, National Athletic Club, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:54 1-5.

One Mile, Class B Championship, Handicap.—Won by H. G. Doran, Winthrop Athletic Club, (60 yards;) C. Martin, "Poly. Prep.," (10 yards;) A. Zliver, Brooklyn, (80 yards,) third. Time—3:10.

Hurley Will Captain Harvard's Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14.—Harvard men were greatly gratified last night by the satisfaction of the re-election of Dan Hurley as captain of the football team next year by the Athletic Committee. Mr. Hurley is the first graduate ever elected captain of a crimson team, and it has been a question for some time whether the authorities would sanction such a breaking away from a college tradition. Nothing was done in reference to selecting a head coach.

Yale's Baseball Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—The official schedule of games for the Yale baseball nine is as follows: March 22, Trinity, at New Haven; 25, Fordham College, at Fordham; 29, Manhattan College, at New Haven; April 1, Tufts, at New Haven; 5, Fordham, at New Haven; 8, New York National League, at New York; 11, Amherst, at New Haven; 12, Brown, at New Haven; 15, Columbia, at New Haven; 20, Georgetown, at Washington; 21, open; 22, University of Virginia, at Norfolk; 24, open; 25, Georgetown, at Washington; 26, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Fordham to Play the Silent Five.

Under the auspices of the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association, the Fordham College basketball team will play the Silent Five at the armory on Saturday evening. This promises to be an interesting contest on account of the rivalry between the teams. Coach Fischer is pleased with the showing of the Fordham men, particularly the way they played against Princeton, when they were beaten by only 6 points. The Silent Five will have several of its old players back in the game, including McVea and Bammon, Robertson, last year's guard, will be in the game for Fordham. The Fordham "preps" will play a preliminary game with the strong Mount Vernon High School team. Neither team has been defeated this year.

Old Penn's $600,000 "Gym" Opened.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The new gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania was to-night formally opened, and transferred by the Committee of Alumni to the university authorities. During the presentation address Dr. J. M. White, Chairman of the committee, announced that a gift of $50,000 had been received by the institution from the estate of the late William Wrightman, to be held in trust as an endowment fund for the purpose of advancing the plans for improving the health and strength of the whole body of undergraduates at the university. The new gymnasium, which is the gift of the alumni and of public-spirited citizens, was erected at a cost of nearly $600,000.

JUDGE PARKER IN COURT.

Has Little Tilt with Samuel Untermyer in Appellate Division Argument.

Alton B. Parker was heard for the first time as a pleading attorney since his retirement from the Court of Apeals bench, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, where he appeared in opposition to Samuel Untermyer.

Judge Parker was of counsel for Lorenz Reich against the estate of William F. Cochran. The action grew out of Cochran's ousting Reich from the Cambridge Hotel, which the latter founded, and Mr. Reich declares the proceeding was fraudulent. Judge Parker, clad in a black frock coat, had stated that the amount in dispute was $247,480, when Mr. Untermyer interrupted to say that it was only $147,480.

"I beg your pardon," said Judge Parker, acknowledging the correction. Soon after Mr. Untermyer again found occasion to interrupt his opponent. This time Judge Parker frowned.

"Did I interrupt you?" he asked sharply.

"I beg your pardon," replied Mr. Untermyer. Judge Parker spoke for half an hour. There was no general flocking of the lawyers in the building to hear him, but on passing out through the corridor many congratulated him on his return to practice.

SCHOOLBOYS FIGHT FLAMES.

Older Ones Form Bucket Brigade While Younger Lads Escape.

Just as the 325 boys in the Barnard School at 721 St. Nicholas Avenue were marching into their class rooms yesterday noon the janitor of the building discovered that an overheated furnace had set fire to the woodwork in the cellar. He ran up to Head Master William L. Hazen, who ordered the larger boys to form a bucket brigade and fight the blaze until the smaller ones were out of the building. The boys went to work with a will, while the janitor rang in an alarm.

As the flames broke through the first floor and began to gain on the boys, the firemen arrived and soon had the blaze under control. Nobody was hurt and the firemen were lavish in their praise of the boys' work. The damage was estimated at about $2,000.

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CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Albert Lowenberg Wins Championship Tourney Without Loss of a Match.

Depending upon accuracy of cue execution Albert Lowenberg last night won the amateur Class B billiard championship at fourteen-inch balk line. He came through the series which came to an end with his match against W. A. Whitehead last night without the loss of a game. H. A. Coleman takes the second prize with a score of 4 victories and 1 defeat, and the third prize goes to F. M. Canda with a record of 3 victories and 2 defeats. The final contest attracted a large crowd to Maurice Daly's Academy. In his last match Lowenberg defeated Whitehead by the score of 250 points to 92, and in the matinee match Canda overwhelmed James Vantine by 250 points to 100.

Lowenberg in the closing match made the highest single average of the tournament—9 2-27. His best work began with his eighth turn at the table, in which he counted 30 carroms. The sixth shot of this cluster was a follow the length of the table, which gathered the balls in the lower corner. The leave was a bad one, however, and Lowenberg played a masse that was perfection. Later he made a superb three-cushion shot that brought about good position. In fact, his position work was faultless, and he also played well, using his left hand instead of the bridge. A three-cushion follow shot, made in Lowenberg's eighteenth inning, aroused the admiration of the crowd, and on this turn at the table he equaled his best run of the tournament, 33 carroms.

Whitehead played good balk line when he was able to count anything, but his only doublets were made in the tenth, fifteenth, and the following inning, the best being 13. Of this run his best shot was a long draw shot off the cushion that was unique in its conception and execution. The summary:

Albert Lowenberg—10 0 0 4 0 3 4 0 2 1 0 9 11 13 10 21 0 33 13 30 16 1 3 0 1 0 10 13. Total, 250 points. Average, 9 2-27. High runs, 33, 30, and 30.

W. A. Whitehead—2 1 2 0 0 8 8 0 0 11 0 8 0 0 11 13 9 1 9 5 0 0 1 0 0 3. Total, 92 points. Average, 3 14-26. High runs, 13, 11, and 11.

Referee—H. C. Redding.

Canda won the matinee match with an average of 7 19-33, and it did not seem possible that he was the same player who made such a poor showing on the previous night against Lowenberg. Throughout this contest, but more particularly in the second half, Canda played consistent 14-inch balk line billiards, while James Vantine, his opponent, hammered the ivory balls about the table in a series of intricate cushion carrom shots that almost always found the holes around the second object ball. The final score of 250 points to an even 100 points shows the relative speed of the two men in this the final game for each in the tournament. Canda's best effort of the match yielded 39 carroms on his fourteenth turn at the table, which was speedily backed by 24, 12, and 27. In making his run of 39 Canda was three times compelled to use long masse shots along the rail and each time he accomplished the carrom in excellent style. His twenty-seventh inning netted him 19 buttons to add to his string, but the run was chiefly remarkable because of a long follow shot in which Canda exhibited good judgment as to speed in not being kissed off by the first object ball as it rebounded from the end rail. Only once did Vantine actually show his real form, and that occurred in his twenty-sixth inning, in which he counted 24 by comparatively close billiards. The summary:

F. M. Canda—0 7 0 0 15 0 1 1 0 25 5 6 7 39 0 1 24 0 2 12 0 27 2 16 15 10 3 18 8-1 0 5. Total, 250 points. Average, 7 19-33. High runs, 39, 27, and 25.

James Vantine—1 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 4 2 11 2 2 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 24 1 2 11 0 3 21. Total, 100 points. Average, 3 4-32. High runs, 24, 21, and 11.

Referee—H. C. Redding.

The record of the tournament follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	Best Run.	High Run.
A. Lowenberg	5	0	9 2-27	33	
H. A. Coleman	4	1	6 15-30	42	
F. M. Canda	3	2	7 19-33	39	
W. A. Whitehead	2	3	3 2-31	45	
J. Vantine	1	4	4 41-50	36	
L. A. Servatius	0	5	3 29-31	32	

Autos to Climb Pike's Peak.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 14.—An automobile climbing contest, entries to which will be open to the world, has been announced by G. A. Wahlgreen of the Overland Racing Association. The event will occur in August, 1905, and Pike's Peak will be the scene. Mr. Wahlgreen stated that he would give a cup to the winner. The roadway leading to the summit of the famous mountain will be specially prepared for the contest. The actual climb will be approximately 8,000 feet and the road distance about 14 miles. The steepest grade will approach 45 degrees.

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Mount Vernon Purity

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A BASIS FOR REVISION.

We think that the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as other members of Congress, would do well to consider carefully the statement of Mr. E. W. BLOOMINGDALE as to tariff revision, made in an interview published yesterday in The World. Mr. BLOOMINGDALE is a Republican, a protectionist. He thoroughly believes in the benefits that have been conferred on the industries of the country by the tariff system. He points with pride to several trades the establishment and prosperity of which he considers would have been impossible without tariff duties which in fact have been and are very high. For instance, he says:

Previous to 1897 there was no linen huck toweling made in this country. We thought it must all come from Ireland. To-day a great trade exists in home-made toweling that is just as good as the Irish article. It could not have been established without the high tariff—50 per cent. I think—but now the industry is more self-sustaining. See the china on this table. America is producing some very fine china to-day that meets with general demand. I could name many other similar articles of manufacture that have been produced under the benefit of tariff in the United States by industries that have grown strong and self-supporting.

Now the point in these instances cited by Mr. BLOOMINGDALE is that, though they are in his judgment examples of what the tariff has done for the country, they are also examples of industries which are at present "strong and self-supporting." That is not to say that he would advocate an immediate and total withdrawal of all duties on foreign goods competing with these and like products of American manufacture. But it is to say that with due regard to avoidance of radical and disturbing action, the protection that is no longer needed should be reduced. We should ourselves be inclined to throw the burden of proof as to the inability to compete with foreign goods on the present beneficiaries of the tariff. But in any case the essential fact in connection with the tariff from the practical and sensible view of the merchant, intimately familiar with home and foreign markets and with the conditions of production here and abroad, is that there are important branches of manufactures which do not need protection, and that it is best for all concerned that in such cases the tariff should be reduced. If Congress shall take up the question and honestly and intelligently apply that principle to its treatment, there is no doubt that a sound and wholesome change could be made. And the change would be in accord with the enlightened views and sentiment of the most experienced and conservative of the Republican business men in the country. They are beginning to see—many of them see clearly—as Mr. BLOOMINGDALE says, that the tariff is not a "political question," and that it is bad for business constantly to treat it as political.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COURTS.

Authorized denial follows swiftly upon the heels of the report that President ROOSEVELT had "agreed to accept railroad rate legislation in the form of a court of inter-State commerce" to consist of one Justice appointed for that service in each of the nine Federal circuits.

Inherent improbability would have made the public highly skeptical, even if the story had not been denied. Anybody can see that the plan proposed would not suit the President at all. It is not in accord with his views, with his policies, or with his temper.

In the first place, leaving the fixing of railroad rates to nine Justices in the judicial circuits would involve no very marked change from the existing practice. Federal Judges already have the power to declare a rate reasonable or unreasonable. But the fatal objection, from the point of view of the President, is that the plan provides for no centralization of power. The nine circuits embrace the whole Union. The First Circuit, for instance, is made up of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; the Sixth Circuit embraces Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Tennessee; the Ninth consists of Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Inter-State Commerce Justices sitting in their respective circuits remote from the National capital and the White House would be at all times exposed to the influence of local public opinion. The sentiments of their neighbors, of their home cities or towns, and of their States would contribute to the shaping of their decisions. On the other hand, influences emanating from the White House would take on a sort of second aorist nature—vague, shadowy, and diminished. In short, the project is saturated with local self-government heresies, and could have originated only in the mind of a man hostile to paternalism and to centralization and foolishly confident of the capacity of the people to govern themselves.

This is the very opposite of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plan. He would commit the power to regulate rates into the hands of one body of Commissioners, appointed by the President, and immediately responsible to him. They would be a part of the central executive power, whereas Inter-State Commerce Justices would be constitutionally independent of the Executive, and if appointed for life would be removable only by impeachment. It was an act of impertinence to charge President ROOSEVELT with tolerance and hospitality for this somewhat Jeffersonian solution of the reasonable rate problem.

HOW BIG IS THE COTTON CROP?

The Department of Agriculture published its estimate of last year's cotton crop on Dec. 3, 1903, giving out what has been described as the "sensationally small" estimate of 9,962,000 bales. Instantly there was a "flurry" in the market. On the New York Cotton Exchange, where during the month of November the quotations had ranged from 11.15 cents to 11.50 cents per pound, the price rose on Dec. 4 to 12.65 cents, and continued to soar through the great Sully speculation until it had gone above 17 cents before the bubble burst. The actual size of the cotton crop, as stated in The Financial Chronicle's annual article at the close of the cotton year Sept. 1, 1904, was 10,123,686 bales, or 161,686 above the estimate of the Agricultural Department. The difference is not large enough to lay upon the shoulders of the Agricultural Department the blame for the speculative rise that put a stop to mill purchases and deranged the cotton markets of the world. Still a very great part of the gains resulting from a rise in cotton prices as late as December, when more than half of the crop has been shipped to market, accrue not to the cotton planters, but to dealers and speculators. The very high importance of care and accuracy in the Government estimate is evident.

The Agricultural Department's estimate of the cotton crop of 1904, published this year also upon Dec. 3, indicates a yield of 12,162,000 bales. We do not know that this estimate is regarded as "sensationally" large. That it is above the estimates made by other observers of authority and standing will be seen by a glance at the subjoined table:

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

	1904-5.	1903-4.
A. Norden & Co.	11,684,000	9,750,000
Latham, Alexander & Co.	11,300,000	10,300,000
Yazoo City Cot. Ex.	10,942,283	10,000,000
Crutchfield & Co.	10,993,000	10,160,000
J. H. Parker & Co.	11,012,000	10,648,000
Miss Giles	11,939,900	10,300,000
N. O. Times-Democrat	11,940,000	10,040,000
Atwood Violett & Co.	11,250,000	9,875,000
Marshall, Spader & Co.	11,750,000	10,755,000
Reform Club, Liverpool	11,936,590	11,067,000
Liverpool Cotton Ex.	11,737,000	11,004,000
N. Y. Cotton Exchange	11,502,000	10,724,000
Augusta Cotton Ex.	11,343,000	10,714,000
Average	11,333,059	10,405,387

The average of these thirteen estimates for the crop of 1904 is 11,333,059, or 829,041 below the estimate of the Department of Agriculture. The average of the thirteen estimates for the crop of 1903 was 281,701 bales above the final return of the crop.

The best estimates must be in some measure based upon guesswork. The figures which show port receipts, overland shipments, and mill consumption, however, represent not guesswork but fact. They form a sound basis of opinion, since when completed they and not the estimates stand as the crop record of the year. The following table compiled from the figures of The Financial Chronicle of Dec. 10 is instructive. It shows the total number of bales "in sight" up to Dec. 9, compared with the "in sight" figures of Nov. 1 and those of last year for both periods:

COTTON IN SIGHT.

To Nov. 1, 1904	3,700,549	
To Nov. 1, 1903	2,742,517	
Increase to Nov. 1		958,032
To Dec. 9, 1904	6,640,260	
To Dec. 9, 1903	5,775,450	
Increase to Dec. 9		864,810
Loss since Nov. 1		93,222

It will be seen at once that the increase in cotton "in sight" this year is not holding up from week to week as it should if the Government estimate is to be sustained. The cotton crop this year as estimated by the Department of Agriculture would be 2,338,313 bales larger than the actual crop last year. But with more than half the crop "in sight" on Dec. 9, the increase as compared with last year's shipments is only 864,810 bales. If the movement has been in no way abnormal there should have been on Dec. 9 a gain in "sight" cotton of about 1,200,000 bales over last year's figures, instead of 864,810. It will be observed, moreover, that the ratio of increase materially diminished between Nov. 1 and Dec. 9, the falling off in the figures showing the increase for the latter as compared with the former date being 93,222 bales. The recorded gain should have risen at least 250,000 bales to make the estimate good.

It may prove that the planters are holding back their cotton for higher prices. That would largely explain the unexpected deficiency in the number of bales "in sight" up to Dec. 9. On the New York Stock Exchange the price is now 8 to 8.15 cents per pound. These are sorry figures compared with 15 and 16 cent cotton last year. Meanwhile the world are hungry for cotton. There was hardly any old stock left over—The Financial Chronicle's figures indicating a stock on hand on Sept. 1 of only 111,799 bales. The United States crop, whether it shall reach the great figures of the Government estimate or fall below them, will be eagerly taken by manufacturers here and abroad.

The total value of last year's cotton crop at prevailing prices was more than $600,000,000. The National wealth is increased in a larger degree, of course, when the highest possible proportion of the great sum which the cotton crop brings each year goes into the hands of the cotton planters, where it tends powerfully to promote the industrial development of the South.

L. CLARKE DAVIS.

The career of L. CLARKE DAVIS was a fine and noble example of a life modestly and unassumingly spent in the public service, but out of the public view. Since 1893 Mr. DAVIS has been the editor of The Philadelphia Public Ledger. He died in Philadelphia yesterday after an illness prolonged through several months.

Mr. DAVIS was of that type of workers in journalism that is to be found in the offices of great and of humble newspapers all over the country. Guided by conscience, faithful to principle, writing no word not believed by the writer to be true and sound; diligent in all study and research essential to intelligent and enlightening editorial writing; sparing no pains to get at the true fact, the just view; interested in every matter of reasonable human concern; inspired always by a loyal and intense devotion to the paper, and through that to the public; ready at all times to put by personal plans and personal ease to serve it and the public better; indefatigable in emergencies and with the habit of prompt judgment so formed by practice that in day time or in night time no suddenness or strangeness of subject or situation finds him unprepared for exposition or expression in an article helpful to many a reader seeking light and guidance. Such a worker, such an editor was L. CLARKE DAVIS.

In these years of toil he was altogether screened from the view of all save a very small part of the public to which he every day gave the best there was in him. Many public men knew and esteemed him. Mr. CLEVELAND called him his friend, as other Presidents had done. But his post of honor was not merely the private station, it was the obscure and hidden station. His rewards were derived from his own sense of the day's work well done, the far-reaching policy faithfully thought out.

In these careless modern times Mr. DAVIS was exceptional for his old-fashioned courtesy. He was gracious in word and bearing and seemed to live in an atmosphere of native and unfailing gentility. Of his qualities of mind, of the high ability he possessed and employed to make this world saner and better, his daily work gave sure proof.

A PERIL FOR THE BANK CLERK.

The establishment of a bank which will be open by night as well as by day is likely to be hailed with joy by those who find it difficult enough to get their breakfast at noon, and usually find 3 o'clock upon them, the usual hour for banks to close, before they are thoroughly launched for the day. But the prospect is not smiling for the bank clerk, that superior, sardonic person whose atmosphere is redolent of contempt for the poor humanity which cannot add figures correctly and never, no, never, keeps the right tally in accounts.

Persons from out of town, people arriving in the city late in the afternoon, people due aboard a steamship that sails next morning before banking hours, and the great host of transients who have no negotiable acquaintance with hotel clerks and hotel proprietors may each have reason once in a while to bless the inventive genius who saw their possible plight and devised a remedy. But what is that to the bank clerk? He is already soured by the sight of funds which are not his and never can be. He has developed gradually into a misanthropist and misogynist through the contemplation of the weakness of mankind in the elements of bookkeeping and arithmetic. Now comes an innovation which may deprive him of a good part of the time during which each day he can rally from his gloom. There are societies for the protection of cats, dogs, and horses, there are souls that overflow to the very fat squirrels in the parks, but, such is man's ingrained hatred of capital which he does not possess that there is no pity for the poor wretch who happens to handle banknotes behind prison bars!

Little question that banks up town which feel unwilling to stand the expense of extra shifts of employés will feel the necessity of meeting this shrewd thrust from a rival by longer hours for the clerks they have on hand. And that may precipitate an attack on this daring innovation, during which we may be prepared to learn that the movement favors gambling which is apt to go on by night, and even into the wee hours of morning. Let us imagine the bank conducted on the principle of the newest thing in club organizations, that Brook Club which "goes on forever." As the Brook Club is a boon to the all-nighter who resents being turned out of his club at 1 o'clock, so the Night and Day Bank will prove a joy to the gambler for whom the legitimate in Wall Street is not sufficiently exciting, so that he must stimulate his jaded nerves with the illegitimate up town. Far be it from us to suggest that only gamblers will find night and day banks convenient; but the gambler is a picturesque can always use him as an awful example without finding it necessary to stick to names, dates, and places.

These are mere hints thrown out for their guidance to the suffering minions of capital when they form the Bank Clerks' Anti-Night Shift League and demand closure of banks at 3 P. M. week days, at noon on Saturdays, in the good old fashion of the fathers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Being itself a "journal"—"of civilization," according to its own modest admission—Harper's Weekly has the right of a near relative to criticise the daily papers, and it does it occasionally, with the skill and frankness which near relatives are wont to use in expressing their opinions of each other. For example, it points out this week a similarity which we are sure nobody else had seen—that between the punishment inflicted by the newspapers upon President ROOSEVELT for attempting to deprive one of their number of certain sources of information, and that recently imposed by a military court in Germany upon two private soldiers who had ventured to deprive of his sword a drunken Sergeant who had without provocation first grossly insulted and then tried to kill them in a dance hall where the search for amusement had brought the three together. The court held, it will be remembered, that the soldiers should either have run away or have permitted themselves to be slaughtered, and it sentenced them to five years' imprisonment for finding in any experience whatever an excuse to raise their hands, however gently, against an officer, however drunk and murderous. In much the same way, declares Harper's Weekly, the papers have convicted and sentenced to a long period of savage scolding the President, who, simply because a tale both false and unpleasant had been printed about his children and himself, took defensive measures against the offending representative of that supreme power, the press. Realising that the similitude does not carry quite through, The Weekly hastens to admit that the President was scolded not because he manifested resentment, but because he punished officially an annoyance that was personal. To this it replies that the manifestation would have been a thousand times worse if it, like the offense, had been personal—meaning, no doubt, if the President had "licked" the too imaginative reporter of turkey hunts that never took place. That is probably true, but it involves the fallacy that, if the President had neither "licked" nor tried to shut off The Boston Herald's news he could have done nothing. He could have done many things besides—for one thing he could have calmly ignored an incident to which nobody except himself had paid the slightest attention, and for another he could have let the matter pass after a quiet denial which nobody would have thought of doubting. We cannot ourselves see that the Berlin and the Washington cases are at all alike—possibly because THE TIMES is only a newspaper (a pretty good one, The Weekly was kind enough to say not long ago) and not a "journal "of civilization or other.

—It is one of the curious inconsistencies marking the Russian Government that it is among the very few content to get along without the ultimate argument of capital punishment, even for those who attack its very existence. SASONEFF, the confessed assassin of a great Minister, is only condemned to life imprisonment, and his accomplice escapes with a sentence of twenty years. In the United States SASONEFF certainly, and his accomplice probably, would have gone to the scaffold, and their progress to it would have been one of breathless rapidity. Still, the abolition of capital punishment is not necessarily a life insurance for criminals, and nobody will be at all surprised if the prison air proves speedily fatal to DE PLEHVE'S slayer. The recently published details of the man's confession, indeed, read strangely like those which, in frankly sterner days, were made by almost every suspect who had been subjected to what both the Church and the State, with grim humor, called "the question," and while one would not like to assert that torture is still a part of judicial procedure in Russia, it is hard to escape the belief that SASONEFF would not have told precisely the story his Judges wanted him to tell had not the telling brought to an end a process which he found something more than an annoyance. However, he is not to be hanged or beheaded—is not, so far as known, even to be beaten if he observes fairly well the rules of his prison, and apparently he can count himself lucky that he was condemned not by one of the advanced and highly civilized nations, but by one where the Government is an irresponsible despotism, and where the ruling class is fighting desperately and hopelessly for the retention of antiquated privileges and powers, almost everywhere else long since abandoned.

—A member of the firm that controls the Subway advertising, and, expecting to make a lot of money out of it, is naturally irritated by the current accusations that all such advertising is sinfully ugly, has evolved the amusing and, therefore, so far as it goes, effective prophecy that "if this aestheticism which is coming over us is pushed to its logical conclusion, one of these men will be walking up to your wife or mine in the street and asking her to take off that red hat because it doesn't agree with her complexion." It must be admitted that the conclusion is logical enough, and, disquieting as the prospect may be, it need not be denied that in some cases, even now, there would be an approach to general acquiescence in a censorship as extreme as that which Mr. WARD foresees. At least there would be a recognition, however reluctant, that the effects of such a censorship would be in some respect advantageous. The public happiness would be considerably increased if hats and complexions could be made and kept in closer harmony, and when the populace has arrived at a higher stage of aesthetic cultivation, undoubtedly it will consent to the bringing of some sort of pressure to bear upon all who from ignorance or malice violate the laws of beauty, which are also to some extent those of morals and wisdom. So Mr. WARD'S forecast is not so very dreadful, after all, nor the absurdity to which he thought he had reduced the argument not so very absurd. We have taken in the past greater steps than the one suggested, and will take greater ones in the future.

—We are slightly alarmed by a correspondent who writes: "Not only in your widely read paper, but in nearly all others as well, I observe from time to time the construction 'different than'—e. g., 'the estimates were different than we had expected,' 'he is a man different than I had believed him.' Is there authority for such usage?" In a paper as old as THE TIMES most of the linguistic mistakes that can be made have been made at least once, but we do have a half-hearted hope that we never said "different than." If one wants "authority" for the usage, however, it can be found in large quantities in most British papers and in many British books. Over there they say "different to" as well as "different than," and apparently sleep soundly after doing it. We couldn't.

Decisions of the Supreme Court Cited to Prove the Contrary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 7 appears an interview of Mr. Beck, counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, favorably commenting on the suggestion of the President's message that Congress consider the propriety of extending the powers of the Department of Commerce and Labor to insurance, as a large item of inter-State commerce.

I have no doubt that the brief paragraph found its place in the message under pressure of some eminent political friend, on a superficial view of its subject, without examination of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States covering it very distinctly, and, without dissent, announced in 1868, and practically reiterated or approved at almost every session of that court since that time.

Your correspondent had peculiar personal connection with the first case, which settled as constitutional law that insurance is not commerce in the sense of the Constitution, and cannot be brought under the power of the Federal Government "to regulate commerce between the States."

The case was Paul vs. the State of Virginia, reported in Eighth Wallace, 168, and was first followed shortly afterward by Liverpool and London vs. Oliver, Tenth Wallace, 566, and since by many other cases.

The first case was brought at the instance of the New York Underwriters' Agency and was heard by Circuit Court of Virginia and the Court of Appeals of that State, and on appeal went to the Supreme Court of the United States. When it reached the last tribunal, it was adopted by the National Board of Underwriters, which authorised me to employ as counsel to support the appeal James M. Carlisle of Washington, D. C., and Judge Curtis of Massachusetts, who both argued it at length. This was, as I have said, in 1869, just thirty-five years ago. Doubtless Mr. Beck has had many occasions to quote this case, which has become fixed as a cause célèbre, and has not only never been questioned in any court, but, on the contrary, has been many times affirmed.

What, then, becomes of Mr. Beck's suggestion that the decision was crude because given in the infancy of insurance?

In 1898 a client asked me for an opinion on the constitutionality of a "bill to establish a division in the Treasury Department for the regulation of insurance among the several States," introduced by Senator Platt of Connecticut.

I advised that it was unconstitutional in every provision, and said:

"If the business of insurance is not 'commerce' in the sense of the Constitution, as defined by its supreme interpreter, its regulation by act of Congress is an absolute nullity." I repeat that opinion.

There is no remedy, if present conditions make a change desirable, as they seem to do, except by a change of the Constitution in the way it itself provides. It is a waste of energy and hope otherwise to attempt it. Manifestly Congress cannot change the meaning of the word "commerce" in the Constitution by new definition. All restraint would be lost, and the Supreme Court be powerless as the guardian of the Constitution if such power in Congress exists. SAMUEL B. PAUL.

New York, Dec. 14, 1904.

RELIEF FOR THE EAST SIDE.

Express Tubes Under Third Avenue Again Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While your editorial in to-day's TIMES pointing out the advisability of building subways to take the place of the obsolete elevated roads will receive the indorsement of many of our citizens who have the best interests of the city at heart, it is probable that many years will elapse before the stockholders and the general public will take the same view of the matter.

In the meantime the need of rapid transit for the east side and the Bronx will be growing more urgent. The proposed three-track extension of the present Subway through Lexington Avenue is but a makeshift, and obviously will not answer the requirements of this section of the city by the time it is completed. The success of the subways depends on the express service, and with only one express track this service cannot be satisfactory. The first east side subway system should be built through the main artery of the east side, viz., Third Avenue, and it is practicable and economical to do so, as pointed out by a correspondent in a recent issue of THE TIMES, by paralleling the Third Avenue elevated road with two tubes for express trains. The stations of the subway would connect with elevated stations by means of escalators. Excepting the escalator shafts toward each end of the station, the subway and elevated entrances and exits would be the same as usual. The elevated express stations would have to be widened a few feet, but as vault lights could be used, this would not darken the street materially.

Realizing that sooner or later all of the elevated roads will have to be removed from our avenues, this plan is particularly desirable, inasmuch as when the time comes one-half of the Third Avenue subway will be completed and paid for. The same plan, of course, can be adapted to the other elevated roads, but Third Avenue requires the first attention. The single-tube system which this plan entails is also preferable to the combined-track system, insuring better ventilation and greater safety to the workmen along the tracks, three or four of whom have been killed in the present Subway, doubtless on account of the confusion resulting from the rush of trains in both directions. It will also be less nerve racking to the motormen and passengers; by the way, it is remarkable how few women use the new Subway.

As the Subway and elevated roads are operated by the same company, and equitable arrangements could easily be made with the city, there appears to be no great barrier to the materialisation of this plan.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Dec. 10, 1904.

Don't Rob the Children of Santa Claus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am really grateful to you for your editorial this morning upholding the delightful old custom of "Santa Claus" for children. The idea of its rankling in their minds in after life when the deception has been detected seems to me perfectly absurd. When I look back to my childhood's Christmas faith in "Santa Claus" and his midnight visits, I feel that it is one of the sweetest memories of those days.

A member of a large family of children, I recall the blissfully expectant state of mind in which "the stockings were hung in the chimney with care," the early rising in the old house, and eager visit to the low-ceilinged dining room with its wide old fireplace in which snapped and crackled the huge pine and hickory logs, the cheerful blaze lighting up the row of well-filled, bulging stockings.

Don't rob the children of these memories! They sweeten all our after lives, and to-day I find myself enjoying the little children who still live in that land of Christmas fancies. The dull, cold world of the actual and unimaginative comes to us inevitably with the years. Let us give the little ones all the happiness of Christmas anticipations, which would surely lose half their flavor if robbed of "Santa Claus."

Garden City, L. I., Dec. 13, 1904. F. A. J.

Foraker Gives Up Amendment to Philippine Bill After Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Foraker performed the signal feat to-day of introducing a tariff amendment and disposing of it in an hour. When the Philippine bill came up he presented an amendment proposing that everything produced in the islands, except sugar and tobacco, be admitted into the United States free of duty, and that the duty on the excepted staples be cut down from the present tariff of 75 per cent. of the rates imposed by the Dingley tariff to 25 per cent. of those rates.

The Democratic Senators were at once thrown into a state of mind at what they called the hardihood of the Ohio Senator in bringing in a tariff bill only two days before the principal measure was to be voted on.

Senator Bailey said it was unconstitutional for the Senate to originate a revenue bill and that the House would be insulted by the act.

Senator Platt of Connecticut declared that a sense of decency should have dictated that no such bill be proposed at the eleventh hour. At length Senator Foraker, though defending himself from the charge that he was entirely out of order in originating a revenue bill in the Senate, was induced to announce that he would not press his amendment, and in fact would withdraw it.

Senator Culberson then debated the railroad section of the bill which proposes to guarantee interest to the amount of 5 per cent. for thirty years on the cost of building a system of 1,000 miles of railroad in the islands. He declared that in India Great Britain had expended in interest guarantees in forty years the sum of $238,000,000, and that most of the aided roads had become insolvent. He urged that Congress had no moral right to saddle on the population of the Philippines a per capita debt of $7 for railroads alone when they were in the infancy of their civilization.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1903.

Receipts Greater Than at Any Time in Preceding Fifteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—United States Consul General Evans at London, in a recent report, discusses British railways as follows:

"The net receipts of the railways of the United Kingdom were greater in 1903 than in any of the preceding fifteen years, amounting to $211,634,295, and this notwithstanding the fact that the working expenses for the year were also higher than during the years named. The lines in England and Wales were, in proportion to the gross receipts, the most costly to work, and Scottish lines the most economical. The ratio of expenditure to gross receipts in 1889 and 1903 were as follows: English lines, 52 and 63 per cent.; Scottish lines, 49 and 55 per cent.; Irish lines, 54 and 61 per cent.

"The increase in the paid-up capital of the combined railways in 1903 amounted to nearly $150,000,000, practically the whole of which was required by the lines in England and Wales. The gross receipts of all lines increased by $7,000,000, nearly the whole of which was earned by the English and Welsh lines, whose length of lines open increased over 1902 by 141 miles, Scotch by 24, and Irish by 56, the total increase being 221 miles. The number of passengers carried again increased, totaling for the United Kingdom 1,195,285,195, exclusive of season ticket holders, compared with 775,183,073 in 1889."

The Modern View of the Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter printed in your columns this morning, under the heading, "Dr. Potter on the Old Testament," in which the writer asks, "How, then, can the Bible differ essentially from the sacred books of other great religions?" may I quote a few lines from a sermon by Dr. Momerie of England, to be found in a volume of his sermons, entitled, "Inspiration and Other Sermons"? This quotation is from the sermon on "The Personality of God."

"You remember I told you that the real value of the Bible had been best explained by Matthew Arnold. His argument may be summed up under four heads: (1.) Conduct is three-fourths of life. (2.) It will be well with a man in proportion as his conduct is right, or, in Scriptural phraseology, righteous. (3.) Conduct can only be righteous when it is in harmony with the Power not ourselves which makes for righteousness. (4.) The Bible, more than any other book in the world, tends to bring about this harmony."

"W." has evidently not been keeping in touch with the newer conception of the Scriptures, which is held by a large number of the foremost thinkers and preachers of to-day. He will find their position very well stated in the volume from which I have quoted, and in this same sermon he will find this thought elaborated. He will find it also very clearly stated in a recent volume by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Manhattan, the title of which is "Things Fundamental," in the two sermons on "The New Conception of the Scriptures." W. K.

Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1904.

Our Transportation Systems.

From The Utica Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday published a leading article on "Subway and Manhattan," in which it takes the ground that the elevated will eventually be led to retire from business and that its last station will be razed. But THE TIMES dos not appear to be blind to the profits of the Interborough system, which pays 7 per cent. on its largely-watered stock. It says its proposal will make Wall Street gasp. But it is pleading for a more aesthetic New York. It proposes first to do away with the Sixth Avenue elevated road, thus leaving the great shopping district free to pedestrians, carriages, travelers, and others. We hope it may succeed in its latest missions—but we fear that it will find Forty-second Street too far down town first.

Guests Left None of the Details.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The editor of The Braymer Comet recently called at the home of the bride's parents the day after the wedding. He was desirous of telling his readers all about the event and wished to give the young couple a send-off as well. The bride's mother met him. "Good morning, Mrs. Jones," said the editor. "I've called to get some of the details of the wedding." "Goodness," replied Mrs. Jones in dismay, "they're all gone. You ought to have come last night. They ate every scrap."

THE WISE DORMOUSE.

The dormouse awoke by mistake
When the earth was acorniess and bare.
He yawned as he stole to the mouth of his hole
For a nut and a breath of fresh air,

"My, my!" he exclaimed. "What is this?"
For the earth was all frozen and white.
"There is something amiss. It was never like this
Before." And he stared in affright.

And then, to the dormouse's joy,
A half-frozen man came along.
"Well, they aren't all dead!" the sleepy mouse said;
"But it seems to me something is wrong."

The man looked so mis'rably cold.
"What an ass, eh?" the little one said,
"To freeze and to sneeze, to cough and to wheeze,
When he might as well be in his bed."

Now, I never get up in the morn
When the snow is piled up round the house,
"The man is quite wrong," is the wail of my song.
"I agree with that sensible mouse."

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

FOR SWAYNE CHARGES

Historic Impeachment Ceremony Repeated in Chamber.

PROCESSION OF CONGRESSMEN

President Frye Replies, the Committee Departs in Silence, and Dubois's Little Bill Comes Up Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The scene in the Senate this noon, when the House committee to notify that body of the impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne of high crimes and misdemeanors appeared and performed its duty, has made on those who beheld it an impression in which various elements were blended.

When the committee arrived to begin a ceremony that had not been conducted before in a quarter of a century, Senator Dubois was trying to get a little private bill up for consideration. The heavy glass doors swung open and the members of the House entered, five in number, Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania, a gray-bearded, grim-faced man, in the lead, and closely followed by Mr. Jenkins, a tall, solemn member, who won the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee by seniority; Mr. Gillett of California, a bearded, stern-visaged man; David Smith of Kentucky, a quaint legislator of distinct ability and a keen, wiry speechmaker, and Judge Clayton of Alabama, lawmaker, of portly front and solemn mien.

For a moment the group stood waiting as the Senate attaches were not aware of their important mission. Then the Assistant Sergeant at Arms, Bernard Layton, grasped the meaning of their presence, and, going forward, turned and said to President Frye:

"I announce to the Senate the special committee of the House of Representatives." At this the Senators looked up from their desks and gave attention.

President Frye, in a clear, resonant voice, as if thoroughly conscious of the historic dignity of every word in the ceremony, said: "The Senate will receive the committee."

The five marched down the main aisle, every Senator gazing at the little procession in solemn silence. The spectators in the galleries were breathless with interest; the stillness was unbroken by the rustle of a gown or the rumple of a paper.

Before the bar of the Senate the five Representatives halted, and Mr. Palmer, stepping forward a pace, said in a loud voice and with the firmness of an old lawyer who knows precisely the words to employ, although the speech be made but once in a half century:

"Mr. President: In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all of the people of the United States of America, we do impeach Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

"And we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him and make good the same.

"And in their name we demand that the Senate shall take order for the appearance of the said Charles Swayne to answer said impeachment."

With a bow to President Frye he concluded and stood waiting the response to his announcement. Again, in his customary crisp enunciation, President Frye said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee of the House of Representatives: The Chair begs to assure you that the Senate will take proper order in the premises, notice of which will be given to the House in due time."

All the committee bowed and turned to retire, Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell escorting them up the aisle to the door. And that was all.

The glass doors had hardly swung behind the retreating forms of the committeemen before the Senate quietly turned to the consideration of Senator Dubois's private bill.

Senator Platt (Conn.) presented a resolution directing that "the message of the House of Representatives relative to the impeachment of Charles Swayne be referred to a select committee to consist of five Senators to be appointed by the President pro tempore." The resolution was agreed to and the Chair designated Messrs. Platt, (Conn.) Clark, (Wyoming,) Fairbanks, Bacon, and Pettus as members of the committee. All the members of the select committee are members of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement was made that it would be impossible for the House Committee to present its articles of impeachment previous to the holidays, and it was suggested that the trial might be postponed until after March 4 next or even until the next session of Congress.

Immediately after the House met to-day Speaker Cannon announced as the committee of seven to prepare the charges against Judge Swayne the following members: Messrs. Palmer, (Penn.,) Gillett, (Cal.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Littlefield, (Me.,) Powers, (Mass.,) Clayton, (Ala.,) and Desarmond, (Mo.) Later the committee of five appeared and Mr. Palmer, its Chairman, reported the proceedings in the Senate.

ASK DRAWBACK ON FLOUR.

Secretary Shaw, After Hearing Millers, Indorses Their Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—At the request of Secretary Shaw representatives of a number of the leading flour milling interests of the country were at the Treasury Department to-day in conference with the Secretary on the subject of the regulations now in preparation to allow drawback on exported flour made in part from imported wheat.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Shaw issued a statement in which he said that the controversy relates to the manufacture for export of flour composed in part of Canadian and in part of home-grown wheat. The legal phase of this question has been submitted to the Attorney General for decision.

It is pointed out that the same legal question has been passed upon in other manufactures. For instance, a drawback has been allowed on steel rails manufactured of American ore and imported manganese. The importance of the subject is illustrated by the fact that in October, 1903, 1,900,000 barrels of American made flour were exported, and in October, 1904, less than 800,000 barrels. In conclusion the statement says:

"Two mills are now in process of construction in London, each with a capacity of 4,000 barrels a day. If the trade passes from the American mill to the European mill the injury to the farmer of the Northwest will be past calculation. To-day the price of American wheat is about 16 cents above that of Canada. The millers are only asking what the law permits."

FOR NEW NATURALIZATION LAWS

President's Sympathy for Representative Goulden's Aims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Goulden of New York conferred with the President to-day about the naturalization laws which he desires to have amended with a view of preventing frauds so frequently practiced in the issuance of naturalization papers. The New York Congressman has a bill pending which would restrict the issuance of naturalization papers.

In lieu of this bill, Mr. Goulden proposes a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission with authority to revise the naturalization laws. The President informed Mr. Goulden that no effort should be spared to prevent fraudulent issuance of naturalization papers, and recommended him to confer with the Attorney General on the subject.

SOUTHERNERS CHEER THE MAYOR'S SPEECH

Keep On Being "Idealists," Mr. McClellan Tells Them.

LONG APPLAUSE AT DINNER.

Speakers Resent Sneers Against the South for Its "Solidity" and Tell Hearers Why.

Sons of Dixie, 400 strong, assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the nineteenth annual dinner of the New York Southern Society, and they rounded out the hours of the evening by recalling in song and speech and story the traditions of the Southland. Mayor McClellan, who was the guest of honor, made a speech that brought the diners to their feet with cheers upon cheers by a spirited reply to the impeachment of Southern statesmen as "impractical idealists."

"Idealists, you are," said the Mayor, "and every patriot must hope that idealists you will always remain. There is no theory more false than that the practical and the ideal cannot be found united in one man. The true heroes of the world are not the men of action pure and simple, who have destroyed empires or called them into being, but the men who in the performance of their allotted tasks on earth have been influenced by lofty purposes and by the highest ambitions."

The cheers that followed the Mayor's speech lasted for almost five minutes. The gathering in the grand ballroom rose to a man as the Mayor concluded and cheered him again and again. The women in the boxes joined in the applause.

Robert L. Harrison, President of the society, was toastmaster. Mayor McClellan sat on his right, and Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, on his left. The others at the speakers' table were Col. Robert S. Bingham of Asheville, N. C.; George S. Graham, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia; Robert C. Ogden, James M. Alexander, Ernest M. Price, M. J. Drummond, Charles S. Bryan, James E. Graybill, Wallace Downey, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Major Edward Owen, the Rev. Dr. Philip Brown, John J. McCook, and Robert H. Turie. Many of these attended as representatives of sister societies.

There were many references by the speakers to the "solid South." The first of these was made by Mr. Harrison in his introductory remarks.

"An election has taken place since we last met," said he. "Everybody seems to be a Republican nowadays. (Laughter.) They are talking about the 'solid South' with somewhat of a sneer. Did everybody ever hear of the State of Vermont electing a Democratic Governor? Why should it be a reproach to the South that it represents certain theories, that it is a 'solid' South?"

Calling attention to the fact that the South has few divorces, he continued:

"The South is solid because it aims to be Democratic, and it aims so to be because it believes Democracy to stand for personal liberty and tariff for revenue only. Let us remember, however, if we must be solid to be solid for good government, good women, and the welfare of the entire country."

The Mayor began by saying that his Southern associates in Congress had always been "willing to fight to a finish for principle, and yet not one of them was willing to sacrifice principle for expediency." He, too, he said, resented any sneer against Southerners as idealists. The Southerners, he said, fought in '61 for their ideals, and in that war there were no vanquished; "all were victors in that they fought for what they deemed the right, and in fighting fought like men and gentlemen."

"The Past Status of the South, the Decadence of that Status, Its Restoration," was the theme of Col. Bingham, who followed the Mayor.

"The North is growing less and less democratic," he said, "with the influx of foreign immigrants and with the growth of wealth. If there was nothing to counterbalance this tendency of the North we might soon have a government of plutocrats, by plutocrats for plutocrats, instead of a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

In the South, where the purest Anglo-Saxons among us are to be found, there still remains an abiding faith in the divine right of local self-government. This faith will soon begin to assert itself, and in it rests the hope of the future."

George S. Graham, though a Northerner by birth, spoke to the toast, "The South, My Country." He said he hoped the South would not remain solid.

President Alderman of the University of Virginia was the last speaker. He said the South ought to recover its National spirit. There was a need for better political leadership, he declared.

AFTER THE ILLEGAL BUREAUS.

Keepers of Some Thirty Employment Agencies to Stand Trial.

For many weeks the inspectors of the Department of Licenses, acting under orders of Commissioner Frederic L. C. Keating, have been investigating the workings of the employment bureaus and agencies of the city with a view to wiping out all vestiges of the old "cadet" system which thrived in such surroundings. As a result of these investigations some thirty keepers of employment agencies, most of them on the east side, will have to stand trial before the Commissioner to-day on the charge of running their establishments on illegal lines.

The breaking up of the system was the main object sought to be achieved in the law which created the Department of Licenses. To accomplish this end the act provided for the appointment of eighteen inspectors, of whom two were to be women, and the men and women appointed to these places were persons with an especial fitness to meet the conditions which they investigated. Many had experience with settlement work.

BIG FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Total Damage $727,000, with Insurance of $647,000—Two Lives Lost.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 14.—Two firemen were killed, three others painfully burned, and property valued at $727,000 was destroyed by a fire which began late last night and was not under control until this morning. The dead are: Jacob F. Miller, insurance patrolman, and John Fellows, pipeman.

The losses, which are almost fully covered by insurance, are:

Buildings occupied by O. H. Peck, Boutell Brothers, and the Bintliff Manufacturing Company, and owned by the Hale Homestead Company of Minneapolis, $150,000; Mercantile building, $35,000; O. H. Peck, stock of photographic supplies, $45,000; Boutell Brothers, furniture stock, $275,000; Bintliff Manufacturing Company, stock of picture frames and art goods, $80,000; Powers department store building, $60,000; Powers' stock, $165,000; Northwestern Bank Building, $8,000; Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank building, $2,000; miscellaneous, $10,000. The total insurance is $647,000.

The flames started in the basement of the Peck establishment. Although the building was heavily stocked with chemicals the fire fighters had little doubt of their ability to confine the flames to that building and they attacked the fire on all sides.

All at once the wires that controlled the automatic sprinkler system in the building in some way touched a heavily charged electric light wire and the great volume of superheated air, mingled with gases from varnish and baking wood, instantly became a mass of flames.

MRS. VANDERBILT GIVES DANCE.

Two Hundred Guests at Cotillion for Miss Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a small cotillion at her residence, Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, last evening for her daughter, Miss Vanderbilt. The dance, which lasted until midnight, was preceeded by a dinner, and a seated supper, served at small tables in the ballroom, followed it. After supper came the cotillion, which, in turn, was followed by a buffet supper. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion, and the favors were staffs tipped with flowers.

The guests, who numbered over two hundred, included Mrs. Vanderbilt's sons and their wives, and other relatives; the Twomblys, Webbs, Sloanes, Burdens, and Hammonds, and the Misses Eleanor Whitridge, Alice Hasell, Anna Ripley, Dorothy Kane, Corinne Robinson, Augusta Munn, Lydia Mason Jones, Janet Dana, Helen and Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Roosevelt, the Misses Borland, Miss Parsons, Miss Reid, Miss Lily Page, Miss Knower, Miss Beatrice Kobbe, the Misses Gerry, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Fish, Miss Hare, Miss Knowlton, Miss Wetmore, and the Misses Mills; also G. M. W. Kobbe, Eliot Tuckerman, William Whitehouse, Kenneth Robinson, Le Grand Griswold, the Messrs. Cutting, H. P. Robbins, F. W. Rives, Percy Pyne, C. A. Munn, Orson Munn, Marshall Kernochan, Robert and Peter Gerry, Henry Drayton, W. P. Burden, I. T. Burden, Jr., S. F. Betts, Mr. Hoppin, H. G. Gray, and John Dix.

ARRANGING FOR PARKER DINNER.

Charles H. Van Brunt Selected to Preside—Many Judges on Committee.

It is expected that Charles H. Van Brunt will preside at the dinner to be given by the lawyers of the city to Alton B. Parker at the Waldorf on Wednesday next to welcome his return to the ranks of the profession. Members of the committee in charge say that it promises to be a remarkable tribute to the ex-Chief Judge. The Judges on the committee are:

Charles H. Van Brunt, George C. Barrett, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles H. Truax, Edward W. Hatch, Frank T. Fitzgerald, Edward Patterson, Martin T. McMahon, and Lewis J. Conlan.

Chief Judge Cullen will attend, and the speakers will be John E. Parsons, Elihu Root, Frank S. Black, and William B. Hornblower. Subscriptions will be closed on Monday. Applications for boxes should be made to Mark W. Potter before Tuesday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be several coming-out receptions, and this evening the first of the season's Cinderella dances, under the management of Mrs. John S. Barnes and others, will be held at Sherry's. The cotillion will be led by Stowe Phelps. Mrs. Barnes and several of the patronesses will receive. The Century and Madison dances will also be held this evening at Delmonico's.

***

The coming-out receptions will include that of Mrs. W. W. Howard Gilder of 705 Park Avenue, to introduce her elder daughter, Miss Marion Gilder; a similar reception by Mrs. Henry S. Glover for Miss Helen Le Roy Glover, and a tea by Mrs. Nathaniel Stevens Smith for her débutante daughter, Miss Sadie King Smith.

***

Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton of 413 Fifth Avenue will give a masquerade dance at her residence on Dec. 30.

***

Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck will give a dance on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at Delmonico's, in the large ballroom, for her daughters, the Misses Helen and Mildred Harbeck.

***

Thomas Bloodgood Peck, whose marriage to Miss Elinor Parke Custis Lewis will be celebrated on Jan. 14, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday, Jan. 7. Mr. Peck's best man is to be his brother, Staunton B. Peck, and his ushers will be Francis P. Palmer, Archibald Alexander, Harold Durant, Theodosius S. Stevens, Albert W. Putnam, and Stanley D. McGraw.

***

No date has yet been set by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting for her dinner dance in January for the Misses Cutting, but it will be about the middle or latter part of that month.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a dinner last evening at the de Peyster residence, 838 Madison Avenue. Fourteen covers were laid, and those at the table besides Mr. and Mrs. de Peyster and Miss Helen de Peyster were Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Swords, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mr. and Mrs. G. Morgan Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Norton Goddard, Miss Caroline White, Charles McKim, and William Beekman.

***

Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell gave a dinner and theatre party last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Alice Hasell, at which the guests numbered forty. The dinner was served in the green room at Sherry's, and from there the party went to see Ethel Barrymore in "Sunday," after which several of the guests, together with Miss Hasell, attended the cotillion given for Miss Vanderbilt. The guests were the Misses Corinne Robinson, Elizabeth Cutting, Grace Ruggles, Dorothy Kane, Georgette Borland, Anna Ripley, Lydia Mason Seimes, Stephanie de Neufville, Gladys Rice, Valerie Hadden, Constance Knower, Gretchen Hoyt, Dorothea Kane, Sylvia C. Parsons, Maude Borland, Lily Lee Page, Dorothy Snow, Doris Francklyn, Beatrice Morgan, Janet Dana, Ella de Peyster, Edith Vandon, and Helen Le Roy Glover; also Henry C. Drayton, James Otis Post, Laurason Riggs, Jr., William S. Moore, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Jr., Charles S. Butler, Lewis De Koven, Thomas Kearney, Harold W. Weekes, Duncan Harris, Alfred Wagstaff, Oswald Jackson, Henry McComb Bangs, Emmett Harris, Chalmers Wood, Jr., Oscar E. Stevens, Rudolph Neeser, Lamont Dominick, Morris Dowr Ferris, Alexander B. Pratt, William Izard Johnston, Alfred E. Vonder Muhll, Kenneth Winslow, and Eldridge Thomas.

***

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her sister, Miss Malvina M. Hoffman. Miss Hoffman is the daughter of Mrs. Richard Hoffman. The Misses Katharine Rhoades, Janet Dana, Ruth Draper, Marguerite Tuttle, Julia Dodge, and Dorothy Snow assisted in receiving. Mrs. Arthur W. Butler, a sister of the débutante, and Miss Dorothea Draper were at the tea table.

***

Mrs. W. Milligan Sloane of 127 East Thirty-sixth Street gave a coming-out reception yesterday for her daughter, Miss Margaret Sloane. Among those who assisted were the Misses Elizabeth Masten, Ruth Ashmore, Edith Ellis, and Dorothy Corbiere.

***

The cotillion given by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan last night was a jolly house-warming for their new home, 1 East Seventy-fifth Street. The house is a large one, and the seated supper was served at one large table in the dining room. The dancing was in the drawing and music rooms, and the cotillion was led by Franklin A. Plummer. The favors for it included among other things staffs tipped with poppies, with hearts, and ribbons. Among the guests were the Misses Flora L. Stewart of Worcester, England; Marion Stoddart, Irene Shepard, Edith Lounsbery, Hopeton Atterbury, Lucy Landon, Marguerite Loew, Julia Fish, Constance Pratt, Edith Kane, the Misses Hackstaff, Mabel Storm, Nancy Whitman, Adelaide Montgomery, Sybil Kane, Una Soley, Grace Fargo, Mary E. Wolfe, Miss Street, Miss Bourne, Miss Vanderhoef, and the Messrs. George Brokaw, Lawrence Atterbury, E. F. Hosier, Schuyler Schieffelin, Lewis Preston, Arthur Weekes, Arthur Goadby, S. B. Hull, Anton Schefer, Lynford Dickinson, Alexander D. B. Pratt, Arthur Street, F. S. Richards, Cecil Barret, Cecil Landale, Insley Blair, Barent Lefferts, Bryce Metcalf, Joseph Earle Stevens, F. K. Stevens, Bayard Dominick, Jr., C. Edmund Fairfax, and W. MacNeil Rodenwald.

Terms of Rhodes Examinations.

A circular prepared by the trustees of the will of Cecil Rhodes specifying the conditions of Rhodes's scholarships for 1905 has been given out to State colleges by the New York State Committee of Selection, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia has been elected Chairman. Presidents Schurman of Cornell and Raymond of Union are the other members of the committee. The next qualifying examination for scholars in the United States will be held on Jan. 17 and 18, 1905. The selection of scholars is to be completed before the end of March, and those selected will begin residence at Oxford in October, 1905.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
to purchasers of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Gorham Co. have just received from the St. Louis Exposition, and have placed on sale, the splendid collection of Silverware, Goldware, Jewelry and Leather Goods, comprising their exhibit, and for which they were awarded seven Grand Prizes, and seven Gold Medals. Now, for the first time, offered for sale.

THE GORHAM CO.
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L. CLARKE DAVIS, EDITOR, DIES IN PHILADELPHIA

Angina Pectoris Causes Death of Noted Publicist.

LONG AND HONORABLE CAREER

Was Editor in Chief of The Public Ledger, Husband of Rebecca Harding Davis, and Father of R. H. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—L. Clarke Davis, editor-in-chief of The Public Ledger, died this afternoon at his home, 230 South Twenty-first Street, of angina pectoris. He had been ill since September, and his death, though sudden, was not unexpected by the family.

Mr. Davis was born on a farm, which is now the site of the city of Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1835. His parents were pioneers in Ohio, traveling to that State in prairie wagons while it was still inhabited by Indians. Soon after his birth they removed to Harford County, Maryland, where they continued to till the soil. His mother died while he was very young, and he was only sixteen years of age when his father died.

Mr. Davis was sent to the boarding school of Samuel Aaron, near Norristown, Penn. Mr. Aaron was a scholar and a noted abolitionist, and had much to do with shaping Mr. Davis's political views and literary style. Leaving Mr. Aaron's school with a good elementary education, Mr. Davis entered the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1855. He then entered as a student the law office of Thomas Balch, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He assisted during this period in editing The Legal Intelligencer, and then developed his true bent, that of leader writing.

As a young man Mr. Davis was associated with some of the ablest newspaper men of his day—John Russell Young, afterward Minister to China; Frank R. Stockton, the author, and John D. Stockton, one of the ablest of the newspaper men of that period, although little known except to the profession. In 1870 he became managing editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer.

From that time until his death journalism was his vocation, although he continued his other literary labors. For nineteen years he was the chief editorial writer for The Inquirer, and published many important articles anonymously.

Some of his most notable productions were dramatic criticisms. Through these he became an intimate friend of noted actors, including Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson. During his years of service on The Inquirer Mr. Davis contributed numerous short stories and sketches to Harper's, The Atlantic, The Century, Scribner's, Lippincott's, and Putnam's, and published one novel, "The Stranded Ship."

He took over the direction of The Public Ledger when, in October, 1893, upon the retirement of William V. McKean, he became its managing editor. As such he served under Mr. Childs, George W. Childs Drexel, and the present proprietors.

Mr. Davis never held public office, except the honorary ones of a member of the commission to revise the lunacy laws of the State and provide for the insane, to which he was appointed by Gov. Pattison, that of State Commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago, and membership of the Assay Commission of 1894, to which he was appointed by his warm personal friend, Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Davis's wife, Rebecca Harding Davis, to whom he was married in Wheeling, West Va., in March, 1863, is the author of many novels, and their three children are all writers. The elder son is Richard Harding Davis, novelist and war correspondent. The second son, Charles Belmont, is also a writer, and was formerly United States Consul to Florence, Italy. He also leaves a daughter.

HENRY W. ROBBINS DEAD.

Lawyer-Artist Studied Under J. M. Hart —Wide Activities of Life.

Horace Wolcott Robbins, lawyer and artist, died yesterday at his residence, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, after a brief illness. Mr. Robbins was in his sixty-third year. He was a member of the Bar Association and belonged to several art organizations.

Mr. Robbins was born in Mobile, Ala., on Oct. 21, 1842. He was graduated from Newton University, Baltimore, in 1860. In 1862 he served at Harper's Ferry in the Twenty-second New York Regiment. He married Miss Mary A. Phelps in Paris on Sept. 27, 1865, and studied art for three years in Europe, and then took up landscape painting with James M. Hart, N. A.

He was elected member of the National Academy in 1878. He acted as Secretary of that body for ten years and was Vice President of the National Academy of Design during 1894 and 1895. In 1880 Mr. Robbins studied law at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1892.

Mr. Robbins was a Trustee of the New York School of Applied Design for Women; life member of the New York Historical Society, and fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a member of the Century and Lambs Clubs.

WARD—EIDLITZ.

Miss Carol Dudley Eidlitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Eidlitz of 347 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Alexander Ladd Ward were married yesterday at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. Miss M. D. Eidlitz was maid of honor, while the bridesmaids were the Misses E. Ward, E. Ladd, E. V. Brander Matthews, and E. Toucey. Mr. S. Wentworth was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. L. T. Dyer, H. M. Brookfield, W. Emerson, and Dr. E. V. Hubbard.

SHERMAN-HAYNES.

Miss Annette Wagner Haynes, daughter of Mrs. Albert Eugene Haynes, was married to Harry Taylor Sherman last night at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. Miss Adeline B. Van Vlack was the maid of honor and Louis R. Taylor was the best man.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" AGAIN.

A Repetition of the Beautiful Performance at the Opera House.

The memorable performance of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," which so stirred the frequenters of the Metropolitan Opera House at its first disclosure at the Saturday matinée a week ago, was repeated there last evening. There was a very large audience that was evidently in a mood to enjoy and to appreciate the remarkable qualities that raise this representation so far above what is usually presented as Wagner's great comedy. With all the excellences of the individual singers who enact the principal rôles in the music-drama, the chief of those qualities is still the pulsing life, the unceasing flow of spirit, the humor and tenderness, and poetry that are reproduced as its total impression with so great a fidelity. The result is dramatic truth, and a joyous and uplifting sense of beauty. The music, that marvelous outpouring of unflagging inspiration, is presented with an immense wealth of color, variety, and nuance, and with splendid energy. Mr. Herts sends the red blood coursing through the score. His reading is vigorous; it seems often planned on a somewhat too generous scale of tone, but it brings out an infinite number of details with skill and discretion that keep the whole effect homogeneous. The chorus entered into the whole with an immense gusto, and has been most carefully initiated into the real significance of what it has to do. The beauty and appropriateness of the scenic setting are an important element in the success of the production; and the management of the lights has been worked out with much skill to represent truly the various effects of brilliant day and the falling of a Summer twilight and night over Nuremberg.

The praise that was bestowed upon the principal singers at the first production was earned again last evening in full measure. Mr. Knote was in the beginning not quite in his best voice, and was somewhat sparing of his tones, having at times to use some effort to produce his most telling effects, but his singing had much beauty. Mme. Ackte, as Eva, Mme. Homer as Magdalena, Mr. Van Rooy as Hans Sachs, gave of their best. Mr. Goritz's Beckmesser deepened the impression that he made with it before; as one of the strongest and most characteristic impersonations of the part known here. It is exactly right in spirit and intention, and it is carried out with accomplished skill, entirely without burlesque and with a full appreciation of Wagner's ideas. His declamation and the perfection of his enunciation are a lesson to many singers.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS RETURNS.

Here to Direct Rehearsals of New Plays —Mme. Blauvelt Arrives.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, the soprano, arrived yesterday on the North German liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Thomas comes home to direct the rehearsals of his new plays, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" and "The Education of Mr. Pipp," the latter being founded on Charles Dana Gibson's character Mr. Pipp. Mrs. Thomas remained at Paris with her daughters, who are at school there.

Mme. Blauvelt is here for an extended concert tour. R. G. Knowles, the monologuist, who has been touring South Africa, Fraulein Basecu, who is a member of Mr. Conreid's Irving Place Theater Company, and Mrs. Burgstaller, wife of the grand opera singer, also arrived yesterday. Fraulein Bosecu came here on the Kaiser and the others on the Hamburg-American liner Moltke.

PATTI'S LAST FAREWELL.

Czar Present at Concert in St. Petersburg in Aid of Red Cross.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—Mme. Adelina Patti gave a concert here to-night for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, under the auspices of the Grand Duchess Maria Paviovna. The concert was a brilliant success, netting over $37,000. Seats were sold at immense prices.

Emperor Nicholas, members of the imperial family, and all the wealth and rank of the Russian capital were present. Among the diplomats at the concert was Spencer Eddy, the American Chargé d'Affaires.

Mme. Patti received a wonderful ovation, and at the conclusion of the concert announced that this was her final farewell to the concert stage, adding that as her first success was achieved in St. Petersburg it was fitting that she should close her public career here.

MR. FRIML'S RECITAL.

Mr. Rudolf Friml made no new revelations of his powers, either physical or artistic, at his second recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon, to which a large audience had been gathered. In the former respect he can command unqualified admiration, and he let no opportunity go by to display it. He might omit to take such a performance seriously; and yet there is enough native talent in it to cause regret in the minds of the judicious that Mr. Friml has not a truer view of the real art of piano playing. He can produce rich and beautiful tones upon the piano; he can sing a melody, he can enunciate a chord with a subtle appreciation of the relative values of its constituents, but he seldom does.

He prefers to try to dazzle with dash and brilliancy, and especially to overpower with his strength. Such things as proportion, continence, artistic rectitude are unknown to him, and the disjointed rhythms and unbalanced phrasings, the whirlwind of fortissimos that have marked his earlier performances were constantly to the fore in his playing yesterday. The occasional flashes of beauty in it made the pity of it seem all the more.

Rev. Mr. Forbush Welcomed Here.

A service of recognition was held last night in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to introduce to the congregation the new junior pastor, the Rev. William Byron Forbush, Ph. D. Dr. Forbush was called as the assistant to the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge last month. He comes from the Winthrop Congregational Church, Charlestown, Mass., where he has been for seven years. Addresses were made by President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Coe, and the Rev. Dr. Kittredge.

OUT TO-DAY

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine
Founded A. D. 1728 by Benj. Franklin

DEC. 17, 1904 — FIVE CENTS THE COPY

The Deep Strategy of Mr. Masterson

By Alfred Henry Lewis

The story of how Bat Masterson was elected Sheriff of Dodge by the guile of his friends.

The Speculations of John Steele

In which the young financier bucks up against the Rockervelt interests and a subsidized crop reporter and works both ends and the middle of a corner in wheat.

How the President Writes His Message

An insider's timely story of five months' work that goes into the most widely read of all state papers.

An illustrated weekly magazine at 5 cents the copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PUSH CHILD LABOR CASES.

Inspector Says Little Girls Work Sixty-eight Hours a Week for $3.50.

Robert Brash, the manager of the estate of C. Poyet & Co., candy manufacturers at 414-420 West Thirty-eighth Street, was held for trial in $300 bail yesterday by Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, for alleged violations of the labor law. At the same time, William Reed, senior member of the firm of Reed & Keller, wire designers, of 152 West Twenty-fifth Street, was held in $100 bail on a similar charge.

The men were arrested on Monday after they had appeared in court on summons secured by Miss Ella Forster, a State Factory Inspector, who was the complainant. Mrs. Foster testified that at Brash's establishment she found two girls working sixty-eight hours a week for $3.50 for the week's work. At Reed's place, she said, she saw a boy, under fourteen, working without a certificate.

MINISTER COREA IS BACK.

Left Soon After Postponement of Marriage to Mrs. Jordan.

Don Luis F. Corea, Minister from Nicaragua at Washington, who sailed for home on the steamship Alliance five weeks ago, returned to New York on the Panama liner City of Washington yesterday. Mr. Corea left soon after the postponement of his marriage to Mrs. Ilah Dunlap Jordon of Macon, Ga., was announced, the postponement following an allegation that Mr. Corea had negro blood in his veins.

It was said that the reason of Mr. Corea's sudden departure for Nicaragua was to obtain evidence proving the allegations concerning himself to be false. Yesterday on his arrival he remained at the pier but a few minutes and soon afterward left for Washington.

GEN. CRONJE LEAVES SHOW.

Will Apply for Injunction to Prevent the Use of His Name.

Disgusted with theatrical management as exemplified in his connection with the St. Louis Fair, Gen. Piet A. Cronje, his wife, and his friends, Capt. Jack Hinton, who acts as interpreter, and Capt. Alfred W. Lewis, one of the Canadian scouts during the Boer war, arrived at New York along with the snowstorm. Gen. Cronje and his wife have hugged the warm radiators of their boarding house at 52 West Forty-fifth Street rather than get out to try the rigors of a New York Winter. Mrs. Cronje, who speaks English with a charming Dutch accent, said, "I would try to do some Christmas shopping to-day, but I am afraid I would freeze to death, so I stay at home. Please, how far is it to Florida and warm weather?"

Gen. Cronje's presence in New York is due to the fact that he and his followers had a falling out with the C. W. Wall Company, which is, now that the St. Louis Fair is closed, producing the spectacle in which Gen. Cronje was a chief figure. Gen. Cronje and the rest of his party came here to produce their South African rough riding and battle show under contract with the South African Boer War Company, which was organized by Capt. Lewis. They were "frozen out" of this company, according to the General, and the management of the show passed to the Wall Company just before the close of the St. Louis Fair. Gen. Cronje said he failed to get certain bonuses and profits due him together with his last month's salary. He is now taking steps to procure an injunction against the Wall Company to prevent them from advertising him and his friends as attractions of the show, which is now at Kansas City and is to appear at Chicago during the coming week.

Meantime, to escape the rigors of the climate he is arranging to go to Florida to pass the Winter.

An Iowa Bank Fails.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 14.—The Bank of Olin, owned by E. E. Snyder, made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are $185,000 and the assets $171,000. The assets include $168,000 in loans. A number of poor loans is given as the cause of the assignment.

AFTER SAM PARKS'S ESTATE.

Brother Says Certain Persons Are Withholding Money—May Sue.

When Sam Parks, the labor leader, died in Sing Sing Prison, on May 4 last, many of his friends believed he left an estate of $200,000. His brother, Robert Parks of Everett, Mass., now declares that Parks's estate has entirely disappeared. In obtaining letters of administration from Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday, the brother set forth the death of Dora Parks, the widow, and added that it was necessary to get the letters of administration, as he believed he had a good cause of action against certain persons who, he says, are withholding money belonging to Sam Parks's estate.

His attorney, when asked about the matter yesterday, admitted that proceedings in the Supreme Court to recover the money alleged to have disappeared had been contemplated, but refused to further discuss the matter.

TO PRESERVE COLORADO RUINS.

Society Formed for Gathering Knowledge About the Cliff Dwellers.

Latest among women's organizations in New York is "The Colorado Cliff Dwelling Association." It was organized on Monday last in the parlors of the Nevada, 2025 Broadway, by Mrs. Thomas Hewitt Whitney, who was elected Regent. Other officers are—Vice Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robert M. Lockwood; Treasurer, Mrs. Dwight Holbrook.

The object of the organization is "the preservation and restoration of the cliff and pueblo ruins in Colorado, the dissemination of knowledge concerning these prehistoric people, the collection of relics, and the acquiring of such property as is necessary to obtain such objects."

Portland Cement Prices to Advance.

The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, at its second annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel Astor, decided to advance the price of Portland cement in the Spring to $1, minimum price per barrel at mill. It was also decided to advance the price further during the year, the cement being sold now at less than the cost of manufacture. The following officers were elected for 1904-05: President—John B. Lober; Vice President—A. F. Gerstell; Treasurer—Ernest Ackerman.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The area of high pressure central last evening on the upper lake region has advanced well into the Middle Atlantic States and covers practically the whole of the northeastern part of the country. Abnormally cold weather continues east of the Mississippi. There will be snow or rain in the South Atlantic States and snow along the Middle Atlantic Coast to-morrow. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh to northwest to north, on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh northeast, increasing.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and cold to-day and Friday, light north winds.

New Jersey—Fair to-day, warmer on the coast; Friday fair; fresh northeast winds.

New England—Fair to-day and Friday, fresh northwest to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair to-day and Friday, warmer Friday, light variable winds, becoming southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
6 A. M.	25	16	20
9 A. M.	20	14	21
9 A. M.	16	14	19
12 M.	21	19	22
3 P. M.	25	24	26
6 P. M.	24	25	28
9 P. M.	20	19	20
12 P. M.	20	17	18

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	21½
Weather Bureau	19
Corresponding date 1903	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	36

The thermometer registered 15 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 30 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 32 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 14 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin D. McCracken.

Edwin D. McCracken died at his home, Leonia, N. J., on Tuesday. Mr. McCracken was born in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1828, and was engaged in electrical work most all his life, the last and most important of his discoveries being the use of paper as insulation for underground cables. For this he received the Medal of Honor from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter.

A Correction.

In a report of a meeting of the Fine Arts Federation, received by THE TIMES from a news association and printed yesterday morning, this statement appeared:

It was charged by several of the speakers that the action of Carrere & Hastings in accepting the appointment as architects for the Manhattan Bridge after Architect Hornbostel had been appointed and had prepared plans, which had been approved by all the proper authorities, was a most serious breach of professional ethics.

Upon inquiry yesterday among persons who attended the meeting it was learned that the question of professional ethics was not discussed, and the statement quoted is therefore untrue. THE TIMES greatly regrets its publication.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

WARD—EIDLITZ.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Thomas Wernall, Caroline Dudley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz to Alexander Ladd Ward.

DIED.

HALSTEAD.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, at New Haven, Conn., John S. Halstead, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.
Interment, private.

HOLLY.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, Augustus F. Holly, Jr., husband of Mary Chittenden Holly and son of Augustus F. and the late Anna Kissam Holly.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 802 Madison Av., Lakewood, on Friday, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. 9:40 A. M., returning leave Lakewood, 3:32 P. M. Interment private.

ONDERDONK.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 12th, Harriet Stella, widow of the late Hon. Wm. Tredwell Onderdonk and only child of the late Harriet Lloyd Cogswell and Robert Willis Mott, in the 55th year of her age.
Funeral at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 15th, at 11:15 A. M. Carriages will be at Manhasset to meet the 10:19 A. M. train from L. I. City. Returning train leaves Manhasset 12:35 P. M.

POTTER.—On Dec. 12, at Stamford, Conn., in his 28th year, Paul Potter, eldest son of Dr. W. C. and Mary P. Potter.
Funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church, at Stamford, on Dec. 15, quarter past 3 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 2 P. M., New Haven Road. Interment private.

ROBBINS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, at his late residence, 56 East 57th St., New York, after a short illness, Horace Wolcott Robbins, in the 63d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Hartford and Baltimore papers please copy.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13th, George G. Tyson, at Riverside, Conn.
Funeral services from his late residence, Riverside, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 15th, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M.

RIVERSIDE YACHT CLUB.

TYSON.—Members of the Riverside Yacht Club are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Commodore, George G. Tyson, at his late residence, Riverside, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:05 P. M.
JOHN G. PORTER, Secretary.
GEO. J. BASCOM, Vice Commodore.

VAN CLEVE.—New York, Dec. 13, Charlotte Seymour, infant daughter of George H. and Florence S. Van Cleve.
Funeral private.

VAN SCHAACK.—In Chicago, on Monday, Dec. 5th, Peter Van Schaack, in the 73d year of his age.
Interment at Manlius, Onondaga, Co., N. Y.

WELLS.—At the Parsonage, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, December 12th, 1904, Rev. Cornelius Low Wells, D. D., in his 73d year.
Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush on Thursday, December 15th, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
Friends may view the remains of Dr. Wells in the church on Thursday between 12 and 1 o'

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates Issued under Voting Trust Agreement dated May 14th, 1902:

The Board of Directors of Interborough Rapid Transit Company having declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon all the capital stock of the Company, payable on January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, holders of stock trust certificates above referred to are hereby notified that upon receipt of said dividend the undersigned will pay to the respective holders of such stock trust certificates an amount equal to the dividends upon the number of shares of said stock standing in the names of the undersigned voting trustees equal to those specified in the stock trust certificates respectively, and that the same will be paid on January 3rd, 1905, to the holders of said stock trust certificates of record on December 10th, 1904, at 3:00 P. M.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on December 10th, 1904, and reopened on January 3rd, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, November 30th, 1904.

E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHARLES S. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.

By AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Their duly authorized agents.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 7, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being Dividend No. 13) on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable February 1, 1905, out of the surplus net income, to holders of PREFERRED Stock as Registered at the close of the transfer books on December 22, 1904. The transfer books for the PREFERRED Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 2, 1905.

Dividend cheques will be MAILED to holders of PREFERRED Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New York, December 14th, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 145.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of January next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December inst.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of January 3d next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS COMPANY.

300 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
December 14, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending January 10, 1905, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record January 10, 1905.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record January 10, 1905.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD,
Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY.

59 Liberty Street,
New York, N. Y.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared, payable January 2d, 1905, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at 3:00 P. M., and be re-opened on January 12th, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY,
PARK
ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

Office of
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,
Richmond, Virginia, December 13th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 37.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT., the same being quarterly dividend Number 37 on the outstanding Preferred stock of this Company, payable January 16, 1905, when dividend checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. of Saturday, December 31, 1904, until 10 A. M. Monday, January 16, 1905.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

40 Wall St.
New York, November 28th, 1904.

A dividend of 2½% has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 3d, 1905, at the office of Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1904.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December 15th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M., January 4th, 1905.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treas.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY

New York, December 14, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., were declared, payable on and after December 31, 1904, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, December 17, 1904, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 17, 1904, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on December 31st next to all Preferred Stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M. on Tuesday, December 27th. The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3:00 P. M. on Tuesday, December 27th, reopening on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treas.

Dec. 13th, 1904.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable December 31st to all Preferred Stockholders of record at 12 noon December 24th, 1904, has this day been declared.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock close at 12 noon on Saturday, December 24, 1904, and reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

New York, December 14, 1904.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1904.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on the 3d day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

New York, December 14, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 3, 1905.

The transfer books will close on December 20th, 1904, and reopen on January 12th, 1905.

F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

241 Broadway, New York.
November 22d, 1904.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3% on the issues of the First and Second Preferred Stock was declared to all Stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, payable January 1st next.

DE WITT BERGEN,
Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 10th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

December 6th, 1904. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1905.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

New York, December 14, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31, 1904, and reopened January 17, 1905.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY,

47 Liberty Street,
New York, December 15th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable January 3d next to stockholders of record December 15th, 1904.

O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

New York, December 14, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable December 31, 1904, to stockholders of record on that date.

E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

YORKVILLE BANK.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on Dec. 31st to shareholders of record.

Transfer books will close on December 20th.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

$40,000,000

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF 1904.

Principal and interest payable:

In New York in U. S. Gold Coin, at the office of Speyer & Co., or, at the holder's option,
In London, at the rate of $4.86 per pound Sterling, or
In Frankfort o/M. or **Berlin,** at the rate of M. 4.20 per Dollar, or
In Paris, at the rate of Fcs. 5.18 per Dollar.

The bonds are in the denominations of $1,000 and $500 U. S. Gold Coin or the equivalents in said foreign currencies, namely: £205.15.2 and £102.17.7; Marks 4,200 and Marks 2,100; Fcs. 5,180 and Fcs. 2,590. They are dated December 1, 1904, mature December 1, 1954, and have coupons attached, payable June 1st and December 1st.

THE BONDS ARE TO BE ALWAYS EXEMPT, BOTH AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM ALL MEXICAN TAXES ALREADY ESTABLISHED, OR THAT MAY IN FUTURE BE ESTABLISHED BY ANY AUTHORITY.

A semi-annual Sinking Fund provides for the gradual retirement of the Bonds in fifty years. During the first five years Bonds are to be drawn for redemption at par; after that time Bonds will be purchased in the market, if the market price be below par, otherwise they will be drawn at par. Except by the operation of this Sinking Fund the Bonds are not subject to compulsory retirement.

The proceeds of the Bonds are to be used to pay off $18,500,000 4½% Gold Treasury Notes maturing June 1, 1905, and June 1, 1906, which have been called for redemption on February 1, 1905; $15,123,000 6% Mexican Silver Subvention Bonds for the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway and the Mexican Southern Railway, and certain amounts of Special Mexican Silver Certificates issued for the construction and exploitation of the Tehuantepec Railway, and the Harbor works at the Ports of Coatzacoalcos, Salina Cruz, Vera Cruz, and Manzanillo. By the contract of purchase from the Mexican Government, the balance of the proceeds is to be used for payment for the foregoing public works not yet completed.

The undersigned, having privately sold about $25,000,000 of the Bonds, offer the balance for public subscription at 94 per cent. and accrued interest.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock on December 19, 1904, and will be closed at 3 o'clock on the same day, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds on or before December 21, 1904.

Pending the delivery of definitive Bonds, Temporary Certificates will be issued by Speyer & Co.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously:

In LONDON by MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, and
In AMSTERDAM by MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS.

Application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, and in Europe.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A STATEMENT FROM SENOR LIC. DON JOSE Y LIMANTOUR, SECRETARY OF STATE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES AND PUBLIC CREDIT OF MEXICO, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14TH, 1904.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine Street.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
62 Cedar Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
61 William Street, New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 5th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	J. Eugene Robert,
Henry C. Mortimer,	George M. Miller,
John W. Condit,	Ambrose S. Murray, jr.,
Lindley Murray, jr.,	Areunah M. Burtis,
Charles H. Lowerre,	Thomas E. Peck,
David J. Burtis,	Ernest A. Bigelow,
	William E. Hutchins.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Lindley Murray, jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Office of the
REAL ESTATE RECORD COMPANY,
14 & 16 Vesey Street,
New York, December 8th, 1904.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Record Association will be held in this office on December 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider a resolution for the voluntary dissolution of this corporation.

JAMES T. LINDSEY, Secretary.

Note.—This dissolution is for the purpose of organizing a new company, with a capital stock of $200,000.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21st, 1904.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

DETWILLER & STREET FIREWORKS MFG. CO.—Election of Directors Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 172 Fulton St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.
Branch { ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. / Offices, 32-36 COURT ST., BROOKLYN. }

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
Stock and Bond Investments.
TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR** PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 31, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)
4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR.
BEGINNING ANY TIME.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE WALLABOUT BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$635,321.95
Overdrafts		24.58
Due from approved reserve agents		92,328.86
Bonds		175,807.57
Specie		64,046.87
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		30,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$33,127.37	
Other items carried as cash	5,123.99	
		38,251.36
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		12,300.00
		$1,048,169.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	68,957.87
Due depositors	853,300.80
Reserved for taxes	910.52
	$1,048,169.19

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.: CHARLES M. ENGLIS, President, and JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Cashier, of the Wallabout Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 416 and 418 Myrtle Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, dashated the 8th day of December, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CHARLES M. ENGLIS, President.
JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of December, 1904, before me.

ISAAC O. HORTON,
Notary Public Kings County.

[Seal of Notary.]

BROOKLYN BANKS.

PEOPLE'S BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,675,549.36
Due from banks and bankers	152,608.93
Clearing House exchanges, &c.	123,798.07
Cash, &c.	206,886.05
Total	$2,160,823.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	181,847.30
Due trust companies, &c.	282,685.71
Unpaid dividends	262.71
Deposits	1,582,263.20
Reserved for taxes	2,772.50
Suspense account	980.91
Total	$2,160,823.33

OFFICERS.

GEO. W. SPENCE, President.
FRANCIS I. KETCHAM, Cashier.

$5,000,000

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILWAY COMPANY

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Dated April 1, 1903. Payable April 1, 1953.

Interest Payable May 1 and November 1.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

Denomination of Coupon Bonds, $1,000; of Registered Bonds, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE FOR LISTING ON N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

In relation to the above bonds and the security therefor, we quote from a letter addressed to us by F. H. Goodyear, Esq., President of the Company, as follows:

"The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Company, by direct ownership or through the ownership of the entire common capital stock of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, controls a line of railroad 311 miles long, about 84 miles of which is under construction, extending from the great commercial, shipping and manufacturing city of Buffalo, having a population of 400,000, through thriving agricultural and fruit-growing districts, oil-producing territory, hemlock and hardwood forests, into the heart of the Clearfield bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania and terminating at the city of Du Bois.

"The bonds of the Company are secured by deposit with the United States Trust Company of New York City, the Trustee under the mortgage, of the entire common capital stock of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, the par value of which on January 1, will be $4,500,000; by a direct and absolute first mortgage lien upon terminal property at Buffalo, which, upon completion of construction work now in progress, will represent an investment of about $1,500,000; upon the line of road, eighty-four miles in length, located in New York State, which will have cost about $3,500,000 to construct, and upon new and modern equipment, which has cost about $500,000, making a total valuation of property under the lien of the mortgage of $10,000,000, or twice the amount of the present issue of bonds.

"With earnings conservatively estimated at from two to four times the amount required to pay the interest and secured by mortgage lien upon property valued at least twice the par value of the bonds, the Four and one-half per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Company may be regarded as a well secured and desirable investment for conservative people."

Having placed the larger part of the above issue at private sale, **we offer the balance for subscription at 101 and accrued interest.** The subscription books will be opened on Thursday, December 15, and will be closed on Saturday, December 17, at 12 o'clock noon, or earlier, at our option, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Payments will be made as follows: 10 per cent. upon allotment. 91 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery, on or before January 5, 1905.

Fisk & Robinson's negotiable receipts will be issued pending the delivery of the bonds.

The mortgage may be examined, if desired, at our office.

Copies of Mr. Goodyear's letter and also of a pamphlet descriptive of the property and of the country served by the railroad will be furnished upon request.

FISK & ROBINSON
35 Cedar Street, New York 28 State Street Boston.

American Nickel Company,

General Office, Manhattan Life Building,
66 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1904.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We beg to confirm the announcement of the International Nickel Company that it "has no connection with this Company," but deny the assertion that "our stock is being persistently advertised in the daily papers for sale."

This Company has not advertised for ten months. What has evidently been mistaken for the Company's advertising must be the newspaper articles which give interviews and opinions of officials, bankers and steel makers calling attention to the very low price of the floating American Nickel shares on the New York Curb Market, which can be bought now below $5 a share and which they predict will advance to $60.

The American Nickel Company offers no stock for sale.

It is in safe, sound financial condition—has no bonded nor mortgage indebtedness of any kind, and has no floating debt. The Balance Sheet dated December 12, 1904, just completed by Mr. Albert E. Little, the well-known Certified Public Accountant, shows this statement "is correct and in accordance with the books."

It owns four nickel mines, buildings, machinery, electric plant and a town site, etc., at Nickel, Churchill Co., Nevada, under impregnable title, confirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. The eminent expert authorities, Cosme Puig, E. M.; James E. Lyon, E. M.; C. P. Turner, E. M., and Charles Bell, E. M., state in their reports that this Company owns and is developing the richest nickel mines in the world.

All the officials, except the Superintendent, serve without salary until the stock pays cash dividends.

AMERICAN NICKEL COMPANY,
By GEO. W. DUNN, President.
JOHN LEIGHTON, Vice-President.

NIAGARA FALLS BANKS.

POWER CITY BANK,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$901,654.09	
Due from banks	155,906.76	
Cash and reserve	47,112.78	$1,104,765.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	73,109.22
Deposits	931,656.41 $1,104,765.63

OFFICERS.

A. Schoellkopf, President; A. C. Hastings, Vice President; P. P. Frohl, Cashier; F. J. Coe, Assistant Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., December 13, 1904.—Sealed proposals for constructing boathouse here will be received until 12 M., January 12, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Boathouse," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, No. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR BLANK BOOKS, DOCKETS, LIBERS, BINDING COVERS, BINDING, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS, AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Mayor;
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel;
EDWARD M. GROUT,
Controller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 13, 1904.

$8,200,000

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS

Dated January 1st, 1902. Principal payable January 1st, 1932.
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THESE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO CALL IN WHOLE OR IN PART AT 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON ANY INTEREST DATE UPON 60 DAYS' PREVIOUS NOTICE.

New York, December 12, 1904.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 94½% and accrued interest.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 A. M. Saturday, December 17, 1904, and will be closed at 3 P. M. Thursday, December 22, 1904, or earlier, at the pleasure of the undersigned. Subscriptions will also be received simultaneously by Messrs. H. Oyens & Zonen, Amsterdam, thus assuring an international market for the bonds.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the subscription lists are closed, the right being reserved to award a smaller amount than applied for or to reject any application.

The first payment of 10% will be stamped upon the letters of allotment. Upon delivery of these, endorsed in blank, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, on January 15, 1905, and the additional payment of 25%, temporary bond certificates to bearer will be delivered.

Payment for the bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds, as follows:

On allotment,	10%	viz.	$100.00 per $1000 Bond
On January 15, 1905,	25%	"	250.00 " "
On July 1, 1905,	59½%, deducting interest at the rate of 3½% on previous payments,	"	589.19 " "
Total,	94½%	"	$939.19 " "

Payments may also be made in full, allowing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum until date of delivery.

For particulars regarding the property covered by these bonds we invite your attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. J. C. Hutchins, President of the Detroit United Railway. Copies of the Mortgage securing these bonds, and any further information desired may be obtained by application at our office.

Application will be made in due course to list the above bonds on the New York and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,
30 PINE STREET.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

DETROIT, MICH., December 10, 1904.

MESSRS. KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,
New York.

DEAR SIRS:

Referring to the Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% 30-Year Gold Bonds which you have purchased, I beg to give you the following particulars in regard to these bonds, and also the property of the Detroit United Railway.

The Detroit United Railway was organized in December, 1900, to consolidate all the electric street railways, and to purchase, own and construct new lines in the City of Detroit, Mich., and the surrounding territory, and has acquired ownership of the following properties:

DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
DETROIT SUBURBAN RAILWAY.
DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
DETROIT, FT. WAYNE & BELLE ISLE RAILWAY.
DETROIT & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
DETROIT & PONTIAC RAILWAY.
WYANDOTTE & DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY.
DETROIT & FLINT RAILWAY.
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE RAILWAY (RAPID RAILWAY SYSTEM.)
SANDWICH, WINDSOR & AMHERSTBURG RAILWAY.

The above properties, aggregating 533 miles of standard gauge track, all laid with heavy steel rails, constitute all the street railways in the city of Detroit and in the surrounding country, with the exception of two lines which have access to Detroit over the lines of the Detroit United Railway.

The authorized issue of Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds is $25,000,000, to be issued as follows:

RESERVED FOR UNDERLYING LIENS	$9,020,000	
RESERVED FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITION OF NEW PROPERTY	5,280,000	
	$14,300,000	
OUTSTANDING, INCLUDING THE $8,200,000 YOU HAVE PURCHASED	10,700,000	
		$25,000,000

These bonds were issued partly to retire on or before maturity $6,585,000 Detroit Citizens' Street Railway 5% Bonds, due July 1, 1905, after which date they will become a first mortgage on about 68 miles of the lines formerly known as the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway (the most profitable portion of the Detroit United Railway System, embracing the principal avenues and streets in the City of Detroit,) and a mortgage, subject to only $140,000 bonds due January 1, 1908, on the remaining portion of the old Detroit Citizens' Street Railway, about 37 miles of road; these bonds are also a first mortgage on the principal power-house and car houses and other valuable real estate. The First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will eventually become a first mortgage on the entire property of the Detroit United Railway.

The power-houses, roadbed, general equipment and property of the Detroit United Railway are in first-class condition.

The franchises of the various constituent companies of the Detroit United Railway run in most part for a number of years. The few that expire earlier cover property so situated in respect to franchises running for longer periods that the City of Detroit will find it to its interest to renew them on equitable terms. The intrinsic value of Detroit United Railway property largely exceeds its entire bonded debt.

The authorized and outstanding capital stock of the Detroit United Railway is $12,500,000, upon which quarterly dividends have been paid since 1900, at the rate of 4% per annum. The present earnings are equal to over 6% on the outstanding stock issue.

The earnings of the properties comprising the Detroit United Railway for the years since 1900 have been as follows:

	FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1901.	1902	1903	10 MONTHS TO OCT. 31st, 1904.
GROSS EARNINGS	$2,919,171	$3,961,402	$4,386,974	$3,785,155
OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES	1,596,706	2,260,786	2,613,976	2,311,791
NET EARNINGS	$1,322,465	$1,700,616	$1,772,998	$1,473,364
OTHER INCOME	23,066	31,247	38,868	34,124
TOTAL INCOME	$1,345,471	$1,731,863	$1,811,861	$1,507,488
INTEREST CHARGES	675,343	948,902	1,000,000	892355
BALANCE OVER CHARGES	$670,128	$782,961	$811,861	$615,843
4% DIVIDENDS	500,000	500,000	500,000	375,000
SURPLUS	$170,128	$282,961	$311,861	$240,843

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. C. HUTCHINS, President.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,000,000.00

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The modern trust company embraces every function of financial business. It will accept your deposit account, subject to cheque, and allow you a fair rate of interest; it will safeguard your securities; it will collect bonds, rents, mortgages, interest, dividends, coupons, and every class of income; it will pay taxes and insurance, sell property, and undertake the care and management of estates. It is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, under will or appointment of court. During your lifetime it will act as your agent, and at your death it will administer your estate.

15 NASSAU STREET, EQUITABLE BUILDING

TO THE HOLDERS OF 6 PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given of the resignation of Walter G. Oakman of the Trust created by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated November 20th, 1899, made by the American Malting Company to Walter G. Oakman and George R. Turnbull, Trustees, to secure the bonds above mentioned. Dated December 8th, 1904.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY,
By CHARLES A. STADLER, President.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, December 8th, 1904.

The Transfer Books of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland) will be closed on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

**HUNTIN

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Cuba.

Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galino Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.

Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Investments
[Tax Exempt]

CHIC. & E. ILLINOIS 6% PFD. STOCK (ST. L. & S. F. TR. CTFS.)
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4% PFD. STOCK (T. L. & S. F. TR. CTFS.)
K. C., ST. L. & CHIC. 6% GTD. STOCK (CHIC. & ALTON.)
CLEVE. & PITTS. 4% BET'M STOCK.
NEW YORK CITY 3½% STOCK, 1954.

At prices to yield from about 3.70% to 4.80%. Circular mailed upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

BONDS

We believe funds invested in bonds are
Safer
Less Trouble
Not Subject to Tax
Readily Convertible

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

WE OFFER:
$50,000 City of Houston, Texas, 5% Bonds

Due 1943. Interest payable April and October in New York City. Denomination $1,000. Coupon. Population (1900) 44,663; 1904 (est.) 70,000.

Houston is the largest city in the State of Texas, having made a gain of 62% since 1899. From a commercial standpoint Houston now outranks any city in the Southwest. Fifteen railways, together with its location on tide water, make it one of the first cotton ports in the country.

These bonds have been registered in the office of the State Comptroller, after having been passed upon by the Attorney General of the State. Under the Texas Law, after this has been done, their legality cannot be questioned.

Price 111.25 and interest, yielding 4.40%.

LawrenceBarnum&Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Charles Head & Co.
17 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
74 STATE ST., BOSTON.
Members of the New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.

Special attention given to orders to be filled on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 222 La Salle St., Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street. Land Title Building.
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES
(Members New York Stock Exchange)
Bankers & Brokers,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HAVEN & GLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Fifty-seven (157) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered

$500 BONDS.
Numbers:

13	893	1859	3139	4289	5593	6494		
27	912	1915	3204	4331	5630	6545		
28	918	1980	3220	4370	5643	6576		
92	981	1996	3263	4418	5679	6629		
114	1036	2014	3331	4363	5726	6662		
165	1054	2090	3352	4497	5758	6692		
231	1080	2117	3388	4528	5791	6717		
244	1097	2186	3448	4640	5833	6808		
260	1114	2221	3480	4731	5945	6827		
330	1127	2330	3584	4736	5900	6840		
363	1213	2354	3598	4783	5986	7020		
370	1251	2427	3631	4842	6027	7103		
385	1276	2440	3758	4866	6034	7298		
453	1310	2506	3767	4892	6082			
473	1420	2330	3774	4883	6116			
531	1483	2543	3867	5027	6180			
582	1526	2628	3933	5062	6219			
641	1560	2691	4038	5133	6290			
669	1627	2698	4047	5164	6287			
729	1645	2817	4083	5216	6385			
742	1689	2881	4119	5264	6361			
751	1762	2972	4167	5303	6398			
788	1787	2978	4198	5365	6414			
856	1854	3005	4229	5478	6418			

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1905, on presentation at the office of the

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1905.
Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1905.
December 1, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
WILLARD V. KING, Vice President.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRACTION CO.

Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Co.
Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company

To the Holders of BONDS, STOCKS, EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS and CLAIMS against the above named Companies:

Considerably more than a majority of each class of the BONDS, STOCKS, EVIDENCES of INDEBTEDNESS and CLAIMS against the above Companies having been deposited under the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION adopted by the undersigned Committee under date of July 20, 1904, the said PLAN OF REORGANIZATION IS HEREBY DECLARED OPERATIVE.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD B. SMITH.
HARRY C. TREXLER.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY.
TOM L. JOHNSON, Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DeWITT CUYLER,
Of Counsel.
December 5, 1904.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the **Mexican International Improvement Co. of the City of Mexico,** held in said City of Mexico on November 9th, 1904, it was resolved to redeem on and after January 1st, 1905, the following bonds, as per allotment held at the office of said Company in the City of Mexico on November 19th, 1904. The interest on said bonds will cease January 1st, 1905.

$500 BONDS.
Numbers:

3	8	24	47	52	54	55	62	71	83
84	92	93	113	116	122	133	134	141	147
161	162	195	199	177	181	185	188	191	210
211	243	247	263	277	287	289	291	303	317
318	321	322	326	332	335	363	365	392	399

$100 BONDS.
Numbers:

402	405	407	413	420	425	430	437	444	449
452	459	460	470	472	475	517	521	541	545
546	548	558	589	590	591	658	638	664	680
686	691	712	720	722	726	733	762	772	774
787	791	794	799	841	851	864	865	870	879
882	884	889	891	902	908	911	913	921	923
946	950	999	1002	1021	1025	1051	1066	1070	1080
1126	1131	1140	1146	1150	1152	1154	1183	1190	1192
1196	1197	1198	1203	1207	1208	1209	1213	1215	1222
1268	1299	1280	1299	1300	1307	1310	1314	1325	1333
1349	1357	1363	1368	1370	1372	1378	1389	1390	1391
1397	1399	1400	1410	1423	1424	1435	1437	1439	1440
1448	1452	1457	1489	1491	1493	1495	1496	1517	1522
1525	1532	1536	1537	1542	1549	1552	1554	1564	1584
1598	1601	1614	1616	1624	1627	1630	1637	1639	1643
1644	1645	1652	1659	1668	1678	1682	1691	1700	1728
1736	1738	1741	1745	1747	1751	1755	1758	1758	1764
1769	1781	1782	1794	1806	1817	1820	1839	1850	1851
1854	1915	1916	1920	1943	1950	1973	1974	1981	1985
1986	1993	1994	2006	2008	2011	2017	2019	2020	2025
2027	2028	2032	2043	2045	2047	2049	2053	2057	2063
2084	2087	2089	2093	2095	2103	2120	2122	2132	2138
2142	2157	2166	2167	2168	2170	2185	2188	2199	2202
2205	2206	2216	2222	2227	2247	2250	2283	2286	2289
2286	2289	2290	2306	2313	2315	2332	2334	2389	2400

E. BERTHIER, Secretary.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
NEW YORK, October 25th, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of an Indenture executed by the "BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY" under date of January 19th, 1900, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS: Nos. 83, 257, 402, 432, 472, 475, 476, and 495, of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS: Nos. 17, 48, 186, 188, 189, 217, 236, 228, 233, 238, 244, 262, 275, 276, 315, 337, 379, and 405, of $1,000 each, and 457, 537, 545, 566, of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on, January 2d, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds,
DATED JULY 1ST, 1899.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the Mortgage of the above-named Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1899, that Bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1905, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at par and accrued interest to that date, after which interest on the said Bonds will cease:

Nos. 14, 50, 117, 133, 212.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1904.

To Holders of the
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the
MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY:

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the first mortgage of the MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund of said company the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and offers to purchase first mortgage bonds of said company to an amount sufficient to exhaust the said sum, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered. Sealed offers, indorsed "Offers for Missouri River Power Company Bonds," will be received at its office, No. 222 Broadway, New York, until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905.

The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN E. BORNE, President.

Cuban Loan Paid Syndicate 5 Per Cent.

The syndicate organized by Speyer & Co. to finance the $35,000,000 Cuban loan has been wound up. Participants are said to have divided a profit of slightly less than 5 per cent At no time were the members of the syndicate called upon to pay any part of their subscriptions.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 Per Cent.

A Nervous but Nearly Normal Market Upon Lack of Any More Exciting News.

There was little out of routine in yesterday's business upon the Stock Exchange. The combatants in Tuesday's hostilities did not get any nearer together than the distance between Boston and New York, and the war bulletins were as dull as dish water. How much more or less stocks would be worth today if the gentlemen had really met each other none can say. Whether or not Amalgamated acquired Greene Consolidated during the disturbance is something known to few, and cannot be said to agitate any large number. That there is still fire in the ashes appears from the response made by the list to the announcement in the breezy Boston way that Steel was to be attacked next. There cannot be a better time, for one weekly report of the iron industry shows an increase of production during November by 30 per cent., with a decrease of stocks by 80 per cent., while another semi-official publication announced that the trust's large purchase of pig—which had received a speculative interpretation—was in fact needed for immediate consumption.

Another and fiercer railroad regulation bill appeared, but Wall Street instead of shuddering, smiled, and preferred to emphasize the refusal to permit the investigation of the Steel Trust. The more bills the less chance of legislation seemed to be one argumentative source of the indifference, and another more conclusive was the whispered report that somebody had seen an excellent authority upon Washington matters about Wall Street within a day or two, and had received the hint that campaign contributions had not been wasted and that trouble need not be borrowed about the legislative outlook. London sent over an excellent example of the best way to treat market raids. It was indulged yesterday with an opportunity to read the milk and vitriol advertisement, which was reinforced with orders to sell, but fractional irregular changes in the quotations were the only echo here. The telegrams said London smiled, perhaps because in its weary Old World way it is as familiar with stock-rigging games as we are with legislative manoeuvres.

Wheat was lower here upon the snow, which was needed as protection for the Winter plant, and for moisture in the Spring, there having been an Autumn deficiency. There was similar news of promise regarding the foreign crop. The strength of sterling and the gold exports were perhaps the factors of largest general significance, but they were well offset by the steadiness of the money market, which nothing seems adequate to stiffen. The ready taking of $25,000,000 of the offering of $40,000,000 Mexican fours is but another sign of the abundance of idle funds. The day's price movement was very irregular, being strong and weak by turns, and with advances and declines distributed throughout the list. The decline in Atchison acquires some significance because associated inferentially with its new financing.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Allis-Chal. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2	N. Y. C. & St.	½
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	1	Nort. & West.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	2	People's Gas	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	2½	P., C. C. & St. L.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1½	Pullman	3½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	10	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Twin City	1
Detroit South.	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Pipe pf.	1½
Erie, North. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	U. S. Realty	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Mexican Central	½	Va.-Car. Ch.	½
M., St. P. & S. M.	½	Va.-Iron, C. & C.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	West. U. & M.	½
		Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Int. Power	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	3½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½
Am. Steel Fds.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Am. Woolen	1½	Rock Island	½
Anaconda	5	Rock Island pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	2½	Southern Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Union Pacific	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Un. Bag. Inv. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	U. S. Express	1
Distillers' Sec.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Erie	⅝	Wabash	1
Fed. M. & S. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 5s.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s. A	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Col. F. & I. conv. t. r.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
		Wh. & L. E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi., St. P., M. & O con. 6s	1½	Consol. Tob. 4s	1½
		Peo. & East. inc.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 14	1,187,335
To date this year	177,302,317
Corresponding date last year	155,518,308

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 14	$3,505,000
To date this year	$987,108,560
Corresponding date last year	$861,548,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
Boston Belting Co.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad.
Detroit and Mackinac Railroad preferred stock.
Electric Boat Co. preferred stock.
International Paper Co. preferred stock.
New York and Harlem Railroad.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.
United States Title and Indemnity Co.
United Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co. on common.
American Railways.
Amory Manufacturing Co.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. on preferred.
Boston Woven Hose Co. on preferred.
California Gas and Electric Corporation.
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Caplay Cement Co. on preferred.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Co. of Philadelphia.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co. on common and preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Co. on common and preferred.
National Lead Co. on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on common.
Pressed Steel Car Co. on preferred.
Republic Rubber Co. on preferred.
United States Rubber Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Buckeye Ride and Belting Association.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Great Disappointment When the Market Breaks After a Display of Strength.

That Thomas W. Lawson as a factor in the market is still to be reckoned with was shown yesterday when, after ruling strong until the very last hour, prices broke sharply on the report that Lawson would this morning come out with an attack on United States Steel and the Rock Island Company. No one knows what basis there was for the report, but the story circulated and that was enough to disturb confidence to such an extent as to cause a decline of two and three points in the active stocks. Lawson during the day sent out no announcements, but the very fact that he was absolutely quiet served to frighten some people, who pointed out that it was his method to remain in retirement for a few days and then to break loose again at a moment just when every one expected that it was all over.

Wanted a Contradiction.

What everybody in Wall Street is looking for at this time is a contradiction of the statements sent out broadcast by Mr. Lawson. H. H. Rogers is the man to whom all eyes are turned for a refutation of the published utterances of Lawson. But from Mr. Rogers it is impossible to secure so much as a word. All kinds of tactics have been employed by people in the Street to get him to say something, but he has absolutely refused or ignored the requests.

Heavy Selling by London.

London was a heavy seller in this market yesterday, and all the representatives of London houses were bearish on the market. There was no particular news to account for this attitude, but it did not help matters any. Most of the sales were of United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper. The advertisements of Lawson which recently appeared in the newspapers here were blazoned forth in the London papers yesterday.

Atchison's Bond Issue.

The announcement of the issue of $50,000,000 of convertible bonds by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was used as a bear argument to hammer the stock, and, while the rest of the market was strong, Atchison was weak all day, and at the close showed a loss of 2½ points for the day. Two weeks ago such an announcement would have been received in a different spirit.

Exchanges Vote to Close.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to close the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 24. The Exchange thus will be closed from Friday, Dec. 23, until Tuesday, Dec. 27, in observation of the Christmas holiday. The Exchange will remain open on Dec. 31. The Cotton Exchange will also be closed.

Unoffical Tickers in Trouble.

The Gold and Stock tickers, known as the "unofficial" tickers, which supply stock quotations to any one who chooses to buy, were quiet for about twenty minutes yesterday. The hiatus in the service occurred a few moments after noon, and was caused by the transmitting machine of the company getting out of order. The market was very quiet just at the close, and after the machine had been repaired the work of catching up with the market was soon accomplished. The official ticker, which supplies news only to members of the Stock Exchange, was in no way affected, and there was no interruption of the service.

CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR.

Vanderbilt Railroads to Make Reports at the Same Time.

Announcement was made yesterday that it had been decided to change the fiscal years of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company, so that they should end on Dec. 31 hereafter instead of on June 30, as at present. This will bring the fiscal years of the companies mentioned into line with the dates followed by the other Vanderbilt roads.

It has been found at times that it has been difficult to secure an early examination and approval of the annual report of the New York Central, owing to Directors being out of town in the Summer. It is expected that it will be possible to place the annual report of the New York Central in the hands of stockholders in the following February.

This announcement created some surprise in view of the fact that the laws of this State and of the United States now require that all railroad companies should report to the State Railroad Commission and the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the year ending June 30.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER BONDS.

Only $5,000,000 of Proposed Issue to be Made Immediately.

Stockholders of the International Paper Company have been called to meet on Jan. 8, to authorize the proposed issue of bonds.

Hugh J. Chisholm, President of the International Paper Company, has issued a circular to stockholders, in which he states that only $5,000,000 of the proposed bonds are to be issued immediately, the remaining $5,000,000 to be reserved and their issue limited so that they can be put out only to pay or provide for future additions and improvements to the property, which actually increase its earning capacity. He states that the bonds are to be secured by a sinking fund sufficient to provide for their redemption by maturity. The proceeds of the $5,000,000 bonds presently to be issued are to be used to reimburse the company's treasury for surplus earnings which have been used for additions and improvements to the plants; to furnish additional working capital made necessary by the increase in the production and business of the company and to pay for contemplated improvements to some of the mills.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Accacia sold at .08, 200 Confidence at .80, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 500 Choller at .26, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .01½, 300 Isabella at .39, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .07@.08, 300 Mouldon at .15, 400 Ophir at 2.65@2.70, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, 300 Potosi at .16, 100 Savage at .28, 100 Syndicate at .12, 1,000 Work at .18.

LINERS ARRIVE ICE-COATED.

Weather on the Atlantic Couldn't Be Much Worse, Officers Say.

With ice-coated superstructures, and salt-incrusted funnels, six belated transatlantic liners arrived yesterday after the stormiest sort of voyages. The vessels were the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the Moltke of the Hamburg-American Line, the Cunarder Slavonia, the Danish liner Hekla, the Rotterdam of the Holland-American Line, and the Chicago City, from Swansea and Bristol.

Each vessel reported that weather conditions prevailing on the Atlantic could not be much worse, Sunday, the Rotterdam, when nearing the Grand Banks, ran into a furious hurricane.

For twelve days the Slavonia, which is in the Cunard Mediterranean service, was subjected to the fury of storms that never ceased for an hour.

The passage of the Moltke was unusually turbulent. She ran into the hurricane on Sunday, and at one time the sea was churned into a foaming spray at least forty feet high. One immense breaker coming over the forecastle-head, and when it disappeared over the other side it carried two ventilators.

H. B. Hollins & Co. Silent as to Report That Erie May Acquire It.

Announcement was made yesterday that H. B. Hollins & Co. had exercised an option which they had held on a controlling interest in the stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. This banking firm was actively identified with the formation of the present system, a property of some 4,000 miles of road, which includes the old Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and by lease the Père Marquette system.

At the office of the firm no information was obtainable as to what they intended to do with the road, the control of which has now passed into their hands. In Wall Street it has been rumored for some time that the Erie Railroad would acquire the property, as there is no other system by which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton could be used to better advantage. It is believed that some announcement of the resale of the property by the banking firm will be made shortly, especially as it was stated yesterday officially that the firm did not intend to make any changes in the board, and as the firm would not deny that the system might be sold again.

Asked directly whether the Erie would be the purchaser, a member of the firm replied that there were no new developments in that direction. All further information was refused, and it could not be learned on what terms the stock covered by the option was acquired.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to dispatches from that city, the Newport News National Bank has absorbed the City Bank, also situated there.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ended Dec. 11 a total of 31,914 cars, and of that number 24,808 were loaded cars, being the heaviest week's business, with two exceptions, in the thirty-two years these records have been kept.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

4 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company 8 per cent. preferred, 93½.
9 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company 6 per cent. common, 71.
$4,500 Deutscher Verein of the City of New York first mortgage 5 per cent twenty-year gold bonds, January, 1921, 65.
$900 Deutscher Verein redeemable scrip, $40.
$6,000 Chicago, Wilmington and St. Paul Railway Company (Chicago and Pacific Western Division) first mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1921, coupons January and July, 117¾.
300 shares Colorado Fuel and Iron Company common, 44½.
13 shares North American Trust Company, 275½.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce, 240.
10 shares International Banking Corporation, 185.
10 shares Guaranty Trust Company, 690½.
25 shares Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad 6 per cent. preferred, 153¼.
38 shares International Ocean Telegraph Company 6 per cent. stock, 123¾.
25 shares International Banking Corporation, 185.
20 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 340.
10 shares Prospect Park Bank, 185.
30 shares National Bank of North America, 223½.
20 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, 224.
30 shares New York Security and Trust Company, 760.
80 shares Gas and Electric Company of Berzen County, 64½.
$6,000 Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 5 per cent. bonds secured by first mortgage on Muskegon Division, due July, 1926, January, 1904, coupons attached, 85¾.
6 shares Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad preferred, 81.
5 shares Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad common, 16.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were listed yesterday:

The Cincinnati, Findlay and Fort Wayne Railway Company, $150,000 additional first mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds of 1923, making a total of $1,150,000.

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railway Company, $1,472,000 additional first and refunding mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds of 1953, making a total of $4,672,000.

Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, $2,558,000 additional first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of 1951, making a total of $10,915,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $699,519,116; balances, $12,005,378; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $895,906.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8458; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8750.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.20 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝@95 and 95⅛@95 11-16; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Money was in quiet demand in the market to-day. Discounts were firm owing to the weakness of some Continental exchanges and the rise in price of gold.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were mostly idle, beyond arranging the account. Consols were steady. Home rails were in fair demand.

Americans opened with a better tone, relapsed to below parity, and became irregular. Later they were rather firmer and inactive, dealers waiting for the outcome of the settlement. Finally prices fluctuated, and the market closed firm.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 13-16; Consols for account, 88; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 86⅝; Atchison preferred, 105½; Baltimore and Ohio, 101⅞; Canadian Pacific, 182⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 8⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88; Erie, 37⅛; Erie first preferred, 75½; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville and Nashville, 141⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅝; New York Central, 139; Norfolk and Western, 79⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94⅜; Ontario and Western, 44½; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 39⅝; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 63½; Union Pacific, 111⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 97⅛; United States Steel, 28⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91⅝; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish 4s, 89½.

Bar silver steady; 28d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.05; Lisbon, 16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened with an upward tendency, and at the close were firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 92.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.

The private rate of discount was per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 65c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day improved to some degree.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 37 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¼	17	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	17½	17¼	16¾	17¼	+1¾
61	62	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	61	63	61	62	+1½
63	63¼	84,300	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	63⅝	66⅞	63	63¼	+1⅝
21	22½	100	Am. Agric. Chem. Co	22	22	22	22	+½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was further reduction yesterday in the number of outside stocks traded in. The active issues, however, showed a good deal of strength early in the day, although at the close, under the influence of the declines in the Stock Exchange market, the list sold off rather sharply, with a few exceptions. Interborough Rapid Transit rose over 4 points and retained nearly all of the advance. In the bond department the most active issue was Japanese 6s, which recovered to a point fractionally above the subscription price. Hall Signal was among the specialties that showed strength. It sold up to 91½, which is the best figure at which the stock has sold in a long time.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES at first advanced sharply, and then reacted practically to the point at which it started. It was said yesterday that the decision in the Northern Securities case would be handed down on Friday next, but the report seemed no less open to doubt than the many previous rumors in regard to the handing down of the decision, all of which have been disproved by events. The principal buying on the advance in the stock yesterday was attributed to Charles G. Gates & Co., while Clark, Dodge & Co. were said to have been the heaviest sellers on the decline. Within the past few days Northern Securities stubs have advanced from 225 to 375 bid.

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DOUGLAS COPPER was added to the list of curb stocks yesterday. The company is capitalized at $3,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $5, and its mines, which include the Anita Copper Mine, are located at Cocorit in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The Directors of the company are Max Muller of Hermosillo, Mexico; H. Holton Wood, John C. Rowe, Henry C. Payne, Victor M. Tyler, Melbert B. Cary, and Theodore Douglas. The stock sold yesterday from 6¾ up to 7.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	American Can	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4,150	American Can pf	58½	59	58½
100	American Chicle	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	22	22
1,100	Baldomero Mining	3½	3½	3½
1,500	Bay State Gas	½	½	½
920	Brit. Columbia Copper	6	6	6
150	Central Foundry	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Con. Is. Sup. pf., ass. pd.	16½	16½	16½
2,800	Douglas Copper	7	6½	7
31,700	Greene Con. Copper	25¾	25½	25½
19,800	Greene Con. Gold	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛
200	Hall Signal	91½	90	91½
2,400	Interborough Rap. Tr.	163½	163	164½
900	Int. Mercan. Marine	12½	12½	12½
1,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	28½	28	28
2,200	Kitchener Mining	¼	¼	¼
100	Mackay Companies	39	39	39
900	Mackay Comp's pf	73½	73½	73½
1,100	Manhattan Transit	4	3½	3½
4,000	Mergenthaler-Horton	11	10	11
10,300	Montreal & Boston	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	New Orleans Rys. pf	18	18	18
300	New York Transport	7¼	7¼	7¼
11,400	Northern Securities	126⅝	124⅛	125
100	Otis Elevator	45	45	45
400	Phoenix Mining	10½	10½	10½
223	Seaboard Air Line	17¾	17¾	17½
400	Seaboard Air Line pf	37½	37¼	37½
405	Standard Com. Copper	2	2	2
83	Standard Oil	632	625½	631
485	Tennessee Copper	*37	36	36¼
100	Tintic Company	0½	0½	0½
300	Union Copper	1⅞	1½	1½
1,000	White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞

*Less than 100 shares. †Sells cents per share.

BONDS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
£2,000	Jap. 6s, 2d ser., 2d inst. pd.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
£4,000	Jap. 6s, 2d ser., f. pd., w. i.	88⅜	87⅞	88⅛
$25,000	Mexican new 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2,000	Rock Island ref. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5,000	So. Elberon L. 1st 5s	20	19½	20
10,000	†U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	46	46	46
15,000	†Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st 4s, seller, 20 fiat	91½	91½	91½
		92	92	92

†Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing price of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 13.
	Bid. Asked.	Bid. Asked.
American Banknote	50½	50½	50	50½
American Can	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
American Can pf	58½	59	59½	59½
American Chicle	120	125	120	127
American Chicle pf	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
American Malting 6s	102½	103½	102½	103½
American Nickel	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts	240	250	222	260
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	21½	22½	21½	22½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83¼	82½	83¼
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	130	...	130	...
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	5⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Capadian Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6½	...	6¼	...
Casein Co. of Am. pf	62	...	62	...
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Central Foundry pf	17½	19	17½	19
Central Foundry 6s	70	74	70	74
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Sup., ass. pd.	8	9	8	9
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	16	17	16	17
Con. Refrigerating	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1	¼	1	¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14¼	15¼	14½	15¼
Cramps' Shipbuilding	23	30	23	28
Cuban 6s of 1896	100½	100	100½	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf	35	42½	35	40
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70	...	70	...
Detroit & Mackinac pf	93	95	93	95
Dominion Securities	13	18	13	16
Douglas Copper	6¾	7⅛	...	...
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	35	40	35	40
Electric Boat pf	68	72	68	72
Electric Lead Reduction	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	...	1⅞	...	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Dredging	...	½	...	½
Great North. pf. w. i.	210	...	210	...
Greene Con. Copper	25½	25⅝	24⅞	25
Greene Con. Gold	8⅛	8½	7⅞	8⅛
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	64	67	64	67
Guggenheim Exploration	125	130	125	130
Guggenheim Ex., 10% pd.	119	125	119	125
Hackensack Meadows	110	...	110	...
Hackensack Water 4s	94½	95	94½	95
Hall Signal	90	93	85	94
Havana Tobacco	31	34	31	35
Havana Tobacco pf	34	44	34	45
Havana Tobacco 5s	74	79	74	79
H. B. Claflin & Co	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	98	102	98	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	95	105	95	105
Houston Oil	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Houston Oil pf	15	17½	15	17½
Inter. Rapid Transit	161	162	159	160½
Inter. Mer. Marine	12¾	12¾	12½	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27¾	28	28	28½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	20	22	20	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	8	10	8	10
International Silver pf	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	85	85	...	...
Kitchener Mining	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Lackawanna Steel	90	95	90	95
Lord & Taylor pf	105	106½	103	106¼
Mackay Companies	38	40	37½	38
Mackay Companies pf	73¼	74	72¾	73½
Madison Square Garden	13	15	13	15
Manhattan Transit	3½	4	4	4¼
Mexican new 4s	93½	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	6⅜	...	6⅜	...
Mexican Central 5s	102½	104	102½	104
Montreal & Boston	1	1¼	1¼	1¼
National Bank of Cuba	...	117	...	117
National Sugar	105½	...	105½	...
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	69	73	67½	70
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	89	92	94	95
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8	7	7½
North Am. Com. & Pub.	1⅞	...	1⅞	1⅞
Northern Pacific reg	145	145	...	145
North. Pac., when rel	140	160	140	160
Northern Securities stub	375	...	375	...
Northern Securities	125	126½	123½	126
Oregon S. L. new 4s, ctfs.	96½	97	96½	97
Otis Elevator	42	46	41	45
Otis Elevator pf	97	100	97	100
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	½	2	½	2
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	10	14	10	14
Pope Manufacturing	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	75	78	74	78
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	18½	22	19½	22
Royal Baking Powder	125	135	125	132
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	110	105	110
Safety Car Heating	181	...	181	...
Seaboard Air Line	17	17¾	17	17½
Seaboard Air Line pf	37	37¾	36	37
Seaboard Air Line 5s	99	99¾	99	99¾
South Bethlehem Land	1	2	1	2
South Elberon Land 5s	16	20	16	20
Standard Coal	1¾	2	1¾	2
Standard Coupler	28	30	28	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	7	8½	7	8½
Standard Milling pf	29	32	29	32
Standard Milling 5s	77½	78	77¼	78
Standard Oil	630	631	630	637
Tennessee Copper	35	36	35	37
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9	10	9	10
Trenton Potteries	15½	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf	85	87½	85	87½
Trenton Potteries deb.	68	74	68	74
Union Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Union Typewriter	93	95	93	93
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	121	116	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	120	116	120
United Box Board	2	3	1½	3
United Box Board pf	11	13	11	13
United Copper	9½	10½	9½	10½
United Copper pf	54	60	54	60
United Lumber 1st 5s	...	40	...	...
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	8½	6	8½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i	26	27¼	26	27½
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	80	81	80	81
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs	45	47	45	47
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. F	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96½	96¾	96¼	96½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	98	99	98	99½
Va. Southwestern	45	...	45	...
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	91½	92	91½	92
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	42¾	43¼	43	45½
White Knob Copper	0-16	⅝	0-16	⅝
Worth. Pump pf	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.				
Broadway & 7th Av.	230	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99¼	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99¼	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	242	239	242
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	206	203	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	77	78	77	78
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¾	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	81	86	81	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	79½	80	78½	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	76	77	75	76
New Orleans Rys.	4¾	5	4½	5
New Orleans Rys. pf	17	19	17½	...
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	75	77	77	79
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	104	105	103	105
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	75	77	77½	78½
Public Service Corp.	130	140	125	...
Public Ser. Corp. certs.	70½	71½	69¼	70
Second Av. R. R. con.	207	212	207	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	172	176	171	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	120	116½	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	27	29½	22	29½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	78	81	78	81
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	115	110	113
Union Railways 1st 5s	108¼	111	108¼	111
United El. of N. J. 4s	75½	77	74½	75½
U. Rys. of St. L. pf	68	69	68	69
U. R. of St. L. voting ctfs.	22	24	23	25
U. T. of Providence	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	108	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27	28	26	28
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	85	94	84	87
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	82	84	84	85

GAS COMPANIES.				
Am. Light & Traction	65	72	65	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Bay State Gas	7-16	½	7-16	½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	62	...	62	...
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	5¾	6¼	5½	6¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	66½	68	66½	68
Central Union Gas 5s	109¾	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	92	95	92	95
Denver Gas	36	39	36	39
Denver Gas 5s	85	88	86	88
Denver Gas 6s	102¼	...	102¼	...
Essex & Hudson Gas	122	126	121	126
Hudson County Gas	104	105	104	105
Hudson County Gas 5s	107	108	107	108
Indianapolis Gas	70	75	70	75
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106¾	108	106½	108
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	112	113	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	114	115	112¼	114
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	106½	108½	106½	108½
New York & Queens Gas	65	...	65	...
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s	100	105	100	105
Northern Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	3	5
Paterson & Passaic Gas	67	71	66	70
Paterson & Passaic 4s	103	106	103	106
Peoples (Jersey City)	89	91	89	91
St. Paul 5s	93	95	93	95
South. J. G. & Electric	120	123	120	124
South Jersey G. & L. 5s	103	106	105	106
Syracuse Lighting	50	...	60	...
Syracuse Lighting pf	92	...	92	...
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	...	101	...
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102

FERRY COMPANIES.				
Brooklyn Ferry	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62	64	62	64
East River Ferry	53	58	75	83
East River Ferry 5s	85	90	85	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	107	110	107	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	28	33	28	33
Union Ferry 5s	87	90	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	104¾	Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	12
2s, c., 1930	104⅞	105½	K. I., C., pf.	64½	65
3s, r., 1918	104½	105	Lacl. G. pf.	90	...
3s, c., 1918	104½	105	L. E. & W.	35	37
5s, 1918, am.	104¼	...	L. E. & W. pf.	96	100
4s, r. 1907	105⅞	105¾	Lake Shore	270	...
4s, c., 1907	106⅜	106⅝	Long Island	57	62
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131¼	Man. R. R.	240	...
4s, c., 1925	131	131¼	Man. Beach	9½	11
D. C. 3-65s	120	121	Md. C. pf.	125	150
Philippine 4s	109	111	Mich. Cent.	135	140
Adams Exp.	236	250	M. & St. L. pf.	93	...
Alb. & Susq.	225	...	M. L. H. & S. pf.	80¼	81
Alle. & W.	151	...	Mor. & Ess.	188	190
Am. B. Sug.	22	25	N., C. & St. L.	141	145
Am. Coal	180	250	Nat. En. pf.	86	90
Am. Express	206	210	Nat. Lead pf.	96½	98
Am. Ice Co.	15¼	18	N. R. R. of N. J.	200	225
A. L. Co. pf.	37	41	N. Y. & Harlem	210	212
Am. S., ex d.	165	170	N. Y. & H. pf.	201½	210
Am. Sn. pf., ex div.	93	99	N. Cent. C.	42	45
Am. Tob. pf.	136	139	N. Y. & W.	95	110
A. T. & C.	83½	95	N. Y., L. & W.	132	140
A. T. & T.	143	146	N. Y. & W. pf.	94	...
Am. Tob. pf.	147	...	N. Y. Dock	110	120
Ann Arbor	32	36	N. Y. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	78
Ann A. pf.	62	66	N. Y. D. Co.	18½	24
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	96½	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	...	...
B. A. L. pf.	105	...	N. Y. & Pa.	49	51
B. R. & P.	153	160	N. Y., L. & W.	132	140
B. R. & P. pf.	153	165	N. Y. & N.	...	...
B. & S. pf.	82	87	N. Y. Tel.	165	170
Butterick Co.	62	67	N. & W. pf.	92	94
Canada So.	70	71½	Ont. Min.	3½	4½
C. & S. A.	...	...	P. C. 1st pf.	97	105
Tel.	116⅞	119	P. C. & E.	27	31
C. B. & Q.	197½	...	Pere Marq.	75	80
C. & E. I. pf., ex d.	128½	145	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	106
C. G. W. pf.	64	66	P. Pt. W. & C.	183	...
C., I. & L. pf.	75	80	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	...
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	150	155	Quicksilver	2	2¼
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	187	193	Quicksilv. pf.	2	6
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	118	Rens. & Sar.	208	...
C., L. & W. 6s	65	80	R. W. & O.	135	138
C., L. & W. pf.	90	120	R. G. M. Co. pf.	92	98
Cleve., C. & P.	184	...	St. J. & G. I.	15	17
C. F. & I. pf.	85	...	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	58
Consol. C.	60	80	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	27
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	26	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	74	78
Dia. Match	135	140	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	178	184
D., S. S. & A.	10	12	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	125	129
D., S. S. & A. pf.	20½	23	So. R. M. & C. ctfs.	97½	100
Ev. & I. R. R.	...	...	T. P. L. Tr.	33	36
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	85	Third Av.	131	132
Ft. W. & D. City	38	43	T., H. & W.	17	20½
F. M. & S.	60	68	U. R. & L.	22¾	23½
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	65	U. B. & P.	10	10½
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102	U. B. & P. pf.	70	76
G. & So. Yel.	...	...	U. Rys. Inv.	22	23½
Hock. Val.	89	90	U. S. R. & M.	...	...
Homestake	70	73	Ref.	15	22
Ill. C. R. R. ex div.	103	...	U. S. Reduc.	36	42
Int. S. F.	40	41	Ref. pf.	36	42
Iowa C. pf.	54	56	Va.-C. C. Co.	...	...
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	pf.	111	113
Kan. & M.	36	37½	W.-P. Exp.	237	240
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	28

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,203,516
Gold	86,319,412
Silver	9,704,165
United States notes	4,310,829
Treasury notes of 1890	57,153
National banknotes	13,003,561
Total receipts this day	1,742,224
Total receipts this month	22,314,751
Total receipts this year	254,916,629
Total expenditures this day	1,870,000
Total expenditures this month	20,280,000
Total expenditure this year	278,811,747
Deposits in National banks	122,157,706

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$529,883,989
Silver dollars	477,461,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,298,310
Silver bullion of 1890	1,895,690
Total	$1,018,538,989
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$529,883,989
Silver certificates outstanding	477,461,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,194,000
Total	$1,018,538,989
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$21,704,692
Gold certificates	64,614,723
Silver coin and bullion	3,223,250
Silver certificates	6,480,845
United States notes	4,310,829
Other assets	22,921,572
Total in Treasury	$123,255,918
Deposits in National banks	122,157,706
Total	$245,413,624
Current liabilities	101,210,108
Available cash balance	$144,203,516

Equitable Trust Dividend.

The Trustees of the Equitable Trust Company of New York have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Dec. 31, the books to close on Dec. 27 and reopen on Jan. 7.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1904.

Imp Japanese Gov 6% steri loan
6,000 92
500 ..... 92½
4,000 92
15,000 ..... 92¼
15,000 ..... 92½
22,000 ..... 92¾
5,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92⅞
1,000 ..... 92¾
4,000 ..... 92½
21,000 ..... 92¾
5,000 ..... 92⅝
50,000 ..... 92¾
10,000 ..... 92⅞
1,000 ..... 92⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
Morton Tr Co certfs
2,000 71
1,000 ..... 70¾
14,000 ..... 71¾
4,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71⅞
27,000 ..... 71¾
2,000 ..... 71⅝
25,000 ..... 71¾
22,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71⅞
7,000 ..... 71¾
10,000 ..... 71⅝
4,000 ..... 71½
*10,000 ..... 71⅜
Am Tobacco 6s
Morton Tr Co certfs
57,000 ..... 109⅞
4,000 ..... 109¾
500 ..... 109⅝
2,000 ..... 109¾
11,000 ..... 109⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
8,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 ..... 102⅜
10,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102⅜
adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
1,500 94
5,000 ..... 94⅛
stamped
5,000 ..... 94¼
1,000 ..... 94⅜
Atlan Coast L 4s
44,000 ..... 99¼
34,000 ..... 99⅜
Balt & O gold 4s
2,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 103
21,000 ..... 103⅛
5 P div 3½s
2,000 ..... 93½
Bklyn Rap Transit gold 5s
10,000 108
ref conv 4s
5,000 84
3,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83⅞
11,000 84
8,000 ..... 84¼
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
2,000 110
5,000 ..... 110¼
Cent Branch Ry 4s
3,000 ..... 95¾
Cent of Ga Ry cons 5s
1,000 ..... 110⅝
1st inc 5s
11,000 91
2d inc 5s
5,000 ..... 71½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 118¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000 ..... 107¼
Ches & O, R & A div 1st con 4s
6,000 ..... 102⅝
C & Alt R R 3s
1,000 ..... 84½
Chi & Alt 3½s
10,000 ..... 82¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
1,000 ..... 99¾
10,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 100
C & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 121½
Chi, Mil & St Paul C & P Wn 5s
1,000 ..... 94¾
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
2,000 112
C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ..... 80¾
1,000 ..... 80⅝
Chi, R I & P R R coll tr 5s
18,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93½
C, St P, M & O 6s
11,000 ..... 133½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000 101
Col F & I conv 5s
Trust Co ctfs
10,000 ..... 84½
3,000 ..... 84⅜
5,000 ..... 84½
23,000 85
Col Mid 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 75½
5,000 ..... 75⅝
4,000 75
2,000 ..... 75½
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 89⅜
Consold Gas Co conv deb 6s
2,000 ..... 179½
Consol Tob 4s
10,000 79
Dist Sec Cor 5s
15,000 ..... 78½
3,000 ..... 78⅛
3,000 78
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
5,000 121
Erie 1st con 4s
15,000 ..... 101¼
22,000 ..... 101⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000 ..... 91¾
18,000 92
4,000 ..... 91⅞
Erie conv 4s
11,000 ..... 95¾
10,000 ..... 95¾
10,000 ..... 95½
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
30,000 18
Gulf & Ship 5s
5,000 106
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
1,000 ..... 111½
Hud Co Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107½
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 109
K C, F S & M 4s
13,000 ..... 88½
Kings Co Elv 4s
5,000 ..... 92⅜
Knox & Ohio 1st
1,000 ..... 124¾
Lacka Steel 5s
5,000 ..... 105½
L S & M S deb 4s
9,000 ..... 100⅝
Lg Isld ref g 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅝
Louisv & Nashv coll trust 5s
2,000 ..... 114½
coll trust 5s
2,000 ..... 97⅝
14,000 98
unified 4s
1,000 103
Mex Cen con 4s
5,000 ..... 76¼
24,000 77
10,000 ..... 76⅝
Mex Cen 1st inc
85,000 21
10,000 ..... 22½
45,000 23
15,000 ..... 23⅝
21,000 24
10,000 ..... 23¾
10,000 24
2,000 ..... 23½
Mex Cen 2d inc
5,000

YALE HOCKEY PLAYERS SURPRISE N. Y. A. C. TEAM

Collegians Win First Game of Year by Four Goals to Three.

DECIDING POINT BY MARCUS

Game Full of Excitement from the Start and Watched by Enthusiasts in St. Nicholas Rink.

Yale gave a magnificent exhibition of hockey last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and by defeating the strong New York Athletic Club team by the score of 4 goals to 3, furnished a decided surprise. It was Yale's first hockey game of the year, and even the friends of the collegians had hardly looked for such admirable team play so early in the season. This steadiness was frequently relieved by brilliant dashes, long runs with the puck, and dashing shooting for the goal from difficult positions. The New York Athletic Club presented a well-seasoned lot of players under the Captaincy of Robert Hunt. Williams, the goal keeper, earned fame in that position on the old Brooklyn Skating Club, while White, at forward, was a member of the champion Victoria team of Montreal. All of the others are practically veterans in the game.

It was easy to see from the first five minutes of play that the contest would be a lively one. The Yale men proved their ability to skate fast at once. After the puck had been hit back and forth a few times Marcus, one of Yale's old time players, secured the rubber and made the first really brilliant play of the night, carrying it nearly the length of the rink, but Hunt stopped it just as it came toward the goal. Cornell and Kay made another fine carry soon after, but Hunt again was alert and prevented the puck from getting past him. Collican and Stewart then made a lively run between them for the local team, carying the puck close to the Yale net, but Day was a good goal keeper and shot it away just in time. A minute later a hot fight for the puck near the New York Athletic Club goal added an unusual element of spirit to an already exciting game, and Marcus finished the fight by sending it into the net, but while the Yale yells were reverberating through the building the referee called it an offside play and the point was not allowed.

The same thing befell the New York team a moment later, but Stewart soon made the goal a reality by scoring one from a pass by Coolican after a long run over the ice. Yale then buckled down to the game with renewed vigor, and Marcus, getting the rubber, carried it, almost unaided, the length of the rink and shot a splendid goal from the side. Honors were even, but when, two minutes later, Cornell made the second goal for the collegians, the New Haven spectators broke out in loud cheers. Cornell picked up the puck at the sound of the referee's whistle, and raising it slightly in the air, sent it with perfect accuracy into the New York Athletic Club goal, the puck landing in the back of the net before Williams could recover from his surprise at this unlooked-for play. It was now the New Yorkers' turn to play a hard-and-fast game, and they did it with all of their skill and were rewarded by another goal by Stewart just before the close of the first half. In all-around speed and consistent team work, the Yale men outplayed the New Yorkers in this half.

Play in the final half was lively and exciting from the instant the rubber was put in play. Shepherd, who had taken Dilworth's place on the Yale team, was one of the fastest and keenest men seen in a hockey match at the St. Nicholas Rink for a long time. No one skated better or faster than he, and his team work was supero. After a hard several minutes of play, Marcus, whose accuracy at sending the puck for the goal, singled him out as the Yale shooter near the net, scored his second goal and the third for his team. In the two minutes that followed, the New York Athletic Club did their best to bear down on the Yale lads, and in the melees for the puck considerable rough work was indulged in which finally led to the retirement of Coolican from the game. Before Coolican went out, however, he scored the third goal for his team, tieing the score at three all.

Only six minutes remained to play. Desperate chances were taken by each team, and the puck was carried back and forth so fast that it was sometimes difficult to tell how it happened to reach one end of the rink so quickly. The goal keepers had all they could do, and many excellent shots were stopped just in time. Marcus, who had been the life of his team during this exciting period, finally got the puck, and, well supported by Shepherd and Cornell, carried it the full length of the rink, cleverly dodging tewart, Bullen and Hunt of the rival forces, and when he reached the thirty-yard line, by a quick, powerful shot, he sent the rubber straight into the New York net, and Yale had her fourth goal. The teams and score:

Yale, 4	Position.	N. Y. A. C., 3.
Day	Goal	Williams
Feitner	Point	Hunt
Flinn	Cover point.	Connelly, H. White
Kay, Stanley	Forward	White
Cornell	Forward	Bullen
Dilworth, Shepherd	Forward	Stewart
Marcus	Forward	Coolican
Goals—Marcus, 2; Cornell, (1) Stewart, (2) Coolican, 1. Referee—A. Fish, Brooklyn Skating Club. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.		

✔Death of a Well-Known Cricketer.

James D. Boyd, one of the best-known cricketers of the United States, is dead at his home in Bayonne, N. J. Boyd had been a prominent figure in metropolitan cricket for the past twenty years, and was at one time President of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. He created the cricket department of the old New Jersey Athletic Club, and, followed the fortunes of this team under the names of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New Jersey Cricket Club, and Livingston Field Club ever since.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—235—Samuel M. Clyatt vs. The United States.—Argument continued.
100—Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—Argument commenced.
Day call for Thursday: Nos. 100, 102, (and 88,) 104, 105, 106, 109, 111, 112, 113, (and 114,) 115.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

9—Christenson Eng Co vs Westinghouse Co
128—Same vs same
40—Berg vs Herring-Hall-Marvin Co
16—Foster vs Murphy
47—Rascovas vs Amer Linseed Co
99—City of New York vs N Y & East River Ferry Co
100—Knickerbocker Steamboat Co vs Cusack
102—U S vs Conkling
103—In re Ceremedo
105—In re Lawrence

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 108, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

3499—Kurtz, Stubock & Co vs United States
500—Schmitz & Co vs same
3511—Horstmann, Von Hein & Co vs same
3516—Gandolfi & Co vs same
3538—C. L. Woodbridge & Co vs same
3588—Matthews & Sons vs same
3614—W. & J. Sloane vs same
3618—Lowenthal & Co vs same
3624—Mattiage vs same
3639—Luchow vs same
3640—Reis vs same
3641—Wilson vs same
3642—Bergh vs same
3643—Bergh vs same
3644—Bergh vs same
3645—Bergh vs same
3646—Bergh vs same
3647—Bergh vs same
3648—Bergh vs same
3649—U S vs Walter E. Stewart
3630—Curnen & Stiner vs United States
3722—U S vs Morris Goldberg
3577—G. Falk & Bro vs United States
3626—Helmrath vs same
3486—Johnson & Falkner vs same
3550—Ecclesiastical Art Works vs same
3607—Ceballos vs same
3613—Kimmerle & Dawes vs same
3617—Flint, Eddy & Am Trading vs same
3616—Am Trading Co vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

Preferred calendar.
47—Rankin vs Harper
General calendar.
1—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R
10—Delvecchio vs Brown
42—Hoag vs Wheeler
43—Allen vs N Y, N H & H R R
88—Short vs Met St Ry
61—Same vs same
98—McGuigan vs Hennessy
28—Rosenmiller vs Ryll Auto Co
1234—Grosso vs Marx
1236—Bell vs Hoffman
1252—Emp Realty Corpn vs Sayre
1268—Myers vs Lese
848—Dixon vs Dixon
51—Keane vs Ely
906—Golding vs Barry
1258—Williams vs Clarke
2013—Lund vs Lund
1142—Kong vs Furia
408—Diehl vs Dreyer

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and admiralty. Jury term.

12—Cobbin vs Grissler
22—Whitney vs Hirsch
280—McMahon vs Jason
920—O'Brien vs Tug Mattie & R R Co

STATE COURTS.

Appeals Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 200, 44, 101.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

50—Mayor, &c, vs Hoffman Amuse Co
Islem Bridge, &c, Ry
54—Jackson vs Jackson
61—Gunther vs Gunther
64—Voorhis vs Mead
66—Nathan vs Uhlmann
72—Steinhardt vs Howe
73—Rodgers vs City of New York
74—Finn vs Man Ry
Co
77—Cohen vs Witteman
78—Fox vs Erbe
79—Morris vs Int St Ry
COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co
3—Faber vs Faber
5—Taylor vs Morello
6—Young vs Young
9—Lorie vs Wisansky
6—Am Mort Co vs Dewey
7—Kennett vs Hopkins
8—Seklir vs Krizer
9—Volland vs Empire Life Ins Co
10—Crowley vs Bloomingdale
11—Ogilvie vs Ogilvie
12—Darmstadt vs United Box Board, &c, Co
13—Burrill vs Filter
14—Fuerstenberg vs Am Soda Fountain Co
15—In re McLoughlin
16—In re McNee
17—In re Smith
18—Weiz & Zerweck vs Cullinan
18½—Same vs same
19—Same vs same
20—In re Connors
21—Miller vs Montag
22—Argyro vs Butler Silk Mill
23—Finland vs Finland
24—Mendolovici vs Abrahams
25—Gabriel vs Forest
26—In re Randall
27—Zubiller vs Kocher
28—Unity Realty Corp'n vs Tontine Co
29—King vs Mail & Ex Co
30—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co
31—Boyle vs Consol Gas Co
32—Wilson vs Swan El Mfg Co
33—Haverly Co vs Nankeville
2533—Hunt vs Roberts
3562—G. H. Gerard Son & Son vs Raymond
2576—Fuehrman vs
3267—Corn Exch Bank vs Reilly
3691—Martindees vs Martindeez
3720—O'Connell vs Hanle
3721—Walter vs Kerwin
2588—Goldschmidt vs Stone
1914—Schilling vs Grout
3651—Ullman vs Rothschild
2206—Pearson vs Haines
3007—Levin vs Rothschild

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Demurrer
375—Evans vs Hartley
Preferred causes.
1670—Lorenze vs Lorenze
948—Col Shade Cloth Co vs Wells
944—Follmer, Clogg Co vs same
1940—Man Ry vs same
1910—Durkin vs Markus
Gen'l calendar.
748—Hall vs Thompson
593—Rosenthal vs Haulenbeck
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1674.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term Room. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Appellate Term Room.

2310—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

3551—Donmerich vs Condit vs Bacon
3295—Acker, Merrall & Block
3563—Freeman vs Freeman
3075—Nat Ex Bank of Hartford vs Frohman
3404—Benheim vs Berter
3069—Kurtzwarth vs No Side Brew Co
2887—Miller vs Hood
3740—Gilsey Bros Co vs Thompson.
3092—Horton vs Stade
3469—Van Emden vs Cent'l Consumers' W & L Co
3068—Thompson vs
3744—Barnum vs Boge
3533—Same vs same
3536—G. H. Gerard Son & Son vs Raymond
3267—Corn Exch Bank vs Reilly
3691—Martindees vs Martindeez
3720—O'Connell vs Hanle
3721—Walter vs Kerwin
2588—Goldschmidt vs Stone
1914—Schilling vs Grout
3651—Ullman vs Rothschild
2206—Pearson vs Haines
3007—Levin vs Rothschild

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Terms, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

377—Quinlan vs Interborough Rapid Transit Co
391—Keep vs Union Ry
393—Zraick vs Inter St Ry
409—Leary vs Inter St Ry
2001—McLaughlin vs N Y City Ry
404—Roseimer vs Inter St Ry
411—Gold vs same
415—Starck vs same
422—Baer vs same
427—Interman vs Met St Ry
430—Grant vs Inter St Ry
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
451—Ascher vs Bklyn Heights R R
452—Weisinger vs Erie R R
454—Welber vs N Y C & H R R
366—Grogan vs Inter St Ry
455—Krohn vs Inter St Ry
438—Holder vs same
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

2551—Donmerich vs Condit vs Bacon
3295—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Bacon
3563—Freeman vs Freeman
3075—Nat Ex Bank of Hartford vs Frohman
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2887—Miller vs Hood
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3092—Horton vs Stade
3469—Van Emden vs Cent'l Consumers' W & L Co
3068—Thompson vs
3744—Barnum vs Boge
3744—Barnum vs Boge
3533—Same vs same
3536—G. H. Gerard Son & Son vs Raymond
3267—Corn Exch Bank vs Reilly
3691—Martindees vs Martindeez
3720—O'Connell vs Hanle
3721—Walter vs Kerwin
2588—Goldschmidt vs Stone
1914—Schilling vs Grout
3651—Ullman vs Rothschild
2206—Pearson vs Haines
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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Part X. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 1087—Madison Square Garden Co vs Franks
Inquest, 754—Babcock Print Press Mfg Co vs Sheaf
543—Oakesbott vs Smith
756—Rice vs Wilson
1043—Foederer vs Hull
1306—Horwitz vs Stark
1327—Schock vs Welz & Zerweck
1335—Rosenwald vs Seidenberg
1348—Sutliff vs Moore
1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1389—Middleton vs Farrell
1206—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
1383—Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
1230—Hamilton vs 24 Ave R R
1443—Hoffman vs Union Dime Sav Inst

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Adrian Tenu
Estate of Adrian Tenu
August Funk;
Margaret Kong.
Martin O'Connor,
Moritz M. Frankenthal,
Bridget McEvoy,
John Mercatto.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Nascalli, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3666—Cummins vs Prov Wash Ins
3233—Ridgely vs Bernstein
3234—Same vs Quinn
3235—Same vs Plunkett
3236—Same vs 20th Century Press
3836½—Morel vs Stearns
204—Grossman vs Barrigan
3069—Lyman vs Hitchings
10138—Schechter vs Erlanger
3613—Cook vs Seagrist

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

5496—McCrudden vs Met St Ry
1159—Gardahn vs Union Ry
3729—Kutzer vs Jablow
3490½—McCoy vs Lynch
3517—Kettle vs Stoppani
3462—Rosenite vs Union Railway
378—Sorgansky vs Shitow
370—Prins vs Met St Ry
380—Eristor vs Flaherty

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3534—B. P. Ducas Co vs Am Silk Dyeing Co
3429—Edelstein vs Goldfield
3248—Miller vs Int St Ry
217—Goldman vs De Baum
206—Kirschner vs 3d Av R R
210—Horowitz vs Roth
212—Levin vs Cohen
390—Bagger vs Cushin
391—Juillard vs Solomans
392—Price vs same
393—Juillard vs same
2533—Hunt vs Roberts
3562—G. H. Gerard Son & Son vs Raymond
2576—Fuehrman vs
3267—Corn Exch Bank vs Reilly
3691—Martindees vs Martindeez
3720—O'Connell vs Hanle
3721—Walter vs Kerwin
2588—Goldschmidt vs Stone
1914—Schilling vs Grout
3651—Ullman vs Rothschild
2206—Pearson vs Haines
3007—Levin vs Rothschild

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

Short causes.
3062—Fuerst vs Mus Mut Prot Union
3063—Levy vs Levin
10021—Schwerin vs Rosen
10124—Rein vs Sire
10063—Wallanstein vs Cohn
3060—North Side Brew Co vs Schwenck
10243½—Rottenberg vs Agid
2842—Same vs Royal Ins Co
2843—Same vs Nat Fire Ins Co
2844—Same vs St Paul Fire, &c, Ins Co
2845—Same vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
2846—Same vs German Ins Co
2847—Same vs North Br. &c, Ins Co
2848—Same vs Hamburg, &c, Ins Co
2849—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 2894.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Ieslin for the People.

1—Giovanni Rizzo
2—James Naughton
3—James P McMahan
4—Paul Medecky
5—John J Daly
6—Frank Richards
7—Henry Williamson alias Fredk Sletters
Richard Davis
8—William Gerken
9—Harry Payton
10—John Labourdette
11—Henry Ahrens
12—Bridget Hogan
13—Michael Shinnick
14—James Kenny
15—Charles Reilly
Philip O'Brien
16—Joseph Reth
17—Samuel Frahman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—Thomas E Moran
2—Andrew Autolak
3—Julius Leiterman
4—Carmelo Sabatello
5—Luigi Flora
6—James H Gelabert

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train, Mernochan, and Appleton for the People.

1—Robert S Campbell
2—Michael Nestor
3—Henry Dosler
4—Abraham Goldberg, indicted as Arlie Goldberg

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the people.

1—John Cohoes
2—Charles Rosenthal
Samuel Jaffe
3—John H Johnson
4—Charles Reehn
5—Alexander I Russler
6—John Coffield
7—William Watson
8—James Canfield, Frank Rose
9—Alexander Pringle
John Ireland
10—Josephine Brown
11—Mamie Miller
12—Raphaele Laporta
13—Louis Flaglon
14—Lavourn V E Innes
15—Isaac Levy

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 458.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Scott, J.—Anna A. Kipp, administratrix, &c., vs. Henry Gerkhardt—Charles E. Bensel, Jr.

CITY COURT.—McCarthy, J.—John Williams et al. vs. Thomas Miller—Louis Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Scott, J.—Blumenthal vs. Blumenthal—Robert T. Varnum, Hepper vs. Fidelity Deposit Co.—J. W. Greene. Butters vs. Kinghorn—Hampton D. Ewing.

SUPREME COURT.—Truax, J.—Morgan vs. Dey—Herbert E. Limburger. Willcox vs. Clarke—J. Van Vechten Olcott. Byers' vs. Levy—Gustavus T. Kirby.

CITY COURT.—McCarthy, J.—Blesse vs. Wilson—Leon Lauterstein.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Bennett, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.; Part VIII., Walker, J.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IX.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Jenks, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 1087—Madison Square Garden Co vs Franks
Inquest, 754—Babcock Print Press Mfg Co vs Sheaf
543—Oakesbott vs Smith
756—Rice vs Wilson
1043—Foederer vs Hull
1306—Horwitz vs Stark
1327—Schock vs Welz & Zerweck
1335—Rosenwald vs Seidenberg
1348—Sutliff vs Moore
1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1389—Middleton vs Farrell
1206—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
1383—Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
1230—Hamilton vs 24 Ave R R
1443—Hoffman vs Union Dime Sav Inst

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Adrian Tenu
Estate of Adrian Tenu
August Funk;
Margaret Kong.
Martin O'Connor,
Moritz M. Frankenthal,
Bridget McEvoy,
John Mercatto.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Nascalli, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3666—Cummins vs Prov Wash Ins
3233—Ridgely vs Bernstein
3234—Same vs Quinn
3235—Same vs Plunkett
3236—Same vs 20th Century Press
3836½—Morel vs Stearns
204—Grossman vs Barrigan
3069—Lyman vs Hitchings
10138—Schechter vs Erlanger
3613—Cook vs Seagrist
365—Linden vs Pope M Ry
366—Bailey vs Met St Ry
367—Wolfer vs same
368—Rosenfeld vs same
370—Madden vs same
371—Folwell vs Cooley
372—Butler vs Huber
373—Gebauer vs Elwell
374—David Mayer Brew Co vs Berken
376—Landon vs Swondell
377—Paulowitch vs Nelle

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

5496—McCrudden vs Met St Ry
1159—Gardahn vs Union Ry
3729—Kutzer vs Jablow
3490½—McCoy vs Lynch
3517—Kettle vs Stoppani
3462—Rosenite vs Union Railway
378—Sorgansky vs Shitow
370—Prins vs Met St Ry
380—Eristor vs Flaherty
382—Meltzner vs Campe
383—Levy vs Heintze
384—Edmonston vs N Y Millinery Supply Co
385—Gray vs Lapham
386—Horwath vs Met St Ry
387—Cohen vs same
388—Van Reed vs Alexander
389—Mitchell vs 3d Av R R

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3534—B. P. Ducas Co vs Am Silk Dyeing Co
3429—Edelstein vs Goldfield
3248—Miller vs Int St Ry
217—Goldman vs De Baum
206—Kirschner vs 3d Av R R
210—Horowitz vs Roth
212—Levin vs Cohen
390—Bagger vs Cushin
391—Juillard vs Solomans
392—Price vs same
393—Juillard vs same
394—Kern vs Manhat Storage W Ho Co
395—Bansa vs Melfi
396—Fakter vs Maslinsen
397—Bradley vs 3d Av R R
398—McLoughlin vs Engelhardt
399—Kratschoel vs Met St Ry
400—Farmers' Feed Co vs David Stevenson Brew Co
401—Dedercrest vs Blackstone
402—Carmichael vs Applegate

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

Short causes.
3062—Fuerst vs Mus Mut Prot Union
3063—Levy vs Levin
10021—Schwerin vs Rosen
10124—Rein vs Sire
10063—Wallanstein vs Cohn
3060—North Side Brew Co vs Schwenck
10243½—Rottenberg vs Agid
2842—Same vs Royal Ins Co
2843—Same vs Nat Fire Ins Co
2844—Same vs St Paul Fire, &c, Ins Co
2845—Same vs Liverpool, &c, Ins Co
2846—Same vs German Ins Co
2847—Same vs North Br. &c, Ins Co
2848—Same vs Hamburg, &c, Ins Co
2849—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 2894.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Ieslin for the People.

1—Giovanni Rizzo
2—James Naughton
3—James P McMahan
4—Paul Medecky
5—John J Daly
6—Frank Richards
7—Henry Williamson alias Fredk Sletters
Richard Davis
8—William Gerken
9—Harry Payton
10—John Labourdette
11—Henry Ahrens
12—Bridget Hogan
13—Michael Shinnick
14—James Kenny
15—Charles Reilly
Philip O'Brien
16—Joseph Reth
17—Samuel Frahman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—Thomas E Moran
2—Andrew Autolak
3—Julius Leiterman
4—Carmelo Sabatello
5—Luigi Flora
6—James H Gelabert

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train, Mernochan, and Appleton for the People.

1—Robert S Campbell
2—Michael Nestor
3—Henry Dosler
4—Abraham Goldberg, indicted as Arlie Goldberg

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the people.

1—John Cohoes
2—Charles Rosenthal
Samuel Jaffe
3—John H Johnson
4—Charles Reehn
5—Alexander I Russler
6—John Coffield
7—William Watson
8—James Canfield, Frank Rose
9—Alexander Pringle
John Ireland
10—Josephine Brown
11—Mamie Miller
12—Raphaele Laporta
13—Louis Flaglon
14—Lavourn V E Innes
15—Isaac Levy

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 458.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Scott, J.—Anna A. Kipp, administratrix, &c., vs. Henry Gerkhardt—Charles E. Bensel, Jr.

CITY COURT.—McCarthy, J.—John Williams et al. vs. Thomas Miller—Louis Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Scott, J.—Blumenthal vs. Blumenthal—Robert T. Varnum, Hepper vs. Fidelity Deposit Co.—J. W. Greene. Butters vs. Kinghorn—Hampton D. Ewing.

SUPREME COURT.—Truax, J.—Morgan vs. Dey—Herbert E. Limburger. Willcox vs. Clarke—J. Van Vechten Olcott. Byers' vs. Levy—Gustavus T. Kirby.

CITY COURT.—McCarthy, J.—Blesse vs. Wilson—Leon Lauterstein.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Bennett, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.; Part VIII., Walker, J.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IX.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Jenks, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1234—Grosso vs Marx
1236—Bell vs Hoffman
1252—Emp Realty Corpn vs Sayre
1268—Myers vs Lese
848—Dixon vs Dixon
51—Keane vs Ely
906—Golding vs Barry
1258—Williams vs Clarke
2013—Lund vs Lund
1142—Kong vs Furia
408—Diehl vs Dreyer

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 458.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part XI.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part XIII.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Crane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Walker, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIX.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XX.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXI.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXIV.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXV.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXVI.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXVII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXVIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXIX.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXX.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXI.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXIV.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXV.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXVI.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXVII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXVIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XXXIX.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XL.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XLI.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XLII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XLIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XLIV.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XLV.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XLVI.—Adjourned to Dec. 21.

SUPREME CO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buying Near Lenox and Seventh Avenues—Site Leased for New Building on Fifth Avenue—Washington Heights Purchases—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Warren & Skillin, in conjunction with L. J. Phillips & Co., have sold for Henry Lilly and others two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to Joseph Rosenthal, who will improve this plot in connection with the six lots adjoining to the west which he bought a few weeks ago.

Mayer V. Turchin is reported to have sold the plot 75 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to one of the builders who is now erecting houses on that block.

Irving Judis has bought the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a plot 100 by 100.11. It will be improved with a six-story elevator apartment house.

Lease of 384 Fifth Avenue.

M. & L. Hess have leased 384 Fifth Avenue for the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The property adjoins the new Gorham Building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. It is said that the lessee will erect a new building on the lot.

Jesse C. Woodhull has leased the store and basement at 574 Fifth Avenue for a term of ten years.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Randolph Guggenheimer, to the United States Express Company, for a long term of years, the store in the new building 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street; also, for Philip L. Crovat, to Berkley R. Merwin, the sixth floor in the new ten-story building 7 West Thirty-eighth Street.

To Build on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Jacob Weinstein has sold to Jacob Scheer, for improvement, the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Gutwillig Brothers, to the State Realty and Mortgage Company, the three lots, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for D. F. Mahoney the four lots, 100 by 100, on the south side of Emerson Street, 110 feet west of Post Avenue.

Max Marx has bought from Charles H. Ludington eight lots on the north side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet west of Academy Street, 200 by 150.

New Building on Beekman Street.

A company organized by Potter & Brother has bought from the various owners 57 to 61 Ann Street, running through to 25 to 29 Beekman Street, a plot of about 18,500 square feet, upon which a twelve-story office and loft building will be erected. The plot has frontages of 68.6 feet on Beekman Street and 53.5 feet on Ann Street. Irving P. Lovejoy was the broker in the deal.

Deal for 141st Street Properties.

A. Weiss and Morris Nasanowitz have sold to a client for A. Hollander the five five-story flats 201 to 209 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the corner of Seventh Avenue.

Shaw & Co. have resold for A. Lemon 277 and 279 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, two four-story apartment houses, 25 by 80 by 100, to an investor.

The Appel Realty Company has sold the five-story double flat 531 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for Marks Goldstein to Stern & Rosenberg.

A. Guthman & Co. have sold to I. Greenbaum, through I. Reinheimer, 203 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Buyers for 123d Street Parcels.

Max Beyersdorfer, for Lloyd Brothers, has sold to Christian Dages and Helena Dages the De Soto stables and adjoining property at 170 to 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. It is understood that the buyers will improve the property.

J. Colucci has sold for a client the four-story tenements 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Lefkowitz & Kadin have sold the two four-story triple flats 308 and 310 East Ninety-second Street, 50 by 100; also, the five-story tenement 1,951 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

M. Glass has sold the synagogue on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, about 150 feet west of Third Avenue, for the Congregation Kahal Adath Jeshurun to the Congregation Mieha Sholemm, now at 2,214 Second Avenue.

To Improve East 51st Street Plot.

Walter D. Starr has sold for the various owners to the Rosehill Realty Company 310 to 316 East Fifty-sixth Street, four three-story dwellings, on a plot 80 by 100. The buyers have resold the property to a builder for improvement.

John Donnelly has sold for P. J. Byrnes the property at 119 and 121 East Thirty-first Street, 42.2 by 100, to John T. Mulhall for $47,500.

Middle West Side Transactions.

Abraham B. Minsky has sold for Louis Minsky to Dehringer & Shell the five-story tenements 519, 521, and 523 West Fifty-second Street.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has bought, through William Douglas Fitzpatrick, the five-story four-family tenement 411 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100. The same company has also bought the five-story flat, with store, 710 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has leased for Percy Adams the four-story building 25 by 100, at 223 Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, for ten years at $2,500 a year.

Big Building Operation in Bronx.

Plans were filed yesterday for eleven five-story brick tenements, each 40 by 90, to be erected by Charles Kreymborg on the south side of Fox Street, 78 feet east of Prospect Avenue. The estimated cost of the buildings is $385,000.

The Northwestern Realty Company is the buyer of the block front on the east side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, 325 by 115, sold recently by Hyman Horowitz.

Pocher & Co. have sold the plot with old buildings at 2,988 and 2,990 Third Avenue, running through the block, 44 by 206, for William F. Purdy to John S. O'Donnell for investment.

R. J. Brown's Sons have sold for Henry G. Boddie the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, being the curved front lot at that intersection; also, in conjunction with Jacob Sommer, for Jacob Haag to John Bogart, the plot 72 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, ninety-five feet east of Washington Avenue; also, for the estate of Gabriel Cuse, the lot on the west side of Third Avenue, five hundred feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Estate Had Corner in Corners.

John J. Kight has sold for the Grinnell estate to Clarence D. Baldwin the four corners of Burnside Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, each 100 by 100.

Jacob Finkelstein, in conjunction with G. Krakower, has sold for M. F. Finkelstein, to Westheimer & Rothschild, the property 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 45 by 100.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for S. Block, to a Mrs. Lyons, 2,472 Seventh Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores. The same brokers negotiated the sale of the northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for F. Hecht, to Cohen & Glauber.

Francis Hoff has sold for G. S. Sheppard three lots on Gun Hill Road, 25 feet south of Hull Avenue.

W. C. White & Co. have sold for James S. Dalton a lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Hoe Avenue, about 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Company to Develop Tracts in Queens.

The Queens Investing Company, of which Frank Tilford is President, has bought, through D. & J. E. Masters, 140 acres of land, consisting of the Keene, Foulk, Hildreth, and Hurrchman properties, at Broadway Station, Flushing, Borough of Queens. The company will develop the property immediately.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Hamilton Terrace, 39 to 49, e s, 361.9 ft n of 141st St, each 19x88.8, six four-story dwellings; to Charles T. Barney..$106,000
Hamilton Terrace, e s adjoining the foregoing on the north, twelve lots, each 25 ft front and varying in depth from 73 to 98 ft, together with St. Nicholas Av, w s, 369 ft n of 141st Av, twenty lots, each 25 ft front and varying in depth from 75 to 119 ft; also, St. Nicholas Av, w s, 101 ft s of 145th St, three lots, each 25.3 ft front and varying in depth from 131 to 148 ft; to Charles T. Barney 100,000
Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 130th St, four lots, each 25x100; to Charles Lue.. 17,200
121st St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, eight lots, each 25x100.11, together with 122d St, s s, 376 ft w of Amsterdam Av, three lots, each 25x100.11; to Heilner & Wolf and the Realty Mortgage Company 114,750
Plot lying between New York Central Railroad and Harlem River at about 181st St, 371x158, containing 1½ acres, together with plot lying between New York Central Railroad and Harlem River Terrace, 178x147x98.6; also, plot lying between Harlem River Terrace and Cedar Av, 320x252, containing 1½ acres; also, plot lying between Cedar and Sedgwick Ave, near 181st St, 121x206, containing about ¾ of an acre; to Charles T. Barney 66,250

By Samuel Goldsticker.

58th St, 408.2 e 4th Av, 22 ft e of 1st Av, 19.8, 20, and 19.6, respectively, by 100.5, three four-story single flats; executors' sale, to William J. O'Brien 35,750

By Joseph P. Day.

84th St, 206 West, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. I. Hennen..... 26,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

189th St, s w corner of Hoffman St, for a five-story brick tenement; $25,190; William Wainwright of 1,042 Macy Place, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

Fox St, s s, 78 ft e of Prospect Av, for eleven five-story brick tenements, 40x90; Charles Kreymborg of 1,146 Jennings St, owner and architect; cost, $385,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Essex St, 110 to 116, to six four and five story brick tenements; L. Stober of 722 Broadway, owner; H. Regelman of 133 7th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

46th St, 546 West, to a four-story brick dwelling and office; Fulton estate of 318 West 42d St, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West 42d St, architect; cost, $45,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of Tilden St, being Lots 1,030 to 1,036, map of Laconia Park; Harry B. Davis to Benjamin J. Grossman, (mtg $2,900) ..... Nom.
AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 25x100; Simon H. Stern to the Union Real Estate Company, (mtg $2,800) ..... Nom.
BATHGATE AV, w s, 200 ft n of 172d St, 50x120; Michael Scheringer and others to Samuel Rose and another, other consideration and 100
BOULEVARD, w s, 99.11 ft s of 131st St, 50x75; Simon H. Stern to the Union Real Estate Company, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.
BRYANT ST, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Belinda Wade to Elizabeth A. Wade ..... Nom.
CRESTON AV, e s, 198.7 ft s of Donnybrook St, 40x74.8x40x74.6; Blanche Einsteimer to Mervyn Wolff..... Nom.
CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x100.2x37.6x116.1; 170th St, n s, 35 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.2; Clinton Av, n e corner of 170th St, 110.4x19.1x109.2x 25; Ferdinand Hecht to Elias A. Goldstein, quitclaim ..... Nom.
DECATUR AV, s e corner of 208th St, 44.4x100x48.11x100.1; Gustav P. Bofinger to Charles Kornfeld, other consideration and 100
FRONT ST, s e s, at s e s of De Peyster St, runs s e 81.5± s w 54.8± n w 89.8± n e 61± Myron H. Peanhim to Benno Von Lange, (mtg $150,000) ..... Nom.
FULTON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 65.2x 70x85x74.2; Julius S. Fox to Jacob Klingenstein, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100
FULTON AV, s e corner of 189th St, 95.2x 79x65x74.2; John C. Heintz and another to Julius B. Fox, other consideration and
GARDEN ST, s w s, part of Lot 278, map of Mott Haven, 20x100; George S. Billings to Margaret Schreidle..... 5,000
INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 150 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x150; Anna L. Tighe to James Douglas ..... Nom.
INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 150 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x150; Thomas D. Tighe and others to James Douglas..... Nom.
INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 100x25; Margaret E. Putnam and another, executors and trustees, to James Douglas 50
INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 100x25; Thomas B. Hallanan to James Douglas ..... Nom.
INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 125 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25x100; John T. Hallanan to James Douglas ..... Nom.
INTERVALE AV, n w s, 780.7 ft n e of 167th St, 25x92.1x irregular; Katie Roth to Charles Klug, (mtg $13,750,) other consideration and 100
JACKSON AV, e s, 155.4 ft n of Home St, 100x87.6; Hannah School to Morris Halperin 21,000
LENOX AV, 453, e s, 25x84; Lina Weil to Emanuel J. Hellner and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 37th St, 20x80; Harold C. Riggs and another to Henry B. Riggs, all title..... Gift
LOT 22, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Joseph Kober to Lewis V. La Velle, (mtg $1,216) ..... Nom.
LOT 102, map of South Belmont; Rachel Purdy, executrix, to Dennis W. Moran and another, all title..... 25
LOTS 318 and 319, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Nathan Marcus to Louis Aindur, (mtgs $2,000) ..... Nom.
LOTS 407 AND 408, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Joseph Kober to Lewis V. La Velle, (mtg $1,770) ..... Nom.
MONROE ST, 150, n s, 24.4x100; Rebecca Lester to Simon Lefkowitz and others, quitclaim and correction of deed..... Nom.
MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 100x115; George Ehret to Sophie Silberman; other consideration and 500
MULBERRY ST, 73, w s, 25x100; Nassetea Rassi to Giuseppe Scozzafava, ½ part, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.
PLEASANT AV, e s, 260 ft n of Flower St, 40x100, Olinville; Andrew Dey to A. Michael Abraitys, (mtg $1,800.) 2,650
PLEASANT AV, e s, 260 ft n of Flower St, 40x100, Olinville; A. Michael Abraitys to Arthur A. Austin, (mtg $1,800,) other consideration and 100
PROSPECT AV, e s, 70 ft s of 181th St, 100x235; Henry Benkers to Jacob Siegel, other consideration and 100
SIMPSON ST, e s, 322.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Mary E. Curtin to Abraham Wolff ..... Nom.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 370 ft s of Jennings St, runs w 100x n 17.5± n e 115.4x s 74.11; Augustus Gareiss to Israel Diamond and another, other consideration and 100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 149th St, 393.10x804.8x irregular; Simon H. Stern to the Union Real Estate Company, ½ part..... Nom.
STEBBINS AV, e s, 201.4 ft n of Freeman St, 25x105x25x103.10; Sophie Williams to Carrie F. Meagher..... Nom.
TINTON AV, w s, 120.8 ft s of 166th St, 30 x134.11x30.2x135.1; Thomas J. Quinn to Isaac Lowenfold, (mtg $1,000,) other consideration and 100
VYSE AV, w s, 425 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Arthur M. Kirtland to Max Cohen and another, other consideration and.
VYSE AV, w s, 400 ft n of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Annie C. Valois to Max Cohen and another 100
WALES AV, e s, 50 ft s of Crane St, 48x100; Anna C. Fedden to Minnie Heck, (mtg $4,300,) other consideration and 100
WALES AV, e s, 50 ft s of Crane St, 48x100; Minnie Heck to Morris Holtzman, (mtg $4,300,) other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON AV, 1,285, w s, 25x90.9; Charles E. Reynolds to Samuel Ashman, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.
WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Watts St, 25x100; John H. Dye to Union Drawn Steel Company of Beaver Falls, other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON ST, w s, 75 ft n of Watts St, 25x100; William Gasten to Union Drawn Steel Company of Beaver Falls, other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Watts St, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Union Drawn Steel Company of Beaver Falls, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100
WATTS ST, 94, n s, 20x50; Annie S. Miller to Union Drawn Steel Company of Beaver Falls, other consideration and...
WEBSTER AV, 1,408 to 1,474, e s, 70x 97.4x75.1x93.8; Cornelius Daniels and others to Laura Opper, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100
WENDOVER AV, s s, 98 ft w of Fulton Av, 50x104.10x50.4x97.7; Rosa Alfieri to Herman Brandstein, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.
1ST AV, s e s, corner of 23d St, 25.4x21.5; James H. Jenkins to New England Navigation Company, quitclaim ..... Nom.
3D AV, s s, 75 ft e w from Port Morris Branch; Harlem Railroad, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; $225.01; Nina G. Goldbacher to George W. Eggers, other consideration and 100
7TH AV, 1,989, e s, 20x98; Louis Levy to Simon Jackson, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
8TH ST, 372 and 374 East, 39.6x97.8; Morris Kronovet and others to Jacob Scheer, (mtgs $32,000,) other consideration and... 100
26TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 100x 98.9; Alfred B. Jaworower, referee, to Abraham Eydenberg, (mtg $35,000) 27,650
29TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.8; Max Schulhof to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
29TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.8; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and... 100
37TH ST, n s, 243 ft w of 1st Av, 40x 98.9; F. C. Anderson and another, individually and as executor, to Samuel Katz, (mtg $14,000) 23,500
37TH ST, 327 East, 20x98.9; Samuel Katz to Peter Dolan, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100
37TH ST, 329 East, 20x98.9; Samuel Katz to Christopher P. Bonnie 100
48TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Max Rollinck to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $15,500) 100
49TH ST, 428 West, 25x100.5; Algeron S. Notton, referee, to Johanna Arena..... 20,000
53D ST, s s, 115 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100; Charles A. Doherr and another, executors, to Montagge Aaron..... 9,000
53D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; August Werckle to Lena Goldman, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100
53D ST, 310 East, 20x100; Sadie Doherr and another to Montague Aaron..... Nom.
54TH ST, 413 West, 25x18.1x25.3x114.11; Joseph S. Acker to Annie Hauck, (mtg $11,900,) other consideration and 100
67TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Lina Weil to Emanuel Hellner and another, other consideration and 100
69TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; James J. Van Alen to James J. Van Alen and another, trustees.... Nom.
85D ST, n s, 219.7 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x 102.2; Jacob Berlin to Jacob Horowitz, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and... 100
94TH ST, n s, 223.6 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x100.11; Lillie E. Schumacher to Albert T. Strauch..... Nom.
97TH ST, 118 East, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and others to Isaac Phillips and another, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.
97TH ST, 116 East, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and others to Florence Phillips, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.
99TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 75x99.11; Joseph Ravitch to Charles Lowe and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100
103D ST, s s, 63 West, 25x100.11; Louis Bernstein to Simon S. Newman, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and 100
111TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 100.11; Herman Flohr to Jacob Kotlowsky, (mtg $66,000,) other consideration and 100
112TH ST, 240 West, 25.4x100.11; Isidor Friedlander to Sarah Morris and another, (mtg $51,000,) other consideration and... 100
116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; David Levin and others to Moses Schloss and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100
116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Daniel B. Freedman to Samuel Wachs, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100
122TH ST, 171 East, 21x74.1x irr.; Robert S. Lloyd to Christian Dages, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.
123D ST, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 75x 100.11; Christian Stoehr to John Volz, ½ part, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.
123D ST, s s, 211.4 ft w of 3d Av, 43.8x 102± irregular; 123d St., s s, 50 ft w of centre line of old Post Road, runs s — e s e x e — x n 89x w 25; Robert S. Lloyd to Christian Dages, all title, (mtg $221,000) ..... Nom.
126TH ST, 534 to 546 West, 175x99.11; Marx Ottinger to Samuel Schwab..... Nom.
134TH ST, 710 East, 18.4x100; Morris Haber and others to Leon Dauber, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100
134TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 99.11; Louis Lese and others to Alex E. Cohen and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100
146TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11; Z. Zacharias to Elias Gusaroff, (mtg $29,500) ..... Nom.
145TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 100x 99.11; Zachariah Zacharias to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $40,500) ..... Nom.
145TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x190.10; Charles M. Cauldwell and another, executors, to Zachariah Zacharias, (mtgs $30,000) 44,000
145TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x199.10; Charles M. Cauldwell and others to Zachariah Zacharias, quitclaim
145TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 100x 99.11; Isaac Heifer to Harris Cohen and another, (mtg $41,500,) other consideration and 100
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Thomas Nelson to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Isaac Heifer to Harris Cohen and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100
145TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x199.10x irregular; Bertrand G. Burtnet to Walter H. Warren, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and 100
146TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 75x 99.11; John O. Baker to Harris Cohen and another, other consideration and 100
152D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x115.8; Minnie Schoenthal to Jacob Loeb, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and... 100
164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 125x 100; Realty Finance Company to Charles H. Cuddeback, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and 100
167TH ST, n s, 23.7 ft e of Kelly St, 25.11x 95.3x76x97.6; Jacob E. Bents to Thore Thoreson and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100
178TH ST, n s, 96.2 ft e of Bryant Av, 74.6x81x74.6x89; John P. Foland to Bernard Havanagh 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON MONTAGUE to John Stich et al.; 43d St, s s, 115 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 6% per cent. 5,000
A. C. & H. M. REALTY COMPANY to Caroline C. F. Gaddis; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 124th St, 2 years..... 30,000
ALTHEIM, Rose, to Gilbert Becker; Lots 21 and 23, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, due Aug. 25, 1906..
AMDUR, Louis, to Nathan Marcus; Lots 318 and 319, on map of section B of Vyse estate, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000
ARENS, Johanna, to American Mortgage Company; 49th St, 428 West, 3 years..... 14,000
ASHMAN, Samuel, to Charles E. Reynolds; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 4,500
AUSTIN, Arthur A., to A. Michael Abraitys; Pleasant Av, e s, 260 ft n of Flower St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 700
BONNIE, Christopher P., to F. Chauncey Anderson and another, executors; 37th St, 329 East, due Nov. 28, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000
BRANDSTEIN, Herman, to Hosa Alberi; Wendover Av, s s, 99 ft w of Fulton Av, prior mtgs ..... 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800
BROADWAY REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; 136th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 7 mtgs, each $16,800, 1 year..... 117,000
BROADWAY REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; 163d St, s s, 625 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,600
CANDEE, Hattie C., to Henrietta Hutton; 100th St, s s, 123.3 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000
COHEN, Alexander E., and another to Louis Lese, 2d mortgage; 134th St, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg, $22,000; installments, 6 per cent. 3,000
COHEN, Harris, and another to John O. Baker; 146th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 13,500
COHEN, Max, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Vyse Av, w s, 400 ft s of Charlotte St, part of section A..
CONNOR, Gerald C., to Marion F. Quinney; 181st St, n s, 149.7 ft w of Hughes Av, due April 23, 1906, 6 per cent. 150
DIAMOND, Israel, and another to Augustus Isereiss; Southern Boulevard, w s, 370 ft n of Jennings St, 2 years..... 6,500
DOLAN, Peter, to P. C. Anderson and another, executors and trustees; 37th St, 327 East, due Nov. 28, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000
EGGERS, George W., to Nina G. Goldbacher; 3d Av, n s, 75 ft w of Port Morris Branch, New York, 3 years 5,000
FOX, Julius B., to J. C. Heintz and another; Fulton Av, s e corner of 189th St, 5 years 11,000
FOX, Julius B., to Max Schulof; 29th St, s s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 4,000
GROSSMAN, Benjamin J., to H. B. Davis; Arthur St, s e corner of Tiffen Av, 3 installments, 6 per cent. 1,060
GUSSMAN, Elias, to Zacharias Zacharias; 144th St, n s, 275 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $29,500, 1 year..... 8,000
HALPERIN, Morris, to Hannah School; Jackson Av, e s, 155.4 ft n of Home St, 2 years 18,030
HAVANAGH, Bernard, to J. F. Foland; 178th St, n s, 96.2 ft e of Bryant Av, 3 years 5,000
HECK, Minnie, to Anna C. Fedden; Wales Av, e s, 50 ft s of Crane St, 3 years..... 4,200
HELFER, Isaac, to Jachariah Zacharias; 145th St, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
HELFER, Isaac, to Thomas Nelson; 145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due May 1, 1905 27,000
IRRENSHFIELD, Levi N., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 113th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond..... 40,000
HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Berlin; 83d St, 141 East, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,500
ISAAC, Joseph, and another to Johanna Gunther; 97th St, 329 East, 5 years..... 17,000
ISAAC, Joseph, to Jacob T. Hildebrant; 97th St, 128 East; 225 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000
JACOBSON, Simon, to Louis Levy; 7th Av, 1,989, e s, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,600
JONES, Louis M., and another, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Broadway, n e corner Leonard St, due June 10, 1910, 4½ per cent. ..... Nom.
JORRISCH, Max, to David Ravitch; Bowery, 102, collateral..... 5,000
KAUFMAN, Joseph, to Sarah H. Powell; 146th St, 266 to 275 West, 6 lots, 5 mtgs, 5 years 80,000
KILIAN, Wilhelmine, to Marie Kroneka; 169th St, 687 East, 1 year, 6 per cent... 4,000
KINDERIM, Lissie, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Webster Av, e s, 98.1 ft n of 173d St, installments, 6 per cent. 2,560
KORNFELD, Charles, to Gustav P. Bofinger; Decatur Av, s e corner of 205th St, 2 years 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, 2,107; George Tremberger against Lillian Cormier and another, owners; Louis A. Schaefer, contractor. $104
BERGEN AV, 44 to 46; Christian Corndran against Mabel A. Downing, owner and contractor 220
BROADWAY and 90th St, s e corner, 100x 50; Zimmerman & Flood against William C. Dewey, owner and contractor..... 8,730
ELM and Broome Sts, s e corner, 25x112; Benjamin Eastwood, Company against August Trenkman, owner; Johnson Kohn Company, contractor 1,059
1ST AV, 181; Herman Herzog against Isaac Rothfeld, owner and contractor... 210
2D AV, 104 and 106; Abraham Perelman against Philip Horowitz and another, owners and contractors..... 46
89TH ST, 110 East; Alexander & Barret against Ellen R. Reeve and another, (construction of will, &c.;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby
3D AV, n s, s 4 of Lot 695, map of Village of Wakefield, 42.11± Bronx; Gutwillig & Locke and another, trustees, against Emanuel Burlando and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.
86TH ST, 128 East; Mary S. Fuller, executrix, and another against Cornelius Gallagher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Eaton.
118TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.10; Abraham Levy against Louis Whitestone, (specific performance;) attorney J. Gordon.
125TH ST, 321 West; Armin Richter against James C. Sinclair and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Fluegelman & Bach.
144D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg against John Stothers, (specific performance;) attorney A. A. Goldberg.
155TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Edwin Outwater, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
182D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x92.6, to Audubon Av; Harriet T. Oakley against Robert McMahon, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Egan.

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, n s, 50.3 ft e of Pike St, 100.8x 163.2x irregular; Abraham Levy against Nathan Feldman and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Ashbery & Manheim.
LISPENARD ST, 54; Alexander & Barret against Ellen R. Reeve and another, (construction of will, &c.;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby
3D AV, n s, s ¼ of Lot 695, map of Village of Wakefield, 42.11± Bronx; Gutwillig & Locke and another, trustees, against Emanuel Burlando and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.
86TH ST, 128 East; Mary S. Fuller, executrix, and another against Cornelius Gallagher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Eaton.
118TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.10; Abraham Levy against Louis Whitestone, (specific performance;) attorney J. Gordon.
125TH ST, 321 West; Armin Richter against James C. Sinclair and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Fluegelman & Bach.
144D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg against John Stothers, (specific performance;) attorney A. A. Goldberg.
155TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Edwin Outwater, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
182D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x92.6, to Audubon Av; Harriet T. Oakley against Robert McMahon, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Egan.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, 44 to 46; Christina Vorndran against Mabel A. Downing and another, Nov. 14, 1904..... $230
GRAND and Attorney Sts, s e corner; Simon Zeiger against Julius Miller and another, Nov. 15, 1903..... 15
ROBBINS AV and 141st St, s e corner; Maxwell & Dempsey against Barbara Miller and another, Sept. 7, 1904..... 343
81ST ST, 415 to 457 West; C. W. Wilson & Co. against Knickerbocker Sugar Lead Co. and another, June 23, 1904 4,488
70TH ST, 108 East; James Dimond against Harriette H. Burden and another, March 29, 1904, by bond..... 361
70TH ST, 108 East; Chapter of Plumacher against Harriette H. Burden and another, March 19, 1904, by bond. 90
106TH ST, 70 West; Herman Harechkowitz against Adams and another, Oct. 17, 1904 1,000
113TH ST, 334 East; Felix Ferago against Angelo DiBenedetto, Nov. 23, 1904..... 617

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, n s, 50.3 ft e of Pike St, 100.8x 163.2x irregular; Abraham Levy against Nathan Feldman and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Ashbery & Manheim.
LISPENARD ST, 54; Alexander & Barret against Ellen R. Reeve and another, (construction of will, &c.;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby
3D AV, n s, s ¼ of Lot 695, map of Village of Wakefield, 42.11± Bronx; Gutwillig & Locke and another, trustees, against Emanuel Burlando and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.
86TH ST, 128 East; Mary S. Fuller, executrix, and another against Cornelius Gallagher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Eaton.
118TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.10; Abraham Levy against Louis Whitestone, (specific performance;) attorney J. Gordon.
125TH ST, 321 West; Armin Richter against James C. Sinclair and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Fluegelman & Bach.
144D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg against John Stothers, (specific performance;) attorney A. A. Goldberg.
155TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Edwin Outwater, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
182D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x92.6, to Audubon Av; Harriet T. Oakley against Robert McMahon, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Egan.

TITLES.

A title examination without a policy of title insurance is like a medical examination without a policy of life insurance.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,000,000
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Special inducements to owners, agents. Empire Shade Co., 2,475 8th Av. Send for estimate.

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SEND US PARTICULARS OF YOUR FLATS AND TENEMENTS.

ALSO VACANT PROPERTY.

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Will Buy Leasehold.

We have a client ready to buy high class business property leasehold showing good rate of interest on purchase price.

S. S. WILLARD & CO.,

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SCHWAB Realty Co., 206 Broadway, want immediately Tenements, Triple or Double Flats of every description; prices must be right. Quick action guaranteed. Brokers fully protected. Call.

HAVING ABOUT $15,000

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Want properties Manhattan and Bronx; have money for first and second mortgages; dwellings wanted west Central Park. Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 109.

Flats Wanted—Double or triple, Manhattan or Bronx, for cash buyers. Owners, send full particulars; quick results. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick renters; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

Owners, Attention.—Have buyers waiting for flats, tenements, also vacant lots. Bronx; send full particulars. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 59th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Wanted—To buy, sell, exchange, or rent your property; quick return. Lighston, 203 Broadway.

Wanted—Tenements and flats, east, west, or Bronx; have cash buyers on hand ready to pay reasonable prices. Ulanov, 132 Nassau St.

Have customer for six-room double flat. Frohnbach, 35 Nassau. Telephone, 2997 Cortlandt.

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Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING. MISHKIND, 3,599 3D AV.

We have quick buyers for good store property, also 4 and 5 story modern, improved flats. Gus. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,

152 Franklin Street, City.

FLOORS TO LET

FROM APRIL AND MAY 1ST, '05, IN THE

METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING

(FIREPROOF), 205 feet on Brooklyn Bridge, 50 feet on each, William and Rose Sts.

LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.

Power, heat and elevator service day and night.

APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO.,

5 BEEKMAN ST.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,

OPP. STERN BROS.

ENTIRE OR

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.

6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.

H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

FOR RENT in newly completed Business Building, STORE, LOFTS AND STUDIO. 34 E. 23d st. NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN, 7 East 42d St.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET,

70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.

Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A NEW LOFT BUILDING.

In 5th Av., west side, below 30th St.; 28 feet front. For plans and particulars apply to Frank Darling, 1,123 Broadway.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 83 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A splendid barber shop to let; beautiful surroundings. Apply to Supt. on premises, 1,465-9 Lexington Av., corner 98th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Handsome store and basement, 684 8th Av., near 42d St. Apply 265 West 43d St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A—A—A—A—One-half of store, 68 Park Place; low rent.

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UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

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Corner apartment, with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $900.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d st.

736 LEXINGTON AV., AT 59TH ST.

New building, all improvements; two-room apartments, with modern bath, $35 per month.

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Fernleigh Hall, 51 East 129th St., near Madison, apartments of 3 and 6 large light rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences. All-night elevator service. $32.50 to $45.00.

117H ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72nd St., 306-310 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

West Side.

NEW HOUSES, 100TH STREET,

240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

SANS-SOUCI, 31 West 124th St.—8 elegant large rooms and bath; all latest improvements; $70 a month; suitable for doctor or dentist. Inquire premises.

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111 West 43d St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.

2 rooms and bath, all conveniences, $720.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Fine 5 and 6 room flats; new house; steam heat and hot water; $25 to $34; 257 West 143d St. Inquire Room 110 West 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

The finest apartment IN

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430 West 116th St.

Opposite Columbia University and one block from Subway Express Station.

The apartment consists of 9 very large rooms on the seventh floor. It has an eastern exposure and sunshine in every room. A magnificent view clear over to Long Island Sound.

The decorations and general appointments are of the handsomest and most artistic character. Every convenience is provided. Otis elevator, electric light, telephone, butler's pantry, servants' baths, steam laundry, dryers, &c. Rent, $1,800 a year.

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440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st.

HENRIETTA, 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900

STANTON, 9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$700 to $900

ROYCROFT, 219 West 80th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$630 and $720

SWANNANOA, 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$540 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380

234 W. 21st St. "HUNTINGTON."

Five and six rooms, all light, with all modern improvements, including elevator service day and night; telephone, &c.; rents $540 to $720 per annum.

J. W. CUSHMAN CO.,

1,076—Chelsea. 240 West 23d.

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331 WEST 101ST ST.

Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100; elevator; all night service; liberal concessions.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway and 103d St.

CLARA COURT

503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.

NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

2-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

2,731 BROADWAY, (104th St.)

Four rooms and bath.....$30
Six rooms and bath.....$40
Elevator, all night service; Subway station half block distant. Apply on premises, or GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway and 103d St.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.

228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5 room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

NEW HOUSES.

100th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. American Storage Co., 61 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

Broadway and 66th, opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette; seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

$53.00—245 WEST 125TH ST.—$53.00.

An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 72TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.

130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,

JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent, apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32d ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.

High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)

FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;

SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.

60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

HOTEL MARQUIS,

12, 14, 16 EAST 31ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Restaurant Open to the Public.

Cuisine of the Highest Standard.

A LA CARTE.

THE ROYAL ARMS HOTEL

FORTY-THIRD ST., AT BROADWAY.

J. HULL DAVIDSON, Mgr.

Fire-proof apartments, furnished or unfurnished; transient or residential; subway at corner; rathskeller restaurant; private dining rooms, a la carte and table d'hote; board by the week. Music.

THE CHELSEA,

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Absolutely Fireproof.

European Plan.

Write for descriptive booklet.

HOTEL LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.

Dining rooms open to the public: table d'hote dinner, 6 to 8:30 P. M., $1.00. Best in town.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently; including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

L—To sublet, furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDOUARD C. LECOMTE.—Notice is given to all persons having claims against EDOUARD C. LECOMTE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office, County Court House, New York City, at once.—Dated New York, December 5, 1904. HENRIETTA C. LECOMTE, Administratrix, 2,008 Lexington Av., Manhattan, New York City.

STORAGE.

Twentieth-Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone, 847 Melrose.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Route from

New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
5:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL, 24½ hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYERS.
4:00 P. M.—†MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Third Av., 97 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 23th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—Buffalo Express, Cleveld., & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.

†Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Expressex.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

New York.....Dec. 17 | St. Louis.....Dec. 31
St. Paul.....Dec. 24 | Philadelphia....Jan. 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N. R.

MANITOU.....Dec. 17, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNEHONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Zeeland.....Dec. 17 | Vaderland.....Dec. 31
Kroonland.....Dec. 24 | Zeeland.....Jan. 14

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.

Majestic..Dec. 21, 10 AM | Cedric..Jan. 4, 4:30 AM
Baltic..Dec. 28, 10 AM | Teutonic..Jan. 11, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.

FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC..Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon

FROM BOSTON.

CANOPIC..Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 13, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon | Kronprinz.Mar.31, 6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb.21, 7:30 AM | K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

TO BREMEN DIRECT.

Ger....Dec. 20, 10 AM | Br'nd'b'r.Ja.21, 10 AM
Frankf't.Dec.29, 10 AM | Main....Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM | *Barb'sa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.24, 10 AM | Breslau..Feb. 28, noon

*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert..Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

London—Paris—Hamburg.

Belgravia.Dec.17, 1 PM | †Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM
†*Moltke.Dec.22, 10 AM | ‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
†Via Plymouth & Cherbourg ‡Via Plymouth

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers

Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Lucania..Dec. 17, 10 AM | Ivernia..Jan. 7, 7 AM
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM | Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania..Dec.31, 10 AM | Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM

Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.

New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,

Saloon Rates $65 upwards.

SLAVONIA.....Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 23
PANNONIA.....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, Noon; Mar. 21, May 4

*Cruise to Spain and Third Class only.

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

THREE WINTER CRUISES

BERMUDA, THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, ETC.

The Quebec Steamship Co. (Ltd.) will despatch the S. S. Prestoria from New York as follows: January 4th, 30 days, $160 up; February 9th, 34 days, $185 up; March 22d, 30 days, $160 up. Illustrated booklet, with itinerary and description of the places visited, mailed free on application. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada; A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., New York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria..Dec. 17, Noon | Furnessia..Jan. 14, Noon
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon

First saloon, $45 and up.

Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER

ELEGANT NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS

of the **Southern Pacific**

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon.

Restful, Invigorating, Delightful

Trip of five days on peaceful waters.

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.

Rameses III.....Jan. 17 | Rameses .....Jan. 31
Rameses the Great..Jan. 24 | Feb. 7

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, &c. In addition, Express steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinney's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

FOR SAILING DATES, CANADIAN, PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $400 UP.

February 2, 70 days, by White Star S. S. "Arabic." Shore trips included.

F. C. CLARK, 113 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

RAILROAD

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND FOOT OF CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 24 HOURS to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:53 A. M., 12:25, *12:35, 2:10, (*3:25, — Congressional Limited,*) *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 4:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:35, (*3:25, — Congressional Limited,*) *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:15 P. M. 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M., week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 5:25, 6:35, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Sunday, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 781 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue, corner 29th St.; 1 Astor House, and stations named above. Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below).

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (9:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30 (3:40, 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 25:00, 26:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.

WINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 8:30, 7:50.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1:00, 5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, (5:30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, ††11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 21:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, 17:30, †9:00, †10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, 2*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, †10:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15, RIDING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, †9:10, †10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), 1:00, ††1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, †6:00 P. M.

ZFrom Liberty Street only. ‡Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 183 6th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS

"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"

TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am	Except Sun.	Buffet.
" "	10.00 am	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
Royal Limited	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.

THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Daily. Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.,
Chicago, Pitts....	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus...	11.55 am.	12.00 noon.	Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Diner.
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner.
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 345 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*4:50, ‡‖10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., ‡‖12:00 (‡1:03, *‖2:00, ‡‖5:00, *‖5:01, *‖12:00 P.M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—*8 A. M., 12 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—*9:00 A. M., ‡‖12:05, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.

Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—*8 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—*8:50 A. M., *3:31 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—*4:50, *8:50 A. M., *3:31 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—*4:50, *6:00, ‡*8:00, *10:02, *‖10:03 (to Waterbury) A. M., ‡‖1:03, *4:30, ‖*5:01, *6:00, *6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St., In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. ‡Daily. †Except Sundays. *Sundays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St., Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

A. CRANE, Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt.

O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡7.25, ‡1.15, ‡7.45, ‡5.25, ‡5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Arr. N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.10 AM	*8.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*9.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.30 PM	*11.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	13.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*3.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*10.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.35 PM	*8.10 AM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 1,185, 353, 1,354 and 1,364 Broadway, 192 8th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 338 & 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

ALL-RAIL LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NE

MRS. YOUNG TESTIFIES AT THE MURDER TRIAL

Nan Patterson Avoided Looking at Bookmaker's Widow.

FIGHT TO INTRODUCE LETTER

The Prosecution Couldn't Get in Note from Mrs. Smith—Had Another Setback, Too.

Mrs. Caesar Young, widow of the bookmaker who was shot and killed last June, was called to the witness stand yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Rand, who is conducting the case against Nan Patterson, the chorus girl accused of the bookmaker's murder. When the name was called the defendant was plainly disconcerted. She was nervous until Mrs. Young appeared, and when the examination was under way avoided looking in the direction of the witness.

The day was one of reverses for the prosecution. When court was convened Mr. Rand said that he had considered his proposition to submit in evidence the Grand Jury subpoena alleged to have been served by Capt. Sweeney upon J. Morgan Smith, Nan Patterson's brother-in-law, and had come to the conclusion that such testimony might not be admissible. He thereupon withdrew the question relating to the service of the subpoena and all inquiry regarding the search for Smith and his wife was abandoned.

The closing of the door leading to evidence showing the flight of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was not the only setback sustained by Mr. Rand. He sought to introduce a letter from Nan Patterson's sister, which was mailed to Young at the Imperial Hotel, and which fell into the hands of his wife, when it was forwarded to him at the Hotel Walton.

The attempt met with failure. Abraham Levy, leading counsel for the defense, fought it vigorously. The first mention of the letter was made by Bernard S. McKean, a brother-in-law of Young. He testified as to a meeting between the bookmaker and Nan Patterson on the morning of May 6.

"It was my first meeting with the girl," said Mr. McKean. "I went with Caesar at his request, and we met Miss Patterson at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. The three of us took a cab and drove to Reisenweber's, at the Circle. We were in a hansom cab. Miss Patterson sat in Caesar's lap. We were in the restaurant for about two hours. Caesar reminded the girl that she had promised to go away whenever he wanted her to, and said that the time had come. Nan replied that her condition was such that she could not leave at once, and Young told her that her ailment could be treated as well in London as it could be in New York. She finally agreed to go to Europe on the following Wednesday. Caesar told her that whenever she needed money to write to me and I would let her have it.

"While in the restaurant Caesar told her that she need not have gone away at all had it not been for the letter which had been sent to him at the Imperial Hotel. 'You women are always getting your foot in it,' he said. 'Now there is nothing for it but for you to go away. It has cost me $10,000 to come to New York, and if you don't go I will have to.' Caesar told her that Mrs. Young had got the letter and had written across the face of the envelope to show that she had seen it."

Mr. Rand offered the letter in evidence. Mr. Levy objected on the ground that the defendant had not written the letter. The witness, questioned by Mr. Rand, said that Nan Patterson had admitted reading it, and that at the time of the conference in the restaurant it was in his safe at his office. Justice Davis took the letter and read it. He said that the ground had not been properly laid for its admission. There was a further examination of the witness by Mr. Rand.

Mr. Rand then announced his intention of putting Mrs. Young on the stand. Mr. Levy protested against the withdrawal of Mr. McKean, but was overruled by the court.

When Mrs. Young entered court she was the target for all eyes. She is a notably handsome woman. If she felt emotion as she walked to the stand she did not show it, but bore herself with thorough self-possession. Once she glanced at the woman who is accused of murdering her husband. Thereafter she did not look her way. Mrs. Young was dressed in deepest mourning. In a firm, even voice, she admitted having received the letter. Mr. Rand declared that he purposed placing her upon the stand at a later timeto examine her regarding other material matters. When she was excused the spectators were all whispering. Her beauty had created any amount of comment, and comparisons were freely drawn between her appearance and that of Miss Patterson.

When the widow was excused Mr. McKean was recalled, and testified that according to the statement made by Miss Patterson, her sister had written the letter. Justice Davis still held that the letter had been insufficiently identified and ruled it out. This ruling was made despite the fact that Richard W. Tompkins, colored, a resident of Washington, and a former employe of the War Department, had identified it as having been written by Mrs. Smith. He said he knew her handwriting because she had worked under him.

McKean told the court of having secured passage for Miss Patterson on a White Star liner and of her failure to take the boat. He wrote her, he said, inclosing a letter from the steamship people regarding the reservation.

The letter written by Mrs. Smith, it is understood, contains the following:

"You know how my sister Nan loves you. She loves you better than your wife, and cannot be happy without you. I will not be responsible for what she will do to herself if you continue to keep away from her."

Another witness yesterday was William Luce of 227 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Young spent the night preceding the killing and who was with Young when he saw the defendant. He testified that he and Young, with several friends, sat out on the stoop of his house until 11:30 o'clock, when they went to Pepper's saloon and Young telephoned to Nan Patterson, arranging to meet her at McKeever's hotel in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. "He asked me to go with him," said Mr. Luce.

The witness said that at Flannery's café they had many drinks. He said that Young and the girl quarreled. He was not at the table with them, but he heard Young tell her that he would get her a cottage. Young was sober, but excited. Nan Patterson was crying much of the time. He related the circumstances leading up to Young's bet that Miss Patterson did not even know the name of the boat on which he was to sail the following morning. He told of the parting, denying that Young struck the defendant when he placed her in her cab. He admitted that the bookmaker swore at her, and told the cabman to drive her "to —— away from there."

Young was sober and happy the next morning, Mr. Luce said. He left the house in good spirits, telling the witness to meet him at the dock at 9 o'clock.

"I went with him on the night before the shooting," Mr. Luce said, "because he told me that he wanted to have me with him at the parting. He said that Nan Patterson had threatened to shoot him, and that he was afraid she would."

Luce knew, he stated, that Young and the defendant had been together at the race-track on June 3. He did not know when Young left the track for the city. His brother-in-law, he said, had a great capacity for drink.

Other witnesses included Neil Flannery of the café; Frederick Schuelbeck, a clerk at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, and Leopold Ritter, its manager. The clerk identified an entry made in the hotel register, and Mr. Ritter identified the defendant's father as a person whom he had seen at the hotel after the death of Young.

John Crowley, the cabman who drove Nan Patterson from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to her home on the morning of June 4, said that Young had evidently been drinking when he called the cab. "He pushed the defendant into the cab," he said, "and when she hesitated he slapped her in the face and cursed her. She was crying and had her hand to her face."

Mrs. Young will be recalled to the stand to-day, and will tell the whole story of her husband's relations with Nan Patterson and the efforts made by her to break up their intimacy. The prosecution, it was said last night, will complete the presentation of its case to-day. Counsel for the defense declined to say whether they would put any witnesses on the stand.

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Use more cake, hot biscuit, bread, rolls and pastry, and make them at home. You will be surprised in the saving, and at the superiority of your foods.

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MRS. DI PIETRO IS CLEARED OF MURDER

The Jury Decides for Acquittal After Two Hours.

EVERYBODY SEEMED HAPPY

Courtesy Shown to Woman in Having Her Rejoin Her Child Quickly—Joyful Escort Home.

Mrs. Rosa Di Pietro, the Italian woman who had been on trial for three days for the murder of her brother-in-law, Michael Rago, who she says threatened to kill her if she didn't leave her husband and run away with Rago, was acquitted yesterday by a jury before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions. It is a long time since a group of friends, waiting at the Tombs gate for an acquittel person, has shown more real joy at a jury's verdict than was in evidence when Mrs. Di Pietro, with her baby in her arms and a smile on her face, walked out to join her husband in the free air.

The jury went out at 3:45 o'clock yesterday evening. At 6:15 P. M. Recorder Goff took his seat, word having reached him that the jury had decided. Mrs. Di Pietro was taken up to the bar, and her lawyer, Caesar B. F. Barra, stood at her side. After the jury had entered and the preliminary formalities had been observed the clerk asked the foreman for the verdict.

"Not guilty," was the reply.

The Recorder then directed that the woman be discharged. The woman, who had been perfectly cool throughout the proceedings, said quietly, "Thank you."

The usual course after an acquittal is for the discharged prisoner to walk right out of court, but Recorder Goff, with a view to having everything done just right, directed a change in Mrs. Di Pietro's case. Her one-year-old baby was in the Tombs prison. Mrs. Pietro had taken the child into court at the beginning of the trial, but the Recorder, perhaps with an idea that this was calculated to influence the jury, had directed the child's removal to the Tombs, where the Matron cared for the baby. The Recorder did not want to have Mrs. Di Pietro experience the difficulty of walking outdoors and around to the prison. Therefore, she was escorted through the passage to the Tombs, where her baby was given to her.

Mr. Di Pietro had meanwhile scurried outside with a grin all over his face, and he stood at the front of the crowd of Italians outside the Tombs when his wife, having received the congratulations of many in the prison, got outside. There wasn't any cheer to greet the happy woman and her chubby, happy child, but the crowd of Italians all began to talk at once, and what they said made a little sea of beaming faces. Mrs. Di Pietro handed her baby to her husband, who kissed the baby with a rousing smack that set many throats gulping.

Then the crowd, with the reunited family in the middle, set off gayly through Centre Street on the way to the Di Pietro home.

Columbia's Chess Team Announced.

Columbia's chess team to compete in the intercollegiate tournament has been chosen as follows: G. W. Tucker, Jr., '05, college, (Captain;) J. Tolins, '05, college; L. J. Wolff, '08, college; A. Lazinsk, '05, Science, and O. Brown, '07, Science. The tournament will be held at the West Side Republican Club, Eighty-third Street and Broadway. The pairings for the three days of play are as follows: Thursday, Dec. 22, Columbia against Yale, Harvard against Princeton. Friday, Dec. 23, Columbia against Princeton, Yale against Harvard. Saturday, Dec. 24, Columbia against Harvard, Yale against Princeton.

BABY FRANCIS IS HERE.

He Is a Seal Named for the President of the St. Louis Exposition.

There is a brand-new seal at the Aquarium. He is called Francis and is something of a celebrity, having been on exhibition at the exposition at St. Louis, from which place he arrived recently. Francis has the distinction of being named for the President of the exposition. He is nothing but a baby, being not much more than two feet long.

Francis's only seal companion is Gyp, another baby, about the same size. The mortality among the seals, which has reduced the number to Francis and Gyp, L. B. Spencer of the Aquarium says, is almost a foregone conclusion from the time the animals arrive, and is due—as is frequently the case with the fish—to rough handling in catching. The fishermen are accustomed to catching for killing, are careless without knowing it, and when a number of seals are brought in it is seen immediately that all cannot survive.

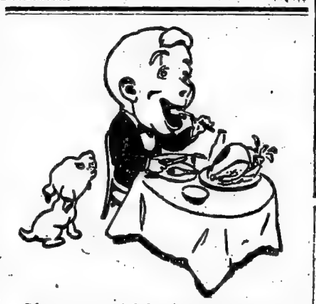

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Full Dress Suits, $35 & $40.
Tuxedo or Dinner Jacket Coats, $20 & $24.
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Dress Suit Cases
Canes and Umbrellas
with style to 'em, too.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

The Men's Store

18th Street Entrance.

Open this evening until 10 o'clock.

We are offering to-day

100 Satin-lined Overcoats.

at $10

These coats are cut on our celebrated Manhattan models and are extremely stylish and dressy. They are made of a well-known frieze which is equal in appearance as well as wear to the imported Irish frieze. The quantity is equally divided in Blacks and Dark Grays.

Lined throughout with rich guaranteed satin. Price $10.

A Group of Tuxedo and Prince Albert Coats & Vests,

Also at TEN DOLLARS each.

Just in time for the holidays. The Prince Albert for morning and day wear or the Tuxedo for the theatre, dinners and other functions. These garments are of a special soft finished fabric. The Prince Alberts are silk faced to buttonhole and the Tuxedoes have silk shawl collars.

Price for Coat and Vest $10.

A Magnificent Group of House Coats & Smoking Jackets at $3.90.

This offering comprises fine quality Tricot of pure wool and absolutely fast colors. Navy, brown, myrtle and maroon are the colors. The coats are satin trimmed at the edges, collar, cuffs and pocket facings and lined with beautiful plaid worsted.

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26-inch for Women.
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Then the Great, Successful Manufacturers' Sale Will End.

All the Winter Overcoats, Great Coats and Winter Suits that are left from the enormous shipments of the past four weeks to us by the two big manufacturers "who needed the money" must be disposed of during the next nine days. After that these two big manufacturers will have accomplished their purpose by disposing of their enormous overproductions for cash through King's.

In looking over the grades and readjusting the piles of overcoats and suits we find that most of the high-cost ones are still here. They must go, and the knife has been liberally applied in cutting prices.

Take advantage of your chance to save money. Visit us to-day or to-morrow; we will convince you that you have a REAL OPPORTUNITY NOW. Try on the overcoats, note the style of them—loose, long, broad-shouldered garments, measuring 52 inches in length, with snug-fitting silk velvet collars, some with silk lining—you will surely buy one. We will stake our reputation of thirty years that NEVER were such grand VALUES offered in stylish clothes. It is the story of the overproduction of two big wholesale stocks of fine Winter Suits and Overcoats that are being sacrificed at 33 1-3c. on the dollar of manufacturing cost at King's uptown store, corner of Sixth Ave. and 23d St. The forced sale of these two great stocks, started about four weeks ago, has met with the approval and appreciation of our customers and the public and crowded our stores with buyers from morning until closing time. To-day you can have your choice of an immense variety in selecting your new Winter Suit or Overcoat. Many elegant lots were received this week and have been placed on the tables ready for your inspection, and will all be sold at 33 1-3c. on the dollar. Just read and consider these prices:

An extra heavy Black Irish Frieze or Melton Overcoat, silk or satin sleeve lining, at $9.80, worth at least $20; must be seen and examined to be fully appreciated. A heavy, serviceable, warm Winter Overcoat, in Dark Oxford or Black Melton, either 44 or 52 inches long, at $4.95—500 of them, and an immense bargain. Popular Heavy Oxford and Black Overcoats for men, long cut, silke velvet collar, at $7.90. Elegant Heavy Mixed Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, in sacks and new double-breasted styles; $8.90 and $11.65, worth $20 and $25. Five hundred assorted Winter Suits for men, fine quality, reduced from $14 to $5.90. Men's extra loose, broad-shouldered Overcoats, also Belt Coats (tourist), Venetian lined, at $11.65, worth $20. The new style Paddock Overcoats, imported materials, $16.50 to $24, really worth $35 to $40. Fine heavy Winter Overcoats, Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes, rich satin lining and silk velvet collar, $9.80. Trousers for men at $2.20, $2.95 and $3.45. Boys' Suits, $2.65, $3.65 and $4.65, and many great bargains in Suits and Overcoats for men and boys.

Men's Suits, all-wool, black and fancy Cheviots and Mixed Cassimeres, in new Winter designs, actual worth $15, either single or double breasted sacks, our price $4.95. Men's single or double breasted Thibet and fancy Scotch Cheviot Suits, also Cassimeres and Blue and Fancy Worsteds, all sizes, 34 to 44 breast measure, regular $16 Suits, our price $6.90.

Men's elegant Winter Suits, 125 new patterns, comprising rough and smooth Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Clays, Wide Wales and Serges, many silk lined, worth $20 and $22, our price $8.90.

Boys' Winter Overcoats at $4.90 and $6.90, sizes 6 to 18 years; worth double.

Elegant Dress Pants, worth $6 and $7, at $3.95, $2.45 and $2.95. Boys' School Suits, also Overcoats, from 13 to 19 years, at $3.90, $4.95 and $5.90, worth three times the money. Boys' Knee Pants Suits at $1.95, $2.25 and $2.50, worth double the price. Remember, the great sale starts at 10 A. M. at King's uptown store, corner 23d street and Sixth avenue, New York City. Car fare paid to out-of-town purchasers. Show your railroad ticket at the cashier's office, and have money refunded. Open To-night until 6:30; Saturday until 9:30.

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NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Mats Wed. HUMPTY-DUMPTY

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NEW YORK Theatre. Reg. Mat. Sat. Popular ($1.00) Mat. Wed. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

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5TH AVE.—"An American Citizen" & Vaud.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8
THE Wizard of Oz
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LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 st. 'Phone 2257—38. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
MON., DEC. 26, Seats Dec. 22.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.)

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY.
EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL
. Opening Xmas Matinee, The musical forest fantasy, WOODLAND. Seats now on sale.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev., 8:15. Matinee Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES in the New Comedy.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success. THE USURPER.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE.
Dec. 19—"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE DEC. 29.
ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DEC. 19TH, SOUVENIR NIGHT.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.... At 8:30 MATS. SATURDAYS, 2:15.
Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 30. Last week. At 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
NANCE O'NEIL JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich.
Dec. 26—EDNA MAY in The School Girl.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-day, at 5 P. M. precisely.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Conductor Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Melba (her reappearance.) Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, at 1:30.—DIE WALKUERE. Senger-Bettaque, (debut,) Walker, and Eames; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at 8, (pop. prices)—Double Bill. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet, Rossi. Cond'r Vigna.—COPPELIA. (Ballet.) Varasi; Albertieri and Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 18, at 8:30, (pop. prices)—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER. Soloists: Nordica, Homer, Alten; Plancon, Pollock. Entire Opera, Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Melba; Caruso, Scotti, Bars. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8, RIGOLETTO. Melba, Homer; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs., Dec. 22, at 5 P. M. prec'y.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Dippel, Van Rooy, Journet, Goritz, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz.
Last Parsifal Performances, ONLY TWO MATINEES, Mondays, Dec. 26, (Christmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year,) at 12:30 A. M.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko.
Sale of seats for next week's performances begins to-day, Thurs., at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, and Friday Evg. & Sat. Matinee and Evg., HARRY WALDEN in "DIE GOLDNE EVA."

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Works by Palestrina, Gabrieli, Calvisius, Arcadelt, Bach, Brahms, Dvorak, Elgar.
2d SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday, December 17, at 2:30.
Symphony, MOZART; Blue Danube, STRAUSS; numbers by LISZT, HOFMANN, MOSZKOWSKI, CHOPIN, etc.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., & box office, Carnegie Hall.

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1904..Sixty-third Season..1905.
FRIDAY, DEC. 16, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 17, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR,
Edouard Colonne of Paris.
SOLOIST,
Adele Aus der Ohe Piano.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys".....Lalo
Symphony No. 4, E minor, Op. 98.....Brahms
Concerto for Piano, in E flat.....Liszt
"The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
Minuet, Dance of the Sylphs, March "Rakoczy"
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF SEATS
for the first appearance of
LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE,
will be held at 8:30 P. M. on
MONDAY, DEC. 19, AT THE CASINO
where Miss Russell's engagement begins Saturday Evening, Dec. 24.

LYRIC B'way & 42. Mat. Sat. Spec. Prices.
JAMES K. HACKETT THE FORTUNES OF THE KING

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CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, Dec. 18, at 3.
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
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SOLOIST: YSAYE
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes seating six, $12.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., bet. B'way & 6th av.
TO-NIGHT—AT 8:15—TO-NIGHT.
THE KALTENBORN QUARTET
Assisted by MR. PAOLO GALLICO, Pianist.
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THE EVERETT PIANO USED.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK.
ICE SKATING
HOCKEY MATCH.
Princeton Univ. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.,
SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH, 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Music. Skates Free.
HARRY S Out-door Rink, 3 West 93d St. Open Day & Evening

BROADWAY Theatre. 41 & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK
FRITZI SCHEFF in THE TWO ROSES.
Christmas Night, Monday, Dec. 26.
FRITZI SCHEFF in "FATINITZA."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. CECILIA LOFTUS in "The Serio-Comic Governess." SUNDAY NIGHT GRAND CONCERT. N'xt w'k—Henry Miller in Joseph Entangled

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. West
Mat. Daily | McWatters, Tyson Co., Reno & Richards, Ford & Gehrue, Brown, Harris & Brown

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c.
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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
By Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders.
Sho-Gun
Garden 27th, Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat
Geo. Ade's New American Comedy. The College Widow

LEW FIELDS' Theatre. 42d St. bet. B'way & 8th Av. 'Phone 2257—38.
MAT. SAT. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
LAST WEEK ANDREW MACK IN THE WAY TO KENMARE
Next Week only—Andrew Mack in Tom Moore.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs 8:15. Mat. Saty. 4TH MONTH.
WARFIELD In the New Comedy Drama MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

GRAND ISLE OF SPICE N'xt W'k RUSSELL BROS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Group. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTON

3RD AV. 31st | Mat. To-day, "Down Our Way" & 3d Av. | N'xt week, "A Game of Hearts"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; brisk to high north winds.

VOL. LIV...NO. 17,146. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

BELMONT MADE HEAD OF CIVIC FEDERATION

Chosen at Annual Dinner to Fill Senator Hanna's Place.

CARNEGIE'S SPEECH READ

President Eliot Stirs Gompers to Reply When He Talks of Labor Monopolies.

August Belmont was elected to succeed Marcus A. Hanna as the President of the National Civic Federation at the annual dinner of that organization last night at the Park Avenue Hotel.

The keynote of the speeches of the evening was "industrial peace with honor," and when President Eliot of Harvard, who was called on within a few minutes of midnight, went further and said that we wanted industrial peace with liberty there was mild surprise around the tables. He declared that the closed shop, the boycott, and the union label could not bring this about, but on the other hand created monopoly. This drew a reply from Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Not only capital and labor, in the generally accepted meaning of the term, were represented among the 300 diners, but art education, all had standard bearers there. education, all had standard bearers there. So vast and diverse were the interests which mingled at the tables that Samuel Gompers, the First Vice President of the Federation, who acted as Chairman, could think of no more specific term in which to address his audience than "fellow-Americans."

The sack coat of the work-a-day world and the evening garments of convention were there in about equal numbers, and bankers and truckmen, college professors and carpenters, mine owners and mine laborers sat shoulder to shoulder. Nowhere, said a speaker, would such a dinner have been possible except in America. There was no guest table, no high places for the mighty, and the diners sat at ten long tables, each of which had a nominal President.

Nothing, perhaps, could illustrate more forcibly the representative character of those who presided at the tables. They were August Belmont, John Mitchell, Archbishop Ireland, Samuel Gompers, Charles A. Moore, Oscar S. Straus, Francis L. Robbins, and Henry Phipps. Two who were to have presided at the heads of tables, and who were unable to be present, were Andrew Carnegie and Bishop Potter.

Mr. Carnegie, who had attended a meeting of the Federation earlier in the day, notwithstanding a slight indisposition, was too fatigued to remain for the dinner. It is understood that the Presidency was offered to Mr. Carnegie, and that he declined because he thought that his health would not permit his assuming the duties of the office.

All Classes Represented.

At the tables, besides Mgr. Ireland, the church was represented by Bishop Charles Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Rabbi Joseph Silverman; education by President Eliot of Harvard and President Faunce of Brown; the law by Franklin MacVeagh and Edward M. Shepard; literature by Richard Watson Gilder and Dr. Albert Shaw; finance by Isaac N. Seligman and Spencer Trask, and great industries and enterprises by Isaac Guggenheim, H. H. Vreeland, and Emil Boas. The principal unions of the country were represented by their chief officials.

Mr. Gompers started the speechmaking about 9 o'clock.

"Men of capital and large employers," he said, "recognize in the National Civic Federation an honest effort to arrive at just results. The representatives of labor recognize in the National Civic Federation an honest effort to attain just results and to accord fairness and honorable conditions to all."

Mr. Gompers, in speaking of the employers of labor in other countries, said that they have become accustomed to look upon the workmen not only as their financial inferiors, but as their social and political inferiors. (Voice—"No, no; not in England or Scotland or Ireland.")

"My friend, I don't know that I ought to permit that to interrupt my train of thought, but I will just for a moment," Mr. Gompers said. "England is a country in which as in no other country the workman have evolved from slavery to serfdom and wage labor." [Cries of "Hear! hear!" and applause.] The traditions and legends of old are not dead, even in free England. [Applause and cries of 'Right you are!'] The workmen with the history and traditions of the past have not yet been able to free themselves from their state of mind in looking upon their employers."

Mr. Gompers read the letter of President Roosevelt to the Federation, which had been made public at a business meeting earlier in the day, and the message and the President were heartily cheered.

Carnegie's Speech Read.

Mr. Gompers then deputed Ralph M. Easley, the Chairman of the Federation's Executive Council, to read the following address, which Mr. Carnegie was to have delivered:

"I have been furnished with an admirable text—'Industrial Peace.' This is the day of peaceful arbitration, treaties among nations to promote 'international peace,' a beneficent change, even although these agreements reserve two kinds of disputes

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EXPLOSIONS IMPERIL LIVES.

Williamsburg Elevated and Trolley Lines Tied Up and Windows Shattered.

During the height of the rush hour on the surface lines and elevated railroad in Broadway, Williamsburg, there were two explosions last night in a conduit of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Marcy and Division Avenues, which imperiled the lives of many persons, shattered hundreds of dwelling house window panes, and for nearly an hour blockaded the elevated railroad traffic as well as the Tompkins Avenue, Marcy Avenue, Hamburg Avenue, Lorimer Street, and the Broadway surface lines, which obtain their electric power from the feedwires in that conduit. An accumulation of gas in the conduit caused the explosion. On account of the recent snowstorm, which covered the airholes in manhole coverings, the gas was unable to escape.

It was exactly 6 o'clock last night while thousands of people were returning to their homes that the first explosion occurred. So intense was the excitement that the reserves of the Clymer Street Police Station were turned out.

When an emergency crew from the railroad company reached the scene there was a second and more severe explosion, which shattered more windows, blew manholes into the air, and made a noise heard for many blocks.

"SPIKE" ROBINSON EJECTED.

But It Took the Crews of Three Trolley Cars to Do It.

In attempting to eject a well groomed young man of slight build from an Eighth Avenue car near Sixty-first Street early last night the crew aroused the ire of the individual, who was Walter ("Spike") Robinson, the 130-pound pugilist, and were soundly thrashed. Robinson was ejected finally, but not until the crews of two other cars came to the rescue. The trouble arose over the refusal of the conductor to accept the transfer offered by Robinson and which the pugilist had received from the conductor of a northbound Broadway car at Fifty-ninth Street.

The argument started when the conductor at Sixty-first Street refused to receive the transfer on the plea that it should have been handed to him at the point of transfer, Fifty-ninth Street. Robinson sought to explain that he was hemmed in by strap-hangers and that the conductor failed to notice him when he first went through the car.

Women passengers screamed and left the car by the front door, and caused the motorman, whose name was Kelly, to come inside with his controller handle in his hand. The fight ended when one of the three motormen hit Robinson over the head with a controller handle. The blow caused a scalp wound, and Robinson then permitted himself to be pulled off the car. No policeman was in sight, and Robinson was permitted to walk away.

He went to a café on Columbus Circle and made himself presentable for his trip to Harlem—but not on a green transfer.

DEATH IN BUILDING COLLAPSE.

Passer-by Who Had Been Warned by Wreckers Killed—Workmen Hurt.

One man was killed and another seriously injured by the collapse of a condemned building at Broadway and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street yesterday afternoon. The man who was killed was Thomas Connolly of 13 Sylvan Terrace, a looker-on, who had been warned to keep away. He died in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital soon after admission. The injured man is Martin Gaulocher, employed in the library of Columbia University to take care of books and instruments used by professors in demonstrating to classes.

The wood, of which the building was constructed had been given to Gaulocher, who induced four neighbors to help him. They knocked all the supports they could away, and then began to pull at the shell with ropes just as Connolly, who was an old man, came along.

"You'd better keep out of the way," Gaulocher warned him.

Connolly shook his head, however. The thing looked too firm. Gaulocher started to give some supports a few blows with the axe, when the building collapsed, burying both Gaulocher and Connolly. The remaining workmen pulled Connolly out from under the débris in an unconscious condition.

Gaulocher crawled out from under the timber himself. His collarbone and two ribs were afterward found to be broken, and he was carried to his home.

STRUCK BY SUBWAY EXPRESS.

Fellow-Workman Pulls Victim from Path of Second Train.

John Sullivan, a trackman employed in the Subway, was struck by a south-bound tunnel express at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway shortly before midnight last night and hurled in front of an oncoming north-bound train.

Patrick Whalen, another trackman, saw the accident, and, jumping to the tracks, took the unconscious Sullivan up in his arms and tossed him over to the local tracks. Then he bore him to one of the niches in the wall, where he waited until he could carry Sullivan to the station.

An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. Crooks said that Sullivan had sustained sprains of the left arm and side, with contusions of the head. He was taken to the hospital, but it was not thought that his condition was serious. None of the passengers on the two trains knew that an accident had happened.

DOLLS WERE HER ANGELS.

Salesgirl Tells Customers to Go Away from Her Heaven.

Esther Bloomstein, seventeen years old, of 69 Monroe Street, was taken from a department store in Sixth Avenue, near Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon to Bellevue Hospital, where she was placed in the psychopathic ward for observation.

The girl, who is extremely pretty and a great favorite, was recently placed in charge of a big doll counter, and it was her custom to spend the dull hours in the day arranging the dolls artistically. Yesterday she was at the counter and surprised shoppers by exclaiming: "These dolls are my angels, and I shall not part with them!"

Several women desired to purchase some, but the girl replied to all:

"You are intruding in my heaven. I am the goddess here, and these dolls are my angels. You can't take them away; you can't have my angels."

The management of the store was notified, and the girl was taken to a room, where she became violent. She fought the doctor and policeman in the ambulance.

"You are all devils!" she cried. "I want to go back to my heaven where my dolls are."

The girl was finally taken to the psychopathic ward.

Latest Shipping News.

The White Star liner Majestic, from Liverpool, which was sighted southeast of Fire Island at 4 P. M. yesterday, did not reach Quarantine in time to dock last night. She is due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

M'ADOO SUBWAY WINS FIGHT FOR FRANCHISE

Crosstown Line Perpetual—25 Years Under Sixth Avenue.

CITY'S OPTION OF PURCHASE

Available When Contract Expires—Parsons Would Keep Signs Off Tiling —Sherman Square Relief.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday granted to the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, the McAdoo enterprise, a franchise of 25 years' duration to build a tunnel up Sixth Avenue from the terminus of its Hudson River tunnel at Christopher and Greenwich Streets to Thirty-third Street, and a perpetual franchise to build a cross-town tunnel across the city under Christopher and Ninth Streets to Second Avenue.

Action was taken after a report from the Committee on Contracts, consisting of A. E. Orr, Edward M. Grout, and Charles S. Smith. The signing of a contract was deferred until the next meeting. The New York and Jersey Company has received permission, however, to build now, so that it can go ahead with the work, which has been held up to await the action of the commission. The committee reported yesterday that it saw no objection to granting a franchise in perpetuity for the cross-town lines, because it was merely an extension of an inter-State railroad, and would have but little value as an independent route.

The principal features of the contract that will be entered into by the city and the New York and Jersey Railroad Company are set forth in the brief summary of the committee's report as follows:

The report of the chief engineer of this board shows that in his opinion the route on Sixth Avenue should be as near the surface as possible, but that, in view of possible cross-town lines hereafter to be granted, the board should reserve the right to require a greater depth between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets. The chief engineer also advises that the extension proposed should not in any case extend beyond the southerly side of Thirty-third Street. His reason for this is based upon the likelihood of a subway being authorized in Broadway, which would certainly involve the building of a large station in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth Street, and the railroad now proposed should be so constructed as not to interfere with that station.

Under the statute the railroad company must pay the city a compensation, to be adjusted at intervals of not more than twenty-five years. It is proposed that for the first ten years the railroad company, for the extensions now to be authorized, shall pay 50 cents per foot of track and of station platform, and shall also pay $9,000 a year, being 3 per cent. of the estimated gross earnings of $300,000 a year. For the succeeding fifteen years it is proposed that the company shall pay $1 per foot of track and station platform and 5 per cent. upon the estimated gross receipts, such estimate to be made at the expiration of the first ten years upon the basis of the information then available as to actual traffic returns.

So far as the extension from Ninth Street to Thirty-third Street along Sixth Avenue is concerned, it is proposed that the city, in case it desires to purchase that portion of the railroad for use as a part of some municipal system of rapid transit, shall have the right to purchase the same at any time after twenty-five years on paying to the owners the estimated value of such extension, exclusive of the value of the franchise, the value, however, in no case to be estimated at more than the actual cost of construction. In order to ascertain the cost of construction, it is proposed that the plans and specifications shall be subject to the approval of the board, that the board shall have a right to inspect the work and to see the books, contracts, and papers of the company, and that as soon as the work is finished a statement of the cost be shall be ascertained and filed with the city, thus fixing the maximum price to be paid.

If permanent additions to the road should be subsequently constructed, the same course would be pursued, so that at all times the city would have a statement of the entire cost of the structure, being the maximum amount it would have to pay in order to acquire the Sixth Avenue extension. The form of the franchise, in other respects, should, in the opinion of your committee, follow substantially the form of that granted to the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, with some additional safeguards for the city and for abutting property owners.

No selection of a chief engineer to succeed William Barclay Parsons was made at yesterday's meeting. It developed during the day that the members of the board were by no means unanimous in the choice of George S. Rice, the present Deputy Chief Engineer, as Mr. Parsons's successor.

PARSONS REPORTS ON SIGNS.

Mr. Parsons presented his report and conclusions on the Subway advertising question. After reciting the impossibility of making any iron-bound rules for the reason that hardly any two stations on the road were alike in construction, in height, or in general measurements, he presented as the best general rules the following:

First—Signs on the walls of the waiting rooms should be of the one-sheet dimension, (30 by 60 or 30 by 46 inches,) and should be spaced according to the designs of each station so as to harmonize with such design and to carry out the general lines of decorative treatment. Where the walls are irregular in shape, such as on the sides of the stairways, no signs are to be permitted except such as conform to such irregular shape.

Second—Signs of either the one-sheet or two-sheet dimension may be attached to the railings within the waiting rooms, placed back to back on each side of the railing; the top of the framework carrying these signs to have an approved design or a proper sign bearing the name of the station.

Third—Signs to be permitted on the walls facing the platforms on the plaster work above the frieze. Signs in this space can be set close together and of such general dimension as the space available will permit. Signs within this space can be carried in frames or painted directly upon the plaster, or attached in such other manner as the engineer of the board will approve.

Fourth—Signs may be placed at any point within any station on the exposed surfaces of the girders and under the same general conditions as suggested above for signs attached to plaster.

August Belmont reported to the board that he could not give to the Rapid Transit Board, as requested, a copy of the advertising contract with Ward & Gow, as the latter objected to its terms being made public.

Chief Engineer Parsons was instructed to report to the board at its next meeting the cost of placing the Seventy-second Street station back so as to remove the alleged danger of the entrance and exit to passengers, the West End Association having argued that it was dangerous as at present situated. Mr. Parsons said that, so far as he knew, there had been no accident there since the Subway was opened, and that he could not see in it a source of danger.

Several hundred representatives of organizations in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn appeared before the board on behalf of an extension of the subway from the Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn, through the Eastern Parkway and Pitkin Avenue to Brownsville, and thence out to the old Brooklyn city line, a portion of Brooklyn Borough that now has no railroad facilities, although it is growing more rapidly than any other section of New York. The matter was referred to the Committee on Contracts, after an hour and a half had been given up to the petitioners.

Acting through its Committee on City Plan, the Municipal Art Society has sent a memorial to the Rapid Transit Board, asking that no more franchises for subways be granted until a comprehensive plan covering all possible future extensions has been devised, so that co-ordination between all may be secured. The society suggests that all north and south avenues be reserved for subways located just below the surface. Directly under these—say on a forty-foot level—should be the transverse subways and moving sidewalks, with a subway arcade to serve as a sidewalk. Below these, on the sixty-foot level, should be the transverse subways, like the Pennsylvania's through Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and the one that will have to be built through Fifty-ninth Street when the Blackwell's Island Bridge is completed. Still lower, on the eighty-foot level, the society would place express tunnels, entrance to which would be had by elevators.

The Merchants' Association also suggests similar action, in order to avoid complications in the future. Both organizations protest against the granting of any franchises in perpetuity.

ANOTHER SYVETON SCANDAL.

Deputy Is Said to Have Been Accused of Misappropriating $30,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—It is reported that in addition to the domestic scandal with which he was threatened the late M. Syveton was accused of financial irregularities of a grave character.

The Magistrate who is investigating M. Syveton's suicide to-day called in the services of an expert accountant. It is alleged that this is to be explained by a charge against M. Syveton of misappropriating 150,000f., ($30,000.)

It is said that when M. Syveton was commissioned by Count Boni de Castellane, whose secretary he was, and by Guyot de Villeneuve to hand 250,000f. to M. Bidegain, the vanished Secretary of the Freemasons, for the purchase of the famous secret notes on military officers, the publication of which led to the assault by M. Syveton on Gen. André, M. Bidegain received only 100,000f. of this sum, and it is presumed that M. Syveton kept the remainder.

This matter, it is stated, would have been brought up against M. Syveton at his trial for assaulting Gen. André.

W. L. ELKINS LEFT $31,578,268.

Estate After Payment of Debts Valued at $24,855,743.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—William L. Elkins, the street railway and gas operator and financier, who died in November, 1903, left an estate worth $31,578,268.44. These figures are gleaned from the first account of the executors, Louise B. Elkins, George W. Elkins, John G. Johnson, and Sidney F. Tyler, filed with the Register of Wills at Norristown by Lawyer E. G. Hamerslay. The fees of the executors amount to $931,382.08.

The inventory of the estate showed $30,590,523.02. Since then the accretions and accounts received swelled the sum by nearly $1,000,000. After paying debts amounting to $6,722,524.68, the estate stood on Nov. 30 last as valued at $24,855,743.76. This latter sum the executors charged themselves with, and it does not show the sums paid to the various beneficiaries under the will. The executors charge a loss of $104,162.71 on bonds and stocks sold, and also $25,703.74 interest that accrued on loans since Mr. Elkins's death.

Dr. Louis A. Duhring, who was in almost constant attendance for a long time, received a fee of $25,000. Other physicians who attended Mr. Elkins in his last illness were Dr. W. L. McCandless, who received $440; Dr. J. William White, $1,750; Dr. Alfred Stengel, $1,100; Dr. W. W. Keen, for consultation, $150.

DUEL OVER WHIPPING OF BOY.

Latter's Father Killed and Principal of School May Not Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15.—A fatal street duel occurred this morning at the little town of Magee, about thirty miles south of here. The combatants were Edward Mangum, a livery stable proprietor, and Mr. Woodward, Principal of the Magee High School. Mangum was instantly killed, while Woodward received wounds from which he may not recover.

About two weeks ago Woodward administered corporal punishment to one of Mangum's boys for unruly conduct in school. The affair resulted in an altercation between the two men, and it is understood that both made threats.

This morning Woodward was passing along the street while Mangum was driving a wagon. Mangum drew a pistol and fired two shots at Woodward, one striking him in the abdomen and the other in the wrist. Woodward drew his pistol and fired several shots, killing Mangum. He then surrendered to a deputy sheriff and is now in jail.

SUING "SILENT" SMITH.

Oakesshott Asks Share of Profits as Executor of Employer's Estate.

Benjamin Nettleton Oakesshott, who came here from England to prosecute an action against James Henry Smith, known in Wall Street as the "silent broker," was in the Supreme Court yesterday when the case was called for trial. The defendant and his cousin, George Alexander Cooper of England, who is named as a co-defendant in the suit, were also in court.

Mr. Smith and Cooper were named as executors under the will of George Smith, their uncle, who died in England in 1899, leaving a fortune the value of which has not yet been computed. The bulk of it goes to Smith and Cooper. The property in this State alone amounts to more than $50,000,000 in gilt-edge securities.

Oakesshott asserts that he was also an executor of the estate, but was induced to enter into an agreement to renounce his right to letters testamentary on the estate, both here and in England, upon the express condition that he should receive as much as if acting as executor. While under the English laws commissions are not allowed to executors, Mr. Oakesshott puts his claim in for more than $500,000 for commissions, this being based on the administration of the property here. Mr. Oakesshott was private secretary and confidential clerk for George Smith for almost thirty years. Mr. Smith amassed his fortune here and then went to London, where it was said, he lived at the Reform Club on 15s. a day, notwithstanding his great wealth. Mr. Oakesshott, upon finding that he was not a beneficiary under the Smith will, assumed that he was named as executor in lieu of receiving a legacy. The commissions of the three executors in this State would amount to $1,500,000, and it is for his share of that sum that Mr. Oakesshott now sues. The trial will be resumed to-day.

SUES FOR ANOTHER'S LOSS.

New Yorker Takes Advantage of Kentucky Anti-Gambling Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—John A. Payne of Cincinnati, turfman, bookmaker, and head of a new racing information bureau, was sued in the United States District Court at Covington to-day for $30,000.

The plaintiff is M. Loeser of New York, and he bases his action on the allegation that one David Cohn, between October, 1902, and January, 1904, lost $10,000 in betting, gaming, and wagering on horses with the defendant. Loeser says he is not the loser of the money so lost, neither is he a creditor of Cohn; therefore, he asserts, he is entitled to recover treble the amount Cohn lost by gambling with Payne.

He brings the suit under a Kentucky statute which provides for the filing by any other party of a suit for three times the sum lost by the actual loser should the actual loser not do so within six months of the time of the loss.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO CONTROL TRUSTS

Would Compel Them to Organize Under Federal Charters.

MAY URGE IT IN MESSAGE

Reports on Beef, Oil, and Tobacco Combinations Likely to be Published Simultaneously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Among those who are best acquainted with the President's views and purposes in regard to the solution of the trust problem. It is expected that in a message to Congress, after the holiday recess, he will urge the wisdom of requiring that all corporations engaged in inter-State commerce shall organize under Federal charters and thus pass under control of the general Government so far as their corporate capacity and behavior are concerned.

This course will be the result of long study and exhaustive inquiry into the conduct of inter-State corporations, and their effect on the public in the matter of trade, prices, supply and demand, transportation and distribution. The range of this inquiry will finally be shown in the published reports of the investigation of the Beef Trust, the Oil Trust, and the Tobacco Trust.

The beef investigation is finished and a voluminous report embracing the work of a number of special expert agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor have been in the hands of the President for several weeks. The oil and tobacco inquiry are now being prosecuted and probably will be concluded within the next few weeks.

Garfield's Investigation Thorough.

Mr. Garfield, the Commissioner of Corporations, has been engaged since his appointment a year ago in framing the inquiry into trust phenomena, and has at every stage directed and inspected the work of the experts in the field. Access to books and observation of conditions and methods have contributed to the completeness and value of the reports that has been made, and Commissioner Garfield, in his final resolution of the data gathered into generalizations and principles has been able to submit to the President in distinct lines of analysis the evils of the trusts and the possibilities of remedy by legislation and administrative control.

The Inter-State corporations under this arrangement will be amenable to the supervision and restraint of the general Government in much the same way that National banks are now subject to the general Government. This may be an extreme interpretation, but it is in line with the impression gained of the President's conclusions by those who have any information on the subject.

It is expected that portions, if not all, of the beef report and the oil and tobacco inquiry if completed will be sent to Congress simultaneously with the message, and for the purpose of publication as public documents. The law requires that there shall be such publication, but gives the President discretion as to what shall be published.

It is understood that the broad rule will be followed that all features of the beef industry related to public interests are properly within the scope of the publicity sought by the law, and only such matters as might fairly be claimed to be essentially of a private character, or to be concerned vitally with the business integrity, solvency, and perpetuity of a concern, will be kept out of the reports sent to Congress.

Mr. Garfield, when asked for information on the work already accomplished by his bureau in the investigation of trust conditions and effects, has uniformly declined to talk, claiming that it was a subject that he must in obedience to the law submit to the President in the strictest confidence. As a matter of duty to the public and to the President he has refused to permit himself to be interrogated as to the nature of his report or its recommendations.

It is, however, known from other sources that are worthy of the fullest credence that the President is convinced of the efficacy of the principle of Federal charters and through Federal control for corporations that are in anywise engaged in Inter-State commerce.

This information has not yet become sufficiently known at either end of the Capitol to elicit any general expression of opinion. There is some anticipation of strenuous opposition from certain quarters to the President's proposition. The legal effect of it is such that action by Congress is sure to be preceded by weeks of debate, and there can be no hope of legislation on this line during the present session.

Pending Inter-State Bills.

Representative Cooper to-day talked with the President about the Cooper-Quarles Inter-State bill, now pending in the Senate. The bill confers additional power on the Inter-State Commerce Commission to adjust rates. Mr. Cooper does not favor the Elkins plan to establish Circuit Courts for the trial of inter-State commerce cases.

Discussing this proposition with the President Mr. Cooper contended that its adoption would simply mean further delay to the shippers in the adjustment of their complaints. The delay would discourage the shippers and probably be so expensive that the small shippers, particularly, would be unable or unwilling to bring their complaints before the court. Mr. Cooper thought the burden of proof that a given rate is fair and reasonable ought to be placed on the railroad making it. If this bill were enacted into law this would be the effect of its operation.

He maintained that the Inter-State Commerce Commission was the proper tribunal to consider rate controversies, the opportunity, of course, subsequently being afforded the railroads to have the controversies finally settled in the courts.

Senator Elkins had a conference to-day with Attorney General Moody over the bill which the former has taken up as a remedy for the defects of the present Inter-State Commerce Law.

It appears that the bill which would establish nine Inter-State Commerce districts in the United States, with an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner or Judge in each, and an Appellate Commission or Court, was originally framed by ex-Attorney General Olney early in the second Administration of President Cleveland, and was the remedy that was then proposed without success in Congress.

The measure approves itself to the Attorney General and the President, but it is not expected that it will be enacted into law this session. The conference between Senator Elkins and the Attorney General developed the understanding that while the President earnestly desires legislation this session, he does not expect it, in view of the brief time intervening before the 4th of March, and the urgent necessity for considering the various appropriation bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—The Illinois State Grange annual convention adopted resolutions to-day commending President Roosevelt for his prompt and firm demand on Congress for laws regulating inter-State commerce. The resolutions pledge the support of the entire agricultural interests of the State. Other granges are asked to petition members of Congress to support such proposed laws. Resolutions also were adopted favoring the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting the right of Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations of wealth.

TOLSTOY OPENS BOOKSTORES.

He Offers to Supply Village Libraries at Cheap Prices.

MOSCOW, Dec. 15.—Count Tolstoy has opened bookstores here and at St. Petersburg.

He is offering to provide books to village libraries at cheap prices.

A NEW LOGIC MACHINE.

California Professor Perfecting Apparatus to Answer Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Prof. Charles H. Rieber of the University of California is perfecting a logic machine that will answer syllogistic propositions as fast as proposed.

His machine is said to be an improvement on that of Stanley Jevons, the English logician. It will follow what logicians know as "circle notation," wherein all premises having separate symbols and conclusions are produced by a combination of these symbols.

Prof. Rieber has designed a machine something like an adding machine, which by the manipulation of circles and electric lights will, when the proper keys are pressed down, throw into relief all formulae that are possible answers to logical questions without the chance of an error.

MRS. HARRISON WINS SUIT.

Decision for Her in Contest Over ex-President's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—The litigation between Russell B. Harrison and Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee on one side, and Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison, widow of ex-President Harrison, on the other, was decided to-day in favor of the latter.

The plaintiffs objected to placing stocks and other securities in the widow's one-hundred-and-twenty-five-thousand-dollar trust fund. The court held, however, that the trustee had complied with the provisions of the will; that Mrs. Harrison was entitled to the earnings on the increased value of the stocks and securities, and that the fund could not be revised and the surplus of $15,000 turned into the residuary estate for the benefit of the son and daughter.

WHITE SLAVERY IN MINES?

Escaped New Yorker's Story of Cruel Treatment in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Charles Honich of New York City has arrived here after what, according to his story, was a thrilling escape over the mountains from a coal mine in West Virginia. He is about to demand an investigation by the Federal authorities of the hardships he was forced to undergo. Honich declares that guards armed with shotguns watch over the starved men who are fired upon if they make a break for liberty.

"I was sent to Cardis, West Va., from New York by an employment agency," said he. "Next morning at 5 o'clock I was awakened by four brawny fellows with shotguns, and marched from the company's shack to the line. After a breakfast of a tincup of coffee and stale meat I was told to wash the dishes I had eaten from, and told that I must work twelve hours a day in the mine."

WOMAN FASTED 48 DAYS.

Did It to Reduce Weight and Lost Forty Pounds.

ROGERS, Ark., Dec. 15.—A physician here is authority for the statement that Mrs. Carrie Sawnee, residing three miles southwest of this city, has just completed a self-imposed fast of forty-eight days, with no ill-effects.

The woman weighed 240 pounds at the beginning of her fast, which was for the purpose of reducing her weight. She now weighs 200 pounds, and, although for the forty-eight days she subsisted entirely on water, she is in the best of health.

GOODS SEIZED ON A CRUISER.

Customs Men Get Haul on the San Francisco at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 14.—Customs officers at Old Point are reported to have seized on board the United States cruiser San Francisco a rich store of smuggled goods, including silks, cigars, china, and ostrich feathers.

The value of the goods cannot be ascertained, the officials declining to discuss the matter further than to admit that the confiscation was made.

The San Francisco sailed for Norfolk to-day.

SNOW PILE SAVED HIS LIFE.

Signalman Knocked from Elevated Structure by Train in Sixth Avenue.

John Kelly, a signalman employed on the elevated tracks, was struck by a passing train at Fifty-third Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon and knocked off into the street. He had just signaled with a white lantern to a north-bound Harlem train that the way was clear to cross the south-bound tracks from Fifty-ninth Street. Then leisurely he began to step across the rails and ties to the south-bound tracks, at first miscalculating the speed of the train. In hurrying out of the way he slipped on the icy timbers, and was knocked off the structure by the train.

Turning a complete somersault he struck on his shoulders in a large pile of snow left by street cleaners in front of 874 Sixth Avenue. A dozen persons ran to Kelly's aid and pulled him from the snow.

Dr. Erving took Kelly to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, where it was found that he had a compound fracture of the left arm. The left side of his body was bruised, and his face was cut with pieces of ice and frozen dirt in the snow pile. The hospital officials said that Kelly probably would get well.

HE TRADED OFF HIS WIFE.

She Wouldn't Go—Husband in Jail, Other Man in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 15.—Joseph Beasley, living not far from Roxbury, tired of his wife and traded her off to John Samuels, a neighbor, for an accordeon.

Mrs. Beasley refused to acquiesce and Samuels tied her hands and feet, put her into his wagon, and took her home. Mrs. Beasley escaped and swore out a warrant for both men. Beasley was found playing his musical instrument, but threw it aside to fight the officers.

Samuels says he will sue Beasley. Mrs. Beasley is now in charge of the Beasley home and Beasley is in jail as he cannot pay a fine for desertion. Samuels is charged with assault.

The accordeon was worth perhaps 75 cents.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

ODELL FOR BLACK; OPEN WAR BEGINS

Bliss Says Depew Pledges Brought Campaign Funds.

TALK OF HARRIMAN GUARANTEE

That Odell Would be Neutral—Conferrees Stand 17 to 7 for Black—Depew Men Think McCarren May Help.

As the result of a conference of Republican State leaders called by Governor-Chairman Odell and held yesterday in one of the parlors of the Republican Club to determine the sentiment of the organization with respect to the election of a successor to Senator Chauncey M. Depew there is now in prospect the most bitter political row that the Republican organization in this State has experienced since the famous struggle between the Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds over the re-election of Conkling and Platt.

The conference yesterday stood 17 to 7 in favor of the election of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black to succeed Senator Depew. After the conference Governor-Chairman Odell and the friends of Mr. Black announced that the fight was practically over, and that Mr. Black would be the Senator. Owing to the mild manner in which the Depew men who were in the conference received the verdict which condemned their favorite to political slaughter, it was not expected that the decision in favor of Black would provoke any violent opposition.

Depew Defies Enemies.

That comforting notion was shattered last night when Senator Depew issued a defiance to his enemies that aroused his friends to action, and led at once to recriminations between the opposing factions which presage sensational developments before the fight is over.

Senator Depew, when seen at his residence, was fully informed of the proceedings of the conference.

"Will you retire from the Senatorial contest because of the sentiment of the conference?" he was asked.

"My candidacy," the Senator replied, "is in the hands of my friends all over the State, and I will remain in the field until the vote of the Legislature is taken."

"How will the situation which has developed affect Senator Platt?"

"I am Senator Platt's friend and he is my friend, but I regard the fight which is being made on me in the light of a personal affair."

Friends of Senator Depew did not hesitate to say that the conference called by Governor-Chairman Odell had been packed against Mr. Depew. In support of that contention they declared it to be a fact that some of Senator Depew's stanchest supporters had not received any notice of the conference. It is said the Senator himself was not informed that the conference was to be held, and did not learn that it was in session until some time after it had been on.

Among the ardent Depew men who received no invitation to attend the conference, it was said, were Col. George W. Dunn, Senator Jotham P. Allds, and William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, who has had charge of Senator Depew's campaign. Mr. Barnes is now in Cincinnati, and it was asserted by indignant friends of Senator Depew that the conference had been called at this time to take advantage of Mr. Barnes's absence from the State.

Cornelius N. Bliss, who acted as the chief spokesman for Senator Depew at the conference, did not receive any invitation to be present, it was declared by one of Senator Depew's closest personal friends. This informant said Mr. Bliss had learned of the conference during the morning, had hastened to the Republican Club, and "had butted in to protect Mr. Depew's interests." That he did in a straight-cut speech, in which he said things which are asserted to have made some of those present wince.

Had Harriman's Promise?

Among other things which Mr. Bliss is said to have told the conference was that $425,000 of the $750,000 raised in New York for the National and State campaigns was contributed by close personal friends of Senator Depew's, upon the understanding that he was to have no opposition from the State organization for re-election. Mr. Bliss also is reported to have asserted that he had the promise of E. H. Harriman that Governor-Chairman Odell would not oppose the re-election of Mr. Depew.

The conference began at 10 o'clock, and Governor-Chairman Odell presided. Those present were Speaker Nixon, Cornelius N. Bliss, Congressman Wadsworth, ex-Attorney General Davies, John A. Merritt, Senator Stevens, Senator Raines, Senator Malby, Senator Brackett, William C. Warren, National Committeeman William L. Ward, Senator Tully, Louis F. Payn, Cornelius V. Collins, Robert Hunter, leader of Dutchess; Frank Coie, Chairman of the Greene County Committee; Wallace T. Foo., George W. Aldridge, Louis Emerson, Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, Judge Stowell of Oswego, John N. Parker, of Schenectady, Deputy Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner Lawrence of Delaware, Senator Elon R. Brown, and Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett.

It was said by the Black men that nearly every county north of the Bronx was represented in the conference in an authoritative manner. That assertion was indignantly denied by the friends of Senator Depew, who said that not only were leaders of counties favorable to Senator Depew utterly ignored, but that in some instances men were brought into the conference who had no right whatever to speak for their county.

A case in point, they said, was that of Judge Stowell of Oswego. Both the Senator and Assemblyman from that county are pledged to Senator Depew, it was asserted, and yet Judge Stowell informed the conference that there is practically no sentiment in the county for the re-election of Senator Depew. Oswego is the home county of Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan, who is a strong Depew man.

The speakers in the conference for Senator

Depew were Cornelius N. Bliss, Congressman Wadsworth, and Senator Raines. There were nearly a dozen speakers for ex-Gov. Black, among them being Senator Brackett, Louis F. Payn, William C. Warren, and National Committeeman W. L. Ward.

Mr. Bliss said that in making a fight against Senator Depew the organization was acting in bad faith. He told of the raising of $425,000 by Senator Depew's friends, who are also among the noted financiers of the country, of the alleged promise given by Mr. Harriman, of the understanding which Senators Depew and Platt thought they had with Gov. Odell, and made the assertion that Senator Depew was the candidate whom the great majority of the business men of New York City and of the entire State preferred.

"Bad Faith to Voters."—Bliss.

"Senator Depew was as much a candidate before the people at the last election as any man who ran on the State ticket," Mr. Bliss is reported to have said by one who was in the conference. "He canvassed the entire State as a candidate for re-election. At that time there was no other candidate in sight. Assurances which ought to be binding had been given that there would be none. The people voted for members of the Legislature upon the belief that they were voting to re-elect Senator Depew. I say now that to spring a new candidate for Senator upon the people after the Legislature was elected with the understanding upon the part of the people that Senator Depew was the only candidate for the Senate is bad faith to the voters of the State as well as to Senator Depew."

Congressman Wadsworth and Senator Raines also made strong pleas for the re-election of Senator Depew, asserting that he had made a good Senator and was entitled to re-election on his merits. They said there was a great moral sentiment behind Senator Depew which would be outraged if he were to be defeated by backroom politics after he had made a campaign for re-election out in the open, with no apparent opposition.

National Committeeman William L. Ward spoke in favor of the election of ex-Gov. Black. He is reported to have said that there was no sentiment in Westchester in favor of Senator Depew and that any member of the Legislature from that county who voted for Mr. Depew's return "would be buried so deep at the next election that there would be no resurrecting him."

Mr. Ward's reference to the fate in store for any Westchester man who brooked the wrath of the organization was aimed at Assemblyman James J. Angar of that county, the only member of the Legislature from Westchester who has declared for Senator Depew.

William C. Warren, leader of Erie County, said that the only Republican of any prominence in Erie County favoring the re-election of Senator Depew whom he had been able to find was Edward H. Butler, and Butler's campaign for Depew through his newspaper, Mr. Warren said, was of such a character as to entitle his views to no consideration from the organization.

No vote was actually taken, but when all of the counties had been heard from it was found that the standing of the conference was 17 to 7 in favor of Black. Speaker Nixon, who had remained quiet throughout the conference, opposed a motion to take a vote, saying that he did not regard the membership of the conference as entirely representative.

Mr. Nixon was generally supposed to be a strong Depew man, and early in the day Senator Depew's friends had said the Speaker was acting as the spokesman for Senator Depew in the conference, and had made a strong plea for him. They learned later that Mr. Nixon had not taken the offensive.

Odell Opposes Depew.

Before the conference Governor-Chairman Odell made a statement of his position. The Governor-Chairman said that he had the kindest personal feeling for Senator Depew, and declared that he had never told a single member of the Legislature that he favored the election of ex-Gov. Black as against Mr. Depew. On the other hand, members of the Legislature and Republican leaders from various sections of the State had come to him and told him that Senator Depew must not be re-elected; that such action would be suicidal for the organization as it now exists. They gave it as their opinion that it was absolutely necessary that the organization should have a spokesman in Washington.

Senator Depew had always acted with Senator Platt they said, and Senator Platt in his recent interviews had showed no disposition to consider the wishes of the organization as paramount to his personal preferences. That was all there was to the situation, the Governor-Chairman said. It was merely a question as to whether the organization could afford to have two Senators in Washington neither of whom would govern his conduct by the wishes of the organization.

It was a subject of general remark after the conference that there were no representatives of either New York or Kings County present. The absence of New York County leaders was explained by the statement that Gov. Odell was in complete control of the local organization and knew that he would be able to command the votes of at least ten of the twelve members from New York County.

It was said that no invitations had been sent to Republican leaders of Kings County to attend the conference because it was known that the prevailing sentiment in that county was for Senator Depew.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night friends of Senator Depew said that the fight was now on to a finish. Disputes between them and the Odell men were bitter. In one instance the lie was passed.

"The political minks will now have to come out of the water," remarked one of Senator Depew's lieutenants. "There has been altogether too much ducking in this fight. Every member of the Legislature and every Republican leader will now have to take his stand."

It is understood that some of the friends of Senator Depew will call upon Governor-elect Higgins to-day and ask him to declare himself. Up to this time Gov. Higgins has succeeded in concealing his preference.

Was Depew "Sawdusted"?

A story which was told to illustrate the manner in which Senator Depew had been "sawdusted," to use the expression of the relator, was unfolded in the "Amen Corner" shortly after Senator Depew's announcement that he intended to fight to the finish became known at the Fifth Avenue. The story was to this effect:

When Senators Platt and Depew called upon Governor-Chairman Odell during the campaign to obtain definite information as to his attitude with respect to the Senatorship and secured, as they believed, a pledge from the Governor-Chairman that he would keep his hands off, they were so pleased with the result of their visit that they showed their gratitude in a substantial manner.

Senator Platt is said to have informed the Governor-Chairman that he had collected $75,000 for campaign expenses and to have announced his determination to turn the whole amount over to him to use as he saw fit, a promise, it is said, he redeemed the very next day. Senator Depew is then reported to have asked the Governor-Chairman how much he had received in contributions from nominees on the State ticket. The Governor-Chairman said that contributions from that source amounted in the aggregate to $26,000, most of that amount having been the contribution of Frank Wayland Higgins, candidate for Governor.

"I will duplicate that amount," Senator Depew is said to have responded. And the next day, as the story goes, a check for $26,000 bearing Mr. Depew's signature was sent to the State Headquarters, payable to the order of Governor-Chairman Odell.

McCarren and Depew.

Senator Depew's declaration last night that he intended to fight to the end was taken to mean that members of the Legislature favoring his candidacy will be asked to remain out of the Republican caucus in the event that it should appear that the friends of Black will be in the majority. In that event it is understood that Senator McCarren of Brooklyn may throw some of the Democratic votes from Kings County to Senator Depew. The members, who, it is believed, McCarren might be able to influence in voting for Senator Depew as against the minority candidate who is certain to be the choice of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, are: Senators Thomas H. Cullen, James J. Kehoe, and Conrad Hasenflug; and Assemblymen Thomas P. Reilly, Charles J. Dodd, James A. Thompson, James J. Byrnes, William S. Shanahan, Thomas F. Matthews, George W. Cavanagh, Harry H. Dale, Charles H. Fuller, and John Wolff.

Ex-Gov. Black, when seen late last night at the Hotel Manhattan, said he had no wish to make a statement with reference to the action of the conference of State leaders. Asked whether he would make a statement to-day he replied: "No, I don't believe so."

Informed that the conference had stood 17 to 7, he observed:

"Seventeen to seven; that seems heavy enough, doesn't it?"

"Do you think it desirable to wait until the Legislature delivers the goods before making any statement?"

"That would seem to be more authentic, wouldn't it?" said Mr. Black with a smile.

BELMONT MADE HEAD OF CIVIC FEDERATION

Continued from Page 1.

for the arbitrament of war in the last resort.

"We should always remember with satisfaction that peace reigns in six-sevenths of the industrial world. There are only seven out of twenty-two millions engaged in gainful pursuits, in mechanical and manufacturing occupations. Now we hear nothing of war in the agricultural branch, which of itself has more than ten millions of workers. The farmer and his farmhands co-operate peacefully, and their relations are satisfactory, as we safely infer from the absence of quarrel between them. In domestic service, comprising five and one-half millions, all is peace; perhaps in this department the relations of employer and employed are most satisfactory of all. How very few are the homes with servants in which we do not find several old retainers, old nurses or old butlers, old coachmen, old gardeners, who pass their old age in comfort as part of the household and valued friends.

"These facts lead us to the cause of much of the tension and strife found in the manufacturing and mechanical departments. It rests just here: The former bring in the personal equation, and into the latter nowadays that scarcely enters. It is these personal relations, the knowledge of the virtues of the employer and employed revealed to each other, creating mutual regard, that establish the reign of peace in agricultural and domestic service.

"Small manufacturers and contractors, employing each a few men rarely have trouble with each other. Each man knows the qualities of the employer and the employer knows his men. Naturally they become interested in each other, and mutual esteem, often ripening to affection, insures not only peace, but good will. Eliminating the class of small employers there remain out of the seven millions engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, probably not more than three million of the seven, from whom the blessings of peace are often swept away in industrial war.

"That is, out of the twenty-two millions of workers, six-sevenths may be assumed to have industrial peace. Only one-seventh employed in huge numbers at the large works or mines are exposed to successive and disastrous outbursts of war, and this chiefly for the reason that employers and employes are strangers to each other's good qualities. It is, therefore to this class, employers equally with employes, we of the Civic Federation require to devote most of our thoughts and efforts. I am persuaded that quarrels arise quite as often from the employer's ignorance of the fine qualities of his employes as from ignorance of the workmen of the good qualities of their employers.

"As far as the largest manufactories and mines are concerned, I think the great corporation engaged in a dispute with its men makes a mistake if it adopt the policy, or even consider it, of running the works with new men. First, the best workmen are not idle, and to employ the only class that can be obtained is to lay the foundation of serious future trouble. It does not pay to lose a body of excellent workmen and sober, respectable men, nor to employ the class of workmen whose services can be obtained to fill their places. There is another consideration of much weight. Just in proportion that the workman is earnest and efficient is his pride in his work; he feels that the tools he operates or the furnace he works are in a sense part of himself. He has a personal interest in them and in his job. To compel him to stand by and see an outsider, almost sure to be his inferior both as workman and as man, take his place, is to subject him to a trial he should be spared. That the support of his wife and children depends upon his labor, of which he is deprived by another, is the most excruciating thought of all. This is a trial to which no workman should be subjected.

Refers to Building Strikes.

"We have another branch to deal with, much in evidence in New York. I am told that a contractor building a residence here employs men from no less than thirty-eight different trades unions. In recent years one or more of these have been constantly at war. Seldom are the thirty-eight all enjoying industrial peace. Saddest of all sights, it is often against each other, union against union, that war is waged. Union fighting union must surely give the great fiend exhilarating rapture.

"I have no personal experience in this matter, but such information as I have been able to acquire from some fair-minded employers is to the effect that the fair, competent, and quiet workmen do not yet give proper attention to the management of their unions, and that consequently these have been hitherto left to the extreme men. This is a stage which organized labor always has to meet, but it often passes that stage, and as the necessity for prudent action is realized, the moderate, open-minded, and fair men finally obtain control. In organizations like the Locomotive Brotherhood and other unions of railroad men we have proof that there is evolved a safe, conservative, fair management, which renders strikes a very rare occurrence, indeed. It is not the able, educated workman that favors extreme demands or violent action, but the ignorant, and just as men become intelligent there will be greater harmony.

"Gentlemen, the most cheering feature in the relations of capital and labor is that there seems a law at work which rejects the extreme men of both employers and employes and slowly evolves the reign of the fair-minded element which continually makes for industrial peace. The mission of our federation is to bring these together in friendly conference and prove to them that there are always two sides to all disputes, and also many kindred virtues and an earnest desire for harmony upon both sides, that there are fair employers as there are fair workmen, and that it is a bad day for both capital and labor when they fail to settle themselves peacefully any dispute that arises between them."

Archbishop Ireland, who followed, received an ovation, the diners rising to cheer him.

"It is strange," he said, "that in America no solution has been found to the problem of the difficulties between capital and labor as we understand them. But I have supreme faith in America, and if any social or economical problem cannot be found in America I despair of its solution anywhere else.

"The two things most needed for the solution of the problem are intelligence and sympathy for each other on the part of the conflicting bodies, and nowhere could we have more striking indication of those factors than here at this dinner."

August Belmont was the next speaker. He said in part:

"You have called upon me to say something. On the rolls of our association I am designated as an employer. I take it, therefore, I am expected to speak from that standpoint.

"One idea has impressed me, this evening, more than all others—the unequaled value of American citizenship. We must recognize that citizenship is in evolution. Its distinctive merit and qualities are the product of social, industrial, and political conditions fostered, nurtured, and made possible by social, industrial, and political institutions which are peculiar and individual to our Nation. These find their roots in the principles of democracy; indeed, they are the outward and visible signs of democracy, and, therefore, when revealed in the practical affairs and contacts of life they present in American citizenship a picture of life as shown nowhere else in the world. In no other country, I venture to say, would it be possible to bring together in an unrestrained atmosphere of equality such a company as we find here assembled. Here are the representatives of scholarship and science; capital and labor; enterprise and thrift.

Belmont Tells His Experience.

"I am glad to testify to the efficacy and efficiency of face to face conferences with honorable employees. I pronounce it a practical method of reaching a common understanding upon points in controversy, from which harmonious agreements are possible; and, if I may refer to my own experience, from such conferences, over controverted points, followed a better understanding and a harmonious agreement in the conduct of a great public service corporation.

"It is a pleasure to believe that organized labor is learning more and more the lesson that its share of responsibility for a contract is equal to that of capital.

It was at the conclusion of Mr. Belmont's speech that Mr. Gompers called upon Franklin MacVeagh, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, of which the other members were John Mitchell and Archbishop Ireland, to make his report. Mr. MacVeagh announced that Mr. Belmont was its unanimous choice. Mr. Gompers then enfranchised the voters, Mr. Belmont's election was moved by Mr. MacVeagh, seconded by W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers in America, and carried una voce.

Mr. Belmont was cheered loud and long, and in thanking the temporary enfranchised voters said he realized fully the sense of his responsibility, which was impressed upon him by the recollection of his predecessor in office.

Henry Phipps in the same manner was elected to succeed Mr. Belmont as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Charles A. Moore replaced Cornelius N. Bliss as Treasurer.

The offices of Chairman of the Executive Committee, vacated by Mr. Phipps, and Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, which had been held by Mr. Moore, remain vacant temporarily. The other officers remain as follows:

Samuel Gompers, First Vice President; Oscar S. Straus, Second Vice President; C. A. Moore, Chairman Conciliation Committee; H. H. Vreeland, Chairman Welfare Department; Francis L. Robbins and John Mitchell, Chairmen Trade Agreement Committee; Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council, and Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary.

Mitchell Looks to the Future.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, said among other things:

"If the labor question is to be settled at all it must be settled by men who will not stand upon their supposed rights; it will not be settled by men who are unwilling to give credit to other men for honest purposes and unwilling to concede to them what are their just dues.

"I hope the time will never come when men will surrender their rights to strike or employers give up their rights to close their mines or their mills, and I hope to live long enough to see the day when lockouts, strikes and boycotts will be unnecessary, and when the American Civic Federation will be the recognized tribunal of peace in the industrial affairs of America."

Oscar S. Straus, who was the next speaker, said that the federation hoped to teach the capitalist a higher conception of the relations of man to man than the accumulation of dividends, and to teach the laborer that there were larger responsibilities than opened to him within the four walls of his workshop—the responsibility to the public at large.

It was nearly midnight when Mr. Gompers called on President Eliot of Harvard to speak.

Mr. Eliot said he represented that vague body known as the public, which comprised three-quarters of the American people.

"We hear much of the fight that is going on between the opposing forces," he said, "but where did this power to fight come from? It came when free institutions were formed in this country. We want something more than industrial peace as the result of this conflict. We want something more than peace with honor. We want peace with liberty, and this the closed shop, the union label, and the boycott will never give us. These build up the monopoly of labor that is perfect when it has succeeded, just as the trust is successful when it has succeeded. We have had considerable experience with both in this country, and so, speaking for the American public, I say we want to get out of the Civic Federation peace with liberty."

Mr. Gompers arose to reply to Mr. Eliot. He said he felt impelled to say something, and he wanted to be understood as saying that before the day of combinations of labor laboring men were slaves, and that they would be slaves to-day but for these labor unions. He said that every effort that was made by organized labor to shorten the working day so as to give the laboring man a greater opportunity for mental and physical improvement hastened the day of industrial peace with liberty and with honor.

"I would not feel that this occasion had been complete had I not said this in answer to what has been said to-night," said Mr. Gompers, "and I regret the necessity for my saying it at all."

Other speakers were P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and James Kilbourne of Columbus, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Andrew Carnegie There—Nothing Serious the Matter, He Says.

The fourth annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was the first held since the death of the former President, Senator Hanna. A nominating committee was appointed last May to name his successor.

The nominating committee was expected to meet on Wednesday night, but failed to do so, and when the Executive Committee was called to order at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning by Samuel Gompers, First Vice President, there was no report. A sub-committee was appointed in the afternoon composed of Frank McVeagh, Archbishop Ireland, and John Mitchell. They left the meeting about 3 o'clock, and it was said that their mission was to get the consent of a well-known employer to act as President. The announcement of the name was deferred until last night.

Andrew Carnegie, who attended the morning session, did not look ill, and was in good spirits. He said there was nothing serious the matter with him. The following letter from President Roosevelt to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, acting Chairman of the meeting, in reply to an invitation to attend was read:

I greatly regret that my duties here do not admit my attending the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation which will be held in New York City on Thursday the 15th inst. But though I cannot take part in the conference or be present at the dinner in connection therewith, I assure you that I am in hearty accord and sympathy with the purposes of the National Civic Federation in its effort for the establishment of more rightful relations between employers and employes." It is a movement so praiseworthy and so thoroughly American in conception that it should as a matter of course receive the earnest support of all good citizens who are awake to the vital needs of our nation.

Views upon economic and sociological problems often differ. There can be, however, no division of opinion that the highest aim of all should be toward establishing on an ever closer basis of mutual respect and friendship the relations between employers and workmen.

The men associated in the National Civic Federation have already done much in the direction of settling labor difficulties on a basis of conciliation and just dealing. Among those most prominent in this work and largely and intimately associated with all your work was the late Marcus A. Hanna, President of the National Civic Federation, a large employer of labor, a man of extraordinary force of character and great mental strength, who devoted much of his time and efforts to the material improvement of the wage workers, not only without injury to employers, but to their marked benefit, as well as to the benefit of the people generally. When he attended the last meeting of your body his condition was such that a less consideration of the interests of others would have prompted him to stay away in the interests of his own life and health. But when he saw what he deemed a high duty he never paid any heed to his own physical welfare.

You are about to elect a President to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and I am sure your wise judgment will enable you to choose some man able to carry on in his spirit and with his power the great work of your association.

Again permit me to assure you of my entire sympathy with your organization, which has done so much, and which if rightfully conducted will, I am confident, achieve so much more in the interests of the people of our common country.

Reports from committees representing the various departments of the Civic Federation were described at such length that the afternoon session was a very protracted one.

H. H. Vreeland, Chairman of the Welfare Department of the Federation, described the successful efforts of the department in getting employers to consider the comfort, education, and recreation of their employes.

Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read a report giving the history of the Civic Federation during the past year. It had been the most successful year since the body was organized.

He said that the recent action of the American Federation of Labor in putting down the rowdy element was an indication of a new order of things.

The Department of Trade Agreements was described in a paper read by Francis L. Robbins, Chairman of the department.

Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to create a Department of Industrial Economics. President Eliot of Harvard University was chosen as the head of this department, and power was given him to appoint a committee of fifteen to take charge of the work. A committee was also appointed to form an International Civic Federation.

JOB FOR HARMONY BOARD.

Housesmiths Leave Associated Building Trades—Other Fights On.

The Associated Building Trades has appointed a harmony board which yesterday considered plans to obtain peace among the unions which have affiliated with it. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which was its strongest organization, has decided to leave the body at the last moment, for fear of getting into any fresh labor trouble.

Other unions in the body are fighting each other. Up to yesterday the Brotherhood of Carpenters had protested against the credentials of the Lumber Handlers' Union; Local 480 of the Plumbers had protested against Plumbers' Union No. 2; several organizations of marble workers had protested against the Empire Club of Marble Setters, and there had developed a fight between two organizations of painters.

Appeal for Contagious Hospital Patients

Christmas gifts are requested by the Department of Health for the many patients, young and old, in the various hospitals for contagious diseases. In an appeal issued yesterday attention is called to the fact that these sufferers are often neglected through the common fear that well folk have of going to these institutions. Toys, books, and magazines are especially requested, and may be sent to the department offices at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The Christmas Piano

And where to buy it.

AEOLIAN HALL presents to intending piano purchasers opportunities *distinctly* different from those offered anywhere else in New York *for the reasons given below.* It is a matter of ordinary precaution to call here before definitely deciding upon a new piano for Christmas.

¶ Aeolian Hall is the *only* place in Manhattan where you can purchase the Pianola Piano, the new type of piano which has created such a furore in musical circles. It contains a complete Metrostyle Pianola *inside its case* and is instantly available for either hand-playing or Pianola-playing.

¶ Aeolian Hall contains the main warerooms of the WEBER PIANO COMPANY and here will be found a complete line of these magnificent instruments, for over half a century the favorite among judges of musical quality the world over.

¶ Aeolian Hall offers in its EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT an exceptional opportunity to secure *standard makes of pianos under regular prices.* These are pianos which have been taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano and are remarkable for their fine condition and little evidence they show of previous use. Webers, Steinways, Knabes, Chickerings, etc., etc., are included.

¶ Aeolian Hall is also the headquarters of the WHEELOCK PIANO and the STUYVESANT PIANO,—both instruments of sterling quality but sold at moderate prices.

Here, if anywhere, with this immense range of choice, can every degree of taste be satisfactorily met. We suggest a visit to Aeolian Hall *before* instead of *after* the Christmas Piano has been selected.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL,
362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

IDENTIFY MRS. CHADWICK AS MME. DEVERE, FORGER

Prison Employes Face Her—Beckwith Not Sure She's a Fraud.

BANKER VISITS HER IN CELL

Accused Woman to be Arraigned on Monday—Talk of Indicting Dr. Chadwick.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 15.—Mrs. L. M. Kissinger and Mrs. Flora Kissinger, who were formerly employed in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, to-day visited Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in her cell in the county jail and identified her as the woman who thirteen years ago served a term for forgery under the name of Mmé. Devere.

The two women entered the jail unannounced, and one of them addressed Mrs. Chadwick as Mme. Devere, but the imprisoned woman covered her face and declined to talk with them. Later in the day President Beckwith of the ruined Oberlin bank called on Mrs. Chadwick, and had a brief interview with her. "You've ruined me," he said, "but I'm not sure you're a fraud."

When President Beckwith of the suspended Oberlin bank called to see Mrs. Chadwick in her cell this afternoon he was accompanied by his wife, who has stood by him through the avalanche of reproach that is being heaped upon him by his fellow-townsmen.

When the man whose bank and whose private fortune have been wrecked stood face to face with the woman who is charged with having been responsible for the wrecking of both the two looked steadily at each other for a moment. Then they shook hands.

"You got us into an awful fix," said the aged banker. "It looks as if it were time for you to tell all you know." The woman gave no sign of assent to this opinion.

"You've ruined me," Beckwith continued, "but I'm not so sure yet you are a fraud. I've stood by you to my last dollar, and I do think now that it is time for you to make known all. I always told you I didn't like the idea of your changing attorneys so often. Get a good one and keep him.

"I'm not convinced you are a fraud, and I look for the time when this matter will be straightened out."

Mrs. Chadwick will be arraigned Monday before Judge Wing of the United States Court. She will plead not guilty and her bail will be fixed. As there is little indication of any one furnishing the big bail that will be fixed, she will probably go back to jail to stay until the February term of court. Even should she get bail on the Federal Court charges, the State authorities would step in and rearrest her on the indictments pending. It is the determination of all the officials to keep her behind the bars.

The county Grand Jury is going right on with its investigations. President Beckwith of the Oberlin bank was before the body for several hours to-day. He is said to have made some startling statements, and Prosecutor Keeler admitted to-night that he had a new lead, and that he hoped now for several more indictments.

He admitted that Dr. Chadwick's part in the affair was being investigated, and that there were indications of an indictment against him. Beckwith and Iri Reynolds have both said he knew of the deals made by Mrs. Chadwick. A New York attorney is also being mentioned openly, and the Prosecutor said the Grand Jury was looking into his case thoroughly.

Earlier in the afternoon Mrs. Chadwick denied to Marshal Chandler that she had borrowed $800,000 in Pittsburg. She laughed at the "silly yarn," as she called it.

The indictments returned yesterday in the Federal Court against President Beckwith and Cashier Spear may result in trouble for the latter, at least as far as bondsmen are concerned. He is now under bonds of $10,000, furnished by M. A. Lander of this city. Mr. Lander declared this morning that he did not feel that he could give a personal bond for a larger amount than he had already signed, and that if anything more was called for under the Federal indictments he might be compelled to surrender Mr. Spear to the authorities.

The diamonds of Mrs. Chadwick have not been located as yet. Mr. Loeser has the name of a man in New York who is said to have a portion of them in his possession, the name having been given him by Iri Reynolds, but will not divulge the name of this man until it has been ascertained whether or not he has the jewels.

An application for an additional receiver for the Chadwick estate was made in the Common Pleas Court this afternoon by the Savings Deposit Banking and Trust Company of Elyria, Ohio, which has brought suit against Mrs. Chadwick on two notes of $25,000 and $10,000 respectively.

The tangle of the receivers of Mrs. Chadwick's property was partly straightened out this morning, when Herbert W. Bell, the receiver appointed by the Common Pleas Court, turned over to Nathan Loeser, the receiver designated by the United States District Court, all the property of the Chadwick estate in his possession.

Mr. Bell surrendered to Mr. Loeser all the securities which had been given to Iri Reynolds by Mrs. Chadwick, including the Carnegie notes and the trust agreement. Receiver Loeser is now in possession of all the personal property of Mrs. Chadwick that has been located, with the exception of the chattels in her Euclid Avenue residence in this city.

STUDENTS GET MONEY BACK.

Friends of Oberlin College to Help Sufferers from Bank Failure.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Dec. 15.—President King of Oberlin College has announced that friends of the college had taken steps to reimburse students who had suffered loss by failure of the Citizens' National Bank. He said this could not apply to all cases, but only to those where the loss had been heavy and the need great.

The bank officials are not yet willing to announce the amounts that were deposited with them, nor the names of depositors, but it is generally known that comparatively few students did their banking there, but in some cases the loss has been very heavy. President King said that he hoped that the amounts advanced by the college's friends would be sufficient to keep those who had lost their money from going home.

THE

BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart

By this Sign you may know and will find

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York

Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.

Select Now—Delivery when wanted

Get the Best and you get the Singer

Singer Sewing-Machines are never sold to dealers

Distinctive Overcoats for Men
At Twenty Dollars.

Indicative of the absolute perfection to which we have reduced our system of tailoring is this: Not one per cent of our overcoats at twenty dollars demand more than a minute alteration to make them ready for service—good service under the most trying conditions. Whether it be a coat which defines the form or one that is draped over it, a subtle grace of line and contour and infinite style mark the garment if it be our label which identify it. The collection includes box models 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches long; tourist models, single or double breasted, with or without belt; paddocks and paletot overcoats in an extensive variety of fabrics and designs.

Distinctive Suits for Men
At Fifteen Dollars.

Constancy of purpose has ever marked the conduct of this clothing business of ours. Though conditions have conspired to develop the demand for our more costly suits, we have been faithful to the basic purpose—the tailoring of really high grade ready-for-service garments at a modest price. At fifteen dollars our stock affords an extensive collection of suits which establish their right to rank with the suits that our contemporaries offer at eighteen and even twenty dollars—establish it by the power of serviceable fabrics, and tailoring which expresses a full measure of character and individuality.

Six single-breasted models in twenty distinctive styles of fabrics,
Four double-breasted models in sixteen distinctive styles of fabrics.

Embracing cheviot, thibet, worsted, cassimere, tweed and winter weight homespun in a most exhaustive collection of the season's most exclusive designs and colors.

Until Christmas
The Store Will be Open Evenings

Saks & Company
BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

A New Flavor
FOR BREAKFAST
GRAPE-NUTS FOOD

Furnishes the Carbohydrates in form of Post Sugar, valuable for Athletes, Brain . . . Workers, or Invalids . . .

AT GROCERS. TRIAL PROVES.

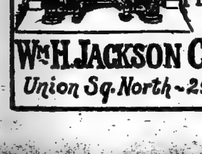
MANTELS
ANDIRONS
FIRE-SETS
FIRE-SCREENS
ETC.
Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North—29 E. 17th St.

THEODORE A. KOHN & SON, JEWELLERS

GIFTS FOR GENTLEMEN

OUR Stock presents a Variety which makes proper Selection of Gifts for Gentlemen a Pleasure and the Prices lend Attractiveness to the Beauty of the Designs. Here follow with the Prices a few Gold Novelties suitable for Gentlemen:

GIFTS FOR GENTLEMEN

¶ Key Rings $2.50	¶ Tie Holders $2.50
¶ Pencils $3	¶ Cigar Holders $3.50
¶ Fob Guards $6	¶ Sleeve Holders $5.50
¶ Knives $6	¶ Pocket Combs $7.50
¶ Pipes $7.75	¶ Waistcoat Buttons $8
¶ Key Chains $9	¶ Taper Boxes $11.50
¶ Suspenders $21	¶ Match Boxes $24
¶ Card Cases $50	¶ Cigarette Cases $85

Excellent in Quality

On December 22, 23 and 24 our Store will be Open in the Evenings until 10 o'clock

ON FIFTH AVENUE
at THIRTY SECOND STREET

"Be stylish," said Beau Brummell, "and you will be happy."

THIS IS THE SEASON WHEN IT IS ESPECIALLY STYLISH TO BE HAPPY.

IT'S A TIME FOR EVENING CLOTHES AND CHRISTMAS FURNISHINGS.

BUT YOU'LL WANT AN OVERCOAT ALL THROUGH THE SEASON.

BELTED-BACK TOURISTS $20 TO $30.

EVERYTHING NEEDFUL IN APPAREL OR ADORNMENT IN DRESS.

B&K Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, below 32d st. } . . . Manhattan
Cooper Square, at 5th st. }
Fulton st. and Dekalb ave. . . . . Brooklyn

Cooper Square and Brooklyn Stores open on Saturday till 10 p. m.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

Electric and Oil Lamps of dignified design.
Library Sets in Metal and Glass.
Unusual Rugs.
Carefully selected Furniture.
Favrile Glass Vases.
Visitors Always Welcome.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

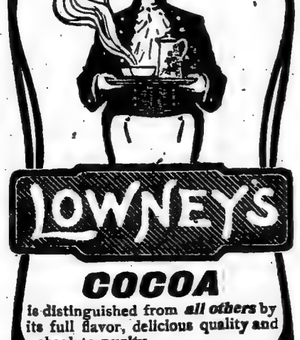
LOWNEY'S COCOA

is distinguished from *all others* by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute *purity.*

The Lowney Receipt Book sent FREE.
The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

KEEP MFG. CO

Makers of Keep's Shirts
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Our only store in New York

Christmas Specialties

A Special Lot of Fine Linen Handkerchiefs at, half doz., 75c

Others at $1 38, $2.00 and $2 75 half doz. Plain or with hand embroidered initials.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE.
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated,
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Fire which started to-day in the Ohio Seat Company's plant and spread to an adjoining building occupied by the Rudolph Surre Anchor Tannery caused about $175,000 loss. The buildings mentioned and a dwelling house adjoining were destroyed.

FLAMMARION

Made after formulas of the renowned French astronomer, Camille Flammarion. Shown in a great variety of beautiful mountings. We offer also a choice of Lemaire, Colmont and other celebrated glasses.

The prices are $3.50 upward.

HOLIDAY BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

☞On the second floor you'll find New York's largest showing of men's housecoats.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

Eight days more, then Xmas eve

WILL you be ready in ample time?—don't put off your holiday shopping until the last moment. There's less satisfaction in hurried choosing. Our Christmas business is now at its height—surpassing each succeeding day our sales for the corresponding period one year ago. We must admit that it's a great satisfaction to us—shows our merchandise is right—our prices are right, and above all the discriminating shoppers appreciate the standard of the Simpson Crawford Co.'s merchandise and that the name has an appreciated significance when making holiday presentations.

Basement Salesroom.

Bring the children to our Toyland.

It's in the basement—there's a wonderland of toys—and every article is sold on the basis of a low dry-goods profit—that's the way we made exorbitant prices on toys a thing of the past.

65c. for "Duchess" jointed doll.
25c. for "Daisy" jointed doll.
$1.85 for "Majestic" jointed doll.
95c. for loaded cart with hair horse on platform.
$3.25 for "Santa" jointed doll.
43c. for round-back red chairs.
95c. for 16-in. tenpins. 50c. for humming tops.
35c. for cork-stuffed knitted bouncing ball.
40c. for tin kitchens.
$1.00 for automobile horn.
25c. for embroidery sets.
29c. for "Daisy" china tea sets.
5c. for eatables for doll houses.
65c. for decorated chinate a sets.

60c. for harmless guns.
25c. for goose with chime ringers.
85c. for oxidized iron toy ranges.
$1.25 for shaking head elephants.
50c for large doll bed.
$1.60 for piano.
$1.00 for Humpty Dumpty Circus toy.
$3.25 for complete toy theatres.
$1.25 for iron fire-engine.
$1.25 for magic lantern with slides.
10c for choice of 10,000 Christmas tree ornaments.
25c. for filled Christmas stockings.
$1.25 for goat with voice on platform.
65c. for Dolly Varden rag doll.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

50c golf gloves at 25c.

THE warmest glove made and last as long as any of them. We secured the entire sample line of women's high-grade golf gloves, from a foreign maker and here they are today.

Main Floor.

25c. for 50c. golf gloves.
50c. for $1.00 golf gloves.
69c. for children's real Mocha $1.00 gloves to-day.

Special holiday offer. Gloves in gift boxes, $1.00.

To-day we will sell to gift-buyers fine gloves of selected skins for men, women, boys and girls—usually $1.25 and $1.50—at the special price of $1.00, and for every purchaser who desires we will place them in a neat box ready for presentation. This offer includes all the latest styles.

Glove certificates.

Ask for glove certificates at special Holiday prices. Presented to the ones you wish to remember, they may select their own gloves, insuring them perfect fit and style to please.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$8 umbrellas at $3.95.

THINK of an umbrella with a handle worth $8 costing but $3.95. It seems almost impossible, and it is absurd to think this is an ordinary bargain value, for the probability is you will not again this year be able to secure a value anywhere near as good as this, especially when you want umbrellas as gifts.

Main Floor.

There are umbrellas in this very lot for which the exclusive store would not think of taking less than $13.95. They're worth that much, too, for umbrellas are not a fad on which money is lavishly expended.

It is true these umbrellas are highly prized for their handles, but the coverings are of the finest quality waterproof Spitzfield silk, and you can depend upon their giving the best service. Frames are the strongest made.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Manufacturer's immense sample line of the finest fashionable furs ⅓ to ½ off

News Note.—In general it is said prices on furs will be higher this year than they usually are during the last few days preceding Christmas, owing to the unusual demand and the necessity with most dealers of reserving a certain part of their showing for the holidays.

NOT so at this store. We have just secured at ⅓ to ½ the maker's regular prices a manufacturer's entire sample line of finest fashionable furs, and will sell them, beginning at 8:30 o'clock this morning, at ⅓ to ½ the regular prices asked for stylish creations of the highest character, which describes these.

In all there are about 1,000 smart fur pieces—stoles, muffs, scarfs, four-in-hands and every conceivable creation, and the fact that they are samples insures their perfection and a greater variety of skins than you have, perhaps, ever chosen from at regular prices—all at a saving of ⅓ to ½.

Furs for Christmas are admirable gifts. If you intended giving them, your remembrance will be at least a third better than you had contemplated selecting, and for the same or a lower price. Early choosing is advisable.

Third Floor.

1 Imported Broadtail coat, 31 in. long, 4 stripe collar, revers and cuffs of natural Hudson Bay sable—value $750, at 375.00.

1 Imported Persian blouse, 27 in. long, very handsome lustrous curl, exceptionally fine quality—value $325, at 197.50.

3 Persian lamb coats, collar, revers and cuffs of baum marten—value $225, at 150.00.

4 Persian lamb coats of excellent quality, chinchilla collar, revers and cuffs—value $200, at 127.50.

6 Persian lamb blouse coats, 27 in. long—fine lustrous curl—value $125 to $140, at 90.00.

Nearseal coats with clear chinchilla collar and revers—value $100, this occasion at 67.50.

Nearseal plain blouse coat, fancy brocade lining—value $60, at 37.50.

Electric seal coat, fancy lining, value $47.50, at 29.75.

Fur lined garments.

75 fur lined coats—45 in. long—handsome natural mink or Persian lamb shawl collar—lined with Siberian squirrel—outside of fine broadcloth—black, green and red—worth $75, at 47.50.

Fur lined garments—45 in. long—in broadcloth—all colors—lined with Siberian squirrel—natural or sable squirrel collar—value $50, at 33.75.

Fur lined garments of cheviots and broadcloths, fine squirrel lining, 42 in. long—value $33, at 23.75.

Natural mink stoles and scarfs, 29.75 to 150.00.

Persian lamb scarfs and 4-in. hand ties, 8.75, 12.75, 19.75, 24.75, 37.50, 47.50.

1 Russian sable stole with four skins, trimmed with 12 natural tails, value $200, at 125.00.

4 Russian scarfs made out of four natural skins with natural tails and claws—value $175—at 97.50.

6 Hudson Bay sable ties 64 in. long, with tails and claws—value $75, at 47.50.

Chinchilla stoles and ties, from 22.50 to 85.00.

Chinchilla muffs, 22.50, 29.75, 37.50 and upward.

Natural or blended mink muffs, 19.75, 24.75, 37.50, 47.50 and upward. All exceptionally good values.

Natural mink four-in-hand ties, with natural tails at ends or plain, 16.75, 24.75, 37.50, 47.50 and up to 100.00.

Persian lamb muffs, 9.75, 19.75, 29.75 and upward.

Natural squirrel scarfs, ties and muffs, 9.75, 12.50, 16.50, 19.75 and 24.75.

Sable squirrel ties, scarfs and muffs, 8.75, 12.50, 14.75 and 18.50. All very stylish.

Marten scarfs and muffs, 8.75, 10.75, 12.75, 14.75, 19.75.

Squirrel lock ties, 72 in. long, 8.75. Muff to match, 5.95.

Nearseal long scarfs, 8.75 and 10.75. Muffs to match, 3.95, 5.95, 7.50.

Sable oposum scarfs at 6.75. Muffs, 5.75.

Sable and Isabella fox scarfs, 8.75 to 37.50.

Sable and Isabella Muffs, 9.75 to 27.50.

French coney ties, at 1.95. Muffs to match, pillow shape, 1.95.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Smart waists today $1.95

THAT'S holiday bargain news for you, and it's bound to create a tremendous demand for these smart waists today—so come early. You'll want one for yourself.

Second Floor.

Made of crepe albatross, in tan, blue, black and brown—tuck back and sleeves—pretty front of eight rows of stitched box plaits, below which is cluster of French tucking, pearl buttons and fancy pointed collar.

$3.95 for silk waists of soft taffeta—white, blue, pink, cream and black—tucked back, new sleeves, effective front of stitched side plaits—French knots and hand stitched medallions. Very exceptional value.

$5 for excellent assortment of Scotch plaid or plain taffeta waists—in the most desirable shades, trimmed with inverted plaits, side plaits, hand knots, gun-metal buttons—finished with fancy fab collar or stitched tie.

$5.95 for two very effective models in all-over lace waists, silk lined, fancy designed yoke trimmed with lace insertion—new shirred sleeve—collar and sleeves trimmed with stitched band of taffeta.

$2 for double knit all-wool sweaters in green, red, blue, white and black—blouse style with high neck—trimmed with pearl buttons.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Christmas jewelry

THAT takes the fancy of the fastidious—hundreds of new and dainty novelties in sterling silver at 25c. and up—solid gold and diamond jewelry at prices lower than the exclusive jewelry store is ever likely to quote.

Main Floor.

Special—25c. for 50c. sterling silver novelties.

Bag Tags, Cuff Buttons, Hat Pins, Book Marks, Necktie Clasps, Pencils.

Fancy scroll solid gold brooches, real pearls and one fine cut brilliant diamond—not a rose diamond—at $4.75.

Others at $6.75, $8.75 to $25.

Heavy, solid gold cuff buttons, brilliant diamond, $6.95.
Heavy, solid gold cigar cutter, special holiday value, $3.50.
Heavy, solid gold cigar cutter, with a fine diamond, $6.95.
Heavy, solid gold necktie clasp, special holiday value, 95c.
Heavy, solid gold necktie clasp, beautiful diamond, $8.50.
Solid gold fancy novelty scarf pins, special value, 95c.
Others at $1.25, $1.50 to $2.75.
Solid gold fancy novelty brooches, special, $1.25 to $5.00.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Special sale women's lounging robes, $3.59

NOW you have it—a lounging robe shall be her present, and a right suitable one it is, too. A garment that's indispensable—used every day and always appreciated because it shows you were looking out for the comfort of the recipient.

$4.95 imported blanket robes at $3.59 are wonderful values at holiday time—that's what these are. Soft, restful material—border down front—large collar—deep cuff on bell sleeve finished with band of satin ribbon—brown, red, green and blue velvet effects,

$3.59

$4.95 for crinkled eiderdown lounging robes, in red, gray and blue—new designed back, finished with girdle at waist—large round collar, trimmed with stitched satin band.

Sale of dressing sacques—value 75c., at 39c.

39c. for two good styles of outing flannel dressing sacques, large square collar trimmed with ruffle, fitted back, full front—in soft, dainty stripes—value 75c.

Second Floor.

59c for fleece lined dressing sacques, fitted or kimona style, in striped or figured design, with fancy pointed collar and cuffs, finished with stitched satin band or deep band of fancy novelty ribbon—value $1.50—warm and comfortable garments.

$2.50 for women's cashmere wrappers, full skirt—yoke formed of rows of satin ribbon, epaulets and collar trimmed to correspond—bishop sleeves—value $4.50.—Extraordinary values — we urge you to come to-day if possible.

Mammoth sale of 475 men's bath robes ⅓ off

THIS sensational Holiday announcement of one-third off on all of four hundred and seventy-five men's high-grade bath robes, from the inexpensive robes at $2.95 to the finest imported robes at $11.50, will bring hundreds to this store to-day who have arrived at a most sensible conclusion—to give the men gifts always highly appreciated because they never fail to remind the recipient that the giver is interested in their comfort.

Main Floor.

All the robes that formed the finest sample line in America were bought at one-third less than the lowest wholesale prices, and we have determined to give this entire saving to gift-buyers to-day.

All perfect robes in all the season's novelties.

$2.95 for robes such as we were selling at $4.00 and $4.50—90 robes specially priced at $2.95.

$3.50 for $4.50 to $5.00 robes—140 in all—extraordinary special holiday price—$3.50.

$4.50 for high-grade wool blanket robes—former prices $6.50 and $7.50—special Holiday price, $4.50.

$7.25 for wool blanket robes—have been $8.50 and $9.50—exceptional quality—desirable for gifts.

$11.50 for best silk floral blanket robes, silk girdles and satin bound—only 12—formerly $18.00 and $19.50.

$5.95 for robes of high-grade pure wool floral blankets—former prices $7.50 and $8.50—special $5.95.

$3.75 for the very best and heaviest quality Turkish towelling imported robes—values $5.00 to $7.50.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

500 pairs slippers, 59c

THOSE warm, noiseless velvet house slippers for women—no heels, attractive colors of blue and maroon or just plain black. Certainly ideal Christmas gifts, and we doubt if you can buy them elsewhere for less than 95c. Never shown before—all new and ready for to-day's selling.

$1.45 for women's red and gray suede (mule) boudoir slippers—also pink, blue and red cloth embroidered quilted satin-lined house slippers—also red and black satin Juliettes—value $2.50.

$1.50 for men's black and brown goat, black and tan Russia calf and brown ooze opera slippers—men's patent leather pumps and men's brown goat Romeo slippers—value $2.

98c to $2 for Buster Brown leggins for boys—velvets and corduroys—in all colors, tan and black leather.

65c to $1.75 for genuine buck beaded and embroidered moccasins for men, women and children.

Second Floor.

39c for children's blue printed house slippers—warm lined—sizes 8 to 2—value 60c.

$1.95 for men's red and pearl gray glaze kid chamois lined opera slippers—value $3.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Leather gifts ½ to ⅓ off

DON'T overlook this mammoth holiday sale of leather gift articles when downtown to-day. We tell you, knowing you will no doubt require these very articles to serve as gifts and know you will appreciate this saving of one-third to one-half.

Main Floor.

$3.95 for suit cases—value $5—make most acceptable gifts.

25c for small Peggy bags for the little ones to carry.

$1 for fine imported leather changes purses—value $1.50.

Mirrors for the dresser, made to sell for $1.75, at $1.

Leather picture frames, value 75c., at 25c. and 50c.

Smokers' sets; value $1.75, special holiday price, $1.

Glove, handkerchief, necktie and jewel cases, at $1.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Dress & waist patterns ½.

HALF price and right at Christmas time when hundreds want these handsome imported dress novelty patterns, including all the best fabrics. An importer took advantage of the holiday season to have us clear out his surplus stock—Broadcloth, Eoliennes, Crepes, Mannish Cloth, etc.—entire patterns at

$3.50 for $6.00 dress patterns.
$5.00 for $10.00 dress patterns.
$6.00 for $12.00 dress patterns.
$7.50 for $15.00 dress patterns.

500 waist patterns in gift boxes, ½ price, suitable for evening and street wear—silk and wool and all-wool in all colors—

$1.25 for $2.50 patterns.
$1.75 for $3.50 patterns.
$2.00 for $4.00 patterns.
$2.50 for $5.00 patterns.
$2.75 for regular $5.50 waist patterns.

Christmas silverware.

HOLIDAY bargains, such as 95c for a set of six Rogers teaspoons in leatherette case. Can you duplicate that? We don't think that you can equal any of these remarkable values elsewhere in New York and they're all selected to serve as gifts.

Main Floor.

Special—6 Rogers knives or forks, 4 in case, $1.85.

Think how they'd be appreciated as gifts—how good the name Rogers insures them to be—each set of six in fancy leatherette case, $1.85.

Quadruple plate tea set, consisting of tea pot, sugar, creamer and spooner; new, bright, heavy gold lined, $13.50.

Quadruple plate highly burnished tete-a-tete set, tea pot, sugar, creamer and tray, special price, $5.95.

Quadruple plate highly burnished bread trays, $3.23, value $4.50.

Quadruple plate fern dishes, special $2.75 to $6.50.

Quadruple plate water pitchers, special price $2.95.

Quadruple plate bakers, bright gray finish, $3.75.

Quadruple plate new French gray bread tray, $1.25.

Quadruple plate salts and peppers, neat box, pair 98c.

2-piece stag-handle carving sets, very special, 98c.

3-piece carving sets, in fancy cases, special, $2.95.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

500 gilt reception chairs, value $4.50—price $2.75.

A THOUSAND people would simply take our furniture department by storm to-day if they but knew what a great value and excellent gift this $4.50 reception chair at $2.75 really is.

Have only 500 of them—so we won't dare say more about them or we'll not have enough to go round—gilt reception chairs in newest shades of damask coverings—value $4.50, at $2.75

Fifth Floor.

$8.75 for morris chair, complete with cushions, mahogany finish—value $13.00.

$4.50 for rockers, piano finished, quartered oak and genuine birch mahogany—value $7.50.

$10.50 for ladies' desk, selected quartered oak and genuine birch mahogany, finished graceful French legs, one long drawer and 5 compartments—with a small stamp drawer—very artistic—value $14.75.

$18.50 for china closets, genuine golden oak, highly polished, graceful and artistic round ends, dustproof fitted door—3 polished adjustable shelves, heavy French legs—value $26.00.

$6.50 for dining chairs of genuine mahogany, Chippendale design, highly polished, hand-fitted box frames, upholstered in highest grade forest green leather—very artistic—value $8.75.

$8.50 for arm chairs to match—value $12.50.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale groceries and wines.

Sixth Floor.

REFINED SUGARS—H. & E. best quality refined or granulated or standard powdered; 5½c lb.

PLUM PUDDING—Royal Stuart; superior to any brand in the market; 1-lb. can, 22c.; 2-lb. can, 40c.; 3-lb. can, 58c.

PANCAKE FLOUR—Uncle Jerry's, for making light, flaky cakes; 2-lb. carton, 5c.; 6 cartons 45c.

BUTTER—MEADOW BROOK Fancy Creamery; 1-lb. print (delivered), 30c.; 5-lb. pail, 1.49.

POTTED HAM—LIBBY, McNeill & Libby's; ¼-lb. can, 4c.; ½-lb. can, 8c.

VANILLA EXTRACT—Van Duser's guaranteed, absolutely pure flavor; 2-oz. bottle, 25c.; 4-oz. bottle 45c.

NEW MIXED NUTS—Jumbo Polished Pecans, Naples Filberts, mammoth Brazils, Soft Shelled Walnuts and Soft Shelled Almonds; 1 lb., 15c.; 4 lbs. 1.00.

HAMS—SWIFT'S or Armour's Finest Sugar Cured; 10 to 12 lb. size; lb. 11½c.

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart, extra quality, case, 24 cans, $2.25; doz., $1.70; 2-lb. can 15c.

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Extra quality tender stalks; regular 45c. can, 40c.; 6 cans 2.25.

NEW LEGHORN CITRON, Lemon or Orange Peel; lb. 17c.

MINCE MEAT—Heinz's best quality; new preserved; 3-lb. sealed crock 50c.

POWDERED HERBS, all varieties; can, 6c.; Leaf Herbs, all varieties, carton 4c.

NEW RUBY PRUNES, or mammoth size Italian prunes; lb., 70c.; 15c.; 5 lbs. 1.

JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE—Stuart blend or finest imported rich Java and Arabian Mocha; 10-lb. drum, $3.35; 3 lbs. in canister, $1.05; lb. 35c.

SWEET VANILLA CHOCOLATE, Royal Stuart, for eating or drinking; 3 10c. cakes 25c.

NORMANDY OR Monticello—Pure Rye Whiskey, 10 years old; gallon, $1.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle, 1.00.

OLD HERMITAGE Rye or Bourbon Whiskey—Distilled by W. A. Gaines & Co., 1898; gal., $5.00; case 12 full quarts, $15.00; full quart bottle 1.35.

COGNAC BRANDY—Jas. Hennessy & Co.'s, vintage 1898; gal., $4.50; case 12 bot., $11.00; regular $1.25 bottle 1.00.

IMPORTED TOKAY—Hessefeld & Wiorl, Budapest; bottle, $2.00, $1.25 and 1.00.

PORT, SHERRY, Muscatel, and Sweet Catawba, specially priced according to vintage and quality of the wines; gal. $2.50, $2.10, $1.50, $1.25, 95c., 75c.; full quart bot., 85c., 50c., and 37c.

HOLLAND GIN—THE Famous Meder Swan, recommended for medicinal and general household use; gal. $3.10; large 1-3 gal. white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 bottle 69c.

25c. handkerchiefs at 12½c.

FULLY 10,000 25c. handkerchiefs at 12½c. to-day that others would sell regularly for not less than 19c. Excellent quality, pure linen, too—gifts everybody appreciates.

Main Floor.

We think you'll agree that these values clearly prove our supremacy in Holiday handkerchiefs. Have you seen the great white arbor and the deer made of handkerchiefs in the window?

12½c. for 19c. and 25c. values—A big booth crowded with all kinds of embroidered handkerchiefs in Swiss and linen—also men's plain and initial handkerchiefs—not a value under 19c. 12½c

$1, $1.38 and $1.50 box of six men's hand-worked initial handkerchiefs, several styles and all matchless values.

15c., 25c. and 50c. box for children's handkerchiefs in fancy boxes—some initialed—some plain—some fancy borders.

59c., $1 and $1.50 for thousands of boxes of women's handkerchiefs—all exclusive.

25c. for real 50c. values in fine sheer embroidered hemstitched handkerchiefs—shamrock handkerchiefs—lace trimmed handkerchiefs—a collection simply matchless—all at 25c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

BOOKS.

YOU never see anybody leave our book department without the book they wanted, at a price satisfactory to them, for it's the largest and finest in America—the outcome of a constant search of the world of literature.

Handy edition of famous 35c. classics, 19c.

This series of classics in 16mo, is printed on extra fine paper, with text illustrations on coated paper. Bound in extra vellum from the originals by eminent foreign artists. Among the titles are:

Jessica's First Prayer.	Christie's Old Organ.	Black Rock.
Modern Painters.	Fairy Book.	With Christ.
Christian Living.	Through the Looking Glass.	Barrack-Room Ballads.
Poe's Poems.	Imitation of Christ.	Grandfather's Chair.
Christmas Carol.	Royal Commandments.	Professor at the Breakfast Table.
The Boat Club.	In His Steps.	Kept for the Master's Use.
Prince of the House of David.	Little Rosebud.	Miss Toosey and Laddie.
Aesop's Fables.	Story of Persian Wars.	Departmental Ditties.
Emerson's Essays, (2 vols.)	Abbe Constantin.	Fairyland of Science.
Jackanapes.	Pinocchu's Adventures.	Stones of Venice.
	Pilgrim's Progress.	

Young folks' standing classics,

richly bound in cloth, with unique designs and elegantly illustrated; a good-sized volume that every girl and boy would be proud to get; published to retail at $1; to-day for 48c.

Second Floor.

Among the titles are:

Uncle Tom's Cabin.	Swiss Family Robinson.	Green Mountain Boys.
Tom Brown's School Days.	Grimm's Fairy Tales.	Arabian Nights, &c.
Tom Brown at Oxford.	Samantha at Saratoga.	

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

200 men's $15 and $18 overcoats to-day at $10

IT cost the manufacturer $10 to make any one of these overcoats, counting the excellent quality, the superior workmanship and the up-to-date styles. We secured just 200—half tourist coats and half regular overcoats—at a loss to him, clearing his surplus stock.

If the men who need overcoats take them as eagerly to-day as we did there'll not be a single one left store-closing time this evening. To protect you against the great demand we advise you to come early.

$10

Tourist Coats, in fancy mixed effects of Scotch materials, in every desirable coloring—cut 52 inches long—single or double breasted.

Second Floor.

Regular Coats of Baltic Frieze, the genuine No. 27—lined throughout with fine serge—all sizes—a wonderful value, but only 100.

Clearing sale of boys' $7.50 & $6.50 suits & overcoats to-day at $4.50.

Here's a chance for every mother's son's parents to make their son a present of a new suit of clothes or an overcoat for Christmas that will look so neat and last so long that it will be an actual saving of several dollars. Not a suit or coat in the lot worth less than $6.50—scores of $7.50 values—all go in this sale to-day at $4.50

Reefers from 6 to 12 years—$4.50. Red flannel lined.

Russian Overcoats for boys at $4.50. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Regular Overcoats for boys at $4.50. 7 to 16 years.

Boys' Norfolk and double breasted $4.50 suits. 7 to 16 years.

We guarantee every suit and coat to fit properly and wear in a manner to make your purchase decidedly economical.

Take the SUBWAY To WANAMAKER'S

Step in at your station—get out at our door.

No worry with jostling crowds, on congested thoroughfares.

The Subway has made holiday shopping easy, pleasant and comfortable for people who come to WANAMAKER'S.

From Uptown, take "Express" train to Fourteenth street, and step out into a "Local" train just one station further down—ASTOR PLACE—and you are at WANAMAKER'S. From Brooklyn Bridge, take "Local" train to ASTOR PLACE.

Christmas Music in the ROTUNDA. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following

Vocal Quartet

MRS. VIOLA WATERHOUSE, *Soprano.* | MR. PAUL DU FAULT, *Tenor.*
MRS. E. B. NOBBES, *Contralto.* | MR. FREDERICK MARTIN, *Baritone.*

MEN'S OVERCOATS
Good-Looking & Comfortable

The purchase of a Wanamaker Overcoat not only means that you get the smartest styles and the best workmanship; but it also means that the materials are absolutely all-wool, and will hold their color and shapeliness through a long term of good service.

We have done a very remarkable business this year in fifteen-dollar overcoats, and it is accounted for by the fact that we made unusual preparations to secure these splendid overcoats at this popular price. We have kept the manufacturer busy all season turning them out for us. Today we have ready two hundred more in all sizes for regular, stout and tall men. The overcoats are made of heavy black and Oxford mixed velours, with satin shoulder and sleeve-lining and wool body-lining; also with entire body serge-lined. Splendid overcoats at the price—**$15.**

Also black and Oxford-mixed Velour Overcoats, 46 and 48 inches long, with broad shoulders, gracefully hanging backs, with body-lining of heavy serge, and sleeves lined with satin, **at $20.**

Then a finer grade of black and Oxford-mixed Overcoats, with shoulders and sleeves lined with heavy satin, and body-lining of pure worsted. These coats are good for two seasons of satisfying wear. Price, **$25.** Second floor, Fourth avenue

Men' 50c Socks at 25c

Here is an offering that should be attractive to every man that reads it. These socks are perfect in every way, and the group includes several neat and attractive varieties:

Of imported fine gage black lisle thread, with white embroidered fronts, in neat assorted patterns, or with white and self-silk side clocks.

Black lisle thread, with colored vertical stripe.

Black cotton, with self and colored all-over embroidery.

Oxford-mixed cotton, with white embroidered fronts.

Ribbed mercerized cotton; black or gray grounds; changeable effects.

All are regular half-dollar goods at 25c a pair. Ninth street.

A Special Announcement Concerning Fine Holiday Costumes

Today we bring out about fifty of the very handsomest Tailor-Made Costumes in our stocks, which up to the present time have borne their regular prices. Some of these gowns are copies of imported models by Francis and Paquin. They represent the finest American tailoring, and are suitable for wear when making afternoon calls, and for street wear, for best-dressed women.

These suits are of cheviot, canvas weave, and other cloths, in various coat styles, as well as some with very dressy skirted blouses; all artistically trimmed. Some have skirts silk-lined throughout; others unlined. The former prices on these dresses were $52 to $95.

Today they are marked:

At $40 to $75 Each

These are very handsome concessions on some of the very choicest tailor-made gowns we have shown this season. Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Girls' Velvet Suits

This morning we offer our entire stock of Girl's Velvet Suits at quite decisive reductions in price. These dresses are shown in all the desirable shades; in a variety of long and short jackets; with plain and plaited skirts.

The sizes included are from 14 to 18 years; but, of course, all the various styles are not complete in sizes.

Former prices were $25 to $65, today prices range from

$17.50 to $50

Second floor, Ninth street

Colored Mohair Zibelines
At New and Decisive Reductions

Our recent offerings of Black Zibelines were so enthusiastically received that we have provided an additional offering of fine Mohair Zibelines in colors. These fabrics come from one of our best manufacturers. The weaves are highly lustrous, the colors are correct and most desirable; though, of course, the color ranges are not complete. There are about two thousand yards in the collection, divided among the following groups:

At 75c, worth $1.25—Mohair Zibeline in navy blue, royal blue and tan; 48 inches wide.

At $1, worth $1.50—Mohair Zibeline in green, royal blue, navy blue and gray; 50 inches wide.

At $1, worth $1.50—French Zibeline in reseda, tan, old rose, gray, royal blue and navy blue; 48 inches wide.

At $1, worth $1.50—Mohair Zibeline Mixtures in gray, brown, green, navy blue, garnet and Oxford; 46 inches wide.

At $1.25, worth $2 and $2.25—French Zibeline in tan, royal blue, brown, navy blue and cardinal; 46 and 50 inches wide.

At $1.50, worth $4.50—French Zibeline in champagne, reseda, royal blue and navy blue. Rotunda.

PICTURES for Christmas
Some Specially Priced

We have a complete showing of Pictures for the holiday season. It is the best collection we have ever brought together, including fine oil paintings, water colors, etchings, carbon photographs, and practically all sorts of process pictures, from 25c up to $500.

Today we have a special offering of

Five Hundred Framed Pictures at $1.50 and $2

Worth $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

The $1.50 group is composed of a choice selection of plain artotypes, in both landscape and figure subjects, such as "Home and Harbor," "Spring," "First Love," "When the Heart Is Young," "Beginning of Romance," and many others, in good gilt frames with mats; size 25 x 29 in.

Also same subjects as above, hand-colored and framed without mats in either green-and-gilt or all-gilt frames; sizes 14 x 22 inches.

At $2, worth $3—A choice selection of fine subjects in hand-colored Artotypes; matted and framed in good gilt frames; size 25 x 29 in.

At $2, worth $3.50—A fine selection of fine landscape and marine subjects reproduced in color; handsomely framed without mats; in gilt frames; with gold burnished ornaments; size 17 x 29 in.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

A Remarkable Sale of Silk Shawls

An attractive Silk Shawl makes an acceptable present for any woman, and just before Christmas we have been lucky enough to secure the entire surplus stock of a large importer of these shawls—twelve hundred in all—which we are able to offer today at two almost sensationally low prices.

$3 to $5 SILK SHAWLS at $2 Each
$1.75 to $3 SILK SHAWLS at $1 Each

The Shawls are in cream and plain black, the most desirable colorings. All are perfect goods in perfect condition. They are used for many different purposes, principally, of course, for head, neck and shoulder wear by women; and they are exactly the thing to use as an extra wrap for a baby.

This presents a splendid opportunity to secure a most desirable gift for women friends at a ridiculously small price. Costume Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Blanket Robes
At $7.50, Worth $10

These are fine, new robes, made of handsome wool blankets, in brown, tan, navy blue and gray, with neat Jacquard figures. They are cut in ample proportions, are good-fitting, and finished in high-class manner. They are the very best ten-dollar robes you will find anywhere, but this special lot is offered at **$7.50 each.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

More $3 Derby Hats At $1.75

This morning we have ready several hundred more of these fine three-dollar hats that have been selling so enthusiastically during the last three weeks.

We had an arrangement with the manufacturer to secure all his odd dozens of bodies and have them made up for us over blocks of our own suggestion, and finished with the same excellent trimmings and in the same thorough manner as regular three-dollar hats; and yet we are able to sell them at **$1.75.** All regular sizes.

Second Floor, Ninth street.

Some Attractive Walking Skirts For Women

Here are three special groups of stylish Walking Skirts that will appeal to women who want skirts for their own use, as well as those who are seeking attractive and practical gifts:

$6.50 and $7.50 SKIRTS at $5—

Of zibeline, thibet, cheviot and men's-wear mixtures; made in a variety of pretty styles, gored and plaited. The cloths are in an excellent assortment of colors.

$10 and $12 SKIRTS at $7.50—

Of Panama cloth, cheviot and men's-wear mixtures, in brown, blue and Oxford gray. Well tailored, in various desirable styles.

Then at $6 there is a handsome group of extremely new Skirts of broadcloth, in umbrella flare style with nineteen gores; excellently finished, and specially priced.

Second floor, Broadway.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques

It seems wonderful that so much real comfort and attractiveness can be provided for such little cost. Scarcely anything else at the price makes quite so effective a gift as one of these cosy garments:

At 75c—Red, light blue, pink and gray Eiderdown Sacques, trimmed with crocheted edge; fastens with silk frogs.

At $1—Sacques of ripple eiderdown, in red, light blue, pink or gray; trimmed with satin, fastened with silk frogs.

At $1.25—Sacques of ripple eiderdown, in red, light blue, pink or gray; sacque has crocheted collar, trimmed with black applique.

At $1.50—Sacques of fine ripple eiderdown, two styles; deep round or square collar, trimmed with stitched satin or small satin ruffle.

Other styles up to $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sterling Silver Thimbles, at 50c

This is a suggestion for a neat gift that will probably be more appreciated by the friend who is a needle-worker, than any other gift that can be bought at such a small price. They are regularly worth 75c to $1, according to the store that sells them. In all sizes, **50c each.** Notion Store, Tenth street.

Squirrel Furs

The demand for Squirrel Furs has been growing enormously, last year and this, and it is now almost a craze. Naturally, we have built up our stocks in these furs and have excellent varieties to present, in cravats, scarfs, ties and muffs, in many different shapes and qualities, in both the natural and sable colors. Prices start at $3.50 for the Bishop Stocks with choker collar and tabs and at $8.75 for Muffs to match.

We still have a number of handsome Fur-lined Coats, that were formerly priced $32.50 to $37.50, now marked at $25 each. Also a few Fur-lined Coats, including a number of foreign models, formerly $55 to $75; now priced at $42.50 each.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Lillian Corsets
New and Graceful

Today we present an entirely new model in our superb Lillian Corsets. It is radically different from any style previously shown. It is made for a long-waisted figure, with high bust; small waist, shaped with considerable reach over the abdomen; hips are sharply cut away. The lines are exceedingly graceful, and the corsets are made with the same skill and careful construction that have made our Lillian corsets famous. **Price $6.**

Another extremely pretty Lillian model, for the average figure, is made of fine colored fabrics, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and two rows of ribbon. Its lines are graceful, and the corset is beautifully made and finished throughout. Supporters attached. Price, $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Sweaters

Here are suggestions of the newest varieties of Sweaters for women who wish to buy them for themselves; and at the same time we suggest them as most desirable gifts.

Descriptions of attractive sorts follow:

At $1.75—Wool Sweaters, in red, white, navy blue, gray or black; blouse style, with high neck.

At $2.75—Sweaters in white, red, gray or black; high neck; blouse front, with full sleeves.

At $3.75—Sweaters of shell honeycomb, in block or chain weave; high or low neck, trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $4.50—Fine Sweaters in fancy weave; low neck, or rolling shawl collar; full blouse style with full sleeves.

Other Sweaters up to $7.50.

NORFOLK JACKETS in many different weaves; some are all-wool, others silk-and-wool; collarless, trimmed with straps and belt; at $3.50, $5, $7.50, $9.

GOLF VESTS in red, navy blue, green or black; double-breasted, trimmed with pearl buttons; at 75c, $1, $1.50, $1.75, up to $4.25. Second floor, Tenth street.

Richly Decorated Cups and Saucers

This is one of the most attractive holiday groups in our China Store. The collection includes Bouillon Cups, After-dinner Coffee Cups, Tea Cups and Saucers, Moustache Cups and Saucers, and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, in a very wide variety of rich decorations, at the following prices:

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, at $6, $9, $12, $18, $24, to $36 a dozen.

Chocolate Cups and Saucers, at $4.20, $6, $9, $12, $18 and $20 a dozen.

After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, at $3.60, $4.20, $6, $9, up to $30 a dozen.

Tea Cups and Saucers, at $6, $9, $12, $18, up to $36 a dozen.

Afternoon Tea Cups and Saucers, at $6, $8.40, $10 and $12 a dozen.

Breakfast Coffee Cups and Saucers, at $10.50 and $12 a dozen.

Moustache Cups and Saucers, at 40c, 65c, $1 and $1.50 each. Basement.

A Great Help In Gift-Buying—
December "Book News"

The Christmas issue of this bright publication is a large, handsome holiday magazine; a regular feast of good things for the insignificant price of five cents. It presents a most complete list of the new books in all classes of literary effort, and gives absolutely frank and intelligent reviews of the chief books of the season. It is the only absolutely independent magazine of book reviews.

The comments of Dr. Williams alone are worth several times the price of the magazine. In addition, there are most interesting reviews of the "Widely Heralded Novels," by Norma K. Bright. John Russell Hayes' article on the "Christmas Spirit of Lamb and Thackeray," is most entertaining. There are a dozen other interesting articles and reviews. The magazine is attractively illustrated throughout. It is a splendid guide to the book publications of the year.

5c a copy; 50c a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

SLIPPERS For Christmas

Whether you are seeking a gift for man, woman, boy or girl, Slippers make a good suggestion. We have a most complete variety, from the comfortable and inexpensive sorts to the most elaborate kinds that may be desired:

Men's slippers are priced from 50c for the plain black felt sort, up to $6 for the smart, new bootee shape, in soft, comfortable suede leather, with turn-over tops.

Women's slippers range from the black felt, low-cut slippers at 35c, to the handsome beaded kidskin slippers with high French heels; and the white satin opera slippers, at $3.50.

Boys' and girls' slippers, in every comfortable and attractive sort, at 50c to $2 a pair. Shoe store, Fourth avenue.

Chafing-Dishes
And Five-o'clock Tea-Kettles

It seems as though everybody is buying Chafing Dishes these days, and our stocks are growing greater and greater as the demand increases. We have a splendid variety on show at the present time.

The housekeeper who does not possess a chafing-dish will be delighted to receive one for Christmas, and it will be a shrewd husband who makes such a gift, as he will probably profit most largely by it himself. A hint in time for Welsh rabbits and omelets.

Here are suggestions of sorts we are showing:

Chafing-dishes with improved regulating lamps, and extra pan for hot water; solid bead border; double tin-lined throughout; side handles on hot-water pan; 3-pint size. Ebony trimmings, at $6.50; stag-horn trimmings, at $11.

Chafing-dishes with improved regulating lamps; solid copper, nickel-plated; with bead border; ebony trimmings; 3-pint size, at $6.50.

Chafing-dishes of planished copper; nickel-plated Perfection regulating lamps; ebony trimmings; 3-pint size, at $8.50.

Other Chafing-Dishes, plain and with beaded border; some on nickel and others on wrought iron stands; 3-pint size, at $3.50 to $18.

Chafing-dish Spoons, nickel silver, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Chafing-dish Forks, nickel silver, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Chafing-dish Toasters, fit all 3-pint dishes, at $1.65.

Chafing-dish Omelet Pans, at $1.50.

Alcohol Flagons, in copper and nickel, at $1.85, $2.50 and $2.75.

Chafing-dish Trays, at 75c to $6.50.

Nickel-plated Pudding Dishes, with enamel pans, at $2, $2.25, up to $4.50.

Five-o'clock Tea Kettles, tilting on stand, 12 in. high; 2½ pints; in brass or copper, at $5.50; nickel-plated, at $6.

Sternau's Coffee Machines, embossed and nickel-plated; 2½ pints or ten after-dinner cups, at $7; 3½ pints or fourteen after-dinner cups, at $7.75.

French Coffee Percolators, silver-lined and nickel-plated; 2½ pints, at $9; 3½ pints, at $10.

Coffee Sets, nickel-plated or copper, consisting of coffee-machine, tray, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, at $15.50 to $23.50 set.

Bread Trays, nickel-plated, at $1.85.

Tea Sets, nickel-plated—teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, at $5 set.

Basement.

The Whole Trade is Talking About The WANAMAKER CHRISTMAS PIANO OFFER

All kinds of terms have been announced by other piano stores on pianos of indifferent character, and on many instruments that do not deserve the name; but an offer to select your choice from the WANAMAKER collection of superb pianos, such as we have announced on terms that have previously been allowed only on low-priced pianos, has made a sensation in the piano world.

It has been our good fortune previously to establish new precedents in the piano business, and this is only a continuation of our policy to do everything possible to popularize pianos of the first class, and make their possession so easy that people of artistic taste need not resort to low-grade pianos in order to secure terms that will meet their convenience.

We repeat the terms published yesterday, which are good only until Christmas Eve:

Chickering Quarter Grand Pianos for	$20 Cash and $12 a Month
Chickering Upright Pianos for	$15 Cash and $10 a Month
Vose Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $8 a Month
Emerson Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month
Merrill Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month
Kurtzmann Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month
J. C. Campbell Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $6 a Month
Frederick Doll Upright Pianos for	$10 Cash and $6 a Month
Angelus Piano Players for	$10 Cash and $7 a Month

Then, *for those who have no one to play the piano* by hand, this additional offer, which brings the splendid possibility within the reach of all—

Any UPRIGHT PIANO, Together With An ANGELUS, For $15 Cash, and $12 a Month

And this means that you may select from any of the regular style Uprights of Chickering, Vose, Emerson, Merrill, Kurtzmann, Gramer, Campbell or Doll.

Or you may choose the most superb combination of this holiday season—

A CHICKERING QUARTER GRAND & ANGELUS, Together, for $25 Cash and $20 a Month

We also make a SPECIAL DISCOUNT of $25, when the two instruments are bought in combination. We'll take your old piano, if you have one, in part payment, also.

This provides the opportunity to make your family a CHRISTMAS PRESENT of a high-grade instrument, for a most insignificant payment from your Christmas money, and a very small monthly sum afterward.

This offer is for these few days only, and if it is taken advantage of we are prepared to place the instrument in your house BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Gold Parlor Cabinets

Our assortment of fine Gilt and Vernis Martin Parlor and Curio Cabinets is now at its very best. The showing of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. designs comprises some of the very choicest pieces manufactured, being true in every detail of carvings, mouldings and finish. Finishes are in gold leaf of the finest quality, matt or burnished, or in powdered gold. Very pretty patterns are shown in Vernis Martin, with hand-decorated panels and mouldings.

A word of prices:

At $35—Vernis Martin Parlor Cabinet; fancy brass trimmings, hand-painted decorations; mirror back, plate glass shelf.

At $40—Vernis Martin Parlor Cabinet; shaped front and ends, brass-trimmed; mirror back, glass shelf, hand-painted decorations.

At $38—Vernis Martin Curio Cabinet; glass sides and top, prettily moulded and carved, hand-painted decorations.

At $47—Gold Curio Cabinet, fancy shape; glass sides and top, richly trimmed and decorated.

At $50—Gold Curio Cabinet, fancy shape; glass sides and top, plate glass shelf, richly moulded and carved.

At $55—Gold Curio Cabinet, Louis XVI. design; glass sides and top, plate glass shelf; richly carved and moulded.

At $52—Vernis Martin Curio Cabinet, Louis XV. design; all glass sides and top, two plate glass shelves; brass-trimmed, hand-painted decorations.

At $65—Gold Parlor Cabinet, Louis XVI. design; two glass shelves, mirror back; richly carved and moulded.

At $80—Louis XV. Gold Cabinet; shaped glass ends, mirror back, glass shelves brass-trimmed, hand-painted panels.

At $110—Louis XV. Gold Curio Cabinet; center pedestal design; all glass, richly carved and moulded.

At $210—Louis XV. Gold Cabinet; paneled and carved; shaped end and front; mirror back, two glass shelves, highly finished.

At $225—Louis XV. Gold Cabinet; powdered gold finish, elaborately carved and moulded; mirror back, glass shelves, onyx top.

At $275—Louis XVI. Gold Cabinet; powdered gold finish, richly moulded, hand-carved; mirror back, glass shelves, onyx top.

Some of the other Gold Parlor Cabinets are priced at $40, $42, $50, $60, $75, $85, $87.50, $110, $120, $150, $175, $225, $275 and $300.

Gold Music Cabinets at $42, $45, $76, $200; and complete lines of Gold Parlor Suites, Chairs and Tables.

Fourth floor.

Sale of Lace Curtains

Here is another offering of fine new Lace Curtains from this Fall's latest patterns, and in the most popular lines of curtains in our stocks: The announcement will interest every woman who is fixing up the Christmas home; and it offers economical suggestions for husbands who wish to give their wives a good sensible present.

The items follow:

Irish Point Curtains

At $3 a pair, from $4.25
At $4 a pair, from $5.50
At $5.50 a pair, from $7.50
At $5.85 a pair, from $8.25

Renaissance Curtains

At $3.85 a pair, from $5.50
At $6 a pair, from $8.50
At $9 a pair, from $12.50
At $10 a pair, from $14.75

Ruffled Net Curtains

At $1.25 a pair, from $1.75
At $1.75 a pair, from $2.50
At $2.50 a pair, from $3.50

Nottingham Curtains

At $1.25 a pair, from $1.75
At $1.75 a pair, from $2.35
At $2.50 a pair, from $3.65

Third floor.

Fancy Roemers Or Hock Glasses

We have a most complete collection of these Glasses, composed of about seventy distinct varieties, which are shown on our counters today.

They are in rich cut patterns with colored and gold decorations, emerald-and-gold, and pistache-and-gold. All with elaborately cut stems. Some of them have green stems with crystal bowls and floral decorations. Some have bowls in delicate green with plain crystal stems.

Prices, $4.20, $6, $7.20, $9, up to $48 a dozen. Basement.

Christmas Candies Fresh Every Day

You cannot buy finer, purer or more delicious candies anywhere than the WANAMAKER Chocolates and Bonbons which come in fresh every day, at 60c a pound.

The choicest, most delicious and highest-priced ingredients used in candy-making go into these 60-cent WANAMAKER Candies. The same is true of our 30c Chocolates and Bonbons, excepting that the higher-priced varieties are not included.

Most interesting just now are the special five-pound holiday boxes of Mixed Candies and assorted Chocolates, at $1 and $1.25 a box.

Housekeepers will be interested in the Glace Fruits, in two-pound boxes at $1; in five-pound boxes at $1.50; and Glace Cherries, in one-pound boxes, at 50c.

Candy Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ODELL NAMES HASBROUCK AND BURR FOR BENCH

To Fill Herrick and Cullen Vacancies in Supreme Court.

MURRAY NEW CLAIMS JUDGE

Higgins Makes F. E. Perley His Private Secretary and Selden E. Marvin His Military Secretary.

Gov. Odell announced yesterday that he had appointed Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of the Second District caused by the resignation of Edgar M. Cullen, recently elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Judge Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck of the Court of Claims as a Supreme Court Justice for the Third District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of D Cady Herrick, Democratic candidate for Governor. At the same time Gov. Odell announced the appointment of Charles H. Murray as Judge of the Court of Claims, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Hasbrouck to the Supreme Court bench.

Charles H. Murray is at present Quarantine Commissioner for the Port of New York, a position which carries with it a salary of $2,500 a year. When Gov. Odell was asked whether he had decided upon Mr. Murray's successor, he said that he would leave that appointment to Gov. Higgins. Mr. Murray was until last night President of the Republican County Committee.

Joseph A. Burr, who succeeds Justice Cullen, was born in Brooklyn, and is a lineal descendant of Peter Burr, one of the first Chief Justices of the Superior Court of Connecticut. Mr. Burr received his education in the public schools, at Wilton Academy, and at Yale, having been graduated from the latter institution in 1871. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1874, and soon afterward went into partnership with Theodore F. Jackson. He was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Wurster in 1896. Some years ago Mr. Burr received the Republican nomination for Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn, largely through the influence of Gov. Odell, then a member of Congress, and against the opposition of Timothy L. Woodruff.

Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck is the leader of Ulster County, having succeeded to much of the power formerly held there by Samuel D. Coykendall. He is a resident of Kingston. He has transformed Ulster from what was once a county which went Democratic more often than Republican into a bailiwick which gives pluralities of at least a thousand for the Republican ticket. Hasbrouck's feat of holding Ulster against Judge Parker commended him strongly for preferment.

Judge Hasbrouck was a Deputy Attorney General under John C. Davies of Camden, Oneida County, who was head of the State's Law Department from Jan. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1902. In December, 1901, he was appointed to the Court of Claims, and when Charles T. Saxton of Wayne died he became Presiding Justice.

Governor-elect Higgins announced yesterday that he had appointed Frank E. Perley as his private secretary and Selden E. Marvin as his military secretary.

Mr. Perley is a widely known newspaper man. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1871, while his father, Francis Perley, was the publisher of The Ohio State Journal. He has been The World correspondent at Albany for the last two Winters.

Selden E. Marvin is a resident of Albany. Mr. Marvin was military secretary for Gov. Morton, and it was while he held that post that Governor-elect Higgins made his acquaintance. Mr. Marvin is the son of ex-Adjutant General Marvin.

VETERAN TEACHER HONORED.

At Dinner to John D. Robinson, Cantor Criticises "Frills" of Education.

Former pupils of John D. Robinson, the veteran public school Principal, paid a tribute to their old teacher at a testimonial dinner given last night in his honor at the Hotel Astor. The guest of the evening, who entered the educational field at the age of sixteen, and at the munificent salary of $50 a year, has served since as Principal and teacher in almost a dozen schools, every one of which was represented at the dinner last night. D. D. F. Malone, the "infant" of the occasion, recited the first chapter from Booth Tarkington's novel, "Monsieur Beaucaire."

Howard B. Goetschius was toastmaster and introduced John D. Crimmins as the first speaker. Ex-Borough President Cantor is another of Mr. Robinson's "boys." He was introduced as "the wandering star of politics, who has shed light in dark places."

"All the education I got out of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Cantor, "I received in the public schools, and I must say that there are many things inflicted on the boys and girls in the public schools to-day, of which I do not approve. The common school system in my days was better than it is to-day. The evolution it has undergone since then has not been for the good. We should aim to make the common education practical and efficient, and leave the frills to those that can pay for them."

Ex-Superintendent John Jasper spoke in the same way. He said children on the east side were taught to read music by sight, but were deficient when it came to the multiplication table. He was followed by Mr. Robinson, who, amid loud cheers, thanked those present for their tribute.

It so happens that Senator Plunkitt and Martin Saxe, the young man who beat him in the last election, were pupils of Mr. Robinson. Senator Plunkitt was scheduled to attend, but stayed away. Mr. Saxe was there. Among the others present were Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions, Magistrate Flammer, Robert H. Hatch, Dr. J. H. Byrne, William J. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Education Matthew J. Elgas, John Reisenweber, Charles W. Bennett, George W. Thedford, James Bradley, and Charles A. Geoghean. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Supreme Court Justices Morgan J. O'Brien and Charles H. Truax sent letters of regret.

CHASE OF A RUNAWAY FIRE.

Florist's Wagon Stove Starts Blaze—His Aim Poor—Things Happen.

Herman Schoeldel of Union Hill, N. J., a little stove, a big gray horse, a truck, about a hundred carnations, as many roses and several hundred violets, one mounted and one foot policeman figured in a most exciting runaway down Central Park West early last night. Schoeldel, a wholesale florist, who had been delivering flowers to the various dealers along West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was on his way home with most of his stock disposed of when things began to happen.

In order to keep his flowers from freezing, Schoeldel had a small oil stove in the bottom of his wagon, which was covered with straw. The big gray was proceeding at a brisk gait down Central Park West, and near One Hundred and Tenth Street, when Schoeldel smelled smoke. He looked around and saw that his wagon was afire. Quickly grabbing his little stove, the cause of all the trouble, he flung it away from him, but his aim was untrue, and the hot stove struck the cold off-flank of the gray nag.

A moment later the horse was running at breakneck speed down Central Park West, the winds fanning the fire. When it reached One Hundredth Street, Schoeldel's wagon was a mass of flame and he was yelling for help.

Mounted Policeman Faubel and Policeman Haggerty went to his assistance. At Ninety-sixth Street Faubel overhauled the runaway, and a moment later, when Haggerty came up, the two quickly unhitched the horse, and then Haggerty turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived the wagon was a pile of glowing embers. Schoeldel had jumped on his horse and disappeared.

Solid Silver
Exclusively.

WHITING M'F'G CO.
Silversmiths.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
New York.

OUR PRODUCTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AND ARE UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY, RANGING FROM THE MOST ELABORATE TO THE SIMPLEST AND LEAST EXPENSIVE. AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISABLE.

RELUCTANT SMOOT WITNESS.

Mormon Temple Recorder Brought Marriage Records, Though.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—John Nicholson, Chief Recorder of the Mormon Temple, who testified to-day, was the most reluctant witness that has yet appeared before the Smoot committee. He said the records of all marriages in the temple were kept by him, and he could give information on demand, but that unless the person requesting it was entitled to it he would not give it to him.

"I believe you were served with a subpoena to bring all the records in the temple," said Mr. Tayler. The subpoena was produced, and it was seen that it called for the marriage records only. These he had brought.

The witness was asked where are kept the records of endowment house marriages. He said he believed they were in the temple, but that he had no authority over these, nor would he admit knowledge as to who had such authority.

On cross-examination the witness declared that no marriages had been performed within the temple except when the legal license had been issued by the clerks of courts.

J. H. Wallis, who was on the stand yesterday, said that he had revealed the secrets of the endowment house to a number of Salt Lake City ministers and also to other residents of that city. He had been once assaulted on the street, but did not know by whom. He was not now connected with the Mormon Church.

August Lundstrom at the afternoon session, explaining the endowment house obligation, said that during the ceremony the priest wore robes bearing the marks of the compass and the square on the left and right breasts, a rent like a buttonhole over the abdomen, and another over the knee. These marks were for the purpose of making the obligator remember his oath not to reveal his covenants under penalty of having his heart cut out.

TO REPORT STATEHOOD BILL.

Prohibition Clause for Oklahoma Inserted by Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate Committee on Territories by a vote of 6 to 4 to-day authorized a favorable report on the Statehood bill providing for the admission into the Union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to become the State of Oklahoma, and of Arizona and New Mexico to become the State of Arizona. The report will be submitted to-morrow.

The most important change made in the House bill are the insertion of a clause prohibiting traffic in liquor for a period of ten years in that part of the proposed State of Oklahoma now known as Indian Territory.

WARE QUITS PENSION OFFICE.

Leaves Behind a Lively Controversy with Secretary Hitchcock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Eugene F. Ware, Pension Commissioner, left Washington this morning for Kansas. Although he is nominally at the head of the Pension Bureau and will so remain until Jan. 1, James L. Davenport, First Deputy, has actual charge of the office. If a successor for Mr. Ware is not named prior to Jan. 1 Mr. Davenport will run the office until the President makes an appointment.

Mr. Ware stopped writing poetry shortly after he came here. A friend asked why he did not indulge his love for the Muse. "I can cuss with less effort in prose," he replied.

MORE RURAL CARRIERS GO.

National Association Secretary and Committeeman Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—As the result of an investigation of their activity during the recent political campaign, Warren F. Tumber, a rural mail carrier at Lockport, N. Y., and H. W. Aldrich, a rural carrier, of Concord, N. H., both officials of the National Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers, were to-day removed forthwith from the Government service by Postmaster General Wynne.

Tumber is Secretary of the National Association of the carriers, and he and Aldrich are members of its Executive Board. They were accused of sending out circular letters during the last campaign to candidates for Congress, urging legislation in the interest of the carriers and demanding that the men to whom the letters were addressed pledge themselves to vote for such legislation.

LOW BIDS FOR WARSHIPS.

Offers to Construct a Battleship and Two Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Unprecedentedly low bids were offered to-day for the construction of the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina, proposals for which were opened at the Navy Department at noon in the presence of representatives of shipbuilding companies from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

The lowest bids offered were for the cruisers, $3,575,000 each by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and for the battleship $3,748,000, by the New York Shipbuilding Company. Not more than two ships can be awarded to one company. The lowest aggregated bids for these three ships was exactly $1,377,000 less than the aggregate lowest bids for three sister ships a little over a year ago, a reduction of 11 per cent. in price.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations to Consulships:

George H. Moulton, Colorado, at Georgetown, Demerar, Guiana.

Jerome B. Peterson, New York, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

John B. Terres, New York, at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Paul Nash, New York, at Venice, Italy.

THREE KILLED ON BATTLESHIP.

Lieut. Cole Burned Trying to Save Scalded Men on the Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Three men lost their lives and four others, including Lieut. William Cole, who received his hurts trying to save his men, were terribly scalded to-day by a rush of steam and boiling water in the fireroom of the battleship Massachusetts, lying at the League Island Navy Yard. The dead are Edward Bub, boilermaker and civilian; Andrew Hamilton, boilermaker and civilian, and Charles Ritzel, boilermaker's helper and civilian.

Lieut. Cole, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts, was scalded about the head and body, and was taken to the Naval Hospital. The others injured suffered from burns and will soon recover.

The accident was caused by the giving way of a gasket or rubber washer on a boiler on the starboard side of the ship.

Lonely Woman a Suicide.

Despondent because her grandson, with whom she had lived for many years, had married and was absent from her home Mrs. Agnes Stephenson, sixty-four years old, of 407 Dean Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas in her apartment. She was found sitting upright in an easy chair by a servant, and had been dead several hours. Two gas jets in the room were turned on.

Her grandson married some time ago, and has since gone to New Orleans to represent his employers. Since his departure Mrs. Stephenson had been despondent, and frequently said she did not know how to get along without him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Gift Book of the Year

"In Love's Garden," by John Cecil Clay, is a very original, elaborate and poetic idea, carried out in most ingenious and artistic fashion. To sweethearts one and all the book is dedicated, and there are surely enough of those in this dear, human old world to give the sumptuous book a phenomenal sale.

"IN LOVE'S GARDEN"

All the world loves a lover, and every lover, young and old, when he sees "In Love's Garden," will think the publishers have considered him personally in preparing for him this wholly original combination of time-honored love songs and up-to-date artistic illustrations.—*Literary News.*

See It at Your Bookseller's

Illustrated Books of Travel, Etc.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's The Road in Tuscany

"If we were to have choice of all the gift books of the season, "The Road in Tuscany" would be the one on which our hand would fall."—*The Sun*, Baltimore.
With over 200 Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. 2 vols. $6.00 net.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation

"In brilliancy and depth of color, in autumnal ripeness of thought, Mr. Hearn's interpretation will take its place among the best books of the opening century—*The Dial.*
Cloth, $2.00 net, (postage 13c.)

Miss A. C. Laut's Pathfinders of the West

"The book is not only one of value as history, but is one of deep interest, especially to those who find pleasure in tales of hazardous adventure."—*Boston Transcript.*
Illustrated. $2.00 net, (postage 21c.)

Mr. Clifton Johnson's Highways and Byways of the South

"It is in many respects the best book produced on the subject in recent years."—*Baltimore News.*
"It is in some respects the most interesting and valuable of all his books."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*
Cloth, $2.00 net, (postage 20c.)

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's Backgrounds of Literature

A Holiday edition with a chapter on the Hawthorne country added to his descriptions of the scenes which helped shape the lives of Wordsworth, Emerson, Goethe, Scott, Whitman, etc.
Fully Illustrated. Cloth, $2.00 net, (postage 15c.)

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SAID WOMAN SHOPPER HAD MADE A BIG HAUL

Persian Lamb Coat, Neckties, Mittens, Towels About Her Person.

HUSBAND'S BAIL FOR WIFE

Whole Family in Tears in Police Station—Boys Proud of "Smoothness" in Shoplifting.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Clara J. Hibbler Cooke, forty-four years old, of 1,737 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny in a Sixth Avenue department store yesterday afternoon with what the detectives said was one of the largest collections of assorted merchandise on her person that they had ever seen similarly disposed of.

A woman detective in the store called attention to Mrs. Cooke first, declaring that she had put a cut glass bottle worth $6 into her muff, and had followed this up by appropriating an $18 black silk shirt waist. Then, the girl said, Mrs. Cooke picked up a handsome $185 Persian lamb coat and went into one of the waiting rooms. When she came out Mrs. Cooke appeared not to have the coat. The detective charges that she found the tags off the garment lying on the waiting room floor. Then she called the head detective of the store and he followed the woman to the street, making the arrest just as she was leaving the vestibule.

Mrs. Cooke was extremely indignant. She displayed cards of the Keystone Cut Glass Company, 147 West Twenty-third Street, and declared she was the head of that concern. She was taken into the store and there searched. The store detectives say they found on her the cut glass bottle, the shirt waist, the Persian lamb coat under her own coat, and also three dozen pairs of silk mittens, two dozen neckties, and a dozen towels from a neighboring department store.

There was an affecting scene early last night in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, when Mrs. Helen Kirschner, thirty-one years old, of 707 Columbus Avenue, who late in the afternoon had been arrested in a One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street department store on a charge of shoplifting, was confronted by her husband, to whom she had sent word of her predicament. The husband cried when he saw his wife, and she, too, was in tears. Their little boy, four years old, who accompanied his father to the station, did not know what it all was about, but he sobbed just the same. The husband furnished bail for Mrs. Kirschner's appearance in the Harlem Court to-day.

In another department store in Sixth Avenue yesterday fourteen-year-old Antonio Graziano of 214 West Twenty-seventh Street and Thomas Walsh, eighteen years old, of 214 West Twenty-seventh Street were arrested for stealing rings worth $6. The boys told on each other.

Walsh was found in his home. He and his aged mother were having supper. Mrs. Walsh wept bitterly when she found the police were "after Tommy again," but she managed to tell Tommy that when he got out she was going to give him the worst licking he had ever received.

"We pinched de jew'lry all right, all right," said Tommy, "me and dat Tony Graziano. We traded de stuff for chestnuts wit a Greeek w'at sells roasted chestnuts at Sixt' Av'noo and Twenty-third Street."

The other boy corroborated Tommy, and referred to him as "de smoodest ayer" when it came to stealing a ring.

"Tommy talked to de gol' w'at had charge of de counter," he said, "an' I lifted de goods."

The police are looking for the chestnut man.

HOW BAD MOSQUITOS ARE.

Extermination Society Approves an Indictment.

The second annual convention of the National Mosquito Extermination Society got under way yesterday morning in the Aquarium. The evening session was in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and there are two more days to come. The first thing the society did was to adopt a new constitution, changing its name by the substitution of the word "American" for "National." This patriotic duty having been accomplished, its members buckled right down to business, and when they got through with the winged pest its reputation was a thing of shreds and tatters.

The opening session was enlivened by the approval of a bill of indictment against the mosquito, which had been drawn by Frank Moss, attorney for the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The indictment purported to have been found in the "Court of Justice Without Mercy, Special Mosquito Session," the cause being shown as that of "All Humanity vs. All Female Mosquitos, especially the culex, anopheles, and stegomyia."

The session at the Aquarium was ended by the re-election of the society's officers from Chairman Matheson down.

At the evening session Dr. Quitman Kohnke, President of the New Orleans Board of Health, presided, and Dr. E. Foster Feit, New York State Entomologist, delivered an address on the "Diversities of New York Mosquitos."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2 A. M.—779 Dey Street; Metropolitan Tartar Company; damage, $100.

2:25 A. M.—11 Allen Street; Wolf Fish; damage trifling.

3:55 A. M.—345 West Forty-fifth Street; E. Howard; damage, $200.

6:20 A. M.—377 Water Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

6:45 A. M.—748 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; Thomas Houchin; damage, $25.

7:35 A. M.—9 Catharine Street; David Cohen; damage, $500.

8 A. M.—305 East Twenty-eighth Street; Sam Pollock; damage, $10,000.

8:30 A. M.—256 East Houston Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:45 A. M.—1,861 Lexington Avenue; Bertha Hazzard; damage, $100.

10:10 A. M.—1,187 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Mary Kelly; damage, $20.

11 A. M.—212 West Seventeenth Street; John Aitkens; no damage.

1:15 P. M.—107 Broadway; Degnon & McLean Company; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—36 Scammel Street; Samuel Cohen; damage trifling.

2:55 P. M.—840 Hudson Street; Lorenzo Mcssetta; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—130 Broome Street; J. Abramson; damage, $100.

3:50 P. M.—440 West Fifty-second Street; Sommers & Levine; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—167 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Carl Kappes; damage, $50.

4:45 P. M.—Front of 355 Central Park West; Herman Scholzel; damage, $200.

5:20 P. M.—82 East Eleventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—33 Willett Street; Bertha Friedman; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—The Holy Rosary Church, one of the finest Catholic structures in the Northwest, was burned to-day. The building will be a total loss.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—Damage estimated at between $50,000 and $75,000 was caused by a fire to-day in J. W. Hazen's candy factory in this city. The blaze was started from an overheated stove.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The five-story building occupied by the Mamoilth Carbon Paint Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $75,000, fully covered by insurance.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

WASHINGTON LIFE'S AFFAIRS.

Company in a Position to Adjust Differences with State Department.

It was learned yesterday that the Washington Life Insurance Company had placed itself in position to satisfactorily adjust such differences as have existed between it and the State Insurance Department, which is now carrying on an examination of its affairs.

The company is a stock corporation, doing business at 141 Broadway. Most of its assets are represented by real estate investments. The annual statement issued Jan. 1, 1904, gave the assets as $16,992,375.04; liabilities, reserve on policies, $15,399,178; reserve for dividends and annuities, $773,869; death claims reported and all other liabilities, $151,678.93; loans secured by mortgages on real estate, first liens, $7,768,750; municipal and other bonds, $369,705.58; loans to policy holders on its policies, $1,473,246.78; loans on collaterals, $28,000; real estate, $6,518,739.75; cash in bank and trust companies, $426,073.09; interest accrued, net amount of premiums deferred and in transit, $407,859.84.

W. A. Brewer, Jr., is President; Graham H. Brewer, Vice President, and among the Directors are Levi P. Morton and Jordan L. Mott, Jr. The attorneys are Foster & Thomson.

Vice President Brewer issued this statement last night, the work of the State examiners, however, not being finished:

"With reference to the rumors which have been circulated within the past few days concerning the Washington Life Insurance Company we have to say to the public and to our policy holders that the Washington Life is now and always has been amply able to protect its policy holders in every way, and is in good and stable condition and fully able to meet their obligations.

"The New York Insurance Department is now making its customary examination of this and other life companies of this State. The examination of this company has not yet been completed, and it is not proper for us to further discuss the matter while the examination is pending. The consulting Actuary, David Parks Fackler, who has just finished a complete examination of the company, certifies that we are solvent and in sound condition."

$10,000 Verdict for Her Hair.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for $10,000 in favor of Annie Lochs, a nineteen-year-old girl, who was caught in a machine and lost her hair. She sued Herman, Oakem & Co., formerly her employers, for $50,000.

A good seat at a good theatre costs $2.00, and affords temporary amusement to one person only.

A good book at a less price gives both pleasure and instruction not to the one only who receives it, but to many others.

Why not Books for Christmas?

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S HOLIDAY BOOKS

The most talked-of novel of the year--

The Masquerader

The one great big success of the year, by Katherine Cecil Thurston. The story you cannot get away from until you have finished it; the story that everybody is reading and talking about; the story that has brought forth a whirlwind of enthusiastic praise from every critic and reviewer; in short—THE story for you to read before you do anything else.

Swinburne's Poems

After thirty-six years Swinburne has now edited and arranged in form to last for all time his Collected Poems, including almost a whole volume of new unpublished verse. Complete in six volumes, with photogravure portrait of Swinburne and autograph.

Christmas Gift Books

The Castle Comedy
For pure beauty of book-making, for lasting prettiness, pictures in color, and so on—this is THE book of the year. It is bound in lavender silk with ivory and gold ornaments. There is a splendid story inside by Thompson Buchanan. The pictures and marginal decorations in color are reproduced from paintings by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

The Luxury of Children
Fathers and mothers will linger over these genial essays by E. S. Martin, who writes of child-life from a unique standpoint. The book is a pictureland of little tots, daintily bound in pale green, with full-page illustrations in color and marginal decorations on every page by Sarah S. Stilwell.

Over the Hill to the Poor-House
Every one knows and loves this poem, which made Will Carleton famous. The new holiday edition is a book every one would like to own. It is charmingly illustrated, and contains a preface specially written by Mr. Carleton telling a lot of interesting things about the poem's history.

A Journey in Search of Christmas
Owen Wister has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous, and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. It is a pretty piece of bookmaking, with decorated borders in black and tint.

Mark Twain
This touching and amusing little story—"A Dog's Tale"—by the great humorist is a splendid story, well worthy of the holiday dress in which it comes, with beautiful illustrations in tint by W. T. Smedley.

Alice in Wonderland
A beautiful edition of this children's classic, and, uniform with it, Lewis Carroll's other popular books—"Through the Looking Glass" and "The Hunting of the Snark." The volumes are bound in vellum with overcovers of green and gold, marginal decorations, deckel edges, etc. Each volume contains forty full-page illustrations by Peter Newell. No handsomer piece of book-making has ever been attempted in children's books. The volumes are sold singly or in sets, boxed.

Books for the Library Table

Imperator et Rex
A delightful and intimate revelation of the life of William II. of Germany and his family, from the facile pen of the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated with portraits of the Kaiser and the imperial family.

The Land of Riddles
A new book about inside conditions in Russia—THE book which will answer just those questions which intelligent people are to-day asking about the "Land of Riddles." The author, Dr. Hugo Ganz, is a well-known writer of Vienna.

The Cycle of Life
Dr. Saleeby presents the net results of modern scientific research with primerlike simplicity. This volume covers a wide range of topics, so treated as to appeal to the general reader.

The Flower of Youth
A book of dewy freshness and fragrance, by Roy Rolfe Gilson. It is full of delightful reminiscence and reflection touching upon phases of youth and age.

Red Hunters
These tales are written by a full-blooded Sioux Indian, now known as Dr. Charles A. Eastman. They are thrilling, vivid, and poetic, and form a "Jungle Book" of our own wild animals of the West.

The Common Way
These "Twentieth Century Talks to Women," by Margaret Deland, are cheering, helpful, inspiring, and suggestive. One critic declares Mrs. Deland to be a "Pastor Wagner in Petticoats."

New Novels and Tales

Over the Hill to the Poor-House
Every one knows and loves this poem, which made Will Carleton famous. The new holiday edition is a book every one would like to own. It is charmingly illustrated, and contains a preface specially written by Mr. Carleton telling a lot of interesting things about the poem's history.

The Truants
This story of London life, by A. E. M. Mason, is coming to the front in the same way as did the author's last popular success, "The Four Feathers." The theme is military honor and a wife's reputation balanced in the scales.

A Ladder of Swords
No one who felt the spell and charm of "The Right of Way" will fail to read Gilbert Parker's new romance. The story is one of "love, laughter, and tears," of a bygone age that becomes wonderfully real to us.

Vergilius
Over a hundred prominent scholars and clergymen have written to the author praising this book. It is a new departure from the tales of rural life in which Mr. Bacheller scored such success as "Eben Holden" and "D'ri and I."

The Son of Royal Langbrith
This is not one of the strongest, but the strongest story William Dean Howells has ever written. It is a novel to be read at a sitting; there is no stopping-place in the action.

The Lady of Loyalty House
A dashing romance of Puritan and Cavalier days, full of dramatic episodes, sparkling and romantic events. A book that every lover of romance will welcome. It is by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

The Georgians
If you didn't make the acquaintance of "Abner Daniel" in Mr. Harben's story of that name, you had better read "The Georgians," in which he reappears. Then you will read the first story, too.

True Bills
A new volume of George Ade's fables, full of the humor, shrewd satire, and picturesque dialect for which Mr. Ade is noted.

May Iverson--Her Book
A story of school-girl life in a great convent, by Elizabeth Jordan, told in the words of May Iverson, a girl of fourteen. It is an inimitable and deliciously amusing study of girl-nature.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York

The Best Books Make the Best Gifts

"The best of the strictly humorous books of the fall," says Current Literature, is

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND MRS. LATHROP By ANNE WARNER

"Whoever has not yet had Anne Warner's inimitable story should get it for Christmas. See to it that every friend you have gets a chance to enjoy this book."—*Literary News*, New York. Frontispiece, 227 pages, 12mo, $1.00.

Fifth Edition of Miss Waller's Powerful New England Novel,

THE WOOD CARVER OF 'LYMPUS By M. E. WALLER

The story of the woodcarver's triumph over misfortune is, according to The New York World, "one of those rare, helpful novels, for it tells how a man may find and keep himself against the physical circumstance that has seemed hopeless," Frontispiece, 312 pages, $1.50.

A distinguished holiday book of travel and description.

ROMA BEATA LETTERS FROM THE ETERNAL CITY By MAUD HOWE

"Sparkles with humor, and runs over with unique and entertaining experiences such as could not possibly fall to the lot of the ordinary tourist. A dozen illustrations, from Mr. Elliott's drawings and from photographs, add a decorative touch to this tempting volume."—*Dial*, Chicago.
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HISTORIC BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Three Girls Killed and Four Other Persons Injured in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 15.—Three girls were killed and four other persons seriously injured to-day by the collapse of the suspension bridge across the Elk River, which connects East and West Charleston.

On the bridge were six children on their way to school and a number of other pedestrians, together with six teams. Those who went down with the wreckage fell forty feet into the ice-covered river.

The steamer Baxter broke the ice to allow small boats to reach the scene and the rescue work began. The bodies of Mamie Higginbotham, eleven years old, and Annie Humphreys, seventeen years, were taken out. Ollie Gibbs, fifteen years old, was among those rescued alive, but she succumbed to her injuries.

The bridge was a single span, 500 feet in length, and was built in 1852. During the civil war the cable of this bridge was cut by Gen. Wise when he evacuated Charleston, the bridge at the same time being partially burned. The same cable was afterward spliced and has been in use ever since.

SUIT FOR $26,000,000 FAILS AFTER MANY YEARS

Inventor of Fire Engine Relief Valve Dead of Broken Heart.

HEAVY COSTS FOR PLAINTIFFS

Syndicate Which Pressed the Claims of Inventor Knibbs Spent $400,000 in the Litigation.

The suit of Campbell against the City of New York, which has occupied the attention of the courts for more than twenty-five years, has been decided in favor of the city by Judges Wallace. Townsend, and Cox of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The volume of the record and the magnitude of the claim, together with a previous judgment for plaintiff, are unparalleled in the history of city litigation. The claim was for $26,321,619.15. In the decision of a Master appointed by the court there was one judgment for plaintiff for $1,182,117.39. The case has been the dread of the Corporation Counsel's office since the time of the late William C. Whitney. The special counsel for the plaintiff in the action which closed yesterday was John R. Bennett, a patent lawyer of 31 Nassau Street. Most of those who were originally most deeply concerned in the suit are dead.

James Knibbs, an engineer of the fire engine Arba Reade of Troy, N. Y., invented a relief valve for the fire engine, which was a device to open after a certain pressure in order to avoid bursting the hose and wrecking the engine. Since then the valve was made automatic instead of being worked by hand. This improvement was also the work of Knibbs. It is in use to-day by the Fire Departments of every large city in the world. In the decision handed down yesterday the court says:

"The invention, though simple and easily comprehensible, was one of unusual merit and contributed largely to the success of the fire engine, which previously had not been effective and reliable."

Knibbs, like many inventors before and since, did not make application for a patent within the two years allowed by the law, but used his device successfully for more than two years on the fire engines Arba Reade and the James Osgood, in Troy, and also on the fireboat Phoenix of Hartford before he applied for a patent. His device was adopted by the New York Fire Department in 1865.

Knibbs died two years ago of a broken heart, having lived the greater part of his life in the hope that some day he would have enormous wealth. Soon after he had applied for his patent he put his claims in the hands of Marcus T. Norton of Troy, who was disbarred later in connection with his handling of the case of an automatic stamp canceller, which involved a Post Office scandal. Knibbs for a consideration and part interest assigned his claim to Christopher Campbell, now dead.

The late Joseph Richardson of "spite-house" fame owned a 45 per cent. interest in the claims of Knipp, others in the syndicate being in Boston and New York, the latter being headed by ex-Collector of the Port Thomas Murphy. The syndicate spent during the course of the long litigation $400,000. In the decision in favor of the city handed down yesterday the costs are placed on the plaintiffs, and these are estimated at not less than $20,000. It has been understood that large holders in the claim, outside of the legal heirs and assignees of Knipp, were many firemen of New York who were thoroughly convinced of the equity of the Troy fireman's claims against the fire departments of the world.

The suit was commenced on Nov. 13, 1877. The patent was sustained on a final hearing on Nov. 9, 1881. A supplemental bill was next interposed, and demurred to, and later sustained. Then followed an opinion, dismissing the bill on a rehearing because of the public use of the device for more than two years before the application for a patent had been made. An opinion followed next in which the entire litigation was reopened, because of newly discovered proof by the complainants.

Through the following years there were bills of complaint, including supplemental bills, demurrers, and nearly every other form of legal procedure. New lawyers came and went. Masters' reports were made, sustained, and reversed. Knipp lived on in hope of wealth and died in poverty, and according to to-day's decision this and other cities do not owe a cent to the acknowledged inventor, his heirs or assignees, and there are heavy costs against the plaintiffs.

BROKERS DEMAND JURY TRIAL.

Receiver of Munroe & Munroe Would Inquire Into Mining Stock Deal.

Munroe & Munroe, stock brokers, of 25 Broad Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday following the manipulation of the stock of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, have taken steps to fight the case and will demand a jury trial in the United States District Court.

Rollins & Rollins, their attorneys, have prepared a very short answer to the petition, in which the Munroes deny that either of them has committed the act of bankruptcy as set forth in the petition, which was that they made payments of $61,000 to Ferry W. Leach and Archibald G. Loomis, and aver that neither of them should be declared bankrupt, and ask that the matter be inquired into by a jury. J. Henry Work, the receiver, who was appointed by Judge Holt, has qualified by filing his bond, and his attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall propose to make an examination of the Montreal and Boston stock deal, and particularly to ascertain the disposition of the firm's property just prior to the bankruptcy petition.

The Munroes, Archibald G. Loomis, and others are to be specially examined in reference to the $61,000 which it was alleged the firm paid to Messrs. Loomis and Leach on Dec. 7, and which the creditors assert is a preference.

JEROME TO INVESTIGATE.

McClusky Tells McAdoo He Knows Nothing of Gambling Loss Recovery.

District Attorney Jerome declared yesterday that he would investigate the report that two police detectives had a part in the recovery of $44,000 in checks which had been lost, together with $24,000 in cash, by a Cleveland and a Pittsburg man in a gambling house in West Forty-sixth Street.

"If an investigation results in showing any one guilty in the case, he will certainly be arrested," said Mr. Jerome, "but, of course, I can say or do nothing until I find out something definite."

Commissioner McAdoo asked Inspector McClusky for a report on the matter, and the latter wrote a letter, in which he said he knew nothing about the case, nor did any of his men.

Cooper Held on $50,000 Charge.

Alfred G. Cooper, alias Lewis, who was arrested on Wednesday night at the Hotel Minot on a charge of stealing $50,000 from the Stratford Hotel Company of Chicago, was held yesterday without bail by Magistrate Ommen in the Tombs Court to await the arrival of police officers from Chicago. Cooper denied the charge against him, and said he was ready to go West at once.

Read the CHRISTMAS ADVANCE, out to-morrow. All Staten Island news-dealers.—Adv.

OWNS BANK—CAN'T GET BAIL.

Miss Wilson Explains That She Doesn't Have to Steal.

Miss Maria L. Lagune told Magistrate Ommen in the Tombs Court yesterday that her friend, Miss Cora C. Wilson, who was a prisoner on a larceny charge, had persuaded her to leave her $1,200 jewels at the Wilson apartment over night a few weeks ago, and had kept them ever since. Miss Lagune became tired of waiting, and had appealed to Assistant District Attorney Kresel.

When Miss Wilson was asked about the charge she became indignant.

"Why," she said, "I don't have to steal. I own a bank in Akron, Ga., and can afford to buy all the jewelry I like."

She was not able to get $1,500 bail, however, and was committed to the Tombs.

DIE OF PETROLEUM FUMES.

Captain and Mate of Standard Oil Tank Barge Are Overcome.

Two men were killed by petroleum fumes on a tank barge of the Standard Oil Company yesterday. They were discharging cargo at the plant of the Consolidated Gas Company, at the foot of East Twelfth Street, shortly before noon. One was John Teamson, Captain of the vessel, and the other Otto Anderson, his mate. Officials of both companies refused details of the affair, even to the police.

Ambulance Surgeon Lucas was summoned from Bellevue by Superintendent W. A. Allen of the gas plant. The Captain was still living when he arrived, but died while the doctor was working over him. Employes said that the men were overcome repairing a valve in the vessel's hold, and that the accident would not have happened had they rigged a wind sail and ventilated the boat before descending.

CARS MAY RUN ON NEW BRIDGE.

Justice Maddox Decides Against Brooklyn Allied Boards of Trade.

By a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, the suit brought by the Allied Boards of Trade in Brooklyn to abrogate the contract between the Brooklyn trolley companies and Bridge Commissioner Best was defeated. The decision was entered on the demurrer filed by the Corporation Counsel on behalf of the city.

The action against the Best contract was brought in the interest of the Boards of Trade by George Schinzel, a taxpayer. The claim was made that the contract was illegal, and against public policy. It was further alleged that the Bridge Commissioner had no right to make the contract, as it virtually amounted to giving a franchise to the railroads. Justice Maddox holds that no franchise was granted, and that the contract, as it might be dissolved at any time by Commissioner Best or any of his successors, was entirely legal.

SMALL BOYS RUN WALL STREET

That Is, Until the Reserves Arrive and Clean Them Out.

A driver who said he was Henry Lok and lived in Jersey City went into the corridor of the Bank of Commerce Building, in Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon and tried to make an elevator man take some freight up to the tenth floor. The elevator man gave the usual reply that freight couldn't be carried before 5 o'clock. Then Lok stripped off his coat and started for the elevator man.

The latter called the head porter, August Vlofrie, and together they were able to get the obstreperous Lok out on the sidewalk, where Special Patrolman O'Hanlon attempted to take him in charge. But meanwhile a crowd had gathered, composed of the usual assortment of messenger boys, newsboys, brokers' clerks, and riff-raff from the streets, and when O'Hanlon started his prisoner down toward Wall Street there were things doing at once.

Some of the boys threw snow, some ice, and some were content with tagging along behind the special and his prisoner and hooting at the top of their voices.

Patrolman O'Keefe of the Old Slip Station came along and went to O'Hanlon's help, but he soon had troubles of his own also, for the crowd was getting bigger at every step, and its boldness increased with its dimentions.

At the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets there was trouble in the original package. The steps of the Sub-Treasury were crowded with spectators, and every window in the Street was open and filled with heads. And the sympathies of the spectators were with the crowd. Finally somebody started a rush for O'Keefe, and the policeman and special were pushed clear across Wall Street and up against the railings below the Morgan office windows. A few other policemen had gathered, but they couldn't do much, so a call was sent for the reserves, who came up on the run.

The reserves didn't have to use their clubs, as the crowd was made up mostly of youngsters, and they got Lok to the Old Slip Station without much further difficulty. There the police grabbed half a dozen of the youths who had been following and lined them up before the Sergeant's desk. The boys bawled so sincerely and pleaded so hard to be let off, however, that only one of them, Donald Worcester, fourteen years old, of 1,110 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was held. O'Keefe said that the Worcester lad knocked his helmet off with a piece of ice.

Some time after things had become quiet again, a clerk from the Postal Telegraph offices rushed into the station and wanted to know if anything had been seen of boy No. 2,396. This messenger, it seems, had started just before the row from somebody's office for somebody else's with some valuable papers, and hadn't been heard from. The police failed to remember the lad, but he was found later.

WOMAN WENT TO HIS AID.

Banker's Wife Orders Injured Street Cleaner Moved to Her Home.

Mrs. Edgar L. Marston, the wife of a banker who lives at 23 East Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday ordered an injured Italian carried into her home and saw that he was cared for until the arrival of an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital.

The Italian, Dintedo Dalozolo, is an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, and was working in front of the Marston home, when he was knocked down by a truck. His leg was badly crushed. Mrs. Marston happened to be watching the men at work, and hurried out on the sidewalk and told Dalozolo's companions to carry him into the basement of her home.

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The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

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B. Altman & Co. INVITE ATTENTION TO A SELECTION OF ARTISTIC SILVER PIECES, AMONG WHICH MAY BE MENTIONED: VASES, COMPOTIERS, PHOTO FRAMES, CANDLESTICKS, LOVING CUPS, DESK AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EFFECTIVE DESIGN.

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IN MINIATURE SIZES FOR DESK AND BOUDOIR USE, AND LARGER AND MORE ELABORATE DESIGNS FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES AND PARLORS.

B. Altman & Co. Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

JEROME TRACING $2,500 PRISONER SAYS HE HAD

Ex-Tenderloin Policeman Under Fire on Witness Stand.

MONEY SUDDENLY RETURNED

Lang Called in Case of Thief Who Accuses a Policeman of Sharing Robbery Profits with Women.

The District Attorney began an investigation yesterday of the charge made by James Boyle, a prisoner in the Tombs, in a letter to Mr. Jerome that a policeman of the Tenderloin Station divided the spoils with women who robbed men in the back rooms of saloons. Boyle is charged with robbing a woman known as Dora Havens of $700 worth of jewelry and also a Greenwich Street tailor. He was up for sentence, and Mr. Jerome called to the witness stand Policeman Joseph Lang of the Charles Street Station, who was formerly in the Tenderloin.

Mr. Jerome put Lang through a grueling examination which lasted an hour. He brought out that a man named Pritchett had made a complaint that after his arrest by Lang he had been robbed of $2,500. This was on June 18. Five days thereafter the money, two $1,000 bills and a $500 bill, were mysteriously returned to the saloon keeper in whose place Pritchett was when he was arrested, and six days after the return of the money Lang was transferred by Commissioner McAdoo to the Charles Street Station.

Mr. Jerome began by asking Lang whether he knew Boyle. The policeman said he knew him as a professional thief. On the morning Pritchett was arrested Lang said he was in a saloon kept by a man named Todd at Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue eating breakfast. He said he thought the place was all right. He heard a rumpus in an adjoining room, and the bartender told him a man was in there who had his pockets full of bills and was surrounded by a lot of women who were apparently trying to rob him. Lang couldn't remember whether the Havens woman was there, although he said he knew her well.

Finally Lang said he went into the back room and arrested Pritchett. At the police station he searched him and turned over to the Sergeant $1,600 in bills. Lang said when Pritchett sobered up he said he had been robbed of $2,500.

Lang said when the complaint was made to Capt. Cottrell, the Captain assigned him (Lang) and Detective Sullivan to investigate the case. He admitted that he had never talked to Pritchett afterward and had made no effort to get back the money, because he said, "I had no clue."

Lang said that Sullivan told him some time later that the money had been returned, and he understood that it had been handed to Todd, the saloonkeeper, in an envelope marked, "For the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station."

Mr. Jerome asked Lang if he had ever changed a five-hundred-dollar bill. The witness said "no" and repeated his answer when Mr. Jerome told him to think it over.

Commissioner McAdoo refused yesterday to say why he had transferred Lang or whether he had ever heard of Pritchett's complaint. Not long after these questions were put to him he sent for Inspector McLaughlin and Capt. O'Brien of the Charles Street Station and Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

ACCUSED OF POCKET PICKING.

And Sent to the Island for Disorderly Conduct.

William Siner, nineteen years old, of 306 Second Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on suspicion of having attempted to pick several pockets in the Subway station at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Detective Sergeant Funston had several witnesses in court who said they had seen the young man about the station acting "queerly" for several days. None of them had seen him take anything.

Siner denied he attempted to pick pockets and said that he rode in the Subway every morning to Ninety-ninth Street, where he worked. Magistrate Cornell, in spite of the fact that Funston said the young man was not known to be a crook, said that in view of the evidence he would send him to the island for six months on a charge of disorderly conduct.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Children's Workboxes Dutiable as Toys —Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by the H. B. Claflin Company of New York against the classification as manufactures of metal at 45 per cent. of children's workboxes, containing needles, thimbles, &c. The board ruled they were dutiable at 35 per cent. as toys.

Protests overruled yesterday were by John Wanamaker and others, Philadelphia; Marshall Field & Co. and others, Chicago, and Seelig & Sonneborn and others, New York. A protest by Pitt & Scott, New York, was sustained partly.

B. Altman & Co.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO SOME DECIDED REDUCTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF MISSES' TAILOR AND FANCY SUITS, JACKETS AND EVENING COATS, AND CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS AND REEFERS, IN VARIOUS STYLES AND SIZES.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE A NUMBER OF NEW MODELS IN DRESSES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN, MADE OF THIN MATERIALS, FOR HOUSE AND PARTY WEAR DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86th St. & 3rd Ave.

OFFER

Lace Curtains

Superior values in effective designs.

Nottingham, per pair,	1.55
Irish Point, " "	2.98
Point Arabe, " "	2.98

Toilet Goods

Fairy Soap, 3 cakes for	.10
Mennen's Talcum Powder,	.11
Mule Team Borax, per lb.,	.10
Listerine, large size,	.59
Pond's Extract,	.29

Screens

In painted hard wood frames.

5 feet high.	
2-fold Silkoline, felled,	.89
4-fold Burlap, panels,	4.98
" Tapestry, "	9.95

Roger's Silver

Tea Spoons,	1.00 per doz.
Table "	2.00 " "
Knives, 12 dwt., plain or satin,	2.65 per doz.
Forks, 12 dwt., plain or satin,	2.65 per doz.
Fruit Knives, plain or satin,	2.40 per doz.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

TO FINANCIAL MEN

Big Exclusive Story in the New York Commercial THIS MORNING

IF HE IS A SMOKER GIVE HIM GOOD CIGARS

CIGARS UNITED

WHAT better gift? Considering it practically, what can you find for the same money that is so certain to fill a want? No man ever had too many good cigars. What can you find that will give him more real enjoyment for the amount expended? What can you find that is so sure to bring the giver more pleasantly or more frequently to the man's memory—under better conditions of mood and mind?

But it all depends on one thing—the *goodness* of the cigars you give. If there's no better gift than good cigars, it's hard to imagine a more mistaken gift than poor ones.

If you buy from us you run no risks. United quality is standard and uniform, and from 30 to 50 per cent. better than you can get elsewhere for the same money.

When you come to buy, be prepared to tell us, if you can, what sort of a cigar he likes—Havana or Domestic; strong, medium or mild. If you can't find out any other way, try to steal one that you know he likes—the kind he smokes after dinner is almost sure to be his best. Bring us that and we'll do the rest.

The United Stores are *real stores*—clean, cheerful, well-appointed. We serve and entertain thousands of women. No woman need hesitate to come into a United Store any more than she does in her own dry goods store. Here are some cigars we especially recommend:

Havana-American Ideal clear Havana cigar. Finest Cuban tobacco.

PERFECTO ROYALES, 2 for 25c.; box of 25,	$3.00
PANETELAS, 10c. each; box of 50,	4.75
PURITANOS FINOS, 10c. each; box of 50,	5.00
DIPLOMATICOS, 2 for 25c.; box of 50,	6.00

Benefactor A Domestic Cigar with a wide reputation for uniform goodness.

SUPERIOR, 5c. each; box of 50	$2.50
CLUB HOUSE, 6c. each; box of 50,	3.00

Isle of Pines Excellent type of Clear Havana cigar. Hand-made exclusively from Cuban-grown leaf. Made to satisfy the man who smokes a 3-for-a-quarter or 10c. Havana.

APOLLOS or HAVANA BOUQUET sizes, 5c. each; 50 for	$2.50
ROTHSCHILD, 6c. each; box of 50,	3.00

General Braddock A hand-rolled domestic cigar from thoroughly seasoned long leaf, wrapped with best Sumatra. Remarkable value.

DIPLOMATICOS, box of 25,	$1.00

The above cigars come in practically all other sizes and shapes in addition to those mentioned. Also many other reliable brands, among which are all the standard Imported Cigars, including our special selections. Come in and look through our show cases.

Pipes, tobaccos, humidors, cigarettes in boxes of 50 and 100, cigar and cigarette cases, smokers' articles—all make appreciated gifts.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

If you do not live near one of our 300 stores in the principal cities, our Mail-Order System places you in a position to buy your cigars at the greatest cigar store in the world—our famous New York City Flatiron Store. Any of the cigars mentioned in this advertisement will be shipped in lots of 100, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of price. We will put in your card, if you wish, and ship just in time for Christmas. If the cigars fail to please in any particular, we will either exchange them or refund your money. Remit to the Flatiron Building, New York. Send for our Cigar Book, mailed FREE.

For the better accommodation of our customers during the Christmas Holidays, we have installed the headquarters of our Premium Department at the Flatiron Bldg., Ground Floor, Broadway and 22d St., and Fifth Ave.

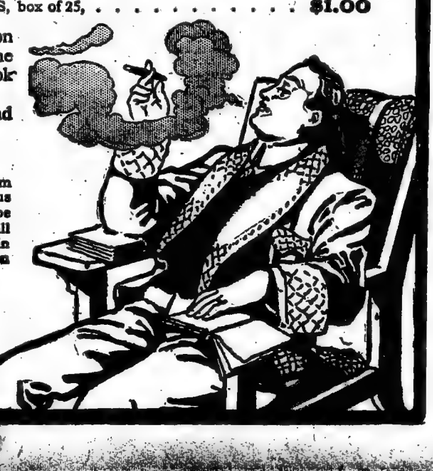

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Stores All Over, One Always in Sight.

Registered Trade Mark

2,000 Boxes Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs $1.00 per Box.

This special lot of pure Linen Handkerchiefs consists of two different styles; one showing a dainty Butterfly pattern, and the other a Wreath combined with woven cords. Each style is put up half a dozen in a box, and are sold only in this way.

In addition to these we are showing thousands of dozens of men's and women's Initial and Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 25c. and 50c. each.

All suitable for gifts.

James McCutcheon & Co. 14 WEST 23d STREET.

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THE CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS

WASHBURN GUITARS

WASHBURN BANJOS

WASHBURN MANDOLINS

WASHBURN ZITHERS

WASHBURN FLUTES

Guitars,	From 3.00 to	75.00
Mandolins,	From 3.00 to	75.00
Banjos,	From 1.50 to	50.00
Flutes	From 1.00 to	75.00
Cornets,	From 10.00 to	100.00
Clarinets,	From 5.00 to	50.00
Violins,	From 1.50 to	300.00
Music Boxes,	From .75 to	350.00

Music Rolls, Music Satchels, Music Stands, Music Cabinets, Piano Chairs, Piano Stools, Instrument Cases, Metronomes

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

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A791

In the famous Henry IV. FAVORITOS cigars is found that rich luxurious taste of real tobacco to be had only in the highest priced imported goods.

15c. each, 2 for 25c.

GENUINE FAVORITOS HAVE A RED SHIELD BAND.

Sold at Charles & Co., 42d St. & Grand Central Depot and all other first class cigar dealers. BUSTILLO BROS. & DIAZ, Manufacturers. N. Y. Office, 58 Warren St.

KEEP MFG. CO

Makers of Keep's Shirts

Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts. Our only store in New York.

Christmas Specialties

A Special Lot of Silk Suspenders in individual boxes 50c

Others at $1.00 and $1.50

A Diamond Takes a Heart in This Game.

Diamonds Watches Jewelry

Are Everlasting Christmas Gifts, and can be had at any of our 5 retail branches.

CASH OR CREDIT. One Price.

No employers' reference required. Business strictly confidential. Call, write or 'phone.

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Main Store 37-39 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

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Open Evenings: 467 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 176 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

Remember We Are Importers and Save You the Retailers' Profit.

THE SEVASTOPOL HIT BY JAPANESE TORPEDO

Desperate Attacks on Battleship at Last Successful.

VESSEL IS SINKING ASTERN

One Japanese Boat Missing—Frail Craft, Manned by Volunteers, Attacked in Heavy Snowstorm.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—The commander of the Third Japanese Squadron, reporting at 10:35 o'clock yesterday morning, said:

"Commencing at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night and continuing until 3 o'clock Wednesday morning six torpedo boats and specially fitted torpedo craft constantly attempted attacks against the Russian battleship Sevastopol, the coast defense vessel Otvashni, and the military transports.

"Details of the attacks are not yet known. However, according to reports received from the watch tower guardship at 9 o'clock this morning, the Sevastopol had commenced lowering astern and the water was said to reach the torpedo tubes astern."

The same commander, telegraphing last midnight, said:

"At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 14 (Wednesday) Commander Otaki, leading a flotilla of torpedo boats, and Lieut. Miyamoto, leading another flotilla, began attacks against the Sevastopol and the transports.

"Otaki's flotilla failed to accomplish its purpose owing to a snowstorm.

"Miyamoto's flotilla succeeded in reaching the intended spot by taking advantage of the fact that the enemy's searchlights were exposing Otaki's flotilla and were not directed against Miyamoto's. In the thick of the snow, while Miyamoto's flotilla was searching for the enemy's ships, one torpedo boat became lost from its comrade ships.

"At 4 o'clock Lieut. Nakamuda's torpedo boat independently attacked a military transport. Another torpedo boat, under Miyamoto, discharged and exploded a torpedo against the Sevastopol. Both returned safely, but failed to meet the missing torpedo boat and crew.

"To-day the watch tower guardship reports that the stern of the Sevastopol appears to have lowered three feet."

The partially successful torpedo attack on the Sevastopol was made in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, and forms another inspiring story of the splendid bravery of a number of officers. The entire crews of the destroyers and torpedo boats volunteered for the attack, courting death in their efforts to destroy the only floating Russian battleship at Port Arthur.

Facing a driving snowstorm and heavy seas, the flotillas separated, and, under individual commanders, the vessels attacked independently. The decks of the destroyers and torpedo boats were coated with ice, and the men suffered acutely from cold.

The Russians had resorted to the most extreme precautions to protect the Sevastopol. They dropped torpedo nets, which shielded the bows of the warship, and the Sevastopol was further protected by a specially constructed wooden boom, the framework of which was composed of iron-bound logs and cables and heavy chains interlaced and entangled. From the surface of this boom hung a deep curtain made of torpedo nets taken from the sunken battleships.

The Japanese probably refrained from attempting to cut or jump the boom, but forced the openings which the Russians had left so as to allow communication with the harbor.

RUSSIAN CRUISER DAMAGED?

The Okean, Last Reported at Tangier, Passes Nyborg, Denmark.

NYBORG, Denmark, Dec. 15.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Okean passed here at noon to-day, proceeding southward.

The Okean was last reported at Tangier, which place she left Dec. 7.

Presumably she sustained some damage and is now returning to Kronstadt.

JAPANESE AGAIN ADVANCE.

Renewed Activity of Column Which Rennenkampff Drove Back.

MUKDEN, Dec. 15.—The Japanese column on Gen. Oyama's right, which Gen. Rennenkampff recently drove back to the Tai-Tse River, is again reported to be moving northeast and strongly holding the Siaodagal-Sianchan region. Five thousand men with eight guns are at Sianchan, and 10,000 men with eight guns are at Saimatse.

JAPAN ANGRY WITH CHILE.

Retaliation Is Threatened If Warships Are Sold to Russia.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—The Japanese are watching with great interest the alleged plan of the Russian Government to purchase warships from Argentina and Chile.

In response to a diplomatic inquiry, the Government of Argentina frankly disavows any intention of selling warships to Russia, but the answer received from Chile is said to be evasive. Correspondence on the subject is still in progress.

There is a growing feeling of resentment here against Chile. Discussing the question to-day, an official said that in the event of Chile selling warships to Russia, Japan would unquestionably take the first opportunity to settle the score.

The Japanese Government is being urged pointedly to inform Chile that Japan will demand indemnity when free to enforce such demand at the end of the war with Russia.

BLAME ENGLAND FOR FAMINE.

Irish Nationalists Pass a Resolution Condemning the Government.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to discuss the distress in the west of Ireland and consider means to "force the Government to provide for the immediate necessities of the case and put the Land act in operation in Connaught and other poor districts" was held here to-day under the Presidency of John Redmond.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Government for the existing distress in Ireland, demanding that immediate steps be taken to relieve it, and also demanding that powers be given for the distribution of land in the poor districts.

One resolution was as follows:

"We feel bound to condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of Irish landlords in aggravating the distress by pressing for full rents and arrears in this disastrous year, and issuing ejectment processes by wholesale.

"We believe that these proceedings are the result of a deliberate conspiracy to use distress for the purpose of coercing the people to agree to the purchase of their holdings at ruinous prices."

The Local Government board to some degree forstalled the meeting by taking steps which it is considered will be effective in relieving the tenants who are affected by the failure of the potato crop.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sir A. P. Macdonnell, Under Secretary for Ireland, in a letter to the Boards of Guardians in the West of Ireland, promises that should the relief of the existing distress prove an excessive burden on the ratepayers the Government will make a grant from the public funds for the purpose.

FRENCH BASE FOR RUSSIANS.

It Is Believed That the Baltic Fleet Will Assemble at Madagascar.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"For some time large numbers of steamers have been engaged to take coal for Russian account to Diego Suares, on the extreme northeast coast of Madagascar.

"There is every reason to believe that this place will be the point of concentration for the divisions of the Russian Baltic fleet which are on the way by the Cape route and the Suez Canal."

If the Baltic fleet assembles at Madagascar, Japanese irritation at the aid which the fleet has received in French ports since it left Libau is likely to be sensibly increased. It has been pointed out that, with the exception of Vigo, the part of the fleet that is going around the Cape has touched at none but French ports, and that the vessels going by the Suez Canal are making use of French harbors on every possible occasion.

A dispatch from Tokio Nov. 30, after denying the reports as to Japanese anger toward Great Britain because of the supply of coal to Rojestvensky's ships, said:

"Indignation is confined to the action of France, who interprets her own laws in a sense sanctioning the free use of her ports for the belligerent purpose of helping on the fleet to the scene of hostilities.

"The Japanese appreciate the delicate position of France, but declare that her conduct cannot be reconciled with the theory of strict neutrality. Political parties are disposed to take the matter up and to attack the Government in the Diet."

100 READY TO KILL PLEHVE.

Slayer Says Many Volunteered to Assassinate Russian Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—A high personage who attended the trial of Sasoneff, the assassin of Minister of the Interior de Plehve, has communicated the substance of the prisoner's speech, in which he strove to justify his act.

Sasoneff spoke calmly and eloquently, explaining the aims and objects of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. The reasons for de Plehve's murder, the prisoner said, were de Plehve's own biography.

Sasoneff told how he joined the party and committed the crime. He declared that the Socialist Revolutionary Party did not contemplate the forcible destruction of autocracy, realizing the impossibility of such a task without the aid of an army.

The party, Sasoneff said, was entirely different from the party of the "National Will," which slew Emperor Alexander II. This latter party was engaged in a desperate duel with the autocracy, in which to annihilate was the sole aim and object. The Socialist Revolutionary Party was in favor of a peaceful propaganda to show the evils of autocracy and gradually inculcate the principles of Socialism among all classes of the nation.

This peaceful and idealistic mission, said Sasoneff, encountered the ruthless opposition of certain Ministers, such as Bogolepoff, Sipiaguine, and notably de Plehve, who made a business of hunting down apostles of Socialism. The party was compelled to defend itself, and this gave rise to a fighting organization whose members were pledged to exterminate persecutors.

When the committee of the fighting organization decided on de Plehve's death there were over one hundred volunteers to execute the sentence. Sasoneff was selected, and was told that he would have an accomplice, but he did not know the name of this accomplice until he saw Sikerifsky after the murder.

Sasoneff declared that it was with horror and loathing that he undertook to deprive a human being of life, but he realized that "the monster de Plehve could only be met with the monster death."

Retracing the events of his life, Sasoneff said he came of a family belonging to the old faith, who had enriched themselves in the lumber trade at Orenburg and Ufa. He was sent to the University of Moscow, where, for an act which he had not committed, he was condemned to a grievous penalty. He then returned to his home in Ufa and began to study Socialistic doctrines. The murder of Minister Bogolepoff greatly impressed him, and he began to think the pistol bullet was the only remedy for tyranny.

Soon afterward he joined the Ural Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the headquarters of which were at Ufa. He was again arrested on the charge of spreading the doctrines of Socialism and was condemned to five years' exile in Siberia.

Sasoneff then told how he escaped from a Siberian convict gang and crossed the frontier, ultimately reaching Geneva, whence he came to St. Petersburg to kill de Plehve. He wound up with the declaration that no power on earth was able to stop the spread of the humane ideals of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, whose work was carried on by thousands of willing hands throughout the length and breadth of the empire.

CZAR PLANNING REFORMS.

It Is Expected That a Manifesto Will Be Issued Next Monday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—A special council was held this afternoon at Tsaskoe-Selo under Emperor Nicholas, at which President of the Ministerial Council Witte, Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and Minister of Justice Muravieff discussed the question of reforms.

It is understood that the Emperor conferred with them on the subject of a manifesto which will be published on Dec. 19, on the occasion of the Czar's name day. This document, it is believed, outlines a policy of cautious, conservative reform.

The St. Petersburg Douma has unanimously adopted a resolution, similar to that adopted by the Moscow City Council on Dec. 13, in favor of freedom of speech, press, and domicile, and asking for the abolition of restrictive laws. The supporters of the resolution included many Senators, Privy Councilors, editors, and lawyers.

Students are distributing a call for a meeting in front of the Kazan Cathedral on Dec. 19.

HOWL DOWN PREMIER TISZA.

Hungarian Deputies Slam Desks and Use Whistles and Mouth Organs.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 15.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament to-day the Opposition emphatically declined to recognize the new rules of procedure and greeted Premier Tisza's attempts to speak with such a storm of invectives and other noisy interruptions that it was necessary to suspend the sitting repeatedly.

Count Andrassy, Francis Kossuth, and others urged their followers to listen to the Premier, but their efforts had little effect.

MAY SUE EASTMAN COMPANY.

Must Prove It Doesn't Stifle Competition, Says Cunneen.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Unless the Eastman Kodak Company can prove that the corporations it controls were not competitors before they were allied, and that competition was not destroyed by the alliance, Attorney General Cunneen will permit proceedings to be instituted against it under the Donnelly anti-trust law. Mr. Cunneen gave this decision to-day upon the application of Theodore K. Hastings and H. G. Miller of New York.

The applicants assert that the Eastman Company and others have conspired and formed a "monopely" in the manufacture and sale of photographers' supplies. In his decision the Attorney General finds that the defendants as a holding corporation carry on upwards of 90 per cent. of the photographic business of the United States, and that goods for which they own the copyrights and patents will not be sold to dealers at the usual trade discount unless the dealers agree to restrict their business to the goods of the allied companies.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IN preparing for inventory in January, our first move is on prices. We go through the entire stock, making liberal cuts on all broken lots. We've just done this, and it is now a simple matter to find a Suit or Overcoat of almost any size and style, at a tempting price.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BRIGHTON BEACH OUT OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT

Harness Racing at Seaside Track Will Be Abandoned Next Year.

PLAN TO BOOM EMPIRE CITY

Promoters Will Hold One Big Light Trotting Meeting in New York—Stewards Take No Action on Dates.

The Stewards of the Grand Circuit in annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday considered applications for dates in the Grand Circuit schedule of light harness racing from so many tracks that after two sessions the Stewards decided to postpone action until about the middle of January with the view of gaining time in which to look into the claims of some of the applicants.

The Stewards made no statement as to the cause of the delay, or concerning their probable action, but it was announced that of the tracks that made up the Grand Circuit last season Brighton Beach would drop out, the place to be taken by another track in some other city. For four seasons the experiment of trotting and pacing racing on two New York City tracks in midsummer has been tried, the meetings at Brighton Beach and Empire City coming close together at a time when there was no thoroughbred racing, and it had been supposed that both meetings were moderately successful.

The Stewards who were in attendance yesterday were D. J. Campau of Detroit, President; C. K. G. Billings of Memphis, H. M. Hanna of Cleveland, James Butler of New York, E. E. Perkins of Providence, Col. J. E. Thayer of Boston, and A. H. Moon, Secretary. The tracks which made up the Grand Circuit of last season were Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Empire City, N. Y.; Brighton Beach, N. Y.; Readville, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis. All of these, except Brighton, asked dates for next year.

First of the new applicants for admission to the Grand Circuit was Syracuse, N. Y., represented by De Forrest Settle, who asked that Syracuse be included in the Grand Circuit, with dates which would agree with the dates for the State Fair, held each year at Syracuse. The Stewards heard W. L. Snow, representing the Professional Drivers' Association, in an appeal for modification of the trotting race rules, with the idea of securing uniformity at all the meetings of the Grand Circuit, and especially with the idea of having the entrance fee for races reduced for the owners, trainers, and drivers.

Snow set forth that the established fee of 5 per cent. of the stakes for each horse entered under the present rule was too much. The drivers asked that for a payment of 5 per cent. each nominator be privileged to name two horses, one to start, as under the old plan entrance fees added too much to the expense of a stable. A modification of the rule suggested by the drivers' representative was that a fee of 4 per cent. be paid for the first horse entered and 1 per cent. for each additional horse. The idea is the one that was discussed by the drivers before the Board of Review, about a week ago.

The meeting was adjourned without announcement of any action on any of the subjects talked of. Then James Butler, President of both the Empire City and Brighton Beach Trotting Clubs, stated that in view of the fact that the Empire City meeting would take up as much of his time as he could spare, it had been decided to make no application for dates for Brighton Beach, as the New York supporters of light-harness racing would concentrate all their efforts on the Empire City meet.

JOCKEY CHEATHAM HURT.

Shock the Talent Falls on Him at New Orleans—Good Day for Favorites.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Gus Heidorn and Rankin were the only beaten favorites to-day. Cheatham, who had the mount on Shock the Talent, was severely bruised by the horse falling at the half-mile post. The track showed some improvement, but was lumpy and slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Dundall, 103 pounds, (McIntyre,) 7 to 2; Ethel's Pride, 100, (Schilling,) 20 to 1, second; Halcyon Days, 100, (Lee,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Lamplight, Mon Amour, Swedish Lad, Dixie Andrews, Fallona, A Prince, The Eye, and Bishop Weed also ran. Shock the Talent fell.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Josette, 105½ pounds, (Martin,) 11 to 5; Kleinwood, 104, (Phillips,) 7 to 1, second; Federal, 104 (McIntyre,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:35 2-5. Little Boy, Lady Free Knight, Dusky, Lord of the Valley, and Viona also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Won by Southampton, 118 pounds, (Hicks,) 30 to 1; Wertbington, 122, (Phillips,) 9 to 1, second; Birch Rod, 112, (Romanelli,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Auramaster, Gus Heidorn, McWilliams, Plautus, Myren Dale, Senor, and Wine Sap also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Won by Garnish, 105½ pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 1; Mauser, 99, (Harris,) 3 to 1, second; Careless, 109, (Nicol,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:55. Minotaur, Prince Salm Salm, Rankin, and Mountebank also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Mimosa, 104 pounds, (Phillips,) 4 to 5; Trossachs, 102, (Virzi,) 50 to 1, second; Unmasked, 109, (Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Aggie Lewis, Old England, Chanterelle, Doeskin, Flamboyant, and Courtmaid also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Matador, 103 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 5; Kenton, 100, (Dean,) 100 to 1, second; Fair Reveller, 112, (Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Arah May, Signal Light, Trourere, and J. H. O'Brien also ran.

Only One Winning Favorite at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 15.—Favorites fared badly at Ascot to-day. Sais, the only successful favorite, took the fourth race from a good field. Agnes Mack surprised everybody by winning the second race at 20 to 1 from the favorite, The Major. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Hilons, 105 pounds, (McDaniel,) 5 to 2; Light of Day, 105, (Hildebrand,) 2 to 1, second; Anona, 110, (Austin,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Lou Merrill, Revel, Ralph Reese, Salario, Garvie, and St. Dixie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Agnes Mack, 101 pounds, (Sinnott,) 20 to 1; The Major, 108, (Herbert,) 9 to 10, second; Wager, 90, (Lawrence,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Miss Provo, Our Pride, and Durbar also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Won by Blue Ridge, 102 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1; Freesais, 93, (Herbert,) 4 to 5, second; Phyz, 97, (Sinnott,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Dr. Birdsall, Flora Bright, Penzance, Miracle II., and Erne also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Won by Sais, 108 pounds, (Hildebrand,) even; El Chihuahua, 100, (Treubel,) 101, second; Kenilworth, 104, (Smith,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Golden Boy, Judge Denton, Emperor of India, and Luckett also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Won by Invictus, 97 pounds, (Kent,) 4 to 1; Namtor, 105, (Dugan,) 4 to 1, second; Cloverton, 96, (Moriarity,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Ulios, Lamark, Dutiful, Iras, and Jingler also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Sir Christopher, 99 pounds, (Sinnott,) 4 to 1; Nanon, 104, (Fewell,) 4 to 1, second; Skirmish, 104, (Lawrence,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:16. Lauretta Phillips, Ethel Scruggs, Trovator, Governor Johnson, Jr., Leslie R., Chief Aloha, and Merry Spert also ran.

The Results at Oakland Track.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 15.—The races at the Oakland track to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course. Won by Edrosun, 107 pounds, (Helgesen,) 7 to 1; Edgecliffe, 102, (Johns,) 6 to 1, second; Meada, 97, (Sullivan,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Sweet Kitty Bellairs, Bearskin, Paddy Lynch, San Jose, Lady Fashion, Mezpah, Herthus, and Anita Knight also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Won by Revolt, 100 pounds, (Helgesen,) 5 to 1; Lady Kent, 104, (Knapp,) 9 to 2, second; Maud Muller, 98, (Wiley,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Bob McLean, Lecture, Colonel Ballantine, Alta G., Bill Young, Adirondack, Del Signo, Ragnarek II., Doublet, and Dotterel also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and fifty yards. Won by I Do Go, 96 pounds, (Taylor,) 7 to 2; Langford James, 92, (Sullivan,) 60 to 1, second; San Luiten, 101, (Loades,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Contestant, Vulcain, Toto Gratz, Tamm, Joe John, Jack Hobart, Hermencia, Morengo, Vigorose, and Technique also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Stroller, 104, (Greenfield,) 6 to 1; Venator, 104, (Travers,) even, second; Nigrette, 99, (Davis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Sagittarius, Padua, and Sea Voyage also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Dr. Leggo, 110, (Bonner,) 9 to 5; Sea Air, 107, (Jones,) 8 to 5, second; Prince Brutus, 107, (Russell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Lillitus, Princess Wheeler, and Arisbe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Dusty Miller, 99, (Travers,) 6 to 1; Meistersinger, 108, (Jones,) 6 to 1, second; Red Cloud, 107, (Russell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Hipponax, Black Thorne, Instrument, Trapsetter, and Battler also ran.

Jockey Finnegan's Suspension Continued

The stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, at a meeting held in the rooms of the club in the Windsor Arcade yesterday afternoon, confirmed the action of the stewards of the Baltimore Fall meeting, when steeplechase jockey E. Finnegan was suspended. Finnegan went out of the course with his mount, Jim Slick, and though he finished second, the horse was disqualified and Finnegan was suspended for his suspicious riding. The stewards continued the suspension for the remainder of the year, which in effect amounts to revoking the rider's license, as there is no steeplechasing in progress at present, and until action was taken on the case the rider's punishment already seemed to have been ended.

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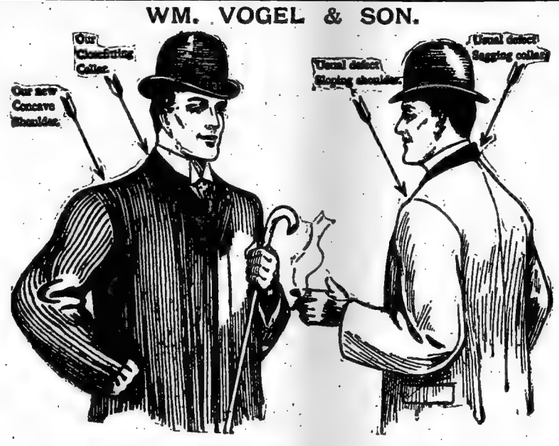

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CHANGES IN RACING RULES.

Pending Amendments in Turf Regulations Announced by The Jockey Club.

A number of proposed changes in the rules of racing now before The Jockey Club, and requiring only the lapse of time provided under the constitution of the organization to be enacted, have been made public. Of those which will affect horsemen generally, the most important are alterations of the rules governing entries, the licensing of trainers and jockeys, and covering cases of error in the running of races.

As the result of a race run at Gravesend last Fall, at a distance shorter than the race called for by the conditions, when Colonial Girl won at a mile and a sixteenth instead of going a mile and a furlong, as called for when the entries closed, and the result of which stood, in opposition to the existing rules of racing, the rule is to be amended to require an objection to the erroneous running before the official placing of the horses has been confirmed, and to empower the officials to order the race run again at the proper distance.

In regard to the making of entries and the transfer of the same, the rules are amended to prevent the transfer of engagements by any person who may be on the forfeit list. Concerning the licensing of trainers and jockeys, addition to the existing rule is made as follows: "No horse shall be qualified to start for any race unless he is in the hands of a licensed trainer, and no license will be considered granted until the fee is paid."

REVOKES MILK LICENSE.

Board of Health Hits Metropolitan Company—Investigating Up-State Dairies.

The Board of Health yesterday revoked the license of the Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company, because of the conditions at the Blooming Grove Creamery, in Orange County, which the company operates. The Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company is one of the largest dairies in this city, and it has been doing business for thirty years.

The revocation of the license was the result of an investigation that the Board of Health has been conducting for many weeks. At the Blooming Grove Dairy the buildings in which the milk was stored and the grounds were found to be in a bad state. The board is without power to remedy conditions at creameries outside the city, and its only recourse is to revoke licenses of the milk companies here which are supplied by unsanitary dairies. Unless many changes are made in many of the up-State dairies within the next few days other licenses will be revoked.

Manager Frank P. Demorest of the Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company yesterday made the following statement:

"We hope to be able very soon to show to the Health Board that we were in no way responsible for the conditions at Blooming Grove Dairy. Our company acquired the Blooming Grove Dairy recently, found it not up to the standard, and discharged the foreman. We placed a new man in charge and contracted with a builder for the renovating of the buildings. The conditions at the dairy were rapidly being put into shape when the Board of Health made its investigations."

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Gloria Taffeta, natural handles in loops and twists; 20 inch...75c.; 22-inch.....75c.; 24-inch.....80c

Silk and Cotton, piece-dyed taffeta, natural handles; 22-inch..$1.35; 24-inch.....$1.35

Best Quality Gloria, fast black, pretty Dresden handles; 20-inch, $1.25; 22-inch....$1.25; 24-inch.....$1.35

Union Taffeta, selvedge edge, natural wood handles in straights and crooks; 22-inch.....$1.60; 24-inch.....$1.75

Silk and Cotton Union Taffeta, with fancy handles, silver caps and horns; 22-inch.....$1.75; 24-inch.....$1.85

Union Taffeta, selvedge edge, all-silk cases, all with fancy handles, sterling trimmings, horn and pearl posts, solid pearl hooks, and naturals; 20-inch..$1.80; 22-inch..$1.90; 24-inch..$2.00

Twilled Silk, in changeable red and black, blue and black, straight wood handles and rings; 20-inch....$2.35; 22-inch....$2.50; 24-inch.....$2.65

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

WISE LAWS AND MISTAKES.

It is the belief of Gov. ODELL that the success of the "straight Republican" Mayoralty candidate he intends to put in the field in this city next Fall depends largely upon the Legislature. He uttered this sentiment in the presence of certain persons of distinction in his party—Mr. HEALY, Lieutenant Governor-elect LINN BRUCE, Attorney General-elect MAYER, and Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH—who had met together upon the occasion of Mr. HEALY'S annual dinner to his election district captains. Mr. HEALY is "leader of the Thirty-fifth." The guests at this banquet were enthusiastic and vociferous for a "straight ticket." Gov. ODELL assented, but upon the condition of demonstrated wisdom at Albany. "If the Legislature enacts wise laws that shall command the confidence of the people," he said, "it will be demonstrated whether it will be wise for Republicans to go before the people on our own merits."

The awful descent of the Democratic majority in this city to less than 35,000 makes the Governor bold. In the great victory he thinks, strangely enough, that he had his share. He felt warranted in saying that the verdict of the people at the election 'attests their belief that there has been no dishonesty at Albany" during his incumbency of the Governorship. The ninety-five-thousand drop from the Republican majority for President to the majority of that party for State officers meant something, probably—we forget just what. The voters in New York City might exhibit a similar streak of memory, of resentment, or of eccentricity if Mr. ODELL should continue to manifest his present high degree of interest in their affairs to the extent of nominating a "straight" Odell candidate for Mayor.

The Governor admitted that there may have been "mistakes" at Albany, and then, as if beguiled and entrapped by the word, went on to declaim as follows:

> I am not advocating an educational qualification. At the same time I do say that there are many men who come from abroad who have in their make-up the elements of good citizens, yet who so little understand the institutions of our country that they should be debarred at least during the period of their tutelage from exercising the right of franchise."

If that isn't a "mistake," what is it? The doctrine is sound—we find no fault with it. The trouble is that the wrong man preaches it, and at the wrong time. Gov. ODELL'S "straight" Republican candidate for Mayor will need a great many more votes than his party can contribute. Recruits and allies from any quarter will be not only welcome, but necessary. Why, then, does the Governor choose this time for a discourse upon what our German friends call "Nativismus"?

A REASSURING WORD.

Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF is obviously as good authority on the interest of railroads in the policy suggested by the President in his annual message as any one in the country could be. In an interview with him published in The World Wednesday morning the following passage occurs:

> "The President in his message proposed new inter-State commerce laws to govern railroad rates," suggested the interviewer. "How will that affect the railroad corporations?"
>
> "Nothing will be done that will damage the railroads," replied Mr. SCHIFF. "There undoubtedly will be some legislation to remedy evils, but the railroads will not suffer thereby. I have great faith in Mr. ROOSEVELT. Whatever is done by him will be for the best interests of all the people."

It will be remembered that the recommendations of the President related to two matters. One was the fixing of rates in cases where the Inter-State Commerce Commission found that the rates were unreasonable. In such cases the President proposed that a new rate should be named by the commission, deemed by them to be reasonable, and that this should be enforced until and unless it was changed on review by the courts. The second proposition by the President was that all rebates should be abolished. For the latter no particular means was indicated. Rebates are already forbidden by law. It is a fair inference that the President intends that the law shall be enforced by all the officials intrusted therewith, whether in the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Corporations, or the Department of Justice. In connection with this phase of the business another remark of Mr. SCHIFF'S is significant. Referring to a recent extensive tour of the country that he made in company with several English bankers who were his guests, Mr. SCHIFF said:

> There has been improvement and development in Western and Southwestern railroads. Roadbeds and equipment are in fine shape, and better attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of travelers. Further, I noticed a much improved public sentiment as to the railroads. The corporations and the shippers are coming nearer together, and they seem to understand one another better.

Here is a suggestion of the basis of expectation that the policy of the President will work out without injury to the roads. The real and lasting interests of the roads and the shippers in honest business are in harmony. Secret rebates are contrary to those interests. In the majority of instances the difficulty with "unreasonable" rates is rather with the inequality of charge than with the rate itself. If some means can be found by which the roads and the great body of shippers can establish relations of co-operation, do away with rebates or special rates, and establish equity, the problem to all practical intents is solved. That would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. The cheerful view taken by Mr. SCHIFF encourages the belief that it may be brought about.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Police Commissioner MCADOO's plan of relieving the traffic congestion on Fifth Avenue by condemning the stoop line and adding a strip of each sidewalk to the breadth of the street is open to at least two objections: It would deface and degrade the only avenue to which a citizen of New York is now able to point with pride, and the relief afforded would be but temporary. Does not the Commissioner see that his plan is illogical? The widening of Fifth Avenue would invite more trucks, more cabs, more carts and wagons, more automobiles, more wheeled vehicles of every description to use that thoroughfare, with the exceedingly probable result of increasing, not diminishing, the congestion of which he and all reasonable persons complain. Would it not be better, far better, to entice heavy traffic away from the Avenue by making other avenues convenient for its use?

The true remedy, the logical plan of relief for Fifth Avenue, is to reclaim Sixth Avenue for unobstructed public use by removing the elevated railroad. Sixth Avenue must and will have a Subway. Public opinion with practical unanimity favors the granting of the New Jersey company's application to construct and operate a tunnel road from Tenth Street to Thirty-third Street under that avenue. Sooner or later there will be an underground rapid transit road the whole length of the avenue. Then almost inevitably the elevated structure will fall into desuetude and be removed. The effect upon Fifth Avenue traffic would be immediate.

Commissioner MCADOO is firmly convinced that the truck drivers, or many of them, take to Fifth Avenue out of a sheer malicious desire to make trouble for the "swells." "The average truck driver," he says, "likes to go along Fifth Avenue and gloat when he gets an opportunity to obstruct carriages and automobiles. It affords them great satisfaction to drive up the Avenue and block private carriages, especially where the occupants are stylishly dressed or the coachmen wear livery."

Probably there are truck drivers spiteful enough and foolish enough to indulge in that pastime, but not many of them are idle enough. They resort to Fifth Avenue for their long trips up town or down town chiefly because it has a good pavement and is free from the obstruction of elevated railroad pillars. If Sixth Avenue and Third Avenue were cleared of their present incumbrances and made safe and convenient for heavy traffic, not one truck driver in a thousand would go a whole avenue block out of his way and back again at the end of his trip merely to enjoy the pleasure of baiting the Fifth Avenue carriage people. If they continued the practice their employers would speedily call them to account, for loss of time, in the truck business as in other callings, is loss of money.

It is not the space within the Fifth Avenue stoop line that the city requires; it is the reclaiming for public use of Sixth Avenue, and after that, in their due season, Ninth Avenue, Third Avenue, and Second Avenue. The success of our first Subway has opened our eyes and our minds, but we as yet have but a dim notion of what subway development is to do for us. The street surface of New York was sufficient for the uses of a five-story city. It is inadequate for the business of a ten and twenty story city. We double it and more by a resort to the sub-surface for travel and transportation. The elevated railroads belong to a past epoch.

STRIKE VIOLENCE.

Figures compiled for The Outlook from what are probably the best sources available show that between Jan. 1, 1902, and June 30, 1904—thirty months—there were killed in strikes 180 persons; injured, 1,651, and arrested for violence or breaches of the peace, 5,533. How these totals were apportioned is shown in the following table:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Non-union men	116	1,366	374
Union strikers	51	151	5,159
Officers	13	134	....
Total	180	1,651	5,533

If the figures for July, August, and September of this year are added the distribution for the whole period of two years and nine months is:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Non-union men	125	1,626	415
Union strikers	56	173	5,699
Officers	17	167	....
Total	198	1,966	6,114

The great preponderance among the killed and injured of non-union men is significant. Unfortunately many men believe that it is no crime and not even a moral wrong to kill a "scab," by which is meant any man who ventures to follow a trade which has been organized without first becoming a member of and obedient to its union.

That 5,699 union strikers have been arrested for violence, against 415 non-union workmen during the same period, shows very clearly that the unions are at war with society and are imposing heavy burdens upon communities in the preservation of the peace. These are not new facts, but they are extremely instructive. They point to a condition which is rapidly becoming intolerable, and the remedy for which will probably be found in the return of the American workingman to sanity and good citizenship.

THE HUNGARIAN BEAR GARDEN.

The "Whole Monarchy" of Austria-Hungary strongly resembles the late BARNUM'S "Happy Family" of naturally antagonistic animals, precariously kept in superficial peace by the presence of the keeper. The amiable and now venerable FRANCIS JOSEPH is upon the whole a pathetic figure, since his kingdom has been shrinking in comparative importance ever since he came to it, as for long before. But he cannot be said to be without his uses so long as he keeps the animals quiet. We have fresh evidence that he does not always succeed in doing this. It is not only the "Ausgleich" by which the Dual Monarchy is sustained that seems to depend upon his life, but he has one happy family to keep in order at Vienna and another at Budapest. The latest outbreak of this latter does no credit to his powers of coercion. When the leader of the "United Opposition," bearing, moreover, the name of KOSSUTH, finds a moral grandeur in the self-restraint of his party, which merely wrecked the furniture of the legislative chamber and heaped it in the middle of the floor, but refrained from setting fire to it, it will be admitted that Constitutional Government does not show to advantage in Hungary. In contrast to this free fight of tribes the Procrustean scheme of the late M. DE PLEHVE of "Russifying" all subject peoples seems to find some justification.

In fact, if the Russian Minister of the Interior had had either Austria or Hungary to govern, he would have had much more to say for himself than he had in fact, considering the comparative homogeneousness of Finland, for example. The Reichsrath at Vienna and the Reichstag at Budapest are almost bound to be Babels by the nature of their several constituencies. One must know three languages, for example, to follow the debates of the latter body, for although Magyar is the official language, the right is reserved to the members from Croatia and Slavonia to use their own respective tongues. Here, for example, are the ethnical elements of the population of Hungary, classified on the basis of language, by millions and fractions of millions: German, 1.9; Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak, 1.8; Servian and Croatian, 2.3; Roumanian, 2.4; Magyar, 6.4. How can a legislative body constructed on such a basis of mutual misunderstanding and mutual unintelligibility help degenerating into a bear garden? The adoption of some common vehicle of thought, if only a "pidgin" dialect, seems to be a condition precedent to the usefulness of such a Legislature.

LIGHT FROM REFUSE.

In considering the very unsatisfactory arrangements under which this city is now purchasing light for its streets and public buildings, the student of municipal affairs finds himself confronted with another and equally exigent problem, the satisfactory solution of which will also solve that of economical municipal lighting, and which must be dealt with whether that of lighting is or not. The city's facilities for the final disposition of its refuse are wholly unsatisfactory. The ash, street sweepings, and most of the rubbish are carried by scows from the dumping piers direct to land fills, on Riker's Island and elsewhere. Only about 10 per cent. of the rubbish is burned, as the Forty-seventh Street dump is the only one equipped with an incinerating plant. The garbage is sent to Barren Island for reduction by the Sanitary Utilization Company, a service which costs the city $292,938 a year for the two boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and about $65,000 for Brooklyn. At the expiration of the present contract, on Sept. 1, 1906, the city will be defenseless against the demand for a much greater annual subsidy, unless adequate provision has been made meanwhile for disposing of the garbage in some other way. What the price will be raised to is a matter of conjecture. That it will be materially increased is understood by all in interest.

The final disposition of the refuse of New York, instead of being a heavy expense, could be made to pay for itself. This is shown conclusively by English experience. The average of a large number of municipal refuse-burning plants in Great Britain shows that the power-producing capacity of mixed town refuse, over and above that needed for the operation of the plants, is about 30 Kilo-Watt hours per ton of refuse burned, the most modern and best-constructed destructors giving as high as 80. The refuse of Manhattan and the Bronx is about 5,500 tons per day. Taking the average figure, this would give 165,000 K. W. hours per day as the power available from the waste of these two boroughs. The power required for the municipal lighting of this district, including the street lights, public buildings, schools, &c., is about 8,250,000 K. W. hours per year, or 22,600 K. W. hours per day. It is frankly admitted that the streets are not properly lighted, and that to do it adequately would require twice the present number of lights. This would increase the daily consumption of power to, say, 45,000 K. W. hours per day. But a conservative estimate of the power available from the combustion of the refuse in a properly constructed and intelligently run destructor plant gives nearly four times this figure. To construct such a plant would be to solve two of the gravest problems now before the city's officials. It would reduce everything that the city discards to the uniform condition of clean ash, and the separation which has been the cause of strained relations between the Department of Street Cleaning and householders would no longer be necessary. Ashes from a destructor make the best land fill that can be found, and when we remember that made land on the city islands is valued at about $12,000 an acre, it is not difficult to see another argument in favor of this plan. The present filling on Riker's Island, of mixed ashes and rubbish, is extremely poor. It settles slowly and irregularly, leaving dangerous sinkholes, and it will be years before land so made is safe for building purposes.

Whether the City of New York should engage in municipal trading at all, save in the matter of water purveying, is a question concerning which opinions will be found to differ widely. If, however, it is determined to enter into competition with the companies engaged in the sale of electric light, it cannot afford to disregard the fact that the economy of such a venture will in large degree depend upon the utilization of a daily fuel supply which now costs us a great deal of money to get rid of, and which is capable of producing nearly if not quite four times as much electricity as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx require for adequate municipal lighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—To be praised for taking a position which he has not taken is for the newspaper person an experience that comes almost as frequently as does that of suffering condemnation for the same reason, and it is provocative of at least as much irritation and of much more humiliation. For such praise is the clearest of indications that the newspaper person has failed to make himself understood, and ought therefore to be looking about for another field in which to exercise such talents as he may still hope he possesses. To illustrate: The other day we rather energetically defended from the charge of deceiving young minds the people who tell their children that Christmas presents come from a being not only non-existent, but impossible, and we based our defense, very explicitly, as we thought, on what seemed to us the safe assumption that the "deception" involved is not deception at all, since all children, except perhaps a very few very little ones, have what amounts to knowledge that the Santa Claus story is only a pleasant fiction of the sort that adds interest to almost all their games, and since the soon aroused suspicions even of the very little children turns to certitude without inflicting the slightest shock upon their consciences. And yet a correspondent commends us for resisting an effort to deprive childhood of its happy though unfounded faith! When our whole contention was that childhood had no faith at all in this particular bit of nonsense, and therefore was not hurt by it! That contention tacitly admitted that if the Santa Claus stories really deceived they would not be innocent and should be abandoned by all conscientious parents. Ah, well, we can't all be happy, and even newspaper persons, when misunderstood, always have the consolatory reflection that perhaps their expression was not so much at fault as the comprehension of him or her who did not understand them.

—An up-the-State reader who evidently wants to cling as long as possible to the theory that dogs possess a "mysterious faculty" that enables them to traverse long stretches of unknown country and arrive at destinations the direction of which from their starting point could not have been revealed by any sense with which human beings are familiar, sends us for interpretation the following story about an Irish setter: This dog lived in a small village with a master who found himself compelled by circumstances to move to another house on the other side of the village, where it was not convenient to share the home with an animal, even an animal as deeply loved as an Irish setter must always be to anybody worth a dog's esteem. So, a week before the removal took place, this setter was given to a farmer living fifteen miles away through a forest where the dog had never been, and he was taken to the farm at night in a covered wagon. A week after the old master moved the dog turned up, thin but happy, at the new house, and it was found on inquiry that the journey had been made in about thirty-six miles. It is of this homecoming that, with a clear intimation that we can't do it, we are asked "to read the riddle." It is a fact that we cannot, but the inability seems to us to be due to the fact that, as in all these stories, the data are insufficient for the formation of any theory unless it be the theory that the dog came back by the exercise of faculties which dogs share with all well-developed animals, including man, and that there was nothing in his achievement that deserved to be called by so large a name as "mysterious." How does our correspondent know that his setter had not previously traversed, on private errands of his own, most of the ground within fifteen miles of the village. All dogs are wanderers at times, and this breed is rather more given than others to long excursions the direction and object of which are not revealed to human friends. So the return of the dog to the village presents no necessary difficulties, and after that it would be the most doggish of things for him to run about the village streets until the home of the old master was discovered by the simple process of smelling from one house to another until the right one was found. If there had been no right one—if, that is, the master had moved to another town or State—the ultimate discovery might have been made or it might not. For every dog that attains one of these "mysterious" successes, several thousand dogs as intelligent as he get lost for good and all, or, living down their discontent with new masters, make no attempt to find old ones. The proportion between the two is about that which the doctrine of chances would explain, and there is not one real reason for crediting the dog with a single special sense, of direction or other, though, of course, the olfactory nerves of some of them are sharpened to a degree far above that of which personal experience gives to civilized man anything more than a faint conception.

—It is somewhat discouraging to observe that though the Cornell authorities are urging an anti-mosquito campaign in Ithaca—where there is much need of one—their practical assistance takes the form of an offer to supply one-third of the money needed for covering with kerosene the marshes in the neighborhood of the town. Unfortunately, the oiling of stagnant water as a means of preventing the breeding of mosquitos is a device that has attracted much more attention than it deserves, and by all too many people it is taken to be the beginning and the end of effort to exterminate these most dangerous of all wild beasts. Of course, the oil has a temporary effectiveness, and in frequent cases its use is judicious, but never is it anything more than a makeshift, and the real mosquito expert always looks forward to operations that will leave no stagnant water to oil. He wants money, not for the purchase of kerosene, but for digging ditches and filling in low ground, and when he has completed his work he has not only ended the mosquito pest for good and all, but he has given high value to a lot of previously worthless land. No doubt the Cornell authorities know this as well as we do, and presumably they are talking oil simply because it is at the moment impracticable to talk of larger and wiser remedies. Still, they should have seen to it that the dispatches about their plans conveyed no false impression as to the utility of kerosene, and did not prevent less enlightened persons from giving this great subject the careful and serious study it needs.

—Perhaps as dark a mystery as any connected with the Chadwick case is that which hangs over the feeling with which the public regards this strange woman. How is she really regarded—with horror, with grave reprehension, or only with a humorous appreciation, not untinted with admiration, for the cunning with which she extorted large sums of money from men supposed to be particularly careful? Most of the comment one hears on the street and in the cars inclines one to the belief that "CASSIE" is taken as an enormous joke, and that her victims receive not a bit of sympathy. From some points of view this is a bad state of affairs, and it seems to justify some of the severest criticisms directed by foreigners against the American people.

THE COLLIE AND THE CAT.

Remarkable Tale of Intelligence and Place-Finding Ability.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A family living in Vermont removed from their long-time residence to another village, some forty miles away. They took with them a Scotch collie of unusual intelligence, but left behind the family cat. The collie and the cat had been warm friends for several years, and had fought each other's battles with courage and impartiality.

After the family reached their new home the collie was evidently lonesome. One evening as the family gathered about the open fire some remarks were made about this, and the man of the house, patting the collie on the head, said, "I am sorry that we did not bring George with us. You miss your old playmate, don't you?" The next morning the collie had disappeared. Three days afterward he came into the yard in a state of great enjoyment, indicated in the usual dog way, followed by George, the cat. Both seemed somewhat excited, and the collie showed marks of battle. Each seemed greatly delighted in the company of the other, and the old-time statu quo was at once resumed.

Out of curiosity, inquiry was made by the family both at their old residence and along the line of the main highway between the two places, which developed the fact that the dog appeared at the old home, very deliberately and very distinctly induced the cat to start on the journey with him, and had protected him en route—with a clash of arms for nearly every mile.

Of course the question arose as to the language by which he told George his wants, and what inducements were offered to go with him on the hazardous journey. C.

New York, Dec. 12, 1904.

Max Neal Born in Munich.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In receipt of a clipping from your valuable paper, in which it is stated that "Max Neal (one of the authors of 'Der Hochtourist,' now being given at the Irving Place Theatre,) is said to be an American from Hoboken," allow me to say in correction that my son, Max Neal, though coming from pure New England stock, was born in Munich, and has never been in America.

Munich, Dec. 6, 1904. DAVID NEAL.

Is This the Champion Long Word?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES I noticed an article about a new "longest" word in the English language, but just behold this one, which leaves it at the post—37 to 38—P a ranitrobenyalparadimethylaminophenylpseudothiohydantoin.

This word occurs in an article in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vol. XXV., No. 4, April, 1903, by Henry L. Wheeler and George S. Jamieson of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. I do not claim that this is the "longest" word, but mention it only as an example of a long word.

CHARLES MURDOCH JAMIESON.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 14, 1904.

India's High Death Roll.

From The London Telegraph.

Seven million one hundred and twelve thousand persons, a number greater than the whole population of Denmark, Norway, and Greece, died in India in 1902, according to an official report just issued. The figures are amazing, and, in fact, the mortality rate was higher than in the preceding year, being equal to 31.49 per 1,000. The principal causes of death are thus summarized:

Fevers	4,281,952	Dysentery	236,869
Cholera	224,135	Plague	445,293
Small-pox	115,603		

Of the chief diseases cholera was less prevalent than in 1901. The northwest frontier province and Coorg were quite free from the disease, and in all the other provinces, except Bengal and Assam, the mortality was lower than in the previous year. The mortality from small-pox continued to rise, and accounted for 115,603 deaths, being an increase of 25,818 on the number recorded in 1901. From fevers also the number of deaths was somewhat larger than in the previous year. Plague spread considerably during the year, and the deaths increased by nearly 90 per cent. on the mortality in 1901. Of these 184,752 occurred in Bombay, the Punjab coming next with 171,302, followed by the united provinces and Bengal with 40,223 and 32,907 deaths, respectively.

War News Via Italy.

From London Truth.

There has been recently a dispute in Italy between one of the news agencies and The Tribuna, the leading Ministerial paper in Rome. Most startling news from the seat of war was frequently telegraphed to our papers from Rome, with the assurance that it had reached Rome from the East. In almost every case it has proved to be purely imaginative. The Tribuna insists that this news only appeared in very small and insignificant Italian papers, none of which had a correspondent in the East, and it asks, with some point, how it reached the Italian papers which published it. The news agency has not clearly answered this question.

The Attraction.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Prim Mother—My son, I am afraid you are going to make a mistake in marrying Miss Easyways. Both she and her mother are fearfully lax housekeepers.

Son—I know it, mother; that's what caught me. It's so comfortable over there, you know. I can sit down anywhere in the parlor without being told that I'm mussing things up!

Rag Time for Her.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Miss Blew—Have you seen Wagner's "The Simple Life"?

Miss New—Law, no. I saw his "Parsifal" last year, and I couldn't make head nor tail out of it. This classical music don't make a hit with me.

STATE ELECTION FIGURES.

Official Returns as Certified by Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Roosevelt's plurality in the State of New York at the last election was 175,552, as shown by the official returns, certified to-day by the Board of State Canvassers. This is 36 less than the plurality given him in THE TIMES'S canvass published last Monday.

That of Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins for Governor was 80,560.

Judge Parker is shown to have run nearly 49,000 behind Judge D Cady Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

James E. March led the Electors for Roosevelt, with 859,533 votes, the highest Parker Elector receiving 683,981. The other party totals for President are: Social Democratic, 36,883; Prohibition, 20,787; Socialist-Labor, 9,127; People's Party, 7,459.

Gor Governor a total of 1,625,907 votes were cast, of which Frank W. Higgins received 816,264 and D Cady Herrick 732,704. Other candidates for Governor received: Pendergast, (Soc. Dem.,) 36,259; McKee, (Proh.,) 20,508; De Leon, (Soc.-Labor,) 8,970; Boulton, (People's,) 6,015. Defective, blank, and scattering votes for Governor totaled 8,121.

Pluralities of the others elected on the State ticket were: Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, re-elected, 138,690; Controller Otto Kelsey, 138,625, re-elected; John G. Wallenmeier, for State Treasurer, 136,625; State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne, re-elected, 132,563; Julius M. Mayer, for Attorney General, 130,187. The plurality of M. Linn Bruce for Lieutenant Governor was 108,107. O'Brien ran 28,125 ahead of Higgins in the total vote, and his plurality exceeds that of Higgins, the Governor-elect, by 58,130.

Of the Democratic candidates, Judge Herrick led his ticket by a margin of 14,151 over the total of 718,613 cast for Harrison for Lieutenant Governor; of 25,660 over Attorney General Cunneen, the next highest, and 48,723 over the highest Parker Elector.

Edgar M. Cullen, for Chief Judge, and William E. Werner, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, received 1,540,471 and 1,541,986, respectively.

The Socialist Labor Party failed to cast the necessary total of 10,000 votes for its candidate for Governor.

The total vote for Governor shows an increase this year over last of 69,389.

PROHIBITION PARTY ROW.

Chairman Stewart Denies Charges and Accuses Against Woolley.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—At a special meeting of the Prohibition National Committee to-day, Chairman Oliver W. Stewart faced his accusers and replied to their charges made during the last Presidential campaign. He denied every charge and in return attacked John G. Woolley, who led the fight against him.

The results of the last campaign, he said, were in a measure disappointing, as the vote in a number of States fell below the total of four years ago. The reason for this decrease, he asserted, was the attacks of a prominent prohibition paper and certain individuals on the method of conducting the campaign. He accused Wolley and his associates of causing all the trouble.

"I found that J. G. Woolley, when he organized The New Voice, capitalized it for $50,000," he said. "The actual amount of the stock paid for was small. Woolley sold a lot of this stock, and the proceeds went into his pocket. The result was that many thousands of dollars were paid in by loyal Prohibitionists all over the country under the impression that the money was to be used in building up the party paper, when, as a matter of fact, it was not.

"When these facts came to me I was astounded and shocked. Later he came to me and insisted that I loan him part of a trust fund in my possession. I consulted with Samuel Dickie, and he agreed that it could not be done. I refused Mr. Woolley's request. Then I learned that Mr. Wolley's friendship and the influence of his paper could only be assured by the use he could make of my official position."

Would Make Sure About the Soap.

From The New York Observer.

A little boy who had been blowing bubbles all the morning, tiring of play, and suddenly growing serious, said: "Read me that thory about heaven; it ith tho gloriouth."

"I will," said the mother; "but first tell me, did you take the soap out of the water?"

"Oh, yes; I'm pretty thure I did."

The mother read the description of the beautiful city, the streets of gold, the gates of pearl. He listened with delight; but when she came to the words, "No one can enter there who loveth or maketh a lie," bounding up, he said:

"I gueth I'll go and thee about that thoap!"

Alimony Barred.

From The Chicago News.

Lawyer—Alimony cannot be legally collected, so I think we can get you out of that part of it.

Client—That's good. But how do you figure it out?

Lawyer—Marriage is a lottery, isn't it?

Client—That's what—and I drew a losing number.

Lawyer—Then, marriage being a lottery, alimony must be a gambling debt.

Softening It.

From The Boston Transcript.

Boothlet—What do you mean by saying I'm the worst actor you ever saw?

Coolly—Well, I've no doubt it did seem rather harsh; but, then, you know, there are so many actors I have never seen!"

THE FIRST CAT.

The Ark on the dark, multitudinous waters
Was tossing; the rain in a cataract poured;
But Noah, his Lady, their sons and their daughters
And all the wild livestock were safely aboard.

They weren't much seasick in spite of the weather
And rather cramped quarters; they'd food to suffice,
And all things were lovely, when, squeaking together,
There rushed from the galley a rabble of mice!

They multiplied—yes, like a warren of rabbits!
They plundered the pantry, devoured the grain;
And such were their simply unspeakable habits
That poor Mrs. Noah was well nigh insane!

She said so in language untrammeled and forceful!
And what might have happened, the Lord only knows!
When Noah, the kindly and ever resourceful,
Went up to the Lion and tickled his nose.

Then thrice sneezed the Lion!—and forth from the feature
His Majesty sneezed with, there leaped in a trice
A silky-haired, dagger-clawed, brisk little Creature—
And woe to the ravaging legions of mice!

In twenties, in thirties, in fifties she slew them
Before Mrs. Noah had time to say "scat!"
"Aha!" laughed the Skipper, who watched her pursue them;
"I don't know Its name, Dear; let's call It—A Cat!"

So, born of a sneeze in the Rain of All Ages
That deluged the mountain, the valley, and plain,
The Cat on your hearthstone to this day presages
By sneezing herself that it's going to rain!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

MR. ROOSEVELT PREACHES BROTHERHOOD AT CHURCH

Meets Fellow-Worshippers at Prayer Service in Washington.

A CURE FOR LABOR TROUBLES

Each Side Should Be Actuated by a Desire to Do Their Duty by Others.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Roosevelt attended the prayer meeting at the Grace Reformed Church to-night, and at the conclusion of the service made a short address and held an informal reception, shaking hands with his fellow members of the congregation.

Some time ago the President ex-pressed to the pastor, the Rev. J. M. Schick, his desire to meet the members of the church, and to-night was set for the occasion. Invitations had been sent out, and the edifice was filled to overflowing. The President arrived during the service, unattended save by his colored valet, and took his seat in his pew.

At the conclusion of the prayer service the pastor introduced the President, who said:

"I first asked for this privilege, and the doctor kindly arranged that it should take place. When I was still Governor, after I had been elected Vice President, the doctor wrote that this was the only Reformed Church in Washington, and that he thought he could claim me as a parishioner.

"It has meant a great deal to me to be able to come down here Sunday after Sunday and to be with you, especially for the very reason touched upon by the doctor in the few words which we have just listened to—for the sense of brotherhood.

"I think that any man who takes an interest in this great country of ours must realize that the one all-important necessity of our social, industrial, and political life is the necessity of the realization of what brotherhood means. We cannot develop our civilization at all unless we develop it upon the basis of each recognizing in his fellow man his brother, whose interest he must have at heart.

"No scheme of legislation, no kind of administration of the Government will atone or can atone for the lack of the fundamental quality of each being in very deed his brother's keeper.

"I do not mean to talk about every seventh day, but to feel it in the intervening six days, to feel it on the part of the employer with his employes, on the part of the employes with the employer.

"Three-fourths, probably nine-tenths, of the labor troubles that sometimes assume so ominous a form would vanish if you could interest the people on each side to approach the matter in the spirit of each striving to care for his fellows as he cares for himself.

"I do not mean for a moment to neglect his own interests. I want a man to take care of himself, for if he does not somebody else will have to take care of him. I want him to remember that in addition to taking care of himself he has got to try to do his duty by others.

"If he will approach his fellow-men in the spirit which makes the use of the word brother a genuine term instead of a term of hypocrisy, the difficulty of dealing with the great questions that arise will be minimized if not entirely done away with.

"I hope to see the steady growth of the Christian spirit in this country, not merely among our congregations, among the members in their dealings with one another, but among the members of our congregations in their dealings with all mankind, in their dealings with their fellows, with the men and women round about them; and in no way can we so spread the power and influence of our Church, in no way can we so effectively bear testimony to it, in no way can we so help in its growth, as by showing that we have been, according to our abilities, doers of the Word as well as hearers, not hearers only."

BARGE CANAL BIDS OPENED.

Estimates on Contracts Involving $2,000,000 of Work.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—In the presence of nearly 100 engineers representing contracting firms in various parts of the country, Superintendent of Public Works Boyd to-day opened the first bids for the construction of the $101,000,000 thousand-ton barge canal. Bids were received on two contracts only, involving an estimated expenditure of about $2,000,000.

Only two proposals were received for contract No. 1, the remaining fourteen being for No. 2, which is for the excavation of the canal from the Mohawk River to a point about a quarter of a mile west of the head of Lock No. 3. Contract No. 1 calls for the excavation of the upper Hudson River channel for the Champlain Canal from Northumberland to Fort Miller, and from Crocker's Reef to Fort Edward. Most of the bids came within the estimates of the canal engineers.

SIXTY DEER FOR NEW JERSEY.

C. C. Worthington Has Too Many and Will Sell Them.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Dec. 15.—C. C. Worthington, the New York owner of Buckwood Park, has received an order for sixty deer from the State of New Jersey. The park contains several thousand deer, which are multiplying too fast for their owner's comfort.

A large net has been ingeniously constructed and arranged into which the deer are driven and then secured. They are then placed in crates for shipment.

EDUCATION TOO MATERIAL.

Cornell's President Says It Now Leans to Wealth, Not Manhood.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—President Jacob Gould Schurman was the principal speaker at the banquet given in this city this evening by the Broome County Cornell Club.

Dr. Schurman devoted his speech to college work. He deplored the prevailing idea of education, which, he said, looks only to the material side of life and financial gain, or "the worship of the god of Mammon," rather than a desire to acquire knowledge for developing a more perfect manhood.

ODD SINKING OF NAVAL TUG.

Mohawk Founders at Her Moorings—Engineer's Narrow Escape.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 15.—The United States naval tug Mohawk sank at her moorings at the Navy Yard to-day. Her engineer, who stuck to the whistle cord blowing signals of distress until the vessel went down, was rescued with difficulty by other members of the crew who had sought safety on the wharf when the tug was first discovered to be settling. It is suspected that something more than accident may have sent the tug to the bottom.

Rear Admiral Harrington this afternoon ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the affair, and the court convened at once and examined the members of the crew of the tug Alice, who were aboard the Mohawk last night, and the deckhands and firemen of the Mohawk's crew. Frederick Jones, fireman, said he arose early as usual in order to stir his banked fires and renew steam in the boilers and found the engine room nearly full of water. He at once aroused the sleeping members of the crew. Five minutes later the vessel was at the bottom in thirty feet of water.

FRIGATE CONSTELLATION IN COMMISSION AGAIN

Sister Vessel of "Old Ironsides" Ready to Proceed to Newport.

WILL ACT AS RECEIVING SHIP

Historic Hulk in Her 107 Years of Existence Has Escaped the Junk Dealer Many a Time.

The frigate Constellation, oldest of American war vessels—she celebrated her one hundred and seventh birthday Sept. 7 last—went back into commission at the New York Navy Yard yesterday morning. The ceremonies that attended the recommissioning of the old craft were as simple as those that marked her plunge into the waters of the Chesapeake at Baltimore more than a century ago. The flag was run up to the masthead; sixteen well knit, neatly groomed American sailors took their places on board, the officers of the yard congratulated the new commander, and the carpenters got to work again in order to finish the repairs to the fighter, so as to permit her departure for Newport to-morrow afternoon under the command of Lieut. J. H. Sypher, to serve as a receiving ship.

Although the Constellation has sails, they will be used only in the instruction of youthful seamen, educated aboard of her, and she will when she leaves the navy yard to-morrow be in tow of one of the buff-funneled tugs belonging to the Government fleet in New York Harbor. There is not as much as one-half of the original Constellation left in the reconstructed craft, and to-day she is nearly twice as large as she was when she went into commission at the beginning of the Administration of President John Adams.

Old as she is, the Constellation is the senior by only forty-four days of the Constitution, famous in history as "Old Ironsides," her sister vessel, which was built in Boston. The Constellation was built by David Stodert of Baltimore. Through all the years she has managed to keep a place in the navy, and, although time and again the question as to the advisability of breaking her up into junk and disposing of her to the highest bidder has arisen, enough friends, familiar with her history and convinced that it was well to preserve the old hulk as an heirloom of the early days of the Union, have always appeared in time to save the frigate.

It has cost thousands of dollars to keep her in presentable condition, and a few months ago when the dingy looking old relic showed up at the navy yard, the constructors there shook their heads in doubt and announced that her rehabilitation was not to be a very easy job. They, to all intents and purposes, pulled her to pieces, inside and out, and yesterday, according to one of them, the vessel was as good, if not better, than she was a hundred and seven years ago, and with good care could be easily saved for another period just as long.

The ravages of time have not affected the Constellation as they have the Constitution. This is accounted for by the fact that during the last tilt with Great Britain, the Constellation got in a pocket and was not in a position to do the work that fell to the lot of "Old Ironsides." Admiral Coghlan explained this yesterday when he said that at that time "the British drove the Constellation up a creek and kept here there."

It was the Constellation that captured the Insurgente and the Vengeance of the British Navy. The honor of being the blockading vessel off Tripoli is also hers. The sinking of the British ship Centipede must also be credited to her.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Music of Old and Modern Masters at Its First Concert.

The Musical Art Society, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, began its twelfth season last evening with fair prospects for a continuation of its successful and most beautiful ministrations to the highest taste in choral singing. What it has done to foster this taste is a part of the musical record of the last eleven years in New York. There was not quite so large an audience, apparently, last evening as has usually attended these concerts; but the audience was nevertheless large and appreciative.

It has always been the intention of the Musical Art Society to give a hearing not only to works in the pure style of the ancient ecclesiastical composers, but also to the finer modern choruses of small dimensions—choruses that embody some of the subtlest and most exquisite effects. The programme last evening gave a representation to some of the greatest men in both extremes, from Palestrina to Edward Elgar, Dvorak and Brahms.

Palestrina's motet for six voices, "O Magnum Mysterium," is a noble specimen of the composer's exalted style. Orlando Gibbons's name is one of the greatest of the great period of English music, and yet it is a name that is all but unknown even to the programmes of the Musical Art Society. His six part anthem shows how far from Palestrina a composer in the same ecclesiastical style could go.

The work has a great spirit, and even now its English characteristics can be recognized. "Caldara's "Qui Tollis" indicates the beginning of a more personal and expressive style of writing. The ingratiating little Christmas cradle song by Calvisius is an old favorite of the society's audiences, and was heard again with pleasure. An interesting number was an eight-part motet by Johann Christoph Bach, an older relative of the greater Johann Sebastian, that shows much of the pulse of genius that belonged to the name—a fine and free treatment of the contrapuntal forms.

The modern music consisted of three quartets by Brahms, with pianoforte accompaniment, (which Mr. Walter Damrosch played,) music of infinite charm and variety of expression, in which the strong influence of the folksong is clearly perceptible; an eight-part chorus by Koessler, a living musician whose talent for creating and expanding a mood was evident in this music; two songs by Dvorak, "Gold'ne Fluren," with a captivating device of quick and, as it were, whispered repetition of a single word at the end of a line, and a pretty cradle song of somewhat more conventional design; and, finally, three part songs by Elgar, with accompaniment of a small but highly-colored orchestral part; three songs of very pretty and characteristic effects, especially the "Fly, Singing Bird," for female voices, and a "Spanish Serenade" for mixed voices. They have not the highest distinction in point of musical invention or of style, but much charm is in them.

The chorus sang with a full and generally homogeneous body of tone, and generally, too, with the certainty and precision of attack and the flexibility of expression that have distinguished it in the past. Its quality is, perhaps, not quite so lusciously beautiful as it has been at times, and there seem to have been changes in the make-up of the chorus that have not been to its advantage in this respect. There were some passages in which its intonation was not absolutely pure, but its lapses were not more than momentary. Its singing was on the whole a splendid and spirited achievement.

The two parts of the concert were divided by the performance of one of Handel's concerti grassi for string orchestra, the solo instruments being two violins and a violincello. It was arranged for concert performance, like the other one of the set played at the first Philharmonic concert by Gustav F. Kogel. It is substantial and satisfying music, conceived and carried out in a large and imposing utterance.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to help support an Italian family—a widow with four children, the oldest not quite fourteen.

For $100 for a widow with four children all under eleven years of age.

For $100 for a hard-working Bohemian woman—a widow, with three little children.

For $100 for partial maintenance of an Italian widow with five children, the oldest eleven years; youngest five months.

Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly acknowledged.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
to purchasers of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Gorham Co. have just received from the St. Louis Exposition, and have placed on sale, the splendid collection of Silverware, Goldware, Jewelry and Leather Goods, comprising their exhibit, and for which they were awarded seven Grand Prizes, and seven Gold Medals. Now, for the first time, offered for sale.

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS and GOLDSMITHS
Broadway and 19th Street

SELL DOLLS AND CHAMPAGNE.

Professional Woman's League Opens Annual Bazaar at Waldorf.

Yesterday afternoon the Professional Woman's League opened the doors of its annual bazaar in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf. A "give away" bazaar the members call it, for they say there is not much of anything a reasonable man or woman could ask for which is not to be had for next to nothing. That means that by taking chances ranging from 10 cents to $1 it is possible to get, among other things, a big loaf of fruit cake, a $50 hat, a case of champagne, or an equal quantity of Scotch whisky.

The beverages are in evidence in the original packages, and came very near causing the league a heartache. When the gift was offered, among other generous donations, it was a question whether the league, with its pronounced temperance principles, ought to accept it. The league has its own particular tipple at the bazaar in the corridor outside the gallery, a mixture known as the "league phiz," something truly delectable and warranted non-alcoholic. As for the whisky and champagne, the league recommends the one for general medicinal purposes and the other as a sure cure for seasickness. A pretty girl will sell a chance on either for 25 cents.

Other booths show more distinctly the league tastes, and illustrate the fact that professional life is not incompatible with domesticity. A small edition of Maxine Elliott is on the doll table in a yellow velvet frock, and Clara Bloodgood has dressed a bride as the "Girl with the Green Eyes." There is a Daniel Sully doll and others ranging in height from a few inches to two or three feet. A little bassinet with hemstitched sheets, silk-bound blankets and embroidered cover contains a baby doll which will delight the children on Saturday afternoon. There are handkerchiefs, fancy work, and art tables; a chocolate booth, one of the prettiest in the room, where hot chocolate and tea are dispensed and chocolate confections sold; a tobacco booth, autographed photographs, stationery, and a set of President Roosevelt's autographed works.

A large picture of Mrs. Gilbert is to be sold on chances, and souvenir copies of her epilogue in "Granny" are sold for 25 cents each. This afternoon is school girl's day, the evening is given over to the Lambs, and Saturday night the Green Room Club has taken. Miss Emma Carus will auction off a doll that night.

OVATION FOR MISS ROBSON.

London Audience Demands Speech at Farewell Performance.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Eleanor Robson's farewell performance in "Merely Mary Ann" at the Duke of York's Theatre to-night was the occasion of a remarkable ovation to the American actress.

On the fall of the curtain the audience refused to be satisfied without a speech, and Miss Robson prettily expressed her thanks as follows:

"I know the little bird at my heart will start singing again when I hear I am coming back again."

THINKS SHE'S PRETTY ENOUGH.

Chorus Girl Sues Manager Who Said She Wasn't Good Looking.

Sam Shubert, the theatrical manager, is being sued for $10,000. It is because R. H. Burnside, his agent, discharged a girl from Lillian Russell's chorus on the ground that she wasn't pretty enough—or because he thought she wasn't pretty enough. The complainant is Marion Alexander, and her lawyer is Leon Laski. Miss Alexander's claim for damages is supported by the statement that she earns her livelihood by what "has always been considered her unusual beauty." She offers to prove by affidavits from other stage managers that Mr. Burnside's assertion about her attractiveness, or lack of it, is false.

Frohman Cuts Pinero Play.

With the consent of Arthur Wing Pinero, the dramatist, Charles Frohman has decided to omit from his production of "A Wife Without a Smile" the part that has been called "the antics of the doll episode." Although no fault was found with this part of the play during the first week of the run in London, references to the piece gave rise to a perverted view of Mr. Pinero's purpose. This episode, which was a mere incident of the London production, will not be employed here. Mr. Frohman wishes to present the play simply on its merits as a comedy. The opening is next Monday evening at the Criterion Theatre.

Mrs. Donald McLean Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Edgar Van Etten of Newton gave a luncheon at Algonquin Club to-day in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Van Etten is a member. Among those present were Mrs. Greenleaf W. Simpson of Brookline, Vice President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Charles Mellen, State Regent for Pennsylvania; Mrs. Chandlet of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Eliot, honorary Vice President General for Massachusetts. Mrs. Bates, wife of Gov. Bates, called with Gov. Bates to meet Mrs. McLean.

Plans for L. Clarke Davis's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Funeral services over the body of L. Clarke Davis, late editor-in-chief of The Public Ledger, will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Davis home, 230 South Twenty-first Street. They will be strictly private, only immediate members of the family attending. The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins of Holy Trinity Church, and the Rev. William C. Richardson of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, will officiate. The burial will be made Saturday in Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

GAS OVERCOMES EIGHT MEN.

Leak in General Supply Main Fills Pressroom of The Times.

Gas from a leak in the general supply main at Nassau and Spruce Streets filled the pressroom of THE TIMES, in the basement of the building at 41 Park Row early yesterday morning. Eight pressmen were overcome at their posts before they realized their danger and were carried into the open air by their comrades. Three immediately revived and returned to work. Adam Buckridge, twenty-six years old, of 541 Sixth Avenue, was so badly affected that his removal to the Hudson Street Hospital was necessary, but he was able to go home after a few hours. Others treated by Ambulance Surgeon Hull, who then went to their homes, were John Snyder, thirty-two years old, of 709 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; John McIvers, twenty-seven years old, of 484 Lenox Avenue; David Rosenthal, thirty-nine years old, of 117 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Samuel Southern, forty-eight years old, of 760 Madison Street.

The trouble occurred just about the hour for THE TIMES to go to press. The conditions were so bad in the press room that the men could work only in short relays. This they did with great cheerfulness, but the crippling of the press room service was such that THE TIMES had to apply for assistance to The Sun, and it was through the generosity of The Sun in lending to THE TIMES two of its presses that the regular edition was printed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be the theatre party for Miss Nannie Wright Brown, a debutante, given by her aunt, Mrs. G. Granville Wright, which will be followed by a supper at Sherry's. In the afternoon there will be several receptions, including the second for Miss Georgette H. Borland given by her mother, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, at 116 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. W. V. B. Hoffman of 35 West Fifty-first Street, this afternoon will give a tea for her sister, Mrs. Frederic Jennings Parsons of Paris. Mrs. Henry S. Redmond will have a dinner for a few of her friends to-night at her residence, and there will be several other small entertainments.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Waterbury and Gouverneur Morris. Miss Waterbury, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury (Miss Furman) and a sister of Lawrence Waterbury and James M. Waterbury, Jr., made her début about two years ago, when a large dinner and theatre party were given for her by her parents, who then, as they have most of the time since, lived out of town. Mr. Morris is the son of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, who was Miss Henrietta Baldwin. He was graduated from Yale in 1898.

***

The first of the season's "Cinderella Cotillions" was danced at Sherry's last night. Stowe Phelps led the dance. The patronesses who received were Mrs. R. James Cross, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. A. P. Stokes, and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee. The Cinderellas are one of the smartest and oldest of the so-called dancing classes. It was organized a dozen years since by Mrs. John S. Barnes, who still manages it; Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and Mrs. A. P. Stokes.

***

Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge gave a coming-out reception yesterday at her residence, 16 East Eleventh Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Whitridge. Among those who assisted in receiving were the Misses Pauline Riggs, Maud Borland, Ruth King, and Janet Dana. Mr. Whitridge had the two large, old-fashioned houses adjoining each other in Eleventh Street made over into one. Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge will give a small ball for their débutante daughter in January. The dancing will be in the salon of the new house.

***

Mrs. Frederic A. Snow of 37 West Forty-seventh Street also gave a coming-out reception yesterday for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Snow. Miss Dorothy Kane of Tuxedo and Miss Lydia Mason Jones were at the tea table, and among the young girls who assisted in receiving were the Misses Georgette Borland, Lily L. Page, and Sylvia Parsons.

***

Mrs. Henry S. Glover of 61 West Fiftieth Street introduced her daughter, Miss Helen Le Roy Glover, yesterday at a reception.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson and their family are booked to sail for Europe, en route for Egypt, on Jan. 14.

***

Mrs. William G. Read, Jr., and the Misses Read are booked to sail on Jan. 7 for Italy. They have left their house, 48 West Fifty-first Street, and will be at the Holland, 66 West Forty-sixth Street, until they sail.

***

The first of the Century Dances took place last night at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., dancing with Miss Julia Calhoun.

***

The first of the Madison Dances also took place last night at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Frank Denton, who had Miss Enid Locke as his partner.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julien Jacqueline Mason of 21 East Forty-first Street left this city yesterday for Virginia for the holidays.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fahnestock of Baltimore and Miss Wetherill are at the Waldorf.

***

Mrs. W. Howard Glider of 705 Park Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon to present her daughter, Miss Marion Glider. Miss Helen B. Lane, the Misses Mary and Isabel Frothingham, and Miss Dorothy Arnold assisted in receiving.

***

Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell and Miss Hasell have cards out for Thursdays in January.

***

Miss Acosta, who was so seriously injured by being thrown from a pony cart, is in a critical condition and much anxiety is felt by her family as to her ultimate recovery. Miss Acosta, who is one of the handsomest young women in New York, is a sister of Mrs. Philip Lydig.

Color Buying South Bay Property.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Dec. 15.—The Childs property, located on the shore of the Great South Bay and recently owned by the Martin Brothers of Manhattan, has just been sold, it is said, to Bird S. Coler. Mr. Coler was in Sayville a few days ago looking over the Childs property.

CARNEGIE HALL
Mass Meeting
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16
AT 8 P. M.
For International Arbitration

The citizens of New York, without distinction of party or creed, who favor the policy of settling disputes between nations by arbitration instead of war, are invited to attend a meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, December 16th, at 8 P. M., to urge the ratification by the Senate of the treaties for that purpose already negotiated by the Secretary of State, or now pending between the United States and France, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico and various other powers.

The meeting will be addressed by—
MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE,
MAYOR McCLELLAN,
HON. GEORGE GRAY,
HON. LINN BRUCE,
HON. SETH LOW,
ARCHBISHOP IRELAND,
RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER,
REV. JOSEPH SILVERMAN.

ADMISSION FREE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

It taxes a man's memory to keep track of his own affairs.

Many advertisers whose own affairs naturally seem to them to be the most important things on earth expect that a little advertising now and then will so strongly impress the public that results will be large and continuous. A moment's reflection shows that such is not and cannot be the case. Other people's minds are full of their own affairs.

In order to get the continuous custom of a considerable number of people advertising must be vigorous and persistent. You can't tell your story too often, and the time will never come when you can afford to stop.

Years ago retail merchants used to advertise once or twice a week; now they find every day, morning and evening, is none too often. It's the same way with magazine advertising. Once a month is good, but every week is better.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is a weekly magazine possessing all the desirable magazine features. It reaches 700,000 homes, and has an army of 3,500,000 readers. Tell these people every week just why they should buy your goods.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Southern coast storm has moved northward and is central this evening off Hatteras. It has been attended with light snow from North Carolina to Southern New England and with freezing temperatures as far south as Central Georgia. During the next twenty-four hours the centre of this disturbance will continue an east-of-north course over the Atlantic Coast, with light snows, followed by fair weather, in the Middle Atlantic States. Along the New England Coast the winds will be brisk to high and north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk north winds will become variable.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk and high north to northeast winds and snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Snow to-day, with warmer in the interior; brisk to high north winds; Saturday, fair and warmer.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Snow, followed by fair to-day; Saturday, fair, warmer; brisk north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer to-day; Saturday, fair in south, snow in north, portions; increasing south to southeast winds.

Western New York—Fair to-day; increasing south to southeast winds; Saturday, snow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	18	14	17
6 A. M.	18	13	17
9 A. M.	19	17	19
12 M.	23	21	23
3 P. M.	24	28	27
6 P. M.	22	28	28
9 P. M.	20	29	28
12 P. M.	18	28	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23½
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1903	21
Corresponding date for last 25 years	34

The thermometer registered 16 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 28 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 29 degrees at 10 P. M. and the minimum 15 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OLD-TIME SKIPPER DIES.

Capt. Charles H. Wells Sailed the Madeleine in 1876 Yacht Races.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 15.—Charles H. Wells, one of the best known of the old time skippers sailing from this port, died at his home here last night aged seventy-two years. He had commanded over twenty-five sailing and steam vessels.

Capt. Wells sailed the yacht Madeleine in the international yacht races of 1876, winning over the Countess of Dufferin. He sailed Commodore John S. Nickerson's yacht for fifteen years. His last berth as skipper was on the sloop Wizard, owned by Col. William Hester of Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Catching Suckers
By WILL PAYNE

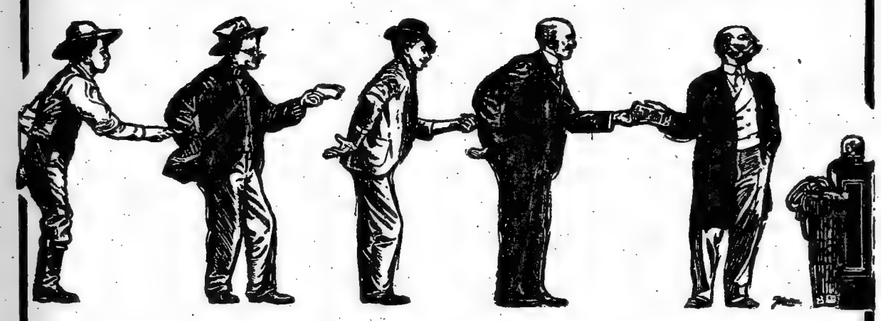

A few of the thousand ways of getting other people's money. How the country boy loses to the Fair fakir, he to the gambler, who is in turn bled by the bucket-shop swindler, who feeds the big speculator. How they skin each other.

Tales of the Road
By Charles N. Crewdson

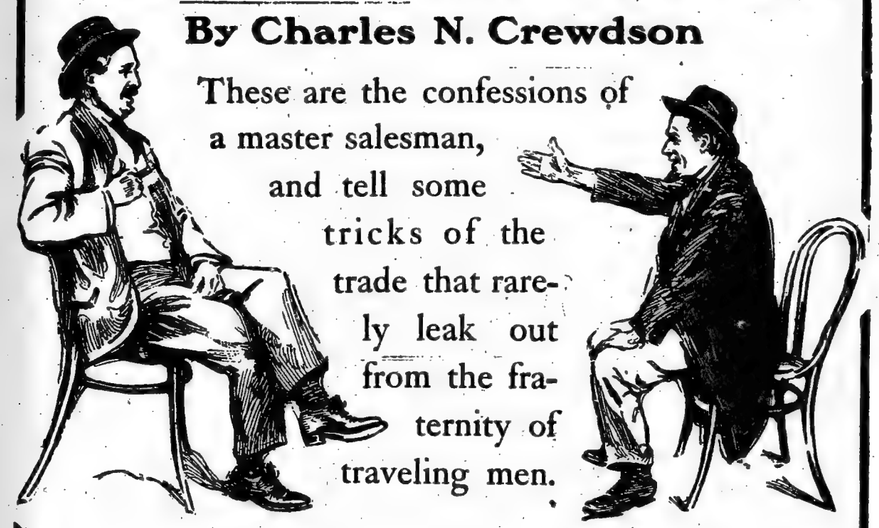

These are the confessions of a master salesman, and tell some tricks of the trade that rarely leak out from the fraternity of traveling men.

See this week's number of
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine, selling 700,000 copies a week. 5 cents the copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HELD VIOLIN IN DEATH.

Jacob Negbaur, Blind Fiddler, Leaves Instrument to His Benefactor.

Jacob Negbaur, a blind man, fifty-two years old, was found dead of heart disease last night in his room at 1,574 Lexington Avenue. In his lifeless hand was his beloved violin, his fingers still resting on the strings. On a table near him was his will, leaving the instrument to Sam Levy, the "Mayor of Harlem."

It is not a Cremona, neither a Stradivarius, but those who have heard Jacob play on it know that he believed there was no instrument like it in the world. The will was very brief, simply stating that when Negbaur was in trouble Levy was his friend, loaning him money and feeding him without ever requiring the violin for security. As the will runs:

"He never separated me from my baby."

Negbaur used to play in the music halls and dance halls of Harlem. He inherited his treasure from his father, and his father's father. Negbaur was a student of law in the University of Paris when he was twenty years old. He was the merriest of the merry in the Quarter and used to enliven the student entertainments with the rollicking melodies he could bring out of the violin. He woke up one morning to find himself totally blind.

Friends sent him to Leipsic to study music. He found himself quiet unable, through his blindness, to cope with those who could see, and emigrated to America twenty-five years ago with his violin. It earned for him a living far more than a generation.

NORMAN MACCOLL DEAD.

Formerly Editor of The Athenaeum—Was Born in 1843.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Norman Maccoll, formerly editor of The Athenaeum, died in London this morning from heart disease.

Norman Maccoll was born in 1843, and was educated at Downing College, Cambridge. In 1868 he won the Hare prize, and later became a Fellow of his college. He was called to the bar in 1875, but forsook the law for journalism.

His best-known work was his "Greek Skeptics from Pyrrho to Sextus," which was published in 1869. He also published editions of Calderon's plays and of some of the novels of Cervantes. He was a member of the Athenaeum Club.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Whitside.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, retired, who had command of the Department of Santiago during the Spanish war, died suddenly in this city to-day of acute indigestion. Gen. Whitside was born in Canada, and enlisted in the United States Army in 1858. He was appointed Brigadier General in 1901, and retired June 9, 1902.

Robert Lawson.

Robert Lawson, one of the oldest merchants in New York, died yesterday at his home, 136 West Eleventh Street, of heart disease. Mr. Lawson, who was seventy-seven years old, was the head of the lace importing house of Lawson Brothers & Co., 55 White Street. Two weeks ago he slipped and fell on the pavement near his home and had been in ill-health since, although he continued to go to his place of business until two days ago.

Mr. Lawson was born in Priestown, County Down, Ireland, in 1828, and came to this country as a young man. After several years of employment with the great dry goods firms of the city he established himself in the lace importing business in 1852. In the fifty-two years of his business career he averaged three trips a year to Europe and back, making his total crossings some 156 trips. He was a Mason and a member of the Merchants' Club.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Webbe.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Rev. Dr. William Thomas Webbe died last night at his home, 52 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, of old age. Dr. Webbe was born in Worcestershire, England, eighty-five years ago, and came to this country after his marriage. He was ordained in 1851, and became assistant reader of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, and later was made rector of St. Stephen's Church, Middlebury, Conn. Six years afterward he was recalled to St. Michael's and made rector. In 1870 the Rev. Dr. Webbe came to this city as an assistant at Grace Church, and two years later took the rectorship of St. Phillip's Church, where he remained until called to Trinity Church, Irvington, in 1878. A year ago he became rector emeritus.

Dr. Webbe is survived by a widow and seven children.

William Ravesteyn.

William Ravesteyn, who was for thirty-four years the general manager of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, died yesterday at his home, 205 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Holland in 1820. Mr. Ravesteyn was one of the organizers and an original stockholder in the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. He resigned as Managing Director six years ago. A daughter survives him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

CHRISTIE.—At Mahwah, N. J., Dec. 15, 1904, Rachel Eliza Rose, widow of Christian W. Christie.
Funeral at the Mahwah Church, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train at 10 and 12 o'clock.

CONVERSE.—At his residence, 981 Madison Av., on Thursday, Dec. 15, of pneumonia, James Cogswell Converse, in the 29th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., at 10 A. M. Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904.

GILBERG.—On Dec. 15, 1904, Mary S., widow of Charles A. Gilberg, in her 65th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 206 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 4 o'clock.

DIED.

GREEN.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 15, 1904, Mrs. Matia Green, widow of Mr. George Green.
Funeral services at her late residence, Widewater, Upper Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday the 17th inst., at 1:30 P. M. o'clock. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train leaving foot of Chambers St., 11:30 A. M. via Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

HARRIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, 1904, Emma J. Harris, wife of the late John Harris, M. D.
Funeral private.

HOLLY.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, Augustus F. Holly, Jr., husband of Mary Chittenden Holly and son of Augustus F. and the late Anna Kissam Holly.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 382 Madison Av., Lakewood, on Friday at 12 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty St., 9:40 A. M., returning leave Lakewood, 3:51 P. M. Interment private.

KUPFER.—On Dec. 15, at his residence, 44 West 97th St., Henry Kupfer, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral at convenience of family.

LAWSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, at his late residence, 136 West 11th St., New York, Robert Lawson, in the 77th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter. London, Belfast, and Nottingham papers please copy.

MANSFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Dec. 15, John Randolph Mansfield, in his fiftieth year.

McCRACKEN.—At Leonia, N. J., on Dec. 13, 1904.
Funeral from his residence at Leonia, Friday, 1 P. M.

MOORE.—At Douglas, Ariz., on Dec. 5, John J. Moore.
Funeral services from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., on Friday evening, Dec. 16, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Adelphi Lodge No. 348 F. & A. M. and of Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140 Royal Arch Masons, are respectfully invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

MORRIS.—On Dec. 15, John F. Morris, beloved husband of Estelle Peterson, in his 34th year.
Funeral services at the home of his brother, at 240 East 123d St., Sunday at 1 P. M.. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

PIERCE.—Dec. 15, 1904, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Frances Chester, wife of Frederick O. Pierce, and daughter of the late S. A. Dewey of Lyons, N. Y.
Services at her late residence, 153 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 16, at 2:30 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Boston Transcript please copy.

PILGRIM.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, at Poughkeepsie, Florence Middleton, wife of Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim.
Service Poughkeepsie Saturday, Dec. 17, 3 P. M.; private. Please omit flowers.

REDFIELD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, at his home, Closter, N. J., Henry W. Redfield, in his 64th year.
Funeral Saturday afternoon at 2:30 at the house.

ROBBINS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, at his late residence, 56 East 57th St., New York, after a short illness, Horace Wolcott Robbins, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904, at 10 A. M., at 56 East 57th St. Interment at Simsbury, Conn., at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

TODD.—Rufus L. Todd, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1904, after a lingering illness, in his 71st year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 304 West 87th St., Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

TUCKER.—Frances Besson, wife of Dr. Harrison A. Tucker, Wednesday, Dec. 14, at her residence, 393 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral services to be held at Christ Church, Clinton St., corner of Harrison, Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'l'g ist., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery. 2315 acres of beautiful country. Office 46 West 34th St., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST—Twelve shares Union Pacific Preferred Stock Certificate No. A33691 in name of Ellen Hammond Gladwin. If found, please notify or return same to Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall St. All parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that Bank Book No. 6,289, issued Oct. 28th, 1904, to Fred'k Brunke, has been lost; payment thereon has been stopped and duplicate will be issued 2 weeks from this date to proper owner. Yorkville Bank.

LOST—Young lady's small gold watch and fob on 5th Av., between 34th and 50th Sts.; little value except as keepsake. Please return to 111 East 46th St. Reward.

LOST.—Friday night, gold chain, with heart-shaped amethysts, oval locket containing two pictures, ribbon letters "L. L." REWARD. Ling, 1,554 Broadway.

LOST—Before the steamship Etruria sailed, Dec. 10, a sable muff; any one returning it to 214 West 78th St. will receive a liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST.—A single pearl, on 58th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., first part of November; $100 reward. Bartine & Rice Co., 328 5th Av.

LOST—Silver purse, with money and silver pencil, corner 75th and Amsterdam, near 1 o'clock. Reward if returned to 54 West 75th St.

LOST—In front or near Shanley's, (42d St.,) green leather bag; name in card case; reward. A. W. Gay, 140 West 96th St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 124700, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Key with charm; Broadway car or City Hall Park; reward. 127 Tribune Building.

LOST.—$2 reward for return of keys lost Friday. 287 Johnston Av., Jersey City.

PERSIAN Lamb Jacket taken from 525 West End Av. about a week ago; liberal reward if returned to above address.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of gold watch, monogram "J. T. S." on case, lost Dec. 15, between 6:30 and 7 P. M., on Madison Av. car 58th to 80th St; liberal reward for pawnticket. 46 West 85th St.

$50 REWARD and no questions asked for return of dress taken from Weatherley's 18 West 30th St., Wednesday evening.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

1.—25TH ST., 45 EAST.—Room, suitable for one or two persons.

127TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

29TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; bathrooms; references.

30TH ST., 121 EAST.—Large, sunny room; superior table; private neighborhood; references.

35TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

39ST ST., 132 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room, gentlemen; one block Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, N. W. Washington Square.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; ample closet; excellent table.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board $10 weekly. P. B., Box 122 Times.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

MADISON AV., 1,039, (124TH.)—Elegantly furnished, large, heated back parlor, with unsurpassed board; $6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

NEW ROCHELLE, 21 PARK PLACE.—To let, large room, with board; family private.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—21ST ST., 32 EAST.—Large well-heated room; suite; private bath; transients; breakfasts; moderate.

4TH ST., 215 West, Corner Christopher St.—Light, sunny room; heat and bath; gentlemen. Sealy.

11TH ST., 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; running water; also front parlor.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Square and hall room, with bath or without; reference.

20TH ST., 46 WEST.—Choice parlor bedroom; running water; others; reasonable; telephone; private house.

22D ST., 446 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; first-class house; breakfast optional; moderate.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large front room; bath; telephone and hallboy service.

30TH ST., 150 WEST.—Magnificent double rooms, together, separate; one basement room; light housekeeping privileges.

30TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large, beautiful, light; suitable for two people; reasonable; modern; third bell.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine medium and large rooms; also physician's office; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private light; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

50TH ST., 123 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms on parlor floor; private family.

51ST ST., 231 WEST.—Heated double rooms, furnished; back parlor for doctor.

60TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, single and double; heated; private house; references required.

61ST ST., 105 WEST.—Large room and bath; moderate price to refined gentleman; reference required.

64TH ST., 145 WEST.—Room with board; $7 and upward; large rooms; private bath.

74TH ST., 11 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Front suite, also other rooms; heat; fine bath; first apartment. Wendell.

81ST ST., 148 EAST.—Nice, large room accommodations; private house; breakfast; moderate price for gentleman.

84TH ST., 270 WEST.—Furnished room to rent in private house; excellent location.

87TH ST., 112 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Light, pleasant front, back parlors; heat, bath; reasonable; two flights. Sadd.

103TH ST., 76 WEST.—Large and small; private house; reasonable to permanent parties.

122D ST., 237 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room, heated, running water; very reasonable.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Pleasant square room; ample closets; steam heat; suitable for two; $3.50.

132D ST., 522 WEST.—Back parlor with extension suitable for physician, dentist, with service.

GRAMERCY PARK, 22-23.—Large pleasant room, facing park; gentlemen; front and back parlor; (rent from Jan. 1;) furnished or unfurnished.

GRAMERCY PARK, 40.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, facing park; all conveniences; moderate rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th St.)—Scrupulously clean, first-class rooms; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable rooms in gentlewoman's bachelor apartment; references. Times, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes medium room and board in private family, west side, above 86th St.; price, $8. K., P. O. Box 1,385.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

GLOVES.—We require a few experienced clerks for our glove department. John Daniell Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 5th and 9th Sts.

WANTED—Mrs. K., West 141st St., wants refined English-speaking girl for general housework in family of adults living in apartment; good girl receives excellent home and $18. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (560.)

WANTED—Matron wanted by an institution; refined Jewess; one who has had experience with girls preferred. Write, stating full particulars as to references, age, and salary expected. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Mrs. H., West 76th St., requires good cook, middle aged, with references; private dwelling; family of three, and three maids kept; wages, $30. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (540.)

WANTED—Mrs. P., Yonkers Park, wants cook and laundress for family of four; small house; one maid kept; wages, $20-$25. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (552.)

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove,	Silver,
Handkerchief,	Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,	Leather Goods,
Jewelry,	Stationery
Neckwear,	and
Housefurnishing,	Toy Departments.

Apply to Superintendent.

NO LATE CLOSING THIS YEAR; STORE CLOSES AT 6; THE SIX DAYS PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS AT 7 P. M.

WANTED—Mrs. L., West 54th St., wants German girl for housework in apartment of three; wages, $16. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (554.)

WANTED—Young girl to care for a 5-year-old child afternoons. Address, giving references, stating age and salary wanted, E., care Narragansett, Broadway and 93d St., New York.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want neat appearing boys, about 15 years of age, with references; good opportunity for advancement. Apply 15 East 18th St.

BOOK SALESMEN to sell "Gibb's Travelers' Route and Reference Book of the United States and Canada," with maps; (patented;) price, $5; 40 per cent. commission. GIBB BROS. & MORAN, Publishers, 45-51 Rose St.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply Gt. 05, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

WAGON boys and messengers wanted; intelligent, neat, reliable boys over 16, who prove satisfactory, can secure good positions with steady advancement. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—A competent bookkeeper to take entire charge of office; one familiar with cloak business; well paying, permanent position to right man; state age, salary expected, and references. Address Competent, Box 110, 617 6th Av.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man for position in New Jersey, near Lake Hopatcong. Apply 241 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate; wages $35 and $25; first-class city reference. 36 East 61st St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By Polish Jewish girl, in country five years, with small Jewish family; wages, $16. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (1185.)

HOUSEWORKERS.—Jewish, Hungarian, Austrian, and Russian immigrant girls in private families; capable of doing and learning general housework. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Hungarian Jewish widow, aged 36, good housekeeper, is anxious for position with Jewish family living up town; wages, $15. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (1356.)

KITCHENMAID.—Slavish Gentile girl, in country 3½ years, with previous employer two years, as kitchenmaid, at $18. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (1405.)

NURSE and attendant position wanted by capable, elderly woman, to care for invalid child or adult; attend consumptive or elderly person; would sew and be useful. G., 1,248 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; thoroughly qualified, (any machine;) familiar details office work; reads notes, spells exceptionally well; best references. Well Trained, 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in commercial office, six months' experience in law office; will accept position in either; high school education; reference, L., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent, educated; satisfactory references for competency, reliability; well bred; familiar with all branches stenographic work. Qualified, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8 to $9. Prompt. Box 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; best references; $10. Splendid. Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined; thoroughly competent; very best references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent speller; good grammarian; references. Reliable, Box 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper. —Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; best references; $12. Miss C., Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable young woman; well educated; rapid stenographer. Elizabeth, Box 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Would like any kind of clerical work or typewriting to do evenings. Address D., Box 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; good speller; moderate salary; excellent references. J. H., Box 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined, educated young lady, 19; experienced; start $7. Miss Ort, 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat and accurate; start $6. Miss Miller, 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; $6 to start. Miss Frost, 179 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Best references; in country six years; permanent and good situation; wages, $18-$20. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (3051.)

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

AD. WRITER.—By a young man who has a good education as an ad. writer; willing to start at the bottom; salary no object. L, Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Office manager of executive ability; many years' experience in very responsible position; seeks similar one where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in handling Stock Exchange accounts or blotter; references. Box H, 127 Times.

BRIGHT, ambitious young man wishes position, clerical or otherwise, three hours every morning; exceptional references; speaks German. Box 194 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

COACHMAN.—English; married; age 36; medium size; 160 pounds; first-class position; best city references. Call or address King, 212 West End Av.

ENERGETIC, industrious young man of executive ability desires connection with mercantile or manufacturing house; capable of taking charge of office, correspondence, shipping, &c.; highest credentials. M., Box 121 Times.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' experience; references. Box D, 197 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—By Japanese for only household work in quite small family; wages no object. T. O., 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE STUDENT wishes position where he can have time to attend school in city or country; small salary. Kawa, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

SALES AGENT or Manager of Paper Mill.—Young man, (35,) 15 years' experience as manager of paper warehouse, and thorough knowledge of printing business, desires position as above; highest references. Address R. C., Box 102 Times.

SAMPLE CLERK in woolen house; three years' experience and best of references. D., Box 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thorough double entry bookkeeper, responsible position; broad experience; credentials Reliable, 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Expert; able to act as Secretary. H., Box 200 Times.

TO PRINTERS.—Do you want a steady, energetic man to keep the books and drum for trade? Good knowledge of the business. Earnest, Box 216 Times Office.

WAITER, &c.—By Japanese young man position as waiter and housework. Wada, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wants position in office; experienced bookkeeper; can furnish best references. Address D. B., Box 208 Times.

FEW OFFICERS CHANGED IN N. Y. YACHT CLUB

Cromwell Takes Kane's Place as Regatta Committee Chairman.

MANY SMALL BOATS BUILDING

Members Preparing to Present Silver Cup to S. Nicholson Kane at the January Meeting.

More than 200 members of the New York Yacht Club attended the annual meeting last night in the clubhouse, West Forty-fourth Street. Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Vice Commodore Henry Walters, and Rear Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt were re-elected, and most of the other officials were also chosen for another term. The three flag officers were all present.

The most important change in the list for the new year is in the Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane retiring. Oliver E. Cromwell, a member of the committee last year, takes his place. The new officers do not assume their duties until Jan. 1, and the first meeting of the new board wil be held on Jan. 19. At that time it is the intention of the members to present to ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane a silver loving cup as a mark of apreciation of his labors on the committee for so long a time.

With the exception of but one year, Mr. Kane has served on the Regatta Committee since 1889 as its Chairman, and during that time he has had five races for the America's Cup to manage. His service to the club has been so unusual in this respect that the club members feel that some special recognition should be taken of Commodore Kane's long term of activity on one of the hardest working committees in the club. As he is still Chairman of the committee, and will be until the first of the year, the presentation will be deferred until next month. The complete list of officers elected follows:

Commodore—Frederick G. Bourne; Vice Commodore—Henry Walters; Rear Commodore—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Secretary—G. A. Cormack; Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam; Regatta Committee—Oliver E. Cromwell, H. de B. Parsons, C. L. F. Robinson; Measurer—Francis Wykoff Belknap; Committee on Admissions—Henry C. Ward, Frederic Gallatin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Tracy Downs, John Jacob Astor; House Committee—Thomas A. Bronsen, John M. Goetchius, W. H. H. Beebe; Library Committee—T. G'Conor Sloane, Charles Boeysmith, John H. Cole; Model Committee—Theodore Zerega, Robert Goelet, John Rutherford Buchan; Committee on Club Stations—No. 1, William H. Thomas; No. 2, Henry H. Rogers; No. 3, Cord Meyer; No. 4, Augustus Van Wyck; No. 5, Percy R. Pyne; No. 6, Maximilian Agassiz; No. 7, W. Frazier Harrison; No. 8, Henry C. Ward; No. 9, William Lanman Bull; No. 10, Edward R. Ladew.

The committee on the small boat class reported that sixteen members had agreed to build boats in this class with assurances that four or five more might be included before the next meeting. These boats will be thirty feet in length, of the one design pattern, and the races in this class promise to be one of the interesting features of the coming year.

The Committee on Racing Rules reported progress. It is expected, however, that its report will be presented at the January meeting. A new committee was appointed to revise the routine and signal code. All of the regular committees presented their annual reports, which were of a satisfactory nature.

Secretary Cormack said after the meeting that the question of the Atlantic Ocean race for the cup given by the German Emperor was not discussed. He did not know, until informed, that the Kaiser had set the date for the race for May 15.

"We have received no intimation of the race," he added, "either officially or in any other manner, of the matter of the race was not even mentioned in the meeting."

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Contest for Emperor William's Cup Will Be Started Off Sandy Hook Lightship.

KIEL, Germany, Dec. 15.—The Imperial Yacht Club to-day announced the conditions for the transatlantic yacht race for Emperor William's Cup. The start will take place May 15, 1905, off Sandy Hook Lightship, thence to the Lizard Lighthouse. The race is open to yachts of all nations, of no less than 200 tons, Thames measurement. The yachts owned by members of the Imperial Yacht Club which are eligible to enter are Emperor William's Meteor III., the Empress's Iduna, Herr Ballin's Hamburg, Herr Watjens's Navahoe, and the Orion, (formerly the Meteor.)

Emperor William will offer additional prizes for the race, according to the number of yachts competing. One-third of the starters will receive trophies. Any yacht losing a man overboard will be excluded from the award of prizes, this condition being intended to safeguard the crews as much as possible. The date selected for the start of the race, May 15, has been chosen so that the yachts may reach British waters in time to participate in the Dover-Heligoland race and later the Kiel regatta, at which the Emperor personally will present a cup to the winner.

BASEBALL PAYS AT PRINCETON.

Nearly $6,000 Ahead on the Season—Track Men Come Out Even.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—A report of the General Athletic Treasurer of Princeton University, made public to-day, shows the receipts and disbursements of the baseball and track associations from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1904. The baseball managers show a net gain of $5,906.41, while the disbursements and receipts of the track association just balanced each other. The report follows:

Baseball Receipts—Games, grand stand, training table, and incidental receipts, $24,075.29. Disbursements—Games, $6,650.16; training table, $1,728.60; field expenses, $5,000; printing, telegraphing, advertising, &c., $603.25; rubbers and rubbing materials, $40.07; suits and supplies, $1,313.67; doctors and drugs, $211.96; coaching and pitching, $2,000.02; police and umpire, $576.15; managers and Captain, $45. The balance transferred to the general expense account amounts to $5,906.41.

Track Receipts—Games, training table, and incidental receipts, $5,270.08. Disbursements—Games, $1,380.05; training table, $1,115.73; rubbers and rubbing materials, $214.14; suits and supplies, $240; doctors and drugs, $74.60; managers and Captain, $48.25; printing, telegraphing, advertising, &c., $197.31. Total, $3,270.08.

E. R. THOMAS'S BREEDING FARM

Millionaire Turfman Will Maintain a Private Stud at Holmdel.

Under a lease for a term of years, with the option of purchase, E. R. Thomas, owner of one of the most successful racing stables of the East, will take possession of the Holmdel Stud Farm, at Holmdel, N. J., on the first of the year, and will maintain a private breeding establishment of his own. The place formerly was occupied by John Daly and David Gideon, but was leased to Mr. Thomas, as Mr. Gideon desired to transfer his breeding interests to Kentucky.

The place, originally used as a stock farm by Charles Lloyd, was bought by Messrs. Gideon and Daly when that turf firm was at the height of its success, and was improved and enlarged until it represented an outlay of about $300,000. For the past few years Mr. Daly has taken but little interest in the place, and it has been conducted by Mr. Gideon alone. His Highness, a Futurity winner, was the most prominent stallion standing there, and though the Holmdel Stud has had a fair measure of success, having turned out among its most notable winners the great horse Jean Beraud, Mr. Gideon felt that the expense was too great to justify his keeping the place up.

When the lease to Mr. Thomas was arranged Mr. Gideon decided to send his brood mares and stallions, among which is His Highness, to Kentucky, though he has not yet made permanent arrangements for their keep there. Mr. Thomas bought a number of mares at the Whitney sale last Fall, and these already are at Holmdel. It is his purpose, when they retire from racing, to place Hermis and Stalwart at Holmdel, which is near the farms leased by Harry Payne Whitney and Clarence Mackay.

Professional Coach for Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The engagement of James Wray as coach of Harvard's oarsmen under a five-year contract was officially confirmed by Prof. T. C. Coolidge, acting Chairman of the Athletic Committee to-night. Wray is the first professional coach in Harvard's history. The hiring of a professional football coach is also probable. Wray will come here Jan. 1.

BARRY WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Captures First Prize in Weekly Tourney of the Amateur Billiard Club.

Robert Barry won the handicap fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. Barry was one of the low-mark competitors, only playing 15 points. He was also the winner in the handicap pool tournament of the club last week. The second honors in the tournament were won by F. N. Drake, the former pool champion of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club, while Dr. Walter G. Douglas, billiard champion of the New York Athletic Club, and F. W. Prescott tied for the third prize. Summary:

First Round—Prescott (15 points) defeated Dr. A. E. Miller, (24 points,) 15 to 45; Davies (20 points) defeated Morgan, (15 points,) 20 to 9; McGinnis (7 points) defeated Potter, (25 points,) 7 to 18; Donaldson (36 points) defeated Everitt, (40 points,) 26 to 25; Dr. Douglas (56 points) defeated Blair, (36 points,) 56 to 24; Drake (18 points) defeated Gamble, (31 points,) 18 to 30; Barry (15 points) defeated Hoyt, (46 points,) 15 to 35; Squire (27 points) defeated Gerriah, (28 points,) 27 to 26.

Second Round—Barry defeated Squire, 15 to 24 points; Prescott defeated Davies, 15 to 13 points; Drake defeated McGinnis, 18 to 6 points; Dr. Douglas defeated Donaldson, 56 to 16 points.

Semi-final Round—Barry defeated Dr. Douglas, 15 to 55 points; Drake defeated Prescott, 18 to 14 points.

Final Round—Robert Barry (15 points) defeated F. N. Drake, (18 points,) 15 to 12.

Slosson's Good Cue Work.

George F. Slosson, the professional billiard player, counted 300 points at eighteen-inch balk-line last night, in ten innings, with an average of 30. The game was with two counts allowed in balk, and was played in the Columbia Billiard Academy, 1,241 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Slosson's high runs were 85, 73, 69, and 54. His opponent was Nat Ward, who took the place of Wilson P. Foss, the ex-amateur champion, who was ill. Ward counted 125 points.

JOLY CHAMPION FENCER.

Wins Tournament at Columbia Without the Loss of a Bout.

Fencers of Columbia finished their annual Fall handicap in the university gymnasium yesterday, and C. L. Joly, 1906, Science, won the championship. He went through the series of ten bouts without being once defeated. W. C. Francis, 1905, Science, who had a handicap of four points on Joly, who was on scratch, according to a previous arrangement had to fence off for first medal with Joly, although he won nine bouts actually. In the final bout Francis received an allowance of 30 per cent., in spite of which Joly was the winner. There was a triple tie for third place between E. V. Watson, 1906, Science; C. G. Amend, 1908, College, and H. Perrine, 1907, College. Watson won the fence-off. Joly's showing is regarded as excellent. His form displayed all through the contest was good, and he bids fair to develop into a strong candidate for the Varsity team.

Watson, in addition to taking third prize, won the pair of foils offered by Capt. Lage for the freshman scoring the greatest number of points regardless of handicap. He captured seven bouts, defeating all except Joly, Francis, and Perrine. Watson was also elected Captain of the freshman fencing team at the conclusion of the bouts.

FAVORABLE TO "TOD" SLOAN.

French Court Rules Against Jockey Club for Punishing American Rider.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment of the lower court favorable to "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, and against the Jockey Club.

The Court of Appeals at Paris on Nov. 17 began hearing the appeal of the French Jockey Club against the decision of a lower court favorable to "Tod" Sloan in the suit for $40,000 damages, which the jockey had brought against the club for being ruled off the turf in connection with Rose de Male's winning the Prix de Diane at the Chantilly races in May, 1903.

On Dec. 1 Advocate General Blondel submitted to the Court of Appeals his opinion that the lower court had erred in giving judgment favorable to Sloan and against the Jockey Club. The opinion said the club was the exclusive judge of discipline within its precincts.

Trotters Change Hands at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 15.—J. H. Bawson of Frankfort, Ind., has bought of Warren Bacon, Paris, Ky., the five-year-old roan trotting stallion Bourbon Jay, by Jay Bird, out of Puela, by Post Boy, for $2,500. Bourbon Jay has a record of 2:22¼ over a half-mile track. James L. & Z. K. Dodge, the Paris (Ky.) turfmen, have sold to Eastern parties the three-year-old filly Alice Edgar, by Moko, dam by Jay Bird. Alice Edgar has a two-year-old trotting record of 2:29¾, but in the Stock Farm Purse, at Memphis, she was timed separately in 2:11. In this race she was second to Grace Bond and Alta Axworthy.

Mayor Stops Boxing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The death blow to boxing in this city was administered to-day by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, after receiving an opinion from the Corporation Counsel. The latter maintains that prizefighting anywhere within the State is a felony and that witnesses are guilty of a misdemeanor, but he shows that by law, where the elation of battle and the exaltation of victory are the only inducements for the boxers to perform before the public, such exhibitions are illegal, where the public is invited to attend, either by paying a fee or entering free of price. The police have been ordered to carry out the law.

New Training for Naval Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 15.—Several interesting additions will be made to the course of physical training at the Naval Academy along lines unusual in this country. To the fencing practice will be added instruction on the old English sports of single stick and quarter staff, and in Japanese fencing, while the Superintendent of the Academy is now looking for a competent instructor in jiu-jitsu, as lessons on the Japs system of offense and defense are desired for the midshipmen.

Pere Marquette Responsible for Wreck.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 15.—In a verdict rendered to-day by a Coroner's jury called to place the responsibility for the Pere Marquette wreck of Nov. 16 at Elmdale, in which five persons were killed, the Pere Marquette Railroad Company was held responsible.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Harold Gray, London; Count Roger Ressoquier, Munchon.

GRAND—Capt. E. J. Griffith, United States Army.

GILSEY—M. Weatherbee, Royal Artillery, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia; N. Sieperich, Buenos Ayres; Emilio Terry, Paris.

MANHATTAN—John Hoen, M. P., London; Capt. O. P. Marshall, London.

MURRAY HILL—C. W. Eliot, Cambridge.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Astor.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. H. Bates, leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Ryan, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Busse, linens; 104 West Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. N. Brown, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Hexter, L. M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. Hexter, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; Leroy Hutzler, dry goods; 380 Broadway; Hotel York.

Lowenstein Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Lowenstein, millinery and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; M. B. Dearstyne, pictures; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel; J. Duffy, linings; Herald Square Hotel.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Geahorn, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Oppenheimer & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. M. Oppenheimer, clothing; Hotel Woleott.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn., J. E. Sage, dry goods; E. Beughton, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Smith, S. & F. L., Hazleton, Penn.; C. A. Smith, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. M. Fiske, dry goods; 454 Brooms Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rechat, linings and house furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. B. Wolf, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

TO ATTRACT FRENCH CAPITAL.

Big Plant in Woonsocket Exempt from Taxation for Ten Years.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 15.—Charles Tiberghien and brother of France will build a $500,000 plant in this city for the manufacture of fine worsteds, exemption from taxation for ten years having been granted by the City Council to-day.

The Tiberghien Brothers and five other French capitalists visited this country last Summer and decided to erect mills here, provided the city would collect no taxes for a decade.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWIN C. LOCKWOOD.—Edwin C. Lockwood, Incorporated, stationer and printer at 144 Pearl Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles E. Francis. The deed was signed by J. A. Radcliffe, Secretary and Treasurer. The business was established in 1880 by Mr. Lockwood, who incorporated it on July 19, 1902, with a capital stock of $5,000, and became the President.

Out of Town.

DALLAS, Texas.—Umland & Hoppe, general merchants, have failed. The liabilities are $50,000 and assets $10,000. Shrinkage in cotton prices is blamed for the failure.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS FRIEDMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Morris Friedman, manufacturer of cloaks, at 821 Broadway, show liabilities of $4,352 and no assets. The principal creditors are the Manhattan Woolen Company, $900, and Marks Brenner, $900.

BENJAMIN SWEIG.—Benjamin Sweig, a clerk, residing at 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, to get rid of a debt of $229 to Robert Bandler of Oswego, contracted in May, 1901, for merchandise and borrowed money. He has no assets.

KLATSCO & MISKEND.—A meeting of creditors of Klatsco & Miskend, manufacturers of silk petticoats at 11 Lispenard Street, was held yesterday at the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, at 115 Broadway. A large number of claims were filed, and Frederick Newman was elected trustee. His bond was fixed at $25,000. The liabilities are $91,795 and nominal assets $42,107.

LUCIE CALUWAERT.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Lucie Caluwaert, wholesale dealer in millinery and novelties at 580 Broadway, show liabilities of $28,533 and assets of $12,205, consisting of stock, $7,500, which cost $15,000; fixtures, $2,500, which cost $4,500; cash, $5, and a claim for commission on sales, $2,200. Among the creditors are Rusch & Co., $11,136, secured; United States Felting Company, $1,218, and Weil & Mayer, $1,041.

A. STERN & CO.—A meeting of creditors of A. Stern & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery, formerly at 712 Broadway, with retail stores at 1,044 Third Avenue, Manhattan, and 498 Fulton Street and 1,720 Broadway, Brooklyn, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway, to elect a trustee in place of Frederick Wesson, who died a few weeks ago. Henry W. Pollock was elected trustee, with a bond of $1,000. The liabilities are $73,268, and nominal assets $39,900.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Six Little Tailors, corporation, clothing makers, at 62 Grand Street, show liabilities of $19,952 and assets of $8,059, consisting of cash, $59, and stock, $8,000, in stores in this city, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Pittsburg, Penn., and Washington, D. C. There are seventy-five creditors, among them being the following: Boehm & Co., $4,310, rent; American Woolen Company, $1,481; Ceronet Worsted Company, $1,165; Glendale (N. J.) Woolen Mill, $953; Lesher, Whitman & Co., $918; Cunner, Jones & Co., Boston, $769; Boston Herald, $648, for advertising; J. Newton Porter & Co., $375, rent; H. Jacobs, $1,065, and Amelia Jacobs, $1,822, money loaned.

JOHN BRANNIGAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Brannigan, liquor dealer, of 2,076 Ninth Avenue, corner of Fifty-second Street, by two creditors—Strauss, Prints & Co., $870, and Dennis Harrington of Flushing, $250. It was alleged that he is insolvent and in September transferred the saloon business and real estate to his wife, Mr. Brannigan has been in the liquor business since 1886, and has had several other saloons, which he sold. Two years ago he aspired to the leadership of the Great New York Democracy of the district, but was defeated. In January, 1903, he bought the corner property at 781 Ninth Avenue and 401 to 405 West Fifty-second Street, in which his saloon is located, which property he valued at $75,000. On Sept. 17 last he transferred

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—100—Union Stockyards Company of Omaha vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—Argument continued.

102 and 88—Northern Pacific Railway Company vs. William S. Ely.—Submitted.

104—Henry Dallemagne, Consul General of France, appellant, vs. Jean Francois Moisan.—Submitted with leave to appellee to file brief within thirty days, and to appellant to reply within fifteen days thereafter.

105—J. O. Comstock vs. William L. Eagleton.—Submitted.

106—Samuel A. V. Hartwell vs. John A. Hazlehurst.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Friday: 109, 111, 112, 113, (and 114,) 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

9—Christenson Eng Co vs Westinghouse Co
128—Same vs same
16—Foster vs Murphy
90—City of New York vs N Y & East River Ferry Co
100—Knick Steamboat Co vs Cusack
102—U S vs Conkling
105—In re Lawrence
106—B & O R R vs Kitchin
107—U S vs Cornell Steamboat Co
108—Merbst vs Steam Tug Ganoga
109—Youngman vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Shafer vs N Y City Railway
2—Geo Frost Co vs Kora Co
3—Kirschberger vs Acetylene Gas Ill Co
4—Werckmeister vs Am Litho Co
5—Woodward vs Raphael
6—Same vs same
7—D Appleton & Co vs Am Newspaper Ass'n
8—Brechtold vs Watson
9—Castell vs Faber
10—Robinson vs Amer Cotton Co
11—Custodis Const Co vs H. R. Heinckl, Inc
12—Gabler vs Picacho Blanco M Co et al
13—Norris vs Schwab
Cases noticed.
14—Nadler vs Ford Chimas Co
15—Stand Finance Co vs Gulf Ref Co
16—Herriman vs Horner
17—Elev Supply & Repair Co vs Pedersen
18—Connolly vs Guard Trust Co
19—Frost Co vs Kora & Co
20—Gabler vs Picacho Blanco M Co
21—Dunn vs Hearst
22—Palmenberg vs Levin
23—D. Appleton Co vs Am Newspaper Ass'n
24—Dunn vs 42d St, &c, R R
25—Farramore vs Siegel-Cooper Co
26—Bechtold vs Watson
27—Frost Co vs Kora Co
28—Same vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

3221—Am Sug Ref Co vs U S
3543—Same vs same
3511—Horstmann, Von Hein & Co vs same
3516—G ndolfi & Co vs same
3538—C L. Woodbridge & Co vs same
3588—Matthews & Sons vs same
3618—Lowenthal & Co vs same
3624—Mattiage vs same
3939—Luchow vs same
3949—U S vs Walter E. Stewart
3825—Curnen & Stiner vs United States
3729—U S vs Morris Goldberg
3626—Helmrath vs same
3466—Johnson & Falkner vs same
3555—Classical Art Works vs same
3607—Ceballos vs same
3613—Kimmerle & Dauses vs same
3617—Flint, Eddy & Am Trading vs same
3616—Am Trading Co vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity cases.

27—Marconi Wireless T Co vs De Forest W T Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Case on, 31—Southerton vs N Y, N H & H R R

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

272—Ins Co of N A vs Jacobson
213—McMullen vs City of New York
257—Coneter & McKenzie vs Dredge No. 1.
294—T C Stock Yards vs Steamboat Kaaterskill

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and admiralty. Jury term.

12—Cobbin vs Grissler
22—Whitney vs Hirsch
290—O'Brien vs Tug Mattie & R R Co
269—Ocean SS Co vs Tug Transfer No 5

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: 390, 101.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Motions.

1—State Bank vs Feldman
2—Schieck vs Donohue
3—Loos vs Snyder
4—In re Dunn
5—In re Tallman
6—Newton vs N Y C & H R R R
7—McDonald vs Ecuadorian Association
8—In re Conlon
Non-enumerated motions.
22—Mayer vs Rothfuss
30—N Y Security & Tr Co vs Schoenberg
14—In re Barnes
85—Anderson vs Van Worden
1—O'Connor vs Ahearn

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Blackman vs Blackman
2—In re Weeks
3—Mitchell vs St John
4—Fluegelt vs Baker
5—In re Bonner
6—In re Ludwig
7—In re Fid & Dep Co of Md
8—Mace vs Latta
9—Ettl vs Excelsior Terra Cotta Co
10—Wanamaker vs Bailey
10¼—Same vs same
11—Gent vs Union Ry
11½—Same vs same
12—Oldenbage vs N Y City Ry
13—Progress Club vs N Y Edison Co
14—Clark vs Todd
15—In re Baker
16—Clark vs Clark
17—Turi vs N Y Cont Co
18—Moore vs Moore
19—In re E 135th St
20—Broder vs Broder
21—Thorn vs Wallach
22—Kammerstein vs Ahearn
23—Goodman vs Harlow
24—In re Harlem Co-op Ass'n
25—People, &c, vs N Y L B L B Co
26—Delano vs Kerr
27—Waggaman vs Ayrault
28—Givin vs Givin
29—Genl Elec Co vs Int Ore Treating Co
30—Bissert vs McAdoo
31—In re Goslin
32—O'Connor vs Hensle
33—City of N Y vs Fox
34—Morgan vs Morgan
35—Veriscope Co vs Brady
36—Gabriel vs Forest
37—McCarragher vs Proal
38—Hudson vs Boyle
39—Sommer vs Kempner
40—Kunhardt vs Keeler
41—In re Cunningham
42—Corcilo vs Donohue
43—Brogna vs Hecht
44—Doyey vs Newell
45—Hertle vs Hertle
46—Moriarty vs Board of Education
47—Fischman vs Nugar
48—King vs Mut Cotton Co
49—In re Morris Av
50—In re Exterior St
51—Baker vs McKeon
52—Smith vs O'Brien
53—Conklyn vs U S Fid & Guar Co
54—Schmukler vs Cent Crosstown R R
55—Buckley vs Turner
56—In re Randall
57—Schwanenflugel vs Gerken
58—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co (in re 16th St, Bklyn)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Demurrers
616—Adams vs Bache
624—Sturm vs Owens
Preferred cause
1071—Campbell vs Barber
General calendar
1236—Bell vs Hoffman
1252—Emp Realty Corpn vs Sayre
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1304.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Adjourned to Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—November Term continued. Held in Appellate Term Room.

3210—Jewell vs Jewell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

8851—Dommerich vs Block
8395—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Bacon
8404—Benheim vs Herter
3069—Kurtzwarth vs No Side Brew Co
2887—Miller vs Hood
3746—Gilsey Bros Co vs Thompson.
3092—Horton vs Stade
3436—Van Emden vs Cent'l Consumers' W & L Co
3068—Thompson vs Moorse
3744—Barnum vs Buge
2533—Hunt vs Roberts
3562—G. H. Gerard Son & Son vs Raymond
2576—Fuehrman vs McCord
3691—Martindesz vs Martindesz
3720—O'Connell vs Hensle
3721—Walter vs Kerwin
3651—Ullman vs Rothschild
2320½—Kips Bay Brew Co vs Grudicl
2931—Kiernan vs Empire Life Ins Co
3668—Peaki vs Treep
3707—Seligman vs Oakes

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2001—McLaughlin vs N City Ry
377—Quinlan vs Inter St Ry
393—Zraick vs Inter St Ry
430—Grant vs same
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
451—Ascher vs B'klyn Heights R R
452—Weizinger vs Erie R R
454—Weiber vs N Y C & H R R R
365—Grogan vs Inter St Ry
455—Krohn vs Inter St Ry
458—Holder vs same
468—Lappan vs Met St Ry
475—Grant vs Inter St Ry
476—McAvoy vs same
478—Kough vs same
479—Longindicl vs same
482—Hechter vs same
493—Poole vs 42d St, &c, R R
494—Van Tassell vs Union Ry
495—Same vs same
508—Eisenstark vs Met St Ry
514—Murphy vs same
2004½—Bloom vs Met St Ry
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inspect. 389—Goldstein vs Brasch
1145—Randall vs Holbrook C & D Con Co
416—De Julio vs Deg-non-McLean Con Co
184—McGuire vs Old Dominion SS Co
2656—Barbieri vs Deeves
2659—Bellieri vs same
370—Noble vs Hughes
371—Same vs same
372—Bishop vs Smith & McNeil Co
375—Schulberg vs City of New York
375—Schulberg vs City of New York
2583—Rumconich vs Met Exp Co
2613—Newberger vs A. Hollander Co
476—Arnold vs N Y Transp Co
556—Neiderlander vs Murray
273—De Leon vs B'klyn Union Pub Co
1932—Gray vs Siegel-Cooper Co
274—Reilly vs Travers Bros Co
126—Klein vs Garvey
253½—Guljelmo vs Zotti
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

1043—Foederer vs Hull
1306—Horwitz vs Stark
1327—Schock vs Welz & Zerweck
1335—Rosenwald vs Seldenberg
1348—Sutliff vs Morris
1380—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1385—Middleton vs Farrell
1200—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
905—Lynch vs Dorsey
1284—Mathewson vs Ferree
1550—Bosworth vs Kinghorn
554—Levy vs Popper
588½—Wiggins vs Parsons
1383—Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
1320—Hamilton vs 3d Av R R
1443—Hoffman vs Union Dime Sav Inst
1451—Heidenreich vs Hirsh
1004—Reid vs Hertzel
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cassa to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Hugh O'Donnell
2—Neal O'Donnell
3—Willard P Boyd
4—Fredk Swarts
5—Max A. Wall
6—Benj Richardson
7—Samuel Weinberg
8—Stephen Philbin
9—Anna Santoro
10—John McDonagh
11—Bridget Harrington
12—Edward McDonagh
13—Patrick J Gray
14—Patrick J Gray
15—James Bowen
16—Benj Richardson
17—John Pouton
18—Anton B Schwenninger
19—George Scharf
20—George K Halner
21—John Wilson
22—Charles J Schiff
23—Ferdinand Hirsch
24—William Wilkinson
25—James E Mead
26—Sigmund Tenner
27—John N Briggs
28—Jean H Schenck
29—Constance W Perkins
30—William A Burrowes
31—Sarah J Smith
32—Hugh Smith
33—Mary C Miner
34—James Bowen
35—James Bowen
36—Mary E Bradley
37—Catrina Wiebener
38—Robert L Major
39—Joseph Early or Ehrlich
Wills for probate
At 10:30 A M
Elizabeth Hippenmeyer
Misha G Varkev
Edward A Du Vivier
Charles Wheatley
Pia Henkel
At 2:30 P M
John H Johannes
Carl G Schmittenberg
Arthur E Dornin
Sara Ransom Hill
Catherine Creighton
John P Hanschild

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3069—Lyman vs Hitchcock
10138—Schechter vs Erlanger
6549—Cirello vs Met Exp Co
244—Siegel-Cooper Co vs 3d Av R R
249—Goldstein vs same
257—Lamb vs Faversham
10259½—Van Brink vs Lack
10260—Simon vs Feldstein
415—Rabinowitz vs 3d Av R R
416—De Fels vs same
417—Young vs Upther
418—Hammer vs Met Exp Co
419—Union Drug Mfg Co vs Hanson Granville Co
420—Lockwood vs Degenhard
421—Granich vs 2d Av R R
422—Same vs Levy
423—Carpenter vs Goldstein
424—Taylor vs same
425—Auffmordt vs Gutwillig
426—Abegg vs same
427—Dolan vs Blodgett
428—Rosendorf vs Walter

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3738—Kutzer vs Jablow
3499½—McCoy vs Lynch
3517—Kettle vs Stoppani
3492—Rosemite vs Union Railway
280—Bristor vs Flaherty
3499—Hanna vs Weingarten
403—Masche vs Langley
404—Friend vs Stegmier
405—Shoder vs Met St Ry
406—Rabinowitz vs Epstein
407—Berg vs Met St Ry
408—Tallin vs Ridley
409—Schwartz vs Wolf
410—Claffy vs Felt
411—Febring vs Lyon
412—Hendigan vs Met St Ry
413—Rogers vs Macbeth
124—Kinsey vs City of New York
884—Schippell vs N Y City Ry Co
856—Vieschell vs Wurster
877—Agno vs City of N Y
814—Turnier vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
893—Hunt vs Woodside Water Co
472—Gorman vs Willis
Highest number reached on general calendar, 350.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

429—Montrose vs Bachrach
430—Quinn vs Met St Ry
431—Excelsior Brew Co vs Rosenthal
432—Schiff vs Phillips Tobacco Co
433—Same vs same
434—Taylor vs Schiller
436—Schulz vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
437—Goldstein vs Amer Surety Co
438—Quinn vs Met St Ry
439—Relchbach vs same
440—Heller vs 3d Av R R
441—Shilkowsky vs Gelles
443—Simonowitz vs Met St Ry
444—Callaway vs Herzog
445—O'Brien vs Met St Ry
177—Delventhal vs Met St Ry
357—Mulholland vs Int St Ry
383—Low vs same
385—Sarnke vs Man Ry
389—Whitehorn vs Met St Ry
435—Hebbard vs Int St Ry
436—Keating vs Met St Ry
343—Vonderahe vs same
331—Samuels vs same
1911—O'Brien vs N Y City Ry
2001—McLaughlin vs N Y City Ry
2008—Fay vs same
1951—Rosenberg vs same
2003—Sima vs same
1995—Coffey vs same
1955—Ferro vs same
1961—O'Donnell vs Un Ry
2001—McLaughlin vs N Y City Ry
2004—Coffey vs same
1966—Fusco vs same
1950—Spencer vs same
1989—Sobel vs Union Ry
1979—Lynch vs N Y City Ry
1933—Boyers vs same
1972—Kostenbaum vs same
1990—Kirk vs Inter R Tr Co
1987—Gent vs Union Ry
1976—Davidson vs same
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Jurden E Seeley
2—Adolph Hoffer
3—Jacob Pfizer
Max Bernstein
4—Vincenzo Retolo
5—David B Victor
6—George Langevain
7—John Duval
8—Dominick Galgimo
9—William Cook
10—Henry Ahrens
11—Michael Bihuniak
12—James Kenny
13—Charles Reilly
Philip O'Brien
14—Samuel Frainman
15—Peter Lennon
Daniel Sinnott
16—James Naughton
17—Joseph Roth
Pleadings
1—Entico Laudano
2—William McGee
3—Henry Struss
4—John Malone
5—Salvatore Guzio
6—Edward Conneford
7—Louis M Gent
8—Samuel Goldstein
9—Edward Harlam
10—Herman B Silver
11—Harry Meyers
12—Morris Wiedelight
13—James O'Neill
14—Battista Russo
15—Philip Wacker
16—Charles Kniler
17—Joseph Nestor
18—Vito Lorenzo
19—John Morgan
20—Jacob Zimmer
21—James O'Neill

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Ely, Clarke, and Thorne for the People.

1—Thomas E Moran
2—James H Gelabert
To fix a day for trial
1—Dcra Schwenk
Patrick Hanratty
Emma Devin
2—Michel G Pasca
3—Albrecht Loewit
4—Arthur N Harris
5—Peter Forrester
6—Morgan T James

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Robert S Campbell
2—Bryant Reilly
3—Abram Lipp
4—John J Ellsworth
5—Bernard Blumfeld
6—Max Kessler
7—Joseph A Delgado

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the people.

1—Giuseppe Asselta
2—Robert Steiner
3—John Zahn
John Zimmer
4—James Brown
5—John Kramer
6—John Lyons
7—Josephine Brown
8—Henry Mauer
9—Henry Gellis
10—Thomas F Driscoll
11—Alexander I Fassler
To fix a day for trial
1—Harris Levy

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Wayne M. French vs. Gerald L. Bethel—Irving J. Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Canavan vs. Barney—Charles F. Brown. In re Martins—Paul L. Kernan. In re Jandolph Hurry. Long vs. Long—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Dewey—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Feldmark vs. Brown—Louis Adler.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

11204—Hagen vs Luna Park
9737—Buck vs Houghtaling
5272—Goulden vs Batterman
2067—Berlenbach vs Enders
5523—McGrover vs Jakobsen et al
5634—Havemeyer vs City of New York
3034—Harris vs Met St R R
9735—Holland vs Dreamland
1127—Rehe vs B H R R
1439—Rosenbaum vs same
6087—Blake vs City of New York
6090—Muldoon vs B H R R
6095, 6096—Skinner vs same
6105—Klarman vs Grauer
6106—Feu vs B H R R
6107—McEwen vs same
6111—Broer vs B H R R
6112—Rooney vs Canavan
6119—Dunn vs Wilson & Baillie Mfg Co
6121—Sullivan vs Inter St R R
6122—Price vs B H R R
6124—Stein vs Inter St R R
6131—Gibara vs B H RR
7145—Smith vs Ward
10996—Frankenstein vs Cummiskey
11093—Reinheimer vs Heyman

10819—O'Malley vs Hoople
9039—Friese vs Fischer
5636—Millspaugh vs Murphy
6138—Flcarro vs N Y & Queens Co R R
6140—La Forge vs Int St R R
6145—Cochran vs B H R R
6147—Mundree vs Borden's Milk Co
6148—Kennedy vs B H R R
6151—Matters vs same
6153—Hanlon vs C R R of N J
6157—Leigh vs B H R R
6162—Dwyer vs same
6168—Butts vs Rathbun
6170—Dunn Co vs Leffler & Co
6171—McKeon vs B H R R
6174—Premiser vs same
6181—Allen vs B H R R
6182—Anderson vs same et al
6184—Hastings vs Int St R R
6185—Williams vs B H R R
6187—McCarthy vs same
6191—Fusfeld vs same
6192—Godinsky vs Int St R R
6193—Redgan vs B H R R
6199—Wilder vs Burgess
6200—Farrell vs B H R R
6201—Callahan vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

6204—Seiler vs Mundheim
6206—Turner vs B H R R
6207—Helbrick vs same
6209—Piller vs same
6210—Meyer vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
6216—Gomez vs B H R R
6217—Van Schaick vs same
6220—Baker vs Carrington
6224—McCabe vs Wurster
6225—McLaughlin vs Kings Co Gas Co
6226—Firth vs B H R R
6228—Dolly vs same
6229—Levine vs Int St R R
6230—McPadden vs same
6232—Kessling vs Eagle Iron Works
6233—Cahill vs B H R R
6234—Spratt vs same
6236—Saele vs Int St R R
6238—Snyder vs same
6240—Smitt vs B H R R
934—McCarthy vs McClusky
9892—Shapiro vs Block
6241, 6242—Ganuskefsky vs Int St R R
6243—Hutchinson vs Int R T Co
6244—Conlin vs Emsheimer
6245—Chambers vs B H R R
6247—Press vs same
6248—Sullivan vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
6249—Croak vs Molloy
6251—Attix vs Scagel
6254—Hamilton vs Mayer
6255—Gulcinsky vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 6320.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1618—Vose vs Noiseless Door Co
1508—Simonowitz vs Wolpes
1628—Albert vs Albert
1519—Huner vs Freeman
1530—Brown vs Brower
1537—Manneschimidt vs MacAvoy
1441—Hillman vs Kull
507—Schepa vs Bowery Savings Bank

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Primmett
Same vs Lungo
Same vs Lungo, (2)

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Crane, J.

In the matter of Curren estate
1882—Bennett vs Edgar
2046—Entonman vs New Amsterdam Building & Construction Co
790—Barnes vs L I R R

Queens County.

Calendar for Friday, Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

771—Van Dam vs L I R R
187—Rogendorfer vs Jacobs

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

413—Rogers vs Macbeth
124—Kinsey vs City of New York
884—Schippell vs N Y City Ry Co
856—Vieschell vs Wurster
877—Agno vs City of N Y
814—Turnier vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
893—Hunt vs Woodside Water Co
472—Gorman vs Willis
Highest number reached on general calendar, 350.

2404½—Ebert vs George A. Fuller Co
345—Johnson vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co
156—Grinnell vs Weston
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
215—Merkel vs Strauss
2517—Di Fabio vs McDonald
2118—Gray vs Hopper
2633—La Force vs Simpson-Crawford Co
385—Roth vs Conn Adv Association
511—Klinger vs City of New York
2632—Witch vs Term Warehouse Co
342—Conlon vs City of New York
2553—Farrell vs Scott
627—Babcock vs City of New York
2552—Leonard vs Scott
2284—McGowan vs N Y Edison Co
2572—Brett vs Dixon
449—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
1942—Valmiora vs Galbina

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

6256—Jenner vs Un Ry
6257—Molloy vs Croak
6260—Nowake vs B H R R
6261—Frickel vs Int St R R
6262—Grado vs B H R R
6264—Doherty vs Int St R R
6267—McGloin vs B H R R
6269—Morton vs Met St R R
6271—Wurst vs Int St R R
6274—Sinclair vs Higgins
6275—Beck vs B H R R
6276—Aiss vs same
6278—Schondelmeier vs Kinzelman
6279—Crescimonna vs B H R R
6283—Liparl vs Brady
6285—Bergida vs B H R R
6290—Young vs Timberlake
6291—Logan vs B H R R
6292—Covley vs National Cash Register Co
6293—Olsen vs B H R R
6295—Anderson vs same
6298—Stream vs same
6299—Wachter vs same
6300—Whidden vs same
6301—Clodosky vs same
6303—Donovan vs same
6304—Comley vs same
6305, 6306—Baskerville vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
6307—Scott vs B H R R
6308—Jansson vs Auer
6314—Blum vs B H R R
6315—Reardon vs Seton
6316—Wright vs Crandall & Godley Co
6318—Teare vs B H R R
6319—Isenheim vs same
6320—Gulcinsky vs same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3360—Becker vs Woarms
381—Spero vs Supreme Council A L of H
996—Gross vs Cohen
923—Bosworth vs Sire
1211—Anderson vs Kinghorn
1420—Myers vs Tannenbaum
797—Wiggins vs Burrill
225—Falvey vs Woohler
521—Butler vs McKee
558—Cohn vs Hough
406—Salomon vs Robertson
467—Same vs same
3552—Cullinan vs Bohen
451—Parson vs Heliner
3446—Fiske vs Gobnes
2776—Dougherty vs City of New York
1381—Lewis vs American Chocolate Mach Co
1424—Buskirk vs Buskirk
417—Dunham vs Hastings Pavement Co
1106—Blokus vs Selvage
464—Costet vs Jeantet
540—Veriscope Co vs Brady

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Civil Calendar.

2240—Cullinan vs Bohen
2776—Dougherty vs City of New York
1381—Lewis vs American Chocolate Mach Co
1424—Buskirk vs Buskirk
417—Dunham vs Hastings Pavement Co
1106—Blokus vs Selvage
464—Costet vs Jeantet
540—Veriscope Co vs Brady

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Jurden E Seeley
2—Adolph Hoffer
3—Jacob Pfizer
Max Bernstein
4—Vincenzo Retolo
5—David B Victor
6—George Langevain
7—John Duval
8—Dominick Galgimo
9—William Cook
10—Henry Ahrens
11—Michael Bihuniak
12—James Kenny
13—Charles Reilly
Philip O'Brien
14—Samuel Frainman
15—Peter Lennon
Daniel Sinnott
16—James Naughton
17—Joseph Roth
Pleadings
1—Entico Laudano
2—William McGee
3—Henry Struss
4—John Malone
5—Salvatore Guzio
6—Edward Conneford
7—Louis M Gent
8—Samuel Goldstein
9—Edward Harlam
10—Herman B Silver
11—Harry Meyers
12—Morris Wiedelight
13—James O'Neill
14—Battista Russo
15—Philip Wacker
16—Charles Kniler
17—Joseph Nestor
18—Vito Lorenzo
19—John Morgan
20—Jacob Zimmer
21—James O'Neill

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Ely, Clarke, and Thorne for the People.

1—Thomas E Moran
2—James H Gelabert
To fix a day for trial
1—Dcra Schwenk
Patrick Hanratty
Emma Devin
2—Michel G Pasca
3—Albrecht Loewit
4—Arthur N Harris
5—Peter Forrester
6—Morgan T James

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Robert S Campbell
2—Bryant Reilly
3—Abram Lipp
4—John J Ellsworth
5—Bernard Blumfeld
6—Max Kessler
7—Joseph A Delgado

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the people.

1—Giuseppe Asselta
2—Robert Steiner
3—John Zahn
John Zimmer
4—James Brown
5—John Kramer
6—John Lyons
7—Josephine Brown
8—Henry Mauer
9—Henry Gellis
10—Thomas F Driscoll
11—Alexander I Fassler
To fix a day for trial
1—Harris Levy

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Wayne M. French vs. Gerald L. Bethel—Irving J. Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

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SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Dewey—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Feldmark vs. Brown—Louis Adler.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

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9737—Buck vs Houghtaling
5272—Goulden vs Batterman
2067—Berlenbach vs Enders
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5634—Havemeyer vs City of New York
3034—Harris vs Met St R R
9735—Holland vs Dreamland
1127—Rehe vs B H R R
1439—Rosenbaum vs same
6087—Blake vs City of New York
6090—Muldoon vs B H R R
6095, 6096—Skinner vs same
6105—Klarman vs Grauer
6106—Feu vs B H R R
6107—McEwen vs same
6111—Broer vs B H R R
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6119—Dunn vs Wilson & Baillie Mfg Co
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6122—Price vs B H R R
6124—Stein vs Inter St R R
6131—Gibara vs B H RR
7145—Smith vs Ward
10996—Frankenstein vs Cummiskey
11093—Reinheimer vs Heyman

10819—O'Malley vs Hoople
9039—Friese vs Fischer
5636—Millspaugh vs Murphy
6138—Flcarro vs N Y & Queens Co R R
6140—La Forge vs Int St R R
6145—Cochran vs B H R R
6147—Mundree vs Borden's Milk Co
6148—Kennedy vs B H R R
6151—Matters vs same
6153—Hanlon vs C R R of N J
6157—Leigh vs B H R R
6162—Dwyer vs same
6168—Butts vs Rathbun
6170—Dunn Co vs Leffler & Co
6171—McKeon vs B H R R
6174—Premiser vs same
6181—Allen vs B H R R
6182—Anderson vs same et al
6184—H

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1904.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 13) of $1.00 per share of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company preferred stock, represented by stock trust certificates of this company, issued and outstanding, of record on December 17th, 1904, will be paid on January 2d, 1905.
For the purposes of such payment the transfer books for said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 17th, 1904, and will be reopened at opening of business on January 3d, 1905.
Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS COMPANY.
300 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
December 14, 1904.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending January 10, 1905, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record January 10, 1905.
The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record January 10, 1905.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.
The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.
The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.
The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
held this day, the regular semi-annual dividend of **TEN (10%) PER CENT.** and an extra dividend of **TEN (10%) PER CENT.** were declared, payable December 27th, 1904, to stockholders of record of December 20th, 1904.
Transfer Books close December 20th, 1904, at 3 P. M., and reopen December 28th, 1904.
FREDERICK GORE KING,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, Dec. 13th, 1904.

New York County National Bank
New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.
105TH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Fifty Per Cent., (50%) payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY
New York, December 14, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., were declared, payable on and after December 31, 1904, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, December 17, 1904, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 17, 1904, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
30 Nassau Street.
New York, December 15, 1904.
The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19, 1904. Transfer books close December 19, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 3, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
December 8, 1904.
A dividend of 2% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Monday, December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M. W. J. DUANE, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) payable on and after February 10th, 1905, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 23d, 1905.
The Stock Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 23d, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1905.
E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, December 15th, 1904.

CORPORATION LIQUIDATING COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend
No. 9
The Ninth semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 1st, 1905, to all stockholders of record December 31st, 1904; transfer books to close on the 23d of December, 1904, and reopen January 3d, 1905.
JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 3d, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, December 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon and re-opened on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on January 3d, 1905.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, December 14, 1904.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from Dec. 20th to Jan. 1st, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
December 5th, 1904. R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due January 1, 1905, and will reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
New York, December 10, 1904.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1905, and will open January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M. R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
New York, December 10, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 15.
114 Liberty St., New York, December 15, 1904.
The Directors of the International Steam Pump Co. have declared a dividend of One-half of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable January 3, 1905. The transfer books of the Common Stock will close December 20, 1904, and reopen January 4, 1905.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 14, 1904.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed. Lewis Lillie, Treas.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, December 12, 1904.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the capital stock of this company is this day declared, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record December 23, 1904, on which date the transfer books will close and open again January 4, 1905.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.
Spokane, Wash., December 6, 1904.
The usual quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared payable January 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1904, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of The Railroad Securities Company Illinois Central Stock Interest Certificates, Series A, will close on December 17th, 1904, for the regular dividend payment upon said certificates due January 1st, 1905.
Books will reopen on January 3d, 1905.
CHAS. C. TEGETHOFF, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis Railway Company.—Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended Five per cent. Loan.
Interest due January 1st, 1905, on the bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1904. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 9, 1904.
An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 630 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on Dec. 31st to shareholders of record.
Transfer books will close on December 20th.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.—FOUR AND One-half per cent. loan. Interest due January 1st, 1905, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1904.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF JESSE RUBIN, MAMIE and MARTHA BLAUNER, doing business under the firm name of Rubin's Loan Office, has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jesse Rubin having retired from the firm, and will be conducted by Martha Blauner and Mamie Blauner, under the firm name of Rubin's Loan Office.
Copartnership heretofore existing between Louis Rothschild and Isaac Mitteldorf has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All sums due the firm are payable to Louis Rothschild. Louis Rothschild, Isaac Mitteldorf, 45 East 8th St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York

Offers every facility of a modern and well equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $13,000,000

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice President — WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President — EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD	B. AYMAR SANDS	SAMUEL D. STYLES
CLARENCE H. KELSEY	J. HARSEN RHOADES	JOHN B. DENNIS
WILLIAM SALOMON	GEORGE C. CLARK	HENRY R. WILSON

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT	Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK	Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN B. DENNIS	Blair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING	Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD	Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY	Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY	Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN	Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS	Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN	Real Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK	Pres. Gorham Manufacturing Co.
ABRAM M. HYATT	Retired
BRADISH JOHNSON	Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY	Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE	President Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT	Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES	Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON	Real Estate
JAMES I. RAYMOND	A. A. Vantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON	William Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS	Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN	Stern Bros., Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES	Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES	Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD	Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER	Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON	President
WILLIAM G. PARK	Pittsburg, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER	Pres. New York Savings Bank

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)
Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
34 Year 4% Bonds
CITY OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA
30 Year 4% Bonds
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
31 Nassau Street, New York.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
William and Beaver Streets, New York.
ORGANIZED 1853.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
THOMAS T. BARR, Vice President. WALTER E. FREW, Vice President.
FREDERICK T. MARTIN, Cashier.
WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Cashier. WILLIAM H. KETCHUM, Assistant Cashier.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, - - $5,298,675.28

BRANCHES:

ASTOR PLACE BRANCH, Astor Place and Lafayette Place.
ASTORIA BRANCH, Fulton Avenue and Boulevard, (Bor. of Queens.)
BROADWAY BRANCH, Broadway and Spring Street.
EAST SIDE BRANCH, Norfolk and Grand Streets.
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH, Avenue D and 10th Street.
FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH, Fifth Avenue and 10th Street.
FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH, 303 West 42d Street.
GRAND CENTRAL BRANCH, 7 East 42d Street.
GREENPOINT BRANCH, Franklin St. and Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.
HARLEM BRANCH, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue.
HUDSON RIVER BRANCH, 72d Street and Columbus Avenue.
QUEENS COUNTY BRANCH, Borden Av. and Front St., (Bor. of Queens.)
TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET BRANCH, Broadway and 28th Street.
UNIVERSITY BRANCH, Broadway and 113th Street.

UNION SQUARE BRANCH
34 Union Square.
Member of N. Y. Clearing House.

STATEMENT DECEMBER 8, 1904.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$26,688,434 09
Due from Banks		1,801,255 20
Banking Houses and Lots		2,513,162 87
Other Real Estate		14,822 76
Stocks and Bonds		1,274,368 83
Bonds and Mortgages		614,100 00
CASH:		
Clearing House Exchanges	$17,473,999 36	
Specie, Legal Tenders, etc.	9,159,186 33	26,633,185 69
		$59,539,329 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	3,298,675 28
Deposits	54,240,654 16
	$59,539,329 44

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the stockholders of the
U. S. RUBBER RECLAIMING WORKS OF NEW YORK:
You are hereby notified that a special meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 127 Duane Street, New York City, on the 30th day of December, 1904, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting on the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company from $500,000 to $400,000 by redeeming and retiring the preferred stock of the Company now issued and outstanding, amounting to $100,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated New York, December 15th, 1904.
R. A. LOEWENTHAL, Vice President.
WALTER T. ROSEN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOHN A. Roebling's Sons Company of New York will be held at the Company's office, No. 117 Liberty Street, New York City, January 10th, 1905, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
F. W. ROEBLING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of M. Groh's Sons (incorporated) for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the said company, No. 238 West 28th Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1904, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books will remain closed from December 16th, 1904, until December 28th, 1904.—Dated New York, December 16th, 1904.
RUDOLPH H. SCHWARZER, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON BANK, CANAL AND FORsyth Sts., Branch Houston and Clinton Sts., New York, Dec. 15, 1904.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, Canal and Forsyth Streets, on January 11th, 1905.
Polls open from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
WM. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Central Brewing Company of New York for the election of officers and Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held on Thursday, January 26th, 1905, at 1 P. M., at the brewery, 08th Street and East River.
B. T. KEARNS, President.
C. W. LOESCHER, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21st, 1904.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

The annual meeting of stockholders of THE PHOENIX CORK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 104 Chambers St., Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at three o'clock P. M.
GEORGE ALEXANDER, Secy. and Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:
You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.
Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$40,000,000
UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF 1904.

Principal and interest payable:
In New York in U. S. Gold Coin, at the office of Speyer & Co., or, at the holder's option
In London, at the rate of $4.86 per pound Sterling, or
In Frankfort o/M. or Berlin, at the rate of M. 4:20 per Dollar, or
In Paris, at the rate of Fcs. 5.18 per Dollar.

The bonds are in the denominations of $1,000 and $500 U. S. Gold Coin or the equivalents in said foreign currencies, namely: £205.15.2 and £102.17.7; Marks 4,200 and Marks 2,100; Fcs. 5,180 and Fcs. 2,590. They are dated December 1, 1904, mature December 1, 1954, and have coupons attached, payable June 1st and December 1st.

THE BONDS ARE TO BE ALWAYS EXEMPT, BOTH AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM ALL MEXICAN TAXES ALREADY ESTABLISHED, OR THAT MAY IN FUTURE BE ESTABLISHED BY ANY AUTHORITY.

A semi-annual Sinking Fund provides for the gradual retirement of the Bonds in fifty years. During the first five years Bonds are to be drawn for redemption at par; after that time Bonds will be purchased in the market, if the market price be below par, otherwise they will be drawn at par. Except by the operation of this Sinking Fund the Bonds are not subject to compulsory retirement.

The proceeds of the Bonds are to be used to pay off $18,500,000 4½% Gold Treasury Notes maturing June 1, 1905 and June 1, 1906, which have been called for redemption on February 1, 1905; $15,123,000 6% Mexican Silver Subvention Bonds for the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway and the Mexican Southern Railway, and certain amounts of Special Mexican Silver Certificates issued for the construction and exploitation of the Tehuantepec Railway, and the Harbor works at the Ports of Coatzacoalcos, Salina Cruz, Vera Cruz, and Manzanillo. By the contract of purchase from the Mexican Government, the balance of the proceeds is to be used for payment for the foregoing public works not yet completed.

The undersigned, having privately sold about $25,000,000 of the Bonds, offer the balance for public subscription at 94 per cent. and accrued interest.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock on December 19, 1904, and will be closed at 3 o'clock on the same day, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds on or before December 21, 1904.

Pending the delivery of definitive Bonds, Temporary Certificates will be issued by Speyer & Co.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously:
In LONDON by MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, and
In AMSTERDAM by MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS.

Application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, and in Europe.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A STATEMENT FROM SENOR LIC. DON JOSE Y LIMANTOUR, SECRETARY OF STATE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES AND PUBLIC CREDIT OF MEXICO, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14TH, 1904.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine Street.
HARVEY FISK & SONS,
62 Cedar Street.

$900,000
UNITED TRACTION CO.
Albany and Troy, N. Y.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 100 YEAR 4 1-2 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Dated March 1, 1904. Due June 1, 2004.
Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City. Coupon bonds, with privilege of registration of principal. Denomination $1,000. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Capital Stock		$4,999,950
Funded Debt:		
Consolidated Mtge. 100-year bonds authorized		6,500,000
Issued	$1,068,000	
Reserved to retire underlying bonds	4,073,000	
In escrow for future improvements	1,359,000	
Total		$6,500,000

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

As officially reported for the year ending June 30, 1904:

Gross earnings	$1,704,758 53
Operating expenses, including taxes and rentals	1,194,139 31
Net earnings	$ 510,619 22
Interest on bonds	253,935 00
Surplus	$ 256,684 22

The net earnings of the Company for the five months ending November 30, 1904, were over 26 per cent. in excess of the net earnings for the corresponding period of 1903.

The Company since its formation has paid 5 per cent. dividends on its capital stock.

PRICE AND CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
BANKERS
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment, viz.: One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:**

4474	5180	6298	7502	8898	9548	10803	11519
4541	5232	6306	7633	8910	9626	10804	11551
4558	5265	6344	7655	8975	9673	10812	11557
4572	5306	6345	7662	8981	9677	10848	11577
4617	5516	6355	7708	9016	9812	10885	11607
4695	5564	6383	7775	9030	9991	10888	11635
4730	5608	6404	7790	9036	9995	10947	11637
4754	5651	6509	7805	9045	10125	10997	11665
4759	5670	6739	7808	9061	10165	11099	11670
4786	5706	6924	7863	9103	10388	11109	11693
4844	5808	7010	7901	9110	10402	11123	11717
4848	5869	7074	8139	9151	10439	11133	11769
4851	5975	7079	8167	9157	10502	11139	11828
4903	6038	7113	8271	9260	10503	11193	11835
4931	6061	7121	8308	9312	10505	11240	11837
5017	6068	7127	8375	9327	10590	11253	11987
5073	6076	7312	8439	9432	10644	11389	12012
5119	6154	7327	8485	9486	10654	11394	12025
5122	6156	7459	8494	9511	10697	11399	12039
5132	6237	7462	8628	9513	10752	11419	12060
5158	6265	7490	8770	9525	10788	11488	12211

and thirty-three (33) bonds, $500 each, numbers:

1019	1188	1418	1611	2005	2179	2303	2415
1071	1236	1470	1708	2054	2253	2343	2433
1079	1316	1499	1908	2087	2262	2347	2494
1159	1410	1543	2002	2143	2287	2375	2498
1165							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **after the first day of January, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed,

The New England Trust Company, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., December 14, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., December 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on December 20, 1904, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., December 13, 1904.—Sealed proposals for constructing boathouse here will be received until 12 M., January 12, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Boathouse," addressed ABE. R. BICKHAM, Q. M.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
61 WALL STREET, New York.
847 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

JOHN HONE & CO,
58 NEW STREET, N. Y.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
Stocks and Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or on margin

Herbert F. Thomas. Robert Maclay.
Thomas, Maclay & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway.
Branch Office, The Ansonia.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
WEST 125TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from Five to Five Hundred Dollars,
FOUR Per Centum:
On deposits from Five Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Thursday, Dec. 15, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44,950	Amal. Copper	64½	66	63½	64¾
40	Am. Car & Fdy.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝
80	Am. Ice	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
110	Am. Ice pf	38	38½	38	38½
60	Am. Locomo	31½	31½	31⅜	31½
10	Am. Smelting	78½	78½	78½	78½
1,880	Am. Sugar	130¼	130¾	130	130
3,940	At. T. & S. Fe	82½	83⅜	82⅝	83⅜
1,800	Bal. & Ohio	99½	100¼	99½	99⅞
3,740	Brook. R. T.	58⅞	59⅛	58⅝	58⅞
10	Can. Pac.	129	129	129	129
10	Ches. & Ohio	47	47	47	47
280	Chi. Gt. West	22½	22½	22	22⅜
3,340	Ch., M. & St. P.	167⅞	168¼	167½	167½
2,900	Col. F. & I.	43¾	44¼	42⅝	43½
30	Col. South.	21	21	20⅜	20⅜
6,700	Erie	35¾	36¾	35⅝	35⅞
40	Ill. Central	152½	152½	152½	152½
280	Louis. & Nash.	137⅝	138½	137½	138¼
3,190	Met. Street	119	121⅛	119	119¾
120	Mex. Central	20⅞	21⅜	20¼	20⅞
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	29¾	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	61¾	61⅝	61¾	61⅝
1,930	Mo. Pacific	106	106¼	105⅞	106⅛
410	N. Y., O. & W.	43	43½	43	43¼
180	Nor. & West	77¾	78½	77½	78¼
40	Pac. Mail	40¾	40⅝	40	40
2,940	Pennsylvania	134½	135	134¼	134¾
80	People's Gas	105⅞	105⅞	104⅞	105⅝
20	Pres. Steel Car	38	38	38	38
34,980	Reading	77⅝	78¾	77½	77⅞
50	Rep. Steel	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
10	Rep. Steel pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
2,870	Rock Island	31½	32½	31½	31½
20	St. L. S. W.	24	24	24	24
2,780	South. Pac.	60¾	61¼	60⅜	61⅜
780	South. Ry.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝
560	Tenn. C. & I.	67½	68	67½	67⅝
120	Tex. Pac.	33½	34¼	33½	33⅞
8,040	Union Pac.	107⅜	108⅛	107⅛	108
6,600	U. S. Leather	10⅝	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
21,610	U. S. Steel	27⅛	27⅞	27	27½
65,900	U. S. Steel pf.	88	89½	87⅝	88⅜
160	Wabash	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½
50	Wabash pf	42¼	42¾	42½	42¼
10	Wis. Central	23	23	23	23
224,190					

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Tob. 4s	71½	71½	71½	71½
5,000	Bal. & Ohio 4s	103	103	103	103
1,000	Japanese 6s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	Penn. 3½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
$10,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,539,556
Gold	86,012,978
Silver	9,669,968
United States notes	4,158,894
Treasury notes of 1890	41,132
National banknotes	13,014,087
Total receipts this day	1,340,427
Total receipts this month	23,935,178
Total receipts this year	256,257,126
Total expenditures this day	1,700,000
Total expenditures this month	21,980,000
Total expenditures this year	280,511,746
Deposits in National banks	122,804,307

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$529,869,969
Silver dollars	477,657,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,301,710
Silver bullion of 1890	1,831,290
Total	$1,018,709,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bull

BUSINESS MEN FOR BANKRUPTCY TRUSTEES

Credit Men's Association to Submit List to the Courts.

LECTURED BY JUDGE HOLT

Merchants Told That They Alone Are to Blame for Faulty Administration of the Law.

The New York Association of Credit Men gave a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night at which the guests of honor and chief speakers were Judge George C. Holt of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York; Macgrane Coxe, a referee in bankruptcy for the same district, and William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, President of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy. As an outcome of the dinner there will probably be an improvement in the administration of the Bankruptcy law in this city.

There has been some complaint by business men of the working of the law, and the object of the dinner last night was to give those responsible for its administration an opportunity to tell the business men plainly that they were chiefly to blame for the features of which they complain.

The immediate result was the announcement by President Malcolm Graham, Jr., that a list of men in various branches of mercantile life, and expert in their own lines, who would be competent and willing to act as trustees and receivers in bankruptcy, would be submitted by the Credit Men's Association to the Judges and referees.

The law in its present form was warmly defended by Mr. Hotchkiss, who said, in part:

"If any defects have become noticeable, what is the remedy? Legislation? I think not. Co-operation on the part of creditors in securing the administering of the law with these evils eliminated? Yes; years ago a man wise in these matters stated an axiomatic truth when he said, 'The basic defect of the administering of the bankruptcy law is the supineness of creditors.' Never was that more true than to-day. Not only supineness; but, if I may be permitted to say it, ignorance of the law and the system, and, what is still worse, when ignorance does not obtain, a squeamishness about voicing your rights to the Judges and referees."

Mr. Hotchkiss said that the loopholes in the present law were the appointment of "kindly" receivers, the pooling of creditors, doctored appraisals, and snap rates, all of which could be prevented by intelligent activity on the part of the creditors.

Judge Holt declared that many of the men who object to the present law liked the old State system, because of the personal benefits which they derived from it. He declared that the one great defect in the administration of the law now was delay in the settlement of estates.

"Better give the creditors $30,000 at the end of thirty days," he said, "than nurse the estate for a year and get $32,000. Quick action and quick dividends is what the creditors want, and the man who will be reappointed a receiver in my court is the man who has made a quick settlement of his first receivership."

Judge Holt also defended the appointment of a single firm of auctioneers to conduct sales in bankruptcy, on the ground that it was necessary to have some one whose honesty and ability were known to the Court.

LARGE GOLD EXPORTS LIKELY.

Many Inquiries for Gold Coin for Shipment—Further Engagement of Bars.

Only the absence of shipping facilities prevented yesterday a large outflow of gold to Germany. The foreign exchange market continued to show great strength, the price of demand sterling advancing to 4.8720 and closing at the highest. That the outflow of gold is likely to continue is indicated by the fact that Lazard Frères yesterday engaged all the gold bars that the Assay Office may be able to prepare during the coming week. The amount that Goldman, Sachs & Co. will take under their engagement already announced will probably be $1,500,000, instead of $1,000,000. At the Sub-Treasury yesterday a number of inquiries were received in regard to taking of gold for coin for export, and it is believed that unless conditions in the exchange market alter materially to-day, which does not appear at all likely, a large amount of gold coin will be taken for shipment on Saturday. It was suggested yesterday that to supply bars for export the Treasury Department might have gold bars sent by mail from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury to the New York Sub-Treasury, as was done at the time of the resumption of specie payments in 1879, but at the Sub-Treasury here it was said that such a transfer of gold bars was not likely to be made except for the Government's own convenience, and at the moment there did not appear to be any such reason for bringing the bars here. A very slight widening of the sterling rates in New York and in Paris will probably result in shipments of coin to Paris as well as to Germany.

Mexican Bonds Offered at 94.

That the United States has become a creditor instead of a debtor nation, as was the case up to a few years ago, is shown by the successive absorption here of the first-class bonds of foreign Governments. The latest issue offered to investors is that of $40,000,000 of 4 per cent. gold bonds of the United States of Mexico. This issue was taken from the Mexican Government by a syndicate managed by Speyer & Co., and the bankers now announce that they have sold privately about $25,000,000 of the issue and offer the balance for public subscription at 94 per cent. and accrued interest.

Small North German Lloyd Dividend.

BREMEN, Dec. 15.—The Directorate of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company held a meeting here to-day. It is stated that the dividend for 1904 will be only 2 or 3 per cent., in consequence of the heavy decrease in earnings during the first ten months of the year, due to the rate war.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 15.—Highest, lowest, and last quotations on the Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	A. V. pf.	31	31	31
120	Con. Ice	8¼	8	8¼
270	Crucible Steel	9	8¾	8¾
140	Crucible Steel pf.	48¼	48	48
297	Fire Proof	11¼	10¾	11
75	Fire Proof pf.	33½	33¼	33¼
24	M. L. & H.	39	39	39
50	Mon. Water	45	45	45
1,095	Pittsburg Coal	22¼	21	21½
890	Pittsburg Coal pf.	81½	80	80½
85	Pittsburg C. & G.	73	72½	72½
8	River Coal pf.	29½	29	29½
130	Sewer Pipe	26½	26¼	26½
94	Stove & Range	87	86	87
144	Stove & Range pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾
725	U. S. S.	27¾	27	27¾
50	U. S. S. pf.	88¾	88	88¾
10	West Air.	146	146	146
40	West. Elec. 2ds	89	89	89

Applications to List.

The following companies have applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list additional securities: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $7,000,000 additional Pittsburg, Lake Erie and Western Virginia system refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1941; the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, $637,000 additional 4 per cent. guaranteed refunding mortgage bonds of 1936.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 1,150,000 francs. Treasury accounts current increased 14,950,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 3,975,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 275,000 francs, silver in hand increased 1,175,000 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $358,246,720; balances, $10,920,012; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $261,027.

Money on call in London, 1½@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8445; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8760.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 11-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Money was in better demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange requirements. Discounts were affected by the price of bar gold and Continental exchanges.

On the Stock Exchange there was a better tendency. There was some anxiety regarding the outcome of the account, with the completion of which operators were largely occupied. Consols were firm.

Americans opened weak, recovered, became moderately active, fluctuated, were very sensitive, and closed unsettled.

Kafirs were firm. Goldfields were the feature.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95¼.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 15-16; consols for the account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 85; Atchison preferred, 104¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 102¼; Canadian Pacific, 132½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 171; De Beers, 18⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 31; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88¼; Erie, 36⅞; Erie first preferred, 75¾; Erie second preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¼; New York Central, 139; Norfolk and Western, 80¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 44⅜; Pennsylvania, 69¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 39⅝; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 62⅜; Union Pacific, 110; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 28; United States Steel preferred, 90⅜; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish 4s, 89.

Bar silver steady at 27 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅜@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £190,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.05; Lisbon, 16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The tone on the Bourse to-day at first was heavy, subsequently became stronger, and at the close was firm. Fears in regard to the passage of the Income Tax bill depressed rentes. Rio Tintos were very firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 92.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was adversely affected by a report circulated here that the United States Congress intends to investigate the Steel Trust.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 36½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Over one-half of to-day's local sales were in Reading common. New York was the principal trader in it, and was continually shifting its position, at times buying, then turning seller. Commission house business was generally dull. There was good buying of Lehigh Coal and Navigation stock up to 110, with a late reaction to 107¾, which was also the closing bid. It closed yesterday at 104¾. The report that a five-day option had been given on the stock deposited with George H. Earle, Jr., is confirmed, and it is stated to have been secured "in the interests of New York people." Lehigh Valley moved irregularly, but the buying was considered good. American Railways sold off ¾, while International Smokeless Powder advanced 1. Active trading and a show of strength developed in Philadelphia Electric, but it was easier after the announcement that the common Electric interests had been given more time for the consideration of their ordinance. United Gas Improvement rose 1 point. Total sales, 62,144 shares; $85,600 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	48¼	48	48
200	Atchison	82½	82⅜	82½
1,333	Cambria Steel	25¼	25	25
65	Catawissa 1st pf.	61	61	61
75	Catawissa 2d pf.	61	61	61
1,360	Con. Lake Superior	8¼	8	8⅛
500	Con. Lake Superior pf.	16¼	16	16¼
139	Con. Traction, N. J.	78	78	78
282	Diamond Steel pf.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
50	Electric Co. of America	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Erie	35¾	35¾	35¾
10	Inter. Smoke. Powder	25	25	25
10	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	25	25	25
911	Lehigh Valley R. R.	54¼	53⅝	54¼
2,085	Lehigh Navigation	110	109¾	110¼
1,400	Marsden	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
406	Penn. R. R.	67⅜	67 3-16	67⅜
30	Penn. Traffic	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Penn. Steel pf.	96	96	96
9	Penn. Salt	103½	103½	103½
595	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98½
9,875	Philadelphia Electric	10¼	10¼	10¼
223	Philadelphia Co.	41½	41⅜	41½
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¼	46¼	46½
33,210	Reading	39 7-16	38½	39
34	Reading 2d pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Rock Island	31¾	31¾	31¾
300	Susquehanna Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Tidewater Steel	1½	1½	1½
50	U. G. Imp.	106	105	106
7,000	U. S. Steel	27⅞	27	27½
1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	88¼	88⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—New York exchange to-day was 20c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Local speculation dragged idly. There was small incentive either for arbitrage work between the local Exchange and the Eastern market or for minor pool operations, considering the dullness of general trading. There was some small business in Can preferred, Biscuit common, and Brick issues, but price changes during the morning were not suggestive.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Can	10¼	10	10
650	American Can pf.	59⅜	58¾	58¾
50	American Radiator	76	76	76
7	Chicago Telephone	145	145	145
10	Chicago Un. Tract. pf.	43	43	43
10	Chicago Title and Trust	165¾	165¾	165¾
2	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
5	Chicago City Ry.	186¾	186¾	186¾
10	Am. Shipbuilding	37	37	37
30	Diamond Match	136	135	136
10	Illinois Brick	12	12	12
350	Illinois Brick pf.	72½	72	72
400	Met. El.	23	23	23
8	No. Chicago	76	76	76
512	Nat. Biscuit	57	56¾	56¾
119	Nat. Biscuit pf.	115½	115½	115½
1	Nat. Carbon pf.	109	109	109
70	Street's Stable Car pf.	100¾	100	100¾
11	So. Side El.	97	97	97
150	Un. Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
210	Un. Box Board pf.	11½	11	11
130	Western Stone	22¾	22¾	22¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firmer; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 Per Cent.

Dull Times Again—Scant News, Small Business, and Little Movement of Prices.

The temperature of the Stock Exchange fell to 730,835 shares yesterday, with other signs of less febrile disturbance. Not only was the business the smallest for nearly three full months; the tone was more natural. That is to say, there was still somewhat excessive tenderness to attack, but there was also ready response to support, and as there was less of either, there developed that state of masterly inactivity which best promotes recuperation by invalids. There are still those who take portentous views of the results of the next bulletin from Boston, but there is a more general disposition to assume London's rather bored but a trifle amused attitude. But the smiles are a little too strained to be consistent with entire indifference, and the next chapter is assured of attention. Amalgamated and Steel preferred were both active and strong. Atchison's improvement perhaps indicated a more favorable second thought regarding its bond issue, and Louisville rose in anticipation of its increased dividend, announced as 3 per cent., presumably semi-annually hereafter. The local tractions responded moderately to the announcement of the association with them of Interborough's contractor. Interborough was similarly weak upon the same consideration, but recovered.

Besides the price movement the most interesting news was the strength of sterling, promising exports of gold of several millions within the next few days. It is going from the quarter where it is most plentiful and whence it can best be spared to where it is more appreciated. So long as our currency is based partially on silver and bonds, and is in redundant supply, we naturally lose gold. There is no particular harm, but it would be interesting to have a trustworthy estimate of the probable total, and its effect upon the surplus. This unseasonable strength of exchange is very timely in connection with pending currency legislation, and points a moral which ought to be of assistance to those who need all the help they can muster. Wheat and corn were both strong, and cotton was weak. The outlook for railway legislation which shall be protective to both railways and shippers helps to improve sentiment.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Kan. City So.	1
American Express	3	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
American Locomotive	½	Met. Securities	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Anaconda	4½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Atl. Coast Line	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., S. & W.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Norf. & West.	1
Can. Pacific	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	People's Gas	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi & N. W.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del & Hudson	1	Southern Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Detroit So. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	Union Pacific	½
Erie	⅝	U. S. Realty	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Evans & P. H.	1½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Wabash	½
Int. Power	⅞	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1¼	Lake E. & W. pf.	4
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	½	National Biscuit	½
Brunswick	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Cent. of N. J.	1	2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	⅞	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Peoria & Eastern	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
C., C., C & St. L. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Con. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Twin City	1
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Union Bag & P.	¾
Fed. Min. & S.	⅝	U. S. Pipe pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	West. E. & M.	¾
Kn. Ice, Chi., pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo. Pac. con. 6s....1⅛ | Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s.....1 | Lehigh Val. Coal 1st.3
Con. Gas deb. 6s....1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 15	730,835
To date this year	178,683,152
Corresponding date last year	155,933,163

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 15	$3,275,000
To date this year	$990,381,560
Corresponding date last year	$863,029,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago and Alton Railway preferred stock.
National Enameling and Stamping Company.
Norfolk and Western Railroad common stock.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Dec. 10 were 805,584 tons, making the total for the year to date 38,029,637 tons, against 39,194,170 tons last year.

The Canton rolling mill of the American Sheet Steel Company, which has been idle a year, has been ordered to start up Jan. 1.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Springfield, Ill., by the St. Louis and Northwestern Railway Company to construct a railroad from Edwardsville to East St. Louis, Ill.

The capital stock of the Mexican Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has been increased from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were advanced half a cent yesterday to $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Louis. and Nash. Increases Dividend.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday declared the long-expected increased dividend. Heretofore the rate has been 2½ per cent. semi-annually, making the annual rate 5 per cent. The dividend declared yesterday was for 3 per cent. It was not stated that further dividends were to be paid semi-annually at this rate, but it is understood that it is the intention to place the stock permanently on a 6 per cent. basis. The dividend is payable Feb. 10, to stockholders of record of Jan. 23, when the books close.

$8,200,000 Detroit Railway Bonds.

An issue of $8,200,000 Detroit United Railway first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds is offered to investors by Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. of New York at 94½ per cent. and accrued interest. The Detroit United Railway owns and operates 533 miles of standard gauge track, constituting practically the entire street railway system of Detroit. The total issue of these bonds is $25,000,000, of which only $10,700,000 are outstanding, including the amount now offered.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The money market to-day was easy. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, commercial, 4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $29,157,790. Balances, $1,332,203. Sub-Treasury debit, 311,125. The foreign exchange market was firm. Sterling rates were advanced ¼ cent all around. Actual rates:

Cables	4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	4.84¾
Commercial		4.83¾
Francs	5.15¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95¾	.95¼
Guilders	.40⅛	.40¼

The stock market was dull all day and this afternoon it was weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	Atchison	83⅞	82½	83¼
50	Atchison pf.	102	102	102
3	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
102	Boston & Albany	253	252	252
10	Boston & Maine	175	175	175
50	Fitchburg pf.	140	140	140
100	Massachusetts Electric	14½	14½	14½
8	Mass. Electric pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾
45	New York, N. H. & H.	196½	196	196½
2	Old Colony	203½	203½	203½
10	Fere Marquette	75	75	75
7	Fere Marquette pf.	78	78	78
1,157	Union Pacific	108½	107½	107¾
10	Union Pacific pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Vermont & Mass.	172⅝	172⅝	172⅝
27	West End	93	92½	93
23	West End pf.	113½	113	113½

TELEPHONES.

186	American	144½	144	144
10	Cumberland	122½	122½	122½
100	Mexican	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
100	Western	20½	20½	20½
4	Western pf.	99	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

500	Am. Agricult. Chemical	22¼	21½	21½
98	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	86¾	86	86½
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	6	6	
24	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	25	24¾	25
1,217	American Sugar	140	138½	139
60	American Sugar pf.	138	137	138
100	American Woolen	20½	20	20½
86	American Woolen pf.	92¾	92¼	92¼
10	Dominion Iron & Steel	18	18	18
5	Edison	252	252	252
1,110	Edison rights	5	4¼	4⅝
555	Massachusetts Gas	37	37	37
351	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	80¼	80¾
50	Mergenthaler	195¼	195	195
32	Pullman	235	235	235
50	Seattle Electric pf.	94	94	94
18	Swift & Co.	114¾	113½	113½
180	United Fruit	105¼	105	105
15	United Shoe Machine	59¾	59¾	59¾
50	United States Leather	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
159	United States Leather pf.	102½	102	102½
1,665	United States Steel	28	27	27½
2,710	United States Steel pf.	89	87⅞	88⅜
50	Westinghouse	90	90	90

MINING.

700	Allouez	18	17¾	18
6,823	Amalgamated	65⅞	63⅝	65
200	American Zinc	12½	12¼	12¼
105	Atlantic	16¼	16	16¼
600	Bingham	34	33½	33½
525	Boston Consolidated	6⅝	6½	6½
6	Calumet & Hecla	645	645	645
410	Centennial	25	24⅞	25
2,515	Copper Range	67	65½	66¾
195	Daly-West	13	12½	13
30	Franklin	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,400	Granby	6	5⅝	5⅝
8,883	Greene Consolidated	27	25¾	25⅞
100	Guanajuato	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	Isle Royale	25	25	25
325	Mass	9	8¾	8¾
500	Mayflower	1	1	1
30	Michigan	9½	9¼	9¼
695	Mohawk	51	49⅞	50
1,110	Montana C. & C.	5	4⅞	5
220	Old Dominion	25	24¾	24⅞
280	Osceola	92	92	92
238	Parrot	27	26½	26½
2	Quincy	103	102	102
50	Rhode Island	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
595	Shannon	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
55	Tamarack	116	115	115
552	Trinity	11¼	10¾	11¼
1,912	United States	24¾	24¼	24⅜
1,223	Utah	42⅝	42	42¼
100	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼
82	Winthrop	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
25	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¼	104⅝	Kn. Ice, Chi. pf.	10¼	11⅝
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105⅛	Lacl. G. pf.	90	99
2s, r., 1918	104⅞	105	L. H. & W. 3s	39	
2s, c., 1918	104⅞	105	Lake Shore	270	
4s, 1918, sm.	104⅞		Long Island	55	62
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106¼	Man. C. R.	240	
4s, c., 1907	106¾	106⅞	Man. Beach	9½	11
4s, r., 1925	150¾	131¼	Md. C. pf.	105	
4s, c., 1925	131	131⅝	Mich. Cent.	135	140
D. 5-65s.	120	121	M. & S. Co.	42	46
Philippine 4s.	109	111	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	144¾	148
Adams Exp.	236	250	M. L., H. & Power	80¼	81
Alb. & Sus. ex div.	225		N. C. & St. L.	141	145
Alle. & W.	151		Nat. Bis. pf.	115½	116½
Allis-Ch. pf.	61	70	Nat. Enam.	20	22½
Am. Coal	180	250	Nat. Em. pf.	84	89
A. C. O. pf.	94	95	Nat. L. pf.	96½	98
A. Dist. Tel.	38	39	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¼	40
A. L. Co. pf.	37	41	N. Cent.	42	46
A. S. & R. pf.	112	113	N. Y. B. & M.	170	
Am. S., ex d.	165	170	N. Y. & N.	100	101
Am. Sn. pf.	96	100	N. Y. & N. pf.	95	110
Am. St. F.	12½	13¾	N. Y. C. & H., ex d.	195½	198
A. S. F. pf.	51½	52	N. Y. C. & St. L.	42	44
A. T. & C. pf.	137	140	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
A. T. & C.	93	95	N. Y. D. Co.	18½	25
A. T. & T.	143	146	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	49½	52
Am. Tob. pf.	147¼		N. Y. & N.	165	170
A. W. Co. pf.	91¾	93	N. & W. pf.	92½	94
Ann Arbor.	32	36	Ont. Min.	3½	4⅛
Ann A.	62	66	P. C. 1st pf.	97	105
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	96¼	P. C. 2d pf.	90	83½
B. & O. pf.	95	90	Pere Marq.	75	80
B. A. L. pf.	105		P., G. C. & C.	73	78
B. Un. Gas.	210	215	P., C. & St. L.	105	106
B., R. & P.	155	160	P., C. & St. L. pf.	105	
B. H. & E. pf.	155	165	P. Ft. W. & C.	183	
B. & S. pf.	82	87	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	
Butterick Co.	60	63	Quicksilver	2	2¼
Canada So.	70	71½	Quicksil'r pf.	4	6
C. & S. A. Tel.	116	119	R. R. S. pf.	90	91
C. & A. pf.	80	85	Read. 1st pf.	89	90½
C., B. & Q.	197½		Rens. & Sar. ex div.	208	
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	145	R., W. & O.	135	138
C. G. W. pf.			St. J. & G. I.	15	17
A.	64	65	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	56
C. G. W. 4d	87	88½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23	28
C., I. & L. pf.	78	80	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	74	78
C., M. & St. P.	181	183	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	180	184
C., St. P., M. & Om.	150	153	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	52	56
C., St. P. & O. pf.	187	193	St. L. & S. W. pf.	23	28
C., L. & W. pf.	90	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	74	78
Cleve. & P.	184		St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	180	184
C., F. & I. pf.	85		St. L. & S. W. pf.	22½	25
C. & H. C. & Iron	103	170	St. L. & S. W. pf. ctfs.	132	138
Consol. C.	80	90	S.-S. S. & I. 59		59½
C. P. Co. pf.	78½	79	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	102	104
D., L. & W.	325	335	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	97½	100
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	27	S. R. & T.	3	3⅝
Dia. Match.	135	140	T. F. & T.	34	40
D., S. S. & A.	10¼	12	Third Av.	131	133
D. S., S. & A. pf.	20½	21	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90	T. R. & L.	22⅜	23½
Ft. W. & D. pf.	35	39	U. R. & P. pf.	70	74
F. M. & S. pf.	76	79	Un. Rys.	20	22½
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	65	U. S. C. I. P. & Ry.	17¼	18½
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102	U. S. Exp.	115	122
G. & St. Tel. pf.	222	228	U. S. R. & Ref.	15	22
Homestake.	70	73	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	36	42
Ind. & S.	103		U. S. Rub.	30½	31
I. S. P. pf.	84	86	Va.-C. C. Co.	112	113
Iowa Cent.	27⅝	29½	Va. I., C. & Coke	36½	38
Iowa C. pf.	80	85	W.-P. Exp.	237	249

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys 574 Fifth Avenue for $350,000—Further Purchases on East Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets—Broadway Corner Sold on the Heights—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for Jesse C. Woodhull, to an investor, the new six-story building 574 Fifth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100. The price was $350,000. The property is opposite the Windsor Arcade.

More Buying on 39th and 40th Streets.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for W. E. Finn 13 East Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining the Hotel Touraine, a stable on lot 24 by 98.9, together with the abutting property at 16 East Fortieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 98.9. The buyer, presumably, is the client of the same firm of brokers who purchased earlier in the week 18 East Fortieth Street, and who now controls a frontage of 51 feet at that point with the 24-foot lot extending through to Thirty-ninth Street. The adjoining lots to the east on Thirty-ninth Street, together with 268 and 270 Madison Avenue, are owned by George Macculloch Miller.

New Hotel Near Times Square.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new twelve-story hotel to be erected at 71 to 75 West Forty-fifth Street, by the Longacre Realty Company, of which E. Clifford Potter is President. The structure will have a façade of brick, with trimmings of limestone and terra cotta. The cost is estimated at $300,000 by Architects Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout.

Building Sold on West 17th Street.

Innes & Center, in conjunction with H. J. Sachs, have sold 114 and 116 West Seventeenth Street, a four-story building, on plot 50 by 92. It is reported that Louis Sachs is the buyer.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Gertrude K. Graham, to an investor, the five-story triple apartment house 424 West Twentieth Street, 33.4 by 92.

Charles Shortmeier has sold 306 West Thirty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 19 by 98.9.

Builders Buy Broadway Corner.

Franklin Pettit has sold to the George W. Walker Company, builders, the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Thomas & Son have sold for the O'Mahoney estate 1,422 Amsterdam Avenue, for E. McMahon, 1,424 Amsterdam Avenue for J. Murray, 1,426 Amsterdam Avenue for D. Sargent, 1,428 Amsterdam Avenue for the North American Realty Company, 1,430 Amsterdam Avenue, and for J. Murray, 1,432 Amsterdam Avenue—all to L. Rosenzweig, who will improve the plot by building four six-story tenements.

Thomas & Son have also sold, in conjunction with A. Gompoel, for Thomas J. McGuire, the two five-story double flats 968 and 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, on plot 74.3 by 100.

Sale of Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

Max Marx has bought the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, a plot of about 6½ lots, 100 by 165.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Wadsworth Avenue. The same brokers recently negotiated the sale of five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and that of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Third Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Andrew J. Connick has bought from Theodore M. Banta the block front on the north side of Academy Street, between Broadway and Cooper Street, a plot 250 by 100.

New Studios for Women Artists.

The four-story and basement brownstone apartment house at 111 East Fifty-sixth Street is to be remodeled into a studio building for the exclusive use of women artists. The present building, which stands on a lot 20 feet by 105 feet, has been sold by William J. Hoagland through the firm of Collins & Collins. The purchaser, whose name the brokers will not divulge at present, has taken the property at the suggestion of many friends among women artists, who say that it is almost impossible to obtain studios except in blocks in which there are stables.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for the estate of Henry Eagle to Henry M. Carse, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 129 East Thirtieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that the Morton Trust Company, as trustee, has sold 565 and 567 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 65.4 by 100.

Max Sturtz has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25.6 by 102.2.

Buyer for West 88th Street House.

The City Trust Company has sold 112 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story stone-front flat on lot 25.7 by 100.8.

Theodore Rogers Brill has sold for the Reserve Realty Company to the Cooper Realty Company 211 to 215 West Eighty-eighth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100.8.

Clarence Palits has sold for Shapiro S. Portman to J. Goldstein the five-story flat 140 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 34.6 by 100.11.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Whynee & Kaufman to Israel Schneittacher 104 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, a five-story triple flat.

William V. Lalor has sold for H. W. J. Vanderminden to A. Guthman & Co. 310 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Madison Street Tenements Sold.

Abe Kassel has bought, in conjunction with Isaac Goldberg, the new six-story tenement 208 and 210 Madison Street, 42.1 by 100.

Freedman & Chenken have sold for the Foeller estate to Well & Mayer, 96 East Seventh Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Luis Kraus the five-story front and rear tenements 432 East Eleventh Street, to Charles R. Faruolo.

The deal affecting 119 and 121 East Thirty-first Street was a trade, the buyer, John T. Delaney, giving in part payment the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a three-story brick building on plot 45 by 100.

Lease of Buildings in "Swamp."

Irving P. Lovejoy has leased 18 to 24 Ferry Street, six-story buildings, for George F. Hewitt & Brother to the United States Leather Company for a term of years at an annual rental of $15,000.

Deal Near Hunt's Point Station.

J. Clarence Davies has sold to a client of H. J. Sachs the block comprising about fifteen lots, bounded by Hunt's Point Road, Whitlock Avenue and the New Haven Railroad's property at the Hunt's Point station.

Max Rosenthal has bought from Robert and George Armstrong and Hannah Elliott the plot, 46.3 by 91.1 by 48.2 by 91.1, on the west side of Union Avenue, 68.6 feet north of Home Street.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have effected an exchange between the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company and Mors Johnson, whereby the line separating Mr. Johnson's property, 1,440 Minford Place, from the Central Realty's property adjoining is straightened out. Mr. Johnson acquires an irregular piece at the rear of his house and sells to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company a triangular parcel fronting 3 feet on Minford Place, between Jennings and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets.

Paul Weber has sold for Mrs. Emily Wolf to Mrs. Carolina Weber the southeast corner of Eastburn Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Duggan & Wall have sold for a client the four-story triple flat 631 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Mrs. S. Foster.

Francis Haff has sold for G. S. Sheppard three lots on Gun Hill Road, near Hull Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a plot, 100 by 114, on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, east of White Plains Avenue. The same firm has sold to S. Kaplan a plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Beach and Elm Streets; also, to Marrgolin Brothers, a plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Beach Avenue, east of Tilden Avenue, and to a Mr. Kravitz, a plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, west of Fourth Avenue.

H. J. Cantrell & Co. have sold for Patrick Connor two lots on Mohegan Avenue, one lot on Waterloo Place, and one lot on Tremont Avenue, near Daly Avenue; also, to a Mr. Heiman, six lots on Cambreling Avenue; also, for a Mr. Mitchell, a plot on the south side of Garden Street, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and the southwest corner of Cambreling Avenue; also, to F. M. Wood, three lots on Hughes Avenue, near Crescent Avenue; also, to a Mr. Ovens, a dwelling and two lots on Topping Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Big Purchase of Flatbush Lots.

Halprin & Federman have sold for A. Marked to Halprin & Schurman and others a plot of twenty-five lots in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, running through from New York Avenue to East Thirty-fourth Street, 100 by 523.

Lubetkin Brothers have bought the following properties in Brooklyn: Nos. 244 and 246 Hamburg Avenue, two three-story frame buildings, on plot 50 by 75; also, 173 Woodbine Street, a three-story frame building, with store, on lot 25 by 100; also, 261 Stanhope Street, a three-story brick building, 25 by 65 by 100; also, 329 Knickerbocker Avenue, a three-story frame building, with store, 25 by 60 by 100; also, 503 Central Avenue, a three-story brick house, 25 by 75 by 100. They have sold the house 343 Hamburg Avenue, a three-story brick building, with stores, 25 by 65 by 95, to a Mr. Goldstein.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

86th St, 316, 318, and 320 East, s s, 195 ft e of 2d Av, each 20x102.2, three four-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, to Hattie Zwinge..... $56,800

120th St, 54 and 56 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to J. P. Brennan. 75,036

By Peter F. Meyer.

Mulford Av, e s, 1,623 ft n of Pelham Road, six lots, each 25x100; foreclosure sale, to R. Schmidt..... 2,500

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

William's Bridge Road, w s, 117.3 ft s of New Haven Railroad tracks, 378x523 and irregular, vacant; partition sale, to George P. Baisley..... 3,925

William's Bridge Road, w s, adjoining New Haven Railroad tracks on the south, 35x200, vacant; partition sale, to George P. Baisley..... 850

Washington St, n e s, 117.3 ft s e of Westchester Av, Cebrie Park, 25.4x 101.3, vacant; partition sale, to John O'Brien..... 47,350

Main St, e s, 31 ft n of Grant St, Westchester, 40x178.2x40x171.4, vacant; partition sale, to George P. Baisley..... 12,975

By the D. & M. Chauncey Company.

61st St, 231 and 233 West, n s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5, two five-story brick tenements; partition sale, to Abraham G. Goldstein..... 31,050

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

140th St, s s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, for a six-story brick flat, 40x86.11; A. Ruff and another of 52 West 120th St, owners; Kurtzer & Rentz, Spring St and the Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

45th St, 71 to 75 West, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 57.6x80; Longacre Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout of 156 Fifth Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

Broadway and 50th St, n w corner, for a brick vault, 100.6x103.1; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,500.

201st St, w s, 31 ft s of Perry Av, for a three-story frame dwelling, 32x53; Daniel Houlihan, Briggs Av and 205th St, owner; J. A. McMillan of 111 East 206th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

204th St s e s corner of Perry Av, for a three-story frame dwelling, 29x55.8; same owner and architect; cost, $7,500.

Stebbins Av, n w corner Chisholm St, for two two-story frame stores and dwellings, 38x55; Herman Mertens, Nepera Park, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

St. Marks Pl, 18, n s a five-story brick tenement; Jas. C. Garische of 54 William St, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, s w corner of Fox St, runs s 230 x w 625 x w, n w —x n — x e 629; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to John McGrath..... 100

BROADWAY, w s, 20 ft s of 136th St, 179.1x107x irregular; Minnie A. Blanchard to Joseph Hamershlag, (mtg $53,000) Nom.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 138th St, 124.11x99.6x125.8x99.1; Alexander Welcher to John F. Gribbon, Jr., (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BUCKOUT ST, n s, 100.11 ft e of Morris Av, 100x100; James C. Powys, executor and trustee, to Solomon Plant and another..... 100

CATHERINE ST, s e s, being ½ of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Joseph B. Lee. Nom.

CATHERINE ST, s e s, being s w ½ of Lot 81, map South Washingtonville, 75x 100; George A. Martin to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association Nom.

COLLEGE AV, n e corner of Cottage St, 110x168x148x64x18; Charles Strauss to Max Cohen and another..... Nom.

GROVE ST, n w s, n e ½ of Lot 46, map of Fairmount, 50x150; Patrick Curley to Isaac Chauser and another..... Nom.

HORATIO ST, 21 to 25, n s, 50x87.6; Alvah L. Reynolds to Benjamin F. Donavan..... Nom.

HORATIO ST, 21 to 25, n s, 50x87.6; William H. Jennison to Alvah L. Reynolds, quitclaim, (mtg $55,000)..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 400.10 ft s of Home St, 25x125.1x25x126.5; Lavinia E. Patrick to George B. Brooks and another 100

INTERVALE AV, w s, Lot 54, Block 474, map sub-division of Henry D. Tiffany; Annie V. Wilkinson to George B. Brooks and another, ½ part..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 24.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Irving Bachrach to Max Rollwick, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 54, Block 474, map of subdivision of property of Henry D. Tiffany; Lillian K. Burke to George B. Brooks and another, ½ part..... 100

LOT 80, map part of Hunt estate; Louis J. Mayer to Julie Mullier..... Nom.

LOT 49, map St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Mary Marcon and another... Nom.

LOT 77, map part Hunt estate; Louis J. Mayer to George Mullier..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 48, e s, 25x87.7; State Realty Company to Abraham Brothers (mtg $27,000)..... Nom.

MARKET ST, 50, e s, 25x87.5; State Realty Company to Nathan Friedman, (mtg $27,000)..... Nom.

MORGAN AV, e s, 154.10 ft n of 175th st, 50x76; Irene Irgaul, Patrick Conner to H. R. Mitchell and another, other consideration and..... 100

PERRY AV, s s, 119.6 ft s w of 203th St, 15x100; William S. Cullen to Julius Janowitz, other consideration and..... 100

PLOT B, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Felix De Canio..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 1,044, e s, 24.11x80.9x 20x86.10; Henry Schorske and another to Paul Grathwohl, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s s, 1,625 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 37.6x116.7x47.8x121.7; Villa Av, e s, 425 ft n of Potter Place, 50x 124.11x50.1x125.9; Jerome Av, e s, 86 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x100x irregular; Frank Pierce to Mary F. Gray, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.. 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s at 7, e s Union Av, runs n e 339.6x n 23.5x w 100x n w 7.1x w 160.10x s 178.10; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Abraham Greenberg, other consideration and..... 50

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, at e s of Union Av, runs n e 339.6x n 23.5x w 100x n w 7.1x s w 160.10x s 178.9; Abraham Greenberg to Hyman Horwitz, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 20.6 ft n of 134th St, 24.6x100; Harry Levin to Coleman Ebb..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 135th St, 100x200; Catherine J. E. Ward to Louis Lese, other consideration and..... 100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 58.7 ft n of Freeman St, 25x106.5x25.1x104.7; Jno. Oehler et al to Thomas J. McLaughlin, other consideration and..... 100

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, 165x100; Walton Av, s s, 155 ft e of 174th St, 50x100; Gus C. Odell to Mary F. Gray, (mtg $12,400)..... Nom.

WALES AV, s e s, 125 ft n e of Dater St, 25x100; Patrick V. Murray to Maria D. McKechnie..... 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 60th St, 25.5x100; Gepke Schulte to Henry Naschitz, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 22d St, 24.2x 90; Samuel Goldberg to Jacob Ruess, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and... 100

3D AV, 1,805, e s, 25.3x100; Emma Shretski to Abraham Posner and another, (mtg $25,900,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, e s, Lot 201, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; Martin L. Strauss and others to William Danenbaum, quitclaim..... Nom.

3D ST, 311 and 313 East, 37x96; 3d St, 317 and 319 East, 40x96; George T. Lesird to Adolf Mandel, other consideration and.. 100

4TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 118th St, 25x 89.6; Jonas Weil and others to Eliza Cohn, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

37TH ST, n s, 317 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; 37th St, n s, 342 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; F. C. Anderson and others to John T. Bermingham..... 37,000

64TH ST, 410 and 412 East, 50x100.5; Julius April and others to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $25,100)..... Nom.

82D ST, 420 East, 23x102.2; Philip Polash and another to Henry Wensler, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.

86TH ST, s s, 367 ft e of Avenue A, 21x102.2; Mary Cleary to Michael Lang. 100

91ST ST, 319 and 321 East, 50x100.8; Rachel Feldman to Isidor Wexter and another, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Robert B. Suckley to Helen C. Candee..... 19,750

98TH ST, 213 East, 25x100.11; Lippe Lumitz and others to Henry Tenerstein.. 100

101ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Isaac Haft to Max Wachsman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100

108TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, to Harry Matz and another, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, 311 West, 16.8x100.11; Bertha Barth to Abraham J. Nahon, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

123D ST, n s, 66.7 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 96.2; Anna Sands to Harry Deschenmer.. Nom.

133D ST, 506 West, 25x99.11; John A. Leighton to Louis Pandero and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

134TH ST, 889 East, 25x100; Charles Barnall to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $11,500)..... Nom.

135TH ST, 176 West, 25x99.11; Michael Cahill to Herman Cohen, (mtg $20,750,) other consideration and..... 100

137TH ST, 178 West, 25x99.11; Daniel F. Mahoney to Herman Cohen, (mtg $20,750,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, 251 East, 12.5x99.10; Joseph Kaufmann to Benjamin Light... 100

150TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Arthur D. Truax to Maria A. Pless and another..... 4,550

156TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, 20x91x 19.2x91; William F. Fetzer to Harlem P. Wright, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

170TH ST, s s, 251 East, 17.9x25x75.11x25; Mary Schafer to Samuel Levin and others, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.3x 98.33x71.11x93.3; American Real Estate Company to Eastern Crown Realty Company, other consideration and..... 22,500

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.3x 98.33x71.11x93.3; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Abraham H. Lyon, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

203D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 75 x99.11; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Andrew J. Larkin..... 100

203D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 75x 99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Charles A. Coppelli, (mtg $5,700)..... Nom.

132D ST, n s, 74.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.1x100x25x100; Simon Weiss to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

GOLD ST, s e corner of Cottage St, 110x168x148x64x18; Charles Strauss to White Realty Company to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

PERRY AV, w s, 289.11 ft s of old road, runs w 125.3, s 130.4, e 125.3, n 25; Bernard Halpin to Henry Seebeck and wife 100

148TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; Bregular; Otto Hille to Lena Levy, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.. 100

62D ST, 208 West, 25x100.5; Joseph Laskow to Rebecca Siegel and others, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x87.4; Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Moses Greenwood 38,875

COLUMBUS AV, 985 and 987, e s, 50.5x 100; Simon Fink to Julius Levy, (mtg $53,000,) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 989, e s, 25.3x100; Valentine Gumprecht and another to Julius Levy, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 150 ft s of Field Place, 50x150; Heinrich Roth to Rosa Tauber, (mtg $2,250,) other consideration and.... 100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 164.3 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.11x25x101.1; Eugene L. Bushe, referee, to Henry Hunnecke..... 6,500

MARION AV, Lot 162 and s e part of Lot 160, map of farm of Benjamin Berrian, at Fordham, 75x150; Theresa Koempel to George H. Hyde..... Nom.

BRYANT AV, w s, 225 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Martin Schroeder to Ann A. Heifrich, (mtg $1,750)..... 100

MARION AV, w corner of 193d St, 22.2x 181.2x36.11x170.4; Elizabeth M. Hart to Alfred Ely, (mtg $6,050)..... Nom.

183TH ST, 625 East, 25x100; Henry Powell and another to Charles H. Freeman, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, e s, 38.4 ft s of 150th St, 36.8 x80; Zacharias S. Oppenheimer to Esther Elsenberg, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 1,804, w s, 25x98; Justus Nehier to Mary B. Slevin, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ELM PLACE, 16, e s, 25x78.3x25x78.10; Hibbert B. Roach to Hans H. Freund, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.... 100

77TH ST, 9 West, 25x102.2; James Carlew and wife to Jacob Doli..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PL, e s, 249.1 ft s of centre 153d St, 75x200; Jacob Louis and wife to Avenue Realty Company (mtg $60,000)..... 100

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.8; William Buhler to Mark E. Eichhorn (B. & S. mtg $105,000)..... 100

CONVENT AV, n w corner 148th St, 18.11 x75; George E. Plunkitt, Referee, to Nellie H. Rindskopf..... 22,500

18TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 2d Av, 40x92; Hyman Levin and wife to Solomon Grunauer and another (mtg $45,000)..... 100

2D AV, 2,114, e s, 17x66; Lucy W. Mahon to Samuel Williams..... 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 21.3 ft n of Oak Tree Pl, 25x93.8x25x89.7; Tommaso Giordano and wife to Michael Geraghty and wife. 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 222.4 ft n of e s of Wilkins Place, 100x120x 101.11x100; Wilkins Place, e s, 96 ft s of Jennings St, 100x142.1x108x177; Thomas E. Greacen to James T. Barry, other consideration and..... 100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Bouleyard, 100x150; Arthur W. Saunders to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

165D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Michael J. Mahony and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, other consideration and..... 100

138TH ST, s s, 26 ft e of Railroad Av, 98x100; Louis A. Marks and another, executors and trustees, to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $20,000)..... 22,525

22D ST, n s, 250 ft n w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; J. L. Wells to John Kelly, (mtg $10,000)..... 17,000

WILLIS AV, 214, e s, 19x80; Louis Schmidt to Benjamin B. Marco and another, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CYPRESS AV, centre line at n s of 165th St, runs n 438.11x e 229.4x s 438.11x w 224.3; Hyman Cohen to Samuel Bayer and another, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 113 West, 25x100.11; Gustav Gernannt and wife to Gustav Kaliski and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

174TH ST, 79 East, 40x100; Philip Schroeder and wife to Elkan Kahn and another, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

133D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; estate of Ashor Simon to Julius O. Semenath and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

109TH ST, 104 West; John Wynne and wife to Israel Schnellbacher and another, (mtg $25,500)..... 100

LINDEN AV, e s, 389 ft s of 165th St, 25x 87.6; A. S. Murray, Jr., as executor, to Joseph H. Jones..... 600

WATER ST, 313; Amelia Anselme to Pleto Caponale, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

LOTS 25 to 26, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots Bathgate estate; Augustus Garcias and wife to Jacob Osmansky..... Omitted

120TH ST, 534 to 540 West; Samuel Schwab and wife to Moses Offinger..... 10

30TH ST, 129 East, 18.11x54.5; Clarence H. Eagle and others, executors, to Henry R. Carse..... 30,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x34.9; Jacob A. Weil to Lulu Quigg, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and... 100

32D ST, 422 West, 25x98.9; John E. Cunningham and others to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

17TH ST, 315 West, 25x92.2; William E. Good to William Baum, (mtg $18,000)... Nom.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x 100; Ernestine Nicholsburg to Frank B. French, (mtg $191,000,) other consideration and..... 6,000

MADISON ST, n s, 144 ft e of Scammel St, 24x86; Max Levy and another to Philip Bachrach, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

22D ST, 451 West, runs w 25x n 49.6x w 12x n 49.6x e —x s 97.6; John Fulton to Robert C. Fulton 100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,046, e s, 101.7x36.8x irregular; Francis M. Weeks and others to Thomas F. Somers..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,587, e s, 25.5x81; Bella Hauser to Jacob Stone, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 282, e s, 30x100.5x irregular; Alfred E. Hanson to Samuel E. Jacobs (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and. 100

THE BLOCK e s Av A, n s 90th St, s s 91st St and Harlem River and land under water; Nathaniel Whitman et al to Edward H. McCray..... Nom.

THE BLOCK e s Av A, n s 90th St, s s 91st St and Harlem River and land under water; Edward H. McCray to Nathaniel Whitman..... Nom.

DEVOE ST, between Block 2,514, n s of s s of 165th St, w of centre line of Nelson Av; William F. Scott to John D. Barry, all title..... 190

PROSPECT AV, w s, 245.6 ft s of 166th St, runs n 151.7x w 144.5x s 140.1x e 144.5; Frederick Ohmers to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Julia B. Reeve to Charles McLaughlin, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, s w corner 149th St, 25x100; John G. H. Klemeyer to William F. Peper, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

44TH ST, 548 and 550 West, 50x100.5; John T. Brook and another to Edward W. Browning, (mtgs $17,500,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,676, e s, 25x100; Josephine Lederer to Benjamin Morse and another... 1

127TH ST, 212 East, 28.8x99.11; Eliza M. Zerega and others to Mary Timble..... 100

127TH ST, 277 and 279 West; Lorenz F. J. Weiher and wife to Annie Lemen..... 100

66TH ST, 161 West, 25.7x100.4; Louis Dietz and wife to Margaret F. Downey, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, e s, 38.8 ft n of 5th St, 2x83; Minnie Jacobs and others to John G. Wendel..... 1

33D ST, n s, 74.4 ft e of 10th Av, 24.8x irregular; Ellen Chapman and others to Lina Weil..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 171st St, 95x275; John F. Croly to New York Operating Company..... 100

11TH AV, 667, w s, 20x100; John Jeroloman and wife to John J. Glynn..... 100

106TH ST, 104 West; Emanuel Hellner and others to Emanuel Hochheimer..... 100

127TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 50x99.11; Emanuel Hellner and another to Bertha Schaad, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

183D ST, n s, 124.7 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Adah M. McDermott, individually and as executrix, to James O'Connell..... 8,100

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 173d St, 100 x170; Aaron M. Jarpole and others to George F. Picken and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

98TH ST, 213 East, 25x100.11; Lippe Lumitz and others to Henry Tenerstein.. 100

101ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Isaac Haft to Max Wachsman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100

108TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, to Harry Matz and another, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, 311 West, 16.8x100.11; Bertha Barth to Abraham J. Nahon, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

123D ST, n s, 66.7 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 96.2; Anna Sands to Harry Deschenmer.. Nom.

133D ST, 506 West, 25x99.11; John A. Leighton to Louis Pandero and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

134TH ST, 889 East, 25x100; Charles Barnall to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $11,500)..... Nom.

137TH ST, 176 West, 25x99.11; Michael Cahill to Herman Cohen, (mtg $20,750,) other consideration and..... 100

137TH ST, 178 West, 25x99.11; Daniel F. Mahoney to Herman Cohen, (mtg $20,750,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, 251 East, 12.5x99.10; Joseph Kaufmann to Benjamin Light... 100

150TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Arthur D. Truax to Maria A. Pless and another..... 4,550

156TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, 20x91x 19.2x91; William F. Fetzer to Harlem P. Wright, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

170TH ST, s s, 251 East, 17.9x25x75.11x25; Mary Schafer to Samuel Levin and others, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.3x 98.33x71.11x93.3; American Real Estate Company to Eastern Crown Realty Company, other consideration and..... 22,500

165TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 68.3x 98.33x71.11x93.3; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Abraham H. Lyon, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

203D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 75 x99.11; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Andrew J. Larkin..... 100

203D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 75x 99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Charles A. Coppelli, (mtg $5,700)..... Nom.

132D ST, n s, 74.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.1x100x25x100; Simon Weiss to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

GOLD ST, s e corner of Cottage St, 110x168x148x64x18; Charles Strauss to White Realty Company to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

PERRY AV, w s, 289.11 ft s of old road, runs w 125.3, s 130.4, e 125.3, n 25; Bernard Halpin to Henry Seebeck and wife 100

148TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; Bregular; Otto Hille to Lena Levy, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.. 100

62D ST, 208 West, 25x100.5; Joseph Laskow to Rebecca Siegel and others, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x87.4; Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Moses Greenwood 38,875

COLUMBUS AV, 985 and 987, e s, 50.5x 100; Simon Fink to Julius Levy, (mtg $53,000,) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 989, e s, 25.3x100; Valentine Gumprecht and another to Julius Levy, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 150 ft s of Field Place, 50x150; Heinrich Roth to Rosa Tauber, (mtg $2,250,) other consideration and.... 100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 164.3 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.11x25x101.1; Eugene L. Bushe, referee, to Henry Hunnecke..... 6,500

MARION AV, Lot 162 and s e part of Lot 160, map of farm of Benjamin Berrian, at Fordham, 75x150; Theresa Koempel to George H. Hyde..... Nom.

BRYANT AV, w s, 225 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Martin Schroeder to Ann A. Heifrich, (mtg $1,750)..... 100

MARION AV, w corner of 193d St, 22.2x 181.2x36.11x170.4; Elizabeth M. Hart to Alfred Ely, (mtg $6,050)..... Nom.

138TH ST, 625 East, 25x100; Henry Powell and another to Charles H. Freeman, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, e s, 38.4 ft s of 150th St, 36.8 x80; Zacharias S. Oppenheimer to Esther Elsenberg, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 1,804, w s, 25x98; Justus Nehier to Mary B. Slevin, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ELM PLACE, 16, e s, 25x78.3x25x78.10; Hibbert B. Roach to Hans H. Freund, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.... 100

77TH ST, 9 West, 25x102.2; James Carlew and wife to Jacob Doli..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PL, e s, 249.1 ft s of centre 153d St, 75x200; Jacob Louis and wife to Avenue Realty Company (mtg $60,000)..... 100

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.8; William Buhler to Mark E. Eichhorn (B. & S. mtg $105,000)..... 100

CONVENT AV, n w corner 148th St, 18.11 x75; George E. Plunkitt, Referee, to Nellie H. Rindskopf..... 22,500

18TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 2d Av, 40x92; Hyman Levin and wife to Solomon Grunauer and another (mtg $45,000)..... 100

2D AV, 2,114, e s, 17x66; Lucy W. Mahon to Samuel Williams..... 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 21.3 ft n of Oak Tree Pl, 25x93.8x25x89.7; Tommaso Giordano and wife to Michael Geraghty and wife. 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 222.4 ft n of e s of Wilkins Place, 100x120x 101.11x100; Wilkins Place, e s, 96 ft s of Jennings St, 100x142.1x108x177; Thomas E. Greacen to James T. Barry, other consideration and..... 100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Boulevard, 100x150; Arthur W. Saunders to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

165D ST, s s, 275 ft w of

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

CHOICE CORNERS AND PLOTS
Jerome Ave. and New Concourse
Also Tremont two corners and plots.
CLEMENT H. SMITH,
736 Tremont Av., cor. Washington.
Branch, Jerome and Burnside Avs.
Telephone, 613 Tremont.

WANTED AT ONCE
Lots on or near Jerome Av.; also on or near Webster Av.
WILL PAY CASH
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

EAST 165TH ST.,
ADJOINING WESTCHESTER AV.
Subway station.
TWO LOTS, PARTLY EXCAVATED,
will be sold
very low to quick buyer.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 BROADWAY.
Tel. 7655 Cortlandt.

BEST IN THE BRONX.
Webster Av. plot, 20 lots, each $2,000.
Park Av. corner, station, 25x101, $6,000.
Choice 55 ft. corner, near R. T., $6,750.
70 ft. Boston Road, original owner, $30,000.
Two double flats, rents $5,000; price, $48,000.
Neason Jones & Bro., 211 McKinley Building,
Boston Road, 169th St. Tel. 1927 Melrose.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Cor. Eagle Av. & 150th St., 50x100, (house on) $10,500
Cor. Bryant & Jennings, 125x100..... 17,500
Cor. Park Av. & 176th, 28x80, (house on).. 6,500
2 lots, 174th St., bet. Park & Webster.... 5,000
2 lots, Stebbins Av., near Freeman..... 3,500
ANDREW POWELL, 156 Broadway.

75x87.5: EXCAVATED:
2 MINUTES TO L STATION:
ASSESSMENTS PAID: $6,250;
18:D ST. SECTION.
H. CANTRELL & CO.,
WEST FARMS SQUARE.

Boston Road Corner, 181st St. to Bryant St.—Ten lots, opposite Bronx Park, with large 3-story building at terminus of rapid transit road; this property has a great future; financial valuation; sold cheap. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 102d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 6th Av., Manhattan.

$1,200 Cash.—A two-story building on lot 25x100, in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; price, $6,030; first mortgage, $4,830, for five years; full commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Attention, Speculators!—Five extra large lots sacrificed $3,200 each; also half square block, Southern Boulevard, 10½ lots, excavated, $57,750. Owner, 49 East 132d St.; Telephone 2466R Harlem.

Franklin Av., near 166th St. Station.—32x168; brick house, all improvements; also stable; cheap to quick buyer; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., Third Av., S. W. Corner.

East 149th St., East of 3d Av.—Two 25-ft. 5-story double flats; low price to quick buyer; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Three 5-story frame houses; 3 families; within a stone's throw of Rapid Transit Station; busy section; price, $8,000 each; worth $9,000 each. Wm. P. A. Kurz & Co., 3,025 3d Av., near 156th St.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

We offer several very choice corner plots on Boston Road, Southern Boulevard, Westchester, and Longwood Avs. at old prices. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

Elegant plot, 14 lots, Franklin Avenue near Crotona Park; choicest section in Bronx; ripe for immediate improvements. Farmer, 196 Times Downtown.

Tiffany St.—Corner plot at a price low enough for quick turn; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

$3,000.—Corner on White Plains Road and 239th St. 42x97; will be worth $5,000 next Spring. Wm. F. A. Kurz & Co., 3,025 3d Av., near 156th St.

Homeseekers.—Your choice of one and two family houses in any part of the Bronx at all prices. Rule & Bach, McKinley Building, 169th St. and Boston Road.

Boston Road Plot Near McKinley Square.—70x irregular; asking $23,000; easy terms. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Brook Avenue 25 ft. double flat with store; asking $23,500; a bargain; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

$2,500.—50x100, Burnett Place, near Barry St.; 3 blocks from Southern Boulevard cars and only 3 blocks from Point Station. Wm. F. A. Kurz & Co., 3,025 3d Av., near 156th St.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

Bronx.—3 full lots, south side of 164th St., 75 feet east from Boston Road; good opportunity; must be sold. Corbin & O'Ryan, 220 Broadway.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for four-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 206th St., 113 9th Av. Inquire.

$10,000.—2 lots; excavated; ready for builder; Simpson St., near Freeman St. station. Wm. F. A. Kurz & Co., 3,025 3d Av., near 156th St.

A Subway Bargain.—Park Av., east, near 152 St., vacant, 62x130; price $8,000; ripe for improvement. Spencer, 1,049 Washington Av.

Plot 200x100, Valentine Av., vicinity 180th St.; must be sold; bargain for quick buyer; easy terms. F. King, 775 Broadway.

Boom section, near 183d St., three-family house, 50x100; only $7,500; sacrifice. Inquire 1,749 Washington Av., L Picler.

Willis Av.—Business property for quick buyer; price, $20,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

1, 2, and 3 family houses; all sections; all prices; easy terms. Wm. F. A. Kurz & Co., 3,025 3d Av., near 156th St.

Choice four-story business corner on leading avenue; price, $17,000. Phelps Brothers, 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

$9,000.—Choice building site, 2 lots, corner King's Bridge Road and Morris Av. Wm. F. A. Kurz & Co., 3,025 3d Av., near 156th St.

BUYERS—WE HAVE BARGAINS ON HAND NOW; CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

Bronx.—Bargain; 9-room cottage; all improvements; large lot; cheap. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$500.—$5.00 monthly: Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and Third Av.

Geo. Stolz, real estate broker, cor. Daly and Tremont Avs.—Bargains in Bronx corners.

Fine one-family house, $2,100; two, $4,100; $500 cash. Barnett, 4,361 3d Av., 180th St.

Sand lots for sale, 576-580 East 159th St. McMahon, 646 East 162d St.

NEW JERSEY.
TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Fine farms and New York State country homes and estates; gilt-edged real estate investments, paying high rate of interest; business opportunities; send 4c. stamp for December Bulletin. Johnston Real Estate Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The famous Gree Point duck marshes, Combahee River, S. C., for lease or sale. Apply S. G. Stoney, Charleston, S. C.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES.
Special inducements to owners, agents, Empire Shade Co., 2,475 8th Av. Send for estimate.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS
SEND US PARTICULARS OF YOUR
FLATS AND TENEMENTS.
ALSO VACANT PROPERTY.
WE HAVE QUICK BUYERS.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

Wanted—Flat house or tenement; will give in exchange house in Flatbush; rented yearly for $720; will also give free and clear lots at Fort Jefferson, L. I., and add cash. D. H., 201 Times.

HAVING ABOUT $15,000
investor wants cheap flats, tenements; immediate consideration given. Address particulars to Investor, 102 West 104th St.

Want properties Manhattan and Bronx; have money for first and second mortgages; dwellings wanted west Central Park. Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 103.

Flats Wanted—Double or triple, Manhattan or Bronx, for cash buyers. Owners, send full particulars; quick results. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Davis & Bright, 1,607 Broadway, management of colored tenement property a specialty; quick centers; renting, collecting, and repairing done economically.

Owners, Attention.—Have buyers waiting for flats, tenements, also vacant lots, Bronx; send full particulars. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

$25,000 cash to invest in triple flats, Manhattan and Bronx; no brokers; principals only. M. L. H., 111 West 132d St.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 59th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Wanted—To buy, sell, exchange, or rent your property; quick return. Lighston, 203 Broadway.

Wanted—Tenements and flats, east, west, or Bronx; have cash buyers on hand ready to pay reasonable prices. Ulanov, 132 Nassau St.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyer. JOSEPH F. FEIST, 410 WEST 42D ST.

Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bronx.

OWNERS—SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF YOUR PROPERTY IN BRONX; WE HAVE BONA FIDE CUSTOMERS WAITING.
B. MISHKING, 3,599 3D AV.

We have quick buyers for good store property, also 4 and 5 story modern, improved flats. Gus. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

Bronx double flats and lots wanted for cash buyers; send particulars or call. C. B. Coulter, 179th St., near 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FREE AND CLEAR NEW HOTEL
On Sound. Rented for five years, $1,200 per year; fully furnished. Price $20,000.
For Manhattan Equity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Elegant elevator apartments, with all modern improvements; will exchange for tenements or flats with cash added. Nobleman, 186 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
152 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT in newly completed Business Building.
STORE, LOFTS AND STUDIO. 34 E. 23d st.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 East 42d St.

5 STORY AND BASEMENT
Factory Building,
159 and 161 East 126th St., near 3d Av., 50x90; good light, driveway, elevator, steam heat. Apply GEO. M. ADRIAN, 447 2d Av.; 'phone, 1,751 R—Madison.

FACTORY LOFTS
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 90 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A NEW LOFT BUILDING.
In 6th Av., west side, below 30th St.; 28 feet front. For plans and particulars apply to Frank E. Davidson, 1,123 Broadway.

A small store, suitable for real estate office; centre of Bronx boom; rent, $25. 3,547 3d Av., at 169th St. elevated station. F. C. Davidson, 1,123 Broadway.

70 and 72 FULTON ST.
Store to let; large show windows; steam heat; nominal rent to May 1st. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New building, 50,000 s. f.; near Canal; fireproof; power. C. Steyenson & Co., 438 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12.. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, one apartment of five rooms; one apartment of seven rooms.
CORNER APARTMENTS; LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, IN THE NEW ELEVATOR BUILDING, MORNINGSIDE AVENUE W.
118th to 119th St.
Restaurant in the building.
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT., ON PREMISES.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted to Rent—Three-story and basement dwelling, south of 135th St., East or West; immediate possession. T. Newman, 41 Liberty St.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between GEORGE P. BUTLER, Complainant, and COMMONWEALTH TOBACCO COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice of Sale.

Pursuant to an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, Jerome Taylor, receiver of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the factory of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, at Seventh and Commerce Streets, Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 5th day of January, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following brands of Smoking Tobacco:

"Maud Muller,"
"Mellowleaf,"
"Scalskin,"
"Silver Slipper,"
"Greek Slave,"
"Jack Rabbit,"
"Maid of Virginia,"

and the following brands of Virginia Cigarettes:
"Mellowleaf,"
"Havana No. 1."

Ten per cent. (10%) cash deposit will be required.

For further particulars apply at the office of the receiver, at No. 95 Liberty Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on any week day prior to the day of sale, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

Dated December 10, 1904.

JEROME TAYLOR,
Receiver Commonwealth Tobacco Company.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

The Finest Apartment
IN
THE HILLCREST
430 W. 116th
Street : : : :

Opposite Columbia University and one block from Subway Express Station.

The apartment consists of 9 very large rooms on the seventh floor.

It has a southern and eastern exposure and sunshine in every room; a magnificent view clear over to Long Island Sound.

The decorations, cabinet trim and general appointments are of the handsomest and most artistic character. Every convenience is provided. Otis elevator, electric light, telephone, butler's pantry, servants' baths, steam laundry, dryers, etc.

RENT $1,800 A YEAR.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81 st.

HENRIETTA 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
STANTON 9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$700 to $900
ROYCROFT 219 West 80th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$630 and $720.
SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath..... $540 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath..... $720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380

234 W. 21st St. "HUNTINGTON."
Five and six rooms, all light, with all modern improvements, including elevator service day and night; telephone, &c.; rents $540 to $720 per annum.
J. W. CUSHMAN CO.,
1,076—Chelsea. 240 West 23d.

THE DOROTHEA,
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100; elevator; all night service; liberal concessions.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

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An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

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180 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
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JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

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FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
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THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

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Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR YEAR.
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Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS GARFUNKEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Garfunkel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 14th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 7,201.—In the matter of LEO D. HONIGSBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leo D. Honigsberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 28th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, December 27th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 14th, 1904.

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North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
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Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
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Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
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*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
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Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Dec. 17 St. Louis.....Dec. 31
St. Paul.....Dec. 24 Philadelphia....Jan. 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MANITOU.....Dec. 17, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Dec. 17 Vaderland.....Dec. 31
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WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic.Dec. 21, 10 AM Cedric..Jan. 4, 4:30 AM
Baltic..Dec. 28, 10 AM Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC.Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan. 17, Noon Kronprinz.Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb. 21, 7:30 AM K. Wm. II.Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Ger.a...Dec. 20, 10 AM Br'md'nb'g.Ja. 31, 10 AM
Frankf't.Dec. 29, 10 AM Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM *Barba'sa..Feb. 23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan. 24, 10 AM Dresiau..Feb. 28, noon
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM Albert..Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
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OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
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London—Paris—Hamburg.
Belgravia.Dec. 17, 1 PM ‡Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM
†*Moltke.Dec. 22, 9 AM ‡Pretoria.Jan. 7, 7 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 21, Apr. 11
*Moltke.Jan. 30, 11 AM Hamburg.Mar. 11 AM
Prinz Oskar....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

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To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania.Dec. 17, 10 AM Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania.Dec. 31, 10 AM Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50. 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
SLAVONIA.....Dec. 26, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
PANNONIA.....Jan. 5, noon; Feb. 21, Apr. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA....Jan. 31, Noon; Mar. 21, May 4
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria..Dec. 17, Noon Furnessia.Jan. 14, Noon
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For illustrated Book of Tours apply to
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Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino.Dec. 21 Nord America..Jan. 25
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica.
Rates include Stateroom Accommodations and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N.Y.

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INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of India.....Dec. 26th
Empress of Japan.....Jan. 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....Feb. 6th
Empress of China.....Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Mar. 6th
Empress of India.....Mar. 20th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi....Jan. 6, '05 Miowera....Feb. 3, '05
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
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CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $400 UP.
February 3, 70 days, by White Star S. S. "Arabic." Shore trips included.
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THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, ("Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25,

DEC 16 1904

PROSECUTION SCORES IN PATTERSON TRIAL

Alleged Menacing Letter from Girl's Sister to Young Is Admitted.

STATE WILL CLOSE TO-DAY

Defendant's Lawyers Refuse to Say Whether They Will Introduce Testimony—Actress May Take Stand.

If the prosecution sustained reverses in the Nan Patterson case on Wednesday it recovered its lost ground yesterday when Assistant District Attorney Rand, who is conducting the case for the State, scored two important points. In the first place he succeeded in placing in evidence the letter written by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith to Caesar Young, which was ruled out by Justice Vernon M. Davis before court adjourned on Wednesday. In the second place he proved, by the evidence of Mrs. Caesar Young, that her husband had no pistol when he left the Luce home on the morning of his death.

Mrs. Smith's letter, according to the theory of the State, constitutes a threat against Young. The fact that the bookmaker was unarmed when he met Nan Patterson on the morning of the killing puts the burden of proof, in so far as the ownership of the revolver with which the fatal shot was fired is concerned, upon the defendant.

The day was the most important of the trial. Mrs. Young, clad in her widow's weeds, was on the stand for more than an hour. Not once did she glance in the direction of the defendant, who was plainly ill at ease.

With the testimony of John Millin, the racing partner of Young, who told of the relations between the bookmaker and Nan Patterson, the State practically closed its case. Mr. Rand announced that he had two witnesses to examine this morning. The evidence of one is unimportant, and the purport of the testimony to be given by the other is problematical. Mr. Rand himself does not know whether it will prove essential.

Immediately after adjournment of court Abraham Levy, leading counsel for the defense, and Mr. Unger, his associate, went into conference to determine whether or not they would introduce any evidence. They refused to make public their decision. It was thought probable that if witnesses for the defense were called, Nan Patterson herself might take the stand.

Bernard S. McKean, Young's brother-in-law, was the first witness called yesterday morning. He was questioned about the letter from Mrs. J. Morgan Smith which had been intercepted by Mrs. Young, and said that he had inadvertently stated that Young had placed his signature upon the envelope. This statement he corrected, saying that the signature was that of Mrs. Young.

Mrs. Young followed Mr. McKean. She was thoroughly self-possessed, and answered the questions in a steady voice.

"Did you intercept any letter early in May addressed to your husband?"

"I did. It was on May 3. I wrote something on the envelope to show that I had seen it, and then gave it to my husband. He left the Hotel Walton, where we were staying at the time, as soon as I gave him the letter, and did not return until 2 o'clock the next morning."

Mr. McKean was recalled to the stand and further examined about the letter, which was then admitted in evidence. Mr. Levy protested. The letter was read by Mr. Rand to the jury as follows:

My Dear Nunc: Can't you come up and see me at once? I am living at 106 West Sixty-first Street. The sixth floor, east side, apartment.

Nan has been with me since Monday, when she left mother, accompanied by my sister May Queen, who, fearing in her perturbed condition that she might do something either serious to you or herself, came to New York. I should very much like to get the whole thing straightened out and understand what is what.

Mr. Coggins dined with Mr. Smith and myself on Sunday and said so much that I know cannot be true and which has made me most unhappy, and which has, under the present circumstances, made Nan so unhappy that she cannot bear it.

I understand what the matter is and want you to do what is right at once. Either write to Nan or see me at your earliest convenience.

We will be at home to-morrow, (Wednesday,) and I hope you will be able to arrange to come and see us.

I have very much to say to you that I think you will be much better off for knowing.

Nan is about frantic. Please see me first.

Under the existing circumstances I think the best thing to do would be to see me at once. If you do not I cannot answer for the consequences.

You know I love Nan better than anything on earth, and she loves you above and beyond everything. To see her absolutely wild, as she is, breaks my heart. You must come and see me and get the whole matter straightened out.

I shall expect you to-morrow before 12 o'clock. JULE.

Philip Waldheimer, one of the attorneys for the defense, was questioned regarding certain letters written by Young, which, it was said, he had received from the defendant. On the objection of Mr. Levy he was not allowed to answer. John Millin, Young's racing partner, then took the stand.

"I first met the defendant, Nan Patterson, on Oct. 10, 1902," he said. "It was in Los Angeles. She was then known as Nan Randolph, and was with Young. Later she went with him to San Francisco. She was with him at Seattle and Sacramento in 1903. In October, 1903, they were living together at Los Angeles. In December Young went to San Francisco. On March 1, 1904, I saw Young and the defendant in a Turkish bath at Los Angeles. While I was with them Young told the woman that she would have to go away. She said she would. The next day I gave her a railroad ticket to New York and $800 which Young had instructed me to let her have."

"Was Mrs. Young in Los Angeles?"

"She was. She arrived the same day the defendant left. I saw Nan Patterson again about the middle of May when, with Young, I went to the Imperial Hotel. J. Morgan Smith and his wife were present. She was ill.

"On May 26 Young took a cottage at Sheepshead Bay. I was with him at Gravesend on the afternoon of June 3. Nan Patterson was at the track with her sister, Mrs. Smith. They left after the fourth race. I came into town with Mr. and Mrs. Young after the fifth race. We crossed the East River from Long Island City by the 6 o'clock boat, after attending to some baggage, and reached Thirty-fourth Street about 6:15. I called a cab for them, heard the driver ordered to drive to Mr. Luce's home, and watched them start. I took dinner at Mr. Luce's and left about 11:30 o'clock. I did not see Caesar alive again."

Cross-examined by Mr. Levy, Millin said he did not see J. Morgan Smith at the race track on June 3. It is the contention of the defense that Smith was with Nan Patterson at the track, and that they remained until after the sixth race, the girl winning a bet on "The Cricket." If a defense is made witnesses will be introduced to this effect, the purpose of the evidence being to show that it could not have been Smith who bought the pistol from Hyman Stern with which Young was killed. Millin was not allowed to say whether Young ever carried a pistol.

Mrs. Young was recalled and Nan Patterson, as she had done when the widow of the bookmaker was on the stand earlier in the session, lowered her veil. She said that her husband left the Luce home at 11:30 o'clock on the night before the killing and did not return until 4 o'clock in the morning. When the expressman came for the trunks to take them to the steamer about an hour later she said she looked through his pockets for money to pay for moving them.

"Did you find this revolver in his pockets?" asked Mr. Rand, exhibiting the weapon with which the killing was done.

Mr. Levy objected to the question, but was overruled.

"I did not find any revolver," the witness replied. "When he left, saying he was going to get a shave, he put on the clothes which I had gone through, and kissed me good-bye, saying he would meet me at the dock at 9 o'clock."

"Did Young ever carry a revolver?" asked Juror Aaron S. Silverberg, as Mrs. Young was leaving the stand.

"He did not. He never owned one," was the emphatic reply.

With every Hale Desk goes a lot of satisfaction. 32

HALE DESK CO.
15 Stone St., next Produce Exchange

GREENE NOW IN BOSTON MAY BE TROUBLE TO-DAY

Colonel, However, Will Not Talk About Visit to Lawson.

MAY RELEASE MINER GOODMAN

His Friends Say Greene Feared a Combination Between Westerner and Bostonian—Cost of Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Col. W. C. Greene of the Greene Consolidated Mining Company, who has been considerably in the public eye this week because of his threats against Thomas W. Lawson, arrived in Boston to-night and took a room at the Hotel Touraine. He denied himself to all newspaper men, and therefore it is not possible to say whether his intentions toward Mr. Lawson are as bellicose as have been represented.

Mr. Lawson has said that he would meet the Colonel half way, and he generally keeps his word. In any event to-morrow is sure to be a day of excitement.

James W. Goodman, the mild-mannered little man who came out of the West last Spring gunning for Col. William C. Greene, will probably be released from the Tombs to-day. Yesterday, while Col. Greene was fortifying himself with affidavits to keep Goodman in jail, Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, struck from the calendar the civil suit which Goodman brought against the Colonel to compel an accounting in a mining deal in which Goodman, Col. Greene, and Willis P. Harlow were concerned. The court dismissed the suit because Goodman had not shown that Harlow had been served as a co-defendant. Goodman's claim was that Greene and Harlow had sold out his interest in some copper stock in violation of an agreement.

Goodman had been under suspended sentence since last September, until his rearrest on Thursday, when Col. Greene's friends told Judge Foster that the Westerner, having received an inkling that his civil suit was to be dismissed, had called Col. Greene up on the telephone and demanded a settlement, at the same time threatening the Colonel. Goodman's friends, who have filed affidavits in rebuttal, declare that one of Col. Greene's henchmen heard Goodman telephoning to Thomas W. Lawson, in Boston, and that Col. Greene feared Goodman would go on to supply Lawson with a warm line of copper information.

Judge Foster said yesterday that he had ordered Goodman rearrested after hearing the threatening language story and because the Colonel had told him that he didn't like to feel each time he left home that he might be perforated before he reached his offices. To this information Police Commissioner McAdoo made a slight addition in a chance remark to reporters at Police Headquarters, that he thought Col. Greene "a little apprehensive."

The remark somewhat surprised the newspaper men. They immediately asked the Commissioner:

"Has Col. Greene applied to you for protection?"

"I will not discuss that," was the reply.

It is surmised at Headquarters, however, that Col. Greene has asked for police protection as well as for the arrest of Goodman.

Although Col. Greene had announced on Wednesday that the dispute between himself and Thomas W. Lawson had been settled, both the combatants in that particular battle of words had something more to say about each other yesterday. It was Lawson who first returned to the fray with some bits of repartee which he sent prepaid to various people during the day.

In one of these Mr. Lawson said:

I don't mind saying to the Colonel that this episode will be off when I have demonstrated whether I have misrepresented Amalgamated conditions; how Barron of the News Bureau happened to write a duplicate of Col. Greene's effusion early in the afternoon preceding the evening Col. Greene wrote his; how he happened to visit newspaper offices and make arrangements for its publication hours before Greene wrote his; how certain big "frenzied financiers" O. K'd it hours before Greene wrote it, and how they happened to pledge certain support to Greene's stock if it was published; and the episode will be off when, in addition to the above, a full, round, fair and square denouncement of somebody and some things has been made

When Col. Greene heard of these missives, he reopened the incident with a voluble, emphatic, and vivid description of the character which he thought fitted Lawson as if he had been born in it.

"He has cost me $4,143,328.17," said the Colonel, "which is the amount I had to put up to protect my stock, but I have some millions more with which to back the price."

Col. Greene spoke of the once-considered meeting between himself and Lawson.

"No doubt," he said, "the boys in the Street would like to see a little dodging around the Treasury pillars and some pistol work, but this case does not require such methods. They're antiquated. As for fisticuffs, I'm a little rheumatic, and so I don't think I'll accept that invitation to go to Boston."

Later, he changed his mind and took the train for Boston.

London had a report yesterday that Lawson had been assassinated, but Lawson sent out word that he had not yet been completely killed.

MAY CALL H. H. ROGERS.

Grout Wants Him to Testify in City Lighting Investigation.

It was said by a man in the Finance Department yesterday that Controller Grout would probably subpoena Henry H. Rogers to testify in the investigation into the city gas and lighting contracts. The Controller would not talk about his investigation.

When the Board of Estimate meets to-day, Mayor McClellan will have the board ask Corporation Counsel Delany for an opinion as to whether the city has the power under the present charter to issue bonds to construct a municipal lighting plant. The Citizens' Union in a statement last week declared the city had this power under Section 409 of the charter.

Commissioner John T. Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity declared yesterday that he had acted under the approval of C. F. Lacombe, his engineer of surface construction, when he signed the lighting contracts.

"Lacombe told me," said the Commissioner, "that if I broke the deadlock between the city and the lighting companies I would be doing a good thing, and that it would be best for the city. I followed his advice and am not sorry for it. One thing generally is overlooked in the consideration of the lighting contracts by the public. That is that the city buys illumination, and not gas or electricity. This means that the net results of the combined electric light and gas contracts must be considered as a whole. By the substitution of Welsbach lights for all the open-flame gas lights in Manhattan and the Bronx the net result is that the city gets three times the amount of illumination now that it had before, and at a trifling net increase in cost—about $30,000 annually. What hurts me most about the criticism of the contracts is the assertion that I acted secretly. Every thing was open and above board."

The recent slush brought us two or three complaints of wet feet in our Dryfoot shoes.

In a sense that's not so bad, when you think of the hundreds of pairs we sell.

But it's just as bad for each sufferer as if every pair leaked; and as the shoes are all guaranteed to us as we guarantee them to you—absolutely waterproof, we're glad to have a chance to make good on any defective pair.

This applies to the boys' sizes at $4 just as much as to the men's sizes at $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Two Essential Qualities.
characterize our clothing:—

One is easy to see, but hard to describe—that's style.

The other is easy to describe, but hard to see—that's construction.

The first produces good appearance; the second preserves it.

Single & Double-breast Sack Suits, $15.00 to $35.00.
Overcoats, $15.00 to $50.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

HALPIN IN THE SADDLE.

New President of County Committee Talks of Electing Republican Mayor.

William Halpin, leader of the Ninth District, was elected unanimously President of the Republican County Committee, to succeed Charles H. Murray, last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, George W. Wanmaker took the chair and entertained the nomination of Mr. Halpin by retiring President Murray. Mr. Halpin will also serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee, something unprecedented in the history of the County Committee.

President Halpin made an extended speech, detailing what he intended to do toward the election of a Republican Mayor next Fall.

Assemblyman-elect Joseph B. Beihilf presented the name of Samuel Strasbourger of the Thirty-first for First Vice President, Ambrose O. Neal of the Thirtieth was nominated for Second Vice President, Armitage Mathews of the Twenty-first was nominated for Secretary by Congressman-elect W. S. Bennet, Louis Stern of the Twenty-ninth, was nominated by Alexander T. Mason for Treasurer; Edmund Bodine of the Fifth was nominated for Sergeant at Arms by Assemblyman Edward R. Finch, and all were unanimously elected.

HIGGINS GUEST OF FISH.

Depew and Odell Attend Metropolitan Club Dinner to Governor-Elect.

Assistant United States Treasurer Hamilton Fish gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night in honor of Governor-elect Higgins. These were the guests:

Gov-elect Higgins, Senator Depew, Gov. Odell, Archbishop Farley, Whitelaw Reid, Elihu Root, ex-Senator Warner Miller, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Justice Ingraham, Justice Martin J. Keogh, Edward King, E. H. Harriman, John A. McCall, Jacob H. Schiff, N. V. V. Franchot, George R. Sheldon, Collector Stranahan, James A. Burden, James H. Hyde, Clarence H. Mackay, Luther Kountze, and Adrian H. Iselin, Jr.

SUMMERFIELD IN SING SING.

Taken to Prison for at Least Four Years, Handcuffed to Burglar.

Larry Summerfield, whose conviction on a swindling charge in connection with the Horseshoe Copper Mining Company was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals, was taken to Sing Sing Prison from the Tombs yesterday to serve a sentence of not less than four years and not more than seven years and six months. Summerfield was handcuffed to Frank Richards, a convicted burglar, who had been sentenced by Judge Cowing yesterday for a maximum sentence of two and one-half years. Summerfield has often been arrested on charges of swindling people by "wire tapping" and mining company schemes.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Larry Summerfield donned the gray suit and nickel buttons of a first-timer in Sing Sing prison this afternoon. He took his change from a citizen to a convict without any outward show of emotion and was sent to a cell.

WON'T SUE GAS COMPANIES.

Attorney General Denies Hearst's Application—Previous Decision Cited.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Attorney General Cunneen to-day denied the application of W. R. Hearst for the institution of actions against the Consolidated Gas, New Amsterdam Gas, and Standard Gas Light Companies of New York for alleged violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law. In his opinion the Attorney General says that it must be admitted that when these three corporations were in active competition their business was injured. He continues:

"While each company maintains its own Board of Directors and officers and carries on its business on its own account, competition has ceased and the price of gas has increased. I should not hesitate to hold that these facts constitute an 'arrangement' whereby competition is stifled and a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of gas, a commodity in common use, is created, in violation of Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1899, if the question had not been passed upon by the Appellate Division. I am of the opinion that until that case is overruled the Attorney General should not proceed on this application."

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT TO AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Smoking Jackets and House Coats
At Highly Popular Prices.

Every man, even if he doesn't smoke, appreciates the comforts and luxuries of a Smoking Jacket or House Coat.

Smoking Jackets.

Fine quality Tricots, every fibre pure wool, fast colors navy, maroon, brown, myrtle. Beautiful plaid worsted body linings, edges, collar, cuffs and pocket facing; satin trimmed..... 3.90
The same finished with Quilted Satin..... 4.75
And a finer quality, lined throughout and finished with Quilted Satin..... 7.40

House Coats.

Reversible fabrics, showing solid and fancy colorings outside and contrasting color combinations inside, also on collar, cuffs and pocket facings. Oxfords, tans, over-plaids, checks and mottle effects, cord trimmed..... 3.90
Fine texture cloths in exquisite color blendings..... 5.75
And the very finest 3, 4 and 5 tone effects in rich grounds with ultra fashionable contrasts..... 8.75

Fine Velvet and Matelasse Coats.

Velvets in navy, black, brown, maroon and myrtle, finished with satin and silk cord. The matelassse Coats show the richest brocades of French and domestic looms.

9.75 to 17.75

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

2,000 MEN'S
FINE OVERCOATS
AT 6.90

Good, Warm Garments for Winter Wear.
You can get them To-day and Saturday at

King's Big Clothing Store,
Cor. Broadway and Park Place.

These Overcoats are cut long, short or medium, with belt or without, and smooth or rough materials, some fancy Cassimere patterns among them. Solid values.

All Reduced to 6.90

Very Finest Overcoats and Suits for the Holidays, at 11.65

We will sell finest tailor-made broad-shouldered Overcoats, silk and satin lined, close-fitting collar, long, loose and elegant or boxy style—42 inch or 52 inch—all colors, black, blue, oxford, brown, slate, gray; also fancy stripes and plaids, so much worn this season. Take your pick..... 11.65

Fine Tailor-made Suits, imported Cheviots, Worsteds, Bannockburns and Cassimeres, elegantly tailored; value $25.00, our price... 11.65
Also Prince Albert Coat and Vest at..... 11.65
Tuxedo Coats and Vests, silk lined, at. 11.65

Railroad Fare Refunded. We pay Railroad Fare to customers living within 100 miles of New York and purchasing $10 worth or more. Show your railroad ticket at our cashier's window and receive the refund.

King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Cor. Broadway AND Park Place.
Open Saturday night until 9:30.

Stern Brothers

INVITE INSPECTION OF A NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION OF

Very Fine Lace Draperies

COMPRISING BED COVERS, TABLE, BUREAU AND DRESSER COVERS, SCARFS, TIDIES AND CUSHION TOPS IN ITALIAN FILET, POINT VENISE, FLANDRE, CLUNY AND ENGLISH EMBROIDERIES.

OFFERED AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

THIRD FLOOR.

The Latest Novelty from Paris

Extra Thin Gold Watches

One eighth inch thickness, 18 karat gold, full size movement, guaranteed to keep accurate time.

IN SIZES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

at $250.00 each

West Twenty-third Street

UNIQUE AND EXCLUSIVE PARIS HOLIDAY GIFTS IN THE MOST ARTISTIC AND LATEST CREATIONS. COLLARS, COLLARETTES, NECKLACES TO MATCH GOWNS. PERLES NINON, THE NEAREST APPROACH TO REAL PEARLS.
E. JAMES,
496 5TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av. 226-242 Bowery. 649 Eighth Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d. 246 W. 125th St.
Open Evenings.

About Christmas!

SEND Him a Hat for CHRISTMAS—but let Him pick it out.
Do this by getting (at any of our Five Stores) an ORDER for a Hat—at the price you want to pay. Or get an order for Gloves, a Cravat—even a Suit or an Overcoat.
What a Man wears he likes to select—Whatever He wears, We sell.
Hat orders $2.90, $2.40 $1.90
Bathrobes make Welcome Presents

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av. 3d Ave., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

Some New Suits!

DID you ever know the time He didn't actually need another Suit,—
Especially just at the very beginning of the HOLIDAYS?
There are some HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits here that have just come in—Suits you ought to see.
Some double breasted, some single. If you care about His appearance just *make* Him come in. Or send him an Order on us for a Suit as a Christmas gift. Prices $30 to $15
Overcoats, too, at from $50 to $12.

VINCENT says

Evening Suits, $30 to $45.

BETTER a hired Suit that is near a Fit, than an owned suit that is miles away.

It's bad enough to wear Day Clothes that you don't feel at home in, but an ill-fitting Evening Suit makes you feel like being introduced to yourself.

My Evening Suits FIT—if they didn't, I'd send you to somebody else.

They have, too, the Air Distinguished.

For those who wish it I have a made-to-order Department.

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

THE W&H SHOPS

Because our order read 500 dozen at a clip, a scarf maker has duplicated his $1.00 cravat, so that we can say 55c.

Wine reds—royal purples—forest greens and the right browns.

WEBER & HEILBRONER
Furnishers to "Men who know."
757 Broadway, 58 Nassau St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
MON., DEC. 26, Seats Dec. 22.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.)

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Opening Xmas Mat. Seats Ready.
The musical forest fantasy, WOODLAND.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev., 8:15. Matinee Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26,
VIOLA ALLEN
In The Winter's Tale. Ticket Sale Dec. 22.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE
NEXT MON.—SEATS READY. Pinero's New Comedy, A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE DEC. 29.
ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DEC. 19TH, SOUVENIR NIGHT.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.... At 8:30. MATS. SATURDAYS, 2:15.
Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 30. Last week. At 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
NANCE O'NEIL JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich.
Dec. 26—EDNA MAY in The School Girl.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening, at 8—LA BOHEME. Melba, (her reappearance.) Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, at 1:30—DIE WALKUERE. Senger-Bettaque, (debut;) Walker, and Eames; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at 8, (pop. prices)—Double Bill. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet, Rossi. Cond'r Vigna. —COPPELIA, (Ballet.) Varasi; Albertieri and Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 18, at 8:30, (pop. prices)—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER. Soloists: Nordica, Homer, Alten; Plancon, Pollock. Entire Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Melba; Caruso, Scotti, Bars. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8, RIGOLETTO. Melba, Homer; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs., Dec. 22, at 5 P. M. precy.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Dippel, Van Rooy, Journet, Gorlitz, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz.
Last Parsifal Performances. ONLY TWO MATINEES, Mondays, Dec. 26, (Christmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year,) at 11:30 A. M.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20. & Saturday Matinee & Evg., Last Times "Die Goldne Eva," with Mr. Harry Waldau.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Opens TO-MORROW, Sat., at 2 Daily, noon till midnight. DEC. 17th to DEC. 30th.
Admission 50c.
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR & PIKE
1,000 strange and curious features, transferred intact from the St. Louis Exposition, including 100 Filipinos, arrangement U. S. Gov't; Moroccans, Mori Indians, Eskimos, &c.
All the Pike's shows and side shows—all the Fair's chaos and color—3,000 people.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1904 . Sixty-third Season . 1905.
FRIDAY, DEC. 16, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 17, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR, Edouard Colonne of Paris.
SOLOIST, Adele Aus der Ohe Piano.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys".....Lalo
Symphony No. 4, E minor, Op. 98.....Brahms
Concerto for Piano, in E flat.....Liszt
"The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
Minuet, Dance of the Sylphs, March.....Raff
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Dickson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, Dec. 18, at 3.
3rd Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
MOZART, Overture to "The Impresario" (Theatre Manager.) BEETHOVEN, Concerto for violin with orchestra; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony "Pathetique"; CHAUSSON, Poeme for violin with orchestra
SOLOIST: YSAYE
Tickets, 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes seating six, $1...

AUCTION SALE OF SEATS
for the first appearance of LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE.
will be held at 8:30 P. M. on MONDAY, DEC. 19, AT THE CASINO
where Miss Russell's engagement begins Saturday Evening, Dec. 24

LYRIC Mat. Sat. JAS. K. HACKETT in The Fortune of the King
Princess B'way, nr. 29th. Mat. Saturday. Tel. 6570—38. 1st Spec. Prices.
ROBERT B. MANTELL IN OTHELLO.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Popular Mat. Wed. HUMPTY-DUMPTY
LIBERTY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE SATYS., 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN in LITTLE JOHNNY JONES.
Last Two Weeks in
NEW YORK Theatre. Reg. Mat. Sat. Popular ($1.00) Mat. Wed.
Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

2d SYMPHONY CONCERT
For Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday, December 17, at 2:30.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., & box office, Carnegie Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. BERTHA GALLAND DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL
SUNDAY NIGHT. Victor Herbert's Orchestra
WEST END David Higgins, "His Last Dollar" Sat. Mat. Handsome Souvenirs. Next Week—THE SIGN OF THE FOUR.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK.
ICE SKATING
HOCKEY MATCH.
Princeton Univ. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y., SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH, 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Music. Skates Free.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
WARFIELD in the New Musical Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.
LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 st. 'Phone 2257—38. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41 St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF THE TWO ROSES
FRITZI SCHEFF will positively appear tonight and at both performances to-morrow. CHRISTMAS NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 26, FRITZI SCHEFF in "FATINITZA."

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
5TH AVE.—"An American Citizen" & Vaud.
58TH ST. HENRIETTA CROSMAN, MATINEE "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." TO-M'W.
23D ST.—12 Champagne Dancers, Jas. Thornton
125TH ST.—"Capt. Impudence" & Big Vaud.

BIJOU Best Seats $1.50. Tel., 1. Evs., 8:25. All Mats. 1250 Mad. Mat. Sat., 2:20
MAY IRWIN Special Mats. Xmas & New Year's. MRS. BLACK IS BACK.
Thurs., Dec. 22, SANTA CLAUS NIGHT.
MAY IRWIN COOK BOOK TO EVERY LADY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8
THE Wizard of Oz with Montgomery & Stone.

GRAND ISLE OF SPICE Next Wk RUSSELL BROS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. To-morrow. The Great Automobile Mystery. Next Week—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c. & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

AMERICAN Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 25 and 50c. THE RAYS, "Down the Pike" Next Sunday—ZED MARES' BIG CONCERT.

CARNEGIE HALL
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Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., & box office, Carnegie Hall.

Wallach's & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SHOGUN By Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders.
Garden 27th, Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat
Geo. Ade's New American Comedy. The College Widow

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. CECILIA LOFTUS in "The Serio-Comic Governess." SUNDAY NIGHT GRAND CONCERT. N'xt w'k—Henry Miller in Joseph Entangled

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., West Mat. Daily. McWatters, Tyson Co., Reno & Richards, Ford & Gehrue, Brown, Harris & Brown. Next w'k—Spec. att'n, George Fuller Golden.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. EMMETT CORRIGAN & CO., MAY YOHE, TEN ICHI TROUPE, COLINIS, CHARLEY CASE, LLOYD'S DOGS, R. J. JOSE, MILANI TRIO, others

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2.
MRS. FISKE LEAH KLESCHNA

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
LAST WEEK ANDREW MACK IN THE WAY TO KENMARE
Next Week only—Andrew Mack in Tom Moore.

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. Mat. To-morrow. Popular Prices.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New cin. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAHLTZ'S
HARRY'S Out-door Rink, 3 West 93d St. Open Day & Evening

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; fresh, variable winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,147. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT AND CASSATT TALK OF RAILROAD LAWS

Pennsylvania System's Head Thinks Something Must Be Done.

HE DISCUSSES ELKINS'S PLAN

Hopes for Conservative If Positive Action—Will Transmit His Views to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad had a brief conference with the President to-day. He came to Washington to attend a social function, and explained that his call at the White House was simply to pay respects.

The President made known to him that he desired very much to have his views regarding amendment of the inter-State commerce laws in accordance with the recommendation of the annual message. Mr. Cassatt will send to the President his views on that proposition. The two had a short talk on the railroad problem. It was said they found they were not far apart in their views.

While at the Capitol Mr. Cassatt conferred with Mr. Elkins, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, regarding the suggestion in President Roosevelt's message for Government regulation of railroad rates.

The Senator and Mr. Cassatt talked unreservedly, going over the whole situation. Mr. Cassatt said he had been opposed to action in the matter, but had come to the conclusion that something must be done to meet the growing demand for an adjustment of the questions being discussed by the public and by public men so tenaciously.

As a progressive railroad man he considered that the time had come for him to agree to some positive action and endeavor in loyalty to the interests which he represented to secure such a conservative and safe solution of the problem as would be for the best interests of all concerned.

Senator Elkins explained at length his bill for inter-State commerce courts, and urged that it would prevent the mischief that might follow some sudden reversal of public opinion which would put in power a radical Administration that would appoint to the Inter-State Commerce Commission men of a type that would act aggressively toward railroad interests and work much harm to the business of the country.

Mr. Cassatt is said to have taken great interest in Senator Elkins's views, and asked for the elucidation of many features of the measure, but he did not express his approval of the bill, nor did he advance any suggestion indicating a definite idea of what sort of legislation would be acceptable to him or the system of railroads of which he is the head.

The Quarles-Cooper bill permitting the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates was the subject of a hearing to-day by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, at which Edward B. Bacon of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Executive Committee on the Inter-State Commerce Law Convention, held last Summer in St. Louis, was the principal speaker.

In response to an interrogation from Senator Tillman, Mr. Bacon said he was confident that the bill represented the wishes of the business interests in providing for suspending the finding of the commission in cases of appeal.

"Then," said Mr. Tillman, "you don't agree with the President, who recommends that a rate fixed by the commission shall go into immediate effect?"

The witness remarked that the President had not gone into detail in his message, but Mr. Tillman replied that if he understood the English language he was certain that his construction of the message is correct.

Replying to questions by Senator Cullom, he said the shippers would prefer the suspension of rates for sixty days pending an appeal with a time limit on appeals to giving unlimited time and allowing the rates to go into immediate effect.

CHICAGO SHIPPERS ACT.

Plan Conference to Consider the President's Recommendations.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Through the Chicago Shippers' Association a joint conference of all kindred organizations is being arranged with a view to discussing President Roosevelt's recommendations regarding inter-State traffic. The conference will assume a National character, and it is said there will be a gathering in Chicago of committees representing commercial and shipping associations throughout the United States.

The movement was started to-day at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Shippers' Association. The following resolution was passed:

We indorse President Roosevelt's course in bringing the subject to the attention of Congress and sympathize with his purpose to bring about equitable relations between shipping and transportation interests with justice to both; that in order to prepare a comprehensive and intelligent plan of action, this association appoint a committee of five; that the committee may invite kindred organizations to appoint a like committee for the purpose of joint conference on the subject.

The committee called for by the resolution will be appointed to-morrow, and will take immediate steps to insure an early joint conference with other Chicago associations.

AUTO HITS GIRL—GETS AWAY.

Victim of Accident at Newark Corner Seriously Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Annie Mulligan, eighteen years old, of 143 James Street, was struck by an automobile at Orange and High Streets to-night and seriously hurt. The autoist did not stop, and got away. Miss Mulligan is at St. Michael's Hospital.

Arthur E. Colgate Married in London.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Arthur Eastman Colgate of New York City and Miss Frances Fope of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., were married to-day in London.

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ARMOUR CONTROLS LEATHER.

Beef Trust Man Proposes Plan of Financial Readjustment.

The long-expected plan for the readjustment of the finances of the United States Leather Company was made public yesterday in a notice to stockholders, from which it appears that, as has been reported, the control of the company rests with J. Ogden Armour. Mr. Armour and P. A. Valentine, President and Vice President respectively of Armour & Co., the meat packers, of Chicago, have acquired a substantial interest in the United States Leather Company, and the plan now brought out is proposed by them.

The plan contemplates the formation of a new company, whose securities are to be distributed in the following manner: To the holders of the preferred stock of the United States Leather Company for each share with its accumulated dividends of 4½ per cent., $50 in bonds of the new company, $50 in its preferred stock, and $23.50 in its common stock; to the holders of the common stock of the old company, for each ten shares of old stock three shares of new common stock.

New interests for their co-operation, services, and expenses are to get $6,200,000 of the new common stock as a bonus, while for the purpose of retiring outstanding debentures of the old company, acquiring additional properties, for additional working capital and for "general" purposes there are to be reserved $13,858,850 in bonds, $8,858,850 in preferred, and $298,969.50 in common stock.

Thus the capitalization of the new company will stand $45,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, $40,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred, and $40,000,000 of common stock. The new company is to acquire all the assets and take over the business of the old company.

The readjustment plan is to go into effect, provided that, by Feb. 15, a majority of the capital stock, including one-quarter of the preferred, shall have been deposited with the Central Trust Company, as assenting to the plan. The plan was considered at a meeting of the Directors of the company yesterday.

BROOKLYN FIREBUGS CAUGHT.

Arrest of Youths Explain Incendiarism Epidemic on Park Slope.

The reign of terror among apartment house dwellers in the fashionable Park Slope district of Brooklyn, due to the long series of incendiary fires which have taken place there in the past two months, came to an end yesterday afternoon, when the police captured the firebugs, who proved to be two half-grown boys, who have been amusing themselves by setting the blazes.

William Canders, nineteen years old, of 350 Fifth Street, and Richard Samuels, seventeen years old, of 351 Tenth Street, are the confessed firebugs. Their arrest was brought about through an imprudent remark which young Samuels made to Deputy Fire Chief Murray at a fire in Eighth Avenue, near Fifth Street, a few days ago. Ever since the middle of October Central Office men and the police of the Bergen Street and Fifth Avenue Stations had been hunting for the incendiaries, but could gain no trace of them. It was thought that an organized gang of firebugs was doing the work, with loot as its object.

The first of the series of incendiary fires occurred on Oct. 11. Since that time there have been twenty-four fires of this character in the Bergen Street and Fifth Avenue Precincts.

On Monday there was a fire in the cellar of an apartment house on Eighth Avenue, near Fifth Street. While the firemen were fighting the blaze a boy, who subsequently proved to be Samuels, stepped up to Deputy Chief Murray and asked with a strange show of interest:

"Is the fire going good?"

Murray took a good look at the boy and asked him his name, which the youth gave without hesitation. The fire chief communicated his suspicions of the boy to Fire Marshal Beers, and young Samuels became a person of much interest. Patrolman Donnelly of the Fifth Avenue Station and Patrolman Heins of the Borough Hall Squad, both of whom were doing duty for the Fire Marshal, were set to watch Samuels. The policemen observed that Samuels was accompanied in his travels most of the time by young Canders. On Thursday they arrested the pair, but the lads doggedly asserted their innocence and they were released by the Fire Marshal.

Donnelly and Heins, however, continued to watch the boys, and yesterday afternoon they again placed them under arrest. After holding out for a while, Samuels broke down and admitted that he and Canders had started several of the blazes. Canders also confessed then. Canders said he set the fires because he liked the excitement which followed.

After the boys had been taken to the Fifth Avenue Station Mrs. Canders appeared there.

"Oh, Willie, why did you do this?" she asked of her son.

Throwing his arms about his mother's neck the boy blubbered:

"The fat feller put it all over me, b'gee!"

The "fat feller" blinked two or three times, but gave no other indication of being disturbed.

TO RUSH WORK ON ST. MARK'S.

Italian Government Orders Immediate Repairs to Venice Church.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Government has ordered the immediate execution of those repairs to St. Mark's at Venice which are of an urgent character.

The Government directs that everything necessary be done to prevent any damage to the Basilica.

MAY SETTLE TEXTILE STRIKE.

Another Conference Between Fall River Mill Hands and Owners To-day.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 16.—Renewed hope of a settlement of the prolonged cotton mill strike in this city came to-night with the announcement that another conference had been arranged between representatives of the strikers and the mill owners.

This conference will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and it is understood that every effort will be made to put an end to a strike which has thrown nearly 25,000 operatives out of employment and been attended with much suffering, despite the aid received from sympathetic unions throughout the country.

Latest Shipping News.

The Cunarder Etruria, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 1 A. M. to-day.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ADDS TWO BLOCKS TO TERMINAL

The Grand Central Palace Included in Its Purchase.

FROM OGDEN GOELET ESTATE

Deal Renews Speculation as to Whether Railroad Will Continue Land Buying—Price Kept Secret.

The New York Central Railroad has added to the site of its proposed terminal the two blocks bounded by Lexington Avenue and Depew Place and Forty-third and Forty-fifth Streets, the southerly one of which is covered by the Grand Central Palace. Announcement of the purchases was made yesterday by John N. Golding, who has acted for the railroad company in the buying of all the property for the terminal.

Since the will of the late Ogden Goelet contained a clause that none of the estate's holdings should be sold, it will be necessary to go through with the formality of condemnation proceedings before the railroad can acquire title to the Grand Central Palace and the dwellings 105 East Forty-fourth Street and 100 to 104 East Forty-fifth Street, all of which are owned by the Goelet estate. The price to be paid for the properties has been agreed upon, and the trustees of the estate will be willing parties to the proceedings, as they promised to be when the Grand Central Palace block was offered to the Government as a Post Office site two years ago. What price is to be paid by the railroad has not been made public. When the block was offered to the Government the figure named was $1,300,000.

The northerly of the two blocks—that between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets—contains no structures of any size, with the exception of the O'Reilly storage warehouses, on the north side of Forty-fourth Street. The Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street frontages of this block are covered with small dwellings.

By these purchases the railroad has added about three acres to the area which will be available for its new station, the two blocks together measuring about 275 by 460 feet. The company now controls all the property between Lexington Avenue and its present station and yards from Forty-third to Fiftieth Street. The announcement yesterday will doubtless cause renewal of speculation as to whether it is not the railroad's intention to carry its purchasing campaign right down to Forty-second Street. The block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, Lexington Avenue and Depew Place is owned, the easterly half by the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled and the westerly half by the Winthrop estate. It was said yesterday on good authority that no negotiations for these properties have yet been undertaken.

The decision of the railroad to take the Grand Central Palace will mean the tearing down of a building only eleven years old. When it was opened, in 1893, it attracted wide attention, and as a place for various amusement enterprises and industrial exhibitions a great future was predicted for it. What with its disadvantages in the matter of location, however, it has never fulfilled expectations, and its auditorium has been used only at intervals for exhibition purposes, with occasionally a political convention or a mammoth progressive euchre party. A branch Post Office has had quarters on the ground floor for several years.

$12,000 IN JEWELS SEIZED.

Concealed in the Double Bottom of Moses Marcus's Trunk.

A man who said he was Moses Marcus was, but the United States Government is now, the owner of a wonderful trunk, the contents of which are soon to be appraised in the Public Stores, on Christopher Street. Mr. Marcus got here a few days ago, and the principal piece of luggage that he brought to New York from Europe with him was a skillfully constructed trunk. This trunk had a double bottom, between the bottoms being found jewelry worth from $12,000 to $15,000.

Mr. Marcus was one of the second cabin passengers of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived here on Wednesday from Bremen and Cherbourg. It was not until yesterday, however, that a leak occurred in the Public Stores, and the story of Mr. Marcus and his trunk came out. Mr. Marcus, it is said, was somewhat nervous when he landed, and this caused Inspector Baylies to watch him rather closely. The result was that the trunk was seized and sent to the Public Stores.

When the customs officers got through with the trunk this is what they turned over to the Public Stores for appraisement:

One hundred and forty-four women's gold watches.
Ninety men's gold watches.
Twelve fine repeating watches.
Five diamond rings.
A pint of stick-pins.
One box of opals.
Two bracelets.
Eight brooches.
Three gold watch chains.
Eighteen ear-rings.
Two diamond studs.
A lot of miscellaneous jewelry.

When the first of the bottoms was removed from the trunk the Inspectors simply gasped with astonishment. At a glance they knew that a big seizure had been made and that the value of it would run well into the thousands. Yesterday the value was estimated at anywhere from $12,000 to $15,000. All day long the fine assortment of jewelry and precious stones in the seizure rooms of the Appraiser's Stores was the talk of the service, and Inspector Baylies was much envied on account of the great haul that he had made.

Yesterday it was said Mr. Marcus left as soon as the trunk was seized.

JUNIOR CLASS WAS DISMISSED.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute Faculty Explains Recent Trouble.

BLACKSBURG, Va., Dec. 16.—The Faculty of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute to-night made public a statement regarding the recent withdrawal of the junior class from the institute.

According to the statement, a member of the junior class was dismissed for taking part in the hanging in effigy of the commandant of cadets. Thereupon the junior class passed resolutions that if the dismissed member were not reinstated unconditionally the class as a whole would resign. The class refused to rescind its action, and signed another paper resigning from the institute, but the Faculty dismissed for insubordination every student whose name remained on the paper.

A choice of eighteen trains a day New York to Buffalo, and a New York Central two-cent mileage ticket pays the fare.—Adv.

"ROLAND" MAY BE SUNG HERE.

Signor Leoncavallo Receives an Offer from a New York Manager.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Ruggiero Leoncavallo to-day received the following cablegram from a New York manager:

"Can I give your 'Roland' in America?"

Signor Leoncavallo's opera was again performed here to-night. The composer was present. I learn that Emperor William has informed Leoncavallo that the opera will be given repeatedly in spite of what some of the critics have to say.

"Roland of Berlin" will soon be sung in the San Carlo Theatre at Naples. Photographs of the scenery used in Berlin have been taken to assist the Naples production. The opera will also be presented at Prague.

An ovation was accorded to the composer when he entered a restaurant here on Wednesday.

Heinrich Conried, when asked last evening if he contemplated presenting "Roland of Berlin" at the Metropolitan Opera House, said:

"At the end of this season I propose to go to Berlin to ascertain what it is like. If it pleases me, and I think the American public would like it, I will assuredly bring it over if I can.

"I have not yet begun negotiations to procure the opera."

MADE THE WOMEN DISBAND.

Priest Stood Their Talking Too Long, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 16.—Miss Elizabeth Burns of New York, Supreme Trustee of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, has just disbanded the branch connected with St. Ann's Catholic Church of this city, at the request of the Rev. Joseph Gruber, the rector. The members, it seems, persisted in talking about a money matter.

"There could never be any peace in the church," said Father Gruber yesterday, "as long as these women were holding meetings in our parish hall. I made complaint a year ago, but did not press it, in the hope that a more Catholic spirit would prevail among them. But things did not improve, and I asked the Supreme President to disband the organization."

SEEKS COTTON REPORT INQUIRY

Representative Livingston Says There Is Great Dissatisfaction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Livingston of Georgia introduced a resolution to-day requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to forward to the House all data upon which the last report on cotton acreage and production was made.

The preamble recites that "there is great dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the reports on cotton acreage and production by the Department of Agriculture, especially as to the last report, made on Dec. 3, 1904."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It is not customary to pass resolutions introduced by Democrats aimed at executive departments, and Mr. Livingston is a Democrat.

It is sometimes done as a matter of tactics, but in such cases the Republican leaders first inquire of the Secretary of the Department affected whether he is willing to have the resolution passed. If no good tactical purpose is to be subserved by passing it, the leaders strangle it, even if the Secretary himself has no objection to its adoption.

PREFERS DEATH TO BABY.

So Says Chicago Mother Who Abandoned It—Husband of Same Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donovan of 2,253 Ogden Avenue told Judge Mack to-day that they had abandoned their baby to the care of St. Vincent Orphan Asylum because they "did not want it."

The unwelcome baby came into the world on Thanksgiving Day, after the father and mother had been married two years. The first care of its parents was to get rid of it. Mrs. Donovan took it to the orphanage, where she told a pitiful tale and left it with $25 to pay for its support. Dr. Frances B. Wilkins, who attended Mrs. Donovan, did not approve of this desertion, and had the parents summoned before the Juvenile Court.

"If you force me to take back the baby I'll jump into the lake," said Mrs. Donovan to the court. "I didn't want it, and I do not love it. I won't take care of it. I'll kill myself first."

"No," said Donovan, "we do not want the baby. We wished no children. As soon as it came we decided that the best thing we could do would be to put it in an institution where somebody might adopt it."

LEITER CONFERS WITH YATES.

Gives His Version of the Trouble at Zeigler.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—Joseph Leiter, Sheriff Stein of Franklin County, and Attorney Platt of Chicago, counsel for Mr. Leiter, had a long talk with Gov. Yates here to-day over the situation at Zeigler, Ill.

Mr. Leiter gave his version of the troubles between the union miners and himself. Major Edward E. Elliott, commanding the State troops at Zeigler, having written Gov. Yates that new men to work in the mine at Zeigler could not safely be brought there unless guarded by State troops, Gov. Yates was asked what instructions could be sent to Major Elliott.

The Governor, it is understood, gave no definite answer to Mr. Leiter's questions on this head. Mr. Leiter said later that it was absurd for members of the miners' State Executive Board to say that strikers were not firing shots and making trouble at Zeigler.

CONSUL DAVIS TO RESIGN.

Got Into Trouble with Turkish Authorities Because He Lowered Flag.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—W. R. Davis, Consul at Alexandretta, Syria, who recently got into trouble with the Turkish authorities because he lowered the flag from the Consulate during a celebration in honor of the Sultan's birthday, has reported at the State Department in person and has indicated his wish to resign from the service.

His resignation will be accepted as soon as it is duly filed.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

STOLEN STOCK WORTH $23,000 RECOVERED

Two Men and a Woman Are Under Arrest Here.

CASE STILL VEXES POLICE

Don't Know Whether Robbery Was Here or at Newton, Mass.—Boston Tip Caused Arrests.

The police were busy last night on a case involving shares of stock of the Shannon Copper Company of Utah, which, according to police records, were stolen either here or in Newton, Mass., a suburb of Boston, and for negotiating the sale of which Charles Levy, a druggist of 484½ Sixth Avenue; Philip Igangold, for six years a bookkeeper in a department store and residing at 46 West Sixteenth Street, and Mrs. Wally Sidenberg of 109 West Twenty-ninth Street are now held on a short affidavit made by Detective Sergeant Funston until the case can be more fully investigated. Another man is wanted in connection with the transaction, and Funston said he would probably be arrested to-day.

A peculiar phase of the case is that, although the theft of the stock was reported to the police of Boston and was known in Boston brokerage and banking offices, where orders were posted to have any person who offered the securities arrested, stock houses here were not aware of the matter, and so it was that the banking house of Charles H. Head & Co., dealers in copper securities, whose main office is in Boston, and who have a branch at 25 Broad Street, in this city, bought the securities at their office here, paying $23,000 for them.

Several days ago James J. Powers, a real estate agent of 204 East Thirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Sidenberg called at the local office of Head & Co. and offered the stock. The office here gave Mr. Powers a check for the $23,000 when he called the next day, and the stock certificates were sent on to the Boston house. Powers said he knew Mrs. Sidenberg and Charles Levy, who were also interested in the deal, and that they asked him to find a market for the stock, as he knew something about the sale of such securities.

Immediately after the receipt of the stock at the Boston office a telegram was sent to the office here, saying that the stock was part of the proceeds of a robbery. The office here at once notified Mr. Powers by telephone, and told him that they had stopped payment on the check. He replied that he still held it, not having surrendered it to his principals, and would return it to Head & Co. The matter was then placed in the hands of Inspector McClusky, who assigned Detective Sergeant Funston on the case.

At the detective's suggestion, Mr. Powers made an appointment with Levy and Mrs. Sidenberg to meet him at his office and get the proceeds of the sale. Funston was concealed in the office. Levy and Mrs. Sidenberg called, and when Powers questioned them about the stock, they said they had obtained it from Igangold, who was a distant relative of Levy. Levy said he had given it to the woman to dispose of because he knew that she had been interested at one time in the stock market, and thought she knew some brokerage firms. Both asserted that they had acted innocently in the matter. At this stage Funston came out and placed Levy and Mrs. Sidenberg under arrest.

He arrested Igangold at the store where he works, and all three were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court late yesterday afternoon.

To Magistrate Ommen Levy told of giving the stock to the woman, and she said that she had obtained it from Igangold. When it came his turn to make explanation he said he had obtained it from another man, whose name he gave to the detective. He said the man was a distant relative.

Through Head & Co. Detective Funston learned that the securities had been stolen from H. W. West & Co. The police said that the firm had an office in Newton, or that Mr. West resided there and his home had been robbed. The robbery occurred several weeks ago. These are the first of the securities that have made their appearance on the market, although it is said that many thousands of dollars' worth figured in the robbery.

Funston's difficulties increased when he discovered that H. W. West & Co. had an office in this city in the Syndicate Building, at 13 to 21 Park Row. The detectives said then that they had no positive information whether the robbery was committed in this city or in Newton. Funston made several attempts yesterday to find out something about the office here, but he found it closed, and was told that no one had been there for several days. In the directory Harry W. West is down as President of Harry W. West & Co., brokers, in the Syndicate Building, but no city residence address is given.

After the hearing in the police court Detective Funston made the complaint, and on a short affidavit the prisoners were held until to-day under $1,000 bail each.

GIVES $100,000 TO COLLEGE.

Donation by Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey to Tennessee Institution.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Maryville (Tenn.) College has received a donation of $100,000 from the blind philanthropist, Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey.

Dr. Samuel T. Wilson, President of the college, received the check on Thursday, but kept the donation a secret until chapel exercises to-day.

Fifteen thousand dollars are to be spent in building a chapel and assembly hall and $85,000 will go into the Endowment Fund.

AMERICAN POT; CUBAN KETTLE.

Member of Senate at Havana Makes Remarks About Our Streets.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The House bill appropriating $190,000 for the sanitation of Santiago, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and Matanzas is meeting with considerable opposition in the Senate. Unless the Senate approves it to-morrow, nothing is likely to be done before late in January, as a recess will be taken to-morrow until Jan. 9.

When the bill was brought up in the Senate this afternoon it was strongly opposed by Liberal and Radical Senators.

Senator Sanguily, speaking of the circumstance that President Palma urged the passage of the bill at the instance of the United States, said the condition of the streets in many cities of the United States was worse than in those of Cuba. Many Cubans who this year visited St. Louis could testify that the streets of New Orleans were in much worse condition than those of any Cuban town.

That dry, rasping cough is not necessary. Piso's Cure will relieve and cure it. Try it. 25c.—Adv.

PLACE FOR SENATOR COCKRELL

Will Succeed Judge Yeomans on Inter-State Commerce Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Cockrell has decided to accept a place on the Inter-State-Commerce Commission after the 4th of March, when his service as a Senator will end by reason of the unexpected transfer of his State from the Democratic to the Republican column. President Roosevelt offered him the choice of an appointment to the Panama Canal Commission or the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Judge James D. Yeomans, a Democrat of Iowa, who has been a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the past twelve years, will retire in March and the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of the Missouri Senator.

AGAINST TWO PLATOONS.

Firemen Said to Have Changed Views—Many "Late" Complaints.

As an outcome of the experiment in the two-platoon system inaugurated in the Fire Department on Dec. 5 there were twenty-four complaints against firemen of the Third Battalion on the trial calendar on Thursday. The majority of these complaints were for failure to answer roll call.

When these cases were called Deputy Fire Commissioner Churchill adjourned them until yesterday. Early yesterday morning he visited the six firehouses included in the Third Battalion, and summoned the firemen under charges before him. He then dismissed the charges, cautioning the men against further complaints. It was said that a great many of the firemen who favored the two-platoon system were now against it on account of its many unexpected exactions.

PEACE MEETING OF RULERS?

Russian, German, British, and Austrian Monarchs May Confer.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of The Daily Mail says he learns that the Emperor of Austria will visit Copenhagen next Spring to take part in a conference of monarchs on the subject of peace.

There is reason to believe, the correspondent adds, that Emperor Nicholas and King Edward have already agreed to attend, and Emperor William also is expected.

MIRSKY FORBIDS A DEBATE.

St. Petersburg City Councillors Denounce the Interior Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.—An adjourned meeting of the St. Petersburg City Council was held to-night for the purpose of discussing the advisability of indorsing the demand of the Moscow Municipality for constitutional reforms.

The President of the Council announced that, owing to unforeseen circumstances which he could not disclose, the debate could not proceed.

The announcement occasioned a noisy scene. Many councillors angrily protested and left the Chamber.

Later they held a private meeting at which Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky was denounced for prohibiting the debate.

ANTI-CARTOON BILL COMING.

Senator Grady, Believing Time Is Ripe, Will Introduce One.

Senator Grady announced at Tammany Hall last night that he would introduce an anti-cartoon bill at the opening of the Legislature. He declared he believed that conditions made such a bill desirable, and that the public was ready for it. He stated that he would do all in his power to bring about the passage of the bill.

The late Senator Timothy Ellsworth introduced a similar measure Jan. 21, 1898. Opposition arose all over the State, and the author of the bill was derided in the press throughout the country. Some notable cartoons were published referring to the Senator and his measure, and he became known as "Press-Gag" Ellsworth. The Central Labor Union opposed the measure strongly. Many of the Senator's own party ridiculed his attitude.

The bill caused such an uproar finally at Albany that it was formally withdrawn March 17, 1898.

QUEER PHILADELPHIA DINNER.

Waiters Disguised as Santa Clauses—Toys Before Each Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—In an artificial forest bower the Kindergarten Club of the Union League gave its annual dinner at the clubhouse to-night, with the newly elected officers as its guests. The walls could not be seen for trees and other woodland growths. Hogs, deer, lions, tigers, bears, and horses' heads peeped between the branches.

Before each plate were toys. Scattered about were jackstraws, building blocks, tin wagons, tenpins, tin horses, tin soldiers, lions, and, in fact, every kind of toy that would delight the heart of a child. Behind the toastmaster's chair was a huge chimney, out of which peered Santa Claus, smiling cheerfully and smoking a large pipe.

After the dinner had been served by waiters disguised as Santa Clauses, topical verses having been sung between the courses, the toastmaster made presentations of toys emblematic of the failings and fads of the guests.

DODGE TO BE BROUGHT HERE.

Federal Judge Instructs Marshal and Rebukes Attorneys.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 16.—Federal Judge Burns to-day entered an order in the case of Charles F. Dodge, wanted in New York on a charge of perjury, ordering the United States Marshal to take Dodge back to New York and threatening any one interfering with the order with the extreme displeasure of the court.

Judge Burns administered a severe reprimand to Dodge's attorneys, saying that the writ of habeas corpus recently secured before Judge Thompson at Wharton, Texas, was secured through perjured testimony. The court threatened the attorneys for Dodge with disbarment in the event that they do not cease their endeavors to prevent their client's return to New York.

It is reported that Dodge will be taken to New York on a steamer sailing from Galveston to-morrow.

FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED
"FINEST SERVICE SOUTH"
—Leaves New York 9:25 A. M. daily via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,101 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

LAWSON AND GREENE MET, TALKED, PARTED IN PEACE

Police Were There, but Had Nothing to Do—Greene Back, Silent.

MAY INDICT LAWSON HERE

Amalgamated Stockholder Appeals to the District Attorney to Proceed Against the Boston Speculator.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—"Each gentleman has a perfect understanding of the other's position, and there is nothing further to state of public interest."

Thus ended the great Lawson-Greene feud—without the aid of a gun, a rapier, or the gentle art of jiu-jitsu. Col. William C. Greene had called Mr. Thomas W. Lawson "liar" and "fakir" and threatened to denounce him to his face in equally vigorous language, and Mr. Lawson had invited Col. Greene to meet him in the open street and do so. And all that happened when they met was a seven hours' conference in a comfortable room in the Hotel Touraine.

It was all over shortly before 5 o'clock. Their differences and an appetizing luncheon had been thoroughly discussed in the presence of seconds. The men emerged from Col. Greene's apartments and made their way through a crowd of police officials, reporters, and merely curious persons. Col. Greene hastened to catch the 5 o'clock train for New York. Mr. Lawson went away to prepare a statement.

Neither would say a word, but a written explanation was given out by Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., who was present. This statement, which was approved by Col. Greene and Mr. Lawson, read:

A Statement Issued.

"Mr. Lawson called on Col. Greene at his rooms at the Hotel Touraine this morning after learning Col. Greene was in Boston.

"Col. Greene maintains that the recent breaks in the market are due to the public utterances of Mr. Lawson and that the break in Greene Copper was a natural consequence of those utterances, which led to selling by the public, who chose to sell that which they could at a profit rather than those stocks which showed them great loss, entirely regardless of the intrinsic merit of the properties.

"Col. Greene, having all the figures of his increasing production and steadily decreasing cost sheets, and believing firmly in his property, felt keenly the havoc caused to his stock in the general break. The public have profited by his personal loss. Col. Greene is a good loser and recognizes the various aspects of the case.

"Mr. Lawson says that he at no time directly or indirectly has had any dealings or interest in the Greene Consolidated Copper Company's stock or property, (since his first deal with Col. Greene,) nor instigated nor been in sympathy with any attacks or declines in this stock or any other stock in which Col. Greene is interested, and, furthermore, does not intend to have On the contrary, Mr. Lawson believes today, as he always has, in the worth of the Greene Copper Company property.

"Each gentleman has a perfect understanding of the other's position, and there is nothing further to state of public interest."

This evening the foregoing version of the conference was supplemented with another prepared by Mr. Lawson. In it he said:

Lawson's Version of Meeting.

"I asked Col. Greene what he wanted to see me for, and he said he wanted to tell me what he thought of my course in the market. I told him it was impossible for him or any other man to tell me what they thought of my actions without my consent, and so far as his general comments on my actions are concerned, I did not care for them.

"Col. Greene agreed to this position, and said he had a right to talk on his own affairs, the Greene Consolidated property, and to ask me if I had been raiding his stock and doing things to injure him.

"I told him I had not in any way, shape, form, or manner, and that the man or men so said that I had, stated that which was false, and I would so state to them if he would produce them. I stated that what I have been doing against the 'Standard Oil' party and 'The System' I would continue to do, regardless of what he or others thought or did; that I had but just begun, and what was coming compared with what had come would be as a bolt of lightning to a parlor match.

No Agreement.

"Mr. Hayden of Col. Greene's bankers dictated a statement which has been given to the press, wherein Col. Greene states his views in regard to his property. My part of this statement was that wherein what I have said repeatedly about the Greene property was set forth. There was no business of any name or nature done or attempted by either Col. Greene or myself at our conference to-day, and there was nothing of any name or nature in the way of agreements or otherwise than the things that I mention herein, of which I am not willing the press and the public should know.

"I simply said to Col. Greene in our meeting to-day what I said in my answer to him which was given to the press on the morning his advertisement appeared. I pledge my word to the press that nothing took place at my meeting with Col. Greene to-day which I would not have been willing to have had the press take part in. Of course I was in Col. Greene's room and could have no say as to who should be present.

"Nothing that has happened with the entire Greene episode has in any way changed my actions or altered or affected my intentions. What I had intended from the start I will do, and on schedule time. I perhaps should have added that nothing took place from the time I met Col. Greene until we parted but that which took place in the presence of Mr. Thayer, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Hayden, and Col. Greene.

"Of course our interview was a long one, and there was much talk, but I have covered everything of importance, and I now declare the episode ended, so far as I am concerned, and I will proceed with my work and await the next episode, which I will handle when it comes along in a way that will be as open and fair to the public, to myself, and my work as this one has been."

Mr. Lawson then proceeds to advise the selling of Amalgamated, which he says

will go "to the low figures its controllers have assured him it is worth."

Greene Keeps Lawson Waiting.

John P. Morrow came over from New York with Col. Greene, and they were at breakfast when, at 8:20, Mr. Lawson appeared at the Touraine and sent in his card. For nearly an hour the Boston man was compelled to cool his heels in the lobby, chatting agreeably meanwhile with the reporters, but evidently nettled at the Colonel's deliberateness.

Mr. Lawson, during his chat in the lobby, made only one reference to a possible physical encounter. "Out West they told me," he observed with a smile, "that when a man was going to the happy hunting grounds he always filled himself up comfortably first." He smiled again, paused for a moment, and added: "I had a good breakfast before I left home." He looked thoroughly well groomed, unperturbed, and perfectly at ease. He was accompanied by John Adams Thayer, a publisher.

At last Col. Greene emerged from the dining room and walked up the corridor with a friend on either side. One of them was Charles Hayden. When the New York man appeared Mr. Lawson advanced down the corridor to meet him.

"How do you do, Mr. Lawson?" exclaimed Col. Greene, with a smile, as he extended his hand. Mr. Lawson did not smile, but without hesitation he grasped the Colonel's hand. To the onlookers the meeting appeared like that of friends.

Col. Greene immediately asked Mr. Lawson to go up to his room. Mr. Lawson said he would be glad to do so, and the party entered the elevator. They went up to Room 503 and shut the door. It was then almost 10 o'clock.

The newspaper men, shortly after the conference began, sent a note addressed to Mr. Lawson to Col. Greene's room, asking him whether it could not be arranged to have representatives of the press present. A written reply was received from the Boston man, who said he was quite willing to have the reporters in the room, but that Col. Greene would not permit it. Inasmuch as he was in Col. Greene's apartments, Mr. Lawson added, he would decline to receive any more notes on the subject.

An employe of the hotel was on guard at the door of the rooms. He had received orders, he said, to take in no cards nor admit any person. The orders came from Col. Greene, who had also arranged with the hotel people to shut off all telephone calls to his room.

Police on the Scene.

Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston Police Department, and Assistant Inspector Andrew Houghton entered the hotel just before 11 o'clock. Chief Watts held a brief conference with the manager of the hotel. When approached by the newspaper men, the Chief said he had heard of the meeting between Messrs. Greene and Lawson and had come to see that no disturbance was caused by cranks.

Later Chief Watts made a brief inspection of the lower part of the hotel and held a further conference with the manager. It was denied that the hotel people had sent for the police.

At 12:10 Police Captain Lawrence Cain, in charge of the precinct in which the hotel is located, arrived. The station house is near by, and Capt. Cain said he "looked in" partly through curiosity. He talked to the other officers who were still there for some time.

Chief Watts and his assistant remained in the corridor during the afternoon, and were served with luncheon by the hotel employes. Subsequently two police officers in plain clothing were stationed in the corridor near the conference room. Two private detectives also appeared at the hotel.

The conference meanwhile continued with an intermission at 1 o'clock, during which the conferrees ate a luncheon which was sent up to them. Finally, at 5 o'clock, the principals and their friends emerged from the conference room and made a hurried exit from the hotel. Col. Greene at once drove to the railroad station and took a train for New York.

COL. GREENE BACK IN TOWN.

He Looks Straight Ahead and Says Nothing When Questioned.

Col. Greene arrived here on the Merchants' Limited over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at 10:19 o'clock last night. He was accompanied by a man who looked like "Buffalo Bill," and who clung to the Colonel's arm as they walked from the Grand Central Station to the cabstand in Forty-second Street.

When the Colonel was asked to tell of his linguistic encounter with Thomas W. Lawson he chewed his unlit cigar, looked straight ahead, and said nothing. On reaching the cab his companion assisted the Colonel to ascend laboriously to the interior of the vehicle.

"To the Waldorf!" cried the escort.

The cab disappeared toward the hotel, which is not the Colonel's regular stopping place, although he has been known to "put up" there before. Before vanishing from the sight of the would-be interviewers surrounding the cab, the man with the Colonel remarked:

"Col. Greene has made one statement today. He cannot talk now."

The Colonel still chewed his cigar and looked straight ahead, saying nothing.

The order to the cabman proved to be a bluff, for the Colonel leaned out of the window at Forty-first Street and shouted:

"To the Union League Club!"

Upon reaching Fifth Avenue, the cabby turned north, and not south toward the club named. The occupants of the vehicle didn't seem to notice, however, and soon they found themselves in front of the University Club, at Forty-fourth Street. The Colonel was assisted out by his escort. They looked around, and up at the white building.

"This ain't the Union League Club, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

After some talk, during which the cabby heard adjectives similar to those designed last week for Mr. Lawson, the travelers re-entered the vehicle. This time they reached the Union League Club safely. Having remained there a few minutes, they took their cab to the Ansonia, Col. Greene's home, at Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street.

"There's nothing to be said for publication," announced the Colonel's secretary as the Colonel was ascending to his bedchamber.

WANTS LAWSON INDICTED.

Stockholder Says He Has Lost $21,000 Through Market Raid.

That Thomas W. Lawson of Boston be indicted for his raid on Amalgamated Copper and other stocks is prayed for in an application filed yesterday afternoon with the District Attorney's office by Henry Wellington Wack, who is stopping just now at the Hoffman House, but who resides most of the time in London. Mr. Wack is a member of the Association of the Bar of this county and the Royal Geographical Society of London.

After filing his application Mr. Wack gave a statement to the newspaper reporters. He says that he owns outright 1,000 shares of Amalgamated, and that it was worth when he came here a few weeks ago $81,780. As a result, Mr. Wack asserts, of Mr. Lawson's advertisements and interviews his stocks fell to 59, and he sustained a loss of approximately $21,000.

Mr. Wack says a demand will be made on the Amalgamated Copper Company for its books, to ascertain just what the stock is worth, and if Lawson's declaration proves to be false he wants him indicted under Chapter 435 of the code, third subdivision, which provides that any person who knowingly circulates a false rumor, statement, or intelligence against a stock is punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

District Attorney Jerome will be out of town until Monday. In his absence, Assistant District Attorney Rand received Mr. Wack and his counsel. Mr. Rand said the District Attorney will surely make an investigation and will invite all parties interested to apear before him.

Subsequently a statement on Mr. Wack's behalf was given out by his lawyer, Charles Maitland Beattie of 116 Nassau Street. In part, it says:

"Whatever the result of this effort to convict Lawson, the public is bound to be benefited, inasmuch as the exposure of Lawson's books and the books of the Amalgamated Copper Company will reveal an unconscionable speculation and the true state of affairs of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

"The Goslin case of a few years ago is analogous. In that case Goslin was convicted of circulating false reports concerning the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, whereupon it was raided and its values greatly depreciated."

Mr. Beattie was asked whether H. H. Rogers or John D. Rockefeller, whose names were mentioned in the application for an inquiry, is backing Mr. Wack.

"I have done work for Mr. Rogers in the past," said Mr. Beattie, "but he has absolutely no connection with this case. We stand alone in it."

PEACE FOR ALL, THEME OF GREAT MEETING

Silence for Bruce, Who Advocated a Great Navy.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND STOPPED

Speech at Arbitration Gathering Interrupted—Not Killing Courage, Judge Gray Says—Cleveland Writes.

"Peace for all Nations" is the motto inscribed on the American flag, bordered with white, which is the emblem of the American Conference on International Arbitration. At the meeting held last night at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of its New York Executive Committee for the purpose of urging the ratification of arbitration treaties recently negotiated between the United States and other powers, and now pending before the Senate, that sentiment furnished the leading thought.

Mayor McClellan presided. Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and Rabbi Joseph Silverman voiced the sentiments of the Church. Judge Gray of Delaware, Oscar S. Straus, ex-United States Minister to Turkey; Lieut.-Gov.-elect M. Linn Bruce, and others prominent in secular walks of life delivered addresses, and ex-President Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, John Mitchell, and others sent letters declaring themselves in full accord with the purpose of the meeting.

Spirited applause greeted the reading of a peace message from Gen. Miles, whose life has been largly devoted to war. His message was as follows:

"Regret impossible to be with you and friends in noble enterprise. May reason, intelligence, and justice prevail against selfish ambition, greed, and inhumanity. The light of peace and good will should replace the gloom and desolation of war."

Every seat in the auditorium and the two tiers of boxes had been taken long before the meeting was called to order by John Crosby Brown, and there was a small overflow in the upper galleries. From the time the first word was spoken until at the close of the meeting, when resolutions recommending even more far-reaching action than that contemplated by existing treaties, those present listened intently to the many speakers.

It had been arranged that Andrew Carnegie, whose gift for a Peace Palace at The Hague has provided a permanent abode for the peace tribunal, should call the meeting to order. He, however, at the last moment sent word that he would be unable to attend, and Mr. Brown was delegated to take his place. Mr. Brown briefly outlined the purpose of the meeting, and then introduced Mayor McClellan as Chairman of the evening.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The Mayor said that arbitration was not new to this country, which, he said, in 107 years took part in 47 arbitrations, and in that time was a party to more than half of the arbitrations negotiated in the entire world. The work laid out in the treaties was, he said, a great step in the right direction.

"No one supposes," he said, "that there is any pronounced sentiment in the United States Senate against arbitration, but as this is the short session—Congress adjourning on the 4th of March—it is of great importance that speedy action should be taken.

"We are here to-night not only to urge prompt consideration of the treaties, but we are here to respectfully ask the Senate to rise above prejudice and passion, to forget faction and party, and to remember that these treaties are not the work of any one man, but the expression of the hopes of an entire nation, and to ratify them unanimously without delay; for the principle of arbitration represents not the policy of this party or of that—not the wish of any one section or group of men, but the aspiration of a united people striving for 'peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

BIG FLEET FIRST—BRUCE.

Mayor McClellan then introduced Lieut. Gov.-elect M. Linn Bruce as the first speaker. He said that the only form for the settlement of international, as well as individual, differences was one which took due regard to the Christian conception of right and the brotherhood of man. Great Britain and the United States, he declared, should be the leaders of the movement. What he next said evidently had rather a startling effect on the audience.

"But in the accomplishing of this purpose we have to deal not only with theories, but also with conditions. I may be heretical in my views; if I am no one is responsible for them but myself. I believe, however, that the most effective arguments that Great Britain and America can present in favor of international arbitration are mighty fleets; that the weight of our influence will be measured not alone by our devotion to the principle of arbitration, but in practical results by the tonnage of our fleet. It was Britain's battleships which hastened the submission to The Hague Tribunal of the recent matters in differences arising from the affair in the North Sea. Modern guns and men behind them who can shoot to the mark are guarantees of peace. It is the strong man armed whose goods are not spoiled.

"This Nation, with an educated public opinion and a fleet commensurate with our position and interests among the powers of the earth, can do a mighty work in the hastening of the day when 'nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'"

Mr. Bruce's speech was received in absolute silence. A buzz of surprise ran around the hall when he finished.

Archbishop Ireland, who followed Mr. Bruce, was heartily applauded as he arose to speak. He said that the President's message to the diplomatic officers abroad, which led to the negotiation of the pending treaties, had settled what the leadership of the United States, now the most potent Nation in the world, was to be. He continued, in part, as follows:

"The leadership of America, if our chieftains interpret aright the thought of the American people, is the leadership of peace and good-will, the leadership of justice and righteousness, and the advent of America into greatness betokens naught but love and joyousness among the nations of the earth. It might have been the leadership of strength. But the chieftains of the American people have spoken; the question of the hour is—will the American people ratify the message of peace and good-will now speeding over earth from the lips of their chieftains?

"I know of few things more honorable for America than the proposal made by its Executive to enter into arbitration treaties with the powers signatories to The Hague conference—a proposal soon to be followed, I have no doubt, by one of the same intent to other powers, chiefly those of South America, that were not among such signatories. The proposal is made at the opportune moment—just as America rises unchallenged as a world power, when all mankind wonders and questions what may be the significance of her sudden entrance into the arena of international hegemony; it is made when America can afford to make it, in the fullness of her dignity and self-respect, when no nation may believe that timidity, or a sense of her own weakness, is her inspiring motive.

"We await the approval of the Senate of the United States. That such approval shall be readily and quickly given, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt—the merits of the proposed treaties are manifest; the intelligent large-mindedness and the genuine American spirit of the Senate are beyond debate; the people of America are too desirous of peace with honor, too responsive to the voice of justice, too ambitious of America's true glory, not to applaud beforehand the final official ratification of the treaties now under consideration. The rejection of the treaties in their present stage by the Senate or the people of America would throw upon the country the onus of refusing international arbitration when the world is ready to accept it—a position into which America cannot permit herself to be thrown.

"We are told the treaties follow closely upon the lines of that recently concluded between England and France. The matters then to be submitted to arbitration are 'differences of a judicial order, or relative to the interpretation of existing treaties between the two contracting parties which may arise, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, and excepted from arbitration, and all cases involving the vital interests, the independence, and the honor of the two contracting States or the interests of any State other than the two contracting States.

"No one will say the treaties go too far; some may say they do not go far enough. If we are to have arbitration at all, we must include as the subject matter of arbitration—"

IRELAND INTERRUPTED.

At this point a voice in the audience shouted:

"For Heaven's sake, give somebody else a chance!" From another part there came an "amen" in response, while a man in the first row of seats called out, "Time! Time!"

Archbishop Ireland, who had spoken for little more than half an hour, looked a little perplexed, but the good-natured smile that always adorns his features while speaking did not leave him. Finally he started for his seat, but was recalled by a volley of applause in which were mingled a few hoots and hisses, apparently to mark the disapproval for the interruption and a solitary cry of "Bigot!"

"I quite agree with you," said the Archbishop, when the demonstration came to an end, "that my speech should be limited, and as I only had a few more words to say I will retire, thanking you for your implied promise of further indulgence."

Mayor McClellan next introduced Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, who read a number of letters and telegrams sent by friends of arbitration who had found it impossible to attend. The first letter read was from ex-President Cleveland. He wrote as follows:

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland's letter was as follows:

I very much regret that I cannot be present at the meeting to be held on the 16th inst., in furtherance of an attempt to secure the ratification by the Senate of such treaties for international arbitration as may be submitted to that body in the near future.

Any action in the direction of securing the adoption of reasonable, decent, and civilized methods of settling international differences ought to enlist the co-operation of good men everywhere.

It seems to me that an age cannot be called altogether enlightened which sanctions human slaughter as a legitimate and proper incident in the adjustment of such differences, and there appears to be a bald confusion of ideas when nations boast of the most advanced civilization and at the same time concede that the barbarous expedient of killing people is an approved means of vindicating and making more secure their beneficent, kindly rule, and attaining their loftiest purposes.

LETTER FROM CARNEGIE.

The following letter from Andrew Carnegie was greeted with loud applause:

I deeply regret that I am unable to be present with you to-night to support one of the greatest of all causes—the peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

We have abolished slavery from civilized countries—the owning of man by man. The next great step that the world can take is to abolish war—the killing of man by man. The time seems propitious to urge upon our rulers the necessity for this. The numerous arbitration treaties recently made are steps in the right direction, and I trust the voice of your meeting to-night will be heard, urging their prompt acceptance by the Senate.

It is the part of our Republic to lead, and not to follow, in bringing upon the earth the reign of peace and good-will among men.

Dr. Chamberlain then read letters from Carl Schurz and John Mitchell. Gen. Schurz said that the recent appeals for international arbitration had put to shame the dreary pessimism which had so long stood in the way, the sneering, cynical pessimism which laughed at the advocates of peace. Arbitration, he said, had become the fashion of the time, and that fashion had been responsible for the reference of the attack on the British fishers by the Russians to a tribunal. The letter concluded thus:

"Let us hope that this Republic which, as its history proves, is so singularly blessed with entire exemption from danger of attack or hostile interference, and therefore peculiarly fitted for leadership in this movement toward a higher civilization, will never be unmindful of the duty imposed upon it by this glorious mission."

Mr. Mitchell in his letter said that the arbitration movement ought to have the encouragement of all wage earners, for they, more than others, he declared, felt the brunt and burden of war.

After a letter from Seth Low had been read, Bishop Potter spoke. He began by saying that he only intended to finish the speech of Archbishop Ireland. War, he declared, was barbaric, no matter what its excuse was.

Judge Gray of Delaware, who followed, said in part:

"I am not afraid, as some good people seem to be afraid, that war is going to be abolished all at once, and that we are to lose the great tool that war has furnished for the use of our country, that men are no longer to cultivate the virtues which war is supposed to beget and educate, that men will no longer be brave.

"There will be opportunities enough, Hague or no Hague, for all the fighting propensity there is to come. I do not fear that the courage of manhood is going to die out in this generation, but I do believe that courage and true manhood will die out in this land, and every other land, if we oppose that progress of humanity and of civilization which is marked so signally by the establishment of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague."

Rabbi Silverman, who was the next speaker, urged Americans to be courageous enough to declare that they were also citizens of the world. Oscar S. Straus was then introduced.

MR. STRAUS'S SPEECH.

"We have assembled to-night," said Mr. Straus, "to give voice to the true grandeur of nations, believing with Hugo Grotius and William Penn, with Dr. Channing and Charles Sumner and John Hay, that permanent peace is the only true diplomacy befitting civilized States.

"Meetings similar to this will shortly be held in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Haven, Chicago, and San Francisco, so that our Senators in Congress may not be left in doubt that the people of this country expect them to act promptly and ratify the treaties of arbitration that President Roosevelt will, undoubtedly, in his message, soon lay before them for ratification."

Mr. Straus then sketched the history of arbitration up to the establishment of the permanent court at The Hague, "the crowning glory of the nineteenth century."

"It is to the honor and glory of our country," he continued, "that the first two international arbitrations this court has been called to act upon were directed to it by our President, whom history will recognize as the greatest leader among nations of 'peace with honor.' It is also our pride that the permanent abode of this court will forever be held in a Temple of Peace which, when completed, will stand as a lasting memorial of the munificent contribution a Scotch boy, true to shame the dreary pessimism which had so long stood in the way, the sneering, cynical pessimism which laughed at the advocates of peace. Arbitration, he said, had become the fashion of the time, and that fashion had been responsible for the reference of the attack on the British fishers by the Russians to a tribunal. The letter concluded thus:

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"It needs no prophet to foresee that the task of diplomatists and statesmen will be immensely aided, now that they find ready to hand the permanent court, whose portals are ever open, inviting to arbitration. No intricate negotiations are needed to set its machinery in motion; all that is required is the voice of the people 'To The Hague! To The Hague!' which is destined to supercede the old barbaric cry 'To arms! To arms!'"

Mr. Straus then introduced these resolutions, which were adopted with applause without an amendment, which some one, whom Mayor McClellan shut off, tried to offer:

Whereas, The method of settling international disputes and difficulties by arbitration rather than by force is in accord with the highest precepts of reason and humanity, and

Whereas, The civilized nations of the world have, by jointly establishing the permanent court at The Hague, recognized the moral obligation which rests upon them to avoid the horrors of war by the submission of their controversies to judicial determination, and

Whereas, The Government of the United States, which for the past half century has been foremost in the actual resort to arbitration, has negotiated and is negotiating treaties with various powers making compulsory upon the contracting nations the reference of disputes of a certain nature to the international court at The Hague, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, favor the extension by the Government of the United States of the principle of international arbitration to all questions which cannot otherwise be brought to a pacific determination; and it is further

Resolved, That since the proposed treaties extend the operation of arbitration in accord with the moral, political, and economic interests of this country and of the world, we earnestly request our representatives in the United States Senate to exert their influence in behalf of such treaties and of their prompt consideration and approval by the Senate; and it is further

Resolved, That the President and the Secretary of this meeting be, and are hereby, directed to forthwith forward copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Senators from the State of New York, the President of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The carrying of the resolutions ended the meeting.

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MAYOR ASKS IF CITY CAN BUILD LIGHT PLANT

Has Board of Estimate Call on Delany for an Opinion.

COL. MONROE PRAISES ACT

Ex-Commissioner Also Approves Oakley's Welsbach Contracts—Urges City to Acquire Ducts.

Mayor McClellan took a hand in the lighting situation yesterday when he had the Board of Estimate adopt a resolution asking the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the city's power to build an electric lighting plant under the present charter.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, ex-Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, followed this up in an address before the City Club last night, in which he strongly urged the establishment of such a plant, favoring, as does the Mayor, an appeal to the Legislature for an enabling act if it should be found that the charter does not give the needed power. Col. Monroe also came out in favor of the Welsbach gas light contracts made by Commissioner Oakley. In addition to favoring an electric plant, Col. Monroe also urged that the city take over the existing ducts in the city streets, in which the telegraph, telephone, and lighting wires and gas pipes are placed.

When Mayor McClellan brought the subject of a lighting plant before the Board of Estimate his resolution was adopted without discussion and without a dissenting vote. Corporation Counsel Delany will endeavor to have his report ready for the board meeting on Friday next, and, if he finds the present charter does not give the necessary power, he will report a draft of a charter amendment to enable the construction of such a plant. This is in accordance with a request already made by the board. At the meeting yesterday the Jefferson Club of Brooklyn petitioned for a municipal electric plant to supply private consumers as well as the city.

In his speech before the City Club meeting last night, at which ex-Tenement House Commissioner Robert W. De Forest presided, Col. Monroe said the way the city furnished water to its citizens was an indication of what could be accomplished were it to establish a lighting plant. He did not, however, advocate that such a plant furnish service to private consumers.

He spoke of his fight before the Legislature two years ago for a municipal electric plant, the defeat of which he charged to Senator McCarren. He also reviewed the fight which Commissioner Oakley made this year for lower prices, and said that in getting Welsbach gas lights all over Manhattan and the Bronx for $24.75 a lamp, as against the old rate of $29, Mr. Oakley had accomplished just what he, Commissioner Monroe, had attempted, only he had not asked a lower price than $25 a lamp.

After going into the capitalization and formation of the various lighting companies, showing their close relationship and their earnings, Col. Monroe declared that both Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall and Senator McCarren of Brooklyn were a unit in approving the present electric lighting contracts, and he praised the policy of Mayor McClellan in coming out for a municipal lighting plant, although not mentioning him by name. He then went into the formation of the companies controlling the electrical subways and showed that the city could at any time take over these subways by paying the owners the cost of construction plus 10 per cent. on the investment.

When Col. Monroe concluded, Sidney B. Lowell of Brooklyn, who raised a laugh by saying that he had no interest in the subject except as a stockholder in a gas company, opposed the stand taken by Col. Monroe, yet moved a vote of thanks for his address. Mr. Lowell declared that it was absolute dishonesty for the city not to pay its gas bills, and commended the lighting companies for seeking a middle ground of agreement instead of wanting to take the matter into the courts.

William N. Cohen, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, urged the immediate purchase of the wire and pipe ducts by the city, as did Dr. E. R. L. Gould, ex-City Chamberlain. He declared that the acquirement of the ducts would give the city the real key to the situation, and should be considered long before the subject of a municipal lighting plant.

Col. Monroe denied yesterday a Wall Street report to the effect that he was associated with Clarence J. Shearn, attorney in the injunction proceedings against the city, or was in any way connected with lighting litigation now pending.

A delegation from the Merchants' Association called on Gov. Odell yesterday to ask his aid in having an investigation committee named by the coming Legislature to look into the lighting situation. He told the members they would have to inquire of his successor and the legislative leaders, as he, himself, would be out of a job on the first of the year.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 16.—Fire damaged the furniture store of Bickford, Schantz & Co. in South Water Street this afternoon to the extent of $50,000.

SILVERTON, Col., Dec. 16.—Fire to-day destroyed the "Midway Terminal" of the Silver Lake mine, cutting off the supply of ore from three mines to the mill, and throwing 200 men out of employment. Loss, $100,000.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Dec. 16.—Fire which started during the night at Hartford, two miles from here, was not completely under control at 9 o'clock this forenoon. It is thought the total loss will not exeeced $50,000. The Hartford chair works, C. L. Bugbee's carriage factory, a carriage warehouse, Madden Trumbull's feed store, and several small wooden buildings were destroyed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8 A. M.—186 Allen Street; Samuel Schechter; damage, $500.

9:10 A. M.—185 Greenwich Street; J. Markey; damage slight.

10 A. M.—110 Delancey Street; Barnett Cohen; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—212 Broome Street; Samuel Albert; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—54 Avenue C; Solomon Pettegof; no damage.

2:35 P. M.—1,218 First Avenue; J. Cumbie; damage, $10.

3:20 P. M.—504 West Fifty-first Street; Thomas McKee; damage, $50.

3:50 P. M.—249 West Houston Street; Max Kearns; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—114 Chrystie Street; R. Balk; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—319 First Avenue; William Warren; damage, $1,000.

IS OUR NEW NAVY YARD OUT OF DATE?

An important question ably discussed. Lessons of the war in the East. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

EXCELSIOR LIQUID POLISH
A Very Superior Article
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
Sterling Silver, Plated Ware, Plate Glass Windows and Mirrors.
For Sale by
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.
Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS
Electric and Oil Lamps of dignified design.
Library Sets in Metal and Glass.
Unusual Rugs.
Carefully selected Furniture.
Favrile Glass Vases.
Visitors Always Welcome.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

AGED MORMON WOMAN, TREMBLING, TELLS OATHS

Cannot Bear to Repeat All, She Says at Smoot Hearing.

CHURCH'S POLITICAL POWER

Idaho Democratic Chairman Asserts That Apostles Dictate the Vote In That State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The first witness in the Senator Smoot inquiry to-day was Mrs. Annie Elliott of Price, Utah. She is an elderly woman who went from Denmark to Utah in 1872 and left the Mormon Church in 1896. She was asked concerning the obligations taken in the temple and was requested to repeat as much of the ceremonies as she could remember.

In a voice shaken with emotion, Mrs. Elliott said that the obligations were so indelicate she could not bear to repeat them. Chairman Burrows told her to take her own time and not to be embarrassed.

By slow degrees Mrs. Elliott repeated the oaths of vengeance and the various penalties ascribed for revealing any part of the ceremonies. During her testimony concerning the penalties of mutilation of the body the witness trembled continuously and appeared to proceed with difficulty. After saying that each person taking the endowments agrees to have his or her throat cut, Mrs. Elliott said it would be impossible for her to go any further.

At the request of Mr. Taylor Mrs. Elliott described the garments worn by Mormons who have taken the endowments. Senator Overman asked whether every Mormon in good standing is compelled to wear the garments, and the witness said all such Mormons wear the garments as underclothing.

Looking at Senator Smoot, Senator Overman asked the witness if she were sure every Mormon in good standing in the committee room had the garments on.

"Yes, Sir, they have." The reply provoked laughter, and the witness repeated: "I know they all have them on."

Senator Foraker asked the witness if she had ever heard of the endowment house penalties being enforced against any one. She said she had not.

Mr. Taylor asked if she were likely to suffer by reason of giving testimony here. Mrs. Elliott said she expected that her husband would suffer.

Charles H. Jackson of Boise City, Idaho, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, testified at length concerning the growing power of the Mormon Church and its interference in State affairs, which, he said, was made paramount issue by Democrats and Independents in the last campaign in Idaho. He said the apostles of the Church from Utah go into Idaho and direct the people how to vote. These Church officials, said Mr. Jackson, tell their people there have been revelations that they should vote a certain ticket.

The witness said that the influence of the Church accomplished the passage of the Sugar Bounty bill. It is estimated that the bounty in 1903 amounted to $76,000 and in 1904 to $150,000. There are four refineries in the State, and President Joseph Smith of the Mormon Church is President of three of them.

He declared that Gov. Morrison's administration had been satisfactory to his Republican constituents, but that he had run foul of the Mormon Church, and therefore was denied a second term. He said the Church practically is in charge of the Legislature, political conventions, and all gatherings at which the delegates are elected by the people.

J. W. Burson a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 16.—J. W. Burson, fifty-four years old, and for more than a quarter of a century a prominent figure in Texas journalism, committed suicide in a room at the Imperial Hotel, Dallas, to-day, by shooting himself through the heart.

Mr. Burson twenty-five years ago was one of the founders of The Denison Herald, and later founded The Galveston Tribune. A few months ago he retired to his farm, near Arlington, sixteen miles from Dallas. He was a native of West Virginia.

$140,000 Fire in Skowhegan, Me.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Dec. 16.—Coburn block, the largest business structure in town, and two small buildings were burned to-day, entailing a loss of $140,000. The insurance is $60,000. The Coburn block was valued at $60,000 and insured for $10,000. The lower floor was occupied by the stores of W. H. Wildes, dry goods; the Blunt Hardware Company, Clarence W. Buckham, druggist, and Charles F. Ward, men's furnishings. Two small buildings, owned by W. P. Ordway, and occupied by Fred A. Heald & Co., plumbers, and by small stores and offices, were destroyed.

Meriden Holiday Silverware

Store full of rich and beautiful gifts, open evenings until Christmas.

Meriden Co.
Silversmiths
International Silver Co. Suc.
218 Fifth Avenue

GRIEG: An Edition de Luxe

Suitable for a Christmas Gift to Pianola Owners

IF YOU have a friend who is a Pianola enthusiast—and there are thousands of them in New York and its environs—here is an opportunity to make a Christmas gift which will be valued highly.

Dr. Edvard Grieg—the great Norwegian composer—has interpreted for the Metrostyle Pianola a number of his best known piano-forte compositions. Eight of these have been published as a set, the rolls being placed in a handsome case similar to that in which gift silverware is sold.

Each roll bears throughout its entire length the Metrostyle—or interpretation—line placed there by Dr. Grieg himself. At the end of the roll is a facsimile of Dr. Grieg's signature and a photographic copy of his written authorization in which he certifies that the interpretation line has been personally given by himself.

By following with the Metrostyle pointer the wavy red line which Dr. Grieg has traced upon the rolls, the Pianola performer is enabled to secure the interpretation the composer intended. When rendered in this way the interest in the compositions is tremendously increased, and an insight into the composer's meaning is obtained which can be had in no other way.

The Metrostyle Pianola is the only means by which this distinguished composer's personality can be brought into the homes of his admirers.

The eight compositions included in this Edition de Luxe are as follows:

From The Carnival, from "Sketches of Norwegian Life," Op. 19, No. 3
Peer Gynt Suite, Op. 46: No. 1, Daybreak; No. 2, The Death of Aase
Peer Gynt Suite, Continued: No. 3, Anitra's Dance; No. 4, In the Hall of the Mountain King
Humoreske, Op. 6, No. 1 (Valse)
Humoreske, Op. 6, No. 2 (Minuetto)
To the Spring, from Lyric Pieces, Op. 43, No. 6
Albumleaf, Op. 28, No. 3 (Dance Caprice)
Le Papillon (The Butterfly), from Lyric Pieces, Op. 43, No. 1

In addition to the handsome case in which the rolls are packed, a cloth-covered book is included with the set, giving a brief biography of Grieg and complete explanatory notes of the different compositions specially written for this edition by the musical critic of one of the leading New York newspapers.

The Aeolian Co., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart

By this Sign you may know and will find

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York

Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.

Select Now—Delivery when wanted

Get the Best and you get the Singer

Singer Sewing-Machines are never sold to dealers

AFTER ORANGE ALDERMEN.

Charges of Graft in Public Service Franchise to be Probed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 16.—There was a big mass meeting in Music Hall here to-night of people who wanted to express their opinion of the nine Aldermen who favor a bill giving to the Public Service Corporation a franchise in certain streets on terms that netted a profit of $500 to the city. George Lethbridge was Chairman of the meeting, and John A. Ackerman, who was defeated for the Mayoralty on the Republican ticket at the last election, was Secretary. There was no question about what the protestants thought. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Aldermen to investigate the insinuation of graft printed in New York and local papers, and these will be sent to the County Prosecutor and Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Another resolution, unanimously passed, created a committee of fifteen to investigate the charges of graft and employ counsel. This committee will take the case to the courts if the ordinance is passed on Monday night.

Thomas A. Davis, one of the prominent figures in the fight, made a hot speech in which he said:

"We have passed beyond the franchise question. It is now a moral question. I say the City of Orange is entitled to know what methods have been used to get nine of the Aldermen to change their votes without giving an explanation. The object of the resolutions is to remove a cloud from our Council, to clear the suspicions set forth in the newspapers and in public talk on the streets."

FAMILY FEUD ENDS FATALLY.

Italian Shot to Death—Strange Man Fires on Policeman.

Michael Degiovanni, a tailor, of 226 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed by Antonio Barbetti, a shoemaker, of 865 Hancock Street, at Bedford and Johnson Avenues last night. The shooting was the outcome of a family feud of nine years' standing.

Six months ago, Joseph Barbetti, a brother of the man who did the shooting, met Mrs. Degiovanni on the street, and the woman shot him in the shoul

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

On the second floor you'll find New York's largest showing of men's housecoats.

The daintiest "holiday" luncheons are served in our palatial 8th Floor Restaurant.

In the book store

Last week of holiday selling to be a fitting climax to a remarkable season.

THE more notable offerings—those that have stirred the book lovers of New York—are continued with almost unimpaired strength. With this comes a general clearing up sale—the lots that have rather lagged, many splendid series that have become badly broken up, the vast accumulation of odds and ends that are the natural consequence of the greatest season of book selling this city has ever known. During the ensuing week—the last before Christmas—this book store

Will fairly teem with finest book values.

Impossible to enumerate but a very small part of them. Come at your earliest opportunity and buy your holiday gifts where you can save so much.

$10.00 edition, David Harum, the subscription edition published by D. Appleton Co., and which they claim is the finest specimen of book making they ever presented, beautifully illustrated and bound in Japanese vellum. What a royal gift this would make to any one that has read and loves this most popular of American novels! While they last at $1.95.

$3.00 edition, Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes by the celebrated dramatic critic Gustave Kobbe. Superb full page portraits and illustrations and bound in richly decorated cloth, one of the gems of modern book making. While they last at $1.95.

$6.00 edition, Glimpses of the World, the most magnificent volume of views of every noted place in the world ever published, not the plainly printed edition that sells elsewhere at near our price, but the Chemograph edition, finished by special process, to exactly reproduce the finest photographic effects and which have sold at $6.00 each. Descriptions, notes, etc., by John L. Stoddard, can only be procured here at $2.75.

$1.50 and $2.00 editions of popular holiday gift books, all superbly illustrated and bound, for this week to clear at 98c. each. Among the desirable books included are:

The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics.
Among the Great Masters of Literature.
Among the Great Masters of the Drama.
Grand Opera in America.
Great Composers and Their Work.

Treasury of Humorous Poetry.
Among the Great Masters of Music.
Among the Great Masters of Painting.
Tobacco in Song and Story.
Bath Robes and Bachelors.

Fine library sets never before priced so low.

Only one reason for this extreme price cutting on such magnificent editions of the world's greatest authors. The book binder failed to deliver on time. What was contracted for November 1st has only come in this week. Too many of them to sell in such short time so down go the prices to the lowest point on record.

Charles Dickens' 15 vols., 300 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, original price $30.00, this week at $10.75.

Balzac, 16 vols., 100 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, this is the unexpurgated Saintsbury edition, recognized by all critics as the best English version. Original price $32.00, now $11.75.

Dumas, 15 vols., 106 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, original price $32.00, now $10.75.

Hugo, 10 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $20.00, now $6.90.

Thackeray, 10 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $20.00, now $6.90.

Scott, 12 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $24.00, now $8.75.

Eliot, 8 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $16.00, now $6.40.

And these popular sets at nearly half price.

We want to impress you these sets are fit for any library. Paper, type, binding, every point is superior in merit. You never bought good sets at these prices before.

Dickens, 15 vols., $4.95.
Eliot, 6 vols., $1.95.
Shakespeare, 8 vols., $1.95.
Dutch Republic, 3 vols., $1.00.
Thackeray, 10 vols., $3.75.
Bronte, 6 vols., $1.95.
Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., $1.00.
Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols., $1.00.

Calendars, Christmas Cards, Children's Books, Standard Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, Religious Articles at greatly reduced prices.

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

Toys--dolls--games.

OH, the crush in Toyland! Seems like everybody is crowding into our basement salesroom to buy toys, dolls and games because they want *new* ones that won't break easily and don't have to pay any more for them here than for carried over, out-of-date toys ready to drop to pieces from old age we learn are being sold in most other stores. Come to-day while there are thousands to choose from. Don't wait till next week, when the crowds will be greater than ever.

75c each

Dressed doll.
Jointed doll.
China tea set.
Coal cart with hair horse.
Harmless steam toy.
Complete trick box.
Mechanical race course.
Punch and Judy show.
Skin horse on platform.
Post Office sets.
Forts and wood kitchens.
Upright steam engine.
12-key piano.
Tool chest.
Pewter tea set.

$2.50 each

Large jointed doll.
Pretty dressed baby doll.
Mechanical railway.
Large oxidized iron stove.
Self-inking printing press.
White enameled furniture.
Carved rocking horse.
Velour upholstered couch.
Fine tool chest.
Hardwood desk.
Slate blackboard.
Humpty Dumpty Circus.
Velocipede.

$1.00 each

Large jointed doll.
Pretty dressed doll.
Milk wagon, cans and hair horse.
China magic lantern, with slides.
Mechanical automobile.
Steam engine and train of cars.
Bazaars.
Child's desk with blackboard lid.
Oak rocker.
Humpty Dumpty circus toy.
Iron hook and ladder.
Iron fire engine with horses.
Set of table croquet.
Large folding table.
Wagon with building blocks set.

$5.00 each

$10 dressed doll.
Swinging horse on platform.
Doll carriage.
Fine express wagon.
22-key piano with music.
Patrol wagon.
No. 5 flexible flyer.
Hook and ladder truck.
Hot air engine.
Tricycle, rubber tired.
Steam engine and cars.
Beautiful desk, polished.
Mechanical race course game.

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

Xmas sale of boys' caps

YOU'LL want them for gifts—that's why we've priced them so low for to-day's selling. Remember where they are—in our boys' department—second floor.

Angora Tam o'Shanters—all colors, square or round—worth 79c, **50c.**

Angora (silk hair) Tam o'Shanters—all colors, square and round—worth $1.25, at **95c.**

Boys' warm winter caps, double band to pull over the ears—in mixed heavy cloth and black and blue kersey—silk lined—worth 95c, at **50c.**

Skating caps, all colors, with tassels, **24c**

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

Ice skates---⅓ off to-day

IT'S a great incentive for you to go skating to know that you can select the best skates at about one-third less than our regular low prices to-day. Remember, a pair of skates is always a welcome gift.

Skates for men---all clamp

At 49c—Polished steel skates—value, 75c
At 94c—Cast steel, nickeled—value, $1.50.
At 1.39—Hardened steel, nickel, value, $2.00

Skates for women---half clamp

At 85c—Strap heel and toe—value, $1.25
At 1.25—Cast steel—½ clamp, value, $1.50
At 1.49—Nickeled steel—usually $2.00.

OPEN EVENINGS beginning to-day.

FOR the accommodation of holiday shoppers this store will remain open evenings, beginning To-day, Dec. 17th, until 10 P. M., including Christmas Eve, giving parents an opportunity to bring the little ones to see Toyland in the basement, the great Santa Claus in the rotunda, the mammoth Moscow bell, hear the cathedral chimes. This is an ideal store for Christmas gifts of intrinsic merit.

Great opportunity to buy Christmas watches

LOOK at our special selected watches at $2, $3.95, $7 and up before you pay a third more elsewhere. You'll be so well satisfied with them that you'll quickly recognize their value as gifts.

They're all good timekeepers—thoroughly tested—and that's what makes a watch highly prized as a Chrisimas remembrance. Main Floor.

You save at least ⅓ in this store to-day.

Ladies' or boys' watch in solid silver, real gun-metal or enamelled—very special, at **$3.95.**

Boys' fine nickel silver watch, American movement, **$2.**

Men's heavy solid silver watch, warranted American movement, **$6.**

Men's gold-filled watches, warranted 20 years, American movement, **$7.**

Men's gold-filled watches, warranted 20 years, seven jewelled Waltham, **$10.50.**

Men's 14-kt. gold watches, Waltham movement—special, **$22.50.**
(Others at $29, $33, $37, $45 and $55.)

Ladies' gold-filled watches, 20 and 25 years' guaranteed case, jewelled Waltham movements—special at **$13.50.**
(Others at $18 and $21.)

Ladies' watch, like cut, value $7, at $4.95.

Men's watch, like cut, 20-year case, Elgin movement, value $20, at $12.75.

Jewelry bargains you can save ½

Ladies' 14 kt. solid gold watch, with a jewelled Waltham movement—special, **$18.50.**
Others at $22.50, $29 and $37.50.

Men's diamond set scarf pins, **$4.95.**
Others $10.00 to $69.50.

Men's diamond link cuff buttons, **$6.50, $10.50, $15.**
All good value.
Others to $40.00.

Men's diamond lockets, very special, **$10.50.**
Others at $15, $22 to $57.50.

Men's diamond mounted cigar cutters, **$6.50.**
(Others $10.75, $15.)
(3 Gunmetal gifts.)

Match boxes, $1.25 and higher.

Cigarette cases, $2.25 and higher.

Card cases, $1.25 and higher.

Opera glasses—The "Iris," "Vendome" and Lemaire, pearl and leather mounting, **$4.25, $6.50, $8.50** to **$25.**

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

Girls' $12.75 coats at $7.95

All suitable garments for gifts.

TWO HUNDRED smart coats, and as long as they last to-day we will fit with exquisite taste and perfection all the girls who come—big girls and little girls—for we have all sizes—6 to 16 years. Coats we've been selling by the score at $12.75, and because the style is so bewitchingly correct and the material so good that they formed an excellent value.

$7.95 for girls' full length coats, made of chinchilla, lined with good grade red flannel, high storm collar, emblem on sleeve—sizes 6 to 16 years, value $12.75. Third Floor.

Misses' ¾ length coats of winter weight covert cloth—full box with inverted plait back and half belt, collarless, in 14 with panne velvet, finished with silk braid—body and sleeves lined with satin—sizes 14 and 16 years, value $14.75, at **$9.75**

Now don't you confuse this event with any clearing sale, for our showing of all the correct and many exclusive styles is so complete that "clearing" is a misnomer. The best manufacturers are responsible. They have watched our unprecedented sales and now are depending on us to dispose of their surplus production, offering the greatest and most unusual price inducements.

$10.00 for misses' suits of good grade cheviot, in blue and brown, hip coat, fitted model, collarless, trimmed with panne velvet—satin lined throughout—side plaited skirt; sizes 14 and 16; value $16.75.

$18.75 for misses' three-quarter length coats, of Winter weight covert cloth, new model, with yoke, box plait down back; collar and cuffs trimmed with panne velvet and silk braid; sizes 14 and 16 years; value $21.75.

$15.75 for misses' three-quarter length coats, of fine grade kersey, lined throughout with satin, semi-fitting model, tailor strapped, flat stitched panne velvet collar, finished with silk braid; new full sleeve, reverse cuff; sizes 14 and 16 years; value $23.75.

$14.75 for girls' full length velvet coats, in blue, brown, and black, made in three models—fancy trimmed collar, standing collar and collarless—lined throughout with good grade satin, handsomely trimmed with pastel shades of broadcloth; former price $23.75. A garment that bespeaks of elegance.

$8.95 for girls' full length coats of Winter weight cheviot, full box, inverted plait back, collar and cuffs trimmed with panne velvet and silk braid, full sleeve with emblem—sizes 6 to 14 years.

$6.95 for girls' full length regulation coats of Winter weight cheviot, lined throughout with red flannel, bishop sleeve with nautical emblem—sizes 6 to 14 years.

$5.00 for girls' reefers of chinchilla, full box, belt at back, lined throughout with red flannel, emblem on sleeve—sizes 6 to 14 years. As warm as it is reasonable.

$5.00 for girls' Russian dresses of fine grade serge, blue and brown, plaited front and back, with leather belt—collar and cuffs of solid color broadcloth—sizes 6 to 14 years. Ideal for school wear.

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

100 smart coats at $12.75 copied from a $22.50 model.

EXACT copies, too. Style, workmanship, material and quality are the same as used in a fashionable model we offered at $22.50. Could secure only 50 original models, and they were admired so much that we sold them nearly all out in a day. Managed to secure one, and had one hundred made up like it. Of course this was during a maker's dull period, and, counting the saving on the material and the cost of making, are able to offer them to-day at the unprecedented price of $12.75. Third Floor.

This $16.50 Coat **$10.75**

They're fine, fashionable cheviot coats—trimmed with wide braid and velvet—lined throughout with guaranteed satin—special Holiday price to-day, **$10.75.**

Can you think of a Christmas gift more suitable and practical than a smart coat? It is certainly useless to try when you consider the long months of service realized from it. This remarkable saving affords the opportunity of the year, so select a coat to serve as a gift or for your own personal use.

Unparalleled sale of men's furnishings--- to-day 1,000 $2 silk mufflers at 89c

WE want to suggest that there's no use paying $2.25, $2 and $1.50 for the same mufflers elsewhere, because they're fully worth those prices, and as mufflers are chosen gifts for men, and these so handsome, you might easily be tempted to pay the regular prices. Don't!—our price is 89c. to-day for your choice.

$1 and $1.50 holiday neckwear 69c

It's a phenomenal holiday bargain, and we *must give emphasis* to our warning by telling you that we secured the manufacturer's entire surplus stock of these mufflers and you cannot hope to find them elsewhere under the regular prices. **Men's Mufflers 89c**

The colorings are the newest combinations, made from extra heavy silks, in black, blues and grays, and the popular reds—all are figured and some neat scrolls. The assortment is the largest ever seen—not one in the whole lot valued less than $1.25—the majority are $2 and $2.25 values—what more desirable presents could any person give or receive?—to-day's special price, 89c. Main Floor.

35c for novelty pure imported silk scarfs, new choice colorings, comprising all new figures, greys, browns, blues, reds and light shades—the shape is a double French folded four-in-hand—2 in. wide. With this lot are about forty doz. white, made up in 3-in. Scarf English square shape—value 50c. and 69c.—at 3 for $1.

39c for fancy suspenders, silk, lisle and mercerized non-elastic and elastic web suspenders—good, serviceable qualities, with unbreakable leather ends—each pair in pretty box—all good staple colorings, including whites and blacks—regular 50c. goods.

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

Gloves in Christmas boxes, $1.

REMARKABLE values are crowding our glove department as never before at Holiday time. Lowest prices for gloves of select skins for men, women and children. Main Floor.

Glove certificates—Ask for them at our special prices. As gifts they insure perfect-fitting gloves of style and shade to please.

$1 for women's kid gloves, put in boxes if desired, making appropriate holiday gifts.

$1.98 for women's reindeer gloves, natural skin with hair lining—regular value $3.50.

$1 for men's and children's street and dress gloves—made of selected skins.

Christmas neckwear

A great section on the main floor laden with gift articles in smartest, newest style neckwear, priced lower than ever before—25c. up.

Christmas slippers ¼ to ⅓ off.

WE don't believe there are two such bargains elsewhere in New York as women's 95c slippers at 59c. and men's $2 slippers at $1.50 on sale to-day.

Six hundred pairs of men's $2 slippers at $1.50—brown and black goat—tan and black Russia calf—patent leather Oxfords—brown goat Romeos—opera and Everett patterns—**$1.50.**

$1.95 for men's slippers of red and steel gray kidskin, chamois lined, opera patterns—formerly $3.00.

39c. for children's blue printed house slippers—warm lined—sizes 7 to 1.

65c. to $1.75 for genuine buck beaded and embroidered moccasins for men, women and children; decidedly novel.

98c. to $2 for Buster Brown leggins for boys—velvets and corduroys—in all colors, tan and black leather.

$1.45 for women's red and gray suede (mule) boudoir slippers—also pink, blue and red cloth embroidered quilted satin lined house slippers—also red and black satin and felt quilted Juliettes—value $2.50.

59c. for women's black, blue and maroon velvet house slippers—no heels, noiseless soles—were good value at 95c.

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

Marvellously successful sale Kuppenheimer clothing adds

2,000 suits & overcoats—many at ½ price.

WE want it distinctly understood that we are authorized selling agents of the celebrated Kuppenheimer custom made clothing for Greater New York. This sale is *not* a disposal of the manufacturers' surplus. It is an offering of their finest suits and overcoats at half price or a slight increase, on which we are building up a clientele of the best dressed men of New York. Second Floor.

Kuppenheimer suits up to $25 $12.75

Kuppenheimer $25 overcoats $15.00

To-day we add to this wonderfully successful event 2,000 custom made suits and overcoats equal to the best of the 3,000 garments offered at the inception of this sale. It is the largest number placed on sale barring the first, and through these prices we make a direct and urgent appeal for men to come and select new suits and overcoats.

The great house of Kuppenheimer is worth millions, and no individual tailor can afford to make the study of men's clothes given by this renowned establishment. Consequently they not only produce clothing at least *equalling* the made-to-measure in style and fit, but are able, through their tremendous business, to bring the price down to the minimum for men's suitable apparel.

$12.75 for Kuppenheimer's $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 suits—garments guaranteed to look as though they were made to your measure—fabrics are the finest and latest merchant tailor patterns—Scotch cheviots, fine silk worsteds, English cassimeres, all absolutely reliable. Replete with style for swell dressers—also quiet patterns.

$15.50 for Kuppenheimer's $27.50, $30, $32.50 and $35 suits. Made as only a high-grade, high-priced tailor can make them—the very latest approved styles—widest latitude of choice—perfect fit guaranteed. We've considered every individual taste in selecting these suits—variety of patterns and fabrics—every size.

$15.00 for Kuppenheimer overcoats—we claim these the finest Winter overcoats in New York for the money—made of very fine overcoating fabrics, in the swell length—50 in.—also the conservative 44-in. coat—lined with either an Albert serge or foreign Venetian—collars fit very close to neck—broad concave shoulders..... $15.00

$3.00 for children's Russian overcoats, value $5.00. They are of blue and oxford kersey—also frieze—mostly red flannel lined. Handsomely trimmed, sizes 2½ to 8 years—regular $5 coat. A very exceptional value.

$4.50 sale of boys' suits and overcoats, value $6—$7.50 For boys of all ages 2½ to 16—overcoats of Tourist, regular coats and Russian—suits Norfork and double breasted—also reefers—flannel lined.

——OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.——

Grocery prices will make to-day the busiest day of the week in the model food store---wines.

Note.—The sharp reductions in the prices of groceries and wines at this time are due to the urgent request for a sale of everything essential to Christmas festivities—not to any variation in quality. We guarantee all foods and wines without reserve to be absolutely pure. Mail orders filled—Telephone Chelsea—2100. Sixth Floor.

NEW FLORIDA Oranges — Bright, thin-skinned, sound, ripe fruit; the kind you usually buy for 30c.; special for to-day, box containing 170 fruit (delivered), $2.45; 3 dozen, 55c.; doz-en **19c**

ENGLISH CHANNEL Mackerel—Jas. Edgar & Co.'s famous Sea Breeze brand; doze.. $2.85; large tall can **25c**

JAVA AND MOCHA Coffee—Simpson Crawford blend of rich, mellow, fine Drinking Coffees; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. **28c**

PORT, SHERRY, Tokay and Muscatel—Old vintage; pure native wine; gallon, $2.25, $1.95, $1.45, $1.05 and 78c.; full quart bottle, 65c., 50c. and.... **38c**

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—Social Teas—Butter Thins, Vanilla Wafers or Lady Fingers; regular 10c. carton **7c**

PURE FRUIT JELLIES—Royal Stuart; Currant, Quince, Crab Apple and seven other popular varieties; doz., each or assorted, $2.95; large 30c. size glass jar..... **25c**

MESSINA LEMONS—Large, juicy fruit; doz. ... **14c**

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding or Blue Grass Pure Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $3.00; case 12 full quarts, $9.75; full qt. bottle. **83c**

PANCAKE FLOUR Uncle Jerry's—Makes light, flaky cakes; 2-lb. carton, 8c.; 6 cartons for.... **45c**

BEECH NUT BACON — The nice streaky kind; 4 to 5 lb. strips, lb., 18c.; sliced to order by machinery, lb. **19c**

PLUM PUDDING—Gordon & Dilworth's best quality; 1-lb. can, 18c.; 2-lb. can **35c**

BOILED HAM—Swift's BEST PREMIUM, sliced by machinery, lb. **23c**

IMPORTED PORT and Sherry—Our regular $4.00 wine; our special price, gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 bot. **69c**

PRINT BUTTER—Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery, 1 lb. Print (delivered), 28c.; Five Prints.. **1.38**

HOLIDAY NABISCOS—For presentation chocolate or vanilla flavors; regular 25c. box, 17c.; 3 boxes .. **50c**

MONOGRAM PURE Rye Whiskey—Gal., $2.75; case 12 full quarts, $8.50; full qt. bottle **75c**

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.35; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle... **60c**

MONTICELLO OR Normandy Pure Rye Whiskey, 10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle **1.00**

HAUT SAUTERNE (Superior), Jules Morman & Co., Bordeaux, France—case 24 pints, $8.50; case 12 quarts, $7.50; quart bottle... **65c**

BALTIMORE PURE Rye Whiskey—Gal., $2.18; case 12 full quarts, $6.50; full quart bottle .. **58c**

COGNAC BRANDY—Jas. Hennessey & Co.'s; case 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 bot. **1.00**

JAMAICA RUM—Superior quality, full flavor; gallon, $3.75, $2.50; bottle, $1.00 and... **75c**

HOLLAND GIN—Famous Medar Swan; none better; imported from Schiedam, Holland; gallon, $3.10; large, 1-3 White Glass Bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle **68c**

NEW MIXED NUTS—Combinations of all the best imported varieties; lb., 18c.; 3 lbs. ... **50c**

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 7 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Christmas Music in the ROTUNDA. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following quartets—

Male Quartet

Mr. ROBERT R. RAINEY, Tenor. | Mr. RIENALD WERRENRATH, Baritone.
Mr. WILLIAM A. WASHBURN, Tenor. | Mr. WALTER A. DOWNIE, Basso.

Mixed Quartet

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, *Soprano.* | MR. JOHN YOUNG, *Tenor.*
MISS BESSIE BONSALL, *Contralto.* | MR. ALBERT G. JANPOLSKI, *Baritone.*

Men's Clothing at $15

Today we are prepared to show the men of New York City the very best clothing ever presented at this popular price.

Every fabric used is absolutely all-wool and carefully selected. The garments are full of style and character, and the workmanship throughout is done in a manner quite exceptional to clothing at this price.

We invite you to inspect the following special groups:

Double and Single-breasted Black Thibet Sack Suits, made with hand-padded collars, hand-worked buttonholes, canvases thoroughly shrunken, and the tailoring first-class. The best $15 Suits in New York.

Tourist Overcoats, made of stylish fancy mixed cheviots, 52 inches long; very buggy, broad-shoulders—perfect hanging garments, with plenty of patterns to select from. Price, $15 each.

Overcoats of black and Oxford-mixed cheviots, 46 inches long; gracefully hanging backs, broad shoulders. The trimmings and cloth in these coats are the same that some clothiers would charge you $20 for; our price, $15 each.

Men's Raincoats—Just received a new lot of dark gray worsted Raincoats. This is the WANAMAKER Special, and sold by the hundreds. Compare with any other coat at same price, and the WANAMAKER Coat will get the preference every time. Price, $15 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clothing for Boys

The "Wanamaker Special" Clothing for Boys is alike interesting to parents who wish to fit out their boys before Christmas, and to those who plan to make the new suit or overcoat a Christmas surprise.

All of these garments are made over special specifications that make them distinctly superior to any other clothing in the market at the price. Every fabric is absolutely all-wool, and all seams are sewed with double silk thread. The following are the particular varieties:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers, for boys of 8 to 16 years; made of plain blue and mixed cheviots, at $5 a suit.

All-wool Chinchilla Reefers, for boys of 5 to 12 years, at $5 each.

Oxford Frieze Overcoats, for boys of 6 to 16 years, at $5 each.

We have an excellent collection of Boys' Knee Trousers, made of plain blue and mixed cheviots, in sizes for 6 to 16 years; at 75c a pair, worth $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine GLOVES For Men

If you wish the very handsomest and best-fitting Gloves that are made, for your own wear, or to give to a man friend, buy the "Reynier."

Men's one-clasp Reynier Chevrette Tanne Gloves, both in piqué and outseam style, at $2.25 a pair.

Men's one-clasp Reynier Pique Suede Gloves, at $2.25 a pair.

Men's Royale Outseam and Cape Pique Walking Gloves, at $1.50 a pair.

Men's Royale Suede Gloves, $1.50 pair.

Men's one-clasp Cape Walking Gloves, in the tan shades, at $1 a pair.

Men's Cape Lined Gloves, at $1 to $3.50 a pair. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Heavy Shoes

The weather for which a man wants good, heavy shoes has begun and will continue for some months; and any man with a memory will realize that there is some pretty mean weather due very shortly. We are particularly well provided with these serviceable and safe Winter shoes for men:

Double-soled calf Lace Bucher Shoes, of the regular stormy-day variety, at $3 a pair.

Box calf Lace Shoes, lined throughout with calfskin; warm and heavy, but neat-looking toe, at $3.90 a pair.

Kidskin Lace Shoes, lined throughout with brown kidskin; dressy as well as warm; particularly suited for professional and business men who have to be out of doors as well as in; $5 a pair.

And there are dozens of other varieties to show you as well. Fourth avenue.

More Tailor-made Suits For Women, at $18

We have ready this morning another hundred of the stylish new Walking Suits which were so much admired last week.

They are made up in an entirely new style, with 42-inch jackets with seventeen strappings on the seams. Coats have tight-fitting back, with fly-front, lined with excellent black satin. The materials are blue and black cheviots and broadcloths. Skirts are made with strap seams as to correspond to the jacket, with flaring plaits; in proper street length.

These suits are excellent $25 value, though now specially priced at $18 each. Second floor, Broadway.

Gift Things From China and Japan

Up in the Japanese Store, on the Third floor there is a fine array of thoroughly artistic gift-things that have been delighting people who take the pains to go up to look them over.

Those who wish articles that are distinctly different from things usually seen, will appreciate what is to be found here. And the prices are most reasonable; very much less than these goods are sold for elsewhere.

In addition to the regular stocks, we have today two groups of high-class goods at quite decisive reductions from former fair values. Particularly these:

Chinese Hand-carved Teakwood Stands that were formerly priced $13.50, $15 and up to $50, are today marked $10, $11.25, up to $37.50.

There is a large and most interesting collection of Japanese Carved Ivories that were formerly $3.50 to $225, now at $2.50 to $168.

A fine collection of Satsuma Bowls and Vases: formerly $8.50 to $30, now at $5.50 to $20.

A visit to the Japanese Store will thoroughly repay the seeker of artistic gifts.

Third floor, Fourth avenue

The Best Stock Of MEN'S NECKWEAR In New York City

Perhaps there are a good many men in New York who do not realize what a distinguished assemblage of Scarfs is gathered here at this season. There are several reasons why WANAMAKER stocks are larger, better selected, and more replete with exclusive silks and designs than any other store in this country.

The chiefest reason is the enormous quantities of Men's Scarfs which we sell. Last December we sold enough Scarfs to have one worn by every fifth man in Greater New York—perhaps every fourth man! This enormous distribution enables us to buy on a larger scale than any other store in the city.

This year we had two men abroad, each of whom sought out the finest things to be bought in both Paris and London in men's neckwear. This brought together a superb collection of imported Scarfs, and it also aided us in directing the making of Scarfs for us by the very best American manufacturers. You will find more exclusive patterns at WANAMAKER's than anywhere else. You will find the best collection of rich and lustrous silks here, representing the finest productions of foreign and American silk-weavers.

Each Scarf, or the group which you wish to place together, will be put in an unusually handsome Christmas box for gift purposes.

Prices, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 55c, 50c and 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Calendars and Christmas Cards

Each year we present a superb collection of cards distinguished by unusual artistic qualities. The present season's showing is finer than ever. The list below gives brief descriptions of some of the chief varieties. The first three subjects in the group are made by the new colortype process, preserving the atmosphere and spirit in a manner unequaled by other processes. The others are fine examples of German lithography.

Of course we have many other varieties, including exquisite pieces of our own direct importation from Paris, Vienna and Berlin. They are not to be found elsewhere:

The Children—Four leaves, 10½ x 15 inches. Four celebrated pictures of children by Brown, Charlet and Witowski, reproduced in beautiful colors. 40c; by mail, 45c.

Landscape—Four leaves, 11 x 14 inches. Four beautiful landscape views by Lamasure, Post, McCord and Farrar, reproduced with wonderful color-effects. 35c; by mail, 40c.

Famous Pictures—Four leaves, 11 x 14 inches. Four handsome reproductions in sepia tint, from paintings by Bonheur, LeRolle, Roelofs and Troyon. 30c; by mail, 35c.

Little Darlings—Four leaves, 12 x 8¾ inches. Four reproductions of beautiful girls, printed in full colors and gold, embossed; tied with silk cord. 25c; by mail, 30c.

A Bunch of Roses—Four leaves, 12 x 8¾ inches. Four elegant groups of roses, printed in full colors and gold, embossed; tied with silk cord. 25c; by mail, 30c.

Happy and Gay—Four leaves, 7 x 12 inches. Four handsome pictures of Colonial children, printed in full colors and gold, embossed; tied with silk cord. 20c; by mail, 25c.

Floral Beauties—Four leaves, 5½ x 12 inches. Four beautiful studies of roses with daisies, printed in full colors and gold, embossed; tied with silk cord. 15c by mail, 18c.

When the Heart is Young—Four leaves, 12 x 17½ inches. Four groups of Colonial children, printed in full colors and gold, embossed, tied with silk cord. 55c; by mail, 65c.

Calm and Still—Four leaves, 7 x 9½ inches. Beautiful landscape and clover leaf designs with dark background, printed in full colors and gold, embossed; tied with silk cord. 12c; by mail, 16c.

Love's Offering—Four leaves, 9¼ x 17 inches. Four handsome maidens and Cupid, printed in full colors and gold, embossed, tied with silk cord. 35c; by mail, 43c.

O'er Hill and Dale—Three leaves, 8¾ x 15½ inches. Three picturesque old mills, printed in full colors and gold, embossed; tied with silk cord. 25c; by mail, 30c.

Fair Women—Three leaves, 8¾ x 15½ inches. Reproductions of three beautiful heads, printed in full colors and gold, embossed; tied with silk cord. 25c; by mail, 30c.

Christmas Cards

By making our selection early in the year from the great variety of samples sent from Europe, we are enabled to offer the greatest assortment of handsome Christmas Cards gathered anywhere. Prices from 1c to $1.25.

WANAMAKER Christmas Packets of twenty imported Cards for 25c; by mail, 28c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Addressed to Parents And the Lovers of Children

The child is your only philosopher. He alone enjoys the present. He alone lives in it. He alone does not discount its joys by memories of the Past or anticipations of the Future.

"Once upon a time" means Now to him. Now, here in this room, here in this garden, are Aladdin's Lamp and Cinderella's Fairy Godmother. He also has a Fairy Godmother, himself—not a wish for one, but a real one; you may see her some day, if you're good.

"When I get to be a man" means Now. He is, with far more pleasure than if the fact were true, a soldier, sailor, policeman, now.

At the one time in life when the height of enjoyment is possible, is it not a duty, joyous, sacred, to give the little ones all the fun there is?

This store thinks so. The WANAMAKER Toy Store is determined that no wish of childhood shall go ungratified this Christmas, if we can help it. And that the cost shall be as little as it can.

In the Wanamaker Toy Store today is every sort of favorite toy—you ought to see the lovely dolls, the horses, woolly beasts and things on wheels—and hundreds of new and wonderful playthings. Most toys. Least prices.

Woolly Animals

Never were animals so life-like. You almost expect them to bark, and bua, and mew, and otherwise speak.

Cats, Dogs, Monkeys, Sheep, Rabbits, Bears

And others.

From little ones at 25c, up to a big Polar Bear that a child can ride on, at $10.

Aquatic and Mechanical Toys

Toys that "do things." Some wheel or spin or walk or work or dance on dry land. Others float and perform in the water.

Automobiles that climb hills, torpedo boats, everything. Prices, 25c to $85.

Railroads and Horses

These two items divide the boy's affections. There are Railroads and appliances of every kind under the sun—even a miniature "L" Road—up to a grand Scenic Railway, $1 to $65.

And Horses, big, little and medium, of every sort and size, at 25c to $10. With Carts, at 50c to $10.

Dolls

"Baby Dorothy," "Baby Ethel," and "Baby Blanche," the three WANAMAKER Special Dolls that are made for us in Germany, by Santa Claus' best manufacturer.

Baby Dorothy, the finest, 14½ to 35 in. high, at $1.75 to $7.50.

Baby Ethel, a little smaller; she has real eyelashes and shuts her eyes; at 50c and $1.50.

Baby Blanche, the most popular doll we know about, and the best value, 50c to $4.

And prettily Dressed Dolls, of all ages, at 25c to $22.

Dolls' Wardrobes and Households

Beautiful doll clothes, made by skilled dressmakers. And other toilet items:

Fur Coats of imitation sable, at $9 and $13.50.
Coats of white baby-lamb, at $4.50.
Pajamas, at 25c, a set.
Leather Leggings, at 50c.
Knitted Petticoats, at 10c.
Union Suits, at 25c. to 30c.
Kid Gloves, at 25c. a pair.
Mittens, 5c. Corsets, 25c. a pair.
Parasols, at $1 to $2.50.
Fans, at 10c to 75c. Combs, at 10c.
Jewelry Sets, at 10c to $1.
Hand Mirrors, at 15c and 25c.
Hair Brushes, at 10c and 25c.
Hair Sets, comprising combs and hairpins, in box, at 25c, 50c and 75c a set.
Toilet sets in boxes, at 25c to $2.
Every sort of household furnishings, including the houses themselves:

Dishes, Furniture
Dishes with food, Napkin Sets
Fancy Glassware, Kitchens
And all the rest.

Miscellaneous.

Dresden Toys, novel and artistic adaptations of old-fashioned designs; $3.50 to $20.

Fancy Dressed Figures, from quaint little "comics," to officers in the armies of all nations. Some revolving, musical harlequins, 25c to $10.

French Nine-pin Sets, very amusing games, in a form never seen before, 50c to $3.50.

The Mobilescope, moving pictures, 65c and $1.00.

Sewing Boxes for girls, complete with outfit, 25c to $1.25.

Sewing Baskets on stands, complete with outfit, $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.25.

Children's Paint Boxes, a very large variety to select from, 5c to $10.

Toy Telephones, 10c and 75c.

Musical Tops, 10c to 50c.

Horns and Trumpets, 5c to $1.

Skin-covered Saddle Horses, $1 to $10.

Flexible Flyer Sleighs, $2 to $3.

Girls' Tricycles, $3.25 to $15.

Boys' Velocipedes, $1.50 to $6.

Boys' Express Wagons, 50c to $8.

Toy Store, Basement.

Another Stirring Offering Of Women's Coats, at $18

There are in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty garments in this fine collection, and most of the Coats are in three-quarter length, which is the prevailing style at the present time. All of these Coats are new and many of them have come into our stocks within the past ten days.

There is quite a variety of different materials, and the workmanship throughout is of superior character. The Coats were made to sell for $22.50 up to $35. Today all are at the uniform price of $18 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Unusual Corsets for a Dollar

Here are two Saturday offerings of excellent new Corsets, specially made up for us at this price. Either of the corsets should be sold at a full half more. Styles are as follows:

Lea Corsets, made after the latest model; of firm white coutil; with high bust, small tapering waist, securing the graceful lines so much desired; finished with supporters in front. $1, worth $1.50.

Wanamaker "980" Special Corsets, in a model attractive because of its light weight, while possessing ample strength. Attractive in its lines, beautifully accentuating the curves of the figure; lengthens the waist and reduces the hips and abdomen, while giving comfort and ease to the wearer. $1, worth $1.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dinner Sets At Special Prices

Here are five special offerings that lend new interest to the splendid collection of Dinnerware which is here for holiday selection.

These Sets will appeal alike to housekeepers who wish new china for their Christmas entertaining, as well as those seeking gifts for them.

At $10, worth $16.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in fine flower design, and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $13, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters; spray decorations, and all handles gilt.

At $20, worth $35.—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in a fine flower decoration, and all handles gilt.

At $30, from $37.50—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; spray design, and all pieces gilt. A regular $50 value, though previously sold by us for $37.50.

At $100, from $135—Fine French China Dinner Set, in an embossed acid gold border design; 113 pieces; very rich. One set only.

Basement.

Fine China Plates

We have just received from their foreign makers a choice collection of fine China Plates with head and group centers, that are marked at half their real value. They are most opportune for seekers of attractive holiday gifts:

Plates, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.75 and $3 each.

Cake Plates, $3.50 each.

Salad Bowls, $3 each.

Chop Dishes, $4 each. Basement.

Six Hundred New Silk Waists

At $2.75, Worth $4 and $5

Just at the right moment came this offering, which we were quick to seize at the hands of the manufacturer; and which we are sure will exactly meet the needs of several hundred women today. The Waists are perfect, made up in newest styles, and just from the hands of the people that made them. The concession in price was secured because we let the manufacturer use up his short pieces of silks left from his regular lines, which previously brought full prices.

These Silk Waists will make pretty and attractive Christmas gifts, and nobody but yourself will know that you paid less than $4 or $5 for them. The silks are in light and dark shades in a great variety of patterns and colorings. Some are in stripes, figured stripes, dots, self-colored stripes and plain colors. Of course there are plain black waists in the collection. They are made in popular styles, with full fronts plaited to bust with shirt sleeves; plaited back and stock collar with bow at neck.

Decidedly one of the best offerings we have ever made in fine new Silk Waists—the price seems too good to be true—$2.75 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' COATS

At $5.50, worth $10

Today we have fifty of these handsome Zibeline Coats that sold so well when previously presented. They are in brown, green, red and navy blue. Coats are full length, in latest handsome style, with belted back, velvet collar and full sleeves. They are in sizes for girls of 8 to 14 years, and you will agree that they are well worth $10 in comparison with any coats in regular stocks. It is sheer good luck that we are able to sell them at $5.50 each. Second floor, Ninth street.

Fancy Handkerchiefs For Women

There seems to be no end to the variety of Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs that we have in our stocks for holiday selling. Those who are seeking attractive and always suitable holiday gifts will find the fullest satisfaction in selecting from this stock.

The Embroidered Handkerchiefs are finished with either hemstitched edges or scalloped embroidery; the decoration being done on some by machines, but on most of them by hand.

The Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs have sheer linen centers; some of which are also embroidered.

Prices range from 25c. to $1 each. Broadway.

Leather Gift Things

There are many fine suggestions of attractive gifts in this stock:

Carriage Bags, Vanity and Avenue Bags, ranging from the largest and richest imported pieces to those at the most moderate prices.

Today we are offering a special group of Carriage Bags in grain walrus, with nine-inch covered frames, Vienna handle, gilt and gun-metal clasps; moire lined; fitted with card-case, purse and mirror.

At $2.50 each, worth at least one-third more. Broadway.

Manicure Sets And Cutlery

Another suggestion that may just exactly solve the Christmas puzzle for you:

Manicure Sets, at $1.50 to $28.
Scissors, in sets, at $1.50 to $7.50.
Single Razors, at $1 to $3.25.
Razors, in sets, at $3.50 to $13.75.
Safety Razors, in sets, at $1 to $16.50.
Pocket Knives, with stag horn or pearl handles, at 25c to $5. Broadway.

To Get The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas for Christmas

whether for city delivery or for transportation to a distance you should place your order *at once.* Last year thousands of holiday gifts could not be delivered by the transportation companies until after Christmas Day had passed. Remembering this people have already begun to forward their holiday greetings and the carriers report that the pressure is already apparent. Don't let *your* gift reach its destination after the joyous 25th of December. A belated Christmas remembrance has lost much of its potency to please.

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DECISION NOT FINAL, ODELL TELLS DEPEW

Senator Satisfied—"Things Coming His Way," He Declares.

CHLOROFORMED, FRIENDS SAY

Governor Says There Will Be More Conferences—Payn's Attempt to Get Him on Record.

Senator Depew was becalmed yesterday. He had met Governor-Chairman Odell the night before at the dinner given by Hamilton Fish in honor of Governor-elect Higgins at the Metropolitan Club, and the Governor-Chairman had given him the official version of what occurred at the conference on the Senatorship at the Republican Club Thursday morning.

"I had a very pleasant talk with the Governor," said Mr. Depew last night. "He explained the situation to me, and I now believe that things are coming my way."

"Chloroformed!" was the brief comment of Senator Depew's friends upon his hopeful utterance.

It came out yesterday that Louis F. Payn had made an effort at the Thursday conference to put Governor-Chairman Odell on record on the Senatorship. The Governor-Chairman has contended, and he is borne out by the statements of members of the Legislature generally, that he has not only not sought to pledge them to any candidate for Senator, but has never even declared to any one of them his individual preference. It is true that the men who are behind the candidacy of Black are the same men who enabled Gov. Odell to wrest the State leadership from Senator Platt, and it is that fact that has convinced the politicians that the Governor-Chairman is really the backbone of the Black movement.

However, Mr. Payn, who is one of ex-Gov. Black's stanchest supporters, thought the time had come when the Governor-Chairman's sentiments on the Senatorship should be proclaimed to a curious world, and he therefore arose at the conference Thursday and said:

"We would like to know, Governor, where you stand in this matter?"

"I am not committed, but I am informed that the sentiment of the members of the Legislature from Orange County is favorable to Mr. Black," the Governor responded.

"Well, you certainly are a diplomat," responded Mr. Payn as he sat down without getting the information he sought.

Gov. Odell announced at Republican State Headquarters last evening that the Thursday conference on the Senatorship was not final.

"I purpose to hold other conferences on the subject," he said. "I am trying to find out what the best judgment of the party is in order that we can do that which will best subserve the party's interests."

The Governor-Chairman said that the conference on Thursday was a gathering of Republican leaders above the Bronx, and that explained why none of the New York or Kings County leaders were present.

"It was a mistake, though, to say that Cornelius N. Bliss 'butted in,'" said the Governor. "I invited Mr. Bliss to be present over the telephone the night before."

"Why wasn't the southern tier represented in the conference?" the Governor-Chairman was asked.

"It was. I was there. Is not Orange County in the southern tier?" asked the Governor with a sly humor.

The southern tier comprises the strong Platt counties, and no invitations were sent to Col. George W. Dunn, Senator Allds, Assemblyman Rogers, Congressman Dwight, or other important Platt leaders. The southern tier is also the stamping ground of Thomas C. Platt, a fact which added additional zest to the statement of the Governor-Chairman that he had represented that section in the conference.

When the Governor-Chairman was asked about the report that Cornelius N. Bliss had questioned his good faith toward Senator Depew, he said:

"There was not an unkind word spoken at the conference. I have no quarrel with Senator Depew. I met him at a dinner last night and we had a friendly talk."

"Do you consider that the sentiment manifested for Black at the conference indicates that his friends consider him a candidate?"

"I should think so," was the reply.

Governor-elect Higgins was at the Albemarle Hotel all day yesterday. When asked what he had to say about the conference on the Senatorship he replied:

"I know nothing about what occurred at the conference except what I have read. I have my preference for Senator, but I do not intend to express it, at least not at this time."

Mr. Higgins said he would announce the appointments on his staff at Olean on Monday. There are sixteen members of the Governor's staff, and fourteen of the appointments are made upon the recommendation of the commanding officers of the National Guard. The others are personal appointments. Adjt. Gen. Henry is to be reappointed, but he is about the only member of Gov. Odell's staff who will serve on the staff of Gov. Higgins.

Both Senator George R. Malby and Senator John Raines were in the city yesterday, and the question of the leadership of the Senate came up. Malby's friends said there was no doubt that he could be elected President pro tem, if he desired to be. Malby does want the place, it is understood, but he and Raines have been close personal friends for years, and he would not run against Raines if the latter had his heart set on being re-elected. Maltby and Raines will confer about the matter to-day, and, as one of Malby's friends stated it, "If Raines does not put up too strong a holler, Malby will declare himself a candidate."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Platt did not seem to think that the conference of Republican leaders yesterday, at which a large majority favored Black for Senator, gave any decisive indication of the result.

"It was merely a meeting between Gov. Odell and his immediate followers, and does not forecast the action of the Legislature," he said. "Senator Depew is still in the race. His prospects are not diminished by the conference."

GOVERNOR AND SENATOR THERE

Odell and Depew Arrive at Bliss Dinner Arm in Arm.

Thirty-six Republicans sat down to a dinner in honor of Cornelius N. Bliss last night at the Union League Club. The party also gathered to celebrate the election of President Roosevelt. At the place of each guest at the tables was a solid-silver loving cup inscribed "Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Campaign Committee, 1904."

It was prearranged that the tariff was not to be included in the evening's topics of conversation, and the subject of the Senatorship was taboed. Gov. Odell and Senator Depew walked into the banquet room arm in arm and apparently in the best of good humor. The Senator told the Governor something that seemed to amuse him greatly, and the Governor told the Senator something that made him laugh. It was said that they had revived the story of the Governors of North and South Carolina at sight of the loving cups.

Warner Miller presided, with Mr. Bliss on his right and Gov. Odell on his left. Senator Depew sat to the right of Mr. Bliss, so that he was not far from Gov. Odell. Either could very easily have rapped the other over the head with their loving cups, but refrained, and when opportunity offered drank from the silver mugs to their mutual health. The wine they drank was sherry of the vintage of 1808, in which year Mr. Bliss became a member of the Union League Club. The list of guests follows:

Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	Cornelius N. Bliss.
Wm. L. Ward.	Senator Chauncey M. Depew.
Gov. Franklin Murphy.	Levi P. Morton.
Whitelaw Reid.	Senator W. Murray Crane.
Chas. Emory Smith.	Thomas L. James.
J. W. Griggs.	Wm. R. Willcox.
Gen. A. L. Mills.	H. P. Brown.
Edward W. Scott.	A. B. Hepburn.
C. F. Brooker.	John H. Starin.
Judge John Proctor Clarke.	Judge Edward T. Bartlett.
Hamilton Fish.	Judge James A. Blanchard.
C. N. Bliss, Jr.	George R. Sheldon.
Henry L. Stoddard.	John A. Sleicher.
Chas. A. Moore.	John W. Vrooman.
Col. A. C. Bakewell.	John R. Van Wormer.
G. H. Robinson.	Col. Charles H. Blair.
J. Seaver Page.	John F. Plummer.
H. W. Hayden.	
Warner Miller.	

The company was made up entirely of members of the club with the exception of William L. Ward of the Republican National Committee.

MME. WADDINGTON'S IMPRESSIONS of twentieth century New York. A delightful interview with this brilliant American woman; widow of a Prime Minister of France, who has returned to her native city after thirty-eight years' life abroad. **In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.**

PROPOSED PLACES NOT EXEMPT.

State Commission Denies Application of New York Civil Service Board.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day denied the application of the New York City Civil Service Board to place on the exempt list the following positions the creation of which is contemplated, but not officially approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of that city:

Stenographer to commission, Department of Bridges; Assistant Superintendent of Parks, Brooklyn; Deputy Superintendent of Parks, the Bronx; two Division Superintendents of Parks, the Bronx; stenographer to the Commissioner of Parks, the Bronx; General Inspector Department of Parks; Secretary, Chief Inspector, and Assistant Chief Inspector to the department of Commissioner of Licenses.

PROPPING UP RAINES LAW.

Its Author to Introduce a Bill for Its Strict Enforcement.

Senator John Raines announced yesterday that he would introduce a new hotel bill at Albany to make easy a strict enforcement of the law that goes by his name. He said:

"The Raines law, like the tariff, will be amended by its friends, and not by its enemies. The trouble is with its enforcement. With that end in view I propose to introduce at Albany a bill requiring saloonkeepers to get certificates from the Building, Health, and Fire Departments, showing that they have complied with their regulations, before they can obtain a license.

The Raines law is being constantly violated. So are the Ten Commandments. There is no need for repealing the law, what is needed is its enforcement."

STOPS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Commissioner Revokes Corbett's License—Will Reimburse Clients.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Licenses announced yesterday that he had revoked the license of John K. Corbett to run an employment agency at 508 Sixth Avenue under the name of the Standard Employment Bureau. He also will recover from Corbett's bondsmen, who are liable to the extent of $1,000, enough to return to Corbett's clients what they paid him to secure jobs.

"Corbett has been before me on charges regularly each week," said Commissioner Keating, "and I notified him on Tuesday that I should revoke his license. He did not come to defend himself, and so I acted. Corbett had a novel method of proceeding. He read the newspaper want ads each morning, and wherever he saw a person advertising for a servant or an employe of any sort he would send one of his applicants to see the advertiser, telling the applicant that he had been empowered to fill the job. He would collect money from each man or woman sent.

"Of course when the applicant saw the advertiser, who had never heard of Corbett or the Standard Agency, there was trouble. When complaints were filed against Corbett he would return the money to the applicants, but finally this got too hot for him, and my Inspectors report to me that they are unable to find him."

CHESTNUT MAN A FENCE.

Police Say He Traded His Wares for Shoplifters' Booty.

Neatly caught in a police trap, John Shuvetos, twenty-five years old, a Greek chestnut vendor, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with aiding and abetting in shoplifting.

Two little boys, who were arrested on Tuesday for stealing $6 worth of jewelry from a department store, confessed that they had traded their booty for chestnuts with the peddler in Sixth Avenue. That found on them was returned to one of them, "Tommy" Walsh, and under the keen espionage of Agent Pisarra and two detectives he took them to Shuvetos.

"Goot-a-boy," they heard the Greek say as he doled out the nuts. "Steal-a more an' I geef you plenty chestnuts."

Then they pounced upon him and later found the jewelry in his pockets.

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It has stood absolutely supreme in its field for 125 years, and will never have to fear competition, because merit is the foundation of its success.

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Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

RULES FRAMED FOR OCEAN YACHT RACE

Three Boats Must Start or the Contest Will Be Declared Off.

KAISER WILL PRESENT TROPHY

Arrangements Made by the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel—No Entrance Fee or Time Allowance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Associated Press announces the rules for the international yacht race to be sailed off the Sandy Hook course next May for the Ocean Cup offered by his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor. The rules were drawn up yesterday in New York by the sub-committee of the Imperial Yacht Club, consisting of Commander Heibbinghause, the German naval attache at Washington; C. L. F. Robinson, and Allison V. Armour of New York.

The rules provide that the race shall be arranged by the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel, and shall be open to all cruising yachts of all nations belonging to any recognized yacht club of 150 tons, American Custom House measurement, or 200 tons Thames measurement, and upward. Before starting the auxiliaries must remove their propellers from the shafts. The race is to be sailed on May 15 from Sandy Hook Lightship to Lizard Lighthouse, the yachts to start under way at 2 P. M. It is required that at least three yachts shall start or there will be no race. The race is to be sailed according to the international rules of the road at sea. On board each yacht shall be the owner or his representative who shall be a member of a recognized yacht club. No members of the sub-committee shall be on board.

The entries for the race are to close at midnight, April 1, 1905. Applications for entry are to be addressed to the sub-committee of the Imperial Yacht Club, Naval Attaché, German Embassy, Washington. The sub-committee will decide which vessels are to be included in the category of "cruising yachts, and from such decision there shall be no appeal." There shall be no entrance fee and no time allowance.

The Ocean Cup will be given by the German Emperor personally to the owner of the winning yacht at Kiel at the beginning of Kiel week. The Emperor also will give additional prizes on this basis: For every three starters, one prize.

It is provided, also, that for purposes of identification, in case the finish of the race is in darkness, distinguishing lights shall be burned when crossing the line.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Emperor William's advisers deemed it better that the transatlantic yacht race should be entirely under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Yacht Club of Kiel than have either the New York Yacht Club or the Atlantic Yacht Club participate because of the unpleasant feeling between them. His Majesty wished to avoid showing partiality to either interest, but as Allison W. Armour and C. L. F. Robinson, two of the three members of the Kiel Club's committee in charge of the race, are Americans, and the third, the German Naval Attaché at Washington, is in the United States, American yachtsmen are regarded as adequately represented.

The prospect for a large entry list is rather good. Mr. Robinson wrote a few days ago that several Americans would probably enter. The British Royal Yacht Squadron has inquired about conditions, indicating that an entry is likely to be made. Copies of the conditions were sent to-day to all the principal yacht clubs of Europe. Entries from Scandinavia and England especially are expected.

It is not known definitely whether any German yachts will take part in the race. The Meteor will not, as the modifications in her structure now going on at Bremerhaven will not be finished in time. The Emperor was dissatisfied with the Meteor's work to windward, and asked German naval designers to suggest changes to increase her speed. After they had been heard from A. Cary Smith of New York, the designer of the yacht, was requested to give his opinion, and did so. The opinions generally were identical, except that Mr. Smith went further in the same direction.

The Meteor is being sharpened both at her bow and aft, and will be ready for the Kiel races in June, which are expected to be exceptionally interesting because of the presence of the yachts which will have taken part in the transatlantic race. The King of Spain will also probably be there, taking this opportunity to return the Emperor's visit of last Spring.

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Christmas Shopping at the Flatiron Store

LADIES will find here a pleasing assortment of useful and beautiful articles most acceptable to smokers. Also, it will prove to be quite a simple matter to select most choice cigars.

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785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
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*1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
165-167 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.

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*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
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*406 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

NEWARK, N. J.
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JERSEY CITY.
*66 Newark Av.

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NEW YORK CITY.
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*1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

BROOKLYN—*406 5th Av., bet. 10th & 11th Sts. *1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars & Willoughby Av.
NEWARK—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J. JERSEY CITY—*66 Newark Av.
*Stores marked with a star are open evenings.

JUDGE FORBIDS VISITORS TO SEE MRS. CHADWICK

Sheriff Says Not Even Son and Maid Will Be Admitted.

THE WOMAN IN AN ILL-HUMOR

Has Made Her Last Statement, She Says—Receiver May Examine Her on Monday.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—From now until the time of Mrs. Chadwick's arraignment in court all visitors will be excluded from her cell by order of Judge Wing. Even her son, Emil Hoover, and her maid, Freda, will be denied access to her except when armed with a written order from United States Marshal Chandler. This action was in direct opposition to an order of United States Marshal Chandler, issued yesterday, in which he directed that her son and her maid should be admitted at any time.

"I will ignore the order of Marshal Chandler," said Sheriff Barry to-day. "This is a county jail, and the Federal authorities have nothing to say about its administration. If they don't like the way I run it I guess they can take their prisoners to some other jail."

Mrs. Chadwick showed considerable ill-humor this morning. She announced that her breakfast did not suit her, and declared that hereafter she would order her meals from a restaurant which supplies a moe or less comprehensive repast for 25 cents.

She was told that the promised statement she was to make was anxiously awaited by the people of Cleveland, as well as all other parts of the country, but she was obdurate. Her resentment is said to be due to the publication of the interview that President Beckwith had with her yesterday.

"I have made my last statement," she finally said. "I will have nothing further to say," and she closed the interview. Her maid, Freda, sat beside her, stroking the prisoner's hands and trying to soothe her as she spoke.

Receiver Loeser this evening made arrangements with Harold Remington, referee in bankruptcy, to examine Mrs. Chadwick at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Whether or not the inquiry will be held depends upon the physical ability of Mrs. Chadwick to undergo the examination.

Dinner for President Rhees.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis S. Paine gave a dinner at the Waldorf last Tuesday evening in honor of Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis V. F. Randolph of Plainfield and Henry C. Brewster of Rochester.

New Boston Tunnel Inauguration.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—It was announced last night that the new tunnel under Boston Harbor, connecting East Boston with the city proper, will be opened to the public on Christmas Day.

TELLS OF POLICE GRAFT.

Woman Arrested Says Policeman Wanted Her to Divide Loot.

The arraignment of Louise Allston, a model, nineteen years old, on the charge of stealing $75 from Henry Clare, a Costa Rican merchant, while in a house in West Thirty-fourth Street, caused Magistrate Moss in the West Side Court yesterday to make some caustic remarks about police methods.

The girl was arrested by Detective Boyle of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station after Clare had reported his loss to the police at that station. Clare entered the courtroom with the detective and took a seat in the rear. When the girl was arraigned the detective asked Magistrate Moss to hold her on a short affidavit for forty-eight hours in order to get further evidence. The complainant kept his seat in the back of the courtroom, and Magistrate Moss, assuming that the detective had no complainant, set the case for Sunday. Before the detectives left the room the Magistrate learned that the complainant was in court. He became angry and ordered the girl rearraigned and a complaint drawn.

Clare said that when he discovered that the money was gone the girl suggested that a policeman be called. A messenger was sent for one. The policeman arrived at the house, and after hearing the Costa Rican's complaint, Clare says, advised him to "forget it." Clare did not take the officer's advice.

The girl admitted sending for a policeman because she said she did not want Clare to think she took the money. She was asked who the policeman was.

"I don't know; but he has called twice since and wants me to divide the $75 with him," she said. "He told me that he had got me out of a bad scrape and wanted half. I did not steal the money and had none to divide."

Magistrate Moss adjourned the case for an investigation. He says he will have in court the policeman who went to the house.

TWENTY YEARS FOR POLICEMAN

Court Says Mallon's Fate Should Warn Police Against Abusing Privileges.

Arthur J. Mallon, the policeman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station who was convicted recently of manslaughter in the first degree for shooting Robert Brennan, a waiter, on the Bowery on May 8 last, was sentenced yesterday to Sing Sing for twenty years by Recorder Goff in General Sessions. Recorder Goff, in passing sentence, said to Mallon:

"This sentence is not imposed solely for your punishment, but as a warning to police officers in general, who are charged with the enforcement of the law. The law gives them certain privileges, one of which is the carrying of firearms under conditions prescribed by law, but police officers must not put themselves above the law or above other citizens. I have at this time no comment to make upon the attitude of your brother officers during your trial."

FIGHT FOR GIRL'S LIBERTY.

Nurses at Sanitarium, of Which Miss Spang Is an Inmate, Testify.

Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, continued yesterday morning the hearing, begun last week, into the sanity of Miss Mabel Spang, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Charles H. Spang, an iron manufacturer, who, it is alleged, is being unjustly detained in an asylum at Yonkers.

Six months ago Miss Spang was adjudged to be insane on the application of her mother. Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Miss Satymore and Miss Cullen, who were formerly nurses in the sanitarium where Miss Spang is being cared for. Miss Satymore said that she had left the institution because she would have nothing to do with what she called "the persecution of a sweet and innocent girl." Miss Cullen said that she was discharged because she would not act as a jailer and a spy.

Several witnesses testified that the young woman bore an excellent character, and today, when it is expected that the matter will be closed, Mr. Bamberger intends to call six physicians to testify that Miss Spang is sane. In opposition, the attorney for Miss Spang's mother will call seven specialists in mental and nervous diseases.

"What to buy for Christmas?" is a problem to many thousands.

The easiest solution of the question is in Bookdom.

Books make permanent adornments of the home, and are permanent reminders of your thoughtfulness and taste.

Why not Books for Christmas?

FAMOUS EUROPEAN COSTUMER DISCUSSES THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Alfredo Edel of Milan and Paris has some interesting things to say about Uncle Sam's Fair Daughters. **In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.**

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If you want to spend just Ten Dollars for an Overcoat, don't spend your money until you see these Overcoats—made of fine all-wool Irish frieze, splendidly finished..... **$10**

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The coats are single and double breasted and cut in the same style as suits costing double the price—cheviots, thibets and fancy mixtures—$15 was the regular price. **$10**

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Stylish Overcoats for the little fellows, ages 8 to 16—full $5 values for $2.95.

Boys' Suits, the kind that give good service, in strong, all-wool materials—you have paid $6 for no better, special **$2.95**

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OLD ENMITY FORGOTTEN AT MR. KRUGER'S GRAVE

Boers and Britons Alike Pay Honor to Dead ex-President.

2,000 BURGHERS AT SERVICE

Special Salute Fired at the King's Request—Botha Counsels Unification of Races.

PRETORIA, Dec. 16.—Two thousand burghers attended an impressive religious service this morning prior to the burial of Mr. Kruger. Several ministers of the Dutch Church spoke, all eulogizing the ex-President for his exemplary religious life and as a lover of his people and exhorting the Boers, while remaining loyal to the new flag, never to forget the principles of their late leader or their own language.

An immense crowd filed through the hall in which the body lay throughout the morning. The coffin was draped with the Transvaal and Orange Free State flags, and on it were the tributes of Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother of Holland.

The day was gloomy and overcast, but a great throng of Britons and Boers filled the square opposite the hall. Many Boers had trekked long distances to attend the obsequies of their former leader, but Britons mingled with men of the veldt on the friendliest terms. The Afrikander Party was officially represented by deputations from Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, and Natal.

At the hall speeches of eulogy were delivered by Gens. Botha, Schalkburger, and De Wet. Gen. Botha read a letter from Mr. Kruger exhorting the Boers to preserve their national spirit. The reading of this letter created a profound impression.

Gen. Botha's speech strongly recommended the unification of the white races in South Africa, as, he said, that was the only means by which they could become a great people and realize Kruger's ideal.

The procession to the cemetery was composed of fully 1,200 persons, while the route through which it passed was thronged with people. Flags were half-masted, bells were tolled, and, under Government orders, minute guns were fired at the military depot.

Around the grave, where Mr. Kruger's body was laid beside that of his wife, were gathered near relatives, Boer leaders, and many prominent personages, including Sir Richard Solomon, representing the British Government.

By King Edward's special request a salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the coffin was lowered into the grave.

STOESSEL AGAIN WOUNDED.

Injury Not Serious—Russians Reach Che-Foo with Dispatches.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17.—Gen. Stoessel has again been wounded, according to a dispatch from Che-Foo to The Daily Telegraph. The wound was caused by a rifle bullet.

The correspondent adds that the wound is not serious.

CHE-FOO, Dec. 16.—Seven Russians in civilian garb, but obviously military men, arrived to-day in an open sailboat. They brought a large number of dispatches. They were unwilling to talk, and went immediately to the Russian Consulate. A high wind enabled them to make a quick passage from Port Arthur.

The boat left Port Arthur last night under cover of a snowstorm, and had a terrible experience in crossing. The men were nearly frozen when they made this port, and were unable to leave the boat without assistance.

Passengers who arrived here to-day from the Kwang-Tung Peninsula confirm the official Japanese reports of the sinking of various Russian ships at Port Arthur. They say the Japanese would have been able to accomplish this in the past two months, but apparently preferred to use their guns against the Russian military forces.

It is believed that the destruction of the Russian ships indicates that the Japanese have abandoned the hope of capturing the fortress.

The Japanese, it is stated, lost three torpedo boats during the past month by mines, the last one sinking on the occasion of the night attack of Dec. 14 on the Russian battleship Sevastopol.

It is alleged that the Japanese have been unable to occupy 203-Meter Hill except for observation. They have taken none of the main forts.

Three steamers laden with ammunition and provisions are declared to have run the blockade of Port Arthur in the past fortnight. There are high hopes that the fortress will hold out for many months.

FOES RAN INTO EACH OTHER.

Hand-to-Hand Scuffle in the Darkness in Manchuria.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Mukden, Dec. 16.—There was considerable desultory firing on both sides to-day. The Japanese made an advance, but it proved to be only a demonstration.

Night sorties continue. A curious mêlée resulted last night from a simultaneous advance of both Russians and Japanese. Two columns of Japanese, taking advantage of the darkness, advanced on Russian positions, and at the same time a Russian column set out for the village of Nanganza.

The Russians heard the Japanese firing in the direction of their base and thought they had been discovered, but held Nanganza while sappers mined, and then retired. The Japanese re-entered the village, where a tremendous explosion killed many of them.

In the meantime the two Japanese columns operating in the direction of the Russians heard the explosion and thought they had been outflanked, whereupon they retired.

The Japanese and Russians met as each side was returning. Both forces were utterly surprised. A hand-to-hand scuffle in the darkness ensued, but as it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, probably little damage was done on either side.

The Japanese are supplying the Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Sing-min-Tung (about thirty miles west of Mukden) with artillery. They have already delivered eighty Krupp guns.

VOTE JAPANESE WAR SUPPLIES.

Members of Budget Committee Adopt Government's Proposals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 16.—The Budget Committee of the lower house has unanimously and enthusiastically voted the war supplies and the naval and military budgets proposed by the Government.

The leader of the Opposition declared that the country was thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the war.

FATALLY SHOT, WALKED A MILE

Up-State Hunter Tried to Reach Home After the Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Robert Beech of Alfred, a hamlet near this city, was rabbit shooting yesterday, and at nightfall, by the accidental discharge of his gun, blew off part of his shoulder and muscles of the right arm, severing an artery. With the thermometer twelve degrees below zero he started to walk five miles to his home.

With no way to staunch the flow of blood further than by pressing his hand over the wound he staggered along the frozen roadway. Four times within the first mile he fell, only to rise and stagger ahead, until at last unable to rise the fifth time he lost consciousness. J. D. Alten, a farmer who followed the trail of blood over the snow, found him and, placing him in his sleigh, hurried to the village.

Drs. Shepard and Burdick succeeded in checking the flow of blood, but were unable to save his life.

Xmas Tip

Order a barrel containing 10 dz. bottles of good old

Evans' Ale

The true beverage to promote the good cheer of Christmas.
All Dealers. C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y.

PREVENT AID FOR CHINESE.

Japanese Refuse to Allow Winter Clothing to be Sent to Mukden.

PEKING, Dec. 16.—Owing to the fact that there are about 30,000 homeless Chinese in and around Mukden as a result of the Russo-Japanese war, rich Chinese here and at Tien-Tsin subscribed funds to provide warm clothing and food for these poor people.

Out of these funds about 30,000 skin coats were purchased and assembled at Tien-Tsin, where they were made ready for dispatch to Mukden.

The Japanese military authorities, however, fearing that the Russians would benefit by these gifts, refuse to allow them to be sent to the Russian lines and threaten to confiscate them if captured. The Russians, it has been learned, promise to refrain from taking the advantage feared by the Japanese, but the latter decline to accept this assurance.

The result must be disastrous to the Chinese, whose villages and crops have been destroyed and who are now suffering from a scarcity of both food and fuel.

RAID A CARAVAN IN TANGIER.

Rais Uli Says His Brigands' Exploits Are in Interests of Order.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TANGIER, Dec. 16.—Rais Uli's brigands this morning captured a caravan within a mile of the gates of Tangier. They took all the caravan animals and eleven prisoners.

An hour later they held up a small caravan in the city, within a hundred yards of the British Legation. I hurried to the spot and witnessed a sight uncommon even here. Armed brigands were arresting the caravan, while Moors, Europeans, and Jews looked on unharmed and amused.

The Governor of the Anjera district informs the tribe that there is no longer any Government; he will attempt no longer to keep order, and the tribe can rob and plunder as it pleases.

Information on all sides predicts further and more serious troubles. A messenger from Rais Uli informs me today that the outrages are undertaken in the interests of law and order. He does not explain this surprising statement.

AMERICAN PROJECT IN PARIS.

Plan to Establish a Great Trade Centre in the Old Palais Royal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Yves Guyot, ex-Minister of Public Works of France, and Theodore Stanton of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, called on the President to-day and told him they had succeeded in doing something definite toward establishing in Paris an American commercial centre.

They subsequently saw the Secretaries of State and of Commerce and Labor, and explained that they proposed to convert into a great American exposition or trade centre the historical Palais Royal. The plan has been cordially approved by this Government.

A large number of business men in New York have been interested in the project.

"The proposal we have submitted to the commercial world of the United States," said M. Guyot, "was suggested by the manner in which the great business houses organize their sales by means of a central agency which establishes sub-agencies in the various States. The merchants of the United States could co-operate, each preserving his individuality, for the foundation of a central agency in Paris, which would have branches throughout Europe.

"To concentrate the European trade of the United States in an edifice which would serve at the same time as an exhibition, a showroom, a retail store, a warehouse, and an inquiry office, where each merchant would preserve the individual direction of his business and at the same time profit by certain general services and certain general expenses shared in common—such is the programme which we propose.

"The Palais Royal would become the great European department store of the United States."

AFTER GREENE AND GAYNOR.

United States Is Now Appealing to the British Privy Council.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The appeal of the United States against the decision of the Justice of the Crown at Quebec in the case of Greene and Gaynor came up before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council today.

Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., who, with Donald Macmaster, K. C., of Montreal, represents the United States, opened the case, reciting the facts. He was still speaking when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Secretary Henry White of the American Embassy was present throughout the hearing.

OPERATOR PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Western Union Man Arraigned After Williamsburg Racing Bureau Raid.

James F. Jones, a Western Union telegraph operator in the big Williamsburg office at 153 Broadway, and William Murphy, a clerk, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court on the charge of violating Section 156 of the Penal Code, which refers to gambling, and makes it a misdemeanor to receive and distribute horse racing returns.

The men were arrested Thursday afternoon in a room back of the telegraph office, where a large number of men were alleged to be getting the returns from the New Orleans and Los Angeles tracks. Only Jones and Murphy were arrested. The other men were let go.

The prisoners entered a plea of not guilty yesterday and Magistrate Higginbotham adjourned the hearing until next Thursday. The men were paroled.

NO SPLIT IN IRISH PARTY.

Harmony Among Leaders Shown at Meetings Throughout Country.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The statement that a new split is impending in the Irish Parliamentary Party is strongly denied by those in a position to know the situation.

The meeting in Dublin yesterday was perfectly harmonious, and the same harmony marked meetings held throughout Ireland. Messrs. Redmond and Dillon have repeatedly met upon the same platform.

Mr. O'Brien has returned to the ranks of the Irish Party.

The Pope Suffering from Gout.

ROME, Dec. 16.—Pope Pius is suffering from gout and is somewhat lame.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Evening World

A NOVEL FOR ONE CENT.
WHO WAS JOHN PENDLETON?
A MYSTERY OF LOST IDENTITY.
A COMPLETE STORY WITH TO-DAY'S EVENING WORLD.

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Will be found in our comfortable retail store. We believe we have the largest as well as the most varied and attractive stock in the country of

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Two Important Reasons

Why No One Should Select a Christmas Piano Without First Visiting Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL is the ONLY place in Manhattan where you can see the PIANOLA PIANO, the new instrument which is revolutionizing the piano business. Combining in a single case an upright piano of the highest grade with the complete Metrostyle Pianola, this latest creation in piano-fortes presents distinct advantages over any other instrument now before the public.

A SECOND important reason why the intending piano purchaser should first visit Aeolian Hall is the fact that we are constantly taking in exchange for the Pianola Piano uprights and grands of other makes which in many instances are of the highest existing standard and CAN SCARCELY BE TOLD FROM NEW.

If you have in mind the purchase of some favorite make of piano, it is of utmost importance to see first what our Exchange Department is able to offer in this particular make. There is a strong probability that you will be able to find here just what you want—if so, at a very substantial saving.

This week's opportunities include:

Weber, Steinway, Knabe, Chickering, Wheelock, Kranich & Bach, Hazelton, Wissner, Stuyvesant, Bradbury, etc., etc.

At the prices at which these pianos are offered, no purchaser with whom economy is in the least an object can afford to overlook this opportunity.
The price range begins at $115. Easy monthly payments can be arranged.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

SELL HOUSE OF ROMANCE.

Miss Partridge Long Kept Residence Vacant in Sweetheart's Memory.

The old house at 23 Bond Street, which figured in the romantic life of Eliza Ann Partridge, was sold at auction yesterday in the County Court House, the sale having been ordered by Francis N. Burdick, Special Master in Chancery, in a partition suit brought in the United States Circuit Court. The house was purchased by the defendants in the suit, who bid $44,600 for it.

The house is known as the Ward homestead, and was owned by Henry Hall Ward, who died more than thirty years ago. Hall was the first cousin of Miss Partridge, and when a boy of sixteen he was about to marry her when their relatives interfered. Ward and Miss Partridge vowed they would never let their love grow cold, and when Ward died he willed his fortune of $200,000, in addition to real estate, to his old sweetheart.

As soon as his will was probated, Miss Partridge issued orders to Ward's old servant, Mrs. E. A. Smith, that everything in the house must remain just as it was before Ward died. The window shades were drawn down, the shutters closed, and the house left as a monument to the man Miss Partridge had loved. So it remained until the neighborhood had changed from a residential quarter to a business district, and many men who were anxious to secure the property for business purposes went in search of the owner to see if they could buy it. They found Miss Partridge living the life of a recluse at 38 West Thirty-seventh Street. She declined to sell the Bond Street house.

Miss Partridge died about three years ago at the age of eighty-five, leaving the bulk of her estate to her two nephews, John Partridge Jepson and Charles Edward Jepson.

$60,000 Fire in Hoboken.

Fire shortly before midnight last night in the metal novelties plant of William Schimper & Co., on Ferry Street, Hoboken, destroyed the building and resulted in a loss of between $60,000 and $70,000. The firemen were greatly hampered because the best front from which to fight the fire was skirted by the elevated structure which carries the trolley cars from Hoboken up to Jersey City Heights.

Here's An Important Point About Going to CALIFORNIA

You can return by a different route, if you choose, but you'll save time, money and avoid mistakes concerning the best way to reach the best of California resorts by planning your itinerary after you reach the Metropolis of the Pacific Coast. The

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, is the route of The Overland Limited, and offers the best service between Chicago and San Francisco.

There are many reasons for this, one of which is that this railway operates its own sleeping, dining, library and other cars.

The Overland Limited—less than three days Chicago to California.

Tickets and Information
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If you would be interested in additional information about rates, routes and train service, kindly fill out this coupon and mail to-day to above address.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The January cover design is a marvellously beautiful type of the American Girl, executed in pastel by George Gibbs. The cut of it here can give no idea of its rare charm or of the delicate coloring. We have prepared a separate "artist's proof" edition of this plate, for framing. It is exactly the same as the cover page itself, excepting that it has no advertisement on the back. We will mail you a copy, rolled in mailing tube without folding, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to cover postage, etc., if you will mention this newspaper in your request.

THE DELINEATOR

FOR JANUARY

IS OUT TO-DAY!

A Unique Publication—"the most Necessary of all the Magazines published for Women"

The first number of the best year THE DELINEATOR has ever planned for contains more pages than any other home magazine.

More styles are shown than in any other journal of fashion.
More of practical help and interest than any other magazine published for woman.
It has long been all this.

During the coming year The Delineator will excel in every way its previous best numbers

OUR SPECIAL PARIS DESIGNERS

Commencing with January, we will receive at least two hundred new models each month from our special Paris fashion representatives, than whom there are none better in that city. Their designs are exclusive. From these two hundred our New York experts choose the best for you, and add to them the products of our New York designers.

ONE-FIFTH MORE STYLES

One-fifth as many more styles will be illustrated and described than in the previous year—seventy-one in this (January) number.

A year ago there were no fashion plates in color—there will be at least three in each issue during the coming year.

And, to accompany all these extra illustrations, there will be many added pages of fashion information; while an equal increase has been planned in the articles on home topics and the literary features.

The Delineator's Colored Plates

have with this number solved the problem of perfect color printing at high speed. The speed is necessary when a million or more copies have to be printed each month; and in the past perfect printing has had to be sacrificed to some extent to the demand for quantity, and the immediate presentation of current styles. This is all changed now, and the color plates and cover design in this (January) number tell their own story of perfection.

The styles for the new year are shown in profusion—the newest millinery, the newest dress materials, trimmings, accessories—with hundreds of illustrations.

The Children's Department is a whole magazine in itself, with stories, pastimes and educational articles written and pictured by the master writers and the foremost illustrators of the day.

The January DELINEATOR is a big book in itself, and its millions of readers would recommend you to

BUY YOUR COPY TO-DAY

if they knew how to tell you about it.

By far the best fifteen cents' worth your newsdealer can sell you!

The Delineator may be secured of your newsdealer, or any Butterick agent, or of the publishers at 15c. a copy, $1.00 a year.

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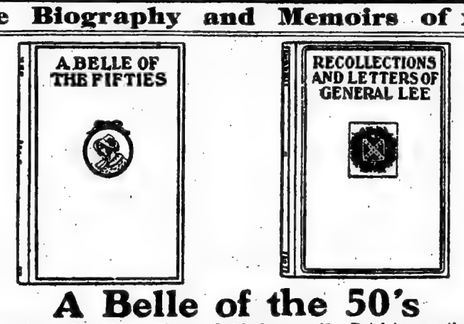

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22 Portraits and two colored Illustrations, $2.75 net. (Postage 28 cents.)

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By His Son, Captain ROBERT E. LEE
4 Photogravures, $2.50 net. (Postage 25 cents.)

Standing above all as the two books of the year most eminently fitted for gift making, by reason of their permanent value, attractive appearance, moderate price AND INSTANT SUCCESS.

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FAMOUS EUROPEAN COSTUMER DISCUSSES THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Alfredo Edel of Milan and Paris has some interesting things to say about Uncle Sam's Fair Daughters. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone, 867 Melrose.

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A most acceptable Gift at this season will be found in our large variety of

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DEC 17 1904

AMERICAN AUTOS FOR BENNETT CUP RACE

Only Three Cars Entered, but Good Results Are Looked For.

CHANGES FOR ORMOND EVENTS

Programme for the Florida Contests Repudiated by the Automobile Association—Racing Rules Altered.

Despite the enthusiasm aroused in American automobile circles in connection with the Vanderbilt Cup road race, and notwithstanding the assertion confidently made at that time that the entries from this country for the Gordon Bennett race would be at least double the number received last year, only three entries have been made, showing no advance in numbers over those of a year ago. Secretary Butler was ready at the Automobile Club of America yesterday to accept any entries that might come in bearing a postmark of Dec. 15, but nothing came.

While the number of American cars, therefore, remains the same as the nominations a year ago, it is asserted with far more confidence than was expressed regarding an increase in numbers that the results will redound in a creditable manner to the American automobile industry.

A cable dispatch has been sent to the Automobile Club of France stating that America enters three cars for the international race, and a letter was sent from the club yesterday giving more particulars. The three cars from this country are entered respectively by A. A. Pope, W. T. Muir of Lexington, Ky., and Dr. Harold E. Thomas of Chicago. They will all be of about 90 horse power. The Race Committee of the Automobile Club of America that will make the final test consists of George I. Scott, Chairman; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Dave H. Morris. They will test the cars on May 1.

Some changes will be made within a few days in the programme of races as recently issued for the Ormond-Daytona Beach contests. There has been much misunderstanding within the past few weeks as to who is really in charge of the Florida events, and some automobilists have questioned the official standing of the recent programme. The fact that it has shown some inaccuracies has not caused it to be received with the favor usually granted to such announcements, and a committee from the American Automobile Association has been considering a few necessary changes this week.

A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association; C. H. Gillette, Secretary, and S. M. Butler, compose this committee, and they held their last conference yesterday at the Automobile Club of America. The necessary changes have been sent to the officers of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, and the official list of events will be issued from that body in a few days. The American Automobile Association has sanctioned the Florida races, but has not sanctioned the recently issued programme of events.

Instead of giving a lecture next Tuesday night, the House Committee of the Automobile Club of America has arranged a smoker and vaudeville entertainment for the members, this being the first of a series of such entertainments for the coming season.

SPRING HANDICAPS OPENED.

Brighton of $25,000 and Brooklyn of $20,000 Will Close on Jan. 3.

The annual stake offerings of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, entries to which will close on Jan. 3, have features that cannot fail to appeal to horsemen. The chief event is the Brighton Handicap of $25,000 for three-year-olds and upward, the richest handicap run in America. In three successive years the winner of this race has made a record for the distance. In 1902 it was Gold Heels, in 1903 Waterboy, and this year Capt. Brown's Broomstick stirred the racing world by winning in 2:02 4-5, running the mile and a quarter faster than any other horse had ever run over either a circular or straightaway course.

A new feature on the stake roster is the Brighton Mile. This is a weight-for-age race, with $3,000 added, and, as the name indicates, the distance will be one mile. It will probably be run on the opening day of the midsummer meeting, taking the place of the Test Handicap, also at a mile, which will be decided later in the meeting. Other events for three-year-olds and upward will be the Jamaica Stakes, the Islip Handicap, and the Nautilus Stakes. For the three-year-olds there are the Seagate Stakes, the Glen Cove Handicap, and the Seagull Stakes. The Montauk Stakes, the Atlantic Stakes, the Winged Foot Handicap, and the Distaff Stakes have been provided for two-year-olds.

The association has reached out a strong hand to the owners of cross-country horses. Five thousand dollars has been added to the Brighton Steeplechase, which will be run over the full course of about two miles and a half. The Brighton Steeplechase is a race at special weights for horses four years old and upward, with penalties and allowances. There will be two other steeplechases on the list, the Punchestown Handicap and the Curragh Stakes, which is a selling event.

Two attractive events are scheduled for the Autumn meeting. One is the Brighton Cup at two miles and a quarter, and the other is its forerunner, the Cup Preliminary, at a mile and a half. The cup will have a guaranteed cash value of $10,000, and in addition the winner will receive a gold cup of the value of $1,000.

Entries to the Produce Stakes of 1907 also will close on Jan. 3. This stake has been framed on most generous lines. The fees are light, and the conditions attractive. Not until Nov. 1 of the year in which the horse is a yearling is there a fee of any kind, and then only $10. Thus, if a man raises the produce of his farm he receives an opportunity of trying his yearlings out before the first declaration fee of $10 is due. If he breeds for the public market he has received an opportunity of disposing of his stock before payment of any kind is to be made. The stake has a guaranteed cash value of $30,000, and will be run in two divisions, one race for colts and geldings and one race for fillies. The nominators of the first, second, and third horse in each division of the stake will receive $1,000, $500, and $250, respectively, so that no matter into whose hands the produce of his farm may pass the breeder always retains a financial interest in it.

The stakes for the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting of next Spring, including the Brooklyn Handicap, also have been announced. Following the lead set by the Coney Island Jockey Club, the closing date has been made the same, Tuesday, Jan. 3. In the announcement of the conditions of the big handicap, no change has been made, the Brooklyn as usual being without penalties after the publication of weights On Feb. 1. On Jan. 3 the Brooklyn Jockey Club will close fifteen other stakes, three of these steeplechases, four for two-year-olds, three for three-year-olds and upward, and five for three-year-olds and upward.

The only one of the famous Spring handicaps remaining to be announced now is the Westchester Racing Association's Metropolitan Handicap, which last season was not closed until late in February. The race this season will be transferred from the Morris Park course to the New Belmont Park track on Long Island, and it is thought probable that the change of place and the probable change of season for the running of the race may also cause alteration in the distance of the contest. Other Spring handicaps that have earned places on the racing calendar and which remain to be announced are the Queens County Jockey Club's Carter Handicap and the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Excelsior Handicap.

A GREAT STEEL RAIL POOL.

American Makers May Join British, French, Germans, and Belgians.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Confirming the report of the formation of an international steel rail pool, a telegram from Barrow says:

"The agreement, which was signed by all the representatives of the British, French, German, and Belgian makers, extends for a period of three years, and is likely to include American makers, at any rate over certain zones. It is anticipated that the new pool will come into operation Jan. 1.

"This promises to be the strongest and most effective combine ever brought into existence in connection with the steel or any other trade in this country, and the first time British, German, French, Belgian, and American interests have been arranged on a common platform."

A telegram from Birmingham, however, says it is understood there that the English manufacturers have not joined the combination, which is confined to the German Steel Verband, its associated syndicates in Belgium and France, and the United States Steel Corporation.

The news that the Great Northern Railway has ordered 5,000 tons of heavy rails of the United States Steel Corporation is arousing bitter animosity among the British makers. The manufacturers are talking of reprisals. A few years ago, when the Great Central purchased German axles and tires at considerably below the Sheffield price, the company was boycotted until it promised not to repeat the offense.

S. & M. Simplex Motor

The lines of the hull of your pleasure launch may be fine enough, but you need an S. & M. Simplex Motor to get the greatest speed and efficiency out of it. Order now for early delivery next Spring.

Smith & Mabley
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Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.
Members A. L. A. M.

CRESCENT A. C. HOCKEY TEAM BEATS COLUMBIA

Ex-Champions Score Seven Goals to One for the Collegians.

SAILORS IN SKATING RACE

Jansen of the Cruiser Minneapolis Wins United States Navy Championship—Carnival at Clermont Rink.

"Jackies" from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and a big contingent of Columbia University "rooters" vied with each other last night in an effort to shake loose the roof of the Clermont Avenue Rink with their cheers. The occasion was the first of the Winter ice carnivals of the Brooklyn rink, the sailor boys being scheduled for a championship race, while the Columbia hockey seven faced the Crescent Athletic Club team. The collegians made a splendid and desperate effort to lower the colors of the Crescent's skaters, but only once was their attack successful, while the Crescents seven times shot the puck within the Columbia goal.

On the first face-off Kennedy and Liffiton raced the rubber disk toward the Columbia goal. Carter, Willis, and Goalkeeper Bates all lined up before the Columbia netting, while their forwards valiantly fought to get the puck away from the Crescent players. There were a few minutes of hard scrimmaging, and then Liffiton, by a shifty stroke, sent the puck to Kennedy, who shot the first goal for the Crescent team.

The puck again became the property of the Crescent men on the next face-off. They were obliged to play all of their tricks to keep it, however, and the body checking was of a sensational order as the speeding players crashed together in their attempts to get a stroke at the rubber. Point Charles Smith of the Crescents was hurt on the leg by a skate cut in one of the mêlées, but after a few minutes out he returned to the match. The Columbia forwards followed the puck relentlessly, and by intercepting a pass by Wall the rubber came into the possession of Lang. Capt. Bode was close to his teammate, and the pair swiftly made good use of their chance by advancing the puck to the Crescent goal, and Lang shot it in at a difficult angle. But this only whetted Crescent's appetite for goals, and when the half ended the score showed Crescent with 4 and Columbia with 1.

In the second half the collegians were obliged to play upon the defensive as the Crescents kept the puck in their territory. Once Miller, who had taken Lang's place at forward, lifted the rubber on a long shot and it seemed to fall within the Crescent goal, but the referee would not allow it as the umpire said it failed to go inside. Columbia was unable to score in this half, while the Crescents made three goals, the shooting being accomplished by Shiebler, Liffiton, and Sheriff. The line-up follows:

Crescent A. C., 7.	Position.	Columbia, 1.
Raymond	Goal	Bates, Ebling
Smith	Point	Willis, Harrington
Wall	Cover point	Carter
Liffiton	Forward	Schoonmaker
Shiebler	Forward	Lang, Miller
Kennedy	Forward	Jackson
Sheriff	Forward	Bode

Goals—By Kennedy, Wall (2,) Sheriff (2,) Shiebler, Liffiton, and Lang. Referee—J. C. McLaire of Montreal Skating Club. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Of the races the chief interest centred upon that of the sailors for the one-mile championship of the North Atlantic squadron. It brought out a field of twenty-eight starters, among whom were representatives of the Alabama, Texas, Illinois, Kearsarge, Minneapolis, and Tacoma. J. P. Jansen of the cruiser Minneapolis, a big husky Swede, who seemed to glide over the ice as if he had been born on skates, won with ease. Another of his shipmates, W. Y. Rankin, won third place, while J. Armstrong of the new cruiser Tacoma was second. All of the Jackies set off at a hurricane pace at the report of Starter See's pistol. Few were able to last more than three or four laps, when they became winded. When they reached this stage they sat down about the icy floor and watched Jansen win. The lads of the Texas were a sorry lot when it was all over, for they had raised a fund to bet on their man, who did not last half of the distance. The summary:

One Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by Philip J. Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) M. Loewi, Brooklyn Skating Club, (70 yards,) second; Arthur Yale Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:53 3-5.

One-Mile Championship of North Atlantic Squadron, United States Navy.—Won by J. P. Jansen, cruiser Minneapolis; J. Armstrong, cruiser Tacoma, second; W. Y. Rankin, cruiser Minneapolis, third. Time—4:10 2-5.

One Mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by Harry G. Doran, Winthrop Athletic Club, (30 yards;) W. Sutphen, Long Branch Skating Club, (scratch,) second; Clyde Martin, Hermes Athletic Club, (95 yards,) third. Time—3:11.

SOCIETY ON THE TOBOGGAN.

Women Enthusiastic Over a Slide Built at the Ardsley Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Rich New Yorkers living at Tarrytown, Ardsley, and other towns along the Hudson River are having great sport on a new toboggan slide which has just been constructed on the grounds of the Ardsley Golf Club. The slide was built by a Canadian expert, and is a half-mile long and nearly perpendicular. The Goulds, McCombs, and Rockefellers slide on it. It is coated with ice, and the toboggans go over it like lightning. The best record that has been made is sixteen seconds, which is equal to the fastest time of the Empire State Express. The women are the most enthusiastic followers of the sport. Clad in furs and sweaters, they spend most of their afternoons and evenings at the club coasting. The night crowds come in automobiles, and use the big lamps from their machines to light the course.

FIVE FAVORITES IN FRONT.

J. W. O'Neill Only First Choice Beaten in the Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—J. W. O'Neill was the only beaten favorite to-day, and the fact that the colt showed soreness going to the post and that Gannon took him through the worst of the going, accounted satisfactorily for his defeat. J. W. Schorr bought Lady Fonse from H. Martin at private sale for $1,000. Lady Fonse was run up $600 and Aladdin $300 after their races to-day. A. Mathews, who was suspended on the last day of the local racing season in 1903 and 1904, was reinstated to-day. The suspension was for ill-advised remarks concerning racing officials. Summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by King Trophy, 115 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 10; Ranger, 107, (Lee,) 7 to 2, second; Tom Shelley, 115, (Gannon,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Hersham, Ben Lothian, Tarpon, Tete Noir, and Mr. Jack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Marce, 103 pounds, (McIntyre,) 30 to 1; Chamblee, 107, (H. Phillips,) 12 to 1, second; Miladi Love, 105, (Schilling,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Irene Mac, Sigmund, Senor, Lady Draper, Little Jack Horner, Ogontz, June Collins, and J. W. O'Neill also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth, selling. Won by Aladdin, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 10; Homestead, 105, (Schilling,) 2 to 1, second; Barkelmore, 104, (Foulber,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:00 3-5. The Bobby, Goldaga, Mezzo, Rowland M., New Amsterdam, and Jim Tyrrell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, six furlongs. Won by Astarita, 105 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 5; High Wind, 100, (Olandt,) 40 to 1, second; Jake Greenberg, 104, (Munro,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Dick Bernard, Felix Mozzes, Blue Blaze, and Ben MacDhui also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Won by Lady Fonse, 93 pounds, (Schilling,) 8 to 5; George Vivian, 102, (Baird,) 5 to 1, second; Semper Vivax, 103½, (Cocolo,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:14 3-5. Little Elkin, Arachue, Hickory Corners, and Alcom R. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Janeta, 110 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 10; Kittie Platt, 110, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2, second; Fruit, 100, (Nicol,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:16. Long Days, Go To Win, Sis Lee, Miss Hazy, Precious Band, St. Venice, and Mildred B. also ran.

Winning Horses at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 16.—The results of the races at the Oakland track to-day were:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course. Won by George P. McNear, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 5; David Boland, 109, (Clark,) 5 to 1, second; Handy Bill, 108, (Travers,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:12⅖. Cascades, Bill Short, Dixelle, and Royal Sweepstakes also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Won by Lady Goodrich, 107 pounds, (Bell,) 3 to 1; Royal Red, 107, (Jenkins,) 20 to 1, second; Baker, 110, (Michaels,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:23. Phalanx, Indicate, Glide, San Jose, Down Patrick, Tarcoola Belle, and Lilly Golding also ran.

THIRD RACE—Futurity course. Won by Harka, 101 pounds, (McBride,) 3 to 1; The Gadfly, 92, (Greenfield,) 5 to 2, second; Vaughn, 111, (Travers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅖. Distributor, Standard, Flo Manola, Pirella, Ben Eric, and Alone also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Mile and fifty yards. Won by Budd Wade, 99 pounds, (Greenfield,) 4 to 1; Col. Van, 104, (Knapp,) even, second; Mocorito, 104, (McBride,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Theodora L., Formero, Inspector Munro, and Libbie Candid also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs. Won by W. H. Condon, 110 pounds, (Larsen,) 10 to 1; Pickaway, 104, (Travers,) 5 to 1, second; Matt Hogan, 115, (Clark,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01. The Volt, Glendenning, Adieu, Isabute, Willa, and The Reprobate also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, Ora Viva, 107 pounds, (McBride,) 3 to 1; Stillicho, 104, (Davis,) even, second; Mimo, 101, (Travers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Flying Torpedo, Morello, Profitable, and Mullah also ran.

Three Long Shots Win at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—To-day's card at Ascot was full of surprises. Descuento, at 20 to 1; Dutiful, at 10, and Mart Gentry, at 15, causing a series of shocks to the betting public by winning. The other three events went to favorites. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Descuento, 111 pounds, (Rennicamp,) 20 to 1; Pacifico, 113, (Hildebrand,) 1 to 2, second; Retador, 106, (Ellis,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:01⅘. Bernal, Sinicado, Barato, Zusu, Waterhouse, and St. Dixie also ran. Retador and Pacifico were coupled in the betting.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Helgerson, 103 pounds, (Lawrence,) 10 to 5; Crigli, 103, (Moriarity,) 9 to 2, second; Liberto, 111, (Treubel,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Riceful, Pilot, McKee, Dusky Secret, and Landseer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by Escalante, 109 pounds, (Treubel,) even; Tim Payne, 107, (Hildebrand,) 6 to 1, second; Americano, 100, (Lawrence,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:07⅖. Delagoa and Ulctma also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Requiter, 112 pounds, (Dugan,) 4 to 5; Mad Mullah, 111, (Tooman,) 3 to 1, second; Tryon, 100, (Lawrence,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Harbor and Finnyside also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Dutiful, 111 pounds, (Tooman,) 10 to 1; Anirad, 108, (Hildebrand,) 16 to 5, second; Huapala, 103, (Kent,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29⅖. Lustig and Dorace also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Clauson course—Won by Mart Gentry, 92 pounds, (Moriarity,) 15 to 1; Doctor C., 103, (McDaniel,) 2 to 1, second; Cotillion, 92, (Kent,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Useful Lady, Jardin de Paris, Homebred, Hildebrand, and Joe Kelley also ran.

De La Salle Wins at Basket Ball.

The basket ball team of the De La Salle Institute, the interscholastic and inter-city champion for the last four years, easily defeated the five of La Salle Academy in the former's gymnasium yesterday, the score being 28 to 13. The champions showed their superiority by shooting all around their opponents. The game was cleanly played from start to finish. The line-up:

De La Salle, 28.	Position.	La Salle, 13.
Meenan	Forward	Konig
Shannon	Forward	Sullivan
Ellison	Centre	Connolly
Kracht	Guard	Murray
Durand	Guard	Smith

Goals from field—Ellison, 4; Shannon, 3; Kracht, 3; Meenan and Durand, 1 each; Donovan, 2; Murray, Konig, Smith, Sullivan, and Connolly, 1 each. Goals from fouls—Connolly, 3. Referee—Brother Thomas, De La Salle Institute. Umpire—"Jack" Amezaga. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

At De La Salle Institute this afternoon at 4 o'clock the De La Salle team will play the Princeton University second team in what promises to be a fast and interesting game.

HY. MAYER'S "PASSING SHOW."

Events of the week reviewed in cartoons by this clever New York artist. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

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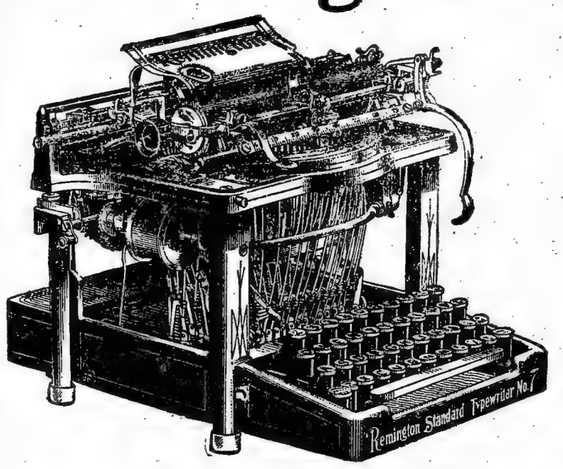

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CIGARS IN

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We have no "special" job-lot holiday offers, no "bargain boxes"—only our standard, uniform brands that half a million customers have been smoking throughout the year. But so great are the savings of the United System of direct buying and direct selling in enormous quantities that we can give you better cigars at the same prices you would pay elsewhere for the cheaper grades.

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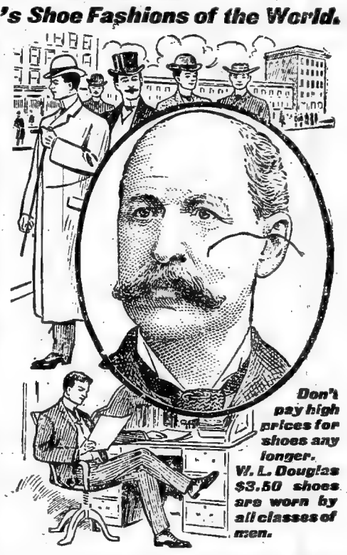

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SUBWAY DEVELOPMENT.

That the Rapid Transit Commission should grant the application of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company to build and operate a subway in Sixth Avenue was well-nigh inevitable. No municipality would refuse an offer fraught with such visible public advantage, and which encountered substantially no objection from any disinterested source. Mr. McADOO's company will construct the tunnel at its own cost, will pay to the city a nominal compensation during the first ten years, which will be slightly increased during the succeeding fifteen years, at the expiration of which, the first twenty-five-year period of operation having then passed, the franchise will be subject to a new valuation. The cross-town Subway from Sixth Avenue through Ninth Street, connecting with the present Subway at Astor Place, will be constructed by the New Jersey company under a franchise nominally perpetual, but by stipulation subject to purchase by the city at a valuation after twenty-five years.

The only surprising thing about the matter is that the Sixth Avenue tunnel should be undertaken, not as a part of the city's subway system under the authority of the Rapid Transit Commission, but by a private corporation. Probably it makes no great difference; what difference there is accrues to the benefit of the public, since we shall now get the tunnel sooner. The people of the city are beginning to wonder why the Rapid Transit Commission does not announce a complete system of subways with all the parts in proper and logical relation, all details thought out, and specifications ready for bidders. There is no just cause for impatience—not yet. A rapid transit subway system for this great city is not to be excogitated in a day. Haste would breed mistakes. The commission, stimulated by the pride of its first great triumph, is at work; the results will be before the public in due time. The Merchants' Association and the Municipal Art Society have lately put forth contributions to subway discussion, in which plans are considered for three tiers of subways. Way trains running north and south along the avenues would, according to the plans provisionally sketched out, use tunnels twenty feet below the street surface. Cross-town tunnels, say at Twenty-third Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Forty-second Street, and Fifty-ninth Street, would be constructed on the second level forty feet below the surface. Express trains north and south would run in a tunnel on the sixty-foot level. The aim, of course, is to avoid grade crossings, which is practically imperative in the case of real rapid transit subways. These speculations foretell, and not too long in advance of actual achievement, the manifest destiny of the passenger transportation business in New York City. There is ample room for subway construction—there is not room on the surface. The streets are already incumbered beyond the limit of tolerance. Beyond question the elevated roads will disappear; subways will take their traffic.

The Sixth Avenue elevated road will be the first to meet the competition of a rapid transit tunnel running directly beneath its right of way. It may be assumed, we think, that the New Jersey company's Sixth Avenue tunnel will not remain an independent spur. It will by some traffic arrangement become a part of the city's ultimate subway system. The necessary connection would be made by switches at Tenth Street. When a tunnel has been extended north of Thirty-fourth Street the whole length of Sixth Avenue, and when connections with down-town lines upon the west side have been provided, the measure of the elevated road's future usefulness will be ascertainable. It will then be possible to determine whether the Interborough Company would not be actually the gainer by carrying all its passengers in subways instead of maintaining at large extra cost two systems of railroad to do the work that it will probably be shown one could perform with ease. If that turns out to be the case, the Sixth Avenue elevated structure will, of course, be wholly removed. The other three lines of elevated road will go the same way at no distant interval. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is evidently preparing to be a bidder for the east side subway. As that company can give transfers over its surface lines for the distribution of subway passengers cross-town and otherwise to points nearest their destinations, it will be in a position to make the conditions of its bid attractive to the commission and to the public. The Interborough will also be a bidder for new construction. Altogether the subway era may be said to have opened in an exceedingly lively and promising fashion.

MACHINE-MADE SENATORS.

Whether Mr. DEPEW or Mr. BLACK will go to the Senate after March 4 is the question with which the "organization" wrestled at its conference with the Boss-Governor on Thursday.

Our readers are familiar with the facts which in our judgment make the re-election of Mr. DEPEW incalculably better for the interests of the State than the selection of ex-Gov. BLACK. It is not necessary to recite them here. There are undoubtedly a thousand men in the Republican Party in the State who would be preferable to Mr. BLACK, men possessing as many positive qualifications and free from the notorious and serious disqualifications of that gentleman. But the interests of the State are not what the organization seems to be considering, and the qualities that commend Mr. BLACK to the suspicion and disapproval of right-minded men are precisely those that make him desirable and useful to the organization.

The only basis of opposition to Mr. DEPEW and of support for Mr. BLACK that has been avowed is that with the latter the organization would have a representation at Washington, and with the former it would not. Put in plain English this means that Mr. DEPEW is not in the habit of opposing Mr. PLATT'S views in the matter of patronage. The views of either of them, or of Mr. BLACK, on questions of legislation or of National policy are of no importance whatever to the choice spirits whom Mr. ODELL has called or will call in conference. The only thing they profess to care for is the spoils. They are entirely frank and open on that point. They know they can trust Mr. BLACK, for he is used to the game, and has played it with them for a number of years. He is not disturbed by any quibbles or qualms having to do with conscience or a sense of what is due to the public. Did he not stand by "LOU" PAYN when all the decent men of the party were rebelling against that unsavory person, and is not Mr. PAYN now standing by him?

The only compensation to the State for the discredit of adding such a man as BLACK to such a man as PLATT in the Senate is that when they did not agree as to appointments President ROOSEVELT would be at liberty to exert his constitutional prerogative and make his own selections for New York appointments. Even his profound respect for the self-assumed powers of individual Senators of his own party could hardly prevent him from exerting the authority conferred on him by the American people when he could not get the Senators to agree.

NEUTRALS AND THE WAR.

Several interesting questions touching the relations of neutral nations to the war in the Far East have either actually arisen or are clearly impending. The question of the Black Sea Fleet is the most conspicuous of these. It is quite true that this question has not been formally raised by the Russian Government, but it has been so freely agitated by the Russian press that it can hardly be dismissed as academic. The Russian Government is urged to secure the consent of Turkey to the violation of the treaty of Berlin, and to the violation also of the neutrality of Turkey, by permitting the escape of the fleet through the Dardanelles. Inasmuch as the departure of that fleet would leave Russia defenseless in the Black Sea it might be expected that this consent would be easily secured. But as a matter of fact the Turk is a very good bargainer, and, measuring his opportunity by Russia's necessity, he would probably make excellent terms for himself as a condition of his consent. But his consent is by no means all that is necessary. Great Britain is the only other signatory of the treaty from which strenuous opposition is to be expected. But from Great Britain there is to be expected a very strenuous opposition indeed. The balance of naval power in the Mediterranean would be seriously disturbed by the enlargement of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, if that fleet were to remain in the Mediterranean. Since it is not to remain in the Mediterranean, the question becomes still more serious. For the breach of neutrality by Turkey would be so obvious as to enable Japan to maintain, with some show of reason, that she was attacked by more than one Power, and that the contingency contemplated by the Anglo-Japanese treaty, in which Great Britain was to come actively to her aid, had therefore arisen. It is therefore probable that Great Britain, as one of the signatories of the treaty of Berlin, and as that one at whose urgency the emergence of the Black Sea Fleet was prohibited, would take upon herself to interfere, not merely by way of protest, but by a positive inhibition, which of course her naval power in the Levant would enable her to enforce. In view of that probability, it is very unlikely that Russia would continue to press the question. It is quite true that the purpose of the prohibition was not to prevent Russia from getting the benefit of her full naval force in the Pacific, a contingency which nobody contemplated when the treaty of Berlin was signed. But it is also true that the active enmity of Great Britain would do Russia more harm than the Black Sea Fleet could do her good.

The question of a Russian naval base in Far Eastern waters is another question which may soon become acute. With Port Arthur almost gone and Vladivostok either actually ice-blocked or soon to be so, she has no hope of such a base within her own territorial waters or waters to which she can lay claim. She must either violate the neutrality of China by seizing a Chinese port, or she must throw herself upon the hospitality of her ally, France. The former alternative, with China's neutrality guaranteed by all the Powers, and a Japanese naval force close at hand, would be very dangerous. French Indo-China furnishes harbors which, however, France could lend only by a flagrant breach of her own neutrality, supplying again the case provided for in the Anglo-Japanese treaty as one for British interposition. In fact, it is now given out that the two divisions of the Baltic Squadron, that which was to circumnavigate Africa and that which was to traverse the Suez Canal, will rendezvous at a port on the northeast coast of Madagascar. Such a station would be much too remote from the scene of action for a practicable base. But such a delay there as would enable the ships to refit so as to add to their fighting strength would be such a breach of neutrality on the part of France as would entitle Japan to protest, and, quite conceivably, again to demand the counter-intervention of her ally. Practically, it seems that the Baltic Squadron is a homeless wanderer upon the face of the waters, its "nearest home port" being that which it left in the Baltic.

INSURING BANK DEPOSITS.

Is it practicable to insure all the deposits in all the banks under the National Banking law without cost to the depositors, and with no greater cost to the shareholders of the banks than would be offset, or more than offset, by the increased stability of business and by the insurance against panicky withdrawals?

This interesting question is discussed in the current Bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men, an organization that is steadily growing in efficiency and scope, and is doing much service to the business community. The question is answered in the affirmative by Mr. JAMES C. HALLOCK of New York. He contends that it would be practicable to put deposits in a failed National bank on the same basis as the note issues of such a bank, which are just as good after as before failure. His proposition is for a mutual insurance by all the banks, creating a fund of the same nature as the redemption and guarantee fund now collected against the notes. The assessment he suggests would be limited to a maximum of one-tenth of 1 per cent., which would be much more than experience teaches would be needed when the plan should be in full operation. Thus he points out that the deficiency for the forty years from 1864 to 1903 inclusive is not more than $1,000,000, and may be found, when the figures are all in, to be not more than $800,000. To meet this would require an assessment of not more than twenty cents on a thousand dollars, or one-fiftieth of 1 per cent.

Of course it cannot be denied that the cost of this insurance, however small it may be, would fall on the sound banks, whose depositors are in no danger of loss through their failure. The compensation to the banks who really do the insuring is believed by the proposer to be in the freedom thus obtained from all apprehension in time of distress. That undoubtedly would be an advantage. It is a matter that deserves careful consideration. The point that will naturally occur to bankers is that the banks have no direct and only a very limited indirect control over the operations of each other. Except through some such agency as the Clearing House Association they could not prevent the mismanagement against the effects of which they would insure depositors. It is at that point that the analogy with the note issues fails, for the notes are absolutely safe without any reference to the redemption fund required by law.

MR. AUGUST BELMONT IN A NEW ROLE.

The unanimous and even enthusiastic election of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT to the Presidency of the National Civic Federation, an office made vacant by the death of Senator MARCUS A. HANNA, is a gratifying indication that the work of that body commends itself to the approval of men of affairs who are much too busy to have leisure for dilettante trifling with economic and social problems. That his nomination was so obviously acceptable to the labor men who took part in the election shows that they are outliving class prejudice, and that the possession and management of great wealth does not disqualify a man for their respect and confidence.

In this instance there is no reason why it should. Mr. BELMONT is a workingman of great industry. The wage-earner who had to carry a tithe of the cares and responsibilities of this organizer and manager of great enterprises would feel himself burdened beyond his strength. Mr. BELMONT'S sympathy with honest toil may be assumed from the fact that he earns his rest, when he has it, by the most systematic devotion to business. As one of the largest employers of labor in New York he has had intimate contact with the problems it constantly offers for wise and intelligent solution. His success in averting troubles threatened from time to time in the operation of the railways for which he is responsible shows that he does not lack patience or discretion. Finally, his willingness to undertake the duties of the Presidency of the Civic Federation and to promise their faithful performance shows an unselfish and broadly humanitarian purpose to make his activities and his experience of benefit to others.

We wish him satisfactory success in every effort to promote industrial peace. That he will not be a figurehead, leaving to others the work for which he assumes responsibility, those who know him are assured.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have hitherto been able, without any difficulty that really deserved to be called great, to reject the widely held theory that women have no sense of humor, and even to sympathize with the hot resentment which every formulation of that theory excites in feminine minds. We have, however, been much shaken in, if not actually shaken out of, that position by the dispatch from Middlesborough, Ky., printed yesterday, which described the conduct of Mrs. JOSEPH BEASLEY after her husband had sold her to Mr. JOHN SAMUELS for an accordion valued by good judges of that instrument at 75 cents. This was certainly an extremely funny proceeding, both in itself and in its relation to the remarks about women so often made by Kentucky orators. Of course, any man would have seen that the case had other than humorous aspects and would have paid more or less attention to some of them after he had fittingly recognized the elements of merriment it contained, and no man would have deliberately ignored those elements and turned the episode into one of unmitigated woe for all concerned. That is exactly what Mrs. BEASLEY did. Did she make any allowance for the high probability that an accordion, as a companion that never raises its voice except by request, may well be better suited to Mr. BEASLEY'S tastes than herself? Did she note the high compliment paid her by Mr. SAMUELS in giving for her what was probably the only accordion he had? Did she thrill to the picturesque originality of the transaction? By no means! She simply refused to be sold—refused so obstinately that finally Mr. SAMUELS had to carry her off, tied hand and foot, in the bottom of his wagon, and at the first opportunity she not only escaped from his house—without taking any measures for getting the accordion back to him—but she rushed straight to a Magistrate, told her side of the story, and by some mysterious hocus-pocus of feminine persuasion had Mr. BEASLEY arrested for—desertion! Presumably the Magistrate had to do something, and assuredly he proved his own possession of a sense of humor by the selection—or invention—of that charge. Mrs. BEASLEY proved her lack of it by consenting to pose publicly as the victim of the one wrong from which she most obviously had not suffered. Now, we are far too logical to argue from the particular to the general, as would he have to do who asserted that Mrs. BEASLEY demonstrated that women cannot see a joke, but she very strikingly illustrated the truth that some of them cannot, and, as every man and woman is to some degree representative of his or her sex, her conduct will inevitably strengthen the conviction of those who believe that women have no sense of humor.

—One of our correspondents professes to be deeply troubled by a recent reference on this able and important page to a "true fact." "Might I inquire," he asks, "in the most humble and not in a critical manner if on second consideration you would use the expression again? It is obvious I should think that a fact could not be a fact if it were not true. You will kindly understand that I am simply asking for information as to the correctness of the expression, as I have heard it many times, but did not think it was correct. Now, when you use it and being an admirer of your paper, the doubt arises." In other circumstances we would have straightened out our admirer's letter a little before quoting from it, but perhaps it will be well to leave what he wrote as he wrote it in order that, seeing it in print, he may realize that there are several other questions regarding the use of language that are quite as important as the one which with such laborious courtesy he asks us to decide. However, that, too, is a question fairly important, and we are willing enough to give him our second thought. It is a fact that a fact is a fact, and to call a fact "true" is a denial, usually superfluous, that it is not something else—a falsehood, say, or a mistake. But suppose a person makes what he says is a presentation of the facts in a case. It is then easily permissible, if not utterly accurate, to refute his contention—if you can—by presenting other facts as the "true facts" of that same case. The "true" may mean either that facts are substituted for fancies, or it may mean that the second set of facts are the true facts in that they, unlike the others, are relevant to the question at issue. All speakers and writers use many words that can be criticised as superfluous, but almost always these words serve a purpose, of emphasis if no other. Because a thing that has been said one way can also be said in a different and shorter way is not even the beginning of proof that the first way was wrong. If hard put to it—by one's own carelessness, for instance—one might defend even such expressions as "highly unique" and "very unanimous."

—Two boys living down on Throgg's Neck were arrested this week for entering one of the big estates and cutting down and carrying off a small but valuable specimen of the Siberian fir that was under careful cultivation there. The boys did not value the little tree because it was imported from a far land and was worth a lot of money, but simply because it would make a very satisfactory "Christmas tree" in the home of one of them, and it was to that purpose, generally held commendable as well as innocent, that they had proceeded to put it. The anger of the fir's owner cooled when he learned that the boys sinned through ignorance only, and he not only withdrew his charge of theft, but told the depredators to put the tree to their uses since it would no longer serve his own. Unfortunately, however, many such robberies occur every Winter in the suburbs, and while it is highly improbable that the valuable evergreens are often cut down for sale, the deed is not infrequently committed by those who are well aware of the amount of annoyance and loss they cause, and who are quite willing to save themselves a few cents at the expense of many dollars to a richer neighbor. And anyway, before these two boys were released from arrest, somebody should have told them, and through them others, that even the cutting of common conifers to make Christmas trees out of them is now a deed of dubious propriety, and that many thoughtful people consider the custom so unwise as to be economically, if not morally, wicked. Millions of young trees are annually destroyed by a petty trade that inflicts an irreparable loss upon coming generations, and we are all doing to our grandchildren just about what the Throgg's Neck boys did to Mr. HUNTINGTON—that is, we are taking a small pleasure for ourselves and inflicting upon them a serious deprivation.

—There is little satisfaction for people who desire to free the Subway of all its advertisements in the plan for their regulation that has been reported by Mr. PARSONS, while there is much reason for contentment in it for those who, having realized that they cannot do quite all they would like in this direction, are still eager to do not much less. For Mr. PARSONS does not even consider the suggestion of complete exclusion; he makes no admission of their offensiveness or of their necessary interference with public convenience in the Subway, and he makes elaborate suggestions as to the placing of many posters in many places. Indeed, he calls attention to certain places—the exposed girders, for instance—that had not yet been thought of by the advertising contractors. And the first excitement over these advertisements, alas, is now all evaporated, and it is more than doubtful if it can ever be roused again!

DOMESTIC LINEN.

An Importer Who Doubts That Pure Linen Fabrics Are Made Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial on tariff revision in your issue of to-day I find a statement on linen manufacture in this country to which I must take exception, for I am acquainted with the facts. You say that in an interview with a World reporter, Mr. E. W. Bloomingdale (a gentleman for whom I have a high respect) made the following remark: "Previous to 1897 there was no linen huck toweling made in this country. We thought it must all come from Ireland. To-day a great trade exists in home-made toweling that is just as good as the Irish article. It could not have been established without the high tariff of 50 per cent."

In the interest of tariff revision and fair play to the consumers of linen goods in the United States I cannot allow this statement to go unchallenged, for I do not think it is in accordance with the facts, and I am sure Mr. Bloomingdale must have been misinformed in this matter. I would like him to show you or any other inquirer a sample of any all-linen huck towels or toweling which he knows positively was made in this country. I am satisfied he will be unable to do so, for to my knowledge, and that of the whole of the linen importers, such a thing has not been made to compete successfully with the foreign manufacture, even under the extreme protection of the Dingley tariff. It has been attempted, but in every case that I know of it has been a failure.

The only class of linen fabrics in which the domestic manufacturer has made any progress since the passage of the Dingley bill has been in an inferior grade of union huck towels and toweling, composed of about two-thirds cotton and only one-third flax. Owing to the additional cost of the pure linen fabrics caused by the Dingley tariff, the masses have been compelled to buy the inferior union goods, which is an imposition on poor people, for they are not anything like as durable as the all-linen manufacture. As for the finer qualities of linen fabrics they have not even attempted to make them in this country, and in my opinion never will, for the climate is against them.

A LINEN IMPORTER.

New York, Dec. 15, 1904.

Divorce and Remarriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the universal approval of marriage in the first instance, it is conceded that the married state is best for the individual and for society at large.

When an error has been made (and who is not liable to err?) and it is demonstrated that the couple cannot live together in peace and happiness, they, in all commonsense, should separate.

When these unfortunate people shall have passed through their terrible experiences and have finally obtained a legal separation by the courts, is there sufficient reason for their being required to lead a life that dwarfs their natures and withholds that life so universally approved, that spiritual union which their souls desire, and for which trials and riper experience has so much better fitted them?

Those self-righteous people who are striving to deny earthly happiness to their less fortunate neighbors, whether innocent or guilty, should turn their attention to making divorce less difficult than it is, and hasty marriages more so.

Then would the cause of decency and the sanctity of the home be fully and rightly upheld.

We should remember, in considering this question, that the principle applies here as elsewhere, that in case of doubt it is better that ten guilty men should go unpunished than that one innocent man should be hanged. CAESAR.

Hartford, Dec. 10, 1904.

Overworked Bank Clerks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many thanks for your editorial "A Peril for Bank Clerks."

As a mother I am glad when Sunday comes around to have my son at dinner with me. He comes home nightly exhausted with work at a bank between the hours of 9 A. M. and midnight. When a brass adding machine gives out they send and get a new wheel. No bonus can ever repair the worn-out eyes, straighten the stooping shoulders, or relieve the aching chest. Why don't the clerks band themselves into a union and demand the same rights legislated to animals? Surely the intelligence and honesty required from bank clerks demand decent treatment. A MOTHER.

New York, Dec. 15, 1904.

POTTER'S BOWIE KNIVES.

Late Congressman's Daughters Give Them to Historical Society.

From The Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

The State Historical Society's museum has just received from the Misses Rebecca Lewis Potter and Fanny Potter of Lake Beulah some exceedingly interesting relics of their father, the late John F. Potter, who in war times was known the country over as "Bowie Knife" Potter. In 1860 Mr. Potter was a member of Congress from the First District of Wisconsin. A fellow member was Roger A. Pryor of Virginia. Pryor in a sharp debate on the slavery question fell foul of Potter, who gave him as good as he sent. Pryor challenged the Wisconsin Congressman to a duel, which the latter accepted. When Pryor's second called on Potter, according to the rules of the "code," to name the place, date, and weapons, Potter coolly suggested bowie knives. Pryor's friend recoiled in horror from the use of "such barbarous weapons between gentlemen," and at once dropped the affair. "Bowie Knife" Potter became a popular hero in the North, and it was long the correct thing to present to him bowie knives.

In the collection just presented to the society, and now on display in the room devoted to Wisconsin war relics, are the bowie knife and pistol habitually worn by Potter himself while in Congress in those stormy days, (1857-63;) the knife with which he proposed to fight Pryor—a long, ugly-looking weapon, calculated to stir with horror the most inveterate "fire eater"; two Confederate bowies presented to Potter on ceremonial occasions, and a tin dispatch box carried in the Revolutionary War by Mr. Potter's granduncle, for the fighting spirit appears to have been in the Potter blood.

Rhode Island.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The tremendous seriousness with which Rhode Island is taken by some of its old residents is shown in the perfectly sincere statement by Sidney S. Rider of Providence, editor of Book Notes, that "the history of the foundation of Rhode Island by Roger Williams was of an event greater than the foundation of Greece or Rome, and second only to Palestine." But why second to Palestine? This estimable Rhode Islander is too modest by far in his claim for Roger Williams's Commonwealth.

The Sick Man and the Lawyer.

From Judge.

The sick man had called his lawyer. "I wish to explain again to you," said he weakly, "about willing my property—"

The attorney held up his hand reassuringly. "There, there!" said he. "Leave that all to me."

The sick man sighed resignedly.

"I suppose I might as well," said he, turning upon his pillow. "You'll get it, anyway."

The Final Accomplishment.

From The Washington Star.

"How is your boy doing at college?"

"First rate," answered Farmer Corntossel. "He knows more than anybody around here. All he needs now is sense enough not to make people mad by his way of showin' it."

IN LINE FOR PRESIDENCY.

Committee Favorable to Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The House Committee on Election of President and Vice President to-day authorized a favorable report on Representative Champ Clark's bill putting the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce ninth and tenth in line for the Presidential succession.

The succession law at present provides that in case of the death or resignation of both President and Vice President the various Cabinet officers, beginning with the Secretary of State, shall hold the succession. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce are the only Cabinet officers not in the line of succession. When the Succession bill was enacted these two offices were not in existence.

"NO BRAINS NEEDED TO VOTE."

Oregon Woman's Argument in Favor of Woman Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A hearing on woman suffrage was given to-day by the House Committee on Election of President and Vice President. It was on the French bill providing for woman suffrage in elections for members of Congress, and Mrs. C. B. Colby of Portland, Oregon, made an argument for it, in the course of which she said:

"It does not require brains to vote."

"The last election demonstrated that," commented Representative Hardwick of Georgia in a heartfelt manner.

ECONOMY STAND MADE.

City's Public Improvement Limit for 1905 Is $4,000,000.

The Board of Estimate yesterday decided to restrict the authorization of assessments for public improvements to $400,000 a month, or $4,000,000 for the coming year, as the board is in session only ten months out of the twelve. This stand was taken on the suggestion of Controller Grout, who urged this economy move in order to keep the city well within the debt limit for 1905.

The Controller requested that the Corporation Counsel be asked to draw a bill for presentation at the coming legislative session to provide for funding the uncollectible arrears of personal taxes. Mr. Grout explained that it was impossible to carry these arrearages of $31,000,000 from year to year as an asset, and that the charter provided no way to get rid of the entry.

An application was received from the Manufacturers' Association for a further hearing on the Nels Poulsen plans for relieving the Brooklyn Bridge crush and constructing a head-house terminal. The board already had decided against this, but, in view of the insistence of the petitioners, a hearing was granted by the Committee on Bridge Terminals, to be held next Monday afternon. The entire question of terminal then will come up next Friday.

President Coler of the Municipal Civil Service Commission appeared before the board to urge that his two unsalaried colleagues on the board be given salaries of $5,000 each. No action was taken on the matter.

Requisitions were received from the Rapid Transit Commission for $1,000,000, and were honored.

HOOKER CHARGES CONSIDERED.

Grievance Committee to Report to the Bar Association.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—For nearly six hours to-day the Grievance Committee of the New York State Bar Association, in executive session in the court room of the Appellate Division in this city, considered the report of its sub-committee upon the accusations against Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District.

At the conclusion of the meeting the only announcement made was that the committee would make "a report" to the State Bar Association at its meeting here in January. It is known, however, that a proposition to recommend the reference of the evidence in the case by the association to the Legislature was discussed with no little warmth.

TOO MUCH COLORED BUTTER.

The Dye Used Injures the Kidneys, Says Dr. H. W. Wiley.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—At the concluding session of the fourth annual conference of State sanitary officers this evening, Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, denounced the use of coal-tar dyes for coloring butter, saying that, while many of them have no direct poisonous effect, their continued consumption overburdens the kidneys.

TO SELL DODGE JEWELS JAN. 5.

Judge Holt Signs an Order After Getting Washington Decision.

Judge Holt yesterday signed an order directing United States Marshal Henkel to sell on Jan. 5 the pearl necklace with diamond pendant and other jewelry taken from Mrs. Phylis E. Dodge three years ago by ex-Treasury Agent Theobald.

Mrs. Dodge's counsel, W. Wickham Smith, after having exhausted every possible legal remedy, applied to the President for an order reopening the case because of alleged newly discovered evidence. President Roosevelt directed the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a rehearing in the matter. This was had in Washington a few days ago, but the Secretary decided not to interfere. The jewelry is appraised at $35,000.

Raise $300,000 Fund for Hospital.

The Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that they had succeeded in raising the fund of $300,000 necessary to secure to the hospital the gift of $125,000 from Mr. and Mrs. William Halls, Jr. The managers will now try to raise a second fund of $200,000. The institution is better known as the Seney Hospital, it having been founded by George I. Seney in 1881.

Ignorant All Around.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Are you going to marry sister, Mr. Frazzle?"

"I—I don't know, Johnnie."

"That's just what sister said when mother asked her."

Plausible Theory.

From The Chicago News.

Mifkins—I wonder why money is so awfully scarce?

Bifkins—I guess the iceman must be saving it up to buy coal with.

AN ANNUAL TREAT.

I loved a girl, a pretty girl, a charming little creature,
Who came to me, to poor old me, and asked me if I'd teach her.
"Oh, yes," I said, that's what I said,
"Now, dear, what wilt be learning?"
"Oh! tell me quick; yes, very quick, why my heart for you is yearning,
And, tell me how, quite truly how, to show it to you clearly,
And why I want, I know I want, to have you love me dearly?"

A holiday, some holidays, thought I, must be upon us,
And that is why, and only why, she treats me like Adonis.
"My daughter, dear, (how very dear,) how much will buy affection?
You want some cash, a lot of cash, else why, then, this deception?"
"Oh! papa love, (you are a love,) here's Christmas drawing near—"
I wrote a check, a great big check—it happens every year.

IRVING B. JONES.

PHILIPPINES BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Railroad Bond Clause Amended to Protect the Government.

BAILEY AMENDMENT SURPRISE

One Republican Vote Against the Measure—President Roosevelt Claimed as an Anti-Imperialist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Philippine Promotion bill passed the Senate to-day by 44 to 23, Mr. McCumber being the only Republican to vote with the Democrats against its final passage.

An amendment, carefully drawn by Senator Spooner and adopted, provided that the island Government, in return for advancing guaranteed interest, should be made secure in a first lien on the railroads proposed to be built; that the rate of interest should not exceed 4 per cent., rather than 5 per cent., and that the Government security for interest paid a prior lien to the bonds themselves. The amendment also designated the bonds system rather than the English system of guaranteed stock, as that which the Philippine Government should adopt in the negotiations.

In the debate Mr. Carmack said he was opposed to the railroad bond provision, because it would make it more difficult for the United States to get out of the Philippines. "I don't know," he said, "that I should have the courage to thus express myself but for the position taken by the President in his recent message."

He then quoted the President's hope that our Cuban policy might at some time be adopted in the Philippines. This he characterized as a renunciation of the Republican policy and in line with the Democratic platform, and expressed the opinion that only the President's pride is preventing his coming into complete accord with the Democrats.

"We welcome the President to the ranks of the anti-imperialists," he said. "He is almost if not quite eligible to membership in the Boston Anti-Imperialist League. There is more difference between the former Theodore Roosevelt and the present Theodore Roosevelt than there is between the present Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan and Alton B. Parker."

Amendments almost innumerable were offered, only to be immediately voted down. The most interesting vote of this order was on an amendment offered by Senator Bailey of Texas, providing "that before any guarantee of interest or income, as herein authorized, shall be made" the railroad company desiring to avail itself of such guarantee shall include in its charter or articles of incorporation an express agreement that the General Government of the Philippine Islands shall always possess and exercise the right of regulating charges for freight and passenger service.

To the astonishment of the Republican side, ten Republican Senators supported this proposition—Knox, Hepburn, Clapp, Nelson, Bard, Gamble, Kittridge, Clark of Wyoming, Perkins, and McCumber. Pennsylvania stood in this vote with the Western and Northwestern States of Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, and California. A change of four votes would have passed the amendment.

The bill as passed, in addition to the railroad bond provision, exempts from taxation all bonds issued by the Philippine and Porto Rican Governments; authorizes municipalities in the Philippines to incur a bonded indebtedness amounting to 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of their property at 5 per cent. interest; authorizes the Philippine Government to incur a bonded indebtedness of $5,000,000 for improvements at 4½ per cent. interest; provides for the administration of the immigration laws by the Philippines authorities; establishes a system for the location and patenting of mineral, coal, and saline lands; fixes the metric system for the islands, and gives the Civil Governor the title of Governor General.

Secretary Taft will make an effort to secure from the present Congress tariff legislation for the Philippines along the lines recommended in his annual report to the President. He expects to act promptly in the matter, and to-morrow will have a conference with Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee as to his further course in the matter.

GUAM NEEDS LOWER TARIFF.

Gov. Dyer Says People Require American Assistance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In his annual report Commander G. L. Dyer, Commandant and Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, says there remains a vast amount of work to put the administration of the colony on a satisfactory modern footing. The people are "poor, ignorant, very dirty in their habits, but gentle and very religious." Commander Dyer does not think Americans will be willing to live there permanently.

Although extreme paternalism is not recommended, the preliminary steps of the people to attain a higher grade of living and culture, it is said, must be guided by Americans. The public schools were opened last June with moderate attendance. The prices of the necessities of life are very high, and a change in the tariff is considered necessary.

Secretary Morton approved the report.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

George Horton, Illinois, Consul at Athens, Greece.

Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Seth Shepard, District of Columbia, to succeed Richard H. Alvey, resigned.

Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Charles H. Duell, New York formerly Commissioner of Patents, to succeed Justice Shepard.

George Horton, nominated for Consul at Athens, is a novelist. One of his novels was a story of Greece entitled "Like Another Helen." He has also written a book on modern Athens. He is a native of New York and a resident of Chicago. He has served as Consul at Athens before, having been appointed to that post by President Cleveland.

CUT OUT GRADE CROSSINGS.

Railroads Agree to Plan to Bridge Many Bronx Streets.

An agreement has been reached by the city, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Harlem River Road, and the Port Chester Road which will go far toward abolishing grade crossings in the Bronx. The railroad companies asked the Board of Estimate to change the grade of nine streets crossing the tracks and to close 320 feet of Cypress Avenue, running to the Bronx Kills bulkhead.

The petition was referred to Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the board, who reported yesterday in favor of granting the application, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel. In exchange for the concession the railroad companies have agreed to construct and maintain an elevated structure over twenty-two streets, of which all but five are now crossed at grade, and to construct bridges over those streets and all new streets opened that cross their tracks. The question of rental will be determined by the Appellate Division.

The board decided to consider the report at its next meeting. The Mayor secured the delay on the ground that he had not had time to master the details of the report

WELCOME TO MELBA AT THE METROPOLITAN

She Begins Her Short Engagement in "La Boheme."

WARM GREETING BY AUDIENCE

Filled the House—Mr. Caruso Appears as Rudolfo—A Performance of Much Brilliancy.

Mimi	Mme. Melba
Musetta	Miss Bella Alten
Rodolfo	Mr. Caruso
Marcello	Mr. Scotti
Colline	Mr. Journet
Schaunard	Mr. Parvis
Benoit	Mr. Rossi
Alcindoro	Mr. Rossi
Parpignol	Mr. Giordani
Sergente	Mr. Gill
Doganiere	Mr. Fanelli

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

The opera-loving public turned out in great numbers last evening to welcome Mme. Melba back to the Metropolitan Opera House. She returned after an absence of four years. She began her short engagement there—four performances being the sum total of her appearances this Winter—as the heroine of Puccini's "La Bohème," a part which she assumed at the first performances of the opera at the Metropolitan. She was enthusiastically welcomed back by an audience that filled the house in all its parts. She was said to have sung with the handicap put upon her by a severe attack of bronchitis from which she has recently been suffering.

This made itself evident more in the reserve with which she sang than in the quality of her voice, which had much of its freshness, beauty, and flexibility that make so much of its charm. Puccini's music is not the kind in which she shines most brightly, at the best; it gives her little opportunity for the display of her most characteristic qualities, which are those of a brilliant coloratura singer, in which everything is subordinated to the song and the advantage of the singer. "La Bohème" requires a much greater adaptability of the singer to the necessities of the action; a style that can meet the exigencies of the drama. Mme. Melba has never won her greatest successes as an actress, and Mimi is far from being her best part, however beautiful she can make much of the music as music.

The performance was on the whole a brilliant and animated one, in which her associates in the cast entered with much spirit into the situations. There were changes in the male characters from last season. Mr. Scotti, for the first time, took the part of Marcello that used to fall to Mr. Campanari, and with much gusto and comic power. Mr. Parvis was the Schaunard. Mr. Caruso, of course, returned to his old character of Rodolfo. He sings the music with ravishing beauty of tone, with wonderful freedom and fullness of utterance, making every phrase that falls to his share count to the utmost; but he cannot enter fully into the spirit of careless gayety, and the flaming enthusiasms and extravagances that are the essence of the life that Murger was representing.

Mr. Journet was, as he was last season, the Colline, an admirable interpreter of the part. The four men played into each other's hands in a manner to make their scenes in the first and last acts most inspiriting. Miss Bella Alten was wholly charming as the coquettish Musetta, and made a most vivacious figure in the bustling scene before the cafe Momus in the second act—a scene that is carried off with a veritable bravura of ensemble on the part of principals, chorus, and orchestra. Mr. Vigna conducted with great energy.

THE THIRD PHILHARMONIC.

Mr. Colonne Conducts Brahms's Symphony—Miss Aus Der Ohe as Soloist.

Mr. Edouard Colonne clearly has a programme more to his taste at the second of his Philharmonic concerts than at his first, and the results as they appeared at the public rehearsal given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall were in many ways delightful. French music was still represented in Lalo's overture to "Le Roy d'Ys" and the three familiar excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," the minuet of the will o' the wisps, the dance of the sylphs, and the Rakoczy march. But the chief item of the programme was Brahms's fourth symphony.

Mr. Colonne has a wide sympathy and a catholic outlook in music that extend to Brahms as well as to Wagner and Berlioz, and, indeed, what he has accomplished in Paris in bringing Brahms's works to the cognizance and the love of the Parisian public makes a notable page in musical history. For this very symphony his zeal and enthusiasm have accomplished results of especial significance, and it is clear that he has made a deep study of it and entered deeply into its spirit. His reading of it differs in some respects from any that has been made known here.

It is naturally Brahms viewed through the medium of a French temperament. The vigor and drastic strength of the music have in a certain way been refined; yet it would be wrong to say that it had lost narrow and masculine power—there is an abundance of weight and force in Mr. Colonne's reading. It is carefully studied and minutely wrought, as well as deeply felt; and the relationship and adjustment of every phrase have been thoroughly worked out.

This seems particularly true of the last movement, that wonderful "passacaglia," variations on a "ground bass," into which Brahms has put so vast and varied a range of musical expression and such an infinitude of detail. It is in this movement, too, that Mr. Colonne's conception most widely diverges from those hitherto accepted. He takes many of the sections much more slowly than we are wont to hear them; in many of them he has sought for a delicate poetic expression, and has conceived a vein of greater lyric tenderness, with rubatos, lingering cadences, subtle modifications of phrase, and suffused tonal color. It is all highly imaginative, sensitive, and refined. Nor is muscularity lacking in the more energetic variations; but the piece is not rudely vigorous as Mr. Colonne plays it. He impressed his elaborate conception adequately upon the orchestra, and the performance was in most respects finished and well balanced.

Lalo's overture is highly colored and dramatically rhetorical, effective, no doubt, as a prelude to the action that should come after it, but making no deep impression as music. There were vigor and sonority in the performance a-plenty. Of the Berlioz selections the only one that could deeply influence a Philharmonic audience was the Rakoczy march, which Mr. Colonne played with a tremendous sweep of passionate energy. So was it the stirring battle cry of the Hungarians.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe was the soloist, and played Liszt's E flat concerto, one of her old stalking horses, and a piece which she has many times in the past shown her fondness for. She played it as she plays most things, well: in a large, rich, and sonorous style, but perhaps not with that special accent of bravura that seems to belong to it, and for the sake of which it was made. She was enthusiastically applauded for her performance, and came back to play an unfamiliar little piece of a broad cantilena and beautiful harmonization, in which she accomplished some fine effects of color.

Marie Dressler Has Tonsilitis.

Marie Dressler was out of the cast of "Higgledy-Piggledy," at the Weber Music Hall, last night. Her elephantine rôle was taken by Edith Moyer, the "San Francisco girl" in the city group. Miss Dressler has tonsilitis. She will be back in the cast tonight, Manager McBride says.

Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt left this morning for New York. She will probably await there the arrival of her mother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, early next week. Mr. Vanderbilt is still at Sandy Point Farm.

New Venezuelan Consul Here.

Carlos Benito Figueredo, the new Venezuelan Consul at New York, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Prins Fredrick Hendrick. He succeeds Pedro Rafael Rinçones.

TOW OIL BARGE 15,000 MILES.

Standard Oil May Send Barges Across Atlantic If Project Succeeds.

For the first time in the history of ocean navigation, shipping men say, the task of towing a laden barge a distance of 15,000 miles through the Straits of Magellan to the California coast was begun yesterday at this port. The towing steamer was the Standard Oil steamship Atlas, and Barge 93, which she has in tow, has in her hold about 6,000 tons of oil in bulk. The Atlas also has on board a cargo of oil, which she will use as fuel. The voyage is expected to occupy between 70 and 80 days.

The success that the Standard Oil Company has met in towing barges from the Gulf of Mexico to New York and Philadelphia led to the consideration of the project that was begun yesterday. Should success crowa this latest effort of the great oil concern, the barge service, it is understood, will be extended to the various European ports.

Barge 93 is one of the most powerfully constructed in the fleet of the Standard Oil. She has a net register of 3,939 tons, is 360 feet long, 50 feet beam, and has a depth of 27 feet. The net register of the Atlas is 1,243 tons.

ATHLETIC GIFTS FOR PENN.

New Training House and $50,000 Fund for Physical Education.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The committee of University of Pennsylvania alumni that has had in charge the building of a gymnasium and the improvement of Franklin Field, in addition to transferring to the university authorities for educational and athletic purposes a plant that has cost nearly $600,000, announces also the erection of a training house and dormitory for university teams and crews, to cost from $40,000 to $50,000. The house will be ready for occupancy next Fall.

Furthermore, a gift of $50,000 has been received from the estate of William Weightman, to be held in trust as an endowment fund for the advancement of physical education at the university.

LOST JEWELS IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Detective Found Mrs. Baker's Pin on Sidewalk—Watch Gone.

Detective John O'Connor of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw a woman and two men standing at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, talking excitedly. All were in evening dress, and they had talked and gesticulated some time before O'Connor asked what the trouble was.

He was told that the woman, who said she was Mrs. Bernard Baker of 9 East Forty-sixth Street, had lost a $250 diamond-studded gold watch and a $500 diamond pin, which she had used for fastening the watch.

Mrs. Baker said she and her companions had been in Sherry's, a block below, and were on their way to the East Forty-sixth Street address when the loss of the watch and pin was discovered. One of the men got two lanterns, and the detective assisted in searching for the jewels. He found the pin hidden by pieces of ice on the sidewalk near where Mrs. Baker first noticed its loss, but the watch was not found.

No. 9 East Forty-sixth Street is the Woman's Club. Mrs. Baker was not there last night, but her daughter received a reporter. She declined to say anything about the lost jewels.

THREE OUT OF "LITTLE BOARD."

Consolidated Exchange Expells Brokers Who Failed Recently.

The expulsion of three members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange was announced from the rostrum of the Exchange yesterday. Those expelled were: M. R. Dyett of Hotchking & Dyett of 42 Broadway; F. S. Colton & Co. of Boston, with local offices at 41 Wall Street, and Charles E. Stade of 44 Broadway.

The firms expelled were among those who recently failed. Stade suspended on Nov. 15, Dyett on Nov. 16, and Colton & Co. on Oct. 26. The expulsions, it was stated, were on account of "acts detrimental to the good and welfare of the Exchange." President Randolph when asked for the reasons of the expulsions said:

"The expulsions ought to speak for themselves. The management of the Exchange is still in the same frame of mind it was a few weeks ago, when I made public a statement in regard to the way some members did business."

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Gen. Azcarraga Prime minister and Gen. Villar Minister of War.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—King Alfonso has approved the new Cabinet as follows:

Premier and Minister of Marine—Gen. Azcarraga.
Minister of Finance—Senor Castellano.
Minister of the Interior—Senor Vardillo.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis Aguilar de Campo.
Minister of Instruction—Senor Laclerva.
Minister of Justice—Senor Ugarte.
Minister of Agriculture—Senor Cardenas.
Minister of War—Gen. Villar.

It is stated that Premier Azcarraga will only act as Minister of Marine ad interim in the absence of Admiral Vinieyre, who has accepted the portfolio.

THE MAJESTIC'S ROUGH TRIP.

Fought Gales All Way Over—Melba's Protege a Passenger.

After an unusually long voyage, in which she was buffetted continually by gales and hurricanes, the White Star liner Majestic, which was due in New York Wednesday, reached her pier in the North River early yesterday morning. So great were the head seas that bombarded the Majestic practically all the way from Queenstown to Sandy Hook that the passengers were allowed to go on deck only on rare occasions throughout the voyage.

The Majestic brought a tremendous Christmas mail, and had a large number of passengers for this season of the year. Among those on board was Miss Elizabeth Parkina of Kansas City, the protégé of Mme. Nellie Melba. Next Sunday night Miss Parkina will sing at the Melba concert in Boston. She will later be heard in Kansas City, and eventually in Australia, the native country of Mme. Melba. Next season she will sing in Covent Garden.

Others who arrived on the Majestic were Capt. H. Barnes, Gordon H. Brown, Ivan Hay, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Melville, Mrs. Hamilton T. Tovey, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Watson.

P. R. R. BLASTS EMPTY A HOUSE.

Inspector Declares 31st Street Building Unsafe—Woman Carried Out.

Nicholas J. Reville, a special Building Inspector, reported to the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station last night that the three-story building at 262 West Thirty-first Street, at the corner of Eighth Avenue, was in danger of falling. Sergt. McNaught sent a patrolman to notify the occupants of the two upper floors of the house that they must move. Mrs. James Ward, a woman more than eighty years of age, the wife of the owner of the house, was ill and had to be carried out on a stretcher.

The house stands south of the corner of West Thirty-first Street, and is in the danger zone of the blasting which is going on in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station excavations. It was shored up some months ago, but the Inspector stated that the shoring was not properly done.

St. Louis Fair Here To-day.

Madison Square Garden has been transformed into a fair ground, and a miniature St. Louis Fair will be on view there today. The company that brings St. Louis to New York in this summary fashion is headed by Maurice Salvini, Italian Commissioner at the St. Louis Exhibition, son of the Italian tragedian, Tomasso Salvini. A million dollars' worth of art exhibits are among the things to be seen. All the features of the "Pike" are at the Garden. The Filipino village, the Eskimo village, the cliff dwellers, the Sandwich Islanders, and the pigmies—all these are on hand to be stared at. Three thousand people will appear in the exhibition.

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BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
New York.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL CHRISTMAS

HEAVY LITTLE MAN WAS A SILVERWARE MUSEUM

Detectives Saw Him "Collecting" in a Broadway Store.

TRIPPED AND FELL ON STAIR

Then Out Rolled Spoons and Platters, Knives and Bonbon Dishes—Plunder Weighed Thirty Pounds.

While the holiday shoppers were crowding a big Broadway store in the middle of the afternoon yesterday, a pair of store detectives, working as partners in the silverware department, noticed a little man walking among the counters with the heavy tread of a two-hundred-pounder. He had his gloves on, and his overcoat was buttoned up, and it appeared that he was accumulating a collection of things, although the detectives couldn't see where all the booty went to.

The two sleuths, James Ditmann and Rose Meenaugh, watched the heavy little man for about half an hour, until he finally took an elevator to the second floor. The detectives were quite aware of what was going to happen next, and so, while Miss Meenaugh followed the stranger into the elevator, Ditmann stationed himself at the foot of the main stairway.

True to expectation, the collector of silver left the car at the second floor and started, somewhat hurriedly, back down the stairs. But in his rush a silver tray dropped from under his coat. This was the beginning of his undoing. A quick-witted cash boy tripped him at the top of the stairs. He stumbled, pitched headforemost, and came clattering down the broad stairway with the noise of a startled wash boiler. All out behind him was spread a trail of spoons and platters, knives, and bonbon dishes, not to speak of a few sugar bowls and cream-pitchers.

Ditmann made a clever stop of the rolling man at the foot of the stairs, and took him to the "headquarters" of the store. The things that fell out in the course of the trip down stairs proved only a beginning. The little man's heaviness was explained by a collection of thirty pounds of silver of all sorts, distributed throughout his person, from the pockets of his overcoat to his underwear, and from his hat to his shoe tops. In the Jefferson Market Court the prisoner said he was Charles Adams, and that he lived in a Bowery lodging house. Magistrate Cornell complimented the detectives, but they were inclined to give more credit to the cash boy who tripped Adams so opportunely and started the roll down stairs.

Mrs. Clara J. Hibbler Cooke of 1,737 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who was arrested in a Sixth Avenue store on Thursday on a charge of stealing a Persian lamb jacket, silk waist, cut glass bottle, three dozen silk mittens, and two dozen neckties, in the course of a trip through the store, was also before Magistrate Cornell yesterday. She protested that she was a relative of a prominent Ohio politician, and that the charge against her was false, but she was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

CHRISTMAS AT BILTMORE.

Festivities Planned by Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are planning a number of entertainments during the Christmas holidays at Biltmore House. There will be a large house party down from New York, and a round of teas and dinners will be given by Mrs. Vanderbilt.

On Christmas Eve Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will provide an elaborate entertainment to which all employes of the Biltmore estate will be invited. There will be about 300 invited guests, and there will be a present for each one. A large Christmas tree will bear hundreds of presents, each of which has been personally selected by Mrs. Vanderbilt. The First Regiment Band has been engaged, and there will be other musical features.

Among other entertainments planned will be a Christmas tea on the afternoon of the 24th, and to this all members of the choir of All Souls' Church will be invited.

McCarren Calls, but Misses the Mayor.

Senator P. H. McCarren called at the City Hall yesterday to see Mayor McClellan, but the two did not meet. Instead he saw John H. O'Brien, the Mayor's secretary, and to him gave the indorsement of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee of John R. McGuire to succeed himself as Elections Commissioner for Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Western depression will move eastward rather rapidly during the next twenty-four hours and cause light snow in the lake region, Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, light rains will fall in the South Atlantic States and Florida.

The weather Sunday will be fair, except in New England and the lower lake region, where snow is indicated. It will be somewhat warmer in the Atlantic Coast district south of Virginia and colder in the Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf States, and the Ohio Valley. Temperatures will be lower Sunday in Atlantic Coast districts.

The winds along the New England coast will be fresh, northerly, shifting to easterly; on the middle and south Atlantic Coast fresh easterly to southeasterly, shifting to westerly; on the Gulf Coast, fresh, northwesterly.

tSeamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Oregon and Washington coasts.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Snow Saturday; Sunday fair, continued cold, variable winds, becoming fresh east.

New England—Fair Saturday, except snow in south and west portions; Sunday snow, variable winds, becoming fresh to brisk easterly.

Western New York—Snow Saturday; Sunday clearing and colder, fresh east winds shifting to west.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Saturday; Sunday clearing and colder, fresh east winds shifting to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	15	27	28
6 A. M.	17	26	26
9 A. M.	16	28	27
12 M.	22	30	32
3 P. M.	25	34	33
6 P. M.	24	32	30
9 P. M.	23	25	30
12 P. M.	23	21	28

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29¾
Weather Bureau	25
Corresponding date 1903	29
Corresponding date for last 25 years	34

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 28 degrees. The maximum temperature was 33 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum, 22 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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Water Colors,
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For Christmas Gifts.

260 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 28th and 29th Streets.

MRS. T. C. PLATT ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Tea to Official Society at the New Willard, Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, wife of Senator Platt, entertained this afternoon at a tea at the New Willard. The guests were welcomed in the large parlors on the second floor, which, with an adjoining apartment serving as a tearoom, was gorgeously decorated with American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums, with a background of tropical green.

Mrs. Platt, who took her place as an official hostess to any considerable company for the first time on this occasion, wore a gown of light blue crêpe de chine, embroidered in blue silk from throat to hem, and opened over a yoke of point lace. The elbow sleeves were finished in point lace ruffles, and the high lace collar was held by a necklace of pearls, from which was worn a large diamond pendant.

Mrs. Platt was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Louise Snow, heretofore a stranger in Washington, who will be a member of Senator Platt's household this Winter. Miss Snow wore a gown of white Irish lace built on white taffeta.

Mrs. Depew and Mrs. Fairbanks assisted during part of the afternoon. In the tearoom the servants of the hotel served an elaborate collation. Senator Platt was only present at the close of the reception, which lasted from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The eight or nine hundred guests invited were entirely from official society, including members of Congress with their families, the members of the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The following will give coming-out receptions this afternoon:

Mrs. Edward L. Keyes of 1 East Seventy-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Agnes Keyes.

Mrs. Frederick Frothingham, 60 West Sixty-eighth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Frothingham.

Mrs. Rollin M. Morgan, 56 East Ninety-second Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss May Morgan.

Mrs. Benjamin Drake, 137 West Eightieth Street, to present her daughter, Miss Susan Drake.

Mrs. William Hornblower of 5 East Eighty-ninth Street will also give a reception this afternoon, and in the evening Mrs. Clermont L. Best will give at her residence, 16 East Fiftieth Street, a small dance for her daughter, Miss Best.

***

Mrs. John E. Cowdin will give a small dance on Dec. 24 for her débutante daughter, Miss Ethel Cowdin, at the Cowdin residence on Gramercy Park.

***

Mrs. William B. Boulton has invitations out for a small "nonsense" dance at her residence, 40 Fifth Avenue, on New Year's eve, for Miss Pauline Boulton. This adds still another to the many dances scheduled for the last week of December. Dancea already announced in this column for that week include the masquerade by Mrs. Arthur Moulton, on Dec. 30, and Mrs. C. H. Lee's dance on the same night.

***

Mrs. Howard Mansfield will give a large luncheon for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Tuttle on Dec. 23 at the St. Regis. Miss Tuttle was abroad all last Winter completing her education.

***

The wedding of Miss Georgette Kidd, daughter of Mrs. George W. Kidd and Charles C. Dickinson will be quietly celebrated on Jan. 19, as Mrs. Kidd and her daughter are still in mourning.

***

The marriage of Miss Catharine M. Dix and William Wheelock will take place on Jan. 17 in Trinity Chapel.

***

Mrs. George C. Kobbé will give a dinner for her daughter, Miss Louise L. Kobbé, on Jan. 3, from which the guests will go to the second Junior Cotillion.

***

The date first set for the wedding of Miss Constance Knower and Henry Coleman Dayton has been changed, and instead of being celebrated on Jan. 25 it will take place on Jan. 21 in St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel, assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's.

***

Mrs. George P. Slade of 50 East Sixty-ninth Street will give a reception next Thursday afternoon for her nieces, the Misses Cornelia Helen Merrill and Martha Prentice Strong. Miss Merrill's engagement to John Vosburgh Irwin was recently announced. Miss Strong is the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong.

***

Mrs. Amos Morrill of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street will on Tuesday, Dec. 27, give a dance at Dodworth's for Miss Elsie M. L. Morrill.

***

Mrs. Henry Reese Hoyt of 2 East Seventy-fifth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Gretchen Hoyt, at an afternoon reception on Dec. 21.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch have taken the house 69 East Fifty-fifth Street for the season.

***

Miss Nannie Wright Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, had a theatre party given for her last night by one of her aunts, the party being chaperoned by Mr. Brown and Mrs. Benjamin Fincke, (Miss Julia Post Brown.) The party met at Sherry's, and from there were taken in stages to the New Amsterdam, and after seeing "Humpty Dumpty" returned to Sherry's for supper. The guests included, besides Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fincke and Mrs. James M. Brown of Short Hills, the Misses Louise Kobbé, Kathleen Massey, Jeannette Brown, Fannie Ellis, Grace Ruggles, Bessie Moulton, Georgette Borland, Mildred Barclay, Beatrice Morgan, Harriet Porter, Agnes Keys, Louisa Frith, Lynford Dickinson, Wright Brown, Gordon Forbes, Duane Humphreys, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., John Dix, Frank Porter, Theron G. Strong, Rufus Graves, George A. Crocker, Jr., Henry Sturges, and Lee and Frank Gwynne.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown will give a dance for Miss Brown the middle or latter part of January, and a dinner for her on Jan. 3, from which the guests are to go to the Junior Cotillion.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Riker gave a dinner last night in the roof garden at Delmonico's, their guests including a large circle of relatives.

LAWSON.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

publishes this morning an interesting article on the career of Thos. W. Lawson. Facts from Court Records. His connection with Bay State Gas and Addicks. Anecdotes of Lawson never before published. Lawson's meeting with Greene yesterday.

New York Commercial

This Morning.

Three Cents. All Newsstands.

OSSIAN D. ASHLEY DEAD.

Chairman of Wabash Board and a Prominent Writer on Finance.

Ossian Doolittle Ashley died at his home, 34 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday. Seven weeks ago he caught a severe cold, which threatened pneumonia. This, however, was checked, but, owing to his advanced age, he was unable to regain his strength.

Mr. Ashley was born April 9, 1821, in Townshend, Vt. He engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in 1835, and, eleven years after, became a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, where he continued until 1857, serving as President during the years 1856 and 1857. He then moved to New York and joined the New York Stock Exchange, and so continued until 1875, when his attention was directed to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company. The subsequent reorganization of the Wabash was largely due to Mr. Ashley's personal efforts, and in the subsequent changes, up to the organization of the present Wabash system, Mr. Ashley played a prominent part. In 1887 he was elected President of the Wabash Western Railway Company, now a part of the present Wabash system, and in 1889 he was elected President of the Wabash Railroad Company, in which office he continued until he was elected Chairman of the board in 1901. At the time of his death Mr. Ashley was also a Director of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company and of the Consolidated National Bank of this city.

Mr. Ashley was Captain of the "Boston Tigers," a famous Boston military corps which was organized in 1798, and during the civil war he interested himself in military affairs in New York. In 1862 he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was subsequently its Colonel.

Mr. Ashley leaves a widow, three daughters, and a son, who is Dean of the New York University Law School.

PRINCE RADZIWILL DEAD.

Head of the Lithuanian Branch of the Family—Born in 1833.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Prince Anton Radziwill, prominent in Berlin Court life, and an intimate of Emperor William I., is dead.

Prince Radziwill was head of the ancient Lithuanian branch of the family, which is not of royal, or even of semi-royal, rank, but which has nevertheless been more wealthy and powerful than many royal houses, and from which several of the Hohenzollern Princes have taken their wives.

There was at one time talk of Emperor William I., when he was Crown Prince of Prussia, marrying a Radziwill. His father was in favor of the match, but the other members of the family were against it, on the ground that it could not take place without seriously impairing the prestige of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

Prince Anton was born in 1833. In 1857 he married a member of the Castellane family, who survives him. He leaves four children.

The Prince was a brother-in-law of Princess Radziwill, who served a term of imprisonment at Cape Town for forging Cecil Rhodes's signature, and who has just published a volume of memoirs which is having a remarkable sale in London.

LOUIS HAMMEL DEAD.

The Last of the Original Promoters of Rockaway Beach.

Louis Hammel, after whom Hammel's Station, at Rockaway Beach, was named, died late Thursday night at his Brooklyn residence, 27 Woodbine Street, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Hammel came to the United States from Germany nearly sixty years ago. Thirty-six years ago he moved to Rockaway Beach, where there were then but three houses, and he and William Wainwright, the "Father of Rockaway Beach," became fast friends. "Uncle Jim" Remsen also was a friend of both, and the three, with Sanford Murray, were the real promoters of Rockaway's interests.

When Hammel's Station was named after him Mr. Hammel gave property valued at $20,000 to the Long Island Railroad Company in order to get better transit to and from Rockaway.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jeremiah W. Finch.

Jeremiah W. Finch, one of the foremost Adirondack landowners, and a lumber merchant known throughout the State, died early yesterday morning at his home, 247 West Seventy-second Street, at the age of seventy-eight. Two years ago, as the result of overwork, Mr. Finch suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he did not fully recover. His sons, George R. Finch and Jeremiah T. Finch, Jr., his daughter, Mrs. T. H. Foulds, all of whom reside at Glens Falls, N. Y., were at his bedside when he died.

Mr. Finch was born at Kingsbury in 1827. From the time whene Glens Falls was a small village he had been connected with the vast lumber interests there, made possible by the great water power in the place. He was an ardent Democrat, and was once leader of his party in Warren County, remaining influential in politics in the northern cities of the State almost up to the time of his death. He was President of and a large stockholder in the Glens Falls National Bank, and one of the founders of the firm of Finch & Pruyn, his partner being Samuel Pruyn. He was also the senior partner of the recently incorporated Finch-Pruyn Company.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. PARSONS, Jr., President of the Albany Trust Company and of the National Exchange Bank of that city, died early yesterday morning of heart disease. He is survived by his wife, but had no children.

FERDINAND DECKER, merchant of Mount Vernon, died at the hospital there yesterday following an operation. Mr. Decker was sixty-one years old and was born in Germany. He had been engaged in business in Mount Vernon about thirty-four years. He was Past Master of the Odd Fellows, one of the original volunteer firemen of the city, and belonged to a half-dozen lodges and fraternities. He leaves a widow and three children.

Woodrow Wilson Undergoes Operation.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University was yesterday operated upon in the Presbyterian Hospital by Dr. Andrew J. McCosh of 16 East Fifty-fourth Street. Dr. Fisher, Superintendent of the hospital, said that the operation was of a minor nature.

BOOKS
For Holiday
GIFTS

HAWTHORNE'S SCARLET LETTER

Beautifully illustrated in color from drawings made especially for this work. The text is a literal reprint of the first edition. Limited to 126 copies on imperial Japan paper and one copy on vellum. Finest edition ever published.

MANHATTAN IN 1628

Containing the earliest known document written from Manhattan Island, in translation, literal reprint, and fac-simile. With an historical sketch of the very early history of New Netherlands by DINGMAN VERSTEEG. Edition limited to 50 copies on Imperial Japan vellum (only 35 for sale), and 175 copies on Holland hand-made paper.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS

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Packets of Stamps, 25 cents to $85
Postage extra on all the above.
90-Page Circulars Free on Application

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,
18 EAST 23d ST.
183 BROADWAY.

MME. NORDICA'S VIEWS ON LIFE AND ART.

An intimate talk with the famous prima donna in her own home. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 16, 1904, at his late residence, 34 West 54th St., New York, Ossian D. Ashley, in the 84th year of his age. Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

BARTOW.—Mary Charles Bartow, at Englewood, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 16, in the 70th year of her age.
Funeral services from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest H. Bartow, 59 Grand Av., Englewood N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 17th, at 1:30 P. M., Erie train leaves 23d St. at 3:25 P. M.

CONVERSE.—At his residence, 981 Madison Av., on Thursday, Dec. 15, of pneumonia, James Cogswell Converse, in the 29th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., at 10 A. M. Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904.

ESMOND.—At Richmond Hill, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 15, Ethelwynne, eldest daughter of Lulu Nase and the late Frederick C. Esmond, aged 20 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FINCH.—On Dec. 16, 1904, Jeremiah W. Finch.
Funeral from late residence, 247 West 72d St., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, and at Glens Falls, N. Y., on Monday at 3 o'clock.

GILBERG.—On Dec. 15, 1904, Mary S., widow of Charles A. Gilberg, in her 65th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 206 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 4 o'clock.

GREEN.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 15, 1904, Mrs. Maria Green, widow of Mr. George Green.
Funeral services at her late residence, Widewater, Upper Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday the 17th inst., at 1:30 P. M. o'clock. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train leaving foot of Chambers St., 11:30 A. M. via Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

HALLIDAY.—At her late residence, 899 Union St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 14th inst., Adella C. Halliday, widow of Thomas A. Halliday, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral services Saturday, 17th inst., 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HOFER.—On Thursday, December 15th, Dorothy Hofer, beloved daughter of William and Carrie Hofer.
Funeral from her late residence, 351 South Third St., Brooklyn.
Funeral services Sunday at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York City.
Hospital Saturday, Dec. 24.
Hospital Sunday, Dec. 25.

The needs of the hospitals are extraordinary at this time. Help should be prompt and liberal. Contributions are especially solicited on Hospital Saturday and Sunday for the GENERAL FUND, which will be divided among the Associated Hospitals on the basis of FREE care for the sick poor.

Gifts may be designated, however, for any hospital of this city, and such gifts will be duly forwarded by the Treasurer of the Association to the hospital indicated by the donor.

METHODS OF CONTRIBUTING.

(1.) Through the Collections in the Churches on Hospital Sunday, and in the Synagogues on Hospital Saturday.

(2.) Through Auxiliary Associations in Trades, as follows:

Dry Goods Auxiliary—John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Co., Treasurer.
Bankers and Brokers—R. J. Cross, President; August Belmont, Treasurer.
Cigar and Tobacco Trade—Wm. H. Cummings, President; Sigmund Rosenwald, Treasurer, 145 Water Street, and Walter H. Schiffer.
Paint and Varnish Trades—H. Kohnstamm, President; A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer, 4 Murray Street.
Drug, Chemical, and Aniline Trades—J. L. Riker, President; A. Kuttroff, Treasurer, 128 Duane Street.
Iron, Steel, Metal, and Machinery Trades—By various committees.
Clothing and Kindred Trades—Marcus M. Marks, President; J. B. Van Wagenen, Treasurer; William Goldman, Secretary, and Messrs. Benj. M. Holzman, F. Norton Goddard, Maurice Rothschild, Matthew Rock, E. V. Connett, Alfred Adler, S. Gutman, George J. Berry, Cluett, Peabody & Co., J. R. Keiser, S. & C. Mayer, Knothe Brothers, E. Rosenfeld & Bro., Crouch & Fitgerald, Hermon August, I. Schneer's Sons, and J. H. Palmenberg's Sons.
Book Trade—By Committee.—W. W. Appleton, Charles Scribner, Geo. Haven Putnam, Geo. A. Plympton, and R. R. Bowker.
Hide and Leather Trades—By Eugene H. Conklin and L. F. Robertson.
China, Glass, House Furnishing, Brass, and Lamp Trades—Lee Kohns, President, and Messrs. Henry Wille and C. F. Holb

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that Bank Book No. 3,269, issued Oct. 28, 1904, to Frederick Rauhe, has been lost; payment thereon has been stopped and duplicate will be issued 2 weeks from this date to proper owner. Yorkville Bank.

LOST—Young lady's small gold watch and fob on 5th. Av., between 34th and 50th Sts.; little value except as keepsake. Please return to 111 East 65th St. Reward.

LOST.—Pass Book No. 68,577, issued by the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; the finder will please return it to the bank, 20 Union Square.

LOST.—A miniature portrait of a lady with hat on, in small metal frame; dropped on Madison Av., near 61st St.; suitable reward. 673 Madison Av.

LOST.—A single pearl, on 58th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., first part of November; $100 reward. Bartine & Rice Co., 328 5th Av.

LOST.—Tracing of a section of building plan, between Frankfort and Bleecker Sts.; reward. Return A. J. Powers, 11 Frankfort St.

LOST.—On Thursday, matinee at Herald Square Theatre, black broadtail stole. Liberal reward if returned to 358 West 55th St.

LOST—In front or near Shanley's, (42d St.,) green leather bag; name in card case; reward. A. W. Gay. 140 West 96th St.

LOST—Key with charm; Broadway car or City Hall Park; reward. 127 Tribune Building.

PERSIAN Lamb Jacket taken from 525 West End Av. about a week ago; liberal reward if returned to above address.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of gold watch, monogram "J. T. S." on case, lost Dec. 13, between 6:30 and 7 P. M., on Madison Av. car 59th to 80th St; liberal reward for pawnticket. 46 West 85th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

1.—25TH ST., 45 EAST.—Room, suitable for one or two persons.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; bathrooms; references.

61ST ST., 151 EAST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, N. W. Washington Square.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; ample closet; excellent table.

HOME COMFORTS in private house for refined Jewish gentleman; no other boarders; excellent cuisine; telephone; congenial surroundings; elegantly furnished; full board $10 weekly. F. B., Box 132 Times.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 1,939, (124TH.)—Elegantly furnished, large, heated back parlor, with unsurpassed board, $6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment "2."

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

NEW ROCHELLE, 21 PARK PLACE.—To let, large room, with board; family private.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—21ST ST., 52 EAST.—Large well-heated room; suite; private bath; transients; breakfasts; moderate.

47TH ST., 218 WEST. Corner Christopher.—Light, sunny room; heat and bath; gentlemen. Sealy.

11TH ST., 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; running water; also front parlor.

20TH ST., 48 WEST.—Choice parlor bedroom; running water; others; reasonable; telephone; private house.

23D ST., 446 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; first-class house; breakfast optional; moderate.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large front room; bath; telephone and hallboy service.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

36TH ST., 159 WEST.—Magnificent double rooms, together, separate; one basement room; light housekeeping privileges.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, beautiful, light; suitable for two people; reasonable; modern; third bell.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine medium and large rooms, also physician's office; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, furnished; back parlor for doctor.

60TH ST., 152 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, single and double; heated; private house; references required.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Room with board; $7 and upward; large rooms; private house.

74TH ST., 11 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Front suite, also other rooms; heat; fine bath; first apartment. Wendell.

84TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large and small; very comfortable and reasonable; breakfast optional.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Light, pleasant front, back parlors; heat, bath; reasonable; two flights. Sadd.

100TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Falke.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Large and small; private house; reasonable to permanent parties.

247TH ST., 62 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; all conveniences; in adult family; breakfast optional. Sage.

122D ST., 275 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room, heated; running water; very reasonable.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Pleasant square room; ample closets; steam heat; suitable for two; $15.50.

152D ST. 533 WEST.—Back parlor with extension suitable for physician, dentist, with service.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 476.—Large, light rooms; bath; breakfast if desired; near 110th St; "L." Sheldon.

GRAMERCY PARK, 22-23.—Large pleasant room, facing park; gentlemen; front and back parlor; (rent from Jan. 1;) furnished or unfurnished.

LARGE, light, heated; running water; elevator; near Manhattan Subway; gentleman; references. L, 187 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room in gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

Bronx.

BRONX.—2,204 Belmont Av., near 183d "L"; large room; private house; boarding or without.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove,	Silver,
Handkerchief,	Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,	Leather Goods,
Jewelry,	Stationery
Neckwear,	and
Housefurnishing,	Toy Departments.

Apply to Superintendent.

NO LATE CLOSING THIS YEAR; STORE CLOSES AT 6; THE SIX DAYS PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS AT 7 P. M.

MRS. P. wants a good German or Swedish girl for general housework for family of four in apartment; good home; $16 to $18. 319 West 95th St.; call.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; a bright Christian lady not over 20; must be a high school graduate; good opportunity to right party. 241 Broadway.

Males.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. want neat appearing boys, about 15 years of age, with references; good opportunity for advancement. Apply 15 East 18th St.

WAGON boys and messengers wanted; intelligent, neat, reliable boys over 16, who prove satisfactory, can secure good positions with steady advancement. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Frank Cushing, Bath Club, Piccadilly.
IMPERIAL—W. J. Preston, Providence.
GRAND—A. I. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.
GILSEY—S. Wesley, Detroit.
BRESLIN—E. N. Conklin, Philadelphia.
WOLCOTT—R. L. Burnham, Boston.
MANHATTAN—John S. Blair and Dr. T. H. Murray, Washington.
NORMANDIE—W. P. Ward, Pittsfield, Mass.
PLAZA—Addison Thomas, Newport.
SAVOY—A. H. Davenport, Philadelphia.
NETHERLAND—George W. Sturtevant, Chicago.
MURRAY HILL—P. D. Gordon, Montreal; Angus McLeod, Newport; Dr. J. L. Welles, Wisconsin.
FIFTH AVENUE—John Allyn, Boston.
ALBEMARLE—A. M. Coats, Providence.
HOFFMAN—C. Gerbe and W. Thomas Wright, Copper Mount, Alaska; Harry Gibson, Nome, Alaska.
CAMBRIDGE—E. B. Jones, Butte; A. H. Wert, Nashville.
VICTORIA—J. C. Abernethy, Charlotte, N. C.; E. S. Burdick, Newport.
HOTEL ASTOR—S. C. Burnell, U. S. A.
GREGORIAN—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland.
PARK AVENUE—S. E. Groff, San Francisco.
ST. DENIS—Medical Director H. J. Babin, U. S. N.
EARLINGTON—W. S. Harvey, Philadelphia; Col. W. H. Rexford, U. S. A.
ASTOR—D. H. Carroll, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. J. Freiberg, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; F. D. Bittner, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams; 8 Greene Street.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.
Friend, Moss & Morris, Chicago, Ill.; C. Friend, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Navarre.
King-McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Kline, Eppiheimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Reiser, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Milliken, Cousens & Co., Portland, Me.; H. B. Eddy, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Ward & Miller, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, millinery; G. S. Miller, millinery; Hotel Empire.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. R. Fritchey, silks; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Astor.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, and waists; 335 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

To Settle McLaughlin Estate.

Letters of administration were issued by Surrogate Church in Brooklyn yesterday for the estate of Hugh McLaughlin on the application of ex-Surrogate Abbott, representing Mrs. Ella McLaughlin, the widow; Mrs. William C. Courtney, and Mrs. Laura Roach, daughters of the dead leader. The petition says that no will has been found, and that the personal estate amounts to more than $100,000, and asks for the appointment of Mrs. McLaughlin and Mr. Courtney as administrators.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

WANTED—A competent bookkeeper to take entire charge of office; one familiar with cloak business; well paying, permanent position to right man; state age, salary expected, and references. Address Competent, Box 110, 617 6th Av.

WANTED—For a private family a man as butler and valet; must have long and unexceptionable references. Apply at the Dakota office, 1 West 72d St., between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 19.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced express and mail order packers; good salaries to experienced men. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man for position in New Jersey, near Lake Hopatcong. Apply 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man for position in New Jersey, near Lake Hopatcong. Apply 241 Broadway.

WANTED.—A No. 1 bookkeeper in N. Y. Stock Exchange house at once. P. O. Box 1,989.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate; wages $35 and $25; first-class city reference. 36 East 61st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; thoroughly qualified, (any machine;) familiar details office work; reads notes, spells exceptionally well; best references. Well Trained, 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in commercial office, six months' experience in law office; will accept position in either; moderate salary; reference, L., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Very competent, educated; satisfactory references for competency, reliability; well bred; familiar with all branches stenographic work. Qualified, 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8 to $9. Prompt, Box 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; best references; $10. Splendid, Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined; thoroughly competent; very best references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent speller; good grammarian; references. Reliable, Box 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper. —Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; best references; $12. Miss C., Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable young woman; well educated; rapid stenographer. Elizabeth, Box 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Would like any kind of clerical work or typewriting to do evenings. Address D., Box 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, businesslike young lady, 4 years' experience, wishes permanent position; references. 421 5th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; good speller; moderate salary; excellent references. J. H., Box 139 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—Expert in brokerage business; six years' experience; well recommended. W. L., Box 119 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

AD. WRITER.—By a young man who has a good education as an ad. writer; willing to start at the bottom; salary no object. L Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Office manager of executive ability; many years' experience in very responsible position; seeks similar one where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in handling Stock Exchange accounts or blotter; references. Box H, 127 Times.

BRIGHT, ambitious young man wishes position, clerical or otherwise, three hours every morning; exceptional references; speaks German. Box 194 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Acountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

COACHMAN.—English; married; age 30; medium size; 140 pounds; first-class position; best city references. Call or address King, 212 West End Av.

ENERGETIC, industrious young man of executive ability desires connection with mercantile or manufacturing house; capable of taking charge of office, correspondence, shipping, &c.; highest credentials. M., Box 121 Times.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' experience; references. Box D, 197 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT wishes position where he can have time to attend school in city or country; small salary. Kawa, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter, with good references, wishes position. 2,219 Times Harlem.

SALES AGENT or Manager of Paper Mill.—Young man, (35,) 15 years' experience as manager of paper warehouse, and thorough knowledge of printing business, desires position as above; highest references. Address R. C., Box 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thorough double entry bookkeeper, responsible position; broad experience; credentials Reliable, 122 Times.

STRONG young man, 20, wishes position at anything. J. Falk, 728 6th St.

TO PRINTERS.—Do you want a steady, energetic man to keep the books and drum for trade? Good knowledge of the business. Earnest, Box 216 Times Office.

YOUNG man, university graduate, desires position as bookkeeper or assistant; fair penman; excellent references. D., 198 Times.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Incorporated to-day:

Kraus & Glauberg Company, New York, (ladies' hair ornaments;) capital, $130,000. Directors—Joel A. Kraus, Jacob L. Glauberg, Hannah Rosenbaum, New York.

The Piano Tone Reflector Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Frank D. Pavey, J. Mitchell, Arthur Herring, New York.

Macombs Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Carl Levis, Leo M. Klein, Samuel Jackson, New York.

Thomas Costello, Jr., Ice Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Thomas Costello, Jr., Clare Costello, Daniel Guggenheim, New York.

The Northport Ice and Fuel Company, Northport; capital, $20,000. Directors—Louis C. Scudder, William E. Heyward, Edwin S. Hartt, Northport.

Manhattan and Bronx Electric Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Willis B. Richards, New Rochelle; John S. Clark, James C. Stafford, Brooklyn.

The New York Fire Fighters, New York, (amusement entertainment enterprises;) capital, $150,000. Directors—Allan P. Chichester, Charles McCarthy, William H. Rowan, Brooklyn.

The Concourse Realty Company, New York; capital, $24,000. Directors—H. F. Hartwell, O. G. Raff, H. E. Hartwell, New York.

Hurlburt Grand Hotel Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. F. Hurlburt, Jamestown; J. H. Longton, T. D. Vandervoort, New York.

Cord Meyer Development Company, New York; capital, $1,250,000. Directors—Cord Meyer, J. H. Dick, W. F. Sheehan, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Lincoln Park Transportation Company, Camden; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Peter J. Hughes, P. J. Hobson, William G. Hill, Edward L. Graham, and Matthew King.

Charles Kruchen Company, to manufacture and deal in liquors, Paterson; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Charles Kruchen, Emil Westhoff, and James G. Shepherd.

The Princeton-Spencer Piano Company, Rutherford; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—William C. Ball, Otis H. Kennedy, and George W. Hobbs.

The Manhattan Motor and Launch Company, Ridgefield Park; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William D. Stratton, James Dean, Milford H. Dunker, and William D. Salter.

The Edwin F. Smith Company, engineering, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—L. B. Daily, H. O. Coughlan, and Joseph H. Mitchell.

The Federation Hardware and Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Julia A. Hurdle, A. Eugene Bolles, and A. Bell Malcomson, Jr.

The T. H. Riddle Construction Company, New Brunswick; dissolved.

The Pruett Mining and Milling Company, Lakewood; dissolved.

The New York Powder Company, Jersey City; dissolved.

The Raven Run Coal Company, Jersey City; headquarters changed to Camden.

The Brookwood Coal Company, Jersey City; headquarters changed to Camden.

The National Metal Edge Box Company, Merchantville; capital reduced from $250,000 to $200,000.

The Barnard Realty Company of New York; obtains New Jersey charter.

The Elizabeth and Raritan River Street Railway Company; filed certificate amending route through South Amboy.

The Gilmore Mining Company; capital increased from $75,000 to $100,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A board is appointed to meet at Fort Myer for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as Chaplain. Detail: Col. Charles Morton, Seventh Cavalry; Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon; Major William J. Nicholson, Seventh Cavalry; Capts. M. Foote, Artillery; James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. James P. Robinson, Artillery, recorder.

Navy.

Changes in the Asiatic Station: Rear Admiral W. M. Folger and Ensign J. D. Wainwright from the New Orleans to the Baltimore; Ensign D. C. Bingham will continue duty on the Frolic; Midshipman A. B. Reed will continue duty on the Mohican.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Choctaw at Washington, San Francisco at Norfolk, Des Moines at Santa Lucia, Culgoa at Port of Spain, Solace at San Francisco, El Cano at Shiakwan.

Sailed—Dixie, from Kingston for Colon; Wasp, from Pensacola for Key West; MacDonough, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Topeka, from Charleston for Hampton Roads; Leonidas, from San Juan for Lambert Point.

The Monterey was placed out of commission yesterday at Cavite.

The Constellation was placed in commission yesterday at New York. She will be sent to Newport to resume duties as stationary training ship at that place.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:18	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets..1:55

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..3:04	Gov. Isl'd...3:28	H. Gate..5:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:15	Gov. Isl'd...3:37	H. Gate..5:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Inagua & Haiti	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
San Vacinto, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SUNDAY, DEC. 18.		
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olaf Kyrre, Argentina, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 19.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 20.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Gera, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Fredrick Hendrik, Haiti	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Naples	.....	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 17.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Dec. 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 11.
Hermiston, Shields.
Hindustan, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Dec. 12.
Perugia, Naples, Dec. 5.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 10.
Seneca, Nassau, Dec. 13.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 10.
Ulriken, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Vigilancia, Havana, Dec. 13.

SUNDAY, DEC. 18.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 15.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 10.
Menominee, London, Dec. 8.
Parima, St. Thomas, Dec. 12.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Dec. 9.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 5.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 15.
Denver, Galveston, Dec. 14.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Arrived.

Stoesdyk, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Virgil, Santos, Nov. 18.
Suldal, Montego Bay, Dec. 7.
Prins Frederick Hendrik, Curacoa, Dec. 4.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 15.
Manitou, London, Dec. 1.
El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 10.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 15.
Kong Haakon, Pilley's Island, Dec. 9.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Dec. 2.
Consuelo, Hull, Nov. 29.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

Sailed.

Matanzas, for Tampico.
Excelsior, for New Orleans.
Atlas, for San Francisco.
Coronation, for Mobile.
Zambesi, for Savannah.
Capri, for Rio Janeiro.
Dorothy, for Gulfport.
Hamilton, for Norfolk.
Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
Orizaba, for Colon.
Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Cienfuegos, for Havana.
Manoa, for Martinique.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 16, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Koenigin Luise, at Gibraltar, Dec. 16.
Dongola, at Hongkong, Dec. 15.
Gallia, at Naples, Dec. 12.
Fri, at Anjer, Dec. 16.
Graf Waldersee, at Hamburg, Dec. 16.

Sailed.

Byron, from Barbados, Dec. 15.
Deutschland, from Dover, Dec. 16.
Patria, from Marseilles, Dec. 12.
Vincenzo Floria, from Naples, Dec. 12.
Scharzfels, from Colombo, Dec. 13.

Passed.

Statendam, (from New York,) the Lizard, Dec. 16.
Hellig Olav, (from New York,) Dunnet Head, Dec. 16.
Armenian, (from New York,) Kinsale, Dec. 16.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.17⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	7.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.25
Butter, Western creamery	.27@.27¼

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05 @$1.15; No. 3, $1@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.12½@$1.15½; No. 2 corn, 45½@46c; No. 2 yellow, 45½@46c; No. 2 oats, 28⅜c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30@31c; No. 2 rye, 73c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 41@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24½; prime timothy seed, $2.72½; mess pork, per bbl, $11.30@$11.40; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.62½@$6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Thursday's Close.	Close.
December	7.53	7.47	7.50@7.52	7.55
January	7.60	7.53	7.56@7.57	7.61
February	7.65	7.63	7.63@7.65	7.69
March	7.77	7.70	7.74@7.75	7.78
April	7.82	7.80	7.80@7.82	7.84
May	7.89	7.82	7.86@7.87	7.89
June	7.90	7.89	7.91@7.92	7.95
July	7.99	7.94	7.96@7.97	8.00
August	7.99	7.94	7.96@7.98	8.00
October	...	...	7.90@7.92	7.95

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Spot Cotton—Good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 9,000; receipts, 17,000, all American; middling upland, 4.19d. Futures opened quiet, 6 points lower on near and 7 points lower on distant positions; closed quiet, net 8@9 points lower; December and December-January, 4.08; January-February, 4.11; February-March, 4.15; March-April, 4.18; April-May, 4.22; May-June, 4.25; June-July, 4.27; July-August and August-September, 4.29; September-October and October-November, 4.26. Manchester—Yarns and cloths steady.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1904-1905.	1903-1904.
Port receipts	326,305	306,523
Overland to mills and Canada	47,277	43,472
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	61,000	61,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	19,775	5,999
Brought into sight for week	454,357	416,994

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	5,319,045	4,651,840
Overland to mills and Canada	409,292	357,451
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	698,000	700,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	652,376	465,776
Brought into sight thus far for season	7,078,713	6,175,067

The total crop movement is for 107 days this season against 109 days in 1903-1904.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.17¼ export and $1.18½ choice; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.23, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
December	$1.17¼	$1.17	$1.17¼	$1.17
May	1.13⅝	1.12⅞	1.13⅛	1.12 7-16
July	1.03⅝	1.03	1.03½	1.03½
Corn—				
December	...	...	55½	55¼
May	51¼	51⅛	51⅜	51

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
December	$1.10	$1.07⅞	$1.09⅝	$1.07¼
May	1.11⅜	1.10 7-16	1.11¼	1.10⅜
July	99¼	98⅞	99⅜	98¼
Corn—				
December	46¼	45½	45⅝	45½
May	45⅞	45	45¼	45
July	45 11-16	45½	45½	45⅝
Oats—				
December	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29
May	31 7-16	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
July	31⅞	31⅜	31¼	31
Lard—				
January	$6.90	$6.85	$6.85	$6.87
May	7.15	7.12	7.12	7.12
Ribs—				
January	6.52	6.50	6.50	6.50
May	6.82	6.77	6.80	6.80
Pork—				
January	12.65	12.50	12.55	12.55
May	13.00	12.92	12.92	12.75

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Thursday's Close	Close.
December	7.40	7.30	7.35@7.40	7.20
January	7.40	7.30	7.35@7.40	7.25
February	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.55	7.35
March	7.70	7.55	7.55@7.70	7.50
April	...	...	7.75@7.80	7.60
May	7.95	7.80	7.85@7.90	7.75
June	...	...	7.95@8.00	7.80
July	8.10	7.95	8.05@8.10	8.10
August	8.20	8.20	8.10@8.20	8.00
September	8.35	8.20	8.20@8.25	8.10
October	8.30	8.25	8.20@8.35	8.15
November	..	..	8.35@8.40	8.20

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 50 shares of Breece sold at .20, 2,000 Brunswick at .13, 200 Caledonia at .45, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .01½, 100 Confidence at .75, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 100 Elkton at .07, 1,500 Gold Dollar at .07, 200 Gould & Curry at .22@.21, 100 Occidental at .78, 200 Ophir at 3.50, 200 Portland at 1.75, 200 Syndicate at .14, 100 Vindicator at .68, 1,500 Work at .12@.13.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,458,866
Gold	80,221,335
Silver	10,279,544
United States notes	4,305,110
Treasury notes of 1890	52,071
Total receipts this day	13,269,517
Total receipts this month	1,770,133
Total receipts this year	25,425,312
Total expenditures this day	258,027,259
Total expenditures this month	1,600,000
Total expenditures this year	25,580,000
Deposits in National banks	282,111,747
	120,931,773

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$529,606,969
Silver dollars	477,406,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,295,710
Silver bullion of 1890	1,881,290
Total	$1,018,189,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$529,606,969
Silver certificates outstanding	477,406,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,177,000
Total	$1,018,189,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$20,084,075
Gold certificates	65,537,200

JUDGMENTS AGAINST BREWERY.

Obtained While the Bechtel Company Is Being Reorganized.

Two judgments have been obtained in this city against the George Bechtel Brewing Company of Stapleton, S. I., one for $1,542 in favor of the New Amsterdam National Bank and the other for $3,647 in favor of Rudolph Schneider on a note of the company dated June 4 and payable four months after date.

The brewery was established in 1853 by the late John Bechtel. George Bechtel, his son, carried it on until his death, in July, 1889, when Eva Bechtel, widow of George, took the management of its affairs. She held that until recently. The company has a capital stock of $100,000, but has had no rating at Bradstreet's for some time. It was incorporated on Dec. 24, 1894, and Mrs. Eva Bechtel became President. The inventory of the company on Jan. 1, 1903, showed assets of $1,057,000 and liabilities of $330,000.

A few weeks ago a committee of creditors was formed to reorganize the business and look after the interests of the unsecured creditors. The total liabilities of the brewery are about $440,000, of which $2,065.79 are secured. The brewery is to be run for the benefit of the unsecured creditors until their claims are paid, and it is proposed to pay the claims by installments at the rate of at least 10 per cent. every six months until the claims are paid in full with interest. The stockholders of the brewery have turned over the control to the creditors' committee, and A. Lilienthal is practically the President. Many of the creditors have assented to the plan of settlement.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Envelope Blanks Not Dutiable as Envelopes—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by J. Hunter and others against the classification at 35 per cent. in manufacturers' paper of envelope blanks, or flat sheets of paper cut to shape and size to be subsequently folded into envelopes. The importer contended that they were dutiable at 20 per cent. as envelopes, but Mr. Fischer ruled that they had not yet reached that stage of manufacture.

Protests overruled yesterday were by N. Carroll & Co., Chicago; Ezra Lake, Philadelphia; Mattoon & Co., San Francisco, and R. L. Cochran & Co., New York. Protests sustained were by William H. Masson, Baltimore; C. J. Massey, Plattsburg, and Otto Schaller, New York.

Importers Win Feather Case.

Judge Platt in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing the Board of United States General Appraisers and sustaining the importers in the famous raw ostrich feather case, which has aroused the entire millinery trade. The question was whether ostrich feathers in the crude state were dutiable at 10 per cent., as ornamental feathers, as held by the board, or at 15 per cent. as crude feathers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BUFFALO.—George Werner & Sons, carriage manufacturers, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $51,437.76 and assets of $67,404.50. The members of the firm, George Werner and his sons, George W. and Carl C. Werner, also filed petitions as individuals.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM GOODMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Abraham Goodman, clothing dealer, of 37 East Broadway, show liabilities of $8,538 and no assets. Among the creditors are Ullman, Powers & Co., $900; Winmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $425; Charles Jacobs, $210, and A. Fein & Sons, $201.

LIBERTY CLOTHING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Edward W. McGuire receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Benjamin Teitman and Louis Werner, doing business as the Liberty Clothing Company at 235 Mercer Street. It was asserted that the assets on hand were $1,000 and liabilities $2,000.

PATRICK HARDIMAN.—Patrick Hardiman, residing at 240 East Eighty-fifth Street, formerly in the metal business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,942 and nominal assets of $100, consisting of two horses and wagons, mortgaged for $200. The debts were contracted between 1892 and 1904.

FERNANDO YOST.—Fernando Yost, clerk or mechanic, at 55 South Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,802 and nominal assets of $6,738, consisting of old notes, $739; defaulted bonds, mining stocks, &c., $6,000. These include forty-eight shares of Yost Fire Extinguishing Company stock and five shares of Little Giant Fire Extinguishing Company stock. The debts are mostly on judgments obtained against him from 1891 to 1903.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 239 failures in the United States during the week against 231 for the previous week and 239, 225, 262, and 262 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 67, New England 48, Southern, 51, Western 45, Northwestern 14, Pacific 13, and Territories 1. Canada had 37, against 23 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTHAUSE, Walter—M. Roberts and another	$122
BERNSTEIN, Mike—B. Karnow	188
BIRCH, Charles E.—H. E. Campbell	192
BRUGSON, Charles T.—R. Weinhandler	119
BERRY, Thomas—M. J. Tierney	119
BATES, Charles A.—W. F. Vanden Houten	385
BOWER, Simon—A. F. Woodruff	82
BUTLER, Christopher L.—Locke & Smith Company	109
CANAVOTTO, Mary J. B., or Donahoo—M. B. Hague	604
CASEY, Richard—Alfred Nelson Company	396
COLTON, Charles W.—J. Murray	314
CARMAN, Bliss—The Tonnele Company	28
CASEY, Adele M.—F. Westheimer and another	312
CIRELLO, Tony, by guardian—Metropolitan Express Company, costs	440
CORN, Samuel—B. Wallenstein	420
EHRGOTT, Abraham L.—A. A. Solomon, Jr., & Co	44
FREEMANN, Henry—D. Seymour	119
FEINBERG, Barnet D.—L. Klein and another	42
FREY, Henry A.—W. J. Quencer, costs	109
GRAY, Patrick K.—A. P. Bigelow	907
GROSE, Dexter—A. R. Conlin, costs	11
HIRSCH, Louis, or Hirsh—T. H. Shakin	456
HARPER, John—East River Mill and Lumber Company	103
HACKENBUCH, Henry—L. G. Bloomingdale and another	415
HANLEY, Tessie—J. Rogowski	63
HARRIMAN, Henry M.—S. T. Titus and another	91
HART, Joseph D.—A. A. Dieps and another	488
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Beth Israel Hospital Association	346
A. LOPARD & CO.—New York Evening Post Company	254
THE STANLEY WORKS—F. E. Fonseca, costs	27
THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING Company and Eva Bechtel—R. Schneider	3,647
CONCOURSE PARK HOTEL COMPANY —F. Kelly	43
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. Strack	3,149
JAEGER, Charles E.—F. R. Tyler	397
KENNEDY, Roderick J.—H. Hogeboom	52
KENNEDY, John J.—J. Flanagan	36
KAINER, Otto H.—C. T. Willard	284
KELLY, Mary A.—L. A. Rodenstein	1,189
LEWIS, Mary—M. McMahon	121
MELISH, Norman M.—Northern Electrical Manufacturing Company	126
MANDA, Albert A.—E. Etienne, costs	93
MORSE, Saul E., and Andrew J. Eiseman—M. V. Douglass	108
MAYER, Saly L.—E. Miller	188
MANERI, Carmelo—E. Mount	64
MORAFF, Isaac—A. J. Bimberg	139
MARSHALL, Charles E.—D. M. Marshall, costs	82
NEUSCHOTZ, Justine—R. M. Silverman	39
NIESENBAUM, Morris—C. M. Pracht	111
POWERS, Charles H.—W. B. Ringrose	223
PFISTER, Magdalena and Frank, as M. Crane and another	1,258
PARRELL, Margaret E. and Mary—J. Corning and another	191
PHILLIPS, John—Brown & Fleming Contracting Company	816
RUBENSTEIN, Israel—George Irish Paper Company, costs, &c	179
RUBENS, Schak—Maccabean Publishing Company	43
RETTAGLIATA, Anna F., administratrix —T. J. Hayward and another, costs	116
SUTHERLAND, Eugene—A. Miller	338
SCANLON, Edward J., and Alexander Thomson—G. C. St. John	158
STANTON, James—F. C. Zobel, costs	72
STANTON, James—R. F. Zobel, costs	68
TREMAIN, Charles—E. P. Clarke	1,138
TITZEL, George T.—D. J. Ambrose	34
VALENTINE, Ferdinand C., trustee—R. F. Scarla, costs, &c	598
VALENTINE, Ferdinand C., trustee—F. C. Valentine, executor, &c., costs, &c	115
VESSELY, Joseph R.—Federal Distilling Company	152
WHEATCROFT, Adeline S.—F. Baylas	744
WRIGHT, Wilfred J.—A. C. Gibson	1,421
WRIGHT, Wilfred J.—A. C. Gibson	878

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

NEW YORK STEAMFITTING COMPANY —P. Isinger, April 20, 1904	$50
NEW YORK STEAMFITTING COMPANY —P. Isinger, Dec. 14, 1904	107
KINES, John—C. Bloch, Aug. 8, 1901, 1904	150
GAFFNEY, Daniel—D. Bruckman, May 21, 1904	387
THE LUBRICATING METAL COMPANY —J. Courtney, Dec. 12, 1904	760
VAN DER SANDT, Neina M. W., and Engelbert F. R.—E. G. J. Moormann and another, Aug. 9, 1904	16,420
BAYER, Max—Emald and Phoenix Brewing Company of New York, Nov. 9, 1897	282
LEEGE, Louis—D. D. Davis, Sept. 23, 1904	117
JULIAN, Martin—L. Paul, Dec. 5, 1904	177
WHITE, Abraham—D. B. Nally, Jan. 5, 1901	385
SCHUMACHER, Charles—H. Goldin and another, Nov. 29, 1904	322
ROTH, Ignatz—D. E. Harris, Nov. 10, 1904	89
BAKER, Hyman D.—G. Meyers, Dec. 9, 1904	788
EDWARDS, George C.—A. A. Michell, Dec. 9, 1904	538
BRUTATOUR, Jules E.—The American Coxin Company, May 23, 1904	229
WASSELF, Henry, and Rose Frankel—L. Struever, June 5, 1899	207

Judgments Reversed.

MOROL, Marie J. E.; Jean V. A. Bizat, and Auguste F. F. Chabaeres—J. N. Stearns and another, May 14, 1901	$137
MOROL, Marie J. E.; Jean V. A. Bizat, and Auguste F. F. Chabaeres—J. N. Stearns and another, Jan. 9, 1902	103

Judgment Canceled.

WHITE, Abraham—S. Levor, Jan. 20, 1904	$740

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—109—The Butte City Water Company, plaintiff, vs. Benjamin Baker.—Argued for the plaintiff and submitted for the defendant.

111—The Central of Georgia Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. A. O. Murphy.—Argument commenced for the defendants and concluded for the plaintiffs.

112—Harvey Fullerton, plaintiff, vs. the State of Texas.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Adjourned until Monday.

STATE COURTS.

Appeals Court Decisions.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The Court of Appeals took recess to-day until Jan. 9, but will convene on Dec. 30 for the purpose of handing down decisions only. On Jan. 9 a session of four weeks will begin for the hearing of appeals on the present calendar. The following decisions were handed down:

Jacobs vs. Edelson and others, appellants.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted upon payment within ten days of all costs and disbursements in Court of Appeals, including the argument fee and $10 costs of motion. On failure to make such payment within ten days the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

People vs. Valentine and another, appellants.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

In re Skinner vs. Parker.—Order affirmed without costs.

Marshall, appellant, vs. United States Trust Company of New York and others.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Osborne vs. Cardeza and others, appellants.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

Taylor vs. McClymond, executor, appellant.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Appel, executrix, appellant, vs. The Aetna Life Insurance Company; Hoffart, appellant, vs. Town of West Turin.—Orders affirmed and judgment absolute ordered on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Powers, trustee, &c., vs. Hincks and another, appellants; Cooper and another vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellants; Ehrenfield, administrator, appellant, vs. Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Abraham J. Kaplan vs. Midland Railroad Company.—Application denied.

Robert N. Baylis vs. Herman G. Welbezahl.—Application denied.

German-American Bank, respondent, vs. Henry P. Mills and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

George W. Bankell, respondent, vs. Edward Reinacht, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

William B. Franklin et al., respondents, vs. Cyrus F. Judson, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The People, &c., vs. Robert L. Martin et al.—Motion denied.

The People, &c., vs. Robert L. Martin et al.—Motion denied.

The People, &c., vs. Rosie Quinn.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Harry C. Weinphal vs. Lewis A. May et al.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

In the matter of William Weisell, deceased.—Motion denied.

Clarence E. Tallman vs. Nathan Krauskopf.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Frank B. Wright vs. Empire Steel and Iron Company.—Motion denied upon payment of $20 costs and giving undertaking to secure the judgment for costs and the costs of the appeal.

Lucy E. W. Wilson vs. William Franklin et al.—Motion dismissed.

Albert L. Johnson et al. vs. The Atlas Improvement Company et al.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, without costs.

Archibald A. Hutchinson et al. vs. John W. Simpson, as executor, et al.—Motion denied.

Anthony Shaffer vs. James G. Emmons.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs.

Frederick R. Mereu vs. James G. Emmons.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs.

William F. Clare et al. vs. Anthony O'Donnell et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Patrick M. Carolan vs. Anthony O'Donnell et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Joseph E. P. Lord vs. Julia Lord, individually, &c., et al.—Motion granted.

Joseph M. Creamer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. James B. Kellogg.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Henry Rosenberg vs. Isaac N. Heidelberg.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Francis P. B. Sands, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Haverly Company vs. William E. Nankeville.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frederick J. Maeder vs. Adolph Wexler.—Motion granted.

Mary Clark, as administratrix, vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Motion denied.

Calendars for Saturday, Dec. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Henry J. Baack, Thomas K. Adams, Harriet W. Gustin, and Lucy V. S. Barringer.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Claire Boinay vs. Charles S. Osborn—Charles Wolfe. John F. Pendergast vs. Margaret Pendergast—Hugh C. Murray.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Kuhn—George B. Abbott. In re Fitzpatrick—John A. Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Hugle vs. Hugle—Charles F. Bliss.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.05	.06	L. Wash. C.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	....	1.25
Andes	.20	.21	Occidental C.	.78	.78
Belcher	.20	.21	Ophir	3.40	3.55
Best & Bel.	1.00	1.05	Overman	.08	.09
Bullion	.23	.22	Potosi	.14	.15
Caledonia	.43	.43	Savage	.23	.24
Challenge C.	.21	.20	Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Chollar	.22	.23	S. Nevada	.45	.48
Confidence	.75	.75	Syndicate	.19	.16
C. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.75	St. Louis	.07	.07
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.54	.58
Crown Pt.	.13	.14	Utah Con.	.04	.05
Gould & Cur.	.21	.22	Yellow Jack.	.14	.15
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.10	Silver bars	.60⅞	....
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts	Par	Par
Justice	.09	.09	Telegraph	.02½	.02½
Kentucky C.	.01	.01			

Mexican Dollars—Friday, 49@50c; Thursday, 47@48c.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8⅞	8½	Little Bessie	2¾	3¼
Anaconda	4	4	Mollie Gibson	4	4½
C., K. & N.	20	24	Moon Anchor	6⅜	6¾
Dante	4⅜	4¾	New Haven	3½	3½
Dr. Jackpot	5	5½	Old Gold	3½	3¾
Elkton	68½	69	Pharmacist	4½	4½
El Paso	115⅞	....	Portland	175	183
Gold Dollar	7	7¾	Rose Maud	5½	5¾
Isabella	25½	27	Rose Nicol	4	4⅜
Jackpot	1	1½	Sun Eclipse	1⅝	2
Lexington	4½	4½	Vindicator	68	75
Little Puck	4⅞	4½	Work	13½	14½

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 WEST 54TH St., Rev. Leighton Williams, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M., "The Living Word or Dead Orthodoxy, Which?" At 8 P. M., "The True Advent of Christ."

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6-8 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Class led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPHIPHANY, Madison Av., Cor. 64th St.
REV. J. C. ALLEN, D. D.,
will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., NEAR 6th Av.—DR. MAC ARTHUR morning and evening; evening subject: "The Church and the Creeds."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
B'WAY AND 79TH ST.,
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE PREPARATION OF THE WORLD FOR THE FIRST COMING OF CHRIST."
8 P. M.—"THE PREPARATION OF THE WORLD FOR THE SECOND AND IMMINENT COMING OF CHRIST."
STUDENTS OF PROPHECY CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Secret of Soul-Rest"; 7:45 P. M., "Luck and Pluck," fifth in "Proverbs for the People."

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield.—Services 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher. 11 A. M.—"Three Stories: The Bee, the Hammer, and the Swinging Bar."
8 P. M.—"The Forgiveness of Sin. What, Where, How." 2nd in Series. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Chapel Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. J. Herman Randall will preach, 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., Near 126th St. C. Bitting, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Harlem ministers generally, exchange pulpits. 7:45 P. M.—Pastor preaches "Building a Man." Sermon to Masons.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45. "God's Remedy for Trouble"; 7:45. "The Great Invitation." All welcome. Seats free.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. EDWARD DOUGHTY, Associate Pastor.
The Pastor will preach at 11 A M.
The Associate Pastor at 8 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St., H. A. Stimson, D. D.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; special musical service at 4:30 P. M.; the rector will preach at both services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services, 8 (11 and 4, rector;) 8 P. M., Mr. Waterhouse. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4, sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M. (rector.) Musical service, 4 P. M., "The Holy Child," Parker. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith.
Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M., (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Ave., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Rector.—Services at 7:30 A. M., 10, 11 (sermon by Rector), 8 P. M., (sermon, specially to men, by Rev. George C. Richmond). All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street,
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, RECTOR.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, The Rector. 4 P. M., Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer, Special Service, Missionary Students' Association; Preacher, Professor Roper.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 3 E. 29th.—CHRISTMAS DAY Communions, 6, 7, 8, 9 A. M. Mozart, 11; Evensong, 4; Carols and Sermon, 8.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 3 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4; Sermon, 8.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 224 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Litany, preacher, the rector, 11 o'clock; Choral Service, preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ h. du matin et a 8 h. du soir. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. ANDREW'S,
5th Av. and 127th St.,
REV. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector.
Lucy E. W. Wilson vs. William Franklin et al.—Motion dismissed.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rev. Mr. Kimber will tell about the city's wreckage.
3 P. M.—Sunday School.
3:30 P. M.—Baptism of Children.
4 P. M.—Children's Service, Sermon.
8 P. M.—Choral Service and Sermon.
Dr. Van DeWater will preach 4 and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR, WILL preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av., corner 39th St., this Sunday at 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street,
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Anthem—"O Thou That Tellest," From "The Messiah."—Handel.
The rector will preach morning and afternoon.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.
The last of the Thursday afternoon lectures will be delivered by Rev. J. Cairns at 3 P. M., 22d; subject, "The Advent to the Disciple."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEGIE Hall, 57th, 7th Av.—Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock. Dr. John L. Elliott will lecture; subject—"The Power of the Old Testament in the Life of Oliver Cromwell."

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Struggle for Virtue."

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 A. M.; evening, 8; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Wonderful Name"; 8 P. M., "The Song of War and Victory."

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor.
Pastor preaches 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.
Attractive services every day; all seats free.
Police Band to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH,
76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV.,
REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"The Quality of Forgiveness."
8 P. M.—"Why Does Evil Exist?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
86th St. Subway Station adjoining the Church.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Handel's "Messiah."—Evening Service.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av.
Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Richard E. Bell, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
On Sunday, Dec. 18th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and Mr. Knapp at Choral Evening Service at 8, when all seats are free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
Men's Bible Class at 9:45 A. M. Women's Bible Class at 3 P. M.
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8.
Vesper Service on Friday at 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Beitan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches morning and evening. Evening subject: "True Heroism in Lives of Women." Sabbath school, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street,
Minister,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Divine Worship Dec. 18 at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Stevenson's morning Topic will be, "Speech as a Test of Character."
Afternoon Topic: "The Salt of the Earth," The Sunday School and the Young Ladies' Bible Class meet at 9:30 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class meets at 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Service commences at 8:15.
Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St.—Rev. Frederic E. Sherer, D. D., will preach; services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William W. Coe, Assistant Minister.
Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Parkhurst will preach in the morning and Mr. Coe in the evening.
Bible school for adults and children in the Chapel, and DR. WILBERT W. WHITE'S Special Course of Bible Lessons in the Lecture Room, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Dr. Duffield will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Test Question."
4:30 P. M.—"The Builders."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. H. H. Stebbins, D. D., acting pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. At the evening service Colonel and Mrs. Lindsay of the American Volunteers will make addresses. Next Saturday evening (Christmas Eve) the Sunday School will hold their Christmas Festival in the Church at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS & NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Dr. Bliss; evening, Dr. Sexton.

WESTMINSTER PRES. CH., 23D ST., NEAR 7th Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., 8 P. M.—Hobart Smock will sing.

REFORMED CHURCH.

ANDERSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, EAST 183d St. and Cambreling Av., Rev. James Hunter, Minister.—Public worship at 11 and 8; evening, "The Vision of the Shepherds."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
23 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Message of the Snow."
Evening: "Youth and Ambition."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Conversion in the Light of Modern Thought."
Evening: The annual sermon before the New England Society, Subject, "The New England Leaven."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. Herman C. Weber at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor; Rev. Wm. Byron Forbush, Junior Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning upon "The Gospel of Luke and Its Author"; Dr. Forbush in the evening upon "A Recipe for a Merry Christmas." The evening music will be from "The Messiah." Christian Endeavor Meeting 7:15 P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. AND 38TH ST. 9:45, Children's Service.
11, Morning Service.
4, Afternoon Service.
REV. PHILIP H. COLE, D. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., will preach.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SCIENTIST.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 228-230 West 45th.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, 8; reading room open daily.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.
Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School at 10 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor; subject, "A Conspiracy Against Man's Spiritual Life."

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4TH AV., 20TH ST. —Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach on "

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New York, December 14th, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 145.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of January next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December inst.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of January 3d next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS COMPANY.

300 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
December 14, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending January 10, 1905, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record January 10, 1905.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record January 10, 1905.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

New York Mortgage and Security Company

140 BROADWAY, N. Y.

November 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 4, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on December 21, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock on January 5, 1905.

W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

New York, December 5, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after January 2, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close on the 17th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1904.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on the 3d day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 16th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day decared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax on the capital stock of this bank out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

Catasauqua, Penna., Dec. 15, 1904.

EMPIRE STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 12.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company out of the earnings for the six (6) months ending Dec. 31st, 1904, payable January 2d, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon, December 20th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 3d, 1905.

J. S. STILLMAN, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 3d, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, December 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon and reopened on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on January 3d, 1905.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.

New York, December 14, 1904.

The German Exchange Bank,

New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

33 WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 15th, 1904.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF

The United Gas Improvement Company,

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed. Lewis Lillie, Treas.

YORKVILLE BANK.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on Dec. 31st to shareholders of record.

Transfer books will close on December 20th.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK.

New York, December 16, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Tuesday, 27th, 1904, reopening January 3d, 1905.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY,

To the Stockholders of the

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company will be held in the Board Room of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, on the 12th floor of the building of said The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York City, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of authorizing the alteration of the Certificate of Incorporation of said Lawyers' Mortgage Company by amending the statement of the purposes of such corporation contained in the original Certificate of Incorporation, so that such statement shall read as follows: "To examine titles to real property and chattels real, to procure and furnish information in relation thereto, make and guarantee the correctness of searches for all instruments, liens, or charges affecting the same, guarantee or insure the payment of bonds and mortgages, and guarantee and insure the owners of real property and chattels real and others interested therein against the loss by reason of defective titles thereto and other incumbrances thereon."

Dated New York, December 1st, 1904.

RICHARD M. HURD, President.
CECIL C. EVERS, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company.

61 William Street, New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 5th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	J. Eugene Robert,
Henry C. Mortimer,	George M. Miller,
John W. Condit,	Ambrose S. Murray, jr.,
Lindley Murray, jr.,	Areunah M. Burtis,
Charles H. Lowerre,	Thomas B. Peck,
David J. Burtis,	Ernest A. Bigelow,
	William E. Hutchins.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Lindley Murray, jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Dec. 17, 1904.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association will be held at the office of the Association, 21 East 14th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing two Directors and transacting such business as may properly be brought before it.

Respectfully,

WM. OPPENHEIM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street
Surplus.	$9,000,000	Equitable Building

Wanted—New York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred. E. M. Clymer, 32 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$900,000

UNITED TRACTION CO.

Albany and Troy, N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 100 YEAR 4 1-2 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Dated March 1, 1904. Due June 1, 2004.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City. Coupon bonds, with privilege of registration of principal. Denomination $1,000. Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Capital Stock		$4,999,950
Funded Debt:		
Consolidated Mtge. 100-year bonds authorized		6,500,000
Issued	$1,008,000	
Reserved to retire underlying bonds	4,073,000	
In escrow for future improvements	1,359,000	
Total		$6,500,000

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

As officially reported for the year ending June 30, 1904:		
Gross earnings		$1,704,758 53
Operating expenses, including taxes and rentals		1,194,139 31
Net earnings		$ 510,619 22
Interest on bonds		253,935 00
Surplus		$ 256,684 22

The net earnings of the Company for the five months ending November 30, 1904, were over 26 per cent. in excess of the net earnings for the corresponding period of 1903.

The Company since its formation has paid 5 per cent. dividends on its capital stock.

PRICE AND CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY

BANKERS

PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:

4474	5180	6298	7502	8898	9348	9803	11519
4541	5252	6306	7533	8919	9626	10804	11551
4558	5265	6344	7655	8975	9673	10812	11557
4572	5306	6345	7662	8981	9677	10848	11577
4617	5316	6355	7708	9016	9812	10883	11607
4685	5364	6383	7775	9030	9991	10888	11635
4730	5608	6404	7780	9036	9995	10947	11637
4754	5651	6509	7805	9045	10125	10997	11665
4759	5670	6739	7808	9061	10165	11099	11670
4786	5706	6924	7863	9103	10338	11109	11695
4844	5808	7010	7901	9116	10400	11123	11717
4848	5869	7074	8139	9151	10439	11133	11769
4851	5975	7079	8167	9157	10502	11139	11828
4903	6038	7113	8271	9260	10503	11193	11835
4931	6061	7121	8308	9312	10532	11240	11855
5017	6068	7127	8375	9327	10590	11253	11987
5073	6076	7312	8439	9432	10644	11369	12012
5119	6154	7327	8455	9486	10654	11394	12025
5122	6156	7439	8494	9511	10687	11398	12039
5132	6227	7442	8626	9519	10732	11419	12060
5158	6265	7490	8770	9525	10788	11488	12211

and thirty-three (33) bonds, $600 each, numbers:

1019	1188	1418	1611	2008	2179	2303	2415
1071	1236	1470	1708	2054	2253	2343	2433
1079	1316	1499	1803	2087	2262	2347	2484
1159	1410	1543	2002	2143	2287	2375	2492
1165							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **after the first day of January, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed,

The New England Trust Company, Trustee.

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., December 14, 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 214 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

New York, December 15th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, between the hours of three and four P. M.

LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21st, 1904.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, No. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR BLANK BOOKS, DOCKETS, LIBERS, BINDING COVERS, BINDING, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Samples are on exhibition at Rooms 813-814 Park Row Building.

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor;
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel;
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 13, 1904.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., December 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on December 20, 1904, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between Jacob Schiffman and Isaac Liberman of 43 East 8th Street, New York City, has on this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated December 9th, 1904.

AARONSTAMM & CHOROSH, Attorneys-at-Law, 53-63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

$8,200,000

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

First Consolidated Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. 30-Year Gold Bonds

Dated January 1st, 1902. Principal payable January 1st, 1932.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THESE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO CALL IN WHOLE OR IN PART AT 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON ANY INTEREST DATE UPON 60 DAYS' PREVIOUS NOTICE.

New York, December 12, 1904.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 94½% and accrued interest.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 A. M. Saturday, December 17, 1904, and will be closed at 3 P. M. Thursday, December 22, 1904, or earlier, at the pleasure of the undersigned. Subscriptions will also be received simultaneously by Messrs. H. Oyens & Zonen, Amsterdam, thus assuring an international market for the bonds.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the subscription lists are closed, the right being reserved to award a smaller amount than applied for or to reject any application.

The first payment of 10% will be stamped upon the letters of allotment. Upon delivery of these, endorsed in blank, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, on January 15, 1905, and the additional payment of 25%, temporary bond certificates to bearer will be delivered.

Payment for the bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds, as follows:

On allotment,	10%	viz.	$100.00 per $1000 Bond
On January 15, 1905,	25%	"	250.00 " "
On July 1, 1905,	59½%, deducting interest at the rate of 3½% on previous payments,	"	589.19 " "
Total,	94½%,	"	$939.19 " "

Payments may also be made in full, allowing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum until date of delivery.

For particulars regarding the property covered by these bonds we invite your attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. J. C. Hutchins, President of the Detroit United Railway. Copies of the Mortgage securing these bonds, and any further information desired may be obtained by application at our office.

Application will be made in due course to list the above bonds on the New York and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,

30 PINE STREET.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

DETROIT, MICH., December 10, 1904.

MESSRS. KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,
New York.

DEAR SIRS:

Referring to the Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% 30-Year Gold Bonds which you have purchased, I beg to give you the following particulars in regard to these bonds, and also the property of the Detroit United Railway.

The Detroit United Railway was organized in December, 1900, to consolidate all the electric street railways, and to purchase, own and construct new lines in the City of Detroit, Mich., and the surrounding territory, and has acquired ownership of the following properties:

DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
DETROIT SUBURBAN RAILWAY.
DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
DETROIT, FT. WAYNE & BELLE ISLE RAILWAY.
DETROIT & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
DETROIT & PONTIAC RAILWAY.
WYANDOTTE & DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY.
DETROIT & FLINT RAILWAY.
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE RAILWAY (RAPID RAILWAY SYSTEM.)
SANDWICH, WINDSOR & AMHERSTBURG RAILWAY.

The above properties, aggregating 533 miles of standard gauge track, all laid with heavy steel rails, constitute all the street railways in the city of Detroit and in the surrounding country, with the exception of two lines which have access to Detroit over the lines of the Detroit United Railway.

The authorized issue of Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds is $25,000,000, to be issued as follows:

RESERVED FOR UNDERLYING LIENS	$9,020,000	
RESERVED FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITION OF NEW PROPERTY	5,280,000	
	$14,300,000	
OUTSTANDING, INCLUDING THE $8,200,000 YOU HAVE PURCHASED	10,700,000	
		$25,000,000

These bonds were issued partly to retire on or before maturity $6,585,000 Detroit Citizens' Street Railway 5% Bonds, due July 1, 1905, after which date they will become a first mortgage on about 68 miles of the lines formerly known as the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway (the most profitable portion of the Detroit United Railway System, embracing the principal avenues and streets in the City of Detroit,) and a mortgage, subject to only $140,000 bonds due January 1, 1908, on the remaining portion of the old Detroit Citizens' Street Railway, about 37 miles of road; these bonds are also a first mortgage on the principal power-house and car houses and other valuable real estate. The First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will eventually become a first mortgage on the entire property of the Detroit United Railway.

The power-houses, roadbed, general equipment and property of the Detroit United Railway are in first-class condition.

The franchises of the various constituent companies of the Detroit United Railway run in most part for a number of years. The few that expire earlier cover property so situated in respect to franchises running for longer periods that the City of Detroit will find it to its interest to renew them on equitable terms. The intrinsic value of the Detroit United Railway property largely exceeds its entire bonded debt.

The authorized and outstanding capital stock of the Detroit United Railway is $12,500,000, upon which quarterly dividends have been paid since 1900, at the rate of 4% per annum. The present earnings are equal to over 6% on the outstanding stock issue.

The earnings of the properties comprising the Detroit United Railway for the years since 1900 have been as follows:

	FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st.			10 MONTHS TO OCT. 31st.
	1901.	1902	1903	1904.
GROSS EARNINGS	$2,919,171	$3,961,402	$4,386,974	$3,785,155
OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES	1,596,766	2,260,786	2,613,976	2,311,791
NET EARNINGS	$1,322,405	$1,700,616	$1,772,998	$1,473,364
OTHER INCOME	23,066	31,247	38,863	34,134
TOTAL INCOME	$1,345,471	$1,731,863	$1,811,861	$1,507,498
INTEREST CHARGES	675,343	948,902	1,000,000	891,655
BALANCE OVER CHARGES	$670,128	$782,961	$811,861	$615,843
4% DIVIDENDS	500,000	500,000	500,000	375,000
SURPLUS	$170,128	$282,961	$311,861	$240,843

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. C. HUTCHINS, President.

A prominent banking house desires to engage an experienced bond salesman. The best of references required. Address Z., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

STATEMENT OF

BANK OF LONG ISLAND

DEC. 8, 1904.

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits		162,830.22
Deposits		3,401,409.36
		$4,064,239.58
Loans, Discounts, and Bonds	$3,065,824.00	
Real Estate	102,335.67	
Cash and due from Banks	896,079.91	
	$4,064,239.58	

S. R. SMITH, President.
H. L. CRANDELL, Vice Prest.
W. D. LLEWELLYN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the AMERICAN GRASS PRODUCTS COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 3rd day of December, 1904, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, [Seal.] this third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four.

HORACE R. STEWART,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes OF THE United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes OF THE United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

The Independent Salt Company hereby give notice, in accordance with Article Two (2) of the mortgage created by them on August 2d, 1904, that they will redeem on January 1st, 1905, bonds of said Company, numbered 1 to 50 inclusive.

JAMES McILRAVY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 31, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.

186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.

(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR, BEGINNING ANY TIME.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power 4s.

Entire capital stock owned by **Consolidated Gas Co.**

No new mortgage can be placed ahead of these bonds, which were issued to pay for the capital stock of the Edison Electric Ill. Co. of N. Y., and are additionally secured by cash guarantee fund of $4,000,000. Also by a mortgage upon the entire properties of the Power Company, subject only to the first mortgage 5s.

Price to yield about 4.25%.

Circulars Mailed Upon Request.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

BONDS

PEORIA GAS 5s

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

Charles Head & Co.

17 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
74 STATE ST., BOSTON.
Members of the New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.

Special attention given to orders to be filled on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

27 William St., New York. 222 La Salle St., Chicago

Members New York Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

71 Broadway, New York.

Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE 5817 CORDT.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,

BANKERS

INVESTMENT BONDS.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

LEHMAN BROS.

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.

Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World

ISSUED BY

LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21ST.

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$4,000	Erie R. R. Genl. Lien 4 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$1,000	Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Co. of Chic. 1st Mtge. Guar. Bd.
$2,000	Ann Arbor R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$2,000	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Extnd. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Guar. Bds., 1910.
$4,000	Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
50 shs.	General Chemical Co. Prefd.
20 shs.	American Sugar Prefd.
25 shs.	New Central Coal Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

50 shs.	Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd.
100,000 shs.	Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining & Smelting Co.
25 shs.	International Banking Corporation.
40 shs.	New York Security & Trust Co.
25 shs.	Madison Manufacturing Co. of Huntsville, Ala., common.
100 shs.	American Life Underwriters Agency.
58 shs.	Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Guar.
100 shs.	E. W. Bliss Co. common.
$4,000	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs.	International Banking Corporation.
10 shs.	Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County.
$50,000	Muncie Pulp Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due June, 1904, (Hypothecated.)
$108,000	Muncie Pulp Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due June, 1904, (Hypothecated.)
$5,000	Deutscher Verein of the City of N. Y. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911, and $1,000 do. Scrip.
25 shs.	Windsor Trust Co.
100 shs.	Chatham Natl. Bank.
10 shs.	Consolidated Natl. Bank.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28TH.

At 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$22,000	Grand River Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., 1919, (Hypd.)
$15,000	Manitou & Pike's Peak Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909, (Hypd.)
200,000 shs.	Bushwacker Mining Co., (Hypd.)
20,000 shs.	Croesus Gold Mining & Milling Co., (Hypd.)
35,000 shs.	Bushwacker Mining Co., (Hypd.)
8,000 shs.	Spar Consolidated Mining Co., (Hypd.)

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly,
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Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles V. Fornes,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Heide,
Hosmer B. Par

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2@3 Per Cent.

A Quietly Good Market, Without Developments of Especial Interest.

There were no striking incidents in yesterday's business upon the Stock Exchange, but the session was far from lacking interest. The war correspondents gave no intelligence of what passed behind the doors which concealed the negotiations between the local champion and the Boston pet, but not a few thought it possible that any moment might bring a bulletin announcing that the Boston gentleman had changed his mind about coppers and The System, and that stocks might be bought safely. They were bought generously without such stimulation, and they advanced quietly but persistently, without such periods of alternate strength and weakness as marked Thursday's session. There were no declines of significance, and the rises were impartially distributed in all departments. Great Northern rose 2p, and this with buoyancy in Northern Securities strengthens expectation of a Northern Securities decision agreeable to this interest. Union Pacific's strength demonstrated no anxiety in that quarter. New York Central was less active than Pennsylvania, but stronger; Louisville made a good response to its dividend increase; General Electric sold higher without its dividend than with it on Thursday, and in short, the market gave all the signs of recovery from senseless decline.

The most interesting incident off the Exchange was the benevolent obstruction to the exports of gold to-day. Next week's developments not improbably will show the futility of such obstruction to anything so natural as payment for our imports and relief of our congested money market. The rates for money sufficiently prove the surplus of funds. The November foreign trade statement, showing an increase of imports by over eighteen millions, and decrease of exports by two and a half millions, indicates with equal clearness the necessity of paying for our purchases in gold in default of other means. However, the decrease in the balance of merchandise credits by over twenty millions leaves a balance less than last year, but comparing favorably with other good years, thus affording no other cause for comment than the loss of gold. Congress, however, sees no necessity for any currency reform. In compensation it is equally blind to objectionable proposals of railway regulation, and some beneficial measure may emerge from the discussion. Wheat was strong upon suggestion of some hindrance to the entrance of Canadian imports under Secretary Shaw's amelioration of the tariff's hardships to millers and flour exporters. There were excellent traffic reports, and further good accounts of the iron trade, including large rail orders. The Leather reorganization plan was announced after the close and will be found elsewhere.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper 3½	Louis. & Nash. 2
Am. Car & Fdy 2¼	Manhattan ..... ½
Am. C. & F. pfd 1½	Met. Securities 1
Am. Cotton Oil ..... ¾	Met. St. Ry. 1½
Am. Dist. Tel. 5	Minn. & St. L. 3½
Am. Hide & L. pfd. 1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. ½
Am. Ice pfd ..... ¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1
Am. Locom. 1¼	Mo., Kan. & T pfd. 2¼
Am. Locom. pfd. ..... ¾	Mo. Pacific 1¾
Am. Smelting 1⅝	Nash., C. & St. L. 2
Am. Smelting pfd. 1	Nat. Enamel pfd. ..... ½
Am. Steel Fds. ..... ¾	Nat. Lead 1
Am. Sugar 2½	Nat. Ry. of Mex. pfd. 1¾
Am. Tobacco pfd cfs. 1⅜	N. Y. Central 3½
Anaconda ..... ½	N. Y. C. & St. L. ..... ½
At., Top. & S. F. 1¼	N.Y.C. & St.L.2d pfd 1
At. Top. & S. F. pf. ½	N. Y., O. & W. ..... ½
At. C. Line 2	North Am. 1
Balt. & Ohio 1¼	Pacific Coast ..... ½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 1⅛	Pacific Mail 3½
Brunswick ..... ¾	Penn. R. R. 1⅝
Can. Pacific 1⅝	People's Gas. 1⅛
Ches. & Ohio 1⅝	Pressed S. Car. 1½
Chi. & Alton 3⅝	Pressed. S. Car pfd. 1½
Chi. Gt. Western ..... ⅝	Ry. Steel Spring ..... ⅝
Chi. Gt. Wes. pf. B. ⅝	Reading 1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. 2½	Rep. Steel ..... ¾
Chi. & N. W. 1⅝	Rock Island 1¼
C. C. C. & St. L. 1¼	Rock Island pfd ..... ¾
Co. Fuel & Iron 2½	Rubber Goods 1
Col. Southern 1¼	Rubber Goods pfd. ..... ¾
Col. Sou. 1st pfd. ..... ¾	S. L. & S. F. 2d pfd 2
Col. Sou. 2d pfd. ..... ¾	St. L. S. W. ..... ⅝
Col. & H. C. & I. ..... ¾	St. L. S. W. pfd. 1⅝
Com. Tobacco pfd. ..... ½	Sloss-Sheffield 1
Corn Prod. pfd. 1½	So. Pacific ..... ½
Del. & Hudson 1¼	So. Railway 1⅝
Del., L. & W. 5	Tenn. Coal & Iron. 3½
Den. & Rio G. 1¼	Texas & Pacific 1⅝
Den. & Rio G. pfd. 1½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr. 2¼
Detroit So. ..... ⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. 1¼
Detroit So. pfd. 2	T., St. L. & W. pfd. 3½
Distillers' Sec. ..... ¾	Union Pacific 2⅞
Dul. S. S. & A pfd. ..... ½	Un. Rys. Inv. pfd. 1
Erie ..... ⅝	U. S. Leather pfd. 1⅝
Erie 1st pfd. ..... ⅝	U. S. Realty ..... ½
Erie 2d pfd. ..... ¾	U. S. Rubber pfd ..... ½
Fed. Mining & Sm. 1¼	U. S. Steel 1½
Fed. M. & S. pfd. 1⅝	U. S. Steel pfd. 2⅝
Gen. Electric ..... ½	Va.-Car. Chemical. 1
Gt. Northern pfd. 19	Wabash ..... ⅝
Hocking Valley ..... ½	Wabash pfd. 1½
Illinois Cent. 1½	West. Union 1
Int. Paper pfd. ..... ½	West. E. & M. 1½
Int. Power 1⅝	W. E. & M. 1st pfd. 1½
Iowa Central ..... ½	Wis. Central pfd. ..... ½
Kan. City So. ..... ⅝	
Kan. City So. pfd. 1¾	

Stocks Declined.

Chi. M. & St. P. pfd 1½	Lake E. & W. ..... ¼
Chi. Term. Transit.. ½	Un. Rys. Inv. 1½
Iowa Central pfd. ..... ½	Va. Iron & C. ..... ½
Kn. Ice Chi. pfd. ..... ½	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Beech Creek 4s 2⅝	Tenn. I. Birm. 6s. 1¾
Cen. of Ga. 3d pf. Im. 1	Union Pac. conv. 4s. 1⅝
Col. F. & I. conv. t r. 1	U. S. Steel 5s 1
Con. Gas deb. 6s. 2¾	Wabash deb. B. 2
Gal. H. & S. A. 6s. 2	

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 5s. 2⅞ Consol. Tob. 4s. 1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 16.	908,152
To date this year	179,541,304
Corresponding date last year	156,388,893

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 16.	$4,195,500
To date this year	$904,577,000
Corresponding date last year	$665,015,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago Great Western Railway debenture stock.
General Electric Co.
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
Ohio and Indiana Illuminating Gas Co.
P. Lorillard Co. preferred.
Railroad Securities Co.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad first preferred and Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad common and preferred stock trust certificates.
Swift & Co.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. preferred stock.
United Shoe Machinery Co. common and preferred stocks.

Louis. and Nash. Promotes G. E. Evans.

At a Directors' meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company yesterday the office of Fourth Vice President was created and George E. Evans, now General Manager, was elected to fill the office, taking effect Jan. 1. B. M. Starks becomes General Manager, in place of Mr. Evans, and H. L. Stone, general counsel, in the place of C. M. Burch, resigned.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Turns Strong, Closing at the Highest for the Day.

The tone of the market yesterday was decidedly encouraging to the bulls. There was pronounced strength in the standard issues, and, while activity was not great, it was evident from the character of the trading that the big interests were once more interested in advancing the market. Union Pacific, which has led every real advance in prices for some months, was conspicuous. In the afternoon it crossed 110 and closed at 110⅝, with every prospect that the advance would be continued to-day.

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Short Interest Covering.

The market was aided by the covering of the shorts, which has been going on for some days, but which was quite evident yesterday. The demand in the loan crowd has been diminishing, but there is still quite a short interest in the market, and owing to the temper of the traders this interest is likely to find new recruits on every bulge. This, of course, is a source of strength. The fact that the market refused to advance extravagantly yesterday was considered a good sign by those who believe that the recent slump in quotations had cleared the atmosphere, and that with a sounder technical condition the market was in better shape for another rise than it had been for weeks.

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The Lawson-Greene Incident.

The news that Col. Greene had gone to Boston and that he had there met Thomas W. Lawson in a perfectly friendly way caused some shrewd observers yesterday to express the opinion that there was something back of the affair which both those men would like to conceal. There was a number of well-informed men to be found yesterday who expressed the opinion that the meeting between these participants in an apparently foolish controversy really meant that some serious differences between the champion free lance and some big men were being settled out of court. Col. Greene, in other words, was believed to be the emissary of the "system."

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Great Distributions in January.

Those who make a specialty of tabulating such facts declare that the distributions to be made on Jan. 1 for interest and dividend payments will exceed anything before known in the history of Wall Street. The total, it is said, will exceed $150,000,000. The buying of the last few days is said to have represented reinvestment of a large part of this amount.

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Comment of a Bear.

"The market," said one broker, "is unquestionably bullish. At least it was that way to-day. On the other hand, I feel bearish. Very, well. Consequently I was caught short of United States Steel. I may add that I am still short of United States Steel. I think it is too high. But that proves nothing. The fact of the matter is that, no matter what my position may be, the market is always right. Consequently, I was wrong to-day. I may be right to-morrow or the day after, but I shall let Steel go up several points before I shall try to cover."

GOLD EXPORTS BALKED.

Refusal of Through Bill of Lading to Paris Prevents Large Shipment—Great Strength of Exchange.

The fact that the American Line refused yesterday to give a through bill of lading to Paris was all that prevented the shipment of at least $6,000,000 in gold coin to that city. As it is that amount and perhaps still more will in all probability go to Europe during the coming week. Heretofore the American Line has given through bills of lading on gold shipped to Paris, and there was much speculation yesterday as to the reason for the change. In some quarters it was suggested that the through bill of lading was refused in order to throw obstacles in the way of the export of gold, and that this might have been done by certain banking interests closely associated with the International Mercantile Marine Company, of which the American Line is one of the constituent lines. It is known that certain powerful interests have discouraged the belief that large amounts of gold were likely to go to Europe at this time, the inference being that it was sought to prevent the market's being unfavorably affected by the prospect of a large outflow of gold. The exchange market, however, has been so strong that gold exports could not be avoided, and, although the shipments intended yesterday were postponed, it is not likely that the coming week will pass without a large outflow of the precious metal. Exchange on Berlin yesterday was considerably above the gold export point, which was due to the fact that no boat was available for the shipment of gold to that centre. Demand sterling yesterday rose to 4.8730, and at the close 4.8735 was bid for demand for Wednesday's steamer, with no sellers. There was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $250,000 in gold coin for shipment to-day to Argentina and $250,000 more will be taken to-day for shipment to the same destination.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Concerning conditions in general trade Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Manufacturing activity steadily increases, testifying to the general confidence in a heavy demand next year, and trading branches of business report seasonable conditions. Holiday goods sell more freely than staples, but all classes of merchandise are going into larger consumption, while it is the exception when there is complaint regarding mercantile collections. The proportion of idle machinery is growing smaller and the number of unemployed less, few labor disputes of significant dimensions existing outside of Fall River. Low water at some points still provides the most serious drawback to full operation of capacity. Iron and steel plants are gaining steadily, footwear forwardings are running close to the large figures of last year, and irregular raw materials supply the only serious element of uncertainty in the textile industries. Farm staples are returning large profits to producers, and foreign trade returns for November showed a very small loss in exports, considering the abnormal figures last year.

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Far from meeting with the setback that many traders anticipated, the iron and steel industry has gone steadily forward, prices rising 50 cents a ton further for pig iron, making the current level about $2.50 per ton higher than prevailing quotations a year ago. There is no evidence of inflation in the present situation, fuel shortage increasing the cost of production, while orders covering all the product of some furnaces for the first quarter of next year testify to the faith of consumers. This forward business is the best feature of the market, buyers having confined their contracts to immediate requirements during the recent period of stagnation.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for December amounted to $4,324,687, of which $1,386,462 were in manufacturing, $2,337,159 in trading, and $601,066 in other commercial lines. Failures for the week numbered 276 in the United States against 329 last year, and 25 in Canada compared with 20 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's says:

Trade, crop, and industrial conditions are mainly favorable, and with seasonable activity in retail and holiday distribution in most sections, the year is drawing to its close with a decidedly cheerful tone pervading most lines of business effort. The area in Winter wheat will not equal that planted a year ago, and conditions on Dec. 1 were low, but since the Government report was issued the Western drought has been fairly well broken by rains and snow. Cold weather has stimulated heavy dry goods, clothing, and footwear, and helped reorder business with jobbers East, West, and North. Exceptions to reports of widespread activity in holiday distribution come from the Pacific Coast and from portions of the South, which latter reports cotton marketing slower and collections tardier. Plentiful supplies of cheap money render the holding of cotton easier than in other years. Industry as a whole is active, iron and steel notably so, but building trades feel seasonable quieting influences and cotton manufacturing is not active in all its branches.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with Dec. 15 aggregate $3,177,445,304, 6 per cent. less than last week, but 40 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $988,413,534, a fraction of 1 per cent. under last week, but 14 per cent. larger than last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $307,075,205; balances, $12,272,410; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $635,663.

Money on call in London, 1½@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8455; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8700.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 11-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝@40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ¼-1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 1c; telegraphic, 3½c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. The tendency is toward scarcity as the year end approaches.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were much relieved at the conclusion of the account without the disclosure of difficulties. Prices were firm and business was quiet. Consols were higher. Home rails had a sightly better tone.

Americans opened firm, were generally maintained at above parity, became inactive, and closed firm.

International issues were cheerful.

Imperial Japanese sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95½.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅛; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 98; Atchison preferred, 105¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¼; Canadian Pacific, 163½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 22⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 31½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 89¼; Erie, 37½; Erie first preferred, 76; Erie second preferred, 56¾; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville and Nashville, 143½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31½; New York Central, 136⅜; Norfolk and Western, 80¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 45¼; Pennsylvania, 62½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 40⅝; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 35; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 63¼; Union Pacific, 111⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 28⅞; United States Steel preferred, 91⅞; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish fours, 83½.

Bar silver firm at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.; for three months, 2 13-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.22; Lisbon, 16.

Bullion amounting to £150,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Scandinavia.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was dull. Russian imperial 4s were at 92.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 302.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 45c, ex interest. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were unchanged and the trading was very quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 35¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Estimates of the known movements of currency during the week indicate only a nominal loss in cash by the banks. The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of only $38,100 in cash held by the banks, receipts from the interior $7,-215,000 and sent to the interior $3,654,100, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,500,000 to San Francisco. The gain from the interior was $3,560,900.

Receipts of new gold were $1,004,800, namely: $974,100 on New York Assay Office checks, $12,-700 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $18,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $2,097,600—$1,600,000 in coin to Germany and $1,007,600 in bars, destination not given.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $21,748,200; payment by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenues, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $26,744,400. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,996,200.

The total loss, by gold exports $2,607,600 and Sub-Treasury operations $1,096,200, was $4,603,-800; deducting the gain from the interior, $3,560,-900, the net loss, $1,004,800, in all $3,565,700. the net loss was $38,100.

The gain from the interior is the largest since the return movement began. Receipts from the Western interior increasing and shipments to the South are falling off. The bulk of the gain, however, was from near-by and Eastern cities. The banks have now gained from the interior for eight consecutive weeks, which is without precedent at this time of the year.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper is smaller than in the preceding week by reason of lighter collections of customs, which were $3,021,-700, a daily average of $554,400, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $622,-900. Pension payments were $759,000, comparing with $450,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $6,649,000 mutilated currency.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	104⅝
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105⅜
5s, r., 1918	104½	...
5s, c., 1918	105¼	105
5s, 1918, sm.	104½	...
4s, r., 1907	105⅞	106⅛
4s, c., 1907	106⅝	106⅝
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131¾
4s, c., 1925	131	131½
D. C. 3-65s	120	121
Philippine 4s	100	111
Adams Exp.	236	250
Alb. & Susq.	225	...
Am. & W. Tel.	...	...
Allis-Ch. pf.	63	70
Am. Ag. Ch.	21½	22
Amer. Coal	210	230
A. C. O. pf.	95	105
Am. Exp.	207	210
Am. Linseed	18½	20
Am. L. Co. pf.	37	40
Am. Snuff	165	170
Am. Sm. pf.	100	101
Am. Wr. Paper	131	141
A. T. & C.	94	95
A. T. & T.	143	...
A. W. Co. pf.	92	93
Am. Arbor.	33	37
Ann. A. pf.	62	63
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	98½
B. & O. pf.	95	96
B. & O. S. W.	33	34
B. Un. Gas.	208	213
B., R. & P.	155	160
B., R. & P. pf.	155	165
B. & S. pf.	82	87
Butterick Co.	60	63
Canada So.	71	71¾
C. R. I. & P.	189½	190
C. & S. A.	...	...
Tel.	116¾	119
C. & A. pf., ex div	78	85
C. & E. Ill.	...	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	145
C. G. W. pf., A	62	65
C. G. W. d. ex div	85	88½
C., I. & L. pf.	78	80
C. St. P., M. & O.	150	153
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	187	193
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	...
C. L. & W.	65	80
C. L. & W. pf.	90	120
Cleve. & P.	184	...
C. F. & I. pf.	85	...
Consol. Coal	60	80
D., M. & Ft. D.	24	27
Det. Un. Ry.	77½	78½
Dia. Match.	135	140
Dis. Sec.	66	67
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	86
Gen. Chi. Co.	60	65
G. R. & I. pf.	100	102
G. & St. Tel.	...	...
Homestake	70	73
Ill. C. L.	163	...
Int. & P.	39	41
Jol. & Chi.	180	...
Kan. & M.	36½	38½
K. & D. M.	14	17
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10¼	11¼
Lacl. G. pf.	90	...
L. E. & W. pf.	96	102
Lake Shore	270	...
Long Island	57	...
Man. C. R.	240	...
Man. Beach	9½	11
Md. Coal pf.	120	150
Mich. Cent.	135	140
M. & St. L. pf.	93	100
Mex. N. & Tex. Power	80½	81
Nat. Bis. pf.	116½	116½
Nat. Enam., ex div	20	22½
Nat. Starch	32	37
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	21¾	23
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. J. C.	205	210
N. G. & E. pf.	95	110
N.Y. & N. H.	190½	197
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	104
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	141	150
N. Y. D. Co.	18	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	49½	52
N. Y. & Hoboken	350	...
N. Y. Tel.	165	170
Nor. Am. pf.	45½	46½
Ont. & W.	32	34
P. C. 2d pf.	80½	85
Peo. & East.	28	31
Pere Marq.	75	80
P., C. & St. L. pf.	105	106
P. Ft. W. & C.	183	...
C. sp.	179	...
Pull. Co.	234	236
Quicksilver	2	2¼
Quicksil'r pf.	4	8
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stk ctfs., ex div	80¾	92
Read. 2d pf.	81½	82
Rens. & Sar.	206	...
R., W. & O.	135	140
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	15	17
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	53	58
St. J. & G. I. pf.	25	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf., ex div	75	76
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs., ex div	173	180
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. & E. I. pf. ctfs., ex div	130	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	102	104
So. R. M. & O. ctfs.	97½	100
Third Av.	131	132
T. C. & I.	71	73
T. R. & L.	22¾	23½
U. R. & P.	10½	12
U. B. & P. pf.	72	74
U. S. R. & Ref.	17	25
U. R. & P. pf.	38	45
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	112	113
W.-F. Exp.	237	249
W. & L. E.	18	19
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	63
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25½	28½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The money market was easy to-day. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 5c discount. Clearings, $27,208,034; balances, $1,564,849; Sub-Treasury debit, $188,036. The foreign exchange market was firm. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88	...
Sterling	4.87½	4.84¾
Commercial	...	4.83¾
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40½

The stock market was dull. Amalgamated and Greene were both very strong, and there was a fair business in United States Mining and Copper Range. Complete transactions follow:

The Directors of the Utah Consolidated Milling Company to-day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
236	Atchison	84½	83⅝	84¼
96	Atchison pf.	102¼	101⅞	101¾
110	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
8	*Boston & Albany	252	252	252
120	Massachusetts Electric	14	14	14
10	Mass. Electric pf.	60	60	60
229	*New York, N. H. & H.	197	190½	197
6	*Old Colony	203½	203½	203½
1,140	Union Pacific	106⅞	103⅝	105⅞
12	West End	93	92¾	93
18	Wisconsin Central pf.	43½	43½	43½

TELEPHONES.

70	American	145	144	144½
5	Cumberland	122½	122½	122½
155	New England	136½	135	136½

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Agricult. Chemical	21	21	21
60	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	80½	80½
14	Am. Pneumatic Service	5¼	5¼	5¼
38	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	25	24½	25
3,420	*American Sugar	141⅜	139¼	141½
300	American Woolen	20½	20½	20⅝
25	American Woolen pf.	92½	92¼	92½
5	*General Electric	184	184	184
300	Massachusetts Gas	38	37	38
167	Massachusetts Gas pf.	81	80	80⅜
21	*Mergenthaler	189½	188	188½
102	Pullman	235	233	235
15	*Swift & Co.	112½	112¼	112½
96	United Fruit	105¼	105	105
20	United Shoe Machine	58½	58	58½
110	*United Shoe Machine	59½	59	59
25	*United Shoe Machine pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
110	United States Leather	10½	10½	10½
7,432	United States Steel	29¼	28½	29⅛
4,500	United States Steel pf.	91⅛	89	91⅛

MINING.

160	Adventure	5⅜	5½	5¼
100	Allouez	18	18	18
7,460	Amalgamated	67⅜	63½	67⅜
50	American Zinc	12½	12½	12½
20	Arcadian	1½	1½	1½
550	Bingham	34½	33⅜	34½
710	Boston Consolidated	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
17	*Calumet & Hecla	650	645	645
400	Centennial	25½	25	25½
2,087	Copper Range	67⅜	66	67⅛
125	Daly-West	12½	12	12½
75	Franklin	11	11	11
2,750	Granby	5 1-16	5	5 1-16
8,245	*Greene Consolidated	27½	25⅜	27
50	Guanajuato	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
600	Isle Royale	20¼	20¼	20½
525	Mayflower	1¾	1	1
450	Michigan	9¼	9¼	9⅜
100	Mohawk	50	50	50
8,440	Montana C. & C.	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
80	Old Dominion	26	24⅜	26
247	Osceola	93½	92	93½
100	Parrot	20½	20½	20½
50	Phoenix	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
31	Quincy	103	102	102
265	Santa Fé	2⅝	2 1-16	2⅜
625	Shannon	8¾	8⅛	8¾
30	Tamarack	120	119	120
1,375	Trinity	11½	10⅜	11⅜
300	U. S. Coal & Oil	11⅜	11	11⅜
2,420	United States	25⅜	24½	25⅜
2,140	Utah Con.	45⅞	42	43⅝
55	Victoria	4½	4¼	4½
1,540	Winona	12½	11⅞	12¼
5	Wolverine	104	104	104
100	Wyandotte	2	2	2

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The scheme for the consolidation of the public utilities of Baltimore, including the Gas Company, the Electric Light and Power Company, and the United Railways Company, is believed to be taking shape in New York. Three prominent New York brokers, who have been identified with the recent buying of United Electric Light and Power stock, were in the city last night and held a conference with local people who are interested in the company. What the outcome of the conference was is not known, but it is believed that they are trying to get the remainder of the outstanding preferred stock. President Warfield of the Continental Trust Company has been in New York all the week looking after the negotiations. There was a moderate demand for United Railways common stock to-day and the price was fractionally better. Seaboard Air Line Railway common was easier, but the 4 per cent. bonds sold up 1¼ points to 84¾. Fidelity and Deposit Surety was up 1 point to 158; shares, 3,829; bonds, $31,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Seaboard 4s	84¾	84	84¾
3,000	Seaboard ten-year 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	W. Maryland new 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Sav., Fla. & West. 5s	116½	116½	116½
2,000	United Railways 4s	93	93	93
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
3,000	Macon Ry. & Light 5s	97½	97½	97¼
7,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	106	105¾	106

STOCKS.

30	Atlantic Coast Line	153	152½	153
10	At. Coast Line of Conn.	310	310	310
660	Seaboard	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
1,790	United Railways	14¾	14¼	14½
10	Consolidated Gas	84	84	84
735	Alabama Coal & Iron	14⅜	14⅜	15
100	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	85	84½	85
261	Baltimore Brick	9½	9½	9½
65	Baltimore Brick pf.	50	50	50
25	Consolidation Coal	68	68	68
60	Cotton Duck	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Fidelity & Deposit	158	158	158
18	Mechanics' Bank	28	28	28
25	Union Bank	120½	120½	120½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—There was a further slump in activity here to-day. Prices were generally firm to strong, with Lehigh Navigation the sole exception. It receded about a point, as there is a growing belief that the option on the Earle stock, which expires at noon to-morrow, will not be taken advantage of. Philadelphia & Erie Directors declared the regular dividend. Total sales, 38,825 shares; $60,700 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	American Railways	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛
100	Am. H

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Entire Block in Bathgate Beck Property Resold—Dyckman Tract Parcel and Brooklyn Apartment House in Big Trade—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold, through L. J. Phillips & Co., to the Fleischmann Realty Company the block bounded by Wilkins Place, Boston Road, Charlotte Street and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, part of the Bathgate Beck property, recently purchased by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. The contract provides for the erection of buildings on part of the property before next Spring. There are over fifty-two lots in the block. It was held at $275,000.

J. Clarence Davies has resold for Louis E. Miller the block, about twenty-six lots, bounded by Boston Road, Wendover Avenue, and Crotona Park East. The buyer will improve the property. Mr. Miller bought the block a few days ago from Mrs. Charles G. Becker.

Additional purchases by the New York Central Railroad and the sale of the Gebhard property, at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, are referred to in more detail in another column.

Brooklyn Property in a Trade.

Max Marx has bought from David Lee the Speedway stables on plot 50 by 200 on the south side of Dyckman Street, 100 feet west of Sherman Avenue. In exchange Mr. Marx gives the ten-story apartment hotel, known as the Arlington, at 62 and 64 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Max Marx has resold to D. S. Ritterband the plot at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 185 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for Emma B. Lever to Frank P. Schimpf the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue.

Martin H. Goodkind has bought from a Mr. Keys the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Isham Avenue, 100 feet west of Sherman Avenue.

Simon Friedberg is the buyer of the two five-story apartment houses 906 and 908 St. Nicholas Avenue, 74.7 by 108, recently reported sold.

William Goldnick has sold for John B. Berry to Max J. Klein 453 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 139.

Builders Take 147th Street Plot.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Patrick Reddy to Julius Fleischmann the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue. With the exception of six lots taken for a school site and an adjoining lot owned by Ungrish Brothers, the Fleischmann Realty Company has bought and is now improving all of the vacant property on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

M. Ruben has sold for Harry Matz to Nevins & Perelman the plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11.

New Warehouse in the "Swamp."

The United States Leather Company has bought from Ambrose K. Ely 92 to 96 Gold Street, extending through to 5 to 17 Jacob Street, 69.10 by 202 by 112.8 and irregular, with an "L" to Ferry Street, 24.9 by 116.10. The company will erect a warehouse on the site.

West 75th Street House Sold.

Robert Adams has sold 118 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Mrs. Juliet Turner, to Mrs. Mary F. McNulty, the four-story brownstone dwelling 121 West Sixty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Morris Budt to B. M. Weill 92 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story tenement.

M. L. Hymes reports that he was interested, as broker, in the sale of 424 West Twentieth Street, for Gertrude K. Graham. The buyer of the property was J. Goldenkranz.

East Side Houses Bought and Resold.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for the Realty Company of America to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger 118 and 132 East Seventy-eighth Street, two three-story brownstone dwellings, each on lot 18 by 102.2. Mr. Zittel has resold the properties to Henry Meyers.

Operator Buys on Park Avenue.

Harry Goodstein has purchased from A. Guthman the two five-story double flats with four stores, on plot 50 by 90, at 1,644 and 1,643 Park Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. M. White & Co. were the brokers.

Julius Klein has sold for A. M. Bullows to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber the five-story double flat 19 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The new owners will put in stores on the ground floor.

Simon Fine has sold for Abraham Cohen to Harry Broadman the five-story flat 154 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

M. J. Levinson has sold for Charles Navasky 239 and 241 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, two frame houses on plot 40 by 100.11.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold to Siegel Brothers for improvement 73 and 75 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Sale of 63d Street Tenements.

Abram Bachrach has sold to Meyer Lefkowitz the four double tenements 404 to 410 East Sixty-third Street, on plot 100 by 100.5. Mr. Bachrach has bought the new six-story double flat 328 East Eighth Street, 21.9 by 97.6. Meyer Levenson was the broker in both transactions.

D. Rosenblum sold for Isaac Kammerman to Benjamin Praskin 326 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100; also, for William E. O'Grady, to William Mulligan, 1,719 Lexington Avenue, a five-story single flat on lot 16.8 by 80.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold for improvement 207 to 211 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, old buildings, on plot 51.3 by 100.11.

Sixth Avenue Building Leased.

Louis Schrag has leased the entire building 348 Sixth Avenue to M. H. Harris for ten years at a gross rental of about $82,500; also, the store in 379 Sixth Avenue, to Julius Lewis for five years.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for the Bradish Johnson estate to J. L. Myers & Co., a new corporation, the fifth floor in the building 149 and 151 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-first Street; also, for Thomas B. Hidden to J. & M. Froehlich, the entire five-story building 164 West Forty-sixth Street.

Peter P. Sherry has leased for Mrs. Van Order the building 59, 61, and 63 Eighth Avenue to Thomas Perry for a term of years.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Henry A. Siebrecht to E. A. Giesen the store at 1 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the Siebrecht Building, for a long term of years; also, the second floor in the same building to the Robert Griffin Company, a new corporation.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Aaron Marcus reports the following sales: For Weil & Mayer to Rubiner, Bernstein & Rubiner 264 and 266 East Second Street, a new six-story tenement on lot 40 by 106; also, for Julius April and Barnett Levy to Weil & Mayer 410 and 412 East Sixty-fourth Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.

Philip and Harry Bachrach have bought 349 Madison Street, a five-story building, on lot 24 by 96.

Deal for Southern Boulevard Lots.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold for Max Weil the plot on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 56 by 150, to C. A. Wingert.

H. Cooper has resold to Isidor Robinson a plot, 210 by 100, on Simpson Street, near Westchester Avenue; also, to B. Recht, a plot 145 by 100, at Beach Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

F. C. Rogers has sold for A. Roth eight lots on Tiebout Avenue, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Aaron Marcus has sold for S. Bernstein, to Weil & Mayer, a plot, 50 by 145, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, a plot, 75 by 145, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

Third Avenue Plot Changes Hands.

Jacob Sommer has sold for a Mr. Raith, to A. Schnitzler, the plot on the west side of Third Avenue, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 103. Mr. Sommer will be general manager for the John Bogart Realty and Construction Company at its new office, 1,923 Washington Avenue, just north of Tremont Avenue.

George Buckbee has resold for B. Bloch the plot of seven lots at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

Roberts & Mendelsohn have sold to Benjquant & Cohen the plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Intervale Avenue, 38 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; also, to Jacob Lederer, through Henry Ribeth & Son, the plot 50 by 120, on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 250 feet south of Jennings Street.

Nathan Weiss and Isidor Freundlich have bought five two-family houses on Boone Avenue, near West Farms Road, on plot 125 by 100.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales: For Catherine A. Andrews, a plot on the west side of Boston Road, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, 44 by 250; also, for Franz Marquardt, to M. M. Chambers, a lot 25 by 100, on the Eastern Boulevard, about 150 feet east of Avenue B; also, for James F. McMahon, a plot 50 by 95, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 75 feet west of Honeywell Avenue; also, for Patrick Dougan, to F. Silverman, two lots at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Garfield Street, 50 by 100; also, for Hannah Sloane, to A. F. Burtin, a plot 50 by 100, on the east side of Bronx Street, extending to the Bronx River; also, for Victorine Curnick, the southeast corner of Taylor Street and Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Johanna Bradley, the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Unionport Road, 52 by 100.

F. J. Wood has sold for Mrs. Coughlin two lots on the south side of Tremont Avenue, 50 feet west of Crotona Avenue, 50 by 100, for Mischo & Mueller; also, a twelve-room house on plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Marmion Avenue and Fairmount Place; also, a one-family house of eleven rooms on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, on lot 25 by 95, for Mrs. Jane Morris to George Munk; also, in conjunction with J. A. Murphy, the southeast corner of Bryant and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, 100 by 100; also, in conjunction with Halley & Co., the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 75 by 95; also, to a Mr. Wirth, the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 40 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, plot 35 by 105.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Barto Registro 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on plot 25 by 100.

Howell C. Perrin & Co. report the following sales at Hammocks: Mrs. Theodora B. Richards's residence on Larchmont Harbor to Daniel Simonds. At Larchmont: For Adeline C. Pryer a residence site at Pryer Point to William H. Oakley; also, building site corner Larchmont and Willow Avenues to Frederick H. Schneer. Both of the latter are to be immediately improved with residences.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Teasdale Place, n s, 835, 76.8 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 29.2x100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to James F. Lynch $6,400

By Philip A. Smyth.
At County Court House.
Partition Sale.

Bond St, 8, n s, 42.11 ft w of Elm St, 26x100, three-story brick dwelling; to the defendants, M. E. G. Ward and others. 41,500
Bond St, 23, s s, 63.11 ft w of Elm St, 25x114.4, three-story brick dwelling; to the defendants, M. E. G. Ward and others. 44,600
Bond St, 32, n s, 163.11 ft e of Elm St, 27x100, three-story brick dwelling; to the plaintiffs, C. H. Ward and another..... 36,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Second St, 108 and 110 East, for a six-story brick flat and store, 44x87; H. Levinson and another of 370 Madison St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

First St, 331 and 333 East, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50x89.2; S. Wallenstein of 1,297 Lexington Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost $60,000.

Fifth Av, 396, for a six-story brick building, 27x85; Singer Manufacturing Company of 149 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Marion Av, w s, 156 ft n of 197th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x55; William C. Bergen of 2,110 Anthony Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

236th St, s s, 300 ft e of Kepler Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x27; Elizabeth A. Dee of 237th St and Kepler Av, owner; Turner & Killian of 9 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, $1,700.

Union Av, n w corner of Dawson St, for a six-story brick tenement, 55x90; Ellen Mulhare of 644 East 141st St, owner; Albert Rothermel of 923 East 183d St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Taylor St, e s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Paul Reiling, Lincoln St, owner; Bernard Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $9,000.

Van Buren St, e s, 187 ft s of Morris Park Av, for a three-story frame shop and dwelling, 21x52; Edward Bergen, premises, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,500.

Webster Av, e s, 200 ft n of 179th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x112.11; Adolph Wexler of 1,858 Morris Av, owner; Harry Howell of 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Boston Road, e s, 240 ft n of Union Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x91; Sauer, Gross & Herbener of 45 West 95th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Brook Av, e s, 25 ft n of 139th St, for three five-story brick tenements, one 80x109.6 and two 37.8x109; Hasap & Lippmann of 1,938 3d Av, owners; Lorenz F. J. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $140,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 162d St, 75x100; 162d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; John O. Baker to George F. Pickon and another, other consideration and 100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 87.11 ft s of 165th St, 50x100; Isidor Blumenkrohn and others to Moses Seelig, (mtgs $31,000).. 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 175th St, 100x100; John M. Jones to Herman Aaron, other consideration and..... 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 175th St, 100x100; Herman Aaron and wife to Pilgrim Realty Company (mtg $39,000)..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 98.1 ft n of 155th St, 50x156.3x50.10x165.9; Criterion Realty and Improvement Company to Adolf Mandel ..... Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, 2,136, w s, 37.6x100; Donald Robertson to Augusta Joachim, (mtg $37,500) ..... Nom.
ANTHONY ST, 1,984, e s, 25x145.11x27.1x145.4; Solomon Katz to Louis Katz, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100
ARTHUR AV, n e corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x90; Charles W. Hanlon to Myron W. Cuddeback, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.
ATTORNEY ST, 50 and 52, e s, 40x50; Jacob Boorstein to Kammitz Podolski Unterstutzungs Verein, (mtg $70,500)..... 24,500
ATTORNEY ST, 52, e s, and 53, w s, 40x50; Irving Bachrach and others to Jacob Boorstein, (mtg $17,500) 24,500
AVENUE B, 102, w s, 24.6x70; Isidor Singer to Miriam King, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100
AVENUE C, s e s, being Lot 47, map of Prospect Hill, 50x213x50.3x208.3; Avenue C, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, 25x225; Dennis W. Moran to Mary E. Bird, ½ part.. Nom.
BARRETTO ST, 1,132, e s, 20x100; Louis Guer to Emma C. Wallace, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BARRETTO ST, 1,134, e s, 20x100; Wilhelmina E. Salter to Emma C. Wallace, (mtge $5,000) 100
BARTHOLDI AV, n e corner of Pine Av, 50x150.11x irregular; Paul R. Towne, referee, to Malinda G. Mace and others. 3,000
BARTHOLDI AV, s w corner Pine Av, 100x122; Paul R. Towne, referee, to Malinda G. Mace and others..... 2,700
BARTHOLDI AV, n e corner White Plains Road, 91.6x100; Paul R. Towne, referee, to Malinda G. Mace and others..... 4,000
BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 162d St, 150x100; Max Monfried to Berry Harris and others, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.
BELMONT AV, s e corner of 189th St, 68x100; Fremont Realty Company to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $3,000) 100
BELMONT AV, s e corner 189th St, 40x100; Fremont Realty Company to Meyer Goldberg (mtg $1,800)..... 100
BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 178th St, 107x107x96.6x106.7; George E. Seaman to William Bloodgood ..... Nom.
BOULEVARD, centre line, 150 ft n w from centre line of Sherman Av, runs s w 250x n w 50x n e 250x s e 50; David Lee to Max Marx, other consideration and..... 100
CAMBRELING AV, s w corner of 189th St, 50x100; Fremont Realty Company to Henry Hill, (mtg $2,200)..... 100
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 196.6x100; Julius Jungmann and wife to Harris Bernstein, (mtg $18,000) 100
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 165th St, runs w 165.11x n e 82.11x e 119.4x s 70; Robert Altman to Louis Levy, ½ part, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.
CHERRY ST, s s, Lot 17, map of 18 lots of Nicholas Romayne, 34.8x94.5x28x95.6; Maurice Brill to Julius Saposznek, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CHISHOLM ST, w s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 40x115.3x irregular; Margaret T. Bowe to John H. Trimlin, (mtg $800,) other consideration and..... 100
CLAY AV, 1,359, w s, 25x82.5x25.2x80.2; Frederick C. Cowlard to George M. Fowles, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.
CLINTON ST, 317, e s, corner Henry St, 25x24; Louis Meberg and others to Tobias Krakower and another, (mtg $46,000,) other considerations and..... 100
CONCORD AV, w s, Lot 142, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; Robert R. Perkins to Ida L. Alexander, other consideration and 100
COURTLANDT AV, e s, part Lot 253, map Melrose, 31.5x100x25.5x100; David Bennett to John Machovsky and another, other consideration and..... 100
CROSBY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Moses Greenwood to Eckel M. Stiger, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100
CROTONA AV, n e corner Clinton Av, 25.1 x100; Patrick F. McDonald to Charles V. Hailey and another, other considerations and 100
DALY AV, e s, 390 ft s of Tremont Av, 13½x150; Gustav H. Rottgardt to Lawrence Loewenstein, (mtg $9,500)..... Nom.
DEY ST, 16, n s, 25x77.2x25.1x77.6; Franklin Lord and others to the Western Union Telegraph Company..... 150,000
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 99.2x93.4x80.3x90.9; Alexander Kuh to W. C. Bergen..... 100
FORREST Av, n w corner of 163d St, 67.5x27.6; Patrick Fogarty to Lena Brody (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and... 100
FORREST AV, n w corner of 163d St, 67.5x27.6; Lena Brody to Israel I. Wolf, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
FOX ST, n w corner of Home St, 77.1x110.10x88.2x101.3; Isaac Lowenfeld to Jacob Levy, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100
FOX ST, n w corner of Home St, 77.1x110.10x99.2x101.3; Thomas Farrelly to Isaac Lowenfeld, other consideration and 100
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 142.6 ft n of 168th St, 92.6x185.1; Francis M. Weeks and another, executors and trustees, to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $21,500) 23,500
HALL PLACE, w s, 399.11 ft s of 167th St, 50x107.8x52.5x109.10; John Gorman to Eastern Crown Realty Company, (mtg $2,000) 4,000
HORATIO ST, 21 and 23, n s, 50x87.6; Benjamin F. Donvan to Anna A. Reynolds ..... Nom.
INTERVALE AV, w s, 266 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100; Mary Montgomery to Edward I. Samuels and another, other consideration and 100
JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; also Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; Henry D. Cox to Esther Eisenberg 100
JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; also Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $15,000) 1
JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7x75; Margaret Cox and others to Henry D. Cox, other consideration and 100
JAMES ST, 80, e s, 25.5x101.4x25.4x101.7; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $18,000)..... 1
JAMES ST, 80, e s, 25.5x101.4x25.4x101.7; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.
LENOX AV, s s, 91.2 ft s of 134th St, 33.8x100; George Kitt to Max Reese, 1-3 part, (mtg $30,000)..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 117th St, 100.11x34.9; Lulu Quigg to Richard Vallender, other consideration and..... 100
LOT 344, Section B, Vyse estate; William Joyce and others to John H. La Velle and another, (mtg $1,700,) other consideration and 100
LOT 41, map of J. J. Gleason, at Westchester; Joseph E. Sullen, referee, to Margaret Robinson, (mtg $500)..... 1,250
LOTS 55 and 56, map 71 lots Kingsland estate; Hilliside St, centre of line at n corner of Plot 147, map 128 acres, estate of Isaac Lyckman, runs n e 150x s e 263.1x s w 156x n w 218.9; Alice V. Cady to Andrew J. Cormick, other consideration and 100
LOTS 112 and 113, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Anton Bersier and another. Nom.
LOTS 114 and 115, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Henry Becker and others... Nom.
LOTS 143 and 144, Block D amended map of Mapes estate of West Farms; Della Smith to Abraham Sapolsky, other consideration and 100
MAGENTA AV, s e corner White Plains Road; —x230.5x irregular; Paul R. Towne, referee, to Malinda G. Mace and others 8,000
MAPES AV, e s, 389 ft n of 177th St, 06 x150; the Lochinvar Realty Company to Theodore Bitterman, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100
MELROSE AV, 731, w s, 100x25; William F. Schneider to Herman Welbke, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.. 100
MIDDLETOWN ROAD, s s, 37.8 ft w of Grant Av, runs e 37.8x s 98.11x w 83.11x n 132.5; Nettie J. Jones to Patrick M. Cassidy, (mtg $300) ..... Nom.
PELHAM AV, n e corner of Hughes Av, 101.11x134.11x100x154.4; John J. Brady to Leo M. Mosauer, other consideration and 100
PERRY AV, e s, 292 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 58x100; Annie H. Haddock to James D. Nopkins..... Nom.
PERRY ST, s w s, at e s of Washington St, 70.9x42.6x79.5x24.9; Washington St, 699, e s, 22x85x23.2x79.4; 139th St, n s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also lands in Kings, Queens, and Erie Counties; Johanna Fleischmann to Udo M. Fleischmann and others, quitclaim..... Gift.
PERRY ST, s w s, at e s of Washington St, 70.9x42.6x79.5x24.9; Washington St, 699, e s, 22x85x23.2x79.4; 139th St, n s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also lands in Kings, Queens, and Erie Counties; Charles M. Fleischmann to Julius Fleischmann and others, all title..... Nom.
PERRY ST, s w s, at e s of Washington St, 70.9x42.6x79.5x24.9; Washington St, 699, e s, 22x85x23.2x79.4; 139th St, n s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also lands in Kings, Queens, and Erie Counties; Helen Fleischmann to Julius Fleischmann and others, all title..... Nom.
PERRY ST, s w s, at e s of Washington St, 70.9x42.6x79.5x24.9; Washington St, 699, e s, 22x85x23.2x79.4; 139th St, n s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also lands in Kings, Queens, and Erie Counties; Johanna Fleischmann to Julius Fleischmann and others, all title..... Nom.
PERRY ST, s w s, at e s of Washington St, 70.9x42.6x79.5x24.9; Washington St, 699, e s, 22x85x23.2x79.4; 139th St, n s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also lands in Kings, Queens, and Erie Counties; Louisa Fleischmann and another by guardian to Julius Fleischmann and others, all title..... 50,688
PERRY ST, s w s, at e s of Washington St, 70.9x42.6x79.5x24.9; Washington St, 699, e s, 22x85x23.2x79.4; 139th St, n s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also lands in Kings, Queens, and Erie Counties; Fritz Wendel to Ralph Riess, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100
PERRY ST, s w s, at e s of Washington St, 70.9x42.6x79.5x24.9; Washington St, 699, e s, 22x85x23.2x79.4; 139th St, n s, 106.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also lands in Kings, Queens, and Erie Counties; Udo M. Fleischmann to Julius Fleischmann and others, all title..... Nom.
PRIVATE ROAD, s s, Lots 2 and 18, map of Fort Washington, contains 11 acres and 19 perches; road leading from Hudson River Railroad, n e s, at corner of land of Mann, runs n e 313.9x n w 54x s w 313x s e 37.1; Charles W. Sloane and others to Sarah V. Baker..... Nom.
PRIVATE ROAD, s s, Lots 2 to 18, map at Fort Washington, contains 11 acres and 19 perches, road leading from Hudson River Railroad, n e s, at corner land Mann, runs n e 313.9x n w 54x s w 313x s e 37.1; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $300,000,) other consideration and 100
PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; James J. Neailis to Esther Eisenberg, other consideration and..... 100
PROSPECT AV, 585, w s, 20x100; Adolph Hollander to Josef Frenkel and another, (mtg $8,750,) other consideration and.... 100
PROSPECT PLACE, 52, w s, 16.8x54; John W. Phillips to Charles Shongood, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and... 100
SHAKESPEARE AV, w s, 33.10 ft n of 169th St, 23x103.8x irregular; George W. McAdam to Isabelle Mortimer, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100
SHAKESPEARE AV, w s, 33.10 ft n of 169th St, 23x103.8x irregular; Phillip B. Jennings to George W. McAdam, (mtg $4,781) 6,500
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Home St, 36.10x104.10x25x103.9; Anna F. Brandt to Ferdinand Hecht, other consideration and ..... Nom.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 86.10 ft n of Home St, 50x112.2x50.1x108.6; Anna F. Brandt to Ferdinand Hecht, other consideration and 100
SUMMIT ST, s s, 193.4 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; William L. Beadleston to Nicholas Eckert, (mtg $900)..... Nom.
TIFFANY ST, e s, at s w s of 169th St, runs s 160x e 45.10x n e 70.7x n w 146.2; Elizabeth Berbert to James C. Gaffney ..... Nom.
WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 187th St, 25x100; John O. Baker to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON AV, part of Lot 65, map of Morrisania, 120x100; Samuel Ashman to Philip Siegel, (mtg $12,500)..... 100
WASHINGTON AV, 2,010, e s, Jennie Wormser and another to Thomas Graham, (mtg $23,500) 1
1ST AV, 214 and 216, e s, 42x80; Jacob Baum to Angelo Tagniti and another, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and.. 100
2D AV, 2,107, w s, 25x100; Levy Suwalsky to Rosie Kelimer (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.
2D ST, 75 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Meyer Rabiner and others, (mtg $64,500,) other consideration and..... 100
3D AV, 104, w s, 25 ft n of 13th St, —x—13th St, 140, s s, 60 ft w of 3d Av, —x—Morris S. Thompson, trustee, to Anna M. Squire and others, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.
3D ST, n s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 20x96.2; Bessie Kittenplan to Jacob Roses (mtg $11,700) 100
7TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 30th St, 25x100; Jacob Lefevre to Dora Friede, quitclaim. 1
7TH AV, 2,472, w s, 25x75; Caroline Bloch to Theresa Lyons (mtg $17,000) 100
7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 122d St, 25.9x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Gottlieb M. Karpas, (mtg $63,913,) other consideration and 100
7TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue B, 20x57.5x21.5x49.7; Amelia Pittham to Isaac Meyer, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100
8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 136th St, 25x88; Ludwig Eisen and wife to Herman Hilberg, (mtg $17,500)..... 100
8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Meyer Lefkowitz to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and 100
8TH ST, n s, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x69.10x irregular; Joseph Stark and another to Abraham Karasinsky, (mtg $35,200,) other consideration and..... 100
9TH ST, 638 East, 25x93.11; Henry Osterweis to Ignatz Gluck, other consideration and 100
10TH ST, s s, 557.8 ft e of Avenue D, runs e —x s 203.10x w —xn 92.3x s 76.8x—nn 92.3; 9th St, s s, 343 ft e of Avenue D, runs e — to Tompkins St x s 103.8x w — x n 93.11; John B. Roach and others to John Roach Realty Company, all title.. Nom.
11TH AV, 667, w s, 20x100; John J. Glynn to Whitehall Realty Company (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.
11TH ST, 517 East, 25x103.5; 11th St, 521 East, 25x103.3; Jacob Roses and wife to Millie Secall, (mtgs $51,125)..... 100
16TH ST, 645 East, 23x92; Solomon Katz to Morris Eschwege (mtg $10,000)..... 100
32D ST, 404 West, 21.8x99.4; Mary Vaupel to Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad Company, (mtg $3,500) other consideration and..... 100
35TH ST, 4 East; Wallingford Realty Company to Benjamin Altman, (mtg $70,000) 100
35TH ST, 6 East, 21.6x98.9; the Wallingford Realty Company to Benjamin Altman, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 100
35TH ST, 2 East, 23x98.9; the Wallingford Realty Company to Benjamin Altman, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and.. 100
36TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Patrick Keating and another, executors, to Charles Shortmeier 100
36TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Edward D. Scully and others to Charles Shortmeier, other consideration and..... 100
38TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. Avery to Samuel P. Avery, other consideration and..... 100
44TH ST, 142 and 144 West, 30x100.4; Max Stern to Henry Dazian, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100
44TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Otto Weckenreuter to Joseph S. Schwab, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.. 100
44TH ST, 542 West, 25x100.5; William M. Kearney and others to Joseph M. Goldberg and another, (mtg $7,000)..... 100
55TH ST, 338 East, 20x100.5; Sadie Doherr and another to Isaac Helfer..... Nom.
55TH ST, 338 East, 20x100.5; Charles F. Doherr and another, executors, to Isaac Helfer 14,500
55TH ST, 338 East, 20x100.5; Isaac Helfer to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100
62D ST, 312 East, 18.9x100.5; Samuel Aufhauser to Emily H. Smith, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
63D ST, 404 to 410 East, 100x100.5; Abram Bachrach to Meyer Lefkowitz, (mtg $52,500,) other consideration and..... 100
66TH ST, 48 West, 25x100.5; James H. Saunders to Marx Ottinger and another, (mtg $28,500) 2,000
71ST ST, 249 East, 18.6x102.2; John T. Prout to John M. Farley, (mtg $6,000).. Nom.
73D ST, s s, 121 ft w of 9th Av, 18x102.2; Andrew J. Connick to Alice V. Cady, other consideration and 100
81ST ST, 515 East, 25x102.2; 81st St, 511 East, 25x102.2; John H. Scully to Louis Lennan, (mtg $31,000)..... Nom.
97TH ST, 215 East, 24.6x100.11; 97th St, 223 East, 24.6x100.11; Ida Machta to David Frankel and another, (mtg $26,000) 1
97TH ST, 315 to 325 East; John S. Lyle and wife to Samuel P. Pearson..... Nom.
100TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Dobken to Samuel Herbst, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100
102D ST, 306 East, 25x100.11; Herman Margulies and others to Louis Gordon and others, (mtgs $17,800,) other consideration and 100
103D ST, 161 East, 30x100.11; Lena Frank to Harris Perelmutter and another, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.
103D ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Thomas Graham to Emilie Schmitt; (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and..... 100
109TH ST, 140 West, 25x100.11; Isidor Blumenkrohn to Meyer Ganz and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
117TH ST, 13 and 15 East, 50x100.11; Isaac Brummer to Louis Pick, (mtg $57,000).. 100
120TH ST, 306 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Gordan and others to Hyman Siegel, (mtg $17,000) 100
120TH ST, 306 West, 25x100.11; Hyman Siegel to David Lubelsky, (mtgs $19,200,) other consideration and..... 100
135TH ST, 527 and 529 East, 50x100; Josef Frenkel and others to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $24,750,) other consideration and 100
136TH ST, s s, 281.4 ft e of 7th Av, 162x99.11; A. H. Kohn, referee, to Louis A. Rodenstein ..... Nom.
136TH ST, 629 East, 25x100; Myron Sulzberger and others to Louis Schmidt, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration and.. 100
143D ST, n s, 280 ft e of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Meyer V. Turchin to Mutual Construction Co. (mtgs $21,750)..... Nom.
146TH ST, n s, 173.5 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Rockland Realty Company to John Brown, (mtg $11,500) 100
147TH ST, 602 East, 25x100; Jacob Berman and another to Sigmund Rosenbaum, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100
152D ST, s s, 400.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x116.7x50x110.8; James Bain to Caritina Spallone, other consideration and..... 100
156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 50x91; Agnes Shott to Theodore Drourr and others, (mtg $8,500) 1
156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 50x91; Diedrich Heyn to Agnes Shott..... 1
160TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Mutual Bank to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100
163D ST, n e s, 175 ft s of Forest Av, 50x120.2; George H. Hill and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100
163D ST, n e s, 225 ft s of Forest Av, 42x102

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BRONX
IN BUILT-UP SECTION
10 lots Powers Ave. nr. 141st St.
6 " " " " 143rd "
6 " Cypress " " 143rd "
6 " St. Mary's St. opp. Park.
3 " E. 141st St.
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Easy terms—Ready for buildings.
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Jerome Ave. and New Concourse
Also Tremont two corners and plots.
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Lots on or near Jerome Av.; also on or near Webster Av.
WILL PAY CASH
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Webster Av. plot, 20 lots, each $2,000.
Park Av. corner, station, 25x101, $6,000.
Choice 55 ft. corner, near R. T., $6,750.
70 ft. Boston Road, original owner, $30,000.
Two double flats, rents $5,000; price, $48,000.
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Cor. Bryant & Jennings, 125x100 17,500
Cor. Park Av. & 176TH, 28x80, (house on).. 6,500
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2 lots, Stebbins Av., near Freeman..... 9,500
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75x87.5; EXCAVATED;
2 MINUTES TO L STATION;
ASSESSMENTS PAID; $6,250;
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WEST FARMS SQUARE.

Boston Road Corner, 181st St. to Bryant St.—Ten lots, opposite Bronx Park, with large 3-story building at terminus of rapid transit road; this property has a great future; financial valuation; sold cheap. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

$1,200 Cash.—A two-story building on lot 25x100, in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; price, $6,000; first mortgage, $3,000, for five years; full commission to brokers. Charles Calewski, 280 Broadway.

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149th St., 3d Avenue, S. W. Corner.

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Bronx.—3 full lots, south side of 164th St., 75 feet east from Boston Road; good opportunity; must be sold. Corbin & O'Ryan, 220 Broadway.

Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood trim, parquet floors; all improvements; lot, 27x111; near R. T., 1,000 East 175th St.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for four-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 205th St., 113 9th Av. Inquire.

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WE HAVE QUICK BUYERS.
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Wanted—Tenements and flats, east, west, or Bronx; have cash buyers on hand ready to pay reasonable prices. Ulanov, 132 Nassau St.

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OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT in newly completed Business Building.
STORE, LOFTS AND STUDIO. 34 E. 23d st.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 East 42d St.

5 STORY AND BASEMENT
Factory Building,
159 and 161 East 126th St., near 3d Av., 50x90; good light, driveway, elevator, steam heat. Apply GEO. M. ADRIAN, 447 2d Av.; 'phone, 1,751 R—Madison.

FACTORY LOFTS
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

70 AND 72 FULTON ST.
Store to Let—Large show windows; steam heat; nominal rent to May 1st. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

135 East 34th, adjoining Lexington Av. corner. Parlor floor store; excellent window display.
Rent only $35 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A small store, suitable for real estate office; centre of Bronx boom; rent, $25. 3,547 3d Av., at 169th St. elevated station. F. C. Davidson, 1,123 Broadway.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, one apartment of five rooms; one apartment of seven rooms.
CORNER APARTMENTS; LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, IN THE MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING, MORNINGSIDE AVENUE W. 118th to 119th St.
Restaurant in the building.
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT., ON PREMISES.

Elevator apartment, seven rooms, bath, electric lights, telephone, convenient to Subway, near Broadway; rent furnished three months, $75 monthly; small family, no children; references. Stabler & Smith, 674 Columbus Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room, transportation accessibility unexcelled.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted to Rent.—Three-story and basement dwelling, south of 135th St., East or West; immediate possession. T. Newman, 41 Liberty St.

Two-story dwelling wanted, not to cost more than $3,500. Address 503 5th Av., Room 503.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

The Finest Apartment
IN
THE HILLCREST
430 W. 116th
Street : : : :
Opposite Columbia University and one block from Subway Express Station.
The apartment consists of 9 very large rooms on the seventh floor.
It has a southern and eastern exposure and sunshine in every room.
Magnificent view.
The decorations, cabinet trim and general appointments are of the handsomest and most artistic character. Every convenience is provided. Otis elevator, electric light, telephone, butler's pantry, servants' baths, steam laundry, dryers, etc.
RENT $1,800 A YEAR.
Other apartments $1,400 and up.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st.

HENRIETTA 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
STANTON 9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left....$700 to $900
ROYCROFT 219 West 80th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$630 and $720
UNADILLA 128 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$720
SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath..... $540 to $600
5 Rooms and Bath..... $720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath..... $1,140 to $1,380
1 Room and Bath (sublet).....$300

THE DOROTHEA,
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100; elevator; all night service; liberal concessions.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3-4-5-8 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

2,731 BROADWAY, (104th St.)
Four rooms and bath.....$30
Six rooms and bath.....$40
Elevator, all night service; Subway station half block distant. Apply on premises, or
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; 6-room new apartments; light; cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, perfect light, air; privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents, $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. American Storage Co., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

510 Manhattan Av., Corner 121st St.—Seven large, all light rooms; private hall, steam and hot water supply; hall boy service; rent, $36; newly decorated throughout. Apply janitor.

Desirable apartment, ten rooms and two bathrooms, let in fireproof apartment house; owners resident; rent, $2,000 per year. Apply to janitor, 12 West 18th St.

Fine 5 and 6 room flats; new house; steam heat and hot water; $25 to $34; 257 West 143d St. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

89th St., 174 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, $28.

East Side.

736 LEXINGTON AV., AT 59TH ST.
New building, all improvements; two-room apartments, with modern bath, $35 per month.
FRED T. BARRY,
641 Madison Av.

1,418 Prospect Av., five large light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, near Rapid Transit Station; rent $23 to $25; one month free. Inquire Janitor.

1,470 Webster Av., Near 171st St., Opposite Claremont Park.—Single flat, seven fine rooms, porcelain bath, heat, hot water, one flight, $28.

117TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

Out of Town.

To Let—Flat, 6 rooms and bath, near Lackawanna Station; $18. Dodd, 851 Broad St., Newark.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE HILLS BROTHERS COMPANY, plaintiff, against VICTOR CARRET, defendant.—Action No. 1.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, November 2d, 1904.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Victor Carret:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward E. Amend, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of December, 1904, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1904.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MANHATTAN COLLECTING CO., Plaintiff, against LIVINGSTON ROE, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, November 7, 1904.
McKEE & FROST,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Livingston Roe:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward E. Amend, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of November, 1904, and filed, with the complaint, on the 11th day of November, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
Dated November 11, 1904.
McKEE & FROST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
N12-14w7w5.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 265 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6m5

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
jy21-1aw7m Th

SHERMAN, JOHN O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN O. SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Andrew Lemon, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1904. SAMUEL B. CLAPP, Executor. ANDREW LEMON, Attorney for Executor, No. 93 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:35 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
6:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.
4:00 P. M.—†MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave 24th St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:20 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Dec. 17|St. Louis.....Dec. 31
St. Paul.....Dec. 24|Philadelphia....Jan. 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MANITOU.....Dec. 17, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Dec. 17|Vaderland.....Dec. 31
Kroonland.....Dec. 24|Zeeland.....Jan. 14

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Dec. 21, 10 AM|Cedric..Jan. 4, 4:30 AM
Baltic...Dec. 28, 10 AM|Teutonic..Jan. 11, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA GIBRALTAR, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
TO MEDITERRANEAN FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Jan. 21, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC..Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Rameses III.....Jan. 17|Rameses .....Jan. 31
Rameses the Gt..Jan. 24|Rameses III.....Feb. 7
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, &c. In addition, Express steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM|Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon|Kronprinz.Mar.21,6 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM|Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prins.Feb.21,7:30 AM|K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Gera...Dec. 20, 10 AM|Br'nd'nb'g.Ja.31,10 AM
Frank'ft.Dec.29,10 AM|Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM|*Barbs'sa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.24,10 AM|Breslau..Feb. 28, noon
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM|Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM|Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise..Jan. 28, 11 AM|Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 4, 11 AM|Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
Belgravia.Dec.17, 1 PM|‡Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM
†Moltke.Dec. 22, 9 AM|‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland.....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Naples, Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania..Dec. 17, 10 AM|Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM|Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania.Dec.31,10AM|Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $55 upward.
SLAVONIA...Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
PANNONIA....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

THREE WINTER CRUISES
BERMUDA, THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, ETC.
The Quebec Steamship Co. (Ltd.) will despatch the S. S. Pretoria from New York as follows: January 4th, 30 days, $160 up; February 5th, 29 days, $155 up; March 22d, 30 days, $160 up. Illustrated booklet, with itinerary and description of the places visited, mailed free on application. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada; or to OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria..Dec. 17, Noon|Furnessia..Jan. 14, Noon
Ethiopia.Dec. 31, Noon|Astoria...Jan. 28, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.
CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $400 UP.
February 2, 70 days, by White Star S. S. "Arabic." Shore trips included.
F. C. CLARK, 113 BROADWAY N. Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRYAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated and entered July 14th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver Bryan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hull & Horton, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1904.—WOLCOTT A. HULL, Executor. HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Executor, 3 Broad Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, " Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, " Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 2:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point

NAN PATTERSON'S FATE TO REST WITH JURY

Justice Overrules Motion of Her Counsel to Dismiss Charge.

PROSECUTOR IS ASSAILED

Important Witnesses Not Called, Unger Says — Adjournment Till Monday, with Defense's Policy in Doubt.

Nan Patterson's fate will be passed upon by the jury. Justice Vernon M. Davis yesterday denied the motion of counsel for the defense, who asked that the charge be dismissed on the ground that the State had not succeeded in making out a case. It was then announced by the woman's lawyers that on Monday morning, to which time an adjournment was taken, they would make known their decision as to whether they would submit the case on the prosecution's proof, or introduce witnesses of their own.

"We will make absolutely no forecast of the policy to be pursued by us until the convening of court Monday morning," said Abraham Levy, leading counsel for the defense, after Justice Davis had left the bench and the trial was over for the day.

"Our position is one of extreme delicacy," said Mr. Unger, Mr. Levy's associate. "We are ready to make out the strongest kind of a case for our client, but, as lawyers, we do not believe that the people have succeeded in presenting any proof which necessitates the introduction of evidence in our behalf. Under the circumstances the question of the best course to pursue is puzzling in the extreme."

Nan Patterson herself is most anxious to take the stand, and Attorney O'Reilly sides with her.

Argument on the motion to dismiss was begun after Assistant District Attorney Rand had closed his case by the introduction of two minor witnesses, employes of the Imperial Hotel, who identified the defendant as having stayed at the Imperial Hotel in May last with the J. Morgan Smiths, who were identified by photographs. It was Mr. Garvan's intention to prove by one of these witnesses, a chambermaid, that Nan Patterson feigned illness about the time that Young was expected to call. The line of inquiry was ruled out.

John Millin was recalled, and on cross-examination by Mr. Levy identified three letters as having been written by Young. The letters were addressed to Nan Patterson, and were introduced in evidence, Mr. Rand making no objection. One was signed "with love and kisses." In another the bookmaker chided the chorus girl for her persistency in wanting to see him, and also for the frequency with which "bottles" figured in her letters. "There is a bottle in every one of your letters," Young wrote, "and you are always just going to have another. There are too many of them."

The third letter advises her that he is going to begin bookmaking at Morris Park, notwithstanding the fact that his name was blackballed when it was proposed for membership in the "Metropolitan Turf Association." One of the "Mets," Young informed her, made a speech against his admission, saying that a man who had done what he had in San Francisco was not fit to join the "august body."

The jury was excused while Mr. Unger argued for the dismissal of the charge. He objected to the evidence of the newsboy, Joseph Hewitt, as to the dispute between Smith and Nan Patterson on the evening before the shooting, and asked that it be stricken out. The request was denied. He attacked the conduct of the District Attorney's office, which, he said, had introduced only such evidence as tended to point to the guilt of the defendant. There were numerous witnesses, he said, who could throw light on the tragedy, who had not been called by the State. Pointing his finger at Mr. Rand, he virtually charged him with suppressing evidence.

"The District Attorney called every witness he knew," Mr. Rand said in reply. "He gave to Mr. Unger the name of every witness examined. I consider Mr. Unger's attack an outrage."

Mr. Unger had not concluded his argument when recess was taken. Resuming when court was reconvened, he said that absolutely no motive had been shown for the killing of Young by the accused," and in a case of circumstantial evidence the matter of a motive is not only material but controlling." He quoted copious decisions bearing upon the question of the sufficiency of proof.

"The case will go to the jury," Justice Davis quietly announced when Mr. Unger concluded.

Mr. Levy's request for adjournment until Monday morning was then granted. Mr. Rand did not fight the adjournment, but said it would be but fair if Mr. Levy would indicate whether he intended to put in a defense. This Mr. Levy declined to do.

FIREMAN'S ACT MAY SAVE HIM.

Man Kept from Falling Under Train Fell from Elevated.

Morris Kupfer, a jeweler of 163 Suffolk Street, tried to board a moving Second Avenue elevated train at the Rivington Street Station early yesterday morning, and that he was not killed at once he owes to Heinrich Posthauer, who was once an elevated guard and is now a fireman. As it is, Kupfer is at Gouverneur Hospital badly injured.

As Kupfer reached the top of the steps at the Rivington Street Station a train pulled in. He rushed through the turnstile and made for one of the rear cars, but the gate was closed in his face. He may have thought that the guard would open again, for he hung tight to the top of the gate as the train moved off. He had one foot on the car and the other was bumping along the platform. Just inside stood Posthauer. He grabbed Kupfer's overcoat collar with one hand and gave three bells, the emergency signal, to the motorman. The guard also dashed into the car and applied the emergency stop, but the train slid along over the frosty rails.

At the end of the platform the station railing caught Kupfer, breaking the fireman's grip. Posthauer, seeing that the jeweler was falling, gave him a shove so that he might not roll beneath the wheels, and he dropped to the cobblestones below in front of 131 Allen Street. An ambulance was called, and he was removed to the hospital.

FALL FROM CAR FATAL.

Mrs. Wightman's Husband Died After Similar Accident in Newark.

Mrs. Rebecca Crook Wightman, widow of Daniel C. Wightman, died at her home, 11 West Eighty-third Street, yesterday from injuries received by falling from a trolley car two weeks ago. Her husband was hurt several years ago in a fall from a trolley car at Market and High Streets, in Newark, and died sixteen months later.

Mrs. Wightman leaves four daughters and one son.

Gas Company Employes Give Reception.

Members of the Gas Companies' Employes' Mutual Aid Society gave an entertainment last evening at Terrace Garden, more than 2,000 being present. This is one of the largest mutual benefit associations in the city. The members pay 50 cents a month, and at death the society pays $300 to the family of the deceased. An additional assessment of 1 cent daily is imposed, in return for which a member receives $6 weekly while ill. For every dollar contributed by its members the gas companies contribute 50 cents additional, besides paying the bills for physicians and medicines

The Old Reliable
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE
There is no substitute

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS LEGAL WHEN PEACEFUL

Violence Makes Them Unlawful, Appellate Division Holds.

NON-UNION MEN LOSE CASE

Injunction Restraining United States Printing Company and Unions from Interfering with Their Employment Dissolved.

Justice Jenks of the Appellate Division, Second Department, has just handed down a decision in which he holds that labor unions may, within lawful limits, boycott, strike, and picket. The decision is concurred in by Presiding Justice Hirschberg and Justices Bartlett, Woodward, and Hooker.

The decision is the outcome of the case of William F. Mills and George H. Driscoll against the United States Printing Company of Brooklyn. In August, 1903, after a fight of a year to unionize the electrotype department of the printing company, the union sent letters to the company's customers informing them that the company would not employ union workmen. The union also adopted a system of boycott and picketing which the company asserted interfered with their business.

As a result of the troubles a compromise was effected and a contract entered into between the company and the unions of stereotypers and electrotypers by which the company agreed to employ only union men. Mills and Driscoll refused to join the union, and alleged that the company threatened to discharge them unless they did so. They obtained an injunction from Judge Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn preventing the company and the union from interfering with their employment.

Alfred and Charles Steckler, who represented the Stereotypers' Union, appealed from the decision of Justice Dickey granting the injunction, contending that the agreement to employ only union men was clearly valid, as the result of a voluntary agreement resulting from arbitration, and that there was neither duress nor threats used by the unions in securing the execution of the agreement with the printing company.

Justice Jenks, in his opinion, says: "An injunction against organizing a strike cannot stand. Neither can a union be enjoined from picketing or boycotting. This injunction is too broad and sweeping. An employe who has not bound himself to his master by a contract cannot be bound by law to work for him, and may quit his employment if conditions are not to his (the employe's) liking. A strike per se is not unlawful. What man may do individually he may do collectively. Picketing for purposes of observation is not illegal, and only becomes illegal when they adopt violence. But where persuasion or argument is used, no injunction can apply."

TO ALTER "SPITE HOUSE."

Six Stores to be Built Under Narrow Richardson Structure.

The famous Richardson "spite house," at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 102 feet long but only 5 feet wide, is to be altered at an expense of $18,000 by its present owner, Edward H. Boyd.

The plans, filed yesterday, call for the construction of six stores along the Lexington Avenue front on the ground floor, which is to be lowered and supported by new piers. The first and second stories of the original façade are to be made over. The three upper floors will continue to be used as a dwelling for one family.

BOTH HER SONS SENT TO JAIL.

Mother Hears One Sentenced for Life and the Other for Six Months.

Joseph Ferrone, twenty-four years old, was sentenced yesterday to State prison for life by Recorder Goff in Part III., General Sessions, for killing his wife in their flat, at 206 East Forty-fourth Street, on May 5 last. A few minutes later Lawrence Ferrone, sixteen years old, a brother of Joseph, was sentenced by Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions, to the penitentiary for six months for stealing $50 worth of goods from a stable in West Ninth Street.

The boys' mother, who had followed the two trials with great anxiety, almost broke down when the long sentence was pronounced on her older son.

HARLEM EDITOR KILLED BY CAR.

Woman from Whom He Rented Room Refuses to Give Up His Clothes.

While crossing Lenox Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning Col. W. J. T. Huneson, about sixty-five years old, editor of Progress, a Harlem publication, stepped in front of a car and was instantly killed.

It was said that Huneson, who lived at 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in Australia. Two women who said they were the widow and daughter called at the Harlem Morgue and promised to take care of the body. The woman who runs the furnished room house where Col. Huneson lived said she had never heard that he had a family, and refused to surrender a suit of his clothes to a middle-aged woman who said she wanted to bury her husband in them.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER.

Former Presidents and Others to Speak at Birthday Banquet.

The Republican Club will hold its annual dinner to-night in celebration of the club's twenty-fifth anniversary. President Louis Stern will preside.

The speakers, with few exceptions, will be former Presidents of the club. Among the former Presidents who have been invited are Cornelius N. Bliss, Mortimer C. Addoms, Elihu Root, Judge Edward T. Bartlett, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Henry C. Tremain, Cephas Brainerd, Edmund Wetmore, Judge James A. Blanchard, James W. Hawes, and Arthur L. Merriam. Gov. Odell, Governor-elect Higgins, and William Halpin, President-elect of the Republican County Committee, will be present and will speak.

MME. WADDINGTON'S IMPRESSIONS of twentieth century New York. A delightful interview with this brilliant American woman, widow of a Prime Minister of France, who has returned to her native city after thirty-eight years' life abroad. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

The Best Hat in America
AT
$3.

Soft Hats.
Not only the most popular shapes, but the out of the ordinary styles are shown in this celebrated brand,
All the newest colorings.

Hawes
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
Siegel Cooper Co.
6TH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Stiff Hats.
There is a certain distinction about these Derbies that is not to be found in any other Stiff Hat except in those exclusive brands at almost double the price.

Silk and Opera Hats.
Our Hat Store has become famous not only for one particular feature but for all striking attractions that we have from time to time.
Opera Hats, $5
Of ribbed silk and of the best possible workmanship and correct styles. Every hat is guaranteed. Price
Silk Hats $5
Of the most perfect blocks in two distinct models. Fine quality silk plush. Bindings and general finish of highest class. Price
(Main Floor, East.)
STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

HERE, away from the crowds of holiday shoppers you will be waited upon by expert and courteous salesmen.
SELECT AT YOUR LEISURE gifts made for men to wear and made in the way men like them. Whatever they may say, such are, practically, the ONLY GIFTS MEN REALLY CARE FOR.
A large display of FUR OVERCOATS, $135—$500. Sealskin, Persian Lamb. Black Bear, Beaver and Muskrat GLOVES, $3.50—$40.
FUR LINED GLOVES $4—$7.50.
Imported SMOKING JACKETS. BATH ROBES and HOUSE GOWNS of the very highest character at unusually attractive prices, $5—$60.
SCARFS, CRAVATS and MUFFLERS in rich exclusive styles, 50c—$5.
Plain and Fancy Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS in large variety 25c—$1.50.
Some rare bargains in the handsomest UMBRELLAS and CANES that money can buy.
The BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST—and is the most appreciated.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.
"Here's comfort"!
Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Gifts that will wreathe any man's face with real smiles.
Suit cases.
Housecoats and dressing gowns
Scarfs and mufflers.
Travelling bags.
Silk umbrellas.
Hat boxes.
Silk hats.
Bath robes.
Gloves
Opera hats.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

GEBHARD PROPERTY SOLD.

Tall Structure to Replace House Where Vanderbilt Wasn't Found.

The Gebhard property at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fiftenth Street, best known in recent years as the residence of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, is to be made the site of a new business building. The old dwelling, known as 98 and 100 Fifth Avenue, together with a plot of ground measuring 62 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street, was sold yesterday by the estate of Frederic C. Gebhard, through D. Coly, as brokers, to Jacob Rothschild.

Mr. Rothschild, who is the owner of the Hotel Majestic, at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, and of much other real estate, will build on the site a store and loft building, probably twelve or fifteen stories in height. Diagonally across Fifth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, Mr. Rothschild is now building a large structure of this type.

The house is the one that District Attorney Jerome's detectives besieged a few months ago in an unsuccessful effort to serve a subpoena upon Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

KILLED AND LEFT.

Youth Found Near Car Tracks—Police Suspect a Motorman.

A man about twenty years old, in whose pockets the only article found was a silver watch, was found dead in a dark spot under the elevated railroad structure at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street early yesterday morning.

The police think that the man was killed and thrown to one side by an electric car and that the motorman kept on with his car instead of stopping to learn the extent of the man's injuries and run the danger of arrest. Several other cars, the police say, must have passed the man's body.

Medium Priced
Overcoats.
Model—Single-breasted, fly-front Regular.
Fabrics—Handsome black and Oxford cheviots.
Linings—Serge or Italian with satin sleeves.
Full and easy in cut, perfect in fit and correct in style.
$18.00 & $20.00.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Watches, Diamonds, Rich Gold Jewelry
"THE BENEDICT"
Celebrated Collar Button
Wonderfully Improved
NEW Pat. Oct. 6, 1903.
END VIEW
In gold, silver and heavy rolled gold plate. None genuine unless stamped "Benedict" and date of patent.
A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT
FOR SALE ONLY BY
Benedict Brothers, Jewelers
Broadway & Liberty St., New York
SIDE VIEW

KID GLOVES
for
Chrisimas Gifts
IDEAL FOR
Men, Women, Children.
$1.50 a pair.
Each pair in a neat Christmas glove box. Glove orders gladly furnished on request.
30 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI
Telephone, 1135 Gramercy.
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

Gets Tenement House Department Job.

Commissioner Thomas C. T. Crain announced yesterday that he had appointed Major Charles J. Crowley of 1,032 Third Avenue to be Secretary of the Tenement House Department at a salary of $2,500 a year. The appointment dates from Dec. 14.

AMUSEMENTS.
Madison Square Garden. Dec. 17th to 30th. Adm. 50c—Orig. To-night at 8—Sunday Concert To-morrow. Doors open daily noon to midnight
St. Louis FAIR & PIKE 1,000 strange and curious features transferred intact from the St. Louis Exposition, inc.: 100 Filipinos, arrangement U. S. Gov't; Moroccans, Mori Indians, Eskimos, Etc. All the Pike's shows and sideshows, inc. "Creation."

Do You Attend Dinners?
It disturbs one's digestion to worry over what in the world he will say, that will make a hit, if he should happen to be called on. It was a continued popular call for something to relieve this situation that induced us to prepare a real volume of real toasts and it has been royally received. Second Edition now going and the Third Edition in course of preparation.
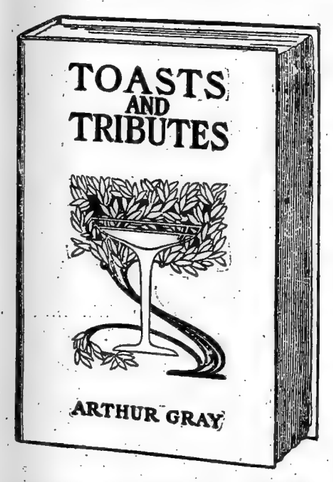

Toasts and Tributes
A regular 12mo book of 1200 real toasts supplemented with chapters on the duties of a toastmaster, and hintful points on after-dinner speaking.
They Say:
"I have looked over your book of Toasts and Tributes and it is fine (and I bought and paid for my copy, too). I wish that it had been produced years ago. It would have saved me lots of trouble. No after-dinner speaker can afford to be without it. I hope you will sell a million copies."—Simeon Ford.
"The man who is going to a dinner had better have this book on his dressing table."
—The Philadelphia Inquirer.
"All ought to welcome and cherish this book."
—New York Evening Sun.
"All kinds and conditions of toasts—on all subjects, from women to baseball."
—Louisville Post.
Splendid Gift for a Man
Cloth, cover design in three colors, $1.25 net, postpaid
Limp leather, ribbon marker and box, $2.00 net, postpaid
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
ROHDE & HASKINS, Publishers, 16 Cortlandt Street, New York.
If you write us, we will tell you all about the book.

THE W&H SHOPS
OUR NEW SHOP OPENS TO-DAY
Every birthday we give ourselves a new shop. Three years old to-day—three stores to-day.
The last "gift" is down at 369 Broadway, where the shadow of the New York Life Building strikes on sunny days—(between White and Franklin Streets). The neighborhood thereabouts was lonely for the right sort of toggery.
We'll feel that it's very friendly if you'll come in these first days and help us rub off a bit of the strangeness.
$1 scarfs for 55c. and $1.50 cravats for $1 will make virtue its own reward.
WEBER & HEILBRONER
Furnishers to "Men Who Know."
757 Broadway. 58 Nassau St.
369 Broadway.

Gumpel Hits It Big
That mountainous purchase of "Peck Clothing" melted away under last week's buying like snow in the fury of a boiling sun. The second delivery from the "Peck" Syracuse factories awaits you at all five stores with to-morrow's selling.
$18 Men's Clothing at 10.85
That Peck Clothing is conceded to be the supreme standard of excellence in all qualifications of clothes—equaling in fit, workmanship, fashion, and fabric the better grade of custom tailoring—is pretty well exemplified by these $18.00 specimens at $10.85.
Visit the nearest one of our five stores—try on any one of the suits or overcoats that may attract your eye, and if you're not satisfied that it's better than a custom tailor could do at double the money—simply don't buy.
J. GUMPEL & SON,
27 Maiden Lane, Cor. Nassau Street.
249-251 Sixth Avenue, Corner 16th Street.
385 Sixth Avenue, Bet. 23d and 24th Streets.
533-535 Eighth Avenue, Bet. 36th and 37th Streets.
767 Eighth Avenue, Cor. 47th Street.
Stores open evenings until Xmas.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
Give a Derby—Fedora—Silk or Opera Hat—but be sure Young's name is in it!
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day. SUNDAY NIGHT. BERTHA GALLAND DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. Victor Herbert's Orchestra
WEST END David Higgins, "His Last Dollar" To-day Mat., Handsome Souvenirs. Next Week—THE SIGN OF THE FOUR.
14TH ST. THEATRE at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat LAST WEEK ANDREW MACK THE WAY TO KENMARE Next Week only—Andrew Mack in Tom Moore.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTON.
AMUSEMENTS.
NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. Popular Mat. Wed. HUMPTY-DUMPTY
INFINITY A New Theatre on 42d St., West of the New Amsterdam. To-night, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
GEO. M. COHAN LITTLE JOHNNY JONES. Last Two Weeks in
NEW YORK Theatre. Reg. Mat. To-day. Popular ($1.00) Mat. Wed. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

AMUSEMENTS.
EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. MON., DEC. 26, Seats Dec. 22. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER.
HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:10. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. *.* Opening Xmas Mat. Seats Ready. The musical forest fantasy, WOODLAND.
GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER. Beginning CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26, VIOLA ALLEN in The Winter's Tale. Ticket Sale Dec. 22.
CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Last Mat. 2:15. Last Ev. 8:15. LOUIS MANN THE SECOND FIDDLE. NEXT MON.—SEATS READY. Pinero's New Comedy, A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE.
HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE DEC. 29. ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY.
SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. DEC. 19TH, SOUVENIR NIGHT. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th.... At 8:30 MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."
DALY'S B'way & 30. Last Night. At 8:15. NANCE O'NEIL Last Matinee To-day, 2:15. JUDITH OF BETHULIA by Thos. B. Aldrich. Dec. 26—EDNA MAY in The School Girl.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-day, Matinee, at 1:30—DIE WALKUERE. Senger-Bettaque, (debut,) Walker, and Eames; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Cond'r, Hertz. This Evening, at 8, (pop. prices)—Double Bill. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet, Rossi. Cond'r Vigna. —COPPELIA, (Ballet.) Varasi; Albertieri and Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Franko. Sun. Evg., Dec. 18, at 8:30, (pop. prices)—GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER. Soloists: Nordica, Homer, Alten; Plancon, Pollock. Entire Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Vigna. Mon. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Melba; Caruso, Scotti. Bars. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8, RIGOLETTO. Melba, Homer; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Dec. 22, at 5 P. M. precisely.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Dippel, Van Rooy, Journet, Gorita, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz. Last Parsifal Performances, ONLY TWO MATINEES, Mondays, Dec. 26, (Christmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year,) at 11:30 A. M. Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8, FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko. WEBER PIANO USED.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-DAY MATINEE, 2:15, & EVENING, 8:20. LAST TIMES "Die Goldne Eva," with Mr. Harry Walden.
CARNEGIE HALL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1904—Sixty-third Season—1905. SATURDAY, DEC. 17, at 8:15 P. M. CONDUCTOR, Edouard Colonne of Paris. SOLOIST, Adele Aus der Ohe Piano. PROGRAM. Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys".....Lalo Symphony No. 4, E minor, Op. 98.....Brahms Concerto for Piano, in E flat.....Liszt "The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz Minuet, Dance of the Sylphs, March "Rakoczy" Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Dieman's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, Dec. 18, at 3. 3rd Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert. THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch Conductor. MOZART, Overture to "The Theatre Manager." BEETHOVEN, Concerto for violin with orchestra; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony "Pathetique"; CHAUSSON, Solo for violin with orchestra. SOLOIST: YSAYE. Tickets, 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes seating six, $12.
2d SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People, FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director This (Saturday) Aft. at 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Symphony, MOZART; Blue Danube, STRAUSS; numbers by LISZT, HOFMANN, MOSZKOWSKI, CHOPIN, etc. Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN. Tickets on sale at box office, Carnegie Hall.
AUCTION SALE OF SEATS FOR LILLIAN RUSSELL as LADY TEAZLE will be held at the Casino Monday Evg., 8:30. Engagement begins Sat., Dec. 24.
LYRIC Mat. Sat. JAS. K. HACKETT In The Fortunes of the King.
Princess B'way, nr. 29th. Mat. To-day. Tel. 6570—38. Spec. Prices. ROBERT B. MANTELL IN OTHELLO.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. HOCKEY MATCH. Princeton Univ. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y., TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Admission, 50 cents. Music. Skates Free.
PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 5TH AVE.—"An American Citizen" & Vaud. 58TH HENRIETTA CROSMAN, MATINEE 23D ST.—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs," TO-DAY. 23D ST.—12 Champagne Dancers, Jas. Thornton 125TH ST.—"Capt. Impudence" & Big Vaud.
BIJOU Best Seats $1.50. Tel., 1530 Mad. Evs. 8:25. Mat. All Mats. To-day, 2:20. Special Mats. Xmas & New Year's. MAY IRWIN MRS. BLACK IS BACK. Thurs., Dec. 22, SANTA CLAUS NIGHT. MAY IRWIN COOK BOOK TO EVERY LADY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2. Eve. 8. THE Wizard of Oz with Montgomery & Stone.
Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. T'day & Wed SHO-GUN By Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders. Garden. 27th, Mad. Av. Eve. 8:20. Mat. To-day. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow
Broadway THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15 TO-NIGHT, 8:30. LAST 2 TIMES FRITZI SCHEFF FRITZI SCHEFF will positively appear at both performances. in THE TWO ROSES. CHRISTMAS NIGHT—MONDAY, DEC. 26, FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA.
CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. EMMETT CORRIGAN & CO., MAY YOHE, TEN ICHI TROUPE, COLINIS, CHARLEY CASE, LLOYD'S DOGS, R. J. JOSE, MILANI TRIO, others
WEBER MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St. MAT. TO-DAY. Popular Prices. WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO. Extra Christmas Mat. Mon., Dec. 26.
Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:15 Matinee To-day, 2. MRS. FISKE LEAH KLESCHNA
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. CECILIA LOFTUS in "The Serio-Comic Governess." SUNDAY NIGHT GRAND CONCERT. N'xt w'k—Henry Miller in Joseph Entangled
BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 4TH MONTH. WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama, THE MUSIC MASTER.
GRAND Mat. To-day. Isle of Spice N'xt W'k RUSSELL BROS.
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3D AV. 31st Mat. To-day, "Down Our Way," & 3d Av. Next w'k—"At Risk of His Life."

DEC

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TO every reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW the announcement of the death, last Sunday, of the Rev. John White Chadwick, for many years pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, must have come with a sense of personal loss. For four years he had been a frequent contributor to THE BOOK REVIEW, and the breadth of thought, lucidity, and fairness which marked all his reviews of important books (many of which were signed) attracted wide notice to them. Clear of vision, even tempered, thoroughly well read, and a writer with a style both vigorous and graceful, Mr. Chadwick was one of the ablest of American reviewers, restricting his labors as a critic of literature to no limited field, and writing as sympathetically of poetry and belles lettres as of biographical, historical, and homiletic subjects. His first contribution to THE BOOK REVIEW was an article on Parke Godwin's book about Shakespeare's Sonnets, which was printed Sept. 3, 1900. Latterly he has reviewed many books for us, including Moncure Conway's autobiographical work, Mrs. Pryor's "Reminiscences of Peace and War," Justin McCarthy's "An Irishman's Story," and Sir Leslie Stephen's "Life of Hobbes." His last noteworthy contribution was a scholarly review of Prof. John P. Genung's book on Ecclesiastes, "The Words of Koheleth," printed Nov. 26.

Quite unusual in magnitude and interest as a Holiday Book Number is the issue of forty-eight pages which appeared last week is the present number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. Christmas books have a large place in its rich table of contents, and the busy holiday shopper who knows that books are always the best gifts may derive much satisfaction and much help from its well-filled pages. We direct special attention to the annual article on "Calendars." The fashion of publishing elaborate and handsome calendars has now grown so greatly that two full columns are needed for an enumeration of some of the best in this year's lot. There are articles, also, on some of the higher priced art books, which are plentiful and beautiful this year; on worthy new editions of standard works, and on books for children—these last mentioned filling a full page.

Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes having died and come to life again, and then retired from view, behold, for a new "sensation," a revival of She Who Must be Obeyed. Yes, Rider Haggard's wonderful heroine, she of the many incarnations, of the prodigious experience, of the stupendous beauty, has broken out in a new place. The sequel to "She" begins as a serial in the January number of The Popular Magazine. It is called "Ayesha," which is the name of her we have all called She, and purports to have been given to the world just before his death, (at reasonably advanced years considering the perils of war, weather, and wave he had encountered,) by that ape-like, but noble individual, Horace Holly. It tells how Holly and his friend Leo wandered for years among the mountains of Tibet in search of the reincarnation of Ayesha. It is full of the mysteries of Isis and the rigors of climate, and seems to us, from a quick glance over the advance sheets of the first installment, to be an entirely worthy sequel to "She" in a literary sense.

Magazines, particularly those with a restricted field, are frequently hard put to it for "original" features, "something distinctive," as the advertising agents express it. Periodicals devoted to architecture and interior decoration have followed the practice, for many years, of picturing and describing the dwellings (mansions and palaces) of comparatively few lucky human beings which their editors have considered models of taste and beauty. The magazine called The House Beautiful has hit upon a new plan, which, we fancy, will greatly increase its fame and exonerate its editor (if he need such exoneration) of the baneful charge of "lacking initiative." A series of articles on "The Poor Taste of the Rich" begins brilliantly in its Christmas number. The plan is to show each month, in lucid narrative and striking pictures, how millions are misspent on bad architecture, meretricious decoration and merely ostentatious display. The name of the owner of the palace described in the first of the series is printed in bold letters. The condemnation of his taste cannot fail to gratify many a poorer man and to satisfy many equally rich whose taste is not exactly the same. Some of the latter may be only waiting their turn.

When The Bookman for December went to press the list of the complete literary works of Theodore Roosevelt comprised thirty titles. To these now should be added, presumably, his latest message to Congress. The Bookman's list begins with "Naval Operations of the War of 1812," (1882,) and includes books written in collaboration with others, introductions to books, addresses, and State papers, as well as a compilation of "The Maxims of Theodore Roosevelt." These, however, are the principal titles, the real books of the President:

"Naval Operations of the War of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Life of Thomas Hart Benton," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness of the West," "New York City: A History," "American [illegible]," "[illegible]," "[illegible]," "[

of frequent opportunities of seeing Mrs. Austin, Henry Layard's aunt, he was brought back from Kouyunjik, which had been Nineveh, the gypsum bulls of Sennacherib also in the Disraelian scale of life, at this time; the Benjamin of that age, and lion of that division of Judah's tribe to travel in her retinue in no long time exploring the Mediterranean countries, Italy, Venice, the Levant, not forgetting Holy Jerusalem, to which, if his body did not, his spirit made its daily prostrations as the Mohammedans toward Mecca, even though his line had made a formal abjuration of the faith which its sacred walls and temples enshrined before he was born. Whatever the East held for him in its treasuries it yielded up in full measure when he came to claim it, and is mirrored in all its glow and magic and light and splendor in his earlier literature. Through "Tancred," with its rosy mists of romance and stormier atmosphere of action the towers of Jerusalem "rise crowned with light," and in "Venetia" the domes and pinnacles of the sea-girt city which hath been "ocean's nursling, then its queen," are repeated, awaiting the darker day when she "soon will be its prey."

The aforesaid Mrs. Austin, eccentric as Lady Hester Stanhope, Pitt's sister, who went to the East and lived and died there, in her refuge on the slopes of the Lebanon, an alien turned Oriental Princess, and recognized for one by Oriental and Occidental alike, had a salon where all sorts of queer and brilliant people used to assemble—the Sheridans, whose dower was genius and beauty; Bulwer, Theodore Hook, with others too many to name—and these also came early to be included in the young Disraeli's social group. As Mr. Sichel says of him, he entered society both by the gate of ivory and the gate of horn. Hardly any youth in England could have possessed social advantages from a literary, artistic, and educational point of view to equal these which the shining younger son of Israel, so to speak, inherited as his birthright and portion. When he was twenty John Murray gave him a letter of introduction to Sir Walter Scott, and the great man received him very handsomely. When he was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, a third of a century later, in his address he referred to this visit. "Sir Walter received me," he said, "not as if I were an unknown youth, but as if I were already Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow." Though so young, he was already on the border land of renown and prepared to enter it and claim his heritage. He was to become in a few years

> The wondrous boy
> Who wrote "Alroy,"

besides shining forth in a portentous but altogether dazzling way in other forms of achievement.

His visit to Scott was in 1824. In 1825 "Vivien Grey" appeared, "the Don Juan of fiction." (He didn't like its crudity and extravagance in after years, but thought that the young author, with a good deal of fermentation going on within him, had to get that stuff off his mind some time and in some way.) In 1829 "The Young Duke" appeared, and following that in quite rapid succession came "Contarini Fleming," the wondrous "Tale of Alroy," "Tancred," "The Revolutionary Epic," (his salutation of hail and farewell to the muse whose courtship he found uphill work and was clever enough to estimate the stiffness of the grade at its value,) "Henrietta Temple," and "Venetia." "Coningsby" and "Sybil" appeared later, the first in 1844 and the latter in 1855. Concerning these it may be said that they taught the aristocracy of England a higher sense of its duties than it had before possessed, and something of the substance of these works appears threading the great mass of the author's political literature in every form during the twoscore years which followed their publication. Of "Coningsby" it should be said in passing that it is the greatest political novel in any language, and that there is nowhere one worthy to be named with it.

Disraeli was educated at home and in a private school, and at seventeen was placed in a conveyancer's office—that of Swain, Stevens & Co., Old Jewry—and showing the same cleverness in the law that he always displayed in everything he undertook, his father was desirous that he should continue in it as his chosen profession. But that scheme would not work. The destinies were already grooming him for another course. Almost before his articled term with those Old Jewry attorneys would have expired he had become one of the most famous of the young men of England, author, dandy, member of Parliament, political pamphleteer, and controversialist, orator and aspirant to the highest political and other honors which the country had to bestow.

He had early unlimited confidence in his powers. He writes to his sister shortly after he had come into the House about a debate in which he had listened to all the great orators. "But between you and I," he says, "I can floor them all." Bulwer invited him with a lot of other brilliant youths to meet his brother, Sir Henry, at dinner. "We were none of us dunces," one said afterward in describing the occasion, "but when it was over we all agreed that the Jew in the corner spoke best." He was in the position to "spell," has been the title of something which has had no dominion, and two great existences have been blotted out of the history of England—the Crown and the multitude. As the power of the Crown has diminished, the privileges of the people have disappeared." Such was Disraeli's summary in 1870 of what inspired young England in 1840. It was not quite so, and so then. There was the source of sovereignty left, at any rate, and England has consistently shown for a long period that she does not desire anything else. As for the multitude, remnants of it may still be found by a diligent explorer, with, indeed, the list of its privileges not visibly curtailed.

The England of Disraeli was the England of the Crown, the great territorial aristocracy, the universities, and the established Church. The England of innovation, of progress, of a new political dispensation was alien from his sympathies and ideals, and for its pilots he counted it for righteousness to smite them hip and thigh as occasion served, and if he could not overthrow them he could at least show them what political reptiles they were. In the art of abating pompous gentlemen and dissolving them into mere shreds of fog, the sport of the wind at play, he probably never had an equal. And he was seemingly full armed with the faculty when he first stepped across the threshold of the House. He brushed up against the mighty O'Connell before he had shed his parliamentary pin feathers. "The Whigs," he said, "had seized the bloody hand of O'Connell." O'Connell had fought a duel and killed his man, and he chose to construe Disraeli's reference as an allusion to that occurrence. But the latter said that he only meant to indicate his sense of what the Irish policy of O'Connell would lead to if carried out. It was in this passage at arms that O'Connell alluded to Disraeli as "the descendant of the impenitent thief on the Cross." Disraeli challenged the Irish Colossus, but, haunted with the vision of the antagonist he had slain, he had vowed never to fight again. "So! we will try the young one then, and see if there is any fight in him." So he challenged Morgan O'Connell, the Liberator's son, but the son declined to be held responsible for language used by his father, and the matter dropped, Disraeli saying that he had "cowed the ruffian and his race."

Peel was desirous to be condescending and patronizing to the young Disraeli, as if he looked down upon him from a high and secure place of superiority. Peel was everything that John Bull admired and venerated; he was immensely rich for one thing, forbears had gathered together a gigantic fortune out of printed calicos; he had been at Harrow with Byron, and went through his university with honors; his father began to teach him to orate before he could talk plainly; would have "little Bobby" "lifted on the table" when there were guests worth the show to "speak his piece"; he was in and of the territorial aristocracy, (though rather a late comer, as all the rest had been in turn,) and was its accepted pilot and spokesman and formulator of policies. It was natural enough that he should regard a young Hebrew, till yesterday a stipendiary in a scrivener's office, his curls, too copious, shining in the gloss of

> Thine incomparable oil Macassar,

and with peacocks embroidered all over his waistcoat, as an object of infinitesimal dimensions, but with a flow of language not unworthy to excite curiosity. But Peel did not find it easy to be condescending to such a tricksy sprite, a compound of Puck and Ariel, and soon gave up the intention. He had, indeed, all he could do to ward off the firebolts which his antagonist continued to launch at him session after session, not intermitted till death interposed before the beleaguered statesman a shield which they could not penetrate.

Peel claimed to be a Conservative after the Conservatives had fallen away from him as a betrayer, protesting his regret at the rupture of ancient ties and his hope of some future reunion. To which Disraeli made reply: "Amiable regret! Honorable hope! reminding us of those inhabitants of the South Sea islands who never devour their enemies; that would be paying them too great a compliment. They eat up only their own friends and relations with an appetite proportioned to the love they bear to them, and then they hasten to deck themselves in the feathers and trappings of those thus tenderly devoured in memorial of their regret at 'the rupture of ancient ties' and their hope of some future reunion." On another occasion he pictures Peel as the profligate, deserting his cast-off mistress and sending down his valet to say "we will have no whining here." Peel was not "Gamaliel with all the broad phylacteries on his forehead coming down to tell us that he is not as other men are"—that was in reference to the cabal in 1859 after Peel had been translated from Westminster's temple of speech to her greater temple of silence, (though one should smite him on the cheek and on the mouth, he would not speak)—but it belongs with the parliamentary wit of which Peel was so long the target, which Gladstone avowed to be unrivaled, and found in this judgment not only the full concurrence of his contemporaries, but the admiring acquiescence of "other countries and posterity."

Not anything less than the space which Mrs. Sichel freely devotes to it can do justice and interest to the wealth of learning and scholarly erudition and the balanced philosophical judgment, would be equal to the presentation even in outline of a career so striking, various, and extended as that of Disraeli. He moved for nearly fifty years in the most stirring events of his time, embracing in a way the movement of all the world's activities, and of them he might say "all of which I saw and part of which I was." The repeal of the corn laws, a political and economic earthquake in England, the transient shock, dreaded as the bringer of ruin, carrying instead, long after benedictences; the Crimean war, which Disraeli thought might have been averted—if at a certain juncture Lord Derby had remained Prime Minister; the Indian mutiny, followed by the transference of the Government of Hindustan from the East India Company to the Crown; the Franco-Italian campaign, with victorious Solferino and Magenta and Austria's pretensions once more in the dust; the American civil war, the Franco-Prussian campaign, ending with Sedan and captured and ransomed Paris; the recurrent South African agitation, preluding the greater war which he did not live to see; the Berlin Conference, from which he came back in triumph, bringing peace with honor and being welcomed with such pomp and acclamation as Britain usually reserves for her conquerors and Kings—of all these events, with the exception named, he was witness and a participant in the legislation and sometimes a director of the administrative policies which they involved. It was the verdict of his generation, confirmed by that of such part of posterity as has so far been called in judgment, that his was a great career, adorning the historic pages which record it. If England has had greater Ministers it will not be pretended that they are numerous; and that she anywhere presents one with a more striking and interesting personality, or one who braided his days and years more diligently into the fabric of her legislation, administration, and various achievements, is a claim which may be rejected as soon as it is made. T. C. EVANS.

Mr. Mabie's Essays.

BACKGROUNDS OF LITERATURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 328. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

This is a new edition, in attractive form, of Mr. Mabie's essays dealing with certain writers, with a special eye to their geographical setting, and the effect this setting has upon their work. In each case Mr. Mabie presents his author as in some sort the expression of his environment, and then dwells with a sort of gentle enthusiasm upon that environment as well as upon the merits and virtues of the author. He begins with Wordsworth and the Lake Country, and as he belongs to those who are lovers both of Wordsworth and Wordsworthian scenery, his tone is fairly well lyrical all through. Interspersed through the text are pictures of Dove Cottage, of Rydal Mount, of Derwentwater, of Honister Crag, and other places of Wordsworthian pilgrimage. The paper includes, too, a slight biographical sketch of the poet in which he seems to be cleared of the last, least aspersion which the anti-Wordsworthians have cast upon him. Then come Emerson and Concord, with pictures of the Old Manse and the Pines of Walden, with a genealogical tracing back to sources of the Emersonian qualities, and with an appreciation of Emerson as complete as that of Wordsworth. Next comes Washington Irving, represented as the expression of the spirit of the City of New York, already beginning to be cosmopolitan in that day when it had but 40,000 people. The embellishments here are pictures of Sunnyside and Sleepy Hollow, and there is much urbane praise of the urbanity of the creator of Father Knickerbocker, the "first American myth maker." The far cry from Wordsworth to Washington Irving may be taken as the measure of the width of Mr. Mabie's sympathies, but he passes next to something higher—to Weimar and Goethe—dwelling still much upon the background and the personal note. The next essay is "The Land of Lorna Doone." "The red deer are still there," says Mr. Mabie, "and the wild, lonely valley of the Doones is untouched," though John Ridd and Lorna and Lorna's wild kinsfolk are vanished. "America in Walt Whitman's Poetry" is the next subject—Whitman failing to get from Mr. Mabie the full meed of praise which he has given all the others, and among other things being flatly refused that originality which some people claim for him. Then to a kindlier task, and one in which any writer with the right heart in him must have the sympathy of his readers, "The Land of Scott," wherein is framed at least half of all the romance of our youth. The final paper on "Hawthorne in the New World" is an exceedingly interesting and suggestive thing, which is reprinted in this volume from The North American Review, where it first appeared. Mr. Mabie declares of Hawthorne that "he shows almost no trace of the influence of other writers; in art, as in life, he stood aloof from his time." In this connection, too, he speaks of Hawthorne and Poe as forerunners of Henry James and Mrs. Wharton, whom another woman writer has lately accused of lack of Americanism. In Mr. Mabie's own province of the gracious the book fills its place excellently.

1904

A SPORTSMAN.

MY SPORTING HOLIDAYS. By Sir Henry Seton-Karr, C. M. G., M. P., Author of "The Call to Arms, 1900-1901." With Illustrations. Pp. xii.-367. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

Perhaps it is the intention of the author, expressed in the preface, to make the narrative "strictly veracious, if no more," that accounts for a paucity of incident in the opening chapter, "My First Stag—And Some Others," which is consequently rather dull. The second chapter, "The Island of Hitteren," is an improvement on the first, and afterward the writer, striking his gait, so to speak, becomes interesting.

Beginning in 1872, while yet an undergraduate at Oxford, with a vacation trip to the Island of Hitteren, on the coast of Norway, in quest of the red deer, the author acquired a passion for the pursuit of big game which, fired by the sight of a wapiti head in a London shop window, impels him, in 1877, to the Rocky Mountain divide. Of this excursion with a companion, Thomas Bate of Kelsterton, in North Wales, he says:

> From start to finish our four months' trip was a glorious kind of schoolboy picnic, one of those—alas, too few—episodes of one's life in which the realization fully came up to anticipation, and the pleasant flavor of which has never faded from my mind.

The field of that trip was the foothills of the Wyoming Rockies, along the course of the North Platte River. Herds of wapiti, antelope, blacktail deer, and buffalo still roamed the steppes; grizzlies were plentiful, and the redskins, for the time being, were untroublesome. The net results of the trip were thirty good wapiti heads, samples of antelope and blacktail deer, two buffalo heads, a bighorn ram, and a range grizzly. The latter, however, the author unblushingly confesses, was first brought to bay by a trap and killed after he had broken his teeth on the trap. The blacktail were killed chiefly for the venison, which the author pronounces the finest in the world. Buffalo hunting was rather tame sport.

> An old bull buffalo, after the first novelty of his pursuit had worn off, always appealed strongly to my compassion. The ferocity of his shaggy-fronted appearance was at first appalling, but in reality he was an impostore of the most transparent kind. A good horse could always run down a buffalo in a mile or so, and the animal was then at the rider's mercy.

The acme of sport was stalking the wapiti and the big-horn ram, whose mobility and cunning lent zest to the pursuit. Only one of the latter was secured on this trip, and that fell to the author's companion.

Sir Henry Seton-Karr made several subsequent trips to the Rockies, and became interested in cattle-raising in Wyoming and sheep-raising in Texas, which latter eventually carried him to the Panhandle district, where, of course, he combined sport with business. There is a latent vein of humor in the writer, which crops out at times unconsciously. For example, he tells us that "Sam Huston" "was the leading citizen and practical ruler of Texas when he went down to Washington in 1868 to arrange the terms of union and the nature of the new Texas Constitution with the President of the United States." In 1868 Sam Houston had been five years in his grave, and Texas had been a member of the Union for twenty-three years. But perhaps this is an unkind view of British humor, even when exhibited by a Member of Parliament. More becoming examples are to be found in the recital of an encounter with a skunk, and of the mischance by which an Irish disciple of Izaak Walton, in casting for salmon, hooked an Irish retriever, which gave him a splendid run through the streets of Ballyshannon.

A Three Days' Comedy.

THE WISDOM OF FOLLY. Being three exciting days in the otherwise peaceful life of a fluffy-minded lady. By Cosmo Hamilton. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co.

After laying aside this book one realises that its principal intention is the worthy one of amusing its readers, and since it is by our motives we should be judged rather than by our deeds, it would be unkind, perhaps, to condemn either Mr. Hamilton or his book, for it is not so unusual, after all, for our best intentions to miscarry.

The story concerns itself most intimately with the love affairs of a lady who, on the first day, is neither maid nor widow. Mrs. Dorothy Letitia Rose, although the object of the ardent affections of three elderly gentlemen, nevertheless mourns devoutly over the existence of an absent Mr. Rose, who persistently refuses to die. When the happy event does finally occur it is discovered that, by the late Mr. Rose's will, not one cent of his fortune can go to her unless she remarries within three days of its reading. With three willing suitors on hand one would have thought this an easy matter, but, unfortunately, the gracious Dorothy Letitia, in the days of her wifehood, had obliged each ardent suitor with a signed agreement that, in the event of the (then unlikely) demise of Mr. Rose she would not marry either of the other two suitors—which creates complications.

There is also another romance in the story—that of two young things who have theories about love and marriage.

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[illegible] have [illegible] their [illegible] to a new collection are "The Story of Little Jack Horner," pictured by Frank Adams, and "Christmas at the Zoo," illustrated by Harry B. Neilson, with verses by William Boole. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.) The volumes are in corresponding editions and with full-page colored illustrations facing descriptive verses. There is more in Jack Horner than former readers have ever known and his story fills one book.

The other volume gives the history in verse of "The Plum Pudding," "Pickles Elephant's Gift," and all sorts of Christmas affairs in which the animals take part.

"Betty Wales, Freshman," is by Margaret Warde, illustrated by Ben M. Nagel. (The Penn Publishing Company.) This is one of the thoroughly good girls' books of the season. Betty is a nice, happy, jolly little "freshman" and the girls she meets at college are many of them equally attractive in different ways. The book is filled with stories of the jolly times of college life, the manless hops, the spreads and college games, with girls who are not quite as nice as others, but who improve with college life, lots of natural fun and good times, all worth reading.

"The Basket Woman" is quite a different book from the ordinary run of these for the young people, with more of literature, perhaps, in its make-up, but also with much charm. It is written by Mary Austin, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.) There are different stories of life in the California desert, a strip of country which lies east of the Sierra Nevadas and south of the Yosemite. All the places mentioned can be found on the map. They are true stories, too, Mrs. Austin calls them, (for many of them were told her by the Basket Woman, and there are other reasons to be found by reading the book.) They are all stories of the life of the people, showing their customs and manners, even in that of Mahala Joe. Mahala means woman, for Joe, an Indian boy, was put into woman's clothes because he would not fight. It is one of the nobler stories of Indian life, for Joe had made a vow never to fight against his white foster brother, and to the end of his life he endured his disgrace and never told his vow.

"On a Lark to the Planets" is a sequel to that interesting book of last year, "The Wonderful Electric Elephant," by Frances Trego Montgomery, illustrated by Wilfred D. Elrod. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.) The same young people, Harry and Ione, the Prince and little Princess, take a trip to the skies, sail through the Milky Way, have chats with Venus, Mars, and Saturn; find little blond Cupids asleep in white flowers and brunettes in red ones, do all sorts of wonderful things, and see marvels not to be imagined outside the book.

A rather small book with a very interesting story is that of "The Adventures of Pinocchio," by C. Collodi, translated from the Italian by Walter S. Cramp, revised by Sara E. H. Lockwood, with original drawings by Charles Copeland, (Ginn & Co.) The story is continuous, and with so many makers should be worth while, as it really is. It is the history of a marionette who eventually becomes a boy. There are many text and interesting full-page pictures.

In 243 pages is told the story of "The White Crystals; Being an Account of the Adventures of Two Boys," by Howard R. Garis. Illustrations by Bertha Corson Day, (Little, Brown & Co.) Roger Anderson, the chief character of the book, a delicate boy, is packed off to a New York State farm with his mother's instructions to "Be very careful; clean your teeth every day and change your shoes every time you get your feet wet." The adventures Roger and his cousin Adrian have with wildcats, black bears, and last, and not least, bad men who are after the "white crystals"—salt which they have discovered on the farm—are not calculated to make happy an anxious mother, but they are interesting reading for other boys.

A charming story is "Ellen and Mr. Man," by Gouverneur Morris, with illustrations, (The Century Company, $1.25.) It is real literature and a boy's delightful story of his life. Whether it is a story for the little people or the older ones it is hard to tell, but neither can make a mistake in reading it.

History in a pleasant form is to be found in "Four American Indians: A Book for Young Americans," by Edson L. Whitney and Frances M. Perry, (American Book Company.) King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Osceola are the Indians, and the stories of their lives are told separately, with many pictures.

Another of Harriet A. Cheever's books is "Lou," (Dana Estes & Co., $2.25.) It is a volume of 292 pages of just such adventures as warm-hearted little girls like to read. Lou, the heroine, is described in the book as being "just a hearty, healthy

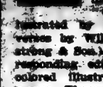

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Scott Macdonald, illustrated by Arthur Hughes, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.) This is a thin, square book, and similar collections of verse have been made before in much the same way. Older people find these poems by old-time writers fully as interesting as do the children. Isaac Watts's "Let dogs delight to bark and bite" is one of the classics; Ann Taylor tells of "A duck who had got such a habit of stuffing that all day long she was panting and puffing"; there is "I once had a dear little doll, dears," by Kingsley; "How doth the little busy bee," poems by Tennyson, &c.

Another Peary book is "Snowland Folk, Eskimos, Bears, Dogs, Musk Oxen, and Other Dwellers in the Frozen North," by Robert E. Peary, and "The Snow Baby," with engravings of photographs by Commander Peary and drawings by Albert Operti, (The Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.20.) There is beautiful typographical work in this book, which is on similar lines to that of "The Snow Baby," written by Mrs. Peary, and the "Children of the Arctic," written by the Snow Baby and her mother. The Snow Baby's part of this book tells of her Ah-Ni-Ghi-To-'s arctic bunnie which died.

A funny book for children is "As They Were and as They Should Have Been," drawn by Olga Morgan, (The Frederick A. Stokes Company.) It is made up of companion pictures showing the model children as the mammas and papas like to think of them, with the children as they really are. They are to be seen at church, at the photographers, feeding the chickens, with nurse, dressing and undressing, and they must be seen to be appreciated.

A pretty little set of books for the very little people is called "Dutton's Miniature Picture Books." The little volumes are 2½ inches by 2, three of them—"The Book of the Little J. D.'s," (Japanese dolls;) "The Book of the Mandarin Infants," and "The Book of the Fan." They are Oriental in design and with brightly colored illustrations. There is very little text, but they are among the prettiest little books of the season.

"Mammy's Li'l' Chillun," written and illustrated by Clara Andrews Williams, is one of the few books about the pickaninnies, (The Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.) It is written, the author says in the preface, to give an idea of the "big hearts under the little brown skins." Here is a verse:

I'se singin' a song to the Linda Lou,
To tote her I lubs her; indeed I do!
She sits in de window as sweet as a lamb,
An' I'se sho' she's sayin "I lubs you, too, Sam."

"The Book of the Dog," with fac similes of drawings in water color by Elizabeth F. Bensell, has stories and verses by Alice Calhoun, (The Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.) The illustrations are beautiful, full page, colored. Canines disport on the margins of the pages. There are Daniel Boone and Patrick Henry in the book, and dogs are pictured at the show, at their toilet, and there is to be seen the "Sad End of Arabella," which is the tragedy of a doll.

One of the most exciting of little girls' books is "Mistress Moppet," by Annie M. Barnes, illustrated by Margaret F. Winner, (The Penn Publishing Company.) It has 197 pages and tells the exciting adventures of a little girl among the pirates. Thedo, or little Miss Moppet, is the little girl who has always been interested in the pirates who are supposed, once upon a time, to have carried off her beautiful Aunt Theodosia. Thedo stays on the pirate's ships through a three months' cruise, is rescued at last, and saves one of the pirates, who is really another captive and Nurse Janet's son. Blackbeard himself appears in the story, which is wonderfully exciting for little girls.

In "The Picture Screen," by Emily Goldsmith Gerson, (George W. Jacobs,) a small girl sprains her ankle and becomes very lonesome staying at home. It is then that mamma begins to tell her stories from the pictures on a big screen. There are many of them and of all kinds filling the 253 pages of the book.

It is not always possible at Christmas time to get hold of Clement C. Moore's well-known "The Night Before Christmas." There is a nice little edition out in boards this year, the poem by itself, illustrated by Lizzie Lawson, (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents.) There is a picture of Santa Claus on the outside, and the text and text pictures are in brown.

"Baby Elton, Quarterback," by Leslie W. Quirk, (The Century Company,) is what all boys call a first-class book. They will not find a better story of the athletic college boy, one who is a thoroughly good sort, this year.

An interesting and unusual book is "A Transplanted Nursery," being the simple chronicle of a Summer sojourn in Brittany, told in letters home by Martha Kean, who illustrates it with photographs, (The Century Company, $1.50.) The title tells the story. Three little children are taken to spend a Summer in Brittany instead of going to the country in their own land. The letters are full of tales of homely interest concerning the children, the house life, and the people among whom they live. There are many pictures, and particularly enjoyable as showing real places and people as seen through the eyes of a private individual.

Literature Series" are "Little Paul," from Dickens's "Dombey and Son," and "Little Peter," from Capt. Marryat's "Peter Simple," (Dana Estes & Co., $1.) The books average 150 pages and are illustrated. Boys will be sorry to learn that "By Conduct and Courage: A Story of Nelson's Days," by G. A. Henty, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.20,) is the last of the well-known Henty books. Mr. Henty died in 1902, having written three new books, two of which were published last year. This one, the last, was completed by his son, Capt. C. G. Henty. The hero is the son of a musician, who dies in a little fishing village, leaving his son with but little money, and unknown. The boy grows up a fisher lad, but through study is later enabled to become an officer in the Royal Navy, has many exciting adventures, and eventually finds that he is the son of an English Baronet.

"Kristy's Queer Christmas," by Olive Thorne Miller, illustrated, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25,) contains a series of different stories. Kristy, the heroine of the book, is a little invalid detained over Christmas at her grandmother's. To celebrate the day she arranges the festivities. These consist in the evening of a party of grown people, who are received in the kitchen, sit around an open fire and eat doughnuts and cheese, and drink cider, while they tell stories. The book shows what these are, with grandmother telling the first, a Christmas experience of her own.

"Two Young Inventors" is by Alvah Milton Kerr, a one-time telegrapher and train dispatcher. (Lee & Shepard, $1.25.) The boys of the story are born inventors. They meet in a cyclone, and their adventures together are worthy of their meeting. The most exciting have to do with a flying boat which is to sail both on water and in air. Mr. Kerr has the practical experience which gives realism to the experiences of the boys. It is a wholesome story, and the boys obtain engineering positions eventually.

"Prince Henry's Sailor Boy" is translated from the German of Otto von Bruneck's sea story by Mary J. Safford, illustrations by George Alfred Bishop, (Henry Holt & Co.) Claus Erichsen, picked up by Prince Henry in the Baltic Sea, is placed in a training ship by the Prince, gets on to a man of war, journeys around the world, and of course eventually becomes a commissioned officer. "Wilby's Dan," by William Wallace Cook, has interesting poster pictures in green and blue by C. B. Falls, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.) It is the story of a boy with a convict father, miser grandfather, and invalid sister. After many temptations everything ends well.

Mrs. Sangster on Etiquette.

GOOD MANNERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS. A Practical Manual. By Margaret E. Sangster. New York: The Christian Herald.

This is a primer of manners designed to "make ladies and gentlemen" of us all. In her preface Mrs. Sangster describes it as being like Jack Horner's historic Christmas pie, and always yielding its plum to the reader who opens its covers. Certain things she overlooks; for instance, she leaves one sadly at sea as to the etiquette of card parties, dances, &c., because she says so many people are divided as to their places as amusements at all; neither does she speak authoritatively upon the question of wines at the table, &c., since she considers all alcoholic beverages as lying strictly within the domain of a reputable physician. Otherwise her field is as wide and varied as the most exacting student of manner could wish for.

Under table manners one learns that he should not make a noise while eating, that his chair should not be placed too close to the table, neither too far away; that he should not express a decided preference for any particular article of food unless requested to do so; that it is not elegant to tuck one's napkin under one's chin; that except in the case of very old ladies or gentlemen eating with one's knife is not to be tolerated, and many other important things. Passing on to the etiquette of children, one learns with actual relief that well-behaved children do not play with a guest's dress, hat, or purse; neither are they permitted to sit on a sofa beside a guest unless particularly invited by the guest to do so. Indeed, in most cases they are not permitted in the room with visitors at all.

A gentleman in society does not quarrel with other guests in a house, and it is not considered elegant to try to be witty, although a pleasing and sprightly conversation may be tolerated. Even en famille quarrels and squabbles should be avoided at the dinner table. Never ask personal questions in society, and in talking to a person look at him, but avoid staring. In church one should remember not to eat lozenges or peppermints, nor to fan violently and create a cold current on the back of one's neighbor's neck. Be attentive to old people in the house of God.

It is not etiquette for saleswomen to gossip behind the counter, nor for stenographers to lunch with their employers. Ladies should try to have their dresses fit well, and in traveling there are fastidious people who prefer to carry their own toilet articles rather than to use those designed for the general public.

The book is a stout volume, and these are only unassorted items taken from it at random. Mrs. Sangster has evidently taken great pains to embody all her maxims. For instance, on Page 28 she gives "Small Manners for Tea," and on Page 29 we have "Good Manners When All by Ourselves." There are chapters on "Morning and Evening Etiquette," and on "The Etiquette of the Visiting Card." She tells what is the proper time to use mouth wash and when to buy preserves; when to use the napkin ring and when not, when to use finger bowls and when not, and she also gives recipes for making jewelry and old lace, and a little resume of manners for all occasions.

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MORE ART BOOKS.

Ruskin and Some of the Painters Criticised—Mr. Murray's Water-Colors.

WE LEARN that the fifteenth volume of the Library Edition of "The Works of John Ruskin," edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn, (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., subscription issue,) will be ready for distribution between now and Christmas. The special feature of this volume, which contains "The Elements of Drawing," (1856-70,) "The Elements of Perspective," and "The Laws of Fesole," is a collection of hitherto unpublished material, and the continuation of the biographical exposition with which the book opens. It is possible that Volume XVI., which will include the lectures delivered from 1853-59, "The Political Economy of Art" and "The Two Paths," may appear before the new year. Mr. Cook's biographical labors and Mr. Wedderburn's editing of texts have already received distinctive praise in these columns.

In "A Book of Drawings," by A. B. Frost, presented in long folio form, the well-known writer of negro legends, Joel Chandler Harris, pays graceful tribute to Mr. Frost, whose pictorial interpretations of "Uncle Remus" have done good service. Mr. Harris, in the introductory, disclaims any deep knowledge of art, but what he has to say about the artist is well worth reading. Then follow a series of Frost drawings in full folio size, depicting the humors of sport and of country life among both rich and poor. Mr. Frost is a realistic humorist; he seizes the felicitous episode and then reproduces it in its actual environment, without exaggeration and without the abusive taint of desire to spoil a humorous scene by making it ridiculous.

"The Age of Innocence," with text and pictures by Walter Russell, (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., $2) is a delightful series of drawings of child faces in pen and pencil, with a running narrative which suggests Kenneth Grahame. The volume is dedicated to the younger Roosevelt children, with whom the artist has had many romps at Sagamore Hill.

Max Beerbohm, an Oxford man whose cartoons have long delighted the British public, has issued this year, through a New York publisher, a series of colored drawings in caricature something after the style of his "Caricatures of Twenty-five Gentlemen," published eight years ago. It is entitled "The Poet's Corner," (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Quarto. $1.50 net.) The principal feature in Beerbohm's work is that he not only has fun with the individual, but with the individual's most sacred and intimate attribute, episode, or aspiration. Some Americans may especially enjoy his "Walt Whitman," where we see the poet with arms outstretched and his body, rampant with patriotic fervor, vainly attempting to induce the American bird to screech. "Dante Gabriel Rossetti in His Garden" is a delightful grouping of certain pre-Raphaelites and others, each in an attitude which caricatures a favorite foible. In "Dante at Oxford" the Florentine, in "trecento" garb, is being interrogated by a modern college don, whom he regards with a troubled look of mingled scorn and pity. In "William Shakespeare: His Method of Work" we have the Avon bard passing on the manuscript of "Hamlet" to Lord Bacon. Beerbohm's spirit in art is what the humor of Thomas Love Peacock is in literature—it is the expression of an English gentleman's facetiae.

Collectors as well as art connoisseurs should welcome with no small degree of enthusiasm an excellent translation of Max Rooses's "Rubens," which is being published in a couple of superb quarto volumes bound in one-half morocco and illustrated with over 350 reproductions of the Flemish artist's works, including seventy full-page heliogravures and engraved fac similes in color, (Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company, $30 net.) Rubens, with his hazardous technique and fondness for corpulent models, no longer exalts the imagination as he once did, and it is doubtful whether a writer other than a Dutchman would nowadays attempt to do him justice, even of a poetic kind. But a Dutchman has performed the task, which, from his own account, must have been a labor of love—we hope, too, of just pecuniary gain. "Rubens," writes Rooses through his translator, "transformed our national school, and dominated it throughout a whole century; his influence extended far beyond his own time and his own country. From the moment of his appearance down to the present day he has remained a beacon, spreading his light far and wide; from generation to generation his creations have provided mankind with its noblest pleasures." This is written by a lover of the courtly and magnificent "Peter Paul," and all other lovers will certainly agree with the sentiment. The author is the curator of the Plantin-Moretus Museum of Antwerp, and perhaps the best judge of the work of artists who have lived north of the Alps. His text is, of course, unconvincing, but it is not flown in an explosive which, as fine as our knowledge does, may be eliminated in the future.

He (Mr. Murray) has only experienced the actual beauty which is to some extent visible to any one who can perceive beauty at all; he hints at something that lurks behind the visible beauty. In buildings and landscape he feels for the long story of all those human hopes and sufferings and high endeavors—a story heard in whispers and only by those who know that its voice is there. But throughout his work he has been inevitably confronted by the technical and mechanical difficulties of the reproduction. "An artist's work can never be reproduced, for some touch of personality is quite certain to vanish. Remarkable as are the results obtained by a "process" the very best method must lose something of the artist's delicacy, something of the gradation and undertone which to the artist himself were, perhaps, the true traveler's joy. Excellent as these reproductions are in nearly every case, I who have known the originals could take them as a text to show how vain is the attempt of every mechanism to imitate or compete against the ancient labor of the hand."

Among the subjects along the "Old Road" searched out by Mr. Murray for the purpose of picturing are "Dieppe, Fifteenth-Century Castle"; "Beauvais, East End of the Cathedral"; "Caen, Church of St. Jean"; "Amboise, the Castle"; "The Castle of Chénonceau"; "Toulouse, Cathedral of St. Etienne"; "Carcasonne, Cité," and these are followed by many others from San Remo" to the vale of the Fiesole—and the journey's end in Florence.

The two volumes on lace—"Lace: Its Origin and History," by Samuel L. Goldenberg, (Brentano's,) and "The Lace Book," by N. Hudson Moore, (Frederick A. Stokes Company)—are respectively designed and executed for the amateur and for the expert collector. Their prices are in accordance with their different schemes. Mr. Goldenberg's book presents the subject in a popular, attractive manner, and he opens his pages, which are deckel edged and rubricated, with a frontispiece portrait of Barbara Uttmann, (1516.) The half-tone reproductions are photographs of lace, showing the fabric against black backgrounds similar to commercial illustrations of the lace of commerce. Mr. Moore's book is a bird of altogether a different feather. As a piece of book making it is exceptionally fine. The pagination is elegant, a lace border designed by Charles E. Cartwright incloses the text, and there are decorations after Bodoni. The frontispiece is a tinted reproduction of Winterhalter's full-length portrait of "Queen Marie Amélie," in which is discovered the spouse of Louis Philippe arrayed in her famous lace dress. The text is illustrated with seventy engravings, each revealing the fabric against a tinted background so that its texture and design are as well emphasized as its general appearance and color. Mr. Moore's book is particularly strong in its history, and he lays special emphasis on the neglected fact that prior to the sixteenth century there were no artistic patterns for needle-point and pillow laces. Lace collecting is an expensive pastime, and the reader who does not realize this by a perusal of Mr. Goldenberg's pages will have the truth strikingly brought home to him should he attempt to pursue his subject with the aid of Mr. Moore.

A Volume of Sketches.

FAR FROM THE MADDENING CROWD. By Owen Seaman. Illustrated by Frank Reynolds. (New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.)

This posthumous work of the late Mr Carryl is, like all of his books, a lively tale. Indeed, almost every page has its pun, and for good people who like that style of writing this is just the style of book they will like. But aside from the many gymnastics Mr. Carryl has given in this book a story which, although possessing no unusual qualities, is nevertheless readable. A young bachelor, closely hugging his celibacy, built himself a spacious house a mile away from the nearest girl. But a mile, he discovered, possesses the elasticity of rubber, and can be stretched interminably or shortened correspondingly, according to—circumstances. On such flimsy basis is the story reared, but that mile and that girl prove too much for the young bachelor.

One feature of the book is a series of rules addressed to guests and hosts which might be followed with impunity. To guests:

First—Make clear the date of your departure, diplomatically but with promptitude. The most gracious host would fain be sure his note has not been misunderstood.

Second—Order the room assigned to you as if it were your own—or even more so. The servants have several other things to do.

Third—Rise when you are called. Time waits for no man, and there is less reason why a hot oven should.

Fourth—If you don't see what you want ask for it, for nothing flatters more the vanity of a host. But first be sure he has it in the house.

Fifth—Laugh unaffectedly at his jokes. He does not tell them for the pleasure of perceiving that you have heard them before.

Sixth—Praise the cooking while the waitress is in the room. Compared to her Marconi is a novice in the transmission of news, and every cook is a friend worth having.

Seventh—Always allege that you have never slept better in your life. Your host did not stuff the pillows, nor is he accountable for your conscience.

Eighth—Tip the servants liberally. If necessary, remember that you did not have to pay for your room.

Ninth—Do not fall, before leaving, to remark upon the beauty of the surroundings. They may be the most odious in the world, but your host would not be living there if he thought so.

Tenth—Write a civil note to say you enjoyed yourself, even if that was all you did enjoy.

To hosts:

First—Meet your guest at the station. It is charity, not hospitality, that begins at home.

Second—Don't force second helpings upon him. It is easier to propose food than to dispose of it.

Third—Don't discuss the shortcomings of your neighbors. It was probably to escape neighbors that he accepted your invitation.

Fourth—Don't dispose of every moment of his time before he arrives. Too many visits resemble three days in Rome on a Cook ticket.

Fifth—Beware of showing him collections of photographs of your relations. It is an attack on an unarmed man.

Sixth—Talk less than you listen. He does his listening at home.

Seventh—Remember you invited him. Blame yourself if a visit which augurs well at the beginning bores badly at the end.

Eighth—Don't make excuses. He can see without a magnifying glass, and you won't have time to get them all in anyhow.

Ninth—Make it as easy for him to go as it was for him to come. Fly paper is not hospitality.

Tenth—Ask him to come again. It is a perfectly safe risk so long as you don't put it in writing.

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NEW EDITIONS.

Some Old Standard Favorites in Artistic, Bookish Garb.

THE French invention and the English perfecting of a thin, almost opaque paper has enabled publishers to issue long classical novels in little 16mo volumes, often reaching 1,500 pages, but never more than one inch in thickness. What for years have been known as the "Dent Classics" have been offered through this medium. On account of the foregoing features, together with an unusually attractive letter-press, suggestive decorations, and pliable leather covers, the little volumes so issued have become popular in this country. These characteristics in bookmaking are now being carried out by American publishers, Thomas Nelson & Sons, who in their New Century Library are publishing an attractive series of standard works, the most recent additions to which are Lever's "Tom Burke," Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," Kingsley's "Hypatia," and Charlotte Brontë's "Villette," all with newly designed and rubricated title pages and with photogravure portraits as frontispieces.

The first four volumes of a fifteen-volume edition of the complete works of Charles Dudley Warner have come to us in time for the holidays, (Hartford: The American Publishing Company, $2 net each.) They are designated as follows: I., "My Summer in a Garden," "Backlog Studies," "Baddeck"; II., "Saunterings"; III., "My Winter on the Nile," with four photogravure illustrations; IV., "In the Levant." Each volume contains a frontispiece portrait showing the author as he appeared at the time the book was written. The issue, which is called the Backlog Edition, is printed from an excellent font of type, and is bound in library form with paper labels. The fifteenth volume will conclude with a biographical sketch by Thomas R. Lounsbury, who also edits the entire work. Among the artists whose plates will be a distinct pictorial feature of the books are Peter Newell, Dan Beard, C. Dana Gibson, Louise Rogers, C. D. Weldon, Frank J. Merrill, and C. Allan Gilbert. The full meaning of this edition will be understood when it is said that the publishers are apparently making every effort to have it fully illustrative and suggestive of the author's high position in American letters.

Maxfield Parrish, who by means of clever mechanical devices in photography, model-grouping, filling, and blow-pipe brushes has achieved a position as an illustrator which may well be envied by his fellow-artists from the financial point of view, has presented a series of pictures for an elegant new letter-press of Eugene Field's "Poems of Childhood," (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50.) Mr. Parrish's art and ingenuity, being mysterious in execution as well as in recorded expression, readily lend themselves to the poetic fancies of Field, and vastly help to produce a most beautiful and attractive book in an entirely new field of art-mechanics.

Gilbert James has made a number of mezzotints, which, owing to a new process of plate application, he calls photogravures, and with the first of these he has illustrated the FitzGerald version of the quatrains of Omar Khayyám, together with the translator's sketch of the Persian astronomer-poet's life. The pictures are well made and thoroughly appropriate in figures and environment. The text is printed from large type on a very illusive quality of imitation Japan vellum. The book is bound in a simple yet artistic manner with designed covers. Taken altogether, it is the finest example of cheap art that appears this season, and even a book fancier would casually glance at it and marvel at its low price. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

Mrs. Jameson's well-known and valuable collection of "Shakespeare's Heroines," which with its tireless delving into historical origins, its thoroughly human characterizations, and its brilliant and striking analyses has stood the test of time, we have now in an illustrated edition with six colored plates and several half tones by W. Paget. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.) Mrs. Jameson's criticism from the dramatic point of view may be more or less obsolete, but she has added data to the lives and characters of the poet's women which fix them in the mind with all their exuberant attributes—real and imagined—as nothing else can. No student of Shakespeare, from the aesthetical point of view, can afford to pass her by, and the new edition of her "Heroines" is the most attractive form in which to procure and work this up to have so far seen.

A book of superlatively fine workmanship has come from the press of the Lakeside Publication Company. This book, through the ignorance of the binder, just escapes being a masterpiece of typography. It includes the "Poems and Sonnets of Shakespeare," with an introduction by Edward Dowden. Colored portraits of the poet, patron, the Earl of Southampton, form the title pages. The type, a delightful modification of modern Italian full-faced, is used with great care on an excellent quality of Arnold & Foster unbleached hand-made paper, and the rubricated initial letters are designed by W. B. Macdougall. The volume is covered with a seventeenth century vellum binding with turned edges, and stamped in gold. So far so good. But it is without reason that the binder should have put machine work on the covers, and, with a curious ignorance of the originals he was trying to imitate, snipped off the ends of the ribbons which are supposed to hold the covers together and keep them from warping. Thus, although the "ties" appear through the covers at one place, they are utterly useless, and the fragments that remain are not even ornamental. The sense of the Dowden text will be familiar to those who have read the Dublin professor's monographs on "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," "The Passionate Pilgrim," "The Phoenix and the Turtle," and "The Sonnets," which may be found in abbreviated form in one of the Shakespeare primers edited by John Richard Green, and published in this country by D. Appleton & Co.

Modern Jerusalem.

INNER JERUSALEM. By A. Goodrich-Freer. With illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 388. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Before the author of "Inner Jerusalem" went to the Holy City some one said: "Do tell people what they want to know. Never mind where Absalom's tomb isn't." You may ignore the sacred influences which pervade Jerusalem and yet there are many vital questions which await an answer. "Is the climate good? What does it cost to live there? Would it be a fitting place to take your children? What do you eat?" It is a matter of surprise to discover that it is a lady who writes this most entertaining of books, for the sex of the writer remains almost concealed until, at the conclusion, she tells of her presence at a Moslem marriage in Jerusalem, where she had the privilege of aiding the bride in her toilet.

Life in Jerusalem, the author informs readers, is one of anomalies and anachronisms. The street Arab speaks three or four languages. Apart from the tourists who are representatives of half of the nations of the world, there are Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians. As to the converts, if we understand Miss Freer they have no positive religion. The streets of Jerusalem are unspeakably "filthy." You can buy anything you want in the city. There are even French dressmakers who will follow out the latest Parisian fashion. Water is scarce and mainly derived from cisterns. The rainfall averages only thirty or forty inches. There is a trade in good water which comes from the village of Ain Karim, some three miles distant from Jerusalem. There is a most unpleasant wind, the sirocco, which is fatal to vegetation, "exhausting to the nerves, irritating to the temper, parching the skin, and ruinous to the hair and complexion." The dews are heavy. Jerusalem has its special diseases, but the cure is found in quinine. The insect pests are the mosquitos and most particularly the sand flies. You may keep out the mosquito, but the sand fly is at home everywhere. Clothing affords no protection. Flies are overabundant. Winter is more pleasant than Summer. Sometimes of a Winter evening a fire is necessary. After all it is a land of perpetual sunshine, the mean annual temperature being 63 degrees. The elevation of Jerusalem is 2,000 feet above the sea.

With all its sacredness Jerusalem is described as a "topsy-turvy land." In a holy place the native takes off his shoes and wears his hat. The men sport petticoats and the women expose their legs, while hiding their faces. Carpets are hung on the walls and pictures on the ceiling. There is no apparent gratitude, for in Arabic there is no word the equivalent of "Thank you." Living is cheap. A good cook can be had by the month for $4. Mutton is worth from 5 to 10 cents a pound; chickens, about 25 cents a pair. Fruit is plentiful and reasonable. Considering the economy of living, the author expresses her surprise that so few Englishfolk live in Jerusalem, "their number being insignificant when compared with the American contingent." The population of the city is put down at 60,000, of which 40,000 are Jews. What is apparently to be admired in Miss Freer is the fair and square way in which she treats of the many religious sects in the Holy City. As one in Jerusalem is concerned, the statute commandments should be borne in mind. It is:

"All forms of religion are and shall be freely professed in my kingdom, and the subject of any religion shall be blessed in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall he in any way answered on this account."

This was issued after the close of the Crusades, and has been loosely construed ever since, at least, in Jerusalem. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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A SUCCINCT story of the making of ten of the great railroad systems of the country is told in this volume. To the creation of the first of the Trans-Continental railroads, the Union Pacific, a chapter is devoted, and the struggles and ultimate triumph of its builders, is therefore told in very much condensed form, for it would take a whole volume at least to tell that story with all its romance, both in a business and political way. Of all the stories of the creation of railroad systems that which tells of the development of the "Hill lines" is perhaps the most romantic and comes nearest to warranting the title selected for the volume.

Canada gave James J. Hill to the United States, and in spite of the Northern Securities litigation the Northwest and the Orient will always call him blessed for what he has done for them. Mr. Hill came as a sort of exchange for Sir William Van Horne, now Canada's great railroad developer and leader, and Mr. Spearman says:

> The expatriated American has been led for distinguished services before a grateful sovereign to kneel and arise a knight of the realm. Mr. Hill's sovereign, the State of Minnesota, has periodically led her greatest son out as a public culprit, with a rope around his neck, to do penance for his services in helping, more than any other one man, living or dead, to make her all she is in wealth and development to-day.

When still a steamboat man Mr. Hill got together $100,000. With this he enlisted other capital, going to Canada for the purpose, until he had $500,000, with which he purchased the bankrupt St. Paul and Pacific Road. The Bank of Montreal had faith in "Jim" Hill, and it was rewarded, for from that "Jim Crow" railroad there developed the Great Northern system with its rails spreading across Dakota and Montana and opening on Puget Sound, a road that has never from the first year of its operation failed to pay dividends, and that earned money enough to enable the Hill interests to purchase the Burlington system and become dominant in the still greater Northern Pacific. His Great Northern Road was built without Government assistance, the first of the Trans-Continental systems that was so built, and there was never a receiver for "Hill's folly," as the road that had been built without the aid of a dollar of public money or an acre of public land grant was so often called.

The construction opened up the great timber belts of the vast Northwest at a time when the timber lands of the extreme Northern States were beginning to show a diminished production. It opened up new wheat and new cattle grazing countries, and so found plenty of freight to be moved East. But it had no passenger traffic, and no west-bound freight movement, and the worst thing a railroad has to confront is the dragging of empty cars over its rails. To obviate that necessity Mr. Hill set out to find freight, and he got it. He sent men to China and Japan, found what those countries were buying and what they needed, and what they paid to get them to that country. Then came in his strategy. He got possession of the Burlington, with its arms reaching to the corn belt, the packing houses of the world, the steel and iron industries, and the cotton-growing country, through its connections at Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and that met the Northern Pacific away up in the wilds of Montana, at Billings. That secured, he had the markets of the Far East open to him when he had built, as he did, a fleet of the fastest freight boats that crossed the Pacific Ocean. How he got trade Mr. Spearman gives this as an example:

> Distinguished Japanese guests of Mr. Hill's in 1896, building new roads in Japan, were not allowed to leave for Europe to place their orders for Belgian or English rails until, after dinner, they had had a little talk with him about it. As they were to spend a day or two in his company, he asked if he might see what could be done on American rails. So considerate a host could hardly be denied, and Mr. Hill cabled friends in London for the best quotations on Antwerp and Middleboro rails and the best charters to Yokohama. He found the foreign rails could be delivered there at about $29 a ton. He telegraphed Chicago and told the steel men that if they would make a price of $18.50 on American rails the Great Northern would lay them in Yokohama for $8 a ton. The Chicago men made the price, and Mr. Hill's railways and steamships landed in Yokohama 15,000 tons of Chicago rails, the first American steel rails ever sold in Japan.

There was about the same sort of experience with cotton, both in the bulk and manufactured, and with steel products and corn. In fact, Mr. Spearman says that "Mr. Hill now carries nails and wire in great quantities from Lake Erie to Hongkong for 45 cents a hundred pounds. A city man can hardly get a keg of nails from a downtown ship to his suburban home for less than Mr. Hill carries a cargo 10,000 miles across a continent and an ocean, 10,000 miles." Yet he makes it pay through the one absolute requisite of absolutely and invariably permanent rates. That is the secret of his successful strategy in building up an entirely new trade for a line of rails for which there seemed no immediate need and no immediate business. He carries produce and manufactures direct from the producer to the consumer with but one rehandling, and that mechanical, at Puget Sound, where the transfer is made from rail to boat.

Mr. Hill is the last of our "great railroad pioneers" because there is no more territory left to be developed of similar value. The webs of rails have covered all else.

Another story of strategy he tells is that of the entrance of the Gould system into Pittsburg in spite of the opposition of the great Pennsylvania system. It all came about through the securing of a charter for a trolley railroad bridge across the Monongahela River into the City of Pittsburg. That charter was secured through the resuscitation of an old one that had long lain dormant in the closing hours of the Fifty-sixth Congress, without the knowledge of what it meant by either the Pittsburg Congressman who introduced it "by request" in the House or the Pennsylvania Senator who gave it the same reincarnation in the Senate. A single objection on the part of any tired-out member of either body would have killed it. But in the rush and excitement of the closing hours it went through, and George Gould and the Wabash people, after President McKinley had signed the little joker, got with this bit of paper a right for which they would willingly have paid millions. It took them millions of dollars to get into the city later on, for the Pennsylvania with all its power fought to the last minute, and had all the authorities of the State and city with them until on a fortunate moment for the Gould people there came that freight congestion of the railroad terminals in Pittsburg that tied up everything so tightly in 1902 that it took all the brains and personal efforts of the managers of the Pennsylvania system, from President Cassatt down, weeks to clear the yards and make through traffic possible again. That trouble opened the eyes of the people of Pittsburg, and the right to enter the city was granted the Wabash management. Meantime Gould had bought the almost bankrupt Wheeling and Lake Erie Road that had been in the market for a long time at a price he would have been forced to pay for a trunk line system. It was thoroughly rebuilt, the necessary extensions made at a cost of unknown millions, for money was poured out like water to get the line from Toledo to Pittsburg on what Mr. Spearman believes to be one of the most remarkable pieces of railroad building in the world.

The volume opens with the story of the growth of the Vanderbilt lines from Commodore Vanderbilt's humble beginnings as a ferryman and steamboat Captain until his descendants now own or control a system that "caters to more than one-half the whole population of the United States; certainly the people within their territory are the active half of the country." And in connection with the consolidation of a "streak of rust on the ground"—and they bought a good many of them—into a great railroad system the author emphasizes the value to the whole people of the up-to-date management that brings poor and weak short lines under one general management. "Their beginning goes back to the New York Central Railroad, seventeen miles long in 1831; but the most advanced anti-monopoly champion of 1904 could hardly stand for separate lines of railroads in Kansas, much less in New York State, seventeen miles long."

Other chapters treat of the growth and development of the Pennsylvania system—"the most perfect railroad in the world"—of the Harriman lines, of the Rock Island, the Burlington, the Alton, the Atchison, and the Wabash, and of the original opening up of the Middle Northwest by the building of the "Granger" lines—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern systems—which opened up the wheat, flour, timber, copper, and iron producing sections to the great world that was eagerly waiting for those commodities.

*THE STRATEGY OF GREAT RAILROADS. By Frank H. Spearman. With Maps. 12mo. Pp. 287. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

New Putnam Books.

An illustrated juvenile book by Anna Fuller is on the G. P. Putnam's Spring announcement list. This will be called "A Bookful of Girls," and will tell of the experience of a group of American girls of the school-girl age. It is believed that the book will appeal to the old as well as to the young.

The same firm has sent to the composing room the manuscript of Laurence Hutton's reminiscences, which were prepared during the last months of Mr. Hutton's life. The title page will read "Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton, by Isabel Moore." Mrs. Moore spent several days each week during the past Winter in Princeton, going over with Mr. Hutton his collection of souvenirs and mementos collected during his literary life. The volume will be illustrated with portraits and fac similes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

MEMOIRS OF THE AMERICAN WAR. By Major Gen. Hearts. Reprinted from the original edition of 1788. Introduction and notes by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. New York: The A. Wessels Company. $2.50 net.

THE TRIUMPHANT LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By J. Martin Miller. Illustrated. 8vo. Chicago: The Monarch Book Company.

THE AMERICANS. By Hugo Munsterberg. Translated by Edwin B. Holt. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.50 net.

THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. By Ida M. Tarbell. 8vo. Two volumes. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $5 net.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of Islands and Their People, &c. Translated from originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair. Volume XX., 1621-24. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

THE LIFE OF EDNA LYALL, (Ada Ellen Bayly.) By J. M. Escott. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

THREE GENERATIONS OF FASCINATING WOMEN, and Other Sketches from Family History. By Lady Russell. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.50.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF HENRY PARRY LIDDON. By John Octavius Johnston. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S OWN STORY. "My Fifteen Lost Years." By Florence Elizabeth Maybrick. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.20 net.

A GROUP OF GREAT LAWYERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. By Peyton F. Miller. Illustrated. 12mo. Privately printed.

Essays and General Literature.

THE SHU KING; or, The Chinese Historical Classic. Being an Authentic Record of the Religion, Philosophy, Customs, and Government of the Chinese from the Earliest Times. Translated from the ancient text. With a commentary, by Walter Gorn Old. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY. By Arthur Crane. 12mo. San Francisco, Cal.: Published by the author.

CAUCASIAN LEGENDS. Translated from the Russian of a Goulbet. By Sergei de Wesselitsky-Bojtarovitch. 12mo. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.

LITERARY GEOGRAPHY. By William Sharp. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

Music, Poetry, Drama and Art.

THE LOVE POEMS OF BYRON. The Lover's Library. Edited by Frederick Chapman. Size 5¼ by 3 inches. New York: John Lane. 50 cents net.

THE OXFORD HISTORY OF MUSIC. Volume V.—The Viennese Period. By W. H. Hadow. 8vo. Oxford and New York: The Clarendon Press. $3.

THE TEMPLE OF ART. A Plea for the Higher Realization of the Artistic Vocation. By Ernest Newland Smith. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20 net.

THE POEMS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. In six volumes. Volume V. 12 mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

VERROCCHIO. By Maud Cruttwell. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R. A. By A. E. Fletcher. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE STORY OF THE VIOLIN. By Paul Stoeving. The Music Story Series. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

MEDIAEVTL ART. From the Peace of the Church to the Eve of the Renaissance, 312-1350. By W. R. Lethaby. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

EARLY ITALIAN POETS. From Ciullo d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri (1000-1200-1300.) In the original metre, together with Dante's Vita Nuova. Translated by D. G. Rossetti. Caxton Series. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE JOURNAL TO STELLA. Together with other writings relating to Stella and Vanessa. By Johnathan Swift. Caxton edition. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Nature, Travel, and Description.

BIRDS BY LAND AND SEA. The Record of a Year's Work with Field Glass and Camera. By John Maclair Boraston. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: John Lane. $3 net.

INDIA. By Col. Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich. Maps and diagrams. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF IRISH HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY, Mainly of the seventeenth century. By C. Litton Falkiner. Maps. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7 net.

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ELEMENTS OF YACHT DESIGN. By Norman L. Skene, S. B. 8vo. New York: The Rudder Publishing Company.

THE HEART OF A CONTINENT. A Narrative of Travels in Manchuria Across the Gobi Desert, Through the Himalayas, the Pamirs, and Hunza. 1896-94. By Col. Francis E. Younghusband. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

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Fiction.

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Juvenile.

A LETTER TO THE LITTLE. From Santa Claus. By W. R. Wright. Boxed. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 50 cents.

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Miscellaneous.

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THE MEASURE OF A MAN. By Charles Brodie Patterson. 12mo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20. net.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1904. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

MODERN METHODS OF CHARITY. An Account of the Systems of Relief, Public and Private, in the Principal Countries Having Modern Methods. By Charles Richmond Henderson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50 net.

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HOW TO KNOW THE STARRY HEAVENS. An Invitation to the Study of Suns and Worlds. By Edward Irving. With charts, colored plates, &c. 12mo. New York: The F. A. Stokes Company. $2.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

THE DISRAELI CENTENARY.

It might seem disrespectfully paradoxical, on the eve of the centenary of Lord Beaconsfield, to assert that had he not loved a peacock waistcoat he would never have shone in literature. Yet it need imply no lack of appreciation of Disraeli's genius. It is a fact that iridescence, both in coloring and in expression, pleased him. This was no surface trait, that sprung from so strong a nature. The texture of his fiction, shot with glitters of invective, tintings of irony, shiftings of humorous pathos, a kind of wild blazonry of proselytising fervor, is woven at the requirement of a spirit born proud and expressive. It was a spirit practical in its intents, however spectacular in its efforts and effect. Lord Beaconsfield was the Western exponent of aristocratic Jewry, the representative of its attributes—religious, romantic, philosophic, mystical, intellectual—uniting and arrogating its brilliant qualities with native persistence and conservatism. It was his mission to show that, amid all persecutions, "the Jew remains, as determined, as expert, as persevering, as full of resource and resolution as ever."

Resourceful he surely was. The problem which nearly baffled him was how to impress successfully the qualities of his Hebraic genius upon the beef-witted members of Peel's and Gladstone's Parliaments. They were liberal and progressive, but of a sort, he thought, to subvert the monarchy to an oligarchy, and to betray the people and the Church. His Jewish sense of institutional reverence and direction revolted at the change, and he spent his political life in the attempt to regain and conserve the splendors of "an England governed by traditionary influences." But it was difficult to get himself understood. When he delivered his maiden speech in Parliament in 1837 they failed to heed him, regarded rather his dandified green-slashed costume, and derisively shouted him down. During his long career, culminating in the Prime Ministry, Disraeli never wholly freed himself of a certain strangeness to parliamentary procedure, nor could friend or foe ever quite make him out. Hence his frequent resort for his propaganda to the hospitable and more expressive forms of literature.

His political ideas became pronouncedly effective when they issued, garbed resplendent as his fabled breeches, in the pages of "Sybil," "Coningsby," and "Tancred." Disraeli's "Vivian Grey," a crude, immature production, had revealed his powers ten years before his unfortunate entrance into Parliament. Between then and the publication of his trilogy in 1845 he had made numerous successful excursions into pure literature, each of a brilliant and demonstrative nature—notably "Contarini Fleming," "The Rise of Iskander," "Count Alarcos," the "Revolutionary Epick," and "Henrietta Temple." In these he appeared wholly as a literary artist—that is with no secondary political motive. "Henrietta Temple" and "Contarini Fleming" may be accounted the most satisfactory of these performances. The first is the record of the development of a [illegible] scheme "wrought up [illegible] while "Henrietta Temple" is a highly wrought love story. In essay in all Disraeli's fiction, is our connecting tendency—an Oriental love of old splendors.

But Beaconsfield lives in literature largely because of his political propaganda and his vindication of his race. "Sybil" is chiefly devoted to what the author calls "an accurate and never-exaggerated picture of a remarkable period in our social history." It is an admirably disguised pamphlet on the effects of trades-unions in Sheffield. In both "Coningsby" and "Sybil," of which one aims at improving the state of the monarchy while the other sets forth the condition of the Church, was caught up and preserved the spirit of the dying Young England Party, which is said still to influence the politics of England. But in "Tancred," "Coningsby," and "Sybil" are especially to be sought those magnificent passages in honor of the Jewish race, summed up elsewhere with eloquence and conciseness in a valuable chapter of Disraeli's "Life of Lord George Bentinck." And in all of his novels breathes the spirit of the Hebrew statesman, sighing in an English court for the pearls and peacocks of Solomon. The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Disraeli will be celebrated next Wednesday, Dec. 21. Our own contribution to this celebration, one both modest and fitting, is the article by Mr. T. C. Evans in review of Walter Sichel's biography of Lord Beaconsfield, which we publish conspicuously this week.

CAN WAR BE PREVENTED

This practically is the question raised and discussed by the Hon. John W. Foster in a little volume on "Arbitration and The Hague Court." It is worth noting at the outset that the author is in no sense a "dreamer," a "theorist," or a "crank," which are the easy epithets with which it is tempting for practical men to dismiss those who urge upon them the consideration of novel and difficult questions. Mr. Foster is a trained and trusted diplomatist of marked ability, with a longer and more varied and more creditable diplomatic career than any other living American. During the past thirty years he has been Minister to Mexico, Spain, and Russia; Secretary of State, plenipotentiary for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, member of the Anglo-Canadian Commission, a special envoy to Russia and to Spain, and—a striking evidence of the confidence he excites—he was invited by the Emperor of China to aid in the negotiation of the treaty with Japan. In discussing the question of the prevention of war, therefore, Mr. Foster speaks with the authority of an expert, with ample information, and with the voice of authority.

The entire prevention of war is held by Mr. Foster to be an ideal worthy to be entertained by sensible and practical men. He believes that much solid progress has been made in that direction, and that more is feasible. He thinks that we have arrived at the stage where peace is the normal state of the nations, and where the disturbance of the peace encounters greater difficulties and entails heavier responsibilities than ever before. He regards The Hague Arbitration Convention and The Hague Court as a considerable and valuable contribution toward the prevention of war, and he is confident that the system established thereby can be strengthened, perfected, and extended gradually with constantly increasing advantage for the cause of peace. The system is now imperfect in limiting too narrowly the subjects of dispute that can be referred to it. The Washington Conference on International Arbitration held last January, [illegible] all differences which [illegible] may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation, and a treaty has been concluded to this effect between Argentina and Chile, with the exception of questions involving their independence, while the Netherlands and Denmark have made a treaty submitting all mutual differences without any exception. It is usually objected to a proposition so comprehensive as this that there are certain questions involving territorial integrity, national honor, the vital interests which cannot be arbitrated. But Mr. Foster points out that since the war of 1812 the United States and Great Britain have submitted all other sorts many matters of dispute to arbitration, and these have distinctly involved all those matters usually regarded as beyond the scope of practical arbitration.

As a means of preventing hasty or needless war, when nations are not ready to resort to final arbitration, Mr. Foster urges with much force the creation of a special commission of, say, six jurists or other trusted citizens, three from each Government, whose duty it shall be carefully to examine the facts submitted by each side, and make such suggestions as they may be able to agree upon for the preservation of peace. This would by no means be a sure preventive of armed conflict, but it would tend directly and strongly in that sense. It would enforce a certain delay upon the Governments of the countries involved; it would at least be an admission that a peaceful settlement was neither impossible nor undesirable; the period of delay would give time for popular passions to cool, and it is popular passions much more than the wishes of the Governments that tend to bring on war.

Mr. Foster's informing little volume has been prepared at the request of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, and its large circulation will certainly be helpful to the noble cause for which it is written.

Herford's Persian Kitten.

One of the most agreeable of our Christmas visitors is a Persian kitten of most attractive personality. It is introduced by Oliver Herford, and its views of life, which are rational, are set forth in quatrains of the form employed by Edward FitzGerald in his version of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam. Mr. Herford, who is a draughtsman of unique skill as well as a poet with a style of his own, and a student of human nature with a broad knowledge of cats, illustrates the verses with some lifelike pictures. The kitten itself, in many moods, the birds and mice and goldfish in which it is interested, the looking glass which bewilders, the toothsome sole which tempts it, the fox terrier which incurs its scorn, the large, forlorn tomcat which teaches it philosophy, are all admirably portrayed. "The Rubáiyát of a Persian Kitten" is published by the Scribners, ($1.) The stanzas are coherent and their philosophy unassailable; as, for instance:

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
The backyard fence and heard great argument.
About it, and about, yet evermore
Came out with fewer fur than in I went.

New Agricultural Magazine.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for publication a third magazine to be issued on similar lines as The World's Work and Country Life in America. It will be entitled The Garden Magazine, and will relate the things done each month in reference to gardening, and will be sent to subscribers two weeks before the first of the month. The illustrations will be printed on coated paper. The first number for February will appear Jan. 14. The initial reading page consists of an article entitled "The Five Most Important Things." Another article is "How to Get Early Vegetables." Some of the contributors are Frank H. Presby, who writes "From Dining Room to Tropics"; Julian Burroughs, Edith Loring Fullerton, whose subject is "How to Plan the Home Vegetable Garden"; C. E. Hume writes on "Strawberries under Glass," Florence Beckwith gives an account of "A Wild Garden in a Small City Yard," and F. A. Waugh "All the Foxgloves Worth Cultivating."

A Story of Shakespeare.

"Shakespeare's Missing Years," shortly to be published by the Dryden Press of 1,204 Broadway, Manhattan, is the work of John Ernest McCann, who calls himself the editor. It purports to be the story of the life of Shakespeare told by a boon companion, Horatio Brimmer, a player.

CALENDARS.

Calendars of this season are remarkable for their freshness, their ideas, and their general usefulness and ornamentation, which, in many cases, go far beyond the twelve months through which they are supposed to be worthy of preservation. The gaudy, meaningless and purely fanciful calendar is conspicuous by its absence. Nearly all have their raison d'être not confined to a tablet of dates—in art, literature, and a perpetuated usefulness.

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Some of the old favorites of E. P. Dutton & Co. are republished this year with tablets for 1905, but there are also many new designs in those brilliant colors and exact registering in which Bavarian printers have long stood pre-eminent; moreover, those artistic and attractively bookish calendars make their appearance with literary appendages as formerly. All these calendars range from the most luxurious tablets, revealing a very high idea of art application to the most simple yet appropriate Christmas booklet and card.

Among the block calendars which the Duttons have found it necessary to republish, owing to their popularity last season, are the "Phillips Brooks" and the "Robert Louis Stevenson" calendars, (each 50 cents.) Portraits of both preacher and writer gaze out from a large background of oak leaves. The blocks contain appropriate extracts from their writings for every day in the year. A new calendar of Bavarian workmanship is "Friendship," ($1.25,) which consists of twelve rubricated boards, with embossed cover, hung from silk cords. Each board has a quotation defining the title according to various poets. "The Corn Calendar for 1905" is a series of boards in color designed and painted by Louise Quarles Bonte and George Willard Bonte; the pictures, which are grotesquely humorous, are accompanied with negro sayings appropriate to the seasons. Other new Dutton calendars may be briefly designated as follows:

"Gems from the Poets," being six pages of floral designs with verse selections, ($1.50;) "The Beatitudes," consisting of three large leaves, full colors, decorated with Fra Angelica angels and cherubim, printing after the manner of illuminated missal, (75 cents;) "Fair Thoughts and Happy Hours," in book form with selections from Shakespeare; "Fra Angelica," being six boards of the most appropriate angels, (75 cents;) thirteen pages comprise "Stray Leaves from Favorite Authors," with quotations, and beautifully printed in red, blue, and gold, ($1;) the "Forget Me Not" calendar consists of twelve printed pages, ($1.50;) "Wise Sayings," six pages of old proverbs in large illuminated letters, accompanied with pictures and a hanging tablet with dates, (75 cents;) "Ye Olde Time Year," twelve pages of old proverbs, with accompanying illustrations, and a special feature of which are the large black figures of dates; and finally comes the "Church Calendar," being a fine display, on twelve pages, of days indicated in ecclesiastical colors, ($1.50.) Each of these calendars is to be had in a box. In envelopes, simply but artistically decorated and ready to receive the address of the future recipient, are a number of colored booklets and cards with legends which convey the compliments of the season: "Upward," (50 cents;) "The Quality of Mercy," (35 cents;) "Daily Duty," (35 cents;) "Strength Sufficient," (35 cents;) "How Wonderful," (35 cents;) "The Eloquent Pickwick," (35 cents,) &c.

The most sumptuous as well as the most artistic of the calendars published this year by the Frederick A. Stokes Company is entitled "Zuyder Zee." It consists of five long tipple boards, 14 inches by 28, depicting Dutch scenes and figures, from the brush of Anita Le Roy. The coloring is most excellent, being in subdued tones of red, greens, grays, and yellows. Each board is a work of art in itself, and the five form a series of Dutch pictures which will be well worth preserving and framing even after 1905 has long run out.

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The Stokeses are particularly strong in the comic colored calendar this year. There is the "Buster Brown," being a series of four pictures by R. F. Outcault, each accompanied with a humorous and human poster, printed, signed, and stuck up by the indomitable Buster. Each picture shows the hero, Tige, and a little girl in scenes and clothing to correspond with the seasons—Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. Next comes a "Dog Calendar" containing half a dozen pictures in crayon by E. F. Bonsall, representing a variety of this "friend of man" in a variety of scenes. The pictures are strong in color, the figures animated, and the grouping characteristic. Another calendar of this variety, in which child life also enters, is that of "Pets," six excellent water colors by Louis Rhead, painted from nature and of genuine artistic merit and permanent value. The "Good and Bad" consists of six pairs of colored pictures something after the old English style of stencil, but with toning achieved by printing colors on shaded pen and ink drawings. They give six childhood scenes, the first of

each pair showing how the youngsters actually behaved in church, on a walk, at lessons, at the seaside, when punished, and when being dressed, and the second of each pair showing how they should have behaved. M. L. Kirk has furnished a series of six water colors of excellent character, attached to green mounts, depicting scenes from "Alice in Wonderland." The coloring is bright and the figures of Alice and her animal friends attractive.

Every year the Stokeses publish a more or less effective series of character studies and portrait series in colors by well-known artists. This season's calendars of this character include a series of four crayon sketches by Clarence F. Underwood called "The Girl and the Horse." The first shows an equestrienne in red feeding her hunter; the second a girl in fancy shirtwaist and black skirt placing a rose in the head stall of a coach hack; the third is a pretty miss caressing a horse at the pasture bars, and the fourth is an equestrienne in habit feeding her mount with sugar. C. A. Williams's "Girls from Dickens" is a collection of black and whites—"Little Nell and Her Grandfather," "Agnes Wickfield," "Jenny Wren," "Sissy Jupe and Her Father," "Florence Dombey," and "Charley." These pictures are evidently drawn from models and are worthy of preservation. Mr. Underwood also has a series of pictures called "Favorites" which depicts girls and their favorite pets. M. Greiner has a series of six wash drawings called "Water Nymphs," in which are revealed the modern young woman taking her bath in various poses and in different surroundings. Mr. Underwood's "Calendar of Friends" is similar to that of "Favorites," and might well form a sequel to the latter, but the girl figures are perhaps finer and more luxurious types of fashionable young womanhood.

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Raphael Tuck presents a series of attractive calendars naturally led by four large Turner reproductions in colors, with quotations from Ruskin. These pictures are highly colored and the semi-tones are well preserved. The series is called "Turner's Gems." "With Fond Greetings" represents a basket of flowers which may be extended as the different layers of flowers are upon separate embossed boards. "The Archie Gunn" is a series of colored scenes by this artist, fanciful and suggestive. "The Flowers of the Year" represents a series of flower groups on embossed boards, with appropriate quotations. The same publishers also present in heavy envelopes a number of boards on which figures appear in actual dress and with ornaments of cloth or embossed paper which may be detached from the boards. This series, which is composed of four independent pieces, is called "Rag-Time Calendars."

L. C. Page & Co. are publishing "The Calendar of Omar Khayyám" in a long 16mo book format with colored pictures by Blanche McManus and quotations from the quatrains of the Persian. It is dainty and thoroughly artistic, although only black, red, and green are used in coloring. Another book calendar by the same artist also comes from the same publishers. It is "The 'Sov'rane Herb' and the Smoker's Year," introduced with a little screed on the history of smoking. The pictures show the Dutchman with his clay pipe, the huntsman with his brier, the negro with his corncob, the Persian with his cigarette, &c.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco present two handsome and attractive calendars, "The Christmas Carol" and "Impressions." The first is a collection of the most familiar carols with music printed on as many handsomely decorated boards, ($1 net.) The second is a collection of ethical, philosophical impressions of life drawn from well-known authors—Tennyson, the Gospels, Muir, Sill, and even Gelett Burgess—all in handsome borders of ingenious design and brilliant colors.

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R. F. Fenno & Co. have a calendar of "American Poets" arranged and designed by Lolita Perine. The printing is in old English; there are extracts and biographies, spaces for daily memoranda, and opposite pages reveal handsome half-tone reproductions of well-known paintings. This calendar, while a fine piece of art work, will also be found useful in various ways.

The "League Calendar," published by the Good Citizenship League of Flushing, N. Y., of which Mrs. Edwin R. Goodridge is Chairman, consists of fifty-two sheets bound with rings. Each sheet is rubricated and contains an appropriate quotation for every day in the year. (75 cents.)

The A. Wessels Company is issuing a historical calendar of considerable attractiveness and information, with the title "New York: Historic and Picturesque," ($1.50.) Here, between appropriately designed gray boards, is a gallery of views beginning with reprints from old engravings and ending with mounted half-tone reproductions of the latest photographs of urban scenes taken by G. P. Hall & Son. Brief textual descriptions accompany the pictures. The calendar is presented in a finely decorated and substantial box.

"A Browning Calendar," edited by Constance M. Spender. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Pp. 78. 60 cents net.) is a collection of sayings for every day in the year. Sometimes the lines coincide with the day for which they are quoted; again they are a selection on philosophy. The book will be particularly welcomed by all lovers of Browning.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Oxford University Press's publication of the collotype fac simile of the autograph manuscript of Keats's "Hyperion" has been postponed until January in order to allow another manuscript, which came to light recently, to appear as an appendix. The new manuscript contains an altered version of the same poem, composed in 1819 under the title of "The Fall of Hyperion; a Vision."

***

Werner Laurie hopes to publish in January Dr. Alexander Japp's book entitled "R. L. Stevenson; a Record, Estimate, and Memorial," which will contain a number of hitherto unpublished letters from Stevenson. Early in the Spring Mr. Laurie will start a Music Lover's Library. The first book will be "Chats on Violins," by Olga Raester. It will be illustrated.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish early next year a translation of M. Bloneelot's papers on the much-disputed N-Rays. The papers will be reprinted exactly as originally published in Comptes Rendus of French Academy Sciences, with notes added to explain certain obscure points.

***

Crawford Burkett's edition of Evangelion da Mepharreshe, containing the Curetonian version of The Four Gospels, with readings of the Sinai Palimpsest and early Syriac patristic evidence, is soon to be published by the Cambridge University Press in two volumes.

***

The announcement of the proposed edition of Henry Brooke's "Fool of Quality" in Messrs. George Rutledge & Sons' Series of Half-Forgotten Books led the author's family to come forward with a lot of new material relating to the life of the author, who knew well Swift, Pope, Garrick and other celebrities of his time. A biography based largely upon this material will be written by E. A. Baker. W.

Another Bilse Novel.

Herr Bilse, formerly a Lieutenant in the Prussian Army, who may be remembered as the author of the book criticising German militarism, the title of which is "Aus Einer Kleiner Garrison," has just completed another novel. It was principally written last Summer while he was the guest of Mr. John Lane of Bodley Head. It is entitled "Dear Fatherland," and it is an odd coincident that this book is being published immediately after the announcement that the German Army is to increase its forces. A Lieutenant who has fallen into debt is sent to a frontier garrison, where his comrades, with a few exceptions, are given to debauchery. The Colonel of this garrison, who is incapable of properly discharging his duties, and whose nature is other than gentle, is succeeded by a Major. This new incumbent has decided to reform matters in the garrison, and a change is about to take place when he is shot by a reservist in a fit of madness. The indebted Lieutenant perishes in the same way at his own hands. The following is an impression made upon an observer concerning the Captain of the regiment:

It struck him as being unspeakably petty and ridiculous for a man at an age when others busied themselves with the more weighty questions of their professions, to be running about among his subordinates with a yard measure, like a tailor's apprentice, seeing if their collars were half an inch too long.

One conscript had only joined the regiment when he was court-martialed and imprisoned for punishing a scamp in his own village while he was yet a civilian. He consequently became a marked person "for whom there could be no promotion, and who would be looked down on by his comrades and superiors as branded—branded because he had fought for his honor." Nothing serves to encourage any ambitious man to enter the army, and Lieut. Sbill, who desires an appointment in the Prussian civil service, argues as follows:

What use are we to the nation? We do not even know how to give a satisfactory answer. The beautiful dream of training the people may at one time have been the business of the army, but it is so no longer, for the good which the influences of military training effected has become a mere illusion, so that the advantages and disadvantages balance, unless we go over to the enemy and say with them that the army is the school of social democracy.

To this Lieutenant there seems to be no need for an army, nor should there be question of a war with England. "the chances would be the same for each side, despite Albion's bragging about her navy. Both parties would consider it thoroughly and pocket their pride, as they do not really want to go to war." It is shown that Russia and France will not go to war with Germany, and undoubtedly Herr Bilse agrees with the Lieutenant in that "the whole theory of war seems nothing but a farce."

English Gardens.

"Some English Gardens," from drawings by George S. Elgood, R. I., with notes by Gertrude Jekyll, is the title of a volume which Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out. Among the illustrations, which consist of fifty colored plates, are: "White Lilies and Yellow Monkshood," "Orange Lilies and Larkspur," "Purple Campanula," Kellie Castle," "The Yew Walk," Crathes; "Levens: Roses and Pinks" "The Yew Hedge," Campsey Ashe; "Gloire de Dijon," Penshurst; "The Deanery Garden," Rochester; "China Roses and Lavender," Palmerstown; "The Yew Arbour," Lyde; "Michaelmas Daisies," Munstead Wood; "The Rose Garden," Arley; and "Lady Coventry's Needlework." In reference to "Palmerstown" it is stated:

The Earl of Mayo's residence in County Kildare, Ireland, lies a few miles distant from the small market town of Naas. The house is of classical design, built within the nineteenth century. Around it is extensive park land that is pleasantly undulating, and is well furnished with handsome trees, both grouped and standing singly. In the lower level is a large pool with water lilies, and natural banks fringed with reeds and the other handsome sub-aquatic vegetation that occurs wild in such places. * * * It is a place that shows at once the happy effect of wise and sure direction, for Lady Mayo is an accomplished gardener, and the inclosure abounds with evidences of fine taste and thoughtful attention. One length of border is given to Lavender and China Rose, always a delightful and most harmonious mixture. There is a length of some twenty yards of this pleasant combination, with a few groups of taller plants, such as Bocconia, behind. Fruit trees, trained as espaliers, form the back of the border, or sometimes there is a hedge of sweet pea. Vegetables occupy the middle portions of the quarters. The flower-bordered paths pass across and across the middle space, with others about ten feet within the walls and parallel with them. Quite in the middle the path passes around a fountain basin, and there are four arches on which roses and clematis are trained.

John Lane's Books.

John Lane is issuing a new novel by the Earl of Iddesleigh, author of "Luck o' Lassendale," which bears the title, "Charms; or an Old World Sensation." The story runs during the time of George II., and the King plays a considerable part in it. It gives a picture of the King's life at court, and in the country strongholds of the Stuart of position. The plot is based on the poisoning of a country doctor by his daughter, who is the tool of a man who desires, through marriage, to gain her fortune, but who is opposed by the girl's father.

The same firm is publishing the work of a naturalist under the title, "Birds by Land and Sea." The author, John Maclair Boraston, gives an account of his almost daily observations of birds in Stratford and the neighboring districts from September, 1902, to September, 1903, and also his experience during a Summer holiday spent in the Island of Anglesey. Dr. Johnson said that swallows "conglobulate together by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lie in the bed of the river," and the writer's examination of the different theories in connection with the migration of birds is said to be of great interest. The volume is illustrated with photographs representing birds in various poises. Among those included are "The Starling in October," "The Great-Tit and the Blue-Tit in December," "The Skylark in February," "The Song-Thrush and Blackbird in March," "Lapwing and a Mallard Duck in April," and in the division relating to Anglesey there are illustrations of herring-gulls, wheatear, kittiwakes, and puffins.

It will be a pleasure for us to see any of our friends who are interested in our books at this Christmas time. Subscriptions to any of our three magazines, *The World's Work*, *Country Life in America* and *The Garden Magazine*, make excellent presents. Various book publications are also on view, including attractive sets of books varying from $10. to $50. Particular attention is directed to The Gallery of Masterpieces, a very remarkable series of photogravures.

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FROM READERS.

Lilian Whiting Writes About Some Books Especially Adapted for Christmas Gifts.

New York Times Book Review:

THE Christmas season is at hand, and how fortunate will be both the giver and the receiver of books which enchant the home and fascinate the imagination with exalted and beautiful suggestion and vision. Among these the beautiful volume comprising the sermons and addresses delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury during his recent visit to the United States—a volume entitled "The Christian Opportunity," royally bound in its tasteful purple and gold with the characteristic felicity of the great Macmillan house—meets a profound need of the hour in a manner to render it a daily companion to all who are striving for the larger and nobler life. Irrespective of creed or sect, of race or place, these pages speak to every earnest soul, every sincere mind, with no uncertain message. The practical teaching of the Archbishop is fairly apostolic in its simplicity and its sincerity. If ever an ideal man ideally filled a lofty office it is Dr. Davidson, on whom all the proud titles of his ecclesiastic rank can confer nothing so ennobling as that which the heart instinctively yields him—that of the Christian gentleman. No Prince of the Church could be more; the humblest of laborers need not be less. The fine portrait, with the autograph of the Archbishop, forms the frontispiece, and the volume includes the sermons delivered in Quebec Cathedral, in the Cathedral of St. James, Toronto; in old Trinity, New York, and in Trinity Church in Boston, with the addition of the speeches in Montreal, Toronto, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, before the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Philadelphia, the reply to an address in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church at its October meeting in Boston, the "Salutation" given to the great open air meeting in Washington, and the Archbishop's speech to the Evangelical ministers of Boston. This mere summary of the contents cannot but indicate their rich and varied character and the many-faceted points of view included in the Archbishop's messages. They are each and all characterized by a simple fervor and an intense energy of faith which communicates itself to the reader by the very magnetism of its sympathy.

In one of these great discourses we find the Archbishop saying:

> God's purpose, the Lord says, will be worked out and fulfilled in His own time and in His own way. The "how" and the "when" are His, not yours. They are not among the things which are revealed. They are the secret things which belong unto the Lord our God. For yourselves, forward to your work, taking each day's task as it comes. The victory is the Lord's. You may trust Him. "Ye shall receive power." * * * And, brothers and sisters, that "power," these forces, are living things for us here and now, because they come to us straight from our living Lord. We find ourselves dealing, not with something past and gone, but with the present, with the weapons and the forces that He gives us now.

These assurances stimulate every purpose; calm anxiety into serene trust, and enfold the reader as an atmosphere of exaltation, of peace. They, we, each and all, shall receive power if we but keep our faces turned toward the dawn. There is no limit on the divine side; the power is given in proportion that each is prepared to receive, and this lesson the Archbishop teaches most effectively.

The especially spellbinding book of the season is perhaps the "Reminiscences" of Moncure D. Conway, whose vivid individualization of Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Agassiz, Theodore Parker, Garrison, and others of the Boston group, and also of his friends among the immortals in London—Browning, Tennyson, Carlyle, Gladstone, Cardinal Newman, Dr. Martineau, and Disraeli—add new illumination to the scenes and grouping of life in their day, and few writers have been so felicitous in the record of the significant and the essential, rather than that which is merely trivial and related only to the moment.

All lovers of George Eliot will welcome the new illustrated edition of Mathilde Blind's biography, enriched with the new material of the bibliography by Frank Waldo and G. A. Turkington and the valuable chapter considering the great novelist's present place in contemporary letters. The best criticism of twenty years past is drawn upon and much new information drawn from personal friends who knew her well is incorporated in this edition. This book is one of the permanently valuable ones to hold its place by the side of George Eliot's letters and diary records as presented in the three volumes edited by Mr. Cross.

LILIAN WHITING.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1904.

Anthony Hope's "Quisante."

New York Times Book Review:

No doubt many of your subscribers besides myself have read with interest your review of Anthony Hope Hawkins's new book. And this leads me to suggest to them the perusal of "Quisante," one of his earlier works, in which surely he shows as "subtle and refined" an art as regards "psychological analysis" as any lover of character drawing could desire. Among such lovers I count myself, and I have read "Quisante" not once but several times. In this story the plot is not the thing, nor is there any swing or dash, but the finer qualities of the literary art are abundantly evident. I have not yet read "Double Harness," but if some of your readers care to take up "Quisante" they will find in this earlier book the characteristics to which you draw their

[illegible]

The Chancellor-Hewes History.

New York Times Book Review:

My attention has been called to a column in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of Nov. 26 purporting to assess critically the value of the Chancellor-Hewes History of the United States, and, in particular, of the first volume of the work. It is difficult to take the column seriously, for of a certain section of the parts contributed wholly by myself the article pronounces the style "humdrum," "jog trot," and "insufferable if not insulting," while the final paragraph declares that "the style throughout is pleasant." However, a slip of this sort, though betraying a very hasty hand, does not necessarily condemn an entire article.

Permit me very briefly to call to your attention, and to that of your readers, who are entitled to hear at least in outline the views of an author, the several items in your review that appear indefensible, not in opinion but in fact. In all frankness, I am rather surprised at the position taken by THE TIMES with regard to our work. The Outlook characterized it as "intensely readable"; The Congregationalist remarked that "many passages are wonderpel-pen pictures," and "the book as a whole is marked by sturdy common sense"; The Review of Reviews pronounced it "very interesting and satisfactory," and, in general, it has found favor to a degree extremely encouraging to us.

I recognize fully the right of critics to disagree and to censure. As one who always insists upon his own right to oppose even a large majority, I do not ask THE TIMES to change its own mind. I do, however, venture very respectfully to suggest that, in view of the immense influence of your opinion, the editors assure themselves that their reviewers actually read the works in hand before writing about them.

Your article condemns the part contributed by my colleague, Mr. Hewes, for a "meagre and unsatisfactory treatment" of the trade and navigation laws and the mercantile system, with its result in smuggling. The title of our volume carries the sub-head 1607-1697. As there were but few trade laws in force in this period, and as the total population of the colonies had reached, even at its close, scarcely 300,000 people, mostly farmers, the treatment accorded by Mr. Hewes to the subject for the period is ample and adequate. In the second volume, where the account properly belongs, the system is fully discussed.

A reading of the preface would have saved the reviewer from that breadth of inapplicable stricture which condemns the parts contributed by myself in respect to the account of the discovery of America, for there we expressly disclaim any attempt to recite adequately any part of the story of America prior to 1607. The criticism that the colonies were not classified is partly untrue, for they are both grouped and discriminated; but it is partly true, for such a definite classification, fully carried out, belongs rather to the second and third volumes.

As for the condemnation of the arrangement, there is no reason as yet for an author to discuss this; the value, if any, in our novel plan will appear in the course of the publication. I may, however, remark that the editors and readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW are accustomed cheerfully to read essays upon various colonial themes, one after the other, without the serious mental discomfort anticipated by the reviewer for our readers. It is my own experience that I prefer to read history as it appears in essays rather than in the unorganized authorities. To this psychological principle I attribute, in part, the vogue of Parkman and Fiske, who did not write with strict regard to chronology, but, on the whole, topically, as their titles show.

W. E. CHANCELLOR.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 12, 1904.

Why Call "They" Mystical?

New York Times Book Review:

Many, if not most, of those who have ventured an interpretation of Rudyard Kipling's beautiful story have linked it with the "Brushwood Boy" and "The Finest Story in the World," by its fancied mysticism.

The mysticism of "The Finest Story" changes to easily credible matter of fact, if the notion of the transmigration of souls is conceded to be true, or, if Kipling only believes in such recurrences of consciousness, there is no basis for imagining symbolism. However, it is probable that to minds not stored with the love of the East, as Kipling's is, "The Finest Story" is but a fanciful tale, with more or less symbolism read into it by the varying warmth of imagination of the readers.

The "Brushwood Boy" is nearer the common experience, and to call the dreaming of the lovers a symbol and not to grant it as true is to rob the story of its essential beauty, and to deny that such unions are consummated.

The virile purity of Major Cottar, much too rare, made those delicate dreams possible, and by the same token, Charlie Mears, by "the early harrowing," made the completion of "The Finest Story" impossible. And so with "They"—is it not a more compelling conception to fancy The House Beautiful an existing abode, however humble, idealized by the "poet" who found there a woman endowed to harmonize with such a home?—are we not shown by her sympathy with the unfortunate young mother a splendor of magnanimity which may explain the presence of real children in a way far more human

than "the presence or the souls of dead children?"

Is not the gradual gaining of the confidence of a shy, timid child a more pulsing thing than the dramatic fancy of the recognition of its father by the poet's dead little one?

The story is beautiful, even with symbolism granted, but measurelessly more so without it. There are many musicians who can in their playing symbolise the storm; the sea, and laughing waters, and thereby thrill audiences that would not be moved by the reality. But Kipling sees the beauty in all things as they are.

W. C. M.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 12, 1904.

"The Eagle's Shadow."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

My previous letter, in which I pointed out the fact that the heroine of "The Eagle's Shadow" had no particular claim to toleration, much less respect, seems to have aroused a hornets' nest. I stick to my colors, and I would leave the decision to any fair-minded person were it possible to quote here a few specimens of Miss Hugonin's language in her moments of irritation. Unfortunately THE TIMES motto, "All the News that's Fit to Print," very emphatically forbids this, so I content myself with stating that a foul-mouthed vixen is not a particularly endearing character. You cannot argue this any more than you can argue the fact that two and two make four. Under no provocation would a gentlewoman resort to profanity, since by that act she at once forfeits all claim to be considered a gentlewoman—who is, according to the dictionary, "one of superior social training and deportment." Now, that oaths are not ordinarily the concomitants of superior deportment I respectfully submit. Margaret Hugonin is not, and is not intended to be, a gentlewoman. Her character is drawn too vividly for there to be any doubt about this. She is simply, as I previously stated, an empty-headed, obstinate virago, with very little decency either in speech or conduct, and as such a spirited character sketch. But viewed as a heroine she is a mistake, whereas viewed as "a fascinating young person," she is, with all possible respect to Mr. Nesbitt, a conception to stagger humanity.

EMMETT H. BROUGH.

New York, Dec. 12, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

You never printed a more interesting symposium than that on Saturday concerning "The Eagle's Shadow." The book appears to have impressed so many people and so variously that I am irresistibly tempted to add my quota to the discussion. Personally what most impressed me was the quaint and felicitous daintiness of style with which the tale is told, but the argument seems rather to centre about Margaret Hugonin's claim, not merely to heroineship but to common respectability. And I must protest that in my humble opinion "Old Fashioned" and "E. H. B." and Mr. Marsden have all been too hard upon the young lady.

Peggy is just a very vain young woman with an extremely high temper and an abundance of yellow hair and dimples—the sort that men unite to adore and women to discuss. She is just a frank, wholesome American girl, a little prettier than most girls and perfectly aware of the fact. She has a host of faults which in theory are lamentable, and in practice irresistible. And as for the "meanness and triviality" of her character, it appears to have been left out of my particular copy of "The Eagle's Shadow," for there I find her the most charming young woman who ever got into print since "When Knighthood was in Flower" made its appearance. She uses improper language on occasion—as did Mr. John Luther Long's "Naughty Nan," and any of us with eyes and ears in our heads know that nine women out of ten would have done the same. The tortured soul does not stand upon questions of etiquette. Peggy swore, and Peggy, even in her profanity, is adorable, just as the sun has spots on it and manages to dispense a great deal of illumination for all that. The prudish minded who quarrel with her action have their real quarrel with human nature and should number Stramson's fable, "The Four Reformers," with its moral that the only way to bring about perfection here on earth is to abolish mankind.

CHARLES MORTON DENT.

New York, Dec. 13, 1904.

Slavery in America.

New York Times Book Review:

One of the common, every-day errors which is taught in the grammar and common every-day schools in America is that which relates to the introduction into the Western Hemisphere of the African and African slavery. The school histories which the school girl and school boy study say that it dates from 1620 or 1619, when a Dutch sea Captain sold the English settlers the first African. If we take the pains to ascertain the truth we will find that trustworthy historians say differently. The year 1501 is the date of the earliest reference in American history to negroes coming from Spain to America—122 years before Albany, N. Y., was settled by the Dutch, and 119 years before Jamestown, Va., was settled by the English.

In 1505 King Ferdinand of Spain wrote to Orando, then Governor of Hispaniola: "I will send more negro slaves as you request." "In 1510 fifty negro slaves were sent to work in the mines of Hispaniola."

There is a record of King Ferdinand's response to a request of Las Casas, Bishop of La Concepcion, in Hispaniola, that more negroes should be imported. He said: "There are already many negroes on the Island." This was in the year 1514.

Furthermore, it is not generally known that "Cortes had with him 300 negro slaves in 1522," and in 1537 the Governor of Mexico asked for more "black slaves," and we may form an estimate of their numerical strength when Gustav Adolf Bergenroth is the authority for the historic incident which occurred in the City of Mexico, when, prior to 1530, the negro slaves made an attempt at self-liberation. (See H. H. Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States.") They intended to elect a ruler and set up a Government of their own.

Thus over 100 years before the settlement of Jamestown, Va., or Fort Orange (Albany, N. Y.) by the Dutch, negro or African slavery existed in America, and yet in every "History of the United States of America" their authors are shy just 100 years of the date. Why this inaccuracy in face of the most trustworthy records, accessible in every library? (See "Negro Companions of Spanish Explorers," by Prof. R. R. Wright, in The American Anthropologist, Volume IV., April-June, No. 1,902, Page 217, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

REV. JAMES M. BODDY, A. M.
Liberty Street Presbyterian Church,
Troy, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1904.

Mr. Brady on Gen. Custer.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer's comments regarding my forthcoming book "Indian Fights and Fighters," published in your issue of last week, I desire to call attention to the fact that Mrs. Custer's zeal in defense of her husband, which I respect and admire, has led her into error.

I lived in the West, between the ages of nine and thirty-three, for twenty-four years, except four years in the East at college. All of that time I lived close by army posts at Omaha, Leavenworth, and Fort Riley. For many years my father was connected with the Quartermaster's Department. I had an uncle and brother who were officers of the regular army. For a portion of the time I was officially a visitor at army posts and the recipient of much hospitality from army officers. I have therefore talked over the matters about which I have written with actual participants many times. I have corresponded, as will be seen by a reference to the book in which their letters appear, with many distinguished officers.

Nor am I the originator of the charge that Gen. Custer deliberately planned to "cut loose" from Gen. Terry and campaign on his own hook, which is tantamount to disobedience of orders. That charge has been made many times and most prominently by Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes in The Journal of the Military Service Institution for January, 1896, Volume XVIII., No. 79. This publication was brought to the notice of Mrs. Custer at the time and she issued a pamphlet concerning it.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 13, 1904.

"The Castaway."

New York Times Book Review:

I have been greatly interested in "The Castaway" and its growth into popular favor. It seems to me, however, that it is high time to point out its limitations as a document of Byroniana. There is a tendency to take its side of accuracy far too seriously. I have no doubt Miss Rives concerned herself so closely with the weaving of a clever and holding story that she cared very little about historical truth.

What could be more absurd, for example, than her artifice to explain away, with credit to her hero, Byron's career of ribaldry in Italy? She invents a villain, Trevanion, who, because he hates the poet, impersonates him in drunken debauches, sings drunken songs really written by Byron, is taken in the taverns to be the poet himself. This one evasion, if nothing else, should be sufficient to enable us to put "The Castaway" where it belongs—as clever fiction but in no sense more.

E. M. C.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1904.

"The Boy and the Outlaw."

New York Times Book Review:

I have just finished reading "The Boy and the Outlaw," by Mr. McManus, and hope you will pardon me for expressing my opinion of the same to you.

Mr. McManus has succeeded admirably in giving a true picture of antebellum life in the South, and Clay is a typical Virginia boy—indeed, will rival, if not surpass, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. The Irish wit and funny expressions are fine—in short, the book will interest one and make one laugh from start to finish.

GEORGE R. LEE TURBERVILLE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1904.

A Busy Man's Vacation.

THREE WEEKS IN EUROPE. The Vacation of a Busy Man. By John U. Higinbotham. 12mo. Pp. 274. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The author admits that "some sort of excuse or apology is due the public or such portion thereof as may read this book," and he adds that "it was not born a book. It was originally a diary—a mere mass of notes." But friends suggested publication. To be sure, three weeks is not time enough to get a knowledge of Europe such as may enable a man to speak about it with any authority, but for all that Mr. Higinbotham's narrative is readable, and if it does nothing else it will at least warn the traveler who intends to do the Continent in the same hasty manner of what he must expect. Mr. Higinbotham insists that even such a brief visit (the best that many busy men can do) is every bit worth while, and he wants to explode the fallacy still prevalent in many circles that to go to Europe you must have much time and money. He would have you run across to the other side in the little space you usually devote to the mountains or the seashore.

After the approved custom of travelers, Mr. Higinbotham begins with the voyage over; he tells how life on shipboard impressed him, he makes many of the usual jokes, and some comparatively new ones. Then he tells about Gibraltar and Naples, Capri, Sorrento, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Rome, Venice, Florence, Milan, Bellagio. He describes the costumes of gondoliers, and relates how at a certain place in the auditorium of the Grand Opera House of Milan "one clap of the hands produces a little ripple of applause, while a single 'ha' is transformed into a peal of laughter," all by the help of the echo. In the same place he notes the splendor of the prima donna's dressing rooms, and does not wonder that "foreign stars" complain of the meagre accommodations in certain American playhouses. The journey proceeds through Switzerland to Lucerne, Interlicken, and Berne, after which there is a visit to Paris and one to London. In Paris the current pronunciation of French words was not what Mr. Higinbotham expected it to be, in London the "bobbies" as managers of street traffic inspired in him the utmost enthusiasm. The itinerary is set down in detail, beginning July 18, when the Bremen left New York, and ending Aug. 29, when the steamer from Southampton entered her slip on North River. There are some good pictures from photographs.

Fiction for the Holidays.

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A CHRISTMAS GIFT OF WORTH AND BEAUTY

DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers, New York

The Bookman The New International Encyclopaedia

"Mystery of the Life and Death of England's Last Stuart King."

PURSUING the subject treated in his "The Tragedy of King James II. of England," to a fifth instalment, the author informs readers that the subject he professes to devote his attention to "is the consideration of the question of the conversion of James Duke of York to the Catholic religion and the many complications which necessarily arose from the change of faith on the part of the heir apparent to the crown." The period covered is a long one, beginning with the reign of Charles I. and ending with the death of James — over three-quarters of a century. What the writer of the introduction, the Abbot President of the English Benedictines, wishes to show is that "the changes in the religious sentiment of James II. were by no means sudden. It was the result of a long process of thought, and according to his own account no single individual had much to do with it."

The study of the work has its difficulties, for though we live in the twentieth century, religious animosities still exist and, besides that, failures in the life of an individual often tend to the obliteration of the man's better qualities. The reign of James II. was brief and inglorious, and the end was his flight from England. Though a devout Catholic, his morals were of the worst. History has probably distorted in no small measure the element of courage in James, representing him in rather a cowardly light. The exact contrary is the fact. He saw early actual service, when under Turenne he distinguished himself in battle. For a brief time, when scarcely arrived at the age of manhood, he commanded a French army. Afterward, when Charles was King, James found a career in the English Navy, and behaved gallantly. The Duke of York delighted in manly sports, all his holidays being devoted to hunting. Later, when James was Lord High Admiral, his behavior when in battle with the Dutch was excellent. The charge against him of cowardice is most unjust. If during the campaign in Ireland against William he showed hesitancy, the author inclines to the belief that his apparent incompetency arose from an attack of apoplexy in its early stage.

The details of James's adoption of Catholicism, as presented by the author, are many. The first impression made on him, so it is told, occurred when he was in Spain. He was in a Catholic Church, and a nun begged him "to pray every day, that if he was not in the right way God would set him right." Another cause, according to his memoirs, was his having read Heylin's History of the Reformation; herein the inconsistencies of Henry VIII. and the greed of many who plundered the Catholic Church became impressed on James's mind, and "from that time on he became a Catholic at heart." It is not difficult to determine which of the two, Charles or his brother, was the better Catholic. Unquestionably it was James. In his religious matters Charles was a sneak. The King of France paid "The Merry Monarch" for his religion. James certainly was not to be bought, though it is true that afterward, when he had fled from England and lost everything, he became the stipendiary of Louis XIV.

Having lost his first wife, to whom he had been notoriously unfaithful, a second consort was found for James. The author describes amusingly a tour of inspection made for a new wife. The Princess of Modena was the choice. She was married to James by proxy. It is on record that after the ceremony "the Princess screamed for two whole days and nights." Mary of Modena proved to be a loving and devoted wife. Nevertheless, James was not honest to her.

As to Petre, whose actions during the reign of James did most to render the King unpopular, the author writes:

> In judging of his tool, Petre, it should be remembered how easy it is for a well-meaning ecclesiastic to persuade himself that he is unwillingly acquiring influence and power over others purely from a desire for the glory of God and the welfare of souls, and to be deceived into imagining honor paid to himself to be honor paid to his church. No deception is so dangerous as deception of this sort. Disregard for the rules and spirit of the religious order to which he belonged seems to have been Petre's initial false step. If he had refused posts of civil duty and civil honor, as a good Jesuit should have refused them, a great deal of trouble might have been avoided for James II., and the Catholic cause in England might have been saved from many lamentable disasters. Members of religious orders seldom do good by acting in contradiction to the rules or the spirit of their orders on the pretext of doing something for the glory of God.

After the defeat at the battle of the Boyne came the second attempt, with the aid of the King of France, to regain the

"THE ADVENTURES OF KING JAMES II. OF ENGLAND. By the author of "A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby." With an introduction by the Right Rev. F. A. Gasquet, D. D., Abbott President of the English Benedictines. With numerous illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 502. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

The [illegible] Richard Cromwell, [illegible] Quaker, shrine, James [illegible] plane than he does Charles. "To James religion was of all things the most important; to Charles, until his last hours, it was nonsense a plaything, sometimes a tool." James never was tried, and Charles was. James died at the age of sixty-eight in 1701, and his body was placed in the English Benedictine Church of St. Edmund's in the Faubourg St. Jacques of Paris. Hopes were of course entertained that the King's final resting place would have been in Westminster Abbey. When the French Revolution broke out the coffin was sought, and the body of the last Stuart King was thrown into a common sewer.

MISS GILDER'S TOMBOY.

THE TOMBOY AT WORK. By Jeanette L. Gilder. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

Those who, two or three years ago, read Miss Gilder's "Autobiography of a Tomboy" will doubtless be glad to read her continuance of that story in "The Tomboy at Work." After her father died Nell was obliged to look for means of earning her own living. She was only fifteen, but possessed of a beautiful self-confidence. Also she loved work for work's sake. Finally she got a position in the office of the Adjutant General at Trenton at $10 per week. But journalism beckoned to her always from afar. She longed for the inkpots of the pressrooms. She wanted to write—it was immaterial what. But like a sensible girl she clung to other lucrative work until she secured a foothold.

Her experiences were many and diversified, but marvelously pleasant. She worked in the mint in Philadelphia where the other widows and orphans of soldiers found her an amusing companion—so amusing, in fact, that they considered it a privilege to be permitted to do her work if she would sing to them daily. But the mint was trying to her soul, and her brother Dixey, having by that time become connected with a Newark newspaper, Nell finally severed her relations with the Government and journeyed to Newark. And now Dixey and another young man began a daily paper of their own, and, lo! Nell became a valued contributor earning by way of salary valuable experience and earnest thanks.

For money she worked in the Registrar's office copying "piece work," and labored hard and was happy. Later Dixey's paper lost money and he was obliged to go to New York as editor of a magazine at $15 a week. The Newark paper was sold, but Nell was retained as contributor on a small salary. Many are the stories which she tells of her experiences. Her chief was an able but uncertain gentleman, much given to looking upon the wine when it is red. When he was mentally unable Nell wrote the editorial leaders with considerable dash and spirit. But New York was the goal of her ambition, and thither at last she came as book reviewer and dramatic critic on a New York daily.

This erstwhile Tomboy tells of many other things besides her own work. She was in a position to meet many well-known people. Kate Field was one of her dearest friends, and Charles Dudley Warner was a guest at her brother's in Newark. Prince Lucien Murat once lived near her early home in Birdington, but that was before her time. Nevertheless anecdotes were still handed down as late as her day about the Prince's spendthrift ways and the frugality of his good wife. But she herself knew Long John, an ex-servant of Louis Napoleon. Long John once went as body servant to England with the Emperor, and his master asked him what in all England he would most like to see.

"Well," Prince," said Long John, "I think I'd like to see a dow'ger most of all. I've heard such a lot about dow'gers I'd like to tell the folks at home what they're like."

"Very well," said the Prince, "you shall see a dowager, and more than one. You stand behind my chair at dinner tonight and I'll let you pass the soup to one of the greatest dowagers in England."

"By crackie," said Long John in relating the anecdote, "I thought I'd drop the soup plate when I clapped my eye on the dow'ger. Why, she warn't nothin' to look at at all—a skinny old thing all covered with diments. 'Well, Prince,' said I, when I got him alone, 'I don't want none of your dow'gers, if that's what they're like. Give me a Jersey girl every time.'"

She grows confidential at times and tells us that she is not a rapid dresser—that to catch the 6 o'clock train she used to be obliged to begin her morning toilet at 4; that later she had her clothes made by a tailor, not because she wished to

New York in the Spanish War.

NEW YORK AND THE WAR WITH SPAIN. History of the Empire State Regiments. By Charles Johnston Post. Edition of the State Historian. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 468. $2.50.

The latest work published under the direction of the State Historian is "New York and the War with Spain." Mr. Hugh Hastings gives a most interesting history of the Empire State regiments. As guardian of the sacred relics of the past he recommends greater care in the preservation of our State battle flags. There are many regimental organizations that served during the war of the rebellion which are not represented in the collection of flags in the State Capitol. There has been for a long time some doubt as to the authenticity of a sword said to have been presented to Gen. Washington by Frederick the Great and kept in the State Library at Albany. At the suggestion of several persons, among whom was Mr. Charles R. Miller, the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, an investigation was begun relative to the sword. When it was shown to Prince Henry of Prussia upon his visit to this country in 1902 it could not be identified. The matter was referred to the United States Secretary of Embassy to Berlin and it was declared to be only a matter of tradition and not substantiated by any facts.

In connection with our war with Spain, the part taken by the state of New York is authentically told. In the volume the histories of the First, Second, Third, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of New York Volunteers are fully presented. The State Historian has not overlooked the work performed by the various representatives of leading journals of New York during the war with Spain. Not only the writers but the artists come in for a share of praise.

A Satire by Belloc.

EMMANUEL BURDEN, Merchant of Thames Street in the City of London, Exporter of Hardware. A Record of His Language, Speculations, Last Days, and Death. By Hilaire Belloc. With 24 Illustrations by G. K. Chesterton. 12mo. Pp. 212. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Belloc's text, with Mr. Chesterton's remarkable sketches, makes a book calculated to give people of cynical tastes much malicious satisfaction. Mr. Belloc relates in a tone of mock complacency the history of a British merchant of the most British old school, and how he was led into the larger ways of high imperial finance, and incidentally into ruin. He describes the career of the British merchant's son at the university, his entanglement with the barmaid of the Malden Arms, his induction into the toils of money lenders, his service as decoy to lend his substantial, commonplace daddy into that great empire-building enterprise, the M'Koris Delta Development Company. At the same time and with the same complacency he traces the careers of the promoters, Mr. Barnett and Lord Benthorpe, whose peerage dates from his grandfather's services in connection with the Irish union. Of each of these personages Mr. Chesterton furnishes speaking and cruel likenesses. It is hardly necessary to say that the venomous quality of the satire will appeal chiefly to people familiar with modern British conditions, and in particular to such as disapprove of the new gospel of inflation and commercial imperialism. But undoubtedly the book is full of wit, so full of it that the mind of the reader may well weary with the strain.

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NIGERIA.

England's New State in Africa—Its People—The Possibilities as a Cotton-growing Country.*

WE REALLY know very little of that country in Africa called Nigeria. It is something like 700 miles across and about the same in the opposite direction, with the Niger flowing through it. To the right of it the Germans hold the territory, and beyond that is the French claim. Supposably Nigeria is a buffer State. Mr. George Douglas Hazzledine, the author of "The White Man in Nigeria," is certainly familiar with the land and its inhabitants. The population of Nigeria is not as yet ascertainable, but it is supposed to be something close to 25,000,000. In the past the Hausa States were believed to be a rich land, for its traders, with their caravans, came to Tripoli, and from the Fez to the Nile. Much that is interesting is told concerning Othman Fodio, a former Fulani Sultan who ruled the country a hundred years ago. He had some of the traits of Napoleon. When he usurped the power the land was one of murder and robbery. Ruling by means of the sword, in time he introduced something like laws.

In the Hausa States there are two people with distinctive markings. Once the Hausa and the Fulani kept apart. To-day they intermarry. The Hausa is flat nosed and dark skinned. The Fulani has an Oriental nose, with a hook to it, and is much lighter complexioned. The Hausa is the "farmer, the spinner, the weaver, the dyer, the artificer, the hunter, and the trader; the Fulani is the organizer, the law officer, the tax gatherer, the priest. Each race thinks itself the superior, and each race in its heart despises the other." Ethnologically it is novel to learn that the Hausa show indications of the most remote antiquity. Everything shows a "bygone civilization long forgotten, a civilization of which his present arts and crafts are but traces." The Hausa had a written language, in use to-day, and philologists think it is even older than Arabic. There are indications of past splendor. The Fulani is probably of Moorish or Berber origin. The cattle of the country show the Egyptian form. The Fulani displays courage and will fight for what he thinks are his rights. The author says that North Africa is the nursery of the Mahdi.

Empire building in Africa has its special difficulties. It is not easy for a few hundreds of white men to govern many millions of their colored brethren. Praise without stint must be given the Englishmen, who do their best to render Africa a place for the white man of the future. We are not inclined to follow Mr. Hazzledine in his discussions of the French methods. He says that the French are inclined to pure militarism, with no better results than in their North African possessions.

There is much space devoted to the particular diseases of Nigeria. The author makes light of them. He declares that the fever in Nigeria is overrated, and that "the loss of life is now trifling in comparison with what it was, and to-day it is not much more than the loss of life from other diseases under normal conditions in decent climates." He finds fault with the poor character of the ships sent out by the Government which carry the newcomers to Nigeria. He recommends the taking of five grains of quinine every day. He is hopeful that the destruction of the mosquito will lessen fevers. The mosquito is overabundant, but a worse insect is the mangrove fly; its bite "is like the stab of a penknife, planting its grub every time." Negro labor is fairly abundant, but hardly reliable. Everything is carried on the head. The regulation head load is sixty pounds. A negro does not know how to carry a burden in his arms. You cannot induce him to use tools in the proper manner. Give him a wheelbarrow and he will fill it with dirt and carry the whole thing on his head.

Among the peculiar amusements of the Nigerians is a kind of dance in which two men stand up and inflict all the injuries they can on each other. The hands are not only called into play, but the feet. This sport always has an accompaniment of tom-toms. The stories of two native servants are told, and one of them, named Musa, was indeed a hero. As Musa gives his history you gain a capital idea of what is true savage life, from infancy to manhood.

It is trade and commerce which are the great civilizers, and after Egypt it might be that England looks to Nigeria for cotton. Some thirty-five years ago there was a small quantity of the staple coming from the country; in 1901 the quantity was deemed too insignificant to notice. The Hausa weavers are many, and when cotton is cheap they consume the entire crop. When there is a rise in price it may go abroad. Mr. Hazzledine is of the opinion that if proper encouragement were offered a fairly plentiful supply of cotton could be sent to England. The land is represented to be most fertile, water is abundant, and the soil is adapted to the growth of cotton. He wants large plantations to be started "on American lines," and experts sent to Nigeria, also the proper machinery introduced for ginning and packing. Those interested in the Zionist question might find much of interest in "The White Man in Nigeria."

*THE WHITE MAN IN NIGERIA. By George Douglas Hazzledine. With illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 324. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.20.

THREE BAEDEKERS.

There are at hand revisions of three of Baedeker's guidebooks—United States, Paris, and Italy, (Scribner's.) No guidebook of Italy can be written without being overshadowed by the huge bulk, historically and architecturally, of Rome. So though one of Baedeker's four handbooks on Italy treats almost exclusively of the ancient city, yet even this volume, "Italy from the Alps to Naples," is largely taken up by the seven hills of Rome. And many other towns are described, including Milan and Brescia, Venice and Verona, Genoa and Parma, Ferrara and Ravenna, on the north; Pisa and Florence, further south; Salerno and Naples, at the bottom of the map. This handbook has been compiled from the three more detailed volumes for Northern, Central, and Southern Italy, and is designed for the use of those travelers who are obliged to compress their tour into a space of four or five weeks, or who wish to devote that amount of time entirely to the attractions of Rome and Naples. It contains twenty-six folding maps, twenty-nine plans of towns, and fifteen of great buildings. Also a chronological survey of Italian history, a list of artists, and a glossary of art terms.

"Paris and Environs," with routes from London to Paris, is out in its fifteenth revised edition. While recording the gigantic transformations in the external appearance of the city since the beginning of the Second Empire, this guide also gives considerable attention to the historical and archaeological aspects of the French metropolis. There are thirteen maps and thirty-eight plans, nearly all two or more pages in size, and many in colors.

"The United States," with an excursion into Mexico, has reached its third edition, ($3.60.) It was written by J. F. Muirhead, who has had charge of the English editions of Baedeker for a quarter of a century. Of the twenty-five maps and thirty-five plans that are folded into this volume, one-quarter are new additions. Though much used by native-born travelers, this guide is written in the main for transoceanic visitors. John Bach McMaster contributes a short history of American politics. James Bryce tells of our Constitution and government. Montgomery Schuyler's admirable chapter on architecture is accompanied by William A. Coffin's on "Painting and Sculpture." Prof. Shaler describes the physiography of North America, and the aborigines and the climate are in the hands of men of like rank. The book is as modern as can be asked for. It shows the Subway and describes the new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Coachman Lover.

THE MAN ON THE BOX. By Harold MacGrath. Illustrated. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

This is a pleasing little story, as readable as it is improbable. A young man, after resigning from his regiment in the West, travels abroad to see the world. What he sees of most importance, however, is a beautiful young woman on the return steamer, and, although he never speaks to her en route, he worships from afar. Later, however, he visits his relatives in Washington, and here again appears on the scene the bewitching beauty of the steamship.

But not conventionally was their meeting arranged nor their courtship carried on. It all began in an innocently intended joke to be perpetrated upon the ladies of his own family. They attended a ball, and as young Robert had no desire to go (he did not know that the beauty of the steamer would be there) he planned to take the part of William the coachman and drive the ladies home. It was a good joke—as he planned it. He would drive them at a drunken pace for a while, get them well scared up, and then suddenly land them at their own door; throw wide the door of the carriage, and suddenly kiss the younger of the two. Of course he was not to blame that he made a mistake in his carriage number and got the wrong ladies! He drove them at a mad pace enough, and then, according to prearranged schedule, he kissed the younger lady, when—to his horror—or was it rapture?—he discovered that before him stood the indignant beauty of the steamer. He was arrested and spent an unhappy night in jail, and the beauty come the next morning to prefer charges against him, and he was very glad indeed that he had shaved off his beard and was therefore unrecognizable—but she looked at his smooth, handsome face, and, well—she withdrew her charges and offered him the place as her coachman, which he gladly accepted.

There are a number of other characters that play conspicuous parts in the story. The girl's father, in league with a handsome Russian, schemes to sell his country for gold. Robert, though a quasi coachman, is a soldier, too, so he saves the old gentleman's honor and routs the handsome Russian. It is all vastly exciting—and, what is more, it turns out to the greatest satisfaction of all concerned.

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BOSTON NOTES.

Christmas Shopping in the Bookstores; Some New Editions; a Few Forthcoming Juveniles.

THE shopping of the moment is really ferocious, not because so much is bought or is going to be bought, but because the allotted time is so brief this year. As long as a curbstone can be clearly seen without mining for it, as long as the cars and trains are not actually swarming with pneumonia germs, as long, in truth, as the weather makes shopping a pleasure, so long does the Boston woman, and, for that matter, the New England woman, forego it, but in hundreds and thousands she answered the summons of last Monday's snow, and all Tuesday the battle raged across the book counters and left nothing in its place from "A, B, C in Dixie" to "Zelda Kanaveron." It was time, for, in spite of mail orders and purchases for foreign shipment, it began to look as if the Christmas preparations had been made in vain; after that the deluge came.

***

The orders had already brought Mr. Moncure D. Conway's "Autobiography" to its second large printing, and a little volley of approval from the English papers will certainly not tend to check its progress. Neither will the extreme mildness of The Spectator's compliment hinder "The Affair at the Inn" from entering upon its second fifty thousand with high hopes. The success of this latest book has called all Mrs. Wiggin's former stories from retirement, even to the very earliest kindergarten tale.

***

"Trixy," Miss Phelps's story of the dog and the doctor, is in its second edition, with Miss Abbie Farwell Brown's "The Flower Princess," and the Rev. James De Normandie's "The Beauty of Wisdom," last year's book, for daily serious reading; "The Rider of the Black Horse," Miss Edith Rickert's "The Reaper," Mr. William Bellamy's "A Century of Charades," Dean Briggs's "Routine and Ideals" have also come to their second printing, and "Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton" fast approaches its third.

***

Early in the Spring Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish a "Bibliography of Hawthorne," containing a reference to everything in print, either by Hawthorne or about him. The work of preparing the "Bibliography" has been done by Miss Nina E. Brown of the Boston Athenaeum. Among other valuable features distinguishing it will be a double-entry magazine list, including the articles written during the centenary year.

***

The "Centenary of Emerson" now finished, has more than a thousand pages of notes by Dr. Edward Emerson, and 128 pages of index. Illustrations have been added with a free hand to the Concord subscription edition, some of them being beautiful photographers.

***

The new edition of Wordsworth will have a feature interesting to those who enjoy studying the differences between various literary schools, for a list of biographical and critical reviews is to be added to it, and a history of the drift of English criticism might well be based upon such a list.

***

The Spectator finds that Mr. William D. O'Connor, the author of "Heroes of the Storm," was skilful with his pen, and evidently the Naval Bureau of Equipment finds him truthful, for the book is added to the approved list for crews' libraries of the United States Navy.

***

The last volume of the Phyllis Field Friend Series, "Stories of Little Fishes," announced by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., is unexpectedly postponed until next year. One of its companions upon that list will be a book by Mr. Arthur W. Morison, who after showing that he can write detective stories has again changed his style, not, however, reverting to the "Mean Streets" type.

***

Sydney C. Grier, otherwise Miss Greig, another of the English authors on Mr. Page's list, has finished another novel, a South American story entitled "For Triumph or Truth." It is a story of a revolution in a South American republic with an Englishman more or less directing the storm.

***

Miss Marion E. Grey's "Grescilda," published by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co., is a very little book, but it tells of a new type of child, the little girl as she sees herself.

***

The popular edition of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's four volumes of sketches published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is announced by a little circular, of which possessors of the first editions will be wise to furnish themselves. "Stories and [illegible] "Gleanings" and "Interpretations" [illegible] only one key to their contents, of their titles, and the useless page. But one waste is always in the fourth volume that one takes from the shelves. This leaflet gives the tables of contents of all four, and, pasted in either, becomes an index to all.

***

A fourteenth printing of Miss Francesca Alexander's "The Hidden Servants" is ready; a third of Mrs. Mary W. Tileston's "Prayers Ancient and Modern," a second of Miss Mary C. Wadsworth's translation of Tocluse's "Little Book of Life After Death," a third of "Robin Hood: His Book," by Dr. Eva March Tappan, and a second of Clara Murray's "Child at Play."

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 16, 1904.

South America.

CABBAGES AND KINGS. By O. Henry. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

"The time has come," the walrus said,
"To talk of many things;
Of shoes and ships and sealing wax
And cabbages and kings."

And of all these, forthwith, Mr. O. Henry begins to talk. This is a tale of Coralio, a little town lying at the sea's edge in South America, set "like a pearl in an emerald band." The incidents embracing, as they do, a variety of subjects, hang loosely together—so loosely, in fact, that at times one finds no apparent connection between them at all—and yet, in the end, one sees how each is intimately related to the other, how President Miraflores and Señorita Guilbert, she who danced in music halls and "wore life as a rose in her bosom," met their deserved fate; how that other President and his innocent daughter disappeared from the land as though the earth had swallowed them up; how Frank Goodwin, the only American in Coralio who did not fear the arm of the United States law, knew more than any one else about things that many another would have given their eyes to know; how ships came sailing into the harbor and unloaded mysterious cargoes; how a yacht bearing the intrepid "Shorty" O'Day of the Columbia Detective Agency came in search of the escaping bank President and returned with another President—also escaping; how Consuls made love to beautiful South American girls and forgot the less glowing beauties at home; how, in short, many strange and mysterious things came to pass in the "land of the monkeys" under the blinking eye of the fiery sun.

There are times when the story puzzles in its zigzag course, but at the final "curtain," as the author calls it, each character reappears, bowing and smiling from its proper niche, and then the doubtful tangles of the story become straight threads.

Written by a less able hand than Mr. Henry's the book might have been a sad jumble, perhaps comprehensible to none but the "Walrus"—but as it is one finds a joy in its very obscurity.

Last Years of Charles I.

In a limited edition John Lane is issuing a volume entitled "Memoirs of the Martyr King," by Allan Fea, author of "The Flight of the King" and "After Worcester Fight." Special features of this work are the illustrations in photogravure and collotype from old portraits. They include views of old houses and relics now in the possession of the descendants of different people who sheltered the King and who permitted pictures to be taken especially for this work. A portrait of Charles I., by Lely, after Van Dyke, at the Dresden Gallery, is represented in colors as a frontispiece. The design of the King's Bible, which was given by the monarch to Archbishop Juxon, is reproduced as the cover of this work. The first part of the book concerns the movements of the King from April 27, 1646, until the event at Whitehall. The memoirs of the second part are the accounts written by Dr. Michael Hudson, the King's Chaplain; Sir Thomas Herbert, Major Huntington, Sir John Berkeley, John Ashburnham, Sir Henry Firebrace, and Col. Edward Cooke.

Analytics.

Dr. Albert L. Candy of the University of Nebraska is the author of "Elements of Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry." (Boston: Heath & Co.) It is far more important to the student, in Dr. Candy's eyes, that he should acquire a good knowledge of the analytic method, that he should comprehend the generality of its processes, and learn how to interpret its results, than that he should obtain a detailed knowledge of the properties of any particular set of curves. As a result of his experience in the classroom Dr. Candy pays special attention to the interdependence of the various branches of mathematics. Algebra and geometry, analytics and calculus, are all needed in the complete solution of almost every problem, so he has included subjects not ordinarily found in textbooks on analytic geometry. Right from the beginning there are introduced polar co-ordinates and their relations to rectangular co-ordinates.

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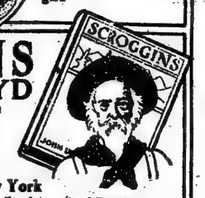

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HENRY CLAY.

A Biography by Joseph M. Rogers, Treating of Clay from the Kentucky Point of View.*

IN "The True Henry Clay" Joseph M. Rogers has given a faithful history of the Great Commoner from the Kentucky point of view. While an intense admirer of Clay, Mr. Rogers does not gloss over his faults, and the work, as he states, is an effort by one reared in the best traditions of Kentucky to tell the truth about Clay and his achievements and failures. Henry Clay is generally assumed to have been the father of measures which are engaging public attention to-day in no small degree, and so the book comes at a particularly opportune moment. Mr. Rogers says of the tradition that Clay was "the father of protection":

> In truth he was only a sort of stepfather, who at an important time gave his stepchild not only a scolding but a drubbing which nearly resulted in its death.

It is often assumed, too, that Clay was the father of the sound money doctrine because he was frequent champion of the American Bank. As a matter of fact, according to the author, Clay was "wabbly" on the subject, voting, as a rule, against Benton's specie standard, which is to-day the law of the land. While the personal abjurgator of slavery and politically opposed to its extension, Mr. Rogers says Clay nevertheless fathered or originated acts in which he unconsciously helped to extend the institution to which he was so conscientiously opposed. He was not always a moral hero, says Mr. Rogers, though a courageous man.

On the whole Clay seems to have been a mass of contradictions. In his time, when opportunism in politics was not so much of a fixed institution as it is to-day, Clay came in for much criticism on account of his frequent changes of base. The reason, says Mr. Rogers, is not far to seek. While physically and mentally Clay was a great, strong man, temperamentally he was constituted like a woman. His instincts as a rule were unerring; his second thoughts were apt to be wrong. Like a woman, he was warm-hearted, impulsive, self-sacrificing, but he was deficient in that fundamental determination which is the mainstay of great character.

Reading the book, it is easy to believe with Mr. Rogers that the one well-known expression of Clay's which has come down to us, "I would rather be right than be President," was not sincere, even though that belief brings with it something of a shock.

While Clay undoubtedly believed this statement when he made it, the truth is that he wanted to be President so badly that in this very campaign he said and did things which alienated from him the support of the most conscientious people in the land, and this cost him the election. This shows the strange intellectual and moral make-up of the man. Clay could not lie. He was as frank as possible. He was, however, an arch deceiver, but he deceived only one person, and that was himself. Moreover, Henry Clay was the most lovable American that ever lived. That is a sufficient epitaph for any one. Those who love much are forgiven everything, and that has been the happy fate of Henry Clay.

As "the most lovable American that ever lived," to use Mr. Rogers's expression, it is not hard to understand how the author arrives at the conclusion that Clay lacked the one essential of political leadership—fixity of mind. He never in his heart believed that he was "trimming" on any subject. It is not likely that had Clay fitted for himself a goat and gone to it in spite of everything he could have been called the most lovable American. Lovableness and fixity of mind are rarely found together in the same person. It appears that Clay stepped aside in his ambitions on more than one occasion to aid others, even though it lost him his goal.

Clay's intense desire to be President is shown by the fact that not only was he twice a candidate, but on two other occasions he tried for the nomination and was tricked out of it. Mr. Rogers believes that on one of the latter occasions had he succeeded in holding the nomination he surely would have won. But it is admitted that this was the general impression when Clay was before the candidates.

This he never realized in the Presidency, except that he realized, it is certain, that Clay would not be the man for the place. In many of the great questions of his time Clay was on the wrong side. He opposed the Mexican war, which was a righteous war, and he opposed the annexation of Texas, which was a righteous annexation. He opposed the Missouri Compromise, which was a righteous compromise. He opposed the Compromise of 1850, which was a righteous compromise. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which was a righteous bill. He opposed the Homestead bill, which was a righteous bill. He opposed the Pacific Railroad bill, which was a righteous bill. He opposed the Legal Tender bill, which was a righteous bill. He opposed the National Bank bill, which was a righteous bill. He opposed the Resumption bill, which was a righteous bill. He opposed the Coinage bill, which was a righteous bill. He opposed the Silver bill, which was a righteous bill. 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QUERIES

Queries, not relating to literature, or not containing the name and full address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be headed. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"A. T. C.," 316 Albany Avenue, Kingston, N. Y.: "Was Landor's Rose Aylmer a woman, or did he choose the name for its poetic charm?"

Rose Aylmer was the daughter of the fourth Lord Aylmer. She made Landor's acquaintance when he was still a young man and lent him a story by Clara Reeve, which suggested his "Gebir" (anonymously issued in 1798.) References to this lady will be found, we think, in Forster's "Life of Landor."

"S. L.," Albany, N. Y.: "Did Cooper write or simply edit the following work: 'Elinor Wyllys; or, the Young Folk at Longbridge,' a tale, by Annabel Penfeather; edited by J. F. Cooper, Philadelphia; two volumes; 1846?' Another Cooper question: Do you know anything about a book by Cooper entitled 'Tales for Fifteen,' which is said (on whose authority I know not) to be his earliest published work?"

(1) Concerning "Elinor Wyllys," Fowler's "American Authors" says: "Contemporaries assert that Cooper was certainly the author of this tale, the copyright proceeds of which were regularly received by him; the publishers of the work also believed him to be the author. He was so very unpopular at the time that he very reasonably deemed it best for the prospects of the publication that he should appear in no closer relation than that of editor." (2) We have never seen a copy of Cooper's "Tales for Fifteen," and doubt if a copy is in existence. There is extant, however, an autograph letter of Cooper, written on Jan. 3, 1841, to a Mr. Roberts, editor of The Boston Nation, in which the following passage occurs: "Some fifteen or twenty years since my publisher became embarrassed, and I wrote two short tales to aid him. He printed them under the title of 'Tales for Fifteen, by Jane Morgan.' One of these stories was called 'Heart,' the other 'Imagination.' I retain rather a favorable impression of the book. If you can find a copy of it you might think 'Imagination' worth reprinting." If this book was really published twenty years earlier than the date of this letter (or about 1821) it would be Cooper's second or third book.

"MISS W.," Binghamton, N. Y.: "What book gives information about American colleges for girls?"

See the recently published book by Mary Caroline Crawford, ("The College Girl of America and the Institutions Which Make Her What She Is." Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.60.)

W. DOUGLAS, Saranac Lake, N. Y.: "Who was Augustina, the 'Maid of Saragossa,' and why was she so called?"

Augustina, the "Maid of Saragossa," was so named from her heroic conduct during the siege of Saragossa by the French in 1809. She was about twenty-two years of age and a peddler of soft drinks among the soldiers. Arriving at the battery near the Portillo gate, when not a man who had defended it had been left alive, she found the citizens hesitating to re-man the guns, whereupon she sprang forward over the dead bodies, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a six-and-twenty pounder; then, jumping upon the gun, vowed never to quit it alive during the siege. Her example animated the resi and the battery was saved. She was surnamed "La Artilla," made a sub-Lieutenant in the Spanish Army, with the daily pay of an artilleryman, and presented with many decorations. One of Wilkie's historical paintings is "The Maid of Saragossa," and she has also been celebrated by Byron in his "Childe Harold," (Canto I., Stanzas 55-56,) who adopts the popular legend which represents the dead artilleryman as her lover.

"F. F.," New York City: "When was Byron's 'Don Juan' first published?"

Cantos I. and II. in 1819, Cantos III.-V. in 1821, Cantos VI.-VIII. in 1823, Cantos IX.-XI. and Cantos XII.-XIV. in the same year, and Cantos XV. and XVI. in 1824.

"SCIENTIFIC," Detroit, Mich.: "Who was a Miss Maclagen, author of a work on 'The Hill Forts, Stone Circles, and Other Structural Remains of Ancient Scotland,' which was published in 1875?"

This lady, Miss C. Maclagen of Ravenscroft, Stirling, was one of the few women who have won distinction in the pursuit of archaeology. Her book was a monument of patient research, and she was also well known for her collection of rubbings of ancient sculptured monuments, which were done by a process known only to herself. To collect them she visited every parish throughout the length and breadth of Scotland and the Hebrides. The result was a marvelous series of over 400 rubbings, which were finally presented by her to the British Museum. She followed her "Hill Forts" with a privately printed work called "Chips from Old Stones." Her death occurred in 1901, at the age of ninety.

MRS. M. C. WHITAKER, 825 Monmouth Street, Gloucester City, N. J.: "Is there a bird book for children, having pictures of different kinds of birds and telling in simple language the life and habits of each?"

Several books might be mentioned, among them being "Bird Stories," by Le-

LIVINGSTON HOWE SCHUYLER, 30 College Park, Cleveland, Ohio: "Can any reader of this [illegible] of Dec. 10 Arthur Chapman, in answer to 'W.,' Nashville, Tenn., identifies the 'Tryon of Saskatchewan, in the County of Dresden,' as that 'precious humbug' which stands somewhere on the capitol of the United States, mentioned by Kipling in 'I They.' Even if we agree that such an identification were possible, which does not seem likely, as the run of the motor car is undeniably along the southeast coast of England, it is not necessary for us to travel so far from Sussex in our search. In that county itself there lies, four miles to the west of Rogate, the little hamlet of Wardington. It has but a handful of inhabitants, and I am not aware that its name has ever been brought prominently before the world, unless we except the mention of it in 'A Sussex Drinking Song,' by Hilaire Belloc."

"L. V.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "Please give me a list of Walter Pater's writings, with publisher's prices."

"The Renaissance," $2; "Marius the Epicurean," $2.25, in two volumes, $4; "Appreciations," $1.75; "Imaginary Portraits," $1.50; "Plato and Platonism," $1.75; "Greek Studies," $1.75; "Miscellaneous Studies," $1.75; "Gaston de Latour," $1.50, and "Essays from the Guardian," $3, all published, at the prices named, by The Macmillan Company, and "Uncollected Essays," (Portland, Me.: T. B. Mosher. $3.)

P. LEE PHILLIPS, Washington, D. C.: "In answer to Mr. Finck's inquiry in 'Queries' of Dec. 3, relating to a map of Tryon County, N. Y., I would refer him to the map in O'Callaghan's 'Documentary History of New York,' Volume IV., between Pages 060 and 061, entitled 'To His Excellency William Tryon, Esq'r, Captain General & Governor in Chief of the Province of New York, &c., this map of the country of the 71 Nations proper with part of the adjacent colonies is humbly inscribed by his Excellency's Most obedient humble servant, Guy Johnson, 1771.' Also to a map in The London Magazine, February, 1778, Volume XLVII., Page 51, entitled 'Part of the counties of Charlotte and Albany, being the seat of war. * * * By Thos. Kitchin.' The 'Annals of Tryon County; or, The Border Warfare of New York During the Revolution,' by William C. Campbell, contains an interesting map of the siege of Fort Schuyler."

W. B. Briggs, Reference Librarian, Montague Branch, Brooklyn Public Library, writes that in the Montague Branch, 197 Montague Street, Brooklyn, there is a framed copy hanging in the reference room of Santhier's map of the Province of New York, compiled by order of William Tryon, and engraved and published by William Faden, London, Aug. 1, 1770.

"N." New York City: "When was J. R. Green born, and when did he die?"

He was born in Oxford Dec. 12, 1837, and died in Mentone March 7, 1883.

Appeals to Readers.

"WOOD," 108 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, New York City: "I am anxious to obtain the poem written after seeing the piece of sculpture by D. C. French entitled 'Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor.' The lines appeared in one of our magazines a few years ago."

"D. H. R.," 8 Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "What is the title of the book dealing with the 'Color of the Emotions,' as referred to in Kipling's 'They'?"

GEORGE B. LINCOLN, The Hawthorne, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers help me to find (or send me a copy) the verses which were in one of the Readers of my school days—I think it was one of the McGuffey series. They begin as follows:

"'In a Broad Street building, on a Winter's night
Hard by his parlor fire, a gouty wight
Sat all alone, with one hand rubbing
His feet, done up in fleecy hose,
While with t'other he'd beneath his nose
The Public Ledger, in whose columns grubbing,
He noted all the sales. * * * *

"This is as far as my memory carries me, and I should be much obliged to any one who could complete the lines for me. I believe they were quoted as anonymous, but if the author is known shall be glad to have his name."

"C. B.," 442 Fifteenth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.: "Is there a journal devoted to schemes for church and other fairs?"

"H. A. S.," 132 Dodge Street, Cleveland, Ohio: "Can any reader assist me to find a poem in which occurs this line:

"'Why should we weep for those who die'?"

ALBERT H. WHITE, 101 Summit Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.: "Can any one identify for me the following quotation, taken from Kellog's 'Textbook on Rhetoric,' Page 191:

"'Dear little, sweet little, nice little damosels,
We, the magnificent cream of society,
Bid you good night, and we trust you feel gratitude
For the sweet smiles we have scattered among you;
We have been bored, but we gladly put up with it;
Nothing is sweeter than disinterestedness.'"

FRANKLIN IMPRINTS.—Votes and Proceedings Pennsylvania House, 5 vols., folio; fine, $125. Conductor Generalis, 1748, $17. Theophilus and Eugenio's Letters, 1747, $18, etc.; Bartram's Travels, Pennsylvania to Canada; fine copy, first edition, 1751, $26. Taylor's Ximena; superb copy, boards, $20. Adair's Indians, 1775, $20. Josselyn's Voyages, New England, 1674, 1st ed., $45. Pennhallow's Indian Wars, 1st ed., title imperfect, $28. Cook's Voyages, fine first edition, calf, 9 vols., 4to and folio, $50. Lewis & Clark's Travels, Phila., 1814, 2 vols., 1 uncut, $30. Smith's Nova Caesaria, 1st ed., autog. J. Hard. Signer, $35. Audubon's original folio Birds, 4 vols., plates, 5 to 48; fine set, $3,000. Kent's Infusoria, 2 vols., extra fine ½ calf; uncut, $22. Michaux, Flora Boreali Americana, 1st ed., fine, $18.
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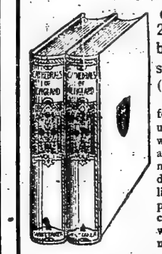

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE Century Magazine for January will have a leading article from the pen of Randall Blackshaw, in which the author will attempt to prove that the recent architectural development of London, although not so conspicuous as that of New York, is none the less significant. The article will be entitled "London in Transformation," and some striking illustrations have been made for it by Birch B. Long, drawn from artist's sketches and architectural plans. Many readers of the article may learn for the first time that London is beginning to look forward to its skyscrapers, and that it already has a pile fourteen stories high in Saint Anne's Mansions, Westminster.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a uniform set of the late Sir Leslie Stephen's complete works of a critical and biographical nature hitherto published in independent volumes. The set will include a reprint of "Free Thinking and Plain Speaking."

Curtis & Cameron of Boston have acquired from Noyes, Platt & Co. their book, "American Mural Painting," by Pauling King, including stock and all rights.

The item sent by our Boston correspondent last week to the effect that The Literary World of that city had been acquired by G. P. Putnam's Sons has been confirmed by the New York publishers. The magazine, which has been published for the last two years by L. C. Page & Co., made a successful effort to appeal to literary New Englanders. The Literary World, as such, will now go out of existence, having had its features, and, it is to be hoped, its readers, absorbed by The Critic, which will henceforth be known as The Critic and Literary World.

The Carey Publishing Company will shortly publish "The Apparitions and Shrines of Heaven's Bright Queen." This is a four-volume illustrated work, which has been in preparation for a considerable time, and which will be issued as a "Jubilee" souvenir. The publishers state that no expense has been spared in the preparation of the work, and none will likewise be spared in the publication.

Fleming H. Revell Company will shortly issue a volume entitled "The Culture of Simplicity," by Malcolm J. McLeod. The author is a Canadian who is now living in Pasadena, Cal.; and has issued essays which have been a success on both sides of the Atlantic. His new book treats of simplicity in connection with happiness, greatness, religion, solitude, extravagance, and similar subjects.

The Macmillan Company state that "War and Neutrality in the Far East," by T. J. Lawrence, M. A., has been adopted as a text book in the University of Texas, and that a similar honor has been bestowed upon Sir Robert K. Douglass's volume on the commercial and diplomatic relations which have existed for fifty years between "Europe and the Far East," by Cornell University.

The January number of The World's Work will contain what the publishers declare to be the most remarkable photographs of the besiegers of Port Arthur. Robert P. Skinner will contribute to the February number an article on his journey to Abyssinia, where he made a treaty with King Menelik. Mr. Skinner has secured photographs to illustrate his account.

Longmans, Green & Co. will issue after the holidays "Astronomical Discovery," by Herbert Hall Turner, D. Sc., F. R. S., Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford. The volume consists of lectures which were prepared to be delivered before the University of Chicago. These lectures relate the history of modern astronomical discovery, showing at first the difficulties which attended all of these discoveries, and recounting minutely some of the most important ones. It is believed that this book, on account of its clearness, will be welcomed by the general reader as well as by the astronomer.

The International Quarterly, which is being issued this week, will contain "Reminiscences," by Georg Brandes, the Danish critic and Shakespearean commentator. The first paper is entitled "A Child's Discovery of the World." In later issues of The Quarterly there will be Mr. Brandes's recollections of his relations with Taine, Stuart, Mill, Renan, Ibsen, and Sudermann. Some of the other features of the present number are "The Mythology of North America," by Franz Boas; "Earth and Man in Economic Forecast," by Prof. N. S. Shaler; "The Church and Democracy," by Rev. Charles Stelzle; "The Future of Criminal Methods," by Arthur MacDonald; "Kakuzo Okakura writes on Japanese life. The Quarterly, which is edited by Frederick A. Richardson, is now published by Fox, Duffield & Co. of this city. This magazine first appeared four years ago at Burlington, Vt. It is somewhat similar to the English and Continental reviews, and consists of articles that are authoritative but not technical. The months of publication are January, April, July, and October. Some of the topics treated of in this magazine are philosophy and religion, biography, commerce, sociology, politics, education, literature and criticism, and the fine arts and drama.

Fleming H. Revell Company will shortly issue a volume dealing with the Mediterranean coast, entitled "The Mediterranean Traveler." It treats of Madeira, Cadiz, and the important cities of Spain, Morocco, Algiers, and the interesting cities in Northern Africa, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt. The volume is illustrated with pictures and maps, and contains blank pages for notes.

The Macmillan Company report that "The Serio-Comic Governess," which was first published in a collection entitled "The Grey Wig," and recently brought out separately in a players' edition, is being widely read. The author, Mr. Zangwill, has written another volume which will be called "The Celibates' Club," which the Macmillans will publish next Spring.

John Lane is adding to his Lover's Library a volume consisting of the "Love Poems of Byron," edited by Frederick Chapman. Among those included are "When We Two Parted," "Maid of Athens," "Stanzas Written on the Road Between Florence and Pisa," "She Walks in Beauty Like the Night," "There Be None of Beauty's Daughters." Each page has a faint purple decorative border with the text printed in green. The volumes come in violet and green cloth or leather.

Word has been received from London that a collection of the late Aubrey Beardsley's letters are being published. The cable also stated that this volume would be brought out in this country next month. Last week a book was issued under the title "Whistler's Art Dicta and Other Essays." One of the essays deals with Beardsley's writing and gives an idea of its brilliancy.

The January Century will have an article by Henry Farfield Osborn, Da Costa Professor of Zoology in Columbia University, and Curator in the American Museum of Natural History. This article will deal with ichthyosaurs. Discoveries made at the same time in Central Wyoming and Europe in reference to the evolution of fitness served as an impetus to Mr. Osborn, who writes about a period which he believes to be equally interesting. Another feature of this number will be "A Christmas Fiesta in the Philippines," by David Gray, author of "Gallops." This is an account of the experience of three Americans in a Filipino house on Christmas Day. Among the other guests of this family was Aguinaldo. "A Note on Sainte-Beuve" will be the title of an article contributed by Brander Matthews. A portrait of Sainte-Beuve, taken from a photograph by Pierson & Braum, will accompany this essay.

John Lane is issuing a volume of theosophical meditation entitled "In the Crown of Asphodels," by Helen Bourchier. It consists of five divisions, "The Dawn of Soul Life," "The Awakening of the Heart," "The Opening of the Sense of Sympathy, Which Makes the Soul Hitherto Solitary and Possessive a Part of the Whole," "The Unfolding of the Spirit Into the Ethereal Space," and "The Final Flower; the Divine Part."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue this Spring a volume of essays entitled "The Classics and Modern Training," by Sidney G. Ashmore, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Union University, Schenectady. This work will contain a series of addresses suggestive of the value of classical studies to education.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are issuing "The Americans," by Hugo Munsterberg, translated from the German by Edwin B. Holt of Harvard University.

The Old Corner Book Store, which since the demolition of its ancient building at School and Washington Streets, Boston, has been at 27 Bromfield Street, in the same city, is issuing a "Life of Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher," in a 472-page volume, with portraits of Father and Mother Taylor and replete with unique anecdotes concerning the subject. Born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 15, 1793, Father Taylor exerted during the first half of the last century a power seldom given to one man. [illegible] of "deep-sea sailor," [illegible] the most left these shores [illegible] Father Taylor [illegible] preacher in North [illegible] Church [illegible] Bromfield [illegible] Ed. [illegible] of the [illegible]

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THE WEATHER.
Snow; brisk northeast winds.

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BLACK NOW A CANDIDATE, HIS ORGAN DECLARES

His Consent Said to be Compelled by Spontaneous Party Demand.

ODELL URGED TO BE SENATOR

Governor-Chairman Silent as to Suggestion of Leaders—Raines to be State Senate's President Pro Tem.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Troy Times, which is the recognized exponent of the views and intention of ex-Gov. Black, published in its last edition this afternoon a double-leaded editorial one column in length declaring that Mr. Black would be a candidate for election by the State Legislature to the United States Senate. The editorial starts thus:

"Ex-Gov. Black's consent to this candidacy has been compelled by the general request from Republicans in all parts of the State. When this desire, approaching the dimensions and insistence of a demand, is expressed through those party leaders with whom Mr. Black has shared the responsibilities of counsel, the burdens of campaigning and the rejoicings of victory, there is room for only one answer from a Republican who has always held his time, his talents, and his effort at the service of Republicanism.

"Mr. Black becomes the candidate for his party's choice because his party so wills it. The spontaneousness, with which the Republicans of the whole State have turned to Mr. Black as the man to represent them in the Senate of the United States is sufficient recommendation."

The article continues with the life history of Mr. Black as a politician, and enumerates his qualifications for Senator. All other distinguished names, it says, honored though they may be, may well be withdrawn from present consideration that entire unanimity may attend a choice so fit and so desirable.

The Troy Times, speaking for the Republicans of Eastern, Northern, and Central New York, rejoices with them in the continued advancement of the leader to whom they look with affectionate admiration, and for itself recalls with pleasure that through its columns came also the announcement of the candidacies which resulted in 1894 in the nomination of Mr. Black for Congress, in 1896 in his renomination, and in the same year in his choice for Governor of the State.

Several Republican leaders called yesterday upon Governor-Chairman Odell at State Headquarters and suggested to him that in view of the feeling which was growing up over the Senatorship the best solution of the difficulty would be for him to take it himself. One of the men who made this suggestion was from Brooklyn, and he declared that while the sentiment of Brooklyn was for Senator Depew, there would be no feeling there over the defeat of Depew if the Governor-Chairman was his successor.

The Governor-Chairman listened to his admirers without giving any indication of how he regarded their overtures. He has said heretofore that he would not be a candidate for the Senatorship in any circumstances.

National Committeeman William L. Ward, one of the Governor-Chairman's closest advisers, said:

"I can tell you who will be the next United States Senator. He will be the man Gov. Odell wants. Gov. Odell has the situation absolutely in his hands."

"Have you any idea who that man is?" Mr. Ward was asked.

"I have not," said Mr. Ward. "I have sat in with the Governor on various occasions, and have always been in a receptive frame of mind, but he has never indicated his personal choice to me. It is not impossible that Depew should be re-elected; then again it may be Black or a third party. I don't believe the Governor has yet made up his mind definitely who would be the best man for the organization to favor."

"The Governor says the Legislature will decide?"

"So it will," Mr. Ward responded, "but I guess they will be glad to take a suggestion."

Elihu Root is being mentioned as a possible compromise. Mr. Root received the votes of the three insurgents against Senator Platt when Senator Platt was a candidate for re-election. Politicians at the Fifth Avenue did not attach much importance to the Root boom. If Governor-Chairman Odell "turned down" Depew, they said, it would be for Black. It was asserted that the Governor-Chairman would much prefer Depew to Root in Washington.

"The real reason why Odell favors Black," said one of the wise ones, "does not seem to be generally appreciated. Leastwise I have seen no mention of it. Black is the only man in the State whom Odell now has any reason to fear as a possible rival for the leadership. If Odell should make a serious political mistake Black undoubtedly would be the man around whom the opposition to Odell's continuance in power would centre. Odell knows that to be true. Therefore, he is making a shrewd political move in favoring the election of Black.

"If he sends Black to Washington as a United States Senator he not only obtains a powerful spokesman for the organization in the National capital, but he will have disposed of his only rival for the State leadership for at least six years, for Black could not turn on Odell during his term as Senator, owing, as he would, his election to the influence of the Governor-Chairman, without violating all the ethics of the game."

It was settled yesterday that Senator John Raines should be President pro tem. of the Senate, which position carries with it the majority leadership. This decision was reached at a conference between Senator Raines and Senator Malby, Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Senators Raines and Malby have been close friends for years. Malby had been assured by the dominant Republican faction that he could have the leadership if he desired it. His answer was, "I'll see Raines and see how badly he wants it. If he would like to continue as leader I will give way to him."

So the two friends met yesterday to talk the matter over, and the result of their long conference was that Raines should be re-elected President pro tem., and that Malby should retain his place at the head of the Finance Committee. In announcing the agreement Senator Raines said:

"Senator Malby and I are the warmest of friends. While my term of office has been the longer, Senator Malby's has been the longer consecutively, and he might well aspire to the Presidency of the Senate. Had he been insistent upon it, I should have been glad to have withdrawn, but after our talk he decided that he would devote his attention to caring for the finances of the State, a responsibility which I am sure I could not discharge with so much credit as he has discharged it for the past two years.

"I shall communicate personally during the next few days with each Senator regarding such positions as he may desire on the various committees."

When Governor-Chairman Odell was told of the conference between Senators Raines and Malby and of the understanding at which they had arrived, he said:

"Well, they were the only two candidates for the place, and if they have agreed as to what should be done, I suppose it is all right. I am for whatever the Legislature is for in such matters."

"Will you try to arrange a conference between Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black to see if they cannot reach as amicable an agreement about the Senatorship as Senators Raines and Malby have had about the Presidency of the State Senate?"

"I hardly think so. I am still of the opinion that there will be only one candidate for the Senatorship when the time comes for the Legislature to elect."

TERRIBLE SCENES IN POLAND.

Men Ordered to the War Kill Their Children—Wives Commit Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Great precautions continue to be taken in Poland to prevent the real situation provoked there by the Russo-Japanese war from becoming known to the outside world, and nothing has been made public through official channels, but according to trustworthy correspondence received here by prominent members of the Polish colony the situation is an awful one.

More than 40,000 reservists have just been mobilized and sent to the front in spite of their protests that Russia is not their fatherland and that they prefer to die in Poland, fighting for liberty and independence, to becoming food for Japanese cannon.

In some towns of Poland wives of reservists have thrown themselves in front of trains which were transporting their husbands to Russia and have been crushed to death.

In three provinces the people have been fired upon by Russian recruiting parties. At Goston, when orders were given to decimate the Polish reservists who refused to march, the Polish Colonel Dzwonskowski blew his own brains out in front of his men.

Contrary to the alleged orders of the Czar, fathers of families and widowers with families are taken without discrimination. One man, on receiving marching orders, hanged his three children and then gave himself up to the military authorities with the remark, "I had no one to whom to leave them."

Another man was sent for on the day of his wife's death. He thereupon killed both his children, a girl of two years and a new-born boy, with a hatchet and placed them in their mother's coffin.

In another case a man killed his wife, his children, and himself.

DODGE ON THE WAY HERE.

Prisoner Taken Aboard Steamship Without Incident.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 17.—Charles F. Dodge, over whose requisition there has been much litigation and numberless entanglements, left for New York to-day. He went on board the Mallory Line steamer in charge of United States Marshal Hanson and three deputies.

Dodge was also accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Cohen, and will be turned over to the proper officials in New York. The ship sailed shortly after noon, and no incidents of interest attended the departure of the prisoner.

It is expected that Dodge will reach this city on Dec. 24. It was said at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that Dodge is willing to assist the District Attorney's office in reaching the persons who attempted to keep him in Texas. This report could not be verified, but it is said that the District Attorney's office is investigating the matter, and that a firm of lawyers will undoubtedly be examined.

LAY ON SUBWAY TRACK.

Cigarette Smoker Saved by Employe and Then Arrested.

A well-dressed man who told the police he was John Lyons, thirty-two years old, of Jamaica, L. I., went into the Fourteenth Street Subway station late yesterday afternoon, chuckling to himself and rolling cigarette after cigarette. He lighted one, puffed on it a few seconds, then threw it away, and resumed the operation with another cigarette.

When the rumble of an approaching northbound local train was heard Lyons tossed away another cigarette and jumped to the tracks. At first his intentions were not understood, but they were made plain at once when the man deliberately stretched himself across the rails and reached out back of his head and tried to put his hands upon the third rail. Women began screaming and men shouted. The approach of the train made the men hesitate about jumping into the track pit until Thomas Burmingham, a platform man, shouted to another employe to signal the train to stop and jumped into the track pit. The train then appeared about sixty feet away.

The emergency brakes had been set by the motorman. Sparks flew from the wheels as they slid along on the rails and the train came to a stop about thirty feet away.

Meanwhile two other men had gone to the platform man's help. With a little urging Lyons permitted himself to be pulled back to the platform.

After being examined by Dr. Lucas of Bellevue Hospital, the man was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, where he was held for attempted suicide.

Lyons insisted on rolling, puffing, and throwing away several cigarettes, chuckling meanwhile.

John Lyons of Jamaica is troubled with nervousness, which at times so possesses him that he is unable to attend to his work in a lumber yard.

Fire in Fort Worth's Passenger Station.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 17.—Fire which started at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Union Passenger Station destroyed the upper half of the building. The building and site cost $500,000, and the loss by to-day's fire is estimated at about one-half that amount.

Pinehurst, Augusta, Camden, Florida.
Southern Ry. the popular route. Lv. N. Y. daily 9:35 P. M. and 11:30 A. M. Superb dining and sleeping car service. The sumptuous Southern's Palm Limited inaugurated Jan. 9th, 1905. Illustrated matter can be made upon application at [illegible]

A POLITICAL SENSATION.
Read the Tammany Times! Open letter to [illegible]

SNOW BLOCKS TRAFFIC AFLOAT AND ASHORE

Liners Hid Behind the Blanket at the Hook.

JOB FOR STREET CLEANERS

Surface Cars Were Having Their Troubles Last Evening—More Coming, the Weather Men Say.

Fog and snow in the harbor and snow on land made yesterday one of the dreariest and most uncomfortable days that New York has experienced this Winter. The day dawned clear, and until a little before 2 o'clock in the afternoon conditions were pleasant. Then the skies became overcast, and soon a blinding snow was upon the city. Until 8 o'clock the snow fell without letting up at all, the flakes being of the big feathery kind that make walking uncomfortable for man and hazardous for beast.

The fall let up for only a few minutes, and at a late hour last night the snow was coming down in a great blanket.

According to the local Weather Bureau the snow began to fall at exactly 1:45 P. M., and even when it let up early in the evening, the weather sharps said that it would surely resume before morning and would probably continue all day to-day. The fall for the first eight hours was about four inches.

The storm on the rivers and bay made the air unusually thick, so thick, in fact, that it was impossible for skippers of ocean and harbor craft to make out the shores of either New Jersey or New York until they got within a hundred yards of them. The result was that shipping, in-bound and out-bound, was practically at a standstill, as a passage of the harbor in either direction was considered too dangerous for large vessels.

In less than half an hour after the snow began it formed an opaque screen that settled down over both the North and East Rivers, the bay, and the ocean outside. The result was that ferryboats had to feel their way with the greatest caution, continually blowing their whistles and depending almost entirely upon the fog bells to reach their slips.

The Sound steamers all left on time, but they made the turn around the Battery and proceeded up the East River at less than half speed, all the time bellowing with their sirens to warn other craft of their approach.

Beyond Sandy Hook the air was so thick that after 3 o'clock it was impossible for the various marine observers to make out any vessel either outgoing or incoming. They reported that it was impossible to see more than a few feet from their observation windows. These conditions prevented any steamships from attempting to enter the harbor, the last vessel to get within the Hook being the German steamship Brandenburg, which rounded Sandy Hook a little before 3 o'clock. Neither the American liner St. Paul nor the Cunarder Umbria, both of which were due yesterday from England, were heard from during the day, and if they did arrive in this vicinity there is no doubt that they anchored outside to await the clearing of the atmosphere.

In the city the streets were very slippery, making truck and cab traffic extremely difficult.

The Street Cleaning Department got to work soon after the snow began to fall, and at the Bureau of Snow Removal, in the Bristol Building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, it was said last evening that the department had the situation well in hand. Six thousand men and three thousand teams were at work in the streets below Harlem yesterday afternoon, and it was said that of the 181 miles of streets plotted for cleaning 172 had been cleared. At 5 o'clock this morning 7,500 men and 3,500 teams will get to work. They will first clear the ferry streets and Broadway, and will then tackle Fifth Avenue, and hope to have the streets pretty well cleared by noon.

The theatre managers said that their attendance fell off by about 10 per cent. Except in the shopping district, which was fairly busy, the streets contained little of the Saturday night holiday activity.

Early last evening the cold contracted the trolley slot on Whitehall Street, which is the north-bound route for Broadway cars from South Ferry, and for Belt Line cars bound north. To expand the opening a fire was built for about twelve feet at one point and was kept burning by tar between the cobble stones and by kerosene poured upon the flames by employes.

Many persons stopped to watch the horse cars go through the flames. The horses seemed not to mind it, although at times the flames reached their bodies.

All over town cars had trouble. Crowds flocked to the Subway as an alternative. Many of the horse car lines were using four horses to a car late last night.

On Staten Island there were several bad blocks incident to the storm.

Nearly all of the incoming New York Central and New Haven line trains were late in reaching the Grand Central Station last night. The Eastern Express was one hour and thirty-five minutes behind time.

STORM DERAILS A TRAIN.

Port Washington Express Leaves Long Island Track—No One Hurt.

The Port Washington express on the Long Island Railroad, consisting of a train of three cars and a locomotive, met with an accident last night between Great Neck and Little Neck, spreading rails throwing the smoker from the track.

No one was injured although the train was crowded with passengers at the time. The storm had spread the rails at a point three-quarters of a mile west of Great Neck, and there the train was stalled for several hours, blocking the road for a time.

The train left Long Island City at 5:42 o'clock, the smoker being the first car behind the locomotive. The smoker was crowded with men, the majority of whom were servants in the employ of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on their way to Mr. Vanderbilt's country seat, Great Neck. There were also a few of Howard Gould's servants bound for Mr. Gould's place at Sands Point.

The passengers were told that they might remain aboard the train until a wrecker arrived when they would be taken to Great Neck, but most of them tramped through the snow for three-quarters of a mile rather than wait.

The Alpers Pharmacy, Broadway and 31st St., is headquarters for reliable prescription work, pure drugs, elegant perfumery. Its soda water from germ-proof apparatus is unsurpassed. —Adv.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases, $4.99, $6.00, $6.75, at J. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N. Y. [illegible] can be made upon application at [illegible] Adv.

$5,000 FOR LOST WALLET.

McEwan Offers to Pay This Sum to Clear a Mystery.

A. W. McEwen, a paper manufacturer of Whippany, N. J., went to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and told the police that he would pay $5,000 to know how two thieves got away with his wallet on a Sixth Avenue car.

Mr. McEwen said he took the car at Twenty-third Street and on the rear platform permitted himself to be led into a discussion with two stout men and a slim man on the subject of "horse." He soon suspected he had been picked out as a victim and stopped talking, at the same time keeping one hand over his diamond pin and another on his watch pocket. His wallet was in an inside pocket of his coat, and he never gave a thought for its safety.

At the Thirty-third Street crossing McEwen left the car, and then discovered that the wallet was gone. He ran after the car and caught it at Thirty-fifth Street, but the three men were not on it. When McEwen was telling the Sergeant at the station about his loss Detectives Findlay and Uminger entered with two youths, who said they were Joseph Finkelstein, nineteen years old, of 231 East Twelfth Street, and Henry Cohen, eighteen years old, of 97 Willet Street, who had been arrested when getting on and off cars at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. The two prisoners had $90 in new five and ten-dollar bills about equally divided between them, but Mr. McEwen could identify neither the money nor the prisoners.

Detective Sergt. Sullivan called up Police Headquarters, and Detective Sergt. Rhoodlo of Inspector McClusky's staff came to the Tenderloin station, and recognized the prisoners as Rogues' Gallery subjects.

To the police of the West Thirtieth Street station alone losses amounting to $2,500 were reported last week by persons who could only account for them on the basis that their pockets had been picked.

NEW ISLAND IN THE BAY.

Government Buys Plot Under Water Adjoining Ellis Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By purchase from the State of New Jersey the United States has acquired an extensive plot of ground just north of Ellis Island, New York Bay, on which a new island will be constructed and utilized as a part of the Ellis Island immigration station.

About eighteen months ago Congress appropriated $150,500 for the construction of the new island. Subsequently, the Proprietors of Eastern New Jersey, a landed corporation, instituted suit against the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island to oust the Government from that island. This proceeding delayed the negotiations for the purchase of the additional property, officials of the Department of Justice fearing a good title might not be obtainable.

As soon as the deed has been recorded, work on the construction of the new island will be begun. When completed, the island will serve as the location of a hospital for contagious diseases that are not quarantinable. The full amount appropriated by Congress will be required for the building of the island. Congress then will have to make an additional appropriation for the erection of the necessary structures. The entire sum, both for the construction of the island and for the erection of the hospital, will be paid out of the head tax received by the Government from arriving immigrants.

Commissioner of Immigration William Williams said last night that the proposed new island will be about 400 to 500 feet distant from Ellis Island, and that about ten months will be required to build the island, adn about six months more to construct the hospital.

"It is a matter of the greatest urgency," Mr. Williams said, "for we sometimes have 400 and even 500 sick people to care for, and as we know that the city hospitals are overcrowded, we do not like to ask them to take the non-quarantinable contagious cases; a great many of these patients are eventually deported."

WOMAN SWINDLED BANKERS.

Forged Sister-in-Law's Name to Notes Which She Negotiated.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Dec. 17.—A case that has attracted more than the usual amount of interest here on account of the Chadwick revelations is that of Mrs. Linda Brown, who has just been convicted on a charge of forgery brought by the First National Bank. At the September term of court a similar charge was brought against Mrs. Brown by the Stroudsburg National Bank, which held three of the forged notes with the name of Mrs. Bornhoeft as indorser. The verdict in the first trial was "Not guilty," and Mrs. Brown was immediately arrested at the instigation of the officials of the First National Bank.

During the recent trial evidence showed that Mrs. Brown had signed the name of Mrs. Bornhoeft to twenty-seven notes in all, amounting to nearly five thousand dollars. Three of the four Monroe County banks held a number of them, and several business men and private bankers are owners of some of the notes.

Mrs. Brown's defense was that Mrs. Bornhoeft, who is her sister-in-law, gave her permission to sign the name. It was proved that Mrs. Brown came to Stroudsburg before her first trial to plead guilty. This was not denied by Mrs. Brown, who said she was influenced by her husband. It was also proved that she took a trip to Philadelphia to take a look at the Eastern Penitentiary. When she returned home she had changed her mind about pleading guilty.

MORE DENVER VOTES QUASHED.

Court's Action Gives Republicans Control of Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Dec. 17.—Chief Justice Gabbert to-day announced the decision of the Supreme Court to throw out the entire vote of three precincts of Ward Five and one precinct of Ward Seven at the late election on the ground that gross frauds were committed in direct violation of the injunction served upon the election officials.

Through the action of the court in excluding five Denver precincts from the abstract of returns to date Republicans will secure a solid delegation in the Legislature from this city and the County of Denver, and obtain control of both branches of the Legislature, which canvasses the vote for State officers. The precincts that have been excluded returned 1,455 Democratic votes and 273 Republican.

The Supreme Court this afternoon granted a motion made by John M. Waldron, one of the Republican attorneys, asking the court to enter an order directing the Election Commission to certify all the names and the votes on all the judicial, executive, and legislative officers to the State Canvassing Board.

The result of this order, it is understood, is that no more precincts will be thrown out, and that any further action toward the throwing out of illegal votes will be made in contests before the County Courts in county contests and before the State Canvassing Board in legislative matters, and before the Legislature concerning the office of Governor.

LOW RATES TO FLORIDA.
Savannah Line, with two large ships added to its fleet, offers unsurpassed service to the South. —Adv.

DIED IN HIS SADDLE; TRAMPLED BY HUNTERS

William D. Phillips Fell While Leading Ride to Hounds.

ROLLED IN PATH OF TRAILERS

Pace Lively and Horses of Several Men and Women, Members of Watchung Hunt Club, Unable to Stop.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 17.—While riding with the foremost of thirty members of the Watchung Hunt Club, who were following the hounds near this city here this afternoon, William D. Phillips of Glen Brook, Conn., suddenly threw up his hands and fell from his horse. The pace was lively, and the horses of several men and women riders who had been following close upon him trampled on the prostrate form of Mr. Phillips. As soon as the men nearest could rein up they dismounted and hurried to his side, only to find that he was dead.

The body was taken to a farm house near by and a physician was summoned from Plainfield. After a careful examination of the body he said that Mr. Phillips's death had been due to a clot of blood on his brain and that he was dead before he rolled out of his saddle.

The Watchung Hunt Club is made up of local society people, and Mr. Phillips was one of the original members, although he never had taken part in one of the cross-country gallops until to-day. To-day's run was intended to be one of the club's principal turnouts of the season, and Mr. Phillips had left his New York office early in order to be on hand for the start. The riders had gone only two miles out of Plainfield when the fatality occurred, and the run was declared off.

Mr. Phillips was the President and a Director of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company, and his office was at 77 Pine Street. He was unmarried and belonged to a large number of clubs, among which are the New York Athletic, Manhattan, Reform, and Underwriters' Clubs, the American Geographical and American Chemical Societies, the Board of Trade and Transportation. He was a member also of the Weeburn and Hillandale Golf Clubs, and the Suburban Club. He was a brother of Dr. Alfred N. Phillips of New York.

THIRD RAIL'S FREAK.

Dripped "Liquid Electricity" on Passers Underneath Elevated Structure.

What the police called "liquid electricity," and did not get a better name from persons who had occasion to be about in the vicinity of the elevated railroad structures last night, burned many a hole in umbrellas and clothing of those who passed underneath. Sometimes the "electric fluid," or bits of burning steel, struck the ground, but usually it burned itself out soon after dropping from the third rail or after falling on passersby. In the latter case the victims found their clothing burned wherever it fell.

All over the lower part of the city, where the four elevated railroad lines are close together, the sheets of blue flame shooting from the third rails made almost a continuous display. At times the flame was accompanied by a muffled report. Rain, ice, and snow have caused similar effects before, but last night, owing to conditions of atmosphere the electric display was particularly brilliant.

WATER FAMINE HALTS TRAFFIC.

Serious Situation on Pennsylvania Road —Engines Disabled.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—A water shortage far in excess of any in many years has blocked traffic on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is the direct cause of almost ruining a large number of locomotives required on that division to handle the immense amount of business transported over that section of the railroad system.

Not a water tank between Tyrone and Greensburg, a distance of 100 miles, has a sufficient supply of water and that to be obtained contains such large quantities of sulphur as to disable every locomotive kept in service. Every day from three to five locomotives break down and are sent to Altoona to be placed in the shops for repairs. The shops are operated only partly because of the water famine, and each day the repair men get further behind in their work.

In efforts to keep the shops provided with sufficient water to supply the boilers a train of fifty tank cars is used daily in carrying water to Altoona from Tipton, ten miles away.

ORGANIZE TO HOLD COTTON.

Southern Farmers Pledge Themselves to Wait for 10 Cents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 17.—Cotton growers met here and at various county seats to-day and took the first steps toward holding the staple for better prices. The resolutions passed at all the meetings were practically the same, and all points heard from indicate that the farmers are acting as a unit.

The resolutions declare that they will hold cotton for 10 cents as the minimum price and pledge the growers to reduce the acreage 25 per cent.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 17.—In many counties of the State mass meetings were held to-day by farmers in an effort to further the movement recently inaugurated to hold cotton for a price of 10 cents. In most of the counties strong resolutions were adopted declaring that farmers should hold all the cotton possible and appealing to local banks for aid.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 17.—To-day was the date set for holding county meetings of cotton growers in Texas for the purpose of formulating plans to hold unmarketed cotton for better prices. Reports from Northern Texas indicate that not many meetings were held because the farmers were plowing and preparing for next year's crop.

CLEARS SLOCUM ENGINEER.

Inspector Harris Gives License Back to Conklin After Hearing.

Ira W. Harris, the recently appointed Inspector of Steamboats, has restored the license of Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Conklin of the General Slocum, which was revoked by the former Local Board of Steamboat Inspectors after a trial growing out of the disaster of June 15. Conklin recently demanded a hearing before Inspector Harris, who considered all the evidence taken by the board and also the report of the Federal Commission.

MORGAN BUYS HISTORIC PIANO.

To Pay $6,000 for Eighteenth Century Instrument Shown at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., Dec. 17.—J. Pierpont Morgan has wired to Rudolfo Vivoli of Firenzuola, Italy, that he will give $6,000 for what is said to be the first piano ever constructed. The instrument was exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair by Signor Vivoli for its owner.

The instrument, which was made early in the eighteenth century, attracted much attention at the exposition. Mr. Morgan began negotiations for its purchase several months ago, and finally Vivoli was able to persuade the owner to set a price on it. This price Mr. Morgan to-day agreed to pay.

Vivoli says the New York financier is getting the piano very cheap indeed, considering its age and history.

GULF STREAM RUNNING FAST.

South-Bound Ships Stalled and North-Bound Vessels Ahead of Time.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 17.—Capt. Hadden of the British steamer Monmouth, which arrived here to-day, has reported at the Hydrographic Office that the Gulf Stream current is running north faster than usual.

South-bound sailing ships are stalled in great numbers by the current, which is carrying north-bound craft up the coast ahead of their schedules.

MONEY AND BONDS BURNED.

Express Company Loses $240,000 by the Destruction of a Car.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 17.—An investigation in Boston to-day shows that the Adams Express Company's loss by the burning of Express Car 36 at Webster Junction, a station on the Boston and Albany Division, eight miles west of Worcester, Friday morning, totals $240,000, $10,000 of which is covered by insurance.

The loss includes $204,000 in bank bills and coupon bonds, in transit from New York to Boston and Worcester; $30,000 in merchandise, and at least $6,000 in jewelry and other valuables.

KILLED BY BABYLON EXPRESS.

Mrs. Charles Keiser Struck by Train on Springfield Curve.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, L. I., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Charles Keiser, wife of a prominent citizen of Springfield, was killed here to-day while crossing the tracks of the Long Island Railroad near the Springfield curve. It was during the snow storm, and the woman, hurrying to her home, did not notice the approach of the Babylon express.

The train was an hour late and had been trying to make up lost time.

MARRIES HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

Baltimore Couple Reunited Within Month After Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Divorced and remarried within a month is the experience of Adolph Decker and his wife. Mrs. V. Decker obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, who is a lawyer, on Nov. 29.

Mr. Decker appeared before the Marriage License Clerk this morning, obtained a license to marry his former wife, and the ceremony reuniting them was performed this evening. The ring which was used at the first union did service again at to-night's ceremony.

NAMES MILLER AND RICH.

Odell Designates Them for $17,500 Appellate Division Places in Kings.

Gov. Odell yesterday, upon the request of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, designated Justice Nathan L. Miller of Cortland and Justice Adelbert P. Rich of Auburn to sit as Justices in that Department. Their appointment is for five years, and they will receive $17,500 a year. The Appellate Division of the Second Department is now composed of Justices Hirschberg, Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker.

RESERVOIR WAS DYNAMITED.

Report That Unknown Miscreants Caused Disaster in North Carolina.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Dec. 17.—Evidence has been discovered tending to show that the reservoir disaster by which nine people lost their lives here on Nov. 2 was caused by dynamite, used by parties unknown.

It is stated to-day that a dynamite cartridge was found a few days after the bursting of the reservoir near the broken walls, and that it is now in the possession of a city official.

An investigation has been proceeding for some time, but its results have not been made public.

SUBSTITUTE DRUG POISONERS.

Practice of Selling Acetanilid for Trianol Likely to Cause Death.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Testimony by laboratory experts in the United States Commissioner's Court to-day in a hearing on criminal charges brought out the assertion that certain drugs sent about the country by alleged fraudulent mail order men endanger public life and health.

Dr. John A. Wesener of Columbus University said a package which he had examined, marked as containing trianol, contained acetanilid.

"The substitution of acetanilid, grain for grain, for trianol," said the witness, "would in many instances produce acetanilid poisoning and death."

Trianol is a standard prescription in cases of insomnia and mental aberration.

WATSON TO START MAGAZINE.

Backers Subscribe and Pay In $50,000 to Start Its Publication.

Half a dozen persons interested in the propagation of the political ideas for which Thomas E. Watson stood in the recent election met yesterday in the Kensington Hotel and organized the Thomas E. Watson Publishing Company, to publish The Watson Magazine. A capital of $50,000 was subscribed and paid in.

Thomas E. Watson is to be the editor and Dr. John H. Girdner associate editor of the publication, the first issue of which will make its appearance in February. In speaking of the purpose of the magazine, Dr. Girdner said last night:

"It will preach Democracy in plain English."

F. M. BROOKS COMING HOME.

Has Improved So Rapidly That He Will Be Moved Next Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C., Dec. 17.—The condition of H. Mortimer Brooks has improved so rapidly that his physician has decided to take him to New York.

He will leave here at 10 P. M. Dec. 21, and arrive in New York the next day at 4 P. M. Dr. Hubert Royster will go with him.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 30 Ann St., 452 Sixth Av. Ask [illegible] Adv.

STEAMBOAT BURNED, NINE LIVES ARE LOST

The Glen Island Goes as the Slocum Did.

LIKE A FLASH OF TINDER

Dynamos, Supposed Cause of Fire on Converted Excursion Boat, Not Examined—Crew of Heroes —Twenty-two Saved.

While the Starin Line steamboat Glen Island, whose regular business in Summer was to carry throngs of women and children from this city on the excursion route to Glen Island, was on her way up the Sound to New Haven just after midnight yesterday morning a fire started below decks. Just as the flames ate up the General Slocum last June, the fire spread through an inflammable cargo and the flimsy, tinder double-deck superstructure of the Glen Island until, within five short minutes, nine persons had been burned to death.

Twenty-two others aboard made their escape by the narrowest of margins and almost without clothing.

Seven of those who perished belonged to the crew—an engineer, four firemen, and two deckhands, who were below. The two others were passengers. In a brave effort to save one of these, a woman, one of the firemen lost his own life. The name of the other passenger, a man, is not known.

The dead are:

SILKEN, Mrs. ROSA, 66 years old, 206 Hamilton Street, New Haven.
HENDRICKSON, W. E., assistant engineer.
BUSH, FRANK, fireman.
BURKE, JOHN, fireman.
OLAFSON, OTTO, fireman.
MILLER, NEWMAN, fireman.
BURNS, PETER, deckhand.
BERG, OTTO, deckhand.
UNKNOWN ITALIAN, passenger.

At the time of the fire the Glen Island was about three miles this side of Greenwich, and was near the Connecticut shore. In other words, she was midway between Execution Light and [illegible]

As nearly as can be [illegible] started about [illegible] caused by the [illegible] of electric wires. When Supervising Inspector Capt. [illegible] of the United States Steamboat Inspectors was asked later about the condition of the Glen Island it developed that the records did not show that dynamos or wiring for electric lights ever had been inspected by Government officials.

"If they were tested," said Capt. Harris, "probably no one but the underwriters have ever done so."

He added:

No Electrical Inspection.

"The local boards of Inspectors in the steamboat service do not inspect electrical equipment on any vessels. There has been no occasion to do so, and the Government has had no electricians members of the boards capable of doing it. We do not even make a record whether a boat is wired for incandescent electric lights, whether it has a dynamo or whether there is a motor aboard, and in fact the electrical plant of a ship is entirely ignored by the Government."

The Inspector advised that electricians be appointed to the board at once and the inspection of electric installations be made rigid and frequent.

There were only ten passengers on the Glen Island when she left Pier 18, North River, on Friday night, on her trip to New Haven. There was much ice floating about the river and in the Sound, and for that reason the boat proceeded leisurely. She passed safely through Hell Gate at about 10 o'clock, and shortly after that all of the passengers and all the crew, save those on duty, turned in.

The boat passed Execution Light an hour later, and it was just about midnight, when she was about two miles off the Connecticut shore, and when Pilot Thomas McMullin and Quartermaster John O'Brien were in the pilothouse, that suddenly the electric lights went out. O'Brien, who was steering, kept at the wheel, but two minutes later it blocked. The pilot and the quartermaster both were working frantically at the wheel when a moment later the fire alarm bell in the pilothouse began to ring.

McMullin dashed out to see what the trouble was and he was met by a cloud of smoke rolling through the upper saloon. There he met Capt. Charles E. MacAllister and Mate Larsen, who had been in their rooms, calling the crew to quarters for fire drill. The Captain was clad only in trousers and overcoat.

Tinder for Flames.

The flames already had reached the cargo, in which there was much flimsy Christmasware in boxes, and in a minute the heat and smoke were suffocating. The Captain saw at once that there was no chance to save his boat, and little time to save the passengers, so under his orders gongs everywhere were set a-ringing to wake the passengers, and lifeboats were unshipped with all dispatch. The first passenger to appear was Arthur W. Wallace, a son of R. Wallace of R. Wallace & Co., the silver manufacturers of Wallingford, Conn. Mr. Wallace had been in New Orleans for his health, and was on his way home. He took his place with the crew and obeyed orders with them.

Nathan Dubin of 252 Cedar Street, New Haven, and Max Levin of 234 Monroe Street, New York, occupied adjoining staterooms, and in the hurry and darkness put on such articles of each other's clothing as came nearest. Levin got Dubin's stockings, and Dubin, who emerged stockingless, had on Levin's coat.

Among the women were Miss Ethelina Street, a Vassar girl, and her sister Grace, who had been shopping in New York and who were going back to New Haven with their mother and father, Frank B. Street, who is the junior partner in the wholesale grocery firm of James D. Dewel & Co. With the exception of Mrs. Silken, the Streets and Mrs. Samuel Duke of 113 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street were the only women passengers aboard. They had time enough only to throw over their night robes. Then Mr. [illegible]

a deckhand led them through the smoke up to the deck.

Panicky Man Felled.

The boats had just been launched. "Women first" had been Capt. MacAllister's order, and the crew had formed in line to pass one of the girls down, when a terror-stricken man rushed up and tried to get down first. One of the crew struck him a blow in the face that sent him reeling backward, and the women were handed down rapidly into the first boat.

Mrs. Silken had come out of her stateroom and Stewardess Sarah Smoot was showing her the way to the deck when Mrs. Silken remembered that she had left her money in the room, and she dashed back after it. When the second lifeboat was filling up and the woman had not reappeared, Fireman Newman Miller went below to look for her. The whole boat was a roaring furnace by that time, and both fireman and passenger perished. O'Brien remained at the wheel until the flames began to lick up around the pilot house. Assistant Engineer Hendrickson was burned at his post in the engine room.

When the two boats at last pushed off the Glen Island was a blazing mass. Those members of the Larchmont Yacht Club who happened to be at the clubhouse had an unobstructed view of the brilliant spectacle, and in the clear night the lurid sight was easily seen at Bayside across the Sound. Both on the Connecticut and Long Island shores hundreds gathered to watch the burning steamboat and wonder which of the Sound's night fleet it might be. No whistless of distress sounded.

One Lifeboat Leaked.

In the first of the Glen Island's lifeboats were seven persons and in the second fifteen. Hardly had the first boat got under way when it was noticed that one of the plugs in the bottom was out, and that the water was pouring in. Men used their hats to bail out, but the water kept gaining. Dubin tore a collar out of Levin's coat and tried to cork up the hole, and still the water gained. Dubin took his handkerchief and with that succeeded in stopping up the plug hole. Then it was possible to bail out the boat.

The scantily clad company huddled together to keep warm, and all overcoats in the first boat were wrapped around the women, who shivered in the bitter wind. Both boats rowed out about a cable's length from the burning Glen Island in the hope that passing vessels would be attracted by the flames. Meanwhile they looked carefully for anybody who might be swimming.

It was not long before the tug Bully, bound east with a tow, hove in sight. Casting off her tow, the Bully steamed over to the blaze and found the lifeboats. All in those boats were taken aboard and carried down into the engine room to get warm. A negress who was employed on the Glen Island, and who came away in her night dress, obtained an overcoat and a pair of trousers from one of the tug's crew, and the half-frozen woman was only too glad to get into the garments.

Modest Tug Skipper.

In the hope of meeting the Erastus Corning, another Starin Line steamboat, which was on her way from New Haven to New York, the Bully drifted about until 1:30 o'clock, when the Corning appeared. Capt. MacAllister, as a precaution had brought the Glen Island's stern lights along with him, and with these he signaled the westbound Starin boat, which ran alongside the tug and took aboard the lifeboat company. Capt. MacAllister and Capt. Hubbard of the Corning were profuse in their thanks to the Bully's Captain, who, however, could not see that he had done anything unusual, and even declined to give his name.

The Glen Island in the meantime had drifted aground on Captain's Island, where she burned to the water's edge.

The wreck later drifted ashore off Glen Cove, L. I., near the Dam estate. At a late hour last night none of the bodies had been brought ashore at Glen Cove, and only a couple of oyster boats were standing by the wreck. It was reported that the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company would start to-day to dismantle the boat. At high tide little but the smokestack and whistle of the boat could be seen.

The passengers and members of the crew who escaped reached Pier 13 North River at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately hurried to get food and sleep and to replenish their wardrobes.

The passengers without exception were loud in their praises of the coolness and bravery of the crew. "The crew," said Arthur Wallace, "behaved splendidly through it all." "All of us, I am sure," said Mrs. Duke, "appreciate the heroic conduct of the Captain and crew of the Glen Island, who did all in their power for us."

Vassar Girl's Story.

Miss Emeline Street had come down from college to meet her mother and her sister Grace, who attends the New Haven High School here, to do some Christmas shopping. Her sister Bertha also was in New York, and intended to go back, too, on the Glen Island, but decided at the last minute to remain. Of her experience the Vassar girl says:

"We were in our rooms, when my father awakened us by saying that there was an accident on board, but for us not to get frightened, but to hurry and come to the saloon. I was in my nightdress, but slipped a raincoat over it, and went out in my bare feet. My sister and mother did the same.

"We had hardly gotten into the saloon when the lights went out and the cries of 'Fire!' and the excitement began. We groped our way to the deck, and the deck was certainly cold on our feet, but father kept us together, and we got into the boats. I got separated from the rest of my family in getting into the boat, but when we were leaving the boat I was not worried, as I knew we were all saved. When the boats got near enough together to make it possible the sailors passed me into the other boat so that we could be all together and not get separated by the boats possibly drifting apart.

Santa Claus Cheated.

"We got on the Corning after the adventures which you know, and came to New York, which we had left. I had come here with my family to buy a number of little presents for Christmas gifts to my girl classmates and other friends and they are all lost. I guess now I will have to look for clothes instead of gifts, but hope to get some more before I return."

The Glen Island was a sidewheel steamboat, and was built in Philadelphia twenty-four years ago. In her career she had been called the City of Richmond and the William G. Egerton, and her name became Glen Island when the Starin Line began to use her as an excursion boat between this city and Glen Island. She was 238 feet long, 35 feet beam, 12.2 feet in depth, and her gross tonnage was 614. She was running temporarily on the New Haven route in place of the John H. Starin, which is undergoing repairs.

Boat Worth $125,000.

At the office of the Starin Line it was said that the Glen Island carried a cargo of general merchandise valued at $20,000, and that the boat was valued at $125,000. As far as the officials knew she was fully covered by insurance.

Against loss by fire the Glen Island was insured in seven different companies for a total of $23,750, and these companies never made an inspection of the risk on their own account. According to Chief Inspector Forsyth of the electrical department of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, the last inspection of the Glen Island as a fire risk was made on Feb. 10, 1894, or more than ten years ago. Since 1894 the Glen Island has been made over into almost an entirely new boat, having been remodeled and equipped with an electric lighting apparatus in place of the old system.

Capt. MacAllister made his report at the office, and after going over it, John H. Starin gave out a formal statement of the disaster in which he praised the behavior of the crew. Concerning the electric wiring, he says:

"The electrical people made an inspection of the wiring, I believe, in June. In September the dynamos were put in order, and the armatures taken out and wrapped."

Dynamos Held Responsible.

The belief that the fire originated in the dynamos is due to the fact that the sudden extinguishing of the lights all over the boat was the first indication that there was anything wrong. Moreover, those who saw the first of the blaze say it came from that section of the boat where the dynamos were.

Additional inquiry at the office of the United States Steamboat Inspectors elicited the fact that the Glen Island was last inspected on May 25, 1904, or less than a month before the Slocum disaster. After the burning of the Slocum, Supervising Inspector Ira Harris said, the boat was supposed to have been reinspected, but a careful search of his office, he added, failed to reveal any record of such a reinspection.

As to the statement of one of the passengers to the effect that a plug was missing in one of the boats, Capt. Harris said that all plugs are in place when boats are inspected. The steamboat men, he said, take the plugs out themselves, because in spite of tarpaulin covers rain leaks into the boat, and the removal of the plug does away with the necessity of bailing. Because of this practice the plugs frequently are lost, particularly in times of hurry and excitement, when, of course, the plugs are most needed.

2,017 Life Preservers.

The Glen Island carried 2,017 life preservers, three metal lifeboats, three wooden lifeboats, and three life rafts. She had two fire pumps, 100 feet each of 2½ and 1½ inch hose. She also was equipped with an antiquated fire-fighting apparatus, which included thirty-five fire buckets, six water barrels, three water tanks, and eight axes.

The certificate of inspection was issued to run until May 25, 1905, and was signed by Inspectors Dumont and Barrett, who were removed on charges growing out of the General Slocum fire. The boat was examined by Assistant Inspectors C. H. Smith, and J. H. Gunn.

Besides the loss of cargo and boat a considerable amount was lost by the ten passengers and the twenty-one members of the crew in the way of clothing and baggage.

Capt. MacAllister, for instance, saved nothing but trousers, overcoat, and an undershirt. He lives in Albany, and was on his last trip previous to taking a two weeks' vacation after a year's work. He had his shore clothes in his cabin ready to put on, and a clean white shirt with his diamond studs in it was hung up in readiness. Everything there was lost, including a sum of money and some jewelry which he had aboard with him.

HEARD SCREAMS AT RYE.

Blazing Wreck Viewed by Balked Firemen and Many Others.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE-ON-THE-SOUND, Dec. 17.—Residents along the Sound who witnessed the destruction of the steamer Glen Island say that she burned like a torch and made such a brilliant light that it was possible to read a newspaper at Rye, possibly two miles away. The Rye volunteer firemen at first thought that the large mansion of William L. Crowe at Pine Island was on fire. They rang in an alarm and dragged their fire engine through the snow to Rye Beach at 2 o'clock this morning. After their three-mile run they discovered that the boat had been beached on the Long Island shore of the Sound near a small island on the estate of the late Charles A. Dana, just below Mattinacock Point. Mr. Crowe, who witnessed the destruction of the boat, thinks that she took fire while off Larchmont.

When the Rye firemen reached the beach they could plainly hear the cries of the passengers and crew. Although the burning steamer was several miles off shore, those who gathered at Rye Beach say they heard women scream "Save me!" as distinctly as if the women were only a few feet away. Hundreds gathered on the Westchester shore of the Sound to-day to get a glimpse of the charred remains of the Glen Island. All that could be seen of her were her blackened hull and smokestacks. The wreck is only a short distance from Glen Cove.

A "FRENZIED FINANCE" DINNER.

"Lawson and Greene" Duel—"Mrs. Chadwick" Negotiates Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—A visit from "Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick" and a duel between "Lawson and Greene" were the features of to-night's dinner of the Five o'Clock Club at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The menu described the event as a "frenzied finance" dinner.

"Mrs. Chadwick" was the first outsider to appear. She sent in her card and requested the favor of an interview with any millionaire. W. W. Gibbs, the promoter, was willing to see her, and "Mrs. Chadwick," whose physical architecture was masculine in style, succeeded in depositing with him $31,000,000 in "securities" and in borrowing something like $4,000,000 from him. Her securities were sealed and inscribed, "Father's legacy. Very valuable. Diamonds, watches, automobiles, pianos, &c. Must not be opened under any circumstances. Everything is here, but there must positively be no examination."

The duel between "Lawson" and "Greene" was as deadly as the real Lawson-Greene combat, and large quantities of champagne were spilled.

MEXICAN PAPER RAPS CLAYTON

President Diaz May Demand Apology to American Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 17.—El Tiempo, the leading clerical newspaper of Mexico, has made a bitter attack on Gen. Powell Clayton, the American Ambassador, because in a recent public address he congratulated President Diaz on the impending monetary reform in Mexico. The Clerical organ calls Gen. Clayton's remarks "officious," and declares that he committed a breach of international etiquette in making them. Continuing, it says:

"Of course, the Yankees are interested in pushing this currency matter. They feel that when Mexico's money is based on the money of their own country their grip on this republic will be tightened considerably."

It is known that President Diaz resents the paper's attack, and the Government may demand a public apology.

GUARDIAN TRUST SUIT OFF.

Federal Court Declines Jurisdiction on Claim for Commission.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, signed an opinion dismissing, for want of jurisdiction, the suit brought by J. A. Connelly against the Guardian Trust Company, to recover $82,000.

Connelly held an assigned claim from Paul J. Schlecht, who alleged that it was through his efforts that $1,652,000 of the capital stock of the Guardian Trust Company had been subscribed, and that under a contract existing between himself and the organizers of the company he was entitled to a commission of $82,000.

Counsel for the Guardian Trust made a motion before Judge Lacombe to dismiss the suit on the ground that the complainant was not a resident of New Jersey as alleged, but a resident of New York. That put both litigants in the suit in the same State, thereby removing it from the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

Doings in Two Republican Districts.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will meet Wednesday night to elect officers for the ensuing year. Bainbridge Colby has been renominated by the regulars for President and Lucie L. Bonheur for Secretary. The James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District is arranging for a reception at the Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, on New Year's Eve. It is to be made a reunion of former residents of the Fourth Assembly District and their families.

Cannot Cash Pay Checks in Saloons.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—The officials of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway have issued regulations forbidding the employes of the road to cash their pay checks in saloons or places where liquor is sold. Storekeepers patronized by employes of the road are asked not to demand discounts for cashing checks.

Jewell's Charges Against Wife Sustained

The jury in the Supreme Court which for a week has listened to the testimony in the action brought by Col. James Jewell, who asked for a divorce from his wife, Caroline L. Jewell, yesterday returned a verdict declaring Mrs. Jewell guilty on her husband's charges and finding him innocent of the charges which she made against him.

WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER GETS 18 CENTS DAMAGES

Victorious Again in Adirondacks Trespass Test Case.

OLD TRAPPERS' LONG FIGHT

La Mora's Defiance of Edict Against Hunting on Bay Pond Estate Encouraged by Mountain Residents.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Eighteen cents was a verdict awarded by the County Court this evening to William G. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company. This tiny sum, however, represented a very considerable victory for him, as it established a case of trespass against Oliver La Mara, an aged Adirondacks guide, who for years has claimed a right to fish upon Mr. Rockefeller's great park in the Adirondacks.

The suit has twice been taken up to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and sent back for retrial. Mr. Rockefeller was making a test case on behalf of the owners of private parks who want to guard the fish and game therein for the benefit of themselves and their friends. La Mora was supported in his contest by many sportsmen.

Mr. Rockefeller has an estate of 53,000 acres in the mountains, and his magnificent lodge at Bay Pond is one of the finest in the Adirondacks. After coming into possession of the property he was much annoyed at the persistence of his rural neighbors in trespassing upon his land for the purpose of hunting and fishing. Notices and repeated warnings failed to keep the trespassers away, and so he finally put a fence around his park and employed a small army of guards to protect the preserve.

La Mora, however, firm in what he considered his rights, kept right on hunting and fishing, until Mr. Rockefeller brought suit against the old trapper for trespass. La Mora had nothing except a pittance of pension money with which to defend himself, but his case interested a large number of independent hunters who would have been benefited by the defeat of Mr. Rockefeller.

Saunders & Saunders of Dickenson Centre, who represented La Mora, asserted that their client had disregarded none of Mr. Rockefeller's property rights. They said that according to the laws of the State, trails that had been in use for twenty years became public highways. Trails of this sort led from public highways to the middle branch of the St. Regis River, and thence to lakes and ponds on the Rockefeller lands, where La Mora caught fish.

When Mr. Rockefeller bought the estate, they asserted, these trails were well defined, and he had full knowledge of their public character. Moreover, they contended that the fish caught were propagated by the State in public hatcheries and at State expense were planted in public waters.

Feeling over the matter reached a white heat. Several of the guards employed to patrol the park were fired upon. No one was hurt, however, and, as smokeless powder was used, the "snippers" were not discovered.

The matter even became a political issue. Mr. Rockefeller was a Republican, as, indeed, were the majority of the natives, but on the strength of their dislike for Mr. Rockefeller, a large number of Republicans deserted their party, and voted the Democratic ticket in the last election.

PERIL OF FEDERAL CONTROL.

Railroad Gazette on Extending Power of Inter-State Commerce Board.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Railroad Gazette, in its current issue, says:

"It is well to have the President's exact words in mind, for it is foolish to ignore the fact that they are going to carry great weight with Congress. Much stress is laid upon the distinction between vesting the Inter-State Commerce Commission with greater authority to fix rates which is called undesirable and giving it power of judicial review after it has investigated a previous rate with regard to which complaint had been made.

"This distinction evidently is intended to allay the fears of those who view extension of Federal control with alarm, but it is quite clear that it does not diminish the tremendous power which it is proposed to put in the hands of the commission, for the right to make the original rate would, of course, be equally subject to review by the courts.

"Here is a commission which cannot well contain a railroad man, (the Inter-State Commerce Commission never yet has contained one, and public opinion is strong that it should not,) yet it must be responsible for the most technical questions in regard to railroad traffic, with the all-important distinction from the work of actual railroad men that any mistakes it makes must be paid for by some one else.

"Such a commission would have the power to destroy or to build up industries, lines of trade, but would be itself subject to political appointment. After the Northern Securities decision, President Roosevelt virtually announced to the country, through Attorney General Knox, that he did not intend to run amuck, but when one considers the majority by which McKinley defeated Bryan in 1900, it is terrifying to think what the Inter-State Commerce Commission might do in the hands of a President who did intend to run amuck."

Hotel Bon Air in Augusta Opens.

The Hotel Bon Air, at Augusta, Ga., was opened last Thursday for its Winter season. Among its attractions are an eighteen-hole golf course and a clubhouse. Augusta is twenty-two hours from New York. The advance bookings are said to be in excess of any season in the history of the resort. The hotel remains under the management of C. G. Trussell, also manager of the Frontenac, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:15 A. M.—2,312 Second Avenue; Henry Walker; damage, $100.

1:55 A. M.—59 East Fourth Street; Conrad Smith; damage, $25.

4:35 A. M.—94 Sheriff Street; H. Ginsberg; damage slight.

5:20 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Hebrew Orphan Asylum; damage, $1,000.

6:40 A. M.—1,604 Madison Avenue; D. Sloimewitz; damage, $10.

6:44 A. M.—79 Willett Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

9:10 A. M.—55 First Street; I. Zaerer; damage, $500.

12:45 P. M.—1,355 Broadway; Sweeney & Trainor; damage, $200.

2:10 P. M.—48 North Moore Street; Annie Quinn; damage, $2,000.

4:30 P. M.—333 East Seventy-ninth Street; W. Showe; damage, $50.

5:15 P. M.—1,436 Minford Place; John Kapp; damage, $50.

6:55 P. M.—404 East Twenty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—259 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—25 Water Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—504 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

9:40 P. M.—76 Lewis Street; Sarah Schweitzer; damage, $100.

10:10 P. M.—306 Tenth Avenue; Isaac Glozer; damage, $500.

10:20 P. M.—102 East Third Street; —— Jacobson; damage, $250.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—A loss estimated at $100,000 was caused by fire early to-day in the Hecht Building, 641 and 643 Atlantic Avenue.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Dec. 17.—St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $20,000.

CITY MUST RESTORE STREAM.

Will Have to Make Little Cromwell's Creek Navigable Again.

Clifford L. Miller, through his attorneys, Miller, Miller & Storm, is waging a fight against the city in an effort to make the city restore Cromwell's Creek to its original depth of thirteen feet and make it a real waterway again. Cromwell's Creek to-day at low tide is navigable only by rowboats, and is making all sorts of trouble for passengers on the New York Central. The railroad management seems to be waiting for the creek to be completely filled by the operations of the Park Department so that there will be no necessity for ever opening the drawbridge.

Very recently the brick barge the Three Jays, one of the smallest in the harbor, stuck fast just under the bridge, delaying thousands of commuters for four hours. Mr. Miller in his fight against the city for injury to his business already has received judgment for damages with interest, and a court decree that the city must dig out the old creek, restoring it to its former depth. The damages are to be determined by a referee. It is estimated that the dredging will cost not less than $200,000.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court in his opinion on the case says:

"I find that Cromwell Creek is, and for time immemorial has been, a running stream, crossing what is now known as One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Jerome Avenue, running in a westerly direction and emptying into the Harlem River near the Jerome Avenue Bridge; that the tide ebbs and flows therein, and the same has been from time immemorial navigable for boats drawing from eleven to twelve feet of water."

The Justice also says that boats with material for Mr. Miller's plaster works got along all right until the building of a park on the north side of the creek. The park was built upon a swamp, which was filled in with dirt, rocks, and rubbish. One engineer has described the swamp as practically bottomless. The heavy filling put on top pressed the ooze into the creek, filling it up so that Cromwell Creek at low tide near Central Bridge was very shallow.

Furthermore, the Justice says, Mr. Miller notified the proper city authorities of what their park building was doing to Cromwell's Creek, but that through the various administrations the city authorities had paid no notice to his remonstrances. The only thing done by the Park Department was to build a dyke or bulkhead along the creek at the north side, but the work was so badly done that this nearly collapsed, and added to the obstructions of the creek. In conclusion the Justice says:

"I find that the filling in of the creek is a continued trespass and wrong to the plaintiff, and an irreparable injury to him in his business; that he has no adequate remedy at law for the injuries sustained, and which may be sustained; that his damages have been large, and are constantly increasing, and that unless the creek is left open and unobstructed, as he has a right to have it, his business will be destroyed and will have to be abandoned.

COMMEND THE BOSTON HERALD

Clergymen Praise Its Exclusion of Objectionable Medical Advertisements.

The action of The Boston Herald in excluding from its columns all objectionable medical advertisements has caused widespread attention among persons in Boston who are in a position to appreciate clean journalism, and in a recent issue of the paper are printed several columns of commendatory statements emanating from churchmen in Boston and vicinity.

In praising The Boston Herald for this evidence of its appreciation of the responsibility that goes with the influence a newspaper carries in the community, the various clergymen quoted have taken advantage of the opportunity to point out, in many cases, the danger of permitting in the home a newspaper containing from day to day advertising of a suggestive nature, which, while objectionable to grown-up persons, is a positive source of contamination to the young.

"I am pleased to hear of such a movement. It certainly is to be commended. I approve of it most heartily," is the verdict of Archbishop Williams of Boston, who heads the long list.

"My commendation is all the more emphatic," declared Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu, "in view of the consideration that decency is procured at great cost, and I am sure the consensus of opinion on the part of all right-thinking men and women will favor the action taken."

Rabbi M. S. Margolies of a Jewish congregation says: "It would improve the character of every newspaper to exclude advertising matter that is not pure and give them a better standing in the community. Papers that contain anything whether advertising or reading matter that is impure are objectionable for the home."

"The Boston Herald in throwing out objectionable advertising acknowledges its responsibility and betrays to us its clean, honorable high character. In protecting the public against these brazen-faced, unscrupulous preyers on public ignorance of health and hygiene it deserves the thanks of all good men," said the Rev. Dr. Albert H. Spence, Jr., pastor of the Second Unitarian Church.

Upward of a hundred clergymen are quoted as commending the move of The Herald.

LORD SUFFOLK A VISITOR.

Sees Nan Patterson Exhibits—Will Attend Trial, He Says.

The Earl of Suffolk was a visitor at the Tombs and the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon. With him were his sister, Lady Catherine Howard, Miss Hughes, a friend of Lady Catherine, and Mr. Gore, a friend of the Earl. Lord Suffolk is engaged to marry Miss Daisy Leiter.

They were in charge of John A. Hennebery at the Criminal Courts Building. The Earl expressed a desire to meet Mr. Rand and Mr. Garvan, who are conducting the Nan Patterson trial, as he said he had read about the case. Mr. Garvan was in his office and met the party. The trunk full of the exhibits in the case was shown to them.

The Earl said that he would attend the Patterson trial on Monday, as he desired to see how a murder trial here was conducted.

Previous to the visit to the Criminal Courts Building the Earl and his party went to Police Headquarters, met Inspector McClusky, and saw the Rogues' Gallery, the cells, and other points of interest. When the Earl left he said that he was surprised at the completeness of the system, and remarked that this city was about fifty years ahead of England in the manner in which police records were kept.

SENT THREATENING TELEGRAMS

But Discharged Insurance Agent Thought He Was Within His Rights.

On a charge of sending threatening telegrams to Harry S. Ford, Superintendent of Agencies for the New York Life Insurance Company, Nicholas Nudelman, a life insurance agent, of 518 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Ommen, in the Tombs Court. Ford appeared as complainant against Nudelman, who had been an agent of the New York Life for many years in Formosa, Japan, until November of this year, when he returned to this country. Nudelman admitted that he had sent several telegrams to Ford, but said he thought he had been acting within his rights.

While Nudelman was being arraigned, his brother appeared in court and asked that the prisoner be released in his custody. On the brother's promise that the threatening telegrams would cease, Nudelman was discharged.

Fishing Schooner's Captain Lost.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 17.—The crew of the fishing schooner Little Elva, which arrived to-day, reported the disappearance of Capt. Anfin A. Jensen of Portland, part owner and master, off Port Clyde, on Thursday. The crew went below, leaving the Captain alone on deck. Five minutes later Capt. Jensen had disappeared. It was supposed he became faint while looking after the dories and fell overboard. Capt. Jensen leaves a wife and four small children.

The REMINGTON Typewriter Home Outfit

THE REMINGTON HOME OUTFIT (Cabinet Open)

A Suitable and Useful Holiday Gift

The Remington Home Outfit includes a tastefully designed Library Cabinet for the Typewriter. This Cabinet is a handsome piece of furniture for any home

THE REMINGTON HOME OUTFIT (Cabinet Closed)

In all cases where you want to help others to help themselves the REMINGTON HOME OUTFIT makes a sensible Christmas Gift

Price of the Remington Home Outfit, including Model 6, Remington Typewriter . . $122.50

Remington Typewriter Co., 327 Broadway, New York

BRANCHES EVERYWHERE

CITY ATMOSPHERE BETTER MORALLY THAN VILLAGES

President Finley Doubts Whether the Country Boy Is Superior.

LEVELING IN CITY SCHOOLS

As for Comparative Health, Most Prairie Lads He Used to Know Are Now Under the Sod.

President Finley of the City College last night delivered the last in a series of free lectures on educational topics which have been given in Cooper Union under the auspices of the Board of Education on successive Saturday evenings during this and last month. The earlier lectures in this series were delivered by President Eliot of Harvard, President Wilson of Princeton, City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures in the Board of Education.

The subject allotted to President Finley was "The Education of the City Youth." He began by saying that a whole lot has been said and written regarding the advantages of the country boy over the city boy.

"I question very much," he said, "whether the city boy is not really better off than the country boy. The moral atmosphere even in such a city as this is much superior to the moral atmosphere of the average village East and West. And think of what the boy in this city has in the 640 acres he may call his home. He has the whole history of humanity and the best men in the country within earshot. As far as the comparative health is concerned, I will say that most of the prairie boys I used to know in my youth are now under the sod.

"It is true that schools and teachers have not wrought miracles in every line, but when I think of the public school system I am always reminded of the story of the five loaves and two fishes. The boy comes into the schools with nothing but five ordinary senses and two awkward hands and is transformed into a man who may become a blessing to untold thousands of his fellowmen.

"All this is done at a cost to the taxpayers in this city of little more for each boy a day than it would cost to send him for a trolley ride. Except for the economic sacrifice of the teachers, we would not be able to get such results. Yet I am not in favor of making teachers' salaries too big—at least not big enough to make them teach for the sake of the salary. But I think we ought to spend more money in other directions; for instance, by having more teachers. The teachers under the present system have far too many pupils each."

President Finley said that one of the most important functions of education in this country lay in its possibility as a leveling influence, and that with the growth of wealth, even in a democracy, there would be need of leveling influences. To do this leveling along the lines of the tangible things that go to make up life would be impracticable if not impossible.

"This leveling cannot be done by cutting off the hilltops and filling up the depressions, but by building up human machines indifferent to the inequalities—in other words, by giving those who have been stepmotherly treated in this world's goods, if possible, a greater share of that intangible heritage that the teacher gives to the pupil as he pushes back the frontiers of that once forbidden land called the unknown. In such a leveling, I believe, is the hope of Democracy—the only thing that will keep us from the poorhouse of pessimism or the cemetery of despondency.

"In many circles to-day the man who does anything with his hands except writing and painting and such is looked upon askance. It would be well if our educational trend would be such as to infuse into our social standards the idea that the question about a man should be not what he does with his hands, but how much what he does with them accomplishes for the common life.

"There are some who declare that higher education should be only for the few, and many reasons are advanced in favor of that argument. I cannot agree with that opinion because it would involve that the distribution of wealth should be the sole safe guide to indicate who is best fitted for the responsibilities of which a higher education means the key."

Most Convenient New York Store for Brooklynites.

144 CASTNER-KNIGHT 144

HUDSON

Between Fulton and Myrtle Aves.

Mrs. Fair's Diamond Necklace.

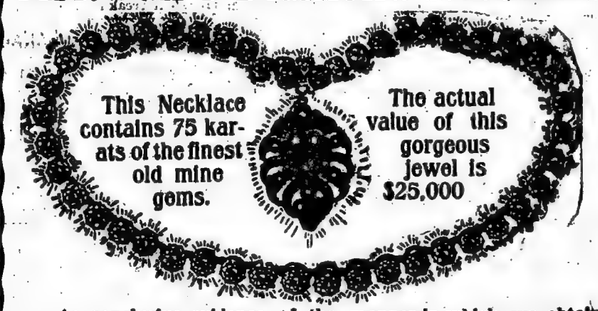

This Necklace contains 75 karats of the finest old mine gems.

The actual value of this gorgeous jewel is $25,000

As conclusive evidence of the manner in which we obtain diamonds at prices which baffle competition, we state that we are exhibiting the magnificent royal diamond necklace owned by the late Mrs. Charles Fair, and which was sold at public auction December 10th for a fraction of its value. Most of our diamonds are obtained in this manner from estates, auction sales here and abroad, and from dealers and prominent society people who are pressed for ready cash. We reset them in latest style setting. How can ordinary retailers hope to compete with us, especially those who claim to be importers and who have to pay top prices for their diamonds in this market? The Fair necklace is now on sale at our store. In accordance with our business methods we will sell it at a small advance over the auction price. The diamonds in this Necklace were originally Marie Antoinette's, Queen of France. Alexandre Dumas made this Necklace historical in his celebrated story, "The Queen's Necklace." Those interested should make inquiries at once.

Veritable mines of glittering jewels are shown in our showcases this season, and, best of all, the prices are as modest as our location. Let your eyes convince you.

OPEN EVENINGS.

ASYLUM JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Caring for Children After They Leave Institution for Orphans.

The Board of Governors of the recently formed Junior League of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum is reaching out for a large membership. The league has been formed for the purpose of aiding the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum in this city, and more particularly to assist in caring for the children after they leave that institution. Any unmarried person is eligible for membership. The annual dues are $5.

The officers are: President—Miss Beatrice Bernheimer; First Vice President—Miss Nellie Bookman; Second Vice President—Alfred Seligsberg; Treasurer—Miss Irma Stern; Secretary—Miss Minnie H. Sternberger.

The Board of Governors is composed as follows:

Martin H. Vogel, Chairman.	Miss Lily Sulzberger,
Miss Minnie Arnheim,	Miss Helen Wile,
Miss Nanette Friedlander,	Edgar Bernheimer,
Miss Friedlander,	Rudolph I. Coffee,
Miss Helen Guggenheim,	Moe Ernstein,
Miss Mae Hilson,	Norman Goldberger,
Miss Constance Newman,	Edmund L. Haas,
Miss Hannah Newburger,	Harvey Haas,
Miss Helen Ottenheimer,	Gordon Kleeberg,
Miss Alice Price,	Harold Korn,
Miss Alma E. Rosenberg,	Sam Lewisohn,
Miss Alma Strauss,	S. Lang Newman,
	Nathan Ottinger,
	Herbert Rosenfeld,
	Sydney Spiegelberg,
	Mayer Stern,
	Ben Weil.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—A. R. Denike, San Juan, P. R.

GRAND—Edward Calvert, United States Army; Capt. F. P. Fremont, United States Army.

BRESLIN—Ernesto Senillosa, Buenos Ayres.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Lieut. Commander B. W. Hodges, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge George Gray, Delaware.

ALBEMARLE—C. R. Hubbard, West Virginia.

KENSINGTON—D. E. Foster, United States Army.

ASTOR HOUSE—E. R. Hartshorn, Kansas, [illegible]

44,000-POUND TRUSS UP.

Hippodrome Support Said to be Biggest in the Country.

Real estate men, mechanical and electrical engineers, and construction representatives assembled at Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon and watched with keen interest the setting of the first of what are said to be the four largest trusses ever placed in a building in the United States. The truss was hoisted to its position in the New York Hippodrome. Those who saw the operation were there at the invitation of the Fuller Construction Company. When the 44,000-pound steel mass had been calmly and easily raised seventy-five feet in the air by a monster crane and set in place congratulations were bestowed upon the successful engineer, Louis B. Barras.

"If ten years ago I had spoken of such a thing to my scientific friends," said Jay Morgan, "they would have laughed at me. I did not believe that such an enormous truss could be raised without hitch or accident."

The length of the piece is 115 feet and its width 20 feet. Its three steel companions will probably be installed to-morrow. Then four smaller ones, each weighing 25,000 pounds, which are as large as any heretofore used in a New York building, it is asserted, will be riveted in their places, and the work of roofing the hippodrome will be under way.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DEC 18 1904

REFUSES TO PRODUCE SECRET MORMON BOOKS

Recorder at Smoot Inquiry Says He Would Rather Go To Jail.

MORMON POWER IN IDAHO

Democratic Chairman Makes Further Revelations—Editor Penrose Admits He Broke Amnesty Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—More important testimony was brought out to-day in the investigation of protests against Senator Reed Smoot than at any time in the present session of Congress. The witnesses were: John Nicholson, Chief Recorder in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City; Charles H. Jackson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Idaho; Charles W. Penrose, editor of The Deseret News and an apostle of the Mormon Church; ex-State Senator William Budge, President of the Bear Lake Stake in Idaho, and Apostle John Henry Smith of Salt Lake.

Mr. Penrose was elected an apostle last July, and the attorneys for Senator Smoot admitted that the Senator was present and participated in the election of Penrose. Mr. Penrose testified that he is a polygamist and was known to have been such at the time he was made an apostle.

John Nicholson, examined in regard to the marriage records he was subpoenaed to bring to Washington, stated that the record he brought contained all of the marriages that had been solemnized in the Temple since 1893, when the book was opened.

"Is the book you have here the only one in which marriages have been recorded in that period?" Mr. Tayler asked.

"I have no recollection of any other," was the reply.

Then the witness explained that there is another book in which are recorded the sealings of men and women who have been married outside of the Church. He was asked if there were still other books, and replied that the various religious processes each have a book.

"Are there any records in the book you have here of the sealing of a man to a plural wife when he already has a legal wife?" asked Senator McComas.

"No, Sir," answered the witness.

You admit that there are other records there and that they are kept in the Temple. I want you to tell us why you did not bring them," said Chairman Burrows.

"I had no authority to do so," said the witness.

He explained that the books could not be removed without the consent of the head of the Church, and that the head of the Church could not give them up without a vote of the Church.

Mr. Tayler took charge of the examination again, and bringing out the fact that the witness believes the records are still within the Temple, asked:

"If you were told by President Smith not to bring the books you would refuse to touch them, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, Sir."

WOULD DEFY THE SENATE.

"And if the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate should call on you with a warrant and demand the books and arrest you and put you in jail if you did not give them up, you would still refuse to give them up, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Nicholson stated that the book of marriages he had brought with him contains the records of 6,638 ceremonies. He said the book which he had not brought is not so large as this one and does not contain more than half as many entries.

"Suppose," said Mr. Worthington, "a couple who were not married should apply to be sealed, what would be done?"

"Nothing could be done," was the reply.

Mr. Nicholson said that he was a polygamist, having two wives, but when asked if any children had been born to him by his plural wife since 1890 he requested his questioner to "wait a minute," adding, "I have so many I can't remember." After the laughter subsided he said that he had fifteen children.

Charles H. Jackson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Idaho, who testified yesterday in regard to Mormon interference in political affairs, was also recalled.

As an illustration of the local Church issue in the last election Mr. Jackson said the vote for Gooding, Republican candidate for Governor, ran behind the vote for Roosevelt in Gentile counties and ahead of Roosevelt in the Mormon counties, while the vote for Heidfeld, Democratic candidate for Governor, ran ahead of Parker in the Gentile counties and behind Parker in the Mormon counties. The influence of the Mormons was shown, said the witness, by the fact that the Democrats and Independents were unable to get Chairmen of political meetings held in Mormon counties without the aid of Mormons.

On cross-examination Mr. Jackson said that Apostles Matthias, Crowley, and John Henry Smith were among those who went into Idaho and told the people that there had been a revelation that they should vote the Republican ticket. Questioned by Lawyer Van Cott, representing Senator Smoot, the witness said he never had heard these apostles declare that there had been such revelations; that it has always been taken for granted there has been a revelation when a Mormon apostle appeared in Idaho to direct political affairs.

The witness admitted that he knew only from general repute of these affairs, and that his statements made yesterday concerning sugar legislation and bounties was based on the same information. He asserted, however, that it is well known that the Mormons had asked the Legislature to pass the sugar bounty law, and wanted it for the reason that sugar manufacture had been hailed as a Mormon institution in Idaho, "and the Mormons get everything they ask for in Idaho, whether it is a Republican or Democratic Legislature," he concluded.

An effort was made by Mr. Van Cott to show that the Mormon delegates in the last Democratic State Convention had agreed to vote for an anti-polygamy resolution if the crime of adultery were included also.

Mr. Jackson declared the reverse to be true; that in fact the Mormon delegates defeated the resolution.

PENROSE ADMITS POLYGAMY.

Charles W. Penrose, editor of The Deseret News, who was elected one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church last July, was sworn. He said he was a polygamist with two plural wives living. He has children by his first plural wife, but none born since the manifesto. He could not say whether or not Reed Smoot was present when he (the witness) was elected to an apostleship.

"Did you receive special amnesty at the hands of President Cleveland in which one of the conditions was that you should thereafter obey the laws relating to living in polygamy?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"Yes, sir."

"And have you lived up to that amnesty?"

"No, Sir."

In regard to general knowledge as to his polygamous relations, Mr. Penrose said that Mr. Smoot would have the same knowledge, and that the testimony of President Joseph Smith, before the Senate Committee last Spring, would have given him this information.

It was shown that the election of Mr. Penrose as an apostle took place in July, this year, since that hearing.

William Budge of Paris, Idaho, testified that he has three wives and that he has had three children born since the manifesto of 1890. All his wives live in Paris, and he testified that he does not live with one to the exclusion of the others.

Mr. Tayler put into the record a long open letter written by Mr. Budge on the subject of the fight made by Senator Dubois for "an unwarranted persecution" of the Church and charged him with misrepresenting conditions in the State.

Senator Dubois asked a great many questions relating to the present conditions in Idaho and the Mormon participation in politics. This resulted in a discussion between the Senator and the witness concerning these subjects and the positions they had taken. Mr. Budge reminded Mr. Dubois that he had promised to work to repeal the Idaho test oath, and the Senator replied that it was true because he then thought the manifesto was sincere.

John Henry Smith testified that he became an apostle of the Church in 1888, and is the second in rank. He has two wives and fifteen living children, four having died. He could not say how many of the seven living children of his plural wife were born since the manifesto, but thought four.

He testified that he was one of the signers of the application for amnesty. Asked concerning his failure to practice the agreement he thus made, he said:

"Nobody can take from me my family. I am responsible to them and to God alone, and if my countrymen choose to punish me I shall have to suffer the consequences."

The testimony of Apostle Smith in regard to his duties toward the laws and his families was similar to that given by President Joseph Smith when he appeared before the committee last Spring.

The committee adjourned the hearing until Monday, when Apostle Smith will continue his testimony.

SENDS PICTURE TO PRESIDENT.

Father of Twelve Children Reassures Him About Race Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Proctor of Vermont, who called on the President to-day, informed him that one of his constituents, residing at St. Albans, had written a letter on business and incidentally had mentioned his family relations, which the Senator thought would be interesting to the President. Inclosed in the letter to Senator Proctor was a photograph of the writer, his wife and twelve children, seven boys and five girls. Franklin C. Dewater, the writer, said that he desired Senator Proctor to present the photograph to the President.

"It may lighten the cares of State for a few minutes," he wrote, "and serve as an antidote to the President's apprehensions on race suicide. Please present my sentiments of love and respect for our record-making, precedent-breaking President."

OPPOSES SEA-LEVEL CANAL.

Admiral Walker's Objections to Scheme Advocated in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Admiral Walker was asked to-day what he thought of the proposition to build a sea-level Isthmian canal. He expressed his opposition to the project, which just now is being advocated by some members of Congress, because, he said, it would be vastly more expensive, and what to his mind was more important, would require ten or twelve years longer to carry out than would the construction of a lock canal.

In addition, he pointed out that if a sea-level canal were constructed the waters of the Chagres River would have to be taken care of in some way—perhaps by another canal—to prevent the river from doing immense damage to the canal every time a freshet occurred.

Charges Against Consul Goodnow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—George F. Curtis, a lawyer at Shanghai, China, laid before the President to-day some supplementary charges against John Goodnow, the United States Consul at Shanghai, who is accused of malfeasance and irregularities in office. The President required Mr. Curtis to put his charges in writing, and they will receive such attention as the State Department thinks they warrant.

Philippine Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There will be sent to Congress next week the proposed revision of the Philippine tariff, after it has been considered by the Secretary of War in connection with the recommendation received from those in this country interested in the subject, an invitation having been given for suggestions when the proposed changes in the tariff were printed recently in this country.

HURRY MRS. CHADWICK TO COURT TO PLEAD

With Beckwith and Spear She Answers Not Guilty.

MAKES NO REQUEST FOR BAIL

Prisoner Identified as Mme. Devere by Man Who Saw Latter Tried—Collapses in Cell.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—To avoid the crowd that would have assembled at the Government Building on Monday, the day fixed for Mrs. Chadwick's arraignment, President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Oberlin bank and the woman were taken before United States Judge Wing to-day. Each entered a plea of not guilty. Beckwith and Spear gave bail and went to their homes at Oberlin. Attorney Dawley, for Mrs. Chadwick, asked that the matter of bail be deferred for a few days, and the woman was taken back to jail. The attorney said that he reserved the right to change her plea to guilty if desired.

Mrs. Chadwick collapsed in her cell early to-day, and the prison physician said she was in a critical condition. United States Marshal Chandler, however, considered her able to go to court, and she was taken there, although apparently so weak that the Marshal and his Deputy almost carried her out of the jail and into the courtroom.

Mrs. Chadwick continues the tactics which lead the authorities to believe that her defense will be insanity. Sheriff Barry says the woman is insane. So strongly do the Federal authorities believe her defense will be insanity that they have already arranged for experts in mental diseases to examine her.

Irvin Belford, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, who took a prominent part in the trial of Mme. Lydia Devere at Toledo some years ago, said to-day, after closely scrutinising Mrs. Chadwick in the courtroom, that she was Lydia Devere.

"I am certain they are one and the same woman," he said.

It was 12:45 o'clock when Marshal Chandler arrived at the jail and demanded the prisoner. Mrs. Chadwick was ready for the trip, which was without incident. Several hundred persons had a look at Mrs. Chadwick, but had no idea they were looking at the famous prisoner.

Mrs. Chadwick walked to the Federal Building. This time she was not compelled to ascend to the courtroom floor on the freight elevator, but used the public lift. Judge Wing had remained after court hours and was awaiting her. The prisoner's attorneys had also hastily been apprised of the manoeuvre, and were in the courtroom.

"Not guilty," murmured Mrs. Chadwick when Judge Wing asked her how she intended to plead. The other defendants entered the same plea and the formality was over. Marshal Chandler took Mrs. Chadwick back to prison, and Spear and Beckwith went their respective ways after furnishing the added bail.

A dramatic incident of the arraignment was the presence of Irvin Belford in the courtroom, sitting directly in front of Mrs. Chadwick, not ten feet away.

"It was a mean trick, but I wanted to see this woman and be certain of what I have suspected," he said afterward.

Mrs. Chadwick was perceptibly nervous. She sat at the table resting her face in her hand, but occasionally stole a glance at Belford. After the formalities were over and Mr. Belford had walked to the side of the courtroom and spoken to other persons, her eyes followed. At that time she looked him full in the face for a moment and turned her eyes away. She did not look at him again and did not move until Mr. Dawley told her that the arraignment was over and she could return to the jail. She was assisted from the chair by Marshal Chandler and Deputy Sampsell, again taken to the carriage, and again lodged in the county jail. The whole affair occupied but half an hour. The bail of Beckwith and Spear was increased from $10,000 to $15,000, but was quickly furnished.

Marshal Chandler and Sheriff Barry had a falling out to-day over Mrs. Chadwick. Yesterday Barry issued an order forbidding Mrs. Chadwick's maid, Freda, and her son, Emil, admission to the woman's cell. Mrs. Chadwick appealed to Marshal Chandler while she was being taken to court to-day, and when she was taken back to jail Marshal Chandler ordered Sheriff Barry to let the maid and the boy go to the prisoner's cell.

Barry declared that he was running the jail and that he was not obeying the Marshal's orders. This aroused the wrath of Chandler, and many hard verbal knocks were exchanged. Barry still insists that he is running the jail and that his orders shall be obeyed.

Mrs. Chadwick had several more fainting spells when taken back to jail. The matron became excited and hastily called for Sheriff Barry, who was in his office below. The Sheriff gave her a stimulant, and after some minutes Mrs. Chadwick revived. Dr. Wall said after his examination of the prisoner that her condition was no worse than he had previously announced.

Bringing articles to Mrs. Chadwick in violation of the jail rules it was declared later was the cause of Sheriff Barry's refusal to allow the nurse and son of Mrs. Chadwick to see her.

Life Sentence for Double Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Victor E Millward of Saratoga was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to prison for life. Millward murdered his wife by crushing her skull and then burned his fourteen months' old son to death last March. Millward pleaded insanity.

American Astronomical Expedition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—An expedition in charge of astronomers of Indiana University will be sent to Spain to observe the total solar eclipse which will occur on Aug. 30 next. It will be in charge of Profs. John A. Miller and W. A. Coggshall.

PROPOSED HENDRIK HUDSON BRIDGE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

Immediately after the first of the new year, acting under the directions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Bridge Commissioner Best will have the department engineers draw up plans and specifications and make borings for the proposed Hendrik Hudson Memorial Bridge over the Harlem River from Inwood to Spuyten Duyvil.

The Board of Estimate has appropriated $10,000 for the preliminary work on these plans, specifications, drawings, and borings for this bridge to connect the Mosholu Parkway with the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, making a continuous parkway through Central Park, Seventy-second Street, Riverside Drive, its viaduct, and Riverside Drive extended, Boulevard Lafayette, the Memorial Bridge, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Van Cortlandt Park, and then back by way of Pelham Park and Parkway, Bronx Park, Mosholu Parkway, and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct to Riverside Drive again.

The proposed plans for the bridge, 100 feet wide, were prepared by A. P. Boller of the firm of Boller & Hedley, New York engineers, who designed the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The bridge itself would cost about $1,600,000, with an additional $1,000,000 for the statuary and electroliers and other ornamentation. According to the proposition outlined by the Hendrik Hudson Memorial Association, the city would construct the bridge itself and the Memorial Association, by popular subscription, would raise the money for the ornamentation, statuary, and electroliers. By starting the work during the coming year the bridge could be completed by 1909, which will be the tri-centennial of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrik Hudson, and will serve as the most appropriate

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Until Christmas the Store Will Be Open Evenings.

Suits, Coats & Dresses for Women

At Reduced Prices.

From our own stock we have selected a large number of costumes, velvet and cloth suits and cloth and fur lined coats, the prices of which have been subjected to the following extreme reductions:

$110.00 to $140.00 / $55.00 to $75.00 } Costumes { at $78.00 / at $42.50

A collection of about fifty dainty costumes of voile, silk, crepe de chine, or broadcloth, in black, white and light evening shades, in models which owe much to the exclusive imported garments.

$50.00 Tailored Suits at $35.00

Long Coat models of broadcloth, in black, green, red or brown.

$55 and $60 Velvet Suits at $39.00

Tailor made garments in a series of long and short coat models of fine velvet in black, green, blue or brown.

$50.00 & $55.00 / $58.00 & $68.00 } Fur Lined Coats { at $34.00 / at $39.00

One hundred Long Coats in half-fitted or full-back models, of fine broadcloth, in black, tan, brown or evening shades, lined with superior gray and white Russian Squirrel, collar of Persian Lamb, Mink, Sable, Natural Squirrel or Mole.

An Important Sale of

Fur Coats for Women

At Almost One-Half Former Prices.

Our entire collection of novelty fur coats is concerned. They are of that high character which the most critical and exacting demand. The series affords garments of Broadtail, Persian lamb, Moire Astrakhan, Squirrel, Yetta and kindred fashionable furs trimmed with velvet, braid or contrasting fur, all of which have been subjected to the following extraordinary price reductions:

Formerly $85.00 to $145.00 At $69.00
Formerly $170.00 to $198.50 At $125.00
Formerly $260.00 to $295.00 At $195.00
Formerly $325.00 to $495.00 At $260.00

Sets of Persian Lamb.

Regularly $25.00 per set at $15.50

The scarfs are paddle-shaped—the most favored of the season's models—fifty inches long, lined with satin. The muffs are the new flat model, quite generous in size. In the regular course of business the set would cost $25.00. For Monday, at $15.50

ODELL AND DEPEW LAUGH AT EACH OTHER'S JOKES

Seeming Love Feast at Anniversary Dinner of Republican Club.

SENATOR MAKES CONFESSION

He Admits There's a Great Difference Between a Man Already Elected and One Who Hasn't Landed.

Chatting over their after-dinner cigars and laughing at each other's jokes as though friendship were a thing apart from political animosity, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., transformed into at least a temporary love-feast the dinner held last night to celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the Republican Club of New York.

About 150 guests, all the club's dining room would hold, had gathered for the banquet, at which it had been ruled that all the speakers must be ex-Presidents of the organization. From the first course to the end of the speechmaking shortly before midnight the diners wondered at the cordiality of the two men.

Sitting within a yard of each other, one to the right and the other to the left of the toastmaster, the Senator and the Governor spent most of their time talking to each other, and, if their laughter was any proof, they enjoyed their conversation hugely. Occasionally the speakers threw out covered hints at the impending fight, in which the Governor is scheduled to cut the Senator's political throat. The assailant and the alleged victim-to-be appeared to enjoy the thrusts, and once the Governor did something that looked much like winking at the Senator. When it came Mr. Depew's turn to talk, he began right at the point everybody was thinking about. He said:

"I come here in a happy frame of mind. I noticed a few hours ago in an afternoon newspaper the statement that Gov. Odell, during one of those rare times when he speaks to the press, said he was going home for the happy Yuletide. When I read that I made up my mind that my friend Gov. Black would go to Troy to offer up happy thanksgiving. I thereupon decided to come to this dinner in an equally contented state of mind.

"Ever since election day I've been busy congratulating successful candidates. I tell you, there is a great difference between the man who is already elected and the man who hasn't landed yet!"

A big laugh interrupted the Senator, who then reverted to the National campaign of 1896, in which, he said, there had been produced "that greatest political organizer, Marcus A. Hanna." Mr. Hanna's executive ability in the McKinley campaign, added the Senator, had never been surpassed in politics, "except, perhaps, in the last campaign conducted by Gov. Odell in New York State."

The Senator said that electing a United States Senator in this State would not cost a cent, but the time had not come when dollars were not needed by the million in National and State campaigns.

Louis Stern, President of the club, acted as toastmaster. Ex-Judge James W. Hawes, senior ex-President of the club, said one of the greatest achievements of the club was its causing the election of William M. Evarts to the United States Senate in 1865, when it opposed Levi P. Morton after it had been urged in his favor that he was "a man of large means." Senator Depew was an interested listener to this part of Judge Hawes's speech.

The Senator and Gov. Odell got plenty of amusement out of the next speech, in which there seemed to be a veiled thrust at the two political warriors. The speaker was ex-Magistrate Thomas F. Wentworth, another ex-President of the club.

In telling how he entertained in his Thirty-fourth Street apartment the conference of members who planned for the election of Evarts to the Senate in 1865, Mr. Wentworth described some three-cent cigars he gave his guests. At first he feared bodily harm from his guests, but finally he ventured to ask "Johnny" Baker what he thought of the "smokes."

"'Well, they're good,' responded Mr. Baker, 'but I think they are a little highly flavored.'

"This proves," continued the speaker, "that no great outlay of money is necessary for the election of a United States Senator."

He bowed toward Senator Depew, who laughed while all the diners applauded.

Edmund Wettmore, Alfred E. Ries, and Asbury L. Merriam also spoke. A letter of regret was received from Senator Thomas C. Platt.

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PIANO.

"The Old Reliable."

When the grand Nibelungen orchestra at Bayreuth presented a piano to Richard Wagner they chose STECK as representing the highest artistic and musical achievement. It was upon this Steck Piano that Wagner composed "Parsifal."

Is the Piano which was good enough for

WAGNER

any too good for *you?*

Satisfactory terms.

WAREROOMS,

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Diamonds
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Are Everlasting Christmas Gifts, and can be had at any of our 8 retail branches.

CASH OR CREDIT. One Price.

No employers' reference required. Business strictly confidential. Call, write or 'phone.

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Remember We Are Importers and Save You the Retailers' Profit.

KEEPS SPANG CASE SECRET.

Court Threatens to Punish for Contempt Any One Divulging Proceedings.

At the opening of yesterday's hearing as to the sanity of Miss Mabel Spang, Justice Marean of the Brooklyn Supreme Court informed everybody connected with the case that he would punish for contempt any person who published or caused to be published any of the proceedings. He warned all the lawyers not to say anything about their part of the case to the reporters.

After this order had been issued the hearing was continued all morning and a recess was taken at noontime. Just as the Justice was about to leave his room he saw a man pointing a camera at Miss Spang and preparing to set off a flashlight. Calling one of the officers of the court and a clerk, he instructed them to eject the man with the camera. This was done, and by some accident the camera was thrown down the iron stairway in the corridor and smashed.

The hearing was continued throughout the afternoon, and at 5 o'clock was adjourned until Jan. 10. Among the witnesses was Miss Spang herself.

After the hearing had been finished for the day, Justice Marean was asked by several reporters why he had excluded people from the hearing.

"If I had not a very good reason, gentlemen," he said, "I most certainly would not do so. I believe wherever it is possible the fullest publicity should be given to the trial of all cases, and especially to such cases as these, where the liberty of a person is at stake.

"However, I have issued the strictest orders that no person shall tell even the names of the witnesses called, and if one of the lawyers should do so he will be dealt with severely."

Looking for Work?

See "Help Wanted" column 4 in Monday's

Arnold, Constable & Co

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH:

Women's Neckwear. Fancy Chiffon and Lace Stocks, formerly $1.50 to $4.75..... 95c each
Novelty Silk and Lace Stocks, formerly $1.00 to $2.50..... 50c each
Imported Collarettes, Capes, Ruffs and Neckpieces at one-half usual prices.

Women's Fur Lined Coats, of fine Broadcloth, black, brown, tan, new, long, loose model, lined throughout (including sleeves) with extra quality Crown Squirrel; regularly $50.00 ..... 38.00

Umbrellas for men and women, of extra fine silk, handles of natural woods, plain and sterling silver or gun metal mountings; value $4.00 and $4.50 ..... 2.95

Women's Furnishings. Flannel and Albatross Kimonos and Dressing Sacques; value $6.00..... 3.75
Japanese Quilted Silk Dressing Sacques, sizes 36 to 46; value $7.50..... 5.75
Petticoats, Wool Jersey Top, Taffeta Silk Flounce; value $7.50..... 4.75
Japanese Silk Quilted Wrappers, extra full Skirts, variety of colors; value $16.50..... 12.50

Shopping Bags, of fine Walrus, covered frames, gilt and gun metal locks, newest styles and colors; value $7.50..... 5.00

Women's Hosiery. English Black Lisle Thread, hand embroidered insteps, value $1.50..... 75c pair

Women's Handkerchiefs. Real Lace, comprising Duchess, Duchess and Point, Needle Point, Point d'Angleterre, neatly boxed, formerly $2.50 to $9.00 1.55 to 6.00 each
Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen....60c, 75c, 90c, 1.15 and 1.50
Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen..... 75c, 88c and 1.50
Hand Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, with corded borders, all-overs and stripes..... 25c each
Also fine imported Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, boxed, singly..... 50c to 25.00 each

Men's Handkerchiefs. Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen.....1.00, 1.15, 1.50 and 2.00
Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen..... 1.50 and 3.00

Children's Handkerchiefs. Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen... 88c, 1.15 and 1.75
Initialed Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen, Colored Border..... 85c.; White..... 1.00.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Holiday Handkerchiefs

For Boys and Girls,

Of pure linen, at the following prices:—

Children's Fancy Borders, one-quarter in pretty boxes..... 25c
Children's Fancy Borders, with colored initials, in fancy boxes of one-half dozen..... 50c
Children's White Initial, one-half dozen in fancy boxes..... $1.00
Misses' Embroidered..... 25c. & 48c
Misses' and Ladies' Soft Bleach Pure Linen, small initial..... 13c
Misses' Lace and Insertion..... 48c. & 69c
Misses' Lace Edge and Insertion..... 25c
Misses' All Linen, small initial, with fancy wreath..... 25c
Misses' and Ladies' Lace and Embroidered..... 48c. & 69c
Boys' and Youths' Tape Borders in white and fancy woven borders..... 8c., 13c. & 15c
Boys' and Youths' Plain White Hemstitched..... 15c., 18c. & 25c
Youths' Fancy Neat Borders, hemstitched..... 13c. & 23c
Boys' Fancy Neat Borders, hemstitched..... 13c
Misses' and Children's Plain White, hemstitched..... 10c., 13c. & 15c
Misses' and Children's Fancy Neat Colored Borders... 10c., 12c. & 13c
Youths' Hemstitched Initial..... 25c

60-62 West 23d Street.

Popular Sentiment says:

There are several waters — But

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

tastes the best, is absolutely pure, and has the endorsement of the best people everywhere.

"IT MUST BE THE BEST."

McHUGH

Of Forty-Second Street

HAS HOLIDAY THINGS

Good to Use in

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

At 60c. THE NOAH'S ARK and NURSERY RHYMES POSTER PICTURES:

HUNTING and COACHING, GOLFING and MOTORING PRINTS IN CHARACTERISTIC FRAMES OF STAINED OAK,

At 1.00, SILK FLOSS CUSHIONS IN GUILDHALL TAPESTRY:

At 2.00, THE McHUGH RAG-STYLE RUGS IN NEW LIBERTY FABRICS:

At 5.00, THE BAR HARBOR CUSHIONED WILLOW CHAIRS:

At 15.00, THE McHUGH-MISSION CUSHIONED READING CHAIR:

At 20.00, THE BARNSTABLE ENGLISH EASY CHAIR:

McHUGH Pays Express on Holiday Gifts bought for out-of-town Shipment.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.

9 Forty-Second St., West, at 5th Ave., At the Sign of the "Popular Shop."

[Trade Mark Registered.]

To-Day (Sunday) Last Day.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

Sunday 2 to 6 Admission 25 Cents.

Sunday 2 to 6 Admission 25 Cents.

TISSOT'S Last Work

ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE

Old Testament.

"77"

Cures Colds and

GRIP

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.

Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

FUR GARMENTS

Lost Articles

are advertised in the "Lost and Found" column of To-day's Times. See Page 10.

STOESSEL BEGS NOGI TO RESPECT HOSPITALS

Latter Says If They Are Hit It Is Not Purposely.

HE PRAISES RUSSIAN BRAVERY

Declares That Owing to Port Arthur's Long Resistance His Guns Do Not Shoot Straight.

TOKIO, Dec. 17.—The following dispatch was received to-day from the Jaupanese army before Port Arthur:

"Two letters from Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Nogi reached headquarters at 8 in the evening of Dec. 15. The first read as follows:

"'I have the honor to inform you that your artillery has bombarded our hospitals, which are plainly distinguished by Red Cross flags. These insignia are visible from your artillery positions. I request you to prohibit the bombardment.

"I make the request from my high esteem for our brave heroes, who, after gloriously fighting with your force, lie wounded in the hospitals under the Red Cross. Among those heroes are some Japanese wounded.

"'I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to your assurances of my high respect.'

"Accompanying this letter was another from Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Nogi, saying:

"'I hereby intrust the bearer, Barashoff Langa, Hunt Master to the Emperor and Superintendent of the Red Cross, to negotiate with your Excellency in order to remove the hospitals outside the dangerous zone during bombardment. It is needless to say that we have respect for your right to promote the success of your operations.'

Pencilled on the envelope was the following:

"'Barashoff will come to the same place on the afternoon of Dec. 16 to receive your reply.'"

Gen. Nogi further reports that he sent Major Saito, accompanied by Prof. Ariga and an interpreter, to Salichiao to deliver a reply, which was accompanied by the following letter to Gen. Stoessel:

"I have the honor to assure you that the Japanese Army, respecting humanity and treaties since the beginning of the siege, has never purposely directed shells against buildings or vessels flying the Red Cross, but the greater part of the garrison is invisible from our gun positions. Moreover, as you know, shells do not always reach the place to which they are directed, and especially owing to your long and brave resistance, the deviation of our guns is becoming greater and greater. So, with the greatest regret, we are unable to guarantee to reach the places at which the shells are directed.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to your Excellency assurances of my highest respect."

The record of the interview between Barashoff Langa and Major Saito is as follows:

"Barashoff—'The Japanese Army directs its fire against buildings under the Red Cross.'

"Saito: 'Never.'

"Barashoff: 'We request you not to bombard the whole New Town and the northeastern part of the Old Town.'

"Saito: 'We cannot agree absolutely to limit our area.'

"Barashoff: 'We will give you a map showing the positions of our hospitals, and hope you will not bombard them.'

"Saito: 'We will receive the map supporting your request.'

"It was arranged that the map should be delivered Dec. 18."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—The contents of Lieut. Gen. Stoessel's dispatches to Emperor Nicholas, received last night, have not yet been communicated to the public.

While particulars are unobtainable, it is understood that the report is not couched in a despairing tone.

PLANS FOR NORTH SEA BOARD.

Commission, After Preliminary Meeting, Will Adjourn for Holidays.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Great activity is manifested in official and diplomatic quarters in connection with the opening next Tuesday of the sessions of the International Commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident.

The meeting will bring together some of the leading naval and legal figures of the five foremost maritime powers. Besides settling the Anglo-Russian dispute, it is expected that the meeting will establish a number of precedents affecting international naval conditions and the rights and responsibilities of belligerents and neutrals.

The steamer Finland, on which Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis (the American representative on the commission) is a passenger, is due at Dover to-morrow night. Quarters for Admiral Davis have been engaged at the Hotel Brighton.

Final arrangements have been made for the opening session on Tuesday. Instead of the gorgeous Hall of the Ambassadors, as first contemplated, the commission will be installed in more convenient quarters on the first floor of the palace on the Quai d'Orsay. The meeting room is a beautiful apartment in white and gold, with Louis XV. decorations, mirrors, and rich frescoes.

There the commission will first meet informally and privately, as the proceedings will be private until it is formally decided to make them public. The Russian Embassy is confident that the sessions will remain private throughout.

It is expected that Foreign Minister Delcassé will make the address of welcome. Thereafter the Admirals will choose a fifth Admiral, determine questions of procedure, and adjourn until after the holidays.

Rumors concerning the commission's probable decision are already in circulation. One report is to the effect that three Admirals out of the four appointed are already in favor of the British contention, thus insuring a decision favorable to Great Britain.

WAS WITH KUROKI OCT. 30.

Capt. March Finally Disproves Reports of the General's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Capt. P. C. March of the General Staff of the United States Army, one of the officers selected by the department to accompany the Japanese Army in the field, has returned on the liner Mongolia.

Capt. March brings absolute refutation of the report that Gen. Kuroki was killed by a Russian shell. "In several of the reports I have seen," said Capt. March, "Gen. Kuroki is said to have been killed on Oct. 5. All the reports agree as to the date, so I suppose they are all children of the same—and I am glad to say mistaken—rumor.

"I was with Gen. Kuroki on that day and every day until I left the front, Oct. 30, when I started for home. Although exposed on numerous occasions, he sustained no hurt and is one of the healthiest men I ever saw.

"Gen. Kuroki is particularly keen and energetic. He inspires his officers and men with his own enthusiasm, and his death would be a serous loss."

Capt. March admires the Japanese infantry. "I am sure," he declared, "that no nation on earth has an infantry equal to the Japanese. They are wonderful fighters, and the Japan[illegible]

REFUSED KAISER'S SUGGESTION

Composer of "Roland" Insisted on Carrying Out His Own Idea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The composer Leoncavallo to-day asked me to deny emphatically the reports in foreign papers that Emperor William was responsible for some of the scenes in "Roland of Berlin."

The only alteration suggested by the Emperor was not made. When he saw a draft of the opera he wanted the ending changed so that the hero should marry his love, but Leoncavallo insisted on the hero's death. Last Wednesday the Emperor told Leoncavallo that the latter's ending was the better one.

The Emperor, in talking to Leoncavallo, said: "You have no enemies in Berlin. Your enemies are my enemies."

If the opera is produced in New York, Leoncavallo wishes to be present at the first performance. He leaves here tomorrow for Naples, where "Roland of Berlin" is to be presented, probably next month.

E. T. HOOLEY ACQUITTED.

Famous English Company Promoter Had Been on Trial Three Weeks.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—After three weeks' trial a jury in the Central Criminal Court to-day found Ernest Terah Hooley not guilty and Henry J. Lawson guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Lawson was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with hard labor.

Execution of the sentence of Lawson was postponed to permit an appeal. He was admitted to bail in £6,000.

Hooley and Lawson were charged with obtaining money and valuable securities by false pretenses by selling worthless securities to a saloonkeeper named Paine and of conspiring to defraud persons who might become shareholders or creditors of the Electric Tramways Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited. Lawson was also charged with applying to his own uses two checks belonging to the company of £5,000 and £500 respectively.

The case has been a most involved one, and many revelations regarding the manner of floating companies in London have been made. Hooley has been called the "Splendid bankrupt," for the reason that although his colossal bankruptcy in 1898 left him without visible means of support the money in his wife's name has enabled him to continue living in a princely style.

Prior to his failure Hooley was regarded as one of the richest men in England. He reached the pinnacle of his prominence in 1896, when he promoted a tire company, as the result of which he was supposed to have cleared £2,500,000. At that time Hooley was living a sort of Count of Monte Cristo existence, buying yachts and race horses and a number of historic country seats.

In January, 1898, he purchased the facing cutter Britannia, then owned by John Lawson Johnstone, and formerly the property of King Edward, who later repurchased the yacht.

ST. MARK'S IN NO DANGER.

Work Has Been Going on with Great Activity Since June.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Manfredi, the architect, author of the report on the condition of the Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice, is now in Rome, and has written to the Italia, saying that the measures proposed in the report are sufficient to prevent the damage becoming worse, adding that urgent and indispensable work has been going on with great activity and care since last June. The funds on hand are almost sufficient to complete it.

"Every exaggerated impression in Italy and abroad," Signor Manfredi continues, "can therefore be dispelled. The great monument presents somewhat grave signs of weakness and disintegration, but through the efficacious restorations begun, and especially those proposed in the report, it will be long preserved."

Minister of Public Instruction Orlando, answering an interrogation in the Chamber to-day regarding St. Mark's, said that the condition of the Basilica was that of almost all the Venetian monuments, because of the long neglect in which they were left, but that the present exaggerated alarm was not justified.

He concluded by assuring the House that he had ordered the immediate complete restoration of the basilica, and said that it would be executed without regard to expense.

GREEK-BULGARIAN BATTLES.

Twenty-four Greeks Killed in One Fight in Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—The massacre by Greeks of a wedding party near Monastir on Nov. 29 has led to a number of sanguinary conflicts between Bulgarian and Greek bands, culminating last Thursday in a stubborn battle lasting five hours.

A Greek band of twenty-eight men and a body of Bulgarians met near the village of Sarakinovo and the Greeks lost twenty-four men killed.

Many assassinations of Bulgarians by Albanians have been reported in the Uskub district. The local authorities, as usual, have taken no action in the matter.

BRITAIN TO RUSH ARTILLERY.

Many Modern Guns Are to be Provided Within Nine Months.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The War Office and the Treasury have at last reached an arrangement to provide funds for the rearmament of the artillery.

It is understood that War Secretary Arnold-Forster yesterday signed contracts which, with the guns to be built at Woolwich Arsenal, will result in the supply of 130 batteries of field artillery and 30 batteries of horse artillery with new pattern guns within nine months.

SAYS SYVETON WAS MURDERED.

Relative of Deputy Declares Poison Contributed to His Death.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Details of the domestic conditions preceding Deputy Syveton's death continue to flood the newspapers here.

The murder theory is again advanced. Dr. Barney, a relative of M. Syveton, asserting that poison contributed to his death.

It is possible that arrests may be made within the family of the deceased, but the Palace of Justice officials deny that arrests are imminent.

TO CLOSE JAMAICA DOCKYARD.

British Admiralty's Order Results in Dismissal of 200 Workmen.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 17.—The British Admiralty has ordered that the dockyard at Port Royal be closed immediately. Nearly 200 workmen received notice of their dismissal yesterday evening.

This is pursuant of the imperial plan to make Esquimalt the naval [illegible] in the Western Atlantic.

The new scale Sohmer Bijou Grand is pronounced by musical experts the finest of its class; it is an ideal Piano for the home of the cultured. The superiority of the Sohmer Upright Piano is recognized by all artists. Fifth Ave., Cor. 22d St.

A WAVE OF RELIGION SPREADS OVER WALES

Public Houses Deserted and Even Football Games Tabooed.

AMERICANS BEGAN MOVEMENT

It Was Started in Lancashire by Torrey and Alexander of Chicago—Meetings to be Held in London.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—There has been a remarkable spread in the religious revivals which were started at Bolton, Lancashire, on Sept. 4 of this year by the Rev. Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, both of whom are from Chicago.

At first the movement was considered to be only one of the periodical outbursts which happen from time to time throughout England and Scotland, but the proportions it has now assumed attract general attention.

Wales, which is largely nonconformist, is ringing with revival meetings, and the churches are crowded on week days and Sundays. Some of the places of worship will not accommodate those who wish to attend, and people gather in halls and in the open streets. All classes are affected.

No such movement has been known in Wales during the past half century, but the leaders of the revivals, noting this fact, point out that similar religious demonstrations have occurred at intervals of about fifty years, and cite as instances the years 1750, 1800, and 1859.

A notable difference between the Welsh revivals and other revival meetings is the fact that the proceedings are not conducted solely by those on the platform. The leaders commence the services with prayer. The massed congregation, however, does not follow this leadership, but individuals or groups of individuals offer prayers suggested by personal promptings until the whole becomes a babel of independent supplication with varying degrees of fervor, reaching at times to the point of hysteria.

The Welsh people are famous for their singing, and at times during the meetings one of the leaders commences a well-known hymn, the congregation taking it up. The singing continues uninterrupted for hours. The meetings, which commence early in the evenings, last far into the night, and sometimes the seating capacity of the churches is taxed to the utmost until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The miners commence work at 6 o'clock, but they ungrudgingly sacrifice their hours of rest to attend the meetings.

The effect of the revival movement is noticeable everywhere, and it is stated that the public houses are almost empty. Formerly they were crowded with miners after the working hours. Drunkenness is now almost unknown in the Rhondda Valley in Glamorganshire, where prayer meetings are even held in the mines during work hours.

The efforts of the preachers also are directed against the football season, which is now in full swing, and several big matches which would have attracted the populace of the entire countryside have been called off because the best players refused to participate in the games.

After the success of the Chicago revivalists in Lancashire the work was taken up throughout Wales by several leaders. Now, however, one man has risen head and shoulders above all the rest, until his name rings throughout the United Kingdom as the greatest revivalist of the day.

He is Evan Roberts, twenty-six years old, formerly a miner. His marvelous energy and vitality are evidenced by the fact that he goes from place to place, remaining a few days in each, sometimes spending entire days and nights praying and singing, not sleeping and not resting.

Roberts has been invited by the Nonconformists of London to visit the metropolis and conduct meetings, which, it is announced, will commence in January.

Messrs. Torrey and Alexander are active meanwhile. They, too, announce an invasion of London. They have taken the Albert Hall, which seats 15,000 persons, and there they will conduct a series of meetings probably at the same time that Roberts is here.

In fact, it seems now as if the revival movement has taken hold of England as it never has before in the history of the country.

PARIS TRAINMEN CONVICTED.

Sentenced for Disaster on Underground Road in August, 1903.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Criminal Court of the Seine to-day convicted the four trainmen who were responsible for the catastrophe on the Metropolitan Electric Underground Railroad in August, 1903, resulting in the loss of sixty-five lives.

Conductor Jouffroy, who was in charge of the train, was sentenced to a month in prison and $400 fine. Renaud, Superintendent of the depot, whose lack of calmness precipitated the panic, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and $400 fine.

Chauvin and Cavayle, motormen, were let off with fines of $200 and $400 respectively, as they suffered permanent injuries.

GOES MAD ON THE STAGE.

Leo Forst Becomes Demented During a Performance at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.—Leo Forst, who had been playing a leading rôle here in the first production of Oscar Wilde's "Duchess of Padua," became insane on the stage of the Hamburg Theatre last night.

During the second act the audience noticed he was behaving and speaking strangely. There was some applause at the fall of the curtain and Forst ran before the curtain, bowing. The manager of the theatre, Baron von Berger, who was sitting in a proscenium box, hissed, and Forst seemed struck with horror and had to be assisted from the stage. He was found to be demented and was sent to an asylum.

Forst had a high reputation on the German stage in village rôles.

Butterflies and Roses in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Christmas shoppers stopped in Unter den Linden to-day to watch children chase a butterfly, one of several indications of the singularly warm weather in Northern Germany. Some roses are still blooming in the open air in Victoria Louise Square and a chestnut tree in Bellevue Street is breaking into bloom. The [illegible]

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Exquisitely fashioned into a great variety of Scarfs, Short Neck-pieces and Long Carriage Stoles, with Muffs to match.

One set, muff and stole, containing ten superbly matched skins $5,000

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Sable Coats and Manteaux

for evening or carriage wear,

and separate skins for selection. These are arranged in their various grades, ranging from the inexpensive quality to the rarest specimens of Crown Russian Sable, perfectly matched and absolutely natural in color, made into such articles as desired or adapted from the most exclusive models.

37 UNION SQUARE, West.

CHINA'S POLICY OF PEACE.

Address by Minister Chentung—His Country's Recuperative Power.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Chinese Minister to the United States, to-night addressed the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences on "China's Traditional Policy." He said in part:

"For two thousand years China has not swerved an iota from steadily pursuing a consistent policy of peace. This may be put down to the fact that all the men who have played a prominent part in Chinese affairs have invariably been true followers of Confucius. The result is that in China the saying, 'The pen is mightier than the sword' is not a high-sounding boast, but an active principle of Government. It is the scholar that is to-day the ruler of the Empire. The soldier holds a lower place.

"It may be urged that the Chinese people have brought much unnecessary suffering upon themselves by their firm adherence to the principles of peace. It is true that they have left their country practically exposed to foreign invasions. They maintain no effective army; they have no battleships. These weaknesses are patent to all.

"But China's strength does not lie so near the surface. Perhaps the severest crisis which the nation has gone through was in the thirteenth century when the Mongols under Genghis Khan swept everything before them. From this staggering blow China recovered with astonishing rapidity.

"This wonderful recuperative power must be sought in the sterling character of the people themselves. They may be wanting in those showy qualities of mind and body which the people of the West admire and cultivate, but they are endowed to an eminent degree with those hardy virtues which tell most in the struggle for existence, namely, patience, industry, and thrift."

IN HURRICANE AND CYCLONE.

British Steamer's Exciting Trip from Ceylon to Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The British steamer Gordon Castle, which arrived from Ceylon to-day, had one of the worst passages in the experience of her officers. Gales from southwest, northwest, east, and northeast, with fearful seas, were encountered, and last Sunday the steamer was struck by a hurricane, and for twenty-four hours was hove to with the seas raking her decks.

Tuesday the vessel was struck by a cyclone, and many of those on board feared she would not survive it. From early morning until 1 P. M. the vessel lay hove to with her decks buried under tons of water. Then she passed into the centre of the cyclonic disturbance, and from 1 P. M. until 10 o'clock that night it was dead calm.

During the storm great waves tumbled on to the decks, smashing the wheelbox aft, damaging the ventilator, twisting the rails, and sweeping the portable deck fittings into the sea. The racing of the propeller caused one of the blades to become dislodged, and she completed the passage with only three blades on the shaft. A sailor named Lanneman was struck by a sea and dashed against the railing with such force that his left thigh was broken.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION

New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital Begins New Project To-morrow.

The New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, 244 West Fifty-ninth Street, will open to-morrow a dispensary for the special treatment of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients, who will visit the dispensary three times weekly, will receive treatment, advice, medicines, where it is necessary food and clothes, and will be carefully instructed how to live hygienically. This will enable them to remain at home, and in many cases to continue in business. The treatment, in addition to medical aid, is as follows:

First.—HYGIENIC AND DIETETIC TREATMENT.—The education of the patient. He is instructed as to his diet—when, how, and what to eat, and how it should be prepared. He is taught how to breathe, sleep, ventilate his rooms, baths, and clothe himself day and night and at various seasons. And, most important of all, he is taught how to protect not only others but himself against reinfection by promptly destroying the expectorations and maintaining his home as a modern sanatorium.

Second.—THE MECHANICAL TREATMENT.—The intoxitment and extension of the lungs by the systematic and regular use of the pneumatic cabinet. Ventilation and out-door exercise. Gymnastic and respiratory exercises to develop the muscles of the chest and shoulders. Hydrotherapy and massage to promote nutrition.

Prominent New York men and physicians stand back of the philanthropy. There is no endowment fund, and the dispensary will depend entirely upon the friends for support.

NEW CUBAN SANITARY BILL.

Senate Extends the Scope of the Measure to Other Cities.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The Senate to-day unanimously passed a bill appropriating $250,000 to be used in improving sanitation in the fifteen principal cities of Cuba outside of Havana. The bill will not pass the House until after the holiday recess, the House not being in session.

When the Senate to-day resumed the debate on the House bill appropriating $1,000,000 for this purpose Senor Senguily proposed to add $100,000 to the bill for ports other than Santiago, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Matanzas, which cities alone were mentioned in the House bill.

Finally a special committee was instructed to report a satisfactory substitute. This substitute authorizes the Executive to use $250,000 on the work of sanitation in the fifteen principal cities outside of Havana until next year, expends $100,000 in the [illegible]

AMERICAN BRIEF SCORED BY BRITISH CHANCELLOR

Declares Paragraphs in Greene and Gaynor Case Irrelevant.

DEPRECATES SLUR ON CANADA

Says Suggestions Contained in American Presentation Will Not Affect British Decision.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which yesterday began hearing the appeal of the United States against the decision of the Justice of the Crown at Quebec in the case of Greene and Gaynor, adjourned at the conclusion of the arguments to-day. Judgment will be rendered on Monday.

Donald Macmaster, K. C., of Montreal, concluded his argument on behalf of the United States to-day, and was followed by Herbert H. Asquith, ex-Home Secretary, representing Greene and Gaynor.

Mr. Asquith contended there was no ground for the intervention of the Privy Council. He said the most it could do was to express an abstract opinion on the merits of the case.

Mr. Asquith complained of the form in which the American Government had presented the case. This form seemed to him highly improper. He proceeded to read the following paragraphs in the American printed case:

"Whether a Judge, in the discharge of his duty, who certainly has done nothing to merit such treatment, may be threatened with discipline, 'judiciary or administrative,' by a law partner of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada;

"Whether one Judge of the Superior Court can cause his writ of habeas corpus to issue before another Judge of the same court has disposed of a prior writ issued in regard to the same matter;

"Whether it is seemly that the petition of the later writ should be applied for in the name of a law firm in which the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada is a partner, and of which the Premier of Quebec is also a partner, and that nearly a month should elapse and several proceedings intervene before it is discovered that the whole name of the firm should not have been used, but only three-fifths thereof;

"Whether, equally, it is seemly that the partner of the Attorney General of the Province of Quebec (the latter being a member of the Provincial Cabinet and a colleague of the Premier of the province) should be counsel for the fugitives;

"Whether it is proper that the crown should be unrepresented throughout the protracted proceedings, involving not only serious charges, but international treaty obligations,

"are matters upon which the appellants do not at this time desire to make any further comment, nor, indeed, do they think it necessary to do so."

Mr. Asquith said he considered "it was a serious matter that suggestions of this kind should be made in a printed document in a legal inquiry of this description."

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, concurred, saying:

"The suggestions contained in that extract are absolutely irrelevant to the question of legality. I must deprecate the introduction of such matters into the appellant's case. They cannot affect our judgment on its merits."

Mr. Macmaster left London for Queenstown this afternoon, to overtake the Campania, hoping to be home by Christmas. He said he was confident the decision of the Privy Council would be in his favor, but he declined to say what would be the next step of the United States attorneys, as he did not care to divulge the plan.

In reply to Asquith's complaints, Mr. Macmaster said it would have no effect on the case. Mr. Macmaster agreed that the paragraph referred to by Mr. Asquith was irrelevant, but he added that by taking exception to it the respondents emphasized the point made by the American Government.

Ambassador Porter Gives a Dinner.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Ambassador Porter gave an elaborate dinner last night, the first since his lengthy period of mourning. Many officials and diplomats were present, [illegible]

B. Altman & Co.

NOTICE. B. ALTMAN & CO., IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOM, WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AT 5 P. M. DAILY, BEGINNING DECEMBER 27TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

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CUPS AND SAUCERS in fancy cases, 5.50 to 8.50.
TEA SETS, 3 pieces, 1.75; 5 pieces, 3.00.

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ORIENTAL LAMPS, for Library, Dining Room, Parlor, etc., as low as 5.00.
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BRONZES, Fine Unique Pieces from 15.00 up.
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2d Floor.—SILK BROCADE NOVELTIES, Desk Sets, Jewel Cases, Poker Sets, Purses etc., from 1.00 up.
VANTINE SCARF, 1.75 each square, 1.25.
OPERA BAGS, 2.50, 3.00, 5.00.
ORIENTAL BELTS, with embroidered Silks and Satins, odd Buckles, 2.00 upwards.

3d, 4th and 5th Floors.—ORIENTAL RUGS, largest collection under one roof, all best known weaves and all sizes from a small mat up to 27x40 feet.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

DEFENDS CONGO OFFICIALS.

Mrs. French Sheldon Returns After Fourteen Months in Free State.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mrs. M. French Sheldon, the explorer and author, arrived at Southampton yesterday after having spent fourteen months in investigating the alleged cruelties in the Congo Free State.

Warship Contracts Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Morton to-day approved the recommendation of the Naval Board on Construction for the award of the contract for the construction of the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, at its bid of $[illegible]

Benjamin Disraeli Earl of Beaconsfield

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The life work of Benjamin Disraeli in literature, equally as in politics, is one of the most wondrous tales which sober truth has ever told. —JOHN MORLEY

Lord Beaconsfield does not represent England—he is England. . . The portrait of my sovereign hangs there; on one side is that of my wife, on the other that of Lord Beaconsfield. That is my testimony to him. —PRINCE BISMARCK.

The most remarkable man in the parliamentary history of England. Zeal for the greatness of England was his passion, and his writings were the molten expression of it. —WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

As a statesman there was none like him before and there will be none hereafter. As a writer he achieved greatness at a bound. —JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

I knew Disraeli as a statesman, a novelist, and an orator, in all of which he has made a lasting impression upon the universal mind. —HON. GEORGE ROSS, Premier of Ontario.

By dint of his inherent force of genius, Disraeli's books have not merely survived their innumerable fellows, but they have come to represent to us the form and character of a whole school. In his person that ineffable manner of the "thirties" reaches an isolated sublimity and finds a permanent place in literature. It is the living Disraeli who is always magnificently evident in the fascination of his printed pages. —EDMUND GOSSE.

Had Disraeli devoted himself, as most men do, to a single phase of life, men would have hailed him as heaven-born. But his genius overflowed into many channels and bewildered men, as the delta of the Ganges blinds the sailor to the greatness of the parent river. —WILLIAM BLACK.

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An ever-living and ever-increasing testimony to the greatness of Lord Beaconsfield's life work, the Primrose League stands and grows to-day. Unique in its formation and character, not a monument of marble, but of flesh and blood, it is the one reward that a man so unseeking of gain and so devoted to his country as was the great Earl would have desired.

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The three things that make this edition of the writings of the Earl of Beaconsfield unmistakable and impossible of duplication are: (1) The Official Keys to the Characters; (2) the definiteness of the scope and contents of the series; and (3) the invaluable co-operation of the late lamented Lord Rowton, whose aid in planning this first important and absolutely complete edition the Publisher was, by great good fortune, able to enlist, giving the stamp of Official Authority to the whole.

The illustrations are reproduced in photogravure from original drawings by artists who have made the Victorian Era a special study and whose names are known both in the Old and New World. The illuminated title and edition pages are brilliant examples of color-reproduction. The initials and tail-pieces present in their design that strength combined with grace which characterize the decorative style of the Victorian epoch—a style as remarkable for its repose as is the Moorish for the unexpected.

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In a superbly printed one hundred page art volume, the Cambridge Society issues the first privately printed Edition of the Key to the famous Beaconsfield Characters and Gallery of Portraits, and a biography of the celebrities.

This complimentary volume as well presents a brilliant critical appreciation of Lord Beaconsfield by Dr. Mendes; a collection of political cartoons from the London "Punch;" an interesting series of interior photographic views of the House of Lords, the Prime Minister's Rooms, the House of Lord's Library, etc., brilliantly done in colors. The volume is artistically bound in silk with silver stampings.

A Great Portrait Gallery of the Victorian Era.

A complete and authoritative edition of the prose and poetry of Lord Beaconsfield, empire-builder, poet, prophet, statesman and novelist is now for the first time to appear.

The publishers succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of the late Lord Rowton, who as Montagu Corry, was for many years the confidential secretary and intimate friend of Disraeli and to whom were intrusted all the Beaconsfield papers. Under Lord Rowton's supervision was prepared an exhaustive set of "keys," identifying the originals of the political and social personages introduced into the novels and satires.

This is an important historical document. For Disraeli's writings, aside from their literary quality, contain an element of vitality in presenting a great portrait gallery of the Victorian Era, painted by an artist who had unprecedented opportunities for obtaining unconscious sittings from his subjects." N. Y. Herald, Oct. 25

The Official Key to the Famous Characters

. . . never, until Lord Rowton consented to reveal to the publisher the true names of those political and social celebrities introduced by the Earl of Beaconsfield into his novels, has the world been enabled to read, with conscious knowledge of the characters represented, the history of England during that most fateful and momentous era known as the 'Victorian Age.'

Lewis Melville, the great critic, says: "There are few passages in English literature more beautiful than that of Lord Beaconsfield's description of

'Victoria's First Council'"

The council of England is summoned for the first time within her bower. There are assembled the prelates and captains and chief men of her realm; the priests of the religion that consoles, the heroes of the sword that has conquered, the votaries of the craft that has decided the fate of Empires; men grey with thought, and fame, and age; who are the stewards of divine mysteries, who have encountered in battle the hosts of Europe, who have toiled in secret cabinets, who have struggled in the less merciful strife of aspiring senates; men, too, some of them, lords of a thousand vassals and chief proprietors of provinces, yet not one whose heart does not at this moment tremble as he awaits the first presence of the maiden who must now ascend her throne.

A hum of half suppressed conversation which would attempt to conceal the excitement, which some of the greatest have since acknowledged, fills that brilliant assemblage, that sea of plumes and glittering stars and gorgeous dresses. Hush! the portals open; she comes! The silence is as deep as that of a noontide forest.

1904

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES AND FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

THE RIGHTS OF FEDERAL SERVANTS.

A good many newspapers, among them our neighbor The Tribune, are quite unable to accept our view that the President has exceeded his authority in the order of Jan. 31, 1903, forbidding employés of the Federal Government to solicit the influence and the votes of members of Congress in support of measures giving them higher pay. The Tribune says:

No man need enter the service who is not ready to conform to its conditions. No railroad Superintendent would tolerate continued appeals to the Directors from his decisions concerning conditions of employment or concede that he might not discharge anybody at his own discretion. Unless civil servants are kept strictly within bounds, there is grave danger of their unduly dominating the Government, as it was long feared that the army might do. The weapons of peaceful agitation and political boycott, when used by organized effort, may be quite as effective as a military demonstration.

It is not a question of the boycott or of organized efforts to control legislation by threatening Congressmen with defeat in their districts. The statutes impose penalties upon attempts to compel public officers by duress to perform or to refrain from performing their duty. That part of the President's order to which we took exception, and, we still think, upon excellent grounds, was his prohibition of individual appeals to Congressmen by Federal employés.

We suppose nobody would pretend that a letter carrier had not a right to speak to the Congressman from his district about ship subsidies, tariff duties, or currency legislation. Our own belief is that a letter carrier has a right to speak to his Congressman about anything and everything, including his own pay. The President's order forbids him as an individual to open his head to any member of Congress on the subject of his compensation from the Government. We have no doubt that in that part of the order the President has gone too far.

WHAT IS ARBITRATION WORTH?

It is quite natural to feel, as Mayor McCLELLAN declared at the arbitration meeting on Friday evening, that there are some questions which cannot be arbitrated, while it is important to do all we can to secure arbitration for as many questions as possible. But it is obvious that what we accomplish will depend a good deal on the point from which we approach the matter. If we try to reduce the number and gravity of the questions not to be arbitrated we shall do much. If we assume that there is a lot of things that can't be touched, we shall fail before we start.

A few days ago The Spectator of London published a very emphatic article on "President ROOSEVELT's Opportunity," by which it meant the chance to limit the discussions of The Hague Conference, when it meets again, to the definition of contraband and the rights and duties of neutrals. That is one view. But there is another which promises more fruit. It is to leave the field of discussion as wide as the parties to it are willing to make it, and to get as considerable an agreement as is possible. Every step in advance in this particular cause has been made under the pressure of sentiment aroused by those who would not limit the argument to what was at the time regarded as practical. Moreover, history shows, and shows very clearly, that views change radically in a short time. For instance, nearly every one even yet holds that "vital interests," "territorial integrity," "national honor," and "independence" are among the things that no self-respecting nation will submit to arbitration, and no prudent Government would dare to propose to submit to arbitration. And on the surface that is true. But exactly what questions do really involve these considerations may be regarded in one way at one time and in an entirely different way a little later, when there has been time to think them over.

Since the war of 1812 every difference that has arisen between the United States and Great Britain that could not be settled by ordinary diplomatic negotiation has been settled by one form or other of arbitration. These have included questions as to boundaries, or territorial Venezuela and Great Britain. In both of these the British Government, in the most emphatic manner, declared that it was quite impossible to submit the differences to arbitration because they involved national honor and self-respect. But this view was afterward abandoned and a settlement was obtained to the immense advantage of both countries and to the promotion of the cause of peace and order. This is a striking illustration of the wisdom of approaching the whole question of arbitration with a determination to get all that can be got and without too hard and fast a decision as to how much will be sought.

Meanwhile such meetings as that of Friday, and those that will be held in other cities, render a great service in getting the public mind accustomed to and familiar with the value and practical usefulness of arbitration. The danger that war will arise in modern times between nations of advanced civilization is not so much from the errors or haste of Governments as from the impulse of popular passion. The Governments as a rule wish with immease earnestness to avoid war, but the tyranny of a strong, heated popular feeling is almost irresistible. This is lessened when the mind of the public has been educated to the method of arbitration, and the existence of treaties providing the means and machinery of arbitration is of incalculable aid in enabling the Governments to gain time. Certainly it is idle to expect that there will be an end of wars in our time. It is not idle to expect that the chances that two peoples will fight will be greatly diminished if they have to think it over for a few months while arbitrators are discussing it.

DEMOCRATS AND THE SENATORSHIP.

It is not attaching too much importance to the boasts of the Odell machine respecting the Senatorship to recognize that that machine is the actual Republican organization in this State, and as such has too much power toward making its boasts come true. It is not the sort of organization to be deterred from any course upon which it has resolved by such charges as Mr. BLISS has made that that course would be a breach of faith toward contributors to its own campaign fund, even if those charges are made good.

The objections of the Odell machine to the re-election of Senator DEPEW have not been formulated, or at least not promulgated. But there is a widespread suspicion that they may be summed up in the fact that he does not wear the Odell collar. It is the belief of decent New Yorkers, of both parties, that that collar is neither a valuable nor a becoming appendage to a Senator from the State of New York. Of a Senator it is conspicuously true that

whatever day
Makes man a slave takes half his worth away.

As between Senator DEPEW and any possible wearer of such a badge of servitude no decent and disinterested New Yorker can possibly hesitate. The fact that Mr. DEPEW is already in the Senate and has the influence there of an acceptable and accepted member of the body ought to count for much, since it concerns all New Yorkers, as a matter of State interest as well as of State pride, that New York shall be as influentially represented as possible in the councils of the Nation. Apart from the fact of his being now in the Senate, Senator DEPEW is far better qualified than anybody named as a competitor to speak with authority in behalf of the great interests of the Empire State, even if any competitor were not distinctly disqualified by his previous and subsequent condition of servitude.

This situation seems to devolve a duty upon the Democrats elected to the State Legislature. The hopelessness of electing any representative of their own leaves them free to consult exclusively the interests and the dignity of the State. If they believe, as they can hardly help believing, that these will be better served by the re-election of Senator DEPEW than by the election of any candidate of the Odell machine, it will be a grave public offense for them to vote in the air by casting a "complimentary ballot" for a hopeless nominee of their own, instead of casting their votes so as to secure the most valuable and respectable representation attainable of the State of New York in the Senate of the United States.

SWALLOWING THE SOCIALISTS.

We have not shared the alarm which the Debs vote has produced in the minds of some of our contemporaries. In the first place, the vote of Mr. DEBS's Socialistic Party was not 600,000, as first reported. THE TIMES's figures of the total vote published last week show 392,857 votes for DEBS. The Rev. Mr. SWALLOW, the Prohibitionist candidate, polled 248,411. We have not heard that the distillery interests are alarmed by the Prohibition vote. There is as little reason to be disturbed by the size of the Debs vote.

In the second place, it seems to us that the Socialist Party is in no little danger of being entirely swallowed up by the two great political parties. If two snakes should begin to dine upon one of their kindred they would presently meet somewhere in the amidship section of the victim, and however the resulting dispute might terminate there would not be three snakes in the field, only two—possibly bimetallism, the issue of non-redeemable legal-tender Treasury notes, the Government ownership of railroads, a Sub-Treasury system for the storage of farm products, and the loaning of money directly to the people at a low rate of interest. After the first campaign the Sub-Treasury and the loaning of money were virtually dropped. The Democratic Party took up the income tax, the election of Senators by the people, direct legislation, and bimetallism. The Populist contention for an irredeemable currency (that is, a currency not redeemable in any other kind of money but a legal tender for public dues as well as private debts) is not now discussed as much as it formerly was. The increased volume of money has lessened the interest in all phases of the money question, while the Democratic advocacy of the right of the Government to issue the paper money has narrowed the issues for which Populism distinctly stands.

The fate of the Populists, who are a crude and half-baked variety of Socialists, awaits the followers of DEBS. Many articles of the Socialist creed have been adopted into the Bryan confession of faith, even into the confession of faith made at St. Louis last Summer. Mr. BRYAN says that "it requires no prophet to foresee the day when the people will prefer to risk whatever dangers may be involved in Government ownership (of railroads) to a continuation of private ownership under prevailing conditions." In principle that is pretty much the whole body of Socialism. For if it once be granted that the railroads must be owned and operated by the Government, there is no logical stopping place short of Government ownership of telegraphs, telephones, mines, and everything else in the Debs category.

On the other hand, Mr. ROOSEVELT has laid a predatory hand upon the Socialist covenant in his recommendation that railroad rates be fixed by a Government commission. The active Socialists are keen minded. They instantly saw that the President's doctrine of an always increasing Government control over interState commerce advanced the President, and with him the Republican Party, by sure and not short strides toward their own position. The end of continuing a constantly more detailed and intimate control of railroads by the Government is ownership. Private capitalists would in time decline to own them. They would make all haste to get their money out of such perilous investments. The roads would naturally fall into the hands of the Government. President ROOSEVELT must foresee all this if he has diligently and logically thought out his project.

So what is there left for the Socialists to preach and to do? In the slang of the day, "things are coming their way." When the Bryanized Democrats upon the one hand and the Republicans upon the other lay hold on the principles of DEBS, it is time for DEBS himself to be looking around for another job. There is too much competition for his faith and his flag.

COPYRIGHT FOR FOREIGN WRITERS.

We are glad to note the progress made in Washington toward the passage of the bill better to define and protect the rights of authors in foreign languages in the translation of their works.

There is a serious defect in this regard in the present law. In order that a translation of a foreign work shall be protected by a copyright in this country, it is necessary that the translation shall actually be printed and filed in this country not later than the date of the publication of the original in its home country. Obviously it is a severe demand on the foreign author that he shall procure an American publisher for his book, have it translated and manufactured in the United States before it is published at home. It is very rare indeed that such a process is possible. There is as a rule no market for a translation until the original has been produced. Under the present law, after the original has been published and has proved successful, it can be pirated in the United States by any one who chooses.

The amendment provides that the translation may be entered for copyright in this country, provided it has been printed and manufactured here, at any time within a year, if the application be the first one that has been made. This is not complete security, and it might well be provided that the owner of the foreign copyright should receive an American copyright at any time within a year, thus cutting off all chance of his being deprived of it for that time. But probably the proposed amendment will practically protect the foreign author, and it is surely a great improvement over actual arrangements, while no possible injury is offered to any American industry.

CENTRAL PARK AS AN OBSTACLE.

In the discussion of Central Park not enough consideration appears to have been given to the fact that it is now, and in the future is destined to be in still higher degree, an obstacle to the free development of important sections of the east and west sides, which it practically cuts off from intercommunication.

This subject has lately come up through the consideration of a valuable plot of land as a site for a clubhouse. Its advantages and attractions were conspicuous, but after careful consideration it was deemed unavailable by reason of the fact that it was inaccessible from the large and populous residential district between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth these objections, but it offered others in the fact that the residential character of any suitable neighborhood could not be assured for a period long enough to warrant the large investment contemplated in the building required.

The line of surface cars crossing the Park in the sunken transverse roadway at Eighty-sixth Street is useful as far as it goes, but it offers but limited accommodation. It performs for the residents on either side of the Park in facilitating social intercourse much the function which one poorly equipped ferry would perform in the social intercourse of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The effect of this is to divide the two communities living on opposite sides of the Park so completely that their intermingling in church, club, or social relations is effectually discouraged. The half mile of its width is practically a greater separation than that which divides Union Square from Harlem.

In any future extension of rapid transit above Fifty-ninth Street it is important that provision be made for crossing by tunnels from one side of the city to the other.

WOODEN STEAMBOATS.

The destruction of the steamboat Glen Island, in the night, on her trip from New York to New Haven, emphasizes the lessons of the Slocum disaster from which it differed essentially only because the Glen Island was not crowded with excursionists. It had only ten passengers, and most of these were saved by the lifeboats, thanks to the timely help of craft which picked them up. But with no embarrassment from numbers and no panic, two passengers and seven of the crew were lost, which was a very large proportion of the total number exposed. Had the same kind of accident occurred when the Glen Island was running as an excursion steamer, carrying the number of persons her certificate permits, the horrors of the Slocum disaster might have been repeated.

No further experience should be needed to show the propriety of beginning reform in the steamboat business by an act of Congress denying registry or certification to any river or harbor steamboat hereafter built which is not made as fireproof as the state of the art permits. It is no hardship to impose such conditions precedent in the case of boats not yet constructed.

As to existing steamboats, certification should at least be made dependent upon evidence of a disposition on the part of their owners to do the best they can to make them safe. It may be assumed that they will continue in use until worn out, and that their replacement will be a matter of years at best. As in the case of theatres, it is proper to require that every practicable precaution against rapid destruction by fire shall be taken.

BRITISH ART SHY OF MEDALS.

In the list of awards in the fine art department of the World's Fair at St. Louis there is no mention of Great Britain in her usual place alphabetically between Germany and Holland. Prizes have gone to Canadian artists, but none to British, except "commemorative honors" to the managers of the British exhibit, some of whom happen to be painters. Such a singular departure from the practice at international expositions has very naturally roused the English press to protest; for if there is an occasion when honors are easy and prizes rattle from the plum tree, it is toward the close of an international show. And there is Germany carrying off medals by the bushel, as if to intensify the snub!

The explanation is simple, but it does not appease the British papers. The fault, if fault there was, is not on this side of the water, since it has been run to earth in London within the sacred precincts of the Royal Academy. Though Sir EDWARD POYNTER, R. A., gets a "commemorative honor," it is not for his classical and symbolical pictures, nor does ALFRED PARSONS earn an honor for his crisp water colors. The commission that selected British art works for St. Louis decided that none should be entered for competition, so that every artist knew beforehand he could have no medal. Of this fact the press was not generally aware, and the absence of prizes therefore seemed nothing less than the cut direct.

Sir WYKE BAYLISS, President of the Society of British Artists, thinks abstention a mistake. He believes that the opinion of foreign artists is valuable, especially to young and unknown artists who can see their work beside that of famous men of different lands. He was on the commission, but apparently was overruled by the majority. His view is that there need be no fear that injustice will be done and that the question of withdrawal from competition should be left to the individual exhibitor, to do as he sees fit.

The British evasion of competition has much in its favor, as any one will admit who has watched the farcical results of exposition prize giving. The idea that artists of other countries decide who shall have what, in the way of honors, is a glistening fallacy; since it is the custom to find out from the managers of a national art show where the coveted medals or grand prizes or honorable mentions are to fall. These awards therefore lack the essential thing which would make them at all valuable, the "Breakfast Orders" in Germany, the order received from a visiting potentate by an officer who has been detailed to attend him at the breakfasts and dinners given in his honor during his stay.

The British artists are really well rid of such "breakfast orders"; nevertheless, it is not likely that general abstention from competition will be repeated. Neither public nor majority of artists believe in holding off from the game, no matter how poor the judges may be. Meantime it is proposed by Mr. WYKE BAYLISS to hold an exhibition in London of all that was shown at St. Louis, so that the British public can see how they have been represented at the World's Fair.

JAPAN'S TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Duty of 150 Per Cent. on American Cigars and Cigarettes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Japan's tobacco monopoly is dealt with in the annual report of United States Vice Consul Sharp at Kobe, recently received. The law relating to the monopoly of leaf tobacco, he says, was promulgated in March, 1896. This law provided that all leaf tobacco grown was to be bought by the Government and in turn sold to the manufacturers by the Government at a fixed rate of profit. The Government has realized a good profit from this system, but in studying the customs in respect to tobacco monopoly of other countries it was seen that the monopoly of leaf tobacco was but a step to the establishment of the monopoly of tobacco manufacture, with the result that the law of monopoly of tobacco manufacture was established in March last.

According to this law, though the Government has the exclusive right of tobacco manufacture, the cultivation of leaf tobacco is left to private growers, as heretofore. Tobacco is to be made at public factories established in various parts of the country. The manufactured article is to be sold to retailers through the hands of wholesale merchants and then to the consumer, the wholesale merchants and retailers to be appointed by the Government.

In the case of cigarettes, the new monopoly law went into effect in July, and the requirements regarding cut tobacco will go into effect in April next.

The tariff on cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and cut tobacco from the United States is 150 per cent. under the law which went into effect April 1, 1903.

Fast Driving Around Corners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue appeared a communication signed "Safety," in relation to the danger to pedestrians by the rapid driving of vehicles around the corners. The writer states that they have an ordinance in San Francisco requiring vehicles to slow down to a walking gait in turning corners, and suggests that it would be well to have a similar ordinance in New York.

I call your attention to Section 372 of the "Revised Ordinances," which provides as follows: "No person upon turning the corner of any street in the City of New York shall ride or drive any horse or horses with greater speed than at the rate of three miles an hour under the penalty of $10 for each offense, to be recovered from the owner or driver thereof, severally and respectively." Also to the ordinance of Sept. 2, 1897, entitled, "An ordinance in relation to the right of way, and other regulations regarding vehicles upon the public streets," Article 7, Section 1: "It shall not be lawful for any vehicle to be driven or propelled around a corner of any of the streets or avenues of said city traveling at a faster gait than at the rate of three miles an hour." The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $10 for each offense.

We have in this city about 7,000 policemen. Their duty is to enforce the ordinances. Section 339 of the city charter provides as follows: "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by a fine of not less than $250, or forfeiture of his position, for any member of the police force to willfully neglect to make any arrest for an offense against the law of the State or any ordinance in force in the City of New York."

I suggest that if the people of this city desire to properly enjoy the use of their streets, they see to it that the police properly enforce ordinances by making a complaint to the nearest policeman whenever they observe a violation, and insisting that an arrest be made.

JOHN C. EAMES,
Chairman Committee on City Conditions, the Merchants' Association of New York.

WORD FROM M. SAINT-SAENS.

Denies That He Has Been Appointed to the Villa Medicis.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—M. Camille Saint-Saëns denies to-day that he has been appointed Director of the French Art School in Rome, in the Villa Medicis, in succession to M. Guillaume. It is, at the same time, quite true that the distinguished composer remains a candidate for the post, which his friends want him to take. It is also true that the academical committee controlling the classification of candidates for the Directorship of the French School in Rome has placed the name of M. Saint-Saëns at the head of the list. The composer says that he would not be sorry to spend a few years in Rome, although he fears that it would not be warm enough for him in Winter. This remark is important, for it throws a light on the composer's well-known globe-trotting or itinerant propensities. At the approach of the cold weather M. Saint-Saëns invariably flies away from Paris, and is heard of in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, in Ceylon, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Madeira, the Canaries, Corfu, and the Balearic Isles. The composer has even been derided in some of the smart newspapers for his wandering proclivities. Now M. Saint-Saëns explains to-day his reasons for his swallow-like flights to sunny climes when the fogs are brooding over the boulevards and the gradual approach of frost makes itself felt by valetudinarians.

It is his Winter migration, states the composer of "Samson et Dalila," that has preserved his life, for at the age of twenty-five the doctors condemned him as a hopeless case of phthisis. Accordingly, he shunned the Winter at home, and fled from the icy gales of the north to the lands of cloudless skies. "I have been from Ceylon to Egypt, and from the Pyramids to the Pillars of Hercules, and the peak of Teneriffe, everywhere to catch the balmy sunshine, and to get the warmer air into my lungs." This is M. Saint-Saëns's explanation of his Winter wanderings, and it may be added that the condemned consumptive of twenty-five is now a rather stout gentleman of medium height, bronsed complexion, and sixty-nine years old.

The Credulous.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Tell that to the marines," sneered they.
"I've sailed on many seas,
And I've been in every port on earth
Where the mermaids combs their hair."

"Tell that to the marines," sneered they.
"We've sailed on many seas,
And we

CONEY ISLAND SPEEDWAY ENCOUNTERS A MYSTERY

Unknown Bay Makes Fast Steppers Look Like Car Horses.

A NEW PARKWAY LEGEND

Aged Reinsman Who Wears Red Bandanna Handkerchief Drives in Ancient, Battered Sleigh.

Brooklyn horsemen who frequent the Coney Island Speedway were agitated greatly yesterday over a mystery, involving an aged reinsman in a scarred and battered old sleigh, driving a nag which for speed made the fastest steppers on the parkway seem like so many car horses. The mysterious horseman and his fleet steed caused a sensation on the Speedway, and last night all Brooklyn horsedom was trying to get a line on the identity of the outfit which had "walked away" from the speediest of the borough's trotters with surprising ease.

The first one to encounter the mystery and to receive a shock was Andrew Mowbray of Schermerhorn Street, who started down the Ocean Parkway with Fred G., a 2:14¾ horse, in the shafts of his cutter. Passing George Bader's roadhouse, he noticed a queer-looking outfit just ahead of him. The driver was a man apparently about sixty-five or seventy years old. He wore an old fur cap pulled down about his ears, and around his neck was a red bandanna handkerchief. The cutter he was seated in looked as if it had been rescued from some wheelwright's junk heap. Little or no paint remained on it, the back of it was split across, and the overhang of the foreboard was broken off. The harness which held the horse in the shafts was gray with age and held together in places with bits of rope and wire. The horse, a big bay, was a likely looking animal, clean limbed and gracefully lined as to head and neck, but suggested nothing of a "flyer."

As Mowbray overhauled the stranger, who was just jogging along, he saluted the old man and the latter nodded sociably.

"Out for the honors, I suppose?" asked Mowbray, looking at the battered rig with a smile.

"Oh, I might try a brush or two," returned the old chap, soberly.

"Well, touch him up and I'll see if I can hold you," said Mowbray, jocularly, clucking to Fred G.

"Gid-ap," chirped the ancient reinsman, and the bay nag set his ears back expectantly.

Fred G. had stepped easily down as far as Eighteenth Avenue, when Mowbray noticed that the other fellow had dropped about fifty yards behind.

"Come, get a move on there, old man," he shouted back merrily.

"All right," returned the antique one; "I'll wait for you down at Minden's."

Mowbray laughed at the joke, and then picked up Dr. B. F. Meade with his 2:10½ trotter, a nag which takes the dust or snow of nothing on the speedway. The two were having it nip-and-tuck, when there was a rattle of bells behind them, and to the amazement of both the big bay, with the ancient sleigh and driver, drew alongside. The old reinsman had straightened up, and his wrinkled face was alight with the joy of the contest. The big bay moved transformed. Ears set up and the pink of his dilated nostrils showing, he stepped along with the lithe play and rythmic smoothness of the ideal trotter.

"It was a perfect joy just to see that horse move," said Mr. Mowbray last night. "There was never a falter, never a jar; each stride as true and even as the beat of a healthy pulse. Say, it was just poetry, my friend, just poetry."

As he glided alongside the mysterious reinsman turned the peak of his rusty old cap toward Mowbray and Meade and grinned a grin which spelled one little word, and that was "stung." He took another reef in the ribbons, clucked coolly to the big bay, and Mowbray and Meade found themselves studying the crack in the back of the battered cutter.

That was about all there was to it, except that Meade and Mowbray bought the cigars and mineral water when they joined the ancient one at Minden's. The mystery could offer no explanation of himself. His name might be John Smith or Jim Brown, but he didn't think it mattered, and they might call his horse old Dobbin, if they liked.

"But what will you take for your outfit?" asked Mowbray.

"Oh, you can have the sleigh and the harness for $4.98," said the mystery.

"And how much for the horse?"

"Well, you might start the bidding at $40.00," returned the other without the shadow of a smile. "He could come within a neck or two of two minutes if he was pushed, I guess."

Mowbray and Meade took the old fellow in tow and had a barrel of fun out of him during the afternoon. They watched him pick up the bridles of the Speedway and make them look like plow-pullers. Then they lay back in the buffalo skins and just reared for very joy. For three hours the strange horseman and his comet in the guise of a horse cruised up and down the Parkway humbling the pride of Brooklyn's best. As suddenly as he had appeared the unknown vanished. Who he was or where he came from or what the name of his crack-a-jack nag none was there who knew.

"It will take the Speedway bunch a long time to recover from the shock of that surprise," said Mr. Mowbray last night. "I think that horse was a track star, although I can't recall ever having seen the driver."

INAUGURATION FETE HITCH.

Law Seems to Prohibit Quartering of Troops in Public Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Those who are laboring for a brilliant inauguration next March have been staggered to discover a law which seems to prohibit the quartering of troops in the public buildings. Congress passed a joint resolution in 1902 which provides that "no public building or approaches thereto, other than the Capitol or the White House, shall be used or occupied in any manner whatsoever in connection with ceremonies at the inauguration of the President of the United States, except as may hereafter be expressly authorized by law."

This was designed to prohibit the use of the Pension Office for the inaugural ball, but it is now said that the language of the resolution is so sweeping that it will prevent the housing of the troops who come to take part in the proceedings. Some even go so far as to say that not even the schoolhouses and other buildings belonging to the District of Columbia could be used for the purpose, as they are "public buildings."

Those who are working for a repeal of the resolution, so that the Pension Office can be used as heretofore, are making the most of the discovery.

MISS PAULINE MORTON'S DEBUT.

Large Attendance of Society at Reception in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Miss Pauline Morton, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, the only débutante of the Cabinet circle, was formally presented to society this afternoon, when she and her mother received the greetings of hundreds of friends they have made during their short residence in Washington.

In the first drawing room, where Mrs. Morton and her daughter received, the floral decoration was entirely in American Beauty roses. In the dining room, which was decorated chiefly in pink roses, Miss Cannon poured chocolate and Miss Williams tea. Dr. Bowers' daughter, Miss Lucy Bowers, poured coffee. A china with greetings of

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HACKETT—ALLEN.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Many recent graduates of Bryn Mawr College and Columbia University attended the wedding at Ardmore to-day of Miss Frances Dean Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Turley Allen, of St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, and Frank Sutliffe Hackett of New York. The bride was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1902, and the bridegroom took his degree at Columbia with the class of 1899.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine, rector of the Church of the Saviour, at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. James Wilson Williams of Abington, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor, Stephen Lindenfelser of New York was best man, and Miss Anna Chase was maid of honor.

The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Patton of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Carrie Davis and Miss Gertrude Allen of Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Barlow of Boston. The ushers, all New York men, were George Matthew, Theophilus Parsons, Geoffrey Parsons, Ernest A. Cardozo, E. Byrne Hackett, and Edward A. Hackett.

NORRIS—HUGHES.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Miss Katherine Kirby Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes, was married this evening to Edwin Mark Norris of Princeton, N. J. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,018 Cathedral Street. The front drawing room was converted into a chapel for the occasion and the Rev. Donald Guthrie of the First Presbyterian Church officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Roberta Thorburn Hughes, sister of the bride, and the Rev. Ray Harrison Carter of Chambersburg, Penn., was the best man.

SHIPMAN—IVES.

Miss Mary English Ives of Englewood, N. J., was married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chantry of St. Agnes's Chapel to Raymond Gold Shipman, son of the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, former rector of Christ Episcopal Church. T. T. Richards was best man, and Walter Ives and R. Carruthers were the ushers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The coming week promises to be as gay as that just past. There are several débutante receptions, while dances and theatre parties will be a feature.

***

Miss Constance Knower, whose marriage to Henry Coleman Drayton, son of J. Coleman Drayton, is set for Jan. 21, has selected for her maid of honor her young sister, Miss Margaret Knower. Her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Caroline Drayton, sister of the bridegroom; and the Misses Sydney Henop, Constance Pratt, August Munn, Miss Helen and Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Antoinette Hewitt, and Miss Julia Tuck Morgan. Mr. Drayton's best man will be his cousin J. Laurens Van Alen, and the ushers selected are Richard Derby, Jr., William Post, Lyman Delano, Orme Wilson, William Sands, Ogden Mills, Jr., and the Vicomte Alan de Suzannet of Paris, the latter a cousin of the bride. As mentioned yesterday the date selected for the wedding was originally Jan. 28, but it was changed on Friday to Jan. 21. It will take place in St. Thomas's Church at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's, will officiate. A reception at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, 4 East Seventy-seventh Street, will follow the ceremony. Mr. Drayton will give his bachelor dinner on Jan. 14.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, (Miss Eleanor Jay,) are back from their bridal trip and are at present with Mr. Iselin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, as their own house is not yet ready for their occupancy.

***

Mrs. Clermont L. Best last night gave the first of several small dances at the residence she has taken for the Winter, 18 East Fiftieth Street, for her daughter, Miss Best. The dance was preceded by a dinner of twelve covers, the guests being Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Margaret Robison, Miss Muriel Gould, and Miss Mildred Barclay; also, William Lehr, Frederic Mills, Freeman Smith, Wheeler Peckham, Jr., John Thompson, and Pierpont Davis. The guests for the dance began arriving about 10 o'clock, and there was informal dancing till midnight. The guests asked included Admiral Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan, Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, Miss Mary Wolfe, Miss Jessie Fanshawe, Miss Antoinette Erhardt, Miss Josephine Crosby, Miss Stephanie de Neufville, Miss Marjorie Motley, Miss Ruth Ashmore, and H. F. J. Benjamin, Harold and Arthur Weeks, John Brice, Reginald Ronalds, Lawrence Gillespie, Beverly Robinson, Philip King, Groesbeck Fowler, Kirkpatrick Brice, Ogden Reid, Alfred Ely, Jr., Warren Robbins, Alfred Wagstaff, Marshall Kernochan, Stuyvesant Pierepont, Cecil Barrett, Henry Taylor, Rieman Duval, Courtlandt Nicoll, Charles Dana, Harold Vanderbilt, William Hoffman, Harry A. T. Ashmore, and Cornelius Mitchell. A second dance for Miss Best will be given in January.

***

Mrs. Edward L. Keyes of 1 East Seventy-fourth Street gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her youngest daughter, Miss Agnes Keyes. In the receiving party besides the débutante's mother, Mrs. Keyes, and her sister, Miss Eleanor Keyes, were the Misses Amy Thurston, Miriam Blagden, Alice Du Vuvier, Louise Scudder, Louise Frith, and Kathleen Ewing.

***

Mrs. Keyes will give a small theatre party on Dec. 28 for Miss Agnes Keyes, the play to be "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."

***

At Riverdale-on-Hudson yesterday Mrs. George D. Eldridge introduced her daughter, Miss Alice P. Eldridge at an afternoon reception. Among those who assisted in receiving were the Misses Elizabeth and Julia Dodge of New York, Miss Margaret Woodward of Washington, and the Misses Marguerite Houghton. The Misses Alice Gannett and Katharine Dodd poured tea.

***

Mrs. John De Witt Warner of 1 West Eighty-first Street gave a tea yesterday at which she introduced her daughter, Miss C. Lilian Warner. The Misses Julia Clark, Mollie Smith, Hattie Snyder, Lillie Marshall, and Elizabeth McLure, her classmates at Vassar, and the Misses Alice Townsley, Jannette Logan, Beatrice Sprague, and Theodora Wood assisted in receiving.

***

Miss Susan Elizabeth Drake made her bow yesterday at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Drake. The Misses Olga Kobbé and Miss Cowles assisted in receiving.

***

Mrs. Rollin M. Morgan gave a coming-out reception yesterday for her daughter, Miss May Morgan. Mrs. Van Benschoten, Mrs. Livingston, and Miss Christine Schuyler were at the tea table, and the young women who assisted in receiving were the Misses Grace Douglas, Kathleen Bastranelli, Mary Clay, and Gertrude Vermilye.

***

An entertainment for the benefit of St. Joseph's Day Nursery is to be given on Friday evening, Dec. 30, at the Waldorf-Astoria. "Sweet Lavender" is to be presented by "The Mummers," and dancing will follow the play. Van Baar's orchestra will play. Tickets can be procured from Tyson. This nursery cared for nearly 1,400 little children in the last year. Most of them are fatherless, and their mothers leave them in care of the nursery during the day while they are at work.

***

Mme. Ackte and Miss Adele aus der Ohe are to be the artists at to-morrow's Bagby Musical Morning. The second series of the musicales will take place on Mondays, Jan. 9, 16, 23, and 30.

***

Mrs. Henry Sloane will give a small dance

DR. MENDES SUGGESTS COMPULSORY COURT

Preacher Proposes That Plan for International Arbitration.

"CHRISTIANITY ON TRIAL"

Manchuria a Mockery, He Declares—Thinks That Jerusalem Is a Better Place Than The Hague.

The necessity of compulsory, and not merely voluntary, international arbitration was urged by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, pastor of the Synagogue Shearith Israel, at Seventieth Street and Central Park West, yesterday, before a large congregation.

"The great festival of Christianity approaches," said Dr. Mendes. "The nations will sing 'Glory to God the Father of all,' while swords are dripping with the blood of His children. Organs will peal forth their anthems while guns belch their thunder, telling the eternal hills that peace is a farce and good-will a lie. I cannot speak in the name of Christianity, but I can and do speak in the name of religion. Is it religion to remain passive in the presence of the heroism, suffering, and slaughter which call to the world's attention to the hills and valleys of far-off Manchuria, and which may be repeated on the coast of Japan, now threatened by a mighty and hostile fleet? Passivity is a crime when action is needed."

Dr. Mendes offered three points for consideration: First, international arbitration must be compulsory; second, Christianity is on trial at the bar of the world's judgment, and, third, the permanent court of arbitration should be at Jerusalem, not at The Hague, and on the lines of the Bible.

"If two men fight, the police stop them by force," said Dr. Mendes, "and this is right and rational, for the public welfare demands it. If two nations fight, why should not international police stop them by force, if necessary?

"Japan is fighting over a breach of treaty obligation which affects besides herself other Christian nations, who stand by and let her do the fighting by which they will benefit. Now is the time, more than ever before, for religion to show its nobility, its power, its sincerity. If on the coming Christmas festival every congregation, after its service, would rise in its consciousness of sincerity, in its sense of righteousness, in its sense of religion, and call upon this great Government to move to bring about compulsory arbitration, then would the voice of the public Nation make peace and good-will a reality, and not the vile mockery Manchuria presents."

The reason why the court of arbitration should be at Jerusalem, instead of at The Hague, Dr. Mendes explained, is that Jerusalem is for all nations and peoples, and sacred to three great religions and to three great branches of one of them—the Catholic, Protestant, and Greek Churches—while The Hague is not. Moreover, the court suggested would be constantly in session.

Dr. Mendes concluded with this sentiment: "Palestine for the Hebrews and the Hebrews for the world. That would indeed mean peace and good-will on earth."

SOCIETY GIRL TO BE NURSE.

Daughter of New Rochelle's Mayor Will Enter St. Luke's.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Miss Mabel Clarke, the pretty twenty-year-old daughter of Mayor Henry S. Clarke of New Rochelle, a popular society girl and accomplished musician, is to become a trained nurse, according to an announcement here to-day. She will enter St. Luke's Hospital on Jan. 1 next for a probationary course.

"Why do I give up all the pleasures of society?" repeated Miss Clarke after an interviewer's question, "because I am interested in the work of the nurses. I believe they do great good, and I want to be a member of their ranks. I simply want to be a nurse, and that is the reason I am going to go to the hospital to learn. I shall take a six months' course, and if I like it I shall continue the full course."

Mayor Clarke said: "At first I was not inclined to favor my daughter's plan to become a nurse, but I changed my mind after I consulted my friend, Dr. Robert Abbe, who told me that if Mabel had the inclination and adaptability to become a nurse he thought it would be a proper following for her. He said it was a noble work and the experience valuable."

IS DR. FLOWER HERE?

District Attorney Starts Police After the Bail-Jumper.

Several rumors have reached the District Attorney's office recently that Dr. Richard C. Flower, the former financier, is in this city and that he had been seen several times recently on Broadway. Dr. Flower fled the jurisdiction of the courts, and his bond of $25,000 was forfeited.

Central Office detectives were assigned to the case, but have not found any trace of the man. The District Attorney's office yesterday refused to verify the report.

KILLED TRYING TO SAVE DOG.

Animal Jumped in Front of Train—Boy Struck as He Grabbed for Him.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 17.—In trying to snatch his dog, a valuable young setter, from in front of a passenger train this afternoon, William Dalton, aged eighteen years, was struck and killed by the locomotive. Dalton was a son of Daniel F. Dalton, foreman of the Shoe Hardware Company, and was a student in the Waterbury High School.

This afternoon while he and a companion were running the dog for hunting purposes, the animal jumped suddenly in front of a rapidly moving train, and Dalton, who plunged impulsively to save the animal, was himself killed instantly.

TO SUPPRESS DEMONSTRATION.

Russian Authorities Will Not Allow Meeting in Capital To-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—An attempt was quietly made to-day to induce workmen in various factories to participate in another demonstration on the Nevsky Prospect to-morrow, but the agitators received little encouragement.

The authorities are aware of the intended demonstration and will prevent it.

Russian Truth, a newspaper just started, has received a first warning for the publication of articles "of an injurious tendency."

Gets Largest Loving Cup Ever Made.

DENVER, Dec. 17.—The largest silver loving cup ever made, having a capacity of seventy-five pints, was presented to-day to David H. Moffat, President of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad, by his friends in this city. Ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas made the presentation address.

Dr. Wilson Doing Well.

At the Presbyterian Hospital it was said last night that Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, who was operated on at the hospital on Friday, was resting comfortably, and that it was expected that he would be able to leave the hospital within two weeks.

Atchison Puts on Extra Train.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway yesterday announced that, owing to the heavy California travel, it would put on an extra train to Los Angeles, commencing the service on Dec. 22.

Do You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate?

Many investment and speculative pur-

"IT'S AN ILL WIND."

This Wind Blew the Hat That Got the Chauffeur Arrested.

Had it not been for a hat which was lost by one of a party of four young men in a large touring car they would not have been caught by a policeman early last evening on Amsterdam Avenue, near West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. In the car were Stanhope Renwyck, Jr., and his brother, sons of a real estate man of that name, of 160 Hamilton Place; Rufus Bliss, a fourth young man whose name is not known, and Harry Taylor, colored, the chauffeur. They had got away from Bicycle Policeman Kennison, who had called to them to go slower when they were passing One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. They paid no attention to him and left him behind, the snow preventing the policeman from making speed.

At One Hundred and Fiftieth Street the hat of one of the party blew off, and, not thinking that Kennison had continued the pursuit, Taylor turned the automobile about and started to go back for the hat. Kennison then placed the chauffeur under arrest.

ASKS CHRISTMAS AID.

Ballington Booth Tells of the Work the Volunteers Seek to Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When your readers have read my appeal, I am bold to assert they will conclude you have not done amiss in granting me a brief space in your valuable paper.

* * * * * * * * * * *

A few days ago, a poor woman, with only a thin, threadbare shawl thrown around her shoulders, a flimsy Summer dress, and but an apology for shoes upon her feet, stepped out of the biting wind on one of our coldest mornings, to the window of the Inquiry Officer, asking for aid. It needed no more than a glance into her face to recognize that the woman was suffering from cold and hunger. But imagine the regret and pain when our officers learned that she had a four-week's-old babe, who had had very little food for several days, besides a small child, crying with hunger at home.

Upon taking relief to them, we found her case to be most deserving. Her husband was a dissipated man, (who has since reformed through the instrumentality of the Volunteers.) She had struggled for several days with the wolf of hunger, but is now provided for.

* * * * * * * *

Another woman came to our Relief Department who had four children at home in a poor, dilapidated furnished tenement room. Her plea was heart-rending. She asked, not bread for herself—though she was famished with hunger—but for her children. This case, as in the former, was carefully inquired into with a view to its merits, and the woman's husband was found to be an invalid, while she was discouraged, despondent, and almost faint with weakness and hunger. She pleaded for some food and clothing for the children.

Fuel, clothing, and something to eat were taken to the little home, and her joy and gratitude brought tears to the eyes of the helpers.

* * * * * * * *

Sir! These are but two among those who face the hardest and bitterest sides of Winter, to whom, (unless aided,) it brings its train hopelessness, despondency, and in some instances starvation.

In view of the relief one single dollar would bring during this Christmas to some families, do you wonder that mid the fears and panics of the stock market, and the glad anticipation and eager preparation for Christmas festivities, I ask to be heard on behalf of our cities' needy ones?

This Christmas the Volunteers hope to give, in New York and the surrounding neighborhoods, packages containing (as the case may require) clothing, meat, vegetables, fruit, bread, candy, toys, and many other necessary articles to 10,000 persons to carry with each a little permanent help and cheer over the thresholds of deserving families, where the question is asked without hope, "Will Santa Claus visit us this Christmas?"

Will your readers help me? I know they will. They have already helped Mrs. Booth with the prison families. They helped us last year—why—and will think of us?

Kindly ask that subscriptions be sent in care of Gen. Ballington Booth, 38 Cooper Square, New York City, and they will be officially acknowledged.

BALLINGTON BOOTH, President.

New York, Dec. 17, 1904.

"THE PIKE" SNOWBOUND.

St. Louis Fair Attraction Delayed In Entering the Garden.

"The Pike" was snowbound on its trip from St. Louis to this city. So it was not put on view at the Madison Square Garden yesterday as had been expected. Such visitors as braved the storm to see its curios found instead a barred door, and no notice that the opening was postponed until Monday, and went away growling. Inside the large building the managers were driving a motley horde of negroes, Moors, Japanese, Esquimaux, and Filipinos, who with an army of carpenters and laborers were trying to evolve some sort of order out of the chaos.

The Moors had the front of their pavilion at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden erected at nightfall, and under M. Salvini's direction pictures were rapidly finding a resting place on the walls at the Madison Avenue entrance. Down in the basement "fakirs" were getting their catch-penny shows in readiness, and in the Concert Hall the sturdy Japanese were getting the stage ready for their exhibition. The rear entrances were crowded by workmen unloading parts of the booths and boxes of the exhibits until long after nightfall.

Work was continued all last night, and will be continued to-day, and to-morrow afternoon "The Pike" will be ready to receive visitors.

LYDIA THOMPSON COMING HERE.

Famous Actress Returns to See Daughter in Miss Allen's Company.

Lydia Thompson, who, with her "Beautiful Blondes," won fame in both America and England a quarter of a century ago, is coming back to this country next week. She is not to appear on the stage herself, but comes to see her daughter, Zeffie Tilbury, play with Viola Allen's company next week in "A Winter's Tale."

Nearly forty years ago, in October, 1868, Lydia Thompson made her American début at Wood's Theatre and Museum, New York, in the burlesque of "Ixion." She was so popular here that, instead of staying six months, as she had planned, she lengthened her tour into several years. Her stage career was a long and notable one. In 1852, fifty-two years ago, she made her début at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, as a dancer. Years before the now famous English actors were ever heard of Lydia Thompson danced her way through the Continent. When she first came to America she had with her Pauline Markham, Lisa Weber, and Harry Becker. In recent years she appeared in "dowager" parts for George Edwardes and Edward Terry.

Children Seen in Stage Plays.

The Little Mothers' Association and the Pascal Institute were the beneficiaries of a performance of the Players and Children's Theatres at the Carnegie Lyceum last night. The entertainment included a dramatization of "David Copperfield," prepared by Alexander Hume Ford. A number of children appeared in the prologue, but for the play proper their places were taken by adults. The acting of the children was, for the most part, rather more satisfying than that of their elders. David B. Gally, a seventeen-year-old boy, appeared in a tabloid version of "The Merchant of Venice." The result was about what might have been expected. The audience was large and appreciative.

Mme. Melba Unable to Sing.

Mme. Melba, being troubled with [illegible] will be unable to appear in [illegible]

An Old Master

of a choice work of art by a modern master in our unrivaled style of reproduction, framed with artistic skill, is the most acceptable Xmas gift for people of refinement and cultivated taste. A visit to their exhibition rooms at

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PREFERS TRINITY PARISH TO AN EPISCOPAL SEE

Dr. Manning, Vicar of St. Agnes's, Refuses Two Bishoprics.

LIKELY TO SUCCEED DR. DIX

He Prevented His Election to the Kentucky Diocese and Declined Elevation to the Harrisburg See.

Within the last month the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel in West Ninety-second Street, has refused twice to become a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preferring to become assistant of Trinity Parish under the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, with the certainty of two centuries of precedent that he will succeed to the rectorship of the parish. In refusing to become Bishop in his church Dr. Manning emphasized the importance of Trinity, the richest and most important parish in the world.

Trinity Parish has been the mother of all the older Episcopal parishes, not only of New York City, but has founded or assisted largely in the establishment of parishes in the early days in many of the Atlantic colonies. The charter of the parish was granted by King William III. in 1697, and since that time the assistant rector has regularly succeeded the rector. Dr. Manning is the first assistant rector to Dr. Morgan Dix to be chosen by the Vestry in forty years.

Three weeks ago he learned that he was to be chosen Bishop of Kentucky. He interposed by letter and telegram, withdrawing on Nov. 30, and at that time that his will, he was elected to the Bishopric of Harrisburg, the first ballot being 100 to 35, and the second unanimous. As he had been elected Assistant Rector of Trinity Parish previous to this, and believed that he could be of great use in the activities of the New York parish, he sent a letter last Thursday to Dr. G. C. Foley, Chairman of the Committee of Notification, in which he said:

"Since the time, nearly two weeks ago, when I was notified by you and the members of your committee of my election as Bishop of the diocese of Harrisburg, I have given my whole thought to the call to this most sacred office, and have asked only to be guided to whatever decision was right and for the truest interests of the Church.

"I have tried to look at the matter from every point of view, and have taken time for full consideration, and it is now my clear conviction that it is my duty to continue in my present field of labor. I write these words with very sincere regret, not only because your diocese will be put to further trouble, but also because the more I have studied the facts in regard to it the more its conditions and its opportunities have appealed to me and attracted me."

Dr. Manning was born in England in 1866, and came here with his parents as a boy, entering the priesthood from the diocese of California under Bishop Kip, a New Yorker. He took a course at the University of the South, in Sewanee, Tenn. He was the sixth person to receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the University of the South, in which institution the various Bishops of the South are the Trustees.

His first parish was Trinity Church, Redlands, Cal., he assuming the rectorship in 1891. He was called to the professorship of dogmatic theology at the University of the South in 1893, and became rector of St. John's Church, Lansdowne, Penn., in 1896. He was rector of St. Agnes's Chapel in March, 1903. At this time he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Nashville.

Burlesque of "The College Widow."

Weber & Ziegfeld and George Ade decided last night that "The College Widow" should be the first play burlesqued by the Weber & Ziegfeld Company, and that this Christmas attraction of the Weber Music Hall should be called "The College of Widows." Edgar Smith's book has met with their approval, and rehearsals will begin to-morrow.

Geraldine Farrar in "Mignon."

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Geraldine Farrar, the America prima donna at the Royal Opera House, sang the title rôle in Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" for the first time in her career to-night. Liberal praise was accorded to her.

Sale for the "Ring" Cycle.

The public sale of seats, at greatly reduced prices, for the promised cycle of Richard Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," will open to-morrow morning at the Metropolitan Opera House. This will be the only cycle of the "Ring" this season. Remarkably strong casts are promised. The public sale of seats for single performances will open on Monday, Dec. 26.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The snowstorm that prevails to-night from the Virginia Capes to the Southern New England coast is the second moderately heavy snow of the month, the first occurring about a week ago. Thus far in the month, more than twice the average amount of snow has fallen in Northeastern districts and temperatures have been considerably below the seasonal average. The present disturbance will cause heavy snow in Southern New England and in the mountain districts of Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York early to-morrow morning. The winds along the New England coast will be brisk to high northeast, shifting to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk northeast, backing to northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Cape Cod.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New England—Snow, probably heavy in south portion to-day; Monday, fair; brisk to high northeast winds, backing to northwest.

Eastern New York—Snow to-day; Monday, fair; brisk northeast, backing to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow to-day, clearing in the afternoon; Monday, fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

New Jersey—Rain, turning to snow to-day, followed by fair and colder in the afternoon; Monday, fair; brisk northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Snow, followed by fair to-day; Monday, fair, warmer; fresh northwest to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	24	19	23
6 A. M.	23	20	24
9 A. M.	23	21	25
12 M.	39	24	27
4 P. M.	33	27	28
6 P. M.	30	27	28
9 P. M.	28	27	30
12 P. M.	28	27	25

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25½
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1903	36
Corresponding date for last 26 years	34

At 6 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 21 degrees, and at 6 P. M. 26 degrees, the highest temperature recorded by the Weather Bureau during the twenty-four hours.

"RELIABLE FURS."

M. BOWSKY,

Dresser, Dyer and Manufacturer of

FINE FURS.

Nothing More Appropriate for

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Finest Grades of Lake Superior and Eastern Minks, Hudson Bay and Russian Sables, Ermines, Chinchillas, Raum, Marten, Silver Cross and Sable Foxes, Persians, Broadtails, and all other Fine Furs in stock and made to order. All goods guaranteed and sold under their correct name. Prices lower than elsewhere. Furs Altered, Repaired. Select your Holiday presents now; will reserve them until wanted.

Factory and Salesroom, 309-311 East 59th St. Three doors East of 2d Av.

THAT STOLEN STOCK HAD A TORTUOUS PATH

Worth $2,100 Only—Taken in South Orange Burglary.

NOW "MRS. ROBERTS" ENTERS

She Gave the Stock to a Curiosity Shop Man, He Declares—Three Prisoners Discharged.

stolen stock of the Shannon Copper Company showed that it was part of the proceeds of a robbery in South Orange at the home of H. W. West, a broker of this stock, and that it was worth only $2,100, instead of $23,000. The three persons arrested by Detective Funston on Friday, namely Charles Levy, a druggist; Philip Igangold, a bookkeeper, and Mrs. Wally Sidenberg of 109 West Twenty-ninth Street, were discharged by Magistrate Ommen in the Tombs Court yesterday.

There bobbed up at the hearing, however, Robert Jordan, the proprietor of an antique shop at Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and Simon Levy, an antiques dealer at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Madison Avenue, who gave the bonds to Igangold. Both went as witnesses at the request of Detective Funston.

Jordan said that he once had the stock. According to his story, and it is borne out by an entry in his books, a "Mrs. Roberts" gave him the stock. About three weeks ago, he said, a cab arrived at his shop containing two well-dressed women.

One woman entered his place. Her he describes as a slender woman of about thirty-five years. She produced an odd silver jewel casket.

"I would like to know what you would give for this silver casket," she said.

Jordan admitted yesterday that he wanted it badly the minute he saw it, because, as he explained it, he had a customer, who, he said "has a bug on jewel caskets."

"It is 125 years old," the woman explained. And to the antique dealer it seemed to be.

Jordan offered $10 for it, but she seemed loath to let it go at that figure.

"I'll tell you," added Jordan, "if you leave it here with me, I'll see what I can get for it and let you know. If I can find a customer who really wants it, perhaps I can get more for it."

This seemed to satisfy the woman, and she decided to leave the box. She had almost reached the door when she suddenly wheeled around and said in a nonchalant way, drawing a bundle of papers from under her cape:

"Oh, by the way, I have some papers here that I would very much like to know the value of. I asked a lawyer about them, and he told me that it would cost me $25 to find out their value. Now I don't like to pay $25 to ascertain perhaps that they are not worth anything. Could you not ascertain their value?"

The antique dealer said yesterday that he knew nothing about stocks and papers. He told the woman so. He added, however, that he would try to find out their value.

The stranger then left the papers. Jordan asked the woman her name and address, and this is the entry that he made in his book: "Mrs. Roberts, 784 West End Avenue."

"You can write and let me know when you find out about either or both of them," she said.

The woman, however, called the very next morning and said:

"My sister will not allow me to sell that jewel casket. Please give it back to me."

She left the stock with the antique dealer.

One day, Jordan said, he showed the stock to Levy, who took it away to see what it was worth. Meanwhile "Mrs. Roberts" called several times at the shop. She stopped going there two or three days ago. At the West End Avenue residence yesterday it was said that Miss Anna Clarkson and a Miss Kirby lived there and that no "Mrs. Roberts" was known there.

Detective Funston thinks that "Mrs. Roberts" ought to be able to throw some light on the case.

Magistrate Ommen discharged all three prisoners because there was no complainant present, and there was nobody in court who could say that the stock had actually been stolen. Chief of Police Watts of Boston sent a telegram saying that he thought he could trace the robbery if he could get time. He asked the police here to hold the prisoners, but that Magistrate Ommen did not regard as sufficient.

TENNESSEE JURIST DIES HERE.

Eli Shelby Hammond of Memphis, Judge of United States Court.

Eli Shelby Hammond of Memphis, United States Judge for the Western District of Tennessee, died in this city at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Jarman, 54 West Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning. Judge Hammond came to New York three weeks ago to visit his daughter, and until last Wednesday was apparently in the best of health. On that day he was taken ill with pneumonia and never rallied.

Judge Hammond was born in Brandon, Miss., April 21, 1838. He was educated at Union University, Murfreesborough, Tenn., and at the Lebanon Law School, that State. At the outbreak of the civil war he tendered his services to the Confederacy and served as an officer throughout the struggle.

After the war Judge Hammond resumed his law practice in Ripley, Miss., but soon removed to Memphis. Like Gen. Longstreet, he was always a Republican, and in 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a United States Judge.

Judge Hammond was twice married, his first wife being Miss Frances E. Davis of Ripley, Miss., and the second Mrs. Margaret Conley Wilshire of Memphis. He is survived by a wife and two children, a daughter, Mrs. Jarman, wife of G. W. Jarman of New York and Orlando D. Hammond, a lawyer of Memphis.

Dr. and Mrs. Jarman started South with the body yesterday. The interment will be in Memphis.

Hiccoughs Bring Fatal Heart Attack.

Patrick

THREE DEAD, SEVEN HURT IN WILLIAMSBURG FIRE

Exploding Oil Heater Started Blaze in Early Morning.

SWIFT FLAMES BLOCK ESCAPE

Lodgers Jump from Windows—Woman and Three-Day-Old Babe Fall from Breaking Ladder.

Three persons were killed and seven injured in a fire that started at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in a three-story furnished-room house, at 184 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg. The house was owned by Mrs. Sarah Paynter. The dining room and kitchen were in the basement, and the parlor floor was occupied by Dr. Mortimer G. Burford as an office and sleeping apartment. The upper stories were occupied by lodgers.

The dead are Arden Reynolds, sixty-four years old; Charles Lincoln Paynter, two years old; Miss Alice Swinson, thirty years old. The injured are Isaac Smith, sixty years old, grandfather of the Paynter child; Charles F. Reynolds, thirty-two years old, son of Arden Reynolds; Henry Brownrider, nineteen years; A. Lincoln Paynter, thirty-one years; Charles Smith, thirty-six years; Joseph Schlegal, a broker, twenty-eight years, and Dr. Mortimer G. Burford.

It is presumed that Arden Reynolds went down to the basement shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning, as was his custom, to bring an oil heater which was left there over night to the apartments above, and that on the way up stairs the heater exploded and set him on fire. The fire spread to the curtains and fixtures, and within a short while the whole interior of the house was ablaze. Reynolds ran up stairs, a mass of flame, shouting to the lodgers to get up. The fire in the meantime had gained headway, and when the sleeping folk awoke they found escape cut off. They ran to the front and rear windows crying for help.

Meanwhile Dr. Burford had rushed to the front door, barefooted, and, throwing it open, shouted "Fire!" The draught created by opening the door caused the flames to shoot upward, cutting off all escape from the upper floors. Just as Dr. Burford reached the front stoop Joseph Schlegel jumped from a third-story window and landed at the feet of the physician. Charles H. Smith was the next to jump, and landed in a snow heap.

By this time the firemen of Engine Company 111, whose headquarters are situated a block and a half away, had arrived. They raised ladders to the front of the building, and then found Arden Reynolds, leaning half way out a window, burned to death. Ladders were quickly raised in the rear of the house, and the firemen saw Mrs. Sarah Paynter, with her three-day-old baby in her arms, attired in her night clothing, crying for help, while the flames leaped all about her.

Firemen Lloyd and Reardon of Hook and Ladder Company No. 54 made their way to the top floor and succeeded in reaching Mrs. Paynter. They carried her down the ladder to the first story, when the ladder broke, precipitating the mother and child and two firemen to the ground. Luckily they fell in a snow heap and none was hurt.

The firemen who were working in the front, after discovering the body of Reynolds, went to an adjoining room, and there found Miss Alice Swinson, lying in bed, suffocated. Next they came across the body of two-year-old Charles Lincoln Paynter, who had been left to die in a little crib in the rear room on the third floor. The fire by this time had been brought under control, and the other lodgers had been taken down ladders.

The home of ex-Congressman Home, at 188 South Ninth Street, was turned into a temporary hospital. Dr. Short of the Eastern District making it his temporary headquarters. The injured were all removed later to the Eastern District Hospital, where it is feared that Mrs. Paynter and Isaac Smith may not survive their injuries.

Mrs. Paynter has not as yet been acquainted with the loss of her child, as it is feared the shock will kill her. She has been raving all day long for her child, and has been consoled by the nurses, who are telling her that her husband and child are safe.

BANGOR CITY LIGHTING PLANT.

Plan to Utilize Waste Power and Sell Electricity at Small Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Dec. 17.—The City Council of Bangor has created a committee to consider the question of the advisability of taking such action in the Council, and securing such action by the State Legislature as may be necessary to empower the city to generate and sell electric light, power, and heat to the residents of Bangor and vicinity.

At present the electricity used here is supplied by a corporation, and prices are high. The city has at the water works dam an electric plant of its own, where is generated the current for all municipal lighting, and as a great amount of power is running to waste over the dam the question has been raised whether it would not be a good thing for the city and its people to utilize this waste power in the manufacture of electricity, which might be sold at a slight advance over the cost of production.

The City Council has also voted to double the capacity of the municipal lighting plant at the water works at an expense of $10,000, and this will be done at once.

THANKED BY THE POPE.

International Catholic Truth Society Gets Letter from Merry del Val.

The International Catholic Truth Society, of which the Rev. Dr. W. F. McGinnis of Brooklyn is President, is just in receipt of a letter from the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, extending the thanks of the Pope, accompanied by his blessing, to the members of the society for the work they have done in this country.

The letter was called forth by the work of the society in translating and placing before the American public copies of "The Documentary Exposition of the Rupture of Diplomatic Relations between the Holy See and the French Government," which had been called to the attention of the Pope.

Cardinal del Val also took occasion to write to the members of the society that he confirms the arrangement made by Cardinal Rampolla for furnishing information in future by cable on any important point that may arise, so that the society may be able to refute immediately any false statements derogatory to the Church or the Holy See that may get into circulation in America.

Buy a Big Mexican Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 17.—Arthur Bull of Los Angeles, Cal., and other Americans have purchased the famous Providencia hacienda, embracing 100,000 acres, situated near Acapulco, Mexico. This estate was once the home of the Indian Prince Alvarez, who for a short period was President of Mexico.

To Grant Douglas's Request for Miles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Governor-elect Douglas of Massachusetts recently wrote Secretary of War Taft asking him if he could detail Lieut. Gen. Miles, retired, for duty as the Governor's staff if he should make the request after his inauguration. Secretary Taft replied to Mr. Douglas to-day that by direction of the President he will make the detail when requested to do so.

Superior Furnished Rooms.

See "Furnished Room" Column in Sunday's Times. Page 16, Part 2.—Adv.

CHAUFFEUR UNDER BONDS.

He Told Magistrate He Needed a Pistol in His Business.

Patrick Curran, thirty-six years old, a chauffeur, living at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was held in $500 bail for good behavior for six months by Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner was arrested Friday night by Policeman Forbes of the East Thirtieth Street Station after a chase on Thirty-fifth Street near Broadway.

The policeman said two men stopped him and said that there was a man sitting in an automobile on West Thirty-fifth Street who had threatened their lives with a revolver. Forbes investigated and says that he found Curran pointing a revolver at passers by, standing in the middle of the sidewalk and making them do his bidding.

The policeman had to fire his own pistol over Curran's head, who then put his own pistol in his pocket and ran. The policeman caught him after a run of several blocks.

"What do you mean by carrying a revolver?" asked Magistrate Cornell, when the man was arraigned.

"I'm a chauffeur," replied the prisoner, "and all chauffeurs need them in their business."

LAWYERS BARRED OUT.

Andrews and Whiton Shut Off from Immigration Practice.

The Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor has barred Herbert F. Andrews and Louis C. Whiton, two lawyers of this city, from practicing at any immigrant station in the United States. Mr. Andrews has an office at 27 William Street. Mr. Whiton was formerly associated with him, but has not been in the city for several weeks, according to his former partner. They formerly had an office at 44 Broadway.

The action against Mr. Andrews was prompted by charges brought against him before Commissioner of Immigration Williams by the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, which submitted to the Commissioner affidavits outlining certain transactions which had taken place between Mr. Andrews and Giovanni D'Arca, an Italian living at 26 Tappan Street, East Newark.

D'Arca in his affidavit sets forth that on Nov. 21 he went to the office of the Fabre Line, at 33 Broadway, to get a pass to go to Ellis Island and receive his sister, who arrived two days before on the steamship Gallia. Outside the office, he says, he was accosted by another Italian, who offered to take him to the "Chief Clerk of the company" to make an appeal and see what was needed to get a permit for his sister Rosa to land. The Italian, D'Arca declares, then took him to Andrews's office. Andrews, he declares, told him it would cost him $90 to get his sister out the next morning. D'Arca paid the amount, in the presence of his wife and other witnesses. Later, he says, he paid other sums, bringing the total up to $70. Part of this, he declares, Andrews promised to pay back if the woman was not allowed to land. She was deported. He says that he has not got the money yet.

Mr. Andrews said yesterday that he had handled D'Arca's case, and also that he had been notified by Commissioner Williams of the order forbidding him to practice at Ellis Island. He said Whiton was no longer associated with him and had had nothing to do with the case. The Italian, he declared, had paid the money to him in the regular course of business. He added that part of it would be returned when the accounts were made up.

OPPOSE GERKEN BREWERY PLAN

Minority Interests in Central Park Plant Seek Receivership.

Louis von Schwanenfluegel, who was President of the Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel Brewery Corporation until John Gerken got control of the Central Park Brewery, has asked the Supreme Court to appoint a receiver for the corporation, to take possession of its assets, and to hold them pending an action which von Schwanenfluegel and Robert Fox have begun.

Recently Samuel Untermyer, counsel for von Schwanenfluegel, obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court restraining Gerken and the other defendants from diverting the trade and good-will of the Central Park Brewery to the Consumers' Park Brewery, which Gerken practically owns, and restraining the defendants from transferring the trade of the Waubun Company from the Central Park Brewery to the Consumers'.

Now counsel ask Justice Truax to make an order for the appointment of the receiver, and to make the injunction permanent, charging the defendants with being guilty of wrongful acts as Directors of the Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel Company, and alleging that there was great danger they would continue to deplete the assets and injure the business, trade, and good-will of the Central Park Brewery.

In an affidavit of one of the Central Park Brewery collectors, who attended a dinner given at the Consumers' Park, in Brooklyn, the collector states that Mr. Gerken made a speech in which he said the collectors were to have Mr. Raub as boss in the future, Mr. Raub being referred to as "Johnny on the spot," who would have plenty of money to lead out. The collector swears that they were told that for sales of twenty-five half barrels a week $1,000 in cash was to be advanced to retailers on the spot. And while addressing the collectors, Mr. Gerken is alleged to have said he would have at least two more breweries within a fortnight.

Counsel for Mr. Gerken and the other defendants asked for delay, saying they wanted time to reply to the statements made by the plaintiffs. Counsel said Mr. Gerken was prepared to furnish any amount in bonds, but did not want a receiver to take charge of the matter. Counsel for von Schwanenfluegel said they did not want bonds, and that the only way to insure the plaintiffs obtaining their rights was by the court appointing a receiver and issuing a permanent injunction against the defendants. Justice Truax will decide the matter next Friday.

GOT THEIR POULTRY CHEAP.

Now the Harlem Public Is Watching Fate of Three Butchers Arrested.

Residents of Harlem in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Third Avenue may now understand why they have been getting chicken at twelve cents and turkey at fifteen cents at the butcher shops at 1,881 Third Avenue when the regular prices were twice those amounts. In the Tombs Court yesterday Detective Sergeant McConville charged that wholesale fraud had been practiced by the proprietors of the store by getting game, fowl, and other provisions from various wholesale dealers on long credits and then selling them at cut-rate prices. Customers flocked in crowds to the shop, and there was a rushing business right up to the time the men were arrested. This scheme had been often worked, it was said, in other cities by the prisoners, and up to this time the operators had been able to get away with the money they had made before the police arrived on the scene.

The three prisoners in the case were Henry P. Brunner, alias William H. Brown; Henry Linde, and James T. Mulhall. Brunner, who posed as William H. Brown, was held in $300 bail for trial on a technical charge of failing to register with the County Clerk his intention to do business. Linde was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Thursday on a charge of grand larceny.

James T. Mulhall, the third prisoner, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $2,000 bail for examination on Jan. 9 on a swindling charge made in Boston. Mulhall was arrested here three years ago by Post Office Inspectors and taken to Denver, Col., where he was charged with operating a scheme similar to that now charged. He was arrested on a like complaint a few months ago and taken to Philadelphia.

Lost Articles

are advertised in the "Lost and Found" column of Sunday's Times. Eye Page 20, Part 2.—Adv.

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HERE'S A SCHEME TO PROTECT THE BIRDS

To Make Social Offenders Wear Feathers on Their Hats.

PROTEST FROM THE W. C. T. U.

Audubon Society Man Responsible for All the Flurry—Aldermen Are Not Considering His Plan.

Protests have been received by city officials in the last few days against a "proposed city ordinance" requiring all disorderly women to wear stuffed birds or feathers on their hats. This culminated yesterday when a letter reached the City Hall from Mrs. Frances W. Graham of Lockport, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York.

Mrs. Graham's letter said that her organization was in receipt of a circular signed by Charles M. Skinner of Brooklyn, and that according to the circular the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York had under consideration a feather-wearing measure.

"While I doubt the truth of these statements," wrote Mrs. Graham, "as President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this State I write to inquire if what the circular states is correct, and if so to protest against the enactment of such an ordinance or of any proposal to recognize, tolerate, or sanction the social evil in any way."

A search of the records of the Board of Aldermen failed to reveal any ordinance of the sort suggested by Mrs. Graham. Inquiry then turned to Charles M. Skinner of Brooklyn, the signer of the circular to which Mrs. Graham referred. Mr. Skinner is prominently connected with the Audubon Society, which has for its chief object the preservation of all song birds and birds of plumage, and the discouragement of the wearing of feathers and stuffed birds by women as millinery decorations.

"Yes, I am the signer of the circular in question," said Mr. Skinner yesterday afternoon. "I have sent it all over the country in my endeavor to have the various organizations write to the New York Aldermen urging the enactment of the ordinance in question and to have like ordinances enacted in other cities of the country."

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FAMOUS EXPERTS SHOOT IN HEAVY SNOWSTORM

Fred Gilbert Wins Handsome Trophy in a 100-Target Match.

HEIKES ONE BIRD BEHIND

Crescent A. C. Shooters in Match with Veteran Marksmen Beaten by Only Five Targets at Bay Ridge.

Twelve of the most skillful trap shooters in the country visited Bay Ridge yesterday by invitation of the Crescent Athletic Club's shooting contingent and participated in several events, chief of which was a competition at 100 targets.

The marksmanship of the veteran shooters, however, was not nearly up to their highest form, but in view of the snow, which blew directly into the shooters' faces, the scores as a general thing were good. As an inducement for the experts to do their best the Crescent A. C. gunners offered a handsome silver decanter to the maker of the highest score. This was won by Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, who is by many good judges rated as the foremost trap shooter in the United States. Gilbert broke 91 out of 100, while Rolla Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, broke but one less.

Besides Gilbert and Heikes other noted shooters who took part in the competition were James A. R. Elliott of New York, formerly of Kansas City; J. T. Skelly of Wilmington, Del.; "Jack" Fanning of New York, C. O. Le Compte of Eminence, Ky.; "Ben" Waters of Baltimore, Md.; J. L. D. Morrison of St. Paul, Minn.; "Tom" Marshall, ex-Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., twice winner of the Grand American Handicap; Walter Huff of Macon, Ga.; L. J. Squier of Wilmington, Del., and Capt. A. W. Money. From these two teams of six each were selected for the 100-"bird" match, the two sets of traps being in use until the contest was completed. "Tom" Marshall made the highest score at the first twenty-five, but lost five of the next bunch. When half the match had been finished Gilbert and Elliott were tied at forty-five, Marshall had forty-three, and Heikes, Morrison, and Le Compte forty-two each. Heikes did the best shooting at the next fifty targets, missing but two. Gilbert, however, placed forty-six to his credit, winning the trophy from Heikes by one target. Elliott's chances appeared to be good until the last twenty-five birds, when he missed five and finished with a total of eighty-eight.

A team of eight experts also shot a match against a team of the Crescents. The clubmen were minus the services of several of their best shooters, but in the fifty-bird encounter with their more experienced opponents they acquitted themselves creditably and were defeated by only five targets. Southworth carried off the honors for the Crescents, equaling the best individual scores of the experts.

Among the club competitions the Monthly Cup, at twenty-five targets, was the most important. There were twelve participants, and the shooting of Bennett, Palmer, and Bedford was excellent. The first two broke all their targets, which were the best performances of the day. Scores follow:

TEAM MATCH—100 TARGETS.

SKELLY'S TEAM.

				Total.
J. T. Skelly	20	14	18	25— 77
"Fred" Gilbert	21	24	23	23— 91
"Jack" Fanning	18	23	20	21— 82
J. L. Morrison	20	22	19	21— 82
C. O. Le Compte	22	20	18	18— 77
"Ben" Waters	20	19	20	22— 81
Team total				490

MARSHALL'S TEAM.

				Total.
"Tom" Marshall	23	20	21	22— 86
Rolla Heikes	20	22	24	24— 90
J. A. Elliott	22	23	23	20— 88
Walter Huff	20	18	22	17— 77
L. J. Squier	18	16	20	23— 77
Capt. Money	16	19	17	19— 73
Team total				450

TEAM MATCH—50 TARGETS.

EXPERTS.	Total.	CRESCENT.	Total.
Gilbert	23 22— 45	Brigham	19 19— 38
Fanning	23 21— 44	Southworth	22 21— 45
Le Compte	20 24— 44	Stevenson	23 20— 43
Skelly	19 14— 33	Bennett	17 19— 36
Waters	22 23— 45	Bedford	20 22— 42
Elliott	21 24— 45	Money	22 19— 41
Huff	16 17— 33	Palmer	19 21— 40
Squier	17 18— 35	L. Hopkins	16 20— 36
Team total	324	Team total	319

MONTHLY CUP—25 TARGETS.

H'c'p.	Tl.		H'c'p.	Tl.
D. C. Bennett	3	23	W. W. Marshall	6	20
F. F. Bedford, Jr.	2	23	F. R. Stephenson	1	20
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	25	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	18
H. B. Vanderveer	4	24	H. M. Brigham	0	18
Dr. J. J. Keys	2	22	L. C. Hopkins	2	17
A. G. Southard	0	20	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	16

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

H'c'p.	Tl.		H'c'p.	Tl.
A. G. Southworth	0	22	F. R. Stephenson	1	20
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	21	W. W. Marshall	6	19
H. B. Vanderveer	4	21	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4	17
H. M. Brigham	0	20	C. H. Chapman	7	14
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	20			

SHOOT AT 15 TARGETS.

	Total.		Total.
J. A. Elliott	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	10
"Jack" Fanning	13	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	10
H. M. Brigham	13	W. W. Marshall	9
F. R. Stephenson	13		

QUAKERS WIN AT RACQUETS.

Best of Boston's Experts Beaten in the Philadelphia Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Boston clubmen, representing the flower of the Hub's racquet players, were beaten in the annual inter-city match this afternoon by the Racquet Club players, the final score being: Philadelphia—Matches won, 2; games won, 16; points scored, 330. Boston—Matches won, 2; games won, 10; points scored, 282. It was the most brilliant exhibition of racquets ever witnessed in the Walnut Street courts. At times the play bordered on the sensational.

Boston won the third game—15-8—but it was the last time they got within striking distance of the goal. Messrs. Brooks and Cassatt won the next four games and the match, the score being 6 games to 1.

The great surprise of the day was in the very first match. Willing Spencer and Truxton T. Hare of this city were opposed by Joshua Crane, Jr., and H. Blanchard. No one dreamed for a moment that the local players could combat the brilliant racquets which Mr. Crane is capable of, but it was the old story of concerted team play triumphing over individual effort. The Boston pair could not get started, it seemed, and the two Quaker City athletes made a clean sweep, winning seven games to nine. Summary:

Philadelphia—Willing Spencer and T. T. Hare—
15 15 15 15 15 15 15—7
Boston—Joshua Crane, Jr., and H. Blanchard—
2 10 6 8 7 8 8—0

Boston—P. D. Haughton and C. G. Weston—
16 15 16 15 15 15 6—6
Philadelphia—W. E. Bates and A. H. Rosengarten—
14 3 16 11 16 4 15—3
Philadelphia—G. H. Brooke and R. K. Cassatt—
15 16 5 15 15 15 11—1
Boston—Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and M. Bartlett—
1 15 15 3 11 15 6—4
Boston—Philip Stockton and G. R. Fearing, Jr.—
12 13 16 7 15 15 —4
Philadelphia—James Potter and H. Davis—
15 16 13 7 15 —4

Philadelphia—Won 16 games; scored 330 points.
Boston—Won 10 games; scored 282 points.

Bedford Five Beat Schenectady.

The Bedford Five of Brooklyn played the Central A. C. of Schenectady in Brooklyn yesterday, and the Brooklyn team won by three points. The score at the end of the first half was 13 to 9 in favor of the Central A. C., but in the second half the winners played so fast that they passed the opposing team's score, the game ending with the score at 25 to 22. Line-up:

Bedford Five.	Position.	Central A. C.
Rose	Right forward	Dyrenforth
Gray	Left forward	Lynch
Lang	Centre	Lynch
Bauer	Right guard	Rudolph
Phillips	Left guard	Morton

Goals from the field—Rose, 7; Gray, 3; Lang, 1; Dresser, 8; Morgan, 1; Morton, 1. Goals from foul—Gray, 1; Lynch, 2. Referee—Mr. Fenger. Umpire—Mr. Alford.

Looking for Work?

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM "The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Managers. THE BIG HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
Seats Now on Sale for Coming Eight Weeks.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Greatest of all London Drury Lane Spectacles,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
THE MOST ELABORATE PRODUCTION AND MOST POPULAR SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN AN AMERICAN THEATRE.
POPULAR ($1.50) Mat. WED'Y. Reg. Mats. Holidays & Saturdays.
NEW AMSTERDAM—SPECIAL EXTRA.
Welcome Home MATINEE. One Performance only FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 23D,
MISS ELEANOR ROBSON,
Direct from her London triumphs, In Israel Zangwill's "MERELY MARY ANN."

LIBERTY THEATRE 42d St., west of Broadway, Klaw & Erlanger, Managers. LAST WEEK.
LAST EIGHT TIMES Sam H. Harris presents FAREWELL
GEO. M. COHAN
AND HIS MERRY COMPANY IN "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES"
SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL MATINEE Thurs., Dec. 22. Reg. Mat. Sat.
LIBERTY—OPENING DECEMBER 26.—XMAS NIGHT.
Seats To-morrow.
Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Charles M. McDonald, Alfred Fisher, Louis Kelso, Lee Harrison,
Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company in John J. McNally's
IN NEWPORT
Music by Cole & Johnson.
Virginia Earl, Edith Yarrington, Lillian Hudson, Elphye Snowden, Sue Stuart, and Fay Templeton.
REGULAR MATINEES TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

NEW YORK THEATRE Broadway, 44th to 45th St. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers the Successful Musical Fantasy of the Forest,
WOODLAND By Pixley and Luders, Author of "The Prince of Pilsen."
POPULAR ($1.00) MATINEE WEDNESDAY. Last Matinee Saturday.
NEW YORK—NEW POLICY—OPENING XMAS MATINEE—DEC. 26
SEATS TUESDAY.
New Departure-Scale of Prices.
Orchestra Seats.....75c. and 1.00
First Balcony.....50c. and 75c.
Second Balcony.....25c. and 35c.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY. PRICES 25c., 50c., and 75c.
NO HIGHER—All reserved in advance.
NOTE.—To avoid speculators seats will be placed on sale but one week in advance.
"Greatest Production ever seen at Popular Prices."
An Elaborate Production of C. T. DAZEY'S Comedy Drama
HOME FOLKS
Under the direction of Joseph Brooks.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. LAST 6 NIGHTS. 181st to 188th Performance. Charles Frohman Presents
JOHN DREW
in Robert Marshall's Farcical Romance, THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
"Typical Empire Success."—Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.
Charles Frohman Presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S Comedy
THE LITTLE MINISTER
(FOR FOUR WEEKS.)
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY. EXTRA MATINEE MON., JAN. 2.
SEATS FOR FOUR WEEKS WILL BE PLACED ON SALE THIS THUR., 9 A.M.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:10. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. 3D CROWDED MONTH. EXTRA MATINEE, THURS., DEC. 29. Seats on Sale 4 Weeks in Advance. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
Ethel Barrymore
in her greatest triumph,
"SUNDAY"
By THOMAS RACKWARD.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
Charles Wyndham
MARY MOORE
and their London Co. in the new modern play by H. H. Davies
Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace
NEW YEAR'S DAY MATINEE.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents Arthur W. Pinero's New Play,
A Wife Without A Smile
CAST INCLUDES Frank Worthing, Ernest Lawford, Frank Atherley, J. E. Barnes, Margaret Illington, Elsie De Wolfe, Esther Tittel, Florence Wilkinson.

KNICKERBOCKER BROADWAY & 38TH ST. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
LAST WEEK
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
in his latest and greatest success,
A Comedy-Drama in 4 Acts by L. N. Morris,
The Usurper
Beginning CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26,
VIOLA ALLEN
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
The Winter's Tale
First Matinee Wednesday, Dec. 28. Holiday Matinee Monday, Jan. 2. Regular Matinees Saturdays. SEAT SALE THURS., 9 A. M.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30 St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS XMAS NIGHT
CHARLES FROHMAN presents FOR 12 NIGHTS & 4 MATINEES.
EDNA MAY
IN The School Girl
MATINEES DEC. 26, DEC. 31 and JAN. 7. Seats for all performances ready.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 112th to 131st Performance.
LAST SIX NIGHTS AT THIS THEATRE. ON XMAS NIGHT DALY'S THEATRE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EDNA MAY
in the Delightful Musical Success
THE SCHOOL GIRL
Book by Paul M. Potter & Henry Hamilton. Music by Leslie Stuart. Lyrics by Charles A. Taylor.
OPENING XMAS DAY MATINEE.
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
WOODLAND
THE SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY
By PIXLEY & LUDERS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 3D WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY. "Everybody was laughing heartily."—Sun. CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in the New 4-Act Comedy,
BROTHER JACQUES

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. MONDAY NIGHT, SOUVENIRS 125TH PERFORMANCE.
MRS WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
Anne Crawford Flexner's Dramatization. POPULAR PRICED MATS. WEDNESDAY.

PROCTOR'S
"FOR SMART VAUDEVILLE ALWAYS GO TO PROCTOR'S."
23RD ST. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. 23RD ST.
7 ENGLISH GIRLS
Gillett's Musical Dogs
JOHN W. RANSONE
SHERMAN & DE FORREST, NELSON-FARNUM TROUPE, MAJESTIC MUSICAL FOUR, STINSON & MEETON, LILLIAN CARLLSMITH, ZIMMER, ADD HOYT, BARRY & WILSON, BLODGETT SISTERS, MOTION PICTURES.
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
JOHN C. FISHER'S CHAMPAGNE DANCERS, JAMES THORNTON, WEBB'S SEALS, SIG. GERMINAL, GREENE & WERNER, ROCHEZ'S CIRCUS, STEPHEN GRATTAN & CO., SMITH & FULLER, CHARLES HARA, MR. & MRS. ARTHUR YOUNG, MARKEY & MORAN, DILL & WARD, MOTION PICTURES, Etc.

58TH ST. Every Aft. at 1:30 Every Evg. at 7:30 58TH ST.
ALL-HEADLINE VAUDEVILLE! American Reappearance of
JOHN W. RANSONE
OF "PRINCE OF PILSEN" FAME—"CROKER'S HOME AGAIN."
7 GRUNATHO SISTERS, STALEY & SIBERUCK, LE ROY & CLAYTON, RENO & RICHARDS, HOLCOMBE, CURTIS & WEBB, SALLIE STEMBLER.
HELEN SCHOLDER, PARKER'S DOGS, MANNING & DREW, MOTION PICTURES. ADDED SUNDAY ATTRACTIONS TO-DAY
ABBIE MITCHELL AND FOUR "SOUTHERNERS," THE JACK THEO TRIO, LONDY HASKELL, CLARA BALLARINI, MICHAL BRAHAM & "MICKY," MR. & MRS. SWICKARD, JOLSON, PALMER & JOLSON, YANKEE COMEDY FOUR, COAKLEY & McBRIDE, EDESTUS, SAVILLE SISTERS, MOTION PICTURES, Etc.

5TH AVE. CONTINUOUS 1 to 10:45 P. M. 5TH AVE.
Henry Miller's Great Success
"D'ARCY OF THE GUARDS"
New and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the Stock Company, including Edwin Arden, Isabelle Evesson, Etc.
IN THE VAUDEVILLE BILL.
SIG. GERMINAL, SALLIE STEMBLER, MR. & MRS. SWICKARD, FRERES GRIFF, DILL & WARD, SAVILLE SISTERS, MLLE. ZOAR, MOTION PICTURES, Etc.
SPECIAL SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY.
LE ROY & CLAYTON, MEXICAN TROUBADOURS, "QUEEN'S FAN," VIOLET BLACK & CO., PARKER'S DOGS, FRED ZOBEDIE, HARRY B. LESTER, PAULTON & DOOLEY, CARMEN SISTERS, DALY & DEVERE, DRUMMERS' QUARTETTE, ZARA & STETSON.

125TH St. Ev. Aft. at 1:30. Ev. Evg. at 7:30 125TH ST.
Edwin Milton Royle's great play
"FRIENDS"
With special scenic effects and accessories and introducing all the popular stock company.
NINE VAUDEVILLE SELECTIONS.
THE VALDARES,
Their American Reappearance.
MICHAL BRAHAM & "MICKY," LA BELLE BLANCHE, SMITH & BAKER, MOTION PICTURES, Others.
ELABORATE SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY.
FREDERIC BOND & CO., AL FIELDS, BARRY & JOHNSON, HELEN SCHOLDER, PERO & WILSON, HARRY B. LESTER, WILLIAM H. SMITH, WINK & MACK, PROF. MONTAGUE, Etc.

CASINO Tel. 6570—38. Mgrs. Sam S. & Lee Shubert. 39th St. & B'way. Saturday Nights
The Messrs. Shubert offer
LILLIAN RUSSELL
with Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Wm. Carleton, Stanley Hawkins, George Frothingham, Owen Westford, John Dunsmure, Lucille Saunders, Elsie Ryan, Phoebe Coyne, and Beauties to Burn in
LADY TEAZLE
Book by John Kendrick Bangs and Roderick Penfield. Score by A. Baldwin Sloane.
Auction Sale of seats for first performance will be held to-morrow, 9:30 P. M., at the Casino.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Sam. S. Shubert, Mgr. Telephone, 6570—38. Mats. Wednesday & Sat. at Special Prices.
JAMES K. HACKETT
in Mrs. Charles Doremus' & Leonidas Westervelt's heart-stirring love story,
THE FORTUNES OF THE KING

PRINCESS B'way, near 29th St. Sam. S. Shubert, Mgr. Tel. 6570—38. Mats. Thursday & Saturday at special prices. LAST WEEK.
ROBERT B. MANTELL
supported by Marie Booth Russell and a fine company in RICHELIEU.
SEATS TO-MORROW AT 9:30
For the first American appearance of
EDWARD TERRY
and Terry's Theatre Co. of London in
THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE
On Christmas Afternoon, Dec. 26 at 2:15

Manhattan Theatre Broadway and Thirty-third St. HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES DEC. 26 and JAN. 2.
"A success of the first magnitude, popular and artistic."—Sun.
MRS. FISKE
AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
including JOHN MASON, GEORGE ARLISS, CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM B. MACK, ETIENNE GIRARDOT, R. V. FERGUSON, CECILIA RADCLYFFE, EMILY STEVENS and others. Presenting C. M. S. McLELLAN'S drama,
LEAH KLESCHNA
"At last a play! A real play."—Evening Sun.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. Irving P. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Managers.
Last Two Weeks. Christmas Mat. Monday Dec. 26th.
Fred R. Hamlin's Stupendous Spectacle,
The Wizard of Oz,
WITH
Fred. A. Stone
David C. Montgomery
As The Scarecrow, The Tin Woodman.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, $1.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE. 8.

WEBER MUSIC HALL
Broadway and 29th St. Mats., Tues. & Sat. Joe Weber & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Prop. & Mgrs.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD
ALL STAR STOCK CO.
Chas. Bigelow, Aubrey Boucicault, Harry Morris, Sam Marion, and Joe Weber
Anna Held, Bonnie Magin, Aimee Angeles, May MacKenzie and Marie Dressler
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY
By Edgar Smith and Maurice Levi. HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN NEW YORK.
*** Extra Christmas Mat. Mon., Dec. 26.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St. & 7th Av.
One Week, Beginning To-morrow Eve. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
HENRY MILLER
In Henry Arthur Jones' latest play,
JOSEPH ENTANGLED
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT, 10 ACTS.
1,000 Reserved Orchestra Seats, 50, 75, 1.00
Dec. 26, John Drew in The Duke of Killicrankie

3 TO-NIGHT D AV. 31st St. & 3d Av. Mat. Mon., Thur. & Sat. AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE. BIG SUNDAY CONCERT "Pop" Prices 10—BIG ACTS—10

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. World's Safest. Brooklyn's Handsomest. Broadway & Myrtle Av.
TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY CONCERT, 25c ALL STAR ACTS. 50c RESERVED SEATS.
Beginning Mon., Dec. 19. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Dearborn Management Presents
—AN—
AMERICAN PRINCESS
A Play in Four Acts, by Henry Raeder. With a Strong Company, Headed by JOHN E. KELLERD.
XTRA XMAS ATTRACTION, OPENING XMAS MAT., MONDAY, DEC. 26TH.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MR. WRIGHT LORIMER
And His Own Company of 200 People in
THE SHEPHERD KING
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW at 9 A.M.

ORPHEUM Ladies' Matinee Every Day
R. G. KNOWLES
RICHARD BUHLER & CO.
TEN ICHI TROUPE
HERZOG BROS. HORSE SHOW
Norah Bayes—Wood Bros.—J. K. Emmet—Mazie and Hawkes—Hooker and Delia—Lloyd Bros.—Vitagraph.
IRISH MAIL CONCERT THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15

MAJESTIC THEATRE, B'way & 59th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK OF BERTHA GALLAND
& her powerful company, including Orrin Johnson, Helen Tracy, Frank Losee, Kate Denin Wilson.
IN DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL.
COMING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. PIFF! PAFF!! POUF!!!
Starting Xmas Mat., Dec. 26.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.
VICTOR HERBERT'S A Musical Treat! The Town Talk!
ORCHESTRA and EMINENT VOCALISTS
Prices 50c., 75c., $1

WEST END 125th St., nr. 8th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
MR. WALTER EDWARDS as SHERLOCK HOLMES
in THE SIGN OF THE FOUR.
TO-NIGHT HURTIG & SEAMON'S CONCERT
Best reserved seats 25c. & 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15
NOTE.—FOUR EXTRA MATS. as follows: MON., DEC. 26..CHRISTMAS MATINEE. THURS., Dec. 29..SPECIAL MATINEE. MON., JAN. 2..NEW YEAR'S MATINEE. THURS., JAN. 5..SPECIAL MATINEE
WARFIELD
IN THE MUSIC MASTER
Direction of DAVID BELASCO.

WALLACK'S 11th Big Week. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Like the rose that blooms in June."
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers the new KOREAN COMIC OPERA, THE
SHO-GUN
First joint work of GEO. ADE & GUSTAV LUDERS.
Cast includes Chas. B. Evans, Trixie Friganza, Christie MacDonald, Wm. C. Weeden, Carrie B. Perkins, W. Bourke Sullivan, Thomas C. Leary, Grace King, E. B. Martindell.
SPECIAL XMAS MAT. DEC. 26TH

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15, $1.00, 75, 50 & 25c. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
LAST WEEK of those Blazing Lights of Laughter JOHNNY THE EMMA
RAYS
and Company of 50 in a SUNBURST OF FUN
DOWN THE PIKE
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. All Seats 25c., 35c., 50c.
Bonnie Thornton, Raymond Finlay & Lottie Burke, Jas. H. Cullen, Barry & Wilson, McGrath Bros., Nugent & Co., & 6 Other Big Acts.
COMMENCING CHRISTMAS MAT., Dec. 26. JAMES M. BROPHY in SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 18TH BIG WEEK.
Scores of Immense success. — Evg. Sun.
Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW
Prices: Nights and Sat. Mat. Orch., $2.00; Entire 1st Balc., $1.00 & $1.50; Entire 3d Balc., 50c. Pop. Wed. Mat., 50c. to $1.00.
Special Xmas Mat. Dec. 26th

CIRCLE THEATRE
MATS. DAILY, 25c. Concert To-night, 8:15.
Emmett Corrigan, The Ten Ichi Troupe, 8—Colinio—8, May Yohe, Charley Case, Prof. Lloyd, R. J. Jose, Miani Trio, Jas. Cullen, Everett Trio, The Vitagraph.
WEEK COMMENCING DEC. 19TH.
—50— Musicians, Singers & Dancers IRELAND'S OWN BAND The Feature of the Irish Exhibit at the —50— FROM DUBLIN. World's Fair.
ROSARIO GUERRERO & CO., MASON-KEELER & CO., SIDNEY GRANT, Greene & Werner, Rosaire & Dorette, Meehan's Dogs, Kelly Trio, Lillian O'Mara, Vitagraph.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42d St., bet. B'way & 5th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FIELDS' STOCK COMPANY, incl. MARIE CAHILL,
Bessie Clayton, May Robson, Rosemary Glosz, "Billie" Norton, Pauline Frederick, Harry Davenport, Joseph W. Herbert, Julius Steger, Frank O'Neill, Wm. Burress, and LEW FIELDS,
presenting the Musical Comedy
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
by Victor Herbert and Glen MacDonough. Produced by Julian Mitchell.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. and Broadway. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM presents
FRITZI SCHEFF
IN FATINITZA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY BILL—Beginning XMAS, MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 26. The Rollicking Comic Opera
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Admission 25c. Sundays
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
New To-Day Mrs. Chadwick
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA.
SPECIAL WONDERS ON CINEMATOGRAPH. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, West 125 St. To-day 2:15 Tonight 8:15 ALL STARS!
MATINEE EVERY DAY
TO-MORROW & WEEK. GEO. FULLER GOLDEN
MURPHY & NOLAN, FOY & CLARK, McCABE, SABINE & VERA, ATMOS FAMILY, GORMAN & WEBB, others.

STAR New Lexington Av. & 107th St. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat.

CARNEGIE HALL, 224 Season. 1904-1905. Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch, Conductor. Friday Aft'n, Dec. 30, at 2. Saturday Ev'g Dec. 31, at 8:15. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES. THE MESSIAH
SOLOISTS:
Soprano.....Ella Russell
Contralto.....Janet Spencer
Tenor.....John Young
Basso.....Frank Croxton
Seats, (Sat.) 50c. to $1.50; Boxes, $12 & $13.50. (Sat.) 50c. to $2; Boxes $13.50 & $15, at box office

AEOLIAN HALL, Fifth Av. and 34th St.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Miss Adele Margulies, Pianiste; Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, Violinist; Mr. Leo Schulz, Cellist.
THREE CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
Jan. 5, Feb. 9, Mar. 16, Evenings at 8:15.
Subscription at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DEC. 23—A HANDSOME FAREWELL SOUVENIR An Imported Hand Painted Chelsea Set (Two Pieces.)
LAST 3 NIGHTS ANDREW MACK. in the favorite Play, TOM MOORE.
Opp. XMAS MAT. (Dec. 26)—DAN M'AVOY.

CARNEGIE HALL
SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 26 and 27.
THREE HOLIDAY CONCERTS.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
Sailing for England Dec. 28 for FOURTH EUROPEAN TOUR.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY of New York. M. Altschuler, Conductor.
2nd Concert
Saturday Eve., Dec. 24. Glazunoff's "Stenka Razin"; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "May Night"; excerpts from Tschaikowsky's operas; Rubinstein's "Lesginka"; Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's Caucasian Sketches.
Soloists, A. G. JANPOLSKI, Baritone. A. SALAVSKY, Violin.
Tickets 25c. to $1, at box office and Ditson's.

CARNEGIE HALL
NEXT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, at 3
Special Holiday Matinee
Josef Hofmann
POPULAR PROGRAMME! POPULAR PRICES! Group of Russian compositions
Tannhauser Overture.....Wagner-Liszt
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KEITH'S 14TH STREET, Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:30 P. M.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM HARLEM TO KEITH'S BY SUBWAY.
EMMETT DE VOY & CO., EMPIRE QUARTETTE, MARVELOUS MILLMAN TRIO, CHAS. SEMON, JENNIE YEAMANS, BOSTON BROTHERS, Lavender & Tomison, Leigh Dell' Ore, Sugimoto Japs, W. G. Kelly, Murphy & Francis, Walter Ames, First appearance together in many years, JOS. MAXWELL & QUAL SIMPSON, Kings of Illustrated Songs.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

TOBIAS BEAT THE BARON.

In the Amateur Billiard Club's Handicap Pool Tournament.

E. M. Tobias won the handicap pool tournament that was finished at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York yesterday. There were twenty-two competitors in the tournament, and Tobias played in every round, as he was never fortunate enough to draw the bye. Baron Lothar von Koppen, a German nobleman and a skillful wielder of the cue, finished second to Tobias, whom he met in the final round. Tobias, however, pocketed the balls with much cleverness, and defeated his opponent by two balls. The third prize was won by Dr. Walter G. Douglas, the champion of the New York Athletic Club. All of the matches were played in the rooms of the club, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue.

In all of the rounds of the tournament the matches were well contested. W. W. Farlin, Chairman of the Pool Committee and one of the club's experts at the game, was defeated in the opening round by J. C. Williams, a low-mark man, by better than even points. Williams shot the balls off the table in good style after Farlin's break of the pyramid and won by 19 to 17. F. N. Drake, the ex-champion of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club, came within one ball of completing his string, but was beaten by Welton H. Flinn by the score of 24 balls to 34. Drake at the end was unfortunate in making a scratch shot in his effort to gain position, and this cost him the match. Another of the closely contested matches was that in which Gutches defeated Gamble by the score of 27 to 41 balls, when the latter was within two balls of the victory.

Evan A. Gamble leads in the scoring for the point trophy that is to be awarded at the end of the season on the basis of 5 points to the winner of the tournament and 3 to second and 1 to third. Gamble leads with 11 points, Eugene F. Crowe is second with 10, W. W. Farlin third with 9, and Welton H. Flinn and L. F. Carter each have 8 points. The summary:

First Round—Prescott, 22 balls, defeated R. Everitt, 27 balls, 22 to 10; Williams, 19 balls, defeated Farlin, 30 balls, 19 to 17; Stafford, 27 balls, defeated Hoyt, 32 balls, 27 to 29; Dr. Douglas, 35 balls, defeated Graham, 24 balls, 35 to 21; E. C. Everitt, 35 balls, defeated Chapman, 18 balls, 35 to 5; Baron von Koppen, 14 balls, defeated Barry, 27 balls, 14 to 22; Schutte, 9 balls, defeated Blair, 35 balls, 9 to 27; Flinn, 24 balls, defeated Drake, 35 balls, 24 to 34; Swift, 24 balls, defeated McGinnis, 9 balls, 24 to 8; Tobias, 12 balls, defeated Gresham, 18 balls, 12 to 9; Gutches, 27 balls, defeated Gamble, 43 balls, 27 to 41. Second Round—Prescott defeated Williams, 22 to 11; Dr. Douglas defeated Stafford, 35 to 12; Baron von Koppen defeated E. C. Everitt, 14 to 21; Flinn defeated Schutte, 24 to 5; Tobias defeated Swift, 13 to 17; Gutches, a bye.

Third Round—Dr. Douglas defeated Prescott, 35 to 9; Baron von Koppen defeated Flinn, 14 to 15; Tobias defeated Gutches, 12 to 23. Semi-Final Round—Tobias defeated Dr. Douglas, 12 to 22; Baron von Koppen, a bye. Final Round—E. M. Tobias, 12 balls, defeated Baron Lothar von Koppen, 14 balls, 12 to 12.

BILLIARDS AT UNION LEAGUE.

Big Fourteen-Inch Balk-Line Tournament Scheduled for Next Month.

Under the leadership of Dr. Ambrose L. Ransey, for so long a time prominent in the billiard championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Union League Club is arranging to hold the largest tournament at fourteen-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk, that the organization has ever fostered. The tournament is to be played upon the rapid transit plan, a competitor withdrawing upon the loss of a match. In order to have the tournament open so that all of the clubmen may compete all contest

New York Skaters Who Have Become Famous for Their Speed in Amateur Competitions

A.Y. SARONY
N.Y.A.C.

S.D. KIRK W.A.C.

W.L. SMITH N.A.C.

MORRIS WOOD

PHIL KEARNEY
N.Y.A.C

HUGH DALLISER

E.B. UNDERHILL

GUS STOLZ

H.P. McDONALD
N.Y.A.C.

SPEED SKATERS OPEN THEIR WINTER SEASON

Introductory Meeting on Woodland Lake Held by Ardsley Club.

SWEEP MADE BY N. Y. A. C. MEN

Team Took First Three Places in Two-Mile Handicap, Decided in a Snowstorm on Rough Ice.

The season of outdoor speed skating was opened yesterday in heroic style on Woodland Lake, at Woodland, by the Ardsley Skating Club, when in the face of untoward conditions, the full introductory programme of the organization was decided, on a course that was absolutely new to public competition.

The club in charge of the sport, organized at a recent meeting of a number of old-time skating champions and patrons of athletic sport, including "Joe" Donoghue, ex-champion of the world, had made ample advance preparation, and the new kite-shaped track, with a straightaway chute for a quarter of a mile, had been staked out and measured before the first real snow of the Winter fell. In spite of the accumulations of snow of the last few days, the club held to the original plans for the opening yesterday. The thaw of the day before and the snow that came on top of it made futile the effort to get the straightaway course in shape, and at a late hour the straightaway was abandoned until some future date, and the entire attention of the attendants was concentrated on the circular course. Even then the furlong oval had a white covering, and presented many rough places for the racing men.

The attendance included a large number of the old-time skaters and champions, and though the snow obscured the view of the races, there was an abundance of enthusiasm. One novel feature of the racing to skaters of the present time was furnished in the handicap at two miles, in which the officials cast aside the old plan of handicapping competitors by distance and returned to time, handicapping under a plan which compelled every starter to skate the full course. The race, under the circumstances, made a remarkably pretty one, as the limit man, first away with thirty seconds the best of the scratch men, had almost a lap of the track to his credit before the last skaters were sent off. The only drawback to the innovation was that several of the competitors at middle marks seemed not to understand, or were too eager, and by starting too soon, actually lost ground, as they were recalled before they were permitted to go on. This was the feature event of the afternoon, and after a well-contested struggle from start to finish, resulting in a sweeping victory for the New York Athletic Club skaters, who finished first, second, and third, Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club and G. W. Boock of Tuckahoe were the scratch men, and went out in hot pursuit of the leaders away from the line, Kearney getting up to the lead after seven laps, and at the end of the first mile showing in front, while Boock, who stumbled after a little more than a half mile, dropped so far back that he fell out of the contest. From the time that he took the lead, Kearney held his place in front and at the end won rather easily by about a yard from A. Y. Sarony, who had ten seconds, while G. G. Lyman, a five seconds' man, was a poor third.

In the quarter-mile race, twice around the course, E. Taylor of Verona Lake Skating Club, led practically all the way and won easily from H. P. McDonald of the New York Athletic Club. Three of the competitors fell on the rough ice in the last lap, but the accident had no effect on the result, as Taylor already was clear of the field and skating easily in front, well away from his nearest opponent.

In the novice race, at one mile, there were only five starters, and as far as the race was concerned only one finisher, as H. Norr of New York City went out at the pistol shot, and, leading by a greater margin at every stroke, won by two laps. Summary:

First Race.—One-quarter of a Mile—Won by E. Taylor, Verona Lake Skating Club; H. P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, second, and Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—0:47 1-5.

Second Race.—One-Mile Novice—Won by H. Norr, New York City; F. Hemet, New York City, second, and H. Hemet, New York City, third. Time—4:24 2-5.

Third Race.—Two Miles. Handicap—Won by Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, scratch; A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, 10 seconds, second, and G. G. Lyman, New York Athletic Club, 5 seconds, third. Time—7:55 3-5. Winner's actual time in race, 7:25 3-5.

AMERICAN REGATTA IN 1905.

To be Held in Philadelphia—Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the American Rowing Association, which was held at the University Club yesterday, it was decided to hold the next annual regatta on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, on the Saturday preceding Memorial Day, 1905.

These officers were elected: Henry S. Van Duzen of New York, Chairman; Dr. Hugh Cabot of Boston, Vice Chairman; Walter P. Henderson of Boston, Secretary, and William I. Forbes of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

These vacancies in the Board of Stewards were filled: Clement D. Wood of Philadelphia, in place of James P. Hutchinson; Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, in place of E. F. Galladet, and Prof. Durand of Cornell University, in place of Mr. Schofield.

The new Executive Committee will consist of the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and the following: Thomas Reath, Clement D. Wood, and Charles S. W. Packard, all of Philadelphia, and William A. Meikleham of New York.

AMERICAN LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Chicago Club at Top in Fielding—Chesbro Leads Winning Pitchers.

The official fielding averages of the American League for the season of 1904 place the Chicago team in the lead with a percentage of .965. New York, Boston, and St. Louis are a tie, with .961, and then follow Detroit, with .960; Cleveland, .959; Philadelphia, .958, and Washington, .951. La Chance of the champion Bostons leads the first basemen, making but 16 errors in 157 games and having an average of .991. Ganzel of the Greater New Yorks is fourth in the list, following Jones of St. Louis and Isbell of Chicago, with a percentage of .987. Anderson of the local team played in 32 games, his average being the same as Davis's of Philadelphia, .983.

Robinson of Detroit is at the head of second basemen, with .991 for 17 games. Ferris of Boston, who played in 156 games, stands fourth, with .964. Williams of the Greater New Yorks is placed eighth, with a percentage of .957.

Of the third basemen, Tannehill of Chicago is at the top, with .948. Bradley of Cleveland and Greminger of Detroit are a tie at .946, while Manager Collins of Boston and Conroy of the Greater New Yorks are also a tie at .945. Osteen played 15 games at third for the local team and finished with an average of .897. At shortstop Conroy of the Greater New Yorks, in 24 games, heads the list with an average of .958, while Elberfeld of the same team stands tenth, with .932. Sugden of St. Louis leads the catchers, with Kleinow of the Greater New Yorks seventh, his average being .977. "Jim" McGuire is tenth, the veteran having an average of .972.

In the long list of outfielders Robinson of Detroit and Vinson of Cleveland each has a percentage of 1.000 for 18 and 15 games, respectively. Bay, with .990 for 132 games, is third in the list, with "Dave" Fultz of the Greater New Yorks sixth, his average being .976. Anderson's average is .961 for 110 games; Keeler's, .943; Dougherty's, .916; Thoney's, .896, and Orth's, .854. Joss of Cleveland leads the pitchers in fielding, with .985; Griffith of the Greater New Yorks is twelfth, with .974; Powell, .973; Orth, .968; Chesbro, .929, and Clarkson, .895.

In games won and lost Chesbro has a decided advantage, having won 41, lost 12, and 1 was a tie. Winter of Boston follows the New Yorker. Orth won 14 games and lost 9; Griffith won 7 and lost 5; Powell won 23 and lost 19, while Clarkson won 1 and lost 2.

Players Sign with National League.

H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, announced the following contracts and releases yesterday: With New York—Samuel B. Mertes and George Browne. With Cincinnati—Joseph T. Kelley, Frank G. Hagh, W. A. Kellum, E. J. Minahan, Bert Farrell, Henry C. Peitz, Charles E. Street, Miller J. Huggins, Fred C. Odwell, Al. H. Birdwell, Jr., Dolan, George Y. Stone, Charles W. Harper, Thomas W. Walker, Charles W. Chech, Arthur Hoelskoetter, James Feeney, C. D. Steinfeldt, J. B. Seymour, James D. Sebring, and T. W. Corcoran.

Pittsburg released to Philadelphia, William Bransfield, Otto Kreuger, and Harry E. McCormick; Pittsburg released to Cincinnati, E. J. Phelps; Boston to Philadelphia, C. R. Pittenger. Philadelphia to Pittsburg, G. E. Howard, and Philadelphia to Boston, H. S. Wolverton and Charles C. Fraser.

Speakers for Automobile Dinner.

Many acceptances have already been received at the Automobile Club of America for the annual dinner of the club, which will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, the closing night of the big Automobile Show in Madison Square Garden. The committee has already secured a number of prominent speakers, and in this respect as well as in many other features, the banquet is expected to surpass the success of the dinner a year ago. Among the speakers thus far secured are Senator John H. Mitchell of Portland, Oregon, who is Chairman of the Committee on Coast Defenses of the United States; Charles F. Warwick, Philadelphia; P. F. Murphy, ex-President Winthrop E. Scarritt, Samuel Walker Taylor, William Phelps Eno, and William H. Page, Jr. President Dave H. Morris of the Automobile Club of America will preside. The dinner will be held in the grand ballroom of the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria.

LURALIGHTER TOOK HANDICAP.

Weight Too Much for the Favorite in Crescent City Event.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Spencerian's inability to shoulder top weight in the heavy going tells the story of the running of the Crescent City Handicap to-day. The game mare with a record of twenty-four wins this season was always favorite in the betting with Luralighter, to whom she was conceding 18 pounds, second choice. Garnish, at 7 to 2, carried most of the money. He led to the stretch, and then tiring, failed to stall off Luralighter's challenge, and finished second. The race was worth $1,110 to the winner.

Belle of Portland was the only other beaten favorite. Jack Moran fell at the half mile in the stake race, broke his leg, and was destroyed. Weather clear; track muddy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Telescope, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 11 to 20; Van Ness, 107, (Fisher,) 10 to 5, second; Mayor Johnson, 107, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Hakim and Caterpillar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Matador, 107 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 5; Queen Rose, 104, (Romanelli,) 20 to 1, second; Kilties, 103, (A. Brennan,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:33½. Liddon, They Eye, Kenton, and Fair Reveller also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Trossachs, 107 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 16 to 1, won; Totness, 107, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2, second; Belle of Portland, 107, (Lee,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:05. Viona, Misanthrope, Alice Commoner, Tootsey Mac, La Grecque, Maud Moser, and Caryota also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Crescent City Handicap; mile and a quarter. Luralighter, 98 pounds, (Stille,) 3 to 1, won; Garnish, 104½, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2, second; Aladdin, 109, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:16. Spencerian, Hymettus, and Mainspring also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, handicap. Viperine, 107 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 1 to 2, won; Savoir Faire, 109, (Romanelli,) 8 to 1, second; Green Gown, 102, (L. Wedderstrand,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Flia, Nevada, Race Street, Balance All, and San Felicita also ran; Jack Moran fell at the half mile.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Aurumaster, 95 pounds, (Schilling,) 5 to 2, won; Autolight, 112, (H. Phillips,) 18 to 5, second; Little Boy, 99, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:03. Lord Tennyson, Minotaur, Lee King, Treacy, Always Faithful, Southampton, and Captain Caston also ran.

Testimonial for John T. Brush.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17.—It was announced to-day that John T. Brush, President of the New York Club of the National Baseball League, will receive an embossed testimonial from the National Association of Minor Leagues for his efforts toward having the draft prices of minor league players increased.

ICE YACHTS READY TO RACE.

Shrewsbury Boats Will Open Series of Contests This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Everything is in readiness for the beginning of the ice-yachting season on the North Shrewsbury River. The Ice Yacht Club has been busy for a week getting the boats ready for the coming contests, and the indications are that the coming season will be the liveliest in the history of the sport here. Some of the large third-class yachts of the fleet have been put on the ice. To-day Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, which has won more races than any other ice yacht in the world, was launched. The boat has been slightly altered by her owner, who hopes thereby to increase the boat's speed. It is not likely that Mr. Irwin's other yacht, the Georgie II., will be put on the ice this Winter. The boat was new last year, and did not prove a success.

A few new yachts will make their initial appearance this Winter. One of these has been built by Edward Willis and Charles Burd. This is a third-class flier, and it is believed that she will be a worthy rival of the other third-class yachts in the club fleet. Another new boat has been built for Raymond Hoagland by Robert D. Chandler, who brought out James B. Weaver's famous yacht Scud. Henry Grant has improved his ice yacht Tyro by fitting her with a new lateen sail, new spars, and a new runner plank. The Tyro held the record of the river last Winter, sailing the ten-mile course in a trifle over fifteen minutes, excellent time for a boat of her size. Most of the old boats belonging to the club members have been overhauled, with a view to increasing their speed.

The first race of the season will be the Commodore's race for prizes donated by Commodore Samuel W. Morford. It will be open to all classes, and it is probable that it will take place not later than Tuesday. Another race will be for the challenge third-class pennant of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers. This prize was won last Winter by the Georgie after a spirited series of races on the South Shrewsbury River. The fastest boats of the South River were pitted against the little Red Bank flier, but Capt. Irwin beat them handily.

An important event to be decided here will be a competitive race to determine which two yachts of the Red Bank Club shall be sent to the South Shrewsbury River this Winter to race against the South River Club for the challenge third-class pennant of America. The pennant was won last Winter by William R. Joline's Hazel L., a South Shrewsbury yacht. The boat had to defeat such fast boats as Newton Doremus's Atalanta, George J. Gillig's Wizard, William White's Mistrel, the Tyro, and others of that class belonging to the Red Bank Club.

Besides these races there will be contests for the club cup.

"Poly" Forfeits Basket Ball Game.

The basket ball game scheduled to be played between the teams from Pratt Institute and Polytechnic Institute, both of Brooklyn, last evening was forfeited by the "Poly" team after fifteen minutes of play in the first half. The referee, Mr. Lockmuller, disqualified one of the "Poly" players, but refused to give his reason for doing so. As there was no substitute on hand to take the place of the disqualified man, the game was given to Pratt by a score of 2 to 0. The actual score at the time the game was stopped was 15 to 11 in favor of the Pratt team. The line-up follows:

Pratt, 2.	Position.	"Poly," 0.
Morton	Right forward	Weidman
Goodwin	Left forward	Russell
Tuthill	Centre	Gluck
McAllister	Right guard	Lathrop
Diss	Left guard	Bundy

Referee—Mr. Lockmuller. Umpire—Mr. Mason.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

WISSNER =PIANOS= —AT— REDUCED PRICES

It is not often that those whose tastes are exalted to the extent that they can appreciate and enjoy only the finest quality, and yet whose financial capabilities are such as to preclude a free indulgence of those tastes, are treated to such an opportunity as the one offered this week at the Wissner Warerooms.

We do not say that ALL the prices could be DOUBLED without exceeding fair values, but we DO say that SOME of them could be.

THE WISSNER PIANOS that we offer have had so very little use that it really would be difficult to tell them from absolutely new.

The following came to our warerooms during the past two weeks as part payment on Wissner Pianos:

Steinway Upright.—Finest Style—has had only limited amount of use. 275

J. & C. Fischer Upright.—Magnificent Piano. 180

Hardman Upright.—750 Style—Absolutely indistinguishable from new. 200

Chickering Upright.—Perfect order—splendid value. 165

Phelps Upright.—Good tone—well preserved. 140

Behning Upright.—Bargain at $200. 135

FROM $6 TO $8 MONTHLY.

We have many other used Pianos of equal value which we wish to dispose of before January 1st.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. OPEN EVENINGS.

WISSNER WAREROOMS:

BROOKLYN, 538-540 FULTON ST.

NEW YORK, 25 E. 14th st. JERSEY CITY, 138 Newark, av. NEWARK, 603 Broad st. BRIDGEPORT, 1019 Main st.

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

While the Subway work is under way on Flatbush Avenue, our Livingston Street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient.

We are showing a complete Line of Very Beautiful Christmas Cards and 1905 Calendars and Diaries. Peerless Paper Patterns for January are ready.

Commencing to-morrow, Monday, and continuing until next Saturday evening this store will remain open until 7 P. M.

THE PRICE OF EVERY DOLL IS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

The price tickets have not been changed—to learn the price of any Doll to-morrow simply deduct 25 per cent. from the figures on the price tag. This radical reduction is made for the sole purpose of clearing the stock promptly—it affects every Doll in stock, dressed or undressed, and it means an opportunity to secure the daintiest, prettiest and best of Dolls for at least one-fourth less than the prices that prevail elsewhere.

MEN'S SILK MUFFLERS.

Every man ought to have one. There are very many who haven't, because they look on a Silk Muffler as somewhat of a luxury—do not care to buy one—therefore, coming as a gift at Yuletide, one of these Mufflers would be sure of a cordial reception.

Black and white silk Mufflers, with self color designs, and in tasteful fancy effects in colors, at ..... Up to $2.25 from $1.00

Other Suggestions for Men's Gifts.

Smoking Jackets.
From $4.50 to $22.00. Jackets made of double face cloth, velvet and silk. All are perfectly tailored and fit accurately.

Men's Neckwear.
An assortment of Scarfs ranging up to $2.50 comprises some of the handsomest styles ever shown. We call especial attention to the superb effects at 50c

An especially advantageous proposition; Tecks and Four-in-Hands, light and dark effects, the regular 50c. goods, at 25c

Men's Suspenders.
In plain and fancy webbing, elastic and non-elastic, each pair in a fancy box, at the special price of 50c

Another lot of the superior 75c. Suspenders will be offered to-morrow, also in single pair boxes, at. 59c

Men's Bath Robes.
Blanket Robes, the best sort, a big variety of imported styles, in various colors; meant to sell for $7.00; our price $5.00

Men's Cape Walking Gloves.
A superb quality, cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $1.50; perfect in fit and finish; three shades of tan; our price $1.25

Men's Half Hose.
Imported lisle thread and cotton, stripe, embroidered and silk clocked effects; generally they sell for 50c. to 65c. per pair; the special price for to-morrow is 35c
THREE PAIRS FOR $1.00.

Men's 25c. fast black cotton Half Hose, double soles, high spliced heels, for 15c

TOYS OF EVERY SORT

Throng our basement. An extraordinary variety, and all more moderately priced than ever before. Instances—

Sets of Lead Soldiers	45c to $14.65	Menageries	95c to $4.80
Rubber Whistling Toys	10c to $1.20	Sheepfolds	50c to $4.25
Magic Lanterns	95c to $7.65	Steam Engines	55c to $3.90
Mechanical Trains on Tracks	$1.25 to $14.65	Power Houses	95c to $10.00
Mechanical Torpedo Boats and Launches	45c	Engine Attachments	15c to $1.35
Mechanical zigzag Automobiles	$1.65	Kitchen Sets	25c to $1.45
Mechanical Clown Acrobats	40c	Paint Boxes	25c to $2.70
Mechanical Cat with whirling umbrella	40c	Building Blocks, natural wood, in wooden box, up from	35c
Mechanical Clown and Mule	40c	Picture Cubes, with 5 sheets of illustrations, up from	23c
Cinematographs, single and double track horse racing machines in greatest variety.		Scroll Puzzles, with bright colored picture book, up from	50c
Mechanical Flying Machine and Aeronaut	35c	Loop the Loop, with car and rider, at	10c
Mechanical Locomotive, with warning bell	40c	Surprise Boxes, assorted sizes and figures, up from	15c
Mechanical Musical Piano Players	90c	Revolving Chimes and Bell Toys, nickel plated, up from	20c
Mechanical Walking Horse, Cab and Driver	25c	Clapping Toys, fancy dressed, assorted figures, up from	20c
Toy Dinner and Tea Sets, real skin Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Cows, woolly Sheep and Dogs; all have voices.		Humming Tops, all styles, up from	25c
Nests of Blocks with highly illuminated pictures of Animals, Children and the Alphabet, up from	10c	Magnetic Toys, with magnet, glass top box, up from	25c
		Noah's Arks, with full assortment of animals, up from	15c
		China Tea Sets, neatly decorated, up from	25c

CHRISTMAS UMBRELLAS.

You may be sure of this—nowhere will you find a better selection of men's and women's 26 and 28-inch fine really worthy Umbrellas; nowhere are prices so low.

Union taffeta Umbrellas, a great variety of excellent foreign handles $1.25

Superior grade Union taffeta Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch, for men and women handsome handles in horn, ivory, pearl and silver, Dresden, crystal, etc. $1.67

Union taffeta Umbrellas of excellent quality, 26 and 28 inch sizes, for men and women, extensive variety of the handsomest foreign and American handles, in silver and rolled gold, pearl posts, silver mounts, buckhorn, etc., an extraordinary range $1.98

26 inch all silk Umbrellas, with fancy or finest natural wood handles, in blue, green, brown and garnet; regular $3.00 goods, for $2.25

26 and 28 inch tape edge Union taffeta Umbrellas, finest silver trimmed natural handles; regular $4.50 goods, at $3.25

The Journeay & Burnham special Umbrella, made especially for us. The name is woven in and is a guarantee of quality. Mounted on the finest frame, superior natural wood handles, men's and women's sizes, 26 inch $5.00; 28 inch $5.50

A Folding Umbrella makes a very desirable gift to give the traveler. It may be carried in a dress suit case. Fine grade Union taffeta, men's or women's sizes, $3.75 and .. $2.25

In all silk $5.00

MEN'S CANES, made of the finest partridge wood, with sterling silver trimmings, $2.25, $1.98 and $1.49

Our Entire Stock of
Marble Busts and Pedestals,
Bronze Figures and Electroliers,
Art Metal and Decorated Porcelain Lamps,
Luster and Cathedral Glass Lamp Shades,
Enameled and Gold Glass,
Pottery Jardinieres and Pedestals,
Artistic Pottery and Bric-a-Brac,

Including Royal Bonn, Teplitz Vases, Busts, Trays, Figures, Groups, Card Receivers, Dresden Candelabra, Vienna Plaques, Steins, etc., are all

REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

The original price tags remain on the various pieces. The emphatic reduction of 25 per cent. is made when you make the purchase.

Exquisite Christmas Gifts may be selected from this collection of beautiful Art Goods, and the cost will be most moderate.

Another Lot of 30c. to 79c. Ribbons at 19c.

The third of the series of most wonderful Ribbon offerings. This great lot comprises Ribbons of French make principally, and are exceedingly fine in quality. They are 3 to 6 inches wide and embrace a remarkable variety

Ruffled Swiss & Bobbinet Curtains

An exceptional value in each.

RUFFLED SWISS CURTAINS, excellent quality, in a variety of dots and figures

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with Renaissance lace edge and h[illegible]

Superior Holiday Furniture.

We have no hesitancy in asserting that we have, without exception, the finest assortment of superior Holiday Furniture that was ever displayed within the limits of Brooklyn Borough. The greatest care is exercised in selecting our cabinet work from the best makers in Grand Rapids. We closely examine every detail of lumber, design, construction and finish and we secure many exclusive examples that cannot be seen in the warerooms of other furniture handlers in this vicinity. We show a varied and tasteful collection of medium and high grade

Bookcases, Odd Bureaus, Toilet Tables, Brass Beds, Leather Furniture, Music Cabinets, Roman Chairs, Sewing Tables, Library Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Glasses, Parlor Tables, Gilded Pieces, Crystal Closets, Fancy Rockers, Cellarettes.

We have a very large stock of Ladies' Desks which we want to reduce before Christmas, and to accomplish this we are offering all our Desks at marked down prices.

Oak and Mahogany finish Desks at $8.50, $12.50 and $15.00; were $11.50, $17.50 and $20.00.

Genuine Mahogany Desks at $20.00, $50.00 and $75.00; were $28.50, $68.50 and $100.00.

Curly Birch Desks at $14.00, $18.00 and $23.50; were $18.50, $25.00 and $32.50.

Birdseye Maple Desks at $15.00, $30.00 and $40.00; were $20.00, $38.50 and $53.50.

Our prices are moderate in every instance, and we offer special features throughout our assortment of Furniture, Rugs and Carpets that are proving strong attractions.

B. G. LATIMER & SONS CO.

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DEC 18 1904

FENCERS PREPARING FOR BUSY SEASON

Competitions Begin Next Month and Will Last Through April.

CHAMPIONS NOW PRACTICING

New York Athletic Club Holds Honors of Amateur League—West Point Is Intercollegiate Champion.

With the advent of Winter the fencers have begun practice for their season of competition, which will begin early next month and will last until the end of April. Busy scenes are to be witnessed on "club night" at any of the local fencing organizations, when the veterans gather to measure their skill and to get into condition for the many inter-club contests which are such a feature of the sport. In addition the instructors are kept busy with an unusually large number of beginners, showing the increasing popularity of the sport.

At the New York Athletic Club three of last season's champions are now at work. They are Charles G. Bothner, champion with foils and dueling swords; A. G. Anderson, sabre champion, and A. Micheloni, last year's junior champion at foils, whose victories enabled the New York Athletic Club to make a clean sweep of all the championships last year. Other juniors in practice include F. J. Byrne and W. H. Johnson.

The New York Turn Verein, whose fencing department is the oldest in the city, having been established more than fifty-seven years, has a large number of veterans in practice, including John Allaire, former sabre champion; Anton Reith, Jr., George Reimbeer, John Richter, J. B. Haemerlein, Paul Benzenberg, Eric Boetzer, Otto Renne, Ludwig Frost, H. Beris, E. W. Huelsch, and E. Richter. Fencing nights at the New York Turn Verein are Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Brooklyn Fencing Club, a new-comer in the Amateur Fencers' League this season, fences on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the Pouch Gallery, on Clinton Avenue. Among the active members who will represent the club in competitions this season are Dr. Buys, P. W. Jones, W. O. Wandell, G. W. Postgate, and W. P. Tiedeman. The veterans of the Fencers' Club who are now in training are Charles Tatham, Fitzhugh Townsend, and A. V. Z. Post.

The growth of fencing in the colleges has been very encouraging during the past few years, and there are now clubs at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, as well as at West Point and Annapolis, where fencing is part of the required curriculum. The West Point fencers are the present holders of the intercollegiate championship.

The schedule of the Amateur Fencers' League for the coming season is as follows:

Jan. 7, 8 P. M.—Fencers' Club. Club team of three, each man to fence with different weapon, foils, sabres, and duelling swords. Fencers' Club cup. Invitation. Particulars from Charles Tatham, 82 Beekman Street.

Jan. 21—Boston Athletic Association. Open competition in foils. B. A. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals. Particulars from J. P. Parke, 22 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 24—New York Athletic Club junior foils championship for amateur league medals. Entry with Charles E. Goodhue, N. Y. A. C.

Jan. 28—Brooklyn Fencer's Club, 345 Clinton Avenue. Foils invitation. Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Jan. 29—Washington Fencers' Club. Team competition with foils. Invitation. Particulars from C. Fitzhugh Talman, Weather Bureau.

Feb. 11—Philadelphia Fencers' Club. Hawkins cup, team competition with foils, three men. Invitation. Particulars from R. E. Sadler, 1,418 Master Street.

Feb. 18—Fencers' Club. Team competition with foils, invitation. Particulars from Charles Tatham, 82 Beekman Street.

Feb. 25—New York Athletic Club foil competition, open to juniors in the Amateur Fencers' League. Prize pair of foils offered by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond.

March 4—The Fencing Club, Chicago, Ill. Division championship for Amateur Fencers' League medals.

March 11—Fencers' Club, junior team competition with foils, invitation; for the J. Sanford Saltus medals. Particulars from Charles Tatham, 82 Beekman Street.

March 18—Philadelphia Fencing Club. Open foils contest; entrance to be made with R. E. Sadler, 1418 Master Street, before March 11.

March (the latter part)—Intercollegiate team championship at the New York Athletic Club.

March 25—Brooklyn Fencers' Club. Long Island division championship for amateur league medals.

April 1, 8 P. M.—Fencers' Club. Sabre team championship. Invitation. Particulars from Charles Tatham, 82 Beekman Street.

April 8—Philadelphia Fencing Club. Eastern Pennsylvania division championship for amateur league medals. R. E. Sadler, 1418 Master Street.

April 7 and 8—Qualifying preliminaries for National championships. New England division at Boston; Eastern Pennsylvania division at Philadelphia; District of Columbia at Washington; Long Island division at Brooklyn Fencers' Club; New York division at Fencers' Club; Illinois division at Chicago.

April 15—Brooklyn Fencers' Club. Foils contest of three men for Manrique cup.

April 15—Boston Athletic Association. New England championships, foils, duelling swords, and sabres. Prizes to be amateur league medals.

April 22—Washington Fencers' Club. District of Columbia championships for amateur league medals.

April 28 and 29—National championships; final bouts in conjunction with the Amateur Athletic Union committee. Charles Tatham, Charles Bothner, James P. Parker, and C. Fitzhugh Talman.

ALGERIAN WRESTLER BIT.

Tom Jenkins Won the Match and His Opponent Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The wrestling match between Tom Jenkins and Buzayell, the Algerian, ended in a sensational manner. Jenkins obtained the decision on a foul.

The wrestling was Graeco-Roman and Jenkins was the aggressor throughout. After a struggle of two hours, when the men were at the edge of the mat, Jenkins secured a hammer-lock hold, and as he was bringing the Algerian over both rolled off the platform and fell to the floor in the midst of the spectators. There was great confusion for a few seconds and when the men regained their feet there was a large piece of cuticle missing from Jenkins's abdomen. There also were teeth prints in his arms where he had been bitten by Buzayell.

Referee Roche awarded the match to Jenkins and the police placed Buzayell under arrest. A charge of mayhem was preferred against Buzayell and he was taken to jail. Jenkins was taken to the emergency hospital for treatment. His injuries are not serious.

PRINCETON BEAT CADETS.

In Fast Basket Ball Game by the Score of 14 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 17.—In a hotly contested game of basket ball in the Academy gymnasium to-day the Princeton team defeated the Cadets by a score of 14 to 5. The visitors did their best playing in the second period, and scored ten points and only allowed the soldiers a single point. Jones scoring a basket from a free trial. Princeton's team work was superior to West Point, and they shot goals with great accuracy. It was not until near the end of the first half that either side scored, Heetrick getting the first score for the Army. Receiving the ball on a long pass from Merchant, he shot a pretty goal. Ely for Princeton soon afterward scored their first point, which was the only basket they made, the balance of their scoring during this half coming from free trials from field. At the end of the first half the score stood Princeton, 3; Army, 4. Line-up:

Princeton, 14.	Position.	West Point, 5.
Clark	Centre	Thompkins
Ely	Left forward	Merchant
Kesler	Right forward	Elting
Vanderbilt	Left guard	Jones
Trome	Right guard	Hetrick

Do You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate?

Many investment and speculative propositions are advertised in to-day's "Real Estate" columns. See Page 20, Part 2.—Adv.

WEST POINT FENCERS WHO HOLD THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

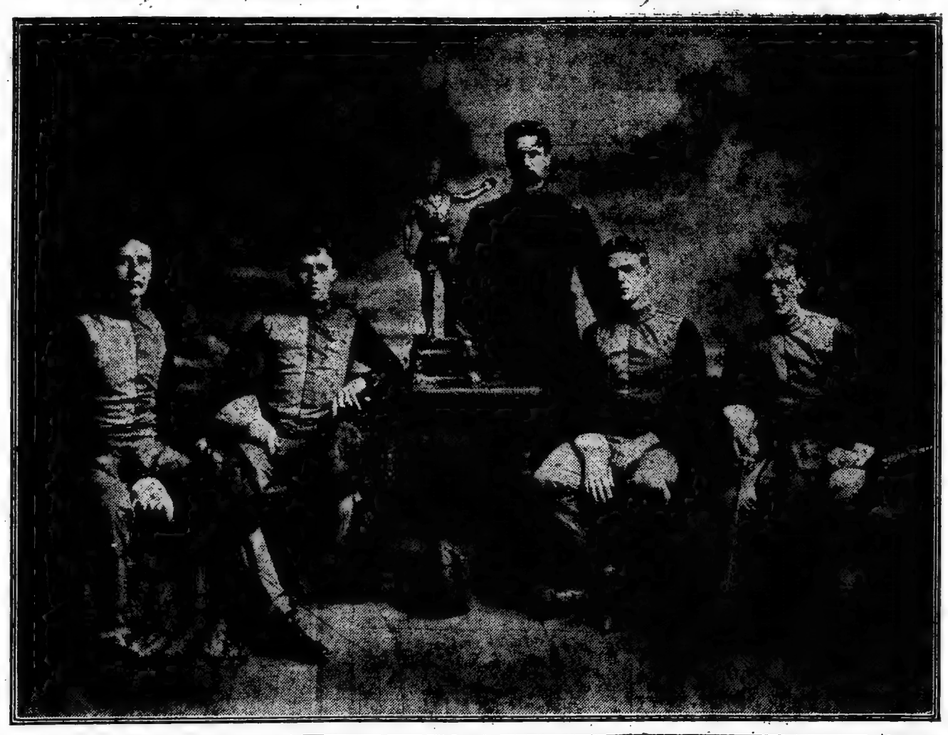

COLUMBIA'S STRONG FIVE.

Holiday Basket Ball Games Arranged by the Team.

A series of five games have been arranged for Columbia's basket ball team during the Christmas holidays. On Dec. 23 the team goes to Schenectady to meet the Thirty-sixth Separate Company. On Dec. 28 the Newport Young Men's Christian Association at Newport, R. I., will be the first team in the New England trip. The following night the 'Varsity team meets the Young Men's Christian Association at Fall River, Mass., and on Dec. 30 the collegians tackle the Fitchburg Young Men's Christian Association team at Fitchburg. The trip comes to an end with a game on New Year's Eve with the strong Washington Continentals of Schenectady, the only team last year which beat Columbia in her entire schedule of twenty games.

While it was expected that the team this year would be nowhere near as good as the Columbia five which won the intercollegiate championship last season with ten victories and no defeats, the showing thus far by the team points to a strong combination. The college team has played three games, defeating Pratt Institute by a score of 32 to 19 in its first contest. Company F of South Norwalk was beaten by a score of 21 to 9, considerably better than the score by which the Columbia team won last year. The best game of the season was that played with the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, which Columbia won by a score of 23 to 22. This was the first time that the Young Men's Christian Association team had ever been beaten on its home floor. The Brooklynites were men of long experience in the game and were much taller and heavier than the Columbia players. These things, coupled with the fact that they were playing on their home floor, gave the Young Men's Christian Association players a big advantage. Columbia's showing is therefore so much the better.

The team has been practically selected. Capt. Von Sholly, P. G. and M. L. Hurley, '06, Science, will be forwards; Herbert G. Cannon, '06, Science, centre, and H. H. Fisher, '05, Science, and G. G. Moore, '06, Science, guards. C. W. Cuthel, '05, College, and C. D. Trubenbach, '05, Science, will be substitutes. Moore has a scholarship condition to remove before he is eligible. He will hear from his examinations in a short time.

STATE FORCES READJUSTMENT.

Louisiana Makes New Orleans Railways Squeeze Out $20,000,000 of Water.

Plans for the final reorganization of the New Orleans Railways Company have been made public. They will be carried out under the supervision of President Bannard of the New York Security and Trust Company. The reorganization was made necessary by the litigation of the State of Louisiana, which was settled on condition that the capital of the company, now amounting to $80,000,000, should be reduced by $20,000,000. The estimated earnings for 1904 will not be more than enough to pay fixed charges, leaving the floating debt of $2,600,000 unprovided for.

A new company is to be organized, capitalized at $30,000,000 30-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds, $10,000,000 5 per cent. preferred stock, and $20,000,000 common stock. Present bondholders are to receive 75 per cent. in new bonds and 25 per cent. in new preferred. Present preferred holders are to be assessed $20 a share, receiving twenty shares of new preferred and 100 of common. Present common holders will be required to pay $10 a share, getting 10 per cent. of new preferred and 35 per cent. of new common. Depositing bondholders will receive an advance of their Jan. 1 interest money.

It is estimated that the new preferred stock can begin dividends Jan. 1, 1906. The depositary in New York will be the New York Security and Trust Company, in New Orleans the Hibernia Trust Company, and in Louisville the Fidelity Trust Company.

CORNELL MUSICIANS' TRIP.

After Concert Here Dec. 26, Clubs Go on 3,000-Mile Tour.

Under the management of George C. Boldt, Jr., who is a senior at Cornell and manager of the Cornell Musical Clubs, those organizations will this season make a more extended concert tour than ever has been attempted before. The opening concert of the season will be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Dec. 26. After the concert there will be an informal dance.

From New York Manager Boldt will take the clubs to Philadelphia, where they will appear on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the Bellevue-Stratford. The next evening the clubs will go to Washington, where they are to sing at the new Willard Hotel, and from there they will start on their 3,000-mile tour along the coast as far as Savannah. The itinerary of the clubs after leaving Washington is as follows: Richmond, Va., Dec. 29; Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 30; Asheville, N. C., Dec. 31; Augusta, Ga., Jan. 2; Savannah, Ga., Jan. 3; Charleston, S. C., Jan. 4; Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 5.

Crocker Stake for Letola.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Crocker Selling Stake was the feature of a good card at Oakland to-day. Letola and Gold Heels, one of the Jennings stable, were the favorites. Anania set the pace, but three furlongs from home Letola assumed the lead, winning by a nose from Military Man. The race had a value of $3,190, the winner's share being $2,590. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and fifty yards—Won by Scotsman, 109, (Greenfield,) 8 to 5; Mocorita, 106, (McBride,) 7 to 2, second; Fille D'Or, 104, (Sullivan,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:45½. Oscar Tole, Canonicus, Chickadee, Homage, and Trapsetter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs—Won by Mansard, 109, (Belgeron,) 4 to 1; Misty's Pride, 109, (Jones,) 7 to 2, second; Tocolaw, 107, (Davis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:06½. Introductor, Red Tip, Royal White, Charmel, The Cure, Instructor, Pelham, and Smithy Kane also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Won by Flying Torpedo, 96 pounds, (Barrett,) 12 to 1; G. W. Trahern, 99, (Travers,) 3 to 1, second; Little Wally, 92, (Greenfield,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:00¾. Sunny Shore, Grafter, and Colonel Anderson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Crocker Selling Stakes; one mile. Won by Letola, 93 pounds, (Sullivan,) 6 to 5; Military Man, 105, (Belgeron,) 6 to 1, second; Ananias, 104, (Greenfield,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Romaine, Elliott, Gold Money, Byronerdale, San Nicholas, and Modicum also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Won by Honiton, 116 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 5; Squire Johnson, 93, (Taylor,) 20 to 1, second; Iridius, 109, (Davis,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:13¾. The Lady Rohesia, Albula, Last Knight, Judge Ishtar, and Sea Voyage also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Head Dance, 108 pounds, (Kuns,) 10 to 1; Sea Air, 108, (Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Ava, 106, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Del Carina, Cardinal Sarto, Callaghan, Edna Sullivan, and Hoosier also ran.

HIGH SCHOOL LADS WIN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Point Trophy Captured by High School of Commerce.

TWO NEW RECORDS MADE

Second Indoor Meet in Twenty-third Regiment Armory Produces Exciting Contests—C. C. N. Y. Special Events.

Students from a dozen High Schools and a number of athletes from the College of the City of New York for the special events competed last night at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, in the second annual championship indoor meet for High Schools, held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League.

For the High Schools lads there were ten events, each of which carried with it championship honors for the coming year, while a special trophy was awarded to the school that won the greatest number of points. This much-coveted prize was won by the High School of Commerce, with a total of 30 points, while Erasmus Hall came second, with 19 points. The High School of Commerce got four firsts and two seconds, while the Erasmus athletes scored two firsts and two seconds.

The events were run off promptly, the floor was kept clear of school boy enthusiasts, no easy matter in itself, for the big armory was crowded with partisans of all the competing schools, and there was scarcely a moment that they did not make known the merits of their respective schools by loud cheers.

Two new high school records were established. In the quarter-mile run R. A. Geis of the High School of Commerce ran the race in the exceedingly fast time for a young athlete of 0:56 2-5, being over 2 seconds better than was done in either of the two heats. Owing to a technicality brought forward at the start of the first heat, Geis was not allowed to run; but the committee, after considering the question, refused to disqualify him, and he was admitted to the final heat.

E. J. O'Connor of Erasmus Hall won the half-mile run, making a new record of 2:12 1-5. He defeated his nearest competitor, W. Hamilton of the High School of Commerce, by several feet.

K. McAlpen of the High School of Commerce won the 220-yard dash in handsome style, his time being 0:26 3-5, although in the first heat which he won he made the distance in 0:26 flat. He had plenty of reserve strength at the finish of the final, winning by fully six feet.

He also got third in the hundred-yard dash, and was a member of the High School of Commerce team that furnished the closing bit of excitement in the relay race with Erasmus Hall. Four schools entered teams, but the fight was entirely between these two. The Erasmus Hall runners secured a slight lead early in the race, which was a mile in length, and despite the best efforts of their rivals maintained it to the end, winning by a few yards.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Physical Director of the Public Schools, was present as director of the games, and was highly pleased at the excellent showing made in the second indoor meet. Several officers of the Public Schools Athletic League were among the spectators, while the fathers, mothers, and sisters of the boys were present in large numbers. The summary:

440-Yard Run.—First heat—Won by W. O. Shaughnessy, Erasmus; J. E. Fackner, Boys' High, second; H. Starr, Boys' High, third. Time—0:58 4-5. Second heat won by F. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton; C. S. Bryce, Boys' High, second; G. Hutchinson, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:58. Final heat won by R. A. Geis, High School of Commerce; F. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, second; H. Starr, Boys' High, third; J. E. Fackner, Boys' High, fourth. Time—0:56 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. S. Boden, High School of Commerce; S. Whitaker, De Witt Clinton, second; E. Meleney, Erasmus, third. M. Stolz, De Witt Clinton, fourth. Time—5:07 4-5.

100-Yard Hurdles.—First heat.—Won by R. McNulty, Erasmus; W. Blackford, Morris High, second. Time—0:15 2-5. Second heat won by E. O'Leary, Boys' High; E. Hoffman, High School of Commerce, second. Time—0:15 4-5. Final heat won by E O'Leary; R. McNulty, second; E. Hoffman, third; W. Blackford, fourth. Time—0:14 4-5.

Midget Relay Race, Four Laps.—Won by Morris High School team, E. Wilson, H. Trainor, J. Neustadt, E. Janinski; De Witt Clinton second, team E. J. Staley, J. Stoughton, R. H. Blum, S. Salisbury; High School of Commerce third; Boys' High School fourth. Time—1:83 2-5.

100-Yard Run—First Heat—Won by N. Pfletschinger, High School of Commerce; B. Moffat, Erasmus Hall, second. Time—0:11 1-5. Second Heat—Won by J. M. Saulpaugh, Boys' High; H. Hutchings, Erasmus Hall, second. Time—0:11 1-5. Third Heat—Won by G. Gale, Erasmus Hall; W. A. Henshaw, Boys' High, second. Time—0:11 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. C. Jessup, Boys' High; L. Levine, C. C. N. Y., sub-freshman, second. Time—0:10 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by K. McAlpin, High School of Commerce; L. R. Murphy, Boys' High, second. Time—0:11½.

Final Heat—Won by E. C. Jessup, Boys' High; E. J. O'Connor, Erasmus, second; K. McAlpin, High School of Commerce, third; G. Gale, Erasmus, fourth. Time—0:10 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, C. C. N. Y.—Won by F. A. Mullen, W. C. Fielding second, F. Arnold third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Half-mile run.—Won by E. J. O'Connor, Erasmus Hall; W. Hamilton, High School of Commerce; H. S. Boden, Commerce, third; J. MacDonagh, fourth. Time—2:12 1-5.

Half-mile Freshman Relay.—Won by C. C. N. Y. Sub-Freshman team: E. Gluckman, A. Held, W. Kopft, M. Yagendorf; High School of Commerce team: Sudin, Bussel, Jansen, Deman, second; De Witt Clinton, third; Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—1:47 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by L. R. Murphy, Boys' High; K. McAlpin, High School of Commerce, second. Time—0:26. Second Heat—Won by C. S. Bryce, Boys' High; H. J. Robertson, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—0:26 4-5. Third Heat—Won by J. Connolly, High School of Commerce; A. S. Driscoll, Curtis, second. Time—0:26 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. Abbe, Jr., Manual Training; third; J. MacKrell, Boys' High, fourth. Time—0:26 3-5. Final Heat—Won by K. McAlpin, High School of Commerce; C. S. Bryce, Boys' High, second; W. Abbe, Jr., Manual Training, third; J. MacKrell, Boys' High, fourth. Time—0:26 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, C. C. N. Y.—Won by William Hornidge, F. J. Ennis second, M. Finkelstein third, F. Statsky fourth. Time—2:07.

One-Mile Run, C. C. N. Y.—Won by M. Frank; H. Larkin second, H. Lindquist third. Time—5:04.

One Mile, Class Relay, C. C. N. Y.—Won by Class of 1906 team: H. Finkelstein, Louis K. Champe, W. Sullivan; Class of 1907 team: Frank Engel, Gilbert, and Dixon, second; Class of 1906 third. Time—3:54.

One-Mile Relay, High School.—Won by Erasmus Hall team—E. J. O'Connor, R. McNulty, H. Hutchings, E. Meleny; High School of Commerce team—J. Connolly, N. Pfletschinger, J. Harder, K. McAlpen, second; Morris High School third. Time—3:48.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by E. Strickman, C. C. N. Y., sub. freshman. 38 feet 8½ inches; A. Danziger, De Witt Clinton, second, 37 feet 8½ inches; J. M. Saulpaugh, Boys' High, third, 36 feet 10 inches; N. Goodwin, Morris High, fourth, 36 feet 6½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by H. Hoffman, High School of Commerce, 5 feet 2¼ inches; S. S. Osborn, Curtis School, second, 5 feet 1½ inches; J. Price, Morris High, third, 4 feet 11½ inches; G. Willard, Manual Training, fourth, 4 feet 10½ inches.

"TIGERS" LOSE HOCKEY MATCH.

Hockey Club Team Outplays Princeton by Fast Skating.

Played to a standstill by the speedy skating of the Hockey Club of New York, the seven of Princeton University last night made a sorry spectacle on the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink. When the match was finished the representatives of Old Nassau were drooping and the score showed 12 goals to 2 against them. As the collegians had recently played a tie match with the champion Wanderers, there was a large crowd of spectators on hand, who expected them to display some spirited work against the Hockey Club team. In this they were sorely disappointed, but they witnessed an exciting contest, nevertheless.

Russell and Howard, both as forwards for the hockey club, accomplished all of the spectacular work of the evening. Ten of the goals were shot by Russell, who is a Canadian and is making his début as a hockey player in this city. He caused Chislett, the goalkeeper for Princeton, to appear as a novice, for Russell had a way of having the puck served up to him and then sending it into the netting in the twinkling of an eye, and the Princeton man hardly realised that it was in before it was all over.

During the first half Russell scored 6 goals and Howard 1 for the Hockey Club, while Winter, unaided, scored the goal for Princeton. Play as desperately as they might, the collegians were almost continually on the defensive as the rubber disk hovered about their goal. Winter and Leake fought valiantly and several times raced the puck up to the Hockey Club goal. Faulty play and poor stick work on the part of their own line caused some of the best of these attempts at goal to go astray. The goal made by Winter was spectacular. He took the puck away from Phillips, and when twenty feet away from the netting lifted the rubber prettily, sending it squarely into the goal, the puck flying between the legs of De Casanova and Ellison.

Slashing stick work, speed, and an abundance of off-side play characterized the second half, and aroused the crowd to a high pitch of excitement. The scrimmages came close to being in the nature of fouls, but as both teams were flagrantly guilty Referee Hornfeck contented himself with cautioning the players and overlooked several breaches. In one of the scrimmages the puck landed at the edge of the Princeton goal, and Chislett and Point Rafferty lay down on the ice, and, dropping their sticks, pushed the puck away with their hands despite raps over the knuckles from the opposing players' sticks. Referee Hornfeck blew his whistle at this, and had the puck brought out a few feet to one side of the goal for a face-off. A second scrimmage resulted in Russell sending the rubber disk into the netting before it had been on for five seconds. Leake scored the second goal for Princeton in this half, a splendid shoot from one side of the rink, on a pass from Winter. Princeton's greatest fault throughout the match was lack of concerted team work and an inability to cover the fast-skating players of the Hockey Club. The line-up:

Hockey Club.	Position.	Princeton.
Ellison	Goal	Chislett
De Casanova	Point	Rafferty
MacKenzie	Cover point	Zahniser
Howard	Forward	Chew
Russell	Forward	Winter
Bryan	Forward	Holland
Phillips	Forward	Leake

Score—Goals for Hockey Club, by Russell, 10; Howard, 2; for Princeton University, by Winter and Leake. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Max Hornfleck, Wanderers' Hockey Club.

Hildebrand Rides Winning Favorites.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17.—Two favorites, Capitanzo in the second race, and Schoharie in the sixth race, were the only ones that won at Ascot to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by James J. Corbett, 109 pounds, (Walsh,) 6 to 1; El Verraco, 110, (Treubel,) 9 to 1, second; Solon Ivy, 105, (Powell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Punctilio, Tizan, Foxy Grandpa, Lady Rice, Negrusca, Victoria S., Conceit, Trovator, Prince Mont, Enjoyment, and Alma Tomlin also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Capitanzo, 105 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 5; Fireball, 105, (Dugan,) 3 to 1, second; West Brookfield, 100, (Lynch,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Maggie Mackey and Loscilla also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Slauson course. Won by Emperor of India, 108 pounds, (Tooman,) 6 to 1; Happy Chappy, 100, (Lawrence,) 12 to 1, second; Dan Collins, 107, (Walsh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. H. L. Frank, Elfin King, and Bath Beach also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Bragg, 107 pounds, (Walsh,) 4 to 1; Elite, 102, (Miller,) 13 to 2, second; Flo Bob, 107, (Hildebrand,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Hans Wagner also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Brooks Course—Won by Heather Honey, 98 pounds, (McDaniel,) 10 to 1; Blue Ridge, 103, (Walsh,) 9 to 1, second; Merwan, 103, (Lawrence,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:08. Invictus, Ulloa, William F. H., Needful, Cincinnatus, and Ignacio also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Slauson Course—Won by Schoharie, 108 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 6 to 5; Alamanzor, 103, (Treubel,) 10 to 1, second; Estado, 105, (McComas,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. Skirmish, Rose of Hilo, Ericula, Edinborough, Tangible, Sir Christopher, Winnifreda, and Nahon also ran.

Fordham Defeats the Silent Five.

Fordham College students scored a victory at basket ball over the Silent Five at the Eighth Regiment Armory last night, the score being eleven goals to nine. It was a hard game for the college boys to win, for at the close of the first half the score was 8 to 2 in favor of the deaf mutes. In the second half, however, Fordham played fast and scored nine goals to one for the Silent Five. The line-up:

Fordham, 11.	Positions.	Silent Five, 9.
Hinchliffe	Forwards	Church
McCoy	Forwards	Lee
Rastis	Centre	Marsh
McEvetty	Guards	Mullaly
Cassidy	Guards	Kalb

Referee—Tom Keenan.

POWERFUL AUTO BOATS FOR FOREIGN RACE

Lionel de Rothschild Building One of 250 Horse Power.

MANY ENTRIES ALREADY MADE

Florida and Cuban Contests in February May Bring Out Promising American Boats for Harmsworth Cup.

Now that the entries for the Gordon Bennett automobile race are closed, attention will be directed toward the possible entries for the international motor boat race for the Harmsworth Cup, which will be held probably toward the end of July in the Bay of Arcachon, France. The Automobile Club of France will fix the exact date before the close of this month, but the definite selection of the course has aroused interest in the event among English and French motor boat owners, and several entries have already been received both by the Automobile Club of France and the Automobile Club of Great Britain. Secretary Butler of the Automobile Club of America has received no entries yet, but there is plenty of time, as the lists will not close until about July 1.

The coming race promises to show high speed and marked progress in the building of motor boats. Lionel De Rothschild of London has entered a 250-horse-power Napier boat. It will be 39 feet long and will be equipped with a six-cylinder engine. This enormous power for so small a boat will be watched with interest by designers and builders of these speedy craft. It is the highest horse-powered boat constructed thus far to be run by automobile motors, and the comparatively small size of the boat for so heavy an engine is a most unusual feature.

Instead of being of the somewhat flimsy construction that characterizes so many high-power motor boats built for racing purposes only, this boat is to be built very strongly, the owner's intention being to have her serviceable for all kinds of weather. The lightly built boats, as was seen here in several races last season, are almost useless in an average sea. A stoutly built boat of 250 horse power, therefore, that can plow through a fairly choppy sea will be not only a novelty, but, other things being equal, practically a winner under such conditions.

Two more English Napier boats are also being built for the race. The first will be known as the Napier and the second as the Napier II. The first will be 39 feet long and is being constructed so as to be very light, while at the same time unsinkable and self-righting. Her hull will be constructed on the stitched wood principle and she will be equipped with a four-cylinder, 100-horse-power engine. This boat is already well advanced toward completion, and it is believed that her first trial test will be made in English waters next month.

The Napier II. will be 40 feet long and will be built of steel, with twin screws and equipped with a four-cylinder engine of 120 horse power. With these wide varieties of construction and horse power the English boats fully expect to win back the cup which was captured last season in the race off the Isle of Wight by the French boat, the Trefle-à-Quatre.

Several fast French boats have been mentioned as defenders of the cup. The manufacturers of the Trefle-à-Quatre are building a new boat, more powerful than the cup winner, and two or three boats equipped with Mercedes engines are also being prepared for the race. Italy will probably enter two or three boats. In fact, the winning of the cup by France and the location of the race next year in French waters have given a great impetus to Continental motor boat activity, and the coming race will bring out a finer lot of boats, both in respect to construction and speed, than has ever been seen in foreign waters.

With these powerful boats against them, American competitors will be forced to send over boats only of exceptional ability. Both of the fast American boats of the past year, Commodore Harrison B. Moore's Oneida, the present world's record holder, and Frank Croker's Xpdnc, are over the forty-foot limit, required for entrance in the international motor boat race. Two or three firms that turned out fast boats in the races of the past season have been building new boats since, and they are expected to be seen in the Palm Beach races in February, and also in the meet recently granted by the Cuban Government for the Bay of Havana early in February. These races will furnish the opportunity for American motor boat builders and owners to form some estimate regarding the ability of their boats as compared with the new boats being built abroad, and it will undoubtedly pave the way for two or three good entries for the Harmsworth Cup event.

The race next year will be from thirty to thirty-five miles, a satisfactory change from the useless distance of twelve miles or less that has prevailed in the last two Harmsworth Cup contests. The boats will also have a flying start. These changes that were made last October have encouraged builders to make better and faster boats for the race, as the test of the motor boat possibilities will be more accurate.

The Automobile Club of Great Britain has just formulated its regulations for the second annual reliability trial for motor boats. An event of this sort has never been attempted here, but it undoubtedly will come in the near future. The contest will be held in the Summer off Southampton. It is open to the world, and there will be six classes. The boats will run ten hours each on two days, and they will be tested and marked on reliability, condition after the trial, speed, arrangement and protection of the fuel tanks, pipes, and fittings, economy of fuel, seaworthiness, control, design, finish, and efficiency of reversing gear.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

AUTO BOATS
THE LATEST FAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.
Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated, Morris Heights, New York City.
Down-town Office, 1 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.
A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses. Also a few weight carriers; all thoroughly broken. Can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARRY BRENCHLEY.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES: REMOVAL SALE; $150 UPWARD.
Columbia, 25 horse, seats five, sacrificed; Panhard, four cylinder, Krebs carburator, $1600; Peerless Tonneau, $800; 1903 Packard Tonneau, $600; French car, seating four, $200; Oldsmobile, $250; Rambler Tonneau, two cylinder, $650; $1200 Runabout, $300; Franklin Tonneau, swell, $700; many other desirable opportunities.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
137 to 143 West 48th (New Building).

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES, CLOTHING, AND TIRES.
Fur Coats, (worth $50 to $75), $25 and $39; Fur-lined Coats, (worth $75,) $39; Fur Gloves, $2.50 pair; Fur Caps, $4.50.
SLAUGHTER SALE OF AUTOMOBILE LAMPS. 2,000 French and American Gas and Oil Lamps almost given away to make room for other goods. Head, Side and Tail Lamps, $1.50 up; Leather Coats, $5.50; Leggings, $1.75. $7,000 worth Imported Horns, half regular prices. Tires—Every make and size slaughtered.
A five-story Building full of Bargains.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES WILL NEVER BE CHEAPER!
The Opening of the Automobile Exhibition in January foretells the end of low prices.
Every Automobile BOUGHT NOW will fetch $100 more LATER ON.
Our three floors, each one entire city block long, are jammed full of Bargains.
FIVE % PROFIT IS ALL WE ASK!
Buy now while the owners have low prices on their cars; we have nearly every known make to select from.
Electric, Steam and Gasoline Runabouts and Touring Cars from $150.00 up to $3000.00.
More Automobiles here than in all other establishments combined. Demonstrations and Free Instructions to all purchasers. Cars bought now stored Free.
WILLIS'S AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
17 Park Place, through to 14 Murray,
Between 6th Av. Elevated Station & P. O.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone, 1618 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reciprocity

IT'S an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody good. The ill winds have created an unprecedented demand for Furs and Cloth Garments. We anticipated the severe weather and manufactured in the Summer months an enormous stock of fine Furs, when material and labor were the cheapest. Now we can afford to give the public the benefit of our good judgment and sell our goods at prices so far below the present market value that customers and dealers will be amazed.

$1.00 1,000 children's Angora Sets (Muff and Collar). Look around; then come and see ours.

Handsome Chinchilla Muffs, large and exquisitely made. Sold everywhere at $35.00. $16.50

$24.00 Ermine Scarfs; every one knows that this fur is scarce and very high, owing to the great demand, yet we offer this $39.00 Scarf at this low figure.

Ermine Muffs; all the new shapes, choice skins and made by expert furriers; real value $52.00. $39.00

$15.98 42 inch English Kersey Coats, fitted backs, strapped and stitched, lined throughout with Skinner's satin. You will find this Coat at other houses at $25.00.

100 beautiful Tailor-made Suits; these are odd sizes only; one and two of a style, of cheviot, Broadcloth and fancy mixtures. Sold regularly at $20.00 to $27.50. $10.00

$4.98 Walking Skirts; 125 of them, in broadcloth, cheviot and mixtures. Ten different styles and sold at $6.00 to $10.00.

Silk and Flannel Waists; the silks are taffeta and peau de soie, the flannels are botany. About 12 different styles; all colors. Regular price $5.00 to $8.50. $3.98

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Lauren Field & Co.

438 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

K. D. Matthews Sons

We will close at 7 P. M. every day this week.

You will make a horse laugh and be glad if you will carry small packages—one sprig of consideration is worth a hearseful of flowers.

COMPARATIVELY SPEAKING BROOKLYN WAS

A Howling Wilderness

When this business first dressed Christmas trees—in fact this store connects all the holidays of the back 67 years with the present business rush.

It can be truthfully claimed that more people will make their Christmas purchases under this roof to-morrow than there were inhabitants here sixty-eight years ago.

Thousands will shop here to-morrow just because there is no Christmas pretense about it. Thousands will shop here just because they like the idea of buying where their grandfathers bought. Thousands will buy here because this store has met the need of every forward step in Brooklyn life.

To-morrow and all the week you may depend upon us for everything that good taste, common sense and culture will want, with special attention to the daily comforts and conveniences to meet the demands of a hard Winter.

Silverware.

A Rich Display of the Silverwa... at These Special Savings.

QUADRUPLE PLATED.

Fern Dishes	98c. to $11.48	Bread Trays	15 to $3.98
Plateaux	$3.75 to $8.48	Soup Tureens	98 to $9.98
Tea Sets	$8.48 to $25.00	Candlesticks	8c. to $3.48
Trays	98c. to $12.98	Imported Fruit B...	to $32.50
Butter Dishes	98c. to $8.75	SILVER P...	D.
Nut Bowls	$1.48 to $6.75

FIERCE WORDY BATTLE OF LAWSON AND WACK

Greene Incident Meanwhile Closes in Colonel's Silence.

MORE TALK ABOUT ARREST

Bostonian Says He Will Have a Few Things for Mr. Jerome Himself—Harry W. Wack's Career.

When Harry Wellington Wack of London and New York heard that District Attorney Jerome would not be able to discuss indicting Thomas W. Lawson until to-morrow morning, he took another whack at Lawson through his lawyer, Charles Maitland Beattie of 116 Nassau Street. Whack said, per Beattie, that he would get out a warrant for Lawson in case Mr. Jerome wouldn't arrange for an indictment.

Hardly had Wack taken this whack before there arrived from Boston a telegraphic statement penned by Lawson, who let it be known that he feared nothing from Wack's proposed action under Section 425 of the Penal Code. Wack, per Beattie, had issued on Friday his first announcement that Lawson caused him to lose a few thousands in the stock market. The Code section in question, said Wack, made Lawson liable for recent advertisements against Amalgamated Copper stock, in that Lawson had knowingly circulated false reports about the value thereof, causing the poor and needy holders to lose money.

Mr. Lawson's telegram, sent to all the New York newspapers, was in part as follows:

A new man has broken out in New York. He wants me indicted for starting false reports about Amalgamated, and his lawyer takes the occasion to read the public a lecture about my awful doings, because the widow and the orphan have lost in the recent drop.

Pardon me, Mr. Indignant Lawyer, for informing you that you have another lecture coming. The widow and the orphan and the public sold Amalgamated throughout the length and breadth of the land when they got my word to sell to the extent of over 700,000 shares, and they are continuing to sell, and the "frenzied financiers" are the ones who have lost, because they have been compelled to repurchase what they sold the public and at inflated prices.

The trouble with your client, Mr. Indignant Lawyer, is he was waiting to give the people, the widow and the orphan he talks about, that thousand shares of his around the 110 the insiders have assured his kind was surely coming, and was then going to wait until the crash came that he might appear in "the Street" as one of the bargain hunters.

A word of advice to you: Don't waste your breath lecturing to the public on my private affairs, but save it up for a visit to the District Attorney a little later, when I'll give you something more tangible to lay before Mr. Jerome than anything you have had yet. Then we'll get down to business.

After Mr. Beattie had read Mr. Lawson's response he said that Wack had a good reserve of intentions should the first charge fail. "There are several alternatives for us if Mr. Jerome will not help us get an indictment," Mr. Beattie said. "We probably shall get a warrant from a City Magistrate in that event, and then we'll have to wait for Mr. Lawson to come to New York before it can be served on him. A second alternative we might take, but of which I don't think much, would be to institute a damage suit. That would take a long time. The warrant is better.

"Neither John D. Rockefeller nor H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company is behind Wack, nor is the Oil Trust a backer in any way. I myself have done a good deal of work for Mr. Rogers, but this has nothing to do with it."

Mr. Beattie said his client had lost about $50,000 altogether in the recent slump, and more than $30,000 went on Amalgamated Copper, of which Wack had to get rid of 1,500 shares. Besides that, Wack was holding 1,000 shares of Steel common, bought at 32½, and 1,000 shares of Southern Pacific, which cost him more than 67. It had been decided to attack Lawson only as a slaughterer of Amalgamated, because that was the particular stock against which the advertisements were directed. Wack considered, however, that Lawson hurt him in other stocks, too.

The personality and past of Harry Wellington Wack is rather interesting. Born in St. Paul thirty-five years ago, Wack was graduated from some Western college, and admitted to the bar in Minnesota, according to his lawyer. Later he came here and was admitted to practice in New York, becoming the partner of Mr. Beattie for a time. Since 1899 he has lived much in London.

It is asserted by his friends that he has been "in on the ground floor" at the formation of many rich corporations, acquiring stock until he is now rich himself. His first success, it is related, was as a Director of the A. J. White Company, the corporation formed in England after the death of the wealthy patent medicine man from whom it took its name.

"He's a Director in all sorts of companies," explained Mr. Beattie yesterday. "I think he was managing director of the White concern. Whether he ever was a Director in the Union Typewriter Company, known as the Typewriter Trust, I'm not certain, but he was in on the ground floor when it was formed. He's not a promoter. He just gets in on the bottom story."

Col. Greene, fresh from his interview with Mr. Lawson in Boston, appeared at his office yesterday morning, but he sent out word that he had nothing to say. Mr. Lawson, on the other hand, proved that he had not yet run dry. He sent a few hundred words of epigrammatic thought, including a dispatch addressed to New York Stock Exchange members, in which he said:

"Don't get rattled or flustered, but every man Jack of you who has 'washed' a share of certain stocks will have to show up, and then the world will see the laundry of the 'system.'"

In another dispatch he attacked United States Steel. This dispatch read in part:

Have you not noticed the great influx of investors in Steel common and preferred? They didn't want it at 86 or 87 and 2d the other day; but they do at 93 and 30. Has it ever occurred to Wall Street what will happen when the thousands of people who have bought stocks—the Steels, for instance—at fictitiously made prices learn, when the books of eminent financiers and Stock Exchange members are dragged into court they show that there have been millions of dollars paid out in commissions for making fictitious prices on the Stock Exchange for the sole purpose of getting others to purchase?

Don't all rush together to get your books and vouchers burned, first, because it will make such a terrific bonfire that the world will see it, and, next, under plans now formulating it won't do a bit of good—not a bit—not when we have such men as President Roosevelt at the head of the Nation and District Attorney Jerome at the head of the New York County Law Department.

Mr. Lawson closed the day by announcing that he now had the next chapter of his "Frenzied Finance" serial to prepare, and might, therefore, be quiet for several days.

DIDN'T THINK TRUNK LOADED.

Marcus Says Jewelry Stock Was Packed by His Father.

Moses Marcus, the man who brought in a couple of gross of watches and a pint or two of rings and other small jewelry concealed beneath the false bottom of a very ingeniously constructed trunk, called at the law division of the Custom House yesterday and told Solicitor Hamilton that he didn't know the trunk was loaded. Marcus, after a few preliminary tears, said that he went abroad about two years ago for his health and entered the jewelry business with a partner who robbed him. The stuff found in his trunk, Marcus said, was all that he had left.

He went on to say that he didn't know it was there until the Inspector found it, and explained this ignorance by saying that the trunk had been packed by his father in Germany. The stuff in the trunk has not been appraised yet.

Exchange Congratulates Oldest Member.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday congratulated William Alexander Smith, the oldest living member of the Exchange, upon the sixtieth anniversary of his election to membership. Mr. Smith was Treasurer of the Exchange more than forty years ago, and afterward was President of the Exchange and a member of the Governing Committee.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

ABOUT CHINA AND GLASS FOR CHRISTMAS

"BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT"

The greatest Cut Glass Sale we have ever held, or New York City has ever known, will positively close next week.

A final shipment from the well-known but unnamed Western manufacturer whose stock we bought is now being unpacked and will be ready for our customers early Monday morning.

How long it will last we cannot say—possibly three days, possibly only one—certainly not more than six.

And it will be many a long day before you will again have the opportunity of buying such Elegant Cut Glass at

½ ACTUAL VALUE.

Celery Trays These are the same trays previously advertised for which some of our customers had to wait a few days, all of which have now been supplied. There are only 273 more of these trays and they will only last a very short time. Worth $3.75; selling price..... $1.85

Fancy Dish Suitable for ice cream, salad, oranges; entirely new shape; 8x12 in.; each, $6.75

Ice Cream Saucers 6 inch, deeply and beautifully cut Ice Cream Saucers, per dozen..... $15.00

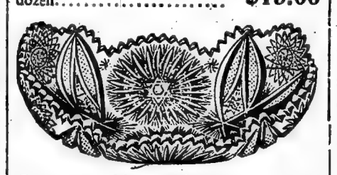

Orange, Fruit or Berry Bowl Entirely new design and shape; size 7x12; each $9.00

Another, triangular shape, 10 inches across; each..... $7.50

Cut Glass Plates 7 inch, rich and beautifully cut Plates, each..... $1.75

Ice Cream Tray Something entirely new; size 7½x14. You will be surprised to see them marked, each..... $6.00

Decanters Heavily cut Decanter, with ring neck; beautifully cut stopper; pint size, $6.00; quart size..... $8.00

Nappy, Berry or Fruit Bowl Beautifully cut, deep dish, 8 inches across; each..... $4.50

Water or Cider Jug Wide mouth, 3 pint, beautifully cut Jug; suitable for water, cider, &c., each..... $6.75

Ice Cream Trays Large size, magnificently cut Ice Cream Trays would be moderately priced at $20; special price, each. $12.00

Salad Bowls The kind for which you would ordinarily expect to pay $5.00; they are well cut; nicely polished, 8 inch size; each..... $2.50

The above are only a few of the items which will be included in this great sale of Cut Glass. If you prefer to make your Christmas remembrances in either Lamps, Marbles, Oil Paintings, Bric-a-Brac or China of any kind, you will find them all here and at prices as usual

¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Any other stock of China or Glass in this City of New York, with such demands upon it as have been made upon ours within the last three weeks, would have been exhausted, but even now, with thousands of gifts taken away, and others packed ready for shipment no store in town begins to display so great a variety of truly attractive designs and patterns

OPEN EVENINGS.

WEST 21ST AND WEST 22D STREETS, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

CITY BILLS PAID TWICE BY LOW ADMINISTRATION

Commissioners of Accounts Dig Up an Old Report.

MONROE AND GROUT INVOLVED

Edward Owen and Hepburn Russell Discovered Alleged Irregularities in Lighting Accounts and Cited Vouchers.

According to a statement given out yesterday by Commissioner William Harman Black for the Commissioners of Accounts, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, while the head of the Departent of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity under the Low administration, certified to bills of an electric lighting company twice, and Controller Grout paid them twice as well as omitting to deduct the percentage of reduction due to the city.

Some days ago the Merchants' Association sent to the Commissioners of Accounts inquiring whether there was any report on file on the lighting situation. Commissioner Black found a report dated April 21, 1903, signed by Commissioners Edward Owen and William Hepburn Russell, who served under Mayor Low. It is based on an examination of the audited vouchers on file in the Finance Department.

"Many of the vouchers," the report states, "show that in making up the charges against the city for current furnished the computation is based upon an installation of capacity in excess of that actually called for by the number of lamps installed."

In proof the report declares that in one bill for current furnished to the Seventh Regiment Armory in November of 1902 it is stated that the installation is of 132.25 kilowatt capacity, which would require in twenty-nine days 3365.25 units for each hour's use and would admit of the consumption under the current of 11,592.40 units at 10 cents, with 5 cents for all over that amount. The report says, however, that the actual conditions were very different, the inspectors finding the number of lamps installed, basis to be 2,156 of candle power, equivalent to 90 kilowatt capacity of 106.3, requiring in twenty-nine days 950.7 for each hour's use, and which would admit of consumption of 8248.1 units at 10 cents and all over that amount at 5 cents. The bill rendered by the company, approved after audit and paid by the Controller, amounted to $1,002.92 while the properly computed bill, according to the report, should have been $963.86, or an overpayment of $39.06.

Further along the report says: "We also find that duplicate payments have been made and that deductions to which the city was entitled under the contracts, have been omitted."

The accounts twice paid are referred to by voucher number and amount to $496.78 for current supplied to the Board of Health in June, July, and August, 1902. They were paid the second time on Jan. 2, 1903. Twelve accounts for current supplied to the Seventh Regiment Armory in 1902 were paid without any discount being taken. The overpayment amounted to $575.94.

In giving out the old report Commissioner Black declined to comment upon it.

TEACHERS' ECONOMY SCHEME.

Would Meet School Fund Reduction by Cutting "Non-Essentials."

A committee from the Interborough Council, an organization composed of representatives from all the Teachers' Associations of the city, yesterday morning met the Committee on Economy of the Board of Education and explained how the teachers of the city figured that the $944,000 cut in the general school fund for 1905 could be met in large part without injuring the schools. The spokesman of the committee was Lyman A. Best, President of the Council and also of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association. He said:

"We are of the opinion that in apportioning this reduction such activities as are classified as non-essentials should be hit first. But before any cutting is done we believe that the Board of Education should ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant further money to the schools. If this fails, we propose that the board go to Albany and ask the Legislature to re-enact the law by which the schools were allowed four mills of each dollar of tax on property, which was changed to three mills about two years ago."

Mr. Best advocated, in case it became necessary to make a cut in the "non-essentials," reducing the allowance for free lectures, for which $170,000 was asked for 1905; paying the substitute teachers less money, cutting down the $217,000 estimate for the Recreation Bureau, and leaving the special teachers and evening schools, for both of which increases were asked, on their old [illegible]. By these means Mr. Best said

Stern Brothers

Have made decided Reductions in their

Fur Departments

AND WILL OFFER TO-MORROW THE REMAINDER OF IMPORTED FUR COATS, NECK SCARFS, MUFFS, FUR AND CLOTH FUR LINED GARMENTS

AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE

AND IN ADDITION

Broadcloth Coats

Lined throughout with Grey and White Squirrel, $29.50 35.00

With Shawl Collar of Persian Lamb, Squirrel or Alaska Sable, $36.50 45.00

Neck Scarfs			Flat Muffs	
$6.00	8.00	SQUIRREL,	$6.95	9.75
9.75	12.75	ALASKA SABLE,	8.75	10.50
12.75	19.50	SABLE FOX,	12.50	19.50
18.50	25.00	BLACK LYNX,	19.75	27.50

CLOSING OUT OF A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE STYLES OF

Women's Walking Suits

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIALS

at $17.50, $21.50 and $29.50

Former prices $26.50 to $75.00.

ALSO CLEARING SALE OF

House Gowns and Kimonos

Of Albatross, Flannel and Silk, Heretofore $7.50 to 24.00, $3.95, 6.75 and 10.50

Silk Departments

TO-MORROW

an unusual offering of

12,000 YDS. WHITE & IVORY TAFFETAS, of superior quality. Value 85c per yd.
3,000 YDS. CHANGEABLE CHECKED TAFFETAS for early spring. Value 75c per yd. } 59c

Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts

Serges, Cheviots, Armures, Granites, Homespuns, Mohairs and Sicilians in Plain Colors, Fancy Mixtures, Novelty Effects and Black

$2.75, 2.95, 3.25, 3.95, 4.25 and upwards

Scotch Madras, Fine Percales and Ginghams, 10 to 12 yard lengths in Attractive Boxes, $1.10 to $3.00

Hand Made Decorative Linens

A Large Collection of Lace-trimmed and Embroidered Reception and Tea Cloths, Bureau and Dresser Scarfs, Centre Pieces and Doylies, Bedspreads and Pillow Shams.

WILL ALSO OFFER TO-MORROW

LACE TRIMMED CENTRE PIECES, 98c, $1.15, $2.50, $2.90
DRESSER SCARFS, $3.25, $3.95, $4.75, $5.75
TEA CLOTHS, $3.00, $3.95, $5.25, $6.75

JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERED CENTRE PIECES
Value $8.50 to 25.00. $6.25 to $19.00

Men's & Women's Umbrellas

Heavy Twilled Silk, handles of gun metal, pearl, ivory, trimmed with sterling silver. $2.95 & 3.75
Value, $5.00 to 6.75

Extra Fine Quality Silk, handles of choice buck horn, ivory and sterling silver. Value $7.50 $4.95

Umbrellas of the Choicest Selection, with handles of sterling silver etched and sterling silver gilt and jeweled handles. $6.75
Former prices $11.50 to 14.75

Walking Sticks in Natural Wood and with Mountings of Buck Horn, Ivory, and Sterling Silver.

Men's House Coats & Robes

HOUSE COATS in Plain Grey, Brown, Navy, Maroon and Black, with Check Collars and Cuffs, } $4.95
BATH ROBES—Medium and delicate shades in soft finished blankets, others in Turkish Toweling }

IMPORTED MATALASSE AND VELVET HOUSE COATS.
Fine grades in rich colors. Satin and silk cord finished pockets and edges. Usual price $15.00 $10.90

FINEST GRADE CALIFORNIA BLANKET ROBES.
Attractive color combinations, with satin edge and collar trimming. Usual price $16.95 to 18.75 $13.75

IMPORTED MATALASSE LOUNGING ROBES.
Rich colors, fine quality. Collars, pockets and edges finished with satin and silk cord. Usual price $28.50 $19.75

Art Objects & Fancy Furniture

Bronzes; Clock Sets; Pedestals; Marble Statues; Porcelains from the leading European factories; Carved Ivories; Miniatures and Limoges Enamel

Gold, Vernis-Martin and Mahogany Cabinets
Curio Tables, Tea Tables, Onyx-top Tables

Lamps and Lamp Shades

THIRD FLOOR All at very attractive prices

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, 8th & 9th Streets.

Store Will Close at 7 o'Clock Until Christmas.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Complete Assortments—Lowest Prices.

DRESSING CASES.	—Walrus Grain, Seal, Alligator and Pigskin; 95c. to.....	$15.00
JEWEL BOXES.	—All the new leathers; $2.25 to....	$5.00
	—Also Stick Pin Cases, 57c. to.....	$3.00
WALLETS, &C.	—Wallets, Card Cases and Bill Folds, in Alligator, Seal and Walrus; $1.00 to.....	$5.00
POCKETBOOKS.	—Walrus, Seal, Lizard and Alligator, mounted or plain, 50c. to....	$6.00
LEATHER HAND BAGS.	—Walrus grain, in tan, brown, and black, with gilt and gun metal trimmings, 95c.....	$2.00
	—Also Falkland Seal, Walrus, Powdered Seal, Fancy Calf and Damascene, $3.00 to.....	$12.00
TRAVELLING BAGS.	—Alligator, Walrus, Grain and Seal Leathers, $3.00 to.....	$12.00
	—Also Fitted Bags, complete, $12.00 to.....	$20.00
SUIT CASES.	—Made of best selected leathers, strong clasps and locks, $2.50 to.....	$17.00
UMBRELLAS.	—For Men, Women and Children, in Silk, Japanese Serge, Cravenette and American Taffeta; 50c. to.....	$3.00
	—Also Silk Umbrellas, with Natural Wood, Horn, Ivory, Pearl and Silver Handles, newest designs; $2.50 to.....	$12.00
GAMES.	—Card Games, from 8c. to.....	50c
CHRISTMAS CARDS.	—Original and unique designs in Calendars and Cards; 2c. to.....	$3.75

Orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Oriental Rugs

for Christmas Presents.

The soft colorings of an Eastern Rug peculiarly fit the Christmas spirit—from off there under the Eastern star.

Our store has long been celebrated for its offerings in this line, much beyond those of an ordinary establishment.

There are many Holiday specials—starting with an

Oriental bit at $2.00,

not pretentious, but real.

Then there are Guenjes and Kazaks,

3x6 feet,

Antiques, at $10.00 & $12.50,

handsome presents.

Silk Rugs

which sold for $45 and $60, *now $31.00.*

And a specially important pile of

Daghestans, from $10.00 to $35.00,

with important emphasis on the $17.50 lot.

They can't be bought in the import market for this price.

Large Persian & Turkey Carpets

for Libraries and Dining Rooms at most satisfactory prices.

Large Silky, Antique Kazaks,

extra heavy, *at $25.00 to $65.00.*

Kermanshah Rugs,

the kind usually sold for $85.00, *at $60.00 each.*

Great varieties of Khorassan, Gulistan, Saruk, Tabriz, Senna, Persian and Kurdistan Rugs, in all sizes.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

AGED SQUATTER LOSES HOME.

Sorrows for His Old Dog "Spuce," Which Wins Convent Charity.

Christopher Fagan, among the last of the old-time squatters on the up-town rocks, was evicted yesterday. Fagan's home was on St. Nicholas Terrace, Manhattanville, where he lived with Spruce, his Newfoundland dog. His home was as neat and clean as a lady's parlor, although it was made of odds and ends, chiefly sheets of tin, carefully soldered together so that it was waterproof and warm in the most severe weather. It was on the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and had to be removed for the erection of a new building. There Fagan had lived in comfort with his dog for nine years. He built his little home when he found himself alone in the world, all his relatives and friends having died.

The sisters supplied the old man with his food, and he did for them such odd little jobs as he could, using the rest of his time in searching for the fuel he needed in Winter. He had a good stock of it yesterday, when an officer was sent from the Charity Organization Society to evict him. He was sitting with his dog before a bright fire. The sisters had told him a few days ago that he would have to go, but he really did not believe it possible.

When the officer came he was terribly disturbed, but chiefly as to what would become of his faithful friend Spruce. He was taken before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, and there committed to the Charity Organization Society, who sent him to the Municipal Lodging House until they could make better provision.

The old man was utterly disconsolate without his dog, which had been too weak to follow him when he was taken away. But word was sent to him that the sisters had heard the wails of his old dog in the cold shanty yesterday afternoon during the storm, and that they had taken him into the convent, fed him, and given him a place to sleep in the cellar. Fagan seemed much more satisfied with his lot, but begged that his dog be returned to him as soon as the Society had decided where they would send him. He said he knew he and the dog, too if they were [illegible] a hotel here, but will [illegible]

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BEING headquarters for everything of merit and fashion in the Furniture world is an assurance that whatever article may be selected for gift purposes at our establishment is certain to afford lasting pleasure to the recipient and corresponding satisfaction to the buyer.

As Suggestions we enumerate some of the most popular lines, in all of which our assortments and values excel.

Writing Desks.	Lounges.
Cheval Glasses.	Easy Chairs.
Dressing Tables.	Gilt Chairs.
Fancy Tables.	Inlaid Chairs.
Tea Tables.	Rockers.
Work Tables.	Pedestals.
Parlor Cabinets.	Book Cases.
Music Cabinets.	Leather Screens.
Curio Cabinets.	Shaving Stands.

Bachelor Chiffoniers, &c.

Large collection of individual pieces in Gold and Vernis-Martin Furniture.

Special Holiday exhibit of the world-famed Elliott Eight-Day Chime Clocks.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

A. S. Dodge Injured in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A. S. Dodge, Third Vice President of the San Francisco Railway System, is suffering from a fracture of the left knee cap, the result of a slippery sidewalk to-day. [illegible] it a bona fide, but will [illegible]

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1904.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The announcement of a 4 per cent. interest rate by nine savings banks, with the authoritative expression of opinion that the majority would follow the example, was the event of last week of largest permanent importance. Its interest is far from being confined to the depositors of the institutions concerned. The fact reflects several large displacements of capital, and sets another standard by which normal yield is established. If the large insurance companies had not altered the character of their investments, taking up underwritings and discouraging bond and mortgage propositions, there would have been a larger supply of mortgage money, and the rate would not have risen. But the mortgage fund was reduced, and the borrowers were driven to the savings banks, with the result that the rate has increased one-half per cent. upon the class of securities which compose about one-half of the savings bank resources.

And, on the other hand, the securities which compose the other half of the savings bank funds have been alternately cheaper and dearer, thus affording opportunity for acquisition at low prices, and then by appreciation rolling up a surplus adapted to make the savings bank managers feel more liberal, even though a savings bank surplus might prove as hard to distribute as some railway surpluses. It is scarcely appreciated to what an extent savings banks have availed themselves of their new privileges of investment. Of the twelve leading savings banks of this city only three hold any Government bonds now, and to a total of only $10,083,000. Five years ago the same banks held sixfold as many governments and only $3,770,940 of railway bonds. Now the same banks hold $95,275,928 of railway bonds. In the State 16 per cent. of total investments of a billion dollars of savings bank investments are in railway bonds, and in this city the proportion is 35 per cent. When the rich men were jettisoning their salables to protect their indigestibles the savings banks were among those picking up the bargains, with the result that the general investment standard is raised, with the interest rate paid to the depositors. For this is far from being a matter solely between the banks and their customers. With the savings bank rate at 4 per cent. there is no inducement to buy stocks or bonds yielding less, and money will not be drawn from the banks for that purpose unless the baragins offered are more attractive. The depositors might buy railway stocks, but if induced to leave the investing to the banks' officers they will confine themselves to the bond department. Thus the destination of a large floating fund is altered, and prices are made to look different to many who are neither borrowers on mortgage nor depositors in savings banks.

This rising tendency of interest and yield reverses recent experience. In the practice of twenty-eight life insurance companies whose investments and income were analyzed by The Journal of Insurance Economics the yield from bonds, stocks, and mortgages fell year by year for each year preceding 1903. Now the tide has turned, and the yield increased as the price decreased, so that the savings banks are now able to increase their dividend. Such changes are so rare that they are worth remarking when they occur. They denote the great investment cycles which correspond to the speculative cycles for which the blackboard watchers are always agape. But with this interesting difference, investors are always alert for falling markets, as speculators mostly looking for rising markets. Bears, of course, profit in falling markets just as investors do, but this does not make bears investors, nor does it show investors to be gamblers. And the exception to the rule that speculative profits are made mostly in rising markets is really no larger than suffices to prove the rule. There are more bears than there used to be, but the sophistication which puts exultant joy into the bear boos upon the exchange as cheeks blanch and hearts chill beside the ticker, or before the quotation boards, is still comparatively rare. Still rarer is the combination of qualities which makes the same mentality alternately bull and bear. Almost unique is the faculty of being equally right as bull or bear. Bulls "on the country," as Mr. Schiff now avows himself, and as Mr. Morgan always and characteristically has been, have the strength and resolution to hold their ground against such flurries as the past fortnight's and the market comes to their position. Those who are consistently bears are also certain to have their times of profit; the market is also sure to come back to them at certain intervals. But the smaller men, who have no convictions of values or lack of values, but who on whatever scale bet on the rise or fall of prices precisely as they might bet on a color, are wrong twice where they are right once, and almost invariably quit losers, whether at top or bottom.

Just now they are rending the empyrean with cries for protection against The System. It is hard to say what protection can be given to those who buy into blind pools, and sell out on gratuitous tips. The System has power to offer for sale, but no power to compel purchase. If The System uses fraud and deceit it ought to be punished therefor, upon exactly the same principles as send a man to jail or mulct him for dishonesty in a horse trade. But Speaker Reed in his last article for publication left not a word to be urged by those who plead for some special regulation or protection for buyers of gold bricks in trust packages. The cases in which it is possible to draw moral distinctions between buyers and sellers of green goods are too few to warrant any new [illegible] for the protection of innocents who are substantially accomplices. Any one who has sold Amalgamated at any price above the lowest has caused loss to his buyer, and is part of The System, even though he himself sustained loss. The System itself sustains losses when it takes up wrong positions, as Amalgamated did when it "held the umbrella" for the famous and foolish copper metal pool. If The System had succeeded in that impossible endeavor it would not have been open to this past fortnight's denunciations, and that it made the attempt so seriously affords room for charitable contention that The System deceived itself as well as its victims. However that may be, when Colonel "Bill" and the lambs' only friend met in friendly conference they ought to have dropped the last pretense that their motives differ from those of the others who buy and sell in Wall Street. When the alleged liar and the reputed "bad man" smiled and shook hands there was nothing for the rest of us to do but laugh at the idea that anybody could have taken them seriously. They may be as amusing as a cageful of monkeys, but their acquaintance is as expensive as that of The System itself. The "Colonel" ciphered out his personal losses at several millions, and some newspaper calculators figured the public losses at some scores or hundreds of millions, it matters little which. One or two good days will restore to the community all that was lost, and at no other cost than the wear and tear on the ticker.

Almost as amusing is the contention that whereas before this incident the situation was insecure, since the incident it is safe. There is no safety for speculators. For real owners the situation is just what it was, being neither improved nor worsened by such foolishness. Millions of shares changed hands upon considerations which neither added to nor detracted from their value, although it altered their prices and ownership and personal profit and loss accounts in a scandalous manner. Is it possible that Louisville under traffic conditions warranting an increased dividend is worth any less because of an exchange of epithets? Is it possible that when Steel is running behind its orders any sensible person alters his opinion of it for the worse because of vivid language regarding The System? Must we abandon study of traffics and clearings and feed our minds with somebody's talk about his former associates? When Mr. Schiff was asked about the situation he had nothing to say about the topic which has monopolized Wall Street's attention for a fortnight. He neither knew nor cared any more about The System than any mere savings bank President. You will find this is not a falling market, said Mr. Schiff in substance, because the country is full of money and confidence; because its resources are swelling instead of shrinking; because its railways are in good condition and congested with the carriage of the products of farms and factories. That is the record which has been placed before the readers of this column so often that lately they have been asked to take it for granted as continuing unaltered. Until those conditions change, or give signs of changing, opinions of the situation should not change, such incidents as we have passed through to the contrary notwithstanding. They are but the white crest of the comber, whose power lies in its solid water obscured beneath the foam. However, the market is as willing to let bygones be bygones as Colonel "Bill" and the other one themselves, and the sentiment as the week closed was as cheerful as though nothing had happened—which is just about what did happen. A good observer estimated that not one-tenth of the business done represented a change of ownership for so long a period as one week. In one day's trading of 200,000 shares it was doubted that so much as 5,000 went through the transfer books. Swapping contracts through the Clearing House is a lawful industry, but just now it is diverting attention from more important matters.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

MEXICAN CREDIT IMPROVES.

Government Loans Now Bear 2 Per Cent. Less Than 15 Years Ago.

The announcement made yesterday that the subscription lists for the new Mexican 4 per cent. gold bonds would be closed tomorrow has directed attention to the rapidly declining rates of interest which the Mexican Government has had to pay for its external debts. In 1888 the conditions in Mexico were far less stable than they now are, and the loan of that year which was placed largely in England and Germany was brought out at a 6 per cent. interest rate. Only eleven years later, namely, in 1899, the conditions had so improved that the Mexican Government was able to replace this 6 per cent. loan with an issue of 5 per cent. bonds, which bonds are still outstanding, while the present loan will bear only 4 per cent. The stability of silver during the last few years has been a great help to Mexico in all its enterprises, and has been in a large measure responsible for the interest taken in the commercial enterprises of Mexico by investors in this country.

It is a well-known fact that Chicago and St. Louis have for several years taken an especially strong interest in Mexican securities, Government loans as well as railroad bonds. This active interest has lately received a considerable impetus because of the passage of laws which will practically place the finances of that country on a gold basis.

The following table in Mexican currency shows eloquently the improved conditions in the sister republic:

	Ordinary Revenue.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Surplus.
1902-1903	$76,023,000	$68,222,000	$7,801,000
1903-1904	86,473,000	76,381,000	10,092,000

There have been, it is said, few cases in financial history in which a country has been able to raise its credit as Mexico has, and it is believed that future loans will command still better terms and bigger sums than the present issue, of $15,000,000.

BRANCH BANKS ABROAD

Extension of National Bank System to Foreign Countries Meets Approval.

CITY BANK INTERESTED

Plans Now Under Consideration Would Be Helped by Adoption of Controller Ridgely's Suggestions.

The vast increases in the resources of the National banks in recent years and the great financial power which is possessed by some of the leading National banks of the country have already resulted in the extension in various ways of the scope of the National bank system, and many opportunities have been found even under existing laws to carry the business of these banks into new fields and even beyond the borders of the country, although up to the present time the foreign business of the National banks has necessarily been confined to very limited fields. That there is likely, however, soon to be a broadening of the foreign business of the National banks is evidenced from the suggestions in the annual report of the Controller of the Currency in regard to the passage of a law enabling National banks to establish offices in foreign countries. In his report Mr. Ridgely reviews the development of the country's financial resources, and makes the point that accumulation of wealth in this country has been such that we are fully prepared to take a larger share in international banking than we have yet done, and he makes some specific suggestions along these lines. He recommends to Congress that National banks having a capital of $1,000,000 or more, and located in the reserve or central reserve cities, be specifically authorized to deal in foreign exchange, to accept bills drawn on them payable not to exceed four months after sight, and to issue letters of credit, and also to establish such offices, agencies, or branches as may be necessary to conduct this business in foreign countries, in the island possessions of the United States, and in the Panama Canal zone.

Obviously the opportunity to profit by the facilities offered by such an amendment to the National banking law would be limited to a relatively few institutions, and it is not thought likely that any great number of the banks having the necessary capital have any present desire to extend their business in this way. In fact, it would appear that the measures proposed by Mr. Ridgely are intended, so far as present immediate objects are concerned, to facilitate the plans of one or two of the large National banks in New York, and possibly in Chicago, which for some time have been largely engaged in the foreign exchange business, and which have recently been considering plans for engaging on a wider scale in international banking.

It will be recalled that the National City Bank has been closely identified with the establishment or the acquisition of one or two banks abroad, not directly, as they could not do so under the law as it stands, but through interests identified with the bank. Capitalists associated with the National City Bank some time ago formed a bank to operate in Panama, and more recently the report was current that the same interests were seeking the control of a bank in London with the purpose of making it practically a branch of the bank here. If the Controller's suggestions are adopted by Congress and made part of the National banking law, the National City Bank would be able to carry out both these projects directly by establishing in Panama and in London its own branches, an arrangement that would be preferable to doing the business through allied institutions that would not, however, be actual branches of the home bank. Banking interests in this city expressed the belief yesterday that there would probably be no opposition in Congress to the bill, but that, as there was no intention of urging its quick passage, it is probable that the bill will not be brought to a vote during the present session.

It is likely that the banks that will profit by the new opportunities that will be presented when Mr. Ridgely's suggestions have become law will devote special attention to the development of business in the island possessions of the United States, and possibly in South America. These are the fields which, in the opinion of some banking interests which favor the proposed change, are the most promising, and, while branches in Europe will in all probability be established to facilitate exchange operations, it seems probable that countries more or less under American control will be chosen for the foreign operations of the National banks. A number of the National banks, including some in Chicago and in other cities outside of New York, have for some time been doing a large foreign exchange business, but under the proposed law their powers for operations in foreign countries will be greatly increased. The movement toward the establishment of foreign branches by the National banks is one that is calculated to bring the money markets of Europe and countries in other parts of the globe in still closer touch with American markets, which in the long run will operate much to the advantage of New York and other financial centres of this country.

The surest remedy for the violent fluctuations in money rates, which are among the things which serve to differentiate the New York money market from that of most money centres in the world, is the establishment of such close relations between this and other money centres that surplus foreign funds will be always and to all intents and purposes instantly available in this market at any time of need. Of course such funds are already available to a certain extent, but the establishment of branches abroad by National banks would probably bring the facilities in this direction to a greater degree of development.

EXPENSIVE STERLING LOANS.

One of the interesting elements in the present monetary situation is the paying off of loans, many of them foreign loans, which were made last Spring for long periods by borrowers who were unwilling to trust themselves to the vagaries of the call money market. Many of these loans were so-called sterling loans. Borrowers figured last Spring that some advantage could be gained by making these loans with the anticipation of settling them this Fall, the belief being that exchange for cover could in all probability be had at the low rates which usually prevail in the Fall. This year, however, the situation in the exchange market has been such that cover could not be bought at the rates estimated at the time the loans were made, borrowers having to pay nearer to $4.87 for their sterling exchange than the $4.85 rate that had been figured on. One loan of this kind for $1,000,000 which recently was paid off cost the borrower in excess of 4 per cent., as compared with a possible average of 1½ per cent. for call money during the past six months. This means that for the use of the money for six months the borrower paid about $20,000, as against about $7,500 which it would have cost him had he borrowed the money on call.

HEAVY GOLD EXPORTS LIKELY.

Great Strength of Foreign Exchange Presages Further Loss of Gold—Elements of the Situation.

It was only by the barest chance that large gold shipments to Europe were not made on yesterday's steamer, and the outlook is that the coming week will see large shipments of the precious metal. In fact, the exchange market is above the gold shipping point and all that is needed to allow gold to go is proper shipping facilities. The early part of the week may bring developments that will materially alter the situation, but none such were in sight as the week closed. The price of demand sterling was at the highest, 4.8745, and all offerings were being absorbed readily. The situation in the exchange market is very exceptional for this time of the year, when rates are usually much below the present level.

A number of causes have converged to bring the exchange situation to the point where gold exports instead of ceasing seem likely to continue, and perhaps on a large scale. At the bottom of the situation is the plentifulness of money here, for admittedly the aspect of the whole situation would be altered if time money was 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. instead of being 3½ per cent., but as it is the promise is for great strength in the exchange market probably for some time to come. One of the influential factors at the moment is a short interest in exchange, the covering of which in a market in which bills are far from plentiful will probably result in the maintenance of rates at the present level, and in that case further gold exports could hardly be avoided. It is interesting to note that this short interest is in part due to the recent sales of bills by a number of Stock Exchange houses. Some of these bills were drawn against actual shipments of stock, but others were drawn without such shipments, and for the purpose of securing funds to strengthen the position of the houses drawing the bills during the market excitement that prevailed ten days ago. These bills will soon be presented for payment in London, and the houses here will have to buy cable transfers to cover the amount of their drafts. The operation will have cost something, but the accommodation was probably worth all it cost. The point, however, is that a considerable amount of exchange will have to be bought to meet this demand along with the demand from various other sources. Very large estimates are being made of the amount of our indebtedness abroad that will be paid off during the next few weeks, some estimates being as high as $100,000,000. Such estimates are necessarily somewhat hazardous, but that the demands will be large is not to be doubted. Where this exchange is to come from is not very clear. Finance bills are available only in negligible quantity, and cotton bills which ten days ago it was expected would now be coming in large volume are instead in relatively small supply. The only outcome seems to be gold exports. The withholding of cotton in the South is likely to have much influence on the course of exchange. There is no indication that the recent decline in cotton prices has altered the intention of the Southern farmers in the matter of holding back their cotton. The following extract from a letter from one of the principal cotton factors in the South to a prominent banking house in this city states the case very clearly:

"The disposition on the part of the Southern merchants has been to market their cotton freely, and accept prices which prevailed throughout the season; on the other hand, their customers (the farmers) have taken an entirely opposite view and have held cotton back, refusing to deliver it to merchants on their accounts. Their accounts have been, as a rule, small, while their crops have been large, and they felt more or less independent and refused to allow themselves to be forced into delivering their cotton. The decline will undoubtedly take off a large portion of the profit which the farmer would otherwise have made, and a number of them have no doubt made purchases in excess of what their crops will amount to. The interior banks and country merchants are generally in good fix financially, and are able to allow their customers to continue to hold their cotton, and while, earlier in the year, when higher prices prevailed, they were anxious to have them market it, a different sentiment seems to prevail now and they do not seem disposed to force their customers to bring their cotton in at this time for sale, figuring that even should a decline of an additional cent (which would undoubtedly be the limit) take place, their customers would be good for the loss, and they generally lean to the opinion that the crop will not reach the maximum figures placed by the Government, and that we are more likely to have an advance than a decline from present levels. Thus far, we can see no disposition to force cotton on the market, and we think the remainder of the crop is likely to be marketed slowly and intelligently."

A CURIOUS BALANCE SHEET.

Some Interesting Statements in Regard to the American Nickel Company—A Concern That Needs No Cash.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, Dec. 14, 1904.

Inclosed herewith please find a copy of the report of Mr. Albert E. Little, a well-known competent accountant of this city, on the financial condition of the company, which is self-explanatory, and which I submit for your information. Yours truly, GEORGE W. DUNN, President.

Below is given the balance sheet as given in Mr. Little's report:

AMERICAN NICKEL COMPANY.
Balance Sheet at Dec. 12, 1904.

ASSETS.

Real estate, mines, buildings, machinery, electric plant, town site, franchises, &c.	$5,112,990
Treasury stock—38,701 shares	387,010
Total assets	$5,500,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—500,000 shares	$5,000,000
Total liabilities	$5,000,000
Account to balance: Contribution account	500,000
Total	$5,500,000

The publication of this balance sheet of the American Nickel Company apparently leaves the public as much in the dark as ever about the actual status of the financial affairs of the American Nickel Company, the stock of which has for some time been traded in on the curb, and the fabulous prospects of which have been extensively advertised in newspapers. George W. Dunn, President of the company, who spends much of his time during business hours watching the course of his stock in the curb market, states that the company has no cash, and needs none, for the reason that a syndicate is supplying all the cash that is needed for the company's development, and that this syndicate reimburses itself out of the treasury stock of the company. The letter head employed by the President of the company reads: "American Nickel Company, miners and smelters of nickel ore at Nickel, Nevada. Refiners of nickel, producers of nickel salts, nickel matte, &c." The company, as the balance sheet shows, is capitalized at $5,000,000. Mr. Dunn was asked for how much is cash the property had actually been acquired and replied that the property came time ago was bought in under foreclosure of a mortgage for £10,000 ($50,000) for the amount of the mortgage and interest. Possibly this does not fix the cash value of the property, but the contrast between the two figures, the mortgage, and the capitalization, is nevertheless interesting. Mr. Dunn claims that since the property was foreclosed about $100,000 has been spent in developing it. In an announcement to the public published during the past week it was stated on behalf of the company that what by some had been spoken of as advertisements of American Nickel stock were really newspaper articles. It is to be noted that these "articles," or, at least, some of them, were printed as advertisements, the apparent purpose of which was to induce the public to buy the shares of the company. That they were inserted with the knowledge and at least tacit approval of the company seems evident from the fact that the President of the company was quoted in them, and from his admission that he had made the statements attributed to him. It would appear that the methods of the American Nickel Company are not in all respects similar to those usually adopted by conservative corporate interests.

ALBERT R. FISH one day last week played the often thankless rôle of protector of the security markets much to his own satisfaction and to that of his customers. On Wednesday last, when rumors were current before the opening of the market that Thomas W. Lawson was about to make a demonstration against Steel preferred, Mr. Fish was commissioned to look after that stock at the opening. He canvassed the situation before trading began on the floor of the Exchange and found apparently that he was practically the only buyer among a great many sellers. He agreed to take the stock from all who had it for sale at a fair opening. The outcome of it was that he got every share that sold at the opening and got it at what proved to be the low price of the day. He probably would have paid more for the stock had it not been for his philanthropic offer, and some of those who sold stock to Mr. Fish were of the opinion afterward that he had "protected" himself as much as he had "protected" the market.

D. R. FORGAN, Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago, was in New York at the close of the week when he heard the report that his bank was about to be bought out by the National City Bank. When he called on his friends at that bank he is said to have inquired whether he was in any danger of losing his "job" in Chicago. It is rumored that he was informed that there were a few things, the First National Bank of Chicago among them, that the National City Bank had no immediate intention of buying out.

HOWARD BIRD, when he came in from New Jersey a while ago to see his friends on the curb, had no idea that he would again be drawn into the vortex of Wall Street, but the reacquaintance with his old haunts was enough to prove his undoing, and so he is back on the curb again. His colleagues have noticed a decided falling-off in their orders ever since Mr. Bird has again been competing with them.

JAMES R. KEENE, who was absent from the Street last week because of a severe cold, made a remark some years ago which has recently been revived and applied to the case of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. Said Mr. Keene: "It does not pay to hunt game in Wall Street with a brass band, and whenever a man gets up on the fence and crows he makes a target of himself, and you can bet your last dollar he will end in the ditch."

R. R. GOVIN of H. B. Hollins & Co. is on his way to Cuba on a trip which, it is understood, will combine business with pleasure. He is one of the few financiers now absent from the Street. About the only prominent man whom the Street misses these days is James Speyer, who is on a long journey up the Nile. He left Brindisi last week, bound for Cairo, but the long arm of the cable has enabled him to keep in communication with his firm.

CHARLES SCHUMACHER, who recently suspended on the Stock Exchange, has posted his seat for transfer to John H. Ware. The sponsors for Mr. Ware are J. H. Parker and J. Finley Barrell. Edward C. Fielder of Dudley Brothers & Co. has been elected a member of the Exchange. This is a new copartnership, the members of which are Mr. Fielder, H. Stuyvesant Dudley, and Charles I. De Bevoise.

JOHN McFADDEN, the well-known cotton merchant, whose firm has offices in Liverpool, Philadelphia, and New York, arrived in this city last week, but he has not been in active evidence on the floor of the Cotton Exchange. He did, however, bring along some real English plum pudding, with which he treated his friends the first day he visited the floor, and expert agreement is to the effect that it is the best plum pudding ever tasted here.

F. A. HEINZE, according to a note in The Butte Miner, was coming East last week to "enjoy a Christmas outing with his old-time friend, H. H. Rogers." Mr. Heinze, however, did not come. He stopped at Chicago, and then went back to Montana, thus spoiling as pretty a romance as possible. The meeting between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Heinze would probably not have been as cordial as that between Col. Greene and the amusing Lawson was.

A. A. HOUSMAN some two weeks ago was quoted as having said that United States Steel preferred would cross par by Dec. 15. That date went by last week, but the stock sold lower than it did on the day the prediction was made. Had Lawson not "butted" into the market the prophecy would probably have come true. All of which goes to prove the old proverb about mice and men. Tips that have gone wrong and sure things that seemed impossible of failure would make headlines for many a tombstone in the graveyard of lost Wall Street profits.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CHART.

An interesting chart illustrating the relation which the numerous issues of securities of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system bear to each other has recently been compiled by F. J. Sutton and issued by the Guaranty Trust Company. In addition to showing the relations between the securities, the chart gives the amount of each issue outstanding, and in the case of bonds and guaranteed stocks the fixed-charge requirements of each issue. The whole is summarized in a way that gives in a concise and convenient form financial obligations both as to principal and interest. Of course in compiling the report 200,000 marks.

DIRECTORS SHOULD DIRECT.

Financiers Discuss the Management of Corporations and Suggest Reforms.

A few days ago there was held in this city an important conference of financial men interested in the business of large corporations, among them being the President of a prominent railroad with Eastern and Far Western connections, for the purpose of discussing the possible evils in the handling of enormous amounts of money for corporation purposes in the hands of a limited number of individuals. The practice is said to be growing at an alarming rate of allowing a small committee to transact practically all the business interests of large financial concerns, instead of keeping the vital management of the corporation in the hands of the thirteen Directors, as required by law.

It was to discuss this evasion of the spirit of the law as well as to consider the evils that might follow by a few men securing the financial control of perhaps several companies, thereby making them closely allied in their business interests, that led to the recent conference, and the opinion was very strongly expressed that the subject ought to be brought prominently before the Legislature of the State.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, President of the Commonwealth Trust Company, was one of the gentlemen at the conference, and he was requested to prepare a general analysis of the topics discussed for presentation at a future meeting, when some of the details of the most serious evils will be taken up.

In speaking yesterday of the matters talked over in the conference Mr. Scarritt said:

"The unparalleled growth and phenomenal development of various industries during the last decade in America, together with the concentration of the control of great corporations into the hands of a few individuals, have set the student of economics thinking along new lines. The press and pulpit have not been slow to point out the evils that may arise from the massing of great wealth under the control of corporations, or otherwise, into the hands of a few individuals. There is one phase of the situation which has not received the consideration its importance demands. Under our system of government, in the last analysis, the supreme power rests in the people. While it is manifestly impossible for the people as a whole to decide all questions of government directly, they delegate their authority to their representatives, who are called legislators.

"Each State Legislature enacts such laws as the consensus of opinion of the majority of the people's representatives decided to be wise.

"Our State Legislature decides how a number of private individuals may combine into a business corporation.

"Among other requirements in this State is one requiring that moneyed corporations shall have not less than thirteen Directors.

"In other words," continued Mr. Scarritt, "the experience and consensus of opinion of the people of the State of New York, as expressed through their lawmaking body, declare that it is not wise for the affairs of a moneyed corporation to be controlled or directed by less than thirteen.

"These Directors, chosen by the stockholders, are charged with the duty of looking after the business of the company and protecting in every possible way its interests.

"What are the real facts in the case? As a matter of fact, as a rule the Directors delegate their functions to a committee of seven or five or less, which committee is known as an Executive Committee or Finance Committee. This committee does the real directing, and is empowered usually to do everything the Directors could do, were they in session, except to fill vacancies.

"Therefore the spirit, if not the letter, of the law is violated constantly, and its wise provision that the corporation's affairs shall command the benefit of the aggregate experience and wisdom and counsel of a body of at least thirteen individuals is set at naught.

"The wisdom of thirteen men is greater than that of seven or any lesser number, and no man has a right to accept a Directorship who has not the time or inclination to give its affairs a reasonable amount of personal interest and attention.

"By means of the system of delegating to a small committee the duties and responsibilities of a Board of Directors it is easily possible for a few men to gain practical control of vast aggregations of capital by one or more of the group getting themselves appointed on the Executive Committee of numerous corporations.

"This is concentration of power which has in it possibilities of grave import not only to the business community but to the State as well. The path of safety clearly lies along the line of having a full and efficient Board of Directors, and then in having them actually direct and not simply audit what others have already directed to be done."

EAGER FOR MEXICAN LOAN.

Subscriptions Coming In from West and Southwest—Large Sales in Europe.

Little surprise is expressed in investment circles at the ready response which the public offering of the latest Mexican Government loan has met. The bankers state that subscriptions from small investors are coming in not only from New York and vicinity, but also in large numbers from the West and Southwest. It is a well-known fact that Chicago and St. Louis and adjacent territories have for many years taken a large interest in Mexican Government loans, not only in the silver subvention bonds of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway and the Mexican Southern Railway, which are now being called for payment out of the proceeds of the present Government gold loan, but also in the Mexican external fives, which have been very firmly held during the last few years. These fives, however, are subject to annual drawings at par, and it is quite possible will be repaid after 1909, when the Government has the right to increase the sinking fund and repay the whole of the loan.

The credit of the Mexican Government has always been considered very strong, which is shown by the rapidly declining rates of interest which this Government has paid for its external debts. The stability of silver in the last few years has helped Mexican enterprises and Mexican railways very materially, and has been reflected in the large interest that is being taken in this country in commercial enterprises of many and various kinds in Mexico.

Large amounts of the new loan are being placed in London, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. The subscriptions here will be opened at the offices of Speyer & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons at 10 o'clock on Dec. 19, and will be closed at 3 o'clock on the same day or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds on or before Dec. 21.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand decreased 29,980,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 120,000 marks, other securities increased 1,980,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 300,000 marks.

ATCHISON BOND ISSUE

It Disappointed the Bulls on the Company's Stock.

LIMITS DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

The Road in Need of New Capital in Order to Continue Its Policy of Expansion.

The announcement last week that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé would issue $50,000,000 in convertible bonds was received with mixed feelings by the financial community. It had been expected that some further capital issues would be made by the company, for in the annual report intimation of such requirements had been frankly made, and it was there set forth that the road had only some $5,600,000 in bonds left for purposes of improvements. It appeared besides that the funded debt of the company per mile of road was considerably less than that of railroads in the same territory, as for instance the Union Pacific, the stock of which sells 25 points above that of the Atchison. Those, therefore, who expressed disappointment at the bringing out of a bond issue simply on the ground that bond issues are per se bad had little basis for real objections. There is not the slightest doubt that the road was in need of some resources for capital improvements, if it was to continue that development which had made it one of the foremost properties of the West. The most casual perusal of the report would demonstrate its necessities. President Ripley, however, in an interview in Chicago last week, put the matter in concise form when he said:

"This is simply a proposition of having outgrown our facilities and equipment. It is as though our coat and trousers did not meet. The stockholders are to be asked to provide a proper suit of clothing in the form of funds for additional equipment, tracks, &c."

The total increase in the annual fixed charges because of this bond issue would be $2,000,000. But as the bonds are not all to be issued at once the increase will be a gradual one, probably not more than $400,000 the first year. The result is expected to be that before the entire amount shall have been issued the improvements provided out of the issue will already return as much as the increased charges, while ultimately of course it is expected that the profits will exceed the cost of the issue. On the basis of past results it would not be unreasonable to expect that the bond issue will more than earn the charges provided by it. Since 1897, the date of reorganization, up to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1904, the increase in Atchison's business and earnings showed as follows:

Freight earnings increased from $22,067,000 to $47,762,000, or 116 per cent. Passenger earnings increased from $5,574,000 to $15,434,000, or 176 per cent. Total earnings increased from $30,641,000 to $68,171,000, or 122 per cent. Mileage increased from 6,479 to 8,300, or 28 per cent. Net income increased 201 per cent. Tons one mile increased from 2,062,483,000 to 4,682,289,000, or 27 per cent. Passengers one mile increased from 243,052,000 to 708,120,000, or 191 per cent.

More serious is the objection made that the bond issue is of the convertible kind, that is, that it may be converted into stock. In other words, the bonds are not really bonds at all, but rather represent an option on a similar amount of common stock. It is clear, therefore, that if they should be converted into stock and the dividends on the common stock should be increased above the 4 per cent. which the stock now receives, the bonds would at once be exchanged for common stock, and the cost would promptly increase $500,000 for each additional 1 per cent. in dividends. It has been the experience heretofore that an issue of convertible bonds has held down the dividend rate on the stock for the reason that the railroad companies who issued such bonds were unwilling to increase the cost of the issue by giving the holders a direct encouragement of converting the bonds into stock. That is exactly what every holder of the bonds would do as soon as a higher return in dividends, and consequently a higher price for the stock, would make the exchange profitable. It is this feature which really has so far prevented the payment of more than 4 per cent. in dividends on Union Pacific common. On the stock of the Atchison the bond issue is therefore hardly a bull argument, in that it is almost certain to prevent a large dividend return for years to come.

There has been much criticism recently because of the various features which bankers have attached to railroad bond issues for the purpose of making them sell. Almost every recent bond issue has included some kind of a bonus to the purchaser, for every such feature is really a bonus adding some extraneous, generally speculative, value to such bonds. It can hardly be said that the apparent necessity of adding something gratis to bonds in order to make them attractive speaks well for the state of the bond market, and the convertible clause may be found in years to come to be as much of a white elephant as is the cumulative clause in the case of preferred stocks, especially as the options so given are not always confined by a time limit.

Industries on the Erie Railroad.

The industrial department of the Erie Railroad last week issued a pamphlet showing the work done by the department during the past year. There were constructed along the lines of that road eighty-five new factories, the products of which are of the most varied kind. Among the things made at these establishments are automobiles, brass fittings, vegetable butters, carafied goods, leather goods, engines, paper boxes, soap, shoes, stoves, steel and iron, terra cotta, and wines. Under construction are a dozen more enterprises, one of which will be a big soap factory. The track facilities of the latter are said to represent the most modern ideas for a model track layout.

ADVANCE IN BANK STOCKS.

In a circular recently issued by Ackermann & Coles appears an interesting table showing the increment in value of a number of local bank stocks during the current year. It has long been the case that the investments which have combined fairly good return with the greatest chance of increase in principal have been the stocks of banks and trust companies, which as a rule have increased greatly in value owing to the accumulation of surplus, followed in some cases by large distributions in the way of extra dividends to stockholders. The circular gives the following record of prices since last January of a dozen or more bank or trust company stocks:

	Jan.	July.	Dec.
National City Bank	200	205	240
National Bank of Commerce	195	215	245
First National	600	610	725
Fourth National	200	210	235
Importers and Traders'	350	350	400
Mechanics' National	250	260	275
Nat. Bank of North America	205	220	235
National Park Bank	440	460	500
Bowling Green Trust Co.	200	200	210
North American Trust Co.	240	250	275
Trust Company of America	220	440	500
U. S. Mortgage and Trust	250	260	275
Van Norden	400	400	450
Windsor Trust	175	175	200
Ex. old stock	175	175	200

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 2 3-4 Per Cent.

Buoyancy Continues, and Is Stimulated by an Increase of Bank Surplus.

There were two buying movements upon the Stock Exchange yesterday. One of them was brought over from Friday, and was sufficient to tempt profit taking until the bank statement appeared, when there was more strength, followed by later softness. It may have been more profit taking, or perhaps a bear raid upon a yarn regarding Mr. Harriman's decease. It sufficed to necessitate calling the day's business irregular, rather than strong, as it seemed a few minutes before.

No changes of the day were more significant than the decline in the Leather stocks upon the announcement of the financial readjustment plan. If the preferred stockholders are to accept any substitute for payment of their accrued but unearned dividends in cash, this plan may be as good as another. But why should they do so unless compelled, and if compelled, how can it be argued that the plan which they dislike is for their advantage? The stocks fell upon the announcement of the previous proposal's failure, and, remembering the sequel, it will hardly be contended that yesterday's declines point to any lack of value in the prior securities of this well regarded industrial. The essence of the situation is that the preferred is benefited by the present position, and that any change must be rather for the advantage of classes now less advantageously ranked. Holders of all classes may discern their advantage in a new general average, but holders of any one class may be as reluctant now as before to sacrifice a bird in the hand for another in the bush.

The bank statement showed a moderate loss of reserves, but a huge reduction of loans resulting naturally from the fortnight's liquidation in the stock market. There was a consequent reduction in deposits and requirement of reserve against them. Accordingly the surplus increased to a total larger than since election, or for any corresponding week for several years. It would be agreeable to think that the situation is as strong as it seems, but remembering how gold exports in volume equal to the increase in surplus was prevented, or perhaps rather postponed to this week, it is necessary to maintain reserve as to whether conditions are as good as they look. Not until sterling weakens will it be sure that the reserve is safe against recuperation otherwise than by decrease of requirements, that is, by liquidation of loans, or transfer of loans to lenders outside the bank statement.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Lake E. & W.	3½
Am. Coal	2	Manhattan	½
Am. Express	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Woolen	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Anaconda	3	New York Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Atl. Coast Line	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Twin City	2¼
Chi. Term. Trs.	¾	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Con. Tob. pf.	¾	U. S. Pipe pf.	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wabash	½
Fed. Min. & Sm.	4½	West. E. & M.	3½
General Electric	2	Wis. Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Louis. & Nash.	¾
American Ice	¾	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1½
Am. Malting	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
American Sugar	½	Norf. & West.	½
Baltimore & Ohio	½	People's Gas	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Pullman	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Reading	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	2½
Gt. North. pf.	.5	U. S. Leather pf.	.2
Kan. City So. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 4s	1	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1¼
L. & N., E., H. & N. 6s	1¼	Ped. & East. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 17	657,525
To date this year	180,198,829
Corresponding date last year	156,681,804

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 17	$2,082,000
To date this year	$996,668,060
Corresponding date last year	$666,333,850

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .12, 100 Hale and Norcross at 1.00, 500 Isabela at .29, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .04, 100 Ophir at 3.35, 300 Justice at .10, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, 100 Portland at 1.70, 200 Yellow Jack at .15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16	17¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅜
67⅝	67¾	35,300	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	69	69¼	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅜
21	22	2,300	Amer. Ag. Chemical Co.	21½	22	21½	22	+1
33¼	33⅝	3,120	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	33½	33¼	33	33	...
92½	92⅝	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92⅞	+ ⅛
200	220	100	American Coal Co.	210	210	210	210	+25
208	210	100	American Express	209¾	209¾	209¾	209¾	+1¾
11½	11⅞	200	*Amer. Grass Twine	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
44	44¾	250	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	45	45	45	45	...
7¼	7⅝	2,250	*American Ice Co.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38½	39	600	*American Ice Co. pf.	39¾	39½	39	39	— ¼
33	33½	3,500	*Am. Locomotive Co.	33¼	33½	33	33	+ ⅛
102¼	102½	200	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	102	102½	102	102½	...
7⅞	7¾	1,300	*Amer. Malting Co.	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
26½	26⅝	900	*Amer. Malting Co. pf.	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	80¼	2,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
112	112⅜	200	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+ ⅛
99	100	200	*American Snuff Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
13½	14	100	*Am. Steel Foundries	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
52	52½	500	*Am. Steel Found. pf.	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅛
140¾	141	3,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142	142	140⅝	140⅝	+ ⅛
93	94	2,950	Am. Tob. pf., new t. f.	93½	94	93½	94	+ ⅛
21	21¾	1,960	*Amer. Woolen Co.	21	21	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
93	94	145	*Amer. Woolen Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
106	107	2,800	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	104	106⅝	104	106	+3
85½	85¾	9,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅜	85⅝	85	85½	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅜	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	103⅛	102½	103⅛	+ ⅛
153¼	154	600	Atlantic Coast Line	153½	153½	153½	153⅝	+ ⅛
100¾	100¼	14,800	Baltimore & Ohio	101	101	100	100⅛	— ⅛
59⅜	60	9,650	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	60¼	61¼	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
130⅝	130⅞	1,900	Canadian Pacific	131½	131½	130⅝	130⅝	+ ⅛
189	190	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	189½	189½	189½	189½	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅝	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
42¼	42½	900	Chicago & Alton	42	43	42	42½	— ⅛
22⅜	22½	6,200	Chi. Great Western	22⅞	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
64	65	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	65	65	65	65	...
35¼	35½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	35⅞	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
85	88½	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	86	86	86	86	—1
169⅜	169¾	7,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	170	170¼	169¼	169½	— ⅛
182	184	200	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul pf.	183	183	183	183	...
205¼	207	1,800	Chi. & Northwestern	204	207	204	206½	+1⅜
150	156	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	153	153	153	153	...
12	12¼	100	Chi. Terminal Transfer	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	21¾	2,600	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	21⅜	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	...
11	12	100	Chi. Union Traction	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
90½	90⅝	500	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
46	46½	9,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46½	46⅞	46	46	+ ⅛
22½	22⅞	400	Colorado & Southern	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22¼	+ ⅛
201½	202½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	202	202	202	201½	— ⅝
128	130	200	*Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	128⅜	128½	128⅜	128½	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	10	Corn Products Co.	21	21	21	21	...
78½	79	210	Corn Products Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
185	185⅞	600	Delaware & Hudson	186	186	185½	185½	— ¼
87½	88¼	200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	88	88½	88	88¼	...
7	7¼	600	Detroit Southern	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	...
77¼	78½	100	Detroit United Ry.	78	78	78	78	+ ½
37½	38	700	*Distillers' Securities	37½	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
12½	14½	300	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	12½	13	12½	13	+1
24¼	25	1,200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	22½	25	22½	25	+3
36⅞	37	21,400	Erie	37⅛	37½	37	37	+ ⅜
74½	74⅝	2,300	Erie 1st pf.	74⅜	75	74½	74½	...
55¾	56¼	1,000	Erie 2d pf.	55½	56	55½	55½	...
66	67	200	Evans. & Terre Haute	66	66	66	66	+ ½
63	67	200	Federal Min. & Smelt.	67¼	67¼	66⅜	66⅜	+2
76½	80	100	Federal Min. & S. pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ½
186	187	1,200	General Electric	185	186½	185	186½	+2
230	240	215	Great Northern pf.	235	235	235	235	—5
91	91½	800	Hocking Valley	90	91¾	90	91¾	+ ⅛
92½	93	300	Hocking Valley pf.	92¾	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	+ ⅛
154	155	4,871	Illinois Central	154⅞	155⅞	154½	154½	+ ½
24⅜	24½	1,900	International Paper	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	...
77¼	77½	500	Internat. Paper pf.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
39	41	200	Internat. Steam Pump	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
28⅝	29½	600	Iowa Central	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
29	29¼	900	Kansas City Southern	29¾	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
53½	54	500	Kan. City Southern pf.	54½	54¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
39½	40½	1,600	Lake Erie & Western	38	41	38	40¼	+3½
140	140½	7,400	Louisville & Nashville	141¼	141¼	140	140	— ¾
163⅜	164	100	Manhattan Elevated	163⅞	164	163⅜	163⅜	+ ⅛
120¼	120½	1,950	*Met. Street Railway	121	121¾	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
21½	21¾	1,050	Mexican Central	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
63½	64½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	63¾	64	63¾	64	+ ⅛
89	89¼	475	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+1½
146¼	147	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	146	146	146	146	+ ½
31¼	31¾	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31	31¼	31	31¼	...
63⅝	63⅞	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63¼	63⅞	63⅛	63⅝	...
107⅝	108	9,200	Missouri Pacific	107⅜	108⅛	107⅜	107⅞	+ ⅛
145	147	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	147	147	145½	145½	+ ¾
56¾	57	700	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	56¾	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	...
23	24	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
41	41	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1¼
23	23½	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	—1½
158⅝	160	900	*New York Air Brake	158	160	158	160	+2
140½	141	8,730	New York Central	139½	141	139½	140½	+1
43¾	45	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	44	44	44	44	...
197¼	198¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	197	197¼	197	197¼	— ⅛
43¾	44	1,600	N. Y. Onta. & West.	44	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
78	78¾	3,015	Norfolk & Western	78¼	78¾	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
100¾	101¾	600	North American	101¼	101¾	101	101¾	+ ⅛
44	44¼	470	Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	...
136⅝	136⅞	30,300	Pennsylvania Railroad	136¾	137	136⅜	136⅜	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅝	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago	106¾	106¾	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	40	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
90¾	90¾	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
233	235	100	Pullman Company	233	233	233	233	—1¾
31	32	200	*R'way Steel Spring	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
90	91	300	*R'way Steel Spring pf.	91¼	91¼	91	91	...
78¼	78¼	21,200	Reading	79¼	79⅝	78¼	78¼	— ⅝
82	83	100	Reading 2d pf.	82	82	82	82	...
16	16⅜	1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
68¾	69	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
33	33⅜	17,700	Rock Island Co.	33¼	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅛
26¾	27	100	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	27	27	27	27	...
93½	95	50	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
67¼	67⅝	600	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
25	25½	400	St. Louis Southwestern	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜	...
57	57⅜	400	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	57½	58	57½	57⅜	...
60¼	61	100	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
100	108	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	103	103	103	103	+1
62⅜	62¾	11,000	Southern Pacific	63¼	63⅝	62⅜	62¾	— ⅝
118¼	118¾	3,350	Southern Pacific pf.	118¾	119	118¼	118¾	...
34⅞	35	6,100	South. R'way extended	35¼	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
96¼	96½	230	South. R'way pf., ext.	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96¼	...
70⅞	71	2,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	72¼	72⅜	71	71	— ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	1,500	Texas & Pacific	34⅜	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	210	Tol., St. Louis & West.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	200	Tol., St. Louis & W. pf.	54¼	54¼	53½	53½	— ⅛
105⅞	107	100	Twin City Rapid Trans.	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
110¾	110⅝	28,700	Union Pacific	111	111⅜	109½	110	— ⅜
20	22½	100	United R'ways Invest.	22½	22¾	22½	22½	+1
67	68	250	United R'ways Inv. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ½
18¾	19	900	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	19	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
79¼	80	3,100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	78⅞	80⅛	78¾	79¼	+1½
14⅝	14½	127,400	*U. S. Leather	15½	16	13¾	14½	—2⅝
101½	102	11,734	*U. S. Leather pf.	102	102½	101	101½	—2
32	32½	900	U. S. Rubber	32⅜	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
83	83⅝	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	...
29¼	29⅜	76,140	U. S. Steel	29⅜	30¼	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
91⅝	91¾	81,305	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅞	93	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	42	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅛
39	40	600	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅞	1,000	Wabash	22½	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	800	Wabash pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
94	94¼	510	West. Union Telegraph	94	94½	94	94	+ ⅛
132½	134	2,700	Westinghouse E. & M.	131	135	131	133½	+3½
21⅞	22	325	Wisconsin Central	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
45	45¼	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	44½	45½	44¾	45¼	+ ⅝

Sales..... 957,525 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Stock Markets Cheerful, but a Holiday Atmosphere Noticeable.

General Belief That Money Will Be Plentiful and Stock Dealings Active After the New Year—Mines Generally Improve.

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LONDON, Dec. 17.—The tone of the stock market this week has been cheerful, but a holiday atmosphere has been noticeable in all departments. Indeed, from now until the new year is fairly begun there is not likely to be any great volume of business on the Stock Exchange, so that the brokers will have little to do outside of speculating as to the conditions that will prevail in the money and stock markets early in 1905.

The general expectation is that money will be in plentiful supply and that activity will be displayed in stock dealings. It is confidently believed that the Bank of England will run through the balance of this year without advancing its rate from 3 per cent., and as a matter of fact outside discount rates have eased off slightly on the expectation that money will be easy in January.

Another indication of money ease after the new year is the tone of the consols market, which has become distinctly strong in the past day or two and has resulted in a fractional advance, other gilt-edged securities following suit.

The improved conditions of the stock market in comparison with a few months ago are shown in the calmness with which it regarded the recent Wall Street developments. The effect of the New York News on stocks outside the American group seemed very slight, apparently amounting to little more than a check to the tendency to advance.

Even Americans behaved well, for it is only in a few cases that falls this week are noticeable, while on the other hand a number of stocks made substantial gains.

British rails made no sensational movements this week, and the same may be said of foreign government securities.

Mines have been fairly active, and prices in a majority of cases are better than last week.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—There was no great demand for money in the market to-day. Rates would have been easier, but the outflow to the provinces maintained quotations. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was mostly fairly cheerful, but inactive, owing to the nearness of Christmas. Consols hardened and home rails were generally quiet.

Americans opened firm, and were maintained well above parity. Dealings were restricted.

Grand Trunk was dull on the traffic returns being rather disappointing.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 85⅛; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 87⅛; Atchison preferred, 105⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 103⅛; Canadian Pacific, 134⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49¼; Chicago Great Western, 23¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 31⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90; Erie, 38⅛; Erie first preferred, 77; Erie second prefered, 56⅜; Illinois Central, 158½; Louisville and Nashville, 144½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32; New York Central, 142½; Norfolk and Western, 80½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 45½; Pennsylvania, 70; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 40⅝; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 36; Southern Railway preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 64⅜; Union Pacific, 113⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 97⅛; United States Steel, 30¼; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 45.

Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.20; Lisbon, 10.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was very heavy and prices had a downward tendency, rentes going off. Rio Tintos, however, gained 14f. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 92 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, but business was quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 36¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $277,335,325; balances, $14,291,293; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,150,648.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85¾ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8455; demand, $4.8745; cables, $4.8760.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 11-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝@40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 1c; telegraphic, 3½c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 17	7,160,586
Same week last year	2,630,640
To date this year	180,198,829
Corresponding date last year	156,681,804

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$26,054,000
Same date last year	$9,605,000
To date this year	$996,668,060
Corresponding date last year	$666,333,850

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Dec. 19, '02.	Dec. 17, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	1,421,052	3,606,324	2,187,269
Industrials	1,209,635	3,562,362	2,342,727
Banks	534	5	*479

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 19, '02.	Dec. 17, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$6,251,000	$12,137,000	$11,186,000
Industrials	2,344,000	1,209,000	4,135,000
Government	1,000	1,000	1,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's session of the market for outside securities was practically without interesting incident except for the first dealings in the new United States Leather securities. Greene Copper was firm, and Greene Gold rose about a point from Friday's lowest. It is stated that some of the holders of Greene Copper have recently disposed of their holdings of that stock and purchased Greene Gold with the proceeds.

***

UNITED STATES LEATHER new common sold from 45 down to 43 and back to 44. The trading was limited to a few hundred shares. The bonds sold at 96. No broad market was developed yesterday for any of the issues. At the close the preferred was offered at 92 with no bid and the bonds at 96 with no bid.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11,200	American Can	12¼	11⅝	12⅛
17,100	American Can pf.	91	89½	90
100	American Nickel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22½
3,900	Baldomero Mining	4½	4	4½
4,000	Brit. Columbia Copper	5⅝	4¾	5⅛
	B. C. Sup. pf., ass. pd.	7⅞	7½	7⅞
1,000	Douglas Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,200	Greene Con. Copper	27⅛	26½	27
2,100	Greene Con. Gold	3	2½	2⅝
100	Interborough Rapid Tr.	164	164	164
300	Int. Mercantile Marine	13	12⅝	13
900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	28⅝	28½	28⅝
100	Kitchener Mining	¾	¾	¾
100	Mackay Companies	89	89	89
500	Mackay Comp's pf.	75⅝	75	75
400	Manhattan Transit	4½	4½	4½
8,200	Montreal & Boston	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
100	New Orleans Railways	8¾	8¾	8¾
237	New Orleans Rys. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾
40	New York & Rich. Gas	36	36	36
7,600	Northern Securities	130	128½	128½
375	Otis Elevator	46	45	45
6	Otis Elevator pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
100	Seaboard Air Line	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
250	Standard Con. Copper	2	2	2
6	Standard Oil	653½	650	653½
1,250	Tennessee Copper	37⅝	35¼	37⅛
200	United Copper pf.	56	56	56
600	U. S. Leather new, w.i.	45	44	44
200	White Knob Copper	⅛	9-16	9-16

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Mexican new 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10,000	U. S. Leath. n. 5s, w.i.	96	96	96

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
31,110	Am. Can	12¾	9¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
47,225	Am. Can pf.	93	88	93	+ 2¾
350	Am. Nickel	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
25	Am. T. tr. rcts.	250	250	250	...
420	Am. Writ. P.	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
710	Am. W. P. pf.	22⅞	22	22⅛	— ⅜
17,500	Bald. Mining	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
6,240	Bay State Gas	⅞	7-16	7-16	—1-16
10,940	Brit. Col. Cop.	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ½
640	Cen. Foundry	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
150	Cen. Fdry. pf.	18	18	18	...
200	Con. Lake Sup., as'm't paid	9	9	9	+ ⅛
1,830	Con. Lake Sup. pf. as'm't pd.	17¼	16	*17¼	+ ⅜
9,200	Douglas Cop.	1⅞	6/8	7/8	+ ⅛
1,900	Gold Hill Cop.	13-16	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
100	Grandby Con.	5	5	5	...
$18,200	Greene C. Cop.	34½	18½	47	— 7⅛

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its ..., it result in the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf A	5	On or about Dec. 20		
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	2½	Feb. 1	Dec. 22	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	
Atlantic Coast Line (extra)	$2	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 3	Holders of record Nov. 26	
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 1	
Boston, Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Buff. & Susq. R.R. com. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1		
Chicago & Alton Ry. pf	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Chi. & East Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chi. Great Western deb	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Chi., Ind. & Louis. com	1¼	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Chi. Ind. & Louis. pf	2	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Chi. & N'western com	3½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Chi. & N'western pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific Ry	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Del., Lack. & Western (extra)	10	Dec. 23	Dec. 8	Dec. 24
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 17
Detroit and Mackinac pf	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Hocking Valley com	1½	Jan. 16	Dec. 17	Jan. 17
Hocking Valley pf	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 17	Jan. 17
Louisville & Nashville (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 10	Jan. 23	Feb. 10
Manhattan (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Manhattan (extra)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Minn. & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Missouri Pacific	2½	Jan. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 29
New York, Ontario & Western	3	Jan. 10	Dec. 22	Jan. 17
New York & Harlem com. & pf	5	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 10	
Phila. & Reading Wash'ton (semi-ann.)	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 14	
Philadelphia & Erie com	2	Dec. 30	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Railroad Securities (Ill. Cent. cfs.)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 9, 1905	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. com. stock cfs	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. pf. stocks cfs	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Southern Pacific pf	3½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
White Pass & Yukon	1½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston & Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Continental Pass. Ry., Phil	$3	Dec. 30	Holders of record Nov. 30	
Hestonville Pass'ger Ry. (Phil.) com	$1	Dec. 20		
Hestonville Passenger Ry. (Phil.) pf	$1.50	Dec. 20		
Indianapolis Street Ry	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Interborough R. T. New York	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
Manchester (N. H.) Tract. L. & P. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Metropolitan St. (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 23	Jan. 17
Reading Traction	75c	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 17	
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power pf. (quar.)	1¼	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 13	
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Twin City R. T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Union Passenger Ry. (Phila.)	$4.75	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Union Traction, Philadelphia	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 3
United Rys. Investment pf	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
United Trac. & Elec., (Providence,) (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Washington Water Power (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 20	
West Philadelphia Passenger Ry	$5	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	

BANK STOCKS.

Citizens' Central National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
German Exchange (semi-annual)	7	Jan. 3		
Jefferson	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Mechanics' National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Mechanics' & Traders' (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Mercantile National	4	Jan. 3		
Mutual	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
New York County	50	Jan. 3	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
Plaza	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
State	25	Jan. 1	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
West Side	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 1	Jan. 4
Yorkville	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Albany Trust (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Albany Trust (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Central Realty, Bond & Trust (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 12
Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Equitable (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	5	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 30	
Franklin (Brooklyn) (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Guard (Philadelphia)	10	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Guaranty Trust (quarter)	5	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, (Chi.,) (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, (Chi.,) (extra)	1	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Knickerbocker Trust (semi-annual)	10	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28
Knickerbocker Trust (extra)	10	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28
Metropolitan	8	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
North American (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Real Estate (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Williamsburg (Brooklyn) (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 24	
American Can pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 20	
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	Dec. 21
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
American Express (semi-annual)	8	Jan. 3	Holders of record Nov. 30	
American Express (extra)	1	Jan. 3	Holders of record Nov. 30	
American Iron & Steel pf	1¼	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 24	
American Screw (quarter)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Amer. Snuff com. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 4
Amer. Snuff pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 12
American Thread pf	2½	Jan. 2	Nov. 20	Jan. 2
Amer. Typefounders' com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record Jan. 2	
Amer. Typefounders' pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record Jan. 10	
Bigelow Carpet Co	$2.50	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Boston & Phil. S.S. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Dec. 20	Holders of record Nov. 28	
Celluloid (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Celluloid (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	Jan. 18
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	Jan. 18
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Corporation Liquidating Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Cumberland Teleph. & Teleg	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Empire Steel & Iron pf. (semi-ann.)	1½	Jan. 1		
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
General Electric (quarter)	2	Jan. 14	Holders of record Dec. 17	
Great Lakes Towing pf	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Greene Consolidated Copper	4	Dec. 30	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
Guggenheim Exploration (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 11
Homestake Mining	25c	Dec. 24	Dec. 20	
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
International Power pf	3	Jan. 16		
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Internat. Smokeless Powd. & Chem. Con	50c	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 20	
International Steam Pump com	½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Lawyers' Mortgage Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Maryland Coal pf	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 14	Dec. 28	Jan. 15
National Carbon com	1½	Jan. 1		
National Enamel & Stamp. (quar.)	½	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Nat. Enamel & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
National Sugar Refining pf	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 12
New Orleans Gas Light	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
N. Y. Mtge. & Security (semi-ann.)	3	Jan. 4	Dec. 21	Jan. 6
North Star Mines	35c	Dec. 23	Holders of record Dec. 17	
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 14	Holders of record Dec. 31	
P. Lorillard Co. pf	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 20	Dec. 9	Dec. 21
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Safety Car Heating & Light (quar.)	2	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 27
Safety Car Heating & Light (extra)	2	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 27
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 27	
Securities Co	2½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Standard Coupler	1	Dec. 23	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Standard Coupler pf. (semi-annual)	4	Dec. 23	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Standard Gas Light com. & pf	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Strowger Automatic Tel. Exchange	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 4
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 19	
Underwood Typewriter 1st & 2d pf	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 10	
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Union Switch & Signal	2	Jan. 10	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 10	Holders of record Dec. 31	
United Fruit (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Holders of record Dec. 31	
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Jan. 14	Holders of record Dec. 31	
United Shoe Machinery (quar.)	2	Jan. 14	Dec. 17	Dec. 27
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 14	Dec. 17	Dec. 27
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 10	
U. S. Title & Indemnity (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 11
West. El. & Mfg., all stocks (quar.)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 28	Jan. 11

*Books do not close.
†Payable 20 per cent. in common stock and 5 per cent. in Atlantic Coast Line Company certificates of indebtedness.

COTTON MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 17.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote mill stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co		92½	
Arkwright Mills		92½	
Boune Mills		100	
Jasnaby Mfg. Co		100	
Cornell Mills		115	
Davol Mills	82½		
Flint Mills		97	
King Philip Mills	125	130	
Merchants' Mfg. Co		85	80
Mechanics' Mills		77½	
Osborn Mills		82½	
Pocasset Mfg. Co	110		117
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	114		115½
Sagamore Mfg. Co		92½	90
Stafford Mills		80	
Tecumseh Mills	110		
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	122½		
Wampanoag Mills		60	
Westamoe Mills	50	58	52½

MANUFACTURING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Following were the sales of manufacturing stocks this week:

10...American Glue pf.....105
10...Boston Belting Co.....210¼@212½
4...Cocheco Mills.....115 @117
12...Continental Mills.....30
15...Chicopee Mfg. Co.....9¾@ 10
2...Everett Mills.....110
15...Manchester Mills.....95 @ 95½
3...Great Falls Mfg. Co.....15
5...Pacific Mills.....81½
1...Pepperell Mfg. Co.....

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Securities Trading Company of New York, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—A. E. Anderson, A. H. Alexander, W. K. Hall.

The United Factory Supply Company, to deal in merchandise, Absecon; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John D. McMullen, Charles Palmer, Nicholas J. Fitzgerald.

The Green Pond Hotel and Land Company, Morristown; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Malvin S. Condit, Andrew L. Cubb, Edwin W. Kimbie, Julia K. C. Guerin.

The Edwin F. Smith Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dalley, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Eagle Cash or Credit House Company, Paterson; capital, $7,000. Incorporators—Edward I. Marcus, Joseph W. Silverman, Hannah Marcus.

The Mattlage Realty Company, Hoboken; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Mattlage, George F. Mattlage, Charles H. Mattlage, Francis W. Mattlage.

The Old Colony Engineering and Construction company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—E. N. Hunting, W. T. Piper, J. C. Hammond.

The Richmond Water Company, Jersey City; capital increased from $250,000 to $1,000,000 and name changed to the Hudson County Water Company.

The Meisch Manufacturing Company; capital increased from $100,000 to $150,000.

The Petrolia Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital increased to $75,000.

The Supply Trust Co. Company; capital increased from [illegible]

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Dec. 17 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep. other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$927,500.00	$35,900.00	$36,100	$42,700.00	$44,500.00	$718,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,040,300.00	72,900.00	221,800	294,400.00	261,300.00	3,525,300.00
Columbia	300,000	5,033,000.00	507,000.00	191,000	268,000.00	3,500.00	5,098,000.00
Com. National	1,000,000	3,727,400.00	685,400.00	55,500	667,500.00	25,000.00	2,556,800.00
Fidelity	200,000	861,310.00	15,607.00	50,416	91,221.00		846,635.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,224,300.00	106,100.00	84,300	319,400.00	30,000.00	2,032,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,921,642.00	18,464.00	189,024	121,574.00	96,321.00	2,139,664.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,437,500.00	172,800.00	120,500	135,400.00	235,000.00	3,378,500.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,377,500.00	12,000.00	140,100	312,800.00	10,400.00	2,489,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	3,516,100.00	132,000.00	111,200	234,500.00	55,700.00	3,179,900.00
Mutual	200,000	2,963,294.00	32,950.00	286,024	112,800.00	95,736.00	3,136,893.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,440,507.00	27,372.00	199,100	220,968.00	273,946.00	2,545,135.00
Plaza	100,000	3,635,000.00	285,000.00	222,000	78,000.00		3,510,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,293,526.04	25,051.00	118,400	90,228.20	172,076.73	1,482,410.55
Seaboard	500,000	2,284,600.00	566,000.00	286,600	227,000.00	1,526,000.00	2,904,600.00
Twelfth Ward	100,000	1,889,000.00	44,000.00	202,000	134,000.00		2,294,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,626,900.00	56,500.00	142,100	106,800.00	166,400.00	1,983,000.00
Union Exchange	750,000	4,199,400.00	104,700.00	222,700	891,800.00	733,300.00	5,495,800.00
United National	2,000,000	2,968,600.00	238,500.00	74,900	95,500.00		1,225,500.00
Wash'ton Heights	100,000	676,810.00	12,960.00	27,710	98,210.00		560,350.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,204,700.00	34,200.00	288,300	191,000.00	115,200.00	2,527,700.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	1,891,100.00	27,500.00	117,600	117,000.00	31,700.00	1,900,100.00
Broadway	150,000	2,351,368.00	16,312.00	180,121	225,084.00	2,064.00	2,404,716.00
Brooklyn	300,000	7,792,800.00	110,400.00	68,700	242,800.00	122,500.00	7,945,000.00
M'f'rs' National	252,000	3,758,200.00	258,800.00	122,100	543,300.00	51,200.00	4,313,700.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,546,300.00	177,500.00	558,700	357,900.00	87,100.00	9,049,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,304,684.00	14,894.00	109,055	132,167.00	58,909.00	1,503,783.00
Nassau	300,000	5,200,000.00	183,000.00	225,000	332,000.00	32,000.00	5,172,000.00
National City	1,000,000	3,266,000.00	180,000.00	341,000	490,000.00	70,000.00	3,705,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,288,123.28	18,680.60	81,660	48,466.51	199,802.76	1,387,936.32
People's	100,000	1,588,800.00	69,900.00	139,800	70,900.00	118,800.00	1,783,300.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	710,629.00	12,029.00	57,256	91,232.00	47,035.00	850,225.00
Sprague National	500,000	5,900,000.00	135,000.00	25,000	211,000.00	35,000.00	1,340,000.00
Union	200,000	1,256,600.00	52,900.00	105,800	151,700.00	360,800.00	1,628,100.00
Wallabout	100,000	811,500.00	55,000.00	29,400	34,100.00	88,200.00	884,900.00

Borough of Richmond.

First Nat., S. I.	100,000	902,655.00	55,076.00	10,000	86,212.50		843,831.00

JERSEY CITY.

First National	400,000	4,205,600.00	180,900.00	304,900	1,252,200.00	1,180,000.00	5,841,500.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,093,230.00	79,365.00	66,470	288,431.00	103,482.00	1,822,800.00
Second National	250,000	1,155,300.00	60,700.00	15,000	263,800.00	30,400.00	1,122,300.00
Third National	200,000	1,551,880.81	36,122.00	62,318	261,827.14	4,923.34	1,098,257.42

HOBOKEN.

First National	110,000	2,913,400.00	173,900.00	31,500	193,100.00	674,000.00	3,395,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,265,000.00	49,800.00	28,300	88,000.00	87,000.00	1,376,986.00

BAYONNE.

Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,985,339.00	19,349.00	111,327	90,517.00	86,823.00	2,151,874.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,800,500	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$17,819,000	$2,587,000	$1,762,000	$16,750,000	$1,077,000
2,050,000	2,471,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	27,900,000	6,149,000	2,298,000	32,686,000	
2,000,000	1,428,800	Merchants' National	13,477,700	2,812,500	1,324,700	16,402,400	
3,000,000	3,366,800	Mechanics' National	21,029,000	3,265,000	1,970,000	21,211,000	536,400
1,500,000	3,841,300	Bank of America	22,494,600	4,735,400	2,134,100	25,096,000	
1,000,000	2,291,700	Phenix National	3,021,000	731,000	222,000	2,892,000	49,400
25,000,000	17,003,000	National City	163,649,400	35,832,900	8,124,400	159,027,700	6,142,000
300,000	7,701,800	Chemical National	27,327,000	5,655,700	1,775,100	26,235,100	
600,000	375,600	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	6,785,100	1,274,000	581,400	6,521,300	230,000
1,000,000	2,421,000	Gallatin National	5,950,000	1,186,600	537,700	6,917,700	982,600
300,000	127,600	Nat. Butchers & Drov.	2,018,600	513,000	93,800	2,726,100	46,800
700,000	334,600	Mechanics & Traders'	4,893,000	754,000	669,000	5,642,000	
500,000	537,700	GreenWich	2,889,900	550,400	369,500	2,905,100	
5,000,000	4,139,800	Am. Exch. National	28,252,800	4,197,900	1,713,300	21,178,900	4,935,800
25,000,000	11,667,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	140,899,000	21,463,200	12,337,700	134,725,500	1,190,000
3,000,000	4,494,200	Mercantile National	23,068,500	3,500,900	1,258,800	19,510,800	2,138,600
422,700	631,700	Pacific	3,371,800	424,500	502,200	4,399,600	
450,000	1,081,300	Chatham National	6,246,900	615,500	964,700	6,328,800	49,100
200,000	413,000	People's Bank	2,082,300	327,000	361,000	2,881,000	
2,000,000	2,040,000	National Bank of N. A.	15,896,000	2,062,000	1,884,000	14,980,000	810,000
3,000,000	6,774,700	Hanover National	47,356,300	13,236,300	3,844,600	59,673,500	50,000
1,000,000	1,091,400	Irving National	6,906,000	1,233,600	362,100	6,413,000	244,800
2,550,000	697,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	17,706,500	4,337,800	1,319,100	21,763,900	1,558,800
500,000	323,100	Nassau National	2,759,400	649,200	393,300	3,035,000	
1,000,000	1,335,900	Market & Fulton Nat.	9,801,400	1,272,900	727,500	6,949,100	38,000
1,000,000	380,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,999,000	2,113,200	423,500	8,755,300	98,600
2,000,000	3,208,700	Corn Exchange	27,843,000	4,782,000	3,575,000	33,700,000	
750,000	1,098,300	Oriental	7,536,300	1,595,400	449,700	7,747,000	
1,500,000	6,703,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,555,000	4,103,000	1,422,000	21,895,000	43,400
3,000,000	7,076,400	National Park	67,189,000	15,289,000	5,562,000	77,483,000	2,971,300
250,000	134,200	East River National	1,038,200	448,700	188,300	1,571,000	48,900
3,000,000	2,996,000	Fourth National	20,394,500	3,509,100	2,192,100	22,827,100	50,000
5,000,000	1,490,200	Second National	9,222,000	1,115,000	1,103,000	10,400,000	271,000
10,000,000	14,328,000	First National	103,834,900	22,244,700	2,465,900	97,281,000	5,266,400
1,000,000	874,700	N. Y. National Exch.	7,876,700	1,459,700	438,000	7,311,000	616,200
250,000	772,100	Bowery	3,373,000	453,000	369,000	3,840,000	
500,000	477,500	N. Y. County National	4,397,900	1,129,100	565,000	5,776,700	50,000
750,000	542,700	German-American	3,991,700	870,800	230,600	4,016,000	
1,000,000	4,140,000	Chase National	45,590,600	13,329,400	1,663,100	55,405,100	50,000
100,000	1,797,400	Fifth Avenue	9,699,900	2,483,900	273,300	10,722,900	
200,000	497,900	German Exchange	2,491,400	225,000	375,000	3,048,900	
200,000	879,400	Germania	2,787,700	440,900	742,600	5,441,800	
300,000	1,395,500	Lincoln National	13,158,700	1,391,500	1,731,700	18,914,800	298,900
1,000,000	1,306,300	Garfield National	7,494,800	1,764,700	312,200	7,884,900	42,000
250,000	690,000	Fifth National	2,584,400	518,300	190,900	2,776,000	241,100
1,000,000	1,440,200	Bank of the Metropolis	8,681,800	2,107,500	626,600	10,543,500	
200,000	611,900	West Side	3,783,000	691,000	377,000	4,147,000	
500,000	1,431,400	Seaboard National	15,399,000	3,359,000	1,573,000	18,614,000	125,000
200,000	1,998,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,247,000	529,000	775,000	4,576,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,948,400	Liberty National	11,284,800	2,379,300	249,000	9,938,800	974,400
1,000,000	491,900	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	5,297,000	1,133,400	421,400	5,801,200	
500,000	561,100	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,977,200	1,286,200	347,000	6,939,300	100,000
350,000	382,

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 134, Post Office Building.

Motions
1—In re Lighstone
2—Crown Cork Co vs Stand Stopper Co
3—Sanitary Co vs Sprickerhoff
4—Webster vs Lannin
5—Rumford vs N Y Baking Powder Co
General calendar
10—Foster vs Murphy
11—City of New York vs N Y & East River Ferry Co
100—Knick Steamboat Co vs Cusack
102—U S vs Conkling
105—In re Lawrence
106—E & O R R vs Kitchin
107—U S vs Cornell Steamboat Co
108—Herbert vs Steam Tug Ganoga
109—Youngman vs same
22—Dieckerhoff vs U S

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Collectors' causes
15248—Bailin et al vs Erhardt
14145—Campbell et al vs Magone
14889—Same vs same
26819—Same vs Erhardt
14500—Patton vs Magone
19045—Burr et al vs Bidwell
19057—Ceballos et al vs same
19058—Am West Indies Trad Co vs same
19059—Beste vs same
19060—Levi, Blumenthal & Co vs same
19061—Same vs same
19062—Beste vs same
19063—Same vs same
19064—Soddy vs same
10069—Bowerman vs same
19070—Lascelles vs same
19076—Tournure vs same
19080—John H Goets vs same

Customs appeals
3585—Matthews & Sons vs United States
3624—Mattiage vs same
3630—Luchow vs same
3629—Curnen & Stiner vs same
3720—U S vs Morris Goldberg
3626—W. Heimroth vs U S
3613—Kimmerle & Dawes vs same
3515—Kraut vs same
3516—Landolfi vs same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

272—Ins Co of N A vs Jacobson Co
233—Smith vs Sizer & Co
238—Dunn vs Williams
262—Williams vs Dunn
253—Gleason vs tug Dictator

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy discharges
7460—Alexander Miller
7030—Adolph Brann
7305—Hy. J Schmitzer
6373—Wm R Paglin
7453—Jacob Winter
6480—Emil Moses
7400—Geo Griffin
7064—Vincent Bonagur
7284—Jerome McDonough
7192—Abraham Goldner
6548—Jacob Herman
7514—Wm Lyman
6486—Max Hoetzer
Cases under objection
6416—Jos W Tody
7393—Mary A Powell
7472—Mary McKernan
7435—Jasper T Goodwin
6857—Herman Dubler
Adjourned cases
6212—Abraham Samberg
5701—W & E Mack
5864—Arthur W Miller
7264—Solomon M Wallach
6943—Solomon Menzinsky
Involuntary cases
7396—Nat Auto Needle Co
5954—Compressed Air Co
7302—N Y & Lima Oil Co
7286—Jas N Darrah
Motions
In re Isaac Brozin
In re Noxall Tailors
In re Benj Segeal
In re Julius Horowitz
In re Robt H Spalding
In re J Barry & Co
In re Wm H Livingston
In re Sachs & Davis
In re Victor Claisse
In re J H Pettengill & Co
In re J Barry & Co
In re Miller & Kilgore
In re Arthur H Page
In re Nathan Eichner
In re Saml. Wilde's Sons
In re Klugman & Benjamin
In re Isaac Monheit
In re Landau Bros
In re Samuel Side
In re Samuel Abrams
In re Muncie Pulp Co
In re Isaac Sandler
In re Cyrus H Chatfield
In re Samuel Abrams
In re Robt H Spaulding
In re Alfred M Lamar
In re P Horowitz & Son
In re S L Reinhardt
In re McBride & Co
In re Danziger Bros
In re A M Lamar
In re Weinberg vs Freed
In re Am Finance & Mortgage Co
In re Grissler & Sons
In re Klatzer & Miskind
In re John Kress Brew Co
In re Max Welkowitz
In re A M Lamar
In re Lazarus G Forgotston
In re Louis Schachne
In re Samuel L Goldstein
In re J Barry & Co
In re Geneva Elec Equip Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fennesbresque vs Board of Education
2—Norden vs Duke
3—Ayer vs Man Ry
3½—Same vs same
4—Jewett vs Cudner
4½—Same vs same
5—Grogan vs Int St Ry
6—Mayer vs Consol Gas Co
7—Feldman vs same
8—Stranger vs Nat City Bank
9—Blodgett vs Merrill & Baker
10—Veriscope Co vs Brady
11—Gabriel vs Forest
12—Boyle vs Consol Gas Co
13—King vs Irving
14—Biondi vs Met Museum of Art
15—Penfield vs Leifert
16—Hill vs Auribut
17—Grady vs J. W. Grady & Co
18—Sackman vs Sturk
19—In re Pike
20—In re Goldstein
21—U S Trust Co vs Kennedy
22—Orphans' Home vs O'Donnell
23—Kellogg vs N Y City Ry
24—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Gray)
25—Furnald vs Bissell
26—In re Cooper
27—Hamerschlag vs Bruen Realty Co
28—Roosevelt vs Schile
29—Kip vs Hollingsworth
30—In re Weiss
31—Kellenberger vs Meisner
32—Shellberg vs Emerson
33—In re R T Commissioners
34—Leary vs Milliken
35—Napstrek vs Napstrek
36—Rosenwald vs Hernsheim
37—Frank vs Robinson
38—Goodwin vs Nussbaum
39—Sale vs Van Hoesen
40—Cheevers vs Met St Ry
41—Grabenheimer vs Lipman
42—Doubleday, Page & Co vs Judson
43—Friedenberg vs Stein
44—Volland vs Empire Life Ins Co
45—In re Summit Av
46—Fieling vs Fieling
47—Maynard vs Maynard
48—Stubbert vs Stubbert
49—City of New York vs Kings Co Trust Co
50—In re Brady
51—Cushing vs Jackson
52—Miller vs Montag
53—Wilson vs Standard Asphalt Co
54—Argyro vs Butler Silk Mill
55—Eberhart vs Pollock
56—Barrett vs Carley
57—Globe, &c., Ins Co vs Breed
58—Platt vs Elias
59—Needham Piano, &c, Co vs Kohn
60—Griffin vs Sire
61—Lockwood vs Great Western Ins Co
62—Hathaway vs McCreedy Elec Co
63—Ryan vs Ahearn
64—Ramsey vs same
65—In re Fuller
66—Roonan vs Thompson-Starrett Co
67—Silver vs Feltman
68—In re Ryan
69—Walker vs Walker
70—Ogus vs Swine
71—Ward vs Naughton
72—Monaghan vs 3d Av R R
73—In re Simonson
74—Schneittacher vs Kassel
75—In re Smith
75½—Same
76—Murphy vs Sire
77—Struetzel vs Struetzel
78—Costikyan vs U S Fid & Guar Co
80—Rodgers vs Mayor, &c.
81—Wolff Const Co vs Smith
82—In re Fritchman
83—Zubrinsky vs Zubrinsky
83½—Same vs same
84—Brauer vs Mail & Exp Co
85—Luckey vs Mockridge
86—O'Connor vs N Y City Ry
87—Hadden vs Mullins
88—Wilson vs Richmond
89—Garland vs Garland
90—Cloutte vs Murphy Varnish Co
91—Cohen vs Cohen
92—City of New York vs Gooch
93—Bond vs Benton

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on Demurrers
617—Woolf vs Barnes
625—Marks vs Meitsner
631—Calhoun vs Marvin
634—Lillienthal vs Betz
635—Michel vs same
461—Morse vs Hearst
588—Farmer vs Baker
642—Sickels vs Gill
599—Rogers vs Morrison
600—Same vs same
Preferred causes.
1971—Campbell vs Barman
1684—N Y Life Ins Co vs Jones
1974—Monjo vs Widmayer
1930—Mulvey vs Reilly
1895—Quackenbush vs Wheaton
1624—Mulhern vs Clark
1670—Lorenz vs Lorenz
942—Columbia Shade C Co vs Wells
944—Follmer Clegg Co vs Wells
1241—Robinson vs De Fere
General calendar.
1268—Myers vs Lese
511—Keane vs Ely
1258—Williams vs Clarke
1142—Komp vs Luria
408—Diehl vs Dreyer
1290—Ludlam vs Ludlam
76—Mieg vs Mason
426—Treadwell vs Clark
1162—Moore vs Harder
759—Brooks vs Balasco
928—Fliess vs Ten Associates
732—Peace vs Peace
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1584.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.
1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.
2551—Dommerich vs Block
3295—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Bacon
3404—Benheim vs Herter
3744—Barnum vs Bugg
3063—H. Gerard Son & Son vs Raymond
2389—City Trust, &c, Co vs Weiss
2782—Same vs Wald-stein
3595—Little vs Little
3474—Sturtevant Mill Co vs Tannenbaum
2030—Osterlag vs Taylor
2022—Gruber vs Lynch
3080—Schwartz vs Eechhauer
3705—Saalmann vs Jones
3815—Hasbrouck vs Fitzgerald Bros B Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
91—McGovern vs Manhattan Ry
430—Holder vs Int St Ry
430—Grant vs same
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
451—Ascher vs B'klyn Heights R R
452—Welzinger vs Erie R R
454—Weiber vs N Y C & H R R R
365—Grogan vs Inter St Ry
455—Krohn vs Inter St Ry
468—Lappan vs Met St Ry
475—Grant vs Inter St Ry
478—Hough vs same
479—Longbridel vs same
482—Hechter vs same
493—Poole vs 42d St, &c. R R
494—Van Tassell vs Union Ry
495—Same vs same
508—Eisenstark vs Met St Ry
514—Murphy vs same
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Mc. Call, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
Inquest.
380—Goldstein vs Brasch
2402—McCarragher vs Proal
2653—McCarthy vs City of New York
2656—Barbieri vs Deevers
2650—Bellieri vs same
370—Noble vs Hughes
371—Same vs same
372—Bishop vs Smith & McNeil Co
373—Schulberg vs City of New York
375—Schulberg vs City of New York
2583—Runconich vs Met Exp Co
2613—Newberger vs A. Hollander Co
476—Buchold vs N Y Transp Co
556—Neiderlander vs Murray
273—De Leon vs B'klyn Union Pub Co
1932—Gray vs Cooper
274—Reilly vs Travers Bros Co
126—Klein vs Garvey
253½—Guljelmo vs Zotti
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."
1306—Clarwitz vs Stark
1327—Schock vs Welz & Zerweck
1335—Rosenwald vs Seidenberg
1348—Sutliff vs Morrison
1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1368—Middleton vs Farrell
1206—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
905—Lynch vs Dorsey
1284—Mathewson vs Ferree
1550—Bosworth vs Kinghorn
554—Levy vs Popper
588½—Wiggins vs Parsons
1320—Hamilton vs 3d Av R R
1451—Heidenreich vs Hirah
1004—Reid vs Hertzel
521—Butler vs McKee
1424—Buskirk vs Buskirk
4100—Blokus vs Selvage
1383—Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Miller, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House.
Estates of—
Ellen Kelly or Cunningham,
Timothy Duggan,
Theodore Berdell,
Elizabeth Dinkelmeyer,
Alice Maddock,
Wilhelm J. Reichmann
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
John Hanning,
Daniel Prosnitz,
Peter McCullough,
Isaac Levy,
Karolina Dorn,
Mary T. Cullens,
Robert K. Carter,
Heloise D. Young,
Catherine Murphy,
Jane H. Quintard
At 2:30 P. M.
Morris Blum.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Palmieri, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
418—Hammer vs Met St Ry
2872—Firth vs Man Ry
3654—Lavender vs Union Ry
3655—Same vs same
3651—Bernstein vs Burnett
3343—Chadwick vs Schiff

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3499½—McCoy vs Lynch
3492—Rosemite vs Union Railway
3497—Moses vs Met St Ry
446—Herzog vs Zuns
3483—Robinson vs McDonald
2206—Meyer vs Hankins
3155—Mark vs Friedland
468—Gross vs Weintraub

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1575—Hubbs vs Met St Ry
3468—Collins vs N Y Tr Co
308—Holland vs 3d Av R R
3248—Miller vs Int St Ry
478—McEvoy vs 3d Av R R
479—D'Andrea vs Di Pascale
481—Davies vs Maus
483—Fay vs Solomon
484—Rosendorf vs Schoff
485—Ward vs O'Neill
486—Farrell vs Met St Ry
488—Singer vs Teller
491—Marks vs Goldfarb
491½—Bloomingdale vs Regan
492—Thompson vs Robt Bleu Syndicate
3030—Osterlag vs Taylor
3023—Gruber vs Lynch
3080—Schwartz vs Eechhauer
3705—Saalmann vs Jones
3815—Hasbrouck vs Fitzgerald Bros B Co
2404—Bloom vs Met St Ry
357—Mulholland vs Int St Ry
382—Low vs same
355—Burke vs Man Ry
389—Whitehorn vs Met St Ry
435—Hebbard vs Int St Ry
436—Keating vs Met St Ry
343—Vonderahe vs same
351—Samuels vs same
1011—O'Beh vs N Y City Ry
246—Tunison vs Met St Ry
239—Mahler vs same
300—Wittekind vs Un Ry
193—Purcell vs Met St Ry
162—Du Franc vs same
350—McKiernan vs 42d St, &c, R R
412—White vs Inter St Ry
449—Judge vs same
477—Felix vs N Y C & H R R R
2240½—Ebert vs George A. Fuller Co
345—Johnson vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co
156—Grinnell vs Weston
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
216—Merkel vs Strauss
2517—Di Fabio vs Mc-Donald
386—Poth vs Conn Adv Association
2284—McGowan vs N Y Edison Co
449—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
2563—Wilhermsdorfer vs Keogh
2800—Farber vs Dixon
380—McCarthy vs Rosen
2110—Libonati vs Scinto
618—Carpenter vs Eve Journal Pub Co
2626—Kiernan vs Eidlitz
1224½—Foreman vs Horowitz
191—McLaughlin vs Koch
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2004.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs Libretto

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Crane, J.
1358—Fox vs B H R R
1356—Rosen vs same
1357—Mauerer vs same
1361—Wallace vs Gorman
1362—Ranlery vs B H R R
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.
1229—Stark vs B H R R
1208—McCarthy vs same
1210—Wolfe vs same
1354—Gerstein vs Goldberg
1218—Hunerhoff vs Franklin
1302—Hoedt vs B H R R
1217—Book vs same
1375—Gibbons vs Carlin
1366—Batsche vs Heidelberger
1360—Passeantino vs Arlt
1367—Manase vs same
If answered ready, will be passed for the day.
1183—Gordon vs Epstein
156—Eichhorst vs Lenz
488—O'Leary vs L I Real Estate Exch'ge & Investment Co
487—Glinder vs same

Westchester County.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Mareau, J.—Day calendar.
116—Barger vs Peckskill Oyster House Co
86—Gould vs Hammeralough
455—Dolon vs West El Ry Co
101—Kern, as admx, vs N Y C & H R R R
227—Max vs West Elec Ry
229—Same vs same
225—Vegon vs same
No reserved calendar.
281—Van Wyck vs Ridgway
...Negioni vs Eglee
26—Sidebotham, as extr vs Yonkers Elec Ltg & Power Co
389—Cheever vs N Y Transportation Co
221—Tibbitts vs Purdy
179—O'Connor vs West Lighting Co

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
944—Grussell vs Gibney
771—Van Dam vs L I R R Co
197—Rosendorfer vs Jacobs
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
413—Rogers vs Macbeth
152—Kinsey vs City of New York
360—Schlegel vs N Y City Ry Co
354—Visciobelli vs Casselberry
877—Agne vs City of N Y
814—Terzler vs A T & Queens Co Ry
986—Hunt vs Weedside Co
417—Gormare vs Willis
Highest number reached on general calendar, 6,346.
943—Valmora vs Galbina
790—Barnes vs L I R R
390—Desmond vs N Y & Queens El L & P Co
361—Hauser vs same
If marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
650—Hardy vs Chujek
729—Reilly vs Hogan
940—Grebbins vs Getchell
911—Carroll vs L I R R
946—Scoolski vs Murray
158—Wolpers vs N Y & Q Co Elec L & P Co
985—Brady vs Newtown Creek Towing Co
944—Wales vs Case
982—Normeyle vs Ritter Conley Mfg Co

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 17, the first name is that of the debtor:

BECKER, Adam—M. L. Taylor and another 700
BLACK, Harriet P.—C. Cole 75
BLACK, Archibald P.—M. Hilsey ..... costs. 76
BRETSCHNEIDER, Otto—W. J. Logan and another, costs 88
BOCK, Emma L., executrix—A. Lachow 5,525
CORNISH, Alice A.—E. Vallese 123
COLLINS, Theresa B.—E. D. Berri and another 423
COX, Margerite—P. Ryan, costs 50
DODD, Adele S.—F. Damm 519
FRISBIE, Chester C.—D. Mattison 133
FOLLOW, Oscar—E. Hildebrandt 440
GIMBERG, Meyer R.—Pach Brothers 64
FROEHMAN, Gustave—National Exchange Bank of Hartford, Conn 1,776
FULDNER, Herman J.—W. J. Logan and another, costs 88
GILMOUR, Robert M.—E. M. Castillo 367
GREENBERG, Henry M.—A. Angonos and another 67
GREENBERG, Henry M.—A. Angonos and another, costs 29
HIRSCH, Herman—North White Plains Land Company, costs 228
HIRSCH, Herman—J. Brick, costs 107
H. KNOX CHEMICAL MANUFACturing Company—T. H. Borden & Co 30
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Pina, costs 108
LOUIS H. WENZEL COMPANY—K. Kramer and another 640
CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company—Degnon McLean Construction Company, costs 126
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—E. Knoth 1,024
GEORGE I. ROBERTS & BROTHERS—J. F. Hunt 1,138
BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COMpany—A. Martines 2,068
IRWIN, James H.—E. M. Lacey 1,905
JANTZEN, Marguerite J.—Kalish Pharmacy 86
KRAUS, Ignats—G. F. Barton 1,885
McMANUS, Rose A. Angonos, costs 32
NEWMAN, Ferdinand T. and Joseph 98
Philip Morris & Co., Limited 835
NICHOLSON, Margaret W. or Margaret H. S.—W. R. Kuhn 129
NIEDERMEIER, Frank, President—G. Schmidt, costs 6,926
POLE, Edward, and Paul Schwandtner—Davies & Thomas Company 88
PISTARINO, Lio—W. J. Logan and another, costs 148
ROGOFF, Morris—S. Simon 274
SOLOMON, Abraham and Kate—L. Lewkwitz and another 50
SINGER, Julius—M. Silverman 133
SAHN, Elizabeth—C. Sahn, costs 88
TRAPAIN, Antonio—W. J. Logan and another, costs 68
WOLFF, Gustav—J. E. Lyman, costs 662
WALSH, William F.—F. A. Constable and another 153
WALTON, N. Blackman—Galvanotype Engraving Company 153

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BATTERSON & EISOLE—S. H. Dunlop, Dec. 6, 1904 1,062
BEZOLDI, John—G. R. Conrie, Dec. 7, 1904 405
HARD, Anson W.—J. L. Wells and another, Commissioners, Dec. 8, 1904 28
LIEBESKIND, Leon A.—P. Plotenhauer and another, Dec. 7, 1904 283
McCABE, Rudolph T.—J. G. Gordon, Oct. 12, 1904 1,000
PROCTOR, Charles E.—Gattle, Stern & Co., June 25, 1902 113

Judgment Canceled.

CLEGG, Anthony M.; John C. Shaw, and Kaufman Simon—M. N. Butler, Oct. 29, 1904 ..... $5,001

Judgments Vacated.

MOYLAN, William A.—W. Sted, Dec. 7, 1904 ..... $1,044
Mayer, Edgar J.—E. S. Mayer, Dec. 1, 1904 1,381

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Michael J. Neyland vs. Newton L. Schloss—Mitchell Friend, Fred Damm vs. John Reilly—Joseph B. Reilly, Pasquale Gargiulo et al. vs. Felice Rush—Paul Gorham, Lilie J. Earle vs. Roxanna A. Hampton—Samuel Leavitt, Margaret O'Neill vs. Morris McCarthy—M. B. Feeney.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Strasbourger vs. Ratt—S. L. H. Ward. In re Welch—William L. Turner.

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES.

Auction sales of dry goods, &c., announced for next week are as follows:

Field, Chapman & Co., 427-429 Broadway—Tuesday, 800 dozen muslin underwear, 150 pieces woolens, white and gray blankets; Wilton, tapestry, Axminster, and velvet rugs; underwear, hosiery, knit goods, outer garments, velvets, and velveteens; white goods, smokers' sets and tables, pearl buttons, clothing, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Wednesday, entire stock of woolens, silks, satins, velvets, garments, and trimmings of Samuel Rosecoff, valued at $30,000.

Burling & Dole, 7-11 Greene Street—Tuesday, Spring worsteds, trouserings, suitings, cassimeres, cheviots, cloths, &c., 350 pieces heavy overcoatings, kerseys, meltons, friezes, worsteds, serges, trouserings, suitings, raincloths, broadcloths, dress goods, Italians, linings, Venetians, and velvets.

Henry Lilly, 7-11 Reade Street—Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

Woodrow & Lewis, 94 Pearl Street—Monday, at 131-137 Franklin Street, unclaimed merchandise, consisting of clothing, table linen, personal effects, castings, paper, paints, wool, can openers, asbestos, toilet paper, paper napkins, paper bags, tortoise shell, toys, furniture, books, piano, desk, &c., and 210 cases coffee substitute. Tuesday, coffee, olive oil, canned goods, and 1,000 cases California wines.

Samuel Cohen & Co., 145-147 Franklin Street—Wednesday, 300,000 square feet leather, consisting of kangaroo sides, veals and calf, glazed veals and sides, embossed sides, russet sides and kip, strap, case, and black grain leather, pebbled, smooth, and russet hides, russet splits, enameled sides and splits, flexible and yellow splits, kangaroo pieces, &c.

Burdett & Dennis, 29 Burling Slip—Tuesday, 90,000 pounds horsehair. Wednesday, 700 bales Manilla hemp and 100 bales jute butts.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	4:35
Moon sets	2:52		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	3:53	Gov. Isl'd	4:16
H. Gate	6:12		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:12	Gov. Isl'd	4:27
H. Gate	6:28		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Olaf Kyrre, Argentina, &c.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	1:00 P. M.
Gera, Bremen	10:00 A. M.
Rekia, Copenhagen	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Prins Fredrick Hendrik, Haiti	1:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Naples	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Dominica, &c.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, &c.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.
Meraval, Grenada	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
United States, Copenhagen	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Acting Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates—Manila Nov. 15, Hongkong 19th, Shanghai 22d, Yokohama 30th, and Honolulu Dec. 10—reached San Francisco per steamer Mongolia and were dispatched East at 7 P. M. Dec. 16. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 18.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 11.
Hermidon, Shields, Dec. 2.
Hindustan, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 15.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Menominee, London, Dec. 8.
Parima, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.
Perugia, Naples, Dec. 3.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Seneca, Nassau, Dec. 13.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 10.
Ulriken, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 10.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Dec. 9.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 5.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 15.
Denver, Galveston, Dec. 19.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

El Sigle, Galveston, Dec. 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 10.
Princess Irene, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.

Arrived.

Brandenburg, Bremen, Dec. 8.
Coinsalo, Hull, Nov. 29.
Cheruba, (Bark,) Antwerp, Nov. 30.
Monroe, Norfolk, Dec. 16.
Northman, Portland, Me., Dec. 15.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Dec. 16.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

High Duty on Partly Made Gloves—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Poucet & Nesser of New York against the assessment of duty at the rate of $2.50 a dozen pieces as "partly manufactured women's gloves of lambskin" on certain merchandise which the importers claimed to be dutiable as glove tranks at $1.875 a dozen pairs. The goods were pieces of leather cut into shapes so when sewn they constituted a complete glove.

Judge Summerville is the author of a decision sustaining a protest by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. of Philadelphia against the classification as waste not specially provided for at 10 per cent. of a mixture of cotton and jute thread waste. Judge Summerville ruled that the jute was merely an adulteration of the cotton and that the material was entitled to free entry as cotton thread waste.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the United Fruit Company, Fratelli Sacca, E. F. Darrell & Co., the Paul Taylor Brown Company, (2); E. D. Papavasilopoulo, Park & Tilford, F. Gutmann & Co., and G. W. Sheldon & Co., New York; Wilkens & McLaughlin, and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; George Bens & Sires, and the Pederson Mercantile Company, St. Paul, and Grinnell, Collins & Co., Minneapolis. Protests sustained were by O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, and D. Osborn & Co., Newark, N. J.

AUTO IMPORTS DOUBLED.

Importers Avoid High Duty by Dismantling Machines.

Statistics just compiled at the Appraisers' Stores show that the importation of automobiles for 1904 has increased just about 100 per cent. over that of 1903. During the year just closing there have passed through the Custom House here 500 automobiles valued at $1,700,000. Last year there were 250 machines imported, valued at $800,000.

The automobile is one of the articles for which no provision was made in the Dingley law. The classification of the machines for duty, therefore, has been something of a puzzle and has taxed the ingenuity of both the customs officials and the importers. The customs officials decided when the question arose that as the engines and machinery were the most valuable parts, the cars must be taxed at 45 per cent., as non-enumerated manufactures of metal.

The importers soon found a way to beat this in part at least. They began to dismantle the machines before shipping them and entering the various parts separately. Thus, while the engines and running gear continued to be classified as manufactures of metal at 45 per cent. the tires came in as manufactures of rubber at 30 per cent., and the tonneau at 35 per cent. as a manufacture of wood. After these various parts have been passed separately at the Appraisers' Stores the machine is set up and usually run out of the building under its own power.

Attachment for Services.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against the New Domestic Sewing Machine Company for $5,930, in favor of Frederick B. Munn, for salary as Treasurer and Assistant Secretary from Dec. 23, 1902, to Dec. 12, 1904, at the rate of $3,000 a year. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The market has shown during the week most substantial signs of increasing strength. If there has been a very decided and greatly to be desired decline in the volume of Washington Heights and Bronx speculation, there has been a corresponding increase in operations affecting high-class properties, which aside from its immediate importance augurs well for business of a similar class after Jan. 1 and throughout the early Spring.

Transactions in the territory south of the City Hall have been surprisingly numerous, and, in several instances, of the sort to attract attention to hitherto neglected neighborhoods and to suggest new areas for possible speculation and building. Foremost among such deals was the purchase of the block front on West Street, between Cedar and Albany Streets, by a syndicate headed by W. H. Chesebrough. An early improvement of this plot is assured, and, viewed broadly, the operation may be regarded as another step in the movement which will have as its ultimate outcome the reclaiming of all the territory lying between Broadway and West Street at the southerly end of the island. So far as the immediate future is concerned, however, the new structure on this site will depend for its success upon the same conditions as have contributed to the success of the various structures around Battery Park, with the erection of which Mr. Chesebrough has been identified—namely, the steadily increasing number of those tenants who find it necessary to have offices near the water front, and of those who are attracted to such offices by their more moderate rents and by their superior advantages in light, air, and outlook. The fact that the Central Railroad of New Jersey recently added four stories to its building at Liberty and West Streets is a good indication that there has been no oversupply of office space in that neighborhood. The widening of West Street from Cortlandt Street west to Battery Place, now under consideration by the Dock Department, cannot but have a favorable effect upon all the abutting property, and, with land values at from $25 to $40 a square foot, it is obvious that these water-front office buildings can make vigorous competition for a large class of tenants to whom a Broadway address is not essential.

Another down-town operation of considerable interest, in that it marked a departure from the beaten paths, was the purchase of a large plot running through from 27 to 29 Beekman Street to 57 to 61 Ann Street. This project, as in the case of the West Street block front, was doubtless suggested by the opportunity which it affords for the erection of a modern structure upon land of comparatively low value, yet close to a region of high values and high rents. Further east, down in the "Swamp," the sale of 20,000 square feet on Fery, Gold, and Jacob Streets to the United States Leather Company is preliminary to a building operation, and, coupled with other similar enterprises, such as ex-Mayor Schieren's new structure at Cliff and Ferry Streets, shows a marked tendency toward the rehabilitation of that historic neighborhood.

The Fifth Avenue section has contributed a noteworthy series of transactions to the week's news. The deal for 374 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street, following so closely Adolph Lewisohn's purchase of 538 and 540 ought to afford encouragement to those who are constantly bewailing the scarcity of large investors, while it also gives added force to the remark that the real trouble lies to a great extent in the scarcity of the right sort of properties. The other business of the week in the Fifth Avenue territory, much of it at least, has every appearance of being incidental to the removal of the Altman store to Fifth Avenue, although that this is the fact has been admitted in but one instance—that of the purchase of a plot on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. Whether or not the buying of 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, 13 East Thirty-ninth Street, and 7, 10, and 18 East Fortieth Street has been necessary to provide quarters for tenants now in the Altman block is a matter of little importance. These sales indicate just as forcibly the greatly increased demand for properties in the side streets near Fifth Avenue—a demand which will grow still further as it becomes more apparent that the avenue itself is to be taken over by large concerns and that the merchants who have heretofore done business in remodeled dwellings must go elsewhere.

Latest Dealings by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for William Cumming, Jr., to Israel Lebowitz the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

Max Marx has bought from Samuel Rouse 1,624 to 1,630 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, four five-story flats with stores, each 25 by 99.11.

Buying in Dyckman Tract.

Paul Halpin has bought from George Clausen a plot of twelve and one-half lots on the north side of Two Hundred and First Street, opposite Sherman basin, including the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and First Street, fronting 315 feet on the street and 99.11 feet on the avenue.

Paul Halpin has also bought from the estate of Mary D. Crane the plot, 50 by 51.10 by 51 by 89.2, on the west side of Seaman Avenue, opposite Academy Street. These lots adjoin the plot on Seaman and Prescott Avenues and Bolton Road purchased last week by Mr. Halpin. He now owns a plot fronting 188.10 feet on Seaman Avenue.

Andrew J. Connick has sold to Charles S. Burns the plot, 136 by 162 by 150, on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, running through to Hillside Avenue, 400 feet south of Dyckman Street.

F. H. Canning has sold for the estate of William E. Keys to Martin H. Goodkind the plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Isham Street, 100 feet south of Vermilyea Avenue.

To Build on West 135th Street.

Jacob Scheer has sold to a builder the plot 75 by 199.10 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 487 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

F. William Sohns has sold for John H. Klemeyer to William F. Peper the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Lichtenberg Brothers have sold 220 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a five-story flat, on plot 37.6 by 99.11.

Big Rental for 37th Street House.

Pease & Elliman have leased for George C. Boldt to James A. Garland the new five-story American basement dwelling 6 and 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 98.9, for a term of years at an annual rental exceeding $13,000.

Post & Reese have leased for Mrs. Laura D'Oremieulx Roosevelt to Mrs. Susan Cowles Appleton the dwelling 110 East Thirty-first Street, and for Mary M. K. Wilson to Frederick P. Delafield the dwelling 15 East Seventy-fourth Street.

E. De Forest Simmons and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for William Barclay Parsons his residence at 51 East Fifty-third Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Leases in Mercantile Buildings.

Heil & Stern report among others the following leases in the mercantile section: For the O. B. Potter trust, the entire upper part of the building 740 and 742 Broadway; for Matthew H. Beers, three lofts in 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones Street; for A. C. Barnes, fourth loft in 708 Broadway; for Jennie S. Simon, the entire upper part of building 11 and 13 East Fourth Street; for G. Sidenberg, the upper lofts in building 111 and 113 Bleecker Street; for Heilner & Wolf, two upper lofts in 5 East Seventeenth Street; for Meyer Guggenheim and Jonas Sonneborn, store and basement in 192 and 196 Greene Street, and for John Bonwit, two lofts in 46 East Fourteenth Street.

Purchase of 30th Street Flat.

Pochet & Co. have sold the five-story double flat 208 West Eightieth Street, 25 by 102.2, for Isabelle and J. C. Folmer to a client for investment.

Godfrey B. Moore has sold for a client to a Mr. Henley 102 West One Hundred and Second Street, adjoining the corner of Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Edward C. H. Vogler has sold for Edward Bailey 158 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 35 by 100.11.

William Oppenheim has sold for James J. Kennedy to Joseph Leblang the properties 333 and 335 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Improvement for Broadway Corner.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new four-story casino to be erected by Klein & Jackson at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street on plot 100 by 125. The building will have a façade of brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The first floor is to be fitted as a restaurant and café, with a large market adjoining. The three upper floors are to be arranged as halls. The structure will cost $100,000, according to the estimate of the architects, Rouse & Sloan.

Upper East Side Dealings.

The Toch Realty Company has bought and resold the five-story single flat 61 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Joseph Rauchman was the broker.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Barto Registro 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a five-story tenement on plot 25 by 100.11.

M. L. & C. Ernst are the buyers of the block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Sylvan Place, One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, the sale of which by the Ridley estate was recently reported.

H. Kronowit and D. Geisler have sold for Peter Korn to Dr. Sigmund Muldberg 233 East Twenty-second Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100; also, for Helen Blumenthal to Salina Furst, 407 Cherry Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 86; also, for Hyman Harris to Scheer & Farden, the northwest corner of Hester and Eldridge Streets, a six-story tenement, on lot 52 by 47; also, for C. A. Weingarten to Hyman Harris, southwest corner of Sixth Street and Avenue B, six-story tenement, on lot 42 by 89.

Deal for Westchester Avenue Flats.

Henry Stern has sold for Daniel L. Korn three five-story triple flats, 910, 912, and 914 Westchester Avenue, on a plot 76 by 110, to Kiefer & Bartelle.

Philip McDonald has sold for John S. O'Donnell to the Reserve Realty Company 2,988 and 2,990 Third Avenue, running through to Bergen Avenue, old buildings on plot 44 by 200.

G. W. Weber has sold for a Mr. Kalt 655 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store, to Charles Groth.

Edward Polak has sold two lots on the west side of Ash Avenue to William Halper; also, to a client, two lots on the west side of Beach Avenue, also, 2,125 Arthur Avenue, a three-family frame flat, on plot 25 by 95, to a Mr. Jawitz.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son have sold for Roberts & Mendelsohn the lot 25 by 130, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, to Jacob Lederer.

James L. Libby has opened a branch office at One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue, with B. H. Weisker, Jr., as manager.

Reckling & Vallender have bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 103 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 30 by 74.

M. F. Kerby reports the following sales: For Edward L. Woolf, a plot, 132 by 143, on the west side of Mapes Avenue, south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for Max J. Klein, the plot, 90 by 152, at the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Fletcher Street; also, for a Mr. Connor, the plot, 75 by 80, on the west side of Arthur Avenue, one hundred of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, for a Mr. Keary, a plot of seventeen lots at the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Webster Avenue; also, for Gerald C. Connor, the plot, 44 by 150, on Crotona Avenue, 62 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for Ernst Hammer, the plot, 48 by 120, at the southwest corner of Adams Place and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for E. G. Duvall the southwest corner of Hull Avenue and Two Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 by 100; also, for William J. Archer, the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Hull Avenue, 231 feet north of Two Hundred and Seventh Street; also, for John E. Currie, a plot at the southeast corner of the Concourse and One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street; also, for Samuel J. Silberman, the plot, 50 by 110, on the east side of Marion Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street; also, for Abraham Nelson and William Hatfield, the plot, 30 by 109, on the east side of Marion Avenue, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street; also, for Emma Devoe, the plot, 50 by 85, on the east side of Marion Avenue, 315 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, upon which two-family houses will be erected; also, for Michael Regan to Kalman Rosenblutt, the northwest corner of Travers Street and Webster Avenue, 48 by 89.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Speculators showed a lively interest in last week's foreclosure sale of the American Realty Company's holdings on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, just off Fifth Avenue. For the larger parcel, including 29 to 35 West Thirty-second Street and 30 to 34 West Thirty-third Street, the successful bid was $535,000. Just how to apportion this total between the two frontages would be, of course, largely a matter of individual opinion, but it shows an average of about $90,000 a lot for the entire plot. More significant, as giving a line on values, is the $81,000 paid for 36 West Thirty-third Street, 17.6 by 98.9, which price is at the rate of about $110,000 for a full lot.

Wednesday's offering of properties owned by one of the Barney syndicates developed little of interest aside from two purchases by operators. Eleven lots on One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, brought $114,750, and for four lots at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street Charles Laue paid $77,200.

The latter parcel had been sold, under private contract, a day or two before the auction, but the buyer decided to let it be offered, with the intention, of course, of protecting it up to the figure which he had paid. No such protection was necessary, for the auction yielded a quick profit of nearly $8,000. The private contract buyer, it was learned, had paid only $69,500 for the property. All the other lots in the offering, on Hamilton Terrace and St. Nicholas Avenue, as well as several large plots in the neighborhood of Sedgwick Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, were bought in by Mr. Barney.

The approach of the holiday season is apparent in the greatly reduced number of offerings listed for this week—eight being the total, with no sales scheduled for Wednesday. There is but one voluntary offering, that of 545 to 551 West Fifty-second Street, announced by Bryan L. Kennelly for Tuesday.

Out of the seven foreclosures in the list, however, several affect parcels of somewhat above average value and importance. To-morrow Auctioneer Kennelly will put up the property shown in the following diagram, which was for some time the home of the Tilden Club. The amount of the judgment to be satisfied by the sale is about $130,000.

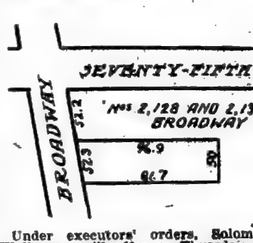

Under executors' orders, Salomon De Walltearss will offer on Thursday the old Glenmore Hotel property at the northeast corner of Chatham Square and Mott Street.

In view of the recent strong demand for down-town holdings in good neighborhoods, it will not be surprising if there is some outside competition at Friday's sale of 144 Fulton Street, the dimensions and location of which are shown below. The amount due on judgment is about $90,000, in addition to which there is another mortgage for $75,000.

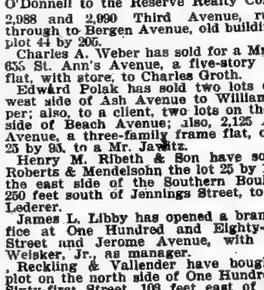

On Tuesday, at the stand of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., the store and loft building at 22 and 25 East Twenty-first Street, near Broadway, will be sold.

WALTER H. WARREN. J. HARPER SKILLIN.

WARREN & SKILLIN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

96 Broadway, New York.

TEL. 573 CORT.

December 15th, 1904.

The New York Times,
32 Park Row,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Through our advertisements in your valuable real estate columns we have sold a number of lots in the block bounded by 145th and 146th Streets and Lenox and Seventh Avenues, amounting to over $100,000.

We have noticed the acknowledgements of real estate firms who have written you regarding their success in the use of "The Times" as an advertising medium and we wish, in justice to you, to call attention to the success we have had through the use of your paper in these transactions.

Yours truly,

Warren & Skillin.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 562 mortgages, for $8,930,262, of which 251, for $3,785,241, were at 6 per cent.; 3, for $26,000, were at 5½ per cent.; 245, for $3,394,821, were at 5 per cent.; 54, for $1,587,000, were at 4½ per cent.. and 7, for $129,700, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 334 mortgages, for $7,707,869, of which 134, for $2,451,277, were at 5 per cent.; 175, for $3,874,595, were at more, and 55, for $1,382,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 2,128 and 2,130, e s, 52.2 ft s of 75th St, 52.3x96.9 by 50x81.7, four-story brick clubhouses; foreclosure sale, D. Judson Newland, referee; due on judgment, $129,771.
By Peter F. Meyer.

82d St, 310 West, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2, five-story dwelling.

Riverside Drive, 85, 52.4 ft s of 81st St, 26.2 x70.11 and irregular, five-story dwelling; partition sales, William L. Turner, referee.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.
By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

21st St, 23 and 25 East, n s, 172.9 ft e of Broadway, 44x98.9, five-story store and loft building; foreclosure sale, David Judson Newland, referee; due on judgment, $9,944; subject to other mortgages for $225,485.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

52d St, 545 to 551, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, each 25x100.5, one and three story brick and frame dwellings; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.
By Solomon De Walltearss.

Chatham Square, 1 to 4, and Mott St, 2 and 4, being the n e corner, 69.3x56.6x48.10x80.10, five-story building known as the Glenmore Hotel; executors' sale.
By Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

120th St, 312 West, s s, 225.3 ft w of 8th Av, 24.9x100.11x25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgments, $21,984.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.
By Joseph P. Day.

Fulton St, 144, s s, 161.2 ft e of Broadway, 27.2x106.9x27.6x107.1, four-story building with store; foreclosure sale, William C. Arnold, referee; due on judgment, $89,133; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amsterdam Av. and 122d St, s w corner, for a six-story brick flat, 90.11x90; J. Sandler of 1,489 8th Av, owner; J. Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $140,000.

Broadway and 96th St, s w corner, for a four-story brick casino, 100.8x125; Klein & Jackson of 49 Wall St, owners; Rouse & Sloan of 11 East 43d St, architects; cost, $100,000.

16th St, s e corner of Prospect Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 35.6x104.10; James Phelan of 1,969 7th Av, owner; John Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $90,000.

Brook Av, n e corner of 149th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 35x90 and 40x87; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Realty Company of 7 Pine St, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

48th St, 209 and 217 West, to four-story brick garage; C. A. Grant of 22 East 40th St, owner; J. Baumiller of 287 4th Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 57.8 ft s of Boston Road, 10x175; Henry V. Williams to Isaac Liberman and others, other consideration and 100

CHERRY ST, 133½, n s, 12.6x106.6; James Dee to Julius Caranzo ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 192d St, 100.11 x75; Caroline Bookman and others, executors and trustees, to Harcourt Realty Company, other consideration and 1,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 86th St, 145.6 x93.6; W. I. Clark and another, executors and trustees, to Sweeney-Tierney Hotel Company ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 37, s s, 24.9x100x24.8x100; Maurice Altman to Jacob Salmanowitz and others, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 37, s s, 24.9x100x24.8x100; Jacob Salmanowitz and others to Morris Beer and another, (mtg $37,375,) other consideration and 100

BRYANT AV, 1,923, s s, 100 ft e of 180th St, 100; Norman Martin and another to Max Powell, other consideration and 100

EASTBURNE AV, 1,782, s s, 28.7x86; Rosalie Dunn to Robert S. Ament, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 236.6 ft s of 166th St, 54x201.10x54.x201.11; Smith Williamson to Abraham Frankel, (mtg $2,255,) other consideration and 100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 80 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20x66.4x24.1x84.10; Samuel E. Terry to Thomas J. McLaughlin, other consideration and 100

HALL PLACE, w s, 339.11 ft s of 167th St, 50x107.8x52.5x109.10; Eastern Crown Realty Company to August Schierioh, (mtg $30,000,) ..... Nom.

LAFAYETTE AV, n s, Lots 10 and 11, map of Casanova property; Lots 6 and 7, map of Casanova property; Leopold Rutter to Levi Hershfield, (mtg $2,010,) ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x 110; August Ruff and others to Moses Hochster, (mtg $125,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 297, map of Van West Park; Elias Josh Brahbeck to Frank R. Silverman. Nom.

MAPES AV, n w s, at n e s of 180th St, 66x150; Charles S. Woodward to Mary E. Bird, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MAPES AV, n w s, at n e s of 180th St, 66x150; Mary E. Bird to Tommaso Giordano, other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, at n side of Hone St, runs n e 143.6x s e 59.8x w 59.4x s 104x w 30.9; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Hone St, runs w 60.4x n 60.4x w 202.6x s 104x e 220.11; John Wynne and others to Nathan Marcus, (mtg $39,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 37x85; Moses Mandelsohn and others to Alfred E. Hanson, other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 94.11x91.5; Moses Mendelsohn and others to Alfred E. Henson 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; Esther Isenberg to John Wynne, (mtg $6,700) 100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 37x85; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner 165th St, 94.11x91.5; Alfred E. Hanson to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

RENWICK ST, 20, s s, 25x50x irregular; August Collet to Marie Wellner, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Annie Schmidt to Frank M. Hill ..... Nom.

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, 80.4x80.4x irregular; Henry M. Goldberg to John Wynne, ½ part, all title, other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 846, e s, 22x71x21.6x 96.5; Oscar R. Meyer to Edward C. Galle, other consideration and 100

UNION AV, s e corner 149th St, 100x 86.1x irregular; Charles H. Dugliss to Jacob S. Sheldon, (mtg $6,000) 100

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner 187th St, 25x100; Isaac Heifer to Isaac Schlesinger and another, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

WILKINS PLACE, w s, 406.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 28.4x118x25.4x109.3; Charles L. Ullman to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $960) 100

WILKINS PLACE, w s, 380.9 ft s of Intervale Av, 28.4x109.3x25.5x100.6; Fannie Farrell to Alfred E. Hanson, other consideration and 100

WILKINS PL, w s, 352.5 ft s of Intervale Av, 28.4x100.6x75.4x91.9; Occidental Realty Company to Alfred E. Hanson, other considerations and 100

WILKINS PL, w s, 352.5 ft s of Intervale Av, 28.4x100.6x75.4x94.9; Lawrence Moffatt to Occidental Realty Company, other consideration and 100

WILKINS PL, w s, 352.5 ft s of Intervale Av, 84.11x118; Alfred E. Hanson to Occidental Realty Company, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

WOODLAWN ROAD, w s, 50 ft s of Decatur Av, 75x100; Max Just and others to Helena M. Adelmann, (mtg $3,800,) other consideration and 100

WOODLAWN ROAD, w s, 50 ft s of Decatur Av, 75x100; Helena M. Adelmann to Wood-Just Realty Company, (mtg $3,800,) other consideration and 100

WOODRUF ST OR AV, s e corner of Fulton Av, 100x100; Mary A. Miller to Frank Harriott 3,900

1ST AV, s e corner 76th St, 22.2x78; Adeline Sobel to Leon Sobel, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x 100; Adeline Sobel to Leon Sobel, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x 100; Adeline Sobel to Leon Sobel, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

2D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue D, 20x96; Michael Kramer to Julius Miller, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

4TH ST, s s, 128.8 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2x 96.2x33.11x96.2; Abraham Perlman and others to Gizella Popper and another, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.. 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 206th St, 49.11x 100; Frederick A. Goetze to William Nelson, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

14TH ST, 520 and 522 East, 50x103.8; Jacob Seider and others to Selig A. Kors and another, (mtg $52,000,) other consideration and 100

31ST ST, 223 East, 16.6x98.9; Frederic N. Goddard to William J. Whitaker.. 100

32D ST, n s, 195 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 99.11; William B. Fox to Harry Browner, (mtg $8,000) 100

32D ST, n s, 99.11 ft e of 8th Av, runs n 58.6x0.1x s 58.6x w 0.1; Andree A. Lenoble to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim, all title 14,500

33D ST, n s, 74.4 ft e of 10th Av, 24.8x 33.10 x irregular; Lina Weil to Jules S. Bache 100

83D ST, n s, 196 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.7x25.8x87.2; Adeline Sobel to Leon Sobel, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100

86TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8 x400.11; Ida J. Walker to Robert Coble. Nom.

106TH ST, n s, 33.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8 x400.11; Robert Coble to Walter J. Dean (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, 205 and 207 East, 50x100.11; Morris Hobert and others to Louis Levy, (mtg $26,000) 100

115TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Domenico Tpaldi and others to Felicia Marrazzi 100

118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 60x 100.10; Louis Lese to Flora Siegel, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

120TH ST, s s, 35 ft w of Lenox Av, 0.6x 99.11; William H. Libby and others to Edward L. Clarkson 100

122D ST, s s, 35 ft w of Lenox Av, 0.6x 99.11; Juliet M. Burdick and others to Edward L. Clarkson 100

129TH ST, s s, 35 ft w of Lenox Av, 0.6x 99.11; Jacob F. Burdick and another to Edward L. Clarkson 100

132D ST, s s, 35 ft w of Lenox Av, 0.6x 99.11; Fanny B. Gilley to Edward L. Clarkson 100

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Moses Crystal to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

165TH ST, n s, 57.3 ft e of Kelly St, 50x 100x50.1x103.6; Federico Sonts to Alexinor P. Warner, other consideration and 100

166TH ST, s s, 175.11 ft w of Marion Av, 25x97.1x25.8x91.4; George D. Kingston to Robert S. Stantial, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

167TH ST, s s, 175.11 ft w of Marion Av, 25x97.1x25.8x91.4; George D. Kingston to Robert S. Stantial, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AMENT, Robert S., to Roelle Dohm; Eastbourne Av, e s, 73.1 ft s of 175th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

BEER, Morris, and another, to Jacob Saimanowitz and others; Broome St, n s, 33.3 ft e of Gouvk St, prior mtg $4,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

BRISLER, Anton, and another, to Alexander Thompson; Lot 112, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate, due Jan. 11, 1910 450

BROWNER, Harry, to William B. Fox; 132d St, 49 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 3,000

CONLON, William W., and another to Cornelius J. Kelly; 27th St, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 6 per cent. 3,000

DAVIS, Mary T., to Bank for Savings; 76th St, 407 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

EISENBERG, Esther to Joseph Kaufmann; Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 3 years 2,540

GIORDO, Tommaso, to Mary E. Bird; Mapes Av, n w s, at n e s of 180th St, 2 years 5,000

GALLE, Edward C., to Charles Loeb and another; St. Nicholas Av, 846, 5 years, 4½ per cent, semi-annual 1,000

GALLE, Edward C., to Francis M. Marks; St. Nicholas Av, 846, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Moses Mandelsohn and another; Prospect Av, s e corner of 165th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 26,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Moses Mandelsohn and another; Prospect Av, s w corner of 165th St, 3 years 25,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wilkins Place, w s, 25.3 ft s of Intervale Av, as per bond 10,500

HARCOURT REALTY COMPANY to Seymour Realty Company; Broadway, n w corner of 102d St; prior mtg $160,000, 1 year 115,000

HERSHFIELD, Levi, to Leopold Hotter; Lafayette Av, n s, Lots 10 and 11, map of Casanova property; Whitlock Av, n w s, Lots 6 and 7, same map, 1 year..... 2,990

HILL, Frank M., to Charles F. Stone; Simpson St, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 3 years 2,100

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Robert Smith; Spring St, 312 to 316, 1 year, — per cent..... 30,000

KIRSCHSTEIN, Rosalie, to Maurice F. Schlesinger; East Broadway, s s, 236.3 ft e of Market St, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

KORS, Selig A., and another to Jacob Seider and another; 14th St, 520 and 522 East, prior mtg $52,000, installments, 6 per cent. 21,500

MANAZZI, Felica, to American Mortgage Company; 116th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

MANAZZI, Felica, to American Mortgage Company; 115th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $10,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

MARCON, Mary, and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 49, map of St. Raymond's Park, 5 years 980

MARCUS, Nathan, to Bethoven Englander; Prospect Av, s e s, at n s of Home St; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 9,750

MARCUS, Nathan, to Bethoven Englander; Prospect Av, s e s, at n s of Home St; Stebbins Av, n w corner of Home St, prior mtg $39,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Samuel E. Terry; Freeman St, n e s, 80 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 3,000

MEEHAN, James F., Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Longwood Av, s s, 223.4 ft e of Prospect Av, three mtgs, each $25,000, as per bond... 75,000

MILLER, Julius, to Michael Kramer; 3d St, 315 East, prior mtg $9,000, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,000

NIEBERG, Louis, and another to Louis Lewenhof; Stanton St, 200, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000

O'SULLIVAN, Thomas C., to City Real Estate Company; 88th St, 340 West, prior mtg $7,500, as per bond..... 5,000

PEARSON, Samuel P., to Max Dunn; 97th St, 315 to 325 East, installments, 6 per cent 5,550

POPPER, Gizelle, and another to Abraham Perlman and another; 4th St, 144 East, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,300

POWELL, Max, to Norman Martin; Bryant St, s w corner of 172d St, 3 years.. 7,000

RINALDO, Harry, to Minnie Rinaldo; 25th St, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent. 3,500

SCHIERLOH, August, to Eastern Crown Realty Company; Hall Place, n s, 399.11 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SHELDON, Jacob S., to Charles H. Douglas; Union Av, s e corner of 149th St, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 9,000

SIEGEL, Flora, to Louis Lese; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

STANTIAL, Robert, to George D. Kingston; 168th St, s s, 175.11 ft e of Marion Av, installments, 6 per cent. 1,850

TULLOCH, Norman A., to Michael Gilhuly; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand 4,500

WARNER, Jennie P., to Frederico Sonty; 165th St, n s, 57.3 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years 3,000

WEINHANDLER, Solomon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, n e corner 27th St, as per bond..... 30,000

WILE, Julius, to United States Trust Company; 88th St, 332 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 22,000

WOOD, Philip, to John H. Stoutenburgh; St. Nicholas Av, 53, 1 year..... 12,500

Mechanics' Liens.

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 51.5 ft w of Hewett Pl, 78x90; Harry W. Bell against Michael Meehan, owner and contractor. 100

14TH ST, 212 East; the Canton Steel Ceiling Company against Frederick P. Fleck, lessee and contractor 344

39TH ST, 110 East; G. B. Raymond & Co. against estate of Jane Edgar, owner; Charles A. Steuerwald, contractor 85

39TH ST, 110 East; National Wood Floor Company against estate of Jane Edgar, owner; Charles A. Steuerwald, contractor 100

110TH ST, 162 to 168 East; Samuel Hornstein and another against Abraham and Israel Unterberg, owners; Joseph and Isidor Epstein, contractors..... 54

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, 44 to 48; Christian Vorndran against Mabel A. Downing, Dec. 14, 1904, canceled 120

32D ST, 17 to 21 West; Richard Magee against Old Colony Company and another, June 1, 1904 ..... $280

Lis Pendens.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 182d St, runs n 200.2x s 151.9 x w 0.1 of Tiebout Av x s 202.5x w 121.5 to beginning; Fannie M. Wallace against Martha F. Scherer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Rogan. 150

54TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100; Christian Meurer against Max Holser, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

NAN PATTERSON TO TESTIFY?

Her Lawyers Agree Upon Their Line of Defense.

Abraham Levy, leading counsel for Nan Patterson, with Henry Unger and Daniel J O'Reilly, his assistants, yesterday had a long conference with their client in her cell in the Tombs relative to the course to be pursued by them when the case is called again to-morrow. A decision was reached, which, it is understood, will result in the placing of defense witnesses upon the stand, including the defendant herself.

"The policy of the defense has been definitely mapped out," said Mr. Levy after the conference. "What it is I will not say, nor will a statement be made prior to the opening of court day after to-morrow morning."

He said Nan Patterson was extremely anxious to take the stand in her own behalf. "The dilemma in which her attitude placed us may be readily seen," he declared. "Personally, I do not see the slightest reason for entering into a defense, as I do not believe that the State has made out a case, but when one's client feels as does Miss Patterson what course is there to pursue save to accede to her wishes?"

JERSEY CITY ALARMED.

Fear That New Tunnel Will Bring All Trade Here.

Jersey City merchants are alarmed at the effect on their business of the grant to the New York and Jersey Company by the New York City authorities of the right to extend the tunnel to the metropolitan shopping centres, and the Home

AT AUCTION | AT AUCTION

ATTENTION

of buyers and investors in real estate is called to the sale of an old landmark,

formerly occupied by Currier's Restaurant,

144 FULTON STREET,

to be offered at auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange, at 12 noon, on

DECEMBER 23, 1904,

by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

The premises are located on the south side of Fulton street, opposite the new National Park Bank Building, 161 feet east of Broadway and near the Fulton street station of the subway. Splendid site for new loft or office building. Values in this locality have steadily increased during the past few years, and the New York Times of November 6, 1904, is authority for the statement that lots in this vicinity bring from $80 to $120 a square foot.

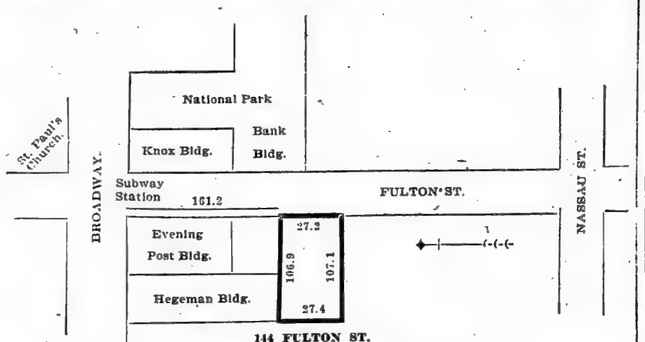

144 FULTON ST.

FURTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED

by Francis K. Butler, Attorney, 230 Broadway, or by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 258 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Hudson Realty Co.

135 Broadway, N. Y.

Corner Cedar Street.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND ORERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same

THROUGH YOUR BROKER.

M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

INVESTORS.

Can find no better security than

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE.

We have several very choice parcels requiring a cash investment of from $10,000 to $50,000, which will yield handsome returns and are sure to increase in value and earning power.

We have a choice corner parcel uptown requiring an investment of about $150,000, which will yield 8 per cent, and be worth at least $75,000 more in the course of a year or two.

We have a very choice corner parcel down town requiring an investment of about $500,000, which will yield over 6 per cent. and be worth considerable more in the future.

Full particulars to Bona-Fide Investors.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.

MAIN OFFICE, 135 Broadway. 2,277-8 Cort. | BRONX BRANCH, Westchester and Prospect Avs. 1,215-16 Melrose.

Real Estate for Sale.

6-story fireproof new law tenement, 18 rooms; rent, $6,100; price, $53,000; Harlem.

Three 6-story fireproof 14-room tenements. Price, $30,000 each.

Two five-story and basement double flats, west of St. Nicholas Av. Price, $49,000.

5-story and basement 12-room tenement west of Avenue C; rents $3,850; price $37,500; $6,000 cash; balance mtge.

Four 5-story flats, with stores, on avenue; big future; price, $104,000; mtg. $89,000.

SAMUEL FRIEDMAN,
304 East 77th St.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature
the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY
N. Y. CITY OR BRONX REAL ESTATE?
We have a number of special bargains
OWNERS' REALTY CO.,
306 W. 116th St., near 8th Ave.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway, want immediately Tenements, Triple or Double Flats of every description; prices must be right. Quick action guaranteed. Brokers fully protected. Call.

Two six-story modern houses, 4 families on a floor. Price $83,000 each. Mortgage $40,000 each. Rents $7,300 each.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Big Bargain.—Builders, investors, call quick; Three (3) three-story and basement brick houses near 14th Street; well paying; price, $10,000 each; mortgage, $7,000 each; suitable tenement or business. Duross, 155 West 14th Street.

For Sale.—One-third or half interest in three parcels Bronx lots, including two corners, located between Westchester and Prospect Avs., 165th and Jennings. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

Real estate buyers, attention! Few good pieces of property in city, that pay good income; will sell cheap to quick buyer; little cash and easy terms. Barkalu, 140 Times.

Bargain!! — Five-story modern double flat; 6 rooms and bath; rent $3,450; price $30,500; lowest; mortgage $20,000; 2d considered.
Charles S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Investors and Speculators.—Must sell my property all over city at sacrifice on account of ill health. Retired, 29 Second Avenue.

Tenements, uptown and downtown; will sell reasonable, with little cash; easy terms. Merchant, 154 Times, Downtown.

Few Bargains.—Cold-water tenements, Manhattan or Bronx, for quick buyers. Retzker, 132 Nassau St.

$25,000 cash to invest in triple flats, Manhattan and Bronx; no brokers; principals only. M. L. H., 111 West 132d St.

44th St., near Broadway, plot 100x125; good place for hotel, theatre, &c.; price, $400,000. Reed, 40 W. 34th St.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St., $31,000, five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New five-story corner; big bargain. Real Estate Office, 199 Beach Av., 156th St.

East Side.

East 146th St., near station.—10 family, 25x100, $33,500. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

East Side.

AMERICAN BASEMENT RESIDENCES.
30 and 29 Feet in Width.

20, 22 and 24 East 82d st.,

NEAR 5TH AV.

These residences, of unusual size, are specimens of architectural perfection and embody every modern improvement and device.

GRAND ENTRANCE HALLS.
MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOMS.
OTIS ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
AUTOMATIC HEAT REGULATING DEVICE.
INTERCOMMUNICATING TELEPHONES.

SPACIOUS SERVANTS' QUARTERS, CONTAINING 8 TO 10 ROOMS.

HOUSES OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

96TH STREET EAST.

100x100, 200 feet east of 5th Av. Entire block restricted to private dwellings. Will sell at a bargain, or may trade for equity. Mortgage $90,000, to run until 1909. H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

FOR SALE.

Extra wide American basement; near the Cathedral. Just put in the market.
ASKING PRICE, $150,000.
Apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
SOLE AGENTS,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

A plot of 50,000 sq. feet,
vicinity of
5th Av. and 79th St.
Property has never been offered.
Price reasonable. Large profits assured.
Particulars on personal application.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

BUILDING PLOTS,

CHOICE LOCATIONS,
Bet. 3d and Park Avs.,
106th St. to 125th St.
Two plots, 41x85, $23,000 each.
Plot 39x100, $25,000. Exceptional advantages.
Plot 78x100, $48,000; on good street.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. Koelble, 30 Pine St.

BETWEEN AVE. D & EAST RIVER.

A plot 40x190, facing two streets, for $23,000. Terms easy.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

CHOICE CORNER PLOTS,

LEXINGTON AND PARK AVS.,
BET. 106TH AND 125TH STS.,
Plot 78x100, $60,000. Exceptional advantages.
Plot 46x95, $40,000.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. Koelble, 30 Pine St.

Elegant brownstone private house, 93d St., near Lexington Av.; open plumbing, hardwood trim; price $10,000; only $3,000 cash; cheapest house ever offered in this section. Possession. Owner, 179 East 94th St.

Attention, Speculators.—Lady will sacrifice fine avenue corner, near Terrace station, containing five extra large lots, $2,850 each; well worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Tel., 2466 R Harlem.

Bargain Quick Buyer.—4-story and store tenement, East 17th St.; no improvements; rent $1,750; price $16,500; shows 20% on equity of $4,000; other bargains. Prudential Realty Co., 39 West 125th.

Rent $2,100, price $19,000; five-story double, with stores, Park Av., near 125th; pays annually $500 on investment $5,000; also several other flats. Baum, (owner,) 1,989 7th Av.

Big Bargain—Avenue tenement, 5 stories, 12 rooms, 2 entries, vicinity 59th; rental $2,350; price, $23,000, only $5,000 cash; sacrifice. John Peters & Co., 240 East 14th St.

Attractive 2d Av. corner containing four stores and twelve apartments; hot water only; ideal investment for $12,000. Fragner, 60 Liberty St.

Furnished room house, 41st St., vicinity 2d Av.; 16.8x100; asking $10,000; terms to suit; genuine bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

423 Pleasant Av., one door above 122d.—Handsome 3-story basement, brownstone, 9 rooms; bargain; $6,000. Brettell, 184 East 123d.

Single flat bargain, East 52d St.; price, $15,000; Mtg. $10,000, 4½ per cent; rent over $1,500. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

IN TOBACCO DISTRICT.

DESIRABLE CORNER, WITH 4 STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, COVERING 1,500 SQUARE FEET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

FOR SALE 8 LOTS
Beekman, near Nassau St.
Ready for improvement.
Possession May 1, 1905.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

BOWERY THROUGH TO ELIZABETH ST.; LOT CONTAINS 4,800 SQUARE FEET; PRICE ASKED $70,000; WELL RENTED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Five-story loft building, size 25x100; Spring St., near Sullivan; if interested call, write, or 'phone, CHAS. S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

To close an estate; 5-story 15-family flat, size 50x60; Christopher St., near 4th; old rentals, $4,224; price, $45,000.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Big Bargain!—First Av., 5-story, 2 stores, 4-family house, $20,500; little cash. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

18 Eldridge St., front and rear tenement. M. J. Collins, 288 Elizabeth St.

West Side.

Five story twenty-family tenement, 25x100; West 60th; $17,500. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.
West Side.

To Speculators and Investors.

A 6-story elevator building, near B'way & 104th St.; price, $57,000; rents, $10,300; about $16,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way apartment building, with stores; price, $95,000; rents $9,900; about $20,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way corner, near Subway express station; rents $21,000; about $40,000 cash required; will pay over 10% on investment.

A 7-story B'way corner, 3 families on each floor; about $55,000 cash required; will pay nearly 10% on investment.

Other B'way and side street properties to offer at attractive figures.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
B'WAY & 103D ST.

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 135TH ST.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
Finest corner on St. Nicholas Av., 5-story, 27.6x113; rent, $6,700; price, $60,000.
Two triple flats; 12 rooms, hot water; rent, $2,900; price, $26,000.
8th Av. triple flats with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $39,500.
Two 8th Av. corners, with stores; fine location; price, $48,000; cheap.

Convent Avenue Corner.
A choice plot, containing about six lots.
BELOW 135th STREET.
Owner will sell for cash and would consider a small piece of improved property in part payment.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
573 Fifth Avenue, (Near 47th Street.)

17TH ST. WEST Near 6th Av.

2 stables, 3 and 4 sty., 49x92, with possession; also plot, 56x92, opposite; reasonable.
Will build to suit tenant.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

6TH AV. Near 53d St.

Choice plot, 3,500 sq. ft. Big future when underground is built; cheapest on 6th Av.
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Broadway Block 121st to 122d St.

Entire front, 8 lots.
Very reasonable; easy terms.
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BUILDERS' CHANCE.
An opportunity not to be neglected. Plot in 50s, adjacent 9th Av., 55.3x100.5; also, 38.10 x100.5. Buildings thereon more than carry property until improved. Excellent block. Fine side light. The scarcity of medium grade flats in this locality, the demand for which far exceeds the supply, insures a big return to builder who will immediately improve. Better by far than Bronx or Washington Heights propositions. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

SPECIAL.
Can deliver two four-story cold-water tenements at $5,500 each; bank mortgage; biggest bargain on west side. Also,
NINTY AVENUE,
in Fifties; something good in cold-water flat; two stores; never a vacancy; rents never raised. Can deliver below market figure. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

DESIRABLE PLOTS.
145th & 146th Sts.—7th & Lenox Avs.

Ready for immediate improvement.
Subway Station at corner.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.

A plot of four lots on Tenth Avenue, (near 207th Street Station.)
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER
Phone 5840—38. 573 Fifth Av. (near 47th St.)

Attractive bijou dwelling, above 42d St., adjacent 9th Av., can be bought right; fine condition; modern plumbing, tiled bath, &c.; terms to suit. Seen only by appointment. Principals, only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

Lots, west side and Washington Heights; a number of choice corners and inside lots for speculation or improvement. Prices are right. Send for diagrams. Charles S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Cheap, two triple flats on upper West Side, showing excellent income. Send or call for particulars.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Three-story and basement private dwelling on West End Av., one block from Subway station. Will sell cheap.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Attractive well-built three-story, high stoop; perfect condition; 103d St.; price $16,500; size 17x100.11.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

A Gem!—Three-story 18-ft. front, exposed plumbing, rented at $1,000 per annum; price $13,000; Manhattan Av., near office.
Chas. S. Kohler, 908 Columbus Av.

Attractive 3-story dwelling, West 104th St., near Riverside Drive; 12 rooms, two bathrooms; price reasonable, immediate possession.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY!
Have plot of 60 lots, no rock, within five blocks of Washington Bridge; asking price, $2,500 per lot; terms to suit. Address only Reed, 568 2d Av.

An investment of $11,000 will buy one of the best paying triple flats, with store, on Amsterdam Avenue in the Eighties. Particulars of John Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Handsome double apartment, 30x100, near Central Park West; hot water supply; four and five rooms; twenty families; excellent investment. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Bargain to quick buyer; 155 West 102d St., five-story double flat; excellent order; steam heat; $31,500; rents $3,528; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Bargain—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat; steam heat, hot water; excellent order; vicinity West 104th. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A.—Vicinity 103d St. and Broadway; extra wide double flat; rent over $4,100; price, $38,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

$22,000—Five-story double flat, 133d St., near 5th Av.; Mtg. $17,000; rent $2,300; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5-story tenement, West 27th St., $25,000; Mtg. $18,000, 5 per cent.; rent, $2,920; a good chance. E. King, 775 Broadway.

$31,000; rents, $3,324; steam-heated flat; $8,000; equity nets $1,234. Harrison, Cooperstown, N. Y.

4-story American basement, West 94th St.; excellent condition; early possession; price $15,000; easy terms. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Prominent corners near new Pennsylvania Depot; price, $26,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Chelsea Square, 21st.—5-story house; rental $4,600, price $40,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Clinton Av., near 180th St., about 7½ lots; price, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

142d St., near 8th Av.—15-family flat, $27,000; old rents. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Washington Av. corner, 25x96, $39,000; rent, $3,864; 5 story. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain—West 75th St.—Four-story residence, dining room extension. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Three-story residence, 20 feet wide, West End Av.; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 14th; private, near 7th Av., 25x103; exceptional opportunity. Duross, 155 West 14th.

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FOR SALE

A very attractive four-story dwelling in one of the best-restricted sections of WASHINGTON HEIGHTS; tastily decorated; has hardwood trim, two bathrooms, open plumbing, and is in excellent order; close to Subway and "L" stations. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (50) 60 Liberty St.

WINSLOW REALTY CO., 70 Manhattan St., offers 50x100, with old tenements, now rented for $1,700; two blocks from rapid transit station; asking $20,000; Amsterdam Av., corner, 100x100, under $55,000; Wadsworth Av., corner, 100x100, under $40,000; single corners and inside lots, in best part of Washington Heights, at prices that insure good profits in the Spring; brokers welcome.

AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER,

PLOT 90x100.
PRICE, $50,000.
VICINITY 175TH ST.
A. F. KOELBLE,
30 Pine St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Triple flat.
Hardwood trim. Price, $33,000. Rents, $3,700.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

A.—Vicinity of 150th St. and Amsterdam Av.; extra wide triple flat; 5 rooms and bath each; rent about $4,700; price, $41,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

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FOR 30 years we have sold **COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY**

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ASK US
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TEN FLATS WITH STORES
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Close to Elevated Station and Crotona Park.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
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IN BUILT-UP SECTION

10 lots Powers Ave. nr. 141st St.
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Easy terms—Ready for buildings.
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Jerome Ave. and New Concourse
Also Tremont two corners and plots.
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Branch, Jerome and Burnside Avs.
Telephone, 613 Tremont.

WANTED AT ONCE

Lots on or near Jerome Av.; also on or near Webster Av.
WILL PAY CASH
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

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Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES L. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE, of 34 and 36 PINE ST., begs to announce that he has opened a BRONX BRANCH, cor. 184th St. and Jerome Av., B. H. WEISKER, Jr., as Manager.

Murphy & Co., 188th St. and 3d Av., offers 50x122, with house, on Hoffman St., $4,500; 150x175, house and barn, Westchester Av. cor., $22,000; 50x100, Park Av. cor., $10,000; block front on 182d St., $18,900; 100x100, 186th St., $12,000; Decatur Av. cor., 60x100, 2 houses and barn, $8,000.
Other cheap and desirable lots, houses, and plots.

BEST IN THE BRONX.
Webster Av. plot, 20 lots, each $2,000.
Park Av. corner, station, 25x101, $6,000.
Choice 55 ft. corner, near R. T., $6,750.
70 ft. Boston Road, original owner, $30,000.
Two double flats, rents $5,600; price, $48,000.
Nesson Jones & Bro., 211 McKinley Building, Boston Road, 169th St. Tel. 1927 Melrose.

Cor. Eagle Av. & 150th St., 50x100, (house on).....$10,500
Cor. Bryant & Jennings, 125x100..... 17,500
Cor. Park Av. & 176th, 28x80, (house on).. 6,500
2 lots, 174th St., bet. Park & Webster.... 5,900
2 lots, Stebbins Av., near Freeman.... 9,500
ANDREW POWELL, 156 Broadway.

BIG BARGAINS FOR BUILDERS
and speculators; 30 lots in a beautiful section, one block from rapid transit station; the whole neighborhood thickly populated; middle lots, full size, $3,500; corners, $5,000; no rocks; all improvements. Samuelson, 24 West 112th St. Telephone 1508 Broad.

Boston Road Corner, 181st St. to Bryant St.—Ten lots, opposite Bronx Park, with large 3-story building at terminus of rapid transit road; this property has a great future; financial valuation; sold cheap. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Hoe Av., 50x100. Price, $5,000.
Vyse Av., 75x100. Price, $7,500.
Hoe Av., 25x100. Price, $2,250.
169th St., 25x120. Price, $5,250.
Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

$1,000 buys 2-family house, 11 rooms, all improvements, near Subway, price $4,400; $800 buys 2-family house, 9 rooms, near Rapid Transit, price $3,000; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

50x100; Decatur Av., near 207th St., on Norwood Heights, 1 block west of Webster Av.; street graded and sewered; assessments all paid; terms to suit; price, $3,000. Owner, Dalton, 1,047 Simpson St.

$1,200 Cash.—A two-story building on lot 25x100, in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Aves.; price, $6,030; first mortgage, $4,830, for five years; full commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Five lots for sale in Kelley St., near 165th St., two blocks from Fox St. Subway Station; excavated; price, $15,500; full commission to brokers.
Reserve Realty Co., 156 Broadway.

We offer several very choice corner plots on Boston Road, Southern Boulevard, Westchester, and Longwood Avs. at old prices. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story 20-family apartment house, 25x90x100; price $22,500; rent $2,600; no steam. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Elegant plot, 14 lots, Franklin Avenue near Crotona Park; choicest section in Bronx; ripe for immediate improvements. Farmer, 196 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—Choice corner, excavated, 48x95, 173d St. near Webster Av., $6,000; easy terms; splendid future; also other cheap small and large plots. WEBER, 633 E. 149th St.

Homeseekers.—Your choice of one and two family houses in any part of the Bronx at all prices. Rule & Bach, McKinley Building, 169th St. and Boston Road.

Best Business Location.—For business in the Bronx, 44x205, fronting 3d Av., Bergen Av., 154th St.; asking $60,000; investigate. Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Sedgwick Park, Fordham Heights; modern 14-room house; ground 100x100; accessible; restricted neighborhood. Address Owner, Room 304, 79 Wall St.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

Bronx.—3 full lots, south side of 164th St., 75 feet east from Boston Road; good opportunity; must be sold. Corbin & O'Ryan, 220 Broadway.

Big Bargain in the Bronx.—Washington Av., N. W. corner 182d St., 100x100. M. Belfeld, owner, 37 East 12th St., or your own broker.

Attractive Bargain!—10 lots, Southern Boulevard, excavated, two corners, $57,500. Great Sacrifice, Times, Harlem.

Four lots, 100x114, near 3d Av.
All assessments paid; $2,750; block from trolley.
Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., 174th St.

Decided Bargains.—Several choice plots, Tremont section. Open Sunday. Edward Polak, 3d Av., 174th St.

Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood trim, parquet floors; all improvements; lot, 27x111; near R. T., 1,000 East 175th St.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for four-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 206th St., 113 9th Av. Inquire.

$6,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, 25x100; price $34,000; rent $2,600. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot near elevated station, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bronx lots and plots; the boom is on great bargains. Reeber, 116 Nassau St., Room 1,019.

Crotona Av., Near 181st St.—Two lots, 150 deep, $3,000. Kirby, 40 West 24th St.

Sand lots for sale, $70-$80 East 156th St. Mahon, 286 East 156d St., and 3d Av.

$6,000—2 lots, including 2 corners. Some cash. Bell & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS VERY CHEAP.

Corner lot, 25x100, on grade opposite new flats, $6,500; $1,500 cash will buy.
95x100, on grade, high ground, near Elevated station and modern flats, $11,000; only $2,500 cash necessary.
70x100, on grade, block all built with private houses and flats, $11,000; easy terms.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Avenue, cor. 86th St.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Builders, Attention!—3 choice lots on 3d Av.; elevated station block, 75x103; price, $21,000. See Owner, 170 East 94th St.

A Subway Bargain.—Park Av., east, near 152 St., vacant, 68x130; price $5,000; ripe for improvement. Spencer, 1,049 Washington Av.

Biggest Bargain in Bronx.—5-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; $20,000; $6,000 cash. Keilum, 2,557 3d Av.

Three Southern Boulevard lots, 75x100; price, $20,000; near Freeman St. station of Subway. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Boom section, near 183d St., three-family house, 50x100; only $7,500; sacrifice. Inquire 1,748 Washington Av., L Picier.

Webster and Brook Avs., near 169th St.; 10 lots, $45,000; Ryer Av., near 180th, 75x103; $4,500. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargain—Five-story triple flat, stores; price, $27,000; rent, $2,964; little cash. Edward Polak, 174th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains—Two-family house, all improvements, full lot, near L, $4,500; one-family house, $3,000; $1,000 cash. Bacchler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Plots and lots in best section of Bronx for speculators and builders. Phone 747 Tremont. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. George Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

$3,500 cash buys flat, fully rented; income, $1,620 yearly. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

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Flatbush Lots, 20x100, $175.
B'way and 103d St.
Two-family dwellings, all improvements, $2,750.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., Near Vernon.

3-story and basement brownstone front; improvements; fine condition; first-class neighborhood; exceedingly low rent. Reeber, 116 Nassau St., Room 1,019, Manhattan; branch office, 1,691 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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536 2d St., Brooklyn.—Residence, near 8th Av.; will sell at a great bargain or trade for country. R. Wilmarth Appleton, 7 Pine St., New York.

For prompt cash will make exceedingly low prices for my lots; fine neighborhood; near Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Address Hurry, H Box 147 Times.

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HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,
EAST ELMHURST
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Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
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We have large and small tracts in Queens County, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica for immediate development; these tracts are advancing in price rapidly. Granger & James, 38 Park Row.

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A COMMUTER'S COUNTRY HOME.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, WEST-CHESTER COUNTY, HARLEM R. R.; FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT; 15-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT WATER HEAT; VILLAGE WATER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE; COACHMAN'S QUARTERS; ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; FOUR ACRES OF LAND. APPLY TO
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 E. 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION
31 EAST 125TH ST.
White Plains and Scarsdale
Lots, $50 upwards. Titles guaranteed.
10% DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY.
WE BUILD YOU A HOME
10% down, balance paid as rent.

SUBWAY WESTCHESTER COUNTY BOOM.
Larchmont lots, $100; to close Estate; cheapest lots in Westchester County; 35 minutes from City Hall. City Improvements. Sold only in bulk of four or more lots and on easiest terms. LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway, New York.

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$5 Monthly; Gas, Water, Trolley, Bathing, Fishing.
Houses Built on Monthly Payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., 115 BROADWAY.
About 30 acres, with stone house, well built; Pocantico Hills; price, $45,000; gentleman's home.
Shaw & Co., 113 W. 125th St.

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NEW ROCHELLE.
On Davenport's Neck.

Modern dwelling, stable, &c.; about two acres; overlooking Long Island Sound; can be purchased for less than cost.
Apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
NO. 573 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 47TH STREET.)

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS ON THE HUDSON, 28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; modern houses, near station; $7,500 to $9,500; several 12-room houses; spacious grounds and stables; $14,000 to $20,000; building plots and acreage for sale. Bellows & Warren, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

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For Sale.—Fine farms and New York State country homes and estates; gilt-edged real estate investments, paying high rate of interest; business opportunities; send 4c. stamp for December Bulletin. Johnston Real Estate Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The famous Gree Point duck marshes. Combahee River, S. C., for lease or sale. Apply S. G. Stoney, Charleston, S. C.

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MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; five rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $950; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF LONG ISLAND SOUND AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY,

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Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply to
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Over two-thirds of the apartments are already taken on yearly leases.

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HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL. FIREPROOF.
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED; SINGLE AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL:—
Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board; transients accommodated; week or season.
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Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

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WANTED—Flats or apartment houses, avenue or side street.
KEHOE & WHITE 1,623 Amsterdam Ave., 140th St.

Wanted for a client, on the Sound, below New Haven, from 3 to 10 acres; must command good view and have water front and shade trees; an old place well located would answer; price moderate; will pay cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Property to manage, sell, or exchange; personal attention given to the management of estates.
KEHOE & WHITE, 1,623 Amsterdam Ave., 140th St.

Wanted—Flat house or tenement; will give in exchange house in Flatbush; rented yearly for $720; will also give free and clear lots at Port Jefferson, L. I., and add cash. D. H., 201 Times.

HAVING ABOUT $15,000
investor wants cheap flats, tenements; immediate consideration given. Address particulars to Investor, 102 West 104th St.

Want property for cash buyers, Manhattan and Bronx; send full particulars; quick results; brokers protected. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

A corner or inside lot, with building, on 8th Av., 34th to 59th St.; also building on west side of Broadway, 30th to 59th, for investment. R., 160 Times.

Cold-flat Owners, Attention.—Ready to invest $20,000 in cold-flat tenements in Manhattan exclusively; state all particulars. Ulmap, 153 Times.

Wanted—Tenements and flats, east, west, or Bronx; have cash buyers on hand ready to pay reasonable prices. Ulanov, 132 Nassau St.

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A place at the water on Long Island one hour out; must be reasonable for c

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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72D ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Five Rooms and bath and intermediate sizes to Nineteen Rooms and 5 Baths Rents, $1,200 to $6,000.

Cafe, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hair-dressing, vale and tailors' service on premises Private bus service to and from "L" station every 5 minutes.

The Chatsworth, being a housekeeping apartment, offers the privacy of a select home with all the conveniences of a modern hostelry.

The Finest Apartment IN **THE HILLCREST** 430 W. 116th Street : : : :

Opposite Columbia University and one block from Subway Express Station.

The apartment consists of 9 very large rooms on the seventh floor.

It has a southern and eastern exposure and sunshine in every room.

Magnificent view.

The decorations, cabinet trim and general appointments are of the handsomest and most artistic character. Every convenience is provided. Otis elevator, electric light, telephone, butler's pantry, servants' baths, steam laundry, dryers, etc.

RENT $1,800 A YEAR.

Other apartments $1,400 and up.

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5 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900

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ROYCROFT 219 West 80th St.
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SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$540 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380

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326 to 332 West 95th St.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Elegant light up-to-date apartments, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $780 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

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Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100; elevator; all night service; liberal concessions. GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway and 103d St.

ARDEA 7 Rooms and Bath. $1, 33 West 12th St. Convenient, Select. Sunny. Quiet. Near Business Section. Handsomely Appointed. Correct Service.

Most Central Location in New York

THE GERARD, 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Apartment—Handsome, seven rooms and beautiful bath; perfect ventilation; steam heating, modern plumbing; newly decorated and fresh; ground floor; only $40; equal to any $50 apartment; one flight up, $45, equal to any $55 apartment in city. Apply to janitor on premises, 204 West 118th St., near 7th Av.

171 West 81st St.,

SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents, 600 to $900 per year.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and baths; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.

109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway; 4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome spacious entrances; rents $27 up.

Finest location on Washington Heights, Convent Av., 100, a magnificently appointed apartment of 7 rooms and bath; every improvement; rent, $48; inducements to right party. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34th St.

NEW HOUSES.

228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

65 Morningside Av.,

near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.

One apartment of 4 rooms and bath. Also one of 3 rooms and bath.

West 123d St. Bargain.—Five-story triple, 32.2x100; all improvements; leased at $5,000; rents about $6,000; price, $50,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, Box 194 Times.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,

240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

510 Manhattan Av., Corner 121st St.—Seven large, all light rooms; private hall, steam and hot water supply; hall boy service; rent, $36; newly decorated throughout. Apply janitor.

The Only One.—2,335 Broadway, near 85th St., 7-room apartment; bath; modern improvements; rent only $35. Agent, Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34th St.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside, steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

Fine 5 and 6 room flats; new house; steam heat and hot water; $25 to $34; 267 West 143d St. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

89th St., 174 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, $28.

Bronx.

1,418 Prospect Av., five large light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, near Rapid Transit Station; rent $23 to $25; one month free. Inquire Janitor.

1,470 Webster Av., Near 171st St., Opposite Claremont Park.—Single flat, seven fine rooms, porcelain bath, heat, hot water, one flight, $36.

East Side.

THE LORELEY,

N. W. CORNER EAST 56TH ST. & PARK AV. Corner Apartments, nine rooms. Apply on premises, or to M. P. STEVENS, Attorney, 34 Pine St.

A.—Beautiful, large 5-room flat; hot and cold water; good neighborhood; near school and elevated stations. Janitor, 208 East 96th St., or Hagemeyer, 176 East 96th St.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 and 235 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park—Suites six rooms and bath; steam heat, hall attendance. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

Unfurnished—Entire second floor, private house, four rooms, bath, well heated; meals optional; reference. 454 Lexington Av.

123d St., 206-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

Delightful apartment, private bath; facing Gramercy Park; suitable for bachelors. 49 Gramercy Park.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

THE BARRINGTON, 42 E. 25TH ST.,

Near Madison Square.

Elegant apartment, all light; 11 rooms and 3 baths, with servants' quarters and storerooms additional, or will arrange for two families; special inducements to right party. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

CLARA COURT

503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights. NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS. NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath and all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

Out of Town.

To Let—Flat, 6 rooms and bath, near Lackawanna Station; $18. Dodd, 851 Broad St., Newark.

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4, 4½, 4½, and 5% MONEY TO LOAN | MANHATTAN AND BRONX
ELISHA SNIFFEN,
Member Real Estate Board of Brokers.
135 Broadway, N. Y. Phone, 7,628 Cort.

2d mortgage loans made on Manhatttan and Bronx properties; large and small amounts. Investor, 112 Times office.

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Special inducements to owners, agents. Empire Shade Co., 2,475 8th Av. Send for estimate.

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THE CHELSEA,

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,

NEW YORK.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms or apartments may be had by the day, week, month or year.

TARIFF :—

Room, with use of bath.....$1.50
Room, with private bath.....2.00
Suites, parlor, bedroom and bath.....2.50
and upward.

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The Gerard,

123 WEST 44TH ST.

The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.

APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.

RATES REASONABLE.

Excellent accommodations for transients. UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT. C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

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17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Restaurant Open to the Public. Cuisine of the Highest Standard. A LA CARTE.

HOTEL GRENOBLE

56th St. and 7th Ave.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel. European Plan. Rates Reasonable. FRANK N. LORD, JR., MANAGER.

HOTEL LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.

Dining rooms open to the public; table d'hote dinner, 6 to 8:30 P. M.; $1.00. Best in town.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

JAMAICA

Gem of West Indies.

Weekly sailing by steamers of

Atlas Line Service.

All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.

ONE WAY, $40; ROUND TRIP, $75.

23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.

Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica. Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals. Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N.Y.

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New York to New Orleans

VIA **Southern Pacific**

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Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, Connecting at New Orleans with rail lines for all points in Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of India.....Dec. 26th
Empress of Japan.....Jan. 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....Feb. 6th
Empress of China.....Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Mar. 6th
Empress of India.....Mar. 20th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi....Jan. 6, '05 | Miowera....Feb. 3, '05

For rates and information apply to 455 and 1 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino.Dec. 21 | Nord America.Jan. 25
Cabin, $58 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS. Four sailings per week from Cairo to First and Second Cataract. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,125 Broadway.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Route from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:00 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

A Cruise to the West Indies

by the palatial S. S.

Prinzessin Victoria Luise

from N. Y. January 11, 1905

Itinerary.

Leaving.	Arrival about.	Stay.	Departure.
New York			Jan. 11, 11 A.M.
St. Thomas	Jan. 16, 6 A.M.	6	Jan. 16, 12 noon
St. Pierre	Jan. 17, 9 A.M.	4	Jan. 17, 1 P.M.
Fr. de France	Jan. 17, 2 P.M.	7	Jan. 17, 9 P.M.
San Juan	Jan. 19, 6 A.M.	24	Jan. 20, 6 A.M.
Kingston	Jan. 22, 7 A.M.	10	Jan. 22, 5 P.M.
Santiago	Jan. 23, 6 A.M.	5	Jan. 23, 11 A.M.
Havana	Jan. 25, 1 P.M.	22	Jan. 26, 11 A.M.
Nassau	Jan. 27, 1 P.M.	3	Jan. 27, 6 P.M.
New York	Jan. 30, 2 P.M.		

RATES $125 UPWARD

A limited number of passengers taken to any points mentioned in above itinerary, except Porto Rico, at reasonable rates.

BOOK NOW.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

Hamburg-American Line,

33-35 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Dec. 24 | Philadelphia....Jan. 7
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | *Zeel'd. Jan. 14, 10:30 A.M.
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland....Dec. 24 | Zeeland.....Jan. 14
Vaderland.....Dec. 31 | Finland.....Jan. 21

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic.Dec. 21, 10 AM | Cedric..Jan. 4, 4:30 AM
Baltic..Dec. 28, 10 AM | Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan. 17, Noon | Kronprinz.Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb. 21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II.Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

TO BREMEN DIRECT.

Gera...Dec. 20, 10 AM | Saale..Jan. 31, 10 AM
Frankf't.Dec. 29, 10 AM | Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM | *Barba's.Feb. 23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan. 24, 10 AM | Breslau..Feb. 28, noon
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert..Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis B. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

London—Paris—Hamburg.

†*Moltke.Dec. 22, 9 AM | ‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM
‡Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM | ‡Waldersee.Jan 14, 11 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover, Via Plymouth & Cherbourg

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM | Lucania.Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania.Dec. 31, 10 AM | Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Ivernia..Jan. 7, 7 AM | Campania.Jan. 28, 11 AM

Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.

SLAVONIA.....Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 23
PANNONIA.....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 21, Noon; Mar. 21, May 4
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 21 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC,"

15,801 tons, one of the largest steamers, to the

MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT

FEBRUARY 2 TO APRIL 13, 1905.

70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP, First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe.

FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Ethiopia..Dec. 21, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 18, Noon
Furnessia..Jan. 4, Noon | Ethiopia..Feb. 11, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up. Third class, $18 & $24.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:05 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

*7:55, 9:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:35, 2:10, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25 *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily, 3:25 A. M.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *12:25, *12:55, *1:25, *2:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 4:05, 8:25, 9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above. Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "643 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:35 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M.

21:30 (3:40, 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 25:00, 26:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—8:40 A. M., 18:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—214:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1:00, 5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, (5:30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 7:00, 18:00, *9:00, †10:00, *11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, *6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 18:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, 12:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—14:00, 24:25, 18:00, ||§9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||§1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only. †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ZFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. zParlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1200, 1354 Broadway, 163 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR" TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.	
" "	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.	
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.	
" "	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.	
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n	
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.	
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.	
" "	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.	

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Daily.	Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.,
Chicago Ltd.	Pitts.	12.10 nt.	12.18 nt. Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus		11.55 am.	12.00 noon. Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland		3.55 pm.	4.00 pm. Lim'd.
Pitts. Limited		5.55 pm.	7.00 pm. Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis		12.10 nt.	12.18 nt. Sleepers.
Cin., St. Louis		9.55 am.	10.00 am. Diner.
Cin., St. Louis		5.55 pm.	6.00 pm. Diner.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 548 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, ††||3:00, *10:02 A. M., *11:00 A. M., *‖1:03, *‡‖3:00, ††‖5:00, *‖5:01, *‖12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—†18 A. M., †2 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†8:00 A. M., ‖12:00, ‖4:00, ‖11:00 P. M.

Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†3 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—†8:50 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †8:50 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—†4:50, §6:00, †*8:00, †10:02, §‖10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ‖1:03, †4:30, §‖5:01, †8:00, §6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c8 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c378 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. §Sundays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. ‡Stops at 116th St. Sundays only. zParlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡7.35, d1.15, e7.45, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Lv. N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	†9.40 AM	†5.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*1.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Easton Local	*11.35 AM	*11.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	‡2.25 PM	‡4.10 PM
Easton Local	‡5.10 PM	‡5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	‡5.25 PM	‡5.35 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 290, 385, 1284 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq., West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 236 & 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Rail, Rail-Sail LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 3:00 P. M.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE,

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catharine St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX WELKOVITZ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to whom it may concern:

The entire assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of shirts, waists, corsets, and other women's furnishings, etc., and fixtures, and fixtures, situated at No. 1,356 Third Avenue, New York City, will be sold under order of the court as follows:

The property will be exposed and sold at private sale at the bankrupt's store, No. 1,356 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 22, 23, and 24, 1904.

The property may be inspected and examined on said days between 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., at the above address.

Notice is further given that all the assets remaining unsold will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of December, 1904, at 10 A. M., at the same place.

Dated New York, December 16, 1904.

WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver, 27 William Street, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

TOYS ARE GOOD —LIFE-CAPITAL IS BETTER

Are YOU interested in any young friend? Give him something that will enrich his entire life—a PACKARD Business Training. No one can take it from him. He can't lose it. He can't forget it—or YOU.

Individual instruction. Enter at any time. Call, write or telephone for Catalogue N.

Packard Commercial School

Fourth Av. and 23d St. DAY and EVENING. Forty-seventh Year.

THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL OF ART.

STUDIOS, 900 SIXTH AVE., COR. 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Under the direction of Mr. Charles Ayer Whipple, pupil of the famous Paris artists, Bouguereau, T. Robert Fleury, and Gabriel Ferrier. Drawing and Painting from Life, Still Life, and the Cast. Illustration. Composition. Mr. Whipple, teacher of Life and Portrait Classes. The drawing and painting of the figure is of the greatest importance in studying to be an artist, and these classes are of a high order.

Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, teacher of illustration. This class is the most interesting in the country.

Evening classes Monday, Wednesday, and

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Struggle for Virtue."

THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, in St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, 511 W. 148th St., Sunday, Dec. 18, 8 P. M.—Service and Sermon both oral and in signs; preacher, the Rev. C. B. Ackley; statement by the General Manager; hymns recited in signs by choir of deaf girls.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Black and tan dog, answering to name of Tippy, from Creston Av., corner 192d St., Fordham, New York City, on Dec. 14; reward of $5 will be paid for return to above place. A. C. Salter.

LOST.—A miniature portrait of a lady with hat on, in small metal frame; dropped on Madison Av., near 61st St.; suitable reward. 673 Madison Av.

LOST.—A single pearl, on 58th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., first part of November; $100 reward. Bartine & Rice Co., 338 5th Av.

LOST—In front or near Shanley's, (42d St.,) green leather/bag; name in card case; reward. A. W. Gay, 140 West 96th St.

LOST—Key with charm; Broadway car or City Hall Park; reward. 127 Tribune Building.

LOST—Pin circle of diamonds. Reward for return to Steinbach, 286 West 70th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—138 WEST 49TH ST.—Children boarded, over three years, $3 upward. Coleman, first floor.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

1.—25TH ST., 45 EAST.—Room, suitable for one or two persons.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

50TH ST., 23 W.—Handsome square room, also hall room; sunny exposure; with board; references exchanged.

61ST ST., 131 EAST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

61ST—673, 694, 696 MADISON AV.—Parlor suite, ($25 for two;) table guests accommodated.

79TH ST., 48 EAST.—Back parlor, formerly occupied by physician; large front room; private bath; small room; meals given; references exchanged.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

APPRECIATIVE guests may obtain desirable rooms, single or en suite, with board at entrance to Washington Square. 7 5th Av.; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, Near 73d St.—Large rooms, connecting; private bath; board optional; in refined Jewish private family.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment "2."

COUNTRY BOARD.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

East Orange, 51 Hawthorne Av.; private family of two; pleasant rooms for married couples or gentlemen; abundant table; convenient location; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

13TH ST., 130 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; all improvements; with excellent board; telephone connection.

16TH ST., 236 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; quiet house; $1.50 week. Slattery.

20TH ST., 48 WEST.—Choice parlor bedroom; running water; others; reasonable; telephone; private house.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large front room; bath; telephone and hallboy service.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

36TH ST., 159 WEST.—Magnificent double rooms, together, separate; one basement room; light housekeeping privileges.

39TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; reasonable; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; two pleasant hall rooms, $4 and $6.

46TH ST., 213 WEST.—Retired merchant (wife only) offers unneeded rooms; bargain prices; inspection invited.

50TH ST., 28 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

50TH ST., 139 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms on parlor floor; private family.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, furnished; back parlor for doctor.

60TH ST., 152 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, single and double; heated; private house; references required.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Room with board; $7 and upward; large rooms; private bath.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; reference.

82D ST., 204 WEST.—Well furnished; steam heated; bath; suitable for two; private family. Kelly.

84TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large and small; very comfortable and reasonable; breakfast optional.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; reference.

96TH ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms in warm, well-furnished flat; one flight, west.

100TH ST., 122 WEST.—Light, pleasant front, back parlors; heat, bath; reasonable; two flights. Sadd.

100TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Falke.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 476.—Large, light rooms; bath; breakfast if desired; near 110th St. "L." Sheldon.

GRAMERCY PARK, 22-23.—Large pleasant room, facing park; gentlemen; front and back parlor; (rent from Jan. 1;) furnished or unfurnished.

LARGE ROOM in nice apartment house; all conveniences; reasonable. L., 2,180 8th Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 110.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also back parlor.

MADISON AV., 1,246—To let, front parlor and adjoining room; suitable for doctor or dentist. For information apply to ground floor.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room in gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

Bronx.

BRONX.—2,304 Belmont Av., near 183d "L"; large room; private house; boarding or without.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS

Want Experienced

Saleswomen for Their

Glove,	Silver,
Handkerchief,	Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,	Leather Goods,
Jewelry,	Stationery
Neckwear,	and
Housefurnishing,	Toy Departments.

Apply to Superintendent.

NO LATE CLOSING THIS YEAR; STORE CLOSES AT 6; THE SIX DAYS PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS AT 7 P. M.

MRS. I., St. Nicholas Av., wants English speaking girl for general housework, plain cooking, in family of adults, living in apartment; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 315.

MRS. H., West 76th St., wants first-class cook to assist with wash, in private family of three, where three maids are kept; wages, $30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 560.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,

893 BROADWAY,

REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR RETAIL LACE AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS; ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OR BY LETTER.

MRS. H., Henry St., requires girl for general housework; must read and write some English; family of three; wages, $16-$18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 556.

MRS. A., West 119th St., wants cook and laundress for family of six, residing in private dwelling; two other maids kept; wages, $25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 608.

MRS. P., West 95th St., wants kitchenmaid; small private family, living in apartment; must assist general housework; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 560.

THE 14TH STREET STORE requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments, tracers for complaint department, cashiers, parcel wrappers, messengers, and cash girls. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

THE 14TH STREET STORE requires the services of High School girls to act as salespeople for the week before Christmas; 18 years of age or over. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED.—Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Handkerchiefs, gloves, leather goods, jewelry, perfumery, stationery, books, toys, umbrellas, shoes. Apply to superintendent, between 9 and 11 A. M. and between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED.—E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require for coming millinery season a first-class designer, a thoroughly good copyist, and a competent trimmer on children's hats. Apply to manager of millinery department.

WANTED.—By a banking house, a young woman who writes a good hand and is competent to fill a clerical position; graduate of Normal School preferred. Address H., Box 171 Times.

WANTED.—An accountant, accustomed to card ledger, for statistical and compiling work in office of publishing house; salary to start $10. Address Publisher, Box 172 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; a bright Christian lady not over 20; must be a high school graduate; good opportunity to right party. 241 Broadway.

WANTED.—Saleswomen in our shoe department; only those with experience need apply to Superintendent of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—For suburb, young woman as nurse, who will assist with light housework; wages $20. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,092.

WANTED.—Neat and tidy cash girls. Apply, with health certificate, at 8 A. M., Duffield St. entrance, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—For suburb, capable woman as assistant seamstress and attendant; good wages. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,071.

WANTED—For suburb, two women; cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,061.

WANTED—Stenographer about three years' experience; salary, $12. Call Room 4, 233 Broadway.

WE REQUIRE experienced sales clerks for the following departments: Umbrellas, gloves, handkerchiefs, stationery, perfumery, silverware, &c. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

50 WAITRESSES.—The 14th Street Store requires 50 waitresses; thoroughly experienced. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Males.

BUTCHERS.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced butchers for their contingent list. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,

893 BROADWAY,

REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THEIR BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES NEED APPLY.

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS AND PACKERS.—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced grocery order clerks and packers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, hustler, for city trade and vicinity; must be acquainted with the dry goods and small department stores; must be willing to start with small salary and commission. Call Peltin Bros. & Gerstenfeld Co., 603 Broadway.

TRACERS FOR GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced tracers for their grocery department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman, by leading butchers' supply house; must be familiar with the line and acquainted with the trade in New York State; excellent opportunity. Address, stating experience, expectations, and references, "Casings," Box 159 Times Down Town.

WANTED.—A first-class steel stamp cutter; letters and figures; new and recut work. Apply by letter to Employment Department, Westinghouse House Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—For a private family a man as butler and valet; must have long and unexceptionable references. Apply at the Dakota office, 1 West 72d St., between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 19.

WANTED—Salesmen and canvassers for a new line of patented inventions; $25 to $50 weekly can be earned. Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 149 and 151 Church St., corner Warren St.

WANTED.—A. Vantine & Co. require services of several neat-appearing boys, about 15 years of age, who can furnish good reference. Apply Monday and Tuesday morning at 16 E. 18th St.

WANTED.—Man familiar with editorial end of trade journalism, who has ideas and ability to produce." Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, H., 154 Times.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A vacancy in manufacturing concern is open for bright young man; can invest if desirous; references. X. Y. Z., Box 152 Times Office.

WANTED—Salesman acquainted with good hotel and cafe trade in New York, sell cordials and fruits; good position right party. Salesman, Box 150 Times.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue I and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring reference.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man for position in New Jersey, near Lake Hopatcong. Apply 241 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Expert double entry. Miss H. S., 443 E. 88th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Middle-aged woman; will serve in suburb; moderate wages. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,003.

COOK.—Widow; German and English; in country 20 years; aged 26; has best references from previous employers, wishes situation with private family; no washing; wages, $30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together or separate; wages $35 and $25; first-class city reference. 36 East 61st St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by Jewish girl; in country six years, speaking English and German; in small private family; good plain worker; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 1,412.

HOUSEWORK WANTED by Jewish girl, speaking Hungarian, German, and English; in country six years; with small Jewish family in apartment, where no other girl is kept; wages, $18-$20. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 1,253.

HOUSEWORK.—Positions wanted for a number of good, strong, and willing Jewish immigrant girls in general housework; can be seen Monday at Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Scotch Protestant as competent housekeeper; small family; good cook, laundress; reference. 258 West 37th St.

HUNGARIAN JEWESS, widow, aged 36, in country five weeks, excellent housekeeper, wishes work with Hungarian family; wages, $15. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 1,356.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Avery, Box 120 Times.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE CLUB will furnish women for hourly or daily work; cooking, serving, housecleaning, and laundering. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated young woman; expert; several years' experience with one of largest firms in U. S.; Remington operator; Wall St. district or large corporation; law office preferred; best references. E. Pierce, "The Bellemore," 605 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in commercial office, six months' experience in law office; will accept position in either; moderate salary; reference. L., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes correctly; best references; $12. American, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat, ladylike; competent person; attends to business; references; $12, $15. C. A., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined educated young lady of 20, experienced stenographer and office assistant; start $7. Miss Church, Box 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education; desires opportunity show worth; credentials. Edna, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman; cultured; broad experience commercial, legal, brokerage. Superba, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12, $15. Mabel Reynolds, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five months' experience; neat, accurate, willing, obliging; moderate salary. J. Moore, 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A quiet woman stenographer wishes change. Moderate, Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined educated young lady of 19; start $6. Miss Perkins, Box 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; $8-$9. Ready, Box 177 Times.

WAITRESS or Waitress and Parlormaid.—First-class; to serve in high class household. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,202.

Males.

ARTIST.—Young man, thoroughly proficient in figure drawing, various mediums, desires position with a stained-glass and decorating or an advertising concern; will call with samples of work. W. J. Merrill, 96 Vandeveer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes permanent or temporary employment; moderate remuneration; references. Stephenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

AD. WRITER.—By a young man who has a good education as an ad. writer; willing to start at the bottom; salary no object. L. Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 18, desires position as an assistant bookkeeper; had 2 years' experience; quick and accurate at figures; good penman; best references; salary to start $8 per week with good chance for an advancement. Benj. Weinberger, 216 Stanton St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office, stock; experienced, reliable man; A1 references; salary moderate. E. Zuckermann, care R. A. Hays, 96 Greene St.

BUTLER, VALET.—By Englishman in bachelor's apartment or private family; excellent personal references. Box 26, 1,515 3d Av.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Acountant," P. O. Box 791, New York. Keep address for reference.

COACHMAN.—English; married; offers services to private family requiring competent, sober, first-class servant; personal city references. Call or address King, 212 West End Av.

COOK.—By Japanese first-class cook; long experience and good reference; family in city. S. Hattori, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—(24.) four years' experience, student of engineering, seeks employment; neat and accurate tracer. C. M., 78 Cedar St., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' experience; references. Box D, 127 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT wishes position where he can have time to attend school in city or country; small salary. Kawa, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter with good references, wishes position. 2,219 Times Harlem.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL OPERATION.—Have extended practical experience in railroad accounts, the physical operation of the property and traffic earning capabilities thereof; also industrial operating and administrative accounting, combined with executive and organization ability; would consider favorable proposition to make change. Reliable, Box 217 Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—By middle-aged man; twenty-five years with one company; permanent, temporary. Telegrapher, 11 West 42d St., Room 24.

USEFUL MAN; private family; single, Swedish; excellent caretaker silver, glass, brasses, furniture; splendid references; temperate, painstaking. Anton, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 2155 Columbus.

YOUNG man, university graduate, desires position as bookkeeper or assistant; fair penman; excellent references. B., 198 Times.

CAMPBELL AT SEAT OF WAR.

Leiter's New Brother-in-Law Marvels at Conditions at Zeigler.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Joseph Leiter, with his brother-in-law, Major Colin Campbell, returned to-day from Zeigler, the scene of the coal mine trouble. Mr. Leiter is laying plans for a vigorous campaign against the opposing union force and is determined to defeat his opponents and win the right to manage his own property. He admitted to-day that he and his men lived in a constant state of siege, and that there was more or less danger to life for any one who worked for him at Zeigler.

The experience was a revelation to Major Campbell. He said he never saw anything in all his experience to equal it, and marveled that such conditions could exist in the heart of a civilized community within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AMERICANS' CHIEF PLEASURE.

It Is in Development of National Character, Fairbanks Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator and Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks to-day delivered the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Young Men's Christian Association building, in course of erection in this city. Despite a driving snowstorm a great crowd assembled. Senator Fairbanks said in part:

"We look upon our growing National power with measureless pride and satisfaction. We view our increasing National strength with the utmost gratification, but we find our greatest pleasure in the development of our National character. There never was an hour in all of our splendid history when our people were more ambitious to advance in all of the qualities which mark the highest and best citizenship than they are now. They never gave more thought and effort than they are giving today to their moral, intellectual, and physical improvement."

MONTANA AFTER BEEF TRUST.

Five Big Packing Companies Accused of Violating State Law.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 17.—Five of the largest packing houses in the country must appear in the Supreme Court next week in answer to an order from that tribunal, the order having been made at the instance of Attorney General Donovan, who alleges that the companies have formed a trust, and, having thus violated the laws of the State of Montana, should be enjoined from doing business in the State.

The application for an order to show cause was made by the Attorney General last Monday, the defendants in the suits being Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Cudahy & Co., and the Hammond Packing Company of Chicago, and the Hammond Packing Company of Pueblo.

"DIE WALKUERE" WITH A NEW BRUENNHILDE

First Production of the Opera This Season Is at a Matinee.

MARKED BY MANY MISHAPS

Mme. Senger-Bettaque's Reappearance—Double Bill Given in the Evening.

CAST OF DI WALKURE.

Brunnhilde	Mme. Senger-Bettaque
Fricka	Miss Edyth Walker
Sieglinde	Mme. Emma Eames
Siegmund	Mr. Burgstaller
Wotan	Mr. Van Rooy
Hunding	Mr. Blass
Gerhilde	Miss Bella Alten
Ortlinde	Miss Bauermeister
Waltraute	Miss Marion Weed
Schwertleite	Mme. Louise Homer
Helmwige	Miss Marguerite Lemon
Siegrune	Miss Paula Ralph
Grimgerde	Miss Florence Mulford
Roseweisse	Miss Edyth Walker

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

CAST OF IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Rosina	Mme. Sembrich
Berta	Miss Bauermeister
Conte d'Almaviva	Mr. Dippel
Figaro	Mr. Giraldoni
Basilio	Mr. Journet
Dr. Bartolo	Mr. Rossi
Uffiziale	Mr. Giordani
Fiorello	Mr. Begue

Conductor, Arturo Vigna.

"Die Walküre" was produced for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon before one of the largest matinée audiences that have so far been seen this Winter. The first reproductions of the later Wagnerian dramas, and especially of the "Nibelung" dramas, are always an occasion of eager expectation and of some solicitude to the great public for which they are the highest and greatest sources of musical enjoyment.

There is a jealous pride in having the representations kept up to the high level that has been established for them in New York; for in that level is the final test and touchstone of artistic achievement. The performance of "Die Walküre" scarcely satisfied the high expectations that had been raised by some of the other Wagnerian productions this season, though it had many features of artistic merit.

It was the occasion of the reappearance of Mme. Senger Bettaque for the first time in fifteen years—practically her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in any of the leading dramatic parts she now makes her own. She is remembered as a singer of secondary and lighter roles in the old German opera days, in 1888 and 1889.

As the Brünnhilde in yesterday's performance she displayed a voice of only moderate power and dramatic expressiveness, that did not respond to the highest demands that the music makes upon it. It lacked fullness and color. In her action Mme. Senger-Bettaque showed experience and routine, but not much of the commanding force and dignity, the high sweep of dramatic action, or the plastic expression of countenance that constitute the measure of what lovers of Wagner's art expect of interpreters of this character at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It was a presentable Brünnhilde, but it was small in outline and lacking in richness of expressive detail. It may be that the singer's powers were not fully disclosed at this performance, but as it stands it was unquestionably not an impersonation that rose to the occasion, and one that can raise no great hopes as to her future achievements.

The other chief singers of the cast were well-known and well-approved representatives of the parts that were assigned them. Mme. Eames's Sieglinde is beautiful in form and figure, gracious in action; but in its vocal expression lacking in dramatic breadth. Miss Walker sings the music of Fricka with extraordinary beauty and power. Mr. Burgstaller was the Siegmund, a part that he presents with plastic expressiveness, but which he robs of virility and power through marked mannerisms that injure the effect of his impersonation.

Nor was he in his best voice. Mr. Van Rooy has established a noble and dignified conception of Wotan, godlike, imperious, and in every way sympathetic, and so it was on his impersonation yesterday. The only thing that his admirers can wish is a less frequent lapse into roughness and unmusical tone in his singing. Mr. Blass repeated his uncompromising personation of Hunding and the band of Walküren was of musical effectiveness. Mr. Hertz gave a powerfully conceived and vigorous reading of the score.

The performance was marked by many unfortunate and, as it seemed, unnecessary mishaps upon the stage—mishaps in the management of the lights being especially frequent—the moonlight in the first act, the lighting of the conflict in the clouds in the second, and the outflaming of Loge's fires in the last; and as a climax, the solitude of the mountain top was disturbed by the passage of a bonneted lady across the back of the scene at an impressive moment. No doubt much of all this can be and will be remedied; but there have been hopes that the day of these annoying incidents had passed.

In the evening a at the "popular" performance a large audience—large especially in the upper parts of the house and in the standing room below—braved the storm to hear a double bill, including "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and the ballet of "Coppelia." "The Barber" was curtailed by the omission of the first act. It was a hilarious performance as to the doings upon the stage, which caused much amusement; yet the discriminating lovers of this perennially fresh opera could not but find that these doings were not always in accord with the fine spirit of the comedy. Mme. Sembrich's Rosina was brilliant in song and delightfully mischievous and adroit in its comedy; the other members of the cast were well-remembered representatives of their parts, except that Mr. Giraldoni, one of the new-comers in the Italian contingent, took the part of Figaro.

But like most of the Italian singers of to-day he does not possess the secret of Rossini's style, the lightness of touch, the expedition and volubility that are the characteristics of the inimitable barber. The ensembles went with little finish of precision. Mme. Sembrich sang in the "lesson scene" Strauss's "Primavera," and then added "Ah, non giunge," from "La Sonnambula," and Chopin's song, "The Maiden's Wish," for which she played her own accompaniment. Mr. Vigna conducted the opera and Mr. Franko the ballet.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The second concert of the Young People's Symphony course was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall before a large audience. Mr. Damrosch again gave a whole symphony to his young and old people—a symphony by Mozart in C major, one of his early productions, scored without flutes or clarinets, and showing, as Mr. Damrosch explained, the influence of Haydn. Mr. Josef Hofmann was the soloist, and was evidently one of the chief attractions of the concert. He played Chopin's E minor concerto, and followed it with some solo pieces, including Liszt's "Funerailles," a novelette of his own, and Moszkowski's "Spanish Caprice." He was very warmly applauded.

New Musical Play in London.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—"Lady Madcap," a new musical play by Newnham Davis and Paul Rubens, with which George Edwardes opened his season at the Prince of Wales Theatre to-night, scored a notable success. Maurice Farkoa, G. P. Huntley, and Aubrey Fitzgerald, on their first appearance since their return from the United States, were received with enthusiasm.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $5 a month to help support an aged woman for one year. She is alone in the world and her church pays her rent.

For $60 to help support an aged widow of seventy, who is past work, and whose former employer allows her a room rent free. For $100 for partial support of an Italian family. The man having lost both arms by an explosion, makes about $20 a month going about with an organ. His wife is too delicate to do more than her own work, and the two children are both under working age.

Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

ATLANTIC CITY JOTTINGS.

Syndicate Said to be Planning New $750,000 Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—Guests at the Hotel Rudolf in future will be entertained by daily concerts, arrangements for which have been completed between Proprietor Charles R. Myers and Signor Oreste Vessella, Director of the Royal Italian Band, which for the past two years has played on the Steel Pier.

Additional information has been given out by the Convention Hall Company, which purchased a choice beach front site from Charles R. Myers for $175,000, regarding the features which will be embodied in the new hall. The management states that it will have one of the finest theatres in New Jersey.

Hotel men are interested in the report that a Philadelphia architect has been retained to draw plans for a $750,000 hotel on the ocean front for a syndicate of New York and Chicago capitalists. The hotel, if erected in accordance with the reported plans, will be an innovation in seashore construction. It is to be, according to report, eight stories in height, covering a lot 70 by 100 feet.

Mrs. E. N. Brown of Philadelphia is having estimates made for a new hotel on Connecticut Avenue, near the beach. The hotel is to be of brick construction, 40 by 100 feet, with three stories and basement, containing sixty rooms. Dr. R. B. Ludy of Philadelphia is having the Hotel Elberon, at Pacific and Tennessee Avenues, enlarged and improved. Fifty-eight sleeping rooms and ten stores in the first story are being added.

Joseph F. Stevens, the Philadelphia representative of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, has been stopping at the Scarborough for some time with his wife and has arranged with the management of Young's Ocean Pier to place one of the De Forest wireless stations on that pier, by means of which communication will be had with all passing vessels using this system. Communication with Europe will be established within four months.

The Steel Pier will be formally opened for the season on Saturday, Dec. 31. A number of important improvements are now under way, and the band hall is being considerably enlarged, so that it will include the wing on the south side of the pier.

LAKEWOOD FILLING UP.

Crowds There to Spend Holidays—Christmas at Georgian Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 17.—Lakewood, as usual, will be crowded with visitors over the holidays. Christmas at Lakewood is an outdoor festival. For the golfers there are the usual Christmas competitions at the links of the Pine Forest Golf Club and the Country Club of Lakewood. The sportsmen betake themselves to the Country Club traps for the regular Christmas sweepstakes, an event which always draws a field of crack marksmen. Skating parties will be one of the attractions for the young folks.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will have a family celebration at Georgian Court, and have invited a party of friends to visit them over New Year's. Kingdon Gould, who is a freshman at Columbia, will be home for the holidays. There will be a Christmas tree in the marble reception hall for the younger children. The servants will also have a tree, the presents from which will be distributed by Mrs. Gould.

Patrons of the Lakewood Hotel are making great preparations for the Christmas ball, to be held next Saturday evening. The New Year's ball will wind up a week of gayety.

Lakewood cottage society turned out in force on Tuesday afternoon for the performance of the French comedy, "La Letre Chargee," given by children under the direction of Mlle. Cottrell in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts of New York, who were here the greater part of last season, have taken apartments at the Laurel House for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lloyd and Mrs. Henry Lloyd of Pittsburg joined Mr. and Mrs. H. J. King at the Laurel House this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck and Mrs. Shattuck's mother, Mrs. William L. Strong, are among the New Yorkers at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney R. Perry of New York and Mayor and Mrs. S. H. Sanford of Warwick, N. Y., are among the arrivals at Bartlett Inn.

G. Hooper Miller and Benjamin R. Perkins of New York are staying at the Palmer House.

URGED FOR PENSION OFFICE.

Congressman Warner May Get the Place If Major Warner Declines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Members of the House have exhibited special interest in the appointment of Vespasian Warner of Illinois to the Pension Office. He is urged as Ware's successor by at least a quorum of the lower branch of Congress. The place having been tendered to Major Warner of Missouri, however nothing can be done in the matter until he decides.

Vespasian Warner was an officer in the War of the Rebellion and has been a member of Congress for eight years. He has the indorsement of his Republican colleagues for the place, and if Warner of Missouri does not accept, is likely to be appointed. Messrs. Sibley and Mahon of Pennsylvania, who called on the President to-day, represented the entire Republican delegation of Pennsylvania in urging Congressman Warner's appointment. Representative Hemenway presented a similar request on behalf of the Republicans of Indiana.

EFFORT TO END STRIKE FAILS.

Arbitration Proposal Not Accepted by Fall River Manufacturers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 17.—A conference lasting for over four hours was held in this city to-day between representatives of the cotton manufacturers and their striking operatives, but no agreement was reached, and a settlement of the great strike, involving 26,000 mill hands, appears as distant as ever.

The conference was brought about as the result of a trip made by the leaders of the strike this week to New York, where they discussed the situation with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is Vice President of the National Civic Federation, and President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and other members of the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation.

No proposition looking toward a settlement was submitted by the manufacturers.

The strike leaders suggested an arrangement whereby the operatives should go back to work at a reduction of 5½ per cent., or one-half the reduction voted last July by the manufacturers, and that the mill hands should work at this reduction for at least three months. It was also suggested that at the end of that time another conference be held, with a view to restoring the old rate of wages. This proposition was quicky rejected by the manufacturers.

The textile representatives then expressed their willingness in case all other plans were rejected, to recommend to the other unions that the matter be submitted to arbitration by a committee of the Executive Board of the National Civic Federation; this decision to be final. The idea was discussed at some length, but no action was taken on it. The conference ended without any further plans being presented.

A special meeting of the Textile Council will be held to-morrow, when the matter of submitting the dispute to arbitration will be discussed. If the general sentiment appears to be decidedly in favor of the plan, it will be submitted to the manufacturers in writing.

Members of the Textile Council who were present at the conference said after its close that the manufacturers appeared to be determined to enforce the 12½ per cent. reduction without any conditions or reservations.

The manufacturers who were seen tonight expressed little confidence in the arbitration plan. President Borden said he did not consider that the conference had changed the strike situation in any respect, and did not see any chance of a settlement of the strikes at present.

CHRISTMAS FEAST FOR UNCLE SAM'S SAILORMEN

The Culgoa Carries Supplies to Ships in South Atlantic.

MANY TONS OF DELICACIES

Vessels at Guatanamo, San Juan, Santo Domingo, Barbados, and Colon All Visited in Turn.

The United States naval supply steamship Culgoa, at present in West Indian waters, is in the midst of one of the strangest voyages ever undertaken by an American war vessel. The mission of the Culgoa is the transportation and delivery to every naval vessel in the South Atlantic of Christmas supplies sufficient to furnish for every officer and man a substantial repast next Sunday.

Two weeks ago the Culgoa, under command

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1904.

AS MME. WADDINGTON SEES NEW YORK.

Brilliant American Woman Whose Husband Was Once Premier of France, Gives Her Impressions of Her Native City Which She Is Visiting After An Absence of 38 Years.

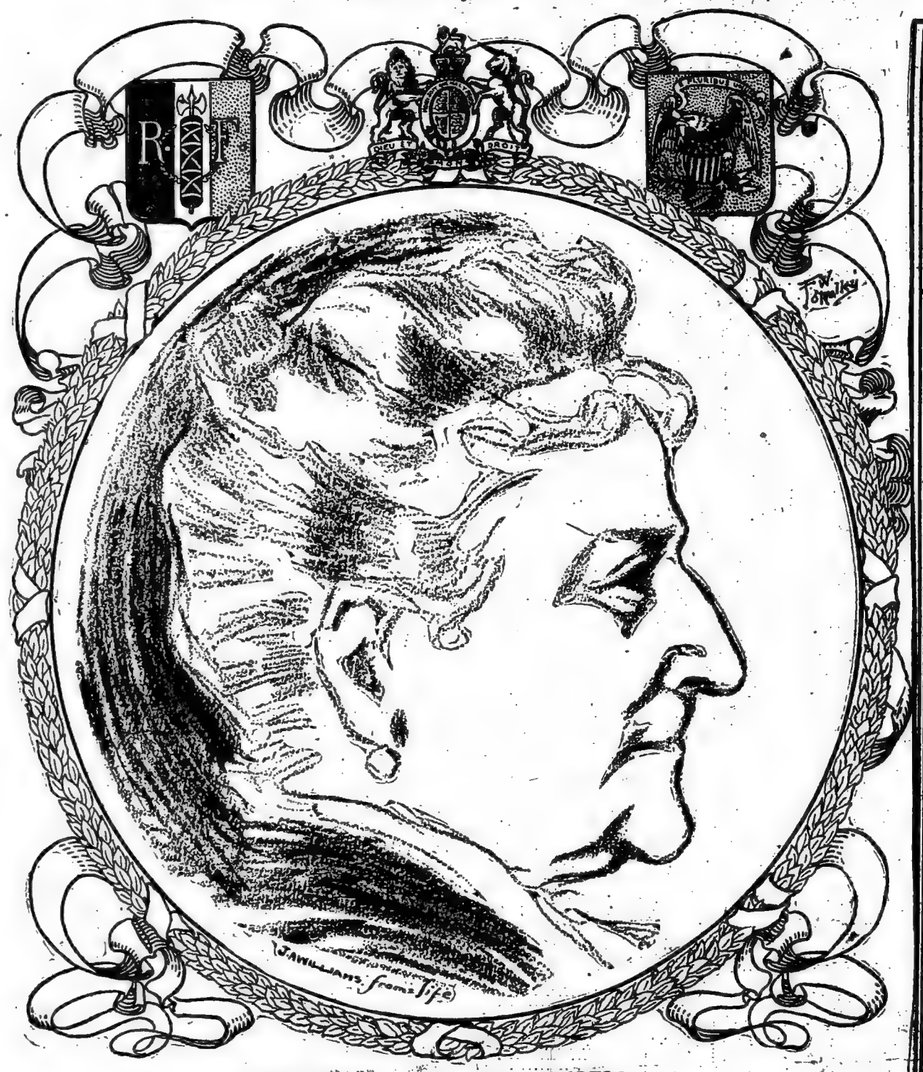

MADAME WADDINGTON
AS SHE APPEARS TODAY

M. WILLIAM WADDINGTON
LATE FRENCH AMBASSADOR
TO ST. JAMES.

"I'M IN FAVOR OF INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES—THEY'RE GOOD BARGAINS"

Extraordinary Opportunities for Social and Intellectual Intercourse with Eminent Men and Women of the Old World Enjoyed by the Granddaughter of Rufus King—Her Reminiscences of Diplomatic Life and Defense of the Marriage of American Girls to Titled and Distinguished Foreigners—Regrets the Importance Given to Money in New York's Social Regime.

TIME—the comedian—has been a stanch friend of Mme. Waddington. This was the first impression she conveyed during an afternoon spent discussing the transformations her native city here has undergone since, as Miss Mary Alsop King, daughter of an eminent Columbia College President and granddaughter of Rufus King, second United States Minister to the Court of St. James, she went abroad in 1866 to form more illustrious acquaintances than any living American woman.

It was in her apartments at the Algonquin, with Sherry and Delmonico a square away, that Mme. Waddington received a representative of THE SUNDAY TIMES. She had just returned from Washington and the White House, where she visited and saw President Roosevelt for the first time since he was a lad in knickerbockers. She was dressed simply, in a dark lace gown, which, although of unmistakable Parisian fashioning, slightly accentuated the maturity of the wearer. Her thirty-eight years in Europe, amid surroundings and conditions—as wife of the late William Henry Waddington, who was Premier of France under President Grévy, Ambassador Extraordinary representing the republic at the coronation of Czar Alexander III., at Moscow, French Ambassador to England, and recipient of other high diplomatic honors—such as no other American woman has ever experienced, have powdered her hair as could no ordinary perruquier. Her years abroad have weaned her from American ways, and, in return, have given her a cosmopolitan outlook—a sort of mental muscularity—as prehensile as it is rare among her sex.

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Since returning to the United States in the early Summer, Mme. Waddington has apportioned her time between New York, Washington, and St. Louis, where she visited the Louisiana Exposition. Changes, such as she had not previsioned, have, as she ingeniously explained, barricaded her progress at every turn, many of them wise and for the better, she admitted, but most of them—otherwise. Having left a sturdy, broad-shouldered city squatting on Manhattan Island, was her laughing comment, she returned to find that it had completely outgrown its civic knickerbockers in becoming a tall, narrow-chested metropolis with its architectural head among the clouds.

Madame was smiling reminiscently. Memories of Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg were perhaps crowding on her horizon. She glanced about the apartment—handsome but ready made on the American plan. Memories of gorgeous scenes attending a Czaral coronation, interior views of royal Russian and German abodes, of Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, or of her own handsome château in France were in her glance. They were in her voice also when she said that she was planning to return to France in the near future because, she added somewhat reluctantly, this was not her New York—the city she had loved and left nearly forty years ago.

"Of course," apologetically, "New York has grown cumulating years"—as soothing as plush was the voice. "Perhaps," she continued, "that is the foundation of my regret as to the changes. On coming up the bay and observing the extraordinary sky line, my first sensation was one of disappointment. Then I began to hope that the transformation was merely architectural, merely skin deep. But, alas! my New York has been turned wrong-side out—quite transformed."

Skimming over the subject as with swallow tones, Mme. Waddington pursued: "One of the most noticeable features of the alteration is—is financial. Several times my different friends, in driving on the Avenue, or while dining, or at the opera or theatre, have pointed out to me the notables. Here was a steel king, there a railway king, over yonder a shipbuilding king, further away a cattle or a mining king, while Wall Street kings were so numerous as to be a rule rather than an exception. My interest soon turned to dismay. Was this really America—a republic? Where there no persons worth pointing out except financial magnates, millionaires? Had America no artists, scholars, poets, thinkers—men who work and think otherwise than in terms of dollars and cents? It was disappointing, depressing.

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"Why," with a sudden change of tone for the merrier, "my family contained about the only Kings in the city forty years ago. But now America has more kings to the square inch than Europe has to the square mile. And a republic? Je vis en espoir." Despair and hope delicately shouldered each other in the shrug which accompanied this lapse into her adopted tongue.

Something suggesting the American weakness for titles, Mme. Waddington ventured that, so far as she had observed, the social lines were drawn almost as strictly and plainly over here as over there—nodding toward Europe.

"Very little difference is to be seen," she pursued, "in so far as the mingling of masses and classes is concerned. Of course, more pomp and ceremony, more glamour, surrounds a European monarch than an American millionaire. But the monarch is not everything abroad, while the millionaire seems to be, in American parlance, the whole show, the Alpha and Omega, over here."

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"Does the materialism you complain of extend to American women also, Madame?" was ventured.

"As a class, I should say no. As individuals, yes. American women are inclined to measure men by their millions, by their worldly accumulations and power of harvesting wealth. Do not understand me as saying that wealth is not desirable and indeed necessary for accomplishing the most admirable results oftentimes. But over here the mistake is so generally made of regarding money as the end rather than as a means to the end. L'argent! America is a land of paradoxes.

"Having such enormous potential riches, the United States sadly underpays its foreign representatives, as [illegible] instance," she continued. "Though

ceived 200,000f. a year, the American Minister must do his best, on a pittance of $17,000, to maintain the dignity of his Government. It cannot be done; indeed, no one save a wealthy man can afford to accept a post at any of the European capitals."

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Mention being made of the growing prevalence of American heiresses marrying titles, Mme. Waddington was firmly convinced, from her acquaintance with all, or nearly all, of the contracting parties in such instances, that American women very frequently secured rare bargains at the altar. Viewing the matter without prejudice, she ventured:

"Our growing custom of forming international matrimonial alliances is already one of the strongest links welding the hemispheres together. It is bringing them closer and closer, as would not have been possible otherwise for a hundred years or more to come.

"No one who is familiar with European conditions can deny that Miss Vanderbilt, who became the Duchess of Marlborough; or Miss Jerome, who became Lady Randolph Churchill; or Miss Gould, now the Countess of Castellane; or Miss Leiter, present Lady Curzon, and many others, have come into positions which are not only personally agreeable, but, with other numerous instances, have tended to cement America and Europe as by the strongest and most indissoluble of bonds.

"Having a personal acquaintance with many American women who have married foreigners of rank, it can also be emphasized that genuine affection more often exists than is supposed. No," continued Mme. Waddington, "so long as your, or rather our, financiers are referred to as kings, and society leaders as queens, there is, to say the least, much inconsistency in these criticisms. Our women who attain to titles, and with them spacious homes and equally spacious positions, live, as a rule, broader lives and accomplish more than would be possible for them in an American environment. It is, however, equally a bargain as viewed from the other side, for there are no women in Europe, search high or low for them, who can use or have utilized their opportunities and advantages as have a score of American girls who have found husbands abroad."

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Reverting to Gotham and Gothamisms, as she termed them, Mme. Waddington considered the metropolis as essentially provincial as compared with Washington society.

"Washington will some day be a foremost capital of the world from a social as well as political viewpoint," she believed. "There there are the advantages of the diplomatic circles, the presence of National, as well as international, issues which lift the capital far above the money-worshipping pits in which New York is narrowly groping for light.

"I think," pursued Mme. Waddington, "that with the coming generation of wealthy sons of wealthy fathers in this country, a greater number of them will seek diplomatic careers. This will mean—it will encourage—the formation of a school of diplomacy such as exists in every European country.

"A school of diplomacy," she repeated, "is one of the most crying needs of the American Republic now that it has made its voice heard in the concert of nations."

THE FRENCH EMBASSY
ALBERT GATE, LONDON.

THE SALON OF THE
FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Photos from "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife."

as from her own knowledge and experience of the needs and deeds of a country as easily and comprehensively as though it were an ordinary drawing room topic of dress? Those who have read her letters, which have recently been brought out by the Scribners, may appreciate the knowledge from which Mme. Waddington draws her conclusions.

Others—of a newer generation—will hardly remember the scribisms provoked thirty years ago by her brilliant marriage to William Henry Waddington. It is a leaf out of the past—an interesting page of social history—since her marriage was chronologically the forerunner of the present international matrimonial era. Mme. Waddington was educated in this city. Losing her father in 1871, she accompanied her mother and sisters to Paris, where, in 1874, she met and married the distinguished diplomat of Anglo-Saxon nomenclature.

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M. Waddington was born in Normandy, his grandfather having been an Englishman who had established cotton manufactories in France and had become a French citizen. His grandson finished his education at Cambridge, rowing with the Cambridge crew of 1849. Returning to France he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1871 represented the Department of the Aisne in the Assembly. Later he was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, and in 1876 became a Senator. His Senatorship was a step to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and then to the Premiership, he having been the only person of English parentage ever so honored. Party strife induced Premier Waddington to resign after one year of service, and in 1878 he became the first plenipotentiary to the Congress of Berlin. In 1879-80 he was tendered the London Embassy and refused it, accepting, in 1883, the important post of Ambassador Extraordinary to the coronation of Alexander III. at Moscow. Upon his return from Russia he was made Ambassador to the Court of St. James, where he remained ten years. He died in Paris in 1894.

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matic service, it has been said of his widow, particularly with regard to the Premiership, that if she could have governed altogether without him his tenure of office would have been longer.

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As his companion at the leading Courts of Europe, Mme. Waddington met and enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of such personages as the Bismarcks, the Gladstones, the present and late Czar and Czarina and Kaiser and Kaiserin, Queen Victoria, Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, the Empress Eugénie, Lord and Lady Salisbury, the Shah of Persia, the Duchess of Cambridge, Mme. de Staël, James Bryce, James Anthony Froude, Lecky, Lowell, Alma Tadema, and, indeed, most of the ducal and diplomatic, as well as literary and artistic, notables of modern Europe. Beyond the royal circle probably no one is more familiar with the splendors of official robes and the pomp and pageantry of social and diplomatic power.

Talking, as she writes, with the vivacity of youth and vigor of experience, whether describing a Moscow crowning or a Windsor anecdote, touching now upon situations from which the fate of Ministries once hung, and now upon the extraordinary spectacle of a cordon of soldiery with drawn swords guarding a soup tureen, wherefrom a Czar and Czarina were eating, now giving a flashlight glimpse of the Gladstones entertaining herself and her husband at dinner in Downing Street, and now depicting her first and last meetings with the Iron Chancellor of Germany, or her first and last meetings with Queen Victoria, telling of accompanying the Prince and Princess of Wales, (now King and Queen,) by their request, on board the yacht Nahma at Cowes, to meet the Goelets, or describing the stricken Empress Frederick of Germany as, on their final meeting, her Majesty kissed her and sadly admitted being quite alone—her task being done—or again watching the dying Empress pass out of the room, across the hall, and up the great staircase of her beautiful palace, with her long mourning dress trailing behind, quite alone as she said to the French Ambassadress, [illegible]

IS OUR NEW NAVY ALREADY OUT OF DATE?

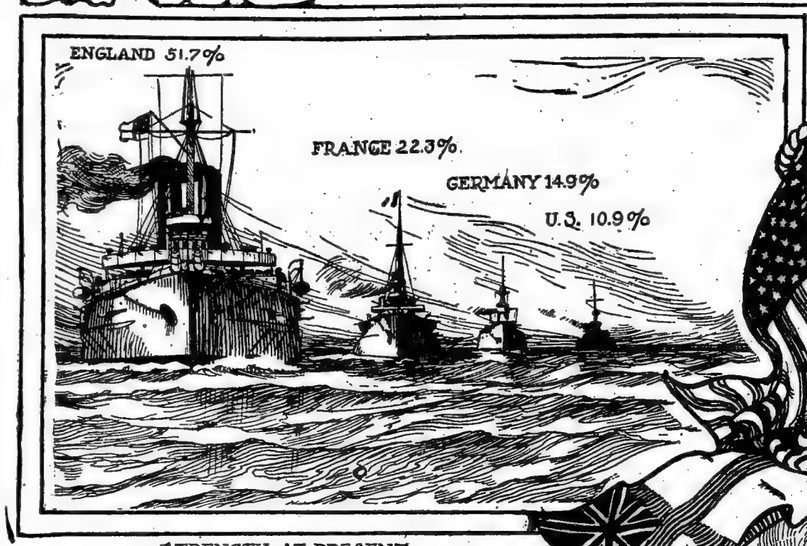

STRENGTH AT PRESENT

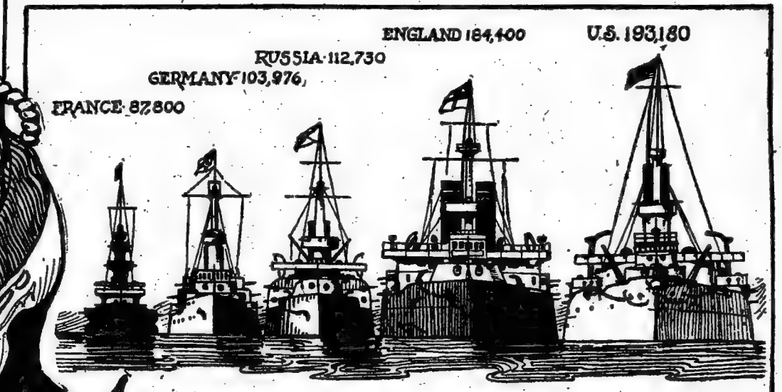

TONNAGE OF BATTLESHIPS NOW BUILDING

TORPEDO BOATS

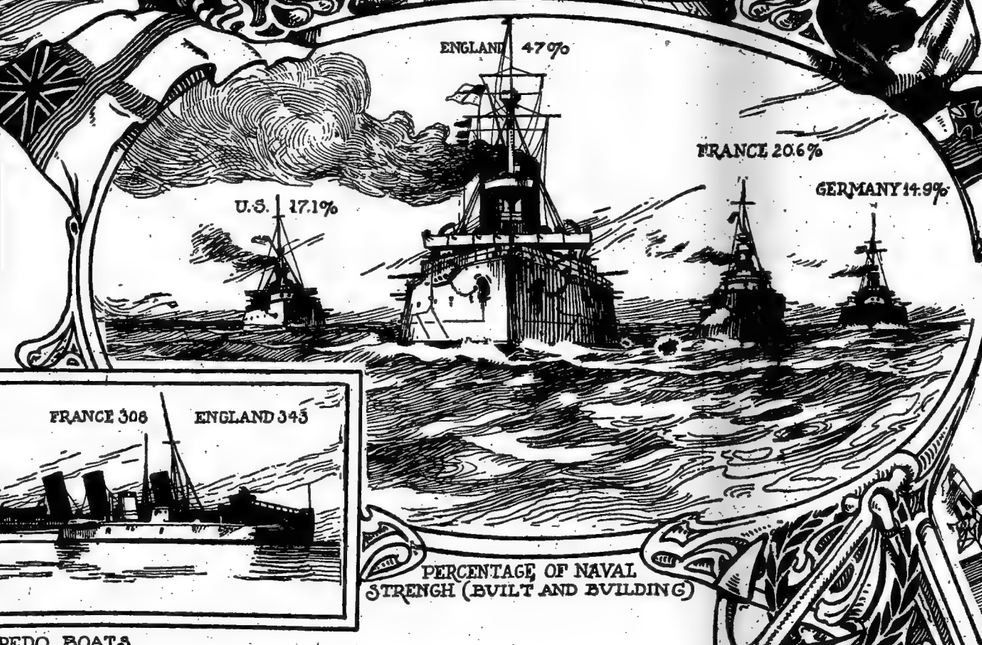

PERCENTAGE OF NAVAL STRENGTH (BUILT AND BUILDING)

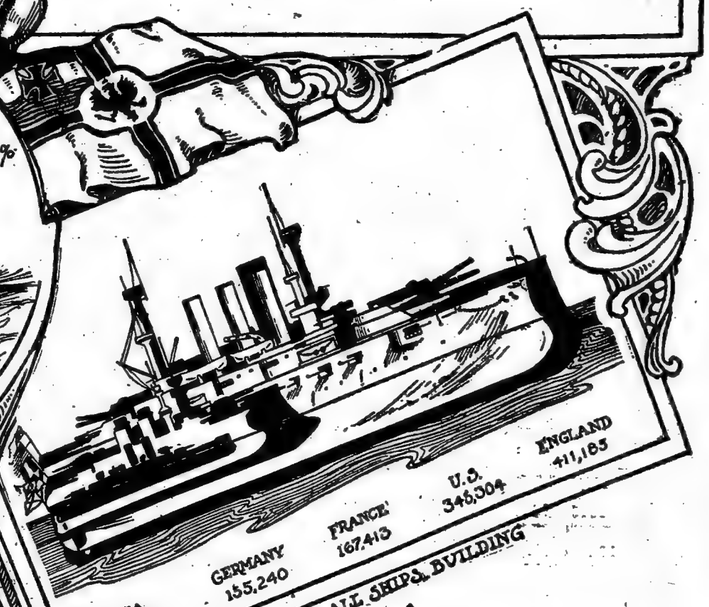

TONNAGE OF ALL SHIPS BUILDING

FREDERIC L. KING

War in the East Has Demonstrated the "Naval Unreadiness" of Other Nations Than Russia—Where the $114,530,638 Asked by Secretary Morton Will Go.

IS the United States destined to become the greatest maritime power in the world?

Secretary Morton's estimates for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are $114,530,638—an increase of $17,372,448 over the appropriation for 1905, an increase of $34,713,847 over that of 1904, and the largest ever made in the history of the country. Of the recent estimates, $45,255,833 is set apart for the "increase of the navy," including construction and machinery, armor and armament, and equipment.

To-day the United States is building four more battleships than Great Britain—now the greatest war nation—and the total tonnage of our first-class warships in course of construction exceeds the tonnage of similar vessels being built by each of the other four great powers.

No nation is at present advancing so rapidly with her navy—with the exception of Great Britain—as the United States, and this is a day of remarkable naval advancement in all parts of the civilized world. Japan, for instance, is said to be planning to spend $60,000,000 for new battleships and the extension of her arsenals, although the amount now being actually expended is $15,000,000. Russia, since the war has been so disastrous to her, has decided to extend her original construction plan, and will soon build eight first-class battleships. Germany, despite the discontent expressed there in the late elections, is hurrying forward her shipbuilding programme. Italy and France are not far behind the others in the race for naval supremacy; Austria-Hungary is adding to the strength of her squadron; even Brazil is spending $7,250,000 for a new navy; Argentina, $4,605,000; Chile, $3,250,000, while Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico are appropriating smaller sums, and even slow-going China is adding to her sea strength at a cost of $2,500,000.

Thus, according to the latest official figures, $530,000,000 is expended annually by all the nations for their naval defense against one another. And this year it is estimated that the sum will reach $560,000,000. Of this vast amount nearly one-half will be expended by the United States and Great Britain.

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President Roosevelt's position on the increase of the navy was firmly established in his message to Congress the other day when he said:

"The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the navy adequate to the needs of the country's position. * * * Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations on behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good."

Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, says: "It is not necessary for us to have as large a navy as England has, but I stand solidly for a navy second to that of England. I believe in a navy of such fighting force that it will discourage any other nation from wanting to have an engagement with us. I believe in a navy so formidable that it will preserve the peace, and I believe in a navy so well prepared at all times for war that war will never come."

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This same desire for "readiness" prevails in the other nations. The war between Russia and Japan has taught an object lesson to the great powers of the world. It demonstrated the "unreadiness" of Russia. It has demonstrated that navies supposed to be unconquerable were in reality inefficient. The Japanese have revolutionized the entire scope of naval warfare. They have shown that most of the nations of the earth are in a state of "unreadiness." The other day a high naval authority expressed the belief to the writer that if Japan had engaged in war with the United States instead of Russia the showing made by this country might have been anything but creditable. All of Japan's naval tactics have been on the modern line of excellence. The old naval mode of warfare, when ships brushed by one another exchanging broadsides, was slowly graduated to a range of two to three miles. It remained for the Japanese to increase the range to five, six, and seven miles.

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But what position does the United States find itself in to-day? Only a few weeks ago the greatest battleship in the American Navy—the Connecticut—was launched at Brooklyn. This battleship was built to rank with the greatest battleships of Great Britain and the other powers, but although scarcely in the water, it will be soon trailing in the wake of greater, better battleships that are now being planned for the immediate future. These ships will have greater tonnage; they will be armed with greater guns with longer range, and they will be manned by the best men that the world can produce. In a word, the mighty battleship of the future will be a huge mechanical death trap whose gunners will be scientists in their mathematical calculation of projecting shot from long ranges and men of iron in the execution of their expert marksmanship.

The policy of the present Administration is to equip the United States with one of the finest and most efficient navies in the world. In order to carry out this policy Congress is asked to appropriate large sums of money—greater than were ever before appropriated for naval purposes. In the great sum of money now asked is told the history of the growth and the advance of the American Navy. From a few small inefficient ships, it has grown into a sea power, and it is the desire still to strengthen it, still expand it till it ranks with the navy of any nation on earth.

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In order to show how it is proposed to expend these millions it will be necessary briefly to review the progress of the American Navy. For years the navy was equipped with only 7,500 men. This state of affairs continued up to the time that the new navy was begun in 1886. Then the number of men began to increase, until, in 1888 to 1890, there were 9,000 to 10,000. Since the Spanish war, when there were 10,000 men in our navy, the authorized number has been 31,500, with 2,500 apprentices. By a change that has taken place recently all men in training have been consolidated with the apprentice class, so that the authorized force in the navy is 34,000. There are about 31,000 men now serving, and 3,000 more are wanted.

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With the increase of men the expenses of the navy naturally increased. The pay became better, and the service was consequently better. Petty officers received more money, especially the chief petty officers. In the last year the United States has put into the water more tonnage in battleships and cruisers than ever before in any one year of its history, and launched more first-class war vessels than any other nation in the world. Now, all these ships must be paid for. The average cost of a first-class battleship is $6,000,000, and an armored cruiser about the same. Final payments are to be made on the Ohio, the Virginia, the Nebraska, the Rhode Island, the Louisiana, all first-class battleships, and on the Pennsylvania, the West Virginia, the Colorado, armored cruisers.

The battleships now being built were planned on the best type of warship that existed. The Connecticut was constructed, for instance, on the plan of England's Africa, Britannic, and Hibernian, all known as the King Edward class, which are of about 16,350 tons. The Connecticut has a tonnage of 16,000 and horse power of 16,500 as against 18,000 horse power of the King Edward class. It was believed by the American builders that we had as good, if not a better, ship than the best war vessel in England. On the Connecticut we are able to get 200 more tons of coal than they are on the English ships; our ship is 25 feet longer and 2 feet less beam than theirs. The speed is probably about the same. The ships of the King Edward class make 18.5 knots an hour, and it is expected that the Connecticut will make 18 knots. The draught of both classes of ships is the same—26 feet 9 inches. Up to the present time the Connecticut represents the best model of a battleship now afloat.

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But the war sharks are looking ahead of the Connecticut. The British warships of the King Edward class will soon be superseded by those of the Lord Nelson class, the latest type now under discussion in the English navy yards. This new class consists of ships of 18,000 and 20,000 tons, with six turrets distributed forward, aft, and amidships, each carrying two twelve-inch guns, which is the most powerful and effective gun that has been made for ships. This new class of ship will, it is believed, outrank any other now afloat, and, in order to keep pace with the other nations, the United States is now planning for a class to equal it, thus outclassing its latest battleship, the Connecticut.

A great advance is also being made in the guns of warships. The English figured on a forty-calibre for the King Edward class, but the United States believes that it has a better gun than this. On ships of the King Edward class they have four nine-and-two-tenth-inch guns in the smaller turrets, while we have, on the Louisiana, for instance, eight eight-inch guns that are fully as good. Then, the English have ten six-inch guns, while we have twelve seven-inch guns. But while the six-inch gun was rated as efficient in the past, the recent sea fight off Port Arthur fully indicated that it has not the penetration at the range at which the Japanese battleships fought. The seven-inch guns reached the Japanese, but did little damage. The range of sea fighting that the Japanese have lengthened to seven miles in some instances has rendered many of the guns now in service in the American and other navies practically useless in battles with up-to-date nations. The old naval battle where ships hammered one another to pieces at a distance of one mile or less has passed into ancient history along with the day when Perry's flagship was turned into a shambles on Lake Erie.

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The modern battleship must be equipped with perfect machinery, and it must be manned by experts capable of handling it. At the range of five to seven miles it requires twelve-inch, fifty-calibre guns to do the work, and the six-inch gun is destined to go out of existence on battleships in a short time. The future ship, in the opinion of authorities, must be twice the present weight and armed with twelve-inch guns. In building war vessels of this latest type equipped with twelve-inch guns it will be seen at a glance how easily the millions will melt away.

With the new ships and the new guns must come expert marksmanship. It now costs the United States Navy $3,500,000 a year for target practice. Good marksmanship is the keynote of success to a navy. The Japanese have demonstrated this. Between two ships equally equipped and of the same tonnage, they defeated their enemies on account of their superiority in gunnery. The only way to maintain expert marksmanship is by constant practice. It will be readily understood why target practice is so expensive when it is known that it costs $1,000 every time a twelve-inch gun is fired.

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The projectiles of the most powerful twelve-inch guns have an angle of fall of about 11½ degrees at six miles, and therefore the danger space of a battleship forty feet high is about sixty-six yards. In order, then, to make a hit with a perfect gun and perfect aiming the range must be known within one-half of this amount. With reliable pointers at the guns long-range firing becomes principally a training in range-finding.

In making a comparison of the strength of different navies so many things must be taken into consideration that it is a difficult matter to present the exact situation so that it will be plain to the layman. The total tonnage of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats now being built for the five greatest powers is as follows:

	Battleships.	Cruisers.	Other Vessels.
United States	193,180	149,760	2,344
Great Britain	184,400	189,760	37,025
Russia	112,730	26,177	14,456
Germany	103,976	49,200	2,064
France	87,800	78,483	1,130

While the only true test of the comparative strength of navies is in actual conflict, the naval construction of the world has been done on similar lines, so that any group of ships of about the same tonnage and built within a few years of one another will have similar characteristics and may be regarded as similar ships, notwithstanding that they may be of different nationalities. While the number of ships possessed by individual nations does not necessarily indicate the naval strength, the total of the tonnage of navies may be used to a certain degree in making a general comparison. The weakness of comparison by total tonnage is that no account is taken of the age of ships.

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In Clowes's Naval Pocket Book this fact is taken into account and the vessels of the various navies are divided into the following classes:

A—Battleship first-class if launched in or since 1893, of 12,000 tons or upward.
B—Battleship second-class, of 8,000 tons or upward, launched in or since 1887.
C—Battleship third-class and sea-going coast defense ships.
D—First-class armored cruiser.
E—Armored cruiser of 6,000 tons, built since 1890.
F—Armored cruisers not included above.
G—First-class protected cruiser, 6,000 tons and upward.
H—Second-class protected cruiser, 3,000 to 5,999 tons.
I—Cruiser partially protected or unprotected, 3,000 to 5,999 tons.
J—Scouts.
K—Protected cruiser under 3,000 tons.
L—Unprotected cruiser under 3,000 tons.
M—Torpedo gunboat.
U—Small gunboat or cruiser for police duty in time of peace.
V—Harbor defense craft.

In the following comparison, the navies of England, France, and Germany alone have been taken, since the navies of Russia and Japan, as the result of the present war, are not only unknown present factors as to actual composition, but are liable to daily change. The following weights have been given to the classes already enumerated:

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

	Eng.	Fr.	Ger.	U. S.
A	15	11	13	21
B	12	13	10	4
C	8	14	16	1
D	13	20	6	10
E	10	16	13	7
F	5	9	5	1
G	9	21	4	2
H	5	50	18	3
I	4	6	..	5
J	2	8	..	3
K	2	39	15	23
L	1	..	4	2
M	1	30	15	6
U	1	84	11	10
V	2	..	13	..
Total	80	141	95	105

On this schedule of marks the efficiency of the navies of the four nations is indicated as follows:

MARKS.

	Eng.	Fr.	Ger.	U. S.
Battleships	883	418	407	371
Armored cruisers	465	233	85	178
Monitors	..	26	..	20
Cruising ships	900	182	127	143
Total strength	1,948	854	619	709

PERCENTAGE.

	Eng.	Fr.	Ger.	U. S.
Battleships	42.5	19.8	19.6	17.8
Armored cruisers	48.5	24.3	8.8	18.2
Monitors	..	46.4	17.8	35.7
Cruising ships	37.0	17.3	12.0	18.5
Total strength	47.0	20.6	14.9	17.1

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That is to say, the navies of these nations rank, England first, having 47 per cent. of the total strength; France second, with 20.6 per cent.; the United States third, with 17.1 per cent., and Germany fourth, with 14.9 per cent. This enumeration includes ships built and building.

To complete the comparison of naval strength it is necessary to take into account the provision of torpedo craft. There is no rule by which torpedo vessels can be accounted as equivalent to a given amount of tonnage in other fighting ships, and they must be considered as a separate class. In this comparison the actual number of boats is given:

Class.	England.	France.	Germany.	United States.
Destroyers	146	41	53	16
Seagoing	..	43	..	..
First class	120	85	95	30
Second class	66	70	..	..
Third class	..	22	..	..
Submarines	11	47	8	8
Total	343	308	156	60

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In this comparison the United States is wholly outclassed. It should be said that England purposes to build fourteen destroyers and ten submarines, and France is planning to build eleven more submarines.

While the comparison of fighting vessels just made (not torpedo boats) is a computation of the real strength of the navies mentioned, the number of vessels owned by the United States not yet actually in commission makes a comparison of the commissioned strength at the moment a materially different one. The ships building, including the authorization for this year, are as follows:

Class.	England.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Total.
A	9	9	8	14	37
D	10	5	..	10	25
E	6	1	3	3	13
Cruising ships	14	..	8	7	29
Total	39	12	19	34	104

Reducing these to a common factor in accordance with the table of weights already given we obtain the following results:

MARKS.

	England.	France.	Germany.	U. S.
Total strength	1,948	854	619	709
Less building	338	158	158	366
Total	1,610	696	461	343

PERCENTAGE.

	England.	France.	Germany.	U. S.
Total strength	47.0	20.6	14.9	17.1
Less building	51.7	22.3	14.9	10.9

The United States has now under construction the following warships:

First-class Battleships—Ohio, Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Vermont, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Idaho, New Hampshire, Connecticut.
Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, Colorado, Maryland, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Montana, North Carolina.
Protected Cruisers—Chattanooga, Galveston, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Charleston.
Gunboats—Dubuque, Paducah.
Training Ships—Cumberland, Intrepid.
Training Brig—Boxer.
Torpedo Boats—Stringham, Goldsborough, Blakely, Nicholson, O'Brien.
Scouts—Salem, Birmingham, Chester.

Secretary Morton, in speaking of the proposed naval appropriation, says:

"The naval estimates for the next fiscal year are the largest ever submitted, notwithstanding the fact that they have been cut down from those sent in by the bureaus more than $17,000,000. We have asked for less than the money actually required to continue the naval programme as laid down by the general board of which Admiral Dewey is the head, notwithstanding all who have studied the question carefully agree that this programme should be carried out. The past year was an important one in the history of our naval construction. Never before were so many ships launched by this or any other nation in one year. Vessel for vessel and type for type, I believe our ships will compare favorably with those of any navy afloat, and every American should be proud of the progress and character of work now being accomplished, not only in construction, but in all branches of the service.

"Last year the navy cost a little over a dollar per capita. It cost little compared to what war would cost, and it is the best insurance we have against war. We want such a navy in size, style, and 'sand' that no other navy will ever desire an engagement with us. It is our greatest exhibit in favor of peace. The larger our navy is the more money it costs us, the greater the fixed charges are sure to be, and yet I believe I am safe in saying that nothing is further from the wish of the American people than to treat the navy in a niggardly manner or to have a navy that we cannot all be proud of. My conception of the American Navy can be stated in three words—construction, instruction, and destruction."

MME. WADDINGTON'S IMPRESSION OF NEW YORK AFTER THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' ABSENCE.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Waddington as a raconteur is a storehouse of history awaiting the pen.

Here is a characteristic impression of the Gladstones:

I made my début in the official world of London at a reception given by the Gladstones in Downing Street. The house is small and dark, (that is one of the things that strikes me in London—the rooms are so much less lighted than in Paris,) and always the chintz covers left on the furniture, which makes the rooms look ordinary. We found a great many people there. The Duke of Cambridge had been dining and was presented to us. Quantities of people were presented; I cannot remember half their names. Mrs. Gladstone is an old lady, very animated and civil; she wears a cap, with blue ribbons, and looks much older than her husband. He has a fine voice, bright, keen, dark eyes, holds himself very erect, and apparently knows everything about everything.

But among her many experiences Mme. Waddington was most impressed by the imperial banquet and the semi-barbaric ceremonies attending the coronation of the Czar. France, on that occasion, provided its Ambassador with a huge state carriage, horses and coachmen being imported for the occasion from England, a special train and a dozen attachés and attendants. But in the words of Mme. Waddington:

It was a marvelous day. We started from the Embassy at 10 in the morning. W. (the Ambassador) and I alone in the state carriage. We were a long time getting to the Dolgourouky Palace; not that it was far away, but the streets were barricaded in every direction. We were told that the crowd had been standing for hours—such pale, patient faces, but so unjoyous; no jokes, nor bits of song, nor good-natured scuffling; so unlike a Paris crowd on a great fete day, and certainly very much unlike the Irish-American crowd at home in New York on July 4 or a St. Patrick's Day. * * *

To me the most interesting feature of the imperial progress was the deputations from all the provinces of the vast empire—Kirghis, Moguls, Tartars, Kalmucks, &c. There was a magnificent chief from the Caucase, all in white, with jeweled sword and high cap, (even from where we were, so high above the crowd, we saw the flash of the diamonds,) the Khan of Khiva, the Emir of Bokhara, and so on. Bells going all the time, and the Moscow bells have a deep, beautiful sound, music, the steady tramp of soldiers, and the curious, dull noise of a vast throng.

Then came the Czar himself in full uniform, riding quite alone in front on his little white horse, which he had ridden in the Turkish campaign. He was composed and smiling, not a trace of nervousness, (perhaps a little pale,) graciously returned the salutations, and looked up, bowed, and smiled to our balcony. Behind rode his two sons, and near him on the left rode the Duke of Edinburgh in red; any bomb thrown at the Czar must have killed the English Prince. * * *

Describing the coronation and the banquet, Mme. Waddington wrote at the time to a friend in Paris:

As soon as the Czar was crowned, the Czarina left her seat, came to the middle of the platform, made a deep courtesy to the Czar, and knelt. Her Court ladies gathered round her and put on her robe of state, a mantle of gold brocade, lined with ermine, and a jeweled collar, almost matching that of the Czar. When she was robed, the Czar, stooping low over her, put on her crown, a small one made entirely of diamonds, raised her, and kissed her. As she stood a moment, she staggered back under the weight of the mantle—four pages hardly being able to raise the train.

The banquet following, to which we were of course invited, was like a picture in some history of the Middle Ages. As soon as the sovereigns took their places, the other Russians sat down. We couldn't, because we had nothing to sit on, so we remained standing at the end of the room, facing the estrade. They told us that when the Czar raised his glass and asked for wine it was the signal for us to retire; and that it would be after the roast. Accordingly, all eyes were riveted upon the Czar when the roast appeared. He raised his glass slowly, very high, to give us time. We all bowed and courtesied low, (my knees becoming more supple,) and got ourselves out backward. I shall never see anything more curious than that state banquet. I certainly shall never see again a soup tureen guarded by soldiers with drawn swords.

Returning from Russia, via Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, where M. and Mme. Waddington were received and entertained by the respective sovereigns of those countries, and following the appointment of her husband as French Ambassador to England, Mme. Waddington in February, 1884, wrote from the French Embassy in London:

We are commanded to Windsor this evening to dine and sleep. It is inconvenient, as we have to put off a dinner of twenty-one people. Ghost tearing his hair. When my maid came to pack she wore rather a flustered look. Thought it was the excitement of the Windsor visit. Found out afterward that she had been to a séance, and had had a message from the spirits that we were not to go to Windsor. She was indignant and answered the note, saying that she had accompanied her mistress to every Court in Europe and knew quite well how to dress. * * *

Punctually at 8:30 P. M. we proceeded down the long corridor and found the party assembled in the drawing room, the Morenheims, Lord and Lady Kimberly, the Italian Ambassador, Lady Randolph Churchill, who was in waiting; Lord Kenmare, (Lord Chamberlain,) and Lord Dalhousie among others. Presently the Queen entered with the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice. She shook hands with me and Mme. Morenheim, bowed to the others, and passed at once into the dining room alone.

After dinner, which was quickly served, we went out as we had entered, and the Queen held a brief cercle in the corridor. She stood a few minutes talking to the two Princesses while she had her coffee, (which was brought for her alone on a small tray,) and then crossed over to Mme. Morenheim and talked a little. Sitting, she then sent for me, was very gracious, saying that she could not yet stand or walk, which worried her very much—asked me a great deal about my life in London, did I find everything very different from Paris, and had I found little friends and a school for my son? The conversation was not easy. * * *

Visits to Germany, meetings with the Kaiser Wilhelm II. and Bismarck, who was not so fierce as painted, in her opinion, and whose admiration for American women was open, were mentioned, as was a dinner with the Henry M. Stanleys, Stanley looking as hard as steel to Mme. Waddington. Another dinner was [illegible] to meet [illegible] Prince of Wales, [illegible] Duke of Edinburgh, [illegible] Duke of Connaught, [illegible] Duke of Cambridge, [illegible] Duke of Teck, [illegible] Duke of Argyll, [illegible] Duke of Westminster, [illegible] Duke of Sutherland, [illegible] Duke of Abercorn, [illegible] Duke of Manchester, [illegible] Duke of Rutland, [illegible] Duke of Portland, [illegible] Duke of Buccleuch, [illegible] Duke of Marlborough, [illegible] Duke of Devonshire, [illegible] Duke of Bedford, [illegible] Duke of Richmond, [illegible] Duke of Norfolk, [illegible] Duke of Leeds, [illegible] Duke of Grafton, [illegible] Duke of Beaufort, [illegible] Duke of Somerset, [illegible] Duke of Northumberland, [illegible] Duke of Newcastle, [illegible] Duke of Wellington, [illegible] Duke of Hamilton, [illegible] Duke of Montrose, [illegible] Duke of Atholl, [illegible] Duke of Argyll, [illegible] Duke of Buccleuch, [illegible] Duke of Queensberry, [illegible] Duke of Roxburghe, [illegible] Duke of Sutherland, [illegible] Duke of Cromartie, [illegible] Duke of Ross, [illegible] Duke of Caithness, [illegible] Duke of Orkney, [illegible] Duke of Zetland, [illegible] Duke of Shetland, [illegible] Duke of Fife, [illegible] Duke of Aberdeen, [illegible] Duke of Kincardine, [illegible] Duke of Forfar, [illegible] Duke of Perth, [illegible] Duke of Stirling, [illegible] Duke of Dumbarton, [illegible] Duke of Lennox

NORDICA AT HOME TALKS ABOUT LIFE AND ART

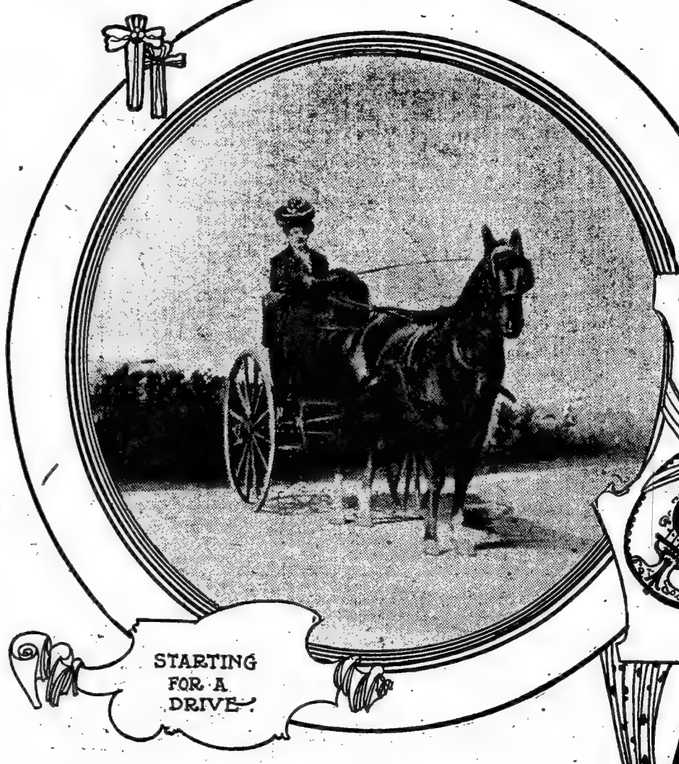

PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT

MADAME NORDICA AS KUNDRY (HER LATEST PHOTOGRAPH)

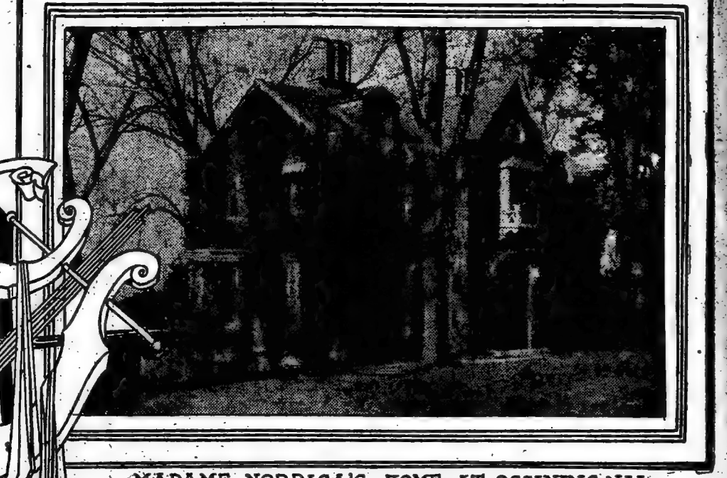

MADAME NORDICA'S HOME AT OSSINING, N.Y.

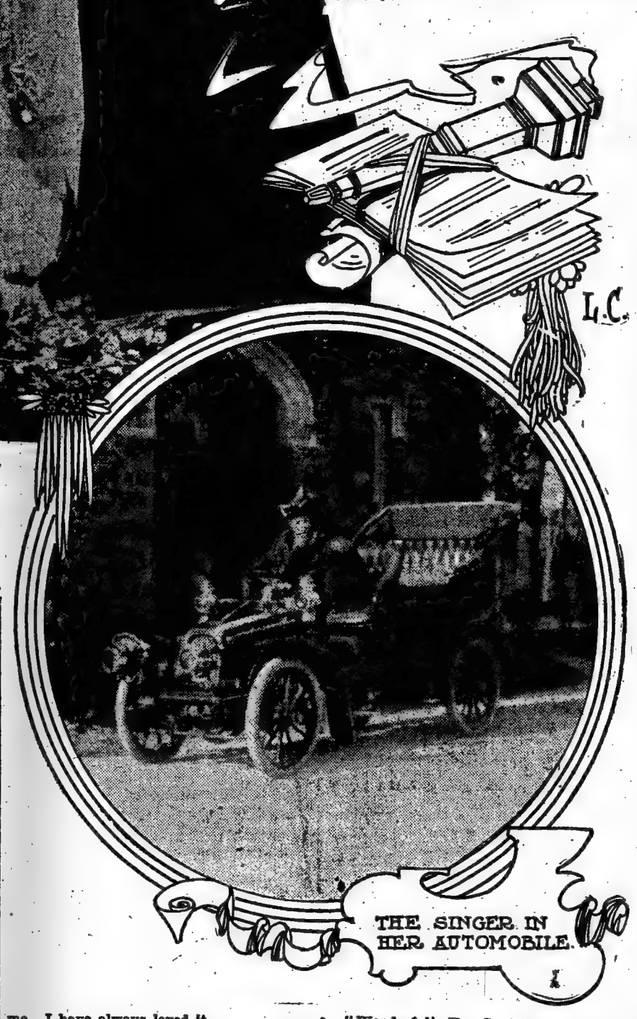

THE SINGER IN HER AUTOMOBILE.

L.C.

Famous American Prima Donna as She Appears Surrounded by Her Household Gods—Her Private Opinion of "Parsifal" and Kundry, and Her Pronounced Views on the New Woman Question.

SEATED in the Metropolitan Opera House, with the glamour and prestige of its horse shoe aglitter with the beauty and jewels of our American aristocracy, the vast auditorium filled with strains of Wagner, the heroines of German mythology moving, acting, and singing as women of another world, we lose sight of the real woman, and but for the pitiable curtain calls we would go forth into the open awed and hushed by the majesty and wonder of the weird women whom Wagner has immortalized. From this to the drawing room of a sumptuous New York apartment house is a long step, but so is the transformation from the idealized Wagnerian heroine to the real woman, whose marvelous voice is such a heavenly gift, as I found one day last week. The night before I had heard Nordica as Kundry, seen her in her three rôles of savage, temptress and penitent, and in the bright Winter sunshine which flooded the room, with no artificial embellishments of music, stage settings, or legendary mysticism, the real woman stood the test bravely.

We are so prone to look upon great singers, great actresses as people of another world that it is oftentimes a shock to us to find they are just every-day men and women like ourselves. Nature has been lavish with Mme. Nordica, not only in her voice, but in her physical charms. She is in her own house essentially a womanly woman. All told, can any higher compliment be paid her?

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The happiest hours of this great singer's life are spent at her beautiful home at Ossining. The early Spring and late Autumn are really Madame's holidays, and amid the beauty of the budding of trees, the awakening of nature, and the fall of the leaf, and the great hush which comes as a forerunner of the Winter's long sleep, Nordica lives a life far apart from the footlights and the applause of her public.

At the first strains of the orchestra, the rising of the crimson velvet curtain, she turns her face cityward to become not the home lover, driving through country lanes and over broad roadways, but the Wagnerian singer, who has won not alone laurels in her own land, but such recognition in the Fatherland, in the very cradle of the Wagnerian cult, as has come to no other American woman.

For three seasons Nordica has sung the Cycle in the Prinz Regenten Opera House in Munich. This opera house is an exact reproduction of the theatre at Baireuth. The opera house management arranged two Cycles. The first was given by native artists, the second was Nordica, and she sang as she alone can sing, Isolde, Elsa, and the three Brünnhildes. Her triumph was instantaneous and overwhelming. The King of Bavaria was so enthusiastic that he presented to her a gold medal, a medal which has never been given to a woman before, and only to such men as Roentgen, Lembach, and their peers.

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For the past year Nordica while in town has been keeping house in one of our palatial apartments, and her surroundings are not only luxurious, but cheerful and homelike.

The drawing room is large, with a bay window, shaded by rose-silk and filmy lace curtains, through which the sun pours in roseate streams. The other two windows of the room face west. The principal piece of furniture is the grand piano at which all the Wagnerian rôles are studied. Great masses of roses and delicate sprays of white stephanotis filled vases of all sizes, and the perfume-laden atmosphere was almost oppressive. It was the prima donna's birthday.

Turkish rugs cover the hardwood floors. Large Sleepy Hollow chairs, divans, tête-à-têtes in rich brocades and tapestries are set about the rooms. Vernis-Martin and Marqueterie tables are laden with costly bric-à-brac, and many pictures of the mistress of the house in the different rôles which she has made famous. The walls are hung in dark crimson tinted brocade, and several large paintings (contrary to the fad of the hour, for silken walls and no pictures,) lend a touch of beauty. It is not a room to repel one with its splendor; it invites comfort and impresses one with the feeling that it is lived in.

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What was once a library is now, as Mme. Nordica said, "a workroom."

Though the walls are lined with books, the floor space is given over to trunks and forms upon which hang Kundry, Elsa, Gioconda, Brünnhilde, Marguerite, and Valentina gowns, all necessary to the proper delineation of the different characters in Nordica's répertoire.

The dining room is more massive in its furnishings. The round mahogany table was daintily set with its cut glass and silver service, for the "dejeuner a fouichette" at 12 o'clock. The sun streamed in from its southern exposure, imparting warmth and cheeriness. Upstairs, for Nordica is fortunate enough to have an upstairs to her apartment, the bedroom faces, as the drawing room, south and west, and here again was found that flood of sunshine, and Nordica fearlessly faced it as we sat and chatted, her French poodle lying at her feet in a bright patch of sunlight.

This room has white walls with rose panels, the general tone is rose color, the toilet furnishings massive silver. The white and gold Empire bed in an alcove, separated by silken hangings, was in pink under lace. Long cheval glasses reflected all parts of the room, and the face of the mistress met you at every turn.

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And it was all so like every-day life it was hard to realize that the woman sitting opposite was the great singer I had heard only the night before as Kundry.

It was in the drawing room, where she sat on a tapestry covered sofa with rich cushions behind her, and under her reddish-brown head as she threw herself down every few moments that she talked most. She is restless, is this singer. First she sits up straight and stretches her arms, resting her hands on the arms of the sofa; then she flings herself down, doubling up a priceless pillow under her head, and then she will stand up and tell you something, wander to the piano, touch the keys, drop a few notes carelessly, not in the least as though they were worth thousands, lean over the back of one of the tufted chairs, and so she goes on, never still for one moment.

I said to her that I wanted to write of her in her home life, just as she was in her own castle.

"Then," she replied, "you should have come unannounced, and you would probably have found me up on a ladder putting up curtains."

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It was asking one to take a great deal of faith to believe that Brünnhilde ever put up curtains, much less climbed the steps of a ladder; but she had said so, therefore she must know whereof she spoke.

"You want me to tell you something? But I have really nothing to say. About Kundry? Is there anything left to tell of that much-talked-of woman? Her dual nature? Has she a dual nature? Did not Wagner just weave her into the story to make a stronger contrast to the 'Guileless Fool'? You know, Wagner's first idea was to write an opera on Jesus of Nazareth and the Magdalen, but public opinion was against the wisdom of such a theme, and therefore he modified it to the story of the 'Holy Grail.'

"No, I do not consider Kundry a difficult rôle. She is really three distinct women. It is easy enough to send a woman on the stage in a hideous black wig, rags, and an Indian complexion, and have her lie in a leafy couch during the greater part of the scene. Then what is there in shooting her up through a hole in the stage, covered with a white veil, where she is but a foil to the demoniacal rage of Klingsor?

"The garden scene is really the only opportunity Kundry has through the whole opera. She is in reality the victim of hypnotism. Klingsor has her under his control, and she hates him, as what woman would not? Her nature rebels against the wickedness into which she is forced by his commands, yet she cannot resist him. While he lives she is his subject; after his death, freed from his hypnotic control, her real nature comes to the fore, and she repents the misdeeds committed while ruled by him.

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"But there is nothing really difficult in that rôle. The score is written neither for soprano nor contralto, therefore it is unsatisfactory. In my opinion 'Parsifal' does not compare with Wagner's earlier operas. It was written by a man almost in his dotage. It had been the dream of his life to write a great religious work, and with that idea in mind the woman was a secondary consideration.

"'Parsifal' cannot be compared with the ring, with 'Lohengrin,' 'Tannhäuser,' the 'Meistersinger,' and 'Tristan and Isolde.' Tó be a Brünnhilde, an Isolde, an Elsa, ah! that is greatness. I wish it had been given me to sing Kundry at Baireuth for the master, but when he wrote it I was still in the kindergarten of Rigoletto, Lucrezia, Lucia, and the Italian school. Now that I have sung the part here at the Metropolitan Frau Wagner will never forgive me, and I have lost a friend of many years' standing.

"I studied at Baireuth. I drank in the atmosphere of Brünnhilde in the birthplace of all those wonderful masterpieces, and I have had praise and blame equally divided from Wagner's lips.

"Yes, my interpretation of Marguerite was correct from my point of view. What woman could go through what Marguerite did and at the end be as fresh and young looking as she is generally represented? Elsa has always been a great favorite with me. I have always loved it.

"But 'Gioconda!' Ah, there one is given a chance to sing and to act. A young girl! A charming love story! One runs through the gamut of all emotions, and how one can sing and act in 'Gioconda'! Yes, if I had a young daughter who had never been to the opera, I should have her hear 'Gioconda,' rather than 'Parsifal.' 'Parsifal' is too heavy to interest other than a student and pupil of Wagner."

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At this moment there was a great commotion in the outside hall, a rattle of chain, a series of short sharp barks, and Madame's face changed from the artistic to the woman, as a beautiful black poodle dashed madly into the room, paying small heed to the bric-a-brac, overturning low stools and setting gilt chairs awry in his anxiety to answer to the call:

"Viens, viens, mon bébé. Tu est enchanté d'être chez vous encore, n'est a pas?"

"He has been in the country for the last month, mon Cheri," she explained, vainly endeavoring to hold Cheri, in whom had developed a sudden desire to go kitchenward, evidently famished after his long train ride.

"Marie, has he had anything to eat? Was he comfortable?"

"Ah! Madame, he was in a baggage car all the way and he did not like it."

Which statement evidently met with Cheri's approval, as he emitted several complaining barks to emphasize the maid's statement as to his discomfort.

Knowing from past experience that Mme. Nordica held very radical ideas on the woman question, I remarked:

"The strongest argument in reply to the scoffers who claim that women, not being trained for business, are not successful is the Martha Washington. Is it not wonderful?" I asked, "that four hundred and fifty women can be found who are earning large enough salaries to make what is really not a cheap hotel the best paying one in the city?"

"And," she ejaculated, "they say I have an automobile! Well why shouldn't I have? If I cannot give myself that one extravagance after working for twenty-five years, then I have worked for nothing. Why should I not treat myself? I have paid for more luxuries than automobiles, and not for myself either?

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"Ah! Let us return to the women," she said throwing herself back in the cushions. "I am always so sorry for poor girls when I see them going out early in the morning, rain or shine, sick or well, like machines wound up for certain hours, and if they run down are cast aside for newer and younger faces. A woman should not be allowed to go out and work. Physically she was never meant to do it. The Creator intended her for other duties. Had she been the breadwinner, she would have been given a different physique. No it is against nature, against all physical and moral laws, and it is a disgrace to the American man that he permits it.

"In the first place, she cannot cope with men. What woman deliberately plans and schemes another woman's downfall, as a man will plot and scheme to accomplish a woman's ruin? Woman will gossip and fribble, but she is not deep enough to plot."

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"But, Madame, you are surely not becoming a man-hater?" I asked in surprise.

"No, no, far from it. Do not misunderstand me. I love men, but at the same time I can see their faults. Do not send me forth as uttering such calumnies about the lords of creation, and they are 'lords of creation' in their own conceit, are they not?'

"What chance has a woman when she begins to look old? When her beauty is fading? What man will give her a passing thought? What can she do? Every one is willing to put her to one side, on the shelf, so to speak. Yet, if she tries to keep her beauty, to make herself attractive by artificial means, she is accused of vanity and frivolity, when in reality it is self-protection. Ah, poor women!

"Now, with men it is different. When a man begins to grow old, takes on flesh until he has no waist line, loses his hair, becomes bald, do we women turn our backs on him? Far from it; we make much of him, do not breathe our suspicions that he is beginning to show his age. We flatter and cajole him and make him think he is the finest thing on earth. Yet all the time we know he is old. We see the unmistakable signs, we pretend to believe he only carries a cane for looks, and that his eyeglasses are for ornament, not because his sight is failing him—oh, we women are not as stupid as we seem—and we know!"

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"Wonderful! Yes, I will grant that, but to me it is a pitiable condition of affairs. That there should be so large a number of women forced out into the world to earn their living. Oh, the pity and the shame of it!"

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"But is it not better, if they must support themselves, that the avenues are open for them to do it, and do it well?"

"No, no, a thousand times no. If there were no avenues they would be cared for. The woman who is willing to take upon herself the burdens of breadwinner can take them. There are some women in the world who sit down to be taken care of, and they are. I know whereof I speak. I have gone through the mill, and the woman who puts her shoulder to the wheel can keep it there."

Springing into an upright position and planting her pretty Louis XV. slippers firmly on the rug, Nordica cried out:

"And I am accused of all kinds of extravagance! They say—those dreadful 'they says'—that I am living in great luxury, at an unheard-of outlay, when in reality it costs me less to live thus than when I lived at the different hotels, the Waldorf, the Savoy, the Holland House, and am I not immeasurably more comfortable here than I was cooped up in two or three rooms in a hotel?

And Nordica looked very beautiful in her pale pink satin peignoir, lined with ermine opening over the lace flounced white satin petticoat, the large angel sleeves falling away from her shapely arm, her face flushed, her eyes sparkling, her reddish-brown hair rather ruffled by her restless movements, as she shrugged her shoulders, threw out her hands, and, making a little move, exclaimed:

"Nous savons, nous autres femmes! Nous ne sommes pas si stupide que nous avons l'air—oui, nous savons bien!"

B. M. S.

SOME CHRISTMAS REFLECTIONS.

THIS Yule be wiser for.

Marriage is a good deal like taking a trip abroad. Once over, the other side is easily seen.

If, following his nocturnal observations, Santa Claus were to give away as much as he keeps to himself, there would be several scandals in Bohemia.

The silent watches of the night are those that we have forgotten to wind.

Keeping Christmas is generally done at a loss.

People who live in glass houses should never cast reflections.

One touch of Christmas makes the whole world kin.

Ears on some people seem to answer the same purpose as quotation marks.

One swallow doesn't make a Christmas.

Nor does a snowbank.

On a windy day a good many Broadway necks are like peninsulas, stretching out to sea.

Even the stockings must yawn and stretch on Christmas morning.

Christmas had been a weak day without the punch.

Good grounds for divorce—Dakota.

She'd Tell the Hens.

Mistress—If you want eggs to keep they must be laid in a cool place.

Bridget—O'll mintion it to the hens at once, Mum.

THE REAL MANHATTAN ISLAND.

THE largest public school in the world was opened Dec. 12—a school so large that it covers the greater part of Manhattan Island.

Despite the doubts of incredulous New Yorkers who may think it impossible that such a gigantic architectural triumph could have escaped their notice, the statement is literally true. Its explanation lies in the almost forgotten distinction between "Manhattan Island" and "the Island of Manhattan." From early Dutch times "the Island of Manhattan" was the twelve-mile strip lying between the Hudson and East Rivers; "Manhattan Island," however, was the name applied to a rocky knoll of about an acre in extent that rose out of the East River, cut off from the larger island that has usurped its name by the salt marshes and winding creeks of Stuyvesant Meadows.

This lost island occupied the space now included between Avenue D, East Houston, Lewis, and Third Streets, and the newly opened Public School No. 188, bounded by Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis, and Third Streets, covers perhaps all of the island that was not flooded by the waters of the river at high tide.

When the bad little boys of early New York "played hookey" they loved to cross over the springy wooden bridges that spanned the winding creeks of Stuyvesant Meadows to Manhattan Island—for that was the best of all places to catch the sea bass and eels of the East River, and, reaching out above, Brandah Munah Point, or Burnt Mill Point, with its ghostly legend of buried pirate treasure, was just far enough away to give an adventurous boy an objective for a comfortable swim. It is not improbable that among the bad little boys who shared the delights of this salt water rendesvous was James Fenimore Cooper, for the novelist in two of his works expresses his scorn of so-called New Yorkers who are ignorant of the distinction between the Island of Manhattan and Manhattan Island, although he fails properly to enlighten them.

Perhaps it is only poetic justice that this lost island, once the very stronghold and citadel of truancy, should have become the site of that from which the truants fled—a school!

A Loss Indeed.

Jakey—What makes you so blue to-day, Ikey?

Ikey—I—I was fired yesterday.

Jakey—Fired? And you had no insurance?

Social Economy.

One—Since poor Jack Waring died his widow really seems to be on the decline.

The Other—Declining, is she? It will be safe to ask her to dinner, then.

HALF TRUTHS MADE WHOLE.

EPIGRAM—a delicacy that Genius puts in the mouth of Mediocrity.

Failure is often Success misinterpreted, and Success is often Failure with a bank account.

Touch Wealth's vice lightly. Call it Virtue's beauty sleep.

That most revered and least respected of human documents—the Constitution.

Duty, why wert thou made so plain? Half the blandishments of thy sister, Pleasure, had made thee irresistible!

Ancestry is the pride of the scapegoat and lineage is most often boasted in extenuation of uselessness.

A King is a man born in a palace. A man is a King, born anywhere.

Society asks not who is your sponsor, but who is your tailor.

Orthodoxy is the belief that millions of people have toiled for millions of years to pay for one little apple.

Charity begins at home and usually stays there.

Conscience is the still voice that tells a man he is a liar.

Friendship is a keen appreciation of benefactions.

Happiness is the occasional delirium of life's fitful fever.

The egotist looks upon death as merely the initiation fee to Paradise.

Success is to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number and the greatest number is Number One.

J. W. F.

"Hopkins and I"—Doing Their Christmas Shopping

"HOPKINS," SAID I, "LEGGO MY COAT-TAILS."

IT REMINDED HIM OF WHEN HE WAS IN EGYPT—OR CHINA.

"DID YOU WANT IT FOR A BABY?"

It's a Liberal Education, You Know, to Do the Shops with Hopkins—However, There Was a Trifling Episode of a Pocketbook Which for Once Disturbed His Habitual Sangfroid.

I WAS walking down town the other day. My mind was free from care, and my heart was really very light—for me. You see, I had not seen Hopkins for nearly a week, and I was getting to feel quite emancipated. It was as though somebody had removed a ton weight from off the region of my chest—you knew the feeling, I dare say.

But up to this time I had been sort of reluctant to congratulate myself. One never ought to be overconfident. It was not until it occurred to me to knock wood about it that I felt it was possible to rejoice without restraint.

I did that knocking in a cigar store, and just as I came out I met Hopkins face to face.

It is surprising how quick a drop your spirits can take.

Hopkins was ridiculous in a new paddock overcoat. In consequence he was giving himself airs. He had even put a dinky chrysanthemum in his lapel.

He strolled up to me, and took me by the arm.

"Go away," I said, disgustedly. "You look like an actor man."

But Hopkins never hears you when you say such things.

"I say, old chap," he began, and the effect of the paddock overcoat was not missing in his voice and manner. He was more affected than ever. "You're just the chap I want to see. I want you to do something for me."

"That's no news," I said, grouchily. (Because a man has had no time to buy a paddock overcoat is no sign he can't afford one, nor yet that he wouldn't look quite as well in one as some others.) "You always do."

"Eh!"

"It's all right," I said. "Unbosom your longing to me and get it over with. What it is?"

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Hopkins looked contemptuous. (Sufficient unto the day is a new paddock overcoat on the back. Also vanitas vanitatum.)

"What I want you to do," he explained, "is to shop with me."

"Never!" I said, firmly, putting up my hand. "What you would want me to do is carry parcels home for you. I refuse! No! Never!" And I started down the block. But he caught up with me before I had made good my escape.

"Now don't be snippy," he said in his Englishest tone. "It really won't do for you to lose control of yourself like that. I knew another chap who used to be subjected to just such fits as yours, and once, when he was least expecting it, they struck in, and did him a hurt. His doctor's bills were awful!"

"Hopkins," said I with desperate calmness, "leggo my coattails. In the open street—with the sun shining—and—and ladies walking by! How dare you!" And I knocked his hand away.

He said:

"Don't make a scene. It's vulgar."

I said:

"I don't care. I can be vulgar if I want."

He said:

"Will you come and buy Christmas presents?"

I said:

"No, I won't; so don't you ask me."

Hopkins shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, very well!" he remarked loftily.

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Now its prodigious strange, but directly he said: "Very well" that way, I began to yearn to shop. I made up my mind that no matter what Hopkins said to the contrary, nothing could keep me from shopping.

"You needn't," I began, "think I'd go with you, Hopkins."

"Oh, very well," said Hopkins once more.

"Because nothing would induce me," I added.

"It doesn't matter," said Hopkins.

"That is," I went on firmly, "nothing would induce me to go if I didn't know what a weak-minded, stupid ass you are, and that you need—"

Hopkins turned on me.

"What's that?" he sputtered, screwing his monocle into his eye and peering at me.

"And that you need some one along who'll tell you what's what and what isn't, and keep the shopkeepers from cheating you out of your little pennies."

Hopkins was glaring.

"Hopkins," I said, "don't glare at me. Your face will freeze that way. And, besides, when a man has offered you his help, it's politeness to say thanky."

I could see he was furious. But I never let on.

"But in spite," I went on, "of your disagreeable ways and your ingratitude, I am resolved to go with you and protect you. Now, whither going to buy and where are you

Hopkins began to chirk up a little. He got out his pocketbook and took a folded sheet of foolscap therefrom. As he unfolded it I saw it was closely covered with names, some two hundred of them, I should say.

"Great Heavens, Hopkins!" I gasped. "What have you there?"

"This," said Hopkins, triumphantly slapping the paper, "is a list of my givees."

"Your what?" I demanded, suspiciously.

"The—a—people to whom I am going to send gifts."

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" I cried. "Hopkins, whose bank have you gone and robbed?"

"Don't be absurd!" said Hopkins, bridling.

"But, Hopkins," I insisted, "how are you doing it, else? You never were what one might call a Croesus, you know. How much have you got?"

"I think you're very rude to ask," said Hopkins, "but I've twenty pounds."

"Twenty fiddlesticks!" I shouted in indignation. "If you mean one hundred dollars why don't you say so? And, anyway, what's a paltry hundred among all those people?"

"I have here," said Hopkins, for all the world like a book agent, "two hundred names. Now, my difficulty is to choose twenty out of that number. To begin with," he went on, in a peculiarly hushed voice, as who treads on sacred ground, "of course there's my Aunt Maria."

I said:

"Oh, yes, the rheumatic old geezer with all the rocks."

Hopkins looked horrified, outraged.

"Why, how you talk!" he said in tremulous tones. "You mustn't call my Aunt Maria names." He seemed near to fear.

I grinned.

"What are you going to give the venerable party?" I asked.

"Well," said Hopkins, slowly, "I had almost decided upon a pianola. She's so fond of music, is Aunt Maria."

I snickered.

"Sure," I replied. "By all means. Give the old lady a treat. All I ask is that, having bought the pianola, you'll be awful careful how you spend what is left of the hundred."

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But Hopkins couldn't see it. He has to have his spread on thick with a butter-knife.

"Then there's Cousin Emily and her baby," he went on. "I was thinkin' of getting Cousin Emily a pair of ice-skates."

"Why don't you get the baby a pair, too, while you're at it?" said I.

"Why, how ridiculous!" said Hopkins. "That's all you know about babies. A baby couldn't skate."

"No?" I asked, innocent like.

"No," said Hopkins, indignantly. "I remember very well I couldn't when I was one. You ought to be ashamed. For the baby," he went on, "I had thought of getting a copy of 'Virginibus Puerisque,' by Stevenson. Of course, he doesn't read by himself as yet, but on days when he is restless his mother—"

I took Hopkins by the arm.

"My poor friend," I said, sadly, "here's a drug store. Would you care to take anything?"

"Dear, dear!" said Hopkins, impatiently, "I do wish you could concentrate your mind for an instant."

I should think it must be beautiful to be like Hopkins. I very nearly told him so, but I reflected he probably wouldn't understand it if I did. He's such an ass.

"The next," said Hopkins, "is Sibyl. Now I must give Sibyl something really rich. Something impressive—er—something Oriental, I should prefer."

"Rich, Oriental, and impressive. How would you like a Mohammedan mosque?" I asked facetiously. But Hopkins was deaf to my suggestion.

"I think I would like a brass god for Sibyl," he replied. "One of those sitting tailor-fashion on the ground, with a sugar loaf hat on."

"Fine!" I said, enthusiastically. "She won't know what it is, but I feel sure she'll love it. She'll find it so useful, too. Here's the very place. Let's go in." As we opened the door and entered our nostrils were filled with the heavy, languorous odor of incense, the indescribable spicy smell of things Oriental, a combination of sandalwood and the aroma of tea, of myrrh, and attar of rose.

Hopkins said it reminded him of when he was in Egypt or China, or some such heathen land. I said bosh! That he'd never been nearer China than Mott Street.

"Dear chap," said Hopkins, pityingly, "I know that I may perhaps be talking above you, but having spent years of my life in traveling about these Eastern countries they are naturally familiar to me in every phase. I'm in my element here, I assure you."

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We began to mingle with the crowd. There was a jam. Hopkins stalked majestically down a crowded aisle, swinging his stick as he went. Now, everybody knows that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Hopkins is a fool. There never was any doubt about that. And any well-developed and self-respecting angel would have hesitated a long time before proceeding to do a football rush in a paddock overcoat down a narrow lane crowded with Christmas shoppers and lined on either side with Oriental gimcracks of all sizes, shapes, and conditions of fragility. Into the midst of this throng Hopkins made his way with that careless indifference which bespeaks the vapid mind.

Such a crush! I instinctively felt for my watch and my pocketbook and decided it was time to warn Hopkins. Not that I thought it would do any good. I have warned Hopkins before. But if anything did happen—well, it's no small joy to be able to say "I told you so."

Consequently:

"Keep your hand on your purse," said I.

"What for?" said Hopkins.

"Pickpockets about," said I.

"Nonsense!" retorted Hopkins, "do I look like an easy mark?"

His expression was one of deepest contempt.

"If I were a thief," said I, crossly, "you'd be the first thing I'd pick."

"Oh, rubbish!" said Hopkins. "If I caught a pickpocket's hand in my clothes I'd—"

HOPKINS SEARCHED MADLY, BUT TO NO AVAIL.

"Hopkins," said I, "they usually attend to it that you don't catch 'em."

"Don't let that worry you, my son," he replied, with that superior air of his. "They don't deal with an Archibald Hopkins every day."

+ + +

I desisted. What was the use? After all, I said to myself, it was his hundred dollars, not mine. And Aunt Maria's Xmas present was really no matter to me.

"Ah, by Jove!" said Hopkins, interrupting my train of thought. He was pointing directly to a bronze incense burner, which stood on a near-by table. "Look at that—er—old rose—jar! I wonder how much that is?"

"It's just possible," I said in disgust, "that the clerk in charge may know the price of it. It is, however, an incense burner, not a rose jar."

Hopkins shook his head sadly.

"It's too bad," he said. "You'd be a very nice chap if you weren't so conceited."

"Hopkins," said I, taking up a small ivory carving, "this would be nice for Sibyl's curio cabinet, don't you think?"

Hopkins sniffed.

"Pshaw!" he said, "you amateurs! Call that rich or imposin'? Cheapest lookin' thing I ever saw!"

"I beg your pardon," said I to the clerk, "what's the price of this ivory?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars," said the clerk in an offhand, business-like way.

"Yes," said Hopkins, smiling blandly, "and worth every cent of it, too." As usual he had altogether fogotten that at moment before the object had seemed beneath his notice. "Indeed," he went on, "now that I examine it closely, it is the exact counterpart of a piece given to me by the Rajah of Behong, the last time I was in India."

"This," said the clerk in a disdainful way, "is a Japanese carving."

If looks could kill, Hopkins would have been indicted for murder then and there.

"Well, of all things!" he sputtered, getting red in the face. "The impudence of these American clerks! Young man, I shall have you discharged at once."

The clerk grinned at me and winked.

Hopkins turned away. A second later he stopped to talk to a young woman with molasses colored hair.

"Sixty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents," she was saying.

"No, don't trouble, my dear," said Hopkins, as she started to get a heavily decorated purse from the showcase. "It would never do. I thought at a casual glance that the stones were real."

The girl's eyes opened wide.

"Oh," she said in deepest admiration, "real ones would be worth a fortune."

"Exactly," Hopkins acquiesced grandly, swelling with importance the while, "you see, I want something rather nice."

+ + +

It was then that I noticed the Individual. He was standing just alongside Hopkins. He was a smallish man with a keen eye, and he gave me the impression that he was taking in every word Hopkins said. But he looked harmless on the whole, and presently he walked away.

"I say, old chap," said Hopkins to me a moment later. "I've just had a brilliant idea. It occurs to me that I might buy a kimono for Cousin Emily's baby. What do you say?"

I said the idea didn't appeal to me very strongly, but that it made no difference to me—it wasn't my baby. So what matter? Hopkins led the way and I "came tumbling after."

"Something very nice," Hopkins explained to the clerk, "the very richest thing you have."

"Is the wearer blonde or brunette?" asked the clerk, hesitating between a pale-blue affair, with waterlilies all over it, and a scarlet and gold arrangement."

"Well," said Hopkins, slowly: "The last time I saw it it was what you might call a sort of red color."

The clerk looked a trifle puzzled, but she went and got a gorgeous, shimmering green thing with long, flowing sleeves and so much gilt on it that it made your eyes blink to look.

"This," she said, "is a color that is simply ravishing on a red-haired woman." And being sort of auburn herself, she held it up under her chin and smiled most engagingly at me. (Hopkins has maintained since that it was at him, but I know better. I took particular pains another time to go and ask the young lady about it.)

Hopkins took the green kimono and held it up gingerly between his thumbs and forefingers. Then he shook his head.

"Are you sure," he said, doubtfully, "that this wouldn't be a bit too—er—full for a baby?"

The clerk stared at him, and then burst into a peal of laughter.

"A baby?" she cried. "Did you want it for a baby?"

"Why, yes," said Hopkins, getting huffy. "I don't see anything so funny about that. You're a very rude young woman."

"I beg your pardon, I'm sure," said the girl, "but that's miles and miles too big. We've nothing small enough for a baby."

"You might look and see," said Hopkins, in an exasperated way.

"Yes, but I know my stock," she replied, smiling. "We don't carry infants' sizes."

"He's not exactly an infant," said Hopkins, thoughtfully. "He's quite two, I should say, and big for his size."

"Big for his size?" I echoed. "What are you talking about, you muttonhead?" I love to call Hopkins things like that when there are pretty ladies about. It does me no end of good.

"I didn't say that," said Hopkins, indignantly. "I said big for his age. In fact," he said, turning to the clerk, who was struggling not to laugh, "I'm almost certain he could wear a four-year's size, if you had it."

"But we haven't," she said, shaking her head. "I'm awfully sorry, but we don't keep anything smaller than what I've shown you."

"Oh, well, in that case," said Hopkins. "But I must say you're not very enterprising."

"Come in again," said the pretty clerk, and I said I would.

As we moved away I saw the Individual again. He had been looking at kimonos, too, it seemed. I was getting to dislike the Individual.

Just before the kimono counter Hopkins stopped me. He began fingering the buttons of my coat. I could see that he was getting ready to say something.

"In a place like this," he began after a bit, "the great thing is to impress people. It doesn't do to let them think you on a par with other shoppers. Do you follow me?" He looked anxiously at me.

"Go on," I said, coldly. I never give Hopkins any encouragement.

"Well," he went on, doubtfully, "I think I shall go to the manager and explain who I am—" he glanced up quickly from the button he was twisting.

"I wouldn't like your job," I interposed in my hateful way.

"And say that as I have very little time and intend buying so many things, I should like a clerk to go with me and jot down what I order. It would be so much more dignified. Don't you think?"

"Sure," I replied, pleasantly. "And I dare say I could go out and hire a German band to come and escort you around if you'd care about it."

Hopkins looked severe.

"I'm coming to the conclusion," he said, sternly, "that you've no aestheticism." And he left me standing by the tearoom while he went to collect the dignity that he thought was due him. When he returned it was with a respectful attendant in tow.

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Then the excitement began. He went from place to place, simply bristling with importance, and ordering the most expensive things in a loud and vibrant voice and without inquiring the prices. I could have died of shame. He wouldn't let me slink away and hide till it was over. He kept requesting me to remind him whether he had bought "dear Lady Burlingham's present," and not to let him forget to get some little thing for his old friend the Earl of Kincaddie. Finally, when he had gathered half the shoppers in the store about him and had nearly bought the place out, he paused in his magnificence and got out his list.

"There," he said, triumphantly, in stentorian tones. "I think I've got everything but Aunt Maria's pianola."

"Gee!" cried a small voice, from the crowd. "Wouldn't that Rock-a-feller?"

Everybody howled. Everybody but Hopkins.

Hopkins looked pretty mad.

"Have that man thrown out!" he said to the clerk, who bowed assent, but never budged. I couldn't help thinking of the Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," who shrieked, "Off with his head!" when anybody displeased her. Nobody minded her, though. No more did they mind Hopkins.

"How much," said Hopkins to the attendant, his voice getting louder and louder, "do I owe you, me good man?"

The good man figured up the enormous list, while Hopkins grandly searched for his pocketbook.

The crowd waited breathlessly.

If they expected a sheaf of greenbacks, they were disappointed. Even I received a shock.

Hopkins's face turned a sickly yellow and his monocle fell, unheeded, from his eye. The pocketbook was gone! The Individual had got in his fine work.

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Hopkins searched madly through all his other pockets, but to no avail. The crowd began to snicker and the clerk was looking black.

I began to edge away.

Hopkins moistened his lips. "Ha, ha!" he laughed weakly.

Then he stopped.

"Well," said the clerk, suspiciously. "Your bill is $550. Are you going to pay it or are you not?"

Hopkins looked about him for a means of escape. There seemed to be no way.

He assumed a light and playful air.

"Why, me good man," he said. "Er—you must have misunderstood. I—I didn't want these things—myself, personally. I was merely looking. I'm so fond of bric-a-brac."

He tried to smile a little, but it did no good. The clerk shut his order book with a snap and indignantly walked away. The crowd dispersed, laughing and commenting, and Hopkins was left alone. (I had hidden myself behind a pedestal.)

Slowly and ignominiously, with all his chirkiness gone, he made his way to the door. There was no ceremony about him, no dignity. Hopkins was down and out.

I slipped away unseen. A little later I rang him up on the 'phone.

"Hello, Hoppy," I said. "I just wanted to say that I'm writing an article to prove that the pickpocket scare in New York is a delusion and a snare. Have you any suggestions to offer?"

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LOOKING BACKWARD TO TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS OF LONG AGO

THE holiday times bring to those of us whose memories go back a half century or more thoughts of the days before the civil war, when life was so different from that in the hurrying world of the present. I was born in the South. My father, Mr. Devereux, owned a large plantation on the banks of the Roanoke River, in North Carolina. My earliest remembrances are of the kindly faces of the dusky people who were the only inhabitants for miles around us. As a little toddling child I went with my nurse into the cotton fields, carrying a small basket and picking such tufts of the white fluff as my small arms could reach. I recall the kindness of the dark friends and how dearly I loved my attendant, Linda, and Gabriel, my father's personal servant, who so often carried me in his arms.

After my father's early death my mother made her home near her own people at the North, but each year we visited the old plantation and the Carolina relatives. How sweet was the soft Southern Winter! How beautiful the early Spring! As I write I seem to see the deep forests of odorous pine trees, the broad savannahs that were gay with flowers, the tall stalks of "the Roanoke belle," the pink blossoms of the scented hawthorn, the grass spangled with violets and "eye-brights," and to hear once more the wild songs of the birds echoing down

All the glory of that scene and that time have gone forever! Years have passed and changes have come, but most vivid of all the recollections of those far-off days are the scenes of Christmas time.

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The celebration began on Christmas Eve, when there was a grand ball for the slaves. It took place in a wide barn, which had been decorated for the occasion with great branches of pine and of holly. All present wore their best attire, the simple gowns of the women often showing much taste in their construction. A negro fiddler led the music, which was reinforced by the rhythmic clapping kept up by the men. "Clapping Juba," it was called, and was made by striking the hands together in time with the music or perhaps bringing the palm down sharply on the leg or chest. What a merry scene it was! The gay crowd swaying and whirling in the intricate convolutions of the dance, with the constant pulsations of the regular beats and the shrill notes of the fiddle leading the wild chorus. The "white folks" did not stay late, but the ball was kept up till long after midnight brought in Christmas morning.

Of course this was a holiday, and all day groups of our people came to the "great house," as the [illegible]

Christmas. Sometimes they brought small gifts of eggs or flowers or little red birds that they had tamed. Sometimes they danced or performed athletic feats. Sometimes they only said "Howd'y, Masser," "Howd'y, Missis," but always with a look of affection. Ah! those dusky friends of long ago! How they dwell in memory! How deep and strong was the affection which existed between these simple people and those in whose hands was the great responsibility of their welfare! Of course gifts were distributed lavishly. No one was forgotten, and at night there were gay parties gathered for the feasts that were generously provided.

Years have passed since then, and these "wards of the nation" have long been possessed of "the boon of freedom." This was for the best, no doubt, and yet many a time in my visits to Washington, where so many of the newly enfranchised gathered, my heart was wrung by the desperate poverty of these poor children of the sun, who knew not how to struggle with the world and were bereft of the protection to which they had been accustomed. My eyes were full of tears often, as I looked in the dusky face of some poor old man, and I had my trunk taken to the hotel on a wheelbarrow by some ragged, smiling, long

After we dwelt in New Haven our Christmas days were spent at the home of my grandfather, Judge Johnson, at Stratford, where were held delightful feasts of reunion of the family, when around the great table were gathered nearly all of the sons and daughters of the house with their children. Cold! Ah! those Winter days were cold, indeed. I remember well when we children went off one morning for a sleigh ride. Away over the snow, "the boys" driving, the crowd of youngsters packed closely with big bearskins tucked about us to keep out the bitter chill.

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Home after a while to the great feast of the day, the Christmas dinner. In the spacious dining room the long table was spread, glittering with cut glass and fine old china and silver. At one end sat my dear grandfather, his noble face glowing with kindness, while my stately grandmother with her keen dark eyes presided opposite. The dinner was not served as it would be to-day, but was in the finest fashion of that time. After the soup there came a great turkey at one end of the table, a pair of ducks at the other, a chicken pie on one side, and a ham on the other, flanked by a variety of vegetables. But the dessert was the portion that interested me

day was the great glass bowl of syllabub that stood high in the centre of the table, flanked by dishes of preserves and candied fruit. Since that happy time I have sat at many feasts, but never where there was anything so delicious as grandma's syllabub with peaches in a rich syrup as an accompaniment.

After dinner the "grown-ups" sat in the great drawing room with the octagonal end and the peacock paper on the walls that was brought from France by a great-uncle. A mighty wood fire blazed on the hearth, lighting up the old pictures and the stately furniture. There our elders held solemn conclave, as it seemed to us, though I doubt not they had a good deal of fun among themselves. We young folks went to a big room that was called "the nursery," though it was long years since there had been any babies there. We played all sorts of games, making as much noise as we could without a word of remonstance; until tired of pleasure we sank to sleep in the deep feather beds that were so deliciously warm on a bitter Winter night.

How far away is all this now! How many long years since those vanished days! Yet as I write they seem to live once more, and

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BABIST PROPAGANDA MAKING HEADWAY HERE

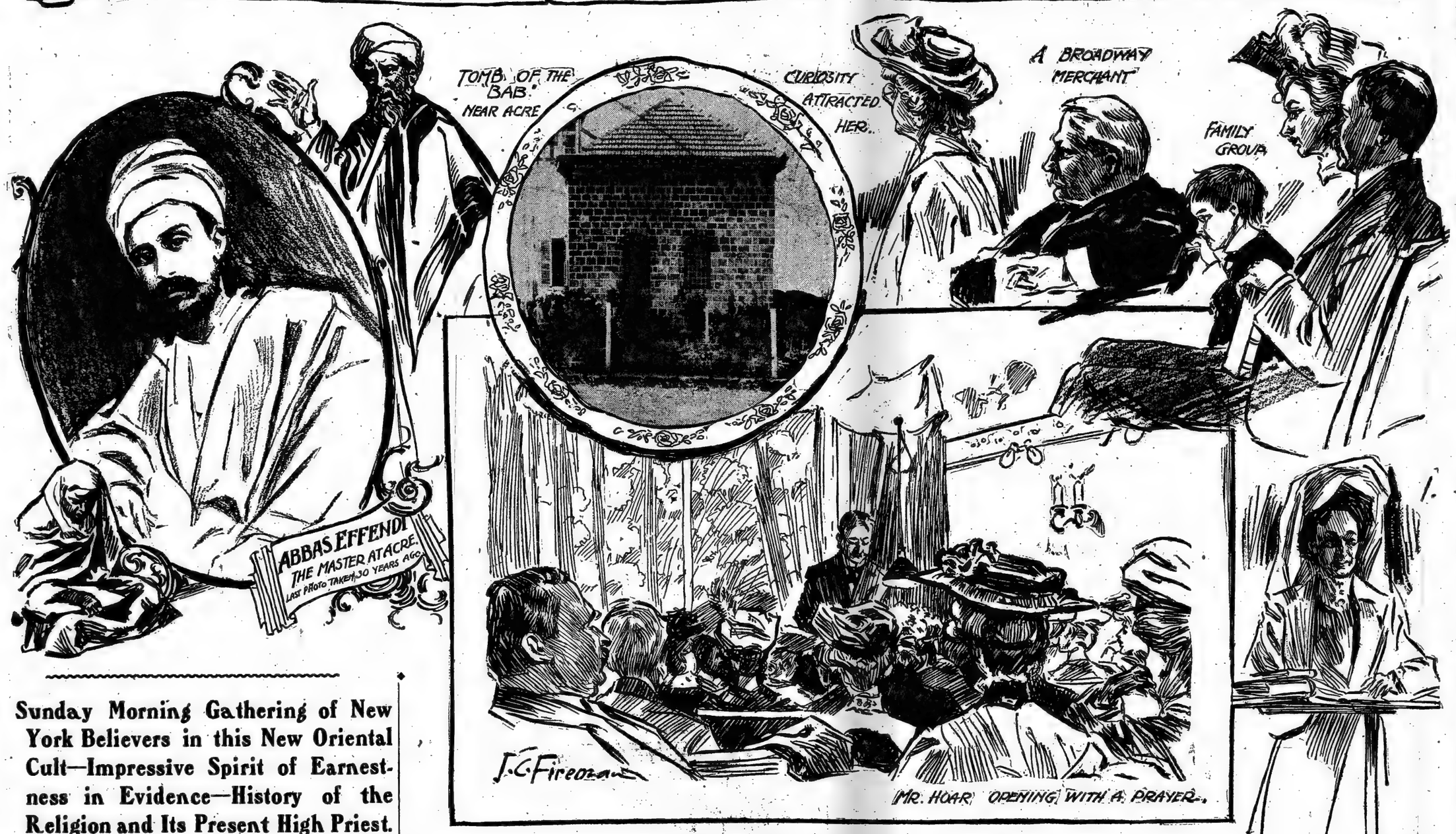

A Sunday Morning Gathering of New York Believers in this New Oriental Cult—Impressive Spirit of Earnestness in Evidence—History of the Religion and Its Present High Priest.

RESIDENTS near Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street have for some time past been attracted each Sabbath morning by a kaleidoscopic procession of many complexions and persuasions wending toward a demure brownstone building at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, which is down on the city map as Genealogical Hall. This weekly procession has nothing to do with the Scribes and Pharisees. Nor is it a Sunday morning gathering of Shakespearean philosophers searching for sermons in stones and books in babbling brooks. None of these was represented in the pilgrimage to the demure brownstone house a Sabbath ago.

They were devout pioneers of a new and no less remarkable than numerically successful religion which, since 1898, has thrown its occult enlightenment into many corners of Dark America and Darker New York—a religion which within forty years has illumined for 9,000,000 human beings the path which leads to Acre and to Him Who Lives There. Acre is a Syrian seaport sixty miles from Beirut. By the Babists it is pronounced and written Akka.

On the morning a writer for THE SUNDAY TIMES visited 226 West Fifty-eighth Street nearly two hundred men and women were in the congregation. It was a curious throng, as curious as was the dimly illuminated apartment which it comfortably filled. Oriental silken garments swished sibilantly as a group of handsomely gowned women entered the tabernacle. Men of iron gray hair and steel gray eyes—thinkers and doers rather than dreamers—accompanied them with such other variations as merit another paragraph. Somewhat as follows was the tout ensemble:

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Imagine an oblong interior some one hundred feet in length and thirty feet wide, shaped like the ninth letter of the alphabet dotted with a crimson canopied dais. This dais, the most pronounced feature of the apartment, was located at the extreme end of the room as one entered. On the edge of the dais was a handsomely carved lectern upon which a mellow light was shed from somewhere above. Perhaps the brilliancy of the lectern, upon which a pile of parchments and one or two tomes were resting, was intensified by the otherwise twilight interior.

As for the apartment itself, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine might have mistaken it for a Meccan Temple such as Masons effect in most American cities. Amid the symphony of colors in the decorative scheme the prevailing tone was a most vivid red. Red, in the esoteric doctrine, symbolizes passion and is the aura shade of very impulsive personalities. But the Babists are not mystical, and it is merely a coincidence that Genealogical Hall is draped in red.

Passing emphasis is given the crimson tone of this impromptu temple of the new cult. Even the books scattered here and there about the apartment were red. Each of the 200 chairs was yellow—an aesthetic saffron shade. As most of the congregation had already assembled, its remarkable character was revealed by a pot-pourri of top hats à la mode, well-constructed overcoats, substantial gold-mounted walking sticks, and a few turbans matching capes, such as are worn in the service of the Shah.

Had it been in Washington it might have been a gathering of European and American diplomats at some Oriental embassy. Being in this city the effect was somewhat startling.

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Of course the windows—if, indeed, there were any—were darkened by rich crimson draperies which everywhere covered the walls, making it necessary to resort to artificial means of lighting. It seemed a sort of visual anachronism to discover that such a modern servant as electricity was the illuminative agency. Yet as before said the hall is only rented by the Babists one day in the week.

Who were in the audience? Among them were a score of men who have business places in the Wall Street district and on both Broadway and Fifth Avenue. They were solid men of affairs whose names figure frequently in the public prints, and whose fortunes run into many figures. As pillars of the Babist cause in this city they have plenty of financial sinew to support the movement and Him Who Lives at Acre.

Deep earnestness was written in the face of the congregation, an earnestness which reflected the facial expression of Abbas Effendi himself. Abbas Effendi is the Master Who Lives at Acre and who is reverenced as the Moses of the new belief. His other names are the Blessed Perfection and Beha Ullah, or King of Servitude. Perhaps the vital significance of these several names is above the heads of any one who has not seen The Truth.

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Those who have seen and absorbed the teachings of Abbas Effendi believe that just as Mohammed lived and died to save and sanctify all Mussulmans, and just as the Christ suffered the crucifixion in order to accomplish the same Christian purpose, the Master at Acre will unite true believers of every race and religion under both the cross and crescent. In other words, they believe Babism is the evolution of all religions of the past and as such is designed to carry on the torch of moral, physical, and spiritual civilization.

When the tardy arrivals were seated the Chairman, William H. Hoar, who comes from Fanwood, N. J., every Sunday morning to lead in the services, announced the opening hymn. Following the musical number there came a communion of silence, which was directly interrupted by the Chairman introducing Miss Isabella Brittingham, a Babist disciple who recently returned from a visit to the Master at Acre.

Miss Brittingham began by indicating the barriers which must be surmounted en route to Acre. She told, in a voice of burning conviction, how different persons had received the call, but were not prepared to answer it. One was a European woman who obtained permission to undertake the journeq, but made the fatal mistake of traveling too luxuriously. She found, on approaching the Holy City, that it was under quarantine. Only after she had submissively aspired to have the embargo raised was she permitted by Abbas Effendi to enter the city, said the speaker.

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Another case which was dwelt upon was a wealthy American woman who did not receive the call, but who made up her strenuous American mind to see the One Who Lives at Acre with her own eyes. She got as far as Port Said, which is on the Isthmus of Suez, and there her progress was preternaturally obstructed. She spent months in trying to proceed to Acre. But in vain. Finally she was compelled to return home without accomplishing her uninspired mission.

She passed on, fluently explaining, by the way, that we all have the germ of Christ within, but that it is necessary to attain from Son-ship to Heir-ship. Orally these terms were slightly confusing until they were revealed in their true spelling. Miss Brittingham then discoursed upon the two and seventy jarring sects, such as Omar Khayyam criticized. She announced that, while the Mohammedan called the Christian a dog, and was in turn called a fool, the followers of the Bab say to Mohammedan and Christian alike to love their enemies as themselves.

Passing on to the location of the spirit, she ventured that the Father was in the centre of the brain, the Son in the heart, and the Holy Ghost permeated everybody from centre to circumference.

Raising her voice, she mentioned the Light of the World Which Shines in Acre and fervently described the blessing of visiting the Syrian city and communing with the Master there.

"Fools," she concluded, to the discomfiture of such scribes and publicans as were taking notes, "were still in the habit of rushing in where angels feared to tread." But nothing personal was meant, for she was saying that it was easy to be good in Acre.

"Yet," continuing, "to believe is not enough in itself. Devils believe and tremble. When a soul visits the Master at Acre it is quickened indescribably or else its evil qualities are intensified. Blessed is he or she who has not seen and yet who believes. They are thrice glorified, says Abbas Effendi. Yes," repeated the speaker, "it is necessary for us disciples to do more than merely believe. We must take a deep drink at the well of truth—we must take a drink ourselves and then show the world how to drink from the blessed chalice. In order to do this we must be servants and serve all alike.

"Nor must we bother the Bab with questions concerning himself and the Supreme Master. Abbas Effendi said to me once in a tablet concerning the unity of the people that they must not complain about God. In another tablet he said that the day of service was at hand.

"His blessed teaching is that through the power of sacrifice all men shall be gathered together under the tent of perfect unity. Yet in order that all may be united the individual must learn detachment, for when the drop attains the ocean it disappears. Fidelity—impersonal love—the love that sees no difference in any one—also is necessary."

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Then leaning forward to emphasize the words, and with a tense voice the speaker concluded by declaring that the road to the Master, from beginning to end, was white with the bones of the slain. This was followed by a concerted Ullah-u-Beha from the congregation, another hymn was intoned and then everybody began talking.

This is the story of the extraordinary One at Acre as gleaned from several followers in the congregation. Myron H. Phelps, of the New York Bar, in a recent written account of his pilgrimage to Acre entertainingly describes the Master as follows:

Imagine that we are in the ancient house of the still more ancient city of Akka, which was for a month my home. The room in which we are faces the opposite wall of a narrow paved street, which an active man might clear at a single bound. Above is the bright sun of Palestine; to the right a glimpse of the old sea wall and the blue Mediterranean. As we sit we hear a singular sound arising from the pavement thirty feet below—faint at first and increasing. It resembles a murmur of human voices. We open the window and look down. We see a crowd of human beings with patched and tattered garments. Let us descend to the street and see who these are.

It is a noteworthy gathering. Many of these men are blind, many more are pale, emaciated, or aged. Some are on crutches. Some are so feeble that they can barely walk. Most of the women are closely veiled, but enough are uncovered to cause us well to believe that, if the veils were lifted, more pain and misery would be seen. Some of them carry babes with pinched and sallow faces. There are perhaps a hundred in this gathering, and besides, many children. They are of all the races one meets in these streets—Syrians, Arabs, Ethiopians, and others.

These people are ranged against the walls or seated on the ground, apparently in an attitude of expectation. For what do they wait? Let us wait with them.

We have not to wait long. A door opens and a man comes out. He is of medium stature, strongly built. He wears flowing, light-colored robes. On his head is a light buff fez with a white cloth wound about it. He is perhaps sixty years of age. His long gray hair rests on his shoulders. His forehead is broad, full, and high, his nose slightly aquiline, his moustaches and beard, the latter full though not heavy, nearly white. His eyes are gray and blue, (an unusual color in Syria,) large, and both soft and penetrating. His bearing is simple, but there is grace, dignity, and even majesty about his movements. He passes through the crowd, and as he goes utters words of salutation. We do not understand them, but we see the benignity and kindliness of his countenance. He stations himself at a narrow angle of the street and motions to the people to come toward him. They crowd up a little too insistently. He pushes them gently back and lets them pass him one by one. As they come they hold their hands extended. In each open palm he places some small coins. He knows them all. He caresses them with his hand upon the face, on the shoulders, on the head. Some he stops and questions. An aged negro who hobbles up he greets with some kindly inquiry; the broad face breaks into a sunny smile, his white teeth glistening against his ebony skin as he replies. He stops a woman with a babe and fondly strokes the child. As they pass, some kiss his hand. To all he says, "Marhabbah, marhabbah—Well done, well done."

So they pass. The children have been crowding around him with extended hands, but to them he has not given. However, at the end, as he turns to go, he throws a handful of coppers over his shoulder, for which they scramble.

During this time this friend of the poor has not been unattended. Several men wearing red fezes, and with earnest and kindly faces, followed him from the house, stood near him, and aided in regulating the crowd. (Abbas Effendi is a prisoner of the Government.)

This scene you may see almost any day in the streets of Akka. There are other scenes which come only at the beginning of the Winter season. In the cold weather which is approaching the poor of Akka will suffer; for, as in all cities, they are thinly clad. Some day at this season, if you are advised of the place and time, you may see the Akka poor gathered at one of the shops where clothes are sold, receiving cloaks from the Master. Upon many, especially the most infirm and crippled, he himself places the garments, adjusting them with his own hands and stroking them approvingly as if to encourage the wearer. There are five or six hundred poor in Akka, to all of whom he gives a warm garment each year.

This man who gives so freely must be rich, you think? Once his family was the wealthiest in all Persia. But this friend of the lowly, like the Galilean, has been oppressed. For fifty years he and his family have been exiles and prisoners. Their property has been confiscated and wasted. His own garments are usually of cotton, and the cheapest that can be bought. Often his friends in Persia—for this man is rich in friends, thousands and tens of thousands who would eagerly lay down their lives at his word—send him costly garments. These he wears once, out of respect for the sender, then he gives them away. He does not permit his family to have luxuries. He himself eats but once a day, and then bread, olives, and cheese suffice him.

His room is small and bare, with only a matting on the stone floor. Yet, while he is a prisoner, his jailers have become his friends. The Governor of the city, the commander of the army corps, respect and honor him as though he were their own brother. And how could it be otherwise? For to this man it is the law, as it was to Jesus of Nazareth, to do good to those who injure him. Have we yet heard of any one in lands which boast the name of Christ who lived that life? Such is Abbas Effendi, the Master at Akka.

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As for the history of the movement and Babist tenets: Babaism properly began with one Ali Mohammed, a youth of twenty-five years, who in 1844 announced himself to be the Bab, or Gate, as the name means in Islam.

His father was a cloth seller named Mirza Riza, and the Bab was born at Shiraz, in Southern Persia, on Oct. 9, 1820. On leaving school Ali Mohammed for a while assisted his father in business, removing subsequently to Bushire, on the Persian Gulf. So far there was nothing particularly noticeable in him save a gravity beyond his years, a remarkable purity of life, a somewhat dreamy temperament—such as characterizes most Oriental zealots—and a grace of manner which attracted to him many friends.

On a visit to the Town of Kerbela, Ali Mohammed met and heard a certain Haji Seyyid Kasim of Resht, the disciple and successor of Sheykh Ahmad of Ahsa, who had founded a sect called Sheykhis.

Kasim dying some months after Ali returned to Bushire, and the news of his death reaching the latter city, Ali Mohammed suddenly amazed his friends by announcing himself as the spiritual successor of the departed Kasim. He gathered disciples as honey attracts insects in Hybla. His fame spread. He went to Mecca as a Sheykhis leader and came back the Bab. Persecutions followed. He was arrested in 1845, taken to Shiraz, arraigned and bastinadoed as a heretic. His career for many years was freckled with trials and tribulations. So far from being discouraged the Bab continued writing down and codifying his principles and doctrines with unwearying energy. They underwent considerable development and grew as he aged. His son is Abbas Effendi.

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Chairman Hoar unfolded several leaves of the Babis doctrine by explaining that He Who Lives at Acre discourages every movement tending to focus attention upon himself or to exalt his personality into an object of devotion or worship. He has had, said the Chairman, numerous applications for his photograph, but has never consented to be snap-shotted. His only claim or description of himself is Servant of God, or of Beha Ullah, or Servant of the servants of Beha Ullah. His day is spent in prayer and tea at sunrise, dictating letters or tablets, receiving visitors and giving alms until dinner in the middle of the day. After this meal he takes a siesta, spends some hours visiting the sick, and each evening addresses the believers or expounds the Koran.

Babism or Bahaism may be roughly condensed as making for perfect comradeship He Who Lives at Acre has personally informed Mesdames Phoebe Hearst of California and E. L. Getsinger of New York, as well as Miss Brittingham, Attorney Phelps, Chairman Hoar, and Prof. Edward Granville Brown of Cambridge University in England that his teachings are evolved from many other and older religions, from which, be it ventured, they differ little except in laying stress upon certain passages of both the Bible and Koran with regard to brotherly love.

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Briefly, Bahaism teaches that the universe exists for the purpose of individualizing the Eternal Essence; that is, for the purpose of creating in that essence centers of consciousness and intelligence which shall know themselves and It. Behai is It.

His book of laws recommends, in conclusion, that mankind shall select one language and one character for those that exist, and adopt them as a means of communication, to the end that the whole world may become one land and one home.

Headed by Mirza Abul Fadzl, nine pilgrims, including the Howard McNuts, started for Acre a few days ago to acquaint the One Who Lives There with the amazing progress the cause is making in America. Up at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street it was vouchsafed that the soul of the late Col. Ingersoll went to Acre.

CHRISTMAS AND THE CYNICS—JUST A LITTLE LAY SERMON

EVERY year as Christmas comes around the hydra-headed snake of cynicism crawls out of its hole in the ground and hisses. Now it is the feeble hiss of the funny writer or the comic artist, who is desperately attempting a new joke on an old subject; now it is the garrulous hiss of the self-centred creature who, never being able to enjoy his own Christmas, cannot reasonably be expected to join in the seasonable mirth of others; again it is the hiss of that unfortunate man, who cannot banish from his heart and mind the business cares which beset him before he began his Christmas holidays—cares which haunt him through the length of that season of truce, cared which, as he broods, are piling up a cheerless welcome for him on his return to the grim counting-room. And, most frequent and sadder than these, there arises one of the direst hisses with the snake of Christmas cynicism the hiss of that poverty whose bitterness stirs a resentment in the heart of its unhappy victim against the fortunate possessor of a larger share of the world's goods.

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Now, Christmas, like many another season and custom of this historical world, is mainly a matter of pleasant associations of memory. To buy presents for the children; to adorn the table with the time-honored plum pudding, the venerated turkey, the holly, and the crackers; to invite your friends to the Christmas cheer, are things that all of us would like to do. But these things are not really the secret of that Christmas atmosphere which, if one looks into the matter carefully, is the true spirit of the season. Aside from the beautiful old story of Bethlehem that we tell over again—and the cynic, the garrulous, the farseeing, and the bitter may enjoy the beauty of that old story, even if religious belief fails them—there is no one so bitter, none so poor, none so unfortunate but is at liberty to revel to the heart's content in the associations of which we would speak—the Christmas of the crunching snow, the mistletoe, the carolers under the window, the church bells, and that fairest and most consoling heritage of man, religious instinct, which does not necessarily entail religious belief. There is the atmosphere which has been accumulating over December ever since the "cold Winter's night" when the shepherds saw that star in the heavens and felt in the air the glorious imminence of a great event; there is the atmosphere which is the greatest of Christmas gifts to all who have ever read and been impressed.

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They are free to all, those dear legendary associations of Christmas. And to those who have never read, who do not know the old, old story; who have never followed the annual custom of Christianity, what matters it, even if they are poor, or cynical, or unfortunate? Christmas to them is nothing and cannot accentuate their miseries. Indeed, Christmas is only a dream of things of the past, and all may dream if they are so minded or so imaginative. And if they are neither, then Christmas is only a matter of turkey, plum pudding, and crackers. To those pagan epicures one might say: If your Christmas has no other associations, then celebrate it some other day, when you have more money and a better digestion, perhaps; or, if you feel that you will never have more money, a more Christian spirit, or a better digestion, then, Mr. Cynic, go to the corner and eat your ham and beans. You will have only consolation in your mockery of a Christmas that you have never known.

And you, poor brother of the large family and small means, if you feel that you will never have enough money, in spite of your Christian spirit and enviable digestion, to furnish the customary board, take home what you can, tell the children that it is Christmas, that the Christ they would adore in celebration was born in more lowly surroundings and that He suffered with the common lot. If this is no consolation to the poor in heart as well as in pocket, then the Birth they celebrate has no associations for them, either, and Christmas is only an excuse for getting drunk or gorging like savages. But all can be taught the true meaning of Christmas, and, once the truth is realized, corned beef will be as good as turkey, and the smiles of the father at peace and the mother content will be, to the intelligence of all but unnatural children as sweet as the frankincense and myrrh which the wise men brought to the Child in the manger.

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But despite all one may say, the hydra-headed snake will still hiss at the dreamer who offers dreams for a Christmas gift, who asks children to imagine they are having a rare old time of it over a dinner of philosophy and hardtack, who expects the business man to be happy when his office letter box is full of demands. The cynic may be right to a certain extent, but we would respectfully suggest to him that he might take a lesson from this little attempt at consolation. If he cannot console even himself with Christmas cheer, perhaps he will gracefully retire and not mar the happiness of others who are trying to forget that this Christmas is not "like the last one." To the comic artist and the funny writer, who feel that they must be cynical to be up-to-date, we might point out that at this season the world is not a bit older than it was on the early morning when Christ was born, and that the up-to-date joke is not appreciated by any but brother cynics. The dear old jokes have dearer associations. And to the business man with the letter box full of demands we might offer the consolation that the letters were mailed before Christmas and promptly forgotten until after Christmas by the creditors. Surely the business man need not worry overmuch about his liabilities when his creditors, for the time, have forgotten their very existence.

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And to the poor man with the large family and little means we might say that he, having the appetite, is better able to appreciate the little he has than more fortunate and less hungry people.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

A woman will give herself away three times over—rather than her age.

NO WINTER TERRORS FOR FISHING BANKS "REGULARS"

Many Devotees of Deep-Sea Angling Seldom Miss a Day the Year Round Fishing Off Sandy Hook—Sport That Never Seems to Grow Stale—A Typical Outing.

AFTER one has whipped the Beaverkill for trout or angled in the rolling and breaking surf for striped bass other piscatorial sport seems tame, so when a friend recently asked me to go with him to the fishing banks outside of Sandy Hook, I was inclined to refuse. But, as one-half of the world does not know how the other half angles, I checked my first impulse and consented. I thought if I did not find sport I might find enlightenment, and I found it.

One or two steamers run to the fishing banks Winter and Summer. They leave the Battery about 8 A. M. The morning we selected was bright, cool, and ideal for a day on the ocean. "Tickets for the Angler!" "Tickets for the Taurus!" "Buy your tickets for the fishing banks!" Those are the cries that strike your ear as you descend the steps of the elevated station at South Ferry. "No tickets sold on the boats!". "Why don't they sell tickets on the boats?" I ventured to ask. "'Cause we sell 'em here!" was the polite rejoinder. "Scalpers!" I thought, and concluded to take a chance. I afterward learned they were not scalpers, but found that 75 cents hard money was as good as a ticket.

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The first step from the gangplank revealed a dutiful regard for the wants of the angler. Next to tackle, the angler's most urgent need is bait, and care had been taken that he would not have far to seek. Right here, amidship, on the main deck, was the bar. But it was closed as a live clam while the boat remained at the pier. There was something doing, however, in the restaurant, away aft on the same deck. Not a few anglers had slept too late for breakfast. My friend was one of these. He was soon stowing away a steak of fair proportions, which, he said, was also very good. My eye caught a placard inviting me to try a fifty-cent dinner. It conveyed a tempting suggestion that the dinner was extraordinary, so I half regretted having come provided with a modest lunch. One often does what he thinks is for the best only to find it is for the worst.

In the main saloon on the second deck, half a dozen parties were already seated at tables playing poker, pinochle, or seven up. Poker, however, was the favorite game. Silver and bills were displayed on the tables, but the stakes were not large. The windows and doors of the saloon were all closed to keep the draught from overturning the cards; and the atmosphere was thick with the smoke of pipes and cigars, not made specially for Wall Street magnates. Yet the forward part of this apartment on the port side was curtained off and placarded "Ladies' Saloon. Gents Positively Not Admitted." Card playing was not confined to the saloon. A party of three young women and two young men, as far as the wind would let them, had a quiet little game of draw on the hurricane deck.

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Roughly speaking, the distribution of the anglers seemed to be about as follows: The regulars, those who go every day or several times a week, pre-empt the forward part of the second deck, in front of and below the pilot house. That is evidently considered the choice position on the boat. The pre-empters are mostly rod and reel anglers, though a few hand-line anglers presume to mix in with them. The occasionals take to the hurricane deck if they angle with rod and reel, because there is nothing overhead to interfere with casting, but there also are to be found some inexperienced members of the hand-line fraternity. The experienced hand-line anglers congregate on the main deck. It is handier for them.

There were about 150 persons, including some women and children, on board. It was not an opulent looking company. Some persons were well dressed, but the majority wore old clothes. Still, the true fisherman never goes fishing in glad rags. While he may not be able to sing on a scale, he is not altogether unmindful of scales. But many of the men were positively unkempt.

There was good material in the party for character study. This fact was forced on my attention in the first instance by the man who knew the Captain. He had captured his prey and was killing it deliberately with a loud voice. Implications of special privileges emanated from him like a luminous atmosphere. When the Captain appeared, his effusive greeting ought surely to have aroused the envy of every one within hearing.

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An elderly German seeking a day's outing, accompanied by his daughter, a pleasant-faced young woman just emerging from her teens, and his son, a comely lad of twelve, was evidently not a fisherman. The boy had been told something about seasickness. While the boat was passing Governors Island she rocked to the swell of a passing steamer. "Oh! It's getting rough," he exclaimed, with mirth-provoking solemnity. Outside of Sandy Hook that boy learned more about seasickness than he could have been told in a thousand years. I kept my eye on the group. The father and daughter fished assiduously all day without catching a single fish.

In one of the places of vantage on the forward second deck sat a regular, a large man with an apple-shaped, florid face. I lounged on the rail near him. He looked me over and nibbled. "Fine day!" "Splendid!" I rejoined, smiling engagingly. "Ever fished before?" "Never!" I replied, with reckless disregard for truth. "Well, it's all luck," he said, encouragingly. "One day they caught them on either side of me as fast as they could get their lines overboard and I couldn't get one. Finally I gave it up and went down to dinner. When I was through there was only half an hour left to fish, but in that half hour I caught twenty good ones. I've often made $5 to $6 a day, but you can't do that any more. People haven't got the money." He told me he was a retired policeman. He began to fish while still on the force, and got into the habit of going to the banks three times a week. After a night on duty he would hurry to the boat without doffing his uniform. On board he would change his helmet for a cap and don overalls.

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While few of the anglers made pretensions at show, there was one real swell aboard. This was an elderly man who sported a yachting cap, a black leather hunting jacket, white trunk overalls, and a pair of kid gloves. Our artist has caught him at an interesting moment in his position on the hurricane deck, flanked on one side by two ladies, and on the other by an angler in a tired attitude.

But though there was no attempt at show it was altogether a showy assemblage. Before the fishing began nearly everybody put on overalls. These were various and variegated. The effect was a study in strong contrasts. The headgear afforded examples of the picturesque. One young gentleman, careful of his complexion, wore an old broad rimmed straw hat so tied under his chin that it looked like a wrecked cornucopia.

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The first work of the day is the rigging of tackle. This is begun as soon as the boat leaves the pier. The card players of course are the last to begin. The fly fisherman would look aghast at the tackle of these deep sea disciples of Izaak Walton. Their rods would do for bean poles, and their reels are in most instances ample wooden disks pregnant of joy to the small boy bent on constructing a top wagon. But the deep-sea angler finds his sport in pulling from the depths a lusty cod that shows as much life as a log.

The serious business begins with the cutting of bait. Clams are used for bait, and they are furnished on board, extracted from the shell, in bunches of half a dozen, at 5 cents a bunch. Although strung on a string they are served for the convenience of the angler in a little wooden platter. A handful of coarse salt is thrown upon each platter of clams as it is handed out, as salt is supposed to harden the clams and make them hold better on the hook. The hard, or muscular, part of the clam, called the heart, is cut out and thrown away, as it cannot be made to stay on the hook. The tougher parts are then cut into strips of convenient size. Cutting costs 5 cents extra per platter, so anglers who would save nickels do their own cutting. For their convenience a long table is rigged up on the forward part of the main deck, and standing room only is the rule as the boat nears the banks. Lest we forget the proprieties, placards are displayed all over the boat admonishing anglers not to cut bait in nor carry fish into the saloon.

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When the anchor is dropped the fun begins, with a rush to put the lines overboard. Many are cast before the boat swings to her cable. These are soon under the boat or in the way of less impetuous anglers. Then they are pulled in to the accompaniment of remarks not always fit to print. When all the lines are out the boat looks as if it were enmeshed in the web of a gigantic spider. But the anglers are not thinking of that.

"I had a bite!" shouts an excited individual. "I've got one!" exclaimed another in a tone expressive at once of reproof and triumph. The latter labors at his reel like a grocery clerk at a coffee grinder, stops suddenly, and exclaims again, not in triumph this time, "Blankety blank! It's gone!"

The first fish brought to the surface was a huge black. The fortunate but too eager angler attempted to lift is aboard and the snell broke. The fish fell back and lay motionless upon the water, but the tide began to take it away. "Get the gaff!" shouted a dozen voices. "Throw your line over it!" advised a resourceful man. During the excitement and the scramble for the gaff the fish drifted out of reach, flapped its tail feebly, righted itself slowly, and disappeared.

The first fish actually landed was a big conger eel. The man who caught it did not seem a bit glad. The conger eel is a troublesome fish to handle from his propensity to embrace everything within reach, and is about as edible as an angry word. Sea bass of any size are generally preferred. The real prize is the cod. He is taken abundantly in the Fall, Winter, and Spring, but not often in the Summer. He is not at all gamy, but exceedingly toothsome. Excitement reaches the fever pitch when the first cod is brought to the surface. The fishing is done in deep water, and time is required, even by the coffee-grinding method, to bring a fish up, especially if it be large. When an angler is seen tugging at his reel or handline he immediately becomes an object of interest to all who are not similarly engaged. As soon as the fish becomes dimly visible under the green water some one is sure to cry: "It's a cod!" The man behind the reel generally has less to say than anybody else. Often the fish proves to be not a cod, but a huge conger eel, and then there is a loud murmur of disappointment, interspersed with uncomplimentary remarks about the injudicious person who first cried cod. But if the fish is a cod, "Get the gaff!" is the triumphant shout that rolls over the ocean.

With so many lines out and anglers on three decks dangling over the heads of each other, a good deal of tangling results but, to the credit of the company, it is taken very good naturedly. Frequently half a dozen lines will get mixed up, and generally it is the man down below, on the lowest deck, who has to do the work of untangling. As a rule he does it cheerfully, even without help, though his neighbors readily lend a hand. Meanwhile the gentlemen higher up refill their pipes and complacently await the freedom of their lines. Once, however, one of the gentlemen above came down to lend a hand. There was a four-pound cod in the mix-up, which the gentleman above claimed with confidence. The man below said he did not know what line it was on, but proposed to find out. The man above was down in a jiffy and his chagrin may be imagined when the untangling showed the fish to be on the line of the mild-mannered man below. Yet the settlement was perfectly amicable.

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There is a prize of a free ticket for the biggest fish of the day and a money prize for the biggest fish of the season. Therefore, as soon as a large fish is landed it is hurried to the scales. The biggest fish taken this day was a cod that weighed exactly twenty-five pounds. Much larger fish, weighing as much as sixty pounds, are sometimes caught.

A characteristic scene, somewhat shocking to the sportsman, is enacted on the return trip. Only an auctioneer is needed for a regular vendue. Fish are placed in piles about the bar on the main deck and anglers who have failed to catch are at liberty to buy. The buyer makes an offer, and the seller, if it does not suit, makes no pretense of modesty in declaring what he will take.

One day an angler laid out a great catch beside his skiff upon the grassy bank of a small stream, and people came from neighboring houses to look at it. One of the countrymen asked if he would sell a mess of fish. "My friend," he replied, "I do not sell fish, but I will give you all you want." Wherefore it follows, if all sportsmen are not anglers, so anglers are not all sportsmen. But even of deep-sea anglers not every one will sell fish.

CHRISTMAS COUNTRY HOUSE PARTY BECOMES AN AMERICAN CUSTOM

GRADUALLY within the past decade have the methods of observing the Christmas holidays been changing in New York. Formerly nearly every one stopped in town, went to church dutifully, and then had what one irreverent young lady has named "family hash." These festivities were sometimes varied with Christmas trees. In the old days Christmas was celebrated in the country, and the fashion now is only the survival or rather the resurrection of an old custom.

The acquisition of country estates, which has become so general, has led the wealthy element to entertain much in the English way, and Christmas over there is distinctly a country fête. In the suburbs and at the different resorts, and even as far north as the Adirondacks and the banks of Lake Champlain and as far south as the Carolinas, Christmas, this year, is being celebrated by house parties on the various estates owned by the millionaire element of New York. There is no tenantry, it is true, in one sense of the word, to keep up the English delusion, but in lieu of actual peasantry, there are employes and an army of farm hands and rustic people generally who fill in and quite add to the picture.

Special trains have been chartered this year to bring guests from New York to various parts of the United States within a day's journey or more, to some of these great country houses, which are in reality nothing else but private hotels, equipped with every possible luxury and comfort.

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Among those who like to observe Christmas in this way are the Vanderbilts. Scattered over the country are their estates, and this year at several of them there are house parties. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have Biltmore in North Carolina. Christmas is a great occasion down there. For over a week Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were in town preparing for the event. Besides the house party, which comes down in a special train, there are usually singers and musicians, making the round trip for a single evening's concert. George Vanderbilt is very fond of music, and has always been a most liberal patron of it. There is a beautiful church on the grounds of Biltmore, to which host and hostess and their guests repair on Christmas morning, and where a most imposing service is given.

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For days the woodsmen have been going through the forests in the valleys and on the mountain sides of the land of the sky, miles and miles of which are included in the Biltmore estate, looking for a tall and sturdy pine or other tree which is to be used for the annual distribution of gifts. There is a large hall in the mansion itself with ceilings of unusual height, and it is here that this tree is placed. It is covered with tinsel, lights, and the customary decorations, and hung with gifts. To this tree are bidden the employes of Biltmore, themselves a small community, and with their children and the guests of the house the assemblage is one which would fill a good-sized hall or theatre in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt forget no one. In addition to the distribution of gifts there is a programme of music, and there are frequently games, and some entertainment like "Punch and Judy" or a slieght-of-hand man imported from New York, to round off the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt do not intrust the management of this festival to any one. They work themselves, and they rally around them their guests, and the occasion becomes a pleasant experience in the memory of those who have enjoyed their hospitality.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was a Miss Dresser. She comes from an old Knickerbocker family, and she was brought up most simply and she has all the characteristics of the grande dame of another generation with the charm of the present era. Among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are frequently Mrs. Nicholas Brown, who was also a Miss Dresser, and the Rev. and Mrs. George Merrill, and likewise a sprinkling of Vanderbilt cousins and some writers, men of letters, and well-known musicians, as well as representatives of New York society. George Vanderbilt has always been a serious student, and has surrounded himself with clever people. The late Paul Leicester Ford dedicated "Janice Meredith" to him, and he is constant in his kindnesses to struggling writers, as well as to those who are successful and to people of talent who need a hearing. The Christmas festivities at Biltmore are conducted with a simple and generous spirit.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt arrived in this country this Autumn. Mr. Vanderbilt preceded his wife by some weeks. The plan for this Winter was to give a series of splendid entertainments at Idle Hour, the magnificent country seat on Long Island. A new bachelors' annex was to have been opened with some ceremony, and the entire resources of the vast establishment were to be placed at the pleasure of seventy-five guests. Idle Hour is a domain in itself. It lacks perhaps the wide expanse of mountain and stream which makes Biltmore almost a small kingdom, and it has not the same facilities for hunting and sports of that kind which just now are at their full in the Carolinas. But it has large game preserves, it has shooting galleries, racquet and tennis courts, golf links, a concert hall—in reality a small theatre—and every possible equipment for amusement of all kinds. The illness of Mrs. Vanderbilt's son by her previous marriage has been the cause of the recalling of the Christmas invitations, but New Year's will be celebrated in its place. The young man, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is convalescing.

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At the William K. Vanderbilt parties some attraction is brought from town for each evening's entertainment. There are so many resources and so much to do that frequently the guests do not care to leave the estate at all, but should they desire to do so there are stables at their command as well as a splendidly equipped garage and yachts for sailing and ice boats for Winter sports. In the company invited by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will be Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose estate at Lake Success is not completed; members of the Sloane, Webb, Harriman, and Burden families, not forgetting both Louis Webb and Winfield Hoyt, who have been intimate friends of Mr. Vanderbilt for years.

The estate of Idle Hour at Oakdale comprises over a thousand acres. Originally there was only one wing for the bachelor apartments, but the new building makes a complete clubhouse attached to the main residence. The house, according to the architect, Richard Howland Hunt, was not intended to be a grand abode, the plan being limited strictly to a fireproof country place, sufficient for the entertainment of house parties of moderate size. But Idle Hour is, with the exception of Biltmore, possibly the largest private residence in this country. There are suites and suites of apartments, a palm garden connected by a cloister with the house itself, and further the squash and tennis courts and billiard rooms and the commodious smoking room, with every adjunct of a well-established club. Mr. Vanderbilt produces his own fruits, vegetables, and flowers, and practically everything comes from the farm. The dining room can seat over a hundred guests most comfortably.

Not many miles from the Vanderbilt place is that of James Hazen Hyde, who always gives large Christmas parties, at which he usually has some foreign celebrities. This year, especially, with the début of his niece, Miss Annah Ripley, he will entertain a great deal during the Christmas week.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb open their house at Shelburne Farms, near Burlington, Vt., for the holidays. Here in this high latitude there are Winter sports of all kinds. Sometimes Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse have parties over the holidays at Lenox. Until Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes disposed of Shadow Brook at the same place, the Christmas party was one of the annual entertainments given by this hospitable couple. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are fond of their farms just out of Newport. In fact, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have been there a part of the early Winter. They have an apartment in town, but they only occupy it for a short season.

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The Christmas there will be a home festival, with a piece de résistance in the shape of a Rhode Island turkey, a rare bird this year, as many of them have been suffering with a strange disease which has taken them off long before their maturity.

The house parties at Tuxedo will be many. James Henry Smith, that prince of bachelor entertainers, has a large party for the holidays. Tuxedo affords many different amusements. There is skating in its perfection, and tobogganing and other Winter sports flourish like proverbial bay trees. The Winter Club and the Tuxedo Club itself are places where there is always something going on, and, besides the Christmas games and the squash and tennis and other contests, there will be both a Christmas and a New Year's dance. The latter is always an event and brings many people from town. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have also a party for the holidays, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask entertain during the same period.

Baltusrol has its holiday dance and its holiday crowd. Squash tennis is played there in Winter, and several most interesting contests are arranged. Baltusrol will this year be the scene of several of the débutante dances. Chatsworth will have its celebration also, and the Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord, who has just arrived from Europe, and her sister, the Princess Poggio Suasa, will be among the many hostesses at that restful retreat in the pines.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould give a large Christmas party each year at Georgian Court, Lakewood. Here, as at Idle Hour, there is every possible resource for amusement. Recently the two young Gould boys have been holding their own against several well-known champion tennis players, including T. Suffern Tailer. With the Goulds, although there is always a party, in which generally are included some intimate personal friends, like the Misses Pomeroy, Christmas is essentially a home festival.

And so in Westchester, and up and down the Hudson, and down at Aiken, where Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and the Eustis family have a reunion, and at New Rochelle, where Adrian Iselin and his sons and daughters and granddaughters and grandsons assemble; at Florham, where Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertain, and at Scarborough, where Mrs. Elliot Shepard has generally a family party, and on through the long list of names in the social register.

And yet with all this, there is some celebration in town. Mrs. Astor gives a family dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson also entertain in the same way. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander generally have a family dinner at Sherry's, and Mrs. Robert Remsen has her family around her at her home.

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One characteristic entertainment, however, has passed into history. It was the famous Christmas Eve at the residence of the late Theodore Havemeyer. Mr. Havemeyer had all the Austrian reverence for the celebration of the great feast. Not only all the members of the family, but also many old friends were asked. There was a superb supper and a Christmas tree, at which one member of the family disguised as Santa Claus handed down beautiful gifts for every one. And no one knew how to entertain as lavishly and with such bonhomie as the late Mr. Havemeyer. Sometimes it would be Charles Oelrichs who would be disguised as Santa Claus, or again the late Hugo Fritsch. Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs tried the experiment of this Christmas celebration on one or two occasions after Mr. Havemeyer's death, but it was given up. Mrs. Havemeyer lives abroad, and the great iron portals of one of the most hospitable houses in New York seem closed, to open no more.

This year all the Christmas dances must be given on Saturday and Monday. But the festival itself will be celebrated with no less merry a spirit. Perhaps with great house parties, it lacks something of the simplicity of yore, but it is none the less enjoyable. Manners change with the times, but through it all runs the [illegible]

AMERICAN WOMAN CHARMS FAMOUS EUROPEAN COSTUMER

Alfredo Edel, Who Has Come from Paris to Design the Costumes for the Spectacle at the Hippodrome, Confesses That Nowhere in the World Has He Met the Peer in Beauty of Uncle Sam's Fair Daughters.

THE American woman has made a new conquest. This time it is no less a person than Alfredo Edel, who stands in the very front rank of the costumers of the Continent.

"The American woman!" exclaimed M. Edel, ecstatically. "What do I think of her? Ah! Elle est la plus belle de tout le monde! I have no words with which to describe her. Even when she is not beautiful she is intelligent and interesting, and always no less chic than the women of my own country. I have traveled east and west, to every capital of Europe, but never, no, never, have I seen the equal of the American woman."

It will not be likely to lessen the weight of this approval, at least in the eyes of its subjects, when it is stated that M. Edel has demonstrated the sincerity of his convictions by marrying an American woman. His views as stated above are not at all the result of his marriage—not by any means. As he himself put it so convincingly, "The highest compliment I can pay American women I have already paid them by marrying one of their number."

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M. Edel is in this country on a flying visit paid for the purpose of preparing color and costume designs for the lavishly mounted spectacle with which Thompson & Dundy will open their huge Hippodrome early in the new year. In his line no man in Europe has a higher reputation or more successes to his credit. He has staged a total of over 300 spectacles, burlesques, and operas, and the character of his work may be inferred from the fact that he designed the costumes for several of Verdi's later operas, including "Otello," "Simone Boccanegra," and "Don Carlos," as well as those for Massenet's "Hérodiade." He has frequently furnished designs at Coquelin's request, and for the Comédie Française, his latest work for the great French comedian being a set of costume plates prepared for the actor's production of "The Taming of the Shrew," or "La Femme Domptée," as the French prefer to call it.

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M. Edel is not blind to the successes of American dressmakers. On the contrary he is of the opinion that their standards have been very much raised in the last few years.

"All the same," he said, "it is only fair to my country to say that the Paris modistes still set the standard for the world. I go to the opera here, and such a blaze of luxury and loveliness it is as I see not anywhere else in the world—and I see many creations that I know absolutely could have come from nowhere but from Paris. How do I know that? Ah, it is betrayed to me by a hundred and one little signs that go to make up an indisputable proof.

"And in the Spring, if you are in Paris, you will see then the real American invasion. It is an invasion of women bent on shopping. From May until July it is the gayest of all times in Paris.

"But the American invasion of France has also reached our theatres. There is scarcely a single burlesque or vaudeville theatre in Paris where there is not an American act of some sort—American songs, American dances, American costumes, all have made big inroads. Even the English performers advertise themselves as Americans, and I dare say the average Frenchman is unable to tell the difference, not having had the advantage of my domestic education.

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"I was recently placed in charge of the work of costuming a big spectacle for a theatre called Le Chatelet. 'Polichinelle' it was called. And among my costumes were some which were designed for what was called 'La Danse des Trusts.' My ideas for the costumes I got mainly from the advertisements in the back of your American magazines. There was the 'Trust du Boeuf,' the 'Trust des Souliers,' [Shoe Trust,] the 'Trust du Savon,' [Soap Trust,] and so on, a different dancer representing each trust. It was a great success, and the roars of laughter that went up as each dancer appeared proved excellently well, I think, that the Parisian public is acquainted with some of the most characteristic features of American life.

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"Of course my work takes me most into that realm of theatric art where the stage is crowded with people, especially with pretty girls clad in many-colored, brilliant garments of various sorts and designs—in a word, spectacles or burlesques, or even, here in America, what you call comic operas, which is, however, a very different thing from our opera comique. I have been about to your theatres quite a little since I have been here. You know it is my first visit since 1893, when I furnished the color and costume scheme for 'America,' the big spectacle which ran so long at the World's Fair in Chicago.

"It has struck me very forcibly, indeed, that your native costumers and designers have made very big and rapid improvements since I was here last. At that time—ten years it is—they paid too much attention to each individual costume and too little to what we call the mise en scène. This is a passion with us. No matter how much pains are taken with the details of a big show, it will be very nearly wasted unless reference is constantly had to the grouping of these details into a whole that shall harmonize before the eye of the spectator. For the spectator does not confine himself to the details. He is so far away that he sees things en masse, and if the colors be not arranged and contrasted according to a well-defined and artistic plan the spectator's eye is going to be outraged, no matter how beautiful the details may be, quite by themselves. I think your native costumers have come to realize that.

"There is a great difference between the American and French schools of stage costuming, if I may dignify my art by such a phrase. And there is just as much difference between both of them and the English school. Each is a totally different genre. It is hard to express just what I mean in words, but nobody who is familiar with all three could fail to see what I mean. Let me show you with my pencil what is in my mind." Turning to his draughting board, M. Edel showed some sketches which, in their completed form accompany this article.

"Now," he went on, "you see what I mean. Eh?"

The interviewer admitted that there could be no doubt of it.

"The English style is at present all clothes, is it not? The English chorus girl—she is smothered with clothes—yes? I do not mean necessarily that she wears too many clothes, but that too much stress is laid upon her clothes—too much attention to garb and too little to girl. Her personal beauty is overshadowed.

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"Of course, as you see, the French school runs to the other extreme at present. Possibly the average American would say that there is in it too much girl and too few clothes. But the essence of the French school is the emphasis it places on the personality of its stage women at the expense of their apparel. No one, I am sure, will question the beauty of the clothes our chorus girls wear, but we don't allow them to be smothered by things of less importance than themselves.

"The American style? Oh, that, obviously, is the mean between these two extremes. Your choruses are very beautiful indeed, and so are their dresses and their dances. But I am getting a bit out of my line. All this is apropos of stage beauty en masse. I have been working, since my arrival here, on one of the largest undertakings of my life, so far as mere numbers go. I am designing costumes for a stage that will hold 400 people at a time. I am in the position of the artist who has to paint a big picture with a small brush. The result will be impressionistic.

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"Your theatres, by the way, are the handsomest in the world. Nowhere else are playhouses constructed on such a scale of liberality, with such lobbies, smoking rooms, and so on. Ah, they are all très jolie. We have our Trocadero, to be sure, but nothing else to compare.

"Your Metropolitan Opera House I have visited, too. It is marvelleuse, its interior. But its exterior is, I think, ugly. By the bye, the night I went to the opera Scotti was in the cast and wore several costumes which I designed for him. In fact, I designed all his costumes. I have also done much work for the MM. de Reszkes, and several opera gowns for Mesdames Melba and Eames. Some years ago Jean de Reszke asked me to prepare the costumes for a little Venetian operetta called 'Fiorella,' for which Sardou wrote the book. I did so, and it was produced in M. de Reszke's little private theatre, in his house, you know, before an audience of 250 of his invited guests.

"I must take a hurried trip to Chicago as soon as I finish my work here, and then hasten back to Paris, where I am to costume Rostand's new play for M. Coquelin."

BUSY MRS. ROOSEVELT—A DAY WITH THE MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE

WHEN Pastor Wagner delivered his famous lecture on "The Simple Life" in the White House some three or four weeks ago, he was only emphasizing a truth which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt had discovered for themselves. The Chief Executive's plain existence is well known, but Mrs. Roosevelt, as an expounder of that doctrine, is not so familiar. She occupies the highest position of honor possible to an American woman, yet her day is made up of duties cheerfully undertaken and faithfully performed, much after the manner of any good housewife from Maine to California.

That she is a busy woman must be apparent. The mother of five children usually is, if she gives but partial attention to their welfare. But Mrs. Roosevelt does not give partial attention to anything. In fulfilling every duty, from the simplest matter in everyday life to the most complicated social obligation, she takes an intelligent survey of the field and sets to work with a vim. To accomplish all that, even in an ordinary day, means a degree of generalship that would do honor to the Japanese and a capacity for organization that would put a campaign manager to the blush.

Life at the White House takes on an active appearance at a time when most fashionable matrons are deep in slumber. There are two breakfasts, one at 7:45 for the children who are going to school, and another about 8:30 or 8:45, when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice, and young Theodore partake of the first meal of the day. This is the usual programme, but several times in the week Mrs. Roosevelt takes her coffee and breakfast food with the baby boy, Quentin, and sees that pleasure, not an obligation, for there is a motherly old lady, Mrs. Roosevelt's former nurse, who looks after the children with a solicitude rarely seen even in a parent.

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This old lady, Mrs. Mary Leftwich, is the slave of the small Roosevelts and they impose on her good nature, but Mrs. Roosevelt knows that the little ones have every attention which love and devotion could suggest. Mrs. Leftwich's pride is to take care of the wardrobe of her young charges, but she frequently is aided in this work of love by the President's wife. When something requires very delicate handling, such as lace, or skillful darning, it is to Mrs. Roosevelt she goes, and it is seldom that she asks in vain.

Mrs. Roosevelt does not omit taking breakfast with the President more than four times a year when they are together. No matter how late she may have retired, it has been the rule of her married life to appear at breakfast. She and the President are still like lovers even if they did celebrate the eighteenth aniversary of their wedding on Dec. 2. When she first went to the White House some one asked her how she liked having the President in the house all the time. She answered thoughtfully that it was very nice in a way, but that she liked the old conditions better.

"It is the event of the day, you know," she said, "to kiss your husband good-bye when he goes out in the morning, and then to meet him when he comes back. I feel as though I have missed something now that things have changed."

Ordinarily, Mrs. Roosevelt gives the first two hours of her morning to Miss Isabel Hagner, her official secretary. Miss Hagner is of its mistress, for she is the daughter of Mrs. Roosevelt's old family doctor and one of her own pupils when she taught Sunday school at St. John's. The most cordial relations exist between all the Roosevelts and Miss Hagner, and her work, which otherwise might become irksome and formal, becomes like a visit to the home of pleasant friends. Miss Hagner frequently accompanies Mrs. Roosevelt for a walk or on a shopping expedition.

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In the early Spring and Autumn months Mrs. Roosevelt may be seen every morning taking a brisk constitutional, but when the social season opens or when Christmas is at hand, she is compelled to give up this feature of her day. In walking, Mrs. Roosevelt invariably wears a short dark skirt, usually of gray or black homespun, with a soft felt hat and gracefully twined veil, which gives a feminine touch to this rather severe apparel. In warm weather she clings to the same cut of short skirt, made of dark blue or brown linen, and a sailor hat. She always wears what is generally known as the "common sense shoe," and only on the most formal occasions does she yield to fashion in the French heel or patent leather.

With President Roosevelt luncheon is a movable feast. It is likewise a meal which must have elastic qualities, for many times in the course of the week food is prepared for six people and the President makes his appearance with four others. Consequently, no meal at the White House is ever prepared for just the exact number in the Presidential family. Even at a 9 o'clock breakfast, some early caller may be induced to, with barely a moment's warning. This first years of Mrs. Roosevelt's married life it was, so to speak, an issue, which happily was met and conquered with her gentle methods.

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The afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt gives to her friends and family, with an occasional outing in her smart trap. There is scarcely a day that some friend has not another friend to present or some matter regarding the children which needs personal attention. Then, during the official season, there are semi-private entertainments in progress several times a week. Dinner is served in the great state dining room every evening at 7:30 when only the family is present, and at 8 when there are formal guests. The small children have dinner at 6, and frequently their mother takes a little soup, or at least sits and talks with them about their lessons and the events of the day.

There is no time of the day or night when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are not accessible to their children. There was much amusement at a Cabinet meeting not long ago when the august assemblage was startled by a ball bounding in the door which opens from a garden, and the simultaneous appearance of Quentin, the youngest of the children, who requested his father to "pitch it out" to him, a request which the President complied with, after a laughing apology to his assembled advisers.

Another amusing scene occurred during the first year of the Roosevelt régime and at the first evening levee. This was before the reconstruction of the old mansion and a flight of stairs led from the private apartments of the state corridor, where the guests were gathered. Some sisters watching the proceedings with the utmost interest. It required an order from their mother, who was below receiving the homage of the people, before they dispersed to bed. During the public levees and at the afternoon receptions the Roosevelt children now come and go with the utmost freedom. They frequently chat with the guests and offer wise suggestions about the progress of National affairs.

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It may surprise many folks to know that neither the President nor Mrs. Roosevelt has a personal attendant. The valet and the maid have no part in the present Administration. When Mrs. Roosevelt is at her toilet she is aided by one of the maids who perform a variety of services around the mansion, or by a seamstress, who is kept employed fashioning house gowns for the three ladies, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice, and Miss Ethel. She "does" her own hair and performs all the services for herself that some society women hire at least four assistants to accomplish.

Mrs. Roosevelt gives some part of her day always to talking with the President, generally the last hour before the family retires; and, perhaps, the only time she does not have to share her husband with hundreds of other people. She takes a keen interest in all public business, and though so modest and retiring a woman that few people know her accomplishments, she possesses to a high degree that intuition which is so valuable and rare a trait. She just feels things, is the way this has been expressed, and it has been noticed that when Mrs. Roosevelt feels a thing the President is chary about acting to the contrary.

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Mrs. Roosevelt probably is the busiest woman in the country. Gift making is a serious task for the wife of any public man, but when the family happens to be one like the Roosevelts, that clings to old-time traditions and customs, it is simply an overwhelming avalanche. It has been estimated that Mrs. Roosevelt gives between 200 and 250 gifts. In the selection of these she bestows endless time and pains. Her Christmas shopping begins when most women are buying their Easter hats. She has some dozen or two friends for whom she always fashions her own gifts—a handkerchief, hemstitched and edged with dainty real lace; a pincushion cover, linen covers for trays and dressing tables, and a dozen more such trifles. These she makes during the Summer, picking up a stitch here and there when she sits on the veranda or on rainy days when it is impossible to get out. Even in the White House she frequently may be seen with some work, and her intimate friends always go to her for ideas about novel designs.

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To give 200 presents means to keep your eyes open and your brain alert. For two months, at least, an hour or two every morning has been devoted to visiting curio shops, jewelry stores, and the department houses. Usually Mrs. Roosevelt drives in her high yellow cart with the handsome brown steppers, but she enters the stores so unostentatiously that few clerks or shoppers discover her identity. She is a careful, slow shopper, and not infrequently looks at goods several times before she purchases. She carries a pretty little notebook, wherein are the names, arranged [illegible] at all those for whom she person received for two years previous. This list was made out by Miss Hagner, and each year there are additions to the list. There are new babies and new husbands or wives. These first gifts require much attention, and Mrs. Roosevelt gives it. Then she must remember the wives of the Cabinet officials and their children, if there be any, and there are the wives and widows of former Cabinet officials and other great men who expect a gift from the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt sends a present, usually a pretty book or calendar or some small trifle, to Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart.

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Then there are scores of Roosevelt kin and friends scattered broadcast. Mrs. Roosevelt wants every one of her gifts to be opened on Christmas morning, consequently she and Miss Hagner pore over mailing and mailing lists as industriously as a Cook tourist. Some of the White House gifts went off six weeks ago, and every day since the express companies' vans might have been seen under the great portecochere of the mansion, heaped up with neatly tied packages. Another interesting little feature of Mrs. Roosevelt's gift-making is that every package is tied up in red, white, and blue ribbon, with a sprig of holly tucked away in the wrappings.

The Modern Hero.

"Oh, George," sighed the romantic girl, "I wish you were like the old-time Knights. I wish you'd do something brave to show your love for me." "Gracious!" [illegible] flowers, "heroes" I [illegible]

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

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By HY MAYER.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1904.

OLD DUTCH GENRE PAINTING AND ITS EXPONENTS

"THE JOLLY CARD PARTY" TAVERN SCENE BY MOLENAER (Durand-Ruel)

"MERRY MAKING FOR THE FIRST BORN" BY JAN STEEN (Gimpel and Wildenstein)

"DUTCH TOPERS" BY ADRIAAN VAN OSTADE (Durand-Ruel)

Frans Hals and His Followers Well Represented in New York Galleries—Inspiration and Keynote of Their Work—A Far Cry from the Latter Day Fashion in Art.

MODERN fashion in pictures has deserted the paintings which tell some story and has turned its favors and face toward those from which all anecdote is absent, landscapes that express by color and composition an intangible beauty akin to music, figure pieces in which the human form is employed for decorative effect, while the color scheme affects the nerves like subtle odors. Whistler is the extreme type of modern detachment from the old traditions, with his use of the face and figure as parts of a scheme of color-values, his pursuit of fleeting effects of dusk and fog. But it is pleasant to go back to the old masters who have for so many centuries afforded both excuse and example to thousands of later painters in Europe and America, the old masters who helped to establish the popularity and tradition of the genre picture.

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And New York is a place where specimens of this much-beloved, much-practiced, and much-denounced branch of the painter's art can be studied. It is a branch in which the old Dutch and Flemish artists excelled and so the taste for it here reaches back to the first settlement of the seaboard. It came over with the early traders in peltry who followed the track of Henry Hudson, and it settled down here with the first ships that brought across the Atlantic the families, furniture, and domestic cattle for a permanent occupation of the land. And to-day in the Metropolitan Museum we have a number of admirable examples of that old art which was so unpretentious and so local that it aimed solely at gratifying the taste of the burgher class. Later it became the craze of nobles and foreigners; it affected the painters of France, Great Britain, and Spain; even Italy at last acknowledged its power, and its effects ahe still seen at any Academy exhibition in London and New York.

But it is the kind of picture which Louis XIV. could not bear to look at. "Otez-moi ces magots!"—"Take these monkey faces away!" he cried, when they showed him a painting of boors reveling in a pot-house.

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The type of Fleming and Hollander discovered by Frans Hals and painted by Brouwer, the Van Ostades, Teniers, Molenaer, &c., does often seem a cousin to apes; it is a type with projecting chin and big, ugly nose that makes one think of the Neanderthal skull and those of Cro-Magnon, which some savants regard as typical of the low intellectual character of Europeans in prehistoric ages. They seem to bob up again in Holland as true descendants of the cave dwellers—these slouchy, knockkneed skaters on frozen canals, these bloated, brawling inhabitants of taverns. The scene of "Dutch Topers" in the illustration, a square picture of the ordinary shape cut down to meet the demands of the decoration, gives A. van Ostade's way with the rustics about Haarlem, the field laborers and boatmen who frequent alehouses. The man to the right is a slightly higher type, sometimes seen as a charlatan entertaining the mob at the Kirmes; but the two other men have degraded faces. The Ostades were sons of a Protestant weaver who fled from a village of that name in Flanders owing to the persecution of Catholic Spaniards, and in Haarlem, where their father settled and married, they came into the studio of Frans Hals. It was this man who gave a fresh impulse to, if he did not originate, the fashion of these toper and orgy pictures which reflect the life of the least esteemed part of the population of the Netherlands.

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Yet if one wishes to see Frans Hals on another level, one has only to visit the Marquand room in the Metropolitan. There the portrait of the old lady of Haarlem shines with a distinction beyond cavil, and at least one other canvas there by Hals is a masterpiece. David Teniers the younger, whose "Flemish Tavern" is here reproduced, was another spiritual descendant of Frans Hals, though he never left Antwerp for Haarlem. He imbibed the fashion through Adriaen Brouwer, a Fleming like himself, who had been a pupil of Hals for several years before coming back to settle—or to stay riotously unsettled—in Antwerp. The milder note of Teniers can be seen even in the black and white cudgels; the young smoker on the left does not belong to the primitive race with the shapeless noses and prognathous jaws. The laughing couple by Molenaer is a direct offshoot of the school of Hals.

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To understand such broad humor one must recall the fact that in Holland there was a reaction against the Italian fashions in art which had been patronized by many Flemish and Dutch painters and brought in Madonnas and other graceful religious pictures of the Raphael school. The university men were all for Latin, and any one who aspired to scholarship translated his name into Latin or Greek, or gave to his Teutonic patronymic a Latin ending. Dutch painters turned to the common people and began with the unlettered boors. No wonder that people of privileged classes from Louis downward were disgusted with such violent scenes; such types of coarseness, such unbridled merriment. It took a long time before they realized the beauty of workmanship in pictures the subjects of which were revolting to their elegance and culture.

David Teniers, most prolific of painters, who made more than 100 tavern scenes and then began the pictures of monkey and cat groups carousing and making music which have been popular since his day—Teniers, whose later works are exquisite in tones, has the honor of a bronze statue in Antwerp modeled by Ducaju in recognition of his devotion to the rendering of Flemish life in the bourgeois and lower classes. He was a true folk-painter.

These Dutch and Flemish painters of the seventeenth century were Shakespearean in their mixture of the highest and lowest. The coarse scenes they depict remind one of the indelicacies in Shakespeare's plays which horrified the literary man in Voltaire, himself hardly a prude! while the grandeur of the dramas fascinated him and compelled his admiration.

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With Jan Steen of Leyden, whose "Merrymaking for the First-born" is reproduced here, we have the second stage of the folk-painter of Holland after Hals had led the way. A pupil of Adriaen van Ostade and Jan van Goyen in the near-by town of Haarlem, he married a daughter of the latter, and, although a prolific painter if ever there was one, seems to have eked out his fortune by becoming brewer and tavern keeper. His father was a brewer. The picture is a fine example of his humor, his marvelous skill with the brush, his racy, democratic feeling. In the racket that pours from this picture, where the happy father has mounted his chair to drink the health of the baby from a wonderful long straight glass, where a young boy is beating a drum, where some of the family friends at table are tooting horns, others singing, and where old women are baking waffles and bringing them from the fire, the mother of the child is an island of rest and quiet in the centre of the scene. A little more and she would be pathetic as she nurses the child at her breast, one foot on the bench warmed by a pan of coals, her sewing close beside her in a big basket on the floor. But the pathetic is not the note of Jan Steen. He does not reprove all these goings-on; far from it. But with the fine perception of a genius he seizes on the fact that the mother accepts this merrymaking without really entering into or caring for it. Her thoughts are elsewhere; her eyes are in a brown study. She is the one noble figure in this scene of kindly but somewhat vulgar fun. Here is a picture that deserves a place in a public gallery where artists might study the way in which the figures, back to the right, are steeped in the shadows of the room, the way in which the father's mouth is seen through the edge of the tall beaker from which he is drinking, the glee and beauty of the boy's face, the variety in expression and attitudes of the men at the table, the way in which Steen has told the story at once, unmistakably and despite the number of people and objects depicted. The picture is as surely a masterpiece as are those of masters far greater in renown, masters who would never treat such a subject anyhow, because their training and character are different.

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The immense popularity of these genre pictures in their day was not accompanied [illegible] high prices, for the well-to-do were ready to [illegible] relatively large simple views of the life around them. Now, however, things are very different; prices are very high and collectors greedy. Among other keen appreciators of such pictures, and more particularly of Steen's, was Queen Victoria, who owned many large examples of this jovial reporter of middle-class life in Holland. In those days there were no illustrated press, no caricaturists to speak of. So the genre painters were illustrators and to some degree caricaturists at the same time; hence the coarseness of some pictures, the broad wit of others. Artists in black and white, artists for the press have taken this field away from the painters, so that when the late Wm. Beard painted interiors with monkeys dressed as men, playing the parts of human beings, as David Teniers did, and as did certain British painters in the last century, why, one felt that the subjects no longer belonged to the easel picture in oils, because illustrators for the press could do it more quickly and with just as good results.

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Whether it is from heredity or early familiarity with these old Dutch interiors, the present writer confesses to intense enjoyment of a fine bit of genre by one of the Haarlemers or their followers. The painters seem to have so enjoyed their task; the actors in the little scenes appear so hearty and natural; even the really naughty people have the saving grace of robust human nature with no trace of the sneak. It may be coarse food; but there are times when coarse food is just right.

CHARLES DE KAY.

A Witty Little Princess.

THE Princess Louise Victoria of Germany is a bright child of twelve years, and does not stand in such fear of her father that she is afraid to give him the "retort courteous," as the following story shows. One afternoon a child playmate and companion at study of the Princess soiled her frock and betrayed much distress.

"Oh, don't mind," said the Princess. "You can go home and put on a clean one. I have a clean dress every day, anyhow."

"But I can't," sighed the other. "I can have a clean frock only when I come to see you."

the strange incident of clean frocks being so limited to the Emperor William, who somewhat severely told her "that one did not talk about those things."

Several weeks later the Princess carelessly spilled something on her clean gown, and when the Emperor exclaimed at her soiling her clean dress she quickly replied: "But one doesn't talk about those things."

ANOTHER "WHISTLER" HERE

LOVERS of Whistler's paintings will be glad to learn that the mural picture designed by Whistler for the "peacock room" in Leyland's London house is in New York. It is in one of the Gleanzer Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Three very young and very graceful girls, clad in the gauzy films we see represented in Egyptian and Etruscan wall paintings, are engaged in tending an almond or peach tree of the dwarf variety, which is covered with blossoms. Beyond a wall of rough white surface and below an awning one sees long stretches of greenish blue sea. The girl on the left, slightly bent forward, examines the plant, while her comrade, resting on bent knees and toe tips, is busied about the little plant. To the right stands a third maiden with an air of authority, as if she were mistress there. The picture is not quite finished, because when the break between Whistler and Leyland occurred the artist would not finish it, but instead painted the famous satire of the two peacocks on the wall where this picture was to stand—the birds that represent the two quarreling friends. No painting by Whistler on this side of the ocean is in such a light, high key of color. Very likely if it had been placed it would have been changed in some ways in tone to suit the room. The faces and extremities are in two instances left a little unfinished, yet all the essentials are there. Especially charming is the painting of the gossamer draperies through which the young flesh shines. Very sweet and wholesome and original are these young figures, decorative in design, but exquisitely pure in curves and lovely in spirit. Whistler is as original in this canvas as possible. It is as if he meant to show Sir Alma Tadema how one may paint a Pompeian subject without [illegible]

"FLEMISH TAVERN" BY D. TENIERS (Durand-Ruel)

MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY

A Consideration of "Leah Kleschna" With Its Bearings on the Unacted American Drama —What the Playwright Has Sought to Evolve and What the Actors Have Achieved.

UNGRACIOUS, indeed, would be the spirit of the reviewer who failed to find some cause for satisfaction in the success achieved by Mr. C. M. S. McLellan's "Leah Kleschna." Nor is it likely that any one who has the good of the native drama sincerely at heart will begrudge Mr. McLellan his good fortune. The road is hard enough at best. For despite his constant assertion to the contrary, the native manager, and we doubt not his foreign prototype, is not nearly so open to conviction as he professes to be. Ask him why he does not produce more American plays and the universal answer deals with the paucity of supply. And yet the fact remains that, despite all argument to the contrary, it is the most difficult thing imaginable for our ambitious playwright to get a hearing for his work. Mr. Frohman, it is true, has a reader who is engaged for the sole purpose of separating the wheat from the chaff. Other managers go so far as to assert that they read every manuscript sent to them. When they do it is a mystery of mysteries.

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There can be no doubt that of the plays that find their way into the managers' offices a large share are wholly without merit. Playwriting calls for a peculiar combination of talent and training. Possibly no art is more difficult. But it is unfair to assume that a Nation which has attained a very considerable degree of competency in practically every other field of endeavor should be entirely lacking in this. The great poet and the great philosopher, the great novelist and the great historian are rare products in every land and every age. But the man capable of fashioning a fairly good stage play ought not to be so very rare.

The fact of the matter is that more good American plays would be written if more encouragement were given to the men capable of writing them. This is not a theory; it is a fact. Men who would be able to turn their talents to effective use in writing for the theatre soon tire of the heartbreaking effort to secure a hearing. To have done no more than to have had his play read is far more than the average would-be playwright is ever able to accomplish; to have had his play produced is a consummation enjoyed by the very fewest number; to have his play a success marks the apex of achievement.

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With the first of the difficulties it is fair to assume Mr. McLellan has of late had little concern. His long association with our theatres guaranteed him some sort of a hearing, no matter what the character of his offering. But there is little doubt that doors that formerly creaked on their hinges at his approach will now swing wide open at the mention of his name. That is the story of success.

The London hearing, which, it is understood, this author sought in vain will now in all probability be his without the seeking. Therein Mr. McLellan reverses the experience of another dramatist whose work is at present on view in our theatre. Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, whose play "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" has been serving Sir Charles Wyndham so admirably during the latter period of his New York engagement, began writing plays during a residence in this country. But here he got no further than the vaudevilles. It remained for the London managers and the London public to establish him in favor. On the other hand, New York was the first to accept Israel Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann," which so recently was the means of bringing one of our younger actresses into favor abroad. So the pendulum swings. Once we were entirely in the attitude of those who receive but make no returns. Now the spirit of reciprocity seems to have entered even into the theatre. The experiences of the present season have gone far to prove that for a time at least little of importance is to be expected of the foreign dramatist. This is the native writer's opportunity. But for him to make the most of it he must have the co-operation of the manager. Will that co-operation be forthcoming? Or will the fields at home still be permitted to lie fallow as they have these many years?

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The popularity of the work of such men as Ade and Klein, Fitch and Thomas will do more for the American drama than any sort of moralizing. The success of Mr. McLellan's "Leah Kleschna" comes as another incentive.

Mr. McLellan's play may be regarded optimistically. It is a success. We are all glad of the fact, and hope that he will write another play—and a better one. For it would be unfair to the author and to that larger audience—the public—to receive it in the light of an unqualified achievement. "Leah Kleschna" contains several scenes of more than ordinary power, but it cannot by any account be accepted as likely to prove a lasting contribution to the drama of the time. Its chief fault is a lack of definite purpose. Mrs. Fiske herself was authority a few days ago for the statement that Mr. McLellan did not intend to write a psychological drama. One may readily accept the statement in the light of the author's actual accomplishment. And yet, in the face of that disavowal, it is impossible to sit through the performance of "Leah Kleshna" and not wonder what Mr. McLellan's purpose really was. For much that passes on the stage, whatever its purpose, has all the aspect of a out for psychological truths.

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That, indeed, is the chief fault with the play. It is neither wholly philosophical nor wholly objective. To be sure, life is never altogether the one nor the other. But in the theatre, where the entire history of one's character must be condensed from a space of years into the limits of a few hours, the author to be entirely successful must not wander too far afield.

Mr. McLellan, no doubt, has some definite ideas on the subject of criminology. They may not be wholly original, but they are no doubt interesting. In "Leah Kleschna" they are barely suggested. There is no convincing evidence that they form any vital part in the ultimate outcome of the play or in the gradual development of its characters. Indeed, as to actual development on the mental side one is left almost entirely in doubt.

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For such illumination as results, the author is under a tremendous debt to the actors who are engaged in the projecting of his story. This in itself is a condition so unusual in the theatre as to be worthy of comment. Playgoers are seldom able to differentiate the actor from his part, and the player is most frequently credited with achievement where the nature of his rôle is such that a failure to score in it would be wellnigh impossible. In this performance of "Leah Kleschna" one finds the reverse of the proposition. It would be manifestly unfair to Mr. McLellan to assert that in the rôles of Kleschna, Raoul, Sylvaine, Schram, and Leah he has not provided good acting parts, as the phrase is understood in the theatre. But the fact remains that without the exceptional histrionic ensemble much of the play would have fallen on dull and listless ears.

Mr. McLellan's play is least successful exactly where it becomes most didactic and least dramatic—that is to say, in the third and the fifth acts. There we find the characters largely engaged in the exposition of their own views on life. Action ceases and talk begins. "To penetrate deeply into human consciousness," says Maeterlinck, "is the privilege, even the duty, of the thinker, the moralist, the historian, the novelist, and to a degree of the lyrical poet, but not of the dramatist. Whatever the temptations, he dare not sink into inactivity, become mere philosopher or observer. Do what one will, discover what marvels one may, the sovereign law of the stage, its essential demand, will always be action."

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For Mrs. Fiske the play has provided opportunities somewhat divergent from those which have engaged her more recent attention. Leah is rather more an active agent than are the Ibsen and Sudermann heroines. She is less introspective, though not entirely without that quality. Mrs. Fiske conceives her to have proceeded along the line of criminal suggestion, influenced largely by her natural surroundings and a fixed regard for parental authority. She assumes that the girl was subject to her environment up to the moment when the play begins. At this point she becomes an individual, capable of differentiating right from wrong, and ready to enforce her views, if necessary, by a complete abnegation of all the influences which have entered into her life up to that time.

Here, then, is the actress's problem—to convey some idea of Leah's earlier mental coma, at the very moment when she is realizing the process of her awakening. It is largely on account of Mrs. Fiske's capacity in this direction that Leah becomes a vital figure. She fills in the bare outline provided by the dramatist. Mrs. Fiske says she remembers no especial difficulties encountered in the study of the character. Only here, as in the case of the ultra-modern psychological plays, she has had to delve into the mystery of the woman's mentality at a period previous to the time of the action represented on the stage.

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This method of study Mrs. Fiske believes to be valuable, and indeed essential. The actor's grasp on the situation is thereby emphasized, and incidentally the hold on the audience is increased. No one who has seen Mrs. Fiske in "Leah Kleschna" will deny the potency of her acting. There is in it none of the violence of tradition, and yet the girl's problem and her progress are fully revealed. Mrs. Fiske succeeds in great measure through force of intellectual perception. She has found it true that "it is in a small room, round a table, close to the fire, that the joys and sorrows of mankind are decided. We suffer, we make others suffer, we love, we die, there in our corner."

The great struggles in life are those which are fought out silently in the human heart. To reveal these struggles is the task which confronts the modern actress, with any claim to consideration at the hands of an enlightened community. We have put turbulence and bloodshed far behind us in the theatre. Hearts still break, but Art no longer shouts it from the housetops.

HIS FRESH EGGS.

WHEN beef soars up in price, the demand for eggs increases, and a great many take eggs who otherwise steer clear of them unless assured beforehand that they are perfectly fresh. One who is very particular about his eggs took his seat at a table in a swell restaurant the other day and said:

"Waiter, if you have any fresh eggs I'll take two."

"Yes, Sir. How'll you have 'em—fried, boiled, hard or soft, scrambled, poached—"

"I'll take them raw," was the startling reply.

The waiter stared and gasped.

"Raw, Sir?" he asked to make sure he had heard right.

"Yes, raw, and hurry up with 'em."

"Well done—er—yes, Sir, I'll bring 'em."

When the eggs were brought the man cracked them on the end and carefully inspected their contents, smelling and tasting of them until satisfied.

"Now you can scramble them for me," he said, handing them back to the waiter. "I know they're fresh."

"Yes, Sir," was all the comment that the waiter could summon to express his surprise.

Ten minutes later when the scrambled eggs were brought in, the diner-out put aside his paper and turned to relish fresh scrambled eggs served on hot toast. Imagine his surprise upon removing the cover to get a whiff of stale, musty eggs. The odor was so decidedly strong that he gasped a moment in suffocating misery.

"Waiter!" he shouted. "These are not the eggs I broke!"

"Oh, no, Sir," was the prompt answer. "We gave you fresh ones, and poached them others for the next man that ain't so particular."

"THE LETTUCE FIELD"—CLOSING SCENE IN "LEAH KLESCHNA."

THE VELASQUEZ AT BOSTON.

Is It a Fine Old Copy or a Simon-Pure Product of the Spanish Genius?

THE question whether the full-length portrait of a Spanish Prince bought recently for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is genuine has been debated rather languidly in the New York and Boston press since it was first set rolling by The New York Sun. Every one is content to wait until the experts and those painters who have studied Velasquez shall express their opinions, perhaps also until the art dealers who claim to have seen the picture in other hands than those from which Dr. Ross received it shall decide to make their doubts concerning the canvas public.

It would be only fair that those who have cast a shadow on the authenticity of this picture should state their reasons frankly, despite the fact that by so doing they may subject themselves to the criticism already advanced in some quarters that irritation at having failed to secure a real masterpiece colors their judgment.

There is no denying that art dealers, like art collectors, often decry paintings they have not obtained, moved thereto by the ordinary human traits of counting their own geese as swans and marking down the swan of the other fellow as a goose. But there is the further stimulus of mortification that a picture offered to them in vain and rejected for lack of the genuine mark of the master should be acquired by some one else who equally claims to be an expert. It is an insult to their expertness, a derogation from their perspicacity which frets their souls. And so they will sometimes talk more than is wise and make statements which call for explanation.

The portrait called a likeness of King Philip IV. of Spain and attributed to Diego Rodriguez de Silva-Valesquez, about which all this pother breeds, is reproduced here from a photograph after the canvas in Boston. It is said to be an early Velasquez painted in 1623, soon after he came to settle near the Court in Madrid at the express invitation of Philip, or at least of his grim Prime Minister, the Duke d'Olivares. Things to note are the long face not unlike those of Philip and his brothers, Carlos and Fernando; the peculiar thin flaring collar which was a fashion invented by Philip and called a golilla, (the object being to curb the luxury of the big Flemish ruffs,) the chain, the position of the left hand, (possibly resting on the pommel of a sword hilt,) the letter in the right hand, and the position of the remarkably thin legs. In many of these points there are slight differences, in some, however, important differences between this portrait and that one of Philip IV. which it most resembles.

This is the early likeness of the King in the Prado Museum, at Madrid, called "With the Petition," owing to the paper in the right hand. No one has ever doubted that it was painted by Velasquez and that it is the King, his lifelong friend.

Now, as to the face, the Boston picture has another face, not so unlike as to preclude relationship; far from it, but it looks out at one with a different character. It is of a different shape as to nose, lips, and chin, while sufficiently like to be that of a brother. At the Prado there are portraits by Velasquez of the two brothers. If we compare the Boston likeness with that of Carlos, there is less resemblance than to those of Philip. Carlos, while he has the long nose and chin of the family, has a mean, treacherous look; one says, There's a bad man to meet on a lonely road; he'd stab you in the back for a dollar! Then take the Velasquez full-length of Don Fernando de Austria, the younger brother, as it appears in the Prado Museum. Here the likeness is stronger, and we see why the art dealers who question the subject of the Boston picture conjecture that it is not the likeness of the King at all, but that of his brother Fernando.

On the other hand, there is in the Prado a bust of the young King by Velasquez assigned by Knackfuss to the year 1623, that of the arrival of Velasquez at Madrid, which has no little resemblance to the face of the Boston portrait. Taking this bust as the first of the series, and the full-length "with the petition" as the third, it is possible to range the Boston portrait between them and account for the differences by supposing that No. 1 being painted in 1623, No. 2, the Boston picture, may belong to 1625 or 1626, while the Prado full-length represents the King as he appeared several years later.

The difficulty here, however, is that Nos. 1 and 3 are strikingly alike, while No. 2, the Boston picture, shows a much sweeter, gentler, nobler expression, and has the Hapsburg mouth and chin less prominent.

That it is one of the family is certain, and that it is in the Velasquez style is equally sure. In the Prado one the left hand comes lower, so that the broad brim on the table behind comes opposite the knuckles; in the Boston one the rim of the hat is below the finger tips. The Prado figure wears no chain like the Boston one, and the "petition" in the right hand is caught and partly doubled over by the index finger, while in the Boston example it is held loosely between finger and thumb. In the Prado the King stands in the first position of a fencer, with heels near together and toes at right angles, the weight equally on both feet; in the other the left foot is advanced with toes outward, as if more weight were on the right foot. Were it not for the face, one would say that here were two portraits of the same man in very similar attitude and very similar dress—the same man or a brother who resembled him closely.

Since Velasquez did not date his canvases, there is no telling exactly when such simple likenesses not commemorating anything were painted, except one notes the greater or less age of the sitter as expressed by the face. Is it Philip IV. about 1625 or the younger brother Fernando some years later? Who can tell? Perhaps not even Justi, by whom the Germans swear, or Count Berueti by whom Spaniards and Frenchmen are guided. The chain would point to the King rather than his brother.

But all this does not touch the gravamen of the charge which comes from Madrid and Paris and is repeated as a fact by still another dealer in New York—that the Boston canvas is an old copy of a portrait by Velasquez which perished long ago, perhaps in the burning of the royal palace in 1734. If it be true that Dr. Bode, M. Durand-Ruel, and other experts and art dealers, some of them both dealers and experts, have known of this picture a long while and have had it offered them, yet agreed to reject it from the list of pictures by the master's hand, and if it turns out nevertheless to be genuine, it will be a great feather in Dr. Denman Ross's cap to have known the true from the false and picked the treasure when the experts of Europe turned their backs in scorn. Let us hope it is so.

On the other hand, if in the enthusiasm of his trip abroad Dr. Ross has made a mistake, it will be for the Prince de Bourbon to take his picture back and refund the money. That should be expected of a Spaniard and a grandee. Word has indeed been received from Madrid that the receipt for the money speaks of the picture as "attributed to Velasques," but this should not weigh with the Prince if the authorities of the museum can show by the testimony of experts that it is nothing more than a copy.

People who have never studied old pictures often scoff at the tremendous and to them absurd importance laid on the question whether a painting is original or copy. But it is obvious that a museum at any rate cannot afford to pay high for a copy which merely approaches the original without giving the master's finest spirit, his touch, and sign manual in the sweep of his brush. A copy may do for the ordinary visitor, but not for the student of art, and it is to provide unquestionable works of masters for the student of art that museums pay such huge sums. If this canvas is a fine old copy of the period it might be worth $1,000; if it is genuine, the sum, rumor says, the museum paid for it—$51,000—is not at all excessive. In London it might reach double or triple that sum at public auction, such is the dearth of paintings by Velasquez, such is the craving for genuine canvases by him among the museums. Indeed, the cynical commercial person who deals in pictures might and probably does say it is hardly possible that a real and undoubted full-length by Velasquez which has been known to be in the market would be sold at such a price, for it would be a bad bargain for the seller. Which, then, such a cynic might conclude, is the more likely to have been taken in, Prof. Denman Ross of Cambridge or the Prince de Bourbon? C'est selon!

Although Velasquez did not have a number of apprentices under him like his friend Rubens, and, owing to the somewhat limited circle of his admirers in Madrid and Rome there was less demand for copies of his work than his extraordinary genius might have warranted, yet he did have fellow-workers under him, and, indeed, his own family contained a convinced pupil in Juan Bautista del Maso, who, in 1634, married his daughter Francisca. He painted in the style of his father-in-law, but at a long interval. Then there was his mulatto servant, Juan de Parejo, who surprised everybody by picking up an art education while attending Velasquez. So that a very excellent copy of a painting by the master might have been made by some other hand than the master's. But, apart from the question of original or copy, one cannot examine the Boston picture without coming to the conclusion that it is a fine canvas, and on its own merits may look to

BOSTON'S DISPUTED VELASQUEZ.

ROME AND THE ROMANS

With the Opening of Parliament by the King the Season Begins—St. Andrew's Day Banquet at the Scotch College—New Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See Received.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 4, 1904.

THE season has begun in earnest. Parliament was opened by the King, who drove in gala to the Senate House, which is called Palazzo Madonna. Grenadiers lined the streets, and the Royal Horse Guards surrounded the King's carriage. Every man of this superb corps is six feet tall or over, and the uniform is beautiful with the richness and taste that Italians understand so well. The buildings in which the Senators and Deputies sit are only makeshifts. The Senate House was once the palace of that virile daughter of the Emperor Charles V., Margaret of Austria, Duchess of Parma. It has been too much modernized since her time to recall the splendor of those arnese days. The Chamber of Deputies (corresponding to our House of Representatives) sits at Montecitorio. It began by electing a President, (Speaker, we would say,) and the voting showed that the late elections returned an insignificant number of Socialists. Their candidate received only 29 votes out of a total of 445 cast. Marcora, Constitutional Monarchist, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

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Home of the Chamber.

This grandiose palace of Montecitorio was erected in the seventeenth century and is not unworthy of such architects as Bernini and Fontana. It was intended for the law courts and as an official residence of the Governor of Rome, under the Popes; but is unsuitable for the purpose it now serves. There is a design to enlarge on the sides and at the back. This will entail the demolition of a number of houses and the closing—or disappearance rather—of these narrow streets. The little old Lancellotti palace will have to go. It is in the via del Impresa, which is doomed. Though only two stories high and of a mean appearance externally, there is some historical interest attached to it, and the small courtyard, with its two granite columns supporting an arcade, has an antique look which is gloomy and uncanny, and a memorial tablet let into the wall near the staircase tells of the deed of blood. Hugo Bassville, the Revolutionary agent of the French convention, was attacked and stabbed in a popular uprising on Jan. 13, 1793, and died of his wounds in a room on the first floor, which he occupied with his suite. A tremendous retribution slowly but surely followed the crime.

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The Sindaco's Functions.

A Sindaco, as the Mayor is called, has not yet been appointed. It is an office of great honor and little power; but, on occasion, of social importance. Grand receptions to visiting Kings and heads of state are given in the half mediaeval palace of the Capitol, which was built by Pope Boniface IX. six hundred years ago as a fortified residence for the Senator of Rome. After the fall of the temporal power this classical name was changed to the vulgar and indistinctive one of Sindaco, which is common to every town in Italy. The Romans still cling to noble patronymics and high-sounding titles, and like to see old families at their head. Since 1870 there have been Princes galore—Caetanis, Colonnas, Ruspolis, Pallavicinis, Dorias, and Torlonias.

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Scotch Saint Remembered.

On Nov. 30, St. Andrew's Day, there was a large gathering and a banquet at the Scotch College. The Scottish flag on a field or, a lion rampant gules within a double tressure of the same—gift of an American of Caledonian descent—hung bravely over the entrance. These national colleges (or rather seminaries) for the education of ecclesiastical students are among the peculiar institutions of Rome. Four of them are English-speaking. The oldest and most renowned is that of England, in the lower part of the city—in the via di Monserrato—a street which derives its name from the Spanish national Church of Our Lady of Montserrat, founded in 1495. The story of the English College has been told by the late Cardinal Wiseman in his "Recollections of the Last Four Popes." It was established in the spacious, and, for Catholics, very murderous days, of Queen Elizabeth, and over forty of its students suffered for the faith in their mother country.

Next in order comes the Scotch College, founded in 1600 by Pope Clement VIII. Attached to it is the dear little semi-public Church of St. Andrew and St. Margaret. It has a good library and some interesting memorials of Jacobite exiles. The third is the Irish College. It was founded in 1626, but on another site than the present one. The church attached to it is St. Agatha dei Goti, whose name recalls the Goths under Ricimer of the fifth century, and the still earlier virgin martyr of Catania, in Sicily, in 251. Last comes the American College. It was opened in 1859, and is now the largest and most flourishing institution in the city. The 8th of December that year was a great day for Catholic Americans and their friends. The flag was raised over the door and a life-size bust of Washington stood on a pedestal inside. Pope Pius IX., twelve Cardinals, our Minister, Mr. Stockton; our Consul General, Count de Goyon, and staff of the French Army, many distinguished prelates—Hohenlohe, Talbot, de Merode, Pacca, Borromeo, Negrotto—and other guests were present on the occasion.

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Spanish Ambassador Received.

On Dec. 1 the new Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Don Manuel Aguirre de Tejada, Count of Tejada de Valdosera, presented his credentials to the Pope. He was received with all the pomp and ceremonial usual at the Vatican, and after making a call on the Cardinal Secretary of State, in his apartment in the same palace, the Ambassador, followed by his suite, went down to St. Peter's to worship at the tomb of the Apostles—as became [illegible]

palaces for the Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican and not to the Quirinal. It is for this reason that we see the Papal arms as well as those of their own sovereign hung out on the Piazza di Spagna and the Piazza di Venezia. The representatives of these countries to the Quirinal live in hired houses or apartments. France and Germany reserve the Farnese and Cafferelli palaces for their Ambassadors to the Quirinal, and their envoys to the Pope live (or in the case of France lived) in less noble quarters.

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Francis Joseph's Anniversary.

On Dec. 2 there was a solemn function, and perhaps the last of its kind in the Teutonic Church of the Anima, to celebrate the fifty-sixth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's coming to the throne. This Church of Our Lady gets its peculiar name of the Anima from a representation over the door of souls released from Purgatory. It is more than five hundred years old, and has always been known for its Gregorian chant and the eloquent Sunday sermons of its rectors. It is the national church of Austrian subjects and contains many fine old tombs and sepulchral monuments. Mgr. Loninger sang the mass, assisted by numerous chaplains. Cardinals Kopp, Taliani, and Sauminiatelli occupied a tribune; the Austria-Hungarian Ambassador and members of the legation had seats in the sanctuary.

Four Bishops, many Monsignori, students from the Slavonian, Bohemian, German, Polish, and Ruthenian Seminaries, the Minister of Prussia to the Holy See, the Consul General of Austria, and a number of pilgrims who had arrived in Rome for the Immaculate Conception celebration were in the church. It was touching to see tears flow from these simpler subjects of his royal, imperial, and Apostolic Majesty. Diplomats dread the Emperor's death for what European complications may follow; but one must see what I saw to know how the plain people feel for their unhappy old sovereign in his domestic solitude and sufferings:

Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.

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Roman University Opens.

Advent opens the ecclesiastical year in Rome, and even civil affairs often have their beginning at this season. On Saturday forenoon, Dec. 3, the 1904-05 scholastic year of the Roman University was opened by the Minister of Public Instruction, the academic staff, and other officials. There were no religious ceremonies of any kind. The chapel—dedicated to St. Ives—in which Mass of the Holy Ghost was formerly sung at the opening, is now used as a class room. The theological Faculty has been suppressed. The university is altogether secularized.

After a few complimentary and hortatory addresses, Prof. Venturi read a paper on "Italian Art." After it was all over the students—a turbulent lot—came out with a rush and tried to get up a demonstration for the Gunsblick affair. They cried "Down with Austria!" and sang patriotic airs; but the police soon dispersed them. They raised such a riot last year on account of some unpopular professor that a regiment of soldiers had to picket the streets and patrol up and down all around the university building to make arrests and keep order. I never saw such a sight before.

The Roman University owes everything to the Popes. Its history has never been fully written, although there is abundant material for it in the Vatican archives, and its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity—one writer having traced it bank to the reign of Numa Pompilius! Pope Eugene III. introduced academic degrees—probably in the council he held at Rheims in 1148. They were first brought into use at Bologna and subsequently in all universities. He did so, as he says, "to encourage students in a laudable ambition to succeed." It is quite certain that a college of higher studies, called Studium Urbis, existed on the site of the present university as early as 1266, under Pope Clement IV., and it is traditionally believed that the Roman University is the third canonically erected, ranking next after that of Paris and Bologna.

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Founded by Boniface VIII.

The present university—that is, in its substantial form—was inaugurated by Pope Boniface VIII. on April 20, 1303. It flourished greatly under Leo X., and counted many famous professors in its chairs. Greatest of these was Copernicus, who taught mathematics for several years. About fifteen hundred people began to call the university la Sapienza, a name by which it has been known ever since and which is supposed, not improbably, to be derived from the Scriptural text inscribed over the entrance: "Initium Sapientiae timor Domini," ("The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.") The great bell of the university is made of bronze cast from a piece of ordnance presented by Pope Pius V. for this purpose. It is mentioned by the poet-painter Salvator Rosa (1615-73) in one of his satirical pieces:

Chiama in Roma piu gente alla sua udienza
L'arpa di una Licisca ingantatrice,
* * * Che la campana della Sapienza.

On Dec. 4 the Feast of St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr, a solemn high mass, according to yearly custom, was celebrated in her chapel in the Church of Santa Maria in Trasportina, ("Our Lady Across the Bridge,") in presence of the surviving officers and men of the small pontifical army which had to be disbanded in 1870. It was a pathetic sight. They were all Italians and volunteers, and are old men now. Some of them were on their breasts the Papal medal for valor, inscribed "Pro Petri Sede" around an inverted cross. St. Barbara's Chapel was chosen because she is the patron saint of engineers and artillerymen, and soldiers in general. Powder magazines in Italy in [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

PHOTO BY FALK STUDIO

LILLIAN RUSSELL IN "LADY TEAZLE" AT THE CASINO NEXT SATURDAY.

PHOTO BY OTTO SARONY CO.

MABEL TALIAFERRO IN "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE-PATCH" AT THE SAVOY.

PHOTO BY SARONY.

ELSIE DE WOLFE IN "THE WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE" AT THE CRITERION.

OTTO SARONY.

ANNA HELD IN "HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY" AT THE WEBER MUSIC HALL.

PHOTO BY WINGBERT

MARGARET ILLINGTON IN "THE WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE" AT THE CRITERION.

PHOTO BY HALL.

L.C.

ANDREW MACK IN "TOM MOORE" AT THE 14TH STREET.

PHOTO BY BAKER ARTIST GALLERY.

ROBERT B. MANTELL IN "RICHELIEU." AT THE PRINCESS TO-MORROW.

HALL PHOTO.

LEW FIELDS AND BESSIE CLAYTON AT THE LEW FIELDS' THEATRE IN "IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND"

This Week's New Offerings.

"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE,"
a comedy by Arthur Wing Pinero, to-morrow evening at the Criterion Theatre.

ROBERT B. MANTELL IN "RICHELIEU,"
by Bulwer Lytton, to-morrow evening at the Princess Theatre.

ANDREW MACK IN REVIVAL OF "TOM MOORE,"
a drama by Theodore Burt Sayres, to-morrow evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

LILLIAN RUSSELL IN "LADY TEAZLE,"
a comic opera by J. Kendrick Bangs and Roderic Penfield, music by A. Baldwin Sloane, Saturday evening at the Casino Theatre.

ELEANOR ROBSON IN REVIVAL OF "MERELY MARY ANN,"
a comedy by Israel Zangwill, one performance, Friday afternoon.

"SODOM'S ENDE," "DIE VERSUNKENE GLOCKE," "SCHNEEWITTCHEN UND DIE SIEBEN ZWERGE,"
at the Irving Place Theatre respectively to-morrow evening, Thursday evening, and Saturday afternoon.

"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE," Pinero's new comedy, will be presented to-morrow evening at the Criterion Theatre. Mr. Charles Frohman, under whose direction the play is to be produced here, announced a day or two ago that the so-called "mechanical doll incident," which has created no end of comment in London, will be omitted. The play has been variously described as keenly satirical, boldly farcical, and merely frivolous. What its exact nature is and whether the excision of its most sensational incident will have any decided effect on the appeal of the play as a whole may not be determined in advance. If the play contains any large share of the light and pleasing humor which marked Mr. Pinero's earlier offerings it ought, in any case, to prove entertaining. This is the story in brief:

Seymour Rippingill, past forty, marries an attractive miss from a Paddington boarding house. To his consternation he discovers that she has no sense of humor. She does not know the difference between a joke and a sermon. Rippingill's friends join him in his frantic endeavor to bring a smile to his wife's stony features. He buys a box of ridiculous toys—it is no use. She won't laugh. Suddenly the joke turns on Rippingill, when Mrs. Rippingill finds out he had not secured an absolute divorce from his previous wife. She announces that she will marry young Vivian Trood. Thereupon her husband introduces a widow as his fiancée, his wife gets insanely jealous, and the play ends with her declaration that she will hold on to Seymour Rippingill to the end.

The cast includes Margaret Illington in the title rôle, Ernest Lawford as Rippingill, Frank Worthing as Haynes Webbmarsh, Elsie De Wolfe as Mrs. Lovette, Esther Titteli as Mrs. Webbmarsh, Frank Atherley as Vivian Trood, J. H. Barnes, Louis Grisel, and Flossie Wilkinson.

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Lillian Russell, after many seasons in the Weber-Field stock company, where she shared the limelight with other stars, has now a musical play all her own. "Lady Teazle" is its name, and it is based on the famous Sheridan comedy, "The School for Scandal." The opera will open at the Casino Saturday evening. John Kendrick Bangs and Roderic Penfield wrote the libretto. They say they kept close to the original story, as told by Sheridan, and in many cases used the same witty dialogue. A. Baldwin Sloane composed the music.

It is many Summers—we won't say how many—since Lillian Russell won success at the same playhouse where she will appear as a fixed luminary this week. Mr. Bangs has not written before for theatrical "consumption," but his name has gone far and wide with "The Houseboat on the Styx," "The Idiot," and other successful humorous books.

Lillian Russell's youthfulness is the wonder of theatreland. Some people say they are sure it was of her Richard Le Gallienne was thinking when he wrote his fanciful story, "The Youth of Lady Constantian." However that may be, she is still beautiful, and Broadway is always glad to see her. With a company including Elsa Ryan, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, George Frothingham, Stanley Hawkins, Phoebe Coyne, Owen Westford, and Lucille Saunders she is more than apt to reap the fruits of success.

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For his third and last week at the Princess Theatre Robert B. Mantell has chosen "Richelieu." It will be his first appearance in New York as the powerful Cardinal. Elsewhere he has been very successful in the rôle. Marie Booth Russell, who has acted Anne to his Richard and Desdemona to his Othello, will this week assume the rôle of Julie de Mortimer. After this week Mr. Mantell will leave New York, to return later in classic revivals.

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This will be Andrew Mack's last week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. In celebration of his farewell he will present "Tom Moore," an Irish drama by Theodore Burt Sayre, in which the actor played a long and successful engagement in New York some seasons ago. The play is founded on the life of the poet Thomas Moore. In it appear a galaxy of historical figures, among them the Prince of Wales, Beau Brummell, Richard B. Sheridan, Lord Byron, and Mrs. Fitz-Herbert.

In his character of Tom Moore Mr. Mack will sing "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Meeting of the Waters," "Evelyn's Flower Bower," and "Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms." He will not be seen again in New York for a year, as his Australian tour will begin soon after his last performance on Saturday evening.

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Fresh from her triumphs in England, Miss Eleanor Robson will arrive home on the Deutschland next Thursday, and the day after, Friday afternoon, will give a special matinée at the New Amsterdam Theatre. "Merely Mary Ann" took London by storm, and Miss Robson got all the praise she could desire. This "welcome home" matinée performance will be the only one given in New York. Saturday the company will depart for St. Louis, to open there on Christmas Day at the Olympic Theatre.

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Hermann Sudermann's drama "Sodom's Ende" will be revived at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow evening. When it was last produced here the play made a powerful impression. The plot deals with the experiences of a young painter entangled in the toils of a siren. The end is tragedy. In the cast that will interpret the drama to-morrow evening are Heinrich Habrich, Margarete Luhmkorf, Hedwig von Ostermann, August Meyer-Eigen, Lina Haenseler, Hermann Gerold, Fritz Kleinke, Bertha Stadtler, Franz Kierschner, Georgine Neuendorff, Harry Walden, Max Freiburg, Hilda Braun, and Rose Rosse.

For Thursday and Friday evenings of this week Mr. Conried offers Gerhart Hauptmann's fairy drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke." The play is familiar here both in the original German and in the metrical English version of Charles Henry Meltzer, which was produced by Sothern four years ago under the name of "The Sunken Bell." In this revival Paul Hagemann will appear as Heinrich and Hedwig von Ostermann will play Rautendelein.

Saturday afternoon a children's comedy in nine tableaus, called "Schneewittchen und die Sieben Zwerge," will be presented. This, of course, is for the special benefit of the young folks. It will be repeated several afternoons the following week.

Saturday evening Blumenthal and Kadelburg's popular comedy, "Im Weissen Roess'l," will be offered.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The College Widow" is crowding the Garden Theatre every night and two afternoons a week. Seats are as much in demand now as they were the first and second weeks.

"Higgledy-Piggledy" continues merrily enough at the Weber Music Hall. Anna Held, Marie Dressler, Aubrey Boucicault, Joe Weber, Harry Morris, and a bunch of the prettiest women on Broadway serve to make up a palatable mixture.

Mrs. Fiske's "Leah Kleschna" appears to be one of the great successes of the year. The hotel men say there is more demand for "Leah Kleschna" seats at their ticket counters than for any play in New York.

To-morrow will be souvenir night at the Savoy Theatre, when "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be presented for the 125th time in New York. The souvenir, one for every woman, will be a copy of the book on which the play is based.

"The Sho-Gun" at Wallack's is keeping up its prosperity. Henshaw will replace Evans as comedian a week from Monday.

May Irwin in "Mrs. Black Is Back" at the Bijou is drawing good crowds. She has added several new songs to her list.

Annie Russell has a play that suits her in "Brother Jacques." It suits the public, too, for which reason the Garrick Theatre has no empty seats these evenings.

After another week at the Herald Square Edna May will move back to Daly's with "The School Girl" on Monday, the day after Christmas. "Woodlands" will come into the Herald Square for an indefinite stay.

Nat Goodwin will have but one more week at the Knickerbocker in "The Usurper." On Dec. 26 Viola Allen will come into that house with "A Winter's Tale."

John Drew will begin to-morrow his last week in "The Duke of Killicrankie" at the Empire. Maude Adams comes in the day after Christmas with "The Little Minister."

TRIXIE FRIGANZA AS OMEE-OMI, IN "THE SHO-GUN" AT WALLACK'S.

PHOTO BY OTTO SARONY CO.

David Warfield enjoys the same large and fashionable patronage as he did when "The Music Master" first opened. He will move down to the Bijou with his success next month.

"Little Johnnie Jones," with George M. Cohan as the star, has another week at the Liberty Theatre.

"It Happened in Nordland" is at the Lew Fields Theatre for the Winter. It has been improved by judicious cutting since the opening night.

"Humpty-Dumpty," the gorgeous spectacle, remains at the New Amsterdam.

James K. Hackett will keep "The Fortunes of the King" at the Lyric some time longer.

"Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," which Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore are giving at the Lyceum, has proved a great success.

Ethel Barrymore will stay at the Hudson in "Sunday" until Robert Edeson comes in next month in "Strongheart."

Bertha Galland had a successful week in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" at the Majestic. She will stay one more week, giving place Christmas to "Pitt, Patt, Pouf."

"Woodland," the forest fantasy, at the New York, will stay there a week longer.

"The Wizard of Oz" is still at the Academy of Music. It has held its popularity with wonderful tenacity. The business continues good.

"Down the Pike" stays at the American. It is a jolly musical comedy.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Henry Miller will be at the Harlem Opera House this week in "Joseph Entangled." The company with him is the same that gave the comedy so competently at the Garrick Theatre for several weeks during the Autumn just passed.

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The Russell Brothers will be at the Grand Opera House in "The Female Detectives" this week. The play ran at the New Star in East Harlem, for six nights about a month ago, and scored one of the greatest successes that house has ever seen. It is a stirring melodrama, with hairbreadth escapes, plots, and counterplots.

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Al Martin's revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be at the New Star Theatre this week. It is said to be a very elaborate revival. Two big special cars were necessary to carry the fifty people, scenery, and equipment. The aggregation includes twenty ponies, horses, donkeys, and chariots. The play has, according to the press agent, "the largest street parade ever enacted by a traveling theatrical company."

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The attraction of the Metropolis Theatre, in the Bronx, for the next six days is "Tracked Around the World." The humor is described as "vigorously infectious and in no wise permitted to interfere with dramatic action."

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Harry Leighton, a star who has risen to Shakespearean heights of late, will appear this week in a new melodrama, "At the Risk of His Life," at the Third Avenue Theatre.

***

"The Sign of the Four" will be at the West End Theatre to-morrow evening. The story of the play concerns the Rajah treasure, which disappears from England and lies hidden while the expert detectives seek to find its whereabouts. Finally, in the last act, just about the time when men are beginning to reach under for their hats, the treasure is discovered in a startling way.

VAUDEVILLE.

John W. Ransone leads the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Gillette's dogs, Sherman & De Forrest, the Majestic Musical Four, and the Nelson-Fannum Troupe are on the bill. Lillian Carlsmith, the famous contralto, will offer selections from her extensive repertoire. Her songs proved so popular last week that she is engaged for another.

Miss Lillian Carlsmith, the well-known concert contralto, who made her vaudeville début at Proctor's Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street houses last Monday has recovered from the attack of laryngitis, which compelled her to rest for a couple of days, and will reappear at Proctor's Twenty-third Street to-morrow in a new répertoire of songs.

"D'Arcy of the Guards" will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre by the stock company this week. Germinal, the baritone, heads the vaudeville list.

Royle's "Friends" is the offering of the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. The Valdares and La Belle Blanche are among the vaudeville specialists.

John W. Ransone leads the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. Staley and Birbeck present a musical specialty. Le Roy and Clayton have a playlet called "A Horse on Hogan." Reno and Richards will do comedy acrobatics, and Curtis and Webb will give "The Botany Class." Sallie Stembler will give a monologue, and Manning and Drew will sing.

Emmett, De Voe and company head the bill at Keith's this week with "The Saintly Mr. Billings." It is a one-act play. The Empire City Quartet is the most important attraction in the way of music. There is the Millman Trio from Europe, said to be a wonderful aerial combination. Charles F. Semon, late of the team of Falke and Semon, will make his appearance alone. Jennie Yeamans has a monologue. Others on the bill are Lavender and Tomson, Luigi Dell Oro, the Sugimoto Japs, and Murphy and Francis.

Frank Bush is leading the bill at the Yorkville this week. Tony Wilson and Heloise present a sketch. The list contains Raymond & Caverley, the De Witts, Charlotte, and the Great Saoma.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Conchas, the sensational cannon ball juggler, for his Victoria Theatre for another week. Emmett Corrigan and company will present "Jockey Jones." John Ford and Mayme Gerhue, Charlie Case, Colby and Way, Louis A. Simon and company, the Orpheus Comedy Four, and Walters and Price will be on the bill.

The New Orleans Minstrels are a feature of Huber's Museum's attractions this week. There are also some Japanese acrobats.

Mrs. Chadwick is on exhibition in the World in Wax at the Eden Musée. New cinematograph pictures are shown at 8 and 9 P. M.

Ireland's Own Band of fifty musicians will be at the Circle Theatre, Sixtieth Street and Broadway, this week. Rosario Guerrero will give her pantomime. Sydney Grant will deliver a monologue. Greene and Werner have a new sketch.

George Fuller Golden, the monologist, is the headliner at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall for this week. Lotta Gladstone with her humorous character study of a typical country girl. Foy and Clark will appear in a comedietta, "The Old Curiosity Shop." Gorman and West will appear in a skit entitled "A Special Meeting."

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal attractions for this Sunday's concerts in New York theatres are as follows:

AMERICAN—J. C. Nugent and company, James H. Cullen, Bonnie Thornton, Mabel Adams.

EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax, moving pictures, Prof. Krueger.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Midgely and Carlisle, Marco Twins, Gavin and Platt, Mozarto.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—McWatters-Tyson Company, Reno and Richards, Ford and Gerhune, Leona Thurber, Dixon and Holmes.

HUBER'S MUSEUM—Daisy Bean, the Gilberts, Mitchell and Rhodes, Phil Morton, Kennedy and Kennedy.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Same bill as at Harlem Opera House.

METROPOLIS—John and Carrie Mack, Marlon and Pearl, Leonard and King, Frederick Brothers, Arthur Klein.

NEW STAR—Milton and Dolly Nobles, Ernest Hogan, Murphy and Nolan, Barr and Evans, La Belle Blanche.

PROCTOR HOUSES—Refined vaudeville, 2 P. M. to 11 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE—Vaudeville.

VICTORIA—George Fuller Golden, Paul Conchas, Empire City Quartet, Bailey and Madison, Kaufman Troupe, S. Miller Kent and company.

WEST END—Mr. and Mrs. Robyns, Three Florence Sisters, Isabel Johnson, Edwards and Bliss, McCarthy and Reno, Byrnes and Byrnes.

WINDSOR—Colby and Way, Lillian Shaw, Artie Hall, Charles Lawlor.

YORKVILLE—Vaudeville bill containing last week's specialties.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

R. G. Knowles, the comedian, is first on the bill at the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, this week. He has a lot of new material which he picked up in Europe. Richard Buhler, who starred last year in "Paul Revere," will appear in the sketch, "Birds of a Feather." The Ten Eichi Troupe of Japs are an extra feature. The Herbert Brothers present "The Horse Show." Others on the long bill are Norah Bayes, E. S. Rose, Hooker and Davis, and Lloyd's Dogs.

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Henry Raeder's new society play "An American Princess," will be offered at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. Ada Gilman is in the company. Miss Gilman was once Tilly Slowton in "The Cricket on the Hearth." Her last appearance was with Joseph Jefferson.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC: NOTES AND COMMENT

POL PLANÇON.
COPYRIGHT PHOTO AIMÉ DUPONT.

MME. MELBA
AS HELENE IN SAINT-SAEN'S OPERA OF THAT NAME
LATEST PHOTO. BY NUMA BLANC FILS.

ANTONIO SCOTTI
COPY RIGHT PHOTO. AIMÉ DUPONT

EDYTH WALKER.
COPYRIGHT PHOTO. AIMÉ DUPONT.

JOSEF HOFMANN
WHO GIVES HIS THIRD PIANO RECITAL IN CARNEGIE HALL ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 25 TH AT 3 O'CLOCK.
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Music of the Week.

SUNDAY.—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8:30 P. M. Victor Herbert's Orchestra, Majestic Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M., "La Traviata."

WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M., "Rigoletto."

THURSDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Parsifal," 5 P. M. Prof. Rübner's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "L'Elisir d'Amore," 2 P. M.; "Fidelio," 8 P. M. Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

MR. COLONNE had his own way and conducted music of which he is an ardent admirer, in Brahms's Fourth Symphony that appeared upon his second Philharmonic programme yesterday and the day before. His reading showed not only love for the work, but a keen sense of its beauties and a very definite and carefully studied conception of it. Mr. Colonne has made most zealous propaganda for Brahms in Paris, a city whose musical public is notoriously slow to accept the newer things in music, although, largely owing to his efforts and those of his late colleague, Mr. Lamoureux, a more progressive spirit has been cultivated there in the last twenty years. His experience with this very symphony of Brahms's illustrates his determination to compel love and admiration for what he knows to be great and beautiful in art. When he first played it at his series of Sunday concerts some years ago it was very coolly received by both audience and critics, and with unmistakable expressions of disapproval. The next Sunday he repeated it, and again on the two following Sundays. These four repetitions worked a surprising change in the sentiments of his listeners. At the second there were some doubts shown as to its admissibility as a great work; after the fourth performance there was an enthusiastic agreement with the conductor's own views of its value, and the symphony has taken its place as one of the most admired pieces of the symphonic repertory in Paris.

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Mr. Colonne's determination and daring in the matter are a reminder of the old story of the similar doggedness of our own Carl Bergmann in years gone by, when he was making a fight for Wagner's music in the Philharmonic Society's concerts. To-day the record of the Philharmonic Society is a proud exemplification of the devotion and far-sightedness of its members and conductors in setting before this public the great works of the newer spirit in music. In Bergmann's days the public fretted a good deal over the insistence with which he presented Wagner to them; and once, when remonstrances were made to him concerning it, and he was told that it would injure the concerts because the public didn't like Wagner, he made his historic reply:

"Den dey must hear him till dey do."

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In the case of Wagner Mr. Bergmann stood on firm ground, and his determination bore lasting fruit. It must be confessed, however, that this procedure, admirable as it is in the case of music of real greatness, is not efficacious with music of only the pretension to greatness. The energetic propaganda made for Berlioz and Liszt for many years from an early period in the society's career has subsided, without establishing any abiding enthusiasm in the public mind on behalf of those would-be great composers, whose music has not stood the test of time.

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Contrast Mr. Colonne's course in Paris with the experience another great conductor had with the same E minor symphony of Brahms in Vienna. Hans Richter was conductor of the famous Vienna Philharmonic Society eighteen years ago or so, when the incident occurred. The story is told by a distinguished musician who happened to be present at a meeting of the Directors of that orchestra, (which is, like our own Philharmonic, a co-operative institution.) The E minor symphony had been played before its publication, from the manuscript, considerably to the dissatisfaction of some of the society's subscribers. The question came up of announcing it again for the following season's programme, as Richter expected and demanded. Great opposition on the part of certain of the Directors; their argument was: "We have it from perfectly trustworthy sources that if we announce this symphony again we shall lose forty subscribers!"

And this in Brahms's own city, by the Directors of its foremost orchestral institution, against repeating even once a composition that had already been recognized as one of the greatest of modern symphonic works! The forty subscribers and their threat of defection did not prevail; but it took all Hans Richter's determination and insistence to overcome the importance of their withdrawal in the minds of the short-sighted Directors.

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New York, however, has a public that is disposed to view new things in music askance, especially if they are couched in a new or strange manner. Certain musicians have noted a difference in the Boston attitude, where the musical public is much more favorably disposed toward "novelties." It has been observed that the attitude of New York is suspicious, almost hostile, at the start, and if the name of an American composer is affixed to a piece newly produced it receives much less indulgence, when heard, than if it had been labeled with the name of some second or third rate foreigner, as of Gade or Bargiel. Such is the judgment and the experience of one visiting musician. The audiences at the Opera are in a different category; but it has been in the knowledge of managers there for years that new or unknown works will be played there to empty chairs, unless there is some special influence exerted to fill them, as of an unusual collection of favorite singers in the cast, or of a composer bringing over a stack of influential letters of introduction. Of course almost anything can be imposed—once—upon an audience filled with subscribers, even "Lucrezia Borgia."

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Charles Martin Loeffler's music is not of the kind that makes its way easily; yet several important performances of it are impending in Europe. His symphonic poems, "La Mort de Tintagiles" and "La Villanelle du Diable" are in course of publication; and they are to be played in the near future by one of the Parisian orchestras. Nikisch has sent for the scores, to perform them at the Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig, where doubtless more than forty ancient subscribers will be agitated violently; Mr. Motti has also inquired when they will be available for use in Munich. Mr. Loeffler, who is in Paris, is engaged there on new works for piano and orchestra, and he has also acknowledged that he is seeking for a libretto for operatic treatment. The kind of an opera that Mr. Loeffler would write can probably be imagined by those who have heard or seen Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," Unfortunately there is only one Maeterlinck.

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The exciting news has been cabled over during the week just past that the honorarium paid Dr. Richard Strauss for the score of the "Symphonia Domestica," which New York had the honor of hearing first, is $9,000. It is described as "the highest honorarium ever paid in Germany for a musical composition." This is not true, however, for a thousand dollars more was paid by the publisher Simrock for the score of Brahms's Fourth Symphony. And that, too, was in 1885, when the marketing of music had not been raised to such a fine art as it has been by Dr. Strauss. Fortunately the value of music is not measured by what the publishers give for it; but it would seem to be certain that the worth of Brahms's symphony is more than 10 per cent. greater than that of Dr. Strauss's latest production.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

AT THE OPERA.

A varied and interesting array of programmes has been announced at the Metropolitan Opera House. There will be two performances of the favorite prima donna, Mme. Melba. "Parsifal" will, as usual, be a feature of the week, and "Faust" will, for the first time during the present season, be interpreted; to the classical, the revival of Beethoven's "Fidelio" will probably outshine in significance all that has preceded it this season.

To-morrow the bill will be "Traviata," in which Mme. Melba will be the Violetta. Mr. Caruso will be the Alfredo and Mr. Scotti will sing Georgio Germont.

"Rigoletto" will, for the first time this Winter, be presented on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, with Mme. Melba as Gilda. Mr. Caruso will appear as the Duke, the character in which he was first heard at the Metropolitan. The part of Rigoletto has been intrusted to Mr. Giraldoni.

At the fifth and last evening performance this season of "Parsifal," on Thursday, the Kundry will again be Mme. Nordica, and the Amfortas will be Mr. Van Rooy. Mr. Dippel will replace Mr. Burgstaller as Parsifal.

One of the most popular incidents of the week will unquestionably be the performance on Friday of "Faust," which will restore to us Mme. Eames in her charming and favorite interpretation of Marguerite. Mr. Saleza will be Faust and Mr. Plançon Mephistopheles. The Valentin will be Mr. Giraldoni. Mr. Nahan Franko will have another chance of proving what he can do as conductor.

In "L'Elisir d'Amore," on Saturday afternoon, Mme. Sembrich will be the Adina, and Caruso the Nemorino.

For the fifth of the popular Saturday evening performances, on Dec. 24, Mr. Conried promises the great musical and dramatic feast implied in the revival of "Fidelio." An uncommonly fine cast will be heard in "Fidelio." Mme. Senger-Bettaque, who made her début yesterday as Brünnhilde, will sing the title part, and Miss Bella Alten will be the Marcelline. The part of Florestan will provide Mr. Heinrich Knote with another great opportunity, and Mr. Goritz will interpret Pizzaro. Mr. Blass as Rocco, Mr. Reiss as Jacquino, and Mr. Muhlmann as the Minister will complete the cast. Between the first and second acts the No. 3 Overture of "Leonore" will, as usual, be played. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Monday Evening,
LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Mme. Melba
Annina	Mme. Bauermeister
Flora Bervoise	Mme. Jacoby
Alfredo	Mr. Caruso
Geogio Germont	Mr. Scotti
Barone Duphol	Mr. Bars
Dottore Grenvil	Mr. Begue
Marchese d'Obigny	Mr. Dufriche
Gastone	Mr. Giordani

Conductor, Arturo Vigna.

Wednesday Evening,
RIGOLETTO.

Gilda	Mme. Melba
Maddalena	Mme. Homer
Giovanna	Mme. Bauermeister
La Contessa	Mme. Mapleson
Un Paggio	Mme. Elliot
Il Duca	Mr. Caruso
Rigoletto	Mr. Giraldoni
Sparafucile	Mr. Journet
Monterone	Mr. Muhlmann
Marullo	Mr. Begue
Borsa	Mr. Giordani
Ceprano	Mr. Greder
Usciere	Mr. Fanelli

Conductor, Arturo Vigna.

Thursday Evening,
PARSIFAL.

Kundry	Mme. Nordica
Parsifal	Mr. Dippel
Amfortas	Mr. Van Rooy
Gurnemanz	Mr. Journet
Klingsor	Mr. Goritz
Titurel	Mr. Muhlmann

Friday Evening.
FAUST.

Marguerite	Mme. Emma Eames
Siebel	Mme. Jacoby
Marthe	Mme. Bauermeister
Faust	M. Saleza
Mephistopheles	M. Pol Plancon
Valentin	M. Giraldoni
Wagner	M. Begue

Conductor, Nahan Franko.

Saturday Afternoon.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

Giannetta	Mme. Mulford
Nemorino	M. Caruso
Belcore	M. Scotti
Dulcamara	M. Rossi

Conductor, Arturo Vigna.

Saturday Evening.
FIDELIO.

Fidelio	Mme. Senger-Bettaque
Marcelline	Mme. Alten
Florestan	M. Knote
Pizzaro	M. Goritz
Rocco	M. Blass
Jacquino	M. Reiss
Der Minister	M. Muhlmann

Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The second concert of the Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, conductor, will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "May Night," (first time) ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Sérénade Mélancolique ..... Tschaikowsky
Symphonic poem, "Stenka Razin," (first time) ..... Glazounoff
(a) Autumnal songs ..... Tschaikowsky
(b) Symphonic description of the Battle of Poltava and Hopak, from "Maseppa," (first time) ..... Tschaikowsky
(a) Aria, "Dame de Pique"; (b) Aria, "Iolantha" ..... Tschaikowsky
(a) Lesginka, from "Demon" ..... Rubinstein
(b) Suite, "Caucasian Sketches": 1. "In the Aul." 2. "The March of Sardar" ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Glazounoff's "Stenka Razin," composed in 1855, when he was just out of his teens, was his thirteenth numbered work, his first symphony, in E major, having preceded it by four years. The leaning toward music with a definite programme is here exemplified, though the composer subsequently drifted more and more toward "pure" music, as in his last, "Pathetic," symphony, bearing date of 1901. Stenka Razin was a Cossack who raised a revolt in 1667, and became a hero in the eyes of the common people. The symphonic poem, after describing his daredevil exploits, pictures the episode where Stenka Razin drowns his sweetheart in the Volga, on learning that his ill-success is due to his excessive fondness for her.

"STABAT MATER" TO-NIGHT.

To-night at the popular concert given at the Metropolitan Opera House the attraction will be Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists are Mme. Nordica, Mme. Louise Homer, Mr. Pol Plancon, and the young American tenor, Mr. Frank V. Pollock, who on this occasion will make his début at the Metropolitan. Mr. Pollock has studied in Europe with Mr. Jean de Reszke, and is said to have an expressive and pleasing voice, well suited to the interpretation of lyric parts. The pièce de résistance of the evening will be preceded by a short miscellaneous concert, in which Miss Bella Alten will take part. The orchestra and the entire chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House will be under the direction of Mr. Vigna.

PROF. RUBNER'S RECITAL.

Prof. Rübner on Dec. 22 will give a public recital at Mendelssohn Hall, for which tickets are issued by the Trustees of Columbia University. The programme for the public recital will be as follows:

Toccata and fugue ..... Bach-Tausig
Etudes symphoniques, Op. 13 ..... Schumann
Waldesrut ..... } 2 Idyllen, Op. 13 ..... C. Rubner
Fruehlingswehen. }
Gavotte and minuet, } From the ballet
Barcarole, } "Prinz Aitor." } C. Rubner
Polka gracieuse, }
Nocturne ..... E. Neupert
Nachtfalter, valse caprice ..... Strauss-Tausig
Benediction de Dieu dans la solitude ..... Liszt
Lucia fantasie ..... Liszt
Paraphrase de concert sur "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner-Rubner

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The third concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra will be given at Carnegie Hall this afternoon at 3 P. M., under Mr. Walter Damrosch's direction. Mr. Eugène Ysaye will be the soloist, and the programme will be as follows:

Symphony No. 6, ("Pathetique") ..... Tschaikowsky
Solo for violin and orchestra ..... Chausson

VICTOR HERBERT CONCERT.

Miss Blanche Duffield, the soprano, has been engaged as one of the soloists at the concert to be given by Victor Herbert this evening at the Majestic Theatre. She sang last season with the Covent Garden Theatre Company, in London. Mme. Matie Fulton will not sing to-night, but on next Sunday. A brilliant orchestra programme has been arranged by Mr. Herbert.

MUSICAL NOTES.

At the Oratorio Society's Christmastide "Messiah" performances, Dec. 30 and 31, at Carnegie Hall, Mme. Ella Russell, who will be the soprano soloist, will make her first New York appearance in seven years. Mme. Russell, who was born on this side of the Atlantic, came to America in 1897, when she sang in opera at the Metropolitan, and also was soloist for the Oratorio Society in "Elijah."

It was in opera that Mme. Russell made her foreign début as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," at Pisa, Tuscany, after study in this country, at Paris, and in Milan. She was promptly engaged for a tour of the Continent, and soon after appeared at Covent Garden, London, her rôles in Sir Augustus Harris's seasons including the heroines of "La Traviata," "Mefistofele," "Les Pecheurs de Perles," and several Wagner dramas.

The other soloists at the Oratorio Society's afternoon and evening performances of "The Messiah" will be Miss Janet Spencer, John Young, and Wilfred Crofton. Frank Damrosch will conduct chorus and orchestra.

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The Symphony [illegible]

direction of Cornelius Rübner, its new head. Prof. Rübner has been in charge of the department only since the beginning of the term, but in this brief period he has awakened new interest in its courses. More than 200 students have joined the department, and the first historical concert by the Columbia University Chorus will be given in the university gymnasium on Dec. 19 at 8 P. M. The programme has been arranged so as to show the history and development of music since the end of the fifteenth century. Prof. Rübner had, before coming to take charge of the Department of Music at Columbia, been for many years Court pianist to the Grand Duke of Baden, and for ten years had been the director of the Royal Carlsruhe Music Schule, and led the Philharmonic in Carlsruhe. He is about forty-five years old, and was born in Denmark.

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Adele Aus Der Ohe will give her only recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon, Jan. 9, at 2:15. This is the first recital that she will have given here in nearly five years.

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Harold Randolph and Ernest Hutcheson will give a recital for two pianos in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock. Both Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hutcheson are members of the Faculty of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore.

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Vladimir de Pachmann, who is this month playing in Chicago and other Western cities, will return here for his fifth and last recital on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1, at Carnegie Hall. He will at this last recital play a special request programme, a good portion of which will doubtless comprise Chopin compositions.

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Georg Henschel will return to Europe in January to conduct a series of concerts [illegible]

Scottish orchestra invites every Winter famous conductors to lead its concerts, and in addition to Henschel it is to have Colonne and Steinbach each conduct a series. While Mr. Henschel is abroad he is to read his lecture on "Personal Recollections of Johannes Brahms" at the Royal Institute in London.

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Fritz Kreisler will sail for this country on Saturday next from Southampton on the steamer Philadelphia, and is due to arrive on the 31st. His coming tour in this country will open with a concert in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3. At his first concert here Kreisler will be heard in three selections, with orchestra.

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A child pianist, Marjorie Church, who is said to number in her repertoire eight concertos and over fifty works of the great composers, will make her first public appearance in this city in the early part of January.

ART MATTERS HERE AND THERE.

The subject of traveling scholarships for painters who intend to pursue mural work was pleasantly discussed at the National Arts Club by Mr. Frederic Crowninshield. The galleries are filled with scholars' work at Rome, Florence, and Paris by half a dozen of the younger artists. Mr. Crowninshield, who is President of the Fine Arts Federation and was lately President of the Society of Mural Painters, recalled his impressions in Italy, and explained the improved accommodations at Rome for American students of art. The immediate subject of his lecture was the Lazarus Scholarship, under which Messrs. George W. Breck and Andrew T. Schwartz, exhibitors at the Club, were enabled to pass a term of years abroad.

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In honor of the eightieth anniversary of the foundation of the National Academy of Design the exhibition which opens on the 31st of December will include groups of pictures by out-of-town artists solicited from organizations in other cities. Thus the Society of Western Artists will send twenty or thirty of their best paintings. New York sees plenty of work by Bostonians and Philadelphians, but of late years the growth of art societies in the large cities of the Central and Western States has tended to absorb the work of local men. It will afford an opportunity to see what has been going on in the flourishing art settlements of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, San Francisco, Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. The movement is all the more remarkable because it appears in the Academy—which is apt to be considered the most conservative society of artists in the country. As a matter of fact, however, the Academy is now so largely manned and officered by artists who once were in opposition to it as members of the Society of American Artists that the same spirit animates both organizations. If it were not for the loyalty that men feel for clubs and societies which no longer mean what once they meant the two camps would coalesce in name. There is no longer any warfare between them; why should they not form one organization? Doubtless they would be stronger as one body and make a more decided impression on the public.

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An artist who devotes himself in the main to painting animals and birds is Ben Austrian, an American painter who exhibits a number of small pictures of barnyard fowl, especially newly hatched chickens, at the Heinemann Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The most successful work is a life-size recumbent lion.

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The Bracquemond etchings at the Lenox Library will be visible until Jan. 16. A curious bit of political feeling is seen in a plate of the French imperial eagle, made in 1868, to which later a red Liberty cap surrounded by rays was added. A lithograph shows two eagles fighting and the Prussian eagle swooping down on both. The fighting eagles are, of course, the imperial and the republican. Among the portraits engraved by Bracquemond are those of Corot, Daubigny, A. Legros, and Charles Keene of London Punch.

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Herr Otto, Ritter von Krumhaar has returned to New York for another Winter of portraiture, and in earnest of recent work he exhibits at the Knoedler Gallery half a dozen likenesses—Mr. and Mrs. George Vietor, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and two little lads, Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, &c.

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Vassili Verestchagin, who went down with Makaroff before Port Arthur, is to be remembered at St. Petersburg with an exhibition of his works at the rooms of the Imperial Society for the Encouragement of Art. There are sixty important paintings and 400 studies and sketches. The society will publish a [illegible]

"SEEING LONDON" THROUGH A NEW YORKER'S SPECTACLES.

THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDEGROOM

REPRESENTS THE CHURCH ARMY

VISITORS FROM AMERICA

HE'S FOR PROTECTION

THE MAN ON THE SOAP BOX

HARD CONVINCING HIM

The Man on the Soap Box and Other Types of Hyde Park Orators—"Freedom of Speech" Pushed to Its Utmost Limit—London "The Most Liberal City in the World."

London, Nov. 24.

HAVE you ever been to America?" demanded a little man, who, along with fifty or sixty others, was listening to a free trade speech in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon.

The orator was one of about twenty men stationed at various points near Marble Arch, who were enlightening the world on a great variety of topics pertaining chiefly to politics and religion. He was continuing the debate that had been going on at that same spot every fair Sunday since the tariff question became an issue in British politics.

He was proceeding in fairly close adherence to the usages of the House of Commons, and the people round about him were quite as parliamentary as he. It was perfectly in order for dissenters in the crowd to hurl questions at the man on the soap box, and for others to scoff at him and laugh scornfully at his free trade pronouncements. A little later he would step down from the soap box and give some protectionist, retaliationist, preferentialist, tariff reformist, or some other sort of ist a chance to shout for his favorite specific for Great Britain's enfeebled industrial condition. Then his turn would come to mock and jeer and turn up his nose.

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He had been telling his people it was all nonsense to say the American workman was better off than the Britisher. He had to get America out of the way, because the man who had orated just before him had assured his hearers that industrial conditions across the Atlantic were almost ideal, and that similar conditions might prevail in this country if Parliament would put up a tariff wall and keep foreigners from taking work British artisans were entitled to perform.

"My friends," said the man on the soap box, "it ain't so. The gentleman evidently thought he was telling you the truth, but he was a long way off from it. Just let me read you a paragraph from an American newspaper."

+ + +

"Rats!" exclaimed somebody in the crowd, and at the same instant the little man previously spoken of hurled his question: "Have you ever been to America?"

The soap box man ignored both exclamation and interrogatory. "I will read you," he began, "this paragraph from—"

"Will the gentleman kindly answer my question?" persisted the atomic interrupter.

"What's the matter with you, my friend? Did you ask me a question?" quoth the man on the box.

"I asked if you ever had been to America."

"Did I say I ever had been to America? Please don't interrupt me with such frivolous questions. I will now read—"

"Oh, don't be in such a hurry," broke in the atom. "What I'm getting at is that if you haven't never been to America there isn't much sense in your trying to tell us, that has been there, what the condition of the American laboring man is. What do you suppose we care about your newspaper lies!"

"Lies, you say? Well, that sort of talk doesn't speak very well for your manners, whoever you are. But let me ask you a question. You say you have been to America?"

"Yes, I've been to America."

"I suppose, then, you know Dr. Potter?"

"Doctor what?"

"Dr. Potter, I said. Didn't you ever hear of Dr. Potter, the great American Bishop?"

"Can't say as I ever did."

"Well, then, I guess you don't know an awful sight about America. Best thing you can do is to keep your mouth shut. I will now read the short paragraph I was about to read when my friend—my gentlemanly friend over yonder—interrupted me. This paragraph says—"

"So you haven't ever been to America?" the little fellow broke in once more.

WANTS A HORSE FOR MISSIONARY WORK

HE HAS TO BE THERE

"Shut up, you gibbering idiot!" shouted the man on the soap box, and then he had a moment of peace.

He read his little paragraph, which told how in America times of industrial depression came along every now and then and how the working people suffered in those periods. Then he read what purported to be the report of an interview with Felix Adler, and in this report the statement was made that in a certain recent period when thousands were idle in New York and unable to find work white men went through Chinatown begging for bread.

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"Did you ever hear the like of that in this country?" demanded the orator. "Ever know a British laborer to beg food from a Chin-Chin Chinaman? Never! And that's what protection does for a country—sends the white workingman to the pigtails for food to keep him and his family from starvation.

"Now, here's another paragraph. Shows what it costs to clothe and keep a family in America."

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He read figures designed to prove that, in spite of his greater wages, the American workman really gets less for his money than the Britisher for his.

"That's bloody, bloomin' rot!" sung out one of the audience. "If you'd ever lived in America, as I have, you wouldn't talk such foolishness."

"Why didn't you stay in America if it's such an extraordinarily fine country?" retorted the orator.

"That's my business. But if you really want to know, I can tell you. I'm only here for two weeks. I promised if I did well over there I'd come back and fetch a party over with me. And that's why I've come back."

"Oh, ho!" answered the quick-witted orator. "Well, if it's a case of that kind, God bless you both. And I hope, no matter what happens to anybody else, you two will do well over there. God bless you, my friend! God bless you!"

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The soft answer worked beautifully; it quieted the prospective bridegroom, and the orator went on with his address. He closed, after a bit, with the announcement that protection had seen its best days in America, and inside twenty years would give way to free trade.

"Protection is a failure in the United States of America," said the orator, "and the intelligent men of the country, including President Roosevelt, admit it."

Where he got this information as to the opinion of Mr. Roosevelt and the other intelligent citizens of the United States he did not stop to tell us, but at once gave way to a man of opposite faith, who promptly proceeded to deny everything that had been said in favor of free trade, and to set up a host of weird propositions in support of his particular form of protection.

"I've had enough of politics," said my companion; "let's go and absorb some religion. By the way, the old fellow didn't tell us why he dragged in your American Bishop, Dr. Potter. Must have meant to say something about him and forgot it."

THE NEAR-SIGHTED PAPIST

Small wonder if he did forget something, heckled as he was by those I have spoken of and a good many others.

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A few rods away from the little political parliament we found an anti-Papist, with a voice like a Barnum & Bailey calliope, ranting against the Roman Catholic religion and everybody connected with it, from the Pope down. He certainly was a clever chap, and every man who meddled with him came to grief. The time came, presently, when no one dared gainsay him.

"I wish somebody would interrupt me," he plaintively said. "I love interruptions. When I'm clad in the armor of the true faith, there's nothing I like to do so well as fight. Isn't there anybody here who can say a word in defense of the Papists?

"Well, then, I'll have to tell you something about my work. I need £50 to go on with it. I don't refer to the sort of work I'm doing here. It's work in the country I'm thinking of. I want to go all through England fighting the false religionists. And I'm going in a van, a big van with a room in one end of it for me and my good wife to live in. I've got the van, and it's all fitted for the journey, but I haven't got a horse yet to pull it along.

"God will give me that horse; I know He will. He won't drop it down out of the sky the way He drops angleworms when it rains; but He'll get it for us, all the same. Do you want to know how? I'll tell you how. Why, He'll put it into the hearts of a lot of good men and women to send us what they can afford to give to help on this great work, and it'll not be long before we have a beautiful horse. And then you'll not see me in Hyde Park any more for a while."

"Probably not," grunted my companion.

It is astonishing to Americans to note with what absence of excitement the Hyde Park crowds listen to abuse of the Roman Catholic Church. Besides the fellow who wants a horse, there were at least half a dozen other anti-Popery orators in the park yesterday, bitter creatures all of them, who said meaner things about Roman Catholics than I ever had heard before. But nobody seemed to be angry, and the spirit of these religious discussions was about like that which characterized the tariff debate.

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"Would such meetings be possible in New York City?" my companion asked.

"I don't think so," I answered. "But let me ask you if such meetings can be held anywhere and everywhere in this country?"

"No, they can't. There are lots of places where these gentlemen who are giving the Pope beans couldn't repeat safely what they say here. That's one reason why I think that chap who says he wants to go on a missionary tour through England and asks contributions to a horse fund is a fraud. I doubt if any sane man would start on such an undertaking.

"If that fellow gets his £50—by the grace of God, as he puts it—it's likely enough he'll be able to make use of it, but it isn't likely that money will go into a horse to hitch to an anti-Popery wagon.

"London tolerates what most English cities would not have. I believe it is the most liberal city in the world. I doubt there is a city anywhere on the face of the globe where there is so much personal liberty as we find here. You may talk about freedom in America as much as you like, but you don't begin to know the length and breadth and depth of that term as we Londoners know it. You certainly will acknowledge this to be true."

But what patriotic American would assent to such a proposition when it had been set forth by a Britisher? At the same time most American sojourners in London, who have given the matter much attention, are apt tentatively to submit to themselves propositions that do not differ greatly from that in which my British friend demanded acquiescence.

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Thinking this morning of what he had said, I recalled the visit to Hyde Park one Sunday last Summer of the American delegates to the Salvation Army Convention. It was a big company made up of men and women from all parts of the world where the authority of the United States is supreme. There were addresses and songs, and finally, after an impressive rendering of a Salvation Army hymn to the tune of "The good old Summer time," the commanding officer pronounced a benediction and the meeting was at an end.

Then came a march down Oxford Street to the music of a really fine American brass band. It was a pleasing sight, as with perfect step and characteristic Salvation Army swing the procession moved out of the park.

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But there was a most astonishing tail to the procession, in the shape of a score or so of American negroes, all of whom were clad in garments apparently made out of American flags.

"Would your people allow a holy show like that?" an Englishman asked me. Somehow the Englishmen always know us Americans.

A non-committal smile was all the answer the man got.

R. W. W.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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PRIOR to the recent visit of Prince Fushimi to the City Hall to see Mayor McClellan one of his staff visited the Mayor to arrange for the meeting. While in the Mayor's private office this emissary, at every reference to "his imperial master," arose from his chair, bowed gravely, and resumed his seat. Mayor McClellan, to show proper courtesy, arose when his visitor arose, bowed, and resumed his chair when the emissary resumed his.

The proceeding, repeated several times, was somewhat wearing, but the humor of the situation appealed to his Honor, as it also did to his secretary, John H. O'Brien. Later the same afternoon Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, called on the Mayor with a message from Charles F. Murphy. Before entering the Mayor's office Mr. O'Brien saw Mr. Smith and told him of the Japanese visitor and what happened.

Mr. Smith went into the private office, greeted the Mayor, and proceeded to deliver his message.

"Mr. Murphy, my imperial master," began Mr. Smith gravely, rising and kowtowing.

He got no further, for a roar of laughter from the Mayor fairly shook the walls of the old City Hall, echoes coming from behind the door where Mr. O'Brien had placed himself for the moment.

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THE question of why the Eastern colleges refuse to play football with Michigan and some other large Western institutions was effectually settled the other night by Max Hardman, a Westerner in attendance at the Columbia Law School, who was dining with a number of Columbia men.

"You Eastern chaps are like a little [illegible]

was the proud possessor of an enormous nerve, and the only thing that kept him from being annihilated was that at crucial moments his discretion mastered his valor.

"One morning Mrs. Murphy, a customer, entered the shop, and finding him busily engaged with pencil and paper asked him what he was doing.

"'Oi'm makin' a lisht av the min on this block who Oi kin lick,' said he pompously.

"'Hev yez got Murphy's name down?' asked she.

"'Murphy heads me list,' was the reply.

Mrs. Murphy hurried home to her lord and master with the news, and he came down to the shop with fire in his eye.

"'Me woman tells me that ye're afther makin' a memorial tablet ov the min thot yez kin lick, and thot ye've got me down at the head of it. Is thot true?' said the irate Murphy.

"'Shure an' it's true. Phwat of it?' returned the other.

"'You good-for-nothing little grasshopper, I could commit suicide on yez wid me little finger. I could wipe up de flure wid yez wid me hands tied!'

"'Are ye shure about thot?' asked the tailor.

"'Shure I'm sure about it.'

"'Well then,' sighed the knight of the shears regretfully, 'I'll scratch ye aff de lisht.'"

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THE newly elected Congressman Weeks of Massachusetts was advised to pass himself off in the rural portions of his district as a New Hampshire farmer. Consequently he consulted his wife as to the wisdom of his so referring to himself. She said:

"No, you needn't. Just let them look at you."

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F. B. WADE, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Commission, was a member of the Canadian House of Commons up to the time of his appointment a few weeks ago to his present position. When asked whether he was pleased at being out of the turmoil of politics, he smiled:

"I will answer that by a little story which illustrates my feelings.

"Some years ago, on a political tour, I addressed an audience largely composed of the descendants of a disbanded Irish regiment. They were good fellows, but fond of a scrap. I spoke from the balcony of the village inn to the people assembled on the green. They drank in my words for a time, then went inside to drink something else. Each time a party went in for a drink a fight followed when they came back to the gathering. After a dozen fights had taken place, and every one was friendly again I closed the address, and, after seeing a few of the electors, I went out on the green to smoke a cigar.

"To my surprise I observed a stalwart denizen of the village, a man noted for his prowess, weeping as if his heart would break, as he sat on a big stone at the edge of the green. Going up, I touched him on the shoulder and inquired the cause of this unusual display of feeling. 'I have been sworn a d—d constable,' replied the man, tearfully, 'and can't fight.'"

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KYRLE BELLEW, the actor, carries a handsome gold watch, the gift of George Tyler, managing director of the theatrical firm of Liebler & Co. The watch was presented to Mr. Bellew shortly after contracts were signed between the actor and the manager. "Just a little token," explained Mr. Tyler. Mr. Bellew seemed quite overwhelmed and could scarcely express his appreciation. "Look inside the case," said Mr. Tyler; "there's a little inscripton there." The watch was opened, and this is what Mr. Bellew read: "God bless Kyrle Bellew and make him a good actor, for George Tyler's sake. Amen."

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PRESIDENT FAUNCE of Brown University tells an amusing story illustrative of the hurrying tendencies of the age. "Even the children," he said, "discount the future these days. Recently I noticed two little boys and two little girls much engrossed in a game they were playing. The boys and one of the girls, the elder, were together in one corner of the room, and the other little girl, who was hardly big enough to walk, was behind the door.

"'What are you playing?' I asked one of the boys.

"'We're playing family,' he replied. 'I'm the father, Tommy's the doctor, and Sadie, here, is the mamma. Tessie, over yonder behind the door, is the baby, waiting to be borned.'"

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WHEN William Barnes, Jr., Executive Chairman of the Republican State Committee, received the returns from the City of Buffalo as he sat at his desk in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on election night, he became at once wildly joyous over the apparent plurality for Roosevelt of 9,000. Next came Monroe County with 14,000 plurality for Roosevelt.

"Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!" yelled Mr. Barnes, grabbing a telegraph blank and pen; "that settles it. Nothin' to it, nothin' to it," and with such exclamations he penned this message for the press associations:

"Executive Chairman Barnes of the Republican State Committee, in the absence of Gov. Odell, claims the State of New York for Roosevelt by 109,000 and for Higgins by 50,000."

In ten minutes the ticker rolled out on the tape the claim of Mr. Barnes, but instead of reading "100,000," it read "180,000" for Roosevelt.

"What's the matter with you, Bill?" chorused a dozen.

"Confound it, why I sent that 100,000; what's the matter with that telegraph company, anyway?" ejaculated Mr. Barnes.

"A hundred and eighty thousand! Whew, why people'll think I'm foolish!"

Grabbing his desk 'phone, the Chairman was attempting to tell the ticker people to send out a correction, making the Roosevelt plurality 100,000, when [illegible]

cated plurality for the President of 180,000.

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AT a recent gathering of notables ex-Attorney General Griggs related a story of ex-Gov. Taylor of Tennessee and the late President McKinley. When the Spanish war broke out Gov. Taylor offered his services.

"What would you like?" inquired the President.

"To command a brigade," replied the Governor.

"Suppose," said the President, "that your brigade was stationed upon the brink of a precipice and you saw the enemy advancing in the valley below, what would you do?"

"I'd cry 'Halt!'" said Taylor.

"But suppose they refused?" asked the President.

"I'd cry 'Fire!'" said Taylor.

"But suppose they fired back?" queried the President.

"Then," said Taylor, "I'd cry, 'Stop firing. It only makes them worse.'"

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SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT was once present at the Derby when a French horse came off winner. A Frenchman standing near him shouted out:

"Hurrah! Waterloo is avenged at last!"

To which Sir William replied:

"Yes, you ran well on both occasions."

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ISRAEL ZANGWILL, the Jewish novelist now in this country, is telling a good story apropos of what constitutes real greatness in the mind of the average American citizen. The incident happened during one of the two political meetings which the distinguished foreigner attended at the close of the campaign, the second party in the dialogue being a "man in the street" who chanced to be Mr. Zangwill's left-hand neighbor.

[illegible]

sation before the guests and speakers had come upon the platform, but on their appearance the American had warmed up to his duties as cicerone, pointing out all the celebrities he knew. "And there," he indicated, "sits Senator Lodge."

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Zangwill. "Do you mean Henry Cabot Lodge, the literary man—the great historian?"

"No, Sir-ee," replied the other with distinct contempt. "That's the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from the great State of Massachusetts."

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THE REV. THOMAS H. SLICER, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, a wit as well as preacher, tells the story of while trying to reach a city in Pennsylvania he was obliged to transfer at an oil tank station.

"What's the name of this place?" asked the preacher.

"'Taint got one."

"Any churches?"

"Nope."

"Any schools?"

"Yah, right here," pointing to two children playing on the floor of the station.

"Well, what's that beautiful building with the setting sun reflecting from its golden towers?"

"The Carnegie library," answered the flagman.

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SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM tells the story of two old-time actors who were passing a London theatre where Tom Robertson's "School" was on for a run. They stopped to look over the bill. On it were Henry Irving, Jr., John Hare, Jr., and George Grossmith, Jr.

"Oh, come along," said one of the oldtimers. "This play should be rechristened 'The Infant's School.'"

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MARCUS M. MARKS, who was indorsed for the Postmastership by so many business men and by Gov. Odell, but who was defeated through the opposition of Senator Platt, was asked the other day what Senator Platt had against him.

"He's [illegible]

that possibly the Senator thought me too much of a business man and too little a man of letters."

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PASTOR CHARLES WAGNER spoke in All Souls' Church on a recent Sunday. After the address a reception was held in the vestry. Pastor Wagner became the centre of a bevy of women, from which he attempted to extricate himself in vain. Finally he was approached by an elderly matron gushing over with enthusiasm

"O Mr. Wagner," she exclaimed, "I am so delighted to see you. I have enjoyed your operas so much!"

Pastor Wagner fled.

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IN PENNSYLVANIA there is quite as much interest taken in the annual football championship game between Haverford and Swarthmore Colleges as there is in the success or failure of the team from the university which is at home in Philadelphia. No contesting teams the country over are more warmly supported than those of Haverford and Swarthmore, but as the one is an orthodox Quaker institution and the other Hicksite Quaker, and as Quakers of all shades of belief agree that betting is not to be countenanced for a moment, the thoughtless have concluded that no wagers are laid by these "rooters." That is a mistake.

During the hour preceding the Swarthmore-Haverford battle a fortnight ago, an alumnus of the latter college, meeting a Swarthmorian, said: "I think we are going to win to-day."

"Does thee, indeed," answered the other; "how much does thee think so?"

"Why, I'll guess thee about five," came the reply.

"I'll guess thee," remarked Swarthmore—and the bet was on.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MISS EMILY CONSTANCE FAIRCHILD.
PHOTO. BY S. YOUNG. L.C.

MISS HELEN FARGO.
PHOTO. BY H. MISHKIN.

MISS RUTH ROSSITER HUBBELL.
PHOTO. BY H. MISHKIN.

Calendar for the Week.

Monday—
Meeting in St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Skating Club, A. M.
Third Bagby Musical Morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. Theodore Van Antwerp Trotter, tea to introduce Miss Trotter. Ball by Mrs. Henry B. Hyde for her granddaughter, Miss Annah Ripley, at Sherry's.

Tuesday—
Wedding of Miss Janie C. Bayne, daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Bayne, to Henry Lawrence Underhill, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.
Last of series of receptions by Mrs. Frederick Pearson for Miss Pearson.

Wednesday—
Reception by Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt to introduce Miss Hoyt.
Bridge Club, Wednesday meeting.
Stag dinner, by Stuyvesant Fish.
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, dinner.

Thursday—
Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman, reception.
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, dinner-dance at Hotel St. Regis to introduce Miss Corinne Robinson.
Dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick.
Mrs. Joseph J. Little, second reception for Miss Little.
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, afternoon at home.

Saturday—
Saturday Evening Dancing Class, Delmonico's.
Dance for young girls, Annex Metropolitan Club.
Farewell bachelor dinner, George Foster Rawlins, Delmonico's.
Theatre party for Miss Martha Prentice Strong, by William Parker Prentice.

IT IS the week before Christmas, but New York is by no means as quiet as the house in the traditional nursery poem. There are a number of important events on the calendar, including some large private dances and dinners, and there are yet a few débutantes who are to be brought out. In fact, it is going to be gay until Saturday, when many of the guests for the different house parties will have departed for the country. The Stock Exchange, closing on Saturday, will insure a plentitude of men for these, and the weather so far has been most promising for Winter sports. But, notwithstanding, there will be entertaining right along in town until Christmas Eve. Many men may not feel able to accept of country house hospitality in these days of exorbitant fees and gratuities to servants on those occasions. The lists at the different clubs have been up since the beginning of the month and the employes are scanning them eagerly each day. It is well to say here that at some of the clubs a limit has been placed upon the sum to be given, and this is both just and right. But the men who may have to go to country clubs in the neighborhood of the houses which they are to visit and who may be members also of these organizations, will find that they are only escaping a temporary evil to have others thrust upon them. But this is all a secondary question.

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With the arrival of the young people for the holidays have come many afternoon and evening juvenile entertainments which have kept parents busy. The Christmas gifts have been nearly all chosen, but some of the Christmas shops now seem like a fashionable drawing room, as each day they are filled with customers who belong to the "smartest" sets and who spend part of the afternoon examining the various articles and chatting with each other. On Saturday many of the older New Yorkers will drive around to the houses of their relatives and friends delivering personally the Christmas gifts. This is a pretty custom which has not yet fallen into disuse, and if the weather is fine the donors on this Yuletide mission drive in open carriages and have on the front seats a tempting array of parcels tied with bright ribbons and fastened with sprigs of holly.

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The past week has been principally notable for the dance given at the residence of Mrs. Vanderbilt. It was only a comparatively small affair, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and it was in no sense a ball. The sensation mongers tried to locate Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt at the maternal mansion, but were unsuccessful. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt was in town at the latter end of the week to welcome her mother, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, on her return from Europe. On the same evening as the cotillion for Miss Vanderbilt, there was also given a large dance by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, at which many of the débutantes were present. The cotillion was led by Franklin Plummer. The week had also several of those large theatre parties which have become the fashion this year. Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hassell had one of the largest this season. It was for her débutante daughter, Miss Alice Hassell, and at it were many of the buds of the Winter, who afterward went either to the Vanderbilts or to the Stuart Duncans.

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Monday brought a sensational wedding. One of the season's divorcées, Mrs. Sibyl Sherman Hoffman, was married to Norrie Sellar, a grandson of the late Adam Norrie of this city. The Norries were originally from Scotland, and the Sellars are Scotch also. The family has been engaged in the banking business in England, and there are also interests here. The bridegroom is a cousin of Lanfear Norrie, who married Miss Barbey, and of Adam Gordon Norrie, who married Miss Morgan, and a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie. Mrs. Hoffman secured her divorce at Newport in May. The six months which must elapse, according to the Rhode Island law, were up on Nov. 26. Mrs. Hoffman was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer Worden, and it was from their residence that she and Mr. Sellar, accompanied by a few relatives and intimate friends, went to the Marble Collegiate Church. Mrs. Sellar was Miss Sibyl Sherman, daughter of W. Watts Sherman by his first wife, who was a sister of Senator George P. Wetmore. She is a handsome young woman. Her marriage to J. Ellis Hoffman took place about ten years ago. Her father opposed this match, but attended the wedding at the last moment.

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The Earl of Suffolk and Miss Daisy Leiter having announced their approaching wedding in Washington—the date being the Tuesday after Christmas—are in town as the guests of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge. Lady Katherine Howard, a sister of the Earl of Suffolk, has also been with them, and she will attend the wedding in Washington.

The Leiter family have had an eventful year. Lady Curson is said to be much better and may be able to join her husband in India in the Spring. Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge has been living in England and is even on a short visit. She is the youngest daughter of John Bigelow. She has two children, a boy and a girl, both of whom are at school. Until last year she lived in South Dakota, where she secured a divorce from her husband.

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Another engagement of interest has been announced. It is that of Gouverneur Morris, a young writer of promise and a descendant of the famous Morris closely identified with Revolutionary history, to Miss Elsie Waterbury, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury. Miss Waterbury came out last Winter. She, like her brothers, "Larry" and James M. Waterbury, Jr., is fond of outdoor life and of field sports of all kinds. Mr. Morris is a brother of Mrs. Stephen Bonsal. His mother was a Miss Baldwin. He was graduated from Yale in 1898.

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The week to come begins with the usual Bagby musicale and the meeting of the Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink. In the afternoons there will be bridge, played by various classes at different houses. The Wednesday class, known as the Bridge Club, is one of the more celebrated. Among its members are Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. Frederick Foster, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Charles Francklyn, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. J. J. Woodbury, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Wysong, and Mrs. Hitchcock.

Other classes which have become popular with the débutantes are the ones for studying the "simple life." Already teachers have been found, and there are weekly lectures in different drawing rooms.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor intend this year to give a house party over the holidays. Their guests are to leave on Friday for Rhinebeck. Master Vincent Astor is doing very well indeed. He is on the high road to recovery from the operation for appendicitis. Miss Ada Acosta, who was the victim of an accident in riding, having been trampled upon by a vicious polo pony, is still ill. Last week there was much alarm about her, but she has rallied. Her sister, Mrs. Philip Lydig, is constantly by her side.

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To-morrow evening Mrs. Henry B. Hyde will give a ball at Sherry's for her granddaughter, Miss Annah Ripley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley, and a débutante of the season. This will be one of the largest private balls of the Winter. There will be informal dancing before supper, and a cotillion afterward. The favors will be handsome. Miss Ripley will have several other entertainments given for her this Winter.

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On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will have a dinner dance for Miss Corinne Robinson, their daughter, also a débutante, at the Hotel St. Regis. This entertainment will be notable from the fact that the débutante is a niece of President Roosevelt. It will also be the first large fashionable affair given at the new hotel which may now compete with the Waldorf-Astoria, Sherry's, and Delmonico's for patronage of this kind. Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been in town for a week, will be present at both the Hyde and the Robinson dances. She will return to Washington in time for the Christmas house party to be given by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

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Miss Helen N. Trotter will be one of the débutantes of the week. She is the daughter of Mrs. Theodore Van Antwerp Trotter and will make her début at a tea given for her by her mother on Monday. On Tuesday Miss Janie C. Bayne, the daughter of Mrs. Henry W. Bayne, will be married to Henry Laurence Underhill of Croton-upon-Hudson at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. There will be no meetings of the dancing classes this week, except the Saturday Evening at Delmonico's and the younger set class at the annex of the Metropolitan Club.

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Departures for the South and West and for Europe have been many. Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe have gone to California for the Winter. In the Spring they intend, as usual, to go to England. Foxhall Keene has arranged to pass a greater part of the Winter at Colorado Springs. Mrs. Keene, according to present arrangements, will not accompany him, but will be with her father, Mr. Lawrence, who has taken a town house this season. Mr. and Mrs. Carolan, who have been at the St. Regis for a greater part of the Autumn and Winter, are to go to California soon after the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. George Ali have also gone there for the Winter. Mrs. Richard Henderson, who came to this country with her daughter to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Eleanor Jay, to Arthur Iselin, sailed on Wednesday for England. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell will not be in Aiken this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt have been visiting them in Boston for a few days and have returned to Newport. The Count and Countess de Pourtales also sailed on Wednesday for Europe, as did, on the same ship, Miss Sackville West, who has been visiting friends in Rhode Island and in Washington.

The Countess Pourtales was Mrs. Sabastian Schlesinger of Boston. Her daughter married Isadore Braggioti, who lives in Florence. Mrs. Frederick Beach has opened the Beach cottage at Aiken, but Mr. Beach has been the past week in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Tooker are also in the colony, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth open their cottage there this week. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have gone to Louisiana. They may pass the Christmas in New Orleans. Ravenswood plantation, although romantic in name, is rather dreary in the Southern Winter. It is above the sugar belt, and consequently the sugar-making festivities which make the "coast" so gay have no counterpart there. The Winter rains render the roads muddy, and Mrs. Yznaga usually beats a hasty retreat from the country when January begins.

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George Alexander Cooper, who is the guest of his cousin, T. Henly Smith, is the owner of two English country estates and a town house in London. Mrs. Cooper entertains a great deal, and this year there were several shooting parties given at one of their places. Mr. Cooper is a co-heir with Mr. Smith to the George Smith millions.

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The last week of December and the month of January will be filled with music and dancing. Sunday afternoons will have the enjoyable informal receptions given by Miss Calender and Miss De Forest, and also those at which Mrs. William T. Bull is hostess. The end of the month will have a number of dances. Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice will give a dance at the Gerrit Smith studio for Miss Gladys Rice on Dec. 28. There will be on the Monday after Christmas the dance to be given by Mrs. William C. Fargo for Miss Helen Fargo, and on the same evening Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell has a dance for Miss Alice Wardwell. On Tuesday Mrs. Howard Page has still a dance for Miss Lily Lee Page. Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton will give a masquerade dance on Dec. 30. Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin of Washington Square will give a dance on Dec. 27.

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Among the entertainments promised in January will be Mrs. Astor's ball on the 9th, preceded by the dinner for Miss Anita Stewart, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, given by Miss Stewart's uncle, Lispenard Stewart; a dance by Mrs. William Douglas Sloane on Jan. 6, a dance by Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck on Jan. 11 for her two daughters, a cotillion by Mrs. Ogden Mills the same evening, and a dance by Mrs. John Jacob Astor on Jan. 16. Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker have a reception on Jan. 3, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting a dinner dance on Jan. 31, and it must not be forgotten that the Charity Ball for the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Feb. 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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There are many rumored engagements. One of these, if true, may unite two wealthy families and form the nucleus for another great fortune. Under no circumstances, however, would an announcement be made before the Spring, if then. Again, it is a charming divorcée—the widows, grass and sod, have been giving all the surprises this year—and a bachelor of much wealth, who has had recently a most adventurous and somewhat stormy career. And yet another divorcée may announce her engagement to the younger son of a peer within a few days. And then again, there are bits of gossip concerning a pretty and clever divorcée who is turning her eyes toward a theatrical career. These are among the many on dits. And it is also whispered that should a certain benedict be relieved of matrimonial fetters before the late Spring he will offer heart and hand to a popular young widow who seems to have been besieged with admirers ever since the death of her husband, a little over a year ago. Most of this tea table gossip has been repeated so often that it almost ceases to be news.

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The new year will bring several weddings of interest. One of these will be celebrated at the Church of the Incarnation on Jan. 3. The bride will be Miss Eleanor Russell, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell and the granddaughter of the late [illegible]ton, to Lord Francis Scott of Perthshire, Scotland, the younger son of the Duke of Buccleuch. The bridegroom is a cousin of the Duke of Portland. Judge and Mrs. Russell will entertain the bridal party Dec. 31. Miss Russell is one of three daughters. She made her début within the past two years. The date has also been set for the wedding of Miss Catherine Morgan Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, and William H. Wheelock. It will take place on Jan. 17 at Trinity Chapel, which is next door to the residence of the bride's parents.

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Miss Constance Knower and Coleman Drayton are to have a very grand wedding on Jan. 21. There are, according to present plans, to be eight bridesmaids. Miss Caroline Drayton will be one of these.

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Among the débutantes of the week Miss Eleanor Whitridge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, made her bow to society at a large reception in a new house, 16 East Eleventh Street. The entertainment was practically a housewarming. Mrs. Whitridge will give a dance later, some time in January. Miss Whitridge's grandfather was Matthew Arnold, the noted British essayist, and her father, Frederick Whitridge, is one of the few American members of the St. James's Club. Mrs. Howard Gilder also gave a large reception for Miss Marion Gilder. Among those receiving was Miss Dorothy Arnold, who makes her début this Winter, and among the guests was Miss Drake, the daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Drake, also a débutante.

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Shafter Howard of San Francisco and Newport had a very enjoyable rehearsal of his musical comedy, "His Majesty," at the New York Theatre on Tuesday morning. There were only about two hundred people asked, principally intimate friends, literary and club men and musicians, who enjoyed the music thoroughly. Among those who were asked were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Glyn, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Frank Carolan, Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels, and a number of Newport and New York fashionables. It was thoroughly informal and provided an enjoyable hour before luncheon.

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Society has turned to music and the drama, and there are to be several hearings during the Winter from musicians and composers. Leonidas Westervelt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, is the co-author with Mrs. Doremus of the Hackett play; Henry Grafton Chapman, whose mother was a Miss Jay, is at work on an opera, and it is rumored that Mrs. Payne Whitney, the daughter of Secretary Hay, will also write for stage production.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have settled for the Winter at 677 Fifth Avenue, the former residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. They have also taken for a term of years Beaulieu, the residence of William Waldorf Astor, at Newport. This would seem to deny the rumor that Cornelius Vanderbilt will accept any foreign post from President Roosevelt. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have been among those who have entertained Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the younger sister of Mr. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., will give a ball on Jan. 13. Miss Dorothy Whitney, who was to have made her début this Winter, is yet in mourning and is traveling with Miss Bend.

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The Hon. Lionel Guest and the Hon. Ivan Hay arrived on Thursday. They are to attend the wedding of the Earl of Suffolk and Miss Leiter in Washington on Dec. 27.

The Hon. Lionel Guest is a son of Lord Wimborne and a brother of the Hon. Ivor Guest, who was best man to his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough, when he married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The Hon. Ivan Hay is the youngest son of the Earl of Errol. He is twenty years of age.

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The necrology of the week included the names of Mrs. William Gaston Hamilton, the second wife of William Gaston Hamilton. She was Miss Charlotte Jeffrey, and her first husband was Mr. Pierson of Ramapo. After his death she married Mr. Hamilton, who was a widower. Another death was that of Mrs. Onderdonk, whose funeral took place on Thursday at Christ Church, Manhasset. Mrs. Onderdonk was a venerable lady of the old school, a type of gentlewoman. She lived in the old Mott homestead at Great Neck, which she had inherited from her father. Here she for many years had dispensed to a large circle of friends a simple, kindly hospitality. She was related to a number of the old New York and Long Island families.

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Miss Janie Bayne, of whose marriage to Henry Lawrence Underhill on Tuesday mention has already been made, will have Miss Margaret Rust Bayne as her maid of honor. L. Hollingsworth Wood will be best man. The ushers will comprise George Stuart Campbell of Baltimore, George Middleton Bayne, G. Danforth Williamson, Joseph Star String, Emil H. Frank, Jr., and Warren Demarest Church. On account of the family being in mourning there will be no reception.

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At the wedding of Miss Edith Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker, and Dirk H. A. Kolff of Java, the bridesmaids will be Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, Miss Marie Loring, Miss Holland, Miss Harriott Sprague, and Miss Margaret Armstrong of Baltimore. Mr. Van der Hoven, Secretary to Consul General of the Netherlands, will be best man, and the ushers Pierrepont Davis, Francis Spies, Louis Phillips, and Appleton Lawrence Baker, brother of the bride. The maid of honor will be Miss Caroline Francis Baker. The ceremony will take place at the Baker residence at New Brighton, Staten Island.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

FLATTERY is the tool with which to pry open a woman's heart.

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Every man should know himself, even though he may be ashamed of the acquaintance.

+ + +

Most people are all right—in theory.

+ + +

Every girl of sixteen makes up her mind what sort of man she is going to marry, but she doesn't.

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A bad habit grows like a weed; a good one requires as much care as an orchid.

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Don't sit on another man's point of view.

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The reformer sometimes merely succeeds in stirring up the mud.

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Lend and the world lends with you; borrow and you borrow a loan.

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Even the black sheep of the family may masquerade as Spring lamb.

+ + +

When an opportunity meets the right man the world begins to talk about luck.

L. SHAW

Ladies who have been deprived of their hair or who have an insufficiency may have their natural beauty restored by wearing one of our Featherweight

Natural Wavy Wigs.

They are cool, comfortable, convenient. Ready to wear and can be readily adjusted.

Marie Antoinette Transformations, Pompadours, Wavy Knots.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors.

Scalp Treatment, Hair Coloring, Singeing, Shampooing, Marcel Waving, Manicuring. Booklet, "How to Be Beautiful," Free.

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For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart

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Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

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Select Now—Delivery when wanted

Get the Best and you get the Singer

Singer Sewing-Machines are never sold to dealers

WHAT A MAN APPRECIATES at Xmas or any time—a sterling silver cigar cutter that cuts. So handy that he couldn't do without it; so unique and attractive that he will bless the giver.
THE R. S. CIGAR CUTTER.
ONE DOLLAR.
If you know a fastidious smoker, leave one at any jeweler's or department store. R. H. Dodge, 27 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FOIBLES of FASHION

IN Paris shaded velvets have been introduced and are being used as trimmings. Three colors appear, or rather a primary color and shadings obtained from it. For example, orange is shown between brown on the one side and a shade of harmonizing yellow on the other. In another, maroon shades into palest pink. The three colors take up the width of the velvet, and are shaded so gradually one into the other that harmony rather than contrast is the effect obtained.

Whole chapeaus are created of these velvets, with a flower, a knot of ribbon, or a feather of some sort matching one of the colors of the hat as the trimming.

Muffs to match the hats are made of these shaded velvets, for colored muffs are a Parisian fancy of the present season. The first of these tints is always dark, and the last is usually a medium shade. The muffs are trimmed with fur or lace, and in some instances with marabout; in some of the velvet used all shades of the color chosen appear.

In Paris, too, brown is now the reigning favorite in colors, and while the yellows and light shades shown in combination with it at the beginning of the season still obtain, green in various shades of lime, almond or myrtle is the latest thing and is much admired. Both velvet and satin are used in the greens combined with browns, but velvet is much richer and more fashionable. Green tinted velvets and other green trimmings are also seen on the pastel tinted and white wraps.

Silks are to be much worn in the Spring and the tailored costume of chiffon taffeta may safely be predicted. Taffetas will be in the lead and these will be of the chiffon variety, and next will come failles and louisines. Twilled weaves are to be a novelty of the coming Spring and Summer, and silks for shirtwaist costumes will many of them show the smart and favorite shepherd's plaid.

In light-weight cloths, too, manufacturers are turning out for the Spring and Summer trade the shepherd's plaid combinations.

Parisian separate blouses are almost invariably white. One model seldom seen here is made of supple white satin and lace, the lace forming a deep yoke, unlined, and to the yoke the satin is gathered in fine full folds that are held in place by the girdle. At the top they are concealed by a fold of the material. The upper part of the sleeve is of the lace or of shirred satin, but in either case it forms a long almost close cap half way to the elbow, to which the satin lower sleeve is attached and shaped to the arms by fine shirrs or tucks, and above them, or, rather, at the elbow the sleeve is allowed to widen into a full puff, the lower part being drawn into a deep cuff of lace.

Satin, taffeta, and surah silk are all used for these white blouses, and most of them are mounted on a tight-fitting hip yoke of the lining, which serves to hold the bodice part in place and does away with unnecessary fullness. One of the newest touches on these separate bodices is to have a yoke in the front only; this is quite deep, is curved up over the bust, but extends down the centre almost or quite to the girdle line in a sharp point.

The Louis XV. separate bodice is really a waist, for it is fitted to the figure; there is a single dart on each side of the front and a lace jabot is used in front. These are embroidered in white and gold, or in pastel tints, or in white alone. The Louis XV. bodice has basques, and these are also embroidered, as are the loose, coat-shaped sleeves that come a little below the elbow and end in a deep wide cuff like a part of the sleeves turned back, these revers being elaborately embroidered. This Louis XV. coat bodice in white velvet and appliqued with fine embroideries and gold is a thing of much beauty.

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Lace veils, especially the real for Spring wear, will have large designs. Bordered veils of all sorts are distinctly smart in Paris, although here they are less worn. Abroad the idea is to have the hat matched by its veil, and many of the new hats shown here have veils that came from Paris with them, each hat having its own particular veil.

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Every season Paris puts out what is termed a "color card" indicating the hues that will be fashionable six months later. These cards come in millinery shades as well as others. That for Spring is now here, and shows different shades of champagne, green, golden brown, pink, and blue. There are five shades of each color. Blue occupies a subordinate position, but this will be for the fashionable only, as the great mass of women are partial to blues of all sorts for the Spring and Summer months, and with reason, for blue can be worn by any one if she takes pains to secure the right shade. Brown, on the contrary, and also contrary to a popular delusion, is not becoming to many, and no one woman can wear all shades and have them bring out her good points. Certain shades of brown kill certain colors in brown hair, while others bring out the best tints; and so it goes. The brown-haired, brown, yellow, or hazel-eyed woman can wear no more becoming color than brown if she selects the right shades.

Browns in wood tints as well as in the champagne and golden shades bid fair to lead. Greens, so much seen in millinery this Winter, are also to be fashionable, and the new shades are wholly diverse from the emerald tints that dominated last Spring.

The latest pinks are rose and raspberry in tone. No coq de roche shades are shown, but five shades of copper, all rather dark, or at least medium, and being between a brown and a red, are shown. These copper tints are designed to go with the browns.

Paris will push the colored hat differing from the color scheme of the gown, a fashion quite diverse to the present mode here. Where the hat is of the same hue of the gown it will be either much lighter or much darker, so that a certain amount of contrast may be secured. Colored hats will be distinctly the mode, and even now and here black hats are not worn save with black or white costumes or to emphasize a very light or brilliant gown; they are relegated to the use of the masses.

The amazon hats now being shown in Paris are of the hairy or smooth felt, the latter being more appropriate for rough-surfaced costumes, while the smooth go properly with broadcloths and other smooth-surfaced materials. Nearly all are light, some are white, and more brownish than gray are tones shown in them. Yellows and greens or trimmings the same color as the hat are used in trimming them.

Stiff felt hats with wide brims are often trimmed with quilled ribbon next to the lower edge, the upper being draped in tiny ecrue plaits. This ribbon is usually of the same orings, one on the inside and the other on the outside.

While ribbons are much used in millinery aigrettes, flowers, leaves, or plumes accompany them, save in the fluted trimming described above.

Pheasant feathers formed of tail feathers only, and arranged in long, narrow effects, are smart and appear dyed in all colors.

The feather novelty of the season in Paris is the white ostrich and pheasant feathers, and a few of the white peacock feathers have been worn in New York.

A new toque, the latest thing in Paris, has no brim at all at the back, but at the front the brim of the curled-up type is nearly three inches high, and the same height at the sides also, but from the middle of the sides it slopes down until at the centre back there is none left. The termination is absolutely flat, nearly square, and on it a cachepeigne of some sort is to be affixed. This toque fits beautifully over the coiffure when the latter is low.

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The new spangle is the pear-shaped, although the oval, round, square, triangular, or other forms are shown. All of the new pendant spangles have fine wire passed through the top, so that the spangle may move freely, instead of being sewed to the garment through a hole at its top. The glittering, and also the graceful, effect of these pendants is therefore increased immeasurably.

The light-colored spangles reign because fashion's fancy in gowns for evening wear runs to light and white tints. These pendant spangles attached by wires are quite new, and only those women who ordered gowns quite late in Paris can now show them in New York.

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The draped bodice is undoubtedly "the thing." It is as becoming to the too full as well as to the too thin figure. It brings out the waist line, and its folds across the bust may easily be arranged so as to greatly increase the apparent size of the flat figure, while by using little material and drawing it close the exuberant figure can be held down firmly and appear of the perfect middle size.

The average American figures lack both bust and hips, but the fashions of to-day are kind toward those deficiencies, and the plaited, shirred, and yoked skirts can easily be made to render the figure apparently fuller at the hips, and these, together with the draped bodices, are vastly improving the appearance of many women.

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An attractive form of the flat sailor hat was worn by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at a fashionable wedding. It was a very dark brown, a seal tint, bound with velvet of the same shade, the brim being tilted up at the left back by means of a bandeau, and between the low crown and the slightly rolling brim sprays of pink roses were fastened. Her Eton coat was sealskin, and had large sleeves, and was close-fitting in the back. The walking length skirt worn was a cream-colored broadcloth laid in fine side plaits pressed in very firmly; these were about an inch wide at the top and about two inches broad at the bottom. The skirt was otherwise perfectly plain.

Some of the gowns worn by the débutantes at their coming-out receptions have been exceedingly pretty. One blonde young girl wore a robe of white mull, trimmed with tiny ruffles of valenciennes lace. Others wore white crêpe de chine, Liberty satin, or lace. Miss Ruth Rossiter Hubbell's white frock was trimmed not only with white lace, but with tiny pink rosebuds. The gown worn by Miss Blanche Shoemaker at her coming-out was white chiffon, trimmed with point d'Alençon and Irish crochet. With it she also wore a marvelous pearl necklace, probably the finest of jewelry worn by any young girl in New York society. The frock had a draped bodice of chiffon, over which a round-necked bolero with sleeves almost to the elbow of Irish lace was worn, the chiffon sleeves under the lace being bouffant and ending at the elbows. The skirt, a most voluminous one, was of finely gathered white chiffon, ending under a wide girdle. Perhaps eight inches below the waist a four-inch band of point d'Alençon was introduced, and this headed a series of lengthwise tucks arranged in battlement form, the lace following the outline at the top. The tucks were joined to the lace and the chiffon of the skirt by the finest of hand-wrought beading. Some twelve inches below these tucks came another band of the lace, below which the chiffon was shirred very slightly several times. An equal distance below this band came a second such band and rows of shirrings, and from this lace the lower part of the jupe fell in a flounce perhaps fourteen inches wide, bordered by a fine inch ruffle of the point d'Alençon. She carried an arm bouquet of gardenias.

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Miss Alexandra Stevens, who was of the young girls who assisted Miss Shoemaker in receiving, was in a girlish frock of white taffeta. The bodice was surplice in its fashioning and was edged around the top and down across the top folds with an inch-wide box ruching of the taffeta, which formed a setting for the little taffeta guimpe, with its high stock also ruche edged. The sleeves were rather small and formed a series of puffs from shoulders to elbows, the puffs being divided by tiny box ruchings. The skirt was shirred at the top, and going in under the bodice, which was finished at the bottom in the quaint old-time new fashion of folding under, and having no belt. From these shirrs the skirt fell in folds to the floor, a narrow box ruching going around it a few inches from the bottom. In her dark coiffure a silver rose with silver foliage was caught.

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Velvet gowns have been much seen at the afternoon receptions, and young women as well as older matrons and middle-aged women are wearing black as well as colored chiffon velvets. Most of these were made with somewhat trailing skirts and elaborate finishings of lace, fringe or embroidery, but a few have been smart, plain walking costumes, often trimmed with fur. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster has a black chiffon velvet, elaborately made, with which she wears a very full and long mink cape, and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay has a dark-green velvet coat and skirt for afternoon wear.

A number of pale gray cloth gowns elaborately made and trimmed with grays of the same shade, usually cloth and braid with large crochet cabochons, were seen on a number of young women, both married and single. Hats or toques almost always matched the gowns.

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A beautiful velvet reception gown worn by a blonde with reddish-brown hair and hazel eyes at a recent coming-out tea is worth a full description. The material was chiffon velvet of a reddish-brown shade, closely approaching the color of the wearer's hair. The skirt, long and perfectly plain, was bordered with a narrow band of mink fur of a very dark-brown shade. At the top the skirt was gored at the front and sides, the seams were lapped a bit and stitched down, and in the back were four underlying plaits, two at each side, turning outward, under one of them the skirt closing invisibly. The bodice was a draped one, there being a surplice effect in the back, with a tiny fold of fur outlining the opening down the back, which was not over seven inches deep from the neck top, the latter not, however, being in surplice effect. A stock and pointed guimpe of yellow lace over white chiffon filled the opening, and in the front formed a long, narrow vest. A jabot of lace was fastened at the stock by two topax cabochons, and at the bust line by a single but large one. This had a pointed fall of lace that extended below the waist line. The surplice folds at the back extended over the shoulders and straight down the fronts, two folds on each side, each section edged at both outside and inside by a strip of fur and brought together in the centre front under the falling lace frill of the jabot. The folds were held in place near the top, and a little above the waist line by small topas-colored buttons. The velvet at the sides of the bodice was drawn tightly over a close lining. There was no girdle, the bodice being simply turned up and finished by a very narrow flat bias fold of the velvet. The sleeves, very full and large, were shirred at the inside seam from shoulder seams to elbows, the large plaits formed around the arm being caught here and there to the lining. The sleeves ended at the elbows, and coming up over each was a four-inch frill of yellow lace that flared like a cup up over the velvet with deep, pointed edges boned and fastened to keep them in place. Just below the elbow and covering the edge of the upstanding frill was a narrow band of mink. From this band down the yellow lace formed mitaine cuffs over brown chiffon and terminated in a drooping frill, banded by mink at the top; a similar mink strip banded the mitaine cuffs midway between the two finishing fur strips. A creamy yellow felt hat trimmed with shaded brown ostrich tips and velvet topped the gown, and a mink muff and stole completed the toilet.

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A pale gray chiffon broadcloth gown worn by a young woman at a recent reception was as perfect a frock as the brown just described. The bodice, while slightly draped, was very close fitting. The skirt was of the same length all around, just escaping the floor. At the top it was plaited into the figure, the plaits being stitched down for a distance of fully eighteen inches and were cut out underneath in order not to add to the size of the well-developed hips. The plaits were an inch wide at the top and an inch and a half where the stitching stopped and opened out in not very full folds. Six inches from the skirt's hem diamond-shaped insertions of heavy gray medallions ten inches long by eight wide, the points joining, of embroidery in various shades of gray, and with tiny quillings of gray velvet here and there, formed a handsome trimming. The bodice had a deep girdle of gray satin laid in folds that came down fully five inches below the waist line in the front by three below in the back, and this closed at the back under a double row of cut steel cabochons, three in each row. The top of the bodice was rounded out and filled with a shirred stock of gray chiffon cloth, embroidered in tiny sprays and lines in shaded grays, and finished at the top by a fine ruching of gray chiffon. Around the base of this stock was a fold of gray satin, and from this in the centre drooped a ten-inch flounce jabot of gray chiffon, embroidered to match the stock, and having a deep border of pointed embroidery. The body of the bodice was a bolero jacket in effect, of the broadcloth, having wide revers deeply scalloped at the outer edges of gray velvet, embroidered to match the skirt. The bolero was plaited at the top and around the armholes at the front, the plaits ending in the seam. It was rounded up at the side to show the wide girdle, and a bias fold of gray velvet went around it. It ended several inches above the waist line, and a narrow ruffle of point lace was inserted under the edge and went from the bust line around under the arms and across the back. This jacket, which was a bolero in effect only, was drawn to fit the tight-fitting lining of the bodice. The sleeves were full at the top and plaited at the inside seams; the lower sleeves were formed of gray chiffon cloth laid in lengthwise plaits and pushed up on the lining to form a series of four small puffs, with strips of embroidered velvet crossing between them. At the elbow were turned-up, flaring cuffs of embroidered velvet, and at the wrists narrow point lace ruffles matching that on the bolero drooped over the pearl gray gloves. A picture hat of much darker gray velvet, trimmed with plumes shading from almost white to deep gray topped the costume. Her wrap was a three-quarters length, wide-sleeved chinchilla affair, lined with gray satin, brocaded in silver.

MARIE WELDON.

Pastel blue chiffon cloth embroidered in wreaths of palest pink roses. Bow knots of pale blue velvet. Girdle of pink velvet.

Ox-blood red cloth trimmed with black velvet and black fur. Fur toque.

Black chiffon velvet and Irish crochet. All white hat and ermine furs.

Between Sips of Tea

MISS ELEANOR WHITRIDGE, who was one of the débutantes of the past week, is a granddaughter of Matthew Arnold, her mother having been Miss Arnold. With her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Whitridge, she has spent much time in England. Recently Mr. Whitridge had the two large old-fashioned houses adjoining each other in East Eleventh Street thrown into one, and the family moved in on Wednesday, the day before the reception to formally introduce Miss Whitridge. The exterior is red and white. There is a large double hall on the first floor, the pastel-tinted walls of which are hung with old black and white prints, framed in black, of famous buildings and ruins abroad. On the second floor, on each side of the wide foyer hall are most attractive rooms. The one at the east running the depth of the house and done in panels of palest gray moiré, outlined with several shades of green, including tender tones, and with draperies to match, will be used as a ballroom and music room, and here in January a dance is to be given for Miss Whitridge.

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Miss Alice Hasell, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, and who made her formal début during the week, is the great-granddaughter of Mrs. Mason Jones, known in the old days as "Lady Mary," and who practically ruled New York society of her day. On her father's side she descends from Henry Cruger, one of New York's first Mayors. "Lady Mary" was married when seventeen, and in 1818, when but eighteen, she gave her first large ball. She lived for some years abroad, traveling with a retinue of some forty servants, and visited every Court in Europe. For several years she lived in Florence, Italy, where Italy was formed of many, afterward banished, ruled his small domain. "Lady Mary" was frequently entertained by him at the Pitti Palace, and she occupied the Torriajini Palace there. She also lived in Paris during the time of the Third Napoleon, and while there one of her daughters married the Count de Trobriand, who is still living, and who entertained for Miss Hasell, her great-niece, when she was abroad. The de la Torres are also relatives of the Mason Jones family. Another of Miss Hasell's ancestors was Mrs. R. K. Haight, a great belle and beauty of her time, who lived at the corner of Fifteenth Street in the huge and superbly furnished house known as Haight House, and often called, because of its art treasures, the Haight Palace. This has since been turned into the Hanover apartment hotel. At the time Mrs. Haight queened it in New York society the ballroom of Haight House was the largest and by far the handsomest of any of Gotham's ballrooms. Fifteenth Street was in those days the extreme limit of the residence district. At the time "Lady Mary" was married to Mason Jones, Jones's Woods was considered far out in the country. The Joneses had a country seat there, overlooking the river, and thither Mason Jones and his bride went on their wedding tour, going by coach, or "post," as it was then termed. Mrs. Jones was dressed for the journey in a white satin gown, a marabout pelerine, and huge hat, and wore "paper-soled" white satin slippers.

In later years, after she had lived abroad, Mrs. Mason Jones wrote a book, which she had printed for private distribution among her friends, entitled "Memoirs of a Lady," containing much that was amusing as well as interesting. In her later years Mrs. Mason Jones occupied the large house at the corner of Fifth Avenue and [illegible] Street, and lived in [illegible] ing-out balls, and in the ballroom of the house also took place the weddings of her granddaughters, now Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell and Mrs. William E. Iselin.

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Mrs. Henry King, who was born in this country, and wife of Henry King, one of the famous South African financiers, is, with her husband, at Newmarket, England, at present. She not only has a house at Newmarket, but a fine one in Piccadilly, the latter being on the route of the royal processions, and on such occasions it is crowded with guests. Mr. and Mrs. King entertain lavishly, however, at all times. This London house has a ballroom and a Winter garden. Mrs. King has a valuable collection of Dresden china, of which the "monkey orchestra," as such pieces are termed, is one of the finest specimens known. Mrs. King is a blonde, with gray eyes, and is considered handsome. She has a rope of pearls of great beauty and value, as well as many other handsome gems, and dresses beautifully.

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Lady Essex, who was Miss Adele Grant of New York, is the latest of the titled women of London society to adopt the fad of vegetarianism. Lady Essex has just taken up this diet, which, after all, is perhaps not pure vegetarian, as she eats cheese and butter as well as bread, fruit, and toast. She is of the delicately pretty type of women, with dark hair and eyes and a pale, creamy complexion. She is Lord Essex's second wife, and her marriage was celebrated nearly twelve years ago. She has two daughters with the quaint names of Iris and Joan—to be precise, they are the Ladies Iris and Joan Capell, and they have already figured as attendants at fashionable weddings.

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Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt is much fonder of country than city life, and will spend most of the Winter at her husband's Newport farm. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, will also Winter at Newport. The former couple have an apartment on lower Madison Avenue, where they stop when in New York. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt is very proud of her farm products, and when she comes to town she has elaborate lunches made from them and put up in a huge basket, and this with a special maid to serve it accompanies her on the trip here. Poultry raised on the farm, salads from vegetables also raised there, pats of butter from her dairy, and other delicacies form it, and lucky the friend who chances to come down on the train with her, for she is treated to all the good things.

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Miss Gladys Durant Rice, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Clarence Rice of Irving Place, plays the violin well and was a pupil of Mannes. Miss Rice is a pure blonde, with golden hair, light blue eyes, and a white skin, but pink cheeks. Her mother, who was a Miss Durant, has brown hair and eyes, and is also very musical. One of the features of the Rice house, in Irving place, is the entrance into Dr. Rice's suite of offices through the dining room of his residence. At the rear of this room a flight of three short, twisted steps goes up to a door leading into his private office, the walls of which are almost covered with black-framed photographs of noted men and women. The main entrance to the offices is on the side street. The house is delightfully old fashioned, the entrance on Irving Place being notably so. Miss Rice is to have a studio dance to darky music on Dec. 28 in the Gerrit Smith Studios.

Why He Wanted Time.

Four-year-old Freddie had a visit the other day from his five-year-old cousin Walter, and the two small boys were playing marbles in Freddie's yard, when Freddie's mother called him to go to bed. The little fellow begged for just a minute more, and several times it was granted. Finally his mother became insistent, and the small boy came to her holding out a bag full of marbles.

"Mother," he said, "if you will give me only a minute or two more I'll send him home busted, and you can have half the marbles."

FEMININE FANCIES

NOW that ruchings have again firmly ensconced themselves in popular favor, they are to be bought by the box, as they were more years ago than most women like to acknowledge they remember. There are six yards in a box. Ruching cuts to better advantage in a long piece, and is less expensive. These are the cheaper varieties.

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There is a variation of the two-stone ring, in which two diamonds or contrasting stones are set diagonally. Instead of the simple claw setting the two stones are set deep in the gold, which curves down on either side to the body of the ring.

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Smart new collar and cuff sets have the cuffs as well as the collar with a stiff underpiece. This is as deep as the upper side, and buttons once at the lower edge. The turnovers to both collars and cuffs are broad, of butcher's linen, and embroidered with a fine floss in different designs. The stiff under side obviates the necessity of wearing an under collar, and in the cuffs holds the sleeve of the waist smooth.

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A pretty fancy for the woman who likes something different in gloves are those with narrow gauntlet cuffs, embroidered with steel beads. They are to be found on both black and white gloves, the black being stitched with white and the white with black. The gauntlets are regularly turned down over the cuff of the gown or reversed, turned back over the hand. They are but little more than an inch wide, and the embroidery is charming.

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Other gloves in light shades have a little scallop of contrasting color showing at the lower edge of the wrist, and the back is stitched to match, a pale lavender with a cream glove possibly. The shades vary.

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Gloves of pink and lavender and other pale tones have three pretty imitation pearls for buttons.

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There is a buckle at the back only in the new shaded silk girdles. The silk is in many fine shirrings inside a long shoulder [illegible] it is shirred again the front, where it is simply hooked underneath.

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The smartest muff is big, broad, flat, and flexible, of black broadtail with deep bands of chinchilla on either side. It matches a coat of the two furs.

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For the nut-brown maiden there is shown a short shoulder cape of plaited chiffon in nut brown with a muff and hat to match.

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Chinchilla and ermine form an unusual collar with stole ends of the two furs.

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A big fluffy muff is of gray white mouflon with long drooping frills at either end of cream white chiffon edged with lace.

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There are many coats of squirrel skin for the little people in all gray and in gray and white. They are serviceable and do not appear to overdress the wearer.

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Tall beaver hats are out for the woman as well as for the men. But the woman must be young and a beauty to wear hers, for it is a Gainsborough in shape, white and trimmed with white plumes.

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A smaller white hat is to match the ermine furs. In place of the black tails of the ermine are single small feathers from the peacock. There are long, drooping white plumes at the side of the hat.

A. Simonson
933 BROADWAY, 21st-22d STREETS.
CHRISTMAS IS COMING,
and for the holidays I have, without exception, the largest stock and finest assortment of only genuine
TORTOISE and AMBER SHELL
NOVELTIES, CONSISTING OF
HAIR ORNAMENTS
AND TOILET ARTICLES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE,
in the most exquisite designs and beautiful colors to be found in this country.
Goods selected now will be delivered at any time desired.

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New Pianos to rent. Sold on easy monthly payments if desired. Pianos exchanged, tuned and repaired. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos of other makes from $100 upward.
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The "Commonwealth," an attractive Upright Piano, latest design, large size, 7⅓ octaves, ivory keys, full iron plate, double veneered, and handsomely finished,
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REMARKABLE RECORD OF THE U. S. S. TACOMA

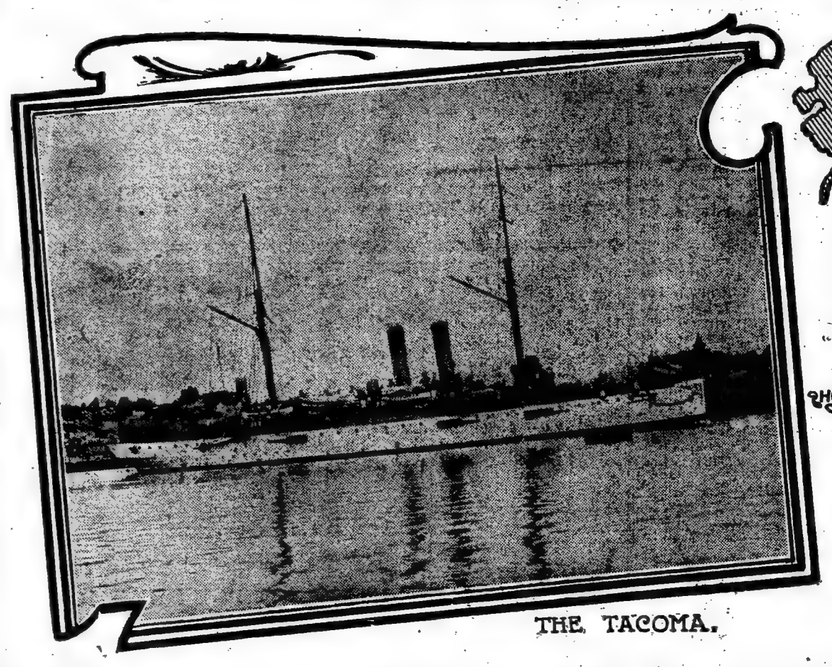

THE TACOMA.

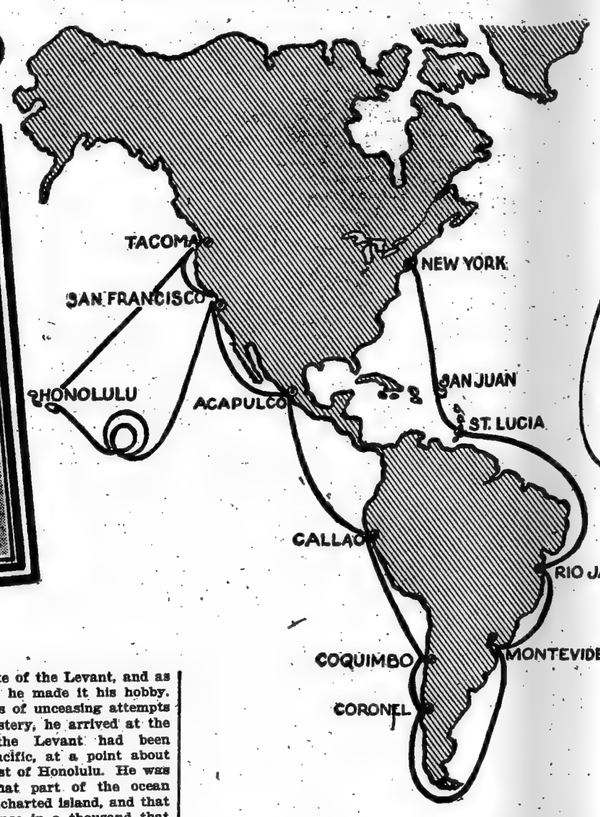

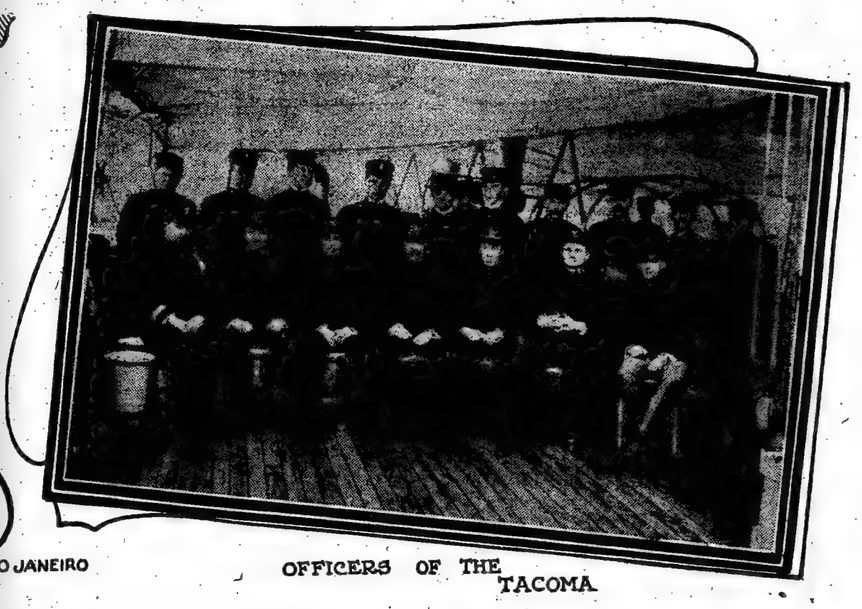

OFFICERS OF THE TACOMA

THE protected cruiser Tacoma, one of the five trim sister-ships of the second-class cruiser type that have recently been added to the American Navy, is in New York, after one of the most remarkable voyages ever made by a man-of-war of any nation. Since she went into commission last Spring, this natty-looking, double-funneled little fighter has traveled over 20,000 miles. This distance was divided into two great searches, one of which was to look for an island that, so far as is known, never existed, and the other to go all the way down the South American and up the Atlantic Coast in search of an American merchant vessel that is now no doubt at the bottom of either the Pacific or the Atlantic, no one will probably ever know which.

When she went into commission last April the Tacoma was allowed to make just one single little trip that can be classed within the ordinary. That was when she got permission from the Navy Department to leave San Francisco for Tacoma, where she received from the citizens of that progressive Pacific port a magnificent silver service that had been bought by popular subscription, as a testimonial of the grateful appreciation of the honor that had been conferred on the city in the naming of the cruiser.

Commander Nicholson, the only commander the Tacoma has ever had, was still being congratulated for the graceful speech he made in accepting the silver service on behalf of the Government when he received an order from Washington to proceed to Honolulu, and on the morning of May 1 the Tacoma, amid the tooting of all the sirens in Tacoma Harbor, steamed away for the mid-Pacific city that many travelers consider the most beautiful of all the cities of the world.

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In the afternoon of May 14 the Tacoma sailed into the harbor of Honolulu. Commander Nicholson went ashore to pay his respects to the Government officials, and it was then that he received the order that was the real beginning of the Tacoma's marvelous journeyings in Pacific and Atlantic waters.

In Honolulu at that time was an elderly gentleman called Mr. Hague. Away back in 1864, just before the sun of the Confederacy began to set, Mr. Hague met and formed the intimate acquaintance of a number of American naval officers, all of whom were attached to the little sloop of war Levant. In the Autumn of that year the Levant sailed from Honolulu, and to this day never a word has there been received of her fate.

Mr. Hague, a man of great wealth, never gave up hope of some day learning the truth about the fate of the Levant, and as the years went by he made it his hobby. Finally, after years of unceasing attempts to unravel the mystery, he arrived at the conclusion that the Levant had been wrecked in the Pacific, at a point about 1,100 miles southeast of Honolulu. He was certain that in that part of the ocean there existed an uncharted island, and that there was one chance in a thousand that his friends might still be there or, if not, that enough of the wreckage of the Levant would be found to make possible the positive determination of her fate.

The order that Commander Nicholson got at Honolulu was to proceed south and look for this island. Mr. Hague was to go along, and give Commander Nicholson and his officers the benefit of the years of study that he had given the mystery.

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In the morning of May 19 the Tacoma sailed away to begin the search for the unknown island, which was supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of latitude 15:30 north and longitude 135 west. For a month the cruiser sailed those waters, her officers ever on the alert with their glasses, but never a glimpse of anything that looked like an island in that dreary spot, far without the path of trans-Pacific navigation, did they get. They believe that no such island exists. Had it been there, there is little doubt that the Tacoma would have found it, for her log shows that the waters there for a radius of hundreds of miles were explored time and again. At last even Mr. Hague realized that the search was a useless one, and one day at the end of a great rectangular sweep, that took in all that part of the Pacific, the Tacoma poked her nose toward the east and started for San Francisco.

June 28 she passed in at the Golden Gate, and the officers and all the jackies who could obtain leave hurried ashore to renew old acquaintances and have a good time generally. They had hardly got their land legs back when from Washington a second message came to Commander Nicholson. This message stated that the American steamship Conemaugh, from Coronel, Chile, for St. Lucia, W. I., was 150 days overdue at the latter port, and that the Tacoma was to coal and get away at once to try and find her. July 2 the cruiser passed out of 'Frisco's beautiful harbor and started down the coast.

Zigzagging and veering in all directions the vessel slowly steamed south, all of her officers on the alert for a sight of a vessel or even wreckage that might prove to be the Conemaugh or a part of what had once been her. Eight days after she cleared the Golden Gate she sailed into the harbor of Acapulco, Mexico. Four days later she once again sailed away and proceeded down the coast. When next heard from the warship was at Callao, Peru. So far not a clue as to the fate of the Conemaugh had she obtained.

July 26 she left Callao, and five days afterward she appeared in the bay of Coquimbo, Chile. No one there was found who had heard of or seen the Conemaugh. From Coquimbo the Tacoma went to Coronel, in the same country, but again the mission proved a failure, for not a definite word pertaining to the lost Conemaugh could Commander Nicholson or his officers get. Then Commander Nicholson decided to perform a feat that no modern man-of-war had ever before attempted. That was to search the waters of Cape Horn, the most desolate region on the face of the earth, for the missing American steamer.

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Her bunkers piled to overflowing and with enough provisions on board to last several months, the Tacoma on the morning of Aug. 17 began the voyage that was to take her around the Horn. As she neared the waters that bounded that stormy promontory the weather became biting cold, and winds that were as variable as the course the Tacoma had been making were encountered. Ten days the Tacoma used up in getting around the cape, amid a silence so intense that a whisper had an echo like a rifle shot in the Blue Ridge. The Conemaugh may have been lost in that awful solitude, but if she was there was not even so much as a piece of her superstructure left afloat to tell the tale. On Sept. 8 the Tacoma was sighted off the mouth of the River Plate. Proceeding to Montevideo, a stay of five days was made, and the officers and crew had a chance to get an idea of how it felt to be on land.

From Montevideo the cruiser went to Rio Janeiro, and from there to St. Lucia, then past smoking Mont Pelée, to San Juan, Porto Rico. The search had ended, and no more was known of the Conemaugh than when the cruiser sailed away from San Francisco in July. Commander Nicholson cabled the news to Washington, and he got orders to do a little target practicing. This ended, instructions were received to proceed to New York. The Tacoma is now at the New York Navy Yard, where such minor repairs as are needed, as a result of her long journeyings, are being made. These repairs are slight, however, and the Tacoma, had occasion demanded it, could have started back around the Horn the day after she anchored off Tompkinsville. Her machinery still sang a tune of perfect condition, and her hull was white and shiny despite the storms and the winds of the Horn; and save for a few barnacles she was as spick and span as the day she sailed through the Golden Gate on her way to Tacoma to receive the silver plate presented to her by the city whose name she bears.

The Tacoma is now attached to the Caribbean Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, and will be one of the vessels that will form a part of the great fleet that is soon to be in command of Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans, who is slated to succeed Rear Admiral Barker on that officer's retirement early next year.

THE HOME IN AFRICA OFFERED BY ENGLAND TO THE JEWS

IN 1883, twenty-one years ago last month, a white man first stood on the lofty plateau the northern part of which was offered by the British Government last Summer for colonization by the Jews. He was Joseph Thomson, the first explorer to cross the country of the Masai, brave warriors and foes of all intruders. He had descended from their wide plain into the deep trough that extends some thousands of miles from Lake Tanganyika to the Red Sea and into Asia. He had clambered up the steepest escarpment of this "Rift Valley" and stood on a mighty plateau from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea.

"What a terrible country this is!" said his black porters. "We shall perish with cold." They were right under the equator, but had never been so high above the sea before, and the cool, invigorating breezes set their teeth chattering.

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"We had reached the red plateau of Guas Ngishu," wrote Thomson, "and my men were too paralyzed with cold to move forward. I was therefore forced to camp and light great bonfires to revive them."

He had reached the northern part of the lofty plateau which extends north and south for about 200 miles on both sides of the equator. It is not very broad, but widens out in the north and south. The various parts of the plateau have different names, and the place where Thomson reached it is known as the Guas Ngishu plateau, which is the region that has been set apart for the Jews. It is shown in solid black on this map. This tract of territory which the British Government has offered to the East Africa Syndicate representing the Jewish Colonial Trust is about as large as our Long Island.

The whole plateau is one of the garden spots of Africa. It has now been traversed by many white men from end to end, and every man who has seen it is enthusiastic over its perfect salubrity, its bracing air, its rich soil, and widespread grazing lands. The vertical sun cannot impress the enervating influences of the hot tropics upon this mighty uplifted block of the earth.

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No one imagined before Thomson's exploration that under the equator in Africa would be found a large region that duplicates the conditions of the temperate zones in so many respects that if it had been accessible to dwellers in our northern climes it would have overflowed with settlers long ago. Only the northern part is offered to the Jews, but it is certain that colonists from Western Europe will ultimately fill the larger portion south of the railroad with homesteads. As yet no white men live there excepting the railroad employes, who are raising all the European vegetables and cereals, and find that white potatoes yield an especially prolific crop. The railroad from Mombassa to Uganda crosses the plateau near the southern edge of Guas Ngishu, its summit level being 8,300 feet. Somewhere near this summit level the future capital of the Uganda Protectorate is to stand, for it has been decided to remove it from its present unhealthful location on Victoria Nyanza.

British officialdom is not given much to flowery language or to bursts of enthusiasm unless the occasion is particularly impressive; but the official reports on this territory have left no words of praise unsaid. "The Hand Book for East Africa," for this year says of this Western plateau and of the Kikuyu plateau to the east: "These plateaus are not only adapted for European vegetables and cereals, but also for stock raising. They will carry large herds of cattle and sheep. The supply of land is practically inexhaustible, though that nearest the railroad naturally will be taken up first. White settlers may make homes where their children will thrive. The periodical visits to Europe will be a luxury and not a necessity, as in most tropical climates. The day is coming when the country will be covered with snug homesteads, each surrounded by its substantial stable and cattle sheds, orchards, and gardens, while the country, as far as the eye can see, will be a rippling expanse of golden grain, or snowy cotton, blending into the forest-clad slopes."

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This entire plateau is marked on the map of Sir Harry Johnston, former Administrator of the Uganda Protectorate, "perfectly healthful." No part of the plateau falls below 5,500 feet. The mean average temperature the year around is about 67 degrees Fahrenheit at 9 A. M., and 78 degrees at noon, while the nights are much cooler, and the thermometer sometimes goes down to 45 degrees in the early morning.

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All the English say that the country reminds them of home. Sir Charles E. Eliot, late Commissioner for British East Africa, wrote that the surface of the plateau resembles the downs of England. Sir Harry Johnston said that the scenery reminded him over and over again of England, Wales, and Scotland. There are the same swelling green downs crested with beautiful woodland, roaring Scotch burns, natural meadows, sprinkled with blue forget-me-nots, or pink and white clover. In the hollows are innumerable violets, buttercups, daisies, and other flowers common in Europe and America. "This beautiful land has not in it a single ugly or unfriendly spot. Everywhere the landscape is graceful and pleasing, in a quiet homely way, offering few violent forms or startling effects. As it is almost without native inhabitants it seems to be awaiting the arrival of another race to make it a wonderland of wealth and comfort."

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It may seem strange that the Guas Ngishu, Nandi, and Mau highlands have scarcely any native inhabitants, but the reason is no far to seek. The climate is colder than most of the natives of Africa enjoy. The blacks have tried these highlands and do not like them. Lugard found on the grass plains many circular hollows which had been dug out by black settlers. He traced the ruins of stone walls around these hollows. The natives had thus provided habitations below the general surface in order to be sheltered from the cutting winds. It is known that the Wakwafi farmers of the eastern plains had settlements on the highlands, but none of them remain there. The hunters of the plains still climb to the plateau in pursuit of game, and Johnston has mentioned the fact that many of the native paths on the Guas Ngishu highlands are only a cunning device leading up to game traps, oblong pitfalls hidden with sticks and cut grass, into which antelopes and other game are likely to tumble.

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There is no paradise for hunters in Africa to-day like that on these highlands. There is unrivalled opportunity for sport and endless quantities of game of every variety. The whites have never hunted there, and the parties of nomad natives have made no appreciable inroad upon the quantities of game, which include large herds of giraffes and elephants, many varieties of antelopes, Jackson's hartebeest, ostriches, and every other animal that can thrive at these altitudes.

The reason why the Nandi and Mau highlands, south of the railroad, are not yet open to settlers is that the British are not yet ready for them. The land must be subdivided by surveys in order to make an orderly division of it among small farmers. There has yet been no time for surveys on this plateau, but the surveys are considerably advanced on the Kikuyu plateau further east, and several hundreds of British farmers have already settled near the railroad and are raising good crops. Their wives and children live in comfortable houses, schools have been opened, and last year the farmers sent to the Indian Ocean for export to South Africa some 60,000 bushels of potatoes. They are employing on their farms a large number of Kikuyu natives, who a few years ago were willing to fight to the death to prevent the intrusion of whites into their country.

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A committee of three gentlemen will sail from England this month to visit the Guas Ngishu highlands and report upon their availability for settlement by Jewish colonists. It is expected that their report will be published in April or May next. If their report is as favorable as there is every reason to expect, a pioneer party of Jews is likely to be sent out to Africa later next year. The Uganda Railroad will take them to the border of the promised land. Major Gibbons, the well-known African explorer, is a member of this committee. He is a very conservative man and careful in his statements. It is therefore worth noting that in his explorations he has discovered three other parts of the high regions of tropical Africa which are well adapted in his opinion for occupancy by the white races. The high plateau which he is about to visit is certainly superior in some respects to those further west and south which he has described.

+ + +

Of course, there will be hardships and disappointments for the pioneers in this wilderness. Perplexities invariably confront the men who open up new countries. They need stout hearts and muscles of iron, for it is no easy matter to tame a wilderness in the heart of a barbarous country. The best of intelligence, courage, and pluck must be brought to the task of filling these uplands with well-tilled farms and prosperous homes. But the young men of to-day will live to see these lofty regions under the tropical sun brought within the dominion of civilization. They will be flourishing centres of white industry and prosperity.

THE TIMES has already reported the efforts which Mr. Zangwill is now making in this country to interest American Hebrews in the project of securing for Jewish settlers the large and beautiful territory which has been offered to them by Great Britain. The offer was made through Lord Lansdowne and was first made public at the Zionist Congress at Basel. The Congress referred the offer to a committee which decided to accept it. The British Government is willing that in the management of their local affairs the colonists should exercise full autonomy while conforming with the general regulations adapted for the government of the Uganda protectorate. The territory reserved for the Jews is situated in the central and eastern provinces of this protectorate.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

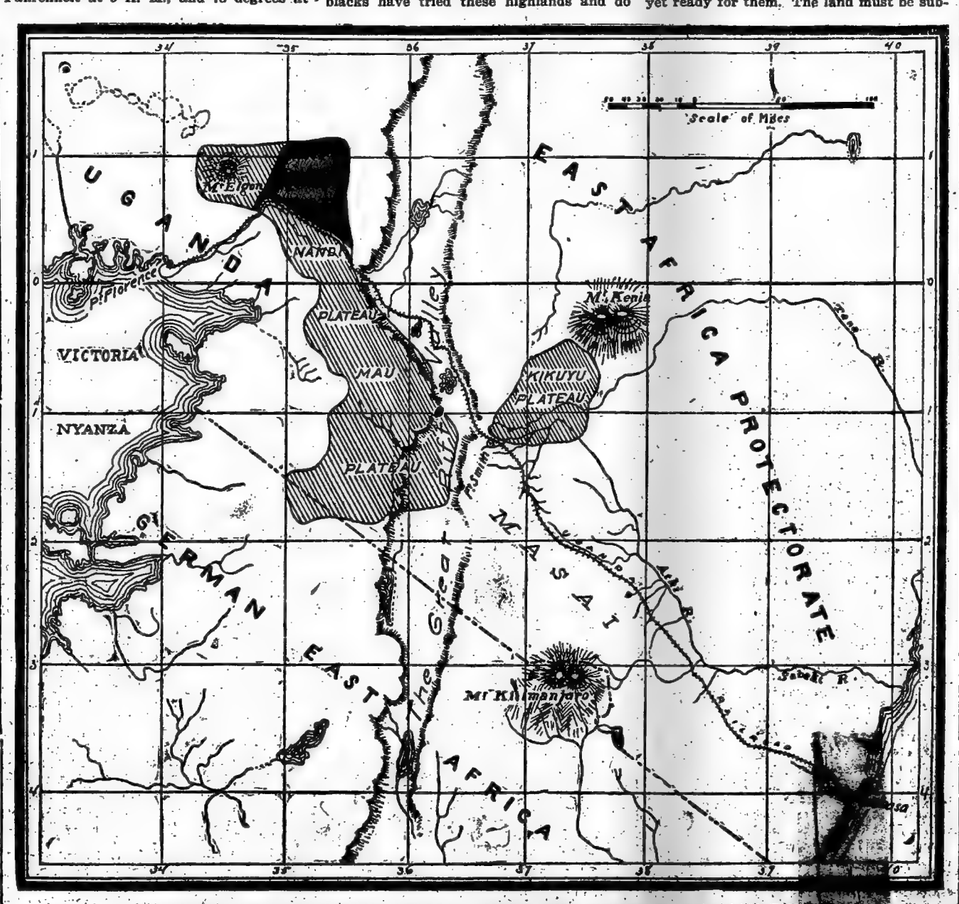

HIGH PLATEAUS OF EAST AFRICA WHERE THE WHITE RACES CAN THR

The black and shaded areas on this map are from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea. They are perfectly hea... Guas Ngishu Plateau, shown in solid black, is the area which the British Government has offered to Jewish color... settlers have yet been invited to the Nandi and Mau highlands, but British farmers are settling on the plateau...

APROPOS SNUFF AND TEARS

WHERE is the heroic man who uses snuff to-day?

Where is the heroine who sheds tears, as did her sisters of old, "in torrents?"

There seems to be an atrophy of the lachrymal gland. In the brave days when snuff was in polite and general use, fiction was universally tearful. The very prologue of Lamartine's "Raphael" is unpleasantly moist; the pages of Fielding and Smollett are damp; one might swim through the "floods of tears," which are shed in the "Sorrows of Werther;" and it has been computed by a trustworthy engineer that the weeping power of the characters in "Manon," "Paul and Virginia," "Natalie," "Picciola," and "Attila," alone, would be amply sufficient to irrigate many square miles of Arizona desert.

Although the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the production of snuff in this country at some twenty million pounds, it is obvious that the tobacco dust is no longer designed for the nasal use of men of fashion—after the manner of Sir Roger de Coverley. The habit has been snuffed out; the pocket of Mrs. Gamp might easily hold a full supply for which there is now a demand among women in society.

The late Max O'Rell contended that only the French hypocrite, as opposed to the English pharisee, possesses in these latter days an inexhaustible supply of tears. He drew this picture of his weeping compatriot: "It is at the funeral of a good bequeathing uncle that he is especially edifying. He follows, with staggering steps, the remains of the defunct; he is literally supported to the grave by the two friends on whose arms he leans. Tears trickle down his cheeks; he is pale and exhausted. His handkerchief has a wide black border, but smells of musk. He tells you, with sobs, that his uncle was a father to him and begs you to excuse him, if he finds it impossible to master his grief. * * * On arriving home, he writes to his upholsterer to order new furniture."

There are tears, but no idle ones in the modern novel. How admirable the restraint of lover and mistress. Can there be some subtle relation between the decadence of the snuff habit on the part of the male parent and the growth of his daughter's self-control? One is aghast at the volume of tears shed in the earlier "masterpieces" of romantic literature. They gush, as we have said, from the very prologue of "Raphael: " "We first wept and then talked together." No time is lost, it will be noted. At the mere sight or thought of each other they begin to bawl. Again: "Such was our farewell; an ocean of tears, an eternity of tears." Whether at meeting or parting, in joy or grief, it makes ually "swimming in tears."

In Goethe's most lachrymose story the crying is almost incessant. We have constantly recurring passages like these: "Thousands of kisses, a flood of tears." * * * "A torrent of tears stopped their recital." * * * "He threw down the book, seized her hand, and wept bitterly." Later on we find these saturated lovers engaged in the extraordinary aquatic feat of actusually "swimming in tears."

All of which would seem to indicate that not so long ago the shedding of tears was as much a matter of habit as the taking of snuff. Whether these habits were correlative or not, it is certain they are now regarded as equally unpleasant and fortunately on the wane.

M. P.

As You Like It.

He—What would you do, Miss Shapleigh, if a man were to kiss you?

She—I would cry.

He—But if he did it again?

She—I would probably cry "More"!

Painless Spanking.

Father (cutting the whip smartly through the air)—See, Tommy, how I make the horse go faster without striking him at all.

Tommy—Papa, why don't you spank us children that way?

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR MERE MAN

UPPER BROADWAY and Fifth Avenue stores catering to fine retail trade are offering exceptionally interesting collections of merchandise adapted as presents for the sterner sex during the Christmas season. These displays are characterized by elegance, richness and exclusiveness, appealing to the artistic sense as well as to luxurious purse. Among the most expensive exhibits in wearing apparel are included some unusually attractive styles in fur robes for carriage, automobile, and sleigh. In many instances these garments realize upward of a thousand dollars apiece, depending upon the character of material. The range of furs submitted comprehends the following varities: Russian and New Brunswick sable, mink, seal, bear, genet, musk ox, wolverine, gray squirrel, fox, and lynx.

In gentlemen's driving coats and vests, lined and trimmed with fur, gloves, gauntlets, caps, collars, and foot-warmers, there would seem to be no limit either in point of expense or assortment. Furriers have certainly done themselves poetic justice this year.

An idea of the comforts and novelties available for those in affluent circumstances may be formed by consideration of these facts: Pure natural silk undersuits are quoted at $40 and up, both in separates and unions; English squares for cravats sell as high as $6 each; Chinese or military pattern spun silk pajamas fetch $20 a pair; bright silk suspenders with gold mountings, $25 a pair; reversible silk hosiery, $50 a pair, (these latter goods have the same outer and inner finish;) English squares for mufflers bring $7 apiece, and silk handkerchiefs in bandanna effects are shown at $2.50 each.

A large kit bag of London make, with extra heavy mountings and capacious as a small trunk, may be had for $28. Military hair brushes cost $6 each. The price of watch wristlets is $3 each; leather and wicker covered pocket or grip flasks (empty) with metal cups, $28 for one; imported bottle flasks, fine leather cases and stout lanceray steam bottles, with half single nest; stout cabin and linen bags for traveling, with brass fittings and lock, in light or dark canvas or beaverteen, $6; folding English shooting seats, $7.50; combination luncheon baskets, interior lined to exclude dust, and fitted to serve eight persons, with heavy plate, and stone porcelain dishes, copper kettles, $100.

The charge for folding spirit lamps, heavy plate and leather case, is $7.50; traveling rugs and mauds of superior quality vicuna and other fine grade woolens, in plain colors with plaid backs or fancy Scotch effects on both sides, or black and white mourning wear, $50 each; bath slippers of toweling or felt, $3; silk breakfast jackets, $40; velveteens, $27; plain and fancy wool dejeune jackets, lined, unlined or silk trimmed, in black, gray, brown, green and claret, $25; bath sheets, $12 per pair; English, French or domestic bath robes of elderdown, flannel or terry cloth, $30; leather back valet brushes for clothing or hats, $6; dressing gowns in plain or fancy silks or heavy solid colors, shawl woolens, plaids or stripes, with or without silk trimmings, $80 each.

Saddle flasks with holster case mean $20 each; cigar magazine, accommodating one hundred Havanas, $15; sole leather hat box, conventional round pattern or square, holding half dozen hats, $25; coon fur gloves, $5 a pair; angora sweaters, $25 each. Do not forget that you can exchange $20 for a pigskin dressing case, carrying with it fine grade cutlery, superior quality brushes and high-class toilet articles.

Willing to Pay for His Drink.

One night not long ago Archie got very thirsty, and, turning over in his bed, poked his mother and said, "Mamma, gimme a drink of water." His mother told him to go to sleep. In another five minutes he again asked for a glass of water. This time his mother said to him, "If I get up I'll only give you a good spanking." To which Archie replied, "Will you give me the drink of water when you get up to give me the spanking?"

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 17, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge For Past Week	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 17, 7,160,586.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range For Week Ended Dec. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 17, '04.
22	7	21⅜	Nov. 21.	6	Mar. 22.	16	17¼	− 1⅜	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000			..	17¼	17¼	16	17	7	1,500
87½	83	71	Nov. 26.	33½	July 1.	61	66	− 6	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1. '04.	1¾	..	59	63	59	62	..	1,100
75⅝	33¾	82¾	Dec. 1.	42⅛	Feb. 8.	67⅝	67¾	− 3⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	138,887,900	Nov. 28, '04.	½	Q	63½	69½	61½	67⅜	48⅝	685,900
23½	12	24⅝	Dec. 6.	13	Mar. 16.	21	22	− 1¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,900			..	22	22	21	22	13½	500
83½	73	80	Nov. 10.	74	Sep. 28.	79	80	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Oct. 1. '03.	1½	Q	80	80	80	80	..	300
41¾	17¼	34⅝	Dec. 5.	23¾	July 1.	33¾	33⅝	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2. '04.	½	..	32½	33½	29	33	19½	17,780
93	60½	93½	Nov. 29.	61	Jan. 6.	92½	92¾	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1. '04.	1¾	Q	92½	92⅝	89¼	92⅝	67	3,315
210	185	220	May 19.	180	Oct. 26.	200	220	+25	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sep. 1. '04.	5	SA	210	210	210	210	..	100
46¼	25¼	37⅝	Dec. 6.	24¼	June 14.	35½	36	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 1. '04.	1	..	36¼	36¾	34½	35⅝	30	3,400
41½	24	39	Dec. 16.	22	Aug. 17.	37	39	+ ½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15. '04.	1	SA	37½	39	34	39	24½	400
235	171 -	219	Nov. 22.	180	June 2.	208	210	− ½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2. '04.	$4	SA	210	210	205	209¾	188	430
20⅝	6	14	Dec. 12.	5	Aug. 3.	11¾	11⅞	− 1½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,100	Jan. 2. '03.	¼	..	13¼	14	11¾	11⅞	6	12,150
11⅞	2¼	11⅞	Dec. 6.	2⅜	Jan. 2.	9¾	10½	− ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	10½	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	3⅜	2,300
37⅜	10	48⅜	Dec. 6.	11⅞	Jan. 5.	44	44½	− ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	44½	45	40½	45	12	10,190
11⅞	4	9¾	Nov. 21.	6¼	Mar. 24.	7¼	7⅝	− 1⅜	American Ice Co.	100	23,371,100	Feb. 15. '02.	1	..	8⅜	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	8	8,175
42¼	16½	42	Oct. 17.	24⅛	Jan. 24.	38½	39	− ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 14. '02.	1¼	..	38	39½	37½	39	28¼	5,800
19⅜	5	20⅝	Nov. 16.	7	June 2.	16	19	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	16	16½	15¾	15¾	9½	133
48½	23½	42½	Nov. 16.	22½	June 2.	37	41	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15. '00.	1¾	..	37	37	37	37	26⅞	33
31⅝	10½	36⅝	Nov. 28.	16½	Jan. 6.	33	33½	− 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,930,000	.....	..	..	32	33¼	30	33	16	22,050
95⅞	67½	105	Nov. 28.	70	Jan. 6.	102¼	102½	− ¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21. '04.	1¾	Q	103	105	100¼	102½	77¾	2,300
5⅝	2¼	9	Dec. 14.	2½	June 16.	7⅞	7¼	− 1	American Malting Co.	100	14,700,000	.....	..	..	8½	9	7⅞	7¼	3	24,050
24½	14½	29	Dec. 12.	16	June 3.	26½	26¾	− 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15. '99.	1¾	..	25⅜	29	25½	26¾	18	16,000
82⅝	39¾	82½	Dec. 8.	46	Feb. 25.	78¾	80¼	− 1⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 25. '04.	1¾	Q	80½	83⅝	75⅝	80¼	49	41,300
99½	80¼	115	Oct. 24.	83⅜	Jan. 6.	112	112⅜	+ ⅜	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 11. '04.	1¾	Q	112¾	113⅝	111⅝	113½	92¼	2,000
126	90	170	Nov. 16.	110	Jan. 21.	165	170	−10	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1. '04.	2½	Q	160	160	160	160	110	100
98⅝	80	99⅝	Nov. 30.	85	Jan. 6.	99	100	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1. '04.	1½	Q	99½	99½	99	99	83	340
20	4½	15	Nov. 18.	3¼	June 30.	13½	14	− ¼	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	13¾	14	13⅜	13⅜	..	2,000
69½	38	57¼	Dec. 2.	26	July 7.	52	52⅝	− ⅝	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1. '04.	1	..	52	53	50	52½	..	1,600
134⅞	107⅛	153	Nov. 17.	122¼	Mar. 7.	140⅝	141	− 2½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3. '04.	1¾	Q	142	142⅝	139⅝	140⅝	124	74,770
122	116	141	Nov. 18.	123	Feb. 4.	136	140	− 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3. '04.	1¾	Q	137	137	137	137	121	100
146	130	149	Nov. 17.	130¼	Feb. 11.	....	....	− ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1. '04.	2	Q	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	....	100
....	....	96	Dec. 2.	85	Nov. 5.	93	94	+ 1½	American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. cts. new.	....	....	.....	..	..	91⅜	94	88⅝	94	....	21,270
14⅝	7½	25	Nov. 21	10	Jan. 4.	21	21⅜	− ⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	21,501,000	.....	..	..	21¼	22	20	21⅜	....	5,800
80	65	94	Nov. 28.	69	Jan. 25.	93	94	− 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15. '04.	1¾	Q	91	93	91	93	....	646
122¼	58	120½	Nov. 21.	61	Feb. 20.	106	107	− 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 18. '04.	50c	SA	108⅝	108⅝	98	106	78	6,400
80½	54	89½	Nov. 26.	64	Feb. 24.	83¼	83½	− 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	2	SA	96	96	83	83¼	83¼	128,500
103½	84⅝	104½	Nov. 23.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	102½	102½	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,195,500	Aug. 1. '04.	2½	SA	103½	103½	101⅞	103½	102⅝	8,664
118½	106	155½	Nov. 15.	104½	Feb. 18.	153¾	154	+ ⅝	Atlantic Coast Line	100	35,650,000	July 9. '04.	2½	SA	152	153⅞	148½	153⅞	....	7,525
104	71⅝	101¼	Dec. 6.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	100⅝	100¼	− ⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1. '04.	2	SA	100	101	95¼	100¼	79⅜	209,783
96⅜	82½	96½	Oct. 19.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	95¼	96	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Sep. 1. '04.	2	SA	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	88½	1,410
71⅜	29½	29½	Nov. 15.	38	Feb. 24.	59⅝	60	− 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	62⅜	62⅝	58¼	59⅝	50	88,375
225	170	229½	Oct. 19.	185	Mar. 16.	208	214	+ 5	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1. '04.	2½	..	214	214	212	212	207	200
15⅛	5	12½	Dec. 13.	5	July 18.	11¼	12	+ 1½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10⅝	12½	10½	12	6	7,325
78¼	57½	72	Nov. 16.	64	Apr. 20.	71	71⅝	− 2	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1. '04.	1¼	SA	69¼	69¾	69	69	....	200
133⅜	115⅝	135¾	Oct. 25.	103½	Mar. 12.	130⅝	130⅞	− 1⅝	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1. '04.	3	SA	131⅛	131½	127⅜	130⅝	119¾	27,250
190	153	194⅝	Nov. 11.	154½	Feb. 20.	189	190	− 2½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,419,500	Aug. 1. '04.	2	Q	191	191	180	189½	160	2,700
53⅝	27¼	51	Nov. 18.	29¼	Mar. 14.	48⅝	48¾	− ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,735,700	Nov. 30. '04.	1	A	48⅛	49⅝	44⅝	48	33¼	30,550
37¼	18½	47¼	Nov. 18.	33	Jan. 15.	42¼	42½	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	41	44⅓	38¾	42¼	35⅝	7,800
75¼	60	85½	Jan. 28.	76	Jan. 2.	78	85	+ 2	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1. '04.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	..	100
29⅝	13	28½	Nov. 28.	12⅝	June 8.	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	30,424,000	.....	..	Q	23½	23½	21¼	22¼	15⅜	53,460
85½	63	74⅝	Nov. 28.	47⅞	June 6.	64	65	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	..	65	65	65	65	67	500
46⅞	24	39½	Nov. 25.	20	June 6.	35¼	35½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	34	36	34	35¼	..	3,200
90⅝	68	86	Nov. 7.	64½	July 13.	85	86½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15. '04.	2	SA	86	87	84⅝	86	..	800
183½	133¼	177⅝	Dec. 1.	137¼	Feb. 4.	165⅝	165⅞	+ 2⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	38,183,300	Oct. 15. '04.	3½	SA	171	171	165½	165¾	143	127,675
194½	168	185⅞	Oct. 25.	173	Mar. 4.	182	184	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,783,400	Oct. 25. '04.	3½	SA	183	184⅛	183	183	172	1,200
224½	153	214½	Dec. 1.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	202½	203	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1. '04.	3½	SA	202	207	198	206¼	166	5,800
250	190	237	Nov. 30.	207	Feb. 8.	233	235	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Oct. 1. '04.	2	Q	232¾	233¼	232½	233	212	700
162	117	160	Nov. 12.	135	Mar. 22.	150	156	+ 3	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	121,403,200	Aug. 20. '04.	3	SA*	153	153	153	153	141⅜	200
19⅝	8	10¼	Nov. 22.	5½	Aug. 31.	12	12¼	− 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	11½	12¼	..	6,415
36	15	27¼	Nov. 22.	11½	Aug. 31.	21¾	21⅞	− 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	23⅜	23⅜	20½	21⅝	17½	6,600
17¼	3	15½	Nov. 21.	4	July 11.	11⅞	12	− 1½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	13⅜	11	11⅝	6⅝	4,710
50⅜	30	48½	Nov. 23.	20	May 24.	40	45	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25. '00.	1¼	..	43	45	43	44½	..	1,700
99⅝	66	93⅝	Dec. 1.	68½	May 18.	90¼	....	+ 1½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1. '04.	2	SA	87⅝	90⅝	87	90⅝	76	3,150
119	112	115	Nov. 23.	110	Feb. 8.	114	....	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 20. '04.	1¾	Q	114	114	114	114	..	100
82½	24	58⅝	Nov. 28.	25½	Mar. 12.	46	46¼	− ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,600	Apr. 15. '02.	1¾	..	47½	47⅞	46½	46	27	92,445
122	65	95	Dec. 5.	63	Apr. 5.	85	....	− 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20. '03.	4	..	90	90	90	90	..	100
31⅜	10	24⅝	Nov. 15.	13¾	June 1.	22½	....	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern.	100	30,935,600	.....	..	..	22	22	20½	22⅜	14⅝	5,020
72	44½	60¾	Nov. 15.	48	June 1.	57	58	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1. '04.	2	..	58¾	58¾	55	58	55¼	2,950
48	17	37½	Nov. 15.	17⅞	June 7.	35	35½	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	34	34¾	33	34⅜	23¼	1,550
26⅛	9½	19½	Dec. 5.	8	June 28.	17¼	17¾	− 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,624,400	Mar. 1. '04.	¼	..	18⅜	18⅜	16¼	17¼	14	2,500
222	164	220	Oct. 19.	185	Feb. 8.	201½	202½	+ 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	90,000,062	Dec. 15. '04.	2½	Q	207	207	200	202	183½	26,650
119	94⅜	131	Dec. 1.	101¼	Jan. 4.	128	130	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 3. '04.	1¾	Q	127½	128	127¼	128¼	104½	6,700
35	15⅝	28¼	Nov. 18.	9⅝	May 9.	20⅞	21	− 1⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,550	Feb. 10. '04.	1	..	22¼	22½	19½	20⅞	17	13,410
85⅛	60	69	Nov. 15.	65	Mar. 9.	78½	79	− 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Oct. 10. '04.	1¾	Q	78½	79	78	78½	67¼	1,635
183¼	149	190½	Dec. 6.	140	Mar. 12.	185	185⅞	− 2½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	41,020,000	Dec. 15. '04.	1½	Q	186½	187	181	185¼	165	14,700
276½	230	259½	Dec. 6.	230½	Feb. 25.	330	340	− 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,230,000	Oct. 20. '04.	1¾	Q	320	335	320	335	261	400
43	18	35⅞	Nov. 14.	18	Mar. 16.	31	32	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	$38,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31¾	30	31⅛	21½	1,820
90½	62	88⅜	Dec. 5.	64½	Feb. 24.	87⅛	88¼	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	$44,345,800	July 15. '04.	2½	SA	86½	88½	85¼	88⅛	74⅞	7,450
20⅜	7⅝	14⅜	Jan. 22.	10	June 27.	7	7¼	− ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	6¾	7⅜	6	7⅛	3⅝	3,400
39¾	14	30½	Nov. 17.	22	June 27.	30	30¼	+ 2	Detroit Southern pf.	100	4,500,000	.....	..	..	27½	30⅜	29¾	30	28¼	5,500
90	55	70⅞	Nov. 28.	60¼	June 16.	77½	78½	− ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1. '04.	1	Q	78¾	78½	77	78	65½	600
34⅜	20	40	Dec. 5.	19½	June 9.	37½	38	− 1⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,004,300	Oct. 25. '04.	1	Q	38⅜	39	36	37⅝	23	13,574
19½	7	14⅞	Nov. 15.	5½	June 3.	10½	11	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	12	12	..	420
29⅜	10	28½	Nov. 14.	9¼	Aug. 10.	24¼	25	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	25	21	25	12	1,020
42⅝	23	41⅝	Nov. 9.	21¼	May 16.	36⅞	37	− 1¼	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	36	38	33	37	30¼	203,400
74	62½	77	Dec. 6.	55⅝	May 31.	74½	74⅝	− 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7. '04.	2	SA	75¼	75¼	72	74½	68⅝	33,560
64⅞	44	58½	Dec. 6.	33	May 16.	55½	55⅝	− 1⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	56	56	53	55¼	51	4,600
72½	39½	60½	Jan. 27.	54	July 15.	66	67	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1. '01.	1½	..	62	66	62	66	....	4,400
....	....	68	Dec. 3.	43½	Nov. 10.	63	67	+ ⅝	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	Dec. 15. '04.	1½	Q	66	67¼	60¼	66⅝	....	1,600
85	74⅜	85	Dec. 3.	72	Nov. 23.	76½	80	− 2	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15. '04.	1¾	Q	75	79	75¾	78	....	1,800
74⅜	31	54	Feb. 3.	40	Dec. 12.	38	40	− 2	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1. '04.	4	A	38	38	38	38	45½	500
204	136	194½	Nov. 22.	151	June 20.	186	187	− ½	**General Electric Co.**	100	48,245,500	Oct. 15. '04.	2	Q	180¼	180½	181⅝	182½	165½	10,705
239	160	240	Dec. 11.	170	Mar. 17.	230	240	+15	Great Northern pf.	100	124,764,250	Nov. 1. '04.	1¾	Q	220	240	216	235	....	1,215
106½	63	94	Dec. 5.	60	May 24.	91	91½	+ ½	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	July 15. '04.	1½	SA	89	91¾	89	91¼	72½	1,900
80¼	77	83	Dec. 6.	77	Mar. 12.	92½	93	− 1⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 15. '04.	2	SA	93	93	92	92¾	83½	1,400
64	51	73	Nov. 30.	50¾	Jan. 13.	70	73	+ 3	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Nov. 25. '04.	25c	M	70	70	70	70	51	110
151	125⅞	159	Dec. 5.	123⅝	Feb. 24.	154½	155	− ½	**Illinois Central.**	100	$95,040,000	Sep. 1. '04.	3	SA	154⅝	155¼	150	154½	129½	48,418
19⅞	9	25⅝	Dec. 13.	10½	Mar. 26.	24⅝	24½	− ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1. '02.	1	Q	25	25⅞	23	24½	10⅝	50,476
74¼	57½	70⅞	Dec. 10.	64½	Feb. 9.	77½	77½	− 1⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1. '04.	1½	Q	73⅞	76¼	70½	76½	64½	4,683
73	28	70½	Oct. 17.	26	Mar. 1.	60½	63	− 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20. '02.	2½	..	62¼	62¼	60¼	62½	....	900
46¼	28	41⅛	Nov. 12.	28	Sep. 1.	39	41	+ ¾	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Oct. 1.	1	Q	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	29	200
89½	70	87	Nov. 30.	71½	Feb. 9.	85¾	88	− 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1. '04.	1¾	Q	85	85	85	85	....	500
48	16	33	Nov. 12.	14	June 4.	29½	29¼	− 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	30⅞	30⅞	28	29	21	3,110
77⅜	30½	58⅜	Nov. 14.	32	Feb. 24.	55¾	56½	− ⅜	Iowa Central pf.	100	8,673,100	Mar. 1. '00.	1½	..	56	56⅛	55¾	56¼	38	500
82¾	62¼	83½	Nov. 19.	64⅝	June 1.	81¼	82	..	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1. '04.	1	Q	82¼	82½	81	82	66	2,580
36½	16½	31½	Nov. 14.	16½	Feb. 24.	25	29½	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,985,500	.....	..	..	27	30	27	29½	....	11,600
61¼	25	56⅝	Nov. 18.	31	Jan. 6.	53¾	54	− ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	53	54⅝	50	53½	35	15,010
47½	10	19⅝	Apr. 12.	10½	Jan. 11.	14	17	− 3	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	16	16	15	15	....	300
49	48	66	Oct. 18.	48½	Jan. 5.	63	65	− 1	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 1. '04.	3	SA	64½	64½	64	64	....	600
53	23¼	43¾	Dec. 1.	26	Mar. 11.	39¼	40½	+ 2¾	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	37½	41	37	40¼	....	1,900
118	89	105	Oct. 18.	85	June 17.	95	103	+ 4	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15. '04.	1	SA	96	96	96	96	....	200
130½	95	148½	Dec. 8.	101	Feb. 23.	140	140½	− 2⅞	Louisville & Nashville.	100	160,000,000	Aug. 10. '04.	2½	SA	142½	142⅝	135	140	106½	98,500
155½	126¼	169¼	Nov. 18.	139⅜	Mar. 12.	163⅜	164	− 1	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Oct. 1. '04.	1½	Q	164¼	164½	162¾	164	141½	3,100
128½	70¼	96¼	Aug. 11.	73½	Mar. 14.	77½	78	− 1¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	.....	..	..	79¾	79¾	75	78½	83	23,900
142⅞	99½	130⅜	Oct. 21.	104⅝	Mar. 14.	120½	120½	− 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15. '04.	1¾	Q	121	121¼	117¾	120½	121⅝	46,800
29	8¼	23⅜	Nov. 22.	5	Apr. 23.	21½	21⅝	− ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,958,100	.....	..	..	21⅝	21⅞	19⅝	21½	9⅝	48,700
11C	41	47⅞	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	43½	44½	− ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15. '01.	2½	..	60	64	60	64	61½	1,700
118	83	96½	Sep. 16.	80	Jan. 4.	90	93	− 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15. '01.	2½	SA	95	95	95	95	96	500
79½	42	95	Oct. 20.	55	Jan. 4.	89	89¼	− 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15. '04.	2	SA	87¾	89¼	84¼	89¼	53¼	4,400
132⅞	103½	150	Oct. 20.	116	May 2.	146½	147	+ ⅝	Minneapolis St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15. '04.	3½	SA	144	146	144	146	....	500
39⅝	15¾	30⅝	Nov. 11.	14⅝	Jan. 24.	31½	31¾	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	65,300,300	.....	..	..	32½	32¾	29¾	31¼	18	19,200
65⅞	33	65½	Dec. 5.	32¼	June 1.	63⅜	63⅞	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	63⅞	63⅞	60¼	63⅞	36½	13,500
115⅞	85¼	111½	Dec. 1.	87	Feb. 24.	107⅞	108	− 1	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	July 20. '04.	2½	SA	106¼	108⅜	103	107⅞	95½	117,835
133½	85	147⅝	Dec. 2.	101½	Feb. 24.	145	147	+ 1¾	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	$10,000,000	Aug. 1. '04.	2	SA	143	147	143	145¼	107	500
47⅝	32	57	Nov. 15.	49	Jan. 4.	56¾	57	− ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,238,000	Oct. 15. '04.	1	Q	56⅞	57½	55	56¾	37	4,300
106⅞	94	117	Nov. 26.	100¼	Jan. 16.	116	116¼	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,894,500

Highest Price Year 1904.	Lowest Price Year 1904.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range Per Week Ending Dec 17. Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Sales of Week. Shares.	Week's Range Year Ago.	Week's Range Dec. 17, '04.
109⅝	97⅜	112¾	Dec. 9.	92⅜	Mar. 13.	102⅝	103½	— ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	$2,985,700	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	103¼	102¾	103⅛	97⅛	99,600	
20	15	23½	Dec. 1.	17	Mar. 16.	20	21	— 2	Pets & Mars	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20	20	20	20	
94	90	97	Dec. 5.	85	Apr. 20.	75	..	— 1¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,800	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	96	96	96	1,774	1,100	
115	90	107	Dec. 5.	90	Apr. 11.	105	107	— 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	27,454,000	July 15, '04.	1	SA	105	105	105	100	100	
65¾	32½	44¼	Oct. 17.	36¾	May 16.	39	39½	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	Q	39¾	39¾	39	39¾	5,300	
55	27½	37½	Dec. 5.	27	May 16.	29	30	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	13,000,000	Nov. 22, '04.	1¾	Q	30	30	30	37½	2,300	
236½	196	244	Nov. 30.	208	Mar. 14.	235	236	+ 5½	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	Q	231½	230	231½	233½	623	
37	16	38	Nov. 17.	16	May 16.	21	22	..	Railway Steel Spring Co	100	13,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2	..	22	22½	22½	22	17	6,800
99	87	94	Dec. 5.	73¾	Mar. 16.	90	91	— ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Apr. 24, '04.	1¾	Q	91	91½	90½	92	16½	1,000
92½	85	98	May 17.	85	Feb. 11.	90	91	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	92¾	92¾	92½	98	..	140
90¾	87¼	98⅝	Dec. 5.	88⅜	Mar. 14.	73¾	..	— 1½	Reading	50	70,000,000	..	..	..	73	73	73	75¾	68¾	483,200
88⅛	78	91	Dec. 5.	78	Mar. 1.	90	90½	+ ½	Reading 1st pf	50	45,000,000	Sept. 9, '04.	1	SA	78	78	78	80	70¾	1,000
61	55⅝	59⅝	Dec. 5.	55¼	Feb. 25.	58	58	..	Reading 2d pf	50	45,000,000	Nov. 10, '04.	2	SA	58	58	58	59	50¾	600
22⅜	9⅝	16¼	Nov. 28.	6	May 16.	16	16½	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	6½	23,300
90⅝	68¾	73¾	Nov. 26.	37	May 12.	69¼	69	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	30,305,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¼	24½	5,400
32⅜	19½	37⅜	Nov. 15.	19½	Mar. 11.	33	33¼	— 2⅝	Rock Island Co.	100	28,985,900	..	..	..	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	24⅞	24½	164,950
98	55¾	59⅝	Nov. 28.	57⅜	Jan. 6.	58¼	58	— 1½	Rock Island Co. pf	100	48,690,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	58	58	58	64	37	7,000
30	12	30¾	Dec. 9.	14⅜	Apr. 15.	29⅜	27	— 1⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	28	28	28	27	15	10,100
84½	60	86	Dec. 2.	74⅜	Jan. 13.	86½	86	— ⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	86¾	86	86	94⅜	73	650
78	39	70	Nov. 14.	53¾	Jan. 6.	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	66¾	67⅜	66¾	67¼	42½	5,000
170	148¼	165	Dec. 9.	150	Jan. 9.	175	190	— 5	St. L. & San F., C. & M. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,300	July 1, '04.	3	SA	152½	152½	150	150	15	300
30	12	29	Dec. 5.	9½	June 1.	23	25½	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	25	25½	25½	25½	15	5,300
66	34	60⅝	Dec. 9.	25⅝	June 1.	57	57⅝	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	55¼	58	53½	57⅝	32⅜	9,700
72	22¼	65⅝	Nov. 11.	31½	Jan. 7.	61	61	— ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	..	..	..	61	61	61	60½	30¾	1,600
97½	87	105	Dec. 9.	77	Jan. 5.	100	103	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	102	102	102	103	..	500
68¼	38⅜	68⅜	Nov. 15.	41¼	Mar. 14.	62⅜	62½	— 1⅜	Southern Pacific	100	197,949,200	..	..	..	65¼	63¼	59¼	62⅜	45¼	199,810
..	..	115⅞	Nov. 15.	112	Sep. 12.	115⅞	115¾	— ⅛	Southern Pacific pf	100	40,000,000	..	..	..	115⅞	115⅞	117⅛	116⅞	..	11,670
35⅞	16¼	27⅞	Dec. 5.	15¼	Feb. 24.	25	..	— ⅛	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	25	25	25	24⅝	21¼	60,400
96	90½	97½	Dec. 5.	77⅞	Jan. 6.	96¾	96½	+ ¼	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '04.	2½	SA	96¾	96¾	94½	96¾	78	5,620
6½	¾	5	Nov. 18.	⅝	Mar. 4.	3	3½	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	3¼	3½	3½	3¼	⅝	168
68⅝	25⅞	77⅛	Nov. 17.	31⅝	May 16.	70¾	71	— 1¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	100	22,552,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	71½	72⅜	68	71	33⅜	46,500
43⅜	20¼	33⅛	Nov. 14.	20	June 2.	34⅝	34¾	— 1	Texas Pacific	100	68,760,000	..	..	..	35½	35⅞	32½	35	24⅝	21,900
40⅜	22	29½	Nov. 10.	25	May 10.	28	28	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	28	28	28	28½	20	300
128½	100	134	Oct. 22.	115	Mar. 14.	131	132	..	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	Oct. 31, '04.	1¼	Q	130¾	130½	130¾	130½	..	200
37⅝	17¼	27¼	Oct. 21.	17¼	June 21.	22⅝	23½	— ½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	22	22	22	23	22	200
31¼	15	28	Nov. 30.	21¾	May 27.	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	8,935,000	..	..	..	26½	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝	22	1,985
48	25	37¼	Nov. 30.	25	Feb. 24.	28⅝	29	— ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	29	29⅝	29	29	25½	5,210
122¼	79	107⅞	Oct. 31.	87¼	Feb. 23.	105½	107	+ ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	106½	106½	105½	106¼	91½	1,191
15	4¼	13¼	Nov. 22.	8¼	Aug. 19.	10	11¼	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Co:	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	11¼	11¼	10	10¾	6	1,500
79⅜	57⅜	75¼	Nov. 26.	45	Feb. 24.	72	74	— ⅞	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	74	74	74	74	..	150
104⅝	65¼	117	Nov. 21.	71	Mar. 14.	110¼	110⅝	— 1½	Union Pacific	100	119,510,900	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	110⅝	111¼	104½	110	70	518,000
105½	83¼	96	Dec. 9.	88½	Feb. 25.	95¾	95⅞	— ⅛	Union Pacific pf	100	99,567,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	95	95	94¾	94½	80	1,750
110¾	94	112¾	June 13.	96	Feb. 5.	..	..	— 4	United Fruit Co	100	15,782,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	104	104	104	..	..	100
22⅜	9	25	Dec. 1.	9	Feb. 17.	20	22½	— 1	United Railways Investment Co	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	22	23	21½	22½	11	400
94½	80	99	Dec. 2.	42¼	Apr. 20.	97	98	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	68	68	66¾	..	44¼	2,950
15	6	20¼	Dec. 3.	6¼	May 16.	15½	16	— ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	13,105,500	..	..	..	19	19	17⅞	18⅜	8¾	2,150
55	33	80¼	Dec. 3.	40	Mar. 24.	79½	80	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	79¼	80¼	78¾	79½	30	12,525
150¼	95	128	Nov. 16.	100	Feb. 24.	118	126	— 1	United States Express Co	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	..	121
15⅞	6	20⅜	Dec. 9.	6¼	May 16.	14½	14½	— 1	United States Leather Co	100	62,389,900	..	..	..	15¼	15⅝	13⅜	14½	7⅜	476,550
96⅜	71½	106⅞	Dec. 5.	75⅝	Jan. 4.	101½	102	— 1¼	United States Leather Co. pf	100	62,389,900	Oct. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	102¾	103½	99	101¼	76	58,222
..	..	84⅜	Nov. 22.	48	July 13.	80	81	+ 1	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co	100	16,364,000	..	..	..	80¾	81¼	77	81	..	3,700
19¼	7	24⅜	Nov. 28.	10¼	Feb. 6.	22	22¼	— ⅝	United States Rubber Co	100	23,000,000	Apr. 30, '01.	1	Q	22¼	22¼	20¾	22⅜	10	5,056
58	30¼	93⅞	Dec. 5.	41	Jan. 4.	96	93⅝	..	United States Rubber Co. pf	100	23,525,500	Sep. 15, '04.	1½	Q	92½	93⅞	90¾	93⅞	40	4,600
39¾	10	83¼	Dec. 5.	8⅝	May 13.	29¼	29⅝	— 1½	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	30¼	30½	25	29¾	11	826,090
89¾	49¾	95⅝	Dec. 5.	51¼	May 12.	91⅝	91⅞	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	360,514,100	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	91½	93	84¾	91⅝	56¼	780,285
98⅝	17½	44¼	Dec. 5.	22¾	June 29.	41¼	42	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,994,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	41	41¾	39¼	41¾	26	4,640
125½	80	114¼	Nov. 23.	98	July 6.	112	113	— 3½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	112	112	110	110¼	95¾	1,777
39¾	17	44	Nov. 23.	18½	Sep. 7.	38	40	+ ½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600	..	..	..	37	39½	36½	39½	..	1,200
32⅜	16⅝	25	Nov. 12.	15	May 16.	22¼	22⅜	..	Wabash	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	22¼	22⅜	20⅜	22¼	20¼	8,400
57¼	27⅞	46⅝	Nov. 18.	29⅜	Feb. 24.	43⅝	44	— ⅝	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000	..	..	..	43¾	44¼	40⅝	44	27⅛	9,950
98	80¼	94⅞	Dec. 16.	85	May 19.	94	94¼	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,870,080	Oct. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	92¾	94½	91¾	94	86	10,515
221	130	185	Dec. 17.	153	May 2.	184½	184	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,950	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	181¼	185	177	183¼	156⅜	8,821
224	160	195¾	Nov. 28.	130	Aug. 17.	190	196	+ 4½	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	190	194½	190	194½	..	300
27¼	12	22⅝	Nov. 14.	14¼	July 25.	15½	19¾	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	18¾	16½	15¾	19¾	..	810
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan. 22.	37	July 27.	45	48	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900	..	..	..	46	46	45	46	45	370
35¾	20	37	Nov. 12.	21¾	June 29.	23¾	25¾	— 1⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	..	..	..	26	26	26	25	25½	2,000
29¼	14¼	25	Nov. 12.	16	June 6.	21½	22	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central	100	11,267,200	..	..	..	22	22	20¾	21¼	17½	4,010
55½	33	49⅝	Nov. 15.	37	June 6.	45	45¼	— 1½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	..	..	..	45¾	45¾	44	45½	33¾	4,228

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Coal.....25
Am. Smelting pf.....1
Am. Tob. pf., new.....1½
Brunswick, City.....1½
Chi. & Alton pf.....2
Chi. & N. W.....2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.....1½
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.....2
Cl., C., C. & St. L.....1½
Den. & R. G. pf.....2
Det. Southern pf.....3
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.....1¼
Evans. & T. H.....2
Gt. Northern pf.....15
Lake Erie & West.....3½
Nash., C. & St. L.....1¼
N. Y. Air Brake.....2
N. Y. Central.....2¾
U. S. Realty & Imp.....1
West. Un. Tel.....1½
Westinghouse E. & Mfg.....2
West. E. & M. 1st pf.....4½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers.....1⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf.....3
Amal. Copper.....1⅞
Am. Ag. Chem.....1½
Am. Grass Twine.....1½
American Ice.....1½
Am. Locomotive.....1
Am. Malting.....1
Am. Malting pf.....1½
Am. Smelting.....1⅝
Am. Snuff.....1½
Am. Sugar.....3½
Am. Sugar pf.....3
Am. Woolen pf.....1¼
Anaconda Copper.....1½
At., T. & S. F.....1½
B'klyn R. T.....2
B'klyn Union Gas.....3
Can. Southern.....2
Canadian Pacific.....1⅝
Cent. R. R. of N. J.....2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.....2½
Chi. G. W. deb.....2⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.....2½
Chi. Term. Trans.....2
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.....3½
Chi. Un. Tract.....1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....1
Col. Fuel & I.....2⅝
Col. Fuel & I. pf.....1½
Col. & Hock. Coal.....1
Consol. Gas.....1
Corn Products.....1⅝
Corn Products pf.....1½
Del. & Hudson.....2½
Denver & Rio Gr.....1
Dist. Securities.....1½
Erie.....1½
Erie 1st pf.....1½
Erie 2d pf.....1½
Ft. W. & D. City.....2
Fed. Min. & S. pf.....2
Hocking Valley pf.....1⅝
Homestake Mining.....2
Int. Paper pf.....1½
Int. Power.....1
Int. Steam P. pf.....1
Iowa Central.....2
Keokuk & Des M.....3
Knick. Ice.....1½
Lake E. & W. pf.....4
Louis. & Nash.....2⅝
Manhattan Ry.....1
Met. Securities.....1½
Met. St. Ry.....1
Minn. & St. L. pf.....1½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.....1½
Mo., Kan. & Texas.....1¼
Missouri Pacific.....1
Nat. Enameling pf.....1¼
Nat. Lead pf.....1⅜
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.....1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....1½
Pacific Coast 2d pf.....2
People's Gas, Chi.....1⅝
Peo. & Eastern.....2
P., C., C. & St. L.....1¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....2
Pullman Co.....5½
Reading.....1½
Rock Island.....2⅝
Rock Island pf.....1½
Rubber Goods.....1¼
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.....5
St. L. & S. W.....1½
Southern Pacific.....1⅜
Tenn. Coal & I.....1⅝
Texas Pacific.....1
Union Bag.....1
Union Pacific.....1¼
United Fruit.....4
U. Rys. Invest.....1
U. S. Express.....1
U. S. Leather.....4½
U. S. Leather pf.....1½
U. S. Steel.....1½
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.....3½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.....1
W. & L. E. 2d pf.....1⅝
Wis. Central pf.....1¼

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Beech Creek 1st.....2⅞
Fla. Cent. & Pa. 5s.....4⅝
Gal., H. & S. A. 6s.....3
Kings Co. El. L. & P. pur. 6s.....1¼
L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s.....1¼
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.....1⅞
Mo. Pacific con. 6s.....1⅜
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s.....1¼
Nassau El. 4s.....1
Tenn. C. & I., De Bard 6s.....2
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s.....1
Wab., Om. Div. 3½s.....1⅜
W. N. Y. & P. gen.....1½
Wh. & L. E. 1st 5s.....1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s.....1
Austin & N. W. 5s.....2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.....2⅜
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s.....1
Consol. Tob. 4s.....5
M. & St. L. ref. 4s.....1
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.....2
Wab., Tol. & Chi. 4s.....3

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 19.

American Can Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.—Special meeting.
Maryland Coal Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Père Marquette Railroad—Annual meeting.
Real Estate Trust Co.—Books close.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Albany Trust Co.—Books close.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Colonial Trust Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Cumberland Telephone Co.—Books close.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
Hestonville Passenger Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
International Steam Pump—Books close for dividend on common.
James H. Dunham Co.—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.—Books close.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Railway Steel Springs Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Books close.
Standard Gas Light Co.—Books close.
Union Ferry Co.—Books close.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal—Books close.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.—Books close.
Washington Water Power Co., (Spokane)—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Yorkville Bank—Books close.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

American Radiator Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
American Screw Co.—Books close.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—Dividend payable Dec. 31 to holders of record this date.
Meade Transfer Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Mortgage and Security Co.—Books close.
North American Trust Co.—Books close.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Dividend payable Dec. 30 to holders of record this date.
Standard Rope and Twine Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

Central Realty, Bond and Trust Co.—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
Missouri Pacific Railroad—Books close.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Books close.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Strowger Automatic Telephone Co.—Books close.

Friday, Dec. 23.

Beech Creek Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 3 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Corporation Liquidating Co.—Books close.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Extra dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn—Books close.
General Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
Mutual Bank—Books close
North Star Mines—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Record—Annual meeting.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Dividend payable.
Standard Coupler Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable Dec. 31 to holders of record this date.
American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Association—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line Railway—Books close.
Citizens' Central National Bank—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
Indianapolis Street Railway—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
Jefferson Bank—Books close.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Books close.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Plaza Bank—Books close.
St. Joseph Stock Yards—Dividend payable Dec. 31 to holders of record this date.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 17, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$1,632,440,739	$995,976,277	+63.9
Boston	122,048,042	110,102,146	+10.9
Philadelphia	108,998,373	97,176,994	+12.1
Baltimore	22,490,443	19,896,936	+12.9
Chicago	166,578,225	153,086,031	+10.1
St. Louis	51,450,787	45,789,769	+12.4
New Orleans	30,964,873	19,823,337	+ 5.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,167,969,906	$1,441,897,492	+50.4
Other cities, 5 days	321,079,969	270,941,672	+18.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,489,049,875	$1,712,779,365	+45.4
All cities, 1 day	466,123,475	380,520,766	+22.5
Total, all cities, for week	$2,955,143,453	$2,073,300,131	+42.5

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 17.	$2,955,143,453	$2,073,300,131	$2,359,140,757
Dec. 10.	3,389,070,982	2,193,065,187	2,207,859,503
Dec. 3.	3,365,584,749	2,232,985,566	2,376,070,731
Nov. 26.	2,625,959,197	1,746,841,096	2,093,393,725
Nov. 19.	3,144,945,592	2,267,100,807	2,356,585,795
Nov. 12.	2,627,322,159	2,096,374,505	2,686,306,125
Nov. 5.	2,944,347,971	1,977,996,929	1,264,389,533
Oct. 29.	2,627,948,127	1,941,443,822	2,230,594,618
Oct. 22.	2,857,735,613	2,015,359,640	2,453,861,222
Oct. 15.	2,449,157,965	2,027,395,485	2,602,494,582
Oct. 8.	2,671,548,272	1,977,167,677	2,554,297,453
Oct. 1.	2,188,462,356	2,228,903,412	2,670,318,741
Sept. 24.	2,029,390,700	1,861,588,947	2,555,282,506
Sept. 17.	2,253,977,163	1,640,547,178	2,340,186,929
Sept. 10.	1,712,347,615	1,449,405,653	2,443,019,520
Sept. 3.	1,966,916,119	1,737,903,320	2,063,118,705
Aug. 27.	1,736,612,989	1,640,019,497	2,045,836,845
Aug. 20.	1,888,943,404	1,865,338,319	2,097,262,062
Aug. 13.	1,749,912,253	1,923,856,626	2,086,533,427
Aug. 6.	1,789,286,300	2,049,409,290	1,915,542,975
July 30.	1,772,859,062	2,000,479,813	2,241,209,707
July 23.	2,111,110,974	2,077,472,008	2,275,719,424
July 16.	2,112,442,006	2,205,583,290	2,177,848,518
July 9.	1,622,838,256	2,192,885,740	2,229,983,938
July 2.	2,063,247,434	2,185,491,986	2,152,117,968
June 25.	1,827,213,196	1,944,541,911	1,966,978,791
June 18.	1,889,301,833	2,104,309,240	2,029,896,948
July 11.	1,761,951,596	2,252,044,355	1,947,947,871
June 4.	1,932,948,760	2,438,946,756	2,105,295,253
May 28.	1,767,418,080	1,748,240,380	1,674,101,010
May 21.	2,006,568,511	2,245,783,632	2,131,893,962
May 14.	1,966,025,109	2,140,088,705	2,245,195,925
May 7.	2,189,204,787	2,158,896,805	2,962,479,586
Apr. 30.	1,753,734,049	2,220,216,098	2,810,930,049
Apr. 23.	1,910,671,946	2,134,077,624	2,711,823,194
Apr. 16.	1,977,313,087	2,205,443,245	2,576,956,291
Apr. 9.	1,986,722,516	1,964,278,261	2,230,894,923
Apr. 2.	1,822,920,935	2,448,923,090	2,331,796,337
Mch. 26.	1,903,395,221	1,985,239,224	1,856,892,218
Mch. 19.	1,918,943,314	2,125,165,030	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12.	1,756,675,090	2,321,474,907	2,142,482,521
Mch. 5.	1,937,695,190	2,445,100,322	2,152,102,957
Feb. 27.	1,908,681,729	1,985,672,530	2,307,374,927
Feb. 20.	1,975,675,901	2,154,189,963	1,777,899,935
Feb. 13.	1,816,429,824	2,035,735,278	2,024,428,533
Feb. 6.	2,123,944,360	2,410,885,972	2,256,837,106
Jan. 30.	2,075,456,978	2,090,056,536	2,130,992,364
Jan. 23.	2,198,119,916	2,282,601,358	2,213,896,257
Jan. 16.	2,228,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,397,124,960
Jan. 9.	2,410,047,737	2,733,323,982	2,582,732,305
Jan. 2.	1,942,547,800	2,274,980,819	2,445,426,071
Dec. 26.	1,686,260,286	1,903,699,786	1,970,650,997

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $2,506,681,780; in 1900, $2,041,548,378; in 1899, $2,078,692,618, and in 1898, $1,752,775,894. Largest clearings for the year to date were $3,365,554,749, in the week ending Dec. 8; smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,689,282, in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,448,786,241, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,987,338.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, coupon	105	105	105	105	3
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. full paid	92	93	91⅝	93	396½
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝	67½
Total sales					$467,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	8½	10	8½	10	101
Grand total					$26,054,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107½	Jan. 23	104½	Jun. 9	105½ Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	109¼	Mar. 28	104½	Nov. 7	104½ Nov. 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	108¾	Apr. 11	103½	Jun. 4	106⅜ July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	104½	Nov. 28	106½ Dec. 6
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	132½	Apr. 20	131½	Sep. 27	131½ Sep. 2
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	130½	Nov. 28	131 Dec. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	104¾	Nov. 28	104¾ Nov. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Large Increase in Surplus Reserves Due as Usual to Decrease in Deposits.

In no respect did yesterday's bank statement differ from that of many previous weeks except in that the gain in surplus, despite a further loss in cash, reached a larger figure than in any previous statement recently issued. The loss in cash was, it is true, only $299,200, yet it was a loss, but the surplus showed an increase of no less than $5,181,425, bringing the surplus reserve up to $14,546,625, which is the largest surplus reported for the corresponding week in any year since 1898. This despite continued gold exports, in themselves very unseasonable. There are many who would prefer to see the surplus increase by reason of enlarged cash holdings rather than by a reduction of loans and deposits, which as likely as not reflect nothing more than a continuation of the shifting of these accounts to the trust companies. That such a view is not without reason is evidenced by the fact that among those who hold it are some conservative bankers, but admittedly the situation is sound enough, so that there is perhaps little objection to the character of the recent bank statements. They remain an uncertain indication of the actual situation, but in times of prosperity like the present that doubtless is a minor consideration. The same uncertainty, however, at a time when confidence was less general might not be without uncomfortable results.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 4¼@2 per cent., averaging about 3 per cent. Time money was easier at 3¾ per cent. for sixty days and 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months, closing easy. The market for commercial paper was a trifle lower at 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for prime single names, and 4¾@5½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8685 to $4.8745, closing decidedly strong at the highest.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 3@6 per cent., averaging 5¼ per cent. Time money was a little easier at 5@6 per cent. for three to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Dec. 17, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net profits	135,187,700	.....	129,874,300
Deposits	1,096,117,500	$21,922,500	848,284,900
Circulation	42,780,500	*246,400	46,036,100
Total	$1,390,058,400	$21,676,100	$1,139,767,100
Loans	$1,080,057,700	$22,081,700	$878,740,300
Specie	211,142,600	322,500	157,887,000
Legal t'd'rs.	77,433,400	*625,800	68,209,500
Total	$1,348,633,700	$22,330,900	$1,104,836,700
Res. held	$288,576,000	$290,200	$226,696,850
Res. req'd.	274,029,375	5,480,625	212,071,000
Surplus.	$14,546,625	*$5,181,425	$14,625,500

*Increase.

The surplus at this time in 1902 was $8,093,900; in 1901, $5,455,025; in 1900, $6,326,375; in 1899, $7,026,825; in 1898, $16,973,375; in 1897, $15,729,050, and in 1896, $33,274,725.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixture," not given in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official reports."

GERMAN MONEY MARKET.

"The German money market," writes a Berlin correspondent, "seems at last to have entered upon a period of greater ease. During the settlement this week a downward tendency in the open market rate prevailed, which is quite an unusual thing for Berlin, and money at call is now offered as low as 3 per cent. The amount of cash offered on the Boerse has suddenly outgrown the demand, and still lower rates are probable, notwithstanding the near approach of the year's end. The increasing ease of money is all the more noteworthy since the Boerse made rather large demands for the monthly settlement, and industrial needs have been considerable at the same moment. The Reichsbank has now reached such a strong position that the President finds it necessary to explain why a reduction of its rates seems insecured at this moment. Its gold stock is about the highest ever known. It is believed, however, that the steady stream of gold that has been running this way for above two months will now ebb. The movement is already very light, and will probably soon cease. The positive statements reaching Berlin from abroad to the effect that Russia will bring out a loan of £52,000,000 in France and Germany in January or earlier are received with incredulity here. The bankers who represent Russia's financial interests in Berlin have inspired in the Boerse organs a denial of the reports as published, but this denial may be designed to cover the form, but not the substance. At any rate, it is believed here that the next Russian borrowing will be considerably less than £52,000,000."—London Standard.

The Season's Shipments on the Lakes.

Monday, Dec. 5, closed the ordinary season of lake shipments, as it was the date of expiration of cargo insurance. It was not, however, the end of the ore-shipping season. The United States Steel Corporation insures its own shipping, and will continue to bring ore forward as long as the lakes are navigable. The movement up to date is equal to that of last year, despite the strike that retarded the opening of the season, and will ultimately exceed last year's shipments by 1,000,000 tons or more. In other words, this year's ore account will be the largest in history, except that of 1902. From Pittsburg to the upper lake ports the shipments of coal were very large, to close has been the largest in history, the pressures being particularly high during last month.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
238	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	4	250 Oct. 29		222 May 13		240 Dec. 5, 1904	
225	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1904	4½	.....		.....		*238 Mar. 4, 1903	
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1, 1904	3	*150 Mar. 30		*150 Mar. 30		*150 Mar. 30, 1904	
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1904	3	87 Dec. 5		72 Apr. 8		87 Dec. 5, 1904	
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	25 Nov. 5		19 Sep. 23		25 Dec. 9, 1904	
..	..	American Cotton Oil pf	16,195,600	Dec. 1, 1904	5	97 Nov. 7		85½ June 6		96 Dec. 6, 1904	
94	95	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	1¼	94 Nov. 7		82 Jan. 6		93½ Nov. 7, 1904	
145¼	146½	American Telephone & Telegraph	131,544,400	Oct. 15, 1904	1½	149½ Nov. 29		121 Feb. 16		149 Dec. 3, 1904	
33	37	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	36 Nov. 18		25 July 11		34 Nov. 30, 1904	
62	66	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	66 Nov. 18		53 Mar. 28		66 Nov. 30, 1904	
95½	96½	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1904	1¾	96 Dec. 7		90 Oct. 28		96 Dec. 7, 1904	
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 5, 1904	3	.....		.....		*121 Nov. 28, 1896	
105	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1	.....		.....		*104 June 25, 1902	
155	160	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	.....		.....		*108 Dec. 30, 1902	
155	165	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	160 Oct. 3		116½ Mar. 2		153½ Nov. 30, 1904	
82	87	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	165 Oct. 3		165 Oct. 3		165 Oct. 3, 1904	
60	63	Buffalo & Susquehanna ($50)	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	1	89¾ Aug. 23		83 Nov. 7		83 Nov. 9, 1904	
..	..	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	1	62¾ Dec. 5		47⅞ Feb. 19		61½ Dec. 6, 1904	
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		128¼ Jan. 7, 1903	
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		20¾ Oct. 13, 1893	
116¾	119	Central South American Tel	7,917,300	Oct. 6, 1904	1½	116 Nov. 22		103 May 3		118 Nov. 22, 1904	
197½	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1904	1¾	*200 Nov. 14		*181 Jan. 18		*200 Nov. 14, 1904	
120	145	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	6,330,700	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	143 Oct. 15		124 Feb. 11		143 Oct. 15, 1904	
76	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	June 29, 1904	2	89 June 17		82 Aug. 19		82 Aug. 19, 1904	
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,836,100	Oct. 1, 1904	2½	173½ Dec. 5		173½ Dec. 5		173½ Dec. 5, 1904	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	.....		.....		102½ May 22, 1901	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	..		..		120 June 4, 1898	
65	80	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	6,000,000	.....	..	75 Nov. 9		60 July 29		70 Dec. 8, 1904	
90	120	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898	1¼	100 Oct. 18		79 Apr. 13		100 Oct. 18, 1904	
156	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1904	1¾	181 Mar. 21		170 Apr. 20		179 Apr. 20, 1904	
60	90	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	93 Apr. 16		68 Apr. 16		86 Apr. 16, 1904	
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		22⅝ June 20, 1902	
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 20, 1903	1¾	..		..		64 Sep. 18, 1903	
24	27	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.....	..	27 Dec. 6		18½ Jan. 7		25 Dec. 6, 1904	
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	120 Jan. 21		120 Jan. 21		120 Jan. 21, 1904	
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Dec. 1, 1904	2½	76½ Jan. 23		70 May 31		70½ June 7, 1904	
135	140	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1904	2½	141 Nov. 16		128 Jan. 21		141 Nov. 16, 1904	
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	3½ Feb. 24		3½ Feb. 24		3½ Feb. 24, 1904	
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	8,552,491	Oct. 15, 1904	1	50 Nov. 17		50 Nov. 17		50 Nov. 17, 1904	
..	..	**Electric Storage Battery**	15,812,200	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	83⅝ Nov. 26		82 Nov. 21		83⅜ Nov. 26, 1904	
83	90	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2½	83 Nov. 16		72 Feb. 23		82½ Nov. 23, 1904	
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	.....	..	.....		.....		29 Jan. 9, 1902	
60	65	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	60 Dec. 5		43 Mar. 1		60 Dec. 5, 1904	
100	102	General Chemical pf	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	3½	101 Dec. 5		94 Feb. 23		101 Dec. 6, 1904	
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	*115 June 14		*115 June 14		*115 June 14, 1904	
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	*82 Dec. 1		*82 Dec. 1		*82 Dec. 1, 1904	
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,329,180	Oct. 15, 1904	2	*97 Oct. 21		*97 Oct. 21		*97 Oct. 21, 1904	
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,950,300	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	*93¾ May 25		*93¾ May 25		*93¾ May 25, 1904	
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,800	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	*95 Apr. 14		*95 Apr. 14		*95 Apr. 14, 1904	
103	..	**Ill. Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	104½ Apr. 6		104½ Apr. 6		104½ Apr. 6, 1904	
38½	38¾	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	38 Dec. 3		22¾ May 9		38 Dec. 7, 1904	
47	51	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52 Apr. 12		46½ Apr. 7		50½ Sep. 14, 1904	
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*32 Jan. 25, 1899	
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1904	2	..		..		*280 Feb. 17, 1903	
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	.....		.....		12 May 21, 1902	
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.....		.....		50 Mar. 13, 1901	
10¼	12	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	12½ Oct. 20		6 Sept. 29		11¼ Dec. 6, 1904	
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	1	.....		.....		90½ Mar. 14, 1902	
90	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	104 Feb. 3		91 Mar. 17		100 Nov. 23, 1904	
270	..	Lake Shore	49,486,500	July 29, 1904	4	250 July 1		250 July 1		250 July 1, 1904	
57	62	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov. 1, 1896	1	62½ Nov. 12		46 May 17		62 Dec. 10, 1904	
9¼	11	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14½ July 23		6¾ Mar. 21		9½ Dec. 8, 1904	
125	..	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30, 1904	2½	115 Aug. 2		110 Feb. 25		110 Aug. 23, 1904	
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	30,000,000	Sep. 30, 1904	2½	.....		.....		*188 July 10, 1903	
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	17½ Jan. 4		16 Jan. 15		16 Jan. 15, 1904	
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1902	1½	67 Dec. 1		45 Mar. 9		57 Dec. 1, 1904	
135	140	Michigan Central	16,725,000	Jan. 20, 1904	2	145 Dec. 1		123 Jan. 22		134 Dec. 8, 1904	
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		118 Apr. 18, 1901	
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	.....	July 1, 1904	3½	166½ May 5		152½ Apr. 7		166½ May 5, 1904	
42	45	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		3¼ June 9, 1901	
110	120	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45 Feb. 2		42 Nov. 17		42 Dec. 6, 1904	
..	..	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	3	115 Nov. 11		101½ May 12		115 Nov. 11, 1904	
..	..	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	23½ Nov. 30		14 Oct. 26		23½ Nov. 30, 1904	
..	..	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1904	1	50½ Nov. 30		40 Apr. 16		50½ Nov. 30, 1904	
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,838,650	Oct. 1, 1904	2	415 Oct. 17		400 June 30		415 Oct. 17, 1904	
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	*131 Feb. 1		*131 Feb. 1		*131 Feb. 1, 1904	
165	170	New York & New Jersey Telep	12,500,000	Oct. 15, 1904	1½	158½ Nov. 15		157½ Oct. 18		158½ Nov. 15, 1904	
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1904	2	.....		.....		85⅝ Nov. 14, 1899	
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,183,400	July 15, 1904	4	190 Nov. 2		150 June 14		190 Nov. 2, 1904	
3½	4½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	20c	4½ Jan. 19		3½ Dec. 5		5¼ Dec. 5, 1904	
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	.....		.....		75½ Oct. 7, 1899	
98	104	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	101 Sep. 23		95 July 26		100 Nov. 22, 1904	
75	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15, 1904	2	81¾ Jan. 9		74½ June 9		78 Nov. 30, 1904	
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,612,200	Aug. 25, 1904	3	79½ Nov. 10		69¾ Sep. 30		79½ Nov. 10, 1904	
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		52¼ June 29, 1903	
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..		..		117 May 16, 1890	
183	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	13,714,200	Oct. 4, 1904	1¾	184½ Dec. 7		180½ July 21		184½ Dec. 7, 1904	
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July, 1904	3	.....		.....		140 Sep. 12, 1902	
2	2¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	3½ Nov. 15		⅝ June 9		2 Dec. 10, 1904	
4	6	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	7 Nov. 21		3½ Nov. 11		5½ Nov. 29, 1904	
208	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1904	4	*205 Apr. 29		*205 Apr. 29		*205 Apr. 29, 1904	
135	140	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	1¼	138 Dec. 1		131 Jan. 29		138 Dec. 1, 1904	
..	..	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1903	1	70 Dec. 3		30 Apr. 22		70 Dec. 3, 1904	
16	17	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,800,000	.....	..	18 Nov. 15		9 Mar. 15		17 Dec. 2, 1904	
53	58	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15, 1902	2½	60 Nov. 15		35 May 17		56½ Dec. 7, 1904	
24	28	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	30 Nov. 16		16 Jan. 8		29½ Dec. 1, 1904	
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	.....		.....		50 May 16, 1902	
75	76	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1	73½ Dec. 16		70½ Aug. 1		77 Dec. 7, 1904	
130	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	4,191,700	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	133 Oct. 14		122 Feb. 4		132 Dec. 1, 1904	
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	.....	.....	..	.....		.....		65 May 6, 1902	
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,025	July, 1904	2½	..		..		100 Feb. 17, 1898	
97½	100	So. Ry., Mob. & O. cfs	5,632,900	Oct. 1, 1904	2	97 Nov. 11		90 Feb. 25		96¼ Nov. 20, 1904	
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	½	.....		.....		40 Apr. 20, 1905	
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1904	½	.....		.....		14 Apr. 11, 1900	
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,824,500	July 15, 1904	2½	..		..		*80 Apr. 9, 1900	
17	20¼	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	*17 Apr. 22		*17 Apr. 22		*17 Apr. 22, 1904	
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1¾	158 Aug. 11		158 Aug. 11		158 Sep. 14, 1904	
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co**	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1904	2½	.....		.....		275 Aug. 13, 1902	
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	July 1, 1903	1	..		..		10½ Nov. 5, 1903	
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1903	1½	36½ Nov. 3		36½ Nov. 3		36½ Nov. 3, 1904	
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Sep. 30, 1904	2½	.....		.....		*175 Oct. 15, 1903	
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning**	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	11 Dec. 5		2½ Nov. 16		9 Dec. 9, 1904	
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Nov. 20, 1903	1	.....		.....		70 Sep. 14, 1903	
239	249	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	July 15, 1904	4	250 Aug. 23		205 Mar. 26		246 Nov. 18, 1904	

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Dec. 16

Imports of specie at Port of New York for week ended Dec. 16, 1904, (inclusive):

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Gold Bullion—		
Valencia	Cartagena	$11,236
Valencia	Pto. Colombia	4,700
Verona	Sta. Marta	2,304
Advance	Colon	2,993
Advance	Panama	1,200
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	2,310
Gold Ore—		
Advance	Panama	545
Coya	Los VHos	584
Silver Ore—		
Advance	Panama	2,400
Silver Bullion—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	5,638
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Lorraine	Havre	$61,000
Total		$616,925

Exports, New York, Dec. 12 to 17.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Dec. 12—Kaiser Wm. II.	London,	Sl. C. (Br.)	$1,800
Dec. 12—Kaiser Wm. II.	London,	Sl. B.	13,100
Dec. 13—Oceanic	London,	Sl. E.	783,898
Dec. 14—Manco	London,	Sl. C. (Chile.)	500
Dec. 14—Dresden	Bremen,	Sl. C. (Ger.)	1,000,000
Dec. 15—			
Dec. 17—Mexico	Havana,	G. C. (Br.)	194,813
Total			$2,558,412

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 9—Etruria	London,	Sl. B.	$6,130
Dec. 9—Etruria	London,	Sl. B.	42,800
Grand total			$3,627,342

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$13,789,496
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	11,594,443
From Jan. 1, 1904	590,880,704
From Jan. 1, 1903	507,174,998

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 13, 1904	$9,460,120
Week ended Dec. 14, 1903	12,115,782
From Jan. 1, 1904	471,497,185
From Jan. 1, 1903	486,631,455

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$606,887
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	4,504,126
From Jan. 1, 1904	20,054,778
From Jan. 1, 1903	27,476,753

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$1,180,925
From Jan. 1, 1904	53,962,632
From Jan. 1, 1903	16,381,194

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	$2,393,153

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$4,055
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	16,076
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,155,163
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,540,293

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$288,530
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	791,670
From Jan. 1, 1904	25,983,030
From Jan. 1, 1903	30,078,943

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$284,475
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	775,594
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,827,867
From Jan. 1, 1903	28,538,650

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$610,942
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	4,520,202
From Jan. 1, 1904	21,209,941
From Jan. 1, 1903	28,816,946

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$3,469,455
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	12,906,852
From Jan. 1, 1904	79,945,662
From Jan. 1, 1903	56,460,137

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1904	$2,858,513
Week ended Dec. 18, 1903	8,386,650
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,735,721
From Jan. 1, 1903	27,643,191

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 17, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	99¾	Dec 9	91¾	Apr 19	98	Dec 15	98 ..
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	102	Sep 20	98¾	Jan 6	102¾	Dec 17	102¾ 102¾
Do registered	AO*	106¾	Sep 12	90	Apr 23	101	Dec 16	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	98	Oct 6	87¾	Feb 13	94½	Dec 17	94 94¾
Do do registered	Nov.	87½	Jan 29	82¾	Jan 26	87½	Jan 26	87 ..
Do stamped		95¾	Oct 24	87¾	Jan 8	94¼	Dec 17	94 94¾
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100	Jan 22	98	Feb 1	99	Aug 15	100 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	100¾	Oct 18	99¾	Oct 18	99¾	Oct 18	100 101¾
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	99¾	Nov 3	98	May 31	99¾	Nov 3	99¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	97¾	Sep 12	97¾	Sep 12	97¾	Sep 12	98½ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	96¾	Nov 23	96¾	Nov 23	96¾	Nov 23	96½ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	97	Oct 25	97	Oct 1	97	Oct 25	97¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA					92¾	No 10, 02	97¾ ..
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g.4s,1928	*MS	99¼	Aug 26	92¾	May 2	96	Nov 17	97¾ 98¾
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	113½	Nov 16	112	Sep 20	112¾	Nov 16	.. ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	100¾	Aug 22	91	Mar 3	99¾	Dec 16	99½ 100
Do registered		92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	.. ..
Bay., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO					125½	No 30, 03	127¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	112¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 26	113¾ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	MN*	114½	Oct 18	106	Mar 9	114¼	Oct 18	115 116
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	93	Jul 14	93	Jul 14	93	July 14	97 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	98	Aug 2	97¾	Oct 5	97¾	Oct 5	97½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	99¾	Nov 17	97¾	Feb 23	96¾	Dec 17	98 98¼
Do registered		96	Nov 7	95½	Mar 15	96	Nov 7	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	105¾	Oct 10	100¼	Feb 23	103¾	Dec 17	105 105¾
Do do registered		103	Jul 21	100	May 10	102	Nov 29	.. ..
Do convt. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	103	Dec 6	97	Apr 30	103	Dec 6	106 ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1925	MN*	99¾	Oct 31	87¾	Jan 8	91	Dec 17	89 90¼
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	94½	Oct 31	87¾	Feb 24	89½	Dec 13	90 ..
Do Pitts. Lake Erie & W. Va. 4s, 1941	MN*	94	Dec 1	87¾	Feb 11	93½	Dec 13	93 93¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ					90½	Jy 16, 02	92½ ..
Do do registered								.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	107¼	Mar 11	103½	Mar 11	103½	Mar 11	107½ ..
Con. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	108¾	Sep 1	108	Jun 2	108	Sept 7	108½ 111¾
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4s, 1930	AO*	122	Jan 12	111¾	May 7	111¾	Mar 7	111¾ ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	100	Sep 7	98	Jun 2	100	Nov 15	100 ..
Pitts. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Sep 22	100	Sep 22	100	Sept 22	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100	Sep 22	100	Sep 22	100	Sept 22	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾	Jan 30	111¾	Mar 7	113¾	Dec 15	115¾ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ					103	Ap 14, 97	112 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121½	Mar 2	121½	Mar 2	121½	Mar 2	124½ 126½
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	124	Apr 18	122¾	Feb 27	122¾	Aug 17	127 ..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100¾	Jun 27	97¼	May 5	99¾	Oct 14	97 ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	106	Jun 30	103¾	Jan 5	105	Dec 15	104½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	109	Jul 14	104¾	Mar 22	106¾	Dec 13	106½ 107
Do do registered	MS	107	Jul 11	105	Jun 30	107	July 11	.. ..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JJ	101	Jan 7	96¾	Dec 15	101	Dec 15	97¾ ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112¾	Oct 14	106¾	Apr 8	106½	Dec 15	107¾ 110
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	MN*	120¾	Sep 28	116½	Feb 24	119¾	Oct 20	119 121¼
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	114	Oct 20	109¾	Jan 4	111	Dec 16	110¾ 111¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*	107¾	Jun 7	104½	Jan 7	105½	June 7	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	69	Nov 4	45¾	Mar 19	91½	Dec 17	90¼ 92
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	37	Nov 4	23	Mar 2	71¾	Dec 17	71 72
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	65½	Nov 4	18	Mar 17	61	Dec 16	60 65
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	*JD	94¾	Nov 29	87¾	May 25	93¾	Nov 23	93 94
Do M. & N. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1946	*JJ	104	Feb 10	104	Feb 10	104	Feb 10	109½ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ					102	Je 17, 99	109½ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	107¾	Aug 2	107¼	Aug 2	107¼	Aug 2	110 ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	130½	Dec 2	128	Mar 3	135¾	Dec 9	136 ..
Do registered	JJ*	130¾	Dec 15	128	Mar 3	135¾	Dec 9	135¾ ..
Do do registered	JJ*	114¾	Dec 13	111¼	Jan 19	114¾	Dec 13	114¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	116¾	Dec 13	111¾	Jan 19	114¾	Dec 13	114¾ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104¾	Oct 19	102	Apr 19	103	Nov 29	103 104¼
Leh. & Hud. R. gen. g. 5s, 1920	MN	107	Nov 22	100	Jan 4	101¾	Dec 17	101¾ 102¾
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Jy. 1, 1910	JJ	120¾	Mar 29	120¾	Dec 2	120¾	Dec 16	107 107¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111¾	Jul 21	107¾	Apr 27	107¾	July 27	110 ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*MN	120¾	Oct 20	114¾	Jan 6	118	Dec 16	118 119
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118	Jul 28	113	Mar 1	117¾	Oct 11	.. ..
Do do registered	*MS	108¾	Nov 11	100¾	Mar 1	107½	Dec 17	107 107¼
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS					103	Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	*MS					112	My 14, 03	113½ ..
Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	101	Jun 24	101	Jun 4	102¾	Dec 16	102¾ 103¾
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	99	Dec 6	94¼	Apr 27	99	Dec 6	98 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ					109½	Oc 20, 02	111 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS					105	Jan 26, 04	110 ..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1940	AO*	95¾	Sep 20	95¾	Sept 20	95¾	Sept 20	95¾ ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	JJ	85¾	Jul 8	81½	Jan 5	84½	Dec 17	84¾ 84¾
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	82¾	Oct 18	74¾	Jan 5	82	Dec 16	81¾ 82¾
Do registered						83¾	Ap 16, 02	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						104¾	Ap 11, 00	100¾ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	102	Jul 9	99	Feb 3	101¼	Dec 9	101¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	JJ*	91	Dec 1	91	Feb 3	97	Dec 15	90¾ 97½
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	94	Dec 17	90¼	Apr 16	94	Dec 17	.. ..
Do do registered		103¾	Aug 8	103½	Apr 16	103½	Aug 8	106¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	103¾	Apr 27	103¾	Apr 27	103¾	Apr 27	108¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	102¾	Aug 22	102¾	Apr 12	102	Nov 1	101¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	107	Oct 14	103¾	May 14	103½	Dec 10	103¾ 106¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN					106	De 2, 03	.. ..
Do do registered	*MN							.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 7	100¾	Feb 8	99¼ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	105	Oct 12	105	Jan 6	105	Dec 17	106 ..
Kan. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115	Feb 1	111¾	Oct 1	113¾	Dec 15	113 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1907	JJ*	108¾	Apr 21	108	Nov 2	108	Dec 15	106 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	129	Apr 12	129	Apr 12	129	Apr 12	132½ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	130	Sep 6	114¾	May 3	118¼	Dec 16	118½ ..
Do do registered	MN*					119¾	Ap 13, 03	119¾ ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	117	Sep 1	113¾	Jan 4	117	Sept 1	119¾ ..
Chi. Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	152¾	Nov 22	126½	Feb 11	142¾	Nov 22	152¾ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	119¾	Nov 12	117¾	Jul 9	119¾	Nov 18	117¾ 117
Louisa. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	112¾	Dec 5	108	Jan 18	112¾	Dec 5	112½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1906	*JJ	184	Oct 20	169	Mar 14	184	Oct 20	176 184
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111	Oct 20	109	Mar 14	111	Oct 20	111¾ ..
Do gold g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	107¾	Dec 14	107¾	Mar 25	111¾	Dec 15	110¾ 112
Do do g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	103¾	Jun 18	103¾	Jun 18	103¾	June 18	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	103	May 23	97¼	Mar 28	97¾	Oct 11	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	120	Dec 7	115¾	Mar 21	120	Dec 7	119½ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	112¾	Sep 30	109¾	Jan 9	112¾	Sept 30	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	117¾	Dec 14	113¾	Jan 9	117¾	Dec 14	118¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. s. f. 5s, 1921	*JJ	112¾	Oct 25	109¾	Mar 29	112¾	Nov 9	113¾ 115¾
Do Dak. Ext. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ					112¾	Nov 9	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ					118¾	Jy 13, 03	132½ ..
Do 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	106	Jan 13	106	Jan 13	108	Aug 3	.. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	106	Feb 15	106	Feb 15	108	Aug 3	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*JJ	111	Aug 31	111¾	Jul 19	113	Aug 31	115½ ..
Do 1st Iac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	107¾	Oct 18	106	Sep 19	107¾	Oct 18	.. ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	102¾	Jun 28	102¾	Jul 11	102¾	Dec 15	112¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. Ex. 1910	JJ	112	May 20	100¾	Feb 2	111	Sept 28	110 112½
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	116¾	Jun 25	114	Mar 17	115¾	Sept 26	114½ ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	112	Jul 20	110¾	Dec 14	112	Dec 14	110¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	118¾	Oct 20	114¾	Mar 17	118¾	Oct 20	117¾ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JJ	129¾	Oct 7	125¾	Jun 7	129	Dec 15	129 ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb., 1915	QF	145	Apr 7	139¾	Jan 4	145	Dec 15	144½ 146¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	FA15	102¾	May 11	102¾	May 11	102¾	May 11	102 ..
Do do registered	FA15	140	Aug 5	96¾	May 24	100	Oct 6	99 ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*					103	No 10, 03	.. ..
Do do registered	QF					103	No 10, 03	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Jul 14	111¾	Apr 7	115¾	Nov 4	.. ..
Do do registered	AO*					111¾	De 11, 03	115½ ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¾	Mar 24	108¼	Apr 9	110½	Dec 15	110½ ..
Do do registered	AO*	107	Mar 28	103¾	Mar 28	107	Mar 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106	Oct 25	103¾	Apr 9	106	Nov 7	104 106
Do do registered	MN*	104½	Jan 21	104	Mar 3	104	Mar 3	102¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	107¾	May 17	107¾	Oct 5	110¾	Dec 14	108½ ..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	110¾ ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118	Apr 12	115¾	Dec 5	115¾	Dec 12	115 ..
Do do registered	*MN	114	Nov 17	114¾	Nov 17	114	Nov 19	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	104¾	Nov 17	104½	Nov 17	104¾	Nov 17	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	106¼	May 23	105¾	May 23	105¾	May 23	105 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS					103	No 17, 03	103½ 106
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾	Apr 5	100¾	May 13	109¾	June 18	108½ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	129¾	Oct 21	121	May 13	129¾	Dec 9	129¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*MS	114¾	Nov 11	110¾	May 14	115¾	Nov 15	120 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS					142¾	Fe 10, 02	151½ 140
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	155	Nov 28	111¾	Nov 14	133	Nov 28	133½ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*JJ	101	Apr 8	93	Apr 8	103	Apr 8	101¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	*JJ					108	Se 9, 03	104 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	125	Jun 6	121¾	Apr 5	124	Nov 16	123¾ ..
Do registered	JJ*	124	Nov 16	120	Feb 17	124	Nov 16	122¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	106¼	Nov 21	101	Jan 7	106	Dec 15	106 106½
Do do registered	JJ					107	Ja 16, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C 1905	*MN	101¼	Sep 29	101¼	Sep 29	101¼	Sept 29	100¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97	Jul 14	97	Jul 14	97	July 14	96¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	96	May 16	96	May 16	96	May 16	94¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	93	May 24	93	May 24	93	May 24	94¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. O, 1917	*MN	94	Dec 5	94	Dec 5	94	Dec 5	94 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	91	May 11	90	May 11	90	May 11	91 ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	103¾	May 12	101	Dec 5	101½	Dec 7	101¼ ..
Do registered	*JD	104¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	104¾	Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122	Sep 17	117¾	Jan 23	120¾	Nov 25	119 ..
Do do registered	*AO					120¼	Mr 16, 03	.. ..
C.R. I. & P. gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	112¾	Sep 26	110¼	Jun 1	112¾	Sept 26	112¾ ..
C. R. I. & P. R.R.col.tr.g.4s,2002	MS	82¾	Nov 16	69¾	Jan 7	81	Dec 17	80½ 81
Do do registered		76¾	Sep 16	70¾	Jul 15	76¾	Sept 14	.. ..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	96¾	Nov 16	93	Jan 4	96¾	Dec 17	93½ 94
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	105	Oct 3	103¾	Jan 4	105	Oct 3	107 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ					103¼	Oc 1, 03	103¾ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	55	Sep 14	55	Sep 14	55	Sept 14	100 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	98	Jan 13	93¾	Jan 4	98	Jan 13	90 ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	108¾	Jul 9	104¾	Apr 22	110¾	July 8	108¼ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102¾	Apr 26	102¾	Apr 26	102½	Apr 26	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD					140	Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	135¾	Nov 29	130¾	Jun 1	133¾	Dec 14	132¾ 134½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD					93	De 19, 03	102¾ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	133	Dec 7	130¾	Jan 7	133	Dec 7	131½ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*MN	135¾	Mar 7	129¾	Mar 3	135¾	Mar 3	133 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125¾	Jul 11	120	Apr 7	123¾	Nov 15	123¼ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	94	Nov 12	77¾	May 25	85	Dec 15	84 ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	113¾	Dec 7	110	Mar 3	113	Dec 7	112 ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*					103	Ap 28, 02	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*					104¾	De 5, 03	100 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ					102	Oc 10, 00	100 ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	113¾	Jul 14	111¾	May 13	113¾	July 14	114½ ..
C. Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	*JJ	96¾	Jun 30	87	Jul	96	Nov 4	90 ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	105¾	Nov 14	95¾	Jan 8	101¾	Dec 17	101 101¼
Do do registered						107	Oc 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	101¼	Apr 12	99¾	Jun 15	100	July 9	100¾ ..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	98¼	Jul 30	98	Feb 1	98¼	July 30	100¼ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	101¾	Dec 9	99¾	Feb 27	101½	Sept 26	102½ ..
Do do registered	MN*	100	Oct 3	99	Jan 28	100	Oct 3	.. ..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*					102	De 9, 02	97 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*					102	Jy 16, 02	97 ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103	Sep 12	100	Nov 3	100	Nov 3	100¾ ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	115¾	Jun 23	110¼	Mar 15	115¾	June 23	113½ ..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	126	Nov 30	123	Dec 8	126	Dec 6	122¾ ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JD	130	Sep 19	130	Mar 16	130	Sept 19	128 ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st. pf. 5s, 1940	*AO					104	No 19, 01	98½ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	108¾	Sep 30	95	Apr 6	99	Dec 17	98¾ ..
Do Income 4s, April, 1990		78¾	Dec 3	58	May 4	72	Dec 17	71 ..
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	AO	112¾	Feb 9	111¾	Feb 9	112¾	Feb 9	115¼ ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116 ..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	MN	77	Dec 10	68	Jan 8	77	Dec 17	77 80
Col. & S. South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	JJ	90	Dec 7	73	Jan 8	90	Dec 17	85 89½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95 ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	113¾	Jan 28	109¼	Oct 3	109¼	Oct 4	109¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	130	Jul 28	127½	May 17	128½	Nov 29	128½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	133	May 18	126¾	Jun 17	126¾	Dec 14	126¾ ..
Do do registered	*JD					104	Oc 20, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	125¾	Jun 14	127	Jan 5	125¼	Aug 27	130½ 132¾
Do registered						130	Oc 14, 00	135¾ ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	*AO	115¾	May 18	111¼	Feb 6	114¾	July 6	114¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	105¾	Oct 8	100¾	Jan 6	103¾	Nov 11	103 ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	109¾	Feb 8	108¾	Jul 18	108¾	July 18	108¾ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*					102	Fe 2, 98	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¾	Jan 12	133¾	Mar 30	135¾	Mar 30	137¾ ..
Do registered						140	Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	103	Jan 11	104½	Dec 1	104½	Dec 1	104 ..
Do registered	*AO					122	Je 6, 02	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	106	Mar 11	105¾	Nov 29	103¾	Nov 29	105¾ ..
Do do registered	*AO	108	Apr 11	103	Apr 11	103	Apr 11	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	149¾	Oct 10	142	Jul 25	149¾	Oct 10	141 ..
Do registered	*MN					147¾	Je 15, 02	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¾	Dec 16	98¾	Mar 1	102¾	Dec 16	102 ..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	July 1	.. 106
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	109	Oct 21	103	Jan 6	107¾	Nov 4	107¾ 109¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	101	Jul 14	94	Jan 6	99¾	Dec 16	99¾ 102¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	91	Aug 8	83	Apr 22	89	Dec 1	89 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	110	Sep 20	99¼	Sep 13	110	Sept 20	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100	Aug 5	98	Jan 18	100	Sept 13	97 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	95¼	Oct 26	92¼	Jan 13	95¼	Nov 4	93¾ ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1933	MN*	70	Dec 10	57	Jan 11	70	Dec 10	68 70
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	90	Dec 1	65¼	Jun 21	90	Dec 16	80 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	117	Nov 29	109¾	Apr 19	117	Nov 29	114¾ 118
Dul., So. Shor. & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	113½	Dec 1	111	Jan 28	113½	Dec 1	113½ ..
Erie, 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	117¾	Oct 28	113	May 31	117¾	Oct 28	115¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 4s, 1919	*MN	114	Jun 3	114	June 3	114	June 3	107 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	113¾	Jul 11	112¾	Apr 25	113¾	July 11	114½ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111	Jan 14	108¾	Apr 8	109¾	Sept 29	109¾ 110¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¼	Jan 11	111	May 4	111	May 4	114¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103¾	Sep 12	103¼	Sep 12	103¼	Sept 12	100¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	135¾	Jan 27	131¾	Mar 23	135	Nov 25	135 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1

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Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	123	Dec 16	115¾	Jan 4	122¾ Dec 16	122¾	..
Do tr. r. 5s stamped, Jan., 1917	MS	100¼	Dec 15	104	Mar 14	107¼ Dec 17	107¼	106
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	109	Nov 18	103¾	Feb 9	108¾ Dec 14	108	109
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	98	Jul 6	91¾	Feb 25	95¾ Dec 14	95¼	..
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100 May 1, 02	102¾	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	106¾	Dec 2	101	Feb 19	103¾ Dec 2	103¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	116¼	Dec 14	109¼	Mar 2	116 Dec 14	116¼	..
St. L. & I. M.&gen.con.l.g.4s,1931	AO	118	Sep 14	111¾	Jan 6	116¼ Dec 16	116¾	117
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	*AO	..	....	..	....	109¾ Oct 21, 03	..	..
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	JJ*	96¼	Dec 2	84	Jan 7	96¼ Dec 16	..	96
Do do registered		87¼	Apr 22	87¼	Apr 23	87¼ Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933	*MN	97	Nov 16	91	Mar 14	93½ Dec 16	..	95¾
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ	111¼	Mar 8	111¼	Mar 8	111¼ Mar 8	..	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	95	Nov 1	91	Feb 25	95 Nov 1	..	..
Do do small		94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94 Aug 6	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	128¾	Nov 3	125¾	Jun 6	128 Dec 1	125¾	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121 Apr 23	122¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	96¼	Nov 15	90	Apr 11	96¼ Nov 15	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	116½	Sep 14	112	Sep 13	115 Dec 1	115¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	JJ	101	Nov 9	101	Nov 9	101 Nov 9	101	102¾
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1990	QF	92¼	Jul 15	88½	Mar 3	92½ July 29	92¾	95
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	125	Dec 17	120	Jan 22	125 Dec 17	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115¾	Jul 18	110½	Apr 18	115¾ Dec 6	115¾	115¾
Do 1st g. 6s Jasper Branch,1923	*JJ	..	....	..	....	119 De 1, 99	118	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala	*JJ	113¾	Jun 9	113½	Jun 9	113¾ June 9	117¾	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	113	Jul 6	113	Jul 6	113 July 6	115¾	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	AO*	104	Nov 23	100	Feb 5	104 Dec 12	104	104½
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov. 1915	AO	82	Nov 21	73	Feb 19	81¼ Dec 17	81	82
New York Central & Hudson River—		..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	112¾	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	101¾	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 19	101¾ Dec 16	100¼	101¾
Do do registered	JJ*	100¼	Nov 18	98	Jan 6	100¼ Nov 25	100¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	101	Aug 15	100	Jan 14	101 Aug 15	100	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	99¾ May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	99½ Nov 3, 02	98¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	*FA	93¼	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	90½ Dec 15	90	91
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jun 28	80	Feb 19	90 Dec 13	89¾	..
Do do registered	*FA	..	....	..	....	80 Dec 17	80	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91½	Jul 16	85¼	Mar 14	89½ Dec 17	89¾	90
Do do registered	*FA	..	....	..	....	91 Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	108	Dec 16	104	Jan 5	108 Dec 16	108¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102 Mar 31	100¾	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	95 Ap 3, 02	92¼	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104 Jy 25, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....	..	....	107¼ Jy 6, 00	104¾	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 10, 02	104	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	AO*	..	....	..	....	103½ No 15, 01	101¼	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	110	Dec 7	106¾	Jan 4	110 Dec 16	110	..
Do registered	*JJ	110	Dec 14	102¼	Jun 15	110 Dec 14	108	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	101¼	Dec 20	98	Mar 10	100 Dec 16	99¾	100
Do do registered	*JD	100¾	Oct 7	98	Apr 13	99¾ Dec 1	99¾	100
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101¾	Aug 27	98½	Mar 1	101¼ Dec 17	100¾	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	JJ*	..	....	..	....	118 Fe 8, 02	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121 No 21, 03	120¾	..
Flts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130 Ja 21, 03	125¾	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¾	Jan 18	109¾	Apr 19	109¾ Apr 19	110¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	MS	122	Jan 19	121¾	Jul 20	121¾ July 20	122¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	122½	Dec 5	Jul	00	125¾ Dec 5	121¾	..
Do 4s, 1940	JJ*	106¼	Apr 30	103½	Apr 13	106¼ June 9	107¾	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106¾ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¾ May 20	97	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. & c. 2000	*MN	..	....	..	....	100 Se 24, 03	100	105¾
N. Y. & N. H. 1st g. 6s, 1927	AO*	115¼	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	115½ Sept 1	113¾	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.6s,July,1922	AO	119½	Aug 24	115½	May 6	117¾ Dec 15	117½	118
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	107¾	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104¼	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104¼ Apr 5	100¾	111
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	106	Sep 1	102¾	Apr 2	104¾ Dec 15	104	105
Do registered	AO*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101 Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—		..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....	..	....	131¾ Ap 20, 06	124¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	107½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	102¼	Nov 11	101¾	Apr 20	102¾ Nov 11	102½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	101¾	Nov 11	101¾	Nov 11	101¾ Nov 11	102	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	MS	103½	Nov 18	100½	Mar 18	103¾ Dec 14	104½	105
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	....	..	....	100 Dec 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	112¾	Apr 12	110	Sep 19	110 Dec 9	111	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	....	..	....	Ap 30, 03	131¾	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	132¼	Nov 5	132	Dec 1	132 Dec 1	133	..
Do New River 1st r. 6s, 1932	*AO	132¾	Aug 25	125¼	Apr 19	132¾ Dec 12	131¾	135¾
Ner. & W. con. 1st g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102¾	Dec 17	97¾	Jan 4	102¾ Dec 17	102¾	101¾
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96¼ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do dev. 1st lien & gen. g. 4s, 1944	JJ*	99¼	Dec 10	96¼	Dec 10	99¼ Dec 10	..	..
Do Pocn. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	JD*	97¾	Nov 23	87¼	Feb 25	94¾ Dec 17	..	94¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	112	Aug 25	112	Aug 25	112 Aug 25	102¼	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN	103	Sep 13	99¼	Feb 29	102 Dec 16	101¾	102¾
N. P. Ry. pr.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	QJ	105¾	Aug 12	101½	Jan 6	105¾ Dec 17	105	105¾
Do registered	QJ	104¾	Nov 18	101	Mar 3	104¾ Nov 20	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	75¾	Oct 19	68¾	Feb 29	77½ Dec 16	75	75¾
Do do registered	QF	75¼	Oct 19	68¾	Jan 8	74½ Nov 15	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	100¾	Nov 23	97½	Aug 16	98¾ Dec 8	..	100
Non. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	101½	Nov 16	90¼	Jan 6	100¾ Dec 17	100	100¼
Do do registered	JJ*	99¾	Nov 17	90	Jan 8	99½ Dec 5	99	100
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	125	Oct 14	122¾	Mar 9	123 Oct 14	122	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 29, 99	118¾	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	....	..	....	117¾ Jy 21, 03	113	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	108¼	Jan 29	103½	Apr 11	107 Nov 2	108	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	96¼	Aug 22	92	May 2	96¼ Aug 22	90	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	QM	94	Aug 16	85	May 3	94 Aug 16	91	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	119	Aug 24	111	Feb 8	115½ Dec 7	115¼	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	117¼	Oct 19	110	Jul 7	113¾ Nov 7	113¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	112	Dec 6	111	Sep 20	112 Dec 6	112	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	112½	Nov 25	108	Jan 10	112¾ Dec 15	111¾	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102½	Jun 9	102½	Jun 9	102½ June 16	104	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 14, 02	100	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	111½	Nov 21	108	Jan 11	110½ Dec 6	110¾	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	108¾	Mar 31	105¾	Jun 25	105¾ June 25	106	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	92¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.,1941	*FA	..	....	..	....	92¼ De 28, 03	92½	95
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	MN*	99¼	Sep 16	95¾	Mar 25	97¾ Dec 7	97¾	98¼
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	120	Sep 26	113	May 27	118 Oct 27	118½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	....	..	....	108¾ Au 21, 03	115	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	91	Jan 8	96 Jan 8	93¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	JJ*	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	98¾ Apr 4	96½	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. 4½s, A, 1940	AO*	113	Dec 10	108	Apr 25	113 Dec 10	113	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	112¾	Nov 10	108¾	Jan 4	113¼ Nov 16	113½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	110	Aug 17	110	Aug 17	110 Aug 17	111	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	104½	Oct 6	101¼	Jan 22	104½ Oct 6	102¼	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	93¾	Sep 28	90	May 14	93¾ Sept 28	91	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	....	..	....	127¾ Oc 21, 02	120¼	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121 Mar 4	120¾	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119 Apr 11	120	123
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	103½	Feb 13	101½	Feb 10	105 Mar 29	103¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03	112¾	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	....	..	....	104 Au 28, 03	106¼	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	103¾	Nov 21	94½	Feb 23	103¾ Dec 17	102¾	102½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	104¼	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr. 7, 00	108	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	JJ*	110	Oct	6	103½	Apr 20	110 Oct 6	110¼	112
Phil. Bal. & Wash. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	107¾	Nov 14	107	Nov 14	107¾ Nov 16	106¾	107½
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	111	Sep 28	110¼	Sep 28	110¼ Sept 28	111½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½	Jan 18	120¾	May 11	120¾ Nov 14	121¾	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101 July 8	95¾	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	122	Jul 18	118	Apr 9	121¾ Dec 5	121	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	*MN	111¾	Sep 6	107½	Feb 8	111 Nov 10	111¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	AO	112¾	Aug 12	100½	Jan 16	112¾ Oct 21	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	123¼	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	122¾	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.Jan.,1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112¼ De 13, 02	111	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115½	Mar 7	114½	Sep 2	114½ Sept 2	117	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	116	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	117¾	Oct 24	114¼	May 4	117¾ Oct 24	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102¾	Nov 22	94¾	Jan 9	102¾ Dec 17	102¼	102½
Do registered	*JJ	100	Aug 25	98	May 9	100 Nov 1	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951	*AO	99	Dec 2	91¾	Jan 4	98 Dec 14	..	96¼
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119½	Mar 7	119½	Apr 2	119¾ Apr 2	..	..
Rig Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	111¾	Jul 28	110¾	Jun 16	111¾ July 28	106	..
Rig Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	98	Jun 27	93½	Mar 29	98 June 27	72	77
Do guaranteed		87½	Sep 7	87½	Sep 7	87½ Sept 7	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	104	May 3	103¾	May 10	103¾ May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	94½	Dec 6	84	May 31	94¼ Dec 9	93	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	104½	Oct 22	103¾	May 3	106½ Oct 31	103¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	103¾	Jun 24	103¾	May 17	103¾ Jun 24	103¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	129	Dec 6	122¾	Mar 14	129 Dec 6	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	114½	Dec 14	110	Jan 13	114½ Dec 15	114½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	JJ	99¼	Nov 15	96	Apr 14	99¼ Nov 15	..	101
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jun 21	98¾	Nov 23	98¾ Nov 23	99¼	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	90½	Nov 16	79½	Feb 24	89¾ Dec 17	89¼	89¾
Do 5-yr. 4½% c. g. notes, 1906	JJ	98½	Nov 29	94	Aug 15	98 Dec 8	..	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	126½	Nov 28	119¾	Feb 4	126½ Nov 28	123¾	126½
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	AO*	90	Nov 16	78	Jan 7	88½ Dec 17	88	89½
Do do registered		78½	Jan 18	77½	Jan 18	78¾ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	MN*	100¾	Oct 25	91¼	Jun 9	97½ Dec 17	97¼	98
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	JJ	83¾	Nov 18	70½	May 28	87 Dec 5	82	85½
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	JD	93	Nov 28	85¾	Jun 1	89¾ Dec 17	89¼	91
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	112	Sep 22	107¾	Apr 11	110½ Dec 15	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	134¾	Oct 31	130	Jan 5	134¾ Oct 31	134¾	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	112¾	Oct 15	107¼	Jan 4	111¾ Nov 9	112	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	136¼ Ap 12, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1916	MN*	113¾	Sep 8	100¼	May 11	111¾ Dec 15	111¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104½	Nov 22	100	Jan 4	103½ Dec 8	103½	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	104½	Aug 10	102¾	Oct 25	102¾ Oct 25	103¼	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	135¾	Apr 28	133	Apr 14	135¾ Apr 23	134¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	119¾	Sep	1	114¾	Mar 16	119¾ Sept 1	118	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	115½	..
Do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, Pr. & Pe. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	105¾	..
S. F. & S. P. 1st g. 6s, 1905	AO*	..	....	..	....	118¾ Ja 11, 01	..	..
Scaboard & L. Ry. 5s, 1926	MN*	104¼	Nov 16	98	Jan 6	104¼ Dec 16	103¾	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	As'd.
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	112¼	Nov 18	102	Jan 15	112¼ Nov 29	..	112¾
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	JJ*	110¾	Nov 11	105¼	Feb 25	110¾ Nov 11	111	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111¼ My 7, 03	111½	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....	..	....	102 Ja 20, 03	103½	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	102¾	Nov 23	97¾	Jan 8	100¼ Dec 16	100¾	100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	96¼	Nov 16	87¾	Feb 24	93¾ Dec 17	93¾	94¼
Do do registered	JD	94¼	Aug 17	85¾	Jan 11	94¼ Aug 17	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	113¾	Oct 12	97	Feb 26	110¾ Dec 16	111	113¾
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	102¾	Oct 19	97¼	Mar 11	101½ Dec 16	101	101¼
Do registered		..	....	..	....	99¼ Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	89	Nov 22	84	Jan 8	88 Dec 17	88	89
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	112¾	Dec 16	107	Aug 23	112¾ Dec 16	110¼	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JJ	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan 26	103 Sep 20	99¼	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	113¾	Sep 28	105¾	Mar 9	113 Nov 26	112	113½
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	MN*	110½	Oct 17	105	Jan 19	110 Oct 27	105½	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	107¼	Oct 18	104¾	Dec 7	104½ Dec 7	104½	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	103¾	Jul. 7	103¾	Jul 7	103¾ July 7	103¾	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	114¾	Nov 14	110	Jan 14	113 Dec 15	112¾	113½
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	113 Dec 15	..	114¾
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	96	Sep 19	90¼	Jan 5	93 Dec 15	95½	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	....	..	....	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	122¼	Nov 5	121	May 4	122 Dec 6	121	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	130¼	Mar 24	120½	Nov 5	120¼ Nov 5	120½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	107	Jun 8	104¾	Jul 23	108 Sep 14	105¾	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	110½	..
Ore & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	102	Nov 25	100	Jan 8	102 Nov 25	101	..
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	90¾	Oct 18	76	Jan 4	83¾ Dec 16	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1900	JJ	110½	Dec 13	110¼	Jan 18	110¾ Dec 13	109¾	110½
Do do March, 1910	JJ	111½	Dec 13	105¾	Jul 7	111½ Dec 13	110½	111¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	102	May 6	100¾	Oct 8	100¾ Oct 8	100½	..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	....	..	....	102 Oc 22, 03	101¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		104¾	Sep 14	102	Apr 12	104¾ Sept 14	102½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	113¾	Jun 14	112½	Oct 17	113 Oct 22	113¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	110	Feb 2	110	Feb 2	110 Feb 2	115¾	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110¼	Oct 18	110	Jan 7	110 Dec 7	107¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108 Sept 19	109¼	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	103	Oct 3	101	Feb 5	103 Oct 3	101¾	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	104	Sep 13	100	Sep 13	100 Sept 13	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	106	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	120	Nov 29	111	Feb 25	119¼ Dec 17	119	119¾
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110 Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½	Aug 29	92¾	Jun 13	96¾ Dec 17	96¾	98
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	JJ	117½	Dec 2	114	Jul 18	117¾ Dec 2	117¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	100¾	Nov 29	93¾	Mar 17	98 Dec 8	99	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	118½	Nov 29	115	Apr 12	118½ Nov 29	119½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	97½	Dec 10	97¼	Feb 24	97½ Dec 10	96½	..
Do 2d mtg. 4s, 1948	JJ*	90¼	Dec 3	89¾	Dec 2	90¼ Dec 6	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	*JJ	118	May 12	118	May 12	118 May 12	117	..
E. T. Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	116¾	Oct 22	113	Mar 15	116¼ Oct 22	116	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	121¾	Oct 20	117	May 3	121 Dec 16	121	121¾
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	112¾	Nov 25	100	Apr 20	112¾ Nov 25	113	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	125½	Dec 6	118¾	Jan 7	125¾ Dec 6	124	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 17, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Sale Amt.
Pat. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	J	101 Dec 5	96¾ Jul 11	101 Dec 16	100 101
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	.. ....	....	113 No 11, 03	113 ..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	.. ....	....	97 De 2, 01	.. ..
General Electric deb. g. 5½s, 1952	FA	91½ Nov 21	86 Feb 2	91½ Nov 21	90 91
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	FA	.. ....	....	107½ De 17, 00	.. ..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	107⅛ Dec 14	103¾ May 14	107½ Dec 14	106 ..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	AO	100 Oct 18	100 Oct 18	100 Oct 18	100½ ..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO	124 Dec 13	117½ Jan 12	124 Dec 15	124 124⅝
Ed. El. Ill. Brklyn 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	JJ	96¼ Oct 7	95¼ Sep 22	96¼ Oct 7	96 ..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919	JJ	110¾ Oct 20	105 Feb 9	106½ Dec 16	.. ..
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	MN	90¾ Jul 9	87½ Jan 8	90¾ July 30	50½ ..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD	113⅜ Nov 18	105¼ Jun 1	110 Dec 13	110 110⅜
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	FA	96¼ Jul 20	90 Feb 24	96¼ Dec 16	95¾ 96¼
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	MS	105⅜ Jul 29	102½ Mar 5	104½ Dec 7	105 105⅜
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	JJ	120¾ Jun 27	115¾ Apr 5	120¾ June 27	113½ ..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA	107⅜ Dec 7	100¾ Feb 2	107⅜ Dec 7	107¼ ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	MN	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	.. ..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	AO	128 Oct 24	118¾ Feb 2	125 Nov 25	125 ..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS	104¾ Nov 2	103 Apr 2	104¾ Nov 2	106½ ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	109¾ Jun 28	106½ Jan 22	109 Nov 29	108 110
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD	107⅛ Oct 13	104 Mar 5	107⅛ Dec 15	106 107⅛
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ	108 Dec 6	101 Mar 5	108 Dec 6	102½ ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN	105 Mar 30	101½ Aug 16	102½ Nov 30	102½ ..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	MS	.. ....	....	109 Fe 8, 01	105⅞ ..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.					
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	100 Sep 7	93 Mar 14	100 Dec 5	99¼ 100
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS	95½ Nov 18	70 Jan 4	96 Dec 15	96 96
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS	97¼ Dec 5	82 Mar 15	89½ Dec 12	95 95
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	JJ	88 Dec 7	74 Jan 18	87 Dec 9	87½ 90
Am. Tobacco 6s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	..	112⅜ Dec. 1	106¾ Nov 7	110¼ Dec 17	.. ..
Am. Tobacco 4s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	..	76 Dec 1	65⅜ Nov 5	71⅞ Dec 17	.. ..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ	.. ....	....	105 Ja 10, 00	.. ..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA	85⅜ Dec 1	53⅜ Feb 8	77½ Dec 16	.. 77½
Do registered		85¼ Dec 3	57⅜ Mar 13	85¼ Dec 3	.. ..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	AO	80 Dec 5	61¼ Jun 10	78¼ Dec 17	78 79
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	JJ	.. ....	....	99 Se 16, 03	97½ ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	JJ	.. ....	....	99 Jy 17, 99	95½ ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	AO	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92½ ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	FA	109¼ Jul 25	103¼ Mar 16	109 Dec 16	108¾ 109
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	JJ	105 Dec 1	97 Feb 8	104 Dec 5	104¾ 106⅜
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	97¼ Oct 6	97¼ Oct 6	97½ Oct 6	.. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	AO	106 Dec 5	92¾ Apr 4	105½ Dec. 17	105½ 106
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	MN	90¼ Sep 29	87 May 9	90¼ Sept 30	87 90
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ	75 Nov 17	64 Sep 27	75 Nov 17	.. 73
Stand. Rope & T. 1st s. f. 6s, 1946	FA	33 Nov 18	25 Jan 4	4¾ Dec 9	4 4
U. S. Realty & Impt. p. c. cons. 5s, deb. 1950	JD	5 Nov 19	1½ May 2	6 Dec 17	1 1
U. S. Leath. Co. 1st s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	MN	97¾ Dec 1	89 Aug 1	93½ Dec 17	93¾ 96¼
U. S. Rub. & Rec. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1951	FA	113⅝ Oct 25	97¾ Jan 7	112⅝ Dec 17	111 ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5f mtg. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	83 Dec 12	78 Sep 9	81 Dec 15	.. ..
Do registered		95¾ Nov 26	89¾ Jan 7	92¾ Dec 17	93 96¼
		94½ Nov 25	89¾ Jan 7	91⅜ Dec 17	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ	.. ....	....	85 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1948	FA	105 Dec 1	95¼ Mar 11	103¾ Dec 17	102½ 103⅜
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA	91 Nov 11	60 Jan 5	90 Nov 21	90 ..
Do do Trust Co. certificates		93 Nov 29	63½ Jul 8	88 Dec 17	85½ 95¾
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 5s, 1919	MN	107½ Oct 7	103 Feb 26	107½ Oct 7	105 ..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	107¾ Nov 18	100¾ Oct 19	107¾ Dec 13	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	102½ Jul 26	102½ Jul 26	102½ July 26	.. 110
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	....	107 May 22, 07	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	....	102½ Oc 27, 05	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JD	.. ....	....	105¾ Fe 27, 02	.. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ	96¼ Nov 14	91¾ Jun 30	96¼ Dec 12	95 96¼
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	110 Sep 20	102 Mar 7	110 Sep 24	111 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	113½ Dec 16	101½ Jan 12	113¾ Dec 16	.. ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD	.. ....	....	102 De 28, 02	99 ..
De Bardc. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	FA	105⅝ Dec 13	100¾ Jan 6	105⅝ Dec 13	.. ..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	MS	84¾ Nov 29	66¼ Jul 11	82⅝ Dec 16	82¼ 83
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ	94 Jun 30	90 May 31	94 June 30	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	92 Dec 17	92 Dec 17	92 Dec 17	92 96
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	....	100½ Oc 20, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	JJ	.. ....	....	109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	MN	105¾ May 13	100¾ May 13	100¾ June 23	100¾ ..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	MN	.. ....	....	105¾ Ja 23, 03	104½ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	JJ	112¾ Dec 14	106 Feb 8	112¾ Dec 14	112 ..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	MN	103½ Oct 24	101¼ Jan 2	104¾ Dec 17	104¼ 104¾
Do do registered	MN	.. ....	....	105¾ Ja 23, 03	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107 Jun 14	107 Jun 14	107 June 20	107¾ ..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 4½s, 1934	JJ	103¾ Apr 27	101⅝ Apr 2	103½ July 26	102⅝ ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A ° before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 17, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 17. $26,054,000

Week Ended Dec. 17, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103½	3
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	96	96	7
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	96¼	96¼	96	96	8
American Tobacco 6s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs.	110½	110½	109¼	110¼	965
American Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs.	72⅜	72⅜	69	71⅞	1,424½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	153½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94½	94½	94⅛	94⅛	40½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s, stamped	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94¼	14
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99⅜	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	142
Austin & Northwest. 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96	96¼	96	96¼	11½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103	103½	103
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	93½	93½	93	93½	96½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	99⅛	99½	99⅛	99½	42
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s	91	91	91	91	1
Beech Creek 4s	108	108	108	108	1
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	84¾	85	83¾	85	289
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	108	108	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	110	110¼	110	110¼	42
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Buffalo & Southwestern 6s	106	106	106	106	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	105	104¼	105	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	30
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	91	92	91	91¼	86
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	71¼	71¾	70	71⅜	179
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	60	61	60	61	13
Central Branch Railway 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	3
Central R. R. & Bank Co. of Ga. col. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	10
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107⅛	107⅜	107¼	107¼	30
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102½	47
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118½	118	118	19
Chicago & Alton 3s	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84¾	14
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82½	82½	82	82	30
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. Jt. 4s	99⅞	100¼	99½	100¼	257
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	4
Chi., Bur., & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	118	118½	118	118½	12
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. P. & W. Div. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	111½	111½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	6
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	129	129	129	129	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	94	94½	93	93⅝	422
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	81½	81½	80	81	589
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	106¼	106½	106	106	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	133½	133½	133¼	133½	11
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha cons. 6s	85	85	85	85	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	113	113	113	113	1
Chicago & Western Indiana 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	33
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	86	86	84	86	334
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. tr. rcts	76	76½	75	76½	157
Colorado Midland 4s	90	90	90	90	52
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Commercial Cable 4s	182⅜	182⅜	177	179⅞	161
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	82¾	82¾	77½	78½	89
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	25
Continental Coal 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s					
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	104	104	104	104	¼
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102¼	102⅛	102¼	6½
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	90	90	89	90	23
Distillers' Securities 5s	79¼	79¼	77	78	172
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	8
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101½	39
Erie general lien 4s	92	92	91½	91⅝	149
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94½	94½	94	94⅜	26
Erie convertible 4s	96	96	95½	95⅞	152
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	108¼	108¼	107⅜	107⅜	14
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & P. Div. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Galveston, Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	6
Green Bay & Western deb. B	18¼	18¼	17	18	78
Gulf & Ship Island 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	111¼	7
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Hudson County Gas 5s	107½	107½	107½	107¼	11
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	100½	101	27
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	71	71⅜	71	71⅜	13
International Paper 6s	109	109	109	100	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	86	87	86	87	2
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	88¾	88½	88	88¼	178
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	21
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power 6s	124	124	124	124	18
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	5
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105⅛	105⅜	105½	105½	18
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100	100	100	4
Lake Shore deb. 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	44
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Lehigh Valley Coal 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
Long Island ref. 4s	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	13
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118½	119⅛	118½	118⅝	6
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Louisville & Nashville joint 4s	97	97	96½	96½	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103	103½	103	103½	103
Louisville & Nashville, Ev., H. & N. 6s	114	114	114	114	14
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98	98	97¾	97¾	13
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	7
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	27
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76½	77	76½	77	57
Mexican Central 1st income	24	24	21½	23½	324
Mexican Central 2d income	16	16	16	16	5
Milwaukee & Northern, main line 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	96½	97¼	96¼	96½	109
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100	100½	753
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	85¼	85¼	85	85¼	33
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	38
Missouri, Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	16
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121¾	123	121¾	122½	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107½	7
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	108½	108⅞	108½	108⅝	3
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	129½	129⅝	129¾	129¾	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	125	125	125	125	1
Nassau Electric R. R. 4s	89	89	89	89	2
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	7
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	104	104	104	104	5
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	54
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91	91	90½	90¾	12
New York Central, Lake Shore coll, 3½s reg	90	90	90	90	4
New York Central, Mich. Central coll. 3½s	90¼	90¼	89½	89½	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	103¾	104¾	53
New York Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	110¾	110¾	110	110	31
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	95¼	95¼	86¼	86¼	46
New York, Ontario & West. ref. 4s	103	105¼	104¾	104¾	32
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾	29
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101	101¾	100¾	100¾	187
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	14
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	73¼	75	73	75½	77½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105¼	105	105½	118
Oregon R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	102	102½	102	102⅜	5
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	23
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	119¾	120½	119¾	120½	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	126	126	8
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112¼	112¼	112½	112¼	5
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	102¼	102½	102½	102⅜	77
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	71	72	71	72	12
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	98½	98	25
Provident Loan Society of New York 4½s	98¼	98½	98½	98½	5
Reading general 4s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	102⅜	172¾
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98	98	98	98	12
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	4
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116½	116	116½	41
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	96	96⅜	95¾	96¼	267
St. Louis & Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95½	95½	8
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	80	80¾	80	80¾	194
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¼	98	97¼	97⅞	13
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81	81	79¾	80⅜	114
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89	89	88¾	88¾	15
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	4
Seaboard Air Line 5s	102⅞	102¾	102½	102½	21
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83½	83½	9
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	34
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94	93½	93⅝	111
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1909	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1910	111½	111½	111¼	111½	2
Southern Railway 5s	119½	119⅝	119	119⅝	160
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	1
Standard Rope & Twine Incomes	6	6	6	6	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	113	113½	113	113¼	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De B., C. & I. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	17
Term. Association of St. Louis ref. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Texas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Third Avenue 4s	97¾	98	97½	97½	75
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83	83½	82½	83	44
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	90	90¼	90	90¼	10
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94	94	93	93	6
Ulster & Delaware 4s	111	111	111	111	5
Underground El. Ry., London prof. shar. 5s	97⅛	97½	97½	97½	125
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	134½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	110½	111	106¾	110⅝	3,100
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88	78
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	96½	97	95¾	95¾	89
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	92½	92½	88½	92¼	4,893½
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	91	91⅝	90⅝	91⅜	7
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	81	81	81	81	3
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	82	82¾	82	82¾	24
Wabash 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117	117¾	9
Wabash 2d 5s	110½	111	110½	111	5
Wabash debentures, Series B	65½	68½	65¼	68	869
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 4s	112	112	112	112	1
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85	85	85	85	3
Wabash, Toledo & Chicago Div. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
West Shore 4s	110	110	110	110	9
West Shore 4s reg	110	110	110	110	4
Western Maryland 4s	89½	90⅝	89	90	907
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	112¾	113⅜	112½	112⅝	16
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	93¼	75
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	20
Total sales					$25,498,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicat ed as follow: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 17, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna	$250,000					
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	505	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	273	277
Astor National	500,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 04	775	825
Bk. of Dist't	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Park Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bowery	250,000	..	..	.....	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	830	840
Chelsea Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov. 1, 04	4295	4325
Cit'z' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	S	July 1, 04	163	170
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	300	306
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Columbia	500,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	238	241
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	147
Cooper Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	395	405
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	160	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 04	3300	3500
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	525	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 04	700	725
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	225	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 04	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	300,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	130	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 30, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	165	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	333	365
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 04	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	230	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	535	545
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	590	615
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	150	175
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	515	545
Lincoln National	300,000	9	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	320	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	262	267
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	270	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	140	147
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	250	260
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	168	176
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	450	..
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	215	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	290	305
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	190	195
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 04	500	..
N. Y. (N. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	320	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	195	210
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 15, 04	174	182
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	125	135
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	220	225
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	235	245
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	525	540
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	130	..
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	250	270
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	135	145
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	150	195
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	130	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	122	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	184	187
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	100
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	390	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Sept. 30, 04	174	182
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	325	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	Q	Aug 16, 04	380	390
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	225	..
Broadway Trust	700,000	3	S	Nov. 5, 04	167	172
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	390	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct. 1, 04	2000	2075
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	630	..
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	280	285
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	350	..
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	40	55
Eastern Trust, 80 per cent. pd.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	100
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	650	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1300	1340
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	525	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	180	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	685	700
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	12	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	195	198
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	340	350
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	350	395
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	290	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	Sep. 30, 04	990	1015
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	623	628
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	880	910
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	220
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	250	265
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	124	128
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1010	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	122½	125
N.Y. Security & T.	3,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	700	710
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	270	275
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Nov. 1, 04	330	340
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	..
Standard	1,000,000	2	S	June 30, 04	335	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	590	605
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	155	160
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	495	505
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct. 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	450	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1470	1490
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	205	225
Washington Tr.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 04	420	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	235	243
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	195
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300				65	72
Do preferred	8,672,800	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	95	95½
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	7-16	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	..	..	.....	92	..
	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	98	100
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6¾
††Do 1st 6s	5,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	99	99½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	106½	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	92	93
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Aug 15, 01	36	38
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,550,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	95	98
Do gr. 4 6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	104½	..
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,040,000	3	S	July, 1904	50	..
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co. Gas	10,000,000	1	S	Nov 25, 04	104	105
Do 1st 5s	3,160,000	2½	..	May, 1904	102	105
Indianapolis ($50)	4,000,000	1	S	June, 1904	70	75
††Do 1st 5s, 1948	3,750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104½	105
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1953	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	95	98
††Lacayette 5s, 1934	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	95	98
††Lacayette Val 1st 6s, 1941	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	95	98

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 17, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	105	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 04	300	320
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	112¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	5,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	112¼	114
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	109
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104	107
††**Ohio & Ind. 1st 5s, 1924**	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	89	91
††**St. Paul (Minn.)** gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	93	95
††**South. Lt. & Tr.** col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	80	83
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	110	113½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1949	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101¼	102
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	62	64
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	100	112
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	75	83
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	5,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	107	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	91	94
Union, ex div.	8,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	28	32
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	87	90
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	110	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	790	840
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	100
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	290	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	510	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	330	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	125	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	330	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 04	100	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	300	328
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1904	180	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	85	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	215	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	60	..
Unit'd States $25	250,000	3	S	Jan. 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	390	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	530	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	8,000,000	$1	Q	Aug 31, 04	59½	..
American Can	41,253,300	..	..	.....	11	11¼
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Oct., 04	89	90¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 21, 04	120	127
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	93	95
Am. De For. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do pf., ($10)	8,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4¼
Am. Gr'phone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Dec 15, 04	*5	..
Do pf., ($10)	1,202,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 04	2¾	..
††**Amer. Malt. 6s**	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 04	102½	103¼
Am. Nickel ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	..	Q	Oct. 15, 04	35	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 04	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	22½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	93½	93¾
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 04	15	20
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	108	..
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	135	150
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug. 15, 04	120	..
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec. 15, 04	110	112½
Brt. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	½
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer	5,492,000	3½	Q	Nov 10, 04	62	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	114½	116½
Celluloid	5,925,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	3½	S	Sep. 1, 04	60	65
Do preferred	1,267,200	..	..	.....	3¾	5¾
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do preferred	7,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	71	74
††Do 6s	2,853,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	104	..
Cen. & S. A. Tel	7,725,600	1½	M	Oct., 1904	440	470
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 04	95	105
Claflin, H. B.	3,829,100	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	92	101
Do 1st pf	2,600,300	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	95	100
Do 2d pf	2,570,800	..	..	.....	..	..
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Con. L. S. asst. pd	74,070,600	..	..	.....	8	9
Do pf., asst. pd	28,452,400	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	Dec., 1900	3½	6
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	24½	25½
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	..	..	.....	..	..
††**Continent. Tob. deb. 7s, 1905**	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1904	100¾	101½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	25	29
††**Cuban Ie of 1926**	3,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	100¼	101
Denv. Un. Water	5,000,000	..	..	.....	32	37
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	103½
Do 1st 5s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Det. & Mack	2,000,000	..	..	July 1, 04	25	35
Do preferred	950,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	12	16
Domin. Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	40
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	Q	Oct. 1, 04	68	72
Do preferred	2,045,000	..	..	.....	¾	1½
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	1899	15½	17
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	21	24
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Empire Steel	2,281,400	1½	S	July 5, 04	10	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Gt. N. pf., w. rel.	116,124,200	1¾	Q	Feb., 1904	210	..
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	2	..	Oct. 28, 04	*27	27¼
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	5¾
Guay. & Q. 1st 6s	9,000,000	..	..	July, 1904	70	..
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	6,500,000	..	..	.....	119	125
Do full paid	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct., 1904	125	131
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	94½	96
H'sack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	88	91
Hall Signal	1,595,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	87	91
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	33½	34¼
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	42½	44
Do deb. 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	74	79
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	⅛	..
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	27	..
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 02	15	17½
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	115	125
Hudson River Tel.	3,813,200	1¼	Q	Oct. 15, 04	82	90
Interboro. R. T.	85,000,000	2	..	July 1, 04	153	164
Int. Mercan. Mar.	40,333,400	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do preferred	42,366,800	..	..	.....	28¾	29¾
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	96	97
Internat. Salt	15,750,000	..	..	.....	30	34
Do 1st 6s	2,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 04	92	94
Internat. Silver	9,944,700	1	Q	Oct. 1, 04	37	40
Do preferred	6,607,500	..	..	.....	8	10
Do scrip	1,082,343	..	..	.....	37	40
Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	101	103
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	90	100
Iron - Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Mfg. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*3-16	5-16
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,200	..	..	.....	58	61
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,427,340	..	..	.....	12	15
Lanz Bros. pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	15	20
Lanz Bros. 1st 6s, 1943	2,000,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Mad. Square Gar.	2,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 10, 04	14	16
Man. Trac. ($50)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3¼
Manrael W. & M. Amerian	1,650,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	4½
Do preferred	1,650,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Mergenthaler Lin. ($100)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	175	180
Mexican Coal & Coke	2,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $20 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	..
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 04	105½	..
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do preferred	1,250,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	88	90
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	993,000	3	S	Sep., 1904	105	..
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s	30,000,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	99½	100
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*7½	8
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Nor. Pac. reg.	1,240,360	1¾	Q	Nov. 1, 04	150	..
Nor. P., w. rel.	153,750,640	1¾	Q	Feb., 1904	140	160
Nor. Securities	395,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	128	129
Do stub	3,954,000	..	..	.....	400	500
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 04	44	46
Do preferred	5,480,800	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	97	100
Pac. Fac. & Nav.	2,150,000	..	..	.....	3-16	⅜
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	½	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	5-16	⅜
Phoenix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do 1st pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	72	74
Do 2d pf	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	19½
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 04	345	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 04	196	..
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1904	125	135
Do preferred	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 20, 04	100	110
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,840,000	13	Q	Oct. 1, 04	181	..
Seaboard Air L.	29,000,000	..	..	.....	17	17½
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	36½	37
Do 5s	45,000,000	1½	..	Sep. 1, 04	99	99¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 04	675	725
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Sep. 30, 04	20	28½
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	June 30, 04	110	130
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Oct. 31, 04	29	..
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 04	77½	78
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	Dec 15, 04	633	639
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1½
Swift & Co	35,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	103	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100¾	101¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,000,000	5	Q	Jan 20, 04	*3⅞	4
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*5⅝	6¼
**Ton

DEC

1904

THE REORGANIZING OF INDUSTRIALS

Cumulative Preferred Dividends Have Proved Undesirable.

FEATURES OF U.S. LEATHER PLAN

May Give Value to the New Common Stock—Status of the Preferred but Slightly Changed.

The sharp fall in the stock market in the price of the shares of the United States Leather Company which followed the announcement of the plan for a complete financial reorganization of the concern reflects the opinion of the speculative element regarding that plan. It was hoped that on closer examination the plan would prove more acceptable than the stock market's judgment would indicate. It must be confessed, however, that on closer examination, with the best will in the world, it is impossible to wax enthusiastic over the proposition. What the plan really means is this, that those in control of the property believe it a hopeless task to effect an adjustment of its finances except by a drastic application of the knife. Thus, with little regard for the old common stock, the entire assets of the company are turned into the hands of the preferred stockholders, with the intention of ultimately making the new common stock more valuable than the old one has been. There are some people who believe that with a reduction in the tariff on hides the company might have permanently increased its earnings to such an extent as to make possible the gradual paying off of the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. The interests who have recently come into the control of the property are evidently of the opinion that those who thought so were too optimistic.

Should the plan be carried out, and there is no reason to assume otherwise, for those interested would probably not have brought it out unless they were assured of its success, it would really not change materially the capitalization of the company, except that the accumulated dividends on the old preferred stock would be in part substituted for the present common stock.

There would not be much saving effected in annual charges for dividends and interest. There would be a fixed charge of $2,250,000, and the dividend requirements would be $2,800,000, a total of $5,050,000, as compared with $5,335,300, which is the amount now required. Should the company, however, be able to earn $10,000,000 or thereabout a year, as it is believed that it will be able to do sooner or later, then there would be a possibility of paying a dividend on the common stock, which is now impossible because the back dividends on the $62,000,000 preferred stock, amounting to 40½ per cent., would have to be paid off first.

The feature which was most disliked in the Street was the proposition to give $6,200,000 to the new interests as a bonus for their co-operation, the services of their bankers, and all expenses which the plan might involve. Expressly included among these are legal expenses, which would indicate that the promoters of the new plan would not be surprised if some legal action should be brought to test the legality of the plan.

The whole scheme teaches a lesson often before preached, but seldom listened to, and that is that to make dividends on a preferred stock cumulative is a source of great danger and not one of strength to industrial companies. Industrial preferred stocks which carry a cumulative preferred dividend ought to be less attractive than those which have no cumulative clause to wrestle with when hard times have made the payment of the full dividends impossible. Cumulative dividends resemble a stone around a swimmer's neck. They look nice enough, but in times of danger they are an impediment.

The plan is subscribed by every member of the Executive Committee, and as it is well known that the same men have made other attempts to solve the problem confronting the company, it must be assumed that they found it absolutely impossible to carry through any other plan without increasing the capital liabilities of the company.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,850	$7,515,557
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,300	12,953,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	28,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,880,775	26,623,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,645,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,229	15,529,975	15,530,359
Feb. 20	27,506,600	9,041,675	12,456,650
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,951,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,943,350	966,975	3,958,429
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	5,112,900
March 19	27,910,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,488,875	6,280,900	2,965,575
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,825	2,649,525
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,600	6,007,650	6,578,650
April 23	34,203,700	10,985,475	9,461,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,850	7,494,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,029,825	3,461,000
May 14	12,827,250	8,992,625	8,346,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,223,725	14,761,450
May 28	29,692,325	9,645,150	11,929,000
June 4	31,709,875	4,775,650	11,285,575
June 11	35,562,400	3,471,175	13,302,550
June 18	38,869,575	10,099,575	12,168,250
June 25	38,482,675	12,923,850	12,978,350

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

July 2	36,105,100	8,577,675	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,008,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,563,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,909,000	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	55,989,600	24,080,075	13,758,125
Aug. 6	56,308,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,053,575	7,126,600
Aug. 20	59,613,075	21,035,800	9,748,350
Aug. 27	57,375,400	20,577,925	8,742,775
Sept. 3	47,502,400	17,296,975	4,997,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,173,025	*1,642,650
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,960,300	1,236,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,696,900	16,577,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,575	17,433,250	5,508,250
Oct. 22	17,853,025	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,650	19,274,150	21,388,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,394,725	17,552,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	18,328,350
Nov. 19	9,569,700	3,911,350	19,529,975
Nov. 26	8,381,375	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,519,075	6,305,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,325,200	8,077,975	8,386,900
Dec. 17	14,546,625	15,025,500	8,093,600

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 19	$15,025,500	$8,093,600	$5,785,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,801,350

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$14,546,625	1896	$33,274,725
1903	15,025,500	1895	18,391,325
1902	8,093,600	1894	33,345,825
1901	5,785,325	1893	76,168,825
1900	6,325,375	1892	5,445,225
1899	7,025,825	1891	19,161,500
1898	16,975,375	1890	4,493,900
1897	15,720,050		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1896, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,543,575, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$908,570,500	$836,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,902,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,395,600	941,293,600
Jan. 23	272,048,500	965,064,900	988,303,300
Jan. 30	281,115,900	994,352,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	278,631,900	986,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,908,600	999,569,900	1,020,367,500
Feb. 20	284,613,000	994,438,800	1,028,025,900
Feb. 27	289,130,300	996,209,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,091,300	999,918,400	1,040,503,800
March 12	289,254,900	997,390,000	1,037,288,900
March 19	286,564,000	998,918,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	288,636,000	1,007,985,700	1,048,988,500
April 9	294,294,000	1,038,533,000	1,085,512,800
April 23	311,547,800	1,046,390,300	1,109,374,400
April 30	311,736,200	1,040,635,800	1,114,367,800
May 7	305,652,400	1,071,030,000	1,131,712,300
May 14	295,231,100	1,078,928,600	1,128,615,400
May 21	293,145,800	1,085,533,500	1,130,566,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,483,400	1,098,953,500
June 4	306,450,600	1,030,565,200	1,088,793,900
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,692,700	1,109,521,300
June 18	310,373,000	1,049,688,800	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,060,813,200	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,011,500	1,152,938,800
July 9	325,555,300	1,078,284,800	1,153,150,300
July 16	339,353,700	1,087,515,700	1,170,169,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,099,849,200	1,201,447,200
July 30	357,231,900	1,097,388,100	1,204,965,600
Aug. 6	357,362,200	1,095,476,800	1,204,212,400
Aug. 13	350,514,900	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	361,005,700	1,099,174,400	1,200,570,500
Aug. 27	359,201,100	1,095,087,200	1,207,302,800
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,117,242,800	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	342,965,800	1,130,486,200	1,221,709,400
Sept. 17	335,404,800	1,140,868,800	1,224,206,500
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1,138,504,800	1,214,081,100
Oct. 1	321,112,700	1,143,025,900	1,212,707,100
Oct. 8	313,555,900	1,145,989,200	1,205,276,000
Oct. 15	314,207,300	1,134,013,400	1,193,237,700
Oct. 22	317,893,100	1,137,530,400	1,189,796,700
Oct. 29	317,902,200	1,142,285,600	1,204,424,200
Nov. 5	309,150,500	1,135,579,500	1,196,152,400
Nov. 12	302,903,800	1,125,082,700	1,176,045,000
Nov. 19	293,559,100	1,112,710,700	1,159,877,000
Nov. 26	294,434,500	1,107,420,900	1,144,212,500
Dec. 3	290,508,600	1,090,032,900	1,127,878,100
Dec. 10	288,575,200	1,118,040,600	1,082,089,400
Dec. 17	288,576,000	1,000,057,700	1,096,117,500

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Dec. 19	$226,096,900	$876,740,200	$843,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	892,202,800	865,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 17	$1,900,776,064	$49,517,587
Dec. 10	2,245,165,463	77,380,473
Dec. 3	2,220,046,043	62,823,542
*Nov. 26	1,780,061,834	64,091,267
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	70,657,057
*Nov. 12	1,814,801,655	65,886,945
Nov. 5	1,938,740,336	75,889,677
Oct. 29	1,931,350,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,450,800
Oct. 15	1,515,867,650	75,639,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,785	79,138,705
Oct. 1	1,353,708,062	69,040,632
Sept. 24	1,190,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,637,931	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,002,386,307	38,267,030
Sept. 3	1,173,331,611	59,738,889
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,53,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,732	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,466,179
July 30	1,059,864,129	52,856,780
July 23	1,288,694,883	51,038,659
July 16	1,260,404,339	64,581,348
*July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472
July 2	1,233,921,067	78,381,780
June 25	1,055,904,294	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,072,967	48,328,985
June 11	970,012,020	48,328,889
*June 4	907,800,396	48,898,872
May 28	1,026,904,201	61,460,936
May 21	1,219,167,582	61,734,762
May 14	1,160,734,029	77,910,957
May 7	1,297,582,175	78,726,944
April 30	983,977,637	56,676,940
April 23	1,103,416,646	73,458,130
April 16	1,142,203,106	66,383,123
April 9	1,155,904,121	53,536,793
April 2	1,064,278,588	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,088,277	52,154,256
March 19	1,111,169,992	56,780,430
March 12	954,162,632	52,390,124
March 5	1,075,780,466	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,080,358,410	57,594,735
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,853
Feb. 6	1,251,263,558	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,577,825,928	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,209,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,560
Jan. 9	1,469,165,444	77,330,289
*Jan. 2	1,142,217,797	63,889,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,381,080	45,504,609
Dec. 19	1,191,067,087	61,879,185
Dec. 12	1,328,929,423	53,781,538

*Five days.

In every community there is ONE newspaper which has the absolute confidence of that portion of the public which has money to invest. In Philadelphia it is the Public Ledger.

This confidence is well placed, because Philadelphians know of the entire reliability of the advertising as assuredly they know of the absolute accuracy of the Financial news.

Also in every community there is one newspaper which has the absolute confidence of the bankers and brokers—the paper in which is published their announcements and general offerings. In Philadelphia it is the Public Ledger.

All banks, trust companies, railroads, brokers, etc., are interested in reaching the huge numbers of investors who daily buy the Public Ledger to read its Financial news. Are you?

Very truly yours,
PUBLIC LEDGER.

$1,299,482.27
City and County of Denver
Funding and Refunding Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the Mayor and the Treasurer of said City and County, at the office of the Mayor, on or before 11 o'clock A. M. of December 27, 1904, for the purchasing of the following bonds, viz.: $759,-759.50 fifteen (15) year five per cent. (5%) refunding bonds and $540,722.77 fifteen (15) year five per cent. (5%) funding bonds; denomination of bonds, one thousand dollars ($1,000) each. Bids will be received for all, or any part, of either issue.

Persons holding any of the bonded indebtedness of the City and County, and included municipalities, may bid for said refunding bonds, either in cash or by exchange of said securities, stating terms of exchange or purchase, either or both.

Persons holding any of the floating indebtedness of the City and County, and included municipalities, audited by the Mayor, Auditor and Treasurer of the City and County, and represented by outstanding duly executed warrants, may bid for the funding bonds, either in cash or by exchange of said warrants, stating the terms upon which they are willing to effectuate an exchange, or either or both.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check, payable to C. S. Elder, Treasurer of the City and County of Denver, in amount equal to three per cent. (3%) of the amount bid, to insure good faith on the part of the bidder; said check to be deposited by the Treasurer in a trust fund, and to be forfeited to the City and County as liquidated damages if the bidder shall fail to take the bonds within thirty (30) days after the award has been made by the Treasurer and Mayor, the money to be returned if the bid is not accepted.

Bids may be for the whole, or any part, of either issue, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to sell at this time, to the highest responsible bidder, $200,000 only of refunding bonds, or such further amount in excess of said sum as may be deemed advisable.

Information pamphlet, giving full data, and proposal blanks, furnished upon application to the Mayor.

R. W. SPEER, Mayor.
C. S. ELDER, Treasurer.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 5, 1904.

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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,148. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS

13,000 MEN SHOVEL 7.8-INCH SNOWFALL

Big Day's Work, Maybe the Biggest Ever, Done Yesterday.

WILL COST CITY $380,000

We Have Had 21.9 Inches of Snow So Far This Winter—Average for a Year Here Is Only 35.

When the city awoke yesterday morning it was arrayed in a new and pretty thick suit of white. The snow that began falling shortly after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon kept on without interruption until early yesterday. The fall was 7.8 inches, making it the heaviest so far this season, and bringing the total up to 21.9 inches, according to the Weather Bureau records.

The snow drifted very little in the city. In the beautiful sun that shone all day yesterday thousands walked on Fifth Avenue and in Central Park, enjoying the perfect Winter day.

When officials of the Street Cleaning Department got to work yesterday morning they found themselves confronted with a job of good size. With a force estimated at 13,000 men and about 4,000 carts in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, they attacked the snow banks. Owing to the perfect weather and the fact that they were little hampered by traffic, before the day was over they had accomplished what is said to be the biggest and most effective day's work in the history of the department. In the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens the department has nothing to do with snow removal, this work being done there under the supervision of the Presidents of those two boroughs.

Of the snow-shoveling force, according to Superintendent of Snow Removal Mortimer D. Bouton, 4,200 men with 2,200 vehicles were put to work in Manhattan, 2,124 men with 1,273 vehicles in Brooklyn, and 500 men with 209 vehicles in the Bronx. This force toiled on incessantly from daylight to dark, when it was relieved by another gang numbering between 9,000 and 10,000 men, with a corresponding number of carts. They were to work right through the night.

Work was begun simultaneously at some sixty different points in the three boroughs, but the main energies of the department were directed toward Broadway, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, the Bowery, the tenement district east of the Bowery and south of Houston Street, streets leading to the various ferries, the principal cross-town thoroughfares, and the streets in the shopping, dry goods, and financial districts. As a result, Mr. Bouton says that when New York wakes up and makes ready to get down to business this morning, Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery and many other important streets will be practically clear of snow.

Officials of the Street Cleaning Department estimate that if weather conditions remain as favorable as they are now it will take something like six days to remove the snow from the thoroughfares of the city.

"The average snowfall for the year is about thirty-five inches in this city," said Superintendent Bouton. "This year we have already had about twenty-two inches, or two-thirds of the average, and the snow season has hardly begun. This last snowfall is only three inches less than the biggest snowfall we had last Winter, which was eleven inches. Last year it cost the city something like $775,000 for snow removal. If the weather keeps up as it has begun this year, we shall not get off so easy."

Under the new system of snow removal which has been introduced by Mr. Bouton with considerable economy to the city predicted, the estimated cost of snow removal in the Borough of Manhattan is $35,000 for every inch of recorded fall. According to this estimate the cost of removing the snow that fell between Saturday afternoon and yesterday morning will be something like $380,000. With the snow that has been removed this season up to yesterday, the expense so far incurred will stop little short of $500,000.

Under this system, which has been put in operation in Manhattan and the Bronx and soon will be extended to Brooklyn, the two boroughs are divided up into thirteen sections, eleven in Manhattan and two in the Bronx. The area of each section has been measured up, the entire area of the streets between house walls being taken as a basis, and the number of cubic yards of snow removed by the contractors is arrived at by a simple system of computation in which the surface measure of the area and the depth of the snowfall, according to Weather Bureau reports, enter as factors. The beauty of the system, according to Mr. Bouton, lies in the fact that it makes impossible the robbing of the city by snow contractors, except it be by collusion in the department itself, and this, it is said, is rendered well-nigh impossible by the system of supervision.

Property owners in the Borough of Queens yesterday were busy all day denouncing the city officials, for no effort was made to remove the snow even from the principal thoroughfares of Long Island City, Flushing, Elmhurst, and Jamaica, not to speak of Rockaway, where the streets are piled high with three deposits of snow. President Cassidy of that borough explained that his hands were tied because the Board of Estimate had made no provision for snow removal in his bailiwick.

All craft that was out on Saturday night and yesterday morning reported some of the thickest weather ever seen hereabout. Most of the Sound steamers reached their piers late. The big Pilgrim of the Fall River Line had to anchor off Stamford for half an hour on her way to New York.

The steam railroads running to this city reported yesterday that the snow had delayed their trains very little. The Long Island Road, however, had some trouble.

HAVOC ON NEW ENGLAND COAST.

15 Vessels Ashore at Vineyard Haven —Rescues at Fishers' Island.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A storm which nearly reached the proportions of a hurricane swept over Southeastern New England today. The snowfall, especially along the coast from New London, Conn., to Cape Cod, was unusually heavy, while a wind velocity of sixty miles an hour was reported at Block Island, R. I.

As usual, shipping and telegraph lines suffered severely, but up to a late hour tonight no loss of life had been reported.

For the second time within the past six years Vineyard Haven, the favorite anchorage for coastwise shipping, proved a trap, for the northeast gale, blowing directly into the harbor, tore fifteen schooners from their moorings and sent them careening through a fleet that filled the basin and finally drove them ashore, fortunately on soft bottom. Collisions were frequent, and a number of schooners which managed to hang on to their anchor chains suffered.

Across the Sound, at Wood's Hole, a small schooner was driven ashore, but not damaged.

Fifty miles further to the westward, at Fisher's Island, three light barges were driven ashore, but so far as could be learned to-night, no one was lost.

News from Cape Cod, the scene of so many marine disasters, came by train to-night for the first time since 1898. Every wire east and south of Warcham was prostrated or disabled by the gale. Train service on the Cape was delayed, but not seriously.

The snowfall reached nearly three feet on the Southern New England coast, and street railway lines were badly crippled. Further inland the storm was not as severe, and in this city it was scarcely more than an ordinary Winter disturbance.

RESCUE CREW IN THE SURF.

Coal-Laden Norfolk Schooner Ashore in Snowstorm Off Jersey Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Dec. 18.—The four-masted schooner Lizzie H. Brayton, from Lambert's Point, Norfolk, Va., for New Haven, laden with coal, lost her way in the snowstorm early this morning and came ashore at 2 o'clock south of the Stratford Hotel in Point Pleasant. The vessel is thirteen years old, and was in excellent condition. Her crew of nine were landed safely by the Squam Beach and Bay Head life-saving crews.

The vessel was about 250 yards off shore, and it took an average of five minutes to land each member of the steamer's crew. A crowd assembled on the beach, and ready hands hauled on the whip line running the breeches buoy from the shore to the vessel and returning it. The vessel's roll swung the men high in the air, and two of the sailors were ducked in the cold seas, but all reached the beach with no more damage than a wetting.

Heavy weather with blinding snow began at 6 o'clock Saturday and continued until the stranding. Apparently there was a mistake in the soundings as given to the Captain, as he supposed he was ten miles off the beach until he hove the lead himself just before he let the anchor go. Cables are being laid to get the vessel off.

COINERS' PLANT IN GIRL'S ROOM

Police Arrest Her and Three Men—Lot of Bad Money Found.

In the arrest of four prisoners, including a woman, and the confiscation of a modern counterfeiting plant, Central Office detectives believe they have put a stop to the circulation of spurious half dollars and dimes, with which the upper and lower east sides and Harlem have been flooded for the past four or five weeks. The counterfeiting plant was found in the woman's room.

Acting on information furnished by William J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service in New York, Detective Sergeants Knisler and Duggan on Saturday afternoon arrested Frank Schleiman, thirty-two years old, who said he was an engineer, living in Fourth Street. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and $15 worth of bad half dollars and dimes were found on him. The detectives say that he told them that he bought the coins of a "fence," who sold them at 50 per cent. discount. According to the detectives, the prisoner also offered to tell all he knew provided the case against him was dropped.

The detectives refused to do this, and started an investigation on their own hook. They learned that Schleiman was attentive to a woman named Elizabeth Rueber, who occupied the second floor of a furnished-room house in Fourth Street. When the detectives entered the place they found a complete counterfeiting plant, with numerous molds for dimes and half dollars of the present year. The detectives also found about $500 worth of silverware, knives, forks, spoons, and other household articles.

While the detectives were talking with the woman the man who afterward gave his name as John Miller entered. They started to arrest him, and he put up a fight. Miller drew a knife, but the detectives overpowered him.

The detectives say the counterfeiting plant was one of the best they had ever seen, the coin being an almost perfect duplicate of the genuine article. More than 500 bad half-dollars and 324 ten-cent pieces were found in the woman's room.

The third man, who was arrested after the raid on the Fourth Street house, was John Hoffman, twenty-nine years old, of 7 Chatham Square, a waiter. Hoffman said his arrest was a mistake, but the detectives said Schleiman had implicated him in his confession.

Miller, Schleiman, and the woman were arraigned in the Tombs Court and held for examination on Tuesday as suspicious persons. Miller is said at Police Headquarters to be George Williams, whose picture is No. 6,702 in the Rogues' Gallery. The man who the police know was sent up for three years and six months for burglary in 1899.

E. W. Williams of 671 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush, called at Police Headquarters and identified some of the silverware taken with the counterfeiting plant as his property, which was stolen on Aug. 31 last. It was said that some of the other property was stolen from a house in the Borough of Queens.

NUNS HEROINES OF A FIRE.

Several Severely Burned Rescuing Children from Burning Asylum.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—Four persons were injured during a fire that caused $20,000 damage to the St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum, a four-story brick structure in Regent Street, to-day.

Through a splendid exhibition of bravery on the part of the sisters who conduct the asylum, firemen, police, and volunteer life savers, every one of the 150 children in the home was rescued uninjured.

Some of the rescuers were severely burned. The most seriously hurt were Sisters Luitgard, Mary Paul, and Zacharia, and Watchman John H. Henderson. All.

The fire started at noon in the kitchen, and rapidly communicated with the upper stories of the building through a dumb-waiter shaft. The blaze was discovered by one of the nuns. Shortly afterward flames reached the third story, where a large number of children were lying ill in bed.

The greater part of the building was saved. The water damage, however, is considerable. The asylum, which is a Catholic institution, is valued at about $50,000, with about $30,000 insurance.

HOLIDAY TOUR To WASHINGTON.
Royal Blue Line, December 27. Only $12 from New York, all expenses including rail and hotel, for three days. Additional tours Jan. 12 and 28, Feb. 11, Mar. 16 and 30, April 18 and 27, May 11, 1905. Inquire B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

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FIERCE MOSCOW RIOT; MANY PERSONS INJURED

Five Thousand Take Part in Revolutionary Demonstration.

POLICE FURIOUSLY ASSAILED

Clubs and Stones Used by Rioters—Fighting Lasts from Noon Till Nearly Evening.

MOSCOW, Dec. 18.—This city was the scene of a revolutionary demonstration today from noon till nearly evening. Probably five thousand people actually participated in it.

Fortunately the agitators did not succeed in drawing the workingmen from the factories into the disturbance, and after many collisions, the police firing blank volleys and charging with their sabres, the crowds were finally dispersed.

Many persons were wounded and more were arrested. So far as is known none of the rioters was killed. One policeman is reported to have been mortally injured. Many on both sides were roughly handled.

The authorities knew in advance that trouble was impending, and many houses along Tverskaia Street were specially guarded, while extra policemen were on duty in the streets. Several squadrons of mounted gendarmerie were concealed in the courtyards of houses, ready for an emergency.

The crowds began to collect at midday in Tverskaia Street, students of both sexes mixing with the general public. The thoroughfare was soon congested with a mass of moving humanity, which converged on Strastni Square, where 3,000 persons assembled, many armed with clubs and carrying flags.

The crowd, singing, moved toward the palace of Grand Duke Sergius, the Governor General of Moscow. The police attempted to block the street, whereupon the trouble began in earnest.

The crowd broke through the cordon, and one policeman was knocked down and, it is thought, mortally hurt. Battalions of police were brought up at double quick to reinforce their comrades. Sticks and stones were freely used by the mob, which threatened again to break through the cordon. The police, under orders of their chief, fired several blank volleys and mounted men charged, using the flats of their swords.

The mob fought stubbornly, but finally broke and sought shelter in the side streets. Here the police were again severely pressed, as the detachments stationed at the openings of these streets to keep people out of Tverskaia Street were caught between the retreating mob on one side and throngs of curious spectators on the other.

Many of the demonstrators who broke through the cordon of police paraded in side streets in smaller groups, waving flags and singing. A crowd of 500 collected in front of the theatre, where revolutionary flags were hoisted amid shouts of "Long live Freedom!"

The police were not prepared at this point, and the crowd, gathering volume, moved from the square to Neglina Street and Koominestki Bridge, the chief street of Moscow, where the police met it. Another stubborn fight ensued, ending, as the first had done, with three blank volleys and sabre charges.

Many shops were turned into hospitals, where the wounds of both rioters and police were temporarily dressed.

The workmen held aloof from the demonstration, employers having warned them that any participating in the demonstration would be dismissed. A few onlookers were hurt.

Quiet was finally restored, though almost every small street was traversed by small singing and shouting groups during the whole afternoon.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The disturbances so far reported to-day were confined to Moscow.

The Socialistic Revolutionary Party in St. Petersburg has decided to abstain from further demonstrations, many of the leaders having been arrested or wounded last Sunday, and no further trouble is likely unless the mobilization of reserves is proclaimed for this city, or in the event of the fall of Port Arthur.

Meanwhile a number of lawyers are collecting evidence upon which they propose to institute proceedings against the police for the alleged ill-treatment of prisoners in the affair here on Dec. 11.

A meeting of 400 girls, undergraduates of the Medical Institute, to-day passed resolutions of sympathy with Sasoneff, the murderer of M. de Plehve. The meeting wound up with shouts of "Down with autocracy!" and "Long live freedom!"

At a banquet of engineers to-night resolutions similar to those adopted by the Zemstvoists were passed.

PERILOUS CLIMB TO RESCUE.

Policeman and Fireman Cheered for Work at Brooklyn Fire.

Climbing hand over hand up an ice-coated scaling ladder, momentarily in danger of being blown off the rungs by the high wind, Fireman Fox and Policeman O'Neill made five thrilling rescues early yesterday morning at a fire which destroyed the three-story brick tenement at 47 Thatford Avenue, East New York. With all ordinary avenues of escape cut off by the flames, a mother and five small children would have been burned to death but for the courage of Fox and O'Neill, who, their superiors declare, showed great heroism and courage.

Standing at the front window on the third floor when the firemen arrived was Mrs. Charles Kaufman. She and her five children were hemmed in by the flames. While the crowd was shouting encouragement to the woman Fireman Fox and Policeman O'Neill, without a moment's hesitation, began the perilous ascent to the third floor on scaling ladders. The snow, wind, and ice made it a most perilous task, but the two men never faltered. O'Neill finally gained the roof, while Fox entered the window of the Kaufman apartment. The flames were already licking the window sash and there was no time to lose.

Picking up Mrs. Kaufman and her three months old baby Morris, Fox made his way to the window sill and handed them to O'Neill, who carried them up to the roof. They they saved the other four children. Fox had hardly quit the burning apartments and was clambering up the scaling ladder when the entire window sash fell with a crash to the street. The Kaufman family were gently lowered to the roof of an adjoining building, and then carried to the street. Fox and O'Neill were loudly cheered by the spectators.

The fire was started, the police say, by a curtain catching fire from a lamp in a bedroom on the second floor. The damage amounted to $7,200.

GIANT RACE IN GREENLAND.

Old Eskimo Legend Proves True—People Nine Feet Tall Visit Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—After a year's visit to the land of the Eskimos, Capt. Christian Jensen of the cryolite bark Silicon arrived last night at his home here. The homeward trip from Ivigtut Bay, Greenland, began on Oct. 4.

A strange tale is told by Capt. Jensen of a remarkable race of giants, some of whom visited the Eskimos and Danes at the mining settlement of Arsuck, ten miles from Ivigtut Bay.

These people had never before been seen even by the Eskimos. They are copper colored, and are seven, eight, and even nine feet tall. In features they resemble the American Indians.

"These strange people," said Capt. Jensen, "represented to the Eskimos a traditional, almost legendary tribe of giants, stories of which had been handed down to them until they regarded the race as mythical. They cannot speak the language of the Eskimos, and could only make known by signs that they had been driven from their homes in the interior by great storms and cold weather."

HAD A DOUBLE ERUPTION.

Water Main Burst and Explosion Resulted from Leaking Gas Pipe.

A four-foot water main in Thirty-second Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues burst last night and created no end of trouble. At the same time a fourteen-inch gas pipe sprung a leak and an explosion resulted.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's contractor has sunk a shaft in Thirty-second Street where the terminal work is in progress. The shaft is in front of 160 West Thirty-second Street, a boarding house run by Mrs. Matilda Suares.

It was the sinking of this shaft which caused the water main to sag and crack. A fifty-foot geyser shot up over the top of the houses. While a gang of men from the Water Department were making repairs it was noticed that gas was escaping, but no danger of an explosion was apprehended. But the explosion came, and a match struck by one of the workmen is believed to have caused it. Foreman Toner was hurled fifty feet. A suit of heavy oilskins which he wore was ripped off completely and he was severely burned about the face and body.

He was unconscious when picked up and the police thought he was dead. He suffered greatly before the ambulance arrived, and an old colored woman living near by got some sweet oil and applied it to his burns.

Warned by the police, the families near by left their houses through fear of a greater explosion. When the firemen came and plugged up the hole in the gaspipe they all returned.

LINER AGROUND IN NARROWS.

Astoria Spent One Night Stuck in Mud and Then Proceeded to Glasgow.

The Anchor liner Astoria, outward bound for Glasgow, which sailed Saturday afternoon, went aground a few hours later while passing through the Narrows. The point where she stuck was near the Middle Buoy. So thick were the weather conditions down the bay on Saturday that no report of the Astoria's predicament was made until yesterday, when the Captain of the German steamship Brandenburg reported having passed the big vessel in the mud on the way to Quarantine.

A light wind and a smooth sea prevailed at the time, and the Astoria's position being favorable, she was never in any danger. The New York agents of the Anchor Line sent a wrecking tug, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of the pilot-boat New York and another tug, the wrecker succeeded in pulling the Astoria back into deep water.

As soon as his vessel was clear the Captain of the Astoria made an examination of the ship, and found out that she was absolutely undamaged as a result of the night she had spent in the mud. A little after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the liner cleared the Hook and proceeded on her journey. She had on board quite a large number of passengers for this season of the year. At no time was there any excitement on board.

An idea of the thickness of the atmosphere in the rivers and bay on Saturday may be had when it is known that four of the big oceangoing vessels due to sail on that day did not get away until yesterday. These vessels were the coasters El Valle and San Jacinto for Galveston, the Hamburg-American liner Belgravia for Hamburg, and the Montauk for the River Plate and Buenos Ayres.

THE POPE UNABLE TO WALK.

His Gout So Severe that He Has to Be Carried to St. Peter's.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Pope Pius was unable to walk to St. Peter's this afternoon in order to venerate the Blessed Gaspare del Bufalo. His attack of gout made it necessary for him to go in the sedia gestatoria, although that mode of travel invariably causes nausea to him.

The Pope has suffered so much during the last few days that he has been obliged to sit during audiences.

Over 30,000 people crowded the basilica at the ceremony this afternoon, and the Pope was accompanied by all the Cardinals of the Vatican Court and all the Bishops and dignitaries of the Church at present in Rome.

The formal announcement of the beatification of del Bufalo was made this morning in St. Peter's, which was specially decorated. Del Bufalo was founder of the Congregation of the Precious Blood and Canon of San Marco under Pius VII. The function was performed at the Altar of the Chair, so called because it contains the sacred wooden episcopal chair of St. Peter.

SENT POISON IN TOBACCO.

Princeton Man's Gift Through Mail Had Arsenic and Paris Green in It.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Dec. 18.—William Lutz, a merchant of this place, received through the mail yesterday a neatly wrapped package and a letter bearing the Princeton postmark. He unwrapped the package and found a plug of tobacco, which he placed in his pocket, and then read the letter, which was unsigned. It was as follows:

"Friend Will: Accept this little token as a Christmas present. Hoping you will enjoy it. With greetings."

Lutz, thinking some one had made him a present, thought no more about the matter until evening, when he decided to take a chew of the tobacco. He was about to bite off a piece, when he discovered a very neatly sealed crease running along the side of the plug. Further investigation showed that the tobacco had been cut the entire length of the plug and a white powder mixed with green lay all along the cut. Lutz became alarmed, and took the tobacco to a chemist, who, upon analysis, found it contained eighteen grains of arsenic and thirteen grains of paris green, enough poison to kill fifty persons. The Post Office authorities and the police are investigating the case.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 1:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

BRONX ELEVATED TIE-UP; POLICE CLEAR STATIONS

Crowds Demand Transfers or Their Money Refunded.

NEW HAVEN ROAD AFFECTED

Derailed Car Just South of Harlem River Made the Trouble—Power Off More Than an Hour.

Traffic on the east side elevated road, north of the Harlem River, was tied up for an hour and a half last night owing to the derailment of two empty passenger cars while they were being hauled across a switch at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station at 8:40 P. M. While the blockade lasted the platforms of nearby stations were packed with angry passengers who threatened to mob the ticket agents, and grew so violent that it became necessary to call out the police reserves in two instances.

The mishap which led to the tie-up occurred when an effort was made to bring a train consisting of eight empty cars, that had been laid up for repairs in the yards at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station, across to the express track on which they were to be run to the car barns at Ninety-ninth Street to be painted and made fit to go into commission. In order to get the cars to the express track, it was necessary to get them across the northbound track. Just as the train was on the switch, the truck of one of the middle cars became loosened and jumped the track. The car resting on it was derailed, as was also the car behind it.

The truck fell across the third rail and remained there for ten minutes. From the third rail bluish streaks of fire began at once to leap about, and were accompanied with loud detonations. The fireworks were watched with interest by a great crowd which clustered about the terminal of the Union Company's cars directly underneath the structure, until finally the train dispatcher at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station had the power shut off from the third rail all the way from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to the northern terminal of the line.

On the Third Avenue line all passengers were ordered out of their trains at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where the trains were being switched to the southbound track, in order to keep the service south of that point going.

As train after train moved up and unloaded, the platform became crowded. After the passengers had waited for something like half an hour for the blockade to be raised, they grew impatient and began to demand transfers. The agent told the crowd that he had received orders to give out no transfers. When the crowd grew too threatening, he blockaded himself in his box and remained there in a state of siege until operation was resumed north.

Similar scenes were enacted at the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Station on the Second Avenue line. But there the ticket agent, Daniel Freed, had a different crowd to deal with. They demanded that transfers be given or their money refunded, and when the agent did not comply prepared to make a raid on the ticket office. The agent telephoned to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station for assistance, and half a dozen policemen were sent, who cleared the platforms but made no arrests.

The reserves of the Alexander Avenue Station in the Bronx were called upon by the ticket agent of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station, who found himself in a similar dilemma, and there also the station platform was cleared and the crowd chased to the street.

While this was going on a wrecking crew was put to work to clear the tracks. It was 10:20 o'clock, however, before traffic was resumed. At that time there was a line of stalled trains extending all the way from the Harlem River to the Bronx terminus of the road.

The tie-up also caused some annoyance and delay to passengers using the suburban division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad between the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station and New Rochelle. A train from New Rochelle was just coming in as the accident occurred, and was prevented by the block from getting into the terminal. The train left its passengers at the Willis Avenue Station, on the other side of the river, and returned to New Rochelle, while a hundred passengers who had been expecting to return on it remained on the platform at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station.

DR. JOHN REID DEAD.

Pastor of Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Stricken.

The Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 803 President Street, of apoplexy.

Dr. Reid was born in St. John, N. B., in 1850, and came to New York in his youth. He was graduated from the New York University in 1870, and three years later from the Princeton Theological Seminary. After being ordained to the ministry he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Lowell Valley, N. J. In 1879 he became pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J., and from there went to a Presbyterian Church in Hoboken. From 1879 to 1886 Dr. Reid was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers. He went from there to Detroit, and in 1900 became pastor of the Memorial Church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Reid served three times as a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and was clerk of that body in 1888. He was a delegate to the fourth General Council of the Presbyterian Church, held in London, England. In 1880 he became a member of the Council of New York University, and a year later was elected Secretary of that body. He served two terms as President of the Alumni Society of the university. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

WRECKED PROFESSOR'S ROOM.

Students Did It After Complaining of Remarks Made by Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Officers of the College of St. Thomas, at Villa Nova, are investigating the actions of certain students who broke into the rooms of a professor, destroying his portrait and other property. The students are said to have been dissatisfied with remarks made by him.

The professor involved is John Reiner, and recently the students protested to President De Lurey concerning some of Reiner's utterances. The portrait of Prof. Reiner, which hung in his room, was torn to shreds, and his books and furniture were damaged.

FLORIDA AND CAROLINA RESORTS.
Atlantic and Southwest. Through trains via Seaboard Air Line. Office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

LYMAN ABBOTT'S CONFESSION.

Does Not Believe in a Great First Cause —Bible Not Ultimate Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 18.—"I wonder," said Dr. Lyman Abbott in Appleton Chapel to-night, "if you Harvard students will believe me when I say that I no longer believe in a great First Cause? To-morrow the papers will publish this, and brand me as a heretic.

"I believe in a great and ever-present force which manifests itself in all the activities of man and the working of nature. God is energy, intelligent energy, working for good. The Bible no longer can be accepted as the ultimate truth. Science tells us man was not created, but is a creature of evolution.

"Literature and history tell us that many of the beliefs of the Bible are copied from anterior religions. Even the Ten Commandments were the result of a gradual growth, not the inspired word of Moses. God is great yet personal, everywhere, yet near—nearer than hands and feet."

SIGHT BACK AFTER 42 YEARS.

New Jersey Man's Injured Eye Well Again Without Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18.—Lewis Davenport of Newfoundland has regained the sight of an eye after forty-two years. A piece of charcoal dust entered the right eye and destroyed the sight of that eye. About two months ago he began to distinguish objects dimly.

His sight gradually improved, and to-day Davenport can see as well as ever. He has received no treatment for years for the restoration of the sight of his injured eye.

CUT CARNEGIE LIBRARY BILL.

Pittsburg Will Pay $158,000 Instead of $168,000, as Was Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—It has been decided by the Executive Board of the Carnegie Library Trustees of Pittsburg that only $158,000 will be asked of the City of Pittsburg for the maintenance of the Carnegie institution this year. This is considered a great victory for the taxpayers who, through their Councilmen, have been protesting against the expense of the institute.

At first $40,000, when the library was built, the sum now is $158,000. It had been intended to ask for $168,000 this year.

SHORTAGE MAY REACH $150,000

Dozen Bondsmen and Three Banks Perhaps Ruined by Fugitive Official.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 18.—The shortage in the accounts of Elder Frank Obenchain, Treasurer of Cass County, has proved so much more extensive than at first supposed that it now threatens not only the bankruptcy of his dozen bondsmen, but the financial ruin of three or four business firms. It already has caused the appointment of a receiver for the Miskimen Furnace Company, of which Obenchain was Treasurer, and a brief run on three local banks.

His bondsmen have learned that in addition to having a shortage of $50,000 which the records show he advanced to private firms and individuals, Obenchain had another shortage of $25,000, which he now is believed to have taken with him when he fled.

His bondsmen will confer Wednesday to consider offering $10,000 reward for Obenchain's arrest. The impression prevails that the discrepancies will reach $150,000.

SCHMITTBERGER IS HURT.

Police Inspector Slips, Falls, and Breaks His Ankle.

Police Inspector Max Schmittberger is at his home, suffering from a broken ankle. While walking along Park Row yesterday afternoon with Secretary William Howell of Police Commissioner McAdoo's office the Inspector slipped and fell.

He was helped to the Subway station across the street, at the Brooklyn Bridge, where his companion assisted him to a train in which he rode to Fifty-ninth Street. There a cab was called, and in it the Inspector was driven to his home at 115 East Sixty-third Street.

KEENE REPLIES TO LAWSON.

To Publish Only Letter He Ever Wrote to Him, if Boston Man Does Not.

James R. Keene was seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria in regard to a statement made by Thomas W. Lawson that he had in his possession a manuscript letter from James R. Keene in which he tells of washing 29,200,000 sales of Amalgamated stock. Mr. Keene said:

"It being Sunday I have been unable to get a copy of the only letter I have ever written to Mr. Lawson, and expect under the circumstances that Mr. Lawson will at once publish it. Otherwise, I will publish it myself."

WAS IN FIRE CHIEF'S WAY.

Driver of Pickle Truck Arrested on Hayes's Complaint.

Fire Chief Thomas J. Hayes of the Second Battalion last night caused the arrest of Harry Golden, eighteen years old, driver of a pickle truck, who left his horses and big truck standing in the middle of the street. Chief Hayes was on his way to a fire at 80 Monroe Street, and when he was passing through Water Street Golden's rig was in the way.

The Chief yelled to the boy to get out of the way, but it is alleged that Golden only laughed and stood in a doorway. Hayes swung his whip at the boy, but missed him. He says that Golden shouted back: "If you did not have that uniform on I'd lick you." Later Hayes sent to the Madison Street Police Station for a policeman, and Golden was arrested.

The Chief went to the police station and made a formal complaint against Golden for blocking the street, and he was held.

GRAND DUKE BORIS PROMOTED.

A Golden Sword Also Presented to Him for Bravery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The promotion of Grand Duke Boris to be Second Captain has been gazetted.

A golden sword has been presented to the Grand Duke for bravery.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

MAY HAVE TO BUILD CANAL AT SEA LEVEL

Wallace Tells of Obstacles Unsurmounted at Panama.

20 YEARS' WORK IN SIGHT.

Average Depth Bored Without Finding Bedrock for Proposed Great Dam at Bohio is 163 Feet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the opinion of John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, a sea-level waterway across Panama, although it would cost far more and take a much longer time to complete than the three other canal projects, would in the end be the best.

Mr. Wallace says that it would be less expensive to maintain, less expensive to operate, save time in passage through it, and could be widened and deepened, when required, without interfering with traffic.

The cost of the sea-level canal would be $300,000,000 as compared with $200,000,000 for a ninety-foot level canal, and he figures that twenty years would elapse before its completion—just twice the time calculated for the ninety-foot way. The latter, however, would, under the plan of the former commission, involve the construction of a dam practically 100 feet in height above sea level at Bohio. This place was selected on account of the fact that at that point the hills on either side of the Chagres come comparatively close together, being about 1,500 feet apart, and from the surface indications it seemed a favorable place for the construction of a dam. But, says Mr. Wallace, the indications are that this locality will be an unfavorable and expensive one for the construction of a high dam, the probability of finding proper foundation for it being very uncertain.

Borings So Far Disappointing.

"What will be found when more borings are taken;" he says, "is entirely theoretical. But the results of the borings so far at the various sites investigated have been disappointing. The average depth bored without finding bedrock has been 163 feet."

Mr. Wallace has given the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce the benefit of his investigations regarding the engineering tasks to be performed. His testimony was taken aboard the army transport Sumner in Colon Harbor, on the occasion of the recent visit of the committee to the canal zone, and is to be printed for the use of Congress.

Before taking up in detail the four distinct canal propositions which are being considered by him, and on which he is to report to the canal commission, Mr. Wallace made this explanation of the general problem:

"The Isthmus is transversed by a mountain range, the summit of which is approximately twelve miles from the Pacific and thirty-five miles from the Caribbean. Originally a gorge evidently existed from the Caribbean, near Colon, to the vicinity of Gamboa, and extended beyond that point in an easterly direction, forming the upper basin of the Chagres River. After filling this gorge with an alluvial deposit the Chagres has swung itself from one side of the valley to the other. The result is that the thread of the original gorge cannot be followed or found from surface indications, and it is only by drilling to bedrock that exact information in regard to any particular locality can be obtained.

"The presence of boulders in this alluvial deposit also explains the reason why engineers not taking time to go into the rock far enough to determine its actual character have been misled into thinking they had struck bedrock. To determine the most feasible plan for the construction of the canal will require a most careful and comprehensive examination not only of surface conditions, but the sub-surface must be explored.

"After following the valley of the Chagres to Gamboa, the line of the canal follows a tributary, called the Obispo, up to the summit of Culebra, and thence follows down the valley of the Rio Grande into the Bay of Panama. The summit at Culebra was originally about 300 feet above the sea level, and is the lowest point in the divide along the entire length of the Isthmus of Panama.

The Plans to be Considered.

"The first plan to be considered, the one estimated upon by the former commission, is the possibility and practicability of a high dam, or proper foundation for a high dam, at Bohio, upon which depends the advisability of constructing a high-level canal, with the surface of the water ninety feet above sea level.

"The second plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. Constructing a canal on this plan admits of two different methods of treatment—first, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Bohio, with two locks of thirty feet, there being two locks on the western slope; second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun, eight miles from Colon, with two thirty-foot locks in the same vicinity. The adoption of a sixty-foot level also will render it necessary to construct a dam at Gamboa, in order to provide a reservoir to accumulate water enough during the wet season to furnish water for the summit level of the canal.

"The construction of a dam at Gamboa in this connection would also control the Chagres River, except that it would be necessary to provide a safety spillway by the construction of a tunnel some eight miles in length through the divide, discharging the surplus waters of the Chagres into the headwaters of the Juan Diaz, or the alternative plan of constructing a tunnel four miles long through the divide, separating the Chagres basin from the headwaters of the Gatuncillo, a stream which enters into the Chagres Valley at Gatun.

"Should this later course be adopted it would be necessary to construct an auxiliary channel for the Chagres from Gatun to the sea in order to divert its flood waters into the bay eastward of Colon.

"The third general plan under consideration would be the construction of a canal with a twenty-foot or thirty-foot level above the sea, with a single lock at Miraflores, and a single lock at Bohio, or in the immediate vicinity. The construction of the Gamboa dam to be required in

this instance the same as in the sixty-foot level plan.

The fourth plan would be the construction of a sea-level canal with a tidal lock at Miraflores. In this connection it is necessary to explain that while the mean sea level of the Pacific and the Caribbean are the same, high tide in the Bay of Panama rises ten feet above mean sea level and falls ten feet below, whereas the fluctuation of the tide of the Caribbean at Colon is less than two feet. The construction of a dam at Gamboa, with the necessary spillways, as noted in the previous plan, would be the same under the sea level plan as under the thirty or sixty foot level.

"The construction of the Gamboa dam would provide the water supply for the entire line of the canal, including the cities of Panama and Colon. It would also provide a power plant for the generation of electric power sufficient to furnish ample power for the operation of the Panama Railroad and for the operation of any machinery that might be used in the construction of the canal.

"It would require two years to construct this dam, and, roughly estimated, its cost, including spillways, would be between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000, not including the power plant."

Cost of the Various Plans.

Asked by members of the committee for an estimate of the cost of the various plans, Mr. Wallace said the best estimate that could be made at present would be based on the estimate of the former commission of $200,000,000 for a ninety-foot level canal.

Figuring with this as a basis the sixty-foot level canal would cost $225,000,000, could be open for traffic in ten years and fully completed in twelve years; the thirty-foot level would cost $250,000,000, open for traffic in twelve years, and fully completed in fifteen years; the sea level canal would cost $300,000,000, could be open for traffic in fifteen years, and completed in twenty years.

Chairman Hepburn's questions developed that the estimate of time to build the canal was based on a ten-hour day, and that with the construction of the Gamboa dam and the operation of the power plant, electric light sufficient to illuminate the whole of Culebra cut might be had, thus making practical the working of two or more shifts and shortening the time of construction.

Mr. Wallace stated that the excavation of this cut was the feature of the construction of the canal that took the time. He said upon the economical and efficient handling of the material from Culebra Cut depend the cost and the time it will take to complete the canal. Every other question and every other problem connected with the entire work is subordinate and inferior to the problem of the excavation and disposal of the material from the Culebra Cut; that is the principal problem of this work. The control of the Chagres, the construction of the various dams, the construction of harbor improvements, and all other works are relatively less important. As to foundation for the proposed Gamboa dam, which is required in all of the alternate plans, Mr. Wallace said:

"At Gamboa the elevation of rock on the site of the proposed dam is at sea level, and numerous borings taken at that point entering the rock twenty to twenty-five feet in depth would indicate that there is no question as to the ability to find a satisfactory rock foundation for a dam at a maximum depth of sea level.

Method of Construction.

"The probable method of construction, say, of the Gamboa dam, or even of the Bohio dam, would be a core of concrete and the filling in with the waste dirt out of Culebra cut. The Gamboa dam can be constructed more cheaply than the Bohio dam, on account of the fact that the foundation is much nearer the surface and the dam site much nearer the Culebra cut."

Work is now going on in the cut, one American steam shovel and some of the French machinery being in operation. Fourteen American steam shovels have been purchased, one of which is being set up. The others are to be delivered at the rate of one a month. During October 3,185 men were on the payrolls of the commission. Of these, 2,165 laborers received 15 cents silver an hour, 245 laborers received 17½ cents an hour, 775 were machinists, boilermakers, pipefitters, plumbers, carpenters, and masons, and 256 were Americans from the United States, whose compensation is paid in gold, and who fill positions as engineers, clerks, and foremen. More laborers are to be employed in the immediate future. Mr. Wallace is somewhat doubtful of the practical working of the civil service order as recently applied to canal employes.

TRIES TO SHOOT ACTRESS.

T. Edward King Foiled by Detectives Whom Miss Clarke Had Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—Miss M. Norma Clarke, an actress with the Alvin Stock Company here, had a narrow escape from death to-day. T. Edward King of 412 Hanover Street, Baltimore, who says he is her husband, tried to shoot her in the parlor of the Bachelor Hotel, where she is stopping, but was foiled by a detective, who knocked him down when he pulled his revolver.

Miss Clarke denies that she is King's wife or that she even knows him well. She says he has been following her about, bothering her with unwelcome attentions, knowing all the while that she is the wife of Fred Stickney of New York. He reached Pittsburg this morning, and this afternoon sent up his card to the actress. She became frightened and sent for the police. Fifth Detectives Egan and Cole she went into the parlor to see King. He pulled his revolver the moment she appeared and tried to shoot. He was badly beaten by the officers before he gave up.

King says Miss Clarke formerly went under the name of Frances Hill and that under that name he married her in Baltimore in 1903. He says she deserted him six weeks ago. Clippings in King's pockets show that he tried to commit suicide by inhaling gas at Newark, N. J., Nov. 10.

BISHOP AND RABBI SPEAK.

Dr. Potter and Dr. Schulman in a Unitarian Pulpit.

An Episcopal Bishop and a Jewish rabbi appeared in the same pulpit at the Unitarian service last night at All Souls' Church, when Bishop Potter and Rabbi Schulman of Temple Beth-El addressed the Actors' Church Alliance.

The service was conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. Dr. Schulman said that he was delighted to visit the spiritual home of his friend, Dr. Slicer. The service was not unfamiliar to him, and had he shut his eyes he might almost have imagined himself to be attending his own services in his own temple.

Bishop Potter made a brief address in which he said that the growth of the Actors' Church Alliance was remarkable.

"It is the most catholic body in Christendom," he added. "A great change come over the pulpit in the last 100 years.

"I venture to say that were Dr. Slicer to attempt now to preach the eulogy that was pronounced over the body of Alexander Hamilton he would be up on charges. Nobody preaches that way now. I can picture how Henry Ward Beecher used to thrash about on the platform. That is not necessary any longer."

RUM SAUCE AT PASTORS' FEAST.

Served with Banana Fritters and Congregations Are Horrified.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 18.—"Banana fritters with rum sauce," served at the annual dinner of the Tide Water Ministerial Association, composed of the leading Protestant ministers of Southeast Virginia, has caused a sensation in church circles, and the reverend gentlemen have been upbraided by the members of their congregations, especially the women. It is expected at the meeting to-morrow of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that the matter will be brought up for action.

Some of the ministers, in defense, say they were not aware of the rum sauce being on the bill of fare, while one preacher declared that no rum sauce was on the table, because he would have been able to smell it.

Lost His Savings; Shot Himself.

Adelbert Burr, forty-eight years old, of 190 Delaware Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the heart with a revolver. He had been a watchman for about twenty years, and had saved a small amount of money. This he recently invested in a delicatessen store on the Heights. The venture proved a failure and he became despondent. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Superior Furnished Rooms.
See "Furnished Room" column in to-day's TIMES. Page 14.—Adv.

RIVER NEARLY CLAIMS SON OF EX-GOV. COOKE

Firemen Are Just in Time to Save Him at the Battery.

LONG IN THE ICY WATER

Heir to Magruder Estate Can Give No Account of Himself Before Falling Overboard.

Humphrey K. Cooke, a son of Henry D. Cooke, ex-Governor of the District of Columbia under the old territorial form of government, and whose home is at 1 Cooke Place, Georgetown, D. C., was rescued from the North River yesterday by two firemen attached to the fireboat New Yorker. Cooke said that he had not the slightest idea how he came to get into such a predicament and said he thought he had been in the water about twenty minutes when rescued.

When found Cooke was clinging to one of the piles, near Pier A, to which the fireboats tie up. When he was taken into the firemen's quarters in the Battery fireboat building Cooke, as soon as he could talk, asked what had become of his papers. The firemen then went through his pockets and found two papers, both relating to the Magruder estate in Washington. One of the papers was a bond and the other a certification that he had a $4,300 interest in the Magruder estate. When he was told that his papers were safe he asked that his sister, who he said was Mrs. J. R. Magruder of Georgetown, be notified. Cooke was then removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Fireman John Kerrigan, who is lame as a result of a fire accident, was on desk duty at the fireboat station about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he heard a feeble cry.

"Help! help!. Come and save me! For God's sake help me!" was the cry.

It was pitch dark outside and the snow was falling. Kerrigan went on the pier, and was feeling his way around trying to find the place whence the cry came, when he was joined by Fireman Windsor, who had been on watch duty aboard the New Yorker.

The cries for help, uttered in a feeble voice, could still be heard, and the firemen, following the sound, finally made out a dark object about twenty feet away, clinging to a pile. The firemen groped their way to a point above where the man was. Kerrigan lowered a snow scraper and told the man to catch hold of it.

Windsor ran back into the fire house and rang an alarm. This brought Capt. Braisted and fifteen men to the rescue, and five minutes later the exhausted, half-frozen man had been pulled ashore. He was hurried into the warm fire station, where he was stripped and wrapped in blankets. When he came to Cooke told his story. Then Capt. Braisted telephoned for an ambulance. When Dr. Stone arrived he said that Cooke had been rescued just in time to save his life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mrs. John R. Magruder, sister of Humphrey Cooke, said to-night that her brother on last Friday had been supplied with a small amount of money when he left Georgetown to find something to do in New York. Mrs. Magruder's husband is in Mexico on mining business, and the sister was importuned by the young man to give him a paper showing that he was to have a share of his mother's estate. Mrs. Magruder is executrix of the estate, and she gave him a paper showing that he was to have a share pro rata, which would probably amount to $4,300.

PAID $120 FOR TEN POTATOES.

Bunko Man Changed Envelopes and White Plains Negro Woke Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 18.—"There are ten potatoes which cost me $120, and you will find them in this box," said Reuben Martin to Capt. Harmon at Police Headquarters to-day as he dropped a paper shoe box on the Captain's desk. Martin, who is a negro, was accosted on Thursday by another negro, who asked him if he knew Charles Johnson, also colored. Martin said he did.

The stranger gave his name as Samuel Williams, and said he was the head porter of the Wilson Hotel, at 1,142 Madison Avenue, New York City, and that he was looking for Johnson, whom he had not seen for several weeks. He had a job for Johnson at $12.50 a week at the hotel and he could not find him. Martin was out of a job and said he would like to take the place. Williams asked him to give security, and he said he had $120 in the Brewsters Savings Bank in Putnam County. They went to Brewsters, drew the money, and started for New York. Williams told Martin he would have to show $125, but he would loan him the other $5.

When near Van Cortlandt Park Williams said to Martin, "Oh, give me your envelope and I will put the additional $5 in it. When you have seen Manager Boldt, you can return my money, and you better put yours in the Columbia Bank."

Martin handed over the money and it was returned to him in less than a moment. When they reached the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Station Williams handed him a paper shoe box containing ten potatoes and told him to wait on the elevated station while he stepped in the waiting room to speak to a friend. Martin waited five hours before he realized that he had been duped.

COLOR LINE IN CANADA.

Prof. Bell Complains That His Valet Was Barred from Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Prof. Graham Bell has lodged with the State Department a protest against the action of certain hotel keepers in Cape Breton, Canada, in refusing to entertain his valet during the professor's travels in Canada last Summer. The valet is a negro named Thompson. While at Sydney last Summer Thompson applied to several hotels before he could secure accommodations. In each case of refusal the fact of his being a negro was assigned as the cause.

It is affirmed by Prof. Bell and Thompson that the labor and consequent hardship and humiliation imposed by the refusal of the hotel keepers to give the valet lodgings caused Thompson to become sick and imposed great physical suffering. Prof. Bell urges that in the absence of any law excluding negroes from public houses his valet has a just claim for redress from the Cape Breton authorities.

The case is a novel one. It is considered very doubtful whether citizens of this country have the legal ground for action against the hotel keepers of a foreign country for refusing to entertain them. Beyond forwarding Prof. Bell's complaint to the Canadian authorities it is not likely anything will be done about the matter by the State Department.

"Jake" Schaefer in Bad Shape.

Jacob Schaefer, the professional billiard player, who returned to this country two weeks ago, has gone to Chicago. By those intimately acquainted with Schaefer it is said that he is really in bad shape and far from being in condition to play in either matches or tournaments. His reason for leaving for Chicago is stated to be that he is intending to go into clinic to rid himself of intestinal trouble. Schaefer's injured wrist that he broke a few years ago is also troubling him.

Forbids Christmas Gifts of Whisky.

Father Isaac T. Whalen, rector of St. Mary's Church, at Bayonne, at each of the masses yesterday forbade his parishioners accepting presents of liquor from dealers in liquors. He denounced the practice of giving away flasks and bottles of whisky and wine as a desecration of the Christmas season.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
AMONG CONNOISSEURS, THE BRAND OF CHAMPAGNE IS NEVER A MATTER OF QUESTION—ALL AGREE ON POMMERY AS THE HIGHEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK GOMPERS.

Civic Federation a Disgrace to the Labor Movement, They Declare.

The Socialists in the Central Federated Union found a new weapon against the non-Socialist delegates at yesterday's meeting of the central body in the fact that the dinner of the Civic Federation last week was attended by a large number of union officials, including President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. This from a Socialist standpoint was the unpardonable sin, as they take the stand that labor and capital are sworn enemies. The delegate of the Bakers' Union brought the matter up by making a complaint that all the labor men who had attended the dinner had deliberately and with malice aforethought eaten non-union bread.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 then got up.

"I have something to say in the matter," he continued. "Labor delegates that I see sitting here were at the banquet sitting beside capitalists and smoking non-union cigars. Even the representatives of National unions were there, including President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is a member of my local union. The whole thing is a disgrace to the labor movement.

"A man who has been elevated among new labor people as a labor leader until he is a little tin god on wheels went out with a committee to see if Andrew Carnegie would become President of the Civic Federation, notwithstanding the Homestead strike. If I am informed correctly, Mr. Gompers said at the dinner that he took great pride in announcing that August Belmont was elected President of the Civic Federation, and that if any man objected to Mr. Belmont there was an able Sergeant at Arms who would escort him to the door."

Brown was about to speak again when Delegate Morton of the Amalgamated Woodworkers said:

"You are making a protest now against this last dinner. Why didn't you protest when the Socialist delegates from France attended the luncheon of the Civic Federation in the Hotel Astor?"

Brown said he did not know anything about the Hotel Astor dinner.

DEATH EXPENSIVE IN HAVANA.

Widow of Thomas F. Jacobs Complains of Big Fees Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 18.—Upon the arrival here of the body of Thomas F. Jacobs, President of the Inter-State Supply Company of Chicago, who died suddenly last Saturday night in the Pasaje Hotel, Havana, Cuba, a remarkable story was related by the dead man's widow.

She said she was forced to pay large fees to the physician who attended Mr. Jacobs and herself, the undertaker compelled her to give up $750 for embalming the body, while the management of the hotel charged $100 extra because Mr. Jacobs died in that hostelry.

Mrs. Jacobs appealed to United States Minister Squires for assistance, but he informed her that he was without power to demand any reduction and advised her to submit to the charges.

L. L. Shaughnessey of St. Louis, Mo., who interceded in the widow's behalf, was informed, it is said, that the undertaker would have to pay out a part of the money to the Government officials as a bribe so that he could get the necessary permission for the body to leave the country.

BRYAN HAS JEFFERSON RELIC.

Buys a Giant Punch-Bowl Which Once Belonged to the Statesman.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.—A giant punch-bowl, hewn out of a block of white Virginia marble that once adorned the festal board of Thomas Jefferson, now rests upon an oak table in the reception hall of William Jennings Bryan's home at this place.

Mr. Bryan recently purchased the bowl from Dr. J. M. Scott of Culpepper, Va., and received with it a certificate of genuineness in the shape of a statement from Mrs. Agnes Thurman of Albemarle, whose husband purchased the bowl at Monticello.

The bowl weighs over 100 pounds, and has the original oak pestle with which Jefferson was wont to stir the "brew."

MAKE MAFIA ARRESTS.

Carbondale Police Arrest Alleged Leaders of Italian Band.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 18.—Two arrests were made to-day by the police of alleged leaders of the Carbondale Mafia. One of them is John Costa of New York, who has been making monthly visits to the Italian colony. He was found hiding under a bed in the home of a man said to be a Mafia member.

The warrant for his arrest specifically charges him with shooting Pasquale Cerretti, Nov. 11 last. Cerretti was a member of the organization who made threats to disclose its secrets after he had had a rupture with the officers of the body.

The other man arrested is Frank Mazurka, who is accused of levying tribute on Carmen Pretro, under threats to cut him and burn his house.

OIL BARGE AFIRE AT SEA.

Sighted from Shore at Point Pleasant—Tug Rescues Crew.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Dec. 18.—An oil-laden barge in flames was sighted from shore this afternoon, and soon was burning briskly, lighting up the surrounding waters. The tug which had the craft in tow ran close alongside just after the fire started. She probably took off all of the crew.

The barge was proceeding south, and is believed to have been one which left New York in tow this morning. As the tug stood by the barge, the life savers did not go out to investigate. The barge burned to the water's edge.

Dropped Dead While Making Arrest.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 18.—John Clapp, formerly a National League baseball player, dropped dead at midnight last night while in the discharge of his duty as Night Sergeant of the city Police Department. He had just assisted a patrolman in making an arrest when he was stricken with apoplexy. Delevan B. Way, Clapp's predecessor as Sergeant, committed suicide on Friday night.

Left Wife, Killed Himself.

J. B. Almaleger, twenty-nine years old, a bookkeeper, killed himself by turning on the gas yesterday at the home of Thomas Gallagher, 304 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street. He had rented the room only a short time before under the name of J. D. Leight. He told his landlord that he was separated from his wife, and had brooded over it. In a letter which he left asking the pardon of his landlord for killing himself in his house he said that he still loved his wife, and could not live without her.

HOMELESS, ASLEEP IN SNOW.

Aged, Dispossessed Couple Found in Storm by Police, Who Care for Them.

An old couple, Bridget and Michael McGuire, aged sixty-six and sixty-eight, respectively, appeared before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning charged with vagrancy. For a long time the aged woman said she and her husband had been living comfortably in a little room at 318 East Seventieth Street. Michael worked, and although the couple had never enough to save, they managed to provide for their wants from his salary.

When Winter set in, Michael became ill and was unable to continue work. The little money they had went, and kind neighbors at times gave them food. The rent became due and a dispossess notice was served upon her. Saturday night in the blinding snow her few possessions were placed upon the sidewalk. The couple had no friends to appeal to for aid, and hungry, cold, and heartbroken, the two lay down upon the mattress on the sidewalk and soon fell asleep.

The snow fell fast and soon covered them with a white blanket. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station discovered them and led them to the station house, where several of the policemen contributed money, and food was obtained for the aged man and woman. They were made comfortable for the night, and because of their penniless condition they were arraigned in court.

Magistrate Mayo sent the woman to be cared for by Superintendent York at the City Lodging House and allowed the man his liberty in order to try to find some friends who would care for his few possessions on the sidewalk in front of his old home. If he does not return to the lodging house to-night, the woman will be sent to be cared for by Superintendent Meeks of the Department of Outdoor Poor.

FOR CITY LIGHTING PLANT.

Central Federated Union Committee Plans to Go to the Legislature.

The Central Federated Union committee appointed to find who among the city authorities was responsible for the city lighting contracts made a report to the union yesterday severely criticising Commissioner Oakley, and declaring that the city would gain three advantages by building a plant for itself. The first would be low interest payments on bonds actually used for construction.

The second would be free use of its right to carry its wires through the subway, the company which owned the subway through which underground wires were carried being compelled under their charter to carry city wires free, and the third advantage would be economy in constructions. It was reported by the committee that it intended to carry the matter to the Legislature, and that it would have a full report later.

LAWSUIT LEADS TO KILLING.

Tennessee Merchant Shoots an Attorney After Quarrel Over Woman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—At Woodbury, Cannon County, to-day Thomas Potter, a prominent merchant, shot and instantly killed A. J. Smithson, an attorney. The tragedy grew out of a lawsuit in which Potter's testimony on the witness stand was adverse to Smithson's interest. To-day a young woman, who was accompanied by Potter, was accosted on the street by Smithson, who is said to have remarked that she should not keep company with a man who would swear falsely.

The men met later, a quarrel ensued, and Smithson was killed. Potter surrendered and was admitted to bail.

SIX GENERATIONS LIVING.

Mrs. Farrell, 101 Years Old, Has Family to be Proud Of.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Mary E. Farrell of Clinton, Caldwell Township, will be 101 years old to-morrow. She is now in fairly good health and can walk about the house, but her hearing is impaired, and the last reading she did was in her Bible last Spring.

Her father fought in the war of 1812. In 1821 she married Matthias Farrell. Eleven children were born to them. Of these five are living. David Farrell, a son, who lives in Ohio, is ever eighty. His branch of the family has furnished six living generations.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Fire in the factory of the Central Chair Company to-day caused a loss estimated at $50,000.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 18.—Fire early to-day partly destroyed a large private sanitarium here, and sixty-five inmates were removed with difficulty. Only heroic action on the part of nurses and physicians saved a number of lives. The loss is $25,000.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—An early morning fire started in the Gerber carriage and automobile factory, corner Beatty Street and Penn Avenue, and for a time threatened a whole block. In addition to the carriage factory, the White Express Company, Moore's livery stable, and three private residences were damaged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The sash-and-door factory of Philip Rinn & Co., located at Crosby and Halstead Streets, was destroyed to-day by a fire that for a time threatened to spread to two large gas-supply tanks of the People's Light and Coke Company. Three firemen were seriously injured. The total loss was $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:15 A. M.—270 Bowery; Gerrity & Co.; damage, $10.

2:45 A. M.—70½ James Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:35 A. M.—27 West Thirty-third Street; Astor estate; damage, $50.

1:30 P. M.—133 East Seventeenth Street; A. B. Busch; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—323 East One Hundred and First Street; James Michelman; damage trifling.

2:55 P. M.—199 Henry Street; Max Cohen; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—167 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

4:20 P. M.—143 and 145 Elm Street; Bernard Golden; damage, $150.

4:45 P. M.—40 Rivington Street; A. L. Apeles; damage, $100.

4:55 P. M.—2,225 Eighth Avenue; Kohler & Weoll; damage, $300.

5:30 P. M.—50 Market Street; I. Gold; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—80 Monroe Street; Sam Abramson; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—348 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Salvator Veciizna; damage trifling.

7:53 P. M.—524 East Twelfth Street; M. Fertel; damage, $500.

9:50 P. M.—235-237 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:05 P. M.—Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:25 P. M.—359 Grand Street; B. Kneipes; damage, $1,000.

HARRIERS RUN THROUGH SNOW.

Mohawk Athletic Club Contest Held Under Trying Conditions.

Over a course ankle deep in untrodden snow sixteen members of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx competed in the monthly handicap cross country run of that organization yesterday afternoon. The course was from the clubhouse at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Walton Avenue, up Walton and Girard Avenues to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and return, finishing at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Girard Avenue, a distance of about five miles.

The winner was Philip Lorz, who had a handicap allowance of 3:15 and who covered the course in 31:20. F. Seeley, with a handicap of 2:00 was second, and J. Chapman, (3:30) was third. F. A. Mellor, the scratch man, made the best time over the course, of 30:22, and won the time prize. The prize for the first novice to finish was won by O. C. Dalmar, who was the ninth man in. The order and time at the finish was as follows:

Name.	Hcp. M. S.	Time. M. S.
Philip Lorz	3:15	31:20
F. Seeley	2:00	33:15
J. Chapman	3:30	33:40
F. A. Mellor	Scratch	30:22
W. C. Bailey	1:00	31:53
W. Boyle	2:15	33:13
A. Michel	2:15	33:20
L. M. Doctor	2:00	33:39
O. C. Palmar	3:00	34:43
J. Bruce	3:00	34:46
W. Blumberg	3:30	35:24
C. Gmeinder	2:30	34:46
E. R. Fairclough	3:15	36:30
G. J. Ryan	3:30	37:11

Southern Baseball League Prosperous.

The Southern Baseball League, at its annual meeting in Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, was shown to be in an excellent financial condition. The Treasurer reported a balance of $5,000 on hand, in addition to the guarantee fund of $8,000. Protests on disputed games having been withdrawn by the New Orleans Club, the championship was awarded to Memphis, with Atlanta second and New Orleans third. The old schedule of 140 games will not be changed for next year. There was no opposition to the re-election of Judge William Kavanaugh for President, and the old Board of Trustees and Board of Directors were also re-elected.

William Phyle, ex-Captain of the Memphis Club, who was suspended last season on the recommendation of President Kavanaugh, applied for reinstatement, stipulating that if he was not reinstated he would bring suit against the league. It was decided to keep Phyle on the suspension list.

Racquet and Tennis Club Billiards.

The New York Racquet and Tennis Club, which conducted the first tournament for the National amateur billiard championship, is inclining toward another tournament from which much may be expected because of the club's prestige, influence, and liberality. The first tournament under its auspices was won by Orville S. Oddie, who held the title for fourteen years. A new addition is being built to the clubhouse on West Forty-third Street, and in this the newly arranged billiard room is to be. Among those who are reported to be interested in the contemplated tournament are Jose Aymar, Alexander Morton, Joseph Knapp, and Andrew Miller.

Track Owners Want Better Dates.

Turfmen who are dissatisfied with the allotment of racing dates by the Western Jockey Club have formulated demands and arguments which will be presented to the Board of Stewards of the controlling organization at the monthly meeting on Jan. 2. If they do not receive recognition a meeting of the discontented track owners will be held to take further action in the matter. In the appeal to be presented to the Western Jockey Club all the grievances of each of the dissatisfied race track owners will be set forth, and a demand for better dates made. Should the petition be accepted and satisfactory adjustment of the dates be arranged the trouble which appears to be brewing will be averted. What will happen if the Board of Stewards refuse to consider the petition is problematical and will not be determined until a second meeting of the dissatisfied track owners is held.

Charles F. Murphy at Good Ground.

It was definitely asserted yesterday that Charles F. Murphy is at Good Ground, L. I., and that the report to the effect that he was in Florida was untrue. The report was said to be due to the desire of the Tammany leader to get away from the cares of the organization for a brief rest.

HARDMAN PIANO

ITS MARVELOUS TONE and remarkable wearing qualities have earned for it the unique distinction of being *"the piano that improves with use."*
MORE SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS have the Hardman Piano in constant use than any other make—a striking fact in itself—while the "Hardman" is the choice of the most critical musicians and music-lovers throughout the piano-playing world.
THE PIANO THAT YOU BUY must appeal to your ear by its perfection of tone, to your eye by its beauty of casing, and to your practical sense by its reputation for durability. Over sixty thousand satisfied users are proof positive that the "Hardman" possesses all of these requisites.

Whatever your circumstances, our system of easy payments makes it possible for you to own a Hardman.
Wherever you live, we deliver the piano. We take your old instrument at a liberal sum. Handsome books of information sent free to your address.

Established 1842.
Hardman, Peck & Co.,
Fifth Av. & 19th St.,
New York.
Ekin Agents, 524 Fulton St.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart

By this Sign you may know and will find

Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York

Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.
Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.
Select Now—Delivery when wanted
Get the Best and you get the Singer
Singer Sewing Machines are never sold to dealers

Vantine's
We call special attention to a most attractive assortment of
ORIENTAL RUGS
just received for Holiday selling.
A better Gift than an Oriental Rug would be hard to find.
Third Floor.

FINE TABREZ RUGS,
Size 2.6x3.6 feet
20.00
FINE SHIRVAN RUGS,
Size 3.6x5.6 feet
10.00
FINE KAZAK RUGS,
Size 5x8 feet
30.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, between 18th & 19th Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS
Electric and Oil Lamps of dignified design.
Library Sets in Metal and Glass.
Unusual Rugs.
Carefully selected Furniture.
Favrile Glass Vases.
Visitors Always Welcome.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST of MADISON SQUARE.

Kayler's
NEW STORE 152 Broadway, At Liberty St.
IS NOW OPEN
WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION
A full line of our Delicious Candies as well as Ice Cream Soda, Hot Chocolate, etc. will always be found.
Large stock of FANCY GOODS for
XMAS PRESENTS
Other New York and Brooklyn Stores
Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
Fifth Avenue at 42d Street
Fifth Avenue, Waldorf-Astoria
42d St. bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
BROOKLYN
458 Fulton St. - 885-7 Fulton St.
Your orders by Mail or Telephone receive prompt attention.

CIGARS UNITED
CHRISTMAS at the FLATIRON
Both ladies and gentlemen, *especially the ladies*, will find our Flatiron Store a most excellent place in which to shop for the many beautiful and useful articles so acceptable to smokers. A few suggestions:

Table Lighters	Tobacco Jars	Moistening Boxes
Cigar Cases	Cigarette Cases	Pipe Racks
Ash Trays	Match Boxes	Game Sets
Cigar Cutters	Cigar Jars	Smoking Sets

Automobile Cigarette Carriages
Turkish Water Pipes
Amber and Meerschaum Cigar and Cigarette Tubes
United Cigar Stores Co.
BROADWAY, FIFTH AVE. and 23d ST.

Binds Her to You.
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Are Everlasting Christmas Gifts, and can be had at any of our 5 retail branches.
Cash or Credit. One Price.
No employers' reference required. Business strictly confidential. Call, write or 'phone.
L. W. SWEET & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Main Store 37-39 Maiden Lane New York
Branches: Open Evenings. 236 Sixth Ave., New York. 2073 Third Ave., Bronx. 467 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 176 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
Remember We Are Importers and Save You the Retailers' Profit.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1904. Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

The ideal store for Christmas gifts of intrinsic merit.

JUST six more days to do your holiday shopping—we'll remain open evenings until 10 o'clock, including Christmas Eve, so as to give all an opportunity to visit this store if you are unable to come during the day. This is an ideal Christmas store because the name Simpson Crawford Co. has a significance that lends value to a gift—besides, this is a store where economy can be practiced with safety, for no matter what you buy here or what you pay for it—whether you purchase a trinket for a trifle or a work of art worth its weight in gold—you have the knowledge that it is of the very highest standard and the price is the lowest possible to quote and merit at all times your patronage.

Headquarters for Christmas jewelry.

DIAMONDS are diamonds wherever you buy them, and when we offer you guaranteed full cut brilliants, set in solid gold mountings, at prices on a basis of our low dry goods profit (which means about one-third less than the exclusive jewelry store prices), we think you'll agree that Simpson Crawford Co.'s is the place to come to select your Christmas jewelry. Main Floor.

Hundreds of exclusive novelties picked up in Paris—everything suitable to serve as a remembrance—artistic pieces of diamond jewelry, pendants, rings, lockets, brooches, scarf pins, cuff buttons, ear screws, match boxes, cigar cutters and exclusive novelties. All mounted in solid gold—genuine rubies, sapphires, emeralds, single stone Belcher and Tiffany settings—all diamond rings being the first grade of cut brilliants. And you should see them. We don't think there's an exclusive store that shows as fine a display.

Single diamond Belcher and Tiffany rings, fine brilliant, two sizes, $12 and $25. Solitaire diamond rings, exceptional values, $37.50, $50, $95, $135, and $165.

Fancy combination Brooch of Oriental ruby, sapphire, opal and one diamond, $10.75 and $21. Others, $27, $45, $65, $80 and $120.

Finer Oriental ruby Brooch, with two very fine brilliant diamonds, weighing about two karats—$295.

Ear Screws, cluster of opal, ruby, turquoise, with fine diamond, $46, $66, $117.

Cigar cutter, fine diamond, very special, $6.50. Others at $6.95, $10.75, $21.50.

Beautiful whole pearl Ring, very fine, with 12 diamonds, $110.75

Beautiful emerald, with 12 fine brilliants—$261.50.

Tie Clasp, fine brilliant diamond, $5, $10 and $15.

Princess and cluster rings of opals and turquoise centre, surrounded with fine cut brilliants—$15 and $20. Others $32, $55, $85 and $100.

Cluster and sunburst of all diamonds, Brooch, very special, $114. $210, $320 and $435.

Fine diamond scarf pins, $3.95.

Fine diamond scarf pins, $4.95.

SCARF PINS.

Fancy and cluster diamond scarf pins, $10 to $18.

Fine sapphire, surrounded by 4 fine diamonds, $32.50.

Fine whole pearl, surrounded by 16 fine diamonds, $39.50.

Fine sapphire, surrounded by 9 fine diamonds, $93.50.

Fine ruby, surrounded by 10 fine diamonds, $101.50.

Fine pearl, surrotnded by 10 fine diamonds, $146.75.

Solitaire Ring, $128, $195, $225.

Match boxes, heavy Roman gold, diamond centre, $25.

Lavalliere; unique, beautiful designs, $28 to $95.

Double cluster of diamonds—very fine ring, brilliant stone, special—$363.50.

Gold-mounted fobs, diamond set, $7.50.

Solid gold-mounted combs, $1.95. Others up to $5.50.

Real pearl diamond centre brooch, $4.75.

Real pearl diamond centre sunburst pendant, $8.25.

PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

Mercury wings, crescents, fleur-de-lis, clusters, stars, crowns and floral designs of real pearls and one fine cut diamond—$12 to $16.50.

Whole pearls and diamond, $25, $48.50, $70 and $90.

Entire pearl heart, with fine diamond centre, $21, $36 and $66.75.

Cuff links, about fifty pairs heavy 14-kt. gold links, large size, fine diamond, value $15, special at $9.50.

A beautiful stock to select from at $14.50, $18, $22, $36 and $40.

Heavy 14-kt. gold cuff buttons, $2.25.

Fine diamond cuff buttons, $6.95.

FOR MEN.

Heavy carved rings, lion and tiger head, with fine brilliant diamond—special—$18.

Very heavy Belcher set rings, fine cut diamond, $34.75.

Others, $50, $69.50, $73.50, $93.50, $125, $165, $195 and $265.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Grand prize World's Fair neckwear

WHEN you present one of these scarfs you know positively there is but one other pattern like it in America. We secured 140 silk pieces that carried off first honors at the St. Louis Exposition—each a distinct pattern—and made up 280 scarfs especially for Christmas, to sell at $3 each—large, full, double end English squares. Each scarf numbered and put up in individual gift box. Main Floor.

They'll be highly prized as gifts because they are the richest silks in the world—valuable mementoes of the world's greatest fair. Each scarf has a guarantee upon it. Come and see a real World's Fair exhibit of the handsomest designs ever woven into silks.

Two and three inch French fold, pure silk, 4-in-hands—correct patterns—worth 50c.—at 39c.

Large pure silk full open and English squares—make excellent Christmas gifts—worth $1—at 69c.

Regular assortments at the following prices—best showing in New York:—50c, $1, $1.50, $2.

240 Christmas boxes of men's $3 pure silk suspenders, $1.

Now we'll tell you why they're worth $3:—the buckles are the genuine imported gun metal, inlaid with small jewels. Buckles alone are worth $2; and we've sold this popular make of suspenders right along at $3; pure silk, non-elastic web, stitched leather ends, put up in handsome gift boxes.

50c for suspenders in several styles of fancy paper boxes put up for holiday use—goods are all of the standard serviceable qualities in the very best known makes, pure silk, mercerized or elastic cotton webs. Make ideal low priced gifts.

1.25 combination fancy boxes comprising 1 pair suspenders, 1 pair garters, 1 pair arm bands. All silk webs. A popular suggestion for Christmas.

50c for suspenders—just 324 pairs pure silk suspenders, double and single colored satin cords—lined to strengthen, elastic backs, leather unbreakable ends—value $1. Their lasting qualities make them excellent gifts.

39c for suspenders—good serviceable quality, silk, mercerized elastic webs, light colorings, including whites and blacks, each in pretty box—value 50c.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Special Announcement to Owners of the Cecilian Pianolo Angelus

Piano Players: New music, including the very latest popular airs,

EXACTLY HALF PRICE

Our catalogue includes over 8,000 selections, all on sale at just half the catalogue price.

A valuable guarantee.

These are not cheap rolls without spools and in cheap boxes, but music that is guaranteed to play and re-wind under all climatic conditions.

Xmas perfumery

GIFT buyers of refined taste who naturally turn to our select showing of KNOWN perfumes for their Christmas remembrances are commenting on the reasonableness of our prices. It might be well to mention right here that they range from 15c. to $8.74.

The exquisite odors—the handsome boxes and neatness in their preparation to serve as gifts give them preference over any other perfumes.

Perfumes from England, France, Germany, Japan and America. Dainty boxes and baskets from such makers as Houbigant, Roger and Galet, Pinaud, Piver, Lentheric, Devine et Cie, Colgate, Oakley, Ricksecker, Bradley, "4711," Hazard, &c. Main Floor.

Basket box with Christmas decorations of holly, forget-me-nots and violets—85c. value, 50c.

Christmas package Devine et Cie, Grasse, France—fine perfumes, in handsome box, all odors—value 25c., at 15c.

Hazard & Hazard famous No. 6 cologne, in all size bottles, intermediate, 42c. to $10 for a gallon demijohn.

French perfume bulb and pump atomizers—all warranted, from 25c. to $9.74.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

15,000 Xmas leather articles ⅓ off.

ONE of the best and truest holiday sayings we know of is—"when you don't know what to give a man, or a woman, or a boy, or a girl for Christmas, go to the leather goods department and you'll see a hundred things they'd like." Main Floor.

'Tisn't often you see them at such low prices, though, and it's these very prices for the very best leather articles that distinguish our leather store from every other in New York. Just now we're selling 15,000 gift articles at 1-3 off the regular prices:

A thousand one dollar seal and morocco pocketbooks—very special—excellent, inexpensive gift—50c.

Bags, carriage, avenue and envelope, 95c. to $6.00.
Shaving pads, leather cover, silver ornaments, 25c.
Writing tollos, imported art designs, in colors, $1.
Collar and cuff boxes, all colors, at 50c. to $4.95.
Leather covered flasks, many styles, 50c. to $4.95.
Medicine cases, 4 to 16 bottles, at 50c. to $4.95.
Glove, handkerchief, tie and jewel boxes, $1 and 50c.
Miniature suit cases for school books, at $1.50.
Deep leather Oxford bags, leather lined, $3.60.
24 in. sole leather suit cases, special $5 kind, $3.95.
Fitted bags, hundreds to select from, $12 to $63.75.
Fitted suit cases, ebony and sterling silver, $12.75.
Triplicate mirror, tapestry back, special at $3.95.
Plate glass mirrors, gilt and oxidized frames, $1.

French gilt and new imperial green bronze frames, exact copies of the $5 and $10 imported frames—$1.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Theo. Haviland $50 dinner sets, $29.95.

SELECT a Theodore Haviland $50 dinner set at $29.95 and you've selected a Christmas gift that will not only give the recipient boundless pleasure, but will last forever. Here are 50 sets of 100 pieces each of new exclusive designs in this fine ware and you can't make a mistake in choosing. Fourth Floor.

This department furnishes hundreds of inexpensive suggestions for gifts that last forever and become more valuable every year—artware, bronzes, bric-a-brac, fancy china, lamps—all specially selected and specially priced for Christmas.

China dinner sets of 100 pieces—Theo. Haviland china—regular price $32.50—at $19.95.

China dinner sets of 100 pieces, rich decorations and gold line—regular price $75—at $50.

Cut glass.

Cut glass bowls, 8 in. size—rich deep cuttings on extra heavy blanks; regular price $5—at $3.95.

Cut glass bowls, fine rich cuttings, regular price $8—at $5.

Cut glass celery trays, regular price $4.25—at $2.95.

Cut glass jelly dishes, regular price $6—at $4.50.

Cut glass sugar and creams, fine cuttings, regular price $6.50—at $4 50.

Royal Vienna, Royal Sevres, Vienna Bronzes, Tepitz and all other fine ornaments, such as porcelain paintings, Carrara marbles, ivory miniatures, carved ivories, at ⅓ off of marked prices.

Austrian china dinner sets, neat flower decorations, resembling French—regular price $22.50—at $15.95.

American porcelain dinner sets, neat flower decorations—regular price $12—at $8.95.

Lamps.

Ruby lamps with red etched globes and central draught burners, regular price $8.50, at $5.

Electric reading lamps, regular price $14.50, at $10.

Electrollers, regular price $30, at $20.

Fine odd china.

Theo. Haviland china cups and saucers, rich maroon and gold decorations, reg. price $75 doz., at $50.

1 doz. plates, hand painted, by Riper, from Doulton's factory, regular price $250 per doz., at $125.00.

Small wares.

Odd china cups and saucers, 39c.
Odd chocolate pots, to-day, $1.00.
Odd salad bowls, very special, 75c.
Odd bread and butter plates, 10c. Odd bread and butter plates, 17c.

BOOKS

Last week of holiday selling to be a fitting climax to a remarkable season.

THE more notable offerings—those that have stirred the book lovers of New York—are continued with almost unimpaired strength. With this comes a general clearing up sale—the lots that have rather lagged, many splendid series that have become badly broken up, the vast accumulation of odds and ends that are the natural consequence of the greatest season of book selling this city has ever known. During the ensuing week,

Will fairly teem with finest book values.

Impossible to enumerate but a very small part of them. Come at your earliest opportunity and buy your holiday gifts where you can save so much. Second the last before Christmas, this book store Floor.

$10.00 edition, David Harum, the subscription edition published by D. Appleton Co., and which they claim is the finest specimen of book making they ever presented, beautifully illustrated and bound in Japanese vellum. What a royal gift this would make to any one that has read and loves this most popular of American novels! While they last at $1.95.

$3.00 edition, Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes, by the celebrated dramatic critic, Gustave Kobbe. Superb full-page portraits and illustrations and bound in richly decorated cloth, one of the gems of modern book making. While they last at $1.95.

$5.00 edition, Glimpses of the World, the most magnificent volume of views of every noted place in the world ever published; not the plainly printed edition that sells elsewhere at near our price, but the Chemograh edition, finished by special process, to exactly reproduce the finest photographic effects, and which has been sold at $6.00 each. Descriptions, notes, &c., by John L. Stoddard; can only be procured here at $2.75.

$1.50 and $2.00 editions of popular holiday gift books, all superbly illustrated and bound, for this week, to clear at 98c. each, including:—

Treasury of Humorous Poetry.
Among the Great Masters of Music.
Among the Great Masters of Painting.
Tobacco in Song and Story.
Bath Robes and Bachelors.

Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.
Among the Great Masters of Literature.
Among the Great Masters of the Drama.
Grand Opera in America.
Great Composers and Their Work.

Simpson Crawford Co

TOYS----DOLLS.

TOYLAND in our basement—headquarters for all the playthings children like—prettiest dolls—toys that won't break easily—all the new and old games—specially priced for six record breaking selling days.

Dolls.

"DAISY" JOINTED DOLL, 10 inches high, bisque head, moving eyes, long curls, full jointed body.....19c

"DUCHESS" JOINTED DOLL, 13 inches long, large bisque head, moving glass eyes, long flowing curls, full jointed, finely finished, stout body, shoes and stockings.....45c

"MAJESTIC" NEGRO JOINTED DOLL, large bisque head, moving glass eyes, open mouth, showing teeth, short kinky hair, full jointed, finely finished body, 14 inches long.....$1.00

S. C. C. SPECIAL JOINTED DOLL, 14 inches long, finest possible finish on any doll, full jointed body, large bisque head, glass eyes with eyelashes, long flowing sewed wig—special.....$1.25

"COLUMBIA" JOINTED DOLL, 17 inches long, stout well finished body, moving eyes in large bisque head, long curls, shoes and stockings...79c

"SANTA" JOINTED DOLL, the grand prize winner at St. Louis Exposition—further comment of this doll would be superflous—other than it is 21 inches long and sells for.....$1.50

DRESSED DOLL, 10 inches long, moving eyes.....25c

JOINTED BOY DOLL, 18 inches long, pretty bisque head, moving eyes, short curly wig with side part, shoes and stockings, $1.10

"SANTA" BABY DOLL, 10 inches long..75c

SHORT CURLY WIG JOINTED DOLL, 19 inches long, large bisque head, open mouth, showing pearly teeth, moving glass eyes, full jointed body and fancy chemise, $1.85

"DUCHESS" JOINTED DOLL, 22 inches long, extra large bisque head, beautiful long curls, moving glass eyes, full jointed body, shoes and stockings, $2.80

"SANTA" SHORT CURLY WIG DOLL, 21 inches long.....$2.35

"PLAYMATE" DRESSED DOLL, 13 inches long, bisque head, moving eyes, open mouth, showing teeth—12 different styles of dresses, with full set of underclothes, shoes and stockings, and dainty hats to match, 50c

DRESSED DOLL, 13 inches long, full set of underwear, shoes, stockings, pretty faced bisque head with moving eyes, long, flowing curls under pretty bonnet to match dress; 75 different styles to select from.....65c

Sleeping eyed dressed dolls, each, $1.25.
Dolly Varden rag dolls, 65c.
Baby doll, 12 inches long, at $1.40.
Richly dressed society dolls, $5.

Toys.

65c. for nickel plated passenger train.
25c. for "Red Devil" iron automobile.
65c. for magic lanterns, complete with slides.
59c. for "Warrior" repeating air rifle.
65c. decorated china tea set.
40c. for harmless gun, shoots rubber balls.
29c. mechanical row-boat.
40c. for embossed tin kitchen.
40c. clever embroidery sets.
50c. for humming tops.
$2.10 for machine shop, attachments.
25c. for furniture set, 4 chairs and table.
$1.25 for butcher shop.
$1.25 for milk wagon, cans and hair horse.
$1.25 for toy trunk.
65c. for loaded truck and hair horse on platform.
65c. for set of metal kitchen utensils.
35c. for lead tea set.
$1.74 for express wagon, high back seat and whip.
28c. for veneer seated chair.

Simpson Crawford Co

Christmas silverware specially priced

COME here and we'll show you bargains which you must admit are not the ordinary holiday values usually found. Don't think the exclusive store's silverware is better if prices are higher—remember, it has not the one hundred other departments, as we have, to draw upon for the year's profits, but must depend largely upon the holiday business. Main Floor.

And surely no separate store could show more articles in a greater variety in highest grade silver articles—quadruple and sterling.

Sterling silver infants' set—two pieces, brush and comb, put up in a handsome box ready for presentation, special at $1.95 and $1.25.

Heavy sterling silver brush, comb and mirror—a very beautiful set, put up in a handsome box ready for presentation—at $9.75.

Gift Articles.

Heavy sterling silver mounted hair brushes.....$2.75
Heavy sterling silver mounted cloth brushes.....$2.25
Heavy sterling silver mounted mirrors, at.....$5.75
Heavy sterling silver military brushes, at.....$2.25

Gift Articles.

Many other sets as above from.....$11.90 to $20
Heavy sterling silver shaving sets, at.....$3.25
Sterling silver baby sets, brush and comb.....75c.
Sterling silver trinkets for gifts, special at.....25c.

59c for heavy sterling silver manicure and toilet articles—those handsome and useful pieces so appropriate for gifts and especially designed to embellish the boudoir dresser—Nail Files, Hooks, Cuticle Knives, Jars, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Nail Polishers, and a great many other articles that are always acceptable and appropriate for presentation.

95c for sterling silver articles that usually sell as high as $2—very few of them sell regularly for less than $1.25—all useful articles selected for this sale because they are desirable for gifts—sterling silver Bonnet Brushes, Hat Brushes, Salve Jars, Tooth Powder Jars, Nail Polishers, sterling silver Brushes—a great many Manicure Pieces of all kinds—priced specially for this sale at 95c.

Quadruple plated brush, comb and mirror in fancy box—handsome new designs—will wear a lifetime—holiday prices to $9.50.

Quadruple plated Cigar Jars, special, 95c.
Quadruple Plated Cake Baskets, $1.50 to $3.00.
Quadruple plated Butter Dishes $1.95 to $5.50.

Quadruple plated Syrup Jugs.....$1.95 to $5.50
Handsome Tea Sets, special at.....$5.50 to $25
Fern Dishes, handsome gifts.....$2.75 to $7.50

Very special—Rogers' brand silverware:
Tea sets, very handsome designs, 4 pieces.....$5.50
Rich effects candelabras—3 lights, special at.....$2.25
New designs in beaded edge bread trays.....$1.25
Quadruple plate candlestick, new design, at.....$1.75

Very special—Rogers' brand silverware:
12 dwt. dinner knives, per doz., special.....$2.25
A1 plate tea spoons, fancy patterns, doz.....$1.25
A1 plate table spoons or forks, dozen.....$2.50
A1 plate dessert spoons or forks, dozen.....$2.25

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Xmas handkerchiefs all at fair prices.

BESIDES the wonderful saving, it will be easier for you to select your Christmas handkerchiefs at this store during the great holiday rush of the last week before Christmas. To-day we devote still greater space to this all important remembrance—provide more salespeople. Main Floor.

We're ready for the greatest crowds in the history of a New York store and we've priced our complete collection of superior handkerchiefs lower than ever, because no matter how many come for them we can take care of the multitudes and serve them satisfactorily.

Men imported French novelty handkerchiefs—in all white or fancy effects—silk and linen—regular $1.00 handkerchiefs—at.....50c

Men's Japanese silk initial handkerchiefs—many kinds with handsome letters. 39c. for 50c. values. 59c. for 75c. values.

5,000 boxes of women's hand worked initial handkerchiefs—on sheer Irish linen—imported boxes of six—wonderful collection. 75c. for $1.00 values. $1.00 for $1.50 values. $1.50 for $2.00 values.

10,000 dozen handkerchiefs on the bargain counter on the second floor—on tables all over—the sample stocks of several importers—greater values—greater assortments than elsewhere. 12½c. for 19c. and 25c. values. 19c. for 35c. and 39c. values. 25c. for 50c. handkerchiefs.

Women's sheer dainty Irish linen and French needlework handkerchiefs—greatest gathering ever shown in New York—matchless both in style and price—at 39c., 50c., 69c., 95c., worth ⅓ more in many instances.

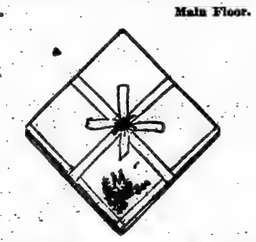

5,000 boxes of men's hand work Irish linen initialed handkerchiefs—various styles—in imported boxes of six. $1.00 for $1.50 values. $1.50 for $2.00 values. $2.00 for $2.75 values.

Handkerchief boxes and sachets with suitable Christmas purchases.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Fine furs ⅓ off

CHRISTMAS prices are without precedent here—so low, in fact, that hundreds of people desiring suitable gifts for mother, or sister, or sweetheart are selecting these fine, fashionable furs. A maker's entire sample line—1,000 pieces at one-third off. Third Floor.

SPECIAL—Fur lined coats—fine broadcloth—all colors—lined with Siberian squirrel—natural or sable squirrel collar—value $50—special..... $33.75

$75 fur lined coats—45 inches long, at $47.50.
$33 fur lined coats—45 inches long, at $23.75.
Persian lamb scarfs—$8.75 up to $47.50.
Persian lamb four-in-hands, $8.75 up to $47.50.
Chinchilla stoles and ties at $22.50 to $85 00.
Chinchilla muffs, $22 50, $29.75, $37.50
Natural or blended mink muffs—$19.75 to $47.50.
Natural mink four-in-hand ties—$16.75 to $100.00.
Persian lamb muffs—$9.75, $19.75, $29.75 and up.
Natural squirrel scarfs, ties, muffs—$9.75, $24.75.
Nearseal scarfs—$8.75, $10.75; muffs, $3.95 to $7.50.
Sable opossum scarfs—$6.75—muffs to match, $5.75.
Sable and Isabella fox scarfs, at $8.75 to $37.50.
Sable and Isabella muffs, special, $9.75 up to $27.50.

$10 house coats, $6

GIVE him a house coat and if there's a favorite among the gifts he receives it will be the one you presented. It is a fact that every man prizes this garment above anything else as a Christmas remembrance because it shows you take an interest in his comfort. Second Floor.

Men's $7.00 house coats, $4.95.
Men's $10.00 house coats, $6.00.
Men's $12.00 house coats, $7.50.
Men's $15.00 house coats, $10.00.

Values are somewhat underestimated, owing to the fact that there are also a number of $20 coats at $10 and $7.50 coats at $4.95.

These coats are the samples and surplus stocks of six celebrated makers, sold to us at a remarkable concession.

We took them all because we wanted to offer better values than you will find elsewhere.

No less than 100 handsome patterns—all the practical and latest styles for young men, bachelors, middle aged men and elderly men.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

$8.00 black dress patterns at $3.95

NOW LISTEN—we have 100 of these patterns, and a thousand people who don't know what to give mother, sister or wife for Christmas will realize in an instant that they can't make a mistake in selecting black. It's becoming to every women—a black dress is a necessary part of the wardrobe. Had 400 the other day—only 100 now—thought we'd tell you about them so you'll have a chance to select this excellent gift—value $8, at $3.95.

It's a better fabric, perhaps, than the recipient would choose, and just so much more appreciated—fine silk and wool patterns—a beautiful, soft, clingy fabric, full 42 inches wide—8 yards to a pattern—remember, only one hundred at 3.95.

4.50 for $15 and $18 dress patterns—only 300—all the finest imported Scotch, English, German and French materials in all the latest novelty weaves—weights suitable for waists.

1.25 to **2.75** for waist patterns in all the pretty lightweight wool and silk and wool fabrics, in evening and street shades—a very acceptable gift, and two very exceptional values for Christmas shoppers.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Sale of groceries and wines for Christmas festivities

Note—Inasmuch as our prices are as low or lower than it is necessary to pay for common groceries and wines, it is imperative that we impress upon your mind that in no instance does the underpricing alter the high quality for which Simpson Crawford Co.'s Model Food Store is celebrated. We unhesitatingly and unconditionally guarantee every article of food and table beverage to be absolutely pure. Mail and telephone (2,100 Chelsea) orders promptly filled. Sixth Floor.

ORANGES—NEW FLORIda Oranges; bright, thinskinned, sound, ripe fruit; the kind you usually buy at 30c.; special for this sale, box containing 176 fruit, delivered, $2.45; 3 dozen, 55c.; dozen.....19c

PURE LEAF LARD—Armour's Best Shield, fresh rendered; 5-lb. pail.....47c

MOLASSES—FOREST GROVE, New Orleans; open kettle; gallon can, 65c.; ½ gallon, 35c.; quart.....20c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—The Simpson Crawford blend of fancy imported rich drinking Coffees; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.....28c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Stuart blend Java and Arabian Mocha Coffees; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., in Canister, $1.10; lb.....35c

FRAGRANT TEAS—FORMOsa Oolong, English Breakfast, India Ceylon and all our specially blended varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb.....60c

CANDIED PEEL—Lemon or orange; lb.....15c

PLUM PUDDING—RICHardson & Robbins; best quality; regular 25c. 1-lb. can, 18c.; regular 45c. 2-lb. can.....35c

PRINT BUTTER—MEADow Brook Fancy Creamery; 1-lb. print, delivery, 29c.; 5-lb. pail.....1.45

MALAGA LAYER RAISINS—Extra fancy clusters for table decorating; Royal Buckinghams; 5-lb. carton, $1.75; 1-lb. carton, 35c.; Extra Desserts, 5-lb. carton, $1.25; 1-lb. carton.....25c

PLUM PUDDING—ROYAL Stuart, the richest and best flavored Pudding; 1-lb. can, 22c.; 3-lb. can.....58c

GRENOBLE WALNUTS—Finest imported, soft shells; lb., 18c.; six lbs.....1.00

NEW MIXED NUTS—Our best quality; lb.....18c

FANCY MIXED NUTS—lb.....15c

PRINCESS PAPER SHELL Almonds—4½ lbs., $1.00; lb.....25c

LEGHORN CITRON—GLACE or extra large clear pieces; lb., 25c.; and.....18c

NEW TURKISH FIGS—Extra Fancy Layers, thin skinned, rich flavored fruit, the celebrated Camel brand; original 10-lb box, $1.00; 5 lbs., 55c.; lb.....12c

NEW SEEDED RAISINS—The fanciest 1904 crop; 16-oz. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons.....25c

PURE FRUIT JELLIES—Royal Stuart red currant, quince, crab apple, and several other popular varieties; guaranteed absolutely pure fruit juice; large glass jar, 28c.; six jars each assorted.....$1.63

QUEEN OLIVES—THE largest and best flavored fruit imported from Spain; pint Mason jar, 25c.; quart Mason jar, 40c.; half gallon, jug, 75c.; gallon jug.....$1.45

NEW PRESERVES—ROYAL Stuart, extra Strawberries, red Raspberries, red Cherries and 12 other popular varieties; dozen each or assorted, $2.25; fancy glass jar.....28c

SWEET APPLE CIDER—Guaranteed pure apple juice; gallon, 25c.; large bottle.....15c

FANCY BASKETS FOR Presentation, put up especially to order; from $2.50 to.....$25.00

HOLIDAY NABISCOS—Chocolate or Vanilla Flavors, with card attached for gift purposes; regular, 25c. box, 17c.; three boxes.....50c

BREAKFAST BACON—Swift's or Armour's best quality mild sugar cured; 4 to 5 lb. strips; lb.....11½c

HERKIMER CHEESE—THE rich, buttery kind; mild or sharp; lb., 18c.....35c

NEW SWEET PRUNES—Ripe, full flavored; grown in the Santa Clara Valley; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs.....25c

NEW VOSTIZZA CURRANTS—Finest Imported. Dry Cleaned; 1 lb. carton, 10c.; 6 cartons.....58c

WHITE CAROLINA RICE—Fanciest whole head; lb., 9c.; 8 lbs.....25c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Royal Stuart 2-Mammoth white, tender stalks; dozen, $4.25; 2½ lb. can.....38c

Wines and Liquors

At these very low prices everybody can enjoy Good Wine with the Xmas Feast.

TARRAGONA PORT—New importation from Spain; our regular $2.75 Wine; special, gallon, $1.50; bottle.....50c

IMPORTED SHERRY—Sanderman & Buck, Permartin, Spain; regular $4.00 Wine; special gallon, $2.60; bottle.....75c

PURE NATIVE RIESLING and full-bodied Clarets; gallon, $1.25, 60c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.25; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; 65c

COGNAC BRANDY—JAMES Hennessey & Co. vintage 1896; gallon, $4.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; bottle, 85c; $1.00 and 75c

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY OR Muscatel—Gallon, $1.85, $1.40, $1.10 and 75c; full quart bottle, 38c

JAMAICA RUM—FINE, OLD, full flavored; gal., $2.50; case 12 bottles, $8.00; bottle, 75c

HOLLAND GIN—THE CELEbrated Meder Swan, finest imported from Schiedam, Holland; gal., $3.10; large 1-3 gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bot.....69c

RAMSAY'S OLD LIQUEUR—Scotch Whiskey—gallon, $4.50; case, 12 bottles, $10.75; bottle.....$1.00

BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.15; case 12 full quarts, $6.75; full quart bottle.....58c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gal., $2.75; case 12 full quarts, $8.50; full quart bottle.....75c

MONTICELLO OR NORMANDY PURE RYE WHISKEY—10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case, 12 full quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle.....$1.00

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY OR Muscatel—Gallon, $1.85, $1.40, $1.10 and 75c; full quart bottle, 38c

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding pure Rye Whiskey, eight years old; gallon, $2.25; case, 12 full quarts, $6.75; full quart bottle.....85c

HAUT SAUTERNES—SUPERior; Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, France; case 24 pints, $8.50; case 12 quarts.....$7.50

Christmas Music in the ROTUNDA. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following

Vocal Quartet

MRS. VIOLA WATERHOUSE, *Soprano.* | MR. PAUL DU FAULT, *Tenor.*
MRS. E. B. NOBBES, *Contralto.* | MR. FREDERICK MARTIN, *Baritone.*

The Best Neckwear Sale Of the Holiday Season

We have ready this morning between seven and eight thousand Scarfs for Men, of such a character and at such a price that the counter will be thronged every minute until the entire lot is sold. We took the entire surplus stock of a manufacturer, and this enables us to present today this large and splendidly assorted collection of

Men's 75c Scarfs at 35c, Three for $1.

Most of these scarfs are in the popular, large English Square style, who is not only the best liked by men, but most effective for a gift.

The Scarfs are made of excellent silks, in most desirable patterns, and in such a variety that every taste can be pleased. The Scarfs are regular 75c value, though we have previously sold the same quality at 55c; never less until today.

A box of three of these Scarfs for $1, or a half dozen for $2, will make the handsomest present that can be given to a man for this money.

Ninth street aisle.

Some Exceptional News About Women's Velvet Suits

We have just gone through our stock of fine Velvet Costumes for Women, and taken radical action with the prices. The best of the wearing time is still ahead, but the selling time is NOW; and we propose to clear out these elegant costumes before Christmas Day.

All season our stock of these dresses has been unmatched in style, variety and low prices. The groups presented this morning include gowns by the best American manufacturers, copied from our choicest foreign models. At today's new prices they should prove most fascinating to every well-dressed woman.

The collection is divided as follows:

$45 to $70 VELVET SUITS, at $35

Of both plain and broadtail velvets, of selected qualities, in various colors, made in very dressy blouse styles, some with skirted coats, and some with three-quarter length jackets. All are prettily trimmed; some are silk-lined throughout.

$75 to $100 VELVET SUITS, Now $50 to $75

These are our very handsomest Velvet Suits, with three-quarter length as well as short coats. They are made of plain and chiffon velvets, and all are particularly dressy in their style. Suitable for wear to luncheons, matinees and for afternoon calls.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Remarkable Offerings Of WOMEN'S COATS

No matter what kind of a coat or wrap you have in mind, you will find exactly the sort desired at WANAMAKER'S, if it is to be found anywhere; and you will find that nearly every garment in our stock is radically reduced in price.

Our collection of coats this year has been larger than ever before, and yet we are determined that the floors shall be cleared earlier than ever.

Below we describe several groups of handsome, serviceable coats that show the stirring reductions that have been made in prices:

$15 to $20 Coats, at $10

Of covert, kersey and broadcloths. All in good styles, excellent in materials and tailoring; but in this particular group the small sizes are missing, and only the larger sizes are available.

$25 to $35 Coats, at $18

Handsome hip and three-quarter length Coats, in loose and semi-fitting style made of covert, broadcloths and kerseys; in all regular sizes.

At $18—Handsome Velour Blouses that were formerly $25, $30 and $33.

At $30—Very handsome Velour Coats, in three-quarter length, that were formerly $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

Holiday Dress Goods Much Under-Price

We gather these Holiday Dress Goods after the manufacturers have finished their regular season, and are willing to allow us handsome concessions. This is why these large and complete stocks of staple and desirable Dress Goods are offered just when everybody is seeking a gift, at a quarter, a third or even a half under their regular prices.

We will put your purchase in a neat gift-box, if you wish it for a present. Here are hints of the different varieties:

Black Dress Goods

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Granite Cloth, 36 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool fine Serge, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Storm Serge, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Batiste, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 65c—All-wool Crepe Volle, 45 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, worth 65c—All-wool Cheviot, 42 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, worth 75c—All-wool Cashmere, 38 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, worth 75c—All-wool Volle, 42 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, worth 65c—All-wool Surah Serge, 45 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, worth 75c—All-wool Crepe Mistral, 42 inches wide.

At 65c a yard, worth $1—All-wool Armure Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 67c a yard, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, worth $1.50—Mohair Zibeline, 50 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 85c a yard, worth $2—Mohair Zibelines, 50 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, worth $2.50—Mohair Zibelines, 45 and 50 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, worth $2—Silk-and-wool Camel's-hair, 44 inches wide.

Colored Dress Goods

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Granite Cloth, in navy blue, 36 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool fine Serge, in navy blue, royal blue, browns, garnets and cardinal; 38 inches.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Storm Serge, in navy blue, royal blue and garnet, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 65c—All-wool Crepe Etamine, in royal blue, navy blue, tan and gray, 45 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Checks, in medium gray, dark gray, brown and blue mixtures, 38 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c—All-wool Batiste, in cream, light pink, light blues, tans, grays, Nile green, browns, royal and navy blues, cardinal, garnet, heliotrope, and cadet blue; 38 inches wide.

At 50c. a yard, worth 60c—All-wool Batiste, in light blue, light pink, light tans, light grays, light heliotrope, dark gray, reseda, cardinal, royal, cadet and navy blues and browns; 36 and 40 in. wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

At 50c a yard, worth 65c—All-wool Surah Serge, in navy blue, browns, cardinals, garnets and greens; 45 in. wide.

At 50c. a yard, worth 75c—All-wool Cashmere, in cardinal, garnet, browns, greens, navy, royal and cadet blues; 38 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, worth 65c—All-wool Cheviots, in navy blue, browns, greens, garnets; 42 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub Cheviot, in navy blue, royal blue, greens, grays, cadet blue, tans and garnets; 50 inches wide.

At 75c. a yard, worth $1.25—Mohair Zibeline, in navy blue, royal blue and tan; 48 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, worth $1.50—Mohair Zibeline, in royal blue, green, navy blue and gray; 50 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, worth $1.50—French Zibeline, in reseda, royal blue, navy blue, tan, gray and old rose; 48 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, worth $1.50—Mohair Zibeline, in mixtures of brown, green, navy blue, gray, garnet and Oxford gray; 46 inches wide.

A Sensible Gift For a Man

Perhaps your husband really needs a new Prince Albert Suit, or a Tuxedo; but is making the old suit do. We suggest that making him a present of a new suit on Christmas will be a pleasant surprise, and will probably be much more appreciated than a gift of less serviceable qualities.

The WANAMAKER ready-made stocks of these important suits are made in the same careful and skillful style as custom-made clothing. All of the important work is done by hand; the materials are carefully selected, and the garments are finished in the smart manner characteristic of fine clothing.

We can help you in discovering the proper size by measuring any of his present suits; and, of course, the suit can be exchanged, and the man properly fitted after Christmas.

Prince Albert Coats and Waistcoats, for tall, stout or regular-sized men, at $20, $25 and $35.

Cutaway Frock Suits, at $15, $20, $25 and $30.

Evening Dress Suits, at $25, $30, $38 and $45.

Tuxedo Suits, at $25 and $30.

Of course, a Fancy Vest is always an acceptable gift, for a man can never have too many of them. Prices, $3 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Alaska Sealskins

On December 17th, at the yearly sale of Alaska Sealskins by C. M. Lampson & Co., of London, where the entire year's product is sold at auction, the skins brought an advance of more than 20 per cent. above last year's prices. Those who are familiar with the sealskin trade know that this sale includes all the fresh Alaska Sealskins available for 1905; and it means that all sealskin coats must be higher in price next year.

The advance is caused primarily by reason of the constantly decreasing number of skins in the world. The other immediate reason is the fact that experts in the fur trade realize that sealskins are coming into the foremost place again among the most fashionable furriers in London and Paris.

This trade news is most important to women who are looking forward to buying a handsome fur coat. It proves, in the first place, that sealskin is the fur to buy; and, in the second place, that a very large saving indeed in the cost will be made by buying the garment at once; for no advance in price shall be made on our present stock.

We have a very excellent assortment of Sealskin Coats in four different grades, in lengths of 22, 24 and 26 inches; and in sizes up to 47 bust. And special provision is made for coats in odd sizes, and those a trifle short-waisted, and with larger hips for stout women.

Prices range upward from $250.

Fur Store, Rotunda Balcony, Second floor

Gift Garments From Paris

Comfort, indeed, with the additions of daintiness and good taste, is found in these charming French Dressing Sacques and Short Petticoats. The gift idea (without excessive outlay) predominates:

DRESSING SACQUES—

Of Albatross; loose or tight-fitting effect; dainty and fine; trimmed with embroidery or hand-stitching and ribbon; others accordion-plaited and elaborately trimmed with lace. At $5 to $12.

Of China Silk; new and exclusive models; large collars, trimmed in many different ways: lined with silk or albatross. At $8.50 to $25.

Of Matelasse, in white, pink, light blue, lavender, or black; with or without collars; embroidered; lined with silk. At $13.50 to $20.

SHORT PETTICOATS—

Of Albatross or French Flannel: deep ruffle at bottom, trimmed with embroidery or dainty lace insertion and edge; others with hand-stitching. At $4 to $8.

Little French Store,
Second floor, Fourth ave. and 10th st.

LILLIAN— The Corset Superb

Three popular models of our exclusive, imported Lillian Corsets—the corsets that, more than any others, combine beauty, grace, style, comfort and durability—are told of in this interesting story.

The fastidious woman and the exacting dressmaker will take note and be glad:

At $1.50—A favorite Girdle for petite figures; handsomely trimmed top and bottom; gored on hips; gives ease and freedom.

At $2.75—A beautiful straight-front model; medium hips, full through diaphragm, with long tapering waist; made of fine French batiste.

At $6—One of our most graceful models, made of fancy broche, with flowing hips; for the medium figure; long, tapering waist, Venus front; gives effective support to the abdomen.

Second floor, Tenth street.

BOOKS Suitable for Gifts

Only at WANAMAKER'S at These Special Prices

Such offers as this place the WANAMAKER Book Store in a class by itself.

$13.50 for $37.50 Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels—

Dainty little books. Uniform in size and style with the famous Temple edition of Shakespeare's writings. Printed on fine, tough, opaque paper. Convenient for handling and for carrying in the pocket. 48 volumes, bound in blue lambskin leather. Sold only in sets.

Colonel Carter's Christmas. 12mo. $5—Our Price, $2—

By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. A limited edition of five hundred numbered copies signed by the author and with special features. Bound in white vellum covers, stamped in gilt, lap-over edges. Gilt top.

Lovey Mary. $2—Our Price, $1—

By Alice Hegan Rice. Uniform in size and style with the art edition of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Full of human interest, it makes a direct appeal to the human heart.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. $2—Our Price, $1—

By Alice Hegan Rice. Illustrated art edition of the most popular book ever issued by the Century Company.

Honore de Balzac's Novels, $8.75.

Centenary edition. Edited with prefaces and notes by George Saintsbury. Printed on good paper and embellished with 16 photogravure frontispieces and 125 full-page engravings by artists of note. 16 volumes. Buckram cloth, with gilt tops.

Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala. $3—Our Price, $1.75.

Written by himself. 2 volumes: Octavo.

The Grandissimes. $6—Our Price, $1.50—

By Geo. Cable. Limited edition.

Book store, Ninth street.

More $2.75 Silk Waists

The Charge of the Second Six Hundred

Never were ranks so utterly decimated, as Saturday night's roll-call proved to be the case with this extraordinary offering of Silk Waists. But there were two brigades of them; six hundred have gone; six hundred more are here today, fresh and new, right out of the maker's hands. We simply called out the reserves to meet the attack we know wide-awake women will make on them today.

Think of it—waists of pure taffeta silk, in as rich a variety of patterns and colorings as the previous lot, that would regularly bring $4 and $5 each, for

$2.75 Each!

And all because they were made up to our order in latest styles, from the maker's short pieces of silk!

There are stripes, figured stripes, dots, self-colored stripes and plain colors, including black. Full front, plaited to bust; shirt sleeves, plaited back; stock collar with bow.

Can you think of better Christmas gifts for a like outlay? Second floor, 10th st.

Sale of Umbrellas

We are so busy in our regular stock that it is necessary to find space outside for these special offerings, which we have secured just when they are of the most advantage to holiday shoppers.

Remember that these special offerings are inspected with the same care as our regular goods; and you are absolutely safe in buying Wanamaker Umbrellas for gift purposes, whether you pay the regular price, or profit by these economies:

$2 Umbrellas at $1.50

Of good union taffeta, in 26 and 28-inch sizes; with plain and fancy handles.

$2.75 Umbrellas at $2

Of good union taffeta, in 26 and 28-inch sizes; with silk cases; plain and fancy handles

$3.25 Umbrellas at $2.50

In women's 26-inch size. Some of silk, others union taffeta. Some with quite elaborate fancy handles.

On Umbrellas at $2 and over, initials will be engraved without extra charge. Monograms 25c extra. Broadway.

Raincoats for Girls At $5

New Raincoats, smart and very carefully made, of high-grade cravenette cloths, tan or Oxford gray.

The style is up-to-date—loose belted back, full sleeves, circular cape. Girlish, distinctive and, most of all, protective and warm.

If the girl's age is between 6 and 14, here's her Christmas present.

$5 Each, well worth $7.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

Comfortable Slippers

These Bedroom Slippers have more than comfort and worthiness and the other solid virtues to recommend them. They have, besides, the grace, novelty, good looks, that make them altogether desirable for gifts.

Slippers for men, women and big or little children are here at singularly low-cut prices.

Men's Slippers, 50c to $6.

Lines of Kid Romeo and Opera styles, at 1.50, are especially desirable.

Women's Slippers, 35c to $6.

Felt Slippers, at $1 and $1.50, are favorite gifts.

Boys' and Girls' Slippers, 50c to $2.

Moccasins, at $1 and $1.50.

We will exchange them after Christmas if you've guessed the wrong size.

Fourth avenue.

Effective Sofa Cushions

Sighs of relief will waft upward as this offering settles many a gift-problem.

At $1.50, worth $2 to $4

New, fresh, handsome cushions of satin, silk or tapestry in attractive colorings. Filled with best silk floss. Finished with cord and tassels. Great choice as to style and color.

Tenth street.

Proper Gifts For Art Lovers

The Art Wares Salon holds a collection of the unique, artistic, unusual, in Marble Busts, Pedestals, Bronzes and Fine China.

They possess highest merit as Christmas gifts for connoisseurs. And selection, this Monday before Christmas, is easy and comfortable in the uncrowded Art Room. Prices, too, are as attractively low as artistic qualities are high:

Castilena and Carrara Marbles—Busts and Figures—$5.50, $12, $20, $35, $40, $55, up to $800.

Marble and Onyx Pedestals, also Pedestals in onyx effects, $5, $7, $12, $18.50, up to $220.

Royal Vienna Pieces, in lustre grounds with jeweled effects; bust and figure decorations; $5.50, $10, $17.50, $25, $45 up to $100.

French Mounted Vases, in light green and blue lustre backgrounds; figure decorations and groups: $3.50, $4.50, $6, $12.50, $17.50, $33.50, $100 and $140.

Vienna Bronzes—Busts, Figures and groups—$2.50, $4.50, $6, $12, $17.50, $25 up to $200.

Indian Figures in Vienna bronze, $32.50 $40 and $110.

Two pieces which deserve special mention:

St. George; figure in Vienna bronze, $100.

Group of Indians on Horseback, $200.

French Bronzes—Busts, Groups and Figures—$2.25, $3.50, $4.50, $8, $12, $15, $22.50, $27.50, up to $400.

Hand-painted China, in exquisite decorations; almost all in floral design, and many with silver lustre backgrounds. Entirely hand-work of the highest order:

Tankards, $8.50 each.
Chop Dishes, $8 each.
Covered Bonbon Dishes $3.50, $4.50 ea.
Plates, $1.50, $3 and $3.50 each.
Cups and Saucers, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, and $4 each.
Tete-a-tete Sets, $10, $15 and $20 set.
Berry Sets, $10 and $12 set.
Flower Vases, $5, $6 and $10 each.
Punch Bowls on stand, $60 each.

Art Room, Basement.

Upholsteries

In the midst of the Christmas whirl these fine fabrics for furniture and draperies claim recognition by virtue of their very low-priceedness for such beautiful goods:

ARMURES—50 inches wide—

Silk and mercerized; our best patterns from the present season's stock make up this lot:

At 90c a yard, instead of $1.25.
At $1.15 a yard, instead of $1.50
At $1.40 a yard, instead of $1.85
At $1.75 a yard, instead of $2.25
At $1.85 a yard, instead of $2.50

SILK DAMASKS—50 inches wide—

A very satisfactory group in the most attractive new designs and colorings:

At $2.25 a yard, from $2.85.
At $2.65 a yard, from $3.25.
At $2.90 a yard, from $3.75.
At $4.75 a yard, from $6.50.

Third floor, Ninth street.

SHOES? Yes

There are names on your Christmas list, to whom warm shoes would be more acceptable than pretty trifles; and, no matter how small the price, the shoes will do you credit:

Boys' Shoes, first heels; sturdy, solid leather; laced; $1.30, $1.50, $2; sizes 9 to 13½.

Boys' Shoes; larger sizes; $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Girls' Shoes; kidskin; with smooth welted soles; sizes 11 to 2; $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Smaller sizes cost less.

Women's box calfskin Lace Shoes; warm and durable, for school, business or skating; $2.20, $2.50, $3.

Women's Kidskin Shoes, lace and button; patent leather and kid tips; various toe-shapes; $1.50, $1.90, $2.30, $2.60.

Men's Winter weight Box Calf Lace Shoes; with double soles, welted and stitched; $1.90 and $3.

Men's Grain Calf Blucher-cut Storm Shoes; made to resist cold and wet; heavy double soles; $3 and $3.90.

Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, in various shapes and styles; laced or buttoned; $3 and $3.90. Fourth avenue.

A Rare Opportunity In High-Class PIANOS

One of the finest collections of Pianos that ever went on the market under-price was the stock of the old Mason & Hamlin Company. This concern had perfected their product until it had assumed a position very close to the first class. For this reason, this house, which was then their agent in New York and Philadelphia, tried hard to aid them in overcoming their financial difficulties. In this effort we bought outright several hundred Mason & Hamlin Pianos.

We still have quite a number of these instruments, which still stand as the most artistic pianos on the market at their prices. The Mason & Hamlin Piano has a scale all its own. Its tone is of the delightful romantic school, so much appreciated by singers, and so ideal for home use.

Today we have a collection of forty Mason & Hamlin Pianos, many of which are absolutely perfect, others that have been rented for short periods, and a very few that were earlier models, and were taken by us in exchange for other pianos.

People who are anxious to secure a piano of thoroughly artistic qualities, of superb tone and action, and yet who will appreciate a very large saving in cost, will be glad to share these few remaining pianos from the original Mason & Hamlin concern.

The list of pianos and prices follows:

2 Ebony Upright Pianos....	*Originally*	*$400;*	*Now*	*$290 each*
3 Mahogany Upright Pianos..	"	*450*	"	*320 each*
12 Mahogany Upright Pianos.	"	*500*	"	*345 each*
1 Rosewood Upright Piano...	"	*450*	"	*320*
5 Ebony Upright Pianos....	"	*450*	"	*320 each*
2 Ebony Upright Pianos....	"	*550*	"	*375 each*
3 Mahogany Grand Pianos...	"	*900*	"	*660 each*
6 Ebony Grand Pianos.....	"	*750*	"	*530 each*
3 Mahogany Grand Pianos...	"	*800*	"	*560 each*
2 Ebony Grand Pianos.....	"	*700*	"	*515 each*
1 Oak Grand Piano.....	"	*800*	"	*450*

And *any of these Pianos* may be purchased on the Easy Christmas Terms of

$10 Cash, and $8 a Month

with no advance on above sharply reduced prices. Interest charged of course, but at the low rate of four per cent. per annum on the unpaid part.

The opportunity is most extraordinary; and to share it, you must act AT ONCE!

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Women's HOUSE DESKS At Special Prices

One hundred and fifty styles of Women's Desks are shown today in all the popular woods. The assortment ranges from a plain, simple desk of good construction and finish with the usual drawers and fittings at $5, to an elaborate inlaid library desk at $225—including mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch, golden oak, and oak in weathered or fumed finishes. Some very beautiful desks are to be found in richly carved patterns, and others in Dutch or Sheraton marqueterie.

In addition, we offer today a fine assortment of Desks at special prices; and they are among the newest in our stock, but in small lots only, of from one to five each. This affords an opportunity, in the midst of the holiday desk season, to save money on a popular piece of furniture. A word of prices:

At $8, from $11—Mahogany veneered House Desk; drop lid; outside drawers; mirror on top: usual inside compartments.

At $8.50, from $12—Mahogany veneered House Desks: long outside drawer; mirror on top; drop lid; eleven compartments and two drawers inside.

At $11, from $15—Mahogany veneered House Desks; outside drawer; mirror on top; nicely fitted interior.

At $13.50, from $18—White enameled House Desk; Colonial design; lower shelf. drop lid; five compartments and two drawers inside.

At $15, from $20—Quartered golden oak House Desk; drop lid; outside drawer; eleven compartments and five drawers inside; nicely carved.

At $20, from $40—Quartered golden oak Library Desk; shaped legs and pedestal; drop lid; Old English design; polished finish. Also one in wax finish.

At $25, from $35—Quartered golden oak House Desk: carved drop lid; shaped legs with stretchers; six compartments and three drawers inside.

At $18.50, from $25—Mahogany House Desk; drop lid; long drawer; nicely carved, highly polished.

At $21, from $28—Bird's-eye maple House Desk; shaped front and drop lid; extended lid, extended interior, with thirteen compartments and three drawers.

At $30, from $40—Mahogany House Desk; handsomely carved; drop lid; highly polished.

At $45, from $65—Quartered golden oak House Desk; English Colonial design; richly carved and moulded; carved legs with claw feet; wood gallery with brass spindles; finest construction and finish.

At $47.50, from $65—Mahogany House Desks; Sheraton design: outside book compartments; open table pattern; leather writing bed; glass gallery. This desk was manufactured by a prominent London cabinet maker, and is priced at less than import cost.

At $50, from $80—English Colonial Desk in dull finished oak; rope mouldings, richly carved; claw feet; handsomely fitted interior.

At $55, from $80—Louis XV. House Desk in polished quartered oak; handsomely fitted and finished.

At $70, from $90—Mahogany Library Desk; English Colonial design; rich antique mahogany finish; glass knob drawer-pulls; richly carved posts and claw feet.

At $75, from $105—Louis XV. mahogany Desk of finest workmanship and finish; fine carvings; drop lid is handsomely inlaid with mother of pearl marqueterie.

At $85, from $125—Sheraton House Desk from London; handsomly inlaid with marqueterie and satin wood bands; polished brass gallery; outside book compartments; entire desk of choicest construction.

Fourth floor.

Sterling Silver TABLEWARE

Personal taste finds lots of play in this stock of handsome Silverware. The patterns are so numerous and varied.

But in two points they never vary—in artistic beauty and in excellence.

We find it difficult to be properly modest about what we know to be a collection of fine table-silver that the Christmas-gift buyer cannot afford to overlook.

Prices as low as possible:

Tea Sets, 5 pieces, at $93 to $310.
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, at $37.50 to $75.
Water Pitchers, at $25 to $85.
Salad Bowls, at $15.75 to $45.
Bread Trays, at $17 to $25.
Vases, at $2.25 to $50.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets, at $9.50 to $25.
Comports, at $4.50 to $25.
Decanters, at $13.75 to $24.
Claret Pitchers, at $10 to $48.
Candlesticks, at $8.75 to $17.
Children's Cups, at $3.75 to $11.25.
Bonbon Baskets, at $14.50 to $62.50.
Bonbon Dishes, at $3 to $10.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, at $3.50 to $11 a pair.
Individual Butter Dishes, at $12 to $22.50 a dozen.
Individual Almond Dishes, at $15 and $18.75 a dozen.

Silver Store, Broadway, Tenth street.

To Embellish The Fireplace

A bright hearth-fire reflected in polished brass fixtures or set off by contrast with those of iron goes far to make a room homelike, inviting, elegant, luxurious.

These brass and iron hearth pieces of ours are, in richness and tastefulness, not to be surpassed. There are more of them, and all are handsomer, than in any previous showing. The prices are moderate:

Brass Andirons, at $3 to $180.
Brass Fenders, at $7.25 to $25.
Brass Fire Sets, at $4.50 to $18.
Brass Coal Hods, at $6 and $6.75.
Brass Tongs, at $1.75 and $2.
Brass-handled Hearth Brushes, at $1.75 and $2.
Brass Coal Vases, at $16.25.
Brass Folding Fenders, at $4.50 to $50.
Brass Wood Carriers, at $9.50 to $27.
Black Iron Andirons, at $2.25 to $80.
Black Iron Fire Sets, at $3.25 to $16.
Black Iron Fenders, at $10.50 to $56.
Black Iron Wood Holders, at $6 to $8.
Black Iron Portable Grates, at $2.65 to $8.75.
Wood Boxes, brass-covered; 19 inches long, 19 inches high, 13 inches wide; brass-lined, $14; plain, $9.65.
Bellows, at $1.10 to $9.50.
Brushes, at 75c to $1.25.
"Driftwood Blaze"—these salts impart to an open wood fire or a gas log a combination of beautiful colors, fully equal to driftwood; non explosive,
1-pound jar, with sifter, at $2.50.
½-pound jar, with sifter, at $1.25.
One box, with 12 capsules, at 50c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

STOESSEL TELLS CZAR OF FOES' AWFUL LOSSES

Says 20,000 Japanese Fell in Twelve Days' Assault.

HE ADMITS CAPTURE OF HILL

Also Says the Fleet Is Suffering—Declares the Spirits of the Russian Troops Are Excellent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The dispatches from Gen. Stoessel to the Emperor which were received on Friday night were given out to-day.

The first is dated Nov. 25, and is as follows:

"I am happy to inform your Majesty that on Nov. 20, after an increased bombardment, the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the northeastern front, and leaped with a portion of their forces on the parapet. They were annihilated by rifle fire and the bayonet, and were thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel.

"From Nov. 21 to Nov. 23 the enemy violently bombarded the fort, and, in spite of great losses, effected by their perseverance a passage between two forts on the northeastern front.

"At 5:30 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 23, after heavy firing, the Japanese suddenly hurled themselves against several works on this front, and seized a portion of the trenches, but they were thrown back by the reserves after a fierce bayonet struggle. They returned to the assault at midnight and again occupied a part of the trenches, but were annihilated by our bayonets. At 2 o'clock in the morning all was over, and your Majesty's heroic troops were able to rest and start repairing the damage caused by the bombardment.

"From the 20th to the 24th the Japanese lost more than 2,000 men. All of our troops behaved as heroes. The following especially distinguished themselves: Gens. Kondratenko, Nikitin, commander of the artillery, and Gorbatowsky, and Lieut. Col. Naoumenko. [A dozen other officers of lower grades are also mentioned in the dispatch.]

"The bombardment of the town and harbor continues daily. A number of buildings have been destroyed and the harbor has sustained some damage. The garrison is in excellent spirits."

BLOODIEST DAYS OF SIEGE.

In another dispatch, dated Nov. 28, Gen. Stoessel says:

"The 26th and 27th were the bloodiest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of the 25th, against our left flank, near Pigeon Bay. The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese. The same night the enemy attacked a detachment on Pan-Lung Mountain, but were repulsed, as also was their attack on Visokaia (203-Meter) Hill.

"On the 26th the Japanese began to bombard and attack fiercely the forts on the northeastern front, and the advanced trenches. The trenches repeatedly changed hands. Nevertheless, on the night of the 26th we threw back the Japanese at the point of the bayonet.

"The enemy succeeded in blowing up the parapet of one of the forts and began building parallels there. At another fort on the same night they laid sacks along the rampart, but our artillery dispersed them.

"Toward 10 o'clock in the evening the Japanese attacked a battery on our left flank in considerable strength, and at first obtained possession of a portion of the works, but our heroes brought bayonets into use and the Japanese retired, leaving a heap of their men. Along the whole front the Japanese reopened a violent fire against the interior of the fotress, keeping it up until 5 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 27.

"The help which God sent us on the birthday of our mother, the Czarina, gave us further victory."

The message again mentions the four officers praised in the preceding dispatch, together with several others who specially distinguished themselves.

ASSAULTS ON 203-METER HILL.

A further dispatch from Gen. Stoessel, dated Nov. 30, says:

"Since Nov. 27 the Japanese have been carrying on a violent bombardment and making incessant assaults in considerable force against Visokaia Hill. Their assaults were repulsed."

On Dec. 12 (Dec. 27) Gen. Stoessel reports as follows:

"The twelve days' assault which commenced on Nov. 20 was definitely repulsed last night. I am happy to say that your Majesty's heroic troops alone could have been capable of doing this. There has never been such a fierce assault.

"The following contributed principally to its repulse: Gens. Kondratenko, Nikitin, and Gorbatovsky; Cols. Irrmann and Eretiakoff, and Lieut. Cols. Naoumenko and Gandourine. It is thanks to them and the heroic officers of naval sharpshooters and the artillerymen that Port Arthur succeeded again in resisting.

"The Japanese, according to prisoners and Chinese, lost at least 20,000 men.

"We request your prayers, and those of the mother Empresses, which are manifestly shielding us.

"As general aide de camp to your Majesty, I have expressed your Majesty's thanks to the garrison."

On Dec. 5 Gen. Stoessel reports:

"At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese, having concentrated all their forces, began an assault on Visokaia Hill, bombarding it simultaneously with eleven-inch and sixteen-inch shells. A fierce fight raged all days. We repelled three assaults.

"Toward evening the Japanese succeeded in obtaining possession of the crest of the hill, and immediately got two machine guns into position thereon.

"Among the wounded are Gen. Tserpinsky and Lieut. Col. Boutonssoff of the Frontier Guards. Col. Irrmann performed prodigies of valor."

GEN. TSERPINSKY DEAD.

Gen. Stoessel's last dispatch is dated Dec. 10, and says:

"Since the capture of Visokaia Hill our ships in the harbor have been suffering from eleven-inch Japanese shells.

"Gen. Tserpinsky succumbed to his wounds.

"The spirits of the troops are excellent."

It is not pretended that Gen. Stoessel's dispatches are published in full. They contain matter which it is obviously impossible to disclose to the public. The dispatches have been in the hands of Emperor Nicholas two days, but their contents were known to few besides his Majesty and his personal aides.

The story of the operations as far as it has been given out shows that there was an almost uninterrupted assault of the most desperate character from Nov. 20 to Dec. 10. The Japanese, after losing over 22,000 men, captured 203-Meter Hill, and were able from that position to shell the Port Arthur Squadron.

There the official account ends, but it is explained that the Japanese do not occupy the top of the hill, which is still exposed to a deadly fire from the Russian artillery. The Japanese are using a plunging fire from very heavy guns from behind the crest of the hill, but that this fire is efficiently directed is shown by the damage suffered by the Russian squadron.

Every one is loud in praise of Gen. Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur, while the authorities assert that the main line of forts has not yet been broken. The Japanese so far have used every device of engineering skill in making approaches, but, with enormous sacrifices, have been able to take only the outer line of defenses. It is declared that the garrison will probably be able to hold out a considerable time longer.

NO QUARTER ASKED OR GIVEN.

Russian Officer Tells of Battle of High Hill—Port Arthur Desolate.

CHE-FOO, Dec. 18.—Commander Mizzeneoff, who was Executive Officer of the Russian battleship Poltava until that vessel was disarmed, and who on Dec. 15 headed the party of seven Russians who left Port Arthur in a sailboat and arrived here Friday with dispatches, said to-night in an interview that Port Arthur was a desolate and, save for the firing of guns, a silent place.

"The Russians," said he, "are husbanding their artillery ammunition, firing only when the effect will be certain. There are 16,000 men in the line of forts, and their periods of rest are few. The Generals, except Gen. Stoessel, live in the forts. Every building in the town is more or less injured.

"Gen. Stoessel has put the entire population on regular rations sufficient to last three months. The ammunition is sufficient to last much longer. I believe the Japanese will never take the fortress under present conditions.

FLED FROM A HOSPITAL.

"Port Arthur never looked more sepulchral than on the night of Dec. 9, when the Japanese shells repeatedly hit a hospital, killing seven of the patients. Other patients who were not helpless, fearing for their lives, fled into the snow-covered streets. Clothed in their white hospital garments, maimed, crippled, and pallid, they made a ghostly show, and it was some time before the provost guard forced them to return to the hospital. A number died from exposure. The hospitals contain 8,000 patients.

"The Sevastopol is the only warship that has not been disarmed. During the recent fighting some Japanese torpedo boats came in close to the harbor entrance. Gen. Stoessel notified Rear Admiral Wirenius to relieve the forts of the responsibility of repelling these attacks. Rear Admiral Wirenius sent the Sevastopol to the outer road, where she anchored every night, returning to the harbor in the morning. The Sevastopol has been hit once superficially. She sank one of the Japanese torpedo boats near the harbor entrance. Rear Admiral Wirenius, while going out in the harbor to visit the battleship Retvizan, was slightly wounded in the arm by the fragment of a shell."

SLAUGHTER ON 203-METER HILL.

Commander Mizzeneoff, who was wounded in the leg in the battle of 203-Meter Hill, described that battle as follows:

"Since the Japanese began their attack on High Hill, which they call 203-Meter Hill, the fighting has been continuous. The steep and sandy slopes of the hill were streaked and dotted with snow when the Japanese began the battle, which was destined to furnish so many deeds of heroism that they became commonplace. There was so much slaughter that even Port Arthur's war-hardened veterans shuddered at the sight.

"The Japanese were compelled to clamber up the slopes of the hill, in many cases without firing, in the face of one of the most murderous deluges ever poured from rifles and machine guns. I was there, and it seemed to me that flesh and blood would be unable to stand our fire for a minute.

"The enemy went down in squads and companies, but there were always others grimly coming forward. Their bravery was beyond praise, as was that of our own men. Sometimes the fighting was hand-to-hand, bayonets being used as swords.

"The sides of the hill were strewn with bodies and the snow was crimsoned with the blood of the wounded, some of whom had crawled into it, seeking in its coldness surcease for their dying agonies.

"Eventually, as in similar instances which were to follow, we retired, leaving the work of driving the enemy from the summit to the resistless guns of the neighboring forts.

SEIZED THE JAPANESE FLAG.

"One incident of this assault will remain forever impressed on my mind. When a Japanese standard-bearer reached the summit and planted his flag a gigantic Russian corporal left his retreating comrades and, rushing back, seized the flag, which he was tearing with his hands and teeth when he fell, pierced by several bullets.

"When the Japanese retired under the artillery fire the Russians reoccupied the summit.

"The second and third assaults were replicas of the first, although the second was the most ferocious, being nearly all hand-to-hand fighting, in which mercy was neither asked nor given.

"A remarkable incident occurred in the third assault as the Russians, still facing the enemy, retreated. A Japanese standard-bearer, holding his flag aloft, climbed the pinnacle and fell dead, clutching the colors. In his tracks another arose with the colors, only to fall instantly with a dozen wounds in his body. Six others followed, and met the same fate. At last, when the ninth man appeared, a Russian officer exclaimed: 'Don't shoot that fellow with the flag! It will be planted anyhow.'

"The Japanese adopted a curious expedient, which assisted them greatly in the third assault. They prepared huge piles of wood, coal, and cornstalks, which they ignited, the wind being in the faces of the Russians. The resultant fire was immense, and the flames and smoke compeled the Russians to retire.

A GHASTLY PICTURE.

"The red glare from this fire disclosed a ghastly picture, more infernal than ever dreamed by Dante. The assaults thus far had cost the Japanese easily 12,000 men, while our own losses were under 2,000. The sides of the hill were literally covered with dead and wounded. The trenches were rivulets of blood and every visible spot was dyed crimson.

"'We might retake the hill,' said Gen. Stoessel, 'but it is not of sufficient importance to us to justify further sacrifice.'

"Since then the responsibility for keeping the Japanese from occupying the hill in force or from mounting guns thereon has been left mainly to the shrapnel fire from other forts. Even the Japanese who simply use the hill to observe the harbor do so at great peril.

"Following the third assault an armistice of five hours was agreed upon to bury the dead. In this task great speed was necessary. The Japanese undoubtedly made many awful mistakes, and beyond doubt heaps of bodies containing helpless wounded were shoveled in masses into the pits and trenches."

A FRANK RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

Birileff Says He and His Confreres Deserve to Lose Their Heads.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—Admiral Birileff, who has gone to Libau to superintend the completion of war vessels still in the Baltic, in a witty and caustic letter to the press, has administered a rebuke to those naval officers who have been engaged in a controversy in the newspapers relative to the question whether Rojestvensky is strong enough to cope with Togo without reinforcements.

Admiral Birileff expresses the affirmative opinion on this point, declaring that beyond question the Japanese ships have suffered severely. Nevertheless he considers it to be absolutely vital to prepare a third squadron should it prove necessary to support or replace the second squadron.

The Admiral says every day's delay is a misdemeanor and every week's a crime. It is the business of naval officers, therefore, to lay aside their pens till the war is over and attend to business. There is no time now to try to locate the blame for the fact that Russia's navy was no better prepared.

"As a matter of fact," Admiral Birileff says, "we are all guilty. If our heads are still on our shoulders it is due to the forbearance of my long-suffering Emperor."

THE SEVASTOPOL HELPLESS.

Disabling of Battleship Has Cost Two Japanese Torpedo Boats.

TOKIO, Monday, Dec. 19.—The Japanese have lost two torpedo boats during all the operations against the battleship Sevastopol.

The battleship was reported yesterday in advices from Port Arthur to be completely disabled.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Tokio reports that the Japanese naval bombardment on Saturday sank a Russian torpedo boat at Port Arthur.

BURNED JAPANESE TO DEATH.

Russians Filled a Moat with Petroleum and Then Fired It.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 19.—The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo correspondent quotes a messenger from the Japanese lines at Port Arthur, who says the Russians had prepared around the Pan-Lung fort a moat 600 yards long and 30 feet wide, which they filled with petroleum to a depth of several feet, then covering it with wood and straw.

In the course of an attack upon the fort early in December the Japanese storming party sank into this morass, which the Russians fired with an electric fuse.

The fierce conflagration lasted all night and day, and hundreds of Japanese were burned to death; but on the second night, the trench having dried up, the Japanese advanced in small detachments protected by large wooden shields and engaged in a savage bayonet fight.

The Japanese, the report continues, captured the position and made prisoners of 152 Russians.

TO FREE RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

M. Witte Recommends Measures to Complete the Emancipation Act.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—To M. Witte, President of the Ministerial Council, to whom, as Chairman of the special committee appointed in 1902 to investigate the question of the betterment of the conditions of rural enterprise and the general revision of the peasant laws, was confided the task of sifting the enormous mass of evidence collected, including the opinions of 11,000 of the best qualified peasants, landlords, merchants, and manufacturers, which filled several thousand volumes, has completed the gigantic task.

His conclusions, which have just been published, are in line with the most enlightened opinion for ameliorating the peasants' condition. These conclusions, which are understood to have the indorsement of Emperor Nicholas and Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky, will, it is expected, be adopted by the commission as the basis of new laws.

The press hails the memorandum not only as a victory in the direction of real national progress, but as marking a definite shelving of the plan developed by the late Minister of the Interior de Plehve for extending the powers of local officials over the peasants and increasing rather than decreasing the tutelage exercised over them. De Plehve's purpose was to rush through a law before the commission could complete its labors.

On all points M. Witte's recommendations aim at the completion of the Emancipation Act of 1861 by ending the treatment of peasants as a class apart, providing a method by which they can free themselves forever from the soil and place themselves on an equality with all other classes of the population, and removing the restrictions upon initiative and enterprise which have heretofore crushed out all ambition.

In order to accomplish this he proposes to abolish practically the whole system of laws applicable to peasants alone. At the same time the backward condition of the vast majority of the peasants and the fact that, if placed on a complete equality in the matter of the holding and disposing of property, they would soon become the prey of the shrewder among them, as well as of merchants who would like to possess their lands and keep them in a state of perpetual debt, are fully recognized.

M. Witte therefore recommends the preservation of certain laws designed solely for the peasants' protection, such as the inalienability of communal lands and institutions. For the management of the one and for the freedom of the other from debt special laws will be recommended, supplemented by methods whereby peasants may leave their communes under certain conditions or delimit lands for individual ownership.

There is also in contemplation the organization of a system of land credit and a scheme for the settlement of State lands by peasants who want larger opportunities.

The press hails the memorandum with the greatest satisfaction, the Russ remarking:

"Like a golden thread through it all runs consideration for the peasant as a citizen of the empire and no longer as a pariah."

The memorandum is in sharp contrast with the draft prepared by de Plehve's assistant, Stiskinsky, which disregarded entirely the opinions so laboriously collected by the commission.

JAPANESE TREASURY CENSURED

Lower House of the Diet Condemns a Loan to the Osaka Bank.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 18.—The Lower House yesterday adopted a measure condemning the Treasury's loan of $3,000,000 to the Osaka Bank, which was threatened with bankruptcy, although Count Katsura, the Premier, explained that the Treasury had acted at the instance of leading bankers of Osaka and in consideration of the injurious impression likely to be produced by a monetary panic in time of war.

The adoption of the resolution is not likely to affect the position of the Cabinet.

QUEEN SENDS HER PORTRAIT.

Gift from Carmen Sylva to Miss Marie Von Unschuld of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—"Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania, has sent an oil painting of herself to Miss Marie von Unschuld, President of the Washington University of Music. Austrian Ambassador von Hengelmüller, in whose care the gift was sent, received it yesterday.

Miss von Unschuld formerly lived in Roumania, and was a friend of the Queen.

Looking for Work?
See "Help Wanted" columns in to-day's TIMES. Page 14.—Adv.

Solid Silver
Exclusively.

WHITING MF'G CO.
Silversmiths.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST
New York.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL CHRISTMAS

MRS. CHADWICK INVOLVED IN SMUGGLING INQUIRY

Report That She Evaded Duty on $200,000 Worth of Diamonds.

DETECTIVES FOLLOW UP CLUES

Scheme Said to Have Been Carried Out When She Took Party of Young Women on European Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secret Service detectives are at work on clues that seem to show that Mrs. Chadwick has been a smuggler of diamonds. Treasury authorities say they have received authentic tips that she brought in large quantities of diamonds on which she evaded payment of duties.

The story is that Mrs. Chadwick took a party of ten young ladies from the best-known families in Cleveland society on a tour of Europe, the whole party traveling under the auspices of a well-known excursion agency. She paid $10,000 for the tickets for the whole party, and the young people were her guests.

In France and Holland she is said to have made purchases of diamonds whose aggregate value was at least $200,000. She had not carried so much money with her, and cabled through the excursion agency for the amount. In due time a draft was sent to her.

The person in New York who raised the $200,000 is understood to have made a noncommittal statement to the Government officials which affords a basis for further investigation. The inquiry is being prosecuted not only in New York and Cleveland, but also in Paris and The Hague.

The diamonds were delivered to Mrs. Chadwick and carried by her through a part of the European tour. When the party came back to the United States it is said that the gems were divided up and placed as wearing apparel in the baggage of the young ladies, where they attracted little or no attention, and came through the Custom House safely. The Treasury officials say that Mrs. Chadwick herself secreted the diamonds in different parts of the baggage, and that the young women were wholly innocent of the scheme of smuggling.

Some of the members of the party have been questioned about the affair, and all of them will be interrogated in the next few days.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 18.—It has been known here for some days that the Secret Service men were investigating, at the instance of the United States Treasury Department, to discover if the duty was paid on jewelry, especially diamonds, that Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick brought over with her on her many trips to Europe.

Mrs. Chadwick always brought back much valuable jewelry as well as many pieces of art from Europe, and members of her party, usually a half dozen in number, always had articles of great value with them. On several occasions heretofore the Federal authorities have looked into the matter, but Mrs. Chadwick always won out.

Since she has gained so much notoriety the customs officials have decided to make a closer examination into her foreign purchases.

The examination of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in the bankruptcy proceedings against her is set for to-morrow morning before Referee Remington in bankruptcy, but it is considered certain that she will not testify, if present at the hearing.

Her attorney, J. P. Dawley, said to-night that he would request continuance to-morrow, as he has not yet had time to investigate the bankruptcy or any other phase of the case, and would decline to allow her to give any testimony.

Mrs. Chadwick was visited by Dr. Wall, the jail physician, to-day. He said she was still very weak and nervous, but was improving.

The only other persons summoned in the bankruptcy hearing and to give any information they may have of property owned by Mrs. Chadwick are Emil Hoover, Mrs. Chadwick's son, and her nurse, Freda Swanstrom.

Receiver Loeser said to-night that he has arranged to insure for $50,000 the Chadwick property in his possession.

Mrs. Chadwick now has as a companion in the jail a young woman detained for examination as to her sanity.

COULD NOT SEE CARNEGIE.

Mrs. Chadwick, While Mrs. Hoover, Attempted to Interview Steel Master.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—A party of old-time friends of Andrew Carnegie, who today discussed the Chadwick affair, recalled how some years ago Mrs. Hoover, as she was then known, made a fruitless effort to present a letter of introduction which she had to Mr. Carnegie. The steel master declined to receive the letter.

It happened about ten years ago and at Cresson, Penn., in the Alleghany Mountains, where Mr. Carnegie then spent most of his Summers with his family. Thither came a well-dressed woman, who registered as Mrs. Hoover. She soon made many friends with those around the hotel, and made no secret of the fact that she had a letter to Mr. Carnegie. She sought for some one to present her to the steel man, but Mr. Carnegie steadfastly refused to meet her, and Mrs. Hoover was compelled to leave Cresson without having made his acquaintance.

LOST HIS LEG PURPOSELY.

Brakeman Who Received $3,000 Damages Confesses His Act.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 18.—A remarkable case of troubled conscience has been brought to the attention of the manager of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in a letter which he has received from W. L. Maring of Marceline, Mo. Maring sustained the loss of a leg by being run over by a train while employed on that road as a brakeman. He was paid $3,000 by the company. Maring's letter reads:

"Four years ago I worked for the Texas and Pacific, and at that time I was a bad man, reckless, careless, and had no respect for God or man. While under the influence of whisky I purposely lost my leg, but recently God has saved my soul and my hope of heaven is sure. I want to make this confession, as the Good Book requires us to do. I have spent the money that I received from you, and am willing to submit to anything that you should think just."

Temple of Apollo to be Excavated.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Sultan of Turkey has granted to the Royal Museum of Berlin a concession to excavate the Temple of Apollo at Dimotika, the largest of its kind in Asia Minor. The work will be begun in the Spring.

Special Exhibit of Useful Articles for The Holidays.

English Dish Warming Stands.
Chafing Dishes, Afternoon Tea Kettles.
Coffee Machines, After Dinner Coffee Sets.
Individual Breakfast Sets in Fine China.
Children's Bread and Milk Sets in "Mother Goose" Subjects.

Brass and Copper Coal Hods,
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Carving Sets, Luncheon and Tea Baskets,
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Fairbanks's Bathroom Scales,
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LEWIS & CONGER
130-132 West 42d—135 West 41st St., New York.
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

HERE'S a little list of extra good Xmas suggestions. The goods are very select and rare at the prices.
Neckwear, 50c. to $2.75.
Walking Gloves, $1.50 to $2.50.
Fur Gauntlets, $3.50 to $10.00.
Dress Mufflers, $1.50 to $6.00.
Umbrellas, $1.00 to $20.00.
Canes, $1.00 to $7.00.
Suit Cases and Bags, $5.00 to $25.00.
House Coats, $6.00 to $20.00.
Subway Station just at our door.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

NOTICE B. ALTMAN & CO., IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOM, WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AT 5 P. M. DAILY, BEGINNING DECEMBER 27TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

RUSSIAN SABLE
GARMENTS, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIAN SABLE FURS, AND HAVE BESIDES A COLLECTION OF MATCHED SABLE SKINS FROM WHICH SELECTION CAN BE MADE FOR GARMENTS, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS, EXECUTED SPECIALLY TO ORDER.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

TOBACCO MEN TO FIGHT ROOSEVELT-TAFT PLAN

Powerful Interests Unite to Prevent Cut in Philippines Tariff.

FEAR FLOOD OF CHEAP CIGARS

Sugar Interests of the West Will Also Oppose the Plan—President Will Press for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Determined opposition to the proposed reduction of the duty on sugar and tobacco imported from the Philippines has developed among those interested in the production of these commodities in the United States. It is known that President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are anxious that Congress at this session shall pass an act to abolish the duties on all products imported from the Philippines with the exception of sugar and tobacco. They would reduce the tariff on the two last-mentioned products to 25 per cent. of the existing rates.

It seems now to be the understanding that an effort shall be made in the House to bring in a relief measure soon after the holidays. The proposition of the President and Mr. Taft will encounter determined opposition, however.

The main opposition will come from the tobacco trade. For six months a systematic campaign has been conducted by the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association to arouse the trade to the fact that the interests of every one concerned are threatened by the proposed reduction. As a result the various associations have formed an alliance to fight the bill. They include the Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, the National Association of Retail Cigar Dealers, the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, the American Tobacco Growers' Association, and local organizations of tobacco growers, those especially in New England.

In Philadelphia last week private conferences were held, at which representatives of the various organizations were present, and the movement to work against any reduction in the duty on Philippine tobacco was strengthened.

The ground of opposition is that with cheap labor, cheap land, and a low margin of tariff the tobacco industry of the Philippines will be stimulated to a degree which would demoralize and might even ruin the industry here.

Tobacco-growing interests of the Connecticut Valley, where Sumatra seed wrappers are grown, had a provision put in the Dingley bill imposing a duty of $1.50 a pound on Sumatra wrappers in addition to the ordinary duty of 35 cents per pound, a total of $1.85 per pound. Connecticut wrappers bring only about 35 cents per pound.

One of the reasons given in support of the measure is that the growing of the Sumatra wrapper can be successfully transferred to the Philippines if a lower duty is granted. With the proposed duty it is feared the Philippines product would drive the Connecticut wrappers out of the market.

The other interest so deeply concerned is the National Cigar Manufacturers' Association, composed principally of manufacturers of cigars made entirely of domestic tobacco or of Havana filler and Sumatra wrapper, and selling from 10 cents downward. It is especially strong in Pennsylvania. Under the proposed reduction Manilla cigars could profitably be retailed in this country at from seven to ten for 25 cents, while cheroots and stogies would be much cheaper.

NEGOTIATING FOR "ROLAND."

C. B. Dillingham Referred by Leoncavallo to a Milan Publisher.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Leoncavallo's New York offer for "Der Roland von Berlin," the opera which had its first presentation last week at the Royal Opera House, is from C. B. Dillingham, who has engaged Fritzi Scheff for one of the principal rôles should the arrangement be concluded.

Leoncavallo would like to see "Roland" produced in America, but under the agreement with Sonzogno, the Milan music publisher and owner of the rights of reproduction, Mr. Dillingham's offer has had to be referred to him.

It is understood here that negotiations are proceeding direct with Signor Sonzogno.

Bryan's Son Suspended at School.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.—Because he would not apologize to one of the instructors in the Lincoln Academy, William Jennings Bryan, Jr., son of the ex-Presidential candidate, has been suspended from the chemistry class of the school. Neither the academy authorities nor young Bryan himself will discuss the cause of the trouble.

THE PREMIER HONOR
THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF
Hunter Whiskey
AS THE HIGHEST STANDARD FOR PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOR, HAS BEEN JUSTLY AND APPROPRIATELY SUSTAINED AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BY THE AWARD OF THE
GRAND PRIZE
AFTER A MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE RELATIVE MERITS OF ALL OTHER RYE BRANDS EXHIBITED.
A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

The man who writes these advertisements, smokes
Henry IV. Favoritos
himself.
A simple truth—but a strong recommendation for any cigar.
GENUINE FAVORITOS HAVE A RED SHIELD BAND.
Sold at Charles & Co., 43d St., Grand Central Depot and by other first class cigar dealers. BUSTILLO BROS. & DIAZ, Manufacturers. N. Y. Office, 58 Warren St.

The New Steinway
Five-Feet-Ten-Inch
Miniature Grand Piano
(Trade Marked)
is proving a constant and increasing source of wonderment and delight to all musicians and music-lovers. Scientific experiments and acoustical researches have determined the exact size, namely, five feet ten inches, necessary to reproduce the remarkable attributes and qualities of our larger Grand Pianos. Any Grand under this size crosses the danger line, as it cannot yield a tonal result superior to that of the discarded Square or the present Upright Piano. The full, rich and sweet tone of the Steinway Miniature Grand and its dainty appearance are already giving the utmost satisfaction to thousands of purchasers, and we recommend a thorough examination and trial of this unique instrument to anybody desirous of possessing a Grand Piano, but who does not wish to exceed the investment of $750 in a Piano Purchase.
STEINWAY & SONS,
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Subway Express Station at the Door.

The man who writes these advertisements, smokes
Henry IV. Favoritos
himself.
A simple truth—but a strong recommendation for any cigar.
GENUINE FAVORITOS HAVE A RED SHIELD BAND.
Sold at Charles & Co., 43d St., Grand Central Depot and by other first class cigar dealers. BUSTILLO BROS. & DIAZ, Manufacturers. N. Y. Office, 58 Warren St.

The Coward Shoe
Some Of Our Specialties:—
Invisible Cork Sole Shoes.
Bunion Shoes.
Low Instep Shoes.
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Special Dep't for deformed feet.
In the manufacture of a shoe, excellence depends quite as much upon what is avoided as upon what is adopted. In the "Coward" no feature is experimental, no material is untested, no work is of doubtful quality. Whether for man, woman or child, it is the even product of ripe experience and scientific methods. That is why it always fits and satisfies.
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

FIERCE WINTER STORMS PURSUE CRAFT AT SEA

Big Wave Sweeps the Roma's Captain from Bridge.

ABANDONED VESSELS FIRED

Incoming Skippers Report Schooner and Barge Burning Along Coast—Liners Only Make Half Speed.

A lot of thankful skippers reached port yesterday. Some commanded transatlantic and others coastwise vessels, and each had a story to tell of hurricanes and gales, snow, sleet, and hail, great seas and mighty head winds. In addition to the reports of terrific weather conditions several vessels that came up the coast reported having passed burning craft at sea, one of them being a schooner that the Clyde Liner Arapahoe sighted off Cape Hatteras, and the other a stranded oil barge that the steamship Baker passed when about thirty miles south of the Scotland Lightship.

Of the transatlantic liners arriving—the American Liner St. Paul, the Cunarder Umbria, and the French Liner Roma—the experience of the Roma was the worst. This vessel sailed from Naples on Dec. 2, and from the day that she passed Gibraltar until she arrived off the American coast her voyage was one continual battle with the elements. She had on board 363 steerage passengers, nearly all Italians, and the officers had their hands full quelling panics. Friday the Roma, soon after passing the Grand Banks, ran into a terrific combination of a southwester and northwester. Capt. Varries was continually on the bridge, until a great sea knocked him to the bridge deck and dislocated his shoulder. Despite his injuries Capt. Varries, as soon as he had his injured shoulder bandaged, was continually on deck, and it was not until the liner was sighted off the Hook yesterday that he got a chance to rest. One of the Roma's second cabin passengers, a woman, fell in a companionway, but was uninjured, except for a few bruises.

The experience of the American liner St. Paul was one of the worst in her long career. At times she couldn't make as much as half speed. The main deck, the passengers said, at times looked like a running stream, while some of the giant seas were so high that water went down the funnels and into the cabin apartments through the ventilator openings. One passenger said that at one time his cabin had two inches of water in it. The passengers were not allowed on deck, and so constant was the pitching and rolling of the liner that out of the ninety-odd who came over in the saloon not more than ten, on an average, appeared at the tables during the voyage.

The Cunard liner Umbria, which passed in the Hook about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, did not come up to her dock. She has on board nearly 1,000 passengers, and will dock about 8 o'clock this morning.

The burning vessel that the Arapahoe passed off Hatteras was a four-masted schooner, which was about fifteen miles south of Hatteras. The vesses had all sails set, and a tramp steamship was standing by. The steamship had undoubtedly rescued all on board, and the schooner had then been set afire, owing to her dangerous position in the track of coastwise navigation. The Standard Oil barge had probably been set on fire for the same reason. Standing near her, the Baker reported, was the tug Standard.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH SOLD.

New Structure to Replace It When the Present Lease Expires.

It was announced yesterday that the ownership of the Hotel Marlborough, at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, had been acquired by the Sweeney-Tierney Hotel Company. Extensive improvements and alterations are planned, and in May, 1907, when a lease now in existence will expire, the present owners contemplate the erection of a thirteen-story structure to take the place of the present building.

The transfer involves all title leases and everything pertaining to the equity held by Louis L. Todd, the former proprietor. The sum paid was $200,000. The title carries with it a forty-five-year lease of the ground, which is owned by the Goodrich estate.

George H. Sweeney, who conducts the Hotel Victoria, at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, is President of the Sweeney-Tierney Company, which was incorporated in Albany on Dec. 15, with a capital of $500,000. E. M. Tierney, who owns the Arlington Hotel in Binghamton is Vice President and Manager. For the present he will assume the management of the Marlborough.

The improvements to be made at once include a complete alteration of the ground floor, the addition of a rotunda, and an English grillroom. The rathskeller will also be improved.

SEVEN OVERCOME IN BATH.

Heavy Escape of Gas Was Discovered Just in Time.

Five men, one of them an attendant, and two children, were overcome early yesterday morning by gas in a bath establishment kept by Louis Reich on the ground and basement floors of the building at 121 Ludlow Street.

Those who were affected were Samuel Surgel of 139 Rivington Street, Samuel Rosenstock of 156 Allen Street, Samuel Solomon and his two sons, Nathan, nine, and Moses, six, of 178 Ludlow Street; Peter Smitkoff, and Joseph Lash, a rubber.

All were sleeping in the lounging room, on the first floor, wrapped in blankets. About 3 o'clock another attendant, who had been asleep on the lower floor, was awakened, and he smelled gas. This he traced to the room occupied by the patrons of the place, and on attempting to arouse the sleepers found that it was impossible. He threw open all of the windows, and then found that two gas jets were turned on full, and that the gas was rapidly filling the room.

A hurry call was sent for an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Hammil, who responded, had the unconscious persons carried to the hallway, where they were laid out in the fresh air. Artificial respiration was then applied, and after an hour's work all, with one exception, were pronounced out of danger. The single exception was that of little Moses Solomon. The child had inhaled a lot of gas, and his lungs had been weakened by the bath. He was still unconscious when he was removed to the hospital.

Reich and the attendants could not explain how the gas jets happened to have been turned on, but it is believed that an excess of water in the meter was responsible for the accident.

WORK FOR BROOKLYN ORPHANS.

Hebrew Asylum May Seek to Raise $250,000 for More Accommodations.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society was held yesterday afternoon at the asylum building, on Ralph Avenue. The following officers and Trustees were re-elected: President—Moses May; Vice President—Abraham Abraham; Treasurer—Herman Newman; Trustees (to serve for three years)—Lipman Arensberg, Ira Leo Bamberger, Samuel Goodstein, David Mayer, David I. Rogow, David W. Stein, Henry M. Strauss, and Emanuel Weil.

The reports of the officers show that there are now 312 inmates of the home, 173 of them boys and 139 girls. The need of increasing the accommodations was discussed at the meeting, and it was proposed that $250,000 be raised for the purpose of enlarging the asylum. This proposition was referred to the Board of Trustees.

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BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Quieter Conditions in Most Trades Due to the Time of Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"From most quarters quieter conditions are again reported, but generally under influences natural to the time of year and without particular significance. On the whole the trade reports are fairly satisfactory, and the agricultural outlook is decidedly encouraging.

"The grain market has been almost uniformly dull and prices are more or less under those of a week ago, except for maize, which is dearer.

"The cotton trade continues to show normal and entirely satisfactory conditions. In the raw material the feature is the buying of American cotton in Liverpool for shipment to the East. Spinners and manufacturers are doing well, although new business has been less important.

"In woolens and worsteds new business has been quieter in all departments, but most manufacturers have fair orders on hand both for home and foreign account and the outlook is satisfactory. Wool continues scarce and very firm.

"In the iron and steel trades there has been less general activity than of late, but no changes of a radical nature. The orders on hand insure satisfactory conditions in most directions for some time, and the indications are considered favorable for continued export business.

"Tinplate production is reported to be nearing the record in pre-McKinley days. Tin has advanced sharply in London."

PRANKS OF THE GULF STREAM.

Fleet of Sailing Vessels Practically Stalled Off Cape Hatteras.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 18.—Expert hydrographers are attempting to solve the problem of the Gulf Stream current, which practically holds up ships bound south in passing Hatteras, and hurries on their way all vessels bound north.

Capt. Hodden of the steamship Monmouth reported to the Hydrographic Office that the Gulf Stream was running north at the rate of eighty miles in twenty-four hours. Ships bound for ports down the coast attempt to evade the influence of the inner currents by going out to sea as far as practicable from the coast.

Hydrographic officials say that the scope of the currents, whether they be of the Gulf Stream or air, are controlled by the wind. A stiff easterly wind drives the Gulf Stream in further toward the coast, while a westerly wind makes its effects felt further out to sea.

Quite a fleet of sailing vessels are reported practically stalled off Cape Hatteras, they being able to make but slight progress because of the effect of the Gulf Stream, and as a result their owners are losing heavily, all of the vessels being under limited charters. The logs of many vessels show that they have made only 100 miles, while as a matter of fact they have sailed over 200 miles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Under a recent decision as to the Government wireless telegraph system all reports of observers of coastwise phenomena in currents and winds are made to the Weather Bureau.

Capt. Willis L. Moore, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, stated to-night that no official information had yet been received of anything like a permanent change of currents along the Southern Atlanti seaboard. The Hydrographic Office also is without any such information.

MANY CHURCHES SENT AID.

Nearly all Religious Bodies Helped Holy Communion's Fund.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, told his congregation yesterday that, with the exception of $1,000, all of the $100,000 asked for to increase the endowment was in hand. He asked the members of the church to try to complete the sum by Christmas, or New Year's at the latest.

When Dr. Mottet set out, a few months ago, on his endowment campaign, he sent letters to some of his friends outside the parish, and money began to pour in. It came from members of pretty nearly every religious body in New York. The rabbi of a Jewish synagogue in Fifth Avenue sent a check on which at least four figures were written. A prominent Roman Catholic layman sent a good sum to swell the fund, and a few days afterward checks equally generous were received from a Baptist and a Methodist. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society contributed to the fund, and a number of prominent Episcopalians, some of whom were formerly members of Holy Communion Parish, and who have since moved up town, gave sums varying in size.

Members of the parish were equally earnest in their efforts. One member of the Sunday school, a diminutive negro boy, was one of the most earnest of all the workers, and when funds were not forthcoming fast enough to suit him he sallied forth into the street to try his luck. His "Please help the endowment fund of my church, Mister," won a substantial contribution to the fund.

With the completion of its latest effort, Holy Communion Church will have a total endowment on its church property of about $200,000. At the morning service yesterday Dr. Mottet unveiled a window of stained glass, given in memory of the late Rev. William Wilmerding Moir, for ten years, until 1901, a member of the clergy staff of the parish.

NINETY-EIGHT, AND NO INVALID.

Mrs. Dempsey Sings Three Songs at Her Birthday Party.

Mrs. Johanna Bain Dempsey yesterday celebrated the ninety-eighth anniversary of her birth at her home at 79 West Fourth Street, Bayonne. She was born in Ireland. Her grandmother lived to be 103 years old.

Yesterday Mrs. Dempsey sang three songs at the reception held in her honor. She reads the daily papers and takes great interest in current events. She walks a mile each way daily to mass at St. Mary's Church, and is strong and able for her age. She has three living children, eight grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

ARRAIGNS M'MACKIN FOR CHILD LABOR ABUSES

Robert Hunter Appeals to Central Federated Union.

DELEGATES CALL FOR A REPLY

Will Meet Christmas Day to Give Labor Commissioner a Hearing in His Own Behalf.

Robert Hunter, President of the Child Labor Committee, and head worker of the University Settlement, received the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to talk on the alleged failure of State Labor Commissioner John McMackin to enforce child labor and factory inspection laws. He assailed Mr. McMackin to such an extent that, although next Sunday will be Christmas Day, the central body decided to meet and invite Mr. McMackin to appear to reply to the charges, Mr. Hunter promising to be present.

"I want to say," said Mr. Hunter, "that the labor laws of this State, of which Mr. McMackin is supposed to have the enforcement, are the best of the kind in the United States. A committee of citizens some years ago, raised $35,000, in order to have these laws passed and to see that they were enforced. The result in spite of all this is that out of 2,600 cases only five have come before the courts—that is to say, that an attempt has been made only in five cases to enforce the law."

Mr. Hunter said that by a remarkable coincidence the labor statistics showed that there were 2,000,000 children in the United States employed in factories, and there were the same number of unemployed men in the United States. When he went first to Mr. McMackin to complain that there were thousands of children employed under the age of fourteen years in the State, especially in the city, Mr. McMackin excused himself by saying that the law was imperfect. The law was amended, but there were the same number of children employed under the legal age. Mr. McMackin's excuse then, said Mr. Hunter, was that there were only thirty Factory Inspectors and it was impossible to enforce the law with such a small force.

"This was discouraging," continued Mr. Hunter, "and I was the last on the committee to conclude that Mr. McMackin was merely a time-server or a seat-warmer. I went to Gov. Odell to see that more factory inspectors were appointed, and also went to District Attorney Jerome in this city. He was enthusiastic on the subject, and assigned a member of his staff to look after the prosecutions, but there were no cases brought to him, and only one complaint was made to the courts out of thousands of cases."

Mr. Hunter asserted that after many discouraging experiences the committee sent a man up the State to make special investigations. This man reported that the law was systematically violated. Children four, five, and six years of age were employed in the factories. Photographs were procured also, showing the children at work. Two other investigators were sent, with the same result.

"One of them," he continued, "suggested that I should see Mr. McMackin, but I said, 'No, I am through with John McMackin.' The investigators found 300 children working in one factory under fourteen years of age. Children were employed in another factory belonging to a family, of whom one was Mary, aged seven; one Henry, aged nine, and a little one aged four years, who earned 10 cents in a day. They found a little one three years of age employed, and in a matter-of-fact way the Superintendent said, 'Of course, she can't do very much.' The new law is very little different from the old, and I can see no reason for Mr. McMackin's absolute failure to enforce it. Mr. McMackin has also charge of the inspection of the fire-escapes in factories. There was a case where one large factory in Brooklyn was burned down, and a number of men and women were burned to death because it had no fire-escapes. It was found afterward that not a single inspection of this factory had taken place under the administration of Mr. McMackin."

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union had already condemned Mr. McMackin, he said, and he wanted the other unions to do the same. He said he had no ill-feeling against Mr. McMackin personally, but he was after John McMackin "hot foot."

URGE ARBITRATION FOR STRIKE.

Textile Council's Proposal to be Voted On by Unions at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 18.—The Textile Council voted to-day to submit an arbitration proposition for the settlement of the strike in the cotton mills to the individual unions, and in case of their approval, by a vote on Tuesday, to ask the Civic Federation to choose a board of arbitration.

"All efforts," says the Council's resolution, "having failed to effect a satisfactory settlement of the strike, we agree to submit the whole subject matter in dispute to a board of arbitration to be chosen by the National Civic Federation, from its Executive Board and agree to accept their decision as final."

A two-thirds vote of the unions will be necessary to adopt the resolution, but the labor leaders say that it is hardly possible that the members will reject it.

President Borden of the Manufacturers' Association said to-night that he did not know how the manufacturers would consider the proposition, and he did not know when they would meet.

SAW WIFE FALL TO DEATH.

Woman Tumbled from Unguarded Stairway and Was Instantly Killed.

Annie Green, forty-five years old, who lived at 335 East Thirty-fourth Street, was instantly killed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in sight of many persons passing to and from the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and in the view of her husband and several friends, by a fall from an unguarded stairway between the third and fourth story of her home, to the cellar of a new building being erected next door.

The house at No. 335 is half of what was formerly a double tenement, but the other half of the house at No. 337 has been torn away to make way for a new tenement, leaving the side of the house at No. 335 open. The stairway was thus left with one side of the steps open to the air. Mrs. Green and her husband, Michael, were entertaining friends in their rooms in the rear of the top floor, when a walk was proposed. All started down stairs, Mrs. Green in the lead, when suddenly the stairs gave way and she fell outward and down five stories to the cellar of the new building next door.

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BRENTANO'S
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS
UNION SQUARE

PROTESTS AGAINST CLUBBING.

Would-Be Snow Shoveler Says Policeman Beat Him Brutally.

Policeman Fannon of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, may find himself called up for clubbing William Whitman, a bookbinder, twenty-nine years old, of 596 Manhattan Avenue, yesterday morning.

Whitman went to a Street Cleaning Department bureau at Bedford Avenue and North Eighth Street yesterday to seek employment at snow shoveling. He stood in line with nearly 100 men. It is said that a man tried to get ahead of Whitman, and this caused Whitman to protest. There were half a dozen policemen around, among them Fannon. It is alleged that Fannon took the part of the man with whom Whitman was having the argument. When Whitman protested again, Fannon pushed him violently. Whitman protested.

Fannon drew his club and, it is alleged, began to club the bookbinder in a brutal manner. Whitman received one crack after another on his head, and the policeman did not desist until the crowd cried "For shame!" and Whitman fell. He bled profusely from his wounds. When he recovered Fannon placed him under arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct and took him to the station house, where Ambulance Surgeon Glynn of the Eastern District Hospital was occupied for nearly an hour in bandaging the man's head.

Then Fannon took the man to the Lee Avenue Court, where Magistrate Higginbotham, who had heard of Fannon's clubbing proclivities, promptly discharged Whitman. As the bookbinder was leaving the courtroom he expressed his determination of complaining to Police Commissioner McAdoo.

Fannon is more than six feet tall and he has often figured in clubbing cases.

THE WRONG CUE WON.

Complaint About Pool Game with Big Wagers Not Well Taken.

Max Jacoby, who said that he was a shipping clerk for a Broadway house, and lived at 317 Fifth Street, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning as complainant against William Brown, a clerk at the Puritan Hotel, Bowery and Houston Street, whom he charged with grand larceny.

Jacoby said that about a week ago he had met a stranger on the Bowery and that they had gone to a poolroom to play pool. While they were playing, Brown sauntered up, Jacoby said, and, professing to be a stranger to Jacoby's companion, proposed a three-cornered game. They then played three or four games, each betting 50 cents on the "one" ball. Jacoby won easily. The bets were then raised to $5, and again Jacoby won. When the wager was raised to $25 Jacoby's cue still stood by him.

Jacoby said the stranger then proposed to "go" Brown. Accordingly, the wager was raised to $100. This time Brown won, and at a second game he was equally successful.

"You were the victim of the same old game," said the Magistrate. "You and the stranger conspired to get Brown's money, didn't you?"

Jacoby admitted that he had.

"The prisoner is discharged," said the Court. "If you had won his money you certainly would not have made any complaint. It was simply a case of the biter bit."

To Lecture on the Tropics.

Frank M. Chapman will deliver a free lecture at the American Museum of Natural History on "A Trip to the Tropics" at 3:30 P. M. on Dec. 26. Mr. Chapman has made many trips to various parts of the tropics in the interest of the museum, and will recount his experiences, illustrating his talk with illustrations showing scenes in Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, Lesser Antilles, and Trinidad.

HOTEL CLERK ARRESTED.

Employed at Stratford When Mrs. Benedict Lost Gems—Wanted in Jersey.

Robert Baeckelein, a Swede, twenty-six years old, of 149 East Fifty-fourth Street, was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-morrow by Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, as a fugitive from New Jersey.

Baeckelein was at work as a clerk at the Hotel Stratford, 11 East Thirty-second Street, when arrested. He was a clerk there on last Thanksgiving Day, when Mrs. V. C. Benedict alleged that $32,000 worth of gems were stolen from her in the hotel. She alleges that she gave her maid the jewels in a chatelaine bag, and the maid told the police she gave the bag to a clerk. The jewels disappeared, and have not yet been recovered.

Detective Sergeant McCafferty told Magistrate Barlow yesterday that the prisoner came from Paterson, N. J., and had been indicted there in June last on the charge of passing a bad check for $50 on the German-American Trust Company. The detective said the prisoner had been released on $1,000 bail, had disappeared, and his bond was forfeited. The detective said that the prisoner was also wanted at Passaic on four charges of embezzlement and two charges of grand larceny.

John Taylor, Chief of Detectives of Paterson, will be here at the examination of Baeckelein, and if possible Mrs. Benedict, who is now in Washington, will also be present.

Dr. Hillis Has a Severe Cold.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis did not preach as usual in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, announcement being made that he was ill. At his home last evening it was said that he was suffering from a severe cold.

MY MOTTO.
Everything in Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, AND EVERYTHING OF THE BEST." Visit my Permanent Food Exposition, 41 AND 43 VESEY ST., it will pay you. A cup of my 43 BLEND OF COFFEE served free every day until further notice.
L. J. CALLANAN.

Woman Stranded Searching for Relative.

Policeman Burns of the East Twenty-second Street Station found a woman yesterday at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue with a two-year-old child in her arms and crying bitterly. She said she was searching for her step-brother, John Carlos, but that, although she had hunted most of the night and morning, she was unable to find him.

She said she was Mrs. Annie Kinngasity of Pittsburg, and that her husband had disappeared seven weeks ago. She came here on Saturday and took up the search for her step-brother. The woman was suffering for lack of food, and was sent to the city lodging house.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SCHURZ ADVISES JEWS TO BE LESS CLANNISH

Would Lessen Pretext for Anti-Semitic Feeling, He Says.

URGES ETHICAL EDUCATION

His Address to Educational Alliance Warmly Received—Organization's Work in Good Shape.

Carl Schurz made an address to the twelfth annual meeting of the Educational Alliance last night in which he advised the Jews to be less clannish. If this advice were followed, he said, the pretext—there was no reason—for anti-Semitic feeling would be lessened.

It was the first appearance of Mr. Schurz in public for some time. He was introduced by Isidor Straus, and was greeted enthusiastically by the large audience. Among other things he said:

"The task which the Alliance has undertaken is not only noble and benevolent, but absolutely necessary. In a recent municipal campaign I heard a speaker, I think it was Mr. Jerome, say that if one wished to see real, strong patriotism, the place to find it was not in Fifth Avenue, but in the Jewish Quarter on the East Side. There, he argued, lived those who knew oppression and could, for this knowledge, better appreciate the joys and advantages offered by a free country. I am frank to say that in my long public life I have been impressed with the fact that the immigrated citizen is, in many respects at least, the best citizen.

"And it is natural that, in a City like New York, where there are 700,000 Jews, the immigrant population should wish to preserve the institutions which guarantee their liberty. It is not to be expected, however, that the office of how best to carry this wish into effect was brought with them from the lands left by them. They are in a new world, whose peculiarities are but little known, and where their vision is apt to be distorted unless the safeguard of enlightenment is thrown about them. They may become imbued with the idea that the shortest way to wealth, no matter what the taking of it involved, is the best. It is my desire o impress the fact that the most important part you have to play is to inculcate in them the knowledge of ethical honesty.

"I wish to say a solmen word to the Jews. People so situated as you are are apt to become clannish, to regard certain interests as their particular interests. I know, for my people have that tendency. The less the Jews think that they have separate interests in any community the greater will be their influence in that community, the greater their power for good. It is not to be wondered at that strangers, in a strange land, should be more or less susceptible to the appeals of a demagogue. Let every one of you remember that the very first thing a citizen has to do is to make up his mind what he believes to be right and for the best interests of the community in which he lives, and then go ahead and do it regardless of all else.

"Just a word, in closing as to Anti-Semitism—a point upon which I have been requested to touch by your President. Anti-Semitism is one of the saddest, most contemptibles cowardly operations of the human mind. It is a sentiment from which you have suffered in the old world. It is not, it must be admitted, altogether lacking in this country. Let me say to you that the less the Jew holds himself aloof, both in the political and social worlds, from those about him, the less reason—nay, I will not say reason, for there can be none, but the less pretext there will be for the existence of the Anti-Semitic feeling. If you wish to disarm it, make it apparent that the highest aim of the Jew is the welfare of the whole people among whom he lives, and the land which shelters him."

The business of the meeting was transacted rapidly. The annual report of the Alliance's President and Board of Directors showed a satisfactory condition of affairs. The most important event chronicled was the completion of the annex, made possible by the gifts of two men. All told $58,000 was expended on the building. Offices for the Legal Aid Bureau have been established there, and it is designed to make it a centre for the education of workers.

There was a slight increase in the membership of the Alliance, from 1,984 to 2,002, during the year. The Treasurer's reports showed a deficit of $9,000. By the end of the year the Alliance will be $14,000 in debt. The endowment fund has been increased since Andrew Carnegie's gift of $25,000 by the $10,000 bequest of Simon Loeb.

In conclusion, the report asks a more liberal support from the public, either by a greater number of annual contributors or the enlargement of the endowment fund, which now amounts to $200,000 to $300,000.

The following Directors, whose term of office had expired, were re-elected for the next three years and the meeting adjourned: Mrs. Julia Richman, Messrs. Benjamin Altman, Morris W. Benjamin, Sidney Blumenthal, Bernard M. L. Ernst, Sigmund Mendelsohn, Lee Kohns, and Robert E. Simon.

FIGHTING GRANT HARD.

Opponents of Perpetual Franchise in Orange Are Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18.—Whether the Public Service Corporation is to receive from the Orange Common Council the perpetual franchise which it seeks will probably be settled at the meeting of the Orange Common Council to-morrow night. To-day the men who are at the head of the movement to kill the grant on the proposed terms are hustling about and making final arrangements for the battle which is to be fought out on the floor of the Council chamber to-morrow night.

Some of the workers are hopeful that one vote will be won over to the ranks of the anti-perpetual-franchise people, in which event a tie vote will result and the passage of the measure put off until the new year, at which time the recently elected Aldermen will assume office and the measure will be defeated.

The committee of fifteen appointed at the mass meeting on Friday night was in session until a late hour last night, talking over the situation and making plans. It organized by making Thomas A. Davis Chairman, John A. Ackerman Secretary, and Dr. M. Herbert Simmons Treasurer. It will employ counsel to carry the case to the courts.

SLIDING SCALE HOLD-UP.

Figures Lowered by Saloon Men Who Said They Were Robbed.

NEWARK, Dec. 18.—Louis Weinreib, who keeps a saloon at 230 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, notified the police this morning that he and his bartender, Barnett Cohen, had been held up by two armed men in his place at midnight and robbed of $75. Weinreib said that he and Cohen were preparing to close up the place when the two men entered the saloon, each with a revolver in his hand, and commanded the pair to throw up their hands. They complied instantly, and while one of the men kept them covered the other went through their pockets and took what money they had. They then backed out of the door, warning the two that if they made any attempt to follow them they would be killed.

Detectives were put on the case as soon as it was reported, and when they went to the saloon they found the two men very much excited. After some questioning they lowered the amount stolen to $20, then said it was only $15. Weinreib afterward admitted that he had no money in his pockets at all, and that the money was stolen from the bartender. The police say it was a remarkable robbery.

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If you have in mind the purchase of some favorite make of piano, it is of utmost importance to see first what our Exchange Department is able to offer in this particular make. There is a strong probability that you will be able to find here just what you want—if so, at a very substantial saving.

This week's opportunities include:

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RELIGION IN SCHOOLS SUBJECT OF A DEBATE

Cockran Argues For and President Schurman Against It.

BIG AUDIENCE FOR SPEAKERS

Congressman Says State Should Maintain Parochial Schools, Too—Is a Teacher a Good Religious Guide?

NE WROCHELLE, Dec. 18.—The Winter session of the People's Forum was opened here to-day with a debate on the subject, "Should Religious Instruction Be Given in the Public Schools?" W. Bourke Cockran took the affirmative and President J. G. Schurman of Cornell spoke for the negative. President Finley of the College of the City of New York presided.

In order to provide room enough for the audience the debate was held in the New Rochelle Opera House. The cozy little theatre seats 1,200 comfortably, but its capacity was stretched a hundred or two more when President Finley introduced Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Cockran said that it was a Government's business to take an active interest in education, especially in the case of a democracy. He also said that, in his opinion, the State ought to inspect and maintain schools, whether public or parochial.

"Education," he said, "may quicken the good influences, but it may also quicken the bad, and here we seem to have arrived at the crook of the matter. There is a word that to my way of thinking has done more to befuddle the mind of the average man than anything else. It is sectarianism. If inforcing religious instruction in the schools meant to expose a certain religious propaganda I'd be the first to oppose it. But the State has, to my way of thinking, no right to penalize the schools.

"In giving the child religious instruction and giving it none, the difference is apt to be this: There is a difference between a man obeying the law because he fears it and in obeying the law because his moral nature has been built up to the point where he desires to obey it. Now, in my opinion, religious training in the schools does that. It really does the work of the State, and, as it does that, my idea is that all schools should be inspected by the State, and should be paid for the work which they do for the Government in the way of making good citizens.

"As the system is at present the schools are agnostic in their character. No, I'm not contending that an agnostic ought not to have the same privilege as Jew, Catholic, or Presbyterian. I'm only contending that religious instruction is apt to make better citizens, and is therefore useful to the State, and as the State requires at least a minimum of education of its citizens it ought to pay for the benefit it gets.

"At present the system seems to me to tend to making the public school the poor man's schools. I may be criticised for this in the morning, but the men who will criticise me must admit, if they are honest, that they are not sending their children to the public schools. In all my acquaintance I don't know of one that ic. Ond to these rich men's schools no attention seems to be paid at all. If a rich man's son is seen to enter school that has a sign over it on which there is a sign over it on which there is the word 'School' that seems to be enough; nobody inquires whether he ever opened a book or not."

President Schurman began by saying: "I deny that our schools are agnostic and anti-Christian. I deny also that it is the custom of rich men to send their children to private schools. At least it does not apply to be. I have four in the public school already, and there are more to follow. [Applause.]

"My idea is that the State should not interfere in the religious instruction at all. If, as Mr. Cockran says, religious training tends to make a better citizen of a man, and I am heartily in accord with him, why can not a child be taught it at home or at church? What one of you here does not believe that a child's religious principles are best taught by its mother or by its priest.

"There is another consideration. The themes of religion are the highest which the human mind grapples with. We are all pretty well agreed on the principles of arithmetic, grammar, and the like, but when it comes to religious dogmas we all differ in one way or another. Would you be willing—come now, be honest—that your child's religious training should be left to the average teacher? Is it not better in the hands of a child's parents or of its priest or pastor?

"I further oppose the system Mr. Cockran espouses because experience had proved that it is a failure. We all know what it proved to be in France, and we know what it is in England."

Have You a Position of Any Kind to Fill?

See "Situations Wanted" column in to-day's TIMES. Page 14.—Adv.

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PLATT COMES HERE TO FIGHT FOR DEPEW

Relies on Leaders in the Southern Tier Counties.

HE EXPECTS TO MEET ODELL

Many Votes Said to Depend Upon Higgins's Appointment of Public Works Superintendent.

Senator Platt arrived from Washington yesterday to plan with his followers to accomplish the re-election of Senator Depew if possible. He went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he expects to confer with the men favorable to the Depew candidacy. Senator Platt intends to meet Gov. Odell, also, but it is said that whether the Governor will go to him or he will have to go to the Governor has not developed.

Since the conferences at the Republican Club, which were attended by Odell men largely, Senator Platt has been desirous to have a show-down on the Depew side. He has not ceased to resent the statement that the southern tier counties were represented at the meetings of last week, when Dunn, Fassett, Dwight, and Ray were absent.

The Platt men are said to expect that Senator Depew will obtain support even from sections where Senator Platt is not strong. The passing in and out of leaders to the Platt apartments for the sake of "gratifying the old man" is not the programme this time, and the contest is expected to decide the struggle between the Republicans who acknowledge Odell as supreme leader and those who prefer to counsel with Senator Platt, though not denying Gov. Odell's grip on the leadership.

Congressman-elect J. Sloat Fassett, Congressman John W. Dwight, Judge George W. Ray, George W. Dunn, and a score more are expected to lead the procession toward the Platt-Depew headquarters. Dwight controls Tompkins, Dunn controls Broome, Fassett Chemung, and Ray Chenango.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany controls his county. Schenectady is in his Congressional district. John N. Parker, leader of Schenectady, no doubt would like to stand well with Mr. Barnes, but if Mr. Boyd is appointed head of Public Works Mr. Parker might change. He is now a Division Superintendent. Thomas Wheeler, leader of Oneida, is supposed to control at least three of the Oneida votes, and his place in the canal service is said to be of importance to him.

The disposition of the office of Superintendent of Public Works by Governor-elect Higgins may have a very important bearing on the Senatorship. If an out-and-out Higgins man is appointed, no doubt Mr. Parker and Mr. Wheeler can play politics on their own account, despite the generally accepted belief that Mr. Wheeler is with Odell on all points.

Many of the legislators can maintain regularity though voting for Senator Depew, if it appears that Gov.-elect Higgins is for him or will not do anything to favor the interests of ex-Gov. Black.

Gov. Odell will come to the city Wednesday. He is to speak at the New England Society dinner that night in Brooklyn.

There is a peculiar dignity in the gift of a book for the holidays, which is in no way affected by its price.

Can you say the same of anything else?

Why not Books for Christmas?

The Wanamaker Store

Suggestions to Help You Choose Appropriate CHRISTMAS GIFTS . . .

For MEN

A fitting gift to the man who likes the exclusive is a Vicuna Scarf, at $6—for automobiling and outdoor sports. They are sold only by the Wanamaker Store and a leading London haberdasher.

— —

Bandanna Silk Handkerchiefs in absolutely novel patterns attract attention in the Men's Furnishing Store. They cost $1 and $1.50. English Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, at $1, with colored dice patterns, share their honors.

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The Silk Mufflers are in extra size—a full yard square. $1 to $5.

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Handsome Jackets of Angora wool—exclusive—make grateful gifts for the outdoor man. $16.50.

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So, too, Men's Angora Gloves at $2, Waistcoats at $10, Cardigan Jackets at $12.

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The Imported Bath Robes and House Coats are full of unusual attraction. Terry cloth Robes, $8 to $18; Silk Crepe Robes, with wool interlining woven in, and silk lining, $30; Mohair Robes, $25; House Coats, $7.50 to $27.50.

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And in the Shoe Store are odd and comfortable Indian Moccasins, $2 and $2.75.

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The suburbanite will welcome House Slippers that can be worn outdoors. Kidskin, with welt soles, $3.50.

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The college man will like a shield of his alma mater. Enameled on metal, $1.25; embossed brass, mounted on wood, $3; in the fitting colors.

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Very artistic brass desk-fittings are sold at moderate cost in the Stationery Store.

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Toilet Sets of stag-horn mounted in silver, or plain, are masculine and effective. $8 to $12.

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Military Brushes of heavy quadruple silver plate in a new design will please him; $4 to $7 a pair. Or Hat Brushes, $1.50 to $1.75. Or Navy Sets—military brushes, cloth and hat brushes—$7.75 to $12.50. In sterling silver, too, of course, at higher prices.

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There are new flexible Leather Collar Cases, in bag shape with drawing string; very convenient. 85c and $1.50.

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And Wallets, Card-cases, Cigar-cases in buffed alligator, seal or other fine leathers with gold mountings, are distinctive. $5 to $16.50.

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Fur Caps, $2.50 to $20, give a timely suggestion these cold days.

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Umbrellas and Canes in sets to match, have ivory or stag-horn handles, silver-trimmed, or with silver deposit. $8 to $25 a set.

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If a man's a smoker, a corner in the Basement full of Smokers' Articles, from ash-tray to humidor-tables, new, imported and "different," will be of interest.

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Carved Horn and Ivory Paper Cutters, 75c to $2.

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Razor Sets, $2.75 to $18.75, are always acceptable.

For WOMEN

Boudoir Toilet Pieces—trinket or jewel trays and caskets, flower holders, cologne stands with three fitted bottles, and the like—of glass and gilt in Empire patterns, are charming Christmas gifts. $2.25 to $9.

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Matching sets of lingerie, in boxes for holiday giving; beautiful and dainty; at $3 to $20 a set.

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Pretty Imported Garters of silk, lace and chiffon attract admiration in the Little French Store. Their prices are only $1 to $6.

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Elderdown Robes, $2.75 to $7.50, and Knit Sweaters, at $2 to $6.50, are sensible to give and pleasant to receive.

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Safety Jewel-bag Garters—silk elastic garters with buckle, and a pendant jewel bag of silk with inner case of chamois, are useful and pretty and new. $1.25 to $2.

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Among scores of new Vanity and Carriage Bags are some handsome effects in mottled green and blue, soft-finished brown and natural calfskin that make gifts not likely to be duplicated.

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Opera Bags, fuller than usual, and new in design, cost $1 to $18. Even those at the lower prices are very dainty.

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Neck Stoles of shirred silk ribbon, lined with silk, in black, white or ermine effect, $5.75.

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Umbrellas with the "correct" gun-metal handles, some with change purse on top, $3.90 to $10.75.

For WOMEN

Big Japanese Lacquer Box holding toilet powder puff, $2.50 and $2.75. Brightly colored or white.

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Brass Desk Accessories never fail to please. Prettier than ever, this year, and less expensive.

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Crocheted Capes and Kimonos, of Shetland floss, $2.50 and $2.75.

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There are exquisite Fans, 50c to $9—a wide choice.

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Leather Writing Cases, in good colors, $1 to $9.

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Among the many exquisite French "Pump" Atomizers in gilt and fancy glass, at 90c to $10, are some novelties with vanity-box tops, and others that hold three perfumes, any of which can be squirted at will.

— —

Toilet Sets in heavy quadruple silver plate; designs limited to Wanamaker's, $5 to $8.50.

— —

Sable Scarfs, of single skins—natural Russian sable—offer a tempting suggestion to anyone who wishes to make a valuable gift to a woman. Prices begin at $45.

For CHILDREN

Among the multitudes of Toys, for boys and girls, little and big, these unusual ones: French Nine-pin Sets, very funny, $3.75. Dresden Toys, $2.50 to $20. Woolly Animals, remarkably true to life; some big and strong enough to be ridden; some jointed; 25c to $10. Swiss Chalets and Windmills, 50c to $5. Humpty Dumpty Circus, 50c to $5.75. Rattle-drums, 50c. Mobilescopes—moving pictures—65c and $1. Fancy Figures, some representing all nationalities—25c to $10. Aquatic and Hill-climbing Toys. Railroads, surface, tunnel and elevated, $1 to $65. And wonderful Dolls and everything appertaining to them.

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German Watch Charms and Trinkets for girls and boys—tiny silver or gilt things in every conceivable shape—can be had at 25c and up to $1.75.

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Santa Claus Slippers for babies are of colored felt and white fur, with boot high tops, strapped with ribbon. 50c.

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Small boys will like kidskin Romeo Slippers, with rubber side pieces, exactly like a man's; $1.50.

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Any girl will be delighted with a dainty House Apron of lawn or organdy, frilled and quaintly shaped, with effective ribbon bows, rosettes and trimming. 35c to $2.75.

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White Bear-cloth Coats with muffs to match, satin-lined, make splendid gifts for growing-up girls. $37.50. As do Crepe de Chine Party Dresses at $30.

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Ostrich feather Fans at 50c will make little girls happy.

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The little girl's first Opera Bag may be hand-painted on silk and cost but $1.

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For wee babies there are exquisite Net Veils at 65c. Ribbon trimmed, Knitted and Celluloid Rattles in the newest, most beautiful phases, with tinkly bells, and balls, 50c to $1. Carriage Straps of hand-painted ribbon at $2.25, will please mothers. And soft corded-ribbon horse-reins with "goldy" bells will delight the baby, $1.25.

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Boys' and Girls' Moccasins, just like a "brave's," $1 and $1.50.

— —

Squirrel Ties and Stock Collars and Neckpieces for girls, are in an attractive array, $3.50 to $27.50.

AROUND THE HOME

Dutch Silver Novelties and useful trifles of the highest art make gifts unapproachable for beauty. $2 to $75.

— —

In the most brilliant display of Cut Glass are included some shapes and cuttings brand-new and exclusive at exceptionally low prices.

— —

Candle-shades of all glass beads in solid and combination colors, are good to receive, $2.75 to $3.50 each. As also are old Colonial brass Candlesticks, $3.50, and old-fashioned brass Candlesticks at $2, with snuffers.

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Carbon Photographs of famous paintings and buildings in appropriate deep brown frames, offer an unusual choice-range, both as to subject and price.

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Picture Frames of gilt and in fancy effects, are singularly tasteful, at 25c to $40 each.

— —

Sterling silver Picture Frames from the best makers of England and America make distinctive gifts. $1.75 to $24.50.

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CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS

The Castle Comedy

By Thompson Buchanan. For pure beauty of book-making—this is THE book of the year. It is bound in lavender silk with ivory and gold ornaments. With pictures and marginal decorations in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

The Luxury of Children

E. S. Martin writes of child-life from a unique standpoint. The book is a pictureland of little tots, daintily bound in pale green, with full-page illustrations in color and marginal decorations by Sarah S. Stilwell.

Over the Hill to the Poor-House

Every one knows and loves this poem which made Will Carleton famous. The new holiday edition is a book every one would like to own.

A Journey in Search of Christmas

Owen Wister has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous, and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. With decorated borders in black and tint.

Mark Twain

This touching and amusing little story—"A Dog's Tale"—is a splendid story, with beautiful illustrations in tint by W. T. Smedley.

Alice in Wonderland

A beautiful edition of this children's classic, and, uniform with it, Lewis Carroll's other popular books—"Through the Looking Glass" and "The Hunting of the Snark." The volumes are bound in vellum with overcovers of green and gold. Each contains forty full-page illustrations by Peter Newell. The volumes are sold singly or in sets, boxed.

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY TABLE

Imperator et Rex

An intimate revelation of the life of William II. of Germany and his family. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

The Land of Riddles

A new book by Hugo Ganz about inside conditions in Russia which will answer just those questions which intelligent people are asking about the "Land of Riddles."

The Cycle of Life

Dr. Saleeby presents the net results of modern scientific research with primerlike simplicity.

Red Hunters

These wild-animal tales are written by a full-blooded Sioux Indian, now known as Dr. Charles A. Eastman. They are thrilling, vivid, and poetic.

The Common Way

These "Twentieth Century Talks to Women," by Margaret Deland, are cheering, helpful, and suggestive. One critic declares Mrs. Deland to be a "Pastor Wagner in Petticoats."

NEW NOVELS AND TALES

The Truants

This story of London life, by A. E. W. Mason, is coming to the front in the same way as did the author's last popular success, "The Four Feathers."

A Ladder of Swords

No one who felt the spell and charm of "The Right of Way" will fail to read Gilbert Parker's new romance. The story is one of "love, laughter, and tears."

Vergilius

Over a hundred prominent scholars and clergymen have written to Irving Bacheller praising this tale of the coming of Christ. Its Christmas message is a beautiful one.

The Son of Royal Langbrith

This is not one of the strongest, but the strongest story William Dean Howells has ever written. It is a novel to be read at a sitting; there is no stopping-place in the action.

The Lady of Loyalty House

A dashing romance of Puritan and Cavalier days, full of dramatic episodes, sparkling and romantic events, by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

The Georgians

A new book about "Abner Daniel," by Will N. Harben. The old man is more droll and lovable than ever.

True Bills

A volume of George Ade's latest fables, full of the humor, shrewd satire, and picturesque dialect for which Mr. Ade is noted.

May Iverson—Her Book

A story of school-girl life in a great convent, by Elizabeth Jordan. It is an inimitable and deliciously amusing study of girl-nature.

The Flower of Youth

A book of dewy freshness and fragrance, by Roy Rolfe Gilson. It is full of delightful reminiscence and reflection.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

BY THEIR FRIENDS.

President ROOSEVELT and all Republicans of light and leading have repeatedly declared that the tariff, if it is ever revised, must be revised by its friends. The Hon. GEORGE RAINES, author of the odious vice-compelling law which bears his name, declares that if it is to be amended the work must be done by its friends. Now, Mr. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has had a prolonged conference with the President, and his presence at the White House gives rise to the conjecture that an attempt is making to persuade the President that if the laws relating to railroads are to be revised the revision must be accomplished by their friends—that is, by the friends of the railroads. One Washington dispatch affirms, indeed, that the President spurns the suggestion of a bipartisan Inter-State Commerce Commission. If Congress extends the range of the commission's powers as he desires he will ask that the salaries be increased, and he will then appoint a commission of expert railroad men, the best he can get in the country.

The American consumer, who pays all charges, whether they be levied at railroad freight depots or at United States Customs Houses, is beginning anxiously to inquire why he and his friends are excluded from the revising function. He would rather take the chance of a private interview with his railroad freight agent, who would be impressed by a threat to take his commodities to the rival line over the river, than to rest his hopes upon an appeal to or an argument before three or five freight agents organized as an Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington. Likewise he would be better pleased if his Congressman would pay some regard to his views concerning tariff revision, instead of obeying always the protected interests or the House leaders, who never fail to obey them.

It is said that the President feels that the railroad rate issue is more urgent than the issue of tariff reform. It is an issue more easily "pushed," we have no doubt, and one involving fewer political dangers. Half a dozen railroad men who never were the real friends of the President, and never professed friendship save for a few months during the campaign, possess nothing like the power for mischief and disturbance that is vested in the mighty beneficiaries of protection, defended at all points as they are by Senators and members of Congress, who, when the President began to talk about revising the tariff, at once let it be known openly that he could proceed along that path only at the risk and peril of breaking with them.

A study of probabilities at the National capital, we think, will convince any qualified observer that the policy of inaction is supported by its friends with an enthusiasm exhibited for no other. There is to be no tariff revision, no railroad rate legislation, not even any ship subsidies, which would be a little too impudent in the face of the thwarted demand for lower duties. Nothing but the appropriations, that is the policy which has most friends at Washington.

BRITISH SEA POWER.

Mr. LINN BRUCE'S suggestion at the meeting on Friday in favor of arbitration that the best guarantee of peace is the power of the combined British and American Navies is perhaps not so paradoxical as at first sight it seems. It is at any rate true that the recent dispositions of the British Navy indicate that the British authorities fear no trouble in the near future from America or from France. Their naval redistribution has been made, unmistakably and almost ostensibly, in apprehension of the increasing naval power of Germany, attending the increasing pressure of German maritime rivalry.

BISMARCK'S famous dismissal of the chance of war between Great Britain and Germany, upon the ground that such a war would be an inconceivable conflict between an elephant and a whale, has lost some of its force. Great Britain is no more formidable on land than in his time. But Germany is far more powerful on the sea. It is true that a war in which, according to a British cynic, the greatest British victory possible would be "the recapture of Heligoland," would be a war almost more ridiculous than atrocious. But it has become increasingly plain that the German neutrality in the present war in the Far East has been, if not officially, yet as a matter of popular sentiment, highly benevolent toward Russia. If the ambitions which resulted in the seizure of Kiao Chau continue to prevail in Germany, it is plain that they are far more likely to be satisfied by a Russian than by a Japanese triumph. In fact, a Japanese triumph would be the death blow to them. None of the great military Powers can make or alter its dispositions without considering the possible complications which the war may involve, and the new alignments it may necessitate. Such a consideration upon the part of the Power which has already announced that what it wanted in the Far East was "not territory but trade" necessarily leads to a contemplation of the possibility of the appearance of Germany as an ally of Japan. In view of that possibility, the redistribution of the British fleet appears as a measure of possibly abundant but none the less provident caution.

WHITE MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE.

The bill of Senator GALLINGER, which was introduced a year ago and has just been favorably reported without amendment, to secure a forest reserve in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, seems to be a careful and well-considered measure, and certainly has an excellent object.

The White Mountains, or the White Hills, as the late STARR KING happily designated them, are in many regards one of the most attractive regions of the Eastern States. The scenery is very beautiful and varied. The hills, though of no great height, are extremely picturesque in form and grouping. The views to be enjoyed from the different parts have a most unusual range of charm. The climate is bracing and wholesome. The region is easily accessible, and in the season is thronged with visitors, many of whom have their Summer homes there, where they pass from four to seven months of the year. The mountains were formerly covered with a rich and varied forest growth, which was at once a source of real wealth to the people and a protection of great value to the streams, affecting beneficially the climate and the rainfall of a vast area of country.

Much of the beauty and still more of the utility of the region has been destroyed by the wasteful cutting of the forests, largely due to the stupid stimulation of the tariff on lumber and on wood pulp. Under proper regulation every dollar taken from the wooded lands in the White Mountains could have been secured without impairing the value or the attraction of the forests. Under such regulation this attractiveness and value can be restored and greatly enhanced. This is the purpose of Senator GALLINGER'S bill, which is strongly supported not only in New Hampshire, where the mountains may be reckoned as a precious asset, but throughout the country wherever the subject is understood. It provides for the purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture of a forest reserve not exceeding 1,000,000 acres, or 1,600 square miles, to reforest clearings, to regulate the cutting of trees, and to protect and perpetuate existing forest. He must act in accordance with the laws of New Hampshire on the subject of ceding the lands. His power to contract for such purchase is limited to the sum of $5,000,000, and he can condemn the lands desired where the owners will not consent to observe regulations for the use and control of the forests. We know of no way in which so valuable and lasting a service to the public could be accomplished at less expense.

CITY AND COUNTRY YOUTH.

There is undoubtedly a good deal of truth in the plea for the city as against the country made by President FINLEY in his address of Saturday at the Cooper Union. It may be a rather strong statement, that

the moral atmosphere even in such a city as this is much superior to the moral atmosphere of the average city East or West,

but it is probably true that a family in which the moral atmosphere is sound has many advantages for the protection and stimulation of the moral qualities of its children in the city which it does not have in the village or small town. On the other hand there are advantages in the latter not to be found in the former. In either case very much depends—in early childhood nearly all depends—on the family and on the nature of the influences of the home. Given the same soundness and sweetness in these, it is not easy to calculate with accuracy which is the environment in which youth, boys or girls, can be guided and aided most readily and surely toward the right paths.

For the city we have, as Dr. FINLEY clearly pointed out, greater scope and variety of opportunity. The schools are more numerous; they are usually better; counsel, instruction, illumination from trained and gifted minds are accessible—Dr. FINLEY is a shining example—galleries, museums, libraries, organizations for mental help and guidance are many, and through the large mass of young minds there is sent the invigorating sense of sympathy and emulation and mutual incitement. With these obvious advantages there go some drawbacks. It is not so easy in the city to obtain the concentration and directness of effort. There is more distraction. Family and social ties are more readily broken or interfered with. Intimate influence on the part of parents, of teachers, of ministers and religious teachers, is in a measure more difficult and less efficient. Standards of conduct and of sentiment and belief cannot be maintained with the same definiteness. Nor is the distraction for the young alone. The task of the parents is exposed also to be much interrupted from the occupations, the obligations, and the pleasures that present themselves at every moment. The mere physical conditions of the average city home are contracted and ill-adapted to family life compared to those of village or country homes of a corresponding class.

Perhaps the safest estimate is that in education as in business the opportunities of the city are greater and the risks of the country are fewer and less. But there is no question that the general feeling throughout the Union favors the city. Urban population increases and that of the rural regions does not increase so fast. In this movement it cannot be denied that the desire of parents for better schooling for their children, and the desire of young men and women for better chances of education, have a substantial influence. The choice may not be wholly a wise one. It may often turn out to be a pretty bad one, but it is constantly made and with increasing frequency. Whether it is a wise choice or not depends almost entirely, where it is made by the parents, upon the way in which the parents avail themselves of the new and wider opportunities and the care, fidelity, and good sense with which they discharge their functions. The key to the situation is the home, and if it be the right sort of a home it will unlock most difficulties. In some regards it costs more pains and effort to form and preserve in its full beneficent influence a good home in the city than in the village. But it can be done, and the returns will always be adequate. No elaboration of organization for education, no multiplication of means of instruction and intellectual aid will offset neglect or folly or selfish indulgence in the home. They do greatly add to the opportunities of the youth who come to them from rightly conducted, rightly conceived and inspired homes.

THE AFRIKANDERS.

The funeral of PAUL KRUGER naturally and almost necessarily became the occasion for an impressive statement of the problem of South Africa from the point of view of the Afrikanders. This result was precipitated by the publication for the occasion of what may be called the ex-President's political testament. There was no matter for surprise in this document. Hatred for the British domination had been the ruling passion of the testator's life, and it was strong in death. And, in spite of all that his enemies had been able to say against him, he was to the last recognized as the guide, if no longer the ruler, of his own people. That he had enriched himself out of the opportunities of his position did not weaken the allegiance of the burghers of the Transvaal. They regarded that enrichment as what in truth it was, a spoiling of the Egyptians. It was from the Outlanders and not from the Afrikanders that his fortune was derived, and the exactions which enriched him were also made the means of alleviating the public burdens of the burghers. Neither were the burghers alienated by the fact that their leader steadfastly opposed the modernization of his country, and the assimilation of it to the rest of the civilized world. It is quite true, as we have had occasion to say before, that he played the part of the Assyrian image, exhumed from Nineveh, in ROSSETTI'S poem—

> And, as that Bull-god, once did stand
> And watched the burial clouds of sand,
> Till these at last, without a hand,
> Rose o'er his eyes, another land,
> And blinded him with destiny;

but this inert resistance to progress did nothing to estrange his people. In fact, it is questionable whether the capital British blunder was not to fail in trying to hasten the inevitable course of destiny, instead of suffering it to accomplish itself "without a hand." That KRUGER remains a popular hero in the Transvaal need not astonish any American who is aware that still, after forty years, JEFFERSON DAVIS remains a popular hero throughout a great part of "the States lately in rebellion."

Nevertheless, the proceedings at the formal funeral of the Boer leader gave gratifying evidence that the faces of the burghers are turned toward the future and not toward the past. While they partake the aspirations for "nationality" with which KRUGER lived and died, they have abandoned the notion, not only of political independence, but of ethnical exclusiveness. The Afrikander may be of British as well as of Dutch descent. So much seems to be made clear by the speeches of such Boer leaders as BOTHA, DE WET, and SCHALKBURGER. In other words, the present Boer leaders are not "unreconstructed," as it was the glory of the late Boer leader to remain.

To the sentiment thus modified and thus voiced it behooves the British Government to give heed. That will be all the easier now that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose policy of "brusquing things" made him the marplot of South African affairs, is no longer a member of that Government. His appointment of Lord MILNER to be British Viceroy in South Africa was made upon grounds directly opposed to the policy of conciliation in which the Boer leaders show their disposition to meet the British Government half way. For there is little question that Lord MILNER owed his appointment to the fact that, after CECIL RHODES and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself, he was the Englishman best hated by the Dutch Afrikanders. The Government has, indeed, no choice but to comply with the Afrikander sentiment; no choice, that is, except a continued military occupation of South Africa by an overwhelming force. The natural increase of the population is all in favor of the Dutch preponderance, and this preponderance can be overcome only by immigration. But it is already clear that South Africa is not destined to be a favorite destination for British emigrants, still less if the coolie labor desired by the Outlanders is to be authorized. In fact, as the troubles of Great Britain have come from paying too much attention to the demands of the Outlanders as against the Afrikanders, the remedy for them may hopefully be sought in paying less attention to the former and more to the latter. The Outlanders in the Transvaal are like the Spaniards in America in the sixteenth century. Their only care is to strip the country of its mineral wealth in metal and precious stones with the utmost expedition, after which the condition of the country will cease to interest them. The interests of the Afrikanders, on the other hand, alike of British and of Dutch descent, are bound up, for their posterity as well as for themselves, with the welfare of the country, and it is to them accordingly that the development of South Africa may most safely be intrusted.

CHRISTMAS AND THE CHILDREN.

The Children's Aid Society appeals to the men and women of this city for substantial assistance to enable it to bestow Christmas comforts upon the needy children who are under its care. The enrollment in the industrial schools of the society is nearly fourteen thousand. Among these the society hopes to satisfy, in some degree at least, a craving which at this season is well-nigh universal.

Besides the children in its schools, the lodging houses of the society shelter nightly a goodly number of homeless boys. The farm school, to which boys of the street are sent to undergo a fitting and testing process, before homes are found for them in the West, is another useful auxiliary. Thirty dollars will prepare such boys for a permanent home in some sympathetic household in the country, and twenty dollars additional will pay for individual transportation.

Another practical method of bestowing assistance is in providing dinners for the children in the society's schools. The majority of them are without sufficient food, and the warm dinners given daily during the Winter months are a means of unquestionable good. It is the desire of the Children's Aid Society to bring such comforts within the reach of the thousands for whom it holds itself responsible. Contributions may be sent to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, Chase National Bank, New York City.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A reader, possibly acute, and possibly only ingenious, offers what he calls a reasonable answer to our recent inquiry why the general inclination of the public seems to be to regard the Chadwick case as a humorous one and to give no sympathy at all to her unhappy victims. This view is taken, he says, because of the widespread knowledge that "if an honest man, with a straight, honest proposition, had approached the bankers who yielded so easily to the wiles of the siren, he would, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, have been turned down with a shock severe enough to upset his whole system. Yet this shrewd woman (with some shrewd man behind her, you may be sure,) can make LARRY SUMMERVILLE and his confrères look like the proverbial thirty cents." In other words, our correspondent holds that there is a widespread and well-founded antipathy against bankers and a consequent enjoyment of their mishaps, even when the mishaps take the form of losses inflicted by a swindler. He is right, we suppose, as to the existence of some such feeling in the minds of a considerable number of people, but he is certainly wrong in assuming as its cause the habitual treatment by bankers of honest men with straight, honest propositions. The common antagonism to borrowers, as borrowers, is not shared by bankers. On the contrary, they view the would-be borrower as a source of profit, which he is to nobody else, and naturally they treat him better than anybody else does. But they do insist—when they are good bankers—that the borrower should give adequate security, and, whether they are good bankers or bad ones, they want their money back at the promised time. Also, they take vigorous measures to get it back, and usually succeed. Now, the human mind is so constructed that the payment of borrowed money is an operation very different from and more painful than direct expenditure for goods or for services received, and to the payment of interest on borrowed money there lingers in all of us not constantly engaged in financial matters a subconscious and instinctive hostility that very often transmutes itself into dislike for the lender. The dun for borrowed money is of all duns by far the most offensive, the borrower's unformulated theory apparently being that the man rich enough to lend to a needy friend is a fellow of loathsome meanness if he insists on getting his own again or if he even attempts to hasten its return. But the dislike of bankers as bankers does not fully explain the extent to which the humor of "CASSIE'S" doings overshadows all their other features in the public's judgment. There is more to it than that.

—Attention is called by American Medicine of Philadelphia to the well-known, but rarely noticed, fact that medical students, though they devote themselves to a career of great cordiality recognized advantage to humanity, are of all students least helped by the generous and wealthy in the acquirement of their particularly expensive education. In fact, it can be said with a close approach to truth that he is not helped at all. "Every other student," we are told, "not only of divinity, but even of classic erudition, finds lands, endowments, and scholarships, free tuition, libraries, ready to help him in his earnest and serious aims. The medical student is as poor as the best of them, and yet, without exception, he has to pay, and pay a high price, for his tuition; there are no scholarships for him. In view of the fact that his lifework is in the interest of the community and nation, and far more valuable to it than that of any other of the educated classes, it is a strange and morbid blindness to treat him in this way." It does seem a bit hard, and yet does American Medicine really want the path to a doctor's diploma made smoother and broader, so that more—and weaker—boys may travel it? With all the difficulties that now incumber that road, it is rather more than sufficiently frequented, if one may believe the stories one is always hearing from members of the profession and their journals as to the cruel competition due to overcrowding. On the other hand, is it not possible that there would be less of truth in other stories as to the contents and output of theological seminaries in particular and of colleges in general if their students were not the recipients of a too generous—charity? The medical student has his troubles, no doubt, and many of them would be removed if the demands upon his often slender purse were decreased, but there is no slightest element of humiliation in his troubles, and the qualities he gains by conquering them without assistance are not the least part of his professional equipment. It is the happy fortune of the doctor to grant favors, not to receive them, and he should be—and is, when he stops to think—the last to lament that he is the dispenser of largess, not its dubiously benefited beneficiary.

—We are more than a little worried by the way the Peace Conference people are treating the American flag. Most excellent people are they, with the best and highest of intentions—people that have all our sympathies and several of our hopes—and their cause is great as well as noble, but somehow or other we do not "feel" their right to make the American flag merely a part of their special flag, or the need that even they should give that flag a broad white border and write upon it an inscription of their own. We are not of those who treat the flag as a fetich; we could have endured various uses of it by business men and others that have caused much pain to certain of our contemporaries and led to the passage of stringent laws against such uses; we have no tremors when it is raised by our political antagonists—or allies; but we do suffer from assorted twinges, none of them pleasurable, when we see the flag changed in any way by anybody for any purpose, good, bad, or indifferent. The American flag stands for peace, but it has also stood for war on more than one occasion, and, in the estimation of many of us, it is still an entirely adequate and admirable representation of our national ideals and aspirations. Until many more people than now believe that even defensive wars are necessarily unrighteous the flag requires no such additions as the conference has given it.

—There is enough of significance in the savage and gory oaths devised by the Mormon leaders for impressing and cowing their first ignorant followers to make it of some importance that the exact wording of the oaths should be extorted from the more or less reluctant witnesses now under examination in Washington, but there is a chance that this importance will be exaggerated—and in the end destroyed—if the inquisitors dwell upon them too long and too seriously. Not for many a day, if ever, has there been any real intention to punish the betrayal of Mormon secrets in accordance with the horrid provisions of these formulae, and for people with strong nerves they are probably much closer to the ridiculous than to the terrific. Empty threats approaching these in barbarity are to be found in the ceremonies of other secret organizations than that of the Mormons, and it does not hasten the curing of real evils when attention is too long distracted to the hoarse bow-wows of antiquated ceremony.

MR. LOWELL ON GAS.

Corrects Report of His Attitude at City Club Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of the late City Club meeting where Col. Monroe made a set attack upon the lighting companies and I made a short reply, was unjust to me in stating a half truth which, as is so often the case, was an error.

I was made to say in my remarks denouncing the action of Col. Monroe and others of the late city administration in refusing to pay the city gas bills because I claimed it put the city in a dishonest and dishonorable position, that I said that I did so "solely as a stockholder in the gas companies."

The facts are that toward the end of my remarks I referred to the low price charged for lighting and keeping in order the ordinary city gas post lamp, viz., $15.75 for a whole year of attention and gas supply; that I said that there was no substantial profit in that price under the present conditions; that if any gentleman present would like to take the contract of lighting from one to a hundred gas lamps off the hands of the companies he would be welcome to it; this I qualified by adding that I felt that I was sure of this, though I did not represent the companies but "spoke only as a stockholder" familiar with the facts.

As I had said in beginning that I spoke as a land owner and taxpayer who was also a stockholder in gas companies and acquainted with the facts, but whose interests as a land-owning taxpayer had always been much greater than his interests as a stockholder, the condensation which applied my words as to any one being, I thought, welcome to share in the $15.75 gas lamps contract, to my whole remarks, was a fine instance of how the telling of but a half a truth, however unintentional, can work out the worst kind of an untruth.

SIDNEY V. LOWELL.
New York, Dec. 17, 1904.

THE HUNGARIAN BEAR GARDEN.

An Appeal for Impartial Judgment of the Disturbances in Budapest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of an impartial judgment and "altera pars" you will be certainly fair enough to give space for a few little remarks in reference to your article headed "The Hungarian Bear Garden."

It is obvious that things are differently judged in foreign countries, and one should think unprejudicially. But seldom they fit the case exactly. Especially the American newspapers are mostly one-sided and look to the "yellow-point." Therefore comments dealing with such occurrences as happen at present in the Hungarian Parliament, transgressing in their explanation and couched in hurting superlatives, must be forgiven, considering the well-known American harshness and the unrestrainable pleasure in drawing up comparisons like in the article of yours. Your article artistically arranged all thorns that possibly could be set to form a wreath. The average American will look upon Hungary in the sense of your writing to the great sorrow of the Hungarians of this country.

The outbreak in the Hungarian Parliament is certainly not due to the alleged adaptableness or inclination to Russian methods on the side of the Hungarians. The whole affair results out of supersensitive esteem and veneration to the old Hungarian Constitution, one article of which—dealing with the extension of sessions—is about to be changed. The opposition, however, sticks closely to the old form, not on account of adversity to work, but solely with the firm desire to prevent the establishment of a dangerous precedent. You know very well that Hungary is the nation of the best lawyers and jurists, and nothing but necessity compelled them to be always on their guard and to be alertly equal to the case.

Now, whether the weapons used are justified or not, that is for the historian to decide, but by no means the "free fight" shows constitutional unfitness. History proves what Hungary did in the past centuries, and you may be at ease that this thousand-years old kingdom will never shrink even in comparative importance.

A few facts now. The language used in the Hungarian Parliament is the Hungarian, and no Deputy is obliged to know but this language. The very few Croats have the right of using their language, but they do not avail themselves of that privilege and speak also Hungarian.

Furthermore Hungary has about 9,000,000 Hungarians, (Magyars,) and the other nationalities may mostly also be counted as such, (making a total of 18,000,000, according to the last census.) Two more generations and this great nation, this much-wronged wedge between barbarism and civilisation, will after all troubles stand and shine in its old glory.

In the name of Hungarian patriots.
New York, Dec. 17, 1904. H. LNT.

A GREAT QUESTION DEBATED.

Is a Newspaper Justified in Selling Space for the Publication of All Kinds of Unproved Accusations and Personal Epithets?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a matter of astonishment to many that the antics of one Thomas W. Lawson have attracted so little comment from editorial writers of the metropolitan press. Your comments in yesterday's TIMES have broken the ice, but I am forced to disagree with your conclusion that you should pay no attention to the accusations he brings against men of hitherto supposed high character and ability, because you do not believe they are true. If they are not true, then Mr. Lawson should be sent where he belongs for his country's good; if they are true, then the men he accuses belong there, and the laws of the country are ample to accomplish either end.

ALEXANDER DOYLE.
New York, Dec. 14, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interest in Mr. Lawson's public utterances is not confined to that individual's remaining friends. Most people who watch the market want to know what he is saying, irrespective of the varying degrees of scorn or of credence with which they read his words. You may be right in excluding his advertisements, as such, but do you not recognize their news value? X.
New York, Dec. 14, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fortunately for THE TIMES its proprietors conduct the financial part of their newspaper without dabbling in the offerings of Wall Street, otherwise THE TIMES would not speak so innocently of what is believed by the country in general as a well-known set of sharpers banded together to abstract hard earnings from the pockets and savings of a long suffering people, known as the New York Stock Exchange. It strikes me that if Mr. Lawson is able to deal strong blows at this "system" of finance single-handed his communications are as "fit to read" in THE NEW YORK TIMES as the diatribe against him personally, admitted to its columns this morning.

J. C. DUTTEN.
Brooklyn, Dec. 13, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested and enlightened by the comment on T. W. Lawson that appeared in Tuesday's issue. It had been a matter of wonder to me why THE TIMES had ceased its comments on Lawson's articles, also why the flamboyant, though interesting, advertisements that appeared in other newspapers were not to be found in its columns. This wonder I gave expression to recently in the presence of a journalist. He villainously asserted that THE TIMES was in sympathy with, and possibly under the control of, the "other side." This, of course, I repudiated with all the vehemence of which I am capable. But the comment above referred to raises the following question:

What right has THE TIMES to deprive its readers of news, even when the news comes by way of advertisement? I am sufficiently well acquainted with the sanity and honor of THE TIMES to know that it will not plead a proprietary right, because no newspaper is more swift to acknowledge the claims of its readers. But how if Lawson's charges are true? Wild and rampant they apparently are, but there is a fearful possibility that truth underlies them. How would THE TIMES comport itself if these charges were sustained? The sanity, the fearlessness, the devotion to principle of THE TIMES have long been matters of which its readers were justly proud, but I fear that in the past few weeks it has laid itself open to the charge of grave dereliction of duty. GEORGE LAUGHTON.
Medina, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable paper for the last twenty years, I take the privilege of saying a few words regarding your editorial of to-day, in which you treat what may be termed the Lawson market crusade. Of course there can be no dissenting opinion to the judgment expressed by you on the operations of this versatile financier, to the effect that if his attacks on the values of properties are unwarranted, then he should be stopped and forever discredited, but if he is exposing the truth, then he is performing a service to the public, and for my part I say, let the good work go on. You, however, leave the matter very much in doubt, although from the spirit of your article it would appear that you do not seem to approve of the new and novel way introduced by Mr. Lawson to put the public wise, as they say, which would lead to the further inference that you are not convinced of the truthfulness of his statements. Now you may know this gentleman much better than I, as my acquaintance with him is of the newspaper kind, but I have followed his cometic career for some years, thanks to the newspapers, during which time he has shown a remarkable faculty of always landing on his feet, which would indicate that he knew what he was about; that he knew the truth about the properties to which he devoted his occasional attention. As a market operator Mr. Lawson has distinguished himself for at least one quality, which I have never observed in any other manipulator, and that is, he was not selfish of the truths unearthed by himself, he disseminated them freely; he frequently took the public into his confidence, thereby showing not only broad-mindedness, but also long-headedness; and, above all, he has always been careful not to abuse the confidence the public had in his announcements, and I feel quite sure that he would not start out on such a crusade as he is at present leading without being thoroughly convinced of the truth of his statements, and the public owes him a vote of thanks if he succeeds in exposing the inner workings of the Street and all that appertains to the Stock Exchange. HANSER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 13, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your manly course in refusing to print the Lawson advertisement. Your worthy course has made your paper more valuable than ever before to your readers, who now know that you will protect their minds from being loaded up with reading matter of a sort that should exist only in a magazine making a specialty or that class of literature, and which they can buy or leave alone at their own choice; or in a private circular to those asking for it. G. A. HOLLINGER.
West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 14, 1904.

The Chattanooga Times.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, Dec. 15.

The Chattanooga Times enters to-day upon the thirty-sixth year of its existence, the issue of yesterday having closed Volume XXXV. This newspaper has been identified in a most marked degree with the growth of Chattanooga since its first issue in 1869. It has prospered with Chattanooga's prosperity; suffered reverses along with its people; boomed with their boom and along with them took its time to recover from the consequent demoralization. It has, however, never lost courage, but with full faith in the city's future and an unshakable confidence in the courage, constancy, and thrift of the people, it has stood steadfastly for the promotion of every good thing that offered. It has proclaimed Chattanooga's incomparable attractions at all seasons, and through good and ill repute it has prophesied her greatness and glory.

MRS. CHADWICK'S "VICTIMS."

Sympathy Wasted on Men Who Sacrificed Money Before Honor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's "Topics of the Times" upon comment upon the fact that the sentiment of the public in general is to regard the financial methods of the remarkable Mrs. Chadwick as an "enormous joke," while her victims receive no sympathy; which you consider "a bad state of affairs."

That any one should regard the moral obliquity of the Chadwick woman as funny is certainly to be regretted, but I, for one, do not think the public smile arises from a lack of appreciation of the gravity of her offenses, but from the fact that the whole case presents the spectacle of an unscrupulous but clever woman arrayed against several unscrupulous men who were not clever, with the result that the women fooled and victimized them all. That in such an encounter the victory should rest with the woman who had been selected as victim by these honorable gentlemen, while they find themselves unexpectedly filling that undignified rôle, is what causes the smile.

If I have understood the case correctly I fail to see upon what ground these "victims" are entitled to sympathy. With one accord they seem to have acted upon the supposition that they were dealing with a woman at once so rich and so reckless that for the sake of obtaining the temporary use of money for her needs she could be induced to agree to pay immense bonuses. These trusted and respected bank officials did not hesitate to give her the funds of their banks on most flimsy security, with the expectation that when the loan was repaid the bonus was to come to them personally—not to the institution which they represented.

According to the printed accounts of the case, the stipulated bonuses were enormous, and represented a profit on the transactions for which there was not a shadow of justification. These bankers were quite willing to take advantage of the supposed recklessness of an improvident woman, to risk the funds intrusted to their care on doubtful security, to pursue a line of business conduct which was potentially criminal, all for the sake of enormous personal gain. That they have met shipwreck in this delectable enterprise need make no appeal to the sympathies of honest citizens.

> The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
> Make instruments to plague us.

We have heard somewhat of the hypnotic eye possessed by Mrs. Chadwick, and of its power to compel persons to do her bidding. There is a species of hypnotism exercised on the minds of too many persons by the lust of money—especially easily gotten money for which no equivalent is given—that far transcends the power that could be exerted by Mrs. Chadwick, had she as many eyes as Argus. It is to the dominion of this fixed idea of "get money" that we owe the sorry spectacle presented by these so-called "victims." Financiers of the variety which figures in this case do not need a Circe to turn them into swine.

Among old-fashioned Americans there still lingers a tradition to the effect that a bank officer or man in a position of financial trust is one to whom business honor is a thing to be kept inviolate, that his trust is to be executed with singleness of purpose for the sole benefit of those whose interests are engaged; that the man who assumes this office shall content himself with the agreed-upon emolument for his service, and leave his post with clean hands and a clear record. That this ideal is no longer all-pervading, as we had thought, would seem to be proved by the Chadwick episode, and if so, Mr. Editor, you may well say "this is a bad state of affairs."

Do not limit the severity of your judgment to the offenses of Mrs. Chadwick. Her career of crime would have been an impossibility but for the prevalence of the type of "business man" which, by the revelations of this case, is shown to be only too common. E. W.
New York, Dec. 16, 1904.

Praiseworthy Christmas Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that I have seen streams of well-dressed representatives of both sexes pass by the Salvation Army contribution kettles without deigning them the slightest notice, although the purpose of their existence—to feed the poor on Christmas Day—is a very humane one, causes me to believe that either the average New Yorker's heart is very callous or little in sympathy with the efforts of this organization, due, no doubt, to their ostentatious mode of advertising their cause.

Nevertheless, I believe this prejudice is unjust, for on a little reflection, are we not compelled to admit that their great underlying principle of charity—that of coming in direct contact with misery and giving the hungry something to eat without asking their past history, or demanding a certain standard of morality or willpower from despairing and destitute mortals—is truly full of the milk of human kindness, embodying the highest ideals of true religion?

Are not their methods of relieving the suffering the most practical and effective, touching the spot, so to speak? Have they not already done an untold amount of good? Indeed they have, and this organization deserves material encouragement, not derision and contempt with which it so often meets from persons who consider themselves quite religious and educated, and in spite of which it is gradually making headway in all civilized countries, forcing the just and fair to acknowledge their noble purpose. Their members, as a rule, come from the lowest classes, who from experience know what it is to suffer, consequently have some compassion for the wretched, and in my opinion their methods are more conducive to real benefit than all the socialistic agitation of theoretical minds.

MAX SCHAAF.
New York, Dec. 17, 1904.

His Varied Industries.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He's interested in many industries, I believe?"
"He is."
"Is he in the shoe business?"
"Yes, he has quite a foothold there."
"How about the glove business?"
"He recently took a hand in it."
"And the selling of canes?"
"He carries them."
"And hats?"
"He has them on his mind, too."
"What else?"
"He puts up umbrellas and turns out lamps."

'TWIXT OLD AND NEW.

Thou speakest coldly and thy glance is blind,
As if thou saw'st me not nor couldst recall
Aught of the love that warms or warms my soul,
As thou art kind to me or less than kind,
And all my eager quests no answer find,
Like frightened birds they batter at the wall
Of frowning silence, till thy lips let fall
At last some whispered pleadings not to mind.
I should not mind! I who have read thy heart
And know what underlies this blighting mood?
I should not mind, who feel the grief and smart
On which thy soul is over-keen to brood?
I should not mind, who learned long time ago,
New love takes life from old love's cruel throes!

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WARE LEFT WASHINGTON TO REST AMID CYCLONES

Storm of Anathema from Outraged Clerks Speeded His Departure.

HE HAD MADE THEM HUSTLE!

Even Poesy Lost Its Charm When He Sought to Introduce Business Methods into the Pension Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—"Why don't you write poetry any more?"

"As I grow older," responded Pension Commissioner Ware, "I find that I can cuss better in prose."

With this parting aphorism he shook the snow of Washington from his feet and departed for Kansas.

"I am going back to Kansas," said he, "to rest among the cyclones. Oh, yes, I have had several years in the Pension Office, and I think I shall find the cyclones restful."

He has gone, and left behind him a memory much execrated by Government clerks and much admired by persons who like to see Government work done like other work. His unpopularity is of the same kind that is enjoyed by every official who tries to have a fair day's work rendered for a fair day's pay in the Government service. This city takes its tone from the Government clerks; the newspapers here breathe their ideas, and a man of the Ware type is bound to be regarded as a tyrant.

There have been other Wares. Auditor Morris was killed by an indignant and outraged clerk after having tried to introduce businesslike methods in his department, and the prevailing opinion was that an unrighteous tyrant was gone. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip resigned from the Treasury Department after threats had been made against his life by outraged and indignant clerks. Gen. Ainsworth staggers under a heavy burden of odium; so did Pension Commissioner Evans, and so did Secretary Gage, under whose inhuman administration a time clock was introduced in the Treasury Department. The indignant and outraged clerks went to Congress to have the infamous thing removed.

THE WASHINGTON POINT OF VIEW.

It is a little hard for an outsider to get the Washington viewpoint. There are plenty of clerks who work hard and do their best, but the tone of the town is that a Government job is not a lifework, but a gift. When Gen. Ainsworth introduced the rule that clerks in his bureau must stay there until 4 o'clock, the hour for closing, a mighty protest went up against this unheard-of inhumanity. The women clerks held a mass meeting and sent a spokeswoman to Ainsworth.

She asked Ainsworth if he had considered the fact that if the women clerks went out at the same hour with the men clerks they might be jostled in the corridors by the latter, who would naturally be hurrying home. Doubtless he had not considered it, and would, on its being pointed out to him, restore the immemorial privilege of going home a half hour before closing time to the women clerks, at least.

"Madam, I had not considered it," said Ainsworth. "But what you say is very true. I suggest that you and the other ladies who do not want to be jostled remain in your offices until one minute past 4 I will guarantee that at that hour you will not be jostled in the corridors by anything except ghosts."

Gage's time clock was attributed to the incendiary advice of Vanderlip, and had much to do with the threats against that tyrant's life. The murdered tyrant Morris was also believed to have recommended something of the kind. Its adoption was due to the clerkly habit of arriving half an hour behind time as well as leaving ahead of time.

It must be remembered that from the Washington viewpoint the complaints of the clerks are just and the officials referred to actually do appear to be martinets, really infringing on the human rights of their subordinates. No one has lived here long without listening to complaints made by some clerk against some bureau chief, complaints made in perfect good faith, and with firm conviction that the complainant had been most outrageously treated, when the acts complained of were simply the ordinary businesslike methods of commercial houses.

It was into this atmosphere that Mr. Ware stepped. The clerks were glad of his coming, for Evans had been one of the tyrants above described. Their joy soon turned to mourning, for King Stork proved a thousand times worse than King Log.

Ware never compromised with the easy-going manana spirit of Government clerkism, and went out of office one of the worst hated men who ever set foot in Washington. For whereas other businesslike men had simply shouldered their burden of unpopularity and gone on with it, Ware was a fighter. He could not comprehend the Washington atmosphere; his gorge rose at it, and he fought it with all the powers of his ironic and eccentric wit. He not only wrestled with it, but he ridiculed it and emblazoned his scorn of it in public places.

HIS MOST FAMOUS EXPLOIT.

His first and most famous eruption of this kind was in the case of Wiggins of Georgia, and it was not until then that the clerks really sized him up. They had already found him a strange customer, and he had mystified them. One woman clerk had related with great indignation how she had gone to Ware and had explained to him her services, her merit, and the great benefits that would inure to the department if she were promoted. She said that in the midst of her statement of her merits Ware sprang from his seat, took a turn around the room, and exclaimed, in a voice of absolute anguish:

"Madam, you are, without exception, the most egotistical woman I ever met."

The promotion of Wiggins of Georgia was accompanied by the bulletin, conspicuously posted in the Pension Office.

Oct. 18, 1902.

Record of J. S. Wiggins (Georgia) is as follows:

1. Annual leave in four years, fourteen days.
2. Not a day sick leave in eight years.
3. On merit, excellent.
4. His chief recommends him.
5. He has steered no statement up against the Commissioner.
6. He has not told the Commissioner about his pedigree and his distinguished relatives.
7. He has not told the Commissioner how capable he (Wiggins) is, and how deserving of promotion.

Mr. Wiggins will be promoted to-day from $1,000 to $1,200, and chiefs are requested to furnish the Commissioner with the names of all others in the bureau with a similar record.

This has been idiotically commented on as if Ware were setting up for rising young men the standard of never taking a vacation. It was not so misunderstood in Washington. Every malingering or soldiering Government clerk felt the notice to have been intended as a rebuke and satire to himself, and hated the Commissioner with a consuming hatred.

The Washington newspapers, always the stanch defenders of the clerks, began a lampooning campaign against Ware, and have never let up on him. Ware was provoked into new and severer satires. He said stinging things and posted new placards, including that which read, "The Lord hates a liar." He introduced a new system of promotions, making his bureau chiefs into a sort of civil service commission, directing each to select three men, from whom Ware could make a selection for each promotion. In his letter of instructions to the bureau chiefs he said:

"I want to establish an incentive. Therefore you will not overlook the quiet man who attends to his duty. Do not forget the man who has no statesman interceding for him."

The "statesmen" ultimately became sore in their turn at the frequent satirical references to them and their time-honored habit of suggesting promotions. When the Wiggins-of-Georgia notice appeared they took much umbrage at Section 5—"He has steered no statesman up against the Commissioner." One Kansas Congressman sent a man to Ware, with instructions to say, in a cold, dignified way, conveying something of rebuke and reproach in his tone:

"Mr. Blank has instructed me to say that you need fear no requests from him for promotion of clerks."

The messenger delivered the message, and waited for Ware to shrivel and wait. Ware thumped his desk with an expression of genuine and heartfelt joy, and said:

"Fine! Fine!"

This occurred before Ware's character was so generally understood as it was later.

HIS PENSION OFFICE WORK.

Now Ware has given up his long fight to make a hustling place out of Washington, to make Greek fire out of cold molasses, and has gone back to Kansas. But while he was here he did wonders. It is cold fact, not denied, that the office has never been run in so businesslike a manner as during his term, and that the Government never before got anything like so much for its money. For the first time in the entire history of the Pension Office the work is up-to-date. Even the most optimistic of Commissioners, those who did most toward bringing it up, never figured on a time when that would come.

At the last dinner of the Gridiron Club there was an imitation Dead Letter Office, and among the burlesque letters read, the authorship of which was asked, was the following:

Farewell! Farewell!
This office-holding is a sell,
I tried to do my duty well;
But time is up, I hear the bell.
Oh, hell!

By unanimous consent the authorship was attributed to Commissioner Ware.

Perhaps, "resting among the cyclones of Kansas," he may regain his ancient cheerfulness and resume his pen, although when asked the other day if he intended to write any more poems he replied: "Not if I feel the spell coming on in time."

Away back among the half-forgotten verses he wrote a quarter of a century ago there is one which certain late events make worthy of resurrection. He wrote it in the time of the Russo-Turkish war, and it was entitled "The Siege of Djikprwbz." Thus it ran:

Before a Turkish town
The Rusians came,
And with huge cannon
Did bombard the same.

They got up close
And rained fat bombshells down.
And blew out every
Vowel in the town.

And then the Turks,
Becoming somewhat sad,
Surrendered every
Consonant they had.

Those who have been stirred to profanity in the course of the present Russo-Japanese war may profoundly regret the lack of a laureate of their emotions. Even among Mr. Ware's worst enemies, the Government clerks, there probably lingers a hope that he will not feel the spell coming on in time.

YSAYE CHARMS BIG AUDIENCE.

Enthusiasm Also Manifested for Walter Damrosch's Conducting.

Eugene Ysaye, the great Belgian violinist, was the lodestone that drew an exceptionally large and enthusiastic audience to the third concert of Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. It was Mr. Ysaye's second appearance on his present visit to this country, and the fact that he was to play the Beethoven concerto for violin and orchestra, in which he made such a deep impression when he was last here several years ago, roused expectation to a high pitch and served to render futile any deterrent effect on attendance which the difficulties of transit due to the snow may have offered. The great audience chamber was filled to its capacity by a gathering that was amply rewarded and showed its approval in no uncertain manner.

Nothing that Mr. Ysaye played on his former visit better displayed the depth and breadth of his musicianship or the insight with which he grasped the hidden beauties of the score than this Beethoven concerto, and the lapse of time has given no occasion for a revision of judgment. Mr. Ysaye is now more than ever not a mere performer, but an interpreter and expounder of music. His marvelous power of seizing a composer's thought and uttering it as if spontaneously deprives the hearer of all inclination to consider virtuosity or technique. It is the music which he listens for, drawn as if by magic from the master's violin. Player and instrument are forgotten. They seem to be merely a natural vehicle designed to give voice to the soul of the composer's thought.

Seldom, if ever, did Mr. Ysaye better exemplify this attribute of his genius and his mastery of the essence of the composition than yesterday. If at the opening of the concerto the pitch seemed a little uncertain, that was forgotten almost instantly in contemplation of the exalted character of the offering. The second and third movements were played with a mastery and feeling that left only a glow of satisfaction and brought forth salvos of applause. Numerous recalls failed to add an extra number to a sufficiently long programme.

Mr. Ysaye's second selection, which closed the concert, was a Vieuxtemps solo for violin with orchestra, which was played in the ballade portion with a wonderfully caressing touch and singing quality, and in the polonaise with brilliancy and beautiful clarity.

The concert was opened with a long overlooked overture by Mozart, "The Theatre Manager." It was bright and pleasing, but there may be doubt that it will be irresistibly demanded in future concert programmes.

Tschaikowsky's beautiful Symphony Pathetique (No. 6) was the orchestral pièce de résistance, and it was read by Mr. Damrosch and executed by the musicians with, in its various parts, a sympathy, a delicacy, a breadth, and a virility that won enthusiastic approval. It is not often that a New York audience expresses more genuine enthusiasm than it awarded to Mr. Damrosch and his players on this occasion.

EDWARD TERRY, THE ACTOR, HERE

Reading Prayers on the St. Paul New Role for Him—Geo. Tyler Arrives.

Edward Terry, the English actor, arrived on the American liner St. Paul last night. The Rev. W. B. Hornby, Bishop of Nassau, called upon Mr. Terry to read the prayers at the service yesterday morning. The actor said it was a new rôle for him, but, according to the passengers, he got through it all right.

Mr. Terry is the proprietor of Terry's Theatre, in London. On next Monday afternoon, at the Princess Theatre, he will open here in "The House of Burnside." Later he will appear in "Sweet Lavender."

The Umbria, which arrived last night from Liverpool, had on board George C. Tyler, the theatrical manager. He has been making arrangements for the Italian actor Novelli to tour the United States. Miss Eleanor Robson, who is under Mr. Tyler's management, will get here on the Hamburg-American lined Deutschland on Thursday next, in time to give a "Welcome Home" matinée at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Friday afternoon.

Lost Articles

are advertised in the "Lost and Found" column of to-day's TIMES. See Page 14.—Adv.

TAPPED TELEPHONE WIRE GETS CADET IN TROUBLE

West Point Youth for Weeks Was Able to Call Up His Sweetheart.

GIRL VISITED ACADEMY THEN

She Told an Officer's Wife and the Cadet's Arrangement with "Central" Became as Naught.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 18.—An ingenious cadet in the United States Military Academy recently tapped a telephone wire running past his window, and for some weeks carried on daily conversations with his sweetheart in a far-away city. Of course, he had to have a secret arrangement with the "Central" operator here, and the money for long-distance calls was supplied from home, contrary to the rules of the academy.

But for the thoughtlessness of the cadet's sweetheart, the little game might be in progress to-day. But, alas! the girl came to West Point on a visit to the family of an army officer stationed here. The cadet could not resist the temptation of calling her up, and the officer's wife grew curious.

"Who is that who telephones to you every day?" she inquired of the guest.

At first the young woman dodged, but at last she let the cat out of the bag, and the officer's wife, realizing the importance of military regulations, thought it her duty to tell her husband. Not being a harsh, stern officer, he merely sent word to the cadet:

"You get rid of that 'phone. I won't report you, as I obtained my information rather unofficially, and you can consider the incident forgotten if you dismantle your apparatus."

The story has floated around the post until nearly everybody knows it, and the offender is just beginning to feel safe, after a month of quaking. It appears that he first noticed the conveniently located telephone wire about six months ago. Then he proceeded to make friends with "Central," who fell in with his plan. A few days later, after some outlay of smuggled cash, he had installed his telephone. It hung on the wall behind his clothes rack, safe from discovery by the inspection officers. His first call was on his home, 500 or more miles away, in a big city. His father thought it was a great piece of enterprise, and agreed then and there to furnish the wherewithal.

All went smoothly, and as the weeks rolled by the cadet allowed his friends to use the telephone. Calling up the home folks became a common thing in that section of the barracks, and there is a general mourning now that outside communication is ended.

This telephone adventure, it is now learned, was but one of many incidents of a similar kind, showing a hitherto unwritten side of life in the cadet barracks. The mechanics of the corps have a hundred and one tricks. At this very minute there is at least one private telegraph line joining two or more rooms in the barracks, and other concealed devices include ingenious contrivances for lighting the gas without getting out of bed, and for closing windows or doors by dextrously arranged pulley inventions.

For the last few years there has always been some cadet with the telegraphic mania. The wires are run down the legs of the cadets' tables and through the floor to the room below, the instruments being easily detachable, so that they can be hidden when the Inspectors come around. Sometimes a whole length of wire is concealed between messages, so that practically the entire line must be rigged up anew for each period of operation.

The contrivance for lighting the gas is the latest, having followed the disappearance of the telephone. The cadet-inventor, upon being waked by the early morning tattoo, extends his hand sleepily and pulls the string that operates the light. He has put the invention in position before retiring on the previous night, and it must be taken down and concealed before he goes down to reveille. The object for which he takes all this trouble is the saving of a few seconds. He avoids, too, the cold bare floor he will trace across his cold, uncarpeted floor to the gas fixture.

After he is awakened the cadet has ten minutes in which to dress and descend to reveille. The inventors long ago learned how to save nine of the ten minutes—which they think worth any amount of work and risk. Several rooms are equipped with their hidden window and door closing machinery—string-and-pulley devices. It is the rule that every cadet must sleep with his door and windows wide open. Getting up to close them in the morning is a hardship, not only requiring a fraction of time, but also involving a few extra steps on the chilly floor.

The cadet who happens to be a mechanical genius is the object of great envy. While the less-gifted comrade is suffering, the inventor "snoozes" on until he has but one minute left for his toilet. Then he throws on his trousers, boots, overcoat, collar, and cap. At reveille, sixty seconds later, the genius of the string and pulley appears outwardly to be as fully dressed as the rest. After reveille he returns to his room and arrays himself with lordly leisure.

THE "STABAT MATER" SUNG.

Nordica's Rendition of "Inflammatus" Provokes Storm of Applause at Metropolitan.

On the Sunday night before Christmas, with Rossini's "Stabat Mater" as the feature of the programme, and with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Louise Homer, Pol Plançon, and Frank V. Pollock as the singers, the Metropolitan Opera House was crowded to the doors last night. It is always so on the night of the Sunday concert season when the "Stabat Mater" is offered as the attraction.

All the members of the quartette in last night's performance have been heard in seasons past singing in the "Stabat Mater," except Mr. Pollock. He is an American tenor who has been studying in Europe with Jean de Reszke, and who last night made his début at the Metropolitan. His solo number, the aria "Cujus Animam," was very favorably received, and in the quartette his voice held well.

It was Mme. Nordica's "Inflammatus," sung with the chorus, however, that brought down the house, provoking a perfect storm of applause, which would not subside until she arose and consented to repeat the last part. Mr. Plançon's singing of the "Pro Peccatis," and Mme. Homer's rendition of the "Fac ut Portem," provoked similar outbursts. Mr. Arturo Vigna conducted, and the opera house chorus sang with unusual spirit. At no time did the chorus drown the soloist, which is too often the case.

In the first part of the programme Miss Berta Alten sang the aria "Jerusalem" from Mendelssohn's "Paulus," and got a deserved encore. The orchestra played the overture to Flotow's "Martha," and Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre." The chorus and orchestra rendered with splendid force Verdi's "Va Pensiero."

Has Lease on Grand Central Palace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article published in your esteemed paper of this date in reference to Grand Central Palace does me a great injustice, and I would respectfully ask you to deny the statements therein contained that the Grand Central Palace is to be demolished or my possession thereof in any way interfered with.

I have a lease of that building from the Goelet estate which has many years to run, and nothing has been or can be done to interfere with my occupancy of that building, or my lease to undertenants during the term of my lease, one of which tenants is the United States Government.

The publication is calculated to mislead the public and interfere with my lettings to the various tenants now in the building and prospective tenants, and does me great injury. MONTGOMERY MAZE.

New York, Dec. 17, 1904.

THE GOAT THAT DESERTED.

Twelve-Bore McTavish's Report of an Incident of Life in the Navy.

Twelve-Bore McTavish, the Kipling of the battleship Texas, now at the navy yard, boarded the office of THE TIMES at eight bells last evening and spun this web of maritime history to the ship news man:

"Have you heard how the mascot of the Kentucky tried to cut loose, got keelhauled back, and is now in the brig for desertion? No? Well, it's hot shot. It happened to-day, and I guess the chappies on the old Kaintuck aren't breaking their necks to get it into print. It's fair scandalous—for them.

"This here mascot—now get this down in the log—is a goat. Leastways, they say he's a goat. He don't look like no Harlem can consumer like you see in the joke papers, 'cause he's a Rio Janeiro goat, and Rio goats is queer build. Seems he came aboard two years ago. Everything went all right until the old Kaintuck come north. Then the goat—his name is Babe—began to pine and sulk.

"The last straw that bust the goat's back—not really, you know—was when some chump aboard the Kaintuck began plunkity-plunking out some blasted love ditty on his guitar. Babe took one long, deep breath and then jumped into as much briny as leaks into the East River. Seems like he headed straight for his good old Rio home, and began steaming away at something like eight knots. It's wonderful what a homesick goat'll do to get away from the Kaintuck.

"Over went a boat for Babe, and keelhaul me if the scraggy old goat didn't wigwag at it with his tail. Saw it with my own eyes.

"'Homeward bound,' the goat wagged, and then went ahead full speed again.

"Some one of those pirates in pursuit heaved a brick at the goat critter, 'cross his bows, and the goat, he sat up in the water like and wig-wagged with his head:

"'Kill me, but don't take me back.'

"Then he began to swim again. Pretty soon, though, he run afoul of a log, just for'd of where he stows his eat cargo, and that sickened him. His old frazzly mizzentop got awash, and a big comber from a ferryboat hit him square in his face. Up went his four propellers. He was dead sure waterlogged. Then they caught him and pulled him aboard.

"Now, on the dead square, isn't the Kentucky an old pickle boat when even her mascots try to desert her? She is, I say. Just say it I said so—Twelve-Bore McTavish."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Gilfillan.

Dr. William Gilfillan died yesterday at his home in Remsen Street, Brooklyn, of bronchitis. He was 71 years old, and was born in Derry, Ireland. He was the son of Alexander Gilfillan, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, who accompanied the members of the first Franklin expedition. Dr. William Gilfillan came to this country in 1857, going to St. Louis in 1859. He stayed there three years, and then began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Hamilton and Rembrant Clubs, the Kings County Medical Society, and was for forty years a member of the New York Society of Medicine.

G. W. O'Connor.

The funeral of George Washington O'Connor, son of the Rev. James A. O'Connor of Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, was held from the mission yesterday afternoon. He was the organist of the chapel, was twenty-five years old, and the fourth child of the family to die since the mission took up its work fourteen years ago at its present home. Yesterday was to have been the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. O'Connor's work, chiefly devoted to the evangelizing of Roman Catholics. Mr. O'Connor was at one time a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Alonzo S. McNeal.

OSSINING, Dec. 18.—Alonzo S. McNeal, one of the most prominent men in this village, died this morning. He was born at Katonah in 1839. In the civil war he served with the Sixth Corps until Cedar Creek, where he was wounded. He was mustered out in May, 1865. He resumed his trade here, and held many local positions. He had been Collector, also Chief of Police, and at the time of his death was Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate. He was Commander of Morrell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of this place.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN S. HEDDEN, whose ancestors were among the first residents of Essex County, died on Saturday in Verona, N. J., at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Hedden held the office of Township Collector.

MARCUS D. GROVER, general counsel of the Great Northern Railway, died at his home, in St. Paul, yesterday, aged sixty-two. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in New York, going to St. Paul in 1887. Mr. Grover drew up the articles of incorporation of the Northern Securities Company.

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, a homeopathic physician of National reputation, died Saturday night at his residence, in Newton, a suburb of Boston, after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Wesselhoeft was formerly President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was one of the two surviving members of the original Faculty of the Boston University Medical School.

ADOLPHUS MCNEIL, who for the last thirty-five years was keeper of the Bridgeport Lighthouse, and who had been connected with the harbor lighting service since he was fourteen years old, died at his home, in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a member of one of the old Bridgeport families, and was a brother of State Senator Archibald McNeil of Connecticut.

WILLIAM I. KOUWENHOVEN, one of the oldest residents of the Flatlands district of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, East Forty-eighth Street, near Avenue N. He was born eighty-seven years ago in old Flatlands, and was a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island. He had a large farm in Flatlands, which he worked until several years ago, when he retired. Two sons and five daughters survive him.

May Irwin to Give Souvenirs.

May Irwin plans to give a "Santa Claus" night at the Bijou Thursday. To every woman who attends the performance she will present a copy of "May Irwin's Cook Book," a volume the actress prepared largely from her own experience in the making of plain and fancy dishes. The recipes are said to be "spiced with May Irwin humor."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Atlantic Coast storm of Saturday has moved off to sea, and the weather has cleared in Eastern districts. Generally fair weather is indicated for Tuesday in all portions of the country. The temperatures in Eastern districts will rise. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh westerly to southwesterly.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York—Fair in south, snow in northern portion, with rising temperature to-day; Tuesday fair, fresh to brisk southwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair to-day and Tuesday, fresh southwest winds, increasing.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow flurries to-day, colder in north portion; Tuesday fair, brisk northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair to-day, except snow in northeast portion; Tuesday fair, fresh west to southwest winds.

Western New York—Snow to-day, colder in western portion; Tuesday fair, brisk west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	26	26	28
6 A. M.	27	26	28
9 A. M.	24	27	29
12 M.	24	31	31
4 P. M.	29	35	34
6 P. M.	19	32	33
9 P. M.	17	26	32
12 P. M.	15	29	31

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1903	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 25 degrees and at 8 P. M. 29 degrees, the maximum register being 35 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum register 24 degrees at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. the percentage of humidity was 90 and at 8 P. M. 71.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
to purchasers of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Gorham Co. have just received from the St. Louis Exposition, and have placed on sale, the splendid collection of Silverware, Goldware, Jewelry and Leather Goods, comprising their exhibit, and for which they were awarded seven Grand Prizes, and seven Gold Medals. Now, for the first time, offered for sale.

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS and GOLDSMITHS
Broadway and 19th Street

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK.

He Will Address the National Education Association Next July.

William H. Maxwell, President of the National Educational Association, has issued an announcement that the forty-fourth annual meeting of the association will be held in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on July 3 to 7. The railroads have agreed to give special rates to those attending this session.

President Roosevelt has consented to deliver the chief address at one of the general sessions. Other speakers will be Commissioner of Education Draper of this State, Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia.

JAMES P. SANDERS DEAD.

State's Oldest Lawyer and Oldest Past Master of the Odd Fellows.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Dec. 18.—James P. Sanders, believed to be the oldest lawyer in the State of New York and the oldest Past Master of the Odd Fellows in the United States, was found asphyxiated by gas in his home at 226 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, to-day.

Mr. Sanders had a gas heater in his room, and evidently thought that he had turned off the gas before retiring. There was just enough gas escaping, however, to prove fatal. Mr. Sanders, who was eighty-six years of age, had been practicing law for more than half a century. For fifty years he had not missed a session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in this State. At the time of his death he was Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. He is survived by four daughters and leaves a large estate.

SENATOR CLARK'S MOTHER DEAD.

Was Ninety-two Years Old—Senator Sailed for Europe Saturday.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Mary Andrews Clark, mother of United States Senator William A. Clark, is dead at her home in this city, after an illness of but seven days, aged ninety-two years. Senator Clark, unaware of the serious illness of his mother, sailed from New York for Europe Saturday.

Mrs. Clark was born near Connellsville, Penn. She had been a resident of this city since 1882.

Lord Bishop of Nassau on the St. Paul.

Among the passengers on the American liner St. Paul from Southampton yesterday were the Right Rev. W. L. Hornby, Lord Bishop of Nassau, who presided at the concert and who preached the sermon on board yesterday; Count Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, Gustav Schwab, Jr., Charles D. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. James L. De Frenery, W. Gaston Sargeant, John Hurd Hawley, Mrs. Mary R. Neilson, and the Rev. Joseph Chartrand.

No form of approach is so powerful as the direct appeal.

If you want to ask a great favor of some one, whether friend or stranger, you would not write or send. You would go yourself and state your case in person. If you want to secure the patronage of the general public the way to get it is to go and ask for it.

If you will get right out before the people and tell them just what you have to offer and just why they ought to buy it you will in due time make so strong an impression on the minds of your audience that a successful result will be absolutely sure.

What is the use in devoting all your time, thought and energy to a small business?

You can reach 3,500,000 of the best class of American people through the columns of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, a weekly illustrated magazine. This magazine bears a relation to the monthly magazines similar to that which the daily paper bears to the weekly. It goes into the home regularly every week, a welcome visitor. Give its columns a trial and you will use it 52 times a year.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

HONOR THEIR FOREFATHERS.

New England Society Attends Services at Collegiate Church.

"Forefathers' Day" was observed by the New England Society of New York by attendance at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, last evening. A tribute to the Puritans was paid by the minister of the old church, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay.

About 200 members of the society attended the services and had seats in the front of the church. The music was of a patriotic order.

REHEARSING "ST. LOUIS FAIR."

Pike Attractions to be Exhibited in Madison Square Garden.

A dress rehearsal of the "St. Louis Fair," which opens at Madison Square Garden today at 2 o'clock, was held last night. Filipinos, Spaniards, East Indians, Japanese, Chinamen, Eskimos, and men of every other nation of the globe went through a bewildering number of weird and seemingly impossible performances.

There is a Visayan Filipino village, with thatched, tent-like structure, and next door there is a shop that looks as if it might have been removed bodily from the busiest part of Fifth Avenue or Broadway. Mario Salvini, sculptor and son of the Italian tragedian, Tomasso Salvini, who was Italian Commissioner at the St. Louis Fair, is at the head of the company in charge of the show. He has brought here all of the most-talked-of attractions of the "Pike."

Among the Eskimo villagers is little Nancy Columbia, the girl who was born at the Chicago World's Fair eleven years ago. A fresh young man approached her last night and said:

"Sprechen Sie Eskimo?"

Nancy stared at him a minute, and then replied in a loud voice:

"Ah, git out! W'ere 'd you come from, Grand Street or the Bowery?"

MRS. J. C. BROWN QUITS NEWPORT.

Invalid Taken on Special Steamer to Providence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18.—Mrs. John Carter Brown, mother of the late John Nicholas Brown and the late Harold Brown, was removed to-day from her Bellevue Avenue residence to her Winter home in Providence. Mrs. Brown has been ill since the early Summer, when she suffered a stroke of paralysis.

A special hospital ambulance arrived here this morning from New York, and in this Mrs. Brown was conveyed from her residence to the steamer Warwick, which had been engaged for her exclusive use. She was accompanied by her son-in-law, Mr. W. Watts Sherman; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and her physician, Dr. Christopher F. Barker.

MARRIED.

SIMPSON—ANDERSON.—Dec. 18, 1904, at the new Hotel Astor, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Hattie Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson, to Mr. George W. Simpson.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—At Presbyterian Hospital, New York, Sunday, Dec. 18, Anna Electa, daughter of the late William B. and Electa C. Crawford of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, 2:30 P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the residence of Charles B. Hill, 512 West End Av., New York City.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, at his late residence, 52 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles Curtiss Cummings, son of the late William A. and Louise McCormick Cummings, aged 58 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURLEY.—In Providence, R. I., on the 16th inst., Christopher C., son of Louisa B. and the late Thomas Curley, aged 8 months. Residence, 68 Camden Av.

Funeral private.

DOUGHERTY.—A solemn mass of requiem, month's mind, will be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the Rev. James F. Dougherty, late Superior of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, on Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at Mount Loretto, Staten Island, N. Y. The reverend clergy and friends of Father Dougherty are respectfully invited to be present. Boat leaves South Ferry at 9 A. M., to connect with special train at St. George.

ELY.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, 1904, Sophia Ely, daughter of the late Abner L. Ely, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 127 West 87th St., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GALLAGHER.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, 1904, Mary J. Gallagher, former Principal of Public School No. 38, Manhattan.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her cousin, Miss Stephens, 56 East 112th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, Solemn requiem mass at 10 o'clock at St. Cecilia's Church, 106th St. and Lexington Av.

GILFILLAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, at his residence, 98 Remsen St., Brooklyn, after a short illness, William Gilfillan, M. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEMINGWAY.—Suddenly, on the 17th inst., Dr. Samuel Hemingway, son of Samuel Hemingway of Jersey City, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOEDLER.—In Paris, on Dec. 15, in the 79th year of her age, Leonie Lebrasseur, widow of Michael Knoedler.

Requiem mass at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West 23d St., at 9 A. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, in this city, Dec. 18, 1904, Catherine Marshall, in the 45th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 18, 1904, at St. Luke's Hospital, Lucy Cleaveland, wife of Eben H. Moore, 70 West 11th St.

Service at St. Luke's Chapel. Announcement of time later.

PHILLIPS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904, William D., son of the late Charles H. and Catherine Nesbitt Phillips.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Glenbrook, Conn., Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages await the 2 P. M. train from New York, arriving at Glenbrook via New Canaan Branch at 3:05 P. M.

REID.—The Rev. John Reid, D. D., entered into rest, suddenly, Dec. 18, 1904, at his late residence, 863 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral services at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and St. John's Place, 2 P. M. Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1904.

Detroit, Yonkers, St. John's, N. B., and California papers copy.

SUSEMIHL.—On Dec. 17, at his late residence, 104 East 104th St., Theodore Susemihl, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at 8 o'clock Monday night. Interment private.

WESCOTT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 18, 1904, William P. Wescott, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 38 Bentley Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMSON.—Suddenly in New York City on Friday, Dec. 16, 1904, Isaac Halsted Williamson, son of the late ex-Chancellor Williamson.

Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

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Have won their great reputation by maintaining for *sixty years* a proud record for *superior quality* in workmanship and the *highest standard* of all-round excellence.

No pianos so celebrated as the *"Waters"* are sold at such *low prices* and on such *easy terms.*

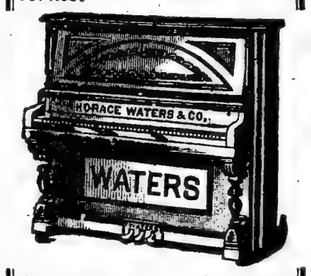

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OPEN EVENINGS
Until January 1st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York City.
Hospital Saturday, Dec. 24.
Hospital Sunday, Dec. 25.

The needs of the hospitals are extraordinary at this time. Help should be prompt and liberal. Contributions are especially solicited on Hospital Saturday and Sunday for the GENERAL FUND, which will be divided among the Associated Hospitals on the basis of FREE care for the sick poor.

Gifts may be designated, however, for any hospital of this city, and such gifts will be duly forwarded by the Treasurer of the Association to the hospital indicated by the donor.

METHODS OF CONTRIBUTING.

(1.) Through the Collections in the Churches on Hospital Sunday, and in the Synagogues on Hospital Saturday.

(2.) Through Auxiliary Associations in Trades, as follows:

Dry Goods Auxiliary—John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Co., Treasurer.

Bankers and Brokers—R. J. Cross, President; August Belmont, Treasurer.

Cigar and Tobacco Trade—Wm. H. Cummings, President; Sigmund Rosenwald, Treasurer, 145 Water Street, and Walter H. Schiffer.

Paint and Varnish Trades—H. Kohnstamm,

SLEIGHS ON SPEEDWAY MADE LIVELY SPORT

Fast Road Horses Engaged in Brisk Brushes on the Snow.

DRIVES AND PARKS CROWDED

Pretty and Novel Rigs Were Out in Force and Reinsmen Had a Good Day's Outing.

The snow-covered drives of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday furnished opportunity for a gala occasion to horsemen, and the streets and roads were crowded from early until late with sleighing parties. In the morning the Harlem River Speedway was the centre of attraction, the road-racing brigade turning out in full force with fast steppers hooked to featherweight speed cutters. The footing was a trifle heavy at first, but after a broad path had been broken through the fleecy covering the snow packed rapidly, and then the sport grew lively.

Among the early arrivals was Nathan Straus behind the spotted trotter Malacca, (2:18½,) ready and anxious for fast work. After a warming up jog in which Malacca showed that he was as much at home in the snow as on the track, he was turned to a good start with the bay gelding Rythmic, Jr., driven by his trainer, Rue Clark. For a quarter the pair stepped head and head. When the stretch was entered Rythmic, Jr., on being touched with the whip, took the lead and held it to the finish, winning by a head.

William J. Clark's bay trotting gelding Ilderim did some fast work and won every brush in which he was started. His last half-mile go was in company with George H. Huber's new trotter, Albert, which he overhauled after being left at the post, and outfooted in the stretch. The finish was so close that spectators who stood at the post were divided in opinion as to which was first. A second go settled all discussion, as Ilderim took the lead at the quarter and was never headed, winning by an open length. The crack trotting mare Bow Rene, driven by M. Bruckheimer, also fell a victim to Ilderim's speed, and the trotter Royal Rene, driven by Walter Kilpatrick, stepped home a length in front of M. Cohn's new trotter Admire.

Several good brushes were also seen on the upper end of Seventh Avenue, where the ex-champion trotter of the Speedway, Kingmond, (2:09,) won three straight heats against the trotter Kingwood, (2:17¼,) driven by George Coleman. Among the many others who participated in the sport was E. J. Newcomb, driving Una and Maybell; Stewart Barr, driving the trotting gelding Brightlight; William Scott, with the trotter Gray Bill; David Goodman, with the trotter Freeland, (2:17¾;) Thomas B. Leahy, with the black trotter Santos, and Charles C. Fletcher, with his pair of trotting cobs Danton and mate.

Among the many noticed in the park in the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Ketcham behind a team of jet-black cobs hooked to a Russian sledge; John L. Dodge, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, driving the trotting mare Khaki; Col. Jacob Ruppert, driving a handsome bay trotter; Miss G. Morisini, driving a team of black Arabian horses with tiger skin quarter blankets, hooked to a fancy park sleigh; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Dennis, behind a team of trotters; Frederick Gerken, driving the black trotter Joe N. (2:17¾); W. E. D. Stokes, behind a handsome pair of bay high-steppers harnessed to a fancy sleigh, with nodding plumes; Louis Kahn, driving his pair of show-ring mares, Jeannette and Paulina; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Floyd-Jones, behind the Speedway champion trotter, King Chimes (2:10¾); George C. Thornton, driving a team of cobs; Joseph Gibbons, driving the trotter Ortina, (2:22¼,) and A. R. Meyers, driving the pacing gelding Peter H.

American Jockey Second in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—"Charley" Van Düzen, the American jockey, stands second in the list of winning jockeys in Germany for 1904. He rode fifty-seven winners during this, his first, season on the German turf. Herne, the veteran English jockey, was first, with seventy-two victories.

SPORTING GOODS.

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Spalding's Athletic Library No. 209.

Figure and Speed Skating fully explained and illustrated.

This book contains a complete history of the sport; photographs of past and present champions; articles on Skating and Skating Champions; Hints for Beginners in Speed Skating, by G. Bellefeuille, the well-known Canadian expert; "Don'ts" for Racers; How to Train for Racing, by Morris Wood, National Amateur Champion Speed Skater; Figure Skating and Beginners; How to Cut Figures; Figures Used in Combinations and others; Skating Hand in Hand; Rules, &c., for a Figure-Skating Contest; Equipment for Speed and Figure Skaters, and numerous illustrations.

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AUCTION SALES.

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J. LOMIN, Auctioneer.
Sells Monday, Dec. 19th, 10:30 A. M., at
243-6th Av., New York City,
the entire large stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers, Findings, &c.; also,
Elegant Fixtures,
Werner & Fox, Attorneys.
Auctioneer's office, 802 2d Av. Tel. 1500 38th.

AUCTIONEER'S SALE.

Take notice that by virtue of a lien held by me against the following described personal property: One hydraulic hand pump with release valve included, belonging to the New York Electrical Maintenance Company, and now in my possession, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, Auctioneer, will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder therefor to satisfy such lien at No. 46 Dey Street, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANCIS H. STIMMAN, Lienor.
Dated New York, December 12th, 1904.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES: REMOVAL SALE; $150 UPWARD.
Columbia, 35 horse, seats five, sacrificed; Panhard, four cylinder, Krebs carburator, $1600; Peerless Tonneau, $800; 1903 Packard Tonneau, $600; French car, seating four, $250; Oldsmobile, $250; Rambler Tonneau, two cylinder, $650; $1200 Runabout, $300; Franklin Tonneau, swell, $700; many other desirable opportunities.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
137 to 143 West 48th (New Building).

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES, CLOTHING, AND TIRES.
Fur Coats, (worth $50 to $75), $25 and $39; Fur-lined Coats, (worth $75,) $39; Fur Gloves, $2.50 pair; Fur Caps, $4.50.
SLAUGHTER SALE OF AUTOMOBILE LAMPS.
2,000 French and American Gas and Oil Lamps almost given away to make room for other goods. Head, Side and Tail Lamps, $1.50 up; Leather Coats, $5.50; Leggings, $1.65; $7,000 worth Imported Horns, half regular prices. Tires—Every make and size slaughtered.
A five-story Building full of Bargains.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 2 Park Place, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES WILL NEVER BE CHEAPER!
The Opening of the Automobile Exhibition in January calls for the sale of low prices.
Every Automobile BOUGHT NOW will fetch $100 more LATER ON.
Our three floors, each one entire city block long, are jammed full of Bargains.
FIVE % PROFIT IS ALL WE ASK!
Buy now while the owners have low prices on their cars; we have nearly every known make to select from.
Electric, Steam and Gasoline Runabouts and Touring Cars from $150.00 up to $3000.00.
More Automobiles here than in all other establishments combined. Demonstrations and Free Instructions to all purchasers. Cars bought now stored Free.
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WINTER SPORTS OF OARSMEN.

Members of Local Rowing Clubs Play Handball and Bowl.

With the Harlem River filled with ice almost from bank to bank not a single crew ventured from any of the local rowing club houses yesterday, and the attention of the oarsmen turned to handball and to bowling, the two indoor sports upon which they rely to keep in condition during the Winter.

At a meeting of the Harlem Navy Handball League, held at the house of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, in "Scullers' Row," McComb's Dam Park, yesterday afternoon, President James Francis of the Union Boat Club announced that an application for membership had been received from the Nonpareil Rowing Club, and that one is expected from the Nassau Boat Club. The league at present consists of six clubs, as follows: The Union Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club, Crescent Rowing Club, Lone Star Boat Club, and Wyanoke Boat Club. The entrance of two more clubs would enable an eight-team schedule to be arranged and would make the coming series of championship matches more interesting than usual. It was decided to hold another meeting on Jan. 15, at which officers will be elected and the schedule of games in the coming championship tournament arranged.

At the same time delegates from the sixteen clubs of the Harlem Navy Bowling League met at Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to make arrangements for their annual championship tournament, which will begin early in February. It was reported by the delegates present that all the sixteen clubs in the league will enter teams this Winter, and another meeting will be held on Sunday, Jan. 15, at which the schedule for the tournament will be arranged. The clubs comprising the league are as follows: Atalanta Boat Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Friendship Boat Club, Hudson Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Harlem Yacht Club, Lone Star Boat Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club, Nassau Boat Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club, Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, Union Boat Club, Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City, Waverley Boat Club, and Wyanoke Boat Club.

The Union Boat Club has elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, Joseph A. Carey; Vice President, Herman Hjertberg; Secretary, B. H. de Martigni; Treasurer, M. A. Alleman; Trustees, Thomas P. Lyons, Frank J. Scanlon, James W. Godsell, Jr., Victor P. Ortenbach, Daniel W. Lenahan, and Thomas M. Cahill; Captain, John P. Kemp; First Lieutenant, Thomas P. Lyons; Second Lieutenant, John Hughes.

Officers of the Wyanoke Boat Club elected yesterday are as follows: President, E. W. Kimmelky; Vice President, W. A. Farrell; Treasurer, R. E. Seckel; Financial Secretary, E. Fisher; Recording Secretary, E. Lennon; Captain, James Breen; Lieutenant, Max Bache.

YACHT FOR ENGLISHWOMAN.

Herreshoffs Busy on the Fifty-two-Rater for Mrs. Farley of London.

Word comes from the Herreshoff shops at Bristol, R. I., that work on the new yacht for Mrs. G. Turner Farley of London, England, is going on speedily, with quite a number of the frames set up on the load keel. All the midship frames are on and machinists are connecting the butts with the keel. A matter of interest in connection with this craft building for the fifty-two rater British class, is that duplicate frames are being gotten out, which gives ample proof that there are to be two of the class built in the Herreshoff shops. Two sets of steel frames are already bent, and most of them trued and ready for use.

In the shops nearly completed is a small race-about boat of eighteen feet waterline, for a man in Germany. The craft is handsome in design, and is finished off very nicely on the outside, but that is not the most interesting thing about her. She is rigged with a mechanism in the cockpit for reefing or increasing sail, while the steersman keeps his seat at the after end of the boat. Besides the spinnaker pole will be made to do duty as a staysail spar, forward, when the boat is on the wind, and this same spar can be used as a spinnaker pole with the staysail attached as a spinnaker when the craft is steering down the wind.

Work is progressing on the new boats for the special class of thirty-footers of one design, with the probability that the first one started will be ready to be taken out of the shop and stored at the Walker's Cove yards before the close of the year. The orders for these boats at Herreshoffs have been swelled to seventeen for members of the New York Yacht Club, and there may be more before the Winter is over. Recently, Henry Maxwell of New York visited Bristol relative to an order for one of the new thirty-footers.

FEATURES OF PASTIME'S MEET.

Best Teams of the National Guard Entered for a Relay Race.

The Advisory Committee of the Pastime Athletic Club has received cheerful news regarding the games at the Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve, and the indications point to the meeting as being probably the greatest ever held in New York. Besides it promises to be a reunion of the men who were famous on the cinder path years ago.

The latest addition to the long list of events is a military relay race, which will be governed by the rules of the Military Athletic League. The distance will be one mile, and the teams will consist of four men, each man to run a quarter of a mile. The event should be interesting and closely contested, as the winning team will receive a handsome cup presented by Alderman John V. Coggey. Among the regiments which it is expected will enter teams will be the First of Chicago, the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, the Eighth and Seventy-first of New York, and the Thirteenth and Twenty-third of Brooklyn.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-second Regiments will also enter teams in the international tug-of-war contest, which will be one of the features of the meet. The team of the Twenty-second has an excellent record, having recently defeated the Fourteenth, holder of the military championship of the United States, and the members are pretty confident of victory on New Year's Eve. Other entries in the contest are the Roanoke team of Boston, the King Edward and Queen Victoria teams, representatives of England; the Eccentric Firemen, who will represent Ireland, and the Svea Athletic Club, Viking and Tear teams, representing Sweden, Norway, and Russia, respectively. The Amalgamated Carpenters' Association may also enter three or four teams.

Hockey at Montclair High School.

The Montclair (N. J.) High School hockey candidates received their first scrub practice at Verona Lake Saturday, and the prospects are that a team will be developed which will be faster than that which represented the school so well last year. In the forward positions, Capt. Jenkins, Malcolm Force, and Clarence Brown of last year's team are playing faster than ever before, while Harold Wilcox, the metropolitan golf champion, who was on the crack St. Paul's School seven last year, will undoubtedly secure a place on the team. At cover point Arthur Powell and Edmund Doremus are having a hard fight, with the chances in favor of Powell. William Bonnell, last year's substitute point, will probably fill that position this year. At goal Graham Waldron, who has represented Montclair for the last three years, will again play the position. Waldron played goal on the seven that tied Princeton University in 1901, and he is the most consistent and coolest member of the team. The boys will play their first game to-morrow afternoon, lining up against their old rivals, the Newark High School seven. On Christmas Day the team will play the Montclair Field Club seven, and Manager Trimble is arranging games with St. Paul's School, Carteret Academy, "Poly Prep," Stevens Institute, and other strong school teams.

New Year's Eve Run to Include Autoists

For many years the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York have held a run on New Year's Eve for bicyclists, starting at 12 o'clock, midnight, from Central Park Circle to Yonkers and Tarrytown. Originally a bottle of wine was the souvenir the first cyclist to arrive at the above place received, but for the past six years valuable trophies have also been awarded that have added interest to the run. Two years ago a class was arranged for motor cyclists that immediately met with favor, and this year an opportunity will be given to automobilists to try for new honors, as a special class has been provided for them, with valuable prizes as an inducement for active competition.

In the runs the bicyclists will be started promptly at 12:10 o'clock on Jan. 1, motor cyclists at 12:30, and automobilists at 1 o'clock, thus avoiding all conflict or danger of accident to the participants.

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PERFECT
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Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
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WANT HARVARD MEN TO PULL TOGETHER

Old Graduates Propose Formation of New Club at University.

ATHLETES ARE TOO FAR APART

Many of Them Have But Nodding Acquaintance with One Another—Association Football for Crimsons.

Athletes at Harvard University are much interested in the dinner to be given to all holders of the 'Varsity "H" in the Union, at Cambridge, to-night. Fifty-seven undergraduates and a large number of prominent graduates have been invited, and an informal organization, like the University Club of several years ago, will be formed. It is also understood that plans will be talked over for welding Harvard's athletes together in a way that never has been known before, and which will result in a greater number of victories along every line.

For many years the feeling has been that athletics at Harvard have been somewhat "apart" from the university. The football team, for instance, conducted on a large business scale, with its coaches, trainers, &c., has been a good example of this, and while the undergraduates have felt in a sense that it was theirs, they never have been able to take the deep personal interest in it that the students of a smaller college could have done. It has been the same way with the players themselves. So great is the university and so widely scattered its undergraduates that frequently an athlete on one team has only a nodding acquaintance with one on another. It is for the purpose of pulling these men together and making them feel more like brothers that the organization to be effected to-night has been proposed.

The men who are the prime movers in its inception are Dr. E. H. Nichols, Harvard's famous old pitcher and baseball coach; "Bert" Waters, the old tackle; Dudley Dean, the old quarter back; "Bob" Wrenn, the tennis player and member of the Intercollegiate Rules Committee; W. F. Garcelon, hurdler and head coach of the track team; Edgar N. Wrightington, head coach of the Crimson football team last Fall, and J. F. Perkins, the old oarsman. All of these men will be present at the dinner to-night, and each will speak on the sport which he represents.

That interest in association football was aroused last week at Harvard by the drawing up of a constitution and the election of officers for a new club. The officers are: President and Captain—A. Brooks, 1905; Vice Captain, Beaton H. Squires, the 'Varsity guard; Manager—E. D. M. Greene. The club has petitioned the Harvard Athletic Committee for recognition in minor sports and for the privilege of playing outside games. No more regular practice will be held until after the Christmas recess, when a team will be chosen and a schedule arranged.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:20	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets..3:52

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:40	Gov. Isl'd...5:02	H. Gate..6:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:02	Gov. Isl'd...5:24	H. Gate..7:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olaf Kyrre, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 20.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Gera, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.		
Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Dominica, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 22.		
El Rio, Galvestbn	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Seneca, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tijomi, Yucatan and Campeche	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba and Yucatan	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Acting Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates—Manila Nov. 15, Hongkong 19th, Shanghai 22d, Yokohama 30th, and Honolulu Dec. 10—reached San Francisco per steamer Mongolia and were dispatched East at 7 P. M. Dec. 16. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 19.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 11.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 2.
Hindustan, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 15.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Menominee, London, Dec. 8.
Perugia, Naples, Dec. 3.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Dec. 9.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 5.
Uiriken, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 15.
Denver, Galveston, Dec. 14.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

El Siglo, Galveston, Dec. 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 10.
Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Baltic, Liverpool, Dec. 14.
Byron, Barbados, Dec. 15.
Catania, Barbados, Dec. 14.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Parnia, St. Thomas, Dec. 12.
Seneca, Nassau, Dec. 13.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Dec. 3.
Dramatist, Baltimore, Dec. 16.
Gera, Port Kingston, Dec. 15.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. —.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
Joseph W. Fordney, New Orleans, Dec. 10.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 17.
New York, Boston, Dec. 17.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 15.
Baltic, Port Antoplo, Dec. 13.
Rhein, Naples, Dec. 2.

Sailed.

Astoria, for Glasgow.
Belgravia, for Hamburg.
Hawaiian, for San Francisco, Seattle, &c.
El Valle, for Galveston.
Egda, for Tampico.
Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
Montauk, for Buenos Ayres, &c.
Chester, for Antwerp.
San Jacinto, for Key West and Galveston.
Saltwell, for Philadelphia.
Cyrus W. Field, (United States Signal Service,) for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Soestdyk, for Rotterdam.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 18, 9:30 P. M., west, light air; hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Etruria, at Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Bluecher, at Plymouth, Dec. 18.

Sailed.

Campania, from Queenstown, Dec. 18.
Pretoria, from Dover, Dec. 18.

Passed.

Prinz Oskar, (from New York,) Gibraltar, Dec. 18.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—M. Coalera, Switzerland; Adolf Manheimer, Berlin.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lyman B. Greenleaf, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Gov. R. M. Cunningham, Alabama; S. Tegimo, S. Tanabe, and K. Shimura, Tokio, Japan; Lomer Gouin, Quebec.

HOTEL ASTOR—Hermenn Herzberger, Berlin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE BEST

field, the best company, and the best business methods are advantages possessed by the New York Chiropractical Institute of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Founded under present management October 1st, 1883, its success is everywhere recognized as phenomenal. Its reformatory guns have been heard around the life insurance world. Its experts of National reputation can instruct gentlemen of ability and the best references as to obtaining a competency in the business of life insurance. Address Jno. I. D. Bristol, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y., for Agency Application Blank and other particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7l., 42c. 7 words to line.

Life insurance, half ordinary rate; A1 company; appoint interviewer. Merrill, 102 East 90th St.

Periodical wanted, $50,000 ready; good field absolutely necessary. Address Investigation, Box 123 Times.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Exceedingly attractive opening awaits editor-publisher having $25,000. Address Professional Periodical, Box 116 Times.

Consult Stewart
If you want to buy or sell a business quickly.
38 East 21st St.

For Sale.—Manufacturing business; grand opportunity for man with $35,000; big profits; patented article; none but principals need reply. Address Opportunity, Box 167 Times.

A good way to get money for the holidays by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Wanted.—Men as managers, with capital of from $100 to $500, for line of new patented articles to establish agencies in Eastern and Western cities; large profits assured. Gas Tip & Self Lighter Co., 149 Church St.

Running Away From Winter

Going to California on the Golden State Limited every mile is a mile away from winter—you literally run away from the Frost King—farther and farther south, and yet constantly toward the journey's end in sunny California.

And what a delightful trip it is—restful to a degree, with all the comforts of metropolitan life—a library, the magazines and daily papers, market reports, bath, barber, and the "best meals on wheels."

Golden State Limited

Leaves Chicago daily, 8:00 p. m., St. Louis 9:30 p. m.; arrives Los Angeles 2:45 p. m. third day after. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Send for beautifully illustrated booklet and reserve berths now.

Rock Island System

HAL S. RAY, General Eastern Passenger Agent,
401 Broadway;
Uptown office, 373 5th Ave., cor. 35th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Drawn Butter Sauce.

MATERIALS:—Two tablespoonfuls of flour, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one pint boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, dash of cayenne.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—It takes a genius to make a sauce. The housewife who dares not consider herself a genius stirs in three tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce and awaits with complacency the compliments she knows will follow.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

Grand Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

Just received by last French steamer
articles suitable for
Holiday Presents

Finest French Embroidered Lingerie Waists, Sachets for Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Lace and Embroidered Pillows—at very moderate prices.

Those who find the selection of gifts difficult will be assisted by an inspection of our large assortment of novelties not to be seen elsewhere.

308 FIFTH AVE. Between 31st and 32d Sts.

While this importer's surplus of woolens remains you can take your pick of cloths woven to sell in

$75, $60 & $50 Suits at $25

with the tailoring equal to the material. To-day there will be more choice than to-morrow. 153 pieces of goods—nearly 5,000 yards of cloth, on the second floor only.

Samples pasted on cards to facilitate your selection. All the samples you want mailed on request.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

SHOOTS HIMSELF IN HEART.

Suicide of Frederick Hoffman, Who Was Ill and Despondent.

Frederick Hoffman, a retired merchant, 70 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in the heart with a revolver in his home, 1,000 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. He had been ill and despondent for some time.

Hoffman was found dead in his bed by his son, Frederick Hoffman, Jr., who lives in the house. The son heard the shot, and, rushing into his father's room, found him lying on his back with the revolver in his right hand. Hoffman had been in business in Maiden Lane for many years, and retired about ten years ago. He was a widower, and lived with his son and daughter-in-law.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. LOUIS REINHARDT, Bankrupt.—No. 7,386.—Notice of Sale by Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles O. Brewster, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at No. 177 Hudson Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. A general description of said property is as follows, viz.: Manilla and white paper, flat and in rolls; bags, wrappers, etc., machinery, consisting of printing machines, engine, belting, etc., also office fixtures and safe. Said property will be on exhibition for inspection by purchasers on the 27th and 28th days of December, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1904.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SHULMAN and SAMUEL SHULMAN, individually and as members of the firm of SHULMAN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 7,526.

To the creditors of Louis Shulman and Samuel Shulman, individually and as members of the firm of Shulman Brothers of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Louis Shulman and Samuel Shulman, individually and as members of the firm of Shulman Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 17, 1904.

NO. 7,075.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK L. TORREYS and CHARLES W. STANSELL, individually and as copartners of the firm of C. W. STANSELL & CO., and the firm of C. W. STANSELL & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank L. Torreys and Charles W. Stansell, individually and as copartners of the firm of C. W. Stansell & Co. and the firm of C. W. Stansell & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Frank L. Torreys, Charles W. Stansell, and C. W. Stansell & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
December 16th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,579.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED SCHAPPE AGENCIES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of United Schappe Agencies, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said United Schappe Agencies was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
December 16th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROADWAY MAGAZINE COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 6,944.

To the creditors of Broadway Magazine Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Broadway Magazine Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 15, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PRINCESS UNDERWEAR COMPANY, INCOR., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the Princess Underwear Company, Incor., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Princess Underwear Company, Incor., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 15th, 1904.

NO. 7,531.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FEDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Feder, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Louis Feder was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
December 16th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIX LITTLE TAILORS, a corporation, bankrupt.—No. 7,620.

To the creditors of Six Little Tailors, a corporation, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Six Little Tailors was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1904.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GARDINER, HORSCROFT.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in the cause of HOBBS vs. GARDINER, 1,869, H. No. 289.

MARTHA HORSCROFT, a daughter of James Gardiner, the testator in the said cause, if living, and if she be dead her legal personal representatives and any persons claiming to be her issue or the legal personal representatives of any of such issue who may have died, and any other persons claiming through the said Martha Horscroft or her issue to be interested in the residue of the said testator's estate, are by their solicitors, on or before the 30th of January, 1905, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Kekewich and Mr. Justice Joyce, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said decree.

Wednesday, 15th February, 1905, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the claims.

Dated 2d December, 1904.

E. LIONEL CLARKE, Master.

The said Martha Horscroft was the wife of Alfred Iden Horscroft and is believed to have left England for America in or about the year 1855 with the said Alfred Iden Horscroft and four children, whom they had at that time.

PAYNE & SON, 44 Chancery Lane, London, England,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Still Suffering from the Fortnight's Raid.

Bonds Show Prompt and Good Recovery, but Stocks Are Lower by a Large Majority.

In this column were recorded last week the results of the philanthropic effort of a gentleman in Boston to save the community from loss in the stock market. The result was the most serious fall in prices witnessed this year, and it continued through a second week. Last week 113 stocks moved a point or more, and only 23 of them rose. If attention be confined to the dozen stocks which contributed five-sevenths of the total business, and gave the week its characteristic tone, the carnage was even more severe, for every one of them fell, the minimum being ¼ for Steel preferred. Steel common was the most active stock, and fell 1½. The weakest stock was not, as might have been expected, Amalgamated, which enjoyed several rallies, and closed only 3⅞ down. United States Leather common fell 4⅛ upon the announcement of its new financing. Declines were more than fractional in Atchison, Erie, Reading, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. With such a record it might be thought that there was a severe unsettlement of the situation intrinsically. Upon the contrary there was rather a shamefaced admission that the speculative element had been stampeded by inadequate cause.

One good sign of this is the lack of any disturbance in the investment situation as revealed in the bond market, which showed less movement than usual, and that movement good. Only twenty-two bonds moved as much as a point, and of them fourteen rose. Looking to the descriptions which showed activity rather than movement it is apparently necessary to modify this, for among the most active half dozen there was but a single advance, and that only ½, for Western Maryland. The fact that such an unfamiliar issue got into the active class at all is due to the exceptional concentration of the week's business, which allowed an unusually small aggregate to qualify for the active class. Four issues —American Tobacco fours and sixes, Union Pacific convertibles, and Steel fives—accounted for almost one-third of the total bond business. Each of them declined, and as almost two bonds advanced to each bond which fell on a broader inspection, it follows that the four mentioned sympathized rather with the stock market than the bond market—as might easily be deduced from their names and quality alone.

The aggregate business in shares fell to 7,160,586 and in bonds to $26,054,000, but both volumes are in excess of the same week in other recent years. Among less active properties than those mentioned above there were some large changes. Consolidated Gas fell 7 upon friction in its dealings with the city, Louisville fell 2⅞ despite its increased dividend, Pullman fell 5½, Westinghouse rose 5 and Great Northern 15.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Can Co. preferred stock.
Maryland Coal Co. preferred stock.
Real Estate Trust Co.
Torrington Co. preferred stock.
United Railroads of San Francisco preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Pere Marquette Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Lawyers' Mortgage Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	238	250
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & West	16½	..
Allis-Chalmers	16	17¼
Allis-Chalmers pf.	61	70
Amalgamated Copper	67⅝	67¾
American Ag. Chemical	21	22
American Beet Sugar	22	25
American Beet Sugar pf.	79	80
American Car & Foundry	33½	33⅝
American Car & Foundry pf.	92½	92⅞
American Coal	202	220
American Cotton Oil	35½	36
Amer. District Telegraph	37	39
American Express	208	210
American Gress Twine	11½	11⅞
Amer. Hide & Leather	9⅝	10¼
Amer. Hide & Leather pf.	44	44⅞
American Ice Co	7¼	7⅝
American Ice Co. pf.	38½	39
American Linseed Co	16	19
American Linseed Co. pf.	37	41
American Locomotive	33	33½
American Locomotive pf.	102¼	102½
American Malting Co	7⅞	7¾
American Malting Co. pf.	26½	26⅞
American Smelting & Refining	79⅝	80¼
American Smelting & Refining pf.	112	112⅝
American Snuff	165	170
American Snuff pf.	99	100
Am. Steel Foundries	13½	14
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	52	52½
American Sugar Ref.	140⅝	141
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	138	140
Am. T. & Cable	94	95
Am. Teleg. & Telep	145¼	146½
Am. Tob. pf. tr. ctfs.	93	94
American Woolen Co	21	21⅝
American Woolen Co. pf.	93	94
Anaconda Copper Mining	106	107
Ann Arbor	33	37
Ann Arbor pf.	62	66
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	95½	96½
At., T. & S. F.	85¼	85½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	102½
Atlantic Coast Line	153½	154
Baltimore & Ohio	100½	100¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95¾	96
Boston & L. pf.	105	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	59¾	60
Brooklyn Union Gas	208	214
Brunswick City	11¼	12
Buf., R. & P.	165	180
Buf., R. & P. pf.	155	165
Buffalo & Susq. pf.	82	87
Butterick Co.	60	63
Canada South.	71	71⅝
Canadian Pacific	130⅝	130¾
Central R. R. of N. J.	189	190
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	116⅜	119
Ches. & Ohio	48¼	48½
Chicago & Alton	42¾	42½
Chicago & Alton pf.	78	85
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	197½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	130	145
Chicago Great Western	22⅜	22½
Chicago Great Western pf., A	64	65
Chicago Great Western pf., B	35¼	35½
Chicago Great Western deb.	85	85½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	76	85
Chi., M. & St. Paul	169⅝	169¾
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul pf.	182	184
Chicago & Northwestern	206¼	207
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	150	156
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	187	193
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	12	12⅜
Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	21¾	21⅞
Chicago Union Traction	11½	12
Chicago Union Traction pf.	40	45
C., C., C. & St. Louis	90¼	90⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	114	..
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	86	90
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	90	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	184	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	46¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	96	..
Colorado Southern	22¼	22⅜
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	57	58
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	35	35¼
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	17¼	17½
Consolidated Coal	60	80
Consolidated Gas	201½	202¼
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	128	130
Corn Products Co.	20⅝	21
Corn Products Co. pf.	78½	79
Delaware & Hudson	185	185¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	330	340
Denver & Rio Grande	31	32
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	87½	88¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	24	27
Detroit Southern	7	7¼
Detroit Southern pf.	30	30½
Detroit United Railways	77½	78¼
Distillers' Securities	37½	38
Du., S. S. & A.	12½	14½
Du., S. S. & A. pf.	24½	25
Erie	36¼	36⅝
Erie 1st pf.	74½	74⅝
Erie 2d pf.	55⅛	55⅜
Ev. & T. H.	67	67
Ev. & T. H. pf.	93	96
Federal Mining & Smelting	63	67
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	76½	80
Ft. Worth & D. C.	38	40
General Chemical Company	80	85

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

JOHN HONE & CO,
58 NEW STREET, N. Y.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or on margin

	Bid.	Asked.
General Chemical Company pf.	100	102
General Electric	186	187
Gold & Stock Tel.	116	..
Great Northern pf.	230	240
Hocking Valley	91	91½
Hocking Valley pf.	92½	93
Homestake	70	73
Illinois Central	154½	155
Illinois Central I. I.	103	..
International Paper Company	24⅝	24½
International Paper Co. pf.	77¼	77⅝
International Power	60½	63
International Steam Pump	39	41
International Steam Pump pf.	85¾	88
Iowa Central	28⅜	29½
Iowa Central pf.	55⅞	56½
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kan. & Mich.	30½	35⅛
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	81¼	82
Kansas City Southern	29	29½
Kansas City Southern pf.	53½	54
Keokuk & Des Moines	14	17
K. & T. M. pf.	47	51
Kn. Ice Chicago	10¼	12
Kn. Ice Chicago pf.	63	65
Laclede Gas pf.	90	..
L. E. & W.	39½	40½
L. E. & W. pf.	95	103
Lake Shore	270	..
Long Island	57	62
Louisville & Nashville	140	140½
Mah. Coal R.	240	..
Manhattan Beach	9½	11
Manhattan Elevated	163¾	164
Md. Coal pf.	126	..
Met. Sec. Co.	77½	78
Metropolitan Street Railway	120¼	120½
Mexican Central	21½	21⅝
Michigan Central	135	140
Minn. & St. Louis	63½	64½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	93	100
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89	89¾
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	146½	147
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	31½	31⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	63⅜	63⅞
Missouri Pacific	107¾	108
N. C. & St. L.	145	147
National Biscuit	56¾	57
National Biscuit pf.	116	116½
National Enameling	20	22½
National Enameling pf.	85	90
National Lead	23	24
National Lead pf.	96½	98
National Railroad of Mexico pf.	40	41
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	23	23½
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	159¾	160
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	110
New York Central	140½	141
New York & New Haven	197¼	198½
New York, C. & St. L.	43¾	45
New York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
New York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75½	77½
New York Dock Company	15½	24
New York Dock Company pf.	49½	52
New York & N. J. Telephone	165	170
New York, Ontario & Western	43½	43¾
Norfolk & Western	76	79½
Norfolk & Western pf.	92½	94½
North American	100½	101½
Ontario Mining	3½	4½
Pacific Coast	75½	77½
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	98	104
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	80½	83½
Pacific Mail	44	44⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	130⅜	130¾
People's Gas, Chicago	106⅝	106½
Peoria & Eastern	28	31
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	76	78
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	107
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	183	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	179	..
Pressed Steel Car	39	39¾
Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90¼
Pullman Company	233	235
Quicksilver	2	2¼
Quicksilver pf.	4	6
R. R. Sec., Ill. Central stock ctfs.	90	91
Railway Steel Spring	31	32
Railway Steel Spring pf.	90	91
Reading	78¾	79¼
Reading 1st pf.	89	90½
Reading 2d pf.	82	83
Rens. & Saratoga	206	..
Republic Iron & Steel	16⅜	16⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¼	69
Rock Island	33	33½
Rock Island pf.	83½	84
Rome, W. & O.	135	140
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	26¾	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	93½	95
St. Jo. & Grand Island	15	17
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	53	58
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	24	28
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	75	76
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67½	67¾
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	175	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	130	135
St. L. S. W.	25½	25½
St. L. S. W. pf.	57	57⅝
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	60½	61
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	100	103
Southern Pacific	62⅜	32½
Southern Pacific pf.	118½	118¼
Southern Railway	34⅞	35
Southern Railway pf.	96½	96¼
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	97½	100
Stand. R. & T.	3	3½
Tenn. Coal & I.	70⅝	71
Texas Pacific	34⅝	34⅞
T. P. Land Tr.	34	38
Third Avenue	131	132
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20¼
Tol. Rys. & Light	22⅜	22½
Tol., St. L. & West	36½	36⅝
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	53½	53½
Twin City Rapid Transit	105½	107
Union Bag & Paper	10	11½
Union Bag & Paper pf.	72	74
Union Pacific	110¼	110⅞
Union Pacific pf.	95¼	95¾
United Railways Inv.	20	22½
United Railways Inv. pf.	67	68
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	18½	19
U. S. Cast Iron P. & Found. pf.	79½	80
United States Express	118	125
United States Leather	14¾	14½
United States Leather pf.	101½	102
U. S. Realty & Improvement	80	81
United States Rubber	32	32¼
United States Rubber pf.	93	93⅝
United States Steel	29½	29⅝
United States Steel pf.	91½	91⅞
Va.-Car. Chemical Company	41½	42
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	112	113
Va.-Iron Coal & Coke	39	40
Wabash	22¼	22⅜
Wabash pf.	43⅞	44
Wells-Fargo Express	239	249
Western Union Telegraph	94	94¼
Westinghouse assenting.	183½	184
Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	190
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18½	19½
Wheel & L. E. 1st pf.	45	48
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25⅜	28¼
Wisconsin Central	21⅞	22
Wisconsin Central pf.	45	45¼

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports for 1904 Likely to Exceed Those of Any Previous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The total foreign commerce of the United States in the year about ending seems likely to exceed that of any preceding year. The total exports will probably fall slightly below those of last year and of the years 1900 and 1901, but as the total imports will materially exceed those of any preceding calendar year the grand total of imports and exports combined will probably be the largest in the history of our commerce.

The statement of the November commerce and of the eleven months ending with November, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows imports for the eleven months ending with November amounting to $939,000,000, against $918,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1903, $875,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1902, $800,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1901, and $760,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Thus the imports for the full year seem likely to exceed those of any preceding calendar year, and for the first time in the history of calendar years imports will exceed $1,000,000,000 in value. The total value of merchandise imported in the calendar year 1903 was $995,000,000; in 1902, $969,000,000; in 1901, $880,000,000; in 1900, $829,000,000; in 1899, $799,000,000, and in 1898, $635,000,000.

The total of exports for the eleven months ended with November is about $5,000,000 below the figures for the corresponding months of 1903, and $23,000,000 below those of the corresponding period of 1901. This reduction is due to the great falling off in exports of breadstuffs, which amounted in the eleven months ended with November to only $82,000,000, against $176,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1903 and $252,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901.

The fact that the grand total of exports falls but $5,000,000 below that of the corresponding months of last year, in spite of the loss of $94,000,000 in exports of breadstuffs, indicates a very large increase along other lines, chiefly in raw cotton and manufactures.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galino Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.

Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Redmond & Co
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN AIL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

WHITE KNOB COPPER COMPANY,

LIMITED;

At the request of the holders of a majority of the bonds of your Company, the undersigned have consented to serve as a reorganization committee, and have prepared a reorganization plan and agreement, which have been approved by such bondholders; copies of which may be obtained from the depositary, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, or at the office of the Company, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

More than one-half of the amount of cash required by such plan having been subscribed in advance by the large stockholders, the bondholders are hereby requested to deposit their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company on or before January 4, 1905, and the stockholders are hereby notified that, if they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in the reorganization, they must deposit their stock with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and pay to said Company One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, the amount of the first installment of their subscription, on or before January 4, 1905. For the securities and payments the Trust Company will issue negotiable certificates of deposit.

George W. Young, Chairman.
Arthur Turnbull,
F. Egerton Webb,
Edwin B. Sheldon,
} Committee.

36 Wall St., New York, December 17, 1904.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR, BEGINNING ANY TIME.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, FOUR Per Centum;
On deposits from Five Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M.,

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE MATERIALS AND PLANT AND DOING ALL THE WORK NECESSARY AND PROPER TO PRINT, FURNISH, FOLD, BIND, AND DISTRIBUTE THE "CITY RECORD," FOR AND DURING THE YEAR 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
Board of City Record.
The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING STATIONERY, ETC., FOR THE USE OF COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
Board of City Record.
The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

Electric Light Plant for Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 18.—Major George B. Burbank and George Stuart Simons of New York City, A. S. Harvey of Leadville, Col., and Philadelphia capitalists are interested in a project to establish a great electric light and power plant at the Malinaltango Falls, near the City of Mexico. About 25,000 horse power will be generated.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$40,000,000
UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF 1904.

Principal and interest payable:
In New York in U. S. Gold Coin, at the office of Speyer & Co., or at the holder's option
In London, at the rate of $4.86 per pound Sterling, or
In Frankfort o/M. or Berlin, at the rate of M. 4.20 per Dollar, or
In Paris, at the rate of Fcs. 5.18 per Dollar.

The bonds are in the denominations of $1,000 and $500 U. S. Gold Coin or the equivalents in said foreign currencies, namely: £205.15.2 and £102.17.7; Marks 4,200 and Marks 2,100; Fcs. 5,180 and Fcs. 2,590. They are dated December 1, 1904, mature December 1, 1954, and have coupons attached, payable June 1st and December 1st.

THE BONDS ARE TO BE ALWAYS EXEMPT, BOTH AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM ALL MEXICAN TAXES ALREADY ESTABLISHED, OR THAT MAY IN FUTURE BE ESTABLISHED BY ANY AUTHORITY.

A semi-annual Sinking Fund provides for the gradual retirement of the Bonds in fifty years. During the first five years Bonds are to be drawn for redemption at par; after that time Bonds will be purchased in the market, if the market price be below par, otherwise they will be drawn at par. Except by the operation of this Sinking Fund the Bonds are not subject to compulsory retirement.

The proceeds of the Bonds are to be used to pay off $18,500,000 4½% Gold Treasury Notes maturing June 1, 1905 and June 1, 1906, which have been called for redemption on February 1, 1905; $15,123,000 6% Mexican Silver Subvention Bonds for the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway and the Mexican Southern Railway, and certain amounts of Special Mexican Silver Certificates issued for the construction and exploitation of the Tehuantepec Railway, and the Harbor works at the Ports of Coatzacoalcos, Salina Cruz, Vera Cruz, and Manzanillo. By the contract of purchase from the Mexican Government, the balance of the proceeds is to be used for payment for the foregoing public works not yet completed.

The undersigned, having privately sold about $25,000,000 of the Bonds, offer the balance for public subscription at 94 per cent. and accrued interest.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock on December 19, 1904, and will be closed at 3 o'clock on the same day, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds on or before December 21, 1904.

Pending the delivery of definitive Bonds, Temporary Certificates will be issued by Speyer & Co.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously:
In LONDON by MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, and
In AMSTERDAM by MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS.

Application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, and in Europe.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A STATEMENT FROM SENOR LIC. DON JOSE Y LIMANTOUR, SECRETARY OF STATE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES AND PUBLIC CREDIT OF MEXICO, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14TH, 1904.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine Street.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
62 Cedar Street.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 3d, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, December 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon and reopened on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on January 3d, 1905.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, December 14, 1904.

Catasauqua, Penna., Dec. 15, 1904.

EMPIRE STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 12.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company out of the earnings for the six (6) months ending Dec. 31st, 1904, payable January 2d, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock Noon December 20th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 3d, 1905.

J. S. STILLMAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 22.
32 Nassau Street,
New York, December 6th, 1904.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 22) of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, December 24th, 1904. Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank,
New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 Broadway.
New York, December 13th, 1904.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock, payable January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 20th, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from December 20th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.

E. L. JUDSON, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 16th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company,
51 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 16th, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st and reopen January 17th, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, December 12, 1904.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the capital stock of this company is this day declared, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record December 23, 1904, on which date the transfer books will close and open again January 4, 1905.

GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
New York, December 13, 1904.

Coupon No. 29 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after January 1st, 1905, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of the Swiss Bankverein.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY.
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) has been declared, payable December 31st, 1904, to stockholders of record on December 20th, 1904. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Treasurer.

December 14th, 1904.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.
New York, Dec. 15, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., December 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on December 20, 1904, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$8,200,000
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY
First Consolidated Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. 30-Year Gold Bonds

Dated January 1st, 1902. Principal payable January 1st, 1932.
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THESE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO CALL IN WHOLE OR IN PART AT 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON ANY INTEREST DATE UPON 60 DAYS' PREVIOUS NOTICE.

New York, December 12, 1904.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 94½% and accrued interest.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 A. M. Saturday, December 17, 1904, and will be closed at 3 P. M. Thursday, December 22, 1904, or earlier, at the pleasure of the undersigned. Subscriptions will also be received simultaneously by Messrs. H. Oyens & Zonen, Amsterdam, thus assuring an international market for the bonds.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the subscription lists are closed, the right being reserved to award a smaller amount than applied for or to reject any application.

The first payment of 10% will be stamped upon the letters of allotment. Upon delivery of these, endorsed in blank, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, on January 15, 1905, and the additional payment of 25%, temporary bond certificates to bearer will be delivered.

Payment for the bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds, as follows:

On allotment,	10%	viz. $100.00 per $1000 Bond	
On January 15, 1905,	25%	" 250.00	" "
On July 1, 1905,	59½%, deducting interest at the rate of 3½% on previous payments,	" 589.19	" "
Total,	94½%,	" $939.19	" "

Payments may also be made in full, allowing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum until date of delivery.

For particulars regarding the property covered by these bonds we invite your attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. J. C. Hutchins, President of the Detroit United Railway. Copies of the Mortgage securing these bonds, and any further information desired may be obtained by application at our office.

Application will be made in due course to list the above bonds on the New York and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,
30 PINE STREET.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

DETROIT, MICH., December 10, 1904.

MESSRS. KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,
New York.

DEAR SIRS:

Referring to the Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% 30-Year Gold Bonds which you have purchased, I beg to give you the following particulars in regard to these bonds, and also the property of the Detroit United Railway.

The Detroit United Railway was organized in December, 1900, to consolidate all the electric street railways, and to purchase, own and construct new lines in the City of Detroit, Mich., and the surrounding territory, and has acquired ownership of the following properties:

DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
DETROIT SUBURBAN RAILWAY.
DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
DETROIT, FT. WAY

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

In buying and selling real estate consult the Title Guarantee & Trust Company *before* signing a contract and avoid trouble and *expense*.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **$9,000,000**
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 193 Montague St., B'klyn

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Corner Cedar Street.
TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan:

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same
THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

INVESTORS.
Can find no better security than
MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE.
We have several very choice parcels requiring a cash investment of from $10,000 to $50,000, which will yield handsome returns and are sure to increase in value and earning power.
We have a choice corner parcel uptown requiring an investment of about $150,000, which will yield 8 per cent, and be worth at least $75,000 more in the course of a year or two.
We have a very choice corner parcel down town requiring an investment of about $500,000, which will yield over 6 per cent, and be worth considerable more in the future.
Full particulars to Bona-Fide Investors.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.
MAIN OFFICE, 135 Broadway. Westchester and Prospect Avs. 2,247-8 Cort. BRONX BRANCH, 1,215-16 Melrose.

Real Estate for Sale.

6-story fireproof new law tenement. 18 rooms; rent, $6,700; price, $53,000; Harlem.

Three 6-story fireproof 14-room tenements. Price, $30,000 each.

Two five-story and basement double flats, west of St. Nicholas Av. Price, $49,000.

5-story and basement 12-room tenement west of Avenue C; rents $3,850; price $37,500; $6,000 cash; balance mtge.

Four 5-story flats, with stores, on avenue; big future; price, $104,000; mtg. $89,000.

SAMUEL FRIEDMAN,
304 East 77th St.

51ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
51ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
5-story single flat, all improvements... $50,000
West 45th St., 5-story triple..... 36,000
West 94th St., private house..... 22,000
East 118th St., 5-story triple..... 24,500
16 lots 151st St., on Heights..... 104,000
Bronx, East 138th St., 8 lots..... 52,000
Country seat, on Hudson, 30 minutes... 35,000
Brooklyn, 2-story private house..... 5,250
Free and clear lots, 24th Ward..... Bargain
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8th Av., New York.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash, even, will not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY
N. Y. CITY OR BRONX REAL ESTATE?
We have a number of special bargains
OWNERS' REALTY CO.,
306 W. 116th St., near 8th Ave.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 209 Broadway,
want immediately Tenements, Triple or Double Flats of every description; prices must be right. Quick action guaranteed. Brokers fully protected. Call.

Big Bargain.—Builders, investors, call quick; Three (3) three-story and basement brick houses near 14th Street; well paying; price, $10,000 each; mortgage, $7,000 each; suitable tenement or business. Duross, 155 West 14th Street.

Real estate buyers, attention! Few good pieces of property in city, that pay good income; will sell cheap to quick buyer; little cash and easy terms. Bargain, 146 Times.

Investors and Speculators.—Must sell my property all over city at sacrifice on account of ill health. Retired, 29 Second Avenue.

Tenements, uptown and downtown; will sell reasonable, with little cash; easy terms. Merchant, 154 Times, Downtown.

$25,000 cash to invest, in triple flats, Manhattan and Bronx; no brokers; principals only. M. L. H., 111 West 132d St.

New five-story corner; big bargain. Real Estate Office, 100 Beach Av., 156th St.

East Side.

96TH STREET EAST.
100x100, 200 feet east of 5th Av.
Entire block restricted to private dwellings. Will sell at a bargain, or may trade for equity. Mortgage $90,000, to run until 1909.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

A plot of 50,000 sq. feet,
vicinity of
5th Av. and 79th St.
Property has never been offered.
Price reasonable. Large profits assured.
Particulars on personal application.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

BETWEEN AVE. D & EAST RIVER.
A plot 40x190, facing two streets, for $23,000. Terms easy.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Elegant brownstone private house, 93d St., near Lexington Av.; open plumbing, hardwood trim; price $10,000; only $3,000 cash; cheapest house ever offered in this section. Possession. Owner, 179 East 94th St.

Rent $2,100, price $19,000; five-story double, with stores, Park Av., near 125th; pays annually $800 on investment $5,000; also several other flats. Baum, (owner,) 1,989 7th Av.

Furnished room house, 41st St., vicinity 2d Av.; 16.8x100; asking $10,000; terms to suit; genuine bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St., $31,000, five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Single flat bargain, East 52d St.; price, $15,000; Mtg. $10,000, 4½ per cent; rent over $1,500. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Big Bargain!—First Av., 5-story, 2 stores, 4-family house, $20,500; little cash. Goldstein, 329 Broadway.

50 feet corner lots 153d St. Park Av. Thomas Burns 305 East 125th St.

18% on investment guaranteed; in fine neighborhood on east side. Lewi, 703 Broadway.

West Side.

$31,000; rents, $3,324; steam-heated flat; $8,000; equity nets $1,234. Harrison, Cooperstown, N. Y.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.
West Side.

To Speculators and Investors.
A 6-story elevator building, near B'way & 104th St.; price, $87,000; rents, $10,300; about $15,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way apartment building, with stores; price, $95,000; rents $9,900; about $20,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way corner, near Subway express station; rents $21,000; about $40,000 cash required; will pay over 10% on investment.

A 7-story B'way corner, 3 families on each floor; about $55,000 cash required; will pay nearly 10% on investment.

Other B'way and side street properties to offer at attractive figures.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
B'WAY & 103D ST.

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 135TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
Finest corner on St. Nicholas Av., 5-story, 27.6x113; rent, $6,700; price, $60,000.
Two triple flats; 12 rooms, hot water; rent, $2,800; price, $26,000.
8th Av. triple flats with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $39,500.
Two 8th Av. corners, with stores; fine location; price, $48,000; cheap.

17TH ST. WEST Near 6th Av.
2 stables, 3 and 4 sty., 49x92, with possession; also plot, 50x92, opposite; reasonable.
Will build to suit tenant.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

6TH AV. Near 53d St.
Choice plot, 3,500 sq. ft. Big future when underground is built; cheapest on 6th Av.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

Broadway Block 121st to 122d St.
Entire front, 8 lots. Very reasonable; easy terms.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

BUILDERS' CHANCE.
An opportunity not to be neglected. Plot in 50s, adjacent 9th Av., 55.3x100.5; also, 38.10 x100.5. Buildings thereon more than carry property until improved. Excellent block. Fine side light. The scarcity of medium grade flats in this locality, the demand for which far exceeds the supply, insures a big return to builder who will immediately improve. Better by far than Bronx or Washington Heights propositions. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

SPECIAL.
Can deliver two four-story cold-water tenements at $5,500 each; bank mortgage; biggest bargain on west side. Also,
NINTH AVENUE,
in Fifties; something good in cold-water flat; two stores; never a vacancy; rents never raised. Can deliver below market figure. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

DESIRABLE PLOTS.
145th & 146th Sts.—7th & Lenox Avs.
Ready for immediate improvement.
Subway Station at corner.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

Attractive bijou dwelling, above 42d St., adjacent 9th Av., can be bought right; fine condition; modern plumbing, tiled bath, &c.; terms to suit. Seen only by appointment. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

An investment of $11,000 will buy one of the best-paying triple flats, with store, on Amsterdam Avenue in the Eighties. Particulars of John Cowen, 2,226 Broadway.

Bargain to quick buyer; 155 West 102d St., five-story double flat; excellent order; steam heat; $31,500; rents $3,528; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A.—Vicinity 103d St. and Broadway; extra wide double flat; rent over $4,100; price, $38,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

$22,000—Five-story double flat, 133d St., near 5th Av.; Mtg. $17,000; rent $2,300; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5-story tenement, West 27th St., $25,000; Mtg. $18,000, 5 per cent.; rent, $2,920; a good chance. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Prominent corners near new Pennsylvania Depot; price, $26,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Chelsea Square, 21st.—5-story house; rental $4,600; price $40,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

142d St., near 8th Av.—15-family flat, $27,000; old rents. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Five story twenty-family tenement, 25x100; West 66th; $17,500. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Washington Heights.

WINSLOW REALTY CO., 70 Manhattan St., offers 50x100, with old tenements, now rented for $1,750; two blocks from rapid transit station; asking $20,000; Amsterdam Av., corner, 100x100, under $55,000; Wadsworth Av., corner, 100x100, under $40,000; single corners and inside lots, in best part of Washington Heights, at prices that insure good profits in the Spring; brokers welcome.

A.—Vicinity of 150th St. and Amsterdam Av.; extra wide triple flat; 5 rooms and bath each; rent about $4,700; price, $41,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

IN TOBACCO DISTRICT.
DESIRABLE CORNER, WITH 4 STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, COVERING 1,500 SQUARE FEET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

FOR SALE 3 LOTS
Beekman, near Nassau St.
Ready for improvement.
Possession May 1, 1906.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

BOWERY THROUGH TO ELIZABETH ST.; LOT CONTAINS 4,800 SQUARE FEET; PRICE ASKED $70,000; WELL RENTED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

12th St. West—Plot 100x90; reasonable; tenement, factory, stable. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

MORTGAGES.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARREN, CATALINA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To CHARLES J. WARREN, Mrs. Sarah J. Lane, George W. Miller, Mrs. W. Miller, Mary E. Miller, Mrs. C. M. Stansbury, Miss Margaret B. Williams, Mrs. R. E. Andrews, Mrs. Ellen E. Day, Miss Esther Jessup, John L. Day, M. D., Mrs. Fannie C. Hall, Mrs. Albertina Lockwood, Mrs. Mary Jane Warren, Rev. Louis Y. Jessup, Miss Marion Warren, Mrs. Maria Beardsley, Mrs. Edgar Judge, Mrs. Emlie Ide, Caroline Jenkins, Executrix of Raymond Jenkins, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Catalina S. Warren, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 6th day of January, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles N. Lockwood, as surviving trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Petitioner, 26 Liberty St., New York City.
no14-1aw6wM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON WEISSER and SAMUEL HANDELMAN, the firm of WEISSER & HANDELMAN, Bankrupts.—No. 7,327.
To the creditors of Simon Weisser and Samuel Handelman, the firm of Weisser & Handelman, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1904, the said Simon Weisser and Samuel Handelman, the firm of Weisser & Handelman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16, 1904.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX
IN BUILT-UP SECTION
10 lots Powers Ave. nr. 141st St.
8 " " " " 143rd "
8 " Cypress " " 143rd "
8 " St. Mary's St. opp. Park.
8 " E. 141st St.
10 " Powers Ave. nr. 141st St.
10 " Robbins " cor. 142nd "
Easy terms—Ready for buildings.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

A FEW BARGAINS LEFT.
S. E. Corner Courtlandt Av. 163d St., 56x115, $13,500; 1st mtge. $11,000, 3 years; no rock.
S. E. Corner Arthur Av. 176th St., 91x88; below grade; price, $13,500.
Snap—4-story triple flat and stores, 17 rooms and baths, corner, 37x100, 32 feet wide in rear; price, $30,000; 1st mtge. $25,000, 5 years.
5-story, triple, 14 rooms and baths, 26.6x105 built x130 lot; guaranteed rental, $3,000; price, $26,000; 1st mtge. $18,000, 3 years; 2nd to suit.
Many other desirable properties, improved and unimproved.
ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 THIRD AV.

CHOICE CORNERS AND PLOTS
Jerome Ave. and New Concourse
Also Tremont two corners and plots.
CLEMENT H. SMITH,
735 Tremont Av., cor. Washington.
Branch, Jerome and Burnside Avs.
Telephone, 618 Tremont.

WANTED AT ONCE
Lots on or near Jerome Av.; also on or near Webster Av.
WILL PAY CASH
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

BIG BARGAIN.
Three four-story cold-water flats.
TWO AVENUE FRONTS, INCLUDING CORNER.
Rent, $6,500; price, $59,000; mortgage, $37,000.
John F. Frees, Realty Department,
608 EAST 156TH ST.

BIG BARGAINS FOR BUILDERS and speculators; 30 lots in a beautiful section, one block from rapid transit station; the whole neighborhood thickly populated; middle lots, full size, $3,500; corners, $5,000; no rocks; all improvements. Samuelson, 34 West 112th St. Telephone 1508 Broad.

PARTY CANNOT PERFORM.
Plot, 75x100; below grade; 100 ft. south of Longwood Av., on Whitlock Av.; convenient to trolley, school and station; price, $1,650 a lot. Apply Owner, John F. Schick, 2,018 Fulton Av., near 174th St.

Boston Road Corner, 181st St. to Bryant St.—Ten lots, opposite Bronx Park, with large 8-story building at terminus of rapid transit road; this property has a great future; financial valuation; sold cheap. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 102d St., east of Morris Av.; Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

$1,000 buys 2-family house, 11 rooms, all improvements, near Subway, price $4,000; $800 buys 2-family house, 9 rooms, near Rapid Transit, price $3,000; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

$1,200 Cash.—A two-story building on lot 25x100, in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; price, $6,050; first mortgage, $4,850, for five years; full commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

For Sale.—One-third or half interest in three parcels Bronx lots, including two corners, located between Westchester and Prospect Avs., 165th and Jennings. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

Attention, Speculators.—Lady will sacrifice fine avenue corner, near Tremont station, containing five extra large lots, 2,850 each; well worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Tel., 2466 R Harlem.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

We offer several very choice corner plots on Boston Road, Southern Boulevard, Westchester, and Longwood Avs. at old prices. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story 20-family apartment house, 25x90x100; price $22,500; rent $2,000; no steam. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Elegant plot, 14 lots, Franklin Avenue near Crotona Park; choicest section in Bronx; ripe for immediate improvements. Farmer, 196 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—Choice corner, excavated, 46x95, 173d St. near Webster Av., $6,000; easy terms; splendid future; also other cheap small and large plots. WEBER, 633 E. 149th St.

Homeseekers.—Your choice of one and two family houses in any part of the Bronx at all prices. Rule & Bach, McKinley Building, 169th St. and Boston Road.

Sedgwick Park, Fordham Heights; modern 14-room house; ground 90x100; surrounded by restricted neighborhood. Address Owner, Room 304, 79 Wall St.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

Attractive Bargain!—10 lots, Southern Boulevard, excavated, two corners, $57,500. Great Sacrifice, Times, Harlem.

Four lots, 100x114, near 3d Av.
All assessments paid; $2,750; block from trolley. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., 174th St.

Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood trim, parquet floors; all improvements; lot, 27x111; near R. T., 1,000 East 175th St.

Lot on Grand Av., Bronx, 25x100, with plans for four-story brick house; also part of lot on Mosholu Parkway, 205th St., 113 9th Av. Inquire.

$6,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, 25x100; price $24,000; rent $2,600. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Builders, Attention!—3 choice lots on 3d Av.; elevated station block, 75x103; price, $21,000. See Owner, 179 East 94th St.

A Subway Bargain.—Park Av., east, near 152 St., vacant, 62x130; price $5,000; ripe for improvement. Spencer, 1,049 Washington Av.

Boom section, near 183d St., three-family house, 50x100; only $7,500; sacrifice. Inquire 1,748 Washington Av., L Picier.

Webster and Brook Avs., near 169th St.; 10 lots, $45,000; Ryer Av., near 180th, 75x103; $4,500. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargains—Two-family house, all improvements, full lot, near L, $4,500; one-family house, $3,000; $1,000 cash. Bacchler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Plots and lots in best section of Bronx for speculators and builders. 'Phone 747 Tremont. Lettner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. George Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

East 148th St., near station.—10 family, 25x100, $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$3,500 cash buys flat, fully rented; income, $1,620 yearly. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Washington Av. corner, 25x96, $39,000; rent, $3,864; 5 story. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Clinton Av., near 180th St., about 7½ lots; price, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DORN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles F. Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1905. Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1904. SARAH L. DORN, Executrix. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au3-1aw6mW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,501.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL TARNOWSKI, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Samuel Tarnowski, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Samuel Tarnowski was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 16th, 1904.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Did you ever hear one builder criticise another? Well, he wants to impress you that he builds the better house. That's what we want to do. Just see our two-family houses, and we will impress you. They really have no equal. That is what people say who buy them.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

Flatbush Lots, 20x100, $175.
B'way and 103d St.
Two-family dwellings, all improvements, $2,750.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., Near Vernon.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.
TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.
TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. RUSCH and another, plaintiffs, against MAX ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 6, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) and known on a map of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, December 10, 1835, as Lot No. 240, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant easterly from Sixth (now Lenox) Avenue two hundred and thirty-five feet, as said avenue was originally laid out, and two hundred and ten feet as said avenue is now laid out; thence running easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence at right angles with said line southerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly, at right angles to said centre line, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 58 West 128th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,622.35, with interest thereon from November 28, 1904, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $942.00 and interest.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, as sole surviving trustee, plaintiff, against GERMAN KAHN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Forty-seventh Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Forty-seventh Street and First Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with the westerly line or side of said First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet and 5 inches to the said southerly line or side of said Forty-seventh Street; and thence easterly, and along the same, 20 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 340 East Forty-seventh Street. Being the same premises conveyed to the said parties of the first part (German Kahn, Jacob Kahn, Isaac Kahn, and Emanuel S. Kahn) by deed bearing even date.
Dated New York, December 12th, 1904.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above. the street number being 340 East Forty-seventh Street:

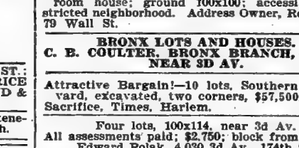

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $5,231.25, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1904, less $250 applied on account thereof on the 11th day of October, 1904, together with the expenses of this sale and expenses previously incurred by the referee herein, approximating $125, less $109.75 applied on account thereof on the 18th day of November, 1904, and the costs and allowances amounting to $330.47. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $375.
CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IGNATZ, EISERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ EISERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transactine business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, her attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1904.
FRANZISKA EISERT, Executrix.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executrix, 33 Wall Street, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PHELAN, MARIE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE L. PHELAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Thompson, Kass & Warren, No. 256 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, 1905.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1904. CHARLES G. KOSS, Executor. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, JR., Attorney for Executor, 256 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
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WILLIAMS, JOHANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna M. Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Martin Camp, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1904. FRANCIS L. NOBLE, Executor. CHARLES MARTIN CAMP, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

AT AUCTION.

S. de WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction by order of LOUIS A. AND ALFRED C. MARKS, Executors and Trustees' Estate of
Esther B. Marks, Deceased,
on
Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
THE VERY DESIRABLE
Investment Property
KNOWN AS THE GLENMORE HOTEL,
Chatham Square, Cor. Mott Street,
and known as
1, 2, 3 and 4 Chatham Square, and 2 and 4 Mott Street,
together, 69.3x56.6x8x48.10x80.10.
FETTRETSCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Executors and Trustees, 41 Park Row.
Particulars and terms from the auctioneer, 171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt Street. Telephone, 355 Cortlandt.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r
will sell at auction,
MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1904.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of D. JUDSON NEWLAND, Esq., Referee,
2,128-2,130 Broadway
(known as the Tilden Club)
NEAR 75TH ST.
The handsome four-story brick and stone Building, hardwood trim, all modern improvements, &c.; size of lot 52.3½x96.9x50x81.7; beautifully decorated; electric fixtures; suitable for restaurant, school, or club; property only two blocks from the underground express station at 72d St.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway.
Messrs. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Defendants, 31 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Out of City.
Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply,
H. S. O'BRIEN & SON,
45 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED STATES TITLE GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY and PETER COOK, plaintiffs, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, distant fifty-one and four one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Westchester Avenue with the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue eighty-two and eighty-seven one hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Eagle Avenue thirty-six feet; thence southerly twenty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to a point on a line drawn at right angles to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, which point is seventy-seven feet westerly therefrom, and is sixty-eight feet and thirty one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue; thence again southerly in a straight line part of the way through a party wall to a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, which point is distant seventy-eight and sixty one-hundredths feet westerly from the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, measured along the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Westchester Avenue twenty-seven and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
HIRSH & RASQUIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 815 Westchester Avenue:

Westchester Avenue.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,314.66, with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $352, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $231.55 and interest.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE W. THYM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. McCARTHY and MARIA McCARTHY, defendants.
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

The Finest Apartment
IN
THE HILLCREST
430 W. 116th Street : : : :
Opposite Columbia University and one block from Subway Express Station.
The apartment consists of 9 very large rooms on the seventh floor.
It has a southern and eastern exposure and sunshine in every room.
Magnificent view.
The decorations, cabinet trim and general appointments are of the handsomest and most artistic character. Every convenience is provided. Otis elevator, electric light, telephone, butler's pantry, servants' baths, steam laundry, dryers, etc.
RENT $1,800 A YEAR.
Other apartments $1,400 and up.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81 St.

HENRIETTA 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
STANTON 9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
ROYCROFT 219 West 80th St.
5 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$630
UNADILLA 125 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$720
SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$540 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380

THE DOROTHEA,
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100; elevator; all night service; liberal concessions.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

2,731 BROADWAY, (104th St.)
Four rooms and bath.....$30
Six rooms and bath.....$40
Elevator, all night service; Subway station half block distant. Apply on premises, or
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway; 4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome spacious entrances; rents $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.
228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

65 Morningside Av.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET.
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

510 Manhattan Av., Corner 121st St.—Seven large, all light rooms; private hall, steam and hot water supply; hall boy service; rent, $36; newly decorated throughout. Apply janitor.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 per load; send postal. **AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,** 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside, steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

Fine 5 and 6 room flats; new house; steam heat and hot water; $25 to $34; 257 West 143d St. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

89th St., 174 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, $28.

East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath and all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LORELEY,
N. W. CORNER EAST 56TH ST. & PARK AV.
Corner Apartments, nine rooms. Apply on premises, or to M. H. STEVENS, Attorney, 34 Pine St.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 and 235 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park—Suites six rooms and bath; steam heat, hall attendance. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

10-12 East 130th St.—An up-to-date 8-room ap't; every room has outside light; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply, and hall service; rent, $1,000 per annum. Superintendent, on premises.

123d St., 208-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

44 East 132d; a nice apartment; five extra large rooms with bath; hot water; $20.

Bronx.

1,418 Prospect Av., five large light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, near Rapid Transit Station; rent $23 to $25; one month free. Inquire Janitor.

1,470 Webster Av., Near 171st St., Opposite Claremont Park.—Single flat, seven fine rooms, porcelain bath, heat, hot water, one flight, $28.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, one apartment of five rooms; one apartment of seven rooms.
CORNER APARTMENTS; LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, IN THE MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING, MORNINGSIDE AVENUE W.
118th to 119th St.
Restaurant in the building.
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT., ON PREMISES.

To let, furnished, at $225 per month, very handsome and light apartment of seven large rooms and bath on Central Park West.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty Street.

L.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS,
1,000 & Upwards PER YEAR.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Tel., 291 Morningside.
Open Sundays.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUSH, LEONORA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Leonora A. Baush, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thaall & Beam, Esqs., counselors at law, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1904.—JAMES BAKER, Executor. THAALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, New York City. d5-law6m

BLOOMINGDALE, JOSEPH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH B. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur B. Spingarn, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1904. CLARA BLOOMINGDALE, ROSALIE B. SPIEGELBERG, LEWIS MORGAN BLOOMINGDALE, EUGENE J. SPIEGELBERG, Executors. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, Attorney for Executors, [illegible] Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d12-law6m

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St, near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
Madison Av. and 59th St.
HOUSEKEEPING SIMPLIFIED. Private kitchens or RESTAURANT service. APARTMENTS, 7 to 16 large sunny rooms, $1,500 up. Unexcelled advantages for refined families. GERLACH REALTY CO.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursions to MONTREAL and QUEBEC.
The most attractive Winter sports in the country are on at Montreal and Quebec. Sleigh-riding, finest in the world. Snow Shoeing, Tobogganing, Skating, Hockey, Skiing, and Tramping.
Choice of three lines. Delaware & Hudson, New York Central and Rutland Railroads.
Low rates for
December 29th, 30th & 31st.
Tickets good returning until January 31st, 1905.
Ask Ticket Agents for particulars.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Are you seeking latest styles, beautiful effects, charming costumes, elegant tailor-made gowns, lowest possible prices? Ernestine, 134 W. 20th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GRACE M. WOOD, plaintiff, against TIMOTHY J. MARTIN, individually and as administrator of the estate of Hester J. Martin, deceased, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 18th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
PARCEL NUMBER ONE.
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventeen feet, running thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Number 310 West Eighty-second Street; subject to the lien of a certain mortgage made by said Hester J. Martin to Henry B. Auchincloss as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of John Auchincloss, deceased, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventeen thousand dollars and interest thereon, which said mortgage bears date the 19th day of May, 1899, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 22d day of May, 1899, in block series, Section 4 of mortgages, Liber 95, at Page 351, and indexed under Block Number 1,244 on the land map of the City of New York.
PARCEL NUMBER TWO.
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Riverside Avenue, or Drive, distant fifty-two feet four and five-eighths inches southerly from the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining said premises on the south seventy feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the easterly side of Riverside Avenue, or Drive; thence northerly along the said easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive, twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the fixtures, chattels real and chattels personal belonging to said house, and improvements erected upon said premises, said premises being known as Number 86 Riverside Drive; subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement dated the 30th day of November, 1897, and made between Clarence F. True and Francis M. Applegate, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 1st day of December, 1897, in block series, Liber 61, Section 4 of conveyances, at Page 96. And also subject to the lien of a certain mortgage made by Francis M. Applegate and Minnie V. Applegate, his wife, to Benjamin Rush Wendell to secure the payment of the principal sum of thirty thousand dollars and interest thereon, which said mortgage bears date the 30th day of November, 1897, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1897, in block series, Liber 80, Section 4, Liber 80, at Page 413, and indexed under Block Number 1,244 on the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, November 22d, 1904.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Parcel Number One. (310 West 82d St.)

Parcel Number Two. (85 Riverside Drive.)

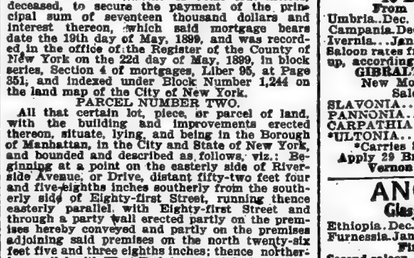

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is as follows:
As to parcel Number One, mortgage for $17,000.00, with interest from 1st July, 1904, at 5%. As to parcel Number Two, mortgage for $30,000.00, with interest from 1st June, 1904, at 4½%. Taxes now unpaid.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

Splendid opportunity to reach the Great Winter resorts of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe. Excellent connection may be made at Naples and Brindisi for ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT. Last January the voyage from New York to Naples was made in 7 days 16 hours.
Regular Sailings to Italy by the new Twin-Screw Steamers "PRINZ ADALBERT" and "PRINZ OSKAR," and the Twin-Screw Steamer "PHŒNICIA."
For particulars, rates, etc., apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
†*Moltke.Dec. 22, 9 AM | ‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM
‡Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM | ‡Waldersee Jan 14, 11 AM
*Has gymnasium on board. ‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert..Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 20, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Dec. 24 | Philadelphia....Jan. 7
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | *Zeel'd Jan. 14, 10:30 AM
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M. Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland ....Dec. 24 | Zeeland.....Jan. 14
Vaderland .....Dec. 31 | Finland.....Jan. 21

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 45, N. R.
Majestic.Dec. 21, 10 AM | Cedric..Jan. 4, 4:30 AM
Baltic...Dec. 28, 10 AM | Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 15, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan. 17, Noon | Kronprinz.Mar. 31, 6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser..Apr. 18, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb. 21, 7:30 AM | K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Gera...Dec. 20, 10 AM | Br'nd'nb'g.Ja. 31, 10 AM
Frankf'rt.Dec. 29, 10 AM | Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM | *Barba'sa.Feb. 23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan. 24, 10 AM | Bresl'au..Feb. 28, noon
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene..Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM | Lucania..Jan. 4, 11 AM
Campania.Dec. 31, 10 AM | Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM | Campania.Jan. 28, 11 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
SLAVONIA.....Dec. 30 noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
PANNONIA.....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, Noon; Mar. 21, May 4
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 21 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
Furnessia.Jan. 14, Noon | Ethiopia.Feb. 11, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third saloon, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS, Four sailings per week from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 Broadway and 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $400 UP.
February 2, 70 days, by White Star S. S. "Arabic." Shore trips included.
F. C. CLARK, 113 BROADWAY, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

BILLIARDS.

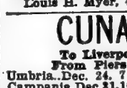

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX WELKOVITZ, bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to whom it may concern:
The entire assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of shirts, waists, corsets, and other women's furnishings, etc.; also safe, furniture, and fixtures, situated at No. 1,556 Third Avenue, New York City, will be sold under order of the court as follows:
The property will be exposed and sold at private sale at the bankrupt's store, No. 1,556 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 22, 23, and 24, 1904.
The property may be inspected and examined on said days between 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., at the above address.
Notice is further given that all the assets remaining unsold will be sold at public auction on the 28th day of December, 1904, at 10 A. M., at the same place.
Dated New York, December 16, 1904.
WILLIAM B. POND SCOTT, Receiver, 27 William Street, New York City.
NATHAN FRIEDMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENNET COHN, Bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, December 19th, 1904, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3,396 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Hats, Dress Suit Cases, Trunks, Showcases, Desks, etc.
ROBERT G. TEN EYCK, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.
Catalogues at sale.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—EAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYERS.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXPR.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—20½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chicago.
*8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASING CHRISTMAS GIFT.
BISSELL'S Price from $2.50 to $4.50 each. For sale all dealers.
Beware of spurious imitations.
CYCO-BEARING **CARPET SWEEPERS** are made by the LARGEST and ONLY EXCLUSIVE Carpet Sweeper Manufacturers in the world.
Ask for a B-I-S-S-E-L-L.

ROLL TOP
DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

BAR FIXTURES
In stock for immediate DELIVERY AND MADE TO ORDER. Designs and estimates submitted at our own expense.
Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Salesrooms, 227 and 229 Fourth Av., corner 19th.

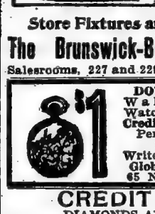

$1 DOWN & $1 WEEKLY
Waltham and Elgin Watches and Diamonds on Credit. No security required. Perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Write, telephone, or call
Globe Credit Watch Co.,
65 Nassau St., cor. John.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
easy payments, lowest prices; goods guaranteed; confidential. Call, write, or 'phone.
NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO.,
177 BROADWAY.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange,
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,** formerly J. M. Mossman.
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, office fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches, jewelry; guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, telephone Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

Typewriters 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing; telephone 5,988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

Weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, Watches.—Easy payments. Call, write, telephone Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.
Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, watches, and jewelry. A. Baum, 223 Bowery.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

DOGS AND BIRDS.
DOG SCHOOL.
House breaking, boarding, anything with dogs or cats; special sale of dogs this week; collars, chains, food, and medicine. 110th St., corner Broadway. Tel. 2,505 J, Morningside.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STERN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS STERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max D. Josephson, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of [illegible].
Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1904.
JACOB SALBERG,
JULIUS STERN,
Executors.
MAX D. JOSEPHSON, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PARSONS, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PARSONS, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the undersigned executors, at the office of Edwin S. Parsons, one of said executors, No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905.—Dated November 29th, 1904.—EDWIN S. PARSONS, JEFFERSON HOGAN, ROBERT W. PARSONS, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys for Executors, 24 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d6-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Reiss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Thaall & Beam, Esqs., counselors at law, at Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January, 1905, next.
Dated New York, the twenty-third day of June, 1904.
EMILIN ROSE REISS,
Executrix.
THAALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executrix.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*9:55 A. M. "THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:35, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:35, *4:25, *4:55, 9:26 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:25, *12:55, *3:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:35, *4:25, *4:55, 9:26 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:26 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 12:10 night.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:26 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 7:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 9:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 3:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:25, 7:55, 9:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only.) P. M., 12:10 night.
"Royal Limited" 4.00 p.m. Daily. All Pullm'n
" " 6.00 p.m. Daily. Dinner.
" " 7.00 p.m. Daily. Buffet.
" " 12.15 night. Daily. Sleepers.
SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Daily. Lv. N. Y. City, South Ferry, Liberty St., Chicago.....Pitts...12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus...11.55 am. 12.00 noon. Dinner.
Pitts., Cleveland 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd.
Pitts. Limited* 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Black and tan dog, answering to name of Tippy, from Creston Av., corner 192d St., Fordham, New York City, on Dec. 14; reward of $5 will be paid for return to above place. A. O. Salter.

LOST.—A miniature portrait of a lady with hat on, in small metal frame; dropped on Madison Av., near 61st St.; suitable reward. 673 Madison Av.

LOST.—A single pearl, on 58th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., first part of November; $100 reward. Bartine & Rice Co., 328 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

1.—23TH ST., 45 EAST.—Room, suitable for one or two persons.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

61ST ST., 131 EAST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

61ST—673, 694, 696 MADISON AV.—Parlor suite, ($25 for two;) table guests accommodated.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

APPRECIATIVE guests may obtain desirable rooms, single or en suite, with board at entrance to Washington Square. 7 5th Av.; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, Near 73d St.—Large rooms, connecting; private bath; board optional; in refined Jewish private family.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment "2."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large front room; bath; telephone and hallboy service.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; reasonable; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; two pleasant hall rooms, $4 and $6.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, furnished; back parlor for doctor.

60TH ST., 152 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, single and double; heated; private house; references required.

64TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large and small; very comfortable and reasonable; breakfast optional.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

100TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room, corner apartment; bath; private family; reasonable. Falke.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 476.—Large, light rooms; bath; breakfast if desired; near 110th St. "L." Sheldon.

GRAMERCY PARK, 22-23.—Large pleasant room, facing park; gentlemen; front and back parlor; (rent from Jan. 1;) furnished or unfurnished.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room in gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References. Times, Harlem.

Bronx.

BRONX.—2,304 Belmont Av., near 183d "L"; large room; private house; boarding or without.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

415T ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MRS. I., St. Nicholas Av., wants English speaking girl for general housework, plain cooking, in family of adults, living in apartment; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 315.

MRS. H., West 76th St., wants first-class cook to assist with wash, in private family of three, where three maids are kept; wages, $30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 549.

MRS. H., Henry St., requires girl for general housework; must read and write some English; family of three; wages, $16-$18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 556.

MRS. A., West 119th St., wants cook and laundress for family of six, residing in private dwelling; two other maids kept; wages, $25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 508.

MRS. P., West 95th St., wants kitchenmaid; small private family, living in apartment; must assist general housework; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 560.

WANTED.—Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Handkerchiefs, gloves, leather goods, jewelry, perfumery, stationery, books, toys, umbrellas, shoes. Apply to superintendent, between 9 and 11 A. M. and between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED.—E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require for coming millinery season a first-class designer, a thoroughly good copyist, and a competent trimmer on children's hats. Apply to manager of millinery department.

WANTED.—Saleswomen in our shoe department; only those with experience need apply to Superintendent of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—Neat and tidy cash girls. Apply, with health certificate, at 8 A. M., Duffield St. entrance, Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

WE REQUIRE experienced sales clerks for the following departments: Umbrellas, gloves, handkerchiefs, stationery, perfumery, silverware, &c. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

THE New York Butlers' Association wants butlers, valets, and second men. 525 6th Av.

WANTED.—Salesmen and canvassers for a new line of patented inventions; $25 to $50 weekly can be earned. Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 149 and 151 Church St., corner Warren St.

WANTED—A man of business experience, unemployed, and ready to begin work at once, for important position; must have good references, ability, education, and pleasing appearance. S 125 Times.

WANTED.—A. Vantine & Co. require services of several neat-appearing boys, about 15 years of age, who can furnish good reference. Apply Monday and Tuesday morning at 15 E. 18th St.

WANTED.—Man familiar with editorial end of trade journalism, who has ideas and ability to "produce." Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, H., 154 Times.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heating appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COLORED woman would like days' work or washing home. Mrs. Smith, 626 Morris Av.

COOK.—Widow; German and English; in country 20 years; aged 26; has best references from previous employers, wishes situation with private family; no washing; wages, $30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by Jewish girl; in country six years, speaking English and German; in small private family; good plain worker; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 1,412.

HOUSEWORK WANTED by Jewish girl, speaking Hungarian, German, and English; in country six years; with small Jewish family in apartment, where no other girl is kept; wages, $18-$20. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 3,253.

HOUSEWORK.—Positions wanted for a number of good, strong, and willing Jewish immigrant girls in general housework; can be seen Monday at Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By Scotch Protestant as competent houseworker; small family; good cook, laundress; reference. 258 West 37th St.

HUNGARIAN JEWESS, widow, aged 36, in country five weeks, excellent housekeeper, wishes work with Hungarian family; wages, $15. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 1,356.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Avery, Box 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined educated young lady of 20, experienced stenographer and office assistant; start $7. Miss Church, Box 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in commercial office, six months' experience in law office; will accept position in either; moderate salary; reference. L., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes correctly; best references; $12. American, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat, ladylike; competent person; attends to business; references; $12, $15. C. A., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; desires opportunity show worth; credentials. Edna, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman; cultured; broad experience commercial, legal, brokerage. Superba, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12, $15. Mabel Reynolds, 219 West 119th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five months' experience; neat, accurate, willing, obliging; moderate salary. J. Moore, 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A quiet woman stenographer wishes change. Moderate, Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined educated young lady of 19; start $6. Miss Perkins, Box 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; $8-$9. Ready, Box 177 Times.

WASHING.—By competent colored woman; take washing home, or out by day. Davis, 330 West 59th St.

Males.

ARTIST.—Young man, thoroughly proficient in figure drawing, various mediums, desires position with a stained-glass and decorating or an advertising concern; will call with samples of work. W. J. Merrill, 96 Vandeveer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes permanent or temporary employment; moderate remuneration; references. Stephenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 263 Broadway, Room 425.

AD. WRITER.—By a young man who has a good education as an ad. writer; willing to start at the bottom; salary no object. L Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office; stock; experienced, reliable man; A1 references; salary moderate. E. Zuckermann, care of R. A. Hays, 96 Greene St.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience on high grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Acountant," P. O. Box 781, New York. Keep address for reference.

COOK.—By Japanese first-class cook; long experience and good reference; family in city. S. Haitori, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE STUDENT wishes position where he can have time to attend school in city or country; small salary. Kawa, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter, with good references, wishes position. Z 219 Times Harlem.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL OPERATION.—Have extended practical experience in railroad accounts, the physical operation of the property and traffic earning capabilities thereof; also industrial operating and administrative accounting, combined with executive and organization ability; would consider favorable proposition to make change. Reliable, Box 217 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By expert stenographer and typewriter, with long experience in newspaper reporting in this city, would like position as assistant or private secretary. D Box 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and clerk.—22; $9. Address Typewriter, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG man, 18, wishes position where chance advancement downtown. Wm. Allen, 102 West 67th St.

YOUNG man, university graduate, desides position as bookkeeper or assistant; fair penman; excellent references. B., 196 Times.

When you want a Whiskey the purity of which is beyond suspicion order

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

Absolutely free from chemicals or other pernicious mixtures common to blended whiskies. The purest whiskey the world knows.

Apply to nearest dealer.

SNOWBALLS MADE HIM SPEED.

Novel Excuse of Chauffeur Gets Him Free in Court.

Harry Taylor, a colored chauffeur, who was up before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Court yesterday for speeding, blamed the snow. He was arrested at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street by Bicycle Policeman Kennison, who said that Taylor had been running his machine at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

Taylor said he had put on an extra burst of speed to escape some boys who were pelting him with snowballs, and that this was what led to his arrest.

"I don't blame you a bit," said Magistrate Hogan. "You are discharged."

In the automobile at the time of the arrest were Stanhope Renwick and his brother, sons of a real estate broker of the same name; Rufus Bliss, and another young man whose name was not made public.

MRS. STANLEY'S THANKS.

Explorer's Widow Writes of the Press Club Resolutions.

Mrs. Dorothy Stanley of London, widow of Sir Henry M. Stanley, has sent this letter to the Press Club in acknowledgment of resolutions which were adopted on the death of the explorer:

"The resolution of appreciation of my husband, Henry Morton Stanley, by the members of the Press Club of New York has filled me with a very deep emotion, difficult, indeed, to express, for to my inextinguishable sense of loss you have added something of a holy joy, for it is joy to feel that so great a country as America realizes the greatness of my Stanley—my dear hero—and he is your Stanley, too, for he never forgot what he owed to America; dearly he loved the country which became his foster motherland.

"Many of his best friends were members of the American press, and the welcome extended to us in 1890, when I came to America with him, his proud and happy bride, is unforgetable.

"Your noble tribute to my beloved shall be placed with my most precious possessions for future generations to read how Americans appreciated that man of men—how generously they recognized his greatness, how adequately they expressed their admiration."

MARSHALL'S CHESS FEAT.

Plays 30 Simultaneous Games, Winning 16, Drawing 10, and Losing 4.

Frank J. Marshall at the Manhattan Chess Club on Saturday evening contested thirty simultaneous games in two and a half hours, winning sixteen, drawing ten, and losing only four. The rooms of the club were crowded by members and their friends throughout the evening.

The winners were O. Brown and R. Morse, who played on one board of consultation; W. Floyd Clarke, Charles F. Hatfield, and Dr. O. P. Honegger. L. Tolchinsky, S. Froehlich, F. Bode, William Friedlaender, E. M. Roche, S. J. Benson, W. C. Van Antwerp, L. J. Wolff, and P. Moeller drew, while G. W. Tucker, Jr., James Tolins, A. Lazinsk, E. Heaton, W. B. Gowers, Max Nemeth, Herman Theune, W. S. Keys, Nathan Wolff, T. E. Tomlinson, S. T. Kemp, Herman Behr, W. M. Behrend, J. L. Lockwood, Jr., H. J. Halladay, and Martin F. Bourke lost their respective games.

Marshall will leave for Paris in about a fortnight in order to play a match with Janowski there.

NEW RULES MADE FOR STEAMBOAT INSPECTION

Life Preserver for Every Passenger—No Loose Cork.

BETTER FIRE APPARATUS

More Watchmen and Deckhands—Added Requirements for Drills—Many See the Glen Island.

While hundreds were flocking yesterday to the Long Island shore, near Glen Cove, to see what little was above water of the hulk of the steamboat Glen Island, which was burned on Saturday morning with a loss of nine lives, there were made public at Washington a number of important changes in the rules of the steamboat inspection service.

The changes have been approved by Secretary Metcalfe of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They are the result of the protracted meeting held by the Board of Supervising Inspectors after the Slocum disaster.

The changes are as follows:

RULE III.

BOATS, RAFTS, BULKHEADS, AND LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

Provides for details of construction of metallic life-boats and life-rafts, and the filing by makers thereof of drawings and specifications with the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Requires metal air-tanks in wooden lifeboats.

Makes small increase of required boat capacity on river passenger steamers.

Rearranges, without substantial change, of tables for life-boat capacity.

Prohibits the use of loose or compressed granulated cork in the manufacture of life-rafts or life-preservers.

Prohibits the use of Kapok life-preservers.

Contains additional details as to the method of placing straps on life-preservers, and as to the quality of the covers thereof, and the method in which the same shall be sewed and constructed.

Provides that life-preservers must be suspended on wooden slats or cotton cords, and not on wire, and at a height of not more than seven feet from the deck surface below.

Requires one life-preserver for every passenger and member of the crew on all vessels.

Requires hand-pumps, fire hose, boats, and rails on barges carrying passengers.

Requires additional water-tight bulkheads on larger vessels.

Contains additional details as to construction of such bulkheads.

RULE IV.

Fire Apparatus:

Requires all passenger steamers to be provided with fire buckets, barrels, and axes, instead of on inland steamers only, as before.

Requires steam fire-branches in lamp-lockers, oil rooms, and light compartments, which compartments must also be lined with metal.

Requires that steam fire pumps shall be capable of throwing an "effective stream of water for a distance of not less than fifty feet through at least two fire connections, each on the main deck and each deck above the main deck." Every such pump shall be fitted with a "gauge and a relief valve adjusted to lift at one hundred pounds' pressure," which takes the place of a pro rata table of different sizes of pumps for steamers of different tonnage.

Requires portable fire extinguishers on all passenger steamers, proportioned in number to the tonnage of the boat.

RULE V.

LICENSE OFFICERS.

Service on steam yachts is omitted as part of allowable qualifications for an applicant for license.

Adds sundry small details of the various kinds of nautical experience which render applicants eligible for examination for license as officers.

Adds requirements as to discipline of crews in fire and boat drills.

RULE VII.

FERRYBOATS.

Contains new requirements providing for watertight bulkheads, proportional lifeboat equipment, life preserver for each passenger and member of the crew.

Requires passenger barges in tow to have life saving appliances.

RULE VIII.

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

Fixes number of licensed officers and firemen, and requires substantially one additional watchman for every 250 passengers carried.

Requires that officers and watchmen shall be uniformed.

Requires all excursion barges in tow to carry one master.

Also two deckhands for every 250 persons.

Ferryboats engaging in excursions must carry same officers, crew, and equipment as required for excursion steamers.

RULE IX.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS:

Reduces the required joint inspection by both hull and boiler inspectors to hydrostatic pressure, pumps, hose and other fire apparatus.

Requires all hose to be subjected to a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, and hose coupling securely fastened.

Contains new and important specific requirements as to crew complement and the number of officers and men to be required on given classes of vessels.

RULE X.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Requires owner, agent, or master of vessel to indicate safe draft of water for vessel.

Omits the loadline requirements and table as to depth of-hold and freeboard and conditions thereof when loaded.

Certain changes proposed in Rules 1 and 2 relating, respectively, to "boiler plate" and to "boilers and attachments" probably will be announced later.

Throngs visited the shore north of Glen Cove yesterday to see the wreck of the steamer Glen Island, which lies some little distance from the beach at East Island, the home of the Danas. There was little for them to see after they arrived, for the tide hid most of the steamer, especially when the flood had reached its full, when only the top of the smokestack protruded a short distance above the surface of the water.

Some visitors went to the shore in sleighs and carriages, but many waded through the snow.

Many boats were out picking up wreckage, much of which was floating.

The Glen Island lies a little less than 100 yards from shore at low tide. At low tide her bow and stern, badly burned, with the warped and twisted ironwork, are visible, with the greater part of the smokestack. She rests upon soft, yielding sand that will not injure the hull unless a gale arises to cause her to pound. No bodies were recovered.

Inspector of Hulls Cornelius A. Smith, who examined the hull of the Glen Island did so in the latter part of May last. At his home, on Bement Avenue, Livingston, S. I., last night he said that at that time everything was in first-class shape. The boat, he said, was the best of the Starin fleet, and her hull and fire-fighting appliances were in the best of shape.

Inspector Smith said he had been a shipmate of Capt. MacAllister, and knew him to be a brave and reliable man. The captain did the only thing possible for him to do. It was useless to try and fight the fire, he said. When a wooden boat starts fire, he declared, and tugs or boats are near to throw water were not close by, the only thing to do is to try and save life.

The "1st" American Automobile

The growing demand for comfort in motor car bodies is fully met in our models with side entrances. In the same way the highest requirement of power and speed is furnished by our S. & M. Simplex Motor. The first American Motor car of to-day.

Smith & Mabley

Incorporated.

Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.

Members A. L. A. M.

HAVOC IN "FUN" WITH A TINY, INNOCENT CAP

Man Gave Six of Them to Boys—They Experimented.

THREE LADS BADLY HURT

Panic in Apartment House—Janitress Thought It Was Falling—Trouble Ahead for Somebody, Maybe.

Half a dozen detonating caps containing a powerful explosive, such as are employed in blasting operations for exploding dynamite, a quartet of small boys, and a nail figured in an experiment on Saturday evening which caused a panic in the apartment house at 302 East Seventy-third Street. Three of the boys are in bed badly hurt. The father of two of them has five of the caps. The sixth cap did it all. The janitress of the house and several of the occupants are suffering from nervous prostration and several arrests are in prospect.

Frank Jiran, who is employed in a furnishing house, occupies a fifth-floor apartment of the house with his wife and their two sons, Joseph and Gottlieb, eight and five years old, respectively. The little lads were playing about their kitchen when their cousins, Frank and Rudolph Novak, of about the same age, arrived to pay a visit. The Novak boys had some shiny cartridges, which looked like the ammunition used in toy pistols, overgrown.

"See what we found," said Rudolph to Joseph and Gottlieb. "A man threw them away over on Seventy-second Street, and told us boys to have fun with them. Let's have fun."

The Jiran boys had never seen anything like the cartridges before, and didn't knew exactly how to begin, but they were willing to try.

"Let's thrown them into the stove," said Gottlieb.

Joseph advocated laying the cartridges in a row and hitting them with a flatiron.

"I'll tell you what to do," said Frank. "Just get a nail and punch it in the end of these things and you'll hear a noise."

His tone of authority carried weight, and the suggestion was immediately acted upon. Gottlieb found a nail and jammed it against a cartridge. There was an explosion on the instant. When Mrs. Jiran ran back from the front room she found all four of the boys on the floor, three of them bleeding and screaming. The tenants downstairs ran out into the halls. The janitress shouted, "The roof is falling in!" and hustled out into the street.

When Mrs. Jiran saw the havoc which had been wrought in her kitchen, and her two little boys, with one of their cousins, stretched out on the floor, she promptly fainted. Mrs. Vesely, who occupied the adjoining apartment, hurried to see what the trouble was. She succeeded in reviving Mrs. Jiran, and then ran for a doctor. On the way downstairs she reassured the frightened tenants, telling them that the house wasn't in any danger of falling, and that everything was all over.

When the doctor arrived Frank Novak, the only one of the boys who was unhurt, pulled the five remaining cartridges out of his pocket. "They didn't go off yet," he explained.

Mr. Jiran was busy yesterday investigating the source from which the cartridges had been obtained. Before he had been on the trail an hour he heard that two other boys of the neighborhood, Johnnie Miller and Eddie Smith, had been injured by a similar explosion, which had occurred in a vacant lot on Seventy-second Street. He also learned the name of the man who had thrown the caps away and invited the boys to help themselves.

"I intend to swear out a warrant for the man to-morrow," said Mr. Jiran, "and prosecute him to the bitter end. I also intend to find out how he got the caps, and hold responsible the company from which he secured them. I don't know just what the caps contained, but it must have been a very powerful explosive. My two boys are gashed and cut all over their hands and bodies, and one of them may lose the sight of one of his eyes. The boys about the bonfire had a whole box of the cartridges which the man gave them."

In the kitchen window the panes were cracked in half a dozen places. From the side of the nail which the boys had used in touching off the cap a piece had been cut out as neatly as if it had been done by a steam drill. Mr. Jiran said that he understood the employes of several blasting companies were very careless in the way they left dynamite and detonating caps lying about, and that he proposed to make an example of them.

Mr. Jiran did not call upon the police. He says he will attend to the case himself.

BIG RODMAN MISSING.

Water Department Man Was Ill When He Left Home.

Fearing that he is either dead or in some hospital, the parents of Edward K. Pierce, twenty-two years old, have asked the police of the entire city to search for their son. He has been missing since Wednesday, when he left his home at 200 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, to go to his work as a rodman in the Brooklyn Water Department. Fainting spells kept him at home Monday and Tuesday, and he departed for work Wednesday against the wishes of his mother.

On Tuesday night he went to call upon Florence Doyle, a young woman who lives at 1 Beekman Avenue. She said last evening that when Pierce reached the house that night he was unable to come up the stairs and rang the bell. Then he told her weakly that he had fainted on the way and that when he had come to his senses he found himself lying by the sidewalk. His watch and a cameo pin were missing.

Pierce was 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighed over 200 pounds.

GIFT FOR NAN PATTERSON.

Tombs Attendants, Expecting Her Acquittal, Subscribe to Buy Her a Present.

Nan Patterson spent a cheerful day yesterday in the Tombs Prison. She was in a more normal mental state than on Saturday, when she was nervous and somewhat low spirited. Several times she remarked to attendants that she was glad it was her "last Sunday in the Tombs." She told the matron she was anxious to go on the stand and was positive she would be acquitted.

The prisoner's father called to see her in the morning, but she acted on the advice given to her on Saturday by her counsel, and sent word to him that she could not see him or anybody else. Mr. Patterson then sent a note to her, and received a long written message in reply.

So confident is she of acquittal that the belief has spread to prison attendants, and some of them are said to be subscribing to a fund with which to purchase a present for her when discharged. Her trial will be resumed this morning.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

Holiday Gifts of Marked Individuality

This year's preparation for holiday demands includes a large and exceptionally attractive variety of individual pieces of Furniture for both men and women.

Among the many articles specially interesting as Holiday Gifts, we suggest:

FOR MEN

Desks
Bookcases
Book Racks
Library Tables
Morris Chairs
London Club Chairs
Lounging Chairs
Divans
Shaving Stands
Cigar Boxes
Card Tables
Cellarettes
Rachelors' Chiffoniers
Chafing Dish Cabinets
Desk Sets

FOR WOMEN

Writing Tables
Boudoir Desks
Bridge Tables
Cheval Glasses
Trousseau Chests
Tea Tables
Rocking Chairs
Fireside Chairs
Crickets
Stationery Boxes
Ink Stands
Electrolfers
Clocks
Music Cabinets
Piano Benches

Purchases made now, and intended for Holiday Gifts, will be held until proper time for delivery.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

WEST 23rd STREET

Like a tame elevator, prices always descend gradually about this season.

It's winter sack suits this time. They've just taken quite a drop—$2, $3, or $4 off many patterns at all prices, while several hundred struck bottom at $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THE W&H SHOPS

The "W. & H." mark on men's gift "toggery" is an assurance of distinctive correctness and commands added appreciation from the recipient.

Ample varieties make choosing easy.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,

Furnishers to "Men Who Know."

58 Nassau St.—389 Broadway—747 Broadway.

FOR CHRISTMAS BASS ALE ON DRAUGHT AT HOME SPECIAL FIRKINS (10 GALLONS) FOR FAMILY USE NOW READY

ORDER FROM ANY DEALER OR BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON LTD. 72 WARREN ST. N.Y.

"Great Auk's Head" IMPORTED BOTTLING BASS' ALE

Bass & Co.'s Label on Every Bottle.

THE BEST

For Sale by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., etc., etc.

Watches, Diamonds, Rich Gold Jewelry

"THE BENEDICT"

Celebrated Collar Button

Wonderfully Improved

NEW Pat. Oct. 6, 1903.

END VIEW. In gold, silver and heavy rolled gold plate. None genuine unless stamped "Benedict" and date of patent.

A SET OF FOUR, MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT

FOR SALE ONLY BY

Benedict Brothers, Jewelers

Broadway & Liberty St., New York

SIDE VIEW

Cook Kills Chauffeur; Lost Wife in Fire.

In a room which was filled with gas that had escaped accidentally, the police say, and in which was a lighted gas jet in the room which had not caused an explosion, the body of Henry Bryan, a chauffeur, was found yesterday at 283 West Twenty-third Street. Persons living in the house said Mr. Bryan had a daughter eleven years old, whose address was unknown, and his wife perished in the flames. How long ago he was burned to death, how long ago he died, is unknown.

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Ave. 3d Ave., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

EVENING CLOTHES!

YOU'LL surely need a Dress Suit for the HOLIDAYS.

Every man should have a Dress Suit and many's the time you regretted your negligence in not making this addition to your wardrobe.

Correct Dress Suits are HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made)

Evening Clothes $45 down to $25

Dinner Jackets (Tuxedos), $45—$25.

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Ave. 238-242 Bowery. 949 Eighth Av. 3d Ave., cor. 122d. 246 W. 125th St.

Open Evenings.

MORE ON GLOVES!

A man without Gloves in the Holidays is almost as noticeable as he would be without shoes.

WALLACH'S Gloves Fit well, Look well, Wear well.

They come at all sorts of prices, ranging down to our own dollar and a half Gloves at $1.00

Holiday Cravats and Haberdashery.

RUGS

Holiday Sale of a Rare Collection

OF GENUINE ANTIQUE PERSIANS.

A number of these are from 100 to 150 years old, and in perfect condition. They are the finest specimens we have ever exhibited to the public, and should be desirable to collectors of fine Rugs.

Connoisseurs would pronounce them to be

Gems of Art

We enumerate a few only, with prices:

IRANS.—4 FINE ANTIQUES, worth from $100.00 to $175.00, at $40.00 to $100.00

SEHNAS.—6 EXTRA FINE PIECES, worth from $75.00 to $250.00, at $45.00 to $125.00

SHIRAZ.—2 pieces (very choice colorings), worth $100.00, at $55.00 each

KABISTAN.—1 perfectly elegant, old, rare Antique, at least 150 years old, at $125.00

KAZAK.—1 old Mohammedan, green centre, very rare, at $100.00

GHIORDES.—1 piece of unusual rarity—not 6 of them in this market—value $800.00, at $450.00

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 18TH AND 14TH STS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Kid Gloves

Men, Women, Children

$1.50 a pair.

Each pair in a neat Christmas glove-box. Glove orders gladly furnished on request. Open evenings until Christmas. Gloves fitted after Christmas. 30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI

Telephone, 1135 Gramercy. 911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 6 NIGHTS. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. MON., DEC. 26. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) Sale of Seats opens Thurs., 9 A. M.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. XMAS NIGHT AT DALY'S THEATRE. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. OPENS XMAS MAT., The Musical WOODLAND Forest Fantasy. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT AT 8:30, A. W. Pinero's New Comedy, A Wife Without a Smile. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. ANNIE in the New Comedy, RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES. EXTRA MATINÉE XMAS DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Last Week. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER. BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25. First Mat. Wed., Dec. 28. Regular Mats. Sat. Holiday Matinee Monday, Jan. 2. VIOLA ALLEN in The Winter's Tale. Ticket Sale Dec. 22.

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26, in ETHEL BARRYMORE SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT, 125th TIME, SOUVENIRS. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. XTRA MAT. XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th. ... At 8:30 MATS. SATURDAYS, 2:15 Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE." MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

DALY'S CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS XMAS NIGHT. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Evening, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti, Bars. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8, RIGOLETTO. Melba, Homer; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Dec. 22, at 8 P. M. prec'y.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Dippel, Van Rooy; Journet, Gorlitz, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz. Last Parsifal Performances, ONLY TWO MATINEES, Mondays, Dec. 26, (Christmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year,) at 11:30 A. M. Fri. Eve., Dec. 23, at 8, FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko. Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Eve., Dec. 24, (Pop. prices,) at 8, FIDELIO. Senger-Bettaque, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Tues. & Wed., Harry Walden in "Sodom's Ende"; Thur. & Fri., "Die Versunkene Glocke."

AUCTION SALE TO-NIGHT, 8:30, at CASINO, for first appearance of Lillian Russell in LADY TEAZLE. Engagement begins Sat. Eve. DE WOLF HOPPER.....AUCTIONEER

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Prices. JAMES K. HACKETT in THE FORTUNES OF THE KING.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29. Evs. 8:15. LAST Mat. Thur. & Sat. Special Prices. WEEK Robert B. Mantell in RICHELIEU. CHRISTMAS MAT., Dec. 26, SEATS TO-DAY. EDWARD TERRY and TERRY'S THEATRE CO. in THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE

NEW AMSTERDAM Eve. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. Klaw & Erlanger's HUM

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,149. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark.

NEWS COMPANY WARNED AGAINST LAWSON STORY

H. H. Rogers Scents Criminal Libel in January Everybody's.

ADVERTISING SCARED AWAY

Publishers Say "System" Attacked Magazine Indirectly—Rogers Silent —Untermyer Goes to Boston.

E. J. Ridgway of the Ridgway-Thayer Company, publishers of Everybody's Magazine, made public yesterday this communication, which, he said, had been forwarded to his company by The American News Company:

The American News Company:

Gentlemen: We are instructed by our client, Mr. Henry H. Rogers, to advise you that information has come to him to the effect that in the forthcoming issue of Everybody's Magazine, (January number,) is included an article by Thomas W. Lawson entitled "Frenzied Finance," containing grossly libelous statements concerning Mr. Rogers, amounting, as we are advised, to criminal libel. We beg herewith to direct your attention to this article and respectfully to notify you, on behalf of Mr. Rogers, that your company and officers will be held liable for the circulation of the magazine containing the offending article. Yours very truly,

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.
JAMES M. BECK.

Mr. Ridgway, when asked what he was going to do about this letter, said that his company would go ahead and get out the magazine as usual, and that, so far as he knew, it would be handled as usual by the American News Company.

"Why is it," Mr. Ridgway was asked, "that if Mr. Rogers charges that you have libelled or are about to criminally libel him he proceeds against you through the American News Company instead of through the legal channel of the District Attorney's office?"

"That is something you will have to ask Mr. Rogers," he replied.

Mr. Ridgway was asked concerning the advertisement which Mr. Lawson is publishing this morning to the effect that "the system" is attacking him and Everybody's Magazine indirectly by inducing advertisers to withdraw their support from the publication. He said that this was true, but that he did not care to go into details as to how successful they had been in hurting the magazine in that way. He also stated that it was true that the price of the magazine would be raised from 10 to 15 cents with this issue.

As to how the opponents of Mr. Lawson could have procured a copy of the January number of Everybody's Magazine Mr. Thayer of the firm said:

"Three or four days ago, when we began our shipments of the January issue to the American News Company, it was necessary to place four men on some of the wagons in order to protect the magazines. Desperate efforts on the part of strangers were made to buy, steal, or obtain by some other method a copy of the new issue, as much as $50 in cash having been offered to the drivers if they would hand the magazine over."

Mr. Thayer said his company had hoped to turn out a million copies of the magazine for January, but that 700,000 had been the capacity of the plant. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Ridgway that Everybody's would be found for sale on newsstands throughout the United States this morning.

John W. Rhoads, assistant manager of the American News Company, referred inquirers to the publishers of Everybody's Magazine.

"Are you going to circulate and handle the magazine," asked the reporter.

"If you want any copies," replied Mr. Rhoads, "come down in the morning and get them."

The first intimation the newspapers had of Mr. Rogers's notice to the American News Company came in this dispatch from Thomas W. Lawson:

"At last 'Standard Oil' strikes. At last the issue is clinched, and the American people will know the truth.

"The American News Company and its officers, who act as distributing agents for Everybody's Magazine in every nook and corner of the United States, have been formally notified this morning by Attorneys Untermyer and Beck, representing Henry H. Rogers and others, that they will be held for criminal libel if they distribute the January issue of Everybody's without eliminating my story, 'Frenzied Finance, the Crime of Amalgamated,' and the American News Company have notified the publishers of Everybody's Magazine, and the publishers of Everybody's Magazine have just notified me.

"I repeat, it's now up to the American people—the people against 'The System,' or, to be technically correct, 'The System' against the American people.

"As I said to Col. Greene at our meeting the other day, 'As the very air is full of four-notched guns, it behooves sensible men to get out their antidote for rattlers.'

"THOMAS W. LAWSON."

When this dispatch was shown to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for H. H. Rogers with James M. Beck, he said:

"We have called the attention of the American News Company to the character of literature that is being fed to the credulous public through the medium of a sensational magazine. We consider that the American News Company is a respectable and responsible medium for the distribution of magazines and that it will not care to be engaged in that sort of business when its attention is directed to the character of the literature."

Mr. Rogers was asked last night, in view of the communication sent to the American News Company, if he wished to say anything about Mr. Lawson's published and expected attacks on him. Mr. Rogers replied that he had nothing to say.

Samuel Untermyer started for Boston on the 5 o'clock train, not, so it was expressly stated, to see Mr. Lawson, but to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Fruit Company.

Inquiry was made yesterday at the office of District Attorney Jerome to find out if ony move had been made by any one toward bringing criminal proceedings against Mr. Lawson. Mr. Jerome was asked if H. H. Rogers or any one else on his behalf had approached him for the purpose of starting proceedings of criminal libel against Mr. Lawson or any of the agencies through which he had disseminated his statements. Mr. Jerome said:

"They will have to take their cases over my dead body to the Grand Jury. They will not use the Grand Jury if I can help it, to pick financial chestnuts out of the fire. If they want to take such cases to the police court I'm ready for them, but no one as yet has shown any willingness to do that."

It was learned that no one had been at the District Attorney's office on such an errand. Wellington Wack, who wants Lawson indicted for attacking Amalgamated Copper, called there last week, but Mr. Jerome was not in. Charles M. Beattie, attorney for Mr. Wack, said yesterday that he would proceed in the manner suggested by District Attorney Jerome and would have his case presented to a Magistrate's court.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Samuel Untermyer, who arrived in Boston late to-night, said:

"My visit to Boston has no relation to Lawson or his affairs."

The American News Company incident, Mr. Untermyer said, was much exaggerated, and he added that it was not an unusual thing to notify the company of libelous matter. Asked if he had seen the proofs of the Lawson article to be published in Everybody's Magazine to-morrow, he declined to answer. He did say, however, that he did not believe the News Company would pay any attention to the notification.

WACK NOW WRITING LETTERS.

Addresses Lawson and Boston Man Replies as Usual.

Thomas W. Lawson yesterday sent an open letter to Henry Wellington Wack in reply to a missive sent by Mr. Wack to Lawson. Duplicates of the document were sent to all the newspaper offices by telegraph.

The letter from Mr. Wack to Mr. Lawson is several thousand words long. In it he disclaims connection with or backing of any one else in his action in going to the District Attorney and the Grand Jury in an effort to have Lawson indicted. He declares that he "has been led to believe that the implications to be fairly drawn from recent advertisements concerning copper are false, and that they have been circulated with malice." Mr. Wack continues:

There is a phase of the proceedings I have undertaken with the District Attorney here which I ought to mention, and which may shed further light upon the desirability for taking the lid off certain American enterprises seeking to involve, besides the American, the British and the Continental investors. I refer to the fact that Amalgamated Copper stock has been recently listed upon the London Exchange, and that, with steel, it may find its way into the savings of a large investing public abroad.

I cannot, at this time, say who is interested with me in the expose I seek to effect. But I can say that besides the American public, this proceeding, its success or failure, will leave its impress upon a large foreign market which Americans should not unnecessarily make impossible to their expanding commercial and financial activities.

Mr. Wack winds up by saying that he does not contemplate civil action for losses sustained, as his only object in bringing criminal action was to ascertain the truth.

To this letter Mr. Lawson's reply was as follows:

Dear Sir: I have just received your letter dated yesterday. Thank you for same. I fully agree with you it is time the American people and the investors of Europe knew the facts about Amalgamated and other equally flagrant swindles—knew the process by which the people are ruthlessly plundered of their savings by a few unscrupulous men. I also agree with you if I am telling untruths for the purpose of making money or for any purpose, or am in a conspiracy of any kind with stock-jobbers or others, I should be sent to jail, and the quicker the better. You may rely upon me to assist you in getting at the facts at the earliest moment possible. Talk about Straton's Independence and United States Shipbuilding! Are swindles they are as codfish to cannon balls compared with Amalgamated, Steel, and others. What will the world say when in court it is shown that millions of corporation money have been paid out in stock-jobbing commissions to make fictitious and fraudulent quotations for the purpose of misrepresenting the market price to swindle the people out of their savings?

By all means get to the honest and fearless District Attorney of New York and have him rip the whole affair up the spine, down through Adam's apple, the wishbone, and both rows of ribs.

James R. Keene, who has been ill with laryngitis, did not come down to his Wall Street office yesterday, but stayed at his apartments in the Waldorf Astoria. He was asked if he would make public, according to his promise, the only letter which he said he had ever written to Lawson, and was told that Lawson said he had mislaid it. Mr. Keene said that he did not intend to do anything in the matter at the present time.

The suggestion was made in Wall Street that the Governors of the Stock Exchange might take up Lawson's charge about wholesale "wash" sales, but it may be stated on authority that the Governors have not even considered such a step.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Relative to the Keene letter, Thomas W. Lawson said to-night:

"I talked with Mr. Keene over the 'phone last night regarding his letter, and Keene said he would publish it to-day, and give the public the facts. I gave Mr. Keene his opportunity. He did not take advantage of it. To-morrow my opportunity comes. In a public statement I will prove that the assertions which I made regarding that letter are true. I cannot understand why Mr. Keene should be backward in publishing it. When speaking to me he may have intended to have published it, but in the meanwhile Standard Oil magnates probably brought their influence to bear upon him to suppress it."

Though J. Edward Addicks was reported in town to-day he could not be found to-night, and the report of his arrival is considered false. Mr. Lawson says he has threatened to come over here and kick his door in.

"When he arrives," says Lawson, "I shall look him up. I shall not wait for him to come around and kick in my door. The minute I know where he is I will go to him."

GOODMAN FINALLY RELEASED.

Man Col. Greene Feared Advised to Leave Him Alone.

James W. Goodman of Arizona, who has been in the Tombs since his rearrest last week on suspicion that he might be planning some injury to Col. William C. Greene, was discharged yesterday by Judge Foster in Part II., General Sessions.

Judge Foster said that he was persuaded that Goodman had intended no harm to Col. Greene, although the affidavit first submitted to him had inclined him to issue a bench warrant for his arrest. The court advised Goodman to keep away from Col. Greene and communicate with him only through his own attorney.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Huron of the Clyde Line, from Jacksonville Dec. 16 and Charleston the following day, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:12 o'clock this morning.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

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JAPANESE CAPTURE ONE OF MAIN FORTS

Explode a Big Mine and Then Take Port Arthur Position.

VALOR IN TORPEDO ATTACKS

Togo Tells of Continued Attempts to Sink the Sevastopol, Which Is Believed to be Badly Damaged.

TOKIO, Dec. 19.—The Japanese fired an immense mine under portions of the north fort of East Keek-Wan Mountain yesterday afternoon.

The infantry afterward charged, and ultimately the fort was occupied with a heavy force.

The following report was telegraphed from Gen. Nogi's headquarters to-day:

"At 2:15 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 18 part of our army blew up the parapets of the north fort of East Keek-Wan Mountain and then charged.

"A fierce battle with hand grenades ensued.

"Owing to the stubborn resistance of the enemy with machine guns our operations were temporarily suspended.

"Subsequently, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Semeamiam, commanding the supports, advanced into the casemates, and, encouraging his men, threw his supports into the fighting line in a last brave charge.

"At 11:50 o'clock at night we completely occupied the fort and immediately engaged in the construction of defensive works. Our occupation became firmly assured to-day.

"Before retiring the enemy exploded four mines in the neighborhood of the neck of the fort.

"We captured five nine-centimeter field guns and two machine guns, as well as plenty of ammunition.

"The enemy left forty or fifty dead. Our casualties have not been investigated, but they are not heavy."

It is reported that the Japanese have seized a strong position about 1,000 yards southeast of 203-Meter Hill, preparatory to assaulting the New Town and pushing between Liao-Thie Mountain and the Russian headquarters at Port Arthur.

The fighting against Sungshu Mountain continues.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.—According to correspondents with the Japanese, the capture of the Keek-Wan fort was a complete surprise to the Russian garrison, there having been no preparatory bombardment.

Japanese sappers drove shafts forty feet under the parapet of the fort from the escarpment and moat. In these two tons of dynamite were exploded simultaneously, completely wrecking the interior of the fort, while siege and shrapnel guns shelled the Russian troops in the vicinity. This was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A detachment of Japanese infantry made a headlong, but premature, rush, and sixty of them became buried under a mass of debris, greatly delaying the attack. Despite this mischance, another volunteer force dashed forward and captured the parapet.

In the meantime the Russians had been strongly reinforced, and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with bayonets and grenades was continued till near midnight, when the few Russian survivors retreated to the city and the fort was captured.

Its construction displays the utmost scientific knowledge.

JAPAN THRILLED BY HEROISM.

Commander Yezoe Attacked the Sevastopol Singly and Was Killed.

TOKIO, Dec. 19.—Although accustomed to hearing of acts of bravery on the part of their soldiers and sailors, the people of Japan have been thrilled by the details of the desperate torpedo attacks against the Russian battleship Sevastopol and other craft driven outside of the Harbor of Port Arthur by the fire of the Japanese land batteries.

Commander Yezoe and Lieut. Nakahara are the heroes of these attacks, and the former promises to gain equal prominence with Commander Hirose, who on March 27 was blown to fragments in Admiral Togo's second attempt to bottle up Port Arthur, in the war traditions of Japan.

Commander Yezoe's flotilla of torpedo boats was undergoing repairs when the attacks were planned, but he succeeded in putting one of his vessels into condition to fight. On this vessel he promptly started to the rendezvous, and, finding that the other flotillas had gone, begged and gained permission to join in the attacks.

Then he steamed through the snowstorm alone and succeeded in locating the Sevastopol, to which he was able to get close enough to hear the Russians talking. Yezoe fired a torpedo and then went closer and fired a second torpedo, when a shell from the Sevastopol struck him, cutting his body in two.

Portions of Commander Yezoe's body were saved and taken back to the fleet. They will probably come to Japan for public burial, as was done with portions of the remains of Commander Hirose.

NAKAHARA'S HEROISM.

Lieut. Nakahara went to the rescue of a disabled torpedo boat which had been under the command of Lieut. Nakahori, who, with five others, was killed, and submitted to a deadly fire. Nakahara's boat was hit repeatedly, but he succeeded in rescuing a majority of the crew of Nakahori's boat.

More of Admiral Togo's men volunteered for participation in the attacks than could be assigned.

It is probable that Admiral Togo will soon return to Japan, leaving a junior Admiral to conduct the final operations and to continue the blockade. It is expected that Togo will be summoned by the Emperor to Tokio, where splendid public receptions will be given to him.

Admiral Togo's campaign of ten months is considered equal to any in the history of naval warfare. He has labored constantly under the necessity of preserving the vessels of his fleet for service against the Russian Second Pacific Squadron. The Admiral and his men have stood storm, stress, and exposure excellently. The men are in good health and exultant.

TOGO'S REPORTS.

Telegraphing under date of Dec. 18, Admiral Togo says:

"There is no room to doubt that the enemy's ships in the Harbor of Port Arthur are totally unfit for service. I have

Continued on Page 2.

An Adequate Passenger Service.
Eighteen trains to Buffalo, fourteen to Niagara Falls, eleven to Cleveland, five to Cincinnati, six to St. Louis, thirteen to Detroit, and fifteen to Chicago, via New York Central and West Shore Railroads.—Adv.

HIGGINS NAMES STAFF.

Completes Inauguration Plans—Conference with Raines.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Governor-elect Higgins arrived here early this morning from his home in Olean and, besides announcing the composition of his military staff and completing arrangements for his inauguration, he held conferences with several State officers, with whom he discussed prospective legislation to be recommended in his message to the Legislature. This morning he had a long conversation with Senator John Raines regarding changes in the present excise laws, the purport of which has already been announced by Senator Raines.

The new military staff will be as follows: Adjutant General—Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry of New York; Military Secretary—Col. Selden E. Marvin of Albany; Aides de Camp, Civilians—Col. Harrison K. Bird, Col. Charles H. Sherrill, and Major Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., of New York; Major J. S. Stewart of Amsterdam.

From the National Guard—Lieut. Col. James Hollis Wells, Seventy-first Regiment, New York; Lieut. Col. John Henry Foote, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Capt. Louis Wendel, First Battery, New York; Capt. Walter Frederick Barnes, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn; Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, First Signal Corps, New York; Capt. Henry J. Cookinham, Jr., Forty-fourth Separate Company, Utica; Capt. John Philip Benkard, Twelfth Regiment, New York; Capt. Robert John Foley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York; Capt. Harry S. Richmond, Troop B, Albany; Capt. Fred Horace Wilson, Thirteenth Separate Company, Jamestown; Second Lieut. Frank T. Haggerty, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo; Commander William B. Franklin, First Battalion, Naval Militia, New York.

With three exceptions these are new appointments. Adjt. Gen. Henry served in the same capacity under Gov. Odell, Col. Bird has been for four years Gov. Odell's military secretary, with the rank of Major. Col. Sherrill was an Aide de Camp on Gov. Odell's staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Governor-elect has completed plans for his inauguration on Jan. 2, and Brig. Gen. William H. Lloyd, of the Third Brigade has been appointed Grand Marshal of the military ceremonies. For the first time at a State inauguration there will be an artillery salute of nineteen guns in honor of the incoming Governor. This will be fired at noon in the park in front of the Capitol by the gunners of the New York battery. The other ceremonies will be as usual. Later in the week the Governor-elect will be joined at the Hotel Ten Eyck by Mrs. Higgins, and they will keep several local social engagements.

MRS. WILSON HAS A BANK.

Union Trust of Aiken Said to Belong to Tombs Prisoner.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of Mrs. Cora C. Wilson, who says she owns a bank in the South and who is accused by Maria L. Iaguna of the theft of eight diamond rings valued at $1,200, which, it is alleged, are in a small box which Mrs. Wilson refuses to surrender to the owner. Counsel for Mrs. Wilson said that he had offered $1,500 in cash bail to Magistrate Ommen on Saturday, but that the Magistrate demanded $10,000. Counsel said his side would not deny they had the package, but that they did deny that the value of the contents was $1,200. He intimated that while Mrs. Wilson held the package she might legally have a lien on it, but he did not disclose the nature of the lien.

Mrs. Wilson was sent back to the Tombs.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—One of the financial novelties of Aiken, the Winter resort of many New Yorkers, is the Union Trust and Safe Deposit Company. This institution was chartered about five months ago, and shortly afterward the office was fitted out with most elaborate banking fixtures. Behind the institution is said to be Mrs. Cora Wilson, who is believed to be the woman now in trouble in New York.

While the Union Trust and Safe Deposit Company has so far done no business, its cashier appears at the office every day, goes through routine work of his position, and then closes the doors, although no business has been transacted. In one Augusta bank Mrs. Wilson had $300 on deposit recently, which was attached for a claim of a creditor, but the cashier of the Union Trust and Safe Deposit Company interposed, alleging that the fund belonged to his institution.

LIGHTER SINKS AT PIER.

Short-Lived Blaze in Superstructure Calls Out Firemen.

The steam lighter Lime Rock, belonging to the Tide-Water Transportation Company of 31 Broadway, sank at Pier 3, East River, last night. The lighter had not been tied up more than five minutes when she began to settle. Capt. Dunn, Engineer Clarke, and the seven members of the crew did all in their power to keep the craft afloat, but their efforts were unavailing, and in about fifteen minutes the boat had careened and was half submerged.

Just as she sank the superstructure caught fire, but this was soon extinguished by the water rushing over the decks. An alarm of fire was turned in which brought several engines and trucks and Chief Croker to the scene. The firemen had nothing to do.

The Lime Rock had a cargo of copper and vaseline valued at about $14,000. It was said last night that the entire cargo could be saved. The Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company will commence the work of raising the lighter this morning.

FOUR CAPTAINS SHIFTED.

"For Good Police Reasons" Is McAdoo's Only Explanation.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday refused to allow the newspaper men to ask him about the transfer of four Captains which he announced through Secretary Howell, only sending out word that the changes were made "for good police reasons."

Capt. John Cooney was shifted from the Grand Central station, one of the least important precincts in the five boroughs, to the West Sixty-eighth Street station, which has lately become a centre of police activity.

Capt. Thomas Mannion goes from Central Park to the Morrisania station. Capt. James E. Dillon is transferred from West Sixty-eighth Street to Central Park. Capt. Patrick Byrne goes from Morrisania to the Grand Central station.

In Gen. Greene's administration, Capt. Dillon was fined thirty days' pay for failing to discover excise violations while in command at the West Forty-seventh Street station, and while at the West Sixty-eighth Street station a raid was made over his head by the District Attorney's men, but Commissioner McAdoo said at the time that he would not blame Capt. Dillon for this, as he showed that he had the place on his list of those suspected.

A NEW TRAIN VIA THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL
Leaves Grand Central Station 5:22 P. M. daily for Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Chicago.—Adv.

Take Piso's Cure. It will cure your cough. On market 40 years. All druggists. Try it.—Adv.

CITIZENS' UNION OUT FOR CITY OWNERSHIP

Favors Extension of Municipal Control of Public Utilities.

WILL URGE LIGHTING PLANTS

Electrical Conduits and Subway Pipe Galleries Also in Programme—Would Amend Constitution.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union, adopted resolutions last night favoring an extension of municipal control of public utilities, a municipal lighting plant, purchase of electrical conduits in Manhattan and the Bronx, the building of pipe galleries in connection with extensions of existing subway routes, and with future routes, and the granting of power by the Legislature to the city to build and operate lighting plants, gas, and electric.

The committee also adopted the report of the Committee on Franchises, which favors presenting to the Legislature a revised form of the constitutional amendment proposed by the Tilden Commission of 1875, which read originally that the Legislature should have no power to pass any law "for the opening, making, paving, lighting, or otherwise improving or maintaining streets, avenues, parks or places, docks or wharves, or any of them, or for any other local work or improvement in or for a city, or for the providing within the corporate limits of any city for the following public services: (1) Street railways, whether surface, elevated, or subsurface; (2) sewers; (3) water; (4) gas, whether for light, fuel, or other purposes; (5) electricity, whether for light, heat, power, or other purposes; (6) bridges; (7) tunnels; (8) ferries or any of them; but all authority necessary for such purposes shall be by law conferred on the City Government."

The Tilden Commission comprised Samuel J. Tilden, W. M. Evarts, Samuel Hand, E. L. Godkin, John A. Lott, Joshua Van Cott, James C. Carter, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Allen Butler, Simon Sterns, and Henry F. Dimock.

The report of the Committee on Statistics of Public Utilities was received also. This report declares that the city does not possess specific powers to construct and operate city railroads or the more profitable ferries directly, to construct or operate gas or electric light, heat, or power plants, or telegraph or telephone lines. The committee also reports as to the attitude of foreign and other American cities in regard to the housing problem and the question of public service franchises.

CAR ON LONG, WILD DASH.

In Two Collisions—Passengers Scared, Bruised, and Cut.

Going west on Fifty-ninth Street last night an electric car got beyond the control of Charles Kron, a new motorman, just after crossing First Avenue. Finding that he could not set the brake, Kron clanged his bell. As the Fifty-ninth Street car crossed Second Avenue it just escaped a bad crash with a north-bound car. The Second Avenue car's rear platform was struck as it was, and was smashed.

The force of the blow knocked the Second Avenue car from the rails. The Fifty-ninth Street car kept the rails and continued along the down grade toward Third Avenue. The seven passengers apparently did not dare to jump off. The car crossed the avenue safely.

A west-bound Fifty-ninth Street car was ahead, and its conductor and motorman saw the runaway car. They kept their car under half speed and permitted the runaway to crash into it, but not with much force. The front car was brought to a stop with the runaway car behind, and all of the latter's passengers safe.

Several of the passengers were cut by broken glass and bruised. Michael Kelly and his wife, a middle-aged couple, of 74 West One Hundred and First Street, were the most seriously injured. They had been thrown from one side of the car to the other. Both were painfully bruised and cut. An ambulance surgeon dressed their injuries.

Several panels of the runaway car were broken and the front of the front platform was bent.

DUTCH MINISTER'S MARRIAGE.

License Obtained—Bishop Satterlee to Perform the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Minister von Swinderen, the Netherlands representative here, to-day obtained the license for his marriage with Miss Elizabeth L. Glover of this city.

Miss Glover is the elder of the two daughters of C. C. Glover, the President of the Riggs National Bank. She has spent several years abroad and speaks several languages. Mr. Von Swinderen, who is much her senior, has a comfortable estate in Holland.

Bishop Satterlee will perform the marriage ceremony on Wednesday.

WOOD ALCOHOL KILLS TEN.

Crews of Sunken Boats Swam Ashore with a Jug of the Poison.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 19.—Ten men are dead and two others are reported to be dying from the effects of wood alcohol which they drank at the mouth of the Beaver River, at Big Sandy. Three others of the party are missing.

Three pushboats, with crews numbering seventeen men, were en route to Pikeville, the boats being loaded with freight. At the mouth of the Beaver, five miles above Prestonsburg, two of the boats sank, and the men swam and, waded ashore with much of the freight. A jug of wood alcohol was one of the articles saved.

It was dark, and the men were chilled and wet. Fires were built and supper started. A man came along and sold four bottles of "moonshine" whisky to the men. They drank the whisky and wanted more. One man said: "Let's drink the alcohol." Another said: "It will kill us; see the poison label."

One of the crew began mixing drinks and said: "Come on, let's have our Christmas now. If it's poison we will all die together."

They drank the stuff and soon they became violently ill. Two doctors were called, but could not relieve them.

THE SHORT LINE TO CLEVELAND.
Quadruple daily train service, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Through sleeping car on the Chicago Limited. No extra fare.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

ELEVEN PERHAPS KILLED.

Minneapolis Hotel Wall, Weakened by a Recent Fire, Collapses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 20.—Eleven people are believed to be dead in a hotel as a result of the falling of the east wall of the C. H. Peck Building, which was destroyed in the big fire last week.

CHICAGO LIMITED IN WRECK.

Run Into by Local Train at Philadelphia —New Yorker Among Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The Chicago Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York at 5 P. M. and Philadelphia at 7:03, was run into by a local passenger train to-night in the railroad yards at Forty-fourth Street and Girard Avenue, this city, and several persons were injured. Among those hurt are H. Le Bastian of Detroit, Mich., who received slight lacerations of the head, and L. M. Deamer of New York City, who sustained two broken ribs.

The fourth and fifth coaches of the Limited, and both sleeping cars, were overturned. The other coaches did not leave the tracks. The accident was due to a switch failing to work, which caused the locomotive of the local train to cross over to the west-bound track and strike the third and fourth coaches. The overturned coaches caught fire from a lamp on the front of the locomotive, but the few imprisoned passengers were rescued before the flames had gained much headway.

ROCKEFELLERS INSPECT ROAD.

Journey Over the New York and Ottawa —It is to be Sold Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Mrs. and Miss Rockefeller, W. H. Newman, President of the New York Central, and Miss Newman arrived in Ottawa yesterday, coming direct from Quebec by special train over the Canadian Pacific. Later they inspected the New York and Ottawa Railroad.

The observation car Genesta was switched to a special train, and orders were given for a slow run over the line to permit of the property being carefully inspected. Officials of the New York and Ottawa say that the line has practically already been acquired by the New York Central, but it will have to be formally bid in at the sale, which takes place on Thursday at St. Regis Falls. The purchase price is understood to be about $3,000,000.

At Buypond, on the New York and Ottawa, William Rockefeller has an estate of 10,000 acres.

While here the party visited the Parliament buildings and other points of interest.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

Seen from the Nice Observatory—Is Only Faint at Present.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19.—A cablegram was received at the Harvard College Observatory to-day from Prof. Kreutz, an astronomer at the Kiel Observatory, stating that a faint comet was discovered Saturday night by Prof. Giacobini at the Nice Observatory.

The new comet was observed in right ascension 16 hours 14 minutes 40 seconds and declination plus 27 degrees 28 minutes.

The daily motion of the comet is worth following, the cablegram says.

$200,000 FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA

Three-Story Business Building on Walnut Street Burned Out.

PHILADEDPHIA, Dec. 19.—Loss of more than $200,000 was caused to-night in the destruction by fire of the three-story building 919 and 921 Walnut Street. Among the occupants of the building, which extended from Walnut to Sansom Streets were Henry T. Coates & Co., book publishers; Loughead & Co., printers; H. E. Scaultz & Co., millinery and dress trimmings; A. K. Billstein, millinery goods, and D. Klein & Co., tailors. The Irving House and the Racquet Club, were damaged principally by smoke and water.

FOLLOWS HER NURSE TO GRAVE

Shock of Attendant's Death Hastened That of the Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Grief and shock caused by the sudden death of her nurse, who had attended her faithfully for a long time, it is believed, hastened the death to-day of Mrs. Allen W. Ridgeway, an aged woman of this city. The bodies of nurse and patient rest side by side, awaiting burial.

The nurse, Mrs. Lizzie F. Van Curen was only about twenty years old, and Mrs. Ridgeway was sixty-five. After the death of the nurse, Mrs. Ridgeway, already in bad health, grew rapidly worse.

HERRICK'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

Appointments of Hasbrouck and Murray Formally Announced.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Formal announcement was made at the Executive Chamber this morning of Gov. Odell's appointment, as anticipated, of G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston, late Presiding Judge of the State Court of Claims, to succeed D Cady Herrick of Albany, as a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District; of Charles H. Murray of New York to the Court of Claims to fill the vacancy caused by udge Hasbrouck's promotion; also of the Governor's designation of Judge Theodore H. Swift of Potsdam to be Presiding Judge of the Court of Claims, vice Hasbrouck.

STUCK IN A COAL HOLE.

Mrs. Hattie Kolb Stepped Into It While Looking Into Window.

While she was intently looking at a display of Christmas articles in the window of a jewelry store at 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night, Mrs. Hattie Kolb, twenty-seven years old, of 37 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, stepped into an uncovered coal hole in the sidewalk and was unable to extricate herself.

Only women happened to be near her, and several tugged to pull Mrs. Kolb out, but it was not until Patrolman Murphy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and John White of 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street came to her assistance that she was dragged to the sidewalk.

CHRISTMAS WEEK WASHINGTON TOUR
via Pennsylvania Railroad December 27th, $12.00 and $14.50, according to hotel selected. All expenses for three days. C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

Leave New York 3:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

NAN PATTERSON SWEARS YOUNG SHOT HIMSELF

No Quarrel the Night Before, She Declares on Stand.

GOOD WITNESS, RAND ADMITS

Hazelton Tells His Story of the Shooting—Earl of Suffolk on the Bench with Justice Davis.

Nan Patterson took the stand yesterday in her own behalf and testified that "Caesar" Young, the bookmaker of whose murder she is accused, killed himself when she refused to agree to follow him to England. On the witness stand for almost three hours she told the story of her relations with Young in a manner that won the favor of the critical spectators who packed the courtroom and answered the questions propounded to her with an entire absence of any striving for stage effect. The prisoner spoke in a tone so low that time and again her counsel was forced to remind her that it was essential the jury should hear what she had to say.

"She made a good witness," admitted Assistant District Attorney Rand, when her direct examination had been ended.

Abraham Levy, chief of counsel for the defense, announced before court adjourned for the noon recess that the prisoner would be called at 2 o'clock, and long before the doors were opened the corridors were in a state of siege. A detail of police reserves could hardly keep the crowds back. When Justice Davis ascended the bench every seat, inside the bar and out, was taken, and the room resounded with the hum of suppressed excitement. During a portion of the trial the Earl of Suffolk, who is engaged to marry Miss Leiter, occupied a seat beside the Justice.

The moment Nan Patterson was called an intense silence prevailed among the spectators. While she walked from her chair, beside her father, to the witness stand and seated herself, for fully two minutes more the stillness was unbroken.

"Take off your hat," finally said Mr. Levy.

The witness complied with the command, and her face, for the first time since the trial began, was fully revealed. Her features were pale in the extreme. Her whole manner was that of one who, in the face of direst necessity, had summoned every ounce of reserve strength for a supreme test. Her expression was tense.

NAN PATTERSON'S STORY.

In a voice hardly above a whisper she told her full name, Nan Randolph Patterson, and gave her age as twenty-two. She said she had married Leon G. Martin when but sixteen years of age, but had been divorced.

"When first did you meet Caesar Young, the deceased?" asked Mr. Levy.

"In the latter part of June, 1902, when I was on my way to California. At that time I was with one of the Shubert companies, in 'Floradora.'

Q.—Did you know at that time he was married? A.—Yes. He spoke several times of his wife while we were on the train.

Q.—You were married also at that time? A.—Yes. I secured a decree from my husband about a year later at Mr. Young's suggestion. He engaged the lawyer.

Q.—When did you come East the last time before the killing? A.—In April of this year. I had previously been East in March, but had gone back West at Mr. Young's request. He telegraphed me to do so.

Q.—You heard the testimony of Mr. Millin, that you had gone about to different race tracks with Young. Is that true? A.—I was with Mr. Young at the different tracks.

Q.—When you came back East in April where did you go? A.—I spent a night with my sister, Julia, who is Mrs. Morgan Smith, and then went to the home of my parents in Washington. I went back to Los Angeles in September. I was with Mr. Young there for three or four days and then went to Chicago, where I waited for him, by agreement. We were together at the Willard Hotel for several days, and then I went to Washington again.

Q.—When did you leave Washington that time? A.—About the first of May.

Q.—While you and Young were apart, did you communicate by any means? A.—We wrote and telegraphed to each other constantly.

Q.—Up to that time had you ever quarreled with the deceased? A.—Not to amount to anything. We had little spats, but always made up.

Q.—You came to New York about the first of May? A.—Yes. I registered at the Navarre. Mr. Young called on me there the night after my arrival, and Mr. Smith was in the house, and Mr. Young and I left the hotel and remained away for several hours. Mr. Smith was drinking champagne and was somewhat noisy. Mr. Young said he was glad to see me.

The witness was asked whether she knew McKean, Mrs. Young's brother, and replied in the affirmative. She told of her meeting with him. "Mr. Young came to my hotel one morning," she said, "and informed me that Mr. McKean was down stairs. He said he wanted me to go down and square things for him. He told me to say I was willing to go away, but that it was all a bluff, that he didn't want me to go away at all. It was necessary for me to say that I was going away, he explained, for Mrs. Young's peace of mind. I agreed to do so. I met Mr. McKean, and the three of us went to a restaurant together. There it was agreed that I should leave the next week, and Mr. McKean said he would send me transportation. I never got the transportation."

"Was anything said while you were with Mr. McKean about your being sick?" Mr. Levy asked.

"Not a word."

"Was anything said about a letter from your sister, Mrs. Smith, which Mrs. Young had intercepted?"

"There was not. I did not even know that she had written to Mr. Young."

The witness told of stopping at the Imperial Hotel with Young. She kept apartments there for two weeks, and during that time he called frequently. For eight or nine days before the shooting, however, Young was at Sheepshead Bay. Mor

horse in the last race. I picked The Cricket to beat his horse and bet $10. I won. I walked down to the end of the grand stand and looked at the betting ring. I had never seen the ring on an Eastern track. In the West they have stands, and put odds up on slates, so I was interested in looking at the way they ran things here.

Q.—What time did you leave the race track? A.—It was after Mr. Smith had cashed my bet. We came straight to New York, crossing by the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were with me all the way. We got to the New York side at 6:15. I know the time, because there had been some kind of an accident in front of the ferryhouse. The ambulance was there, and the crowd had blocked the street cars. I looked at the clock.

NEVER IN PAWNSHOP.

Q.—Were you ever, at any time, on that or any other day, in a pawnshop in New York? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Hyman Stern? A.—No.

Q.—Did the three of you go directly from the ferryhouse to the hotel? A.—We took the wrong car, and it carried us to Tenth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, and we walked over from there to the St. Paul, where we were stopping. About ten minutes after I got to my room Mr. Young called me up. He said he was still unable to say when he could get away—that he was at the corner, where he said he was going to get a glass of beer—and that if I wanted to go out to dinner to leave word at the hotel where I was. I went out a little later to Healey's, and left word with the telephone operator, as he had asked me to.

Q.—Were you at Pabst's restaurant at any time on that night with any one? A.—I was not.

Q.—You heard the testimony of the newsboy who said he saw you coming out of Pabst's with a man, who quarreled with you and told you you must do something which you said you wouldn't do and then struck you?"

"I did. It was not true. I went back to the hotel from Healey's and found Mr. Young had rung me up. Then I went back to Healey's and got a message from him there. He told me to never mind how late it was, to be ready to meet him when he called up. I returned to the hotel a second time, and stayed there until about 11 o'clock, when he telephoned me to take an elevated train and meet him at One Hundred and Fortieth Street. I got a bell boy to take me to the station, and when I got to One Hundred and Fortieth Street Young was waiting, with another man. I started to walk by, but he whistled at me and I walked back to him.

"What did he whistle?"

"His regular whistle, when he wanted to attract my attention. 'Tell me, pretty maiden.' He told me that the man with him was Mr. Luce, his other brother-in-law, and then he asked Mr. Luce to meet us later and we took a cab, after getting a drink in a saloon on the corner, and drove through Central Park for an hour or more."

"What did you talk about while in the cab?"

"He repeated that he had to go away, and said the boat on which he was going to sail was slow. He asked me to take a boat sailing the following Wednesday and go to the Hotel Cecil, in London, where he could meet me. He asked me how much money I had in the bank and I told him not more than $400 or $500. He gave me $200, and told me that would help some to pay expenses on the trip. I didn't give him any definite answer. We talked about England, and he told me about a chum he had over there. We went back to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and into a restaurant, (Flannery's,) where Mr. Luce was waiting for us. He did not come to our table. Mr. Young told me he wanted to talk to me alone, and that I must not, under any circumstances, say anything to Mr. Luce about following him to England."

NO QUARREL AT NIGHT.

Miss Patterson told of the drinks taken in the saloon, and said that before the night was over Young gave her $100 more. There was no quarrel in the saloon. Young always talked loudly. Nothing was said about the boat on which he was going, and he did not offer to bet her $100 to 50 cents that she did not know its name. Some little time after 3 o'clock they left the place, and she went home.

Q.—Did you quarrel at parting? A.—We did not. He wanted me to ride up with him to One Hundred and Fortieth Street and then go back to the hotel, but I wouldn't; that made him angry, but he helped me into the cab and kissed me good-bye.

Q.—Did he strike you? A.—No. He pushed me in the face with his hand, but it was a habit he had when he was drinking. It was just in play and did not hurt me.

Q.—When you left him that night did you expect to see him again the next morning? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you sobbing on the drive to the hotel? A.—I don't think so. I reached the hotel about 4 o'clock and went right to bed. I was tired out.

The witness was asked who awakened her the next morning. She said Mrs. Smith did, but was not allowed to say what her sister told her. Mr. Rand objecting strenuously. She did not get up at once and was called a second and a third time. Mr. Levy wished to know whether her sister gave her a message from Young, and Justice Davis asked whether Mr. Levy expected to produce other proof of what was said. Mr. Levy replied that his client was not bound to answer the question, and there was a sharp tilt between counsel and court. Mr. Levy finally resumed his examination.

"What time did you leave the hotel?"

"Shortly before 8 o'clock. I went to the corner of Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Young was there. He began cursing and asked me why I did not come sooner. I knew he was drinking, because he had his hair pulled down over one eye, as he always did when under the influence of liquor. We went into a saloon by the rear entrance and he ordered a drink of brandy and one of whisky. He drank them both. We walked over to the Circle and he had two more drinks. Then we got into a cab. I heard him tell the driver to stop at a hat store. We drove to a hat store and he got out and bought a new hat."

"Did he say where he was taking you?"

"No. If I had had any idea he was going to the pier I would not have gone. When he got back in the cab after buying the hat the cab kept on down town, and we got out, and he bought two more drinks in a saloon on some street under the elevated railroad. He drank those two drinks himself. Before we got back into the cab he wrote something on a postal card and gave it to me, telling me that I might need it." (This was the souvenir card containing Nan Patterson's address, which was introduced in evidence by the prosecution.)

"What happened then?"

"He began talking again, as he had been all morning, about my coming to England after him. I told him that I really didn't want to go; that after things had quieted down and Mrs. Young had forgotten me, I might feel differently."

As the witness reached this point in her story the spectators leaned forward and breathlessly waited for her description of the tragedy.

"'Do you really mean that, Nan,' he asked me. 'I've lost a lot of money, and now I'm going to lose my girl.'

HEARD PISTOL; DIDN'T SEE IT.

"I answered that I did mean it, and he grabbed me and pressed me to him with such force that it hurt me badly. I struggled free. As I did so I heard a muffled report, and he fell forward on my lap. I saw no pistol. He half rose again, and I began to scold him, not realizing what had happened. Then he fell forward again, and I couldn't attract his attention. It seemed ages before I could get anybody to help me. Finally a policeman got on the front of the cab, and I was so glad that I cannot express it."

"Nan," said Mr. Levy, "look at me. Did you shoot Caesar Young?"

Miss Patterson returned his gaze steadily. "I did not," she replied. "I swear it did not. God knows if I could bring him back to life, I would."

"That is all," said Mr. Levy, and court adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Mr. Rand will cross-examine the defendant. When she left the stand Miss Patterson appeared completely exhausted.

When court opened yesterday morning Mr. Levy waived the opening address and placed Ida F. Townsend, the telephone operator at the St. Paul Hotel, upon the stand. She testified that on the night of June 3 Miss Patterson went out of the hotel and left word with her that if Mr. Young called up, to say she was at Healey's. Some one who said he was Mr. Young did call up, and she gave him Miss Patterson's message.

Edward S. Grossman, a clerk for his father, who owns a stationery store at 2,629 Eighth Avenue, was the next witness. Young, according to his evidence, called up the St. Paul Hotel on the morning of June 12, shortly after 7 o'clock, and asked for Miss Patterson. The witness was considerably confused on cross-examination, but stuck to his story.

Assistant District Attorney Rand was called to the stand, and said that Grossman's name had been given to him, but he had not thought the evidence of any importance.

Milton W. Hazelton of Oneonta, N. Y., who was the next witness, said that he saw the shooting of Young. The hansom cab was coming toward him at the time. He was with a Western man at the time, and they agreed to say nothing, as they did not want to be mixed up in the case.

"I was on West Broadway shortly before 8 o'clock," he said. "I saw the decedent in a cab, which was coming in my direction. She was seated on the left side of a man. First I saw their hands making rapid motions in the air. Then the man had both his hands raised above his left shoulder, and I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol. The man's head fell into the woman's lap, and she placed her hands upon it. His hands were not up at the time the shot was fired."

Mr. Hazelton was cross-examined exhaustively, but his testimony was not shaken. He remained in court while Nan Patterson was on the stand.

JAPANESE CAPTURED ONE OF MAIN FORTS

Continued from Page 1.

reason to believe that the battleship Sevastopol has been disabled by our attacks, but no definite data on which to pass final judgment have yet been obtained, and investigations are being conducted in all available quarters.

"It is certain that at least six Russian torpedo-boat destroyers remain intact in the harbor.

"A staff officer of the naval brigade, landed at Port Arthur, reports as follows:

"'The battleship Peresviet is lying 200 meters northwest of the Tiger's Tail Peninsula, with her bow turned northeast half north, and at high tide the water reaches to the torpedo tubes in her bow. She is submerged to her stern walk, and lies aground without listing. Her central funnel is severely damaged.

"'The battleship Poltava lies 200 meters north of the point of Tiger's Tail. Her bow points east-southeast half east and at high tide she is submerged to her after-deck. She is doubtless aground and does not list.

"'The battleship Retvizan lies 100 meters east of the Poltava, her stern toward that vessel. Her condition is worse than that of the Poltava. She is listing five degrees to starboard and her after deck is constantly submerged.

"'The battleship Pobieda lies 220 meters northeast half east of the point of Tiger's Tail, with her bow pointing northeast half north. Her after deck on the starboard side must be submerged at high tide. Everything seems to show that she is aground.

"'The protected cruiser Pallada lies 100 meters east by north of the Pobieda. Her stern is toward southwest half south, and she is listed five degrees to port. At high tide the condition of her decks is about the same as the decks of the Peresviet. She is doubtless aground.

"'The armored cruiser Bayan lies 400 meters south southwest half west of the harbor entrance, with her bow toward east northeast half east. She has listed 15 degrees and appears to be aground.

"'The above mentioned four battleships and two cruisers have been abandoned, and no boats are seen near them.'"

RENEWED ATTACK ON SEVASTOPOL.

Admiral Togo, in reporting the renewal of the torpedo attack on the night of Dec. 15, says:

"Our torpedo flotilla again attempted an attack on the night of Dec. 15 against the battleship Sevastopol, the coast defense vessel Otvashni, and the torpedo boat destroyers lying at the foot of Cheng-Tao Mountain.

"Commander Seki's flotilla, braving the heavy snow, reached the enemy's anchorage at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and, running between the Sevastopol and a destroyer, succeeded is discharging torpedoes close against the Sevastopol and the Otvashni. Explosions were observed each time. The flotilla exchanged gunfire with the enemy's destroyer at a range of 100 meters, and succeeded in hitting her. A torpedo discharged from Commander Seki's boat apparently hit the enemy's destroyer.

"During this bold attack the enemy's fusilade was exceedingly vigorous, but owing to the close proximity our boats suffered no damage, and there were no casualties among the crews.

THREE EXPLOSIONS OBSERVED.

"Commander Jinguji's flotilla, following that of Commander Seki, discharged several torpedoes, and at least three explosions were clearly observed. After an exchange of fire with the enemy's destroyers the flotilla gradually steered seaward. Engineer Watanabe of Commander Jinguji's boat was wounded and two men were killed. One man was wounded on Lieut. Tamaoka's boat.

"The results of many torpedo attacks and many effective explosions against the enemy's ships were observed, but it is regrettable that I am unable to report more definitely.

"On the morning of Dec. 18 the watch tower reported that a destroyer of the enemy with a mast broken was visible aground near the coast."

RUSSIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Japanese Headquarters Reports Increased Activity in Manchuria.

TOKIO, Dec. 19.—Manchurian headquarters, in a report dated Dec. 18, says:

"On the night of Dec. 17 between 8:30 and 11 o'clock the enemy made three attacks against our outposts in the neighborhood of Santaokuntzua, and also advanced, at 1 o'clock in the morning, to the vicinity of Sinhuntun and Tunghaisengkou. The enemy was entirely repulsed.

"The enemy, with heavy guns, in the neighborhood of Sufangtai, commencing at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 18, fired eighty rounds from cannon against the neighborhood of the Sha railway bridge, but the cannonade did not injure us."

BALTIC SHIPS NOT TO HURRY.

Rojestvensky Hopes to Reach Far East in Middle of March.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—Passengers on the steamer Leopoldville, which arrived at Antwerp yesterday, report that the Baltic fleet stopped to coal at Libreville, French Congo.

Admiral Rojestvensky exchanged visits with the French officials, to whom he expressed the hope that he would arrive in the Far East about the middle of March.

ROJESTVENSKY NOW EXCUSED.

British Officers Think Nobody Greatly to Blame for North Sea Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The prevailing expectation in the British Navy in regard to the inquiry into the Dogger Bank affair seems to be that the court will find: First, that no warship of any other country than Russia was present; second, that the Russians fired on their own ships, mistaking them for Japanese; third, that either the vessels of the Gamecock fishing fleet were caught with shot and shell meant for the warships mistaken for hostile craft or were fired on under the suspicion that they were co-operating with those warships; fourth, that the entire affair was a blunder not absolutely inexcusable and that nobody is deserving of serious punishment.

A British naval officer, in undertaking to justify the expectation that the court would treat the affair as a blunder, said:

"The opinion is strongly held by our own officers and the officers of other European navies that a fleet of warships at sea in time of war should not allow any war vessel it cannot identify as a neutral to approach it. It is generally held, too, that merchant vessels should be kept off unless they are known to be well disposed, for otherwise there is nothing to prevent a belligerent chartering a merchant vessel and doing a lot of damage with her to his enemy's fleet.

"No doubt the Russian commander thought two of his small cruisers which suddenly appeared were Japanese torpedo boats, and if he did think so, the only proper course was to fire on them.

"There is really nothing remarkable in cruisers being taken for torpedo boats, for there is not a navy in the world in which the same blunder has not been made. I counted sixteen authenticated cases the other day, involving the best navies in the world, the British and American not excepted."

LOUIS KATZ,
308 Columbus Ave.
Engravings by
S. Arlent Edwards
and Henry Wolf
American Paintings
Artistic Pictures
For Christmas Gifts

GREAT NEW NAVY FOR RUSSIA.

$200,000,000 to be Spent on Battleships and Torpedo Boats.

ROME, Dec. 19.—A Russian naval commission, the chief of which is Major Gen. A. Brynk of the Royal Naval Artillery is visiting Italian shipyards studying the best types of ships to be found here and the speediest methods of construction.

The members of the commission assert that Russia intends to rebuild her entire navy, beginning with thirty battleships and cruisers and 200 torpedo boats, the total cost being estimated at $200,000,000.

PLAGUE THREATENS RUSSIANS.

Outbreak in Factories in Which Fur Coats for Troops Are Made.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Governor of Viatka reports a serious outbreak of Siborian plague in factories in the districts of Viatka and Slobodskoi, which are preparing fur coats for the troops in Manchuria.

Two hundred and forty-seven cases have already been reported.

The plague has been traced to sheepskins, and the delivery of fur garments to the troops has been suspended.

No Manifesto by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—Contrary to general expectation, Emperor Nicholas's name day was not signalized by the issue of a manifesto on the subject of reforms. The manifesto is now expected to-morrow.

The Emperor's fête day passed without any untoward demonstration in St. Petersburg, but was marked by a continuation of the Moscow disorders, though they were not so serious as yesterday.

APPEAL TO AID JAPANESE.

Missionaries' Plea for Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Widows and Orphans.

In response to appeals from missionaries of the Christian churches in Japan, a committee has been organized in the United States to get contributions in aid of the sick and wounded of both Japanese and Russian armies and of widows and orphans in Japan. Bishop J. C. Harris, Methodist Episcopal Bishop in Japan and Korea, had much to do with the movement, and he has gone to Japan to organize a relief committee for the distribution of the anticipated funds. The movement is not, however, confined to the Methodist Church. The Franklin Trust Company of this city will act as Treasurer of the proposed fund.

The signatures to an appeal just issued follow:

Seth Low,
Bishop Greer,
The Rev. Chas. C. Hall,
Bishop Harris,
The Rev. W. R. Huntington,
Woodrow Wilson,
Bishop Johnston,
The Rev. Wayland Hoyt,
The Rev. Newell D. Hillis,
R. Fulton Cutting,
The Rev. Robert Collyer,
Bishop Gailor,
William R. Harper,
Stewart L. Woodford,
Jacob G. Schurman,
J. C. Hepburn,
John Wanamaker
W. H. P. Faunce,
A. E. Dunning,
The Rev. Charles E. Locke,
The Rev. D. J. Burrell,
John H. Converse,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
The Rev. George Alexander,
The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston,
George William Knox,
W. E. Griffis,
E. Warren Clark,
Bishop McCabe,
Henry A. Butts,
The Rev. W. M. Smith,
Alexander E. Orr,
George H. Southard,
Benjamin F. Buck.

SAYS JURY TOSSED A COIN.

Court Investigates Verdict of "Guilty"—One Juror Admits the Charge.

"Heads, guilty; tails, not guilty." That is how a case was decided in the First Criminal Court, Jersey City, according to an allegation made yesterday by James Donelan, before Police Justice Higgins. Donelan's client, Peter Eckhoff, was charged with assault, the complainant being Annie Cobback.

The testimony was conflicting, and the jury struggled with it for four hours. Then they went into court and announced that they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, and that there was no hope of an agreement. Justice Higgins advised them, as they had already given so much time to the case, to try it for half an hour longer. The jury was out but five minutes the second time when they returned with a verdict.

Mr. Donelan could not understand how the three jurors who thought his client guilty had so suddenly converted the nine jurors who believed him innocent. He began a quiet investigation and soon learned, he says, that the verdict was reached by tossing a cent. He asked that the verdict be set aside.

Barney A. King, the only one of the jurors who could be found last night, admits the truth of the charge. He says the jurors had already wasted more time on the case than it was worth, and were anxious to get back to their own affairs.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11:20 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue; Maggie Selthiff; damage, $25.

11:50 A. M.—115 Waren Street; Fred Bockhop; damage, $20,000.

4:35 P. M.—157 Orchard Street; Hopple & Sacks; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—730 Ninth Avenue; John Dunstett; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Owen Branagan; damage, $100.

3:25 P. M.—202 Broome Street; Samuel Wasserman; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—97 Mangin Street; Isador Sacks; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—234 Henry Street; Morris Tannenbaum; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—126 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Leo Rosenstein; damage, $500.

8:40 P. M.—179 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

Many a clerk has risen by pointing out to his concern better methods and economies in his department.
The clerk who wishes to improve his position by a knowledge of modern business system will do well to consult with us.
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a very complete collection of Mufflers, Silk Braces, Handkerchiefs, Canes and Umbrellas at prices that are moderate.

Popular Sentiment says:
There are several waters—But
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
tastes the best, is absolutely pure, and has the endorsement of the best people everywhere.
"IT MUST BE THE BEST."

THOUGHT HE HAD TO DIE AT THREESCORE AND TEN

His Third Attempt in His Seventieth Year Succeeded.

PET CANARY "DICK" WITH HIM

Old Apothecary Beloved by Children in Neighborhood, for Whom He Made Wooden Toys.

George W. Kirschoffer made his third and successful attempt to kill himself yesterday in his rooms at the home of Mrs. Margaret Greene, 30 East Third Street. He would have been seventy-one years old to-day. Within the past year he had told his friends that a man ought not to live over the Biblical period of threescore years and ten.

The first time he made the remark he was found suffering from chloral, but was revived. That was six months ago. He repeated his assertion that it was time to do away with himself three months later, and was revived that evening after he had swallowed laudanum. He again expressed his notion of life's limit Sunday afternoon, but in the jolliest sort of way.

The old man at the time was telling a little girl in the neighborhood stories of the real Santa Claus in "the old country." Most of the youngsters in the neighborhood who did not believe in the Santa Claus that comes down narrow chimneys were quite certain that the old man was a better saint, because he gave them presents all the year round. He would carve them the most ingenious little men and women, horses, and cattle from pine wood and find his reward in their delight.

He was happiest when with them, and on bright Sunday afternoons always had a flock of the little ones about him. When it rained on Sunday Kirschoffer would carry to such of his children friends who chanced to be ill some gift of his skill. Every door in the neighborhood was open to him. His coming was an occasion of gladness and his going was followed with the hope that he would come again.

Some years ago he was an apothecary not far from the house in which he died. Shortly after the death of his wife his children moved to Wisconsin, and he sold his shop. In his room at the time of his death were letters inviting him to their homes, and the postman brought several Christmas cards from his grandchildren yesterday afternoon, but too late for him to read them.

Just before the postman called a maid detected gas coming from the old man's room. She summoned one of the other boarders, who broke open the door and summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon said that Kirschoffer had been dead for several hours. In an elaborate cage was his pet canary, "Dick," also dead.

The old man two days ago had refused to sell his bird to a local saloon keeper for $100. He told the would-be purchaser that the bird and he would die together.

Poisons enough to kill a regiment of men were neatly piled on the mantlepiece, each one properly labeled. These had been easy of access to him, as Kirschoffer was employed by his nephew, E. G. Soltman, as an expert chemist at 125 East Forty-second Street. The nephew took charge of the body.

MOVE AGAINST PAINTERS.

Master's Association Decrees That All Must Join the Brotherhood.

On account of constant fights between the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society, both of which are working under the arbitration agreement, the Master Painters' Association yesterday notified all the Amalgamated Painters in their employ that they must work under the cards of the Brotherhood or give up their jobs.

This radical move took the Amalgamated Painters by surprise. As a means to get even they filled the places of Brotherhood men who were on strike on the contracts of the Philip Diss Company, a non-association firm.

There are two associations of employers who hire painters. One is the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association, which employs Brotherhood men only, paying $4 a day. The other is the Master Painters' Association, which does not do decorative painting, and has employed members of both unions at $3.50 a day. The competition for work caused such bickering between the two unions that the members of the Master Painters' Association were always in trouble with them. They held several meetings, and finally left the whole matter in the hands of the Board of Governors.

Chairman William Schardt of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters arrived here yesterday fom Chicago to try to end the carpenters' lockout. President Huber of the Brotherhood was here several weeks ago on the same errand, but failed, the Master Carpenters' Association refusing to recognize the Brotherhood of Carpenters in any way. Schardt thinks he may have better luck.

Porto Rico's Mayor Here.

Manuel Egozcuo, Mayor of San Juan, Porto Rico, accompanied by his son, J. B. Egozcuo, arrived here last night on the steamship Philadelphia, from Porto Rico.

Muir's Scotch Ale for Xmas.
A delicious, sparkling nut brown ale—a feast in itself—as wholesome as it is pure.—Adv.

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Mallory Liners Using Wireless.

The Mallory Line steamships San Jacinto and Denver have been equipped with wireless telegraph aparatus. The De Forest system is used, and yesterday it was announced that the Denver, when 170 miles' distant from Key West, had been in communication with the De Forest station near that city. The San Jacinto, which sailed Sunday for Galveston, was in communication with the De Forest station in New York until she was ninety miles south of Sandy Hook. Then the talking stopped. The De Forest Company is preparing to equip the entire Mallory fleet.

Feared Sixty Are Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 19.—Several schooners belonging on this island, and which were driven off by the gale of Sunday, Dec. 11, are still unreported. Their crews total sixty men. It is feared they have been lost.

The schooner Klondike, which went ashore on Cape St. Mary's yesterday, is a total wreck. Her crew is safe.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 19.—Two large industrial establishments in the village of Passumpsic, practically the only ones there, were burned to-day, involving a financial loss estimated at from $70,000 to $75,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19.—The annex of the Bradley Car factory, near the Union Railroad Station, was destroyed by fire to-day. Two workmen were badly burned by an explosion that caused the fire. The loss is estimated at about $10,000.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS
MERIDEN·Co
International Silver Co. Successor
Gold & Silverplate
Sterling Silver
235 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

No Better Gift Than This
No. 5451 December 20th 1904
REGAL SHOE CO. INC.
DELIVER TO Mr. Henry Jones OR ORDER
ONE PAIR Regal Shoes FOR MEN OR WOMEN
STORE 98 W. F. Dow, MANAGER
FOR a common-sense, practical, sure-to-be-wanted Christmas gift, there's no beating a pair of Regal shoes. And here's a common-sense, practical way of giving them.
You can buy these Regal Certificates in any Regal store (or by mail) for $3.50 each, the invariable Regal price. Just fill out and send. No bother, no risk, no further charges.
The Certificate is good for a pair of Regal shoes fitted to the feet and in any style the recipient may select. And in those two features, fit and style, the Regal shoe stands supreme. The style-choice is from seventy-five models—duplicates of this season's custom-made productions; the fitting is from 288 variations of size and width in each style, including the quarter-sizes, a Regal feature exclusively, as accurate as a custom-maker's.
No chance whatever of wasting your gift—the certificates are good until used and are therefore certain to be used.
Send for Style Book. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Sold direct from tannery to consumer. The largest retail shoe business in the world. 80 stores in principal cities from London to San Francisco.
REGAL
THE SHOE THAT PROVES
GREATER NEW YORK MEN'S STORES
NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1211 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
*2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
838 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
165-167 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.
BROOKLYN.
*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
*1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Avenue.
*466 Fifth Ave., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.
JERSEY CITY.
*66 Newark Ave.
GREATER NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES
NEW YORK CITY.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
*1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
102 Nassau St., cor. Ann St.
*2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
BROOKLYN—*466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th & 11th Sts.
*1003 B'dway, bet. Ditmars & Willoughby Av.
NEWARK—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J. JERSEY CITY—*66 Newark Ave.
*Stores marked with a star are open evenings.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart
By this Sign you may know and will find
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York
Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.
Four different kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.
Select Now-Delivery when wanted
Get the Best and you get the Singer
Singer Sewing-Machines are never sold to dealers

Grande Maison de Blanc
Est. 1861.
Just received by last French steamer articles suitable for
Holiday Presents
Finest French Embroidered Lingerie Waists, Sachets for Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Lace and Embroidered Pillows—at very moderate prices.
Those who find the selection of gifts difficult will be assisted by an inspection of our large assortment of novelties not to be seen elsewhere.
308 FIFTH AVE. Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Welch's Grape Juice
makes delicious beverages and desserts. You will find nothing better than this Unfermented Punch for the Holiday Season: Juice of three lemons and one orange, one quart water, one pint Welch's Grape Juice and one cup sugar. If served from bunch bowl, add sliced orange and pineapple.
Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Up to date
FURS
Lowest Possible Prices
For Reliable Goods.
C. C. Shayne,
Manufacturer,
41st and 42d Streets,
(Between Broadway & 6th Avenue.)
Store open Evenings until Christmas.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE.
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated
320 4th Av., Room 31, near 23d St., New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1904. Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

Everything is here to make the little ones happy.

AFTER all, that's the ruling Christmas time spirit—the happiness of the little ones—a joyful Christmas to them marks a very important epoch in their lives, and it takes so little to make them happy—and it's the small gifts that give them their first lesson in generosity, and instill in them in an ineffaceable manner that noble spirit, "Good will to all men." There's not a store in all New York better fitted to supply your wants than this store—a place where only trustworthy merchandise is sold—a place where hurried shoppers can buy with confidence, because the name Simpson Crawford Co. not only lends dignity to your gifts, but serves as an absolute guarantee that everything you purchase here is of the very highest standard.

By all means buy your toys to-day.

OUR prices are famously low in Toyland down in Simpson Crawford Co.'s basement, and they will remain unchanged till the last toy is sold. However,

There may be a vast difference between buying your toys to-day and waiting until to-morrow.

To-day Toyland is replete with every plaything known to the children and many new ones they have never seen—toys and dolls that will be the happiest surprises of their lives.

To-morrow it may be more difficult to find what is wanted, and you run the risk of disappointing the little ones—a thing you wouldn't have happen for the world.

Sincerely wishing you may consider this urgent request in the right light, we publish a partial list of our toys (we have all the others) showing the great difference between our prices and what you'd likely pay elsewhere. Our strong toys don't break easily. Our dolls have the prettiest faces.

$1.75 for a $2.19 dressed doll.
$1 for our $1.46 dressed doll.
$1 for our $1.40 jointed doll.
19c for our 25c dressed doll.
19c for our 25c jointed doll.
85c for our strong iron toys.
85c for our $1.10 ball throw game.
$1 for $1.40 horse and wagon.
75c to-day for 95c tool chest.
39c for a magnetic fish pond.
25c each for red rubber toys.
$1 to-day for train and track.
95c for a $1.25 magic lantern.
95c to-day for our $1.25 swing.
$1 for $1.40 china dinner set.
75c for 95c parlor bagatelle.
$1.95 to-day for $2.45 theatre.
38c for a toy carpet sweeper.
25c to-day, scroll saw outfits.
18c to-day for the game Lotto.
19c for the game Bird Center.
45c for a game of Parcheesi.
19c to-day for the game Bunco.

Jewelry for Christmas special saving prices.

Main Floor.

EVERYBODY'S talking about Simpson Crawford Co.'s unprecedented saving prices on high class jewelry selected for Christmas. This department is crowded as never before.

Fancy and cluster diamond scarf pins at $10.
Brooches set with pearls and diamonds at $12.
Single diamond rings, special to-day at $12.
Heavy 14 kt. cuff buttons—solid gold, at $2.75.

We want to be fair and tell you that we have what we and others think is the largest and most complete showing of Christmas jewelry in New York to-day. Early morning shopping is advisable.

Christmas perfumes—all the known kinds 15c to $8.74.

Main Floor.

NO risk to run in hurried choosing of your Christmas perfumes here. Can't make a mistake, for we sell only the known brands, celebrated for their exquisite odors and refinement.

50c. for 85c. Christmas box of perfumery.
15c. for 25c. box fine French perfumery.
42c. for Hazard & Hazard No. 6 cologne
25c. and up for French perfume atomizers.

Perfumes from England, France, Germany, Japan and America. Dainty boxes and baskets, from such makers as Houbigant, Roger and Galét, Pinaud, Piver, Lentheric, Devine et Cie, Colgate, et al.

Leather gift articles are selling here at a third off.

Main Floor.

HAVEN'T heard of any other store offering ⅓ off on the finest leather gift articles selected specially for Christmas, have you? Just the reason you should come here to-day.

59c. for $1 seal and morocco pocketbooks.
$3.95 for $5 24-inch sole leather suit cases.
$1 for plate glass mirrors—handsome frames.
50c. to $4.95 for leather covered flasks—all styles.

We might name hundreds of other useful things that are remarkable bargains, but it is useless to take up time when you already know that whatever is selected it will be an unequaled value.

Artware, bric-a-brac, china and lamps are suitable.

Fourth Floor.

FACT of the matter is you couldn't pick out a gift that would be more appreciated than one of our $32.50 Theo. Haviland dinner sets at $19.95—100 fine pieces all handsomely decorated.

Odd china cups and saucers, Christmas price, 39c.
Odd salad bowls, very special, Christmas price, 75c.
Odd bread and butter plates, Christmas price, 10c.
Odd bread and butter plates, Christmas price, 17c.

Our important third-off sale of artware, bric-a-brac, bronzes and fancy china has brought hundreds to the fourth floor every day since the event started. No matter what you want it is a third off.

Silverware at prices you wouldn't think possible.

Main Floor.

THE great rush is on and thousands will pay higher prices for the same kind of silverware we're selling so reasonably. If they'd just take time to come here their saving would be unusual.

12 dwt. dinner knives, per doz., special $2.25.
A1 plate teaspoons, fancy patterns, doz., $1.25.
A1 plate table spoons or forks, dozen, $2.50.
A1 plate dessert spoons or forks, dozen, $2.25.

Christmas suggestions—Nail Files, Hooks, Cuticle Knives, Jars, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Nail Polishers, and a great many other articles that are always acceptable and appropriate for presentation.

Umbrellas for Christmas at $1.95—many worth $5

Main Floor.

MANY would be exceedingly good values at $5 and wouldn't any man or woman appreciate a $5 umbrella? Come and select them at $1.95. You'll want more than one at the price.

Boys' and girls' umbrellas, 65c to $2.25.
Men's and women's $5 to $10 umbrellas, $3.95.
Women's fancy handle umbrellas, $1.00.
Women's pure silk umbrellas, special, $2.25.

So far this Christmas our umbrella business has been more than double that of last year. Isn't this good evidence that values are the very best in New York? Can't make a mistake here.

House coats hundreds of men are wishing they'd receive.

Second Floor.

YOU'LL never be sorry if you give him one of these splendid house coats for Christmas and will see evidence of his appreciation every day. Our prices are so low and the patterns so handsome that gift buyers don't think of going elsewhere.

Men's $7.00 house coats, special at $4.95.
Men's $10.00 house coats, special at $6.00.
Men's $12.00 house coats, special at $7.50.
Men's $15.00 house coats, special at $10.00.

Sample and surplus stocks of six celebrated makers. No less than 100 handsome patterns—all the practical and latest styles for young men, bachelors, middle aged men and elderly men.

Men's neckwear that took World's Fair Grand Prize.

Main Floor.

JUST two scarfs of the same pattern in America—that's the story of this offering of men's Christmas neckwear made from the richest silks in the world—brought direct from St. Louis—price $3.

Men's 2 and 3 inch folds—pure silk, special, 39c.
Men's large pure silk English squares, to-day 69c.
Men's high grade neckwear, at $1, $1.50, and $2.
Men's suspenders, in handsome gift boxes, at 50c.

You can't help but please him if you select his Christmas neckwear here, for the patterns are all correct and handsome—no freakish designs among them. Don't put off making your selection.

Gloves for Christmas in handsome gift boxes.

Main Floor.

THEY never fail to fit perfectly when our glove certificates are presented allowing the recipients to select their own gloves—the colors, styles, and sizes they desire. Ask for them.

$1 for celebrated Foster $1.50 kid gloves in black, tan, and brown—fasten satisfactorily.
$1.50 pair for women's $2 pearl clasp gloves.
$1 for men's street gloves in suede colorings.

There's a great advantage in coming here to choose gloves, for you're certain of the best selected skins and have the Simpson Crawford Co. guarantee of standard quality back of every pair.

Handkerchiefs—no less than half a million here

Main Floor.

EVEN that's underestimating the mammoth collection of fine gift handkerchiefs here for your choosing at prices about ⅓ less than ordinarily asked. Come as early as possible to-day.

12½c. for our regular 19c. and 25c. handkerchiefs.
19c. each for regular 35c. and 39c. handkerchiefs.
25c. each for regular 50c. handkerchiefs to-day.
50c. each and up for handworked handkerchiefs.

Don't forget we're headquarters for all the very finest handkerchiefs in all the newest and handsomest effects for men, women and children, and that prices in every instance are unusually low.

Christmas sale of Gibson pictures—black frames, 40c

Fourth Floor.

AND all the other desirable pictures so highly prized as Christmas gifts. The sale of Gibson pictures simply shows they're priced for gift buyers. Hundreds of worthy subjects.

$1.50 for hand colored photogravures—handsome gilt frames—size 24x28—$3.75 for hand colored engravings and pastels—handsome gilt frames—26x30—others at correspondingly low prices.

Have you visited our picture salons on the fourth floor since the holiday season opened? It's a wonderful collection, from the simple little subject in plain frames to magnificent works of art in oil.

Oriental rugs as Xmas gifts are unexcelled.

Third Floor.

THIS ⅓ off sale of the richest, rarest rugs from the Far East is causing many to select them as Christmas gifts as well as for themselves. You can't think of a more suitable gift.

$5.95 for $10.50 Carabagh & Hammedan rugs.
$8.75 for $14.50 highly prized Ghengi rugs.
$10.85 for our $16.50 Antique Shirvan rugs.
$14.75 for our $20.00 Antique Moussul rugs.

Oriental rugs last forever, if they are genuine, and these are the real gems from the Far East. Their beauty and value are enhanced by age. Fine new collection of exclusive designs to-day.

Books—come early—this department is crowded.

Second Floor.

COME as early as convenient, of course, and we'll serve you more satisfactorily, we believe, than any other book-store, because ours is the finest and best arranged in America.

$10 edition of David Harum—very special $1.95.
$3 edition of Famous Actors and Actresses, $1.95.
$5 edition of Glimpses of the World to-day $2.75.
$1.50 and $2 editions of popular gift books, 98c.

Admit we can serve you more promptly when you do. But come by all means. You wouldn't miss the wonderful values in this department if you'd only give them a little thought.

Slippers for Christmas are always acceptable

Second Floor.

THE handsomest display is ready for you at prices that are bringing us three times the business of last year. Slippers for men, women and children—all styles and shades.

59c. for women's velvet house slippers.
$1.50 for men's $2 Christmas slippers.
$1.45 for women's $2.50 quilted Juliettes.
39c. for children's velvet house slippers.

Your gift cannot fail to please if it is a pair of slippers. For you know one likes to feel another is interested in their comfort, and this is just the sentiment conveyed in this remembrance.

Art needlework—handsome gifts—very low prices.

Fourth Floor.

WE don't think there's an art needlework department in New York that shows so many dainty, practical gift articles as we are showing nor offers them at such low prices as

39c. for our burnt wood picture frames.
50c. for our leather trimmed calendars.
59c. to-day, handkerchief or glove boxes.
$1 each for lace trimmed pin cushions.

We might name a hundred articles especially priced and appropriate to serve as Christmas remembrances. Haven't space, however, and we think the above suggestions will bring you to see them.

Infants' silk caps worth up to $3—sample sale at $1.25

Second Floor.

WHY not buy one in addition to the playthings? It will save you up to $2.75, and of course the little tot needs one.

$1.25—Manufacturer's entire sample line of very fine silk caps—all daintily trimmed—excellent workmanship—worth to $3.

Christmas Music in the ROTUNDA. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following

Vocal Quartet

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, *Soprano.* | MR. JOHN YOUNG, *Tenor.*
MISS BESSIE PONSALL, *Contralto.* | MR. ALBERT G. JANPOLSKI, *Baritone.*

Another Stirring Sale of Shawls

Last week we sold about two thousand Silk Shawls to the most enthusiastic purchasers that we have served in many a day. This morning we have about five hundred handsome Wool Shawls from the same importer, and they should make just as lively selling as the silk ones did last week.

They are made of high-grade Berlin zephyr, in a great many different patterns, mostly white, with a good many black, and a few colored shawls in the collection.

Regular values were $1.25 to $2—

Today They Are All 75c Each

And they may exactly solve the Christmas puzzle if you have girl or women friends to buy for. Second floor, Ninth street.

Embroidered Silk Waist Patterns Under-Price

Here are very handsome Christmas gifts, sure to please, and leaving no doubtful questions as to the fit and finish which a friend may require.

The patterns are in various model designs, made exclusively for us, of crepe de chine, taffeta chiffon, Messaline and peau de cygne. The colors include white, ivory, cream, pink, light blue, leather browns, golden browns, tans, champagne, navy blue and black. The embroidered designs supply beautiful trimming for front, back and sleeves. All contain from 3¾ to 5 yards of material, according to the width of the silk.

$6.50 to $7.50 Waist Patterns at $5
$10 Waist Patterns at $7.50 and $8.50
$15 Waist Patterns at $10 Rotunda.

Sale of 75c Scarfs at 35c

This is the most stirring news that could be announced during Christmas week. Nine people out of ten have somebody to buy scarfs for; and these are in the handsome, large English Square style, in a splendidly assorted variety, and scarfs such as are sold regularly for 75c. By a purchase of more than seven thousand of these scarfs we secured a concession that enables us to sell them for 35c each, three for $1.

The special counters that held them were crowded all day yesterday, but as quantities were ample, the offering is as full and complete as yesterday morning.

We sold similar Scarfs previously as a very special value at 55c; that is the lowest price for which they have been sold until yesterday.

35c each, Three for $1. Ninth street aisle.

If the Gift be GLOVES Send the Best In the World

The ideal gift, whatever price is paid for it, is to send a thing which is the best of its kind that money can buy. For this reason, gloves are the very best suggestion when one wishes to confine the amount to a moderate sum.

Reynier Gloves Are the Best in the World

The man or woman who receives them knows that th sender secured the finest that money could buy in selecting the gift.

We have a complete assortment of Reynier Gloves, for both men and women. They are notable first, for the superb quality of the skins used in making them—for nothing but the very finest, freshest, softest skins are allowed to go into Reynier Gloves. The chiefest point of all is their very perfect-fitting qualities. No other manufacturer in the world has succeeded in equaling the superb product of this famous French manufacturer.

They are shown in the following assortments:

WOMEN' REYNIER GLOVES—
Overseam Suede at $1.75 a pair. Pique Kid, at $2 a pair.
Pique Suede, at $2 a pair. Overseam Kid, at $2 a pair.
Mousquetaire Suede, at $2 a pair. Chevrette Tanne, at $2 a pair.

MEN'S REYNIER GLOVES—
1-clasp P. X. M. Chevrette Tanne, $2.25. 1-clasp Pique Kid, at $2.25.
1-clasp Pique Chevrette Tanne, $2.25. 1-clasp Pique Suede, at $2.25.

Of course, if you wish gloves at more moderate prices, we have our two famous lines, the Royale at $1.50, and the Princess May at $1, which represent the very choicest skins and the best glove-making at their prices:

ROYALE GLOVES, our exclusive importation. Beautiful kid and suede gloves, unapproached at the price—$1.50 a pair.
WOMEN'S ROYALE GLOVES—Overseam Suede. Pique Suede. Overseam Kid. Pique Kid. 1-clasp Cape Walking Gloves.
MEN'S ROYALE GLOVES—1-clasp Outseam heavy Cape. 1-clasp Pique. 1-clasp Overseam Suede.
PRINCESS MAY GLOVES, for women, the finest one-dollar gloves in the world. Imported. In all the new staple shades, also black and white $1 a pair. Men's Gloves, Broadway and Ninth. Women's Gloves, Tenth street.

A Stirring Offering of Boys' Suits & Overcoats

If the boy is to have a new suit or overcoat for Chrismas Day here is the opportunity to save $2 on the suit, and $5 on the overcoat, or get that much more value for your money.

First, is a collection of one hundred Norfolk Jacket Suits, of fine mixed cheviots; for boys of 6 to 16 years. They are regular $6.50 value, today at $4.50 a suit.

Also fifty Top Coats of black and Oxford mixed frieze, for boys of 9 to 17 years; regularly worth $9.50, today at $4.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Today These New Coats At $18

Another page in the splendid fashion book that has made our Coat Store famous this season. The fine, new Black Kersey Coats are made after a model of our own selection, which earlier in the season would have been priced at $30. The coats are made up in the thorough, handsome manner, just as though they were going to sell for the larger price.

They are cut 45 inches long, double-breasted, semi-fitting back; handsomely finished with wide strapped seams; stitched velvet collars; pretty turn-over cuffs, with the new full-top sleeves. Lined throughout with finest black satin.

Warm, handsome, serviceable Coats, just made up spic-span new, at $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Best Winter Overcoat For Men

Perhaps it's the old-fashioned Winter weather that has brought the Tourist Overcoat into such high favor. These long, warm, protective overcoats with the belted back, cover a man effectually, and protect him from the severest storm. Then they look smart as well as comfortable, and men like them.

Made with broad shoulders, loose, graceful hanging back. Some single, others double-breasted; some lined with serge, some lined with wool. Made in a good assortment of stylish fancy mixed cheviots, at $15 to $35.

Also popular are the blue and Oxford-mixed Chinchilla Ulsters, with large collars, with wool body-lining and black Venetian shoulder-lining, at $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Today We Announce the Great Wanamaker Christmas Sale
Of USED PIANOS

We've done a wonderful piano business this season—because we deserved to.

We've made it so easy for the people of New York to buy pianos of the higher grades, that no music-loving home need be without a piano.

During the last few weeks we have brought in an unusually large number of pianos, taken in exchange for Chickering, Vose, Emerson and other fine pianos. Now it is necessary to distribute them quickly, as we have no storage space for them.

We have had all of these instruments thoroughly gone over by our piano experts, and they are in excellent condition. Some of the instruments are almost as good as new; others are simply excellent value at the prices for which they offered. Certainly there is not an instrument in the collection that is not a splendid bargain at its price.

The offering presents the opportunity for people who will sacrifice a small matter of sentiment to secure an instrument of very much higher musical and artistic qualities, than the same money can buy in an entirely new piano.

Many of these pianos are in such excellent condition that they can scarcely be distinguished from new pianos after you get them in your home. It is a particularly good opportunity for people who expect to use a piano for a period, and after having had the use of it for some months to dispose of it again. This method is very much less costly than to rent a piano, and gives a very much better opportunity for the selection of a piano to your liking.

The list of instruments follows; and the reductions in prices are unusually decisive, because it is absolutely necessary for us to dispose of the pianos quickly.

Past experience suggest that we warn you that best selections will be made early in the morning, particularly when so many hundreds of people have piano buying in mind at the present time.

$6 *Cash Payment accepted on any piano in the two following groups:*

Square Pianos

1 Berry Square Piano, was $200; now $10
1 Mixsell Square Piano, was $250; now $25
1 Peck Square Piano, was $200; now $30
1 Schraidt & Schmidt Square Piano, was $200; now $35
1 Arion Square Piano, was $250; now $55
1 McDonald Square Piano, was $250; now $55
1 Weber Square Piano, was $400; now $65
1 Marshall & Schmidt Square Piano, was $250; now $65
1 Schuler Square Piano, was $250; now $70
1 Narveson Square Piano, was $250; now $70
1 Nugent Square Piano, was $250; now $75
1 Haines Bros. Square Piano, was $300; now $85
1 Steinway Square Piano, was $400; now $95
1 Chickering Square Piano, was $450; now $110
1 Chickering Square Piano, was $500; now $125

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

1 Beerham Upright Piano, was $250; now $75
1 Demahaut Upright Piano, was $250; now $95
1 Arion Upright Piano, was $250; now $125
1 Stone Upright Piano, was $250; now $135
1 Gordon Upright Piano, was $300; now $165
1 Wilbur Upright Piano, was $250; now $175
1 Wheelock Upright Piano, was $300; now $175
1 Haines Bros. Upright Piano, was $350; now $195
1 Waters Upright Piano, was $275; now $180
1 Waters Upright Piano, was $300; now $195
1 Bradbury Upright Piano, was $325; now $245
1 Weber Upright Piano, was $400; now $245
1 Crown Upright Piano, was $400; now $265
1 Weber Upright Piano, was $450; now $350

$10 *Cash Payment accepted on any of the following pianos, excepting the higher-priced Grands, on which the payment required is* **$15**;

Chickering Pianos

1 Chickering Upright Piano, was $500; now $285
1 Chickering Upright Piano, was $500; now $365
1 Chickering Upright Piano, was $430; now $395
1 Chickering Upright Piano, was $500; now $425
1 Chickering Upright Piano, was $550; now $495
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $900; now $195
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $925; now $650
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $750; now $650
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $925; now $775

Vose & Sons Upright Pianos

5 Vose Upright Pianos, reduced to $275
3 Vose Upright Pianos, reduced to $325

Kurtzmann Upright Pianos

2 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos, reduced to $200

Angelus Piano Players

4 Angelus Piano Players, were $250 each, now $125 each
1 Angelus Piano Player, was $250, now $145

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

More Good News Of Women's Tailored Suits

This morning we have ready two newly priced groups of stylish Tailor-made Suits that have been among the season's best styles; and they still have many months ahead of them, despite the fact that prices have been so radically reduced.

They are priced as follows:

$25 and $26 Suits at $18

In three-quarter length and short coat styles, of handsome cheviots; some with vest effect; all are prettily trimmed in various styles. Street-length skirts.

$30 to $37.50 Suits at $20

This is an unusually handsome collection of Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits, with three-quarter length and short blouse jackets; all prettily trimmed. Stylish walking skirts. Second floor, Broadway.

A Fine Christmas Offering In HANDKERCHIEFS

These are timely bargains in new and perfect goods just at the moment when everybody is anxious to settle the Christmas problem.

All of these Handkerchiefs are absolutely pure linen; and they are divided into the following three tempting groups:

75c to $1.50 Handkerchiefs at 50c Each

Very fine, beautifully embroidered Handkerchiefs, in handsome and quite elaborate designs. Every piece absolutely perfect. 50c each, worth 75c to $1.50.

35c and 50c Handkerchiefs at 25c Each

Embroidered on fine sheer linen, with hemstitched and scalloped edges.

25c Handkerchiefs at 15c Each

Sheer linen centers; prettily trimmed with lace.

Quantities in all these groups are limited and the selling will probably be over quickly. Orders by mail will be late. Broadway.

The Gift of Pleasure and Education

If you have a son or a daughter for whom you are seeking some gift of true and permanent worth, we suggest the Edison Phonograph Language System. First, because it will be a matter of life-long value to the boy or girl, man or woman to learn to speak French, German or Spanish. And second, because the Edison Phonograph can be used with amusement records for the entertainment of the family and friends.

The Records are acknowledged to be the finest that have ever been made. The enunciation of words by their means is the actual reproduction of the human voice. They give the perfect accent and clear enunciation which is necessary for the learner to receive thorough and satisfying instruction. The printed page of the lesson in the book is followed by the eye, while the ear hears the spoken words in the most perfect accent of the language that is being studied; and this lesson is repeated as many times as the student desires, until both ear and tongue are thoroughly familiarized with the foreign word and accent.

The Phonograph System is being introduced in all the great institutions where languages are studied; and experts have decided again and again that the Edison Records are superior to all others.

The Edison Phonograph, twenty-five Records and the four bound volumes for the course are delivered to Club members

On Payment of Five Dollars

Thus the splendid Christmas gift makes no large requirement at the present time—the payments start after Christmas worries are over.

Come in as soon as possible and hear a sample lesson; and let us explain how thoroughly the Edison Language System instructs the pupil. Certainly it is one of the most valuable presents that can be given to a young man or woman, and with a few amusement records it means delightful entertainment for the entire family.

Basement.

Russian Sables

Scarfs of Russian sable in the rich, absolutely natural color, showing the full beauty of these most beautiful skins—what elegance and luxury does that not suggest!

And, Man-who-seeks-a-gift-that-will-please-her, observe that valuable furs, made up in stylish one, two, and three-skin Scarfs, especially for us, can be bought at the mere price of the pelts.

Handsome single skin Scarfs at $45. Others, $65, $95, $110.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Girls' Sailor Suits

The girl's heart always warms to a sailor suit. She feels most comfortable in it, and she knows that she looks her prettiest.

A Regulation Sailor Suit is a practical present that has, besides, all the charm of the merely ornamental.

And these told of below are emphatic good values—splendid materials, excellently made:

At $11.50—Regulation Sailor Suits of good quality blue serge; hand-embroidered emblems, silk tie; skirt with yoke top.

At $15—Suits of blue serge; emblems embroidered in red silk; red silk tie, box-plaited skirt.

At $16.50—Suits of herringbone cheviot, in navy blue and brown; hand-embroidered emblems, silk tie, plaited skirt.

Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Beautiful Waists Come Every Day

Come every day. And go likewise.

It is no wonder women buy them so sweepingly.

We, ourselves—and we have seen and sold a good many Waists in our time—heartily acknowledge that we have never seen or sold so interesting, rich, suggestive, handsome, valueful an assortment.

Waists for wear in the evening or by day; in every fabric and color, light or dark, that's good.

Behold—

Crepe de Chine Waists, plaited, shirred, or trimmed with lace; newest models. $5 to $26.

Chiffon Taffeta Waists, tailor-made and plaited, or elaborately trimmed with lace. $3.75 to $30.

Oriental, Venise or Cluny Lace Waists, trimmed with insertion or medallions; silk-lined. $5 to $13.75.

Chiffon Waists, trimmed with lace or shirrings. $7.50 to $25.

Velveteen Waists, tailor-made, trimmed with silk pipings; or Broadtail Velveteen, with lace V, trimmed with silk ornaments. $3.75 and $5.

Albatross Waists, tailor-trimmed with stitching or silk folds and buttons. $2.75 to $5.

Linen, Lawn, Cheviot or Madras Waists, tailor-made and plaited; some entirely embroidered and trimmed with lace. $1.50 to $12.

Black Sateen Waists, plaited, with pretty white turnovers on collars and cuffs, $1. Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Water-Color Paintings Much Under-Price.

This announcement concerns a limited number of fine Water-Color Pictures, in handsome gold leaf frames; some with mats, others framed close.

The prices are a third to a half below the real values, because we are anxious to close out the collection before Christmas Day. It is a splendid opportunity to secure a real work of art for a refined Christmas gift at an exceptionally small cost.

Here is a suggestive list of artists and subjects:

Sheep and Landscape, R. L. Johnston; was $100, now $65.
Sheep and Landscape, W. R. Derrick; was $100, now $65.
Sheep and Landscape, Hugo Fisher; was $50, now $30.
Cattle and Landscape, Geo. F. Schultz; was $90, now $65.
Landscape and Figure, Geo. F. Schultz; was $90, now $60.
Two Dutch Landscapes, W. C. Rip; were $150, now $75 each.
Two Landscapes, Arthur Feudel; were $52.50, now $25 each.
Venetian Landscape with Figures, Tessari; was $50, now $25.
Landscape, M. Gedding; was $75, now $37.50. Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Had You Thought Of an Oriental Rug?

Here is a gift that is always elegant as well as serviceable. It may be inexpensive or it may cost very little; and, in either instance, you are sure that your selection is right, if made from the WANAMAKER stocks.

In an Oriental rug much depends on the size, regularity of shape, the design, color and condition of the rug. All of these features are matters of close inspection on our part before the rugs come into our stocks. Purchasers are absolutely safe in the matter of quality, as well as the assurance that the price they pay is fair.

Shirvan Rugs at $15, $16, $18, $20, and up to $40.

Kazak and Mosul Rugs, at $15, $16, $18, $20, and up to $50.

Also a collection of fine Silk Rugs at about half price—from $125 to $250. They are superb Persian Rugs, about 4x6 ft., formerly marked in our stock at $250 to $500. Third floor.

Gift FURNITURE

Small pieces of furniture for almost every room in the house. Pretty and useful pieces for either a woman or a man. The assortment was never better in both number of styles and variety of prices. Some of the specially interesting sorts are told of today.

The range of prices is as follows:

Women's Work Tables, $12 to $75
Music Cabinets, $7 to $80
Cellarettes, $12 to $100
Parlor Cabinets, $22 to $550
Tea Tables, $7 to $100
Leather Lounging Chairs, $45 to $110

At $7—Music Cabinet; mahogany finish; 40 inches high, 21 inches wide; four sheives, shaped legs, highly polished.

At $23—Cellarette; golden oak, wax finish; 38 inches high, 20 inches wide; one door, metal cigar case, pipe rack, and fitted with appropriate glassware.

At $75—English Library Chair in apple green morocco; made in our London factory of the choicest materials; leather is drawn tightly over the frame; buttoned seat and back; mahogany legs.

At $16—Mahogany Work Table with drop leaves; English Colonial pattern; two drawers, top drawer partitioned; top 40 x 19 inches when leaves are raised; highly polished.

At $25—Cellarette in golden oak, wax finish; 36 inches high, 21 inches wide; one drawer, sliding shelf lined with copper; revolving bottle and wine-glass racks; all the proper glassware.

At $17—Mahogany Tea Table; oval shaped, fancy legs, lower shelf, 30 inches long by 20 inches wide; top shelf has detachable glass tea-tray with mahogany rim and brass handles; highly polished.

At $28—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet, 50 inches high, 22 inches wide; mirror back, two glass shelves; highly polished.

At $32—Cellarette, mahogany finish; two doors, revolving bottle and decanter rack; top has wooden tray with brass handles, and is copper-lined; fitted with nickel-plated chafing dish and tray; completely fitted with all the chafing dish accessories.

At $30—Tea Wagon, English design; lower shelf, 29 x 18 inches; top shelf has glass tray, 20 x 25 inches, with mahogany rim and brass handles; rubber-tired wheels; highly polished. Fourth floor.

Dress-Suit Cases And Bags

The expert judge of leather goods and the least experienced will be equally delighted with these splendid Dress-suit Cases and Bags. The former at once. The latter when time has tested. Handsome and worthy clear through, from least to greatest!

Dress-suit Case—light-weight; sole leather; linen-lined. In brown or russet; with straps or brass catches; strong lock; steel frame; 24 in. long, $5.

Women's black walrus Oxford shape Bag, with sterling silver fittings; 16 in. long, $48.

Women's English grain leather Bag; 15 in. long; morocco-lined; sterling silver fittings, $72.

Women's black seal Dress-suit Case, 24 in. long, lined with moire silk; sterling silver fittings; removable tablet; $100.

Women's pearl alligator-skin Bag, 15 in. long; green morocco-lined; sterling silver fittings; $66.

Men's Hat Boxes, of sheepskin and cowhide, at $5 to $12.75.

Women's English pigskin Bags, 12 to 16 in. long; $10.25 to $12.50.

A full line of Dress-suit Cases in various leathers; 22, 24, and 26 in. long, at $5 to $27.

Bags in all leathers; 12 to 18 in. long, at $8 to $22. Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

ASKS FOR POWER TO REGULATE FREIGHT RATES

Inter-State Commerce Commission Answers Objections.

DEALS WITH REBATE QUESTION

Large Increase During the Year in Number of Persons Killed and Injured in Railroad Accidents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In its annual report, transmitted to Congress to-day, the Inter-State Commerce Commission refers to the two principal objects of the act to regulate commerce, the publication and observance of tariff rates, and the correction, on complaint, of established tariff rates. The commission says in substance that successful regulation of rates depends upon the effective operation of both branches of regulation.

The act, as amended by the Elkins law of Feb. 19, 1903, and which deals with the publication and invariable application of tariffs, appears to be operating successfully as applied to carriers subject to its provisions; but it is believed that these provisions might be made somewhat more definite and extended to apply to other agencies connected with transportation which may now be used as a means of affording concessions to shippers, which in effect reduces the cost of moving their products.

The commission calls attention to the fact that there has been no amendatory legislation conferring power over this rate and making the orders of the commission effective.

The amendments to the statute recommended by the commission involve no fixing of whole tariffs of rates in the first instance or at any time, but simply the redressing of transportation wrongs shown to exist after full investigation, during which all affected interests have been heard; and when an order is issued against a carrier under such procedure, it should by operation of law become effective upon the date therein specified.

In the fixing of rates by carriers upon all commodities for transportation in all directions and between all points reached by railroads, says the report, it is inevitable that much injustice, unfairness, unreasonableness, preference, and discrimination will be practiced, notwithstanding the greatest care and ripest judgment may be exercised by the railway officials. These errors of judgment on the part of the railway officials constitute the reason for Federal regulation and the basis of the present widespread demand for an amendment of the existing statute which will enable their speedy correction.

The commission alludes to "the persistent misrepresentation" by many who are interested in opposing this legislation, that the amendments desired would confer upon the commission the power to arbitrarily initiate or make rates for the railways and that it would be most dangerous to place this vast authority in the hands of five men, especially five men who have had no experience as railway traffic managers. No such power has been asked by or is seriously sought to be conferred upon the commission.

The situation is regarded as increasingly grave, in view of the rapid disappearance of railway competition and the maintenance of rates established by combination, attended, as they are, by substantial advances in the charges on many articles of household necessity.

Dealing with the question of private cars in freight traffic, the report says that these cars are owned either by the shipper or a private car line, and some evils attending the use of these cars are cited as follows:

(1) Concessions are made to particular shippers in refrigeration charges which amount to the payment of a rebate.

(2) A practical monopoly has been created in the use of private cars for the movement of certain commodities, especially fruit, which has enormously increased to the public the cost of transportation.

(3) When the owner of the car becomes a dealer in the commodity transported, the fact of ownership gives him an important advantage over his competitor.

(4) When the owner of the car is also the owner of the commodity transported, an excessive rental for the car may amount to a preference in the freight rate, as against the shipper who does not own his car.

The only way in which complete remedy can be afforded, the report argues, is by investing the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or some other tribunal, with power to inquire whether these charges are reasonable, and to make them reasonable if found unreasonable. This can be accomplished in two ways:

(1) By making the common carriers responsible in the matter of this special equipment and refrigeration service, if they are not now responsible.

(2) By bringing the car line companies which provide this refrigeration for inter-State shipments under the jurisdiction of the act to regulate commerce, and making their charges subject to the determination of the commission.

The terminal railroad owned or controlled by shippers is believed by the commission to be a most dangerous means of giving preference to favored persons. It says that all available means will be resorted to by the commission to suppress the wrongdoing, but further legislation may be needed to furnish an adequate remedy, and from every point of view this matter may well command the serious attention of the Congress.

The good effect of the amending act, especially in securing more effective control of trains through the increased use of air brakes, is marked. Since the law became fully operative the number of brakemen employed on trains has been reduced on some Eastern roads, upon the stated ground that the control of trains by air brakes renders the employment of the former number unnecessary. The law is generally well observed, so far as the proportion of air-brake cars in service is concerned, but many of these cars are run in such defective condition as to be really inoperative in respect to use of the air brake. Instances of defects are given, and the failure of carriers to properly educate employes in the use of air brakes is noted.

The article in the report on railroad accidents opens with a table giving the principal totals for the years ended June 30, 1902, 1903, and 1904. There were 43,286 employes injured and 3,367 killed in 1904, as compared with 33,711 injured and 2,516 killed in 1902. The figures for 1903 are intermediate between those for 1902 and 1904. In 1904 there were 8,077 passengers injured and 420 killed; in 1902, 6,089 passengers injured and 303 killed; in 1903 there were 6,973 injured and 321 killed.

The fact that there were ten unusually disastrous accidents during the year is mentioned. The number of deaths resulting from these ten accidents, eight of which were collisions, is about 23 per cent. of the total number killed in all the train accidents of the year, which comprise over 6,000 collisions and 4,800 derailments.

The commission once again insists that the paramount requirement is an effective measure for the prevention of collisions. It urges with added emphasis the same means recommended in its last annual report—the adoption of the block system.

TWO KILLED IN FEUD.

Barber and Butcher's Son Dead—The Butcher Is Missing.

Frank Savarino came here from Italy two months ago and opened a barber shop at 313 East Thirty-ninth Street. The very first day some one chopped up his barber pole, and he blamed Thomas Scilabro, a butcher, who lives in the tenement over the barber shop. A feud started and kept waxing fiercer until yesterday, when there was a shooting affray. Just how the shots were fired or who fired them is not known, but the barber was instantly killed and the butcher's son, Philip, was wounded so badly that he died later in Bellevue. The police are looking for the butcher.

The butcher was standing on the sidewalk in front of the tenement yesterday afternoon when a snowball landed on the top of his hat. Thinking that the barber's boy had done it he ran inside, called his own son, and together they started for the roof to look for the snowball thrower. Savarino heard that they had gone there and went to the door, where he met the Scilabros at the end of their search, which was futile. Five shots were fired, and the barber and the butcher's son were found lying on the floor. Savarino had been shot in the right side of the head and evidently died instantly. Young Scilabro was shot in the same place.

Solid Silver

Exclusively.

WHITING M'F'G CO.

Silversmiths,

BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

New York.

PRODUCTIONS SUITABLE TO THE SEASON ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISABLE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF BELATED BUYERS WE SHALL

OPEN EVENINGS

UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

INAUGURAL BALL CAUSES SQUABBLE IN THE HOUSE

Representatives Unable to Agree on a Place for It.

COMMITTEE TO BE BONDED

Must Make Good Any Damage to Government Property During the Inauguration Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The inaugural ball ran against a snag in the House to-day. Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania asked for the adoption of a substitute for the Senate resolution, allowing the use of the Capitol Building for the ball. The Senate resolution provides that it shall be held in the Congressional Library. No conclusion was reached by the House.

The principal objector was Mr. Baker of New York, who made a speech denouncing the whole scheme of using Government buildings for social functions. He said that the inaugural ball was merely an opportunity for "Mrs. Tom Jones" to tickle her vanity. In order that Mrs. Tom Jones might read a description of her gown in the local paper, coupled with the statement that it was believed to have cost $5,000, the public buildings were given and public work stopped.

Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts, also a Democrat, was in favor of having a ball, and a magnificent one, but he did not want it in the Capitol Building, because the ball could not be given on as grand a scale there as in the Pension Office. He wanted the ball to be "regal."

Baker broke in at that point and said "regal" described it exactly, and that was what he objected to. He did not want anything "regal" in a republican function.

The House agreed to the Inaugural Committee to make good any loss, since it was not incorporated and could not be sued.

Mr. Baker had few sympathizers, but there were so many people who favored some other building than the Capitol, all of whom were at odds with each other, that the substitute was beaten.

A resolution by Mr. Lacey, (Iowa,) making the bill to restore three midshipmen—John Henry Lofland, Earl Warden Chaffee, and Joseph Drummond Little, members of the First Class, United States Naval Academy, who were dismissed for hazing—a special order after Jan. 5 was voted down.

The House then passed the bill, recently passed by the Senate, to incorporate the American Red Cross.

SENATOR IN LAND FRAUD CASE.

Mitchell Hurrying to Oregon to Defend His Character.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Mitchell and Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon left Washington last night for Portland to appear before the Federal Grand Jury and face charges which, they have been advised, have been made implicating them in Oregon land frauds. Both Senator Mitchell and Mr. Hermann declare that they have nothing to fear from returning to Oregon.

When asked why he had decided to return to Portland at this time after having declined to go as a witness when summoned by subpoena a week ago, Senator Mitchell said:

"I was advised yesterday by telegrams from Portland that it was reported there that Puter, Watson, and others of that gang had made confessions implicating me, and that there would be an effort to indict me and Hermann before the Grand Jury which meets to-morrow. A week ago, when I was called as a witness, I had no intimation that it was alleged I was implicated in any way and I did not feel it my duty to go and sacrifice public business. Now I feel that I am justified in going to defend my character."

Both Senator Mitchell and Mr. Hermann are quoted here as saying that the move against them has been directed by Secretary Hitchcock, and attribute it to his personal hostility toward them.

President Confers with Willcox.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—William R. Willcox, recently appointed Postmaster of New York, had a talk with the President to-day about New York postal matters. Mr. Willcox is in Washington particularly to discuss with Postmaster General Wynne and other officials of the Post Office Department questions of detail in the administration of the New York office. The selection of a Superintendent of Mails will not be made until after Mr. Willcox takes charge on Jan. 1.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

$5 TUXEDOS suggest a gift that will please the boy, at a price that will please the father.

Tuxedo Suits, mostly full silk lined, sizes 5 to 16 years. Were $10 to $18. Now $5.

Semi-dress Suits, faced with silk; mostly Oxford mixtures and all with vests; sizes 10 to 16 years. Were $8 to $15. Now $5.

Blue and Black Cheviot Suits, with vests. Were $8 to $12. Now $5.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BEEF TRUST INQUIRY TO BE STARTED SOON

Hearings Under New Law May Begin Before Congress Adjourns.

TO PUT PACKERS ON STAND

Commissioner Garfield Will Hold Court in Western Cities—Railroad Managers to be Subpoenaed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The powers given the Commissioner of Corporations under what is known as the Publicity clause of the act establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor are to be put to the test first against the Beef Trust.

The law declares that the Commissioner shall have the power and authority to make diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States. This, it is said, is ample authority for almost any course of procedure that the Commissioner may desire to take.

Commissioner Garfield will go in person to Chicago, Kansas City, and other points where information can be obtained directly from members of corporations in the Beef Trust, and will set up a court of inquiry before which witnesses will be summoned and questioned.

It is the plan that the Commissioner shall be accompanied by clerks and stenographers, and if necessary by counsel who may conduct the examination of witnesses. Witnesses before the Commissioner will have the right to be represented by counsel. The law confers on the Commissioner the same power with regard to corporations engaged in inter-State commerce as Congress gave to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He is not only empowered, but commanded, to exercise these powers in subpoenaing witnesses, compelling the attendance and the testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers and all documentary evidence.

When this method of dealing with the trusts is set in operation the Commissioner will not only endeavor to ascertain along original lines all necessary information in regard to the secret contracts which make trust operations successful, but he will be guided by a vast amount of information already gathered. This information is of a confidential character, and is not regarded as having the force of proof, like direct testimony under oath from the principals in the trusts.

Such an inquiry when started it is expected will cause a commotion among those who are the prime actors in the trust, and the fullest publicity will unavoidably follow every statement they make. The success of the move will depend on the character of the testimony given. The Commissioner will enter on his task advised and informed as perhaps no other official charged with such a difficult work has ever been. He will expect evasion and absolute refusal to testify. There is no question as to the power that has been placed in his hands to compel a witness to testify.

It is known that the Beef Trust relies on the protection of a number of railroads for its successful existence. For that reason, the list of witnesses to be examined before the Commissioner of Corporations will not be limited to members of the Beef Trust. Railroad managers will be called, and bankers and many business men from various parts of the West and Northwest. It is said that some of the trunk line railroad men are disposed and prepared to give testimony. These railroad men say that the trust uses the roads as mere playthings and that, instead of the beef traffic being a source of profit, it has come to be a doubtful class of business. Some of them say that they believe the railroads would do better to have the trust smashed.

It is said that there will be testimony to show that the Beef Trust has in control the banking of the range regions, and that the cattle raiser is in much the condition of the cotton planter of the South before the era of good prices came in, and is at the mercy of banks which are controlled by the members of the trust. All through the range country are little banks with a small capital, lending from one season to another millions on cattle. The investigation, it is said, will be directed to clearing up the mystery as to where the little country banks get so much money to lend.

The time when the direct investigation of the Beef Trust will be begun by Commissioner Garfield in the West has not been decided. It is expected that the inquiry will be entered on before the adjournment of Congress, although there are reasons connected with the work of the Bureau of Corporations in other directions that may require the presence of the Commissioner in Washington throughout the session, and thus postpone the investigation until Spring.

CIGARS UNITED

Christmas Suggestions

at our

Flatiron Store

This year we are showing a very large line of smokers' novelties most suitable for Christmas gifts. We particularly invite inspection of our line of

Table Lighters	Tobacco Jars	Moistening Boxes
Cigar Cases	Cigarette Cases	Pipe Racks
Ash Trays	Match Boxes	Game Sets
Cigar Cutters	Cigar Jars	Smoking Sets

Automobile Cigarette Carriages

Turkish Water Pipes

Amber and Meerschaum Cigar and Cigarette Tubes

United Cigar Stores Co.

BROADWAY, FIFTH AVE. and 23d ST.

FOR MIDSHIPMAN AT LARGE.

Principals and Alternates Nominated for Examination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President has nominated the following principals and alternates for examination to fill the two vacancies for midshipman at large, which occur in 1905:

PRINCIPALS.

Webster Allyn Capron, son of the late Capt. Allyn Capron, United States Army, who died as the result of an attack of fever contracted while on duty in Cuba; brother of Capt. Allyn R. Capron of the Rough Riders, who was killed in action during the Spanish war.

Ridgely Hunt, Jr., son of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, United States Navy, retired.

ALTERNATES.

Alger Herman Dresel, son of the late Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, United States Navy.

E. Beverley Faunt Le Roy, son of the late Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, United States Marine Corps.

Robert R. Meigs, son of John F. Meigs, resigned from the navy.

John J. Blandin, son of Lieut. J. J. Blandin, United States Navy.

John R. Reilly, son of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, United States Army.

Gerald E. Cronin, son of Gunner Cornelius Cronin, United States Navy, retired, who is a veteran of the civil war and who won the Congressional medal of honor at the battle of Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864.

The examination of the alternates will be competitive, and the alternates obtaining the highest average will be appointed to the vacancies, if any, caused by the failure of principals.

IN COURT ON A STRETCHER.

Man Whose Back Was Broken on Elevated Tells Story to Jury.

Bernard McGovern, whose back was broken three years ago when he was hit by an elevated train on the Third Avenue line, was carried into the Supreme Court yesterday on a stretcher to testify in an action which he has commenced against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to recover $100,000 damages. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who appeared as counsel for McGovern, asked the jury to look upon a man, thirty-two years old, who would always be compelled to lie as they saw him there on the stretcher.

The hospital attendants propped McGovern's head up with the pillows, and then his counsel asked him to describe the manner in which he was hurt. McGovern answered in a whisper that the accident occurred on Feb. 19, 1901. He was at work laying rails on the Third Avenue structure between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets. The railroad company had usually employed a man with a green flag to signal to trains to slow up and another to shout a word of warning to the trackmen. On this occasion, however, McGovern said that the flagman was missing and the signal man who was to shout the warning said nothing until the train was a car length away. Then McGovern heard a shout "Look out!" but it was too late, and he was knocked into the street.

Dr. Thomas Hanley, visiting surgeon to the Harlem Hospital, testified that McGovern would always be in the condition in which the jury saw him until death relieved him from his sufferings. McGovern was brought to court and taken away in an ambulance bus equipped with tanks of oxygen.

L. P. HAWLEY A SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Box's Manufacturer's Son Kills Himself at Baths.

Lucius P. Hawley, who was the youngest son of a box manufacturer of Williamsburg, who died several years ago, and whose mother, Mrs. A. C. Hawley, lives at 516 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday morning at the Lafayette Baths and Hotel on Lafayette Place.

Mr. Hawley, whose wife died several years ago, had lived, until two weeks ago, at the residence of Charles H. Bunce, former City Engineer of Hartford, at Wethersfield, near Hartford. He is said to have been related to the Bunces. After leaving the Bunce home he went to live at the baths, where he was known as an old patron.

Mr. Hawley was a man of means. A relative of his mother said last night that Mr. Hawley had had trouble with his eyes, and had feared an operation. He had also grieved greatly after his wife's death, it was said.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrated Juveniles

THE NURSERY FIRE

By ROSALIND RICHARDS. Profusely illustrated by Clara E. Atwood. Small quarto. Decorated cloth, $1.50.

Written in a manner that will touch the heart of the little ones. There are 27 little stories—each one of them better than the preceding one and all written in a catchy and bright way.—Providence News.

The language is simple, the type large and clear, and the illustrations numerous. Altogether, it should be a favorite with boys and girls from five to eight years old.—Springfield Republican.

LITTLE ALMOND BLOSSOMS

By JESSIE JULIET KNOX. With fifteen illustrations from photographs of Chinese children in California. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $1.50.

They are all stories about little Chinese boys and girls and their lives and experiences in the transplanted China to be found in this country, mainly in San Francisco.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The book is handsomely bound, is printed in large type for little eyes, and profusely illustrated from photographs of Chinatown scenes.—Argonaut, San Francisco.

THE ALLEY CAT'S KITTEN

By CAROLINE M. FULLER. With 22 illustrations by Arthur E. Becher and John Huybers. 220 pages. 12mo. cloth. Price $1.50.

A wholly delightful account of a family of children who adopted the only child of the Alley Cat.—Syracuse Post Standard.

IN THE MIZ

By GRACE E. WARD. With eight pictures in color and numerous illustrations in the text from pen and ink drawings by Clara E. Atwood. 8vo. Cover design in five colors. $1.50.

A collection of seven stories of the modern fairy type, bringing in the characters of the old stories as if friends tried and true. The humor, the sweetness, and humanness of the stories and their up-to-dateness combined give them a charm possessed by too few children's books.—Chicago Tribune.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Beverly of Graustark

By George Barr McCutcheon

Author of Graustark, etc.

Ninth Large Edition

Have you read it?

A spirited story of love and adventure through which the reader is carried with intense interest. It is a romance so replete with thrilling incidents and so skilfully handled by the author that the dealers report it to be **the best selling book in the United States.**

Illustrations in color by Harrison Fisher.

Dodd, Mead & Company

Publishers. New York

PRESIDENT WINS CASE FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYE

Supreme Court's Decision Compels Use of Automatic Coupler.

IGNORES EXCUSES OF ROADS

Couplers Were of Different Make, They Have Contended—Nebraska Wins In Boundary Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Roosevelt won a case in the Supreme Court to-day. His name does not appear in the title or in the list of counsel, but the case was expedited to the Supreme Court at his request, and he had the Attorney General take personal charge of it. It is the case of Johnson against the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and the decision is in favor of a stronger enforcement of the safety appliance laws.

The labor organizations were interested in the case and are delighted with the decision. The President's only interest in the matter was that which resulted from his well-known desire to have the laws for protection of railroad employes strengthened. He wanted the laws on the subject tested.

The court's decision will compel the railroad companies to use couplers that will couple with all others, no matter whether the types differ or not. It will be no defense to an action hereafter for the railroad company to say that it complied with the law by putting on a coupler, but that, unfortunately, it was of a different make from the coupler on the other car, and so would not work. The court also decided that locomotives as well as cars must have automatic couplers. It held, too, that a car engaged in inter-State commerce is just as much subject to the safety appliance law when standing on a siding as when in motion. Dining cars, even though empty, must have couplers. Chief Justice Fuller wrote the opinion.

The Supreme Court also decided to-day the boundary case between the States of Missouri and Nebraska in favor of the State of Nebraska. The case involved the question as to whether a change of the course of the Missouri River had the effect of changing land which had theretofore been on the west side of the river to the east side of the river from the jurisdiction of Nebraska to the jurisdiction of Missouri, but the court held that it did not. The opinion was by Justice Harlan, who said that the boundary must remain in the middle of the old channel as before the change.

Bond Offerings.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has acquired control of the New York and Westchester Lighting Company and has assumed the responsibility for the 4 per cent. gold bonds of that company by stamping its endorsement on each bond.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering to investors $500,000 of the St. Louis Union Electric Light and Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Buying books is the happiest kind of shopping. The book-buyer purchases more than merchandise—he purchases self-respect. It is perhaps the only way in which self-respect can be purchased.

—*Academy.*

Why not Books for Christmas?

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S *Holiday Books*

THE MASQUERADER

The one great big success of the year, by Katherine Cecil Thurston. The story you cannot get away from until you have finished it; the story that everybody is reading and talking about; the story that has brought forth a whirlwind of enthusiastic praise from every critic and reviewer; in short—THE story for you to read before you do anything else.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS

The Castle Comedy

By Thompson Buchanan. For pure beauty of book-making—this is THE book of the year. It is bound in lavender silk with ivory and gold ornaments. With pictures and marginal decorations in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

The Luxury of Children

E. S. Martin writes of child-life from a unique standpoint. The book is a pictureland of little tots, daintily bound in pale green, with full-page illustrations in color and marginal decorations by Sarah S. Stilwell.

Over the Hill to the Poor-House

Every one knows and loves this poem which made Will Carleton famous. The new holiday edition is a book every one would like to own.

A Journey in Search of Christmas

Owen Wister has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous, and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. With decorated borders in black and tint.

Mark Twain

This touching and amusing little story—"A Dog's Tale"—is a splendid story, with beautiful illustrations in tint by W. T. Smedley.

Alice in Wonderland

A beautiful edition of this children's classic, and, uniform with it, Lewis Carroll's other popular books—"Through the Looking Glass" and "The Hunting of the Snark." The volumes are bound in vellum with overcovers of green and gold. Each contains forty full-page illustrations by Peter Newell. The volumes are sold singly or in sets, boxed.

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY TABLE

Imperator et Rex

An intimate revelation of the life of William II. of Germany and his family. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

The Land of Riddles

A new book by Hugo Ganz about inside conditions in Russia which will answer just those questions which intelligent people are asking about the "Land of Riddles."

The Cycle of Life

Dr. Saleeby presents the net results of modern scientific research with primerlike simplicity.

Red Hunters

These wild-animal tales are written by a full-blooded Sioux Indian, now known as Dr. Charles A. Eastman. They are thrilling, vivid, and poetic.

The Common Way

These "Twentieth Century Talks to Women," by Margaret Deland, are cheering, helpful, and suggestive. One critic declares Mrs. Deland to be a "Pastor Wagner in Petticoats."

NEW NOVELS AND TALES

The Truants

This story of London life, by A. E. W. Mason, is coming to the front in the same way as did the author's last popular success, "The Four Feathers."

A Ladder of Swords

No one who felt the spell and charm of "The Right of Way" will fail to read Gilbert Parker's new romance. The story is one of "love, laughter, and tears."

Vergilius

Over a hundred prominent scholars and clergymen have written to Irving Bacheller praising this tale of the coming of Christ. Its Christmas message is a beautiful one.

The Son of Royal Langbrith

This is not one of the strongest, but the strongest story William Dean Howells has ever written. It is a novel to be read at a sitting; there is no stopping-place in the action.

The Lady of Loyalty House

A dashing romance of Puritan and Cavalier days, full of dramatic episodes, sparkling and romantic events, by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

The Georgians

A new book about "Abner Daniel," by Will N. Harben. The old man is more droll and lovable than ever.

True Bills

A volume of George Ade's latest fables, full of the humor, shrewd satire, and picturesque dialect for which Mr. Ade is noted.

May Iverson—Her Book

A story of school-girl life in a great convent, by Elizabeth Jordan. It is an inimitable and deliciously amusing study of girl-nature.

The Flower of Youth

A book of dewy freshness and fragrance, by Roy Rolfe Gilson. It is full of delightful reminiscence and reflection.

SWINBURNE'S COMPLETE POEMS

After thirty-six years Swinburne has now edited and arranged in form to last for all time his Complete Poems, including almost a whole volume of new unpublished verse. Complete in six volumes, with photogravure portrait of Swinburne and autograph.

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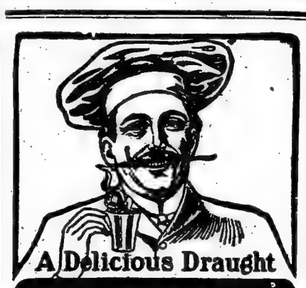

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"Now that we meet Nancy again we see that she is just as likely as not to lead her friends into as many exciting adventures as formerly."

—*N. Y. Times.*

Ill., $1.50.

JAPAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XXTH CENTURY, by Hon. H. Yamawaki. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 524. Price, $3.50.

With a view to introducing the real conditions of Japan to the Western public, a considerable number of these books were brought to the St. Louis World's Fair to be sold at the Japanese section of the Manufacturing Building. The book was so highly appreciated that the entire edition was exhausted in a few weeks. To meet more extensive demands of the Americans, another edition of the book has been published. The book contains the most accurate and exhaustive information covering all phases of Japan and the Japanese, and is at once instructive and entertaining. A phase of the secret of Japan's success in the pending war can be found in this valuable volume. Y. Totsuka, 124 East 58th St., New York City.

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L. J. CALLANAN.

DEC 20 1904

MRS. CHADWICK MAY HAVE TO TAKE STAND

Physicians to See If She Is Able to Go Before Referee.

SON AND MAID TELL LITTLE

Testify About Removal of Baggage from Holland House When Levy Was About to be Made.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—Four witnesses were heard to-day in the bankruptcy proceedings against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, after which the hearing was continued until to-morrow, when Receiver Nathan Loeser hopes to have the woman present. Mrs. Chadwick's appearance will depend on a report to Referee in Bankruptcy Remington as to her physical condition. Her counsel said in court to-day that his client was ill, and the attorney for the creditors declared equally as emphatically that he had been informed that Mrs. Chadwick was able to appear and he demanded her presence. It was finally agreed that several physicians should examine the prisoner to-morrow morning.

Little information was obtained to-day as to Mrs. Chadwick's jewelry that creditors think she has, or of a missing trunk and valise the receiver desires to find. The examination of Emil Hoover, Mrs. Chadwick's son, and Freda Swanstorm, her maid, centred about these articles. Benjamin G. Malsimer, manager of a Cleveland fur company, told of furs and rugs valued at $2,000, which were held for Mrs. Chadwick. The proprietor of the same concern denied that Mrs. Chadwick had purchased a $1,600 fur-lined coat.

Freda Swanstorm, Mrs. Chadwick's maid, was examined in the morning. The maid said she had been in Mrs. Chadwick's employ for six months and accompanied her on all of her trips. She was not the confidant of Mrs. Chadwick, she said, and could not tell the purpose of the trips to New York. When asked concerning the Boston visit the witness said she remained at the hotel while Mrs. Chadwick went visiting.

The witness said she never looked after Mrs. Chadwick's jewels. Mrs. Chadwick took care of them herself. She had seen the jewels several times, but did not now know where they were.

Attorney Grossman questioned the witness concerning a trunk and a satchel which were removed from the Holland House, at New York, prior to Mrs. Chadwick's arrest. She could give no information as to where the baggage was sent.

Mrs. Chadwick's son Emil was then called. He could not tell the present whereabouts of the trunk or satchel. The manager of the hotel, the witness said, had told his mother that it would be better that the baggage be removed, as it was understood a levy was to be made upon it. His mother did not tell him where the property was taken.

HOLD NO CHADWICK PAPER.

Examiner Issues Statement for Pittsburg National Banks.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—According to John B. Cunningham, National Bank Examiner for Western Pennsylvania, the National banks here hold no Chadwick paper. In a statement to-day Mr. Cunningham said:

"There is no paper in any National bank in Pittsburg or Allegheny bearing Mrs. Chadwick's signature or indorsement for any sum over $10,000. If there is any for a less sum I have not encountered it, and I firmly believe there is none of any amount, large or small. It would be possible for a loan to her to be negotiated by a wealthy and well-known man and put through a bank without her name appearing on the paper. I know of no such transaction."

HER NECKLACE WAS SEIZED.

Returned to Mrs. Chadwick When a United States Senator Intervened.

At the Custom House yesterday, when the officials were asked for details of the alleged two-hundred-thousand-dollar smuggling transaction with which Mrs. Chadwick was said to have been connected, they declared that if there had been such a transaction it was before the administration of the present Collector.

Mrs. Chadwick did figure, however, in a Custom House case about a year ago. At that time a Special Treasury agent stationed here made the seizure of a costly necklace in the possession of a Cleveland woman who was staying at a New York hotel. It was later returned to the woman, who presented proofs that satisfied the Collector that she had taken the gems out of the country with her. This woman is said to have been Mrs. Chadwick. It was reported at that time that a well-known United States Senator intervened in her behalf.

$5,000 ENOUGH, COURT SAYS.

Fee for Lawyer Who Won $600,000 Suit for Heirs of Leonard Lewisohn.

For winning a $600,000 lawsuit, $5,000 was allowed to Campbell E. Locke, lawyer, of 120 Broadway, by the Supreme Court yesterday. He carried the case up through the Appellate Division of the court and then fought it out and won in the Court of Appeals, getting $300,000 for a two-year-old girl and $300,000 for the child's three-year-old sister.

Rosalie V. Henry and Leonore Gladys Henry were the minor children of Philip S. Henry and Florine Lewisohn Henry. Their mother was the daughter of Leonard Lewisohn, the copper man, who died on March 5, 1902, leaving an estate of more than $10,000,000. His will provided that one-ninth of the residue estate was to be placed in trust for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Henry, she to receive a part of the principal when she attained the age of twenty-five years and the balance when she became thirty years old. But she died intestate on Jan. 11, 1903, ten months after her father died.

Mrs. Henry was under the age of twenty-five at the time of her death, and as she had not made a will her husband secured letters of administration on her estate and sought to obtain for his children the estate which would have gone to their mother had she lived. As he was named as one of the executors under the will he could not appear as guardian ad litem for his children to sue the executors, so Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, appointed Mr. Locke to look after their interests.

The case was sent before a referee, who held that the money Mrs. Henry would have received practically reverted to the residuary estate. The higher courts, however, took Mr. Locke's view of the case.

When the matter of compensation for the guardian ad litem came before the court affidavits declaring that Locke was entitled to at least $10,000 for his services were submitted to the court by William C. Gulliver, of the law firm of Alexander & Green; Peter B. Olney, ex-Corporation Counsel, and Allan McCulloh. Justice Bischoff, however, fixed the compensation at $6,000.

No Christmas Fun on 'Change.

The brokers on the New York Stock Exchange will this year defer the festivities that usually take place on the eve of Christmas till the day before New Year's. Next Saturday is to be a holiday on the Exchange, but the Saturday before New Year's will not be. It was, therefore, thought best to have the annual Christmas fun just before New Year's.

Xmas Tip

The most thoughtful and acceptable Christmas present is a barrel [containing 10 doz. bottles] of good old

Evans' Ale

The true beverage with which to promote the good cheer of Christmas and oil the hinges of friendship. All dealers.—C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y.

MORMONISM TAUGHT IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Classes Held After Regular School Hours, Utah Official Says.

GIRL DEPRIVED OF PROPERTY

Excommunicated Until She Gave It to the Church, Her Father Testifies at Smoot Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, during the Smoot investigation, evinced interest in statements by A. C. Nelson, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Utah, concerning the use of school buildings for the teaching of the Mormon religion.

Mr. Nelson testified that he was making an investigation of the extent to which religion classes were maintained in the schools. Answers had been received, he said, from all County Superintendents except three. Classes were held in about 300 buildings. These classes assembled after the adjournment of the regular school day, which varied from 2:30 to 5 P. M.

Mr. Nelson read a letter which he had sent to all School Superintendents calling attention to a State statute prohibiting sectarian teaching in the public schools. So far as he had information, Mr. Nelson said, the school teachers usually taught the religion classes.

Apostle John Henry Smith, recalled, denied that the Mormon Church owned a majority of stock in the sugar manufactories of Idaho. He emphatically denied that he had said there had been revelations that a certain political ticket should be supported.

Senator Dubois asked Smith if an apostle could take a plural wife now and retain his standing. The witness answered that if the fact of a plural marriage should be demonstrated in the courts, an apostle contracting such a marriage would lose his standing.

Apostle Smith said that the suspension of the practice of polygamy was the result of a revelation and that it would take another revelation to put it in force.

Isaac Birdsall, formerly a Mormon, who lives at Elsinore, was examined concerning a civil trial in a land case in which he and his daughter were defendants. The case was heard in the Bishops Court of Monroe Ward in Utah, where Birdsall and his daughter were charged with unchristianlike conduct.

James E. Leavitt brought the action to obtain possession of sixty acres of land which he is alleged to have purchased from the Birdsalls, but to which he did not have title. Mr. Birdsall lost the case.

The witness said his daughter received notice to carry out the verdict of the Church courts or the first Presidency would take action by cutting her off from the Church. Records in the case were introduced, showing that Cora Birdsall, the daughter, was excommunicated in June, 1903.

Mr. Birdsall said that the decision so wore on his daughter that she neither ate, nor slept, nor drank, and appeared to lose her mind. Her condition was brought to the attention of the President of the Stake, and her parents were told their daughter would be tormented and led by evil spirits until she had complied with the decision of the Church in regard to the land, in which event rebaptism would be accorded to her.

Later she was rebaptized in the Church, and then made the deed, conveying the land to Leavitt. The witness said his daughter sent word to him by her mother that she had been forced to deed away the property in question.

William Balderson, editor of The Boisé (Idaho) Statesman, testified that polygamists living in Idaho have increased despite the fact that there have been few plural marriages within the State.

It was brought out by Mr. Tayler that the Idaho Attorney General is reputed to have taken a plural wife within the last two or three years.

FEAR "FISHING EXCURSION."

Loomis and Leach, Though, Ordered to Testify in Munroe Case.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday listened to arguments of counsel relative to the proposed examination of Vice President Archibald L. Loomis of the National City Bank, and A. B. Leach of the brokerage house of Farson, Leach & Co., in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings of the brokerage house of Munroe & Munroe. Judge Holt decided that the order which he had made for the examination of the two men must stand.

Frank L. Crocker, representing Edward Curtis, the former manager of Munroe & Munroe, who, as a creditor of the alleged bankrupt firm, demurred to the order, asked the court to order the newspaper reporters excluded during the examination of Messrs. Loomis and Leach. Judge Holt said he would leave that matter to United States Commissioner Alexander. The examination will be held before the Commissioner on Wednesday.

Mr. Crocker informed Judge Holt that the examination of Mr. Loomis and Mr. Leach was premature at this time, and that their business would be injured by a "fishing excursion" of that kind.

Samuel Untermyer, representing the creditors of the firm, said that the "wash" sales of Munroe & Munroe during the last day of its existence in connection with the stock of the Montreal and Boston Mining and Smelting Company were such that an examination of a number of persons was necessary before the alleged bankrupts were themselves examined.

DINNER TO WANDERERS.

Peary Starting Soon for Arctic, H. L. Bridgman for Congo Free State.

A dinner in honor of Commander R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, and Herbert L. Bridgman of The Brooklyn Standard-Union, both of whom are on the eve of new voyages—one toward the torrid regions of the Congo Free State, the other bound for the north pole again—was given last night at the Oxford Club of Brooklyn by William Berri, the owner of The Standard-Union, whose son Herbert was a member of the last Peary expedition. Mr. Bridgman explained that he would go as a plain American newspaper man just to find out how matters stood in Congo and to tell the public whether the accusations of cruelty made against the Belgian administrators, particularly from English sources, were well founded or not. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Bridgman, and the Government of the Free State has placed all its facilities for traveling at his disposal.

Commander Peary announced that some additional money for the equipment of his expedition and its running expenses was still to be raised, but that he had no doubt it would be soon forthcoming.

Borough President Littleton expressed the belief that he was entitled to rank with other dare-devils of the world because he had come out of the last political campaign alive. The other speakers were Mr. Berri, Consul General Pierre Mali of Belgium, Charles W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, and President Frank R. Lawrence of the Lotos Club.

EVERYTHING FOR

Kitchen Furnishing

From a Toasting-Fork to a Coffee-Mill, we import all the Finest Chinaware and Cooking Utensils.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York. Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

LITTLE WORLD'S FAIR OPENS.

Ten Thousand People See Garden Show —A Wise Press Agent.

About ten thousand New Yorkers, most of them young women, attended the Miniature World's Fair Show at Madison Square Garden last night, and "did the Pike," as they called it in St. Louis. It was a good-natured crowd that guyed the Filipinos who had been loaned to the show managers by the Government, joshed the Eskimos, and had a heap of fun with the Japanese acrobats.

When they got into the Garden the people found the place decorated with flags and bunting and looking like a monster church fair. But a side show which offered a performance of dancing girls managed to attract most of the crowd. The press agent spread a story about the building to the effect that two well-known society women, whose names were not mentioned, had gone into the little inclosure to witness the dance. The story went around like wildfire, and the women in the audience straightway began to fight and elbow each other in an effort to purchase tickets for the show. The ticket seller had all he could do for several hours raking in silver, and it didn't make any difference to him that the yarn could not be verified.

The International Theatre, which was advertised as the reproduction of the International Theatre at St. Louis, attracted a big crowd, who went away apparently satisfied with the entertainment offered. The management said that during the remainder of this week a confetti carnival would help to make things lively.

REPORT BILL LIKE PLATT'S.

The Republican Club's Reapportionment Measure—Nominations.

At the meeting of the Republican Club last night reports were received from committees on the nominations of officers, the Committee on the Inaugural, and the Committee on National Affairs, which reported a bill to request the Congress to take immediate action to reapportion the members of Congress. The bill is on the same basis as the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Platt, and suggests that eleven States of the South be reduced from 98 members to 79 members.

For the fourth time, Louis Stern was nominated as the choice of the club for its President. Other officers to be voted for on the third Monday night in January are: First Vice President—Anson G. McCook; Second Vice President—Frank Tilford; Third Vice President—Platt A. Brown; Recording Secretary—Henry Mellville; Corresponding Secretary—William W. Nies; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft.

COLUMBIA MEN WIN HONOR.

Five Pass Examinations to L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

At a competitive examination of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, held in Paris, five Columbia men were successful in passing and four of them secured appointments to the school. Each year this institution appoints forty-five men to membership, of whom fifteen may be foreigners.

The men from Columbia to pass the examination are: C. Peabody, who stood seventh on the list of those chosen from over 500 candidates; E. C. Dean, R. W. Dana, W. Fowler, and S. A. Labouisse.

Lawson's Trinity Copper

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

publishes this morning a special report on the notorious Lawson property specially written for the COMMERCIAL by a California expert, and showing enormous waste of money in alleged improvements, together with opinions of practical mining men on the value of the property as contrasted with the extravagant claims of the Boston operator, together with a letter from State Mineralogist Hon. Lewis E. Aubrey giving an official report of the observations of the California State Mining Bureau.

New York Commercial

Three Cents — THIS MORNING — All News Stands

A "Mira" for Christmas

The best made and sweetest toned of music boxes. It reproduces all kinds of music from opera to coon song, with wonderful spirit and expressiveness, and is, therefore,

A Joy to the Whole Family

The "Mira" Music Box is simple and strong in construction. It is always in tune. It's tone is

Brilliant as the Piano, Rich as the Organ.

You can hear the "Mira" at our warerooms. Illustrated catalogue sent free to any address. Prices range from $8.00 to $200.00.

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$10.00 $20.00 $30.00 and $50.00 Records, 35 cents.

EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.,
39 Union Square, New York.
THE OLDEST MUSIC BOX HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
OPEN EVENINGS.

DOUGLAS PHONOGRAPH Co
WHOLESALE - RETAIL - EXPORT
59 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

A Present the Entire Family Can Enjoy.

The Famous EDISON Phonograph Prices $10 to $100.

The Gold Medal VICTOR Talking Machines Prices $15 to $100.

Concert—Opera—Vaudeville at Home.

TALKING MACHINES EXCHANGED
100,000 RECORDS ALWAYS ON HAND
LARGEST DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

KEEP MFG. CO

Makers of Keep's Shirts
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Our only store in New York

EVENING DRESS REQUISITES.
Shirts, cuffs attached, $1.50—$2.00.
Vests, proper cut, $3.75.
Dress Proetctors, $1.25—$3.00.
Ties, Studs and Links. Correct in every detail.

Open evenings until Christmas.

WAR BEGUN.

To the American People
To Policy-Holders
To Investors:

When I began my story of "Frenzied Finance" I figured the cost I would be compelled to pay—time, money, misery, perhaps death.

My story's hardly under way and already I am beginning to pay the awful price.

But great benefits cannot come to a great people unless some one pays the price.

The work I am doing is a great one. The benefits to the people will be tremendous. Why should I not pay the awful price?

I am willing to pay any price if I can only get my whole story to the whole people.

But I cannot get it to them unless they assist me in the only way they can—

By absorbing my story.

Already "The System" has found the real weak spot in my work.

Each copy of a 10-cent magazine costs the publishers more than they receive for it.

The difference is made up in what they receive from advertisers.

Even then the limit of the number they can publish is about 600,000.

All over that number draws on their pockets, unless they can get a price for advertising commensurate with their circulation.

There should be at least 3,000,000 copies sold each month to supply the people with the real Crimes of Amalgamated, which begin in the February number, and The Remedy, which follows.

The only possible way to do this is to raise the price of the magazine to 15 cents, which has been done.

I therefore appeal to those who are to receive the benefits of my story—all the people—to buy the magazine, and

See that the great advertisers, who are absolutely dependent upon the people for their very existence, patronize Everybody's Magazine,

Or it cannot even be sold at 15 cents.

Already the great advertisers who can be influenced by "The System" are being worked upon.

The receipts from advertising this month are $15,000 less than last, and

More withdrawals are threatened.

I intend to write a chapter on this phase of "frenzied finance," giving the names and the histories of those advertisers who are allowing themselves to be bulldozed by "The System."

This war has been begun in deadly earnest, and I intend to strike back.

If there is an insurance president, a soap maker, a banker, who has not the manliness to stand up against "The System," I intend to let the American people know it, that they may discontinue the purchase of his goods in favor of those who have the fairness and pluck to stand up and be counted.

I have not a dollar's interest in Everybody's Magazine, directly or indirectly.

I give my time, my energy, my story and my money freely.

Already this work has cost me personally hundreds of thousands of dollars, and before I am through it will probably cost me millions, but I will stick as long as I have life and a dollar left.

If these should be taken, the people will, if only a sufficient number read my first chapters, find a way to—finish what I have begun.

Therefore, I most earnestly appeal to every man and woman to assist my work by securing a copy of Everybody's Magazine and urging others to do so.

Last month the entire edition was sold in the first week, and this month's, although 100,000 larger, will probably be sold out in the first day or two.

The next issue will be limited only by the facilities of the publishers to handle it.

I can write the story, pay the enormous advertising expenses of getting it before the public, and hold myself ready to pay the penalty of my work, but that's all I can do.

THE PEOPLE MUST DO THE REST—DO IT!

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, December 20, 1904.

(Remember I pay for this advertisement. I alone am responsible for it.)

Everybody's Magazine—Out To-day

CIGARS

A Man's Name on Your Christmas List?

IF he smokes you can make no mistake in giving him good cigars. No smoker ever had too many of them.

The question of quality need not disturb you if you buy from us. In that you are absolutely *safe*.

Through the United System of direct buying and direct selling—therefore direct responsibility—we can give you quality from 30% to 50% better than you can get anywhere else for same money.

Moreover, the cigars will be in excellent condition, and that's half the whole secret of smoke satisfaction.

A LIST TO SELECT FROM

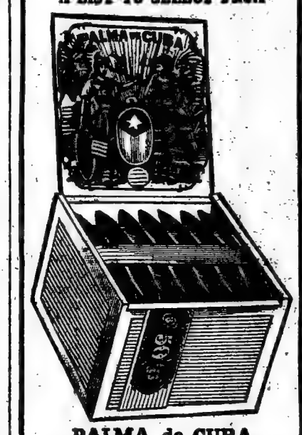

PALMA de CUBA

Made to satisfy the man who smokes a 3-for-a-quarter or a 10c. Havana cigar. That's the price this quality would cost outside of a United Store. Clear Havana tobacco—grown and cured on the Island of Cuba. We sell 12,000,000 annually.

BOUQUET SIZE, 5c. each; $5 per 100; box of 50, $2.50 box of 25 . . . . . $1.25

LONDRES SIZE, 6c. each $6 per 100; box of 50, $3; box of 25 . . . . . $1.50

Also in all other sizes, ranging in price from $4 to $10 per 100.

HAVANA-AMERICAN

The ideal Clear Havana Cigar, made of purest Vuelta Abajo leaf.

PERFECTO ROYALES, 2 for 25c.; box of 25, . . . $3.00

REGALIAS, 3 for 25c.; box of 50 . . . . . $4.00

PANETELAS, 10c. each; box of 50, ... $4.75

FURITANOS FINOS, 10c. each; box of 50, . . . $5.00

BENEFACTOR

A Domestic cigar with a reputation for reliable, uniform goodness. Havana filler, wrapped with best Sumatra.

PERFECTO, 5c. each; box of 25 . . . . . $1.25

SUPERIOR, 5c. each; box of 50 . . . . . $2.50

CLUB HOUSE (name in ash), 6c. each; box of 50 . . . $3.00

SANTA-BANA

The same quality as a *good* 5c. cigar at about half the price. Filled with a combination of long, rich, well-mellowed tobacco, wrapped with genuine Sumatra leaf.

PERFECTOS, box of 50 . . . $1.50

Imported Cigars. All the standard brands, including special selections of these brands which you can get no place else.

Humidors. (Moistening boxes.) Which preserve the excellent condition of cigars! Sizes holding 50 cigars for $3 and up; for 100 cigars, $5 up.

Pipes. Splendid array, from 15c. to $15.

Pipe Racks. 50c. and 75c. each.

Cigar & Cigarette Holders of every variety and price, cigarettes in cases, tins of of the smoking tobacco, all the accessories that a smoking man needs.

Mail-Orders Promptly Filled

If you do not live near one of our 300 stores in the principal cities our Mail-Order System places you in a position to buy your cigars at the greatest cigar store in the world—our famous New York City Flatiron Store.

Any of the cigars mentioned in this advertisement will be shipped in lots of 100, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of price. We will put in your card, if you wish, and ship just in time for Christmas. If the cigars fail to please in any particular we will either exchange them or refund your money. Remit to the Flatiron Building, New York. Cigar Book mailed FREE.

For the better accommodation of our customers during the Christmas Holidays, we have installed the headquarters of our Premium Department at the Flatiron Building, Ground Floor, Broadway and 23d St., and Fifth Ave.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Stores All Over.
One Always in Sight.

BEST DRESSERS WEAR

CAPT. BARR

FRONT, 2 1-2 in. BACK, 1 7-8 in.

"LION BRAND"
4-PLY COLLARS AND CUFFS
2 FOR 25 CENTS — 25 CENTS A PAIR

PLATT ISSUES A CALL FOR DEPEW CONFERENCE

Opposes Any Move to Stay Out of the Caucus.

"WE'LL SMOKE HIGGINS OUT"

Governor-Elect Says He Is Not Ready to Talk—Wall Street Men Want Depew, Says Platt.

Senator Platt has issued over fifty invitations to his friends up State to meet him in conference to-morrow at 11 o'clock to discuss the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Depew. He said last night that Governor-Chairman Odell had not yet obtained a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature for Black, and that Senator Depew's friends would go into the caucus if they only had two votes.

When Senator Platt said that his conference with his friends would be held to-morrow he was told that Governor-Chairman Odell had announced his intention of returning to the city on that day.

"I am glad to hear that," responded Senator Platt, "for then I will be able to inform him about public sentiment on the Senatorship. I went through the Wall Street district to-day to ascertain how the men who contributed most largely to the Republican campaign felt on the subject, and I failed to find a single man who is for Black. They are all enthusiastically for Depew."

"Have you any doubt now that Black is a candidate to succeed Depew?"

"I haven't had for some time. Nor have I any doubt that Gov. Odell is behind his candidacy.

"But when Gov. Odell talks about Black having 100 members of the Legislature for him he is mistaken. Black has not yet a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature for him. You can make that emphatic. What is more, I don't think that he will have. I am confident that Senator Depew will be re-elected to succeed himself."

"Suppose you should find that Black did have a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature for him, would you advocate that the Depew men remain out of the Republican caucus?"

"No; I would insist on going into the caucus, if we only had two votes."

"Where does Governor-elect Higgins stand with respect to the candidacy of Senator Depew and Mr. Black for the Senatorship?"

"I don't know, but I suppose we will smoke hi mout before long. He sees a fight ahead, and naturally he is disposed to keep out of it, for fear of the effect his participation would have on his administration."

"What do you think of William Halpin's election as President of the Republican County Committee?" Senator Platt was asked.

"I think his election was forced," was the reply. "Charles H. Murray was forced into the Court of Claims in order to make room for Halpin."

Senator Platt's attention was called to the fact that Mr. Halpin had come out for a straight Republican ticket in the next municipal contest and that Governor-Chairman Odell had shown a leaning in that direction in his recent speeches.

"Halpin has seen a light," he replied. "The position which he takes is the only proper position to take at this time. As a Republican, I could not advocate anything else."

When asked whether he would see Gov. Odell during his stay in the city, the Senator said that he did not expect to, unless the Governor called on him. Senator Depew will come here to consult with Senator Platt before the conference of up-State leaders.

Ex-Gov. Black came to the city from Troy last evening. When asked whether the announcement of his candidacy in The Troy Times was authoritative, he replied that he was not yet prepared to make any statement of his attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Governor-elect Higgins is not ready to take a hand in the Senatorship fight just yet.

"No, I haven't read Senator Platt's interview," said the Governor-elect to-night.

"You do not care to give Senator Platt any information regarding your preferance?" Mr. Higgins was asked.

"I have nothing to say."

"Do you intend to attend the conference of Republican leaders which Senator Platt proposes to hold relative to the Senatorship problem?"

"I have made no arrangements to go to New York. I certainly shall not be in New York on Wednesday."

SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

King Alfonso Authorizes Signature of Arbitration Convention.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—King Alfonso has signed a decree authorizing Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to sign the arbitration treaty with America.

The King to-day signified his cordial consent to the establishment of a Spanish-American College in Madrid.

POPE RECEIVES MRS. HEARST.

Gives Photographs of Himself to Her and Other Americans.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The Right Rev. B. F. Brodrick, Auxiliary Bishop of Havana, was received to-day in private audience by Pope Pius.

Bishop Brodrick afterward presented to the Pope his mother, together with Miss Bowlen of New York, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst of San Francisco, and D. A. Quinn.

To each the Pope gave his hand to be kissed, afterward presenting to each a signed photograph of himself and bestowing upon them the Apostolic benediction.

SOUTHERN IRON MERGER?

New Yorkers Buy Alabama Consolidated —Said to be Part of Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The International Trust Company of Baltimore has sold to New Yorkers 6,000 shares of common stock of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, thus giving the purchasers control of the latter corporation. The names of the purchasers are not divulged, it having been made one of the stipulations of the sale that their names should not be made public, but it is understood that they are persons closely identified with the largest iron interests of the South.

It is believed that the purchase of control of the Alabama Consolidated is part of a comprehensive plan for the consolidation of all Southern iron and coal companies, including the Tennessee Coal and Iron, the Schloss Sheffield, and the Virginia Coal and Iron Company. The price paid for the big block of Alabama Consolidated was much above the market price. The common gained 3¼ points on first call to-day, but sold down to 36 toward the close.

MISS DUNNING RETIRES.

Woman Ambulance Surgeon to be Married Soon—Tribute from Associates.

Dr. Emily Dunning, who has served for two years as an ambulance surgeon attached to Gouverneur Hospital, received last night a set of engrossed resolutions from the police and hospital officials with whom she has worked.

Miss Dunning has been the only woman ambulance surgeon in the city, having been appointed to the Gouverneur Hospital staff on Jan. 1, 1903. She retired last Saturday and will be married shortly to Dr. Benjamin Stockwell Barringer, former House Physician in a New York hospital.

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

Holiday Gifts.

41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

FIRE ENGINES AT SCHOOL.

Teacher Gave Wrong Signal When Boy Broke His Leg.

As the children at Public School No. 57, in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue, were going out at the noon recess yesterday, ten-year-old Bernard Freedman fell and broke his right leg. A crowd ran to the Principal, Miss E. A. Duggan, and she ran excitedly to the alarm box in the hallway, intending to call an ambulance. She did not notice that it was set for a fire alarm, and when the engines and firemen arrived she was as much surprised as anybody. There was, however, no panic. An ambulance was summoned later.

BEAVERS'S CASE ADVANCED.

The Supreme Court Sets It Down for Feb. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Government made a step forward to-day in its long fight to get George W. Beavers to Washington. On motion of Solicitor General Hoyt the case was advanced by the Supreme Court and set down for Feb. 20, after the hearing of the causes regularly set down for that day.

Machen, who also was mixed up in the Post Office scandal, has been convicted in Washington, his appeal has been carried to the Supreme Court, and that court has rendered its decision overruling the appeal, and all this time the Government has made scarcely any advance in Beavers's case.

CAN'T VISIT THE DETAINED.

Societies and Steamship Agents Barred from Immigrant Pens.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams yesterday issued two orders, one forbidding steamship agents to visit detained immigrants in the detention pens, and the other requiring missionary and immigration societies to be prepared in the future to tell the authorities where immigrants who are landed at their request are to be employed.

These orders surprised those affected, especially the societies. On their behalf it was declared that it is impossible for them to say where immigrants would be employed before the prospective employer had a chance to look at them. The agents of the transportation companies were also very much disconcerted over the new orders.

SAT ON HER PRISONER.

Alleged Shoplifter Surrendered at the End of a Minute.

A woman who said she was Mary Anstrom went to a Sixth Avenue department store yesterday, and the store detective, Jennie O'Connor, says the woman put on some ten-dollar furs and a thirty-dollar rain coat, without paying for them, and walked out. Miss O'Connor stopped her on the sidewalk and the woman lay down on the snow.

"If you don't get up I'll sit on you," said the woman detective, who confesses to a weight of 200 pounds.

The woman didn't get up, so Miss O'Connor sat on her. The woman capitulated at the end of a minute. In the Jefferson Market Court later she was held for trial.

NAP'S LAST SNOWSTORM.

Strenuous Reminder of His Native Arctic Floe Was Too Much.

After having successfully braved the climatic vagaries of a New York Summer and having recovered from a series of "colds" induced by the unfamiliar heat, Nap, the male polar bear in the Central Park Menagerie, succumbed Sunday to an acute attack of nostalgia, brought on by the snowstorm, which reminded him so vividly of his native arctic floe. Greenland and Spitzbergen papers will please copy.

His days here were never very happy, although a spouse had been given him for company, one Queeny, that was as furry and dirty yellowish and taciturn as himself. The climate, as has already been indicated, did not agree with him, and much of his time was spent in slumber in the grotto at the back of his open-air cage. But he possessed an excellent appetite, and that, says Director Smith, is the surest sign of health in a beast.

Nap, in fact, acquired a reputation as a glutton, devouring ravenously the seven or eight loaves of white bread that made up his daily ration. By nature he should have subsisted on fish and meat, but such a diet is too rich for captive polar bears, thinks Director Smith, and so the carnivorous instincts of Nap were satisfied only at great intervals on festive occasions.

It was only a fortnight ago he began to scorn the gentler sort of food, turning up his nozzle at the bread even when his anxious better half, with a delicate attention, insisted on softening the dry crust by dipping it into their swimming pool before pushing it under his nose. Then Director Smith became anxious, and the daintiest tidbits of fish and meat were tendered to the ailing bear. Nap insisted on fasting even when thus tempted, and withdrew more and more to the solitude of his cave.

Polar bears are among the most silent of quadrupeds, giving only now and then a brief kind of bark. But last Sunday morning Queeny broke her habitual taciturnity and made the gray dawn hideous with a long series of raucous ululations. Pat Mahren, the keeper, knew what had happened when he heard her, and made haste to reach the cage. On finding Nap stretched stark and dead on the ground, Pat wiped a mournful tear from the tip of his nose.

Yesterday the carcass was sent over to the Museum of Natural History to be stuffed and added to the host of former denizens of the menagerie that are now dwelling in the museum. But before the taxidermist gets a chance at the hide a last and rather unusual honor will be shown to Nap. An autopsy will be performed at the special request of Director Smith, who is anxious to find out why his five-hundred-dollar bear passed from the land of the living.

WILLIAM F. KING RESIGNS.

Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association Accepts His Withdrawal.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association held yesterday a resolution accepting the resignation of William F. King as a Director of the association was passed.

The resolution contained an appreciation of the service of Mr. King and applauded his work in the city's fight against the Ramapo interests.

Eliot to Speak to Quill Club.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard will speak at the one hundred and eighteenth meeting of the Quill Club to-night at the Hotel Manhattan. This is the club's "second university night," and will be devoted to Harvard, the subject being "The University and the Ethical Problem for Our Time."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

HARDMAN PIANO

ITS MARVELOUS TONE and remarkable wearing qualities have earned for it the unique distinction of being *"the piano that improves with use."*

MORE SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS have the Hardman Piano in constant use than any other make—a striking fact in itself—while the "Hardman" is the choice of the most critical musicians and music-lovers throughout the piano-playing world.

THE PIANO THAT YOU BUY must appeal to your ear by its perfection of tone, to your eye by its beauty of casing, and to your practical sense by its reputation for durability. Over sixty thousand satisfied users are proof positive that the "Hardman" possesses all of these requisites.

Whatever your circumstances, our system of easy payments makes it possible for you to own a Hardman.

Wherever you live, we deliver the piano. We take your old instrument at a liberal sum. Handsome books of information sent free to your address.

Established 1842.

Hardman, Peck & Co.,
Fifth Av. & 19th St.,
New York.

Bkln Agents, 524 Fulton St.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Christmas Gifts.

At Christmas time the store always devoted to children takes special note of their pleasures as well as their needs. Its usually immense stock is now supplemented by a wide assortment of articles of all kinds for Holiday Gifts for young people.

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Furs, Leggins, Gymnasium and Athletic Goods, Boys' Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes & House Coats, Umbrellas, Canes, Etc. Besides Toys, Dolls, Games and Books.

60-62 West 23d Street.

TAKING SNOW OFF FAST.

The Quickest Work Ever Done Here, Mr. Bouton Declares.

The work of removing the snow from the city's streets was continued uninterruptedly yesterday, and late last night Superintendent of Snow Removal Mortimer D. Bouton said that excellent progress had been made. All of the principal thoroughfares, he said, were practically clean, and traffic on them was not noticeably delayed.

The force engaged in the work of removal yesterday numbered 12,000 men and between 4,000 and 5,000 carts in the oBroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. Attention was particularly directed to conditions in the shopping district, and long stretches on Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Broadway, where large stores are, were made passable for pedestrians and vehicles of all sorts. An army of men was set at work clearing the streets in the theatre district, and very effective work was done in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Opera House and Times Square.

The greatest activity among the cleaners last night was in the wholesale districts, including Washington Street between Franlin and Cortlandt Streets. The large deposits of snow there have seriously interfered with the season's trade, according to the merchants.

Superintendent Bouton said it would probably be Friday before the whole city could be pronounced clear of snow. He declared that the contractors had carted of a larger quantity of snow than was ever before removed in the same length of time.

550 BERRY CREDITORS MEET.

Stormy Time Trying to Elect Trustee—Objections to Fitch.

Several hundred creditors of Jacob Berry & Co., stock brokers of 42 Broadway, attended a meeting at their office yesterday before Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, to prove their claims and vote for a trustee to manage the estate. Most of the claims were filed in large batches by lawyers, but a few of the creditors filed their own claims. There was a lively time over the election of the trustee. Two nominations for the position were made—namely, Edward S. Thomas, the present receiver, and Ashbel P. Fitch, who was formerly the assignee and was displaced by the receiver.

Leo Oppenheimer nominated Mr. Thomas and gave a description of some of the work that Mr. Thomas had done since he was receiver. He said he had corralled the assets wherever they could be found all over the country at the various branch offices, and had obtained one hundred injunctions restraining persons from disposing of any assets belonging to the firm. The net actual assets at hard pan, he said, were only $64,000, while the liabilities were $750,000. James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the Creditors' Protective Committee, seconded Mr. Thomas's nomination on behalf of 200 creditors, whose claims aggregate over $100,000. Albert S. Parmelee, attorney for Edward J. Dwyer, who holds power of attorney for 135 creditors, with claims amounting to $130,000, nominated Mr. Fitch. George E. Hall, representing twenty-nine creditors in New Haven, with claims aggregating $17,000, and Mr. Logue of Philadelphia, with ninety-two claims, aggregating $50,000, seconded the nomination of Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Rosenberg objected to the votes of Mr. Dwyer and others on the ground that the nomination of Mr. Fitch was really in the interest of the bankrupt firm. Referee Dexter cut off the speeches by deciding to take an informal ballot, and he later announced that on the face of the ballot Mr. Fitch seemed to be the choice of the meeting. Mr. Fitch received 300 votes, whose claims aggregated $300,000, while Mr. Thomas received 252 votes, whose claims aggregated $217,000. The referee, however, did not make any choice, as he said he wanted time to examine all the claims filed. He announced that if on examination it was found that any votes were in the interest of the bankrupts, those votes would be rejected.

MORE FOR SULLY RECEIVERS.

Allowance Raised $5,000 by Judge—Saved the Estate $100,000.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday modified the report of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, who has charge of the affairs of Daniel J. Sully & Co., the cotton brokers, by raising the allowance to the receivers, David H. Muller and Henry W. Taft, from $16,000, as awarded by the referee, to $21,000. The Judge said that he did not intend ordinarily to interfere with the decrees of referees respecting allowances, except for weighty reasons.

"The amounts paid for services," he said, "in administering the bankrupt act should never be lavish or extravagant, and should always be rigidly scrutinized, but I know of no reason why they should not be reasonable and adequate. I think it unusual to establish a scale of compensation for services in administering bankrupt estates at so low a rate that the best class of lawyers will refuse to practice at the bankruptcy bar and the best class of business men refuse to serve as receivers.

"In this case the bankrupts were cotton merchants and brokers. The estate is large; the receivers have collected and hold nearly $1,200,000 in assets. When called upon to appoint the receivers I concluded to select a cotton merchant familiar with the business of the Cotton Exchange, and a lawyer. I wanted men of the highest standing who were not only men of integrity and ability, but of extensive experience in large business affairs. I appointed such men. They have acted with ability and efficiency in all respects.

"Immediately after their appointment they sold a large quantity of pledged cotton, obtaining prices by which the estate has realized about $100,000 more than it would have realized at any prices subsequently obtainable. In short, these receivers have discharged their trust not only with integrity and ability, but with the sagacity of men thoroughly experienced in large business transactions."

William R. Fagan, one of the Sully partners, obtained a discharge from bankruptcy from Judge Holt yesterday. When the case was called in court no one appeared to oppose the discharge, and considerable surprise was expressed by the lawyers present. It was generally supposed that he was discharged from all the debts of the firm, amounting to over $5,000,000, but United States Commissioner Alexander said after court closed that Fagan had been discharged from only his individual debts, which were $75.

Ex-Commissioner Blackford Better.

The condition of ex-State Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford, who is seriously ill at his home, 725 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was said to be slightly improved yesterday. Mr. Blackford is suffering from a complication of ailments.

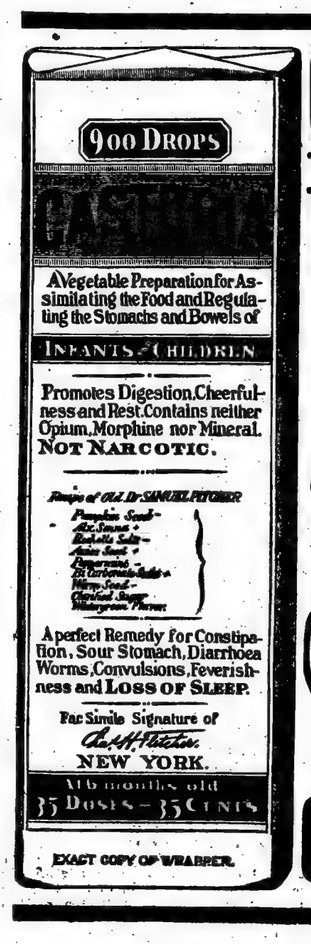

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

NOTICE. B. ALTMAN & CO., IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOM, WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AT 5 P. M. DAILY, BEGINNING DECEMBER 27TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), DECEMBER TWENTIETH.

SQUIRREL LINED CLOTH PALETOTS (SLEEVES ALSO FUR LINED), WITH COLLARS OF VARIOUS FURS, ... $40.00

PERSIAN LAMB BLOUSE COATS (LEIPZIG DYE), ... 112.00

FUR SETS—MUFF AND NECKPIECE
(Pieces may be purchased separately if desired.)

ALASKA SABLE,	$16.50
NATURAL SQUIRREL,	20.00
SABLED SQUIRREL,	17.00
PERSIAN PAW,	20.00
BEAVER,	23.75
SABLED FOX,	30.00
MINK,	36.50

IMPORTED FANS.

REPRODUCTIONS OF OLD MODELS, COMPRISING LOUIS XIV. STYLES, IN CABINET FANS, HAND-PAINTED PARCHMENT FANS, COPIES OF ANTIQUE DESIGNS; EMPIRE FANS IN THE OLD COLORINGS, PEARL MOUNTED FANS WITH EMPIRE DECORATIONS AND A NUMBER OF VERY HANDSOME LACE FANS OF MODERN STYLES.

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A NUMBER OF FINE SILK UMBRELLAS ARE SHOWN (IN STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN), WITH UNUSUALLY EFFECTIVE HANDLES OF ROCK CRYSTAL, GARNETS, CARVED IVORY, GUN METAL, AND GOLD AND STERLING SILVER IN ART NOUVEAU DESIGNS; ALSO MARTIN'S LONDON UMBRELLAS IN A VARIETY OF STYLES, WALKING STICKS, RIDING WHIPS AND CROPS.

FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY), A SPECIAL SALE IS ANNOUNCED, AS FOLLOWS:

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN (26 AND 28 INCH), WITH NOVELTY HANDLES, $3.00

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

THE QUEEN OF GIFTS

is always jewelry—a thought especially suited to the holiday season.

¶ Green iridescent gold brooches, diamond paved hearts incrusted in platinum and backed in gold, floral and bowknot effects in diamond brooches are a few pleasing offerings for Christmastide.

¶ Pendants and La Vallieres, shown in many new and striking designs, make dainty presents which are always acceptable.

¶ Open evenings.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JEWELERS.
52 West 14th St.
In January, 38 West 34th St.

Less Than Half Price!

bought all these cloths for us—as little will do as much for you. Opportunities like this come "one in a box."

$25 for $75, $60 and $50 Suits.

We'll build 'em in a $50 way, and if the fit doesn't suit—the suit isn't yours. Every yard imported this winter.

Samples sent to anybody. Goods displayed on second floor only.

Full Dress Suits, $40. Tuxedos, $35. Both silk lined.

All orders placed by Wednesday evening will be completed if desired by Christmas.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86th St. & 3rd Ave.
OFFER
Star Gloves, at $1.00 pair,
Emphasizing the glover's art, the tanner's skill and our trade supremacy.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

$300,000,000 FOR THE CANAL.

The report of Chief Engineer JOHN F. WALLACE of the Isthmian Canal Commission that the United States ought to build a sea-level canal at Panama at a cost of $300,000,000 is startling. At the time the country was irrevocably committed to the Panama project by the action of President ROOSEVELT, in November last year, the people of the United States supposed, as they had for many months been led to suppose, that the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama would cost for construction less than $150,000,000; to which was to be added the stipulated sum of $40,000,000 to be paid to the Frenchmen for their rights and property. That was the canal recommended by the Walker Commission, a canal with locks. The estimates of cost were made by the Walker Commission, and everywhere published and accepted. That Commission had specifically rejected the proposed sea-level canal without locks. The canal which the people of the country supposed was about to be constructed at their expense when the President took his sudden measures with Panama, measures which he said would shortly enable us "to make the dirt fly" down there, was to be finished in ten years. Engineer WALLACE says it will take twenty years to finish the sea-level canal.

There must be reasons of great weight and moment behind this eminent engineer's opinion that a canal with locks, costing less than $200,000,000 and taking ten years to build, is inadvisable. Only considerations of the utmost gravity would have prompted him to recommend this great change in our canal policy, this enormous addition to the authorized expenditure. What are Mr. WALLACE'S reasons? His statment that a sea-level canal would be less expensive to maintain and operate, that time would be saved in the passage through it, and that it could be widened or deepened without interfering with traffic is somehow not quite convincing. The old Commission certainly did not ignore these considerations; it was no doubt quite as competent as Mr. WALLACE to weigh their value. The opinion of the Chief Engineer upon these economic aspects of the canal problem might not suffice to change the Congressional and popular view. But if Mr. WALLACE during his investigations on the spot has discovered engineering reasons why the project of a canal with a middle section 80 feet above sea-level should be abandoned, his opinion on the subject, being one upon which he is professionally entirely competent to pass, would command very high respect. We certainly hope Mr. WALLACE'S official report to the Commission will set forth in fuller detail the reasons which have led him to this extraordinary conclusion.

The history of the Panama Canal undertaking has been one of gaining by slow and terribly costly experience information which should have been had at the beginning. The French promoters of the canal were continually tumbling into these pitfalls. If we are not to repeat their experience—we have already repeated it in part—it is time for us now to determine once for all what kind of canal we are to build at Panama, and what it will cost. In the first report of the Isthmian Canal Commission to the President made on Nov. 16, 1901, a document in which all proposed routes were examined and the arguments pro and con reviewed at great length, the cost of construction upon the Nicaragua and the Panama route was estimated as follows:

Nicaragua	$189,864,062
Panama	144,233,358

But at that time the Frenchmen demanded $109,141,500 for their rights and property. As this would have raised the cost by the Panama route to $253,374,858, the Commission decided in favor of the Nicaragua route as the most practicable and feasible. The French Company thereupon almost immediately reduced its demands to $40,000,000, whereupon on Jan. 18, 1902, the Walker Commission, still adhering to and repeating its original estimates of cost for the two canals respectively, reported in favor of the Panama route as "the most practicable and feasible."

It may be that Congress and the American people will not be readily convinced that they should accept Chief Engineer WALLACE'S alternative of a $300,000,000 sea-level canal, taking twenty years to build. The Nicaragua route, which presents nothing like the difficulties and uncertainties of the Panama route, is still available, and the Commission's estimate of $189,000,000 continues to be accepted with much greater confidence than any Panama estimates, on account of the known character of the rock-cutting required.

But the first question to be determined is, Can a sea-level canal at Panama be built for $300,000,000? Can it be built for $500,000,000? What will it cost to build any kind of canal at Panama, having in view the tremendous Culebra cut, of which the banks tend continually to slide into the ditch, the Chagres River with its ungovernable torrential furies, the Bohio dam for which borings to the depth of 163 feet have been made without finding a bedrock foundation for the masonry, and a tidal lock at Miraflores? That is the question that must be answered definitely and convincingly before Congress in the present state of the Nation's finances will give the Chief Engineer the money to build his $300,000,000 canal. The Spooner act carries with it authority for the expenditure of only $135,000,000 at Panama in addition to the $10,000,000 already paid for the control of the strip. Congress will have to be consulted, but Congress must first be informed.

A PRETTY MEAN LOT.

It is a pretty mean show the tobacco raising and tobacco manufacturing organizations are making of themselves in their opposition to the reduction of duty on tobacco from the Philippines.

Tobacco is, of course, a valuable crop in this country, and the manufacture of it is an important industry. It is the subject of internal taxation, which is heavy, but it is also the subject of taxation for protection from foreign competition, which is very much heavier. Both sets of taxes are suitable for the collection of revenue, but the difference between the internal tax and the tax on imported tobacco is purely protective and is exorbitant. That it could be reduced without really injuring the industry is shown by the fact that of the $60,000,000 (in round numbers) which is the value of the crop, there is exported some $40,000,000. The principal opponents of the relief proposed for the Philippines are the tobacco growers of New England, whose crop is worth usually less than $5,000,000 a year. The total imports during the last ten months from Asia and Oceanica were at the rate of less than $500,000 a year. These might have been multiplied ten times without seriously affecting any American interests.

Moreover, the Philippine Islands are for all intents and purposes a part of the United States. We have taken possession of them against the will of a large part of the population after overcoming a brave and obstinate resistance. Our Government has proclaimed over and again that our sole aim in doing so was to promote the welfare of the inhabitants, and that is absolutely the only decent motive that we can entertain. They have as much right to free access to our markets in every State in the Union as the people of any State have to access to the markets of other States. The competition of the Philippines with the tobacco of Connecticut stands, or ought morally and in common justice to stand, on precisely the same footing as the competition of North Carolina. If there is any difference it is in favor of the Philippines, for their people were forced by arms to submit to association with us.

The President and the Secretary of War ask, not free trade with the Philippines, which is what ought in all fairness to be granted, but the reduction of the present rate of duties to one-fourth, that is, to 46¼ cents for wrapper and 8¾ cents for filler. It ought to be conceded instantly and without even a show of opposition.

MR. ROGERS AND MR. LAWSON.

Mr. HENRY H. ROGERS has caused the American News Company to be notified that that company and its officers will be held liable for the circulation of the January number of Everybody's Magazine, in which, according to the letter of Mr. ROGERS'S lawyers, "is included an article by THOMAS W. LAWSON, entitled 'Frenzied Finance,' containing grossly libelous statements concerning Mr. ROGERS amounting * * * to criminal libel." We think the public judgment of Mr. ROGERS'S proceeding, if it is the only action that is contemplated by him, will be that it is both futile and ill-judged. He can hardly expect to suppress a magazine of large circulation by closing one avenue through which it reaches the public. He excites the public curiosity. He advertises the magazine and Mr. LAWSON'S article in perhaps the most effective possible manner. Persons who might have been indifferent will now become eager; they will even take great trouble to procure the prohibited matter. If the article, as affirmed, is injurious to Mr. ROGERS, this is not the proper step to avert the injury.

The present action, standing alone, is ill-judged because it invests with new importance and tends to invest with new credence previous publications of this nature from Mr. LAWSON'S pen. Had Mr. ROGERS continued to ignore the Lawson articles, as he has ignored them for four months, men would have said that if he could afford to pass by allegations of misdoing on their face so serious and damaging, it must be because the charges were false, groundless, and beneath his notice. He now comes forward declaring the articles to be "grossly libelous," yet he takes no apparent measures whatever against Mr. LAWSON. He does not try to punish or to silence the author of the calumnies. He attempts only and ineffectively to arrest the vehicle of their distribution. If the public concludes that for reasons of his own Mr. ROGERS does not care to sue Mr. LAWSON for libel, it will put upon the action he has taken a not unnatural construction, and he will have himself to blame for it.

Mr. ROGERS and his associates understand, we presume, that Mr. LAWSON'S attacks do not concern them alone. They deeply concern the public, which is much interested to know if it be true that large financial operations are in this country carried on in the predatory way described by Mr. LAWSON. They concern yet more intimately a multitude of investors, whose property is injuriously affected and made less stable in value by the continuance of this warfare. The public interest demands that it stop if Mr. LAWSON'S charges are untrue, and by proceeding directly against the author of them Mr. ROGERS might stop it. On the other hand, if the charges are true, Mr. LAWSON will be held by the public to have done it a valuable service. An action by Mr. ROGERS against him would determine that, too. A mere notification to the American News Company that it will be held criminally responsible for circulating the magazine containing the next installment of the series of articles determines nothing whatever. It is altogether inconclusive and unprofitable.

Disbelieving Mr. LAWSON'S charges of promiscuous rascality and public robbery, THE TIMES has refused to publish certain of his advertisements. For this it has been criticised, and not altogether without justice, by its readers. Correspondents whose letters we printed yesterday declared that Mr. LAWSON'S accusations were a part of the news of the day; that the readers of a newspaper were entitled to find them in its columns. We will not deny that the reader of a newspaper has a presumptive right to find spread upon its pages everything of large human interest. Above that, however, we set our own positive right to exclude from the columns of THE TIMES, and in particular from its advertising columns, unsubstantiated personal attacks upon credit and reputation. That principle, it seems to us, should be fundamental in the conduct of a newspaper. We not only have no evidence that Mr. LAWSON'S statements were true, we have not only disbelieved them, but we have not sympathized with his manner or his method. Nor do we approve the manner in which Mr. ROGERS now meets him. The Lawson case calls for other measures. The public wants to know the truth.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT RULES.

The new code of rules relative to steamboat inspection must be judged with relation to the fact that there cannot be an immediate and sweeping condemnation of wooden steamboats without putting the public to an inconvenience greater than would be approved by public opinion. Furthermore, the acts of Congress which define the duties and powers of the Board of Supervising Inspectors would not warrant them in taking a position at this time that the wooden steamboat must be denied certification. So far as can be judged from a glance, the new code of rules is a substantial progress upon that which it replaces, and its intelligent and impartial enforcement will tend to greater safety of life and property afloat on our rivers and harbors.

But it does not promise that degree of safety which the public has a right to demand from a Government that undertakes to regulate the carriage of passengers by water, and it remains for Congress to enact that no boat built after the date of such enactment, in whole or in part, shall be certified for the ferry or excursion business unless it is built throughout of material which will not burn. It is perfectly possible, and very little more expensive, to build of steel, sheet metal, and fire-proof material steamboats which will be as comfortable, convenient, and attractive, and as swift and economical to operate, as those built of wood. The competition of such boats would hasten the retirement from service of the old style of floating tinder boxes so built that if once they take fire they are inevitably and rapidly destroyed, with such loss of life as the circumstances invite. This change is demanded by public opinion, and is so certain to be required by law in the near future that those who are engaged in the steamboat business would be wise to anticipate such legislation.

DR. ABBOTT'S CONFESSION.

We feel some hesitancy in commenting upon such passages as are sent by press correspondents as representative of a long and elaborate address upon any subject, especially upon a theological subject. For the correspondent naturally and rightly seizes upon the most striking and sensational passages of the address, of which the context might show that it is not really representative. But it seems to be beyond dispute that Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT did say in Cambridge on Sunday evening that "he no longer believed in a Great First Cause," and showed his consciousness of the enormity of that declaration by adding: "To-morrow the papers will publish this and brand me as a heretic."

This paper has not the slightest desire to "brand" a man whom it believes to be sincere and earnest as a "heretic" or as any other objectionable thing. And it is still quite possible that the context of the sensational remark may greatly attenuate it. But it remains true that, on the face of the report, Dr. ABBOTT has rejected any supernatural sanctions to the inculcation of morality. Without doubt that rejection is the tendency of the spirit of our age. But without that sanction evidently "the Church" sinks, or rises, to be the "National Society for the Promotion of Goodness" which MATTHEW ARNOLD imagined, or the "Society for Ethical Culture" which Dr. FELIX ADLER has actually established. Quite obviously, however, the sanctions of either of these societies for their exhortation of "Be good" are inferior to those of their predecessors who were able to add, from the pulpit to the pews, "or you will burn in hell," what time the pews actually believed it. It is for the substitution of other and equally powerful sanctions that the professors of the new faith or unfaith should be busying themselves.

As to trials for heresy, these have no longer any terrors for anybody. Least of all have they terrors for Dr. ABBOTT as a "Congregationalist." If he were a Presbyterian, Dr. PATTON and Col. MCCOOK might have some amusement in baiting him, according to the constitution of the body to which he would owe allegiance. But a Congregationalist is, by the force of the term, responsible to nobody but his congregation. And a Congregationalist without a congregation, which we understand to be the proud predicament of Dr. ABBOTT, is an unmuzzled American citizen, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and the Penal Code of his own State, neither of which Dr. ABBOTT has violated.

SNOW REMOVAL.

Under the arrangements made by Commissioner WOODBURY the work of removing the snow from the streets is, in the main, being done this Winter more satisfactorily than ever before. Two-thirds of the average Winter snowfall in New York we have already had since the present Winter began, and if this high precipitation for December is maintained it would give us by the end of February a snowfall of some sixty-six inches, against about half that amount as the normal average for the whole Winter.

The new system is apparently working satisfactorily, and while costly it cannot be carried out well and cheaply. It at least has the advantage that it is furnishing work to thousands of otherwise idle men, to whom the wages which may thus be earned come when most needed to supplement the lack of other employment. It is also comforting to reflect that the aggregate of the economies resulting from unobstructed thoroughfares is very much greater than the cost of snow removal. It would cost New York a great deal more to let the snow lie in its streets than to remove it, however costly such removal may be under a system which gets a dollar's worth of work for every dollar paid out. What the taxpayer has to fear is not the necessary cost of public work of this character, but the "graft" which goes with it, and the chance for "graft" in the system now in use is reduced to the minimum, if not wholly eliminated. Payment to the contractor on the basis of the area cleaned and the depth of snow removed ends the chance for frauds in load charges.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent very solemnly takes us to task because we called attention—it was very, very gently, by the way—to the fact that the letter of another correspondent was not a model of expression. "Your sarcastic remarks," he says, "aimed at what you evidently considered poor composition, do not seem to me to be either explicit or courteous. Judging from the quotation from his letter, it is quite evident your correspondent was sincere, and why you should sneer at his 'laborious courtesy' is more than I can see. No doubt the person is not a professional writer, and probably makes no pretense at being otherwise than competent of conveying his ideas clearly; that he has done this is evident, or you could not have replied." Too bad, isn't it? The critic of our criticism of a critic seems to forget that the man whom he defends had picked up an utterly trivial slip of our own, and, without the slightest regard for our sensibilities, had, with what we very accurately described as "laborious courtesy," demanded an explanation, when what he really wanted and expected to get was a humble confession of editorial fallibility, with a fervid recognition of his own superiority as a word sharp. That being the case, it was perfectly fair—and extremely human—to quote from his letter without first editing it into ordinary English. We get and print many letters from correspondents who differ from us in big matters and little ones. We are glad to get and willing to print these letters, and we are not at all offended when dissent with our opinions is expressed, as it often is, with vigor and in plain terms. We are not unduly pained by sarcasm and we can stand denunciation. But we do not know a single reason why we should not reply to an attack with any weapons not forbidden by the laws of controversy as formulated for the use of civilized nations. We endeavor in our humble way to be courteous to everybody, and we recognize, allow for—and carefully conceal from the public—no end of evidence that the majority of our correspondents are not professional writers, but we assume that most of them are of adult age and intelligent enough to know that the pleasant game of writing critical letters to the newspapers cannot for them be all give and no take.

—Will wonders never cease! They haven't yet, certainly, for here cometh The New York Medical Journal with some remarks on the relation of newspapers to medicine which do not consist of assertions, or even of hints, that what the newspapers know about medicine is darkest ignorance and that any attempt on their part to discuss the doings of doctors is baleful impudence. Instead, The Journal, after cordial recognition of what the newspapers have done to assist the doctors in their war against consumption, urges the doctors to see friends, not foes, in the newspapers, and instead of denouncing publicity because it can be and has been abused to co-operate with us poor pressmen in getting out of it all the good it contains. "The better class of newspapers," it says, "are the great educators of the common people. They furnish them with their high school and college courses and do more than any other agency to form the opinions of the great multitude. This being the case, it behooves all reputable physicians to join in an effort to give the papers such medical reading matter as will interest and instruct their readers. In no other way could preventive medicine be taught so thoroughly and successfully as through the medium of newspaper publicity." That is really very nice, but The Journal is not content with advising its own readers; it proceeds to tell how the newspapers should work in the medical field, and, alas! its plan is to devise measures by which the papers shall publish, not what they think is news, but what the doctors think should be published. It declares that we have or should get medical men on our editorial and reportorial staffs, and that these men should be allowed to handle for us without interference matter provided for them by some authoritative medical society. "As a result," it declares, "a vast propaganda of truth could be started, which in the end would sweep away the barriers of ignorance and give the common people a practical scientific knowledge of the great essentials of preventive medicine, such as they can never learn in any other manner. And, with it all, this object could be reached in so ethical a manner that the ultra-fastidious could not complain. This is a matter which the onward progress of medicine demands, and no doubt it will ultimately be carried out." We have our doubts about that pretty scheme. Newspaper work of every kind is best done by newspaper men. The assistance of specialists is often sought and is highly valued, but we do not yet need a Board of Censors to tell us what we should and should not print.

—We like extremely the tale of a giant race in Greenland that has been brought thence to Philadelphia by the master of a cryolite bark. Capt. JENSEN has been up in Greenland for a year, and so has had the unquestionable opportunity for acquiring information about its contents that adds such a fine semblance of credibility to any story of a distant land, particularly when it is a pleasant story as well as an interesting one, and he has taken pains to spin a yarn which has nothing against it except the probabilities. No man alive can say positively that there are no giants anywhere in the interior of Greenland, and Capt. JENSEN has been shrewdly moderate in describing them as only nine feet tall. That shows the artist; a bungler would have declared that the shortest of his giants measured fifteen feet seven inches, but nine feet is just a decent height, sufficiently amazing for all practical purposes, and still not too great to receive the sort of attention which a sailor's yarn, when a good one, always deserves. Nine feet, moreover, is about the height ascribed to the Patagonians by the first Europeans that saw those husky savages, and, though they are not and never were of that extension, it is now well known that they really are big fellows, and what is more likely, or at least what is more desirable, than that they should be balanced by a similar race in the Far North? We do not actually believe that there are giants—nine feet tall—in Greenland, but we like to ponder the pretty little possibility that not all the Greenlanders are short and dumpy, as are most other inhabitants of the arctic regions, and of course Capt. JENSEN'S name shows that he ought to be a good judge of big men.

—Between the burning of the General Slocum and that of the Glen Island there is the enormous difference that in the second case the officers and crew so behaved themselves as to put on other shoulders than their own all responsibility for the lives that were lost, while in the first they had to bear a lot of it upon their own. Capt. MACALLISTER and his men seem to have acted precisely as sailors are expected to act in moments of deadly peril—that is, they did their whole duty and illustrated the fact that for them duty included the obligation of heroic self-sacrifice. Hence the disaster was terrible, rather than horrible, and it showed that what we need is better steamers, not men better than the men that can be secured to run the steamers. The burning of the Slocum raised some doubts in some minds on the latter point, and hence its peculiar humiliation for the city and the country.

JACOB RIIS TELLS IT.

Accused Sergeant Brought Eleven Children Before Roosevelt.

From The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

Jacob Riis and Chief Delaney held a short "fanning bee" at the police station a couple of days ago, in which both were telling stories of their experiences. Riis is a story teller of merit, and Chief Delaney delights in a comical yarn.

Riis was telling the Chief of his experiences in New York when Theodore Roosevelt was a Police Commissioner there.

Roosevelt had filed charges against a Sergeant for drunkenness on duty, and the "copper" was before the board for a hearing.

The Sergeant appeared with eleven children, all dressed for the occasion. The Sergeant remained impassive while the charges were being made against him, but finally it came time for him to give his side of the case.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "these are my children. They have no mother. I am their only support. That is all I have to say for myself."

"You can go back to work, but be careful of your conduct next time."

The plea of the Sergeant had reached the heart of the man who is now President.

A few months later Roosevelt found that the Sergeant did not have a child in the world, but that the children he appeared with before the commission were borrowed expressly for the occasion. The same man is now a Captain in New York, and rated an efficient officer.

Hypnotism and Matrimony.

From The London Chronicle.

Why not use hypnotism as an aid to matrimony? This brilliant idea occurred to a lady who listened to a lecture on hypnotism by an eminent physician. Volunteers from the audience went upon the platform, and were thrown into harmless trances. So the lady wrote to the physician next day, stating that she desired to consult him, and he awaited her coming, thinking she was a patient. "Oh, no!" she said, "I am quite well, but I am very much in love with a man who will not ask me to marry him. Now I want to invite him and you to lunch, so that you can hypnotise him, and make him propose!" The doctor exploded in mirth, then suggested that she should trust to her own hypnotic attractions. But she want away observing that hypnotists are most unpractical.

Dangerous Resort.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

A man was robbed of $103 in the Kansas City jail the other day. If they can't afford better protection than that men with money can hardly be blamed for deciding to quit going to jail in Kansas City.

Plausible Theory.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Willie—I don't b'lieve that story of "Puss in Boots." How could a cat have seven-league boots?

Tommy—Mebbe a big giant threw 'em at him one night.

The Privileged.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Tickets!" exclaimed the railway conductor, opening the door of the drawing room car in which the trust magnates were traveling, and stepping inside. "I beg your pardon—passes!"

Willingly.

From The Chicago News.

Touchem—I say, Cashley, can you let me have $5 for a week?

Cashley—Sure, my boy. Just take it out of that $10 you owe me and keep it for another week.

OF PARAMOUNT INTEREST.

The witty editorials
Are interesting, truly;
The speeches of the President,
We all peruse them duly.

We seize on with avidity
The war news and the ticker,
No doubt the household feminine
Will turn to fashions quicker.

But for our mental appetite,
The thing which best will feed it
Some member of the family
Clips out before we read it.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

NEED FOR MORE PLAY GROUNDS

Health for Children and Freedom from Street Dangers of First Importance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Christmas holidays are at hand, and from 10,000 apartment and tenement houses hordes of children will again this year be forced from sheer necessity into our already overcrowded avenues to indulge in games and sports natural to their age.

As ex-Mayor Hewitt once said, (when commenting upon the lack of small parks and playgrounds in our city,) "boys must amuse themselves in the streets or nowhere at all. They are kept in fear of the police, as enemies, and not as protectors. The whole influence of such a state of things is bad, and children grow up with an antipathy to good government."

And what is far worse to-day, now that the trolley car and automobile monopolize our congested thoroughfares, the anxious parent never sees his little ones going out in the morning to play with their mates without a horrible dread that they may be brought home before the day be passed on a stretcher, maimed for life or dead.

Gentlemen of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, have you forgotten that once you were young? Mr. Mayor, stop a minute and consider whether or no health is not of more importance than education to the rising generation. Pause, therefore, in your insistence for more schoolhouses until every scholar in our public schools has a safe and near-by place in which to play after school hours and during vacation. You can rest assured that citizens and taxpayers alike believe that our local authorities have not fulfilled the trust reposed in them until this latter pressing want be supplied.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Dec. 18, 1904.

RIGHTS OF FEDERAL SERVANTS.

Dangers That the Futility of Individual Appeal May Lead To.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "The Rights of Federal Servants" is commendable. But while answering The Tribune that the President's order of Jan. 31, 1903, is not a question of boycott or organized efforts to control legislation, should you not have pointed out the danger of exactly that nature that lies in the enforcement of the order; for, if the right of individual appeal is denied, is not the natural consequence an organized effort—secret if necessary—for self-protection?

While the President preaches "brotherhood" as a remedy for the growing evils of class antagonism, must he not acknowledge himself responsible for such a measure as prompts men to band together for the regulation of an authority that is inaccessible to personal appeal?

This incident suggests a phase of character that might be denominated "radical inconsistency."

However, is it so serious when we remember the high mind of the man and his evident purpose to deal fairly?

Experience is the rounder-out and smoother of our characters, and when we think of Roosevelt the "Rough Rider" and then of the President of to-day, have we not reason to be hopeful? J. W. E.

New York, Dec. 18, 1904.

For a Pure Milk Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to read of the efforts of the Health Department to secure a better control of the milk supply of our city. The plan of inspection of dairies, shipping stations, and other sources of milk supply is the proper step toward checking the evil of impure and adulterated milk.

Much good can be accomplished by such a rigid inspection, but the great danger lurking in the milk drawn from cows suffering from tuberculosis and other bacterial diseases should not be lost sight of.

Tuberculization is increasing among human beings and animals, and, as the milk from tuberculous cows is a sure carrier of the germs of this disease, we are never safe from the danger of contagion, unless all milk is pasteurized or boiled before being consumed. As, however, most people use the milk raw, the safest thing to do would be to extend the control to the stock on the farms.

It has come under the observation of the writer that in several large cities of Europe a milk dealer will not close a contract with a farmer for his milk unless he produces a certificate every month from a local veterinary surgeon, stating that the cows on his farm have been examined by him and found to be in good and healthy condition and free from tuberculous and other contagious diseases. This certificate is then framed and has a conspicuous place in the milk store, and copies thereof are often labeled on the milk bottles.

With such a guarantee and with a thorough inspection by the Health Department our milk supply would get into the right track, to the benefit of consumer and producer alike, and the death rate of infants would then be considerably reduced.

A. W. OEHLENSCHLAEGER.

New York, Dec. 17, 1904.

Divorce and Remarriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Agreeing with "Caesar" that a couple having demonstrated that they are unable to live together in peace and happiness should separate, I contend the point that it should be made less difficult to procure a divorce. The very idea that a divorce is easily procured increases the unsettled conditions of married life and makes man and wife restive under the restrictions that come to all married people. Years ago, when a divorce was ostracized, men and women, after marriage, settled down, determining to bear and forbear and to make the best of each other's shortcomings. Now, instead of condoning failings and faults, small grievances are enlarged upon until an estrangement, followed by a divorce, is the result, and the idea of marrying for better or worse is a thing of the past.

Any man and woman living unhappily together are entitled to a separation, but as a criminal is imprisoned, not so much as a punishment for the crime already committed as to prevent a repetition in the future, so should people who have made one unwise selection be kept from trying their luck again and again to the detriment of the individual home and society at large.

The Episcopal clergy are not seeking to prevent separation, but to do away with laws which make "tandem Mormonism" possible, and the sentiment which makes this recent institution respectable. Is it not better that the few who have sufficient ground for separation be denied the privilege of remarriage than that the many who lightly make and break the marriage vows should be a second time allowed to desecrate the sanctity of this relation?

F. L. B.

New York, Dec. 18, 1904.

Correction by Dr. Mottet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement published by you yesterday in good faith regarding a proposed endowment for the Church of the Holy Communion was not alone unauthorized, but it is also unfounded in fact. I must still raise $25,000 before the 31st inst. in order to secure the $75,000 pledged conditionally.

HENRY MOTTET,
Rector Church of the Holy Communion.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

GAINES WORSTED IN TIL

Modest Congressman Routs Him Bout of Sarcasm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The st... omission of the name of Represent... Gaines of Tennessee in the House re... thus far this session is not due to ... change in that gentleman's habits. ... due to the fact that Gaines has been ...

He arrived in the Capitol to-day and ... sumed business at the old stand with ... or eight speeches, only to be unhorsed ... thrown prostrate, and, what was worse ... all, to meet this defeat at the hands of ... modest wood-violet of a Congressman, ... is barely acquainted with the sound of ... own voice.

This great event happened during con... eration of the bill to permit a railroad ... position on the Mall, which was ... chaperoned by Gen. Morrell of Pen... vania.

Mr. Gaines said he had always ad... Morrell as a great hero, whose mil... prowess had added glory to his country, ... crown of fame on many a hard-fought ... and whose deeds of valor were among the ... imperishable jewels in the National diadem. ... It grieved him to have this hero introduced ... an unpatriotic bill to profane the vicinity ... of the monument to Washington, the ... Father of his Country, by installing in ... proximity to that shaft a lot of clanking ... tools and greasy workmen.

This tribute to Morrell was conceived in ... sarcasm, for Morrell's military title was ... gained bloodlessly in the Pennsylvania ... Militia.

The unassuming and retiring statesman ... from Philadelphia arose modestly and said ... he was touched by Gaines's tribute. He had ... once read a poem which seemed to suggest ... that anything Gaines said must be worthy ... of high respect. It ran thus:

John Wesley Gaines! John Wesley Gaines!
Thou monumental pile of brains!
What wisdom thy small head contains!
John Wesley Gaines! John Wesley Gaines!

"And yet, somehow, I have doubts," concluded Morrell.

It was three minutes before the uproarious and vociferous emotions of the House subsided sufficiently to permit of the continuance of public business. Gaines was white in the face, and for once he had no retort.

TO APPEAL LIGHTING CASE.

City Would Have Dickey Injunction Set Aside—Grout's Course.

Steps will be taken by city officials to-day to appeal from the injunction granted last week by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court against the payment of the lighting bills, according to the terms of the contracts made by Commissioner Oakley and the settlements sanctioned by Controller Grout.

As yet the certified copy of Justice Dickey's decision has not been served on the Corporation Counsel as attorney for the various officials concerned, but this copy will be served to-day through the office of Clarence J. Shearn for W. R. Hearst, who got the injunction from Justice Dickey. Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly is preparing his argument on appeal to the Appellate Division of the Second Department.

It was asserted yesterday that Controller Grout believed his own interests in the proceedings were so diverse from those of the Mayor and other officials that he could not be satisfactorily represented by the Corporation Counsel's office. Whether the Corporation Counsel will accede to a substitution of attorneys is problematical.

Mayor McClellan, who will be a party to the appeal also, will have the Corporation Counsel move to eliminate him from the action. The contracts were made not by him, but by Commissioner Oakley, and negotiations for a settlement of the old bills were conducted by Commissioner Oakley and Controller Grout.

Commissioner Oakley has received a letter from Mayor McClellan inclosing the letter from Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club, asking for an investigation of the lighting situation. The Mayor requested that Commissioner Oakley reply in full to Mr. Veiller's requests for information.

STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS

Announcements Looked for This Morning Following Governors' Session.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange held a protracted special meeting last night to clean up all the business before them for the present year. As a result of this meeting, it is likely that an important announcement will be made from the rostrum of the Exchange this morning.

It was gossiped about among Stock Exchange members that the Governors were examining a lot of evidence that they had gathered in regard to the doings of a number of Stock Exchange houses whose telephones were summarily removed from the floor of the Exchange last June by the Committee of Arrangements, the police committee of the Stock Exchange.

Some of these members or firms have since that time sold their memberships and retired from the Exchange, and two were suspended two months ago. The cases of some of the others, it was believed last night, were up for adjudication by the Governors, and it was thought that something drastic might be done, inasmuch as it has been known for some time that there was a disposition to force out some of the suspected members and that the business on 'Change has been made as hard as possible for them.

No official statement as to the matters before the board could be secured last night. Secretary McClure said that an announcement of the board's business would be made until to-day.

MORE MILK DEALERS FINED.

Eight Plead Guilty, Others Held—Justice Zeller's Comment.

After eight milk dealers had pleaded guilty yesterday to selling adulterated milk and been fined from $10 to $50 each by the Justices of Special Sessions, another dealer who had made the same plea, decided that he would stand trial. His case went over with six other cases. Justice Zeller remarked:

"I am glad to see our course is having some effect. These people do not plead guilty quite so blithely as they used to do."

TO LECTURE ON BASTILLE.

Alliance Francaise Speaker Has Solution of "The Man with the Iron Mask."

La Fédération de l'Alliance Française aux Etats-Unis of 120 Broadway, announces a series of free lectures in French by M. Frantz Funck-Brentano, known as the archivist of the Bastille, and author and compiler of other works dealing with French history. He is said to have solved in a definite manner the enigma of "The Man with the Iron Mask." The first of the course, on "La Bastille," he will deliver at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the Alliance Française, College of the City of New York, 17 Lexington Avenue. The like others of the course, will be illustrated.

The other dates and subjects follow:

Dec. 22, 8:15 P. M.—New York University, Washington Square East. "La Bastille."
Dec. 28, 8:30 P. M.—Alliance Francaise, Young Men's Christian Association, Social Hall, 153 West Fifty-seventh Street, "Le Drame des Poisons."
Jan. 3, 8 P. M.—Adelphi College, Brooklyn. "La Bastille."
Jan. 10, 8 P. M.—Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Jan. 12, 3:30 P. M.—Columbia University.
Jan. 19, 3:30 P. M.—Columbia University.
Jan. 21, 8:15 P. M.—Packer Institute, Brooklyn, "Lettres de Cachet."

Dr. Lynega to Speak at Cooper Union.

At the meeting of the People's Institute in Cooper Union to-night Dr. Tokoh... Lynega will speak on the subject "... East and the West." Charles ... Smith, Managing Director, will pre...

BURLESQUE AND SATIRE IN NEW PINERO PLAY

"A Wife Without a Smile" Seen at the Criterion Theatre.

THE DOLL DOES NOT DANCE

Its Failure to Do So Robs Two Situations of Their Comic Effect—A Delicious Third Act.

Seymour Rippingill	Ernest Lawford
Haynes Webbmarsh	Frank Worthing
Vivian Trood	Frank Atherley
(By Permission of Sir Charles Wyndham.)	
John Pullinger	J. H. Barnes
Foley	Louis R. Grisel
Mrs. Rippingill	Margaret Illington
Mrs. Webbmarsh	Esther Tittell
Mrs. Lovette	Elsie De Wolfe
Bates	Florence Wilkinson

If by any possible arrangement the last act of Arthur Wing Pinero's comedy, "A Wife Without a Smile," could have been played first, the audience at the Criterion Theatre would no doubt have found it far more entertaining than was the case last night. That third act is deliciously funny. It is compounded of farce, burlesque, and satire in about equal measures. And of each there is a quantity sufficient to provide innumerable laughs for those susceptible to the appeals made by either. Artemus Ward was wont to remark that when he was in prison the menu consisted of bacon and cabbage; this was a good variety, for when he didn't want the cabbage he could help himself to the bacon. So with that last act. For those to whom the more subtle forms of humor are caviare the burlesque will suffice.

Considered as a contribution by one of the foremost of living dramatists, "A Wife Without a Smile" is not of first importance. There will no doubt be those who by some attribute of omniscience denied to ordinary mortals will be able to read into it some quality of subtle humor not obvious to others. Humor it has, and much of it. But it will not be subtle to any ordinarily alert mind. The play is rich in satire, and if Mr. Pinero is having his fling at any particular class of persons or phase of folly, the fact is not obvious on a first seeing of his play.

He seems to have decided on the contrary that any head was good enough to fling a stone at, so he sets up many heads, and it must be recorded that in most cases the missile goes home clean.

Naturally enough interest in the first American production of this play was largely centred on the incident of the dancing doll. The doll was in evidence last night suspended from the ceiling, as originally intended, so that the slightest movements of persons seated on a sofa in a room above would be recorded by the actions of the puppet. But at the crucial moment in the second act, when Seymour Rippingill is supposed to discover that the trap he has prepared for others has in reality been the means of catching his wife, and, incidentally, of making him a laughing stock, the doll remained motionless.

Similarly in the final act, when the wife discovers from the dancing of the doll that her husband is having a tête-à-tête with her rival, the toy remained inactive. In both instances situations fell flat, which, one can readily see, would otherwise have provoked some degree of mirth. That the incident was capable of a salacious interpretation to minds seeking it is likewise entirely apparent. And as it is entirely obvious that Mr. Pinero's comedy was written up to and around this incident its failure to arouse any large amount of enthusiasm last evening may readily be understood.

To compare this latest effort with some of the earlier farces of the same author is to compare unlike things. It is not likely that the Pinero of "Sweet Lavender" days could have written this play had he tried. There is in it a larger outlook on life, a keener penetration into the subtleties of character, and though these same characters are painted in bold colors, the drawing is firm and true, and there is in them the essence of real life. Mr. Pinero's play is put together with that consummate craftsmanship which obtains in practically everything that he touches. One might take exception to the busy meddler, who attends to everybody's business but his own, on the grounds that he becomes somewhat of a bore at times. But who is there who at some time in life has not met his counterpart?

That a wife should be without a smile in the continued presence of such alleged humor as Rippingill's is an altogether plausible proposition. The only wonder is that she was not driven to divorce before the husband discovered the irregularity in their marriage which enabled her to break from her long spell.

Painting, literature, and drama each in turn serve the purposes of the author's mirth.

"Surely you will not deny," says Webbmarsh, "that the drama is desperately in need of rehabilitation." And he talks of a type of drama with which we are all too familiar, that has a beginning and middle, but no end, suggesting that what is needed is "some one who can hurl large chunks of raw, bleeding humanity on the stage." There was sympathetic laughter from more than one hardened first-nighter at that point last night.

Mr. Pinero is no less merciless when it comes to dealing with trivial social distinctions. Rippingill and the Webbmarshes have quarrelled. Mrs. Webbmarsh insists that her husband restrain himself, as they are guests under the Rippingill roof. "But," objects Webbmarsh, "this is not the main building—it is merely an outhouse." Once in a while there is recourse to the cheapest kind of wit, but the sin is in line with the characterizations, for we are dealing here with vacuous minds. And when the artist Trood announces that he is drifting to realism, and one hears the retort, "Oh, yes, you're learning to draw a little," what mystified beholder of impressionism that does not impress, but will echo the hope that others may drift?

Of the acting last night it is not possible to praise without some reservations. Margaret Illington, as the wife, played the earlier scenes with a degree of naturalness, but she was lacking somewhat in spontaniety in the scenes following the breaking of her period of gloom. Here is opportunity for the lightest and most airy comedy, and this was by no means present in Miss Illington's portrayal. Frank Worthing offended by a preachy mannerism of speech that seems to become more and more in evidence as time goes on and Ernest Lawford, though generally admirable in his denotement of the silly and shallow husband, was at times too keen in conveying the impression that he was not unaware himself of the burlesque nature of the situations in which he participated.

MANTELL AS RICHELIEU.

Gives Forceful Interpretation of Bulwer Lytton's Character.

Robert B. Mantell appeared in Bulwer Lytton's drama, "Richelieu," at the Princess Theatre last night. In the rôle of the willful and powerful Cardinal Mr. Mantell evinced considerable force, giving to the more portentous moments a sombre and almost terrifying dignity. The supreme climax of the play—the minute in which Richelieu calls down the curse of Rome on the man or monarch who dares to injure his ward—was carried through with great dramatic effect.

Miss Marie Booth Russell had the rôle of Julie de Mortimer. She found herself more more at home than she did as Desdemona last week, and gave a sincere performance. W. H. Montgomery was Adrian De Mauprat, the youthful sweetheart of Julie. The part of Baradas, the villainous favorite of King Louis, was played capably by Warren Conlin.

Edna Wallace Hopper in New Play.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—Edna Wallace Hopper appeared at the Hyperion Theatre to-night as the star in the opening production of "A Country Mouse," by Arthur Carr. The event was announced as marking the return of Miss Hopper to legitimate comedy after her career of several years in musical comedy. Her rôle was that of a demure country girl placed suddenly among the guests of a London society leader.

"LA TRAVIATA" SUNG AGAIN.

Mme. Sembrich Sings Violetta in Place of Mme. Melba.

"La Traviata" was heard for the second time in the series of subscription performances at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Mme. Melba, who was first announced to appear as the operatic heroine of Dumas's feverish play, is still ill with bronchitis. This situation, however, offered no problems to Mr. Conried, who happens to include among his singers the greatest Violetta of her day. Mme. Sembrich, who has won this distinction the world over, relieved her manager's brief perplexity by consenting to appear in place of her colleague. MM. Caruso and Scotti were again in the cast, and Signor Vigna conducted. Monday audiences are always brilliant, and the increased number of spectators gave to the theatre last night a gala aspect.

So far as Mme. Sembrich's performance was concerned, it is necessary only to repeat the praise recorded here after her first appearance in the opera this season. She sang last night with the utmost brilliancy, pouring out her voice in its golden freshness with unsparing prodigality. Her acting was as touchingly pathetic as usual. M. Caruso sang with his customary beauty of tone, but with too much vociferousness for artistic effect in the "Sempra Libre." M. Scotti was again an admirable Germont, and Signor Vigna conducted with commendable restraint.

"LADY TEAZLE" IN BALTIMORE.

Lillian Russell Scores—J. K. Bangs Makes a Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—This city is the home of A. Baldwin Stone, the composer, and his new comic opera, "Lady Teazle," with Lillian Russell in the title rôle, was warmly received here to-night by an audience which included the greater part of Baltimore society, and filled the Academy of Music.

Mr. Sloane, with John Kendrick Bangs and Roderic Penfield, authors of the libretto, were spectators of the success of their work. Miss Russell was in good voice and acted with spirit and charm, and her Baltimore friends brought her out before the curtain repeatedly.

The libretto not only follows Sheridan's clever comedy, but in many scenes Sheridan's witty dialogues as well. Mr. Bangs was obliged, in answer to calls, to make a speech.

"SODOM'S ENDE" SEEN AGAIN.

Sudermann's Play Presented by the Irving Place Stock Company.

Jaques Barezinowski	Heinrich Habrich
Adah	Margarethe Ruhmkorf
Kitty Tattenberg	Hedwig v. Ostermann
Dr. Weise	August Meyer-Eigen
Sanitaetsrath Drobisch	Hermann Gerold
Frau Betty Schoenlein	Lina Haenseler
Frau Else Meyer	Bertha Stadtler
Siegfried Meyer	Eugen Rohonyarth
Dr. Bruno Suesskind	Fritz Kleinke
Professor Riemann	Otto Meyer
Janikow	Franz Kierschner
Marie	Georgine Neuendorff
Willy	Harry Walden
Kramer	Max Freiburg
Flaerchen Froehlich	Margarethe Russ
Theodor Frank	Hilda Braun
Rosa	Martha Wilhelmi
Minna	Rosa Rosee

Hermann Sudermann's "Sodom's Ende" was presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening by Mr. Conried's stock company. The play has been seen here a number of times before. In "Sodom's Ende" one finds a not altogether convincing study in which the beatific conditions of home life are contrasted with those which prevail where there is merely a seeking after worldly pleasure. The final scene reveals a picture of the ruin wrought by self-indulgence.

"Sodom's Ende" falls into the category of Sudermann's less successful plays, but it provides opportunities for some powerful and naturalistic acting, of which the Irving Place company is a capable exponent. The play will be repeated this and to-morrow evening.

TYLER HOME WITH CONTRACTS.

Will Bring Ellis Jeffreys Here Next Year —New Shaw Play.

George Tyler, who got in on the Umbria yesterday, announced that he had secured G. Bernard Shaw's new play, "John Bull's Other Island." Mr. Shaw intends to come over and superintend rehearsals. Arnold Daly will appear in the new play next Spring.

Mr. Tyler has made a contract with Ellis Jeffreys, who has been the leading woman of the Haymarket company in London for three years. She will appear in New York next Spring in "The Prince Consort," by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, husband of Marie Tempest. Alfred Sutro, author of the Garrick success, "The Walls of Jericho," has agreede to write a play for Miss Jeffreys.

Sembrich in Melba's Part.

Owing to the contiued indisposition of Mme. Melba, she will be unable to appear in "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening. Her place will be taken by Mme. Sembrich.

Andrew Mack as Tom Moore Again.

Andrew Mack appeared at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night in a revival of "Tom Moore." The drama was presented once before in New York and achieved success. Mr. Mack sings, during the play, four or five songs, among them "The Last Rose of Summer."

Londoners Applaud Miss Newcomb.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Miss Ethel Newcomb, the American pianiste, gave a very successful concert at Queen's Hall this evening. She played three concertos, by Schumann, Chopin, and Saint-Saëns. The orchestral accompaniments were conducted by Richard Strauss. Miss Newcomb received many recalls.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

John W. Ransone was the headliner at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. Lillian Carlsmith, the contralto, sang a number of songs.

"D'Arcy of the Guards" is the dramatic offering at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Germinal, the baritone, leads the vaudeville bill.

"Friends," by Edwin Milton Royle, was played by the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre yesterday. The Valdares, trick cyclists, were the leading vaudeville artists.

John W. Ransone leads the bill at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. Others prominent on the list are the Seven Grunathos and Le Roy & Clayton.

Emmet De Voe & Co. presented "The Saintly Mr. Billings" at Keith's twice yesterday. The Empire City Quartette is on the bill.

Frank Bush is the top-liner at the Yorkville for this week.

Ireland's Own Band, containing forty musicians, was at the Circle Theatre last night. Greene & Werner have a sketch.

George Fuller Golden made his appearance at Hurtig & Seamon's yesterday. Lotta Gladstone gave a humorous study of a typical country girl.

Conchas, the cannon-ball juggler, is at Oscar Hammerstein's Theatre for another week.

Powell and The Majiltons have a new bunch of tricks at the Eden Musee.

"At the Risk of His Life" is the offering at the Third Avenue.

The Russell Brothers appeared at the Grand Opera House last night in "The Female Detectives," a sensational melodrama.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is at the New Star.

Henry Miller came back to New York yesterday with "Joseph Entangled" and began last night a week's run at the Harlem Opera House.

"The Sign of the Four" was presented at the West End Theatre last night.

"Why Girls Leave Home" was given yesterday afternoon and evening at the Windsor Theatre.

APPEAL FOR WARM CLOTHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are greatly in need of warm clothing for the use of tuberculosis patients in their own homes who are being treated by the district nurses connected with the Out-Patient's Department, and for those whom we are planning to send into the country.

As the successful treatment of these patients depends largely upon our being able to make them comfortable out of doors, this appeal is made for any kind of Winter clothing—shawls, capes, coats, hoods, rugs or blankets, heavy underwear, arctics, warm wrappers, and bedroom slippers. Any contributions may be sent to

MISS JANE A. DELANO,
Bellevue Hospital,
Foot East Twenty-sixth Street.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

RED TAPE DRAGS BACK LONELY SCOTCH LASSIE

Girl Deported When in Sight of a Welcome Home.

"APPEAL," THE OFFICIALS SAID

Aunt Appealed to Washington, Not Knowing the Usual Way—Girl Sent Away Meanwhile.

Red tape on Ellis Island will bring an unhappy and miserable Christmas to a lonely Scotch lassie, Sarah Agnes MacGill, who came over to this country on the Lucania a week ago last Sunday.

Nine years ago she came to this country with her mother, and they both lived with her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Bell, at 617 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, for over three years. Then the mother felt that she would be happier in her native country, and they both returned to Dumfries, Scotland. This Summer the girl's mother died, leaving the girl without any relatives in Scotland save a stepfather. Mrs. Bell, knowing that the girl wanted to return to America, sent for her to come and live with her, at the same time sending her money for the trip.

The girl took passage in the steerage on the Lucania. In common with the other steerage passengers she was removed to Ellis Island, where on the Monday following the girl's arrival her aunt went to meet her, and take her to the Hoboken home, where she was very welcome. Meanwhile the doctors at Ellis Island had examined her and had reported that she was suffering from a spinal disease, and she was held for special inquiry before an examining board.

The aunt appeared as a witness on the girl's behalf. Certificates were produced from Dumfries physicians, showing that the girl was in perfect health. This did not avail, and the aunt was told that the girl would be held.

Mrs. Bell continued to visit her niece on the island, and one day asked one of the officials what she could do on behalf of the girl. She was told to "appeal." Not knowing just what kind of appeal to make or where to make it, Mrs. Bell, upon the advice of the Mayor of Hoboken, wrote a letter of appeal to Secretary Metcalfe at Washington.

On Friday, hearing nothing from her letter, and being anxious to obtain the release of her niece, who was then well, she went to Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, who sent her to the Legal Aid Society. Franklin Grier, the attorney for the Seamen's Branch of the society, took charge of the case.

Mr. Grier says that as soon as he learned the facts he called up Ellis Island on the telephone, saying that he would appear for the girl. He declares that he was told to go over on Saturday morning. When he did go over on Saturday morning he found that the girl had been removed from Ellis Island and put on the Lucania as a deported alien, and that he could do nothing to stop her deportation. The girl's aunt was heartbroken and said that the girl would land back in her own country without money or friends, while here she could be amply cared for and protected.

That very morning word came to Ellis Island from Washington that Mrs. Bell's appeal was there. Commissioner Williams's clerk said he was sorry, but the appeal ought to have been made at Ellis Island.

Mr. Grier says that he considers the action of the immigration officials unjust and high-handed. He has laid the matter before Secretary Metcalfe of the Department of Commerce and Labor, putting the case hypothetically and asking for a ruling. If the ruling is favorable he will demand that the girl be brought back to this country at the expense of the Government. He also intends, if the ruling is favorable, to appeal the case as high as possible.

HE, SHE, AND THE PARROT.

Sad Jangle at the Pier, Another at Ellis Island.

Among the passengers on the American Line steamer St. Paul, which got here Sunday, was an attractive young English-woman, who came over as a second cabin passenger, accompanied by a large green parrot, who speedily became the ship's pet, and amused the storm-tossed voyagers by greeting every male passenger with "Hello, Major; how are you, Major?"

The young woman said that she was on her way to meet a man who was once a Major in the British Army, but is now in business in this country. She kept his name a secret. If the parrot knew, he did not betray the secret.

The former Major met the young woman at the pier, but they soon parted. Polly was sent back to the steamer, and Boarding Officer Jackson of the Immigration Bureau, took charge of the young woman. Judging from the interview which the Major and the young woman had, and which Jackson overheard, he thought it best for her to test the hospitality of Ellis Island until the course of true love got away from the breakers. At Ellis Island the woman said she was Margaret Harold. Further information as to her was refused by Commissioner Williams.

The Major visited her yesterday at Ellis Island. He refused to give his name or to speak about the case. The Major had two interviews with Miss Harold, one in the Superintendent's office and the other in Commissioner Williams's office. From both there came sounds of loud sobbing, and each time the young woman emerged with red eyes and angry looks. At one time the distinct sound of a slap was heard and apparently the Major did not do the slapping.

The Major left the island without talking to anybody except Commissioner Williams.

The woman has been held for special inquiry, and a special board will be convened to hear her case. One official is reported to have said that the woman would not marry the Major because his present income is not what she thought it would be.

Wanamaker Buys Egyptian Relics.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—The sale of the Egyptian anthropological exhibit at the World's Fair was announced to-day. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia purchased half of the exhibit, which included an ancient sarcophagus and a mummy (200 B. C.) for the Philadelphia Museum. The price paid for the exhibits aggregated about $70,000.

HE MEANS SCOTT'S

Your doctor says you must take cod liver oil. Probably he means Scott's Emulsion because you cannot take the clear oil; no one can take the clear oil who needs cod liver oil. The doctor understands that and doubtless means Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil which everybody can take because it is emulsified and prepared so that it can be very easily digested by the most sensitive stomach. Most everybody likes it.

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GERMAN NOBLE WEDS JAPANESE

Count Hatzfeldt Married in Tokio to Viscount Aoki's Daughter.

TOKIO, Dec. 19.—Hannah, daughter of Viscount Aoki, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Alexander von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, an attaché of the German Legation here, were married to-day in the Catholic Cathedral, which was crowded with prominent Japanese and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Japanese ceremony and the German civil marriage, which latter was performed by the German Minister, Count von Arco-Valley, preceded the religious ceremony in the cathedral.

One of the few previous marriages of distinguished Japanese and Europeans was that of Viscount Aoki, the father of yesterday's bride, who married a German Baroness. Miss Aoki is therefore half German, and she has been educated largely in Germany.

Viscount Aoki himself looks much more like a German professor than a Japanese. He is about fifty-four years old. The son of a physician in the Province of Nagato, he was one of the first young Japanese sent to Europe to be educated. After a prolonged residence in Germany he entered the Japanese diplomatic service, and he was sent to London to conclude the treaty with Great Britain, the first of the various treaties by which Japan became one of the family of nations.

From London Viscount Aoki proceeded to Berlin and concluded a treaty with Germany. He was attached to the Legation in Berlin until 1898, when he returned to Japan. In 1899 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, but did not hold that post long.

The Viscount, it is understood, is high in favor with Emperor William.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Theodore Van Antwerp Trotter will give a large theatre party on Monday evening, Jan. 2, for her débutante daughter, Helen Trotter. She will take her guests to see Fritzi Scheff, and afterward to Sherry's for supper. Supper will be served in the banqueting suite and will be followed by informal dancing.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 505 Fifth Avenue will give a large family dinner on Christmas night. The guests will include her children and grandchildren.

***

Amos Tuck French is to lead the cotillion that Mrs. Douglas Robinson is to give on Thursday night at the St. Regis for her débutante daughter, Miss Corinne Robinson.

***

Miss Gladys Smith is in Baltimore, the guest of Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester, (Miss Pratt,) and was among the guests at the Bachelors' Cotillion of last night.

***

Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge and her young daughter, who have an apartment at the Florence, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, will go on Sunday to Washington to attend the wedding of Miss Leiter and the Earl of Suffolk. Mrs. Dodge and her daughter will soon sail for England and will be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Suffolk. In April Mrs. Dodge will return to South Dakota.

***

The Earl of Suffolk and his sister, who are at the Florence, have with them the Hon. Lionel Guest, who came over to attend the Earl as best man at his wedding on Tuesday with Miss Leiter.

***

The engagement is announced from London of Joseph H. Loring, son of Francis H. Loring of 811 Fifth Avenue, to Miss Henrietta Wieniawski, daughter of the Polish composer. The wedding will take place at the London home of Lady Dean Paul, sister of the bride-to-be. Later Mr. Loring will bring his bride to New York to live.

***

Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker and her daughter, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, will leave town to-morrow for Lakewood, where they will remain a short time.

***

Mrs. Charles Hall (Mrs. C. A. Stevens) has taken an apartment at the Strafford for the Winter. Major Hall is expected over in the Spring to escort her back to England.

***

Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet is to give a dinner of forty covers followed by informal dancing this week for one of her daughters.

***

The Thursday Evening Club will have its meeting this week at the La Farge studio, where Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant La Farge will entertain the members.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills has not decided upon the date of her annual ball, but it will probably take place in February.

***

Mrs. Theodore Van Antwerp Trotter of 136 East Thirty-seventh Street gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon and a dance in the evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen N. Trotter. Mrs. Trotter and her daughter were assisted in receiving in the afternoon by Mrs. Walter Suydam, Jr., and the Misses Marjorie Motley, Clara Cheeseman, Olga Kobbe, Blanche Shoemaker, Alexandra Stevens, Dorothy Grinnell, Dorothy Corbiere, Rosalie Tonem, Marjorie Leaycraft, and Louise Schroeder. The dancing in the evening was informal, and in addition to the members of the receiving party the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Denison Hatch, the Misses Susan Drake, Eleanor Rodman, Antoinette Erhardt, Ethel Smith, Harriet Porter, Dorcas and Edith Williams, Christine Whitehouse, Eva Lawrence, Caroline Rogers, Caro Weir, Irene Shepard, Caroline Hatch, Evelyn Poor, Julia Dodge, Grace Ruggles, Katharina Busé, Rosalie Benjamin, and Eulalie Matthews, and H. S. Leverich, Kenneth Bulkley, H. P. Sturges, Charles Jackson, Harry Williams, Hendrik K. Hudson, Francis Shepard, Harry Goodwin, Harold Hone, E. I. Huntington, F. B. Porter, W. S. Mitchell, Lawrason Riggs, the Messrs. Gerr, Oscar E. Stevens, S. R. Outerbridge, N. L. Herrick, Barndt, Egmont Schermerhorn, Russell Landale, and Robert Crocker. A supper was served about midnight.

***

A ball was given for Miss Anna Dillon Ripley last evening at Sherry's by her grandmother, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde. It was one of the few large balls of the season, and both the second and third floors were taken for the occasion.

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, in yellow chiffon velvet and point lace, and her daughter, Miss Anna Dillon Ripley, in white chiffon and lace, received the guests in the pink drawing room opposite the elevator, and opening into the large ballroom. This was decorated with palms and roses, and the large hall, done in crimson, was lined with greens and decorated with roses, the stairway leading down to the small ballroom being also garlanded with smilax.

The large ballroom had its row of boxes screened off with large tapestries, so that no gallery effect was visible, and the corners of the room were cut off with lattice-work in green, threaded with Southern smilax. Large baskets of growing plants with pink flowers were swung from the lattice-work and also from the sides of the ballroom, which were festooned with long-looped garlands of green, with small clusters of red roses here and there. The musicians' gallery was a bower of palms.

The dance was a late affair, many of the guests going from the opera, and a seated supper at small tables was served in the small ballroom before the cotillion, which was danced in the large ballroom on another floor. The small ballroom, with its pink hangings, was decorated by festoons of green leaves and pink roses draped over the walls, and on the tables were pink flowers and ferns.

It was after 1 before the cotillion was started. It was led from one end by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and from the other by H. Rogers Winthrop dancing with Miss Ripley. There were five favor figures. The favors were gauze scarfs, white tulle muffs trimmed with holly, kid cardcases, and red velvet sachets for the girls, and for their partners velvet penwipers, silver matchboxes, and cigar cutters, quaint pincushions, and holly and mistletoe boutonnières.

The guests who accepted included the Misses Elizabeth and Helen Cutting, Evelyn and Gwendolyn Burden, Georgette Borland, Maud Borland, Anita Stewart, Beatrice Morgan, Pauline Riggs, Lydia Mason Jones, Alice Hasell, Dorothy Snow, Augusta Munn, Josephine Pearson, Janet Dana, Gladys Vanderbilt, Sylvia Parsons, Corinne Robinson, the Misses Gerry, the Misses Mills, Elizabeth Dodge, Violet Crugen, Therese Iselin, Nora and Fanny Iselin, Frederica Webb, Ruth Twombly, Anita Sands, Marion Fish, the Misses Barney, Miss Cryder, the Misses Street, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, R. W. Goelet, Mrs. Ogden H. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, the Count and Countess de Rougemont, and Charles A. Munn, Marshall Kernochan, Orson Munn, R. B. Cutting, H. P. Rogers, Jr., G. M. W. Kobbe, Leonard Jacob, Archibald Alexander, Stewart Walker, Harry Robins, Moncure Robinson, J. De W. Cutting, Franklin Plummer, James H. Hyde, Samuel Blagden, William Lehr, Alfonso de Navarro, Frederick Havemeyer, Count Limburg Sterum, James Henry Smith, Francis Riggs, Reginald Ronalds, Ashbel Barney, the Baron Louis Rothschild and Baron Alphonse Rothschild, Elliot Gregory, Worthington Whitehouse, W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., R. and C. Sands, and F. G. Griswold.

After the cotillion a buffet supper was served in one of the smaller rooms.

***

At yesterday's Bagby musicale Miss Sophie Akounine, a young Russian violinist, made her début on the stage quite unexpectedly. Miss Aus der Ohe was taken ill at the last moment and Mr. Bagby, who procured a violin from one of the hotel musicians, induced Miss Akounine to play a cavatina by Raff and a berceuse. Mme. Ackte and Mr. Cunningham were the other artists.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Light snow has fallen in the lake region and New England, and rain on the North Pacific Coast. It is warmer in Eastern New York, New England, colder in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and temperatures have risen decidedly in the Missouri Valley and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. It will be colder to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, becoming brisk on the Southern New England Coast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and occasional snow flurries.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WESNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and colder to-day; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Western New York, snow and colder to-day; Wednesday, snow, rising temperature, diminishing west winds.

New England, fair and somewhat colder to-day; Wednesday, snow in north, fair in south portion, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, snow flurries, followed by fair and colder to-day; Wednesday, snow, with rising temperature, fresh west winds, becoming south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	14	27	29
6 A. M.	16	28	30
9 A. M.	16	35	31
12 M.	25	35	37
3 P. M.	31	35	38
6 P. M.	33	35	38
9 P. M.	37	32	36
12 P. M.	41	30	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34½
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1903	26
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The thermometer registered 30 degrees at 8 A. M. and 32 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 35 degrees at 10 A. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Weber Pianola Piano

FOR CHRISTMAS:

Exchange your piano which gives only partial pleasure for the new Pianola Piano which will enable you to enjoy all of the most delightful compositions ever written.

The world-famous Weber Piano may now be had with the complete Metrostyle Pianola inside its case

The Weber Pianola Piano as it appears when ready to play by means of a perforated music-roll.

NO PIANO can be considered entirely satisfactory which permits only a limited range of musical enjoyment. Yet any piano constructed for hand-playing alone is extremely limited in its scope so far as the vast majority of people are concerned.

To be entitled to be considered "complete" a piano nowadays must combine *both* of the accepted methods of playing: by hand and by the Pianola.

The only piano which unites in a single instrument both of these methods is the Pianola Piano.

"Playing the piano" no longer means playing simple dance music, or a half dozen carefully studied "pieces." What is wanted is the ability to play *everything* in music that is at all worthy. A few years ago complete mastery over the piano's keyboard was confined to a few talented artists. To-day, as the result of the invention of the Pianola, this ability may be the possession of anyone who wills it.

In the Pianola Piano the Pianola has been placed *inside* the piano itself, where it is out of sight and out of the way. There is nothing to cover up the key-board when Pianola-playing is desired. The instrument is instantly available for either method of playing at will.

Judged by the usual piano standards, the Pianola Piano is of the highest possible grade. In the matters of tone, of touch, of sustaining power, of action and appearance, it cannot be excelled. Whether played by hand or by the Pianola, it leaves nothing to be desired from a musical standpoint.

The Pianola Piano is beyond doubt or question the piano of the future. The question that it brings home to every intending piano purchaser is: "Why should I buy a piano playable in only one way when in this new type of instrument I can obtain a piano playable in both ways?"

We will accept pianos of all other makes in part payment. We suggest to those who are looking for something choice for Christmas gifts the desirability of personally investigating this most important of all advances in the progressive development of the piano-forte.

Prices $500 to $1,000; purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for the following cases:

One hundred dollars for a woman with very defective eyesight, whose husband, a drunkard, left her several years ago with four little girls to provide for. The oldest daughter is now sixteen and partly blind.

Fifty dollars to supply extra nourishment for a woman with three children. She is supported by her own family, being a widow and too ill to work, but she needs milk and eggs, as she is consumptive.

Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly acknowledged.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jersey Nonagenarian Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 19.—Timothy Burnet, a large land owner in Essex County, died at an early hour this morning at his home in Hilton a few hours after he had celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday. Mr. Burnet was born in Union Township, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Burnet, who were descendants of English settlers who came to Long Island in Colonial days. He married Miss Sarah Petty of Mendham in 1837. She died in 1876. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and had been a Democrat ever since. One daughter, Miss Anna A. Burnet, survives him.

John Ingersoll Gilbert.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—John Ingersoll Gilbert, Assemblyman from Franklin County for three years, State Senator for two years, and for many years a member of the State Bar Association, died at his home here this evening after an illness of only a few days, aged sixty-eight years. He was a first cousin of the late Robert G. Ingersoll.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. W. R. McKEEN, wife of the ex-President of the Vandalia Railroad, died suddenly yesterday, at Terre Haute, Ind., of heart trouble.

JOHN L. STEWART, a member of the contracting firm of James Stewart & Co., with offices in Europe, New York, Baltimore, and St. Louis, died yesterday at Pittsburg, after an illness of several months.

BENJAMIN H. ADAMS, sixty-nine years old, the oldest palm-leaf hat manufacturer in New England, fell on the ice at Athol, Mass., yesterday, and died instantly of concussion of the brain. He had been in the hat business in Athol forty-five years.

WILLIAM H. DAVENPORT, an old-time vaudeville actor, and formerly a soldier in the United States Army, is dead, at Missoula, Mon., of apoplexy. Davenport was attached to the famous Seventh Cavalry as an enlisted man, and was with Reno at the time of the Custer massacre. On account of bravery in that campaign he was appointed a Lieutenant, but resigned to go on the stage.

Rule of Three

In travel "the rule of three" refers to the three famous trains—The Southwest Limited between Chicago and Kansas City—The Pioneer Limited between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis—The Overland Limited between Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco, all via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

On your next trip through the west, why not arrange to go one way and return another? Choice of routes and stop-overs at interesting points.

As this railway *owns and operates* its own sleeping, dining, library and other cars, it offers to travelers on these trains an excellence in equipment and service not obtainable elsewhere.

Tickets and Information

381 Broadway, New York

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

McILVAIN—PALMER.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 206 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. L. Mason Clarke, assisted by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Lily Cortelyou Palmer, third daughter of Lowell M. and Grace R. Palmer, to John Gibson McIlvain, Jr., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—At Presbyterian Hospital, New York, Sunday, Dec. 18, Anna Electa, daughter of the late William B. and Electa C. Crawford of Glen Ridge, N. J.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, 2:30 P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the residence of Charles B. Hill, 512 West End Av.,

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., WILL BE COMMODORE

Nominated to Lead the Fleet of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

ELECTION TO BE HELD JAN. 10

Other Officers to be Voted For Include William T. Matheson for Vice Commodore.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has won a considerable reputation in various lines of sport, has been nominated for the office of Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, to succeed Arthur Curtiss James, who has been Commodore of that organization for a number of years. Mr. Vanderbilt owns the Herreshoff seventy-footer Virginia, and has sailed her in many races against the seventy-footer Rainbow, owned by his cousin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the champion of that class, Yankee, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell.

Mr. Vanderbilt is most active, perhaps, in automobiling. His racer made two or three records last year at Ormond Beach, Fla., and he was mainly instrumental in getting up the international contest on Long Island in the Autumn. He has gone in considerably, too, for motor boat racing, and had the Hard Boiled Egg built for him last Summer. He is the owner, also, of the turbine yacht Tarantula, a sister boat of the destroyer Caroline, now a bone of contention between Great Britain and Russia. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

The Seawanhakas will hold their annual meeting and election at 8:30 P. M. on the evening of Jan. 10 at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street. The other nominations are: Vice Commodore—William T. Matheson; Rear Commodore—Frank S. Hastings; Secretary—Francis G. Stewart; Measurer—John Hyslop.

Trustees, Class of '08—Arthur Curtiss James, Alfred Ely, and Walter Jennings.

Race Committee—Henry H. Landon, Clinton H. Crane, Howard C. Smith, Victor T. Cumnock and Francis G. Stewart.

Law Committee—Henry W. De Forest, William G. Low, Jr., and William A. W. Stewart.

Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, and St. John Smith.

Egeberg and Piening to Wrestle Again.

H. H. Egeberg, the Danish wrestler, who defeated John Piening, "the Butcher Boy," has decided to give the latter a return match. The rival wrestlers met yesterday afternoon and signed articles and posted forfeits for a bout to take place in this city next month. Egeberg had intended to meet Tom Jenkins, but the latter's presence on the Pacific Coast made a meeting in the near future impossible, and the Dane concluded to wrestle Piening next month, and if successful give Jenkins a match. The conditions of the contest are similar to the first meeting between the men. Hugh Leonard of the New York Athletic Club will act as referee again. The men will wrestle straight Graeco-Roman style, best two in three falls, pin falls only to count.

Dr. Howe Winner at Pool.

Play in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy was continued last night, with Dr. W. Howe, whose handicap is 75, and R. Cox, 65, as contestants. The doctor played a good, steady game and won by a score of 75 to 49. The winner's high run was 12 and the loser's 8. The players to-night will be A. Herman, handicap 75, and G. Howard, handicap 65.

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Makers of Keep's Shirts

Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts

Our only store in New York

Christmas Specialties

A Special Lot of Fine Linen Handkerchiefs at, half doz., 75c

Others at $1.38, $2.00 and $2.75 half doz. Plain or with hand embroidered initials.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

SPORTING GOODS.

DON'T WORRY

About what to buy for Xmas.

BUT STOP AT SPALDING'S AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION

Just a suggestion: Why not present a Spalding sweater as a Xmas gift? It will make an excellent gift, and, as Spalding's are the best made, they are sure to be appreciated by the skater and lover of outdoor sports.

The Spalding "Highest Quality" Sweaters, made of the very finest Australian lamb's wool, and exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear.

B. G., Adapted for Skaters, $5.00.

No. AA. Particularly suitable for football and skating. Heaviest sweater made..$7.00
No. A. "Intercollegiate," special weight..$6.00
No. B. Heavyweight $5.00
No. C. Standard Weight $4.00

These are absolutely the best sweaters manufactured. We have other sweaters for $3.00 and $1.50, all made of pure wool, and are far superior to any you can buy elsewhere for the money.

Ladies' Sweaters at $2.50, $3.00, and $3.50.

Consult Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue in making your Xmas selections. It will help you, for it contains many suggestions. Mailed free upon application.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

126-128 Nassau St. { TWO STORES } 29-31-33 W. 42d St.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES: REMOVAL SALE; $150 UPWARD.
Columbia, 35 horse, seats five, sacrificed; Panhard, four cylinder, Krebs carburator, $1600; Peerless Tonneau, $800; 1903 Packard Tonneau, $600; French car, seating four, $200; Oldsmobile, $250; Rambler Tonneau, two cylinder, $650; $1200 Runabout, $300; Franklin Tonneau, swell, $700; many other desirable opportunities.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
137 to 143 West 48th (New Building).

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES, CLOTHING, AND TIRES.
Fur Coats, (worth $50 to $75), $25 and $39; Fur-lined Coats, (worth $75,) $39; Fur Gloves, $2.50 pair; Fur Caps, $4.50.
SLAUGHTER SALE OF AUTOMOBILE LAMPS. 2,000 French and American Gas and Oil Lamps almost given away to make room for other goods. Head, Side and Tail Lamps, $1.50 up; Leather Coats, $5.50; Leggings, $1.75. $7,000 worth Imported Horns, half regular prices. Tires—Every make and size slaughtered.
A five-story Building full of Bargains.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES WILL NEVER BE CHEAPER!
The Opening of the Automobile Exhibition in January foretells the end of low prices.
Every Automobile BOUGHT NOW will fetch $100 more LATER ON.
Our three floors, each one entire city block long, are jammed full of Bargains.
FIVE % PROFIT IS ALL WE ASK!
Buy now while the owners have low prices on their cars; we have nearly every known make to select from.
Electric, Steam and Gasoline Runabouts and Touring Cars from $150.00 up to $3000.00.
More Automobiles here than in all other establishments combined. Demonstrations and Free Instructions to all purchasers. Cars bought now stored Free.
WILLIS'S AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
17 Park Place, through to 14 Murray,
Between 6th Av. Elevated Station & F. O.

WRESTLING AT COLUMBIA.

Club to Join New Association — Hammond to Coach Lacrosse Men.

Wrestlers of Columbia University have organized a club, and will join an association, of which Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Cornell will be members. George Fisher, formerly the partner of George Bothner, the lightweight champion, has been engaged to instruct the Columbia men. As soon as a team can be formed a match with Yale will be held in four classes—lightweight, middleweight, welterweight, and heavyweight. Phelan Beale, 1906, law; F. J. Echeverria, 1906, college, and J. T. Naething, 1907, law, have been appointed as a committee to select a team. Two years ago Columbia had a wrestling meet with Yale in this city, in which the latter won a majority of the bouts. It will be the first time that there has been an attempt made to organize an intercollegiate association. Yale was the first to make the suggestion. There are many men in Columbia who have had experience in wrestling, and the chances are that the local college will be able to turn out a strong team.

Graeme Hammond, the well-known fencer, has been secured to assist in coaching the Columbia lacrosse team this season. Dr. Hammond is a Columbia graduate, who, in his college days, was Captain of the football team, rowed on the crew, played lacrosse, and was the best fencer in the college at the time. As a lacrosse player he was the best that Columbia ever had. Dr. Hammond will be assisted by Cyrus C. Miller of the Crescent Athletic Club, and L. Kebler of former Columbia lacrosse teams will also be on hand. Regular work in passing and catching the ball and in defense is being done in the baseball cage in the gymnasium. The men are showing up very well for this time of the year, but the squad is somewhat small. Those who are doing the best work are J. D. Van Buren, 1905, college; C. H. Stewart, 1906, college; F. Lage and R. M. French, 1907, science; J. B. Bernheim and P. Baum, 1906, college; H. W. Hill, 1907, science; G. Burns, 1906, college; F. H. Renner, 1907, science; A. G. Hays, 1905, law, and H. K. Temple, 1906, college.

BIG AUTO SHOW COMING.

More Demand for Space in Madison Square Garden Than Ever Before.

The coming automobile show in Madison Square Garden, which will open Saturday night, Jan. 14, and continue for one week, promises to eclipse all previous exhibits of the kind held in the Garden. Even with the extra importers' show that will be held during the same time in the Herald Square Hall, every available inch of space was taken long before the final awards were made. The second balcony in the Fourth Avenue side of the Garden will be given over to booths of automobile parts, and the second tier boxes will also be utilized for special displays.

A number of foreign cars will be exhibited in the Garden, notwithstanding the special exhibit by the importers of foreign vehicles, but even with the greater part of the foreign exhibit missing the demand for room has been greater this year than was the case last season. Many American manufacturers of entire machines will be seen this year who have never exhibited before. About 250 individual exhibitors will show their automobile products.

Samuel A. Miles of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, and James C. Young compose the committee directly engaged in managing the plans for the show. On the night that the show opens the annual dinner and election of the American Automobile Association will be held, and the show will close with the annual dinner of the Automobile Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Electricity will play a more important part in the big show than ever before, for almost every exhibitor will have an electric sign to designate his booth.

PAWTUCKET THROWS JOCKEY.

Favorite Stumbles at the Post—Trapper Is Badly Ridden at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—But for Pawtucket's stumble at the post in the first race, which unseated Jockey Phillips, and the latter's bungling ride on Trapper in the third race, the favorites would have had much the best of it to-day. Swift Wing, the third beaten favorite, had the worst racing luck, meeting interference at every stage of the journey. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Jake Sanders, 109, (Nicol,) 7 to 2½; Shock the Talent, 109, (Munro,) 17 to 1, second; Harpoon, 110, (Morrison,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Vic Zeigler, Lionel, Hannibal Bey, Old Hal, Hersham, A Prince, Tullatuskee, and Charlie Cella also ran. Pawtucket lost rider at the start.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Won by De Reszke, 107, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5; Gay Boy, 107, (Powell,) 3 to 1, second; Jake Greenberg, 107, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Miss Betty, Mauser, Ben Mac Dhui, and Annora J. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Kittie Platt, 100, (Aubuchon,) 6 to 1; Moorish Damsel, 95, (Crimmins,) 20 to 1, second; Trapper, 118, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:30 4-5. Matador, Fruit, Tom Shelley, Girl from Dixie, Tarpon, Judge Saurley, and Bob Monson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards, handicap. Won by Au Revoir, 104, (Nicol,) 4 to 5; Careless, 103, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 5, second; Montebank, 103, (Cecolo,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Prince Salm Salm also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by George Perry, 95, (Aubuchon,) 30 to 1; Glendon, 97, (J. Conway,) 20 to 1, second; Flora Levy, 90, (L. Williams,) 75 to 1, third. Time—1:32 1-5. Canajoharie, Swiftwing, Mildi Love, Sigmund, Fitzbrillar, Lampoon, and Reckoner also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Autolight, 115, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 5; Arab, 102, (Rheinheimer,) 30 to 1, second; Topic, 105, (Callahan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:51 1-5. Mainspring, Sans Stevens, Dapplegold, Bountiful, Birch Rod, Flamboyant, and Winesap also ran.

Results of Oakland Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—"Jake" Holtman acted as starter to-day at Oakland, and the horses were sent away without delay at the post. The first race furnished a surprise in the defeat of Bearskin, the favorite, by Lilly Golding. In the second race Fleetwood, backed off the boards here and in the pool rooms, got into a pocket and never got out of it. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Lilly Golding, 100 pounds, (Rivarado,) 7 to 1, won; Bearskin, 104, (Michaels,) 9 to 5, second; Tar Baby, 98, (Greenfield,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Ding Dong II., Glendene, Herthus, San Jose, and Sun Rose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Bologna, 106 pounds, (Sherwood,) 5 to 1, won; George P. McNear, 110, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Entre Nous, 105, (Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Fleetwood, Edendun, David Roland, Golden Buck, Alone, Mabel Bates, and Dixelle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and one hundred yards; selling. Bard Burns, 108 pounds, (Minder,) 15 to 1, won; Harka, 98, (Gruns,) 15 to 1, second; Mountebank, 109, (Helgesen,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Glenrice, Dungannon, Mosketo, Instrument, Marello, Contestant, and Dr. Sherman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Meistersinger, 107 pounds, (Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Dusty Miller, 103, Travers, 6 to 1, second; The Lieutenant, 105, (Greenfield,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Badly Used, Glaspray, Theodore L., Jack Robart, and Technique also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mistis Pride, 107 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 5, won; Andrew B. Cook, 111, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, second; Ishtar, 107, (McBride,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅘. Royal Rogue, Magrane, Rowena, and Estella J. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Dainty, 109, (W. Davis,) 6 to 5, won; Honiton, 109, (Jones,) even money, second; Toledo, 108, (Bell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Ink, Komombo, and George Berry also ran.

Four Favorites Beaten at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19.—Two out of six favorites won at Ascot to-day, the other races going to second choices or well-played outsiders. Kenilworth showed a sudden recovery of form in the third race and led his field a merry chase from start to finish, covering the six furlongs in 1:13⅘. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Namtor, 113 pounds, (Dugan,) even, won; Dorice, 101, (Sinnot,) 6 to 1, second; Crigli, 101, (Moriarity,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Tom Hawk, Rose of Hilo, Penzance, Liberto, Miracle II., Lauretta Phillips, Lady Rice, and Count Rudolph also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Homebred, 101 pounds, (Miller,) 3 to 1, won; Hilons, 100, (McDaniel,) even, second; Sportsman, 105, (Kent,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Philanthropist, King Thorpe, Barato, Lena Leford, Lady Ninora, and Joe Kiley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Kenilworth, 103 pounds, (H. Smith,) 7 to 1, won; Tim Payne, (Hildebrand,) even, second; Judge Denton, 105, (Otis,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Golden Boy, El Chihuahua, Felipe Lugo, and Line of Life also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Requiter, 110 pounds, (Dugan,) even, won; Chub, 103, (Herbert,) 4 to 1, second; Harbor, 103, (Miller,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:47⅘. Glisten and Emperor of India also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Cloverton, 105 pounds, (Otis,) 7 to 1, won; Rag Tag, 109, (E. Walsh,) 11 to 1, second; Laureatea, 102, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Lem Reed, Forus, Jerry Flanagan, and Susie Christian also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Potrero Grande, 104 pounds, (McDaniels,) 9 to 2, won; Lanark, 101, (Lawrence,) 20 to 1, second; Iris, 104, (E. Walsh,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42⅘. Capable, Freesias, Anirad, Alamanzor, Phys, and Ulica also ran.

BASEBALL MEN AT ODDS OVER THE SCHEDULES

President Johnson Declares Long Season Will Affect World's Series.

SHOULD PLAY NINE GAMES

National League Officials in Favor of Seven Contests and Say Series Can Be Played Out.

While both the National and American Baseball Leagues have agreed to play a post-season series of games between the winners of the two championships at the close of the campaign of 1905, Ban Johnson, President of the American League, interposes a strong objection to the action of the National League at its recent meeting in this city in declaring for a schedule of 154 games and closing its season on Oct. 8. This, in the opinion of the American League's leader, makes it almost impossible to play a series of games to determine the real merits of the contesting teams for the world's championship in the time left between the close of the season and Oct. 15, which is the period when the contracts of the players expire. There should be nine games played to decide a series of such importance, said President Johnson, and he does not believe there would be a chance to play that many games with a 154-game schedule.

"October is uncertain for baseball weather," President Johnson further contends, "and rain and cold would likely necessitate the postponement of more than one of the games. That was the case during the Boston-Pittsburg series in 1903, and those games were played several days earlier than a long schedule will permit the coming year. When it comes up to Oct. 15, the day of the expiration of the players' contracts, there will be more trouble. In St. Louis this year the National League players refused to continue their series with the American League after their contracts had expired unless they received all the gate receipts.

"Unless next season's games are decided before the contracts expire no one can tell what the players will do. If the men on one team demand all the receipts their employer might get in a tangle with them, and the result would be simply the inability to play the games.

"It appears to me as though the National League was still unwilling to play the series. Mr. Hart of the Chicagos says he is in favor of a series of seven games. There are exactly seven days between the close of the season and the day of the expiration of the players' contracts. In all probability in cities where Sunday ball is played the season will close on Oct. 8, all right, but in other towns the last games will be played the next day, the 9th.

"Suppose, then, Cincinnati should win the National League pennant in 1905 and Boston should again carry off the American League flag. If the Bostons were to play the first series in Cincinnati they couldn't possibly get there to play before the 11th. By playing all the games in one town only five games could be played. But Boston wants to see half of the contests, and the teams couldn't play in one of those towns one day and in the other the day after."

James A. Hart, President of the Chicago Club, thinks the National League did right in declaring for a 154-game schedule. He believes the arrangement is best and says the league representatives at the annual meeting were unanimous in deciding for the long season. "We found," he says, "that the public was well enough satisfied with the schedule last year. We did not feel that it was business to pay six months' salaries to players, and get only five months' work out of them."

In speaking of the drafting rule voted on at the recent meeting in this city, Mr. Hart says: "The National League was not playing politics when it voted in favor of increasing the drafting price on players taken from the minor leagues. We voted in favor of this because we believe it the soundest policy. Of course, we cannot adopt such a policy without the consent of the American League, and it remains to be seen what will be done."

Mr. Hart is positive in a statement that he never made any specific charges against Pitcher "Jack" Taylor. The report was spread broadcast during the late playing season that the Chicago Club's President had said that Taylor's pitching in exhibition games prior to the championship was of a peculiar nature. Mr. Hart now says that if there is a "Taylor case" to be brought before the National commission at its meeting in Cincinnati in January he did not know it. On the other hand, the President of the American League says he proposes to have the case tried before the commission. "If Taylor is a crook," says Mr. Johnson, "he should be driven out of baseball, and we are going to give to certain people a chance to prove statements that have been made. I understand that Taylor himself will appear before the National commission next month and demand a settlement of the affair."

Owner Yorkey of the Detroit Baseball Club visited the headquarters of the Greater New York Club yesterday to pay his respects to Frank Farrell, Treasurer of the local organization. He failed to see Mr. Farrell, however, but in a general conversation left it to be inferred that the Wolverine team might be made stronger, but that matter was left in the hands of Manager Armour. Besides being a baseball enthusiast Mr. Yorkey likes the water, and is a navigator of no mean ability. On the lakes in the West he is familiarly called "Capt." Yorkey. He says the Detroit team will do their training at Macon, Ga.

George Davis, the Chicago short stop, accompanied by his wife, has been visiting friends in this city for a few days preparatory to going to Cuba. Davis leaves on Thursday for Havana, being one of "Ed" Lamar's team which will make a six weeks' tour of the new republic. Among other members of the team will be Doescher and Jacklitsch of the Brooklyn Club, and "Jack" Doran of the Bostons.

Word comes from St. Louis that "Jack" Powell, pitcher of the Greater New York Baseball Club of the American League, is taking daily exercise in the handball courts and good jaunts on the road. He proposes to visit West Baden and then go to the baths at Hot Springs, Ark. Powell says he will be in the best physical condition when he reports to Manager Griffith at the Spring training quarters in the South.

GOLFING AT PINEHURST.

Advertising Managers and Agents to Play for Silver Cups.

Golf at Pinehurst, N. C., is already well under way, but the real activity will begin in January with the annual midwinter tournament, for which the dates of Jan. 11 to 14 have been fixed. The usual medal and match play rounds will characterize the event and a number of cups will be offered.

Preceding this event, on Jan. 9 and 10, the Pinehurst Club will give its annual tournament for advertising men. This is only open to those who are intimately connected with the advertising business. A committee, which includes several prominent golfers from this and other cities, has been appointed to receive entries. The tournament will consist of an eighteen-hole medal-play round, eight to qualify in each set, and cups will be presented to the winner in four sets of eight. The maker of the low medal play score will receive a gold medal. The defeated members in the first round of the match play contest will also meet for lesser trophies at match play.

The Pinehurst course is in excellent condition, and a number of special events have been arranged for the Winter. The committee for the advertisers' tournament consists of Frank Presbrey, D. W. Cooke, William C. Freeman, W. R. Hotchkin, J. A. McKay, Clarence C. Vernam, W. E. Conklyn, Arthur S. Higgins, John B. Woodward, New York; Leonard Tufts and Ralph Crackwell, Boston; M. H. Marlin, New Haven; Charles A. O'Donnell, Pittsburg; A. L. Thomas, Crafts W. Higgins, J. L. Stack, and Fred B. Wessels, Chicago; W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee; J. W. McKinley, Washington, D. C.

Paddock and Surtout Overcoats for Men.

FOR a while it was difficult for us to maintain a full complement of sizes in all grades of our Paddock and Surtout Overcoats, because our tailormen were incapable of keeping up with the demand. The present showing is practically a new one—size ranges are again complete.

A particularly splendid showing of Paletots and Paddocks, in fancy chevIots, moules, coverts, whipcords and meltons at $25.

Others $22, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40, $45.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

YOST'S NEW FOOTBALL PLAN.

Michigan's Coach Modifies Camp's Suggestion of Ten Yards for First Down.

Coach Yost of the University of Michigan favors changes in the football rules, and has devised a working plan for Walter Camp's suggestion of ten yards to a first down. He contends that the rule might be made effective provided the rules governing the attack were changed so as to make it possible to gain the necessary distance for a first down. He thinks there should be a rule requiring ten yards to be gained for a first down, except inside the opponents' twenty-five-yard line, when the distance to be gained should be five yards for a first down, as under the present rule.

Yost also says that when outside the opponents' twenty-five-yard line five men should be on the line of scrimmage at all times, but that inside of the opponents' twenty-five-yard line six men should be on the line of scrimmage at all times. In both cases the first man receiving the ball from the snapper-back should be permitted to carry it beyond the line of the scrimmage, provided he went outside of the second man from the one who placed the ball in play.

The Michigan coach further contends that the rule of ten and five yards would permit scoring and would give a chance to thoroughly try out the change which would almost certainly take place under a ten-yard rule. Provision, of course, would have to be made to govern the distance to be gained when approaching the opponents' twenty-five-yard line. If the distance of ten yards to be gained would place the ball beyond the twenty-yard line, then that line should be the point to be made for the first down.

Then Yost gives this as an illustration: "Suppose a team is on its opponents' twenty-eight-yard line, first down, or eight yards, four yards under each set of rules mentioned above for the disposition of the men. The number of men behind the line would better afford protection for an end run, and the fact that ten yards would have to be made for first down would, in most instances, result in an end run, while line-bucking would be resorted to only in case a short distance was to be made for a first down."

Adelphi's Basket Ball Schedule.

Ten more games remain to be played by the basket ball team of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn. One will be with the Flushing High School, which won the Olympic High School championship at St. Louis. Last year the Adelphi boys beat the Flushings, but as several of the old players of the Brooklyn Academy are missing this year, the chances are that in the coming contest between the two teams Flushing will be returned the victor. The line-up of the Adelphi team will be as follows: Woodward, right forward; McCormick, left forward; Comstock, centre; Corrigan, right guard; Demorest, left guard. The schedule is: Dec. 23—Boys' High School, at Adelphi; 31—Flushing High School, at Flushing; Jan. 28—Pratt High School, at Adelphi; Feb. 4—Pratt High School, at Pratt; 10—Westerleigh, at Adelphi; 17—"Poly. Prep.," at Adelphi; 21—Open; 24—Webb Academy, at Adelphi; March 4—Hoboken High School, at Adelphi; 17—Barnard School, at Adelphi.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. B. Ledyard, Detroit.

HOLLAND—C. d'Nogues, Paris; W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo; Lord Ardee, London.

GRAND—Gen. P. D. Vroom, United States Army; Capt. E. M. Bell, United States Army; Commissioner General J. F. Weston, United States Army.

VICTORIA—R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

CAMBRIDGE—Baroness Ida B. Kemeny, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—Bishop F. S. Chatard, Indianapolis.

MURRAY HILL—J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester; Capt. D. W. Kilburn, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Sir Charles Ross, Quebec.

FIFTH AVENUE—Pedro Ortes, Mexico; Russell B. Putnam, United States Marines, Annapolis.

HOTEL ASTOR—Albert Goubaud and Julius Herrern, Guatemala.

WESTMINSTER—Prof. L. Plate, Berlin.

EARLINGTON—Count Francis d'Tesson, Paris; Sig. Patricio Duenas, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Armstrong-Turner Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Flatfoot, millinery; L. S. Pennington, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Armstrong, F., Clarksburg, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Orkin & Leavitt, Sioux City, Iowa; M. Orkin, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods and linens; Park Avenue Hotel.
Butler, Schultze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Schultze, millinery; 640 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Clawson-Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. F. Wilson, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Crone, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats; Hotel Albert.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Dey, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Stewart, rugs and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; W. F. Walker, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, waists, corsets, and clothing; 57 White Street.
Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, illinery; Hotel Imperial.
Hinz & Londt, San Francisco, Cal.; J. C. Barendsen, ribbons and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Horne & Druck, St. Paul, Minn.; L. C. Horne, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Lehman & Kingsbacher, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Lehman, clothing; Hoffman House.
Mann Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, cloaks; Hotel Astor.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Muller Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. E. Roos, millinery; Miss L. M. Williams, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Pickard, R., Seattle, Washington; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rau, L. G., Fairmount, W. Va.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Simon Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Simon, furnishing goods; 512 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PERRIN, PAYSON & Co., (Corporation.)—Schedules in the assignment of Perrin, Payson & Co., (corporation,) varnish manufacturers at Walnut Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, show liabilities of $44,832, nominal assets of $12,121, and actual assets of $7,845.

Out of Town.

TORONTO.—The creditors of the Algoma Steel Company, the Algoma Commercial Company, and the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, all of the Soo, have again applied to have those concerns wound up. The firms were subject to winding-up proceedings last Spring, but secured a stay in June on their undertaking to pay their debtors in full.

The BEST OF GIFTS at MODERATE COST

Opera Glasses, Lorgnettes, Field Glasses, Auto-Goggles, Cameras, Special Photographic Outfits, Reading Glasses, Registering and Recording Barometers and Thermometers, Microscopes, Telescopes, Compasses, Pocket Barometers, Pedometers, Lorgnette Chains, Carrying Cases and Bags for Opera Glasses, Sun Dials, Electric Pocket Lamps, Magnifying Toilet and Shaving Mirrors.

And other articles admirably designed to answer the purpose of SENSIBLE and BEAUTIFUL gifts.

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OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KATE F. HANLY.—Kate F. Hanly, dressmaker, of 230 West Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,618 and no assets.

FLESS & RIDGE PRINTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Fless & Ridge Printing Company of 225 West Twenty-sixth Street was held yesterday before Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place, and Augustus H. Skillin was elected trustee, with a bond of $10,000.

CHARLES GROPPER.—Charles Gropper, retail dealer in clothing at 2,234 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,624 and assets of $1,025. There are forty-four creditors. He says that $800 worth of clothing was taken by J. Greenberg & Sons on a writ of replevin on a claim of $398.

MORRIS ISSELBACHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Morris Isselbacher, shoe dealer at 243 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $15,140 and assets of $10,000 in stock and $4 in cash. Among the creditors are Krohn, Fiechheimer & Co., $3,947; Francis Boyd & Co., $2,978; Robert J. Boyd, $1,000; Thomas Boyd, $745, and Hattie Isselbacher, $1,500.

JOHN A. NESBIT.—John A. Nesbit of 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $25,447 and assets of $300 in debts due. Of the liabilities $20,410 were contracted as a partner in the firm of John Nesbit's Sons, dealers in building materials, which ceased to do business in 1890. W. H. Nesbit, the other partner, was discharged from bankruptcy some time ago.

WILLIAM JEREMIAS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Jeremias, dealer in men's furnishings at 243 Broadway, by the following creditors: Samuel Stolz, $393; Jacob Rosenberg, $200, and John S. Sampson, $23. It was alleged that he said he was insolvent and willing to be adjudged bankrupt. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles H. Sudin receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,500, with liabilities of $5,000.

MARGARET PENDERGAST.—Margaret Pendergast of 426 East Fifty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,242, and assets consisting of a third share in the estate of Hannah O'Brien, estimated at $700, and a share in the estate of Stephen Pendergast, of no value. The principal creditors are Isaac Sommers & Co., $1,512, and John F. Pendergast, $2,104, for money loaned. Deputy Sheriff Porges received executions in favor of these creditors a few days ago.

FELDMAN & WEISS.—Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, both of Brooklyn, building contractors, who have been doing business under the name of Feldman & Weiss, filed petitions in bankruptcy in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, Brooklyn, yesterday. In the schedules they showed secured claims against them amounting to $412,159.67, and unsecured claims amounting to $24,406.13. The assets include real estate valued at $333,000, which is heavily mortgaged.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Jasper T. Goodwin, salesman, of 2,647 Broadway, formerly coach for Columbia rowing crews, liabilities, $29,468.

Solomon M. Wallach, salesman, of Mount Vernon, liabilities $34,020.

Vincent Bonagur, architect, of 971 Home Avenue, liabilities $33,937.

Alexander Miller, salesman, of 54 East Eighty-ninth Street, formerly of the American Saloon Fixture Company, liabilities $21,620.

William Lyman of 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, formerly a plumber and builder, liabilities $20,858.

George Griffin of 42 Murray Street, liabilities $9,634.

Jerome McDonough, policeman, of 205 East Eighty-ninth Street, liabilities $1,586.

Adolph Braun, grocer, of 2,260 Seventh Avenue, liabilities $5,000.

Discharges were also granted to Henry J. Schmitzer, Jacob Winter, and Abraham Goldner.

Judgments.

ALEXANDER, Bernard, and Benjamin Berger—L. G. McCann..... 945
BELL, Mary E.—H. Langer and another.. 39

The VERY BEST WHISKEY is

OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD MELLOW

SOLD EVERYWHERE

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y., Sole Bottlers

California Limited employes are courteous

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All the Way

They help to make

Your three days' trip thoroughly enjoyable

Ladies and children traveling alone are assured every attention

Compartment and Observation Pullmans, Buffet-Smoker and Harvey Dining-car Chicago to Los Angeles and 'Frisco

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ONE WORD

Expresses Its LIGHTING Qualities,

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Shaw & Plummer,
33 LIBERTY ST.,
GEORGE E. SHAW, Auct'r,
Will Sell This Day,
also Wednesday and Thursday at 2 P. M. Each Day,
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE STOCK OF
EHRICH BROS.

Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, and Oak Bedroom Suits, rich Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces, Gold Chairs, and Divans.

Vernis-Martin Cabinets,

Colonial reproductions, Mission Furniture, Mahogany and Oak Music Cabinets, Cheval Mirrors, Davenports, Dining Room Furniture in mahogany and oak, Teakwood Pedestals.

25 massive Brass Beds, Gilt and Gold Suites.

From a prominent importing house, Marbles, Bronzes, Statuary, Cut and Crystal Glass, Oil Paintings, Carved Ivories, Tapestries, together with a large consignment of

International Silver Co.'s Goods.

BUTLER, Christopher—S. Butler and another..... 389
BEALES, Eugene J.—C. T. Barney..... 198
BRANDMACHER, J. Leon—C. Chugerman and another..... 254
BRAMAN, Dwight—G. D. Braman..... 714

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Meat and Vegetable Tablets Not Unleavened Bread—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Meyer & Lange of New York against the classification as non-enumerated manufactured articles, at 20 per cent., of certain meat and vegetable tablets. The importers claimed that they were free as unleavened wafers.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Maine Central Railroad Company, Bath, Me.; Wilfred Shade & Co., Newport News, Va.; the American Express Company, Boston; H. Hackfeld & Co., Limited, Honolulu, and Charles T. Jones, Darragh & Smaill, Wakem & McLaughlin, and E. C. Hazard & Co., New York. A protest by Targa & Co., San Juan, P. R., was sustained.

Young Tiffany Declared a Bankrupt.

Burnett Y. Tiffany of 125 West Eighty-eighth Street has been officially declared a bankrupt. Judge Holt of the United States District Court has signed an order adjudicating him a bankrupt in the petition filed against him on Oct. 28 by the following creditors: Herts Brothers, $728; Duryea & Potter, $2,477, and James Naughton's Sons, $142, and has referred the case to John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy of 45 Cedar Street, to take further proceedings. Mr. Tiffany failed to put in a supplemental answer after the demurrer on the first answer was sustained a few weeks ago.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Isador Wasservogel of New York City and Reynolds D. Brown of Philadelphia were admitted to practice.

56—William B. Wetmore vs. Annette B. Marko, (formerly Annette B. Wetmore.)—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Day.

61—George F. Harding vs. State of Illinois.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

157—R. T. Lee, Jr., vs. H. S. Robinson.—Judgment affirmed.

48—The Texas and Pacific Railway vs. W. W. Swearingen.—Judgment affirmed.

58—Andrew C. Keely, trustee, et al., vs. Joseph H. Moore et al.—Judgment affirmed.

65—Martha I. Hunt vs. the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

5, Original—State of Missouri vs. Nebraska.—Decree ordered in favor of defendant.

32 and 87—W. O. Johnson vs. Southern Pacific Company.—On writ of certiorari and in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals and Circuit Court for Utah reversed.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

106—Samuel A. V. Hartwell vs. John H. Havighorst.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.—Decree affirmed.

159—First National Bank of Chicago et al. vs. The Chicago Title and Trust Company, trustee, et al.—Motion to quash the writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on its merits.

308—John A. Benedi vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance granted; case assigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 20.

418—New Mexico ex rel. Caledonia Company vs. Benjamin F. Baker, Associate Justice, &c.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for Monday, Jan. 23.

454—James L. Lombard vs. Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited; 455—B. Lombard, Jr., vs. Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited; 456—Cheshire Provident Institution vs. Frederick Herbert Ramsden, and 457—Keene Five-Cent Savings Bank vs. Frederick Herbert Ramsden.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

354—George W. Beavers vs. Charles J. Haubert, United States Marshal et al., and 355—George W. Beavers vs. Charles J. Haubert, United States Marshal.—Advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 20, on motion of Solicitor General Hoyt.

419—The United States vs. Morris Whitridge et al., &c.—Advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 23.

282—Joseph Lochner vs. State of New York.—Motion to advance submitted.

299—Beryl F. Carroll, auditor, &c., vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company of New York et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

Original—Ex parte Massachusetts.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of prohibition, certiorari, and mandamus submitted by F. H. Nash for the petitioner. Leave granted to file brief.

1, Original—State of New Jersey vs. State of Delaware.—Motion and stipulation to extend time for taking testimony to March 1, 1906, submitted.

18—The Creede & Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company vs. The Dinta Tunnel Mining and Transportation Company.—Reassigned for reargument on Monday, Jan. 9.

306—Banquers & Gandara et al. vs. A. Rauschenplatz.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Porto Rico. Dismissed.

470—Edward E. Bessette vs. The W. B. Conkey Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Submitted.

Original, Ex parte—In the matter of Edward E. Bessette.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted.

Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905.

Day call for Jan. 3 will be as follows: Nos. 275-280, (and 281,) 314, (315 and 316,) 184, 113, (and 114,) 115, 116, 117, 118, and 103.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Collectors' causes.

19048—Burr et al vs Bidwell

19060—Levi, Blumenthal & Co vs same

19069—Bowerman vs same

19070—Lascelles vs same

19076—Tournure vs same

19080—John H Goetz vs same

Customs appeals

3588—Matthews & Sons vs United States

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 603, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

253—Gleason vs tug Dictator

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Jackson vs Jackson

60—Nathan vs Uhlmann

74—Finn vs Man Ry

5—People, &c, vs Korn

2—Same vs Abeel

4—Same vs Kanter

16—Robb vs Wash & Jeff College

45—Gause vs Commonwealth Trust Co

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Northern Av

1½—Same

2—Harrison vs Wilson

3—In re Wrede

4—Blodgett vs Sproul

5—Same vs Newbegin

6½—Same vs same

6—Schattman vs Schanzer Co

7—In re Gottgen

8—Morris vs N Y El R R

9—Pope vs same

10—In re Hopkins & Dickinson

11—Schafran vs Schafran

12—Utah-Nevada Co vs De Lamar

13—In re Schmid

14—Ebert vs Doyle

15—Donohue vs Toensing

16—Sutphen vs Case

17—Zimmerman vs Abraham

18—Moch vs Seguine

19—Lawrence vs Cowperthwait

20—In re Belden

21—Weitz & Zerweck vs Cullinan

21½—Same vs same

22—Same vs same

23—Cohen vs Nasmoff

24—Lamar vs Downey

26—Hellinger vs Lantry

28—Hudson vs Boyle

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.

1624—Mulhern vs Clark

1670—Lorenz vs Lorenz

General calendar.

1238—Myers vs Lese

511—Keane vs Ely

1256—Williams vs Clarke

1142—Komp vs Luria

408—Diehl vs Dreyer

1230—Ludlam vs Ludlam

426—Treadwell vs Clark

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1564.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

3586—Little vs Little

3685—Gruber vs Lynch

2272—Eastabrook vs Melnbach

3512—Fellows vs Dwight

3786—Stern vs Stern

3672—Gilinsky vs Bronx Bath Co

3696—I Tannenbaum Son & Co vs Goldstein

3702—Corn Exch Bank vs Tileston

3725—Lint vs N Y & N J Real Est & Im Co

3739—Suydam vs Schmugg

2471—Slawson vs Gulick

3403—Brown vs Buffum

3633—Bloom vs Davis

3741—P W Engg & Sons vs Reynolds

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts II., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

450—Grant vs Inter St Ry

433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry

451—Archer vs B'klyn Heights R R

452—Weisinger vs Erie R R

454—Welber vs N Y C & H R R R

365—Grogan vs Inter St Ry

455—Krohn vs Inter St Ry

468—Lappan vs Met St Ry

476—Grant vs Inter St Ry

479—Longindici vs same

482—Hechter vs same

493—People vs 42d St, &c, R R

494—Van Tassell vs Union Ry

495—Same vs same

508—Eisenstark vs Met St Ry

514—Murphy vs same

200½—Bloom vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Mc-Call, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—Not to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2653—McCarthy vs City of New York

873—Schulberg vs City of New York

875—Schulberg vs City of New York

2583—Runconich vs Met Exp Co

479—Buchold vs N Y Transp Co

273—De Leon vs E'klyn Ry

556—Niedlander vs Murray

126—Klein vs Garvey

253½—Guljelmo vs Zotti

240½—Ebert vs George A. Fuller Co

345—Johnson vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co

156—Grinnell vs Weston

135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co

215—Merkel vs Strauss

2517—Di Fabio vs Mc-Donald

385—Poth vs Conn Adv Association

2284—McGowan vs N Y Edison Co

449—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co

389—McCarthy vs

2110—Libonati vs Scinto

2628—Kiernan vs Eldlitz

122½—Foreman vs

311—Zerfferblatt vs Sachs

2613—Newberger vs A. Hollender Co

274—Reilly vs Travers Brothers Co

Frankel

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

Motions to be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XIII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1383—Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler

1443—Hoffman vs Union Dime Sav Inst

3380—Becker vs Woarms

1265—Bosworth vs Sire

1420—Myers vs Tannenbaum

322—Falvey vs Woohler

3562—Cullinan vs Bohen

1436—Leahy vs City of New York

1320—Hamilton vs 3d Av R R

996—Gross vs Cohen

797—Wiggins vs Burrill

358—Conn vs Hough

486—Salomon vs Robertson

467—Same vs same

1279—Berkowitz vs Bunge

1203—Frost vs Acetyone Mfg Co

1387—Feuchtwanger vs Reinach

236—Tanenbaum vs Joseph

1430—Niles vs Sire

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Miller

2—William H. Montanye

3—James McDowell

4—Richard M. Leake

5—Samuel Cook

6—William F. Boyd

7—Joseph Miller

8—Michael Carbone

9—Jacob Aronson

10—William Mangle

11—Julia Fleming

12—Sophie Schwartz

13—Wm B. Baldwin

14—Ferdinand Boehmer

15—Ethel McGrath

16—Joseph F. Graham

17—Joseph Seidenberg

18—Mike Trzewitz

19—Robert Russell

20—Eva Weaver

21—Joseph Seidenberg

22—Hattie W. Reiss

23—Richard Leake

24—Dina George

26—Michael Scholl

27—Wm H. Montanye

27—Wm Hutchinson

28—Christian Erdenbrecher

29—John Schmugg

30—John Moran

31—Ransom Parker

32—Selig Hecht

33—Linnett William

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Palmieri, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3651—Bernstein vs Burnett

3345—Chadwick vs Schiff

697—Green vs Dierickx

146—McGrath vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3155—Mark vs Friedland

510—Levering vs Hammond Typewriter Co

512—Hahlo vs Newborg

514—McHugh vs Met St Ry

515—Bass vs Baldwin

516—Asen vs Met St Ry

517—Ireland vs Hyman

518—Evans vs Seligman

519—McCoy vs F & M Schaefer Brew Co

520—Smith vs Brooks

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

174—Stone vs Crawford

1574—Nugent vs Met St Ry

311—Reiter vs Wolff

315—Isidore Buck Co vs Chamblin

314—Ments vs Oppenheim

532—Schoenfeld vs Carpe

533—Tuckman vs Solomon

534—Raphael vs Schwartz

535—Reis vs Smith

536—Gardner vs Harbor, &c, Assn

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

10209—Mayer vs Andreis

10201—Same vs same

9757—Williams vs Doyle

1025894—Van Brink vs Lach

9060—North Side Brew Co vs Schwenck

10248½—Rottenberg vs Agid

10012—Bartley vs Wellman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

8641—Goldfaden vs Int St Ry

3802—Blau vs Int St Ry

3803—Rogia vs Friedman

3806—Williams vs Int St Ry

3831—Silvermah vs Goldstein

3842—Estey vs Int St Ry

3844—Heagan vs Halligan

3800—Wienes vs Wynkoop, &c, Co

3840—Lamee vs Int St Ry

9590—Polinza vs Empire Paper, &c, Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—William Hickey

2—Jacob Herzman

3—James Naughton

4—Michael Bihuniak

5—John Labourdette

6—Samuel Fruhman

7—Peter Lennon

Daniel Sinnott

8—Domenick Galgrino

9—Joseph Val

10—Allie Tocci

Philip Delpappa

11—Charles Goldman

12—John H Scheuerlein

Pleadings

1—Petro Catalano

2—Max Price

Max Smuckler

3—Elly J Sherwood

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Thomas E Moran

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Adolph Hoffer

2—Henry Struss

3—Samuel Goldstein

4—Morris Winderlight

5—Philip Wocker

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the people.

1—Lee Ling Clara Adler

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Ida Sackheimer vs. John H. Sturk et al.—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, Jr.—Zak vs. Zak—Stephen B. Prague.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Garland vs. Garland—William A. Keener. Miller vs. Montag—Arthur D. Truax. Hamerschlag vs. Bruen Realty Company—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Cushing vs. Jackson—Joseph P. McDonough.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Howard, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

6140—La Forge vs Int St Ry

6153—Hanlon vs C R R of N J

6157—Leigh vs B H R R

6165—Dwyer vs same

6168—Butta vs Rathbun

6170—Dunn Co vs Leffler Co

6174—Premisler vs B H R R

6182—Anderson vs same

6184—Hastings vs Int St R R

6185—Williams vs B H R R

6187—McCarthy vs same

6192—Godinsky vs Int St R R

6200—Farrell vs B H R R

6201—Callahan vs same

6204—Seller vs Mundheim

6207—Helbrick vs B H R R

6209—Piller vs same

6210—Meyer vs B. Q Co & Sub R R

6216—Gomez vs B H R R

6217—Van Schaick vs same

6220—Baker vs Carrington

6226—Firth vs B H R R

6228—Dolly vs same

6229—Levine vs Int St R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

6291—Logan vs B H R R

6293—Olsen vs B H R R

6295—Anderson vs same

6298, 6324—Stream vs same

6300—Whidden vs same

6301—Clodosky vs same

6304—Carney vs same

6307—Gott vs same

6309—Jansson vs Auer

6313—Cohen vs B H R R

6319—Isenheim vs same

6589—Knapp vs Warren

10776—McCheney vs Mohawk Milk Co

10779—Allen vs Rothbell

11125—Livesey vs Johnson

1264—Johnson vs Fay

6283—Kissling vs Eagle Iron Works

6238—Cahill vs B H R R

6234—Spratt vs same

6236—Seels vs Int St R R

6239—Snyder vs same

6240—Slott vs B H R R

934—McCarthy vs McClusky

9892—Shapiro vs Block

6241, 6242—Ganuskefsky vs same

6243—Hutchinson vs Int R T Co

6244—Conlin vs Zimsheimer

6245—Chambers vs B H R R

6247—Press vs same

6248—McLean vs B. Q Co & Sub R R

6251—Attix vs Scagel

6260—Nowake vs B H R R

6262—Grado vs same

6264—Doherty vs Int St R R

6267—McGloin vs B H R R

6271—Wurst vs Int St R R

6274—Sinclair vs Higgins

6276—Aissa vs B H R R

6279—Crescimonna vs same

6285—Bergida vs same

6290—Young vs Timberlake

If marked ready, will be passed for the day.

2069—Hynds vs B H R R

6347—Rose vs Blitstein

6349—Ray vs B H R R

6350—Moran vs N Y, N H & H R R

6353, 6353½—Rice vs Kalman

6354—Borrelli vs B H R R

6359—Joost vs same

6364—Orr vs N Y & Q Co R R

6389—Kappler vs B H R R

6370—Bierkamp vs Edison Electric Co et al

6371—Beer vs Casselman

6373—Ande vs B'klyn U Gas Co

6378—Saunders vs N. Y & Queens Co R R

6380—Ferber vs Auer

6381—Sampson vs B H R R

6382—Young vs same

6384—Weidler vs same

6388—Neusch vs B. Q Co & Sub R R

6402—Polka vs Smith

6404, 6405—Robertson vs Long Island R R

6407—Bristow vs Oldham

6408—Weisgrow vs Oppenheim

6409—Letterieh vs B H R R

6410—Price vs Int St R R

6411—Hubbell vs B H R R

6414—Miller vs Balt & Ohio R R

6415—Anderson vs B H R R

6416—Broderick vs same

6417—Casey vs same

6419—White vs same

6420—O'Rourke vs City of New York

6422, 6423—Block vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6426.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1631—Reardon vs Brickley

1638—Albert vs Albert

1519—Huner vs Freeman

1441—Hillman vs Kull

507—Scheps vs Bowery Savings Bank

1528—Cohen vs Cohen

1512—Knight vs Heming

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part 2.—Criminal Calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Libretto

The People vs Tremmerin

Same vs Ballard

COUNTY COURT—Part 3.—Crane, J.

1382—Ramiery vs B H R R

1217—Book vs same

1275—Gibbons vs Carlin

1365—Batsche vs Heldelberger

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

1354—Gerstein vs Goldberg

1303—Hoedt vs B H R R

1196—Gordon vs Epstein

150—Eichhorst vs Lenz

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

771—Van Dam vs L I R R

908—Carey vs Norton

187—Rogendorfer vs Jacobs

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

413—Rogers vs Macbeth

124—Kinsey vs City of New York

884—Schlippell vs N Y City Ry Co

855—Vissichelli vs Casselbury

877—Agno vs City of N Y

514—Turnier vs N Y & Queens Co Ry

882—Hunt vs Woodside Water Co

472—Gorman vs Willis

Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

Westchester County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Day calendar.

435—Dolon vs West El Rr Co

227—Marx vs same

226—Same vs same

225—Vegon vs same

1011—Kern vs N Y C & H R R Co

261—Van Wyck vs Kidney

945—Ventura vs Galbina

1—Barnes vs L R R

896—Desmond vs N Y & Queens El L & P Co

891—Hauser vs same

959—Hardy vs. Chujak

729—Reilly vs Hogan

940—Grebbins vs Gotshall

911—Carroll vs L I R R

956—Sacolski vs Murray

183—Weipers vs N Y & Q Co Elec L & P Co

855—Brady vs Newtown Creek Towing Co

936—White vs Case.

932—Normoyle vs Ritot Conley Mfg Co

No reserved calendar.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	4:36	Moon sets	4:51

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:27	Gov. Isl'd	6:50	H. Gate	7:46
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:52	Gov. Isl'd	6:10	H. Gate	8:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 20.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M. *10:30 A. M.
Gera, Bremen	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Naples	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.
Cherokee, Dominics, &c.	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M. *1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

El Rio, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	11:00 A. M.
Seneca, Bahamas	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan and Campeche	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba and Yucatan	8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Acting Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates—Manila Nov. 15, Hongkong 19th, Shanghai 22d, Yokohama 30th, and Honolulu Dec. 10—reached San Francisco per steamer Mongolia and were dispatched East at 7 P. M. Dec. 16. Due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 20.

Chaimette, New Orleans, Dec. 15.
Denver, Galveston, Dec. 14.
Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 2.
Hindustan, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Menominee, London, Dec. 8.
Perugia, Naples, Dec. 3.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 5.
Ulrikea, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 18.
El Siglo, Galveston, Dec. 15.
Ethlopia, Glasgow, Dec. 10.
Princess Irene, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Baltic, Liverpool, Dec. 14.
Byron, Barbados, Dec. 15.
Catania, Barbados, Dec. 14.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Dec. 15.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Fluminense, Para, Dec. 11.
La Savole, Havre, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Elswick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Pannonia, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Patricia, Hamburg, Dec. 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 17.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

Pocasset, Palermo, Nov. 24.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Mars, Baltimore, Dec. 18.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 18.
Masconomo, Shields, Nov. 29.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Curityba, Barcos, Dec. 14.
Nacoochee, Boston, Dec. 18.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Dec. 14.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 10.

Sailed.

Pensacola, for Pensacola.
Masconomo, for New Orleans.
Crostafels, for Caleuita.
Brandenburg, for Baltimore.
Monroe, for Norfolk.
El Paso, for New Orleans.
Hughenden, for Valparaiso.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 19, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate; hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, Dec. 19.
Nord Amerika, at Genoa, Dec. 16.
Star of Australia, at Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 17.
Bluecher, at Cherbourg, Dec. 19.
Koenigin Luise, at Naples, Dec. 19.
Carpathia, at Fiume, Dec. 18.
Elaine, (for New York,) at Suez, Dec. 18.
Drachenfels, (for New York,) at Suez, Dec. 18.
Cervantes, at Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
Exeter City, at Bristol, Dec. 19.
Finland, at Dover, Dec. 19.

Sailed.

Bordeaux, from Havre, Dec. 17.
Fluminense, from Barbados, Dec. 16.
Peconic, from Venice, Dec. 16.
Pocohontas, from Catacolo, Dec. 16.
Main, from Bremen, Dec. 17.
British Princess, from Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Algeria, from Leghorn, Dec. 18.
Ecclesia, from Malta, Dec. 9.
Manitoba, from Malta, Dec. 11.
Sachem, from Lisbon, Dec. 13.
Titian, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 17.

Passed.

Finland, (from New York,) Scilly, Dec. 19.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.18
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.35¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	7.90
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	5.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20@26½

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.06 @$1.15; No. 3, 95c@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.12@ $1.14½; No. 2 corn, 45¾@46¼c; No. 2 yellow, 45¾@46¼c; No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 30¾@ 31½c; No. 3 white, 29¾@31c; No. 2 rye, 74c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 41@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21½; prime timothy seed, $2.72½; mess pork, per bbl, $11.30@$11.40; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.62½@$6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	7.57	7.46	7.46@7.47	7.58
January	7.68	7.44	7.44@	7.61
February			7.52@7.54	7.70
March	7.84	7.61	7.61@7.62	7.80
April			7.69@7.71	7.87
May	7.94	7.72	7.72@7.73	7.93
June	7.95	7.80	7.80@7.82	7.99
July	8.06	7.85	7.84@7.85	8.04
August	8.07	7.85	7.84@7.86	8.06
October			7.77@7.80	7.98

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—Spot cotton, quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,000; receipts, 58,000; American, 46,000; mid-upland, 4.21d; futures opened steady and unchanged; closed easy, net 3@5 lower; December and December-January, 4.11; January-February, 4.14; February-March, 4.18; March-April, 4.22; April-May, 4.25; May-June, 4.28; June-July, 4.30; July-August and August-September, 4.32; September-October, 4.30; October-November, 4.29; Manchester—Yarns dull; cloths move slowly.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, $1.18 export and $1.19½ choice

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New York, December 14th, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 145.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of January next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December inst.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of January 3d next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

New York Mortgage and Security Company

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

November 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 4, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on December 21, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock on January 5, 1905.

W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Columbus, Ohio, December 6th, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 16th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1904, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened January 17th, 1905.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

The First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.

70th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 17th, 1904.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) payable on and after January 3d next.

The transfer books will be closed from December 17th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905, inclusive.

J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.,

71 Broadway, New York, December 16, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 10th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 27th, 1904.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 27th, 1904, and reopen January 11th, 1905. WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

Chicago, Ill., December 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record of December 22d, 1904. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. December 22d, and remain closed until January 3, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

THE UNION BAG & PAPER COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

New York, Dec. 10, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of The Union Bag & Paper Company has this day been declared, payable on January 16th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1904.

The transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. December 31st, 1904, and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 16th day of January, 1905.

W. L. SPARKS, Secretary.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,

7 Wall Street.

The Directors of the Bankers Trust Company have this day declared a dividend of 1½% upon the Company's capital stock, to be paid on January 3d, 1905, out of the Company's surplus profits to stockholders of record December 24th, 1904.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business December 24th, 1904, and reopened on January 3d, 1905.

BENJAMIN STRONG, JR., Secretary.

New York, December 19, 1904.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings, payable January 3, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 20, 1904, and reopened on the morning of January 4, 1905.

(Signed) E. L. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, December 13th, 1904.

New York County National Bank

New York, Dec. 8th, 1904.

105TH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Fifty Per Cent., (50%,) payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.

New York, November 29, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of 2½% upon the Preferred, Assenting, and Non-assenting stocks of the Company was declared, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 28, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 28th, 1904, and open January 11, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 19th, 1904.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the guaranteed stock of the ALLEGHENY & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid January 3d, 1905, to the stockholders of record December 21st next at 3:00 P. M. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

241 Broadway, New York,

November 22d, 1904.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3% on the issues of the First and Second Preferred Stock was declared to all Stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, payable January 1st next.

DE WITT BERGEN, Secretary.

The German Exchange Bank,

New York, Dec. 10th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company.

51 Broadway,

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 16th, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st and reopen January 17th, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1905.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

222 Broadway.

New York, December 13th, 1904.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock, payable January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 20th, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from December 20th, 1904, to January 3rd, 1905.

E. L. JUDSON, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Preferred Stock of The Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31, 1904.

H. M. YORK, Secretary.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO., Transfer Agent, 26 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BRONX CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at 645 E. 152d St., cor. Melrose Av., Bronx Borough, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 7:30 P. M.

MARTIN CAFLISCH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,

New York.

The annual meeting of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21st, 1904.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

BOSTON MASS

Main Office, AMES BUILDING Branch Office, 52 TEMPLE PLACE

Statement October 31, 1904

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$21,500,263.87	Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Mass. Bonds	1,000,000.00	Surplus Fund	5,000,000.00
British Consols	768,240.00	Earnings Undivided	415,647.57
R. R. and Other Securities	3,594,092.65	Deposits	33,689,169.57
Real Estate	1,375,000.00		
Cash in Office	1,767,402.58		
Cash in Banks	9,599,818.04		
	$39,604,817.14		$39,604,817.14

DIRECTORS

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Chairman

GORDON ABBOTT	PHILIP DEXTER	GEORGE v. L. MEYER
OLIVER AMES	EBEN S. DRAPER	LAURENCE MINOT
C. W. AMORY	GEORGE F. FABYAN	RICHARD OLNEY
SAMUEL CARR	FREDERICK P. FISH	HENRY R. REED
B. P. CHENEY	REGINALD FOSTER	NATHANIEL THAYER
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE	GEORGE P. GARDNER	LUCIUS TUTTLE
CHAS. E. COTTING	HENRY S. HOWE	STEPHEN M. WELD
	WALTER HUNNEWELL	

Conservative Investments.

For Immediate or January Delivery.

$500,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co.
New First 4s, due 1952.
First 4s, due 1951.
Memphis Div. 4s, due 1951.
Leased Lines, 4% stock.

$200,000 Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co.
General 3½s, due 1987.
Ottum., C. F. & St. Paul 5s, due 1909.

$500,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Pennsylvania Co. 3½s, due 1944.
Phila., B. & Wash. 4s, due 1943.
United N. J. & Canal 4s, due 1944.
Long Island 4s, due 1949.

$100,000 Missouri Pacific R'y Co.
Gold Trust 5s, due 1917.

$350,000 Wabash-Pittsburgh Term. R'y Co.
First 4s, due 1952.

$200,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co.
Mineral Point 5s, due 1910.
Milwaukee & Northern 6s, due 1913.

$200,000 N. Y. Central & Hud. River R. R. Co.
Lake Shore 3½s, due 1998.
Michigan Cent. 5s, due 1931.

$250,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R'y Co.
New Refunding 4s, due 1934.

$100,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
First Consol. 6s, due 1921.

500 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
Del. & Hud. 8% Guar. Stock.

Circular giving full Particulars and Prices on application.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

27 WILLIAM ST., Cor. Exchange Place, New York
232 La Salle Street, Chicago.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

POTOSINA ELECTRIC COMPANY.

New York, Dec. 12th, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Potosina Electric Company will be held on December 28th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000, to consist of 3,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and also for the purpose of voting upon a plan to acquire additional machinery for, and make extensions in the plant at San Luis Potosi, Mexico. WM. P. MASON, Vice President.

F. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,

45 BROADWAY, Room 96.

New York, December 1st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1905, at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.

The Polls will remain open one hour.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 17th, 1904, to January 5th, 1905.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FREDERICK W. FULLE, Secretary.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 17, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Company, for the election of President and Directors, and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Commonwealth Building, in the City of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Co. for the election of five Directors for the year 1905, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, at 401 East 54th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December, 1904, at 6 P. M., and will remain closed until the 19th day of January, 1905. ARTHUR E. DUERR, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **MERCANTILE GUARANTY COMPANY.**

Notice is hereby given that the Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mercantile Guaranty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1904.

J. C. HOLMES, Secretary.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-third Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman Street and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)

Chartered 1852. 103d Dividend.

New York, Dec. 13th, 1904.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1904, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per Annum will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18TH.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.

EDWARD SHEKER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000

Union Electric Light & Power Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

(Closed Mortgage)

Dated September 1, 1902. Due September 1, 1932.

Interest payable March 1st and September 1st in New York or St. Louis at option of holder.

Application has been made to list bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

The Union Electric Light and Power Company is a consolidation of all of the large electric light and power companies of the City of St. Louis—the fourth city in size in the United States. The Company does the entire municipal electric lighting.

Extensive additions and improvements, already completed and in progress (including one of the largest generating stations in the world) will, we believe, materially increase the earnings of the Company, already largely in excess of the interest on its bonds.

With the issuing of the escrow bonds above offered, the mortgage securing the issue becomes a closed one. The Company, however, has matured plans for the expenditure of approximately $2,500,000 during the next three years in the enlargement of its plant. Contracts for part of this expenditure have already been signed. This money will be procured by the issuing of capital stock and, in addition to increasing the earning capacity of the Company, the equity in the property, over and above its bonded debt, will also be increased thereby.

The management of the Union Electric Light & Power Co. is unusually strong and capable and is in close alliance with the Laclede Gas Light Co., which does the entire gas business in the city, thus insuring harmonious business relations.

Having sold to investors over $5,500,000 of the above bonds, we have just purchased the remaining escrow bonds, which we recommend for investment

PRICE 102½ AND INTEREST

COMPLETE CIRCULAR UPON REQUEST.

N. W. Harris & Company

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

$500,000

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY of NEW YORK

New York & Westchester Lighting Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Stamped.

Dated 1904; due July 1, 2004. Interest payable January and July 1st. Redeemable at par and interest. Denomination $1,000.

ISSUED BY THE NEW YORK & WESTCHESTER LIGHTING COMPANY, AND ASSUMED BY THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, BY ENDORSEMENT ON EACH BOND.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York owns or controls all the electric lighting and gas companies on Manhattan Island, New York City. Cash dividends have been paid uninterruptedly for the past eighteen years, the average rate being 6.33 per cent. Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum are now being paid on the capital stock of $80,000,000.

Price, 93; netting about 4.30 per cent.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR UPON APPLICATION.

REDMOND & CO.,

BANKERS.

41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
507 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $13,000,000

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President
ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary
EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD
CLARENCE H. KELSEY
WILLIAM SALOMON
B. ATMAR SANDS
J. HARSEN RHOADES
GEORGE G. CLARK
SAMUEL D. STYLES
JOHN B. DENNIS
HENRY R. WILSON

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY
FREDERIC CROMWELL
G. G. HAVEN
H. SOMERS HAYES
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.
JAMES N. JARVIE
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885

Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch Offices. ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 222-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange, NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of

Stock and Bond Investments.

TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any other financial publication in America.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

WHITE KNOB COPPER COMPANY,

LIMITED;

At the request of the holders of a majority of the bonds of your Company, the undersigned have consented to serve as a reorganization committee, and have prepared a reorganization plan and agreement, which have been approved by such bondholders, copies of which may be obtained from the depositary, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, or at the office of the Company, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

More than one-half of the amount of cash required by such plan having been subscribed in advance by the large stockholders, the bondholders are hereby requested to deposit their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company on or before January 4, 1905, and the stockholders are hereby notified that, if they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in the reorganization, they must deposit their stock with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and pay to said Company One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, the amount of the first instalment of their subscription, on or before January 4, 1905. For the securities and payments the Trust Company will issue negotiable certificates of deposit.

George W. Young, Chairman.
Arthur Turnbull,
F. Egerton Webb,
Edwin B. Sheldon,
} Committee.

36 Wall St., New York, December 17, 1904.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western 1st 4% Gold Bonds

Guaranteed Prin. and Int. by C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

A first lien on main line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

PAYS OVER 4% ON INVESTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21ST,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$4,000 Erie R. R. Genl. Lien 4 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$1,000 Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Co. of Chic. 1st Mtge. Guar. Bd.
$2,000 Ann Arbor R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Extnd. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Guar. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
50 shs. General Chemical Co. Prefd.
20 shs. American Sugar Prefd.
25 shs. New Central Coal Co.
61 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

2 shs. American Ice Co. Prefd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin-Safe Co. 1st Pfd.
100,000 shs. Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining & Smelting Co.
25 shs. International Banking Corporation.
40 shs. New York Security & Trust Co.
25 shs. Madison Manufacturing Co. of Huntsville, Ala., common.
100 shs. American Life Underwriters Agency.
58 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Guar.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. International Banking Corporation.
10 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County.
$50,000 Muncie Pulp Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due June, 1904. (Hypothecated.)
$106,000 Muncie Pulp Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due June, 1904. (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Deutscher Verein of the City of N. Y. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911, and $1,000 do. Scrip.
25 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Cahualty Co. of America.
10 shs. National Surety Co.
27 shs. International Banking Corp'n.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
25 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
5 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
250 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Linden Cemetery, N. J.
10 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Empire Trust Co.
50 shs. Alliance Realty.
$5,000 American School Furniture Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
$15,000 Corning Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921, Jany., 1902, Coupons on.
13 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Anglo-American Savings & Loan Asso. Install. A. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
125 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Sonora & Sinaloa Irrigation Co., Yaqui Land Grant 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due July, 1902, Jany., 1896, Coupons on. (Hypd.)
$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes

OF THE

United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes

OF THE

United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, No. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR BLANK BOOKS, DOCKETS, LIBERS, BINDING COVERS, BINDING, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Samples are on exhibition at Rooms 813-814 Park Row Building

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor;
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel;
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 13, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE MATERIALS AND PLANT AND DOING ALL THE WORK NECESSARY AND PROPER TO PRINT, FURNISH, FOLD, BIND, AND DISTRIBUTE THE "CITY RECORD," FOR AND DURING THE YEAR 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING STATIONERY, ETC., FOR THE USE OF COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., DECEMBER 20, 1904. —Sealed proposals for constructing ice house here will be received until 12 M. January 10, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Ice House," addressed ABE S. BUCKHAM, Q. M.

N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power 4s.

Entire capital stock owned by

Consolidated Gas Co.

No new mortgage can be placed ahead of these bonds, which were issued to pay for the capital stock of the Edison Electric Ill. Co. of N. Y., and are additionally secured by cash guarantee fund of $4,000,000. Also by a mortgage upon the entire properties of the Power Company, subject only to the first mortgage 5s.

Price to yield about 4.25%.

Circular mailed upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

WE OFFER:

$50,000 City of Houston, Texas, 5% Bonds

Due 1943. Interest payable April and October in New York City. Denomination $1,000. Coupon. Population (1900) 44,663; 1904 (est.) 70,000.

Houston is the largest city in the State of Texas, having made a gain of 62% since 1890. From a commercial standpoint Houston now outranks any city in the Southwest. Fifteen railways, together with its

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@2 3-4 Per Cent.

No News, Less Business, and a Variable Tone, Closing Below the Best.

The week's business did not open with a continuance of Saturday's late drive at the market. On the contrary, the opening was rather more cheerful than the close, the earlier business being motived by the denial of Saturday's canard regarding Mr. Harriman's health, and the failure of the attack upon Steel from Boston. The later trading was inspired by nothing more than room sentiment. As there was no especial news, and the volume decreased, the price movement sagged somewhat, but hardly enough to call for especial mention except in one or two cases. Leather and American Ice were depressed under their capital readjustment plans, and several railways moved contrary to their traffic reports, which were of a most favorable sort. Over twenty roads made weekly reports, and just one was unfavorable. Canadian Pacific and Kansas and Texas were among those reporting increases, which did not prevent their stocks falling off a little. Other roads made larger increases, but none made a report of larger significance than Denver and Rio Grande. For the week it increased $61,200, while for the period since July it decreased $85,200. It will not take long for the handicap of past conditions to be wiped out at that rate. The tractions were as strong as anything.

Strength of the iron and steel quotations here and of copper metal in London was among the day's routine news. More gold exports are contemplated than the Street hears of, and engagements run already into next week. Nevertheless the money market remains unruffled, as is attested both by the price of accommodation and by the speedy snapping up of any good bonds. The Mexican loan and the Pennsylvania car trusts were closed out yesterday as though more from the same source would be appreciated. There was unauthoritative but likely enough correct gossip regarding the adjustment of the Gould-Pennsylvania friction, with inferences beneficial to Western Union as well as several leading railways. Congress is evidently marking time, and there is no longer any apprehension of legislation until after the turn of the year. Mr. Lawson discovers that he mislaid Mr. Keene's letter, and Mr. Keene reconsidered his intention to publish it if Mr. Lawson did not. Wall Street's understanding of the incident, which is public property, is as favorable to Mr. Keene as unfavorable to Mr. Lawson. There were rumors of uneasiness in several quarters at legal advice that libels were not privileged because printed as advertisements, and that circulators of libel were answerable as well as utterers. But interest in these topics is less well sustained, more fuel being necessary to keep up the fire for which there has been such an intolerable amount of smoke.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent? or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar pf	1½	Lake E. & W.	½
B'klyn R. Tr.	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
Chi. & Alton	3 1⅛	Met. Securities	⅝
Chi. Bur. & Qy	45	Mex. St. Ry.	2
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Chi. Terminal Tr. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Un. Traction pf.	½	Nort. & West.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	People's Gas	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	P., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Corn Products pf.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Del. & Hud.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	Vir.-Car. Ch. pf.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1¼	Wabash	3
Fed. M. & S. pf.	1¼	West. E. & M.	⅝
Hinsdale	3	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	½
Int. Paper	⅝		
Int. Power	6		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf	⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Am. Coal	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Am. Hide & L. pf	⅝	Reading 1st pf	½
American Ice	⅝	Rock Island pf	½
American Ice pf	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Brunswick	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	Twin City	½
Col. Southern	½	U. S. Leather	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Realty	1
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wabash	⅜
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	½		

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska
Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:

4474	5180	6208	7502	8808	9548	10803	11519
4541	5232	6306	7633	8919	9626	10804	11551
4558	5295	6344	7655	8975	9673	10812	11557
4572	5305	6351	7662	9002	9681	10847	11577
4617	5516	6355	7708	9016	9812	10885	11607
4665	5364	6383	7775	9030	9991	10888	11635
4730	5608	6404	7786	9038	9995	10947	11637
4754	5651	6469	7803	9045	10125	11253	11665
4759	5670	6739	7808	9061	10165	11099	11070
4786	5706	6924	7863	9103	10388	11109	11093
4844	5808	7010	7901	9116	10400	11123	11717
4848	5869	7074	8159	9151	10439	11433	11769
4851	5975	7079	8167	9167	10502	11139	11823
4903	6038	7113	8271	9260	10503	11193	11835
4931	6061	7121	8308	9312	10532	11240	11855
5017	6098	7131	8367	9329	10585	11253	11867
5073	6076	7312	8439	9432	10644	11389	12012
5119	6154	7327	8455	9486	10654	11394	12025
5122	6156	7439	8494	9511	10687	11399	12039
5132	6227	7442	8626	9518	10732	11410	12060
5158	6235	7490	8721	9523	10788	11488	12211

and thirty-three (33) bonds, $600 each, numbers:

1010	1188	1418	1611	2008	2179	2308	2415
1071	1236	1470	1708	2054	2253	2343	2433
1079	1316	1499	1968	2087	2262	2347	2464
1159	1410	1543	2002	2143	2287	2375	2498
1165							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **after the first day of January, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., December 14, 1904.

Bonds of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $135,736.36.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.
New York, October 31, 1904.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, December 8th, 1904.

The Transfer Books of the American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland) will be closed on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

A PROMINENT BANKING HOUSE REQUIRES the services of an able and energetic bond salesman of experience; must be well acquainted with both local and out-of-town financial institutions and investors; only those having the necessary qualifications need address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box 186 Times.

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2	N. Y., S. & W. 2d 4½s	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	Pacific of Mo. 2d	1
Int. Steam P. 6s	1	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	14.1⅛
		Western Maryland 4s	1
		West. N. Y. & P. 1st	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st	1	Nat. Starch 5s	2
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 19	606,870
To date this year	180,805,699
Corresponding date last year	157,140,685

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 19	$2,647,000
To date this year	$999,315,060
Corresponding date last year	$988,261,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Albany Trust Co.
Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Colonial Trust Co.
Cumberland Telephone Co.
Empire Steel & Iron Co. preferred stock.
Homestake Mining Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical Co.
International Steam Pump Co. common stock.
James H. Dunham Co. first and second preferred.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.
Mine Hill Railroad.
Nashville Railway & Light Co. preferred.
National Sugar Refinery Co. preferred stock.
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad common stock.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. preferred stock.
Standard Gas Light Co.
Union Ferry Co.
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Washington.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Yorkville Bank.
Dividends payable.
American Chicle Co. on common.
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper o.
Hestonville Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Railway Steel Springs Co. Co. on preferred.
MBnka.o.*S*§ ACapt.M hrdlu uopou piu

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Very Dull and with Hardly a Feature.

Ante-holiday dullness would be a polite way of characterizing yesterday's stock market, for in reality the lack of activity was due to other causes. There was hardly a pool at work to any large extent, while the public interest was nil. The brokers' offices, which until a few days ago had been crowded, were almost deserted, and only a few of the semi-professionals remained, hoping against hope that the market would go up or down and give them a chance to trade. The market, however, refused to do anything. A week ago the transactions exceeded 2,000,000 shares. Yesterday they were barely 600,000. Fluctuations in most cases were narrow, and the whole attitude of the market was listless.

***

Professional Sentiment Bearish.

"They have once more killed the proverbial goose," said one broker. "The lambs have been fleeced and the shearing season is over. With no outsiders to sell stocks to, the big men would be foolish if they exerted themselves to keep the market going up; consequently I and the rest of the professionals are bearish. I don't even feel sure that we will get the customary January boom, unless some unforeseen occurrence should give the market impetus. I think the prosperity talk and the confidence stories have for the time being been played out. Me for Florida."

***

Advance in Burlington.

For the first time in over a year a full lot—100 shares—of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was dealt in. A large majority of the shares of the issue was in 1903 acquired by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific jointly, and over this matter arose the dispute, which led to the Northern Pacific panic. The shares were then acquired at 200. The sale yesterday was at 225, an advance over the last sale of 45 points.

STEEL POOLS MEET.

Billet and Structural Men Leave Prices Alone—May Advance Later.

Leading steel manufacturers were in session in Jersey City yesterday and reaffirmed the present price of $21 per ton for steel billets. It is believed, however, that an advance of $2 per ton will be made in this product soon after the new year.

Following the meeting of the billet manufacturers, members of the structural steel combination met in this city and, according to the best information, reaffirmed the present price for their products. It is known, however, that the consensus of opinion favors higher prices, and it is believed that an advance will soon be made in structural shapes.

CHICAGO STREET RAILS SOAR.

Scramble for Shares of the West and North Chicago Roads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A scramble for traction shares almost obscured the trading in industrials on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day and resulted in an advance of 9 points in West Chicago Street Railway. North Chicago certificates advanced from 82 to 87½.

It has been known for a week that there is a warm contest on for proxies of these companies, particularly for West Chicago. Negotiations for the private purchase of the stocks are said to have been going on in San Francisco and New York as well as in Chicago.

The warring interests in the North and West Chicago street car companies will, it is said, in future present a solid front in the fight for the extermination of the Union Traction Company.

***

Rates Lowered on Philippine Drafts.

The International Banking Corporation and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, depositories of Philippine funds in the United States, have been authorized to sell demand drafts on the Philippine Treasury at Manila at three-eighths of 1 per cent. for demand drafts and three-fourths of 1 per cent. for telegraphic transfers in sums not less than $5,000, these rates being in modification of those previously authorized, which were three-fourths of 1 per cent. and 1¼ per cent., respectively. The modification of these rates was made by the Secretary of Finance and Justice of the Philippines.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.04	.04	L. Wash. Con.	.02	
Alpha Con.	.09	.00	Mexican	1.05	1.15
Andes	.17	.20	Occid'al Con.	.78	.78
Belcher	.17	.19	Ophir	8.10	8.35
Best & B.	.95	1.00	Overman	.08	.08
Bullion	.20	.21	Potosi	.11	.14
Caledonia	.41	.43	Savage	.18	.22
Chall'ge Con.	.20	.21	Sierra Bella	.03	.03
Challenge	.21	.22	Sierra Nev.	.33	.43
Confidence	.70	.75	Syndicate	.19	.19
Con. C. & Va.	1.40	1.60	St. Louis	.07	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.53
Crown Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.08	.04
Gould & C.	.18	.19	Yellow Jack.	.14	.15
Hale & Nor.	.97	1.00	Silver Bars	61¼	60⅝
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight.	Par	Par
Justice	.08	.09	Telegraph	.02⅛	.02⅛
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars, 50@52.

*Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¼	8½	Lexington	4½	4¾
Anaconda	10½	13⅝	Little Puck	2	4⅛
C., K. & N.	20	22	Little Bessie	2⅝	3
C. C. Cons.	9⅝	10	Mollie Gibson	4¾	4⅞
Dante	4	4½	Moon Anchor	80	85
Dr. Jackpot	5½	5¾	New Haven	3	3⅜
Elkton	65½	69½	Old Gold	8	9
El Paso	115¾	117	Pharmacist	4¾	4⅞
Gold Dollar	7		Portland	175	190
Golden Cycle	40	60	Rose Maud	5¼	5⅝
Gold Bov	8⅝	8½	Rose Nicol	4	4¼
Isabella	22½	27	Sun Eclipse	1¾	2
Jackpot	5½		Vindicator	80	
Keystone	5¾		Work	15¾	16

PARIS BUYS MEXICAN BONDS.

Exchange Resulting from Operation Easily Absorbed—Further Loss of Gold.

That the demand for gold for export is not likely to cease very soon is evidenced by the fact that reservation was made yesterday at the Assay Office by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. of all the gold bars that may be prepared next week, Lazard Frères having already engaged the output of the present week. Goldman, Sachs & Co. yesterday took from the Assay Office $1,057,000 in gold bars which they had engaged some time ago. The destination of this gold, as that of the other recent shipments of gold bars by the same house, was withheld. Reports of further shipments of gold coin to Argentina were current yesterday, and it is likely that more coin will also be taken for shipment to Europe. The foreign exchange market eased off a little yesterday on the sale of the usual Monday supply of commercial and other bills, but the market recovered quickly and closed at practically the highest, 4.8745, for demand sterling. It is learned that a large amount of the recently issued Mexican bonds which were floated by Speyer & Co. were purchased by one of the large Paris banks which itself had headed a syndicate which had bid unsuccessfully for the entire issue of the bonds. This transaction has naturally added to the exchange available in New York, and the ease with which the exchange supplied by this operation has been absorbed indicates clearly how great is the strength of the exchange market at present.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@2¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $158,394,163; balances, $7,225,202; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $510,640.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.8745@$4.8750; cables, $4.87⅞.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Money was in good inquiry in the market to-day in consequence of the call for £1,500,000 of the last Japanese loan now falling due. Discounts were harder.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were fairly firm, and trading was inactive. It is not anticipated that there will be much business transacted for a week, apart from the closing up of engagements, in view of the holidays. Consols closed easy.

Americans opened dull and rather below parity. The operations were unimportant. Later prices rallied slightly, and the market closed easier.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95¼.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 1-16; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 87¼; Atchison preferred, 105¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 102⅜; Canadian Pacific, 134½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅛; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; De Beers, 17⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 31½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90; Erie, 38⅛; Erie first preferred, 76⅝; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 158⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; New York Central, 144; Norfolk and Western, 80½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 44⅝; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 43¼; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41⅛; Southern Railway, 35⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅛; Southern Pacific, 64⅜; Union Pacific, 113½; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 30⅝; United States Steel preferred, 95; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 80¼.

Bar silver firm, 28¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.25; Lisbon, 16.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed Dec. 24 and 26 and Jan. 2.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had an upward tendency. Internationals, Russians excepted, advanced. French rentes were buoyant on reports that the Government intended to postpone the introduction of the Income Tax bill.

Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 91.90, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 62½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 36¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—United Railways declined to 14, but closed at 14⅛, loss of ⅜. The income bonds were forced down to 51¾, loss of 2¼ points over Saturday's closing.

The market was dull, except for advance and interest centred in International Trust and Alabama Coal and Iron stocks. The trust company has disposed of its holdings of the coal and iron stocks and as a result International advanced 5 points to 140 and the coal and iron common stock advanced 3¼ to 39, but the final sale, a very small amount, was at 36. Alabama Coal and Iron stock has advanced over 25 points within two months. International Trust stock has also advanced pronouncedly within a short time. Shares, 2,613; bonds, $50,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100
10,000	Seaboard 4s	84½	84½	84½
5,000	Seaboard 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	United Railways 4s	93	93	93
10,000	United Railway inc	53	51¾	51¾
1,000	Anacostia & Potom. 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Washington St. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
12,000	Alabama Coal & Iron 5s	85½	85	85½
4,000	Breweries 4s	56¾	56¾	56¾

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Atlantic Coast Line	154	154	154
35	Seaboard	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
100	Northern Central	105¾	105¾	105½
10	Ga. So. & Fla. 1st pf.	100	100	100
1,060	United Railways	14¼	14	14⅛
405	Alabama Coal & Iron	39	38	38
154	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	89½	85	89½
226	International Trust	140	138	140
21	Fidelity & Deposit	156½	156½	156½
29	Consol. Gas	55	53¾	55
3	Baltimore Trust	320	320	320
10	Union Bank	120½	120½	120½
525	Cotton Duck	6	5	6
20	Baltimore Brick	9¾	9½	9¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Brewing	26⅝	26¼	26½
40	Brewing pf.	46½	46½	46½
325	Consolidated Ice	8	7¾	7¾
170	Crucible Steel	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
273	Crucible Steel pf.	49½	49	49⅜
65	Fireproof pf.	33¾	33½	33½
33	I. W. R.	9¼	9¼	9¼
90	M. L. & H.	39¾	39½	39½
65	Ohio Fuel	41	41	41
480	Pittsburg Coal	23¼	22⅞	23
175	Pittsburg Coal pf.	82	81½	81½
175	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	75	71	75
30	River Coal pf.	29½	28¾	29½
270	Sewer Pipe	27½	26½	26½
210	U. S. Steel	29¾	29¼	29¾
417	U. S. Steel pf.	93	92	92½
295	West. Elec. 2ds	92¾	92	92

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Dec. 17, averaged 6.76 cents per lb.—Adv.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Dec. 17, 1904.	Decrease for Week.	Dec. 19, 1903.
Loans	$184,487,000	$585,000	$175,804,000
Circulation	7,415,000	*49,000	8,608,000
Deposits	143,585,000	139,000	131,607,000
Due banks	71,051,000	1,561,000	54,955,000
Clearings	3,727,000	30,000	4,408,000
Due from ag'ts	30,028,000	1,355,000	26,126,000
Exchanges	14,522,000	366,000	11,999,000
Due from others	22,134,000	298,000	18,468,000
5 per cent. fund	376,750	*1,750	331,750
Legals	6,457,000	125,000	5,612,000
Specie	17,098,000	*951,000	94,496,000
Reserve excess	2,664,286	*784,143	1,725,571
N. Y. excess	9,107,286	1,576,857	7,743,571

*Increase.

Excess of reserve two years ago, $3,614,857.

The local money market is easy. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $16,963,247; balances, $1,731,264; Sub-Treasury debit, $284,866. The foreign exchange market is steady. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87⅝	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.95⅜
Guilders	.40⅜	.40¼

Stock trading was light to-day, and the coppers were inclined to be soft. Rutland preferred advanced to 72 and above, and Massachusetts Electric was also strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
17	Atchison pfd.	103½	102⅝	103
42	Boston Elevated	154	153	154
22	*Boston & Albany	253	252	252
12	*Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
27	*Boston & Maine	173½	173	173
1	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	150	150	150
2	*Fitchburg pfd.	140	140	140
455	Mass. Electric	14	14	14
374	Mass. Electric pfd.	58	55	57
10	Mexican Central	21	21	21
10	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	197½	197½
63	*Old Colony	204	204	204
15	Pere Marquette	76	76	76
10	Pere Marquette pf.	79½	79½	79½
875	Rutland pf.	72½	70	72½
260	Union Pacific	110¾	110¼	110⅝
25	West End	93	93	93
17	West End pfd.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

189	American	146	145½	146
100	Mexican	2	2	2
2	Western pfd.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Chem. pfd.	86½	86½	86½
770	*American Sugar	141¾	141	141
25	American Woolen	21⅝	21½	21⅝
389	American Wool. pfd.	93⅝	93	93½
100	Mass. Gas	38	38	38
18	Mass. Gas pfd.	80¾	80¾	80¾
55	*Mergenthaler	188	188	188
1	Pullman	235	235	235
5	*Swift & Co.	112¾	112¾	112¾
45	United Fruit	106¾	106¼	106¼
19	*United Shoe Machine	59	59	59
231	*United Shoe Ma. pfd.	31⅝	31	31⅜
210	U. S. Leather	14¼	14	14
20	*U. S. Leather pfd.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
2,897	U. S. Steel	30	29⅝	29⅝
2,127	U. S. Steel pfd.	93	92¼	92½

MINING.

2	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Allouez	18	18	18
2,345	Amalgamated	68¼	66⅝	66⅞
100	American Zinc	12¾	12	12
385	Arcadian	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
170	Atlantic	16⅛	16	16
700	Bingham	35	34½	34⅝
675	Boston Consolidated	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
21	*Calumet & Hecla	645	645	645
125	Centennial	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
300	Consolidated Mercur	38c	38c	38c
1,484	Copper Range	67¾	65½	65½
75	Daly-West	13	12	12⅝
310	Franklin	11⅝	11	11⅛
1,125	Granby	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
3,280	Greene Consolidated	27⅞	25½	25⅝
200	Guanajuato	3¼	3½	3½
270	Isle Royale	26	25½	26
500	Mayflower	1¼	1	1
20	Michigan	9	1¼	1¼
8	Mohawk	50½	50½	50¼
3,900	Montana C. & C.	5⅞	5	5
15	Old Colony	1½	1½	1¼
57	Osceola	92½	92	92
71	Parrot	28	26	27
50	Phoenix	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
168	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1¼
38	Santa Fe	2½	2	2¼
273	Shannon	3⅝	3½	3¼
50	Tamarack	120	118	120
50	Tecumseh	2½	2½	2½
400	Tennessee	38½	37	37⅞
135	Trinity	11	10⅞	10⅞
70	United States	25	24½	24½
1,522	Utah	42⅝	41⅝	41⅞
35	Victoria	4½	4½	4½
625	Winona	12	11½	11½
5	Wolverine	105	105	105
100	Wyandotte	2	1⅞	1⅞

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Trading became very dull and featureless, the sales being the smallest in recent weeks. Reading and United States Steel shares were alone active. Most prices were unchanged. There was, however, very good buying in Lehigh Valley, International Smokeless Powder, which advanced 2 points, to 28, a new high record; Philadelphia Electric, and Lehigh Navigation. The fact that the latter stock was steadily taken around 108 was construed as meaning that the buyers know what they are about; in other words, they know something about which the public is yet in the dark, else they would hardly be buying a stock that is yielding only about 3 per cent. at present prices. Girard National Bank stock advanced 3⅜ points, to 245, its highest of the year.

American Cement Directors dropped the extra semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent., declaring only the regular 3 per cent. on a par of 10. United Gas Improvement weakened ¼ in the late trading. Total sales, 28,728 shares, $125,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Ice	7½	7½	7½
138	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
275	Cambria Steel	25½	25¾	25½
3	Catawissa 1st pf.	62	62	62
930	Consol. Lake Superior	8¾	8¾	8¾
350	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	16½	16½	16½
374	Con. Traction of N.	80	80	80
15	Electric Co. of America	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Erie	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
10	Fairmount Park Transp.	16	16	16
5	Girard National Bank	245	245	245
350	Jas. Smokeless Powder	27¾	26¾	28
18	Ins. Co. of North Amer.	25½	25½	25½
926	Lehigh Valley R. R.	55	54½	54⅝
900	Lehigh Navigation	108	108	108
1	Lehigh Nav. rects.	106	106	106
10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Dec. 19, 1904.

U S 2s, cpn 1930 2,000 105
Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan 65,000 93
4,000 ..... 92½
29,000 93
3,000 ..... 92½
20,000 93
2,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 93
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅝
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅝
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93⅜
7,000 93
500 ..... 93¼
7,000 93
Rep of Cuba 5s
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid 65,000 ..... 102⅜
Virginia 6s defd
Brown Bros & Co certfs 10,000 ..... 11⅞
14,000 ..... 11⅝
10,000 ..... 11⅝
62,000@20F 11⅝
5,000 ..... 11⅝
10,000 ..... 11⅞
Am Tobacco 4s
Morton Tr Co certfs 10,000 72
60,000 ..... 72⅝
27,000 ..... 72⅝
10,000 72
2,000 ..... 72⅝
19,000 ..... 72⅝
20,000 72
2,000 ..... 72½
29,000 72
Am Tobacco 6s
Morton Tr Co certfs 25,000 ..... 110⅝
10,000 ..... 110⅝
35,000 ..... 110⅞
127,000 ..... 110⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 2,000 ..... 102⅜
3,000 ..... 102⅜
25,000 ..... 102⅝
2,000 ..... 102⅜
adjustment 4s 500 ..... 94⅞
1,000 ..... 94⅞
500 94
stamped 3,000 ..... 94⅜
deb Ser G 1,000 ..... 99½
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
41,000 100
Balt & O pr ln 3½s 6,000 ..... 96½
gold 4s 2,000 ..... 103⅜
500 ..... 103⅜
12,000 ..... 103⅜
P J & M 3½s 1,000 91
Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s 12,000 ..... 84½
3,000 ..... 84⅜
Canadn So 1st 1,000 103
Canada So 2d 2,000 ..... 106½
Central of Ga Ry cons 5s 5,000 111
2,000 ..... 110⅞
10,000 111
Consol 5s 28,000 92
2d inc 5s 10,000 ..... 71⅜
47,000 72
19,000 ..... 72½
55,000 ..... 72½
3d inc 5s 1,000 63
10,000 ..... 62½
11,000 63
Cen Pac gtd 3½s 1,000 88
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101⅞
Ches & O con 5s 1,000 ..... 118½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 107
3,000 ..... 107⅛
C & O R & A div 1st con 4s 3,000 103
4,000 ..... 103⅛
Chi & Alt R R 3s 5,000 ..... 84⅜
Chi & Alt 3½s 2,000 ..... 82¼
25,000 82
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 10,000 100
20,000 ..... 100⅛
1,000 100
9,000 ..... 100⅛
7,000 ..... 100⅛
6,000 ..... 100⅜
registered 2,000 ..... 97⅜
ill div 3½s 20,000 97
Denver div 4s 1,000 ..... 101½
Nebr Ext 4s 1,000 ..... 105⅛
Chi & N Western deb 5s, 1933 1,000 ..... 115⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s 15,000 81
5,000 ..... 80⅝
19,000 ..... 80⅜
C, R I & P R R col trust 5s 12,000 94
C, St P, M & O 6s 1,000 ..... 134½
Chi Ter Tran 4s 5,000 ..... 85⅛
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 ..... 101½
11,000 ..... 101¾
Col F & I gen 5s 1,000 103
Col F & I conv 5s Trust Co ctfs 22,000 ..... 85½
Col Mid 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 75⅛
Col & So 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 89⅜
11,000 90
5,000 ..... 89⅝
2,000 ..... 90⅜
13,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 ..... 90⅜
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s 1,000 ..... 178½
10,000 179
Consol Tob 4s 1,000 74
10,000 76
Denv & Rio Gde con 4s 5,000 ..... 102⅞
3,000 ..... 102⅝
impvmt 5s 1,000 ..... 107⅛
con 4½s 1,000 x20F 109
Detr Southn 4s 10,000 70
Dist Sec Cor 5s 10,000 ..... 78½
20,000 ..... 78½
East Tenn V & G con 1st 5s 10,000 121
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000 ..... 101⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000 ..... 91⅞
10,000 92
6,000 ..... 91⅝
Erie Penn col tr 4s 4,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 94
8,000 ..... 94⅛
Genl Elect 3½s 10,000x20F 90
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B 10,000 17
10,000 18
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 111¾
Int S Pump 6s 10,000 105
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 ..... 88⅝
1,000 88
Kings Co Elv 4s 2,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 ..... 92⅝
Lackwde Gas L of ex L 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 109½
L S & M S deb 4s 5,000 ..... 101¼
Total sales $2,647,000

Leh Val Coal 1st 15,000 108
Lg Isl reg 4s 10,000 ..... 102¼
Louisv & Nashv col trust 4s 20,000 98
unified 4s 5,000-S 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103½
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s 10,000 97
Manhattan con 4s 5,000 105
41,000 ..... 105½
Met St Ry ref 4s 2,000 ..... 91⅞
Mex Cen con 4s 1,000 ..... 77¼
Mo, K & Ok 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 104½
Mo, K & Tx 1st 4s 500 100
4,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100⅞
2,000 ..... 100⅝
Mo, K & T ext 5s 29,000 ..... 103½
Mo, K & T 1st 7s 3,000 ..... 128½
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 115⅝
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 81⅜
Natl Starch 5s 4,000 73
Natl Starch 6s 1,000 90
N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s 5,000 ..... 100⅝
16,000 ..... 101¼
L col 3½s 1,000 ..... 90½
3,000 ..... 90⅝
N Y C & St L 4s 2,000 ..... 104⅝
N Y G E L H & P pur mon 4s 16,000 ..... 95½
N Y O & W ref 4s 2,000 105
N Y, Susq & Wn 2d 4½s 2,000 104
Norf & Wn con 4s 3,000 101
1,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 101
Northn Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 106¼
29,000 ..... 105¼
registered 23,000 ..... 104⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 5,000 ..... 75⅜
10,000 ..... 75¼
N Pac Term 1st 2,000 ..... 118½
Or R & N con 4s 3,000 ..... 102⅜
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s 6,000 120
500 120
Ore Short Line 1st con 6s 1,000 ..... 120½
partic 4s 1,000 104
Pac of Mo 2d 5s 2,000 117
Penn gtd 4½s 1,000 111
Penn conv 3½s 55,000 ..... 102½
Peo & East 1st 4s 2,000 99
Reading gen 4s 2,000 ..... 102½
3,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102⅝
2,000 ..... 102¼
Reading Jer Cent coll 4s 10,000 ..... 98¼
Rio Gde Wn 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 99⅞
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s 10,000 ..... 96¼
R & G div 4s 2,000 ..... 95½
25,000 ..... 95⅞
St L & S F gen 5s 2,000 ..... 114⅜
2d 6s, Class B 500 113
St L & S F R R refundg 4s 25,000 ..... 89½
8,000 ..... 89⅞
2,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89⅜
4,000 ..... 89⅜
6,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89⅜
6,000 ..... 89⅜
10,000 ..... 89⅜
15,000 ..... 89⅜
Yr, A & C 5s 10,000 ..... 83½
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 117⅝
Wabash deb B 5,000 ..... 110½
Wabash deb B 3,000 ..... 67½
Westn Maryl 4s 5,000 ..... 90¼
2,000 ..... 90⅝
6,000 ..... 90⅜
West Un fundg & real est 4½s 10,000 ..... 104⅜
Wilk & East 1st 1,000 ..... 109⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92⅜
4,000 ..... 92⅞

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28¼d per ounce and in New York at 61¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Challenge sold at .20, 100 Chollar at .20, 300 Chrysolite at .05, 700 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70@1.85, 500 Comstock at .08, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 500 Elkton at .03, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .07, 500 Gold Sovereign at .09, 500 Jack Pot at .05, 100 Ophir at 3.30, 2,000 Pharmacist at .04, 100 Portland at 1.75, 300 Potosi at .13, 700 Sierra Nevada at .43@.42, 300 Silver Hill at .65, 200 Syndicate at .15, 1,000 Work at .13.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Dec. 19, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,190	Amal. Copper	67⅝	68⅝	66¼	67
70	Am. Car & F	33	33¼	33	33
220	Am. Ice	7¼	7¼	6¼	6¼
10	Am. Ice pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
190	Am. Locomotive	33⅝	33½	33¼	33½
10	Am. Smelting	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
1,190	Am. Sugar	140¾	141¾	140¾	140¾
1,190	At., T. & S. F.	85	85¾	84⅝	84⅝
570	Balt. & Ohio	100⅝	100⅞	100¼	100½
2,950	Brooklyn R. T.	59⅞	61¼	59¾	60½
40	Ches. & Ohio	47⅝	47⅝	48	48
210	Chi. Gt. West	22¾	22⅞	22¼	22½
1,880	C., M. & St. P.	169¾	170½	169¾	169¾
4,250	Col. Fuel & I.	45¾	46⅞	45½	46¼
90	Col. Southern	22½	23½	22⅝	23½
20	Corn Products	21	21½	21	21½
2,740	Erie	37⅛	37⅝	36⅞	37
220	Erie 1st pf	75	75⅝	74¾	75⅜
20	Illinois Central	155	155	155	155
170	Louis. & Nash	140⅝	141	140⅜	140⅝
4,880	Met. Street	120½	122⅝	120½	122½
50	Mex. Central	21	21	21	21
10	Mo., K. & Texas	31	31	31	31
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	62⅝	62¾	62¾	62⅝
2,460	Mo. Pacific	108¼	108⅝	108	108
180	N. Y. Central	140⅝	141	140½	141
80	N. Y., O. & W.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
380	Norf. & Western	78¾	79¼	78½	79¼
5,230	Pennsylvania	130⅝	137¾	136⅜	137½
370	People's Gas	106¾	107⅝	106½	106⅞
9,860	Reading	78½	79¼	78	78⅝
210	Rep. Steel	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅜
20	Rep. Steel pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
1,730	Rock Island	33	33½	32⅝	33
1,680	Southern Pac.	62⅝	63	62⅜	62⅝
1,040	Southern Ry.	33⅝	35½	34¼	35⅛
860	Tenn. Coal & I.	71¼	72¼	71	71⅝
50	Texas Pacific	35	35	34½	34⅝
4,020	Union Pacific	110¼	110⅝	110	110⅜
4,310	U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
40	U. S. Rubber	32½	32½	32½	32½
12,010	U. S. Steel	29½	30	29⅜	29¾
80,770	U. S. Steel pf	92½	93¼	92½	92⅝
60	Wabash	22¾	22⅞	22	22
210	Wabash pf	43⅝	44	43¼	43¼
164,680					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tob. 6s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3,000	Japanese 6s	93¼	93⅜	93½	93⅜
1,000	St. L. South. con.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
3,000	Union Pac. conv.	110⅛	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
$17,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
1st week Dec.	$61,920	$60,116	$44,690
From July 1	1,430,868	1,351,761	1,171,430
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Dec.	30,432	32,850	32,357
From July 1	890,008	945,120	861,120
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
2d week Dec.	148,007	115,571	116,844
From July 1	3,865,134	3,646,511	3,430,713
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
2d week Dec.	$8,700	64,000	44,100
From July 1	1,889,700	1,589,500	1,022,100
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,455	8,044	7,590
2d week Dec.	1,024,000	922,000	824,000
From July 1	24,489,909	22,007,678	20,254,757
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,876	1,845
2d week Dec.	222,200	205,060	177,000
From July 1	4,928,685	4,405,825	4,217,783
CIN., N. O. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Dec.	132,243	123,422	96,701
From July 1	3,248,414	3,023,754	2,543,050
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,396	2,398	2,378
2d week Dec.	332,800	271,000	337,000
From July 1	8,054,800	8,140,000	8,351,100
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Dec.	79,857	72,174	68,597
From July 1	4,313,163	4,180,378	3,762,423
DULUTH, S. S. & A—			
Mileage	578	574	574
2d week Dec.	46,586	45,222	40,340
From July 1	1,254,604	1,287,142	1,311,723
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	290	201	251
1st week Dec.	43,761	40,200	32,914
From July 1	823,333	831,118	774,550
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Dec.	100,291	99,931	94,467
From July 1	3,018,187	2,986,757	2,705,562
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,140	1,000
2d week Dec.	130,422	129,275	118,867
From July 1	3,070,332	2,987,581	2,661,088
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week Dec.	50,093	45,417	43,642
From July 1	1,201,988	1,118,616	1,140,053
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
2d week Dec.	31,558	29,598	22,311
From July 1	817,122	781,128	455,215
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,644	3,611	2,452
2d week Dec.	751,995	745,760	603,490
From July 1	17,674,475	17,153,564	15,806,062
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
2d week Dec.	54,086	67,296	64,085
From July 1	1,456,700	1,470,047	1,753,494
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
2d week Dec.	14,011	10,345	8,967
From July 1	323,422	266,140	250,724
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	2,783	2,962
2d week Dec.	380,848	352,783	324,370
From July 1	10,027,357	8,791,385	8,522,652
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,794	5,616	5,283
2d week Dec.	743,000	694,000	687,000
From Jan. 1	39,761,691	39,339,366	34,463,310
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Dec.	27,000	27,000	21,000
From Jan. 1	1,576,142	1,451,957	1,028,421
NASH., CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,226	1,201	1,195
2d week Dec.	197,363	189,925	188,491
From July 1	4,687,929	4,495,127	4,155,356
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,293	1,293
2d week Dec.	186,963	166,808	148,322
From July 1	4,281,602	3,626,912	3,489,513
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,204	7,187	7,128
2d week Dec.	945,868	887,468	811,745
From July 1	22,466,871	20,913,616	19,401,582
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,827	1,754	1,707
2d week Dec.	300,764	275,345	251,436
From Jan. 1	11,410,451	11,208,547	10,440,342
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	440	436	438
2d week Dec.	69,885	68,696	59,589
From July 1	1,990,010	1,826,392	1,447,753
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Dec.	29,496	23,917	25,274
From July 1	571,580	558,936	552,522
CALIFORNIA & NORTHERN—			
Gross earnings	115,557	110,949	110,191
Net earnings	23,008	13,005	17,173
Deficit after chgs.	4,939	13,006	5,502
Gross, 7 months	717,304	712,690	625,725
Net, 7 months	218,461	208,459	234,944
Surp. after chgs.	87,387	78,400	122,169
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT—			
Gross earnings	140,786	140,718	125,930
Exp. and taxes	77,037	75,213	68,331
Net earnings	69,723	65,508	70,119
Charges	41,626	40,811	
Surplus	28,096	24,697	
Gross, 11 months	1,586,904	1,509,289	1,319,483
Exp. and taxes	845,392	761,159	682,889
Net, 11 months	741,532	728,110	656,594
Charges	458,181	448,907	
Surplus, 11 mos.	283,351	279,203	

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,189,314
Gold	85,808,097
Silver	11,225,412
United States notes	4,061,118
Treasury notes of 1890	48,982
National banknotes	14,062,978
Total receipts this day	2,418,774
Total receipts this month	29,848,090
Total receipts this year	282,450,037
Total expenditures this day	2,090,000
Total expenditures this month	27,410,000
Total expenditures this year	285,941,747
Deposits in National banks	121,244,188

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$526,795,969
Silver dollars	477,242,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,271,710
Silver bullion of 1890	1,581,290
Total	$1,015,190,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$526,795,969
Silver certificates outstanding	477,242,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,185,000
Total	$1,015,190,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$22,932,037
Gold certificates	62,676,000
Silver coin and bullion	3,801,291
Silver certificates	7,424,000
United States notes	4,061,118
Other assets	28,680,875
Total in Treasury	$124,575,503
Deposits in National banks	121,244,188
Total	$245,819,692
Current liabilities	100,630,377
Available cash balance	$145,189,314

New Mexican Loan Oversubscribed.

Subscriptions to the $15,000,000 of Mexican Government 4 per cent. gold bonds offered by Speyer & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons closed yesterday. The amount was several times oversubscribed.

Sale of Bank Stock.

Thirteen shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 227.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Presbyterian Hospital Sells Park Avenue Corner—Operators Buy Lots on Morningside Heights—Deal Near Pennsylvania Terminal—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for the Presbyterian Hospital the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street, 86 feet on the street by 102.2 on the avenue. The buyer will erect high-class dwellings on the plot

Buying on Morningside Heights.

Isaac M. Berinstein, in conjunction with Charles M. Rosenthal, has bought from Louis and Samuel Sacha the plot of eight lots running through from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 100 by 199.10. Bernard Smyth & Sons were the brokers.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Samuel McMillan to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot 50 by 100.11, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Irving Judis has bought from the Martyne Realty Company the plot 91.8 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue. The buyer will erect two six-story flats.

Sale on West Thirty-fourth Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the estate of Theresa Lynch to George Gillette 158 West Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling 18.6 by 98.9, together with the similar adjoining property, 160 West Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 29 by 24.8. The houses are on the south side of the street, 71 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

To Build on West 158th Street.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Alexander & Ash to Simons & Fichter five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 250 feet east of Broadway. The buyers will erect three six-story apartment houses each 41.8 feet front.

Charles T. Barney has sold to a Mr. Olesen, for improvement, the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a plot 76.7 by 95.

The Union Real Estate Company has sold the plot 75 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

Irving Judis has sold to Valentine Brothers the plot 50 by 112.6, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Madison Avenue Dwelling Sold.

The estate of William E. Clark has sold 527 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 80.

Quick Resale on 143d Street.

M. Ruben has resold for Nevins & Perelman to Sax. Sussman & Halpin the five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11. The buyers will erect three six-story flats on the plot.

Rothschild, Westheimer & Kramer have bought from Miller & Mofsenson the two six-story flats in course of construction, on plot 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 410 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Jacob Scheer has resold to a builder, for improvement, the plot, 50 by 90.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Company Sells 102d Street Flats.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has resold the three five-story brownstone flats 120, 122, and 124 West One Hundred and Second Street, on plot 78 by 100.

D. Raffelson and E. Palytz have sold for Shapiro & Portman the property 140 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 34.6 by 100.11.

Shapiro & Portman have sold 170 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 34.6 by 100.11.

Simons & Harris have sold to a client of William Bassman 22 and 24 Bradhurst Avenue, two five-story flats, each 26 by 82.

Martin & Schmonsees have sold for Henry Schlohbohm 712 West End Avenue, a five-story flat on plot 33.6 by 100.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

William Hayes has sold the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, 65 by 100.11.

Robert Tepperman and M. Dennis have sold for Frohman Brothers, to Henry Tishman, the two five-story flats 241 and 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Simon Fine has sold for Pasquale Perrotti 350 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, four-story front and two-story rear buildings on plot 25 by 100.11.

F. Imperato has sold for City Court Justice Palmieri the four-story double tenement 340 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Morgenstern Brothers have leased for F. H. Nadler the new six-story double tenement and stores 170 and 172 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, for term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

Estate Sells 118th Street Lots.

The Reilly estate has sold to a builder 166 to 172 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, old buildings on plot 100 by 100.

D. H. Jackson & Co. have sold for a client the five-story double flat 58 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

M. J. Levinson has sold for Mrs. Anastasia O'Brien the three-story frame building 236 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on lot 20.9 by 100.10.

Louis N. Adler, Charles T. Potsdam, and I. L. Levin, who have opened offices under the firm name of Adler, Potsdam & Levin at 163 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, have sold for S. L. Pakas to a client the five-story flat, 32.6 by 76, at the southeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Edgar T. Kingsley of the office of Charles E. Duross has sold for the various owners to Nevins & Perelman the three-story dwellings 224 to 236 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 125 by 100.11. Three six-story flats will be erected on the property.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 216 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Buyer for 57th Street Flats.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold 435-437 West Fifty-seventh Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5, to Jacob Israelson.

Morris & Jacobs have sold for Bassett & Goldsmith to the Schwab Realty Company 419 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 26 by 90.

Purchase Near Subway Station.

The Occidental Realty Company has bought, through M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., the southwest corner of Freeman Street and Intervale Avenue, a plot of over six lots, with frontages of over 236 feet on Intervale Avenue and 127.9 feet on Freeman Street.

E. Tanenbaum & Co. have sold for Simon Nachtgall seventeen lots at the junction of Whitlock Avenue, Timpson Place, and Austin Place to Patrick J. Byrnes, who gives in part payment 645 Lexington Avenue, a five-story building, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

D. Jaffe has sold for a client to a Mr. Gottlieb a plot, with frontages of 307 feet on Prospect Avenue, 95 feet on Kelly Street, and 136 feet on Beck Street.

Jacob Harris has sold to Joseph Fuchs the northeast corner of Hughes Avenue and Tunstead and Eighty-sixth Street, a plot 75 by 87.

Mandelbaum & Lewine and Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Adelson Brothers a plot of seven lots on the west side of Boston Road, south of Jefferson Place, running through to Clinton Avenue.

Cohen & Glauber have sold a plot, 50 by 90, on the north side of Rogers Place, west of Westchester Avenue; also, a plot, 103 by 135, on Tinton Avenue, near Westchester Avenue. The same operators have bought the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Ryer Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; also, a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, west of St. Ann's Avenue.

Deal for Concord Avenue Corner.

Fox & Schiff have sold through A. Schiff to H. B. Davis the plot, 102 by 200, at the southeast corner of Concord Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have bought from a Mr. Sieger the plot, 48 by 95, on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. William Kennelly and H. C. Schaefer were the brokers. The same firm has also bought 571 and 578 Southern Boulevard, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Rothschild, Westheimer & Kramer have bought the plot, 45 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue; also, the plot, 50 by 150, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 200 feet south of Wendover Avenue.

Well & Mayer have bought the plot, 50 by 143, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 502 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and the plot, 75 by 143, on the same avenue, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

J. Leddy has sold for John Purcell to Louis F. Wagner the dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Mendelsohn & Co. 1,032 and 1,034 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, two two-story dwellings, on plot 36 by 91.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot, 119 by 90, on the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Richard Dickson, in conjunction with Frank Gass, has sold for Caroline W. Fuhr to L. Eugene Field the dwelling at the northwest corner of West Farms Road and Forest Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Harry M. Levinson has sold for Abraham Silverson the four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, about 100 feet west of Central Park West. The lot is 100 by 100, and William J. Greenfield, a builder, is the buyer. Mr. Greenfield will erect two apartment houses on the lot.

P. A. Nebeling sold for Mrs. E. Reherman the five-story double flat, with stores, 55 by 35, irregular, at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, at the junction with Eighth Avenue, to George Kitt. The property has not been sold for the last twelve years.

The H. E. Hayes Company has sold for Mrs. Grace L. Starbuck and Mrs. Amelia R. Lowther to Albert Lowther and C. M. Lowther their third interest in the property 62 West Twenty-third Street, the store occupied by Best & Co.

The Auction Room.

The four-story building at 2,128 and 2,130 Broadway, near Seventy-fifth Street, formerly occupied by the Tilden Club, was sold under foreclosure yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly, and was bought by H. S. Thompson for $131,000. The amount of the judgment against the property was $129,771.

Other auction offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

82d St, 310 West, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2, five-story dwelling; partition sale, to Grace M. Wood $23,000

Riverside Drive, 85, 52.4 ft s of 81st St, 25.2x76.10, irregular; five-story dwelling; partition sale, to Timothy J. Martin 43,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Broadway and 148th St, n e corner, for a five-story brick flat, 40.11x99; Cummings & Montclair, N. J., owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $53,000.

135th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for twelve four-story brick flats, 99x87.11; Cohen and another of 108 West 115th St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $480,000.

124th St, 520 to 532 West, for two five-story brick flats, 50x87.11; P. Brander of 63 West 125th St, owner; F. C. Browne of 143 West 125th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Henry St, 299 and 301, to a three-story brick clubhouse; Lewisohn estate and another of 11 Broadway, owner; J. H. Duncan of 208 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 19.

ARTHUR ST or Av, e s, Lot 346, map of S. Cammeling and others, Fordham, 25x87.6; Tommaso Giordano to Pasquale Di Nicola and another. (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 100x100; John J. Mahoney to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, other consideration and.....

AVENUE ST JOHN, s e corner of Kelly St, 250x540x irregular; Herman Aaron to Moses Greenbaum, other consideration and.....

AVENUE ST JOHN, s e corner of Kelly St; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to Herman Aaron, other consideration and.....

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

A REAL ESTATE CATECHISM.
I.

Q.—What should a purchaser or mortgagee of real estate do about his title?

A.—He should have it examined by a competent examiner.

Q.—Why is this necessary?

A.—To ascertain whether there are any defects in it, or incumbrances upon it.

Q.—Is an examination alone sufficient?

A.—No. The title should also be insured in THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Q.—How can this insurance be effected?

A.—Through the company after examination of the title by its Law Department or through one of its Examining Counsel upon his examination of the title.

(To be continued.)

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

INVESTORS.
Can find no better security than
MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE.

We have several very choice parcels requiring a cash investment of from $10,000 to $50,000, which will yield handsome returns and are sure to increase in value and earning power.
We have a choice corner parcel up town requiring an investment of about $150,000, which will yield 8 per cent. and be worth at least $75,000 more in the course of a year or two.
We have a very choice corner parcel down town requiring an investment of about $500,000, which will yield over 6 per cent. and be worth considerably more in the future.
Full particulars to Bona-Fide Investors.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.
MAIN OFFICE, 135 Broadway. BRONX BRANCH, Westchester & Prospect Avs. 2,237-8 Cort. 1,215-16 Melrose.

A policy of title insurance is an endorsement that makes real estate negotiable.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **$9,000,000**
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 135 Montague St., B'klyn.

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Corner Cedar Street.
TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.
TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.
Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.
Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same
THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

One mistake in a mortgage investment may cost you the savings of years of prudence. Why not buy only
Guaranteed Mortgages?
Lawyers Mortgage Company,
Capital and Surplus, - $4,000,000
47 Liberty St., New York.

Real Estate for Sale.
6-story fireproof new law tenement, 18 rooms; rent, $6,100; price, $53,000; Harlem.
Three 6-story fireproof 14-room tenements, Price, $30,000 each.
Two five-story and basement double flats, west of St. Nicholas Av. Price, $49,000.
5-story and basement 12-room tenement west of Avenue C; rents $3,850; price $37,500; $6,000 cash; balance mtge.
Four 5-story flats, with stores, on Avenue; big future; price, $104,000; mtg. $89,000.
SAMUEL FRIEDMAN,
304 East 77th St.

51ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
51ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
5-story single flat, all improvements...$50,000
West 45th St., 5-story triple..... 36,000
West 94th St., private house..... 22,000
East 118th St., 5-story triple..... 24,500
16 lots 151st St., on Heights..... 184,000
Bronx, East 138th St., 8 lots..... 62,000
Country seat, on Hudson, 30 minutes... 35,000
Brooklyn, 3-story private house..... 5,250
Free and clear lots, 24th Ward.....Bargain
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8th Av., New York.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 185 Broadway. Telephone 7055 Cort.

Big Bargain.—Builders, Investors, call quick; Three (3) three-story and basement brick houses near 14th Street; well paying; price, $10,000 each; mortgage, $7,000 each; suitable tenement or business. Duross, 155 West 14th Street.

Real estate buyers, attention! Few good pieces of property in city, that pay good income; will sell cheap to quick buyer; little cash and easy terms. Bargain, 146 Times.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!
Rents collected, estates managed, houses leased. Will benefit you by our long experience. Morris-Jacoby, 35 West 125th. Telephone 2491 Harlem.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

Investors and Speculators.—Must sell my property all over city at sacrifice on account of ill health. Retired, 29 Second Avenue.

Tenements, uptown and downtown; will sell reasonable, with little cash; easy terms. Merchant, 154 Times, Downtown.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY
N. Y. CITY OR BRONX REAL ESTATE?
We have a number of special bargains
OWNERS' REALTY CO.,
308 W. 116th St., near 8th Ave.

New five-story corner; big bargain. Real Estate Office, 199 Beach Av., 156th St.

East Side.

A plot of 50,000 sq. feet,
vicinity of
5th Av. and 79th St.
Property has never been offered.
Price reasonable. Large profits assured.
Particulars on personal application.
JOHN E. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

BUILDING PLOTS,
CHOICE LOCATIONS,
Bet. 2d and Park Avs., 106th St. to 125th St.
Two plots, 41x95, $23,000 each.
Plot 39x100, $25,000. Exceptional advantages.
Plot 78x100, $48,000; on good street.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. Koelble, 30 Pine St.

CHOICE CORNER PLOTS,
LEXINGTON AND PARK AVS.,
BET. 106TH AND 125TH STS.,
Plot 78x100, $60,000, on good street.
Plot 50x100, $45,000, exceptional advantages.
Plot 46x95, $40,000.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. Koelble, 30 Pine St.

BETWEEN AVE. D & EAST RIVER.
A plot 40x190, facing two streets, for $23,000. Terms easy.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Elegant brownstone private house, 93d St., near Lexington Av.; open plumbing, hardwood trim; price $10,000; only $3,000 cash; cheapest house ever offered in this section. Possession. Owner, 179 East 94th St.

Rent $2,100, price $19,000; five-story double, with stores, Park Av., near 125th; pays annually $300 on investment $5,000; also several other flats. Baum, (owner,) 1,989 7th Av.

Furnished room house, 41st St., vicinity 2d Av.; 16.8x100; asking $10,000; terms to suit; genuine bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Plot 85x100.11, corner Lexington Av., 104th St.; good location for flats; very easy terms. Apply C. H. Bachem, 44 Broadway.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St., $31,000, five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Single flat bargain, East 52d St.; price, $15,000; Mtg. $10,000, 4½ per cent; rent over $1,500. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Big Bargain!—First Av., 5-story, 2 stores, 4-family house, $20,500; little cash. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

18% on investment guaranteed; in fine neighborhood on east side. Lewi, 703 Broadway.

West Side.

To Speculators and Investors:
A 6-story elevator building, near B'way & 104th St.; price, $87,000; rents, $10,300; about $15,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way apartment building, with stores; price, $95,000; rents $9,600; about $20,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way corner, near Subway express station; rents $21,000; about $40,000 cash required; will pay over 10% on investment.

A 7-story B'way corner, 3 families on each floor; about $55,000 cash required; will pay nearly 10% on investment.

Other B'way and side street properties to offer at attractive figures.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
B'WAY & 103D ST.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
Amsterdam Av., (60'x,) 14-room triple....$43,000
Amsterdam Av., (150'x) double, 26 front. 30,000
8th Av., below 150th, modern triple..... 31,500
Lenox Av., near 135th, double..... 28,500
Madison Av., below 106th, double..... 28,750
Manhattan Av., modern double, 27 front.. 34,000
Morningside Av., 6-room double, improve. 33,500
7th Av., 6-room double, improvements.... 35,000
7th Av., 37.6, new triple, stores..... 58,000
Amsterdam corner, below 100th, 40 front.. 51,000
8th Av., corner, triple and stores..... 53,000
Manhattan Av., corner, triple, 27.10 front. 60,000
112th, 6-story, new law, quadruple..... 65,000
117th, 12-room triple, all improvements... 29,500
112th, 7-room double, 30 front..... 38,000
116th, (Lenox,) double, 27 front, stores... 36,500
116th, near 7th, double, 32 front..... 44,500
117th, near office, 6-room double..... 24,750
138th, 50 front, 6-story quadruple..... 65,000
141st, 37.6, 7-room, new, double..... 46,000
142d, 5-story double, full lot..... 22,250
Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 125TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
Finest corner on St. Nicholas Av., 5-story, 27.6x113; rent, $6,700; price, $60,000.
Two triple flats; 12 rooms, hot water; rent, $2,900; price, $26,000.
8th Av. triple flats with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $39,500.
Two 8th Av. corners, with stores; fine location; price, $48,000; cheap.

BUILDERS' CHANCE.
An opportunity not to be neglected. Plot in 50s, adjacent 9th Av., 55.3x100.5; also, 38.10 x100.5. Buildings thereon more than carry property until improved. Excellent block. Fine side light. The scarcity of medium grade flats in this locality, the demand for which far exceeds the supply, insures a big return to builder who will immediately improve. Better by far than Bronx or Washington Heights propositions. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

SPECIAL.
Can deliver two four-story cold-water tenements at $5,500 each; bank mortgage; biggest bargain on west side. Also,
NINTH AVENUE,
in Fifties; something good in cold-water flat; two stores; never a vacancy; rents never raised. Can deliver below market figure. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

DESIRABLE PLOTS.
145th & 146th Sts.—7th & Lenox Avs.
Ready for immediate improvement.
Subway Station at corner.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

Attractive bijou dwelling, above 42d St., adjacent 9th Av., can be bought right; fine condition; modern plumbing, tiled bath, &c.; terms to suit. Seen only by appointment. Principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, offer quick taker, west side, 26 foot, cold water, thoroughly renovated, 20-family tenement; rents $2,352; after January $2,616; price $21,000.

West 123d St. Bargain.—Five-story triple, 33.2x100; all improvements; leased at $5,000; rents about $6,000; price, $50,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, Box 194 Times.

Bargain to quick buyer; 155 West 102d St., five-story double flat; excellent order; steam heat; $31,500; rents $3,525; easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A.—Vicinity 103d St. and Broadway; extra wide double flat; rent over $4,100; price, $38,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

$22,000—Five-story double flat, 133d St., near 5th Av.; Mtg. $17,000; rent $2,800; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5-story tenement, West 27th St., $25,000; Mtg. $18,000, 5 per cent.; rent, $2,920; a good chance. E. King, 775 Broadway.

$31,000; rents, $3,824; steam-heated flat; $8,000; equity nets $1,284. Harrison, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Prominent corners near new Pennsylvania Depot; price, $26,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Chelsea Square, 21st.—5-story house; rental $4,800, price $40,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

142d St., near 8th Av.—15-family flat, $27,000; old rents. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$1,500.00 cash, brownstone private house; boom section. Estate, 114 West 133d St., near Lenox.

Five story twenty-family tenement, 25x100; West 68th; $17,500. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Washington Heights.

WINSLOW REALTY CO., 70 Manhattan St., offers 50x100, with old tenements, now rented for $1,700; two blocks from rapid transit station asking $20,000; Amsterdam Av., corner, 100x100, under $55,000; Wadsworth Av., corner, 100x100, under $40,000; single corners and inside lots, in best part of Washington Heights, at prices that insure good profits in the Spring; brokers welcome.

AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER,
PLOT 90x100.
PRICE, $59,000.
VICINITY 176TH ST.
A. F. KOELBLE, 30 Pine St.

A.—Vicinity of 150th St. and Amsterdam Av.; extra wide triple flat; 8 rooms and bath each; rent about $4,700; price, $41,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

IN TOBACCO DISTRICT.
DESIRABLE CORNER, WITH 4 STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING COVERING 1,500 SQUARE FEET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

BOWERY THROUGH TO ELIZABETH ST.; LOT CONTAINS 4,900 SQUARE FEET; PRICE ASKED $70,000; WELL RENTED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

12th St. West—Plot 100x80; reasonable; tenement, factory, stable. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

A FEW BARGAINS LEFT.
S. E. Corner Courtlandt Av. 163d St., 56x115, $13,500; 1st mtge. $11,000, 3 years; no rock.
S. E. Corner Arthur Av. 176th St., 91x98; below grade; price, $13,500.
Snap—4-story triple flat and stores, 17 rooms and baths, corner, 37x100, 32 feet wide in rear; price, $30,000; 1st mtgs. $15,000, 5 years.
5-story, triple, 14 rooms and baths, 26.6x105 built x130 lot; guaranteed rental, $3,000; price, $26,000; 1st mtge. $18,000, 3 years; 2nd to suit.
Many other desirable properties, improved and unimproved.
ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,320 THIRD AV.

24 LOTS
in NEW YORK CITY, 3 minutes' walk to TWO LINES OF TROLLEY and near New Haven 6-track electric system.
PRICE (this week)
$9,000
JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

BRONX LOTS VERY CHEAP
Corner lot, 25x100, on grade opposite new flats, $4,500; $1,500 cash will buy.
95x100, on grade, high ground, near Elevated station and modern flats, $11,000; only $2,500 cash necessary.
70x100, on grade, block all built with private houses and flats, $11,000; easy terms.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Avenue, cor. 86th St.

WANTED AT ONCE
Lots on or near Jerome Av.; also on or near Webster Av.
WILL PAY CASH
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

BIG BARGAIN.
Three four-story cold-water flats.
TWO AVENUE FRONTS, INCLUDING CORNER.
Rent, $6,500; price, $59,000; mortgage, $37,000.
John F. Frees, Realty Department,
668 EAST 156TH ST.

$14,000 cash required; 5-story business property, 138th St., near Willis Av.; 4½% mortgage; 10% investment guaranteed.
$75,000 new 6-story apartment, with four stores, 50x100; rents $8,000; $15,000 cash.
From builder, 5-story 4-family apartment, 41x100; rents $5,000; price $42,000.
Four-story triple, 28x100; price $20,500.
Phelps Bros., 317 Willis Av., 140th and 141st Sts.

Owner in annexed district will sell 100,000 square feet handsome Bronx vacant, near park, in parcels, at $550 to $800 per city lot, on easy terms; or $20,000 all cash. Retails now $650 to $950 per lot, and houses building fast. No speculation, just difference wholesale and retail. Address, One Family 50 Years, Box D, 185 Times.

PARTY CANNOT PERFORM.
Plot, 75x100; below grade; 100 ft. south of Longwood Av., on Whitlock Av.; convenient to trolley, school and station; price, $1,650 a lot. Apply Owner, John F. Schick, 2,018 Fulton Av., near 174th St.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 1023 St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. H. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Boston Road Corner, 181st St. to Bryant St.—Ten lots, opposite Bronx Park, with large 3-story building at terminus of rapid transit road; this property has a great future; financial valuation; sold cheap. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 180th St.

$1,000 buys 2-family house, 11 rooms, all improvements, near Subway, price $4,000; $800 buys 2-family house, 9 rooms, near Rapid Transit, price $3,000; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

$1,200 Cash.—A two-story building on lot 25x100, in 142d St., between Willis and Brook Avs.; price, $6,000; first mortgage, $4,800, for five years; full commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

For Sale.—One-third or half interest in three parcels Bronx lots, including two corners, located between Westchester and Prospect Avs., 165th and Jennings. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

Attention, Speculators.—Lady will sacrifice fine avenue corner, near Tremont station, containing five extra large lots, $2,850 each; well worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Tel., 2466 R Harlem.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

We offer several very choice corner plots on Boston Road, Southern Boulevard, Westchester, and Longwood Avs. at old prices. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story 20-family apartment house, 25x90x100; price $22,500; rent $2,600; no steam. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Elegant plot, 14 lots, Franklin Avenue near Crotona Park; choicest section in Bronx; ripe for immediate improvements. Farmer, 196 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—Choice corner, excavated, 48x95, 173d St. near Webster Av., $6,000; easy terms; splendid fixtures; also other cheap small and large plots. WEBER, 653 E. 149th St.

Homeseekers.—Your choice of one and two family houses in any part of the Bronx at all prices. Rule & Bach, McKinley Building, 169th St. and Boston Road.

Sedgwick Park, Fordham Heights; modern 14-room house; ground 100x100; accessible; restricted neighborhood. Address Owner, Room 804, 79 Wall St.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 170TH, NEAR 3D AV.

Attractive Bargain!—10 lots, Southern Boulevard, excavated, two corners, $57,500. Great Sacrifice, Times, Harlem.

Four lots, 100x114, near 3d Av.
All assessments paid; $2,750; block from trolley. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., 174th St.

William's Bridge, Laconia Park.—Two lots, fronting two streets, $1,550.00. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$6,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, 25x100; price $24,000; rent $2,600. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Builders, Attention!—3 choice lots on 3d Av.; elevated station block, 75x103; price, $21,000. See Owner, 179 East 94th St.

Boom section, near 183d St., three-family house, 50x100; only $7,500; sacrifice. Inquire 1,743 Washington Av., L Picier.

Webster and Brook Avs., near 169th St.; 10 lots, $45,000; Ryer Av., near 180th, 75x100; $4,500. Jones, 199 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargains—Two-family house, all improvements, full lot, near L, $4,500; one-family house, $3,000; $1,000 cash. Bacchler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Plots and lots in best section of Bronx for speculators and builders. 'Phone 747 Tremont. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Loft, Centre St., 3,000 sp.; elevator, power; immediate possession. C. Stevenson & Co., 438 Broadway.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. George Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

East 148th St., near station.—10 family, 25x100, $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$3,500 cash buys flat, fully rented; income, $1,620 yearly. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Washington Av. corner, 25x96, $39,000; rent, $3,864; 5 story. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Contracts, Bronx property, bought and sold. Apply, Real Estate, Room 88, 115 Broadway.

Clinton Av., near 180th St., about 7½ lots; price, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Triple flat in Bronx; rents, $2,190; price, $21,500. Frank, 138 6th Av.

Office room to rent. Apply 160 5th Av., Room 615, from 10 to 1.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.
TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Out of City.

Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply.
E. S. O'BRIEN & SON,
45 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A COMMUTER'S COUNTRY HOME.
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, HARLEM R. R.; FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT; 15-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT WATER HEAT; VILLAGE WATER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE; COACHMAN'S QUARTERS; ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; FOUR ACRES OF LAND. APPLY TO
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 E. 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Near Sound, New Rochelle—Fine house, six sleeping rooms, two baths; hardwood finish; piazzas; garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.
For Rent—With privilege of buying, 125 acre farm, with modern house and outbuildings; owner will guarantee 6 per cent. on the price asked.
90 Acres—High and beautifully wooded; springs and stream; ¾ mile road frontage; ideal spot for country estate; $10,000.
Mount Kisco—130 acres; near station; good buildings; productive farm; fine view.
Ardsley—Six acres, with fine modern stone house; all improvements; beautiful view; bargain. Turner & Co., 28 East 42d St., N. Y. City. Telephone, 540—38th St.

SUBWAY WESTCHESTER COUNTY BOOM.
Larchmont lots, $100, to close Estate; cheapest lots in Westchester County; 35 minutes from City Hall. City improvements. Sold only in bulk of four or more lots and on easiest terms. LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Did you ever hear one builder criticise another? Well, he wants to impress you that he builds the better house. That's what we want to do. Just see our two-family houses, and we will impress you. They really have no equal. That is what people say who buy them.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

Flatbush Lots, 20x100, $175.
B'way and 103d St.
Two-family dwellings, all improvements, $2,750.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., Near Vernon.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.
TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

The famous Gree Point duck marshes. Combahee River, S. C., for lease or sale. Apply S. G. Stoney, Charleston, S. C.

MORTGAGES.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted for a client, on the Sound, below New Haven, from 5 to 10 acres; must command good view and have water front and shade trees; an old place well located would answer; price moderate; will pay cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Wanted—The best place $100,000 will buy, with house and outbuildings and from 50 to 100 acres, overlooking Hudson River on Harlem Division; not to exceed 25 miles from New York and within ½ mile of station. Investor, Box 210 Times.

HAVING ABOUT $15,000
investor wants cheap flats, tenements; immediate consideration given. Address particulars to Investor, 102 West 104th St.

Want property for cash buyers, Manhattan and Bronx; send full particulars; quick results; brokers protected. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

A corner or inside lot, with building, on 8th Av., 34th to 59th St.; also building on west side of Broadway, 30th to 69th, for investment. R., 160 Times.

Wanted—Two or three five-story flats; good location in Bronx. Owners send particulars to J. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

Party with $5,000 cash wants particulars of flats; must be reasonable; brokers protected. M. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

We have quick buyers for good store property, also 4 and 5 story modern improved flats. Gus. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 59th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Attention.—Wanted, houses on lease anywhere; will give security. Hagemeyer, 176 East 96th St.

Bronx and Harlem double flats; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

The undersigned, owner, desires to resume building and operating actively; must first dispose of large income-bearing property at reasonable price for cash, or will exchange for old buildings or unimproved lots in Manhattan, or out-of-town country estate suitable for improvement; equity $275,000; leased for a long term, with ample security; thorough investigation solicited. Brokers protected. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 115 Broadway.

Vicinity of 125th St. and 8th Ave.
Modern elevator apartment house fully rented; net income about $9,000 per annum; equity, $90,000; will exchange where we can raise $30,000 to $40,000 cash; city or out of town.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway

An owner of first-class 37.6 apartment house near rapid transit station, six stories, will trade for small free and clear dwelling in Manhattan; equity, $10,000; good income. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway, (107th St.)

Elegant elevator apartments, with all modern improvements; will exchange for tenements or flats with cash added. Nobleman, 186 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath and all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LORELEY,
N. W. CORNER EAST 56TH ST. & PARK AV.
Corner Apartments, nine rooms. Apply on premises, or to M. F. STEVENS, Attorney, 34 Pine St.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 and 235 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park—Suites six rooms and bath; steam heat, hall attendance. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

L.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

1234 St., 206-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

44 East 132d; a nice apartment; five extra large rooms with bath; hot water; $30.

Bronx.

1,416 Prospect Av., five large light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, near Rapid Transit Station; rent $23 to $25; one month free. Inquire Janitor.

1,470 Webster Av., Near 171st St., Opposite Clairemont Park.—Single flat, seven fine rooms, porcelain bath, heat, hot water, one flight, $33.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

The Finest Apartment
IN
THE HILLCREST
430 W. 116th Street ::::
Opposite Columbia University and one block from Subway Express Station.
The apartment consists of 9 very large rooms on the seventh floor.
It has a southern and eastern exposure and sunshine in every room.
Magnificent view.
The decorations, cabinet trim and general appointments are of the handsomest and most artistic character. Every convenience is provided. Otis elevator, electric light, telephone, butler's pantry, servants' baths, steam laundry, dryers, etc.
RENT $1,800 A YEAR.
Other apartments $1,400 and up.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81 St.
HENRIETTA 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
STANTON 9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
ROYCROFT 219 West 80th St.
5 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$630
UNADILLA 128 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$720
SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath..... $540 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath..... $720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380

THE DOROTHEA,
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100; elevator; all night service; liberal concessions.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway and 103d St.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway; 4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome spacious entrances; rents $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.
228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

65 Morningside Av.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3060 Harlem.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette—Sepen and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

Fine 5 and 6 room flats; new house; steam heat and hot water; $25 to $34; 257 West 143d St. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

$53.00—245 WEST 125TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
153 Franklin Street, City.

FLOORS TO LET
FROM APRIL AND MAY 1ST, '05, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF), 205 feet on Brooklyn Bridge, 50 feet on each, William and Rose Sts.
LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.
Power, heat and elevator service day and night.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d st.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

TO LEASE
for 21 years with renewals, plot of 6 lots fronting on
Franklin and North Moore Sts.,
or would divide.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

FOR RENT STORE, LOFTS AND STUDIO. in newly completed Business Building. **34 E. 23d st.**
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 East 42d St.

FACTORY LOFTS
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 433 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

185 East 34th, adjoining Lexington Av. corner. Parlor floor store; excellent window display.
Rent only $35 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET,
TO WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Up-to-date loft building, down town business district, to lease for a long term of years to first-class responsible party; very good terms. Reisler, 132 Nassau.

181 Broadway.
Large, light office; $20. Room 12.

Loft, 40x100; $800; power optional; light all sides. Your broker or The Sam Hoke Sign Shops, 52d St., at North River.

136 Prince St.; store and basement, 25x100; steam heated; possession Feb. 1; rent $1,200. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine, light desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

70 and 72 Fulton St.; store and bsmt. to let; immediate poss.; low rent; 5 yrs. lease. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 84th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant store, 8th Avenue, bet. 29th and 30th Streets. Inquire 236 West 13th St.

Top loft, 21st St., less than $1,200. G. P. Butterly, 20 East 21st St., near Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

**To Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, one apartment of five rooms; one apartment of seven rooms

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Black and tan dog, answering to name of Tippy, from Creston Av., corner 192d St., Fordham, New York City, on Dec. 14; reward of $5 will be paid for return to above place. A. O. Salter.

LOST.—A miniature portrait of a lady with hat on, in small metal frame; dropped on Madison Av., near 61st St.; suitable reward. 673 Madison Av.

LOST.—A single pearl, on 58th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., first part of November; $100 reward. Bartine & Rice Co., 338 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE, "THE PARK."—Two connecting rooms adjoining bath, one flight; in refined, quiet boarding house; newly decorated; steam heat; superior table; also one corner suite, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

1.—28TH ST., 45 EAST.—Room, suitable for one or two persons.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

61ST—675, 694, 696 MADISON AV.—Parlor suite, ($25 for two;) table guests accommodated.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room, gentlemen; one block Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

APPRECIATIVE guests may obtain desirable rooms, single or en suite, with board at entrance to Washington Square. 7 5th Av.; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, Near 73d St.—Large rooms, connecting; private bath; board optional; in refined Jewish private family.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 210, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment "2."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large front room; bath; telephone and hallboy service.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

31ST ST., 20 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front room; private family; gentlemen only.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; reasonable; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; two pleasant hall rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH, 18 WEST.—Everything new; modern rooms, large and small; porcelain bath; gentlemen; references.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; 8T. un; first-class service.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, furnished; back parlor for doctor.

60TH ST., 152 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, single and double; heated; private house; references required.

82D ST, 45 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; also single room; near elevated.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 22-23.—Large pleasant room, facing park; gentlemen; front and back parlor; (rent from Jan. 1;) furnished or unfurnished.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room in gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

Bronx.

BRONX—2,304 Belmont Av., near 183d "L"; large room; private house; boarding or without.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

415T ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexceled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CASH GIRLS wanted; neat and clean; wages $3, with advancement. Apply, with references and health certificate, Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

H. O'NEILL & CO. require saleswomen for the following departments: Jewelry, Stationery, Handerkerchiefs, Perfumery, Ribbons, Leather Goods, Silverware, Art Department. Apply Superintendent's Office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st.

MRS. H., Henry St., wants English-speaking girl for general housework; three in family; must read and write; wages $16-$18. No. 550. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. A., West 119th St., wants cook and laundress, with reference from previous employer; six in family, in private residence; two other maids kept; wages $20-$25. No. 598. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. S., West 72d St., wants German-French chambermaid and waitress; must be competent and with unquestionable references; wages to suit the right party. No. 571. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., 222 5th Av., desire to engage for the coming season a buyer for their Misses' and Children's Department; only those accustomed to the finest trade need apply; all applications treated strictly confidentially.

MATRON wanted by institution; a refined Jewess to act as matron; one having held previous position in charge of girls preferred. Write, stating full particulars, to Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding bookkeeping and billing; permanent position for competent party. Apply immediately, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—The 14th Street Store requires the following help: Sales clerks for all departments, tracers for complaint department, cashiers, parcel wrappers, messengers, cash girls. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—Lady stenographer and typewriter for large wholesale woolen house; permanent position if satisfactory; state age, experience, and if at present employed; also salary wanted. Wholesale, Box 141 Times Office.

WANTED—Century Co. requires bright young woman as general clerk; must be quick at figures and rapid penman. Apply to Mr. Stuart, 33 East 17th St.

WANTED—30 Waitresses—The 14th Street Store requires 50 waitresses, thoroughly experienced. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—German or Swede general housework, apartment, two adults. Briggs, 29 West 84th St.

Males.

CASH BOYS wanted; neat and clean; wages $3, with advancement. Apply, with references and health certificate, Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 5 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY require experienced phonograph and talking machine salesmen; good salaries and permanent positions to capable salesmen. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen and canvassers for a new line of patented inventions; $25 to $50 weekly can be earned. Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 149 and 151 Church St., corner Warren St.

WANTED—Gas company wants active canvassers to place heater appliances; salary and commission to competent men. Call 128 East 15th St., 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man for position in New Jersey, near Lake Hopatcong. Apply 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Young men experienced as stenographers and typewriters; salary $8 to start. Apply 241 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK, widow, in country past twenty years; age 26, finest personal references, wants position without laundry work; wages $30. No. 2,036. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By young French woman, few engagements out by day; city or country. F. R., 188 9th Av.; third bell.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Hungarian, Austrian, and Russian-Jewish immigrant girls desire places with Jewish families in city as housework; call for girls ready to go. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By competent young woman to do housework in flat with small family; best reference from last employer. 215 West 15th St.

SUBWAY LOOP TO CIRCLE MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Metropolitan Proposes to Rival Belmont Elevated and Subway.

McDONALD PREPARES PLANS

Would Construct East Side Line Under Third Avenue Instead of Lexington—A Port Chester Link.

From Metropolitan sources of information yesterday it was learned that the Metropolitan interests, under the advice of John B. McDonald, will favor the running of the proposed east side Subway up Third Avenue instead of Lexington, as had been considered by the Rapid Transit Commission.

It is figured by the Metropolitan people that a Third Avenue Subway would draw business from the present Fourth Avenue Subway, and also from the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines, controlled by Mr. Belmont and his associates. At the same time the Third Avenue Subway line, it is figured, would enable the maintenance of a practically straight line to a point in the Bronx where a connection could be effected with the proposed Port Chester Road, if the promoters of that road should succeed in constructing it. Mr. McDonald, it is recalled, figures in that road also.

According to the tentative plans proposed by Mr. McDonald the east side Subway would run from the Battery up under William Street and New Bowery to Chatham Square, up Third Avenue to connect with the Port Chester line for Van Cortlandt Park and Yonkers, then turn south, repass under the Harlem River, and return in a straight line under Seventh, Eighth, or Tenth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, and then by way of Hudson and Greenwich Streets to the Battery, completing the circuit.

Mr. McDonald believes that such a circuit would strengthen the Metropolitan Road in competing with the Belmont interests. Acting on petitions presented to it, the Rapid Transit Commission has ordered the contractors on the Broadway extension of the Subway to remove the working structure over Broadway at Fulton Street. This is done to relieve the crush of traffic at this point. The present twelve-inch steam pipe line which runs across Broadway at John Street, which is the cause of the delay in removing the bridge in front of St. Paul's Chapel, had to be taken out from under the Subway and run over it, and the task is not quite completed. When it is finished the engineers will begin to lower on stilts the big gas main now running up and down Broadway, which is one of the main sources of gas supply south of Ann and Vesey Streets.

All the track is down as far as Fulton Street, and the ballasting has been completed. The third rail also is in position, most of the overhead work is done, and the side tiling completed, but the flooring and entrances still are incomplete.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

HOUSEWORK wanted in small apartment by Jewish girl, in country six years; references; wages $18-$20. No. 1,253. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

LADY'S maid or seamstress, American born, with best references, wishes temporary work as lady's maid or seamstress; by month $30; by day $1.50. No. 6,009. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN, widow, through reversed circumstances, desires position as housekeeper, or complete charge of hired help. No. 6,006. Write Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &c.—As office assistant and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; start, $8. Miss Avery, Box 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes correctly; best references; $12. American, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat, ladylike; competent person; attends to business; references; $12. $15. C. A., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined young lady of 20; experienced stenographer and office assistant; start, $7. Miss Church, Box 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; desires opportunity show worth; credentials. Edna, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman; cultured; broad experience commercial, legal, brokerage. Superbs, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12, $15. Mabel Reynolds, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five months' experience; neat, accurate, willing, obliging; moderate salary. J. Moore, 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A quiet woman stenographer wishes change. Moderate, Box 1,019 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined, educated young lady of 19; start, $6. Miss Perkins, Box 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; $8-$9. Ready, Box 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position down town; three years' experience; $12. B. G. E., Box 145 Times.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; by the day, to serve dinners, luncheons; best city references. 328 East 37th St.

Males.

ARTIST.—Young man, thoroughly proficient in figure drawing, various mediums, desires position with a stained-glass and decorating or an advertising concern; will call with samples of work. W. J. Merrill, 96 Vandeveer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER. — Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes permanent or temporary employment; moderate remuneration; references. Stephenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up or temporary work; moderate. Box H 157 Times.

AD. WRITER.—By a young man who has a good education as an ad. writer; willing to start at the bottom; salary no object. L Box 1,050 Times, Harlem.

CHARTERED accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high grade work; credits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 291, New York.

COACHMAN, groom, useful man, in country; age 30; good driver; sober, competent man; references from last employer. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

COLLECTOR can give bonds and A1 references. Welander, 611 Pacific St., Brooklyn, 1st flat.

COOK.—By Japanese first-class cook; long experience and good reference; family in city. S. Hattori, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish; young man, (19,) commercial school education; can take charge of Spanish correspondence; two years' experience; best references. Spanish, 143 West 140th.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By detail draughtsman and tracer. C. Richter, 204 West 119th St.

EXPERIENCED attorney and business man; any responsible position; at present with prominent house. D., 218 Times.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. D Box 202 Times.

IT IS said that high grade salesmen are scarce. I would appreciate an interview with any firm having outside position for such a man. Box D, 187 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT wishes position where he can have time to attend school in city or country; small salary. Kawa, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL OPERATION. —Have extended practical experience in railroad accounts, the physical operation of the property and traffic earning capabilities thereof; also industrial operating and administrative accounting, combined with executive and organization ability; would consider favorable proposition to make change. Reliable, Box 217 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By expert stenographer and typewriter, with long experience in newspaper reporting in this city, would like position as assistant or private secretary. D Box 196 Times.

WANTED.—Position in New York Stock Exchange house as blotter clerk by experienced man. Box D, 186 Times.

WANTED—Experienced petticoat salesman for Middle West territory. Lewis, Hurwitz & Co., 119 Mercer St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and clerk.—22; $9. Address Typewriter, 1,364 Broadway.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes bread in an hour—no standing over night.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWO STARIN BOATS ESCAPED REINSPECTION

The Glen Island and the Erastus Corning Were "Laid Up."

JUST AFTER SLOCUM HORROR

According to the Official Records Both These Boats Are "Out of Commission," Even Now.

An investigation of the records in the office of the Steamboat Inspectors has developed the fact that not only was the steamer Glen Island, on which nine persons lost their lives early Saturday morning, not reinspected in accordance with Secretary Cortelyou's orders at the time, which called for a reinspection of every vessel in the harbor after the Slocum disaster, but that another boat of the same line, the Erastus Corning, which is now running on regular trips between this city and New Haven, was also not reinspected.

Both of these vessels were reported to the Steamboat Inspectors to be out of commission at the time that Mr. Cortelyou's order was issued. Supervising Inspector Ira Harris said yesterday that in view of this state of affairs it was likely that a reinspection of the Erastus Corning would be demanded soon.

The records show that on May 24 last the Glen Island was inspected by Inspector Smith, who reported that the boat was short 150 feet of two-and-a-half-inch hose and that she needed repairs before a certificate could be issued. Thereupon the Glen Island was sent to the yards of the Starin Company, and on June 21, six days after the Slocum disaster, the company reported to the Supervising Inspector that the repairs had been made. Inspector Tuttle was sent over to verify this report, and on June 24 a license was issued to the boat.

It was but a week after this that the order was issued by Mr. Cortelyou for a reinspection of every vessel in the harbor, and in accordance with this order a request was sent to the Starin Company to send in the list of its vessels so that reinspection could be arranged without too much friction. The company sent in a list of seven vessels running, and said that the Glen Island, in spite of the fact that she had just been repaired; the Erastus Corning, and the Sam Sloan were out of commission. Of these the Sam Sloan, which had recently been in a collision in which her side was torn away, is still laid up, but the Glen Island, the Starin people have admitted, ran big Saturday and Sunday excursions all through July and August without any reinspection, and the Erastus Corning has been in regular service for several months also without reinspection, when, according to the records, she should be out of commission. As far as the records go they show also that the Glen Island is out of commission.

When this report of the company reached Mr. Rodie, who was then in charge, he decided that, as the boats were not running, and he would have to work his force full speed to get done the work on hand, he would not pay any attention to the "out of commission" boats. In this way the Erastus Corning and the Glen Island escaped reinspection.

The last inspection of the Erastus Corning, according to the records, was made on May 14, 1904, under the old régime, and the certificate was issued to her on May 21. The reinspection of vessels in this harbor under Mr. Cortelyou's order began on July 6.

When General Manager Parker of the Starin Line was asked for an explanation of these records yesterday he declined to talk.

An investigation of the Glen Island disaster will begin to-day in the office of the Steamboat Inspectors in the Whitehall Building. Capt. H. M. Seeley and Theodore T. Mersereau will sit as a court, and a report of their findings as to responsibility will be made to the Supervising Inspector. These two men comprise the local board. Supervising Inspector Harris has been ordered by Gen. Uhler to make a special investigation and report to Washington. He will go to the scene of the wreck as soon as the contract has been let to raise the hull.

In view of the fact that the fire on the Glen Island seems to have been caused by defective insulation, Capt. Harris said yesterday that his force of Inspectors ought to be increased by the addition of two electrical experts to act as Inspectors, and as his district embraces all the coast line from Cape Charles to Eastport, Me., and has in it over 1,500 vessels, he said he thought two such Inspectors would be kept fairly busy looking after nothing else but electrical equipment of vessels.

A tug and a derrick were sent to the wrecked Glen Island yesterday, and a diver made two descents into the hulk. No bodies were found. He reported that if any bodies were found they would be badly burned. Those at the wreck said that the hull would hardly be worth raising, and that some of the parts of the engine were warped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A conference was held to-day in the office of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on the question of changes in the Steamboat Inspection Service. The participants were Secretary Metcalf and steamship men from different parts of the country. It is said that there was nothing in the nature of a protest by the steamboat men. They will have until Jan. 16 to file suggestions or objections.

In discussing the matter to-day a high official of the department said:

"Neither the General Slocum nor the Glen Island would be permitted to house a single human being if they were brought ashore and an attempt made to use them for that purpose. Yet they are permitted to carry upon the waters thousands of people every day when every minute there is danger of just such a catastrophe as that of the Slocum.

"It was only because the Glen Island had a small passenger list that the loss of life was so small, and yet in proportion to the number carried it was nearly as large as that of the Slocum. The Glen Island burned as fast as the Slocum, and there was just as small an opportunity for the passengers and crew to escape.

"The people need protection against these things, and I thoroughly believe in a great change in every detail of the Steamboat Inspection Service."

ARREST IN TRANSFER CASE.

Snow Shoveler, Who Had Been Out of Work, Accused by Trolley Inspector.

Thomas Halpin of 229 West Sixty-sixth Street was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon on a charge of accepting and trying to use a transfer on the surface cars which had been given him.

Halpin lives on the second floor of the house in West Sixty-sixth Street with his wife and four small children. Recently he had been out of a position. Since the snowstorm he has earned money by shoveling snow, and he was ordered to report for work at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

When he boarded a south-bound Eighth Avenue car at Fifty-ninth Street and presented a transfer to the conductor, he was arrested by Detective Place on the complaint of an Inspector of the line. Halpin protested and asked that he be allowed to go and earn some money for his wife and children. He was locked up.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. AND 18TH STS. NEW YORK.

Headquarters for Fur-Trimmed Coats

We introduced these splendid garments of our own manufacture last year and they met with immediate success. This year we have been unable to keep up with the demand, but to-day we will again show a splendid selection, as follows:

No. 1—Body lining of Russian Marmot, collar and cuffs of Persian Lamb. Price, $65

No. 2—Body lining of Nutria, collar and cuffs to match of Nutria. Price, $55

No. 3—Body lining of Coney, collar and cuffs Natural Seal. Price, $45

No. 4—Body lining Muskrat, collar and cuffs Nutria. Price, $55

No. 5—Body lining of Russian Squirrel, collar and cuffs French Seal. $55

(The coat illustrated is No. 5.)

These coats are made of an extremely fine quality of Black Kersey. Fit and style equal to the most exclusive fur-lined coats at much higher prices elsewhere.

These garments are made under our own supervision by expert tailors and fur workers. We would advise an early selection, as there will be no duplicates.

Fur-Trimmed Sreatcoats.

This coat has been one of the most popular garments for cold weather ever introduced by us. The collar and edges are trimmed with Blended Muskrat and the body and sleeves are lined with the celebrated guaranteed Salt's Seal Plush. A splendid coat for automobiling, sleighing and general wear. Price $23.50

Full Dress & Tuxedo Coats and Vests.

Fabrics that will appeal to the most fastidious dresser. Style and workmanship par excellence. THE LABEL OF THE MAKERS TELLS THE REST.

Prices $20 and $25

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

Special Sale of 500 Suits.

Single and Double-Breasted Sacks, formerly sold at $15, $18 & $20,

Reduced to

$12.00.

The assortment is still large.

Style and quality are as prominent as ever.

The best Suits ever designed for business and general use.

13th Street Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Three BROADWAY Stores:—Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers St.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1239 Broadway.....near 30th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

A Young's Hat—be it Derby—Fedora—Silk or Opera is THE gift for "Him."

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

FOUR DIE ON BARGE.

Another May Have Perished in Explosion on Standard Oil Craft.

Four, and perhaps five, men lost their lives on the Standard Oil barge No. 91, which burned off Long Branch Sunday afternoon. The news that the barge had been burned up was brought to port Sunday night by the steamship Baker, but the fact that lives had been lost was not known until yesterday, when the report of the Captain of the towing tug Standard was made public by the Standard Oil Lighterage Department.

The men who lost their lives were G. P. Stokes, the Captain of the barge; Albert Salt, the engineer; Marcus Brandt, the fireman; Thomas Johnson, a sailor, and perhaps H. Hanson, who had shipped for the voyage, but whose presence on board has not yet been determined. The four other men who were in the crew were all injured, one of them, J. Pheyl, seriously. All of them are now in the St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City.

The tug Standard sailed from New York for Philadelphia Sunday morning, with the barge No. 91 laden with 1,000,000 gallons of petroleum, and the empty barge No. 90 in tow. All went well until the tug and tow reached a point off Long Branch. It was then about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and Oscar Larsen, the cook, went below to tell the engineer that for some reason or other he could not get any water out of the fresh water tanks. Salt and Brandt, the fireman, thereupon, went to the engine room to see what the matter was. Less than a minute later the air was rent with a terrific explosion, followed a few minutes later by another that sent the steel deck of the barge flying into the air as if it were so much tissue paper. A moment later what remained of the barge was enveloped in a swirling flame of burning oil.

All of those who were near the place where the first explosion occurred are dead, and it will never be known exactly what caused it. The cargo of oil was about forty feet forward of the boiler room where the explosion occurred, but in less than a minute the flames had cleared that space, and a minute later the barge was a mass of flame from stem to stern. When the first explosion occurred the Standard ran alongside the barge and took off those members of the crew who had been forward of the boiler room when the explosion occurred.

The empty barge went adrift soon after the explosion, and yesterday the Standard spent the day trying to locate her.

Odell to Speak at Mayer Dinner.

Gov. Odell will be one of the speakers this evening at the dinner to Attorney General-elect Julius M. Mayer at Pabst's Grand Circle Hotel. He will respond to the toast, "The State of New York." Lieutenant Governor-elect Bruce will discuss "The New Administration," William Halpin, "The County of New York," and Moses M. McKee, "The Twenty-third District." Mr. Mayer will also speak. The toastmaster will be ex-Assemblyman W. H. Smith. Covers will be laid for 900.

IDEAL GLOVES FOR CHRISTMAS

A combination of beauty.

Each pair in a neat Christmas glove-box. *Glove orders* gladly furnished on request.

Open evenings until Christmas.

Gloves fitted after Christmas.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI

Telephone, 1135 Gramercy.
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

SUSPECT GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Cohen Accused by Vitascope Company—Ex-Jailbird, Say Police.

Meyer Cohen, thirty-five years of age, a theatrical man, who said that he is living with relatives at 321 St. Nicholas Avenue, walked into the West Thirtieth Street station last night and told Capt. Cottrell that he understood that there was a warrant for his arrest.

Capt. Cottrell telephoned to the American Vitascope Company at 116 Nassau Street and learned from the manager that Magistrate Ommen had issued a warrant for Cohen's arrest in the Tombs Court yesterday, charging him with grand larceny. Policeman Cullen of the Tombs Court squad went to the station with Smith and arrested Cohen. Smith said that Cohen has been acting as the advance agent for the company, and that he was charged with having confiscated $30 advance money.

The police say that Cohen is the man who got away with $1,000 when assistant manager of the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn, and that he is now out on parole from an indeterminate sentence imposed for that offense.

HELD ON SMUGGLING CHARGE.

Man with False Bottomed Trunk Arrested by Marshal.

Moses Marcus, the man with the false bottomed trunk, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Europe last week with a few gross of watches and a pint or two of rings and pins neatly tucked away under the bottom, was arrested yesterday by order of the Treasury Department and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who sent him over to Hoboken for arraignment before the Commissioner there, as it was in Hoboken that the attempt to smuggle was made. He was held for further examination after he had pleaded not guilty.

Marcus made no further explanation of how it was that he did not know the condition of the trunk. It developed that in his declaration he announced that he had four watches on his person and paid duty on them.

Count the Christmas gifts you're going to make.

Then if you need a new suit or overcoat you'll be glad to know that we have made material reductions all through our suit stock and among our finest overcoats.

One result—several hundred mixture suits on the $15 tables.

Many young men's suits, sizes 32, 33, 34, have been marked down too—they're always $2 or $3 less than men's sizes in the same patterns.

Fancy handled umbrellas, of $5 quality, all silk, make good gifts at $3.35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

HORNER'S FURNITURE FOR GIFTS.

SELECTION will be an especial pleasure at our establishment not only because of the matchless choice offered in the various lines of Furniture which make useful and beautiful gifts, but which bear that marked individuality and tone for which our Furniture is famed.

Your choice may be aided by consulting the following list—all attractively priced for the Holiday buying.

Writing Desks.	Lounges.
Cheval Glasses.	Easy Chairs.
Dressing Tables.	Gilt Chairs.
Fancy Tables.	Inlaid Chairs.
Tea Tables.	Rockers.
Work Tables.	Pedestals.
Parlor Cabinets.	Bookcases.
Music Cabinets.	Leather Screens.
Curio Cabinets.	Shaving Stands, &c

Large collection of individual pieces in Gold and Vernis-Martin Furniture.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

VINCENT says

Stein-Bloch Clothes

Overcoats $15 to $55.

"FIT" is a word that falls trippingly from the tongue, but like a white blackbird, it's rare.

When I say that my overcoats "fit," I want you to hold me sternly to every letter of the word.

If my Overcoats and Suits, too, didn't fit, I'd shut up shop quick as a wink.

Don't be looking for a fit.

Come.

For those who wish it I have a made-to-order Department.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

THE W&H SHOPS

A full dress protector to lie next to his heart and warm it with thoughts of *you*—there's a *sensible* Xmas gift.

Other dress fixings just as suitable.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,

Furnishers to "Men Who Know."
58 Nassau St.—389 Broadway—
747 Broadway.

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS FAIR & PIKE | MAD. SQ. GARDEN. Daily, Noon to Midnight, until Dec. 30. All big Features of World's Fair. Moroccans, Filipinos, Pygmies, Cliff Dwellers, Schreyer & his thrilling cyclomotor. 1,000 Prize Exhibits. Fanciulli's Band of 60 Concert Next Sunday. Adm. 50c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Mat. Daily. | 125th St. Geo. Fuller Golden, Murphy & Nolan, Foy & Clark, Athos Family & others.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y & Xmas (Monday). WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow, 25&50c. JOHNNY & EMMA THE RAYS "DOWN THE PIKE."

LEW FIELDS' MAT. SAT'Y. Theatre, 42 St. Xtr Mat. Xmas. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

City Court Judge Green Sworn In.

Joseph I. Green, who was elected to the City Court bench at the last election to succeed Judge Palmieri, Gov. Odell's appointee, was sworn in before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. He will take up the duties of his office on Jan. 3 next.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 5 NIGHTS. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. MON., DEC. 26. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) Sale of Seats opens Thurs., 9 A. M.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. XMAS NIGHT AT DALY'S THEATRE. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. OPENS XMAS MAT. WOODLAND The Musical Forest Fantasy. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Extra Matinee Xmas Day. Pinero's New Comedy, A Wife Without a Smile.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. ANNIE in the New Comedy, RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Last Week. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER. BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25. First Mat. Wed., Dec. 28. Regular Mats. Sat. Holiday Matinee Monday, Jan. 2. VIOLA ALLEN in The Winter's Tale. Ticket Sale Dec. 22.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MAT. THURS., DEC. 29. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. XTRA MAT. XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.....At 8:30. Mat. Sat. & New Year's. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore. "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS XMAS NIGHT. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. Matinees Dec. 28, Dec. 31. Seats ready.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger's. Eve. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Friday afternoon special "Welcome Mat." Eleanor Robson, "Merely Mary Ann."

LIBERTY 42d St., west of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. LAST WEEK. GEO. M. COHAN in "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." and His Merry Company. Spec'l Professional Mat. Thurs. Reg. Mat. Sat.

NEXT MONDAY EVENING Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. In "Newport."

NEW YORK Henry W. Savage offers A Musical WOODLAND Forest Fantasy. Last week here. Last Mat. Sat. Last Pop. ($1.00) Mat. Wed'y. SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY. OPENING XMAS MAT. Jos. Brooks Production, New Policy "HOME FOLKS." PRICES 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 1.00

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Wed. Eve., Dec. 21, at 8, RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Dec. 22, at 8 P. M. prec'y.—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Dippel, Van Rooy; Journet, Gorlitz, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz. Last Parsifal Performances. ONLY TWO MATINEES, Mondays, Dec. 26 (Christmas,) and Jan. 2, (New Year,) at 11:30 A. M. Fri. Eve., Dec. 23, at 8, FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Salezs, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko. Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Bonci. Conductor, Vigna. Sat.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,150. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

ARMY OF 680,000 MEN FOR GEN. KUROPATKIN

Reserves Mobilized in Seven Military Districts of Russia.

JAPANESE TROOPS SUFFERING

Both Hungry and Cold in the Positions Before Mukden, According to Stories of Deserters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—Mobilization of the reserves has been announced in seven military districts. This is the third and most extensive mobilization of the war, and will add about 200,000 men to the army in the Far East. It is thought the whole force can be placed in the field by Spring, when the problem of food and fuel will be easier met and transportation will create less strain upon the Trans-Siberian Railway. It will bring Gen. Kuropatkin's effective force, roughly estimated, to 680,000.

EKATERINODAR, Russia, Dec. 20.—Two cavalry regiments and six infantry battalions from the Caucasus have left here for the front.

MUKDEN, Dec. 20.—Deserters from the Japanese army are arriving here daily. They report that there is much suffering from hunger, but more from cold among the Japanese troops.

Many Chinese bandits in the service of the Japanese are going to Mongolia, which fact is regarded as indicating that they are not being paid.

The Japanese are changing the arrangement of their brigades, regiments, and divisions, which makes it more difficult to utilize information brought to the Russian headquarters by prisoners and deserters; but the strength of the Japanese remains about the same.

There was only occasional cannonading on the front to-day.

HERO OF KEEK-WAN FORT.

All Japan Ringing with Praise of Gen. Samejima—Seventy Officers Lost.

TOKIO, Dec. 20.—All Japan is to-day ringing with praises of Gen. Samejima as the hero of the assault on Keek-Wan Mountain Fort. It is conceded that his heroism inspired his men and turned a threatened disaster into a splendid victory. Gen. Samejima is an old Samurai veteran of the war of the restoration and the Satsuma rebellion. He is gray haired and bent, but is wiry and active. He is an engineer, and was formerly a garrison commander. He is Japan's specialist in fortifications, and was called to Port Arthur to superintend the siege works. He was not assigned to an active command, and it is supposed here that Gen. Samejima replaced Gen. Tsuchiya as division commander.

Imperial Headquarters to-day published a list of 26 officers killed and 44 wounded, presumably during the recent attacks "on a certain fortress."

Observations taken at Port Arthur to-day showed the Russian battleship Sevastopol to be listing ten degrees, probably as a result of the last Japanese torpedo attacks.

CAPTURED ON BRITISH SHIPS.

Japanese Find Russian Naval Officers on Two Seized Steamers.

TOKIO, Dec. 20.—The Japanese protected cruiser Tsushima seized the British steamer Nigretia, bound for Vladivostok, off Ulsan, Korea, yesterday. An examination of the Nigretia's cargo showed she had a large quantity of contraband of war on board. It is also reported that she had on board officers and men of Russian torpedo-boat destroyers, who had escaped from internment at Shanghai, and were attempting to regain the Russian lines.

The Nigretia was sent to Sasebo for trial before the Prize Court.

The British steamer King Arthur was captured while attempting to leave Port Arthur yesterday by the Japanese guardship Asagiri. It is understood that the King Arthur took supplies to Port Arthur. She had on board Russian naval officers, who were attempting to join the Russian Second Pacific Squadron.

The King Arthur also was taken to Sasebo for trial.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20.—There appears to be no doubt that the commander of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Grozovoi, who has been interned here since his vessel arrived after the battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets off Port Arthur on Aug. 10, took passage on the steamer Nigretia, bound for Vladivostok. The commander carried valuable charts and documents.

It was reported from Shanghai on Sunday that Commander Pelem and part of the crew of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Rastoropny, which was recently sunk at Che-Foo, had sailed for Vladivostok on the Nigretia. The Nigretia is a vessel of 1,530 tons, and trades in Far Eastern waters. She belongs to Allan & Co. of Leith, Scotland.

The King Arthur is of 1,047 tons, and is owned by the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company of Bombay. She trades between India and China, Japan, &c.

DIDN'T AWAIT OUR ADMIRAL.

French Official Ceremonies in Honor of International Commission.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—President Loubet this morning received at the Elysee Palace the members of the International Commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident, but the non-arrival of Rear Admiral

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RUSSIAN BONDS FOR NEW YORK.

Part of the $260,000,000 Loan Likely to be Placed Here.

Overtures have been made to a number of local bankers within the past few days concerning the flotation here of a part of the forthcoming Russian loan. While thus far no definite steps have been taken toward placing a portion of the bonds here, the opinion was expressed by some bankers yesterday that a fair-sized block of the bonds would probably be sold here and that there might even be a public offering of the bonds as was done in the case of the two recent Japanese loans, which were placed half here and half in Europe. The amount of the new Russian loan, as already announced, will be $260,000,000, and it was said yesterday that perhaps $35,000,000 of this amount might be placed in this country.

This loan was to have been brought out in January next, but it is learned that the date of issue will be postponed probably until the middle of February, so that even if a syndicate is formed here to take some of the bonds, it would not be likely that any official announcement of the fact would be made for some time to come. It will be recalled that a certain amount of the previous Russian loan was taken in this country on direct subscription, principally by banks and insurance companies. It was stated at the time that about $5,000,000 of the bonds were purchased in New York, but it is said now that the amount was probably double that. If the terms of the new loan, when finally announced, prove attractive, it is thought that the great ease in the New York money market would make many investors favorably disposed. It is estimated that the insurance companies would take about $15,000,000, various banking institutions about $10,000,000, and it is thought that $10,000,000 more might be placed with private investors. The chances are, however, that, as in the previous case, whatever part of the Russian loan is taken here will be placed at private subscription rather than through a public offering of the bonds.

The placing of a large block of the Russian bonds in this market would probably result in further loss of gold to Europe. It is probable that, to some extent at least, the recent shipments of gold to Europe have been due to the preparations being made there for the flotation of the two-hundred-and-sixty-million-dollar Russian bond issue and this outflow of gold would probably be accelerated by the sale in this market of a round lot of the bonds.

ROW ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Man Bantered on Drinking and Then Badly Beaten.

There was much excitement among a score of passengers on a Third Avenue elevated train early this morning while four men were fighting. Three men had attacked another, who was so badly beaten that he had to be taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a broken nose, contusions about the head, and alcoholism.

Patrick Croker, who lives at Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, boarded the train at Ninth Street, and when Fourteenth Street was reached three men took seats beside him and began to tease him about drinking. Finally Croker got into an argument with them, and when Sixty-seventh Street was reached the men, it is said, held him, preventing him from getting off. Blows followed and the three men knocked Croker down upon the floor.

The car was partly filled with passengers, who attempted to prevent the fight. They, however, were thrown back by the men. The conductor finally notified the motorman, who at the Eighty-fourth Street station whistled for police help.

As soon as the train stopped the three men jumped off and ran to the street before the police arrived. Croker was unconscious. An ambulance was summoned from the hospital and Dr. Mason took the man there.

TWO SHOT IN CAFE.

Woman Wounds Waiter and Herself at the Boulevard.

Mary Olah, a servant formerly employed in the Cafe Boulevard at 156 Second Avenue, shot herself there at one o'clock this morning, after shooting Sigmund Bohn, a waiter in the place, in the chin. He was not dangerously wounded, and was removed to St. Mark's Hospital, nearby. The woman was taken, seriously injured, to Bellevue Hospital.

The woman left the place a week ago and went to live with a sister. There were many guests in the café at 1 o'clock when the shots were fired. The woman was not seen to enter the hous. She went to an upper floor, where she knew Bohn was working. He was engaged as a waiter to attend to the billiard-room players' wants.

Bohn was on the top floor when the woman spied him. That is the servants' quarter, and he had gone there to get something when the woman met him. She at once pulled a revolver, it is said, and fired, without saying a word. The bullet hit Bohn in the chin. The wound was not dangerous and Bohn was so frightened that he forgot the pain and ran down the stairs.

The man yelled "Murder" again and again as he fled among the guests on the lower floors, and they jumped from their seats and hurried to him to ask him what the matter was.

The man explained that a woman had shot at him. The flow of blood from his wound was stopped by several guests with napkins and table linen. Then they went to the upper floor.

The woman was found unconscious in the pantry. The woman was apparently nearly dead when she was hurried to Bellevue Hospital.

The shooting created much excitement in the cafe, and quiet did not settle down for some time.

Bohn is married. He is twenty-six years old. The young woman is single, and lived, it was said, at 200 East Tenth Street.

It was later said the woman left several letters.

The woman climbed up the fire escape of the rear of the house after she had entered the side entrance of the cafe on East Tenth Street. She got by that way into the billiard room and then she shot the man.

BANKER DIES IN AN ASYLUM.

Had Worried Over Cashier's Alleged Shortage of $78,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Henry D. Meyer, Jr., one of the Directors of the St. Charles, Mo., Savings Bank, the cashier of which, Anton N. Elspagel, is alleged to have been over $78,000 short in his accounts, is dead at St. Vincent Asylum, St. Louis, where he had been removed Friday for treatment. Mr. Meyer had been much worried ever since the shortage was discovered, and it had been feared that constant worrying was affecting his mind.

Following their custom, the authorities of the asylum declined to tell anything about the death or the circumstances surrounding it.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 20 Ann St., 439 Sixth Av. Ask catalogue.—Adv.

SPIRIT OFF YOUNG GOULD AFTER SHOT AT HAZERS

Kingdon Besieged Five Hours in Columbia Fraternity House.

FATHER AMONG RESCUERS?

Sophomores Trying to Capture Him to "Perform" at Dinner When He Drew Revolver.

Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, and a freshman in the School of Mines at Columbia University, was not the "star performer" at the dinner of the sophomore class last night as had been intended by the leading college spirits. The young man blocked the plan for his capture early in the afternoon by drawing a revolver and firing over the heads of his pursuers, and after darting into a fraternity house and remaining there in a state of siege until 6 o'clock was spirited away in a carriage. Some of the students on watch said that one of the men who came in the vehicle bore a striking resemblance to young Gould's father.

For some time the sophomores have been laying plans to have Gould at their banquet last night, and it was decided to capture him as he was leaving the university in the afternoon. The programme was to make him dance and perform other amusing antics at the dinner.

Gould, accompanied by a friend, left Library Hall shortly after 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. As he descended the steps he was followed by half a dozen of the members of the sophomore class. Gould started toward Broadway, and the pursuers were following him at a distance of about twenty feet. When the Subway station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was reached the sophomore men caught up and asked him for an interview. Gould said "No" and started off again at a fast pace.

The older class men started in pursuit down Broadway and when One Hundred and Fourteenth Street was reached and Gould saw that they were gaining on him, he turned around and drew a pistol. He told his pursuers if they did not stop he would shoot. The sophomores took the threat as a joke, and when Gould started again they followed.

When One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was reached Gould again turned around, and, drawing his revolver, fired a shot over the heads of his pursuers. Whether the revolver was loaded or whether it was a blank is not known. The older class men then turned and walked rapidly in the opposite direction.

Gould and his friend continued to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, where they entered the fraternity house of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, at 608 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. News of the firing of the shot soon spread, and in a short while the streets in the neighborhood were crowded with students. The sophomores met on the campus of the university and discussed the incident in a body. Arrangements were made to secure Gould, if possible, and the members of the class divided themselves into companies and went to the fraternity house.

A large number were stationed at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Broadway, and another crowd stood at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue. Others guarded the rear of the fraternity house, and a detachment was stationed in front.

The students were still on watch when at five minutes to 6 a carriage drove into the street and stopped in front of No. 606. On the seat with the driver was one man, and when the carriage stopped two others emerged from inside. Two of the party approached the fraternity house, and the crowd of sophomores pushed in about the carriage. Several of the students called out:

"It is the Gould carriage. One of the men was Mr. Gould."

There was a monogram on the carriage which appeared to be a "G," but the man on guard refused to allow any one to approach near enough to examine it closely.

One of the men who went to the house rang the bell. It was opened, and Kingdon Gould appeared. He walked down the steps at the side of the man, and when the sidewalk was reached the other man got on the other side and all started for the carriage.

"Those three men are Pinkerton detectives," said a student. "We don't want to tackle them."

Young Gould was then hustled into the vehicle, the others followed, and the driver whipped up his horses. He was asked who he was and whether or not Mr. Gould was in the carriage, but refused to answer.

Early in the afternoon there was considerable excitement in Manhattan Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, when a crowd of sophomores surrounded Hobart McCutcheon and his brother. Word was sent to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and a detective was sent. The detective took "Bill" Bailey and the two McCutcheons to the station house. The brothers refused to make any charge against Bailey, and he was allowed to go.

BLAIR'S ACCOUNTS EXAMINED.

Hearing Begun in Fight to Cancel $200,000 Insurance Policy.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Attorney F. A. Schofield of Hannibal, Mo., appointed to take depositions in the suit of a life insurance company of New York to cancel the $200,000 policy held by the late James L. Blair of St. Louis, former general counsel of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, began the taking of testimony at the Federal Building to-day.

The cancellation of the policy is asked on the grounds that Blair concealed the fact that he was uninsurable at the time he took out the policy in 1902 because of alleged forgeries, embezzlements, and other crimes; also on the ground that Blair intended when he took out the policy to commit suicide in case his alleged crimes were discovered.

At the instance of the plaintiff's counsel, Attorney John F. Lee, one of the executors of Blair, produced at the hearing the private books of Mr. Blair, showing his financial operations.

This account shows that during the period from 1894 to 1903 Blair received from Dick Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia about $320,000. During the same period his personal expenses amounted to more than $140,000, and he paid out about $120,000 for interest in addition to upward of $25,000 for real estate, and about $10,000 or $11,000 for life insurance, while his receipts from his profession were about $60,000. A summary of the accounts is said to show that about $150,000, which the books show Blair received during this period is not accounted for.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 189 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

SEVERE ON WHITE CAPS.

Mississippi Judge Punishes Slayers of Negroes Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOK HAVEN, Miss., Dec. 20.—Lincoln County Whitecappers, in the cases that have attracted attention all over the country, lined up in the Circuit Court to-day and received sentence from Judge Wilkinson, whose severity surprised the whole of Mississippi. The Judge imposed one life sentence, five of fifty years, one of twenty-five, and several of twenty years' imprisonment. The men sentenced are white, and members of the farmers' league, and were found guilty of applying whitecap methods to negroes.

David Posey was found guilty of manslaughter for killing Benjamin Bayless, a negro. The jury was out less than an hour, and he got twenty-five years. Judge Wilkinson passed sentence on the other men as follows: Oscar Franklin, life imprisonment for the murder of Eli Hilson, a negro; William Franklin, D. W. Smith, Elias Smith, R. L. Smith, and Elbert Gill fifty years each in the penitentiary for manslaughter in killing Henry List, a negro. These two killings led to the formation of a law and order league.

RUNS LENGTH OF PARKWAY.

Runaway Horse Races Wildly from Coney to Brooklyn.

There was excitement among the sleighriders who thronged Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, last evening, over a runaway horse, which started on its wild flight at Coney Island and galloped the length of the boulevard—five and one-half miles—before it was caught.

The horse, owned by a liveryman of Schermerhorn Street, had been taken out with a cutter by Patrick Hines of Smith Street. The animal, standing alone at the curb on Surf Avenue, took fright at something and bolted up the Concourse, turning into Ocean Parkway. With the cutter swaying and swinging behind it, the horse went up the Parkway on a dead gallop. There were many sleighs out on the road, and there was a wild scurrying on the part of the drivers to get out of the way.

At King's Highway the runaway went through a big bunch of rigs without touching any, and repeated the trick at Avenue M. At Twenty-second Avenue the cutter grazed a big sleigh, in which there was a merry party, and a little further on scraped against another rig.

A mounted policeman started in pursuit at Eighteenth Avenue, and after a hard gallop overtook the runaway near the Circle, at the head of the parkway. The horse was ready to drop from exhaustion when captured, and the cutter it was dragging was a wreck.

CANNIBALS ON THE WARPATH.

Capture Mexican Fishermen and Two Americans on Tiburon Island.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 20.—Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, say that the Seri Indians, inhabiting Tiburon Island, off the coast of Sonora, are on the warpath. Within the last few days Mexican fishermen from the island have arrived at Guaymas and report that several fishermen were captured and taken into the interior of the island by the Indians.

It is also reported that two American prospectors from Arizona named Ferguson and Drake, who left Guaymas for Tiburon Island, were captured by the Indians.

The Seris are known to be cannibals. They have announced that they intend to hold the island for themselves.

Rafael Isabell, Governor of Sonora, is now preparing to leave Hermosillo with a large force of Mexican troops to subdue the Seris.

Tiburon is the largest island in the Gulf of California and is rich in natural resources.

CITY TO BURY 104-YEAR-OLD.

Veteran of 1812 Not Dead, but Arrangements Are Made in Advance.

The Board of Aldermen at yesterday's session relieved Hiram Cronk, sole survivor of the war of 1812 and now at the age of 104 years, a resident of Brooklyn, of all worry as to the arrangements for his funeral. Mr. Cronk has not been disturbing himself about this matter, but Alderman Wirth was afraid that it might cause Mr. Cronk some uneasiness, and so he stepped into the breach.

Mr. Wirth offered a resolution which provided that when the veteran dies his body shall lie in state at the City Hall. Alderman Wirth made a speech in support of his resolution, and Alderman McCall secured an amendment to the original resolution to the effect that in the event of the death of Mr. Cronk the President of the Board of Aldermen should appoint a committee to provide for a public funeral. As amended the resolution was adopted.

2,000-MILE PIPE LINE.

Oil Will Be Pumped from Indian Territory to New York.

It was announced in Long Island City last night that the Standard Oil Company would soon begin to pump oil from its wells in the Indian Territory to the refineries in Long Island City and Greenpoint, and men were at work yesterday preparing to lay pipes under the East River.

The pipe line from Indian Territory will start at Red Fork and will run to Kansas City, through Missouri, under the Mississippi River, and across Illinois to Whiting, which is near Chicago, across Indiana to Cygnet, Ohio, where there is one of the biggest oil pumping stations in the world. From there it will run to Pennsylvania, and thence to Olean, this State, and then across to New Jersey to the big refineries at Constable Hook, and thence to Long Island City and Greenpoint.

The pipe line will be 2,000 miles long, and 2,000 men will watch it to detect breaks.

EX-ALDERMAN HOLD-UP VICTIM.

Robbed of $1,000 Diamond Stud by Five Men in Ninth Avenue.

Five men at 1:30 o'clock this morning at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-second Street held up and robbed ex-Alderman Dennis J. Harrington of his diamond stud worth $1,000. Mr. Harrington lives at 428 West Forty-eighth Street, and was on his way home after spending the evening with several friends.

"Hello, there, Denny!" one of the men said. Mr. Harrington thought the men were some of his old constituents and returned their salutation, stopping for a moment.

Just then one of the five struck him upon the head with some kind of a bludgeon and half-stunned him. A second garroted him while the others got his stud. Then they were off in a bunch. It did not take Mr. Harrington long to recover enough to run to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The reserves were turned out and it was said by the police that the five highwaymen were practically known and would soon be rounded up.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA FACES A DIRE WATER FAMINE

Scores of Mills Closed by Worst Drought Ever Known.

MAY PARALYZE STEEL PLANTS

Many Freight Engines Taken Off, Their Boilers Ruined—New England Suffers Severely, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—Unless the drought from which Western Pennsylvania is suffering is broken by a heavy rainfall within ten days, workmen familiar with the situation believe that the United States Steel Corporation will be forced to order every one of its mills and furnaces closed. Disquieting news to the same effect comes from every manufacturing centre in this part of the State.

Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, nor in the records of the United States Weather Bureau, has the drought been as lasting or as general as it is at present in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Much uneasiness has followed the closing down of one industry after another in the valleys watered by streams that have never before been known to run dry.

In the mountain districts the drought is so severe that people have to scoop up snow and melt it to quench thirst, to cook and to wash with and to water cattle. Not only is the water scarce, but that which is left in the streams is unfit for making steam, as there is scarcely a battery of boilers in this section that is not corroded almost beyond repair.

The railroads are gradually taking off one freight train after another because the locomotives are so impaired by the sulphur sediments pumped from the hundreds of mines in this region that there is scarcely a locomotive boiler that can be run with safety at ordinary steam pressure.

The wells and watering stations in which there is no sulphur are dried up, and water is being hauled in tank cars long distances to supply passenger service.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Bessemer have been ordered closed. About 100 boilers at the plant are out of repair, and may all have to be renewed.

The water famine about Irwin has reached a most serious stage, and is costing the coal companies thousands of dollars a day. The Edna Mines are the worst sufferers. At Mine No. 1, where the regular supply gave out, sulphur water coming from the shaft was used for the boilers. In a few days the action of sulphur on the pipes damaged them to such an extent that the repairs cost $2,000. The water company is still supplying water for domestic purposes on a reduced scale, but there is never more than a day's supply ahead.

At Latrobe, the firemen responded to an alarm of fire, but after their long run they did not find enough water to quench their thirsts. This is indicative of the situation in nearly every district from the top of the mountains at Cresson to the boundaries of Indiana and Illinois.

Since last January there has been a deficiency in rainfall of 3.44 inches below the lowest record. Every month in the year, excepting May and June, has seen a deficiency. Rivers that no man has ever known to dry up are entirely dry, and ice dealers say there will be no ice cut this Winter.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad say that never in that road's history has a water shortage assumed such serious proportions as the one now affecting the central and western portions of this State. Because of the general scarcity of water the company's shops at Altoona are running but part time, and freight traffic is tied up at many points between Greensburg and Tyrone on the main mine division.

Water trains, composed of oil tank cars, are used to convey water to water stations along the line, and the supply at Altoona is 1,500,000 gallons short each day. Where locomotives obtain water along the road, sulphur has so corroded the tubes that many have been put out of service. Fifty locomotives have been sent to the Baldwin Locomotive Works in this city for repairs.

In an effort to relieve the congestion of freight caused by the water famine, the railroad moved more than five thousand cars loaded with freight over the Middle Division on Sunday. The frequent snows throughout the central portion of the State have brought no relief because the temperature remains below freezing.

VERY DRY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Prayers for Rain in the Churches of the Mill Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Not within the memory of any but the oldest men has New England suffered from drought as at present. In most parts of Massachusetts there has been little heavy rain since June. New Hampshire and Vermont are similarly situated, so that all water-power mills from Manchester to Lawrence are either shut down, working part time, or depending on steam power.

Local authorities have issued warning notices to consumers, urging them to be sparing in the use of water, for in numerous instances the reservoirs are almost dry and the springs which feed them have dwindled to moist ditches.

Prayers for rain have been offered in churches in towns where the bread and butter of the inhabitants depend on the operation of the mills. The Weather Bureau records no such prolonged drought.

ST. LOUIS FAIR'S TOTAL.

Recorded Admissions, 19,694,855, of Which 12,804,616 Were Paid.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The official report of the Director of Concessions and Admissions of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, made public to-day, shows that the total recorded admissions for the period of the Exposition, from April 30 to Dec. 1, inclusive, was 19,694,855, of which 12,804,616 were paid and 6,890,239 were free.

The free admissions included from 20,000 to 30,000 workmen who were admitted daily for several weeks to complete the work of construction of buildings and installation of exhibits. In the recorded admissions Sundays are not taken into account, that day having no relationship to the official admission records of the Exposition.

The total admissions at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was 27,539,041, of which 21,479,661 were paid.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

LAWSON TO BE SHOT?

Says New York Writer Threatens to Come to Boston and Finish Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Denis Donohue, reputed author of several articles in The New York Commercial attacking some of Mr. Lawson's mining properties, has so stirred Mr. Lawson to anger that to-night Mr. Lawson prepared an advertisement defending his properties and addressing Mr. Donohue in most vituperative terms. This advertisement was telegraphed to New York newspapers for insertion in the morning.

Mr. Donohue, having got wind of the intended publication, telegraphed Mr. Lawson to-night, so Mr. Lawson said, that if the advertisement was not recalled he would come to Boston and shoot Mr. Lawson to-morrow.

This is the text of the alleged Donohue telegram to Lawson:

"If that 'ad.' appears in the papers to-morrow morning I will take the midnight train for Boston and put a bullet through Lawson."

This is Lawson's reply:

"Tell Donohue that the 'ad.' will appear. I know Donohue and all about him. If he comes over here it will be no Col. Bill Greene affair. Tell him that on the threat that he has made I shall be justified in shooting him on sight."

At the office of The New York Commercial last evening all knowledge of any telegram sent by Mr. Donohue to Lawson was denied. It was said that Mr. Donohue, who is the financial editor of the paper, had gone home early, knowing nothing at the time of the statements made by Lawson. The idea that Mr. Donohue should have uttered any threats against the Boston man was scouted.

The conjecture was abroad that somebody might have telegraphed over Mr. Donohue's name to have a little fun with Lawson.

HARVARD HONOR FOR NEGRO.

Matthews, Football Player, Elected to Class Day Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 20.—Matthews, the negro athlete, was to-day elected a member of the Senior Class Day Committee in one of the closest elections ever held at Harvard. Randall, the baseball Captain, was defeated by one vote for third place on the class committee by Robert Winsor, a scrub football player.

H. C. Egan, the golf expert, was elected Chairman of the Spread Committee, and W. Harrison was chosen Chairman of the Class Day Committee. Matthews, the negro, played end for Harvard in the Yale game.

CAMDEN'S MAYOR RESIGNS.

Believed to Object to Signing Issue of City Bonds.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mayor Joseph E. Nowrey, whose term expires Jan. 1, to-night handed his resignation as Mayor of Camden to the President of City Councils, to take effect immediately. No reason is given for his stepping out of office, but it is believed he took this action rather than sign the $90,000 bond issue authorized by City Councils for the purchase of land for park purposes.

City Councils awarded the bond issue to a New York firm of brokers, but the Mayor refused to sign the bonds on the ground that the price to be paid for the land was excessive.

HARVARD MAN GETS $3,000,000.

F. H. White, Football Player, Now Controls Fortune His Mother Left Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 20.—Frederick Hall White, the Harvard football player, who occupied the position of guard against Yale last November, attained his majority to-day, and with his twenty-first birthday has come the control of a fortune of $3,000,000, inherited from his mother, and of which to-day he assumes the management.

White for several years has been subject to the financial guardianship of his father. He is a member of the class of 1908.

GOV. MURPHY IN UPSET.

Thrown from Sleigh and Painfully Hurt—At Dinner Soon After.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 20.—Gov. Franklin W. Murphy was injured by the overturning of a sleigh while riding on Broad Street late yesterday afternoon. Gov. Murphy had left his home only a short time before the accident occurred. The sleigh was hitched to a team of spirited horses.

In an effort on the part of the coachman to avoid a collision with another vehicle the sleigh was overturned and the occupants were thrown out. The Governor was not badly hurt, however, and limped to his home. His leg and shoulder were injured, but, notwithstanding this, he was able to attend a complimentary banquet given in his honor last night at the University Club by members of his staff.

The news of the accident was not revealed until to-day, when the Governor was driven to the railroad station, where he took a train for Trenton. He limped considerably when he boarded the train.

At the dinner the Governor received a silver-mounted volume containing a history of the National Guard of New Jersey, a testimonial of members of his staff.

WOMAN ARRESTS ASSAILANT.

Draws Revolver When Man Who Twice Attacked Her Apologizes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Henry Hower was attacked Nov. 10 by an unknown man who placed a chloroform-saturated handkerchief over her face, but she roused the neighbors with her cries and the man fled. Dec. 5 she was similarly assailed while standing in the door of a neighbor's home, and recognized the man as the one who had attacked her before.

To-day while Mrs. Hower was alone at home, a man dressed in a long coat and with a scarf over his head called and said it was he who had assaulted her, and that he wanted to apologize. Mrs. Hower presented a pistol to his head and marched him up the street until she met the Town Marshal.

FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED —"FINEST SERVICE ROUTE"— Leaves New York 9:25 A. M. daily via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,191 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

LAWSON NOW TALKS OF $5,000,000 ELECTION FUND

Says Rogers Raised It to Aid McKinley—Its Relation to Gas War.

MORE BAY STATE REVELATIONS

Elverton R. Chapman Tells How He Took $225,000 to Wilmington to End Receivership.

So far from preventing the circulation of the January number of Everybody's Magazine, H. H. Rogers's warning to the American News Company seemed only to stimulate its sale yesterday, everybody being curious to read the installment of Thomas W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" which had at last stirred Mr. Rogers to action.

The striking thing Mr. Lawson had to say about Mr. Rogers was that on the eve of the Presidential election in 1896 Mr. Rogers told him he had raised a fund of $5 000,000 to carry five doubtful States for McKinley, the late Mark Hanna having represented to him that McKinley's election was in doubt.

The occasion of this confidence, Mr. Lawson says, was the necessity of devising a method by which Mr. Rogers might supply the sum of $300,000 to be used in terminating the Bay State Gas receivership, so that the payment could not possibly be traced back to Mr. Rogers. Mr. Lawson says Mr. Rogers hit upon and carried out the plan of adding the money to the sum contributed to the campaign fund and having it paid out by the Republican National Committee ostensibly for the Addicks campaign fund in Delaware.

Mr. Lawson's story begins with the appointment of Dwight Braman as receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware shortly before election day in 1896, at the instance of William Buchanan, whose attorney was Roger Foster. It was going to cost $300,000, Mr. Lawson said, to settle with Braman and his associates, and this money, which H. H. Rogers agreed to furnish under guise of contributing to the five-million-dollar fund being raised under his direction to swing the doubtful States for McKinley, was taken to Wilmington by a partner of the late John Moore of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley.

Matters having been arranged satisfactorily, Mr. Lawson continues, the money, in two dress-suit cases, was turned over to Messrs. Braman and Foster, who got away on a special train, escaping a mob of Addicks's henchmen, who were waiting at the station to interview the late receiver of the Bay State Gas and Buchanan's counsel.

Neither Mr. Rogers nor his counsel would discuss Mr. Lawson's charges yesterday.

But the men who had been named in the transactions which Lawson described were less reticent. Elverton R. Chapman, now head of E. R. Chapman & Co., turned out to be the partner in the firm of Moore & Schley, to whom reference was made, and he told how he had carried $225,000 over to Delaware on the day that the gas receiverships was settled, which happened also to be the day of the 1896 sound money parade, and had paid it out to certain persons who were not named.

Cornelius N. Bliss, who was Treasurer of the Republican National Committee in the 1896 campaign, denied the story of the five-million-dollar fund. Dwight Braman and Roger Foster related at length their connection with the case, but not one of the people concerned was willing or ready to announce his determination of bringing civil or criminal proceedings against Lawson or his agents on account of the story.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

E. R. Chapman, Braman, and Foster Tell of the Gas Settlement.

Elverton R. Chapman was quite willing to talk about his part in settling the Gas receivership, except as to who contributed the $225,000 that he took to Delaware and who the individuals were that got it.

"It is the first time I have told this story to anybody except my business partners," said Mr. Chapman. "A month ago nobody could have prevailed upon me to tell it, but as things are now I suppose no harm can be done by making the facts known.

"I remember well, it was the Saturday before election when I started for Wilmington, Del., with something like $225,000 in two dress suit cases and two small leather bags. The money was all in currency and in small bills, because the bunch down there would not stand either for checks or for big bills. Mr. Eich, a trusted employe of the firm of Moore & Schley, was with me.

"I had to get down town in order to get the money out of the bank. The McKinley sound money parade was being held in this city on that day, and I had considerable trouble in getting across Broadway with those precious dress suit cases. We had to take the 11 o'clock train in order to reach Wilmington in time, and by the time we left the office of Moore & Schley the parade had already started. Broadway was crowded with marching men. The side streets were packed with trucks, and the sidewalks were crowded with sightseers."

Mr. Chapman said that finally he told his troubles to a policeman, who managed to stop the parade long enough to let the Bay State money get lugged across the street.

"None of the paraders knew what those dress suit cases contained, and I suppose it was just as well," mused Mr. Chapman. "We got to Wilmington all right. I left Eich on guard over the dress suit cases and the leather bags and went to court. My instructions were very precise. I was merely to stand pat and wait until the Judge had rendered a decision terminating the receivership. That was to be my signal for getting down to business and distributing the money."

When the decision finally was rendered, Mr. Chapman said, he went to the hotel and got Mr. Eich, and together they went to the office of Judge—then Senator—Gray of Delaware, where the money was to be paid out.

"I remember the circumstances very distinctly," said the old banker. "It was late in the afternoon. With the employe that came with me and with the bags containing the money, I retired to a private office. The men who were to be paid out of the fund we brought were admitted into the anteroom one by one. There was a man standing guard at the door, or else I suppose they would have broken it down, so great was the clamor of the crowd.

"When all the money was piled on the table, and there was a lull in the proceedings, I found that I had brought over to Wilmington $15,000 more than was required to make the settlement.

"'We'll never get out of this place with

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...that $15,000 if the bunch finds out that we have it and hold it back,' I said to Eich. 'But what are we to do?'

"Finally I discovered a bookcase in one corner of the room with a sort of a closet underneath it. I found that it was unlocked and at once decided what to do.

"'Eich, I said, 'put your back against that door and don't let a living soul into the room until I tell you.'

"Then I took the extra $15,000 from the pile of money on the table. It was mostly in bills of the $5 and $10 denomination, in three bundles of $5,000 each.

"I stood at one end of the room and tossed the three bundles as though they had been bricks across the room and into the closet. It was throwing money away in order to save it, for they would never have let us get away with that money if they had known we had it. Then I told Eich to let up on the door and to kick the closet door shut on his way back. After we had paid, paid, paid, I took the money out of the closet and brought it back to New York with me. It was a Saturday, and I recall I kept it in a bureau drawer at my home over Sunday, and brought it down town with me on Monday morning."

Mr. Chapman said it was not true that Roger Foster, as stated in Lawson's story, returned to New York on a special train. Mr. Chapman said the lawyer returned on the same car as did he, and that this was a regular train.

DWIGHT BRAMAN'S VERSION.

Dwight Braman, who was receiver for the Bay State Gas Company in 1896 and one of the two men mentioned by Mr. Lawson as having got the money from New York, said yesterday:

"I was appointed a receiver of the Bay State Gas Company in 1896 at the request of attorneys representing William Buchanan, among whom were United States Senator Higgins, Roger Foster, and Frederic E. Snow of Boston.

"As a result of that receivership J. Edward Addicks was kept out of the United States Senate, and it has kept him out ever since, for the reason that the receivership tied up the securities of the Bay State Gas Company in such a way that he could not use them to buy votes.

"When I was made receiver the shares of the company were selling at 6. When I was discharged their price had advanced to 28, while the bonds had advanced from 65 to 85.

"Concerning my discharge as receiver I would say that in the absence of any intervening petitioners, and owing to the fact that I was unable to get visible assets, I agreed to a discharge when Mr. Foster told me that he had an excellent opportunity to settle the case for his client. Mr. Lawson's statement not only affects my own standing, but that of President McCauley of the Wilmington Savings Bank, who was my coreceiver. Mr. Lawson's story as to how the money was paid over is amazing. I never saw, or spoke to, or knew by sight H. H. Rogers until last Summer, when I met him as a fellow-member of the New York Yacht Club.

"The money was paid to the attorneys for Buchanan, in the law office of Judge Grey, then United States Senator from Delaware. My recollection is pretty clear on this point, that the money was brought to Wilmington by a representative of Moore & Schley. That representative was E. R. Chapman. The amount paid over was $125,000, of which $40,000 went to the attorneys and $30,000 went to the receivers. The balance of $55,000 went to Buchanan. In addition the firm of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. gave their note for $50,000, which was later settled for $25,000.

"Mr. Lawson did not tell that. Nor did he tell how the capital of Bay State Gas was increased to 6,250,000 shares, and how they sold down from $28 to 20 cents a share, nor how the stock was finally kicked off the New York Stock Exchange.

"Up to the present issue Lawson has been careful not to libel any one but himself. Unfortunately he has now made the mistake to libel an officer of a United States court while I was a receiver. I am not prepared to say what course I will pursue, but I will act under the direction of the court.

Roger Foster, the corporation lawyer who, as representative of William Buchanan, then of Buchanan & Lyall, went before Judge Wales, in Wilmington, Del., as told by Lawson, and obtained the appointment of Dwight Braman as receiver for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, yesterday talked at length:

MR. FOSTER'S EXPLANATION.

"Mr. Lawson's article in almost every statement in which I am named is absolutely false. I was retained and acted throughout the litigation to which he refers solely for the protection of Mr. Buchanan's interests. I settled the suit and discontinued the proceedings in return for the purchase of his bonds and the payment of the expenses involved in the litigation. I paid Mr. Buchanan the night that I returned from Delaware the money which was due him from my collection."

"Will you cause the arrest of or sue anybody connected with the publication of the article?" Mr. Foster was asked. He replied:

"I do not consider it wise to take the newspapers into my confidence regarding any future action that I might contemplate."

Mr. Foster said he had been told by a friend several days ago that the Lawson article was to be published in the January issue of the magazine. He said he wrote to Mr. Lawson at once, and showed the newspaper men the following telegram he had received in reply, dated Boston, Dec. 12:

Just received your letter and deeply regret did not have it earlier, as I would have been pleased to show you what I have written. Have wired Everybody's to do so if it is not too late. I have only run over the history of the case because it was necessarily a part of my story and absolutely without personal feeling and certainly was not looking for any trouble. I don't think you will dislike it.—Thomas W. Lawson.

Mr. Foster said that upon receipt of this telegram he at once called up Everybody's Magazine on the telephone. Mr. Ridgway, he said, assured him that as far as he could recollect his (Foster's) name did not occur in the story at all.

"How much money was paid over to you?" Mr. Foster was asked.

"I consider that private business and will not discuss it. It was the money due to my client, Mr. Buchanan, in addition to my own fee. It was not an excessive amount, considering that we had to take care of five different sets of lawyers and two receivers. We had to have the services of these lawyers because receivers were appointed in five States—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

"As for the statement made by Lawson that the money was used in speculation, I want to say that it would have been impossible for me to speculate in Bay State Gas then, even if I had wished to do so. I received my money on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, long after the market had closed, not to open again until after the story of the settlement had been made public. I heard that John Moore of the firm of Moore & Schley went into the market heavily on Bay State and that on the strength of his operations the stock was boosted from 3 to 10. He knew that the settlement was coming off."

Foster denied that the money had been paid out in court, as Mr. Lawson said in his story. The payment, he said, was made in the office of Judge Gray, who then was a United States Senator. Foster also declared false the statement that he and Braman had returned on a special train. He said his return was on the regular train in the company of Camille Weidenfeldt, who at that time was Lawson's New York partner, and Elverton R. Chapman.

A STANDARD OIL DENIAL.

C. S. T. Dodd, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, denied that there had been any conference in his office during the day on account of the Lawson publication.

"I have not seen Mr. John D. Rockefeller for a couple of weeks, and have not seen Mr. Rogers either," said he. "It should be understood that these publications have nothing to do with the Standard Oil Company whatever, and that the company as such it not interested in the writings of Mr. Lawson."

THAT $5,000,000 FUND.

Lawson's Version of Its Genesis and Mr. Bliss's Denial.

Mr. Lawson leads up to his story of the five-million-dollar fund which he says was raised in the 1896 campaign under the direction of H. H. Rogers for use in the doubtful States, by telling how he was forced to go to Mr. Rogers for money to settle with Braman and his associates. He continues:

"Having reached this point, the next problem was how to get the money. Rogers refused absolutely to be a party to any payment that could be traced back to him. He canvassed the sources of hazard; first, through treachery on the part of Foster, Braman, or Addicks, he might be accused of bribing a court officer, the receiver; Addicks might blackmail him by charging him with conspiracy, or a conspiracy charge might be brought by Bay State stockholders and he be held for tremendous damages.

"Finally he suggested a method which was certainly perfect of its kind. He began by letting me into the secret that the chances of a McKinley victory in the election the following week looked pretty bad, and that the latest canvass of the States showed that unless something radical were done Bryan would surely win. Hanna had called into consultation half a dozen of the biggest financiers in Wall Street, and it was decided to turn at least five of the doubtful States. To do this a fund of $5,000,000 had been raised under Rogers's direction, to be turned over to Mark Hanna, and McKinley's cousin, Osborne, through John Moore, the Wall Street broker, who was acting as Rogers's representative in collecting the money. It would be legitimate for the National Committee to pay money to carry Delaware, and he, Rogers, would arrange it that the coin to satisfy Braman and Foster should come through this channel. Thus he would be completely protected.

"'Lawson,' said Mr. Rogers, looking at me with intense and deadly seriousness, his voice charged with conviction, 'if Bryan's elected, there will be such a panic in this country as the world has never seen, and with his money ideas and the crazy-headed radicals he will call to Washington to administer the nation's affairs, business will surely be destroyed and the working people suffer untold misery. You know we all hate to do what Uncle Mark says is necessary, but it's a case of some of us sacrificing something for the country's good. Bryan's election would set our country back a century, and I believe it's the sacred duty of every honest American to do what he can to save his land from such a calamity.'

"Having clearly set forth the political situation through which we should be saved, Mr. Rogers proceeded to map out my programme. First, I must go to Foster and Braman, and impress them that he was absolutely out of the affair, and must under no circumstances be brought into it; next, I must convince Addicks to the same effect, and in addition tell him that Mr. Rogers had angrily refused to get into the mix-up, that I should then hold myself in readiness to meet John Moore and Hanna or Osborne as soon as an appointment could be arranged. That afternoon I got the word and went to 26 Broadway, and from there Mr. Rogers and I went over to John Moore's office, slipping in the private door from the rear street.

"'John,' said Mr. Rogers, 'I am going to turn this matter over to you and Lawson, and I am to have nothing further to do with it. What you two agree to will be satisfactory to me, and remember, both of you, every dollar that is paid is paid by the National Committee, but after it's all settled, and if there is no slip-up, I will look to Lawson for whatever is expended. Is it understood?'

"We agreed that it was, and Rogers left us."

When Cornelius N. Bliss was seen last evening at his residence, on Madison Avenue, about the five-million-dollar-fund story, he said:

"William McKinley, Osborne, Mark Hanna, and John Moore are dead.

"I have no desire to have an argument over this. The statement is absolutely false."

DOUBTS LAWSON'S STATEMENT.

Ex-National Committeeman Wellington Recalls No $5,099,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 20.—Ex-United States Senator G. L. Wellington, when asked this evening about the assertion made by Thomas W. Lawson that $5,000,000 was raised by H. H. Rogers to aid the Republicans to carry doubtful States, said: "I was a member of the National Republican Committee in 1896. If any such fund as Mr. Lawson mentions in Everybody's Magazine was raised by Mr. Rogers, I have no knowledge of it.

"I was also Chairman of the Republican State Committee in Maryland during 1896. I can say positively that we received during that campaign not one dollar from the National Committee, but raised the necessary funds in our own State entirely, chiefly through the effort of Hon. J. A. Gurly, and we carried our State without aid from the National Committee or any outside source."

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—J. H. Wilson, who was a member of the Republican National Committee in 1896, to-day said regarding Thomas W. Lawson's charge:

"I never heard of the statement before and know nothing whatever in reference to the matter."

WACK SEES JEROME.

His Lawyer Says He Will Ask Warrant If Jerome Doesn't.

Accompanied by his counsel, Henry Wellington Wack called on District Attorney Jerome yesterday to see if criminal action could be brought against Mr. Lawson, on the ground that he had circulated information that would tend to depress Amalgamated Copper stock.

After a five-minute conversation with Mr. Jerome, they were referred by him to Assistant District Attorney Smythe, who will go over the case with them and report to his chief on the possibilities of criminal action.

Mr. Beattie said, after the interview yesterday, that if the District Attorney decided that he could not take up the case he, Beattie, would at once go to a Magistrate and ask for a warrant for Mr. Lawson's arrest. Besides the advertisements of Dec. 5, 6, 12, and 14, he would ask for it on the grounds of recent interviews in which Mr. Lawson accused James R. Keene of having "washed" $29,000,000 of Amalgamated stock to create a false market for it. Mr. Keene will be subpoenaed if the warrant issues, Mr. Beattie said.

OLD "AUNT ROSA" DEAD.

Children in 110th Street School Lose Their Loved Candy Woman.

The pupils of the public school at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third Avenue will no longer buy any candy from "Aunt Rosa" Solomon, the old woman who day after day for many years has been taking up her post near the school building at closing time. Just after replenishing her stock yesterday afternoon she was taken ill and went into a doorway on One Hundred and Ninth Street to sit down for a rest. There she was found dead by Policeman Smyth. The ambulance surgeon said it was heart trouble.

Mrs. Solomon lived at 1,957 Third Avenue. She had three grown children anxious to provide a home for her, but her love of children caused her to go on peddling candy for their benefit.

TRUSTEE MAY BE DISBARRED.

Delaware Lawyer Asked to Make Return of Nearly $50,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—In the Court of Chancery to-day, Chancellor Nicholson issued a rule against James H. Hoffecker, Jr., a prominent attorney, to show cause why he should not be disbarred from practice in that court on account of failing to make proper return of an estate for which he was trustee. Rule is returnable Jan. 9.

The rule of the Master in Chancery calls upon Lawyer Hoffecker to make return of between $45,000 and $50,000 of the Joseph Teas estate to the heirs.

M. Knoedler & Co.

Invite attention to their carefully selected collection of

PAINTINGS

and Water Colors of various schools.

Old English Mezzotints and Colored Sporting Prints.

355 FIFTH AVE., (Cor. 34th St.), N. Y.

London, 15 Old Bond St. *Paris, 22 Place Vendôme.* OPEN EVENINGS.

HARDMAN PIANO
SMALL GRAND
(Smaller than the Baby Grand)

The Hardman "Small Grand" is the magnificently successful result of years of effort to bring within a small compass all the rich, full, resonant tonal qualities that distinguish the large grand. In nothing is it circumscribed but size.

1. *It is not so small as to be inferior in tone.*
2. *It has the Grand piano action and touch.*
3. *It occupies practically no more space than an upright.*
4. *It can be moved up stairways which will not admit an upright.*
5. *It costs no more than a full-sized upright.*

Price $650. Cash, or easy payments.

As to the Hardman Uprights, the whole world of music acknowledges their superiority.

Whatever your circumstances our system of easy payments makes it possible for you to own a Hardman.

Wherever you live, we deliver the piano free of charge. We take your old instrument at a liberal sum.

Call or write for Illustrated Catalog (postpaid)

Hardman, Peck & Co., Mfrs.
Fifth Ave. and 19th Street, New York.
Bkln. Agents, 524 Fulton Street.

ARMY OF 680,000 MEN FOR GEN. KUROPATKIN

Continued from Page 1.

Charles H. Davis prevented American participation.

It was expected that Admiral Davis would land at Dover from the Finland and cross over to Calais, arriving here a few hours before the reception, but his determination to go on to Antwerp postponed his arrival until to-morrow. He telegraphed to the Embassy that he would reach Paris Wednesday afternoon. In the meantime arrangements were completed for M. Loubet's reception and Foreign Minister Delcassé's breakfast to-day, but the formal opening of the sessions of the Commission has been postponed until Thursday.

Comment was heard in high quarters concerning the opening of the formalities before all the members of the Commission were here. Admiral Davis was not advised of the date it was necessary for him to be in Paris in order to arrive here on time. The date was fixed after he was on the ocean.

The reception of the Commission at the Elysee presented a brilliant scene. A guard of Colonial Infantry drawn up in the court of the palace saluted the Admirals. M. Loubet received the Commission in the Audience Chamber, surrounded by naval and civil officials. The Admirals and their staffs wore the showy uniforms of their various countries. The British and Russian Admirals exchanged pleasant salutations. Admiral Kaznakoff is a youthful Admiral, with keen face and of stocky build. Rear Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont is venerable and tall, towering above his colleagues.

During the reception M. Loubet spoke to Admiral Beaumont of the happy international results following King Edward's visit to Paris, and expressed a wish that the King would make another visit to the French capital.

After M. Loubet had welcomed the Commission there was a brief meeting of the Council of Ministers.

At M. Delcassé's breakfast, owing to Admiral Davis's absence his place on M. Delcassé's left was occupied by Baron Taube, the Russian Judicial Adviser to the Commission. On M. Delcassé's right was Admiral Fournier, the French member of the Commission; on Mme. Delcassé's right Admiral Kaznakoff, and on her left Admiral Beaumont. Covers were laid for twenty-eight persons, many French officials being present.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea incident closed this afternoon. It is said that the claims against the Russian Government aggregate about $600,000.

SCOPE OF RUSSIAN REFORM.

Definite Programme of "Rational Measures" to be Announced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—The delay in the issuance of the imperial manifesto outlining reforms has led to the wildest rumors, according to which Emperor Nicholas has turned back on the idea of making any concessions, the immediate downfall of Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky is imminent, and the prospective nomination of Lieut. Gen. Kleigels, Governor General of Kieff, as his successor, may be looked for.

These reports, according to The Associated Press information, are entirely without foundation. It is beyond question that the measures shortly to be announced will be entirely unsatisfactory to the Extremists and to many Liberals, who will be content with nothing less than a complete revolution of the Government. The Emperor, after careful consultation with his Ministers and other advisers, has rejected as impracticable and impossible under the existing conditions the proposition for a constitution and the convocation of a national assembly, but what is termed a definite programme of rational measures of reform in the direction of liberality has been decided upon and shortly will be announced.

At the same time in order to put a stop to the ferment into which the country has been thrown by the present agitation the announcement will be made in such a fashion as to leave the people under no illusions regarding the Government's position.

CHERNIGOFF, Russia, Dec. 20.—The local zemstvo has telegraphed to the Emperor strong resolutions begging his Majesty in the most loyal manner to convoke legally elected members of the zemstvos to present a programme of reforms for his consideration.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

NOW, when it is necessary to select XMAS GIFTS quickly, it is most advantageous to visit our stock, where each object is as choice and exclusive as possible.

LIBRARY SETS IN METAL AND GLASS.
UNUSUAL RUGS.
FAVRILE VASES.
BRONZE LAMPS.
FURNITURE.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

OFF TO MEET BALTIC SHIPS?

Japanese Squadron with 15 Transports Reported on the Way.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Hongkong says he has learned on trustworthy authority that a powerful Japanese squadron of battleships and armored cruisers is proceeding south, accompanied by fifteen colliers and transports, to attack the Russian Baltic squadron.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, it is reported that a Japanese squadron of eight warships and fifteen transports is going south to meet the Russian squadron.

Asks Rehearing for American Claims.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—The State Department has directed the American embassy to petition the Admiralty Court for a rehearing of the American claims in the case of the Portland-Asiatic Line steamer Arabia, captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron on July 22, on the ground that the time afforded owing to the delays incident to communication was insufficient for the perfection of an appeal before the case came up.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:10 A. M.—524 Grand Street; Max Greenfield; damage trifling.
4:55 A. M.—204 Avenue B; M. Steinbach; damage, $25.
5:15 A. M.—91 Norfolk Street; owner unknown no damage.
8:55 A. M.—819 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; John Pfefferbaum; damage, $100.
10 A. M.—205 Mott Street; Tillo Casel; damage slight.
12:06 P. M.—125 Henry Street; Solomon Morris; damage, $150.
1:55 P. M.—136 Essex Street; Max Friedricks; damage, $400.
2 P. M.—426 West Forty-sixth Street; Charles Jones; damage trifling.
4:10 P. M.—48 East Fifty-first Street; owner unnown; damage trifling.
4:45 P. M.—519 Second Avenue; Joseph Jaffes; damage, $10.
4:50 P. M.—125 West Fifty-eighth Street; M. Geer; damage, $25.
5:25 P. M.—2,035 Amsterdam Avenue; A. Wiggen; damage, $100.
5:25 P. M.—507 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.
6 P. M.—307 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; M. Myhillery; damage, $10.
6:40 P. M.—2,[illegible] Second Avenue; Frank Basciario; damage trifling.
6:40 P. M.—1[illegible] Tenancy Street; owner unknown; damage [illegible].
7 P. M.—26 W[illegible] Seventh Street; owner unknown; damage [illegible].
7:15 P. M.—3[illegible] Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage [illegible].

CANKER SORES

Obstinate cases of Cancrum Oris have been relieved after three or four applications of

SOZODONT LIQUID

A complete cure has been effected within a week from three applications a day. It is a wonderful dentifrice. Nothing to equal it.

IT CLEANSES, HEALS, PRESERVES.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

ESTABLISHED 1814
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON

REDUCTION

Crushed Morocco Bags at Crushed Prices.

Half Prices for the Few Remaining Smartest English Street Bags for Women.

Latest London Shades, that will harmonize with any gown—absolutely perfect—just out of the Custom House—of the finest CROSS quality and workmanship—the very newest shapes. These Bags are just now at the height of style and unlike those found anywhere else in New York.

Only reason for reduction is that the whole lot arrived only last Monday—later than was intended—for the Christmas trade. Of these there are a few dozen only remaining from the sale advertised for Monday. It is a rare opportunity for an aristocratic present at a very low price.

PRICES REDUCED ONE-HALF.

Size 6x7 inches, were to sell for $16.50. Reduced to $8.50
Size 7¾x6½ inches, were to sell for $18.50. Reduced to $9.50
Size 8¼x6¾ inches, were to sell for $20.50. Reduced to $10.50
Size 9¼x7 inches, were to sell for $22.50. Reduced to $11.50

Famous Helene Shopping Bags.

Never before seen in this country—of finest English crushed Morocco—absolutely new in shape, style, and color—imported for the Holiday trade and also arrived too late to take their proper place—must now be sold at HALF PRICE. These Bags are just out of the Custom House:

Size 5x8 inches, imported to sell for $27.50. Reduced to $15.00
Size 5½x8½ inches, imported to sell for $30.00 Reduced to $16.50
Size 6x9½ inches, imported to sell for $32.50. Reduced to $18.00

An assortment of English pigskin Military Brush Cases—latest English Walking Sticks—Poker Chip Boxes—Plain Leather Photograph Frames Morocco and Pigskin Travelling Jewel Gases—Cocktail Trays.

The finest stock of Aristocratic gift goods this country has ever seen.

MARK CROSS CO.,
LONDON,
The World's Greatest Leather Stores.
Downtown; . . . . 253 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall.
UP-TOWN, 210 Fifth Avenue, 1132 Broadway,
Between 25th and 26th Sts.
Boston—20 Summer Street.

IDEAL GLOVES FOR CHRISTMAS

A combination of beauty.

Each pair in a neat Christmas glove-box. *Glove orders* gladly furnished on request.

Open evenings until Christmas. Gloves fitted and exchanged after Christmas.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI

Telephone, 1135 Gramercy.
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE, on furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated, 289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

Charles M. Reed Bankrupt.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—Charles M. Reed of Erie was declared to be a bankrupt by Judge Joseph Buffington in the United States District Court to-day. Reed's liabilities are nearly $1,000,000, about $300,000 of which is secured by mortgages in railroad and mining property in Baker County, Oregon. The other creditors have secured an injunction restraining the mortgage creditors from disposing of the property of Reed. Judge Buffington decided to continue it until Feb. 15.

Mrs. Adelaide Merriam Gets Divorce.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an interlocutory decree of absolute divorce to Adelaide M. Merriam of 7 Fifth Avenue from John W. Merriam, a member of the Maiden Lane firm known as the John W. Merriam Company. The case was tried before a referee. A woman at Elberon, New Jersey, was named in Mrs. Merriam's complaint. In granting the decree of divorce Justice O'Gorman made an allowance of $200 a month alimony.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 20.—John Thompson & Sons' agricultural machine factory was destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of $100,000.

In Your Medicine Chest

always keep a bottle of

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

the quick and safe cough and cold remedy. It's sold by all druggists. 25c., 50c. or $1 a bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Xmas Gifts for Children.

Fine Quality Ribbed Cotton Hose; value 45c.....*special 29c. pair*
Fine Quality Woolen Gloves; value 50c.....*special 29c. pair*
Dressed Dolls, models of the latest designs.....$2.75 to $25.00
Toy Pianos.....85c. to $9.00
Dressed Stockinette Baby Dolls.....$6.50 to $10.50
Dolls Brass Beds, with mattresses, bolsters & pillows..$5.00 & $6.00
"Anchor" Stone Blocks.....19c. to $6.50
Mechanical Trains.....$1.00 to $16
Sleds, (Flexible Flyers).....$2.25, $2.65, $3.65, $4.00
Fine Swinging Horses, skin covered.....$7.50 to $14.00
Vienna Bentwood Chairs.....$1.75 to $5.85
Velocipedes.....$1.75 to $15.00
Full Line of Juvenile Books.
Boys' Buck Gloves, waterproof.....50c. pair
Boys' Buck Gauntlet Gloves.....$1.50 pair
Double Wool Mittens.....25c. pair
Misses' Neckwear. White butcher linen collar, with silk four-in-hand tie in various colors.....50c
Misses' Linen Hand Embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets.....$1.65
Misses' Linen Hand Embroidered Turn-over Collars.....75c
Baby Sweaters of fine zephyr yarn, soft and stretchy, single band collar, buttoned on both shoulders; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.....$1.50
Boys' Eiderdown Robes, made from fine quality heavy ripple, trimmed with satin ribbon around collar and cuffs; colors: pink, light blue and cardinal; 2 to 10 yrs.....$4.25
Pajamas, Boys 10 to 16 yrs.; of Scotch flannel; military collar, loops or buttons.....$1.90
Youths' Four-in-Hands and Imperials.....48c. & 98c
Suspenders, fancy weaves (made for Boys).....25c., 39c. & 48c
Child's Double-breasted Worsted Jackets, silk binding and facings, pearl buttons, soft and stretchy; colors; white or scarlet; sizes, 1 to 2 yrs.....$2.35; 3 yrs.....$2.50; 4 yrs.....$2.65
Girls' Sweaters, made from fine high grade worsted, fancy stitch, buttoned down front; colors: navy, scarlet or white; 7 to 13 yrs...$3.75
Regulation Intercollegiate or "Varsity" Sweaters for Boys and Youths, made from finest quality heavy worsted, double collar; all colors. Boys', 30 to 34-inch....$3.85; Youths', 36 and 38-inch....$4.85
Boys' and Youths' Pure Worsted Sweaters, all colors.....$2.00
Fur Sets of grey and white Squirrel for Children.....$4.50
Carriage Robes of Iceland lamb with pocket.....$5.75
Corduroy Coats, box style; colors: tan and white; 2 & 3 yrs....$4.25
Infants' Elderdown Coats, double-breasted with belt, box-back, pointed hood, cape silk lined; colors: white, red, grey; 1, 2 & 3 yrs.$5.75
Infants' Elderdown Coats, box-back, double-breasted, pointed hood, silk corded edge; colors: white, red, grey; 1, 2 & 3 yrs.....$4.75
Worsted Afghans, pink and white and blue and white stripes.....$1.65
Wool Crib Blankets, pink and blue borders; size 30x40.....$1.50
Girls' Elderdown Bath Robes in all colors.....$3.50 & $4.75
Skirts of fine flannel, feather-stitched hem; 12 to 15-inch.....$1.25
17-inch.....$1.75; 19-inch.....$2.10; 21 and 23-inch.....$2.25
Infants' Fur Trimmed Carriage Boots; sizes 3 to 5..50c.; 5½ to 8..75c
"The Best Orthopedic" Baby's Kid Button Shoe; sizes 2 to 7..$1.25
Red Felt Toilet and Romeo Slippers for Infants, Children and Misses; according to size and style.....75c. to $1.10

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart

By this Sign you may know and will find

Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York

Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

Four different Kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.

Select Now—Delivery when wanted

Get the Best and you get the Singer

Singer Sewing Machines are never sold to dealers

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86th St. & 3d Ave.

ADVISE

The choosing has been livelier than any in our experience.
True, the stock is better than ever.
But, don't you wait until the prettiest and worthiest is out.
Do it to-day—from an unbroken assortment.

Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs
Gloves, Furs, Waists
Neckwear, Jewelry, Toilet Goods

and for the children—Toys.

Grande Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

Just received by last French steamer articles suitable for

Holiday Presents

Finest French Embroidered Lingerie Waists, Sachets for Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Lace and Embroidered Pillows—at very moderate prices.

Those who find the selection of gifts difficult will be assisted by an inspection of our large assortment of novelties not to be seen elsewhere.

308 FIFTH AVE. Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Simpson Crawford Co.'s Daily Bulletin

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1904.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

Valuable advice to Eleventh Hour Christmas shoppers!

☛ Keep to the right. ☛ Please take small packages with you. ☛ Open until 10 P. M., including Christmas Eve.

TO those who have put off buying their Christmas gifts until the present time, we would earnestly recommend early morning shopping, say between 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. At this time the aisles are not so crowded and you can choose more leisurely. No matter what you buy here or how low the price may be, you can depend upon receiving trustworthy merchandise of the very highest standard, besides the name Simpson Crawford Co. upon a box, card or package is the label of quality that lends value to your gifts. The standard of this store is the standard in the discriminating home.

The volume of our Christmas business shows an increase every day over the corresponding days of last year, which assures us that the people of New York appreciate the Simpson Crawford Co. standard of merchandise and that our prices are right.

TOYS

Our famously low prices will scarcely leave a toy, a doll or a game.

A RAPIDLY diminishing collection of toys not lacking in variety is the latest story from Toyland. We started out by offering *all new toys*, Christmas buyers have appreciated this fact so much that notwithstanding the enormous gathering we will scarcely have a toy left on the eve of Kriss Kringle's coming. It isn't our policy to carry them over from year to year.

Basement Salesroom.

Our toys are stronger than ordinary playthings—our dolls have prettier faces—our games are the best to be obtained and the collection includes all the new and the old as well. You'd think our prices would be higher than most others, but they're *not*—they're lower.

Now why not come to-day? You know so many people put off buying till the last minute and although we have made all the preparations this mammoth store will sustain, and have provided for the greatest crowds in this store's history that everybody may be satisfactorily served past seasons have taught us that the earliest possible shopping is the best. Early this morning is a good time.

50c for 65c jointed dolls,
65c for dressed dolls,
$1 for $1.50 jointed doll,
$3.25 for large fine jointed doll,

19c for 25c dressed paper dolls,
25c for iron sulky and driver,
25c for trick box,
65c for magic lantern with slides,

40c for iron express wagon and driver,
25c for pure red rubber toys,
25c for painted iron ice wagon and horse,
45c for game of parcheesi,

5c for choice of 25,000 tree ornaments,
15c for Bissell carpet sweeper,
$1.40 for hair horse and loaded truck,
25c for 8 in. ten pins,

$1.10 for coal cart and hair horse,
$1 for little wooden kitchen,
25c for table and four chairs,
25c for extra fireman hats,

25c for horse reins with chimes,
$1.25 for decorated china tea set,
$5 for $10 daintily dressed doll,
$1.35 for large iron range.

FURS

Here's decidedly the most remarkable offering we have made this season.

IF you've been around and priced furs you know how high the prices are elsewhere, and we don't blame you if you wonder how we can offer them so low right at the time they are so much in demand for Christmas. It's all because we had previously arranged to take the surplus and sample stock of a noted manufacturer at a time we knew Christmas shoppers would want them.

Third Floor.

We stake our reputation that every value is exactly as represented, and give you the Simpson Crawford Co. guarantee that they are stylish, finely made furs of the highest character—not left over sets and pieces, priced low to get rid of them.

In some instances the prices are almost down to half, and when you consider that our regular prices are the lowest possible compatible with the quality of these furs when sold under ordinary conditions you will see why our fur business is more than three times as great as our large business of last year, that's conclusive evidence that smart dressers find the best values are here.

$18.50—value $30 Persian lamb set—4-in-hand tie 72 in. long—muff to match.

$14.75 value $20 Alaska sable pelerines—large double scarf with 12 tails and silk cord. Muff to match—$7.75.

$12.75 value $18. Marten scarf, double, cord ornament, tail trimming—value about ⅓ more than our price, $12.75.

$8.75 value $12.50 Sable opossum scarf—large double scarf with 10 tails, silk cord and ornaments—an excellent scarf, very low priced.

$6.75 value $10 Sable opossum pelerines, double scarf with ornaments and tails. Muff to match—$6.75

$5.75 value $8.50 Marseal ties—two yards long. Large pillow shape muff to match—at $4.95 in this great sale.

$1.95 value $3.50 Coney scarf with muff to match, a value as good as it seems remarkable—select this set to-day at $1.95.

Gifts of women's neckwear.

EVERY dainty conceit is not only fit to serve as a Christmas gift, but it is a gift to the woman of fashion, and think how she will appreciate it! So easily chosen, too, for the styles are all new and correct, and you just can't make a mistake. And what low prices—why, it's surprising. Main Floor.

25c. to $1.95 for lace stocks, newest ideas—beaded novelties—for jabots of lace and chiffon—for collar and cuff sets—for 101 different ideas in novelty neckwear. That dainty little inexpensive helper to the well dressed appearance.

50c. to $10.00 for real lace neckwear—real Princess—real Duchess—Duchess and Point—real applique—real bruges—never such a grand collection—stocks—berthas—collars—barbs—round collars, etc., etc.—All are ⅓ under priced—there are sample pieces—only one of a kind. Great holiday occasion.

Hand-made neckwear in endless variety—sets and single pieces—real Irish sets—real hand-embroidered sets—real Carrickma Cross sets, etc., etc.

If you only knew how much these gifts would be appreciated you'd be here early to-day for a choice selection.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Perfumes in Xmas boxes.

HERE'S an offering of perfumes you know are good, so although prices are extremely low, you need have no hesitancy in selecting them as gifts. The favorite perfumes of Germany, France, England, Austria, Japan and America are included at special Christmas prices—15c. to $8.74. Main Floor.

Special—½ oz. famous Devine et Cie French perfume—violet, heliotrope, white rose, briar rose and jockey club—value 25c. at 15c. and 17c.

Devine et Cie handsome package in English Violet, Heliotrope, Lily of the Valley, Crab Apple and White Rose—value, 40c., at 25c.

Devine et Cie fine French perfumes, in 1 oz. bottle, in handsome box—Nature Violet, Violet of the Dell, Carnation White Heliotrope, Briar Rose, White Rose—value, 75c.—for 43c.

Beautiful satin cabinet box, cut glass bottle, fragrant and lasting perfumes in two odors, Idealia and Violet Wafts—value, $3.50—at $2.

Devine et Cie exquisite toilet waters—glass stoppered bottles—in Nature Violet, English Violet, White Rose, Carnation and Briar Rose—4 oz., 65c.—6 oz., 90c.—8 oz., $1.15.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Kid gloves in gift box, $1.00.

THEY'RE correct new style gloves, especially selected because they are so desirable as gifts—not ordinary gloves put in pretty boxes instead of good ones to make the difference in their value pay for the boxes. Just the kind that men and women like to receive as gifts for Christmas. Main Floor.

$1.98 for men's $3.50 reindeer gloves.
$1.98 for women's $3.50 reindeer gloves.
$1.50 pr. for women's $2.00 kid gloves.
$1 for women's $1.25 and $1.50 kid gloves.
50c pair for women's $1.00 golf gloves.
50c—men's white wool and worsted gloves.

If you don't know the exact size required or shade and style preferred, ask for a glove certificate at our special prices. It is redeemable for its face value and enables the one you wish to remember to select gloves that satisfy in every way.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

36,000 handkerchiefs at 12½c

WE'VE sold twice as many handkerchiefs so far as we sold up to the same time last year—and still believe you have the choicest selection in New York at this store. Bought twice as many. Seemed a reckless thing to do, but prices were so low we foresaw overshadowing of values elsewhere. Main Floor.

3,000 doz. women's 25c. handkerchiefs—many different ideas are represented in this great sale—values in stylish handkerchiefs such as you have never bought before—select them here in this sale at 12½c.

3,000 embroidered linen handkerchiefs for women—the season's newest effects—copies of French handwork—dainty designs—regular selling prices 25c. to $2—in this sale at 19c, 25c, 39c, 69c.

3,000 ½-doz. boxes of men's and women's Irish linen hand-worked initial handkerchiefs—different from the kinds on sale elsewhere—superior in every respect—box of half dozen.
Women's at 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Men's at $1.00, $1.50, $2, $2.75.

50 styles of Irish linen hand-worked initial handkerchiefs—all exclusive for men and women.
Women's at 12½c., 15c., 25c.
Men's styles at 12½c. to 50c.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Jewelry sales exceed all records.

DON'T fail to come as early as you possibly can. This department is literally packed from morning till night. Thousands have found they cannot equal our jewelry elsewhere for less than much higher prices. Couldn't stop the crowds if we wanted to, but we've the best facilities in New York for caring for them. Come early and select high-class jewelry on the basis of our low dry goods profit. Main Floor.

Single diamond Belcher and Tiffany rings, fine brilliant, two sizes, $12 and $25.

Solitaire diamond rings, exceptional values, $37.50, $50, $95, $135 and $165.

Fancy combination Brooch of Oriental ruby, sapphire, opal and one diamond, $10.75 and $21.

Others, $27, $45, $65, $80 and $120.

Beautiful emerald, with 12 fine brilliants—$261.50.

Tie Clasp, fine brilliant diamond, $9, $10 and $15.

Princess and cluster rings of opals and turquoise centre, surrounded with fine cut brilliants, $15 and $20. Others $32, $55, $85 and $100.

Beautiful whole pearl Ring, very fine, with 12 diamonds, $110.75.

Cluster and sunburst of all diamonds, Brooch, very special, $114, $210, $320.

Scarf Pins.

Fine diamond pins, $4.95.

Fancy and cluster diamond scarf pins, $10.

Fine sapphire, surrounded by 4 fine diamonds, $32.50.

Fine whole pearl, surrounded by 16 fine diamonds, $89.50.

Solitaire Ring, $128, $195, $225.

Match Boxes, heavy Roman gold, diamond centre, $25.

Lavalliere; unique, beautiful designs, $28 to $94.

Gold-mounted fobs, diamond set, $7.50.

Solid gold-mounted Combs, $1.95. Others up to $5.50.

Real pearl diamond centre brooch, $6.95.

Real pearl diamond centre sunburst pendant, $3.25.

Pendants and Brooches.

Mercury wings, crescents, fleur-de-lis, clusters, stars, crowns and floral designs of real pearls and one fine cut diamond—$12 to $18.50.

Whole pearls and diamond, $25, $48.50, $70 and $90.

Entire pearl heart, with fine diamond centre, $21, $38 and $66.75.

Cuff links, about fifty pairs heavy 14-kt. gold links, large size, fine diamond, value $15, special at $9.50.

A beautiful stock to select from at $14.50, $18, $22, $36 and $49.

Heavy 14-kt. gold cuff buttons, $2.75.

Fine diamond cuff buttons, $6.95.

For Men.

Heavy carved rings, lion and tiger head, with fine brilliant diamond—special—$18.

Very heavy Belcher set rings, cut diamond, $34.75.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Christmas suspenders, 50c.

HOW men dislike to buy suspenders, but they have to have them and that's just the reason you should come here to day and select a much better pair for 50c. than the average man is accustomed to wearing. They're admirable patterns in handsome boxes—as suitable as any gift parcels we know of. Main Floor.

They are made from fine novelty silks in all the newest colorings—unbreakable kid ends and adjustable button clasp—boxes are covered with holly, so emblematical of Christmas—value $1.00—at 50c.

$2 silk mufflers at 89c. took the Saturday crowd by storm. And they'll take the Wednesday crowd by storm, too, for we've 5,000 more—samples and a surplus stock. We bought them at such a great reduction that it's useless to try to find their equal for less than $1.50 and $1.25. We have just enough to last one day, and those who come early will have an excellent variety to select from. This will be the last chance, as we are determined to clear them in one day's selling—$2 values at 89c.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

5,000 pieces of silverware added.

A BRIGHT, new collection of silver ready to-day. Toilet and manicure articles of sterling silver and quadruple plate table ware of every description, *except the kind that wear out quickly*. All on sale on the basis of our low drygoods profit. No wonder thousands are coming—crowding this department from early morning till late at night. Values and sales are unprecedented. Come early to-day.

Heavy sterling silver mounted hair brushes, $3.95.
Heavy sterling silver mounted cloth brushes, $1.95.
Heavy sterling silver mounted mirrors, at $5.75.
Heavy sterling silver military brushes, at $2.75.
Many other sets as above from $11.90 to $20.
Heavy sterling silver shaving sets, at $2.25.
Sterling silver baby sets, brush and comb, 75c.
Sterling silver trinkets for gifts, special at 25c.

59c for heavy sterling silver manicure and toilet articles—those handsome and useful pieces so appropriate for gifts and especially designed to embellish the boudoir dresser—Nail Files, Hooks, Cuticle Knives, Jars, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Nail Polishers, and a great many other articles that are always acceptable and appropriate for presentation.

95c for sterling silver articles that usually sell as high as $2—very few of them sell regularly for less than $1.25—all useful articles selected for this sale because they are desirable for gifts—sterling silver Bonnet Brushes, Hat Brushes, Salve Jars, Tooth Powder Jars, Nail Polishers, sterling silver Brushes—a great many manicure pieces of all kinds—priced specially for this sale at 95c.

Quadruple plated Cigar Jars, special, 95c.

Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, $2.50 to $8.00.

Very special Rogers' Silverware.

12 dwt. dinner knives, per doz., special, $2.25.
A1 plate tea spoons, fancy patterns, doz., $1.25.
A1 plate table spoons, or forks, dozen, $2.50.
A1 plate dessert spoons or forks, dozen, $2.25.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Food specials for Xmas.

DON'T wait till the last moment, when you may have to go elsewhere and pay higher prices for these articles of food so essential to the Christmas table. Select them to-day at our low prices and be sure of the best. Sixth Floor.

HOLIDAY NABISCOS—National Biscuit Co.'s Chocolate or Vanilla Flavors. Card attached for Gift Purposes. Regular 25c. package, 17c.; 3 packages, 50c

PLUM PUDDING—Royal Stuart—the richest and best flavored Pudding made; 1-lb. can, 22c.; 2-lb. cans, 40c.; 4-lb. cans 58c

NEW MIXED NUTS—A combination of all our best varieties; lb., 18c.; 3 lbs. 50c

TURKISH LAYER FIGS—New arrival from Smyrna; thin-skinned, full-flavored fruit; original 10-lb. wood box, $1.00; 5 lbs., 65c.; lb..... 12c

CRANBERRIES—Finest Cape Cod fruit, (delivered;) quart, 9c.; 3 quarts carton 25c

HIGH GRADE SOUPS—Royal Stuart Julienne, Pea, Mutton Broth, and twelve other popular varieties; gallon each or assorted, $2.85; quart can 25c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Best Flavored Tomatoes packed; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; Mammoth 2½-lb. can 13c

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding or Blue Grass Pure Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $3.00; case 12 full quarts, $9.75; full quart bottle 83c

GRAPE FRUIT—New arrival from Florida; ripe, juicy fruit; dozen, 90c.; each 8c

IMPORTED PORT AND Sherry—Our regular $4.00 wine; our special price, gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 bottle 69c

BANQUET COCKTAILS—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, and other varieties; case 12 bottles each or assorted, $10.00; bottle 90c

HOLLAND GIN—Famous Medar Swan; none better; Imported from Schiedam, Holland; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 White Glass Bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle 68c

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Oriental gift rugs at $6.95

ORIENTAL rugs are everlasting gifts and their beauty never grows monotonous. You think of their being expensive, but they're not, *especially at these prices*, such as $6.95 for $10.50 small Persian rugs. Consider this saving and you'll likely want Oriental rugs for your own use. Third Floor.

Oriental rugs.

1.45 for 2.25 Anatolian mats.
6.95 for 10.50 small Persian rugs.
8.75 for 14.50 antique Guenje rugs.
13.25 for 20.00 Antique Moussul.

Oriental carpets.

Large size, ⅛ off. Including the better grades of Turkish and Persian rugs and Fast India carpets, such as Kirmanshah, Meshed, Goerevan, Mueschkabad and Turkish Kirmin carpets.

65.00 for 98.00 11.1x7.9 rug.
90.00 for 140.00 11.6x9.8 rug.
114.00 for 170.00 13.2x10.3 rug.

East India carpets.

81.00 for 121.00 10.4x8.2 rug.
88.00 for 132.00 12.1x9.1 rug.
107.00 for 160.00 12.3x9.0 rug.

Clearance sale of linoleum.

89c. per sq. yd. or $1.50 genuine inlaid linoleum, colors through.
39c. per sq. yd. for 65c. cork linoleum, 2 yds. wide.
49c. per sq. yd. for 75c. cork linoleum, 4 yds. wide.
19c. per sq. yd. for 30c. } Oilcloth
24c. per sq. yd. for 85c. } in 4-4,
34c. per sq. yd. for 50c. } 6-4 & 8-4

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Imported fancy goods $1.45

THINK of $1.45 for articles that sell as high as $5 and $6—finest of gift articles at that—imported collar and cuff boxes, jewel cases, handkerchief boxes, humidors for his cigars—all handsomely made—Flemish oak and very rare woods. But you must come early. They're bargains that wait for no one. Main Floor.

Imported leather photo frames, late deliveries make them 50c.

1903 hand bags, many of them have been $1.50 and $2.00, all styles, avenue, envelope, wrist and carriage—all leathers—all colors, 95c.

Buster Brown purses, long chains on them, 25c.

$1.00 pocketbooks, every conceivable style, 59c.

Very beautiful fans, every one this maker had—carved and plain bone sticks, the decorations are fine—spangled ones, 50c—$1.50 and $1.00 fans 59c.

A suit case, if it's good, makes a fine present—here's one of sole leather, a splendid case in every way—$3.95.

You can't realize the gift buying opportunities this section affords till you've seen the many desirable articles.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

$3 and $4 umbrellas at $1.95

WE'VE about four hundred $4 umbrellas for those who come early to-day and plenty of $3 values for everybody. About the only difference is in the handles, which are handsomer in the $4 umbrellas. It's the kind of a gift that makes you feel well repaid for remembering somebody. Main Floor.

$3.95 for $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 umbrellas. We never sold so many umbrellas as we are selling—and little wonder, many of the best makers having sold us all their finest sample handles—and we kept on buying them without fear of the quantity when the price was a fraction of their real worth—so that's how we can sell real $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 ones for $3.95. Men's 28-inch—women's, 26-inch—pure silk all of them—twills, taffetas, and Spittlefields.

$1.95 for $3.00 and $4.00 umbrellas—about two thousand of them—seem a little too good to be true just at the Xmas giving time—but it's true. The umbrella without the handle is worth two dollars. The handles are makers' samples worth from a dollar to two—coverings of finest tape edge Union taffetas—silk cases—the men's are all 23 inch—the women's 26.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Rubber boots--good presents

RUBBER boots are practical gifts, and here's a sale that will cause you to include them.

Children *will* play in the snow—women *must* go to market—a pair of boots is likely to save a great, big doctor bill. They mean good health, and that's the greatest gift to mankind. Second Floor.

Boys' dull finish Storm King boots, best quality, sizes 3 to 6, $2.95; 11 to 13½, $2.25.

Misses' bright finish Storm King boots, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2, $2.00; children's sizes, 6 to 10½, $1.75.

Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, knee height, plain boots, $1.50; children's sizes, 6 to 10½, $1.25.

Women's waterproof button arctics, fleece lined, sizes 2½ to 8, $2.00; children's sizes, 6 to 10½, $1.50; misses' sizes, 11 to 2, $1.50.

Women's fleece lined storm overshoes, sizes 2½ to 8, 95c.; misses' sizes, 11 to 2, 85c.; children's sizes, 6 to 10½, 75c.

Dolge's felt Juliets for women, fur trimmed—colors red, black, brown, $1.50 value, 98c.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Books---to-day's remarkable values.

HERE are values to make holiday buyers rejoice. And hundreds more in this immense book store just as good. Come and share in the valuable economical advantages of this final clearance sale of Holiday Books. Second Floor.

Fine library sets never before priced so low.

Only one reason for this extreme price cutting on such magnificent editions of the world's greatest authors. The bookbinder failed to deliver on time. What was contracted for November 1st has only come in this week. Too many of them to sell in such short time, so down go the prices to the lowest point on record.

Charles Dickens, 15 vols., 300 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, original price $30.00, this week at $10.75.

Balzac, 16 vols., 100 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, this is the unexpurgated Saintsbury edition, recognized by all critics as the best English version. Original price $32.00, now $11.75.

Dumas, 15 vols., 106 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, original price $32.00, now $10.75.

Hugo, 10 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $20.00, now $6.90.

Thackeray, 10 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $20.00, now $9.90.

Scott, 12 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $24.00, now $8.75.

Eliot, 8 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $16.00, now $6.40.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

A third off on artware and bric-a-brac.

ARTWARE at ⅓ off at Christmas time is a revelation to gift buyers. Everybody appreciates the tremendous saving on fine china pieces, cut glass, dinnerware, bronzes, vases, lamps, etc., and SO WILL YOU. Fourth Floor.

Chop trays and plaques, in hand painted decorations—value $2.50 each—at $1.00.

Chocolate pots and cracker jars—values up to $2.25 each—at $1.00.

Cut glass.

Cut glass, 8-in. bowls; rich, deep cuttings on extra heavy blanks—regular price, $4.50—at $2.95.

Cut glass water bottles; rich, deep cuttings—regular price, $5.00 each—at $2.95.

Cut glass celery trays; rich, deep cuttings—regular price, $3.50—at $2.48.

Cut glass bonbon dishes; fine polish and cuttings—regular price, $2.50—at $2.00.

Dinner sets.

Theo. Haviland china dinner sets of 100 pieces in fine neat decorations—regular $32.50, at $19.98.

Austrian china dinner sets of 100 pieces—regular price $22.50, at $15.90.

American porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces—regular price $14.00, at $7.98.

Odd china.

Odd china bread and butter plates—val. 25c. at 17c.
Odd china cups and saucers—regular 50c. at 29c.
Odd china comb and brush trays $1.00 each.
Odd china spoon trays, 50c.; regular 85c.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Christmas Music in the ROTUNDA. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following

Vocal Quartet

MRS. VIOLA WATERHOUSE, *Soprano.* | MR. PAUL DU FAULT, *Tenor.*
MRS. E. B. NOBBES, *Contralto.* | MR. ALBERT G. JANPOLSKI, *Baritone.*

CHRISTMAS IS ALMOST HERE

This has been the busiest season this store ever knew. We have had more people to serve, and more goods to deliver than ever before in the past; and yet we have never had a season when everything moved so smoothly as it has this year.

The entire organization is at its very best. We are making fewer mistakes, and have received less complaints than ever before. Notwithstanding the enormous number of people we are serving, the store was never more comfortable in Christmas week than it is now.

Aisles are free everywhere possible. All points likely to be congested are kept open. Of course, you cannot expect to shop during the last days of Christmas week without finding the hurrying holiday crowds; but you will find only pleasant people to rub elbows with at WANAMAKER'S; and you will find the most pleasant and satisfying shopping during these last days by coming here.

The Subway has added an enormous convenience this year; and you can step in at your door, and step out at WANAMAKER'S, without having to push your way through crowded thoroughfares and muddy streets.

The pleasant store, the splendidly assorted stocks, the easy and direct transit, all join in inviting you to WANAMAKER'S for your Christmas purchases this week.

Women's $5 SKIRTS at $3

This news follows a rather extraordinary purchase which we made yesterday, of two hundred stylishly tailored Skirts of excellent Melton cloth in Winter weight.

The skirts are made in the gore-flare style, trimmed at the bottom of each gore with shaped straps of the same material, and small buttons. The bottoms of the skirts are trimmed with eight rows of tailor stitching. All inside seams are bound.

They are excellent $5 Skirts, and will make serviceable and appreciated Christmas gifts; and they cost you only **$3 each,** while the two hundred in the collection last.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bridal Rose Toilet Sets, at $8.50

This is a superb pattern, made exclusively for us. The pieces are comb, brush and mirror, of best quadruple-plated silver. The design is as rich and handsome as those made on sterling silver.

These sets would be considered excellent value at $10 regularly, but our orders were unusually large, and we have several hundred sets to sell at $8.50 a set—nicely put up for Christmas giving. A quick and satisfying answer to the question that must be settled promptly now.

Toilet Goods Counter, Tenth street.

All-wool Batiste

37½c, Worth 50c

This is one of the daintiest of wool fabrics that can be desired for the making of either house or outdoor gowns. It is fine, sheer and clinging in weave; and in an excellent assortment of popular colorings, including

Light blues, light pink, light heliotrope, resedas, cardinal, browns, royal blues, garnet, grays, tans, cadet blues, navy blues.

38 inches wide.

At 37½c a yard, worth 50c.

Rotunda.

Chickering & Sons Rushed GRAND PIANOS

To Us from Boston, By Express, Yesterday

Quarter Grands and the new *Infant Grands*—they shipped all that were in the factory. And they still won't be enough—judging by the enormous selling we've been doing in the last few days.

These two little Grand Pianos are the wonder of the piano industry. Chickering & Sons are the only manufacturers who have succeeded, where a dozen have tried and failed.

The *Quarter Grand* is only 5 feet, 5 inches long, the *Infant Grand* is only 5 feet long—and their exquisite tone-qualities are not a matter of conjecture—listen to either of them; play them for yourself, or have them examined by some musical critic in whose judgment you have perfect confidence.

Never was there an upright piano that approached them in power, sweetness, or purity of tone. They are most fascinating and delightful. Singers, particularly, appreciate them.

And then, their wonderful beauty! You almost feel that you want to take them in your arms. They are so small—so graceful—so exquisite. And they require little more space than an upright piano—

And $20 Cash, is all you need pay for either—

With twelve dollars a month afterward, and the small interest of four per cent. per annum on the unpaid part.

Do you wonder that we've sold all we had, and had to order all the factory could give us SENT BY EXPRESS?

They'll all be gone in a jiffy now. If interested be EARLY.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Fine Hats

If you are looking for a hat to wear, or one to give on Christmas Day, the Stetson Clear Nutria Derby represents the finest and highest quality in a Derby hat that is made. The fur is fine, close and lustrous, and the hats are beautifully finished; in black only, at $6.

Stetson Derby Hats in self-conforming or feather-weight styles, in both black and brown, at $3.50 and $5.

Silk and Opera Hats, $6 to $7.50.

Fur Caps of nearseal, at $2.50 and $4.

Pieced Seal Caps, at $5.

Fine selected Sealskin Caps, at $12 to $20.

Men's and Boys' Cloth and Plush Caps, at 50c to $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Sack Suits

Good, warm suits that are serviceable on almost all occasions are these Sack Suits of pure wool, black and blue cheviots; cut in the smartest style, nicely finished, and in good-fitting models, at $15 a suit.

Sack Suits of black thibet and unfinished worsteds, well tailored throughout, at $15, $25, $35.

Double-breasted Sack Suits of blue and black cheviot and thibets, at $15 and $20.

Men's Worsted Trousers, in a fine assortment of stripes, at $5 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

The Best Gift For a Boy

Give him a suit of clothes or an overcoat, and make the Christmas present worth something to him.

The "Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suits for boys of 8 to 17 years, will just fill the bill for these ages. These suits are made of carefully selected all-wool blue cheviots; double sewed with silk thread; and seams taped. The knee trousers have double thickness of cloth at both seat and knees.

Price, **$5 a suit.**

Then here are handsome Tourist Overcoats for boys of 8 to 16 years; made of all-wool mixed cheviots, with all the swing and style of a man's belted overcoat, at $9.50 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Toy Furniture At Half Price

You can't please the little girl better than to give her a piece or two of this White Enameled Toy Furniture—and you can't give a present that will be more effective for the money—particularly at today's prices.

All the pieces are absolutely perfect. These:

Bureaus, 35c to $1.50, from $1.75 to $3.
Chiffoniers, at 65c to $1.50, from $1.25 to $3.
Wash Stands, $1 to $5, from $3 to $10.
Wardrobes, at $3.75 to $5.25, from $7.50 to $10.50.
Sideboards, at $2.50 and $3, from $5 and $6.
Also a lot of Children's large size Morris Chairs, in natural finish, with seat and back cushions, at 75c, from $2.50.
Natural-finish Toy Rockers, at 25c, from 50c.
Hickory Chairs, with rush seats, at 75c, from $1.25.

Basement.

Angora Garments For Men & Women

These warm and distinguished-looking garments are to be found only at WANAMAKER'S and in London. Nothing else gives quite so much protection for outdoor sports, as well as business trips outdoors, as these close-textured Angora wool garments. They make most desirable gifts for Christmas.

Here are suggestions of the different garments and the prices:

FOR MEN—
Single-breasted Jackets, at $16.50.
Cardigan Jackets, at $12.
Double-breasted Waistcoats, at $13.50.
Single-breasted Waistcoats, at $10.
Gloves, at $2. Mitts, at $1.50.

FOR WOMEN—
Double-breasted Jackets, at $12.
Single-breasted Jackets, at $9.
Boleros, at $7.50. Gloves, at $2.

Also in the Men's Furnishing Store will be found some unusually luxurious French-made wool Bath Slippers for men. The uppers are made of thick, warm plaid materials, warmly interlined, and with soft inner soles welted on a felt sole, laid over a leather outer sole. They present the maximum of warmth and ease to the wearer. $2 a pair.

Broadway and Ninth st.

Lillian Corsets Under-Price

Today we offer an exceptionally fine Lillian model that was made to sell for $10.50, at $7. The model is in a recent, popular style, and the corsets are perfect in every way. The reduction is made simply because we have the model only in lavender and blue, and we wish to close out these colors quickly.

They are made of beautiful, fancy brocaded cloth; and women who like blue and lavender will be delighted to save a full third of the cost of such a handsome corset.

The model is designed with long, tapering waist, medium hips, and in beautiful lines throughout. Finished with two sets of supporters in front.

$7, worth $10.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Have You Bought Your Christmas Candies?

Remember that we shall have fresh candies on our counters every morning; and if you select our 60-cent Bonbons and Chocolates, you secure the very finest candies that it is possible to produce at any price. Not only are the ingredients absolutely pure, and carefully selected, but the most expensive materials that go into the finest candies are included in this collection. You can get nothing better, no matter how much more you pay. The candies are made up by skilfull handworkers. The very best Hand-made Candies, 60c a pound.

The assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons, at 80c a pound, presents an equally pure and carefully-made collection; but the assortment does not include the candies made of the more expensive ingredients; and yet you will find it a remarkable assortment.

Old-fashioned Chocolate Creams, in fourteen different flavors, at 40c a pound.

There is a fine assortment of Candies at 20c and 25c a pound; and Candies in jars, at 10c and 15c.

Of particular interest just now are the five-pound boxes of Mixed Candies, at $1 and $1.25 a box.

Basement.

French Negligees For Women

Here are most charming gift-things for particular women friends—always appreciated in the fullest possible manner, and as they are in exclusive styles, there is no possibility of duplication:

Long Negligees of albatross, in all the newest colors and black; entire garment accordion-plaited, trimmed with embroidery or hand-stitching; others belted in at the waist with ribbon, and trimmed with faggoting. At $11 to $22.

China Silk Negligees—some are lined with albatross for warmth; plaited, embroidered and trimmed with lace and insertion. New shaped collars, pointed or round. Angel or elbow sleeves. $25 to $50.

Negligees of Matelesse, in light colors or black. Kimono style; collarless, embroidered and edged with satin; or with deep collar with embroidered edge; lined with China silk, at $35.

Robes of quilted Japanese silk; comfortable, warm garments for cold evenings; deep stitched collar with Kimono sleeves; fastened with silk frogs. $12 and $18.50.

Handsome Negligees of crepe de Chine. Only one model of a kind; in some, every stitch is by hand; elaborate trimmings. $35 to $175.

Little French Store, Second floor, Tenth street.

Imported Terry Robes For Men

We are selling almost as many Terry Cloth Bath Robes for gifts as we are blanket robes. This is not so extraordinary when you consider that holiday gifts are not necessarily presents for the moment. There is something particularly handsome about these French Terry Cloth Robes that makes them ideal for holiday giving.

Some of the robes are in beautiful, new color-combinations, and are quite effective. One style has a border in contrasting color all the way down the front, and around the cuffs of the sleeves, that is most pleasing.

The materials are specially woven, and have that peculiar softness that Paris manufacturers alone seem able to produce. Then the Robes are specially made up by the best Paris makers, with the qualities of ample size and comfortable fit, which we have suggested during the years we have been importing these goods from this manufacturer.

Prices range from the simple Robes at $3 and $3.50, up to the very handsomest Terry Cloth Robes made, at $18.

Broadway and Ninth street.

DRESSES For Little Folks

Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses. Children's Dresses in guimpe and waist styles. Fine, and snowy white.

You know how lovely they are at their best. These are at their best:

For CHILDREN—

At $1 to $8—Children's Guimpe and French Waist Dresses of lawn; some with wide hemstitched plaits on waist and skirt, others with yokes of lace and fine plaits, finished with ruffles; skirts trimmed. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $3.75 to $5—Children's Guimpe and Waist Dresses of Persian lawn, with very fine lace and embroidery trimmings on waists and skirts; some plain and exceedingly fine; others very fluffy and elaborately trimmed. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $6 to $25—Very finest Dresses of lawn, plainly made or elaborately trimmed with real lace or hand-embroidery. Among which are some manufacturer's samples, slightly mussed, at about one-half their actual value. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

For BABIES—

At 65c to $1.75—Babies' Yoke Dresses of fine lawn or nainsook; round, square or pointed yokes of plaits and insertions, or small hand-embroidered medallions with fine beading. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At $2 to $5—Babies' Yoke Dresses of Persian lawn or fine nainsook, elaborately trimmed with fine Valenciennes or Hamburg edgings; yokes plain with handwork; or more fancy, with lace-edged ruffle. Skirts have fine plaits and lace or embroidery ruffles. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

Also a complete line of very fine Dresses handsomely trimmed with real German Valenciennes lace or very fine edgings; in sizes for 6 months to 3 years. Prices, $6.50 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Raincoats at $10

Today we have another collection of these remarkable Raincoats at this insignificant price. The manufacturer who produced them is one of the best makers of these goods on the market.

The style was selected by us, and the garments were made in the way we specified. The material is the highest grade rainproof cloth, such as is used in the best raincoats for men. Every garment in this lot has been specially made for us within the past week.

The little price is possible simply because the manufacturer had a surplus of cloth in the piece, which he wished to dispose of quickly.

This is a remarkable opportunity, coming just when raincoats offer a splendid suggestion for holiday gifts.

Second floor, Broadway.

SLIPPERS For Christmas

The Slipper Store is one of the busiest corners of the house these days. There is nothing else that fills exactly the requirements for so many different friends—father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, sister and brother, wife and husband, never have too many slippers.

You probably know the size, but if you guess wrong, we will make it right after Christmas.

Here are suggestions of the different varieties:

FOR WOMEN—

Felt Slippers, in red and black; high or low cut, $1.

Crocheted Slippers, in various pretty colors; best wool soles: $1.

Woolly cloth Slippers, with leather soles; in drab, red and white; $1.

Black kidskin Dancing Slippers; beaded vamps; one instep strap; $2.

Others, from 50c to $6.

FOR MEN—

Kidskin Romeo Slippers, in black or brown; comfortable last; $1.50.

Tan Russia leather and red kidskin Opera Slippers; aristocrats among slippers; $3.

Black felt Slippers, in Romeo style; leather soles and heels; warm and soft; $1.60. Dozens of other styles, 50c to $5.

Fourth avenue.

Colored Petticoats For Every-day Wear

This word is about the serviceable, sturdy Petticoats, made of black sateen and other materials that are almost as effective as silk, while being ever so much more durable for everyday wear.

Of black sateen, made in a wide variety of attractive ways, at 50c, $1 up to $2.75.

Of black moreen with accordion plaited flounce, and others with silk flounce, $2.50 to $4.50.

Of black or colored mohair, in many different styles, some with taffeta silk flounce, $2.75 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

BASKETS

Little and big. All beautifully woven, in pretty shapes.

If you supply the ribbon we will decorate the basket for you without charge.

Work Baskets, lined, 85c to $7.50; unlined, 14c to $1.10; on stands, $2 to $9.50.

Knitting Baskets, 25c to $1.

Fancy Clothes Hampers, $2.30 to $4.25.

Sweet Grass Baskets, 35c to $2.

Wood Baskets, 85c to $3.

Scrap Baskets, fancy, 45c to $5.50.

Office Scrap Baskets, 25c to 60c.

"Palm Leaf" Baby Baskets, $4.50 to $7.

Basement.

ROCKERS For Christmas Gifts

Naturally, you expect us to have a splendid assortment of all sorts of Rockers at this season, and you will not be disappointed in the showing.

Among the most comfortable Rockers are those with shaped wooden seats, and shaped arms and backs, giving the highest possible comfort, at most reasonable prices.

These Rockers are shown in golden oak and imitation mahogany; some are entirely plain, others prettily carved; some have fine marquetry inlaid.

Here are individual descriptions:

At $4—Mahogany finished wood-seat Rocker; shaped arms; flat spindles; embossed top rails; saddle-shaped seat.

At $5.50—Quartered golden oak wood-seat Rockers; saddle-shaped seat; shaped arms; flat spindle back; highly polished. This rocker can also be had in mahogany finish.

At $5.75—Quartered golden oak wood-seat Rockers; banister back; easy arms; saddle-shaped seat; highly polished.

At $7.50—Quartered golden oak wood-seat Rockers; broad banister back, handsomely carved; saddle-shaped seat; highly polished.

At $10—English Colonial mahogany Rockers; rush seat; turned posts and rounds; highly polished; fine design.

Fourth floor.

Down and Wool-filled COMFORTABLES

A useful gift is, after all, the one that is most appreciated. These Down Comfortables are sufficiently beautiful and luxurious to win welcome wherever they go. We assure you of the thoroughly hygienic qualities of every one of them. The downs are carefully selected, and thoroughly sterilized before being made up; and the same *highest grade* down is used in all grades of our comfortables; and this is pretty nearly half the value of a down comfortable, as every careful housekeeper knows.

There is absolute certainty as to all its qualities, when the quilt comes from WANAMAKER'S. And the best is also the cheapest, as price-comparisons will show:

DOWN COMFORTABLES—

At $3.75 each—Covering of sateen, printed both sides; filling of white down; odorless, and will not shed. Full size.

At $5 each—Covering of the best American sateen, printed both sides; filling of white down; full size.

At $6.50 each—Covering of printed sateen one side; finished with plain insertion, 5 in. wide.

At $7.50 each—Covering of printed sateen; very large; 7 x 7 ft.; filling of best down.

At $10 and $12 each—Of China silk, printed one side; plain Japanese back, interlined with cambric to prevent shedding.

At $16, $18, $20 and $22 each—Of printed satin and brocade silk, with plain satin border or insertion; fine, plain Japanese silk backs.

WOOL-FILLED COMFORTABLES—

At $2.75 each—The filling is in one sheet; 72x78 in.; covering of fine printed silkoline.

At $4.50 each—Covering of fine printed nainsook in light grounds, with blue, Delft, pink and yellow printing.

At $7.50 each—Covering of printed China silk one side, with plain Japanese silk border; plain sateen back.

At $10 and $12 each—Covering of China silk, printed one side; plain back and border.

Third floor.

Lace In the Home

Bed Sets and Curtains of fine rich laces in elegant, distinguished patterns. New and faultless in every detail.

Thus scathingly reduced:

RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS—

All new—full size:—
At $17 each, instead of $25.50
At $17.50 each instead of $26
At $37.50 each, instead of $56

Single size—
At $16.50 each, instead of $24
At $18 each, instead of $27
At $23.50 each, instead of $35
At $24 each, instead of $36
At $26 each, instead of $39
At $27.50 each, instead of $41
At $37.50 each, instead of $56

LACE CURTAINS—

RUFFLED NETS—made of strong bobbinet, with lace insertion and edge:
At $1.75 a pair, instead of $2.25
At $1.85 a pair, instead of $2.50
At $2 a pair, instead of $2.75
At $2.50 a pair, instead of $3.50
At $2.75 a pair, instead of $4

IRISH POINT—six new and attractive patterns:
At $2.75 a pair, instead of $4
At $4.75 a pair, instead of $6.75
At $6.50 a pair, instead of $9

RENAISSANCE—Six of our most desirable patterns—our own importations:
At $7 a pair, instead of $10
At $10 a pair, instead of 14.50
At $14.50 a pair, instead of $20

ARABIAN—four new and pleasing styles:
At $6 a pair, instead of $8.50
At $12.50 a pair, instead of $17.50
At $15 a pair, instead of $21.50
At $22.50 a pair, instead of $30

Third floor.

SKATES

An always safe suggestion for a young man or woman, and children, of course. The best sorts are here at fairest prices:

Hockey Skates, $1.50 to $4.15 a pair.
Rink Skates, $2 to $4.15 a pair.
Racing Skates, steel, nickel-plated, $2.50 a pair.
Men's Club Skates, 55c to $4.25 a pair.
Women's and Children's Club Skates, 90c to $4.75 a pair.
Racing Skates, with wooden tops, 12, 14 and 16 in. long, $2.40 to $3.25 a pair.
Sled Skates for children, 45c a pair.
Skate Straps, 5c, 10c and 12½c each.

Basement.

NAN PATTERSON GOES THROUGH ORDEAL WELL

Pale, Though, After Long Questioning by Prosecutor Rand.

THE EVIDENCE IS ALL IN NOW

Verdict Just Possible To-day — Mrs. Young, Recalled, Contradicts Girl as to Color of Young's Hat.

Nan Patterson, the chorus girl accused of the murder of Caesar Young, bore herself bravely on cross-examination yesterday and did not falter a single time under the fire of Assistant District Attorney Rand's pitiless questioning. She was on the stand for two hours and a quarter.

In its closing hours the trial is attracting as much attention which has tested the recollection of court regulars for a precedent. The police in the corridor were busy an hour before court was opened in fighting back would-be spectators. Among the curious who sought admission were many women. They were all told that they would not be allowed entrance, but refused to accept the ruling, and it was noticeable when Justice Davis ascended the bench that they had carried their point, for several dozen women had seats at both the morning and the afternoon session.

Justice Davis, who is presiding, was not without company upon the bench. The Earl of Suffolk, Miss Leiter's fiancé, who was present on Monday, was an early arrival, and remained for most of the day. Magistrate Barlow also occupied a place beside the Justice part of the day.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Before an adjournment was taken the hearing of evidence had been completed. This morning Abraham Levy, leading counsel for the defense, will sum up, and this afternoon Assistant District Attorney Rand will present his conclusions. It is possible that he will finish in time to permit Justice Davis to charge the jury, in which event a verdict is not impossible before the day is over. The outlook after adjournment yesterday, however, was that the case would hardly be in the hands of the jury before noon on Thursday.

One feature of the day was the brief reappearance of Mrs. Young upon the stand.

The cross-examination of the defendant was begun immediately upon the opening of court. When she took the stand, after a moment spent in the chair beside her father, she kissed him as if she were bidding him good-bye. She did not remove her hat, as on her direct examination, but her veil was thrown back and her face was in the plain view of the jury.

"When you left Los Angeles for the East did Young give you any money?" asked Mr. Rand.

"He gave me $2,800," the "Florodora" girl replied.

Q.—Was that for a two weeks' trip? A.—I was only away from him for two weeks.

Q.—Then you returned from Washington and joined him? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you came back to New York you went to live at the Hotel Navarre? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did your sister, Mrs. Smith, faint while visiting you on the night of your arrival? A.—Yes. She fainted and fell on the floor. Her husband was sick. I think he had been drinking some. Somehow his jaw got twisted and he could not open his mouth. Mr. Young was there, and he and I went out, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Smith. He drove me home about 1 o'clock the following morning. I stayed at the hotel for two days, and then went to live with my sister.

MONEY FROM YOUNG.

Mr. Rand questioned the witness about her dealings with Bernard S. McKean, Young's brother-in-law, and about her stay at the Imperial Hotel under the name of Mrs. J. T. Patterson. After stopping at the Imperial, the witness said, she went to the St. Paul Hotel.

Q.—Why did you leave the Imperial? A.—Because Mr. Millin spoke about Mr. Young and I to the management.

Q.—Then you were put out? A.—I don't know if that was it.

Q.—What was Smith's business? A.—He was an insurance man.

Q.—When was your last theatrical engagement? A.—The latter part of 1903.

Q.—How much money did Young give you altogether? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it as much as $15,000? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Was it as much as $50,000? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—He gave you money whenever you wanted it? A.—Yes.

Q.—At the race track, on the afternoon of June 3, Young told you they had trapped him? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he mean by trapped? A.—That his folks had bought tickets for him and that he had to go. He couldn't get out of it.

Q.—Did he speak of his wife's happiness as a reason why he should go abroad? A.—He said his wife was happy to go.

Then Mr. Rand opened up an entirely new line of testimony. "Did Young ever say to you," he asked, "that his wife might become a murderess if he did not sever his relations with you?"

SAYS MRS. YOUNG THREATENED.

"He said he was afraid that his wife would kill me or kill him. He said she was armed. That was on the day I met him at the races. He recalled something that had happened at San Francisco."

"As a matter of fact," pursued Mr. Rand, "did Young ever tell you that he feared his wife would kill him?"

"He never did."

Q.—Was he afraid that while his wife was in Europe she might kill you in America? A.—No.

Q.—Were you feeling in good spirits on the night of June 3? A.—Yes.

Q.—You said yesterday that, if it were in your power, you would bring Young back to life? A.—Yes.

Q.—You loved him passionately, devotedly; he was the one man in the world for you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he was going away on the morrow with his wife? A.—Yes.

Q.—And still you were happy, knowing that he was going away? A.—I knew that he was going away, but I did not think that he would be away long.

Q.—You had no idea of going after him? A.—No.

Q.—Were you ever in Europe? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you not wish to go abroad? A.—I was afraid of the trip.

Q.—You had crossed the continent by yourself and been at hotels alone? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you want a chaperone? A.—No.

The witness was questioned about the money that Young gave her on the night preceding the killing. She repeated her direct testimony. She was asked as to the number of drinks Young had taken on the night of June 3, and said he had fifteen or twenty drinks of whisky "straight." She had never been, she testified, addicted to whisky, but was very fond of wine. Young had joked with her about drinking too much wine.

Q.—Did the Smiths know of your relations with Young? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Will you say positively that they did not know? A.—No. They must have been aware of them.

Miss Patterson told again of her parting with Young on the night before the killing.

WASN'T GOING TO EUROPE.

Q.—When you left Young that night did you have any intention of following him to Europe? A.—I did not.

Q.—But he supposed that you would? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not feel bad about deceiving him? A.—Yes; but I did not show signs of grief by crying.

Q.—You loved him, and it must have occurred to you that he was going away with his wife? A.—Yes, and now I remember I cried.

Q.—You did not remember yesterday? A.—I was nervous. Now I am getting used to being questioned.

Q.—You met Young about a quarter to 8 o'clock on the morning of June 4? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you eat breakfast before you met him? A.—No.

Q.—Had you talked with him over the telephone before meeting him? A.—No.

Q.—Did he not tell you over the telephone to hurry up and get dressed? A.—No. I did not talk to him at all over the 'phone that morning.

Q.—You are a truthful and honorable woman? A.—I try to be.

Q.—Except in this one instance of your relations with Young? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have a drink on the morning of the shooting? A.—Yes. I had a drink at one of the saloons we stopped at. I don't know just which one.

Q.—Who first spoke about a hat on that morning? A.—Mr. Young spoke of it.

THE BROWN HAT AGAIN.

Q.—You had joked him about the old brown hat? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he said that it was curious that Mrs. Young should have spoken of the same thing? A.—Yes.

The witness insisted that she had had only one drink. The Assistant District Attorney then asked this question:

"You said yesterday that you had no thought of where you were going when you got in the cab with Young on the morning of June 4; didn't you know that he was going away for two months, and that the vessel on which he was to sail left in the morning?"

"I had an idea where we were going, that is all," was the reply. "I had an idea that we might be going somewhere near where the boat was leaving from."

Q.—When did you first tell Young that you were not going to follow him to Europe? A.—In the last saloon we stopped at I told him I did not fancy it. It was when we had gotten back in the cab that I told him there was no use in my pretending that I was going, because I wasn't. He seemed very much surprised.

Q.—What did he do then? A.—He caught my hand and pulled me toward him with so much force that it hurt me.

Q.—Did he kiss you? A.—No.

SCENE IN CAB PICTURED.

Mr. Rand and his assistant, Mr. Garvan, then illustrated, with the witness prompting, what Young had done when he seized her hand.

Q.—He pulled you toward him twice, didn't he? A.—Yes. I wrenched myself loose and he grabbed me again.

Q.—Was it when he seized you the first time that he said he was going to lose his girl? A.—It was between pulls.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—When I freed myself a second time I looked out of the window. I did not want him to see how much he had hurt me. The pain was so severe that the tears came to my eyes.

Q.—And you turned away to hide your tears when you heard the shot? A.—It was all so quick that I am not positive.

Q.—Where were you looking when the shot came? A.—I was looking away from him, to the left.

Q.—Did you see a pistol? A.—I did not. I was not looking that way at all.

Mr. Rand tried hard to get the witness to describe the position of Young's hands just prior to the shooting. He asked if Young lurched against her just before the shot, and the witness replied that she did not remember. He asked half a hundred questions on that line. He then began an inquiry as to the impression the sound of the shot had made on the defendant. Miss Patterson said that it was muffled, smothered, and that at first she thought it came from outside the cab on the street. Then she saw the smoke.

HER LETTERS TO YOUNG.

"Did you ever give your lawyers any of the letters that Young wrote to you?" Mr. Rand asked. The witness said she hadn't.

"Mr. Levy," said Mr. Rand, "I now request you to keep your promise and produce the letters which passed between Young and the defendant last Winter in California."

"You must be in terrible straits," was Mr. Levy's only reply.

"Miss Patterson," said Mr. Rand, turning to the witness, "are you willing that I should put Mr. Levy on the stand and question him as to Young's letters to you?"

"I am," answered the witness.

"And to waive your rights and privileges in this regard?"

Mr. Levy objected, and advised his client that she was to waive none of her rights or privileges; that he was conducting the case according to his own judgment.

Miss Patterson disclaimed all knowledge of the letter written to Young by her sister, Mrs. Smith. Mr. Rand then announced that he was through with the witness. Mr. Levy had no questions to ask her. When she went back to her seat she was deathly pale, and whispered to Mr. Levy that she wished to leave the courtroom for a moment. The attorney urged that she control herself for a minute or so, saying that court would soon take a recess.

He then placed Paul Francel, a clerk at Bellevue Hospital, on the stand, and proved by him that there had been an ambulance call from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 6:14 o'clock on the evening of June 3. This evidence was introduced because Miss Patterson had sworn that when she and the Smiths got back from the races on the evening of June 3 the ambulance was in front of the ferryhouse and the cars were blocked.

NO BROWN HAT—MRS. YOUNG.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Young was recalled.

"Were the tickets to Europe bought by you?" asked Mr. Rand.

"My husband told me to buy them," she replied, after Justice Davis had overruled Mr. Levy's objection to the question.

She testified that for nearly a year prior to taking the cottage at Sheepshead Bay her husband and she had been estranged because of his relations with the defendant.

"Did your husband wear a brown derby when he left the Luce home on the morning of his death?" asked Mr. Rand.

"He did not; he wore a black derby," the witness replied. She identified a black derby shown her as the hat Young had on when she last saw him alive, flatly contradicting the testimony of the accused on this score.

When Mrs. Young was excused Mr. Rand announced that the People rested, and court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

ALDERMEN WON'T INVESTIGATE.

Turn Down Gas Inquiry Move—New Lighting Franchise Proposed.

Voting 40 to 14, the Board of Aldermen yesterday declined to order an investigation of the lighting situation, and tabled a resolution offered by the Republican leader, Alderman Goodman, to discharge the Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity from considering such a proposal. There was a warm debate over Alderman Goodman's resolution. Alderman Doull, Chairman of the committee, who already has declared himself against any such investigation, charged discourtesy against Alderman Goodman. Alderman Doull promised another meeting of the committee to-morrow, and said that no member should move a discharge before that time.

Alderman Ware, a Republican, caused some surprise by introducing a resolution granting a franchise to the Manhattan and Bronx Electric Company to build wire ducts and conduits, and also to use the ducts and conduits already constructed and operated by the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a Consolidated Gas concern. The city has the power to compel the Consolidated Company to permit another company to come in and use its subways. The Ware resolution seeks to give the Manhattan and Bronx Company a twenty-five-year franchise to erect poles, construct ducts, subways, and conduits, and to string wires throughout the two boroughs. The first section reads:

Until further action of this board the wires, cables, and conductors of the Manhattan and Bronx Electrical Company shall be laid through the subways and ducts constructed or supplied by the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, and space therein shall be leased to the Manhattan and Bronx Electrical Company, and if sufficient facilities are not promptly furnished by the Consolidated Company then the wires, cables, and conduits of the Manhattan and Bronx Electrical Company shall be laid in such other subways and ducts as may be designated by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

The compensation to the city is to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in addition to the rental so fixed the company also is to give the city 3 per cent. of its gross earnings annually. Alderman Ware's resolution was referred to a committee.

Controller Grout let it be known yesterday that he would begin his open investigation into the lighting situation next week, probably on Wednesday.

DAUGHTER LOST IN HUNGARY.

Mother Says Police There Took Steamship Ticket and Money from Her.

Mrs. Marie Burger of 123 East One Hundred and First Street appealed to the authorities at Ellis Island yesterday for aid in finding her twelve-year-old daughter, who is somewhere in Hungary.

As the case presents international complications, the Ellis Island officials have decided to forward these facts to the State Department. The case reopens a version of the steamship war, and, according to the mother's story, indicates a high-handed action on the part of the Hungarian police officials against the daughter of American citizens.

Last July Mrs. Burger sent her daughter to Europe for her health. She was accompanied by Mrs. Burger's niece, a citizen of this country. About a month ago the mother sent the daughter and niece money, and prepaid tickets to this country over the White Star Line. According to a letter received by the mother, both money and tickets were received, and they started from Miskauts, Hungary, homeward bound. At Kaschau they were arrested by the police, and their money and tickets taken away from them. The tickets were confiscated, and they were told that it was a law in Hungary that no one should take passage to America, except on the Cunard Line, via Fiume. Since then the mother has had no tidings of her child.

"THE SOCIETY WINE"

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL,

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK,

Sole Agent for U. S.

Distinctive Overcoats for Men

At Twenty-Five Dollars.

Upon its three basic elements does a garment depend for perfection. In the series of overcoats which we have designed at twenty-five dollars they are relatively equal. The fabric, the integral parts and the tailoring each contributes its full strength and power to insure the good service of the garment. Not alone good service, but that subtle expression of character and individuality which give us the right to term our Overcoats "distinctive."

The collection affords five single and double breasted box models, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches long; six tourist models, single or double breasted, with or without belt, and four paddock and paletot models, fly front or "button through" style, in a most exhaustive series of exclusive fabrics.

Until Christmas The Store Will Be Open Evenings.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

POLICEMAN INDICTED FOR ROBBING PRISONER

Lang Took $2,500 from Intoxicated Man, Jerome Says.

ALL BUT $300 RETURNED

Boyle's Confession Implicates Police of Three Precincts and Other Arrests May Follow.

Policeman Joseph Lang of the Charles Street Station was arrested yesterday on an indictment for grand larceny and held in $5,000 bail for trial by Recorder Goff in General Sessions. District Attorney Jerome appeared before the Recorder when Lang was brought in yesterday afternoon, and said:

"The prisoner, Lang, is charged with having stolen $2,500 from a man named Pritchard, whom he arrested last June in Todd's saloon at Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Lang returned to the complainant all the money except $300. He told a marvelous story, which I do not believe, that some one had told him to go to Todd's saloon and that one of the bartenders would hand him an envelope which had been left with him. Pritchard was also told that Lang went to the bartender, whose name he didn't know, and got $2,200. The bartender, the policeman further told the complainant, said that an unknown man left the envelope containing the money. The policeman did not inform his Captain of the recovery of the money."

Under these circumstances Mr. Jerome said he thought bail should be fixed at $5,000.

"What have you to say," the Recorder asked the prisoner, "to the District Attorney's charges?"

"I have nothing to say. I have no counsel," said Lang. "This arrest came so unexpectedly. Can't your Honor parole me in the custody of my Captain until to-morrow?"

"I do not see any reason," Recorder Goff replied, "why I should make any exception in your case, Lang, just because you are a policeman. I will hold you in $5,000 bail."

Lang was led away to the Tombs, but in half an hour bail was furnished by John J. Hannon, a truckman of 319 West Eighteenth Street. Hannon gave as security the house and lots at 437 and 439 West Sixteenth Street.

District Attorney Jerome said that Lang's arrest had been brought about by the confession of James Boyle, alias "Lefty" Boyle, a professional ball player in Summer and a professional thief in Winter. A week ago Boyle pleaded to two indictments for grand larceny before Judge Foster. At that time Mr. Jerome called Policeman Lang to the witness stand and asked him about his arrest of Pritchard and the missing $2,500. Lang said at that time that he had heard afterward that Pritchard had recovered his money.

Mr. Jerome said that Boyle, who was mixed up in numerous robberies in the Tenderloin and elsewhere, had been systematically protected by policemen of three precincts. It was said that Mr. Jerome had obtained information along this line, which might lead to other indictments.

EXECUTOR BRYAN GETS $2,990.

Appraisement of Bennett Will Shows Estate Worth $296,804.

An appraisement of the estate of Philo S. Bennett was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Bennett, who was a member of the firm of Bennett, Sloan & Co., of 100 Hudson Street, died on Aug. 11, 1903. William Jennings Bryan was named as one of the executors and trustees under the will, and was the only executor who qualified. A letter was produced shortly after Bennett's death in which Bennett wrote that he desired to present to Mr. Bryan $25,000 and a similar amount to members of the Bryan family.

When the will was offered for probate Bennett's widow contested the claim of Mr. Bryan and won her case in the courts.

The appraisement filed here yesterday states that the total value of the estate amounts to $296,804. The bulk of the estate was left in trust for the benefit of colleges, but the widow's share is to be $115,741. The commission to which Mr. Bryan is entitled as executor amounts to $2,990.

SIEGLE'S CURB BOOM.

Did Things with International Mining—He'll Know More To-day.

International Mining, Smelting, Refining and Development shares were floated in the curb market yesterday, and though the boom in the security and the pricking of the bubble came all in a day, there was but one victim of the vast speculation. He was a new-comer on the curb, Isaac Siegle, a brother-in-law of a curb broker with some experience, but no heart.

The newly initiated broker came to Wall Street from the study of law. At noon yesterday a member of the Stock Exchange who had taken counsel with the brother-in-law called Siegle to his office and informed him that it was intended to mark International Mining up to 5 before the close, no matter how much stock had to be bought to put the price to that figure. When the unsuspecting one got back to the market the stock was selling at 3½, and every one seemed to have selling orders.

After buying 50,000 shares the price was only up to 4, and the new-comer began to have visions of an automobile that would come from the day's commissions. He bought 75,000 shares more, and that put the price to 5, but no sooner was it there than somehow the price began to slip down. Siegle bought as fast as he could, but there were others offering faster than he could take them up, and within ten minutes the price was back to 3½.

At that point Siegle received the following message from his principal: "If you are not on yet you ought to be." In his excitement he thought that was some new phraseology of the Street, and he sent back word that he did not understand. He was still wondering what it meant when the market closed. By this morning he will know more about International Mining and probably more about the ways of the curb market as well.

PRESENTS IN THE SLUSH.

Car Hits Express Wagon and Christmas Gifts Go Overboard.

Scores of Christmas packages intended for folks on the other side of the big East River bridges were scattered in the snow and slush in Fourth Avenue, at Tenth Street, early yesterday morning when a Long Island Express Company's wagon was struck by a south-bound Madison Avenue car. Most of the wagon's load was thrown off into the street.

The driver, Frank Storjahan, of 134 Seventh Street, Long Island City, kept his seat in spite of the shock, but his helper, Alexander Schiel, twenty years old, of 130 Seventh Street, was thrown off and suffered a concussion of the brain and contusions of of his left shoulder. There were no arrests.

Died on Steps at Elevated Station.

Joseph Howell, fifty years old, of 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, died yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, just as he was leaving the elevated station. Mr. Howell was a wholesale butcher, and had boarded the train at Fourteenth Street. As he started down the stairs at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street he complained of feeling faint, and when he had almost reached the street he pitched forward and fell to the foot of the stairs.

Fled Russian Army, May Be Deported.

Among the aliens detained at Ellis Island is a young Russian Jew who ran away from his native country to escape serving in the Russian-Japanese war, and aided by the Hebrew Alliance in Austria reached this country. He is penniless and under the immigration rules he is held subject to deportation. He is Schulem Braunstein, and is a native of Nowa Kossentil, Russia.

What other field offers the infinite variety of selection of holiday gifts as Bookdom?

You may please the old, the young, the staid, the frivolous, the practical or the sentimental friends.

Why not Books for Christmas?

NOTICE. B. ALTMAN & CO., IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOM, WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AT 5 P. M. DAILY, BEGINNING DECEMBER 27TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SILK HOSIERY

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

B. Altman & Co. DESIRE TO CALL SPECIAL NOTICE TO THEIR SELECTION OF WOMEN'S FINE SILK HOSE—PLAIN, EMBROIDERED, OR WITH OPENWORK DESIGNS; AND MEN'S SILK HALF HOSE, BOTH PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED; ALSO TO SILK HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN, WHICH IS SHOWN IN PLAIN AND RIBBED STYLES.

GLOVES.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER FOR CONSIDERATION VARIED ASSORTMENTS OF GLOVES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN; INCLUDING THE "MARVEX" KID GLOVE, WHICH IS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY MESSRS. TREFOUSSE & CO., FRANCE, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AND COLORINGS FOR STREET AND DRESS WEAR.
GLOVES FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND MOTORING.

MEN'S

HOUSE GOWNS AND DRESS ACCESSORIES.

B. Altman & Co. INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO ARTICLES OF DRESS FOR MEN, INCLUDING HOUSE GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND BATH ROBES, IN APPROPRIATE MATERIALS AND DESIGNS, AND FINE CRAVATS, GLOVES, SILK MUFFLERS, FULL DRESS PROTECTORS, WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

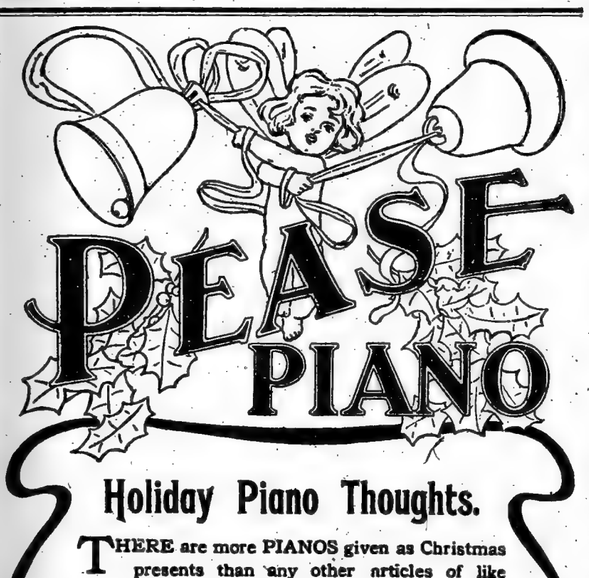

Holiday Piano Thoughts.

THERE are more PIANOS given as Christmas presents than any other articles of like value. It is a gift that is sure to be appreciated, and a GOOD Piano has a permanence that amply repays its cost.

It is better not to have any piano at all than to purchase a cheap, poorly constructed affair which is only a makeshift and causes much trouble and expense.

The day of exorbitant prices for a well made instrument is past. The PEASE PIANO CO. have had a great deal to do with this Revolution of Prices. If you have once seen and heard the

PEASE PIANO

it is hard to conceive of a better piano at any price.

OUR PRICES—FOR THE PEASE, $325 UP; FOR THE WILBUR, $225 UP.

The Standard of Workmanship at the Pease Factory is the very highest; it takes from five to six months to build a PEASE PIANO from the time the work is first commenced, and no work is rushed or slighted.

As for payment you need pay but a small Deposit now and the balance Monthly on our THREE YEAR PLAN, paying the Interest only on unpaid balances over the Cash price.

We have a few used PEASE PIANOS, first class condition, at reduced prices; all fully guaranteed; other makes from $125 up. Renting. Exchanging. Write for Catalog.

OPEN EVENINGS.

PEASE PIANO COMPANY,

128 WEST FORTY-SECOND ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Or 10 NEW STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

NOT TO RAZE BUILDING.

Grand Central Palace Will Continue to Receive Bookings.

The report that the New York Central Railroad will include the Grand Central Palace in the site of its new terminal was misleading in so far as it may have conveyed the idea that that structure is to be torn down in the near future. One of the Trustees for the Goelet estate, which owns the property, in a letter to the Grand Central Palace Company, which leases it, says that while the New York Central has contemplated acquiring the property by condemnation proceedings, no such proceedings have yet been begun.

The Grand Central Palace Company has announced that it is prepared to give bookings and make sub-leases in the building up to and including 1906.

Killed in Lower Broadway Subway.

Patrick Sheridan, 40 years old, a calker, of 518 West Forty-ninth Street, was killed in the Broadway Subway yesterday afternoon by a falling piece of concrete weighing half a ton. Sheridan was on his knees at work when a piece of concrete from the roadbed of the Broadway surface railroad in front of 135 Broadway became loosened by the constant jarring, and before a warning could be shouted to him the half ton piece struck him on the back. John Murphy, foreman of the pipe work for the Degnon Contracting Company, was arrested and taken to the Coroners' office under orders of Coroner Brown, who also demanded the arrest of another foreman. Murphy is out on bail.

GLASSWARE OF DORFLINGER ESTABLISHED 1852 TRADE MARK.

3 and 5 West 19th Street,

Near Fifth Avenue.

36 Murray Street,

One block from Broadway.

Last Week of the

Great Christmas Sale

Glassware.

The stock of rich Imported and Domestic Glassware which we prepared in great abundance for this Holiday Sale is still large and the assortment varied. We invite the public to compare our prices and our Glassware with anything offered elsewhere, in order to demonstrate the Superiority of our Goods.

Silver Mounted Glass.

These goods are substantially and artistically mounted in fine sterling silver. The Glass is of the Dorflinger Standard.

Silver mounted Cigar Jars.....$18 to $50
Silver mounted Bowls.....20 to 75
Silver mounted Decanters, for Wine and Whiskey, at.....12 to 50
Vases from.....10 to 60
Jugs, suitable for Water, Lemonade or Claret.....15 to 70

A large variety of small pieces mounted in silver at modest prices.

Vases

for Table Decoration, in all shapes and sizes, both Imported and Domestic,

$2.50 to $100.

Salad and Berry Bowls

in all shapes, sizes, and styles of cutting,

$5 to $50.

Honesdale Vases,

the production of American Art Craftsmen. Beautiful Specimens of this Artware in Vases from $3.00 upward.

Bon-Bon Dishes.

Dainty shapes, beautiful workmanship, at prices which, considering the beautiful coloring of the Glass and the Artistic Cutting, are very low; $2.00 upward.

Water Bottles.

One in particular, DORFLINGER Glass finest coloring, perfect Cutting and beautiful Design, at $3.50 each.

Many others more costly, according to the elaborateness of the Cutting.

Tantalus Sets,

with beautiful bottles, handsomely encased and securely locked in Oak. From $25 to $125.

Cigar Jars

that retain the perfect flavor of the Tobacco, because the stopper is ground to fit air-tight. In more or less elaborate Cuttings, from $3 to $50.

A Beautiful and Useful Gift.

The great variety shown in our Department of Complete Table Service is marvelous. We invite the attention of the public particularly to these goods. No gift could be more acceptable than an entire outfit of Table Glassware. From $100 to $500.

Decanters

for Cordial, Claret, and Whiskey, in beautiful Cuttings and Glass of the greatest beauty and form. From $1.00 to $50.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS

Uptown: 3 and 5 West 19th St.
Downtown: 36 Murray St., New York.

Forsythe's

Open Evenings

Special Prices

Great reductions in the following most desirable

Christmas Gifts

Flannel Waists $3.85 & $4.75
Regular Prices $5.00 and $7.00

Jap Wash Silk Waists $3.75
Regular Price $5.00

Taffeta Silk Waists $5.50 and $7.50
Regular Prices $10.00 and $15.00

Velvet Waists . . $7.50
Regular Price $15.00

Repousse Net Waists $12.50
Regular Price $22.50

Fancy Dress Waists . $16.50
Regular Price $25.00

Special Sale

Ladies' Silk Stocks . . 55c.
Regular Prices $1.00 and $1.50

Hand-made Silk Neck Pieces $2.00 and $2.50
Regular Prices $3.00 and $4.00

John Forsythe
THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

A Christmas Gift.—English Cape Gloves for the Man who wears a Youmans Hat.

1107 Broadway (Madison Sq. West)
846 Fifth Avenue (near 54th St.)
158 Broadway (near Liberty St.)

YOUMANS HATS

ARRESTS DO NOT STOP FIRES.

Another Suspicious Blaze in Park Slope Section of Brooklyn.

Despite the arrests of suspected persons by the police, the suspicious fires in the Park Slope district of Brooklyn continue. There was another fire of supposed incendiary origin yesterday. Within the last week the police have arrested six persons, four boys, and two men.

The fire yesterday morning was in the cellar of the four-story double apartment house at 414 Second Street, in the heart of the terrorized district. As in the case of most of the other incendiary fires, the blaze was started in a coal bin near the airshaft. The damage amounted to $8,000. After making an investigation the police arrested a grocer's boy who had been in the cellar delivering goods just before the fire was discovered.

EIGHT DIE AS WALLS CRASH THROUGH HOTEL

Ruins Left by Fire Cause Minneapolis Disaster.

ONE REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Woman Falls to Basement in Her Bed Unhurt—One Man's Premonition Saves Him.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 20.—Eight persons lost their lives early to-day in the Crocker Hotel through the falling of the high east wall of the O. H. Peck building, which was damaged by fire last Tuesday night.

The high wind of last night loosened the bricks in the wall, and tons of brick and stones crashed down upon the roof of the three-story hotel next door. The roof was carried through to the basement, carrying death and injury before it.

The dead are Hans Anderson and James Hamilton, livery stable employes; C. M. Kenyon, foreman in an oil mill; William Lillyblade, a workman; Mrs. Jennie Murray, cook; William Emmermon, laborer; William Bray, contractor, and Joseph Violet, coachman. Five persons were hurt, but none fatally.

There was no warning of the disaster, and the fourteen persons who were sleeping in the various apartments were caught in the crushed structure. Some of those injured were in the Belmont Hotel, adjoining the Crocker, and were hurt by the debris that was forced through the wall separating the two buildings.

A passer-by who heard the crash promptly turned in a fire alarm, and the department arrived in time to check an incipient blaze in the wreck. The firemen and policemen at once turned their attention to rescuing those stil alive and recovering the dead.

This work was carried on under great difficulty, because of the darkness and a fear that more of the wall might fall. Mrs. Anna McNevins had a remarkable escape. She was on the second floor in bed when the crash came, and the firemen took her out of her bed in the basement. The débris had arched over her in such a way as to preserve her entirely from injury. W. J. Crocker, the hotel proprietor, was found pinioned beneath a radiator, and was taken out in a fainting condition. He will recover, however.

Responsibility for the accident will be the subject of thorough investigation. The City Building Inspector had made an inspection of the standing walls yesterday, but had given no orders concerning them. He had earlier ordered the demolition of the other parts of walls that seemed likely to fall.

C. L. Smith's premonition of trouble saved his life. He roomed in the Crocker Building. He was nervous and could not sleep. Twice he arose, dressed and went outside to see what the wind was doing. The second time he told a policeman he thought the wall unsafe. The officer laughed at the idea, but his laughter had not ceased before the wall fell.

ATTENDED WEDDING BY 'PHONE.

Invalid Mother in Washington Listened to Baltimore Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Sitting cozily in her flat in Washington this afternoon, Mrs. H. L. Van Matre attended the Baltimore wedding of her daughter, Martha Louise Van Matre, to Harry Underhill Walton of Washington. Mrs. Van Matre was confined to her room by illness and could not go to Baltimore.

The wedding was an elaborate affair with numerous bridesmaids and ushers, and Mrs. Van Matre sat with a telephone receiver at her ear and heard the whole ceremony including music and prayer. One of the maids of honor also telephoned a graphic description of the scene. By arrangement the ceremony took place near a telephone, and every word was spoken by the clergyman, the bridegroom, and the bride as distinctly as possible, so that the invalid mother might hear.

KILLED IN BOROUGH HALL.

Old Brooklyn Employe Crushed by His Own Elevator.

The Brooklyn Borough Hall was the scene yesterday afternoon of a fatal elevator accident, the victim being Thomas Bewley, who was employed as a lift operator in the building. Bewley was caught between the car he was running and the edge of the flooring and his neck was broken.

Bewley was sixty years old, and lived at 1,072 Hancock Street. He was a civil war veteran, and had been in the employ of the city for several years.

WILL WED, DESPITE AUNT.

Dr. Bean Says He'll Marry Girl Who Came Across the Sea.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Dr. Howard Bean of this city will marry Miss Anna Gertrude Radecke of Berlin in Cleveland some time next week. Miss Radecke is the girl who came across the ocean to meet her fiancé, only to be met in New York by Dr. Bean's aunt, who informed her that the wedding could not take place.

Upon his return here the physician said he would marry the girl at the home of a relative in Cleveland. He blames relatives for the publicity that has resulted, saying they wished him to marry an American girl.

HITS AT CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Says He Does Not Represent Colonies.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The political campaign of education on fiscal affairs which is now being vigorously carried on throughout the United Kingdom by both parties shows evidence of increasing acrimony and more personal feeling between leaders.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the former Liberal leader in the House of Commons, addressing a public meeting in the East End to-night, dwelt at the outset upon the subject of the unemployed of London, which now threatens to become a serious question, and advocated the Government at once inaugurating large works and thus benefit the State, and at the same time afford employment to thousands who are now threatened with starvation.

Sir Henry then began a reply to Mr. Chamberlain, and said: "It is not these who are forever mouthing the word 'empire' and using that word to cover their own shady acts and their own policies who are the best friends of the empire." He challenged Mr. Chamberlain's right to speak for the colonies, asserting that Mr. Chamberlain spoke only for himself and "his tariff commission," and that the self-governing colonies had not authorized him to speak in their name.

Sir Lowthian Bell Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Lowthian Bell is dead. Besides filling the posts of President of the Iron and Steel Institute and kindred societies, Sir Lowthian had been elected a member of the American Philosophical Institution, in recognition of his services as a juror at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was a former Mayor of Newcastle and was born in 1816.

Stratford Clerk Held for Requisition.

Robert Baecklein, a clerk at the Hotel Stratford, who is charged with being a fugitive from justice in New Jersey, was held without bail by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday for requisition. Detective Sergeant McCafferty, who arrested Baecklein, told Magistrate Flammer that the prisoner was wanted in Passaic, N. J., on four charges of embezzlement and on charges of grand larceny. While Baecklein was on duty at the Stratford Thanksgiving Day, Mrs. V. C. Benedict, a guest, lost jewels worth several thousand dollars, which she had sent to the office to be put in the safe.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Affords the best protection against the evil effects of the prevailing and pernicious adulteration of whiskey. Its name is synonymous with P-U-R-I-T-Y.
Don't put off trying it.

TO TEST LOCK-OUT IN COURT.

Unions to Bring a Case Against the Builders.

Labor unions in the building trades have united to bring a test case in the courts as to the right of the Building Trades Employers' Association to demand that as the price of their employment they shall join unions which have the sanction of the association and that they shall sign the arbitration plan.

Charles Maitland Beattie, a lawyer of 116 Nassau Street, went to see District Attorney Jerome yesterday and told him that he was going to proceed against one of the associations of employers affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association to prove whether the lock-out in force is legal or not. It is his intention to proceed under one of the provisions of Section "171 A" of the Penal Code, which declares that it is a misdemeanor "for an employer to require as a condition of a person entering or remaining in his employ that he shall become a member of any labor organization."

Hearing in the case will be had before Magistrate Ommen in the West Side Court this morning. Mr. Jerome will be represented by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Smythe, and it is said that he shall lend all the powers that his office warrants to the prosecution of the case. The test case is directed against the Interior Decorators and Cabinet Makers, for declaring that before certain men were employed they must join the Greater New York Carpenters' Union or the Greater New York Cabinet Makers' Union.

CAN JOE WEBER FIGHT?

Well, Just Ask That Big Fellow Who Met Him.

Christmas shoppers passing the Weber Music Hall, in Broadway, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon saw "Joe" Weber display unexpected prowess when admittance was refused to a very large and somewhat intoxicated man. The stranger, when Treasurer Minahan had pushed back his money three times, raised his cane apparently to smash the box office window. Weber, hardly half his size, caught the stick and tossed it into a snowbank. The big man rushed at him as the six-foot negro carriage attendant tried to interfere.

"Oh, let me have him," said Weber, "I saw him first." Then he jumped into the air and knocked the big man down, but the man carried him down too, falling squarely on top.

"Let that little boy alone, you ruffian!" screamed a stout woman seizing the big man's collar.

"Thank you, Madam," said Weber, "wriggling from beneath his antagonist and hitting him three times in the face, "I can take care of him all right." The big man, with badly bruised and bleeding countenance rose to his feet and shuffled away. Weber passed quietly into his theatre, and the colored man was kept busy for the rest of the afternoon telling the curious just how it happened.

DINNER TO JULIUS M. MAYER.

Republicans Entertain the Attorney General-Elect—Democrats There.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third Assembly District gave a dinner last night to their fellow-member, Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General-elect, in Pabst's Grand Circle Hotel, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. There were many Democrats present.

Gov. Odell sent a letter of regret. Letters of regret were also received from Governor-elect Higgins, Senator Platt, and Senator Depew. William H. Smith, an ex-Assemblyman, presided. Among those present were Justice Zeller, Magistrates Hogan, Flammer, and Crane, William E. Stillings, Charles Francisco, Jr., Charles Anthes, Richard Van Cott, David Steckler, Edward Lauterbach, and Jacob Berg.

HALPIN GETS ANOTHER JOB.

Made Chairman of County Executive Committee This Time.

William Halpin, President of the Republican County Committee, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body at the meeting of the committee yesterday. Armitage Mathews, Secretary of the committee, was also elected Secretary of the Executive Committee.

It was decided that the County Committee would be represented in the inaugural parade, and a committee of arrangements will be selected by Mr. Halpin. The Executive Committee will also attend the inauguration of Governor-elect Higgins.

Peace Proclaimed in Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from the acting American Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, stating that the revolution has been successful, and that peace has been proclaimed.

Comfort and Luxury in Automobiles

Winter shopping and calling or Park rides are extremely comfortable with the enclosed body of the new model Mercedes, Renault or Panhard Cars. Orders for 1905 cars should be given now to insure early delivery.

Smith & Mabley
Incorporated.
Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.
Members A. L. A. M.

BRITT WINS ON POINTS.

Californian Defeats Nelson After Twenty Rounds of Fierce Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—"Jimmy" Britt of this city defeated Battling Nelson of Chicago on points to-night after twenty rounds of the hardest and fastest fighting that has been seen here for a long time. The boys battled for what was regarded as the lightweight championship, and the condition of each was superb.

Britt was too clever for the Chicagoan, but the latter never flinched, and in a majority of instances forced the fighting. Up to the ninth round Britt had a rather big advantage. Then for two rounds Nelson showed up prominently. In the twelfth round Britt fought desperately, and when Nelson went to his corner the blood was streaming from his nose.

Another immense crowd packed Mechanics' Pavilion, and when the pugilists entered the ring every bit of space in the big hall was occupied. Nelson and Britt made the required weight, 132 pounds, at 6 o'clock this evening.

Betting was brisk all day. In the morning bets were registered at the odds of 10 to 7, with Britt the favorite. At 7 o'clock the odds favored Britt, at 10 to 9, and these quotations prevailed for an hour. Still the flow of short-end wagers poured in, and at 8 o'clock the betting was at even money, which was the ruling price up to ring time.

ACCUSES A POLICEMAN.

Reporter, Wrist Broken, Says He Was Assaulted Without Excuse.

Policeman Frank McLoughlin of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station will be called before his commander, Capt. Cooney, and Inspector McLoughlin to-day to answer charges of having committed an unprovoked assault on James Pratt Robbins, a reporter, yesterday morning at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-second Street. Robbins declares that his left wrist was fractured by a blow of the policeman's night stock and that this blow was one of five which the policeman aimed at him. He says that he never saw McLoughlin until the time of the alleged assault and that he can ascribe no reason for it. He was waiting for a car, he says.

Robbins declares that the policeman disappeared after the assault. He found him later at the station. The police version of the affair is that McLoughlin heard Robbins rapping upon a saloon window and thought he was a burglar.

SCHOONER CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Accused of Abandoning Two of His Crew on a Barren Island.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—Capt. Wessels of the schooner Mary Champion, recently engaged in the oyster trade in Maryland and Virginia waters, was arrested at Onancock, Va., on the charge of cruelty to members of his crew, received a hearing at Norfolk to-day, and was held for trial.

He is said to have put two of his men on a barren island in Chesapeake Bay, where they suffered from cold and hunger before being accidentally discovered and rescued by a passing vessel.

BOY PUT CARTRIDGE IN STOVE.

Explosion Resulted and Bullet Struck Him in the Face.

Curiosity as to what would happen to a cartridge when placed in a stove resulted in the injury of John Goodwin, six years old, of 234 West Sixty-first Street yesterday. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital with a bullet wound in the lips and nose.

The boy, while playing in the street in front of his home, picked up a loaded cartridge, and was told by his companions to put it in the stove and see it explode. Johnnie carried the bullet in his pocket all day, and when he arrived home went to the kitchen. He lifted the cover of the stove and threw the cartridge on top of the hot coals. It exploded, and the bullet struck the boy in the mouth.

TRIED TO CUT THROAT.

Young Woman Taken to Bellevue Psychopathic Ward.

Emma King, twenty-six years old, said to be a dressmaker living at 15 St. John's Place, Stamford, Conn., was committed to the psychopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital last night for examination. A man who said that he was her brother, told the hospital authorities that his sister had been acting strangely for some days, and that they had come to this city to visit a married brother.

He said that last night when the family was at supper his sister took a knife and attempted to cut her throat. The knife was taken from her before she had done herself any harm.

The New Steinway
Five-Foot-Ten-Inch
Miniature Grand Piano
(Trade Marked)
is proving a constant and increasing source of wonderment and delight to all musicians and music-lovers. Scientific experiments and acoustical researches have determined the exact size, namely, five feet ten inches, necessary to reproduce the remarkable attributes and qualities of our larger Grand Pianos. Any Grand under this size crosses the danger line, as it cannot yield a tonal result superior to that of the discarded Square or the present Upright Piano. The full, rich and sweet tone of the Steinway Miniature Grand and its dainty appearance are already giving the utmost satisfaction to thousands of purchasers, and we recommend a thorough examination and trial of this unique instrument to anybody desirous of possessing a Grand Piano, but who does not wish to exceed the investment of $750 in a Piano Purchase.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East 14th St.
NEW YORK.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The January SCRIBNER

The January number, beginning a new volume, is especially notable in containing the first installments of two of the most important literary enterprises of the year—Mrs. Wharton's remarkably vital and absorbing novel, "The House of Mirth," and Mr. Vanderlip's articles of exceptionally wide human interest, dealing with the great industrial, political, and social questions of to-day.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL PROBLEMS AS THEY INTEREST AMERICANS. By F. A. Vanderlip
In the articles, of which this is the first, Mr. Vanderlip, writing from the point of view of the American man of affairs, shows the intimate relations that exist between business and politics in international matters, and how much our own industrial and individual welfare have come to depend upon the stability and solidity of the Governments of the great powers of Europe.

THE HOUSE OF MIRTH. By Edith Wharton
Mrs. Wharton's most ambitious story, and by far the most notable literary event of the year in the magazine world. It is a novel of contemporary American social life and has for its motive the life and career of a girl reared and exploited in society with but one thought and end—the achievement of a successful marriage. The scene of those early chapters is in New York and at a nearby country place where a house party is entertained. Illustrated by A. B. Wenzell

JOHN FOX, Jr., On the War Dragon's Trail
Mr. Fox gives an amusing and picturesque account of travelling through Manchuria in the wake of a great army. It is full of character sketches and anecdotes.

NEW FEATURES OF WAR AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE EAST. By Thomas H. Millard
Mr. Millard gives an account of the interesting developments of the science of War as demonstrated in the campaign in Manchuria, and tells of the results of the trial of the latest war devices and tactics as employed by the Russians and Japanese.

JAMES B. CONNOLLY
Mr. Connolly contributes the strongest sea story he has yet written, "The Truth of the Oliver Cromwell," illustrated by W. G. Aylward. "Mr. Connolly is acquainted with all the details of the phase of seafaring life he has chosen to portray; and he writes with all the freshness and energy of youth, with a whole-hearted love of his subject and with an enthusiasm that never impairs the simple directness of his unaffected but expressive style"—*London Spectator.*

AMSTERDAM IMPRESSIONS. By Edward Penfield
This is another of the artist's appreciative articles about certain picturesque and droll Holland aspects. The illustrations, by the author, are reproduced in colors.

THE GODDESSES FROM THE MACHINE.
By Josephine Daskam Bacon
The story of how the girls of a Young Ladies' School involved two of their teachers in a highly romantic episode, and of what came of it. Illustrated by Sarah S. Stillwell.

HIS BEATITUDE. By H. G. Dwight
A story of Oriental intrigue and adventure, the scene of which is laid in old Constantinople. Illustrated by Sydney Adamson.

ERASMUS AND "THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH." By Ernest C. Peixotto
A most interesting illustrated descriptive article giving impressions in text and pictures of Holland towns associated with the name of Erasmus.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN'S WAR OF 1812. (Conclusion)
Illustrated by Stanley M. Arthurs and Henry Reuterdahl, printed in tint.

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No book published this season is more interesting than
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Read this:—
Oct. 15 . . . . then mother let me lite a paper and hold the chickings over it to burn of the little fethers and hairs i like it becus it smels like thanksgiving only i burnt my hand and it smelt just like the chicking but i dident like that you bet."
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"Nancy is as much better than the 'Gibson Girl' ever was as a genuine baby is better than the best imitation in wax."
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1905

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Some one asks if the wise men bought their gifts of frankincense and myrrh at a bargain counter. It doesn't matter. Bargain-counter gifts may ring as true and as sweet as any other kind. The gift of self-sacrifice is the gift that counts.

There is a sentiment about the gift of a book. It compliments your friend. A book isn't entirely a dead thing. The best gift of all, of course, is the gift of yourself, the gift of your own life and love and spirit. If your friend doesn't long for a little of you he will not make much fuss over your sounding brass or your tinkling cymbal. But a book isn't cold and metal-like and "of the earth earthy."

I know books. At least I ought to. I know, too, what bookish people like; and I am convinced that there isn't in all this big country to-day a book idea better suited for a Christmas gift than a membership in one or the other of our two great libraries: the "Booklovers" and the "Tabard Inn."

Do you really know how much gift value you can get for say $12.00? Let me tell you. Give us the names and addresses of three of your friends; select friends who are fond of books. On Christmas morning (or Saturday evening) each will receive a new book (fresh from the publishing house) in an attractive red cloth case. Each will receive also a copy of the Christmas number of **The Booklovers Magazine.** With the package will go a little note saying that the gift is yours and that it includes a year's membership in **The Booklovers Library** and a year's subscription to **The Booklovers Magazine.** Each will receive a copy of the rules of the library. These set forth the fact that the books can be exchanged every day or every week or as often as members like and at no additional expense; exchanged in any city in the country, in London, in Paris, at any point where the "Booklovers" has a branch. It is the kind of gift that is active all the year; the kind which will bring to your friends a feeling of daily appreciation of your thoughtfulness.

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Ask your newsdealer for the Magazine; if only to take a look at it. If you are not already bubbling over with the Christmas spirit, the kind that drops a "fiver" into the charity box on the street-corner, read in this number of **The Booklovers Magazine** Charles Wagner's "Christmas Message to the American People." It is printed in French and in English, in parallel columns. Buy the magazine. It will cost you a quarter and it is worth it.

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SMOOT PROTESTANTS CONCLUDE THEIR CASE

Senator's Counsel Secure Adjournment Until Jan. 10.

POLYGAMY STILL PRACTICED

Witness, Who Investigated, So Testifies —Says Some of the Apostles Violated the Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Attorneys for the protestants in the Smoot investigation to-day concluded the examination of witnesses. At the request of Mr. Worthington, counsel for Senator Smoot, the committee then adjourned until Jan. 10, when the Senator's side will be presented and witnesses called.

The principal witness to-day was Charles M. Owen, who has been employed in gathering data to be used against the Mormon Church in the inquiry. He testified that actions against prominent Church officials are unavailing, as when convictions were obtained, small fines were imposed, and in mose cases these were paid by popular subscription.

Mr. Owen testified that he had the closest information possible about polygamy in Utah. He said that Apostle Taylor is reputed to have taken two wives within two or three years, and that Apostle Cowley has taken a new wife within three years. Taylor, who is one person whom United States Marshal Heywood has been unable to subpoena, now has five wives, said the witness.

"Where are Apostles Cowley and Taylor?" asked Mr. Burrows.

"I understand they are in hiding in Canada," said the witness.

Continuing, he said Apostle Merrill has nine wives, two taken since the manifesto. Consulting the Church encyclopedia the witness said Apostle Merrill has 45 children and 127 grandchildren.

Witness Owen testified to swearing out an information for Apostle Heber J. Grant because of his holding out his polygamous relations in an address before a Utah seminary. Mr. Owen said Grant left the country and has not since returned.

Action was also begun by Mr. Owen against Angus M. Cannon for having plural wives. Mr. Cannon was convicted under this prosecution in September, 1899. Five persons in Sevier County and one in Box Elder Stake were convicted through the instrumentality of Mr. Owen.

Mr. Owen said cases were instituted against the late Lorenzo Snow, President of the Mormon Church; Joseph F. Smith, now President of the Church, and Brigham H. Roberts, who was elected a member of Congress, but denied his seat on account of his having plural wives. A warrant was denied in the first case, and Roberts secured an acquittal by appealing his case after conviction.

Many instances of Mormon officials refusing to recognize informations charging polygamy were reported to the committee by the witness. The information in the case against President Smith was sworn out during the past Summer, and was based on admissions of polygamous cohabitations made before the Senate committee since the opening of the Smoot investigation. A Gentile County Attorney declined to prosecute, said the witness.

The witness said he was approached when the Lorenzo Snow case was instituted, by Judge Bartch, a member of the Supreme bench of Utah, and urged to withdraw the prosecution, on the ground that it was ill-advised, President Snow being a very old man and one whose prosecution would arouse a great disturbance. Mr. Owen said he told Judge Bartch that President Snow then had in his house an infant child born to his ninth wife, and, being the head of the Church and one of the signers of the application for amnesty, his violations of the law were particularly offensive.

B. B. Heywood, United States Marshal for Utah, testified that he had subpoenas for fourteen or more persons that he had not been able to find. He gave the list, which included Apostles Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, and Cowley. All of these persons were said by the witness to be reputed polygamists.

Marshal Heywood testified that polygamous marriages were numerous up to the time of the Edmunds-Tucker act, in 1887, and on cross-examination said practically no effort had been made to put a stop to these marriages.

Mrs. Fannie C. Thurber, a plural wife of Joseph Thurber, said she has four children and that her husband's first wife has eight children. Both wives live in Richfield, but in houses one block apart. The youngest child of the witness is two and a half years old.

Just before adjournment of the committee opposing counsel engaged in a controversy over the admissibility of certain reference works as evidence of the doctrines of the Mormon faith. No agreement could be reached, and after heated arguments Chairman Burrows ruled that the utterances of leaders of the Church may be offered as tending to prove doctrines of the Church organization.

AGED WHITE HOUSE VISITOR.

James W. Buck of Maine and His Watch Interest the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—James W. Buck of Portland, Me., was presented to-day to the President by Representative Allen of that State. Mr. Buck is 75 years old. He knew Speaker Reed when the latter was a boy, and always remained his fast friend.

Aside from Mr. Buck's personality the thing that most interested the President was the large, old-fashioned Swiss watch which he carries. It weighs one pound and nine ounces, and is supposed to be the only watch of the kind in America. It not only records the hours, minutes, and seconds, but the months of the year, the date of the month, and day of the week. It also presents the phases of the moon.

Mr. Buck informed the President that in forty years he had only called in one doctor, and expressed regret that he bothered that one. Speaking of his habits, Mr. Buck said: "I never smoked or chewed in my life, and I have taken mighty little whisky. I never danced, never played football or baseball, and if you catch me at any of these games just run me off."

Mr. Buck told about walking to the top of Mount Washington alone a year ago last Summer. "Nobody ever tried to go up there alone before," he said. "And I'll never try it again. By the time I got up near the top it grew dark, and I didn't know what would happen, but I stumbled on anyhow and shortly ran into the lights from the hotel. Next day I walked back to the bottom."

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S SLIP.

Tells in Cabinet of a Man Too Honest to be Elected to Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President and the other members of his Cabinet are viewing Secretary Hitchcock with suspicion. The Cabinet was discussing the Oregon land frauds, and Mr. Hitchcock was eulogizing somebody connected with the case. One of the Cabinet asked why this paragon had never held office.

"He's too honest to be elected to office," said Mr. Hitchcock, warmly. Then he looked up and saw the President and his colleagues staring at him in amazement.

"Will you be kind enough to explain that remark?" they inquired, with one voice.

Then Mr. Hitchcock started to explain, and explained all through the remainder of the Cabinet session.

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WE'VE had an excellent season and the stock is well sprinkled with broken lots of this season's Suits and Overcoats, on which we have reduced prices. This will simplify our inventory, now a fortnight off. If there's a gap anywhere in your wardrobe, we suggest the present opportunities for filling it up.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

AMERICAN LUXURIES BAD FOR FILIPINO SOLDIERS

Scouts Handicapped by Army Rations and Clothing, Wood Says.

BUSY YEAR FOR THE TROOPS

Most of the Time Occupied in Quelling Armed Uprisings and Suppressing the Slave Trade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The luxuries of American civilization extended to him through the solicitude of the American Government have not tended to increase the usefulness of the Filipino as a soldier, according to the annual report of Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, just made public by the War Department. In fact, his usefulness appears to have decreased in about the same ratio as the cost of keeping him has increased since his transference from Spanish rule.

Prior to enlistment they lived principally on rice and fish, a diet which if they did not wax particularly fat upon it sustained them in pretty good physical condition. An inkling of the effect upon the scouts of the more generous and substantial fare provided for them by Uncle Sam is gained from a remark of Gen. Wood, who says:

"It is a question if we have not diminished their capacity for the work they are supposed to be maintained for by the amount of equipment which we have given them and the rations furnished them."

He goes on to say that the shoes furnished are unsuitable for natives, and adds:

"The scouts' ability to do excellent marching barefoot should be improved and his feet kept in condition so to do. We have swathed and togged our tropical native soldier, whose native clothes weighed only a few ounces and hung loosely on him, with all the clothing requirements of those for the temperate zone."

The General says that the troops of the department have been in the field a great portion of the year quelling armed uprisings and preventing slave-trade and kindred abuses, and that in almost every instance actual fighting was initiated by the Moros.

"Conditions among the Moros throughout the department are generally peaceful," he goes on. "The establishment of civil government and the extension over them of certain laws and regulations have caused some excitement and at times serious resistance, especially the law prohibiting slavery. In some sections active hostility has been engendered by our presence, especially in the Lake Lanao region, where almost constant murderous attacks on workingmen and soldiers were the rule until the effects of the recent expeditions to the Taraca side of the lake, combined with expeditions to other sections of the Lanao, were felt by the Moros.

"In Jolo affairs are quiet. The prompt crushing of Hassan's uprising has made a deep impression on the people, and the abrogation of the Bates agreement has done much to bring to an end the unfortunate conditions which existed under it."

Bato Ali's party, it appears, is the only band of Moros now openly hostile, and it is small and is being followed by troops and scouts. Gen. Wood says it is believed there will not be any very serious resistance of authority by the Moros in the future, but there will be constant work of a police character requiring the use of troops and constabulary.

The report shows that trials by general courts martial have diminished for eqlisted men and increased for officers.

Gen. Wood recommends encouragement of the islands' local shipping interests, the use of a repeating shotgun loaded with buckshot and a .45 calibre revolver for outpost duty.

TAFT'S PANAMA REPORT.

It Is Made to the President—Philippine Scouts Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Taft said that he submitted to the President a report on his mission to Panama, including all the papers and documents prepared in connection with the negotiations he had had with the Government of Panama. The report was confidential in nature, and he could not discuss it at this time.

He said, also, it had been decided that the Philippine scouts, who constituted one of the features of the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and who are to appear at the inauguration of President Roosevelt, should go from Washington after the inauguration to New York, where they will participate in the annual military tournament to be held there in March. Soon after the tournament they will return to the Philippines, by way of San Francisco.

Fairbanks to Resign Jan. 9.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Fairbanks announces that his resignation will be forwarded to the Governor of Indiana Jan. 9, the date of the meeting of the Legislature, to take effect March 4 next, when he will be inaugurated Vice President.

The President to Speak Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt to-day accepted an invitation to attend the Lincoln Day dinner to be given by the Republican Club of New York Feb. 13. The President will deliver an address at the dinner.

Count Cassini Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, is not at all well and has been confined to his room for several days.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling

Mount Vernon

Purity and Quality

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

"Does one make a present of an object that contains, to one's knowledge, a flaw?"—From *The Golden Bowl*, HENRY JAMES'S latest book.

DISTILLERY [Square Bottle] bottling Mount Vernon is *flawlessly* Pure!

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling Mount Vernon is faultless in Quality!

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling Mount Vernon is the Highest Priced Rye Whiskey Sold in Bottles,—because it is the Best!

You should not be satisfied with anything but the Best for *yourself*, but a Christmas Gift to a FRIEND of aught except the Best is unpardonable.

ANOTHER THOUGHT.

IF you think of Presenting a Handsome Flask, let the Purity and Quality of the Contents be in keeping with its Beauty and Charm.

Do not fill the flask! Send along with it a Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottle of Mount Vernon Pure Rye!

YET ANOTHER THOUGHT.

YOUR Christmas Sideboard should be graced with a Bottle of Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling Mount Vernon Pure Rye.

FINALLY.

IF you *are* a judge of Good Whiskey you will welcome these Thoughts.

If you *are not* a judge of Good Whiskey you can surely trust this Brand.

Guaranteed Pure by the Distillers and by the Bottlers.

Only Whiskey Trade Mark ever defended by a State at a State's expense. (Common Pleas, Franklin Co., Ohio, Case No. 7641.)

To be had wherever Good Whiskey is sold.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

RIVER AND HARBOR ROW.

Chairman Burton Would Rather Resign Than Kill the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Slow progress is being made on the River and Harbor bill. The strife between those who demand larger appropriations and those who demand retrenchment keeps up day after day, and it is now said that the bill will not be completed until Jan. 20.

To-day the report was in circulation that an effort would be made in the Senate to kill the bill outright. It is said that the leaders of the House and of the Senate have been discussing a plan to put the River and Harbor bill out of the way and thus keep down appropriations without cutting the army and navy bills. Chairman Burton is said to have threatened to resign the Chairmanship of the committee before he would be a party to the plan.

It is clear that some appropriation must give way or the revenue be increased from some source. It is easier to kill a River and Harbor bill than almost anything else, and certainly easier than to put a tax on any commodity now bearing any burden of taxation.

Bill Aimed at Anarchists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Connell of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in the House which provides that no alien shall be admitted to citizenship who is an Anarchist or Nihilist or who professes views against the authority of law and Government. Persons who become Anarchists after becoming citizens of the United States are to have their naturalization papers canceled.

Marble Bust of Gen. Kilpatrick Placed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A marble bust of Major Gen. Kilpatrick of civil war fame has been placed in the reception room of the Secretary of War. That action was taken with the approval of Secretary Taft at the request of the widow of Gen. Kilpatrick, now residing at Lucerne, Switzerland. The bust was made many years ago, and until now has been in the custody of the family.

$22,000 FOR LIFE CRIPPLE.

Jury Renders Verdict Against Elevated in McGovern Suit.

The jury in the case of Bernard McGovern, who sued the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for $100,000 damages, brought in a verdict yesterday in McGovern's favor for $22,000. McGovern was struck by a Third Avenue elevated railroad train while repairing the company's track and his back broken. He was brought into the courtroom on a stretcher to give his testimony.

Physicians testified that he would be compelled to remain on a cot or stretcher for the rest of his life. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who appeared as counsel for McGovern, alleged that the accident was due to the negligence and carelessness of the railroad company in not providing flagmen and signal shouters at the point where the trackmen were at work.

La Gascogne Arrives Two Days Late.

The French liner La Gascogne, from Havre, arrived yesterday, two days late. Like all other transatlantic liners that have arrived in the past few weeks she reported the roughest kind of weather in the Atlantic.

BARGE CANAL PLANS.

Electric Propulsion Not to be Considered for Existing Canals.

Electric propulsion will be considered only in connection with the proposed barge canal by the State Legislative Commission appointed to investigate the subject, according to a decision reached by a vote of 9 to 4, at a meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. The vote was on the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Senator Lewis of Rochester, the Chairman, was in favor of considering systems applicable to the existing canals, but Commander A. B. Fry, United States Navy, of the Advisory Commission, said that it would cost $7,000,000 to equip these canals and that the plant should cover the full 465 miles of canals if installed at all. This plant might become useless in five years, and men with money, he said, would not consider such a venture. Senator Lewis pleaded that a system is in successful operation at Schenectady, but Col. T. W. Symons, United States Army, another adviser, said that to amend the report of the Committee on Plan and Scope would be interpreted as a renewed attack on the whole barge canal proposition. He added that to adopt a system for the present canals would place the whole transporting power of the canals in the hands of one company, while the barge canal, through the workings of natural laws, would abolish such monopoly.

A committee was appointed to consider plans, consisting of Dr. Elmer L. Corthell of Washington, State Engineer Van Alstyne, William A. Brackenridge of Niagara Falls, Assemblyman Merritt, and Assemblyman Palmer of Cobleskill. They will hold a hearing at the Murray Hill Hotel on Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock.

STATEN ISLANDERS HAPPY.

For First Time in History Snow Cleaners Are Real Busy.

The quick progress the Street Cleaning Department of the Borough of Richmond has made in clearing away the snow during the last few days has been a pleasant surprise to Staten Islanders. Heretofore little attempt has been made to clear the streets of snow, and it has generally been left until it melted.

It is estimated that eight inches of snow fell in all parts of Staten Island during the storm. As soon as the storm abated Borough President Cromwell set all of the Street Cleaning Department employes, with an additional one hundred men, to work clearing away the snow. Last night all the main streets from Clifton to Port Richmond, a distance of twelve miles, were clear of snow. President Cromwell put more men to work to-day, and hopes to have all of the main thoroughfares cleared by Wednesday night.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

The Christmas Cigar Man

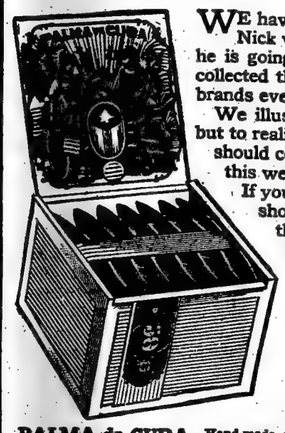

WE have undertaken this year to supply old St. Nick with the greater part of the *good* cigars he is going to distribute. To this end we have collected the largest and finest variety of reliable brands ever shown in this city.

We illustrate here a few of several hundreds, but to realize the full excellence of our stock you should come into a United Store. Come early this week before the final rush begins.

If you have a friend who smokes we can show you a hundred gift suggestions that will solve the problem. And better, too, than any other way—for what can you give him that will bring more enjoyment than *good* cigars. One thing is sure—he can't have too many. The more he gets the better he is pleased.

HAVANA-AMERICAN
The ideal Clear Havana cigar.
PERFECTO ROYALES, 2 for 25c.; box of 25 . . . $3.00
REGALIAS, 3 for 25c.; box of 50 . . . . . $4.00
PANETELAS, 10c. each; box of 50 . . . . . $4.75
PURITANOS FINOS, 10c. each box of 50 . . . . . $5.00

PALMA de CUBA. Hand-made clear Havana, three-for-a-quarter quality.
ROUQUET SIZE, 5c. each; box of 25 . . . $1.25
LONDRES SIZE, 6c. each; box of 25 . . . $1.50

The United Stores carry only tried, reliable brands, which mean *right quality assured*. The United System makes the quality from 30% to 50% better than you can get anywhere else for the same money. United Cigars prove it.

Here are other suggestions from our Holiday stock:

Imported Cigars. All the standard brands, including special selections of those brands which you can get no place else.

Pipes. A splendid array. Any shape or size or stem. Excellent qualities as low as 50 cents.

Humidors. (Moistening boxes.) Which preserve the excellent condition of cigars. Sizes holding 50 cigars for $3 and up; for 100 cigars, $5 up. A fine present for a smoker.

Smokers' Supplies. Cigarettes in cases, tins of fine smoking tobacco, all the accessories that a smoking man needs.

GEN. BRADDOCK. A hand-rolled Domestic cigar from thoroughly seasoned long leaf, wrapped with best Sumatra. Remarkable value.
DIPLOMATICO SIZE, box of 25 . . . . . $1.00

BENEFACTOR. A Domestic cigar with a reputation for reliable, uniform goodness. Havana filler, wrapped with best Sumatra.
PERFECTO, 5c. each; box of 25 . $1.25
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Elaborate plans have been made for the annual concert of the Cornell musical clubs at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Dec. 26. George C. Boldt, Jr., son of the proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, and a senior in Cornell University, is manager of the clubs. After the concert an informal dance will be given in the ballroom, and everything possible will be done to make the occasion distinctly Cornellian in character.

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CITY OWNERSHIP.

It may be well to bear in mind that the City Committee of the Citizens' Union, which on Monday evening adopted resolutions favoring a somewhat large venture in municipal ownership and operation of public service plants, is not the Citizens' Union itself. The committee could start night dogs in chase of all sorts of deer, which the main body of the Union at the earliest opportunity might recall to their kennels.

However, this committee of the Citizens' Union is upon safe and firm ground in favoring the establishment of a municipal lighting plant for the lighting of streets and public buildings. It cannot yet be affirmed that the city ought to go into the gas and electric light business, but beyond doubt it is time to begin the necessary inquiry as to cost and relative advantages. The private lighting companies demand unconscionably high prices from the city, which they obdurately refuse to reduce to the figures or anywhere near the figures of gas and electric light cost in other cities. If these private companies continue to be stubborn the city will be forced to supply itself with light, provided a municipal plant can be operated at reasonable cost, which seems probable. Discussion and investigation will determine that point, and the Citizens' Union Committee's resolution stimulates the spirit of free inquiry.

But the committee went much further. It adopted a resolution which in default of authoritative interpretation will be construed as preparatory to a propaganda for municipal ownership and operation of street railways, gas works, ferries, and all sorts of public service concerns. The Constitutional amendment proposed under the name of the "Tilden Commission's amendment," is not what was recommended by that commission in 1873. The Tilden Commission prepared an amendment which took from the Legislature and vested in the city the power of control over street opening and public improvement, such as docks and wharves. To this the City Committee of the Citizens' Union has added provisions which would transfer from the Legislature to the City Government entire and absolute authority to grant franchises for street railways, surface, elevated, or sub-surface, and the power of control over sewers, water, gas, electricity, whether for light, power, or heat; bridges, tunnels, and ferries. Anybody can see that that is simply opening the way for municipal trading on a comprehensive scale. It would make a dead letter of the Rapid Transit act and all other acts of the Legislature under which the city has provided for the needs of its people.

The ardent innovators of the Citizens' Union's City Committee may be going a bit too fast for the voters. It has been intimated that the Citizens' Union will make the Mayoralty campaign on the issue of municipal ownership and operation. That would be a good test of public opinion. When HENRY GEORGE was put up as the Socialists' and agitators' candidate for Mayor there was talk of nominating against him Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. Men said the time had come to challenge Socialism and its allies by putting forward as a candidate a man who distinctly represented property and the established order. Instead of Mr. VANDERBILT, ABRAM S. HEWITT was made the standard bearer, and he defeated Mr. GEORGE. If the Citizens' Union really has it in mind to put forward a municipal ownership candidate, voters who still hold to the doctrine that the individual counts for something in the modern State may see fit to have a candidate of their own in the field. They might conclude that Mayor MCCLELLAN would very well represent their views and their interests.

THE ROOT OF RAILROAD REGULATION

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, as was to be expected, puts in an emphatic claim for the power to revise and fix railroad rates, subject to review by the courts, but obligatory until reversed by the courts. There will be a strong movement, sustained by several extensive organizations of shippers, to secure the passage of a bill to this effect this session. It is not likely to succeed.

The commission, though emphatic in its claim, is moderate in the tone of its report. It recognizes that it is not at all qualified for the original fixing of rates, and asks only that it may have the right to change rates when it has reached the conclusion, upon investigation, that existing rates are unreasonable. It admits that the process of establishing rates is a difficult and intricate one, demanding expert skill and experience, and that the errors made by the railroads are usually the result of mistaken judgment, and are made in good faith. It also points out that there is a great deal of complication in the fixing and administration of rates, due to the separate ownership of private cars, freight lines, and terminals. And it insists that all these complications and perplexities are additional reasons for a central supervision with power to take the action that may be found necessary.

It is announced from Washington on what seems good authority that the President has placed the investigation of this whole matter, at least for the present, in the hands of Secretary MORTON. That gentleman is quoted as saying:

Without Government supervision of rates, pooling can never be legalized; but with such supervision every objection to pooling disappears. Shippers say that they do not care how the railroads divide up the money so long as they earn it fairly. Legalized pooling would permit railroads to stop freight wars and disastrous competition. It would secure stability of rates, as desirable to the shipping public as to the roads.

We do not know how far this opinion is shared by the President, but it is sound in itself. The most significant and promising feature of the railroad situation at present is that a number of the responsible railway officials have openly committed themselves to the doctrine of Governmental supervision, on condition that some arrangement in the nature of pooling shall be authorized that will enable them to maintain rates when they are once made. Under the law as it is two conflicting aims are avowed and pursued. One is the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates; the other is the maintenance of competition. Now, competition in the existing conditions is practically impossible except through cut rates. Some of the railway men are convinced that if they can be given the means of reaching agreements as to the uniform application of rates, they can well afford to have these rates fixed at any level that a Government board may, on argument and investigation, determine. It really does not appear sensible to insist on an arbitrary and contentious mode of dealing with the matter if a peaceable and effective one is offered.

THE MORMON LAW BREAKERS.

Prior to the conferring of Statehood on Utah, and as a condition of its admission to the Union, a prohibition of polygamy was adopted into the Constitution of the new State, and the Mormon Church forbade further plural marriages or a continuance of the polygamous relation. That the compact made with the Nation by Utah and the Mormons has been flagrantly violated is notorious. The hearing before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Senator REED SMOOT has elicited in the form of testimony of prominent Mormons an open confession, not only that the prohibited practices are continued, but that faithful Mormons hold the law of their Church superior to the law of the land. The spirit of this Mormon testimony is very well presented in the following extract from the records of the hearing:

Q.—You realize that the law of the Church prohibits polygamous cohabitation, and the the law of the land does likewise, but you yourself propose to continue in polygamous cohabitation and are willing to accept the consequence? A.—I hold that no law of the Church and no law of the land can interfere between me and my GOD.

Q.—You take it that your relations and continued living in polygamous cohabitation were according to the will of GOD? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that the law does not apply to your case? A.—No, Sir.

A Nation whose citizens flout and defy the authority of its laws and openly profess another allegiance which they consider paramount, falls a good deal short of the status of full sovereignty. So long as a Nation has within its borders a considerable class of citizens who in secret or openly permit their conduct to be controlled by the interests or the behests of princes, potentates, or powers alien in fact or in spirit to their Government, or by the pretended authority of laws of their own making which are in conflict with the laws of the land, it is in a position to incur contempt abroad and peril at home. Mormon Utah is unworthy of the Statehood it secured by lying and in bad faith. It is a sink-hole of abominations. It affronts the country's nostrils with the continuing stench of intolerable scandals. It calls for disinfection.

According to our theory of the relation between the State and the Federal Government, Utah when it became a State in 1896 acquired exclusive control over those subjects, among which is the marriage relation, that are usually regulated by State legislation. It is therefore assumed that the Federal Government is powerless to interfere in any manner to secure the enforcement of the law against polygamy. Whenever in pursuance of the policy of increased Federal control over inter-State commerce, upon which Mr. ROOSEVELT has confidently entered, it is proposed to exercise authority for which no express warrant can be found in the Constitution, a resort is had to the "implied powers" of that elastic instrument. The people of the States in making the Federal Constitution did not confer upon Congress the power to grant charters to corporations. But when it is proposed that Trusts and other corporations in any way concerned in inter-State commerce shall seek Federal charters in order that Federal control over them may be complete, it is plausibly argued that of course Congress can do anything necessary to the exercise of its power over inter-State commerce. If any desired meaning can be read into the Constitution when it is a question of finding warrant of law for one of the President's favorite policies, why is it that no ingenious mind in the Attorney General's office has sought out a way to bring the shameless and defiant violators of law and decency in the State of Utah to public account before some tribunal not of their own creating?

The situation is perfectly impossible. A solemn compact with the Nation has been broken, State laws are set at defiance, the law of the Church itself is violated. A state of affairs exists which fills the public with disgust and loathing. A remedy can be found, must be found.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

To-day is the exact centenary of the birth of BENJAMIN DISRAELI, who will always be remembered, so long as he is remembered at all, under that name. Just as MACAULAY declared that posterity "had refused to degrade FRANCIS BACON into Viscount St. Albans," so posterity will refuse to efface DISRAELI with the title of Beaconsfield. He doubtless prized the title as a trophy. It was in fact his final triumph to be received into the ranks of that high British respectability which he had spent his life in flouting, and which never really received him, even after it had been forced to accept him as its leader. The comment of some dull Duke on the adventurer's first speech in the House of Lords after he had landed himself there, "What a droll blackguard it is," represented the attitude of the inarticulate crowd of dignitaries of whom the speaker made himself the spokesman. Characteristically, when the honor was first proposed to him, "DIZZY" put it by, or rather passed it over to his wife as a toy that might amuse her, and had her created Countess of Beaconsfield in her own right while he was still puzzling and infuriating GLADSTONE in the House of Commons. But the trophy as a trophy of his final victory over the British Philistine was none the less precious to him.

DISRAELI's political career was a tribute to the justice of his perception that the one thing the British admire above all others is courage. As an alien in race and an adventurer in politics, it particularly concerned him to show his possession of this quality. A clubman, not a London clubman, giving his view that a fellow-clubman who was commonly thought to be difficult was not really so, gave his recipe for dealing with him, "I always insult him first." This is the ground that "DIZZY" took, and took with success, just as the late JAMES MCNEIL WHISTLER, in the exclusively social field, and being under like disabilities as "un-English," took it after him, and with equal success. To treat the most eminent person in sight with calculated insolence has been a very good way of getting on in England and a welcome corrective of British snobbishness, ever since, and long before, Beau BRUMMELL inquired concerning the Prince Regent who was within earshot, "ALVANLEY, who is your fat friend?" It is Dr. HOLMES's remark that dandyism, meaning extravagance and conspicuousness in appearance and manner, is always condoned when there is pluck behind it, and never otherwise. "DIZZY" was to verify this. He even went the length of seeking a duel with O'CONNELL, when dueling was already obsolescent, because readiness to fight was necessary to vindicate his pretensions. His triumph was complete. No man who insisted upon and even exaggerated his alienism ever rose so high in British politics and British society, and the success was "equally creditable to both parties."

DISRAELI's literary career was ancillary to his political and social. But it is quite equally characteristic. His florid, Asiatic style was a badge and challenge, much like the green velvet breeches which he afterward denied, rather curiously, and the peacock waistcoats which, being undeniable, he "brazened out." His novels were in fact challenges, like all his other procedures, and they were successful challenges, from "Vivian Grey" to "Lothair." But they were also most interesting and valuable "documents" of the Victorian era in which they were written, as interesting and valuable in their way as the chronicles of ANTHONY TROLLOPE in theirs. DISRAELI's political novels are explanations of a society as well as explanations of a career.

WASHINGTON POLITICAL ETHICS.

The very amusing account which we printed yesterday of the tribulations of Mr. WARE in trying to get a fair day's work for a day's wages out of his subordinates in the Pension Office carries a serious moral. The moral is that in the capital of the United States there obtains precisely the lowest and meanest standard of public service which is to be reckoned with in any American community. Nowhere else would an effort to restrain shirking in a public office meet with so little public sympathy. Nowhere else would the head of a department who endeavored to get out of subordinates engaged in the public business something like the same degree of efficiency commonly exacted of subordinates in private business thereby become the butt and gibe of the newspapers.

It is easy enough to see how this state of things has come about, although that does not make it any better. In a city which is merely a political capital, and which has no industrial interests worth reckoning, in comparison with the interest of working Uncle Sam for all he is worth, the people engaged in this latter enterprise give the tone to local opinion. GROVER CLEVELAND's aphorism that it is not the business of the Government to support the people may have been received in some communities as a truism bordering on a platitude. In the city in which it was promulgated it was received with alarm and disgust. The local view that it is the business of the Government to support the people of the District of Columbia is too deeply rooted to be easily eradicated. The "Tite Barnacles" of the departments have such an aversion to being disturbed, and there are so many of them, that it is no wonder that the shirks and the dead beats should have so great a share in forming public opinion, and that every head of a department who tries to secure an equivalent for the money the Government pays in salaries should find his path of duty very thorny.

The case is even worse than this. Washington is full of sympathy for public malefactors. The fiasco of the Star Route trials is the classical instance of this, but an instance is furnished every time that some official is found to have been illegally trading on his official opportunities. If he is personally acceptable, a lenient Mentor to the shirks and the dead beats, and a "good fellow," it has been repeatedly shown that there is a strong body of local opinion ready to maintain that the prosecution of him is a persecution. This state of things ought to be thoroughly understood in those regions of our land in which it is not held to be the business of the Government to support the people. Meanwhile, it is an excellent thing for the rest of the country that the population of the District is disfranchised, and has no voice in saying how much money its local requirements shall be allowed to extract from the National Treasury.

WHERE VALUES ARE MADE.

The following passage is taken from the letter of a business correspondent to a business man in this city. It is from one of the cities of the upper tier of Southern States, a centre of a large internal commerce with that section and the home of a considerable variety of manufactures, a fairly representative type of the business interests of the region:

Our manufacturing industries are all enlarging and increasing their capacity for output greatly in excess of what they have at present. New capital is being invested here and new industries are constantly coming in. Never were the people more confident of the future and never so optimistic. Real estate is increasing in value right along, and more of it is changing hands daily than for years.

Established industries steadily growing and extending, new capital invested, new industries arising, a confident feeling among the people, these are indications of prosperity and progress of a solid and desirable sort. The advance in values and in the active dealings in real estate is the natural and inevitable result of such conditions, and though it tends at times toward a speculation which is risky because of the amount of capital that may become fixed and unavailable, it is, within prudent limits, the sure index of substantial business improvement.

We get much the same sort of evidence from other places in different parts of the country, and it agrees with the larger indications on which generalizations can safely be based—the movement of freight, the volume of exchanges, the demand for staples, and the condition of the banks. We think such evidence is worth a good deal more than any that can be gathered from the moods of stock speculators. It is the testimony of men who buy and sell and pay their debts as against that of men who gamble on "margins" and whose ideas of values are based on the tape as it runs from the ticker.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In discussing at New Rochelle this week the question—the long since and finally answered question—as to the propriety of giving religious instruction in the public schools, Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN accidentally touched upon what really is a living problem. It was when he said that these schools are tending more and more to become distinctively the schools for the poor man's children. Without quite saying so, he conveyed by the tenor of his whole argument the impression that in his opinion this lamentable differentiation is due to the fact that the teaching of the public schools is exclusively secular. Now, it is much more than doubtful that such reluctance as exists among the wealthy and the well-to-do for sending their children to the public schools is based in the slightest degree on this peculiarity, and it is much more than probable that less commendable motives underlie the feeling. They are somewhat obscure motives, however, and as they would not be confessed by those who entertain them, and could not be proved, there would not be much use in ticketing them with harsh names. But Mr. COCKRAN is apparently ill-informed as to the extent to which this reluctance prevails. He avowedly judged from observations made in the circle of his own acquaintances, but that circle is largely metropolitan, and almost as largely made up of followers of the Church most antagonistic to the public schools as they are, and therefore it is only natural that he should get an exaggerated idea of their unpopularity. The truth is that the public schools are still considered good enough for all children by a great part of the country's inhabitants, and in innumerable villages, towns, and small cities they meet in a highly satisfactory manner the needs of rich and poor alike—are, indeed, practically the only schools for which anybody feels any need at all. Separation to a marked degree on money lines has occurred only in the larger cities. But neither Mr. COCKRAN nor anybody else could exaggerate the evils that result from such separation wherever it is to be found. Its worst consequence, of course, is the withdrawal from the public schools of exactly that part of public interest upon which the excellence of the schools depends. When a parent says that the public school is not good enough for his children, and takes the steps that are required for improving them, all is going well, but when he makes the same statement and sends his children to a private school there is no hope of betterment, at least through his efforts, and the existence as well as the utility of our finest institution is threatened.

—As we and others have contrasted the crews of the General Slocum and of the Glen Island, to the very great disadvantage of the men on the former, perhaps it is only fair to note the fact that the conditions in the two cases were widely different, though the emergency was much the same. It is one thing to escape the contagion of a panic among a thousand frantic people, and quite another to rise superior in a group too small to be more than frightened. The officers on the Slocum, too, knew that they were helpless, except for the possibility of running the boat high upon the shore, and it was bad luck or bad judgment, not lack of courage or of the inclination to stick to their posts, that prevented them from doing that. Those on the Glen Island had no great excitement with which to contend, while of the few passengers on board all were adults, and most of them, as it happened, persons who could keep their heads even when in peril of death. And an official in the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, speaking apparently as an expert, calls attention to the fact that the proportion of lost to saved was about the same on the two boats. In other words, the two disasters were alike in most respects except that of magnitude. The same official touched the important point of the whole discussion—important as concerns the future, that is—when he said: "Neither the General Slocum nor the Glen Island would be permitted to house a single human being if they were brought ashore and an attempt made to use them for that purpose. Yet they are permitted to carry upon the waters thousands of people every day, when every minute there is danger of just such a catastrophe as that of the Slocum." Many a boat like the General Slocum and the Glen Island is still afloat. It is practically impossible to deprive them all of their licenses, but the public can do much toward hastening their abandonment and the substitution of better boats for them by informing itself as to the qualities of the vessels inviting their patronage and favoring as much as is convenient those that are not firetraps.

—So numerous are the uses of platinum that it is easy to forget how small are the quantities used for each particular purpose and to get an exaggerated idea of the annual production of this peculiarly precious metal. As a matter of fact, there is gathered of it from the whole world only between 160,000 and 170,000 ounces, and of this amount the United States, despite the extent of its mineral wealth, supplied only 110 ounces in 1903, and that was sixteen ounces more than it produced the year before. The value of the 110 ounces was $2,090. That was our direct output of platinum, but about three times as much was saved as a by-product of certain mines in Wyoming. Russia is the great platinum country, supplying 90 per cent. of all that is used, and most of the rest comes from Colombia. The Electrical Review, summarizing the coming report of the Geological Survey, says that the total value of our platinum imports in 1903 amounted to $2,055,933, which were distributed as follows: Unmanufactured, 1,426 pounds, ($328,103;) ingots, bar sheets and wire, 6,308 pounds, ($1,591,941;) vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels and parts thereof for chemical uses, $128,890; articles manufactured of platinum, $6,999. The price of pure platinum in wholesale quantities at New York continued during the whole of 1903, as during the last seven months of 1902, at $19 an ounce. The value of platinum lies in its power of resisting heat and its small affinity for the other elements. It lacks both the beauty of gold and the strength of iron, but in its own place it has no substitutes, and as it is extremely scarce its price remains high.

—With British naval officers declaring that the Russian fleet made only a natural and excusable mistake when it fired on the fishermen, the prospect that Admiral ROJESTVENSKY will be put to any serious inconvenience by the Paris inquiry becomes small indeed. But why is it that the Britons have so quickly ceased to rage? Only a few weeks ago the bitterness and variety of their denunciation of Russian seamanship and cannon practice were limited by nothing less than the number of abusive words in the English language, and yet it was but a day or two after the attack on the fishing fleet that British beliefs as to the facts of the episode became exactly what they are now. Having reached an amusingly sober second thought, our dear cousins ought to take a third and evolve a lot of humble apologies for their remarks about what they now say was an innocent mistake, likely to be committed in time of war by the navy of any nation.

U. S. LEATHER REORGANIZATION.

Analysis of the Plan Offered to Preferred Stockholders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first plan for the reorganization of United States Leather was a failure, and the new plan has yet to receive approval.

The company, having to pay some $25,000,000 of back interest to the preferred stockholders, puts forward a proposition which amounts to this: A holder of, say, ten preferred shares, now entitled to 8 per cent. cumulative dividend, but on which the company has recently been paying 6 per cent., has been thus receiving annually $60, and is offered, in exchange,

Bonds, $500 at 5 per cent.	$25.00
Preferred $500 at 7 per cent.	35.00
	$60.00

and $235 common stock. Thus, in exchange for the right to $20 of interest per annum and $410 of interest overdue, he is to receive $235 of common stock quoted at 43-45, equal to about $101 in cash, while the company succeeds in raising additional capital of

Bonds	$13,858,550
Preferred	8,858,850
Common	298,969
	$23,016,669
with which to pay off the present 6 per cent bonded debt of, about	5,800,000
leaving	$17,216,669

The company pays in common stock $6,200,000, which at 44, the present market price, is $2,728,000 cash for raising less than $18,000,000 of additional capital.

The new scheme does not materially reduce the interest charge, which remains in excess of $5,000,000, and it is difficult to see how the new common stock can be benefited unless the profits of the company materially increase, in which case the present preferred stockholders, by refusing to join the new scheme, have an equal chance of receiving the full 8 per cent. to which they are entitled.

Is it a matter of wonder that bankers grow rich at the expense of the public, while the writer of "Frenzied Finance" can depress the market single-handed against the combined wealth of all the bankers and brokers in Wall Street.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904. S. N. M.

The Bill Was Not In the Senate.

From The Washington Post.

One of Senator Frye's scintillations as presiding officer, when the Philippine bill was near its passage in the Senate, should not be lost to the world. Such measures, till perfected, are considered in committee of the whole, not in the Senate, as the term goes. The distinction is of little popular significance, but of great parliamentary importance.

Senator Bacon, wishing to make a certain motion, was informed that the bill was not in the Senate, but in committee of the whole.

"Oh, I thought we were in the Senate," replied Mr. Bacon.

"We are in the Senate," Mr. Frye responded, "but the bill is not."

The Joke Turned.

From The Baltimore American.

Quiet Traveling Man—Call me at 5:30, please.

Smart Hotel Clerk—What shall I call you at 5:30?

Quiet Traveling Man—Call me a poor, misguided idiot for letting myself get roped in to stay all night here.

The Original Sufferer.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Samson was bemoaning the loss of his curls.

"I couldn't help it," he sighed. "Delilah gave me the Chadwick eye."

Rubbing on some hair restorer, he went to bed.

TO RELIEVE IRISH DISTRESS.

Plan in Colorado to Send Shipload of Potatoes to Ireland.

GREELEY, Col., Dec. 20.—Mayor H. C. Watson issued a call to-day for a mass-meeting on Saturday next to consider a proposition to donate a large quantity of potatoes to the starving poor of Ireland. Similar meetings will be held at Longmont and Fort Collins.

It is believed that the farmers of Northern Colorado will contribute several hundred carloads of potatoes if transportation can be arranged for. The Government will be asked to furnish a transport to carry the potatoes from Galveston to Ireland.

UNIONS VOTE TO ARBITRATE.

Fall River Workers Act — Employers May Not Consent.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 20.—At meetings held to-day five textile unions voted in favor of the proposition to submit the labor troubles involved in the long-pending strike to arbitration. The vote was practically unanimous in each case. It is understood that the manufacturers are reluctant to accept the arbitration proposal, most of them having gone on record, unofficially, as opposing it.

President John Golden of the United Textile Workers says that, if the mill owners will not arbitrate, the strike will be "fought to a finish."

RECEIVER FOR GERMAN BANK.

Attorney General Cunneen Will Recommend G. J. Wheeler's Appointment.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Attorney General John Cunneen has decided to apply to the courts for a receiver for the German Bank which suspended recently, and will recommend G. J. Wheeler, President of the Western Savings Bank of this city.

President Wheeler has agreed, in case of his appointment, to limit the fees for receiver and for attorneys, other than attorneys necessarily employed outside the State, to $50,000, and to consult with the creditors' committee relative to the employment of such counsel. He has further agreed to limit the expenses for rent, clerk hire, postage, and incidentals to $10,000.

LEGAL FIGHT FOR CHILD.

Court Says She Must Go to English Aunt, but She Objects.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—A legal contest between Miss Margaret Robertson of London and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mahan of Chicago, over the possession of a child, has been won by Miss Robertson. According to a decision by Judge Honore to-day, the child, Emily Wallace Robertson, although unwilling, must be given into the custody of her English relative. Miss Robertson is an aunt of the child.

The Mahans were made caretakers of the girl by her father, who died some time ago. Miss Robertson desires to make the child her heir, but the little girl has clung to the Mahans and insists upon growling up as an American, even though penniless, instead of as an English heiress. Notice was given by the Mahans that the case will go to the Appellate Court.

GREATEST IMMIGRATION YEAR.

Commissioner Says We're Having It Now—Quality Poor, Though.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The prediction that the fiscal year ending in June, 1905, will see the greatest influx of immigrants to the United States which the country has yet seen, was made to-day by the Commissioner General of Immigration, F. P. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent added that the incoming foreigners were showing a notable deficiency in desirable qualities for would-be citizens of the country, being inferior morally and physically, and almost paupers as well.

Mr. Sargent, who came here from Montreal, said that while in Canada he made an investigation into the increased immigration into the United States from that country. He found, he said, that, trading on the ignorance of the immigrants as to the laws of the United States, agents convince them that the best way to get into the United States is first to go to Canada. Here many of the new-comers find themselves excluded from this country and yet without the means of returning home.

THE PASSING OF THE ELEVATED.

Real Estate Owners Interested in the Removal of Overhead Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Dec. 10 on "Subway and Manhattan" has attracted great attention among real property owners.

The present success of the Subway is an indication that the elevated must go down and out, in the estimation of men of practical judgment. There is no greater question touching property along the lines of the elevated structures than the question of their abolition.

THE TIMES has taken a stand in the matter which appeals strongly to the interest of property holders, and which, if pursued by your influential paper in the direction of absolute and speedy removal, will rally to your support a very large popular influence.

Allow me to suggest, as an entering wedge, that the line from Chatham Square to South Ferry be the first to be demolished. I refer to that branch of the structure because it has no very great importance to the system, and its abolition will serve somewhat as a test in respect to the desirability of abolishing the whole.

The Subway under Broadway is now so far advanced toward South Ferry as to justify the belief that no public inconvenience would result from the abolition of that part of the elevated which would not be fully compensated by the completion of the Subway to the extreme southern end of Manhattan. W. K. ASTON.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

Signs of the Town's Growth.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"How the old town has grown!" murmured the returned traveler. "Really, it's quite a city now. There are signs of progress everywhere."

"Yes," assented the citizen. "Take Brown & Smith's place of business, for instance. I can remember when it was called a 'Dry Goods Emporium.' Later folks called it a store; whereas to-day it is universally alluded to as a shop."

THE FACES THAT NEVER GROW OLD.

In the morning of life, by the hearth and playground,
On the mind as its pages unfold,
Are imprinted in colors no art can compound
The faces that never grow old.

On the highway of life, by the milestones of years,
We look back and with joy we behold,
Through the dust of the road and affectionate tears,
The faces that never grow old.

Over snow on the landscape and ice on the streams,
Giving genial warmth in the cold,
Reappear from the shadows on pinions of dreams,
The faces that never grow old.

They are smiling and fresh in their beauty and youth,
After age has enfeebled the bold;
They are bright as the stars and enduring as Truth,
Those faces that never grow old.

WILLIAM E. SIMMONS.

WOMAN, LONG AN EXILE, TO TALK ON RUS

Mme. Breshkovskya to Lect Here To-morrow Night.

HAD TO WORK IN THE MIN

George Kennan Went Miles Out of the Way to See Her—Her Story of Long Suffering.

There was nothing about the appearance or demeanor of Mme. Catharina Breshkovskya to indicate a character so dangerous as to compel the Czar's Government to keep her imprisoned or exiled for more than twenty-two years. Nor did she bear the looks of one accustomed to brave the indescribable hardships of Siberian winters. The reporter who found her in a small east side flat saw before him a little white-haired and mild-eyed woman, broad of face and body, in accordance with the prevailing Slav type, but with intelligent and pleasantly smiling features. To protect herself against a temperature that to a native seemed far from inclement she had swathed herself in a multitude of garments.

This little woman, who is now far advanced into the fifties, has been working and suffering and working again more than thirty-five years for the cause of Russian freedom. She has come here to enlist the sympathies of the American people. To-morrow evening a meeting will be held at the Cooper Union under the auspices of a local organization known as the Friends of Russian Freedom. The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preside. Mme. Breshkovskya will speak in French, while one of her fellow-members of the Russian Revolutionary Party, Dr. Charles Schtilovsky, will present in German the aims and hopes of the radicals. Mrs. Samuel J. Barrows, Robert Hunter of the University Settlement, and Prof. Robert Ely are to address the audience in English. Anarchism or Nihilism has nothing to do with the meeting. Still, this is what Mme. Breshkovskya says of her party affiliations:

"I don't know what you would call me here. Nothing very bad, I think. But in Russia I am regarded as a revolutionist—all of us are who work for the freedom and education and the economical improvement of the people. There are really only two parties in my country—those who are in favor of the present conditions, and those who are opposed to them. The latter are all named revolutionaries and Anarchists and Nihilists by the Government, just as the case may require. Some of us are for strong means, of course—what do you expect, Monsieur? Are we to be slaves always? Are we to sigh and suffer forever just to suit the Czar?

"Think of it! I have spent four years in prison and eighteen years in Siberia. I have been treated like a convict, not the slightest consideration being shown for my sex. I have worked like a man in the silver mines, from which the Czar draws a part of his private income. I have trudged thousands of miles on foot to reach the barbarian settlement to which they sent me for safekeeping. I have been guarded by gendarmes, spied on by the police, prosecuted and persecuted year after year, and what had I done to deserve it all? I taught the poor peasants to read and write, to carve and sew, to understand the new laws, and to know their duties. I gave them medicine when they were sick, and books when they were well. Those were my crimes."

Mme. Breshkovskya's father was a large land owner in the Province of Chernigoff, a nobleman, and a Judge of the Court of Arbitration, the special task of which is to settle disputes between the peasants and the nobility. She accompanied her father on many of his journeys, and was thus brought into contact with the peasants, whose miserable conditions she was quick to notice and deplore. While still in her teens she began her strivings to ameliorate those conditions. The steady spread of the movement for the education of the peasants with jealous eyes was being watched by the Government, and in 1874 2,000 of the participants in it were suddenly arrested on charges of treason.

The news of that step was received with an outburst of indignation throughout the rest of Europe. A majority of those arrested were set free again, but a few hundred, among them Mme. Breshkovskya, were held for trial. More than a hundred of these succumbed to the privations of the prison. The rest were sent to Siberia for terms of varying length. Mme. Breshkovskya was regarded as a particularly dangerous person, and those in power took the exceptional measure of sentencing her to hard work in the Kara silver mines. She was the first woman subjected to such punishment. After a few months at the mines she was restored to comparative liberty, but was ordered to take up her abode in a small village on the shores of Lake Baikal, where a number of Polish exiles dwelt. With four of these Mme. Breshkovskya made an audacious attempt to escape, the plan of the little party being to make their way across 4,000 miles of scarcely settled country to Vladivostok, and thence to America. They were recaptured. Mme. Breshkovskya's punishment consisted of four years more of hard labor at Kara and fourteen years of exile to Siberia. From the silver mines, where she had to live in a hut so vile and so insufficient for protection that her passing through those years alive seems almost a miracle, she was transported to the little village of Selenginsk, a penal settlement in the Transbaikal district of Eastern Siberia. There George Kennan found her, having gone miles out of his way to meet her. His impression of her were embodied in one of the articles he wrote and sent home at the time. The last words of hers that he heard and quoted were these:

"Mr. Kennan, we may die in exile, and our children may die in exile, and our children's children may die in exile, but something will come of it at last."

After being released Mme. Breshkovskya went in 1903 across the boundary. Two months ago she came to this country. She spoke recently in Boston. She says that she will stay here for two months, and then return to Russia.

WAGGAMAN ART SALE.

Gallery Given to the Catholic University Will Be Sold Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Waggaman art gallery, which was deeded by Thomas E. Waggaman to the Catholic University as a gift, will be sold at the American Art Galleries in New York some time during January or February. Justice Anderson to-day made an order authorizing H. Rosier Dulaney, the trustee of the Waggaman estate, to arrange to sell the pictures and ceramics.

The friends of the university take a sanguine view of the proposed sale of the gallery and hope to save for the institution a large part of its funds involved in the Waggaman failure. It is understood that the creditors, who will contest the validity of deeds of real estate made by Waggaman just before he went into bankruptcy, have decided not to assail the deed of the gallery and the collection of Japanese and Chinese ceramics.

Yale Has 2,996 Students,

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—The Yale University catalogue, to be published to-morrow, will show, as compared with last year, an increase of officers and instructors from 384 to 391. Not including the summer Forest School and courses for teachers, the total student registration is 2,996, an increase of 98.

OUR FREEDOM BEGETS TRUSTS, ELIOT SAYS

Harvard President Talks of the Great Ethical Problem.

MONOPOLIES CENTURIES AGO

Were Given by Kings Then and Now They Arise as New Evils Under New Conditions.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, in an address on the subject of "The University and the Ethical Problem for Our Time," at the dinner of the Quill Club, last night at the Hotel Manhattan, declared that while the forces for good in the world are constantly overcoming the forces for evil, new evils are continually arising in a new form.

"One of the greatest steps forward for public and private liberty," he said in illustrating his point, "was the fight made by our English ancestors against monopolies, yet we now see the establishment of new monopolies under entirely different conditions, under free institutions—monopolies due to the freedom of association."

In precisely this way, he said, the monopoly of the trust is created in England and the United States, and "the hatefulness of the monopoly is just as great now as it was four centuries ago."

The dinner followed the one hundred and eighteenth regular meeting of the Quill Club, and 175 members of the organization and their guests were present. President Eliot was introduced by President Landreth H. King, and said in part:

"A change has come over our universities. They have become something more than a teacher or deliverer of truth. They have become truth seekers, which assumes that there is more truth to be found; that we haven't got the whole of it—that we are looking for it day by day, and the university is leading the way always toward the undiscovered truth. The university is, therefore, not only the teacher of truth, but it is a truth seeker. That is the characteristic difference between the ancient university and the modern.

HARVARD'S VICTORIES.

"There are a great many ways of searching for facts now. There have been many exploring expeditions into the antiquities of Egypt—German, French, English—and all of them have found something. But it remained for two graduates of Harvard University to find the very best way and use the very best way to exhibit facts in the Egyptian cemeteries. They conceived the idea when they were employed by Mrs. Hearst to make great collections of antiquities for the universities of California, that whenever they opened a tomb and laid bare the objects in it, before any one object was touched, to take a photograph of that thing just as it lay exposed for the first time in thousands of years. And they have a record of every tomb they opened, with photographs of the objects themselves before they were touched.

"Now, that was a Harvard invention for getting at the facts of the Egyptian history and chronology. In every possible field of science and art this determination of the fact is going on through the work of universities. American universities are all ambitious of such work, and in every field it is the same."

President Eliot told of an experiment conducted in the psychological laboratory at Harvard to ascertain whether a turtle could be taught that it was impossible for him to get through glass.

"The turtle never could be taught," he said, "that the glass would always impede his progress for the reason, in the first place, that his brain is not convoluted, and, secondly, because the turtle's eye is made to see both in water and out of it. This illustrates how we have discovered the real truth in certain directions.

SEARCH FOR TRUTH IN HISTORY.

"There has been within fifty years," he continued, "a new method of searching for the truth in history. New tests are applied to the stories and annals that come down to us. We look rather to the history of places and persons than to a study of dynasties and wars. After all, the universities teach that the records of the past must be reviewed always with reserve, with doubt, and with a certain cautious skepticism, not believing everything that we come across.

"One of the most marvelous sentences ever written, a prophetic sentence and a philosophical sentence, is this: 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' What was going on in the world when that sentence was first uttered? There was a Roman Governor in Judea. Was there any freedom in Judea? The labor of the world was mainly done by slaves. Was there freedom in industries? What's this connection between freedom and truth? What did the man who uttered that sentence know about the connection of freedom with truth? What experience with freedom had he? None that would seem to us to be experience of freedom.

"Now, to-day that is exactly what the university is contributing to the ethical problem. It is teaching constantly that through the knowledge of truth comes freedom—freedom for the individual, freedom for the State, freedom of thought and speech, freedom in industry.

"I suppose this development of freedom is one of the greatest of the services that universities now render in the world. It is, in the first place, an academic freedom that the public and the university honor. By that sort of freedom we mean freedom for teachers and students of a university. There is no other way of teaching liberty except to give practice in the world; and that is just as true of every individual child and man as it is of a nation. There is no other way of bringing up a nation to the safe use of liberty except by giving that Nation a chance to practice in free institutions, to make its mistakes, to suffer some evils from which it might escape.

TEACHING OF FREEDOM.

"Next to being a place of freedom for teacher and student, the modern university teaches that freedom which comes to men who have learned how to adapt themselves to the laws of nations, how to use the laws of nature to further the human ends; not to contend with the forces of nature, but to use them in furtherance of good human ends. The university teaches how the man may avail himself of his environments, of his surroundings, to further his natural good ends. That is a great lesson in liberty in itself. We have learned that the training of the individual will in liberty is a fine piece of work which the university can do for the individual.

"I saw in Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' two or three times the statement made by Gladstone that Oxford—an institution which he dearly loved all his life, in spite of what he suffered there—that Oxford did not teach him to have confidence in liberty. This is a terrible criticism. True, undoubtedly true, because Oxford in Gladstone's time was pretty thoroughly mediaeval. It had not escaped from the monarchistic régime to the régime of liberty. All the American universities have escaped thoroughly from the monarchistic régime to the régime of liberty.

"Another contribution of the universities to the ethical problem of our day is their teaching of hopefulness, confidence in the future. Can there be a greater service to mankind than that of establishing good ground for being hopeful, hopeful of mankind, hopeful for the universe? Is there a larger contribution to the happiness of any one of us than getting possession of rational grounds for hopefulness in our own lives, in the lives of our fellows, in the life of our beloved country?

"It has not always been the case that universities taught hopefulness when they lived exclusively in the past, when they had only so much of truth as had been delivered to the world 3,000 or 5,000 years ago. But the modern university can and does teach hopefulness. Why? Because it is capable of taking the long view, the view of the world and of human nature, which is not of yesterday or of 100 years ago, but from the beginning of time—the comprehensive view, which is not limited to a class or a village or a tribe or a nation, but is worldwide.

"Now, that long and comprehensive view convinces us that the world has steadily gained, inch by inch, century by century, not regularly, but with backward movements, and then a greater forward movement. So by steps, now short, now long, the university teaches that our race has gained in the long, long course of recorded time. More than that, the university in all its fields of labor and investigation finds what Matthew Arnold called a power that makes for righteousness.

NEW EVILS CONSTANTLY ARISE.

"Now that is the root of hopefulness. The university knows that this progress, this hopeful, encouraging, uplifting progress, is slow. It knows that, though we develop new powers for good as time goes on, there always arise new evils and there is incessant conflict between the powers for good and the powers for evil. The medical profession, in which the progress for the last twenty-five years has been wonderful beyond belief, is all the time encountering new evils, though gaining upon the old evils.

"We know, for example, that consumption is contagious—we know how to prevent the contagion in many cases. We have reduced the mortality of tuberculosis. There is a perfectly distinct gain in our control over that disease. But while we are doing this, new diseases appear or old diseases develop new forces. Thus, pneumonia, in recent years, has developed new terrors, proved more formidable to the human race. We gain on tuberculosis, we lose on pneumonia. Nevertheless, there is no profession which so strongly illustrates the real gain in the power of men over evil as the medical profession.

"We have thought—to give another illustration of this constant conflict through which we make small gains for good—that war might perhaps be coming to its end and that some of the worst horrors of war were to be avoided by the civilized nations. Then we look back upon the nineteenth century and see that it is the bloodiest of all the centuries of which there is any record—absolutely the bloodiest.

"We thought that the invention of long-range rifles and artillery would prevent the coming together of masses of men in hand-to-hand encounter, and here, within six months, we have learned that, far from preventing hand-to-hand encounters with cold steel, there never has been more of it than in the war between Russia and Japan, with this horrible difference, that as they cannot get after each other with cold steel in the daytime, they do it at night, and one of the most horrible things in war has always been the night attack.

MONOPOLIES OLD AND NEW.

"The industrial condition of our country illustrates the same fact. One of the greatest steps forward in the contest for private and public liberty was the fight our English ancestors made against monopolies—monopolies sold by the King or the Emperor or given by the King or the Emperor as favors. I say the contest against such monopolies given by the sovereign was one of the great steps in the progress of human liberty, and it aroused the hottest passions of the men who were seeking for a better freedom.

"Now we see the establishment of new monopolies under free institutions—monopolies created absolutely because our institutions are free—due, that is to say, to the freedom of association. The monopoly of the labor union is entirely created by freedom of association. In England and our country the monopoly of the trust is created precisely in the same manner, and the hatefulness of the monopoly is just as great as it was four centuries ago. It shows us what is possible in the way of revival of social wrongs and evils under institutions entirely different and much better than those under which the evils were originally created.

"I say, therefore, gentlemen, in conclusion, that the modern university contributes three primary things to the ethical problem of our day—the love of truth and steady search for truth, love of freedom and the belief in freedom, and, lastly, it contributes that great stirring motive of hopefulness without which our best efforts might not be in vain, but they would be less joyful. And all three of these things—truth, freedom, hope—contribute to what is at the bottom of the ethical problem—the increase of human joy and happiness."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day is one of the very few in which there is little doing socially. There will be a coming-out tea or so, a few dinners and theatre parties, but little else. To-morrow night will bring the dance at the St. Regis for Miss Robinson. On Friday many will take their departure for the out-of-town house parties. The John Jacob Astors are to have a house party at Ferncliff; James Henry Smith will entertain another at Tuxedo, the Milises at Staatsburg, and the Goulds at Lakewood will also have Christmas house parties. Harbor Hill, the Mackay country place, will not be opened for the holidays, as a part of it is being done over and the place is full of workmen. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will have a houseful of guests at Idle Hour, and there will also be many other out-of-town gatherings.

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Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt will give a coming-out reception this afternoon for her débutante daughter, Miss Gretchen Hoyt. Stuyvesant Fish is to give a large dinner for some of his men friends this evening at his residence. The Bridge Club is to have a meeting this afternoon, and in the evening Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will entertain at dinner.

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The Countess Gaston d'Arschot will give a dinner to-morrow evening at her home, 27 West Tenth Street.

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Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell gave a small luncheon on Monday. All of her guests had attended her wedding, and included Mrs. Astor, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. George Sheldon, Mrs. G. W. Douglas, Mrs. Nathaniel Bayliss, Mrs. William Rhinelander, and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet.

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The Princess Ruspoli, who was Miss Curtis of Boston, is booked to sail for Italy on Jan. 7. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis of Washington Square.

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An engagement of interest to many New Yorkers has been announced in Philadelphia; it is that of Miss Ethel Newbold, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Newbold, to Edmund H. McCullough. Mr. McCullough, who is much older than his fiancée, is a member of the Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Country, and Rabbit Clubs. His first wife was Miss Hannah Drinker.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker have cards out for a reception on Thursday, Jan. 5.

EXCHANGE EXPELS MEMBER.

Unusual Punishment for J. W. Ritchie—Action Unjust, He Says.

J. W. Ritchie of the former firm of Yates, Ritchie & Pope was expelled yesterday from the New York Stock Exchange. The firm of which he was a member was one of those whose telephones were removed by order of the Committee of Arrangements last June because of certain alleged irregularities.

The expulsion was announced by President Pomeroy of the Exchange, and the reasons ascribed were "unjust and inequitable" principles of trade and "fraud" in the management of his business, under Section 2 of Article XVII. of the Constitution of the Exchange. The firm of which Mr. Ritchie was a member changed its name some time ago to Yates & Ritchie, as Albert L. Pope, the junior member, retired.

Expulsions since the beginning of the exchange have been a very unusual punishment, and it is said that since the existence of the exchange only six members have been expelled. Suspensions for varying periods have been of more frequent occurrence.

It is stated that the seat of Mr. Ritchie will be sold and the proceeds turned over to him. Mr. Ritchie at the Holland House last night gave out a statement that he considered his expulsion unjustifiable.

"The transactions on which the Board of Governors of that body based their action," he said, "were dealings involving 250,000 shares of stock, but I am sure that I did not break any rule of the Stock Exchange. Sometimes I had an order from one firm to sell 100 shares of stock, and at the same time an order to sell 150 shares of the same stock for another firm. I was always careful to consult with an expert in these cases, to see that I kept within the rules, and I am sure that I did.

"My customers, many of whom have been associated with my partner, Mr. Yatés, for upward of twenty years, will bear out my statements. The action of the Exchange was most unexpected and, I believe, unjust.

"I was notified on Dec. 3 that in view of the fact that my seat had been posted for transfer, I would have after the 18th no right to transact business upon said Exchange. I was requested to appear before the Governing Committee on Monday, the 19th, at 3:15 P. M., and to bring with me my books. I appeared before the Governing Committee not because I was a member of the Exchange, but out of respect for my former associates. I gave them all my books and told them that if they desired to go over the books with my experts that they would clearly point out wherein they were in error. This they refused to do."

Mr. Ritchie's troubles have been of long standing. He joined the Exchange in 1901. Last June his telephone was removed. He then hired a messenger boy to run back and forth with his orders. In the New Street entrance of the building there are a number of telephones used by customers and the general public, and a boy was stationed at one of them. Ritchie would come to the door and give him the orders, which would be telephoned, Ritchie thereby only losing a few fractions of a minute. He was compelled to take his boy out of this hall.

He made another attempt to get quick action on his orders by signaling through the glass doors of the lounging room in 20 Broad Street, but this was prevented by the putting in of ground glass in the windows leading to the hall where he had stationed a telephone and a messenger. After that time he narrowed down his operations considerably.

ROMANCE IN OLD NEWTOWN.

Middle-Aged Couple Wed—Dominoes Replace Bridal Tour.

A quaint, old-fashioned house, set far back from the main street in the historic village of Newtown, shelters the romance of a middle-aged couple. John Burkhardt, a farmer, and the father of nine children, has taken as his second wife Mary Anna Lawrence, a distant relative of Judge Lawrence and the owner of considerable real estate in Newtown.

Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt are both over fifty years old. On Sunday morning Mr. Burkhardt was noticed wearing a new suit of clothes and his beard, black, streaked with gray, which he had never allowed a barber to touch, was missing. That afternoon he and Miss Lawrence drove off in a coach, and they were married in his son's home in Maspeth by the Rev. D. W. Peterson of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Middle Village.

Since then he has lived in the Lawrence house, but no one knew of the wedding until yesterday afternoon.

The bride's father, Joseph A. Lawrence, died several years ago. She has two sisters who are married.

About a year ago her mother died. After that she lived alone, a housekeeper and John Burkhardt looking after the place. Burkhardt made his appearance in the Lawrence family several years ago. He was employed as a farm hand about Newtown until he secured the position of overseer of the Lawrence place.

Soon after her mother's death Miss Lawrence sold the family homestead and grounds, and the house was torn down and the grounds cut up into building lots. She bought the place next door, and it is there that she is now living with John Burkhardt. The house has been painted a bright yellow, and the old-fashioned knocker has been replaced by the modern electric bell. Otherwise everything is preserved in its old, simple fashion.

When a reporter called at the home of the Burkhardts last night he found the couple playing dominoes. The thought of a wedding trip has not entered their heads. Mr. Burkhardt, told of his nine children, and Mrs. Burkhardt proudly exhibited an engrossed copy of the marriage certificate.

MOTHER SLASHES CHILD.

She Has Been Ill Since Released from Asylum.

Margaret Metzgar, thirty years old, wife of George Metzgar of 208 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, and mother of four children, while insane yesterday afternoon, tried to kill Jeannette, the youngest child, three years old, with a carving knife. She made a gash in the child's neck that required seven stitches. Dr. Craven says the child will recover.

Mrs. Metzgar has been ill at intervals since 1898, when she was sent to the County Asylum at Snake Hill. After fourteen months she was released. She was sent to the County Jail.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

UNDERHILL—BAYNE.

Henry Lawrence Underhill and Miss Janie Bayne, daughter of Mrs. W. Henry Bayne, were married yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The bride, who walked to the altar with her brother, Ross Campbell Bayne, was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret Rust Bayne, as maid of honor. L. Hollingsworth Wood, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were George Stuart Campbell of Baltimore, George M. Bayne, G. D. Williamson, Joseph S. String, E. H. Frank, Jr., and Warren D. Church.

Maritime Exchange Founder Dead.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 20.—Marcus Hunter, one of the founders of the Maritime Exchange, is dead at his home, 446 Central Avenue, Orange, as a result of two paralytic strokes he suffered a year ago. He was eighty-four years old. When fourteen years old Mr. Hunter entered the firm of Brett & Voss, ship brokers of New York City. He later associated himself with the Hunter-Quintard firm, and in 1840 the firm of Thompson & Hunter was organized. Mr. Hunter was also one of the ten organizers of the Sons of the Revolution, which was formed in Fraunces's Tavern. A widow, three daughters, and a son by a former marriage survive him.

Leaped from Hospital Window.

Clad only in a nightshirt and shrieking that fiends were after him, James Dermody leaped twenty feet to the ground from a window in Bellevue Hospital shortly before midnight last night. He landed on his feet and hands upon the walk, and immediately ran about in the snow. It was five minutes before the attendants got control of him and carried him back to the ward from which he had escaped. He has pneumonia.

BANKERS HEAR FIGURES, BUT ONLY OF SPEECH

All at Annual Dinner Went to Laugh—and Did.

LAWSON AND CHADWICK QUIPS

H. H. Rogers a Listener, Too—Patrick F. Murphy Cuts a Big Melon of Epigrams.

Greater New York's bankers, or, more accurately, that section of the New York State Bankers' Association known as Group VIII., had their annual banquet last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, including guests, 460 sat at the long tables. For once the bankers left Wall Street behind them, and no serious economic problem or abstruse financial question figured in the speechmaking. The Lawson episode furnished material for at least one speaker, and the bronze female figure that surmounted the ices was the source of general comment. It was denied authoritatively at the guest table that the figure was an attempt to immortalize Mrs. Chadwick. Further information was unobtainable.

The speakers were Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; President Martin W. Littleton of the Borough of Brooklyn, Patrick Francis Murphy, and Police Commissioner McAdoo, who took the place of Senator T. P. Dolliver, who was called suddenly to Chicago on business. Among the listeners were J. Pierpont Morgan and James Stillman, who sat at the guest table; H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold, Edwin Gould, and Richard A. McCurdy, and Col. W. C. Greene, of "four notch gun" fame. Gates W. McGarragh presided.

Dr. Alderman, whose toast was "Practical Idealism," addressed his audience as the most powerful body, in some respects, in America, "because," he said, "you handle more raw power.

"I believe, too," he went on, "that you are a body of idealists, because you are willing to transfer your ideas from the material to the spiritual when you see that good can be done by it. The idealism of the Nation also has been expressed recently by the tremendous upheaval in favor of one man whom it believed to be honest.

"Our democracy, nevertheless, is in danger, always in danger, from coarseness and vulgarity. By and by you will need the conservatism of the young men whom we are bringing up in the South. Indeed, it is said now that the South is the only place which believes in God, reads Sir Walter Scott's novels, and votes the Democratic ticket."

Mr. Murphy's offering of epigrams and his contribution to the literature of the Lawson affair created many hearty laughs. In part, he said:

"It has now become the fashion for men of great wealth to acknowledge the existence of a Superior Being. It is the mode to issue articles entitled, 'How to Succeed in Life,' 'The Blessings of Poverty and a Good Appetite,' and point out the old-established formula, that the best way to increase our income is by limiting our desires. Bible class superintendents—together with Santos Dumont—are showing us 'The Advantages of a Higher Life.'

"We have weekly reports from Wall Street—special advices—pamphlets entitled, 'Wisdom while you wait,' giving full information how fortunes are made; they are issued by philanthropists and sent unsolicited to total strangers, but every sensible man not in the rainbow business knows that in financial affairs the men who know do not tell, and the men who tell do not know, and that very often a stock broker is a man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.

"Trust is placed in the tips of well-disposed friends, who have a lot of half knowledge, and the sad result is an illustration of the truth in the old proverb, 'There is no difference between a bad cook and a poisoner, except the intention.'

"Then come sermons with the text—The earth hath bubbles like the water hath, and these are some of them. Then come criticisms on Wall Street, with its sick hurry and its frantic arithmetic; that it is not the straight road to success, but a narrow, crooked street, with the river at one end, and a graveyard at the other.

"Equity, candor, and truth, it is said, are still venerated. But in this life evil always rises in evidence and the good remains behind—just as the folly of one woman creates more noise than the discretion of a thousand; the others whose duties are included in the interior of private life their virtues are not noticed.

"The lady who recently obtained so much money on a parcel of 'undigested securities' is one of a class of many who have a habit of thinking that what they want is what the Lord intended them to have. A few financiers have learned to their sorrow that facts or figures are not to be unborn as the fancies of a woman, and they now believe that mythical person called the devil should have been of the feminine gender.

"And now we have the Good Samaritan from Boston, with a lot of warm blood to shed on the wrongs of copper, and to many minds is recalled that famous phrase in literature, 'Satan denouncing sin.' In his benevolent way he showed the public that the wealth they had in copper was only an illusion. To be the enemy of this gentleman is not a placid position, but it appears to be much safer than to be his friend.

"Poverty breeds wealth, and wealth breeds poverty. The wheel sinks, simply to reascend. The ranks of wealth are unceasingly recruited from those of the poor.

"Povery produces vigilance and economy; vigilance and economy bring honor and riches; honor and riches are apt to cause pride and luxury; pride and luxury easily glide into idleness and extravagance, and idleness and extravagance again come back to poverty, and the revolution is complete.

"What we get from England in commerce they get back from us in matrimony; we make heiresses here—they make peeresses of them there."

Commissioner McAdoo made a plea for assistance in his effort to regulate street traffic. He also stood up for his policemen. "A Captain," he said, "has more temptation than the cashier of the biggest bank in the world. When you think of the 8,500 men, and of their temptations, you ought to take off your hats to them." This remark was heartily cheered.

Mr. Littleton said, in part:

"A great many people seem to think that a public office is a place where a man can grow rich. Well, he can, but such a man would have less worry and no more qualms if he held up a train or organized a ladies' aid society in Cleveland. If any of you bankers are tired of your long hours and small salaries and your general sense of insecurity, you just try it. I'll bet all that Lawson lost against all that Chadwick got, that in six months you would give your salary to the United States Steel Company or other charitable organizations to get back behind the pyramids of silver and the terraces of green.

"The most profitable business to-day, in my judgment, outside of the Chadwick flat money plan and the Lawson irredeemable paper currency circulation, is that of the man who overissues stock on anything that will stand still long enough for him to name it. This thing of hiring a lithograph company to manufacture values, and getting some responsible firm to sell it for money and divide the money is the easiest thing of all.

"The thing I cannot understand about Wall Street is the rapid change in market values, when there is no change in real values. If the United States Steel Company reduces the price of steel by $4 a ton the preferred and common stock of the company go up several million dollars; but if Lawson lets go a telegram from beneath Bunko Hill Monument the common and preferred stock of the Steel Company go down several millions of dollars in value."

The menu was as follows:

Cocktails aux hautres.
Graves Superior.
Tortue verte claire. Blaque d'ecrevisses.
Amontillado Pasado.
Radis. Olives. Celeri. Amandes salees.
Filet de base gratine, sauce au vin blanc.
salade de tomatoes et concombres.
Niersteiner.
Ris de veau, Monsignor.
St. Emilion.
Poitrine de canneton avec jambon de Virginie.
Pommes de terre, maitre d'hotel.
Haricots verts noveaux sautes.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Selected Brut.
Sorbet aux prunelles.
Terrapine a la Philadelphie.
Canard tete rouge.
Salade aux coeurs de laitue.
Glaces de fantaisie. Gateaux assortis.
Fruit. Cafe.
White Rock. Liqueurs.

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AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave. Near 34th Street - - New York.
THE PIANOLA is the only Piano-Player containing the Metrostyle, an improvement of the utmost importance. With the Metrostyle Pianola, the person without any previous knowledge of music can play the piano, not only with technical accuracy, but with the expression and taste of a great artist. The Metrostyle is not even approximated in any other form of Piano-player.

FUN FOR EVERYBODY AT THE ILLINOIS BALL

Battleship Officers and Tars on Equal Footing Once, Anyway.

IT WAS AN EXTRA FINE DANCE

An Unofficial "Entertainment Committee" on Hand to Keep Order—Wasn't Needed, However, Inside.

The crew of the United States battleship Illinois made merry last night on the occasion of their first annual banquet and ball, held at the Terrace Garden. Capt. John Rogers and his staff, with sweethearts and wives," as they say in the navy, occupied boxes until the grand march started. In this they joined, and later sat with the men at their banquet. The officers were guests of the sailormen. The men made room for them as they went to the cloak and hat checking rooms, but did not salute, although now and then a veteran forgot the etiquette of the occasion and started his hand up to his head, only to put it back and make the bow that the occasion demanded.

Capt. Rogers is a strict disciplinarian, but of all the crew assembled for the ball there was not one who did not give him a sailorlike friendly grin of welcome when he passed through their ranks, and the commanding officer of the battleship Illinois lost his stern visage and smiled at the pretty girls, sisters and sweethearts of his men, who in turn smiled upon him.

The ball and banquet had been elaborately conceived by the men behind the guns and their fellows below decks. The members of committees wore badges of gold, blue and white, varying in size according to the importance of their positions. There was an unofficial "entertainment" committee without any badge of office. This was made up of men who have been prominent in fistic duels. The preservers of order were headed by O. Weiss, the pointer in the after turret of the Illinois, who holds an international record with the thirteen-inch guns. The others of the committee were members of the champion oarsmen, football, and baseball players of the battleship.

They had little to do, as it had been agreed by the members of the crew that any man who would disgrace himself by entering the ballroom under the influence of liquor should not only get a "thrashing," but that no member of the ship's company would recognize or speak to him for a period of thirty days.

One of the crew, after consuming three drinks at a near-by saloon, while waiting for the entertainment to begin, refused a fourth, saying:

"I went wrong once at a ball when I was on the Oregon, and I'd rather be a month in the brig than that thirty days of silence."

R. Johnston, one of the Committee of Entertainment, was stationed on the sidewalk to look after the ladies. Two young women in white gowns stood in the entrance, waiting their partners, when two young men approached them, and, seeing them unaccompanied, invited them to go and have a drink. The sailors' escorts slapped their faces. Johnston did the rest—in fine style.

The entertainment began with the grand march. Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Bowden led, being followed by Lieut. Commander Snowden and Mrs. Rogers. After circling the room three times for "good luck," the company formed a huge letter "I," the initial of the battleship. There was a good old-fashioned sailor like "Hip, Hip, Hurrah," and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Captain and crew uncovered and came to a salute, gracefully imitated by their partners. Over the stage the electric lights spelling "U. S. Battleship Illinois," arranged and operated by Electrician J. A. Lagiman of the battleship now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, flashed, and there was another cheer.

When supper was over, the funmakers went to dancing again. The great feature of the "second part" was a "moonlight dance." Every light in the hall was turned out. On the stage was a great canvas circle, behind which there was a strong arc light that lighted up the room in a manner suggestive of the full moon. The dance had to be repeated several times. Electrician Lagiman was responsible for this.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Stephen A. Bassford.

Col. Stephen Allen Bassford died yesterday at his home, 631 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street after a brief illness. Paralysis was the cause of death. Col. Bassford was born in this city in 1827. Ten years later his father purchased a tract of 140 acres on the outskirts of the old village of Fordham, and to that place the family moved. In 1848 Stephen Bassford went to Ohio, and served as a private in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He returned home several years later a Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war he engaged in the cigar business here. A widow, three daughters, and four sons survive him.

Dr. Clarence Willard Butler.

Dr. Clarence Willard Butler, a well-known homeopathic physician of Montclair, N. J., died last evening at his residence, on South Fullerton Avenue, after an illness lasting more than a year. Dr. Butler was born in Bellevue, Ohio, in 1838 and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1872, settling immediately afterward in Montclair. He was much interested in politics and generally recognized as the Democratic leader of the district. He leaves no family. The funeral will take place Friday morning at 11 o'clock from the Unitarian Church of Montclair.

Obituary Notes.

EX-GOV. JAMES P. EAGLE died in Little Rock, Ark., after an illness of three weeks. He was Governor of Arkansas from 1889 to 1893. He had been President of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention twenty-one years. He was also President of the Southern Baptist Convention.

MARTIN KINGMAN, President of the Kingman Plow Company, and one of the best-known men in the Middle West, is dead in Peoria, Ill., aged sixty years. He served in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the civil war, was a banker, and was President of several corporations. He leaves an estate valued at $1,500,000.

JOHN J. GILBERT died Monday night at his home, in Malone, aged sixty-seven. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Franklin County in 1876; was elected State Senator in 1884, and in the same year was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention which nominated Blaine for the Presidency. In 1889 he headed the Republican State ticket for Secretary of State.

C. W. KRAUSHAAR
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For Christmas Gifts.
260 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 28th and 29th Streets.

Go after what you want. People won't take the trouble to bring it to you.

Nobody will go out of his way uninvited unless he is certain that it is to his interest to do so. Remember that the public has no interest in you or your goods, and cannot be expected to patronize you voluntarily.

If you can prove that it is to the self-interest of people to buy your goods you will have to keep increasing your factory capacity in order to fill orders. If you can present facts which are convincing your success is assured.

Every week THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, a weekly illustrated magazine, reaches 700,000 American homes. It is read by thinking people who have money to spend, and who know they can depend upon THE POST'S advertising columns. If THE POST came out but once a month it would be a good publication for you to use. Coming out every week makes it four times as good—you can't place your facts before the public too often or too strongly.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK. BOSTON CHICAGO

BISHOP PHELAN DEAD.

After an Illness of Three Years He Passes Away Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—After a lingering illness of three years, due to the infirmities of old age, Right Rev. Richard Phelan, Bishop of the Pittsburg Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, died at noon today at St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Idlewood, Penn.

The Right Rev. Richard Phelan, D. D., had been Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburg since Dec. 7, 1889, when he succeeded Bishop Tuigg, upon the latter's death. Prior to that he was successively Administrator and Vicar General of the diocese. As Titular Bishop of Cibyra he was consecrated as Bishop Coadjutor to Bishop Tuigg on Aug. 2, 1885.

Bishop Phelan was born in the town land of Stralee, near Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1828. He was educated by private tutors and in St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny. In 1849 he arrived in America, and went to Pittsburg, where he continued his studies at the seminary of St. Michael. Two years later he entered St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. On May 4, 1854, he was ordained a priest in the chapel of the episcopal residence, this city. Bishop Phelan was a brother of Canon Phelan of Ireland.

Senator Depew Gives a Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Depew gave a dinner to-night at his residence in Lafayette Square. His guests were Speaker Cannon, ex-Secretary Cortelyou, ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, State Senator Stevens of New York, E. H. Butler of Buffalo, Charles G. Bennett, Secretary of the Senate, and Representatives Hill, Connell, Dalzell, and Sibley of Pennsylvania, Foster of Vermont, Wadsworth, Dunwell, Driscoll, Sherman, Southwick, Dwight, Smith, Douglass, Alexander, Knapp, Payne, Bradley, Littauer, Ketcham, Perkins, and Otis of the New York delegation.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The area of low pressure central Monday evening in Minnesota has moved to the lower lake region and increased in intensity. It has been attended by storm winds and snow along the lakes. The lake storm will pass over New England to-morrow and cause snow, followed by clearing in the afternoon. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk to high northwesterly. Storm warnings are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Cape Cod.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have high northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, except snow flurries in the interior to-day; Thursday fair; high northwest winds on the coast.

New Jersey—Fair to-day and Thursday; high northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair to-day, preceded by snow flurries in early morning; Thursday fair; diminishing northwest winds.

New England—Snow to-day, followed by fair in the afternoon; high northwest winds on the coast; Thursday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair to-day, except snow, and colder in north portion; Thursday fair; high northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow and colder to-day; Thursday fair, except snow flurries along the lakes; brisk to high northwest winds, diminishing.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	43	28	32
6 A. M.	45	27	31
9 A. M.	47	27	33
12 M.	48	33	35
3 P. M.	51	28	36
6 P. M.	47	28	34
9 P. M.	42	28	34
12 P. M.	39	28	34

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33½
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date 1903	45
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The thermometer registered 28 degrees at 8 A. M. and 28 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday; the maximum temperature being 33 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum temperature 25 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 87 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

UNDERHILL—BAYNE.—At Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904, at 4 P. M., Elisa Jane Bayne, daughter of Mrs. W. Henry Bayne of 64 West 77th St., New York City, to Henry Lawrence Underhill of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Dec. 20, 1904, at St. Luke's Hospital, 114th St. and Broadway, Mary Allen, aged 72 years.
Funeral services at the Chapel of the Hospital on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock.

ANGELL.—At his residence, 400 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1904, James F. Angell, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral private. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BELL.—At Phoenix, Arizona, 12th month, 18th, in her 69th year, Nannie Thomas Bell, widow of the late William Bell.
Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Race, later. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

BUSH.—On Dec. 19, at 1,404 Park St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Luella H. Bush, daughter of the late Henry Clay and Sarah Shee Bush.
Services at above residence Dec. 21. Interment at Sandusky, Ohio.

CARR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904, at her late residence, 2,064 5th Av., New York City, Susan Amanda, widow of William R. Carr and daughter of the late William Tyler.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, Charles Curtiss Cummings, son of the late William A. and Louisa McCormick Cummings, aged 56 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 40 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

ELEBASH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904, Clarissa Sumner Elebash, M. D.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 118 East 10th St., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

HEMINGWAY.—Suddenly, on the 17th inst., Dr. Samuel Hemingway, in his 50th year, son of the late Samuel Hemingway and the late Sophia Hemingway of Jersey City, N. J.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 57

SCHWAB'S PLAYGROUNDS OFFERED TO ATHLETES

May Expend $250,000 in Improving Staten Island Property.

SPECIAL STEAMER AND DOCK

Committee of Public Schools Athletic League Will Aid in Putting Place in Shape.

Charles M. Schwab contemplates turning over to the Board of Education of this city a tract of 150 acres of land on Staten Island, which he has been preparing for some time past. Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of New York City Public Schools, last night made this fact known at the first annual meeting of the Public Schools Athletic League, held in the board room of the Board of Education Building, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Dr. Maxwell further stated that Mr. Schwab was having a special steamer built and a special dock constructed at Staten Island at which to land, so that the school children might be carried in perfect safety to the new grounds. It was said by a member of the league that Mr. Schwab was expending nearly $250,000 in perfecting the property.

While this information was not new to several of the Directors and officers of the league, it is the first time that it had been made public officially. At the close of the meeting the Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to confer with Mr. Schwab and ascertain how it can aid him and as to his intentions as to furthering the work that the Public Schools Athletic League has in progress.

Grounds, open-air spaces for athletic fields, and playgrounds, was the chief theme last night discussed by the Directors of the league. Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the league, presided. All of the speakers, and the number included Gen. Wingate, Dr. William H. Maxwell, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Director of Physical Training in the Public Schools of Greater New York, and James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, placed particular stress upon the need of acquiring proper spaces upon which to hold their competitions. Altogether the object of the meeting was to weld its enthusiasm into a weapon of practical achievements.

In opening the meeting Gen. Wingate spoke of the splendid results obtained in the year the league had been in existence. He pointed out that the teachers and Principals were greatly interested in the work as well as the public-spirited men of the city.

"We are fortunate," he said, in having been able to entirely avoid that difficulty which has been so manifest in many of our colleges and high schools, the disagreement between those interested in athletics and the Principals and teaching force. We have made it a rule to do nothing or even attempt to do anything in any school that is not welcomed by the Principal. We have also laid down the rule that every competitor for the button or for any of the games must be certified by his Principal to be up to the average in his studies and deportment. Our relations with the schools are perfectly harmonious. The influence for good upon the boys of our public schools from what the league has accomplished has been marked. Many of those who have been irregular in their attendance and inattentive and disobedient when they were in the schools, have become models—because they want to compete in the games.

"It has been decided to extend our work so as to benefit the girls as well as the boys. Steps are now being taken to organize a woman's auxiliary branch of the League for this purpose, and we are receiving every assurance of success.

"The greatest difficulty the League has had to contend against has been the inability to obtain suitable grounds either for the matches or for places where the boys can practice. Many of our clubs have been most kind in permitting the use of their athletic fields. Several Colonels of the National Guard, notably Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second and Col. Stokes of the Twenty-third, have placed the League under great obligations by permitting some of its games to be held in their armories.

"The number of boys who are anxious to develop themselves physically is enormous. The city is deeply concerned in enabling them to do this, as it will tend to make them better citizens. We welcome with delight the expressions of the Mayor and of the other leading officers of the city administration in respect to providing playgrounds for the children. But in addition to these playgrounds there should be added at least four athletic fields, one in upper Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, one in Richmond, and one in Queens, so situated as to be accessible at a cheap rate of fare from the crowded centres of Manhattan. With these fields the league feels that wonders could be accomplished.

"One of the most important results which the league has attained is in inducing a number of our citizens to undertake the helping of the public schools. Princeton has just completed an athletic building at a cost of half a million dollars. Yale, Harvard, and the other colleges are constantly in receipt of large sums from their alumni and from those who, although not alumni, are desirous of promoting education. Yet the number of attendants at these colleges and the number of their alumni is but a handful when compared with those of our public schools. To-day these schools have a daily attendance of some 250,000 boys, which is more than the total population of many of our large cities."

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick told how twenty district leagues had been formed that were already holding competitions. He outlined a possible building for athletic purposes in the heart of the city. His plan was for one of ten floors, with a large athletic field on the roof, and under it an indoor track for Winter use, the lower floors to contain baths, gymnasium, and other equipment of an athletic building. He hoped that some of the wealthy men who found pleasure in endowing colleges and libraries would use their financial power to endow such a building and make it a monument to their greatness.

James E. Sullivan reported for the Games Committee. He said that the time had arrived when the authorities must recognize the wants of the children and provide for them, and that if the matter of athletic fields and grounds were ever made a political issue it was sure to win.

Somewhat along this same line were the remarks of Dr. Maxwell. He stated that it was the children of the crowded section that needed training. In this city they numbered 1,500 to the acre, while in the most crowded sections of London and Berlin there were only 500. He said that the Board of Education was anxious to purchase ground, but was at the mercy of the Board of Estimate and could not get the money. He suggested that in addition to the property of Mr. Schwab on Staten Island the league apply to the Board of Education for part of the 160 acres recently acquired in Queens, near Jamaica. In the meantime he advised the league to make use of the small parks and obtain the use of the roof gardens of some ten schools in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn, each of which would accommodate 3,000 people.

At the close of the meeting the report of S. R. Guggenheim indicated that the league was in a flourishing condition.

The following list of officers was unanimously re-elected: President—Gen. George W. Wingate; First Vice President—Dr. John H. Finley, President College of the City of New York; Second Vice President—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rector St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church; Third Vice President—Rev. M. J. Lavelle, pastor St. Patrick's Cathedral; Treasurer—S. R. Guggenhiem; Secretary—Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, director of Physical Training in Public Schools of Greater New York.

Board of Directors—Dr. William H. Maxwell, John H. Finley, Rev. M. J. Lavelle, James E. Sullivan, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Gustavus T. Kirby, John S. Huyler, Henry N. Tifft, William Thayer Brown, Thomas O. Baker, William H. Andrews, and John R. Van Wormer.

A. G. VANDERBILT'S NEW TEAM.

Champion Four Bought from J. Hobart Moore for Horse Show Purposes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has added to his fine collection of show horses by purchasing Full Dress, Rustling Silk, Sweet Marie, and Polly Prim, the champion four-in-hand team of the year, from J. Hobart Moore of this city.

Mr. Vanderbilt made a special trip from the East to purchase the three-time champions, and when he left for New York to-night all arrangements had been made for the champion quartet to be shipped direct to his stables at Newport.

RACING TAME IN THE SOUTH.

Telescope and High Wind Only Winning Favorites at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Telescope and High Wind were the only winning favorites at the Crescent City Jockey Club's track to-day. The card was ordinary and the sport rather tame.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs—Won by Antimony, 112 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 2; Balance All, 102, (Romanelli,) 30 to 1, second; Mrs. Bab, 102, (Fisher,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:49 2-5. Ethel's Bride, Lady Consuelo, Overture, Long Days, Dancing Nun, Bisque, Fair Calypso, Miss Hazy, and Diamond Betty also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Telescope, 104 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 5; Mayor Johnson, 99, (Nicol,) 11 to 2, second; Frontenac, 102, (W. Robbins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Julia Junkin, Mary Maccafferty, St. Tammany, Hudson, and Onyx also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by High Wind, 110 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 5; Terra Rod, 97, (E. Rice,) 13 to 5, second; John Doyle, 103, (J. Martin,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:29 4-5. Sis Lee, Shogun, Jungle Imp, Montebank, and Miss Nannie L. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Little Boy, 104½ pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2; Arachue, 102, (McCafferty,) 15 to 1, second; Always Faithful, 89, (Ryan,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Reveille, Federal, Ernest Farham, Lee King, Custus, and Pyrho also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half—Won by Lord Tennyson, 85 pounds, (E. Rice,) 10 to 1; Brooklyn, 98, (Nicol,) 10 to 1, second; Cataline, 88, (Aubuchon,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:40. Little Elkin, George Vivian, Hymettus, Semper Vivax, and Winesap also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by Kilties, 102 pounds, (Brennan,) 30 to 1; Escutcheon, 105, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5, second; Annie Alone, 92, (J. Hennessy,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Norwood Ohio, Sponge Cake, Inspector Halpin, Ranger, Kilts, Russell A., and Miss Susie also ran.

Diamente's Stirring Finish at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 20.—The finish of Diamente, the winner of the last race, was the stirring feature of the racing at Ascot to-day. From a position behind a field of seven into the stretch Diamente made the greatest finish ever seen on the local track, and won the race from Heather Honey, the favorite, which had a lead of two lengths over the field at the head of the stretch. Diamente was 4 to 1 in the betting and was well played at this figure. It was a good day for favorites, four of them winning, while a second choice and a decided outsider took the other two races. Weather clear; track fast.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Pacifico, 115, (Hildebrand,) 1 to 2, won; Revel, 112, (Kent,) 15 to 1, second; Crown Princess, 112, (Wood,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Fer de Lance, St. Dixie, Del Coronado, Lady Witt, Whitestone, Blaine, Matador, Cholk Hedrick, C. P. Waterhouse, Sinicado, and Aurora also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Slauson course. Edisborough, 108 pounds, (H. Smith,) 11 to 5, won; Nanon, 105, (J. Howell,) 6 to 1, second; El Verraco, 102, (Treubel,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Trovator, Merry Sport, Graylotte, Chief Aloha, and Sir Christopher also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter, hurdles. Sceptre, 130 pounds, (Russell,) 12 to 1, won; Flea, 125, (Amos,) 20 to 1, second; Dr. Long, 144, (Sullivan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:18½. Cazador, Allegiance, and Mrs. Grannan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Slauson course. Mad Mullah, 104 pounds, (Tooman,) 9 to 10, won; Interlude, 99, (Kent,) 6 to 1, second; Cerro Santa, 106, (Herbert,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:10. Silver Heels, Happy Chappy, The Major, and Durbar also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Capitanzo, 110 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 2 to 5, won; Tramotor, 100, (Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Milton Young, 103, (Dugan,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14⅘. Ralph Reese also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Diamente, 103 pounds, (Treubel,) 4 to 1, won; Heather Honey, 100, (McDaniel,) 8 to 5, second; Merwan, 105, (Lawrence,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Ungler, Blue Ridge, Cincinnatus, and William F. II. also ran.

Mansard Won at Oakland's Main Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Mansard won the handicap at Oakland to-day from Venator in an exciting finish. In the first race The Cure easily outfooted Dora I. to the wire. The Cure opened at 4 to 1 and was played into favoritism. W. R. Condon, at even money, made a poor showing in the second race, and finished among the tailenders. Mocorito, at 10 to 1, skimmed the rail and won easily. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs—The Cure, 108 pounds, (Larsen,) 9 to 5, won; The Gadfly, 105, (Kunze,) 4 to 1, second; Dora I., 104, (McBride,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Revolt, Karabel, Duke of Richelieu, Tannhauser, Jerusha, and Mary Pepper also ran.

SECONDY RACE.—Six furlongs—Mocorito, 104 pounds, (McBride,) 10 to 1, won; Sol Lichtenstein, 109, (Helgesen,) 5 to 2, second; Belle Reed, 107, (Sherwood,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. W. R. Condon, Redan, Frank Pierce, and Maud Muller also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards—Follow Me, 107 pounds, (Larsen,) 10 to 1, won; Stillcho, 104, (Travers,) 7 to 5, second; Scotsman, 104, (Greenfield,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Major Tenny, Flaunt, The Ledean, Lady Kent, and Fille d'Or also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs—Mansard, 109 pounds, (Helgesen,) 3 to 5, won; Venator, 106, (Travers,) 6 to 1, second; Albula, 97, (Greenfield,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Vesuvian, Judge, and Last Knight also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course—Sea Air, 100 pounds, (McBride,) 6 to 1, won; Dr. Leggo, 105, (Bonner,) 9 to 5, second; Smithy Kane, 102, (Kunz,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Lindsay Gordon, Ruby, Yada, Platt, A. Luskoday, Indicate, Lady Goodrich, Prince Brutus, and Identical also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and one-sixteenth; selling—San Nicholas, 102 pounds, (Travers,) 9 to 5, won; Nigrette, 100, (Davis,) 6 to 1, second; Lelia, 96, (Greenfield,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:40. Nigrette finished first, but was set back for fouling. Oro Viva and Col. Anderson also ran.

Noted Runners for "Diamond Meet."

All indications point to a big list of entries and sterling performances at the "diamond meet" of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Jan. 7. A. G. Harvey, the manager of the games, announces that he has received the entry of many of the prominent regimental athletes as well as the most noted of the local club runners. Conspicuous features of the competitions will undoubtedly be two relay events, the bicycle contests, and the one-mile-and-a-half race between Joyce, Carr, and Bonbag.

BRONX KENNEL CLUB'S FIRST BENCH SHOW

Well-Filled Classes of St. Bernards and Dachshunds.

WORK OF JUDGES COMPLETED

Col. Ruppert's Ruth IV. Was an Easy Winner Among the Smooth-Coated St. Bernards.

Dog owners of the Bronx opened their first bench show yesterday under the auspices of the newly organized Bronx Kennel Club in Zeltner's Morrisania Park, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, where it will continue until Friday. Some 200 dogs were shown, almost every breed being represented, while in some of the larger classes the competition was very keen. This was particularly true in the case of the St. Bernards, which apparently are by far the most popular breed of dog in the Bronx, though the dachshunds are a close second. The exhibition is by no means confined to dogs owned in the Bronx, as all the other boroughs of the city are well represented, and there are, in addition, a number of entries from out of town kennels.

The judging of the various classes began early in the morning, and was continued in the afternoon and the evening until the entire list of awards was completed. There were also exhibitions by a pack of performing dogs, which will be repeated three times a day while the show lasts.

An interesting competition developed in the open class for rough-coated St. Bernards, in which Walter Johnson's champion Major of Watford proved the winner over Oscar Wielandt's Remnant's Marvel and Col. Fred Ruppert, Jr.'s, Constitution, which were placed second and third, respectively. The latter pair met again in the junior class and the Ruppert dog was again defeated, Remnant's Marvel taking the blue ribbon. Constitution, however, won from a large field in the novice class and also took the medal offered by Mrs. A. W. Lee for the best rough-coated St. Bernard in the novice class.

In the open class for smooth-coated St. Bernards, the Willowmere Kennels of Sound Beach, Conn., won easily with their champion Duke of Watford, while their Baby Beautiful was first in the open class for rough-coated bitches. Col. Ruppert's Ruth IV. was an easy winner in the open class for smooth-coated bitches.

There was a large entry of Great Danes, three specials being offered in addition to the regular classes. The cup for the best harlequin dog offered by J. Blackburn Miller was won by G. Beck's Bismarck, and that for the best brindle Great Dane, offered by Ignatz Reich, was won by L. Beringer's Prince, both also being winners in their respective classes.

Col. Ruppert had no better luck with his bulldogs than with some of his St. Bernards, as his Broadmoor, a dog from the Croker kennels, was placed second to Edward Rose's Tidal Bishop in the junior class, though a winner in the open class. Bull terriers were shown by Elm Court Kennels and by Thomas Crimmins, the Elm Court entries winning in a majority of the classes.

CATCHER WARNER SOLD.

New York National League Player Will Go to St. Louis Next Year.

"Jack" Warner, catcher of the New York National League team, has been bought outright by Frank De Haas Robison, principal owner of the St. Louis National League club. This was the information received from St. Louis last night. The retirement of Warner from the New York team has been anticipated for some time. Long before the championship season closed it was rumored that Manager McGraw was displeased with the showing of Warner at the bat, and that he would either be sold or traded. It was also said that the catcher was not adverse to leaving New York, for he was not in sympathy with the decision of the club officials in refusing to play the Boston Americans a post-season series, thereby enriching the members of the team to the extent of two or three thousand dollars.

While Warner led the National League catchers last season, his batting was very weak. He played in 86 games, made but 10 errors behind the bat, and had an average of .973. Of the 140 batsmen whose averages were computed by Secretary Pulliam, Warner was the one hundred and fourth man on the list, his average being but .199. Only three other New York players failed to exceed his figures, and they were all pitchers—McGinnity, Taylor, and Ames.

DISASTER INVESTIGATION ON.

Hearing on the Glen Island to Begin To-day.

Investigation into the burning of the steamer Glen Island by the local Board of Federal Steamboat Inspection will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. All survivors and the officials of the Starin Line have been asked to attend.

Inspectors Seeley and Mercerau will conduct the proceedings, and say they will seek especialy to find out how the Glen Island escaped reinspection after the burning of the General Slocum. Supervising Inspector Ira Harris will probably await their report before taking further action.

All work was suspended on the wreck at Glen Cove yesterday, the two vessels of the Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company, with Abraham Blumberg, the diver, having returned to the city on Monday night.

MISS HAROLD MYSTERY STILL.

Ellis Island Officials Won't Discuss Woman with Talkative Parrot.

Efforts of a score of inquirers yesterday failed to solve the mystery of "Margaret Harold," the young woman who arrived in the second cabin of the St. Paul on Sunday with a handsome parrot, who salutes all with "Hello, Major!"

Neither did the equally mysterious man known as "the Major," who participated in two stormy scenes with the young woman, appear during the day. Commissioner Williams would not talk when asked about her.

"The newspapers got it all wrong," said Boarding Inspector Jackson. "They guessed at it, and they can guess again."

East Boston Tunnel to Open Dec. 30.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Official announcement was made this afternoon by the Boston Transit Commission that the new East Boston tunnel under Boston Harbor will be opened for public travel Friday, Dec. 30. The Commission and the Boston Elevated Railroad Company have jointly invited the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, and the heads of State and city departments to inspect the tunnel Thursday, Dec. 29.

Canada's Hockey Champions Coming.

The Quebec Hockey Club, champion of Canada, which is scheduled to play the Wanderers, champions of the United States, at the St. Nicholas Rink on Friday night, has an interesting record. Organized in 1880, it was one of the clubs which formed the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada and played under the challenge system before the style of competition was introduced. The members of the present team were the only players who defeated the famous Victorias of Winnipeg during that club's triumphant tour of all Canada. During the past season the Quebecs won the championship of the Canadian Amateur Hockey League. The line-up of the Canadian champions in their game with the Wanderers will be: P. Moran, goal; A. Leader, point; E. Hogan, cover point; J. Power, H. Jordan, E. Garneau, and G. F. Stanley, forwards. Stanley is the captain. The style of play of the Canadians is spectacular, being open and of a fast, clean style.

MRS. CHADWICK EXCUSED.

Did Not Testify in Bankruptcy Court Because of Illness.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was brought into the bankruptcy court here to-day, but was excused from testifying because of illness. Whether she will again be summoned will depend on the counsel for Receiver Nathan Loeser, whose attorneys are expected to take up the matter. Should Mrs. Chadwick again be brought into court it is unlikely that she will give any testimony. If she does, it will be against the advice of her attorney, who refuses even to allow her to be sworn as a witness.

Mrs. Chadwick was brought into the courtroom by several Deputy Marshals. She was pale, but appeared in somewhat better health than on the day of her arrival from New York last week. There were about a hundred persons present, including Mrs. Chadwick's purse, Freda, and her son, Emil. When the court was ready to proceed J. P. Dawley, attorney for Mrs. Chadwick, said that he would not allow her to be sworn, but had decided to have her come to court so that it could not be said she was shamming illness, although he knew her to be in no condition to be summoned.

"I have not been able to carry on a connected conversation with this woman, owing to her condition," said Mr. Dawley. "I am as much in the dark about her affairs as any one." Mrs. Chadwick became more nervous as the attorneys argued, and seemed on the verge of collapse. As soon as the court excused her she was taken back to jail in a carriage.

The County Grand Jury had before it as witnesses to-day, in connection with the Chadwick investigation, H. W. Kitchen, President of the State Banking and Trust Company, and George H. Foster, an attorney of this city. It is understood that the Chadwick inquiry by the present Grand Jury is nearly completed, and it is thought a report will be forthcoming very soon.

Dr. Chadwick Sails for Home.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is now established that Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick of Cleveland, Ohio, and his daughter went to Dover, where they took second-class passage on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pretoria, leaving there at 4 o'clock Sunday evening.

WARN CHADWICK PROSECUTOR.

Letter Writers Threaten His Life If Woman Is Convicted.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—United States District Attorney Sullivan, who is prosecuting the case in the Federal courts against Mrs. Chadwick, is in receipt of letters which threaten his life if he does not stop his efforts to convict the woman.

There have been several of these letters, mostly dated from States far West. One that came from Missouri to-day stated that the District Attorney's life would not be worth a cent if he kept on trying to convict a "poor woman who was the tool of others." There was another from Arizona that said every one of the officers who were trying to convict this woman would suffer death.

Mr. Sullivan has turned the letters over to the Post Office authorities and Secret Service men will investigate. The officers think they were written as jokes.

TWO OHIO BANKS CLOSED.

Chadwick Affair Caused Run on Them, Official Explains.

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The First National Bank of Conneaut and the Marine Bank of Conneaut Harbor did not open their doors for business to-day. The suspension resulted from runs on both concerns during the past few days. Officials say the concerns are entirely solvent and declare that business will be resumed in a short time.

The two banks are closely affiliated, O. C. Lilley, the cashier of the First National, being the President of the Marine Bank of Conneaut Harbor.

Cashier O. C. Lilley made the following statement to-day:

"Ever since the exposure of the Chadwick matter our depositors have been withdrawing their funds. We do not hold any Chadwick paper, but there was a general feeling of unrest. The money has been taken out gradually, but Saturday $50,000 was withdrawn. Monday practically all the remaining cash on hand was taken."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Controller of the Currency has appointed National Bank Examiner L. L. Miller receiver of the First National Bank of Conneaut, Ohio.

The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank, as shown by its last report of condition, dated Nov. 10, 1904:

Resources—Loans and discounts, $225,211; overdrafts, $3,470; United States bonds, $12,500; bonds, securities, etc., $200; real estate owned, $9,567; due from banks, $11,554; cash and cash items, $17,136; total, $300,549.

Liabilities—Capital, $50,000; surplus and profits, $10,407; circulation, $12,500; due to banks, $6,335; deposits, $212,286; notes and bills discounted, $9,000; total, $300,549.

SEVEN LOST AT SEA.

Probable Fate of Crew of Stranded Schooner Richard S. Leaming.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 20.—Death in the sea was the probable fate of the seven men who comprised the crew of the schooner Richard S. Leaming, which was driven ashore on Long Shoal during the severe blizzard last Sunday. Both of the schooner's yawl boats were found aboard her to-day, one of them having been smashed to splinters. It is supposed that the crew took to the rigging. This was carried away, and they probably fell with it into the ocean.

The missing are Capt. Nelson E. Mills, L. T. Reene, first mate; William Felton of St. Andrews, second mate; J. E. Murphy, G. D. Robarets, E. Soloman, and James Williams, seamen.

The Richard S. Leaming left Windsor Nov. 15, with a cargo of 720 tons of gypsum for Chester, Penn. When she was caught off this port in Sunday's storm and cast ashore the crew of the Muskeget Life-Saving Station went out to her, but they found no signs of life aboard. It was then believed the crew had taken to the boats.

STORM ON PORTUGUESE COAST.

Many Reports of Marine Disasters Follow the Gale.

LISBON, Dec. 20.—A disastrous storm which suddenly burst on the northern coast of Portugal has caused great loss of life. From reports already received it is learned that eighteen fishermen were drowned at Figueira da Foz, and 600 others have been rendered destitute.

A ferryboat plying at the mouth of the Mondego River was capsized and fourteen persons were drowned. In the Leixoes Basin, near Oporto, five boats were sunk and five persons drowned.

HURRICANE KILLED MATE.

Many Vessels Damaged by Storm Off Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 20.—The Danish ship Greda has arrived here, her Captain injured and her mate dead as the result of her experiences in the hurricane that is now sweeping the coast. A heavy sea struck the ship, throwing the mate through the cabin door and breaking his neck and legs.

The wheel was broken and the Greda's deck gear and sails were carried away. The schooners Matilda and Swallow have also arrived in port, stripped by the storm of their spars, rigging, sails, and deck gear.

WANDERERS WIN FIRST HOCKEY LEAGUE GAME

New York A. C. Beaten in Opening Match by 3 to 1.

ROUGH TACTICS EMPLOYED

Sheriff Erlanger Starts the Championship Series in St. Nicholas Rink—Plenty of Exciting Play.

Sheriff Erlanger opened the first game of the Amateur Hockey League championship series last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. He made a brief speech from the balcony to a crowd that occupied every seat and made available standing room scarce, and then threw the puck down upon the ice. The teams that then battled with it in one of the fiercest and liveliest contests ever seen in the rink were the Wanderers and the New York Athletic Club. The Wanderers, the champion team of the league, won by 3 goals to 1, and their supporters cheered long and loudly at the close of the match.

The Wanderers presented the same team that won the league honors a year ago. The New York Athletic Club had a strong team on the ice, and the indications of a close game were more than verified. During practically the entire second half the crowd was cheering loudly for one side or the other, while strident individual voices urged favorite members of the rival teams to do their best and score. There was plenty of excitement, animation, and spirited play to satisfy the experts of hockey as well as the more ordinary observers.

The first half produced no score. For the first ten minutes the New York Athletic skaters forced the play, and Henderson, Stewart, and Fenwick gave several fine exhibitions of team work. The puck, however, did not remain long in possession of one side, for it was carried back and forth rapidly, and only the cleverness of both goal keepers prevented two or three goals being made by each side. Howard made a splendid try at one time, but Williams, the New York Athletic Club goal keeper, was wide awake and knocked the rubber away in the nick of time. Fenwick and Henderson soon after carried the puck into the Wanderers' territory and made perfect shots to the net, but Heyward never made a mistake, and the puck didn't get beyond him. Clark, the big player for the champions, was also conspicuous by his long carries and brilliant individual plays.

It was in the second half that all of the scoring was made, and which also produced the greatest excitement. Team work on both sides, under the stress of fast play and anxiety to score while keeping the opposing side from doing the same, went by the board, so to speak. During the greater part of the half, it was almost a case of every man for himself, but so well did they all play that few vulnerable points were discovered even with this weakness in team work.

The New York Athletic Club failed to show as firm stamina as had characterized its play in the former half, and were put decidedly on the defensive. Henderson had the misfortune to break his skate early in the half, causing a vexatious delay, which, added to the unpardonable delay at starting, did not serve to put the spectators who like a little hockey and some skating in better humor.

When Henderson finally reappeared the Wanderers forced the play at a rapid rate, and were soon rewarded by an excellent goal by Clark, who shot from a difficult angle on the side of the rink. His goal, the first to be scored, occasioned wild pandemonium throughout the building.

The New Yorkers then got into the game hard. The intensity of the match showed itself in unfortunate exhibitions of rough play, and Howard was very justly retired for two minutes for checking Hoblitz with his skate, giving the latter a bad fall. While he was off the New York A. C. men kept the puck in the Wanderers' territory most of the time, but owing solely to the activity of the goal and point players failed to score.

Clark essayed another goal soon after from the position that had witnessed his first success, but missed. Two minutes later Carruthers, carrying the puck handsomely down the rink, shot it across to Clark, and with a slashing stroke that lifted the puck well in the air, he sent it true to the net.

With two goals against them the New Yorkers got desperate and finally got the puck close to the Wanderers' net. There the whole team, except the goal keepers, was massed, and in the scrimmage Hoblitz pushed the ball in the net, and the New York delegation made the most of its opportunity to cheer.

Some rough work followed. There were many falls, Hunt at one time colliding heavily with Clark, and he sat on the ice until Carruthers scored, but the referee did not allow it.

"Get up and take your medicine," called out Hornfeck as he skated by the prostrate New York A. C. Captain, and that did not tend to make the opponents more genial. Hunt was not hurt, and the game went on, affording Hardy a chance to make the final score. He got the puck after a hot fight in front of the New York A. C. goal, where Hornfeck had carried the puck, only to have the goal keeper shoot it away. Hardy was close by and took the puck before it got far out on the ice, and shooting it from another quarter, made his goal.

The time was soon up, and those who came for skating were glad of it, for it was then 10 o'clock. The line up and score:

Wanderers, 3.	Position.	N. Y. A. C., 1.
Heyward	Goal	Williams
Carruthers	Point	Hunt
T. Howard	Cover point	Fenwick
Hornfeck	Forward	Bulen
Clark	Forward	Stewart
Hardy	Forward	Hoblitz
K. Gordon	Forward	Henderson

Goals—Clark, 2; Hardy, 1; Hoblitz, 1. Referee—W. Dobby. Crescent A. C. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

YARN SPINNERS TO MEET.

Will Deal with Chaos Following the Cotton Slump.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 20.—A general meeting of the hardyarn spinners of the South has been called to be held in Charlotte Jan. 5, when matters of vital interest to the trade will be considered.

The recent slump in cotton brought about a chaotic condition in the yarn market, and the spinners feel that it is necessary for them to act to prevent trade disturbance. When the price dropped, many mills were stocked with the raw material bought at higher prices, and the matter that now concerns them is to get rid of their products without a loss.

New York and New England Bonds.

Notice is given by the New England Railroad Company that the principal and interest of the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds and of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New York and New England Railroad Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the Boston office of the New England Railroad or at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. here. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they offer until further notice and subject to previous sale to the holders of these maturing bonds the privilege of exchanging their bonds for the new consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the New England Railroad Company on the basis of par and accrued interest for the old bonds, and 110 and accrued interest for the new.

Century Realty's Increase.

The Century Realty Company yesterday declared its usual 3 per cent dividend, payable on Dec. 30. The transfer books close on Dec. 27 and open on Dec. 31. A statement of the profits for the year submitted to the Directors' meeting indicated an increase in surplus, after the payment of the dividend, of $115,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rights of Importers as to Countervailing Duties Defined.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday handed down a decision sustaining protests by O. G. Hempstead Sons of Philadelphia and defining clearly the rights of importers in the matter of countervailing duties in cases where the duty of the exporting country has been changed during the time between exportation and arrival in this country.

In this case the merchandise was a cargo of benzine from Rotterdam, Holland, where it had been refined from petroleum originating in the Dutch East Indies. The benzine was shipped on Feb. 1 of this year, and on March 16 the duty was changed to a basis more favorable to the importer. When the goods arrived, on April 6, the Collector assessed the countervailing duty at the rate prevailing on Feb. 1. The board decides that this action was erroneous and that the importers were entitled to have the goods assessed at the rate prevailing on their arrival in this country.

The board sustained yesterday a protest by the Quaker Shade Roller Company and the Cleveland Sarnia Sawmills Company of Port Huron, Mich., against the classification as sawed lumber at $2 a thousand feet of pieces of undressed pine one inch square and from two to four feet long. Judge Waite decides that they are dutiable at 10 per cent. as pickets.

A protest by the American and Foreign Trading Company of New York against the classification as a manufacture of carbon at 35 per cent. of stove polish consisting chiefly of graphite was sustained. The importers declared it to be dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article at 20 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH CONNAH.—Joseph Connah, stock broker, of 25 Broad Street, whose suspension was announced on Dec. 6, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Edward J. Dowling. A judgment for $16,044 was entered against him on Nov. 29 in favor of Elizabeth H. Connah on two notes. He resides at the Hotel Wellington, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

EDWARD WOODHAMS.—Edward Woodhams, one of the partners in the copartnership under the style of the Madison Brass Bed Company, manufacturers of brass beds at 410 West Thirteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Wallace T. McCrery. The business was started in November, 1896, and the present firm was formed on Jan. 1, 1904. Mr. Woodhams was formerly Vice President of the Nadison Manufacturing Company, formerly in this line of business.

ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Neill has received an attachment against the Animated Photograph Company of 48 West Twenty-eighth Street for $1,041 in favor of Robert L. Hoguet for five months' rent of offices, and a keeper was put in charge of the place. The attachment was granted on the ground that it was a foreign corporation and had removed property from this State. It was asserted that sixteen cases containing sixty-six machines were shipped to Washington, D. C., and other property was about to be taken away. The company operated slot machines to exhibit moving pictures. It was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on Oct. 30, 1903, with a capital stock of $500,000.

BAKER TEA AND COFFEE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution against the Maker Tea and Coffee Company of 181 Front Street for $323 in favor of Adolph Kraut. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he found a City Marshal in charge of the place under an execution of $300, and was informed that part of the stock had been sold out by another City Marshal. The present company succeeded to the business in February last. It was incorporated on Feb. 25, with a capital stock of $50,000, with Thomas H. Baker as President. The company supplied department stores in various cities with tea and coffee. Officers of the company are quoted as saying that the company will be reorganized, and additional capital is expected.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO.—Clarence W. Hotchkin, a member of the firm of Hotchkin, Dyett & Co. of New York, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. Liabilities are placed at $227,478 and assets at $1,000. Speculation in stock and bonds on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in New York is the cause assigned for the filing of the petition. Among the largest creditors are C. K. Valentine, Brooklyn, $132,988; B. F. Valentine, $78,057, and O. J. Conlon, Newark, $900.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIMON JEREMIAS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Simon Jeremias, dealer in dry goods and dressmakers' supplies at 289 First Avenue, show liabilities of $3,317 and assets of $1,478, consisting of stock, $1,400; accounts, $75, and cash, $3.

CHARLES GROPPER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Jacob M. Schoenfeld receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Charles Gropper, dealer in clothing at 2,224 Second Avenue, and fixed his bond at $500.

FLEISCH NECKWEAR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fleisch Neckwear Company of 543 Broadway by Morris J. Hirsch, attorney for J. Kridel, Sons & Co., creditors for $1,067, for goods sold to the company between Nov. 9 and Dec. 13. It was alleged that the company was insolvent, had paid money to various creditors to prefer them, and on Dec. 20 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed W. H. Law receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $2,500. It was said that the merchandise on hand was about $5,000, and a large part of the outstanding accounts were pledged. Ex-Assemblyman Moses R. Fyrstenberg, attorney for the company, said that the liabilities were $30,000, and nominal assets $15,000, part of which is pledged. A backward season, strong competition, and changes in styles were the causes, he said. The company was incorporated on May 8, 1899, with a capital stock of $15,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the

COLUMBIA CREW CHALLENGED.

Annapolis Authorities Propose Regatta to Take Place May 20.

A challenge has been issued by the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis to Columbia University for a race between the Annapolis crew and Columbia's second 'Varsity, to take place at Annapolis on May 20. It is proposed also that the Columbia freshmen race the second navy crew on the same day.

Columbia has also been invited to send a crew to Ithaca to race the second 'Varsity crews of Cornell and Harvard on Decoration Day. It has practically been decided to accept the invitation of the Naval Academy for both second 'Varsity and freshmen races, and not to row at Ithaca.

The intercollegiate race at Poughkeepsie has been set for July 1 instead of June 28, as it was last year.

Sailors and Marines in Tug-of-War.

Among the many events programmed for the Ninth Regiment games on the evening of Jan. 14, the tug-of-war promises to be unusually interesting from the fact that a team of sailors from the battleship Texas and a team of marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be among the competitors. The "jackies" will be W. N. Arnold, C. E. Kennedy, W. E. Rosensky, and C. A. Duncan, with A. Pauline and H. Hart as substitutes. The marines, who are said to have become quite expert at the sport, will comprise H. E. Turner, N. E. Mannelin, W. H. Filer, and C. D. Card, with F. R. Youngstam and Corporal Sauntzer as substitutes.

Wins Five Straight Games at Pool.

By defeating G. Howard, with a handicap of 65, A. Hyman placed the fifth consecutive victory to his credit last night in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy. The game was rather one-sided, Hyman, who is one of the scratch players at 75, winning by a score of 75 to 38. His high run was 15, while the loser's best run was nine. The contestants in the game tonight will be F. Isherwood, handicapped at 65, and Dr. H. Arnold, who has to score 60. Hyman's most formidable opponent in the tournament is Dr. W. Howe, who also has won five straight games.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:21	Sun sets	4:36	Moon rises

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:15	Gov. Isl'd	6:35	H. Gate	8:31
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:33	Gov. Isl'd	6:53	H. Gate	8:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 21.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti, &c.		9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Dominica, &c.		*10:30 A. M. 12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool		6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada		9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, Holl'd		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans			12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
United States, Copenhagen		11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		3:00 A. M.
Seneca, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan and Campeche	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba and Yucatan	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Acting Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates—Manila Nov. 15, Hongkong 13th, Shanghai 22d, Yokohama 30th, and Honolulu Dec. 10—reached San Francisco per steamer Mongolia and were dispatched East at 7 P. M. Dec. 16. Due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 21.

Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 18.
Denver, Galveston, Dec. 14.
El Sigio, Galveston, Dec. 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 10.
Hermiston, Boston, Dec. 2.
Hindustan, Gibraltar, Nov. 30.
Kropniand, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Perugia, Naples, Dec. 3.
Princess Irene, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 5.
Ulriken, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 9.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Baltic, Liverpool, Dec. 14.
Byron, Barbados, Dec. 15.
Catania, Barbados, Dec. 14.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Dec. 15.
Frankfurt, Bremen, Dec. 10.
Grenada, Trinidad, Dec. 14.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Fluminense, Para, Dec. 11.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 17.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 18.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Elswick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 17.
Panonia, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Patricia, Hamburg, Dec. 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 17.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 17.
Menominee, London, Dec. 9.
Rapallo, Savannah, Dec. 17.
Morro Castle, Havana, Dec. 17.
Georgia, Trieste, Nov. 28.
City of Macon, Savannah, Dec. 17.
Chalmette, New Orleans, 5Dec. 14.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
Carib, Georgetown, Dec. 15.
Northtown, Port Arthur, Texas, Dec. 10.
Sarnia, Kingston, Dec. 2.
Denver, Galveston, Dec. 14.
Goldsboro, Philadelphia, Dec. 19.

Sailed.

Morayshire, for Fremantle.
Gera, for Bremen.
Siavonia, for Naples.
City of Washington, for Colon.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
El Dorado, for Galveston.
Baker, for Banes.
City of Memphis, for Savannah.
Charlois, for Dover.
Diamant, for Flushing.
Hekla, for Copenhagen.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
Olaf Kyrre, for Buenos Ayres.
Huron, for Boston.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 20, 8:30 A. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Bremen Dec. 20.
Tennyson, at Pernambuco Dec. 19.
Otto Svendrup, at Montevideo Dec. 19.
Spithead, at Montevideo Dec. 19.
Cametense, at Para Dec. 19.
Neckar, at Gibraltar Dec. 20.
Finland, at Antwerp Dec. 20.
Bluecher, at Hamburg Dec. 20.
Helios, at Stettin Dec. 15.
Fricka, at Bordeaux Dec. 17.
Troyolan, at Yokohama Dec. 20.
Koenigin Luise, at Genoa Dec. 20.
Minnehaha, at Southampton Dec. 20.
Indrapura, at Aden Dec. 20.
Medina, for New York, at St. Vincent Dec. 20.

Sailed.

Manhattan, from Algiers Dec. 18.
Patria, from Naples Dec. 15.
Vincenzo Florio, from Naples Dec. 15.
Camaens, from Barabados Dec. 19.

Passed.

New York, (tank,) from New York, Isle of Wight Dec. 20.
Minnehaha, from New York, the Lizard Dec. 20.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in room 124, Post Office Building.

106—E. & O. R. R. vs Kitchin
107—U. S. vs Cornell Steamboat Co.
108—Herbert vs Steam Tug Ganoga
109—Youngman vs same
110—Diecker vs U. S.
111—Rosmy vs Erie R. R.
112—McBride vs the New Hampshire
113—In re Semner Glass Co.
114—Fulton vs Iron Co of No. Am.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M.

Customs appeals 3538—Matthews & Sons vs United States 3624—Mattlage vs same 3939—Luchow vs same 3729—U. S. vs Morris 3613—Kimmerle & Goldberg 3623—Dawes vs same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

220—West Hart Nav Co vs Vogeman

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and admiralty.

12—Coffin vs Grissler
20—Hawes vs Sturgis, Schell & Co.
290—O'Brien vs tug Mattie & R. R.
292—Swenson vs Inland Trans Co
26—O'Reilly vs Brook

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

2—People, &c, vs Abeel
16—Robb vs Wash & Jeff College
45—Gause vs Commonwealth Trust Co
15—Baldwin vs Rice
60—Starer vs Stern
80—Cameron Co vs Harwell
83—Ebbitt vs Milliken
19—People, &c, vs Kornfeld

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—City of N. Y. vs Collins
2—Coles vs Coles
3—Rosenberg vs Standard Imp Co
4—O'Neill vs Houston St Ry
5—L'Hommedieu vs Ziegler
6—In re McComb's Rd.
7—Erlanger vs Nat. City Bank
8—Silverman vs N. Y. Herald Co
8½—Same vs same
9—Schoeller vs Schoeller
10—Roche vs Kingman
11—In re Conkling
12—Cullinan vs Pavone
13—Mich Sav Bank vs Miller
14—City Real Estate Co vs Schultz
15—In re Wisansky
16—Neuman vs Gitelson
17—Forster Realty Co vs Thomas.
18—Givin vs Givin
19—Baker vs McKeon
20—Waggaman vs Ayrault
21—Tillotson vs Towne
22—Doctors vs Lieberman
23—Spruck vs McCutcheon
24—People, &c, vs Wile
25—In re Halsted
26—In re Brady

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

1668—O'Connell vs Gallant
General calendar.
408—Diehl vs Dreyer
1200—Ludlam vs Ludlam
1162—Moore vs Harder
1—Pesce vs Peace
1135—Colegrove vs Weed
590—Jones vs Jones
1360—Larkin vs Martin
1362—Dunne vs Dunne
137:=—Loeb vs Loeb
1382—Urbach vs Renz
1403—Samefeld vs Jacobowitz
1415—Lawrence vs Slas
1448—Montemar vs Montemar
1463—Sherlock vs Brookfield
1490—Wacht vs Cohen
447—Glaab vs Edson
885—Valentine vs Di Lorenzo
544—Yeamans vs Liebler
922—Schwartz vs Hyman
937—Crawford vs Danenbaum
951—Christopher St Ry vs Wells
1031—Baer vs Riedel
1289—Ryman vs Ryman
1594—Casella vs Bruck
1627—Shapiro vs Glick
1165—Jerome vs Jerome
633—Le Gendre vs Scottish Un & Nat Ins Co

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1594.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

Inquest, 3909—Schwartz vs Zeeman
3595—Little vs Little
3788—Stern vs Stern
2931—Kiernan vs Empire Life Ins Co
2669—McCanless vs Donnelly
2756—Sass vs Schafer
3463—Uhren vs Robert
...bl½.1st.c..0.mEPnv-

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

451—Archer vs B'klyn Heights R. R.
365—Organ vs Inter St Ry
455—Krohn vs Inter St Ry
468—Lappan vs Met St Ry
475—Grant vs Inter St Ry
479—Longindici vs same
482—Hechter vs same
494—Van Tassell vs Union Ry
495—Same vs same
508—Eisenstark vs Met St Ry
514—Murphy vs same
200½—Bloom vs Met St Ry
357—Mulholland vs Int St Ry
389—Low vs same
385—Burke vs Man Ry

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 380—Goldstein vs Brasch
2653—McCarthy vs City of New York
377—Schulberg vs City of New York
375—Schulberg vs City of New York
2533—The Nonchemical vs Met Exp Co
479—Buchold vs N. Y. Transp Co
272—De Leon vs B'klyn Union Pub Co
126—Klein vs Garvey
240½—Ehert vs George A. Fuller Co
345—Johnson vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co
156—Grinnell vs Weston
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
21—Merkel vs Strauss
385—Poth vs Conn Adv Association
284—McGowan vs N. Y. Edison Co
449—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
2110—Bibonati vs Scinto
2628—Kiernan vs Elditz
122½—Foreman vs Schnowitz
2613—Newberger vs A. Hollender Co
274—Reilly vs Travers Brothers
396—Kiely vs O'Rourke
618—Carpenter vs Eve Journal Pub Co.
253½—Guiljelmo vs Zotti

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 5, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., and XIII., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

1348—Sutliff vs Morrison
1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1368—Middleton vs Farrell
1206—F. V. Smith Con Co vs City of N. Y.
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
905—Lynch vs Dorsey
1284—Mathewson vs Ferree
1550—Bosworth vs Kinghorn
554—Levy vs Popper
5585½—Wiggins vs Parsons
1451—Heidenreich vs Hirah
1004—Reid vs Hertzel
1106—Bokius vs Selvage
1383—Lyons & Rass Co vs Tischler
1443—Hoffman vs Union Dime Savings Inst
3360—Becker vs Woarms
923—Bosworth vs Sire
1420—Myers vs Tannenbaum

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Johanna Winter
At 10:30 A. M.
Michael Schall
Francis N. Saunders
Mary C. Caffrey
Elvira T. Bell
Johanna Krummel
Mary M. Roome
At 2:30 P. M.
Margaret Dillon
Anna M. Hazard
John H. Kellenbeck
Lena L. Cary

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Palmieri, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3343—Chadwick vs Schiff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

518—Evans vs Seligman
465—Green vs Starin
1155—Hersekowitz vs U. S. Fid. & Guar. Co.
611—Kuester vs Conried
547—Berry vs Poldow
548—Colonial Brew Co vs Sire
549—Sill vs Foote
550—Scheinert vs D. Esplen
551—Brigham vs Leopold
552—Wazeter vs Janusz

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

346—Redmond vs Union Ry
3415—Hart vs Mahler
3350—Muller vs Press P. Co
563—Kingsland vs Winters
564—Mt. Morris Bank vs Levy
565—Sparagio vs Dolgnardo
566—Edelstein vs Met St Ry
567—Collins vs Geary
568—O'Hanlon vs Met St. Ry
569—Brisach vs Hallman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short cause.

10200—Mayer vs Andreis
10201—Same vs same
9960—North Side Brew Co vs Schwenck
20039—Metcalfe vs Meyer
10109—Tone vs McNiece
10065—Rubens vs Helferman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3606—Williams vs Int St Ry
3642—Estey vs Int St Ry
3644—Heagan vs Halligan
3600—Wienes vs Wynkoop, &c, Co
9590—Polinza vs Empire &c. Paper Co
3664—Waubun Co vs Alexander
3665—Hirsch vs Un Ry
3804—Wienes vs Wynkoop, &c, Co
3674—Ewing vs Int St Ry
3569—Pasapella vs Int St Ry
3568—Lindeman vs same
3538—Greenhaut vs same
3662—Lipetz vs same
3683—Wiener vs same
3675—Harris vs Murray

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Harry Goldberg, Barney Frumkes, Samuel Levine
2—George Langevain
3—William Cook
4—Henry M. Johnson
5—Allie Tocci
Philip Delpappa
6—Charles Goldman
Pleading guilty
1—John McGuire
2—Oscar Gurner, Philip Hendrix
3—Joseph Clark
4—Harry Hyman
5—Alice Carlton
6—Giovanni B. Telesca
7—William Gilhooley, Leona Gray
8—William Gilhooley, Leona Gray
9—Michael Ortmanns

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Thomas E. Moran

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Train, and Appleton for the People.

1—Joseph A. Delgado
2—Abram Lipp
3—Jacob M. Young
4—Carmelo Sabatello
5—Andrew Autolak
6—Adolph Hoffer
7—Max Kessler
8—Samuel Goldstein

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the people.

Clara Adler

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Palmieri, J.—Martin Roberts et al. vs. Walter Althouse—William Higbee. William L. Beadleston vs. Eva R. Murphy—Charles H. Topping, Ermides Pergamo vs. Vincenzo Capitelli—John J. Fiscelli.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Kennett vs. Hopkins—Charles E. Hughes. Hertle vs. Hertle—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Sands vs. Thompson, (two cases)—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Hartmayer—John E. Duffy. Kissam vs. Kelly—Paul L. Kiernan.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day Calendar. Onens at 10 A. M.

6140—La Forge vs Int St R. R.
6174—Premisler vs B. H. R. R.
6182—Anderson vs same
6184—Hastings vs Int St R. R.
6185—Williams vs B. H. R. R.
6187—McCarthy vs same
6192—Godinsky vs Int St R. R.
6200—Farrell vs B. H. R.
6204—Seller vs Mundheim
6207—Helbrick vs B. H. R. R.
6206—Piller vs same
6216—Gomez vs same
6217—Van Schaick vs same
6220—Baker vs Carrington
6226—Firth vs B. H. R. R.
6228—Dolly vs same
6225—Levine vs Int St R. R.
6232—Kissling vs Eagle Iron Works
6233—Cahill vs B. H. R.
6236—Saele vs Int St R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

6291—Logan vs B. H. R.
6293—Olsen vs B. H. R. R.
6295—Anderson vs same
6298, 6324—Stream vs same
6300—Whidden vs same
6301—Clodosky vs same
6304—Carney vs same
6307—Gott vs same
6309—Janson vs Auer
6318—Teare vs B. H. R. R.
6319—Isenheim vs same
6338—Knapp vs Warren
10779—Allen vs Rothbell
6365—Sack vs Simon
9462—Lyons vs Thompson
2286—Pizzaro vs Ferrante
4124—Price vs N. Y. & Boston Dispatch
4318—Fuchs vs Smith
6323—Farrell vs B. H. R.
6326—Tait vs Int St R. R.
6327—Fleury vs B. H. R.
6331—Reilly vs B. H. R. R.
6332—Stewart vs same
6333—Hagenbecher vs Met St R. R.
6334—Weiner vs same
6335—Cohen vs same
6336—Schwartz vs B. H. R. R.
6343—Bornemann vs B. Q. Co & Sub R. R.
6344, 6345—Kiser vs B. H. R. R.
6346—Cunningham vs Pierce
11340—Gulick vs Carpenter
2069—Hynds vs B. H. R. R.
6347—Rose vs Biltstein & Co
6349—Ray vs B. H. R. R.
6354—Borrelli vs B. H. R.
6359—Joost vs same
6364—Orr vs N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
6368—Kappler vs B. H. R.
6370—Bierkamp vs Edison Electric Co et al
6374—Saunders vs N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
6378—Ferbet vs Auer
6381—Langdon vs B. H. R. R.
6408—Weisgrow vs Oppenheim

Highest number reached on regular call, 6426.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.17½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	7.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06½
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26@26½

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08 @$1.15; No. 3, 95c@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.12@ $1.14½; No. 2 corn, 40@40½c; No. 2 yellow, 40@ 40½c; No. 2 oats, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 30½@30¾c; No. 3 white, 29½@31¼c; No. 2 rye, 73c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 41@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23½; mess pork, per bbl, $11.35@11.45; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.62½@ $6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.34; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	7.35	7.16	7.16@7.18	7.40
January	7.38	7.19	7.21@7.22	7.44
February	7.45	7.25	7.26@7.31	7.52
March	7.55	7.35	7.39@	7.61
April	7.60	7.50	7.45@7.47	7.69
May	7.67	7.47	7.49@7.50	7.72
June	7.77	7.60	7.57@7.60	7.80
July	7.77	7.58	7.60@7.62	7.84
August	7.77	7.75	7.61@7.63	7.84
October			7.63@7.67	7.77

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 700 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 24,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales; middling upland, 4.13d. Futures opened barely steady, 7 points lower on near and 8 points lower on distant positions; closed steady, net 9@10 points lower; December and December and January, 4.02d; January and February, 4.05d; February and March, 4.09d; March and April, 4.13d; April and May, 4.16d; May and June, 4.19d; June and July, 4.22; July and August and September, 4.24d; September and October, 4.20d; October and November, 4.19d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths easier.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.17⅛, export, and $1.19¼, choice; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22¼, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.08, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.18¾	$1.17⅞	$1.17⅞	$1.18
May	1.12 11-16	1.11 15-16	1.12⅛	1.12⅝
July	1.03	1.02⅝	1.02⅞	1.03
Corn—				
December	55	54⅝	54⅝	55
May			51⅝	51½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.11¾	$1.09⅛	$1.10⅛	$1.10
May	1.11	1.10⅛	1.10⅝	1.11
July	98½	97⅝	98⅛	98¾
Corn—				
December	46	45¼	46	45⅞
May	45 5-16	45	45⅛	45¼
July	45 9-16	45 7-16	45⅛	45⅛
Oats—				
December	29	28⅝	29	29⅛
May	31⅝	31 3-16	31⅛	31½
July	31¼	31 3-16	31⅛	31¼
Lard—				
January	6.87	6.85	6.87	6.85
May	7.15	7.10	7.15	7.12
Ribs—				
January	6.50	6.45	6.50	6.47
May	6.80	6.75	6.77	6.77
Pork—				
January	12.65	12.60	12.60	12.57
May	12.97	12.87	12.95	12.92

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
December	7.00	7.55	7.55@7.60	7.45
January	7.60	7.50	7.55@7.60	7.50
February			7.70@7.75	7.60
March	7.95	7.75	7.85@7.90	7.75
April	7.90	7.90	7.95@8.05	7.85
May	8.20	8.00	8.10@8.15	8.00
June			8.20@8.25	8.10
July	8.35	8.20	8.30@8.35	8.20
August	8.45	8.45	8.40@8.45	8.30
September	8.55	8.40	8.50@8.55	8.40
October	8.55	8.55	8.55@8.60	8.45
November	8.55	8.55	8.60@8.65	8.50

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET McLAUGHLIN against CATHERINE KENNEDY, individually and as administratrix, etc., et al.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the fifth day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Street and First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet two (2) inches; thence westerly parallel with Eleventh Street sixty-three (63) feet three (3) inches; thence southeasterly seventy-two (72) feet six (6) inches to a point distant eighty-six (86) feet ten (10) inches northerly from the northerly side of Eleventh Street, on a line parallel with First Avenue and one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet distant therefrom; thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, eighty-six (86) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions or distances more or less, and known by the street number 841 East 11th Street, in said borough and city.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and described above:

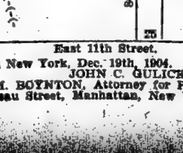

Dated New York, Dec. 19th, 1904.

JOHN C. GULICK, Referee.

GEO. M. BOYNTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Queens County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

187—Rogendorfer vs Jacobs
942—Valmora vs Galbina
190—Barnes vs L. I. R. R.
390—Desmond vs L. I. Queens El L. & P. Co
301—Hauser vs same
413—Rogers vs Macbeth
124—Kinsey vs City of New York

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

884—Schippell vs N. Y. City Ry Co
856—Visicchelli vs Salisbury
977—Agno vs City of N. Y.
814—Turnier vs N. Y. & Queens Co Ry
893—Hunt vs Woodside Water Co
473—Gorman vs Willis
899—Hardy vs Chujak

Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

729—Reilly vs Hogan
940—Grobbins vs Gotsh

DIVIDENDS.

243d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association.

48 WALL STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 22d, 1904, until January 3d, 1905.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company under the terms of a lease between said Company and the Consolidated Traction company, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of December 30th, 1904.

Transfer books close December 30th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDEND NO. 52.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, December 8, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 10th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1904. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,

71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock of the company, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 27th, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Preferred capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. December 27th, 1904, and reopen January 11th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,

71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common capital stock of the company, payable January 17, 1905, to stockholders of record January 6th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the Common capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. January 6th, 1905, and reopen January 18th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

Chicago, Ill., December 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record of December 22d, 1904. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. December 22d, and remain closed until January 3, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

149 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable January 3, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, December 23, 1904, and reopen 10 A. M. January 3, 1905. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

The German Exchange Bank,

New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK

of New York.

December 20th, 1904.

79th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

146 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees a dividend of THREE PER CENT. is payable on December 31st, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 20th. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on January 3d, 1905.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

TEFFT WELLER COMPANY, 326 to 328 Broadway, New York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable Jan. 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 22, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from that date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1905.

MORTON D. EGGUE, Secretary.

Dec. 20, 1904.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

New York, December 14, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31, 1904, and reopened January 17, 1905.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

CORPORATION LIQUIDATING COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

No. 9.

The Ninth semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 1st, 1905, to all stockholders of record December 31st, 1904; transfer books to close on the 23d of December, 1904, and reopen January 3d, 1905.

JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 31st inst. Transfer books will be closed December 24th, 1904, and reopened January 3d, 1905.

WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.

December 14th, 1904.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 12, 1904.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the capital stock of this company is this day declared, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record December 23, 1904, on which date the transfer books will close and open again January 4, 1905.

GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable January 14th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 28th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from December 20th, 1904, to January 14th, 1905, both inclusive.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 20, 1904.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by the bank, payable on the Third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF

The United Gas Improvement Company,

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,

Philadelphia, Pa., December 16, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed. Lewis Lillie, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000

Union Electric Light & Power Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

(Closed Mortgage)

Dated September 1, 1902. Due September 1, 1932.

Interest payable March 1st and September 1st in New York or St. Louis at option of holder.

Application has been made to list bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

The Union Electric Light and Power Company is a consolidation of all of the large electric light and power companies of the City of St. Louis—the fourth city in size in the United States. The Company does the entire municipal electric lighting.

Extensive additions and improvements, already completed and in progress (including one of the largest generating stations in the world) will, we believe, materially increase the earnings of the Company, already largely in excess of the interest on its bonds.

With the issuing of the escrow bonds above offered, the mortgage securing the issue becomes a closed one. The Company, however, has matured plans for the expenditure of approximately $2,500,000 during the next three years in the enlargement of its plant. Contracts for part of this expenditure have already been signed. This money will be procured by the issuing of capital stock and, in addition to increasing the earning capacity of the Company, the equity in the property, over and above its bonded debt, will also be increased thereby.

The management of the Union Electric Light & Power Co. is unusually strong and capable and is in close alliance with the Laclede Gas Light Co., which does the entire gas business in the city, thus insuring harmonious business relations.

Having sold to investors over $5,500,000 of the above bonds, we have just purchased the remaining escrow bonds, which we recommend for investment

PRICE 102½ AND INTEREST

COMPLETE CIRCULAR UPON REQUEST.

N. W. Harris & Company

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY,

135 BROADWAY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, the usual 3% dividend upon the stock of the Century Realty Company was declared payable December 30th, 1904. The transfer books close on December 27th, 1904, and open on December 31st, 1904.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1904.

JOHN M. STODDARD, Secretary.

THE HALL SIGNAL CO.

TWENTIETH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND, COMMON STOCK.

New York, December 20, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 28, 1904. The transfer books will close on December 28th, 1904, and reopen January 4th, 1905.

R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

The National Park Bank of New York.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 21st to December 31st, inclusive.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

No. 111 Fifth Av., New York.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

A dividend of 1¼% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable at Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau St., on and after January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

THE GARVIN MACHINE CO.

12th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on January 1st, 1905.

Transfer books close Dec. 20th, and reopen January 5th.

GEO. MACLAGAN, Treas.,
Spring and Varick Sts.

New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Childs' Unique Dairy Company will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated New York City, N. Y., December 13, 1904.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VELUTINA Bliss Company for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Prince St., on Monday, January 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORRIS DETTELBACH, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

New York, December 15th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, between the hours of three and four P. M.

LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21st, 1904.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF N. ERLANGER, Blumgart & Co., for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 93 Prince St., on Monday, January 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORRIS DETTELBACH, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE BUSINESS carried on under the firm name of ROCHE, CROLL & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, on December 17th, 1904. Mr. BERTHOLD SIMON retiring. The business will be continued under the same firm name by JOHN J. ROCHE and FRANK J. CROLL, who will acquire all assets and assume all liabilities.

THE FIRM OF H. ZEILLER & CO., COMposed of HARRY ZEILLER and JULIUS FRIEDMAN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

HARRY ZEILLER.
JULIUS FRIEDMAN.

Dated New York City, Dec. 12th, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., DECEMBER 20, 1904. —Sealed proposals for constructing ice house here will be received until 12 M. January 19, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Ice House," addressed ABE S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, a domestic corporation, the operations of which have been principally conducted in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part 1., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the second day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Union Square Savings Bank.

Dated New York, December 16, 1904.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

By F. M. HURLBUT, President.
WM. H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

JOHN McL. NASH, Attorney for Petitioner, 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

A PROMINENT BANKING HOUSE REQUIRES the services of an able and energetic bond salesman of experience; must be well acquainted with both local and out-of-town financial institutions and investors; only those having the necessary qualifications need address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box 156 Times.

FINANCIAL.

$2,877,000

United Railways Company

ST. LOUIS, MO.

General First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Authorized Issue, $42,000,000. Outstanding, $28,292,000.

Dated July 1, 1899. Due July 1, 1934. Interest payable January and July 1st, at the agency of the Company in New York. Coupon bonds $1,000 each, with provision for registration of principal. The Union Trust Company of St. Louis, Trustee.

The bonds are listed upon the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The particulars are set forth in letter of Murray Carleton, Esq., President of the Company, copies of which may be had at our offices. The Mortgage may be examined at our offices.

The United Railways Company of St. Louis, Mo., operates under a charter of the State of Missouri, and a 50-year franchise of the city of St. Louis, which runs until April 12, 1948. It owns about 349 miles of street railway in that city. The only street railway system not included is the St. Louis and Suburban Street Railway.

The General First Mortgage 4% bonds are secured by a direct mortgage upon all of the Company's mileage, subject to $13,688,000 underlying liens (for the retirement of which an equal amount of the General First Mortgage bonds is reserved), and also upon all of the stocks of the constituent companies. No more bonds can be issued excepting for the retirement of the above $13,688,000 underlying liens. The issue is followed by $10,000,000 Improvement 5s, $12,988,200 Preferred stock, and $24,913,000 Common stock. Regular dividends at rate of 5% per annum are paid upon the Preferred shares, To protect and insure the proper management of the property, the Common stock is represented by voting trust certificates for a period of five years.

Official Returns and Estimates:

The following figures represent actual earnings reported by the Company for the respective years, with fixed charges based upon the readjustment of the capitalization of the Company:

	1902.	1903.
Gross Earnings and Other Income	$6,452,218.90	$7,295,847.38
Operating Expenses and Taxes	3,967,721.32	4,513,514.57
	$2,484,497.58	$2,782,332.81
Interest on Underlying Liens	754,400.00	754,400.00
	$1,730,097.58	$2,027,932.81
Interest on $28,292,000 First Gen'l Mortgage 4s.	1,131,680.00	1,131,680.00
Surplus after charges as above	$598,417.58	$896,252.81

The following figures are based upon careful and conservative estimates, the earnings for 1904 being estimated for the last month of the year. The estimates for 1905 are based upon earnings prior to 1904, as during the present year the St. Louis Exposition traffic has increased the earnings beyond normal proportions:

	1904.	1905.
Gross Earnings and Other Income	$9,810,150.00	$8,334,872.00
Operating Expenses and Taxes	5,591,785.00	4,750,877.00
	$4,218,365.00	$3,583,995.00
Interest on Underlying Liens	754,400.00	754,400.00
	$3,463,965.00	$2,829,595.00
Interest on $28,292,000 First Gen'l Mortgage 4s.	1,131,680.00	1,131,680.00
Surplus after charges as above	$2,332,285.00	$1,697,915.00

The City of St. Louis is the fourth largest city in the United States, and has always been prominent for its conservatism. It is the second largest railroad centre, and the third largest commercial and jobbing centre in the United States.

We have placed with investors two-thirds of the above $2,877,000 bonds, and now OFFER THE REMAINDER AT 87 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH PRICE THE INCOME UPON THE INVESTMENT IS ABOUT 4.85%.

Bonds ready for immediate delivery, or payment may be deferred until January 10th, 1905, at the convenience of purchasers.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

F. S. Smithers & Co.,
44 Exchange Place, New York

Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$1,000,000

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY

Collateral Trust Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Dated 1903; due December 1, 1908. Coupon notes, denomination $1,000.

Interest payable June and December 1st.

Authorized, $9,160,000; outstanding, $6,892,242.

These notes are a direct obligation of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company and, in addition, are secured by a deposit of nearly all the securities of the St. Louis, San Francisco and New Orleans Railroad Company, which makes the notes practically a first lien on 223 miles of railroad, together with railroad property and equipment.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company is controlled by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, which, for the acquisition of the Company, has issued $17,180,940 of its Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, which are secured by the common stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. Accordingly, the obligations of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company are an underlying lien of the collateral under those bonds.

Earnings of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad system, as officially reported for the year ending June 30, 1904, show a surplus after all charges of $3,025,579.86.

Price, 96½ and accrued interest; netting about 5½ per cent.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR UPON APPLICATION.

REDMOND & CO.,

BANKERS,

507 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

WHITE KNOB COPPER COMPANY,

LIMITED:

At the request of the holders of a majority of the bonds of your Company, the undersigned have consented to serve as a reorganization committee, and have prepared a reorganization plan and agreement, which have been approved by such bondholders, copies of which may be obtained from the depositary, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, or at the office of the Company, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

More than one-half of the amount of cash required by such plan having been subscribed in advance by the large stockholders, the bondholders are hereby requested to deposit their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company on or before January 4, 1905, and the stockholders are hereby notified that, if they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in the reorganization, they must deposit their stock with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and pay to said Company One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, the amount of the first instalment of their subscription, on or before January 4, 1905. For the securities and payments the Trust Company will issue negotiable certificates of deposit.

George W. Young, Chairman.
Arthur Turnbull,
F. Egerton Webb,
Edwin B. Sheldon, } Committee.

36 Wall St., New York, December 17, 1904.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
29 WEST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.
1931 Broadway, Near 65th St., New York

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.
256 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 149TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH. T. BROWN, and V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Distilling Company of America.

The Distilling Company of America hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Indenture of said Distilling Company of America to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, bearing date December 27th, 1900, the following five hundred bonds have been drawn by lot, for redemption at par and interest to January 1st, 1905, viz:

101	666	1541	2133	2594	3067	3497
102	670	1551	2134	2595	3070	3508
103	671	1552	2152	2623	3071	3509
109	676	1555	2163	2633	3077	3511
124	677	1558	2172	2638	3078	3512
128	680	1559	2173	2639	3079	3513
145	681	1561	2177	2640	3080	3514
149	690	1569	2178	2655	3081	3647
152	691	1572	2218	2658	3082	3648
155	702	1574	2219	2659	3083	3649
161	705	1634	2256	2660	3084	3651
175	716	1635	2285	2661	3093	3668
229	717	1650	2327	2668	3103	3671
250	721	1637	2329	2714	3105	3681
233	722	1638	2330	2758	3110	3682
234	727	1639	2331	2760	3116	3683
235	730	1644	2333	2761	3117	3684
274	761	1645	2336	2766	3120	3685
277	773	1659	2362	2767	3122	3686
278	786	1665	2365	2768	3123	3687
279	788	1658	2374	2769	3133	3688
280	800	1699	2380	2773	3142	3700
311	884	1700	2381	2775	3143	3701
314	900	1715	2383	2780	3144	3702
315	910	1723	2384	2787	3146	3703
342	917	1729	2388	2788	3153	3704
357	920	1732	2394	2789	3155	3705
358	921	1733	2403	2790	3156	3706
386	924	1734	2404	2794	3158	3710
400	940	1735	2405	2800	3159	3715
410	941	1736	2408	2807	3162	3718
411	942	1737	2414	2808	3163	3719
414	943	1742	2418	2810	3166	3720
415	944	1743	2419	2811	3167	3721
426	962	1755	2420	2815	3176	3722
427	963	1757	2421	2817	3177	3733
433	964	1792	2422	2819	3178	3742
436	965	1818	2423	2820	3179	3748
450	966	1841	2424	2828	3180	3749
452	967	1845	2425	2832	3181	3751
460	974	1847	2426	2836	3183	3756
463	975	1850	2427	2854	3184	3757
467	977	1851	2428	2876	3185	3760
470	1333	1852	2429	2885	3187	3765
472	1302	1861	2460	2930	3192	3763
475	1363	1862	2461	2931	3195	3782
476	1372	1865	2462	2932	3197	3784
479	1384	1921	2463	2933	3226	3796
480	1402	2029	2464	2970	3231	3797
481	1404	2030	2465	2974	3235	3798
483	1406	2031	2466	2994	3237	3801
484	1407	2032	2467	3000	3252	3816
485	1408	2034	2468	3011	3303	3826
486	1410	2035	2469	3012	3317	3827
487	1417	2036	2470	3013	3318	3828
489	1419	2037	2471	3014	3319	3918
491	1420	2043	2496	3016	3327	3926
495	1422	2063	2497	3017	3329	3927
497	1423	2070	2498	3019	3421	3953
498	1424	2083	2502	3022	3428	3962
499	1426	2089	2526	3024	3436	3964
565	1427	2090	2535	3025	3450	3966
566	1428	2094	2536	3026	3460	3967
597	1432	2100	2554	3027	3462	3971
652	1435	2101	2560	3028	3480	3972
653	1436	2102	2576	3040	3483	3990
654	1437	2103	2577	3041	3489	4015
655	1438	2104	2579	3043	3490	4017
656	1452	2113	2585	3061	3491	
658	1455	2122	2589	3062	3492	
659	1456	2129	2590	3064	3494	
660	1457	2130	2591	3066	3496	

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on January 3, 1905, and interest thereon will cease on the first day of January, 1905.

THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.
By T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.
New York, December 1, 1904.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

December 31st. Audits

SHOULD BE CONTRACTED FOR NOW.
The Audit Company of New York.
43 Cedar Street.
TELEPHONE 3958 JOHN.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2 3-4@3 Per Cent.

Less Business, but a Better Tone—Facts as an Antidote to Frenzied Finance.

Business upon the Stock Exchange continues to lose in volume and gain in quality. There is less pressure for either account, and more evidence of business based upon current facts than upon current literature. As literature, whether of fiction or the drama, appreciation of yesterday's installment should be upon no grudging scale. No novel or play of the market place ever so abounded in thrilling detail. The scene when two dress suit cases of cash was passed—upon Mr. Lawson's authority—beneath the table in open court staggers every previous effort of the sort. Recalling the splendid reward of modern novelists and dramatists, and comparing it with the modest proceeds awarded to Mr. Lawson in current report as the price of his strenuous life, it almost seems as though he had missed his vocation. This is a digression from the day's stock market, only to be excused by Mr. Lawson's suggestion that the gas and silver campaigns of 1896 by Mr. Addicks and Mr. Bryan have some occult relation to present day values, and by the universal discussion of the topic in idle offices. The movement of prices showed a different idea. The market was strong rather than weak, and such movement as could be detected in a drifting day's business reflected adjustment of prices to economic facts rather than to the current installment of frenzied finance. The strength of New York Central was explained by associating it with the strength of Delaware and Hudson by some, and by others with the improving dividend prospects of its tributary lines. Southern Pacific was bought on a dividend hint which reached New York from Philadelphia via London. Southern Railway was bought upon its report of earnings. Reading's activity was associated with dividend expectations. The Steel stocks and equipment companies were strong upon reports of increasing prices and orders. There is nothing in this intelligence different from what current news has long supplied, and it must be admitted that the response was not large. The reason is not far to seek—confidence has been disturbed, and it will take time for it to grow again.

It was announced that Rock Island was listed in London, previous obstacles having disappeared soon after Mr. Speyer arrived on the other side. Sterling was lower, but above the export point, and estimates of the amounts we are likely to lose must bear some relation to the Russian loan negotiations mentioned in another column. Cotton broke to the year's minimum, this being one of the sequels to an abundant yield, a misfortune which, it is suggested, may be minimized by destroying the excess by fire. The idea that markets exist for price movements extends beyond the Stock Exchange, it seems.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Am. Car & Fdy.	2½	Met. Securities	⅝
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Locomotive	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Smelting	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Steel Fdis. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar	⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
At. Top. & S. F.	⅞	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Coast	½
Brunswick	½	Pacific Mail	½
Buff. & Sus. pf.	2⅜	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Canada South	2⅜	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	Rock Island	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Southern Pacific	2
Chi. & N. W.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Col. 5s. 1st pf.	⅝	Twin City	½
Col. 5s. 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific	½
Corn Products	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	2	U. S. Realty	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Vulcan Detinning	⅛
Gt. Northern pf.	6½	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅛
Int. Power	3½	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & Alton	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Chi. & W. pf.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Chi. Un. Traction	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	⅝
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	3	St. J. & G. I.	2½
Detroit So. pf.	1½	Stand. R. & T.	⅛
Kan. & Mich.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Kan. City So.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	⅞
Mexican Central	⅝	West. E. & M.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Rio Gr. So. 4s	7
Den. & R. G. 4½s	4½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
N. Y. Dock 4s	1½	So. P., Cal., 6s, 1912	1½
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 6s	2		

There were no declines.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	104¾	Lake Shore	275	...
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Long Island	57	62
3s, r., 1918	104½	105	Mah. C. R.	240	...
3s, c., 1918	104¾	105	Manh. Co. tech.	9½	11
3s, 1918, sm.	104¼	...	Md. C. pf.	120	...
4s, r., 1907	104½	105	Mich. Cent.	135	140
4s, c., 1907	104¾	105	M. & St. L.	62	64
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	131½	M. & St. L. pf.	92	100
4s, c., 1925	131	131¾	M. L., H. & P.	80½	81½
D. C. 3-65s	120	121	N. C. & St. L.	145	148
Philippine 4s	109	111	Nat. Bis. pf.	115	116½
Adams Exp.	236	250	Nat. Lead	20	22½
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	Nat. En. pf.	85	95
Alls. C. W. pf.	151	...	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40½	41
Allis-Ch. pf.	64	69½	N. Y. C.	140	...
Am. Ag. Ch.	...	22	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	195
Am. Coal	190	210	Nor. & W. pf.	92	95
Am. Ex.	235	245	Nor. & W. pf.	92	95
Am. D. Tel.	36	39	N. Y., Ont. & W.	42	45
Am. Gr. Tw.	11½	12	N. Y., S. & W.	...	...
Am. Lin. Co.	15½	18½	St. L. 1st pf.	97	110
Am. Sil. pf.	37	41	St. L. 2d pf.	75½	78
A. M. Co. pf.	26½	27	N. Y., P. & O.	110	120
Am. Snuff	165	169½	Nor. Pac.	101	102
Am. Sn. pf.	96	99	Ont. Min.	3½	4½
Am. T. & T.	138	140	P. C. 1st pf.	98	104
A. T. & T.	146	148	P. C. 2d pf.	80½	83
A. W. Co. pf.	93	94	Peo. Gas.	98	101
An. Cop. M.	101	107	Pere Marq.	75	80
Ann Arbor	33	37	Pr. C. & St. L.	76	79
Ann A. pf.	62	66	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	107
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	96½	P. Ft. W. & C.	182	145
B. & O. pf.	95½	96	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	183
B. R. & P.	105	...	Pullman Co.	234	236
B. Un. Gas.	205	213	Quicksilver	1½	2½
B., R. & P.	155	160	Quicksil'r pf.	5½	6½
B. R. & P. pf.	155	175	R. I. Co.	76	79
Butterick Co.	60	63	St. L. pf.	106	107
C. & S. A. Tel.	117	120	St. L. & S. F. pf.	130	145
C. & A. pf.	78	84	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	82	85
C. & E. Ill. pf.	150	...	St. L. & S. W. pf.	76	85
C., I. & L. pf.	76	85	St. Paul	172	...
C. M. & St. P. pf.	182	183	*Concord & Mon., Class A	186	195
C. St. P., M. & Om.	150	156	Mass. Electric	14	14
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	187	193	Mass. Electric pf.	57	58½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	115	...	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	197½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	...	Rutland pf.	70	73
C., I. & L. W. pf.	90	120	Union Pacific	111½	110½
Cleve. & P. pf.	184	...	Union Pacific pf.	95	95
C. Gt. W. pf.	85	...	West End	93	93
C. & H. C. & I. Iron	17⅝	18	West End pf.	113½	113½
Consol. Tob. pf.	99	100	TELEPHONES.		
C. Prod. Co. pf.	128½	130	American	143½	146
D., L. & W.	330	340	Mexican	2	2
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	27	New England	136	138
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	125	Western pf.	100	99½
Det. Un. Ry.	77½	78½	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	90	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	86½	88½
Ft. W. & D. City	35½	40	Am. Pneumatic Service.	5½	5¾
F. M. & S. pf.	...	...	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	24½	24¾
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	64	*American Sugar	141½	140½
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	102	*American Sugar pf.	138⅝	138
G. & St. Tel.	110	...	American Woolen pf.	93½	93
Hock. V. & T. pf.	90½	91	Dom. Iron & Steel	17½	17¾
Homestake	71½	72	Edison	254½	256
Ill. C. I. I.	103	...	Mass. Gas	37¾	37¾
I. S. P., ex div.	39	40	Mass. Gas pf.	90¾	90¾
I. S. P. pf.	85	86½	Pullman	234	236
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	*Swift & Co.	112½	112½
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	...	...	Union Land & Copper	4	4
K. & M. pf.	81	82	United Fruit	107½	107
K. & D. M.	14	16	*United Shoe Machine	59	59
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	31⅝	31¾
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	12	U. S. Leather	14½	13⅞
K. I. Co. pf.	63	66	U. S. Leather pf.	101½	101
Lacl. G. pf.	90	...	U. S. Steel	29⅝	29¾
L. E. & W. pf.	100	106	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	92¾
Adams Exp.	236	250	Va.-Car. Ch.	44	45
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	111	114
Alls. C. W. pf.	151	...	Vulcan Detinning	9	9⅝
Allis-Ch. pf.	64	69½	Wabash	22	22¼
Am. Ag. Ch.	...	22	Wabash pf.	43¼	43¾
Am. Coal	190	210	Wheel. & L. E.	92⅜	93
Am. Ex.	235	245	West. Union Tel.	92¾	93
Am. D. Tel.	36	39	Westinghouse E. & M.	183½	183¾
Am. Gr. Tw.	11½	12	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19½	19½
Am. Lin. Co.	15½	18½	Wisconsin Central	21¼	21¼
Am. Sil. pf.	37	41	Wisconsin Central pf.	43½	45⅝
A. M. Co. pf.	26½	27			
Am. Snuff	165	169½			
Am. Sn. pf.	96	99			
Am. T. & T.	138	140			
A. T. & T.	146	148			
A. W. Co. pf.	93	94			
An. Cop. M.	101	107			
Ann Arbor	33	37			
Ann A. pf.	62	66			
A. M. 1st pf.	95¼	96½			
B. & O. pf.	95½	96			
B. R. & P.	105	...			
B. Un. Gas.	205	213			
B., R. & P.	155	160			
B. R. & P. pf.	155	175			
Butterick Co.	60	63			
C. & S. A. Tel.	117	120			
C. & A. pf.	78	84			
C. & E. Ill. pf.	150	...			
C., I. & L. pf.	76	85			
C. M. & St. P. pf.	182	183			
C. St. P., M. & Om.	150	156			
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	187	193			
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	115	...			
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	...			
C., I. & L. W. pf.	90	120			
Cleve. & P. pf.	184	...			
C. Gt. W. pf.	85	...			
C. & H. C. & I. Iron	17⅝	18			
Consol. Tob. pf.	99	100			
C. Prod. Co. pf.	128½	130			
D., L. & W.	330	340			
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	27			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	125			
Det. Un. Ry.	77½	78½			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	90			
Ft. W. & D. City	35½	40			
F. M. & S. pf.	...	...			
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	64			
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	102			
G. & St. Tel.	110	...			
Hock. V. & T. pf.	90½	91			
Homestake	71½	72			
Ill. C. I. I.	103	...			
I. S. P., ex div.	39	40			
I. S. P. pf.	85	86½			
Jol. & Chi.	180	...			
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	...	...			
K. & M. pf.	81	82			
K. & D. M.	14	16			
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51			
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	12			
K. I. Co. pf.	63	66			
Lacl. G. pf.	90	...			
L. E. & W. pf.	100	106			

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21ST,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Extnd. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Guar. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Lackede Gas Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
50 shs. General Chemical Co. Pref'd.
20 shs. American Sugar Pref'd.
25 shs. New Central Coal Co.
61 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR,
2 shs. American Ice Co. Pref'd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd.
25 shs. International Banking Corporation.
40 shs. New York Security & Trust Co.
25 shs. Madison Manufacturing Co. of Huntsville, Ala., common.
100 shs. American Life Underwriters Agency.
58 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Guar.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co., common.
$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. International Banking Corporation.
10 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County.
$60,000 Muncie Pulp Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due June, 1904. (Hypothecated.)
$106,000 Muncie Pulp Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due June, 1904. (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Deutscher Verein of the City of N. Y. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911, and $1,000 do. Scrip.
25 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Casualty Co. of America.
10 shs. National Surety Co.
27 shs. International Banking Corp'n.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
25 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
3 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
250 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Linden Cemetery, N. J.
10 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Empire Trust Co.
50 shs. Alliance Realty.
$5,000 American School Furniture Co. 6 p. c. Bds. 1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
$15,000 Corning Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921. Jan., 1902, Coupons on.
13 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Anglo-American Savings & Loan Asso. Installs. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
125 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Sonora & Sinaloa Irrigation Co. Yaqui Land Grant 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1941. (Hypd.)
$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 20	559,231
To date this year	181,364,930
Corresponding date last year	157,367,272

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 20	$3,174,000
To date this year	$1,002,480,000
Corresponding date last year	$670,028,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Allegheny and Western Railway.
American Radiator Co. common stock.
American Screw Co.
H. B. Claflin Co.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
New York Mortgage and Security Co.
North American Trust Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Meade Transfer Co.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
Standard Rope and Twine Co., (adjourned.)

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Very Dull, with Upward Tendency in Prices.

In stock market circles yesterday almost everything else was talked of except the market. That presented few features of interest. There was no outside public in the market, and whatever movements were shown by prices were due to professionals.

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Pools at Work.

Some of the smaller pools were at work in their specialties. They marked up among others International Power 3½ points, Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1 point and Railway Steel Spring common 1⅝ points, but they attracted little following. So completely did they have the market to themselves that only a few hundred shares were necessary in some cases to put prices up 2 points.

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Programme for Next Year.

According to those who profess to know the programme for the next few months is to let the market take care of itself for a few weeks, then to advance prices late in January, to permit them to drop off after that, and so prepare a good market in the Spring. This sounds very pleasant, but accidents may happen to the best-regulated market plans.

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New York Central's Advance.

New York Central made a new high record for the year yesterday. It turned 142¾ in the afternoon, but subsequently declined to 141⅞, at which it closed for a net gain of 1⅝ points. Some people tried very hard to give the impression that important announcements were pending, but the Street thought it might be a move preparatory to some new financial scheme.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sixty-five shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 301@303.

The Standard Trust Company has increased its semi-annual dividend from 3 to 5 per cent.

The Oklahoma City, Henrietta and St. Louis Railway Company, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, has been chartered, with a capital stock of $3,000,000.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week increased $2,889,069, as compared with the previous week, and $1,415,349, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Offering of United Railways Bonds.

F. S. Smithers & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. of New York, in connection with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, offer for sale $2,877,000 general first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the United Railways Company of St. Louis at 87 and accrued interest, at which price the investment return is about 4.85 per cent. The bonds are ready for immediate delivery, but if desired payment may be deferred until Jan. 10, 1905.

Lake Erie and Western Meeting.

The Directors of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company met in this city yesterday and re-elected W. H. Newman President. Dwight Pardee was elected Secretary, Charles Fox Treasurer, and W. C. Brown, E. V. W. Rossiter, and John Carstensen. Vice Presidents. A semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, making 3 per cent. for the year.

Increases in Lake Shore Report.

The report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31, with November and December estimated, shows: Gross earnings $34,967,362, increase $199,281; operating expenses and taxes $27,667,128, decrease $44,028; net earnings $7,300,234, increase $243,307; surplus for the year after payment of charges and dividends, $602,914, a decrease of $158,129.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	104¾	Lake Shore	275	...
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Long Island	57	62
3s, r., 1918	104½	105	Mah. C. R.	240	...
3s, c., 1918	104¾	105	Manh. Co. tech.	9½	11
3s, 1918, sm.	104¼	...	Md. C. pf.	120	...
4s, r., 1907	104½	105	Mich. Cent.	135	140
4s, c., 1907	104¾	105	M. & St. L.	62	64
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	131½	M. & St. L. pf.	92	100
4s, c., 1925	131	131¾	M. L., H. & P.	80½	81½
D. C. 3-65s	120	121	N. C. & St. L.	145	148
Philippine 4s	109	111	Nat. Bis. pf.	115	116½
Adams Exp.	236	250	Nat. Lead	20	22½
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	Nat. En. pf.	85	95
Alls. C. W. pf.	151	...	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40½	41
Allis-Ch. pf.	64	69½	N. Y. C.	140	...
Am. Ag. Ch.	...	22	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	195
Am. Coal	190	210	Nor. & W. pf.	92	95
Am. Ex.	235	245	Nor. & W. pf.	92	95
Am. D. Tel.	36	39	N. Y., Ont. & W.	42	45
Am. Gr. Tw.	11½	12	N. Y., S. & W.	...	...
Am. Lin. Co.	15½	18½	St. L. 1st pf.	97	110
Am. Sil. pf.	37	41	St. L. 2d pf.	75½	78
A. M. Co. pf.	26½	27	N. Y., P. & O.	110	120
Am. Snuff	165	169½	Nor. Pac.	101	102
Am. Sn. pf.	96	99	Ont. Min.	3½	4½
Am. T. & T.	138	140	P. C. 1st pf.	98	104
A. T. & T.	146	148	P. C. 2d pf.	80½	83
A. W. Co. pf.	93	94	Peo. Gas.	98	101
An. Cop. M.	101	107	Pere Marq.	75	80
Ann Arbor	33	37	Pr. C. & St. L.	76	79
Ann A. pf.	62	66	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	107
A. M. 1st pf.	95¼	96½	P. Ft. W. & C.	182	145
B. & O. pf.	95½	96	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	183
B. R. & P.	105	...	Pullman Co.	234	236
B. Un. Gas.	205	213	Quicksilver	1½	2½
B., R. & P.	155	160	Quicksil'r pf.	5½	6½
B. R. & P. pf.	155	175	R. I. Co.	76	79
Butterick Co.	60	63	St. L. pf.	106	107
C. & S. A. Tel.	117	120	St. L. & S. F. pf.	130	145
C. & A. pf.	78	84	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	82	85
C. & E. Ill. pf.	150	...	St. L. & S. W. pf.	76	85
C., I. & L. pf.	76	85	St. Paul	172	...
C. M. & St. P. pf.	182	183	*Concord & Mon., Class A	186	195
C. St. P., M. & Om.	150	156	Mass. Electric	14	14
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	187	193	Mass. Electric pf.	57	58½
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C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	...	Rutland pf.	70	73
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C. & H. C. & I. Iron	17⅝	18	West End pf.	113½	113½
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D., L. & W.	330	340	Mexican	2	2
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	27	New England	136	138
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	125	Western pf.	100	99½
Det. Un. Ry.	77½	78½	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	90	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	86½	88½
Ft. W. & D. City	35½	40	Am. Pneumatic Service.	5½	5¾
F. M. & S. pf.	...	...	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	24½	24¾
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	64	*American Sugar	141½	140½
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	102	American Sugar pf.	138⅝	138
G. & St. Tel.	110	...	American Woolen pf.	93½	93
Hock. V. & T. pf.	90½	91	Dom. Iron & Steel	17½	17¾
Homestake	71½	72	Edison	254½	256
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I. S. P., ex div.	39	40	Mass. Gas pf.	90¾	90¾
I. S. P. pf.	85	86½	Pullman	234	236
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	*Swift & Co.	112½	112½
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	...	...	Union Land & Copper	4	4
K. & M. pf.	81	82	United Fruit	107½	107
K. & D. M.	14	16	*United Shoe Machine	59	59
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	31⅝	31¾
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	12	U. S. Leather	14½	13⅞
K. I. Co. pf.	63	66	U. S. Leather pf.	101½	101
Lacl. G. pf.	90	...	U. S. Steel	29⅝	29¾
L. E. & W. pf.	100	106	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	92¾
			Va.-Car. Ch.	44	45
			Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	111	114
			Vulcan Detinning	9	9⅝
			Wabash	22	22¼
			Wabash pf.	43¼	43¾
			West. Union Tel.	92⅜	93
			Westinghouse E. & M.	183½	183¾
			Wheeling & Lake Erie	19½	19½
			Wisconsin Central	21¼	21¼
			Wisconsin Central pf.	43½	45⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable; 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $346,982,815; balances, $18,251,773; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $814,398.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8465; demand, $4.8740; cables, $4.8790.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝@5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 11-16@95⅝; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½@3c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Money was scarcer in the market to-day owing to the outflow for holiday purposes. Discounts were harder. Bar gold was in strong demand for Germany, and recent arrivals of the metal were all bought for export.

On the Stock Exchange there was an exceedingly slack but undecided tendency. Consols receded owing to the dearness of money, but recovered at the close.

Americans opened irregular, many stocks being below parity. They improved a fraction and closed quietly and steady.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅛.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88 1-16; consols, for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 86⅞; Atchison preferred, 105⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 102⅜; Canadian Pacific, 133⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅛; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174½; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 31⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90½; Erie, 38; Erie first preferred, 76⅝; Erie second preferred, 56⅜; Illinois Central, 158⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅜; New York Central, 144½; Norfolk and Western, 80⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 44⅜; Pennsylvania, 70⅛; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 40¼; Reading first preferred, 45⅜; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 35⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 63⅜; Union Pacific, 113; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 29½; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 89¾.

Bar silver steady, 28¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.25; Lisbon, 16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, but the trading was inactive. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 91.80 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502. Three per cent. rentes 97 francs 60 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Americans were higher. Exchange on London 20 marks 37¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills 4⅛ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28⅛d per ounce and in New York at 61c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California-Virginia sold at 1.55, 100 Confidence at .75, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 1,000 Gold Sovereign at .09, 100 Little Chief at .06, 20 Ontario at 3.75, 100 Ophir at 3.05, 200 Potosi at 12, 300 Savage at .19, 1,000 Work at .12.

Michigan Central's Year.

The report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, with November and December estimated, shows: Gross earnings, $21,200,000; decrease, $1,352,201; operating expenses and taxes, $17,861,000; decrease, $1,001,320; net earnings, $3,339,000; decrease, $350,881. The surplus for the year after payment of dividends was $120,490.

Three I's Declares a Dividend.

The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company yesterday declared a dividend of 2 per cent. The company passed the dividend on June 23 last, which had been at the rate of 4 per cent. a year for several years.

Advance in Steel Prices.

The Steel Bar Association at a mee

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in most outside stocks yesterday was very quiet, and, generally speaking, the movement of prices was confined to limits commensurate with the volume of the business transacted. There were declines in several prominent issues, but a larger number showed advances. It may be doubted whether much of a public following is being secured for a number of stocks which have recently been added to the list of active issues, but thus far at least it remains true that the stocks recently added to the list passed fairly well through the recent market depression. If this is due to the previous failure to float any amount of these new issues, the fact is without significance, but if any considerable amount of these stocks were in the hands of the public it would appear to indicate that the manipulation recently undertaken to float various issues has avoided the extremes that marked the course of a number of issues which in the past have come to grief. Northern Securities rose fractionally above its previous high level, selling as high as 130⅜. Another proof of the disadvantage to which brokers are put by after-hours trading was afforded in Northern Securities yesterday, since brokers who had selling orders in the stock at 130 left the crowd at 3 o'clock, a broker with a buying order made his appearance and bid the stock up to 130¾. It would appear, under the circumstances, that justice was done neither to the broker's customer nor to his fellow-brokers. It is to the advantage of all, in the long run, to confine trading to the hours established by custom for the execution of orders within which all brokers with orders are present.

* *

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	American Can	12¼	12	12¼
4,450	American Can pf	62⅝	61¾	61¾
700	American Nickel	2¼	2¼	2¼
141	Am. Writ. Paper pf	22¾	22	22
2,100	Arizona Con. Mining	25⅞	25½	25½
3,200	Baldwin Locomotive Mining	4¾	4½	4¾
2,000	Bay State Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,700	British Col. Copper	6¼	6	6¼
1,900	Douglas Copper	7⅞	7½	7⅞
10	Empire Steel	11	11	11
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,600	Greene Con. Copper	20	25	25
3,400	Greene Con. Gold	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
300	Inter. Rapid Transit	164½	163½	164
15	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	28½	28½	28¾
100	International Salt	22	22	22
1,200	Kitchener Mining	¼	¼	¼
250	Liberty Silk	25½	*24½	25½
1,300	Mackay Cos.	40¾	39⅝	40½
1,900	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,700	Montreal & Boston	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅝
800	New Orleans Rys.	3¼	*2	3¼
500	N. Y. Transportation	7¾	7½	7¾
14,300	Northern Securities	130⅜	129½	130
2,100	Seaboard Air Line	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
1,300	Seaboard Air Line pf	36⅝	35½	35½
525	Standard Con. Copper	2	1⅞	2
1,000	Standard Milling pf	30	30	30
34	Standard Oil	631	629	631
1,700	Tennessee Copper	38¼	37	37
100	Union Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36	United Copper pf	58	58	58
200	United Rys. of St. Louis pf	69	69	69
1,100	U. S. Leather, new, w. i.	45½	45	45
1,200	U. S. Leather pf, new, w. i.	92¼	90½	92¼
2,300	White Knob Copper	7-16	5-16	5-16

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Malting 6s	103½	103¼	103¼
5,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	82½	82½	82½
$20,400	Jap. 6s, 2d ser., w. i.	88¾	88	88
$155,400	Mexican new 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
4,000	Ore. Short Li. ref. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
20,000	U. S. Leather new 5s, w. i.	96	96	96
5,000	Wab. Rv. & El. 4s	84	84	84
10,000	?Wabash-Pitts. Term. Con. Ice pf. inc. 4s	43½	43⅜	43⅜
15,000	?Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59½		59½	
American Can	12	12¼	12¼	12¾
American Can pf	62½	62¾	61¾	62
American Chicle	125	127	120	127
American Chicle pf	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3¼	4	3¼	4¼
American Malting	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103½
American Nickel	2¼	2⅝	2¼	⅜
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts	245	250	245	250
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf	60	102½	85	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	22	23	22	22½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	85	82	87
Automatic Reaping pf	90	93	90	93
Baldwin Mining	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Bamberger De Lamar	3¼	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	130		130	
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	6⅛	6¼	6	6¼
California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6½		6½	
Casein Co. of Am. pf	62	64	62	64
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Central Foundry pf	18½	19½	18¾	19½
Central Foundry 6s	71	74	71	74
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Sup. Invstd.	8	8	8	8
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	15½	16½	16½	17½
Con. Refrigerating	4½	4¾	4¼	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3½	8	3½	8
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Cramps' Shipbuilding	25	29	25	29
Cuban 6s of 1896	100½	101	100¼	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf	35	42½	35	42½
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70		70	
Detroit & Mackinac pf	56	95	93	95
Dominion Steel	15	16	14	16
Douglass Copper	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	40	45	40	45
Electric Boat pf	68	72	68	72
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	1	1½	1	1½
Electric Vehicle	17	18	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Great North. pf., w. i.	210		210	
Greene Con. Copper	24⅞	25½	25	25½
Greene Con. Gold	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70		70	
Guggenheim Exploration	127	132	125	131
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	117	122	119	125
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	92	94½	95	95
Hall Signal	88	93	88	93
Havana Tobacco	31	35	31	35
Havana Tobacco pf	42	44½	42	44½
Havana Tobacco 5s	73	74	70	74
H. B. Claflin & Co	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	105	93	105
Houston Oil	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Houston Oil pf	15	17½	15	17½
Inter. Rapid Transit	163½	164	163	164
Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅝	13	12½	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	28	29½	28½	29
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	20	22	20	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	8	10	8	10
International Silver pf	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber	85		85	
Kitchener Mining	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Lackawanna Steel	85	92	87	92
Lord & Taylor pf	103	105¼	103	105¼
Mackay Companies	40	40¼	39⅝	40
Mackay Companies pf	74¾	75	74⅝	75
Madison Square Garden	15	16	15	16
Manhattan Transit	4	4⅛	4	4
Mexican Nat'l 4s	93⅜	94	93⅜	94
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	6⅜		6⅜	
Mexican Govt. 5s	102½	104	102½	104
Montreal & Boston	1 5-16	1⅜	1¼	1 5-16
National Enameling & Stamping	110	120	116	120
National Sugar	105¼		105⅜	
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	60	65	60	63
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	87	94	87	90
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8	7¾	7¾
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
North. Pac., when rel.	140	160	140	160
Northern Pacific rcts	150		150	
Northern Securities stub	400	500	400	500
Northern Securities	129⅜	130	128½	129
Oregon S. L. new 4s cts.	96¼	97	96¼	97
Otis Elevator	45	47	44½	46
Otis Elevator pf	99	101	98	101
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	½	1½	½	2
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	14	16	10	14
Pope Manufacturing	5	7	5	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf		74		74
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16	19	15	19½
Royal Baking Powder	125	135	125	132
Royal Baking Powder pf	108	110	108	110
Safety Car Heating	181		181	
Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	35½	36	35½	36½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	99½	100	99½	100
South Elberon Land	1	2	1	2
South Elberon Land 5s	16	20	16	20
Standard Con. Copper	2	2⅛	2	2
Standard Couplers	23	30	23	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	8	9	8	9
Standard Milling pf	29½	30½	29	30
Standard Milling 5s	77⅝	79	77½	79
Standard Oil	639	640	639	641
Tennessee Copper	36¾	37½	38	39
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9	10	9	10
Trenton Potteries	15¾	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf	85	87½	85	87¼
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	¾	1	¾	1¼
Union Typewriter	93	98	93	95
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	124	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	119	122	119	121
United Box Board	1½	2¼	1½	2
United Box Board pf	9½	10	9	10
United Copper	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3
United Copper pf	58	60	57	60
United Lumber 1st 5s		40		40
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	8½	6	8½
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	26	27¼	26	27¼
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	79	81	79	81
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs.	46	47	46	47
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. & R.	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96	96½	96	96½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	98	99½	98	99½
Va. Southwestern 5s	45		45	
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	92¾	93	92¾	93
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	43½	43¾	43¾	43⅜
White Knob Copper	5-16	7-16		⅜
Worth. Pump pf	119	122½	119	122½

	STREET RAILWAYS.			
Broadway & 7th Av.		239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d 5s	107	109	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	242	239	242
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	206	203	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	77	78	77	78
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	103	105	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¾	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	81	86	81	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	61	68	61	68
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	79½	80	79½	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
New Orleans Rys.	3	3¼	3	3
New Orleans Rys. pf	13¼	13½	12	13
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	72		72	
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	76	78	76	78
Public Service Corp.	135	145	135	145
Public Ser. Corp. certs	73½	74½	73½	74½
Second Av. R. R. con	202	207	202	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	120	116½	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	27	29½	27	29½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	78	81	78	81
28th & 29th St. 5s	113	116	113	113
Union Railways 1st 5s	108½	111	108½	111
United El. of N. J. 4s	76	77½	76	77½
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf	68	69	68	69
U. S. Ref. St. L. rcts. ctfs.	23	25	23	25
U. T. of Providence	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	109	108	108
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27	28	22	20
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	82	85	81	85
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	84	85	84½	85

	GAS COMPANIES.			
Am. Light & Traction	65	72	65	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf	98½	99½	98¾	99½
Bay State Gas	7-16	½	7-16	½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	52		52	
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	66¾	68	66¾	68
Central Union Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	93	96	93	90
Denver Gas	38	39	36	39
Denver Gas 5s	85	88	85	88
Denver Gas 6s	112¼		112¼	
Essex & Hudson Gas	123	126	123	126
Hudson County Gas	104	105	104	105
Hudson County Gas 5s	107	108	107	108
Indianapolis Gas	70	75	70	75
Indianapolis Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	111	112¼	111	112¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	112¼	114	112¼	114
N.Y.& E.R.G.Co. con. 5s	106¼	108¼	106½	108¼
New York & Queens Gas	65		65	
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s	100	105	100	105
Northern Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	5	8	3	8
Paterson & Pasaic Gas	67	71	67	71
Paterson & Passaic 4s	103	106	103	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	91	89	91
St. Paul 5s	95	98	93	98
South. N. G. & Electric	120	123	120	123
South Jersey G. & L. 5s	103	106	103	106
Syracuse Lighting	60		60	
Syracuse Lighting pf	92		92	
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101		101	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102

	FERRY COMPANIES.			
Brooklyn Ferry	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62	64	62	64
East River Ferry	48	53	75	83
East River Ferry 5s	85	90	85	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	107	110	107	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	33	38	28	33
Union Ferry 5s	87	90	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Brewing	26½	26½	26⅞
35	Brewing pf	46½	46½	46½
70	Con. Ice pf	37¼	37¼	37½
1,200	Crucible Steel	9⅞	9½	9⅝
4,720	Crucible Steel pf	52⅜	49	52⅞
15	Fireproof	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
135	Fireproof pf	33¾	33½	33½
25	Luster Mining	11¼	11¼	11¼
180	M. L. & H.	39½	39½	39½
81	Ohio Fuel	41	41	41
500	Pittsburg Coal	23	22⅜	23
700	Pittsburg Coal pf	82	82	82
245	Pittsburg O. & G.	75½	75	75½
130	River Company pf	28½	28½	28½
152	Sewer Pipe	27½	27½	27½
400	U. S. Steel	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	U. S. Steel pf	92⅝	92¼	92¼

UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Major Henry P. Ritzius is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Buffalo, relieving Col. William H. Bowen, Thirteenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Kellogg is ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Paymaster V. S. Jackson is ordered to Washington, and will report to the Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Constellation at Newport, Missouri at Newport News, Villalobos at Shanghai, New York at Coquimbo.

Sailed—Sterling, from Lambert Point for Boston; Powhatan, from Newport for New York; Wasp, from Key West for Guantanamo; Narcoossee, from Newport for New York; Bennington, from Amoy for Chinkiang; Atlanta, from Barbados for Hampton Roads; Scorpion, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham; Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal; C. A. Coolidge, Boston; D Cady Herrick, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Frank E. Wingate, Boston; E. Chandler, Salt Lake City; M. Rayburn, United States Navy.

GRAND—J. C. Pryor, United States Navy.

GILSEY—L. Whitney, Boston.

BRESLIN—George F. Pope, Fall River.

VICTORIA—William H. Stone, Boston; A. D. Knox, Louisville.

MANHATTAN—President Eliot, Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Marion, Mass.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

SAVOY—J. L. Richards, Boston.

NETHERLAND—R. H. Clarke, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Rev. Phelps M. Prescott, Washington.

WOLCOTT—C. T. Dole, Boston; E. Zimmerman, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Verplanck Colvin, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Edwin F. Atkins, Boston.

HOFFMAN—J. M. Lincoln, Albany.

ST. REGIS—Sir Ernest Cassel, London; Miss Odell, Albany; C. Oliver Iselin and Harry Lehr, New York.

HOTEL ASTOR—Capt. Walter McLean, United States Army; Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo; F. Howard Magadorn, Albany.

HERALD SQUARE—H. Damiens, Paris.

GREGORIAN—J. A. Inrles, Washington.

MARLBOROUGH—Scott R. Beal, Cleveland.

NORMANDIE—Senator W. P. Dillingham, Vermont.

NAVARRE—Norman Hayden, Columbus, Ohio.

PARK AVENUE—P. W. Kimball, Washington.

EARLINGTON—J. W. Albaugh, Baltimore.

BARTHOLDI—Capt. A. Hardeman, United States Army.

ASTOR—J. Murray Bacon, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brock & Wilner, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Col.; D. A. Huise, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cheetham, F. P., Scranton, Penn.; hats; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, prints and ginghams; 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Emerson-Adams Company, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Troy, N. Y.; Miss M. Malley, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Guidman, L. H., Denver, Col.; H. Meyers, dress goods; 22 Howard Street.

Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; J. Hernsteln, domestics and white goods; Miss Tyrrell, fancy goods; Miss M. E. Kivlon, laces; 75 Spring Street.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. J. Flinagan, domestics; 75 Spring Street.

Hankey Mercantile Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. P. Hankey, millinery and ribbons; 704 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hallock, W. B., & Brother, Elmira, N. Y.; L. H. Hallock, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Snelling, laces; Mr. Hill, silks; Mr. Warsley, linings; 8 Greene Street.

Landauer, A., & Son, Milawukee, Wis.; J. Landauer, white goods; 258 Church Street.

Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Schoenau, linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; J. Rosenthal, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Park Avenue Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. Nicoll, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cumberland.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Spalding.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Company Buys Nearly an Entire Block in Harlem—Twenty-three Lots and Twenty-seven Dwellings Involved—West Street Corner Sold—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction

The Hudson Realty Company has bought from the Equitable Life Assurance Society the greater part of the block bounded by One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The property consists of twenty-three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 575 feet front by 99.11 feet in depth, being the entire block front, except the corners; also, the four buildings 2,382, 2,384, 2,386, and 2,388 Seventh Avenue, each 16.8 by 100; also, the twenty-seven dwellings 203, 207, 209, and 217 to 265 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; also, the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty ninth Street, a four-story building with six stores, on plot 43.1 by 99.11. The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street dwellings have been known as the King model houses.

The Hudson Realty Company expects to resell the dwellings to intending occupants and the lots to builders for improvement with high-class apartment houses. Ferdinand Strauss was the broker in the transaction.

Seamen's Society Buys on West Street.

Walter B. Parsons of the office of William Cruikshank's Sons has sold for Paterno Brothers the plot 65.7 by 135 at the northeast corner of West and Jane Streets to the American Seamen's Friend Society for $70,000.

Dwelling Sold on East 80th Street.

M. & L. Hess have sold for A. M. Bendheim the four-story dwelling 8 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house. The same brokers have also sold for M. Frenkel to A. M. Bendheim the three-story dwelling 111 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Wetmore & Magill, in conjunction with Post & Reese, have sold for Louis Zeckendorf the four-story dwelling 50 East Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5. The purchaser will occupy the house after making extensive alterations.

Montgomery Maze has sold 157 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, to F. Feuchtwanger, Frederick Feiltel was the broker.

Simon Nachtigall has resold 645 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

To Improve 109th Street Plot.

Kleinfeld & Engelsberg have bought a plot 50 by 100 on One Hundred and Ninth Street, 275 feet east of Broadway, and will improve it with a six-story apartment house.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Edward Rafter to Joseph A. Morris the five-story double apartment house 257 West Ninety-second Street, on plot 40 by 100.8.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for a client 683 West End Avenue, a four-and-one-half-story American-basement dwelling. The buyer will occupy the house.

Reported Sale of 501 Broadway.

There was reported yesterday the sale of the five-story building 501 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, 29.7 by 200, one of the properties included in the Rogers bequest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Confirmation of the report could not be obtained, it is said that the buyers have not yet closed their contract.

George H. Pigueron has sold 19 West Eighth Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 93.11.

Brokerage Firm Incorporates.

The corporation of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. has been formed, with a capital of $200,000, to do a general real estate brokerage business. According to the papers, filed at Albany yesterday, neither Mr. Robinson's nor Mr. Brown's name appears in the list of incorporators. These are William H. Wheelock, Charles A. Cone, Eugene S. Goadby, Arthur W. Francis, Meredith Howland, Jr., Kenneth D. Robinson, Lathrop Brown, William C. Buchanan, Hamilton M. Bowes, Henry W. Mayo, and Charles H. Hanson.

Audubon Avenue Corners Sold.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Henry Shoemaker the plot of seven lots at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 100 by 175, to Charles Scheidecker, who will improve the plot with apartment houses.

L. J. Dumahaut has sold for Charles T. Barney to Ole H. Olsen the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a plot 76.7 by 95.

Phillips & Crooks have sold for A. W. Miller to Israel Lebowitz the lot, 25 by 93, on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for Jacob Rosborg to the same buyer, the lot adjoining on the south.

Amsterdam Avenue Lots Sold.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Mandel & Kinzler to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot, 50 by 156.5 by 50.10 by 165.9, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and running through to St. Nicholas Avenue.

W. D. Morgan & Co. have sold for E. Selen a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue; also, to Irving I. Kempner, a lot on west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 55 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach are the buyers of the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, sold recently by the Union Real Estate Company.

Paul Halpin has sold, through Slawson & Hobbs, the plot 100 by 101, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Academy Street, to Charles H. Cuddeback.

The estate of Max Weil has sold the plot on the south side of Ellwood Street, 200 feet east of Naegle Avenue, 125 by 300.

Big Deal for 124th Street Flats.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for Louis Manheim to Shapiro & Portman the seven five-story triple flats, 426 to 438 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, on plot 175 by 100.11.

Max Gomprecht has sold for Dannenberg & Wallach 232 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 40 by 100, one of a row of five five-story apartment houses recently erected by Arthur E. Silverman.

Louis A. Jaffer has purchased from Scheer & Ginsburg the following plots: North side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 485 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 99.11; also south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 485 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 99.11; also north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11. Mr. Jaffer has resold the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street plot to Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum and the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street plot to a client of Elsman & Levy.

To Build on West 11th Street.

Robert R. Rainey has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine 332 West Eleventh Street, 25 by 100, and for Charles T. Galloway the adjoining property of the same size, No. 334. The buyer will improve the plot.

Express Company Takes Old Brewery.

The Continental Brewery, at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and West Eleventh Street, at the foot of Seventh Avenue, covering a plot 145 feet on Greenwich Avenue by 125 feet on West Eleventh Street, which for many years was conducted by Russell & Rees, has been leased through the office of Charles E. Duross for a term of six years to one of the large express companies.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

LEASING TENEMENTS AND FLATS is an absolute specialty with us.

EVERY OWNER OF TENEMENTS should consult us for leasing same.

ARE YOUR TENEMENTS OR FLATS paying? If not, call and see us and learn something to your advantage.

STOP AND THINK what we can do for you. We save you time, money, and annoyance, and in the end raise the valuation of your property.

IF YOU would like us to explain our secret of leasing, write and have representative call.

NO OWNER CAN AFFORD to let this opportunity slip by.

GREAT RETURNS have been the reward of those for whom we have leased tenements and flats.

E. V. PESCIA & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

E. V. PESCIA, M. BACHE, I. MEISTER. PHONE 5574 SPRING. } 5 PRINCE STREET New York City.

A REAL ESTATE CATECHISM.

II.

Q.—Why is an examination of title alone not sufficient?

A.—Because there are many defects in title that the usual examination will not disclose.

Q.—Specify some.

A.—Dower claims by the wives of men who have transferred property as if they were single. Claims arising through false or inaccurate affidavits in suits, the infancy of parties to deeds; lost or destroyed wills; unknown heirs, forgeries and other defects of a similar nature.

Q.—Does not a warranty from a responsible person cover these claims?

A.—Not entirely. If the claim be unsuccessful the warrantor is not liable, and the expense of the suit falls on the holder of the title. If the question be one that only makes the title unmarketable the warrantor is not liable.

(To be continued.)

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan. 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

INVESTORS.

Can find no better security than

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE

We have several very choice parcels requiring a cash investment of from $10,000 to $50,000, which will yield handsome returns and are sure to increase in value and earning power.

We have a choice corner parcel up town requiring an investment of about $150,000, which will yield 8 per cent. and be worth at least $75,000 more in the course of a year or two.

We have a very choice corner parcel down town requiring an investment of about $500,000, which will yield over 6 per cent. and be worth considerably more in the future.

Full particulars to Bona-Fide Investors.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.

MAIN OFFICE, 135 Broadway. Westchester & Prospect Avs. 2,237-8 Cort. BRONX BRANCH, 1,215-16 Melrose.

51ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
51ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
5-story single flat, all improvements... $59,000
West 45th St., 5-story triple..... 36,000
West 94th St., private house..... 22,000
East 118th St., 5-story triple..... 24,500
16 lots 151st St., on Heights..... 184,000
Bronx, East 138th St., 8 lots..... 52,000
Country seat, on Hudson, 30 minutes... 35,000
Brooklyn, 2-story private house..... 5,250
Free and clear lots, 24th Ward..... Bargain
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8th Av., New York.

THE BEST REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

are first mortgages on small homes. If you have $500 or more up to $5,000 that you would like to put out at FIVE PER CENT., with guarantee of absolute security, let me point the way. I will mail details to you for the asking. CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY, 34 Park Row, Manhattan.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

Two six-story modern houses, 4 families on a floor. Price $63,000 each. Mortgage $40,000 each. Rents $7,300 each.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!
Rents collected, estates managed, houses leased. Will benefit you by our long experience. Morris-Jacoby, 35 West 125th. Telephone 2491—Harlem.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

Investors and Speculators.—Must sell my property all over city at sacrifice on account of ill health. Retired, 29 Second Avenue.

Tenements, uptown and downtown; will sell reasonable, with little cash; easy terms. Merchant, 154 Times, Downtown.

New five-story corner; big bargain. Real Estate Office, 199 Beach Av., 156th St.

East Side.

A plot of 50,000 sq. feet, vicinity of **5th Av. and 79th St.**

Property has never been offered. Price reasonable. Large profits assured. Particulars on personal application.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

BETWEEN AVE. D & EAST RIVER.

A plot 40x190, facing two streets, for $23,000. Terms easy.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Under $22,000; estate offers 4-story tenement, vicinity 1st Av. and 34th St.; bank mortgage $14,000, $2,000 second; bargain. Chas. Hilson & Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

Furnished room house, 41st St., vicinity 2d Av.; 16.8x100; asking $10,000; terms to suit; genuine bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St., $31,000, five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Single flat bargain, East 52d St.; price, $15,000; Mtg. $10,000, 4½ per cent; rent over $1,500. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

IN TOBACCO DISTRICT.

DESIRABLE CORNER, WITH 4 STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, COVERING 1,500 SQUARE FEET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF DESIRED. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

19th St. West—Plot 100x90; reasonable; tenement, factory, stable. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Corner Cedar Street.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same
THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

West Side.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Amsterdam Av., (80's,) 14-room triple	$43,000
Amsterdam Av., (150's,) double, 26 front	30,000
8th Av., below 150th, modern triple	31,500
Lenox Av., near 135th, double	28,500
Madison Av., below 106th, double	28,750
Manhattan Av., modern double, 27 front	34,000
Morningside Av., 6-room double, improve.	33,500
7th Av., 6-room double, improvements	35,000
7th Av., 37.6, new triple, stores	58,000
Amsterdam corner, below 100th, 40 front	65,000
5th Av. corner, triple and stores	53,000
Manhattan Av., corner, triple, 27.10 front	60,000
112th, 6-story, new law, quadruple	65,000
117th, 12-room triple, all improvements	29,500
112th, 7-room double, 30 front	38,000
116th, (Lenox,) double, 27 front, stores	36,500
116th, near 7th, double, 32 front	44,500
117th, near office, 6-room double	24,750
139th, 50 front, 6-story quadruple	65,000
141st, 37.6, 7-room, new, double	46,000
142d, 6-story double, full lot	22,250

Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 135TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
Finest corner on St. Nicholas Av., 5-story, 27.6x113; rent, $6,700; price, $60,000.
Two triple flats; 12 rooms, hot water; rent, $2,900; price, $26,000.
Six triple flats with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $39,500.
Two 8th Av. corners, with stores; fine location; price, $48,000; cheap.

Big Bargain.

SPECULATORS, CALL QUICK.

Three houses below West 14th St., 4-story each, all 3 for $30,000; good rent; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

DESIRABLE PLOTS.
145th & 146th Sts.—7th & Lenox Avs.
Ready for immediate improvement.
Subway Station at corner.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, offer quick taker, west side, 26 foot, cold water, thoroughly renovated, 20-family tenement; rents $2,352; after January $2,616; price $21,000.

122 WEST 87TH ST.
Three-story and basement private house. Size 18x56x100; the best and cheapest house on the west side for sale. Open for inspection.

A.—Vicinity 103d St. and Broadway; extra wide double flat; rent over $4,100; price, $38,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

$22,000—Five-story double flat, 133d St., near 5th Av.; Mtg. $17,000; rent $2,300; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5-story tenement, West 27th St., $25,000; Mtg. $18,000, 5 per cent.; rent, $2,920; a good chance. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Prominent corners near new Pennsylvania Depot; price, $26,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Chelsea Square, 21st.—5-story house; rental $4,600, price $40,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

142d St., near 8th Av.—15-family flat, $27,000; old rents. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$1,500.00 cash, brownstone private house; boom section. Estate, 114 West 133d St., near Lenox.

Washington Heights.

WINSLOW REALTY CO., 70 Manhattan St., offers 50x100, with old tenements, now rented for $1,700; two blocks from rapid transit station; asking $20,000; Amsterdam Av., corner, 100x100, under $55,000; Wadsworth Av., corner, 100x100, under $40,000; single corners and inside lots, in best part of Washington Heights, at prices that insure good profits in the Spring; brokers welcome.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Triple flat.
Hardwood trim. Price, $33,000. Rents, $3,700.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

A.—Vicinity of 150th St. and Amsterdam Av.; extra wide triple flat; 5 rooms and bath each; rent about $4,700; price, $41,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 83X Tribune Building, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED
DIRECT FROM OWNERS.
LOTS ON OR NEAR JEROME AVE.
ALSO ON OR NEAR WEBSTER AVE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

The undersigned, owner, desires to resume building and operating actively; must first dispose of large income-bearing property at reasonable price for cash, or will exchange for old buildings or unimproved lots in Manhattan, or out-of-town country estate suitable for improvement; equity $275,000; leased for long term, with ample security; thorough investigation solicited. Brokers protected. MAXWELL S. MANNES, 115 Broadway.

Vicinity of 125th St. and 8th Ave.

Modern elevator apartment house fully rented; net income about $9,000 per annum; equity, $90,000; will exchange where we can raise $30,000 to $40,000 cash; city or out of town.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway

Modern six-story elevator house. Price $150,000. Mortgage $90,000, at 4½%. Rents $16,500. Offers from brokers entertained.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

An owner of first-class 37.6 apartment house near rapid transit station, six stories, will trade for small free and clear dwelling in Manhattan; equity, $10,000; good income. Braisted & Goodman, 2,788 Broadway, (107th St.)

Modern six-story elevator house. Price $100,000. Mortgage $67,500, at 4½%. Offers from brokers entertained.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Elegant elevator apartments, with all modern improvements; will exchange for tenements or flats with cash added. Nobleman, 136 Times Downtown.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

KLEIN, SAUTER & ZAHLER,
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
880 EAST 161 STREET.
TELEPHONE 949 J. MELROSE.

Investors, speculators, and small buyers, come to see us if you wish to secure the choicest parcels that the Bronx presents to-day. Over five hundred large and small properties on our books to choose from.

We have the exclusive brokerage for the largest and best parcels lying between 160th Street and Tremont Av. A word to the wise is sufficient. 880 East 160th St.

A FEW BARGAINS LEFT.

S. E. Corner Courtlandt Av. 163d St., 56x115, $13,500; 1st mtge. $11,000, 3 years; no rock.
S. E. Corner Arthur Av. 176th St., 91x98; below grade; price, $13,500.
Snap—4-story triple flat and stores, 17 rooms and baths, corner, 27x100, 32 feet wide in rear; price, $30,000; 1st mtge. $25,000, 5 years.
4-story triple, 14 rooms and baths, 26.6x105 built x130 lot; guaranteed rental, $3,000; price, $26,000; 1st mtge. $18,000, 3 years; 2nd to suit.
Many other desirable properties, improved and unimproved.
ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 THIRD AV.

24 LOTS

in NEW YORK CITY, 3 minutes' walk to TWO LINES OF TROLLEY and near New Haven 6-track electric system.
PRICE (this week)
$9,000
JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

BIG BARGAIN.

Three four-story cold-water flats.
TWO AVENUE FRONTS, INCLUDING CORNER.
Rent, $6,500; price, $59,000; mortgage, $37,000.
John F. Frees, Realty Department,
608 EAST 156TH ST.

$14,000 cash required; 5-story business property, 138th St., near Willis Av.; 4½% mortgage; 10% investment guaranteed.
$75,000 new 5-story apartment, with four stores, 50x100; rents $9,000; $15,000 cash.
From builder, 5-story 4-family apartment, 41x100; rents $5,000; price $42,000.
Four-story triple, 28x100; price $20,500.
Phelps Bros., 317 Willis Av., 140th and 141st Sts.

GRAB THIS.

A plot, 50x100, on Southern Boulevard, opposite Bronx Park Zoological Gardens; price $8,000; mortgage $4,500; will be worth $16,000 in Spring; no rock; other advantages soon to be realized; this price to-day only.
Armstrong, 1,249 Union Av., Corner 169th St.
TELEPHONE 1798J MELROSE.

PARTY CANNOT PERFORM.

Plot, 75x100; below grade; 100 ft. south of Longwood Av., on Whitlock Av.; convenient to trolley, school and station; price, $1,650 a lot. Apply Owner, John F. Schick, 2,018 Fulton Av., near 174th St.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL!!

25% on an investment of $5,500 cash; 5-story double flat, 30 foot front, on 90th St., near Amsterdam Av., excellent condition. 3,599 3d Av., foot of 169th St. L station.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Will sell to-day for $13,000, southwest corner 180th St. and Mohegan Av., plot 70x118; Subway station street; part of Crotona Parkway; two short blocks from Bronx Park.
Armstrong, 1,249 Union Av., Corner 169th St.
TELEPHONE 1798J MELROSE.

Boston Road Corner, 181st St. to Bryant St.—Ten lots, opposite Bronx Park, with large 3-story building at terminus of rapid transit road; this property has a great future; financial valuation; sold cheap. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

Cheap, two triple flats on upper West Side, showing excellent income. Send or call for particulars.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Three-story and basement private dwelling on West End Av., one block from Subway station. Will sell cheap.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

$1,000 buys 2-family house, 11 rooms, all improvements, near Subway, price $4,000; $800 buys 2-family house, 9 rooms, near Rapid Transit, price $3,000; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

For Sale.—One-third or half interest in three parcels Bronx lots, including two corners, located between Westchester and Prospect Avs., 165th and Jennings. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

Attention, Speculators.—Lady will sacrifice fine avenue corner, near Tremont station, containing five extra large lots, $2,850 each; well worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Tel., 2466 R Harlem.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood trim, parquet floors; all improvements; lot, 27x111; near R. T.; plot, Fairmount Place, 70x200, excavated; $8,500. Freedman, 1,000 East 175th St.

We offer several very choice corner plots on Boston Road, Southern Boulevard, Westchester, and Longwood Avs. at old prices. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

Eight lots, including corner; macadamized street; best section; transit convenient; $21,000; suitable terms. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.; Tel. 747 Tremont.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story 20-family apartment house, 25x90x100; price $22,500; rent $2,600; no steam. H. L. Phelps, 166 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Elegant plot, 14 lots, Franklin Avenue near Crotona Park; choicest section in Bronx; ripe for immediate improvements. Farmer, 196 Times Downtown.

Sedgwick Park, Fordham Heights; modern 14-room house; ground 100x100; accessible; restricted neighborhood. Address Owner, Room 304, 79 Wall St.

Have a few excellent plots in Bronx for sale; one near Grand Concourse and Boulevard; also others in good locations. D. G. L. Co., 32 Union Square.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

Attractive Bargain!—10 lots, Southern Boulevard, excavated, two corners, $57,500. Great Sacrifice, Times, Harlem.

William's Bridge, Laconia Park.—Two lots, fronting two streets, $1,550.00. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$6,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, 25x100; price $24,000; rent $2,600. H. L. Phelps, 166 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Webster and Brook Avs., near 169th St.; 10 lots, $45,000; Ryer Av., near 180th, 75x103; $4,500. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargains—Two-family house, all improvements, full lot, near L, $4,500; one-family house, $3,000; $1,000 cash. Bacchler, 1,841 Tremont Av.

Plots and lots in best section of Bronx for speculators and builders. 'Phone 747 Tremont. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. George Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

East 148th St., near station.—10 family, 25x100, $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Washington Av. corner, 25x96, $39,000; rent, $3,864; 5 story. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Contracts, Bronx property, bought and sold. Apply, Real Estate, Room 88, 115 Broadway.

Clinton Av., near 180th St., about 7½ lots; price, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Out of City.

Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply.
H. S. O'BRIEN & SON,
45 Broadway.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

Did you ever hear one builder criticise another? Well, he wants to impress you that he builds the better house. That's what we want to do. Just see our two-family houses, and we will impress you. They really have no equal. That is what people say who buy them.
KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

RUGBY AGAIN

$1,380 equity in 2 double lots, 40x100 each, s. w. cor. E. Broadway and E. 49th St., and n. w. cor. Linden and Troy Avs.; bought 3½ years ago from Wood, Harmon & Co.; payments made to Jan. 3, 1905; will sell for $1,200 cash. Address Geo. W. Somers, St. Augustine, Fla.

Flatbush Lots, 20x100, $175.

Two-family dwellings, all improvements, $2,750.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,635 Nostrand Av., Near Vernon.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted for a client, on the Sound, below New Haven, from 5 to 10 acres; must command good view and have water front and shade trees; an old place well located would answer; price moderate; will pay cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Wanted—The best place $100,000 will buy, with house and outbuildings and from 50 to 100 acres, overlooking Hudson River or on Harlem Division; not to exceed 25 miles from New York and within ½ mile of station. Investor, Box 210 Times.

Want property for cash buyers, Manhattan and Bronx; send full particulars; quick results; brokers protected. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

Party with $5,000 cash wants particulars of flats; must be reasonable; brokers protected. M. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Owners—Send full particulars of your property in the Bronx and Manhattan; have bona fide buyers. S. Jacobs, 1,715 Lexington Av.

A 20-foot dwelling, from 46th to 53d St., between 5th and Park Avs. Address H. C., Box 75, 1,364 Broadway.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 59th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Properties wanted, Manhattan and Bronx, for cash customers; money to loan. R. Grunauer, 467 Broadway.

Wanted.—Building sites below 59th St., in exchange for business property. D. G. L. Co., 32 Union Square.

Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Attention.—Wanted, houses on lease anywhere; will give security. Hagemeyer, 176 East 98th St.

Bronx and Harlem double flats; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
152 Franklin Street, City.

FLOORS TO LET
FROM APRIL AND MAY 1ST, '05, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF), 205 feet on Brooklyn Bridge, 50 feet on each, William and Rose Sts.
LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.
Power, heat and elevator service day and night.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d st.
H. J. SACHS, 3 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

42D ST. LOFT,
Between Broadway & 6th Ave.
12,000 SQUARE FEET.
HIGH-GRADE BUILDING. LOW RENT.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

TO LEASE
for 21 years with renewals, plot of 6 lots fronting on **Franklin and North Moore Sts.,** or would divide.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

FOR RENT STORE, LOFTS AND STUDIO. in newly completed Business Building. **34 E. 23d st.**
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 East 42d St.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

185 East 34th, adjoining Lexington Av. corner. Parlor floor store; excellent window display.
Rent only $25 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET,
TO WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Up-to-date loft building, down town business district, to lease for a long term of years to first-class responsible party; very good terms. Retsker, 132 Nassau.

181 Broadway.
Large, light office; $20. Room 12.

Loft, 40x100; $800; power optional; light all sides. Your broker or The Sam Hoke Sign Shops, 52d St., at North River.

136 Prince St.; store and basement, 25x100; steam heated; possession Feb. 1; rent $1,200. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

70 and 72 Fulton St.; store and bsmt. to let; immediate poss.; low rent; 5 yrs. lease. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant store, 8th Avenue, bet. 28th and 29th Streets. Inquire 236 West 18th St.

Top loft, 21st St., less than $1,200. G. P. Butterly, 20 East 21st St., near Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office room to rent. Apply 180 5th Av., Room 615, from 10 to 1.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 120, 122, 124 B'way.
Brooklyn: 185 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 546 Fulton Street.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.

180 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON.
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof, 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths..... $1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath..... $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

The Finest Apartment
IN
THE HILLCREST
430 W. 116th Street

Opposite Columbia University and one block from Subway Express Station.

The apartment consists of 9 very large rooms on the seventh floor.

It has a southern and eastern exposure and sunshine in every room.

Magnificent view.

The decorations, cabinet trim and general appointments are of the handsomest and most artistic character. Every convenience is provided. Otis elevator, electric light, telephone, butler's pantry, servants' baths, steam laundry, dryers, etc.

RENT $1,800 A YEAR.

Other apartments $1,400 and up.

THE DOROTHEA,
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; rents from $900 to $1,100; elevator; all night service; liberal concessions.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $60.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

171 West 81st St.,
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents, 600 to $900 per year.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway; 4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome spacious entrances; rents $27 up.

NEW HOUSES.
228-236 West 142d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; 5-room new apartments; light, cheerful rooms; all conveniences; well heated throughout the Winter; near L and Subway stations. $25 to $30.

65 Morningside Av.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Sun and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

East Side.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
THE BARRINGTON,
42 E. 25TH ST.,
Near Madison Square.

Elegant apartment, all light; 11 rooms and 3 baths, with servants' quarters and storerooms additional, or will arrange for two families; special inducements to right party. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath and all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LORELEY,

N. W. CORNER EAST 56TH ST. & PARK AV. Corner Apartments, nine rooms. Apply on premises, or to M. P. STEVENS, Attorney, 34 Pine St.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 and 235 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park—Suites six rooms and bath; steam heat, hall attendance. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

123d St., 206-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

44 East 132d; a nice apartment; five extra large rooms with bath; hot water; $20.

Bronx.

1,418 Prospect Av., five large light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, near Rapid Transit Station; rent $23 to $25; one month free. Inquire Janitor.

1,420 Webster Av., Near 171st St., Opposite Claremont Park.—Single flat, seven fine rooms, porcelain bath, heat, hot water, one flight, $28.

NEW JERSEY.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 240 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, watches, and jewelry. A. Baum, 223 Bowery.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone, 387 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 812-818 W. 42d St., near 9th Av. Tel. 2,667 38th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, one apartment of five rooms; one apartment of seven rooms.
CORNER APARTMENTS; LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, IN THE MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING, MORNINGSIDE AVENUE W.
118th to 119th St.
Restaurant in the building.
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT., ON PREMISES.

To let, furnished, at $225 per month, very handsome and light apartment of seven large rooms and bath on Central Park West.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty Street.

111TH ST., 245 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; modern; north of Park; near stations; good ventilation; $45.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel., 6050 Cort.
A, à la carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway and 5th Avenue
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1280 Madison. Cabs from Café Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES **BEAUX-ARTS**
30 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
MUSIQUE ET CHANTS DES TROUBADOURS.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh. Dinner, $1.25.
Old Hotel Martin. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte.
University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 PM. Amato Orch.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.
Healy's Restaurant. Junction B'way and Col. Ave.,

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Saturday; $200 reward, no questions asked; chamois bag, diamond earrings, diamond pin, money; from 83d St. West to Macy's. Return to 11 West 83d St.

LOST.—A miniature portrait of a lady with hat on, in small metal frame; dropped on Madison Av., near 61st St.; suitable reward. 673 Madison Av.

LOST.—Friday; small black pocketbook; card enclosed, Mrs. Emil Fleischman, and some money; suitable reward. Return to 136 West 81st St.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin; reward for return; pawnticket redeemed, no questions asked. Room 8,018, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE, "THE PARK."—Two connecting rooms adjoining bath, one flight; in refined, quiet boarding house; newly decorated; steam heat; superior table; also one corner suite, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

1.—25TH ST., 45 EAST.—Room, suitable for one or two persons.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally good table; table board; references.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large sunny front room; gentlemen; one block Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

93D ST., 127 WEST.—Private family (Jewish,) will rent two rooms to congenial people appreciating home surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, Near 73d St.—Large rooms, connecting; private bath; board optional; in refined Jewish private family.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184. (Corner 80th St.—Large, well furnished, steam heated room, with excellent board; private family; second floor. Holmes.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment "2."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

17TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; porcelain bath, elevator; reference. Ortman.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large front room; bath; telephone and hallboy service.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; reasonable; third bell.

43D ST., 15 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; two pleasant hall rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Everything new; modern rooms, large and small; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 229, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large, newly furnished second-floor room; hot running water; 'phone.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, furnished; back parlor for doctor.

60TH ST., 152 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, single and double; heated; private house; references required.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

84TH ST., 137 WEST.—Front room; large closet; porcelain bath; breakfast optional; private family. Lloyd.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 22-23.—Large pleasant room, facing park; gentlemen; front and back parlors; (rent from Jan. 1;) furnished or unfurnished.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN may secure desirable room in gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

Bronx.

BRONX.—2,304 Belmont Av., near 183d "L"; large room; private house; boarding or without.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

415T ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexceled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CASH GIRLS wanted; neat and clean; wages $3, with advancement. Apply, with references and health certificate, Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER ON SHIRT-WAIST SUITS; GOOD SALARY. LOUIS PELLMAN & BROS., 18 WEST 18TH ST.

H. O'NEILL & CO. require saleswomen for the following departments: Jewelry, Stationery, Handkerchiefs, Perfumery, Ribbons, Leather Goods, Silverware, Art Department. Apply Superintendent's Office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st.

MRS. H., Henry St., wants English-speaking girl for general housework; three in family; must read and write; wages $10-$18. No. 556. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. A., West 119th St., wants cook and laundress; with reference from previous employer; six in family, in private residence; two other maids kept; wages $20-$25. No. 508. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th.

MRS. S., West 72d St., wants German-French chambermaid and waitress; must be competent and with unquestionable references; wages to suit the right party. No. 571. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Dolls, Gloves, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Silverware, Books and Stationery, Holiday Goods. Apply at Supt.'s Office.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., have several vacancies for neat tidy girls to act as messengers, check girls, &c.; excellent chance for advancement. Apply, with Board of Health certificate, at Supt.'s Office.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding bookkeeping and billing; permanent position for competent party. Apply immediately, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer, capable of taking dictation in French; salary from $18 to $20; good opportunity for competent person. Apply at 339 Broadway.

Males.

A. VANTINE & CO., Broadway, want several neat appearing boys for nice places, with opportunity for advancement. Call at once at 15 East 18th St.

CASH BOYS wanted; neat and clean; wages $3, with advancement. Apply, with references and health certificate, Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER ON SHIRT-WAIST SUITS; GOOD SALARY. LOUIS PELLMAN & BROS., 18 WEST 18TH ST.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Boy to make himself generally useful in office of large manufacturing ribbon firm; good chance for bright and willing worker. Address in own handwriting, J. G. T., Box 207 Times.

WANTED—Two office assistants about nineteen; must be good penmen, and well recommended; high school graduates preferred. D., 219 Times.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right man. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man for position in New Jersey, near Lake Hopatcong. Apply 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Young men experienced as stenographers and typewriters; salary $8 to start. Apply 241 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK, widow, in country past twenty years; age 39, finest personal references, wants position without laundry work; wages $30. No. 2,030. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

COOK.—By Protestant cook in a private family; can furnish first-class Boston references; wages, $60 per month. M. B., 66 Worcester, Boston, Mass.

75 SAY THEY'LL COME TO PLATT'S CONFERENCE

Senatorship Confab To-day Marks Final Break with Odell.

GOVERNOR IS NOT INVITED

Fight for Depew to be to the Finish—"I Have Been Bunkoed Long Enough," Says Platt.

Senator Platt's conference on the Senatorship situation will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, and it was the opinion of Republican politicians last night that it would be the beginning of one of the most serious divisions the Republican Party in New York State has known for many years. Senator Platt in an interview yesterday indicated that he had broken with the Governor-Chairman, politically, for good, and announced his intention of appealing from the decision of Odell on the Senatorship to the rank and file of the party.

Some of Senator Depew's friends were inclined to criticise his tactics and advanced the opinion that his attitude was destroying whatever chance Senator Depew had of re-election. The great majority of Mr. Depew's supporters, however, seem to be of the opinion that Senator Platt in the handling of the existing situation is showing some of his old-time astuteness. They agree with him that Governor-Chairman Odell is now practically committed to ex-Gov. Black, and they contend that there is only one way in which the Governor-Chairman may possibly be turned from his reported intention to have Black elected, and that is by making it evident that the election of Mr. Black would be in opposition to public sentiment.

The Governor-Chairman has repeatedly asserted that he was merely endeavoring to ascertain public sentiment, and would then act accordingly. Senator Platt's announced plan of campaign is to help him in that endeavor. Senator Platt, Cornelius N. Bliss, and William Barnes, Jr., it was said last night, will at to-day's conference declare in favor of taking Gov. Odell at his word when he stated that he would be governed by public sentiment. They will take the position that Senator Depew, practically speaking, was a candidate at the recent election, and that, inasmuch as there was no other candidate it would be a breach of faith to the people to spring a new candidate at the eleventh hour.

It was said last night that probably a proclamation would be issued to the people of the State, calling upon them to express their preference for Senator in mass meetings in order that there might be no mistake about public sentiment. Friends of Senator Depew assert that if the election of a Senator were left to a popular vote there would be no question about the result being in his favor. Ex-Sheriff William W. Worden of Saratoga, one of the advance guard of the conference to be held to-day, said last night that if the people could vote on the Senatorship, Depew's majority would be as great as Roosevelt's in the State. William Barnes, Jr., expressed the same sentiments. He and Senator Platt agreed that the fight was now to a finish.

Senator Platt was busy last night opening letters and telegrams of acceptance from political leaders and members of the Legislature whom he had invited to take part in the conference which is called for 11 o'clock this morning. The Senator sent out in the neighborhood of 100 invitations, and up to 9 o'clock last night he had received seventy-five acceptances. Senator Platt was asked if he had sent an invitation to Governor-Chairman Odell.

"Not on your life," he replied. "Gov. Odell is for Black, and I am for Depew."

"Do you know that the Governor is for Black?" the Senator was asked.

"Why ask me such a silly question?" was the retort. "He is for Black first, last, and all the time. He can't bunko me like he does some people. I have been bunkoed long enough."

Speaking of the conference of leaders which he has called for to-day the Senator said that he had endeavored to make it representative. Members of the Legislature and Republican leaders from all parts of the State had been invited.

"At our conference," said the Senator, "we will find out the real thing in the way of public sentiment on the Senatorship question. If Gov. Odell wants to know the real public sentiment he will get it from this conference."

Louis F. Payn, the chief sponsor for ex-Gov. Black's candidacy, called upon Senator Platt yesterday, and they had a long talk. When seen later Mr. Payn said that the Senatorship was not discussed; that he and Senator Platt had confined their conversation to a business matter. Senator Platt had a different version of the interview. He said that the Senatorship was discussed.

"We talked fully and freely about the Senatorship," he said. "I didn't convert him, and he didn't convert me. Payn is for Black, and everybody knows it. He doesn't go around groping and pretending to find out what public sentiment is. He is out and out for Black and says so."

Mr. Payn was asked last night if any announcement might be expected from ex-Gov. Black with respect to his candidacy. He said that he thought Mr. Black would maintain his attitude of dignified silence to the end.

"But his personal organ, The Troy Times, published and edited by his personal and political friend, Charles S. Francis, has come out in a double-leaded announcement that Gov. Black is a candidate. What more do you want?" said Mr. Payn.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 20.—The four prominent Republican leaders of this section were to-day asked if they intended to attend the conference called by Senator Thomas C. Platt in New York Wednesday. Col. George W. Dunn said he would attend, and Assembly Leader James T. Rogers said he would if pressing business affairs would permit. Assemblyman Fred C. Allen and Senator-elect Harvey D. Hinman said they could not attend.

ONTEORA CLUB'S COUP.

Gets Desired Property in the Catskills and Will Now Dissolve.

The Onteora Club, the membership of which is made up of New Yorkers who spend their Summers at Onteora Park, in the Catskills, has through its attorney, M. E. Ingalls, Jr., of 20 Liberty Street, obtained an order from Judge Betts of Kingston to show cause why the club should not be dissolved. The order, which will not be opposed, is returnable on March 18 next.

The petitioners are C. Theodore Roberts, Washington E. Connor, John S. Stanton, Lewis A. Coffin, Tunis G. Bergen, Nathaniel B. Day, Francis L. Pruyn, J. Carroll Beckwith, Charles H. Russell, Mary F. Williamson, and Louisila A. Laland.

In 1894 members of the club bought land from the Catskill Mountains Camp and Cottage Company. They made a contract with the company that it should not sell land to any one who was not a member of the club and obtained water rights and a drainage system by the issuance of $21,000 in bonds. The exclusiveness of the colony raised the value of the adjoining lands, and differences arose between the company and the colony. The members of the colony then bought up the land company, and, being in possession, now seek to dissolve the club as a business proposition, as they are in complete control and can dictate who shall and who shall not be members of the company.

RICE ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER.

Rapid Transit Commission Advances Man Slated for Parsons Job.

George S. Rice, assistant chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, will be recommended for appointment as acting chief engineer to succeed William Barclay Parsons when the Commissioners meet to-morrow. The recommendation will be made by the Committee on Contracts, which held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

It had been expected that Mr. Rice would be recommended to be chief engineer to succeed Mr. Parsons on the first of the year, with full title and powers, but it was deemed best to make him acting chief engineer for the time being at least. It is supposed that the full board, in acting on the recommendation, will fix Mr. Rice's salary at $15,000, the figure Mr. Parsons received. Mr. Rice has been the assistant to Mr. Parsons since 1900, and has been associated with Mr. Parsons for ten years on the work of the New York subway system. He is fifty years old.

Officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company let it be known yesterday that they had decided to take all of the present wooden cars out of the Subway and substitute all-steel cars in their stead. Ample trial of both styles of the cars has convinced the company that the all-steel cars are the better for Subway use. As soon as the new steel cars begin to arrive the present wooden cars will be turned over to the Second and Ninth Avenue elevated lines.

"BIG TIM'S" XMAS FEAST

This Year's Dinner to the Bowery the Greatest Ever.

Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan has arranged to give a Christmas dinner on the Bowery this year of a magnitude that will eclipse all of his former efforts in that line.

The affair will be held at the clubrooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, at 207 Bowery, and the "Big Fellow" and his aides have passed out the word that the only credential necessary for securing admission is the possession of a big appetite. Thousands of pounds of turkey and chicken have been purchased, together with large quantities of celery, potato salad, and mince pies. Beer and coffee will be furnished, at the option of the diners, and each man also will receive a briar pipe, a package of tobacco, and a card entitling him to admission to an entertainment to be held at the Sullivan clubhouse on Feb. 6.

The Christmas dinner will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the dinners will be continued until the last hungry man has been filled. As head waiters for the occasion, all of the Sullivan aides have been impressed, including Senator Fitzgerald, Major George Kraus, William B. Calvert, Lawrence J. Mulligan, and John J. White.

OPPOSES McADOO FRANCHISE.

Art Society Doesn't Like Perpetual Grant for Cross-Town Subway.

Protest against the granting of a perpetual franchise by the city to the New York and Jersey Railway Company for the cross-town subway from Christopher Street to Second Avenue by way of Ninth Street, was sent to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday by the Municipal Art Commission through the Committee on City Plan.

The Municipal Art Society objects generally to granting such a franchise "in perpetuity," and specifically, first, because it may embarrass the city in solving future traffic problems and, second, because the society believes that the city ought to keep control of the points where such a cross-town line will transfer to surface and other lines running north and south.

Saloon Man Pays Fine for Smuggling.

At the Custom House it was announced yesterday that J. B. Schroeder, the saloon keeper of Greenwich and Rector Streets, who was charged with receiving smuggled goods, a part of a lot of gin taken off the Acacia some months ago after export entries had been falsely made, had paid the duty of $150 on the goods, and had also paid a fine of $1,000 and had thus escaped imprisonment. The Captain of the ship and another saloon keeper were convicted in connection with this case.

NO REMITTANCE, SUICIDE.

German Youth, Soon to Inherit Estate, Kills Himself.

Because, it is thought, he did not receive money to buy Christmas presents from the executors of his father's estate in Germany, to which he would have fallen heir within a few months, Leo Bubel, who is said to have been a cadet in Germany, twenty-three years old, shot himself in the right temple last night at his home, 330 East Seventy-second Street. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died soon afterward.

Bubel came to this country about seven years ago, and went to live with Christian Burgdorff at the East Seventy-second Street house. He worked as a bartender for several years, but not steadily, as he had an income. A few years ago his father and mother died in Germany and left him an estate valued at about $10,000. The estate was to go to him when he reached the age of twenty-four. For the last few months Bubel had not worked, and the majority of his time, it was said, was spent in music halls and resorts.

A short time ago Bubel wrote to the executors of the estate and asked them for an advance of money. He failed to receive an answer until the last of last week. Immediately on the receipt of the letter he became despondent and left the house seldom.

ASK WOMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Garment Workers Oppose McMackin as Labor Commissioner.

The International Women's Garment Makers' Union, with headquarters in this city, is urging the appointment of a woman in place of Labor Commissioner McMackin when his term expires. Their candidate is Mrs. Florence Kelly, who was appointed Factory Inspector in Illinois during the late Gov. Altgeld's term of office, and who is now living in New York. Before she went to Illinois Mrs. Kelly was prominent in labor matters as a speaker.

John A. Dyche, General Secretary of the International Women's Garment Makers' Union, said yesterday that his organization would use every effort to create sentiment in favor of Mrs. Kelly's appointment. He said that he had sent a letter to Governor-elect Higgins asking him not to reappoint Mr. McMackin. He pointed out in his letter that he had made complaints to Mr. McMackin of violations of the child labor law in this city, but no attention whatever had been paid to them.

LIGHTING CONCERN ELECTS.

North Jersey Company Seeks New Field, Counsel Says.

The stockholders of the recently incorporated North Jersey Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which rumor said was to be a competitor of the Public Service Corporation, elected Directors and officers at the office of John J. Treacey, in Jersey City, yesterday. Thomas J. Maloney was elected President, Michael T. Connolly, Vice President, and County Superintendent Christopher P. Smith Secretary and Treasurer. Other Directors are William J. Dynan and Charles Wagner. Mr. Maloney is President of the Continental Tobacco Company. Mr. Connolly and Mr. Wagner are contractors in Jersey City, and Mr. Dynan is a Tax Assessor in Hoboken and the publisher of The Hoboken Observer.

John J. Treacey, counsel to the company, said that it had not been formed to antagonize any other corporation, and was independent of all other electric light companies. He said that it expected to begin operations in the Spring in territory in which electric lighting was practically undeveloped.

SAN JUAN'S MAYOR HERE ILL.

Specialists in Mental Disorders to be Consulted as to His Case.

Manuel Egozcue, Mayor of San Juan, Porto Rico, who arrived in New York Monday night on the steamship Philadelphia, is here for medical treatment. After his re-election a month ago, following his removal for alleged malfeasance in office, the Mayor broke down, and experts on mental disorders in this city have been consulted as to his condition.

After Mayor Egozcue was removed a year ago on charges of destroying the city's water receipts, to cover up alleged extensive peculations and embezzlements, he was acquitted by a jury after a three days' trial. Following the acquittal there was a big demonstration in the city by his friends. At the next election, held a month ago, Mr. Egozcue was returned to the Mayoralty chair by a safe margin. His mind, however, had been affected by the strain under which he had been for more than a year and he collapsed just as he was about to resume his duties as Mayor of the city.

BROKERS' TIFF IN COURT.

Clarke Apologizes for Alleged Assault on Blair—Goes Free.

Walter Blair of the brokerage firm of Blair Brothers at 20 Broad Street appeared yesterday as complainant in the Tombs Court against Alfred R. Clarke, a broker, also at 20 Broad Street, on a charge of assault. Blair told Magistrate Ommen that Clarke had tried to push past him in the line at the cashier's window of the Chase National Bank, at 83 Cedar Street, and had become angry because Blair would not give way.

When he went out of the bank, Blair said, Clarke struck him several blows with his fist. On this testimony and that of Edward H. Patterson, another witness, Magistrate Ommen held Clarke in $100 bail for trial.

While the prisoner was being led away Blair informed the Magistrate through his elder brother that he would be satisfied with Clarke's discharge, provided he would apologize for the assault. To this Clarke readily agreed, and he then obtained his liberty.

PARDON FOR COL. AMES.

As Minneapolis Police Chief He Was Convicted of Grafting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.—The State Board of Pardons to-day granted a pardon to Col. Frederick Ames, brother of ex-Mayor A. A. Ames of Minneapolis. Col. Ames was Chief of Police and was convicted of grafting during his brother's administration.

Col. Ames's pardon is due to the untiring efforts of his wife, who during the past three months has been unceasingly active in collecting evidence tending to show that her husband was the victim of designing officials under him.

Saloon Keeper Shoots a Burglar.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 20.—Ernst Baker, a negro, was shot in the eye and probably fatally wounded by John Carroll, whose saloon Baker and two other negroes attempted to rob early to-day. Carroll was notified a few days ago of a plot to rob his place, and with James Lewis, a friend, he awaited the arrival of the burglars. The three negroes entered the saloon through a window, and when Baker attempted to open the cash register Carroll fired upon him. Frank Johnson, one of Baker's companions, was arrested, but the third burglar escaped.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young women, housework; one cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; public or private; city, country. 158 West 18th St., Room 8, rear.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Hungarian, Austrian, and Russian-Jewish immigrant girls desire places with Jewish families in city as houseworkers; call for girls ready to go. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK wanted in small apartment by Jewish girl, in country six years; references; wages $18-$20. No. 1,253. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

LADY'S maid or seamstress, American born, with best references, wishes temporary work as lady's maid or seamstress; by month $30; by day $1.50. No. 6,009. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN, widow, through reversed circumstances, desires position as housekeeper, or complete charge of hired help. No. 6,008. Write Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes correctly; best references; $12. American, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat, ladylike; competent person; attends to business; references; $12. $15. C. A., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined, businesslike young lady, (19;) four years' experience; permanent position; best references; salary, $10. 421 5th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; desires opportunity show worth; credentials. Edna, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman; cultured; broad experience commercial, legal, brokerage. Superba, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12, $15. Mabel Reynolds, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five months' experience; neat, accurate, willing, obliging; moderate salary. J. Moore, 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One year's experience; accurate, neat; start, $6. Miss Moss, Box 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Experienced Office Assistant. Two years' experience; $8; best of references. H., Box 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—With good firm; $6 to start. C., Box 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; $8-$9. Ready, Box 177 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times. Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes permanent or temporary employment; moderate remuneration; references. Stephenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up or temporary work; moderate. Box H 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office; stock; experienced, reliable man; A1 references; salary moderate. E. Zuckermann, care of R. A. Hays, 96 Greene St.

BOY, nearly 18, 3 years' office, 1 year's high school experience; permanent position; real estate office preferred; can typewrite, &c.; best references; salary, $7. Urgent, 1,014 Times, Harlem.

CHARTERED accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high grade work; credits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York.

COACHMAN, groom, useful man, in country; age 30; good driver; sober, competent man; references from last employer. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

COLLECTOR can give bonds and A1 references. Welander, 611 Pacific St., Brooklyn, 1st flat.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By detail draughtsman and tracer. C. Richter, 304 West 119th St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. D Box 202 Times.

IT IS said that high grade salesmen are scarce. I would appreciate an interview with any firm having outside position for such a man. Box D, 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; last position 5 years as Secretary to President large company. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, of good address, willing and industrious; moderate salary to begin. G. M., 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, office man; 5 years' reference; Smith machine. W., 269 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and clerk—22; $9. Address Typewriter, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, willing to work; position in office preferred; moderate salary; best references. Address H. A., Box 155 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) at anything; chance advancement. Allen, 40 West 67th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

EXCLUSIVE HOLIDAY GIFTS
RARE DESIGNS OF
MARKED INDIVIDUALITY

The much-dreaded and usual difficulty of Holiday purchasing is eliminated at our Show Rooms. A corps of experienced salesmen and artists are at the command of patrons. Individual pieces of furniture, especially adapted for Holiday giving, are on view, arranged so that inspection may be made with least effort.

Prompt delivery of Holiday Gifts is assured.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
WEST 23rd STREET

Special Sale of
Sack Suits.
Single & Double-breasted,
previously sold at
$20.00, $18.00 & $15.00;
Now Offered at
$12.00.
At All Three of Our Stores.

New Suits; this season's style, every one of them.
Snug collars, hand moulded shoulders, fronts built to hold shape, perfect in fit.

13th Street Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Three BROADWAY Stores:—Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers St.

We've been filling in.
Just when all clothiers are tempted to let their overcoat stocks run out, we've filled in missing sizes and now have a fresh and full stock at the medium prices.
Higher up, at $32, $35 and $38, the bald spots have been covered by marking down many of our finest overcoats—garments that were from $5 to $17 more.
With the material reductions in mixture suits, this makes a stock unusually attractive.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

THE W&H SHOPS
HANDKERCHIEFS?
Why, of course! Strange that you didn't think of 'em before. Now you know what to give him. But get 'em for a man—from a man's shop. Big, pure linen kinds with his initial, 25c—better ones for 50c.
WEBER & HEILBRONER,
58 Nassau St.—389 Broadway—757 Broadway.

Watches, Diamonds, Rich Gold Jewelry
"THE BENEDICT"
Celebrated Collar Button
Wonderfully Improved
NEW Pat. Oct. 6, 1903.
In gold, silver and heavy rolled gold plate. None genuine unless stamped "Benedict" and date of patent.
END VIEW
A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT
FOR SALE ONLY BY
Benedict Brothers, Jewelers
Broadway & Liberty St., New York
SIDE VIEW

City Printing Contracts Awarded.

The Board of City Record yesterday awarded contracts for stamped forms, pamphlets, and stationery for the ensuing year. There were nine bidders. The successful ones were the Martin B. Brown Company, for printing, $36,208.35; lithographing, $8,599.25; total, $44,805.00. J. W. Pratt Company, for printing, $13,962.37; for lithographing, $2,629, total, $16,591.82. Edward Crager, printing, $1,029.25; lithographing, $1,806, total, $2,685.25. C. S. Nathan, printing, $9. Jordan Stationery & Lithographing Company, $1,947.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST 4 NIGHTS.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
MON., DEC. 26,
MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
THE LITTLE MINISTER.
(For Four Weeks.)
Sale of Seats opens To-morrow, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
XMAS NIGHT AT DALY'S THEATRE.
EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL.
OPENS XMAS MAT.
WOODLAND The Musical Forest Fantasy.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
Pinero's Comedy. A Wife Without a Smile.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday.
ANNIE In the New Comedy,
RUSSELL BROTHER JACQUES
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Last Week. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER.
BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26.
First Mat. Wed., Dec. 28. Regular Mats. Sat. Holiday Matinee Monday, Jan. 2.
VIOLA ALLEN
In The Winter's Tale. Ticket Sale Tomrw.

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MAT. THURS., DEC. 28.
ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch
XTRA MAT. XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th..... At 8:30
Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15.
Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS XMAS NIGHT.
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Matinees Dec. 28, Dec. 31. Seats ready.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs., Dec. 22, at 6 P. M.—Last Evg. Performance of PARSIFAL. Nordica; Dippel, Van Rooy, Journet, Goritz, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8. FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni, Begue. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2. L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 24 (Pop. prices,) at 8. FIDELIO. Senger-Bettaque, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8:30, at pop. prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Senger-Bettaque, Fremstad, Homer; Knote, Plancon. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Morning, Dec. 26, at 11:30 precisely—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 26, at 8. (Double Bill)—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Parvis, Reiss. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Saleza, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Special Prices:—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins to-morrow, Thursday, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Last Time, Harry Walden in "Sodom's Ende"; Thur. & Fri., "Die Versunkene Glocke."

CARNEGIE HALL
NEXT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, at 8
Special Holiday Matinee
Josef Hofmann
PROGRAMME:
Prelude and Fugue, G minor.....Bach-Liszt
Rondo (Die Wuth uber den verlorenen Groschen).....Beethoven
Vecchio Minuetto.....Szambati
Sonate, B minor.....Chopin
RUSSIAN COMPOSERS:
Sonata quasiuna Fantasie.....Medter
Prelude, C sharp minor.....Rachmaninoff
En Boheme.....Sternberg
Etudes. D sharp minor, D flat major..Scriabine
Berceuse, G flat.....Liadow
Valse in A flat.....Tschaikowsky
Caprice, A flat.....Rubinstein
Intermezzo } Josef Hofmann
Mazurka }
La Jongleuse.....Moszkowsky
Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner-Liszt
Seats 50 cts. to $1, at Ditson's and box office.

CASINO. Next Saturday. Seats Selling.
Lillian Russell In LADY TEAZLE

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Special Prices.
JAMES K. HACKETT
in THE FORTUNES OF THE KING.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29. Evs. 8:15. LAST Mat. Tomrw & Sat. Special Prices. WEEK
Robert B. Mantell in

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,151. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

J. R. KEENE UNLOADED AMALGAMATED MILLIONS

Wrote Lawson He Sold 220,000 Shares for Rogers.

"SYSTEM" NOT TO PROSECUTE

Lawson, However, Says He Will Shoot Pursuers on Sight—How a Straight Tip Went Wrong.

James R. Keene last night gave out the "only letter he ever wrote to Thomas W. Lawson." It was this missive that the Bostonian dared him to have published, and threatened, if Mr. Keene did not give it out, to publish it himself. It contains the admission that at some time shortly before Amalgamated advanced to 125 Mr. Keene sold for H. H. Rogers and his associates some $22,000,000 of the stock at prices ranging from 90 to 96.

Mr. Keene's letter is as follows:

30 Broad Street, July 26, 1904.

Thomas W. Lawson, Esq.:

Dear Sir: You were in error in your last contribution to Everybody's Magazine in ascribing to me any agency in the advance of Amalgamated Copper stock. I have had practically nothing to do with the speculation in this security, and 4,000 shares, and that held for a few days only, measures my largest holding at any one time. I took no interest in its advance, for I had no stock; nor in its decline, for the same reason. My only connection with it was the sale by me for account of Mr. H. H. Rogers and his associates of twenty-two millions at prices ranging from 90 to 96, and at a period shortly before the advance to 125. I undertook it with some reluctance, as a nominal quotation of 90, with a few fragmentary transactions, represented all the market then for it. But I wished to oblige Mr. R. and consented. I received no compensation for the trouble, expected none, was offered none, and had I been, should have declined it. A week, perhaps, after the accounts had been made up and settled, Mr. Rogers informed me that he thought the stock was going to advance, as he had received some letters from parties who were going to buy, and asked me if I would see them and join in the movement. I declined, upon the ground that any attempt to make a material advance would invite a collapse, and there would be certain selling of much of the stock I had sold for them. I added that if he would take my advice he would continue selling until he had either sold out or reduced his holdings to nominal figures. Since that period I have not purchased or sold one share for the account of any of these parties, neither have I received from them or him any information about the property or the stock, nor have I asked for any. I have gone somewhat into detail, but these are the facts and my attitude when the advance occurred. Yours very truly, JAMES R. KEENE.

An examination of the price movement of Amalgamated during the Spring and Summer of 1901, the only time in the history of the stock when it went as high as 125, helps somewhat in locating the period in which Mr. Keene's sales of approximately 220,000 shares must have occurred. The high mark for March of that year was 103¾, and the high and low limits of the succeeding months were as follows: April, high 128½, low 88⅝; May, high 125, low 90; June, high 130, low 88⅝; July, high 124½, low 109; August, high 122¾, low 110; September, high 120, low 88⅝.

In October the dividend was cut and the sensational break occurred from which the stock never recovered to anything like its old figures until the recent boom, culminating just before the Lawson attacks of a fortnight ago. The high and low marks of the stock, as given above, would seem to indicate that the sales of $22,000,000 by Mr. Keene for the account of the Rogers interests, occurred either in April, May, or June of 1901.

Among financial men at the Waldorf last night Mr. Keene's letter recalled a story that was current in Wall Street during the Spring of 1901. This was that after the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston properties had been taken into the Amalgamated the price of the stock declined uncomfortably. Then it was, so the story goes, that the promoters of the company went into the market to support the stock. In doing so they accumulated a heavy line of the stock, and finally found that they had more than 200,000 shares more than they wished to carry. Mr. Keene was consulted and he agreed to market the stock, some 220,000 shares in all. The way in which he did this remains a Keene tradition even unto the present time.

NO ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Jerome Turns Down Rogers Man's Request for Indictment.

Although H. H. Rogers kept himself in the seclusion of his office at 26 Broadway yesterday and his attorneys, Samuel Untermyer and James M. Beck, refused to talk for publication, it was learned that the Standard Oil financier has no intention of calling Thomas W. Lawson, the publishers of Everybody's Magazine, the American News Company, or anybody else to criminal account for the January installment of "Frenzied Finance."

Over in Boston, following the Donohue incident, Mr. Lawson addressed an open letter to Mr. Rogers, in which he said:

"In the light of many happenings of late and the innumerable threats which are being made to me and against me I wish to herewith notify you and through you any and all who are seeking me, that I will in self-defense shoot at sight the first who calls upon me or in any way comes into my presence after giving me notice such as the above. I regret being compelled to take this method of defending myself, and only do so after having become convinced that there are at this present time many would-be assassins seeking to put an end to me that they may put an end to my work."

The letter which Mr. Rogers's attorneys sent to The American News Company warning it that it would be held responsible for any libelous statements in the Lawson article if it distributed the January Everybody's, was explained by a man who has been familiar with the steps taken by the Rogers interests so far. He said that the letter was sent out on a tip that the company would decline to circulate Everybody's if such a warning were given.

"The Rogers people thought the tip came from the company itself, but apparently it didn't," he added.

"Who did send it?" a reporter asked. "Was it Lawson?"

"That's another question," was the only reply.

E. J. Ridgway, of the Ridgway-Thayer Company, publishers of Everybody's Magazine, said yesterday that he had never expected any litigation as a result of the Lawson articles.

"I do not imagine that any of the gentlemen whose feelings have been hurt are anxious to go into open court and fight this thing out, involving, as it would, showing their books and a whole lot of publicity."

On the other hand, it was learned that about two weeks ago District Attorney Jerome received a visit from a representative of Mr. Rogers, who asked him to take the Lawson advertisements which preceded the collapse in Amalgamated before the Grand Jury for the purpose of having Mr. Lawson indicted. Mr. Jerome declined to take the matter before the Grand Jury, and advised the representative of Mr. Rogers to seek justice through the usual channels, the Magistrate's court, where proceedings are public and the defendant's side is heard. His advice has not yet been followed, and it is understood will not be.

In Wall Street the tip and letter from the Rogers attorneys were considered a good joke, affording, as they did, an almost unparalleled advertisement for the Lawson story. Nor did the interest die out in the tale of a five-million-dollar election fund raised in 1896 under Mr. Rogers's direction, and the story, which Elverton R. Chapman confirmed, of how $225,000 had been taken down to Wilmington on the Saturday of the 1896 sound-money parade to settle the Bay State Gas receivership litigation.

Roger Foster, who was attorney for the bondholders who got the Bay State receivership of 1896, declined to say yesterday whether he would remain passive under the statements which the day before he declared to be libelous. He said, however, that the money that went toward discharging the receivership was paid out to him and not piecemeal to a number of claimants, as E. R. Chapman said on Tuesday.

Denis Donohue, financial editor of The New York Commercial, yesterday denied that he had telegraphed Mr. Lawson that he would come to Boston and shoot him provided he did not stop publication of an advertisement that appeared in several New York papers, including The Commercial, yesterday morning.

"I am a Westerner, but not a shooting man," said Mr. Donohue last night. "I am not going to Boston to shoot Mr. Lawson. My weapon is my pen, not my pistol."

The Commercial to-day prints an editorial on the Lawson charges, of which the following is an extract:

"The statement having been repeatedly made that The New York Commercial is owned and controlled by Henry H. Rogers, we beg to say to such of our readers as may be interested that such statement is absolutely false. We take pleasure in stating that, owing to a personal relation with the former publisher, Mr. Rogers became and now is a minor stockholder in the property. Neither Mr. Rogers nor any one connected with his interests, however, owns or controls this newspaper; nor does any such person direct or control its management. Furthermore, the owners of the property do not interfere in any way with its conduct, the details of which are left entirely to the one whose name appears at the head of this page, who has never met and has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Rogers."

DENIES GAS CHARGES.

Lawson Alleges Bay State Company Owes Him Money.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Judge Braley in the Supreme Judicial Court to-day reserved decision on the demurrer of the defendants in the suit of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware against Thomas W. Lawson and others to restrain Lawson and Weidenfeld from parting with 50,290 shares of Bay State Gas Company of Delaware stock, 874 $1,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Buffalo City Gas Company, and 140 $1,000 debentures of the Buffalo City Gas Company. It is asked that these securities be delivered to the plaintiff because of an alleged conspiracy to divert the funds of the Delaware company to the uses of the conspirators.

The answer and demurrer of Mr Lawson as revealed by arguments to-day are denials of the allegations of the plaintiff. The defendant declares that the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware still owes Lawson and Weidenfeld $488,434 as a result of dealings begun in 1895.

FATHER SUES HARVARD MAN.

New Development in J. J. White's Fight Over Dead Wife's Millions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—Just as he was about to turn over $30,000 to Frederick Hall White, the Harvard football player, who reached his majority yesterday and who inherited a fortune from the estate of his mother, James Kingsley Blake of this city was to-day served with papers restraining him from doing so.

Mr. Blake is administrator of Mrs. White's estate, and the restraining action is brought by Josiah J. White, father of the young man. The elder White, who lives in Brooklyn, sues for $25,000, alleging various indebtednesses.

Young White inherited a fortune, estimated at about $3,000,000, from his mother. She left it in a trust fund for his benefit, naming the father as trustee. Soon after Mrs. White's death the elder White began a suit to recover a portion of the estate for himself, urging an ante-nuptial agreement. This was the beginning of a long series of legal actions instituted by the father, for whose arrest, when, the court ordering an accounting of the estate, he refused to obey the order, declaring he would rather go to jail, a warrant was issued.

He was finally arrested and committed to Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, but his attorneys had him released.

RUSSIA BUYS THE MARGARITA.

Price Paid to Anthony J. Drexel Said to be $650,000.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is stated that Russia has bought Anthony J. Drexel's fine steam yacht Margarita, paying $650,000 for it.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Kroonland of the Red Star Line, from Antwerp and Dover, Dec. 10, arrived at the Bar at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The steamship Byron, from Rio Janiero Dec. 4 and intermediate ports, arrived at the Bar at 6:40 o'clock last evening.

The steamship St. Andrew, from Antwerp Dec. 5, arrived at the Bar at 7:50 o'clock last evening.

CHRISTMAS WEEK WASHINGTON TOUR

via Pennsylvania Railroad December 27th, $12.00 and $14.50, according to hotel selected. All expenses for three days. C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

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FEDERAL FRANCHISES IS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Administration's Trust Views Outlined by Garfield.

STATE SYSTEM DENOUNCED

Says Operation of Corporation Laws Amounts to Anarchy—Commissioner Scores Abuses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Administration's plan for dealing with the trusts, referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES some days ago, was to-day made public in all its details in the first annual report of Commissioner James R. Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations.

He recommends the adoption of a compulsory Federal license or franchise system for all corporations doing inter-State business, and practically giving the Government control over all trusts. He discusses the plan for Federal incorporation of trusts, but discards it in favor of the license or franchise scheme.

The publication of this report on the adjournment of Congress for the holidays is considered significant. It is believed that President Roosevelt chose this time so as to give the fullest opportunity for consideration and discussion while Congress is not in session, so that when Congress returns it will be able to deal with the subject more fairly and with better information.

The report does not mince words in denouncing the present State system. It contrasts the corporation law of Massachusetts with the "piratical possibilities" of other States, and it declares that "a majority" of the corporations organized of late years have been organized for the stock market.

The principal features of the Federal franchise system recommended by Mr. Garfield are as follows:

Federal Franchise Plan.

(a) The granting of a Federal franchise or license to engage in inter-State commerce.

(b) The imposition of all necessary requirements as to corporate organization and management as a condition precedent to the grant of such franchise or license.

(c) The requirement of such reports and returns as may be desired as a condition of the retention of such franchise or license.

(d) The prohibition of all corporations and corporate agencies from engaging in inter-State and foreign commerce without such Federal franchise or license.

(e) The full protection of the grantees of such franchise or license who obey the laws applicable thereto.

(f) The right to refuse or withdraw such franchise or license in case of violation of law, with appropriate right of judicial appeal to prevent abuse of power by the administrative officer.

"This bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, affords the appropriate machinery for the administration of such a law," says Mr. Garfield. "It is fully appreciated that this recommendation is not new, but has been the subject of most serious and exhaustive consideration by public officials and commissions as well as private persons technically well qualified to speak."

The radical changes to be made by such a system are not disguised, but on the contrary are emphasized by Mr. Garfield, who boldly says that under it, for the first time in history, the business of the country will be divided administratively into two great classes, inter-State and domestic, for the purpose of jurisdiction over corporations.

Congress Could Step In.

After enumerating the six essential features of such a system as given above, Mr. Garfield says: "No fundamental legal difficulty can be discovered in this plan. Congress would grant to corporations that meet the proper conditions power to engage in inter-State commerce; would fix the conditions under which their business should be done in such manner as to remedy the present defects in the State corporation law, and would require all corporations and corporate agencies engaged in inter-State commerce to make returns to a Federal bureau, showing the amount and nature of the business done, and such other facts as may be desired.

"Furthermore, this plan obviates the difficulty regarding State taxation. Inasmuch as practically all the important corporations of the present time are engaged in inter-State commerce, and as the United States has the right to fix conditions to this license to engage in inter-State commerce, this system would enable the Federal Government to reform the present condition of corporate business in all its important features."

Later in his report Commissioner Garfield repeats his confidence in the advantages of the Federal franchise scheme. "Legally this is practicable," he says; "it avoids the legal difficulties of national incorporation as well as the practical one of centralization of power, and gives the National Government direct regulation of the agencies of the inter-State and foreign commerce."

In an appendix to the report, in which he goes into the details of the system, Mr. Garfield dismisses the idea of making the Federal franchise optional, and says that it is necessary to make it compulsory. "There must be," he says, "a positive prohibition against engaging in corporate inter-State commerce without a Federal franchise in order to make the system effective.

"In order to have a Federal law of any public benefit, it must impose conditions upon corporations which from the strict standpoint of those interested in the corporation would be objectionable, inasmuch as the law must protect the public as well as the corporation. To this extent, therefore, those about to form a corporation would prefer the State law. Any such arrangement would reduce the United States practically to the position that an individual State holds now. The United States would merely offer one form of corporation law; forty-five different forms are offered now by the different States.

"If corporations now do not choose to

Continued on Page 2.

Holiday Rates South. Special Rate Tickets on sale Dec. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 31st, Jan. 1st, from Washington South. Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 Broadway.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

BIG CHEMICAL MERGER.

Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten and Sons Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons, Incorporated, two of the oldest and largest chemical manufacturing concerns in the United States, have been consolidated. The merger involves many millions of dollars. After Dec. 31 the combined organization will be known as the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, and general offices will be maintained at Ninth and Parrish Streets, the present offices of Powers & Weightman.

By the merger Mrs. Anna M. Walker, sole heir and ex-partner of the late William Weightman, who has conducted the affairs of the concern since his death, will retire from active business.

The two firms have been active competitors for eighty-two years. Both have been successful in business and both have earned large profits from the sale of the same products. This merger probably makes the new concern the largest of its character in the world.

The business of Powers & Weightman was established in 1816 by John Farr, an uncle of William Weightman. Mr. Weightman became sole owner in 1878. In 1893 R. J. C. Walker, his son-in-law, was admitted, and remained with the firm until his death, several years ago. On his death his widow assumed management of his interests and subsequently assisted her father until his death, a few months ago.

Mrs. Walker will continue in active management of Powers & Weightman until the last day of this year, when she will turn over the property to the new company. Mrs. Walker's wealth is estimated at $50,000,000. It is her intention to go abroad.

DERRICK RAMS THE TEXAS.

Runs Amuck in Gale—The Battleship's Plates Damaged.

The great 100-ton derrick Hercules, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, broke from her moorings in a gale that blew there early yesterday afternoon, and smashed into the battleship Texas, damaging several plates at her sternpost. The battleship will be taken into the dry dock this morning and the extent of the damage to her will then be learned.

At the time of the accident it seemed as if more than one of the finest ships in the navy which are lying in the channel would be sunk by the bulky derrick. Since the launching of the Connecticut the Hercules had been lying alongside her, delivering armor by means of her great crane. She was secured to the side of the Connecticut by means of five cables. Throughout the morning the channel had been lashed to a foam by a gale, and at noon the wind increased in violence. The derrick rocked. Suddenly the forward hawser parted with a loud report. There was a grinding sound and the other cables snapped like strings.

In a minute the officers and men were in great excitement. Just across the channel, moored against the Cob Dock, was the battleship Kentucky, and to the west of her was the Illinois. The wind and tide swept the heavy derrick eastward up the channel toward the Texas, about 200 feet away. The tug Pentucket came up, however, followed by the Narkeeta, and by quick work both tugs were fastened to the derrick. Before they could shove her off, however, she swung sharply around and crashed into the stern of the Texas. The derrick was then taken off and fastened to the Connecticut, where the work of lifting armor plates was again begun.

Capt. George A. Bicknell of the Texas immediately started an investigation, and found that part of the sternpost was badly damaged near the water line. The taking on of coal, which has been going on for several days, was immediately suspended, and arrangements for putting the ship in dry dock this morning were begun.

The Texas was preparing to take part in the mid-Winter cruise of the coast squadron, but the accident will delay this for several days at least.

MISS ALICE BLIGHT ENGAGED.

To Marry the Hon. Gerard Lowther, British Minister at Tangier.

The engagement of Miss Alice Blight, daughter of Atherton Blight, of New York and Philadelphia, and the Hon. Gerard Lowther, British Minister at Tangier, is announced to-day. Miss Blight has always been considered one of the beauties of New York and Newport. She is a sister of Mrs. William Payne Thompson and Miss Evelyn Blight, and a granddaughter of the late Richard Greenough, the sculptor.

The Blights usually spend their Winters abroad, and in company with her father and her sister, Miss Blight sailed in November, and is now in Paris. Mr. Lowther is a son of the Hon. William Lowther and a nephew of the third Earl of Lonsdale. He is about forty-six, was educated at Harrow, and entered the diplomatic service in 1879. He is well known here, having been for some time Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington. In 1901 he was appointed Minister to Chile, and has only lately been appointed Minister to Tangier. He has held posts at Madrid, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Tokio, Bucharest, and elsewhere, and is a member of a number of many London clubs, including the St. James, Carlton, and Bachelors'.

FAST TRAIN IN PERIL.

Shifting Engine in Path of New York Central Empire State Express.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 21.—A misplaced switch threw a shifting engine in the path of the east-bound Empire State Express in the New York Central yards in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The train was under reduced speed, and the switch engine was only partially on the main track, so the accident did not cause injury to any of the passengers, although it put the Empire State's locomotive and the buffet car out of commission.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS WIN FIGHT.

Secretary Taft Directs That They Make 55,000 Pairs of Trousers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Taft to-day issued an order directing the Quartermaster General to award the making of some 55,000 pairs of trousers at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, for the enlisted men of the army, to seamstresses in that city, mainly widows and orphans of soldiers, thus settling the question raised some time ago so far as the present lot is involved.

It is ordered, however, that in the future the matter of the manufacture of clothing for the army shall be left wholly to the discretion of the Quartermaster General.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO CLEVELAND
via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York (West 23rd St.) at 4:55 P. M. daily; arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Other good trains.—Adv.

COLUMBIA FACULTY ACTS IN KINGDON GOULD AFFAIR

Suspected Sophomores Summoned and Suspensions Planned.

CLASS FIGHT IN BROADWAY

Sophomores Capture Two Freshmen and Vice President and Haze Them at Class Dinner.

Faculty intervention in the Kingdon Gould affair at Columbia began yesterday when it became known that an investigation was being made with a view to suspending the hazers of the young freshman. This fact, however, did not seem to dampen the spirits of the second-year men, for they had a fierce battle with the freshmen yesterday, and last night they dined merrily at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street.

It was learned yesterday that President Butler had written to Prof. Frederick Remsen Hutton, Dean of the Schools of Applied Science, asking him to make a thorough investigation of the affair and inclosing a list of names of men who President Butler thought had been most prominent in the fuss. The names of these students were kept secret, although it is pretty well known who they are. Dean Hutton has written to these sophomores requesting that they meet him in his office to-day. The exact results of this interview and the names of the men suspended will be made public on Friday. That there will be suspensions is known positively.

The announcement of the investigation furnished a climax for an exciting day on Morningside Heights. The sophomores were early on the scene looking for young Gould, but the young man did not make his appearance at his recitations. The sophomores, however, determined to get the other officers of the science freshmen to grace their dinner last night, and in the course of the attempt there occurred one of the fiercest class scraps ever witnessed at Columbia.

The freshmen left their chemistry class about noon in a body, guarding H. H. Holbert and H. McCutcheon, their President and Vice President. They marched out to the Subway station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Broadway in order to protect their officers and give them a chance to get on a train bound for some quieter retreat. Holbert succeeded in making good his escape.

The freshmen were tightly wedged in about the swinging doors of the Subway station, which were hastily locked by the station employes from the inside. It took only a moment or so of pushing and hauling before the glass doors were smashed. Then the gang of freshmen swung away from the station and there began to be little separate fights down the street for nearly three blocks. McCutcheon was bound with ropes and dragged by half a dozen sophomores down to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, where he was put in the cellar of a house in which one of his captors lived.

Von Saltza, a member of the freshman football team, put up one of the strongest fights, battling with nearly a dozen sophomores. He was thoroughly exhausted when three of his classmates came to his rescue and hurried him away to safety. Helmrich, the right half back on the 'Varsity football team, another freshman, had a stiff fight with a large number of the second-year men, who came off decidedly second best.

The battle continued along the road, both classes rolling in the snow. A good part of the fighting was done on the trolley tracks, so that the cars were blocked for the best part of half an hour.

It was a much bedraggled lot of college men that wandered into their class rooms later in the afternoon. Limp collars, snow-soaked clothing, bruised faces, and even a few black eyes were the characteristic marks of the limping combatants.

The non-appearance of young Gould was decidedly unexpected. At his home earlier in the day it was said that he had left for college. He did not put in an appearance at physics, the first class of the day for science freshmen. He was marked absent in mathematics and chemistry in the two hours immediately following. At the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house, in West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, members of his society said that he had not been there during the day. It has been learned that Dean Hutton will have an interview with Kingdon Gould within a few days, and it is also understood that nothing has been said to Dean Hutton by George J. Gould regarding the protection of his son from hazers during the rest of the year.

The fact that there is no precedent for using a pistol in student mix-ups at the local university seems to be the main point for criticism in the campus discussion of the affair. In the past the freshmen, if overpowered, as they usually were, submitted meekly to any treatment that their captors pleased to inflict upon them. Gould was the first who ever, when pressed to the limit, resorted to the use of firearms.

"Stop or I'll shoot; I swear I am innocent" was the password that gained admittance to the Columbia sophomores' banquet held last night at Bretton Hall. Three hundred second-year men were present, and two freshmen, H. McCutcheon and R. S. Walters, were the guests of dishonor. They were seated at a little side table by themselves, and while their captors regaled themselves with a good dinner and champagne they were forced to eat the crusts of bread that were thrown to them, and for a beverage they had sour milk.

Kingdon Gould and his pistol episode furnished the pièce de résistance of the feast of reason. Some took the matter seriously as an insult to their class, and threatened that dire things should happen if they ever caught young Gould with his pistol pocket empty. Others had provided themselves with toy pistols and caps, with which they popped merrily away at each other across the tables.

One sophomore with a poetic mind recited a parody on "Barbara Frietchie," one part of which runs as follows:

A flush of fierceness, a shade of shame
Over the face of young Kingdon came;
His freshman nature within him stirred
To life at the sophomore's deed and word.
"Who touches a hair of my young head
Dies like a dog. Butt out," he said.

The musical part of the programme was concluded by the class singing "He was only teasing us," when the sophomores turned their attention to the two freshman guests. One escaped easily enough, but the other had to disguise himself as a breakfast food. And as a practical demonstration he put his head in a bowl of milk and sprinkled powdered sugar on it.

It was said last night that Police Commissioner McAdoo had taken personal charge of the Kingdon Gould case and had immediately ordered Deputy Commissioner Lindsley to make a thorough and rigid investigation, because Kingdon Gould had no permit to carry a revolver.

Another pnase which seemed to be more serious, according to Mr. McAdoo's view, was that the shot might imply attempted felonious assault. He ordered Deputy Commissioner Lindsley to take personal charge of the case. Mr. Lindsley hastened to communicate with Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who at once left the station house with two detectives to find out for Commissioner McAdoo every incident connected with Kingdon Gould's adventure with the sophomores.

When you get run down and awake perspiring begin to take Piso's Cure It will cure you.—Adv.

11 EARTHQUAKES IN PANAMA.

Many Houses at David Damaged—People Camping in Streets.

DAVID, Chiriqui, Panama, Dec. 21.—There were ten slight earthquakes, followed by one strong shock, at about 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Numerous houses here were damaged, and the people, who were thrown into a panic, are now camping in the streets.

The disturbance is supposed to have been caused by the Poas volcano, in Costa Rica.

PANAMA, Dec. 21.—Earthquake shocks were felt within a radius of 150 miles of Panama and Colon last night.

The disturbance was slight.

David is near the west end of the Isthmus, 200 miles west by south of Panama. It has a population of about 10,000.

$4,150,000 IN HOTEL DEAL.

Rush Estate Gets Bretton Hall, Regent, and Aberdeen.

One of the largest real estate transactions of recent years in this city came to light yesterday with the announcement that the Seaboard Realty Company (Irons & Todd) had sold to the E. M. Rush estate of Pittsburg three apartment hotels valued at $4,150,000. The deal, negotiations in which are said to have been begun last Spring, was put through by J. F. Berger of Pittsburg.

The properties involved are Bretton Hall, covering the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets; the Hotel Regent, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street, facing Sherman Square, and the Hotel Aberdeen, at 17, 19, and 21 West Thirty-second Street.

All three of these structures are thirteen stories in height. Bretton Hall is one of the largest buildings of its type in the city, having a Broadway frontage of about 230 feet and running back 114 feet on both Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. It is under lease for twenty-one years to the Anderson & Price Company.

The Regent covers a plot 100 by 100 feet, and is operated under a twenty-one years' lease by the Sherman Square Hotel Company, of which Frank M. Rogers is manager.

The Aberdeen occupies a frontage of about 74 feet on the north side of Thirty-second Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. This property is leased to the Thirty-second Street Hotel Company for twenty-one years.

These three buildings were completed in the Fall of 1903. Together they contain about 1,000 rooms and 500 bathrooms. They yield an aggregate rental of $220,000 a year.

The Rush estate gives in part payment its real estate in Pittsburg, valued at $1,100,000.

WOMAN USHER STOPS PANIC.

Fire on Stage in Philadelphia Theatre Scares the Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Nearly 1,000 men and women fled from the Bon Ton—formerly the Star—Theatre, in Eighth Street, near Vine, to-night when the electric switchboard on the stage suddenly burst into flames. The asbestos curtain was lowered and the fire was extinguished quickly.

The house was emptied in two minutes and not a person was injured. Quick action on the part of Miss Bennett, chief of the women ushers, prevented a rush that might have turned into a panic. She sprang upon an empty seat in the rear of the theatre and shouted that the asbestos fire curtain was down and that the danger was over.

FERRYBOAT PAUNPECK BURNS.

Boat That Was in Collision Dec. 3 Destroyed at Pier.

The Lackawanna ferryboat Paunpeck was practically destroyed by fire at a slip adjoining the Fourteenth Street Ferry in Hoboken last night. The boat had been in collision with a Hudson River steamboat on Dec. 3, when several persons were injured. After the collision the Paunpeck was tied up at the slip where she burned, and it was figured that she would return to service on Jan. 1.

At 10:45 last night flames were discovered in her hold, and in response to a fire alarm several engines from Hoboken and the fire tugs of the Lackawanna Railroad responded. The fire had such a hold on the vessel that all efforts were turned to sinking her to save the hull and machinery. This was accomplished, and the hull will be raised.

FALLING OFF AT HARVARD.

Enrollment This Year Shows a Loss of 540 Students.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 21.—The registration figures in Harvard's catalogue, published to-day, shows that the university's enrollment has fallen off within the last year. In all departments of the university there are at present 5,500 students, against 6,040 last year, a loss of 540. The college loss is 34, the scientific school 18, the divinity 9, the law 20, the medical 76, and the dental 9. The only departments which have gained are the Bussey Institute, with an increase of 1 lone student, and the graduate school with 38 students.

President Eliot attributes the loss to the increased demand for entrance into the graduate departments of the university, and the fact that so many students are doing just what he thinks they ought to do, namely, going through college in three years.

WEBB-DUKE WEDDING.

Chicago Business Woman Married to B. L. Duke Here.

The marriage of Miss Alice L. Webb, junior member of the firm of Taylor, Webb & Co., investments, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago, to B. L. Duke of New York City, was announced yesterday in Chicago. The wedding took place in the ...st on Tuesday night. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst officiated.

Mrs. Duke is the daughter of the late William H. Webb, a corporation lawyer of New York, and is a cousin of Dr. Seward Webb.

The bridegroom is one of the controllers of the American Tobacco Company and has extensive holdings in Durham, N. C. Mrs. Duke herself is the President of the Texas-Cuba Tobacco Company. The couple will leave in a few days for a long trip abroad.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

PLATT SENDS LEADERS TO TONE DOWN ODELL

Ready to Fight as Always, Replies Odell.

BIG RALLY FOR DEPEW

Collector Stranahan Pleads for Harmony—Woodruff Says Legislators Fear Odell Punishment.

"Odell thought the old guard was dead. We have sent a committee to tone him down."

That was Senator Platt's defiant declaration when, with a countenance wreathed in smiles over the showing of strength made by the friends of himself and Senator Depew, he left the conference which he had called to meet yesterday in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to discuss the Senatorship situation.

Whether or not the manifestation of strength made by the Platt-Depew forces was sufficient to crush the movement in favor of ex-Gov. Black remains to be demonstrated, but it is certain it was far beyond the expectations of the politicians who frequent the Fifth Avenue, and put more heart into the friends of Senator Depew than anything which has occurred since the contest over the Senatorship began.

Late last night Timothy L. Woodruff, as Chairman of the Conference Committee, drove with Gov. Odell and Senator Depew from the dinner of the New England Society in Brooklyn to the Union League Club in Manhattan. When the party alighted Gov. Odell refused to say anything except that nothing had been decided. The decision of the conference was mentioned, and he replied:

"I have decided to consult with nobody. Nobody will know what I do until I do it."

"The decision of the committee means that if you don't stand for Depew you will have a fight on your hands," said one of the questioners.

"I've always had to fight all my life, and I'm ready to fight now," the Governor replied. The three men stayed at the Union League Club, saying that nothing more would be made public during the night, and that Gov. Odell would leave for Albany this morning.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, who has been known as the manager of Senator Depew's campaign, and who was the Chairman of the conference held yesterday, said last night that, based upon the showing made in the conference, Senator Depew could now count absolutely on 65 votes in the caucus. This estimate, Mr. Barnes said, excluded all the members of the Legislature from Erie, Onondaga, and other counties about which there was doubt, and only included two votes from New York County.

There were thirteen Senators at yesterday's conference and five more were represented. In addition to these, there were five Senators whose probable position was indicated by expressions of sentiment from members of the Assembly from their Senatorial districts. There were fifteen members of the Assembly present, all of whom, with one exception, Assemblyman Fish of Madison, either declared their intention to be for Mr. Depew in the Republican caucus or indicated a preference for him.

Every Federal office holder of importance in the State of New York was in the conference, indicating that President Roosevelt, if he does not favor the re-election of Senator Depew, has at least not attempted to influence his subordinates against him.

Higgins's Friends There.

Another notable feature of the conference was the fact that the three men who are admittedly the closest to Governor-elect Frank W. Higgins were present. They are N. N. V. Franchot, who, rumor has it, is to be the next Superintendent of Public Works; Congressman Vreeland, and James S. Whipple, Clerk of the Senate. Congressman Vreeland declared for Senator Depew, and said that the sentiment of his district was largely in favor of Mr. Depew's return to the Senate.

While there seemed to be no disposition to force from Gov.-elect Higgins a declaration of his preference as between Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black, there was a very decided opinion on the part of some of the influential speakers that Gov. Higgins owed it both to himself and to the people of the State to declare without delay that he would see to it that no member of the Legislature should suffer the loss of any of his privileges or have his usefulness as a legislator impaired because of the position which he might see fit to take on the election of a Senator.

Mr. Franchot declared that he thought the suggestion that Gov.-elect Higgins might exercise his influence as Governor to punish members of the Legislature for their attitude on the Senatorship, if it did not agree with him, the veriest rot.

The result of the conference was that a committee of seven was appointed to wait upon Governor-Chairman Odell to inform him of the personnel of the conference and of the sentiment expressed in favor of Mr. Depew's re-election. The committee consisted of Timothy L. Woodruff, as Chairman, Collector Stranahan, Hamilton Fish, Senator Raines, Senator Coggeshall, George W. Aldridge, and Congressman Vreeland.

Hunting for Odell.

The effort of the committee to find Governor-Chairman Odell turned out to be something of a comedy. Failing to locate him in the headquarters of the State Committee, the committee went to the Union League Club on a report that he was there. Gov. Odell was not there, but Senator Depew was, and the committee stopped long enough to apprise him in a general way of what had taken place. They then went to the Republican Club, where Gov. Odell usually stops when he comes to the city.

It was then nearly 5 o'clock and the Governor-Chairman had an engagement to speak at the New England Society dinner in Brooklyn at 7 o'clock, but nevertheless the word came down that he was out. The committee then made haste back to the Fifth Avenue in expectation that perhaps he had gone to State Headquarters, only again to be disappointed. They then concluded to give up their search for the night, leaving it to ex-Lieut. Gov. Woo...

ruff to see Gov. Odell at the New England Society dinner, at which both Senator Depew and he were also to be among the chief guests.

While the special committee was engaged in its search for the Governor-Chairman, there was a big crowd of politicians gathered in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, all anxious to learn the outcome of the interview between the committee and the head of the State organization. There was a general impression that the Governor-Chairman had been "tipped off" as to the result of the conference, and was purposely keeping out of the way.

Ninety at Conference.

The conference met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Senator Platt. Parlor DR was crowded. There were about ninety persons in the room. Senator Platt had sent out 100 invitations, and every person invited had either attended or telegraphed his reasons for not being present. Among those noted as present were:

Sereno E. Payne, Republican leader of the House of Representatives; Collector of the Port Stranahan; Surveyor Clarkson, Hamilton Fish, United States Marshal MacDougall, Fred Greiner, George H. Roberts, Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey, United States Marshal Henkel, Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings, George Waldridge Monroe, G. W. Dunn, William J. Youngs, J. A. Merritt, N. V. V. Franchot, Governor-elect Higgins's personal representative; Congressman Vreeland, from Higgins's home district; James S. Whipple, Clerk of the State Senate; George R. Sheldon, Silas B. Dutcher, Col. E. H. Butler, Chairman William A. Smyth, Tioga County Republican Committee; Congressman Dwight of Tompkins, Henry W. Brendel, Robert C. Morris, Collector Witherbee of Plattsburg, ex-Sheriff Worden of Saratoga, Chairman F. D. Cole Greene of the County Committee, Collector Low of Niagara, Collector Sanders of Rochester, Charles H. Brown, State Committeeman C. H. Betts Wayne, R. A. Schofield, E. N. Smith, W. H. Clark, J. T. Williams, Richard Van Cott, Congressman W. W. Cocks of Suffolk, Congressman Charles T. Dunwell of Brooklyn, Frank H. Platt, Charles B. Law, General Appraiser Israel F. Fischer of Brooklyn, Samuel Strasbourger, Collector Eidman, Chairman Jacob Brenner of Kings, Port Wardens James E. March and John H. Gunner, and the following members of the Legislature:

Senators John Raines of Ontario, Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida, Benjamin M. Wilcox of Cayuga, Owen Cassidy of Schuyler, F. C. Stevens of Wyoming, Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, Irving L'Hommedieu of Niagara, W. L. Brown of Otsego, Frank J. Gardner, John Drescher and Charles Cooper of Kings, and Carll S. Burr of Suffolk.

Assemblymen Robert J. Fish of Madison, Henry L. Gates of Oneida, William J. Maier of Seneca, William G. Miller of Queens, L. D. West of Yates, F. E. Allen of Broome, A. P. Smith of Wayne, E. S. Hanford of Tioga, E. C. Dowling of Kings, James K. Apgar of Westchester, T. P. Wilsnack of Queens, J. E. Smith of Cattaraugus, N. E. Ransom of Herkimer, Sherman Moreland of Chemung, and G. E. Monroe of Tompkins.

Word was received from Cornelius N. Bliss that he sympathized with the object of the conference and had spoken his sentiments at the Odell-Black meeting the previous week.

A letter from Elihu Root read as follows:

"I regret that I shall be actually engaged in the trial of a case at 11 o'clock to-day. I shall take pleasure in calling on you as soon as I am released."

Speaker Nixon telegraphed that it was impossible for him to be in New York at the time set for the conference. State Senators Horace White, Harvey D. Hinman of Broome, and W. J. Tully of Steuben wired they were detained by litigation in which they were interested. Congressman George N. Southwick wired from Washington as follows:

"Am with you in spirit, heart, and soul. Senator Depew deserves another term, and party sentiment demands he shall receive it."

Platt States the Call.

In calling the conference to order Senator Platt said: "I have called this meeting here to-day that we might confer together. Last week a conference was held, and, according to the newspaper reports, it carried but one idea, and that was that Mr. Depew would not be re-elected Senator. I am in favor of Mr. Depew's re-election heart and soul. I have you together from all parts of the State to get the consensus of opinion with reference to the nomination, and will ask Mr. William Barnes, Jr., to act as Chairman of the meeting."

When Mr. Barnes took the chair he asked Senator Platt whether he had any suggestions to make as to how the conference should proceed.

"Perhaps you had better declare your own sentiments first," said Senator Platt amid general laughter.

Mr. Barnes replied that his sentiments were pretty well understood; that he favored Senator Depew's re-election, and that all the members of the Legislature from Albany County would vote for Senator Depew. He said that Mr. Depew's defeat would be a disturbing factor in the politics of the State.

Raines Fears Party Defeat.

Senator Raines was called upon by Mr. Barnes to address the conference, and arose with the rmark: "This is another illustration of the fact that death loves a shining mark." Continuing Senator Raines said:

"I suppose that as long as theologians disagree as to what is necessary for the soul's salvation, politicians will disagree as to what is necessary for political salvation.

"This is the second conference I have attended within a week. I had the honor of an invitation to a conference which was called by the present Governor of the State and which was held last Thursday. It was quite apparent that the drift of sentiment in that conference was toward the nomination of ex-Gov. Black. It seemed to me that this drift of public sentiment was a drift not toward the open sea, but toward the breakers."

Senator Raines then declared that the sentiment of his county was strongly in favor of the re-election of Senator Depew, and that he and the Assemblymen from Ontario would vote for Mr. Depew's return to the Senate. He then avowed his friendship for Gov. Odell, and said that there was no attempt at coercion in Thursday's conference.

After speaking at length as to his reason for supporting Senator Depew's candidacy, Senator Raines said in conclusion:

"If the contest which now appears to be pending is carried out to the last issue, and the utmost force is exerted by those who appear to be behind Gov. Black and those who appear to be behind Mr. Depew, and Mr. Depew should be abandoned I fear that two years from now, and that even next Fall in the City of New York, whatever chances or prospects the Republican Party may see before it to-day, that those prospects would be dissipated, and we would be a minority party two years from now.

"Senator Platt and every Republican who has the good of his party at heart owes it to his party to exhaust every effort to avoid a contest, and bring harmony out of this situation if possible."

Woodruff Favors Depew.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was next called upon. He gave the conference a talk which commanded undivided attention. He said in part:

"I suppose my personal view is of very little account compared to my view as the leader of the second largest organization in the State—that of the County of Kings. Now, we have three Senators and nine members of the Assembly. The question—the practical question—is how do these men stand upon the question that has called this gathering together. These Senators and Assemblymen have met with me upon one occasion and it was agreed that they should not commit themselves until they had met again and discussed the subject with me and with one another. I can say one thing positively, as a close observer of the sentiment of the people of Kings, that it is overwhelmingly, and I believe almost unanimously, in favor of the re-election of Chauncey M. Depew. [Applause.]

"Now, what their inclination leads them to do, and what their constituency practically demands they shall do, is to vote for Senator Depew, and as I said last night in the presence of several gentlemen here, there is in my judgment but one thing necessary to insure the re-election of Mr. Depew, and that is a declaration upon the part of the Governor-elect that after he took office on the 1st of January he would see to it that no man was injured or punished because he voted for Mr. Depew.

"In other words, I do not think it is necessary for Mr. Higgins to say that he is for Mr. Depew and to work for him, but if we had but the assurance that he would see to it as a just man that no one was punished for taking part in this caucus in favor of Senator Depew's re-election that is all that would be required."

Senator Coggeshall made a red-hot speech for Depew, saying that he and the members of the Assembly from Oneida were willing to go down with Depew, no matter what punishment was in store.

Senators Wilcox, L'Hommedieu, and Stevens and Walter L. Brown all made strong speeches in favor of the re-election of Senator Depew. Senator Allds said Chenango County sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of Senator Depew, but that he had not yet learned the sentiment of Sullivan and Delaware Counties, the other two counties in his district.

Senator Owen Cassidy of the Fortieth District said he intended to vote for Depew, and Col. George W. Dunn said that he had been authorized by Senator Hinman of Broome County to inform the conference that he was heart and soul for Senator Depew's re-election.

Stranahan's Harmony Plea.

After declaring that all the business men with whom he came in contact had expressed themselves for Depew, and that he was certain the sentiment of Oswego County was for the return of the junior Senator, Collector of the Port Stranahan said:

"I believe that the situation is one fraught with great importance to the Republican Party of the State and to the welfare of the State, and I believe that we should proceed with intelligence and discretion. I realize the situation is strained, and that it is probably easy to strain it more. I am not surprised at the interest Senator Platt feels in this contest. I am not surprised at the gathering of this goodly number of men at his request.

"I think, however, that whatever is done should be done realizing that the present Chairman of the State Committee will insist, and perhaps rightfully, upon due regard being paid to his prerogative and position, and that if he is seeking to know the public sentiment of the State this conference and the members of it may very properly let him know what that sentiment is as they see it, and ask him to consider such sentiment and discover if a way cannot be found to elect a Senator at this time without tearing the Republican Party in two."

"Everybody in Buffalo is for Depew," declared E. H. Butler, editor of The Buffalo News. "There is no adverse sentiment, and I wish Gov. Odell would visit our city and learn what the people think. I started to give him the public sentiment, but for some reason he wandered from the sentiment of the people to the sentiment of the leaders. We don't want any Republican dissension in Buffalo. I know what it means to let the Democratic Party get in control in Buffalo. When Sheehan was at the head of the Democratic organization we had to fight for three long years to get the Democrats out, and then almost had to blast them out with dynamite."

The three Republican Senators from Brooklyn, Cooper, Drescher, and Gardiner, all spoke. Gardiner was the only one of the three who came out unequivocally for Depew.

F. D. Cole, Chairman of the County Committee of Greene County, pictured the unpleasant situation Greene County was in, surrounded as it was with counties in which Black sentiment prevailed.

"If we kick over the traces," he said, "we would have just about as much show as a cat without claws in hell."

N. N. V. Franchot, Governor-elect Higgins's personal representative during the campaign, said in part:

"I hope that nothing will be done at Albany in the matter of election of a Senator that will in the slightest degree take away the fruits of the magnificent results which the Republican Party achieved last month for our people in this State and the country at large.

"I think it is the veriest rot to hold that our present Governor or our Governor-elect will punish any Senator or Assemblyman for his vote on the Senatorship matter. I think that the only ones that a Senator or an Assemblyman should fear are the people who sent him to represent them at Albany. They are the ones who will punish him if he misrepresents them." (Applause.)

Hamilton Fish said that the sentiment of Putnam County was for Depew, and that if the member of the Assembly from that county did not vote for Depew he would misrepresent his constituents. Continuing, Mr. Fish said:

"The men in the financial and commercial world with whom I have talked about the Senatorship would regard it as a breach of faith if the Republican Party at the present time should turn down Mr. Depew. Many of these gentlemen represent large interests and contributed largely to the National ticket and to the election of Higgins."

Sereno E. Payne, who was one of the last speakers, said that Washington sentiment was almost unanimously in favor of the return of Senator Depew.

ODELL ON THE CONFERENCE.

He Tells a Story of an Old Woman Once Struck by Lightning.

Governor-Chairman Odell after the dinner of the New England Society, which he attended with Senator Depew in Brooklyn last night, was asked regarding the committee which the Platt conference named to interview him. He said:

"I don't know of any such committee, and if I were to see any of its members I would say that I had no expression to make regarding the Senatorship. I am here for a quiet, pleasant evening, and am going to take the Empire State Express back to Albany in the morning.

"I came to the city at 5 o'clock, dressed, and came over here. I have seen Senator Depew here and spoken to him, but we have not mentioned the conference. I have also seen Mr. Woodruff and he asked me if he could have a talk with me. I told him he might ride over to New York with me after the dinner."

In reply to a question whether he would go into a conference with Mr. Woodruff and Senator Depew, the Governor said he did not know whether he would or not. "First," he said, "I want to know what they are driving at."

Asked as to what he thought the result of the conference might be, the Governor said:

"I do not know. But I do know that whom ever the Republican organization is behind will be elected. I think there is no question about that. This conference reminds me of a story. Up in Orange County in a little hamlet there is an old woman who is afflicted with rheumatism and incipient Bright's disease and a few other ailments.

"Her position in the community is such that every one likes to pay respect to her, and many drop in to see her. One day after a very severe twinge of rheumatism, the pastor called on her while she was making a cup of tea and condoled with her. Desiring to place her on the road to recovery so far as possible, he asked her whether she had ever tried electricity.

"'Tried electricity!' she exclaimed. 'Of course I have. I was struck by lightning last Summer and knocked out of a window, but somehow it didn't seem to do me any good.'

"Now let them take this story and apply it to this conference."

Mr. Odell was asked whether he would go to the Union League Club for the desired conference and replied that he would not. He said that if he went anywhere it would be to the Republican Club, where he was stopping.

HIGGINS STILL SILENT.

Declines to Discuss Conference, to Which He Says He Was Not Invited.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Lieut. Gov. Higgins parried all questions put to him about the Platt conference in New York to-day. He said that it was a conference of gentlemen invited to meet together and discuss a stated matter.

He had not been invited to meet with these gentlemen, and consequently he felt that it would not be proper for him to discuss what purported to be or to have been the subject considered.

STARVING BOY AT WALDORF.

Detective Will Care for Lad Found Begging in Vestibule.

Unable to resist the temptation to ask for alms in the Thirty-fourth Street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria, where a kind-hearted attendant had permitted him to stand to get warm, a boy fifteen years old, who said he was Carlos Buckner, a son of Louise Quinton, the actress, who died last Spring in St. Louis, was taken by a detective to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night.

There the boy told a story which made even the policemen wince. The boy was emaciated, hungry, and cold. He wore no overcoat, and the only underclothing he wore was a thin gauze undershirt. He said that when his mother died in St. Louis he was going to school here and living at a place in Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The people there kept him without pay for two months, but early in the Summer he went out to shift for himself.

The boy said he got along all right in the Summer by selling newspapers, but he finally became ill and had to go to a hospital. Since his discharge two months ago, he said, he had been sleeping in hallways, trucks, and, occasionally, in cheap lodging houses.

Buckner was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society, and this morning will be taken to the Children's Court. There, if nobody appears to vouch for him, Detective Barry says he will become responsible for the boy's immediate future to prevent his being a public charge.

FEDERAL FRANCHISES IS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

avail themselves of the known merits of the Massachusetts law, for instance, rather than the piratical possibilities of the laws of certain other States, it is hardly likely that they would avail themselves of a properly drawn Federal law.

"It has been especially obvious that within the last two or three years the majority, perhaps, of the great corporations have been formed not with a view to their future or to their business stability, but with a view to the stock market and the issue of stock, and a promoter having this latter purpose in mind would care nothing about the enhanced reputation given by a sound corporate act, but would care a great deal about the enlarged possibilities of stock manipulation given by loose State law."

Mr. Garfield says that the law "should endeavor to correct, as far as may be, those peculiar evils inherent in the corporate form as such, for instance, lack of personal responsibility of managers, improper use of stock as a kind of currency, lack of proper publicity as to terms of organization, overcapitalization, &c.

"It should be noted," says the Commissioner in another place, "that either a Federal incorporation law or a Federal license law involves a practical difficulty which is substantially new to our governmental operations, i. e., either system requires the dividing of the business of the country into two great classes, inter-State and domestic, for the purpose of jurisdiction over corporations. This has never been done before, administratively. All that has been done so far is for the court to say in specific cases, with all the facts before it after a long trial, that such and such an act was or was not inter-State commerce.

"But this is quite a different thing from making a system by which an administrative bureau can, with the ease and speed essential to administrative action, test and determine this question for all corporations in the country. It would possibly be sufficient to give the bureau power to determine prima facie the existence of this fact, leaving a right of appeal to the United States courts from such determination and allowing the bureau jurisdiction on the prima facie determination until reversed by the court of first instance, after which the jurisdiction should be suspended pending an appeal by the bureau.

Imposition of Penalties.

"Prima facie jurisdiction having thus been established the bureau should be given means of enforcement based upon this fact in the form of some general right to impose a penalty, or to cause the restraint of the offending corporation from engaging in inter-State commerce."

The Commissioner declares that the Federal franchise system should include a requirement for annual reports from corporations as to their business of such a nature as to show whether it is inter-State or not, the details of organization, the property, terms of subscription, bond indebtedness, and interests of promoters therein, personnel of the management, number of stockholders, contracts with promoters "and with financial interests in the organizing of the company," financial condition, and other matters which he enumerates.

Other requirements stated by him as necessary are as follows:

"Provisions for publication of so much information as is necessary to allow the public to protect itself against fraud and the abuse of minority interests.

"Provisions making false returns penal, and allowing for investigation by the bureau as to the fact of falsity.

"Provisions against evasion through selling agents.

"Provision for a nominal tax for the support of the bureau.

"Issuance of a license to corporations complying with the requirements of this law.

"That corporations taking a Federal license should conform the status of their capital stock, bonds, and indebtedness to principles laid down by the act.

"Reports as to condition of company to be required for the stockholders.

"Increase of personal responsibility of managers and directors.

"Prohibition of discriminations by public service companies.

"Prohibition of those classes of commercial methods which are clearly unfair competition.

"Power in the bureau in the first instance to enforce so many of the above provisions as may be adopted."

Franchise Plan's Advantages.

Commissioner Garfield gives a summary of the advantages of the Federal franchise plan, among which are that it would afford "sufficient Federal control to allow of uniformity and necessary improvement of the present body of corporation law," and that it would legally Nationalize a business system that is now commercially National. On the latter point he says:

"It is obvious that the bulk of the business of to-day has become National in its scope and the interests involved, and whatever may be the inconveniences attending the change it seems necessary that present legal conditions must be altered to correspond with commercial conditions if the corporate business of the country is to be placed upon any satisfactory, permanent basis."

In his discussion of the evils with which the franchise system is to cope Commissioner Garfield uses vigorous language. "Commercial and industrial conditions," says he, "present the foremost problems of to-day. There exists a deep-rooted general feeling of dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Some causes of dissatisfaction are apparent, and the evils very real and great."

Evil Legal Conditions.

The present legal conditions he declares to be "extremely unsatisfactory," and says "they admit of and invite abuse." The leading evils, he says, are "secrecy and dishonesty in promotion, overcapitalization, unfair discrimination by means of transportation and other rebates, unfair and predatory competition, secrecy of corporate administration, and misleading or dishonest financial statements."

He declares that as government creates corporations it is logical and necessary that governmental regulation of corporations should be much more stringent and detailed than the regulation of individual business. The concentration of business that has resulted from the use of the corporate form has produced entities that are almost equal in power to the State itself; that can meet the State on equal terms and influence it accordingly. By their size and legal permanence and their peculiar privileges they have crossed the line that divides private from public interests, and their operations affect the public in much the same manner as the operations of government."

"A study of the present body of corporation law," he says elsewhere, "shows the impress of the forces that have shaped it. First in prominence is the force represented by the masters of industry, the interests that are peculiarly connected with production, transportation, and exchange. Second, the purely financial interests as distinguished from production, in which class the organizer or promoter, so called, is conspicuous. Third, the creditor class, whose interest is in the security for loans or credit; and in somewhat similar position those stockholders who under present forms of combination, by preference or other device, have taken stock in exchange for property, and, in effect, consider themselves creditors rather than responsible owners of corporate stock. Fourth, the labor interests, and finally, the State as a taxing body, and, to a very limited extent, as a guardian of public welfare. The interests of the consumer have so far had very little effect upon legislation of this sort."

Before taking up the Federal incorporation and Federal franchise schemes, Commissioner Garfield considers and dismisses two other plans for remedial legislation—additional State action and delegation by the United States to the individual States of the control of inter-State commerce. As to the proposition for additional State action, he says:

State Action Inadequate.

"This is wholly inadequate. The same objections apply to this suggestion on general principles as have already been made to the present condition of State corporation laws. There is a strong, positive motive leading the State Legislatures toward lax and improper corporation laws, and even if all the States were actuated by most correct motives, nevertheless it is obviously impossible that forty-five different jurisdictions should agree on anything like a uniform system in so important a matter as corporation law."

He then dismisses the plan for delegation of inter-State commerce control to the States, saying:

"Two objections, each conclusive in itself, can be made to this suggestion: (a) Such action is believed to be unconstitutional. Congress has no power to divest itself of its constitutional powers or to delegate the same to any other legislative body. (b) Even supposing that this could be legally done, the results would be open to the same objections as have been referred to just above."

Then he takes up what he calls "the more practical method of Federal incorporation, which he says has three principal features:

"1—The creation by Congress of corporations with power to engage in inter-State commerce; 2—The prohibition on all other corporations from engaging in such commerce; 3—The granting to such Federal corporations of the right to manufacture and produce within the several States."

Federal Corporation Law.

"The chief difficulty," the Commissioner continues, "in the Federal corporation law, as above indicated, arises in connection with the third of the foregoing essential features, to wit, the question, Can Congress give to an inter-State commerce corporation the additional power to produce or manufacture in any State so that that grant of power shall be valid as against the States or individuals? In the absence of direct judicial decision on this point, it is impossible now to determine this question conclusively, and the answer to it must be made by reasoning from inference and on general principles.

"Furthermore, there would be the practical difficulty of giving to the States power of taxation over such corporations in such manner as to permit the States to obtain the amount of revenue which they now collect from corporations, domestic and foreign."

In summarising his discussion Commissioner Garfield declares his belief that the compulsory Federal incorporation scheme is legally practicable, "but," he says, "it involves radical industrial and political changes by the centralization of power in the Federal Government, and presents serious difficulties because of its effect upon the authority of the States over such corporations in matters of taxation and local regulation. Any optional law of this character would not overcome these difficulties."

A FEDERAL CHARTER BILL.

Senator Heyburn Has One Which He Will Soon Introduce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho called on the President to-day and talked with him on the subject of requiring corporations engaged in inter-State commerce to take out Federal charters. Mr. Heyburn said he had in part framed a general bill on the subject, which he hoped to perfect during the holiday recess and introduce for consideration this session.

The proposed measure would make it imperative for any corporation doing business in two or more States to file articles of incorporation under the general Government. This would apply to all corporations now organized and doing business as well as those that might be organized in the future.

All persons who make application for a Federal charter under Senator Heyburn's proposed bill would be required to show that the business in which the incorporation intended to engage was legitimate, and that the capitalization of the concern was genuine and not watered. In most general respects the proposed law would be modeled on the National Banking act so far as Government control is concerned.

RAILROAD RATE BILL COMING.

Attorney General Preparing Measure to Deal with Freight Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Roosevelt discussed to-day with several callers proposed legislation regarding the question of railroad freight rebates and the matter of empowering the Inter-State Commerce Commission to adjust freight rates where found to be excessive. Among those who talked with the President were Secretary Morton and E. P. Bacon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Commerce Convention. The President is anxious that legislation in the interest of shippers be enacted at the earliest practicable date.

It was stated to-day by one of the President's callers that Attorney General Moody now was engaged in the preparation of a bill which, substantially, would embody the view of the Administration on the question and that the measure would be presented to Congress, probably soon after the holiday recess. The President has announced that the bill he is willing to support must be fair to both the railroads and the people. He believes that the initial steps toward the desired legislation should be taken at the present session of Congress, and, if possible, that the legislation proposed should be crystallized into law at this time.

GARFIELD'S PLAN CRITICISED.

Mr. Untermyer Says It Would Be Evaded—Favors Federal Charters.

In discussing the corporation report of Commissioner James R. Garfield regarding the regulation of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, Samuel Untermyer yesterday said he did not agree with Mr. Garfield that a license or franchise from the Federal Government would be a practical or effective means of restraint. Mr. Untermyer suggests that such a law would be evaded by organizing sub-companies in the States in which corporations did business. He said:

"The regulation of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, which is presented in Mr. Garfield's report to Congress, is one of the most momentous subjects with which the Nation has had to deal. All fair-minded men must admit that the situation is deplorable. The several States of the Union have been forced to compete with one another in laxity of legislation for the regulation of corporations. Even the judiciary of States that are ambitious for the patronage, have been drawn into the competition.

"The result is a condition that may fairly be called scandalous. The public is being gradually robbed of every security, and a premium is put upon fraudulent practices. It is very easy to say, as is the fact, that these things are differently regulated in England; that there they have a rigid, workable, consistent corporation law, which is a model of justice to capital and a protection to the public. At every step in the work of reform we in this country are confronted by the limitations of our Constitution and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

"If the question of States rights could be eliminated, the problem would be quite as easy for us as it is for Great Britain, but that can only be done by constitutional amendment. So long as certain of the States are permitted to collect tribute from corporations that have no business within their borders and that have gone there simply for immunity from the just restrictions imposed by the laws of the States in which their businesses are located and where they should be compelled to have their corporate existence, the remedy will remain ineffectual.

"But something may still be accomplished by Congress in the way of regulation of corporations that are engaged in inter-State commerce. That term has, however, been very much limited by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Sugar Trust, known as the Knight case. The court there held that the Sugar Turst was not engaged in inter-State commerce within the meaning of the Constitution.

"The decision in that case has been somewhat restricted, however, by later adjudications, and there is some hope that the court will give to that term an elastic meaning that would bring the bulk of the great industrial corporations within the power of Congress, as they should be.

"I do not agree with Mr. Garfield that his remedy of a license or franchise from the Federal Government is a practical or effective means of restraint. It will be overcome by organizing sub-companies in the States in which the corporation does business.

"The only effective remedy is one which absolutely takes away from the States the right to grant charters to corporations that are engaged in inter-State commerce and places this power in the hands of the Federal Government. While the right to do this may be debatable, I believe it would be within the powers of Congress under the Constitution.

"It is to be hoped and expected that, in view of the transcending importance of this subject, it will receive the earnest, patient, and exhaustive discussion to which it is entitled. The bar of the country, which is necessarily more keenly alive to the evils of the system than any other element of the community, will, I am sure, lend its united aid to its wise solution."

One misfiled letter may block the wheels of your business long enough to pay for an adequate filing system five times over.

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REPORT HIT STOCK MARKET.

Decline of Prices Followed News of Corporation Recommendations.

The corporation report of Commissioner Garfield was followed by a serious raid on the stock market yesterday. It was just about noon when the report came out, and at once prices began to give way. The shares of the industrials were particularly affected, and the declines extended to 2 and 3 points in the active issues.

United States Steel preferred sold down from 93¼ to 91; Federal Mining and Smelting lost 4 points, Corn Products declined 1½ points, Amalgamated Copper sold down nearly 4 points, and other stocks were affected to a less degree. The attack soon became general, with increased activity, the standard railway shares began to give way, and the whole market, which in the morning had been quite strong, turned weak, and many of the small bulls who had bought in expectation of better prices were forced to take losses.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:50 A. M.—30 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; John Kochree; damage, $1,000.

2:15 A. M.—39 Madison Street; J. D. Antonopulo; damage, $75.

3:45 A. M.—256 East Thirty-seventh Street; Theodore Chalder; damage, $200.

9 A. M.—633 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

1 P. M.—229 East Second Street; Aaron Goldberg; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—East shore Hart's Island; New York City; damage, $20,000.

4:30 P. M.—215 Fifth Street; M. Nuber; damage, $10.

4:30 P. M.—1,275 Third Avenue; Ferdinand Seaman; damage, $100.

5:10 P. M.—127-9 Orchard Street; N. Beinstock; damage, $500.

5:45 P. M.—408 West Forty-ninth Street; A. R. Krelte; damage, $200.

7:10 P. M.—864 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; James Hogan; damage, $1,000.

7:55 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-second Street and East River; New York Central Railroad; damage, $100.

8:36 P. M.—734 Fifth Street; Abraham Halfes; damage, $10.

8:45 P. M.—151 Allen Street; Herman Cohen; damage trifling.

8:57 P. M.—16-18 West Third Street; Liefdorf & Jacobs; damage, $2,000.

9:15 P. M.—73 Macdougal Street; Antonio Carsdino; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—44 Essex Street; Nathan Silverman; damage, $15.

9:25 P. M.—76 Chrystie Street; Solomon Rosenberg; damage trifling.

9:35 P. M.—288-290 East Houston Street; Samuel Silver; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—101 Cannon Street; Hirsch Meyerowits; damage trifling.

11:20 P. M.—57 Hester Street; David Shainban; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 21.—Fire in the Exchange Building, owned by W. L. & C. C. Thompson, in the heart of the city, to-day caused an estimated loss of $70,000. The heaviest losers are D. M. Ogilvie & Co., dry goods dealers; Louis Brothers' furniture stock suffered $5,000 damage. All are well insured.

Do You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate?

Many investment and speculative propositions are advertised in to-day's "Real Estate" columns.—See last page.—Adv.

FOR CHRISTMAS: Exchange your piano which gives only partial pleasure for the new Pianola Piano which will enable you to enjoy all of the most delightful compositions ever written.

Weber Pianola Piano

The Weber Pianola Piano as it appears when ready to play by means of a perforated music roll.

The world-famous Weber Piano may now be had with the complete Metrostyle Pianola inside its case

TO BE entitled to be considered "complete" a piano nowadays must combine *both* of the accepted methods of playing: by hand and by the Pianola.

The only piano which unites in a single instrument both of these methods is the Pianola Piano.

"Playing the piano" no longer means playing simple dance music, or a half dozen carefully studied "pieces." What is wanted is the ability to play *everything* in music that is at all worthy. A few years ago complete mastery over the piano's keyboard was confined to a few talented artists. To-day, as the result of the invention of the Pianola, this ability may be the possession of anyone who wills it.

The Pianola Piano is beyond doubt or question the piano of the future. The question that it brings home to every intending piano purchaser is: "Why should I buy a piano playable in only one way when in this new type of instrument I can obtain a piano playable in both ways?"

We will accept pianos of all other makes in part payment. We suggest to those who are looking for something choice for Christmas gifts the desirability of personally investigating this most important of all advances in the progressive development of the piano-forte.

Prices $500 to $1,000; purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
For Wife, Mother, Daughter Sister or Sweetheart

By this Sign you may know and will find

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Seventy-five Singer Stores in Greater New York

Only a small payment down, the rest at convenient intervals.

Four different Kinds and a wide range of prices to suit.

Select Now—Delivery when wanted

Get the Best and you get the Singer

Singer Sewing-Machines are never sold to dealers

GAS KILLS RICHARD CROTTY.

Brother of Mayor of Montvale, N. J., Is Asphyxiated.

Richard Crotty, a brother of Alfred M. Crotty, who left the town of Montvale, N. J., where he was Mayor, after charges had been made against him several weeks ago, was found dead in his bed at 3 East Third Street yesterday morning. He had been asphyxiated by gas, which escaped from a tube that had been attached to a gas stove.

Mr. Crotty had been staying at the Third Street house for two years. Charles Cramer, with whom he lodged, said that Mr. Crotty had been very melancholy for several weeks.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

NOW, when it is necessary to select XMAS GIFTS quickly, it is most advantageous to visit our stock, where each object is as choice and exclusive as possible.

LIBRARY SETS IN METAL AND GLASS.
UNUSUAL RUGS.
FAVRILE VASES.
BRONZE LAMPS.
FURNITURE.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

SCOTT'S EMULSION

We don't put Scott's Emulsion in the class of advertised cure-alls; it doesn't belong there. We hardly like to use the word "cure" at all, but we are bound to say that it can be used for a great many troubles with great satisfaction. Its special function is to repair the waste of the body when the ordinary food does not nourish, and this means that it is useful in many cases which are indicated by wasting.

We'll send you a sample free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE.
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated,
320 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

This has been a week of record-breaking sales for this store

THE present week we will have by far the greatest six days' business ever done in this store in any like period, exceeding by a very large margin the extreme high selling record of one year ago. We accept this phenomenal increase in our business not only as a supreme and favorable test of the standard of our merchandise and the superior facilities of this store, but as an evidence that our prices merit the patronage of a discriminating shopping public.

This highly gratifying increase in our business, we believe, comes to us as a fitting reward for satisfactorily supplying to your wants at a saving so apparent that it's worth your while even to go out of your way to make this store your shopping headquarters. We shall at all times endeavor to maintain not only our high standard of merchandise, but a satisfactory service that makes it a pleasure to deal at this store—a matter of pride to exhibit anything that bears the name Simpson Crawford Co. Then, too, you can confidently rely upon receiving at all times the best merchandise at absolutely the lowest prices quoted.

Here's another stand we take—believe that the buying public have a legitimate right to expect a store to make it an object for them to give a certain store preference—you know that all stores sell a regular line of goods at regular prices—you do not have to read advertisements to find that out—what you want to know and what you read our announcements for is to learn of some special buying incentive, and we make it a point not to disappoint you. We add zest to our business by giving you daily buying inducements—saving opportunities you cannot duplicate elsewhere. That's why Simpson Crawford Co. are always busy.

At this time of year it is great consolation to know that, of anything you buy in the way of gifts, the quality and standard are absolutely unimpeachable—that for your money you have received the very best—something that will reflect credit upon your taste and judgment. Here it's impossible to make a mistake—at all times our sales are contingent upon approval—we do not want a single patron to retain a single thing that does not meet approval on home inspection. Your good will is worth more to us than the profits on any sale we make. That's the policy of Simpson Crawford Co.—New York's finest retail store.

Here's jewelry at unusually low prices.

RIGHT in the height of the holiday season this lot of high grade jewelry came to us at a decided price concession—rather late in the season and the manufacturer did not want to carry his surplus stock over—he felt as though it was now or never and that's the way we feel about it, so forego even a fair profit and put this special lot of jewelry on sale at these remarkably low prices. It's one of the finest collections of gift jewelry that's been shown in New York this season. **Main Floor.**

Diamond cuff buttons that usually sell at $10.00—$7.50.
Diamond lockets—a handsome gift—special to-day at $6.95.
Neck chains—an ideal gift for a young girl, at $1.50 to $2.50.
Gold penknives—ideal gift to a man val. $5.50 at $3.50.
Gold scarf pins that usually sell for $2. About 300 at $1.25.
Solid gold hat pins—special to-day's exceptional sale $1.75.
Heavy 14k. gold cuff links, to-day's exceptional sale $2.75.
Diamond Brooches, always sold them for $10—to-day at $6.95. Don't think you can buy their equal elsewhere.
Lorgnette Chains—something very fine and artistic at $10.50.

Diamond Scarf Pins that usually sell for $7.50 to-day at $4.75.
Solid Gold Tie Clasps—never sold for less than $5, at $3.50.
Diamond Tie Clasps—regular jewelers ask $10, special at $6.75.
Real Pearl Pendant Brooches—$5 value, special to-day $3.75.
Heavy gold real opal Cuff Buttons, special to-day $1.75.
Sterling silver match boxes, special to-day at $1.50 to $5.50.
Sterling silver cigarette case, very special $5.95 to $18.00.
Sterling silver penknives, very special to-day 95c. to $3.00.
Sterling silver pencils, very special to-day at 45c. to $4.50.
Sterling silver chain purses, special to-day $1.75 to $25.00.
Sterling silver bonbon boxes, special to-day $1.25 to $4.95.

We regard this as one of the best sales of the season, and, coming as it does so near to Christmas, saving shoppers will certainly appreciate the opportunity to buy reliable jewelry including all the latest Parisian novelties at these remarkable saving prices.

Last days of the holiday silverware sale.

NOT a dollar's worth of silverware purchased to sell during the holidays will remain unsold if exceptionally low prices will tempt you to buy. We cannot begin to tell about the special values that await you here—in most any part of the store you'll find silverware and in every instance will find prices made especially to close out our entire holiday stock of silverware by Saturday night. This department is so crowded that you'll be repaid for coming early. **Main Floor.**

Sugar shell and tongs, olive forks, bonbon spoons, etc., 95c.
Heavy sterling silver gravy ladle, new gray finish, at $4.25.
Heavy sterling silver berry spoon, new gray finish, at $4.95.
Heavy sterling silver tea balls, special price to-day, $3.25.
Heavy sterling silver napkin rings, special, $1.25 to $3.50.
Heavy sterling silver tea strainers, special, $1.75 to $2.25.
Heavy sterling silver coffee spoons, set of 6, to-day, $4.25.
Sterling silver cloth brush, specially priced to-day, $5.75.
Sterling silver hat brush, specially priced to-day at $2.50.
Sterling silver mounted whisk broom, specially priced, $2.50.

Quadruple plate tea set, highly burnished, gold lined, at $6.98.
Heavy sterling silver handsome coffee set—3 pieces, at $54.
Heavy sterling silver toilet set—new, handsome design, $100.
Quadruple plate 3-piece toilet set—French gray, at $9.50.
Heavy sterling silver manicure sets—from 4 to 8 pieces, $1.75.
Heavy sterling silver manicure pieces, at 59c. to 95c.
Heavy sterling silver bonbon dishes, special, $2.95 to $6.95.
Heavy sterling silver teaspoons, new floral designs, $3.25.
Six heavy sterling silver ice cream forks, in fancy box, $8.26.

You'll find our foreign novelties especially suitable for gifts—true they are inexpensive, but then are so exclusive that they will find enthusiastic appreciation, and, after all, it's the "fitness of things" that makes the gift welcome. If you need a suggestion visit this section.

Handkerchiefs for everybody.

EVERYBODY expects them at Christmas time, and we don't think anyone will be forgotten, in view of these exceptionally low prices on the finest of handkerchiefs, for men, women and the children. **Main Floor.**

25c for regular 39c and 50c fine embroidered and lace edge handkerchiefs.
12½c for choice of 50 styles of 25c handkerchiefs—for men or women.

50c for beautiful sheer linen handkerchiefs embroidered with dainty lace edges—extraordinary values.
$1.00 for box of six women's hand-embroidered sheer linen initial handkerchiefs—exceptional values.
$1.50 for box of six men's hand-embroidered fine Irish linen initial handkerchiefs—very special to-day.

Now don't you think such wonderful holiday bargains are worth coming early to select? They're crowding this section from morning till night, and if you're here when the store opens you'll not regret it, for you'll avoid the afternoon crowds.

It's become the talk of the town—that Simpson Crawford Co. have the finest showing of handkerchiefs for Christmas, and although we've sold twice as many as expected, we had planned for just such an emergency, and to-day offer you what we believe is the greatest variety of new styles in New York.

Gloves and glove certificates

TWICE the crowds we expected are coming here for gloves and glove certificates, and hundreds are taking our advice and coming early in the morning. They find it so much easier to choose, avoiding the tremendous afternoon crush. **Main Floor.**

$1.00 for suede and glace gloves in all styles and shades—handsome gift boxes.
$1.00 for children's excellent quality mocha gloves in gray and reindeer shades.

$1.98 for regular $3.50 gloves for men and women—the warmest, best wearing gloves that are made—all lined with natural hair—you couldn't present a more appropriate gift to the devotee of the automobile, and they're just as suitable for outdoor wear on other occasions—very special to-day, pair, $1.98.

Are you taking advantage of our glove certificates? A misfit or dissatisfaction is impossible if you will. We sell them at our special glove prices. You present them and the recipients may then select their own gloves.

All of our better grade gloves—that is to say $1 and up—will be placed in handsome gift boxes ready for presentation—if you desire. We'd rather you would ask for them, for we know the gifts will be so much more appreciated. Don't hesitate to come and ask for them—come as early as possible.

Another great sale of furs

NOT a day goes by but that we hear of fur prices being higher on account of the unprecedented demand for them to serve as gifts, and this third-off sale is creating the greatest holiday sensation we ever heard of. **Third Floor.**

$8.75 for Persian lamb 4-in-hand, 72 inches long—muff to match for $9.75
$14.75 for Alaska sable double scarf with tails, cord and ornament. Val. $20.

$25.00 for marten scarfs with natural tails—and a large muff to match—$12.50 for single piece.
$3.75 for $12.50 Alaska sable four-in-hand ties—72 inches long—6 tails—very exceptional values.
$8.75 and $12.50 for sable or Isabella fox scarfs, with muffs to match—they'll be appreciated as gifts.

Children's furs—they're ideal gifts for the little ones—always appreciated even more than by the older folks—here's a showing of all kinds of furs, and they are priced as low as $1.95—from that up to $25.

Everybody is talking about the tremendous selling of furs at Simpson Crawford Co.'s of the past few days. To-day's offering is another special lot from the sample and surplus stock of the manufacturer, who offered them to us at ⅓ off. They are all high class furs of the best manufacture.

19.75 for women's $30 coats.

ONE hundred of the smartest coats shown this season will be placed on sale at 8:30 this morning, and they're so desirable for gifts that we're sorry we haven't twice as many to offer at a third off the original low price. **Third Floor.**

They're tailored to perfection—fashionable exclusive creations not shown elsewhere.
We do not think you can equal them anywhere else in New York for less than $30.

They're made of fine kersey—42 to 50 inches in length—lined with Skinner satin—handsomely trimmed with velvet and silk braid—a number are copies of imported models and equal the originals in every respect. Don't fail to secure one for yourself or to serve as a gift while the price is $19.75.

$14.75 for women's $20 coats of fine kersey and cheviot—guaranteed satin lining throughout—trimmed with braid—semi-fitting—they're $20 coats in the fullest sense of the term, and you'll recognize them as such—to-day, $14.75.

$10.75 for women's $16.50 coats—just 75 in all—made up in these very heavy cheviots, 42 inches long.
$8.75 for women's $12.50 and $14.50 27-inch coats of very fine kersey and cheviot—lined with Skinner satin, handsome, stylish models, priced to-day at $8.75—a most extraordinary Christmas bargain.

Artware bric-a-brac ⅓ off

YOU are privileged to select from an artistic collection of artware and bric-a-brac at a bona fide discount of one-third off—a sale that usually occurs right after Christmas—thousands of articles suitable for gifts—those out of the ordinary presents that serve to embellish the home. **Fourth Floor.**

The discount is taken off at the time of purchase from our already low prices—one of those bona fide Simpson Crawford Co.'s sales which art collectors and connoisseurs are always on the lookout for. Of course, at this time of year the selection is rapid—so do not put off your buying until the last moment. We insure you a satisfactory selection to-day.

You'll find the artware and bric-a-brac on the fourth floor—the discount affects hundreds of pieces, such as ivory miniatures, bronze miniatures, carved ivory miniatures Carrara marble busts, Teplitz vases and figures, imported china plates, imported cups and saucers, Sevres vases, real bronze and royal Vienna vases—every article is a highly prized, valuable masterpiece.

Christmas umbrellas $1.95

A GREAT many of these umbrellas if purchased in the regular way would have to be sold as high as $5, but then they came to us at a special price concession and they go to you on a like basis. Umbrellas are one of the most popular gifts—always appreciated—always acceptable—ours is one of the largest and handsomest gatherings in New York. **Main Floor.**

Children's 22 and 24 inch umbrellas—65c. to $2.25.
Men's and Women's pure silk $5 to $10 Umbrellas, $3.95.
500 26 inch union taffeta silk $1.95 umbrellas at $1.50.
Special—394 26 inch umbrellas, covered with silk gloria—sweet Welchsel wood handles, with seven cherries—$1.
400 26 inch pure silk $3.95 umbrellas for women, $2.25.

If you contemplate giving an umbrella and want it engraved don't wait until the last moment—make your selection to-day. We would not want to disappoint you, but then you know what the final rush hours are. We've extra facilities for engraving, and up to date we've been able to be prompt; but then it's best to make your selection at once.

Leather goods saving ⅓

IT'S the greatest event of its kind we've ever held, and owing to the season of the year it's doubly important. It's at ½ to ⅓ off from regular prices made possible through the purchase of an importer's surplus leather goods stock at an unusually low price. Won't have enough to last the week out, so come to-day, as you're sure to want these articles. **Main Floor.**

Bags, carriage, avenue and envelope, 95c. to $6.00.
Writing folios, imported art designs, in colors, $1.
Collar and cuff boxes, all colors, at 50c to $4.95.
Leather covered flasks, many styles, 50c. to $4.95.
Medicine cases, 4 to 16 bottles, at 50c. to $4.95.
Glove, handkerchief, tie and jewel boxes, $1 and 50c.

24-in. sole leather suit cases, special, $5 kind, $3.95.
Fitted bags, hundreds to select from $12 to $63.75.
Fitted suit cases, ebony and sterling silver, $12.75.
Triplicate mirror, tapestry back, special at $3.95.
Plate glass mirrors, gilt and oxidized frames, $1.

French gilt and new imperial green bronze copies of $5 frames, $1.

Men's $2 neckwear at $1.50

TO-DAY we offer 200 London Squares—the handsomest line of neckwear ever shown in New York—smart style effects that usually sell for $2, $2.50 and $3—at the regular haberdashers—at $1.50. This is really what you would call ideal neckwear designed by fashion's foremost exponents for discriminating men. **Main Floor.**

These London Squares were specially made for a well-known furnisher, but a doubtful season caused him to cancel his order, and as the manufacturers are always glad to get rid of goods made to order, it was our opportunity to secure a fine lot of Christmas neckwear at a great reduction. To-day the special price is $1.50.

Manufacturer's surplus stock of men's $1.50, $1.75 and $2 neckwear, $1. This is undoubtedly the greatest bargain item of the season—the entire stock of a high-class maker, who was glad to accept 50c. on the dollar—newest creations—in imported silk—the colorings represent all the much-wanted ideas—London Squares, Parisian 4-in-hands, all boxed for gifts, at $1. It's well to make your purchases early—come to-day.

Pure foods and wines for Christmas

YOU'LL notice our Model Food Store prices are as low or lower than ordinary foods and wines are sold for, and yet we guarantee unconditionally every article to be absolutely pure. Your selection should not be put off longer than to-day.

Xmas Groceries—New Nuts—Plum Pudding and Fruits.

HAMS—SWIFT'S BEST Premium or Armour's Best Star—not the ordinary sugar-cured kinds, but the best tender young pig hams money will buy; 10 to 12 lb. size; lb. 12½c

ORANGES—NEW FLORIDS Oranges, bright, thin-skinned, sound, ripe fruit—the kind you usually buy at 30c. Special for this sale: Box containing 176 fruit, delivered, $2.05; 3 dozen, 65c.; dozen.... 22c

NEW MIXED NUTS— A combination of all the Best Imported Varieties; lb., 18c.; 3 lbs. 50c

PRINT BUTTER—MEADOW BROOK Fancy Creamery; 1-lb. print, delivered, 29c.; 5 lb. pail 1.45

NEW TURKISH FIGS— Extra fancy layers—thin-skinned — rich flavored fruit; the celebrated Camel brand; original 10-lb. box, $1.00; 5 lbs., 55c.; lb. 12c

NEW SEEDED RAISINS— The fanciest 1904 crop; 16-oz. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons..... 25c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE —The Simpson Crawford blend of fancy imported rich drinking coffees; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. .28

ADIRONDACK SYRUP— Guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon can, $1.10; ½ gallon, 60c.; quart can.... .35

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE —Stuart Blend, Java and Arabian Mocha coffees; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs. in canister, $1.10; lb..... .35

MOLASSES—FOREST Grove New Orleans open kettle; gallon can, 65c; ½ gallon, 35c.; quart.... .20

NEW VOSTIZZA CURRANTS —Finest Imported Dry Cleaned. 1-lb. carton, 10: 6 cartons ..... .58

MINCE MEAT—SIMPSON Crawford's Condensed Seedless—Quart glass jar, .45; pint glass jar. .25
—Grandmother's far old-fashioned Pies, carton.... .08

MALAGA LAYER RAISINS— Extra fancy clusters for table decorating; Royal Buckinghams—5-lb. carton, $1.75; 1 lb. carton... .35
Extra Desserts—5-lb. carton, 1.25; 1-lb. carton..... .25

GRENOBLE WALNUTS— Finest imported soft shells; lb., 18; 6 lbs. $1.00

100 gilt corner chairs to-day $3.95

THIS is the first time we have advanced this handsome and important article of furniture as a Christmas remembrance. They arrived only yesterday. Even so, we expect to sell all of them before Christmas, if not today, as it is a suggestion that will appeal to many late shoppers who are in a quandary and want to give something out of the ordinary. It certainly is a desirable gift and a rare value, as the usual price is $6.50, although only $3.95 here to-day, and we have the newest styles for your choosing. **Fifth Floor.**

Artistic gilt corner chairs bought at a great reduction from manufacturer—placed on sale at $3.95—less than the actual cost of manufacture—shaped for comfort and beauty—upholstered seats covered in your choice of newest silk damask.

Seventy-five handsome $7 rockers at $4.25 are among the other remarkable gift bargains ready for you to-day—desirable, substantially built rockers.

Our special rocker—had a number made to our special order for ideal Xmas gifts—will be placed on sale at $4.25—frames of selected polished oak and mahogany finish—broad comfortable seats and graceful shaped arms—built for strength—richly carved.

We never heard of anybody who didn't admire and appreciate a new piece of furniture, and we don't believe you did, so you can't do better than select your gifts from our great Christmas exposition of artistic furniture. **On the Fifth Floor To-day.**

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 7 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Christmas Music in the ROTUNDA. The singing occurs at intervals from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Today's program will be rendered by the following

Vocal Quartet

MRS. BEATRICE FINE. *Soprano.* | MR. JOHN YOUNG. *Tenor.*
MISS BESSIE BONSALL. *Contralto.* | MR. FREDERICK WHEELER. *Baritone.*

Still More Room for the Selling Of MEN'S NECKWEAR

The collection demands the extra space we give it for the few days remaining before Christmas—the space occupied on the Ninth street side, by the House Coats, which have now mounted to the second floor.

In the first place, this Christmas stock of Men's Neckwear is the largest we know of—most complete, most representative, of any in the country.

Second—the taste and care with which our experts have selected this showing, have brought it an honestly deserved popularity, which, particularly at this Christmas season, renders even the usual broad provision of space totally inadequate.

Our two experts, buying from the most exclusive places abroad—in London, Paris, Vienna—as well as from leading American makers of Men's Neckwear, have gathered here an absolutely unmatchable display—a display marked by such perfect good taste, that to go wrong is impossible.

Designs are distinctive, silks are specially selected, rich, lustrous; styles and shapes are the newest that men's fashions have produced.

Even during these next few busy days, you will find the choosing of the gift-scarfs you want, an easy and comfortable undertaking.

Prices, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 50¢ and 25¢.

Broadway and Ninth street.

And House Coats---

Remember that the finest and most luxurious of these lounging coats, to be found in New York City, are here; as well as the widest variety and best-made House Coats in the popular-priced grades.

Shown on Special Counters, Today, on the Second floor.

Five Hundred Women's COATS At January Reductions

Today's announcement concerns the continuation of the radical price-cutting that we have been doing on women's garments; partly because our stocks, as well as our business, have been enormously large this season, and because we wish to clean up the stocks before Christmas. This is why we have made prices such as would not ordinarily be expected before the last of January.

The offering presents only new garments, many of which we have bought far below their usual cost, and which we have still further reduced. They are grouped as follows:

$11.50 to $15 Coats, at $7.50

Short Jackets and Hip-length Coats, of covert and unfinished worsteds.

$15 to $20 Coats, at $10

Hip and Three-quarter Length Coats, cheviot and broadcloth.

$22 to $35 Coats, at $18

This is a very handsome collection of Kersey and Covert Coats, all in three-quarter length.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $6.50 & $10 Skirts at $5

This is interesting news both for women who wish to buy new Walking Skirts, and for sensible men who wish to give a thoroughly useful gift that is worth much more than the price paid for it.

The offering includes a splendid collection of stylishly made skirts, of zibeline, thibet and mixed materials, made in a variety of smart, gored, plaited styles. They are skirts that sell regularly for $6.50 to $10, now offered at $5 each; and they will be specially boxed for Christmas giving.

Second floor, Broadway.

Another Fine Offering Of Silk Waists at $2.75

The tremendous response which we received last week to our sale of $2.75 Silk Waists induced other manufacturers to make up their surplus stocks of silks, for us to distribute at this wonderfully low price; and this morning another fine collection of Silk Waists, that will make excellent Christmas gifts, is here at $2.75 each.

They are made of striped taffetas, in colors and black; tailor-made, plaited to bust in front, and with plain or plaited backs. All of the waists are worth $4.50 to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Exquisite Waists From Paris

China Silk waists that fulfil all the promise of that most graceful material. As beautiful models as Paris can send.

The woman to whom one of these is given is fortunate indeed:

At $7.50—Of white China silk; plaited, embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. A dainty waist; buttoned in back.

At $8—Of China silk, in white or black; yoke effect of hand-made faggoting; pretty and effective.

At $11.50—Of China silk, in white or black; plaited and trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and medallions.

At $15—Of China silk; yoke effect of shirring, trimmed with fine lace medallions. This waist is made by hand and is a handsome model.

China Silk Slips, to wear with these waists; long sleeves, buttoned in back, at $2.75 and $3.75.

Dainty Garters of moire, satin ribbon or chiffon, trimmed with lace and ribbon; a handsome gift, at $1 to $6.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Trimmed Hats at $3, Worth $5

This is a collection of about one hundred attractively trimmed hats that were already marked at the popular price of $5 each.

They are trimmed in various stylish effects, and include the different shapes popular this season. They would be counted excellent value at their former price; and certainly it is an exceptional offering at today's new price—$3 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Suits for Eighty Young Men

Here's a story with a true Christmas ring to it. It's about a fine group of Sack Suits—eighty in all—for young men of 15 to 20 years.

Fancy cheviot, single or double-breasted, all-wool—and you know what particular pains we take to make our youths' suits distinctive, stylish, appropriate. If you don't, here's your chance to learn, at a saving; for these fine Suits,

Formerly $10 and $12; Are Now $8.50 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

YOU MIGHT AS WELL BUY YOUR PIANO NOW

There's no need to postpone the pleasure of its possession. No need to put off the wife or child that is longing for it—

For $10 It May Be Sent Home Before Christmas

And this little cash payment allows you to select at will from almost the entire superb WANAMAKER stock. No need to confine yourself to low-grade pianos, in order to secure the easiest possible terms—if you make your selection, this week, at WANAMAKER'S.

Then, in addition to the regular stocks of new pianos, here are some splendid bargains in USED PIANOS, that offer surprising musical qualities, at their prices:

$6 *Cash Payment accepted on any piano in the following group:*

Square Pianos

1 McDonald Square Piano, was $250; now $10
1 Marshall & Schmidt Square Piano, was $250; now $40
1 Schuler Square Piano, was $250; now $35
1 Narvesson Square Piano, was $250; now $45
1 Nugent Square Piano, was $250; now $85
1 Haines Bros. Square Piano, was $500; now $45
1 Chickering Square Piano, was $450; now $75
1 Chickering Square Piano, was $500; now $95

$10 *Cash Payment accepted on any of the following pianos, excepting the higher-priced Grands, on which the payment required is* $15:

Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos

3 Mahogany Grand Pianos, were $900; now $660 each
6 Ebony Grand Pianos, were $750; now $530 each
1 Mahogany Grand Piano, was $800; now $560
2 Ebony Grand Pianos, were $700; now $515 each
1 Oak Grand Piano, was $800; now $450

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

1 Ebony Upright Piano, was $400; now $290
5 Mahogany Upright Pianos, were $500; now $345 each
1 Rosewood Upright Piano, was $450; now $320
5 Ebony Upright Pianos, were $450; now $320 each
1 Ebony Upright Piano, was $550; now $375

Chickering Pianos

1 Chickering Upright Piano, was $500; now $285
1 Chickering Upright Piano, was $500; now $365
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $925; now $650
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $750; now $650
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $925; now $775

Vose & Sons Upright Pianos

3 Vose Upright Pianos, reduced to $325

Angelus Piano Players

4 Angelus Piano Players, were $250 each, now $125 each.

But, whatever your selection, you must act quickly now, so that the piano may be placed in your home by Saturday night.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Women's Suits At $13.50

Worth $16.50 to $22

This is an attractive group of Women's Walking Dresses, of mixed materials, cheviots and other cloths, made in coat effect, and some with vests. All are prettily trimmed, and handsomely tailored. Skirts are in the proper walking length.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls in White

Call up your pleasantest mental image of a little girl. Isn't her frock white?

Most probably; for dainty white dresses of sheer soft materials are the most becoming setting for girlish beauty.

None were ever prettier than these, or better values:

At $2.25 to $5—White Lawn Dresses, for girls of 6 to 14 years. Beautifully made; trimmed with ribbon, lace or embroidery. Many styles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Aristocratic Handkerchiefs

Distinctly belonging to the *haute monde* of handkerchiefdom. Sheer, dainty, beautiful in design—bewitching Christmas presents—but the women who get them must be appreciative.

All prettily boxed, ready to give:

Women's fine Handkerchiefs, made in Armenia; all hand-work. Some are plain, with drawn-work; others with fairy-like wheels; all made of the very sheerest linen. At 50c to $3.50 each.

Fine Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, made in Belgium; a large collection, with the price-range from $1 to $50 each.

Handkerchiefs with real Valenciennes lace edges and sheer fine linen centers. Plain or with drawn-work, or embroidered—all done by hand. Prices, $1 to $12 each.

Broadway.

Apt Thoughts From the Shoe Store

Here are a few life-lines, across the sea of Christmas shopping, that the stranded castaway may clutch with comfort; for they're safe and dependable.

The Christmas Shoe Store sends them—no prices, you observe—just hints. We'll tell you the prices gladly, if the suggestions seem to meet the emergency of the "last few things to get"—

Rubber Boots for men and boys.
Slippers for the old gentleman or the home-loving man.
Dancing Pumps for the fellow of fashion.
"Comfy" Slippers for the boy or girl at school.
Stout Shoes for the man servant.
Dainty Slippers for the girl—for dancing or other parties.
Luxurious Boudoir Slippers for the woman of the house.
Warm felt Dressing Slippers.
Warm-lined Overshoes for the business woman.
Pretty little Shoes and Slippers for the baby.
Leggings for the little boys and girls.
Colored Spats for the girls and boys that know the styles.
Lots of other things that are good the year round.

Fourth avenue.

UMBRELLAS

It goes without saying that all of these umbrellas are worthy in the highest degree and in every particular.

But it is interesting to know that no collection can be so distinctive and unique. All of the handles were specially selected, many designed exclusively for us.

That with the low prices makes the reason that they leave us every day in a whirlwind of approval.

At $2.50—Women's Umbrellas of good quality union taffeta; frames 26 inches long, with full-length pearl and silver handles.

At $2.90, worth $3.75—Men's and Women's extra quality All-Silk Umbrellas; fancy handles, in new patterns.

At $3.90, worth $5—Extra quality All-Silk Umbrellas, for men and women.

High-class Silk Umbrellas; all the newest handles, at $5 to $27.50.

Children's Umbrellas, at 75c to $5.

Umbrellas with handles that fold to fit in a dress-suit case or trunk, $2 to $5.50.

On umbrellas at $2 and over, initials engraved without charge. Monograms, 25c each.

Broadway.

A sale to add zest to the story: Sturdy, good-looking Union Taffeta Umbrellas for men and women; 26 and 28-inch frames; plain and fancy handles. At $1.25, instead of $1.75.

Special counter on second floor.

Dressing Sacques, 50c

Worth 75c

These are warm, attractive, serviceable Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in red, light blue, pink and gray. The sacques are finished with crocheted edge, and satin ribbon at neck.

50¢ each, worth a half more.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Leading Glovemaker In the World

M. Reynier, of France, has won world-wide fame as the manufacturer of the finest gloves ever made.

General beauty, exquisite workmanship and perfect fit are the supreme qualities on which this honor is based.

These gloves are made of only the freshest, softest, finest skins procurable.

If you mean to give gloves, *give the finest gloves that are made—*

The Reynier

WOMEN'S REYNIER GLOVES—
Overseam Suede, at $1.75 a pair.
Pique Suede, at $2 a pair.
Mousquetaire Suede, at $2 a pair.
Pique Kid, at $2 a pair.
Overseam Kid, at $2 a pair.
Chevrette Tanne, at $2 a pair.

MEN'S REYNIER GLOVES—
1-clasp P. X. M. Chevrette Tanne, $2.25.
1-clasp Pique Chevrette Tanne, at $2.25.
1-clasp Pique Kid, at $2.25.
1-clasp Pique Suede, at $2.25.

Worthy even such association are our own imported lines at moderate prices. For each is the best at its price:

ROYALE GLOVES—beautiful kid and suede gloves—$1.50 a pair:

WOMEN'S ROYALE GLOVES—
Overseam Suede. Pique Suede.
Overseam Kid. Pique Kid.
1-clasp Cape Walking Gloves.

MEN'S ROYALE GLOVES—
1-clasp Outseam heavy Cape.
1-clasp Pique. 1-clasp Overseam Suede.

PRINCESS MAY GLOVES, for women, the finest one-dollar gloves in the world. In all the new staple shades, also black and white. $1 a pair.

Men's Gloves, Broadway and Ninth
Women's Gloves, Tenth street.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Restful Morris Chairs

For a perfect rest-cure, in big or little doses, prescribe a Morris Chair for your comfort-loving friend, then give him one for Christmas. It is "tired nature's sweet restorer" in a very high degree.

We make Morris Chairs easy to buy, by the breadth of our stock of them, and of the price-range. Quick delivery, too. No descriptions—simply a few price-hints:

Imitation mahogany Morris Chair Frames are priced at $6, $6.50, $9, $9.50, $10.50, $12. Three styles at $6, and three styles at $9.

Oak Morris Chairs, at $7.50, $8, $9, $10, $13. Two styles each, at $7.50 and $9.

Mahogany Morris Chair Frames, at $22, $25, $27, $27.50, $43.

Imitation mahogany Morris Chair Rockers, at $7.50, $8, $10.

Oak Morris Chair Rockers, at $7.50, $8. Three styles at $7.50.

Morris Chair Frames are priced separately from cushions for convenience in combining the two. We have these cushions in various fabrics—velours, leathers, tapestry, moquette, etc., at $6, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $10, $16, $16.50, $20.

Fourth floor.

Price Reductions In the Upholstery Store

And every reduction points to an admirable Christmas gift.

All of these goods are new, handsome and much to be desired. Holiday buying has made inroads into the assortment.

And that's the how of these price-advantages to you.

PORTIERES

One of our most popular Mercerized Hangings, trimmed top and bottom; number of colors a little incomplete, although the line is still represented in shades of red, olive, rose and gold. $5.25 a pair, instead of $7.

LACE CURTAINS

White Irish Point Curtains. A very attractive style. $5.50 a pair, instead of $7.50.

Nottingham Curtains. A well-covered pattern—imitation of real lace. $1.70 a pair, instead of $2.25.

LACE BED SETS

Handsome Renaissance Lace Spreads, with shams, for full-sized beds. $18.50 each, instead of $28.

COLORED MADRAS

Fine specimens of Scotch Madras; rich, desirable colorings; several popular patterns, at 75c a yard; instead of $1; at 90c a yard, instead of $1.25; at $1.15 a yard, instead of $1.50.

TABLE COVERS

Of English Tapestry in Gobelin colors; two yards square; fringed. $4.75 each, instead of $7.75.

JAPANESE TABLE COVERS

Of satin, in pink, blue and white; gilt embroidery. $4.75 each, instead of $9.50.

SOFA CUSHIONS

Coverings selected from our own stock of Tapestries, Damasks, Velvets, etc., and filled with down; a few silk floss fillings. $2.75 each, instead of $3.50, $3.75, $4.

Third floor.

Toilet Articles In French Stag Mountings

Here is a suggestion that will make a sensible gift sure to be appreciated anywhere it goes.

These Toilet Articles are sightly, as well as durable.

Cloth, Hat and Military Brushes, in sets, at $5.50 and $6.

Mirror, Comb and Brush Sets, at $8.

Mirror, Comb, Brush and Manicure in sets, at $7 to $12.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

RUGS, Reduced.

Smyrna Rugs, a splendid line, in sumptuous Oriental effects. There is no more satisfactory rug than a good Smyrna—like these. Attractive colorings, that soften with time and grow to look exactly like the genuine Oriental carpets:

30 x 60 inches, at $2.25, from $3.
36 x 72 inches, at $3.50, from $4.25.
9 x 12 feet, at $23, from $28.50.

And an excellent lot of

Axminster Rugs

sightly and most desirable:

18 x 36 inches, at $1.15, from $1.50.
30 x 60 inches, at $3, from $4.

Third floor.

TRUNKS— French & American

If you are going away for a Christmas trip, here is the most complete trunk stock you will find in a long journey round town. If you are looking for a particularly desirable gift, you will find at WANAMAKER'S the famous Louis Vuitton Trunks, which are familiar to all foreign travelers.

They are noted for their individuality as to style, their light weight, their great strength, and the convenient forms in which they are made. Prices range from $44 to $96.50.

American-made Trunks, for men and women, at $4.50 to $90.

Steamer Trunks, $4.25 to $28.

Hat boxes, $6 to $19.50.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

CAMERAS For Christmas

An appropriate and useful Christmas present is a kodak or other Camera. We have all kinds and sizes, from the wonderful new Expo Watch Camera, which takes up no more room in your pocket than an ordinary watch, and costs but $2.50, to the 5 x 7 Premo Supreme, at $175.

A few suggestions and prices:

No. 1 Brownie Cameras, 2¼ x 2¼ in., at $1; No. 2, 2¼ x 3¼ in., $2—an excellent gift for a boy or girl.

No. 2 Folding Brownie Cameras, 2¼ x 3¼ in., at $5.

No. 2 Bull's-eye Cameras, 3½ x 3½ in., at $8.

No. 1A Folding Pocket Kodaks, 2½ x 4¼ in., at $12; No. 3, 3¼ x 4¼ in., at $17.50; No. 3A, 3¼ x 5½ in., at $20—a most excellent gift for the more advanced. No. 3A, with automatic shutter and R. R. lens, at $27.50.

No. 1 Folding Premo Film Packs, 3¼ x 4¼ in., at $9; 4 x 5 in., at $11.25; 3¼ x 5½ in., at $11.25.

Pony Premo 4 x 5 inch plate Cameras, No. 8, at $18; No. 4, at $21.60; No. 6, at $33.30.

Tripods, Albums, Trays, Developing Machines, and in fact everything the amateur photographer needs.

Rotunda, facing Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker-Century Contract Ends with This Edition.

IT is believed that *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas* is now so firmly established as **THE GREAT AMERICAN WORK OF REFERENCE** that people must have it and will readily pay the regular price; hence the arrangement with the publishers under which we have been able to sell this most valuable of all reference works at half price and on little monthly payments, will cease with the sale of the last set of the edition which is now coming from the famous De Vinne Press.

If you have ever thought that some day you would select this great work as a Christmas gift for yourself or a friend DO IT NOW while the privilege of paying just ½ the regular price, and in little monthly instalments, is still open to you.

Without any qualification "The Century" is the most useful and valuable purchase that can be made, either for yourself or someone to whom you desire to do a favor. It will not be set aside after the first holiday enthusiasm has passed, but will be used more and more as its possibilities are discovered. It carries, therefore, the joys of Christmas through all the months of the year and for many years; for, as Daniel Coit Gilman, ex-President of the Johns Hopkins University, says: "This combination of dictionary, encyclopedia, gazetteer, atlas and biographical dictionary has been prepared with so much care and painstaking by such learned and accurate men and on such a wise plan that it will never be superseded by another work."

Expend **THIS CHRISTMAS** the **SINGLE DOLLAR** which secures immediate possession of the 10 beautiful volumes, and pay the balance of the half price in little monthly instalments **after the holidays**, when the demands upon the pocketbook are not so pressing.

HOW ELSE CAN YOU MAKE SO VALUABLE A GIFT ON SO SMALL AN IMMEDIATE OUTLAY?

Details of the offer will be fully explained at "The Century" counter while you are examining the books and the special case; or will be sent to you upon request together with any one of the following interesting booklets:

No. 1—The Business Man. No. 2—The Lawyer. No. 3—The Clergyman. No. 4—The Physician. No. 5—The Teacher. No. 6—The Technical Worker. No. 7—The General Worker

This Christmas Offer Marks the Close of the Half-Price Opportunity.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

NEW WAY OPEN FOR NOGI TO ATTACK PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Have Foothold for General Assault on East Forts.

GUNS CAPTURED ON KEEK-WAN

Some of Them Serviceable—Attack on Hitherto Unequaled Scale Said to be Preparing.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE THIRD ARMY, BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 21, via Fu-San.—The capture of the north fort of East Keek-Wan Mountain on Dec. 18 by the Japanese is of much importance, because it opens a way up the gorge to the highest hills, and will render easier the capture of the mountain.

It gives much additional foothold for a general assault on the western half of the eastern ridges.

The Japanese now hold five of the seven protecting forts. (Formidable permanent works covering the approaches to the final northeast line of forts.)

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—The Japanese Army besieging Port Arthur reported to-day as follows regarding the trophies captured by the Japanese in the North Fort of East Keek-Wan Mountain:

"Further investigation shows that we captured five 8.7 quick-firing field guns, two 47-millimeter quick-firing guns, one of them being serviceable; two 24-millimeter guns, one being serviceable; four machine guns, all serviceable; 16 rifles, 461 rounds of great gun ammunition, 250 rounds of 47-millimeter gun ammunition, 240 rounds of 24-millimeter gun ammunition, 1,150 rounds of machine gun ammunition, 15,000 rounds of sail arms ammunition, 80 grenades, and 9 star shells, all serviceable; six cases of powder, and timber, sand bags, clothing, &c."

Admiral Togo, who has personally made a series of observations of the Russian battleship Sevastopol, telegraphs to the Navy Department expressing the opinion that the vessel is disabled. Great weight is attached to Admiral Togo's personal observations and opinion. When the Petropavlovsk was sunk Togo was one of the few officers of the entire Japanese fleet whose eye caught the vision of speedy disaster.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 22.—The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo correspondent says that the steamer Lady Mitchell, which sailed from Tsing-Tao with supplies, ammunition, and dynamite, reached Port Arthur during a snowstorm four nights ago.

He says also that it is reported that the Japanese were compelled to evacuate their position on Etse Mountain, owing to a flanking fire from other forts and the explosion of Russian mines, from which they lost heavily.

The Japanese, the correspondent adds, are employing thousands of coolies in making strong forts at Dalny and around Port Arthur. They express a determination to capture Port Arthur before the Chinese New Year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—Military critics here do not attach vital importance to the capture of the North Fort of East Keek-Wan Mountain, which, they declare, is not part of the main line of defenses of Port Arthur, and therefore is without direct influence on the fate of the fortress.

While declining to give details, the Admiralty admits that advices from Port Arthur sent by Gen. Stoessel substantially confirmed the Japanese advices of the partial wrecking of the Russian ships in the harbor, and the censor has been instructed to permit the publication of the dispatches.

NO RIGHT TO SEIZE KEROSENE.

Japanese Consul Gave an Assurance That It Was Not Contraband.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"Interest centred to-day in the seizure by Japanese of the British steamer Nigretia, bound from Shanghai to Vladivostok with kerosene.

"War risk insurances, amounting, it is understood, to £70,000, ($350,000,) were placed on the cargo under peculiar circumstances. The oil was shipped from Shanghai under a written assurance from the Japanese Consul to the British Consul that kerosene was not regarded as contraband by the Japanese Government, no matter where it was shipped. The cargo was insured under the guarantee thus given at the rate of 15 guineas (about $79) per cent. as against 30 guineas for contraband.

"Whatever liability may attach to the Nigretia in consequence of the alleged presence of Russians on board, no liability can reasonably attach to the shippers of the cargo. It would give a very bad impression if the Japanese Government ignored the written assurance of its Consul and failed promptly to release the cargo."

OYAMA REPORTS VICTORIES.

Russian Attacks Fail—Chinese Returning to Their Villages.

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—The following report from Manchurian Headquarters was received late last night and was made public to-day:

"On Monday at 5 in afternoon the enemy's artillery east of Da Mountain bombarded the neighborhood of Sin-ling-Tung.

"At 1 in the morning of Tuesday the enemy's infantry attacked us south of Pien-lu-hung-Pao and at Ta-tse-Pao. By 4 in the morning they were repulsed.

"Simultaneously the enemy's infantry attacked Chin-shan-Tung, Hei-lin-Tung, and Huang-Ti. They made a most vigorous attack in the neighborhood of Chin-shan-Tung. The fighting continued about an hour, when the enemy was completely repulsed. We had no casualties."

ERDAGOU, Manchuria, Dec. 20 (Delayed.)—The oppressive silence continues. Not a shot has been fired during the last two days. Both armies seem dormant. Only at nights is there a little firing.

Russian scouts crept out yesterday evening east of Erdugou and found the Japanese pickets withdrawn. The Russians approached the Japanese trenches, where a few shots were exchanged. The same thing occurred in front of Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill.

The cessation of hostilities has encouraged the natives to return to their villages, but some of them have been destroyed. A commission is engaged in paying indemnities to the destitute Chinese.

DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

Vehicular Traffic in Centre of the City Completely Stopped.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—London was enveloped this afternoon in a black fog more dense than anything witnessed during the last two years.

As early as 2 P. M. the city was lighted up everywhere as at night, but even electricity and gas failed to dispel the gloom.

As night closed in the density of the fog increased, and vehicular traffic in the most crowded section of the centre of London was completely stopped. The fog was not so thick in the East End as in the West End, but within a circle of a mile, with Trafalgar Square as the centre, it was so opaque that foot passengers lost their way.

TWO ARMIES AND A PIG.

War Forgotten When Chance for Fresh Meat Appears—Pig Gets Away.

ON THE FRONT LINE OF RUSSIAN DEFENSE, Below Mukden, Nov. 20.—We have just come in from a ride around the front. It was nearly a mile to the extreme front through fields of cut kaolin, the giant millet of Manchuria, which is being rapidly burned for fuel. Whole villages of Chinese huts have been gutted of every particle of woodwork for the same purpose. Nearly the whole of the army is living under ground, where body heat has to serve instead of fires, and with those who can afford fires at all a little fuel has to go a long way.

The men have plenty of tea and they are fairly well fed, but fresh meat is a luxury that is not to be neglected at any juncture, and suddenly, while we were talking to some officers at an extensive encampment, some fresh meat made its appearance.

There was a row toward the forward line of trenches that might have presaged a Japanese attack, and we rushed to a knoll that commanded a view. There, from a seemingly deserted Chinese hut, rushed a half grown pig, a shoat of the Manchurian razorback variety.

After it went a Cossack in hot pursuit. Other Cossacks joined the chase, but the pig, threading the trenches, gained the open ground and headed for the Japanese lines, less than 400 yards away.

Reckless of death or anything else, six Cossacks dashed in pursuit, with their long brown coats tucked about their waists. But the pig had the legs of them, and with ear-piercing shrieks headed across the imaginary dividing line and charged the Japanese position.

The opposite hill slope had been to all appearances vacant and silent as the grave, but a hidden trench suddenly gave up a party of Japanese, and away they went after the pig.

The Cossacks stopped, and the Japanese headed the pig diagonally back toward the Russian lines. They did not cach it, but a fresh relay of Russians took up the chase and the pig veered over again to the Japanese.

Not a shot was fired all this time, and the Japanese and Cossacks stood within a hundred paces of each other in the open, laughing at each other's non-success and hurling mutual maledictions after the pig.

The last we saw of it the pig was keeping strictly to the neutral strip between the two forces and heading westward in the direction of the Liao River.

ADMIRAL DAVIS IN PARIS.

Opening Session of North Sea Board Will Probably Be Held To-day.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., arrived here at 5:30 P. M. Lieutenant Commander Smith, United States Naval Attaché, met the Admiral and his party at the Northern Railroad Station and conducted them to the Hotel Brighton.

The Admiral said he greatly regretted having been unable to arrive in Paris in time to attend the preliminary meeting of the North Sea Commission. He had taken the first express train after landing at Antwerp.

Later the Admiral called on Ambassador Porter, who advised the Foreign Office that Admiral Davis was ready to take up his work on the commission. It is expected that President Loubet will receive the American Admiral to-morrow, and that the commission will afterward hold its opening session.

Statements made by Capt. Clado during his journey to Paris are exciting considerable stir in official and diplomatic circles as indicating a rather defiant and belligerent tone on the eve of the assembling of the commission. Some of Clado's statements were strongly antagonistic to Great Britain.

It is pointed out at the British Embassy that Clado is not a member of the commission, but only a witness, and therefore no official cognizance will be taken of his statements.

NO REFORMS FOR RUSSIA.

Majority of Imperial Council Said to Oppose Liberal Measures.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—Emperor Nicholas is holding councils daily at Tsarskoe-Selo, at which, it is understood, the internal situation in Russia is being thoroughly discussed.

Among those who are attending the councils are the Grand Duke Michael, (the brother of the Emperor,) Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, M. Witte, M. Pobiedonostseff, (Procurator General of the Holy Synod,) M. Muravieff, (Minister of Justice,) and M. Kokovzoff, (Minister of Finance.)

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky laid before the council the addresses and resolutions adopted by the Zemstvoist congress, held here last month. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, M. Witte, and Count Solsky favored a policy of concession, but the others opposed such a policy on the ground that the demands of the Zemstvoists were subversive of the essential principles of the autocracy.

In the opinion of the council it is not the time to entertain proposals looking to a change in the existing form of Government while the war is in progress, and it has been decided to discourage political agitation. Measures will be drawn up relative to the distress consequent upon the mobilization.

The Governor of Moscow has officially condemned the resolution of the Moscow Town Council, Dec. 13, advcating popular control of the Government and freedom of the press and of meeting. On instructions Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has demanded from Prince Galitzin, Mayor of Moscow, an official explanation of why questions outside of its competency were discussed by the Town Council.

GIANT SEA SWEEPS LINER.

Passenger on the Kroonland Hurt—Sailor Falls from Crow's Nest.

What the officers of the Kroonland call a tidal wave struck the liner in the course of her trip across the ocean from Antwerp this time. A sailor who was thrown from the crow's nest during a hurricane which overtook the ship was nursing a broken leg, a stewardess had gone insane, and there had been other unusual events during the trip. The voyage across was the worst the ship has experienced. Until she was almost in port hurricane followed hurricane, and heavy seas were almost continuous.

The worst experience was had on the 12th, about 3 o'clock in the morning. While the vessel was making fair speed in a strong northwest gale, she was struck by a giant wave, which brought her staggering to a standstill, and sent thousands of tons of water thundering down her decks.

P. Pirotte, a Belgian cabin passenger, who is bound for South America, was standing under shelter and close up to the deckhouse amidships. Deckman Dupont saw the wave coming over the starboard bow and shouted to Pirotte. The passenger was too late. The wave struck the vessel and, towering over her bow, came crashing down. The young Belgian was picked up and thrown across the deck.

Dupont dashed after him in water which was up to his waist and running like a mill race. At the same time Dr. T. E. S. Schaepkins, the ship's surgeon, who had heard the outcry, came running to the deck. The man was picked up from the scuppers and carried inside. It was found that his left leg was badly smashed.

So high was the wave that it is said that though the vessel was light, the water dashed higher than her funnels and swept the hurricane deck. In spite of the force of the water the ship was practically undamaged. Fritz Sortlandt, the lookout, who was leaning out of the crow's nest, was thrown out. He fell forty feet, but was unhurt, except for a badly bruised side.

Miss Marie Goedelt, a stewardess, went insane the second day out. The woman, who is an Austrian, it is said, received a letter from her sister when the Kroonland stopped at Dover. After the receipt of this letter she began to act strangely and finally startled the other employes by shouting that she was a "fifth degree woman Mason." It was then found necessary to place her under restraint.

POWERS TRY TO WRING MORE OUT OF CHINA

Not Satisfied with Offer to Pay Boxer Indemnity in Gold.

CHINA LOOKING TO AMERICA

Hopes for This Country's Aid in Securing the Right to Buy Gold in the Open Market.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PEKING, Dec. 21.—I telegraphed to you on Nov. 11 that China had yielded to the wishes of the majority of the powers and had consented to pay the Boxer indemnity in gold. A note from the Chinese Government was presented to the Foreign Ministers on Oct. 26, submitting proposals for gold payments, but no reply has been received, although the payments are due on Dec. 31.

The Ministers are disputing among themselves as to what fresh terms they can extort from the Chinese. They demand that China sign gold bonds, but pay in silver at a rate arbitrarily determined by the powers.

The international Bankers' Commission, by fixing the rate unjustifiably low, has already despoiled China in three years of over 2,000,000 Shanghai taels, (about $1,260,000.)

China asks to be allowed to purchase gold in the open market. Russia, Germany, and France insist that China be compelled to buy gold through the international banks in order that the banks shall not be deprived of the exchange profit.

As a last resort China now proposes to redeem her right of free operation in the open market by paying a compensatory commission to the banks interested.

The Chinese are confident that England, in conjunction with America and Japan, will deal justly with China.

MAY OWN MINES IN JAPAN.

Prohibition of Purchases by Aliens Likely to be Abolished.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 21.—The committee of the lower house which is examining the draft of a new mining law has decided to recommend the abolition of all distinctions of nationality in regard to the ownership of mines.

This action is taken because experience has proved the benefits of the participation of foreigners in Japanese industries.

SYVETON A GOVERNMENT SPY.

His Wife Threatened to Expose Him—Charge That He Was Assassinated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The mystery of the death of M. Syveton, the Nationalist leader, is still the cause of intense excitement here and is the principal topic of conversation in Parisian circles. Owing to the contradictory statements of some of the witnesses at the inquiry the theory of murder is now more generally entertained, but information I have received from a specially well-informed source confirms the explanation I previously sent to you.

M. Syveton committed suicide not merely on account of the scandal in his private life, but for reasons of a purely public and political kind. He was, I learn from one who is certainly in a position to know and who cannot be accused of partiality, a paid agent of the Government to report on the doings of the Ligue Française, the Nationalist organization of which he was the President and the mouthpiece in the Chamber of Deputies.

Recently he was struck off the payroll of the secret funds of the Minister of the Interior, and was without money. His wife's threat to reveal his treachery to his political associates, to which she had been provoked by the domestic scandal in which M. Syveton was involved, was the deciding cause of his suicide.

It has not been learned whether at the time M. Syveton cuffed Gen. André and thereby saved the Government from defeat he was still in the pay of the Minister of the Interior.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Syveton, father of the late Deputy Syveton, to-day made a formal complaint to the Criminal Court that his son was assassinated.

The accused person was not specifically named, as the Examining Magistrate is to make a specific charge after an investigation of the complaint.

ACTRESS'S HUSBAND PUNISHED

Count von Wolfskeel-Reichenberg Was Ordered to the Far East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—In a performance this week at the Deutsche Theatre here of a play by George Bernard Shaw a young actress named Marietta Olly attracted much favorable notice. To-day it is announced that she is the Countess von Wolfskeel-Reichenberg.

When she was engaged as a dancer at Munich she met Count von Wolfskeel-Reichenberg, son of a close friend of the Prince Regent of Bavaria. They became engaged, but the young man's parents refused their consent to the union. The couple thereupon went to England and were married there.

Upon his return to Germany the Count, who is an army officer, was ordered to East Asia.

TRIBES TO ATTACK RAIS ULI.

Are Jealous Because of the Money He Got by Capturing Perdicaris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TANGIER, Dec. 21.—Mountain tribesmen, annoyed by Rais Uli's influence and high-handed actions and jealous because of the money he obtained by the Perdicaris affair, intend to attack his stronghold.

The Moorish officials are said to be offering a reward for the death or capture of Rais Uli.

Help for Old McGuire Couple.

"L. K. G." has sent to THE TIMES $2 for the relief of aged Mr. and Mrs. Michael McGuire, who were evicted from 318 East Seventeenth Street Saturday and later found penniless sleeping in the snow.

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Seasonable Shoes
for Children.

"The Best Special Damp-proof Shoes" for Boys and Girls are as near waterproof as it is possible to make them; made on the orthopedic last; button or lace; sizes, 8 to 10½, *$2.50*; 11 to 2..... *$3.25*

Boys' and Youths' "Hockey" Skating Shoes. The middle soles are specially treated to keep feet warm and dry; sizes 2 to 6..... *$3.50*

Shoes and Slippers for Dancing, Dress or Evening Wear. Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Pumps and Oxford Ties, *$2.00 to $2.50*, according to style and size. Children's and Misses' Patent Leather Strap Slippers..... *$2.00 to $2.50*

Infants' and Children's Patent Leather Button Shoes, white kid top. The present Very Popular Shoe. Infants', 2 to 7 without spring heels, *$1.50*. Children's, with spring heels; sizes, 5 to 8, *$2.25*; 8½ to 10½, *$2.75*

Children's, Misses' and Boys' Red Felt Slippers, both high and low cut; according to size..... *$1.00 to $1.40*

60-62 West 23d Street.

DEPEW'S DINNER STORY.

If B. T. Washington Had Stayed to Supper, Election Would Have Been Unanimous.

Gov. Odell and Senator Depew sat down together at the annual banquet of the New England Society in Brooklyn last night, which took place in the Pouch mansion, on Clinton Avenue. The Governor was the special guest of the society, while Senator Depew came on from Washington, on twenty-four hours' notice, to take the place of Senator J. P. Dolliver, who was expected to respond to the toast "American Patriotism."

Elijah R. Kennedy, President of the society, presided. Gov. Odell sat on his right and Senator Depew on his left. Others at the guests' table were Stewart L. Woodford, Samuel J. Elder of Boston, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy; the Rev. Cleland Boyd McAfee, ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, George V. Brower, President of the St. Nicholas Society; E. D. Hennessy, President of the St. Patrick's Society; Henry Sanger Snow and George S. Chappell.

Senator Depew had a post-mortem election incident to relate, as follows:

"As I came out of the President's office yesterday I met Gov. Taft. He said: 'I have just been talking with Griggs of Georgia, member of the Democratic Campaign Committee. He said, "Mr. Secretary, we pranced all around this country trying to defeat Roosevelt because he had lunched with Booker T. Washington. From the character of the returns, I am inclined to believe that if he had stayed to supper, Roosevelt would have had a unanimous vote."'"

Gov. Odell was one of the last speakers. "It seems to me," he said, "that the one thing we need most to-day is not perhaps that we should return to the primitive government of the Pilgrim fathers, but more of their character, and that our Government should be determined more on the lines of patriotism and intelligence. Honesty is the outgrowth of education."

Toasts were responded to also by Samuel J. Elder, the Rev. Cleland Boyd McAfee, and George S. Chappell.

REJECTED SUITOR KILLS THREE

Murders the Woman and a Constable, Then Commits Suicide.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Fred Jones, a clerk in a store at Newfane, shot and killed Mrs. Abbie Goodrich and Constable William C. Gray this afternoon and then shot himself dead.

Jones was a suitor of Mrs. Goodrich, who was a widow with several children and well to do. Being older than Jones, she objected to his attentions. Jones, it is alleged, had threatened to kill her and burn her property, in consequence of which she to-day obtained a warrant for his arrest, which was given to Gray to serve.

This afternoon Gray went to the store where Jones was employed. The latter requested permission to send for Mrs. Goodrich in order that he might settle the matter with her. Upon her arrival there was a quarrel, and Jones drew a revolver and shot the woman in the head. Gray sprang toward Jones, when he also received a bullet in the temple. Jones then placed the revolver at his own temple and fired. All three are dead.

MARK TWAIN PLACE SOLD.

Charles A. Gardiner Purchases Forty Acres in Tarrytown for Private Park.

Charles A. Gardiner, attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company, has bought the properties at Tarrytown owned by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and E. B. Cobb. The two parcels together make a tract of forty acres. The negotiations were conducted by William H. Hoyt & Co., who report that the price paid was about $120,000, an average of $3,000 an acre.

Mr. Clemens bought his half of the property about two years ago, intending to live there, but did not do so on account of illness in his family. Mr. Gardiner has occupied the residence in the meantime under lease, but had declined to buy until he could get the Cobb property, too. George W. Reeves of Hoyt & Co. said yesterday that he understood that Mr. Gardiner intends to convert the entire tract into a private park, making extensive improvements to both grounds and buildings.

HAY MEMORIAL CHAPEL BURNS.

Was Gift of Secretary of State in Memory of His Son.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Dec. 21.—The Hay Memorial Chapel, given to Westminster School by Secretary Hay in memory of his son, Adelbert S. Hay, was burned to-day. The loss, estimated at $12,500, is only partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have started from a defect in the furnace. The chapel was built and dedicated in 1902.

The fire was discovered just after the sixty pupils of the school had departed for their homes to pass the holidays. It gained headway so quickly that Headmaster W. L. Cushing and the teachers were compelled to form a bucket brigade to keep the roofs of nearby buildings from sparks.

Dr. Mendes Elected for Life.

For thirty-one years the minister of the West End Synagogue on West Eighty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes was last night elected minister for life, and at a substantial increase in salary. The action was taken at a meeting of the congregation over which its President, Isaac F. Nunes, presided.

TELEGRAPHING NOW WITH A TYPEWRITER

Western Union Trying Contrivance of One of Its Men.

MORSE ALPHABET CUT OUT

Inventor Says It Will Revolutionize Transmission of Messages—Knowledge of Telegraphy Not Needed.

An invention designed to revolutionize telegraphy, in that it practically does away with the Morse system, has been perfected, it is said, by J. C. Barclay, Assistant General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the first contrivance which was built by the company under Mr. Barclay's patents has been in operation, he announces, between this city and Buffalo since Monday. According to Mr. Barclay, the invention has done all that has been claimed for it.

Briefly, the inventioon consists of an appliance attached to an ordinary typewriter, by which the person sending in one city has his message printed by a similar typewriter in another city. Unlike any other telegraph printing inventions, the typewriter does not click off the Morse alphabet, but the sender writes his message before him just as an operator of a typewriter would do, and the printed message appears in exact duplicate on the typewriting machine miles distant. All that it is necessary to do at the receiving end, it is said, is to feed paper to the typewriting machine, or a roll of paper can be so arranged that it will unwind as the messages are received, and a boy can cut off each completed message as it is ended.

According to Mr. Barclay, the sender needs to be only a typewriter operator to use the machine. At the sending end he has absolute control over the instrument and sees what he is sending just as a typewriter operator sees the letter he or she is writing. The machine, like the Wall Street ticker, spaces and punctuates, but unlike it both capital and small letters can be used.

For long distances, where "repeating" of messages is essential, Mr. Barclay says he has an attachment that makes it as easy to send from San Francisco to New York as from Buffalo. Messages come direct over a circuit of this length.

Mr. Barclay said yesterday that he had succeeded in overcoming every defect that had appeared in telegraph printing machines.

"As far as speed is concerned," he said, "this new instrument can beat the old method of telegraphy in just the same proportion that a rapid typewriter operator can beat a telegrapher. The sender can send as fast as he can write, and the machine at the other end will take it just as fast as he can reel it off. There is no necessity, as in other machines of the same class so far invented, to wait until the typewriter machine has clicked off the Morse characters. The Morse system is entirely eliminated.

"We are of course using telegraphers to send and receive messages over the one instrument now in use from Buffalo to this city, but their employment is not essential to the success of the machine. I have no hesitancy in saying that the machine will cause something of a revolution in methods. It will be particularly useful to newspapers and big news agencies, which receive long messages and have direct wires from city to city, and within a reasonable time we expect to install these machines in such offices."

Mr. Barclay said that there were reasons why he could not now give out a technical description of the machine in use or allow the machine itself to be seen. When these reasons are done away with he will issue a description of the patent and give a public exhibition of its work.

METROPOLITAN CLUB FIRE.

House of Washington's Most Fashionable Social Organization Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Metropolitan Clubhouse, the home of the most fashionable club in Washington, was destroyed by fire to-day, involving an estimated loss of from $80,000 to $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a spark from an electric wire. The fire started about 5 o'clock this morning and was not extinguished until nearly five hours later. Watchman Deponai, who gave the alarm, was overcome by smoke, but was rescued.

A library, estimated to be worth upward of $15,000 and containing some volumes that could not be replaced, escaped practically uninjured, and the flames did not reach the wine cellar.

GRAIN PRICES BULGE.

May Wheat Up 1 1-8 Cents and Corn 1-2 and Oats 1-4 Cent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Small primary receipts in the United States were one of the reasons of a strong wheat market here to-day. Crop damage reports from Argentina also aided in the upturn.

At the close May wheat was up 1⅛. Corn shows a gain of ½. Oats are up ⅛ to ¼. Provisions are off 2½ to 5.

Looking for Work?
See "Help Wanted" columns in to-day's TIMES, last page.—Adv.

NOTICE. B. ALTMAN & CO., IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOM, WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AT 5 P. M. DAILY, BEGINNING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Leather Goods
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

B. Altman & Co. suggest as interesting at the present season, their complete and varied assortments of Fine Leather Goods, which include such articles as:

Luncheon Cases for Automobiling and touring use, containing service for two, four or six persons; Bags and Suit Cases of heavy grained sealskin, furnished with silver and ebony toilet articles; Carriage Bags of Buffed Alligator, Geisha, Walrus, and other skins, with various fittings; Envelope Purses and Vanity Bags; Card Cases and Pocket Books with gold, silver or jeweled mountings; Dressing Cases, Portfolios, Card Cases and Jewel Bags.

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THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.

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A CHRISTMAS GIFT

of a Government Bond for $10,000 would please your wife, wouldn't it? It would please you, too, to be able to give it—but perhaps you can't.

You can, however—if you are in good health—make an investment that will give your wife—in the event of your death—an absolutely safe Gold Bond bearing 5% interest. Or the Bond will become your property in fifteen or twenty years if you live.

Splendid opportunities for men of character to act as representatives. Write to GAGE E. TARBELL, Second Vice-President.

Send this Coupon or write for particulars. Dept. C.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway, New York.

Please send me information regarding a Gold Bond for $.....
if issued at.....years of age.
Name.....
Address.....
.....

RAND HIGHLY PRAISED FOR CLOSING ADDRESS

Never Heard One Like It, Says Nan Patterson's Counsel.

SAVAGE HIT AT HER STORY

Prosecutor Declares It Was Manufactured for Her—Levy's Associate Says He Has New Evidence.

The fate of Nan Patterson will be put in the hands of the jury to-day. The attorneys for the prosecution and the defense summed up yesterday, and Justice Vernon M. Davis will begin his charge this morning at 10:45 o'clock.

The distinct feature of yesterday's proceedings was the address of Assistant District Attorney Rand. For more than three hours and a half he held the breathless attention of the jury, invoking satire, epigram, and logic in hammering at the case of the defense. As he put forth point after point the entire audience—and the courtroom was packed as it had seldom been before—fairly hung upon his words.

Abraham Levy, leading counsel for the defense, paid highest tribute to Mr. Rand's effort.

"In all my twenty-four years' experience at the New York bar," he said, "I have never heard such a speech. It was a marvel of advocacy. Despite its effect, however, I expect an acquittal in all confidence."

When Mr. Rand ended, Nan Patterson was in a condition bordering upon collapse.

"I give her credit for all cleverness," said Mr. Rand, "and I accord my recognition to the people who got up the story she told, but, actress as she is, stony-hearted, cruel, avenging adventuress, I say to you that the tale she would have you believe would not carry conviction to the mind of a child. It is an artful story, typewritten and rehearsed beforehand, woven to meet the requirements of her case upon the evidence of the people, where possible, but it overshoots itself. No truth was ever contradicted by another truth. It is only in the spinning of a web of falsehood that inconsistencies, irreconcilable, are evolved.

"I have never yet seen a real murderess who was not distinguished by two overwhelming traits—composure and conceit. She always wants to take the stand. 'Let me get at the jury,' she tells her lawyers, 'and I'll go free. I'll make my story believed.' Nan Patterson, in her brazen black, is no exception to the rule. She believes, with wonderful effrontery, that the veriest impossibilities, when voiced by her, will go unquestioned. Throughout the entire trial, with placid face and unshaken nerve, she has watched its progress, confident that she would be permitted to go free."

ANOTHER EAGER CROWD.

There was an unusually large crowd about the doors of the courtroom when they swung open for the morning session, and no little confusion resulted. It was during the recess hour, however, that the real crush occurred. Men and women fought for admission as if their lives depended upon gaining entrance. The police were almost swept from their feet. Any and every excuse was urged to get inside. When all else failed offers of money were freely made. Not once, but a dozen times, did women try to buy their way in, offering sums from $1 to $10. Extra chairs were brought from all parts of the building, and before Justice Davis ascended the bench the aisles were almost blocked. Before 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the reconvening of court, it was necessary to clear the corridors on the first floor. Until adjournment was taken the police were beleaguered and compelled to resort to force to keep the crowds back.

When Mr. Levy brought his address to an end, at 12:45 o'clock, he was congratulated upon the prospect of an acquittal. Just before the afternoon session began Daniel O'Reilly of counsel for Nan Patterson announced that he had received information to the effect that a number of pistol cartridges had been found in Caesar Young's trunk when it was returned to America after his death.

NEW EVIDENCE FOR GIRL?

"The information came to me," he declared, "while Mr. Levy was summing up. If it be true it is of vital importance as corroborative of our claim that the revolver with which Young was shot did not belong to Miss Patterson. The case, though, had gone too far to permit its reopening. We will investigate the story brought to us, and, if it be substantiated, hold the evidence in reserve so that if we are compelled to ask for a new trial, as I have no idea we will be, we may put it in as newly discovered evidence."

The cartridges, it was reported, were of .38-calibre, whereas Young was killed by a .32-calibre bullet. Mrs. Young and John Millin, his racing partner, testified that Young never carried a revolver.

Mr. Levy in his opening accentuated the rule of law which bestows the presumption of innocence upon a prisoner on trial for a crime. He spoke of the elements of doubt which entered into the trial of all cases.

"There is but one problem for you to solve," he told the jury, "Did the defendant at the bar kill Caesar Young, or did he kill himself? She is charged with murder in the first degree. Either she should be sent to the electric chair or be given her freedom. There is no middle course. You should not say to yourselves, 'This is a bad woman, and her life is of no consequence to the jury.' Her morality is not at issue. She is being tried, simply and solely, for the murder of Caesar Young. If she were the wickedest woman who ever lived, she would still be entitled to justice from you."

Mr. Levy told the jury that all the evidence was to the effect that Young was a drinking man, and reminded its members that a man when in liquor was apt to commit almost any deed. He scoffed at the idea that, if his client had meant to kill Young, she should have chosen to commit the deed in broad daylight and on the open street. They were lovers to the end. He pursued her to the last. He said the prosecution made much of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, and he declared that if it had rested in his power he would have had them on the stand.

He declared that in a case based on circumstantial evidence the motive of a crime was often the controlling element in reaching a verdict, and that Mr. Rand had shown no motive whatever which might have actuated the defendant in the murder of her lover. He said that the prosecution had submitted no evidence to contradict the story told by his client, and that, in more than one instance, it corroborated her. He cast the Smiths off, and said that, if they had tried to blackmail Young, Miss Patterson had no part in their scheming. In conclusion he asked the jury to "make a Christmas present of the defendant to her old mother and father."

MR. RAND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Rand began his answering address by arguing that it was utterly improbable that Young could have killed himself or that the cabman could have killed him. He exhibited the pistol with which the fatal shot was fired, and then showed its mechanism. The skeleton was brought into court and placed before the jury, the course of the wound, as traced by the experts, being shown.

"Take that pistol," said Mr. Rand to the jury, "and if any man of you can put it in the position in which it must have been held to inflict the wound from which Young died, and pull the trigger, then I will ask you to set that woman free without leaving your seats. The assumption of the defense that Young killed himself falls by the very first test."

He said that it had been clearly shown that Young could not have bought the pistol. "That weapon was bought," he declared, "by J. Morgan Smith. The flight of Smith is the strongest guarantee that could be produced of the truth of this statement. Oh, how I wish I had that race track tout, that alleged insurance man, upon the stand! I'd like to ask him what support he and his wife had outside of the money they derived from this defendant's shame."

He went on to say that every fact adduced showed that the Smiths, grown desperate when they realized that Young was about to quit Nan Patterson, plotted with her to compel him to continue his support. He had finally cast her off on May 6. When, he said, she saw the finality of his decision to cast her off, in the fury of a woman scorned, she drew the revolver from her bag and fired the fatal shot.

"I say," declared Mr. Rand, "that all this evidence of hers was prepared. I don't want to make any charges about my brothers in the profession, but I will say that there are those among her defense who are capable of manufacturing testimony which they know to be false. I name no names, but I stand ready to prove my statement.

"I am not responsible for bringing this defendant here. The verdict involves no personal triumph or defeat for me. I have simply been here to assist you in arriving at the truth. God knows, if it were within my province, I would say to her, 'Go and sin no more.' Be manly enough to reach your verdict uninfluenced by sympathy. Bring in a verdict of acquittal and you enable the defendant to leave this courtroom, and, discarding the mock mourning she wears, clink glasses with her lawyers in celebrating the ease with which twelve good men and true have been deceived."

EDUCATION BOARD ECONOMIES.

Vacation Schools, Evening Schools, and Playgrounds Cut One-third.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Education, held yesterday afternoon, a preliminary report was received from the special committee recently appointed by the board to consider the reduction in the budget of the School Department for 1905. The statement of resources and proposed expenditures follows:

"Resources—General School Fund, balance available after deduction of all known fixed charges, $794,227.93. Difference in salaries of persons who have resigned from the system since June, and whose positions have been filled by new teachers, amounts to $100,000. Trust funds for maintenance of Training School, $100,000. This makes the total available resources $[illegible]-227.93. Proposed expenditures—For new teachers in all schools and to include substitutes employed in case of vacancies and for promotions, $350,000; for evening schools, $445,000; for lectures, $60,000; for vacation schools and playgrounds, recreation centres, &c., $135,000. This makes a total of $990,000, and leaves a balance of $4,227.93."

The final report of this committee will be made at the meeting of the Board of Education which will be held next Wednesday evening. The preliminary report was received and approved without discussion. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment granted to the Board of Education $4,213,-149 for the Special School Fund and $17,-783,868 for the General School Fund. This appropriation fell considerably short of the estimate of the Board of Education. Members of the board say it will be forced to make regrettable economies.

The expenses of the evening schools will be cut about one-third, and the vacation schools, playgrounds, and recreation centres will also come in for a cut of one-third in the matter of expenses. Unless more money is secured by the Board of Education it is believed that it will be necessary to discontinue some vacation schools and playgrounds during the later part of the year.

The Executive Committee also took steps toward improving the fire precautions of a number of schools in Brooklyn and Queens. Most of the schools in these boroughs were built prior to 1902, when the present regulations requiring schools to be entirely fireproof were put into effect.

The committee provided $852,000 for the erection of Public School No. 149, Brooklyn, in Sutter Avenue, between Wyona and Vermont Avenues, to provide accommodations for 950 children.

OFF NEW BRIDGE—LIVES.

Summerfield Did a Back Flip and Hit Water Feet First.

Charles Summerfield, thirty-seven years old, a riveter on the Williamsburg Bridge, yesterday fell 137 feet into the river after hanging for some minutes by his finger tips to a big girder. Four others have either fallen or leaped from the Williamsburg Bridge. All were killed. Summerfield, however, was taken from the water apparently suffering only from shock. At the Eastern District Hospital the doctors said after several hours that he had probably been injured internally. But he was cheerful and talked freely.

Summerfield, who lives at 138 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was working with five others on a plank beneath the north roadway, about 200 feet west of the Brooklyn tower. The plank, like the structure, was covered with a thin glaze of ice. Summerfield slipped, caught the cross girder below him, and hung there. One sturdy worker held by the others in a human chain was already crawling along the girder when Summerfield's fingers slipped from it. Passengers on several boats underneath saw him fall. He turned four complete somersaults and struck the water in the wake of the ferryboat Maine, which was making her Broadway slip.

Coming up stream about 300 yards away was the tug Fortuna. Summerfield was seen battling with the waves from the Maine's paddlewheels. Then he turned and swam on his back, and as the Fortuna forged by, a deckhand swung down her side and grabbed him by the hair.

"Gee, but I'm cold," was Summerfield's greeting. Later he said he had been a circus performer at Kansas City. "I saw four bridges as I went down," he said. "I heard the women scream on the ferryboats and wished they would shut up. Then I did the back flip circus act, and that put me into the water feet first and saved my life."

ACCUSE EMPLOYMENT AGENT.

Men Sent Out as Strike Breakers Say They Were Deceived.

According to the sworn testimony of two witnesses before Commissioner Keating of the Department of Licenses yesterday, Isadore Herz, an employment agent of 2 Carlisle Street, not only violated the new license law, but deceived workmen who sought his services to secure employment. Herz is accused of sending men to the coal mines in West Virginia under false representations. Charges were filed against him by Frederick Lynch of 42 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Lynch said yesterday that on Nov. 21 he had signed a paper in Herz's office agreeing to go to Cabin Creek, West Va., to work in the mines there. He swore that he and about 300 others signed the paper at the same time, and that they all were packed into cars which were guarded by men and taken to Montgomery, West Va. Instead of getting $3 to $4 a day as promised, Lynch said the highest wages paid were $1.75 per day, and only bread and water was served on the trip. James P. Holland of the Central Federated Union, appearing for John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers' Association, questioned Lynch, and it then developed that there had been a mining strike at Cabin Creek, and that the men were wanted as strike-breakers. Carl Wolf, seventeen years old, of 15 Chatham Square, signed a similar paper with Herz on Nov. 15, and said he had much the same experience at Cragsville, West Va., as Lynch had at Cabin Creek.

Herz went on the stand and said he had told all the men he employed that there was a strike on where they were going. He admitted he had made a specialty of strike-breaking, and that his fees came from his employers. Commissioner Keating withheld decision, but said some kind of punishment should be meted out to Herz for failing to file with the department reports upon men sent out of town.

OPPOSE TREATY WITH BRITAIN.

Massachusetts Hibernians Say It May Lead to War with Other Powers.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Massachusetts, numbering about 30,000, went on record to-day as opposing a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

The resolutions declare that "the ratification of the treaty, coupled with the willingness of John Hay, the Secretary of State, to take concurrent action with the English Government on all the important questions, may precipitate war with one or more of the great powers of the world."

Superior Furnished Rooms.

See "Furnished Room" column in to-day's TIMES, last page.—Adv.

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

Choice and Exclusive Articles in Sterling for Xmas Gifts.

41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

BROKER G. H. MUNROE FORGETS MANY THINGS

Says He Doesn't Understand What "Washing Stocks" Means.

UNTERMYER PRODS MEMORY

Finally Tells in Bankruptcy Case When He Quit Selling Neckwear for Wall Street.

George H. Munroe, senior member of the firm of Munroe & Munroe, brokers in outside securities, which was recently thrown into involuntary bankruptcy after a bad crash in the stock of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, which happened when the stock market had trouble two weeks ago, had forgotten lots of things yesterday when he was placed on the witness stand on examination in bankruptcy. To almost every question put to him by Samuel Untermyer, who conducted the examination, he replied that he did not remember or could not recollect, and he said he did not understand what was meant by the phrase "washing stocks."

The witness was asked what his business had been before he became a broker, and he replied that he had owned a haberdasher's establishment in Montreal. He could not remember when he left the furnishing goods store for Wall Street. Nor could he recollect when he first went into the business of selling neckties and pajamas. After a lot of questioning the witness finally remembered that he started the business in Montreal about 1889 and got out of it, he thought, about 1894. After more prodding by Mr. Untermyer, Mr. Munroe recalled that he moved to New York about four years ago. He said that after coming here he spent a year getting acquainted, and that about three years ago he opened an office with his brother and engaged in a general brokerage business. He said he did not belong to any Exchange.

"And yet you were a stock broker?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I don't know that I was," replied Mr. Munroe.

Asked if he had operated for any one else, the witness replied that all his stock transactions, with a slight exception, had been on his own account. All the transactions in Montreal and Boston stock, the witness insisted, had been for his own and the firm's account, and not for any one else or any syndicate. He did not know how much capital he had when he began business.

"What do you know of washing stock—what is the process?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I don't know; I have heard of it," the witness replied.

At the direction of counsel the witness declined to state how many shares he had "washed" from September to November.

The examination was continued until to-day.

POISON, PACT; THEN, ALAS!

Did Wedding Bells and Bug-Killer Factory Whistles Ever Chime?

She was manufacturing roach poison when he met her and fell in love with her. She had four children, and he told her he knew of "unhandicapped" widows who would willingly pay for the privilege of becoming his wife. Then, according to the story told by Henek Napretek, she offered to give him a half interest in her roach and bug poison plant in return for an interest in his affections. The bargain was made, he says, and after they were married they continued the manufacture of poison at 183 East Third Street.

According to the story told yesterday to Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court, love and poison did not mix well; dissensions arose over the poison business, and these were immediately followed by domestic quarrels, which resulted in Mrs. Henrietta Napretek's bringing an action against Henek for a separation as wife and a second action as partner in business. This latter action was brought in the form of an application for an injunction to restrain Henek, the husband, from interfering with Henrietta, the wife, in the management of the bug poison factory. It was the poison suit which came up yesterday before Justice Fitzgerald. The other suit will be considered later.

Henek told Justice Fitzgerald about the ante-nuptial poison agreement made between him and Henrietta, and put forth the claim that, inasmuch as he was a partner in the poison business, he could not legally be enjoined from receiving a share of the profits, which he said amounted to $3,000 a year. He added that Henrietta's four children concurred in the ante-nuptial poison agreement.

This was stoutly denied by Mrs. Napretek, who said that she had built up the poison business from a one-ounce package to a full-fledged factory. Justice Fitzgerald will hand down a decision on the injunction application in a few days.

FRAUD SYSTEM IN TRANSFERS.

Trolley Inspector Tells Court Company Is Losing $1,000 a Day This Way.

James Parker, Chief Inspector for all divisions of the New York City Railway Company, in prosecuting four cases of men charged with using transfers to which they were not entitled, before Magistrate Moss in the West Side Court yesterday, said he had discovered a system in a big department store among the employes of exchanging and repunching transfers to such an extent that fully $1,000 a day was lost to the railway company.

The accused men were James Tracey, a stage hand, of 108 West Sixtieth Street; Howard Downey, an electrician, of 2,015 Lexington Avenue; Frederick Bechhoffer, a weaver, of 516 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Herman Bijessl, a plumber, of 19 West Ninety-seventh Street. All were arrested in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, and were said to have solicited transfers and used them. They were held in $100 bail each for trial.

"A certain department store in this city," Inspector Parker said, "where hundreds of girls are employed, has a system among its employes which enables every girl to go to and from her work for five cents. Girls coming from up town change their transfers with the girls coming from down town, and one girl has a punch and changes the time.

"A certain other department store in this city last week discharged an old-time employe because she had been caught repunching transfers for girls in the store."

Evening Dress Clothes for Men.

FOR dignity's sake a man should see that he is clad as befits the function. Yet it were better that he trespass the rules of fashion than to wear a dress suit that doesn't fit. In a Wm. Vogel & Son dress suit with its distinctive "Concave" Shoulders and "Closefitting" Collar a man will look as if to the manner born.

Your attention is directed to a very special line of full dress suits of black undressed worsteds, silk lined throughout, at $28. Other dress suits up to $45.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

HIGGINS APPOINTS POUND.

President of State Civil Service Commission to be Governor's Counsel.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Governor-elect Higgins appointed to-day Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport as counsel to the Governor. Mr. Pound is President of the State Civil Service Commission.

Ex-Senator Cuthbert W. Pound was the last Senator to represent the old Twenty-ninth District, composed of Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming, and Genesee Counties. He was elected in 1898, and served in the sessions of 1894 and 1895. The late Timothy E. Ellsworth, on the creation of the new Forty-fifth District, comprising Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara, succeeded Senator Pound.

TWO MORE CARRIERS REMOVED.

Postmaster General Wynne Charges Them with Political Activity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. — Postmaster General Wynne to-day removed two more rural carriers for alleged efforts to influence legislation, the men being H. F. Nivin of Berthoud, Col., and J. W. Whitehead of Medina, Ohio. Nivin is Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Rural Carriers' Association. Whitehead is a member of the Executive Board, and is Secretary of the Ohio State organization of the carriers.

The Executive Board held a meeting in St. Louis as the result of whose instructions President Cunningham of the association is said to have called on members of the National Committees of both the Republican and Democratic Parties to ascertain what support they would give to legislation in the interest of the carriers. The plans for the campaign for this legislation were, it is charged by the postal authorities, approved and indorsed by Nivin and Whitehead.

The correspondence indicated that Representative Overstreet of Indiana was a special target of attack by the carriers because he refused to give them any pledges or promises as Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices.

It is understood that a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Association of the letter carriers, comprising the carriers in the city service, will be called immediately after the Christmas holidays to take action in connection with the recent dismissal of President Keller of that organization from the Government service.

CONGRESS TAKES A RECESS.

Will Reconvene Jan. 4—Inaugural Ball Resolution Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—After a session of four minutes' duration the Senate adjourned to-day until Jan. 4. The House also adjourned to-day until the same date.

An objection by Mr. Mann of Illinois to unanimous consent to take up the inaugural ball resolution in the House to-day sent the whole matter over until after the holidays. Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, was directed to move the passage of the Senate resolution, which among other things provided for holding the inaugural ball in the Pension Building, as heretofore, but Messrs. Underwood of Alabama and Mann insisted that a quorum of the House should be present to consider the matter.

OFFICE FOR J. E. B. STUART.

President Nominates Confederate General's Son—Indicates a Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—James E. B. Stuart of Virginia was nominated to-day to be Marshal of the Eastern District of that State. Mr. Stuart is a son of the late Gen. James E. B. Stuart, a distinguished officer of the Confederate Army, who died from wounds received in the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., in 1864.

Mr. Stuart's nomination is said to be in line with coming appointments in the South. The President intends to improve the Federal officeholding class there, and the fact that Mr. Stuart is a son of a famous Confederate cavalry leader appealed to him strongly.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Naval officer of customs, Walter T. Merrick, in the District of Philadelphia, Penn.

Judge of the District Court of Alaska, James Wickersham of Alaska, Third Division.

Marshal, J. E. B. Stuart, Eastern District of Virginia.

Assistant agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, John N. Cobb, Pennsylvania.

Postmaster.—New York, John Borup, Tuckahoe.

BOYS DROWNED COASTING.

Slid into Hole in Ice on Peddies Lake, Hightstown.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Leroy Gravatt, eight years old, and Robert B. Lanning, seven years old, both members of well-known families of Hightstown, were drowned in Peddies Lake, at Hightstown at dusk to-night. The discovery was made an hour or so later by Robert Lanning, father of one of the boys.

There is an incline leading from the height down to the lake, which is a popular place for coasting with sleds and bobs. Eight years ago an older brother of the Lanning boy was coasting on the hill, and when his sled shot out on the ice it broke through and the boy was drowned. To-night Mr. Lanning, when his boy did not come home, started out to search for him, and as the lad had gone coasting he went to the lake. He found a hole in the ice, in which were found the two sleds of his boy and of Leroy Gravatt and one of the caps worn by one of the boys.

The lake was dragged and the two bodies were brought to the surface. It was discovered that after the party had left the lake just before dark one of the boys found that he had lost his gloves. The Gravatt and Lanning boys turned back to find them. Their companions continued on toward home and never saw them again alive.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

'5th Avenue Styles and Quality at HALF 5th Avenue Prices."

HOLLY GOWNS
$15.00 to $100.00.
HOLLY WAISTS
$3.50 to $50.00.
Distinctive for quality, design and moderate prices.
THE HOLLY
10 W. 22d St., near 5th Ave.

A Handsome Holiday Gift

U. S. LIGHT CAVALRY SABRE $1.25
For decorating Cosey Corners, Dens and Hallways.
32-Page booklet of Antique Arms for decorations, mailed upon request.
CHAS. J. GODFREY, 4 Warren St., New York City.

Sweet Singing Canaries!!
FOR CHRISTMAS.
A gift that will be appreciated.
Every bird guaranteed. We have a house full of them; all fine singers. Your pick of 500 at $1.75 up. Andreasberg rollers, goldfinches, thrushes, etc.
FOCKELMANN, 67 8TH AVE., near 14th st.

DROUGHT CLOSES SCHOOLS.

In Eight Western Pennsylvania Towns Scholars Are Dismissed.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—In eight suburban towns it became necessary to-day to close the public schools because of the scarcity of water.

The production of the coke region is demoralized. The output of the ovens has been reduced one-third, and the loss is estimated at $1,000,000 a month. The Westmoreland Water Company, which supplies Greensburg, Jeannette, Penn, Manor, and Irwin, announces there is barely enough water to last through the week, and that it will be necessary to shut off the water to keep enough for fire-fighting purposes.

The Pittsburg Coal Company has notified the officials of the miners' organization that all the miners who have families to provide for, if possible, would be given employment in mines operating part time in preference to single men. In the country districts the farmers are obliged to melt snow in order to obtain water for the cattle.

There is plenty of snow in the drought section, but the weather continues to be cold, and apparently there is no relief in sight.

Limit Put on Holyoke Mills.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 21.—Because of the low water in the Connecticut River the Holyoke Water Power Company to-day placed full restrictions on the use of water power, limiting all mills to their "permanent" privileges. As nearly all have auxiliary steam power the restriction will not greatly affect production.

$200,000 FIRE IN COLUMBUS.

Five Firemen Hurt by Explosion—Fifteen Families Saved.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 21.—Fire to-day in High Street, near Broad, destroyed about $200,000 worth of property in the business district, and in an explosion during the fire five firemen were injured. The flames started in the Methodd Building, in the rear of the First National Bank. Fifteen families residing in the building were rescued.

The fire spread to the stores of the Krauss, Butler & Benham Company, one of the largest carpet and rug dealers in Central Ohio, and the Wheeler grocery adjoining. There is $50,000 loss on the Methodd Building and $100,000 on the stock owned by Krauss, Butler & Benham. Other losses are Osterman & Duvid, $10,000; Wheeler Grocery Company, $13,000; Hart Pence Dental Supply Company, $8,000.

Isherwood Defeats Dr. Arnold at Pool.

F. Isherwood, handicapped at 65, defeated Dr. H. Arnold, with a handicap of 60, by a score of 65 to 43 in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. The winner's high run was 14 and the loser's 8. The contestants to-night will be George Recker, whose handicap is 75, and F. Isherwood, 65.

LEMAIRE PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

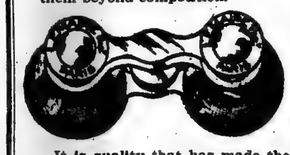

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

CIGARS for the HOLIDAYS

At Temptingly Low Prices.

More than half a million high grade Cigars ready for Christmas shoppers to choose from. They comprise everything from the finest imported goods to the domestic grades. Without exception the greatest variety of Cigars displayed at any one retail establishment in New York.

Several recent advantageous purchases make it possible for us to offer some values that would be considered extraordinary even at the dullest time of the year.

A few of the special holiday attractions. Many other values equally attractive not mentioned in this announcement.

Imported La Carolina.
Favoritas, box of 50, 5.50
Perfectos Primeros, box of 25, 4.50
Invincibles, box of 25, 6.00

Imported Manuel Garcia.
Conchas Selectas, box of 50, 5.00
Panetelas Finas, box of 50, 5.25
Puritanos Finos, box of 50, 6.00

El Fenix Key West, highest grade clear Havana, Cuban-made goods, in the following sizes:
Conchas Regalia, box of 50, 3.25
Club Fellows, box of 50, 5.75
Perfectos Grande, box of 25, 3.50

Lillioss Key West, superior quality, clear Havana goods, in three sizes;
Regalia Imperiales, box of 50, 3.50
Victoria Royal, box of 100, 7.00
Regalia Perfectos, box of 25, 2.00

Stachelberg's La Fama Universal, popular clear Havana brand; Rothschilds size, (medium colors only,) regularly $5.00, Box of 50, 3.00

Clear Havana Rothschilds or **clear Havana Panetelas,** two of our leaders, all Havana goods; regular 10c. quality; either brand
Box of 50, 2.35
Box of 100, 4.50

Key West Extras: Conchas Selectos. Box of 50, 1.00

Ten Cent Havana Seconds, all Havana; called seconds on account of some slight defect in wrapper, workmanship, or color. Box of 50, 2.00

Marconi; Sumatra wrapper; long combination Havana filler.
Rothschilds, box of 50, 1.85
Bouquets, box of 50, 2.00
Invincibles, box of 50, 2.25
Invincibles, box of 25, 1.25

Supremacy; Sumatra wrapper; Puritanos size. Box of 50, 1.50

Sumatra Wrapper Diplomaticos or Rothschilds; New York make; long combination filler; regular 5c. quality; either size. Box of 50, 1.25

Porto Rican Cigars; prime quality; long filler; Casadores sizes, $2.00 value. Box of 50, 1.25

Great Metropolis; Sumatra wrapper, long Havana filler; Puritanos Finos. Box of 50, 2.50

Happy Thought; New York make; Perfecto shape. Box of 50, 85c

Large assortment of Cigars in boxes of 25, at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and up.

Mail orders solicited.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Fl., East, 18th St.)

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.
STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

The way the Salesclerks "Come up smiling" is encouraging to everybody.
But if Santa Claus gives any medals, he'll make heroes of our delivery force.
Mere money couldn't buy such enthusiastic, untiring labor.
This is indeed a Jolly Christmas Season.
Books, Games, Dolls, Toys } Ready for More Business.
Open Evenings Until Christmas.

What's the Difference?

5/8c GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ....WATER....

Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE

5/8c IMITATION is charged water containig absolutely no medicinal properties, and is mauufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., show SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS
SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

One man came here yesterday and left an order for six of these

$75, $60 and $50 Suits at--$25

If the importer hadn't been overstocked, he would have had two suits for the price he paid for a half dozen. There never was an opportunity like it. The goods are up on the 2d floor. You can have samples mailed to your door.
Full Dress Suits $40. Tuxedos $35. Both Silk Lined.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

DRY MONOPOLE
Champagne None Better
MONOPOLE BRUT
GUSTAV DUNTZE & CO., Sole Agents, 34 Beaver St., N. Y.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

KEEP MFG. CO.
Makers of Keep's Shirts
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
Our only store in New York
Christmas Specialties
MODISH NECKWEAR
All our own make,
50c. $1.00 $1.50
Also a Special Lot of full width four-in-hands, made from remnants of 50c. silk, at 25c
Open Evenings Until Christmas.

ARDBEG SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Distilled Ardbeg distillery, Scotland, in 1888; aged in wood 13 years; bottled by me in 1903. Absolutely pure. Ardbeg for me! Scotch. Ramseys for high balls. Prime Monakeys in the country.
L. J. CASSIDY,
[illegible]

CHEER HINT OF PARKER FOR THE BENCH AGAIN

Root and Hornblower Both Suggest It at Dinner.

POLITICAL FOES TOGETHER

Cheer Suggestion That Judge Succeed Van Brunt—He Speaks of New York Bar.

Welcoming Judge Parker on his return to the ranks of legal practitioners, members of the bench and bar to the number of more than 300 last night acted as his hosts at a dinner held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

For the time politics was forgotten, and such Republicans as ex-Secretary Elihu Root and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black praised Judge Parker as enthusiastically as did such lifelong Democrats as John E. Parsons, William B. Hornblower, and Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen. Side by side at the different tables Republicans elbowed Democrats, political strife forgotten for the time, and nothing remembered but good fellowship. This was exemplified no better at any time than when M. Linn Bruce, the Republican Lieutenant Governor-elect, walked arm in arm with his unsuccessful opponent, Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, past the tables of the diners and greeted Judge Parker together. Mr. Root sat beside Judge Parker the entire evening, while ex-Gov. Black was between Chief Judge Cullen and Mr. Hornblower, and every man present cheered right heartily when the ex-Secretary of War said that all the members of the New York Bar looked forward again to the time when they could see the kindly face of Judge Parker on the bench when they appeared in court.

Mr. Hornblower in his speech caused considerable laughter by referring to the fact that, not long before, he had made a speech welcoming Mr. Root back to the practice of his profession, that he then was called upon to welcome back Judge Parker, and that he supposed at the end of six years he would be called upon to make a speech welcoming back ex-Gov. Black, "unless Gov. Odell and the Legislature of 1911 should insist on keeping Mr. Black in the United States Senate."

Owing to the illness of Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, who was to have presided, the duty fell to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, one of Judge Parker's closest personal friends. Only seven seats were at the speakers' table, Judge Parker sitting on Justice O'Brien's immediate right, with Mr. Root next, and John E. Parsons next to him.

On the left of the presiding officer sat Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals, who succeeded Judge Parker. Next to Judge Cullen sat ex-Gov. Black, with William B. Hornblower next to him. Scattered about the floor at the smaller tables were ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, Democratic candidate for Governor; Supreme Court Justices Amend, Bartlett, Davis, Dugro, Freedman, Fitzgerald, Garretson, Gaynor, Giegerich, Hatch, Ingraham, Lawrence, Leventritt, McCall, McLaughlin, O'Gorman, Glidersleeve, Patterson, Scott, and Truax, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Gruber, Congressman-elect J. Van Vechten Olcott, Albert B. Boardman, Edward M. Shepard, William F. Sheehan, Perry Belmont, John M. Bowers, W. Bourke Cockran, Frederic R. Coudert, Paul D. Cravath, Charles W. Dayton, Corporation Counsel Delany, Roger Foster, John Clinton Gray, Louis Marshall, Senator McCarren, De Lancey Nicoll, Wheeler H. Peckham, John B. Stanchfield, Francis Lynde Stetson, Samuel Untermyer, and Robert A. Van Wyck. All of the rest of the diners were men foremost among those practicing at the New York bar.

The dinner itself lasted from 7:30 o'clock until nearly 10 o'clock; meanwhile many of those present, including ex-Judge Herrick, walked up and shook hands with Judge Parker. The latter was especially amused when the waiters paraded in with the ices, the leader of the procession bearing aloft a representation of Judge Parker in his judicial robes. The other figures were of a patriotic nature, Uncle Sam coming right after the figure of the Judge. The menu follows:

Huitres.
Potage Lemardelais.
Radis. Olives. Celeri. Amandes salees.
Frostfish saute a la Meuniere.
Salade de tomates et concombres.
Croustade de champignons frais, sauce a la creme.
Agneau roti en casserole.
Choux-fleurs au gratin.
Sorbet de fantaisie.
Canards sauvages. Sarcelles rotles.
Salade a la Waldorf.
Glaces de fantaisie.
Petits fours. Fruits.
Cafe.
Graves Superieur.
Amontillado Pasado.
Liebfraumilch.
Moet & Chandon Imperial Brut.
Apollinaris.
Liqueurs.
Cigars and cigarettes.

When Justice O'Brien rapped for order his first act was to propose a rising toast to the President of the United States. This was drunk while the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." Then Judge O'Brien read a letter from Justice Van Brunt regretting that his illness prevented him from attending the dinner. Justice Van Brunt extended his best wishes to Judge Parker.

"Although the honor of presiding at this dinner is purely accidental," said Justice O'Brien, "I am not indifferent to the honor which has fallen to me to preside at a testimonial dinner to one who has had the distinguished career of Judge Parker. Although the Judge has put aside for the time at least all the honors which have fallen to his lot in order to again enter the hurry of legal practice, and although personal friendship may have had much to do with the bringing about of this splendid testimonial, the dominant reason is respect for the law and its honest administration, to show the worth of the man who has done his best and who has creditably fulfilled the duties of great public office, now to resume the practice of the law. The law never precedes, but always follows, civilization. At the beginning of our National existence it was the law which solved our problems and brought us out of chaos, and since that time the law has been the cornerstone of our National structure.

TO HONOR AN HONEST JUDGE.

"As we honor the law we honor an honest Judge, so we are met here, and in your behalf and mine I extend to Judge Parker a hearty welcome back to the ranks of his profession."

Justice O'Brien introduced John E. Parsons to make a more extended welcome to more. When he could be heard Judge Parker said:

"We always have given you our sincerest respect, and you always have given us your kindest consideration. There is no difference in the esteem in which all hold you, and now when we meet you in court, maybe to oppose you, we shall respect you the more the harder the fight you may make, although we may not wish success to the cause you may espouse."

There were rousing cheers for Judge Parker as he arose to reply, and when the cheers ended one enthusiast called for three more. Who he could be heard Judge Parker said:

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

"It was my good fortune to spend several years on the old General Term and some months on the Appellate Division under the leadership of Presiding Justice Van Brunt, and as an associate of some of the members of that court as at present constituted. Pleasant years were those—filled with delightful companionship, as well as with plenty of hard work—years that disclosed to me the great efficiency and rare ability of its members, as well as the keen love of justice that animated, and still animates, that court, and makes it the peer of any court of like number.

"I am, indeed, most grateful that the bench of this city, with many of the members of which I have had the most agreeable official and personal relations, and toward all of whom I entertain sentiments of respect and regard, have done me the honor to join with you, gentlemen of the bar, whom I have come to know and honor during my years of judicial service, in bidding me welcome to the ranks of the profession in this great city. I am proud to become a member of your bar, and am keenly appreciative of your cordial welcome.

"For perhaps a century the bar of the City of New York has been conspicuous for the spirit of brotherhood existing among its members—a spirit which has led to the maintenance among them of close social relations. Nowadays, necessarily, by reason of the great number of lawyers, those social relations are broken up into groups; but larger and wider aggregations are found in the Bar Association, which is the latest and most effective development of the old Kent Club, established in honor of the Chancellor in the early part of the last century. The conduct of the members toward each other in this community is exactly that described by the poet:

"'They strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.'

"That which is very notable among them is the absence of jealousy and their readiness to recognize the merit and applaud the worthy performances of each other. These conditions have always made the practice of the profession of the law in the City of New York exceedingly attractive, and many have come here from other places, not only in anticipation of the substantial rewards they might meet with and in the hope of a wider sphere of active usefulness, but also to be associated with the traditions of the bar here, and with the ambition to be enrolled in the ranks of its members. And what a splendid array of names are on that roll!

"Not to refer to any now living, we go back almost a century and there we find in the heyday of their powers such men as Cadwalader Colden, whose professional fame is that of the greatest lawyer of his day, with John Wells, at whose death the bar of the State and of the city went into mourning for thirty days; William Sampson, the wittiest as well as the most learned lawyer of his time, and Thomas Addis Emmet, the acknowledged leader; Hugh Maxwell, famous for his great ability as a criminal prosecutor; Ogden Hoffman, the American Erskine, whose eloquence was matchless and whose personal magnetism was almost irresistible; George Wood, whose profound knowledge of the law and whose deep insight into things made him a formidable leader on the civil side of the bar, and who, with the exception of Jeremiah Mason of Massachusetts, is said to have been the only adversary Daniel Webster really feared; Daniel Lord, Jr., the scholarly and accomplished advocate, renowned for his skill in the argument of causes involving the principles of commercial and insurance law.

"Passing to a later generation, there looms up the almost majestic figure of Charles O'Conor, with his wealth of legal knowledge, his great grasp of the principles of the law, his skill in fence, and his wonderful power of expression in apt and precise language constituting a forensic style peculiar to himself and unsurpassed by any one of his day. Almost side by side with him Francis B. Cutting, the beau ideal of the lawyer, the advocate, and the gentleman; John W. Edmonds, famous for his knowledge of the statute law of the State and for his masterly arrangement of the revised and general statutes, a symmetrical and harmonious performance; William M. Evarts, the Attic wit, the advocate of two continents, versatile, keen, eloquent, and in many ways unique; Edward Sanford, whose grave is the broad Atlantic; James T. Brady, called the Chevalier Bayard of the bar, with a larger mental endowment than most men, by general accord recognized as a nisi prius leader, generous to a fault, kindly, gentle, the friend and encourager of the young and struggling lawyer; David Dudley Field, Samuel J. Tilden, James W. Gerard, William Curtis Noyes, Edward W. Stoughton, John E. Burrill, Jeremiah Larocque, and "Prince" John Van Buren, wise, sagacious, witty, picturesque, overflowing with geniality, and a rare and inimitable humor. Still later on, Grenville T. Jenks, William Allen Butler, poet and legal philosopher; Francis W. Bangs, profound, caustic, but yet kindly; Frederic R. Coudert, with his brilliancy, versatility, and singular personal attractiveness, as well as professional ability; Charles A. Rapallo, great as a lawyer and illustrious as a Judge, and Stephen P. Nash, whose praise is in every one's mouth.

"And these leaders of the bar of other days have worthy successors in the profession of to-day—lawyers who will be justly spoken of when they shall have finished their labors with the same high encomium we bestow upon the distinguished lawyers of the past, some of whom I have named—lawyers who are faithful to the trusts committed to them and who, because of their characters, as well as legal abilities, contribute mightily toward maintaining a high professional standard in this great centre of commercial development and business activity—lawyers who appreciate the importance of the judiciary in our scheme of government, and who stand ready at all times, not only to strengthen the hands of the upright Judge, but also to throw aside partisanship in the effort to maintain the absolute independence of the bench. Tremendous strides have been made in recent years in the direction of re-electing, with the concurrence of both parties, Judges worthy of our best traditions. The healthy public sentiment on that subject which now prevails has been mainly developed under the guidance of the members of the bar, toward which the profession of this city has contributed more than its quota.

"I thank you for this kindly welcome to your ranks, and if, while a member of the bench, I succeeded in contributing, in some small degree, toward the maintenance of such a judicial standard as we all would have, I beg you to regard it as an assurance of an earnest desire on my part to work side by side with you in your efforts to keep up the present high professional standing which the bar enjoys, as well as to uphold and strengthen our judiciary, whether local or State, a judiciary to which we give unhesitatingly our confidence and affection."

When Judge Parker concluded Mr. Root was introduced. He said it was a pleasure and a delight for him to add his voice to the welcome to Judge Parker.

"We are here to welcome Judge Parker, not because he has been a Judge, and held high office, but because he has been a good Judge," said Mr. Root. "Nothing but that would bring all of us here to-night. He has been a good Judge, a just Judge, and a kindly and considerate Judge. No lawyer of the old school ever bore his gray hairs out of Judge Parker's court feeling that the courtesy and dignity of the old days had been forgotten; no boy making his first essay for a client's right ever felt his heart chilled by the insolence of office. Justice and consideration were given to all. Therefore we welcome Judge Parker to our bar because we are proud of him and proud of our bar. Judge Parker, you should not regret that you have laid down your judicial honors, because your new station is one of no less honor than the ones you have filled. As an attorney you will be as honored as a Judge.

AGAIN A JUDGE—ROOT.

"Yet, although our profession is the most ennobling of men, we still must feel that we again would like to see Judge Parker again a Judge. To look up in court and see that kind, serene, and friendly face, knowing that our causes are sure to have the most careful consideration, and that there will not be a swerving of a hair's breadth. We love you, Judge Parker, for what you have been and for what you are, and whether the future for you shall be before the bar or again on the bench, you may be sure that on your head shall be heaped the blessings due a good man who does his full duty."

William B. Hornblower, who was next introduced, said that he had intended to pay a tribute to the presiding officer, Justice Van Brunt, who was soon to leave the bench on account of the law relating to age limit. There was no man, he said, for whom he had more reverence, but he had found, to his surprise, that his place had been taken by his old schoolmate, Justice O'Brien, and that such a laudation as he had prepared for Justice Van Brunt would be a misfit when applied to Justice O'Brien, so he said he would omit that the first part of his address.

"We of the bar," said Mr. Hornblower, "are nothing if not magnanimous, and instead of forming labor unions like other laboring men and fighting to keep up the prevailing rate of wages, we welcome others to our ranks to add to their bank accounts a part of that which we recognize as our just emoluments.

"Judge Parker comes among us with an unfair advantage. He is now in a position not only to tell us what the Court of Appeals has decided but what it meant. He can also quote his own opinions and we must submit.

"Perhaps after all this is only a temporary departure from the bench on his part. I read in the newspaper the other day about a young woman who wanted her fiancé to release her from an engagement for a month while she tried another fellow; and perhaps we are only trying our guest for awhile. We must not forget that the place of the man who was to have been our presiding officer will soon be vacant."

This was met with great cheers. Continuing, Mr. Hornblower said that the dinner at which so many legal lights were gathered was a remarkable tribute in every way—a tribute in which members of both political parties had united—and all the more remarkable, coming as it did close upon the heels of a heated political campaign. The hosts, he said, had come together to pay their tributes to Judge Parker as a man.

"No one," said Mr. Hornblower, "be he political friend or political foe, can gainsay the statement that Judge Parker laid aside his judicial duties from motives of the highest public duty. Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Mr. Adams, and in spite of the political feeling between the men, said that he never allowed his political opinions to blind him to the personal merits of a man, and I am sure that we heartily echo those sentiments."

In introducing ex-Gov. Black, who was the last speaker, Justice O'Brien said that if Mr. Hornblower's prophecy came true and Mr. Black was taken from the bar of New York no one would feel a keener personal loss than Judge Parker, whose close friend he was.

"I have never joined in any function of welcome," said Mr. Black, "more sincerely than I have joined in this. When Judge Parker occupied his position on the bench and I occupied an equally honored but less exalted position at the bar, the trait in him that impressed itself upon me, most strongly was his fine impartiality. No man was old or learned enough to overawe him, and no one too young to escape his notice. He retires from the bench with universal esteem and enters the bar with universal welcome. He will succeed again as he has succeeded in the past, and the able and upright jurist now retiring from the bench will bring to the bar the full and ripe powers that have characterized his course through life."

PRISONERS FIGHT FIRE.

Help Save the Main Buildings on Hart's Island.

For three hours yesterday afternoon the 500 prisoners on Hart's Island, assisted by the firemen and police of City Island, fought desperately to prevent a fire which started in the bake shop and laundry from spreading to the adjoining buildings. They succeeded in saving the adjoining structures, but the bake shop and laundry, which was a two-story brick building, about 50 by 200, was destroyed, the loss being estimated at $20,000.

Warden Thomas F. Kane saw smoke issuing from the second floor of the laundry building about 3 o'clock. He immediately sounded the alarm, and the keepers and prisoners used the two chemical engines stationed in the main building. There was a high wind blowing at the time and the flames spread rapidly.

The Fire Department was finally called on for aid, and the entire force from City Island, accompanied by Roundsman Garner of the City Island sub-station, were taken over to the island in naphtha launches. Bucket brigades were organized by the prisoners, but the water had little or no effect on the flames, and finally the laundry was abandoned and the entire force gave its attention to saving the other buildings.

Warden Kane said that every one of his prisoners had been accounted for, and that they deserved great credit for the work they had done.

TRACING CHADWICK SATCHEL.

Receiver on Trail of More Missing Possessions of the Woman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21.—Still another satchel, one thought by Receiver Nathan Loeser to contain valuables belonging to Mrs. Chadwick, was to-day found to be missing.

This developed in a short examination of Mrs. Mary Londraville, Mrs. Chadwick's former housekeeper, held before Referee in Bankruptcy Remington. The discovery is in addition to the missing trunk and grip that disappeared from the Holland House, in New York, the day before Mrs. Chadwick was arrested.

Mrs. Londraville told of accompanying Mrs. Chadwick to the Hollenden Hotel, here, at the latter's request, and of taking two satchels into a room. Judge Albaugh of Canton and several men, the witness said, were present in an adjoining room. She heard no conversation. Asked as to what had become of the satchels, the witness replied:

"I was instructed to give the large one to D. L. Pine of this city. I called him up by telephone and told him about it and asked him to come for it. He arrived after Mrs. Chadwick had left for New York, and I gave it to him."

The satchel, she said, contained letters and papers. She did not know what had become of the other satchel.

When the hearing was resumed in the Bankruptcy Court in the afternoon, Mr. Pine was present. He admitted that he secured the satchel and kept it until Emil Hoover, Mrs. Chadwick's son, called for it, last Sunday night. Emil told him that his mother's attorney, J. P. Dawley, wanted it. He said he was not curious as to what the satchel contained, but thought there were papers in it. Receiver Loeser said he would ask the attorney to tell the contents of the satchel.

DEMANDS CHADWICK VALUABLES

Receiver Writes to J. P. Caddagan, Proprietor of the Hoffman House.

Nathan Loeser, receiver in Cleveland of the affairs of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, made a demand yesterday through his legal representative in this city of J. P. Caddagan, the proprietor of the Hoffman House, for all the jewelry and other valuables alleged to be in his possession, for the owner, Mrs. Chadwick. Over the date of Dec. 19 he wrote to him:

"Information has reached me that certain property, consisting partially of valuables and jewelry, and belonging to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, is now at the Hoffman House and under your control, and I shall hold you responsible for a faithful accounting for same. If you will advise me as to the charges which you have thereon I shall arrange to pay the same so that the property may be delivered to me in Cleveland."

Charles L. Greenhall of this city said at his home in the Manhassett, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Broadway, last night that as the representative of Louis Grossman, a Cleveland lawyer, he had called at the Hoffman House yesterday and seen Mr. Caddagan. He said that he had made demand for the property, but that he did not receive any satisfaction, nor did he learn whether there is any property of Mrs. Chadwick in the hotel.

HABEAS FOR BROKERS.

Trio Arrested Will Fight Extradition to New Jersey.

George W. Harris, Henry C. Richardson, and Benjamin Dryer, the brokers who were arrested late on Tuesday and held at Police Headquarters to await extradition to New Jersey, yesterday obtained writs of habeas corpus from Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court, and will be brought into court to-day by Detective Sergeant Summers, who said the men were wanted in New Jersey on charges of embezzlement, the outcome of stock transactions.

The firm of George W. Harris & Co. had offices at 50 Broadway, and failed on Sept. 21 last. The firm was suspended by the Consolidated Exchange, and a number of hearings followed before a referee. E. R. Stanton, Recorder of Hoboken, and the New Jersey firm of Weller & Lichenstein, who had been customers of the firm, are said to be the complaining witnesses against the prisoners.

POLICEMAN LONG MISSING.

Captain Lost Track of Him Sixteen Days Ago—He Has Moved.

Nothing has been heard for sixteen days of Policeman George Farnum of the West Thirtieth Street Station. To-day he will be placed on trial for absence at Police Headquarters.

Farnum lived at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. Sixteen days ago he failed to report at the rollcall, and it was thought that he was ill. Capt. Cottrell sent a man to Farnum's house. He was told that Farnum had moved on Dec. 1 and left no trace of his whereabouts.

On several occasions Farnum had told policemen that he was disgusted with the department and was expecting to leave.

CARRIER PIGEON'S RECORD.

Supposed Flight from California to Herkimer County in This State.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—There has been found at Dolgeville, Herkimer County, an exhausted carrier pigeon which had on its leg a tag bearing this inscription: "A. C. H. 396."

Adolf C. Harn, a pigeon fancier, lived in Dolgeville, Herkimer County, until a year ago, when he migrated to the new Dolgeville, in Southern California, taking his pigeons with him. It is supposed that the exhausted bird is one of his flock which returned to its old home. Such a flight is, however, unparalleled, the previous record being 1,072 miles, from Little Rock, Ark., to New York.

READING COMMON'S FIRST DIVIDEND IN 28 YEARS

Announcement Taken to Indicate Rehabilitated System.

UP-HILL FIGHT SUCCEEDS

$70,000,000 of Stock Now Placed on a Dividend-Paying Basis of Three Per Cent. Per Annum.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The first dividend on Reading common stock since January, 1876, was declared to-day. It is 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1905, to stockholders of record Jan. 14, 1905.

The effect of the action taken this afternoon by the Board of Directors of the Reading Company, which holds the stock of the Railway and Coal and Iron Companies, is to place the $70,000,000 common stock on a dividend-paying basis of 3 per cent. per annum. The management, however, made no statement that would indicate whether the dividend would be semi-annual, but the financial community accepts the action in this light.

Previous to the declaration of the 1½ per cent. dividend on the common the board declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock, to be paid on May 10, 1905, to stockholders of record April 22, 1905.

Although this afternoon's action of the Directors of the Reading Company can hardly be said to have been unexpected, the announcement was received with the keenest satisfaction, as indication of the complete rehabilitation of a great property.

For the first time in many months every member of the Reading Board was present. Henry C. Frick, the steel capitalist, who was elected to the board in October, came over from New York on a special train with H. McK. Twombly and Charles Steele. It was the first board meeting that Mr. Frick had attended. The New York trio were late in reaching the Terminal Building, their train being half an hour behind time.

The news of the board's action was speedily bulletined, but as the formal announcement was not made until after the close of business in the Stock Exchanges, no upward bound in the price of the stock was possible. To-day's dividend was the first morsel the holders of Reading common stock have received in twenty-eight years. It was in January, 1876, that the last payment was made and it was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum quarterly. At that time Reading common was considered a gilt-edged investment.

When the memorable crash came, in 1880, the property went into the hands of receivers, wiping out practically all of the equity possessed by holders of the common stock, and causing losses to thousands of Philadelphians.

In May, 1883, the company had prospered to such an extent that the receivers were discharged and the property reverted to the bond and stockholders, and payment of all interest in full was resumed, but only temporarily, for in the following year the property again passed under a receivership.

Millions were lost in this last crash, and the struggle of resuscitation was delayed for three years, but throughout all the period the company had the sympathy and support of Philadelphians, who waited with patience to see it once more strong and aggressive. In 1887 the second reorganization came. It was then that the voting trust was first created.

The company soon began to reach out for new connections and additional traffic, and its capitalization and funded debt largely expanded under President McLeod's management. The latter's aggressive effort to enter the New England field indirectly led to a complete breakdown, and a radical reorganization. New securities were issued, and it is upon this reorganized issue of common stock that to-day's dividend was declared.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, about 6¾ per cent. was earned on the $70,000,000 common stock, after paying dividends on the preferred. Estimates indicate that $1,800,000 will be shown for November and December, and if this is correct it will make earnings of $4,600,000 for the half year applicable for dividends.

The proportionate charge at 4 per cent. on $28,000,000 first preferred and $42,000,000 second preferred is $1,400,000, so that on this basis alone the balance applicable to the common stock for the six months ending next week would be $3,200,000, or 4½ per cent. on the common stock.

BLAIR'S DUAL LIFE.

Forged as Private Citizen, but Fought Boodle Politicians, Witnesses Say.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The dual life of James L. Blair, late counselor of the World's Fair and leader of the reform movement in St. Louis, was laid bare at the hearing to-day before Special Master F. A. Scofield of the suit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to annul the policy on Mr. Blair's life for $200,000.

In the morning Edward S. Robert, co-agent with Blair for the Blow estate, gave sensational testimony. Mr. Robert told of the conversations held between Blair and himself when he discovered that Blair had forged deeds belonging to the Blow estate, the heirs of which were Susan E. Blow and Mrs. Martha Blow Wadsworth of New York State.

Blair had been an agent or trustee for the estate for sixteen or seventeen years, and Dr. William Taussig had been his co-trustee up to 1899, when Robert succeeded him, he said. For a year after Dr. Taussig's retirement and Mr. Robert's succession, all the deeds and other papers of the estate had been in Blair's sole possession.

After Mr. Robert became associated with Blair in the management of the estate, they went together to a safety deposit box in which the Blow securities were held, to check them over. There, Robert says, he found deeds of trust purporting to have been given by John Dwyer for $20,000, and Michael O'Laughlin, for $12,000 for loans on certain properties. Among other deeds of trust alleged to be given were those of John T. Williamson and Victor Daudet.

Mr. Robert then detailed the particulars of the meeting in the office of James L. Blair in September, 1903, in which Blair's transactions with the property of his employers was first made public, and told of Blair's subsequent resignation as trustee when requested.

"I gave the bad deeds to Mr. Blair," Robert said, "after he paid us for them."

"How much did he pay you?" Judge McKeighan asked.

"About $63,000, I think," Mr. Robert replied. "He paid us not only for the amounts represented by the deeds, but for the checks and possibly other forms of indebtedness."

Isaac H. Lionberger, an attorney also involved in the conduct of the estates, was the principal witness in the afternoon. He testified to forgeries in connection with the Blow and other estates. The forgeries of Blair, Mr. Lionberger said, involved the names of the Recorder of Deeds, the various notaries public, their names and seals.

"I said to Jim when the discussion of this matter came up," said Mr. Lionberger, "'I don't believe you. You are a forger, a liar, and a thief.' To this Blair replied: 'Oh, you don't know what I've had to go through.'"

Mr. Lionberger said that Blair had been always an advocate of good citizenship, and had repeatedly made speeches for good politics and clean living.

"Ever since I have known him," said Mr. Lionberger, "and that is since he was a Police Commissioner under Gov. Marmaduke, I have known him to take a prominent position in raising money for the enforcement of good government. He fought Noonan for Mayor, and I know that he was engaged in raising a large amount of money to aid Circuit Attorney Folk to defeat boodleism."

Several other witnesses, including the most prominent men of the city, testified concerning their belief in the integrity of Mr. Blair until even long after the published accounts of his peculations. Some of them told how Blair even asked them to "suspend judgment" until there was an investigation before they condemned him. He told them that he was suffering the tortures of a "condemned soul."

H. M. BROOKS COMES NORTH.

New Yorker Hurt in Hunting Accident Leaves South in Special Train.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21.—Mortimer Brooks of New York, who accidentally shot himself while on a hunting expedition near Pittsborough recently, left that place at 10 o'clock to-night on a special train for New York.

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PARSONS DECLARES FOR CANAL AT SEA LEVEL

Says This Is the View of Panama Commission.

CANNOT PREDICT COST NOW

Extensive Examination Must Be Made First, Speaker Says at Geographical Society's Anniversary Dinner.

William Barclay Parsons at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the American Geographical Society at Delmonico's last night, in speaking to the toast, "The Panama Canal," took the stand that it was premature and even impossible to state with any degree of definiteness what a sea-level canal would cost both in time and money. But he said that it would be the object of the commission to come just as near to a sea-level canal as possible.

He said among other things: "The French Company was limited both in time and money, and the type of the canal on which it had been working for some years was confessedly a type of canal not the best, and consequently not one that this Government should adopt.

"The first French enterprise had for its aim a tide level canal, but unfortunately that company was so much more grossly occupied in watching affairs at the Bourse than engaged in making engineering plans that consequently it never prepared, much less completed, definite plans showing how it proposed to realize this end.

"On the failure of the first company another company was formed which found itself with a broken credit, with a concession whose life was short, and it became therefore necessary to complete some sort of a canal on a basis that could be made a commercial success, and complete it within the limit of the concession. A type of canal was adopted, therefore, with locks of narrow dimensions and narrow width, which it hoped to finish within the limits of money and time.

"The United States Government recognises no such limitations. A canal must be built capable of carrying the largest battleship or the largest passenger or freight steamer.

"Obviously if a canal can be constructed without locks, such is the desirable type, so that steamers can proceed from one ocean to the other with but the single check of the tidal lock on the Pacific side, and it will be the aim of this commission either to secure that desirable end or come as near to it with the lowest summit level possible."

Lieut. Robert E. Peary, arctic explorer, as President of the society, introduced the speakers. Ex-Mayor Low and Charles V. Fornes, both of whom spoke, sat on either side of him. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan also spoke. Baron Kaneko spoke at length and referred to the Perry treaty, and remarked it was negotiated just a half century ago. He held it a happy coincidence that the American Geographical Society had been instituted at the same time.

Among those present were Jacob H. Schiff, D. O. Mills, Mrs. R. E. Peary, Mrs. Selmar Hess, Cornelius N. Bliss, C. S. Fairchild, Bishop H. C. Potter, Lewis Nixon, John D. Archbold, Henry Clews, Walter S. Logan, John Jacob Astor, Brayton Ives, Louis Stern, Verplanck Colvin, C. C. Adams, Selmar Hess, Justice Hirschberg, Isidor Straus, and Isaac N. Seligman.

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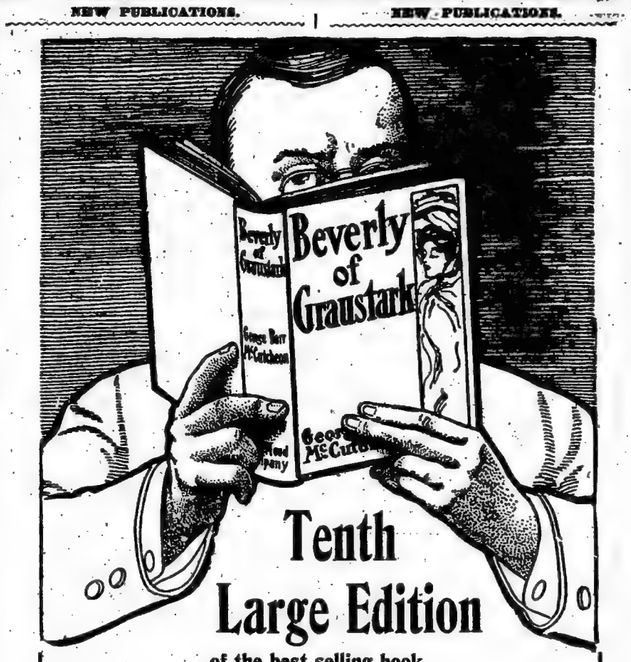

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TO ABOLISH THE STATES.

The sight of power within its grasp and yet unused is one which the present Administration at Washington cannot bear with patience. Accordingly Mr. JAMES R. GARFIELD, Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, has laid before the President a report which must be more grateful to him than the smell of the burnt offerings in the nostrils of a pagan god, since it indicates a wide variety of ways in which the power to control private business in this country, or to put a stop to it altogether, may be vested in and exercised by the Federal authority at Washington.

A serene confidence in himself and in his advisers and co-compilers pervades Mr. GARFIELD'S work and inspires his recommendations with a happy complacency. The subjects he discusses, Constitutional interpretation, the limitations of the Federal and of State power, the extent in which the inter-State commerce clause authorizes interference with private business, and so on, are light matters for him, though they have from the beginning engaged the ripest powers of our most distinguished jurists and expounders of the Constitution, and now after a century of study, of court decision, and of forensic contention, they remain for the most experienced and best-equipped minds among us undetermined and gravely doubtful. Once or twice Commissioner GARFIELD—whose report it is of course assumed had the benefit of the antecedent perusal and suggestions of the President—falters in the easy swing of his progress and manifestly becomes aware of the difficulties that beset his path. He has no doubt whatever that Congress may create all the corporations it pleases, but he questions whether Congress could give an inter-State commerce corporation a grant of power to manufacture within a State valid against other States or individuals. "In the absence of direct judicial decision on this point," he says, "it is impossible now to determine this question conclusively."

Most men, even very great men, would indeed feel that way about it. But Mr. GARFIELD quickly perceives that such irresolution is unworthy a member of THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S official family, and proceeds to put before the President a plan for the regulation of all inter-State commerce corporations, Trusts, and other offenders by a system of Federal licenses or franchises, to be granted or withheld in the Executive discretion. He would impose certain "necessary requirements as to corporate organization and management" as a condition with which applicants for the franchise must comply; they must also make such reports and disclosures concerning their business as may be required. All corporations and agencies refusing to take out a Federal license, and those from which such license might have been withdrawn for disobedience to the President, would be prohibited "from engaging in inter-State and foreign commerce."

Mr. GARFIELD affirms that "no fundamental legal difficulty can be discovered in this plan," and he observes that, as practically all important corporations are now engaged in inter-State commerce, the license system would empower the Government to "reform the present condition of corporation business in all its important features." There can be no doubt about that. But that is only a mere fraction of the potency with which Mr. GARFIELD has charged his project of remedial legislation. For one thing, it would reduce forty-five sovereign States to a condition of "helpless pulp," as Mr. HENRY JAMES would put it. After the license system had gone into effect no State could give a charter to a corporation that would be worth a notary's fee. No State-made corporation could engage in business until it had taken out a Federal license. No existing corporation doing business under a State charter could continue its operations until it had complied with the requirement of the license law. And that is by no means the whole revolutionary extent of this proposed reform. The corporation laws of the States would be expunged from their statute books. The States would be compelled to create corporations only for such purposes and upon such terms and conditions as the President, through his appointees, or Congress by its laws, might define and declare licensable. Every existing corporation charter would be necessarily subject to recall for amendment in compliance with the Federal mandate.

This is, of course, to strip the States of the power to create corporations, and to usurp for the Federal Government the sole authority to confer the right to do corporate business. The power to grant charters is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty. The thirteen original States, inheriting from the Crown all Governmental rights, possessed this among others, and it is in like manner and degree possessed by the States subsequently admitted to the Union. Among the limited and defined powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the States in making the Constitution the right to create corporations is not found. It has been assumed to exist as among the powers indispensable to a sovereign nation. But its exercise has been narrowly confined to the broadest Federal purposes, insomuch that the passage by Congress of a general corporation law, authorizing the promiscuous setting up of Federal corporations for general business purposes, would at once raise the gravest questions of constitutionality. Yet this is precisely what Mr. GARFIELD proposes to do by indirection. The power to say that a given commodity shall not pass from one State into another until the corporation manufacturing or transporting it has complied with regulations laid down at Washington would at once and effectively transfer from the States to the Federal Government the body and substance of the charter-giving power. When the States can no longer authorize incorporators to organize and begin business, they have parted with a power hitherto reckoned among their highest inalienable possessions.

Mr. GARFIELD saw a great light when he wrote in his report that Federal and State anti-Trust legislation has hitherto been mostly futile, partly because "it is an attempt to stop the operation of strictly economic law by statutory enactment," and partly because "the attempt to maintain a state of competition by prohibiting all combination, reasonable or unreasonable is wrong in principle." That is a blow in the face for the Congress that passed the anti-Trust law of 1890, but it is well deserved. No such puny pastimes as overriding the natural laws of business can content Mr. GARFIELD, however. He is satisfied with nothing less than the abolition of State powers and State boundaries, and the gathering into one strong hand at Washington of all the rights and authorities which the founders of the Government in their ignorance and inexperience deemed it best to leave in the keeping of their original possessors.

DR. ELIOT ON MONOPOLIES.

Certainly President ELIOT is entirely within bounds in describing one of the essential functions of the university to teach freedom as opposed to monopoly, and he is correct in saying that monopolies may in some measure grow up under the régime of free association. But we think that he goes further than the facts warrant in declaring that the "hatefulness of the monopoly is just as great as it was four centuries ago." And this seems to us exaggerated whether it is applied to what he calls "the monopoly of the labor union" or to what he calls the "monopoly of the trust."

So far as the monopoly exists, it may indeed be said to be as hateful, but it does not exist in the same degree or by the same authority. The ancient monopolies, especially in trade, granted by the sovereign were complete while they lasted. The sources of supply and the means of distribution were under absolute control. The only limit to the extortion that could be practiced was the extinction of the demand. So long as men would buy, they had to buy of the monopoly and at its prices. In trade no such rigor is now possible. Soon or late rivals arise, and the higher the extortion is carried the greater the inducement to rivalry. This is so obvious that even in cases where there is a nearly complete control of the main sources of supply, those who possess this control often prefer the profits and the safety of relatively low prices for a very large production to high prices for a smaller output.

In the labor unions, though the idea of monopoly is cherished very firmly and is carried out energetically and often cruelly, it is never anywhere near completely successful. In this region, too, especially in the stronger unions, we not infrequently find leaders who prefer moderate demands, steady employment, and freedom from open conflict to the advantages of closer control. While it remains true that the principle of freedom should be sustained with the utmost fidelity, and that it is especially the function of education to implant the utmost love for it in the minds of men, we are convinced that that principle is winning in the long run. The immense extension of the resources and activities of modern life makes the establishment of serious monopoly, grasping in its purpose and effective in its methods, more and more difficult. Let us fight it wherever it rears its horrid head, but let us not lose the faith which the past justifies that ultimate victory is not with it.

MOSCOW RIOTING.

Prince SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY has the best right of anybody at present much in view to implore to be saved from his friends. No sooner does he come forward with what seems a very moderate and circumspect plan of gradually assimilating the outworn conditions of Russian life to the life of the modern world than a number of wild Socialists, dreaming students, and misguided "intellectuals" in general seize the occasion for rioting after their kind. It is very discouraging to a well-meaning official of a reformatory turn of mind.

As to the performances of the long-haired kind of Russian reformers in general there is nothing to say except to repeat MACAULAY'S old aphorism, "The only cure for the evils of newly acquired freedom is freedom." In countries in which, according to the Gladstonian statement of the case, "freedom is familiar, indigenous, and full grown," people do not behave in that crazy and suicidal way. But about the rioting at Moscow in particular there is more than that to be said. The Governor of Moscow is that Grand Duke SERGIUS who is recognized throughout and beyond Russia as the chief of the "Grand Ducal Ring," the head and brain of those reactionaries who find their account in the backward political condition of their country, and are working that condition for all they can make it worth, with no better political principle than "After me, the deluge." When such a man, vitally interested in discrediting any movement for the political modernization of his country, finds himself in a position in which he can incite the rioting which more than anything else is calculated to bring the movement into discredit in the mind of the Czar, the presumption that any rioting which occurs in consequence, or in succession, to the reformatory efforts of the Minister of the Interior is done, within his jurisdiction, by his incitement and connivance becomes overwhelming.

This particular Grand Duke has already shown his sense of the Russian situation by resigning from the councils of the empire when he found that he could not influence them against the adoption of the moderate and truly conservative proposals of the Minister of the Interior. He is also the Grand Duke who says that the moujiks, who comprise the majority of the inhabitants of Russia, imagine that they are Russia, just as, the Grand Duke gracefully adds, "the fleas on a dog might imagine that they were the dog." This is quite in the vein of the old French noblesse just before the Revolution. Mankind, when invited to specify the Russian "flea," the parasite that derives its nutriment from Russia and contributes nothing to Russia, would not select the innocent and industrious peasant upon the surplus of whose toilsome and ill-requited earnings the Grand Duke SERGIUS feeds. It would be much likelier to select the Grand Duke SERGIUS himself, who in fact fills the flea-bill with great exactness.

BRAVE JUDGE WILKINSON.

The whole South, with the North as well, should tender its respectful and grateful appreciation to Judge WILKINSON of the Circuit Court of Lincoln County, Mississippi, for his firmness in sentencing prisoners convicted of murderous violence toward negroes. And this appreciation is equally due to the juries who convicted the offenders and to the law and order league which so formed and expressed sound public opinion that justice for the offenders became possible. The sentences are severe—one for twenty-five years, several for twenty, five for fifty, and one for life imprisonment—but no one of them would be regarded as extreme for the crime proved had the victim been white. Nor should it be forgotten that Gov. VARDAMAN of Mississippi, who is capable, as our readers know, of curiously reckless and foolish conduct where his political prejudices are concerned, has taken a right stand as to the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order.

Such a demonstration of wholesome sentiment in a State like Mississippi will have a good effect throughout the South, and it ought to have a good effect in the North as well, where respect for the law only too often breaks down, and where the excuse for such lapses is much slighter. It is of particular benefit in the South because there is no doubt that the improvement of the negroes is greatly hampered by their sense of helplessness on the one hand and their resentment at ill-treatment on the other. These have had much to do with their herding in the towns, with their desertion of the farm regions, and with the low character of those remaining. The foundation of an efficient self-respect among them is necessarily in great degree their confidence that their rights will be respected.

BELL AND PENTA.

Two eminent men who had rendered the world distinguished service in widely different fields of usefulness call for passing mention in the comments upon the memorable events of the day.

In England the death of Sir LOWTHIAN BELL removes the most distinguished of the ironmasters who were identified with the great industrial development of the last century. It devolved upon him to be mainly instrumental in changing blast furnace practice from the crude methods of the period prior to 1850 to those which have made the modern stack the most economical method of reducing ore to iron which the world has ever known. His work was in great degree finished before that of SIEMENS and BESSEMER was consummated in the modern appliances of steel production in masses, but he was still a factor of first importance in securing the great development of the steel industry by solving the problems of the production of pig iron of quality suitable for conversion. His connection with steel manufacture was never prominent, but he was a thoughtful student of the chemistry of the steel furnace, and his writings were of great value to the industry. In many respects Sir LOWTHIAN was a typical Englishman, and as such was held in as high respect and esteem in this country, which he several times visited, as at home. His death will be counted an international bereavement.

Italy has also lost an eminent citizen and leader of thought in Prof. PASQUALE ANTONIO PENTA of the Royal University of Naples and associated with many of the most prominent and useful institutions of his native country. His special line of study was criminology, and his researches are of the greatest value to students of the phenomena of crime. He was a classmate and colleague of LOMBROSO under the teachings of the great DE RENZIS. The most unusual of the many honors won by him was his investiture with the title of Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy by the King, in recognition of the service he had rendered to his country, to the medical profession of all countries, and to science and sociology, by his work on the physical and moral tendencies of PASQUALE PASSAMANTE, the man who made the attempt upon the life of King HUMBERT in 1878. His work was directed chiefly to the psychological aspects of crime and to the brain structure of criminals, and in future years it is likely to have an important influence upon prison management and the treatment of criminals with a view to their reformation. He was perhaps as typical a product of the Italian schools as Sir LOWTHIAN BELL was of the laboratory and casting house of an English ironworks. Each in his own way was great and useful, and leaves behind an honored memory.

RUSSIA'S COMING ARMY.

The position of Russia is without doubt pathetic. She has not merely entered upon but she has forced on "a warfare" without counting the cost. After ten months of war she is reduced to talking about the warlike preparations which it was her business to have made before forcing on the war. That great malefactor, the Viceroy of the Far East, is doubtless responsible for the misinformation and the bad advice which have brought his country to her present pass.

But it is scarcely the way to repair the effects of ALEXIEFF'S blundering to issue a series of "bluffs" which will certainly have no effect either upon Japan or upon an impartial world. Within these last few days we have been quasi-officially informed that Russia was about to order a brand-new navy of the first magnitude to replace that of which the Japanese have destroyed all that they could get at, and of which the residue is making its tedious and toilsome way around the world with the fear of death upon its officers and men. And now we read that the mobilization of the reserves has been ordered in seven military districts. It is thereupon computed that these reserves will bring a reinforcement to KUROPATKIN of 200,000 men, and will bring his effective to the vast total of 680,000.

Doubtless that is the showing, on paper. But when we come to consider the difference between enumerating this force on paper and securing all the units of whom it is to be composed; deeply against their own will, arming and equipping them, moving them across half Europe and all Asia on a single-track road, subsisting them en route and after arrival, and producing them in a condition to fight Japanese, it will be seen that the announcement is a mere piece of brag, like those brags, similarly constructed on a paper basis, with which ALEXIEFF beguiled his country into entering on a war "which could have no triumphs" and which has resulted in a uniform and unbroken series of defeats. Really, the Russian authorities should for a while refrain from prophecy.

ANTICIPATORY OBSEQUIES.

One of the most amusing of the many amusing vagaries of our wonderful Board of Aldermen was the discussion of the resolution of Alderman WIRTH, that when a certain estimable citizen, Mr. HIRAM CRONK, dies he shall be buried with civic honors and his body rest in state in the City Hall, and the passage of the amendment offered by Alderman MCCALL that when this same citizen shall die a committee of the board be appointed to arrange for a public funeral. Considering the fact that Mr. CRONK is not yet dead, nor even dying, but while of venerable age is probably enjoying life in his own way and in the hope of many happy returns of his natal anniversary, this action would seem to have been, as Mr. GREEN JONES was wont to say, "Something if anything anticipatory."

If the object in view was to comfort the old veteran and make his last days happy it would seem as if another method, better divested of gruesome suggestions, might have been found. If, however, he is a bit morbid on the subject of a befitting funeral, worthy of the last survivor of the war of 1812, why not arrange to hold it now so that he may see and enjoy it? Since he is said to be one hundred and four years old he cannot expect an indefinite prolongation of life, but really there is nothing to be gained by emphasizing the fact.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Southern widow with sons to educate reveals in a letter to Harper's Weekly that there has arisen in her mind a serious doubt whether, as she says, "we parents are called upon to make sacrifices to give our boys higher education, when it is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the professions are crowded and little money made in them." This conviction seems to have been fixed, if not created, in her mind by her observation of a single case that has come under her own observation in Paris, Texas, the town where she lives. She thus describes it: "A man in the prime of early manhood, having been graduated from the universities of Tennessee and of Texas, an original thinker, a most forceful writer, whose literary taste is cultured in the extreme, and a man who has made a comfortable living by the practice of his chosen profession—that of the law—has calmly, deliberately, with malice aforethought, thrown up all these attainments and retired to a rural community—'Pecan Gap'—and engaged in a general mercantile business, such as is run in a country store, the stock comprising bacon, coffins, cologne, millinery, plows, wagons, castor oil, navy beans, &c. This move, to me, is a great waste of fine mentality." As proof that higher education is not worth some sacrifices, and even that it does not pay, this story begs a good many questions, ignores several important points, and is generally unsatisfactory. Probably enough, the ex-lawyer regrets that he didn't become a storekeeper at an earlier day; the fact that, after making a comfortable living at the law, he has turned to cross-roads commerce, hints that he would consider wasted the time he spent in college; but it may be, on the other hand, that he still finds valuable uses for his learning, his refinement, and his "mentality." Of course, education is not an end in itself, but it is a means to more ends than one, and if through it any of them is attained, its cost, to mothers and others, should not be counted as a dead loss.

—It is probable that before young KINGDON GOULD is many years older he will begin to wonder if he acted wisely when he used both a pistol and his father in avoiding attendance at a sophomore dinner. He would have played, presumably, a rôle more prominent than agreeable or dignified, and, of course, he was well within his rights—except as regards the portage and discharge of firearms within the city limits. The sophomores, too, had no semblance of authority for capturing and baiting him, but one cannot help feeling that in some queer way he was wrong, and his foes, if not right, at least in a way and to a degree, more easily defensible than he. For youth has laws of its own. We elders cannot always see more than folly where the young see vast quantities of wit and humor; their reason is our unreason in numberless instances, and especially in this very matter of coercion exercised by several upper classmen upon a single lower classman; we even differ with them widely on notions of honor and decency. And yet the fact that youth everywhere does, and in every age has done, about the same things, apparently foolish, unreasonable, and barbarous, indicates that its conduct has a deep-lying explanation which is also a justification. Within limits, the absurdities it commits have no obviously evil effects on minds or morals. When absurdity becomes atrocity, as it sometimes does in this matter of class conflicts, the elders are forced to interfere with a heavy hand, but when a boy calls in the higher powers to defend him from his peers he can defend himself only with those too logical arguments by which it can be proved that when a boy sees anything harmful to his school going on he should at once report the matter to the Principal and bring about the punishment of the offenders. That cannot be denied, and yet how old and young alike despise the boy who does it in any except the gravest cases!

—Consideration of the departure from Washington of him whose rule of the Pension Bureau has caused so much of unhappiness and indignation should not end until its implications as regards the heads of other departmental officials have been thoroughly thought out. Mr. WARM, apparently, was worried into resigning because he tried to get for the Government the worth of its good money. Others in similar positions are awakening no such animosity in the queer population of the National capital. Is it that they are more tactful than he, or that they have refrained from such efforts as his?

40,000 WORDS A MINUTE.

Hungarian Apparatus Which Telegraphs at Tremendous Speed.

From The London Standard.

The latest marvel in telegraphy, an instrument that can transmit messages at the rate of more than 40,000 words a minute, and deliver them at the other end of the wire written out in plain schoolboy handwriting, was exhibited at the Carlton Hotel the other day before a gathering that included Count Mensdorff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

The fastest telegraphic apparatus at present in use is the Wheatstone, which transmits messages at 200 to 250 words a minute. But by the Wheatstone system telegrams are transmitted in Morse telegraphic characters, and have to be transcribed into plain writing by a staff of telegraphists at the receiving station. This latest instrument (the invention of two Hungarians, Mr. Anton Pollak and Mr. Jossef Virag, and called the Pollak-Virag Rapid Telegraph,) not only vastly increases the speed of transmission, but reproduces the messages at the receiving station written in ordinary handwriting.

It seems sufficiently marvelous that an instrument should be devised that can mechanically inscribe script at some 800 words a minute when the average fast penman cannot write much more than 30 to 35 words a minute. The system is, of course, extremely technical, but can perhaps be roughly described as follows:

The message to be transmitted over the wire is first prepared on a perforating apparatus. This apparatus is very much like an ordinary typewriter, and is operated at about the same speed. It converts the message into perforations on a strip of paper, resolving it into two sets of components, the vertical and the horizontal, this being necessary for the reason that the electrical currents can only transmit single components. The holes are varied to correspond with the varied form of letters. These components can, of course, be sent over a telegraph wire at an incredible speed. The difficulty is in reproducing them in intelligible form at the other end. To accomplish this two telephones are used at the receiving station, the system requiring the use of a telephonic circuit of practically two wires.

The varying currents generate vibrations in the respective telephonic receivers, and the motions—vertical and horizontal respectively—are communicated to a single mirror in such a manner that one set of components causes vertical movements of the mirror, and the other set horizontal movements. A ray of light is directed on to the mirror from an incandescent electric lamp, and is reflected from the mirror through lenses, on to a slip of sensitized photographic paper. The two motions of the mirror are sufficient to form all the characters of handwriting, but, of course, if made slowly the characters would be angular. But the mirror moves only to the extent of about one-hundredth part of a millimeter, while the exposure of the paper is no more than the thousandth part of a second, so that the enormous rapidity of the currents and the movements makes the characters practically round. So fast does the mirror move that, when the working parts were exposed, observers could barely discern more than a flash of light, but the sensitized paper showed the momentary flash resolved into a line of the plainest handwriting.

The great saving over present systems lies in the speed of transmission and in the fact that no staff of trained telegraphists is required at the receiving end to transcribe the messages. They come out on a slip some four inches wide in plain handwriting. The mechanism by which the pen of light is made to move from line to line is extremely simple, electrically, and yet far too complex to describe in small space. Indeed, the simplicity of the invention is its most marvellous feature.

Its extreme quickness would seem to be the greatest hindrance to its general use—a strange paradox in this rapid age. The Hungarian authorities reported enthusiastically on the merits of the system, but complained that there were no two offices in the country which had between them a sufficient traffic to furnish enough work, even during a short time, to justify an installation. The proprietors hope that in this country, which uses telegraphy on such a vast scale, and where newspapers send 52 per cent. of the telegraph messages of the whole Kingdom, a use may be found for their system.

When Irving Played Norval.

From The London Chronicle.

Sir Henry Irving told an amusing story recently in his speech at the Brasenose Club in Manchester. When he was a young actor, and a member of the stock company in that city, a playgoer accosted him one night with this question: "You played Young Norval this evening, didn't you?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, I've got a boy ten years old at home," said the playgoer, "and I'd give him a licking if he couldn't spout 'My name is Norval' better than you did!" Sir Henry added that he was quite sure the boy never deserved that licking.

Nurse Not Voluble.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I don't like to say such long prayers," said a little girl the other night. "I want to say nice short ones like nursey does."

"What kind does nursey say?" inquired her mother.

"Oh, she just says, 'Oh, Lord, why do I have to get up!'"

MOSQUITOS ON HIGH GROUND.

The Pests by No Means Confined to Low, Swampy Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gather from your article in to-day's paper, under the heading "Topics of the Times" in re the efforts of the Cornell University to rid themselves, and the town of Ithaca of the mosquito pest, that you believe that these nuisances do not breed on high, dry ground. Therein I am sure you are mistaken.

At the close of the civil war my regiment was ordered up to the Northwest, and stationed mostly in Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota, on the extreme frontier, (some of the companies,) where we relieved the volunteers then garrisoning the military posts. The country in Dakota, Fort Abercrombie and Fort Ransom, for instance, was certainly high and dry ground, the former being on the Red River of the North and the latter on the Cheyanne River.

I never saw or heard of a swamp in that country; one can fearlessly ford any stream he may come to, knowing there is no danger of quicksands or soft bottom to be mired in. While there are innumerable lakes of varying sizes in some parts of Minnesota, there are none, I believe, in the immediate vicinity of Abercrombie, and with the exception of the Couteau de Prairie there are no lakes in Dakota that I am aware of except Lake Travers and Big Stone Lake, and yet, while the mercury freezes every Winter, or did every Winter we were up there, I never saw such myriads of mosquitos or more savage ones than in that country; they were simply terrible in their numbers and viciousness, both to human beings and to cattle, horses, and mules. I have lived along the bayous of Southwestern Texas and in New Jersey, and now live on Long Island, but nothing I have ever felt or seen in the way of mosquitos can compare with what I have seen, felt, and suffered up in the Northwest. They say up there that the mosquitos stay with them all Summer and Fall till the Winter comes in, and then they go off on snowshoes. C.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Dec. 17, 1904.

Dr. Potter on the Old Testament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the communication of "W. K." in your issue of yesterday relating to my note on the subject of "Dr. Potter on the Old Testament."

I think that "W. K." misunderstands the purport of my letter. I intended to express no opinion of the divinity or value of the Old Testament. Bishop Potter was quoted as saying, (referring to the Old Testament:) * * * The book should be judged in the light of the age and the conditions for which and in which it was written. What may be regarded as the barbaric touches in the Testament are really the evidences of the first step in the growth of ethical ideals and of a great religion which began with a primitive, barbarian people, but which saw a lofty development." This statement seemed to be so palpably at variance with the accepted doctrine of the Christian Church regarding the origin and character of the Bible as to excite attention and comment.

To assert or admit that any part of the Bible, even what the Bishop calls its "barbaric touches," had its origin in or resulted from the strivings of a semi-barbarous people after ethical ideals places those parts, and inferentially the whole of the Old Testament, at least, on the same level as the sacred books of other religions. Possibly the Bishop was misquoted, or that the short extract from his address was so modified by the context as to change the apparent meaning of the quotation standing alone. If so, those who still hold to the orthodox tenets of the Church would be glad to know the meaning the Bishop intended to convey. W.

New York, Dec. 16, 1904.

Plea for Lights in Railroad Tunnels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel at Baltimore, Md., is successfully illuminated, then why not the tunnel through which hundreds of trains of the Lackawanna system enter Hoboken? Ten-car trains are employed in certain of the local traffic of that road, and some of these very trains of many cars are so filled as to leave no vacant seats, yet these thousands upon thousands of people are obliged twice a day to pass through a tunnel as dark as a pocket, in which, should an accident occur, the car lights would naturally be extinguished, leaving all in desperate confusion because of utter darkness.

The element of safety would be vastly enhanced were electric lights installed throughout the tunnel, and since this black pocket is directly under a city where electric lighting prevails, there is no lack of source from which to take the necessary lights. A COMMUTER.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 16, 1904.

QUEEN DRAGA'S JEWELS.

Czar's Wedding Gift Knocked Down for £480.

From The London Chronicle.

The murdered Queen of Servia's heirs, whoever they may be, will benefit to the extent of £2,335 by the sale of her Majesty's jewels and costumes at Christie's. Even if they had not insisted on selling the bridal gown and the State costume just upon £2,000 would have been realized.

The quaint State costume, modeled on a royal Servian design of the fourteenth century, fetched £270, but this was rendered valuable because of the tiara of gold, set with rubies, turquois, pearls, and diamonds, and the girdle mounted with gold and silver.

It was for the first lot, a brilliant tiara, formed as a knot of ribbon and spray of foliage, that there was the keenest bidding among the dealers, not because it was worn by the Queen at her wedding, but on account of the two large brilliants which it contained. Three hundred pounds was the first bid, and this rapidly mounted to £1,000. Then, by additions of £20 at a time, it went up another £200, and was finally knocked down for £1,220, Mr. J. M. Jones being the purchaser.

The Czar's wedding gift to the Queen, a very handsome emerald and brilliant bracelet, realized £480.

The Times's Canvass of the Vote.

From Town Topics.

The fit-to-print TIMES deserves credit for being the first paper to give the complete Presidential vote by States. Its table shows that Roosevelt's plurality was 2,546,470 and his total vote 7,640,561—the largest ever polled for a President, and more than 400,000 larger than McKinley's in 1900. In Maryland one Republican and seven Democratic Electors were chosen, which is odd, but not unprecedented. Tom Watson, the Populist, received 22,635 votes in his own State, though Georgia has been regarded hitherto as conservative. Watson's total vote was only 124,831—less than that of Debs, the Socialist, or Swallow—a most inappropriate name—the Prohibitionist. The vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, the first year of the Republican Party, was 1,341,264. Watson need not despair, but he will have to hustle. Had the combined votes of the Socialists, Prohibitionists, Populists, and Social Laborers been added to Parker's 5,004,091 he could not have beaten Roosevelt. As we observed before the election, there are not enough Democrats in the right places to defeat the Republicans. We must educate, convert, and colonize.

French Satire and War "News."

A writer in Le Figaro of Paris thus satirizes the passion for "first," "exclusive," "beats," or "scoops" among certain journals which pride themselves on the aforesaid qualities in their war news: "We were the first to announce on the 5th inst. the news of the battle of X——. We are now the first to inform our readers that the report is absolutely devoid of foundation."

SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN CANADA.

Serious Error in Washington Statistical Report Pointed Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, through its Bureau of Statistics, has just published a statement regarding savings deposits in different countries, which, so far as Canada is concerned, is very misleading. The figures given for Canada are as follows:

Number of depositors	293,000
Total deposits	$80,777,000
Average deposit	$276
Amount per inhabitant	$12.87

In the first place no date is given, but as a matter of fact the above figures should be dated June 30, 1903. Comparatively few Canadians deposit their money in the Post Office or Government savings banks, and therefore the figures quoted do not "show the different degrees of what might be termed the 'saving capacity'" of the people of this country. The Canadian banking system is so thoroughly developed and understood that the people place the great bulk of their savings in the chartered banks, as will be seen from the following figures, which are taken from the Government report of Oct. 31, 1904, and are therefore absolutely correct:

Savings deposits in chartered banks	$315,323,000
Post Office savings banks	45,287,000
Government savings banks	16,634,000
Special savings banks, (under Government supervision)	23,542,000
Total	$400,786,000

Besides the foregoing there are other savings institutions whose deposits aggregate over $20,000,000, so that the total of what may be called the legitimate savings of the people of Canada amounts to not less than $420,000,000, instead of $80,000,000, as quoted by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Post Office and Government savings banks are the only institutions that publish the number of their depositors, so that it is impossible to ascertain definitely the "average deposit." I can, however, speak for one of the chartered banks, (the Sovereign Bank of Canada,) of which I am General Manager, and this institution has over $5,000,000 of savings deposits, divided among some 24,000 depositors, or about $209 per head. If this is any criterion, the savings depositors in all the chartered banks of Canada would exceed 1,000,000 in number. I think I am on the safe side when I say that we have at least 1,500,000 savings depositors in Canada instead of the 213,000 odd for which the Department of Commerce and Labor gives us credit.

Taking only the figures above quoted from the official returns of Oct. 31, ($400,786,000,) we find that the "amount per inhabitant" in Canada is $72.87, instead of $10.99, the figures given by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

D. M. STEWART.

Montreal, Dec. 19, 1904.

The Proposed Tax on Wood Alcohol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What an idea it is to propose a tax on wood alcohol at the very time when the commercial demand is for free alcohol in the arts!

The tax on alcohol is now a very serious and restrictive burden on many industries. Manufacturers should be able to buy direct from a bonded warehouse free alcohol sufficiently contaminated with wood alcohol to make it useless for drinking without expensive redistillation. The Government could be protected by bonds which only reputable, responsible manufacturers could afford to give. H. M. C.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

Where Were the Watchmen?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one phase of the Glen Island disaster that does not appear to have been noticed in the daily journals, as far as I have seen them, and that is, how did the fire assume such proportions as to be beyond control if the watchmen on duty had been vigilant and at their posts of duty?

New York, Dec. 20, 1904. K.

THWARTED THE SPELLBINDERS.

Indiana Man Hired Opera House and Filled It with Hay.

From The Terre Haute (Ind.) Tribune-Gazette.

Thomas M. Kehoe, the well-known hay broker of the Rose Dispensary Building, keenly enjoyed reading the story told by Congressman Fred Landis in Washington. The story runs that a street car, whereon Representative Fred Landis of Indiana was a passenger, en route to the Capitol glided past a wagon loaded with baled hay. One bale, loosely fastened, fell to the ground, almost hitting the car.

"That calls to mind," said Mr. Landis, "an incident of my last campaign. A Republican friend of mine was scheduled to speak in another section of Indiana well on toward November. Just before starting for Clay City, which was the town where the meeting had been advertised, he received a telegram running as follows:

"'Don't come. Opera House full of baled hay. Weather too cold for outdoor meeting.'"

Mr. Kehoe is the man who filled the Clay City Opera House full of baled hay, and he enjoyed a hearty laugh at the story. He said:

"I was responsible for there being no political speeches in Clay City during the recent campaign by renting the Opera House and filling it full of baled hay. I have no doubt the people appreciated it, and I can imagine how that statesman with a speech ready to fire off felt when he got the telegram that the baled hay had been put to it."

Her Equilibrium Restored.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It was during one of the days last week, when the sidewalks were slippery with snow and ice. One young woman whose arms were loaded with bundles was tripping along with a quick step, her face reflecting the amusement caused by the many falls she had seen. Suddenly she, too, fell and her bundles were scattered. Her bundles can be scattered only at such times.

Gathering all in sight and regaining her feet, she started off.

"Say, Miss!" a voice hailed her. "Say, Miss, didn't you lose something?"

Partly because she had a sense of humor and partly because the speaker was a newsboy and she expected to be made the victim of his sharp wit, she answered: "Yes, I lost my equilibrium."

"Well, here it is," he said, handing her a parcel which had fallen out of reach of her arms.

The Democrats and Senator Depew.

From The Rochester Post-Express (Rep.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES urges the Democratic members of the State Legislature to cast their votes in the Senatorial contest for Mr. Depew, and so prevent the disgrace to the whole Commonwealth that would arise from the election of either Black or Odell. The suggestion is hardly able to THE TIMES, and, if acted upon, would be most creditable to the Democratic Party.

The Kindly Pugilist.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Ryacre—Now these here prizefights ain't so bad, after all, Hiram.

Mr. Ryacre—What put that in your head, Maria?

Mrs. Ryacre—Why, the paper says "Sailor Hogan put "Kid" Casey to sleep. Wasn't that kind of him? I guess he tucked in the blankets too.

"AFTER MANY DAYS."

On the ocean wide and deep,
I threw out a little crumb,
And a fish awoke from sleep,
Seized it, and with hunger numb,
Fed, and thrived on it once more,
Then swam to a distant shore,
Where months later, starving, weak,
I for food did vainly seek
Till that fish all sleek and fat
Got entangled in my net.

SOLDIERS SAY OFFICERS GOBBLED UP THEIR CLUB

Post Exchange at Governors Island a Bone of Contention.

CONGRESS GAVE $40,000

Enlisted Men and Temperance Advocates Thought It Was for the Men —Investigation On.

Congress appropriated $40,000 for a post exchange at Governors Island. The enlisted men, the privates, first rank and rear rank, expected this to be for their benefit. Now, they say, the officers have made it their clubhouse and the enlisted man can't pass the door to the real club part of the clubhouse.

A committee of the National Temperance Association has been down to the island to investigate the complaints which the enlisted men have made that the clubhouse has been taken over by the officers of the post and that the men were practically barred from it and its privileges. The officers have a mess there. They have a handsome billiard parlor on the second floor and a real café. There is a big chapel on the ground floor and a smaller school room, where yesterday there had been in session a school in tactics, as the drawings on the blackboard would seem to indicate. Theoretically, this is the library and reading room. But there are only the tactical text books in a closet at one end of the room to indicate that it is the library and reading room that the act authorizing the erection of the building specified it should contain. Nor is there a trace of a gymnasium, post exchange, or lunchroom, which that same act provided for. To the casual visitor it looks very much more like the officers' club, which it is christened from one end of the island to the other, than a "post exchange," which the friends of the enlisted men insist the act of Congress intended it should be. There are separate entrances for the officers and enlisted men, and the bowling alleys to which the latter are admitted, and where a half dozen of them were bowling when a TIMES reporter visited the post exchange yesterday, are in the basement, from which the entrance for the enlisted men opens directly. There are lockers for the men there. So there are a half hundred more and a shower bath in an adjoining building, entrance to which may be had by passing through the corridor leading to the officers' quarters overhead.

The Rev. Hervey Wood, Secretary of the National Temperance Association, which has headquarters at 3 East Fourteenth Street, in this city, and some of his fellow-members have been investigating this clubhouse at the suggestion of a Congressman, nameless for the occasion, whose attention has been called to the fact that the officers have appropriated the post exchange. They will make their report to Washington, and until that is ready for publication do not care to talk about it.

"You may say, however, that something is wrong over there, and that the enlisted men are being shamefully ignored in their rights in the house," said Mr. Wood.

Over on the island the officers admit that they use the house as a club, and find it very comfortable, indeed. "It was built after the approval of the plans by the War Department with the full knowledge of how the rooms were to be apportioned and for what they were to be used," said one of the officers, who was engaged in a game of billiards there yesterday. "That it is not a canteen where they can get beer is the chief grievance of the men, so far as I have heard," said the grizzled veteran. "They have their libraries and billiard room and reading room in each of the barracks, and prefer to use those. The athletic men have the 'gym' of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and so there was no gymnasium put in here. I reckon the trouble is the old one of the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union meddling with things they know nothing about."

The agitators for more privileges for the enlisted men expect the matter will be the occasion for a Congressional investigation.

OFFER FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

Would Duplicate Cooper Union Industrial School in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the Benjamin Franklin fund managers of this city to-day a letter was read from President Henry S. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology containing a proposition from Andrew Carnegie to duplicate the amount of the fund, $400,000, provided the total be devoted to the establishment of a school for the industrial training of men and women along the lines of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's School of New York and the Cooper Union, the City of Boston to furnish a site.

The board voted to thank Mr. Carnegie for his offer and to give the matter early consideration. A committee was appointed to study the question.

In his letter to President Pritchett Mr. Carnegie said: "I am a Trustee of both the schools mentioned, and do not hesitate to say that to the best of my knowledge no money has produced more valuable results. I think it is from the class who not only spend laborious days, but who also spend laborious nights fitting themselves for hard work, that the most valuable citizens are to come. We are here helping only those who show intense desire and strong determination to help themselves—the only class worth helping, the only class that it is possible to help to any great extent."

CARNEGIE GIFT TO MUSEUM.

Pittsburg to Get the Jefferis Collection of Minerals.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—Pittsburg is to have a mineral collection rivaling the Bement collection of New York. Dr. W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, returned to-day from New York and announced that Mr. Carnegie had authorized him to purchase the Jefferis collection of minerals, now held by the aged mineralogist at West Chester, Penn.

The collection comprises 14,000 specimens, and is said to be one of the world's finest. W. W. Jefferis, the collector, is eighty-five years of age and spent sixty years amassing the treasure.

GIRL WITH PARROT GOES.

Deported—British Envoy Interested, Maybe, in "Major's" Case.

Margaret Harold, the English girl who arrived as a second-cabin passenger, with her parrot, on the St. Paul on Sunday night and who met "Major" at the pier, was deported yesterday on the Majestic. She was taken to the ship on the private launch of Immigration Commissioner Williams. Usually some reason is given for deportation, but in this instance the Commissioner refused even to discuss the case.

Although no reasons were given for it, the impression prevailed about the Battery yesterday that the young woman was being deported at the request of the British Ambassador and that the "Major's" relatives in England did not wish him to join the girl.

The young woman's parrot kept up a continual cry of "Major!" It was said that the officer was on Lord Kitchener's staff and served in the Boer war. He is said to be here on leave of absence.

GLIDING MYSTERY FOR POLICE.

Hist, They Come, and Presto, They Likewise Go.

The police of Broadway and the upper west side are much exercised just now over what Xenodocius, the Classic Cop, says ough to be, and thereby is, named "The Mystery of the Wonderfully Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff."

The Tenderloin, the Broadway Squad, the Forty-seventh Street Station police have no Sherlock Holmes or an honest Jacobs handy to give expert opinion on the matter, and as no complaint has been made against the Wonderfully Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff, the police can only observe and wonder. This is what happens:

Precisely at midnight a heavily veiled woman appears in the vicinity of Times Square and walks south on Broadway.

'Tis passing strange. You cannot see her face,
But such a figure must be crowned with grace.

She is preceded by a huge mastiff, which, with its nose glued to the icy sidewalk, forges ahead of the veiled mystery, tugging at its chain as if it has found the trail at last. The woman follows at whatever pace the dog chooses to set, now and then whispering a query or a word of encouragement to the Midnight Mastiff. When the dog stops, she stops; when the mastiff circles on its tracks, she does the same. And so the odd pair goes on.

The Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff have been seen as far north as Fiftieth Street, and as far south as Twenty-third Street. Several attempts have been made to fathom the mystery. Detective McIvor of the Tenderloin accosted the Winsome Woman last night, and asked her, "Where's yer pup's license?" McIvor says that the Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff passed on like unhearing shadows. A rival sleuth, however, says that the dog looked "so surprised like" at McIvor that the detective did not press the point too far.

McIvor, however, not to be beaten, followed the veiled mystery and the canine sleuth, intent to learn their destination. At Thirtieth Street the Winsome Woman undid the leash of the Midnight Mastiff, and the detective promptly steered due west, full speed, for the green lights.

Various theories are being brought forward in explanation of the mystery, but the only one worthy of mention is that the Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff are on the trail of a delinquent husband.

HORNS BEAT JAWS IN DUEL.

Goat Kills Dog in Fierce Combat on Dizzy Palisades Cliff.

John Dalliger's big bulldog was killed in a duel to the death by a humble and inoffensive billy goat on the very edge of one of the dizziest cliffs of the Palisades yesterday. The fight was at Shady Side on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and the hundreds who witnessed it got more thrills than they would by the reading of the Hamilton-Burr duel, which took place not far from the spot where the dog met his end.

The dog and the goat had long been open enemies. The goat was peacefully browsing yesterday upon the scanty grass on a narrow path fifty feet down the Palisades when the dog appeared at the head of the path and, with a short yelp of warning, dashed down at the goat. The goat braced himself and lowered his head.

The two met with a force that threw the dog over on his side. He recovered his footing quickly and made a feint at the goat's throat. The ledge was not wide enough to permit of a spring, and the goat's heavy beard protected its throat. The attack was not effective.

The goat advanced, shaking its horns and pressed the dog to the edge of the precipice. To save himself from being pushed over on to the rocks a hundred feet below, the dog leaped to the goat's back. With a deft twist and a leap the goat unseated the dog and caught him on the horns and gored him to death.

Then, tossing the dog to the rock, the goat made a leap into the air and came down with bunched hoofs upon the dog's head. It stood for a minute or two as if to assure itself that the dog was dead, and resumed its browsing.

SEMBRICH IN "RIGOLETTO."

Appears in Place of Mme. Melba as Gilda—M. Giraldoni as Rigoletto.

Gilda	Mme. Sembrich
Maddalena	Mme. Louise Homer
Giovanna	Miss Bauermeister
La Contessa	Mme. Helen Mapleson
Un Paggio	Miss Elliot
Il Duca	Mr. Caruso
Rigoletto	Mr. Giraldoni
Sparafucile	Mr. Journet
Monterone	Mr. Muhlmann
Marullo	Mr. Begue
Borsa	Mr. Giordani
Ceprano	Mr. Greder
Usciere	Mr. Fanelli

Conductor, Arturo Vigna.

The season's first performance of "Rigoletto," set down for last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was originally intended to bring forward Mme. Melba in the part of Gilda; but her indisposition continued and made it impossible for her to make her promised appearance. Fortunately Mr. Conried has ample resources in his company this season to provide for such contingencies, and is still able to keep up the record he made a year ago of making no change in the repertory as announced from week to week. His subscribers lost nothing last evening except the pleasure of welcoming an expected guest; for the part of Gilda was taken by Mme. Sembrich, who has achieved in it some of her most distinguished successes.

The performance was different in several respects from that which was presented of the same opera last season. Mr. Caruso, who made his first American appearance in the part of the Duke, assumed it again, but the Rigoletto was the new baritone, Mr. Giraldoni, and M. Mühlmann appeared for the first time as Monterone. Mr. Giraldoni's style, as he has exhibited it before, seemed to promise a performance of the malignant and sorely tried jester that would set forth some of the poignant features of tragic intensity and drastic contrast that characterize it; but he was less effective in it than might have been expected, and his presentation of it was lacking in clearness of outline and in fullness and expressiveness of detail. Nor was his singing of the part such as the patrons of the Opera House have learned to expect; his voice was quite as unstable and as untuneful as it has been at any of his previous appearances.

Mme. Sembrich was not in her best voice and clearly felt the need of husbanding her vocal resources in view of the exceptional demands she is making upon her voice this week. She did not pour it forth with so much prodigality and power as has been her wont this season, but her exquisite art was all in evidence, and she managed many of her passages with remarkable skill to make her voice count for the utmost. Mr. Caruso as the Duke was, on the contrary, in excellent voice, and took evident enjoyment in all the opportunities that came his way in the opera. The duet in the second act was rapturously applauded, and, needless to say, his "La Donna è Mobile" produced, as it always does, a profound effect upon those portions of the audience that are sensitive to the appeal of the high note and the soaring phrase. Mme. Louise Homer was excellent in the minor but dramatically significant part of Maddalena, and M. Journet a competent representative of Sparafucile. Mr. Vigna conducted. There was a very large audience present that was lavish with its enthusiasm.

Mme. Melba is reported to be recovering from the effects of the bronchial difficulty that has prevented her from fulfilling her engagements at the Opera House. She expects to sing in Philadelphia on Tuesday and to be able to appear in New York on the following Saturday afternoon in "Rigoletto."

GRAND OPERA NOTES.

The Christmas Eve bill at the Metropolitan Opera House will be "Fidelio." Mme. Senger-Bettaque will make her second appearance here this season in the part of the heroine, and Mr. Knote will for the first time in this country be heard as Florestan. Miss Bella Alten, Mr. Goritz, Mr. Reiss, and Mr. Mühlmann will be in the cast. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Mme. Nordica will for the last time this season sing the part of Kundry at the matinée performance of "Parsifal" on Dec. 26. At the last "Parsifal" matinée on Jan. 2 Miss Fremstad will probably be the Kundry.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER WEDS WASHINGTON GIRL

Brilliant Company Sees Marriage of Miss Glover to Diplomat.

ALL OFFICIALDOM PRESENT

Baron Moncheur Was Jonkheer van Swinderen's Best Man—Bishop Satterlee Officiated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the Church of the Epiphany Miss Elisabeth Glover, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Glover, was married to Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, the Minister from the Netherlands, at noon to-day. The Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiated, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim.

The guests were seated by eight ushers, who were Baron van Tuylivan Serovskerken and Count van Limburg Stirum, countrymen of the bridegroom; Count Adam von Moltke of Denmark, Major Charles L. McCawley, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., Walter Van Rensselaer Berry, Clarence Wilson, and Arthur Goldsborough, all of this city.

The floral decoration was of white chrysanthemums, Annunciation lilies, and Bride roses, with Southern smilax as a background. The rood screen dividing the nave and the chancel was veiled in smilax, with large chrysanthemums forming a true love knot that extended from side to side, and was crowned by masses of Annunciation lilies. The altar was fragrant with Bride roses arranged in vases, a mass of La France roses in the centre giving the only touch of color.

Six of the ushers preceded the bridal party proper, which consisted only of Miss Glover, her father, and Miss Isabel Hagner. The last named, as maid of honor, wore a trained gown of cream white crepe de chine, trimmed with narrow ruffles edged with cream lace, and lace garniture on the bodice.

The bride wore a severely plain gown of heavy white satin. Her tulle veil was fastened by a coronet of orange blossoms. She wore no jewels, but carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. Mr. Glover and the ushers all wore boutonnières of lilies of the valley.

The bridegroom and his best man, Baron Moncheur, met the bride at the chancel gate. Dr. McKim read the betrothal service, after which the entire party passed into the chancel, the choir singing "'Tis Thy Wedding Morning." The Bishop performed the marriage ceremony and gave the benediction.

A reception and wedding breakfast at the bride's home, 1,703 K Street, followed the ceremony.

Among the guests were the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz, Mme. Perez, the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Miss Durand, the Baroness Moncheur, the Chinese Minister, Baron and Baroness van Tuylivan Serouskerken of the Netherlands Legation, the Spanish Minister, Mr. Pulido, the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; M. and Mme. Des Portes, Lieut. Commander and the Viscountess de Faramonde, Baron Bussche, Major von Etzel, Capt. and Mrs. De Chair, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Quesada, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Shaw and Miss Shaw, wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury; the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, Justice Harlan, Justice McKenna and Miss McKenna, Justice and Mrs. Brown, and many others prominent in official society.

After a short out-of-town trip Mr. and Mrs. van Swinderen will take possession of the legation for the Netherlands recently established at 1,838 M Street.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Steamship Company to be Incorporated with Capital of $2,500,000.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21.—It is stated that a steamship company, composed of Norwegians and Americans, will soon be incorporated with a capital of $2,500,000.

It is the purpose of the incorporators to operate a line of steamers between ports of Sweden and Norway and New York, starting with three ships of 10,000 tons each.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The principal event on the social programme for the coming twenty-four hours is the cotillion to be given this evening for Miss Corinne Robinson, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and niece of the President. It will be the first ball to take place in the beautiful marble ballroom of the St. Regis.

***

The luncheon to be given to-morrow by Mrs. Howard Mansfield for her daughter, Miss Margaret Tuttle, at the St. Regis, will be one of a hundred covers, and will take place in the marble ballroom. A musicale will follow, at which several artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear.

***

James C. Fargo of 56 Park Avenue has sent out cards for the dance at Delmonico's, mentioned in this column several weeks ago, for his granddaughters, Miss Grace Fargo, daughter of James F. Fargo, and Miss Helen Fargo, daughter of William C. Fargo. The dance, as formerly mentioned, will take place next Monday evening.

***

Cards are out for the dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck for the Misses Helen and Mildred Harbeck on Jan. 11 at Delmonico's.

***

Miss Beatrice Kinney gave yesterday afternoon the second of two large and informal receptions, the first taking place on Dec. 7. Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt also gave a coming-out reception yesterday at her residence, 2 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Gretchen Hoyt. Mrs. Hoyt, who was Miss Emy Otto, lived abroad for many years.

***

John B. Cauldwell and Mrs. Thomas G. Cauldwell have gone to Palm Beach, where they will spend the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell have closed Birnam Wood, their country place, at East Northfield, Mass., and are at their city home, 21 East Sixty-second Street, for the Winter.

***

The Count and Countess de Rougemont (Miss Edith Clapp) are in town and will spend the holidays with Mrs. Devereux Clapp. They will sail about the middle of January for Paris. Mrs. Clapp has had an apartment in Paris for many years and has entertained there extensively.

***

Stuyvesant Fish gave a large "stag" dinner last night at his town house, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Vernam gave a dance at the Whippany River Club, at Morristown, to which a number of New Yorkers went.

***

The dinner and dance to be given by Mrs. Robert Hoguet for her two young daughters is to take place on Thursday next.

***

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a dinner of twenty-four covers last night for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The guests were young people.

***

The wedding of Miss Helen Beadleston, daughter of Alfred N. Beadleston, and George F. Rawlins will take place on Wednesday next in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Rawlins's bachelor dinner is to be given on Saturday at Delmonico's.

SURVIVOR OF NAVARINO DEAD.

Admiral Ommanney, "Father of the British Navy"; Born in 1814.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 21.—Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, the "Father of the British Navy," died here this morning after a lengthy illness.

He was the last survivor of the Battle of Navarino in 1827, which resulted in the destruction of the Turkish fleet.

Admiral Ommanney was born in London in 1814, and entered the navy when only twelve years old. When fifteen years old he was present at the landing of the British army at Lisbon. He was at the battle of Navarino on board the Albion, which was in the thick of the fight, being hotly engaged on both sides for three hours. Throughout the action he acted as side-de-camp to the Captain.

Ommanney saw much service in various parts of the world up to the time he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1835, when he immediately volunteered to serve with Capt. James Ross in an expedition to relieve whaling vessels beset in the ice in Baffin's Bay. For his services in this expedition the Admiralty commended him.

In 1846, when he attained the rank of Captain, he was selected to be second in command of the Arctic expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, and was the first to discover traces of the missing ships after he had traveled over 500 miles in sledges.

In the Crimean War he commanded the British expedition sent to the White Sea, which did much damage to Russian ports. Afterward he served on the coast of Central America. His last active employment was as senior officer in charge of the naval establishment at Gibraltar.

After his retirement Admiral Ommanney, who had been knighted for his Arctic services, took a great deal of interest in the work of learned societies. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and one of the oldest members of the Royal Geographical Society.

EX-SENATOR SHOUP DEAD.

Born in Pennsylvania, He Went West Early in Life.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 21.—George L. Shoup, ex-United States Senator from Idaho, died at his home here to-day. Mr. Shoup was in his sixty-eighth year. He had been ill several weeks.

Senator Shoup was born in Armstrong County, Penn., on June 15, 1836, and received his early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, but his parents removed to Illinois in 1852. Later he went to Colorado to engage in mining and mercantile business. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he became a member of Capt. Backus's famous independent company of scouts, of which he became First Lieutenant.

Finally he was sent into Colorado, where he was chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

He returned to active service in the army, and in 1864 received his commission as Colonel of the Third Colorado Cavalry. After being mustered out of service he devoted his time to stock raising and mining in Idaho, became a member of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1889 was elected Governor of Idaho, which office he held until elected Senator. His term as Senator expired in 1901.

EDWARD T. POTTER DIES.

Brother of Bishop Potter and Noted Church Architect.

Edward Tuckerman Potter, brother of Bishop Henry C. Potter, died yesterday at his home, 67 West Fifty-second Street. He was a son of the late Rev. Alonzo Potter, who was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845.

Born in Schenectady on Sept. 25, 1831, he was graduated at Union in 1853 and studied architecture under Richard M. Upjohn, practicing in New York and giving his attention principally to collegiate and ecclesiastical architecture.

He designed and superintended the building of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth Avenue; the Colt Memorial Church at Hartford, the Church of the Good Shepherd and the Memorial Hall at Schenectady.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William M. L. Fiske.

Dr. William M. L. Fiske, a well-known Brooklyn physician, died early yesterday morning at his home, 1,140 Dean Street, that borough. His death was caused by an affection of the heart, from which he had suffered for four years.

Dr. Fiske was born in New York in 1841. In 1859 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical School, but left in 1862 to enlist in Company A of the Forty-seventh Regiment. He returned to the school later, and was graduated in 1868, afterward graduating from the New York Homeopathic College in 1864. He was then appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served in that capacity till the end of the civil war.

Dr. Fiske was for many years President of the staff of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and was one of the founders of the Eastern District Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the Training School for Nurses of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, and was President of the New York State Homeopathic Society. At the time of his death he was one of the Board of Examiners of the Board of Regents. He was also a member of the Hanover and Union League Clubs of Brooklyn, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Seth Stoddard Wood Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 21.—Seth Stoddard Wood, a writer on social economics, dropped dead here to-day as he was boarding a trolley car. Mr. Wood and his wife were engaged in compiling a history of New Jersey under a State appropriation. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1841, and taught school in Goshen for several years. In 1867 he entered the periodical field, publishing The Prospectus at Newburg, N. Y., which two years later appeared as Wood's Household Magazine. Mr. Wood published several books at Ozone Park, N. Y., where he lived until a year ago.

William E. O'Connor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—William E. O'Connor, ex-City Clerk of this city, died of pneumonia at his home, 87 Third Avenue, to-day, aged forty-five years. He was for many years one of the leaders of the Democratic Party, and served as Alderman and as a member of the Legislature.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. GEORGE H. POWER, for many years prominently identified with Hudson River boating, died at Hudson yesterday. He was eighty-seven years old. At the age of seventeen he was master of a river vessel. He had financial interests in a number of vessels leased to the Government during the civil war, and once controlled and operated the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad.

Prof. J. L. BUDD, for twenty-two years at the head of the horticultural department at the Iowa State Agricultural College and one of the most widely known pomologists in the world, is dead in San Antonio, Texas. He visited Russia in 1887 for the United States Government, and spent two years in studying the fruit trees of Siberia.

Richmond Invites Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Roosevelt to-day accepted an invitation to visit the City of Richmond, Va., some time during the approaching year. The President told the delegation it would afford him pleasure to make the visit at as early a date as practicable, but at this time he could not fix a time definitely.

Out To-Day

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

☛ Get a copy before night.

It is practically another Christmas number and so good that it will sell out fast.

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727,800 Copies

and we have many complaints that THE POST cannot be found on newsstands after Friday noon.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Eastern districts are occupied by an area of high pressure whose crest is over West Virginia with barometer readings of 30.50 inches. It is colder in New England and the Upper Ohio Valley. The weather will moderate in New England. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh westerly.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day and Friday; warmer Friday in interior; light west winds.

New Jersey—Fair to-day and Friday; light, variable winds.

New England—Fair to-day and Friday; slowly rising temperature; diminishing west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair to-day and Friday; warmer Friday in north portion; light, variable winds.

Western New York—Fair to-day, except snow flurries along the lakes. Friday, snow, with rising temperature; fresh west winds becoming southerly.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair to-day, with rising temperature. Friday, rain or snow; light, variable winds, becoming south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	39	26	32
6 A. M.	38	26	34
9 A. M.	37	26	32
12 M.	39	28	30
3 P. M.	39	29	30
6 P. M.	38	27	30
9 P. M.	37	22	28
12 P. M.	36	21	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36¼
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1903	44
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 30 degrees at 8 A. M. and 28 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 30 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 21 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 97 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES "Lost and Found" column is examined daily by those who have either lost or found articles. See last page.—Adv.

Appeal for Christmas Gifts.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor sends out an urgent appeal for funds to bring Christmas to the homes of those who would have none except for the association. Robert Shaw Minturn, the Treasurer, to whom contributions can be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street, says that the association knows the needs of 2,000 poor families and that it can adapt gifts, whether of dinners, clothing, rent, or cash, to actual needs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 20, Elizabeth, daughter of Asher and Elizabeth Knox Atkinson.
Funeral services at 49 Mine St., New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday at 3:30.

BUNKER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, at her residence, 24 East 49th St., Elisabeth Mitchell Colt, widow of the late Willim E. Bunker, in the 83d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904, Susan Amanda, widow of William R. Carr and daughter of the late William Tyler.
Funeral service at her late residence, 2,094 5th Av., New York City, on Friday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

DAILEY.—Martha A., wife of John D. Dailey, on Dec. 21, at their residence, 3 West 122d St.
Funeral services at All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., at 10 A. M. Friday, Dec. 23.

DAVIS.—William B. Davis, aged 47, beloved husband of Tessie B. Davis, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at his residence, 159 East 93d St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Cincinnati, Chicago, and Milwaukee papers copy.

ELEBASH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904, Clarence Sumner Elebash, M. D.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 115 East 104th St., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FISKE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, Dr. W. M. L. Fiske, beloved husband of Julia P. Sage.
Funeral services at his late residence, 1,140 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 23, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

GOODWIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at Bethlehem, Penn., Ellen Converse, daughter of Mrs. H. T. Blagden and wife of Prof. Charles J. Goodwin.

HOLBROOK.—On Dec. 21, 1904, at 251 West 47th St., Frances Charlotte Holbrook, beloved and only child of Edwin C. and Katharine S. Holbrook, in the 11th year of her age.
Funeral private.

LOVE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, Isabelle Swan, wife of George R. Love.
Funeral services at her late residence, 236 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y.

DIED.

McMULLEN.—At the Sevilla, New York City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, after a short illness, David P. W. McMullen, aged 74 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—Wednesday, Dec. 21, Julia A., daughter of the late James Moore, at her residence, 319 West 77th St.
Requiem mass at the Church of the Paulist Fathers on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock.

POTTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, at his residence, 67 West 52d St., Edward Tuckerman Potter, son of the late Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

POWERS.—At Rye, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904, Mary H., widow of George W. Powers, in her 71st year.
Funeral at Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:05 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

QUINBY.—At Armonk, N. Y., 12th month, 20th, 1904, Hannah G., widow of John Jay Quinby and daughter of the late Robert and Esther Haviland, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, N. Y., on 6th day, 12th month, 23d, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:40 A. M.

TILLMAN.—Ellen A. Freeman, widow of William Patterson Tillman, Tuesday morning, Dec. 20.
Funeral services from her late residence, 49 First St., Troy, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, Dec. 22d at 2 o'clock.

TRABAUD.—On Dec. 20, Hannah, widow of Charles H. Trabaud, in her 79th year.
Funeral services from the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 11 A. M.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
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CEMETERIES.

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ROAD DRIVERS APPEAL TO MAYOR M'CLELLAN

Closing of Park Entrances by Commissioner Pallas Stirs Horsemen.

DEPARTMENT CHIEF IGNORED

Reinsmen's Association Takes Action to Regain Privileges Cut Off by the Park Authorities.

The New York Road Drivers' Association last night issued a defiance to Park Commissioner Pallas, whose action in closing the Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue entrance to Central Park to vehicles, was the chief cause of a special meeting held at the Hotel Cadillac, the meeting unanimously voting to go over the head of Mr. Pallas in an appeal direct to Mayor McClellan.

The matter of having the entrance reopened was subject to warm debate, and the question of finding a way to remove some of the dangers that surround the Park entrances where there is much traffic brought many suggestions, among which was a plan for a "subway" for light vehicles, but the road drivers were as one when it came to the matter of resisting the action of Mr. Pallas in closing the road, which though really built for the exclusive use of equestrians, has been in general use for carriages for a number of years.

The closing of the entrance to vehicles by Commissioner Pallas was at the instance of the riding schools in the vicinity and seemed to be looked on by the meeting as deriving a great part of its importance from the fact that it offered the chance for the road drivers to put their feelings on record. The meeting was a large one, with John L. Dodge, the President of the association, in the chair. In the discussion of the closing of the entrance the question of whether it might be best to make another appeal to Commissioner Pallas was raised, but the meeting promptly decided that it was not worth while to reopen negotiations with the Park Commissioner, and the suggestion that the association go over the head of Mr. Pallas was indorsed with enthusiasm after the meeting had been reminded of recent friction between Mr. Pallas and the road drivers concerning the management of the Speedway.

By resolution, President Dodge was authorized to appoint a committee of three members to confer with Mayor McClellan and secure his aid in reopening the Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue entrance for vehicles, and though it was suggested that vehicles would include automobiles, mention of automobiles purposely was omitted from the resolution, as the meeting wished to avoid complications with other organizations. The reopening of the entrance at Sixty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue to vehicles also was discussed, but that entrance was not mentioned specifically in the resolution, which in the form of its adoption asked that the road privileges be restored as they were before the order from Mr. Pallas prohibited drivers from utilizing the two entrances.

President Dodge named Dr. H. D. Gill, Frederick Dietz, and Peter H. Schenck to act on the committee, and Secretary Reeves was directed to secure an appointment with Mayor McClellan for the committee early next week. A second committee was appointed to confer with Mayor McClellan for the purpose of suppressing abuses of traffic on the Speedway by barring out heavy vehicles.

The matter of paving Seventh Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street was discussed at length, and George C. Whalen, representing the Associated Cycling Clubs, and Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the Truck Drivers' Association, addressed the meeting on the subject of the paving material that would be best suited to the purpose. The meeting opposed the idea of asphalt paving and favored a patent material for macadam road. The meeting declined to recommend the patent paving, but adopted a resolution indorsing an appeal to Borough President J. F. Ahearn for investigation of materials, looking to a speedy beginning of work on the paving of Seventh Avenue.

AFTER BIG BOWLING EVENT.

Alley Owners Want National Tournament to be Held Here.

Quite a large number of bowling alley owners of New York and Brooklyn met at the Hotel Victoria yesterday afternoon, principally to discuss the feasibility of holding the National tournament of the American Bowling Congress in this city in 1906. All were unanimous in the advocacy of such a movement, and it was voted to recommend to the New York Bowling Association that its delegates to the annual meeting of the American Bowling Congress at Milwaukee next year should be instructed to use their best efforts to secure the next National tournament for New York. If successful, it will be the first competition of the kind ever held here. It is believed that Greater New York will have at least one hundred representatives at the coming meeting of the congress in Milwaukee.

Among the owners who took part in the proceedings yesterday were Fred Schwartje, Joseph Thum, Dan Frercks, Gus Schlusing, Henry Lankenau, Frank Schmidt, Louis Stein, all of New York; Charles H. Ebbets, J. Durkin, Herman Ehlers, and William Cordes of Brooklyn, and Lee Johns of Newark.

New Yacht for Robert Olyphant.

A schooner yacht is being built at the Jacobs Yard, City Island, N. Y., from designs of A. Cary Smith, for Robert Olyphant, a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The craft will be an out-and-out cruiser, with flush deck and fittings of mahogany. In appointments she will be equipped with all the modern comforts, including bath, lavatories, and closets. In the fore part of the boat will be situated the crew's quarters and galley, finished in light wood. In the after part will be the guests' staterooms, and still further aft will be the saloon. At the foot of the companionway will be the owner's private stateroom.

The saloon and staterooms will be finished in natural mahogany, and the ceiling in white enamel and gold. In appearance the yacht will bear a slight resemblance to F. L. St. John's schooner Marjorie and other productions turned out at the Jacobs yard. Her dimensions are 65 feet over all, 45 feet waterline, 16 feet beam, and 9 feet 10 inches draught. It is expected she will be ready for launching on May 15 next.

Bardell After Another School Record.

Walter I. Bardell of Public School 129, Brooklyn, holder of 50, 70, 100, and 220 yard Public Schools Athletic League records of 0:06 1-5, 0:08 1-5, 0:12: 1-5, and 0:26 3-5, respectively, has entered the 440-yard run for over-age boys at the Public Schools Athletic League indoor championships at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon of Dec. 31, 1904.

This is the first time Bardell has ever endeavored to negotiate the quarter-mile in public and it will not surprise his numerous followers to see him establish a P. S. A. L. record that will equal that of 0:56 2-5 held by the present High School champion, R. A. Gois, of the High School of Commerce. Bardell has all the style of an accomplished runner and his speed last year at the Garden was a revelation to the veterans.

Californians to Sell Sloop Detroit.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 21.—The syndicate which purchased the sloop Detroit and had it shipped from Lake Michigan to this city, to enter the Lipton Cup races last Summer, has announced that the vessel will be disposed of. The announcement has caused concern among yacht racing men here, as the Detroit is regarded as the fastest of her class on this coast, and the possession of the cup is likely to pass with the sloop.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILES: REMOVAL SALE; $150 UPWARD.
Columbia, 25 horse, seats five, sacrificed; Panhard, four cylinder, Krebs carburator, $1600; Peerless Tonneau, $800; 1903 Packard Tonneau, $600; French car, seating four, $200; Oldsmobile, $250; Rambler Tonneau, two cylinder, $650; $1200 Runabout, $300; Franklin Tonneau, swell, $700; many other desirable opportunities.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 127 to 143 West 48th (New Building).

CHICAGO'S CHAMPION COMING.

Lightbody to Compete in Distance Events of Pastime's Meet.

Word has been received from Everett C. Brown, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Chicago Athletic Association, that James D. Lightbody, who proved during the Olympic games held recently at St. Louis that he is the greatest middle distance and steeplechase runner in America to-day, will be a competitor in the Pastime Athletic Club games to be held at Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve.

Lightbody's first victory in St. Louis was in the 2,500-meter steeplechase, which event he won by 100 yards from John J. Daly, the champion distance runner of Ireland, who made the trip to this country for the sole purpose of winning this title. In this event Lightbody also defeated A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club, winner of the Amateur Athletic Union steeplechase championship in 1902, and numerous other prominent American and foreign runners. He also captured the 800-meter championship in 1 minute 56 seconds, and the 1,500-meter event in 4 minutes 5 2-5 seconds, breaking the former Olympic records in both, and defeating in the former H. V. Valentine, New York Athletic Club National half-mile champion, and Harvey Cohn, one-mile metropolitan champion, and in the latter D. C. Munson of Cornell, holder of the one-mile intercollegiate championship, and several of the most prominent distance runners of the world.

On New Year's Eve Lightbody will meet the pick of the Eastern runners, and it would not be surprising if some new world's records were made. Entries for the games will close on Monday with J. E. Sullivan, 15 Warren Street, and R. J. McKinley, Pastime Athletic Club, Seventy-ninth Street and East End Avenue.

TO AID BASKET BALL.

Amateur Athletic Union Plans to Place Game on More Substantial Basis.

For the purpose of bringing basket ball up to a higher standard the Basket Ball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has decided on a plan by which every team will have a voice in the management of the game, suggestions as to rules, &c. It is the intention to divide Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Jersey north of Trenton, and the upper part of New York State into small districts, and to organize a large auxiliary committee, which will be composed of one man from a team in each district. The members of this committee will receive full power to investigate the teams, officials, &c., in their districts; to report any clubs or officials acting unfairly, and to take general management of the games in their district.

Teams do not generally appreciate that they receive no protection from irresponsible players who disappoint large attendances in failing to appear as scheduled, and from men who go from one team to another. Many complaints have been made to the committee for these causes, but as most of the teams that suffer do not play under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, the committee has been powerless to help them.

It is believed that all teams desiring a fair and clean game will enter into the new arrangement, and the few teams which remain outside will have difficulty in securing games with representative teams. For the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the teams and obtaining the representative to compose the committee, all teams are requested to send the name and address of their manager or captain to Fred L. Gross, Chairman of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union Basket Ball Committee, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn. A meeting of these men will be called early in January, and the whole plan will be thoroughly gone over, and such suggestions will then be adopted which will prove advantageous to all.

A NEW AUTO SPEED INDICATOR.

Invention Also Tells Distance Traveled —Shows 100 Miles an Hour.

Among the recent inventions for use on automobiles is an indicator that not alone shows the distance traveled, but also the speed of the car. It is attachable to the dashboard of any type of car. It is set at the proper angle so that the operator can see constantly the speed attained and the distance traveled. The numbers are sufficiently large to be easily read.

There is a strong, metal-covered, flexible ball-bearing shaft which connects with the instrucent on the dashboard and with the small gear. This small gear is supported on a steering arm by means of an attaching clamp. The small gear shaft support is provided with a swivel base; if a stone or other obstacle gets caught in the teeth they will separate and thereby prevent any damage to the gears. The large wheel is attached to the front wheel of the car.

By a series of different gears the invention may be adapted to any standard wheel of from 28 to 36 inches in diameter. The change is made by simply removing a cotter pin and changing the smaller gear for one of a different diameter and number of teeth.

The instrument with three-inch dial registers speed to 50 miles an hour, with the four-inch dial the speed is registered to 100 miles, and both instruments show the cumulative mileage traveled to 10,000 miles in miles and tenths. The instruments do not require lubrication, as this is amply provided for when they are assembled. The flexible shaft casing is partially filled with a composition of graphite and cosmoline, which works down and lubricates the ball-bearing connection or small gear shaft.

Expert Advice for Auto Exhibitors.

It became known yesterday that in order to furnish American makers with full opportunity to take every possible advantage of all the improvements and innovations revealed at the Paris Automobile Show an expert engineer was sent abroad by the organized manufacturers.

This emissary is to study all the features presented in material, design, and construction; also any methods of workmanship not employed in America, and everything that can be of value in reducing the cost of production and maintenance of cars. On all these things detailed reports will be made in a series of letters, accompanied by sketches of such subjects as lend themselves to illustration.

The reports received will be read and discussed before the newly formed Superintendents and Engineers' branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, for it was the latter organization that conceived the plan and commissioned the expert. Heretofore the individual manufacturers have been compelled to glean what they could of the new things abroad mostly at second hand, because few of them can spare the time for a trip to Paris in December.

N. Y. U. GAMES IN THE "GYM."

Warford Equals Denchfield's Record in 220-Yard Dash.

The first indoor games of the Winter in the New York University gymnasium were decided yesterday afternoon. A larger number of entries from the freshmen class were received than usual. The new men found the track a hard proposition, but their work on the whole was very good. L. P. Warford and J. A. G. Baudermann made the best showing. The former was first in the 220-yard dash and the quarter mile, but had to be satisfied with second place in the 100. He ran a great race in the "two twenty," and equaled the record made in 1901 by A. L. Denchfield. Baudermann won the half-mile run in the fast time of 2:09 4-5. It looks as if he will set new figures for this event in the near future. "Tom" Reilley, who captained this year's football team, put the shot 37 feet 4 inches. He was greatly handicapped by a strained ligament in his shoulder. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. B. Tippen, 1906; L. P. Warford, 1905; P. M. Hulsart, 1906, and Frank Wessels, 1907, tied for second. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by L. P. Warford, 1905; A. C. Griffen, 1908, second; A. H. Sherin, 1908, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. A. G. Baudermann, 1906; C. C. Simpson, 1908, second; M. F. Beck, 1906, third. Time—2:09 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. L. Meachem, 1907; F. M. Smith, 1908, second; G. Teague, 1905, third. Time—5:11.

440-Yard Run.—Won by L. P. Warford, 1905; H. Fitzpatrick, 1906, second; C. Tonsor, 1907, third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Shot Put.—Won by T. T. Reilley, 1905, with 37 feet 4 inches; H. Swartz, 1906, second, with 34 feet 6 inches; I. Jennings, 1906, third, with 32 feet 1 inch.

High Jump.—Won by R. Perry, 1908, 5 feet 4½ inches; J. Lowry, 1906, 5 feet 3¼ inches, second; C. R. Kimley, 1905, 5 feet 3 inches, third.

EASY HOCKEY VICTORY FOR CRESCENT TEAM

Brooklyn Skating Club Beaten by 11 Goals to 4.

CLOSE SCORE IN FIRST HALF

Big Crowd at Clermont Rink Greets the Rival Teams in Their League Championship Match.

By a score of 11 goals to 4, the Crescent Athletic Club hockey team defeated the Brooklyn Skating Club last night at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, in the second game of the year, in the championship series of the Amateur Hockey League. It was the first match of the competition in Brooklyn, and the followers of the sport, always loyal to Crescent and the home club, watched the rival skaters with interest throughout the game. The attendance was large and every goal scored evoked general enthusiasm.

During the first half the game was close and full of excitement. The Brooklyn team, which is practically a new one, as most of the players of last year are now with other clubs, did remarkably well, breaking up the Crescent's team work frequently and shooting the puck almost as well as their more experienced opponents. W. Blake, particularly, was very quick and accurate in his shots, and three of the four goals made by the Brooklyn Club were scored by him. The first half ended in favor of Crescent by a score of 4 goals to 3, but in the next half the Crescent men did much better work, and fairly outclassed the Brooklyn players, scoring seven goals to one for Brooklyn.

Five minutes of hard play preceded the making of the first goal, which was scored by Kennedy on a pass from O'Flyn. Sherriff and Shiebler did good work, making some excellent runs, but the Brooklyn goal keeper, Kellum, was ready to repel every fierce attack, and he saved more than one goal that came near being scored against his side. After Crescent's first goal the Brooklyn men held well together in team play, and in less than two minutes Brown, getting the puck near the middle of the rink, carried it rapidly toward Crescent's goal and shot it in successfully from about twelve feet. W. Blake soon after made another, shooting one of the prettiest goals of the evening from a long carry, in which he was practically unassisted. This placed the Brooklyn team in the lead, but hard play by the Crescents allowed Shiebler to score on a nice pass from Wall, and honors were tied.

Blake, Brown, and Holton all did some fast playing for Brooklyn in the runs that immediately followed, getting the puck close to the goal on several occasions, but O'Flyn and the goal keeper, Raymond, were never caught napping, and their best efforts to score were frustrated. Finally Kennedy carried the puck well into the Brooklyn's territory, and, supported by Shiebler and Sherriff, they massed themselves in front of the net. In the melée that followed for possession of the puck Sherriff put it in, giving Crescent one point in the lead. The cheers had hardly died away before W. Blake, by another of his brilliant plays, carrying the puck down the side of the rink and shooting it accurately from the side, scored once more, and again tied the score. Just before time was called Kennedy, by a long lift near the middle of the rink, placed the puck safely in the Brooklyns' net, ending the first half with Crescent one in the lead.

The second half witnessed the demoralized condition of the Brooklyn seven, evidently due to lack of practice, but while Crescent improved somewhat, the latter team was by no means up to its old-time standard. Scoring began almost at once, however, for Crescent, Liffiton being the first to increase the lead, and he was followed in rapid order by Shiebler, Sherriff, Liffiton again, Sherriff, and Shiebler again, 10 to 3 the score now stood, and W. Blake, alone of the Brooklynites, seemed to retain his coolness and nerve. He just missed scoring by less than a foot on two occasions, Raymond's spryness at the net alone preventing the score. Blake's efforts were at last rewarded by the final goal for his team, and Sherriff made the closing tally of the game, making it on a quick pass by Wall. The ice was in very good condition. The line-up and score:

Crescent A. C., 11.	Position.	Brooklyn, 4.
Raymond	Goal	Kellum
O'Flyn	Point	Wall
Sherriff	Cover point	Holton
Shiebler	Forward	Burns
Kennedy	Forward	Brown
Liffiton	Forward	W. Blake
	Forward	A. Blake

Goals—Kennedy, 2; Shiebler, 3; Sherriff, 4; Liffiton, 2; Brown, 1; W. Blake, 3. Referee—William McLean, Montreal. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

ST. PAUL'S WINS HOCKEY MATCH

Pomfret School Defeated by New Hampshire Boys—Cowdin Injured.

In a slashing hockey match St. Paul's School team of Concord, N. H., last night defeated the seven representing Pomfret School of Pomfret, N. J. The final score was 7 goals to 1. Although the match was somewhat lacking in scientific play and any extraordinary team work, it was not deficient in exciting features, which kept a large and fashionable gathering in the St. Nicholas Rink on edge with expectancy. Five minutes after the first faceoff Cowdin, one of the St. Paul's forwards, was struck on the hand by a hockey stick. The blow fractured the second knuckle of his right hand, and cut a deep gash from which the blood flowed freely. The blow was delivered in one of the scrimmages, and the sticks were all waving so wildly that it was impossible to ascertain who was the guilty player. Cowdin bandaged his hand and kept on playing for a time, until ruled off by Referee Hornfeck for rough stick work. Near the close of the match Capt. Bartow of Pomfret was also ruled off for similar offenses.

Soon after the opening face-off the superiority of St. Paul's in the way of concerted play was apparent. On the other hand, Pomfret seemed to play individually, and left their goal so open to any attack that the score soon began to pile up against them. Pitts began the scoring for St. Paul's with a long carry up the ice, shooting the puck unaided into the netting. Following this goal the Pomfret seven played desperately, and wherever the rubber disk was there hovered over it a slashing group of players hacking away with their sticks, many flagrantly off side. In the latter, however, the teams were about even, and only occasionally did Referee Hornfeck give heed to it.

Nearly all of the play was about the Pomfret goal, and Pitts scored a second time, while Beste scored once and Irving three times for St. Paul's before the half ended, showing a score of 6 goals to 0 in their favor.

The first five minutes of the second half brought out some rattling hockey, albeit it was a trifle rougher than the rules admit. St. Paul's had the rubber right up to the jaws of the Pomfret goal times without number, but the boys from New Jersey beat them back, and Gilbert and Bartow lifted the puck down the field by cleverly played long shots. Coxe caught the puck in its flight on one of these shots, and rushing it through the opposing line of players on a trick carry, landed it in the netting of the St. Paul's goal. This was the only goal that Pomfret scored during the evening, and it was made by the best all-around player on their team. Pitts followed by scoring for St. Paul's on a long pass from Irving, and later, just at the close of the match, he scored again, but the goal referee would not allow it to be counted because of offside stick work. The line-up:

St. Paul's.	Positions.	Pomfret.
Trudeau	Goal	A. Gilbert
Willetts	Point	M. Gilbert
Colt	Cover point	Bartow
Cowdin	Forward	Coxe
Pitts	Forward	Moss
Irving	Forward	Wagstaff
Beste	Forward	Beardsley

Goals scored by—For St. Paul's School: Pitts, (3,) Irving, (3,) Beste: for Pomfret School: Coxe. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Gus Hornfeck, Wanderers' Hockey Club.

Scant Hockey Victory for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 21.—Harvard's hockey team proved a big disappointment to its supporters to-day when it barely succeeded in defeating the weak Andover seven by the score of 3 to 0 on the Soldiers Field rink. Knowing that her defense was very weak, Harvard played a shooting game, making the wildest tries for goal. As it looks now Harvard must find a new point and cover point if she hopes again to repeat her victories upon the ice this Winter. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Andover.
Wilder	Forward	Howard, (Capt.)
Callaway	Forward	Hinks
Townsend	Forward	Williams
D. Wagstaff	Forward	Falls
Newhall	Cover point	Chalifoux
Grant, Sard	Point	Branding
Ivy	Goal	Merritt

Goals—Callaway, Wilder, Townsend. Time—20 and fifteen minute halves. Referee—Mr. Tilden. Timekeeper—Mr. MacMaster.

Hockey League for Schoolboys.

The Interscholastic Hockey League was organized by representatives of the leading private schools in New York at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday. W. L. Gunther of Cutler School, 1890, was elected President, and George Mohlmann of Berkeley School, 1900, Secretary and Treasurer. A. C. Ayres, George D. Phillips, and M. Groff were appointed members of the advisory committee. The schedule of games, which will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink, follows: Jan. 24, Columbia Institute vs. Irving School; 27, Columbia Grammar School vs. winner of the Columbia Institute-Irving game; 31, Sachs School vs. Cutler School; Feb. 3, Groff School vs. winner of the Sachs-Cutler School game; 10, winner of the first section vs. winner of the second section.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE WON.

Homestead, First Choice, Badly Ridden and Beaten at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21.—Ram's Horn was the only winning favorite at the Crescent City Jockey Club track to-day. Homestead should have won easily, but Schilling's poor ride not only beat the colt for first place, but procured his disqualification for the second. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling—Won by Optional, 100 pounds, (Shaver,) 7 to 1; Jake Greenberg, 114, (Baird,) 5 to 2, second; Chamblee, 107, (Romanelli,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Laura Hunter, Lady Draper, J. W. O'Neill, Mezza, Chats, Beggerly, Fleetful, Unmasked, and Belle of Portland also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter—Won by Semper Vivax, 93 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 10 to 1; Bessie McCarthy, 100 lbs., (S. Phillips,) 5 to 1, second; Beaucaire, 98, (Stoval,) 75 to 1, third. Time—2:11 4-5. Homestead, 105, (Schilling,) 1 to 3, finished second, but was disqualified for fouling. Mainspring, Keynote, Goldaga, and The Way also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Alcantara, 118 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 15 to 1; Queen Rose, 111, (Schilling,) 3 to 1, second; Estere, 108, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:02. Jade, Swedish Lad, Lamplight, Halcyon Days, Monamour, Precious Band, and Mildred B. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Won by Rami's Horn, 98 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1; Garnish, 103, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2, second; Ed Tierney, 97, (Schilling,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Careless and Fruit also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Topic, 100 pounds, (Crimmins,) 20 to 1; Phil Finch, 97, (Nicol,) 5 to 2, second; Bay Wood, 108, (Munro,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Heritage, Aggie Lewis, Mimosa, Dusky, Magistrate, Yellmantown, Twemlow, and Carpota also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Chanterelle, 101 pounds, (Romanelli,) 15 to 1; Gravina, 112, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2, second; Decoration, 101, (Cocolo,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Royal Pirate, McWilliams, Merry Acrobat, Reckoner, Kingstelle, Barkelmore, Cardinal Wolsey, and Circus Girl also ran.

Gold Rose Won Again at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—Green B. Morris's two-year-old filly Gold Rose started again to-day and scored her fifth successive victory at Ascot. The distance was over the Slauson course, and Gold Rose was held at 6 to 5 throughout the betting. Sais was looked upon to take the fast filly's measure and was heavily played at 5 to 2, while El Chihuahua found numerous backers at 5 to 1. Gold Rose went to the front and never left the issue in doubt. Sais finished second and El Chihuahua third. Three short-priced favorites were successful at Ascot to-day, two outsiders and one second choice winning the other races. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Liberto, 110 pounds, (Treubel,) 12 to 1, won; Iras, 107, (E. Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Lustig, 106, (Dugan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Frangible, Miracle II., Huapala, Gaianthus, Tangible, Evermore, and Idalum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. West Brookfield, 101 pounds, (Kent,) 3 to 1, won; Cotillion, 103, (E. Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Hildebrand, 103, (Hildebrand,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Mart Gentry, Dr. C., Maggie Mackey, Spring Leaf, and Tim Hurst also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Tryon, 103 pounds, (Lawrence,) 3 to 5, won; Potrero Grande, 102, (McDaniel,) 9 to 2, second; Freesias, 99, (Hilbert,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Foxy Grandpa, Tom Hawk, Punctillo, and Ed Guinzburg also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, Slauson course. Gold Rose, 106 pounds, (Walsh,) 6 to 5, won; Sais, 114, (Hildebrand,) 5 to 2, second; El Chihuahua, 103, (Treubel,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. Homebred and Felipe Lugo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards.—Chub, 97 pounds, (Herbert,) 3 to 5, won; Rough Rider, 97, (Kunapp,) 20 to 1, second; Eyes of, 102, (Hildebrand,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46½. Varro, Phyz, and Autumn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Afamansor, 108 pounds, (Treubel,) 10 to 1, won; Schoharie, 102, (Hildebrand,) 1 to 2, second; Our Pride, 104, (Kent,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Tendercrest, Miss Provo, Wager, Mordente, and John Hughes also ran.

Davis Rides Three Winners at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 21.—The feature of the racing at the Oakland track to-day was the riding of Davis, who piloted the winners of the third, fourth, and fifth events. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course. Won by Baker, 103 pounds, (Michaels,) 12 to 1; George P. McNear, 112, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, second; Golden Buck, 103, (Travers,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Robert Mitchell, Edrodun, Fay Templeton, and Pirella also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Won by Sad Sam, 108 pounds, (Sherwood,) 7 to 2; Silent Water, 94, (Greenfield,) 4 to 1, second; Battidor, 96, (Fountain,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:07. Redan, Urbano, Albonita, and Aunt Polly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Won by Mimo, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 9 to 5; Tony, 98, (Greenfield,) 7 to 1, second; Bronze Wing, 99, (Travers,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. The Fretter, Hipponax, Bednor, Frank Woods, Military, Adirondack, Dora L., Skip Me, Sugden, and Angle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, handicap. Won by Ananias, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 3 to 1; Elliott, 112, (W. Daly,) 5 to 1, second; Militaryman, 105, (Helgesen,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:52. Divina, Arcade, Veterano, and Ink also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Won by Red Cross Nurse, 103 pounds, (Davis,) 7 to 1; The Lieutenant, 105, (Jones,) 10 to 1, second; Mindanao, 105, (Larsen,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:43¼. Mocorito, Budd Wade, Northwest, and Anvil also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Head Dance, 106 pounds, (Kunz,) 9 to 5; Ara, 109, (Sullman,) 5 to 1, second; Downpatrick, 106, (Jenkins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Cardinal Sarto, Fleetwood, and Estella J. also ran.

Garden Tank for Motor Boats.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday that will provide the Motor Boat and Sportsman's Show to be held in Madison Square Garden in February with the largest body of water ever seen under cover. More than half a million gallons of water will be required for the lagoon, which will have an island in the centre, and a water race course around it, twelve laps to the mile.

As the exhibition of all types of motor boats is to be a feature at the next Sportsman's Show, the waterway is expected to be more interesting than ever before. The turns of the course will be 30½ feet wide and 26 feet wide on the stretches.

Apart from the use of the waterway by motor boats, J. A. H. Dressel, General Manager of the show, said yesterday that tub races, canoe tilting, swimming matches, and a varied programme of other water sports would be included during the two weeks' affair, which opens Feb. 21.

American Cyclists to Race Abroad.

Next Spring will see many bicycle riders leave this country for a season's racing on the tracks of France and Germany. While in New York during the six-day race Robert Coquelle, one of the managers of the Parc des Princes track, signed a number of the American riders, including Frank Kramer, the American sprint champion; Willie Fenn, and Major Taylor. Others who will go across are Tom Butler, M. T. Dove, and possibly Frank Caldwell.

Cyclist McFarland Reinstated.

According to a letter received by a New Yorker, F. A. McFarland, the American bicycle rider and a member of the Tribune racing team, who was suspended about a year ago by the cycling authorities in Australia, has been placed in good standing, and he will spend the Winter on the bicycle tracks in the antipodes.

No Columbia Crew Invitation Yet.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Prof. Frank Irvine, President of Cornell's Athletic Council, said today that no invitation has yet been sent to Columbia from Cornell to enter the junior regatta on Cayuga Lake on Memorial Day. He stated that no invitations have been extended by Cornell for any Spring regattas.

Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES "Lost and Found" column is examined daily by those who have either lost or found articles. See last page.—Adv.

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Holiday Wines, Brandies, Whiskeys, Cordials, Honey

WHITE WINES.	Per Gal.
Table Wine	$0.75
Hochheimer	1.00
Riesling	1.25
Johannisberger	1.50
Auslese	2.00
RED WINES.	
Table Wine	$0.75
Zinfandel	1.00
St. Julien	1.25
Burgundy	1.50

	Per Gal.
Perfection Rye	$1.75—$2.00
Mountain View Rye. Very mellow.	2.50
Enterprise Rye, Special. 3 years old.	3.00
Mt. Vernon Rye, full quart	.85
Special, per gallon	3.25
Sole Agent for the Celebrated "Thistle Dew" Whiskey, $4.00 (12 years old.) $1.00 per bottle. 6 bottles for $5.00	
Cresto Rye, full quart bottle	1.00
Otard Dupuy & Co. *** Brandy, per bottle	1.50
Cognac Grape Brandy	$2—$3—$4
Jamaica Rum	$2—$2.50—3.00
Holland Gin	$2.25—$2.50—3.00
Rum, Arrac & Wine Punch Essences	$2.25—3.00

SWEET WINES.	Per Gal.
Sweet Catawba	$1.00
Port	1.25—1.50
Sherry	1.25—1.50
Muscatel	1.25—1.50
Angelica	1.25—1.50
Flaming Tokay	2.00
Tokay Cabinet	3.00
Madeira	1.50—2.00
Malaga	1.50—2.00
French Hungarian	2.00—4.50
RHINE WINES	2.50—3.50

5.00—6.50—9.50 per case

MAKES RICH, RED BLOOD, Tonic Port Quart Bottles, $1.00. Pint Bottles, 50c. 6 Quart Bottles, $5.00. Tonic Port

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139 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
100 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
176 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
17 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
413 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

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Buffalo - $8.00 Cincinnati - $16.00
Cleveland - 12.00 Chicago - 18.00

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Secure sleeping and parlor car reservations early, and general information at Erie ticket offices:

113 Broadway, N. Y.; 287 Broadway, N. Y.; 261 Broadway, N. Y.; 1323 Broadway, N. Y.; 1404 Broadway, N. Y.; 25 Union Square, N. Y.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, N. Y.; Jersey City Station; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 182 Market St., Newark, N. J.; 123 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Agate Bearings Dutiable as Precious Stones—Other Decisions.

The United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Albert Lorsch & Co. of New York against the classification at 50 per cent. as manufactures of agate, of agate keystones, unmounted, and small pieces of agate, all similar in form but differing slightly in dimensions, which had been cut, polished, and ground, thus fitting them for use as bearings for high grade scales. Gen. Sharretts decided that they were dutiable at 10 per cent. as precious stones, cut but not set.

General Appraiser Fischer is the author of a decision overruling a protest by C. H. King of New York against the classification at 6 cents a pound as lithographic prints measuring over 20-1000 of an inch in thickness, of advertising show cards and placards, on heavy cardboard. In another decision by Mr. Fischer the Board sustains a protest by William Openhym & Sons and others against the classification of woven silk fabrics, known as chiffon bands, mousseline bands, gauze bands, and gauze ribbon, measuring under 30 centimeters in width, at 60 per cent. as silk trimmings. The importers alleged that they were dutiable at 50 per cent. as manufactures of silk.

Protests overruled yesterday were by S. Haas & Co., R. Bensahalt of Chicago, Hunter & Whitcombe and others, James Elliott & Co., J. C. Klein, Wagner Brothers & Co. and others, Simon Bache & Co., and Theodore W. Morris & Co., New York; Burley & Co., Chicago; F. H. Shallus, Baltimore, and Gluck & Chertook and others, St. Louis.

Protests sustained were by Thomas Meadows & Co., and Leo Popper & Son, New York, and Bisi & Caprini, Pittsburg. Protests partially sustained were by Wilmerding & Bisset, S. Haas & Co., and Reichenbach & Co., New York; the Schwerdtmann Toy Company, St. Louis, and A. B. Fiedler & Sons, Chicago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG.—A judgment for $44,510 was entered yesterday against Francis J. Schnugg, a real estate operator, in favor of Caroline A. Suydam for the amount due on six notes dated Jan. 24, 1901, payable at various dates thereafter. A motion for a new trial was denied, but a stay of thirty days was granted to make a new case.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HAHLO BROTHERS.—A second meeting of creditors of Hahlo Brothers, stock brokers, of 6 Wall Street, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel A. Prenti

Freight Traffic Men Elect Officers.

The "Community of Freight Traffic Interests," an organization whose membership embraces the freight traffic officials of all the railroads east of the Mississippi River, has elected the following officers for 1905: President—Henry L. Joyce, General Manager of the Manhattan Lighterage Company; Secretary—M. G. Vandergaw, Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Treasurer—Louis M. Allen, General Eastern Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The annual banquet of the "community" will be held at the Arkwright Club on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1905.

Louisville Lighting Company Bonds.

Redmond & Co. are offering to investors $250,000 Louisville Lighting Company's first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, interest payable April and Oct. 1. The offering price is par and accrued interest. The bonds are a first and only lien on the entire property of the company now owned or that may be hereafter acquired. The Louisville Lighting Company is a consolidation of the Citizens' Lighting Company and the Louisville Electric Light Company, which owns all of the electric light franchises in the City of Louisville, Ky., serving a population of about 230,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Baron Kaneko and Tokutaro Sakai, Tokio, Japan; Marshall E. Curwen, London; Norman Armour, Princeton; N. Curtis Fletcher, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Jeffries Buck, Baltimore.

GRAND—Capt. C. L. Bent, United States Army.

BRESLIN—F. E. Gannett, Ithaca; H. H. Hallock, Elmira.

VICTORIA—Capt. E. A. Bookmiller, United States Army; Capt. Purcell, Liverpool.

MANHATTAN—L. A. Coolidge, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Zoepffy, German Consular Staff.

PLAZA—T. Patterson, Philadelphia; H. C. Emmett, Jr., Southborough.

SAVOY—Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; Sidney Rothschild, Havana; A. H. Davenport, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—Harry Jennings-Knapp, Newport; Samuel Hill, Seattle.

MURRAY HILL—James H. Manning, Albany; Stephen D. Field, Stockbridge, Mass.; J. Harvey Patterson, Pittsburg.

WOLCOTT—J. M. Ely, Southborough; J. B. Wood, Binghamton; W. A. Kent; Tuxedo; Capt. P. E. Newell, West Point.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Sereno E. Payne, Auburn; the Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

ALBEMARLE—F. N. Stone, Milton; Arthur Lord, Boston.

HOFFMAN—R. B. Wood, United States Marine Corps; W. J. Denholm, Worcester.

HOTEL ASTOR—Timothy Hopkins, San Francisco; George W. Peters, Riverside, Cal.; Dr. N. Beresford, Philadelphia.

NAVARRE—Thomas Chase, Philadeephia.

MARLBOROUGH—Frederic R. Marvin, Seattle, Washington.

GEORGIAN—Judge Edgar A. Spencer, Gloversville.

HERALD SQUARE—C. E. Cosgrove, Montreal

PARK AVENUE—H. L. James, Wilkesbarre.

ST. DENIS—Dr. C. J. Duffy, Olean.

EARLINGTON—John R. Smart, Buffalo.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. H. B. Gooding, Tiffin, Ohio.

ASTOR—W. B. Browning, Cleveland; Dr. G. Meserve, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brigham Company, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Brigham, notions and millinery; Hotel Astor.

Elsinger, Kraemer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Elsinger, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applefaite, hosiery and underwear; Gregorian Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spondauer, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Howett, Warner Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Howett, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kirven, J. A., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; Miss N. Kendall, millinery; 530 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Olds, Wartman & King, Portland, Oregon; J. B. Coffey, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Porter, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. C. Waddell, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenberg Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Rosenberg, Broadway Central Hotel.

Samuels, S. & Brother, Providence, R. I.; I. C. Ottenberg, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. H. McAnulty, carpets; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Breslin.

UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following-named Surgeons are to proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transports to sail about the dates set opposite their respective names, and upon arrival at Manila will report for duty: Majors William P. Kendall, March 1, 1905; Francis A. Winter, March 1, 1905; Henry C. Fisher, April 1, 1905; William Gray, April 1, 1905, and Major Paul Shillock, May 1, 1905.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. Truxtun is placed on the retired list from Dec. 17.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Detroit, at Guantanamo; Narkeeta and Powhatan, at New York; Paul Jones, at Port Townsend; Yankee, at Colon; Dolphin, at Hampton Roads, and Des Moines, at Fort de France.

Sailed—Marblehead, Bennington, and New York, from Coquimbo for Valparaiso; Culgoa, from Port of Spain for Barbados; Tingey, from Newport for Norfolk; Marietta, from Santa Lucia for Hampton Roads.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises..7:21	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises....

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:20	H. Gate..9:13
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...7:25	Gov. Isl'd...7:44	H. Gate..9:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Seneca, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tromo, Yucatan and Campeche	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba and Yucatan	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Menominee, London		10:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Virgil, Argentina	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Acting Postmaster Morgan announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates—Manila Nov. 15, Hongkong 19th, Shanghai 23d, Yokohama 30th, and Honolulu Dec. 10—reached San Francisco per steamer Mongolia and were dispatched East at 1 P. M. Dec. 14. Due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 22.

Baltic, Liverpool, Dec. 14.
Byron, Barbados, Dec. 15.
Catania, Barbados, Dec. 14.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Dec. 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 10.
Frankfurt, Bremen, Dec. 10.
Grenada, Trinidad, Dec. 14.
Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 2.
Prinzessin Irene, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 5.
Uriiken, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Fluminense, Para, Dec. 11.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 17.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 19.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Kiewick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 17.
Panonia, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Patricia, Hamburg, Dec. 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 17.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 25.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 7.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 16.
Star of New Zealand, Newport, Dec. 9.

Arrived.

Sabine, Mobile, Dec. 11.
Menominee, London, Dec. 8.
Hindustan, Yokohama, Sept. 20.
El Sigio, Galveston, Dec. 15.
Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 18.
Perugia, Leghorn, Dec. 1.
Washtenaw, Sabine Pass, Dec. 12.

Sailed.

Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
Tintoretto, for Manchester.
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, for Port au Prince, St. Marc, Demerara, &c.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Bovic, for Liverpool.
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam and Boulogne.
Majestic, for Liverpool.
Proteus, for New Orleans.
United States, for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
Maraval, for Grenada and Trinidad.
Korona, for Port Inglis, Fla.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Adirondack, for Inagua, Port au Prince, &c.
San Marcos, for Galveston.
Nubia, for Aden, Singapore, &c.
Cherokee, for San Domingo, &c.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 21, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Hohenfels, at Colombo, Dec. 18.
Argenfels, at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
Robert Adamson, at Bermuda, Dec. 21.
Castleventry, at Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Saxonia, at Queenstown, Dec. 21.
Sardinia, at Havre, Dec. 19.
Italia, at Naples, Dec. 20.
Telesfora, at Bremen, Dec. 20.
Strabo, at Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Glengoil, at St. Michael's, Dec. 21.
Dinderah, at Coronel, Dec. 17.
Langeford, at Esbjerg, Dec. 18.
Hellig, at Copenhagen, Dec. 19.
Empress of China, at Hongkong, Dec. 20.

Sailed.

Mercedes, from Manchester, Dec. 20.
Ohid, from Sunderland, Dec. 20.
Siberian, from Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Virgen de Lourdes, from St. Vincent, Dec. 8.
Lancastrian, from Antwerp, Dec. 20.
Lord Ailgrim, from Cardiff, Dec. 20.
Manchester, from Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Passed.

Chemnitz, (from Baltimore,) Scilly.
Patria, (from Naples,) Gibraltar.
Paula, (from Philadelphia,) Dunnet Head.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in room 424, Post Office Building.

108—Archbold vs Steam Tug Ganoga
109—Youngman vs same
22—Dieckerhoff vs U S
113—In re Semner Glass Co
114—Fulton vs Ins Co of No Am
39—U S vs Durand
110—Hall vs U S
115—Russell vs U S Tr Co
116—Same vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Customs appeals
3588—Matthews & Sons vs United States
3443—La Manna vs same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

220—West Hart Nav Co vs Vogeman
31—Burke vs tug R G Cornell
32—Same vs tug S L Crosby

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity cases.

20—Hawes vs Stursberg, Schell & Co
126—O'Reilly vs Brook

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

69—Starer vs Stern
80—Cameron Co vs Harwell
83—Babbitt vs Milliken
19—People, &c, vs Kornfeld
82—Church vs Phelan
52—H J Laharee Co vs Crossman
41—Johnston vs Atlas Imp Co
85—McCullough vs Broad-Exchange Co
87—Sheehan vs Martin
38—Armstrong vs Chisolm
90—De Herblay vs Helen Reddick
91—L. D. Garrett Co vs Clark
92—Raymond vs Tallman
93—Rappaport vs Met St Ry
94—Boynton vs Sprague

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Campbell vs Connolly
2—In re Welsh
3—Harding vs City Club Realty Co
4—Titus vs Titus
5—Kaminsky vs Ashbaugh
6—Noe vs Bronx Co
7—Hotchkiss vs Abelman
8—Blodgett vs Newbegin
8½—Same vs same
9—Same vs Norcross
9½—Same vs same
10—Same vs Merrill
11—Young vs Young
11½—Same vs same
12—Manville vs Manville
13—Londa vs Revillon
14—City of N Y vs Rogers
15—Mallinckrodt Chem Wks vs Fid Sur Co
16—Turl vs N Y Contracting Co
17—In re Genesee Salt Co
18—O'Reilly vs Gallagher
19—Van Emden vs Central Consumers, &c.
20—Stubbert vs Stubbert
21—Willets vs Walgering
22—Grabenheimer vs Lipman
23—McDonald vs Macmillan Co
24—Francesco vs Stefano
25—Lowther vs Abel
26—Krumenacher vs Woodbury
27—Yates vs Yates
28—Dodd vs Tanner
29—Agricultural Ins Co vs Smith
30—Waters vs Waters
31—Van Guilder vs Archibald
32—Mallory vs Mallory
33—Blondl vs Met Museum of Art
34—Beers vs Bell
35—Bohm vs Kronberg
36—In re Robertson
37—McCormick vs Ecuadorian Assn
38—Rourke vs Moran
39—Kleinberger vs Turville
40—In re Rockmore
41—Lurla vs Axelrod
42—Giffandi vs City of New York
43—J T White & Co vs Moot
44—Roosevelt vs Schermerhorn
45—McWhirter vs Bowen
46—Gottlieb vs Dole
47—Mendelovivi vs Abrahams
48—Moriarty vs Board of Education
49—Blum vs Blum
50—Shakman vs Schanzer Co
50½—Same vs same
51—Same vs same
52—Blodgett vs Sproul
53—Hadden vs Mullins
54—Ring vs Mail and Express Co
55—In re MacComb's Rd

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred causes.

1968—Lesk vs Hoagland
1930—Mulrey vs Reilly
1895—Quackenbush vs Wheaton
1227—Stollnack vs Stollnack
General calendar.
1135—Colegrove vs Weed
1360—Larkin vs Martin
1373—Loeb vs Loeb
1382—Urbach vs Rens
1403—Samefeld vs Jacobowitz
1415—Lawrence vs Sias
1490—Wacht vs Cohen
880—Valentine vs Di Lorenzo
922—Schwartz vs Hyman
1031—Baer vs Riedel
1526—Persch vs Hollander
533—Le Gendre vs Scottish Un & Nat Ins Co
1229—Goldfinger vs Hirschfield
1304—Vunck vs Siebrecht
1324—Peterson vs Maloney
1356—Urbansky vs Shirmer
1372—Arnollin vs Arnollin
1398—Thos C. Edmonds & Co vs Leonard Sheet Metal Works
1399—Same vs same
1400—Same vs same
1401—Same vs same
1436—Lunsmann vs Walker
1444—Feickert vs Feickert
1464—Stothers vs Horowitz
1465—Congress Brew Co vs Cottelli
1488—Green vs Love
999—Slagle vs Jno W. Stevens Bldg Co
1182—Weil vs Bauer
2023—Beinert vs Beinert.

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People.

1—Nan Patterson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

3026—Cerfog vs Taylor
3786—Stern vs Stern
2931—Kiernan vs Empire Life Ins Co
2869—McCanless vs Donnelly
2906—Pearson vs Haines
3091—Levin vs Rothschild
3868—Psaiki vs Treep

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

365—Grogan vs Inter St Ry
475—Grant vs Inter St Ry
479—Longindici vs same
482—Hechter vs same
494—Van Tassell vs Union Ry
495—Same vs same
508—Eisenstark vs Met St Ry
2004—Bloom vs Met St Ry
357—Mulholland vs Int St Ry
389—Low vs same
385—Burke vs Man Ry
389—Whitehorn vs Met St Ry
436—Keating vs Met St Ry
348—Vonderahe vs same
381—Samuels vs same
1911—O'Brien vs N Y Ry
246—Tunison vs Met St Ry
390—Mahler vs same
390—Wittekind vs Un Ry
1982—Purcell vs Met St Ry
162—Du Franc vs same
359—McKiernan vs 42d St, &c, R R
413—White vs Inter St Ry
449—Judge vs same
477—Felix vs N Y C & H R R R

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part V., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 380—Goldstein
373—Schulberg vs City of New York
375—Schulberg vs City of New York
479—Buchold vs N Y Transp Co
126—Klein vs Garvey
253½—Guljelmo vs Zotti
240½—Ebert vs George A. Fuller Co
345—Johnson vs Holbrook Cabot & Daly Con Co
156—Grinnell vs Weston
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
215—Merkel vs Strauss
2284—McGowan vs N Y Edison Co
449—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
2110—Libonati vs Scinto
2628—Kiernan vs Eidlitz
2613—Newberger vs A. Holtender Co
274—Reilly vs Travers Brothers Co.
386—Kiely vs O'Rourke
618—Carpenter vs Eve Journal Pub Co
191—McLaughlin vs Koch

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 1279—Berkowitz vs Bunge
1348—Sutliff vs Morrison
1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1362—Middleton vs Farrell
1206—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
905—Lynch vs Dorsey
1284—Mathewson vs Kinghorn
1550—Bosworth vs Ferree
554—Levy vs Popper
588—Wiggins vs Parsons
1451—Heidenreich vs Hirsh
1004—Reid vs Hertzel
1106—Blokus vs Selvage
1383—Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
1443—Hoffman vs Union Dime Sav Inst

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of Adrian Tenu, (two cases)
Louis Rossignot.
Geo W Michael
John McGrath
Agnes Harwood
Herbert A Post
Henry Orths
At 2:30 P. M.
Elizabeth Hippenmeyer
Sara R Hill
Heloise D Young
Samuel B Thorp

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special, Term and Chambers—Palmieri, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Manners Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

389—Mitchell vs 3d Av R R
3146—Lake vs Butler
581—Weiller vs Coyle
582—Powers vs Bloomingdale
583—Meyers vs Tobin
584—Betts vs Denton
585—Eichler vs Kroger
588—Kessler vs Watson
589—Bobker vs Ernest
590—McGivney vs Met St Ry
591—12th Nat Bank vs Stand Gas Light Co
594—Kopf vs Mahrenholz
595—Noesing vs Met St Ry
596—Cohen vs Glaskin
597—Welby vs Met St Ry
599—Rosenwasser vs same
600—Nead vs Purdy
601—Electrose Mfg Co vs Jones

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3350—Muller vs Press P Co
450—Lachman vs Krakauer
214—Topp vs Bang
228—Gallagher vs Mayor, &c
400—Farmers' Feed Co vs D. Stevenson Brcy
602—Barasch vs Morgan
603—Wiener vs Met St Ry
605—Ryan vs Mulry
606—Grimes vs Met St Ry
607—Lippman vs Cody
608—Patrones vs Met St Ry
609—Curnliff vs same
610—Sternberg vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
612—Fox vs Hashim
613—Thomas vs Penn R R

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes

10200—Mayer vs Andreis
10201—Same vs same
10162—Chaifin vs Stockman
10198—Jason vs Wachter
10277—Tolmasch vs Levensohn
10107—Lipkowitz vs Knepper
10108—Same vs same
7063—Sartoris vs Taylor
9880—Schwarz vs Hildesheimer

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

8260—Stanzioni vs Di Giovanni
3642—Estey vs Int St Ry
3844—Hegan vs Hallgan
3674—Ewing vs Int St Ry
3569—Fasanella vs Int St Ry
3568—Lindeman vs same
3538—Greenhaut vs same
3682—Lipetz vs same
3693—Wiener vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Ieelin for the People.

1—Benjamin Streitz
2—Christian Kohler
3—Joseph Nestor
4—Mamie Miller
5—George Clarke
6—John Cochran
7—William Goodman, alias Henry Coxe, alias Samuel Goodman, alias Morris Levin, alias Morris Levine
8—Henry Carr, alias William Davis
9—Pietro Catavano
10—John Keleher
11—Samuel Silver
12—Elly J. Sherwood
13—Patrick Campbell
14—Albert J. I. De Rosa
15—Hiam Amesburg
16—Wm F. Kearns
17—Allie Tocci, alias Phillip Delpappa
18—Charles Goldman

Pleadings.

1—Michael Crowley, William Garrison, William Gunn
2—Kate Holly
3—Samuel Cohen
4—William Hosley
5—David J. Farley
6—Giuseppe Olivia
7—John Mackin
8—Brandon Moses
9—John Morgan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Hart for the People.

1—Jacob Herman
2—Joseph Jessom
3—Dominick Mangello
4—Louise Reid
5—John Coffield
6—Paul Adamson
7—Alexander Pringle, John Ireland
8—James Brown
9—William Watson
10—James Canfield, Frank Rose
11—Salvatore F. Guzio

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Morris Wiederlight
2—Henry Struss
3—Andrew T. Conelly
4—Ike Sussman, alias Solomon Levenson
5—Max Kessler
6—Carmelo Sabatello
7—Adolph Hoffer
8—Abram Lipp
9—Joseph A. Delgado

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord, and Deputy Attorney Generals Collins and Byrne for the People.

1—Harry Ellis
2—John H. Johnson
3—Louise Flagiton
4—Morris Cohen, alias Charles Dickman
5—George Freeman
6—Charles Goldberg
7—John Mullen, alias Michael Slattery
8—Richard Byrne,
9—Frank Maines
10—Clara Adler

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Anna S. Jewett vs. Albert M. Cudner et al.—Augustus H. Skillin.

CITY COURT—Palmieri, J.—Peter Green vs. Isaac Levine et al.—M. Frederick Werner.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Ruppert—Samuel Goldberg, Lowther vs. Abel—Nathan Myers. White vs. Thoma—Raphael Link. In re Lozier—Edward A. Sumner.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Smith vs. Congregation Adereth El—George E. Plunkitt.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Sutphen vs. Case—G. A. Litthauer.

Brooklyn Calendars.

For Thursday, Dec. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Kruse, J.—Day Calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

6220—Baker vs Carrington
6140—La Forge vs Int St R R
6204—Seller vs Mundheim
6207—Helbrick vs B H R R
6216—Gomez vs same
6217—Van Schaick vs Harris
6220—Firth vs same
6232—Kissling vs Eagle Iron Works
6233—Cahill vs B H R R
6236—Saele vs Int St R R
6239—Snyder vs same
6240—Slott vs B H R R
934—McCarthy vs McCluskey
9892—Shapiro vs Block
6241, 6242—Ganuskefsky vs Int St R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6428.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1441—Ellisman vs Kull
507—Scheps vs Bowery Savings Bank
1528—Cohen vs Cohen
1512—Knight vs Heming
1488—Sweeney vs Sweeney
311—Uvalde Asphalt Co vs Sigretto
1060—Young vs Tilyou
1290—Shute vs Hayes

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Jasinski, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Williams
Same vs Taylor
Same vs Van Hornen
Same vs Van Horn
Same vs Desmone

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Crane, J.

1217—Book vs same
1275—Gibbons vs Carlin
1365—Batsche vs Heidelberger

Balance of Ready and Reserved Calendar held until the second Monday of January, 1905.

Queens County.

For Thursday, Dec. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held (temporarily) at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

187—Rogendorfer vs Jacobi
942—Valmora vs Gaibina
390—Desmond vs N Y & Queens El L & P Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

884—Schippell vs N Y City Ry Co
856—Visscichelli vs Casselbury
877—Agno vs City of N Y
814—Turnier vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
893—Hunt vs Woodside Water Co
472—Gorman vs Willis
959—Hardy vs. Chujak

Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

720—Reilly vs Hogan
940—Grebbins vs Gotshall
911—Carroll vs L I R R
958—Secolski vs Murray
183—Wolpers vs N Y & Q Co Elec L & P Co
855—Brady vs Newtown Creek Towing Co
935—White vs Case
282—Normoyle vs Ritter
Conley Mfg Co

Westchester County.

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Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays).

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

66 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Coupons Payable at this Office on and after Jan. 3rd, 1905.

Abilene Water Co. First 5s.
Albany Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Alaska-Snettisham Gold Mining Co. First 8s.
Atlanta Water & Electric Power Co. First 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. First 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Batavia Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Bay Shore, New York, Union Free School District No. 1 4%.
Boone Gas Co. First 5s.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation First 4s.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Sewers 4s.
Corning, New York, School District No. 13 4%.
Corning, New York, River 4%.
Corning, New York, General Fund 4%.
Corning, New York, Water 4%.
Corning, New York, Bridge 4%.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. First 5s.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Fishkill & Matteawan Gas Co. First 5s.
Green Bay Phosphate Co. First 5s.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. General 5s.
Independent Union Telephone Co. First 5s.
Johnson & Co., Isaac G., First 5s.
Leggett, Francis H., & Co. First 6s.
Liberty Silk Co. First 6s.
Lumber Securities Co. Collateral Trust 6%.
Marion City Water Co. First 4s.
Manor Club Second 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. First 6s.
Moore, Texas, Rice & Canal Co. First 6s.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. Con. 5s.
New York Belting & Packing Co Ltd. Deb. 6s.
New York Cab Co. Registered 4%.
New York & East River Gas Co. Con. 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co. First 5s.
Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas & R. R. Co. First 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. First 5s.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Assn. Reg. 6%.
Rhinebeck Water Co. First 5s.
Ruby Basin Mining & Tunnel Co. First 7s.
Schenectady Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Southern Missouri & Arkansas R. R. Co. First 5s.
Southern States Lumber Co. First 6s.
Springfield Coal Mining Co. First 5s.
Tide Water Trap Rock Co. First 6s.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co. First 6s.
Victor Fuel Co. First 5s.
York Silk Manufacturing Co. First 6s.

DUE JANUARY 15TH, 1905.

Star Company of N. J. First 6s.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates Issued under Voting Trust Agreement dated May 14th, 1902:

The Board of Directors of Interborough Rapid Transit Company having declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon all the capital stock of the Company, payable on January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 10th, 1904, holders of stock trust certificates above referred to are hereby notified that upon receipt of said dividend the undersigned will pay to the respective holders of such stock trust certificates an amount equal to the dividends upon the number of shares of said stock standing in the names of the undersigned voting trustees equal to those specified in the stock trust certificates respectively, and that the same will be paid on January 3rd, 1905, to the holders of said stock trust certificates of record on December 10th, 1904, at 3:00 P. M.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on December 10th, 1904, and reopened on January 3rd, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, November 30th, 1904.

E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHARLES B. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.

By AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Their duly authorized agents.

Office of
CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 19th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company under the terms of a lease between said Company and the Consolidated Traction company, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of December 30th, 1904.

Transfer books close December 30th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Common Stock, payable on January 16th, 1905, to holders of record on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22d, 1904, and will be reopened in New York at ten o'clock A. M. on January 17th, 1905.

The transfer of stock in London will be discontinued after December 22d, 1904.

R. D. RICKARD,
Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY.
59 Liberty Street,
New York, N. Y.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared, payable January 2d, 1905, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on December 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at 3:00 P. M., and be re-opened on January 12th, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY,
ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
140 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable January 3, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, December 23, 1904, and reopen 10 A. M. January 3, 1905.

RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

HAMILTON BANK
of New York City.
New York, December 21st, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the capital stock, payable January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of record December 21st, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 21st, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank,

New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG,
Cashier.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, December 21st, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, payable January 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 M. on December 31st, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, at 12 M. until January 17th, 1905, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

New York Security and Trust Company.

A quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable December 31st, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23rd. The transfer books will close December 23rd, 1904, and reopen January 3rd, 1905.

HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

New York, December 21, 1904.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 20, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
57th St. & Third Av., N. Y.
Dec. 21, 1904.

The Directors of the Nineteenth Ward Bank have this day declared a dividend of six dollars ($6.00) per share on the earnings for the year 1904. The transfer books will be closed on December 24th at noon, and will be opened on January 3d at 10 o'clock.

JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at the office Annex, Dec. 31st, 1904, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
Dec. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the Third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE JEFFERSON BANK.
Canal and Forsyth Sts.,
New York, Dec. 7, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 2½% was declared, payable January 3d, 1905.

Transfer books will close December 24th, 1904, and reopen January 3d, 1905.

WM. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
New York, December 14, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable December 31, 1904, to stockholders of record on that date.

E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, December 7, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being Dividend No. 13) on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable February 1, 1905, out of the surplus net income, to holders of PREFERRED Stock as Registered at the close of the transfer books on December 22, 1904. The transfer books for the PREFERRED Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on December 22, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 2, 1905.

Dividend cheques will be MAILED to holders of PREFERRED Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.
71 Broadway, New York, December 16, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 10th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 27th, 1904.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 27th, 1904, and reopen January 11th, 1905. WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.
Phila., Pa., December 21st, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 24th, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books close December 24th, 1904, at 12 M., and reopen January 2d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.
60 Broadway, New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 17th day of January, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 3d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., January 3d, and open at 10 A. M. January 17th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1905.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 8, due January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Common Stock Dividend No. 23.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared payable January 3, 1905.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.,
Fiscal Agents.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 21st, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until January 3d, 1905.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Common Capital Stock, payable at this office January 28, 1905, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20th, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 14th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock, noon, December 31st, 1904. Transfer Books will not close.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

33 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

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TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

FINANCIAL.

$250,000
LOUISVILLE LIGHTING COMPANY

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

Dated April 1, 1903; due April 1, 1953. Interest payable April and October 1st. Denomination $1,000. Coupon bonds which may be registered as to principal. Outstanding, $2,500,000.

These bonds are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired.

The Louisville Lighting Company is a consolidation of the Citizens' Lighting Company and the Louisville Electric Light Company, owning all of the electric light franchises in the city of Louisville, Ky., and serving an estimated population of 230,000.

The franchises of this Company are perpetual and any new franchise can be granted only for twenty years and to the highest bidder. The Lighting Company is controlled by the Louisville Gas Company, whose stock is largely owned by the city of Louisville, and which has paid 6% dividends for many years.

The earnings of the Louisville Lighting Company for the year ending February 28, 1904, were as follows:

Gross	$523,781 02
Operating expenses and taxes	254,947 57
Net	$268,833 45
Interest charges	125,000 00
Surplus	$143,833 45

Net earnings for the six months ending August 31, 1904, showed an increase of about 20 per cent. over 1903.

The Louisville Lighting Company pays 4% dividends upon $2,800,000 capital stock.

Price, 100 and accrued interest; netting 5 per cent.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR UPON APPLICATION.

REDMOND & CO.,
BANKERS.

507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after January 1st at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-third Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago,* and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.

171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500 and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $5 to $500, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR. BEGINNING ANY TIME.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 6, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
No. 2 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 19, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Medcef Eden Realty Corporation will be held at No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, at noon, to elect one Director and two Inspectors of Election.

Polls open one hour. Transfer books close December 21st, 1904. W. IRVING TAYLOR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

30 Broadway.
NEW YORK, October 25th, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of an Indenture executed by the "BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY" under date of January 19th, 1900, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS: Nos. 33, 257, 402, 432, 472, 473, 476, and 495, of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS: Nos. 17, 48, 186, 188, 189, 217, 226, 229, 233, 238, 244, 262, 275, 276, 315, 337, 379, and 405, of $1,000 each, and 457, 537, 545, 566, of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on January 2d, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

Office of the
REAL ESTATE RECORD COMPANY,
14 & 16 Vesey Street,
New York, December 8th, 1904.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Record Association will be held in this office on December 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider a resolution for the voluntary dissolution of this corporation.

JAMES T. LINDSEY, Secretary.

Note.—This dissolution is for the purpose of organizing a new company, with a capital stock of $200,000.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KNITTING MILLS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of this Company, 375 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

HARRY W. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Directors.

EDWARD D. EASTON, President.
E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

DETWILLER & STREET FIREWORKS MFG. CO.—Election of Directors Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 172 Fulton St., New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, No. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR BLANK BOOKS, DOCKETS, LIBERS, BINDING COVERS, BINDING, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Samples are on exhibition at Rooms 813-814 Park Row Building

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor;
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel;
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 13, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M.,

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE MATERIALS AND PLANT AND DOING ALL THE WORK NECESSARY AND PROPER TO PRINT, FURNISH, FOLD, BIND, AND DISTRIBUTE THE "CITY RECORD," FOR AND DURING THE YEAR 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING STATIONERY, ETC., FOR THE USE OF COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., DECEMBER 20, 1904. —Sealed proposals for constructing ice house here will be received until 12 M. January 19, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Ice House," addressed ABE S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

FINANCIAL.

$8,200,000
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

First Consolidated Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. 30-Year Gold Bonds

Dated January 1st, 1902. Principal payable January 1st, 1932.
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

THESE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO CALL IN WHOLE OR IN PART AT 105% AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON ANY INTEREST DATE UPON 60 DAYS' PREVIOUS NOTICE.

New York, December 12, 1904.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 94½% and accrued interest.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 A. M. Saturday, December 17, 1904, and will be closed at 3 P. M. Thursday, December 22, 1904, or earlier, at the pleasure of the undersigned. Subscriptions will also be received simultaneously by Messrs. H. Oyens & Zonen, Amsterdam, thus assuring an international market for the bonds.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the subscription lists are closed, the right being reserved to award a smaller amount than applied for or to reject any application.

The first payment of 10% will be stamped upon the letters of allotment. Upon delivery of these, endorsed in blank, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, on January 15, 1905, and the additional payment of 25%, temporary bond certificates to bearer will be delivered.

Payment for the bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds, as follows:

On allotment,	10%	viz.	$100.00 per $1000 Bond
On January 15, 1905,	25%	"	250.00 " "
On July 1, 1905,	59½%, deducting interest at the rate of 3½% on previous payments,	"	589.19 " "
Total,	94½%,	"	$939.19 " "

Payments may also be made in full, allowing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum until date of delivery.

For particulars regarding the property covered by these bonds we invite your attention to the accompanying letter of Mr. J. C. Hutchins, President of the Detroit United Railway. Copies of the Mortgage securing these bonds, and any further information desired may be obtained by application at our office.

Application will be made in due course to list the above bonds on the New York and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,
30 PINE STREET.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

DETROIT, MICH., December 10, 1904.

MESSRS. KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO.,
New York.

DEAR SIRS:

Referring to the Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% 30-Year Gold Bonds which you have purchased, I beg to give you the following particulars in regard to these bonds, and also the property of the Detroit United Railway.

The Detroit United Railway was organized in December, 1900, to consolidate all the electric street railways, and to purchase, own and construct new lines in the City of Detroit, Mich., and the surrounding territory, and has acquired ownership of the following properties:

DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
DETROIT SUBURBAN RAILWAY.
DETROIT ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
DETROIT, FT. WAYNE & BELLE ISLE RAILWAY.
DETROIT & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
DETROIT & PONTIAC RAILWAY.
WYANDOTTE & DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY.
DETROIT & FLINT RAILWAY.
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE RAILWAY (RAPID RAILWAY SYSTEM.)
SANDWICH, WINDSOR & AMHERSTBURG RAILWAY.

The above properties, aggregating 533 miles of standard gauge track, all laid with heavy steel rails, constitute all the street railways in the city of Detroit and in the surrounding country, with the exception of two lines which have access to Detroit over the lines of the Detroit United Railway.

The authorized issue of Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds is $25,000,000, to be issued as follows:

RESERVED FOR UNDERLYING LIENS	$9,020,000	
RESERVED FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITION OF NEW PROPERTY	5,280,000	
	$14,300,000	
OUTSTANDING, INCLUDING THE $8,200,000 YOU HAVE PURCHASED	10,700,000	
		$25,000,000

These bonds were issued partly to retire on or before maturity $6,585,000 Detroit Citizens' Street Railway 5% Bonds, due July 1, 1905, after which date they will become a first mortgage on about 68 miles of the lines formerly known as the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway (the most profitable portion of the Detroit United Railway System, embracing the principal avenues and streets in the City of Detroit,) and a mortgage, subject to only $140,000 bonds due January 1, 1906, on the remaining portion of the old Detroit Citizens' Street Railway, about 37 miles of road; these bonds are also a first mortgage on the principal power-house and car houses and other valuable real estate. The First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will eventually become a first mortgage on the entire property of the Detroit United Railway.

The power-houses, roadbed, general equipment and property of the Detroit United Railway are in first-class condition.

The franchises of the various constituent companies of the Detroit United Railway run in most part for a number of years. The few that expire earlier cover property so situated in respect to franchises running for longer periods that the City of Detroit will find it to its interest to renew them on equitable terms. The intrinsic value of the Detroit United Railway property largely exceeds its entire bonded debt.

The authorized and outstanding capital stock of the Detroit United Railway is $12,500,000, upon which quarterly dividends have been paid since 1900, at the rate of 4% per annum. The present earnings are equal to over 6% on the outstanding stock issue.

The earnings of the properties comprising the Detroit United Railway for the years since 1900 have been as follows:

	FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1901.	1902	1903	10 MONTHS TO OCT. 31st, 1904.
GROSS EARNINGS	$2,919,171	$3,961,402	$4,386,974	$3,785,155
OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES	1,596,766	2,260,786	2,613,976	2,311,791
NET EARNINGS	$1,322,405	$1,700,616	$1,772,998	$1,473,364
OTHER INCOME	23,066	31,247	38,863	34,134
TOTAL INCOME	$1,345,471	$1,731,863	$1,811,861	$1,507,498
INTEREST CHARGES	675,343	948,902	1,000,000	891,655
BALANCE OVER CHARGES	$670,128	$782,961	$811,861	$615

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 2 3-4@3 Per Cent.

Too Much Lawson and Legislation Causes a General Break, Despite Some Stimulating Facts.

Running down the list of changes in yesterday's prices there appears a numerous list of declines exceeding a point in active and representative properties, and a few small scattering advances among inactive stocks. First in time among the depressing influences was the break in Consolidated Gas, which has present troubles of its own in connection with the local Legislature, and which usually marks the approach of the meeting of the State Legislature by some softness. The later and more important factor of the day's fall was of a similar sort, being the first annual report of the Bureau of Corporations with its recommendation of requirement of transaction of all inter-State commerce under a Federal license, with privileges of visitation and report. The proposal might mean almost anything, for details were not supplied, and there has been no practice affording any precedents, unless there be some sort of analogy in the operations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, under a statute which with all its imperfections has been of great service to the railways and the public alike. But there was no assumption of any beneficial results from the correction of "dishonesty in promotion, overcapitalization, unfair and predatory competition, secrecy of corporate administration, and misleading or dishonest financial statements." It might be argued that Wall Street would be benefited first of all by correction of such evils as discourage confidence and business, but comfort was sought rather in drawing distinctions between reports and statutes, and circulation of advices from Washington that legislation is indefinitely remote. In the background was the denial of most of what was printed in the Lawson business on Tuesday, and the issuance of fresh assertions for denial to-day, presumably. The reports of drought in Pennsylvania and New England also received attention.

Reading declared its first and semi-annual common dividend of 1½ per cent. Sterling weakened, although not to the point of preventing gold exports. Cotton again fell to a new year's minimum. How little change there is in the railway traffic situation appears from the fact that Pennsylvania requires 400 more locomotives. A column was printed of most enthusiastic prophecies by gentlemen of recognized sobriety and authority. A time will come when such sentiment will have its due influence, but yesterday attention was given chiefly to the development of new storm centres at Albany and Washington. The effect was nearly impartial. Amalgamated was only a little weaker than the average. New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Steel were only a little less depressed than the average. Reading was not at all benefited by its dividend, nor were the related roads, Baltimore and Ohio and Lake Shore, whose treasuries profit almost a half million apiece by this return upon their investment. Washington and high finance may blame each other for the discouraging market, but many will blame both.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locom. pf	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
Det. So. pf	1½	Rock Island pf	1
Ft. W. & D. City	½	Rutland pf	2½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Pacific Coast	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Hide & L.	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	⅞
Am. Ice pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	6
Am. Malting	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3¾
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Atl. Coast Line	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	Pacific Mail	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Brunswick	½	People's Gas	1½
Canada South	2⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	3
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	1½
Consol. Gas	5½	Southern Railway	⅞
Corn Products	1	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	5	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	½
Distillers' Sec.	⅝	U. S. Realty	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Erie	1	U. S. Steel	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	¾
Fed. Min. & S.	4	West. Union	⅞
General Electric	½	West. E. & M.	1½
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1		
Int. Paper	1		
Int. Power	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s ..... 1 | U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s 4

Bonds Declined.

Consol. Gas deb. 6s .. 4½ | Union Pacific conv. 4s 1½
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 21	851,027
To date this year	182,215,957
Corresponding date last year	157,754,169

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 21	$3,228,500
To date this year	$1,005,717,560
Corresponding date last year	$672,125,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.
Central Realty, Bond and Trust Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago preferred stock.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.
Missouri Pacific Railroad.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.
Standard Oil Co.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co. preferred stock.
Strowger Automatic Telephone Co.
Tampa Electric Co.
Tefft, Weller Co. preferred stock.
West End Street Railway of Boston preferred stock.

SEABOARD NET DECREASES.

Gross Earnings Up, but Operating Expenses Are Even Greater.

The annual report of the Seaboard Air Line was made public yesterday. The statement of earnings shows an increase in gross earnings of $604,881 and a decrease in net of $139,391, owing to increases in operating expenses. The surplus showed a decrease of $449,636. The income account was as follows:

Gross earnings	$12,750,270.77
Operating expenses	9,113,216.51
Earnings over operating expenses	$3,637,054.26
Income from other sources	41,600.00
Total income	$3,678,654.26
Interest on funded debt	$2,546,816.66
Interest on equipment trust obligations	136,632.29
Interest on floating debt and commissions	118,010.78
Taxes	538,974.89
Rents for lease of road	48,925.00
Total	$3,384,359.62
Balance to credit profit and loss	$294,294.64

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The preferred and common stocks of the Great Lakes Towing Company has been listed on the Cleveland Stock Exchange.

The Parkersburg, Pomeroy and Western Railway Company of Columbus has been incorporated to build a steam road from Washington County to Toledo, running through eighteen counties.

Seventy-five shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday in small lots at 300.

OFFERINGS OF BONDS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co. announce the offer of securities of the following railroads:

The Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company.

Redmond & Co. of this city and Philadelphia offer $500,000 4 per cent. gold bonds of the New York and Westchester Lighting Company, guaranteed by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, at 93, at which price they will yield about 4.30 per cent. The same bankers are prepared to furnish a special circular regarding these securities.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The expected advances of $2 per ton in bars, plates, and shapes have been made and are generally satisfactory to the trade. They were preceded by the booking of considerable tonnage.

The billet association decided to let the official price alone, but that action had little significance, because, as a matter of fact, the official prices have become purely nominal. It is to-day merely a question how large a premium buyers must pay. It is understood that a very large amount of business has been booked.

Interest centres on the steel rail trade. It may be frankly acknowledged that the railroads are not coming into the market quite as promptly as has been expected. The Pennsylvania Road, with its keen interest in the mills along its lines, has been the leader as usual by contracting for a total of 102,700 tons, with the usual privilege of taking 10 per cent. less. Some business has been placed in the West. In the South the Tennessee Company has secured 65,000 tons of the 75,000-ton order of the Southern Railway, the balance going to Northern mills. The Vanderbilt lines are in the market for a total tonnage of 128,000 tons which are to be placed in the next ten days. In the West the order for 150,000 tons for the Rock Island is not yet settled.

Various estimates are made as to the rail requirements of the coming year. Conservative leaders of the industry place them at 2,250,000 tons.

Speaking generally, specifications are coming in in very satisfactory volume in heavy rolling mill products.

In the lighter lines the volume of business keeps up surprisingly well. We understand that the leading interest in the wire industry received orders during the first twelve days of December equal to the entire estimated output of that month. The United States Steel Corporation has 97 per cent. of its tin plate capacity in operation and 88 per cent. of the sheet mill capacity of running, with preparations under way to add to it at once.

Very serious anxiety is caused in the Central West and in the East by the effects of the drought, which, so far as the iron industry is concerned, is directly affecting output by cutting down the coke supply and indirectly by its influence upon transportation. The banking of blast furnaces is becoming more and more frequent.

GRAND TRUNK EXTENSION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At a special general meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad, presided over by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, it was agreed to guarantee the issue of $7,500,000 4 per cent. gold bonds for the construction of the Lake Superior branch of the road.

Dekalb Cotton Mills Sold Again.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21.—At Camden to-day the Dekalb Cotton Mills were sold at auction under order of the United States court for $176,000 to George H. Wright, a mill owner of Union. This is the third time the mills have been auctioned. Alleged irregularities set aside the first sale, and there were no bidders when the mills were offered the second time.

Trust Company of America Dividend.

The Trust Company of America has declared a quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent. on its capital stock, payable Jan. 3. Books close Dec. 23 and reopen Jan. 3.

Washington Trust Election.

At a meeting of Trustees of the Washington Trust Company yesterday Charles M. Clark, son of the late Charles F. Clark, once Vice President of the company, and Francis H. Page, Second Vice President of the company, were elected Trustees.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market, Opening Strong, Breaks Badly and Then Closes Dull.

Increased activity accompanied a bad break in the market yesterday. Total sales approximated 900,000 shares, and all the activity was on the decline. When the market rallied it at once became dull. This is exactly the opposite of what was the rule during the late bull movement, and the most ardent bulls dislike to be asked to explain it. There is now no doubt left that the sudden violence of the recent semi-panics thoroughly chilled bull speculation, and that professional operations are on the other side of the market. With no one else to buy, the market can have only one tendency, so the professionals think.

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Break in Consolidated Gas.

The worst break on the list was that in Consolidated Gas, which sold down from 201½ to 194½, or 7 points. It recovered a slight part of the loss, but its net decline extended to 5½ points. The immediate reason was the belief that the city would establish a municipal lighting plant, and on this theory it is understood that all the politicians have been selling their holdings and many have gone short of the stock.

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Some Pools Have to Let Go.

A number of the small pools which have been marking up their specialties have at last decided that this is no time for such operations, and some of them have closed out their holdings. The greater number of these pools had to take a loss. That they were pretty thoroughly out of the market was shown by the fact that prices sold off yesterday on small offerings, which ordinarily would not have moved the price of a stock more than a small fraction of a point. Yesterday some of the specialties declined a full point and more on a few hundred shares of long stock being pressed for sale.

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Waiting for the Reading Dividend.

In the last half hour activity was almost entirely suspended, as the floor was waiting for the announcement of the dividend on Reading. The Directors were meeting in Philadelphia, and the market halted for their decision. No announcement was, however, made before the close of the market. After 3 o'clock came the official statement that the dividend was 1½ per cent. While the market waited Reading showed a distinct disposition to sell off. The stock had been weak all day, and only the fear of a sharp movement against the shorts kept traders from hammering it more than they did.

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Amalgamated Copper.

Amalgamated Copper was conspicuous in its decline. Its net loss for the day was 2¼ points, but it had sold three-quarters of a point lower than the closing price. The agitation by Lawson has hurt this stock more than any other on the list, and it shows no rallying power to speak of. The selling yesterday came to a large extent from Boston. Two months ago selling or buying from Boston was discredited. Now it is considered good. This is also a sign of the times.

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The Federal Railroad Bill.

There was some discussion of the bill to place railroads under Federal control. Henry Clews & Co. received from their Washington representative a dispatch regarding the bill, which said:

"No importance is attached to the bill to put railroads under Federal control. I am assured at the Commissioners' office that no bill will be reported by the Senate unless it has the full approval of the railroads, and after full conference between that committee and representative railway interests. This would apply to a bill that might come from any quarter."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $249,195,367; balances, $14,679,715; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $381,435.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular, demand declining from $4.8735 to $4.8710, recovering at the close to $4.8720. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8455; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8765.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅜@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 11-16@95⅝; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium @ par. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day. Discounts were a shade easier, owing to the improvement in Continental exchanges, which were also affected by the news of a coming influx of gold from India and Egypt.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were in holiday humor, and there was little pretense of business. Consols were firm.

Americans opened quietly steady at about parity, with Southern Pacific the feature. Stocks hardened later, and closed firm.

Japanese were cheerful. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 65½. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88⅛; consols for account, 88¼; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 88⅜; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 103⅝; Canadian Pacific, 134; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175½; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 32¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90⅜; Erie, 38⅝; Erie first preferred, 77; Erie second preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 159½; Louisville and Nashville, 145⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32; New York Central, 145¼; Norfolk and Western, 81½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 45⅝; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 40⅝; Reading first preferred, 45½; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 36; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 66⅜; Union Pacific, 114⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 98; United States Steel, 30½; United States Steel preferred, 95½; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44¾; Spanish 4s, 89½.

Bar silver steady at 28⅛d per ounce.
Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.15; Lisbon, 18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak and trading was inactive. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.

The private rate of discount was 2¼@2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The changes on the Boerse to-day were of little importance.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 37⅝ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Steel Bolt Prices Advance.

The Steel Bolt Association has decided to advance the price of bolts $4 per ton.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28½d per ounce and in New York at 61¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Chollar sold at .20, 100 Crown Point at .15, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 600 Elkton at .70@.71, 500 Gold Dollar at .07, 500 Isabella at .29, 300 Mexican at 1.00, 300 Ophir at 3.05@3.00, 2,700 Pharmacist at .04, 200 Savage at .17, and 500 Vindicator at .80.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—The money market was dull and easy to-day. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3⅝@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3⅝@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, par @5c premium; clearings, $24,636,311; balances, $2,709,993; Sub-Treasury debit, $184,102.

The foreign exchange market is unsteady. Short sterling rates have been reduced a quarter cent. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88	
Sterling	4.87⅛	4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	.40½	.40⅝

To-day's stock market was quiet, except for Amalgamated, Sugar, and Greene. The local coppers grew heavy and attracted but little interest. Rutland preferred was strong; it is said that the road may be leased by the New York Central on a 3 or 3½ per cent. basis. There was considerable doing in New Haven Railroad, which closed 2½ below last night. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,620	Atchison	88	85⅞	85⅞
10	Atchison pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
71	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
616	*Boston & Maine	172	170	170
30	C. & O. R. & S. Y.	152	150	152
30	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	127	127	127
2	*Fitchburg pf	140	140	140
25	Mass. Electric	14	14	14
10	Mass. Electric pf	57	57	57
503	Mexican Central	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1,200	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	198½	195½	198
28	*Old Colony	206	204½	204½
675	Rutland pf	73¼	72	72¾
735	Union Pacific	111⅝	110	110
109	West End	93¼	93¼	93¼
74	West End pf	114	113⅞	114

TELEPHONES.

454	American	147	146½	147
60	Mexican	2¼	2	2
5	New England	138	136	138
100	Western pf	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	86½	86	86
60	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	5¼	5¼
60	Am. Pneu. Service pf	24	24	24
5,657	*American Sugar	143⅜	141¼	142
10	*American Sugar pf	138⅝	138¼	138⅜
425	American Woolen	21	20	20⅜
112	American Woolen pf	94	93½	93½
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
32	*General Electric	136	136	136
150	Mass. Gas	38⅜	37¾	37¾
95	Mass. Gas pf	80⅝	80½	80½
2	*Mergenthaler	188	188	188
37	Planters' Compress	1		1
20	*Swift & Co	112½	112½	112½
15	Torrington, Class A	22	22	22
367	United Fruit	108	107¼	107¼
287	*United Shoe Machine	50½	50½	50½
125	*United Shoe Mach. pf	31⅝	31	31
2,205	U. S. Steel	29⅞	28½	28⅞
2,462	U. S. Steel pf	93	91	91⅛

MINING.

90	Adventure	5½	5½	5½
126	Allouez	18	17½	17⅝
6,680	Amalgamated	88	84⅝	85⅛
100	American Zinc	12¼	12¼	12¼
270	Bingham	34⅜	34	34
100	Boston Con	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Cal. & Hecla	640	640	640
610	Centennial	24½	24	24
1,955	Copper Range	65⅝	64½	65
480	Daly-West	12	11⅞	12
215	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
175	Franklin	11⅛	11	11
2,150	Granby	5¼	4⅝	5
12,967	*Greene Con	23⅝	23⅛	23
490	Guanajuato	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
855	Isle Royale	26½	26	26
100	†Mass	8⅝	8½	8⅝
205	Mohawk	50	49	49
300	Montana Ex. & C	5	5	5
200	New Idria	8½	8½	8½
2,400	Old Dominion	28	26	26
100	Osceola	93	93	93
5	Quincy	105	105	105
50	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
50	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½
585	Shannon	8½	8½	8¾
1,131	Trinity	9¼	8½	9
25	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	11	11
965	United States	24¾	24½	24½
1,031	*Utah	42½	41½	41½
20	Victoria	4¼	4	4
5	Winona	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
20	Wolverine	105	104½	105

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Some weakness was developed in this market to-day, the downward movement being led by the Anthracite stocks, Lehigh Navigation, fell a point, Lehigh Valley ⅞, and Reading ¾. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was up ⅛, Delaware Insurance 2, Electric Storage Battery, ¾, General Asphalt ⅛, General Asphalt preferred 1½, and International Smokeless Powder preferred 16 points. It was the first transaction in the latter since last January. The old report is revived that the company will build a plant and operate it for the British Government, receiving a royalty. It lacked confirmation, but, at the same time, the rumor was not flatly denied. It is believed the new Commonwealth Electric Company, the local concern's prospective rival, will be quiet in its quietus this week. Total sales, 36,810 shares; $67,200 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amalgamated Copper	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
12	American Railways	48½	48½	48½
25	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Baltimore & Ohio	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	61⅝	61¼	61⅜
307	Cambria Steel	25½	25½	25½
5	Catawissa 1st pf	62	62	62
600	Con. Lake Superior	8⅛	8 3-16	8¼
325	Con. Lake Superior pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
40	Con. Traction of N. J.	80	80	80
48	Delaware Insurance	27½	26	27½
50	Diamond Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
770	Electric Co. of Am.	10½	10⅜	10½
50	Electric Storage Battery	80	80	80
100	Erie	36½	36½	36½
10	Fairmount Park Trans.	16½	16½	16½
211	General Asphalt	12	11⅝	12
115	General Asphalt pf	42	41	42
7	Hocking Valley pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
20	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	50	50	50
1,005	Int. Smok. Pow., ex. d.	30	29	29⅜
30	Int. Smokless Pow. pf	65	65	65
10	Ins. Co. of No. America	25¼	25¼	25¼
700	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64	63⅜	63⅝
360	Lehigh Navigation	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
1,705	Marsden	4 7-16	4¼	4 7-16
25	Minehill Railroad	66	66	66
23	North. Penn. R. R.	105	104¾	105
200	Norfolk & Western	79	79	79
247	Pennsylvania R. R.	69	68¼	68¼
200	Philadelphia & Erie	69	68	69¼
100	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98¼	98¼
4,206	Philadelphia Electric	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
115	Philadelphia Company	41¾	41½	41½
3	Philadelphia Co. pf	47	47	47
40	Phila. Rapid Transit	18¼	18	18
8,480	Reading	39⅝	38⅞	39 1-16
20	Reading 1st pf	45½	45½	45½
25	Reading 2d pf	41	41	41
900	Rock Island	34	33⅝	33¾
200	Southern Railroad	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
100	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2½	2¾
65	United Co.'s of N. J.	273	273	273
727	United Gas Improve	106	105¾	105¾
43	Union Traction	59	59	59
11,587	United States Steel	30	28½	28⅝
2,630	United States Steel pf	93¼	91¼	91½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,817,262
Gold	85,376,386
Silver	10,663,244
United States notes	8,286,481
Treasury notes of 1890	57,939
National banknotes	14,050,913
Total receipts this day	1,706,421
Total receipts this month	32,683,470
Total receipts this year	265,285,418
Total expenditures this day	1,450,000
Total expenditures this month	30,670,000
Total expenditures this year	289,201,747
Deposits in National banks	122,027,710

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$527,342,909
Silver dollars	477,594,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,282,671
Silver bullion of 1890	1,843,328
Total	$1,016,062,909

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$527,342,909
Silver certificates outstanding	477,594,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,126,000
Total	$1,016,062,909

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$21,000,706
Gold certificates	64,877,630
Silver coin and bullion	3,413,189
Silver certificates	7,230,070
United States notes	3,293,461
Other assets	28,762,149
Total in Treasury	$128,127,210
Deposits in National banks	122,027,710
Total	$345,154,920
Current liabilities	108,837,658
Available cash balance	$141,817,262

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan	1,000	98½	98½	98½
	500	98¾	98¾	98¾
	30,000	98¾	98¾	98¾
	500	98¼	98¼	98¼
	10,000	98¼	98¼	98¼
Rep of Cuba 5s	Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid	59,000	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Adams Expr 4s	500	108½	108½	108½
Am Cot Oil 4½s	2,000	100	100	100
Am Thread 4s	5,000	88	88	88
Am Tobacco 4s	Morton Tr Co certfs	10,000	72	72	72
		1,000	72¼	72¼	72¼
		30,000	72¼	72¼	72¼
		10,000	72	72	72
		26,000	71¾	71¾	71¾
		15,000	71¾	71¾	71¾
		30,000	71¾	71¾	71¾
		10,000	71¾	71¾	71¾
		82,000	71¾	71¾	71¾
		1,000	71¾	71¾	71¾
Am Tobacco 6s	Morton Tr Co certfs	21,000	110¾	110¾	110¾
		3,500	110	110	110
		10,000	110¼	110¼	110¼
		70,000	110	110	110
		10,000	109¾	109¾	109¾
		50,000	109¾	109¾	109¾
		20,000	109¾	109¾	109¾
		5,000	109¾	109¾	109¾
		25,000	109¾	109¾	109¾
		11,000	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
Ann Arb 1st 4s		20,000	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe	gen 4s	500	102½	102½	102½
	adjustment 4s	500	94	94	94
		5,000	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
	stamped	6,000	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Balt & O gold 4s		5,000	103¼	103¼	103¼
		1,000	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
		S Wa div 3½s	5,000	83½	83½	83½
			6,000	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
Bklyn Rap Transit	gold 5s	7,000	108	108	108
Bklyn Rap Transit	ref conv 4s	6,000	85	85	85
Bur, C R & N 1st		4,000	101½	101½	101½
Cent of Ga Ry	1st inc 5s	10,000	92½	92½	92½
		2,000	92¾	92¾	92¾
		1,000	92½	92½	92½
		5,000	92½	92½	92½
	2d inc 5s	10,000	73¾	73¾	73¾
		30,000	73½	73½	73½
		10,000	73¾	73¾	73¾
	3d inc 5s	1,000	64	64	64
		10,000	63¾	63¾	63¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s		15,000	101¾	101¾	101¾
		85,000	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s		4,000	107½	107½	107½
		1,000	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
C & Alt R R 5s		10,000	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Chi, Bur & Quincy	joint 4s	6,000	100	100	100
		11,000	100¼	100¼	100¼
		5,000	100¼	100¼	100¼
	Ill div 3½s	29,000	97	97	97
C & E Ill gen 5s		2,000	118½	118½	118½
Chi & N West	sink fund 6s	10,000	116	116	116
C, R I & P R R 4s		25,000	81	81	81
		5,000	80¾	80¾	80¾
		10,000	80¾	80¾	80¾
Chi, R I & P R R	coll trust 5s	2,000	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
		5,000	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
		4,000	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
		48,000	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Chi Ter Tran 4s		1,000	85½	85½	85½
Col

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday reflected to only a slight extent the declines which occurred during the afternoon in the Stock Exchange market. Greene Consolidated Copper declined sharply and closed with a net loss of about a point, but in most issues the declines were smaller than that, and in some cases net gains instead of losses were recorded. Northern Securities was fairly active and irregular, but it ended the day with only a fractional loss, having recovered 1⅜ points from the lowest. There was a sharp recovery in the New Orleans Railways securities, which recently sold down many points on the announcement of the assessments to be levied on the two issues of stock. Yesterday the common, odd lots of which had sold as low as 2, was bid up to 3⅞ and sold at that price. The preferred rose to 14 bid. The bonds were also much stronger, being 75 bid. Doubtless the plan of readjustment would materially help the position of the bonds inasmuch as the assessments will add a large amount of cash to the enterprise.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK common rose to 137¼. The strength of the stock is due to the extra dividend of .2 per cent. that was paid on the stock on Dec. 15. This makes 10 per cent. paid on the stock this year, and it is thought in some quarters that this rate is now practically established as the regular rate. The previous dividend was 4 per cent., paid in August.

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,400	American Can	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
8,600	American Can pf	63½	62	62
800	American Nickel	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
700	Arizona Con. Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,700	Baldwin Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Borden's Cond. Milk	137¼	137¼	137½
460	British Columbia Cop	6¼	6	6⅛
400	Con. Refrigerating	5	5	5
2,175	Douglas Copper	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
10,300	Greene Con. Copper	25⅞	23½	24½
1,200	Greene Con. Gold	8	7⅞	7⅞
5	Houston Oil pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Interborough R. T	162½	162½	162½
110	Inter. Mer. Marine	16²⅛	16²⅛	16²⅛
600	inter. Mer. Marine pf	28	28	28
1,800	Kitchener Mining	3	3-16	¼
2,500	Mackay Companies	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜
400	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
200	Mexican Nat. Constr., $20 paid off	⅞	⅞	⅞
11,200	Montreal & Boston	1 5-16	1 3-16	1⅛
331	New Orleans Ry	3⅞	*2⅞	3⅞
100	New Orleans Rys. pf	13½	13½	13½
11,400	Northern Securities	130⅝	128	129⅞
200	Otis Elevator pf	100	100	100
100	Seaboard Air Line	16½	16½	16½
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf	35½	35	35½
375	Standard Mining	2	2	2
500	Standard Milling pf	30	30	30
-15	Standard Oil	638½	638½	639½
700	Tennessee Copper	37	36½	37
200	Tintic Company	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
900	U. S. Lead	46	45	45
1,000	U. S. L. pf., new, w. i.	93	92⅝	92⅝
50	U. S. Ship., w. i.	27½	27½	27½
1,500	White Knob Copper	5-16	3-16	3-16
100	White Knob new, w. i.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	Det. Un. Ry. 4½s, w.i.	94½	94½	94½
$27,200	Japanese 6s, 2d series, w. i.	88¼	88	88
$50,000	Mexican new 4s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
20,000	Public Serv. Corp. 5% notes	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
105,000	U. S. Leather new 5s, w. i.	96½	95⅝	95⅝
9,400	U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs.	46¼	46¼	46¼
5,000	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	99	99	99
5,000	Wabash-Pitts. Term. inc. 4s	43½	43½	43½

†Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	69½	..	69½	..
American Can	11⅞	12	12	12⅛
American Can pf	62	62¼	62¼	62⅞
American Chicle	120	125	120	127
American Chicle pf	90	95	90	95
Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
American Malting 6s	102⅛	103½	102⅝	103½
American Nickel	1⅞	2	2	2⅛
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts	245	250	245	250
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	22	23	22	22½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83	82½	83
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Baldomero Mining	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅞
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	5	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	130	..	130	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	6	6¼	6¼	6⅜
California Copper	..	⅛	⅛	⅜
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6½	..	6½	..
Casein Co. of Am. pf	60	..	62	..
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Central Foundry pf	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Central Foundry 5s	71	74	71	74
Compressed Air	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Con. Lake Sup. ass. paid	8	8½	8	8½
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	16	17½	15½	17½
Con. Refrigerating	5	6	4½	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Crampsp Shipb	29	30	25	29
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¼	101	100¼	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf	35	42½	35	42½
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70	..	70	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf	93	95	93	95
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
Douglas Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	35	40	35	40
Electric Boat pf	65	72	68	72
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	..	1½	..	1½
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Great North., pf., w. i.	210	..	210	..
Greene Con. Copper	24	24¼	24⅞	25¼
Greene Con. Gold	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70	..	70	..
Guggenheim Exploration	130	135	127	132
Guggenheim Ex., 7% pd.	120	..	117	122
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	94¼	95	94¼	95
Hall Signal	88	93	88	93
Havana Tobacco	37	38½	37	38½
Havana Tobacco pf	42	44½	42	44½
Havana Tobacco 5s	74	79	74	79
H. B. Claflin & Co	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	101	102	101	102
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	95	105	95	105
Houston Oil	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Houston Oil pf	15	17½	15	17½
Inter. Rapid Transit	162	161½	162	162¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	12½	13	12½	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27⅝	28	28	28½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	20	22	20	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	8	10	8	10
International Silver pf	37	40	37	40
International Silver 1st 6s	101	101	101	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	85	..	85	..
Kitchener Mining	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Lackawanna Steel	85	92	83	92
Lord & Taylor pf	103	103½	103	105½
Mackay Companies	40	40⅝	40	40¾
Mackay Companies pf	74	74⅞	75	74⅞
Madison Square Garden	17½	20	15	16
Manhattan Transit	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Mexican new 4s	93¾	94	93¾	94
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	..	..	..	6⅝
Mexican Con. 5s	102¼	104	102½	104
Montreal & Boston	1-16	1⅛	1 5-16	1⅜
National Bank of Cuba	116	120	116	120
National Sugar	105½	..	105½	..
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅜	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	60	63	60	63
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	87	90	87	90
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8	7½	8
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅞	1	1⅞	1⅝
North. Pac. when rel	160	..	140	160
Northern Pacific rcts	160	180	150	500
Northern Securities stub	400	500	400	500
Northern Securities	129¼	130	129⅝	130
Oregon S. L. nav 4s, ctfs.	96¼	97	96¼	97
Otis Elevator	43	47	45	47
Otis Elevator pf	99	101	99	101
Pacific Pack. & Nav	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	⅛	1½	½	1½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	10	14	10	14
Pope Manufacturing	5	6½	5	7
Pope Mfg.	..	7	7	7½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16	17½	16	19
Royal Baking Powder	125	135	125	132
Royal Baking Powder pf	108	110	108	110
Safety Car Heating	..	..	181	..
Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	35¼	35⅞	35	35¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	99½	100	99½	100
South Elkhorn Land	1	2	1	2
South Elkhorn Land 5s	16	20	16	20
Standard Con. Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Standard Coupler	23	30	23	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	8	9	8	9
Standard Milling pf	30	30½	29½	30½
Standard Milling 5s	77½	79	77½	79
Standard Oil	638	640	639	640
Tennessee Copper	37	37½	33½	37½
Tonopah Mining of Nev	9	10	9	10
Trenton Potteries	15¾	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf	85	87½	85	87½
Trenton Potteries deb.	76	78	75	76
Union Copper	..	1¼	1	1¼
Union Typewriter	94	98	93	98
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	124	120	124
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	119	110	122
United Box Board	1¼	2¼	1½	2¼
United Box Board pf	9	10	9½	10
United Copper	9¼	10½	9¼	10½
United Copper pf	50	60	50	60
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	6	..	40
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	8½	6	8½
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	26⅞	27½	26	27½
U. S. Ship. pf. new, w. i.	78	81	79	81
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs.	46	47	46	47

	Dec. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	..	..	..	..
D. F.	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96	96½	96	96½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	98	99½	98	99½
Va. Southwestern	45	..	45	..
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	92¾	93	92¾	93
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	43¼	43½	43¼	43⅜
White Knob Copper	3-16	¼	5-16	⅜
Worth. Pump pf	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	242	239	242
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	206	203	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	77	78	77	78
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¼	104½	105½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	81	86	81	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	79½	80	79½	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
New Orleans Rys	⅜	4¼	⅜	3½
New Orleans Rys. pf	14	..	13½	13½
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	75	..	72	..
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	76	78	76	78
Public Service Corp.	135	145	135	145
Public Ser. Corp. certs.	73½	74½	73½	74½
Second Av. R. R. con.	207	212	207	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	120	116½	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	27	29½	27	29½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	78	81	78	81
28th & 29th St. 5s	113	116	110	117
Union Railways 1st 5s	108½	111	108½	111
United El. of N. J. 4s	76	77½	76	77½
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf	68	69	68	69
U. R. of St. L. vot. tr. ctfs.	23	25	23	25
U. T. of Providence	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	109	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27	28	27	28
Wash Ry. & Electric pf	82	85	82	85
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	85	85	84	85

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	65	72	65	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Bay State Gas	7-16	½	7-16	½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	52	..	52	..
Bklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	5¼	6¼	5½	6¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	66¾	68	66¾	68
Central Union Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	96	98	96	98
Denver Gas	36	39	36	39
Denver Gas 5s	85	88	85	88
Denver Gas 6s	102¼	..	102¼	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	122	126	123	126
Hudson County Gas	104	105	104	105
Hudson County Gas 5s	107	108	107	108
Indianapolis Gas	70	75	70	75
Indianapolis Gas 6s	100½	103	100½	103
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	111	112½	111	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	112¾	114	112¼	114
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. con. 5s	103½	105½	103½	105½
New York & Queens Gas	62	65	60	65
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s	100	105	100	105
Northern Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	5	8	5	8
Paterson & Passaic Gas	67	71	67	71
Paterson & Passaic 4s	103	106	103	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91	89	91
St. Paul 5s	93	95	93	95
South. J. G. & Electric	120	121	120	123
South Jersey G. & L. 5s	103	106	103	106
Syracuse Lighting	60	..	60	..
Syracuse Lighting pf	92	..	92	..
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	..	101	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62	64	62	64
East River Ferry 5s	75	83	75	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	107	110	107	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 6s	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	28	33	28	33
Union Ferry 5s	87	90	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	556	556
2d week Dec.	$95,716	$84,936	$183,767
From July 1	2,658,500	2,595,662	..
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULTE STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,629	1,453	1,412
2d week Dec.	180,372	138,137	114,244
From July 1	4,231,982	3,789,788	3,732,695
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Dec.	81,909	76,892	71,586
From Jan. 1	4,058,522	3,840,143	3,403,749
UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO—			
Month Nov.	567,672	488,507	489,200
From Jan. 1	5,527,895	5,110,230	5,023,625
MONTREAL ST. RY. for November—			
Gross earnings	294,555	189,561	172,872
Expenses	133,849	116,009	103,628
Net earnings	70,706	72,952	69,244
Charges	18,571	17,903	16,077
Surplus	51,835	55,049	53,167
Gross, 2 months	426,831	396,162	354,277
Expenses	255,486	227,318	200,047
Net, 2 months	171,345	168,844	154,230
Charges	37,818	36,825	32,068
Surplus, 2 months	133,527	132,019	122,162
NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter and half year ended Dec. 31, partly estimated—			
Three months—	Estimated.	—Actual—	
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	21,091,100	20,211,173	19,430,118
Expenses	14,957,400	13,638,193	13,276,253
Net earnings	6,101,700	5,573,054	5,675,016
Other Income	1,505,200	1,415,872	1,468,008
Total income	7,606,900	7,088,906	7,143,024
Chgs. and taxes	5,360,200	5,089,430	5,176,153
Sinking fund	2,046,400	1,989,475	1,968,739
Sinking fund	75,000	75,000	75,000
Balance	1,971,400	1,914,475	1,893,739
Dividends	1,946,500	1,946,500	1,648,955
Surplus	318,300	261,350	244,786
Six months—			
Gross earnings	42,196,500	41,209,418	38,905,782
Expenses	28,970,200	27,656,926	26,335,707
Net earnings	13,136,200	12,527,848	12,870,391
Other income	3,037,600	2,698,473	2,704,906
Total income	16,173,200	15,226,321	15,575,297
Chgs. and taxes	10,970,800	10,143,155	10,364,984
Surplus	5,202,400	5,083,131	5,210,313
Sinking fund	150,000	150,000	150,000
Balance	5,052,400	4,933,131	5,060,313
Dividends	3,306,200	3,306,250	3,299,907
Surplus	1,746,200	1,626,881	1,762,406
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for November—			
Gross earnings	2,067,265	1,979,725	1,820,562
Expenses	1,620,192	1,491,545	1,489,096
Net earnings	447,013	364,180	360,466
Gross, 11 months	21,987,713	22,727,666	20,607,983
Expenses	16,394,244	17,048,162	15,114,465
Net, 11 months	5,593,473	5,679,504	5,493,518

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.04	.04	Ken. Con.	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.10	.09	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.17	.16	Mexican	1.10	1.00
Belcher	.17	.17	Occi. Con.	.78	.78
Best & Bel.	.86	.88	Ophir	3.50	3.15
Bullion	.21	.19	Overman	.07	.06
Caledonia	.40	.38	Potosi	.14	.13
Chal. Con.	.19	.17	Savage	.19	.17
Challar	.22	.21	Sag Belcher.	.03	.03
Confidence	.70	.70	Sierra Nev.	.41	.38
Con. C. & V.	1.50	1.40	Syndicate	.19	.19
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	St. Louis	.07	.07
Crown Point	.14	.13	Union Con.	.47	.44
Gould & Cur.	.18	.16	Utah Con.	.03	.03
Hale & Nor.	1.05	1.00	Yellow Jack.	.14	.14
Julia	.06	.06	Silver bars.	.61⅛	.61
Justice	.09	.08	Telegraph	.05	.05

Drafts, sight .02½ .02⅝

Mexican dollars unchanged at .50@.52.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅞	8¼	Lexington	4	4¼
Anaconda	14	14¼	Little Pittsburg	2	2¼
C. K. & N.	20	23	Little Bessie	2⅝	3
C. C. Cons.	9⅞	10¼	Mol. Gibson	4½	4¾
Dante	4½	4⅝	M. Anchor	..	6½
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5	Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞
Elkton	68	68¼	Old Gold	8⅝	8⅝
El Paso	115¾	116¼	Pharmacist	4	4⅜
Gold Dollar	6¾	6⅞	Portland	176	185
Gold Cycle	40	60	Rose Maud	5⅝	5½
G. Sovereign	8¼	8¾	Rose Nicol	4	4½
Isabella	.26	.28½	Sun. Eclipse	2	2½
Jackpot	5	..	Vindicator	..	75
Keystone	4⅞	5	Work	12⅜	12⅞

REACTION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange rates declined considerably yesterday, but closed quite firm on a recovery in demand sterling of 10 points from the lowest. Sales of demand were made as low as 4.8710, but at the end of the day 4.8720 was bid again. The easing of January discounts in Berlin and an advance in the sterling rate at that centre were among the influences which caused the decline here. In addition there was the fact that the demand for remittance was lighter because of the practical completion of arrangements of remittances intended to reach the other side before the close of the year. With the departure of to-day's steamer only cable transfers will be available for any further end-of-the-year settlements. There appears, however, to be no certainty that yesterday's decline really marks the end of the rather strained condition that has existed in the foreign exchange market. Further exports of gold are very probable. Yesterday it was announced that the National Bank of Commerce will ship $500,000 in gold coin to Argentina on Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The International Extracting Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—George J. Fermier, James E. Pyle, and Frank W. Hastings, Jr.

The Campbell Mining Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William Miller, L. H. Campbell, J. M. Persons, and Charles H. Whitehouse.

Southland Improvement Company, Jersey City; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Jacob Frankie, Fred. W. Spacke, and V. O. Foulk.

The Missouri Lime and Cement Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—C. L. McDonald, Louis B. Dalley, and H. O. Coughlan.

Russell, Gardner & Cable, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—A. A. Kelley, Herbert Hamilton, William Anthony, and Edward L. Hodges.

The Art Engraving Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Herman M. Wendt, Paul Wurtz, and August Vogt.

The Collins & Rosendale Company, (silks,) Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Peter Collins, Jennie Collins, Ryan Rosendale, and Emma Rosendale.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$2,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company extended mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, guaranteed by Central Railway of New Jersey, due 1910, interest March, June, September, and December.

$4,000 Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1919, interest February, May, August, and November, 109.

50 shares General Chemical Company preferred, 99½.

20 shares American Sugar Company preferred, 135½.

26 shares New Central Coal Company of Maryland, 42.

61 shares Consolidated Gas Company, 200¼.

2 shares American Ice Company preferred, 37.

25 shares International Banking Corporation, 155.

25 shares Madison Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., common, $100 the lot.

1 share New York Law Institute, 96.

100 shares E. W. Bliss Company common, 140¼.

10 shares International Banking Corporation, 155.

$5,000 Deutscher Verein of the City of New York 5 per cent. twenty-year first mortgage gold bonds, due January, 1911, interest January, (accrued interest from Jan. 1 last to be charged to purchaser,) 90.

25 shares Windsor Trust Company, 190½.

10 shares National Surety Company, 120½.

27 shares International Banking Corporation, 154½.

25 shares Hanover National Bank, 530¾.

25 shares Windsor Trust Company, 190¾.

100 shares American Surety Company, 180.

250 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 300½.

100 shares Linden Cemetery of New Jersey, $28 per share.

10 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, 675.

25 shares Merchants' National Bank, 183.

50 shares Alliance Realty Company, (deposited stock,) 113.

$15,000 Corning Telephone Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1921, (January, 1902, coupons on,) 50.

50 shares Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, Installment A, book value to Dec. 15, 1904, $90.18, (deposited,) 85 the lot.

$5,000 Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Company Yaqui land grant first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1902, January, 1896, inc., coupons on, (hypothecated,) $50.

100 shares Boston Footwear Machine Company; $3,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Company bonds, Class B, due January, 1917, interest not to exceed 6 per cent., July, 1904, coupons on; $1,000 Iron Car Company income bond, due January, 1927, interest not to exceed 6 per cent.; $1,000 Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company 7 per cent. bond, due October, 1909, October, 1874, coupon on; $3,400 Iron Car Equipment Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due September, 1900, July, 1892, coupons on and $6,000 Iron Car American Railway Equipment Company; 1,000 shares Stoddard Company of Arizona; 200 shares Burns Milling Company; 100 shares National Heating and Power Company; 100 shares Electric Power Company of New Brunswick, Canada, preference stock; 50 shares Consolidated Electric Company of New Brunswick, Canada, ordinary stock, and 1 share Detroit, Lake St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis Fishing and Hunting Club, $100 the lot.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Incorporated to-day:

Santa Maria Sugar Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—Lorenzo Semple, James E. Hopkins, James Barclay, New York.

Postal Telegraph Building Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles A. Mackay, George G. Ward, Edward C. Platt, New York.

New York Boxboard and Paper Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles A. Bulk, Brooklyn; Julius Miller, Gustave Barna, New York.

International Optical Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Jay V. Bendus, Abraham L. Freed, Katique P. Freed, New York.

The Textile Improvement Company of New York, Manhattan; capital, $50,000. Directors—James W. Scott, Camden, Me.; Franklin E. Saunders, Morris U. Ely, New York.

Warner & Prankard, New York, (fish and other sea food;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Carlton M. Prankard, Fort Washington; A. J. G. Warner, Jersey City, N. J.; Walter E. Ashcroft, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Empire Iron and Metal Company, Millbrook; capital, $80,000. Directors—J. Hurst Purnell, Lyttleton R. Purnell, Baltimore, Md.; Horace S. Gould, New York.

The William H. Geer Company, New York, (general commission business;) capital, $50,000. Directors—William H. Geer, New York; Eugene L. Falk, Bradley H. Phillips, Buffalo, N. Y.

Commercial Realty Exchange Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Nathan Lavey, Barnet Schapiro, Harris M. Cohen, New York.

Chesebro-Whitman Company, New York, (building material;) capital, $30,

ton; 111th St, s s, 240.1 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 36,000
TYROLER, James, to Anna C. E. Muth; 152d St, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 8,500
TYROLER, James, to George Brown; 152d St, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, installments 6,000
VALENTINE, John P., to Thomas E. Fitzgerald; 102d St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, due Feb. 21, 1905, 6 per cent. 4,500
VEIGEL, John, to Isaac Mayer and another; 143d St, n s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 4,000
WENDEL, Charles C., to Randolph Guggenheimer, Audubon Av, s e corner of 180th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000
WISE, Henry, to Frederic D. Weekes; 106th St, 241, due May 1, 1910 12,000
WITTE, Louise A. N., to Morris C. Webber; Southern Boulevard, w s, 150 ft n of Home St, 3 years 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D and 7th St, n e corner, 48.9x85; Christian Jacobs against Abraham Siegel, owner and contractor 300
BOSTON ROAD and 169th St, n e corner, 143.2 ft on Clinton Av, 191.4 on Boston Road and 169th St, and along the curve of said road and said street; Edward Stelter against Ferdinand Hecht, owner; Charles Scheidecker, contractor 500
MADISON AV, 62; Barnet Mason against Eliza J. Smith, owner; George H. Riley, contractor 550
1ST AV, e s, 50 ft n of 109th St, 75x100; United Damp Proofing and Painting Company against Nicholas Comforti, owner and contractor 300
19TH ST, 332 East; Louis Imershein against John Goldberg, owner and contractor 24
25TH ST, 350 and 352 West; John C. Orr & Co. against Abraham Silvermintz, owner and contractor 1,992
27TH ST, 327 to 335 West; John C. Orr & Co. against Abraham Silvermints, owner and contractor 2,997
39TH ST, 106 East; Matthew F. Donohue against estate of Jane Edgar, owner; Charles Steuerwald, contractor 440
49TH ST, 546 West; Anderson Brothers against Samuel Green and another, owners; Armund Johnson, contractor 115
53D ST, 105 and 107 East; Frank Flanagan against Analita Rush, owner and contractor 42
111TH ST, 202, 204, 206, and 210 East; Simon Klein against Hyman B. Goldberg, owner and contractor 72
120TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Louis E. Berg against Patrick McMorrow, owner; David Tullock, Jr., executor, contractor 825
125TH ST and Jackson Av, n w corner, 225 x100; Murray & Hill Company against Eastern Union Realty Company, owner and contractor 517
160TH ST and Cauldwell Av, n e corner; Joseph S. Gallick against estate of Philip Ebling, owner and contractor 765

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROAD ST, 68; Kellner & Markheim against Cora Morris and another, Aug. 26, 1904 111
BUCHANAN PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 125x100; William D. Clarke against Luella B. Blair, July 12, 1904 150
BUCHANAN PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 125x100; William D. Clarke against Luella B. Blair, July 12, 1904 150
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385 and 386; McBride & Co. against Leon A. Liebeskind and another, Dec. 16, 1904 999
ELM ST, s e corner of Broome St; J. Edward Ogden Company against August Trenkmann and another, Dec. 9, 1904, by bond 99
ELM ST, s e corner of Broome St; J. Edward Ogden Company against August Trenkmann, Dec. 9, 1904, by bond 99
PELHAM AV, n s, 150 ft w of Emmet Av, 50x134; William D. Clarke against Henry L. Sansom, June 19, 1903 75
PELHAM AV, n s, 150 ft w of Emmet Av, 50x134; William D. Clarke against Henry L. Sansom, June 19, 1903 505
80TH ST, 249 West; George Johannes against James W. Silleck and another, Dec. 12, 1904 154
70TH ST, n w corner of West End Av; Hudelberger & Sommer against Collins Building and Construction Company and another, Oct. 1, 1904 1,061
97TH ST, 36 West; Kimler and another against Eva J. Marx and another, Nov. 19, 1904 242
110TH ST, 313 West; H. Harris & Co. against Knepper & Co. and another, July 21, 1904, canceled 1,428
110TH ST, 313 West; H. Harris & Co. against Siegfried Weiss and another, July 22, 1904 1,428
205TH ST, n s, 273.4 ft w of Mosholu Parkway South, 51x134.4x irregular; Sebastiano Mardello against Annie D'Ambra and another, Nov. 28, 1904, by bond. 271

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 768 to 757, 1-5 part, and 18th St, 410 West, 1-5 part; Nettie O. Trezise and another, receivers, against Egbert F. Fritz and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, S. Sultan.
PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 75x95; Max Marcus against Patrick J. Cuddy, (action to recover amount;) attorneys, Wolfe & Cushner.
VESEY and Greenwich Sts, n e corner, 41.2x 53.11x irregular; Susan M. De Moga against Charles B. D. Graham and another, (action to enforce performance of trust;) attorney, E. J. McGuire.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 200x100; James D. Gagan against Walter E. Clarkson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Fleischmann.
WASHINGTON AV, 2,089; Meyer Edelman against Susie R. Potter and another, (action to enforce vendee's lien;) attorney, N. Aleinikoff.
WASHINGTON AV, 2,091; Meyer Edelman against Elizabeth M. Clarke, (action to enforce vendee's lien;) attorney, N. Aleinikoff.
WEST BROADWAY, 229, and White St, 1; Charlotte A. Williamson against Elizabeth J. Doyle and another, (partition;) attorneys, Weselman & Kraus.
WHITE ST, 123; William J. Henze against Clotilde Plana and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Davidson.
127TH ST, 437 East; Mary A. Goggin against Israel Lippmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Goggin.
117TH ST, 273 West; Gertrude Hersfield and another against Pauline Hoss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.
136TH ST, 152 West; Katharine A. Mannion against William H. Flitner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Hogan.
189TH ST, n s, whole front between Tiebout Av and Elm Place, 172.3x268.3x186.7x irregular; William S. Patten against William F. Holding and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. F. Johnson.

AT AUCTION.

S. de WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer

will sell at public auction by order of LOUIS A. and ALFRED C. MARKS, Executors' and Trustees' Estate of

Esther B. Marks, Deceased,

on

Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

THE VERY DESIRABLE

Investment Property

KNOWN AS THE GLENMORE HOTEL,

Chatham Square, Cor. Mott Street,

and known as

1, 2, 3 and 4 Chatham Square, and 2 and 4 Mott Street,

together, 69.3x50.6x62x48.10x80.10.

FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Executors and Trustees, 41 Park Row.

Particulars and plans from the auctioneer, 171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt Street. Telephone, 365 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

A COMMUTER'S COUNTRY HOME.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY. HARLEM R. R.; FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM DEPOT; 15-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT WATER HEAT; VILLAGE WATER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE; COACHMAN'S QUARTERS; ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; FOUR ACRES OF LAND. APPLY TO NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 E. 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Near Sound, New Rochelle—Fine house, six sleeping rooms, two baths; hardwood finish; piazzas; garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.

For Rent—With privilege of buying, 125 acre farm; with modern house and outbuildings; owner will guarantee 6 per cent. on the price asked.

60 Acres—High and beautifully wooded; springs and stream; ¾ mile road frontage; ideal spot for country estate; $10,000.

Mount Kisco—130 acres; near station; good buildings; productive farm; fine view.

Ardsley—Six acres, with fine modern stone house; all improvements; beautiful view; bargain. Turner & Co., 28 East 42d St., N. Y. City. Telephone, 540—38th St.

SUBWAY WESTCHESTER COUNTY BOOM.

Larchmont lots, $100, to close Estate; cheapest lots in Westchester County; 35 minutes from City Hall. City improvements. Sold only in lots of four or more lots and on easiest terms. LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway, New York.

Mount Vernon.

Beautifully Located Home.—9 rooms; all improvements; best residential section of Mount Vernon; near station; $6,500; this is one of many bargains, $2,000 up; if you wish to secure a home or invest in building lot, acreage, farms, a few minutes north of Bronx on line of transit extensions write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, EDWARD H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting such business, at the banking house of Westchester Trust Company, Getty Square, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 26th day of June, 1905. Dated 30th day of December, 1904. EVELINE L. ROGERS, WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY, Administrators.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

A REAL ESTATE CATECHISM.

III.

Q.—Why does the title policy of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK protect?

A.—Because it requires the Company to defend the action, at its own expense, as well as to pay the amount of the loss.

Q.—Does the policy cover the marketability of the title?

A.—Yes. The Company is obliged, under its policy, to compel a purchaser to take the title, or be responsible to the holder of its policy, even to the extent of taking the property off the hands of the policyholder.

Q.—Is not the charge for a policy very high?

A.—No. The charge for both examination and insurance is less than it formerly would have cost to have the title examined. It is much less than the expense of enforcing liability against a previous warrantor of the title.

(To be continued.)

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

57 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Hudson Realty Co.

135 Broadway, N. Y.

Corner Cedar Street.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the prices at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same

THROUGH YOUR BROKER.

M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

INVESTORS.

Can find no better security than

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE.

We have several very choice parcels requiring a cash investment of from $10,000 to $50,000, which will yield handsome returns and are sure to increase in value and earning power.

We have a choice corner parcel up town requiring an investment of about $150,000, which will yield 8 per cent. and be worth at least $75,000 more in the course of a year or two.

We have a very choice corner parcel down town requiring an investment of about $500,000, which will yield over 6 per cent. and be worth considerably more in the future.

Full particulars to Bona-Fide Investors.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO.

MAIN OFFICE, 135 Broadway, 2,237-8 Cort. BRONX BRANCH, Westchester & Prospect Ave. 1,215-16 Melrose.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!
Rents collected. estates managed, houses leased. Will benefit you by our long experience. Morris-Jacoby, 35 West 125th. Telephone 2491—Harlem.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, want immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

New five-story corner; big bargain. Real Estate Office, 199 Beach Av., 156th St.

East Side.

A plot of 50,000 sq. feet,

vicinity of

5th Av. and 79th St.

Property has never been offered. Price reasonable. Large profits assured. Particulars on personal application. JOHN B. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

BUILDING PLOTS,

CHOICE LOCATIONS,
Bet. 3d and Park Avs., 106th St. to 125th St.
Two plots, 41x35, $23,000 each.
Plot 89x100, $25,000. Exceptional advantages.
Plot 78x100, $48,000; on good street.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. Koelble, 30 Pine St.

CHOICE CORNER PLOTS,

LEXINGTON AND PARK AVS., BET. 106TH AND 125TH STS.,
Plot 78x100, $60,000, on good street.
Plot 50x100, $45,000, exceptional advantages.
Plot 46x96, $40,000.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. Koelble, 30 Pine St.

BETWEEN AVE. D & EAST RIVER.

A plot 40x190, facing two streets, for $23,000. Terms easy.

RULAND & WHITING CO.

5 BEEKMAN ST.

Furnished room house, 41st St., vicinity 2d Av.; 16.8x100; asking $10,000; terms to suit; genuine bargain. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St., $31,000, five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Single flat bargain, East 52d St.; price, $15,000; Mtg. $10,000, 4½ per cent; rent over $1,500. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

12th St, West—Plot 100x90; reasonable; tenement, factory, stable. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

West Side.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, offer quick taker, west side, 26 foot, cold water, thoroughly renovated, 20-family tenement; rents $2,352; after January $2,616; price $21,000.

122 WEST 87TH ST.

Three-story and basement private house. Size 18x55x100; the best and cheapest house on the west side for sale. Open for inspection.

Tenement house, 25x75x100, West 60th St.; rents $1,500, guaranteed; price, $11,000; mortgage, $9,000. Owner, real estate office, 199 Beach Av., Bronx.

A.—Vicinity 103d St. and Broadway; extra wide double flat; rent over $4,100; price, $38,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—Plot 30x100.5, West 48th St., for stable or garage, $23,000. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway.

$22,000—Five-story double flat, 133d St., near 5th Av.; Mtg. $17,000; rent $2,300; a sure investment. E. King, 775 Broadway.

5-story tenement, West 27th St., $25,000; Mtg. $18,000, 5 per cent.; rent, $2,920; a good chance. E. King, 775 Broadway.

Prominent corners near new Pennsylvania Depot; price, $26,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Chelsea Square, 21st.—5-story house; rental $4,600, price $40,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

142d St., near 8th Av.—15-family flat, $27,000; old rents. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

$1,500.00 cash, brownstone private house, fine section. [illegible]

MANHATTAN

FOR SALE.

West Side.

To Speculators and Investors:

A 6-story elevator building, near B'way and 104th St.; price, $97,000; rents, $10,300; about $15,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way apartment building, with stores; price, $95,000; rents, $9,900; about $20,000 cash required.

A 7-story B'way corner, near Subway express station; rents, $21,000; about $40,000 cash required; will pay over 10% on investment.

A 7-story B'way corner, 8 families on each floor; about $55,000 cash required; will pay nearly 10% on investment.

Other B'way and side street properties to offer at attractive figures.

GIBBS & KIRBY,

B'WAY AND 103D ST.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
Amsterdam Av., (60's,) 14-room triple....$43,000
Amsterdam Av., (150's,) double, 26 front. 30,000
8th Av., below 150th, modern triple..... 31,500
Lenox Av., near 135th, double..... 28,500
Madison Av., below 106th, double..... 28,750
Manhattan Av., modern double, 27 front.. 34,000
Morningside Av., 6-room double, improve. 33,500
7th Av., 6-room double, improvements.... 35,000
7th Av., 37.6, new triple, stores..... 58,000
Amsterdam corner, below 160th, 40 front.. 85,000
8th Av., corner, triple and storeyard..... 53,000
Manhattan Av., corner, triple, 27.10 front. 60,000
112th, 6-story, new law, quadruple..... 65,000
117th, 12-room triple, all improvements... 29,500
112th, 7-room double, 20 front..... 38,000
116th, (Lenox,) double, 27 front, stores... 36,500
116th, near 7th, double, 32 front..... 44,500
117th, near 4fice, 6-room double..... 24,750
139th, 8th Av. corner, 4-story quadruple.... 55,000
141st, 37.6, 7-room, new, double..... 46,000
142d, 5-story double, full lot..... 22,250
Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 135TH ST.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
Finest corner on St. Nicholas Av., 5-story, 27.6x113; rent, $6,700; price, $60,000.
Two triple flats: 12 rooms, hot water; rent, $2,900; price, $26,000.
8th Av. triple flats with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $39,500.
Two 8th Av. corners, with stores; fine location; price, $48,000; cheap.

Big Bargain.

SPECULATORS, CALL QUICK.

Three houses below West 14th St., 4-story each, all 3 for $30,000; good rent; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

DESIRABLE PLOTS.
145th & 146th Sts.—7th & Lenox Avs.
Ready for immediate improvement.
Subway Station at corner.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

Cheap, two triple flats on upper West Side, showing excellent income. Send or call for particulars. McMILLAN & KOCH, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Three-story and basement private dwelling on West End Av., one block from Subway station. Will sell cheap. McMILLAN & KOCH, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

West 123d St. Bargain.—Five-story triple, 33.2x100; all improvements; leased at $5,000; rents about $6,000; price, $50,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, Box 194 Times.

Washington Heights.

WINSLOW REALTY CO., 70 Manhattan St., offers 50x100, with old tenements, now rented for $1,700; two blocks from rapid transit station; asking $20,000; Amsterdam Av., corner, 100x100, under $35,000; Wadsworth Av., corner, 100x100, under $40,000; single corners and inside lots, in best part of Washington Heights, at prices that insure good profits in the Spring; brokers welcome.

AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER,

PLOT 90x100.
PRICE, $50,000.
VICINITY 175TH ST.
A. F. KOELBLE, 30 Pine St.

A.—Vicinity of 150th St. and Amsterdam Av.; extra wide triple flat; 5 rooms and bath each; rent about $4,700; price, $41,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,
EAST ELMHURST
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.

SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.

BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO. 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

Our phenomenal success in selling two-family houses has been regarded as a streak of good luck. Not so. It is good material and workmanship, with plenty of style. That is what sells our houses. See them and we will sell you one. $6,000 to $10,000.

KINGSTON REALTY CO., Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

Flatbush Lots, 20x100, $175.

Two-family dwellings, all improvements, $2,750.
NEEF & EDWARDS,
1,625 Nostrand Av., Near Vernon.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

STAMFORD CONN.,

92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Out of City.

Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply.
H. S. O'BRIEN & SON,
45 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

To Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, one apartment of five rooms; one apartment of seven rooms.

CORNER APARTMENTS; LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, IN THE MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING, MANNINGSTRE AVENUE W.

118th to 119th St.

Restaurant in the building.

H. C. COLEMAN, AGT., ON PREMISES.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

To let, furnished, at $225 per month, very handsome and light apartment of seven large rooms and bath on Central Park West.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira B. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix. IRA B. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BRONX.

FOR SALE.

A FEW BARGAINS LEFT.

S. E. Corner Courtlandt Av. 163d St., 56x115, $18,500; 1st mtge. $11,000, 3 years; no rock.

S. E. Corner Arthur Av., 176th St., 91x98; below grade; price, $13,500.

Snap—4-story triple flat and stores, 17 rooms and baths, corner, 27x100, 32 feet wide in rear; price, $30,000; 1st mtge. $25,000, 5 years.

5-story, triple, 14 rooms and baths, 26.6x105, built x130 lot; guaranteed rental, $3,000; price, $26,000; 1st mtge. $18,000, 3 years; 2d to suit.

49 Lorillard Place, southeast corner of 180th; two-story and basement brick 2-family house; all improvements; 22.70x96; good future; price, $7,500; terms to suit.

Many other desirable properties, improved and unimproved.

ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 THIRD AV.

24 LOTS

in NEW YORK CITY, 3 minutes' walk to TWO LINES OF TROLLEY and near New Haven 6-track electric system.
PRICE (this week)
$9,000
JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

BRONX LOTS VERY CHEAP.

Corner lot, 25x100, on grade opposite new flats, $4,500; cash will buy.

95x100, on grade, high ground, near Elevated station and modern flats, $11,000; only $2,500 cash necessary.

70x100, on grade, block all built with private houses and flats, $11,000; easy terms.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Avenue, cor. 58th St.

SPECIAL TO-DAY
$13,000

180th St., corner of Mohegan Av.; 2 blocks from Subway station; size, 70x118; don't miss this.

L. S. PALMER,
179th St. and Southern Boulevard.
Telephone, 253 Tremont.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY

Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.

Six Plots for Quick Turns.

Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

$14,000 cash required; 5-story business property, 138th St., near Willis Av.; 4½% mortgage; 10% investment guaranteed.

$75,000 new 6-story apartment, with four stores, 50x100; rents $9,000; $15,000 cash.

From builder, 5-story 4-family apartment, 41x100; rents $5,000; price $42,000.

Four-story triple, 26x100; price $20,500.

Phelps Bros., 317 Willis Av., 140th and 141st Sts.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL!!

25% on an investment of $5,500 cash; 5-story double flat, 80 foot front, on 90th St., near Amsterdam Av., excellent condition. 3,599 2d Av., foot of 169th St. L station.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 871 5th Av., Manhattan.

$1,000 buys 2-family house, 11 rooms, all improvements, near Subway, price $4,000; $500 buys 2-family house, 9 rooms, near Rapid Transit, price $3,000; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

For Sale.—One-third or half interest in three parcels Bronx lots, including two corners, located between Westchester and Prospect Ave., 165th and Jennings.' Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

Attention, Speculators.—Lady will sacrifice fine avenue corner, near Tremont station, containing five extra large lots, $2,850 each; well worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Tel., 2466 R Harlem.

Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood trim, parquet floors; all improvements; lot, 27x111; near R. T. Freedman, 1,000 East 175th St. Plot, Fairmount Place, 70x200, excavated; $3,500.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Eight lots, including corner; macadamized street; best section; transit convenient; $21,000; suitable terms. Leitner-Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.; Tel. 747 Tremont.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story 20-family apartment house, 25x90x100; price $22,500; rent $2,600; no steam. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 136th St.

Have a few excellent plots in Bronx for sale; one near Grand Concourse and Boulevard; also others in good locations. D. G. L. Co., 32 Union Square.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

BARGAIN FOR BUILDERS.
4 city lots one block from trolley, $4,000. H. Woolheiser, 203 Broadway, Room 706.

Attractive Bargain!—10 lots, Southern Boulevard, excavated, two corners, $57,500. Great Sacrifice, Times, Harlem.

William's Bridge, Laconia Park.—Two lots, fronting two streets, $1,550.00. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$6,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, 25x100; price $24,000; rent $2,600. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Webster and Brook Avs., near 169th St.; 10 lots, $45,000; Ryer Av., near 180th, 75x103; $4,500. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargains—Two-family house, all improvements, full lot, near L, $4,500; one-family house, $3,000; $1,000 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Plots and lots in best section of Bronx for speculators and builders. 'Phone 747 Tremont. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. George Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

East 148th St., near station.—10 family, 25x100, $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Washington Av. corner, 25x96, $39,000; rent, $3,864; 5 story. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

Clinton Av., near 180th St., about 7½ lots; price, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
DIRECT FROM OWNERS.
LOTS ON OR NEAR JEROME AVE.
ALSO ON OR NEAR WEBSTER AVE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

Wanted for a client, on the Sound, below New Haven, from 3 to 10 acres; must command good view and have water front and shade trees; an old place well located would answer; price moderate; will pay cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Wanted—The best place $100,000 will buy, with house and outbuildings and from 50 to 100 acres, overlooking Hudson River or on Harlem Division; not to exceed 25 miles from New York and within ½ mile of station. Investor, Box 210 Times.

Want property for cash buyers, Manhattan and Bronx; send full particulars; quick results; brokers protected. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

Party with $5,000 cash wants particulars of flats; must be reasonable; brokers protected. M. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Owners—Send full particulars of your property in the Bronx and Manhattan; have bona fide buyers. S. Jacobs, 1,715 Lexington Av.

A 20-foot dwelling, from 46th to 53d St., between 5th and Park Avs. Address H. C., Box 75, 1,364 Broadway.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 59th and 110th Sts. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Properties wanted, Manhattan and Bronx, for cash customers; money to loan. R. Grunauer, 467 Broadway.

Acreage, large plots only, wanted, Bronx, Yonkers, Mount Vernon. Address Subdivision, 650 Third Avenue.

Wanted—Building sites below 59th St., in exchange for business property. D. G. L. Co., 32 Union Square.

Will pay cash for 5-story single flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Attention.—Wanted, houses on lease anywhere; will give security. Hagemeyer, 176 East 96th St.

Bronx and Harlem double flats; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Vicinity of 125th St. and 8th Ave.

Modern elevator apartment house fully rented; net income about $9,000 per annum; equity, $90,000, will exchange where we can raise $30,000 to $40,000 cash; city or out of town. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Grand Central Palace NOT Sold

Notwithstanding the unauthorized, erroneous and misleading reports recently published to the effect that the Grand Central Palace HAD BEEN SOLD and would be demolished

The Grand Central Palace Company,

Lessee of the property known as the Grand Central Palace, has made many leases and

Is Prepared to Make Additional Leases for the Years 1905, 1906, 1907 & 1908,

for Balls, Entertainments, Exhibitions, Conventions, Euchres, Concerts, Banquets, &c., &c., on our usual terms.

NOTE:—Besides the great Auditorium we have Lodge Rooms, Ballrooms, Convention Halls, in various sizes, to exactly suit the requirements of every Association. For particulars apply to

The Grand Central Palace Co.
MONTGOMERY MAZE, President.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d st.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

181 Broadway.

Large, light office; $20. Room 12.

Loft, 40x100; $800; power optional; light all sides. Your broker or The Sam Hoke Sign Shops, 524 St., at North River.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, $35 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 181 East 84th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant: store, 8th Avenue, bet. 28th and 29th Streets. Inquire 236 West 13th St.

Photo gallery; old established; rare opportunity; living rooms also; rent, $45. 145 8th Av.

Top loft, 21st St., less than $1,200. G. P. Butterly, 20 East 21st St., near Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office room to rent. Apply 160 5th Av., Room 615, from 10 to 1.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.

130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIALS—Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE SEASON OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessible unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 26th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.
109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway; 4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light air, privacy; all improvements; handsome spacious entrances; rents $27 up.

65 Morningside Av.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—A miniature portrait of a lady with hat on, in small metal frame; dropped on Madison Av., near 61st St.; suitable reward. 673 Madison Av.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin; reward for return; pawnticket redeemed, no questions asked. Room 8,013, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Saturday, pearl and topaz, heart shaped pin. Return Room 1,001, 74 Broadway. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE, "THE PARK."—Two connecting rooms adjoining bath,—one flight; in refined, quiet boarding house; newly decorated; steam heat; superior table; also one corner suite, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

145 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large sunny front room; gentlemen; one block Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

93D, ST., 127 WEST.—Private family (Jewish,) will rent two rooms to congenial people appreciating home surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, Near 73d St.—Large rooms, connecting; private bath; board optional; in refined Jewish private family.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184. (Corner 80th St.—Large, well furnished, steam heated room, with excellent board; private family; second floor. Holmes.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment "2."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Back and front rooms, third and fourth floors; references.

17TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; porcelain bath, elevator; reference. Ortman.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large front room; bath; telephone and hallboy service.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

29TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; reasonable; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; two pleasant hall rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Everything new; modern rooms, large and small; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight.) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—Elegant furnished room; private Jewish family; board optional; references.

114TH ST., 112 WEST.—Room in steam-heated flat; reasonable; homelike; near Subway; gentlemen; references.

Bronx.

BRONX.—2,304 Belmont Av., near 183d "L"; large room; private house; boarding or without.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAPMAN & CO., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.—We require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Handkerchiefs, gloves, leather goods, jewelry, perfumery, stationery, books, toys, umbrellas, candy. Apply to Supt., between 9 and 11 A. M. and between 3 and 5 P. M.

MRS. B., 116th St., wants English-speaking girl, competent in general housework, able to do good, plain cooking in family of two, in apartment; wages, $18-$20. No. 538. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. M., West 139th St., wants chambermaid and seamstress for plain work; private dwelling; 4 in family; wages, $15-$18; cook employed. No. 564. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. H., Henry St., wants English-speaking girl; must be able to read and write; in family of three; plain housework; wages, $16. No. 556. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. P., Yonkers, requires competent cook and laundress in family of four adults; up-stairs girl kept; private dwelling; wages, $20-$25. No. 652. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Dolls, Gloves, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Silverware, Books and Stationery, Holiday Goods. Apply at Supt.'s Office.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., have several vacancies for neat tidy girls to act as messengers, check girls, &c.; excellent chance for advancement. Apply, with Board of Health certificate, at Supt.'s Office.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer, capable of taking dictation in French; salary from $18 to $20; good opportunity for competent person. Apply at 339 Broadway.

Males.

A. VANTINE & CO., Broadway, want several neat appearing boys for nice places, with opportunity for advancement. Call at once at 15 East 18th St.

LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th St., desire neat-appearing cash boys who can bring good references; bring certificate and apply immediately to Supt.'s office.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., John J. Roberts; 327, 329 East 40th St., Klee-Thomson Co.; 111 Broadway, 332 St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

THE New York Butlers' Association wants butlers, valets, and second men. 825 6th Av.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $85 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $80, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen to assist in introduction of popular line of cigars in Greater New York; good salary; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age and references, E., 2,189 8th Av.

WANTED—Boy to make himself generally useful in office of large manufacturing ribbon firm; good chance for bright and willing worker. Address in own handwriting, J. G. T., Box 207 Times.

WANTED—Young man with experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary to start, $10 and good chances of advancement. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Young man as salesman in electrical supply house; must be competent to take charge of department. H. B., 142 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer for steamship office; salary, $18 or according to ability. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—By Protestant cook in a private family; can furnish first-class Boston references; wages, $60 per month. M. B., 65 Worcester, Boston, Mass.

COOK, &c.—Competent woman as cook or cleaning by day. Call all week, Gustafson, 1,963 Park Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By light colored girl as housekeeper for bachelor apartment; do sewing; personal reference. Care Winfield, 340 West 38th; two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; goes out by the day; also cleaning. 208 East 73d St., ground floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes correctly; best references; $12. American, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat, ladylike; competent person; attends to business; references; $12. $15. C. A., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; desires opportunity show worth; credentials. Edna, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman; cultured; broad experience commercial, legal, brokerage. Superba, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12. $15. Mabel Reynolds, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five [illegible] neat, accurate, willing, obliging; references; Secretary. J. Moore, 188 Times.

PARK ADVERTISING SIGNS ILLEGAL, SAYS COURT

Justice Scott Orders Public Library Fence Cleared.

CONDEMNS PALLAS CONTRACT

Injunction Granted in Suit Brought by Calvin Tomkins, President Municipal Art Society.

Calvin Tomkins, President of the Municipal Art Society, got an injunction yesterday against advertising signs on the fence about the new Public Library, adjoining Bryant Park. Mr. Tomkins brought his action in the Supreme Court as a taxpayer, applying for an injunction restraining Park Commissioner John J. Pallas and the advertising firm of McNamara & Hart from using or permitting to be used for advertising purposes the temporary fence erected between Bryant Park and the library building, in course of construction there. Justice Scott, before whom the case was argued several days ago, granted the injunction yesterday, declaring the action of the Park Commissioner in granting the advertising permit to the firm of McNamara & Hart illegal and directing the removal of the advertisements now displayed on the fence.

After alluding to the advertisements in question, Justice Scott says it was held respecting a similar contract made by a former Park Commissioner to the same defendants that the Park Commissioner could not execute a grant of the privilege, but at most could give only a reviewable license.

Park Commissioner Pallas maintained that his action was legal and that it was a benefit to the city, as the city was to be paid for the privilege. Justice Scott declares the fence stands wholly on park property, but notwithstanding this fact the Park Commissioner permitted the advertising firm to cover the fence with its advertising placards, which the court describes as "colored signs of crude artistic design, so displayed as to catch the eye and attract attention."

"It is the general question of power to grant which now arises," says the Justice. "It is, of course, elementary that a public administrative officer possesses no authority except such as is expressly conferred upon him by statute or Constitution, or is fairly to be inferred therefrom, or is essential to the due performance of the declared purposes of his office.

"The general duties of the Park Commissioner, with respect to public parks, are set forth in Section 612 of the City charter. They are 'to maintain the beauty and utility of all parks, squares, and public places as are situated within his jurisdiction, and to execute * * * all measures for the improvement thereof for ornamental purposes, and for the benefit of the city.'"

The court adds that any attempted uses of the parks or park property which does not make for one of these ends is without the power given to the Park Commissioner, and is, therefore, illegal.

"If the question presented were merely of taste, whether or not the advertisements were ornamental," says the Justice, "the court could not, except, perhaps, in a case of obvious abuse, interfere with the judgment of the Commissioner, but no pretense is made by defendants that the advertisements are works of art or are maintained for ornamental purposes. Nor is it seriously contended that they aid in any way in the beneficial use of the park by the people.

"His [the Commissioner's] act is not rendered legal because the fence is temporary and erected for a purpose. * * * Nor is it of moment that the city is to receive a pecuniary consideration from the advertisements. The parks are not intended primarily as sources of revenue, and an illegal use of them will not become legal because some revenue is derived from the use."

City Files Lighting Appeal.

Corporation Counsel Delany filed formal notice yesterday of an appeal on the part of the city from the injunction granted last week by Supreme Court Justice Dickey against the payment of the back bills of the companies which have been furnishing light for the city streets and buildings. It is expected that the appeal will be argued on Jan. 3 before the Appellate Division of the Second Department, in Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; $8-$9. Ready, Box 177 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes permanent or temporary employment; moderate remuneration; references. Stephenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT.—As accountant; 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary, special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up or temporary work; moderate. Box H 157 Times.

BOY, nearly 18, 3 years' office, 1 year's high school experience; permanent position; real estate office preferred; can typewrite, &c.; best references; salary, $7. Urgent, Box 1,014 Times, Harlem.

BOYS who have time between 7:30 and 8:45 A. M. can make $2 a week delivering papers daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted.) Call Saturday, 51 Vesey St., New York.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; care parlor floor. Edward Barry, 201 East 34th St.

CHARTERED accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high grade work; credits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York.

COACHMAN, groom, useful man, in country; age 30; good driver; sober, competent man; references from last employer. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

COLLECTOR can give bonds and A1 references. Welander, 611 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 1st flat.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By detail draughtsman and tracer. C. Richter, 304 West 119th St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. D Box 202 Times.

IT IS said that high grade salesmen are scarce. I would appreciate an interview with any firm having outside position for such a man. Box D, 187 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced furnishing salesman, now employed, desires permanent position in New York City or South, in a town of 300,000 population or over; reference. D Box 220 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By young man with some experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary, from $8 to $10; can give references. G., 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; last position 5 years as Secretary to President large company. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, of good address, willing and industrious; moderate salary to begin. G. M., 241 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, willing to work; [illegible]

Have You a Position of any Kind to Fill? Try "Situations Wanted" column in to-

MONEY BOTHERS TAMMANY.

Rush Doesn't Know What to Do with a Campaign Fund Surplus of $2,100.

WANTED.—By the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, suggestions as to how to spend $2,100 surplus in the organization treasury. Address Thomas E. Rush, district leader.

The insertion of such an advertisement in the newspapers of the city is alleged to be under consideration in the councils of the General Committee in the Twenty-ninth District. At a meeting last night Mr. Rush essayed a new record in organized politics by accounting for the money which had been contributed to and expended by the General Committee during the year. He announced a balance on hand of $2,100, and the members of his committee were so agitated that they had no voice for suggestions as to how to get rid of it. James W. Gerard, however, who was in the chair, proposed that the money be spent for a dinner to the poor of the district.

"Hurrah for the poor!" exclaimed Maurice B. Blumenthal, Sheriff's Counsel. "Just the thing. How many poor have we?"

Then the hopes of the gathering fell again, for the Twenty-ninth is the "Diamond Back" district. Such men as Harry Payne Whitney, Francis Burton Harrison, John D. Crimmins, John F. Carroll, and Justice P. Henry Dugro live in the district, but none of them was known to be in need of a Christmas dinner given by the General Committee. The problem was left "up in the air."

SELLS FIFTH AVENUE CORNER.

James Henry Smith Disposes of Lot; Now He Has Whitney Mansion.

James Henry Smith has sold the plot, 50 by 130 feet, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. The buyer, a client of Broker John N. Golding, is said to be a man prominent in financial circles, who will erect two houses on the site, one for himself and the other for a friend.

The property is part of the former site of the Langham Hotel and was bought by Mr. Smith about two years ago as the site for a magnificent residence. Soon after the death of William C. Whitney, however, Mr. Smith bought the Whitney mansion, at Fifty Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and since that time the Fifty-second Street corner has been for sale. What the price in the present transaction was has not been made known. Mr. Smith is understood to have paid about $750,000 for the plot.

In selling the property great care has been taken that the buyer and his intentions concerning the future use of the corner should be acceptable to the Vanderbilts, whose residences are on the opposite side of Fifth Avenue at that point. Carrying out their policy of protecting the neighborhood against encroachments they consider undesirable, the Vanderbilts bought the whole of the Langham Hotel site, holding title in the name of the New York Realty Corporation. They sold the corner to Mr. Smith, and still own the adjoining plot on Fifth Avenue, with a frontage of about 60 feet.

STARIN TO SEND WITNESSES.

Steamboat Inspection Board Sends New Rules to Masters of Vessels.

Owing to their inability to get some witnesses, the Local Board of Steamboat Inspection postponed until to-day the investigation into the causes which led to the loss of nine lives on the steamer Glen Island, which was burned on Friday night in Long Island Sound.

Capt. Harris, the Supervising Inspector of the district, has received from John H. Starin, President of the line to which the Glen Island belonged, a letter in which he says that he will do all he can to aid in the investigation, and that he will send the surviving members of the crew as witnesses at to-day's meeting.

The board issued to masters of all vessels yesterday the new rules promulgated by the department, and called their attention particularly to the necessity of holding frequent fire drills on board of their boats, and demanding that frequent tests be made of the fire and bilge pumps, and that hose for the fire pumps be provided with nozzels and be kept ready at all times for immediate use. The necessity of keeping sufficient life preservers and having them in good condition is urged also.

CENTRAL AGREES TO PAY.

Pennsylvania Road Enabled to Get Use of Thirty-second Street.

Controller Grout reported at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission that the New York Central Road and the Dock Department had reached an agreement on the rental to be paid for the track privileges in Twelfth Avenue asked for by the road. The agreement had the sanction of the Finance Department, the Controller said, and the change desired by the New York Central would enable that road to vacate the North River pier at Thirty-second Street so that the Pennsylvania Road might use it to facilitate its tunnel and station work. The agreement, which the Sinking Fund Commissioners ratified, provided that the Central Road pay $1,580 a year to the city, with a 5 per cent. increase every five years for thirty years.

On the report of the Controller also the Commissioners decided to sell the property at 100 Cedar Street, which the city has owned since 1860, and which was intended for a firehouse. In its place the city will acquire land in Liberty Street. The Cedar Street property cost the city $13,500, and a bid of $135,000 has been received for it. The Liberty Street property may be had for $125,000. The commission also authorized the Tenement House Department to lease premises at 44 East Twenty-third Street at $10,000 a year, and give up the present Irving Place quarters. The increase in rent is $450 annually.

MAKE FITCH BERRY TRUSTEE.

Referee Has Not Confirmed Selection, However, as Creditors Oppose.

Ashbel P. Fitch of 32 Nassau Street, assignee of the Consolidated Exchange brokerage firm of Jacob Berry & Co., which went into voluntary bankruptcy several weeks ago, was yesterday chosen Trustee in bankruptcy for the firm at a meeting of its creditors and stockholders in its office at 42 Broadway.

Owing to opposition to the choice of Mr. Fitch on the part of many of the creditors, headed by James H. Rosenberg, his election was not confirmed by the referee, Stanley W. Dexter, who decided that he would hold a meeting to hear arguments next Tuesday.

MRS. STETSON'S NEW HOUSE.

To Build $35,000 Residence at 7 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, who has been prominently identified with the First Church of Christ, Scientist, is going to build a thirty-five-thousand-dollar residence at 7 West Ninety-sixth Street, adjoining the church edifice on the corner of Central Park West.

The house, which will be of brick, with marble trimmings, will be three stories in height, of Colonial design, with a porticoed entrance ornamented with columns. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Hunt & Hunt.

Reduced Rates for Merchants.

The Central Passenger Association has granted the application of the Merchants' Association for reduced rates to this city for the Spring meetings. A fare and one-third for the round trip under the certificate plan will be available to merchants in the territory of the Central Passenger Association on Feb. 11 to 15 and March 4 to 7, with a return limit of thirty days.

The Old Reliable

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

GIRL ON HELPLESS WRECK IN STORM OFF HATTERAS

Schooner with Bow Stove In Drifted in Sinking Condition.

NIGHT VIGIL IN FREEZING WIND

Brine-Soaked Fruit, Bread, and a Piece of Cheese Crew's Rations—Picked Up by Sabine.

The Mallory Line steamship Sabine arrived in port yesterday afternoon, two days late, and towing behind her the lumber schooner Edith L. Allen, badly waterlogged, and having among her passengers ten persons whom her crew had taken from the disabled schooner near Cape Hatteras. The persons rescued included Capt. Paul Le Blanc and his sixteen-year-old daughter, Marie, and nine of the schooner's crew, to say nothing of the schooner's mascot cat Tom.

The vessel had sailed from Fernandina, Fla., for New York, with a cargo of 870,000 feet of lumber. About 8:45 o'clock, on the night of Dec. 17, during a storm, the schooner struck some submerged object and stove a hole in her bow below the water line. The first mate, Josiah Pierson, was in the spanker rigging, and he had just seen the Cape Hatteras light, about a mile and a half off, when the lurch was felt.

The Captain sent the carpenter below to see if the ship had suffered any damage, and he reported soon that there was already four feet of water in the hold. Soon the schooner began to sink, the fire under the boiler of the donkey engine was put out, and the water had risen to the first and second cabins of the ship, where were all the effects of the Captain and his daughter and the crew, as well as the steward's quarters, cutting off all chance of a change of dry clothing or food.

The Captain ordered all sails down and the anchor lowered. Heaving the lead revealed that they were in fifteen fathoms of water. A stiff northwester was blowing, and it seemed as cold as the north pole. To add to the discomfiture of the crew of the sinking schooner, their clothing was wet, and with it freezing to their backs they were soon forced to climb to the roof of the cabin, where they spent the night.

The second mate surrendered his overcoat to the Captain's daughter and found a place for her in the companionway, where she had at least a little shelter during the long vigil in the frigid Winter night. She carried herself like a true sailor's daughter during the night, only now and again asking the first mate surreptitiously whether he thought there was any danger.

"No, no, Miss," he kept repeating to her. "We are loaded with lumber, you know, and that can't sink." All the while, however, his heart was in his boots, as he explained when the ship was in, because there was danger that the wind would topple over the water-logged vessel.

Most of the night the First and Second Mates were fishing furniture which was floating about in the second cabin, trying to keep it from smashing into the first cabin, which was still comparatively dry. When morning dawned the half-frozen crew began to think of food, and then the men who had been fishing up furniture and clothing began to fish for food.

It so happened that some one had presented to the Captain's daughter a basket of fruit when she had started, which she promptly shared with the hungering crew. It had been in water, but little of the water had percolated through the oranges and bananas. Part of a loaf of bread also was fished out of the steward's quarter as well as a piece of cheese. They were both soaked with brine, but the salt in the water had not hurt them much for the appetite of a shipwrecked crew, and with these and the fruit all hands on board made up a pretty fair breakfast.

Relief came with the appearance of the Sabine at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon—a cloud of smoke from her smoke stacks heralding her approach. She was signalled and sent one of her lifeboats, which took the Captain's daughter off the waterlogged schooner. Another boat rescued the half frozen men, taking them aboard the Sabine to thaw out. Capt. Frank Young of the Sabine replaced them with one of his mates, a sailor, and the carpenter of the schooner, who stayed aboard of her all the way into this port.

The Sabine pulled the schooner in by fastening the vessel to her rear bits with hawsers, which broke once. Then the schooner was fastened to bits on the steamship's side.

The lumber on the Edith L. Allen was consigned to J. B. Murphy and Wood, Baker & Co.

NOT A HUGHES JOKE.

Brian's Nephew Got His Business—Into Bankruptcy Now.

John J. Hughes, doing business as the American Paper Box Company, at 329 Greenwich Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,739 and nominal assets of $8,624. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Burgwyn Maitland receiver of the assets.

The business was started in 1892, and the petitioner managed it until May 1, 1898, when he bought it from his uncle, Brian G. Hughes, the practical joker, for $7,000.

HAD ENOUGH OF LAWYERS.

Fees Took Their Savings and Rivals Agreed Then to Let Girl Decide.

After a quarrel over a girl's affections, an assault with threats to kill, and payment of fees to two lawyers for appearing in court three times, George Dombek and Joseph Kase decided yesterday that, as they had been fast friends for years, it was foolish to disagree, Dombek withdrew a complaint he had made against Kase in the Far Rockaway court and Magistrate Healy advised them never to quarrel again.

Dombek and Kase live at Woodhaven and are employed in a factory there, and the girl they both sought to win also works in the same factory. Dombek told Kase one evening that he must keep away from the girl. That night the men fought, and it is said threats were made, Dombek caused the arrest of Kase, and each man engaged a lawyer.

"Where are your lawyers?" asked Magistrate Healy yesterday. "They got all of our savings, and we are through. We will not fight again, and we will leave it to the girl herself as to which one of us she wants," said Dombek, as he withdrew the complaint.

Bargains for Christmas at King's Big Clothing Store,

Open Evenings This Week.

Corner Broadway and Park Place.

OVERCOATS, SUITS, COATS and VESTS, PRINCE ALBERTS, TUXEDOES, TROUSERS and Clothes for the Boys.

MEN'S FINE

Overcoats AT 6.90

Good, Warm Garments for Winter Wear. Long, short or medium, with belt or without, smooth or rough materials, some fancy Cassimere patterns among them. Solid values.

All Reduced to $6.90.

Very Finest Overcoats and Suits for the Holidays, at 11.65

Finest tailor-made broad-shouldered Overcoats, silk and satin lined, close-fitting collar, long, loose and elegant or boxy style—42 inch or 52 inch—all colors, black, blue, oxford, brown, slate, gray; also fancy stripes and plaids, so much worn this season. Take your pick..... 11.65

Fine tailor-made Suits, imported Cheviots, Worsteds, Bannockburns and Cassimeres, elegantly tailored; value $25, our price, 11.65

Also Prince Albert Coat and Vest at..... 11.65

Tuxedo Coats and Vests, silk lined, at..... 11.65

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Cor. Broadway and Park Place.

Railroad Fare Refunded.

We pay Railroad Fare to customers living within 100 miles of New York and purchasing $10 worth or more. Show your railroad ticket at our cashier's window and receive the refund.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

We've a special Xmas gift coupon. You buy it and "He" does the choosing.

Young's Hats

BETTER MADE

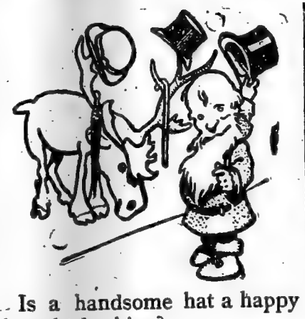

Is a handsome hat a happy thought for him?

Silk hats, $6.

Opera hats, $8.

Derby hats, $3, $4 and $6.

Hat boxes, holding one or two hats.

Umbrellas—some $5 sorts are $3.35.

Dressing gowns.

Scarfs.

Handkerchiefs, in Xmas boxes.

Dozens of other useful gifts for men.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

KID GLOVES for Christmas Gifts

GLOVES make a remarkably good Holiday Present. Always acceptable, always serviceable, their welcome is assured.

$1.50 a pair.

Each pair in a neat Christmas glove-box. *Glove orders* gladly furnished on request.

Open Evenings until Christmas. Gloves fitted and exchanged after Christmas.

30 years on Broadway.

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Telephone, 1135 Gramercy. 911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

THE W&H SHOPS

If you give "him" furnishings let them come with our crest on 'em. Unusual things that usual men like.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,

58 Nassau St.—360 Broadway—757 Broadway.

FOR CHRISTMAS

BASS' ALE

ON DRAUGHT AT HOME

SPECIAL FIRKINS (10 GALLONS)

FOR FAMILY USE

NOW READY

ORDER FROM ANY DEALER OR BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON LTD. 72 WARREN ST. N.Y.

"Great Auk's Head"

IMPORTED BOTTLING

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Bass & Co.'s Label on Every Bottle.

THE BEST

For Sale by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., etc., etc.

EXCHANGEABLE at any time—money back for any reason—the very choicest gifts for men or boys, at prices actually less than women pay elsewhere for inferior quality and workmanship. Why not the best?

Fur Overcoats $135-$650. Fur Gloves $3.50-$40, Fur lined Gloves $4-$7.50. Imported Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets and House Gowns of the very highest character, $5-$60. Scarfs, Mufflers, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

An unusually choice collection of Canes and Umbrellas, just in, no extra charge for engraving. Why not the best?

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"The woods are full

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 3 NIGHTS. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. MON., DEC. 26, MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) Sale of Seats Opens To-day, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. XMAS NIGHT AT DALY'S THEATRE. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. OPENS XMAS MAT. The Musical Success. WOODLAND Forest Fantasy. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Pinero's Comedy. A Wife Without a Smile.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Last Week. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in his greatest success, THE USURPER. BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26. First Mat. Wed., Dec. 28. Regular Mats. Sat. Holiday Matinee Monday, Jan. 2. VIOLA ALLEN in The Winter's Tale. Ticket Sale To-day.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MAT. THURS., DEC. 29. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. XTRA MAT. XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th..... At 8:30. Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore in "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS XMAS NIGHT. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL. Matinees Dec. 28, Dec. 31. Seats ready.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

TO-DAY, at 5 P. M.—Last Evg. Perf'ce of PARSIFAL. Nordica; Dippel, Van Rooy, Journet, Gorits, Muhlmann, Greder, Conr'r, Hertz.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8. FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni, Begue, Conductor, Franko.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2. L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 24, (Pop. prices,) at 8. FIDELIO. Senger-Bettaque, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Sun. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8:30, at pop. prices. GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Senger-Bettaque, Fremstad, Homer; Knote, Plancon. Conductor, Hertz.

Mon. Morning, Dec. 26, at 11:30 precisely—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Mon. Evg., Dec. 26, at 8. (Tale Bill)—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Parvis, Reiss. Conductor, Vigna.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Thurs. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Saleza, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.

Special Prices:—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins to-day at 9 A. M. at Box Office.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Only Production this Season of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. On the Following THURSDAY EVENINGS: Jan. 5, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD. Jan. 12, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE. Jan. 19, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED. Jan. 26, at 7:30.DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats for Entire Cycle (four perf.) at the following REDUCED PRICES are NOW ON SALE: Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $8; Balc., Front, $7.50; Balc., Rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5. Sale of seats for single perf. at regular prices begins Mon., Dec. 26, at 9 A. M. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night & Fri., "Die Verunkene Glocke"; Sat. Mat., "Schneewitchen"; Sat. Evg., "Im weissen Roess'l."

NEW AMSTERDAM Eve. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's HUMPTY DUMPTY. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. From'w afternoon special "Welcome Mat." Eleanor Robson, "Merely Mary Ann."

LIBERTY 42d St., west of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. LAST WEEK. Spec'l Professional Mat. To-day. Reg. Mat. Sat. GEO. M. COHAN and His Merry Company, "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."

Next Monday Evening, 8:10, "In Newport," Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co.

NEW YORK Last Week at This Theatre. Last Matinee Saturday. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

OPENING XMAS MAT. "HOME FOLKS." Jos. Brooks Production, New Policy. PRICES 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 1.00

CASINO. Next Saturday, 8:15. Seats Selling. Lillian Russell in LADY TEAZLE

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Monday (Xmas.) JAMES K. HACKETT in THE FORTUNES OF THE KING.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29. Evs. 8:15. LAST WEEK. Mat. To-day & Sat. Special Prices. Robert B. Mantell in RICHELIEU. Xmas Mat., Dec. 26. Edwin Terry. The House of Burnside. Seats Selling.

Wallack's B'way & 30. Ev. 8:20. Mat. S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; increasing south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,152. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

JAPANESE FAR ON WAY TO MEET BALTIC SHIPS

Squadron Under Admiral Kamimura Passing Singapore.

MAY INTERCEPT VOELKERSAM

Possible for It to Reach Russian Cruisers Before Rojestvensky Catches Up.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22.—Two Japanese cruisers called here this morning and left at noon.

They reported that two Japanese battleships, two first-class cruisers, two second-class cruisers, and twelve torpedo boat destroyers were near by, steaming west.

The cruisers that called here were the Nippon and Hong Kong, formerly Pacific liners, with great coal capacity.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22.—A squadron of powerful cruisers under Admiral Kamimura has gone south to the China Sea to meet the Russian second Pacific squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The announcement that Japanese warships are proceeding west from Singapore is received here with much interest.

It is not believed, however, that such a small squadron can have been sent out by Japan with any idea of engaging in offensive operations, but it is regarded as more probable that it is the purpose of this squadron to keep surveillance over the two detachments of the Russian fleet which are expected soon to unite in the neighborhood of Madagascar.

It is generally believed that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky intends to establish a naval coaling base on some small island in the Indian Ocean, and that the Japanese squadron hopes to locate the rendezvous for Admiral Togo's information.

The hope is expressed that Admiral Rojestvensky will be able to catch up with the Japanese scouts, which, it is believed, he could easily destroy, thereby weakening the Japanese in the final naval engagement.

The warships of the Russian Baltic Fleet are making their way singly and in groups to a secret rendezvous in the Indian Ocean. One detachment, under Admiral Voelkersam, including 2 battleships and 5 cruisers, has passed through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and 5 battleships and 8 cruisers, under Admiral Rojestvensky, are still off the west coast of Africa.

Naval experts believe that the two detachments will meet either near the Chagos Archipelago or off the Island of Minicoy. The Chagos Islands are a dependency of Mauritius, situated 2,100 miles southeast of Aden and 2,330 miles northeast of Delagoa Bay. Minicoy is a small coral island 350 miles to the west of Ceylon and about 900 miles north of the Chagos group.

From Singapore, where the Japanese squadron is reported, to the Chagos Isles, the distance is about 2,000 miles. As the Russian battleship fleet has not yet rounded the Cape of Good Hope it may be possible for Kamimura to strike Admiral Voelkersam's detachment before the rendezvous has been reached.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ESCAPE.

Eight Boats Leave Port Arthur—Japanese Take Pigeon Bay Positions.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo correspondent reports that eight torpedo boat destroyers have escaped from Port Arthur, where, for the last twenty-four hours, a severe snowstorm has been raging.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—A dispatch received by telegraph to-day from the Japanese Army before Port Arthur says:

"The right column of the army at 5 o'clock this morning, taking advantage of the enemy's excitement, drove the enemy off an eminence north of Housan-yen-Tao, on Pigeon Bay, and occupied the position, and at 7 o'clock dislodged the enemy from a height on the peninsula west of Housan-yen-Tao, which we occupied, capturing one small gun.

"After the Japanese occupation of the positions the enemy made a counter attack, but was immediately repulsed. At present our occupation of the positions is practically secure."

A report received from Admiral Togo at 10 o'clock last night says:

"A prisoner taken by our fleet, who is considered to be reliable, reports that as a result of our attacks since Dec. 13, eight torpedoes struck the net of the battleship Sevastopol, and that at least one took effect on her hull. This seems to have occurred on the night of Dec. 15. Early on the morning of Dec. 16 the Sevastopol's crew were seen to be in a state of confusion and a hawser from the shore was attached to the battleship.

"The torpedo which struck the hull of the Sevastopol took effect on the port side aft, damaging about eight feet along the rivet lines.

"The Sevastopol is now headed toward the outer part of the entrance to the harbor, with her stern aground and her gunports amidships almost awash.

"The ship is listing to starboard, and the side lights on her lower deck are submerged.

"There is one torpedo boat to the starboard of the Sevastopol, and one pumping vessel to port, together with one vessel resembling a mine layer, all of which are busily engaged in pumping, but it will be difficult to restore the seaworthiness of the warship.

"On the night of Dec. 16 one of our torpedoes struck the bow of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer, and that vessel is now aground."

Another report from Admiral Togo, received at 11 o'clock last night, is as follows:

"After personal observation outside Port Arthur I found that the Sevastopol, which was attacked by our torpedo flotilla, is now anchored in the shallows about 400

Continued on Page 2.

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DR. CHADWICK INDICTED.

Forgery of $5,000,000 "Carnegie" Note the Charge—Wife Named, Too.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick and his wife, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, were jointly indicted by the County Grand Jury this afternoon on the charge of having forged and uttered a $5,000,000 note signed "Andrew Carnegie."

Dr. Chadwick is now on his way to New York from Paris on the steamship Pretoria, sailing last Monday, and is expected to land next Wednesday. As soon as the indictment was returned Sheriff Barry of this county made plans to secure Dr. Chadwick's extradition. He will meet the steamer on its arrival.

This is the third time that Mrs. Chadwick has been indicted by the County Grand Jury, but it is the first instance of her husband's name appearing in legal proceedings in the case. The indictments already returned against Mrs. Chadwick are similar to the one voted to-day, except that they read for notes of $250,000 and $500,000 signed "Andrew Carnegie."

The Grand Jury's action was somewhat unexpected. It was thought at first that its report would be made Saturday. But Prosecutor Keeler counted on a delay in securing the necessary papers for Dr. Chadwick's return, and feared that the steamship on which he is a passenger might possibly arrive before they were secured.

Sheriff Barry has arranged to obtain the requisition papers from Gov. Herrick of Ohio, and will leave here Sunday night for Albany to obtain extradition papers from Gov. Odell. Dr. Chadwick is not expected to resist extradition.

It is understood that it was mainly on the testimony of President Beckwith of the failed Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin that the jurors voted to indict Dr. Chadwick.

Nathan Loeser, receiver for the Chadwick property, who is trying to find assets for the benefit of creditors, said to-day that he had obtained information concerning the whereabouts of the trunk and satchel belonging to Mrs. Chadwick which were taken from the Holland House in New York while she was there. He expects to recover them, but does not know if they contain valuables.

MILK CONCERN TO QUIT.

Metropolitan Company to Make No Further Effort to Regain License.

M. J. Lynch, an attorney representing the Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company of this city, whose permit for the sale of milk was revoked by the Health Board because of alleged unsanitary conditions found at the Blooming Grove Dairy, one of the company's sources of milk supply, appeared before the board yesterday. Mr. Lynch said the milk company had fully considered the revocation of its license and had decided not to apply for a renewal.

"The milk company will go out of business, and is now disposing of its stores and property to milk companies which either hold licenses or will apply for them," he said.

Dr. Darlington said he thought this was the best move the company could make, as he did not see how he could ever grant them a permit. He said that formaldehyde and coloring matter had been found at the creamery for the adulteration of the milk, and under such circumstances he did not see how the company could guarantee that it would not repeat the practice.

SAYS WILL WAS FORGED.

Handwriting Expert Testifies in the Catherine Wright Case.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—David M. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was the star witness before Judge Scott, in the Orphans' Court, this morning, in the hearing in caveat filed against the will of Catherine Wright, who left her estate of $12,000 to her sister, Mary Flynn of Hamilton, Ontario.

The will was drawn by a daughter of the chief beneficiary, and the caveators attacked it on the ground that the signature is a forgery. According to the testimony given by Carvalho, the signatures attached to the will are forgeries, and very poor ones at that.

The witness took the original will, where the words "I, Catherine Wright," appear at the beginning, and showed that the signature had been traced from the name in the opening clause of the will.

DE WOLFE MANSION BURNED.

Gilbert Stuart Portrait of Washington Rescued from Flames.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 22.—The old De Wolfe mansion, known as "The Mount," on the east side of the city, and one of the finest types of Colonial architecture in the State, was destroyed by fire to-night.

Mrs. William D. De Wolfe and her maid, the only occupants, escaped, and the two, with the aid of a neighbor, saved an oil portrait of United States Senator James De Wolfe, who built the house a century ago; a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington, and considerable furniture.

The home has always been occupied by the De Wolfe family. Senator De Wolfe was one of the leaders of Rhode Island society early in the last century. He frequently drove to Washington in his tally-ho. In the war of 1812 he fitted out the privateer Yankee.

COUNTESS'S $250,000 SUIT UP.

Her Slaughter House in Cuba Stopped—She Asks Damages of Gen. Brooke.

The cattle slaughtering privileges enjoyed by Donna Maria Francisca O'Reilly De Camara, Countess of Buena Vista under Spanish rule in Cuba, were discussed in the United States District Court before Judge Holt yesterday, when the demurrer of Major Gen. John Brooke to the woman's suit against him for abolishing them was argued.

The Countess held her privilege by virtue of her inheritance of the office of Alguacil Mayor, or High Sheriff of Havana, but when Gen. Brooke became Governor General of the island he abolished her slaughter house and she sued him for $250,000 damages.

Charles W. Russell, a special Attorney General, appeared for Gen. Brooke. He said that Gen. Brooke's order was an act of the sovereign Government and as such not reviewable by the courts. He further said that the Secretary of War had refused to revoke the order and also that the slaughtering of cattle came within the police power of the Government. Decision was reserved.

KILLED IN FIGHT OVER WOMAN.

Dead Man Struck His Slayer Who Shot Him and Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 22.—Frank Sansatto to-day shot and killed James Moncellio, because the latter tapped him on the cheek, which, according to other Italians in the party, constituted both an insult and a challenge.

The affair was the result of a quarrel over a woman. Sansatto escaped and has not yet been captured.

An Adequate Passenger Service.
18 trains a day to Buffalo, 14 to Niagara Falls, 11 to Cleveland, 5 to Cincinnati, 6 to St. Louis, 15 to Detroit, and 15 to Chicago, via New York Central and West Shore Railroads.—Adv.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 189 Fifth Ave. N. Y.—Adv.

ROOT NEXT PRESIDENT, HOWLAND SUGGESTS

Monroe Doctrine Our Greatest War Peril, ex-Secretary Says.

JUSTICE WITH A STRONG ARM

Tells New Englanders America Must See European Nations Get Their Rights, If We Limit Their Actions.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland was responsible for the single sensation at the ninety-ninth dinner of the New England Society, at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. He was responding to the toast "Forefathers' Day," in which he had poetically pictured New England life and the trials and triumphs of the fathers who had left their native land to find freedom here. Just at its close he referred to the work of the New England Society in this city, and closed his remarks by referring to the men who had addressed the society on various occasions. He said:

"The speeches that have been made here have ranged from Dr. Leonard Bacon and Daniel Webster down to that poet [Edmund C. Stedman] who, in the swing of his verse, has expressed the ambitions of the continent, and who as our last President extended the boundaries of this society to the National horizon. It is not necessary for me to mention that leader of our American bar who—shall I say it?—may be our next President and may give us our ideals in National life."

The effect was staggering on the throng of some 600 or more diners who were dreamily listening. Puffing of smoke from their cigars ceased, glasses were set aside, and there was from those who sat near the speaker vigorous and snappy applause, such as had not been heard in any earlier stage of the proceedings.

The incident created a subject for conversation all the rest of the evening, and as there was a fair sprinkling of men of prominence from all the New England States, it set them to gossiping. "Does New York really think of ex-Secretary Root as a Presidential possibility?" was the question asked by hundreds of the diners as they wandered about listening perfunctorily to the speech that followed and speculating as to his possibilities even this early in the game of politics.

The dinner was held in the grand banquet hall, which was elaborately decorated with bunting and the coats of arms of the six New England States, the United States, and the British flag entwined with the American colors. Thomas H. Hubbard, President of the society, acted as toastmaster.

Following the address of the President of the society was that of Judge Howland, who immediately after his suggestion of Presidential possibilities for Mr. Root, was followed by the ex-Secretary of War himself, speaking to the toast "A Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine." His text was an extract from the letter of President Roosevelt to the Cuban Dinner Committee, in which he set forth his idea of the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine.

"The only relation which carries the possibilities of war for this country," he said, "is that created by the Declaration and the adherence of American people to the doctrine which is called the Monroe Doctrine." This he defined at length:

"The questions which are liable to arise under that assertion of American world will not come by a frontal attack; by any broad and unqualified denial of our right to maintain that doctrine as a rule of nations. safety. In the long process of years I think we can safely say that there has been gradually accumulated such a weight of assent upon the part of foreign nations to our right to assert and maintain this doctrine, that is it no longer open to question. [Applause.]

"But the way in which cause of war may arise will be, if at all, by the conflict of rights—the existence or rights on the part of foreign powers against American republics, and the result of the enforcement of those rights of foreign powers against the American republics coming in conflict with this doctrine which we assert for our own safety and preservation. * * *

"And while we assert that we are entitled to say that no foreign power shall undertake to control an American republic, that no foreign power shall take possession with or without the will of an American people, of their territory, that assertion is justified only upon the same condition. We don't undertake to say that the republics of Central and South America are to be relieved from their international obligations.

"We don't undertake to say that the powers of Europe shall not enforce their rights against these members of the sisterhood of nations. It is only when the enforcement of those rights comes to the point of taking possession of the territory of any American people that we say that is inconsistent with the peace and safety of the United States. [Applause.] And we cannot say it with justice unless we also say that the American Republics are themselves to be just. [Applause.]

"And we are to maintain this doctrine, which is vital to our National life and safety, at the same time when we say to the other powers of the world, You shall not push your remedies for wrong against these republics to the point of occupying their territory, we are bound to say that whenever the wrong cannot be otherwise redressed we ourselves will see that it is redressed. [Applause.]

"The most supreme declaration of the Monroe Doctrine which I know of was made by Mr. Olney in his letter at the time of the Venezuela boundary question in 1895, when he said: 'To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subject to which it finds its interposition.' The tremendous scope and meaning of those words for the weak little republics of Central and South America cannot be exaggerated. The United States is sovereign to-day upon this continent, and its fiat is law. [Applause.]

"The declaration of the President of the United States in the letter to the Cuban dinner and in his last message is a disclaimer of all that we ought not to arrogate to ourselves in that broad and somewhat rhetorical statement of Mr. Olney. It is a declaration that we arrogate to ourselves not sovereignty over the American Continent, but only the right to protect; that what we will not permit the great powers of Europe to do in this continent we will not permit any American republic to make it necessary for the great powers of Europe to do. The obligation of civilization to see that right and justice are done by these republics which we protect with our strong arm against oppression by the other powers of the world is an obligation that always must go with the right that we assert.

"And when in days to come vital questions which may make for peace or for war arise let us be sure that the American people who will determine on peace or war understand, have considered, have discussed not merely the right, but the duty that goes with the right. Above all things, let us be just. Let us do equity when we come into the great court of civilization. Let us see that we ourselves and those whom we protect for our safety are just, and our cause will be just.

"Then if injustice be done to them or to us we will remember those noble words of President Cleveland, when, in writing upon the same Venezuelan question he said:

'There is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.' [Applause.]

"Then, in the spirit of our Pilgrim Fathers, the cornerstone of whose religion was justice, we will maintain our right and the right of all who depend upon us for protection; maintain it in the name of justice and liberty; maintain it with a strong arm, if need be, and maintain it ever.

"And so we will do our part in the great work which shall bring in the rule of justice and liberty throughout the whole earth." [Prolonged applause.]

KILLED BY SOUVENIR SHELL.

Cartridge Sent by Naval Gunner Blew His Sister to Pieces.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Thomas E. Barnes was killed to-day in her home at 253 Pine Street by the explosion of a "one-pounder" rapid-fire gun cartridge, which it is supposed she was using for a hammer in the Christmas preparations for her two baby girls. How the explosion occurred is not definitely known, as she was alone with the children, but it is said by friends of Mrs. Barnes that she had used the cartridge for a hammer at other times.

The cartridge had been in the possession of the Barnes family for some time, and is said to have been given to Mrs. Barnes by her brother, William Mayhew, a gunner in the United States Navy, who is thought to be attached to the torpedo station at Newport News.

Mrs. Barnes had left the children in the kitchen so that they would not see her preparing for the Christmas tree, which was to be set up in the archway between parlor and sitting room. Evidently she had been rearranging the curtains of the archway so that the candles of the tree would not set the curtains on fire, and using the cartridge for a tackhammer. She was instantly killed by the explosion that resulted, her body being almost torn to pieces.

Neighbors heard an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock, but could not locate it. Three hours later a milkman called and noticed smoke in the house. He gave the alarm and neighbors found Mrs. Barnes's body on the floor exactly at the spot selected for the Christmas tree. Mrs. Barnes and her husband had lived here less than a year, coming here from New York.

CHINAMAN HELD THE CAR.

Scared Eight Passengers, Threw Out Crew, and Fought Two Policemen.

When a robust and athletic appearing Chinaman, who weighed about 190 pounds, curled his legs under him, tailor-fashion, folded his arms, and began to make hideous grimaces in a north-bound Madison Avenue car at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night, the five other men and three women passengers in the car bolted for the doors. The Chinaman, who had got on the car far down town, had been asleep until he awakened suddenly.

The conductor started to enter the car after the passengers alighted, but made a quick exit when the Chinaman ran along the seat on all fours, hopped across to the opposite seat, where he continued to run about like a cat, and then leaped lightly, still on all fours, to the floor of the car, and gamboled about with reckless abandon.

No policeman was seen when the car reached the end of the line at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, where the lone passenger seemed to have become quiet. The conductor was thrown out when he sought to enter the car, and the same fate met the motorman when he entered with his controller. Together they were thrown out also. Patrolmen Becker and Nilon of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were elected by the Chinaman. Then the four tried all together and succeeded in subduing the prisoner.

The Chinaman was in a state of collapse when taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and Sergt. Curtain sent to the Harlem Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Parmenter, who responded, was of the opinion the Chinaman was an acrobat by occupation and that he had been smoking too much opium. The prisoner said he was Louis Key, thirty-six years old, of 204 East Twenty-second Street.

SAYS PARTNER SHOT HIM.

Harlem Liquor Man Probably Fatally Wounded in His Saloon.

Abraham Meyer was shot and probably fatally wounded in his saloon in the Star Theatre at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue at 1 o'clock this morning. He accuses his partner, David Kramer of doing the shooting.

The Police declare that Meyer entered the saloon and asked Kramer for money that he said was due to him.

"I'll give you what's coming to you," was Kramer's reply, according to the police, who say that Kramer then fired two shots at Meyer from a revolver. One of the bullets hit him in the stomach, and made what is believed to be a mortal wound.

Meyer ran out on the street and met detectives of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. He told them he was shot and pointed out Kramer, who was standing outside of the saloon as the man who had shot him. Kramer was arrested. On him, the detectives say, they found a revolver with two chambers empty.

Meyer, who is thirty-four years old and lives at 265 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Kramer said he lived at 425 East Eighty-second Street.

DOCTOR'S BILL, $126,000.

He Sues Woman's Estate, Charging Conspiracy to Ruin Him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Dr. L. C. H. E. Zeigler, in the Probate Court to-day, filed a bill of particulars as to claims made by him against the estate of Mrs. Harriet G. McVicker, who died recently in California. Mrs. McVicker was the widow of the theatrical manager, J. H. McVicker. Dr. Zeigler's claim in full amounts to $126,000, the bill including copies of contracts which Zeigler says existed between himself and Mrs. McVicker.

The first contract provides that after the death of Mrs. McVicker the sum of $100,000 shall be paid to Dr. Zeigler as soon as possible. This money, according to the contract, was to be given for services as medical adviser. In this contract is a statement that certain persons had conspired to ruin Zeigler's professional reputation by means of forged letters.

MISS DOLBEER'S WILL UPHELD.

Miss Warren to Get Most of Estate of Friend Killed at the Waldorf.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The will of Miss Bertha M. Dolbeer, who was killed by falling from an upper floor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, was to-day sustained by a jury in Judge Coffey's department of the Superior Court.

In the will, which was contested by her near relatives, Miss Dolbeer gave the greater part of her estate to her friend and traveling companion, Miss Etta M. Warren. The appraised valuation of the estate as given in court is $931,000.

Counsel for the contestants presented papers preliminary to an appeal to the Supreme Court, which action will prevent the distribution of the property for several months at least.

$38.50 to Panama and Return
via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Pan-American Medical Congress. Tickets on sale and good going December 25.—Adv.

Charles Heidsieck Brut Vintage of 1900 is positively the finest brand of Champagne on the market.—Adv.

BIG POLICE GRAFT CASE READY FOR GRAND JURY

Jerome After Wardman and Politician Who's Behind "System."

NEVER SO CORRUPT, HE SAYS

Senator Raines's Attack Stirs District Attorney to Reply—Assails the Excise Law.

Convinced that he is about to unearth one of the biggest pieces of graft in the city, District Attorney Jerome asked Judge Cowing yesterday that the Grand Jury now in session, and which ordinarily would be dismissed to-day, be held over until next week.

There would be business for them, said Mr. Jerome, but he would not say more. It was arranged that the Grand Jury will sit Wednesday and Thursday of next week. It was learned from other sources that Mr. Jerome believes that he is about to put his hands on a big collector for the police graft "system," who is a wardman attached to a down-town precinct.

Behind the wardman is the man whom Mr. Jerome really wants to get. He is a politician of prominence, said not to be a Tammany man, and is the person who, in the mind of the District Attorney, has made possible the collecting of revenues under the "system."

Since Mr. Jerome began to investigate the story of "Lefty" Boyle, which resulted in the arrest of Policeman Lang, he has learned a great many things. It is said that the matters he will present to the Grand Jury next week will have to do with the payment of blackmail for protection not only in the matter of violations of the excise law, but also the permission to run gambling houses and poolrooms, as well as other kinds of vice granted by the big politicians after payment has been made to the wardman.

Mr. Jerome is so busy on the case that he will not take any vacation over Christmas, and will remain in this city until after the matter has been submitted to the Grand Jury.

The District Attorney was the only one concerned to reply to the attack of Senator John Raines yesterday. The Senator discussed the excise question in this city, and described the hotels existing under the law that bears his name as "disgraceful dens of vice, holes of iniquity, a tremendous indictment against the Police Department, the City Government, and the District Attorney's office."

The Senator said that the fault was not with his law, but because of its non-enforcement. He said further that there was authority enough for even a private citizen to cause the enforcement of the law. The trouble, he said, was graft. Senator Raines promised to introduce an amendment to his law at the next session of the Legislature which would require every hotel to obtain certificates from the Health, Building, and Fire Departments that it complied with all the statute regulations governing hotels in general. He added that undoubtedly Mr. Jerome and other well-intended people would try their own reforms in vain, and was sure that if the District Attorney's excise ideas were put before the people of the city they would be overwhelmingly defeated.

When the District Attorney had read the interview with Senator Raines he had several things to say, among them the following:

"I have known the police force rather intimately for the last sixteen years, and I have never known the force to be as disorganized and as dishonest as it is to-day. The law is not enforced and is openly violated. Two Sundays ago I walked from Rector Street to Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. I saw no less than fifty-two places serving liquor in violation of the law. Most of them flaunted it in the face of the public. In some places the bright illumination behind a black muslin curtain revealed men standing at the bar drinking. In other places the men and women were seated drinking at tables.

"I have always maintained that the Raines law should be enforced to the letter. That would mean the closing on Sunday of such places as the Waldorf-Astoria, Delmonico's, Sherry's, and the big restaurants. It would mean further that the administration which enforced such a law would be turned out at the next election. It is in this sense that the local authorities can never permanently enforce a law that does not meet with the respect of the people. And a law that cannot be enforced disorganizes the police, increases blackmail, perjury, and dishonesty.

"How many hotels comply with the provisions of the Raines law? The law stipulates that hotels shall keep a complete record of guests, their names, and the day and hour of their arrival and departure, and by guests it is meant those temporarily or permanently making their residence at the hotels. This record is always to be open to inspection, and delivered up to the Commissioner of Excise on demand. Does the St. Regis or the Astor, or any of the rest of them keep such a record of guests on Sunday night?

"People have a very mistaken notion of my powers and duties. I am not required to police the city, nor can I, in an excess of zeal, I have endeavored to do work outside of my office that any honest police officer should do. In doing this I have acted only as a private citizen, but as one who has some advantage in being able to gain easy access to the Grand Jury."

The District Attorney said further that he would soon have a brief finished in support of his new excise bill, which he will have introduced in the Legislature at the coming session. This brief, he said, would contain more than 100 pages, reciting conditions under the Raines law, and would show the failure of its enforcement.

Police Commissioner William McAdoo was suffering with a severe cold yesterday, and did not go down to his office in Police Headquarters. At his home he sent the following reply to a note giving the gist of the remarks of District Attorney Jerome:

"I will positively have nothing to say in reply to the attacks on the police to which you call my attention. I have not read them and am not likely to do so. My views on the police are well known and need no repetition."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was seen at his home last night. He said that he had read the interviews of Senator Raines and District Attorney Jerome, but that he would not comment on them now. The Society for the Prevention of Crime, he said, would soon issue a statement on the condition of the police force.

VENEZUELA ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

State Department Again Demands Reasons for Expulsion of Jaurett.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Announcement is made at the State Department that this Government has for the second time called upon Venezuela to explain the arbitrary expulsion from that country of A. F. Jaurett, an American newspaper man.

The first explanation offered by President Castro was altogether unsatisfactory.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 6.32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7.15 next morning. Cincinnati 1.30 P. M., Indianapolis 3.00 P. M., St. Louis 9.40 P. M. by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

BRYAN ROASTED 90 MINUTES.

Locked In with Sizzling Radiator and Rescued in Fainting Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 22.—Securely locked in the office of the station master at the Union Station, unable to open a window or to turn off the steam sizzling from the radiator, William Jennings Bryan yesterday spent the hottest hour and a half he has known for some time.

Imprisoned in this impromptu Turkish bath and wearing Winter clothing, Mr. Bryan was rescued in a fainting condition. The ex-candidate arrived some time before his train was due to start, and said he wished to write a letter. He was taken to the station master's office and was left there. As the door has a spring lock and opens only with a key, Mr. Bryan had to wait until help came.

FRANCE'S GIFT TO VIRGINIA.

Bust of Lafayette for University as Result of Ambassador's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22.—The French Government, through Ambassador Jusserand, has presented to the University of Virginia a bust of Gen. Lafayette modeled by Houdon, and the gift will soon be on its way. Ambassador Jusserand was recently entertained at the university, and the action of his Government grows out of his report of the reception accorded him. In his letter to President Alderman, the Ambassador says:

"This souvenir will, I hope, recall to the young generation who come to the university to receive knowledge and to be taught in the principles of American citizenship, the days, now remote, when Americans and Frenchmen fought on the sacred soil of Virginia, for the cause of Independence."

ARRESTED ON A WARSHIP.

Paymaster's Clerk of the San Francisco Said to be Short in Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.—Kenia Holt, paymaster's clerk on the cruiser San Francisco, which is at the Navy Yard, is a prisoner aboard that vessel, charged with being short in his accounts. The shortage is said to be several thousand dollars.

Holt disappeared from the cruiser when she was at Newport News, and as suddenly reappeared to-day. He said that when he left the ship at Newport News he went to New York, where he remained five days. Besides being paymaster's clerk he had charge of the funds of many of the sailors on the San Francisco, who made him custodian of their cash. He is from Norfolk, and is married.

CORNELL OARSMAN LOSES LEG.

A Carbuncle, Healed Too Quickly, Caused Blood Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Emery E. Brandow of this village, a member of the victorious Cornell Varsity boat crew, winners of the 1903 regatta at Poughkeepsie, had his right leg amputated above the knee at the Albany Hospital to-day. While he was training at Poughkeepsie under Coach Courtney, early in April of this year, a carbuncle appeared on Brandow's neck, and because it was healed too quickly, so thinks Dr. Beaman of Ithaca, blood poisoning developed and settled in a weak spot in his right leg.

Brandow came home May 6 and on Dec. 7 entered the New York Hospital, in New York City, for examination by Dr. Stimpson, Professor of Surgery of Cornell Medical College. A portion of the bone from the affected leg was subjected to microscopic examination, and it was decided to resort to amputation to save the oarsman's life.

LOST HER $15,000 DIAMONDS.

Mrs. Edward Pennington, Who Dropped Gems, Found Them by Roadside.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Edward Pennington of New York discovered after returning from a drive to-day that she had lost her jewel case, which contained diamonds valued at $15,000. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, who are spending the season at the Lakewood Hotel, went for a sleigh ride in the morning. The jewel case was in her chatelaine bag, and during the drive the bag was lost. Returning to the hotel for luncheon she discovered her loss. Mr. Pennington sought out the driver of the sleigh and went over the route of the morning drive with him. He found the bag at the roadside near Pine Park. The bag had lain there in plain sight nearly five hours.

PHILIPPINES SLEEP MALADY.

Soldier Just Back from the Islands May Die of It.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—John A. Smith, an Ohio soldier recently sent home from the Philippines, is at the insanity ward of a hospital here, a victim of a peculiar malady brought on by exposure in the East. He sleeps constantly, except when with great difficulty attendants succeed in arousing him sufficiently to eat. The doctors despair of his recovery.

Smith's malady is said to be a disease peculiar to tropical Africa. City Physician Stevens says that the climatic conditions of Luzon are known to have a debilitating effect upon those from a more temperate zone, but that this is the first case of the kind that has come under his notice.

LONG THOUGHT DEAD, LIVES.

Returns from Colombian Jail to Find Wife Has Died.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Mrs. S. J. Holly of Otisville and Mrs. John E. Daryea of this place have just received word from their son and brother, F. C. Holly, whom they have mourned as dead for the past fourteen years.

Up to 1890 Holly ran a blacksmith's shop in the Village of Huguenot, four miles north of here. In that year he went to New York and entered the employ of the Ingersoll Drill Company and was assigned to South American territory to sell machines put out by that firm. He went to Colombia, where he was very successful.

About that time a revolution broke out and he was arrested on some political charge and imprisoned. During all the years since neither the firm nor his family could get any trace of him. He was released from prison a short time ago and worked at his trade as blacksmith, making enough money to pay his passage to the United States. He is expected here soon.

During Holly's absence his wife, two children, and his aged father have died.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

NO PATTERSON VERDICT AFTER ELEVEN HOURS.

Report Says Jury Is Ten for Acquittal, Two for Conviction.

LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT

Girl Dismayed by Long Delay—Crowds Throng Court Building and Adjacent Streets.

Unable to agree on a verdict the jury in the Nan Patterson case was ordered locked up at 11:25 o'clock last night, after having deliberated eleven hours. It was the general opinion about the Criminal Court Building, as the evening wore away, without a verdict that the chances were largely in favor of a mistrial. Justice Vernon M. Davis will be at the Criminal Courts Building this morning to hear the jury's report.

Not in years have such crowds awaited a verdict in any case. When court was opened yesterday morning the rush for admission was so great that in less than five minutes it was necessary to close the doors, and until last midnight the Criminal Courts Building was invested with great throngs of the curious, who blocked the streets and refused to move, although the police, under the command of Inspector Titus, made every effort to keep the thoroughfares open.

The charging of the jury occupied almost an hour and a half. Justice Davis began the reading of his charge a few moments after 11 o'clock and concluded at 12:25. Perfect stillness pervaded the courtroom while the charge was being delivered. Every seat was taken, and the aisles were blocked with chairs, while hundreds jammed the corridors on the first floor.

Nan Patterson was more subdued in appearance than at any time since the trial began. She sat in an attitude of rigid attention while Justice Davis was advising the men who have her fate in their hands as to the law in the case, and when he had finished sank back in her chair with a sigh of relief. Her father was seated beside her and strained forward to catch every word uttered by the Justice.

Immediately upon receiving the charge the jury retired, and it was announced that it would proceed with its deliberations until 1 o'clock. At that hour the jury was taken out to luncheon in charge of court officers and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

GIRL READY TO GO HOME.

The chorus girl seemed to recover her spirits as soon as the Judge left the bench, and before she was taken back to the Tombs expressed confidence in her acquittal. Her father said that she had packed up all the belongings which were permitted her in prison, and was ready the moment she was freed to take a train for Washington. He had a letter from Mrs. Patterson, the mother of the accused, who wrote that everything was ready for "Nan's" homecoming.

The noon recess brought no decrease in the crowds about the court room. The public was excluded, the police denying access even to the building unless those who sought entrance had business within. At 3 o'clock the street in front of the building was packed from curb to curb. There were many women in the throng. Franklin Street, beneath the Bridge of Sighs, was impassable.

Justice Davis left his chambers shortly before 5 o'clock, sending word to the jury that he was going to his residence, but that he would await any instructions from them and would hurry to the courthouse as soon as he was advised they had reached an agreement. In the event that they had not agreed up to 11 o'clock, he said he would order them locked up for the night.

When the jury retired Nan Patterson was first taken to the "pen" of Part III, Special Sessions, where she remained for some time in the hope that a speedy decision would be reached. As hour succeeded hour without a verdict, she was the most surprised individual in the court building. She had looked, so she told her counsel, for an acquittal within an hour. Shortly before 1 o'clock she was taken to the Tombs, where she remained until 10 o'clock last night.

She was then, at her request, brought back to the court building, where she held a conference with Daniel J. O'Reilly, one of her attorneys.

"What does all this mean?" she asked the lawyer. "I was sure that I would be on my way home before now. Surely, nobody thinks I am guilty after the story I told on the stand."

RUMORS FROM JURY ROOM.

At 7 o'clock the jury was escorted to a near-by restaurant for dinner, returning to their room about 8:30 o'clock. There was a report about the building soon after their return that a ballot had been taken and that the vote stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. This report was persistent and was telephoned to the defendants counsel.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was in waiting most of the evening to be the first to hear if an agreement had been reached and Attorneys O'Reilly and Waldheimer, for the defense, were also present. Assistant District Attorney Rand, who conducted the prosecution, was not at the building. Henry Unger, associate counsel for the defense, was there for an hour or so, and then left for his home, giving instructions that he should be notified if a verdict was reached. Mr. Levy also awaited the decision at his home.

At 11 o'clock there was a general movement toward the court room. When the hour struck the jury was still undecided, and a telephone message was sent to Justice Davis, advising him of that fact. This led to the rumor, which spread like wildfire, that a verdict was imminent. In a surprisingly short interval crowds were hurrying toward the court building from every direction. The officers at the door said, however, that the jury was unable to get together, and that the Presiding Justice had ordered them locked up for the night.

Even then the crowds about the court building declined to disperse. Inspector Titus ordered the building cleared, newspaper men and photographers being included in the order, but at midnight there were knots of men on the corners about the building.

jurors stand for acquittal and how many for conviction is the sheerest guesswork."

JUSTICE CHARGES JURY.

Justice Davis's charge, it was agreed by both counsel for prosecution and defense, was a model of fairness. While he was addressing the jury the courtroom doors were locked and no one was permitted to pass in or out.

"The testimony in the case," said he, "has been submitted to you. All that remains for me to do is to lay down the law for your guidance. If any one of you fancy that you have obtained an inkling of the court's opinion, you must discard it. You are the sole judges of the guilt or innocence of the accused. The people have intrusted you with the responsibility of its determination.

"If it should appear that the defendant has willfully and deliberately violated the law of the State, as charged, you should have no hesitancy in pronouncing a verdict in accordance with the facts. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the case does not have to be established beyond all doubt, but if a reasonable doubt remains you will have to acquit the defendant.

"In cases where circumstantial evidence is relied upon, the question of motive is most important. You would have to be shown that the defendant had some reason for her criminal deed.

"The charge against this defendant is murder in the first degree. The penalty therefore is death. There are four grades of homicide, of which murder in the first degree is one. Then there come murder in the second degree, manslaughter, and excusable homicide. There is no contention in this case that there was any justifiable homicide, so that particular charge can be eliminated from your minds at the outset."

Justice Davis read from the Penal Code. Murder in the first degree, he said, was murder with plans made beforehand. The charge against the defendant, he said, was that she killed Young by design.

PREMEDIATED MURDER.

Justice Davis defined intent and deliberation, emphasizing the fact that an appreciable length of time must elapse between the moment that one makes up his mind to kill and the moment that the decision is put into effect. It was essential, to constitute the crime of murder in the first degree, that there should be an intention to kill. Killing without premeditation was murder in the second degree.

"The defendant may be convicted," he said, "if convicted at all, of murder in either degree, or she may be convicted of manslaughter. Manslaughter without deliberation or intent is homicide."

Justice Davis quoted the law at length. "It is for you to determine," he said, "which one of the degrees of murder or manslaughter, if any, fits the case of the defendant. The defendant's counsel told you that it was murder or nothing. So did counsel for the people. That was merely an inference of learned counsel, and you are not bound by inferences. You must draw your own inference and bring in a verdict accordingly.

The people say the deceased died of a pistol shot fired by the defendant. The defense claims that he took his own life. It is for you to determine which is correct."

Justice Davis spoke of the letter of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith to Caesar Young. The mere sending of the letter did not affect the defendant, he said. It must be shown that the defendant was a party to the sending."

The court warned the jury that the relationship of McKean, Young's brother-in-law, must be considered in weighing his evidence. He said the defendant was entitled to the same consideration as was shown any other witness.

MRS. SMITH'S LETTER TO YOUNG.

"If you believe her story," he said, "you should reject the letter as having no weight in the case. If you think she not only knew of the letter, after hearing her evidence, but was a party to its sending, your belief should be accorded due consideration.

"The absence of the Morgan Smiths has been commented upon. I have carefully excluded evidence on this point. There is no charge against them. The fact that they are missing cannot be used against the defendant. There is no evidence in the case that they have fled. The people have not shown that it was in the power of the defense to have them in attendance."

The Justice defined circumstantial evidence at some length. He read a number of decisions bearing on the subject.

"It is only necessary," he said, "for you to have positive proof of the facts upon which you reach a verdict before drawing a conclusion," he said.

It was 12:15 o'clock when Justice Davis closed his charge. He had been speaking an hour and a quarter.

Upon the request of Mr. Levy further instructions regarding certain features of the law were given.

Juror Yeandle wished to know if, in taking the exhibits to their room they "could make certain tests." Justice Davis said that it would not be permissible to fire the pistol, which is one of the exhibits, but that they could take it apart, if they so desired. All of the exhibits were subject to their examination,

CHORUS GIRL SEES A MARRIAGE.

Nan Patterson received numerous telegrams and letters from relatives and friends yesterday congratulating her upon her defense and predicting a prompt acquittal. They buoyed her up until the jury's long delay forced upon her the realization that her position was not so assured as she believed it. Her father was with her most of the afternoon and when she was brought back to the "pen" in the evening. Shortly after the noon recess she witnessed a marriage ceremony between two Federal prisoners in the Tombs.

Sir Charles Wyndham, the English actor, was among those who heard Justice Davis charge the jury. Incidentally, he lost a pocketbook in the crush.

"Luckily," he said, "there wasn't much money in it."

After the jury had been locked up for the night apprehension was felt for their comfort. With one exception they are all elderly men, and it will be impossible for them to get much repose. No cots were brought into the room, and the best sleeping accommodations in sight were cane-bottomed chairs. At least half of the jurors are over 60 years of age.

SCULPTOR'S SUIT UP AGAIN.

Asks for Judgment Against Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Gilbert Ray Hawes, counsel for Signor Ernesto Biondi, the Italian sculptor, asked Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for judgment in behalf of the sculptor in his suit against the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and requested the court to issue a writ of inquiry directing the impaneling of a Sheriff's jury to assess the damages due to Signor Biondi by reason of the failure of the Museum Trustees to carry out a contract entered into between the plaintiff and the late Gen. Di Cesnola. Mr. Hawes did not want the suit tried by a jury, saying that no issue of fact was raised in the pleadings of the defendant for a jury to pass upon.

Mr. De Forest, counsel for the Museum Trustees, in opposing the motion, said that the answer put in by the defendant set up a general denial of all of the allegations made by the plaintiff.

Mr. Hawes reviewed the history of the case, and the failure to exhibit the group as agreed.

FIRE ENDANGERS MANY LIVES.

$60,000 Blaze in Elizabeth Block, Where Two Lodges Were Meeting.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 22.—Fire did $60,000 worth of damage to-night in the centre of the city. The flames started apparently in the basement of the paint store of Arnold & Textor, at 145 First Street, and before they could be stayed swept through the entire four-story building and did considerable damage to surrounding property.

When the fire started 400 members of the local Lodge of Eagles were in session on the top floor, and on the floor below there was a meeting of the Daughters of Liberty. The first burst of fire was accompanied by a dense smoke, and the 500 men and women, members of the two lodges, had great difficulty in reaching the street. Fortunately, there was no panic.

The paint store and James Mitchell's Sons' undertaking establishment adjoining in the same building were completely burned out, and the fire extended upward and burned through the roof. From the rear the fire extended to the house of the Alcyone Club, on Livingston Street, and burned a couple of rooms, one of which contained a number of trophies. The fire also damaged Joseph David's liquor store and a frame dwelling, a part of which was occupied by McCann's saloon.

SAYS ROGERS UNLOADED ALL HIS AMALGAMATED

Lawson Declares Standard Oil Man Took Keene's Advice.

RECALLS THIRD AVENUE CRASH

Story of Veteran Operator Getting Into "System's" Clutches in Rubber Deal—More About Donahue.

Charging that H. H. Rogers in the Spring and Summer of 1901 unloaded not only the $22,000,000 of Amalgamated stock that James R. Keene has told of selling, but his entire holdings upon the public, Thomas W. Lawson sent out from Boston last night a new letter, anticipating, in part, the account which he promises in further installments of his story of the great copper flotation.

Mr. Lawson also tells of a "leak" in the "System" about that time as the result of which a confidential man of William Rockefeller lost his position, hints darkly at secrets yet undisclosed of the Third Avenue crash, and gives his own account of how Mr. Keene was impressed temporarily into the "System's" market service. He concludes his letter with a further discussion of Denis Donohue and The New York Commercial.

The Lawson letter reads:

"Last Friday I said, in speaking of how fictitious transactions were made on the Stock Exchange for the purpose of making bogus prices with intent to defraud buyers and sellers of securities: 'I have a 5 or 6 page corroborative letter from James R. Keene.'

"Mr. Keene denied my statement, and stated he had only written me a short note of two pages, and if I did not publish it he would the following Monday. I answered: 'All right. Go ahead.' He did not publish it Monday or Tuesday. I prepared to Wednesday. Late Tuesday night he sent me word if I refrained he would publish his copy Thursday, and he did.

"What he published is a correct copy of the full five-page letter I have in my possession. In this letter Mr. Keene states he sold for Mr. Rogers and his associates about 290,000 shares of Amalgamated at from 90 to 96, or $22,000,000 net. This was a fact. (The enormous expenses connected with the selling brought the net to between $22,000,000 and $23,000,000.) Mr. Keene stated he advised Mr. Rogers, the President of the Amalgamated Company, to sell all of his holdings to the public. He does not state that Mr. Rogers did this, because this was not a part of Mr. Keene's contract. Mr. Keene stated he received no compensation for what he did in connection with this transaction, and expected none and would not have accepted any had any been offered. I will give the facts, and the public can decide.

HAS NOTHING AGAINST KEENE.

"First, I would say Mr. Keene's letter to me was not a confidential communication. On the contrary, it was written that I might use it in my story.

"Second, I have no desire to do or say anything to annoy or injure Mr. Keene. My writings in the past, and that part of my story wherein I have already spoken of him, show plainly my feelings about him, and my treatment of him in a coming chapter of my story, which will be devoted to him, will further show my feelings, but in treating Mr. Keene I must, as in the case of all others whom I describe or whose actions I relate, hew to the exact line of truth.

"For years there was in the employ of William Rockefeller a man who handled all the confidential transactions and papers connected with them of Standard Oil. In the midst of the copper deal a Great Leak was discovered at 26 Broadway. Enormous transactions were being conducted on Wall Street ostensibly in the name of Standard Oil—that is, when certain stock deals were made rumor credited them to Standard Oil. A most thorough secret investigation was started, but without success. Traps were laid, and finally the game was found in them, and the leak was discovered. Consternation reigned at the System's sin'ne. Mr. Rockefeller's confidential man was quietly dismissed. Simultaneously with his dismissal the tremendous Third Avenue bomb exploded, and the world, particularly the financial world, for a short day was allowed a glimpse of the terribly black duplicity which at all times underlies Wall Street. The services of the Grand Jury were sought and things for a few days looked ominous for certain men.

"Right here I would say it does not necessarily follow that men are guilty of crimes simply because the 'system' makes New York uncomfortable for them. During the past ten or fifteen years innocent men could be railroaded to State prison from New York courts with as much alacrity as guilty ones.

"Just at this stage Mr. Rogers and his associates were loaded with Amalgamated. There was a water-logged bargeful at Flower & Co.'s belonging to Messrs. Rogers, Rockefeller, and other members of their pool. Gov. Flower, the great market leader, had died. James R. Keene was the only man who could make 29,000,000 45-cent pieces look like 29,000,000 90 and 96 cents long enough to dispose of them to the people in exchange for their savings.

"The hatred of 'Standard Oil' for James R. Keene at this time was selling at over par. The necessities of James R. Keene were pressing, first for the forgiveness and goodwill of 'Standard Oil'; next, in connection with his Rubber stocks. A certain man succeeded in Amalgamating the 'Standard Oil' hatred of Keene and the Keene necessities, and James R. Keene rolled up his sleeves for the most strenuous piece of work in his most strenuous life, and the fur flew—the people's fur. In consideration of Keene doing the job up brown, that is, doing the people up brown, the 'Standard Oil' would subscribe one-half of the money necessary to float a new rubber company and loan its magic name to the enterprise.

RUBBER DEAL MADE TROUBLE.

"First the total amount was $5,000,000, 'Standard Oil,' $2,500,000; then $10,000,000, 'Standard Oil,' $5,000,000; finally, $15,000,000, 'Standard Oil,' $7,500,000. Public announcement was made, and everything went as merry as a steam clipper at a fleecing bee, and—Keene completed his job—and—well. 'Standard Oil' never forgives an injury. Suddenly its subscription and its name were yanked away from the new rubber company, and James R. Keene was longer of experience and shorter of faith than ever before in his marvelous career; but—I will tell this part of my story in the fullest detail when I reach it in the regular sequence of events.

"At the beginning of my story a man named Denis Donohoe began a most vicious attack upon me in the pages of The New York Commercial. He called me every indecent name printable, and daily invented new crimes with which to accuse me and manufactured all kinds of incidents of a vicious nature for the purpose of connecting my name with them. Of course it goes without saying that these were all false, for my entire life has been spent in the small community of Boston, where everybody, man and woman, knows the every act of every other man and woman. He accused me at a great length of being crazy, and this article was immediately reprinted by the insurance companies and sent broadcast over the world.

"As soon as this article appeared I wrote Donohoe and invited him to come to Boston, for obvious purposes. Although my letter was a private one, he, upon its receipt, caused to be advertised in other New York papers that it would be printed in The Commercial, and the following day a letter was printed which purported to be the one I sent him, which of course it was not. That the newspaper fraternity may understand to what desperate lengths these men will go I will say:

"If the letter which was printed, and which is in every newspaper office in New York, was a copy of the one I sent Donohoe, I will, upon this fact being proved to me by any reputable newspaper man, pay him the sum of $100,000, to be retained for his personal use, or, if he objects, to be given by him to any charity he sees fit to select.

THE DONOHOE LETTER.

"I then wrote Donohoe another letter in regard to this, which I marked "Confidential and private," and which he published in The New York Commercial this morning. He thereupon wrote me the following letter, which speaks for itself:

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL,
Wall Street Office, Broad Exchange Building.
D. Donohue, Financial Editor.
October 21, 1904.

Private—Thomas W. Lawson, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir: Your note thus kind lyher bowled me completely off my pins. My hairs are raised six inches above my head with the digits helplessly and hopelessly clawing the air. In whatever I may in the future feel it incumbent upon me to say about you and your writings—and in all probability it may be necessary for me to say a good deal—I shall always remember Thomas W. Lawson, the man, as one of the most winning personalities with whom I have crossed blades during my twenty years of journalistic sword play—a cavalier, like the good Sieur Bayard, "Sans peur et sans reproche." We of the newspaper tribe—the progeny of Hagar's offspring, I verily believe it—worship our own gods, cherish our own idols, and like the Ishmaelites of old, work out our own destinies separate and apart from the scurrying throng that surrounds us. Bread, a handful of salt, and contentment are our portion while living; when dead, six feet of earth and oblivion. Neither do we ask nor look for aught from God or man save these, our immemorial heritage. Perhaps it is for this reason that your kindly words, unsought, unexpected, and—woe is me—so wholly undeserved, have touched me deeply.

It is only simple justice to tell you in view of the utterly unwarranted deduction which I drew from certain peculiarities of style and diction, in your brilliantly conceived, boldly executed, and wholly masterly narrative, that several days before I wrote my criticism of it I stated in an assembly of my fellows that I would give the index finger of my right hand had the good Lord vouchsafed to me the gift of writing as clearly, as elegantly, and withal as convincingly as Thomas W. Lawson. Very faithfully yours,

DENIS DONOHUE.

"I have but to call the attention of honest men to two lines in his letter to show what weight can be put upon his assertions made since this letter has been in my hands. One is where he says his deduction was utterly unwarranted; the other where he says he does not ask or look for anything from man or God save the material things he mentions.

"I would say here—and, of course, I did not publish his letter, notwithstanding the awful provocation he gave me, until I received his consent—when Donohue began his attack I made the statement that The New York Commercial was owned by Henry H. Rogers. Henry H. Rogers and Donohue this morning made denial of this. I herewith give the facts:

THE HEINZE-ROGERS FEUD.

"Henry H. Rogers, becoming frenzied at the attacks of Heinze of Montana, looked about for an organ through which to flay him, and finding The New York Commercial's then owners, D. O. Haynes and others, pressed for capital, induced them to accept a loan from him. He then started Donohue upon that scarlet biography of Heinze which astonished all civilized men and women who read it. Suit in heavy damages was begun by Heinze against The Commercial, and Rogers, having dragged it through the mud and the mire, and discredited it financially and otherwise, refused to give Haynes that further financial assistance which was necessary for the preservation of his interests. Haynes came to see me and begged that I would assist him from the clutches of Rogers. I was so situated at the time that I was compelled to refuse his request, although it pained me to do so.

"This is the history of Rogers's ownership of The New York Commercial, and I hold myself ready at any time to prove the facts outlined in any court of law, or otherwise.

THOMAS W. LAWSON."

CHATTANOOGA'S POWER PLAN.

John Bogart Reports Project to Dam Tennessee River Feasible.

John Bogart, who was State Engineer and Surveyor under Govs. Hill and Flower, returned to New York yesterday after spending several days along the Tennessee River making investigations concerning the proposed development of water power there for the City of Chattanooga.

On his way back to New York, while traveling on a Southern Railway train Wednesday morning between Charlotte and Lynchburg, Mr. Bogart had an exciting experience in a railroad wreck. He escaped in his pajamas, losing money and clothes, by breaking through the window of a burning sleeping car. In the next section but one a four-year-old child was burned to death.

Mr. Bogart talked of his work in connection with the Tennessee River power development. He said he had spent several days going over the river at the request of Messrs. E. C. James and J. C. Guild, to whom the City of Chattanooga has given the rights to build a dam twenty miles below the city. By this dam, authorized by act of Congress, the builders will go ahead with the $2,000,000 task by which a dam thirty-five feet high will be constructed.

"All of my investigations, which were conducted in conjunction with officers of the United States Engineer Corps, convinced me that the plan to develop power and to render the river navigable is entirely feasible and can be carried on with good profit," said Mr. Bogart. "In the first place, the construction of the dam will give the Tennessee River a depth of from thirty-five feet at the dam ranging to a minimum depth of five feet at the City of Chattanooga. This is against a depth of from five feet down to two feet at the present time.

"The construction of the dam, with a locking system, will make it possible for steamboats to run right up to the city of Chattanooga, as the river is navigable by steamboats at all times now below where it is proposed to erect the dam.

"Although the dam is twenty miles down the river from the city of Chattanooga, wires from the dam to the city would only have to run six miles across country to take the generated power back to the city for use, and as forty-eight new manufacturing industries have sprung up in Chattanooga in the last twelve months, all desiring cheap power, the profit on the investment would be sufficient at the outset to pay all the fixed charges of the company."

Mr. Bogart went to Tennessee to make the investigation through the law firm of Brown & Wells, who are the local attorneys for the promoters of the enterprise.

PLYMOUTH ROCKITES IN 2004.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter Tells Her Fellow-Clubwomen All About It.

The annual Pilgrim Mothers' dinner, under the auspices of the New York Legislative League, of which Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake is President, was held yesterday afternoon in the small ballroom of the Hotel Astor. One hundred and fifty descendants of the Plymouth Rock Pilgrims—all women—were present. Mrs. Blake made her annual speech in honor of the "thirty-nine brave pilgrim mothers who landed on Plymouth Rock accompanied by sixty-three men and children."

At the big guest table, which was decorated with evergreens and chrysanthemums, were most of the veteran clubwomen of the city, and they sang the glories of women and laughed at the weaknesses of men for three long hours.

Mrs. Philip Carpenter, the recently elected President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave a "Rosy Glimpse Into the Future."

"In looking forward," she said, "I saw a gathering similar to this in the year 2004, meeting on the eighty-fourth floor of the Tower Building, arriving in a procession of airships.

"As they prepared to enter the dining room I heard one of them say: 'I had such a time this morning, for when I touched the button to turn on the concentrated sun heat to start the breakfast it never came at all, and when I pressed the other button half an hour later the dishes all slid into place, but not a thing was cooked. Of course I substituted Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake's breakfast pellets, and every one was fed and properly nourished, but it was very annoying.'

"'You should have had Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur's signaling meter attachment,' said another, 'and that would have warned you when the supply ran short.'

There was music, Miss Estelle Reel talked of Indian women, Mrs. Esther Herrman, who got a rising salute, discussed philanthropy; Mrs. B. Collins Krise spoke on "The Jamestown Pilgrims," Mrs. Townsend Allen read a poem, and Jeannette Robinson Murphy rendered negro selections.

Cashier's Wife to Pay to Save Him.

O'NEILL, Neb., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Patrick Hagerty, wife of the fugitive cashier of the Elkhorn Valley Bank, has written to the creditors of the bank, promising them at least 60 per cent. of their claims in return for assurances that her husband and her brother, President McGreevy, shall not be prosecuted.

PRESIDENT FOR PARTY SHAKE-UP IN VIRGINIA

Reorganization Planned to Recognize Better Element.

MEANING OF APPOINTMENTS

Roosevelt's Callers Tell of Coming Meeting and Get His Approval—Aim at Abuse of Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—President Roosevelt, according to several persons who talked with him to-day, has approved a plan which aims at the reorganization of the Republican Party in the State of Virginia. While the President intends to take no active part in the factional disputes of the State, it is no secret that he is displeased with the management of the party by the men who have been in control of the machine there since the days of Gen. Mahone.

Representative Slemp, Judge Waddill of the United States Court, and L. L. Lewis, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, visited the President to-day and said that an important conference of Republican leaders of the State was to be held during the holidays at Roanoke, and that an effort was to be made to secure unanimity of action in Virginia looking to a reorganization of the Republican Party of the State. The President expressed the hope that Virginia Republicans would get together and act as a unit.

No single act in the matter of appointments in many a day has caused so much of a stir among Virginians as the announcement of the choice of J. E. B. Stuart, son of the Confederate General who rode around the Union Army at Malvern Hill, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of the State. The appointment of Stuart is made without consulting the Virginia Republican machine in any particular, and a good man who commands the respect of the people of the State regardless of party has been selected.

Under the men who have held a tight grip on the Republican Party in the State for the past two decades the barter and sales of offices have been openly charged and generally credited. Stuart tried for years to work with the machine, but last year he broke away and refused to be bossed by it. He saw in Campbell Slemp of the Ninth Congressional District a leader for a new faction of cleaner men. There were a number of others who did the same thing, among them Judge Lewis, Thomas Lee Moore, and Judge Waddill. The situation was explained to President Roosevelt, who told Col. Slemp and his friends to assemble the Republican members of the Legislature, hold a conference, and appoint a committee of good and representative men, and he would consult with them and take their advice in the matter of Virginia appointments.

Ex-Representative John S. Wise of New York, who long ago relinquished his citizenship in Virginia and went to New York to live, was the first to name Stuart to the President. Wise was hostile to the old Mahone crowd and the men who have been running the party in the State since Mahone's day. Some days ago the President selected the grandson of Stonewall Jackson for a cadetship at West Point. This is taken as another indication that the President has decided to recognize the better element in the State.

For years it has been the practice for the near-by Congressmen in Virginia and Maryland to control a large amount of the patronage in Washington. They have the "pull" with the street railways in getting places for motormen, conductors, and the many minor places in the District Government and menial jobs in the departments.

FOLK A WITNESS AT ST. LOUIS.

Testifies, in $200,000 Policy Case, of Talk with James L. Blair.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Governor-elect Joseph W. Folk was the first witness to-day in the hearing of the suit of a New York life insurance company to cancel the $200,000 policy on the life of the late James L. Blair before F. L. Schofield of Hannibal, special master in chancery.

Witness said he knew Mr. Blair, who was a leader at the bar, and declared that no man had higher standing as a citizen before reports began to circulate about him. He had heard rumors about Blair in September, 1903, and had an assistant investigate.

"After a newspaper had made reference to the fact that the Grand Jury might take up the case, Mr. Blair called on me," said Mr. Folk. "He said he had heard the Grand Jury might take up the matter, and that he was glad of it. He said he had a brother who was very wild, and had given him trouble for a long time. This brother, Mr. Blair said, had forged some documents—deeds, I believe he said—and that he had kept the matter quiet out of consideration for their mother, eighty years old. Now he was satisfied for the truth to be known, and would render me all he assistance he could.

"I told Mr. Blair that the Grand Jury's investigation would be thorough, and that, if the evidence showed it ought to be done he would be indicted. Blair replied that he expected no favors."

Andrew J. O'Connor, a title examiner, testified that he had been unable to find any record of nineteen deeds of trust which the plaintiff company charges were forged by Blair.

Alabama Guard for Inauguration.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 22.—Gen. Louis V. Clark of Birmingham, Commander in Chief of the Alabama National Gaurd, said to-night that plans have been started for the participation of the Alabama National Guard in President Roosevelt's inauguration.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:00 A. M.—Riverdale Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Ewing; damage, $1,500.

3:25 A. M.—110 Morningside Avenue; Tietzel & Horse; damage, $50.

4:20 A. M.—100 East Third Street; Catherine Andri; damage, $50.

4:40 A. M.—83 Warren Street; Imperial Fruit Company; damage, $300.

5:55 A. M.—119 East Forty-third Street; Station H, Post Office; damage, $100.

8:50 A. M.—190 Cherry Street; Nathan Bonis; damage, $5.

9:30 A. M.—251 Mulberry Street; Annie Suzzo; damage, $50.

9:40 A. M.—2,768 Third Avenue; Samuel Wangrow; damage, $350.

11:00 A. M.—210 Broome Street; Joseph Rosenbaum; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—225 East Forty-first Street; Maggie Schlitzler; damage, $50.

3:15 P. M.—327 West Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

4:15 P. M.—103 Clinton Street; Julius Israel; damage trifling.

P. M.—544 Sixth Street; A. C. Weingarten; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—206 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; John Dillon; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—321 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Joseph Harris; damage, $10.

5:40 P. M.—1,156 Forest Avenue; A. M. Rosen; damage, $16.

5:40 P. M.—252 East Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—320 East Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:35 P. M.—230 West Fiftieth Street; Samuel Burn; damage, $20.

6:50 P. M.—41 Park Row; Park Realty Company; no damage.

6:50 P. M.—106 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—218-220 Grand Street; Max Frankman; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—1,584 Avenue A; Isador Braverman; damage, $400.

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Oldest Lager Beer Brewery in the United States.
Special Holiday Brew
On Draught at all Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery
and delivered direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

JAPANESE FAR ON WAY TO MEET BALTIC SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

yards from the shore. The Russians are engaged in pumping, but the Sevastopol is listing at least 10 degrees, with her bow slightly sunk. There can be no hope of restoring the vessel to fighting trim, considering the present condition of Port Arthur, and I judge that she has been completely disabled.

"I also observed that the enemy's destroyer which was torpedoed by us has been destroyed."

JAPANESE SUFFER FROM COLD.

Are Reported to Have Lost 2,000 Men in One Week.

MUKDEN, Dec. 22.—There was more artillery firing from Poutiloff Hill yesterday, which resulted in dispersing a party of Japanese who were trying to intrench in front of that position.

Chinese report that Field Marshal Oyama and his staff have established headquarters at Liao-Yang, and that the Japanese are constructing new forts around the city.

The Japanese are reported to be suffering severely from cold and sickness in the vicinity of Palaszandzi and Shilikhe, where it is said they lost 2,000 men in a single week.

The Orenburg Cossacks yesterday captured six Japanese scouts, four of whom were badly frozen, two having to have their feet amputated.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN TREATY.

Mikado's Government Willing to Negotiate Arbitration Pact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mr. Hioki, Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Legation, called on Secretary Hay to-day. At the conclusion of the conference he stated that Japan was willing to negotiate an arbitration treaty with this country.

The treaty will be along the lines suggested by Secretary Hay in his invitation to the powers to negotiate arbitration treaties with the United States Government.

RECAPTURE 203-METER HILL?

Kuropatkin Gets Report, from Chinese Sources, of Russians' Success.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—Gen. Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the General Staff that he has received a report from Chinese sources to the effect that the Russians have recaptured 203-Meter Hill, at Port Arthur, together with the guns mounted by the Japanese.

The War Office has not any additional information regarding the report, but the officials consider it certain that the Commander in Chief would not have sent it unless it came through exceptionally reliable channels.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Japanese Legation says it has no confirmation of the reported recapture of 203-Meter Hill.

SKRYDLOFF TO LOSE COMMAND.

It Is Believed That Rojestvensky Will Succeed Him in the Far East.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—Inquiries made at the Admiralty tend to confirm the report that Admiral Rojestvensky will succeed Admiral Skrydloff in supreme command of the Pacific fleet.

It is said that Skrydloff will return here as a member of the Admiralty Council.

CHINESE AIDING RUSSIANS.

Japanese Think Natives Are Paid to Damage Lines of Communication.

GEN. OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 21, via Fu-San, Dec. 22.—It is believed by the Japanese that the Russians are employing Chinese to damage the Japanese lines of communication, and they have no doubt that Chinese were employed by the Russians to burn the magazines at Liao-Yang. The Japanese say that if they arrest any Chinese engaged in fulfilling their obligations to their employers in this manner they will execute them as a warning to other Chinese.

The Japanese believe that heroic measures are required to wipe out the Russian system of employing Chinese for such work. They say they know that the Russians are spending enormous sums of money for this purpose.

A Japanese supply train north of Liao-Yang yesterday struck three Chinese carts which obstructed the track, the horses having been cut loose. The Japanese believe that the drivers of these carts were in the pay of the Russians. The track was not injured, but traffic was delayed for a few hours.

CZAR REBUKES ZEMSTVO.

Calls Its Action in Asking for Reforms Presumptuous and Tactless.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—Emperor Nicholas wrote the following endorsement on the resolutions telegraphed by the Chernigoff Zemstvo Dec. 20, begging his Majesty in the most loyal manner to convoke legally elected members of the Zemstvos to present a programme of reforms for his consideration:

"I consider the action of the President to be presumptuous and tactless. Questions of State administration are of no concern to the Zemstvos, whose functions and rights are clearly defined by the law."

The endorsement was printed in the Official Messenger this morning.

It was stated this afternoon by a person competent to speak that too much importance should not be attached to the Emperor's annotation, which, it was believed, his Majesty wrote in a moment of ill-humor because the Chernigoff Zemstvo telegraphed direct to him instead of through the Minister of the Interior.

It was pointed out that the publication did not appear in the official portion of the paper, from which it was argued that the publication was secured by a person who was interested in the effect which would be produced.

It is stated, however, that all idea of a Constitution or of the convocation of a National Assembly has been rejected, and the Reactionaries undoubtedly regard the Emperor's action as a distinct victory for them.

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NEW YORK CITY.

SAYS YOUNG GOULD FIRED FOR FEAR OF KIDNAPPING

Kingdon Has Carried Pistol Several Years, Columbia Friend Declares.

DEAN HUTTON PROBES AFFAIR

Columbia Sophomores Form "Kingdon Gould Chapter of Monk Eastman Society for Propagation of Crime."

A new explanation of Columbia's shooting affair, in which Kingdon Gould figured on Tuesday, was given yesterday by a Columbia man who is an intimate friend of young Gould. The story goes that some years ago both the Gould boys were aimed at in an attempted kidnapping in the neighborhood of the Metropolitan Opera House, and that since that time Kingdon has been carrying a pistol, and has been urged by his family not to go anywhere with persons he does not know intimately.

When the sophomores began to chase him on Tuesday last, the first instinct young Gould had was to rely upon the pistol he had been taught to carry for so long a time. As he had been schooled under a private tutor, he was not much used to the ways of sophomores, became very much excited, and discharged the revolver. Such is the theory of this friend of the young man, who says that after the affair he saw Kingdon in the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house, and that young Gould was almost in a collapse, and regretted deeply that he had fired the pistol. The whole trouble was said to be the result of the working of the fear of kidnapping constantly impressed upon the young man. He did not appear at college yesterday.

Capt. Patrick McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was at Columbia College yesterday, and made a tour of the place in order to find out exactly the details of the affair. Capt. McGlynn visited Dean Hutton, and while there got an interview with Arthur Algeltinger, the sophomore, who is supposed to have been among those who pursued young Gould. What he tried to find out from Algeltinger was whether Gould had a revolver, and whether he discharged it. Capt. McGlynn then visited the D. K. E. fraternity house, in West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but did not see young Gould. He said he was looking for him, and that he had taken up the matter at the instance of Commissioner McAdoo. In the station house later Capt. McGlynn said that he could not very well do anything, because the police did not have absolute knowledge of the use of the revolver.

When Capt. McGlynn's report reached the office of Commissioner McAdoo, Secretary Howell said it had been hard for his men to gain any information, as the student body was reticent about the affair, and many of the students had gone home for the holidays.

There was an interview lasting for nearly two hours between Dean Hutton and the six sophomores whom he had summoned to see him at the request of President Butler. The men were Arthur Algeltinger, William J. Simpson, R. De Witt Bailly, R. W. Cauchois, A. Doty, and Frederick Lage. Dean Hutton took the statements of the men, and gave them a long talk. At the end of the conference he announced that he would take the matter to President Butler, and would give a decision some time to-day.

The six sophomores left Dean Hutton's office with a serious air, and refused to say anything about the matter. Dean Hutton said that they all said that Gould had a pistol and had fired it, but would not say who had called the police into the case. Dean Hutton added that no member of the Gould family had complained to the university authorities, and the case had been taken up because of what the Dean described as "fama clamosa," that is to say, that it had become known far and wide and reflected on the standing of Columbia. The Dean said that they would not take up the subject of young Gould carrying a pistol, as that was a matter for the police.

The members of the Student Board of Representatives, which is composed of the Columbia University class Presidents, were requested by Dean Hutton last night to meet him this afternoon at his office to "decide upon the best policy to pursue in regard to the present trouble." Whether the announcement of the Faculty's action, promised for this morning will be withheld until after the conference with the student board was not stated.

While the six sophomores who had been questioned by the Dean seemed much depressed, some of their classmates met and formed "The Kingdon Gould Chapter of the Monk Eastman Society for the Propogation of Crime."

The meeting was called to order by a young man who said that he had heard the report of the pistol. This distinction, he said, entitled him to be the President of the club, and he promptly put himself into nomination. The only other official chosen was an armorer, and one was selected from several candidates because his grandfather had served in the war of 1812.

The coat-of-arms was finally decided upon, as follows:

Arms—A small boy with a toy gun rampant, vert on a field d'or; crest, brick d'or couchant, sable. (Gondle.) Motto: Don't give up the ship.

An oath of secrecy was adopted, and the meeting was adjourned.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
NOW, when it is necessary to select XMAS GIFTS quickly, it is most advantageous to visit our stock, where each object is as choice and exclusive as possible.
LIBRARY SETS IN METAL AND GLASS.
UNUSUAL RUGS.
FAVRILE VASES.
BRONZE LAMPS.
FURNITURE.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.
331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Kid Gloves
Men, Women, Children
$1.50 a pair.
Each pair in a neat Christmas glove-box. Glove orders gladly furnished on request.
Open evenings until Christmas.
Gloves fitted and exchanged after Christmas. 30 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI
Telephone, 1135 Gramercy.
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE.
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated.
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1904.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open every evening this week until 10 o'clock.

There are only two days more to do your Christmas shopping.

TO-DAY and to-morrow are the last shopping days before Christmas. If you have put off your Christmas shopping until the last moment come to this store—Christmas buying headquarters where you can complete your purchases under one roof—ask for a transfer purchase ticket, which will insure your goods being delivered in one package. There's hardly a gift want which we cannot supply, and you have the assurance that everything you purchase is of the very highest standard, not only worthy of the name Simpson Crawford Co., but in keeping with your desire to give the best. We correct all errors whether you or we are responsible, but there's little chance of making them here where you can buy gifts that will satisfy.

To-day for the first time special reductions on Holiday lines will go in force—our method of insuring the selling of holiday merchandise, as it's our policy never to carry goods over one season to another. It's a grand opportunity to buy seasonable and desirable merchandise at very great price concessions—as well as gifts.

This store will be open till 10 o'clock to-night.

Genuine diamond gift jewelry.

WHEN we say genuine diamond jewelry we mean genuine diamonds in the strictest sense of the word—and not "rose diamonds," as there's a great difference in the cost. We call your attention to this because our prices are so much lower than usually found elsewhere. Main Floor.

Diamond rings—finest quality of opal and azure turquoise surrounded with fine brilliant diamonds specially priced—$15, $19, $22.50. (Others to $686.)

A special fine pear shape Oriental ruby ring, with sixteen fine diamonds—specially priced to-day, $85.

A single stone Tiffany and Belcher style ring, fine white cut diamond—specially priced here at $12. (Others $18, $25 to $465.)

Single stone real pearl rings, very special—$1.95. (Others to $210.) All are very exceptional values.

5-stone real opal rings, very special value—$2.95. (Others to $85.) All are very extraordinary values.

Brooch pendants of real pearls and fine cut diamond—$6.95. Unusual Christmas values for to-day.

$12.75 for beautiful pearl brooch pendant with fine whole pearls and fine diamond centre—special

Pearl sunburst brooch of real pearl and diamond centre—$12.75. (Others of all diamonds up to $210.)

Cuff links, diamond set—$6.95 and $9.50 to $49. Diamond necktie clasps—very special at $6.50.

Cigar cutters—diamond set, very special, $6.50.

Scarf pins, whole pearl, most beautiful color, and 10 fine diamonds, $146.75. (Others at $10 to $173.)

Lockets—beautiful diamond set—$6.50, $10, $18.

Lorgnette chains, full length, handsome slide—$10.50. (Others to $43.50.) All very special values.

Neck chains, fine link or rope—$2.25, $3.25, to $8.

It's always best to keep to the right in crowds.

Mammoth sale of furs ⅓ off.

FURS—the all important Christmas gift of the day. We've sold hundreds of fine coats and smart new stylish pieces for the express purpose of serving as Christmas gifts. Not at regular prices—not at the prices other stores ask for the same excellent quality and workmanship, but at prices like these: Third Floor.

23.75 for fur-lined coats in black, blue and brown—lined with Siberian squirrel—regular price 37.50, and at that it is an extremely good value, so don't fail to select one early to-day.

Mink neck scarfs, special at 14.75.
Persian lamb scarfs, at 8.75 to 50.
Sable squirrel scarfs, 6.75 to 15.
Natural squirrel scarfs, 6.75 to 25.

33.75 for fur-lined coats—45 inches long, of broadcloth in black, blue, green, tan and red—German squirrel lining—natural squirrel collars—value 47.50. Nothing more suitable as a gift.

Marten scarfs, now 8.75 to 37.50.
Opossum scarfs, at 6.75 to 17.50.
Nearseal scarfs, at 3.95 to 7.50.
Black coney scarfs, 1.95 to 3.95.

The second floor bazaar facilitates your shopping.

If it's convenient, please carry small parcels.

Last days of our umbrella sale

YOU'VE undoubtedly noticed that our umbrella section is pretty well crowded all day long. It's because these remarkable values are worth making a special journey down-town for. There's that special sale of umbrellas at $1.95—umbrellas made to sell as high as $5—a maker's entire surplus stock. Main Floor.

Children's 22 and 24 inch umbrellas—for boys and girls—65c. to $2.25.
Men's and Women's 26 and 28 inch pure silk Umbrellas, $5.00 to $10.00 kinds—$3.95.
500 26-inch union taffeta silk umbrellas, fancy handles, women's style—$1.95 kinds—$1.50.
Special—394 26-inch umbrellas, covered with silk gloria—sweet Weichsel-wood handles with seven cherries—$1. 400 26-inch pure silk umbrellas for women's use—$3.95 kinds—$2.25.

If you contemplate giving an umbrella and want it engraved don't wait until the last moment—make your selection to-day. We would not want to disappoint you, but then you know what the final rush hours are. We've extra facilities for engraving, and up to date we've been able to be prompt and hope to right through the season, but then it's best to make your selection at once. We're sure it will be more satisfactory to you.

The name Simpson Crawford Co. protects the recipient.

Sale of gift gloves at one dollar

IT'S a popular price and the values are very much better than you'll ordinarily find at one dollar—we've a reputation on this priced gloves and these are made to sustain our reputation. In fact, they're a regular $1.25 glove. Put them up in dainty little gift boxes, and they make an ideal present. Main Floor.

We've some very exclusive styles in gloves that you'll want to give.
If you do not know the size and color desired buy a glove certificate which entitles the recipient to a pair of gloves to the amount named in the certificate. It's a simple and satisfactory way of giving gloves.

Women's regular $1.25 quality of gloves in a pretty Xmas box at $1.
Women's best $2 pique gloves, in small sizes, special to-day at $1.50.
Women's Kayser silk mittens—one pair in a box, at $1, 75c and 50c.
Misses' kid gloves—each pair in a special gift box—to-day at 95c.

The name Simpson Crawford Co. adds value to the gift.

Two days more to buy men's $2.00 gift mufflers at 98c.

THIS is the great final sale of men's Christmas furnishings—mufflers, lounging robes, suspenders, neckwear and all manner of good, practical, serviceable articles of men's wear that women like to give their husbands, fathers, and brothers, because they know they will be appreciated more than anything else you can think of. It saves the men buying them, and that's something every man dislikes. Main Floor.

One thousand $1.00 imported silk mufflers to-day 65c.
One thousand $1.50 and $2.00 mufflers at 98c.

Two thousand and no more—so we suggest that you make your selection at the earliest possible moment. The designs are so handsome, the silks so good, that you can't make a mistake in choosing.

65c for $1 mufflers, fancy and black, full sizes, pure silk—neat, desirable patterns and in plain colorings.
98c for $1.50 to $2 fancy pure silk mufflers, woven designs with border, full sized—neat effects and black.

Men's neckwear—correct, new styles and handsome designs for gifts.

$1.50 for $3, $2.50 and $2 equal end London squares of imported silks on sale until 10 o'clock Saturday night—one of the best special gift bargains offered in New York.

$1.00 for $2, $1.75 and $1.50 neckwear—London squares and Parisian four-in-hands, on sale until 10 o'clock Saturday night. We think it impossible to select a gift that would please better.

Almost on the eve of Christmas this handkerchief sale.

DON'T need to tell you that the values are unprecedented—you can see that at a glance—came to us late—couldn't refuse to take them at the price—don't want a single handkerchief left, though, at closing hour Saturday night—that's why we put these low prices on the entire purchase. To-day *should* be the greatest handkerchief day on record. Main Floor.

25c for regular 39c and 50c fine embroidered and lace handkerchiefs, exceptional values.
12½c for choice of 50 styles of 25c handkerchiefs—hemstitched embroidered, also men's.
50c for beautiful sheer linen handkerchiefs, handsomely embroidered with dainty lace edges.
$1.00 for a gift box of six women's hand-embroidered sheer linen initial handkerchiefs.
$1.50 for gift box of six men's hand-embroidered fine Irish linen initial handkerchiefs.
50c. for $1.50 French novelty handkerchiefs for men—they're admirable Christmas gifts.

Now don't you think such wonderful holiday bargains are worth coming early to select? They're crowding this section from morning till night, and if you're here when the store opens you'll not regret it. It's become the talk of the town—that Simpson Crawford Co. have the finest showing of handkerchiefs for Christmas, and although we've sold twice as many as we had expected, we had planned for just such an emergency, and to-day offer you what we believe is the greatest variety of new styles in Greater New York.

Early shopping is more satisfactory. | *Our palatial restaurant at your service.* | *Yes, the restaurant is open till 10 o'clock.* | *Visit America's finest book department.*

Handsome waists for gifts

IT'S a practical gift, too—one that never fails to meet with approval. We put our gift waists up in special Christmas boxes—all you have to do is to drop your card in the box and we'll do the rest. These waist values are very unusual and made especially for Christmas gifts. Main Floor, Rear.

$3.95 for taffeta silk waists, various shades, tucked back, tab collar—front formed of stitched side plaits, hand knots and stitched medallion. This is a very exceptional value—one you will appreciate.

$5 for taffeta silk waists in all the new shades—some with embroidery or tucked yokes—others with inverted or box plaits to form blouse front—tucked sleeves and back. It's a waist that should sell for $7.50.

$7.95 for chiffon taffeta silk waists, tucked back and sleeves, elaborate blouse front formed of tucks and design of silk braid, trimmed back and front. Can you imagine a more suitable remembrance?

$10.95 for allover lace waists—beautiful yoke formed of medallions and lace wheels, below blouse effect six rows of shirring and insertion—puff sleeve made of clusters of shirring and deep inserted cuff.

Waist patterns to-day $1.25

JUST three hundred waist patterns put up in appropriate boxes all ready for presentation—a very desirable gift for brother to sister or son to mother—just enough material to make a pretty waist—off the piece the very same patterns would cost $2, and at THAT would be good values. Main Floor.

We're selling hundreds of these waist patterns every day—as a gift they are so practical, and you know there's no woman who ever has too many waists.

$1.25 for white silk and wool waist patterns—a beautiful light weight fabric for evening wear—this special lot to-day or as long as they last—$1.25.

$2.95 for $7 dress patterns—imported fabrics—there are about 100 left—some are light weight suitable for Spring wear—full lengths.

$3.50 for $12 and $15 dress patterns—high class imported novelties of English, German and French manufacture—50 different styles.

Art needlework reductions

JUST before Christmas we always inaugurate a great clearing sale of art needlework—an event planned to sell every remaining piece of art needlework purchased for holiday selling. The sale begins to-day and the values are unprecedented. Come early if you can and you'll be repaid. Fourth Floor.

Entire lot $2.50 and $2.95 glove and handkerchief cases, to-day special at $1.

Hand-painted handkerchief and glove cases—values to $7.50. Very special to-day, $2.50.

Hand-painted satin sofa cushions—former price $25 and $35—special price to-day $10.

Point d'esprit pin cushions, 4x10—pink and blue—special while they last, at $1.10.

A lot of velour with leather applique sofa cushions, specially priced to-day, each, $3.00.

There's only a limited number in each instance, and of course at these prices they will sell very rapidly, so we advise you to come early.

Gift books for all ages

AMERICA'S largest and handsomest book department is a veritable mine of gifts—quaint and artistic volumes especially designed for gifts. Old books given a new and artistic treatment—new books handsomely illustrated, add inestimable value to a library. Second Floor.

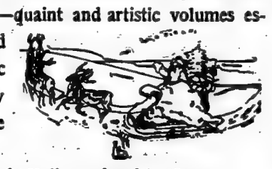

Poets, padded ooze editions, regular $1.39 line, reduced to 98c.
Standard works, superb library edition—½ morocco, $1.50 line, 75c.
Standard works, 150 famous books, regular 25c. series, now 15c.
Favorite classics in dainty editions, fine cloth bindings, 15c.
Young folks' classics, all favorites, in holiday editions, 48c.
35c. and 45c. Young People's Books at 25c.
50c. and 65c. Young People's Books at 35c.
75c. and 98c. Young People's Books at 49c.
Included in above are scores of favorite titles never reduced before.
85c. and 98c. holiday gift books, each 49c.
1.30 and 1.50 holiday gift books now 98c.
2.50 and 2.85 holiday gift books at 1.75.

Toyland's the busiest place you ever saw. | *Xmas foods and wines—the Model Food Store.* | *Still the greatest show of handkerchiefs.* | *Glove certificates are appropriate gifts.*

Silverware---inexpensive and useful gifts.

EARLY morning shopping is earnestly recommended. We've never done such a silverware business as we are doing this year—crowds throng our greatly enlarged silverware sections all day long, and it's much better to come early. The Simpson Crawford Co. method of pricing high-class silverware on the basis of our low dry goods profit has proved a revelation to knowing buyers who have been in the habit of going to the exclusive dealer that must make a year's profit in December. Main Floor.

We've not a silverware department such as most dry goods department stores have—decidedly not—we've a silverware section in the strictest sense of the word—a department that embraces a showing of fine pieces equal to the stocks of some of the foremost jewelry houses. We do, however, sell silverware on the basis of a low dry goods profit—that's why the saving is so great—why our prices have proved such a revelation to Christmas shoppers.

Heavy sterling silver bon-bon dishes, several handsome designs, very special, $2.95 to $6.95.

Heavy sterling silver teaspoons, in new floral designs—set of 6, in fancy leatherette case, at $3.25.

Heavy sterling silver ice cream forks, in fancy box—set of 6, very special value to-day at $8.26.

Heavy sterling silver, gold bowl, sugar shell and tongs, olive forks, bon-bon spoons, mustard spoons, etc., specially priced at 95c. to $1.25.

Heavy sterling silver gravy ladle, new gray finish, one of the best values we are showing, at $4.25.

Heavy sterling silver berry spoon, new gray finish, a gift that will come in handy, $4.95 to $5.95.

Heavy sterling silver tea balls, special at $3.25.

Heavy sterling napkin rings, $1.25 to $3.50.

Heavy sterling tea strainers—$1.75 to $2.25.

Sterling silver cloth brush—very special, $3.75.

Sterling silver hat brush—very special, $2.50.

Sterling silver mounted whisk broom at $2.50.

Quadruple plate tea set, highly burnished—gold—consisting of tea pot, creamer, sugar and spoon holder, very special value to-day, $6.98.

Heavy sterling silver coffee spoons, in new French gray finish, set of 6, very special, $4.25.

Heavy sterling silver handsome coffee set—3 pieces, an extraordinary value to-day, at $54.

Heavy sterling silver toilet set—new handsome design—consisting of 25 pieces in fancy satin lined case, an exceptional value, at $100.

Quadruple plate 3-piece toilet set—mirror, comb and brush—new French gray finish—$8.95.

Heavy sterling silver manicure pieces—button hooks, curling irons, tooth brushes, cuticle and corn knives, shoe horns and files—special 59c. to 98c.

Now it's a great & positive clearing sale of toys

A VERITABLE bargain harvest for last hour buyers—helps us—saves money for you. Of course we cannot, nor can any other store, estimate the exact quantity of any one thing we're going to sell—sold more of some things than we expected to—less of other things than we expected to—don't want to carry a single toy over, though, so we're going to sell the "other things" at good-bye prices, and you know what *that* means. The very playthings you want your children to have. Basement Salesroom.

Come to-day by all means and come early—in some instances prices are ⅓ less, some ½, and some even more, but then it's our policy to show you new toys each year, and this is our method of keeping our stocks clean. Toyland is replete with gifts—there's not a toy that wouldn't gladden the heart of the little boy or girl—if you want to give the little ones a treat bring them along. If you do not know what to give them they'll tell you. Little as they are, they generally know just what they want.

Iron racing sulky, 25c.
Iron cab, special, 25c.
Toy waffle iron, 25c.
Trunk bank, now 25c.
Game of Planchette, 15c.
Game of Bird Center, 25c.
Dressed Doll, special, 25c.
Scroll saw outfit at 25c.

Red rubber toys, 25c.
Paper doll sets, 50c.
Magic lanterns, 50c.
Mechanical swing, 50c.
Registering trunk banks, 50c.
Red Devil iron automobile, 50c.
Jointed dolls, very special, 50c.
Magnetic fish ponds, now 75c.

Shoot straight air rifles, 75c.
Hardwood ten pins, 14 in., 75c.
Humpty Dumpty Circus, $1.00.
Jointed dolls, special at $1.00.
Dressed dolls, $1.00.
China dishes, $1.00.
Toy kitchens, $1.00.
Other toys reduced.

We don't think there's any other store that's had such "good luck" with toys as we have and of course it's all because we bought right. It's to your advantage, too—as we said the other day—"A rapidly diminishing collection of toys not lacking in variety." You can come here to-day and find almost every toy you want at a reduced price and still our stock is going down so evenly that we'll practically clear them all out by the time this store closes on Christmas eve.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 7 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Is YOUR Christmas Tree Fully Provided For?

If it is, you're lucky. If it isn't, the luckiest thing you can do is COME TO WANAMAKER'S—and come EARLY.

These are the days when a scientifically perfected store-system tells for the service and comfort of the public. Our organization and facilities were never so well ready to care for the needs of last hurried purchasers as they are now. Stocks are ample, and special offerings cover the store.

You'll save time, worry and money, by doing your Friday and Saturday shopping at WANAMAKER'S. Some special news follows:

A Great Pre-Christmas Sale of Neckwear

Perhaps you have been waiting for just this thing to happen; certainly we have. One of the manufacturers of our best American neckwear has been holding on to his stock in the hope of getting full prices out of it. Yesterday he decided to let the balance go, and we secured four hundred dozens of handsome Scarfs—exact duplicates of many of the fine goods in our regular stocks—and put them on sale today at half price, and less.

One group is composed of one hundred and fifty dozens of French Four-in-hands, sold regularly at $1; **today at 50c each.**

The other group comprises two hundred and fifty dozens of English and Folded Squares, made of the handsomest, richest, heaviest silks, in a splendid variety of patterns and colorings; sold regularly at $1.50 to $2.50; **today at 70c each.**

This is one of the finest offerings of Men's Neckwear that we have ever made, and if we are good prophets, you will be wise to make your selection as early as possible today, for such splendid merchandise at such radical reductions will be taken in a jiffy, with so many Christmas gifts to be purchased today.

Broadway and Ninth street.

HATS
For Every Man's Head

With a Stetson Derby on his head, a man is distinctly "ahead of the game," in the quality, style and comfort he has obtained for his money.

Every grade in which a Stetson Derby is made is *the best at its price.* Hence, if practical Christmas gifts are sought, you can't give a man a better one than a "Stetson."

At $3.50 and $5, there are the Self-conforming and Featherweight Derbies—the names are self-descriptive. Brown and black, in each.

At $6 come the best Derbies in the world—the Stetson Clear Nutria—black only.

Besides Stetson's we have a full line of Silk and Opera Hats, at $6 and $7.50—top hats that can't be topped in quality-for-price.

Here's a Christmas Hat Bargain, too:
$3 Derbies, $1.75
Black Derbies, silk trimmings; hand-curled brims; imported sweat-bands; $3 quality, at $1.75 each.
Second floor, Ninth street.

The Gift for the Whole Family

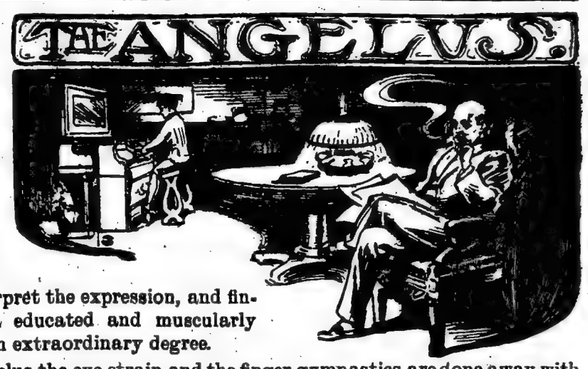

Placing an Angelus beside your piano will add more to the delights of your home than any other single purchase that could be thought of.

In the first place, it enables anyone to play anything they wish on the piano, and play it perfectly. It gives to children a musical education of the character that would be impossible to nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand, who had to wait to learn music, until eyes had been taught to read the notes and interpret the expression, and fingers have been educated and muscularly developed to an extraordinary degree.

With the Angelus the eye-strain and the finger-gymnastics are done away with and the player has nothing to think of but the enjoyment of the music.

The father who has a boy or girl whom the Angelus would delight, will find that the gift will add marvelously to his enjoyment evenings at home; instead of the drumming of the piano, which is almost maddening at the hands of children. The Angelus enables them to play for the perfect enjoyment of all.

Yesterday new supplies of the Angelus were shipped to us by express from the Wilcox & White factory. We expect to have plenty for those who want them home before Christmas Day.

And the matter of cost is a small one, by our special Christmas terms, for which we will place an Angelus in your home on payment of $10 cash, and your promise to pay $7 a month, with the small interest of 4 per cent. per annum.

The obligation is insignificantly small when you consider how much the possession of an Angelus means to the home.

Hear it demonstrated in the Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Toilet Necessaries
At Lessened Prices

Here is a list that suggests Christmas all the way through. These are just the gift-things that are always safe to send, today marked at these radical reductions:

Military Brushes, with silver mountings; worth $1.50; now $1 a pair.
Mirrors in assorted patterns; worth 75c and $1.25; at 50c each.
Triplicate Mirrors, worth $1, at 75c each.
Jewel Boxes, in French gray; worth 75c, at 50c each.
Trays, gold-plated; worth $1.25, at 75c each.
Cloth and Hat Brush Sets, worth $2, at $1.25 a set.
Cologne Bottles, worth 75c, at 50c each.
Bonbon Dishes, worth $1.10, at 55c each.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Winter OVERCOATS Worth Having

Many men's overcoat wisdom is confined to wishing, later on, that they had bought some other kind of a coat. No such trouble, when you begin right—as you do when you pick a Winter Overcoat from any one of these WANAMAKER groups. You don't buy a coat, like a necktie, to wear a few times, and give away if you tire of it. It's good for a couple of seasons' use, anyway; so be careful.

In these instances, we're careful *first*—all *you* have to do is to get properly fitted.

Overcoats at $15

OVERCOATS, of heavy all-wool black and Oxford mixed cheviots; 46 inches long; full backs; some have black satin shoulders and wool body-linings, others have heavy serge lining. The best value ever offered in New York City.

Overcoats at $20

Of black and Oxford mixed velours; heavy fabrics; loose-fitting overcoats. Compare these coats with any coats offered at the same price by other reputable houses, and you'll buy the WANAMAKER coat.

Then there are other very handsome Surtout Overcoats of black and Oxford velours, at $25 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Evening Wraps for Gifts

Every Evening Wrap in our stock, both foreign and domestic, is now marked at about a third below former price. The collection is still quite large and varied, and offers as handsome choice as you are likely to find in New York City today.

These garments being largely luxurious, suggest an excellent opportunity for a most desirable gift.

Former prices were $35 to $225, today they are marked at $23 to $150.

One group at $27.50 includes a number of very handsome American-made garments, regularly worth $40 to $50. Second floor, Broadway.

Lillian Corsets---A Debutante

Just arrived from Paris: New Lillian Corsets in one of the most popular models that "came out" this season.

American women have been charmed at the grace, ease, poise and comeliness of this design, and pliant its adaptability to the American figure.

At $3.75—A beautiful straight-front Lillian Corset, designed especially for the tall, stylish figure; long graceful hips, full through diaphragm, with long tapering waist, giving a most perfect figure.
Second floor, Tenth street.

$3.75 Bath Robes, $2.75

Soft, warm, cozy Bath Robes of excellent eiderdown.

Red, light blue, pink, gray; with fitted back, large sailor collar; satin-trimmed and fastened with girdle and silk frogs. $2.75, instead of $3.75. Second floor, Tenth street

Royal Vienna Vases
Exquisite Art Gifts

The Art Wares Salon is still full of beautiful pieces that will make the most artistic gifts that can be secured for your most particular friends.

Especially attractive is the collection of Royal Vienna Vases, which are shown in choice new shapes and decorations. They have rich, lustrous backgrounds with figure and bust designs, with decorations in jewel effects and heavy gilt.

Prices are $6.50, $8, $10, $15 and $20 each. Basement.

Four Under-price Groups of Sofa Cushions

Whether you are seeking a handsome gift for man or woman you will scarcely find anything more effective or more acceptable than one of these beautiful Sofa Pillows, which are offered at such radical reductions from their regular values today.

The covers are of tapestry, velour and embroidered materials. Most of the pillows are in excellent condition, but a few, bearing the most radical reductions, are a bit soiled; and these will probably be taken in a hurry by housekeepers who want them for their own use.

$1.50 to $2.50 Cushions at $1 each.
$2.75 to $4.25 Cushions at $2 each.
$5 to $7.25 Cushions at $3 each.
$8 to $13.75 Cushions at $5 each.
Tenth street.

Christmas Candies

Most people are buying five-pound boxes now, and we are splendidly prepared with these special Christmas boxes of pure, fresh Candies of the most delicious sorts ever put up at their price. Five pounds of Mixed Candies at $1 and $1.25. These candies are also put up in one-pound boxes for 20c and 25c a box.

Five-pound boxes of Assorted Chocolates for $1; one-pound boxes, 20c.

Every day we get in fresh, new shipments of our famous 60-cent Bonbons and Chocolates. The finest, purest and best-made candies at any price. They are put up in handsome style for Christmas giving, in boxes of any size you desire.

Also fresh, new lots of our 30-cent Chocolates and Bonbons; and the small glass jars of Candies at 10c and 15c.

A fine assortment of Crackers and all sorts of Table Decorations, now so much used, also, for decorating Christmas trees.
Candy Store, Basement.

Women's Suits
Stirring Reductions On All of Them

We want wearers for these dresses before Christmas Day, and there are probably hundreds of women who will be delighted to have them on that occasion. For this reason we have made the same radical reductions in prices that you would expect at the end of January. The entire collection should be sold today and tomorrow.

The groups are as follows:

$25 and $26.50 SUITS at $18
Made of cheviots of various kinds, with three-quarter length and shorter jackets; some with vest effect.

$30 to $37.50 SUITS at $20
Of cheviot and broadcloth, in various coat styles; some plainly tailored, others prettily trimmed.

$35 SUITS at $25
Of velvet, in coat and blouse styles, prettily trimmed.

$40 to $70 SUITS at $35
Of plain and broadtail velvets, in a variety of choice styles.

$65 to $100 SUITS at $45 to $70
This group includes our very handsomest velvet Dresses; and there are similar reductions on all of our handsome cloth Tailor-made Suits, ranging from $52 to $95; today marked at $40 to $70.

Second floor, Broadway

Dress Fabrics
Reduced in Price

Whoever does not know a woman or girl whom a gift of stylish dress goods would delight, is having a unique experience. To most of us, then, this list has a moral:

At 37½c, worth 50c—
All-wool Surah Serges in colors, 38 in. wide
All-wool Granites in navy blue, 36 in. wide.
All-wool Batiste in colors, 38 in. wide.
All-wool Mixed Colored Zibelines, 36 in. wide.
Fancy Tailor Suitings, 36 in. wide.

At 37½c, worth 65c—All-wool Crepe Voile in colors, 45 in. wide.

At 50c, worth 65c—
All-wool Cheviots in colors, 42 in. wide.
All-wool Surah Serges in colors, 45 in. wide
All-wool Batiste in colors, 36 in. wide.

At 50c, worth 75c—All-wool Cashmeres in colors, 38 in. wide.

At 50c, worth 60c—All-wool Storm Serges in colors, 37 in. wide.

At 55c, worth 75c—All-wool Broadcloth in colors, 42 inches.

Fourth ave. Rotunda, Tenth st.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Also Under-Price

You never can go wrong when you give Handkerchiefs. Here are suggestions that should help you in the worry of decision, while enabling you to send very much more in value than the price you need pay today:

Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, and with embroidered initials, all letters; at 35c each, or three for $1; worth 50c each.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs; all linen, with narrow dainty edges of imitation Armenian lace: at $1 a dozen; worth $1.80.

Women's Unlaundered Handkerchiefs, with convent embroidered initials; openwork letters; at $1 a dozen; worth $1.50.

Men's Unlaundered Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initials; generous size; at $1.50 a dozen; worth $2.40.

Broadway.

Rich Gift Pieces
In Cut Glass

The Basement counters are brilliant with the sparkling new pieces of rich Cut Glass, additions to which are made every morning. For this reason the variety is still at its very best, and nowhere else can gifts be better selected for housekeeping friends than from this brilliant assemblage.

Two groups are particularly attractive.

Cut Glass Bowls, in all shapes and sizes, and in a very wide assortment of cuttings, at $3, $5, $6.50, $10 and $12 each.

Cut Glass Flower Vases, in similar variety, at $3.25, $4.50, $6, $8.50 and $12 each.

Basement.

The Gold Jewelry

Pieces of gold jewelry as pretty as these, are gifts "good as gold" to receive. And their low prices here make them singularly attractive to buy.

14-k. gold Scarf-Pins, at $1.25 to $26.50.
14-k. gold Brooches, at $2 to $10.
14-k. gold Lockets, at $5.50 to $20.75.
14-k. gold Fancy Neckchains, $10.75 to $30.
14-k. gold Hat Pins, at $3 to $17.75.
14-k. gold Cuff Links, at $3.75 to $10.75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth.

Leather Gift-Things
Much Under-Price

These are articles always suitable for Christmas gifts, and yet serviceable all year round; now marked at these attractive reductions:

Chatelaine Bags, worth 50c; at 25c each.
Silk and Leather Shopping Bags, worth 50c; at 25c each.
Wrist Bags, worth 65c; at 50c each.
Boulevard Bags, worth $1.25; at $1 each.
Also a small group of Wrist Bags with sterling silver frames, that were formerly $12 to $20; today at $5 each. Broadway.

Competent Sewing Machines, $15

A Christmas present that will make a woman as sure of your good sense as of her good fortune.

Perfect, light, responsive in action, *guaranteed for five years.*

Drop-head Sewing Machines; high arm; ball-bearing throughout; five drawers; swell front; drop-head, making, when closed, a table-top for sewing; full set of attachments; automatic bobbin winder and self-threading shuttle; cabinet work of the best class. $15.

Automatic chain-stitch Sewing Machines, at $85; drop-head, $40.

The Wanamaker high-grade Sewing Machines at $18 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

Gift Slippers

If it has been hard to make a decision for some friend whose wishes you are not sure about, depend on it that you can send Slippers with the utmost safety. It is as pleasant to possess several different styles of Slippers, as it is to have various sorts of shoes. As to size—of course, we will exchange any that do not fit, after Christmas.

Here are a few suggestions:

Men's Slippers for 65c
Dark red velvet; with Jute soles; comfortable and serviceable.

Men's Slippers for 50c
Black felt; with felt soles; warm and noiseless.

Men's Slippers for $1.50
High or low cut: brown or black kidskin; shapely, durable and handsome.

Men's Slippers for $4
Bootee style: kid and Russia calf; hand-sewed soles; best workmanship and design.

Women's Slippers for $1
Fleecy tops with silk pompon; leather soles; in red, drab and white.

Women's Slippers for $1.50
Felt, Romeo style, in colors, trimmed with fur to match. The best all-wool felt slippers you can buy.

Women's Slippers for $6
Red, green, white, purple morocco; high art, leather and making. Fourth avenue.

A Gift for Yourself—SHOES

In the hurry of buying gifts for all your friends, do not forget the most faithful of all—your feet. There will be family parties, as well as formal festivities, and proper footwear is necessary, both to be correctly dressed, and to be protected from the Winter weather.

Here are a few suggestions of good Winter Shoes:

Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes
At $3, $3.90 and $5 a Pair.
Shapes to suit extreme or conservative tastes; in light weight for dancing, or heavier weights for general wear.

Women's Patent Leather Dress Shoes
At $3, $4 and $5 a Pair.
Made with Louis XIV. or Cuban heels; with turned soles or the heavier welted kinds; both lace and button, in various toe-shapes.

Women's Dancing Slippers
At $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.50 a Pair.
Kid and patent leather, with one, two or three straps; some strapped right to the toes; high or low heels, narrow and medium toes.

Boys' and Girls' Party Slippers
At $1 to $2.50 a Pair.
For the littlest tot up to the big boy, or the girl with her first long dress. Patent leather Pumps, the proper dancing shoes for little men; one-strap slippers and ankle ties for the girls; in black or colors. Pretty button shoes for the babies, in black or colors, or black and white. These cost $1 to $2.25 a pair.
Fourth avenue.

Stocking Satisfaction

We can conscientiously recommend all these sorts as the best we can sell for their prices. That's saying much, for we buy larger quantities, hence pay smaller prices for good kinds, than any other store we've ever heard of:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 18c a pair; three pairs for 50c—Fast black Cotton, medium weight; durable and elastic.

At 25c a pair—Of imported fast black Cotton, medium weight. Of black Lisle Thread, light weight. Of black Cotton, with unbleached soles or feet.

At 37½c a pair; three for $1—Fast black imported Cotton Stockings, medium or heavy weight.

Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 18c a pair; three pairs for 50c—Of fast black Cotton, medium weight.

Natural-color Merino, heavy weight.

At 37½c a pair; three for $1—Of imported fast black Cotton, medium or heavy weight.

Black Cotton; lisle spliced soles. Ninth st.

Wash Waists
Under-Price

In value above the good waists usually found at the higher prices:

At $1.50, worth $2.25—Waists of cheviot madras, striped or figured lawn, in light or dark colors; tailor-made, with stitched plaits to bust; trimmed with buttons.

At $2.25, worth $3.75—Waists of cheviot or linen canvas, in solid colors, striped or figured, finely tailored and well-fitting waists, suitable for present wear.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Photograph Albums
Under-Price.

An attractive collection of these useful gift-things, formerly priced at $1 to $2, today marked at 65c to $1.35.

Cross Aisle, Main floor.

Coffee Machines
Chafing Dishes
5 o'clock Tea Kettles

You can't settle the matter better for your own interest, or hers, than by such a decision as this:

Coffee-machine Sets, consisting of coffee machine, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, tray and guard; copper and nickel, at $15.50 to $28.50.

Copper and nickel Tea Sets, consisting of tray, teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher; brass beading; at $8.

Sternau Coffee Machines, in both copper and nickel; 2, 3 and 4-pint sizes, at $6.50 and $9.75.

A full line of Coffee Machines, nickel-plated; 2, 3 and 4-pint sizes, at $5.75 to $10.75.

Five-o'clock Tea Kettles, in brass, nickel and copper, on metal and iron stands, $1.35 to $12.

Chafing Dishes on metal and iron stands, at $2.50 to $13.50.

Alcohol Flagons, at $2.50 to $2.75.

Nickel-plated Trays, plain and with bead trimmings, at 75c to $6.50. Basement.

Last Thought---Perfumes

Whether you wish it for an entire gift, or to add a touch of sentiment to the large gift, a bottle of perfume is always an excellent suggestion.

You will find at our toilet goods counters a most intelligently selected variety of both imported and domestic Perfumes, in many novel and artistic forms.

Imported Perfumes, $1.10 to $17.
Domestic Perfumes, 25c to $6.50.

Tenth street.

A Group of Knitting Toys

Educational as well as amusing. They consist of spindle with worsted, and a set of knitting needles. Former prices were 50c to $1, now 20c each. Basement.

FINE TOYS
Reduced

The holiday hurly-burly has been the undoing of a great many toys, as a matter of course; and yet of these toys that have received slight hurts, there are a great many that you will be glad to buy at the radical reductions for which we offer them.

There is a collection of fine French and German Toys, some of which are mechanical, that have borne prices as high up as $20 a piece; the entire collection is offered today at $1 each,

Basement, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Christmas Tree Ornaments

Here is a splendid stock of everything brilliant and glittering that goes to make the Christmas tree a thing of beauty.

Christmas Tree Ornaments at all prices, from 10c to $1 for a box of a dozen ornaments.

Christmas Tree Stockings, filled with toys, at 15c to $2.50 each.

Candles at 10c a box.

Basement.

Books, Superbly Bound

In "Ye New Amsterdam Booke Shoppe,"—a quaint little corner in our Book Store—many people have found ideal gifts for their book-loving friends.

They are choice editions, new or rare, specially bound by the most famous book-binders in England. Prices are surprisingly moderate—they begin at $2.50 for single volumes.

Set of 2, 3, and 4 volumes, up to a 52 volume set, with a price range of $4.50 to $400.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A Christmas Present That Talks

That means an Edison Phonograph, of course. The one Phonograph that speaks or sings as perfectly as the human voice. The musical efforts secured through the Edison records are almost marvelous; and almost every thing in vocal and instrumental music, as well as band music and vaudeville recitations, is included in the repertoire of the Edison Records, which cost only 35c each.

Edison Phonogrrphs, at $10, $20, $30 and $50, cash or on easy monthly payments.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

ACCUSES LIQUOR DEALERS OF BRIBERY AT ALBANY

Grand Jury Says Money Was Spent in the Legislature.

ATTEMPT TO REACH JUDGES

Presentment with 175 Pages of Testimony to be Sent to Governor with Request for Inquiry.

Sensational bribery charges against the State and county organizations of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, generally known as the Liquor Dealers' Association, were contained in a presentment which the Grand Jury handed to Judge Cowing in the Special Sessions Court yesterday. Copies of it, together with all the evidence adduced before the jury, are to be forwarded to the Governor as well as to the presiding officers of the two houses of the Legislature. This will be done at the explicit request of the jury, with a hope that an investigation may follow, the jury having found it impossible to use the evidence as basis of an indictment for crime within this county. The implication is that the alleged illegal transactions were at Albany.

While charging the association in plain words with raising a large fund for the influencing of members of the Legislature, the presentment furthermore indicates that attempts were made by the same organization to reach members of the judiciary. The handling of the bribe fund is laid at the door of the members of the Legislation Committee of the local association. And not only is bribery charged, but the Grand Jury declares evidence to have been found that "a large part of the money was expended on members of the Senate and the Assembly in an appalling and shocking way." The presentment in part reads as follows:

It appears from testimony before us that the oath and its construction by the members of the association (Liquor Dealers) are such that the members of the association consider themselves bound not to give any information concerning its affairs even to the officers of the law or to courts, and that to do so is a violation of their oath. That from time to time this association in the City of New York raises money from its members and applies it for political purposes. That in the year 1904, while the State Legislature was in session, this association raised by an assessment upon its members throughout the State a large sum of money, which was received finally by a committee known as the Legislation Committee.

That said Legislation Committee went frequently to the City of Albany while the Legislature of the State was in session and took with it such money in cash. That this Legislation Committee allowed its disbursing officer to give a considerable part of this money to one of its members to use in influencing the official action of one of the State departments of this State in seemingly an unlawful way. That a large part of this money was by this Legislation Committee expended upon various members of the then Assembly and Senate of the State of New York and their friends in an appalling and shocking way with the intention of influencing such members of the then Assembly and Senate of the State of New York in the discharge of their official duty as members of the Assembly or Senate.

District Attorney Jerome attended in person when the Grand Jury reported to Judge Cowing about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The foreman of the jury, Edward Van Volkenburgh, read the presentment. The copy of the evidence appended to the document covered 175 typewritten pages. Judge Cowing replied that he would see that copies of the presentment as well as transcripts of the evidence were forwarded to the State officials mentioned by the jury. The jury then withdrew. The District Attorney remained behind and said to the court:

"As legal adviser of the Grand Jury and cognizant of all things that take place there, I know the Grand Jury has not overstated the matter in saying that the evidence disclosed before it is shocking. I think the knowledge of the evidence would be salutary to the public, but I will not, as an official, take the responsibility of publishing it."

Mr. Jerome refused later to add anything to what he had said in court. When asked if it was true, as rumored, that the first clew to what was going on between representatives of the Liquor Dealers' Association and members of the Legislature had come to him while he was in Albany last Spring to advocate the passing of the anti-gambling measure, the District Attorney smiled meaningly, and said that the rumor was a little too vague to call for any remarks. It is known that he has had the officers of the two branches of the Liquor Dealers' Association before him, and that these later were called to appear before the Grand Jury. The sum raised by the association was generally put at $50,000 yesterday, but there is reason to believe that this was an exaggeration. The real sum probably exceeded one-half of the rumored one.

The officers of the State organization of the Liquor Dealers' Association are Martin J. Kane of this city, President, and John Morris of Syracuse, Secretary. The corresponding positions in the county organization are held by Michael Farley and M. J. Kenny, both of this city. The only one of these men that could be found yesterday was Secretary Kenny, who runs a saloon at Third Avenue and Sixtieth Street. He refused to talk about the matter beyond expressing a belief that "the whole thing would be found to be all right in a little while." He refused to give the names of the members composing the Legislation Committee.

R. Fulton Cutting is a member of the present Grand Jury. Among his colleagues are William Einstein, Edward C. Oppenheim, George Place, Charles Biggs, Lucius M. Stanton, and William G. Loew. The jury contains no person connected with the liquor trade, wholesale or retail.

SET A FIRE; NAILED THE DOOR.

Tried to Cut Off Escape of Sleeping Tenants, Brooklyn Police Believe.

What the police regarded as an attempt to burn an apartment house and cut off the escape of the sleeping occupants was made early yesterday morning in the firebug terrorized Park Slope district of Brooklyn. The incendiary, after setting the blaze, nailed up the front door. All the tenants, however, succeeded in getting out in safety.

The house fired was a four-story apartment building at 134 Seventh Avenue, near Carroll Street, in the heart of the district where so many incendiary fires have occurred in the past two months. The fire was started in a vacant room in the rear of a store on the ground floor, the incendiary using a bundle of oil-soaked newspapers and old rags, which he lighted and placed against a door.

Mrs. W. B. McDonald, living on the second floor, awakened by a fit of coughing caused by the smoke, discovered that the house was afire. She aroused the other tenants and they rushed down the stairs, some of them in their night clothes. Reaching the street door they could not open it, and found that it was held fast by four big nails driven into the sill. One of the men managed to pull the nails out and the door was opened. Mrs. R. Loescher was in bed with a sprained knee when the fire was discovered. Her husband carried her out of the house to the home of a neighbor. When the firemen arrived they had little trouble in putting the fire out. The nails which had been used to hold the door were taken by the police as evidence.

A PUBLIC DUTY SOCIETY.

It Would Protect Interests of 90 Per Cent. of Community.

A new society designed to promote the welfare of the people of New York and to engender a lively sense of civic obligation, regardless of political affiliations and social conditions, was organized last night at the Hotel Regent, at Broadway and Seventieth Street, under the name of The Association for Public Duty. The organization is patterned after the "laic militant orders for private and social duty," which have spread throughout France, and are described in the Rev. Charles Wagner's book on "The Simple Life."

Nothing of the sort, say its founders, has ever before been attempted in America. They maintain that 90 per cent. of the people of this country are practically helpless so far as concerns their ability to protect and advance their own individual interests, and it is this proportion of the community which the association aims to assist.

The association intends to establish headquarters where lectures and other literature may be published and disseminated, to cause investigations to be made into cases of neglect or abuse of the laws, and to take such other actions as may be deemed necessary.

It was originally intended to call the organization "The Civic Club," but Capt. Norton Goddard, of the Civic Club of New York objected. These officers were chosen last night:

President—Theodore Sutro; Vice President—Willis B. Dowd; Secretary—George H. Carey. W. E. D. Stokes, Percy D. Elliott, Willis B. Dowd, and Frank O. Hall were elected Trustees to serve for three years, and Magistrate Ommen, Dr. A. W. Ferris, and Thomas B. Gale were elected Trustees to serve for two years.

J. P. MORGAN TO THE SOUTH.

Writes of His Interest in Developing Its Education.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—At the anniversary banquet of the New England Society here to-night a letter from J. Pierpont Morgan was read, in the course of which Mr. Morgan said:

"A special reason why I regret my inability to attend your gathering is the deep interest I feel in the notable development of the South in education and commerce. During the past twenty years I have done what I could along what seemed to me the most effective ways to foster and encourage the substantial progress which has been made, and I am particularly desirous of co-operating with efforts now making, and to be made in the future, to effect the continuance of that advancement.

"Consequently, while regretting that I cannot be with you on 'Forefathers' Day,' I may say I hope to go south during the coming Winter, and if it should continue to be your desire it would afford me very great pleasure indeed to stop over in your city, and possibly meet the members of your society."

SUSPECTS COFFEE SWINDLE.

Clerks Held for Examination on Charge of East Side Fraud.

Francis J. Dessoir, appearing for the wholesale coffee firm of R. Williams & Co. of 56 Hudson Street, appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon to prosecute Nicholas Faber of 637 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn and Max Lindeman of 162 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, clerks employed by the Williams store.

A certain east side firm whose bills for coffee purchased runs an average of $1,200 a month had been in the habit of ordering 500 pounds of low-grade coffee at a time. Dessoir told Magistrate Ommen that Faber sometimes and at others Lindeman filled the orders.

Several days ago one of the firm's trucks broke down at Grand Street and Third Avenue. Most of the load fell into the mud and had to be sent back to the store. In redistributing the bag of coffee which had been consigned to this east side firm, and was part of the load, it was found, to the firm's surprise, to be a very high grade of coffee, and that there were 800 pounds, instead of 500 pounds of lower grade, as had been ordered.

Dessoir told the court that the firm of Williams & Co. had reason to suspect that Lindeman was really the east side firm himself, and that Faber was not only on their payroll, but on Lindeman's east side firm's payroll at $20 a week as well.

The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each for examination next Tuesday.

FOUR SHOPLIFTERS CONVICTED

Sentence Suspended in One Case on Recommendation of Store Detective.

Six women were arraigned for shoplifting before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon. Four were found guilty and the trials of the other two went over. A woman who said she was Anna Esting, thirty years old, and gave several false addresses in New Jersey, was convicted of stealing $20 worth of goods from a Broadway department store. She was sentenced to twenty days in the City Prison.

To Inga Lucum, twenty-three years old, and Maggie Fee, thirty-nine years old, servants, who said they worked in 106 West Fortieth Street, the court gave a sentence of fifteen days each. Each was convicted of taking a bracelet from a Sixth Avenue store worth $13.30 each.

A woman who gave her name as Helena Reeves, said she was fifty-five years old and lived at 210 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was accused of taking a 39-cent stick pin from the same Sixth Avenue store. She denied it. The court found her guilty and sentence was suspended upon the recommendation of a store detective.

A few days ago the several department stores agreed that none should recommend mercy in any case of the kind. Ex-Magistrate Wentworth, however, who was in court for the several department store interests made no objection when the court extended clemency.

Ottawa and New York Road Sold.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 22.—The Ottawa and New York Railroad, extending from Ottawa to Tupper Lake, was sold to-day at St. Regis for $1,000,000. It was bid in for a committee of the bondholders, most of whom are on the New York Central board. General Manager Smith of the New York Central said he did not know whether the road would be operated by a separate corporation in the interest of the New York Central or be taken over and operated as a part of the New York Central. That would have to be decided by the New York Central board.

Nap, the Polar Bear, Died of Pneumonia.

Nap, the big polar bear, which died in Central Park Menagerie Sunday, passed away as the result of "double pneumonia." R. W. Tower, Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, reported this as the result of the autopsy yesterday to John W. Smith, director of the menagerie. The director recalled that the family of Eskimos brought to this country ten years ago by Lieut. Commander Peary died of pneumonia also. This family consisted of three children and their parents. It is believed that the polar bear which died six years ago in the Park suffered from the same disease.

Salvation Army's Christmas Largess.

Baskets filled with materials for Christmas dinners will be distributed by the Salvation Army to 5,000 poor persons at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. A cooked dinner for 5,000 persons will be served by the army in the same building at 6 P. M. The public will be admitted. Tickets for admission may be obtained at the Army Headquarters, 120 West Fourteenth Street. At 7 P. M. Commander Eva Booth will speak.

FOR FEDERAL FRANCHISE, BUT OPTIONAL—J. B. DILL

Says Compulsory National Incorporation Is Impracticable.

ATTACKS GARFIELD PLAN

Model Law After National Banking Act, Public Will Force Corporations to Seek It, He Says.

James B. Dill takes issue with Commissioner Garfield's plan of Federal control of corporations, and although he favors Federal incorporation he does not agree with Mr. Garfield when he says that there must be a positive prohibition against engaging in corporate inter-State commerce without a Federal franchise in order to make the system effective. Mr. Dill favors making it optional with corporations to take a Federal franchise, and in an interview yesterday said that if the question was asked of him whether or not corporations would voluntarily avail themselves of a National incorporation law he would answer the question unhesitatingly in the affirmative.

"The National law should contain a provision," he said, "along the lines of that part of the National Banking act which authorizes State banking institutions to become National banks without great disturbance internal or external. Corporations now and hereafter organized would avail themselves of a National act.

"In the first place they would do it for reasons of self-protection. It has become necessary for the sound corporations to differentiate their position from those otherwise situated. As I read the trend of the times there is a feeling which is taking shape as a public demand on the part of true industrials, on the part of those organizations which desire that their securities shall be held as investments, that a different state of affairs shall prevail in regard to corporate legislation, and many great corporations are becoming weary of the constant demands made upon them to meet and in various ways to satisfy and avert the diverse and hostile 'strike' legislation of different States and Territories.

"The corporation whose capital is truly capital, whose finances will stand publicity, and the character of whose officers recommends it to the public, knows quite well that it can give an amount of publicity, that it can make a public showing which corporations otherwise situated do not dare to make.

"Again financial interests would favor corporations availing themselves of a National act. No great corporation can be put upon the market without a financial syndicate. No matter how great or how strong is that syndicate it must go to the banks for its money. The banks will not perpetually advance to the syndicate funds upon the underwritings or other securities. It is necessary for the financial syndicate ultimately to get to the public to relieve the banks.

INFLUENCE OF THE BANKS.

"The bankers would insist that the financiers organize their company under the law which would inspire the greatest public confidence in order that the public would ultimately invest. Should the promoters refuse to do this the result would be that the banks would not advance money to the syndicate on underwritings, and the syndicate would fail to get its holdings taken by the public, because the public would question the syndicate's action in refusing to avail itself of a National law.

"Still another reason that presents itself is that corporations would avail themselves of the law as a protection against the varied, diverse, and inconsistent laws of the various States. The tendency of the States is to attack foreign corporations, and therefore a great corporation would avail itself of the privilege of becoming a United States corporation. Such a corporation being foreign to no State, would secure to itself the privileges and immunities of a citizen in every State.

"It would secure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. States may drive out insurance companies, but they cannot drive out National banks, because the National bank derives its existence from a power higher than that which confers a charter upon a State-created organization.

"No corporation engaged in inter-State commerce, no corporation desiring to do business throughout the length and breadth of the United States, could afford to be other than a National organization. It would not be long before the investing public would draw the lines sharply between State-created organizations assuming to do a business National in extent and true National corporations. The successful combination must be in its nature a National organization in order even to pretend to carry out the economic theories upon which it is based.

"Given a law which creates real National corporations, and all others would become imitators and be so known to the public. The public would refuse to take the stock of such organization on the same principle on which it would refuse to take a counterfeit bill. I hold that it should be optional with corporations, as in the case of the National Banking act, to organize under State laws if they choose, but the law should prohibit the use of the name 'National' to any corporation but National corporations, compelling others which assume that title to relinquish it.

FLAWS IN GARFIELD PLAN.

"To the extent that the recommendation of Mr. Garfield favors a Federal control of State-created corporations and rejects the proposition of a voluntary National corporation law, it tends to perpetuate the objections to the present system, and it does not check, much less put an end to, the tendencies which are complained of today both with regard to the position and attitude of the charter-granting States and the corporations created by them.

"It seems to me that at this critical time the country demands from the corporations integrity from top to bottom—integrity in organization, maintenance, and a standardized National system, not an enforced Federal control of a mass of State corporations widely differing in their creation, organization, and the laws which govern them.

"What is legal for a corporation in one State may be a crime in another. An attempt to unite these basic and fundamental differences in organization by a similarly enforced Federal regulation seems to me impracticable. It is an attempt to begin at the top and end at the bottom, rather than an attempt to build soundly from the bottom up.

"Mr. Garfield concedes that it is hopeless to look to the different States for harmony in legislation creating or regulating State corporations. He concedes that the remedy must proceed from the National Government. With these two concessions it seems to me that any attempt to have a State-created corporations built upon a foundation which is recognized and asserted by the department as being bad—to make the structure built on the wrong foundation sound and good by a Federal regulation with respect to the roof—comes very near to the line of an absurdity.

"Commissioner Garfield, however, knows the situation at Washington. What he proposes is certainly a step in advance. Federal regulation may be a stepping stone to Federal incorporation."

STANDARD OIL'S DENIAL.

Doesn't Consider Garfield Plan a Thrust at That Company.

The Standard Oil Company made another departure yesterday from its former course of never saying anything for publication. A Wall Street news bureau had published a statement to the effect that the Garfield report on the regulation of corporations doing an inter-State business was being considered by the Standard Oil interests as a move against them. M. F. Elliott, as attorney for the Standard Oil Company, in denial of that statement, gave out the following:

"In a bulletin issued by you to-day I find the following: 'The report of Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations is being very much discussed at the Standard Oil Building. It is believed that the recommendations are in reality a direct thrust at the Standard Oil Company, and that they are of the greatest importance.'

"This statement is untrue in every particular, and I trust you will publish this contradiction at once."

ORANGE NIGHT FIRE RESCUES.

Tub of Butter Hurled Through Second-Story Window to Alarm Tenants.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—A fire in the apartment house of John J. Barry, at 365 Main Street, shortly before daylight this morning nearly caused the death of the occupants of the building. It originated in the basement of the building, and had extended to the street floor and the hardware store of Charles F. Werner, Jr., before it was discovered. Flames had already cut off escape by way of the stairs.

Policemen Hector and O'Neill got a tub of butter which had been set down opposite a near-by store, and hurled it through a window in the second story and into the apartment of Mrs. Eliza Daul. The crashing glass awakened her, and she told the policemen how to go around to the back of the building and up an inclosed stairway on the outside.

Hector and O'Neill went around and fought their way up through the smoke to the third floor, where they aroused the family of William Gawe and carried his wife and three children, together with Mrs. Daul, to safety. The rescued tenants walked unshod in their night clothes over the snow to neighbors, who took them in. Everybody was insured but Gawe, who let his policy lapse a few days ago.

COURT CRITICISES EXCISE MEN.

Says Slot Machines Are in Hotels All Over the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Justice Watson M. Rogers in the Supreme Court to-day after revoking the license of a Niagara County saloonkeeper charged with having a nickel-in-the-slot machine in his hotel, said:

"Mr. Representative of the Excise Commissioner, are the efforts of your department to prevent gambling general or sporadic? I ask because I do not think it possible to go into hotels in any part of this State without witnessing open violations of this feature of the excise law. I know of one important hotel in a city of considerable size in which you cannot enter without hearing the clink of a slot machine. There are hotels in which I am told the agents of your department could not fail to see flagrant violations of the law in respect to gambling, unless they closed their eyes purposely."

"We have only sixty special agents to cover the whole State," was the reply. "It is impossible to do more than we are doing at present. We don't confine our operations to any particular locality."

JURY CONVICTS IMPORTERS.

Ex-Customs Officials Also Found Guilty of Conspiring to Defraud.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—A verdict of guilty for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government was reported to-day in the United States District Court against Samuel Grumberg and Charles A. Baitler of the Glasgow Manufacturing Company and John W. Trafton and James A. Shedd, formerly examiners of imports for the Government.

The specific charge against all four defendants was that they had entered into a conspiracy to bring into this country dry goods without paying the revenue required by law. The principal violation of the law was by importing laces from Switzerland and by undervaluing them, defrauding the Government of its legal tariff.

On recommendation of the court, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of William Munroe of the commission firm of Stone & Downer, who was originally a defendant in the case. Sentences will be imposed later.

DENOUNCES SPECIAL SESSION.

D. P. Atwood, Who Enforced Old Connecticut Law, Defends Himself.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—D. P. Atwood, who has caused so big a flutter by bringing suits against violators of the law requiring administrators and trustees of estates to file inventories, has written an open letter to the members of the Connecticut Legislature, defending himself from the attacks made upon him and protesting against the proposal to call a special session of the Legislature to repeal the laws under which his suits were brought.

The laws requiring inventories to be filed have been on the statute books in one form or another since 1784, and provide that one-half the penalties shall go to the bringer of the suit and the other half to the town where the estate is in settlement. For many years, however, the laws had been the deadest of dead letters, and had been so generally disregarded that Mr. Atwood was able to bring no less than 250 suits, in which the total of possible fines was so great as to promise him wealth of no mean extent. In his open letter Mr. Atwood says:

"I know of actual instances, and can cite them if necessary, where a violation of the duty to file inventories led to the grossest fraud on estates and town and State.

"I have acted in the firm belief in the fairness and stability of Connecticut law and its officers. A repeal of this law would be an outrage on me in order to benefit confessed lawbreakers, if its repeal affected the cases brought by me. It seems incredible that the Governor of any State should go to the extent of calling upon the Legislature to aid violators of a law, which was passed by them and withstood the onslaughts that this law has, merely because one man, rather than another, or a number of others, may be benefited by its enforcement."

GOVERNMENT BUILT FAST BOAT.

Cruiser Chattanooga Has Already Exceeded Speed Called For.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The new protected cruiser Chattanooga, which was partially constructed by a private shipbuilding concern, but completed by the United States Government at New York, on account of the failure of the company, will have her official speed trial over the Cape Ann course Dec. 30.

The Chattanooga's contract calls for 16 knots an hour. She has already made 17.3 knots in a preliminary trial. She had a standardising test off Newport to-day.

MUNROE CREDITORS GO FOR LEACH AND LOOMIS

Declare Bond Man and Banker Were Brokers' Partners.

HAD SHARE IN SYNDICATE

Loomis Treasurer of Montreal Consolidated Underwriters, Witness Says, and Leach an Underwriter for $10,000.

Seeking to prove that a partnership existed between the brokerage firm of Munroe & Munroe on the one side, and Archibald G. Loomis and A. B. Leach on the other, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the creditors of the suspended brokerage firm, yesterday resumed his rapid inquiry in the hearing before United States Commissioner Alexander in the Federal Building.

Mr. Loomis is a Vice President of the National City Bank, and Mr. Leach is a member of the bond house of Farson, Leach & Co. The creditors allege in their petition that $61,000 was left by Munroe & Munroe with Leach and Loomis on the last day of the firm's existence, and that a portion of the money was even paid after the firm knew itself to be insolvent, and after it had refused to accept stock of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which it had ordered.

Quincy Ward Boese, the attorney for the Montreal and Boston Company, was the first witness, but Mr. Cutcheon, the attorney for Mr. Leach and Mr. Loomis, was on his feet immediately with an objection, protesting against the continuance of the hearing on the ground that the petition for bankruptcy was demurrable, that the examination was unnecessary, and that the court had no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver. The stenographer was directed to make note of these objections, and then the examination of Mr. Boese proceeded. The witness testified that he became an underwriter of the Montreal and Boston Mining and Smelting Company at the suggestion of Mr. Loomis.

Mr. Untermyer then produced a copy of the underwriting agreement, which he caused to be read. The witness said that while the paper bore his signature it had never been delivered, but that the original paper with other signatures, including that of Boese, had been presented at a meeting of the underwriters. The witness said he never had the original underwriting agreement in his possession.

The first meeting of the syndicate, Mr. Boese continued, was held on June 16, in the office of a broker named Brewer, at 25 Broad Street. Those present at the meeting were George H. Munroe, Alexander Munroe, John F. Plummer, A. B. Leach, J. N. Greenshield, Mr. Spier, H. H. Melville, J. Roach, and Mr. Boese, Mr. Leach being an underwriter of $10,000.

The witness was asked whether Mr. Loomis had told him who was managing it, and said:

"I assumed that Munroe & Munroe were to be the syndicate managers. The moneys on call were to be paid to Mr. Loomis."

"Mr. Loomis was Treasurer of the syndicate, was he not?" asked counsel, and the witness, after hesitating, answered:

"I was Treasurer of the syndicate."

"Then you succeeded Mr. Loomis as Treasurer?"

"If you call Mr. Loomis Treasurer, yes," answered Mr. Boese.

Continuing, Mr. Boese told how 500,000 shares of the stock with which the syndicate started business in August, 1904, were deposited in the New York Security and Trust Company, for the account of the syndicate, by Munroe & Munroe. The money for the subscriptions, Mr. Boese said, did not pass through his hands, but to the account of Mr. Loomis, who paid out a part of it to the mining company for working capital. The calls upon the stockholders for subscriptions were made by Mr. Loomis, the witness declared, and after the first call a second call had been sent out to "certain" subscribers.

During the greater part of the day Mr. Leach was in the examination room, as it was arranged that he should be called as a witness, but it was finally agreed to call him next Tuesday, when the examination will be continued.

ZIONISTS IN COLUMBIA.

Student Society Formed to Further the Objects of the Movement.

Students to the number of about 100 met in Earl Hall yesterday and formed the Zionist Society of Columbia University. S. P. Abelow was chosen President pro tem. and S. Weinstein, Secretary pro tem. Addresses were made by Dr. P. H. Mendes and Dr. L. J. Magnus and Prof. Israel Friedlander.

The objects of the organization are set forth as the consideration of the conditions under which Jews live in the several countries of the world, and the causes which make the conditions; the furtherance of the objects of the Zionist movement; the encouragement of similar organizations, and the formation of the same in other American universities and colleges.

As means toward these ends it is proposed to study systematically the history, literature, and language of the Jewish people; to give lectures, hold discussions, distribute pamphlets and printed matter, and hold social and literary meetings.

"THE SOCIETY WINE."

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL.

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for U. S.

Until Christmas — Open Evenings

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

An Extraordinary Sale of High Grade

House Coats and Smoking Jackets

Special at $3.95.

Values $5.00 to $9.00.

The offer involves about one thousand coats in long and short-roll models, of an exceptionally high character. The fabrics are diversified, including all manner of weaves and colors. The garments came to us from a tailor who has discontinued this phase of his business. In every sense we count this the most important sale of its kind which we have ever conducted. Sizes 34 to 44.

Distinctive Overcoats for Men

At $20.00 and $25.00.

Ofttimes conditions tend to give to a certain phase of a business strength and benefits wholly beyond its province under normal conditions. As an instance, you may accept our Overcoats at twenty and twenty-five dollars. Instead of selecting garments for our stocks designed almost a twelve-month in advance from the general market, we tailor in our own shops those which the Saks label identifies. This makes it possible for us to extend our operations unto the eleventh hour, which insures that our models are abreast with it. At the fag end of their season the weavers are disposed to make material concessions in the prices of their cloths. The advantages which accrue from these features are yours. Granting us our normal percentage of profit, it is still possible for us to offer Overcoats at twenty and twenty-five dollars of a character which most of our contemporaries count well worth a third more—Overcoats in which individuality and distinctiveness find full expression.

The collection affords single and double breasted Tourist Models (with or without belt,) Paddock and Paletot Overcoats, all of which have established themselves in the favor of the discerning, together with the conservative single and double breasted Box Overcoats, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches long.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

NOTICE. B. ALTMAN & CO. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOM, WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AT 5 P. M. DAILY, BEGINNING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE A SELECTION OF TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS (26 and 28 INCH), WITH VARIOUS HANDLES, FOR MEN AND WOMEN, WHICH THEY WILL PLACE ON SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT $2.85

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86th St. & 3rd Ave.

No stock can withstand such enthusiastic onslaught and not betray a break in the ranks on roll-call.

But that was prepared for in proper season and the firing line shows the same bold front.

Umbrellas	Gloves	Perfumes
Jewelry	Neckwear	Handkerchiefs
House Coats	Jewelry	Stationery.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

A holiday gift to a lady, according to the dictates of Madame Grundy, must be impersonal. You are limited almost to flowers, books and candy.

Flowers fade and candy disappears.

A book is a permanent reminder of your thoughtfulness and a lasting adornment of the home.

Why not Books for Christmas?

From car-windows of California Limited

You See Enchanted Land

Where peaks are miles high
Chasms are miles deep
And forests have turned to stone—
Quaint Indian pueblos too

Santa Fe

All the Way

Compartment and Observation Pullmans, Buffet-Smoker and Harvey Dining-car Chicago to Los Angeles and 'Frisco

Ask G. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City

ODELL GIVES AUDIENCE TO PLATT COMMITTEE

Louis F. Payn Says They Cannot Budge Governor-Chairman.

POLITICIANS' EYES ON HIGGINS

Committee Got a Promise from Odell—A Promise to Think It Over, He Declares.

Governor-Chairman Odell remained long enough in the city yesterday to receive the committee appointed by the Platt conference, despite his statement of the night before that he intended to take an early morning train for the State capital. The Governor-Chairman gave an audience to the committee at the Republican Club, the conference lasting over an hour. The Governor-Chairman refused to discuss what had passed between him and the committee, but ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff issued the following statement on the subject:

"Gov. Odell postponed his departure for Albany from the hour he intended to go, 8:30 A. M., until noon, in order to meet the members of the committee appointed by the conference held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. The committee met the Governor at the Republican Club at 10 o'clock, and discussed with him at length the Senatorial situation, and reported what was said and done at the conference.

"The Governor told the committee that he was very glad to receive information from every source with regard to the sentiment of Republicans throughout the State, and of the party leaders. He further said that he was giving the matter the most careful and constant consideration, and his whole desire was to bring about the result that would serve the best interests of the Republican Party."

Senator Platt left yesterday for his country home at Highland Mills to spend Christmas. Before going he said he thought the conference had greatly improved the chances of Senator Depew's re-election.

"It is all over now," said Louis F. Payn. "Ex-Gov. Black will be elected beyond a doubt."

"Do you agree with Senator Platt that Governor-Chairman Odell is for Black?" Mr. Payn was asked.

"No, I do not. I think Gov. Odell's position is just what he has publicly stated it to be. He is trying to find out what the sentiment of the people is, and will be governed accordingly.

"They won't budge him a bit. They couldn't budge me. All the men in the State couldn't budge me."

"Do you think that Black could be elected if Gov. Odell were to come out for Depew?"

"Yes, I do. It wouldn't make any difference."

The belief is current that when Mr. Higgins becomes Governor there will be a change in the situation. The general expectation among the supporters of Senator Depew is that either Mr. Higgins will declare for Senator Depew or else will announce that every member of the Legislature will be free to vote as he pleases, without fear of Gubernatorial disfavor.

There has been some talk among the friends of Senator Depew to have him make a regular campaign for the Senatorship, holding mass meetings in all the principal cities of the State, thereby affording means for a forcible expression of public sentiment on the Senatorship. It is understood, however, that Senator Depew is averse to taking any course of action which would bring him into direct and open conflict with Governor-Chairman Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Gov. Odell returned to Albany about 5 o'clock this afternoon, his train being an hour late. Immediately after reaching the Capitol he called into conference Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks. Earlier in the day Mr. Hendricks and Lieut. Gov. Higgins were closeted for a long time.

Both of these conferences were believed to relate to the United States Senatorship, but none of the conferees would talk of the matter. Senator John Raines, speaking on the subject, predicted that the overthrow of Depew would mean Republican defeat at the polls two years hence.

"Yes, the committee called on me at the Republican Club this morning," said Gov. Odell to-night, "and told me what they said were the views of the conference held yesterday, and their own views on the question of the Senatorship. I received the committee, of course. Why should I not? They are all friends of mine."

"Did you make them any promises?"

"Yes. I promised to think over what they had said."

Of the carriage ride taken by himself, Senator Depew, and Mr. Woodruff last night, from the New England banquet in Brooklyn to the Union League Club in New York, the Governor said:

"Our principal subject of conversation was the very great growth of the Borough of Brooklyn."

GOV. ODELL DINES HIGGINS.

The Executive Mansion Opened Especially for the Occasion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell gave a dinner this evening at the Executive Mansion, which was reopened especially for the occasion. The guests numbered eighteen, including Governor-elect and Mrs. Higgins, Lieutenant Governor-elect and Mrs. Bruce, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Henry, Controller Kelsey, Attorney General-elect Mayer, Secretary of State and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. William Kelly, Jr., Mrs. Spencer L. Dawes, State Engineer and Mrs. Van Alstyne, Major Bird, and Miss Gillette.

To-morrow evening Dr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Ward will give a dinner in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Odell, to which State officers and others have been invited, and on Jan. 4, the evening of the opening of the Legislature, Senator Frederick Stevens will dine the State officers and his colleagues of the Senate.

Gov. Odell will remain here until Saturday.

COURT SCORES REALTY DEALER

As Complete a Misrepresentation as Was Ever Made, Says Vice Chancellor.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Vice Chancellor Pitney heard testimony to-day and reserved decision in the suit brought by Benjamin Searles of Jersey City to compel Mrs. Margeret Graham of the same city to live up to a contract. The contract consisted of the conveyance of a tenement house by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mrs. Graham testified that Harry A. MacDonald, a real estate dealer of Jersey City, had represented to her that she would have to spend $600 to $750 putting fire escapes on the building and in other ways improving it, to meet the requirements of the new tenement house law. He further told her that if she failed to do that the city would do it, and if she had not sufficient equity in the house, which was mortgaged for $3,000, to pay for the improvements, she would be jailed. It was for that reason, she said, she had agreed to convey the property to Searles. Upon investigation of these representations, she refused to be bound by the agreement.

MacDonald admitted that he told the woman that she would have to put fire escapes on the house, and said the law required it. The Vice Chancellor told MacDonald that he was wrong to tell the woman such a thing, as the law was not open to any such construction. He said it was as complete a misrepresentation as was ever made. He added that the law was as plain as the nose on a man's face. It was through MacDonald that the agreement to convey to Searles was made.

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY STATES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The official canvass of the popular vote for President, completed to-day, is, by States, as follows:

	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Watson.	Swallow.	Debs.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	5,051	612	853
Arkansas	48,880	64,434	2,318	993	1,814
California	205,228	89,294	....	7,350	29,535
Colorado	134,687	100,105	824	3,438	4,304
Connecticut	111,069	75,909	495	1,506	3,543
Delaware	23,714	19,360	51	607	146
Florida	8,314	37,046	1,605	5	2,337
Georgia	24,003	55,472	22,634	695	997
Idaho	47,783	18,490	853	1,013	4,949
Illinois	632,645	327,606	6,725	37,740	19,225
Indiana	369,289	274,345	2,444	23,496	12,013
Iowa	307,907	140,141	2,207	11,601	4,847
Kansas	210,873	84,800	6,156	6,245	5,494
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	2,511	6,609	5,602
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	....	....	995
Maine	64,437	27,680	338	1,510	2,106
*Maryland	109,497	†109,446	....	3,034	2,247
Massachusetts	287,822	165,746	1,294	4,279	13,591
Michigan	361,866	134,151	1,159	13,302	8,941
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	2,103	6,253	11,692
Mississippi	3,147	53,280	1,424	....	392
Missouri	321,447	295,847	4,226	7,181	13,009
Montana	34,392	21,773	1,493	328	5,629
Nebraska	138,558	51,876	20,508	6,823	7,412
Nevada	6,867	3,982	544	....	925
New Hampshire	54,179	33,905	85	749	1,090
New Jersey	245,164	184,566	3,705	6,485	9,587
New York	859,533	683,981	7,459	20,787	36,883
North Carolina	82,442	124,121	819	361	124
North Dakota	52,595	14,253	183	1,137	2,017
Ohio	600,096	344,074	1,392	19,639	36,260
Oregon	60,455	17,521	753	3,806	7,619
Pennsylvania	840,949	337,998	....	33,717	21,863
Rhode Island	41,005	24,839	....	768	956
South Carolina	2,271	52,863	1	22	....
South Dakota	72,083	22,022	1,248	2,995	3,138
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	2,491	1,889	1,354
Texas	50,308	167,230	8,062	4,244	2,287
Utah	62,444	35,413	....	....	5,767
Vermont	46,082	9,777	....	792	859
Virginia	46,450	80,638	359	1,312	218
Washington	101,504	28,098	669	3,229	9,975
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	639	4,004	1,574
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	530	9,770	28,220
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	....	208	1,077
Total	7,627,632	5,080,034	114,637	280,303	391,587

*One Republican Elector. †Highest Democratic Elector.

The completion of the official canvass of the votes cast Nov. 8 for Presidential Electors was made possible to-day by reason of the announcement of the result in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington. The total vote is 13,508,496, (as against 13,533,820 announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 14, a difference of 25,424.) In 1900 the official vote was 13,968,574, making a decrease this year of 460,078.

Roosevelt receives 1,746,768 more votes than all other candidates combined and 2,547,578 more than Parker.

THE TIMES'S estimate of Roosevelt's majority over Parker was 2,546,470, a difference of only 1,108.

In 1900 McKinley had 467,046 more than all the other candidates and 859,984 more than Bryan. The vote for Roosevelt was 469,822 more than for McKinley, while that for Parker was 1,277,772 less than for Bryan.

McKinley polled more votes than Roosevelt in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Roosevelt got more than McKinley in the other thirty-two States.

Parker received more votes than Bryan in Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and West Virginia, while Bryan got more than Parker in the remaining thirty-seven States.

Republicans made gains over their vote of 1900 in thirty-two States and the official figures show losses in thirteen. The total gains of the Republicans were 732,048, and the total losses 312,249; net gain, 419,799.

The Democrats polled more votes in eight States than in 1900, but less in thirty-seven. Their total gains were 30,792, and the total losses 1,291,491; net loss, 1,260,699. Roosevelt carried thirty-two States against twenty-eight for McKinley, and has 336 Electoral votes under the apportionment of 1900. McKinley had 292, under the apportionment of 1880, there having been an addition of twenty-nine by the last apportionment.

Parker carried twelve States, against seventeen for Bryan, and has 140 Electoral votes. Bryan had 155 under the apportionment in force in 1900. Watson received his largest vote in Georgia, the total of that State, 22,634, with 20,508 in Nebraska, being nearly one-third of his aggregate, 114,637. Barker polled only 50,218 in 1900.

The Prohibition vote in 1900 was 208,791; in last November, 280,303; a gain of 51,512.

Four years ago the Socialists had an Electoral ticket in thirty-two States, and polled 87,769 votes. This year they had a ticket in the forty-five States, and the Debs vote was 391,587. Debs got his largest vote, 69,225, in Illinois.

The vote of the Socialist Labor Party in 1900 was 30,944. This year it was 33,453, (a loss of 6,491) in these States: Colorado, 335; Connecticut, 575; Illinois, 4,698; Indiana, 1,598; Kentucky, 596; Massachusetts, 2,359; Michigan, 1,012; Minnesota, 974; Missouri, 1,875; New Jersey, 2,680; New York, 9,127; Ohio, 2,633; Pennsylvania, 2,211; Rhode Island, 488; Texas, 421; Virginia, 56; Washington, 1,592; Wisconsin, 223.

The Continental Labor Party had adherents only in Illinois—really Chicago—where 830 votes were polled.

"THE SUNKEN BELL" IN GERMAN

Gerhart Hauptmann's Symbolic Play Seen at the Irving Place Theatre.

Heinrich Glockengeisser	Paul Hagemann
Magda, sein Weib	Margarethe Ruehmkorf
Kinder beider	Clara Kost, Olga Bodenhausen
Der Pfarrer	Otto Meyer
Der Schulmeister	Hermann Gerold
Der Barbier	Willy Frey
Die Nachbarin	Marie v. Wegern
Die alte Wittichen	Elisabeth Arlaans
Rautendelein	Hedwig v. Ostermann
Der Nickelmann	Heinrich Marlow
Ein Waldschrat	August Meyer-Eigen
Erste Elfe	Magda Normann
Zweite Elfe	Felizitas Ruediger
Dritte Elfe	Rosa Rosee
Vierte Elfe	Hilda Braun

Although not illumined by acting of the very highest order, the performance of Gerhart Hauptmann's "Die Versunkene Glocke," at the Irving Place Theatre last evening was in many respects a pleasing one. Under the title of "The Sunken Bell" the play was made familiar to English-speaking audiences four years ago in an admirable production by E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned, and it has been tolerably familiar to German playgoers since Agnes Sorma appeared here in the rôle of the selfish Rautendelein. In its peculiar blend of supernatural and human elements it provides a highly satisfying entertainment for persons who are still susceptible to an appeal on the imagination.

The character of Heinrich, the cell-founder, who comes under the spell of the winsome sprite, is now generally accepted as typifying a genius large in ambition but without the strength of purpose to realize his ideals. It is a rôle which calls for a large capacity of varying emotions on the part of the actor. Paul Hagemann's effort was not without some merits, but it cannot be said that he came anywhere near realizing the full significance of the part. It was apparent that the actor was suffering with a bad cold, but even without this handicap it seems hardly likely that his Heinrich would be an entirely satisfying performance.

The splendid apostrophe to the Light in the third act went for almost nothing. It is one of those passages which could hardly fail to win applause if delivered with anything like the necessary power of elocution, but it was far beyond Mr. Hagemann's capabilities.

In this scene, on the other hand, Hedwig von Ostermann was particularly successful through the medium of simulated ecstasy, rapture, and passion. The actress was somewhat lacking in spontaneity in the first act, but there was a notable improvement in that respect as the play progressed. Her Rautendelein was exquisitely picturesque, if of somewhat more material aspect than one ordinarily associates with those beings who inhabit only the realm of fancy.

The Magda of Margarethe Ruehmkorf was a notably fine achievement, and the Nickelmann of Heinrich Marlowe was sufficiently grotesque in make-up, voice, and movement to convey the supernatural impression.

LAST EVENING OF "PARSIFAL."

Dippel Appears for First Time This Season as the Hero.

The last of the evening performances of "Parsifal" was given yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House before one of the comparatively small audiences that have heard the work this season. It was not one of the best representations it has had.

Mr. Dippel appeared for the first time this season as the hero. He lacks the weight and power of voice to sing the music with the best results; but his performance is an intelligent one, denoting a clear insight into the dramatic significance of the part, and, though it is somewhat lacking in breadth, it is well wrought in detail. Mme. Nordica was once more the Kundry, and achieved some notable results, especially in the second act. Gurnemanz was intrusted to Mr. Journet, as the part has been before this season, and Mr. Mühlmann sang the music of Titurel.

Some of the scenic transformations, especially that in the first act, were less smoothly effected than they have been before, yet not so as seriously to disturb the effect. The choruses were well sung on the whole; there were a few lapses from intonation, but this feature of the performance has been on the whole, one of the improvements that have been made in it over last year's.

Two more performances of "Parsifal," will be given, both in the daytime, beginning at 11:30 o'clock on the Mondays after Christmas and New Years. To Mr. Hertz, who conducts with more repose and with a finer elaboration of detail than he did a year ago, is due the great credit of sustaining the spirit of these "Parsifal" performances after numerous repetitions, and of keeping them out of the rut of perfunctoriness.

COURT SAYS DEED WAS FORGED

Disposed of $125,000 Worth of Property Left by a Chicago Capitalist.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Judge Tuley to-day decided that Montville Waldo Howard has been seeking for five years to establish title by means of a forged deed to $125,000 worth of property left by John McCaffery, an eccentric capitalist, now deceased. Howard is the husband of a woman formerly in the employ of McCaffery.

Judge Tuley finds that the deed in dispute, purporting to convey to Howard several blocks of property in the vicinity of Sixty-ninth Street and the Grand Trunk Railway tracks, was either a blank deed, bearing McCaffery's name, and found among his effects by Howard, or an undelivered deed found by Howard after McCaffery's death. The only consideration said to have been given for the deed was "$1, love, and affection."

ABSENT TREATMENT FOR PUPS.

Mrs. Clark Says Christian Science Triumphed in Flatbush.

Flatbush came out into the limelight yesterday with a brand new wrinkle in Christian Science—"absent treatment" for sick puppies. The treatment was given by Mrs. Ida N. Case of 461 East Sixteenth Street, the dogs being the property of her sister, a Mrs. Clark, who lives out on Long Island. Mrs. Clark says that the healing power of Christian Science saved the lives of the animals.

Mrs. Case is a follower of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. Her sister, Mrs. Clark, owned a valuable Scotch collie named Highland Lassie. Recently the dog, and her litter of seven puppies, became ill with pneumonia. The dogs were doctored in the usual way, but to no purpose.

Fearing that they were dying and knowing of her sister's faith in Christian Science, Mrs. Clarke, a week ago, sent word to Mrs. Case, asking her to give the dogs "absent treatment." The mother collie, however, died before the message reached Mrs. Case. Mrs. Case said she began giving the "absent treatment" at once, but would not explain just what it consisted of. Two days later, she said, she received a letter from her sister, stating that there had been a change for the better in the condition of the dogs, and their recovery was rapid from that time.

Mrs. Case said she had been a Christian Scientist for about seven years. She had once treated the child of another sister for sunstroke, she said, after the sister had tried medicine in vain. Mrs. Case asserted that the child recovered quickly after she began treating it.

"The secret of our cult," said Mrs. Case, "is in our ability to dispense with fear. The trouble with those puppies was they were struck with fear. Many of our ills are caused by fear, and our physical and mental happiness is secure when we can overcome this malady."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Pinero's comedy, "A Wife Without a Smile," which is now playing at the Criterion Theatre will leave there Dec. 31, and will be followed on Jan. 2 by Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy." This will make a two weeks' run for the play that was unusually successful in London.

***

Miss Eleanor Robson, who comes from a triumph in England, got in yesterday on the Deutschland. This afternoon she will give a special matinée of "Merely Mary Ann" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Then she is going on a tour of the country. In England Miss Robson was received with great praise by the London critics.

***

Henry B. Harris telegraphed from St. Louis yesterday that the company to support Robert Edeson in "Strongheart" would include Dallas Taylor, Sydney Ainsworth, Henry Kolker, Louise Compton, Herbert Cohtell, Perciata West, Richard Sterling, Jane Rivers, and Macey Harlam.

***

William Thompson has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to take the rôle of Finch McComas in the Arnold Daly production of Bernard Shaw's play, "You Never Can Tell," which will be put on at the Garrick Theatre Jan. 9.

***

H. W. Savage has sold "Peggy from Paris" to Madison Corey. The latter will tour the West with the Ade musical comedy.

McNally's New Farce Produced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 22.—"In Newport," a musical farce which goes to New York next week, had its opening performance to-night at the Hyperion Theatre. John J. McNally is the author of the piece, and there are some songs written by Cole and Johnson. The cast includes Fay Templeton, Peter F. Dailey, and Virginia Earle. A good-sized audience applauded many features of the production.

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LOST HIS WIFE BY PLOT, HE SAYS; WANTS $100,000

Jersey City Dentist's Story of How His Romance Was Spoiled.

WEDDED A GIRL FROM VASSAR

An Ohio Judge, Bank President, Prison Warden, and Lawyers Involved in Accusation of Conspiracy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 22.—James T. McBride of Jersey City, N. J., brought suit to-day in the Court of Common Pleas against J. W. Bannon, President of the First National Bank of Portsmouth; H. J. Bannon, a lawyer; Percy Smith, and William R. Smith of the same place; Judge W. H. Middleton of Scioto County, Warden C. B. Gould of the Ohio Penitentiary, and H. S. Willard, for $100,000 damages on the charge of alleged conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of the love and affection of his wife, Lavinia Gould McBride, sister of the Warden.

The petition in itself is the story of an interrupted romance commencing at the time the husband was a student in a dental college and his sweetheart a student of Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

McBride asserts that after he had graduated he began a tour of Europe to finish his education, and that while on the steamship Devonia he met Lavinia Gould, his future wife, whom he married on Nov. 20, 1901. He established a home in Jersey City worth, completed, about $10,000, he says, and resolved that although he was without wealth he would keep her in the luxury that she had been accustomed to, being of a wealthy family. In doing so he became heavily involved in debt.

He affirmed that he was happy, except for the machinations and conspiracy of the defendants to alienate the affections of the wife and to cause her to desert and abandon him, which he says she did on Feb. 11, 1897. In consequence he sold his property and wandered in Europe in a vain attempt to try to forget her and his humiliation. Reconciliation occurred later, and the wife again lived with her husband until Nov. 19, 1903, when she again abandoned him. Finally, he says, she brought suit on Dec. 18, 1903, making a number of false allegations, and through conspiracy and corruption had it prearranged that the case should be heard before Judge W. H. Middleton of Scioto County.

The petition recites that the Warden is a brother and the defendant, Willard, a half-brother of the wife. The two Bannons are said to be relatives of the Goulds, and to have been for years their personal friends and legal counsel.

McBride goes on to assert that he was warned that Gould and Bannon controlled Judge Middleton, and that if he made any resistance he would be sent to jail for contempt. He charges that when the case was called on Feb. 9, 1904, no testimony was heard except that of his wife, and that his own counsel, Perry Smith and William Sprague, refused to allow him to go on the witness stand to testify in his own behalf, and that they abandoned his case.

He avers that $1,500 was paid to him to keep still as "hush money" by the President of the First National Bank of Portsmouth, and that he had this photographed and placed in a bank in New York City to be kept as evidence.

Warden Gould said to-night: "I have read the petition. There is not one word of truth in it, aside from the fact that the couple were married and divorced. I was not even a witness in the case."

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Dec. 22.—J. W. Bannon, when seen to-night, said:

"I never paid McBride one cent of hush money. I was employed by Mrs. McBride to attend to her divorce case. I looked after her interests as I would for any other client. Several weeks after the divorce was granted, McBride endeavored to have the decree set aside and the case was decided against him by Judge Miller."

ERIE COMMUTERS IN WRECK.

Derailed Cars Topple Over on Their Side and Ten Persons Are Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—Passengers on a train on the Caldwell Branch of the Erie Railroad, leaving Caldwell at 7:36 o'clock this morning, got a bad scare and ten of them were more or less injured when the train was derailed in Verona, near the Newark City Home. The train contained fully 200 passengers, almost all of them commuters on their way to New York.

When the cars were derailed they fell on their sides and plowed through the snow for 800 feet. The woodwork was splintered and the windows shattered, and when the cars stopped they were tangled up in such an indistinguishable mass that it was thought at first a terrible disaster had occurred. The engine was released from the train when the cars left the track and continued down the line for a considerable distance before it could be stopped.

Miss Lillie Van Wart of Caldwell, in the car next to the combination baggage and smoker, was taken unconscious from the car by Conductor Henry Neary. The attendants at the City Home came on the run to assist in the work of rescue, and Miss Van Wart and the others who were injured were carried into the hospital on the home grounds. All were attended by Dr. Whitehouse.

Miss Van Wart had severe scalp wounds, and William Clark, also of Caldwell, had an ear nearly torn off. J. Diamond Smith, complained of internal injuries and was taken to his home in Caldwell with several ribs fractured. G. A. Bogart had his leg badly cut and his thigh sprained. J. W. Parkhurst of Livingston was cut and bruised and taken to his home.

The accident occurred on a curve and is thought to have been caused by spreading rails.

THE "IOWA IDEA" AGAIN.

Gov. Cummins Planning a Fight for Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa., Dec. 22.—With what the "stand pat" protectionists of this section regard as a violation of the proprieties, the "Iowa idea" is showing unmistakable signs of coming to life again. The "stand patters" had supposed that that particular bit of "heresy" had been discouraged, but, if their minds are not speedily disabused upon that point it will not be the fault of Gov. Cummins and his supporters throughout the State.

Gov. Cummins, to show that he has not receded from his position, called the leaders of the faction which he represents together in Des Moines and the result was a conference behind closed doors. It was decided that the Cummins machine is to be reorganized and perfected in every one of the ninety-nine counties in the State. It was further decided to let every "stand pat" member of Congress from Iowa understand that the growing sentiment for tariff revision must be respected or a Cummins candidate for Congress will be put up in every district in the State.

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ANNA HELD'S CHAUFFEUR SET FREE BY HOGAN

Clemons, Run Down and Left in Blanket, Couldn't Identify Him.

MANY WITNESSES NOT HEARD

Magistrate Said He Would Not Have Court Used to Uncover Evidence for Civil Suit.

Anna Held's chauffeur, George E. Mack of 32 West Forty-fourth Street, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Hogan, in the Harlem Court, on a charge of assault—it having been alleged he was the driver of an automobile which ran down old Jacob Clemons of Saw Mill Lane, William's Bridge, early in the morning of Nov. 17, on Pelham Parkway, and that the old man was pinned in a blanket and left dying near the roadside.

Clemons, with one eye closed as a result of the experience he had and with his right side partly paralyzed, was asked by the Magistrate to sit beside him back of the bench and tell his story. At the time there were twenty witnesses in court, summoned in Clemons's behalf by the Westchester Gardners' Association, which had also engaged Michael J. Cooney of Westchester to conduct Clemons's case.

In answer to the Magistrate's questions Clemons said his wagon had been struck from behind and he was thrown out and made unconscious. He could not tell what had caused the accident, but supposed it was an automobile. He could not identify Mack.

Henry W. Fletcher of 832 Eighth Avenue testified that he went over the Pelham Parkway route with Mack after the latter had made the trip, on which Clemons is alleged to have been struck. Fletcher said Mack told him nothing about having struck a wagon on the first trip, and that he saw no evidence of it.

May Hahlen of 436 West Thirty-fifth Street said she was with Mack in the automobile on Mack's first trip, and that they had "struck something." When, where, or how she said she could not tell.

Detective Dillon of the Westchester Station wanted to question the Hahlen girl, but was rebuked by Magistrate Hogan, who told Dillon he ought to know his business in court, which was to remain silent, unless spoken to. Magistrate Hogan said the witness knew nothing about the case. He repeated this opinion when Mr. Cooney, the lawyer engaged by the Westchestr Gardenyers' Association, sought to question Miss Hahlen. Mr. Cooney insisted upon being permitted to interrogate her, but the Court was obdurate and said:

"I dismiss this case. There are no witnesses here who know anything about how Clemons was injured, and certainly none of them can identify Mack in connection with it."

Mr. Cooney urged that several of the many witnesses waiting to be called be permitted to testify, but Magistrate Hogan said:

"No, I dismiss the case. I don't propose to permit this court to be used for the purpose of uncovering evidence that can be used in a civil suit."

As the persons interested in the case left the building, some one among a group clustered about Mack, Miss Held's chauffeur, called out to Detective Dillon:

"You thought you would beat us, didn't you? Well, you see, we beat you." The persons composing the Mack party laughed and walked away.

THE ADMIRAL DEWEY ASHORE.

The Buckman, Another United Fruit Company Boat, Loses Propeller.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 22.—The United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey went ashore last night at the entrance of Port Morant Harbor. The wrecking steamer Premier has gone to her assistance.

The same company's steamer Buckman lost her propeller by grounding at Ocho Rios and was towed to Port Antonio by the steamer Dumois. It is feared that the damage cannot be repaired here and that the Buckman will be obliged to proceed to Newport News in tow.

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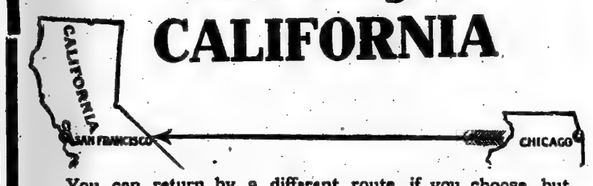

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CORRUPTION SCANDAL IN NORTH SEA INQUIRY

Russia Accused of Buying False Statements from Fishermen.

COMMISSION MEETS IN PARIS

Admiral Davis Present—Austrian Admiral Spaun Unanimously Chosen as Fifth Member of Board.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—According to a local paper, a number of English fishermen have appeared before the Russian Consul in Hull and have deposed to having seen foreign torpedo boats among the Hull fishing fleet.

Their depositions, it is added, will be submitted to the International Commission now in Paris, the circumstances under which the depositions were obtained being explained.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The publication in St. Petersburg of a statement that Hull fishermen have voluntarily deposed that foreign torpedo boats were among the trawlers on Dogger Bank when the latter were fired upon by ships of the Russian Baltic Squadron follows similar statements emanating from Hull.

These are circumstantial, and it would certainly appear to be true that some men of the Gamecock Fleet have made statements before the Russian Consul. The name of only one of these has been revealed. He is the boatswain of the trawler Ava, and he said to-day that he was induced to make the statement while he was intoxicated

He admits that he received a certain amount of money, but now says the statement he made is untrue. Neither the exact tenor of his statement nor that of any others has been revealed.

All published reports from Hull say positively that these statements were secured by two agents of the Russian Government, but the Russian Embassy in London to-night declared that there was absolutely no truth in the statement that the Russian Government or any one delegated by Russia had been endeavoring to secure statements from the Gamecock fishermen in support of Russia's position before the Paris commission.

It was pointed out that, although Russia had offered a reward for information, the Russian Government was not responsible for the course taken by any person desiring to secure the reward.

The sensational press here directly charges the Russian Government with using underhand means, bribery, and intoxicants to secure false statements from men of the Gamecock fishing fleet.

The Russian Consul at Hull to-night said the boatswain of the Ava was brought to his office, but that he sent him to the Commissioner of Oaths, where, the Consul said, the boatswain said he saw a Japanese torpedo boat with the trawlers. The Consul said he knew other trawlers who were ready to make similar statements, but that they were afraid of the consequences. The Consul indignantly denied that he made any attempt to induce fishermen to make statements.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The international commission appointed to inquire into the North Sea incident met in one of the beautiful salons of the Foreign Office this morning.

Rear Admiral Davis, United States Navy, was present. He arrived in civilian dress, accompanied by his aides, Lieut. Commander Roy C. Smith, the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, and Ensign William F. Bricker, United States Navy.

Admiral Fournier, the French member of the commission, on behalf of Foreign Minister Delcassé, who was absent from the city, met the American Admiral, extended a cordial greeting, and recalled his (Fournier's) visit to the United States with the Rochambeau Mission.

Admiral Fournier presented Admiral Davis to Admiral Kaznakoff, the Russian member of the commission, and Rear Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, Great Britain's representative, the group of Admirals joining in an informal chat, partly in English and partly in French. The Admirals and their aides did not wear uniforms, thus detracting somewhat from the expected brilliancy of the opening session.

Admiral Kaznakoff, as senior in rank, invited his colleagues to a private salon, where he proposed that Admiral Fournier should preside, pending the arrival of the fifth member of the commission. Admiral Fournier was unanimously chosen, accepting the Presidency in a felicitous speech.

The commission unanimously elected Admiral Baron von Spaun of the Austro-Hungarian Navy to be the fifth member, completing the preliminary organization, and adjourned until Jan. 9.

President Loubet received Admiral Davis in the library of the Elysée Palace at 6 P. M. The Admiral, who wore his full uniform, with cocked hat and service sword, was accompanied by his aides, also in uniform. The interview was a brief and formal exchange of amenities, the President expressing his pleasure at the fact that the United States was represented on the commission.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—Four Russian naval officers, bearing dispatches from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, have arrived here on board a Messageries Maritimes packet.

Lieut. Valrond of the torpedo-depot ship Kamchatka was interviewed, and said that at the time of the firing upon the Gamecock fishing fleet he was working the searchlights aboard the Kamchatka. He saw plainly two four-funneled torpedo boats, their color being a dirty gray, whereas the Russian torpedo boats were black. When he perceived these boats pursuing the squadron the order to fire was given.

WILL REOPEN SUGAR CASE.

Importers to Attack Action of Treasury Department as Unconstitutional.

The famous sugar test case is to be reopened, and after having been fought through all the courts for seven years until it reached the Supreme Court, which decided against the importers two weeks ago, it will begin its course through them again to-day.

The new plan is to attack the constitutionality of the Treasury Department's practice, which, the importers say, amounts to the assumption of a right to increase the duty at will. The case will go first to the Board of United States General Appraisers, then to the Circuit Court, and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Meanwhile 18,000 protests brought during the former controversy, and now on the suspended files, will be held up.

Marriage Fees Go to Baby Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mayor Henry M. Doremus to-day presented to the Babies' Hospital of this city the sum of $205 in gold, which he had taken in as marriage fees during the past year. The Mayor invited Mrs. William A. Halsey, Treasurer of the hospital, to his office, and the money was handed to her. During Mayor Doremus's first year in office he presented his fees to the Home for Crippled Children.

PRINCESS ORDERED AWAY.

Saxon King's Divorced Wife Tries in Vain to See Her Children.

DRESDEN, Dec. 22.—The ex-Crown Princess Louise, who now bears the title of Countess Montignoso, arrived here unexpectedly from Vienna last night.

The Princess, who had written to the King that unless he granted her oft-repeated request that she be allowed to see her children she would attempt to see them without his permission, arrived with a woman companion and went to the Hotel Bellevue, where she was immediately recognized before she had time to give an assumed name, if she had intended to do so.

The police were informed, and the Ministry sent a telegram to the King at Pillnitz. The King directed that the Princess should on no account be admitted to the palace, but that she should not be arrested unless she became violent.

The Princess at 9 o'clock this morning went alone, dressed in mourning, to one of the entrances of the palace on Theater Square. A Lieutenant of Police saluted the Princess and told her quietly that it would be impossible for her to enter the palace.

The Princess stood on the steps trembling, and the few guards and policemen surrounding her thought she was about to fall. The Princess recovered herself somewhat, and said three or four times, "Please let me see my children." The Lieutenant replied that his orders were peremptory, and offered to walk with her to the Hotel Bellevue. She said that would not be necessary, but he walked by her side across Theater Square.

She returned to her hotel, received no one, and lunched in her rooms. In the meantime many hundreds of persons collected in the neighborhood of the hotel.

Dr. Sehme, the attorney of the Princess, called at about 2 o'clock, and together they drove in an open carriage to the railroad station and took the 2:36 P. M. train for Leipsic. An immense, cheering throng escorted her to the station.

It is learned that the Ministry was much alarmed over the possibility of popular disturbances, and assembled at midday to consider the measures that might be necessary. The police were directed to notify the Princess that she must leave the city by 4 P. M., and that she would not be allowed to communicate with any one except her attorney. The Princess sent a letter to the Court Marshal, asking if she could visit her children, and, after receiving an answer in the negative, she left Dresden by the first train.

Public sympathy runs strongly in favor of allowing the Princess to see her children once a year, as the German law provides in the cases of mothers divorced even for the most flagrant offenses.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Princess Louise spent the evening at Leipzig, and left at night for Florence to rejoin her youngest daughter.

There were popular demonstrations at the station in Leipzig and during the Princess's drive to the villa of Dr. Sohme, which showed the existence of many sympathizers with the Princess in Leipzig as well as in Dresden.

HITCHCOCK AFTER MITCHELL.

Struggle Between Secretary and Senator in Land Fraud Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There is keen interest in the land fraud cases in Oregon, which are now before the United States Grand Jury at Portland. The finding of a new series of indictments this week encourages the officials of the Interior Department who have been at work on the case for over a year to believe they will succeed in convicting the guilty parties.

The whole case is of special interest in Washington, because it is essentially a struggle between the Secretary of the Interior and Senator Mitchell, who through a long public career has maintained himself as a power in Pacific Coast politics.

There is also another feature of more than ordinary interest in the matter, because the officials who are drawing indictments, getting evidence, playing the part of detectives, and analyzing accounts and comparing papers are people whom Senator Mitchell had appointed to office by President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

The peculiar situation is explained by the fact that when it was ascertained that systematic frauds were being committed in the substitution of forest reserve homesteads in Oregon these officials were suspected of being too friendly to those who were responsible for the frauds, with the result that the United States District Attorney at Portland was advised that all the Government officials engaged on the prosecution must get to work in dead earnest or their heads would come off.

Conspiracy was proved, and the net proof involved, it is alleged, Representative Binger Herman, former Commissioner of the Land Office, and Senator Mitchell. The latter declares that he is being persecuted by Secretary Hitchcock. The latter affirms that he is only performing his duty, and that the proof includes the Oregon Senator in the conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Secretary Hitchcock will be kept in the Cabinet to conduct the prosecution of the land frauds to the end. In the event of failure, it is understood that he will retire from the Cabinet.

HOLD GARDEN DANCER.

Police Also Arrest Other Women in Morocco Show.

When the Moroccan dancer, whom the police arrested at Madison Square Garden night before last, came before Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Court yesterday she had on her costume ready to give her dance to prove to the Magistrate that there was nothing wrong about it. But he threw up his hands in horror and refused to allow such an exhibition to disturb the dignity of the court. The woman, who is known in the show as Rosina, gave ner name as Mrs. George Biddle, and said she lived on Central Park West.

She gave a different name yesterday, so the bail bond was declared void, and the fair Rosina was put in the lock-up. Her three colleagues, who also dance in the Morocco village at the Garden, were visited by Capt. Cottrell and two of his men last night, and taken to the Tenderloin Station. This subtraction from the population of the "Moroccan village" left it a very sparsely inhabited place, the remaining villagers consisting of only a few men, whom nobody seemed to take any interest in, and an elderly looking woman. They kept up the show just for appearance's sake.

TWO INSPECTORS REDUCED.

McAdoo Acts on Delany's Advice to Make Place for Cross.

Inspector Charles L. Albertson, in command of the Bronx, and Inspector Sylvester D. Baldwin of Brooklyn were reduced to the rank of Captain yesterday by Commissioner McAdoo to make room for Inspector Adam A. Cross, recently reinstated by the Appellate Division. The Commissioner acted on the advice of Corporation Counsel Delany, who holds that ex-Commissioner Greene had no right to appoint Inspectors Albertson nd Baldwin as Inspectors, as Donald Grant and Cross were constructively, at least, in view of their dismissals having been declared illegal by the courts, always in the department.

Grant already has been placed since his reinstatement was ordered, and has been in command on Staten Island. Since the reinstatement of Cross there have been seventeen Inspectors in the department, and the law provides for only sixteen. It was said, although not authoritatively, at Police Headquarters yesterday that the reduced Inspectors will fight the action of the Commissioner in the courts. Cross has been assigned to duty in the Bronx, Albertson comes to Police Headquarters for duty in the daytime, and Baldwin goes to the Brooklyn Headquarters. In each of these stations there has been a Sergeant in charge.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND PARALYZED BY THE FOG

Outward and Homeward Bound Liners Unable to Move.

RAILWAY TRAINS HOURS LATE

Chaos in Postal Service—Places of Amusement Almost Deserted—London Shopkeepers Suffer.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 23.—There is as yet no sign of the lifting of the fog which envelops the Kingdom. The absence of wind throughout Great Britain is almost unprecedented, and meteorologists do not expect any change in conditions for another twenty-four hours.

Considering the almost insuperable difficulties attending locomotion in any form, the number of fatal accidents has been remarkably small.

The congestion and suspension of business are very general. So far as London is concerned, the tube railways are the only concerns benefiting, and their daily traffic is reaching record figures. Places of amusement are almost deserted, and shopkeepers are loudly lamenting the absence of the usual Christmas customers, instead of which the big stores are inundated with orders by post, which cannot be executed owing to the complete dislocation of all carrying business.

Railway traffic, both for long and short distances, is almost paralyzed. A condition resembling chaos prevails in the Postal Service. With the continued accumulation of Christmas parcel and letter traffic it is quite impossible to preserve even a semblance of punctuality. All railway trains are many hours late, and many trains between London and suburbs occupy a couple of hours in making a distance of eight miles.

Mail boats in all directions are similarly disorganized. The Oceanic and the Saxonia have been unable to reach the landings at Liverpool. The Cedric and the Pretoria, outward bound, are both delayed, and the Minnehaha is waiting at the mouth of the Thames, unable to proceed.

Only two vessels entered the Port of London yesterday, a condition of affairs such as had not been known for twenty years. The mouth of the river is crammed with vessels loaded with perishable foodstuffs of all descriptions.

The streets of London present remarkable scenes. Nothing is visible except linkboys' torches and the occasional flare of big creosote lights which the authorities are beginning to employ to assist traffic. Phantom voices mingle with the nuceasing whistling of omnibus and tramway drivers, while at points like Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park Corner are agglomerations of vehicles of every description held up by the police and close-locked for hours. Nearly everybody is suffering from headache, which the doctors attribute to fog.

At Birmingham Sir Oliver Lodge is making experiments with a model electrical apparatus for the dispersal of fog, which, although successful, is regarded as being too expensive for application on a large scale.

AMERICA TAKES CHINA'S PART.

Will Not Join in the New Demands Regarding the Boxer Indemnity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The State Department confirms the cablegram from Peking regarding the action of the powers in connection with the payment of the Boxer indemnity. A demand has been made that China shall pay in gold at rates of exchange to be determined by certain international bankers chosen by the powers, regardless of the rates that may be obtained in the open market.

This Government has taken no part in this unusual demand, and has instructed its Minister at Peking to refrain from taking part in any movement against the rights and interests of China.

From the outset of the troubles beginning with the Boxer uprising the United States has acted in good faith and with perfect fairness toward China, and will continue to be governed by that policy. This Government will not join the powers in any movement that would in the slightest degree embarrass or humiliate China.

In this policy it is confidently believed the United States will be joined by Great Britain and Japan.

LANDLADY HAD INTUITION.

Police Found Pistols and Burglars' Tools in New Boarders' Room.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Mary Guinan, who conducts a boarding house in Main Street, New Rochelle, received two new boarders this afternoon, and a few minutes later had a premonition that they were not honest. Telephoning to the police, Mrs. Guinan told the Sergeant: "I have just received two new boarders, but something tells me that they are not just right."

"What have you noticed about them that has aroused your suspicion?" the Sergeant asked.

"I can't tell you," answered Mrs. Guinan, "but you had better send a policeman to my house." Sergts. Kelly and Cody hastened to Mrs. Guinan's home, and when they reached the boarders' room they found revolvers and "jimmies" on the table. The boarders reached for their pistols, but Sergts. Kelly and Cody were too quick, and placed them under arrest.

When searched at Police Headquarters several pawn tickets were found on the prisoners, who said they were Thomas Lyon and Walter L. Wood of New York City. The New Rochelle police say that two men answering the prisoners' description are wanted in Mount Vernon for a number of boarding house robberies.

Wagners' Quarrel Dramatized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—A play entitled "The Faust Symphony," by Felix Philippi, is to be produced at Hamburg next month. It depicts the conflict in the Wagner family and introduces characters representing Richard Wagner, Frau Cosima Wagner, and Siegfried Wagner.

Swedish Prince to Marry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—It is stated that the engagement will soon be announced of Prince Gustavus Adolfus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Princess Olga of Cumberland, third daughter of the Duke of Cumberland.

Failure Follows Bank's Suspension.

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The C. M. Traver Piano Company made an assignment to-day. The assets and liabilities have not yet been made public. The failure resulted from the closing of the First National Bank, C. M. Traver being President of both the bank and the piano company. President Traver and Cashier O. C. Lillie have turned over all their property to the receiver for the bank.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

AS a Xmas tree adornment we'll admit there's something odd about a Suit or an Overcoat, but as a handsome, sensible gift for the Young Man to come here and select during Xmas week, we don't believe anything could be better chosen.

Pre-Inventory prices afford an additional argument.

Subway Station just at our door.

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A cup of my 43 Blend of Coffee for Breakfast. A cup of it served free every day, until further notice, at my PERMANENT FOOD EXPOSITION, 41 and 43 Vesey Street. Call and try it.
L. J. CALLANAN.

HERRICK ON PURITAN MICROBE.

Ohio's Governor Talks to the New England Society of the Oranges.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—A banquet in Commonwealth Hall, East Orange, to-night marked the observance of the thirty-fifth celebration of Forefathers' Day by the New England Society of the Oranges. The toastmaster was President Isaac C. Ogden, and at the guests' table were seated Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; Governor-elect Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey, the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, rector of St. Mark's Church, West Orange; Joseph W. Stover, and Wilberforce Freeman, Vice Presidents of the society. Dr. Faunce spoke on "Our Pilgrim Fathers," Gov. Murphy on "The Commonwealth of New Jersey," and Mr. Reazor on "Church and State."

Gov. Herrick of Ohio spoke of "The Puritan Microbe in the Newer States." He said in part:

"The newest State of all, Oklahoma, in the very hour of its birth, gave a wonderful demonstration of the power of the Puritan microbe in this respect: The first day the Territory was opened to settlement, 15,000 people moved across the reservation line, and before the next nightfall a great town meeting was held. The idea suggested the feasibility and power of a united New England, and a united New England proved the feasibility and power of a United States. After the Revolution, when the repeated attempts in the desired direction had failed, it was a Massachusetts man, Dr. Cutler, whose skill carried through Congress the great ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, now the splendid empires of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It was the casting of the vote of his son in the Constitutional Convention which organized Ohio as a State in 1802 and made my own State the only one in all the older Commonwealths that was never soiled by the step of a slave held in bondage by a citizen thereof.

"Through geographic reasons the State from which I come seems to have been the clearing house or an important terminal in the great Western movement which was destined to have a dominant influence upon the States beyond. The hopeful signs of the times are that sentiments of equality and justice, ideals of opportunity and fraternity, will more strongly direct the new evolution to the end that rights and duties become inseparable."

BOYS STRANGLE GRANDMOTHER

First Robbed Her, Luring Grandfather Away—Would-Be Burglars.

With their pockets filled with dime novels and wearing cartridge belts, two boys were locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night on charges of having strangled their grandmother into unconsciousness in order to rob her of jewelry and money amounting to more than $250.

The boys were Charles W. Upton, sixteen years old, son of Dr. William H. Upton, of 1,994 Lexington Avenue, and his cousin, Frederick McDermott, who gave his home as Oyster Bay. The mother of the McDermott boy, however, lives in this city with her brother, Dr. Upton. The grandmother of the boys is Mrs. Linda Meeks, who lives with her husband at 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

According to the police story, the boys went to the home of their grandmother on Dec. 14, early in the morning, and while young McDermott stood guard at the foot of the stairs Upton called his grandfather and informed him that he was wanted immediately at a store down town. Mr. Meeks dressed hurriedly and left the house. The Upton boy remained in the house, and Mrs. Meeks started to cook him some breakfast. Then, it is said, while his grandmother was in the kitchen, the Upton boy looked around the rooms, and finally saw a pocketbook containing $5 and jewelry valued at about $250. He picked it up, the police assert, and was about to leave the house when Mrs. Meeks saw him. She chased him to the door and attempted to prevent him from going out.

At that the lad, it is charged, grabbed his aged grandmother, threw her to the floor, and strangled her until she was unconscious. When she lay on the floor he rushed to the door and ran to the street, where he joined his partner. The boys then disappeared. Mrs. Meeks informed Mrs. McDermott, and the matter was reported to the police. Yesterday detectives found the lads wandering about the streets and took them to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

When the boys were searched the police found that they wore cartridge belts, which were empty. Among the dime novels which were found were "The Young Rough Riders' Weekly" and "Buffalo Bill's Eagle Eye." A memorandum book was also found, and among the things written in it, as necessary to a burglar's outfit, were the following: "One small candle, slim chisel, 15 feet copper wire, 10 feet other wire, screw driver, gimlet, 2 dark lanterns, and 2 masks." In the book was also written in pencil and signed by "Charles Upton" and "Fred McDermott," the following agreement:

Resolved, That we will not part under any circumstances, and we will not get married.

Pawn tickets were also found, the boys showing the places where jewelry had been pawned. Mrs. McDermott after the arrest said that the boys had taken great interest in the Furlong-Keeler murder and had read all articles on it. They will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

J. H. Hyde Visits the Vanderbilts.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt's house party at Biltmore was augmented to-day by the arrival of James H. Hyde and a party from New York City in Mr. Hyde's private car.

Rich Gift Scarfs for Men 50c.

THE pleasure of giving is truly enhanced when your gift takes form in a scarf identified by the Wm. Vogel & Son label. They are scarfs such as men would themselves select—and wear. Not mere gaudy bits of silk—but scarfs, rich in quality and in tone. No shop in town affords a wider latitude for the display of good taste.

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CAPMAKERS START WAR FOR THE OPEN SHOP

Employes Reply to Notice by Going on Strike.

NO COMPROMISE, BOTH SAY

Past Troubles in Trade, Which Drove One Manufacturer from City, Will Make Struggle Bitter.

The first shot in the local open shop campaign following on the open shop convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in the Hotel Astor a week or two ago, was fired yesterday by the Cap Manufacturers' Association. The employes of its members were notified yesterday that the open shop would go into effect in all their shops on the day after Christmas. The capmakers replied to the notice yesterday morning by going on strike against the open shop declaration of the manufacturers, 1,600 capmakers employed by nineteen firms quitting work.

For some time there has been more or less trouble in the trade through strikes for recognition of the union and other causes, and the association at a meeting on Wednesday evening in the Broadway Central Hotel decided to put the open shop plan into effect on Dec. 26. Accordingly the following notice was posted in the shops of all its members yesterday morning:

On Dec. 26 this shop will be conducted under the open shop plan. Employes will be engaged according to their behavior and individually, union or non-union.
We reserve to ourselves the right to discharge people for cause whenever we deem it necessary. Employes will please take notice.

The season for making Spring and Summer caps is just beginning, and the district covered by the strike takes in the Greater New York and some of the New Jersey towns. The strike was called by the members of the Executive Committee of the Capmakers' Union, who went about through the factories and ordered the capmakers on strike everywhere the open-shop notice appeared.

The strikers met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, which will be their strike headquarters. A strike committee was appointed, and Secretary Suggerman of the union will be the strike leader. They declared that they will fight the issue to a finish.

The capmakers about a year ago ordered a strike against Mark Davis & Co. for recognition. The strikers made matters so hot for the non-union men that the firm, which had its factory in this city, moved its plant to Jersey City, and started on the open-shop basis. The union pickets found their way there, and managed to get some of the men employes to quit work. Finally a sort of compromise was agreed on. The manufacturers say that this time there can be no compromise.

YALE IN LEAD AT CHESS.

Has a Score of 2½ After the First Day's Play—Harvard Next.

Play in the thirteenth annual intercollegiate chess tournament was begun at the West Side Republican Club in this city yesterday, there being four students ready to compete for the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. The tourney is scheduled to be continued to-day and to be concluded to-morrow. In the first round to-day the pairing has been arranged as follows:

G. W. Tucker, Columbia, vs. W. N. Woodbury, Yale; Charles P. Kimball, Yale, vs. Tolins, Columbia; L. E. Wolff, Columbia, vs. A. S. Jameson, Yale; Clifford H. Owen, Yale, vs. A. Lasinsk, Columbia; Stanley F. Nelson, Princeton, vs. Percy W. Bridgman, Harvard; S. W. Howland, Harvard, vs. C. T. Mowry, Princeton; Waldron N. Ward, Princeton, vs. Graham T. McClure, Harvard, and Quincy A. Brackett, Harvard, vs. Charles Williams, Princeton.

The games yesterday resulted as follows: Woodbury beat Tucker in a Dutch game after 53 moves, Tolins beat Kimball in a Scotch gambit after 34 moves, Wolff and Jameson drew a Sicilian defense after 58 moves, Owen beat Lasinsk in queen's pawn opening after 36 moves, Nelson beat Bridgman in a King's Bishop's gambit after 50 moves, Graham beat Ward in a king's gambit declined after 35 moves, Brackett beat Williams in a Giuoco Piano after 58 moves. The game between Howland and Mowry, a Vienna opening, was adjourned after 53 moves, to be adjudicated by the referee. Thus Yale has won 2½ points, Harvard 2, Columbia 1½, and Princeton 1.

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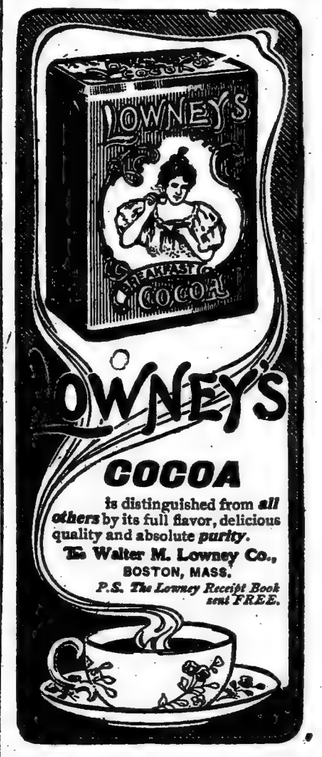

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. GARFIELD'S PLAN.

A short and easy way to full approval of Commissioner GARFIELD'S plan of regulating the corporations of the country by a Federal franchise or license is to assume that his proposed law, if enacted, would never be executed and enforced by any but men eminently just and supremely wise. There is never the slightest danger in placing power in the hands of the inerrant and infallible. The fundamental vice of the Commissioner's recommendation lies not so much in its details as in the principle upon which it is based—the principle that is, of concentrating power in the hands of a few public officers who, experience teaches us, are not always just, not always wise, and never either inerrant or infallible. It is not only conceivable but it is probable, there is in fact a distinct and almost calculable probability, that a Federal license system such as he proposes would in future years and more than once, put the corporate industries of the country into the control of cranks, visionaries, and demagogues.

Our present safety lies in the fact that the power Mr. GARFIELD would centre in Washington, being now vested in the legislators of forty-five different States, is exercised by a multitude of men great enough fairly to embody the prudence and conservatism of average humanity. Where the basis is so broad there is no danger that the whole structure will crumble at once. To rest the vast structure of our business corporations upon the desk of one man sitting in the White House is to stand the pyramid on its apex.

Mr. GARFIELD'S plan is sweeping, absolute, all-comprehensive. They must be very blind indeed who do not see that it leaves nothing either to the Legislatures, to the courts, or to the Executives of States. If Congress may authorize the granting or the withholding of a corporate license to do business under conditions established by itself, it would manifestly have the power to control the operation of railroads and the conduct of corporate business down to the smallest detail. It could say what rates should be charged by transportation companies, what wages should be paid; it could control output and prices, say how many trains railroads should run and compel the adoption of mechanical devices pressed upon its attention by interested lobbyists; it could decree methods of organization, declare what securities should be issued, and in what volume, fix dividend and interest rates, and impose the last degree of publicity as to affairs which every corporation for its own security keeps to itself and its stockholders. The right to do many things involves the risk that some of them may be done wrong.

It is, as we have said, easy enough to find merit in Mr. GARFIELD'S plan if only we assume that we can never by any possibility have unsafe and unsteady men in Congress and in the White House.

A CHECK TO RUSSIAN REFORM.

Whether the voting at the Russian Imperial Council determined the action of the Czar, or the action of the Czar determined the voting, it is clear that the scheme of reform invited by the new Minister of the Interior has received a check, and that the new Minister has himself received something very like a snub. What else can be made of the imperial rebuke to the Presidents of the Zemstvos as having taken action which was "presumptuous and tactless"?

Doubtless the Presidents went quite outside their strict official spheres in offering their counsel as to the gradual introduction of modern political methods into Russian administration. But it is impossible to resist the belief that they were invited by Prince SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY to the course thus rebuked, because, in default of any other, they seemed to offer the most authentic source of information upon the needs and desires of the Russian people. As a source of Russian opinion, the Presidents surely provided one worthy of consultation. By the nature of their positions they were as far as possible removed from suspicion of "revolutionary" designs or sympathies. They were the Russians who had succeeded in life, in spite of the Russian institutions; and it is never the successful who are the revolutionary. And then, again, it is incredible that they should have volunteered their counsel upon matters of course outside of their official province, as the Emperor rebukingly reminds them that they have done, without having been expressly invited by the Minister who had convened them to deliver their entire counsel concerning the welfare of their country. To rebuke them for accepting the invitation is to rebuke the Minister who gave it to them. It is hard to see how SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY can retain the office which he has held for so short a time, in the face of a rebuke which is equivalent and much more than equivalent to the vote of "want of confidence" which would be the signal for his resignation in a country constitutionally governed.

And yet it is equally difficult to see how he can have taken the step which has exposed him to this rebuke without obtaining in advance the authorization of the Emperor for trying the experiment. In no country, constitutional or autocratic, can we imagine a Minister, responsible either to the people or to the autocrat, assuming such an initiative without assuring himself in advance that he was safe in inviting the experiment and that the experiment would be fairly tried. If Prince SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY did not obtain such an assurance in advance, why was he not promptly disavowed, instead of being allowed to promulgate all over Russia the results of the conference he had been permitted to call, and raising false hopes throughout the Russian realm? If he was so authorized, how could his imperial master snub him, and undo his work, before the authorized experiment had been fairly tried, without a gross breach of faith? For it is mere mockery to maintain that the experiment was fairly tried, and that the little sputterings of riotous discontent, whether spontaneous on the part of the wild revolutionists, or, as there is great reason in some cases to believe, encouraged and instigated by reactionary magistrates, sufficed to prove it a failure.

However that may be, the reactionaries are again in the saddle, and the hopes, not of the wild revolutionaries, but of the sanest and soberest and most conservative elements of the Russian people, are again dashed and disappointed. The Czar, in the sight of Russia and of the world, has taken his seat upon the safety valve of Russian discontent. It is a perilous situation, which is not comic only because nobody can be unaware of the tragic possibilities which it suggests and invites.

ATTACKING RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.

Now that most of the ships composing what has hitherto been known as Russia's Baltic fleet have entered the waters lying east of the Continent of Africa, navy men are discussing the probabilities of an attack upon this squadron by the Japanese before the detachment that went around the Cape of Good Hope shall unite with the one that passed through the Suez Canal. While the place of rendezvous can only be guessed at, it is reasonably certain that it will be either somewhere along the east coast of Africa or in the open sea on the parallel of latitude passing through the Straits of Sunda, through which the reunited squadrons will probably pass on their way to Vladivostok. It is not necessary that the rendezvous should take place at a port or anchorage. Cable communication enables the commanders of the two detachments to keep in close touch, and when they are ready to cut loose from Africa for their eastward run they ought to be able to make a connection at a stipulated latitude and longitude within twelve hours of a specified date.

It has been generally deemed probable that the reunion of the Baltic fleet would not be permitted by the Japanese until the latter had, at least, risked a few torpedo boats against the oncoming Russian battleships; but now, assuming that news of such an attempt is not received within the next few days, it may be regarded as settled that no attack will be made until the Russians are much nearer the present arena of hostilities. The strategic advantages of an attack in distant waters would be confined to the field of surprise, for it could not be hoped that any Japanese vessels—much less small torpedo craft—could reach a point in the Indian Ocean or on the east coast of Africa in as satisfactory a condition as they would be in waters nearer their base. Moreover, there could be no certainty that the Russians would be more likely to permit themselves to be taken by surprise in one locality than in another; and, consequently, the existing naval conditions point to one of two courses on the part of the Japanese: If the element of surprise be regarded as important, they will attempt a torpedo attack somewhere between the Straits of Sunda and the Island of Formosa; otherwise they will assemble their full naval force at such a point as will enable them to intercept Admiral ROJESTVENSKY with certainty, whether he makes for Vladivostok via the Korea Straits or via the Straits of Tsugaru, after passing to the eastward of the Island of Yeddo. That Vladivostok will be the Russian Admiral's objective point may be taken for granted. After the long run northward from the Straits of Sunda, he will need the haven of a home port in which to fit out his fleet for the fight to a finish that may soon be inevitable. From the moment he enters the China Sea he will be so liable to attack and so much in expectation of it that he will have small opportunity for recoaling and still less for making other necessary preparations for battle.

Whether Admiral TOGO will elect to meet the new enemy without letting him reach Vladivostok will depend upon the condition of his own ships and the situation at Port Arthur. The best expert opinion tends toward the belief that the Japanese will hardly run the risk of a general battle until it is forced upon them by the Russians. Admiral TOGO can blockade Port Arthur and control the sea routes between Japan and the Japanese armies in Korea and in Manchuria unless Admiral ROJESTVENSKY risks his whole fleet in an effort to retake command of the sea. Such a move would be an extremely dangerous one, in the present condition of the Russian ships, and, therefore, the probabilities point to little immediate sea fighting in case the Baltic fleet enters Vladivostok without being intercepted by the Japanese in force en route.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

We still think that the country is a trading concern; that our imports are our purchases and our exports our sales; that to make a profit our exports must exceed our imports, and that this can be effected by taxing imports and subsidizing exports. Every one of these suppositions is fallacious, but they will die hard, because certain interests desire to keep them alive.

These brief but comprehensive statements of the commercial ideals of our neighbors on the north are from The Toronto Globe. They indicate that the removal of the artificial barriers to exchanges between Canada and us will be difficult, but they also indicate that it may be possible. A country in which one of the most important organs of public opinion can denounce as fallacious the essential notions of protection will sooner or later tend toward the abandonment of those notions.

On our own side it is clear that a sentiment is growing up opposed to the fencing-in policy of both countries. It is making itself felt at both ends of the long boundary between the two countries, at the extreme East and at the extreme West. But the duties levied for protection in Canada are very much lower than the like duties on our side. They are applied to a much smaller number and variety of commodities. It is inevitable, therefore, that in any agreement for reciprocal trade the claims of Canada to concessions would be stronger than our own, and we must be prepared to give that fact weight, should negotiations be reopened. Another consideration that cannot be ignored on this side is that the longer the interests protected by the tariff in Canada are allowed to enjoy their privileges the more tenacious they will be of them. The sooner the question of reciprocity is taken up the better.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

The payment of the dividend upon the common stock of the Reading Railroad, the first paid in twenty-eight years, is an event of no little importance to the public as well as to the owners of Reading stock. It is a sign and a perfectly unmistakable one, of the country's prosperity.

Since the payment of the last dividend, in January, 1876, the Reading Road has gone through two receiverships and three reorganizations. The last reorganization, which followed upon President MCLEOD'S move to possess himself of a part of the New England field, was radical enough to put the property upon a sound basis. The presence in the board of such men as Mr. HENRY C. FRICK, Mr. H. MCK. TWOMBLY, and Mr. CHARLES STELN, who are prominent in one of the greatest railroad and industrial groups, gives pretty good assurance not only that the dividend now declared has been earned, but that in their judgment it will continue to be earned. The public appears to have expected a declaration at the rate of 4 per cent. A 3 per cent. dividend, however, being more conservative, is of better augury as to certainty and permanence.

If the industries of the country were not in a very sound and prosperous condition this railroad with its history of vicissitudes and misfortune would probably not show earning power sufficient to justify the payment of a dividend. Following the resumption of payments by the Union Pacific and other reorganized properties, the Reading declaration gives encouragement and confirms confidence.

A USEFUL DECISION.

Commissioner PALLAS will probably conclude that he was badly advised in deciding to defy public opinion in the matter of the display advertising on the fence surrounding the new Public Library. The injunction granted by Mr. Justice SCOTT is exactly such action as might have been expected from an intelligent and impartial Judge on the facts sustaining the suit brought by Mr. CALVIN TOMPKINS as a taxpayer to secure a definition of the powers and duties of the Commissioner. It is, in effect, that Commissioner PALLAS has only such powers as are specifically conferred by law. To maintain a fence for advertising purposes, lease it for a consideration to the city which in proportion to its value to the lessee was nominal, and thus work by indirection a very profitable scheme of "graft" for the beneficiary, are things not within the powers or duties of the Park Commissioner.

Mr. TOMPKINS has again won the right to public applause for an act of good citizenship. As the official head and representative of the Municipal Art Society he was constrained to assume the trouble of pressing his contention to a decision which covered not merely this one flagrant violation of official privilege, but every sin against the public of like character brought about in the same or a similar way. The dicta of Mr. Justice SCOTT are of value in making it easy in future to restrain acts like that of Commissioner PALLAS, which are performed officially without warrant of law.

The following is the pregnant sentence in Judge SCOTT'S decision:

It is the general question of power to grant which now arises. It is, of course, elementary that a public administrative officer possesses no authority except such as is expressly conferred upon him by statute or Constitution, or is fairly to be inferred therefrom, or is essential to the due performance of the declared purposes of his office.

"THE LOWEST BIDDER."

We take pleasure in expressing lay appreciation of the decision of Judge DICKEY, in Brooklyn, in refusing an injunction to restrain the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from awarding the contract for the book shelving in the Public Library to a firm not the lowest bidder, but, in the judgment of those charged with responsibility in the awarding of the contract, best fitted to do the work intelligently and to the public satisfaction.

Since the law invests the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with wide discretion in just such matters, and in fact created it for that specific purpose, a difference of opinion as to how it shall use its discretion does not warrant judicial interference through injunction. The whole matter is summed up in a few words embodied in Judge DICKEY'S decision:

The court is not permitted to substitute its judgment, if it differs from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and undertake to assume a discretion that the law does not give to it.

This decision is complementary to that of Judge SCOTT in the Pallas case. Where a public officer does something which he has no right to do, says the latter jurist, his action is properly subject to review and may be reversed by the courts if the public interest is damaged or the public taste offended by such action. On the other hand, when a public officer or board of public officers does according to his or its judgment what the law specifically empowers him or it to do, and acts within the discretion with which he or it is empowered, the matter is one with which the courts have no right to concern themselves. This was the position of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

GAS CASUALTIES.

The current fatalities attributable to gas, in fires, explosions, and asphyxiations, cannot have failed to impress the careful student of the news of the day with wonder that so great a danger is still so lightly regarded by the public, and that anything so fatal as a fluid which kills or puts life and property in jeopardy even before its presence is recognized needs much better regulation than illuminating gas has yet received. Carburetted water gas is, without doubt, the most dangerous public nuisance with which those charged with responsibility for the public health and the safeguarding of property have to deal. Its fire hazard has been pointed out by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the sanitarians have begun to realize that the presence of carbon monoxide in the air of living and sleeping rooms is many times more dangerous than arsenical wall paper or antiseptic additions to food products. It is because gas is so great a public and private convenience that there exists a disposition to dismiss from consideration its obvious dangers. This is not likely to be long operative in diverting attention from the grim fact that gas, as distributed in cities, is in the highest degree dangerous to life and property, and that the facility with which it may be used for lethal purposes more urgently demands its regulation by law than carbolic acid, or even arsenic.

THE SIXTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

A Subway in lower Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street and another from Greenwich Street through Ninth Street to Second Avenue are assured by the action taken by the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday. Objections that have been made to the granting of either of these franchises in perpetuity are completely met by the terms of the contract, which gives the city the right to purchase either or both lines at the end of twenty-five years by paying the cost of construction. The right of the New Jersey company to extend its river tunnel as far as Greenwich Street is, however, granted in perpetuity, since it must be considered as the terminal of a steam railroad, which could hardly accept it upon any other terms. These subways will be constructed without disturbing the street surface.

There has been at no time, we think, very much doubt that the Rapid Transit Commission would accept the offer of Mr. MCADOO'S company to build these subways without cost to the city. A good beginning has been made, and promptly made, in the work of extending the city's subway system. The immediate and notable success of the present Subway assured the construction of others. New York wants more underground rapid transit roads, and it wants them at the earliest practicable moment. Within five years we ought to have tunnels across town, and down town and up town on both sides of the city. Then we shall see preparations made for the entire removal of the elevated railroad structures. Mr. ORR, the President of the Rapid Transit Commission, admits that their removal is probable. It is only a question of time—the shorter the better—when the great volume of the city's passenger transportation business will be carried on underground.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—President ELIOT, in his speech at the Quill Club dinner, made feeling reference to the disappointment brought by the war in the East to those whose hopes, based on the predictions of not a few military experts of greater or less authority, had been that the recent increase in the range and rapidity of firearms would tend to reduce the horrors of war by creating conditions so surely fatal that soldiers, no matter how brave, simply could not face them. "Within six months," said President ELIOT, "we have learned that, far from preventing hand-to-hand encounters with cold steel, there never has been more of it than in the war between Russia and Japan, with this horrible difference, that as they cannot get after each other with cold steel in the daytime, they do it at night, and one of the most horrible things in war has always been the night attack." There has been, indeed, in this war a good deal of night fighting, but there has been a lot of it by day as well, and, really, the only difference made by the new arms seems to be the abandonment of the old close formations for charges. The fatalities, so far as known, have not been without precedent, as regards single engagements and charges, but it may be that the Japanese have set new standards of persistence in terribly expensive efforts to gain desired positions. It is not at all likely that they are braver than the soldiers of other nations, or more willing to obey orders, even when obedience means certain death, but there are some indications that the Japanese Generals are readier than any others of this or recent days to sacrifice life in the attainment of their military ends. They are not heartless men, and no suspicion of personal interest, as in the case of NAPOLEON, can be brought against them. They are Orientals, however, and their peculiar patriotism seems to make up fully for the religious fanaticism that is the usual foundation of complete indifference to death. The only reward a Japanese hero expects after death is recognition from his fellow-countrymen as one who did his duty, and he is envied for his opportunity to prove his devotion rather than pitied for his taking off.

—Rarely if ever have we seen a more sincere and elaborate effort to prove the possibility of the impossible than was that made in the letter about mosquitos printed on this page yesterday. The writer of the letter, with an accuracy that promised well for any statement of his own observations and conclusions, said that certain remarks of ours revealed our belief that mosquitos do not breed on high, dry ground. That, as a specimen of interpretation, is simply perfect, for such our belief is, without a doubt, but Mr. C. was not content either to share the belief or to let us keep it, and he proceeded to tell with a wealth of details—not one of which we have the slightest inclination to question—about terrible experiences of his own with mosquitos at various army posts in the Northwest. At places, he declared, that didn't have a swamp within a hundred miles he had repeatedly suffered for maddening months such malignant persecution from mosquitos as made midsummer life at the edge of a Jersey meadow by comparison a continuing and unmitigated joy. And these forts are on high, dry ground, as they should be, and the rivers in their vicinity go briskly about their business, with no quicksands at their fords and no morasses in which backwaters may daily. Yet at those forts the mosquitos were as the sands of the sea for number, and their voracity like that ascribed to "the System" by the most widely known man Boston ever produced! Obviously, Mr. C. expects us to give up our belief or to deny his competency as an observer. We cannot do the one and will not do the other. For the reason that no universal negative can be argued from less than the whole number of relevant facts, there would be a minute danger in asserting that no tribe of mosquitos passes through the larval stage out of water, but it is perfectly well known that every mosquito tribe that has been made the subject of scientific study must have water to swim in while it is young, and we have no hesitation in declaring that every one of the insects seen and fed by Mr. C in the course of his military career was a swimmer before it was a flyer, and that his high, dry land in the Northwest provided the usual facilities for its winged multitudes. The abundance of mosquitos in the North is probably due to a scarcity of the enemies that keep them down in milder climes. They are not numerous and they are not savage because they were brought up on dry land. Their presence anywhere ought to be proof good enough for everybody, even if it isn't absolutely conclusive, that at some season of the year there was in the vicinity water, still or almost still, in which infant mosquitos could live and thrive.

—Carrier pigeon stories culminate in the one which comes from Herkimer County about a bird, taken thence a year ago to California, that has just turned up, exhausted but apparently happy, at its old home. The "proof" that it made this marvelous journey with no other impulse or guide than the "instinct" of its kind is the fact that it bore a tag marked "A. C. H., 896," combined with the other fact that last year one ADOLF C. HARN, a breeder of carrier pigeons, moved from Dolgeville, in Herkimer County, to New Dolgeville, in California, and took some of his birds along with him. It's pretty poor proof—just about good enough, we should say, to make it worth while to investigate the case and to learn from Mr. HARN if he did take this particular bird to his new home, and, if so, when it left there for the East. There is, of course, a possibility that a homing pigeon could and would make its way from California to New York State. The distance is, indeed, more than a few times that ever known to be covered by one of these interesting creatures, but there is a record of more than a thousand miles, and the achievement accredited to No. 896 is after all unlike previous achievements in extent, not in quality. The old talk about "mysterious faculties," however, need not be revived to meet this exigency. First, it must be demonstrated that the exigency exists, and then, presumably, the new ideas as to how homing pigeons perform their marvels will still be found adequate. According to the accepted theories the only thing remarkable about homing pigeons is their disinclination for what human beings call "moving." The peculiarity is an evidence of stupidity, rather than of the intelligence for which it passed so long, and it is no credit at all to a bird that he would rather die of weariness than take up his residence in a place just as good as the one for which he yearns.

—One of our correspondents wants to know why none of the papers has yet been impressed by the fact that no watchman saw the fire on the Glen Island in time to extinguish the flames before they were beyond control. The question is natural enough, but the accounts of the disaster did not indicate any negligence of this kind. They all agreed that the fire broke out around the dynamo, and this agreement indicates that it was discovered very soon after it began, whether by a watchman or by somebody else is a question of small consequence.

Why Not a Tax on Polygamy?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in your issue of this morning calls for suggestions in regard to a constitutional Federal law for the prevention of polygamy in the States. The taxing power of the Federal Government is broad enough for the purpose, and "what the Government can tax it can destroy." A tax on bachelors has been proposed more or less seriously. Why not a tax on polygamists, heavy enough to be prohibitive, and collectible by drastic means? BARRISTER.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

Changed View.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She—I thought the Blanks said that uncle of theirs had such ill-bred manners they couldn't invite him to visit them.

He—They did; but since he has fallen into a million they have decided that he was only eccentric.

Boston's Subaqueous Corridor.

From The Boston Globe.

Boston has already devised a fitting appellation for the new East Boston tunnel. It is "the subaqueous corridor."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

A Contributor to the Citizens' Union Protests Against Its Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning on "City Ownership" was badly needed.

The ideal always has attractions for the imaginative, and when their imaginations are not balanced by discretion the ideal seems to them practicable of immediate attainment. Only those in whom the imagination is in excess—especially in excess of knowledge of the conditions of municipal ownership elsewhere—can believe for a moment that municipal ownership is to any great extent practicable here. In European cities its success has been far, from universal, and where success has been greatest, population homogeneous and suffrage restricted. In Great Britain, the Low Countries, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, municipal suffrage is, roughly speaking, open only to the taxpayers and educated classes.

In New York, that same Tilden Commission which is quoted by the latest advocates of municipal ownership, made it among the most prominent of their recommendations that the officers controlling the financial affairs of the city should be elected by the taxpayers alone.

That this city, which, in spite of the laws restricting immigration, is still the sewer outlet for the ignorance and vice of Europe, and which admit them to equal voting power with our own citizens of centuries of political training—that such a city can successfully manage industries which have overtaxed many of the most favorably circumstanced cities abroad, is an idea which speaks very badly for the Citizens' Union Committee.

Moreover, their monkeying with it (I use the term deliberately) is not only foolish regarding the issue itself, but is very bad policy, for it is sure to divide their supporters and alienate most of those who are informed on the subject.

Not only is it foolish and impolitic, but, though I do not question their motives, it cannot be called honest. Their expenses are paid principally by a body of one-hundred-dollar-a-year subscribers, of whom I am one. I mention this solely as vindicating my right to speak on the subject. Now, that money was not given to them to devote to hall rent, light, fuel, clerk hire, &c., for the formulation and expression of their more or less valuable opinions on general municipal policies, but for trying to secure the honest conduct of such policies as we have inherited, and as are laid upon us by the logic of events unaided by the dreams of theorists.

So far as I am aware, nobody cares to pay for, or wants, the opinions on a technical question of a miscellaneous committee of well-intentioned gentlemen who cannot possibly have devoted special attention to the subject, and whose supporters are backing them for an entirely different purpose. Neither do their supporters like to see them imperiling the object for which they are supported, and making themselves ridiculous. CITIZENS' UNIONIST.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

Rights of Government Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your editorial "By Executive Order," under date of Dec. 14, I am led to ask, Have Government employes any rights? Are they not by the President's order reduced to the position of Government paupers?

If I know anything of American history, was not one of the causes that led to the Revolution the right of petition, and is not this right now denied Government employes by the President? Is he not treating them as George III. treated the colonies?

The draughtsmen and clerks of the Navy Department for twelve years or more past have been trying to get Congress to pass a bill granting draughtsmen and clerks stationed at the various navy yards and private ship yards thirty days' annual leave and thirty days' sick leave, the same as now granted the same class of employes in Washington, from which they have been barred by a technicality.

The bill did not ask for special privileges—only equal privileges. Is there anything unjust in this?

When an employe is ordered from Washington to a navy yard he is reduced to fifteen days' annual leave and loses all privileges of sick leave.

Is it not a well-known fact that Congress has never done its full duty, either collectively or individually?

To show you how little they know of the legislation upon which they vote, when H. R. 6,064 and S. 2,627, for which many members of both houses had pledged themselves to vote, came up for final passage, about four years ago, the member that had it in charge was absent, either intentionally or otherwise, and in some way a bill was substituted granting all employes in navy yards fifteen days' annual leave. Thus was our bill killed, and we are now forever barred from asking any further legislation. Do you not think the order issued by the President was done at the instigation of members of Congress, to save themselves from being importuned to vote for some measure for which they have not the manhood to place themselves on record as voting for or against?

The only course that I see now is for Government employes to bring their grievances to the attention of the public through the press. In this way in time they may gain their case. A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

A Suggestion for Corporation Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to ask what is to prevent corporations from being placed under the control of the Internal Revenue Department?

A license is required of all dealers in spirituous liquors and cigars, and a strict accounting is demanded. If this requirement is legal in the one case, why not in another? There is ground for an act to increase the revenues of the Government, as it is clear that taxation must be increased to meet the building of the canal of unknown cost, to build a navy to equal England's, and to carry on extensive irrigation works.

Our tariff will not produce the needed revenue unless greatly reduced, and this reduction is fought from start to finish, hence we must expect additional taxation, and the corporations that have bled and will continue to bleed the public should be heavily handicapped by a license tax, and that tax based upon their legitimate and their watere. stock. We want to get rid of water, and the way to do it is to tax it, and that so heavily as to force it out of the market.

An accounting would establish legitimate capital and actual cost, thus determining the amount of water on which the people are now paying taxes to the overgrown corporations. THOMAS B. BEALL.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

Women and Dress.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

"You women make a mistake in devoting so much attention to dress to attract the men," said a male person who poses as a philosopher, the other day. "Men don't care much for that sort of thing in women. All they want is for a woman to be neat and tastefully attired. They are apt to be prejudiced against an over-dressed woman."

The woman who was given this valuable pointer replied: "That speech is simply another instance of masculine vanity. Women don't dress to please the men. They can please men with a great deal less trouble than that. Women dress to outshine and spite each other."

BERNARD SHAW ON INCOMES.

Money the Root of All Virtue—Would Set a Minimum Wage.

"Socialism for the Upper Classes" was the title of an address recently delivered by George Bernard Shaw at Holy Trinity parish hall, Sloane Square, London. The audience, consisting mostly of women, crowded the hall.

Mr. Shaw began by quoting the "excellent saying of the ancient Greeks"—first, acquire an independent income and then practice virtue. This, he said, was the text of his discourse. One could not be a virtuous or honest member of society unless one belonged to the upper classes. Virtue, honesty, honor, health, happiness, all required the possession of money before one could practice them.

The audience laughed.

"I don't see," remarked Mr. Shaw plaintively, "why that perfectly true statement should be regarded as subject for laughter. I should think the fact that most people have not got money enough to enable them to practice these virtues ought to be a matter rather for wailing and gnashing of teeth. With some persons it is only necessary that I open my mouth in order to make them laugh. There is nothing I dislike more than to be laughed at, and as I am serious in all I say I appeal to you not to laugh at me any more."

But the audience did not refrain, and the rest of the lecture was punctuated by titters, to the speaker's manifest disgust. Mr. Shaw went on to say that immorality and starvation were two different sorts of vice, and it was hard to say which was the more heinous. Indeed, considering all that poverty entailed, he thought it the greater crime of the two. The first essential of morality was having money enough.

He did not accept the dictum that character was a thing independent of money. Of course, there were people who were extremely happy and honest on small incomes, but it was none the less perfectly true that, other things being equal, a person could not be as happy and as honest without a sufficient income as he could be with it.

Having thus shown the influence of the possession of money on the individual character, Mr. Shaw said he desired to prove that the possession of money was of no use at all. The first thing a rich man discovered on coming into the possession of his money was that one-half of the population was organized in a tremendous conspiracy to get as much as possible of it out of him. That was done chiefly by compelling him, at the dictates of fashion, to buy things which he did not want. It was useless for the individual possessor of wealth to attempt by ignoring fashion to lead a simple life. Nothing really complicated life so much as to do things which other people do not do.

The simplest life that could be lived by any one, said the speaker, was precisely the sort of life that was lived by the people around him. To attempt to assert his individuality by refusing to eat what they ate and wear what they wore would land him in a life far more cumbersome and expensive. The moral of what he was saying was that, if they thought each could get into his own corner and save his own soul by his own exertions, they would soon find that they were greatly mistaken. The reason why Socialists had been compelled to set themselves against Christianity, although the professed aims of both were the same, was that they had discovered that each individual could not work out his or her salvation, as Christianity declared, by personal righteousness.

No one, said Mr. Shaw, could do any good in this world unless he did it socially with his fellows and on a large scale. For instance, if they wanted to be clean in London there was no use in simply soaping themselves, for they would be dirty again in five minutes; they could only be clean by making London clean, and London could be made clean only by common social action. The only remedy for social evils was the crude and simple one of equality.

Mr. Shaw then declared that some people argued that it was impossible for men to be equal, as some had brains and others had no brains; as some were 5 feet in height and others 6 feet. Such people should not be argued with; they should be taken out into the back garden and buried. That was the only way to treat people who thought that mental and physical equality was the same thing as legal, political, and economical equality. There were an immense number of people living in the West End of London who ought to be guillotined.

There should be a board, like the Income Tax Commissioners, before which rich people should be compelled to appear to prove that they earned their incomes, and if it could be proved against any one that he took money which he did not earn he should be killed. The thing to do was to establish a minimum of income, and compel every one to work for it. That minimum income should be sufficient to make a man a decent member of society, and, once it was established, it would be quite right to regard it as a crime for a man not to be a decent member of society.

If any one, concluded Mr. Shaw, wanted an income above the fixed minimum, there would be no harm in letting him have it provided he worked hard for it. But the minimum income was the thing, and he believed it was going to play a great part in the economic movement of the future.

ALAS, CHICAGO!

Lamentable Effect of Story-Counting There and Elsewhere.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The erection by an American sewing machine company of a skyscraper at St. Petersburg has had the same effect as the same cause here. Most of the people of the Russian capital have become story counters. It is a habit which affects not only the rural visitors in this country, but also the most sophisticated of city people. The Parliamentary commission to inquire into the cause of the deterioration of the Englishman has learned from Dr. Warner of London that "high buildings cause small heads and a low vitality," but he offers no explanation. Perhaps the habit of throwing back the head to count the floors of tall buildings compresses the medulla and the vessels of the neck, thus depriving the brain of its nutrition. This may account for a good deal that is characteristic of Chicago.

The Scranton Truth.

The Scranton (Penn.) Truth, having installed a new Hoe perfecting press in its printing establishment, signalizes the valuable accession to the plant by publishing a forty-eight-page issue of attractive make-up and contents.

PUZZLES FOR POETS.

Who can wonder, at this season,
If a poet lose his reason
Searching for a rhyme to "Christmas"?
Wouldn't that produce strabismus?
Though he hunt from pole to isthmus
He will end by saying, "This mus'
Do, I guess!"

And then there's "reindeer"!
How that strikes the poet's pained ear
Really must not be explained here.
When he gets around to "Santa"
He begins to want to plant a
Kick in some one's ribs, so, nimbly,
He proceeds to tackle "chimbly."
"Foiled again," he says, "by Jim'ny!"
Surely there's a rhyme for chimney.
Finds it not, and growls, sub limine,
What the devil does St. Nicholas—
Who pretends to cheer and tickle us—
Mean by making us ridiculous?"
Still, a poet cannot please us—
Less he uses "words in season."

JIU JITSU TOO MUCH FOR M'ADOO'S ATHLETES

Ajax, the Bicycle Policeman, Was Contemptuous at First.

HIGASHI CHANGED HIS IDEAS

Little Japanese Wrestler Threw Policeman Kammer Easily After Telling Him How 'Twas Done.

Higashi, a Japanese who weighs just 120 pounds and is only 5 feet 3 inches in height, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday, at the request of Commissioner McAdoo, to show the police the value of the wiles and tricks of jiu-jitsu, or Japanese wrestling. Two of the policemen Higashi met were "Ajax" Whitman, the bicycle policeman, who weighs 200 pounds, and Charles Kammer, who stands 5 feet 11 inches in his stocking feet, weighs more than 200 pounds, and once held the National championship as middleweight boxer.

The Commissioner himself was prevented by indisposition from attending. But his secretary and Chief Inspector Cortright were there, as were five policemen holding records as athletes.

The spacious trial room had been cleared for the occasion. Its floor was covered with thick layers of soft rugs. At one end stood the policemen. On the middle of the floor waited the little Jap. He looked as if any one of the five might make a single mouthful of him. His dress was that of the ordinary citizen, including collar and cuffs. When asked if he were not going to undress for the trial, he shook his head smilingly. Then, at a nod from the Chief Inspector, Ajax stepped forward, having previously stripped off coat and vest.

"I am afraid of hurting the chap," he remarked casually as he approached his antagonist. And again the Jap merely smiled. But when he saw that the policeman took an attitude as if intending to wrestle according to Occidental methods he spoke up:

"You had better not resist, or I may hurt you."

"Aw, come off," was the retort, accompanied with a contemptuous laugh.

Next moment something happened. But if their lives had depended on it nobody in the room could have told just how it came about. Ajax was lying on his back flat on the floor. The Jap was standing just where he had stood before, having barely moved. Quick as a flash the big policeman was on his feet again. Higashi seemed to step sideways as if intending to get out of the way. As he did so he leaned forward slightly. There was a crossing and mingling of arms. Ajax was heard to draw a deep breath. And once more he was prostrate on the floor.

Getting up a little more carefully and slowly than the first time, the policeman held back a moment. His face was very red, and there was fire in his eyes. Apparently he was preparing for a serious effort. This time Higashi did not wait for him, but approached with short quick steps. Body met body, but the struggle lasted only a few seconds. The tall form of the policeman was seen to whirl through the air and land heavily on the rugs, back downward. On top of him was the little wrestler, holding on in some curious sort of way that prevented the man underneath from stirring, although it was plain to the observers that the latter exerted his utmost strength to free himself.

Finally Higashi sprang aside and Ajax scrambled to his feet, purple with rage.

"I'll finish that fellow yet," he cried.

"I don't want any more of him," said the Jap, turning to the Chief Inspector. "If he makes me wrestle in earnest with him, I'll probably break some bones—and I don't like to."

"Get back, Whitman," commanded Inspector Cortright sharply. "This is not a wrestling match. We want to see how it is done, and not who is the best man. Kammer had better take a turn at it now."

The second champion of the force was the tallest of the lot, and by the side of him Higashi looked more insignificant than ever. He stepped good-humoredly over to his frail opponent and began to feel his arms.

"Why," he said, "you've got no muscle at all—and such funny thin wrists you've got."

"Are you ready?" asked the Jap.

"Sure," said the policeman, grinning broadly and placing himself squarely and massively, with feet well apart, just as if he intended to foil the other one's skill by mere superiority of bulk and weight. In another moment Higashi was behind him and appeared to lift the huge form clear above his own head. Kammer landed in a heap, but apparently without suffering hurt or harm. Raising himself into a sitting position and scratching his head with one of his cumbrous fists, while hopeless, helpless surprise pictured itself on his face in the most amusing fashion, the policeman let drop from his lips an automatic:

"Well, I'll be ——!"

He was shown then by the Jap just how the trick had been achieved. Furthermore, he was instructed how to guard against a repetition of it. Yet the result was the same. More than a dozen times did slender Higashi throw his overtowering opponent, using different holds each time and always accomplishing his end without any seeming employment of strength.

Inspector Cortright finally declared he had seen enough and praised the Jap in the strongest terms.

"It isn't marvelous at all," replied Higashi modestly. "Any policeman in my country could do just as well. They are not bigger or stronger than I, but they are all trained in jiu jitsu."

It is expected that the members of the force soon will be practicing in their respective station houses. Whether their training will be effected without breaking of bones remains to be seen. That tenpers will be badly strained may be taken for granted.

COTTON BROKERS CELEBRATE.

Have Their Christmas Presents on Floor of the Exchange.

The brokers of the Cotton Exchange had a big Christmas jollification yesterday, during which business was suspended. Every broker who was not sick in bed was present, and the gallery was filled with women. At the noon call, James Wenman mounted the rostrum and rapped for silence. Then he produced out of his vest pocket a diminutive Christmas tree in a flower pot. After a few remarks he descended, and, placing the three-inch tree in the centre of the floor, ordered the "presents" to be brought on.

"Tom" Brophy, who was Sully's floor broker, and who is about five feet round, got a harp. A young broker named Gifford, who is fussy about his appearance, received a set of toilet articles and a bottle of perfume. The mighty hunter guest got a diminutive gun and a "Mighty Rocky Mt. Liar," as the animal was labeled. J. J. Chew and B. S. Castles, who recently had an animated discussion on the floor, received a pair of dueling pistols and boxing gloves. J. Riordan, J. Temple Gwathmey, and E. Weld, who run a racing stable under the name of Mr. Cotton, received a pair of rusty skates. Small bottles and snakes were given to a number of members of the "Delancey Club," which meets in the restaurant across the street.

[illegible] boys in the Tombs.

[illegible] was anticipated a little, but it was none the less welcomed by the fifteen boy prisoners in the Tombs yesterday when gaily [illegible] candy, and all the other presents [illegible] the boyish eye [illegible] Probation Officer [illegible] who conducts [illegible] took charge of the [illegible]

GLIDING MYSTERY STILL.

Bloodhound for "Wonderfully Winsome Woman and Midnight Mastiff."

That which Xenodocius, the classic cop, calls "The Mystery of the Wonderfully Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff," is still unsolved, despite the efforts of Detective McIvor of the Tenderloin to discover why the veiled woman with the ferocious, chained mastiff nightly trails an unknown something down Broadway.

Working on the information that the woman and the mastiff have been seen around Fiftieth Street or Times Square, McIvor last night took up a position at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway, whence he could command a view of all the Subway exits there. Xenodocius, the classic cop, whose night off it was, commanded the Fiftieth Street Station.

As the city clocks boomed midnight McIvor's eyes were riveted to the Times Square exits.

Nine! Ten! Eleven! boomed the clocks. The hour for the appearance of the woman and the mastiff had come.

"Twelve!"

McIvor's eyes bulged. Not a soul in sight, but there was a queer, sniffing sound behind him. He turned and found that he himself had been surprised by the woman and the mastiff.

McIvor was so astonished that he allowed the woman and the mastiff to glide a block down Broadway before he moved. Then at a respectful distance he trailed the strange pair as far as the Imperial Hotel, which the wonderfully winsome woman and the midnight mastiff entered.

McIvor reached the revolving door a minute later. As he swung through he found that the woman—presumably with her Midnight Mastiff—was going out with another leaf of the door.

On seeing her, McIvor tried to back out; on seeing him, the veiled mystery attempted to back in; the door stuck and the two glared at each other through the glass. The man who swings the door came to the rescue. The woman and the mastiff passed out; McIvor dashed in and dashed out again. But Broadway was without a soul or a soul-less dog for four blocks!

On a little rift of snow, however, the sleuth discovered a double trail of huge paws, partly obliterated by the daintiest of shoeprints. The trail was presently lost, however, on the smooth, clean-swept sidewalk.

McIvor thought for a moment.

"They're real!" he muttered. "Ghosts don't leave footprints, even at Christmas. If I only had a mastiff myself—aha!" he suddenly exclaimed, as if he had just hit upon an expedient; "Jim, the doorman's bloodhound!"

To-night, then, if the "Wonderfully Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff" have not already accomplished their quest, McIvor may be reinforced by a certain weird animal which Jim, the doorman of the Tenderloin station, swears is a pure Cuban bloodhound.

DANCE FOR MISS ROBINSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson Entertain for Debutante Daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson last evening gave at the St. Regis a dinner and dance for their débutante daughter, Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson. The dinner was not a large affair, sixty girl friends of Miss Robinson and a dozen young men being invited. Later forty more guests came in for the dancing.

It was an early entertainment. The guests, who began arriving about 8, were received in the small blue and gold room of the drawing room suite by Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who was in pale blue chiffon velvet embroidered in silver and wore pearls, and Miss Robinson, in white dotted net over silver. Miss Alice Gordon Parker of Washington, in pink faille and white lace, also stood with Miss Robinson.

At 8:30 dinner was served at small tables in the ballroom, three tables, somewhat larger than the others being ranged through the centre of the room, the rest around the room near the walls. The decorations were garlands of holly and centre pieces of deep red Liberty roses were upon the tables. Mrs. Robinson had one of the centre tables, Miss Robinson having another at one side of her mother, and Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, a niece of Mrs. Robinson, a table on the other side.

The few older guests asked were seated at Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's table. They were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. Robinson's only sister; Mrs. Wolcrythe Whitmore, Mr. Robinson's only sister, who is over here from England; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, C. A. Munn, F. B. Winthrop, and Robert Van Cortlandt. At Miss Douglas Robinson's table were her cousin, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and the Misses Natica Rives, Nora Iselin, Alice G. Parker, Isabelle Selmes, and Insley Blair, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Bertram Cruger, Ellis Postlethwaite, William O'D. Iselin, and Lloyd Warren. Miss Eleanor Roosevelt had at her table the Misses Jean Reid, Muriel Robbins, Caroline Drayton, Eleanora Sears, and Nicholas Biddle, Kenneth Robinson, Otway Byrd, Ashbel Barney, Redmond Cross, and Samuel P. Blagden, Jr.

The cotillion began at 11 o'clock, and was led by Amos Tuck French of Tuxedo, dancing with Miss Douglas Robinson. Scarfs trimmed with holly, tiny pots of holly, hollyhock-tipped wands, with boutonnières to match; Japanese floral fans in peach, cherry, and other blossoms, with horns trimmed with flowers to match, formed part of the favors. The dancing ended at 1 o'clock, and a seated supper followed in the old English dining room on the first floor, the entrances to which were screened off from the main dining room and corridor.

The guests included, besides those already mentioned:

Ellen M. Atterbury, Georgette Borland, Maud Borland, Katharine Barney, Gwendolyn Burden, Cornelia Y. Bryce, Helen Cutting, Elizabeth Cutting, Ethel Cryder, Martha Cameron, Laura Chanler, Janet Dana, Margaret Dix, Ruth Draper, Sybil Douglas, Julia Fish, Marion Fish, Alice Hasell, Valerie Hadden, Gretchen Hoyt, Nathalie Henderson, Therese Iselin, Fannie Iselin, Lydia Mason Jones, Dorothy Kane, Ruth King, Helen D. Kane, Beatrice Morgan, Augusta Munn, Martha McCook, Mary Newbold, Sylvia Parsons, Effie Pearson, Lily Page, Anita Peabody, Christine Roosevelt, Dorothy G. Roosevelt, Anna Ripley, Pauline Riggs, Cynthia Roche, Dorothy Snow, Anita Stewart, Susan Street, Jessie Sloane, Ruth Twombly, Gladys Vanderbilt, Eleanor Whitridge, Charlotte Warren, Arthur Scott Burden, William P. Burden, I. T. Burden, Jr., W. K. Brice, Lathrop Brown, Arthur Blagden, James Barnes, Robert Bacon, Jr., Eliot Cross, Louis Clark, Jr., Guy F. Cary, Arthur O. Choate, G. G. Douglas, Charles D. Draper, F. F. De Rham, Lyman Delano, John A. Dix, Alphonse de Navarro, W. Earl Dodge, T. H. Powers Farr, Jr., C. M. W. Kobbe, Nelson Fairchild, Robert H. M. Ferguson, R. W. Goelet, H. D. Gray, Sumner Gerard, Julian Gerard, Le Grand Griswold, Lydig Hoyt, Eugene Hale, Jr., Gerard Hoppin, Duncan Harris, Cyril Hatch, Erskine Hewitt, Meredith Howland, Jr., J. Montgomery Hare, E. Townsend Irvin, Archibald King, Frederic Kernochan, L. C. Ledyard, Jr., Munson Morris, J. W. Minturn, Hugh Minturn, Ogden Mills, Jr., Courtlandt Nicoll, Rudolph Oelsner, Perry Osborn, Roger Poor, H. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., Franklin Roosevelt, Ogden M. Reid, Moncure Robinson, F. K. Stevens, Francis L. Slade, J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., Palen H. Snow, Roderick Terry, Jr., L. K. Wilmerding, Jr., John C. Waterbury, Worthington Whitehouse, Charles F. Watson, Jr., Arthur D. Weekes, Jr., Chalmers Wood, Jr.

APPEAL FOR WARM CLOTHING.

Superintendent William C. Yorke of the Municipal Lodging House at 398 First Avenue, makes an appeal to the public for donations of clothing, principally shoes and stockings, for the homeless men, women, and children who through misfortune are compelled to seek food and lodging at that institution. Many of the applicants at the lodging house come there with newspapers wrapped around their bodies and feet in order to keep from freezing.

A number of the men secured work on the snow-removal, but owing to being poorly clad were compelled through frozen toes and fingers to give up. Contributions of any kind sent to Mr. Yorke will be promptly acknowledged

Acquitted of Death of Her Child.

A jury before Judge Newburger in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday brought in a verdict acquitting Clara Adler, eighteen years old, of killing her young child on Aug. 8 in Crotona Park. The jury was out only twenty-five minutes. Assistant District Attorney Nott appeared for the prosecution and [illegible] for the defense.

STAGE MONEY THRILLS ALDERMAN IN CHAMBER

Mr. Tolk Finds It in His Desk and Does Quick Thinking.

DISSEMBLES IN GOOD CAUSE

For Sake of Real Owner He Turns Down Mr. Dowling's Request, and That Joker Laughs.

The desire to save for its rightful, unknown owner what he temporarily believed to be a considerable sum of money caused Alderman Moritz Tolk, during the session of the board last Tuesday afternoon, to become the victim of a little joke, the author of which was his colleague and friend, Alderman Dowling. Mr. Tolk can appreciate a joke, even when played at his own expense. And if he refrained from telling anybody about the matter until Dowling gave him away, that was only because he is as modest as he is well-meaning.

The idea of the joke came to Alderman Dowling when he caught sight of a peddler selling big bunches of stage money on the street—ten one-hundred-dollar bills for 5 cents. Alderman Dowling thought during that first excited moment that he had been transported to Tammany Hall on "dough day." Then a realization of the possibilities offered by the sham money flashed through his mind and he bought a quarter's worth—five big wads.

Why he singled out Alderman Tolk for his victim is not known. Probably it happened thus merely because the seat of the statesman from "De Ate" was one of the few not yet occupied when Alderman Dowling reached the Aldermanic Chamber. Without being noticed, he smuggled the five rolls into the desk of Tolk. Then he informed a few congenial colleagues. A few minutes later Tolk arrived and took his seat. Before he had had a chance to open his desk, Dowling came up to him.

"Got some writing paper, Tolk?" asked the bland representative of the Ninth. "I'm shy myself."

"Sure," replied Tolk, readily, and lifted the lid of the desk. Then he brought it down again with a slam.

"Why—ahem—I thought—I forgot I was all out of paper."

"Sorry, old man," said Dowling. "Guess I'll strike somebody else for a few sheets. Really, we ought to have enough stationery printed, I should think."

"Ya-es," rejoined Tolk in an absent-minded way, holding on very hard to the desk lid. Then Dowling moved away. And nobody seemed to be looking in his direction, Tolk thought. Not that he was afraid of any of his colleagues—but the place is always full of all kinds of outsiders, some of whom are anything but scrupulous. It seems from what explanations he gave later that Alderman Tolk felt certain that what he had just seen inside his own desk must have been placed there by mistake by some other member of the board, who would soon proclaim his loss and demand what belonged to him. What if, before that happened, some audacious and lynx-eyed outsider should catch a glimpse of the treasure and claim it for his own!

Gradually, very carefully, unobserved as he imagined, he raised the lid and transferred the five wads, one by one, from the interior of the desk to one of his pockets. Then he retired to a quiet corner in one of the antechambers.

Reports differ as to the aspect his face presented when he re-entered the board room a moment later. Tolk himself asserts that he was smiling at the joke, which he had then realized, and that, besides, a great burden of responsibility had been lifted from his shoulders. Some inner voice told him that Alderman Dowling must be at the bottom of what had just happened. And to the latter he turned, holding out the big, fat, tempting wads of "money."

"I don't want this," he said. "It's too much for my humble needs. Why don't you give it to Alderman Marks. He has just married, and wants all he can get."

"If it had been real," he added later; "if it had been real—ahem!—then I should have handed it over to the President of the Board, of course."

"And that was just what I hoped he would do," explained Alderman Dowling, with a cunning wink when he first told the story.

TRACY AGAIN ON WARPATH.

Hudson City's Bandit Goat Eats Up a Christmas Tree.

Tracy, "the bandit goat" of the Hudson City district of Jersey City, has been on another raid.

Tracy was formerly owned by Mrs. Mary McConville of 240 Lundy's Lane, but he ate so many garments whenever the family wash was spread on the grass to dry that she finally turned him loose, and for a year or more he has roamed the meadows seeking what he might devour.

Yesterday Mrs. Jane Burke of Tonnele Avenue and Zabriskie Street finished dressing a Christmas tree for her three children. Then she went to the kitchen to prepare dinner. When the children came home from school they told her that the front room door was open and there was some one in the room. Mrs. Burke thought it was burglars, and she ran through the apartments to save her property. The thief she found was Tracy, whose forefeet rested on the box supporting the tree, as he calmly munched at its branches. He had cleared away one side of it, foliage, ribbons, candy, tinsel, and wax candles.

Seizing a chair, Mrs. Burke attempted to drive Tracy from the room, but the goat butted into the fray with such effect that Mrs. Burke would have been put to flight had not her oldest son and her daughter gone to her aid. Between them they got Tracy into the hall and finally tumbled him headforemost off the stoop. Tracy scrambled to his feet and walked away with the air of a much-injured goat.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

PARK—HOWARD.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—Miss Edna Howard, daughter of Gen. G. E. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard of Montrose Avenue, South Orange, was married to Charles Wakeman Park of the firm of Park & Tilford, who lives at Rye, N. Y., in the Church of St. Andrew here this afternoon by the Rev. Charles Pardee, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Grace Church, Orange, and Archdeacon of Newark.

The bride was gowned in white chiffon cloth over white satin, and a tulle veil. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. The bride's only attendant, her maid of honor, was Miss Frances Dinwiddie Smith of East Orange. The best man was Richard Bucholz of Rye, and the ushers were Stuart B. and William Matthews of Rye, Clifford Sackett of New York, and Robert Howard and Benjamin Kissam of South Orange.

YOUNG—DAVIS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Miss Blanche Lanning Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Davis, and David Young were married at the home of the bride's parents here to-day. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by the Misses Florence Christine, Jessie M. Williams, Katherine Fash, and Leora Perry of Washington; Mabel Mackey of Easton, Penn., and Elizabeth Young of Paterson as ribbon bearers; Miss Helen Nixon, a niece, and Miss Matilda Doerkin as flower girls. Miss Jennie M. Weller acted as bridesmaid, while John D. Young, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The Rev. D. B. F. Randolph performed the ceremony.

McLANE—PARKER.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Miss Grace Parker, daughter of Gen. Amasa J. Parker, was quietly married to Charles Eugene McLane of Baltimore, Md., to-day by Bishop Doane. The ceremony was performed at Gen. Parker's home on Washington Avenue, in the presence of a few intimate friends. The [illegible]

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will bring several notable entertainments for débutantes. In the afternoon Mrs. Howard Mansfield will give a luncheon of nearly a hundred covers in the ballroom of the St. Regis, and this will be followed by a musicale at which artists of note will entertain her guests, who are to be young people. The luncheon and musicale are for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Tuttle.

***

This evening Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones will give a large theatre party for her daughter, Miss Lydia Mason Jones, also a débutante of the season. After the play a supper will be served at the Jones residence, and this will be followed by dancing. The guests will number over a hundred.

***

To-morrow evening Mrs. John E. Cowdin will give at her Gramercy Park home a small and early dance for her daughter, Miss Ethel Cowdin, another of the season's débutantes.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn have taken Mrs. Hugh Thompson's house, 34 East Fifty-third Street, for the Winter, but will not close Sea Change, their Far Rockaway home, until after the holidays. Mrs. Mostyn's elder daughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, has quite recovered from her attack of appendicitis.

***

Mrs. Lawrence Bogert Elliman, who gave a reception yesterday, will have a second next Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29.

***

Miss Chanler of West Seventy-fourth Street will give a dinner on Jan. 3 for Miss Alexandra H. Stevens, from which the guests will go to the Junior Cotillion. Mrs. George Kobbe will also give a dinner on the same evening for her daughter, Miss Louise Kobbe. Her guests will also attend the Junior.

***

The first of the series of dances for young people not yet out, managed by Mrs. C. B. Alexander, will be held at the annex of the Metropolitan Club to-night.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., who had a dinner given for them last night by Mrs. McCormick's mother, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, arrived a few days ago from Europe, and are with Mr. and Mrs. Morris for a few days. Their plans for the future have not yet been made. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have traveled extensively since their marriage, about two years ago.

***

Mme. Nordica is to sing at the next Bagby musicale, on Thursday morning next.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant La Farge gave the members of the Thursday Evening Club a delightful entertainment last night. Arnold Daly presented Bernard Shaw's little forty-minute play, "How He Lied to Her Husband." The play was given in Mr. La Farge's studio. There was a large attendance of members. The Thursday Evening Club is one of the old-established social clubs, with a full membership. The names have appeared in these columns many times, and include the Drapers, Harrimans, Mails, Posts, Bacons, De Forests, Joneses, and many others.

***

Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson will go to Washington for a week on Jan. 18 and will be the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. She is to attend the diplomatic reception to be given on Jan. 19.

***

Mrs. Douglas Robinson will give a small dinner on Jan. 3 for Henry James and R. M. Ferguson, who is over from England.

***

Mrs. George P. Slade gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 10 East Sixty-ninth Street, for her two nieces, the Misses Cornelia Payson Merrill, whose engagement to John Irwin was announced in this column some weeks since, and Miss Martha Prentice Strong, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theron Strong, and also for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Slade. There was a large receiving party, the members including besides those named, three cousins, Kate de Forest Prentice, Mary Prentice, and Arletta Prentice, and also Mrs. Ronald C. E. Curtis and the Misses Grace Ruggles, Honor Barr, Kathleen Bulkley, and Julia Cady.

Suffolk-Leiter Marriage License.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Earl of Suffolk to-day took out a license here to marry Miss Marguerite Hyde Leiter. Lord Suffolk made oath that he was twenty-seven years old and that the age of Miss Leiter was twenty-five years. The marriage will be solemnized in this city on

This week's Saturday Evening Post 5¢ Just Out

When a young girl won't marry before her elder sister, and when the elder sister has had but one proposal, and that from a man who has vanished, it becomes the duty of the young girl's sweetheart to hunt up the man who has disappeared. How this is accomplished Lloyd Osbourne tells in his little comedy, called JONES. "Jones" is the missing suitor. He proves hard to find and harder to persuade.

Alfred Henry Lewis has been doing the Rialto in New York, and in

Stageland and Its Citizens

has written down the best stories which our most popular actors tell—on each other.

Madam Marchesi, the teacher of Eames, Melba and more than half of the other great singers of grand opera, becomes reminiscent of her most famous pupils in

Fifty Years of Prima-Donnas

in an interview with William Armstrong.

Most people know—and most of them to their sorrow—the old-fashioned press agent, but lately there has been evolved a new species, who calls himself by a fine name. How he has raised his business to a fine art David Hale tells, by illustration, in his article on

The Gentle Art of the Publicist

The article is founded wholly on fact, and is largely made up of concrete instances in point, though names are not given.

Everybody, especially at this time of the year, knows the woes of the shopper after Christmas gifts, but few will appreciate the humorous side of that shopper's labors until they have read Emery Pottle's story,

The Cheerful Givers

A little story of married life. Husband and wife both start out to give no presents at all. Their resolutions of economy are soon broken and they wallow in department store seas with the others.

In his new addition to

Tales of the Road

Charles N. Crewdson discusses anecdotally the social assets of the traveling salesman. How courtesy and tact, not mere glibness, sell goods.

These are but a few of the good things in this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
5¢ An Illustrated Weekly Magazine 5¢

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The first marked warm spell of the month was experienced to-day in the interior valleys, where temperatures are 20 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average. The warm weather is due to the eastward movement of an area of low pressure that was first noted on the Pacific Coast Tuesday evening. Rain is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States. It will be warmer in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Upper Ohio Valley to-morrow. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh south.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain in south, snow in north portion; warmer to-day; Saturday, rain, colder in the interior; increasing south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Rain and warmer to-day; Saturday, rain; colder in north portion; increasing south winds.

New England—Rain in south, snow in north portion; warmer to-day; Saturday, rain or snow; increasing south winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain to-day; Saturday, rain, turning to snow and colder; brisk south, shifting to west, winds.

Western New York—Rain to-day; Saturday, snow and colder; fresh south, shifting to northwest, winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1905.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	36	19	26
6 A. M.	37	18	25
9 A. M.	37	18	27
12 M.	38	22	29
4 P. M.	35	33	30
6 P. M.	33	34	33
9 P. M.	29	34	35
12 P. M.	25	32	33

The TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1903	34
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 17 degrees, the minimum temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 32 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 34 degrees at 6 P. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

ASCOUGH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1904, at his residence, 187 West 11th St., Horace K. Ascough, in his 62d year.
Funeral services on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BUNKER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, of pneumonia, at her residence, 24 East 39th St., Elisabeth Mitchell Colt, widow of the late William E. Bunker, in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral service at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Friday morning, Dec. 23, at 10:30 o'clock.

CARR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904, Susan Amanda, widow of William R. Carr and daughter of the late William Tyler.
Funeral services at her late residence, 2,094 5th Av., New York City, on Friday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

FISKE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, Dr. W. M. L. Fiske, beloved husband of Julia P. Sage.
Funeral services at his late residence, 1,140 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 23, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

FISKE.—Members of the Alumni Association of The N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, W. M. L. Fiske, M. D., from his late residence, 1,140 Dean St., Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 23, at 11 A. M.
W. W. BLACKMAN, M. D., Pres.
J. WILFORD ALLEN, M. D., Sec'y.

FORD.—Mabel Woodward, wife of Charles Bigelow Ford, on Dec. 22.
Funeral from her late residence, Madison, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Christopher and Barclay Sts. at 12 M.

FRITZ.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1904, Amelia Fritz, nee Raber, in her 49th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, 215 West 4th St., Friday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M.

GOODWIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at Bethlehem, Penn., Ellen Converse, daughter of Mrs. K. T. Blagden and wife of Prof. Charles J. Goodwin.

HOLBROOK.—On Dec. 21, 1904, at 251 West 97th St., Frances Charlotte Holbrook, beloved and only child of Edwin C. and Katharine S. Holbrook, in the 11th year of her age.
Funeral private.

INGERSOLL.—At New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1904, Grace Buvette Ingersoll, daughter of the late Ralph L. and Margaret Van den Hoff Ingersoll.
Funeral services will be held at the [illegible]

JENKINS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904, Cornelia Lefferts, wife of James Edward Jenkins and daughter of the late James Lefferts.
Funeral services at her late residence, [illegible] Cambridge Place, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

KARR.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, Eliza E., widow of James B. Karr and daughter of the late Jameson and Ann E. Cox.
Funeral services at her late residence, [illegible] West 85th St., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

MILLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904, at her residence, 117 West 58th St., New York, Estelle Fish, wife of Walsingham A. Miller, and daughter of the late James H. and Mary L. Brundage.
Funeral at the convenience of the family.

MOORE.—Wednesday, Dec. 21, Julia A., daughter of the late James Moore, at her residence, 319 West 17th St.
Requiem mass at the Church of the Paulist Fathers on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock.

POTTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, at his residence, 67 West 52d St., Edward Tuckerman Potter, son of the late Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania.
Funeral services at the house on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

STUART.—At his late residence, 54 Willdey St., Tarrytown, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904, Robert Bruce Stuart, eldest son of the late John M. and Catherine E. Stuart, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral private.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, at Ningpo, China, Dec. 21, 1904, Mary Miller, wife of Rev. Harrison King Wright and daughter of William de Witt and Grace Waldron Miller of Plainfield, N. J.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES will upon application, appear simultaneously, and without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning papers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
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ROCHESTER HERALD,
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SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

RIVAL SCHOOL TEAMS PLAY FAST HOCKEY

Irving Lads Defeat St. Paul's Team at St. Nicholas Rink.

WINNERS SCORE THREE GOALS

Thompson and Putnam Make the Tallies in Exciting Plays and Keep Opponents from Scoring.

Speedy skating, combined with concerted team work, resulted in the Irving School's hockey team last night defeating the seven of St. Paul's Cathedral School of Garden City, L. I., by a score of 3 goals to 0. As a contest it was filled with that spicy condiment, play of "the do-or-die" order, and was one of the fastest schoolboy matches ever contested on the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink. While there was an abundance of rough play, it was only occasioned by schoolboy enthusiasm, and none of the players suffered injury.

It was evident that the boys of Irving School were taking no chances with St. Paul's, several times champions of the Long Island Interscholastic League when they were members of that organization. On the first face-off the Irving skaters hustled after the puck in no uncertain way. Between them, Leake and Thompson carried the rubber along the ice right up to the St. Paul's goal. Plucky opposition was not lacking, but the Irving boys put up a stiff fight, and a royal scrimmage began just before the goal. Thompson protected the puck cleverly while the St. Paul's boys vainly endeavored to get it. He watched for a good opportunity to shoot, and finally made the effort, but the stick failed to meet the rubber squarely and it went to one side. Luck was with Irving, however, for the St. Paul's goal keeper, Burnett, stopped it with his skate, and in trying to turn about he kicked it into the net, scoring the first goal for Irving.

Rapid play up and down the ice characterized the balance of the half. Both teams skated fast. Capt. Coughton of St. Paul's got several fine opportunities to shoot for goal, but all were brilliantly blocked by Rolston. Just as the half was ending Capt. Brock Putnam of Irving, who has a record as a schoolboy racer, got the puck and scored on a long shot from the side.

Both teams appeared to be somewhat [illegible] the second half. Irving's boys [illegible] aggressive, but were met fairly [illegible]ul's, who endeavored by every artifice to land the puck in their opponents' goal. Out of the fierce scrimmages came many long and pretty carries of the rubber over the ice. St. Paul's was not strong enough to score, and Thompson, getting a second chance, scored the third goal for Irving. This was the final goal of the match, which ended with both teams playing fast hockey. The line-up:

Irving.	Position.	St. Paul's.
Rolston	Goal	Burnett
Tietjen	Point	Partridge
Randall	Cover point	Sanger
Putnam	Forward	Ivins
Morrison	Forward	Richardson
Thompson	Forward	Anthony
Leake	Forward	Coughton

Goals scored for Irving School—Thompson, 2; Putnam, 1. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Gus Hornfeck of Wanderers' Hockey Club.

SPORTING GOODS.

If Your Xmas Gift

Is to Be an Athletic One See that It Bears the Spalding Trade Mark.

Let the boy of the house make up the list for Santa Claus. He will want an article of the Spalding kind—the official kind—for the value is known to him. A few Xmas suggestions:

Spalding's Striking Bags, from $1.00 to $7.00
Spalding's Boxing Gloves, from $1.00 to $6.00
Spalding's Footballs, from 75c. to $4.00
Peck & Snyder's Ice Skates, from 60c. to $6.00
Spalding's Sweaters, from $1.50 to $7.00
Spalding's Toboggans, from $2.50 to $12.00
Special, for Christmas Trade:
FLEXIBLE FLYER SLEDS.
The kind that steer.
Will please the boy and make him happy
Medium size, $3.00
Large size, $3.50

Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue will help you make your Xmas selection. Mailed free upon request.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
126-128 Nassau St. (Two Stores) 29-31-33 W. 42d St.

Athletic Presents

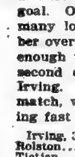

Our well assorted stock of high-grade athletic goods for recreation in winter time suggests many gifts for Xmas

A. J. & Co. Skates.
A. J. & Co. Sleds
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A. J. & Co. Moccasins.
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A. J. & Co. Footballs.
A. J. & Co. Tennis Rackets.
A. J. & Co. Golf Goods.
A. J. & Co. Base Balls.
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The brand A. J. & Co. means a little better than any other kind. Athletic New York boys know that. Look over our stock before buying—you'll be surprised at the ideas you will get.

Arthur Johnson & Co.,
55 West 42d St.
Near Sixth Ave.
Open Evenings Xmas Week.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES: REMOVAL SALE; $150 UPWARD. Columbia, 35 horse, seats five, sacrificed; Panhard, four cylinder, Krebs carburator,

SCHOOLGIRLS IN ATHLETICS.

Women to Aid in Promoting Interest in Public Schools Athletic League.

Schoolgirls are about to have their turn at athletics as well as the schoolboys. This fact was brought out by Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, in his speech at the annual meeting of the organization, and the plans of the league for the girls of New York have since been outlined. The formation of a Woman's Auxiliary Board was started some time ago and the initial steps toward its organization have been completed.

Among the women who are expected to serve on this board are Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. The direct object of having the board is to advise as to such athletic exercises and competitions as will be beneficial to girls and to confer with Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Physical Director of the Public Schools of Greater New York, as to the best method of carrying out their plans. In a measure the Woman's Auxiliary Board will assume the management of the Public Schools Athletic League in so far as it pertains to the schoolgirls. They will arrange games and contests similar to those which have been held by the boys. While stimulating the interest of the girls they will also endeavor to secure the co-operation and support of the foremost women of the city in their work, which, as Gen. Wingate aptly puts it, "is a woman's work for little women."

All arrangements have been made for issuing the call for the first meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, which will be held shortly after Jan. 1. At this meeting the organization will be perfected and officers elected. Among the members of the Public Schools Athletic League it is believed that a public exhibition by girls from some of the high schools in which gymnastics are taught would increase the interest in the work which the league hopes to accomplish, and the Woman's Board may take this matter up at once.

AUTO CHAIRMAN TO RETIRE.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., May Succeed A. R. Pardington on the Race Committee.

A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, announced yesterday that he would decline a reappointment. He expressed his views in advance of the annual meeting next month, he added, so that there might be no uncertainty on the question, and so as to leave no doubt in the minds of the coming officers regarding his wishes in the matter.

Mr. Pardington during the past year has conducted a number of big race meets, notably the Vanderbilt Cup event, and in the method of managing these meets, as well as in the conduct of all racing questions, his acts have met with general satisfaction. Some criticisms, however, on minor points have occurred, particularly within the last few days, in connection with the Ormond Beach races next month in Florida. The sanction as at first granted by Mr. Pardington was for a closed meeting, open only to invited drivers, and this, it is contended, was the original plan of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association.

The first trouble came when, in response to numerous requests for an open meeting in the interests of the sport, a change in the programme was promulgated, and more trouble was in store when the late entry list issued by the old-time management was repudiated by the American Automobile Association. Mr. Pardington declined to say yesterday whether the result of any friction had caused him to announce his intention regarding the Chairmanship at this time. The annual meeting will be held on Jan. 14, on the night of the opening of the automobile show in Madison Square Garden, and soon after the committees will be appointed.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is a member of the Racing Committee, and it is quite possible that the Chairmanship may be offered to him.

No Change Favored in Auto Cup Race.

No news has yet been received at the Automobile Club of America regarding the conference that was to have been held in Paris this month to consider plans for the Gordon Bennett Cup race next year. Secretary Butler said yesterday that he expected to hear from the club's representative, Clarence Grey Dinsmore, at any time, as the latter was appointed America's delegate on the Gordon Bennett Board and he will remain abroad until after the race, which will be held in June.

Mr. Dinsmore, however, did write a short time ago to the effect that his views were heartily in favor of allowing the conditions to remain as they have been ever since the event was started. He opposed the two-day plan suggested by several French automobilists, believing that just as satisfactory results would be attained from a 320-mile race lasting one day as from a 600 or 640 mile race extending over two days.

No more Tuesday night lectures will be held at the rooms of the Automobile Club of America until after the holidays.

PLANS FOR SOUTHERN GOLF.

Four Days' Play at Pinehurst for Valuable Cups and Medals.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 22.—Plans for this season's Midwinter golf tournament, which will be held on the local links from Jan. 11 to 14, are now complete, and there is every assurance that the event will be one of the best ever held here. Though only in its second year, the tournament is regarded as one of the great National contests of the year, fully as important as the annual United North and South Championship. The list of participants will include golfers from nearly all of the leading clubs, with large delegations from New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Washington.

The contestants will qualify with an eighteen-hole medal play round for the following valuable cups: First division, President's Cup; second division, Secretary's Cup; third division, Treasurer's Cup; fourth division, Captain's Cup. Silver cups will be given to runners-up in each of the four divisions, and the eight losers in the first round of match play will play for Consolation Cups one in each division. The tournament will close Saturday with an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, for which a gold medal will be given for the best gross score, a silver cup for the best net score, and a silver medal for the second best net score. Entries will be received until the evening before the tournament begins.

Sporting Notes of Interest.

The Racquet and Tennis Club of New York will play its first match of the Winter season against the ablest team of the Philadelphia Racquet Club at Philadelphia, on Jan. 7, and the Quakers will play a return game in this city on Jan. 14. If a third game is necessary it will be played on Jan. 21.

The Fifth Regiment Athletic Association of Baltimore, the Baltimore Athletic Club, and the Johns Hopkins University are arranging plans for a big athletic meet. Efforts will be made to get the colleges interested in the affair, particularly Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell.

Manager Griffith of the Greater New York Baseball Club, accompanied by Walter Clarkson, the ex-Harvard pitcher, is expected back from his ranch in Montana next week. Griffith will then begin to sign players for next year and arrange for the Spring training trip. Besides Clarkson, who has a two years' contract with the club, Keeler is the only player who has signed for 1905.

The contract which the Yale baseball management sent to "Billy" Lush, outfielder of the Cleveland American League Club, as coach of the Yale candidates next year, calls for his services until July 1. As the Clevelands have plenty of outfielders Manager Lajoie has told Lush he can use his own judgment in signing the Yale contract.

Pitcher Poole of the Brooklyn Baseball Club is suing to recover $1,100 back salary. He charges that he was injured while in the service of the club and was suspended. Manager Hanlon contends that Poole's inability to play was due to his own fault.

Sheldon and Charles, the two half backs of the football team of the Carlisle Indians, are reported to be slated for the eleven of Northwestern University next year. It is said that both men will be able to enter Northwestern without a violation of the proposed new regulations.

"Poly Prep" Wins at Basket Ball.

The basketball teams representing the "Poly Prep" of Brooklyn and the Spartan Basketball Club of New York played a close game last night in the "Poly" gymnasium, the home team winning by a score of 17 to 16. The playing was very rough, the Spartan boys being the greatest offenders. In the second half Referee Haas of the Spartan Club called a number of questionable fouls on "Poly" and overlooked violations of the rules by the Spartan players. The game was preceded by a preliminary one between the "Poly" second team and the Spalding A. C., in which the former was victorious by 18 to 11. The line-up of the principal contest follows:

"Poly Prep," 17.	Position.	Spartan, 16.
McGahie	Right forward	Gottsegen
Leslie	Left forward	Low
Losee	Centre	Freidman

AMERICAN YACHTS FOR THE OCEAN CONTEST?

August Belmont, However, Denies That the Constitution Is Entered.

LIST COMES FROM GERMANY

Secretary Cormack Says That No Official Announcement Has Yet Been Received at New York A. C.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The Lokal Anzeiger, in a dispatch from Kiel, says that the Imperial Yacht Club announces the following American entries for the transatlantic racing:

Schooner yacht Endymion—Owned by George Lauder of the New York Yacht Club.

Schooner yacht Thistle—Owned by Robert E. Tod of the New York Yacht Club.

Schooner yacht Arial—Owned by Francis L. Leland of the New York Yacht Club.

Schooner yacht Hildegarde—Owned by Edward R. Coleman of the New York Yacht Club.

Auxiliary schooner yacht Resolute—Owned by John W. Masury of the New York Yacht Club.

Auxiliary schooner yacht Intrepid—Owned by Lloyd Phoenix of the New York Yacht Club.

Auxiliary schooner yacht Ariadne—Owned by Henry W. Putnam, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club.

Sloop yacht Constitution—Owned by August Belmont and others of the New York Yacht Club.

Sloop yacht Columbia—Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club.

The announcement of the proposed entries was received as news at the New York Yacht Club last night. None of the yacht owners mentioned had visited the clubhouse yesterday, but the members who were present were almost unanimous in doubting the story. Secretary George A. Cormack said he had heard nothing about such entries, and he deemed it unlikely that any yacht owners would enter their boats until they had seen the official circular giving fuller details of the terms and conditions than have yet been published. If such a circular has reached this country it has not been furnished to members of the New York Yacht Club, and he was quite certain that C. L. F. Robinson and Allison V. Armour of the New York Yacht Club, have not yet received official notification of their appointment on the Race Committee. Mr. Cormack added that he had seen one or two of the yacht owners named within forty-eight hours, but they had failed to inform him that they had entered their yachts. The Ariel, he understood, would not be in commission next season, and he felt quite confident that the Intrepid would not start, as Lloyd Phoenix is known to be a non-racing yatchsman.

Mr. Belmont, when seen last night regarding the entry of the Constitution, said that there was no truth in the report, and that no entry of his boat had been made or even intimated.

The race will be from Sandy Hook Lightship to the Lizard Lighthouse, near the Needles on the coast of England. The start will be made at 2 P. M., May 15 next. Entries will not close until midnight of April 1.

Word comes from Boston that Congressman Ames, one of the owners of the old schooner America, has expressed a willingness to put her in the race if Eastern yachtsmen want her entered. The America is now in her fifty-fourth year, and a good ship yet. It is said that the big Boston schooner Constellation, now owned by Francis Skinner, Jr., may also be entered in the race.

CAPT. BROWN'S BIG STABLE.

Pittsburg Turfman Will Campaign Forty-five Horses Next Season.

The most ambitious establishment raced by Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburg in the history of his connection with the turf has been collected by the Pennsylvania breeder and horseman for the coming season, and when all are assembled under the care of Trainer Robert Tucker the stable will number forty-five head. Last Summer Capt. Brown registered a partnership in favor of his brother, with the purpose of protecting the stake engagements of his horses, at a time when he was seriously ill; but his preparations for the racing year of 1905 make it clear that he has taken a new interest in the sport. The stable will race under the cherry jacket and blue cap that Troubadour carried in an early Suburban, and, following custom, only the best horses will be raced in the East, and the second string will earn what is to be picked up in the West.

Of the new material in the stable, nineteen horses are two-year-olds, of which the most notable is the Filigrane-Reckon colt, Addition, bought with his dam, when Capt. Brown paid $17,100 for that mare at the sale of the Morris horses. Twenty-two coming three-year-olds include all the youngsters which raced for the Brown stable last season, while of the older horses the best known are the stout colt Broomstick and the promising colt Conjuron. Among the older horses is the highly-bred Blue Ribbon, full brother to the great filly, Blue Girl, and the fast horse and frequent winner, Blues. Blue Ribbon was not raced as a two or three year old, but after having been trained on easily for a year his owner believes now that he has developed into a horse worthy of his ancestry, and Blue Ribbon is expected to figure in the handicap division through next season.

The two-year-olds are all in training at Memphis, where Capt. Brown's stable will begin the campaign next Spring. From Memphis the Horses will be shipped to Lexington, Ky., where racing will be revived on the old track at that place, which is now the property of Capt. Brown, and where as a matter of sentiment the Captain wishes to assemble his stable in its full strength. After the Lexington meeting the division of the establishment into two sections, one to remain in the West and the other to come to New York, will be made.

Whitney-Duryea Turf Firm to Continue.

The partnership between Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea, which has lasted since they bought and owned Irish Lad together in 1902, is to be continued again next season, according to the registry of a partnership of one-half each in six horses that will race in the name of Mr. Duryea. The horses are Iota, Rose of Dawn, Chieftain, Pioneer, and Dreamer, and the coming two-year-old colt by Meddler-Mannie Himyar. The horses will be trained separately from the Whitney stable by John Huggins, who will take charge as soon as he returns from a short visit to his old home in Texas.

Officials for the Pastime A. C. Games.

The men who have been selected to officiate at the big athletic meet to be held by the Pastime Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve are: Director of Sports—John P. Boyle, President of the Pastime Athletic Club; Honorary Referee—Senator James J. Frawley, Pastime Athletic Club; Referee—James E. Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and President of the Metropolitan Association; Chairman of the Registration Committee—John Stell, National Turn Verein; Judges at Finish—D. R. James, Princeton University; G. T. Kirby, Columbia University; B. S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; J. J. Walsh, Pastime Athletic Club; Capt. D. J. Murphy, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association; Timers—E. J. Wendell, New York Athletic Club; C. C. Hughes, Amateur Athletic Union; C. J. Hughes, Pastime Athletic Club; Charles Sherrill, New York Athletic Club; G. M. I. Sacks, Pastime Athletic Club; Judges of Jumps—T. Nevins, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club; P. J. Lennon, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; J. Campion, New West Side Athletic Club; Judges of Weights—F. Delaney, Xavier Athletic Association; M. Flynn, Star Athletic Club; D. Reuss, National Athletic Club; E. Haug, De Witt Clinton High School; Tug of War—Referee—Capt. T. Fleming, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association; Judges—Capt. J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association; J. T. Dooling, Xavier Athletic Association; Nick Betjeman, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association. Entries for the games close on next Monday.

New England Baseball Affairs.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—At a meeting of the New England Baseball League here to-day it

OFFICERS OF BRIGHTON TRACK.

W. A. Engeman Re-elected President and C. J. Fitzgerald a Director.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Brighton Beach Racing Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the club in Brooklyn. William A. Engeman was re-elected President and Treasurer, Capt. T. M. Jackson, Secretary, and William A. Engeman, A. H. Battersby, Capt. T. M. Jackson, C. J. Fitzgerald, and Samuel K. Kellogg were elected to the Board of Directors. John Boden, Jr., will continue as Racing Secretary.

The addition of Mr. Fitzgerald's name to the Board of Directors is in line with the plan formed by President Engeman last Fall, when he secured a contract for the services of Mr. Fitzgerald, who resigned his office as starter on the Jockey Club tracks to take up new duties as a general manager of Mr. Engeman's many business interests. Mr. Fitzgerald is still engaged as starter at the New Orleans Winter meeting, but will surrender his office there and return to New York early in the new year, or as soon as his successor is appointed.

The general plan of the Summer meeting of the Brighton Beach Racing Association has been announced, and no important departures from the established programme of the seaside Summer racing programme will be made next season.

THREE WINNERS FOR NICOL.

St. Louis Jockey Has Successful Day at Crescent City Jockey Club's Track.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 22.—Nicol's riding was a feature of to-day's racing. The boy had four mounts and landed three winners, finishing second with his last mount. Fox Mead and Reliance were the only winning favorites. The former was run up $500 after his race. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by St. Sever, 94 pounds, (Baird,) 7 to 1; Little Jack Horner, 94, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1, second; Dalesman, 112, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Mrs. Frank Foster, Parisienne, Julia Junkin, W. L. George, Lyman Hay, One More, and Bensonhurst also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs—Won by Fox Mead, 102 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 5; The Huguenot, 101, (Baird,) 17 to 1, second; Josette, 108, (Wonderly,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Lady Charlotte, Aggie Lewis, Trossachs, Little Boy, Ponca, Arachus, Fiasco, and Rachel Ward also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile—Won by Mae Hanlon, 108 pounds, (Powell,) 12 to 1; Court Maid, 108, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5, second; Merry Pioneer, 106, (Woodward,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Handspinner, Capt. Gaines, Birch Rod, My Jane, Rudabek, Nevermore, Mainlight, and Flamboyant also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and twenty yards—Won by King's Trophy, 97 pounds, (Nicol,) 13 to 10; De Reszke, 108, (W. Hennessy,) even, second; Matador, 90, (Aubuchon,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Rankin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Reliance, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1; Montebank, 106, (Cocolo,) 6 to 1, second; Daisy Green, 114, (Hicks,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:44. Ernest Parham, Ojibwa, Bob Murphy, Irby Bennett, Ben MacDhui, Myrondale, and Yellmantown also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs—Won by Go To Win, 103 pounds, (McCafferty,) 10 to 1; Green Gown, 104, (Nicol,) even, second; Dundale, 102, (J. McIntyre,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. James E. Reed, Lineal, Pawnbroker, Capt. Brolaski, Bishop Weed, Kernel, Limerick Girl, Sharp Boy, and Evasikill also ran.

Claude Wins by a Neck at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 22.—Mike Daly's many time winner, Claude, added another winning bracket to his string of victories to-day by capturing the purse race, which was a six-furlong scramble. Martinmas and Iridius were the pacemakers, with Claude in third position. Claude on his own courage finished with a great burst of speed and won, going away, by a neck. Iridius was beaten and came again, but could not get up to get the place from Martinmas. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Won by Toupee, 102 pounds, (Greenwald,) 7 to 5; Rio Manola, 107, (W. Daly,) 20 to 1, second; Box Elder, 107, (Bell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Inspector Munro, Al Waddel, Trapsetter, Presidio, Standard, Distributor, Maxtress, Dollie H., Young Pepper, and Queen Fay also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile—Won by David Boland, 105 pounds, (Reed,) 9 to 5; Princess Zula, 105, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; H. R. Powell, 108, (Helgesen,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:004. Mispah, The Reprobate, A Lady, Lily Golding, Gallant Cassie, Saccharata, Lady Greenwood, and Alice Platt also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile—Won by Borghesi, 108 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 5; Darksome, 105, (Helgesen,) 6 to 1, second; Sunny shore, 105, (Greenfield,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:28. Emma Reubo'd, Jennie B., Bordermark, Introductor, Thorndale, Silicate, Joe Gail, Tarragon, Monis, and Technique also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile—Won by Claude, 103 pounds, (W. Daly,) 7 to 5; Martinmas, 105, (Kunz,) 7 to 2, second; Iridius, 103, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Albuic, Red Tip, Royal Rogue, and Squire Johnson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards; selling—Won by St. Ilicho, 99 pounds, (Davis,) even; Schersco, 103, (Travers,) 7 to 1, second; Barrack, 105, (Larsen,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Plaunt, Charmel, Hermencia, Maud Muller, Vigorouso, and Rene also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling—Won by G. W. Trahern, 94, (Travers,) 5 to 1; Byrondale, 103, (Davis,) 9 to 5, second; Col. Anderson, 105, (Larsen,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:53¼. Royalty, Flying Torpedo, and Harka also ran.

Favorites Fare Badly at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—Rain upset the calculations at Ascot to-day, and but one favorite on the card was successful. The other five races went to well-played horses at liberal odds, the longest chances being Cincinnatus at 8 to 1 and Effervescence at 10 to 1. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Slauson course—Won by Dorice, 109 pounds, (Sinnott,) 7 to 2; Crigil, 106, (Moriarity,) 6 to 1, second; Reval, 87, (Kent,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Tizen, Great Mogul, Lady Minora, King Promise, Light of Day, and Leonads also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs—Won by Bluecoat, 103 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 2; Belle Kinney, 107, (Booker,) 8 to 1, second; Fireball, 107, (Dugan,) 16 to 5, third. Time—0:55⅘. Beadick, Tramontor, Hilona, Escanido, and Gleeman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Cerro Canta, 105, (Herbert,) 5 to 2; Funnyside, 98, (Miller,) 2 to 1, second; Cloverton, 106, (Otis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Golden Light, Dan Collins, and Elfin King also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap; one mile—Won by Bragg, 112, (Walsh,) 8 to 5; Sheriff Bell, 108, (Miller,) 10 to 1, second; Tim Payne, 98, (Hildebrand,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:43⅘. Ellie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Cincinnatus, 105, (Kent,) 8 to 1; The Major, 110, (Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Blissful, 97, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Reigerson, McGrathiana Prince, Blueridge, and All About also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Effervescence, 98, (Knapp,) 10 to 1; Susie Christian, 98, (Herbert,) 7 to 2, second; Nanon, 102, (Howell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Firbane, Dusky Secret, Red Damsel, Winnifreda, and Decimo also ran.

Racing May Be Revived in New Jersey.

John Mullins of Jersey City, former owner of Badge and other good race horses, thinks that racing may be revived in New Jersey. Concerning a report that a bill will be introduced into the New Jersey Legislature this Winter under which the racing of thoroughbreds may be carried on, Mr. Mullins said: "I don't mean to say that we should revive Winter racing and the evils of the old system. My plea is for legitimate racing, conducted under the sanction of the law, as a semi-annually sport, the percentage of the proceeds could be paid into the State Treasury to be used in charitable and philanthropic work. The breeding of horses has become almost a lost industry in this State. A conservative racing law would revive it."

Corrigan Manager of New Orleans Track

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 22.—Manager H. D. Brown of the New Orleans Jockey Club made an official statement to-night that the club's entire management had been turned over to Edward Corrigan, who has received all proxies to vote the stock according to his judgment.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The lease of fifteen horses, eight of them coming two-year-olds, by John Mackay, agent and stud manager for J. B. Haggin, to Walter B. Jennings has been registered with The Jockey Club. Of the leased horses, Yesuvian and Gold Money are the best known of the older animals.

The death of the weanling brown colt by Kilmarnock-Intervention at the Brookdale Farm last week has been announced by Harry Payne Whitney, owner of the colt and lessee of the Brookdale Stud Farm.

The Jockey Club, at the annual meeting to be held on Jan. 12, will act on a proposed new rule for the relief of the smaller meetings, under which the obligation to make the top weight in all handicaps not less than 126 pounds will be removed where the amount of money added does not exceed $700. The change, it is expected, will permit of more satisfactory handicaps at the early and very late meetings.

The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association has approved the applications for recognition as hunt clubs of the Loudoun Hunt Club of Leesburg, Va.; the White Marsh Valley Hunt Club of Erdenheim, Penn.; the Berkshire Hunt Club of Lenox, Mass., and the Harkaway Hunt of McDonald, Penn.

Notice of the annual meeting of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, to be held on Jan. 5 at the Windsor Arcade, for the election of four Directors or Stewards, has been issued. The election of Directors in each case is for three years, or until successors have been elected.

The Memphis Jockey Club has announced the

FIRE AT CITY HOSPITAL.

Early Morning Blaze in Laundry on Blackwell's Island.

A nurse in the City Hospital at the south end of Blackwell's Island telephoned to Police Headquarters at 12:49 o'clock this morning that a fire had just started in the laundry, near the boiler room, and asking for help.

The nurse added that a fireboat whose name was not known was then approaching the island. Engine 15 and its tender were at once dispatched to the fire on the department steamer Brennan, from the Charities pier at East Twenty-sixth Street.

The reserves of East Sixty-seventh Street and East Fifty-first Street Stations as well as those of Long Island City precincts were dispatched to the scene in police launches.

The island fire engine went to work, and the flames, which were on the Long Island side of the hospital, seemed to be mounting higher and higher from the appearance of the glare, but at 1:50 o'clock this morning it was reported that the fire had been confined to the laundry and was under control.

LINER DOCKS AT MIDNIGHT.

Westerners and Southerners on Deutschland Want to Spend Christmas Here.

The unusual happened in transatlantic liner docking early this morning, when the Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland landed her half thousand cabin passengers in Hoboken. It was exactly five minutes after midnight when the gang plank of the liner was placed in position and the passengers allowed to come ashore. The reason of docking at such an hour was that the Deutschland has had on board a great many passengers who live in the far West and the South, and it was to enable those people to spend Christmas at home.

The Cusoms Inspectors did not like it, and several of them said that they were going to protest to Collector Stranahan an dask him to take steps to prevent any more midnight dockings in the Port of New York.

The Deutschland had a very tempestuous voyage, but she came in almost on time, a feat that has not been duplicated by other lines in weeks.

On her arrival at New York last night Capt. Carl Kaempf of the Deutschland completed his one hundred and fiftieth voyage across the Atlantic as a commander. He has been a sailor since he was fourteen years old, and, in addition to his service in the German merchant marine, he at one time commanded the Japanese transpacific liner Toku Maru.

Senator Elsberg, who has been away about a month, was among those on the Deutschland. Senator Elsberg would not discuss the Black-Depew Senatorial fight. Others on the Deutschland were John E. C. Kohlsaat and Mrs. Frank Kohlsaat, Capt. Gustave von Flach, Thomas H. Watson, P. Gilsey, Mrs. J. B. Converse, Summerfield Baldwin, Otto Cushing, and Luis S. Uribe.

ENGINEERS GET NEW LOT.

Assume Purchase Mortgage So as to Utilize Carnegie Offer.

The Supreme Court has authorized the United Engineering Society to place a purchase money mortgage of $540,000 on property which it is acquiring on the north side of Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, the Engineering Society finding it necessary to mortgage the property in order to avail itself of Andrew Carnegie's offer to supply the money necessary for the erection of its new building.

It is believed that the building will cost $900,000, and as the Engineering Society is now prepared to furnish the site, Mr. Carnegie will furnish the funds for the building.

The property is in the name of Robert A. Frank, who has taken title to it at the price of $54,880, and for this sum he is to convey it to the society.

BROOKLYN MAN MISSING.

Disappeared in Denver and Foul Play Is Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 22.—A mystery, features of which seem to point to the commission of a crime surrounds the disappearance of W. M. Carlton, a young man from Brooklyn, N. Y., who, since Dec. 16, has been missing from his Denver address. The fact that Carlton's personal effects were left in his room is thought to indicate that he contemplated returning, and it is feared that he met with foul play.

Carlton came from New York about four weeks ago. He went in the morning to his business and every evening went out, seldom returning until after midnight. He said that he had a position in a department store.

PLEA FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM.

Thousand Hearers Cheer Mme. Breshkovskya, Exile, in Cooper Union.

More than a thousand men and women gathered at Cooper Union last night to listen to the appeal of Mme. Katharina Breshkovskya, who only recently returned from a long Siberian exile in the cause of Russian freedom. The meeting was held under the auspices of an organization known as the "Friends of Russian Freedom," which has branches in various American cities. It was a mixed and polyglot audience, and various shades of political opinion were represented, too. There were not a few of the votaries of the physical force propaganda that has figured so largely in the latter destinies of Russia, Emma Goldman and some of her following were on hand. But an element largely represented in the audience was made up of Russian students. Both men and women were on hand whose faces strongly combined the Russian look of advanced political thought that is rarely met with except on the shores of Lake Geneva, in Paris, and in the Siberian settlements for political exiles.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage presided. In explaining the purpose of the meeting he said Americans ought to do all they could individually to aid Russian revolutionists in attaining freedom. He introduced Head Worker Robert Hunter of the University Settlement, who said that in no other spot on earth was the spirit of freedom so indomitable, so persistent through the ages as in Russia and Poland.

When Mme. Breshkovskya, who next spoke, rose, the whole audience arose and applauded. Speaking in French she pictured conditions in Russia of to-day, but did not say a word about her own sufferings.

"I give you my word," she said, "that much as I have suffered and much as others have suffered in the cause of freedom, it is as nothing to what the Russian people as a whole are suffering. But neither prison nor Siberia, nor even the gallows, can stop the movement of a renascent people for liberty. The hour of freedom has struck for Russia."

Dr. Charles Schitlovsky, a member of the Russian Revolutionary Party, spoke in German, and Prof. Robert Erskine Ely in English. Resolutions expressing the sympathy of Americans for the cause were adopted.

O. S. Carter Executors Upheld.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day filed a decision that the executors of the estate of Oliver S. Carter, President of the Bank of the Republic, acted legally in investing $1,600,000 in New York City bonds and mortgages. The Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, wanted the executors to reinvest the money in other securities. The suit was the result.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ryle.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ryle, whose public charities have aggregated nearly $500,000, died last night at her home in Broadway after an illness of several months. She was seventy-one years old. The free public library here was erected by Mrs. Ryle in memory of Charles Danforth, her father. She leaves three sons and two daughters.

Foresters' Chief Ranger Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 22.—Timothy Carmody, forty years old, of 1,027 Olive Street, was killed by a train at the Di-

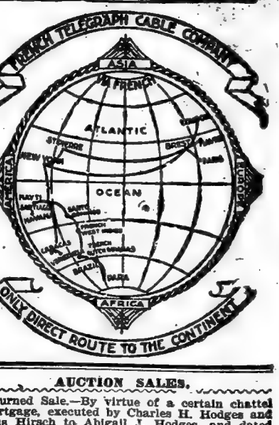

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MERCHANT DIES ON FERRYBOAT

Emanuel Seigel of Baltimore Overcome by Run to Get Aboard.

Emanuel Seigel, fifty-five years old, of the firm of Rosenberg, Happ & Seigel, leather merchants, of Baltimore, died suddenly on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Washington, on her 10:20 o'clock trip from Cortlandt Street yesterday morning. Mr. Seigel had to run to catch the boat, and when he sat down in the men's cabin appeared much overcome by the violent exercise. He collapsed when the boat reached mid river, and was dead when she reached Jersey City, where a physician was quickly summoned.

Indentification was made from papers found in the pockets, and the body was taken to Hughes's Morgue. Mr. Rosenberg of the firm came from Baltimore to take charge of the body.

AN ANTI-SECTIONAL WEDDING.

Major Bailey, 66, Marries Confederate's Daughter, Half His Age.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Major John M. B

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Metal Beads on Cords Dutiable at 45 Per Cent.

In a decision by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a protest by the Henry E. Frankenberg Company of New York against the classification at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal beads, temporarily strung on cotton cords. The importers alleged that they were dutiable as unstrung beads at 35 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by C. H. Ritter & Co., Detroit; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; John C. Hall & Co., Boston, and A. J. Dole, the Abe Stein Company, the Eichler Publishing Company, Gaspare Colette, and E. C. Hazard & Co., and others, New York. Protests sustained were by Robert Crooks & Co. of New York, C. A. Massey, Plattsburg, and the Computing Scale Company, Cincinnati, and protests partially sustained were by Hunter & Witcombe, Charles R. Waentig, and S. W. Richardson, New York.

Advance in Price of Tin Plates.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has advanced black sheets and tin plate $2 a ton, the new prices going into effect to-day. Galvanized sheets were advanced $3 a ton a week ago, and were not included in the present raise. This fixes the minimum price of black sheets, No. 28 gauge, at $2.30 a hundred pounds, and galvanized sheets of No. 28 gauge remain at $3.35 a hundred pounds.

Receivers Raise Shipbuilding Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Common Pleas Court to-day authorized the receivers of the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company to issue an additional $200,000 of receivers' certificates, making the total issue $250,000. The money is to be used for carrying on the business of the company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Jacob Jacobs, real estate broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, $72,432; no assets. James E. Wilbur, a builder, also filed a petition, with liabilities of $27,012 and $1,700 assets.

PITTSBURG.—George Andrew Benney of Pittsburg filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Debts, $129,789.12; assets, $18,782.92. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Glukoff Company of 2,813 Penn Avenue. The claims aggregate $14,707.51.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Norfolk Woodworking Corporation of Norfolk, B. B. East, President, was forced into bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities $30,000. The corporation succeeded the Chesapeake Furniture Company, the affairs of which are still pending in a bankruptcy court.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD K. AMIDON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Thomas Proctor receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Edward K. Amidon, dealer in notions at 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday.

MAX SMUCKLER.—Max Smuckler, residing at 1,902 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,728 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Swernofsky & Smuckler, manufacturer of ladies' garments at 180 Third Street, who failed in 1903. Harris Swernofsky resides in Chicago.

EMPIRE KNITTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has filed yesterday against the Empire Knitting Company, manufacturer of sweaters at 359 West Broadway, by the following creditors: Moses Reichman, $300; Kate Jacobson, $82, and Aaron Smith, $155. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, that payments of 40 to creditors, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated in January, 1903, with a capital stock of $10,000, which was afterward increased to $20,000, and succeeded to the business of Strassner Brothers, the Messrs. Strassner becoming officers of the company. The company's statement of Oct. 5 last showed assets of $15,665 and liabilities of $8,383. The business was moved to this city from Brooklyn in February last. Lorimer & Lorimer, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are probably over $10,000 and assets about $4,000, consisting of stock, $750; machinery, $2,000, and accounts, $1,250.

Troubles of the Lowthers.

Judge Gildersleeve has appointed George E. Plunkitt receiver of the assets as they existed on June 15, 1903, of the late firm of Lowther Brothers, coal dealers in East Thirty-second Street, in a suit brought by Clarence L. Lowther against Charles S. Lowther for a dissolution and an accounting of the partnership as it existed from May 1, 1900, to June 15, 1903. The Judge also appointed Jesse Stearns referee to state the accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BREEN, David H.—W. H. Masterson and another, costs	$32
BREEN, David H.—W. H. Masterson and another, costs	26
BEBRO, Henry J.—J. W. Perry and another	145
BADGLEY, Howard G.—L. C. Brown	45
BUFFUM, Wilhelmina Von C. W.—Westchester County Realty Company, and Wilder S. Buffum—A. E. Brown	4,867
BRUCKNER, Frederick C.—L. Schmidt	14,902
BERKLEY, Edward F.—F. Hunt	224
BISCHOFF, Franklin J.—W. F. Lamoriniere	7,652
CAMPBELL, Robert A.—The City of New York	27
CONTE, Michele—L. Castagnetta	47
CURZIO, Eugene—Wine Growers' Association	94
COLES, Charles M.—J. H. Eggers	140
COHEN, Nathan—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	156
CROSHER, Henry F.—American Pedometer Company	105
COTTELL, Edgar L.—H. O. Carey, Jr.	162
CASSEL, Charles L.—M. Boehm	60
CASTOR, George A. and Moran Castor, and Joseph A. Small	567
EPSTEIN, Isaac—Sharp & Dohme	49
EDWARDS, O. Ellery, Jr.—A. De Witt	12
FITE, Charles W.—C. Hampton and another	108
FUREY, Frank—Bernheim Distilling Company	207
GOODMAN, Abraham—B. Rinaldo	45
HEUSER, Henry G.—S. Rowe	86
HACKENBRUCK, Henry—Bennett Sloan & Company	251
HERTER, Maria A.—A. M. Bendheim	2,903
HINCKLEY, Sylvester B.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and another, costs	108
HALBERSTADT, Albert G.—H. Steker	53
HOWES, George—M. Murphy	142
HIRSCH, Samuel—H. Elsenberg and another	121
HOLDEN, Lawrence F.—C. A. McComb and another	400
HURST, George B.—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company	120
HECHT, Ira, Hyman Resnik, and Herman Buxbaum—The State Bank	256
HYAMS, Henry, Jr.—N. Y. Desk and Dining Room Furniture Company	151
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York and James J. Williams—C. C. Marshall, costs	316
HAMBURG RAILWAY COMPANY—M. L. Bruce	937
THE ROBERTS WAGON COMPANY—B. Silverstein	90
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—T. J. Dunn	1,989
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. A. McMahon	1,865
JACKSON ADVERTISING COMPANY—Star Company	437
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—C. Wieber	1,348
SHERIDAN BAKING AND RESTAURANT Company—D. Scott	112
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG Company—Isaac H. Blanchard Company	216
DORTICUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—J. C. Oldmixon	222
HUMAN LIFE MAGAZINE COMPANY—B. M. Oldmixon	84
THE BAKERTOL COMPANY—American Newspaper Publishing Association	140
HOLLY, Orlando V., Jr.—F. MacNee and another	766
KIDNEY, John F.—F. Van Wyck	1,703
KIENZLE, Edward—Sharp & Dohme	18
KENNEDY, Joseph—A. Weill	29
LANGUTH, Richard—E. Dietze	113
LIEVOW, Herman H.—H. Kottler and another	38
MEYER, Jacob, and Jacob Levine—R. J. Metzler	189
MARCHIONY, Lorenzo—Wood & Selick	104
MALLICK, Amien—M. Katzenberg and another	39
MEUER, Samuel H.—M. Levy	71
MADDEN, Stephen—L. G. McCann	19
McNIECE, Mary C.—T. F. Tone	569
PERRO, Riccardino—Societa Carlo Pisacane, costs	27
PERELMAN, Harry W.—I. Cohen	29
RICE, Susannah, administratrix—T. Lehane, costs	170
REUDELSTEIN, Saul; Nathan, Shoenthal, Ira Hecht, and Hyman Resnik—The State	256
ROOSSIN, Abraham B.—A. Pfiner	1,151
REISMAN, Edward A.—J. Mikola and another	76
SCHAEFFER, Henry B.—S. Dobriner	74
SCHULZ, Solomon—A. F. Schmidt	492
SPERR, Solomon—Gartner & Bendheim	98
STERNBERG, Gustav—Butler Brothers	83
SIMON, Sidney K.—W. Luning	230
ULYATT, Charles—S. A. Cooper	98
WILKES, Frank B.—Kronenberg & Co	678
WOLFERTZ, F. Robert—New York Buff Company	38
WARREN, William T.—N. Misel	66
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WADE, Harry—J. D. Thompson	64
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Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

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BURGHARD, E. M., and Michael C. Gross, executors—G. D. Beattys, Oct. 24, 1904	72
HENNING, James W.—J. Chadwick, March 28, 1903	1,902
FITZGERALD, Richard—M. McGirr's Sons, Dec. 12, 1904	118
BENDHEIM, Adolph—Tenement House Department, New York, May 13, 1904	204
CARMAN, Richard F.—H. Reisinger, Nov. 22, 1904	135
BERNSTEIN, Mark, and Harry Heinemann, H. F. Kremer and another, Oct. 26, 1903	1,161
McMANN, Thomas R., and William R. Carmichael, executors—A. H. Kaufmann, Oct. 10, 1904	2,202
CHATTERTON, Elizabeth A.—G. A. Briggs, Oct. 12, 1904	61
J. W. RYER MANUFACTURING COMPANY—R. L. MacHall, Nov. 4, 1904	721
CONFORTI, Nicholas—H. A. Sperry, July 7, 1904	453

Judgments Canceled.

HERZOG, Harry—B. Rabinowitz, July 26, 1904	84
MORRELL, George P.—J. A. Dahn and another, June 26, 1891	199
MORRELL, George P.—W. J. Leeds and another, March 15, 1892	113
MORRELL, George P. and Frances—O. K. Dimock and another, Nov. 24, 1891	484
MORRELL, George P. and Frances—C. S. Locke, Nov. 20, 1891	889
MORRELL, George P. and Frances—J. V. Chalfin, Aug. 11, 1892	185

Judgment Reversed.

GERRY, Louisa M.—C. Pollion, Feb. 7, 1903	107

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

113—In re Semmer Glass Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Bechtold vs Watson
2—Same vs same
3—Castell vs Faber
4—Gabler vs Picardo Bianco Min Co
5—Stand Finance Co vs Gulf Ref Co
6—West Disinfecting Co vs P. M. Frank Disinfecting Co
7—Garcia vs Garcia Causes noticed.
8—Nat Enameling and S Co vs New England Enameling Co
9—Foster Hose Supporter Co vs Mayper
10—West Elec Inst Co vs Stevens
11—Australian Knitting Co vs Wright's Health Underwear Co
12—Lincoln Mfg Co vs New Haven Clock Co
13—Rumford Chem Wks vs N Y Baking Powder Co
14—Hutter vs Kocherak
15—Kendall vs American Automatic Loom Co
16—Scribner's Sons vs Straus
17—Same vs same
18—Russia Cement Co vs Franenhar

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

267—Levy vs Tug Geo W. Elder
248—Western Ins Co vs Prop Asbury Park
295—Tracy vs same

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—12th Ward Bank vs Zeltner Brew Co
2—In re Meyer
3—Feldmark vs Weinstein
4—In re Meyer
5—Taylor vs Bucklin
6—In re Birnbaum Non-enumerated motions.
30—N Y Security & Tr Co vs Schoenberg
33—In re Cooksey
28—In re Erving
9—Powell Mfg Co vs Rubber Goods Mfg Co
10—Same vs same
2—Braisted vs McCooey
45—Paulian vs McAdoo
48—Del & Hudson Co vs Wells
49—Carlisle vs Barnes
50—Rhodes vs Andrews
51—People, &c, vs Newman
54—Whitney vs Rudd
55—Pinkhants' Nat Bk vs Sire
56—Streat vs Sweet

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Clark vs Naughton
1½—Same vs same
2—Pease vs Pollion
3—Lee vs Winam
4—Meyer vs 3d Av R R
5—Schindler vs Bank of London, &c
6—In re Ludwig
7—In re Fidelity & Dep Co of Md
8—Stubbert vs Stubbert
9—Wanamaker vs Bailey
10—Shellborg vs Emerson
11—Frank vs Robinson
12—Baruch vs Baruch
13—Gen Elec Co vs Int Ore Treat Co
14—In re Delenst
15—People, &c, vs Torn
16—In re Zinkan
17—Met Life Ins Co vs Demarest Pattern Co
18—In re O'Brien
19—Ross vs Crocicchia
20—Finch vs Finch
21—In re Denham
22—In re Cunningham
23—Brown vs Weir
24—Duncan vs Christie
25—People, &c, vs Kelleher
26—Same vs Mulqueen
27—Same vs Waters
28—Same vs Murphy
29—Balbach vs Balbach
30—Tatum vs Wagner
31—Ventemeglia vs Melrowitz
31½—Same vs same
32—Palmer vs Day
33—Clark vs McMahon
33½—Same vs same
34—Conley vs McClellan
35—People, &c, vs Kellogg
36—Maynard vs Brockway
37—In re Grant Av
38—Kellar vs W. W. Mills Co
39—Morgan vs Morgan
40—Cope vs Whitney
41—Tillotson vs Towne
42—Sellers vs Sellers
43—In re Stuart
44—Argyro vs Butler Silk Mill
45—In re Klamen Place
46—In re Mohegan Av
47—In re Prospect Av
48—In re Beck St
49—In re Crotona Park East
50—Berg vs Met Reserve Life Ins Co
51—Baxter vs Chambersburg Shoe Mfg Co
52—Titus vs Titus
53—Ramsey vs Ahearn
54—Ryan vs same
55—Wilson vs Richmond
56—Hagemayer vs Hagemayer
57—McNulty vs Mitchell
58—In re Pitkin
59—Louise & Co vs Steinbrucker
60—Tichell vs Tichell
61—Ravel vs Ravel
62—Whalan vs French
63—Goldberg vs Goldberg
64—Kinderman vs Eschenberg
65—Spiwack vs Kramer
66—Bau vs Bau
67—Meehan vs Greene
68—Mowbray vs Mowbray
69—Koehler vs Larkin
70—Linker vs Roedlee
71—Eisenstein vs Rous
72—In re N Y Fruit & Produce Supply Co
73—Jewett vs Schmidt
74—In re Freeman
74½—Same
75—Same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

1909—Freeman vs Freeman
General calendar.
1135—Colegrove vs Weed
1382—Urbach vs Renz
1403—Samefeld vs Jacobowitz
1415—Lawrence vs Sias
1490—Wacht vs Cohen
883—Valentine vs Di Lorenzo
922—Schwartz vs Hyman
1631—Baer vs Riedel
533—Le Gendre vs Scottish Un\& Nat Ins Co
1324—Peterson vs Maloney
1356—Urbansky vs Shirmer
1372—Arnollin vs Arnollin
1398—Thos C. Edmonds & Co vs Leonard Sheet Metal Works
1399—Same vs same
1400—Same vs same
1401—Same vs same
1444—Feickert vs Feickert
1465—Congress Brew Co vs Acritelli

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1584.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Trial Terms—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no Motion Calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

Inquest. 3030—Osterlog vs Taylor
2786—Stern vs Stern
2906—Pearson vs Haines
3091—Levin vs Rothschild
3688—Psaiki vs Treyl
3463—Uhren vs Robert

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

495—Van Tassell vs Union Ry
2004—Bloom vs Met St Ry
357—Mulholland vs Int St Ry
385—Burke vs Man Ry
359—Whitehorn vs Met St Ry
331—Samuels vs same
1911—O'Brien vs N Y City Ry
246—Tunison vs Met St Ry
299—Mahler vs same

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI. VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

479—Buchold vs N Y Transp Co
126—Klein vs Garvey
2531/2—Guiljelmo vs Zotti
240½—Ebert vs George A. Fuller Co
345—Johnson vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co
300—Wittekind vs Un Ry
193—Purcell vs Met St Ry
162—Du Franc vs same
369—McKiernan vs 42d St, &c, R R
413—White vs Inter St Ry
449—Judge vs same
477—Felix vs N Y C & H R R R
177—Delnenthal vs Met St Ry
156—Grinnell vs Weston
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
215—Merkel vs Strauss
2284—McGowan vs N Y Edison Co
449—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
2110—Libonati vs Scinto

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

1390—Springfield Brew Co vs Cohn
1368—Middleton vs Farrell
1206—F V Smith Con Co vs City of N Y
1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
905—Lynch vs Dorsey

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

1284—Mathewson vs Ferree
1550—Bosworth vs Kinghorn
554—Levy vs Popper
588½—Wiggins vs Parsons
1451—Heidenreich vs Hirsh
1004—Reig vs Hertzel

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lena Harlan
2—Patrick J Gray
3—Lena Harlan
4—Wm F Holcombe
5—Frederick Swartz
6—Benj Richardson
7—Lena Harlan
8—Willard P Boyd
9—Michael Carbone
10—Anna U Neidermeier
11—Patrick J Gray
12—Woolsey R Hopkins
13—Katharine W Hopkins
14—Patrick Fender
15—Henry G Fisk
16—Henry G Fisk
17—Catharine Cullen
18—Edward Desmond
19—Isaac P Martin
20—Thomas Hoy
21—Charlotte Miller
22—James Hernon
23—Anna Ahman
24—Benj Richardson
25—Kaufman Marks
26—Diedrich Wilhelmi
27—Eleanor Ann Dunham
28—John Pouton
29—Lippman Topiltz
30—John Wilson
31—Caroline Seligman
32—Ann Eliza Cooper
33—Fred'k J Emmerich
34—Rich'd H McDonald
35—Joseph Stephani
36—Bernard J Reilly
37—Charles A Skidmore
38—Frederick Hunziker, Siegfried Kurzer, Annie Kaplan
6—Rosie Goldstein
7—Frank Nigro, Joseph Longobardo
8—Oscar Adler, Robert Adler
9—Chas. Cook
10—Antonio Giwanetti
11—Charles Adams
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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, and Hart for the People.

1—Alice Carlton
2—Giovanni B. Telesca
3—Harry Hyman
4—Michael Ortmanns
5—Alexander Pringle, John Ireland
6—Michael Bihuniak
7—Dominick Galgirmo
8—John Coffield
9—Salvatore F. Guzio
10—Jacob Herman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Louis Levin
2—Ike Sussman, Solomon Levenson
3—Abram Lipp
4—Carmelo Sabatella
5—Adolph Hoffer
6—Max Kessler

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Lord for the People.

1—Harry Raymond
2—George Freeman
3—Harry Ellis
4—Charles Goldberg
5—John Mullen, alias Michael Slattery
6—Richard Heyne

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Clarence L. Lowther vs. Charles S. Lowther—George E. Plunkitt.

CITY COURT—Palmieri, J.—Mathilda Erickson Hammond vs. Andrew Windfal—William Zipser. Pauline Beck vs. Jacques Zipser et al.—Morris Gintzler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Worthington—Lawrence Godkin. De Marco vs. De Marco—Walter S. Newhouse. Van Kleeck vs. Thwaite—M. B. Field.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Broadway Savings Institution vs. King—John N. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Lowther vs. Lowther—Jesse Stearns.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Calendar for Friday, Dec. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess. Term begins Jan. 9, 1906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned. Term begins Jan. 1, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

—Roosevelt vs Underhill
1525—Cohen vs Cohen
1512—Knight vs Mackey
10146—Jefferson Bank vs Kelly
10196—Same vs Cohen
311—Uvalde Asphalt Co vs Sigretto
1009—Cuning vs Tilyou
1379—Dykgraaf vs U S Life Ins Co
10260—Ruess vs Fleck
9354—Jacobs vs Dlugasch

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3644—Heagan vs Hallgan
3538—Greenhaut vs Int St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—William Hickey
2—John H. Scheuerlein
3—Harry Goldberg, Barney Frumken, Samuel Levine
4—Samuel Frainman
5—James Naughton
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7—John Duval
8—Oscar Gumer, Philip Hendrix
9—Giovanni Rizzo
10—Andrew Autoiak
11—Antonio De Cesare
12—Benjamin Streiltz
13—Patrick Campbell
14—John Moran

Pleadings.

1—Patrick Heavy, Peter O'Rourke
2—Louis Kavner
3—John McCarthy, James Glenroy
4—Max Lipschitz
5—Karl Mesinter, Siegfried Kurzer, Annie Kaplan
6—Rosie Goldstein
7—Frank Nigro, Joseph Longobardo
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9—Giovanni Rizzo
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11—Antonio De Cesare
12—Benjamin Streiltz
13—Patrick Campbell
14—John Moran

Plead

DIVIDENDS.

242d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association.

48 WALL STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 22d, 1904, until January 3d, 1905.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

203rd Semi Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Office of

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company under the terms of a lease between said Company and the Consolidated Traction company, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of December 30th, 1904.

Transfer books close December 20th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

393 and 395 Canal St.

December 22, 1904.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.,

71 Broadway, New York, December 16, 1904.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 10th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 27th, 1904.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of December 27th, 1904, and reopen January 11th, 1905. WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Columbus, Ohio, December 6th, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 16th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 27th, 1904, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened January 17th, 1905.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company.

No. 1 Broadway,

New York, Dec. 23, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, (New Jersey.)

Notice is hereby given that on and after Friday, December 30th next, the certificates of stock in The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be ready for delivery at this office, in exchange for the certificates of the present American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland.)

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.

Phila., Pa., December 21st, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 24, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 24th, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books close December 24th, 1904, at 12 M., and reopen January 21, 1905, at 10 A. M.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock, payable January 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1904, at 3 P. M. and reopen at 10 A. M., January 11th, 1905.

S. P. FARRINGTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 31, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2 to January 14, 1905, both days included.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,

New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

149 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable January 2, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, December 23, 1904, and reopen 10 A. M. January 3, 1905. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

The German Exchange Bank,

New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.

New York, December 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1904. on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 20, 1905.

Transfer books close January 10 and reopen January 21, 1905.

MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES E. PATTERSON, Cashier.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.

EDWARD D. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

146 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees a dividend of THREE PER CENT. is payable on December 31st, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 20th. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on January 3d, 1905.

EDWARD D. STANLEY, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY.

Yonkers, N. Y., December 19, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 3% was declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of Record on December 27th, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from December 27th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

JAMES E. HOWES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

Spokane, Wash., December 6, 1904.

The usual quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared payable January 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1904, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 30 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

33 WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 15th, 1904.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

December 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock December 29, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock January 3, 1905.

WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

55 Cedar Street, December 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable December 31st, 1904, to stockholders of record of December 23d, 1904. CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY,

115 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the Manhattan Mortgage Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the common stock, payable January 1st, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21, 1904, to Jan. 2, 1905.

CHAS. L. ACKER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec 21, 1904.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-third Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,

Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.

CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.

GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.

171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.

CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 and 343 Bowery, cor. 3rd St., New York.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after January 16, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan'y 1, 1905.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500 and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.

ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.

FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that Interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1904.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after January 16, 1905.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.

New York, December 23, 1904.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the stockholders of the

U. S. RUBBER RECLAIMING WORKS OF NEW YORK:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 127 Duane Street, New York City, on the 30th day of December, 1904, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting on the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company from $500,000 to $400,000 by redeeming and retiring the preferred stock of the Company now issued and outstanding, amounting to $100,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1904.

R. A. LOEWENTHAL, Vice President.

WALTER T. ROSSIER, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress of July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking rooms, West Broadway and Chambers Street, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOHN A. Roebling's Sons Company of New York will be held at the Company's office, No. 117 Liberty Street, New York City, January 10th, 1905, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

F. W. ROEBLING, Secretary.

The annual meeting of stockholders of THE PHOENIX CORK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 194 Chambers St., Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at three o'clock P. M.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Secy. and Treas.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING of the Ira Brown Company will be held at 144 William Street, New York, at two o'clock P. M., January 7th, 1905.

LOUIS ANNIN AMES, Sec'y.

December 22d, 1904.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$500,000

Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company

First and Refunding Mtge. Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Dated 1901; due January 1, 1951. Interest payable January and July.

Outstanding, $10,268,600. Redeemable at 105 and interest at the option of the Company on any interest date.

Interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by the

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

which has paid dividends of 8 per cent. per annum for the past seventeen years on its entire capital stock, which now amounts to $36,725,000.

A sinking fund has been established which, it is estimated, will retire about 65 per cent. of these bonds before maturity.

These bonds are a first and only lien on part of the property of the Company, and are a direct lien on the remainder, subject to only $990,700 underlying bonds for which provision is made.

The Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company owns and operates under perpetual franchises a system of 175 miles of electric road serving directly 15 towns in a highly prosperous and rapidly growing manufacturing and residential section with a population of nearly 500,000. The territory covered extends from Stamford along the south shore of Connecticut to a connection with the Fair Haven & Westville Railroad into New Haven, and from Stratford to Derby, Ansonia and Seymour; also Waterbury, New Britain and to a connection with the Hartford Street Railway System.

The earnings of the Company are increasing rapidly and the Company is in excellent physical condition. The yearly operating expenses amount to 75% and the Company spends large sums out of earnings in improving the property. Net earnings for the three months ending Sept. 30th were $155,771.79 and surplus after all charges, taxes, etc., $104,427.94.

Tax free in the State of Connecticut.

Price, 98 and accrued interest; netting about 4⅝ per cent.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE UPON APPLICATION.

REDMOND & CO.,

BANKERS.

507 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA. 41 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $13,000,000

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President	ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice President	WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President	EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD	B. AYMAR SANDS	SAMUEL D. STYLES
CLARENCE H. KELSEY	J. HARSEN RHOADES	JOHN B. DENNIS
WILLIAM SALOMON	GEORGE C. CLARK	HENRY R. WILSON

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT.....Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK.....Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN B. DENNIS.....Blair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING.....Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.....Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.....Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY.....Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN.....Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS.....Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.....Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK.....Pres. Gorham Manufacturing Co.
ABRAM M. HYATT.....Retired
BRADISH JOHNSON.....Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY.....Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE.....President Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT.....Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES.....Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON.....Real Estate
JAMES I. RAYMOND.....A. A. Vantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON.....William Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS.....Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN.....Stern Bros., Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES.....Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES.....Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD.....Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER.....Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON.....President
WILLIAM G. PARK.....Pittsburg, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER.....Pres. New York Savings Bank

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article VII. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

THE TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Toledo, O., Dec. 17, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Toledo Railways & Light Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the Smith & Baker Building, at the corner of Superior and Adams Streets, in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, on Thursday, January 19, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, January 7, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, until Friday, January 20, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEMAN S. SWIFT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of M. Groh's Sons (incorporated) for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the said company, No. 238 West 28th Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1904, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books will remain closed from December 16th, 1904, until December 28th, 1904.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1904.

RUDOLPH H. SCHWARZER, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON BANK, CANAL AND FORsyth Sts., Branch Houston and Clinton Sts., New York, Dec. 15, 1904.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, Canal and Forsyth Streets, on January 11th, 1905.

Polls open from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

WM. H. DBVLIN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Central Brewing Company of New York for the election of officers and Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held on Thursday, January 26th, 1905, at 1 P. M., at the brewery, 98th Street and East River.

B. T. KEARNS, President.

C. W. KNOCHE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Auction Co. will be held Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1904, 2 P. M., at No. 148 W. 42d St.

C. H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE MATERIALS AND PLANT AND DOING ALL THE WORK NECESSARY AND PROPER TO PRINT, FURNISH, FOLD, BIND, AND DISTRIBUTE THE "CITY RECORD," FOR AND DURING THE YEAR 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,

Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING STATIONERY TO THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,

Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., DECEMBER 20, 1904. —Sealed proposals for constructing ice house here will be received until 12 M., January 19, 1905. Information furnished on appplication. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Ice House," addressed ABE S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURsuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Boulevard Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of Mr. Henry F. Shoemaker, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, January 16th, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1904.

HENRY J. UDERITZ, Secretary.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.

By GEAS. M. JEEUP, President.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.

Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

41 WALL STREET, New York.

507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS.

NEW YORK, BOSTON.

BALTIMORE.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska

Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds

Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:

4474	5180	6298	7502	8898	9548	10803	11519
4541	5232	6306	7633	8919	9626	10804	11551
4558	5265	6344	7655	8976	9673	10812	11557
4572	5306	6345	7662	8981	9677	10848	11577
4617	5516	6355	7708	9016	9812	10885	11607
4665	5564	6383	7775	9030	9991	10888	11635
4730	5608	6404	7780	9038	9993	10947	11637
4754	5651	6509	7805	9048	10125	10997	11665
4759	5670	6739	7808	9061	10165	11099	11670
4788	5706	6924	7863	9103	10388	11109	11693
4844	5803	7010	7931	9111	10409	11130	11717
4846	5868	7074	8159	9151	10439	11133	11769
4851	5975	7079	8167	9157	10502	11139	11828
4903	6038	7113	8271	9260	10503	11193	11835
4931	6061	7121	8308	9312	10563	11240	11855
5017	6068	7127	8370	9327	10580	11253	11987
5073	6076	7312	8489	9432	10644	11369	12012
5119	6154	7327	8495	9486	10654	11394	12025
5122	6156	7439	8494	9511	10687	11399	12039
5124	6227	7442	8626	9519	10732	11410	12060
5158	6285	7490	8770	9525	10788	11488	12211

and thirty-three (33) bonds, $600 each, numbers:

1019	1188	1418	1611	2055	2179	2303	2415
1071	1236	1470	1708	2054	2253	2343	2433
1079	1316	1499	1968	2087	2262	2347	2484
1159	1410	1543	2002	2148	2287	2375	2493
1165							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., after the first day of January, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, after which date interest on said bonds will cease in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., December 14, 1904.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

Henry W. Donald, Auctioneer,

will sell by auction,

Friday, Dec. 23, 1904, at 12:30 P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

100 shares Goetz Manufacturing Co. preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated.)

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.

100 WEST 125TH STREET.

THIRD AVE. & 149TH ST.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The money market is very easy. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $22,518,908; balances, $928,799; Sub-Treasury debit, $110,426. The foreign exchange market is fairly steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

The Directors of the American Woolen Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 16 to stockholders of record at the close of the books on Monday, Jan. 2. The Directors of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

Greene Consolidated was to-day's stock market feature, selling down to 23¼. There was some trading in Amalgamated, Copper Range, United States Mining, Trinity, Sugar, and the Steels, but as a whole the specialties were dull and rather heavy. Complete transactions are as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Atchison	85½	83	85
25	Boston Elevated	153½	153	153½
4	Boston & Albany	253	253	253
4	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
57	Boston & Maine	170½	170½	170½
20	C., Jr. & Sy.	152	152	152
37	Pittsburg pf.	140	140	140
480	Mass. Elec.	14½	13½	13½
106	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	195½	196
110	Union Pacific	110	109½	110
11	Union Pacific pf.	95½	95½	95½
3	Vermont & Mass.	170	170	170
36	West End.	93½	93	93
18	West End pf.	111½	111½	111½

TELEPHONES.

190	American	147	146½	146⅝
50	Mexican	17⅞	17¾	17¾
56	N. E.	137	136	137

MISCELLANEOUS.

277	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	86½	85½	86⅜
40	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,705	Am. Sugar	143	141½	141⅞
132	Am. Sugar pf.	138¼	138	138¼
225	Am. Woolen	21	20½	20½
265	Am. Woolen pf.	93¾	93	93⅜
22	Edison	254	254	254
17	Gen. Elec.	180	180	180
150	Mass. Gas	37¾	37¾	37¾
1,061	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	79⅝	80
20	Mergenthaler	188½	188½	188½
1	Pullman Co.	235	235	235
1	Seattle Elec. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼
160	United Fruit	108	107½	107⅝
107	Un. Shoe Mach.	60	59⅛	59½
100	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	30½	30⅛	30⅛
560	U. S. Steel.	28⅞	28	28⅝
2,320	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	90½	90⅝

MINING.

55	Adventure	5½	5½	5½
3,465	Amalgamated	65¾	64½	65⅛
65	Am. Zinc	12¾	11⅝	12½
210	Atlantic	34⅝	33⅞	34
50	Boston Consol.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
9	Cal. & Hecla	640	630	630
1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@2 3-4 Per Cent.

Prices Droop in a Holiday Market of No Particular Significance.

The sort of article seasonable before the Fourth of July is adapted now to the current market. There is about as much current as in a millpond. There is no initiative, and the sale of a moderate quantity of stocks puts shares down as easily as purchases put them up. The arbitragers telegraphed from London that on account of the fog they could not see to trade. The fog here was mental and equally efficacious in destroying all sense of market direction. Boston sent out storm warnings of another cyclone, and advised walking in the middle of the road for fear of falling bricks. Wall Street yawned instead of shuddering. The Garfield report was still deemed a cloud upon the horizon, but the evil day seems too remote for present action of any sort. We are scattering our bank reserves to every quarter of the world with something more than equanimity—nothing short of complacency is reflected in a bank rate falling as the total loss of gold increases. There were no bad traffics, and nothing from the agitated Cotton Exchange more important than Christmas merrymaking, displaying a philosophy under the very trying cotton speculation which the Stock Exchange might well emulate. There was a meeting of several iron pools, but when the question is whether or not to add an effective premium to the nominal price the result is not so significant or important as when the pool meets to consider how to make its price effective.

It is almost useless to discuss a price movement of fractions with so few exceptions. Reading was one to lose more than a point, reflecting disappointment that the first dividend was not larger. The company has the money, which it does not disburse, and has besides the earnings to increase the dividend if it chooses. At the lower price the stock is a better purchase. Precisely the same is true of New York Central, which certainly is not a sale for lack of value upon the disclosures of its annual reports just made. Amalgamated is reaping the whirlwind in the shape of excessive dullness. Steel stocks showed some softness, but certainly not upon any news regarding the trade which gives them their value, whatever it is. The bond market also showed less volume, but good distribution and tone, the inactivity not being in the investment classes, but in the bonds, which are scarcely distinguishable from stocks.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	1½	Rock Island pf.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. & E. I. pf. cfts.	2½
Canada South.	1	Third Avenue.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	8¾
Gen. Chemical pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
N. Y. Dock pf.	3½	Vulcan Detinning.	½
P., C., C. & St. L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Int. Power.	1½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Kan. Cit ySo. pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Lake E. & W.	2¼
Am. Coal.	19½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. H. & L. pf.	1¾	Met. Securities.	½
Am. Locomotive.	¾	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Missouri Pacific.	¾
Am. Smelting.	1	N. Y. Central.	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Am. Steel Fdys.	¾	Norf. & West.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2⅞	North American.	1½
Atl. Coast Line.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Baltimore & Ohio.	⅝	People's Gas.	½
Canadian Pacific.	¾	Ry. Steel Spring.	½
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st paid	½	Reading	1¾
Ches. & Ohio.	⅝	Rubber Goods.	½
Chi. & Hudson.	¾	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Southern Pacific.	½
Chi. Union Tract.	½	Southern Railway.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	½
Corn Products.	¾	Union Pacific.	⅝
Consol. Gas.	1	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson.	½	U. S. Pipe.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	U. S. Steel.	⅝
Detroit So. pf.	1¾	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	3½	Vulcan Det. pf.	.25
General Electric.	½	West. E. & M.	1½
Illinois Central.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Con. Gas deb. 6s.	1½	Tex. Pac. 2d.	1⅝
L. & N. col. tr. 6s.	1	Va. Mid. Serial 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Consol. Tob. 4s.	1	Western Md. 4s.	1
Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s.	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 22	421,563
To date this year	182,637,520
Corresponding date last year	158,117,823

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 22	$2,341,500
To date this year	$1,008,059,060
Corresponding date last year	$674,080,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Beech Creek Railroad.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Corporation Liquidating Company.
Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
General Chemical Co. preferred stock.
Metropolitan Street Railway.
Mutual Bank.
Standard Coupler Co.
Trust Co. of America.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (extra.)
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
North Star Mines.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Real Estate Record.

FURTHER GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Lazard Frères yesterday took from the Assay Office $539,000 in gold bars, which they had previously engaged, for shipment to Paris by yesterday's steamer. In addition to this shipment announcement was made of several shipments to be made to Argentina by to-morrow's steamer. The National City Bank is to ship $500,000, and other shipments may bring the total up to about $2,000,000. A large part of this will be taken directly from the bank vaults instead of from the Sub-Treasury. The foreign exchange market yesterday was very quiet, and rates varied but little from the previous day's closing rates. In addition to the gold lost on gold shipments, there were further transfers yesterday of currency to the West. Through the Sub-Treasury $300,000 was sent to San Francisco, and at the same time $88,000 was sent from that city to New York.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Dec. 17 were 720,189 tons, and for the year to date 38,749,826 tons, against 39,891,290 tons last year.

According to Detroit dispatches, the Reliance Automobile Manufacturing Company has been reorganized under the name of the Reliance Motor Car Company, with a capitalisation of $500,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Dull, Almost Featureless, but Inclined to Sag.

Yesterday was the dullest day's trading that the stock market has seen since early last Summer. Less than 400,000 shares were traded in, and the ticker, which a few weeks ago had been unable to record the transactions, was silent for long minutes at a time. The general tendency was downward, and at the close prices were at the very lowest for the day. Amalgamated Copper alone was strong, comparatively speaking, although such slight fluctuations as those of yesterday were mainly due to traders' transactions. In the afternoon especially the market was absolutely stagnant, and sometimes a full half hour's trading did not amount to 10,000 shares.

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Stocks Selling Ex Dividend.

Missouri Pacific and Ontario and Western sold ex dividend yesterday. In recent weeks whenever the dividend came off the price of a stock it would at once make up the loss and even advance beyond the figures quoted before the dividend was deducted. Yesterday in both cases there was no such resiliency. Missouri Pacific sold 2½ points lower, ex dividend, and promptly declined another point, and Ontario and Western lost a half point in addition to the dividend.

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Decline in Reading.

The announcement of a 1½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on Reading common was followed by a decline of 1½ points in the stock on the theory that all the good news was out. There was a good deal of profit taking in this stock, while many who had expected a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. annually showed their disappointment by selling.

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Sugar Strong, Then Weak.

A feeble demonstration in American Sugar on the long side was promptly nipped in the bud by the authorized announcement that there would be no extra dividend of any nature whatever declared at the January meeting. It was added that at this time it was not contemplated to declare an extra dividend at any time.

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Some Unusual Stocks Sold.

Those who hang over the ticker in brokers' offices and know the sign for every stock by heart were much puzzled yesterday at some strange and rarely seen letters. They represented Central Coal and Coke, Vulcan Detinning preferred, and United States Reduction and Refining preferred. The first named had not been dealt in on the Exchange since Oct. 13, 1898, and Vulcan Detinning preferred not since Sept. 14, 1903. There has been only one other sale of United States Reduction and Refining preferred this year.

BULL CAMPAIGN IN COFFEE.

Price Put Up Above 8 Cents by Wall Street Buying.

The only Exchange on which there was any activity yesterday was, strange to relate, the Coffee Exchange. Generally that is the dullest of all the speculative markets, as most of the business is conducted on the various calls, and for the rest of the day the pit is deserted.

Yesterday, however, the coffee brokers had plenty to do. This is the first time since the Sully boom of last Spring that there has been such activity on the floor. There is a bull movement under way, at the head of which are supposed to be Herman Sielcken and Loyal Smith. These men, aided by Wall Street interests, have pushed the price of coffee up until now it is above 8 cents, or higher than cotton, a condition which has not existed for some time.

NEW DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE

To Back 100,000-Horse-Power Project on St. Louis River.

Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston and Charles D. Barney & Co. of New York and Philadelphia announce that they have formed a syndicate to supply the money for the development of the water power in the St. Louis River, between the Cities of Duluth and West Superior.

It is proposed to develop something over 100,000-horse power. The first installation will be for 30,000 horse power and will be completed in about eighteen months. Work will be started immediately.

May Settle West Virginia Debt.

The Secretary of the West Virginia Debt Settlement Committee reports that there has recently been a conference at Richmond, Va., between the committee and the Debt Commission of Virginia, at which an understanding was reached which it is hoped will bring about an early settlement with West Virginia of a portion of the debt represented by Virginia deferred certificates.

Friction in Sugar Trust Denied.

Announcement was made yesterday that at the annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company in January, Lowell M. Palmer would resign on account of ill-health, and George H. Frazier would be elected to succeed him. It was also said that there was no truth in the report that Mr. Palmer and President Havemeyer had had any differences of opinion, and that their relations were entirely harmonious.

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. and an extra dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable Dec. 31. Including the above, dividends paid during the year amounted to 20 per cent. The surplus of the company was increased by $500,000 to $3,500,000, leaving unavided profits of $600,000.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The market was weak and listless; shares, 1,195; bonds, $43,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	At. Coast Line new 4s..	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
25,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99½	99½	99½
7,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103	103	103
1,000	South Bound 5s	112	112	112
6,000	United Railways 4s	92½	92½	92½
4,000	United Railways inc.	50⅞	50½	50¾
2,000	Md. Telephone 5s	96	96	90
6,000	Baltimore City 4s	116½	116½	116½

STOCKS.

290	Seaboard	16½	16	16
125	Seaboard pf.	34⅞	34½	34⅝
365	United Railways	13½	13⅜	13⅜
100	Alabama Coal & Iron	36	36	36
245	Union Trust	56½	56	56½
30	Baltimore Trust	325	325	325
35	Cotton Duck	8	8	8
5	Mechanics' Bank	28	28	28

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN—			
Month Nov.	$4,833,951	$4,721,250	$4,174,082
From July 1	25,147,285	25,012,907	25,723,403
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	422	401
2d week Dec.	27,442	24,183	29,901
From July 1	709,240	786,900	684,700
PERE MARQUETTE System—			
Mileage	2,108	2,080	2,084
2d week Dec.	240,837	194,455	206,784
From July 1	6,282,613	5,457,651	
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
1st week Dec.	13,236	12,214	10,510
From July 1	294,407	267,340	262,124
INTERNATIONAL TRACTION OF BUFFALO for November—			
Gross earnings	323,577	$10,137	292,878
Expenses	185,541	183,067	160,036
Net earnings	138,036	127,070	132,183
Other income	4,768	3,569	
Total income	142,804	130,639	132,183
Charges & taxes	134,758	128,495	127,154
Surplus	8,046	2,444	5,029
Gross, 5 months	1,902,973	1,840,645	1,608,844
Expenses	952,704	974,703	829,697
Net, 5 months	950,269	865,942	779,147
Other income	4,768	3,869	
Total income	955,037	869,811	779,147
Charges & taxes	691,492	657,294	636,759
Surplus, 5 mos	263,545	212,517	142,388

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@2¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $286,307,555; balances, $7,995,666; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $932,151.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8560; demand, $4.8715; cables, $4.8765.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.84⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95½@95 9-16; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive. At the close the tone was firm, following a contradiction of rumors of internal disorder in Russia. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 91.05, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was light owing to the fact that the holiday quiet has begun.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £2,262,000; circulation increased £731,000; bullion decreased £1,531,563; other securities increased £1,500,000; other deposits decreased £1,424,000; public deposits increased £665,000; notes reserve decreased £2,217,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 41.36 per cent. as compared with 45.37 per cent. last week. Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 37,225,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 12,075,000f.; gold in hand increased 1,200,000f.; bills discounted decreased 17,300,000f.; silver in hand decreased 925,000f.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Incorporated to-day:

The Wall Street Realty Company, Tuxedo Park; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederick De Peyster Foster, John H. Foster, and Russell Benedict, New York.

Cathedral Parkway Realty Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Henry N. Goude, Max Rich, and Sidney S. Meyers, New York.

American Associated Adjusters, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Reno B. Alexander, John Newbold, and John Newbold, Jr., Bath Beach.

United States Automobile Company, Rochester; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. S. Woodworth, H. H. Love, and J. A. Barhite, Rochester.

Struck Chaitin Company, New York, (raw furs;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Isaac Chaitin, Jacob Eobron, and George Struck, New York.

Eagle Nest Country Club, New York, (to hold Adirondack lands and establish preserves;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Ernest Ehrmann, Henry Morgenthau, and Berthold Hoschchild, New York.

The P. & K. Knee Pants Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—D. V. Packer, Max Kramer, and Harry Packer, New York.

Manhattan Drug Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Thomas Fahey, F. W. Widmayer, and H. E. Crandall, New York.

J. Dickman & Co., New York, (paints;) capital, $6,000. Directors—Jonas Dickman, O. N. Rosenberg, and Philip Dickman, New York.

Venango Construction Company, New York, (contractors;) capital, $50,000. Directors—G. Plante, W. F. Allen, and M. E. Miller, New York.

Textile Converting Company, New York, (fibrous fabrics;) capital, $150,000. Directors—C. R. Bishop, New Haven, Conn., and D. J. Newland and W. P. Hammond, New York.

The Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Block, Isidore Rogatz, and Benjamin Rogatz, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Company of Trenton; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Arthur G. Holland, S. Thomas Walkup, and William H. Bradbury.

The International Extracting Company of Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—George J. Fernler, James E. Fyle, and Frank W. Hastings, Jr.

The De Forge Belting Company (to manufacture and sell belting) of Newark; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—Lewis M. De Forge, George De Forge, and Charles H. Voum.

The American Silk Weaving Company of Paterson; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Jacob Katz, Monroe Brubaker, and Orra C. Argyro.

The Trenton Senora Company (to operate a copper and gold mine in Mexico) of Trenton; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Charles Heath, Louis C. Laurent, and Fred C. Garretteon.

The Five-Mile Beach Hotel Company of Camden; capital increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

The George Stratford Oakum Company; granted a perpetual charter.

The United Press; showing $200,000 capital fully paid up.

The Chester Securities Company; showing $10,000 paid up capital.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was very little in yesterday's business in the outside market to interest traders. Very few stocks were at all active, and those that headed the list in the matter of dealings were among those that suffered most in the matter of price. The reactionary tendency was more or less general, and only a few stocks escaped without some loss. In a general way the curb market reflected closely the conditions on the board, trading being quieter than on any day for some time back. United States Leather new preferred was strong, and Consolidated Refrigerating rose nearly a point, but these gains merely served to punctuate the general movement of the market, which was in the opposite direction.

In the bond list the day's movements were more satisfactory than those in stocks. Wabash Terminal 1st 4s sold above their previous record, and American Malt bonds were also strong. Seaboard Aid Line 5s, the offerings of which of late have been very light, rose to 90¾, the highest price recently paid for them.

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INTERBOROUGH BANK.—Five shares of the stock of the new Interborough Bank sold yesterday at 160. This is a premium of 10 per cent. over the subscription price of the stock on which 150 was paid in.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	American Can	12	11⅞	12
2,900	American Can pf.	62½	61½	62
900	American Nickel	2	1½	2
200	Am. Tob. tr. rcts.	250	250	250
100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	22	22	22
200	Arizona Con. Mining	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
2,800	Baldomero Mining	4½	4½	4½
1,400	Bay State Gas	7-16	⅜	⅜
20	Borden's Con. Milk	137½	137½	137½
100	British Col. Copper	6	6	6
1,150	Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	⅝	5⅜
1,185	Douglas Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
7,900	Greene Con. Copper	24	23	23⅞
3,100	Greene Con. Gold	1⅞	6⅝	1
100	Gug. Expl. 70% pf.	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
155	Inter. Rapid Transit	*164	162	*163½
400	Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅜	12½	12¼
450	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28⅜	27½	28
21	International Salt	21	21	21
600	Kitchener Mining	3-16	3-16	3-16
375	Liberty Silk	27⅝	26½	27⅝
100	Mackay Companies	40	40	40
200	Mackay Companies pf.	75½	75½	75½
7,500	Montreal & Boston	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛
100	New Orleans Rys.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	New Orleans Rys. pf.	14¼	14	14
8,700	Northern Securities	129½	128	128
5	North. Securities stubs.	350	350	350
6	Otis Elevator pf.	101	101	101
700	Phoenix Mining	10	9	9
30	Royal B. Powder pf.	109¼	108	108
1,100	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	15⅝	15⅝
900	Seaboard Air Line pf.	35⅞	34½	34½
100	South Elberon Land	2	2	2
450	Standard Con. Copper	2	2	2
800	Standard Milling pf.	30	30	30
74	Standard Oil	638	638	638
400	Tennessee Copper	37	35	35
335	United Copper	8	7	8
100	U. S. L. pf. new, w. i.	93	93	93
100	U. S. Ship., w. i.	27	27	27
1,200	White Knob Copper	¾	½	¾
1,300	White K. C. new, w. i.	2½	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$8,000	†American Malting 6s.	103	103	103
3,000	In. Mer. Mar. 4½s	85	85	85
$5,000	Jap. 6s, 2d series, full paid. w. i.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5,000	Jap. 6s, 2d series, 2d installment paid	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
$27,000	Mexican new 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10,000	Public Service Corp. 5% notes	98	98	98
15,000	Sea. Air L. 3-year 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	†South Elberon L. 5s	21	21	21
40,000	W.-P. T. inc. 4s	43½	43½	43½
35,000	W.-P. T. 1st 4s	93½	93⅛	93½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59¼		59½	
American Can	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
American Can pf	61⅞	62¾	62	62¼
American Chicle	120	125	120	127
American Chicle pf	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3½	4½	3½	4¼
American Malting	104	106	102½	106½
American Nickel	1½	2¼	1⅝	2
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts	245		245	250
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	5	4¾	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	22	28	22	23
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83	82½	83
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Baldomero Mining	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	130		130	
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	6	6½	6	6¾
California Copper	⅛	3-16	⅛	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6¼		6½	
Casein Co. of Am. pf	62		62	
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Central Foundry pf	13⅝	16⅛	15¼	15¾
Central Foundry 6s	71	74	71	74
Compressed Air	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Con. Lake Sup. ass. paid	8	8½	8	8¼
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	6	5	6
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Cramps' Shipbuilding	25	29	25	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¼	101	100¾	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf	35	42½	35	42½
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70		70	
Detroit & Mackinac pf	93	95	93	95
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
Douglass Copper	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	35	40	35	40
Electric Boat pf	68	72	68	72
Elec. Lead Reduction pf		1½		1½
Elec. Lead Reduction pf		1½		1½
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	½	⅛	⅛
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
Great North. pf, w. i.	210		210	
Greene Con. Copper	23⅝	24	24	24¼
Greene Con. Gold	6⅞	7¼	7⅝	8
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70		70	
Guggenheim Exploration	130	135	130	135
Guggenheim Ex., 7% pd.	124		120	
Hackensack Meadows	18		10	
Hackensack Water 4s	94¼	95	94¼	95
Hall Signal	88	93	88	93
Havana Tobacco	31	38	31	35
Havana Tobacco pf	42	44½	42	44½
Havana Tobacco 5s	74	79	74	79
H. B. Claflin & Co	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	95	105	95	105
Houston Oil	2	1⅝	2	1⅝
Houston Oil pf	15	17⅛	15	17⅛
Inter. Rapid Transit	162¼	163	162	163
Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅜	13	12½	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27½	28	27⅝	28
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	20	22	20	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	8	10	8	10
International Silver pf	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	85		85	
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	3-16	5-16
Lackawanna Steel	85	92	83	92
Lord & Taylor pf	103	105½	103	105½
Mackay Companies	39⅝	40½	40	40
Mackay Companies pf	74⅝	75½	74⅝	75
Madison Square Garden	17½	20	17½	20
Manhattan Transit	4	4¼		4¼
Mexican new 4s	93⅝	94	93⅝	94
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	7		7	
Mexican Govt. 5s	102¼	104	102¼	104
Montreal & Boston	1⅛	1 2-16	1 3-16	1¼
National Bank of Cuba	116	120	116	120
National Sugar	105½		105½	
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	60	63	60	63
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	87	90	87	90
N. Y. Transportation	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
North. Pac., when rel.	160		160	
Northern Pac. rcts	180	180	180	180
Northern Securities stub	850	400	400	500
Northern Securities	123	123½	129½	130
Oregon S. L. New 4s ctfs.	96¾	98¾	97	97
Otis Elevator	45	47	45	47
Otis Elevator pf	99	101	99	101
Pacific Pack. & Nav	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Pacific Pac. & Nav. pf	1½	1¾	¾	1½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	8	12	10	14
Pope Manufacturing	5	6¾	5	6½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	7	14		14
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	17⅛	18	17⅛	17½
Royal Baking Powder	125	135	125	132
Royal Baking Powder pf	108	110	108	110
Safety Car Heating	181		181	
Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	34	34½	35½	35½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	99½	100	99½	100
South Elberon Land	1	2	1	2
South Elberon Land 5s	16	20	16	20
Standard Con. Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Standard Coupler	23	30	23	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	9	8	8	9
Standard Milling pf	30	32	30	30½
Standard Milling 5s	77⅛	79	77⅛	79
Standard Oil	633	635	638	640
Tennessee Copper	37	37⅝	36½	37½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9	10	10	10
Trenton Potteries	15½	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf	35	37½	35	37½
Trenton Potteries deb	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Union Typewriter	93	96	94	98
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	124	120	124
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	122	110	122
United Box Board	1½	2½	1½	2½
United Box Board pf	9	10	9	10
United Copper	8	9	9¼	10½
United Copper pf	58	60	58	60
United Lumber 1st 5s		40		40
U. S. Cotton Duck		6	8½	9
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	26½	27	26¾	27½
U. S. Ship. pf. new, w. i

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of New Apartment House Near Central Park West—Builders Undertake Large Operations in Harlem—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Edward N. Crosby, in conjunction with L. J. Du Mahaut, has sold for the Corporation Liquidating Company to an investor the new six-story apartment house known as the Elwood, at 4 and 6 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

To Build on 116th and 117th Streets.

Mandelbaum & Levine have resold to builders the plot, 100 by 198.9, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, extending through to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue. They have also sold to builders the plot, 100.11 by 100, at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. This is part of the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, bought from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Levy & Rosenthal have sold the six-story apartment house, 50 by 100, now in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, the last of a row of four erected at that point. The same firm is preparing plans for five five-story forty-foot houses to be built on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Resold.

Max Marx has resold to Simon Fink, through Millard Veit, 1,624, 1,626, 1,628, and 1,630 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, four five-story flats, with stores, on plot 99.11 by 100.

Harris Cohen has bought from a Mr. Branerman and others the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Millard Veit has sold for Leonard Weill to M. Wilson the plot on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 37 by 70.

Grossman & Passon have bought a plot on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 163 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Thomas & Son have sold for a client the five-story triple tenement 510 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Kemm

Buyer for East 61st Street House.

F. T. Barry and J. P. Kirwan have sold for Alfred Russelle 29 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 16.6 by 100.

Percy K. Hudson is the buyer of 51 East Fifty-third Street, sold recently by William Barclay Parsons. Henry Swords is the buyer of 50 East Sixty-seventh Street.

West Thirty-first Street Deal.

Emmet Edgerton has sold for Ellen Murray to Hurtzburg & Hyman 108 West Thirty-first Street, on lot 20.10 by 95.

The Seaboard Realty Company denies the report from Pittsburg that the Rush estate is the buyer of the Bretton Hall, Regent, and Aberdeen apartment hotel properties.

Lease in Windsor Arcade.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Henry A. Siebrecht to Jules Dardonville the store and conservatory in the Windsor Arcade for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000.

West 116th Street Property Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for A. F. Murray the five-story apartment house 360 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for John Alexander 22 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 27.10 by 100; also, in conjunction with Jacob Cash, for the Fisher estate, 77 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story double flat on lot 19 by 100.11.

Max J. Klein has sold to Samuel H. Werner, for occupancy, 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 99.11.

Pehlemann & Co. have sold for John Powers, to a client, the five-story triple flat 491 Columbus Avenue, on plot 27 by 100, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets.

F. S. Treacy has sold for Mrs. Charlotte Sieman, to John F. Cockerill, 307 and 309 West Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Cockerill will use the frame buildings on the plot for his own business.

Sale of Madison Avenue Corner.

Steinman & Englander have sold for M. H. Glasser the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Madison Avenue, 25.11 by 84.

Steinberg & Falkenberg have sold to Morris Brothers the two five-story flats, with stores, 2,205 and 2,207 Fifth Avenue, 50 by 75.

M. J. Levinson has sold for Frank Beattie the stable 234 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100. A six-story tenement will be built on the plot.

Adler, Potsdam & Levin have sold for Catharine J. Foley 231 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 75; the buyers will alter the building by putting in stores.

Chilfelder & Weinberg have bought 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Second Street, 50 by 100, and have resold 428 and 430 West Fifty-seventh Street, two single flats on plot 45 by 75.

Upper Second Avenue Deal.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have sold for Isaac Rosenwasser and Herman Weisberger 1,842 to 1,846 Second Avenue, five-story tenements and stores, each 25 by 100; also, for W. Blum, the four-story tenement and stores 58 Broome Street, on lot 25 by 75.

Nevins & Perelman have bought, through George R. Read & Co., from Theodore B. Barrington 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.11.

Haft, Williams & Grodginsky have sold to Krauer & Callender, through Krakower & Co., 1,807 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Nevins & Perelman have bought from Henry C. Steup 222 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15 by 100.11; also, from Annie Geary, 258 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.11. Charles E. Duross was the broker. Nevins & Perelman recently bought the intervening parcels, 224 to 236, and now control a plot 160 by 100.11.

The Business Men's Realty Company has sold to Hillman & Goulding 156 to 168 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, seven three-story dwellings, on plot 122 by 100.11; also, to the same buyers, 105 to 109 and 113 to 119 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, seven three-story dwellings, on plots 48 by 98.11 and 74 by 100.11, respectively.

George Brettell & Son negotiated the sale of the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 65 by 100.11, for William Hayes. The buyers were William S. Patten and J. La Van Sant.

William Richtberg negotiated the sale of five lots on the north side of Ninety-second Street, near First Avenue, to Julius Shweitzer.

Flats Sold Before Completion.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Geiger & Braverman 229 and 231 East Eighty-fourth Street, a six-story apartment house in course of construction, on lot 43.4 by 100.

F. Dornberger has sold for Charles Steinmuller to Fanny Green the five-story tenement 328 East Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 102.

The Rosehill Realty Corporation has sold 318 to 322 East Fifty-second Street, old buildings, on plot 57 by 100.5, to a builder, who will erect two six-story tenements.

Corner Sold on Madison Street.

I. L. Weinstein and Charles Goldberg have sold to Louis Solinsky the northeast corner of Madison and Rutgers Streets, 48 by 60.

To Build on Wendover Avenue.

Leader & Blum have bought, through H. J. Radin of Jacob Leitner's office, the plot, 25 by 142, on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet west of Third Avenue. They already owned an adjoining parcel and now control a plot 93 by 142, upon which they will erect two six-story flats.

The Sagamore Realty Company has bought from the estate of Josephine Turner 124 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a dwelling and stable, on lot 25 by 114.

Max J. Klein has sold through Nathan Wellberg to a Mr. Sallinger 1,526 Brook Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the Montgomery estate to the Macomb's Realty Company the 70 lots bounded by Aqueduct Avenue, Macomb's Road, on the north by the Morris estate and on the south by the Lees estate. Heilner & Wolf, Potter & Brother, William H. Chesebrough, Klein & Jackson, and the Realty Mortgage Company are interested in the purchasing corporation They were represented by Alexander Henschel.

F. J. Wood has sold, in conjunction with Sommer & Katz, for a Dr. Katz, the plot, 50 by 115, on the north side of Tremont Avenue, 50 feet east of Marmion Avenue, also, in conjunction with L. Seelig, two dwellings, each 21.6 by 98, at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, the plot, 74 by 80, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Boston Road; also, for George P. Dawson, the plot, 75 by 106, on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

D. Weissman has sold to D. Lubelsky 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, 27 by 100.

H. Douglas Potter has sold for W. McGuckin to a client three flats, 530, 532, and 534 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

H. Douglas Potter has bought from a Mrs. Zoeller the five-story triple flat, with stores, 1,462 Amsterdam Avenue.

Operators Sell on Webster Avenue.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Mrs. M. C. Whitton the plot, 50 by 96, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street.

M. H. Hayman has sold to William Hartfield and A. Nelson the plot 75 by 75, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 feet east of Union Avenue.

Max Schneider has sold for John Muth to George Brown the plot, 45 by 100, at the southwest corner of Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. The buyer will erect a five-story building, with seven stores.

S. Cowen has sold 685 Wales Avenue, a four-story double flat, to a Mr. Epstein; also, 186 Beach Avenue, a three-family dwelling, to a Mr. Levy; also, 190 Beach Avenue, a three-family dwelling, to a Mr. Lehr; also, 689 Prospect Avenue, a two-family dwelling, to a Mr. Dillinger; also, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Lafontaine Avenue, a three-family dwelling, to a Mr. Lowy.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and Gun Hill Road, 25 by 115, for Mathew Logan to Max Just and H. C. Raynor; also, the plot 75 by 110 on the south side of Woodlawn Road, 115 feet west of Webster Avenue, for H. M. Adelmann to the Wood-Just Realty Company; also, the plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Decatur Avenue, 200 feet south of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for Angeline Lenz; also, the plot 50 by 110 at the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Decatur Avenue, for Emma Williams; also, the plot of four lots at the southwest corner of Gun Hill Road and Hull Avenue, for John Purroy and Mitchell and Myer Butzel.

Brooklyn Dwelling Changes Hands.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for Ida Seidelbach 274 South Third Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 95, a frame dwelling.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Solomon De Walltearss.

Chatham Square, 1 to 4, and Mott St, 2 and 4, being the n e corner, 45x56.6x 48,10x80.10, five-story building known as the Glenmore Hotel; executors' sale, to Henry Bergh $105,100

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

12th St, 312 West, s s, 225.3 ft w of 8th Av, 24.9x100.11x25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Max Lowenfield 26,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

64th St, 28 East, for a six-story brick dwelling; 25x72.4; T. Bush of Lakewood, N. J., owner; Kerby, Petit & Green of 23 West 34th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Chrystie St, 222 and 224, for four one-story brick outhouses, 25x40; C. McManus's Sons of 99 Nassau St, owners; H. J. Felser of 200 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,400.

108th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, for two five-story brick flats, 50x37.11; A. Swerson of 236 East 61st St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $110,000.

149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x49; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Realty Company of 7 Pine St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $81,000.

Bristow St, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; John Allen Realty Company of 102 East 128th St, owners; H. T. Howell of 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Adams St, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, for a one-story brick boiler room and kiln, 20x49x62; Van Nest Wood Working Company, owners; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

Norfolk St, 83, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Spektrosky of 104 East 92d St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 25x70.8; Charles M. Siegel to Celia Siegel, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 25 x95; Lina Weil to Emanuel Heilner and others, (mtg $9,600) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 164th St, 75x100; Mary A. Hayes to Harris Friedman and another 45,000

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 25x95; John O. Baker to Lina Weil 100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100; Max Danziger to New York Operating Company 100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100; New York Operating Company to Stephen Ball and another, other consideration and 100

ANTHONY AV, 1,800, e s, 25x135.2x26.1x 127.11; Dennis W. Moran to Alice Moran. Nom.

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, at Washington, or Suspension, Bridge Road, runs to the e s of Undercliff Av; Plympton Av, s w corner of Feather Bed Lane; Feather Bed Lane, s s; Nelson Av, n w 172d St, n s; Plympton Av, e s; Undercliff Av, w s, 200 ft s of the land of James Lees, 50x irregular; Fanny A. Haven and another to the Washington Bridge Realty Company, other consideration and 100

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 199.10x100x195x100; Denis J. Dwyer and others to Broadway Reliance Realty Company ..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 199.10x100x195x100; Broadway Reliance Realty Company to Isaac Mayer and another, (mtg $52,000,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, s s s, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, 50x147.11x irregular; William B. Hale to S. Graham Lambert, (mtg $10,000) 100

BROADWAY, s s s, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, 50x147.11x irregular; S. Graham Lambert to Andrew J. Cormick, (mtg $10,000) 100

BROADWAY, s s s, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, 50x147.11x irregular; A. J. Cormick to Gertrude Well, (mtg $10,000) 100

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of Suburban Place, 260 ft n s of Crotona Park West x100x260x100; Ernest Hull to Harry H. Kutner, B. & S., C. A. G. 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of Suburban Place, 260 ft n s of Crotona Park West x100x260x100; Harry H. Kutner to David Shiman and another, (mtg $30,500) 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 165th St, 148.11x183.11x161.3x100.7; Alfred E. Hanson to Julius Libermau and others 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 325 ft s of 172d St, 75x100; Margaret K. Cushman to Lewis V. La Velle 100

BOSTON AV, or Old Post Road, n w s, adjoining Baptist Church lot, runs w 145.1 ft to Vyse Av x irregular; Nathan A. Chapman to Isabella M. Embury, (mtg $10,750) 3,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 196, e s, 18.9x100; Alfred R. Conkling and others, trustees, to Elias A. Cohen 16,500

CONVENT AV, w s, 19.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100; James Thomson to Daisy C. Schafer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 194, e s, 18.10x100; Jonas Weil and others to Elias A. Cohen, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

BEECH TERRACE, s s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av, 75x100; Margaret C. Post and others to Wesley Thorn 100

EDGECOMBE ROAD, w s, 102.2 ft s of 150th St, 50x107.4x50x108.10; Sara W. Hart to Sol L. Kaye, (mtg $12,000) 100

EDGECOMBE ROAD, w s, 102.3 ft s of 159th St, 25.1x109.3x25x107.4; Denis J. Creedon to Sol L. Kaye, (mtg $6,000) 100

ECHO PLACE, s s, 136 ft w of Anthony Av, 1x100, strip; John Andre to Margaret M. Andre ..... Nom.

FILLMORE ST, Lots 398 and 399, map of Van Nest Park; Grace G. Day to Adeline Grossmann, other consideration and. 100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 185.8 ft s of Spring Place, 32.2x103.4x32.3x166.10; Annie J. Dynes to Harry A. Weinberg and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

FREEMAN ST, s s, at n w s of Stebbins Av, runs s w 63x n w 31.4x n 28x e 65; Fanny A. Lewis to John Davis, other consideration and 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 229.5 ft s of 170th St, 51x212.6; Emilie L. Starke to Samuel Makransky and another, quitclaim, other consideration and 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 229.5 ft s of 170th St, 51x212.6; Emilie L. Starke to Samuel Makransky and another, other consideration and 100

FOREST AV, s s, corner of 166th St, 150x100; Louise N. Birdsall, executrix and trustee, to John H. La Vella and another, other consideration and 100

HUGHES AV, n w corner of 189th St, 40x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Henry Benkers ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, n w corner of 189th St, 40x87.6; Henry Benkers and wife to Emanuel J. Lasar 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 137th St, 24.11x100; Philip J. Curry to Henry Rieper, other consideration and 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 214th St, 81.7x178.10x74.11x211.1; John Irving Pine, to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, other consideration and 100

LOT 30, map of 37 lots, map of Nellie Maroni, Westchester; Hudson P. Rose to Benedetto Mazzucco ..... Nom.

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,449, w s; Delia Jackson to Stephen G. Still, other consideration and 100

LOT 410, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Alexander Gerhards to Paul J. Schmitz, (mtg $1,350,) other consideration and 100

LAFAYETTE ST, n s, Lot 1 of Stat 455, map of Unionport, 25x108; Hudson P. Rose to Anthony Buonicose ..... Nom.

MULFORD AV, e s, Lots 222 to 227, map of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck, 100x150; Charles A. Molloy, referee, to Reinhold Schmitt 2,500

MANHATTAN AV, 440, e s, 25.3x95; Kalman Silverman to Frances Von Der Linden, (mort $22,000) 100

MARION AV, s e s, Lot 199, map of East Tremont, 60x150; Leroy W. Baldwin to William Bloodgood ..... Nom.

OGDEN AV, e s, 175 ft s of 167th St, runs e 221.3 x s 50.1 x w 217.6 x n 50; James Pearson to John F. Kaiser ..... Nom.

OGDEN AV, e s, 86 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; John M. Tierney and wife to Lament J. Tonnele, all title 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 175 ft s of 167th St, runs e 221.3 x s 50.1 x w 217.6 x n 50; Sidwell S. Randall, trustee, to James Pearson, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PELHAM AV, n w corner of Hoffman St, 50x33; Frederic Allen and others to Magdalena Frey, (mtg $2,600) 1

PROSPECT AV, 900, e s, 22.10x150; Elizabeth P. Stillman to Jennie E. Byrne, (mtg $4,500) 100

PARK AV, 646, w s, 20.5x74; Park Av, 648, w s, 20.5x80; Abby S. Marshall and another to Susan D. Herter, (mtg $145,000) 100

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 300.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.7x72.5x16.7x72.6; Joseph F. Vion to Catharine Hartman, (mtg $2,750,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 173th St, 25x100; Union Real Estate Company to J. Allen Townsend ..... Nom.

SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne Av, 200x186; Mark Fisk to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, n e s, 200 ft n e of Spring St, 50x100; William E. Burke to Michele Brigando, (mtg $11,000) 1

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 100x110; Mark Ash to Maurice Rapp and another, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 305.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 56.7x61.1x24.7x50; Katharine Tippel to Leopold Guttlig, (mtg $3,000). Nom.

SHERIDAN AV, e s, 105.1 ft n of 174th St, 54.1x120.5x57.10x120.8; James L. Wells to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company, other consideration and 100

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 178th St, 50x100; Atlantic Realty Company to Alphonse Hogenauer and others, (mtg $7,000.) other consideration and 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at s w s of 162d St, runs s w 62.11 n w 79.9 to 162d St s s e 101.1; Westchester Av, n w s, 62.11 ft s w of 162d St, runs s w 50x n w 98.1x n e 35.5x s e 23.2x s e 79.9; Westchester Av, n w s, 112.11 ft s w of a proposed street, runs n w 98.1x s w 25x s e 0.1x n e 25; Westchester Av, n w s, 137.11 ft s w of a proposed street, runs n w 98.1x s w 75x s e 98.1x n e 75; Julia Lasase to Frederick Johnson, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

WENDOVER AV, n s, 90.10 ft e of Webster Av, 50x83; William Evans and others to Louis Ruehl, (mtg $6,000) 100

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 178th St, 50x100; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to William Cumming, Jr., (mtg $7,600) 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, Lots 18 and 19, map of William Crowther, West Farms, 20.3x irregular; Wesley Thorn to Domestic Realty Company, (mtg $30,000) 100

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of Home Av, 25x75x1.6; Emily A. Scott and others to Joseph M. Levine, C. A. G. 800

157th AV, 70 to 74, e s, 75x118; Maria Bove to John Focarile, (mtg $63,700) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 2,159, w s, 25x100; Mamie Bove to John Focarile, ½ part, (mtg $22,500). Nom.

3D AV, Lots 215 and 216, map of 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, 50x100; Rosalie V. Sichel to Anna Lomberg 3,300

4TH AV, s e corner of Arthur St, 108.8x101.4x100x144.4; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Abraham Shatzkin 100

4TH AV, s e corner of Arthur St, 108.8x101.4x100x144.4; Abraham Shatzkin to Max Pitkowsky 100

8TH AV, s e corner of 148th St, 49.11x100; 148th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 75x99.11; Leonard Weill to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $35,000) 100

3D ST, n s, Lot 28, map of Unionport, 205x216; Martin Norz to Robert J. Rooney, other consideration and 100

12TH ST, 316 to 320 West; Hudson St, 607 and 609; Forest Av, s e corner of 161st St, other, executors, to William R. A. Martin 70,250

13TH ST, s s, Lot 313, map of Unionport, 100x108; John W. Dale to Mary Damroth 1,000

21ST ST, n s, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Edith Opdyke to Henry Opdyke ..... Nom.

21ST ST, n s, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Henry Opdyke to Arthur J. Collins. Nom.

37TH ST, 20 East, 95x27.8; Annie Archbold to Helen L. P. Stokes ..... Nom.

39TH ST, 13 East, 40th St, s s, 25 East; Leo D. Greenfield to John Addison, B. & S. 1

40TH ST, 7 East, 25x95.6x25x94.9; Elizabeth P. Stillman to Thomas B. Clarke.. Nom.

41ST ST, 10 East, 20.10x102.6x20.10x103.1; 12 East 41st St, 20.10x101.11x20.10x102.6; Isidor Jackson and others to Thomas B. Clarke, other consideration and 100

45TH ST, s s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4; William F. Donnelly to Lillian M. Abel 100

56TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Rachel Gottlieb to the Rose Hill Realty Corporation, (mtg $5,200) ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 142 West, 20x102.2; Daniel E. Kennedy to William L. Kennedy, 1-3 part 12,000

81ST ST, 308 West, 20x102.2; Bridget Goodman to Thomas Byrnes, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

87TH ST, 257 and 259 West, 50x100.8; Florence B. Poole to New York Cab Company, (mtg $80,900) 150

95TH ST, 171 East, 16.8x100.8; Louis J. Reckerter and others to Josie Kohner, 2-5 part ..... Nom.

98TH ST, 102 West, 26x100.11; Louis S. Gottlieb to Morris H. Feder, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, 102 West, 26x100.11; Jacob Cooper to Louis S. Gottlieb, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

111TH ST, 83 East, 15.2x100.11; George P. Rechter to Gerson Hyman and another, (mtg $3,000) 100

126TH ST, 237 West, 25x99.11; John H. Doherty and others to Edward J. Murray, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

127TH ST, s s; Broadway, w s, 129th St, n s; Claremont Av, e s, the block; Central Building, Improvement and Investment Company to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtgs $237,500,) other consideration and 100

128TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, 83.4x99.11; Henry Brown to David Dreyfuss and another, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and 100

129TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; George F. Bentley, referee, to Henry Nobel, (mtg $51,786) 23,250

132D ST, 31 West, 17x99.11; Elizabeth F. Washburn to August Graf and another. Nom.

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 200x99.11; John O. Baker to David L. Block, other consideration and 100

137TH ST, n s, 650 ft w of Home Av, 100x100; Julius Esch to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

145TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 125x99.11; Jeremiah Zacharias to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $49,500) 1

147TH ST, s s, 174.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x99.9; Charles J. Belzig to the Rockland Realty Company, ½ part, other consideration and 100

147TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.9; Charles J. Belzig to Frederick Braun, ½ part, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

147TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.9; Alfred D. Lind, guardian, to Frederick Braun, (mtg $16,000) 4,458

147TH ST, s s, 174.5 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x99.9; Alfred L. Lind, guardian, to Rockland Realty Company, all title 1,589

151ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 225x99.11; James H. McHeffey to Harry Goodstein and another, (mtg $49,500) 100

158TH ST, 508 to 512 West, 100x99.11; Charles Vonhof to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

162D ST, 550 East, 20x115; William E. Diller to William Rogers, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

163D ST, s s, 75.6 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; Annie Carty and others to the Moorehead Realty and Construction Company, other consideration and 100

167TH ST, s e s, 99.8 ft n e of Tiffany St, 25x104x28.9x95.3; 165th St, s s, 124.8 ft n e of Tiffany St, 25x87x irregular; William Roach and wife to James C. Gaffney 100

177TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Marcus Rosenthal to Otto Silberman, other consideration and 100

179TH ST, s s, 118.1 ft e of Webster Av, 18.5x100; Gussie H. Garvin to Clarence D. Baldwin, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABEL, Lillian M., to Clifford T. Graham; 45th St, s s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year 4,500

ABEL, Lillian M., to Bronx Investment Company; 45th St, s s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years 24,000

ADDISON, John, to Bronx Investment Company; 39th St, 13 East, 3 years..... 180,000

BREEN, George H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 60th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 1,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY Company to Denis J. Dwyer and another; Bradhurst Av, e s, 39.11 ft s of 153d St, (3 mtgs, each $9,000,) 2 years 27,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMpany to Denis J. Dwyer and another; Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 153 St, 2 years 12,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMpany to Denis J. Dwyer and another; Bradhurst Av, e s, 159.8 ft s of 153d St, 2 years 13,000

BAILEY, Rachel, and another to Clement H. Smith; 236th St, n s, 400 ft e of Kepler Av, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

BRIGANDO, Michele, to American Mortgage Company; 107 and 109 Sullivan St, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

BRIGANDO, Michele, to American Mortgage Company; 107 and 109 Sullivan St, (2 mtgs $15,000,) 3 years ..... Nom.

BLOCK, David L., to John O. Baker; 135th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, due June 22, 1906 30,000

BARRETT, Carmen H., to Tillie Weiss; 94th St, n s, 301 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 94,000

BRIGANDO, Michele, to American Mortgage Company; 107 and 109 Sullivan St, (2 mtgs $15,000,) 3 years 15,000

BARRETT, Carman H., and Gertrude Fleischman; 94th St, n s, 264 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 mtgs, each $15,000, 3 years 30,000

BROWN, Minnie, to Frances O'Connor; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft s of 145th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

COHEN, Barnet, and another to Joseph Polstein; 130th St, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 40,000

COHEN, Barnet, and another to Joseph Polstein; 110th St, 65 and 69 East, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 25,000

COLLINS, Arthur J., to Henry Opdyke; 21st St, n s, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, due June 22, 1906 40,000

CULLEN, Kate, to Thomas Morris; 3d Av, w s, 76.5 ft s of 94th St, 1 year 1,000

COHEN, Elias A., to Jonas Weil and another; Chrystie St, 194 and 196, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

CLARKE, Thomas B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 40th St, n s, 175 ft to William Bloodgood ..... Nom.

COHEN, Elias A., to American Mortgage Company; Chrystie St, 194 and 196, 1 year 25,000

CONNOLLY, Mary J., to Catharine C. Hill; Turnpike Road, n s, 108 ft from Washington St; Washington St, n w corner of Turnpike Road, Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

CUMMING, William, Jr., to Alphonse Hogenauer and others; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 178th St, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years 7,400

CISINARI, Helena L. G., to Charles S. Warner; 49th St, 220 to 222 West, 3 years 20,000

CISINARI, Helena L. G., to New York Savings Bank; 49th St, 220 to 222 West, as per bond 20,000

DREYFUSS, David, and another to Henry Brown; 128th St, n s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, (2 mtgs, each $8,250,) prior mtg $38,000 on each, 5 years, 6 per cent 16,500

DEFEO, Michael A., and wife to Bronx Borough Bank; Fulton Av, n w corner of Wendover, notes 56,000

DE GANNARO, Matthew, to Louis M. Ebling; Hall Place, s e s, 463.1 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years 2,800

DAVIS, John, to Fannie A. Lewis; Stebbins Av, n w s, at s s of Freeman St, prior mtg $1,500, 1 year 1,500

EDMONDSON, George W., to James M. Wentz; 230th St, n s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent 11,000

FREED, Deborah, to Morris Jones; Mott St, 74, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,800

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Isaac M. Bernstein; Amsterdam Av, n e s, corner of 164th St, prior mtg $40,000, due March 22, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Mary A. A. Hayes; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 164th St, 2 years 40,000

GAUDIO, Giovanni, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 489, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; due Jan. 1, 1907 350

GODSPEED, Realty Improvement Company to Helene Rendsberg; 121st St, s s, 243.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to William Shillaber, Jr.; Boston Road, n w corner of 165th St, due Dec. 1, 1905 37,125

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 44th St, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4 per cent 350,000

HENNING, James W., to Gerard Beekman and another; 5th Av, 535, prior mtg $106,000, as per bond 75,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Elias P. Shinsky; Delancey St, 254 and 256, prior mtg $53,100, due Feb. 21, 1905, 6 per cent 3,000

JARRISCH, Max, to Abraham Levy; Bowery, 102 3,000

KAISER, John F., to James Pearson; Ogden Av, e s, 175 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 2,000

KIDDLE, Bessie A., and others to Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

KASHOWITZ, Max, to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Henry St, s s, 212 ft e of Clinton St, 2 mtgs, each $40,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold 80,000

KLEIN, George J., to Frederick D. W. Searing; 9th St, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue D, prior mtg $154,500, due June 22, 1905, 6 per cent 13,500

KAYE, Sol L., to Denis J. Creedon; Edgecombe Road, w s, 152.3 ft s of 159th St, due June 22, 1907 6,000

KAYE, Sol L., to Sara W. Hart; Edgecombe Road, w s, 102.2 ft s of 150th St, due July 1, 1907 4,000

KUTNER, Harry H., to Ernest Hall; Boston Road, n w corner of Suburban Place, 260 ft n s of Crotona Park East, 5 years 4,000

LA VELLE, John H., and another to Louise N. Bristow; Forest Av, s e corner of 166th St, due June 22, 1906 22,500

LA VELLE, John H., and another to Margaret Knox; Forest Av, s e corner of 166th St, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 5,000

LA VALLE, Lewis V., to Margaret K. Cushman; Bryant St, e s, 325 ft s of 172d St, 2 years 4,725

LA COMBE, Edward, to Anna Schmid; 121st St, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

LIEBLING, Joseph, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company;

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Out of City.

Near St. Augustine, Florida, and within sight of that city, a fine estate of 400 acres of land; mile water frontage; beautiful stone residence, carriage house, &c.; delightful, healthful Southern home. Apply to H. S. O'BRIEN & SON, 45 Broadway.

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TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
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BUILDING LOANS.

A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.

A.W. McLaughlin & Co., 138 B'way, Cor. Cedar

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To let, furnished, at $225 per month, very handsome and light apartment of seven large rooms and bath on Central Park West. Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

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West Side.

CLARA COURT

503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights. NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS. NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

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109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway; 4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; rents $27 up.

65 Morningside Av.,

near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,

240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

84th St., 120 West.—Choice eight-room single apartment, new crepe paper, $42.50; highest references required. Owner on premises, 2-4.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00. An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

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Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents

THE LORELEY,

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The Evarts and Senate, 231 and 235 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park—Suites six rooms and bath; steam heat, hall attendance. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

123d St., 208-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

44 East 132d; a nice apartment; five extra large rooms with bath; hot water; $20.

Bronx.

1,418 Prospect Av., five large light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, near Rapid Transit Station; rent $23 to $25; one month free. Inquire Janitor.

1,470 Webster Av., Near 171st St. Opposite Claremont Park.—Single flat, seven fine rooms, porcelain bath, heat, hot water, one flight, $28.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between GEORGE P. BUTLER, Complainant, and COMMONWEALTH TOBACCO COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice of Sale.

Pursuant to an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, Jerome Taylor, receiver of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the factory of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, at Seventh and Commerce Streets, Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 5th day of January, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following brands of Smoking Tobacco:

"Maud Muller,"
"Mellowleaf,"
"Sealskin,"
"Silver Slipper,"
"Greek Slave,"
"Jack Rabbit,"
"Maid of Virginia,"

and the following brands of Virginia Cigarettes:

"Mellowleaf,"
"Havana No. 1."

Ten per cent. (10%) cash deposit will be required.

For further particulars apply at the office of the receiver, at No. 95 Liberty Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on any week day prior to the day of sale, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

Dated December 10, 1904.

JEROME TAYLOR, Receiver Commonwealth Tobacco Company.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

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THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.

150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO., JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

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This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St. High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof,) FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED; SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

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Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 8, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL

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200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.

Apply to EDWARD C. COSLEY, Agent, 152 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,

OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d st.
H. J. SACHS, 2 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

TO LEASE

for 21 years with renewals, plot of 6 lots fronting on Franklin and North Moore Sts., or would divide.

FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Risser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 432 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

185 East 84th, adjoining Lexington Av. corner. Parlor floor store; excellent window display. Rent only $35 per month. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET 70 WEST HOUSTON STREET. Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

181 Broadway.

Large, light office; $20. Room 12.

Loft, 40x100; $800; power optional; light all sides. Your broker or The Sam Hoke Sign Shops, 52d St., at North River.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St. 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant store, 8th Avenue, bet. 28th and 29th Streets. Inquire 236 West 13th St.

Photo gallery; old established; rare opportunity; living rooms also; rent, $45. 145 8th Av.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent, $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office room to rent. Apply 160 5th Av., Room 615, from 10 to 1.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Jy22-1aw6mF.

The TIMES BUILDING

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

RENT, $550 AND UPWARD

ALSO

Stores and booths to rent on the street floor and in the basement at Rapid Transit Station.

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Broadway 7th Ave. TIMES SQUARE 424 and 430 Sts.

Leases in THE TIMES Building will be made with reputable and desirable applicants. Offices will be partitioned to suit tenants.

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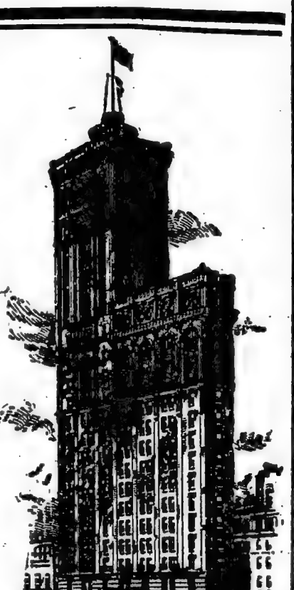

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MADELINE E. HAWES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street distant two hundred and ninety-one feet two inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and First Avenue and opposite a party wall; thence running northerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through said party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning, together with the right, title, and interest of said Madeline E. Hawes in and to one-half of said street to the centre thereof, immediately in front of said lot, subject to public use of the highway.

Dated New York, December the 13th, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 427 East 123d Street:

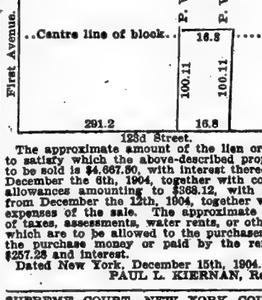

123d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,367.60, with interest thereon from December the 6th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.12, with interest from December the 12th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $257.28 and interest.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED STATES TITLE GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY and PETER COOK, plaintiffs, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, distant fifty-one and four one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Westchester Avenue with the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue eighty-two and eighty-seven one hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Eagle Avenue thirty-six feet; thence southerly twenty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to a point on a line drawn at right angles to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, and which point is seventy-seven feet westerly therefrom, and is sixty-eight feet and thirty one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue; thence again southerly in a straight line part of the way through a party wall to a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, which point is distant seventy-eight and sixty one-hundredths feet westerly from the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, measured along the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Westchester Avenue twenty-seven and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

HIRSH & RASQUIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 815 Westchester Avenue:

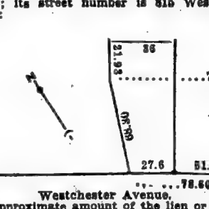

Westchester Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,311.66, with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $385, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $931.55 and interest.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, as sole surviving trustee, plaintiff, against GERMAN KAHN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Forty-seventh Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Forty-seventh Street and First Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with the westerly line of said First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet and 5 inches; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly line or side of said Forty-seventh Street, 20 feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with said First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet and 5 inches to the said southerly line or side of said Forty-seventh Street; and thence easterly, and along the same, 20 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 340 East Forty-seventh Street. Being the same premises conveyed to the said parties of the first part (German Kahn, Jacob Kahn, Isaac Kahn, and Emanuel S. Kahn) by deed bearing even date.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1904.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 340 East Forty-seventh Street:

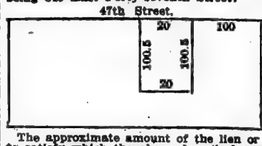

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $5,231.25, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1904, less $250 applied on account thereof on the 11th day of October, 1904, together with the expenses of this sale and expenses previously incurred by the referee herein, approximating $125, less $109.75 applied on account thereof on the 18th day of November, 1904, and the costs and allowances amounting to $330.47. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $375.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PEER HILLS BROTHERS COMPANY, plaintiff, against VICTOR CARREY, defendant.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys at their office, No. 13 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1904.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 13 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Victor Carret:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward B. Amend, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of December, 1904, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1904.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 13 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. RUSCH and another, plaintiffs, against MAX ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) and known on a map of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, December 10, 1833, as Lot No. 240, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant easterly from Sixth (now Lenox) Avenue two hundred and thirty-five feet, as said avenue was originally laid out, and two hundred and ten feet as said avenue is now laid out; thence running easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence at right angles with said line southerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly, at right angles to said centre line, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 58 West 128th Street.

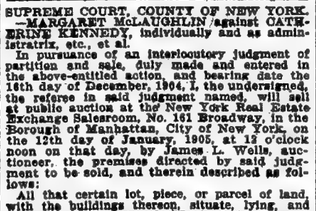

127th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,623.33, with interest thereon from November 28, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $384.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $942.00 and interest.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE W. THYM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. McCARTHY and MARIA McCARTHY, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All their right, title, and interest in and to that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the intersection of the easterly side of Emmet Street and the northerly side of Pelham (formerly Union) Avenue; and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Emmet Street 83 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of Pelham Avenue 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of said Emmet Street 83 feet to the northerly side or line of said Pelham Avenue; thence westerly along the said northerly side of said Pelham Avenue 100 feet to the place or point of beginning.

Being the same property conveyed to Bernard Hughes by deed of Robert Boch, referee, dated August 8th, 1878, and recorded August, 14th, 1878, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1,470 of Conveyances, at Page 71, excepting a strip of 17 feet by 100 feet from the parcel or tract therein described bordering on the northerly side of Pelham Avenue and used in widening the same.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

JOHN M. GARDNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 141 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

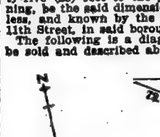

Pelham Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,196.06, with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $248.28, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to all taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are or may become a lien on the mortgaged premises prior to the date of sale, and which amount to about $1,771 72-100 and interest.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

d13-2aw8wTu&Fdja5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET McLAUGHLIN against CATHERINE KENNEDY, individually and as administratrix, etc., et al.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises directed by said judgment, by James J. Wolfe, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Street and First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet two (2) inches; thence westerly parallel with Eleventh Street sixty-three (63) feet three (3) inches; thence southeasterly seventy-two (72) feet six (6) inches to a point distant eighty-six (86) feet ten (10) inches northerly from the northerly side of Eleventh Street on a line parallel with First Avenue and one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet distant therefrom; thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, eighty-six (86) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions or distances more or less, and known by the street number 341 East 11th Street, in said borough and city.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and described above:

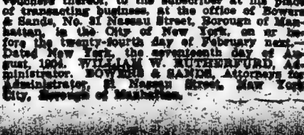

Dated New York, Dec. 19th, 1904.

JOHN C. GULICK, Referee.

GEO. M. BOYNTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GANSS, PETER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs at law and next of kin of PETER GANSS, deceased, late of the City and County of New York, if any such be, whose names, exact degree of relationship, and residences are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and the Attorney General of the State of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Julia Ganss of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Peter Ganss, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. [L. S.] Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

30-1aw5wT&4ja10

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar S. Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. WILLIAM W. RUTHERFURD, Administrator. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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Mr. E. R. Wingate Representative, will be at Town and Country Resort Bureau, 287 Fourth Ave. 'Phone 2346 Gramercy until Dec. 29. Address or call for rates and literature.

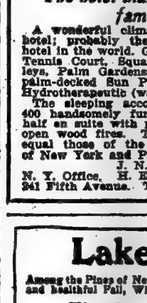

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN, plaintiff, against JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Eliza Brannock, Mary McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, Annie Strang, Annie Todd and Robert Todd, her husband; Agnes McLaughlin and Alexander Copp, her husband; Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago, the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, the executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and their next of kin and legatees, if any, and the Trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1904.

RICHARD W. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago; the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, the executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and their next of kin and legatees, if any:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1904, and filed with the complaint on the 8th day of December, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, which said complaint was filed in said clerk's office on the 18th day of August, 1904. And you will please take notice that the object of this action is for a partition or sale of the property described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, which is distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Town of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New York, dated the first day of June, 1888, made by R. Ross, surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, (and known thereon as Map No. 70,) as and by lot number ten, (10,) and being situated on the southwesterly side of Arcularius Place, 184 feet 3 inches southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of the said Arcularius Place and Gerard Avenue, as said down on said map, and being twenty-five (25) feet wide in front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet deep on each side. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, but as laid down on said map.

Dated December 14th, 1904.

RICHARD W. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

GOLD CIGAR CUTTER, buckle attached, below 34th St.; $10 reward. Murray, 23 West 32d.

LOST.—On Monday, Dec. 19, between East 49th and West 37th Sts., small gold bracelet, surmounted by small rubies and diamonds. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to 5 West 37th St.; no questions asked.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that Bank Book No. 6,389, issued Oct. 28th, 1904, to Fred'k Brunke, has been lost; payment thereon has been stopped and duplicate will be issued 2 weeks from this date to proper owner. Yorkville Bank.

LOST.—A miniature portrait of a lady with hat on, in small metal frame; dropped on Madison Av., near 61st St.; suitable reward. 673 Madison Av.

LOST—On 3d Av. "L," south of 23d St., Volume 7, "Japan," half red morocco; $5 reward. Warren, 160 Fifth Av., Room 811, New York City.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin; reward for return; pawnticket redeemed, no questions asked. Room 8,018, 1 Madison Av.

LOST.—Bank book No. 123,934, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Seal coat, taken from 75 West 45th St. since Friday; liberal reward; no questions.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD for diamond open-face gold WATCH with fleur de lis pin, lost December 21, possibly in shopping district. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$200 REWARD for lady's solitaire diamond RING with diamond-studded shank, lost December 19th. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE, "THE PARK."—Two connecting rooms adjoining bath, one flight; in refined, quiet boarding house; newly decorated; steam heat; superior table; also one corner suite, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

35TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 127 WEST.—Private family (Jewish,) will rent two rooms to congenial people appreciating home surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (Corner 80th St.—Large, well furnished, steam heated room, with excellent board; private family; second floor. Holmes.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, Near 73d St.—Large rooms, connecting; private bath; board optional; in refined Jewish private family.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment "2."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; porcelain bath, elevator; reference. Ortman.

24TH ST., 34 WEST, Near Madison Square.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen only; references.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; reasonable; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; two pleasant hall rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Everything new; modern rooms, large and small; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

50TH ST., 139 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms on parlor floor; private family.

63D ST., 15 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining bedroom; running water; steam heat; private family. Frank.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

37TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—Elegant furnished room; private Jewish family; board optional; references.

114TH ST., 112 WEST.—Room in steam-heated flat; reasonable; homelike; near Subway; gentlemen; references. Adler.

LENOX AV., 216, (Near 121st.)—Private family will take select couples or gentlemen; superior home table; steam-heated house; telephone; reference.

Bronx.

BRONX.—2,304 Belmont Av., near 183d "L"; large room; private house; boarding or without.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAPMAN & CO., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.—We require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Handkerchiefs, gloves, leather goods, jewelry, perfumery, stationery, books, toys, umbrellas, candy. Apply to Supt., between 9 and 11 A. M. and between 3 and 5 P. M.

MRS. B., 116th St., wants English-speaking girl, competent in general housework, able to do good, plain cooking in family of two, in apartment; wages, $18-$20. No. 538. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. M., West 139th St., wants chambermaid and seamstress for plain work; private dwelling; 4 in family; wages, $15-$18; cook employed. No. 564. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. H., Henry St., wants English-speaking girl; must be able to read and write; in family of three; plain housework; wages, $16. No. 556. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. P., Yonkers, requires competent cook and laundress in family of four adults; up-stairs girl kept; private dwelling; wages, $20-$25. No. 552. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

Males.

BOYS who have time between 7:30 and 8:45 A. M. can make $2 a week delivering papers daily. (Sundays and holidays excepted.) Call Saturday, 51 Vesey St., New York.

LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th St., desire neat-appearing cash boys who can bring good reference; bring certificate and apply immediately to Supt.'s office.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 52d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Boy, fourteen to sixteen years, in office of large retail and wholesale house; must be a graduate of school and write a good hand; salary $4 per week to start. Apply in own handwriting, Box 30, Station O, New York City.

WANTED—Boy to make himself generally useful in office of large manufacturing ribbon firm; good chance for bright and willing worker. Address in own handwriting, J. G. T., Box 207 Times.

WANTED—Boy, about 17 years old, in large law office. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Law, Box 196 Times.

WANTED—Young man with experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary to start, $10 and good chances of advancement. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—By Protestant cook in a private family; can furnish first-class Boston references; wages, $60 per month. M. E., 65 Worcester, Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes correctly; best references; $12. American, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat, ladylike; competent person; attends to business; references; $12. $15. C. A., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, permanency; downtown; 9 to 12; salary moderate; copying home. K., 167 West 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; desires opportunity show worth; credentials. Edna, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman; cultured; broad experience commercial, legal, brokerage. Superba, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer, office assistant; 1 year's experience; accurate, neat; start, $6. Miss Moss, 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12, $15. Mabel Reynolds, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five months' experience; neat, accurate, willing obliging; moderate salary. J. Moore, 168 Times.

FRANCHISE IS GRANTED FOR CROSS-TOWN SUBWAY

Jersey Company's Only Perpetual Right Is for Terminal.

TO DO AWAY WITH KIOSKS

Stations Must Be Built on Private Property—City May Buy Ninth Street Line After Twenty-five Years.

A franchise for the cross-town subway, connecting the tunnel of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company with the business section of the city, was formally granted at the meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commission yesterday, all the members voting in favor of it except Mr. Starin, who asked to be excused from voting.

Under its terms the New York and Jersey Company agrees to construct a double-track road from its present terminal, at Greenwich and Christopher Streets, under Hudson Street to Sixth Avenue, the franchise for this portion of the road being granted in perpetuity, as it was required for terminal facilities alone, Controller Grout explained. From the junction with Sixth Avenue there will be a road built north under Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street and another branch extending under Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue, where it will connect with the present Subway. This will also be double-tracked, and will be extended east as far as Second Avenue if in the future it shall be decided that such extension is necessary.

It is provided that the franchise shall become void unless the New York and Jersey Company shall within six months secure the consent of the Aldermen and Mayor and within a year the consents of at least 50 per cent. of the abutting property owners. The New York and Jersey Company binds itself to begin work within six months after securing such consents and to have the subway completed and in operation within five years from the date of the signing of the contract between the company and the Rapid Transit Commission.

For the privilege the company will pay to the city a rental of 50 cents per lineal foot of track and station platforms for a period of ten years and $1 per foot after that time and up to the expiration of the contract, as well as 4 per cent. on the estimated valuation of the vault space occupied in the operation of the road. For the first ten years of operation it will pay to the city $9,000 a year rental in lieu of a percentage on the receipts, and thereafter will pay a rental equivalent to 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road. This latter rental will be subject to readjustment at twenty-five-year periods so long as the franchise exists. Both the Sixth Avenue and the Ninth Street lines may be purchased by the city at the end of twenty-five years of operation for the actual cost of construction.

Stations on the proposed lines will be situated on Christopher Street at the junction of Greenwich Street, at the junction of Sixth Avenue and Christopher Street, and on the Sixth Avenue branch at Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-third Streets. On the Ninth Street branch there will be a station between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, and such others to the east as may become necessary on the extension of the branch to Second Avenue. It is provided that all these shall be on private property to be acquired by the construction company, thus doing away with the kiosks. It is also provided that there shall be no opening of the streets at any part of the construction, and the constructing company assumes the payment of all claims for damages that may arise from abutting property owners.

William Barclay Parsons was appointed consulting engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission at an annual salary of $10,000, it being stipulated that he shall not be paid any salary whatever when absent from the city, engaged on other work. George S. Rice, who has been chief deputy engineer for several years, was appointed acting chief engineer at a salary of $10,000 a year, both appointments taking effect from Jan. 1 next.

Delegations from the City Club, the Municipal Art Society, and the Merchants' Association appeared in opposition to the granting of any franchises in perpetuity, and a letter was received from the Board of Trade and Transportation on the same subject. The committees were informed that the board had not granted, and did not intend to grant any franchises in perpetuity, and that there was nothing of that sort in the franchise granted to the New York and Jersey Company. The only grant in perpetuity was for the terminal for the river tunnel, which was in itself a grant in perpetuity made years ago.

To Sell Christmas "Fixings."

Those who wish to secure cheap "fixings" for their Christmas dinner will have an opportunity to do so this morning at the Appraiser's Sores, when a quantity of abandoned goods will be sold by order of Collector Stranahan. The lot will comprise 210 boxes of chestnuts, one case of trees, one bag of cocoanuts, 19 boxes of oranges, and 149 barrels of grapes.

Ahearn Wants $30,000 for Street Signs.

Borough President Ahearn announced yesterday that he would request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at to-day's meeting to give him $30,000 so that he can put a street sign on every street corner in Manhattan. The surveyors of the Borough President's office have estimated that there are about 3,000 unmarked street corners in the borough, and two signs are needed for each corner.

Bronx Builder Gets Divorce.

John Little, the Bronx builder, who sued his wife for divorce, got a verdict in his favor yesterday, the jury that tried the case in the Supreme Court finding Mrs. Little guilty of the charges made in her husband's complaint.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; office assistant; 2 years' experience; $8; best of references. O 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Position with good firm; $6 to start. O 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; $8-$9. Ready, Box 177 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss, and balance sheets prepared; charges moderate. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes permanent or temporary employment; moderate remuneration; references. Stephenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—As accountant; 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary, special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By detail draughtsman and tracer. C. Richter, 304 West 119th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By young man with some experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary, from $8 to $10; can give references. G., 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, office man; 5 years' reference; Smith machine. W., 289 West 22d St.

YOUNG MAN, willing to work; position in office preferred; moderate salary; best references. Address H. A., Box 155 Times.

Stern Brothers

Men's Automobile Apparel

Cloth and Leather Caps,	$2.25
Raccoon Gloves of High Grade Fur,	$9.50
Fleece-lined Gloves, Black or Tan Leather,	$6.75
Fur-lined Boots, Russian model,	$9.50
MEN'S RACCOON COATS of strictly high grade skins, cut extra full in skirt, satin-lined shoulders and sleeves, lower part lined with all-wool worsted,	$58.00

Goggles, Fur and Wool-lined Leggins, Boots and Fur Overgaiters; Rubber, Leather and Fur Robes.

Extra Thin Gold Watches

One-eighth inch thickness, 18 karat gold, full size movement, guaranteed to keep accurate time.

IN SIZES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

West Twenty-third Street

BURNED STEAMER'S MATE DIDN'T HAVE A LICENSE

The Glen Island Carried a Few Barrels of Oil—Whisky, Too.

BOARD OPENS ITS INQUIRY

Fire Buckets Were Either Empty or Frozen, Says Larsen—Passenger Praises Crew.

Lax conditions on the Starin Line steamboat Glen Island, which burned in the Sound with the loss of nine lives on Saturday morning last, were disclosed by the testimony of Ivon Larsen, the mate, at the opening of the investigation by the local Board of Steamboat Inspection at the Whitehall Building yesterday. Capt. Henry M. Seeley and Theodore T. Mercereau, sitting as a special board, heard the testimony, while the Starin Line and Capt. Charles E. MacAllister, who commanded the Glen Island, were represented by Avery F. Cushman and James D. Derrell, Jr., as counsel.

Larsen admitted that he had no license as required by law, and that he did not know what freight was barred by law from passenger steamers, although he had charge of the loading of the vessel. On the night of the fire, he said, the Glen Island carried "a few barrels of oil." There was also whisky in the cargo. She had sixty-five fire buckets, but of these sixty-one were empty or frozen. It was also shown that the Glen Island had 2,023 life preservers at her last inspection in May, but that some of these had since been removed.

Capt. MacAllister, who pleaded that he was very ill, was first called. He told the story of the disaster, and said that, so far as he knew, there was no acetylene, oil, naphtha, or other particularly combustible substance on board, these being prohibited by the underwriters. The condition of the fire buckets, all of which were on the upper and main decks about amidship, prevented the throwing of water on the flames. The Captain could give no theory as to the cause of the fire. He said the dynamo armature had been repaired in October, but he could recall no other trouble with the electrical equipment.

Frederick B. Street, who with his wife and two daughters were among the rescued passengers, estimated that the boat, with the exception of a small spot at the bow, was ablaze from stem to stern in eight minutes. He paid a high tribute to the courage, coolness, and discipline shown by the officers and crew, and said the life preservers had been easy to reach and were apparently all right.

Thomas McMullen, the pilot, said that fire drills had been held every week on the Glen Island; that on these occasions the boats were lifted and swung clear and water pumped into the fire hose, all of which, he said, was regularly accomplished in ninety seconds.

Chief Engineer Vernon M. Layman believed the fire had started in the cargo. The hearing will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

DEAD FROM CHLOROFORM.

Brooklyn Real Estate Speculator Used It for Insomnia—Found by Valet.

George N. Martin, a real estate speculator, was found dead yesterday morning in his home, 171 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. His death was caused by chloroform, a quantity of which was found in the room. Martin was about fifty-two years old, and a widower. Since his wife died about ten years ago he had suffered from insomnia and nervousness, and to relieve this condition had recourse to chloroform.

Mr. Martin was found by Charles Miller, his valet, shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning. He was lying in bed with a handkerchief which had been soaked in chloroform over his face. Miller failed to arouse him, and sent for an ambulance surgeon, who said Mr. Martin had been dead for several hours. It is believed that in attempting to put himself to sleep he had taken a stronger dose than he could stand.

The dead man was reputed to be worth $500,000. His brother, William B. Martin, a builder, living at 24 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, took charge of the body.

STRUCK DYNAMITE; MAY DIE.

Italians in Railroad Excavation Hit Cartridge with a Crowbar.

When at work in an excavation being made for the New York Central Railroad tunnel at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard yesterday, two Italian workmen, who had been cautioned by the foreman about the presence of an unexploded dynamite cartridge, struck it with a crowbar. An explosion followed, and Tony Watts and John Campanello, both of 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, were injured so seriously that it is thought they cannot live. Watts had the sight of both eyes destroyed and his head cut. The lower part of Campanello's face was torn. They were taken to Lincoln Hospital.

John Purcell, foreman, of 898 Columbus Avenue, who was in charge of the work for the United Engineering and Construction Company, was arrested by Patrolman McCarton and taken to the Harlem Court charged with negligence. He was paroled by Magistrate Hogan until Thursday of next week.

Cold contracts.

So it's natural that as Winter progresses and the mercury goes down, our overcoat and suit prices should shrink.

That's what's happened, affecting many of our finest overcoats to the extent of from $5 to $15, and bringing many mixture suits to the $15 level.

Boys' suits and overcoats are down, too.

We've quantities of the things that women like to give men, in the qualities men get themselves.

Scarfs, gloves, mufflers, house coats, suit-cases are examples.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

VINCENT says

Stein-Bloch Clothes.
Custom Suits $30.

THESE are very special and I want you to judge me by them. I am not a dabbler in tailoring, but a practical tailor who knows his subject as intimately as a scholar knows his Iliad.

There's more tailoring than mere cutting cloth according to measurements.

There's personal interest, individual attention, the love of the thing that is being done by the man who does it. All these I give you plus Fit and Style, ever my hobbies.

For those who wish it I have a made-to-order Department.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

THE W&H SHOPS

A "HANDY" CHRISTMAS GIFT.

We could sell this $1.15 cape glove at $1.50 and not over ask you. The guarantee'll wear and so will the glove

WEBER & HEILBRONER,
58 Nassau St.—369 Broadway—757 Broadway.

STEEL BUSINESS HEAVY.

Trust Expects Advance Orders for 5,000,000 Tons by Dec. 31.

According to information from authoritative sources, the orders which the United States Steel Corporation will show on hand at the end of the present quarter will exceed 5,000,000 tons. This is an increase of nearly 2,000,000 tons over the orders on hand at the end of the September quarter, and is within a few thousand tons of the orders reported on hand two years ago.

This confirms the statements made by representatives of the trust from time to time to the effect that the orders for steel products were coming in faster and in greater quantity than ever before in the history of the corporation. The increase in new tonnage is at the rate of 22,000 tons a day.

The orders have so far been mainly taken at the reduced prices, but with the rise in schedules for plates, structural steel, &c., announced last week, the tonnage now being ordered will bring very nearly as good profits as prevailed two years ago.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Twenty-Dollar Belt-Back Tourist & Great Coats, 52 inches long, at **$15**

Here's welcome news for men who are longing to have one of those popular Vogel Brothers big, loose Great Coats (made of Oxford and black frieze) or the swagger Belt-Back Tourist Coat (made of fancy overcoatings). All of them 52 inches long, made with those broad, shapely shoulders, snug-fitting collars, and full, graceful backs. Every one of these overcoats is worth $20. Our special sale price is $15.

Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats at **$12.**

We have just received from our workrooms 500 overcoats that, if received a week or two earlier, would have gone on sale for $15. It's your good fortune, as you may own one at a saving of $3. The overcoats are in medium length models, with very loose and slightly form-fitting backs, made of black and Oxford friezes and blue and black kerseys. Instead of $15, our special price is $12.

Sale of $30 Paddock and Surtout Overcoats, at **$19**

Here's an opportunity for 100 men to own the ultra-fashionable Paddock or Surtout Overcoat at a marvellously low cost—$19. A tailor would charge you $30 for the identical garment. They're made of black and Oxford moulles, with all those characteristics of style that make Vogel Brothers' clothes favored by the best-dressed men. If you want one, don't delay.—The price is $19.

Sale of $15 Black and Fancy Cheviot Suits at **$12.**

Here's another example of money saving. Most of these suits at $12 have been gathered together from the small quantities left of our best-selling $15 lines. There are single and double-breasted sack suits of black Thibets and rich dark fancy cheviots. It's a clear saving to you of $3 to buy one of these suits at $12.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Store Open Late Friday and Saturday Nights.

WHICH shall it be?
The best as *he* understands it, or the best as *you* understand it?
The *really* smart woman buys a man's present where *he* would buy it.
Anything bought Friday or Saturday will be delivered, *positively*.
SOME VERY IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS.
Fur Overcoats $135-$650, Fur Gloves $3.50-$40. Fur lined Gloves $4-$7.50.
Imported Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets and House Gowns of the very highest character, $5-$60. Scarfs, Mufflers, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
An unusually choice collection of Canes and Umbrellas, just in, no extra charge for engraving. Why not the best?

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Which shall it be?"

Broadway at 51st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brklyn

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Av
238-242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
3d Av., cor. 122d.
246 W. 125th St.
Open Evenings.

About Undress Dress

BATHROBES, Pajamas, Underclothes, Fancy Half Hose.

Things that make for Comfort,—Things that make a man glad that CHRISTMAS has come.

Bathrobes from $3.50

Don't forget a Hat for the Holidays.

The confidence which comes from being well dressed goes with the man who buys here. His attire
Exemplifies the latest models in style.
Embodies all that is new, tasty and reliable in fabric, and
Exhibits the highest art known in workmanship.

Walking Coats, Single & Double-breasted Sack Suits, $15 to $35.
Overcoats, $15.00 to $50.00.
13th St. Store Open Evenings Until Xmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores — Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Av
238-242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
3d Av., cor. 122d.
246 W. 125th St.
Open Evenings.

About Us Ourselves!

WE have Five pleasant, airy, well-lighted Stores,—Five Stores that we are proud of.

For CHRISTMAS we have filled them with what we think the most attractive things that Men ever looked at, HART SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Clothing at Two Stores (830 Columbus Ave.) Haberdashery, WALLACH'S and Stetson's Hats.

All our Stores are Attractive to women! You will be Royally Welcomed, whether you want to spend money or not.

Don't buy if you can help it! If you are so attracted that you cannot help it, you will never regret your purchase. HOLIDAY Suspenders in a pretty box 50c

A. F. JAMMES,

UNIQUE PARIS NOVELTY SHOP.

All the newest Paris creations for the Holidays. Articles of taste and refinement such as are shown by the foremost Paris leaders of fashion and worn by the elite of society, specially imported for this season's Holiday Gifts.

495 5TH AVE., NEAR 42D ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 2 NIGHTS. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. NEXT MON. EVE. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) Seats now on sale.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. XMAS NIGHT AT DALY'S THEATRE. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. OPENS XMAS MAT. WOODLAND The Musical Forest Fantasy. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Pinero's Comedy, A Wife Without a Smile.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Last Week. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN, THE USURPER. BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26. First Mat. Wed., Dec. 28. Regular Mats. Sat. Holiday Matinee Monday, Jan. 2. VIOLA ALLEN in The Winter's Tale. Tickets on sale.

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MAT. THURS., DEC. 29. ETHEL BARRYMORE In SUNDAY

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. XTRA MAT. XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.....At 8:30. Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore. "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS XMAS NIGHT. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL. Matinees Dec. 28, Dec. 31. Seats ready.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni, Begue. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 24, (Pop. prices,) at 8, FIDELIO. Senger-Bettaque, Alten; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 25, at 8:30, at pop. prices, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Fremstad, Homer, Senger-Bettaque; Knote, Plancon. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Morning, Dec. 26, at 11:30 precisely—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Eve., Dec. 26, at 8, (Double Bill)—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Parvis, Reiss. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 28, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Saleza, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Special Prices:—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, "Die Versunkene Glocke"; Sat. Mat., "Schneewittchen"; Sat. Eve., "Im weissen Roessl."

NEW AMSTERDAM Eve. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. Klaw & Erlanger's HUMPTY DUMPTY. TO-DAY, 2:30, Special "Welcome Mat." Eleanor Robson, "Merely Mary Ann."

LIBERTY 42d St., west of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. LAST WEEK. GEO. M. COHAN and His Merry Company, "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." Next Monday Evening, 8:10, "In Newport." Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co.

NEW YORK Last Week at This Theatre. Last Matinee To-morrow. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy. SEATS NOW ON SALE. OPENING XMAS MAT. "HOME FOLKS." Jos. Brooks Production. PRICES Now Policy 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 1.00

CASINO. To-morrow, 8:15. Seats Selling. Lillian Russell In LADY TEAZLE

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Monday (Xmas). JAMES K. HACKETT in THE FORTUNES OF THE KING.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29. Evs. 8:15. LAST WEEK. Mat. To-morrow Special Prices. Robert B. Mantell in RICHELIEU. XmasMat., Dec. 26. Edward Terry The House of Burnside. Seats Selling.

AT CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AFT., JAN. 1, AT 3. By Reason of Continued Demand. PACHMANN. Fifth Recital—Special Request Programme. Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Box Office & Ditson's. NOTE.—Requests should be sent to LOUDON G. CHARLTON, Carnegie Hall.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK Andrew Mack in TOM MOORE. TO-NIGHT—HANDSOME SOUVENIR. Beginning CHRISTMAS MAT. Next Mon., Dec. 26, Henry W. Savage will offer RICHARD GOLDEN and Superior Company, Big Production, New play. COMMON SENSE BRACKET.

MAJESTIC LAST WEEK!! Last Mat. Sat. BERTHA GALLAND. DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. SUNDAY NIGHT. Victor Herbert's Orchestra. Starting Xmas (Mon.) Piff! Paff!! Pouf!!! Matinee, Dec. 26.

WEST END THE SIGN OF THE FOUR. Xmas Week—ME, HIM & I.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sunday, Dec. 25, at 2. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE. JOSEF HOFMANN. POPULAR PROGRAMME! POPULAR PRICES. Seats 50 cts. to $1, at Ditson's and box office.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH. Quebec vs. Wanderers, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Adm., $1.00. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Closed this week for rehearsals, but Box Office open daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Beg. Xmas, Monday, Night, Dec. 26. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

Wallach's. B'way & 30. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., Xmas & Wed: SHO-GUN By Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders. Garden, 27th, Mad. Av. Mat. Sat., Xmas & Wed. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow

CIRCLE B'way and 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. IRELAND'S OWN BAND, Rosario Guerrero & Co., Mason-Keeler Co., Sydney Grant, Greene & Werner, Rosarie & Doretto, and many others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. Henry Miller in JOSEPH ENTANGLED. SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT. Next w'k—John Drew in The Duke of Killicrankie.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. CHRISTMAS MATINEE Monday, Dec. 26th. LAST TIME THE WIZARD OF OZ 2 WEEKS. Montgomery & Stone. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

SOUSA CARNEGIE HALL, Three Farewell Concerts. Sun., Mon., Tues., Dec. 25, 26, 27. SEATS ON SALE.

AMERICAN Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c. THE RAYS—"Down the Pike." Sunday Night—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Next week—"SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH."

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y & Xmas (Monday). WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama, THE MUSIC MASTER.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Geo. Fuller Golden, Murphy & Nolan, Foy & Clark, Athos Family & others.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 43 St. Xtr Mat. Xmas. MAT. SAT'Y. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., 7th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c. Entirely New Vaudeville. Roll Rock.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. PAIN'S FIRE—POMPEII.

Grand

Manhattan MRS. FISKE B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2. LEAH KLESCHNA. Extra Holiday Mats. Dec. 26 and Jan. 2.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 5TH AVE.—"D'Arcy of the Guards" & Vaud. 23D ST.—John W. Ransone, Great Vaud. Bill. 125TH ST.—"Friends" & Excellent Vaudeville. 58TH ST.—Staley & Birbeck, John W. Ransone, &c.

BIJOU Best Seats $1.50. Tel., All Mats. 1520 Mad. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat., 2:20. LAST THREE WEEKS. Special Mats. Xmas & New Year's. MAY IRWIN. MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. Mat.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,153. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904.—14 Pages with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

ODELL AND BARNES FAIL TO GET HIGGINS'S PLEDGE

Governor-Elect Firm in Keeping Out of Senatorial Fight.

CONFERENCES HELD IN ALBANY

State Committeeman Claims Strength of Depew in the Legislature Is 69 Against 49 for Black.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Governor-elect Higgins has declined to declare himself in favor of either Black or Depew for United States Senator, although Gov. Odell had a private conference with him to-day in the inner office of the Executive Chamber, and he later received a visit from State Chairman William Barnes, Jr.

It is now rather generally believed that when he becomes Governor he will remain neutral and declare only that he is neither "the organization" nor yet the Legislature, and that he purposes to keep his official skirts clear of the Senatorship squabble and all its attendant features and possible results.

This appears to be something of a damper upon the hopes of Senator Depew and the Platt faction, who had hoped to get the new Governor to line up with them for the undoing of Odell. To the Odell factionists in the party the belief that Mr. Higgins will keep his hands off, while not as pleasant as the belief they entertained that he would join Odell, relieves their apprehensions that he might favor the re-election of Depew.

It has come to the pass now when Gov. Odell fears that if Depew is returned to the Senate it will mean the destruction of his personal political machine which he has so laboriously built up. No third party candidate for United States Senator is now talked of. It is Black and the supremacy of Odell or Depew and destruction of the Odell machine.

State Committeeman Barnes had no better success in getting Governor-elect Higgins to declare for Depew and Platt than Odell did in getting him out for Odell and Black, notwithstanding he presented his summing up of the strength of the respective candidates in the Legislature as the actual situation with Depew supported by 69 and Black by only 49. The division of the Republican legislators by their counties, according to Mr. Barnes, is as follows:

FOR DEPEW—Albany, 4; Allegany, 1; Broome, 3; Cattaraugus, 3; Cayuga, 3; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 2; Cortland, 1; Delaware, 1; Erie, 2; Genesee, 1; Herkimer, 1; Kings, 12; Livingston, 1; Nassau, 1; New York, 5; Niagara, 2; Oneida, 4; Onondaga, 1; Ontario, 2; Orleans, 2; Otsego, 2; Queens, 1; Schuyler, 1; Seneca, 1; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Wayne, 1; Westchester, 2; Wyoming, 2; Yates, 1. Total, 69.

FOR BLACK—Clinton, 1; Columbia, 2; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 7; Essex, 2; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Greene, 1; Monroe, 6; New York, 7; Orange, 3; Putnam, 1; Rensselaer, 3; St. Lawrence, 3; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Ulster, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Westchester, 2. Total, 49.

DOUBTFUL—Three legislators from Jefferson, 1 from Lewis, 2 from Oswego, 4 from Onondaga, 2 from Madison, 1 from Franklin, 2 from Montgomery, 3 from Steuben, 2 from Chautauqua, 1 from Sullivan, and 1 from Rockland. Total, 22.

SMITH TO SUPPORT DEPEW.

Assemblyman from Higgins's Own Town So Tells the Senator.

Assemblyman Jasper E. Smith, who was elected from the First Cattaraugus District, and who lives in Olean, the home of Governor-elect Higgins, called upon Senator Chauncey M. Depew yesterday and pledged him his vote for United States Senator.

Assemblyman Smith's attitude, taken together with the fact that three of Governor-elect Higgins's closest personal friends, N. N. V. Franchot, Representative Vreeland, and James S. Whipple, attended the conference called by Senator Platt, is strengthening the impression that Mr. Higgins would prefer to have Mr. Depew elected. He has asserted positively on several occasions that he had a preference as between Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black, but thus far he seems to have kept his preference to himself.

The Assemblyman from the Second District of Cattaraugus is James C. Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon conferred with Governor-Chairman Odell on the Senatorship on the day when a great many up-State leaders came to the city at the Governor-Chairman's invitation, and it has been reported by those who claim knowledge of his sentiments that he will be for ex-Gov. Black. It is said that he and ex-Gov. Black have been good friends for years.

The Senator from the Fiftieth District is Albert T. Fancher. He was the successor of Mr. Higgins in the Senate. Senator Fancher has been more identified with the crowd that follows Speaker S. Fred Nixon than with those who followed Mr. Higgins in district affairs. The general belief is that he will favor the candidate whom Speaker Nixon concludes to support. Up to the present Speaker Nixon has not declared his intentions. The Speaker feels that he cannot afford to make his position known until after he has named his committees. It is generally believed that he is inclined to favor Senator Depew.

Senator Carpenter of Westchester has come out for Depew, being the second member of the Legislature from the Westchester district to take a stand for the present Senator as against Mr. Black, notwithstanding the fact that National Committeeman William L. Ward, the political boss of Westchester, declared in the Odell conference at the Republican Club that any member from Westchester who came out for Depew would be buried so deep at the next election that he would be beyond resurrection.

That Senator Depew's canvass has gained strength during the past week is undeniable; nevertheless the Governor-Chairman and his lieutenants are serenely confident that the wishes of the organigation will prevail in the selection of a Senator, and it is evident that the organization is behind Mr. Black.

The attempts which are being made by leaders of the organization as at present constituted and the Platt wing of the party to win over Mr. Higgins, as indicated by the conferences at Albany, have been convincing to the politicians that the Governor-elect can decide the contest by throwing the weight of his influene to either candidate.

Mr. Higgins's personal friends who are in a position to give him disinterested advice have been urging him, it is understood, to declare at the earliest opportunity after he becomes Governor that he will be absolutely neutral in the Senatorial matter, but at the same time to give the pledge that, as far as he is concerned, no member of the Legislature shall be politically punished for honestly endeavoring to represent the sentiment of his district on the Senatorship.

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PAT SHEEDY FOR LAWSON.

"Those Fellows He Exposes Are Worse Gorillas Than I Am."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—Pat Sheedy, gambler, art connoisseur, and philosopher, who is in St. Louis to prosecute his suit for $25,000 for an alleged gambling debt against Vincent Kerens, son of R. C. Kerens, candidate for the Senate to-night entertained a crowd in the Southern Hotel lobby with a dissertation on Thomas W. Lawson and his methods of attacking "Frenzied Financiers."

"Lawson," said Sheedy, "is giving us some straight dope. He is telling the exact truth as I have seen it all my life. These men that Lawson exposes are all gorillas, worse gorillas than men like myself. I've found out that all men with great amounts of money usually act the same way, they are always ready to buy anything they want. They buy for less and sell for more and create and fix the markets for their purposes.

"They call it business and high finance, but 'Pat' Sheedy calls it cheating, cheating, cheating. Hurrah for Lawson! say I. He is educating the people to some truths they should know. I have known them all my life, but lots of folks have not known them before. The outcome will be that the people will hesitate to invest in gold bricks and refuse to be milked. Lawson is going to absolutely destroy the market for gold bricks in this country."

BRYAN INTERESTED.

Comment on Lawson's Story of $5,000,000 Campaign Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—When W. J. Bryan returned home to-day he was asked his views on the statement made by Thomas W. Lawson that a $5,000,000 fund was raised by the Republicans in the campaign of 1896. Replying, he said: "I have read Mr. Lawson's article in Everybody's Magazine. While I knew much money was being used in the campaign of 1896, I had no specific knowledge of where it came from. I will be glad, however, if the facts are all made public."

ADDICKS IN LAWSON'S TOWN.

And the Heavens Did Not Fall—The Letter to Donohue.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—J. Edward O'Sullivan Addicks, the Delaware gas man, was in Boston several hours to-day and then went back without having seen Lawson.

Addicks was here in connection with one of the numerous legal entanglements of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware and was closeted with his counsel, ex-Judge Dunbar, all the forenoon.

Frederick P. Call, publisher of The New York Commercial, said yesterday that his newspaper would this morning print the full text of the letter written by Thomas W. Lawson to Denis Donohue, financial editor of The Commercial, inviting him to come to Boston.

Lawson said Thursday that if it could be proved that this letter, which was published before in The Commercial on Oct. 27, was genuine, he would give $100,000 to the person so proving it, or would send the money to any designated charity.

"The only change in the letter as originally published," said Mr. Call yesterday, "was that we left out four lines of it in which reference was made to Mr. Haines, the former publisher of the paper. It was not essential to the rest of the text, and so it cannot be claimed that what was published was garbled. However, we will publish it in full to-morrow.

"Of course Lawson's one-hundred-thousand-dollar bluff we will pay no attention to, but if he insists in making good his offer, we will tell him the charities to send it to. I won't mention which ones I have in mind, because they would surely be disappointed."

BUYS FIFTH AVENUE SITE.

Otto H. Kahn to Build Residence at Seventy-fifth Street.

Otto H. Kahn of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has bought the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, from Simon Guggenheim, through John N. Golding, a broker. The property has frontages of 57.2 feet on Fifth Avenue and 120 feet on the side street, and is reported to have been held at about $500,000.

Upon this site Mr. Kahn will erect a residence, which, it is said, will be one of the handsomest houses in Fifth Avenue. The plot is one of the few remaining vacant parcels of any size facing Central Park in the section just north of Seventy-second Street.

Two other members of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. already have their residences in the immediate neighborhood. Jacob H. Schiff's house is 965 Fifth Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street, and Mortimer L. Schiff's at 932, three doors south of the corner just bought by Mr. Kahn. Other residents in this block are Alfred W. Hoyt, at 934; J. D. Layng, at 931; Dr. E. L. Keyes, at 930, and Henry R. Hoyt, at 2 East Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. Kahn now lives at 8 East Sixty-eighth Street.

MURDER OVER VACCINATION.

Man Kills an Officer and Is Shot, Perhaps Fatally.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 23.—Refusing to submit to vaccination at Sandersville, Boss Garrett shot and killed special officer Gideon Matthews to-day. Garrett escaped, but a srong posse of citizens immediately started in pursuit. The fleeing man was overtaken one mile north of town. He attempted further flight, and was shot through the thigh by Deputy Marshal Wilson, arrested and lodged in the county jail.

Garrett also suffered a serious wound in the right side, inflicted by special officer Matthews. It is thought he will not live.

Latest Shipping News.

The Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool, arrived in Quarantine early this morning. She will dock about 8 A. M.

The Ward liner Santiago, from Havana, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:18 o'clock last night. She will dock about 8 A. M.

The steamship Caribbee, from West Indian ports, anchored in Quarantine late last night. She will dock about 8 o'clock this morning.

The Ward liner Yumuri, from Santiago, anchored in Quarantine late last night and will dock about 8 o'clock this morning.

HOLIDAY TOUR TO WASHINGTON.
Royal Blue Line, December 27. Only $12 from New York, all expenses including rail and hotel, for three days. Additional tours Jan. 12 and 23, Feb. 11, Mar. 16 and 30, April 18 and 27, May 11, 1905. Inquire B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember the sick-poor in your Church Offering.—Adv.

LOST MUCH ON COPPER, SUICIDE IN THE SAVOY

R. Humphrey Roberts of Pittsburg Took Big Operator's "Tip."

ONE CENT FOUND IN POCKET

He Had Made a Wonderful Record as Insurance Underwriter in His Home City.

R. Humphrey Roberts of Pittsburg killed himself in his room in the Hotel Savoy early last evening. There was an attempt made to conceal the fact from the Coroner.

Coroner Goldenkranz at 2 o'clock this morning said that at 8 o'clock he had been called to the Savoy by Dr. Brown, the hotel physician. When he got there he found Roberts dead in Room 328 with his wrist arteries severed by a razor, which lay near by. Dr. Brown told him, he said, the man had been dead for three hours at least. The body was found by W. Gordon Garrison, a representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, to which Roberts had written yesterday announcing his intention to take his life.

Mr. Garrison told Coroner Goldkranz that Roberts was the company's Pittsbprg representative. In his pockets were found one lone cent and a cheap gun-metal watch.

Coroner Scholer said later that he had heard that Roberts sad met financial disaster in copper shares. He had taken the advice of a celebrated operator.

Coroner Goldenkranz at 12:20 o'clock this morning filed an official report at the Coroners' office to the effect that a man registered as R. Humphrey Roberts had probably committed suicide yesterday in the Hotel Savoy by cutting his wrist arteries. His report said that he had been notified of the case at 7:30 P. M. by Dr. Dillon Brown of 28 West Fifty-ninth Street.

At the hotel the clerk told Detective Sergeant O'Connor, who was sent over there by Sergt. Bingham of the East Fifty-first Street Station to investigate a story given to him by a reporter that no man of that name or anything like it had registered at the Hotel Savoy yesterday. He also said that there certainly had not been any suicide there yesterday.

As O'Connor was passing out of the hotel he says he heard one man remark to another that it was "too bad that that man had killed himself."

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—R. Humphrey Roberts was one of the best known men about town in Pittsburg.

Roberts came to Pittsburg about ten years ago. He came from Detroit, where he had married the daughter of one of the leading attorneys of the Central West. He left that city to come to Pittsburg.

Upon his arrival here he became connected with a prominent life insurance company, and made a wonderful record as an underwriter. His talents brought him a circle of acquaintances from whom he secured a great volume of the highest class business, and he wrote many large policies. He was a member of the Pittsburg Field Club, and an enthusiastic cricketer.

Among his friends here the news of his death caused the greatest surprise.

Roberts lived at 3,525 Forbes Street, and, so far as is known, he had no relatives in this city.

BANK'S DEFICIT, $781,646.42.

Surplus and Capital Stock of Buffalo Institution Wiped Out.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, has given out a further statement of the condition of the German Bank, which suspended recently. Briefly, it shows that the surplus and capital stock of the bank were wiped out, the deficit being $781,646.42.

The amount of paper thrown out by the Bank Examiner for various causes was $1,465,936.97. The total individual deposits in the bank were $4,185,606.57. Less the depreciation by deficit and deductions, the actual assets of the bank are $1,938,023.18. Of this amount, $213,000 are deposits of savings banks, which are preferred claims.

CHICAGO BANKER INDICTED.

Isaac N. Perry Had Been Acquitted of Arson in Preliminary Hearing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Grand Jury today returned two indictments against Isaac N. Perry, ex-President of the National Bank of North America. The indictments charge him with arson in connection with the burning of the plant of the Chicago Car and Locomotive Works at Hegewisch, Ill.

He was President of the locomotive company which was in financial difficulties. The works were heavily insured. Mr. Perry was acquitted on a preliminary examination before a Justice of the Peace. An accusation against him, however, was subsequently carried before the Grand Jury.

FRENCH DISASTER IN AFRICA.

Force of Occupation Reported to Have Suffered Heavy Losses.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Private reports have been received here to the effect that the French military force of occupation in Central Africa has suffered a serious reverse, accompanied by heavy losses, near Timbuctoo.

There is no official confirmation of the report.

PHILADELPHIA REALTY DEAL.

Old Bellevue Property Sold by George C. Boldt for Over $900,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The old Bellevue property, at the northwest corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, was sold today by George C. Boldt to a syndicate to be known as the Bellevue Realty Company, for more than $900,000. In the syndicate are represented leading financial interests, who will erect a twenty-story office building.

Verner & Co., bankers, who recently took offices in the building, negotiated the purchase and are now forming a trust company, to be known as the Broad Street Trust Company. Applications for charters for both corporations will be made next week. The capitalization of the trust company, it is said, will be $1,000,000. George C. Boldt has subscribed for 500 shares of the trust company stock.

According to the plans the trust company will occupy all of the first floor. The other floors will be given over to offices.

The property occupies three building lots, with fronts of 70 feet in Walnut and Moravian Streets and 96½ feet in Broad Street. The price paid is at the rate of $9,375 a front foot, the top notch for land in the locality.

THE SHORT LINE TO CLEVELAND.
Quadruple daily train service, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Through sleeping car on the Chicago Limited. No extra fare.—Adv.

Pronounced by Scotch whiskey drinkers to be the best whiskey imported. Thomson's Scotch. Cesare Conti, Agt., 35 Broadway.—Adv.

To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember the sick-poor in your Church Offering.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN SIOUX CITY.

Fireman Killed and $1,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 23.—A fire, which started shortly before 9 o'clock tonight in the Pelletier department store, had up to 11:30 o'clock, when it was under control, destroyed property valued at more than $1,000,000. The entire territory between Jackson and Pierce, and Third and Fourth Streets, was destroyed and one fireman was killed.

Assistance was sought from outside cities and an engine and other equipment were started from Omaha at 10 o'clock. All the wires of both telegraph companies were lost, temporarily cutting off communication with outside. Later telephone wires were used over a circuitous route.

The fire, as already mentioned, started in the Pelletier department store, situated in the Toy Building, a six-story stone block, at the corner of Fourth and Jackson Streets, occupied also by the First National Bank. The entire building, together with its contents, was destroyed, and the flames spread to the Massachusetts Block, on the west, another large six-story building. The firemen were unable to get near enough to do any material good in stopping the flames, which rapidly spread to the westward, assisted by a brisk wind.

In the course of their flight, the flames were communicated to a score of other business places located in the buildings to the west of the Toy Block. Among these were the following, which were entirely destroyed:

The Massachusetts Building, occupied by seven large stores, including the Gillette Hardware, the Pullman Hotel, Johnson & Aronson, clothing and furnishings; Orkin Brothers, ladies' furnishings; George Conway, wholesale tobacco and cigars, and the American Express Company.

The next building destroyed was the Commercial Block. In this were located the City National Bank, J. J. Frugh, queensware; Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company, wholesale grocers; Peavy & Nash, furniture; Dow Clothing Company, Harsted & Halsuth, shoes; Theodore Becker Tailoring Company, Walde Hardware Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Leaping across the alley the fire next spread to the smaller buildings facing Fourth Street. These included the Northwestern National Bank, Selzer Brothers, wholesale liquors, and Magner & Welsh's saloon.

SCORES OF WINDOWS GO.

Gas Explosion Creates Havoc in Stores and Passing Car.

An explosion of gas in an electric-conduit manhole at Thirtieth Street and Fourth Avenue last night broke nearly two-score of windows, disarranged the stock of the curiosity and other stores in the neighborhood, and broke nearly all of the windows in one side of a passing car. The report sounded like an explosion of dynamite.

Three workmen had been making repairs in the conduit and had left to go to the sidewalk for more tools when the explosion occurred. A sheet of flame shot high into the air, but the force of the explosion was lessened because absence of the manhole cover, which the workmen were about to put on.

In 439 Fourth Avenue Miss Cetta Levy, a clerk, was thrown down by the shock of the explosion and fainted. She was soon revived, but was hysterical for some time afterward.

The upper floors of three East Thirtieth Street buildings that were affected are occupied as flats. The tenants poured from these in great alarm, and it was some time before they could be convinced that the damage was no greater than it really was.

The car that ran into the explosion was northbound. It was filled with passengers, many of them women who had been shopping. Nearly every window in the side of the car nearest the manhole was blown out, but nobody in the car was injured.

The only explanation the workmen and officials of the electric light company could give for the explosion was that a crossed wire had emitted sparks which ignited illuminating or sewer gas. For an hour all of the electric lights within a radius of several blocks would not light. The current was turned on, however, after new connections in the manhole were made.

SCARE ON SEA-TOSSED LINER.

Passengers of Prinzess Irene Near Panic While Storms Raged.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—The North German Lloyd steamship Prinzess Irene, from Naples for New York, arrived here this afternoon short of fuel. She will take on 500 tons of coal and proceed to New York to-morrow.

Capt. Dannemann reports a tempestuous passage. The steamship left Naples on Dec. 9 and met a storm between that port and Genoa. Fair weather then prevailed until the afternoon of the 17th, when at 4 o'clock a terrific gale was encountered. For the next four days the steamship battled against violent head gales and high seas. She passed through two cyclones, during which time the steamship labored heavily and the use of large quantities of oil was necessitated. On the 18th the vessel made only 120 miles.

Three passengers received severe cuts about the head by being thrown from their feet. Several ventilators were smashed and the steamship's boats damaged.

When the storms were at their height the steerage passengers were on the verge of panic, and the officers had great difficulty in reassuring them.

The Prinzess Irene has 1,000 steerage passengers, 250 first cabin passengers, and 75 in the second cabin. Among the cabin passengers is the Right Rev. John B. Delaney, Bishop of Manchester, N. H.

ROMANCE OF BOXER UPRISING.

Preacher to Wed a Young Missionary He Wooed and Won at Peking.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 23.—A romantic sequel to the Boxer uprising in China has just come to light with the announcement in Montclair of the engagement of Miss Gertrude Carter, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Carter, to the Rev. Alfred Gilman of the American Mission in Peking. Miss Carter was a missionary at Peking at the time of the Boxer uprising, and is now at her post of duty at Hankow, China.

The Rev. Mr. Gilman has been identified with missionary work in China for many years. After the allied armies had taken Peking, Miss Carter was brought to Tien-Tsin, where she remained until it was safe for her to go back to her field. No date has been set for the wedding, and it has not been decided whether Miss Carter will return to this country or whether the wedding will take place when the bridegroom-to-be goes back to his post in China. The prospective bride's father is rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in Montclair.

CHRISTMAS WEEK WASHINGTON TOUR
via Pennsylvania Railroad December 27th, $12.00 and $14.50, according to hotel selected. All expenses for three days. C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

Pisc's Cure—40 years on the market, and still the best for Coughs and Colds. At druggists.—Adv.

TWO BADLY HURT WHEN AUTO HANSOMS CRASH

Public Cab Hit Mrs. J. W. Minturn's in Fifth Avenue.

THROWN THROUGH GLASS DOOR

Mrs. Minturn Badly Cut—Chauffeur of Other Auto, Whom Police Blame, May Lose His Leg.

In a head-on collision between a private electric hansom going south on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, last night and a New York Transportation Company electric hansom, Mrs. John W. Minturn of 22 Washington Square was thrown through the glass front of the private vehicle and seriously injured, and Charles C. King of 672 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, the chauffeur of the other cab, was injured so badly that one of his legs may have to be amputated. Both Mrs. Minturn and the chauffeur were taken to the New York Hospital.

Mrs. Minturn, who is sixty years old, had been attending a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, and at 10:45 o'clock left in her hansom and instructed the chauffeur, John Riley, to take her home. Riley and Patrolman McKeogh say that the Minturn hansom was going at a moderate rate of speed south on the west side of the street, and that when a few rods north of Thirty-first Street the hansom operated by King suddenly swerved diagonally across the street with no lessening of speed. The two cabs came together with a crash.

Mrs. Minturn was pitched bodily through the glass front and over the dashboard of her hansom to the platform of the other hansom. King was jolted forward and fell into the wreckage. Both were unconscious when rescuers reached them. In the north-bound hansom was a very pretty and fashionably gowned young woman whose face was slightly cut by broken glass. She refused attendance and walked away through Thirty-first Street toward Madison Avenue.

Patrolmen McKeogh and Riley, Mrs. Minturn's chauffeur, carried her to the sidewalk, and passers by carried King out of the street. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent to the New York Hospital. Dr. Lathrop, who responded, found that Mrs. Minturn's head, face, and shoulders were lacerated, and, possibly, that her nose was fractured.

King's injuries were more serious. His left leg was crushed and the bones were broken in several places. The heel of his left foot was nearly torn off. Patrolman McKeogh put him under arrest, charged with recklessness.

On reaching the hospital Mrs. Minturn was revived and asked that word be sent to her son, who was attending the performance at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Minturn called later at the hospital.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

Lake Shore Road's Counsel Opposes Federal Control of Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—George C. Greene, general counsel for the Lake Shore Railroad, made an attack to-night on the plan of Federal control of freight charges, Mr. Greene said:

"For the past seventeen years the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been in existence, and its orders in relation to rates have been questioned in thirteen cases, which have been considered and passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in only one of such cases was the order of the commission upheld. In twelve of the thirteen cases the decisions and orders of the commission were not sustained by the court, but were held unjust, unlawful, or invalid, and their enforcement was refused.

"With this record in view, is it either wise or just to change the law so as to thus enlarge the powers of the commission? Under the existing law the commission having made its order, may apply to the courts to compel compliance therewith, and the courts may enforce compliance or may protect the carriers against its orders, if found unjust or unlawful, by refusing to enforce compliance therewith.

"Great and irreparable injury would have been inflicted upon the carriers if the law heretofore had been as is now proposed to make it and the companies had been compelled to obey the orders of the commission from the time they were made until they were declared to be unjust and unlawful by the courts."

KILLED BY TRAIN.

One Man on Truck Dies Instantly, Other Mortally Hurt.

A man believed to be Thomas Litchen was killed outright, and another man, whose name is unknown, was fatally injured late last night at Rosedale, L. I., by being run down by a Long Island Railroad train. The men were in a big four-horse truck and were a few feet from the tracks when the train swept upon them. The driver, seeing that he could not turn his horses around in time, tried to drive them across the track before the train reached him. The truck was across the rails when the train struck it.

The man supposed to be Litchen was instantly killed and his companion was thrown under the wreckage and dragged for several yards. He was removed to the home of a physician in a dying condition. The trainmen said that the engineer did his best to bring his engine to a stop. Two of the horse were killed and the others two were so badly injured that they will have to be shot.

LINER'S BATTLE WITH SEA.

Leyland Steamship Caledonian Fought Storm Sixteen Days.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The belated Leyland Line steamship Caledonian, Capt. Slater, arrived here to-day, after a very rough passage of sixteen days from Manchester. During the entire trip not more than six hours of good weather prevailed.

On Dec. 11 the liner was in the clutches of a cyclonic storm, and she was hove-to for several hours. The ventilators were swept away, rails twisted, portions of the rigging carried away, and the refrigerator house on the deck partially demolished.

The decks were literally buried by the seas, and it was not safe to move about. The officers remained on the bridge for nearly three days, having what little food they ate served to them there.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

WARRANT FOR MME. SYVETON.

Arrest of Widow of Nationalist Leader Believed to be Imminent.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 24.—A news agency says two warrants have been issued, but have not yet been served, in connection with the Syveton case. One of them is for Mrs. Syveton, widow of the Deputy.

Although the officials do not confirm this report it is believed that arrests are imminent.

A morning paper affirms that a chemical analysis of the intestines of M. Syveton revealed the presence of morphine, and concludes from this that Syveton was drugged before he was suffocated.

GOV. VAN SANT FOR SENATOR.

Wants to Succeed Mr. Clapp—His Last Political Fight.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—Gov. Van Sant, in an interview this afternoon announced his formal entry into the Senatorial campaign of Minnesota as a successor to Senator Clapp.

He is quoted as saying that he had been abused and vilified in the State and that he had just one more fight in view. He said he was going into the campaign to fight it out to the finish.

CONCESSION TO COL. GREENE.

He Will Erect a Smelter in Mexico and Fight the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 23.—The Mexican Government has just granted a concession to Col. W. C. Greene, the mining man, for the erection and operation of a large smelter at Dedrick, Mexico.

He will operate the smelter in opposition to the plants of the American Smelter and Refining Company, known as the Smelter Trust.

ARREST FRED L. KEATING.

License Commissioner Couldn't Get Into Haymarket on Business.

Commissioner of Licenses Frederick L. C. Keating of 277 Broadway was arrested at the doors of the Haymarket dance hall, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, early this morning on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. He was not locked up.

Mr. Keating's story, as told to Capt. Cottrell, was that he was going to the Haymarket in connection with his official duties when he was recognized and refused admission, although he attempted to buy a ticket. He said that when he insisted on entering the Haymarket people called Policeman McInerney and laid a charge against him.

Commissioner Keating was indignant over the matter, and spoke very emphatically when taken before the railing at the station house.

FELL ON FATAL THIRD RAIL.

Electrician Meets Death on Brooklyn Elevated Structure.

Bernard French, an electrician, of 1,221 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed last night by a shock from the third rail of the Kings County Elevated Railroad at Kingston Avenue and Fulton Street.

French was crossing the tracks when suddenly he slipped and fell on the third rail. A moment later his body dropped to the street. An ambulance was summoned, but when the doctor arrived the man had been dead several minutes.

SUIT FOR $369,000.

Action Against National Linseed Oil and Central Trust Companies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Suit involving more than $369,000 has been begun by Max H. Whitney, trustee in bankruptcy of the National Linseed Oil Company, against the American Linseed Oil Company and the Central Trust Company of New York. The action was begun in the United States District Court.

Mr. Whitney charges that the American Company holds two agreements releasing it from payment of $286,000 due the National Company. He declares these are fraudulent and wants them set aside.

The court is asked also to order the Central Trust Company to turn over $15,907 of preferred and also common stock valued at $67,322 to the National Company.

A CITY MARSHAL SHOT DEAD.

Mayor of Merigold, Miss., Among Seven Men Placed Under Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 23.—News has been received of a tragedy at Merigold, Miss., near here, in which Albert Ross, City Marshal, met his death at the hands of Robert Bess, a prominent young man.

A number of shots were fired by men with each of them. Seven persons are under arrest, including the Mayor of the city.

SPRING GUN GETS THIEF.

But Brown, Who Rigged It in Chicken Coop, Is Arrested.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 23.—Robert Dorsey, a negro, was shot and killed to-day by a spring gun while he was attempting to rob the chicken coop of Howard Brown, in South Camden.

Brown had placed his old army musket in a corner of the coop and attached a wire to the trigger and to the door of the chicken house in such a manner that when the door was opened the gun would be discharged. He was arrested after the shooting and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BEAR SCATTERS SHOPPERS.

Escaped Animal Causes Wild Panic in Cincinnati Streets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Three men were bitten and several thousand shoppers were thrown into a wild panic to-day when a recently captured bear escaped and ran into the heart of the shopping district.

Two bears were caught at Morgantown, Penn., and brought here for sale. One was sold, and when the purchasers undertook to remove it from its cage the bear slipped its head from the noose, jumped from the wagon, and started toward a big department store, where Christmas shoppers were collected. Men and women scattered in every direction.

The animal finally sought refuge in an alley, after a run of nearly five blocks. Here it was caught by a colored wrestler, who threw a bag over its head. Then several men quickly overpowered the animal.

FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED —"FINEST SERVICE SOUTH"
—Leaves New York 9:25 A. M. daily via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,101 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

NEWBY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
M. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 188 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

DODGE PUT ON RACK; OLD COUNSEL BARRED

Hummel and Weeks Wait Around Police Headquarters in Vain.

OSBORNE HIS NEW ATTORNEY

Examination of Prisoner, Begun on His Arrival, Lasted Till Morning—Talk of Revelations.

Strenuous proceedings followed the arrival of Charles F. Dodge, one of the principals in the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle, in this city from Texas last evening. From the steamship pier he was hustled to Police Headquarters, where Assistant District Attorney Garvan and a stenographer were waiting. At once he was placed on the rack, and at an early hour this morning the examination was still under way, while Abraham Hummel and Bartow S. Weeks, who said they were the prisoner's counsel, stood around and demanded admission to the conference room in vain.

District Attorney Jerome joined the conference shortly before midnight. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Hummel were still waiting. At 12:30 o'clock the District Attorney came out and listened to their demands for admission.

"Mr. Dodge is not in my custody," he replied at first. When the lawyers insisted that such must be the case, Mr. Jerome replied:

"And Mr. Dodge says, furthermore, that he does not know Mr. Weeks and has never retained him as counsel."

"But I am," protested the lawyer.

"Mr. Dodge is positive in his statements to the contrary," retorted the District Attorney.

"But there can be no question that I am counsel for the prisoner," Mr. Hummel put in.

"He says you are not," Mr. Jerome answered. "And he is apparently sane and able to speak for himself. However, I'll ask him once more."

After an absence of a few minutes Mr. Jerome returned and said:

"Mr. Dodge has just repeated that neither Mr. Weeks nor Mr. Hummel is his counsel; that he does not want to see them, and that he has retained other counsel."

The two lawyers looked at each other in a thunderstruck way. Then they left the building. When THE TIMES went to press Dodge was still closeted with Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Marshal Hanson.

OSBORNE HIS COUNSEL.

At 1:30 o'clock Mr. Jerome made another statement. He said that the prisoner was not now and would not be in the custody of the police until 10:30 o'clock this morning. Marshal Hanson, he said, would at that hour turn the prisoner over to Detective Herlihy, who is named in the bench warrant, in the presence of some Judge in General Sessions.

When asked why Mr. Weeks and Mr. Hummel had not been admitted he said that Dodge had retained ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne as his attorney. He said that Mr. Osborne had been at Police Headquarters since the arrival of Dodge and had heard everything that had taken place.

Whether Dodge had made a confession, telling who it was that fought his return to New York, no one would say. It was conjectured that Mr. Jerome did not incur the vast expense involved in the fight in Texas to get Dodge here simply to convict him of perjury. The District Attorney appeared to be satisfied with the examination under way, and this gave rise to a rumor that important disclosures had been made.

THE PRISONER'S ARRIVAL.

When the steamship Lamasas reached the Mallory Line pier at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was found that the prisoner was traveling with an almost princely retinue. Not less than eight persons were in attendance on him. Principal among these were United States Marshal W. M. Hanson of the Southern District of Texas, who arrested Dodge at Houston on Dec. 7. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshals Wormack and Vann and two special deputies. The other members of the party were Detective Sergeant John J. Herlihy of this city, who carried to Texas the bench warrant issued for the arrest of Dodge, as well as the requisition papers signed by Gov. Odell; D. B. Jesse, a private detective, who on behalf of District Attorney Jerome has been shadowing Dodge since the beginning of last January, and Lawyer Nathaniel Cohen of the firm of Howe & Hummel, of counsel for Dodge. Four carriages were waiting on the pier.

Not until all the other passengers had left the boat did the Dodge party stir. The five marshals arranged themselves around the prisoner and rushed him down the gangplank to the first carriage, which was entered by Hanson, Wormack, Vann, and Dodge and immediately driven to Police Headquarters. The merest glimpse of the prisoner was caught by the group of reporters waiting on the pier to see him arrive. He wore a soft hat

more solemn as he uttered the following words, emphasizing each of them carefully:

"The prisoner Dodge is in the custody of the United States of America. That's all I can say to you."

The next move by Mr. Weeks was to send in a written note to Mr. Garvan, saying that he understood his client was being examined by the Assistant District Attorney, and that he demanded admission. Again Stotler issued forth now to unburden himself of this message:

"Mr. Garvan sends the compliments of the season to Mr. Weeks."

After that his disappearances and reappearances were frequent for some time. On one occasion he asked severely:

"Have you any legal process to serve on the defendant?"

Before the lawyers had time to speak he was gone again, but only to emerge again shortly with these words on his lips:

"There is nobody here who desires to see you, gentlemen."

Mr. Weeks was then told by the policeman on guard in the ante-chamber that further messages would have to be written out. In succession notes were sent to Marshal Hanson, Detective Herlihy, and Mr. Garvan, but with the same result. Once the detective showed himself in the hallway and was promptly accosted.

"I call on you to serve the warrant that has been entrusted to you," said Mr. Weeks. "If you fail to do so it will be at your own peril."

"I haven't got it," cried Herlihy and fled. Later Mr. Garvan passed out and was held up by the lawyers.

"I can't discuss the matter at all with you," was the retort of the Assistant District Attorney as he brushed Mr. Weeks aside. He returned in a short time.

COL. DICK USHERED IN.

About the same time arrived Col. A. E. Dick, in whose hotel at Long Beach, L. I., Dodge was clerk at the time his wife secured her divorce from him. Col. Dick was escorted to Police Headquarters in charge of Policeman Beery, who is assigned to the District Attorney's Office. He was taken in and out through the rooms of the Deputy Police Commissioner on the ground floor, which connect by a secret stairway with the Commissioner's Office on the floor above. Col. Dick was a witness in the proceedings instituted by Charles W. Morse to have the annulled divorce of the former Mrs. Dodge declared valid again.

About 7 o'clock last night several large trays of food were brought in, making it evident that an all-night session was expected. The next man to appear was Chief Inspector Cortright. Then everything remained quiet till just before midnight, when the Chief Inspector went out and soon returned in company with District Attorney Jerome.

When the arraignment of Dodge will take place is still uncertain, but it is not likely to be before next Wednesday, as the Court of General Sessions has adjourned over the holidays. In the meantime he will probably have to stay in the Tombs. It was learned last evening that preparations had been made to receive him there. His present status is somewhat anomalous.

While he was arrested by the United States Marshal and sent to this city as a Federal prisoner, this was done only to place him in the hands of the State authorities, the writ of habeas corpus by virtue of which he became a Federal prisoner having been vacated on Dec. 17 by Judge Burns of the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Texas. Nominally he ought to have passed into the charge of Detective Sergeant Herlihy as soon as he entered the State of New York.

But it was evident last night by the continued presence of Marshal Hanson that District Attorney Jerome had arranged to have the prisoner remain in the hands of the Federal authorities until brought into court for arraignment. One result of this arraignment is that he cannot be released on bail. That his counsel will go as far as the law permits to secure his release, at least his turning over to the State authorities, may be taken for granted.

LONG AND COSTLY FIGHT.

The fight of the District Attorney to have Dodge brought back here has been a long one, lasting more than eleven months and costing the county something like $15,000. It has formed a sequel to the sensational and peculiar matrimonial entanglement of the Dodge-Morse trio, which has filled the newspapers ever since Mrs. Dodge in June, 1898, secured a decree of absolute divorce from her first husband. She married Charles W. Morse, the ice man, in June, 1901.

More than two years later her first husband suddenly appeared in the courts of this country with a suit to have the divorce annulled on the ground that he had not been properly served. His depositions in connection with this suit were later used as basis for the indictment for perjury now pending against him.

The suit was successful, and Mrs. Morse one day found herself in the unpleasant predicament of being married to two men at the same time. She resorted to the only remedy open to her, namely, that of applying for an annulment of her second marriage. This was granted. Then Morse appealed to the courts for an order permitting him to bring a suit of intervention, the object of which was to establish the validity of the divorce of Mrs. Dodge-Morse. He won his case in every instance.

The result was that about six months ago the status of the woman in the case once more became radically altered. Her divorce from Dodge being declared valid and her marriage to Morse still remaining annulled, she found herself unmarried and entitled to resume her maiden name of Miss Clemence Cowles. She was at the time in Europe. There she has been joined since then by Morse, but up to this day no action has been brought to have her annulled marriage reaffirmed.

Dodge disappeared about a year ago, after information had reached the District Attorney tending to prove that he might be connected with an alleged attempt to blackmail the second husband of his former wife. It was rumored at the time that other persons were behind Dodge in that attempt, and this rumor received corroboration from the fact that Dodge, who until then had been penniless, was enabled to spend his days in Texas in luxury. He occupied a fine suite of rooms in the Brazos Hotel at Houston. And when the indictment for perjury had been returned against him and requisition papers issued, he was able to carry on one of the stiffest legal fights on record for years.

At first arrested last January, he was set free again by action of the Texas State courts. This action was overruled by the Federal courts, into which the matter was taken. Finally an application was made for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Dodge was not a Federal prisoner. He was set free on a temporary writ, but was shadowed by the emissaries of District Attorney Jerome.

A few weeks ago it was rumored that a desperate attempt would be made with the assistance of the authorities of Wharton County, Texas, to secure possession of Dodge's person. This caused United States Judge Burns to issue an order for Marshal Hanson to take Dodge into custody at once. And on Dec. 17 the temporary writ was vacated.

DODGE TALKED OF SUICIDE.

That very day Dodge was taken on board the steamer Lampasas and started for New York. Up to that moment he had remained courageous and seemingly indifferent to the ups and downs of his fate. But when he found himself on the way here at last he collapsed and became in a few days a broken man. It was learned last night that he threatened several times during the trip to New York to commit suicide, and that consequently the Federal officers had to guard him closely.

Dodge was placed in Stateroom 7, on the starboard side of the Lampasas. There were two berths in the room, and one of the deputies slept in the upper one, while another deputy kept vigil on a chair. During the day nobody was permitted to speak a word to the prisoner except in the presence of one of the deputies, and then not about the case. This prohibition applied to Detective Herlihy just as well as to Lawyer Cohen.

GLEN ISLAND HEARING OVER.

Decision Reserved as to the Burning of the Steamboat.

The special board of the United States Local Inspectors of Steamboats, at the Whitehall Building, yesterday concluded its hearings on the burning of the Starin Line steamboat Glen Island a week ago tonight. Decision was reserved.

Alexander Stuart, night watchman on the vessel, testified that he and two others tried to lower a boat, but were unable to do so because the stanchions upon which it rested were turned in. Sarah Smoot, a colored stewardess, said that the boats were lowered twenty minutes after the fire started.

CHINESE MAKE BIG HAUL OF RUSSIAN WAR STORES

Seize 3,000,000 Rounds of Ammunition Destined for Port Arthur.

JUNKS STILL RUN BLOCKADE

But for Every One That Reaches the Fortress Three Fall Into the Hands of the Japanese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Dec. 23.—Chinese to-day seized at Fen-Tai, near Peking, 3,000,000 rounds of Russian rifle ammunition consigned to a Russian firm at Tien-Tsin, and evidently destined for Port Arthur.

The ammunition was concealed among bales of wood brought on the backs of camels from Kalgan under the charge of a German agent of a German firm, the same firm which bought and loaded contraband on the steamer Fuping, a valuable prize recently captured by the Japanese.

Occasional junks loaded with ammunition and provisions still succeed in running the blockade of Port Arthur, though the price paid is costly. For every junk successful it is estimated that three are captured by the Japanese.

All contraband transactions being financed by the Russo-Chinese Bank, detection is not difficult.

TOGO READY FOR BATTLE.

Entire Japanese Fleet Can Proceed South on a Day's Notice.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 24.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Express says he learns that, in the event of Admiral Kamimura (who is reported to have gone south with a squadron of powerful cruisers) notifying it of the approach of the Russian second Pacific squadron, the whole Japanese fleet which has been operating at Port Arthur will be ready to proceed south on a day's notice to give battle.

COAL STEAMERS IN PERIL.

Japanese Likely to Fill Their Bunkers at the Enemy's Expense.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"Underwriters appreciate the importance of the westward movement of Japanese warships. It is obvious that the squadron, which is apparently under Admiral Kamimura, can pick up as many coal steamers bound for the Far East as it pleases, and, as a large number of these are engaged on Russian account, the Japanese can fill their bunkers at the enemy's expense.

"Hitherto coal steamers have been extraordinarily favored by fortune, but it looks now as if the underwriters, who for months have been raking in 25 and 30 guinea war risk premiums, will have to begin paying out claims.

"The captures up to the present have not included any highly rated contraband cargoes."

LITTLE JOKE FROM JAPANESE.

Left Wine, Biscuits, and Candy for Enemy with a Polite Note.

MUKDEN, Dec. 23.—Volunteers the night of Dec. 21 occupied Japanese trenches opposite their positions. Three trenches were evacuated by the Japanese with scarcely a fight.

The victors were surprised to find a box lying in plain view, which they opened carefully, fearing that it might contain explosives: but they found in it wine, biscuits, and sweets, and a letter in Russian politely requesting its acceptance "from disturbing neighbors."

TAKAHIRA BACK AT POST.

Secretary Hay Heartily Congratulates Him on His Recovery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, received a most cordial greeting at the State Department to-day. It was the first time he had seen Secretary Hay in many weeks, as he has just recovered from a severe illness.

The Secretary heartily congratulated Mr. Takahira on his recovery.

Mr. Takahira also called on President Roosevelt to-day to pay his respects and to thank him for courtesies shown by the President during Mr. Takahira's illness.

The Minister has recovered entirely after the operation he underwent in New York. Indeed, he feels better physically than he was prior to his illness.

PREACHER IN $4,000,000 DEAL.

Rev. Richard L. Howell of Washington Buyer of Three New York Hotels.

The distinction of being probably the only clergyman whose real estate holdings in this city are valued in the millions will belong to the Rev. Richard L. Howell, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of Washington.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that the Rev. Mr. Howell is the buyer of the three apartment houses the sale of which by Irons & Todd for over $4,000,000 was reported early in the week. The properties are the Aberdeen, at 17 to 21 West Thirty-second Street; the Regent, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street, and Bretton Hall, at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Mr. Howell was formerly pastor of an Episcopal church in Philadelphia. He married Mary T. Rush, daughter of Benjamin T. Rush of Pittsburg, and has recently made his home in Washington. It is understood that several properties in Pittsburg, owned by the famous Rush estate, and valued at $1,100,000, were given in part payment for the three hotels in this city.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—"I was rather anxious that my identity in the hotel purchase remain a secret for the present," said the Rev. Mr. Howell this morning at the Aldine Hotel. "In fact, I should decline to speak of it were it not for the fact that a New York paper has charged my friend, H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, with the transactions. Regard the purchase in an exceedingly good investment, and I have had it under consideration for a long time. Of course I am not in the slightest degree interested in the management of any of those houses beyond owning the buildings, which have all been leased for substantial periods.

"I do not contemplate any further purchases in real estate in the near future."

Mr. Howell is well known in this city, where he has a number of friends and relatives. He was ordained Deacon in 1882 by Bishop William Bacon Stevens and traveled abroad with the Bishop, as his private chaplain. In 1883 he was ordained priest, and for many years was connected with the Church of the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. He founded the present Church of St. Margaret's in Washington.

Mr. Howell is a brother of Frank Howell of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and known as an able and brilliant preacher.

PERIL IN MONROE DOCTRINE.

London Times Says United States May Become Involved in Quarrel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times in an editorial article to-morrow will say that Elihu Root is right in declaring that there will be no frontal attack on the Monroe Doctrine, but in the opinion of The Times the United States may become involved in a quarrel with some nation over the concrete application of the doctrine. By way of illustrating this possibility The Times says:

"The South American Continent is held by a number of republics which do not always conform to the notions of right and justice recognized more or less fully by the rest of the civilized world. Their proceedings sometimes become intolerable, so that civilized States are impelled to take forcible measures for the protection of their subjects from injustice or themselves from insult.

"It is extremely difficult to take effective action of this kind without taking possession either permanently or temporarily of some portion of the territory of the erring republic. It may be only Custom Houses at its ports, but in the event of obstinate recalcitrancy some territorial infringement can hardly be avoided.

"As we saw in the case of Venezuela, the United States views with great disfavor even the temporary occupation of any portion of territory. Hence, although the right of European powers to enforce their just claims against these republics is admitted in theory, they are in practice denied by the Monroe Doctrine the use of the only weapons efficacious in the last resort."

The Times agrees with Mr. Root that if the United States denies to European powers the means of redressing injuries, it must itself undertake to see that those injuries are redressed. In other words, the United States must play the policeman under the penalty of appearing in the eyes of the world in a less creditable part.

The Times believes the American people will accept this view, and goes on to say:

"They must be aware that the claim they put forth in the Monroe Doctrine is a very large one, but we do not suppose that its abandonment would be proposed by any candidate for power. Whether it would be made to-day were the matter mooted for the first time is another question.

"The doctrine is really based upon the theory of American aloofness, which in other directions is breaking down under the extension of American interests in all parts of the world, together with the growing consciousness of the national right and duty to take part in all the great movements that concern humanity."

HAGUE CONFERENCE SHELVED.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Leave Further Action to International Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—That the further interchange of views preparatory to the formulating of a programme for another peace conference at The Hague be effected through the International Bureau under the control of the permanent Administrative Council of The Hague is the suggestion offered by Secretary Hay in a second circular note to the powers, made public at the State Department to-day.

The note was dispatched a week ago, but its publication was withehld until it had reached the various American Embassies and Legations. The note says in part:

"The replies so far received indicate that the proposition has been received with general favor. No dissent has found expression.

"The replies of Japan and Russia conveyed a friendly recognition of the spirit and purposes of the invitation, but on the part of Russia the reply was accompanied by the statement that, in the existing condition of things in the Far East, it would not be practicable for the Imperial Government, at this moment, to take part in such a conference. While this reply, tending as it does to cause some postponement of the proposed second conference, is deeply regretted, the weight of the motive which induces it is recognized by this Government and, probably, by others.

"Japan made the reservation only that no action should be taken by the conference relative to the present war.

"Pending a definite agreement for meeting when circumstances shall permit, it seems desirable that a comparison of views should be had among the participants as to the scope and matter of the subjects to be brought before the second conference. The invitation put forth by the Government of the United States did not attempt to do more than indicate the general topics which the final act of the first conference of The Hague relegated, as unfinished matters, to consideration by a future conference—advertising, in connection with the important subject of the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, to the like views expressed by the Congress of the United States in its resolution adopted April 28, 1904, with the added suggestion that it may be desirable to consider and adopt a procedure by which States non-signatory to the original acts of The Hague Conference may become adhering parties.

"In the present state of the project, this Government is still indisposed to formulate a programme. It seems to the President that the high task he undertook in seeking to bring about an agreement of the powers to meet in a second peace conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is appropriate for him to act, and that, with the general acceptance of his invitation in principle, the future conduct of the affair may fitly follow its normal channels."

STATE CANAL BIDS FAULTY.

Delay May Arise Because of Alternative Propositions Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—It is said by some of those who have been examining the Act of 1903 providing for the construction of a barge canal at a cost of $101,000,000, and the bids submitted by contractors on the six different pieces of work for which plans and specifications have been prepared and advertised, that the law does not authorize or permit the alternative bids which some of the contractors made.

It is held that while, under the plans and specifications, a lump sum bid or a bid on the different items of the work may be made by one contractor, no one is authorized by the barge canal law to put in both a bid by items and a lump sum bid for the whole contract.

This will doubtless cause further delay.

For a $4,000,000 Street Widening.

At an estimated cost of aproximately $4,000,000, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday decided to order the widening of Livingston Avenue, Brooklyn. Of the cost, the city will have to pay $3,000,000, while the rest will be assessed against the property owners along the street.

The proposition to widen the avenue was approved during the Low administration,

BRONX WINS FIGHT FOR MORE TROLLEYS

Six Franchises Ordered Granted to Interborough.

MANY TRANSFER POINTS

One Fare to Manhattan Points Will Follow Appellate Court Decision.

By reason of a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday the people of the Bronx will be permitted to have the system of cross-town railroads connecting with the Subway and the elevated, for which they have been fighting for some years. That decision grants a motion for an order requiring the Board of Railroad Commissioners to issue a certificate to the New York City Interborough Railway Company, giving it the right to construct systems of cross-town trolley roads in the Bronx.

Arguments in the case were heard last April, and the case has been under consideration since that time. The Appellate Division is divided, Justice Patterson, who writes the prevailing decision, being sustained by Justices Van Brunt and O'Brien. Justice Hatch, who wrote the dissenting opinion, and Justice Loughlin oppose the order of the majority of the court, on the ground that the required 10 per cent. of the capital of the constructing and operating company has not been paid in in good faith.

The effect of this decision, from which it is understood there can be no effective appeal, will be to give to the people of the Bronx an opportunity to ride from any part of their borough to the southern terminals of the Manhattan Elevated and the Rapid Transit lines for one fare, as a traffic arrangement has been effected with the Interborough Company

When the new roads are constructed, and the officers of the company say that work on them will be begun just as soon as possible, there will be for the Bronx people connections with the Subway system at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, at Broadway and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, at Bailey Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, at Boston Road and East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, at Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and connections with the Elevated Railway at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and at Wendover Avenue.

For two of the lines proposed which paralleled lines of the Union Railway now being operated the court holds there is no occasion for a franchise. These were Lines 5 and 8, which were to be built in one case from First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street north to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and the Boston Road, with a branch along Cypress Avenue to the East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Ferry, and in the other from the Mott Haven Station of the New York Central Road, and running north along Railroad Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

The roads for which certificates are ordered granted are described in an official circular as follows:

Route No. 1 begins at the Viaduct, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Bradhurst Avenue, at the terminus of the elevated railroad, in the Borough of Manhattan; runs thence across Macomb's Dam Bridge, up Ogden Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; thence through Summit, Lind, and Aqueduct Avenues to King's Bridge Road; thence around Reservoir Avenue to Van Cortlandt Park. This line opens up the whole of the westerly section of the Bronx and connects it with the terminus of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. It reaches a territory having no railroad facilities at the present time, and affords a direct route to Van Cortlandt Park and the northerly end of the borough. There is at present no street railroad within one mile of this, the nearest crosstown line of the Union Railway being about two miles distant.

Route No. 2 begins at the rapid transit station at West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, running thence across Washington Bridge, through Tremont Avenue to One Hundred and Eightieth Street, reaching the Zoological Gardens. This route furnishes a direct connection from the upper west side of Manhattan and the rapid transit Subway station with the Zoological and Botanical Gardens.

Route No. 3 begins at the Rapid Transit Station at Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Bailey Avenue in the Bronx and runs thence easterly through King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and direct to Long Island Sound. This is the only direct line in the borough that crosses the Bronx completely from east to west. In conjunction with the Reservoir Avenue section of Route No. 1, it opens up territory which has never had any railway facilities.

Route No. 4 begins at the intersection of Jerome Avenue and runs through the Southern Boulevard to the Botanical Gardens. This also connects with the Decatur Avenue line, making a connecting link with the rest of the system.

Route No. 6 begins at the Subway station at West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, in Manhattan, running thence across the Lenox Avenue Bridge, now under construction, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the Bronx; thence through One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Courtlandt Avenue, thence up Courtlandt Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, thence up One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to Long Island Sound. This furnishes a direct crosstown line connecting with the Rapid Transit system.

Route No. 7 begins at Wendover Avenue and Crotona Park and runs along the easterly portion of the Bronx by way of the Hunt's Point Road to Long Island Sound.

A bitter fight against the granting of these franchises has been carried on from the very organization of the New York City Interborough Railway Company in March, 1901, when it applied to the Board of Aldermen for a franchise to construct about thirty-six miles of road in the Bronx district. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved the terms under which the franchises were to be granted on Jan. 30, 1903, and after a number of hearings the Board of Aldermen approved the franchises by a vote of 62 to 3, on March 16. Mayor Low, after further hearings, approving the applications on March 31. At these hearings, which were continued at intervals for several weeks, the President of the Borough of the Bronx, the three Aldermen from the districts, and many taxpayers' organizations appeared in favor of granting the franchises, as they did later at the hearing of the case by the Railroad Commissioners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The opponents were the Union Railway Company and the People's Traction Company, the latter not an operating company. The Railroad Commissioners by a vote of 2 to 1 refused, however, to grant the franchises. The attorney for the New York City Interborough Company, George W. Wickersham of Strong & Cadwalader, immediately appealed the case to the Appellate Division.

In his opinion Justice Patterson says: "In the consideration of the application upon its merits it is proper to examine the grounds upon which the Railroad Commissioners denied it. * * * The board concluded that public convenience and necessity 'do not require the construction of this railroad.' The board also urges that 'it was proposed to construct it in a territory now served by the Union Railway. It will thus be seen that the decision of the Railroad Commissioners is based upon a service that can be afforded by the construction in the future by the People's Traction Company of a railroad for which it has a franchise.

"An examination of the record discloses that under the conditions on which that company holds its franchise there is no probability of its ever constructing any part of its railway. It has agreed to pay a proportion of its gross receipts as a condition of procuring its franchise, which is absolutely prohibitive; and it seems strange that the board should have based a judgment upon the illusory and almost impossible prospect of the People's Traction Company to construct."

The Justice further says that the objection in the part of the Union Railway Company is due to an alleged paralleling of its lines, but adds that this is true only of the two routes that are turned down. The Board of Railway Commissioners, the Justice continues, failed to appreciate the growth of population. He calls attention to the fact that the local interests and authorities gave their consent to the construction of the proposed routes, and declared that it was the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to grant the application in order to afford the additional facilities the Bronx was entitled to.

This decision of the court confirms the opinion of Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey, dissenting from the majority opinion of Commissioners Dunn and Baker, the case being, with few, if any, exceptions, the only one where the Board of Railroad Commissioners were divided on any such application as this for a railroad franchise.

All that Edward A. Maher, President of the Union Railway Company, would say in connection with the decision was:

"I have not had an opportunity of reading the opinion of the court or of receiving the advice of our counsel as to the precise scope of the decision. It seems, from the report I have, that the Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed the decision of the Railroad Commissioners refusing the certificate of public convenience and necessity as to the two most important routes of the applicant, namely, the Railroad Avenue route and the Willis Avenue route, and that two of the five Judges sustained the Railroad Commissioners as to all of the routes in question."

Whether an appeal would be taken from the decision, Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the Union Railway Company, could not say yesterday. One of his associate counsel, when asked the same question, said: "It seems to me that the decision is a finality. What is there to take an appeal on?"

There is
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THE PIANOLA is the only Piano-Player containing the Metrostyle, an improvement of the utmost importance. With the Metrostyle Pianola, the person without any previous knowledge of music can play the piano, not only with technical accuracy, but with the expression and taste of a great artist. The Metrostyle is not even approximated in any other form of Piano-Player.

LAWLESSNESS IN COLORADO.

Speaker Criticises Both the Citizens' Alliance and the Strikers.

John Martin, a well-known lecturer, delivered an address last evening at Cooper Union on the subject "Revolution and Rebellion in Colorado." This lecture was the result of three months' investigation which the speaker made in the mining camps of the State of Colorado during the past Summer.

Criticising the Citizens' Alliance, the speaker said men were deported without any judicial proceedings. It seemed to be a cleaning out of the towns and villages without any regard to the rights and privileges of the accused.

"Some of the most offensive violations of law," he said, "were perpetrated by members of the Citizens' Alliance."

Commenting on the acts of union men he said: "As a result of my investigation I found that in the gold regions in Colorado the affairs of the Western Federation of miners were conducted according to principles which were rotten; false to trades unionism and in a manner to place discredit upon the members of that organization. In their conflict they relied upon murderous assaults and the use of dynamite and grievous infractions of the law from start to finish. I recall well a scene which I witnessed in Leadville, where the striking miners had fired a building, and because a fireman attempted to extinguish the flames he was shot in the back by a mob of striking miners."

In concluding Mr. Martin said conditions revealed plainly that lawlessness only worked in favor of the employer and against the workman.

REQUISITION FOR CHADWICK.

Ohio Wants Him as Soon as He Lands Here Wednesday.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Although Gov. Herrick is absent in the East, a requisition was iesusd from his office to-day for the surrender of Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, husband of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, as soon as he lands in New York next Wednesday.

Dr. Chadwick was indicted in Cleveland yesterday for alleged forgery in connection with some of the financial operations of Mrs Chadwick.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—Arrangements are being made, it is understood, to secure bail for Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, who, with his wife, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, was yesterday indicted by the county Grand Jury charged with forging and uttering a $5,000,000 note signed Andrew Carnegie, when he arrives here. The prosecutor said to-day that the bond would probably be $10,000 or $15,000.

Prosecutor Keller said he expected to go to New York to investigate some phases of the Chadwick case. He will probably leave next week. He refused to discuss the nature of his inquiry.

BELIEVE IN PRINCESS LOUISE.

Saxons Think Her the Victim of Intrigue —She May Lose Allowance.

DRESDEN, Dec. 23.—Countess Montignoso, formerly the Crown Princess Louise, by coming to Dresden and trying to see her children yesterday, may have forfeited her allowance of $7,500, one of the conditions of which was that she should not set foot on German soil.

This condition, however, may not be enforced, as popular sympathy with the Countess is so strong already that the Court will probably avoid anything giving the impression of punishing her for her natural womanly feeling.

The version of the Countess's misadventure commonly believed in Saxony is that she was guiltless of actual wrongdoing and is the victim of an intrigue of the Centre Party, which is described as using unscrupulous means to prevent a strong Liberal from becoming Queen.

The circumstances of the Countess's departure from the Court are so overlaid with fiction that the truth will probably never be known to the present generation of Saxons.

LEIPZIG, Dec. 23.—Countess Montignoso is still here.

Inquiries at the villa of Dr. Zehme, counsel for the Countess, brought an answer from the attorney's wife that the Countess was not yet in a condition to travel, the mental excitement of the past few days having told severely on her strength.

The Countess was accompanied from Dresden to Leipzig by Chief of Police Dresdhman, who was met at the railroad station here by a high police official of Leipzig.

It is firmly denied here that the Saxon Government has issued an order for the expulsion of the Countess from Saxony.

Night Workers' Christmas Mass.

For the benefit of night workers solemn high mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, in West Thirty-first Street, to-morrow morning at 2:30 o'clock. The mass will be celebrated by Father Matthew Fox, assisted by Father Dominic Scanlan as deacon, and Father John Stark as sub-deacon. The sermon will be preached by Father Fox. Other solemn high masses will be celebrated at 5 o'clock and 10:30 o'clock the same morning. At the first mass a Christmas greeting will be read from Archbishop Farley.

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IN offering the Season's Compliments to our patrons, we wish to express our appreciation of the continued confidence of those who have dealt with us many years. We also thank our many new customers who in the year now closing have purchased here for the first time.

A Merry Christmas.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

"CAVE CANEM" ONLY BUGABOO, COURT SAYS

That Is, Unless the Owner Legally Knows Dog Is Vicious.

FAIR PRAXINOE IS CITED

Justice McLean, Refusing Carpenter Redress for Animal's Attack, Goes Even Back to Aesop.

Max Bogdonow of 115 East One Hundreth Street, who was bitten by a dog that was chained in the yards of the New York Lumber Company, on Eleventh Avenue, sued the lumber company for damages, and got a judgment in the East Broadway Municipal Court for $75 and $12 costs. Yesterday this judgment was reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which held that the owner of a dog was only liable if the owner knew that the animal was accustomed to do mischief.

The opinion of the court, which was concurred in by Justices Freedman and Gildersleeve, was written by Justice McLean, who says that a signboard labeled, "Look out for the dog, he will bite you," or "Beware of the dog," was not sufficient to charge the owner with legal knowledge of the dog's viciousness.

Bogdonow, who is a carpenter, testified that he went to the lumber yard to purchase boards, and there met the dog, which bit him so that he was compelled to remain at home for several weeks, thereby losing two contract jobs. He sued for $250 damages.

Justice McLean, in his opinion, says:

"However he received his injury, he was bound to establish a case within the law well settled long ago in England, as it was in the Mosaic code, that the owner of a domestic animal is only liable if he knew that the animal is accustomed to do mischief, or, as more lately phrased, to charge the defendant with liability it was essential that it has or was chargeable with notice that the dog was vicious. Judicial notice avails nothing if made upon peculiar personal knowledge.

"Evidence of the facts assumed certainly lacks the requisite notoriety. In none of them was regard had for the pervasive dog-catcher and the alert purveyors for the revenues of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Second, there came one who testified that, visiting the premises a month or two before the plaintiff's visit, he saw a dog, hardly identified with the offending one—two were kept—and that of it the same officer said: 'Look out for the dog, or it will bite you.' This was denied explicitly, but, assuming that the official said so, such a scare-cat warning would not prove the requisite scienter.

"Something to that effect is sometimes posted nowadays over harmless brutes in stables and outhouses, and anciently was lettered in the floor of many a Pompeiian vestibulum. It may be as old as Aesop's hapless cry of the wolf, for more than two centuries before the current era Theocritus's fair Praxinoe, the presumably fair Praxinoe, when fain to warn her child from the way she would not have him go, cried: 'There's a horse that bites!' In default of evidence to sustain the judgment it should be reversed."

LACROSSE MEN TO COMBINE.

College Players of the East Propose to Play Under Uniform Rules.

If the plans of the Inter-University Lacrosse Association as proposed at the annual meeting of the organization at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night are successfully carried out, there will be no division of authority as at present, and the game will undoubtedly become one of the most popular of college sports. The amalgamation of the Inter-University and Intercollegiate Associations has been talked of for some time, but last night the matter was placed in such shape as to give encouragement that the two organizations will be welded together.

The object of the coalition is to have uniform playing rules among the colleges of the East. At present the Interuniversity and intercollegiate teams play under different rules, and when a game between the rival teams is suggested there is always difficulty about what rules shall govern. The Interuniversity Association is composed of Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania. The Intercollegiate is made up of Lehigh, Swarthmore, Stevens, and Johns Hopkins. Under the plan of amalgamation as outlined last night there will be a Northern and Southern association, which will play out a schedule, and the winners of each will meet for the intercollegiate lacrosse championship of the United States.

As a means of putting this scheme into effect a temporary committee, consisting of Adams and Miller, was appointed to confer with J. Bedell of Stevens Institute and arrange plans for reorganization. This committee will meet this morning and present a report to the Interuniversity and Intercollegiate Association, and if the members of each accept the report the two associations will become united.

Officers of the Inter-University Association were elected as follows: President—J. M. Groves, Harvard; Vice President—W. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Secretary—C. A. Stewart, Columbia; Treasurer—J. H. Parker, Cornell; Advisory Committee—C. E. Miller and Louis J. Doyle, Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn; L. Kebler, Columbia; J. Sands, Harvard, and L. Finley, Cornell.

Only Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia were represented at the meeting last night. J. M. Groves, President of the association, was in the chair.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Dec. 23.—Fire today destroyed Fergie's lumber yard, warehouse and machine shop, and four houses, entailing a loss of $75,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

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A beautiful collection of photographs, with sketches of the careers of all of the grand opera stars, including the newer artists. Such favorites as
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Just the thing for a Christmas gift for any lover of music or opera

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The most Suitable and Acceptable gift that can be offered a lady.
Open evenings until Christmas. Gloves fitted and exchanged after Christmas.
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McADOO AFTER FIREBUGS.

Orders Fifteen Detectives Placed in Park Slope Section in Brooklyn.

In the hope of capturing the firebugs who have been terrorizing the Park Slope district of Brooklyn the past two months, Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday ordered fifteen detectives detailed from Brooklyn Headquarters for duty in the affected neighborhood. Men from the Fire Marshal's office are also in the district, and there was one or two sleuths on every block.

Since the middle of October there has been a reign of terror among apartment-house dwellers on the Park Slope, more than a score of fires of supposed incendiary origin having occurred there in that time. In almost every case the blaze has been set in a coalbin or pile of rubbish in the cellar of an apartment house, most of the fires being started in the morning between the hours of 7 and 11. The police have arrested eight or nine persons on "suspicion," but have failed to make out much of a case against any of the prisoners.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:45 A. M.—Blackwell's Island City Hospital; damage, $15,000.
12:55 A. M.—854 Broadway; owner unknown; damage slight.
2:20 A. M.—Corlear and Water Streets; John Monks; damage slight.
6:20 A. M.—236 East Ninety-fourth Street; Annie Brown; damage, $10.
8:15 A. M.—234 Broadway; owner unknown; no damage.
9:20 A. M.—105 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; C. Vogel; damage, $100.
10:20 A. M.—234 East Forty-second Street; Walker Langman; damage, $1,200.
10:45 A. M.—131 East Eighty-sixth Street; Cecelia Thamun; damage, $25.
11:30 A. M.—49 Avenue D; Louis Roseblum; damage trifling.
3:05 P. M.—364 East Fourth Street; Wolf Unschump; damage, $100.
5:10 P. M.—228 Madison Street; Nathan Jahlow; damage trifling.
5:35 P. M.—41 Beekman Street; B. W. Goodman

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open this evening until 10 o'clock. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904. Palatial Restaurant, Eighth Floor, open this evening until 10 o'clock.

There's only one day left in which to buy your gifts—store open till 10 P. M.

DISCRIMINATING buyers aren't hesitating about where to go for holiday gifts this year. Simpson Crawford Co.'s assortment of holiday merchandise is so comprehensive as to include almost everything that the human heart can desire in the form of merchandise. A spirit of Christmas cheer pervades every part of this great establishment, and young and old, rich or poor, find shopping an unalloyed pleasure. Bargains are now more numerous than ever.

When buying a Christmas gift you like to feel that it is thoroughly reliable, for there's nothing so distasteful in receiving or giving a present as shoddy merchandise. You'll not run any risk here. In selecting our merchandise we're just as particular as you are. We would not risk our reputation by lowering our standard. If necessary we'd sooner charge a little more and you would sooner pay a little more, too.

Here are the last of the toys—divided into four great lots.

WE'VE not allowed cost or former price to enter into the pricing of the remainder of our toys—just divided a great portion of them into three lots and put a price on each grouping which we know will cause them to sell on sight. It's a prudent business move to insure the selling of every toy by the time the store closes Saturday night. You know we've an imperative rule that no merchandise shall be carried over from one season to another, and it's the carrying out of this mandate that brings about this great toy sale. The remaining toys are mostly playthings that children like to and should play with.

Toyland is in the basement—come as early in the morning as possible, as the aisles become very congested in the afternoon and evening—and, besides, choosing is best in the morning.

Here's one particular thing that will create quick buying and that's the sale of 25,000 Christmas tree ornaments at 5c. Of course the price in many instances does not cover the cost, but then these ornaments, as you know, are so fragile that we wouldn't carry them over under any circumstances.

25c FOR
Rubber toys, Horse reins, Magnetic toys, Iron toys, Celluloid animals, Games, Paints, Blocks, Mechanical toys, China tea sets, Lead dishes, Bath tubs,

50c FOR
Mechanical toys, Iron toys, Woolly dolls, Magnetic toys, Trick boxes, Furniture Sets, Hair horses, Iron fire engines, Woolly animals, Drums, Jointed dolls, Loaded trucks.

75c FOR
Trick banks, Hair horses, Air rifles, Blocks, Games, Drums, Wool animals, Jointed dolls, Iron toys, Dressed dolls, Post Office sets, Mechanical animals,

$1 FOR
Mechanical dolls, Jointed dolls, Character dolls, Dressed dolls, Mechanical Boats, Magnetic Toys, Iron Toys, Baby Dolls, Wool Animals, Magic Lanterns, Mechanical Railways, Steam Engines.

Misses' $19.75 coats to-day $10.75

IT will be a grand surprise to the little miss if you will bring her to our misses' and girls' department to-day and allow us to fit her to one of these smart $19.75 coats at $10.75 as a Christmas gift from you. School's out, and of course she will be downtown. Third Floor.

Nothing could be more appreciated, and it need not interfere with the other remembrances you present on Christmas Day. We don't think you ever saw a better value elsewhere for less than $19.75 ..... **$10.75**

They're the smart ¾-length coats, made of heavy winter-weight cheviot—full box coat, inverted plait back, with belt—storm collar of velvet—trimmed with silk braid—full sleeve—fancy cuff—sizes 14 and 16. On sale all day and to-night.

$13.75 for girls' full-length velvet coats, in three models—fancy trimmed collar, collarless or standing collar—lined throughout with good grade of satin—handsomely trimmed with pastel shades of broadcloth—new full sleeve—sizes 6 to 14—in blue, brown and black—value $23.75. On sale all day and to-night.

$7.75 for girls' full-length coats, of winter-weight cheviot—new model, with yoke collar and cuffs—trimmed with crushed velvet—body and sleeves lined with satin—sizes 6 to 14—value $12.75. On sale all day and to-night.

$6.50 for girls' full-length regulation coats, of winter-weight cheviot, lined throughout with red flannel—full bishop sleeve and emblem. On sale all day and to-night.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Mammoth sale of furs at one-third off.

FURS—the all important Christmas gift of the day. We've sold hundreds of fine coats and smart, new stylish pieces for the express purpose of serving as Christmas remembrances. Not at the regular prices, not at the prices other stores ask for the same excellent quality and workmanship, but at prices such as have made this department the Mecca of discriminating Christmas-givers. On sale to-day and this evening. Third Floor.

$23.75 for fur-lined coats in black, blue and brown; lined with Siberian squirrel; regular price $37.50—to-day and this evening at $23.75.

$33.75 for $47.50 fur-lined coats, 45 in., of broadcloth, in black, blue, green, tan, red; German squirrel lining, natural squirrel collars.

Fur neck pieces.

Mink neck scarfs, special at $14.75.
Persian lamb scarfs at $8.75 to $50.
Sable squirrel scarfs, $6.75 to $15.
Natural squirrel scarfs, $6.75—$25.
Marten scarfs, $8.75 up to $37.50.
Opossum scarfs, $6.75 up to $17.50.
Near seal scarfs at $3.95 to $7.50.
Black coney scarfs, $1.95 to $3.95.
Children's fur sets, $1.95 to $25.

100 $20 coats, $12.75.

$19.75 for women's 45-in. coats—formerly $25 to $35—choice styles—many are copies of imported models.

$12.75 for women's $20 coats—fine kerseys and heavy cheviots—45 in. long—lined with guaranteed satin—on sale to-day and this evening.

$23.75 for crepe de Chine dresses—75 handsome crepe de Chine dresses made over silk—every evening shade—not one worth less than $35.00

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Last day to buy men's gift mufflers at 98c.

THIS is the great final sale of men's Christmas furnishings—mufflers, lounging robes, suspenders, neckwear and all manner of good, practical, serviceable articles of men's wear that women like to give their husbands, fathers and brothers, because they know they will be appreciated more than anything else you can possibly think of. Main Floor.

One thousand $1.00 imported silk mufflers at 65c

One thousand $1.50 and $2 imported mufflers at 98c

Two thousand and no more. When they are gone it will be regular prices elsewhere for slow-selling mufflers—just what you don't want—so we suggest that you make your selection at the earliest possible moment. The designs are so handsome, the silks so good, that you absolutely can't make a mistake in choosing.

65c for $1 mufflers, fancy and black, full sizes, pure silk—neat desirable patterns and plain colorings. On sale to-day and this evening.

98c for $1.50 to $2 fancy pure silk mufflers, woven designs, with border, full sized—neat effects and black—to-day and this evening.

Men's neckwear—correct, new styles and handsome designs.

$1.50 for $3, $2.50 and $2 equal end London squares of imported silks. On sale to-day and this evening.

$1.00 for $2, $1.75 and $1.50 neckwear—London squares and Parisian four-in-hands—to-day and this evening.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

$7—men's watches.

WATCHES that will give the highest satisfaction as Christmas gifts, because they're fitted with the American movement, celebrated for accurate time and serviceableness. The cases are guaranteed for twenty years—14-karat gold-filled, known as the most wearable composition extant. Main Floor.

Ladies' watch like cut, value $7, at $4.95.

The day before Christmas is the greatest watch-selling day of the year in this store—a day when it seems everybody turns to Simpson Crawford Co.'s for this gift of all gifts and finds them marked at prices one-third less than they deserve to and would easily command.

Men's 14-karat solid gold watch, with Waltham movement—exceptional value to-day and this evening.....$22.50.

Women's 14-karat solid gold watches, very special Waltham movement—extraordinary—to-day and this evening.....$18.50.

Women's gold-filled watches, warranted for 25 years—jewelled Waltham movement—special—to-day and this evening.....$13.50.

Misses' and boys' sterling silver or gun-metal watches—good timekeepers—special to-day and this evening.....$3.95.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Holiday Books

In a great clearance sale at most extraordinary reduced prices.

THE greatest season of bookselling in our history will end this evening. Beyond all example has been the public interest in our magnificent book department this season. From end to end of this immense book store lines are broken up now, assortments are shattered, but so vast had been our preparatory operations that hundreds of good things still remain for last day holiday buyers. Even now you will find the largest variety of all kinds of books. You will also find here special tables throughout the book store filled with an immense variety of the season's most notable book productions, which have been subjected to relentless price cutting, so their final clearance is assured beyond all doubt.

Saturday will be remarkable as a day of wonderful holiday book values.

Poets, padded ooze editions, our $1.39 line, reduced to..... 98c
Standard Works, superb library edition in half morocco, $1.50 line at..... 75c
Standard Works, over 100 famous titles, 25c series at..... 15c
Favorite Classics in dainty editions, beautiful cloth binding..... 15c
Young Folks' Classics, all the favorites in holiday editions..... 39c

Books for young people, three great tables, crowded with remainders from the season's best lines, reduced as follows:

35c and 45c Young People's Books, at..... 25c
50c and 65c Young People's Books, at..... 35c
75c and 98c Young People's Books, at..... 49c

Included in above lots are scores of favorite titles that have never before been offered at reduced prices. Second Floor.

Illustrated Holiday Gift Books, two great tables filled with a really superb variety of holiday book productions, reduced as follows:

85c and 98c Holiday Gift Books, at..... 49c
$1.39 and $1.50 Holiday Gift Books, at..... 98c
$2.50 and $2.85 Holiday Gift Books, at..... $1.75

Pictorial History of the United States in two beautiful half morocco volumes, over 500 illustrations, written by H. D. Northrop. This is the most popular of all United States Histories and covers the entire range of American history. A splendid holiday gift, worth $5.00, for..... $1.95

$10.00 edition, David Harum, the subscription edition published by D. Appleton Co., and which they claim is the finest specimen of book making they ever presented, beautifully illustrated and bound in Japanese vellum. What a royal gift this would make to any one that has read and loves this most popular of American novels! While they last at $1.95.

$3.00 edition, Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes, by the celebrated dramatic critic Gustave Kobbe. Superb full page portraits and illustrations and bound in richly decorated cloth, one of the gems of modern book making. While they last at $1.95.

$3.00 edition, Glimpses of the World, the most magnificent volume of views of every noted place in the world ever published, not the plainly printed edition that sells elsewhere at near our price, but the Chemograph edition, finished by special process, to exactly reproduce the finest photographic effects and which have sold at $6.00 each. Descriptions, notes, etc., by John L. Stoddard, can only be procured here at $2.75.

$1.50 and $2.00 editions of popular holiday gift books, all superbly illustrated and bound, for this week to clear at 98c. each. Among the desirable books included are:

The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics
Among the Great Masters of Literature.
Among the Great Masters of the Drama.
Grand Opera in America
Great Composers and Their Work.

Treasury of Humorous Poetry.
Among the Great Masters of Music.
Among the Great Masters of Painting.
Tobacco in Song and Story.
Bath Robes and Bachelors.

Fine library sets never before priced so low.

Only one reason for this extreme price cutting on such magnificent editions of the world's greatest authors. The book binder failed to deliver on time. What was contracted for November delivery has only come in this week. Too many of them to sell in such short time, so down go the prices to the lowest point on record.

Charles Dickens' 15 vols., 300 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, original price $30.00, to-day at $10.75.

Balzac, 16 vols., 100 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, this is the unexpurgated Saintsbury edition, recognized by all critics as the best English version. Original price $32.00, now $11.75.

Dumas, 15 vols., 106 full page illustrations, elegant half morocco, original price $32.00, now $10.75.

Hugo, 10 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $20.00, now $6.90

Thackeray, 10 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $20.00, now $6.90

Scott, 12 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $24.00, now $8.75

Eliot, 8 vols., superbly illustrated, half morocco, original price $16.00, now $6.40

Here are other popular sets at nearly half price.

We want to impress you these sets are fit for any library. Paper, type, binding, every point is superior in merit. You never bought good sets at these prices before,

Dickens, 15 vols., $4.95.
Eliot, 6 vols., $1.95.
Shakespeare, 8 vols., $1.95.
Dutch Republic, 3 vols., $1.00.
Thackeray, 10 vols., $3.75.
Bronte, 6 vols., $1.95.
Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., $1.00.
Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols., $1.00.

Calendars, Christmas Cards, Children's Books, Standard Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, Religious Articles, at greatly reduced prices.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

We will deliver a Cecilian to your home before midnight

Come in as early as possible to-day and make a small payment, such as you'd spend for an ordinary Christmas present.

The entire cost is $250.00

The payments are small

Have you a piano?
Can you play it?
Can your wife play it?
Can your children play?
No?
Then you *do* want a Cecilian.

Of *course* you do. It's human nature for one to wish for something that will add to the Yuletide happiness and the Cecilian will multiply your Christmas pleasure a thousand-fold. It will infuse life into the piano. Family and friends will gather about the once mute instrument and in amazement will hear it played with the skill of the finished artist.

Let us deliver a Cecilian to your home before midnight.

Special gifts for men

$3.00 slippers. $1.59

Men's red and gray glace kid opera slippers—chamois lined—half price to-day and this evening.
Second Floor.

WAISTS.

A REMARKABLE clearing of a manufacturer's entire sample line of waists beautifully made up to sell at $2.95—in short, the story is 500. Second Floor.

$2.95 waists at $1.

Three waists cost you about what you'd pay for one ordinarily, and they're smart new styles, of high-grade materials, handsomely trimmed—to-day and this evening.

$1 for women's fine lawn waists, trimmed with cluster of tucks—embroidery insertions to form yoke or full inserted front—tucked sleeves and back—usually $2.95.

$2.95 for linen, Persian lawn or damask shirt waists, trimmed with tucks, insertions or drawn work down front—new back—fancy stock—value $5.

$5.95 for beautiful quality linen shirt waists—hand embroidered—some with drawn work and tucked—others of fine batiste trimmed with designed lace insertions—value $10—to-day and this evening.

One thousand Kuppenheimer suits & overcoats at about ½ price.

HERE'S a giant torpedo from our clothing department that puts to rout the old saying: "Wait and after Christmas and you can buy it at half price." We say to you as forcibly as black type will talk:

Buy your suit or overcoat *to-day* at half price—have it for the holiday festivities—have the celebrated name Kuppenheimer to protect you—have a month's more service out of your purchase than if you'd wait for an after-Christmas clearing and run the risk of securing a misfit from somebody's picked over stock. Second Floor.

Direct and logical as the one thousand Kuppenheimer suits and coats make this statement, we do not see how you can put off buying the very clothes you need and will have to buy before many days. The house of Kuppenheimer spends fortunes every year in the study of high art clothing. No merchant tailor can do that. You can't buy a made-to-measure suit or coat that will fit you any better or wear longer or be more correct in style than a Kuppenheimer costing ⅓ or ¼ the price. The House of Kuppenheimer sells a thousand suits and coats to one sold by the busiest merchant tailor—it's the volume of business that makes these low prices possible.

$12.75 for Kuppenheimer's $18, $20, $22.50 any $25 suits—garments guaranteed to look as though they were made to your measure—fabrics are the finest and latest merchant tailor patterns—Scotch cheviots, fine silk worsteds, English cassimeres, all absolutely reliable. Replete with style for swell dressers—also quiet patterns.

$15.50 for Kuppenheimer's $27.50, $30, $32.50 & $35 suits. Made as only a high-grade, high-priced tailor can make them—the very latest approved styles—widest latitude of choice—perfect fit guaranteed. We've considered every individual taste in selecting these suits—variety of patterns and fabrics—every size.

$15.00 for Kuppenheimer overcoats—we claim these the finest Winter overcoats in New York for the money—made of very fine overcoating fabrics, in the swell length—50 in.—also the conservative 44-in. coat—lined with either an Albert serge or foreign Venetian—collars fit very close to the neck—broad concave shoulders..... **$15.00**

1,000 men's fancy waistcoats at $2; for the well dressed man or the one who wishes him to remember him to select—newest designs—every desirable color and shade—quiet or attractive patterns that are effective—sizes 34 to 44 chest..... **$2.00**

Last time to buy that boy a suit or overcoat, for Christmas finds us with just the one he'd want and you'd want him to have, and the prices are right—so are the quality, the styles and the patterns. A new suit always makes a boy happy, especially on Christmas day.

$3.00 for children's Russian overcoats, value $5. They are of blue and Oxford kersey—also frieze—mostly red flannel lined. Handsomely trimmed; sizes 2½ to 8 years—regular $5 coat. A very exceptional value.

$4.50 sale of boys' suits and overcoats, value $6—$7.50. For boys of all ages 2½ to 16—overcoats of Tourist, regular coats and Russian—suits Norfolk and double-breasted—also reefers—flannel lined.

Special gifts for men.

$12.50 bath robe. $7.95

Every man wants a bath robe for Christmas whether he says so or not, so don't disappoint him.
Main Floor.

ROBES.

EVERY robe in this lot at $7.95 is made to sell at $12.50, and the fact that we sold out entirely another lot of 200 just like them at $11.75 is sufficient proof that they are the greatest day before Christmas values in New York.

We secured a special concession on the remainder of the Christmas output of the manufacturer of the famous Kelley Blanket Robes, known throughout America as the highest quality. That's why the price is 7.95 and not 12.50 or 11.75.

The designs are the newest, handsome floral patterns in the most desirable colorings. The last day opportunity is the greatest of the season, because it's the robe you want at a phenomenally low price—only 100 robes—Special to-day and this evening.

ALWAYS---When In a Hurry---

Depend On Wanamaker's

Because EVERYTHING is here—you're SURE to find just what you want, without shopping around, from one jostling crowd to another. You get it QUICKLY, pleasantly, and it's RIGHT, when you get it. We're going to help a good many thousands of people out of their worries today, and we're going to do it in the easiest and most satisfying manner. Our organization and facilities for holiday service were never so perfect as now.

DEPEND on us TODAY, and you'll have no shopping mistakes to worry you tomorrow.

MEN'S NECKWEAR

You will find at WANAMAKER'S on this last day before Christmas the finest showing of Neckwear to be found in New York City; and you can secure ample selections, beginning at 25c and ranging all the way up to $4.50 each, including the finest scarfs of American and foreign production.

But the choicest news of the day is the continuation of the two remarkable offerings announced yesterday—

Men's $1 Scarfs at 50c Each
Fine $1.50 to $2.50 Scarfs at 70c Each

The half-dollar group is the best of French Four-in-hands in a multitude of patterns.

The 70c group is composed of large English and Folded Squares, made of rich, heavy silk, in a splendid variety of patterns and colorings. It is the best neckwear offering we have ever made before Christmas.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Special offering of Men's Tourist Overcoats

Here is an opportunity to secure one of these handsome belted Overcoats for Christmas Day, and save a large part of the price.

The first group is composed of some of the most stylish Tourist Overcoats made this season. The lines have become broken in sizes, but in the aggregate collection there are sizes to fit practically every man. These Overcoats sold formerly for $25 to $30; today they are marked **at $18.50 each.**

The other group is composed of about fifty stylishly made belted Tourist Overcoats, that were exceptional value at $15; **today they are $10.50 each.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's BATH ROBES And Other Gift Suggestions

A handsome Bath Robe is always an attractive gift, and when the bath robe is made in the style that particular men appreciate, it is hard to suggest a better gift.

Our Blanket Bath Robes are made from blankets woven after our own design, and especially made for the making of Robes. They are made over the proper specifications, and are as nicely finished as they are comfortable in their proportions.

Prices are **$5, $6, $7.50, $10 and $15.**

Imported Terry Cloth Bath Robes, at $3.75, $5, $6.50, $7.50 up to $18 each.

Imported Mufflers, full 36 inches square, at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $5 each.

Suspenders of silk webbing; boxed, single pair in a box, if you wish it, at 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 a pair.

Dress Suit Protectors, at $1.50 to $5 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Last Call for the Boy's Christmas SUIT Or TOP COAT

Of course, the boy will be tickled to get a new suit on Christmas; and one of the most popular sellers in our stocks is the "Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suit with knee trousers, for boys of 8 to 16 years.

We have been selling these suits faster than we could get them from the manufacturer. Today another lot has arrived and we shall be able to meet all demands.

These suits are made of extra quality absolutely pure wool blue cheviot. All seams are double sewed with silk thread, and taped. The knee trousers have double thickness of cloth at seat and knees. The suits are strongly reinforced throughout.

Price, $5—though they cannot be matched elsewhere for $1.50 more.

Then, we have today fifty handsome Top Coats, of black and Oxford gray frieze, in sizes for 8 to 16 years. These coats sold regularly for $7.50 and $9.50, today they are priced at $5 each.

Then we have a special lot of Knee Trousers that are cut from the remnants of plain blue and mixed cheviots, that are used regularly in $1 trousers. These at 75c, in sizes from 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Silk Waist Patterns

Richly woven silks, richly embroidered, in raised or *broderie anglaise* effects. Everybody is delighted with the colors; they are all so true and soft and good—light or dark shades. Eleven designs. Each pattern arranged in a gift-box.

$10 patterns reduced to $7.50.

$6.50 to $8.50 Patterns reduced to $5.

Rotunda.

Warm Undergarments

These little prices will look smaller when you compare them with the solid worth and good appearance of the garments that bear them:

FLANNELETTE GOWNS at 75c—

In stripes; high neck, with yoke, trimmed with fancy braid; full sleeves, finished with cuffs and fancy braid.

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS at 25c—

Short Petticoats in neat stripes; two styles, with yoke of muslin; finished at bottom with scalloped edge or deep hem.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Good Waists Low Prices

The waists are new. The values are high. The advantage to you is evident:

At $1—Well-made Waists of fine black sateen; full front, with fine cluster plaits to bust; plaited back; stock collar and cuffs finished with white turnovers.

At $2—Stylish Waists of Albatross, in white or black; tailor-made, with entire front plaited; back also plaited; waist is lined to yoke.

At $5—Charming Waists of allover lace; silk-lined and trimmed with insertion and medallions; collar and cuffs are piped with silk. An exceptional value.

Second floor, Tenth st.

A Downpour of Umbrella-Prices

Weather-proof Umbrellas. Strong, handsome and to be trusted. At these price-changes—and the higher prices signify their worth:

$5 UMBRELLAS at $3.75

All-silk. For men and women.

$4 UMBRELLAS at $2.75

All-silk. Fancy handles. For men and women.

$2.50 UMBRELLAS at $1.75

Good quality union taffeta. Plain and fancy handles. For men and women.

Umbrellas for boys and girls, at 75c, $1 and $1.50 each.

Broadway.

Women's Neckwear At Half Price

These attractive Ties, Scarfs and Squares are spic-span-new, just received yesterday, but made up from the manufacturer's short pieces of silk crepe de Chine. They are both embroidered and plain; and they are just exactly the sort of neckwear most desirable for holiday gifts. In black, white and colors; regularly **50c to $3; today at 25c to $1.50 each.**

Broadway.

Women's Neckwear Reduced

Broken assortments. But that does not make the individual pieces less attractive. They're just as pretty as they were yesterday when eager women depleted their ranks, at 25 to 75c each. Today **15c and 35c each,** for fancy or tailor-made Neckwear and Collar-and-Cuff Sets.

The 15c kinds on the Second floor.
The 35c kinds, Main floor, Broadway.

GLOVES

For Men and Women

In spite of the ceaseless multitude of holiday buyers, the splendid lines of Reynier, Royale and Princess May Gloves are still unbroken in sizes and colors. Our foresight is to your help if there is a gift still to buy:

The Reynier Gloves are finest in the world, the Royale and Princess May are finest at their prices.

Women's Gloves
(Kid and Suede)

Reynier, $1.75, $2. Royale, $1.50. Princess May Glace, $1.

Men's Gloves

Reynier, $2.25. Fownes', $1.50, $1.75, $2. Royale, $1.50. Dent's, $1.85, $2.

Tenth street.

Graceful Negligees

Long, clinging, soft Negligees, that make the wearer look svelte and graceful. Paris made them; and, in every perfect detail, they show it.

The price is exceptionally low—**$15.**

Negligees of albatross, in light blue, white or pink; front and back plaited, with yoke effect; fancy collar, embroidered by hand; full sleeves with deep cuffs; lined to waist, which makes them snug and warm.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Last Day of the Christmas Terms—
Making the Purchase of

A High-Class Piano

Easier Than Ever Was Known Before

You may still purchase your piano on our remarkably easy Christmas terms, *and have it in your house tonight,* if you act promptly this morning, and if we can secure prompt information from the people to whom you refer us.

These terms end absolutely, when the closing bell rings tonight. They are terms never heard of before, and not likely to be offered soon again, ON HIGH-CLASS PIANOS—

Chickering Upright Pianos for.....$15 Cash and $10 a Month	Kurtzmann Upright Pianos for.....$10 Cash and $7 a Month
Vose Upright Pianos for.....$10 Cash and $8 a Month	J. C. Campbell Upright Pianos for.....$10 Cash and $6 a Month
Emerson Upright Pianos for.....$10 Cash and $7 a Month	Frederick Doll Upright Pianos for.....$10 Cash and $6 a Month
Merrill Upright Pianos for.....$10 Cash and $7 a Month	Angelus Piano Players for.....$10 Cash and $7 a Month

Then, *for those who have no one to play the piano* by hand, this additional offer, which brings the splendid possibility within the reach of all—

Any UPRIGHT PIANO, Together With An Angelus, for $15 Cash and $12 a Month

And this means that you may select, from any of the regular style Upriguts of Chickering, Vose, Emerson, Merrill, Kurtzmann, Gramer, Campbell or Doll

We have made special and extraordinary arrangements for the delivery of pianos today; but to get YOURS delivered SURE today, you must BE PROMPT this morning. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Women's WALKING SKIRTS In Pretty Gift Boxes

We have not only arranged three groups of stylish Walking Skirts priced at from $3 to $6 below their regular prices, but we have provided attractive boxes in which to present them.

Whether you want to pay $3, $5 or $9 for a handsome and serviceable gift for an intimate woman friend, you will scarcely find anything that will look more for the money, or be more appreciated than one of these skirts.

All of these skirts have been newly made for us in a handsome variety of popular materials. They are grouped as follows:

$5 SKIRTS at $3

Another hundred of the Melton Cloth Skirts that were so enthusiastically received a few days ago. Made in gore style; trimmed with straps of the same material on each gore, and small buttons.

$7.50 and $9 SKIRTS at $5

Of thibet and sibeline and a few mixtures, in pretty gored and plaited effects; nicely tailor-finished.

$12 to $15 SKIRTS at $9

Very stylish Skirts of cheviots, mixtures and other cloths, as well as few of corduroy velvet. Made in gored and plaited styles; handsomely finished.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Evening Wraps

When she begins to go to parties, and takes a new, young, happy interest in the lovely clothes she wears there, how could you please her better than by taking a hint from this heading?

These luxurious Evening Wraps are exclusive with us. And we have but one of a kind.

At $17.50—Double Capes, of white broadcloth; trimmed with velvet and gold cord.

At $37.50—three-quarter length, full, loose Coats, of white broadcloth; handsomely lined with satin and trimmed with velvet and braid.

At $50—Three-quarter length Coats, of champagne color broadcloth; semi-fitting back; excellently made; with handsome lining and silk frogs.

At $65—Three-quarter length, loose, full Coats, of white broadtail velour; richly lined and trimmed with lace.

Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street

Silk Belts at Little

Attractive Silk Girdles, shaped, shirred, trimmed with crocheted rings in very good colors. No wonder they've been recognized as unusual values,

$1 Each

in a holly-decorated box.

Other belts, of great beauty, at timely under-ratings:

Here are still some of the pretty Silken Girdles in the pretty colors. Each one in a Christmas holly box. Unusual values at $1 each.

Belts in colors and Japanese effects, at $3 and $6, from $4.50 and $8. Black taffeta silk, in four patterns, at 50c each.

Main Aisle.

Men's Dress Hats

The man who is going to make himself a present, as well as the friend who has not yet decided, will find an excellent assortment of Silk and Opera Hats here to choose from

Prices, $6 and $7.50

We also have ready today a new lot of the fine $3 Derbies, which we are now selling

At $1.75 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Moriagi Ware

The Jap, pre-eminent in the arts of peace and of war, has surpassed himself in making these exquisite Moriagi pieces. For once, he has departed from his conservatism, and made *new* designs. New and most beautiful.

Add to their fitness as gifts these great reductions:

Moriagi Vases, at 95c to $4.50 Were $1.25 to $6.

Sugar-and-Cream Sets, at $1.15 to $1.50, were $1.50 to $2

Third floor.

Vases from Austria

In their most attractive guise, with rich, elaborate decorations. Among the many that share in this reduction are a few Royal Bonn Vases, in very good designs:

85c, from $1.25.	$5, from $8.50.
$1.25, from $2.25.	$6.50, from $10.
$2.75, from $4.	$7.50, from $12.
$3.75, from $6.	$16.50, from $25.

Special Counter in Art Room, Basement.

Iridescent Vases

Beauty marks them for her own. These price-changes mark them for your own—if you like these graceful vases and are thrifty:

50c, from 75c.	$2, from $3.
80c, from $1.25.	$2.75, from $4.
$1.25, from $1.75.	$4.25, from $6.50.
$1.75, from $2.50.	

In all sizes, shapes and colorings.

Basement.

Steins and Roemers

Just landed. A large shipment of handsome German Steins, with much Teuton massiveness and a general air of good humor. These prices are far below a proper appreciation:

25c, 50c, 65c, 85c, $1.25, $2, up to $6.

Stein Sets, consisting of large stein, six small steins and tray, at $9 a set, worth $12.50; at $9.75 a set, worth $13.50.

And a number of Roemers—beautiful designs in these jovial fancy glasses—thus under-price:

$5 doz., from $7.20.	$12 doz., from $18.
$7.50 doz., from $10.80.	$15 doz., from $24.
$8 doz., from $12.	$24 doz., from $36.
$10 doz., from $15.	$30 doz., from $42.

Basement.

Japanese Gongs

Ring down the prices. Thus:

Sets of three, at $3.75 to $4.50, were $4.50 to $6.

Sets of five, at $5.10 to $7.50, were $5 to $15.

A full assortment of plain or decorated gongs, from $1.50 to $10.

Japanese Store, Third floor.

Wrist Bags

Wrist Bags and Carriage Bags in smart styles; of fine leather. Made without a fault:

At $3.75, were $5 to $6.75
At $5, were $7 to $9
At $8, were $12 to $14

Chiefly in brown and light shades.

Broadway.

Festive Boxes

Fancy boxes for handkerchiefs, gloves—or anything. To make a difference, in a gift's appearance, or to serve as gifts themselves. 10c each, were 25c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

To Make the Table A Christmas Table

Quite the brightest, most ingenious and attractive favors:

Red Sleds, with holly, at 25c each.
White Baskets, with holly, at 25c each.
Red Baskets, with holly, at 15c each.
Christmas Trees, for ice-cream or bonbons, at 25c each.
Red Roses, at 25c each.
Red Boxes, with holly, at 20c each.
Plum Pudding Cases, for ice-cream, 30c each.
Holly Dollies, at 20c a box.
Artificial Holly, for decoration, 20c bunch
Red bells, at 20c, 25c and 50c each.
Holly Mottoes, $1 doz. Holly Tags, 10c.
Fancy Glass Bonbon Dishes, at 40c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50 each.
Hand-painted Dinner Cards, $1, $1.50 doz.
Snow Balls, for ice-cream, at 35c each.
Hand-painted Satin Boxes, at $5, $6, $8, and $10 each.

And at interesting reductions:

Snapping Mottoes, at 10c to 65c a dozen; were 20c to 85c.

Fancy Boxes, at 5c to 35c each; were 10c to 50c.

Figures, Cows, Dogs, Cats, etc., at 5c to 25c each; were 10c to 50c.

Basement.

SLIPPERS Or SHOES?

You may turn worry into gratifying selection by a visit to the Shoe Store, as there is a splendid showing of Slippers for men, women and children; and in the other sections of the Shoe Store are a multitude of more practical gift-things that perhaps you have not thought of.

Here are some suggestions:

Arctic Overshoes for men, women, children.
Rubber Boots for boys and girls of all ages.
House Slippers for the old folks—soft and warm.
Smart dress-up Shoes for young men or women.
Leggings for the little ones.
Shoe Trees for careful people.
Warm-lined Kid Shoes for invalid women.
Cosy little Slippers and Shoes for children.

Do you want to make some poor children happy? We have sturdy, warm Shoes for boys at $1.30 and $1.50; for girls at $1, $1.20 and $1.40. Fourth avenue.

For the Toilet Table

Just a few suggestions from the counterfuls which are here to select from:

Silver-plated Hat-pin Holders, which will make welcome gifts for most women; in pretty designs that have already sold rapidly. $1 each.

Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, with prettily decorated china backs; two pieces for 75c; three pieces at $1.50 to $5.

Toilet Goods Counters, Tenth street.

$3 Gas Radiators, $1.50

This is a sure cure for the cold spot that may be in the house tomorrow:

Six-tube Gas Radiators, 18 inches high, with heavy cast-iron base and top; best sheet iron tubes, with full jeweled front; regularly $3; now $1.50 each; with the addition of six feet of covered gas tubing.

Also four-tubed Gas Radiators, same as above; regularly $2.25; at **$1.25 each.**

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS MASSACRED IN SAMAR

Lieutenant and 37 Men Killed—A Town Threatened.

RAIDS BY HILL MEN FREQUENT

Gov. Wright Expects That There Will Be Trouble for Several Years—Mountaineers Almost Savages.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—The Pulajanes have ambushed and killed at Dolores, in the Island of Samar, a Lieutenant and thirty-seven enlisted men of the Thirty-eighth Company of Native Scouts.

Two thousand Pulajanes, it is reported, threaten the town of Dolores, and the situation is said to be critical.

Lieut. Abbott, in command of the scouts, has requested that aid be sent to him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Up to the time of the closing of the War Department today nothing had been received from Gen. Corbin, commanding the Philippine Division, regarding the affair at Dolores. It is expected that an official report from Gen. Corbin will be received at the Department to-morrow morning.

Secretary Taft this afternoon made public a mail report just received from Gov. Wright in regard to the condition of affairs in Samar and other islands of the Philippine group. It is in part as follows:

"The great bulk of the civilized Filipinos live on or not remote from the coast line, but there are scattered communities living in the mountains who are little removed from savagery. It frequently happens that some enterprising man among them will obtain a considerable following and will perpetrate all sorts of outrages upon peaceful and inoffensive inhabitants.

"This cannot be changed at once. It therefore may be inferred that for several years to come there will be eruptions from this source, and that they will make raids upon the civilized Filipinos living in the lowlands as heretofore. The commission, so far as its finances permit, is engaged in building roads to open up these remote sections of the interior and to make them accessible.

"A striking instance of the tendencies of these mountaineers is furnished by recent occurrences in the Island of Samar, which is the third in point of size in the archipelago. Two months ago several hundred of these hill men, under the leadership of one of their number who styles himself Papa (Pope) Bulan, and who, as is usually the case, claims to be divinely inspired, suddenly descended upon the native towns along the coast line, plundered and burned the outlying barrios, and began killing men, women, and children indiscriminately.

"The constabulary promptly took the field against them, and they were soon broken up into small bands, and are being pursued and killed or captured.

"Captured members of the band state that the immediate cause of the outbreak was that certain of their countrymen, who were prominent in the insurrection, and who have been employed by mercantile houses as agents for the purchase of hemp, had oppressed them by paying them only a nominal price for their hemp, thereafter turning it into their principals at a much larger price.

"The Spaniards impressed themselves less, perhaps, upon the people of Samar than upon the inhabitants of the other islands, and except Mindanao, the home of the Moros, there is therefore more combustible material there than in the other islands. Doubtless many of the inhabitants of these mountain regions never have seen a white man.

"The civilized Filipinos are in great terror of them, and eagerly co-operate, so far as their fears will permit, with the constabulary and scouts in their elimination."

First Lieut. George F. Abbott, who commands the Thirty-eighth Company of Philippine Scouts, was a Corporal in the Ninth United States Infantry in the fight at Tien-Tsin during the Boxer troubles. He distinguished himself in that engagement by seizing the colors when the colorbearer fell and holding them in the line.

The little that is known in this country regarding the Pulajanes is to the effect that they are a fanatical tribe living in the mountainous interior of Samar. They have been giving a great deal of trouble to the Americans for some time.

Last February Lieut. McRae and six scouts were attacked by Pulajanes, numbering 500, who had made a descent on the east coast of the island. The Lieutenant and his men were all killed. In November nine scouts and an American attached to the Hospital Corps were killed in an ambush on the east coast.

Gov. Wright, when he was making a tour of inspection of Samar early this month, saw two natives who had been captured by Pulajanes and whose lips had been cut off.

PLAN TO KEEP ADAMS OUT.

Colorado Republicans Will Contest Election in Legislature.

DENVER, Dec. 23.—According to a report published here to-day, it has been definitely decided by the Republican leaders to contest the election of Alva Adams as Governor before the Legislature, by which the vote is canvassed.

The purpose, it is said, is to submit evidence of frauds committed in ninety-nine Denver Democratic precincts, over which the Supreme Court took jurisdiction and ask to have the entire vote of all these precincts rejected, in accordance with the example of the court, which threw out the votes of five precincts where it was shown by evidence in contempt cases that its injunction had been violated.

In defending Clarence P. Dick, an election clerk, charged with contempt in having permitted illegal voting at the November election in violation of the Supreme Court injunction, Attorney Philip Hornbein declared in open court to-day that the ballot box must have been tampered with since the election.

Attorney Hornbein asked the court to order an investigation of the men who have been acting as guardians of the ballot boxes at the Court House and at the State House when they were opened for investigation. He intimated that the watchers had been bribed and had permitted the extraction of good ballots and the insertion of the fraudulent ballots.

The court took the case under advisement until to-morrow.

WALL STREET CHRISTMAS.

Little Doing on Exchanges—Brokers Not Making $10,000 Presents.

For the purposes of Wall Street, Christmas Eve came yesterday, for to-day all the Exchanges will be closed. Usually there are celebrations on all the Exchanges, but yesterday there was little doing. The Cotton Exchange had had its celebration the day before, and the Stock Exchange, as well as the Produce Exchange, will not have any jubilation until New Year's Eve. The Stock Exchange was, however, decorated with evergreens and designs in red immortelles. On the Consolidated Exchange the brokers had a merry time, although there was no regular programme of amusement as there had been last year. When the market closed the Eighth Regiment Band, which was stationed on the floor, struck up a stirring march, and after that the members amused themselves with throwing confetti and tape at each other and at the women who crowded the gallery. A professional singer shouted a lot of popular songs, and the brokers joined in the choruses.

The various Exchanges also distributed yesterday the Christmas funds for their employes. The amount collected for this purpose on the Stock Exchange amounted to about $10,000. Many brokers gave their employes presents and made happy their messenger boys with handfuls of pennies. The inquiry at the Sub-Treasury for new coin and bills to give away for presents was said to have been very much smaller this year than in years gone by. Last year there was a demand for $10,000 certificates, but this year there was no such demand.

BARRETT GIVES PRIZE FUND.

Minister at Panama Provides for College Students' Competition.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University announced yesterday that John Barrett, now United States Minister at Panama, and formerly Minister to the Argentine Republic, had given a fund to be used for prizes for the best papers on the subject of the relations of the United States with the Latin-American republics. The prizes are to be given in open competition among young men and women now in the regular course of any college or university of recognized standing in the United States.

Mr. Barrett has designated President Butler of Columbia, President Finley of the College of the City of New York, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, to act as a Committee of Administration and Award. The rules governing the competition will be made by this committee and will soon be published.

MUNROE'S MEMORY IMPROVES.

Counsel Suggests Calling Broker's Forgetfulness to Court's Attention.

George D. Munroe of the firm of Munroe & Munroe, whose affairs are being examined in proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy, showed a better memory yesterday on the witness stand at the hearing before Commissioner Alexander than he had displayed when first examined.

This change in his memory followed a suggestion by the examining lawyer, Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Untermyer said that he had been informed that Mr. Munroe was one of the brightest young men in Wall Street, and that in view of the hesitating manner in which the witness responded to questions at the last examination, he would ask the Commissioner to admonish the witness to answer promptly and intelligently. If Mr. Munroe did not, Mr. Untermyer suggested that the United States District Court be asked to punish Mr. Munroe for contempt. Commissioner Alexander remarked that if the witness continued to respond as before he would also suggest that Judge Holt be asked to take the witness in hand.

Mr. Munroe testified that he first became interested in the Montreal and Boston Copper property before the organization of the present company.

He had raised about $300,000 in cash for the company, to which Mr. Leach contributed in the neighborhood of $10,000. The witness said that George Pope had been the first President of the Montreal and Boston Company and A. H. Loomis Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors were C. A. Fish, J. F. Plummer, George A. Morrison, and A. H. Loomis.

HARVARD GAINS AT CHESS.

Has Score of 6½ Over Yale, Princeton, and Columbia.

The second round of the thirteenth annual intercollegiate chess tournament between four students each from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton was played at the West Side Republican Club in this city yesterday afternoon and evening, the pairing being arranged as follows:

Tucker (Columbia) vs. Nelson (Princeton)—Bishop's gambit; Tolins (Columbia) vs. Mowry (Princeton)—Giuoco piano; Wolff (Columbia) vs. Ward (Princeton)—Bishop's gambit; Lazinsk (Columbia) vs. Williams (Princeton) — Queen's gambit declined; Bridgman (Harvard) vs. Woodbury (Yale)—Ruy Lopez; Howland (Harvard) vs. Kimball (Yale)—Scotch gambit; McClure (Harvard) vs. Jameson (Yale)—Sicilian defense; Brackett (Harvard) vs. Owen (Yale)—Queen's pawn opening.

It will thus be seen that Columbia was pitted against Princeton and Harvard had to tackle Yale. The results were as follows:

Tucker beat Nelson after 31 moves, Ward beat Wolff after 13 moves, Bridgman beat Woodbury after 48 moves, McClure beat Jameson after 36 moves, Brackett beat Owen after 60 moves, Tolins and Mowry drew after 48 moves, and Lazinsk and Williams also drew after 47 moves.

Appended are the scores of the colleges and players to date:

HARVARD	W.	L.	COLUMBIA.	W.	L.
Bridgman	1	1	Lazinsk	½	1½
Brackett	2	0	Tolins	1½	½
Howland	1½	½	Tucker	1	1
McClure	2	0	Wolff	½	1½
Total	6½	1½	Total	3½	4½
YALE.	W.	L.	PRINCETON.	W.	L.
Jameson	½	1½	Mowry	1	1
Kimball	0	2	Nelson	1	1
Owen	1	1	Ward	1	1
Woodbury	1	1	Williams	½	1½
Total	2½	5½	Total	3½	4½

To-day the players will meet in the final round in the following order: Tucker, C., vs. Bridgman, H.; Tolins, C., vs. Howland, H.; Wolff, C., vs. Brackett, H.; Lazinsk, C., vs. McClure, H.; Woodbury, Y., vs. Nelson, P.; Kimball, Y., vs. Mowry, P.; Jameson, Y., vs. Ward, P.; Owen, Y., vs. Williams, P.

HAFFEN FOR HOME-MADE GOODS

Objects When Woodbury Is Allowed to Buy Foreign Autos.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury caused an animated discussion in the Board of Estimate yesterday by asking to be permitted to buy two foreign-made automobiles at $2,500 each, when he could get American-made machines at $1,800 each. After the Commissioner had explained the virtues of the foreign machine and the defects of the domestic auto the Mayor said he was willing to grant the requested authority. Controller Grout was also willing to vote for it provided that his vote should not be looked upon as establishing a precedent. Every one voted "Yes" until Borough President Haffen's name was called.

"I will not vote in favor of a foreign-made machine," he said, "when American machines are in the market."

"I wish to recall my vote," announced President Littleton of Brooklyn. "I will not vote for the purchase of any machine that is not manufactured in Brooklyn."

President Fornes took Mr. Littleton seriously and began to argue that the Board of Estimate should be above small distinctions of that sort. President Cassidy of Queens tried to convince Mr. Haffen that his position was unworthy, but Mr. Haffen could not be persuaded. Mr. Cassidy suggested that the Street Cleaning Commissioner promise not to use the foreign-made machine in the Bronx, and everybody smiled. Mr. Haffen did not vote.

Police Raise $700 for Stage Children.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that he had forwarded a check for $700 to Miss Millie Thorne, as the donation of the patrolmen of the department to the stage children's Christmas tree fund. The money was raised with the consent of the Commissioner as a token of the gratitude to the theatrical folk for their generosity to the Police Department whenever help is needed by a member or the family of a member.

PLANS SUBMITTED FOR GREAT GRAND CENTRAL

Station Itself to Spread Out with Double-Deck Tracks.

TERMINAL TO USE 19 BLOCKS

Express and Local Traffic Separated—A Monster Concourse—Forty-three Tracks and Wide Platforms.

Elaborate plans for a new Grand Central Station were placed before the Board of Estimate yesterday by Ira A. Place, General Counsel for the New York Central Railroad, and by George H. Daniels, its General Passenger Agent, both of whom appeared before the board. The plans involve the tearing down of the present structure and the erecting of a magnificent building in its stead, extending much further north than the present building.

Architects' drawings and descriptions of the changes desired were submitted, and the board referred the entire matter to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Grout, Ahearn, and Fornes, for a report. According to the plans filed by the railroad officials, the new terminal will involve the use of an area of more than nineteen city blocks between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh Streets and Madison and Lexington Avenues. The official description runs as follows:

The station proper, together with the Post Office and express buildings, will cover the blocks between Vanderbilt and Lexington Avenues from Forty-fifth to Forty-third Street, inclusive, and the block fronting on Forty-second Street between Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place.

The buildings will be set back from Forty-second Street a distance of about 40 feet, and back from Vanderbilt Avenue a distance of about 70 feet, so as to afford a generous approach to the station and give the effect of 140 feet open space on the Forty-second Street frontage and 130 feet open space on the Vanderbilt Avenue frontage.

The frontage of these buildings will be 680 feet on Vanderbilt Avenue, 625 feet on Forty-fifth Street, 460 feet on Lexington Avenue, 275 feet on Forty-fourth Street, 260 feet on Depew Place, and 300 feet on Forty-second Street.

In addition to the public streets, there will be connections by ample private roadways and walks to Madison Avenue on the west and Lexington Avenue on the east, thus giving the traveling public facilities for entering the station not only from Forty-second Street on the south, Vanderbilt Avenue, and Depew Place, but from Madison Avenue on the west and Lexington Avenue on the east.

The suburban trains will be on a lower level than the express trains, thus separating the commuter from the express passenger and affording better facilities for both. The suburban concourse will provide for nine tracks. The express concourse will be slightly depressed below the street level, and will provide for twenty-two passenger train tracks, two baggage tracks, two mail tracks, and eight express tracks, making forty-three tracks in all, with platforms so connected by subway and elevators that baggage, mail, and express may be quickly transferred without crossing the tracks.

The main entrance to the station is on Forty-second Street. Its architectural composition is three massive arches, each arch being thirty-three feet wide and sixty high. Beyond these arches one enters an enormous ticket lobby, ninety feet by three hundred feet. This ticket lobby is on the level with the street. On the right of this lobby, and practically a part thereof, is the outgoing baggage room. After purchasing one's ticket and checking one's baggage, one proceeds to the express train by entering a gallery overlooking the grand concourse and thence to this concourse, which is on the level of the express tracks. This concourse is approached by four grand staircases, each twenty-five feet in width.

This concourse is the largest in the world, being 160 feet by 470 feet, and 150 feet high, with wide entrances at each end extending to Madison and Lexington Avenues. Adjoining this concourse are the usual waiting rooms, refreshment rooms, cafés, telephone, and telegraph facilities, &c.

The waiting rooms contain twice the area of the waiting rooms in the Grand Central Station as it is at present. Through this concourse pass the departing and arriving passengers, but the arriving passengers are absolutely separated from the departing passengers, thus avoiding the usual confusion in a railroad station caused by the meeting of incoming and outgoing passengers. From the concourse one goes to the trains in the train room. The platforms are of ample width, averaging from fifteen to eighteen feet, whereas the narrowest platform of the present station is but eight feet and the widest is but twelve feet. This liberal width of platforms affords ample facilities for quickly leaving the train and avoids the usual crowding. The suburban train room has a splendid feature for quickly emptying the trains and avoiding crowding, by having platforms on either side of the train. These platforms are even wider than the express platforms, ranging from seventeen to twenty-nine feet. The concourse ends of all express platforms have the additional advantage of being free from the handling of baggage.

The exit from the station is along Vanderbilt Avenue, approached by ample staircases. To the north and along Vanderbilt Avenue is the incoming baggage, conveniently placed for arriving passengers. The company's cab stand is on the level of the concourse and the express tracks. In the provision for this cab stand the railroad company has been more than generous, allowing more space than would be contained in Fifth Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets if the Avenue were twice as wide as it is at this point.

Besides the main entrances and exits before described there are additional entrances and exits for the suburban passengers, so that the commuter need not enter the main part of the station, but can go directly from the street to the train or from the train to the street by an easy incline, avoiding all staircases. There is provided at the express level a connection with the subway.

The baggage room adjoins Depew Place, Forty-fifth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, with 1,300 feet of street frontage and 47,000 square feet of floor space.

The architects are Warren & Wetmore, associated with Reed & Stem.

Attachments Don't Bother Pike Show.

An attachment for $366 against the New York Art Exposition Company, which is running the "Pike" show at the Madison Square Garden, was obtained by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge yesterday for the Blemia Fire-proofing Company. Deputy Sheriff Altman went to the Garden to serve it. Another attachment against the company for $2,825 in favor of Harry S. Windsor and others for advertising was obtained. The press agent of the show said that Windsor hadn't carried out his contract, and would be sued by the company. The show was going as usual last night. The serving of attachments and the raids of the police do not seem to disturb it.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

The Absolute Purity of the
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Explains why it has stood first and foremost since 1780, in sharp contrast with the other kind.
Apply to nearest dealer.

REPUBLICANS TO UPBUILD THE PARTY IN THE SOUTH

Signs of Discontent with Old Political Methods.

MICHIGAN SETTLERS ROUSED

Make Inquiry from Alabama and Mississippi as to the President's Intentions Concerning Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Republicans are exhibiting special interest in the reorganization of their party in the Southern States, and encouraged by the evident purpose of the President to redeem that section from its solidarity, have been giving the matter attention from the standpoint of winning the South by appealing to the material interest of that section.

It is assumed that the time is ripe for building up the Republican Party in the South, and this is assisted by the belief that the business men of that section are exhibiting uneasiness with the old political methods and alignments.

Representative W. S. Smith of Michigan had a conference to-day with the President on this subject. He has received a number of letters from men in Alabama and Mississippi, who settled in those States from Michigan and who have written Mr. Smith asking as to the intentions of the President with regard to the administration of the Federal laws and offices. These men, as explained to-day by Mr. Smith to the President, are Republicans on all National questions, but on local questions they affiliate with the Democrats.

The writers are of the opinion that under different management the growth of the Republican Party in the South might be very largely increased.

In conversation with Mr. Smith the President did not go into details regarding his intentions, but did say that for the present he has no thought of changing the men to whom he looks for advice in Alabama and Mississippi. In the latter the President's chief adviser has been Edgar S. Wilson, the United States Marshal for the Southern District. In Alabama there are three referees, selected by the President a few years ago, who pass upon applications for positions. They are ex-Representative Aldrich, Mr. Thompson, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Scott, a prominent business man.

It is certain that there will be a revision of dominating influence in some of the Southern States in the course of the next few months, but this will not be done until the President has had time to discuss the situation in each State with Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee. There is also no doubt that the President and Chairman Cortelyou thoroughly agree that only men of the highest class shall be named for offices in the Southern States. If such men cannot be found in Republican ranks there will be no hesitation about picking them from independents or Gold Democrats.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 23.—The leaders of the Republican Party in Virginia were in conference all last night to outline a plan of action to place the party on as stronger and more aggressive footing throughout the State and to devise a more satisfactory method of making recommendations for the President for appointments for Federal offices.

Resolutions were adopted which agreed that Representative Slemp of the Ninth District be selected as general referee, and that the President be requested to consult with him in making appointments. An Advisory Committee to be composed of one man from each Congressional district, none of them to be a Federal officeholder, will be chosen by Col. Slemp after consultation with the President.

THE ROAD MUST PAY.

When a Woman Passenger Hurts You and Your Clothes.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision affirming a judgment recently obtained against the New York City Railway Company by William Stites, a lawyer of 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. The judgment was for $90.78 for damages sustained by the New Jersey lawyer by being mauled by a woman passenger on a Fourth Avenue car one night in September of last year.

The complaint said that the woman attacked him "without any just cause or provocation, assaulted and beat this plaintiff on the head and body, thereby wounding and bruising him, by which he sustained suffering, distress, and great mortification of his feelings and manhood; that in addition thereto plaintiff's suit of clothing was ruined and rendered unfit to wear."

Mr. Stites testified that the woman, who one witness said appeared to have been drinking, knocked his cigar out of his mouth, and it burned four holes in his coat. Then, he said, she pulled the hair of the man in front of her, who proved to be a professor of a Western college. Then he got up and sat some distance from her.

"Several of the passengers," said Mr. Stites, "requested the conductor to put her off, and I made a similar request after she struck me. My face was scratched, and I think her hatpin scratched my face, or it might have been the straw of her hat when she pushed her hat down on my face."

Counsel for the railroad argued that the company was not liable as it had not by its agents or officers been negligent. The Appellate Term ruled to the contrary.

Bookbinding Company Receiver.

Vice Chancellor Garrison, at Jersey City, has appointed August Zeigener receiver for the Edward Barr Bookbinding Company of that city. The liabilities are $10,000 and the assets consist of the company's building and plant at 179 Cator Avenue, the value of which was not given. The application was made by Mr. Barr, who is President of the company, and J. Clarence Merritt, counsel for the Greenville Coal and Ice Company, a creditor. Argument as to whether the receivership shall be made permanent will be heard on Tuesday.

1905 Mercedes
With neither the moods of a locomotive engine nor the varying health of a horse to affect its efficiency, a Mercedes Automobile is about the most even, consistent performer known. Always ready, always satisfactory.
Smith & Mabley
Incorporated.
Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.
Members A. L. A. M.

COMPANY K OF THE 7TH INVADES THE STAGE

"K in Korea," on Stag View, Enthusiastically Received.

AS FOR THE PLOT OF IT—WELL

Anyway, It Ends Happily, and Everybody Said That the Soldiers Made Very Fine Stage Girls.

"K in Korea," a "patriotic pot pourri" in two acts, by George Parmly Day, was the title of the play performed before a stag company at Delmonico's last night in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Company K, Seventh Regiment. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent at West Point, and other military men were present. There were two acts, the first laid in the company room at the armory. This was made conspicuous by a white and a red banner, the first bearing in golden letters the information that it represented "The International High Ball Sculling Championship, 1854-1904." The other boasted that the K lads were the champions at high-ball lifting of all the companies of the Seventh Regiment.

The entertainment concluded with a supper, where everybody toasted everybody else, with intermissions to drink to Company K. The play was wildly applauded throughout.

The play began with the ordering of the regiment to the armory to prepare for war. They arrived in dress suits, Tuxedo coats, ordinary coats, pajamas, or any other garments they happened to have on at the call to arms. Quartermaster Sergt. John Carey, in the midst of his troubles in fitting out the company, begged for a private secretary, and was told that it was a dangerous proceeding, as President Roosevelt had done the same. He gave the information at last that the regiment had been ordered to Korea, and spelled the name with a "K," asserting that he had found it so in Col. Appleton's Encyclopaedia, and adding that in regimental formations the Colonel began always with Company K.

"Spi" (R. M. Johnson) and "Li Low" (Walter Struthers) entered when the others had departed to act as secret service agents in the employ of the Korean Government. They were captured and proved to be Korean women. As the two young men are of masculine build and basso profundo voice, the discovery was hailed as a detective triumph of the first order. Under the immigration laws they had to be deported, and so were sent with the gallant Seventh on its way to foreign service. Before the embarkment they and the company sang a song to Capt. McLean. The following stanza is enough, although the members of the company in the audience and on the stage insisted on singing the two verses over and over again.

Bring the cup that you boast,
Fill it up to the brim,
Here's to him we love most
And all who love him.

The scene of the second act was in the gardens of the Emperor of Korea. Hi Spi and Li Low, having fallen in love with Privates Snapp and Stock, (Rowe Tyson and Lloyd Aspinwall,) had run away to the Emperor's Court. There the many girls were proclaimed the Emperor's daughters. The rest of the plot does not matter much, as it ended happily. The women were lost in Korean costume, and were prone to fall over their feet in efforts to be coquettish. The soldier boys were too embarrassed to articulate in trying to caress them.

Alexander Perry, Donald McKesson, Arthur H. Bliss, and Norman Bliss would have been declared charming if there had been women present to see them in gorgeous gowns, portraying the "Maidens of the Emperor's Court." It took a good opera glass to see their beards through the rouge.

F. C. Noble, C. D. McDonald, T. B. Johnson, and D. Struthers, as typewriter girls, sang and danced to perfection, but when they showed their sinewy arms one wondered if the manipulators of the well-shuffled alphabet in Korea did not first have to take a four years' course at the anvil before they wrote down printed letters.

The others of the cast were George Carey, De Forest Hicks, H. S. Cammann, Harold Mestre, E. R. Outerbridge, André Pilot, and Charles D. Cleveland.

The song that brought the gallant company to its feet was in praise of Col. Appleton, running as follows:

"Colonel Dan is a man who is made on the plan
That the best is none too good;
And it's common belief he would soon die of grief
If his men didn't drill as they should.
It was just like that in the golden days,
For he hasn't changed at all
Since the rare old, fair old golden days
When he heard his first roll call.
He is still the pride of the Regiment,
And the Regiment of the town!
Then, every man! Here's Colonel Dan!
And his fair renown!

The plot was untangled very happily soon after that.

PAUPER PATIENT HAD $1,790.

Found Among Effects of 83-Year-Old Man Who Died at Blackwell's Island.

Sealed up in a little brown parcel, $1,790 in $50, $20, $10, and $5 bills, was found among the effects of a patient who died at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday. The patient was Michael Cook, eighty-three years old, of 81 Boston Avenue, West Farms, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital from Flower Hospital on Dec. 16, suffering from senility. He was transferred at once to Blackwell's Island.

The money was placed in the Second National Bank, and will be kept until the widow is notified.

Roosevelt Gives Picture to School.

President Roosevelt has sent a life-size photograph of himself and his autograph to the Freeport High School, and it was decided yesterday that the picture of the President should be framed and placed in the assembly hall of the school building. The President sent the picture to the school after Principal Carris had written Mr. Roosevelt saying that the pupils would like to have the President's picture and autograph, and would accept them as a highly prized Christmas gift.

Niagara in Winter affords a greater variety and more wonderful frost and ice effects than any other single place on the globe. Harper's Weekly for December 24th devotes over four pages to some magnificent pictures and a most interesting description of the world's greatest cataract in midwinter. The way to reach Niagara Falls from any direction, north, south, east or west, is by the New York Central Lines, America's Great Central Railway System.

A copy of Four-Track Series No¼ 9, "Two Days at Niagara Falls," will be sent free, upon receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

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158 Broadway (near Liberty St.)
YOUMANS HATS

MORGAN AGAIN ASSISTANT P. M.

Postmaster Willcox Announces His Reappointment—May Rename Jardines.

The announcement of the reappointment of Edward M. Morgan as Assistant Postmaster was announced just before closing time yesterday afternoon by William R. Willcox, the newly appointed Postmaster. Mr. Morgan has been connected with the service for over a quarter of a century, having begun as a carrier 31 years ago. He was next promoted to a clerk, later becoming Chief Clerk, and finally Superintendent of a station. From the latter position Mr. Morgan became the General Superintendent of Delivery and finally Assistant Postmaster, which place he held under both Postmaster Dayton and the late Postmaster Van Cott, two terms. Mr. Morgan lives on Washington Heights, and is the Republican leader of that Assembly District.

Postmaster Willcox went before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon and took the bath of office. The postal funds and stamps and other supplies will be formally turned over to the new Postmaster, with the office itself, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at midnight. As New Year's comes on Sunday the Post Office will be closed on both Sunday and Monday, so the new official will not personally assume control of the office until Tuesday morning, Jan. 3. Auditor Jardines was said to be among others to be reappointed by Mr. Willcox.

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The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.
It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
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L. J. CALLANAN.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There is no doubt that the American people at large should have a very clear and definite notion of a "doctrine" in behalf of which they are exhorted to be prepared, and are in fact prepared, to go to war with any or all comers. Accordingly Mr. ROOT cannot be accused of wasting his opportunity at the New England dinner in undertaking to define and clarify the Monroe Doctrine. Nobody, it will be agreed, is more competent than he to make a lucid and lawyer-like definition of what, in the minds of the majority of his countrymen, remains, after all that has been said about it, rather a sentiment than a proposition.

It was avowedly in the interest of "our peace and safety" that the Monroe Doctrine was originally promulgated. It is undoubtedly in the interest of our peace and safety that we are prepared to maintain it. Whoever pretends that we maintain it in the altruistical interest of those republics to the south of us whose independence, at its first promulgation, we had "after great consideration and on just principles acknowledged," or of those other and later-born republics whose independence we have acknowledged since, and proclaimed in effect our intention to maintain against Europe, does not understand the doctrine, or our intention. We do not undertake to defend the republics to the south of us from all the consequences of their own misbehavior. We do undertake to say that they shall be guaranteed against one consequence of their misbehavior to which, but for our own view of our own "peace and safety," they would be liable, and that consequence is the acquirement of any part of their territory by any European Power. To be specific, we do not intend that any European Power shall take advantage of any international laches by any South American republic to the extent of doing what Germany did in China, in consequence of the alleged laches of China, in the acquisition of Kiao-Chau. We think the American people are entirely agreed about that.

But evidently the announcement of a doctrine like that commits the announcer to grave responsibilities. The late Prince BISMARCK is related to have denounced the Monroe Doctrine, at the height of his colonizing fever, as a "piece of impudence." So it was if the nation which announced it was not ready as well as willing to maintain it against all comers. It is a corollary of the Monroe Doctrine that we should have a stronger force ready to maintain it than any foreign Power is likely to have, and to be willing to risk, in the effort to overthrow it. Practically, such a superior force means a superior naval force. Such a force, as against possible challengers of the doctrine, we have been industriously accumulating for something like sixteen years, ever since the events of Apia Bay, in Samoa, convinced us that we could no longer go on with our obsolete "wooden walls" against modern men-of-war. Our preparedness to maintain the doctrine involves the obligation of such a naval force.

We are now, it may be assumed, satisfied with our own preparedness in this respect. But the obligation of maintaining a sufficient fleet to meet the probable challengers of the doctrine is not the only obligation that the maintenance of the doctrine imposes upon us. We undertake to deprive European nations of one, and the last and most important, of their means of putting constraint upon our southern neighbors to keep their agreements, by forbidding those European nations to occupy as their own American territory. We are in honor bound to see that European nations lose nothing by being deprived of this remedy for the violation of international agreements in the case of our weaker sisters. The only way in which we can effect this is to substitute our own guarantee for that of the weaker republics. In other words, our assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, whereby the rights of European nations are restricted as to South American republics, binds us to substitute our own coercion, in cases in which we admit the justice of the European demand, for the coercion of the European nation which we refuse to allow to be brought to bear to the uttermost extent to which, but for our refusal, it might be brought to bear. The doctrine of "the big stick" is thus the corollary of the Monroe Doctrine. By announcing the doctrine, we did to that extent make ourselves the policeman of this hemisphere. The sooner this necessary implication of the Monroe Doctrine is understood, not only throughout Europe but also throughout Central and South America, the better it will be for everybody concerned. We cannot afford to be a dog in the international manger, who will neither do nor let others do. We must be prepared to see that the European claimant gets the redress of his grievances which we deny him the right of pursuing to the utmost extent for himself.

THE SENATORSHIP.

It does not look now as if the utmost labor to which Senator PLATT and Senator DEPEW himself can devote their holiday week will avail to defeat the purpose of the "organization" to elect Mr. BLACK to Mr. DEPEW's seat.

There is just one chance for them. It is that the decent opinion and sentiment of the Republican Party can by them be aroused and brought to bear upon the members of the majority in the Legislature with such force that they will compel respect even from these usually stubborn, indifferent, and stolid servants of the machine. There is no room for doubt that such opinion and sentiment, so far as any can be said to exist, are decidedly on the side of Senator DEPEW. There are very few men in the Republican Party, who care for the dignity or the character of the State, who do not see that the rejection of Mr. DEPEW and the preference of Mr. BLACK would be a blunder if it were not a cynical insult. That fact would clearly be brought out if it were possible to refer the issue definitely to a free vote of the party, the last test that Mr. BLACK or his promoters would venture to submit to. But the party is to all intents muzzled. Its only means of expressing itself is through the members of the Legislature, and these will prove useless unless they are faced by perils greater than the machine can threaten.

Nor is it to be denied that championship by Mr. PLATT is not a source of strength to the junior Senator. The senior Senator does not in character, aims, methods, standards of conduct, or loyalty to the best interests of the party or the State, compare at all favorably with Mr. ODELL. The latter is bad enough in all conscience, and he has shown a certain "toughness," if we may say so, that Mr. PLATT did not have when in power. But, taking them "by and large," the people do not see much to choose between the two. The younger is generally regarded as having taken the sceptre from the elder by superiority in the tactics which the elder used in gaining it and in trying to retain it. As the favorite of the old machine, Mr. DEPEW has no especial advantage over Mr. BLACK, the favorite of the new one.

If the choice could be made between the two men as their records show them, Mr. DEPEW should win easily. He has not himself been as independent of the machine in the past as he ought to have been, but he may truly be said to have acted with it unselfishly; he has had and has sought few favors from the party; he knows the larger interests of the State and has served them intelligently in the Senate; he has had the experience of one term, and, with the respect he enjoys from his fellow-Senators, he can be still more useful in the future. Nothing of this sort can be said of Mr. BLACK, and, if it could, it would not weigh with the men who seem to have the decision in their hands.

THE PATTERSON CASE.

We can hardly imagine that any one who has followed the testimony in the trial of the woman PATTERSON for the murder of the bookmaker YOUNG is surprised that the jury have disagreed as to a verdict.

The evidence was entirely circumstantial; only one witness being produced who undertook to describe the killing, and he was obviously so vague and confused in his memory of what he thought he saw that his testimony cannot have made much of an impression. In circumstantial proof of a crime of this nature the two points of especial importance are motive and means. As to motive there was very little testimony given to show any likelihood of the man having killed himself. There was some evidence of passions on the part of the girl that might have inspired such an act in an undisciplined and froward heart, but it was far from conclusive. The evidence as to means was both defective and contradictory. Had it been possible to trace the purchase of the revolver to the prisoner or to her absent brother-in-law, the inference as to her guilt would have been substantially affected. That was impossible in the unexplained absence of the man. Practically when the case went to the jury it was that of a wayward girl, present at the death of a lover whom she was about to lose and might be prompted to kill, and who was not likely to wish to kill himself, the possession, origin, and use of the deadly weapon being quite obscure, so far as the evidence went. Whatever the jurymen may have thought as to the probabilities in the matter, a unanimous agreement that she was guilty of the premeditated killing which is murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, would seem to have been out of the question.

The disclosures in the trial have presented a picture of a phase of life and a type of morality, or unmorality, not so rare as good men and women like to think it, but usually unknown to them in detail as it has been drawn in this case. It was quite proper that the jury should be urged to remember that they had no call and no right to consider the character and morals of the accused or of the dead man, but no such injunction could prevail with the readers of the newspapers. In some ways it is regrettable that opportunity should have been afforded for the satisfaction of curiosity as to a kind of life, ordinarily wrapped in reasonable obscurity. But it well may be that the story of these wretched creatures, their vulgar pleasures, their troubles, quarrels, passions, and the final tragedy may prove more of a warning than an enticement. A sense of impatience, weariness, disgust seems the natural result of the study, even casual, of the sordid and unclean drama unfolded in the courtroom.

THE SALOON LOBBY.

If District Attorney JEROME is in a position to expose the method and reveal the magnitude of the conspiracy to mold and subvert the law and provide immunity for those who violate it which has been built up by those engaged in the saloon business, he will render a public service of the first magnitude. But just what good may be expected to result from furnishing the Governor and members of the Legislature with copies of the 175 pages of the Grand Jury presentment in which such of the facts as are ascertainable are set forth does not appear. It is to be presumed that these officers already know such of the facts as are of interest to them, and that not a few have in one or another way profited by the system which the Liquor Dealers' Association has established and maintains with such a pretense of secrecy. The activity of the saloon interest in local and State politics is well known. It has been well known for a long time. As a matter of fact, it has been impudently asserted in season and out of season, as in the case in which Mayor Low was threatened with political ruin because he would not receive and make promises to a committee of the association which came to him to ask him to promise official nonfeasance in the administration of the law. Mayor Low told them in an open letter substantially what the presentment of the Grand Jury says concerning them, that they were the almoners of a fund to corrupt the police and bribe the Legislature. As they were not in a position to deny this accusation they went away angry, and the entire power of the saloon interest was directed against Mr. Low and those who stood with him as representatives of reform.

There is very little reason to believe that the Legislature will give out for publication the Grand Jury presentment. It is not often that the beneficiaries of organized corruption and magnificent "graft" are instrumental in making the facts public.

THE BRITISH FOG.

There is doubtless more soft coal consumed—or not wholly consumed, which makes all the difference—in Greater London than in any other equal area upon the surface of the planet. The London "blacks" resulting from the imperfect combustion are commonly assumed to be the main cause of the London fogs, which from time to time simply paralyze the business of the greatest aggregation of human beings on earth. Londoners are immobilized, every year or so, by these fogs, which work huge mischief. A New Yorker tells of how he was caught in one, on the day when he had to meet an appointment of vital importance to him at a London bank, only a few hundred feet away from the inn which he had chosen expressly for its proximity to the bank, and how he could reach the bank, and meet his obligation, only by the device of hiring a hansom of which the driver dismounted and felt his way along the lamp-posts and around the corners, thanks to his minute local knowledge.

Such a condition as this is due to the aggravation by the London soot of the normal British fog. The present or just past British fog is mainly noteworthy in that it is not confined to London, but that the atmospheric conditions, even without reinforcement from the soft coal, have sufficed to spread a pall over the whole South of England. But of course the soft coal is a great aggravation, where it comes in. New Yorkers can fancy the predicament of Londoners if they can imagine what would happen in New York if all possible shoppers were confined to their own abodes in the very crisis of the "holiday trade." That is what has happened over a great part of England, but what has been greatly aggravated in the British metropolis. New Yorkers who remember the Cimmerian pall that overspread Manhattan when, for a few weeks in the crisis of the anthracite strike, it was held that the consumption of soft coal "might be tolerated," may well be strengthened in their belief that, in future, the imperfect combustion of soft coal in New York shall not be tolerated at all.

THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

The affidavits which certain of the Dogger Bank fishermen have made at the instance of the Russian Consul at Hull explain the incident of the smashing of the fishing fleet in the North Sea by the Russian warships on their way to the East. The affidavits referred to set forth that the deponents saw foreign torpedo boats among the fishing vessels. This is just what the Admiral insisted was the case. It is perfectly evident that the Japanese naval authorities, knowing of the sailing of the Russian fleet, had arranged to intercept it. To this end they packed up a lot of torpedo boats and sent them overland by express, or it may have been by mail. They were received by trusted correspondents at a convenient port on the North Sea, oiled and wiped off, and launched some dark night when no one was looking. But for the vigilance of the Russian Admiral they might have done great damage to his fleet. This dastardly attempt foiled, the vessels which remained of the Japanese flotilla were taken from the water as quietly as they had been launched, wrapped in cotton batting and brown paper, and sent back home again overland, to assist Admiral KAMIMURA in smashing the fleet when it reaches the South Sea.

This sequence of events has not been specifically testified to, but the affidavits of the Hull fishermen make it perfectly clear that this is just what happened. It is so easy to send torpedo boats around the world disguised as sofa pillows or baby baskets that the presence of such craft of Japanese origin in the neutral waters of the North Sea is the most natural thing imaginable. In making a fuss about a few shells distributed among the fishermen, with incidental but regrettable damage to persons and property, the English people are very unreasonable—as much so as the officer in the civil war who punished a soldier for killing a sheep, and refused to give weight to his plea of justification that he couldn't reasonably be expected to stand still and let a sheep walk up and bite him without using his musket in self-defense.

THE DEMAND FOR STEEL.

The announcement that the United States Steel Corporation expects to end the present year with orders for five millions of tons of finished material on its books is perhaps not to be taken quite literally. It means that the demand for steel for 1905 delivery is increasing rapidly, and that if nothing occurs to delay the placing of orders between this and the end of the calendar year the amount called for on specifications will be something like five millions of tons. At the end of the third quarter of this year the orders on the books of the corporation did not exceed 3,000,000 tons, and in view of the fact that the gain expected in the volume of orders has occurred at a time when the output tonnage has been increased by about 22,000 tons a day in this quarter over the last, it may be inferred that the requirements of 1905 are likely to be very large.

A material advance in price would tend to check the placing of orders, for it must be admitted that public confidence is not yet so fully established that any speculative tendency in iron or steel is manifested. How it may be after the first of January is matter of conjecture.

MOST.

Of late the public in general has not followed the movements of Herr MOST with much attention, and till he turned up at St. Louis the other day during the President's visit there, it is likely that most people who know anything about him thought that he was either dead or had carried his curious stock of principles with him back to the Fatherland from which he came, not finding them of sufficient acceptance here to guarantee him a living. There is something rather ghostlike in his reappearance, but he is the same smiling old Anarchist, odorous of beer and all known sausages and all the more pungent varieties of cheese, who talks like a high priest of Moloch, but who personally wouldn't hurt a fly.

MOST says that his presence in St. Louis during the President's visit was a mere coincidence—no demonstration of his sect was intended, though it had held its convention and kept the secret so well that nobody outside knew anything about it. The St. Louis police had their eyes on him from the moment of his arrival, and if he had had any mischievous intentions, no opportunity would have been given him to carry them out. But that is not at all in Herr MOST's way. His vicious and dreary polemic makes him out a much worse and more dangerous man than he really is. It would probably require an official appraisal with all the analytical instruments of the work to determine the proportions of fool and humbug which go to the making up of his mental and moral constitution, and it is likely that they would be found in the result to be pretty evenly balanced. He is willing enough to let his sectaries find in his gospel the incentive to deeds which he would not think of committing himself and which to get out of any inconvenience they might occasion him he would deny were justified in his advocacy. There is more of the Yegg man than of the saint in his composition when all is said for him that can be said, and he is an uncanny figure in any city which a President may happen to be visiting at the time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Jiu-Jitsu and the Police.

There is a lot of importance as well as of interest in the experiments which Commissioner MCADOO has undertaken with a view to discovering whether the efficiency of the police force would be increased by giving its members instruction in the more or less mysterious art of jiu-jitsu. It has long been known that the Japanese, by the possession of this art, are able to do much more than hold their own in physical encounters with men their superiors in strength and weight, and in a general way the methods they use have often been described, but it is only recently that the so-called secrets have found their way into books made for Occidental reading or that Japanese experts have seen in the teaching of their peculiar tactics to Western pupils a means of turning the honest dollar in considerable numbers. The probabilities are, however, that however sincere may be the desire of these teachers to tell all they know about supplementing strength with skill in its application, and about the many points on the surface of the human body where a comparatively small pressure will inflict a pain that almost instantly becomes unendurable, their pupils will long find themselves unable to make any very practical use of the knowledge. It is one thing to understand how a thing is done, and often quite another to do it. Jiu-jitsu is in Japan the growth of centuries, and the Japanese athlete begins his study of it with a special aptitude for learning and practicing a system of offensive and defensive tactics thoroughly adapted to his mental and physical characteristics. Nobody less equipped than our policemen with that aptitude could be possibly found, for jiu-jitsu is in direct antagonism with all their instincts as to how a fight or contest between man and man should be conducted, and all its achievements will to them seem to be accomplished by a "trick" of a sort which their racial instincts either condemn outright as dishonorable or view with contempt as cruel and cowardly. This is not to say that any of these adjectives can justly be applied to the Japanese practitioners of a game the conditions and objects of which are thoroughly understood and accepted by those against whom it is played in jest or deadly earnest. It is merely to note the possibility that what Japan finds good will not work well here. And anyway, what the police can learn their natural foes can learn and will, and in the end the contest between the law and its foes will remain much what it is now—a question of strength.

Preaching by Paradox.

Of course the address by Mr. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, the substance of which we gave yesterday, was merely the whimsical expression of that able and amiable gentleman's general discontent with things as they are in a world that he thinks in vast need of improvement. His manifestation of grief and surprise because his hearers received his suggestions with smiles and laughter, instead of with the gravity which their underlying significance deserved, was merely his way of emphasizing that significance, and his choice of terms in which to make the suggestions was only an illustration of his thorough knowledge of the fact that if the familiar platitudes of sociology, economics, and morals are to receive attention they must be presented with originality of phrase. He believes no more than the rest of us that without wealth one cannot be a virtuous or honest member of the community, or that honor, health, and happiness are monopolized by the upper classes, but he says so in order that the way in which and the degree to which those statements are true may be enforced upon the mind with the force which surprise always carries. And his idea that everybody should be obliged to earn at least a minimum income, fixed by some Government board of surpassing wisdom and judgment, does have its attractions—until consideration is given to the enormous difficulty that would confront the board when it started to fix a minimum fair to all needs and all capacities. One man would consider himself—and, indeed, would be—a "worthy" object of charity, according to present notions, when he had what would more than supply all the wants of another man with entirely different standards of life. What Mr. SHAW seems to mean is that those should starve who will not work in some manner or other, and there is nothing very startling about that, for it has been said a thousand times before—particularly by those to whom the choice is rather harshly presented by circumstance.

A Lecture on Lectures.

Fierce disapproval is expressed by The Brooklyn Standard Union at the proposal of the teachers that if the expenditures for public education must be cut down a beginning be made at the appropriation for free lectures. Its argument is that the lectures are extremely useful to the people who hear them, and that therefore there should not be a thought of dropping a plan that has worked well in practice and has received the commendation of the highest authorities as well as the grateful approval of its direct beneficiaries. Economy of this sort, declares The Standard Union, "would simply be a short-sighted cheeseparing, wholly unworthy an intelligent administration either of the city's financial or educational interests, and mean a serious impairment of advantages which are thoroughly appreciated by all sorts and conditions of people. The lecture service this Winter has perhaps been more competent and better co-ordinated than ever, and it would be a great pity if the healthful and healthy development of fifteen years is suddenly to be arrested. The City of New York has tried out fully and conclusively the free lectures, which, by this time, ought to be free from casual and ill-considered criticism and recognised as one of the essential parts of the system, to be broadened, strengthened, and encouraged with a liberal hand, and with progressive and large-minded administration." Little or nothing of that is doubted by anybody. The lectures are highly admirable, in themselves and in their effects, and the only excuse ever given for reducing their number is that the edification of adults is not the immediate and distinctive object of the work intrusted to the Board of Education. That work is the instruction of children in those common branches of learning that are absolutely required, later, for the ordinary performance of their duties as American citizens. If the board can do more with the funds at its command the giving of these lectures is certainly among the things that should first receive its attention, but when economy is necessary something must be cut off or down, and it is not sufficient to say, or even to prove, that the something is good. Good the free lecture courses certainly are; on that point argument is wasted, but the question whether the board should continue or extend the lecture system at the present moment is one that may be discussed fairly enough.

Mates and Buckets.

Again arises the decidedly terrifying spectre of the unlicensed mate on a passenger steamer. Recent as was the lesson of the General Slocum, it seems that the risk which then proved so disastrous was deliberately taken on the Glen Island, again with lamentable consequences. They took this time a different form, for it is not charged that the Glen Island's mate did not play a man's part after the vessel caught fire, but the evidence presented at the inquiry now in progress indicates that perhaps the unlicensed mate lacked the knowledge as to what may and what may not be carried in a passenger steamer's hold which a licensed mate almost necessarily possesses, and that perhaps this lack had something to do with the outbreak of the conflagration. Comment as to the testimony as to the condition of the fire buckets would be superfluous. It is doubtful, however, that the buckets would have been of much use, even if in the best of order and properly filled, and knowledge of their inutility is probably what accounts for the neglect from which they suffered on a vessel where fire drills, according to the testimony, were industriously practiced.

Why Do Some Women Blight Flowers?

From The Boston Herald.

Some very attractive women cannot wear flowers at all. No matter how fresh the blooms may be, in a very short time they droop, and roses especially will fairly fall over themselves, soon fading away. If this peculiar effect arises from some natural cause, what is it? One young girl, who is devoted to flowers and never more happy than when surrounded by them, said rather sadly to me the other day: "What can it be about me, for I have only to look at a flower to have it fade? Is it the evil eye?" I did not think it could be that, for her eyes are lovely in color and expression, but as she is by no means the only "victim," as one may call it, some reason there must be for this antagonism. Can it be physical or spiritual?

A HARD ONE.

I've stood full many a sudden shock
Along the road of life,
And often felt the whole earth rock
In some mad throe of strife—
But never was a bolt so black
As that which dealt the blow
When I received the present back
I sent a year ago.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

FOR LEATHER STOCKHOLDERS.

Proposed Plan for Series of $45,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds Is Discussed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I address you with reference to the letter of "S. N. M." about the United States Leather reorganization, printed upon your editorial page on the 21st inst.?

He writes—and very naturally—from the preferred stockholder's standpoint. But the proposed plan, before its publication, was long and carefully considered by several of those like myself, who have substantial interests in the preferred stock and no interest, or but relatively unimportant interest, in the common. Those who, like "S. N. M.," criticise the plan quite forget that the business of the Leather Company is industrial, and not like the ownership of a rentable piece of real estate, or even a railroad. Such an industrial business must keep itself abreast of modern industrial progress. It must meet and overcome competition. With all the normal advantages of the Leather Company, it is only in late years that it has been able to distribute as much as 6 per cent. dividends to its preferred stockholders. The accumulated arrears of the 8 per cent. dividend are unavailable to the preferred stockholders unless the company either (1) part with property important to be retained to the conduct of its business at such prices as can be obtained on a sale more or less forced, or (2) go into debt, or (3) wind up and go out of business, in which case much of the accumulation would inevitably be lost, or (4) make much larger profits by profitable alliances with other interests and a better adjustment of its business to modern conditions.

The last alternative is obviously the natural one. But the company's charter provision disables it, without the impracticable consent of 80 per cent. of its preferred stockholders, to be obtained from time to time, from the creation of funded or interest obligations, either long or short. Those who, like myself, have been in the management of the company, with holdings of preferred stock, have for several years been under an extreme anxiety as to the future—an anxiety, not about the business really open to the company, but about such disability by reason of its present legal organization to do the business.

The proposed plan includes a series of $45,000,000 first mortgage bonds. After providing for the $5,800,000 of outstanding debentures, all of these bonds go to present preferred stockholders except $8,000,000 held for capital purposes. Likewise, the new proposed preferred stock all goes to the preferred stockholders except $8,868,850, also reserved for capital purposes. The new common stock gets neither bonds nor preferred stock. The payment in new common stock to the new interests which now come into the company includes payment for all the expenses (except only the fees and taxes upon the incorporation of the new company) incident to the reorganization. It represents, besides, and no doubt more importantly, the advantage which, in the opinion of my associates and myself, the alliance with the Armour interests will bring to the new company, and especially to its common stock. Armour & Co. can themselves derive no advantage except as the common stock is made valuable. And the present preferred stock, if the plan be carried out, will hold 35 per cent. of the new common stock.

Whether the treaty with the Armour interests and the provision proposed to enable the company to meet modern conditions be wise is, of course, a question of sound judgment. Such judgment ought to be based upon intimate and long knowledge of the conditions of the company, the prospects of its business, and the like. My associates and myself are far from infallible; but we at least have this long knowledge and familiarity. We are now, and have for years, been vested by the stockholders of the company, preferred and common—and without dissent—with administrative responsibility for the business of the company. And this plan represents our judgment of the best which is now practicable.

The former plan, which we also approved, represented the preferred stock alone, and contemplated a consolidation of its interest and its control of the company. Although approved by a majority of the preferred stock, the plan did not command the requisite 80 per cent. At the time it was proposed it was, we believe, the best possible plan. It is not a possible plan now. We have no doubt that, if adopted, the plan now proposed will result in a very material improvement in value of the interests of both preferred and common stockholders. A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

MISS MacGILL'S EXCLUSION.

Commissioner Williams Justifies the Action of the Officials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Dec. 20 you published an article in which you ascribe the deportation of Sarah Agnes MacGill to "red tape on Ellis Island," and you quote Mr. Grier, attorney for the Legal Aid Society, as stating that "he considers the action of the immigration officials unjust and high-handed." Mr. Grier denies having made any such statement.

The alleged cause of complaint against this office was that Miss MacGill's aunt did not know where to file an appeal from the decision excluding this girl, the inference being that she did not receive sufficient information on this point here. The facts are quite otherwise. Miss MacGill was notified of her right of appeal, as are all other excluded immigrants. In addition, her aunt, Mrs. Bell, was specifically notified thereof by Mr. Peter Groden, representing the Irish Society, and she was furthermore told that such appeal should be filed at Ellis Island. She was even conducted into the office of the chief clerk at Ellis Island, and every facility given her for the preparation of an appeal. If she thereafter saw fit to send it to Washington, this is a matter for which this office is not responsible. Incidentally, I will mention that in no event could the appeal have been successful, and under the usual rules governing such cases this girl was properly deported.

I write this letter because I am satisfied that you do not wish intentionally to misrepresent the official action taken in this case. WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Northwestern Miller.

Among the most elaborate of the season's newspaper publications is the Christmas issue of The Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis, Minn. The news section brings a very large amount of statistical and other information of interest and value, especially to those engaged in the trade. All the centres of the business in this country, Canada, and Europe are covered by the reports of special correspondents, and "the review of the markets" is extensive. The "Holiday Section" of sixty pages is handsomely illustrated with portraits, &c., supplemented by a "Flour Mill Map," showing the Winter and Spring wheat section of the United States, exclusive of the Pacific Coast, the average wheat crop of each State for five years ending in 1903, and the location, capacity, and railroad connections of the chief cities and towns in which flour is made for Eastern or export trade. Besides all this, and not least interesting of all, there are some one hundred and sixty pages of advertisements.

The Press of It.

From The Washington Star.

"There are many fine customs associated with Christmas."

"Yes," answered the genial merchant, "and many fine customers, too."

"TO ABOLISH THE STATES."

Nathan Bijur Upholds Federal Authority to Control Corporations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with profound astonishment your leading editorial of this morning entitled "To Abolish the States." In substance you say that it is the purpose of Mr. Garfield, Federal Commissioner of Corporations, and, by implication, of the President, "to strip the States of the power to create corporations and to usurp for the Federal Government the sole authority to confer the right to do corporate business. The power to grant charters is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, and is therefore possessed by the States. The right to create corporations is not found among the limited and defined powers conferred upon the Federal Government." Elsewhere you say, "after the license system had gone into effect no State could give a charter to a corporation that would be worth a notary's fee."

Mr. Garfield's proposition on which you comment is that no corporation shall engage in inter-State commerce without a Federal license. It should not be necessary at this stage of the progress of our Government to cite the decision rendered by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden in February, 1824, reported in 9 Wheaton, Page 1. Neither the correctness nor the practical wisdom of his opinion in that case has ever, to my knowledge, been questioned, and the power of Congress set forth in the third subdivision of Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, "to regulate commerce among the several States," is there held to be necessarily exclusive of any such power or residuum of such power in the States, and that the "sole restraints" upon its exercise are "the wisdom and discretion of Congress, their identity with the people, and the influence which their constituents possess at elections."

What then is your meaning? If Congress determines, in order to correct certain abuses and in the interest of the whole people of the United States, and in the exercise of its paramount and exclusive authority, to legislate to such effect as that inter-State commerce shall not be carried on except under such regulation as it deem wise, do you mean that that legislation is unconstitutional because it will prevent corporations organized under the laws of an individual State from carrying on inter-State business in defiance of the law of Congress?

You do not confine yourself to criticising the wisdom or expediency of the proposed legislation. You say that Mr. Garfield "is satisfied with nothing less than the abolition of State powers and State boundaries, and the gathering into one strong hand at Washington of all the rights and authorities which the founders of the Government in their ignorance and inexperience deemed it best to leave in the keeping of their original possessors." But Mr. Garfield's proposals are evidently quite in harmony with John Marshall's interpretation of our organic law.

NATHAN BIJUR.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

For a Tunnel Under Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in the columns of your valued paper that the city is about to grant a franchise for the building of a subway along Sixth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street. Now, would it not be a good plan for the city to continue that subway north along Sixth Avenue, tunneling under Central Park, connecting with the present line at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, thus giving a nearly straight line, which might also be continued to the Battery connection? This would give rapid transit and save crossing the city from east to west at Forty-second Street, and again from west to east at One Hundred and Fourth Street. OBSERVER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1904.

Worthless Save as Christmas Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen several references to the cutting and use of Christmas trees that seem to me perfectly absurd. The trees that are cut are balsams and low spruces, (I have seen only a very few cedars, and think practically none are cut.) I wonder what value any one can put on them? The balsam may do for firewood, but it is of practically no value for timber, being weak, sticky, and very often eaten into by ants while standing. The spruce that is cut is of no value for anything except for Christmas trees. They are the nuisance of the pasture, not the spruce of the forest that makes timber. You can't make a timber tree of them, anyway, and they are not worth cutting for wood. They are simply a nuisance that farmers have to fight to keep their pastures. VERMONTER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

Former Experience Painful.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The young woman had just said no.

"Have you ever been rejected before, Mr. Huddleston?" she asked, sympathizingly, and almost tenderly.

"Once," he said, a spasm of pain contorting his features at the recollection. "By a life insurance company. I tell you it hurt—that time."

Here's the Automobile Sleigh.

From The London Globe.

Prince Khilkof proposes to use a new automobile sleigh and boat on Lake Baikal. It resembles a boat with steel runners, and is propelled over the ice by a spiked wheel driven by a gasoline motor, and over water by a screw propeller connected to the motor.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

(A Carol of Carols.)

The hoar of Time where the frost's gray rime
In fantastic glamour lies;
A sheen of light on the gleaming white
That mirrors the spangled skies;
A great, cold star in the heavens afar
And a moon-trail on the hills;
The earth instilled with an awe fulfilled
And the night with music thrilled.

"Christ was born on Christmas Day!
Wreath the holly, twine the bay!
Christus natus hodie—
The God, the Lord forever!"

The carolers sing as the church bells ring,
While up in the organ loft
The sage owls croon as the calm, sweet tune
Comes, swelling, but ever soft.
The message flies through the changing skies,
By changing time and tongue,
But ever the same as the tale that came
The shepherd men among.

"Good Christian men, rejoice again.
Emmanuel!
As was foretold in days of old
By Gabriel!"

Where the mistletoe and the laurel bough
And the holly and bay are twined,
Where the hearth-fire gleams as in ancient dreams,
One age is but one mind.
As in modern dreams the hearth-fire gleams,
So, under the casement still,
The carolers sing as the tower tongues swing
Man's Peace and God's Good-will.

"He was born to set us free!
He was born our Lord to be,
Ex Maria Virgine—
The God, the Lord forever!"

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

GIRLS RAP EDUCATORS IN A MORALITY PLAY.

Depict Struggle of "Everygirl" with Demon "Examination."

EVERYGIRL IS A SUBSTITUTE

And the Board, Angered, Sends Examination to Plague Her—Training School Seniors' Little Burlesque.

The Board of Education came in for a gentle rap yesterday afternoon at the hands of the senior class of the New York Training School for Teachers, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue. The class gave "Everygirl," a morality play in two acts, a parody on the "Everyman," which Ben Green and Edith Wynne Matthison revived two seasons ago in New York.

Janet Crawley and Anne Russell wrote the travesty. Miss Russell was the rehearser, stage director, general manager, and press agent of the show. Miss Crawley was so affected by the anticipation of her success that she was taken sick and didn't experience the peculiar thrill which playwrights are said to feel when they see their work first produced.

Board of Education was the chief character. He was a portentous, sombre, and dignified individual in a black college gown, with a collar about a foot high. When the curtain went up he was sitting in state in the building at the corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, raking his mind for hardships which he might impose upon Everygirl, a teacher who had done something to displease him. Finally, he decides on the punishment.

"I'll send her Examination," he exclaimed. When he had pressed a button Examination appeared. Examination was unmistakably the villain of the play. He was done up in a rig that would frighten the most abandoned child into good behavior. Reinforced by his terrible name, this monster brought a shiver of fright to the spectators, even in broad daylight of the mid-afternoon. Examination was instructed to go to Everygirl, who was, as a matter of fact, only a "substitute" teacher; that is, a member of the post-graduate class at the Training School.

"What questions hast thou ready?" asked Board of Education.

"These," replied Examination, and read as follows:

Q.—What are the chief qualifications of a substitute? A.—A high pompadour, a picture hat, and a fancy collar.

Q.—What is the difference between a substitute and a licensed practitioner? A.—The substitute works and draws a check, the practitioner draws a check but doesn't work.

And so forth to the number of a dozen. Board of Education said he thought the questions were elegant and wondered if Everygirl would be able to answer them.

When Examination visits his victim in her room there is a stirring dramatic conflict, after the waging of which the curtain falls; it rises a little later on Act II and discloses the study quarters of Everygirl's friends, among whom are Frivolity, Athletics, Knowledge, Chance, Excuses, Cram, Digg, and others. Frivolity wears a green plush dress, and is in a continual state of returning from a matinée with a box of chocolates. Athletics is attired in a sweater, Cram's head is swathed in a wet towel, and Knowledge is loaded down with all the outward and visible indications of erudition. They promise to stick by Everygirl in her attempt to meet and conquer Examination, but at the last moment they all desert her.

Then, in the last scene, Common Sense comes in. From the name the audience naturally doesn't expect to see anything very attractive, but Common Sense is the Real Thing. She smiled up to Everygirl with a help-the-maiden-in-distress sort of an air and told her to cheer up. Everygirl cheered up, went bravely forth to battle with the fearful Examination, and conquered.

There ended the troubles of Everygirl. She sang a song after the play just to show how glad she was it was all over. She was played by Elizabeth Norwood. Mabel Cornelison was Board of Education and Genevieve Roberts Examination.

ELCOME MISS ROBSON HOME.

riends of Actress Pack New Amsterdam Theatre at Special Matinee.

Eleanor Robson, just back from a umphant season with "Merely Mary n," in England, gave a "welcome home" tinée at the New Amsterdam Theatre yesday afternoon. It was the occasion of h an outpouring of actors and actresses New York has not seen for many a day.

big promenade of the New Amsterdam literally packed with flowers, which e from every State of the Union, with ssages of congratulation.

liss Robson's company has been changed te the play was given at the Garrick Criterion Theatres last season. As celot, the composer who preferred to his head in the heavens and his stomempty than to write frivolous lc, Frank Mills replaces Edwin Arden, took the role last year. Ada Dwyer s effective as ever in the part of Mrs. dbatter, the landlady, and Louise Lovell ears as Rosie.

Miss Kitty Cheatham's Matinee.

iss Kitty Cheatham (Mrs. Cheathampson) announces a special matinée the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday afternon at 3 o'clock. The major portion of ss Cheatham's programme will consist of dramatic monologue, written expressly her use by Marguerite Merrington, supmented, by request, with selections from ss Cheatham's répertoire, including recions, children's, and negro songs.

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

tal Visible Is 4,566,127 Bales, Against 3,941,853 Bales Last Year.

EW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Secretary Hes-'s statement of the world's visible supof cotton, issued to-day, shows the al to be 4,566,127 bales, against 3,941,853 st year. Of this the total of American tton is 3,843,127, against 3,331,853 last ar, and of all other kinds, including gypt, Brazil, India, &c., 723,000, against 0,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton ere is now afloat and held in Great ritain and Continental Europe 2,329,000, ainst 2,066,000 last year; in Egypt 190,000, ainst 203,000 last year; in India 281,000, ainst 164,000 last year, and in the United ates 1,766,000, against 1,457,000 last year.

COIN-TOSS VERDICT UPSET.

ustice Higgins Unable, Though, to Find Many of the Jury.

Police Justice Higgins of Jersey City yesrday set aside the verdict of the coinssing jury that convicted Peter Eckhoff f assault, but he did not have much sucss in punishing the jurors, for only two them could be found. They were Philip olf and Allan Terwilliger: Even Bernard King, on whose affidavit the contempt roceedings were based, failed to appear. All of the jurors in the case were picked in the street by court officers sent out r the purpose, and their addresses were t recorded. Wolf corroborated King's ffidavit that the verdict was reached by ssing a coin, but said that he had objected to the proceeding and had cast a ballot order to protect himself. Terwilliger atified to the coin-tossing also. He also id that Henry Hancock, the foreman of e jury, was asleep during the greater part the proceedings.

Justice Higgins then set the verdict aside d ordered the case retried on Wednesr next.

"GINGER" FOR JERSEY JURORS.

Justice Raps Some Delinquents and a Sheriff's Clerk.

Justice Jonathan Dixon of Jersey City yesterday freely expressed his opinion as to the manner in which petit jurors are selected for the trial of cases in the county courts. The Justice's ire has been aroused several times recently by the failure of jurors to appear. As a result he instructed Sheriff Zeller to serve peremptory notice on all absentee jurors to appear beofre him. The first to respond was Joseph Crowley.

"Why did you disregard the summons?" asked Justice Dixon.

"I was in the hospital," said Crowley, "and, besides, I had no clothes."

"The suit you have on is good enough," said the court.

"I know it," said Crowley, "but I borrowed this suit in order to get here to-day."

Franklin J. Cashian came next. He said he was a bartender. When selected as a juror he was working nights, but before he was called he was transferred to day duty.

"Who put you on the jury?" asked Justice Dixon.

"Bob Wienke," said Cashian.

Justice Dixon told Cashian to sit down. He then sent for Wienke, who is a clerk in Sheriff Zeller's office. Wienke admitted that Cashian's statement was true.

"How many others have you put on the jury?"

"He is the only one," replied Wienke. "He asked me several times."

"Why did he want to go on the jury?"

"He needed the money, I suppose."

"Then your idea is that the Sheriff's office is a sort of charity dispensing bureau. Is that it?"

"No, Sir," said Weinke.

"Did it ever occur to you," continued Justice Dixon, "that it would be wise to select men of estate and standing to pass upon the liberty and property of citizens?"

"No, Sir," was the reply.

"It is about time, then," said Justice Dixon, "that the Sheriff selected clerks of intelligence. The highways and byways should not be searched for the lame, the halt, and the blind. No one who asks to be put on a jury panel should be placed there. The law says that such a man should be kept off. It is about time that the general morals of the jury should be elevated, and the duty of the Sheriff is to aid in the work and not draw men who can secure no employment anywhere else."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The entertainment to be given this evening by Mrs. John E. Cowdin for her daughter, Miss Cowdin, is the principal event on to-day's social programme.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Scott Pyle have just returned from a motor trip in France. Mrs. Pyle will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Mary Pyle, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, at her residence, 3 East Fifty-third Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin (Miss Jay) are occupying the house in East Seventy-first Street which they have leased for the Winter. Since their return from their bridal trip they had been with Mr. Iselin's parents.

***

James H. Hyde has sent out invitations for the entertainment he is to give on Jan. 31 at Sherry's. Two cards are inclosed, one in English and one in French, the latter requesting the guests to come in costume. This will probably be the most notable entertainment of the Winter, and ample time is given for the creation of effective costumes. Réjane and her company will present a short French comedy, or maybe two, and later there will be supper and dancing.

***

The cotillion at the Farmington Dance on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at Sherry's will be led by Phoenix Ingraham, who will dance with Miss Louise Gulliver. The Managing Committee is composed of Mrs. Evans of Morristown and the Misses Cornelia Willis, Charlotte Stillman, Louise Gulliver, and Charlotte Gillette. The patronesses and all of the girls and women invited to these dances are graduates from the Farmington school.

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Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell and Miss Hasell will be "at home" on Thursdays during January.

***

Mrs. William C. Gulliver is "at home" on Mondays.

***

At Mrs. Howard Mansfield's luncheon yesterday there was a genuine novelty. A Japanese dancer performed to the music of the samisen, doing several of the most beautiful of the Japanese dances, including the Summer dance of the butterflies and flowers. She was garbed in a gold-embroidered scarlet kimono. A comic dance with masks, in which she impersonated a lover, his wrath lady love, and the peacemaker was the most poetic of all. The dancer and the samisen player, the Misses Morita of Tokio are not in this country professionally and do not speak a word of English. The dancing was on a stage erected in the middle of the marble ballroom of the St. Regis, where the luncheon was served in nine small tables. When coffee and cigarettes were served, Mr. Burleigh sang a number of darky songs, including several of his own compositions, including "Joshua Fit the Siege of Jericho" and "Why Adam Ate the Apple." The luncheon was given for Mrs. Mansfield's daughter, Miss Margaret Tuttle, a débutante of the season, and the girl guests were all débutantes. The young men guests were mostly college boys home for the holidays. The only older persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield. The guests were as follows:

Gabrielle Dexter,	George Boardman,
Edith Landon,	Bayard Hoppin,
Nannie Brown,	Stewart Witherbee,
Ruth Hubbell,	Stephen Lawson,
Sadie Smith,	Edmund Rogers,
Gertrude Sandford,	Chalmers Wood,
Lydia Mason Jones,	Whitney Kernochan,
Elizabeth Hannah,	Maurice Clark,
Mary D. Bosworth,	Noweys O'Conor,
Dorothy Snow,	Lanier Winslow,
Dorothy Grinnell,	Frederic de Rham,
Gladys Rice,	Harrison Tweed,
Janet Dana,	F. B. Lord, Jr.,
Georgette Borland,	Theodore Dixon,
Julia Dodge,	Walter Oakman,
Lily Lee Page,	John Sloane, Jr.,
Beatrice Morgan;	Alfred Ely, Jr.,
Valerie Hadden,	O. S. Wickersham,
Eleanor Whitridge,	Le Roy King,
Louise Kobbe,	Mac Burney,
Katharine Rhoades,	Alexander Wetherill,
Wilhelmina Claflin,	Frederic Thomas,
Isabel Cary,	William Moore,
Sylvia Parsons,	Lewis Morris,
Malvina Hoffman,	Lydig Hoyt,
Blanche Shoemaker,	Bernon Prentice,
Helen Trotter,	B. L. Dodge,
Susan Drake,	Lyman Delano,
Pauline Riggs,	William H. Lane,
Augusta Munn,	George Low,
Helen Sloane,	John Auerbach,
Martha Strong,	Calvin Truesdale,
Walbridge Taft,	Pemberton Sturgis.
Livingston Platt,	

***

Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones gave a large theatre party last evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Lydia Mason Jones. The guests, numbering 110, saw Sir Charles Wyndham in "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace." After the play they were driven to Mrs. Jones's residence, 741 Fifth Avenue, where a supper was served, the Eureka Trio playing during the supper. The guests were as follows:

Sylvia Parsons,	Miss Terry.
Isabella Selmes,	William Iselin,
Grace Ruggles,	Roger Poor,
Elisabeth Cutting,	Avmar Johnson,
Alice Hasell,	Guy Fairfax Cary,
Anna Ripley,	Redmond Cross,
Katharine Barney,	Eliot Cross,
Jeanne Reid,	John Warburg,
Charlotte Warren,	Pendleton Rogers,
Gladys Vanderbilt,	Frederic de Rham,
Effie Pearson,	Archibald King,
Anita Stewart,	Gordon Douglas,
Lillian Barker,	L. C. Ledyard, Jr.,
Natica Rives,	Albert Gray,
Evelyn Parsons,	Thomas Slidell,
Maria Moran,	Robert Bacon,
Laura Swan,	William Post,
Pauline Riggs,	Monsun Morris,
Grace Chapin,	Edmund Rogers,
Dorothy Kane,	Henry Cabot Lodge,
Janet Fish,	William Hoffman,
Marian Fish,	Lucius Wilmerding,
Natalie Wells,	Arthur Weekes,
Corinne Robinson,	Perry Pyne,
Georgette Borland,	Robert Sedgwick,
Dorothy Snow,	Lawrason Riggs,
Janet Dana,	Le Grand Griswold.

No married persons were asked. Mrs. Jones and her sister, Miss Waldo, chaperoned the party.

The Rev. George Braker, Jr., Dead.

The Rev. George Braker, Jr., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, 37 Richmond Street, that borough, yesterday, of typhoid fever. Mr. Braker was thirty-five years old. He was formerly pastor of a Baptist Church at Stamford, Conn., and was called to the Hendrix Street Church about six months ago. He succeeded the Rev. R. H. Baker, who became pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mount Holly, N. J. Mr. Braker is survived by his wife.

DR. VAN DYKE PUTS LOTOS DINERS IN GOOD HUMOR

Glad When People Are "Foolish Enough to Buy His Books."

WHAT REAL SUCCESS IS

Shots at Blood-and-Thunder Fiction and Thud-and-Blunder Criticism—Also at Verse, Neurotic and Tommyrotic.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was the guest of honor of the Lotos Club last night, and for two hours sat and listened to tributes from men who like himself have won distinction in the literary world.

About one hundred and fifty members of the Lotos Club and their guests attended the dinner. Frederick W. Lawrence, the club's President, was toastmaster. Dr. Van Dyke sat on his right and the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage on his left. Among the other guests at the speaker's table were Hamilton Wright Mable, the novelist; Richard Watson Gilder, George H. Daniels, and Chester S. Lord.

The dining room on the ground floor was decorated with holly, smilax, and Virginia creepers, which formed a canopy over the head of the diners. In honor of the occasion the menu cards were of a scroll design held in imitation of university diplomas bearing the name of the guest in Gothic script and surmounted by a photograph of Dr. Van Dyke, a sketch of the tiger emblematic of Princeton, and the turreted main gate of the ancient university.

On one margin appeared a list of the works Dr. Van Dyke has contributed to American literature and on the other margin the menu proper. Miniature, yellow-tasseled, Princeton mortarboards and copies of Dr. Van Dyke's "The Story of the Other Wise Man," which had been specially gotten up for the occasion, were distributed as souvenirs.

The evening was well advanced when President Lawrence rapped for order.

"When we receive a stranger in our club," said Mr. Lawrence, "we sometimes address him in the language of formality, but when we greet an old acquaintance like the guest of this occasion, our feelings are best expressed in the language of extreme simplicity.

"Our guest may be said to have begun life as a Doctor of Divinity, but he is only another example of how in this great country of ours a man, if he is the right kind of man, can succeed in spite of his early disadvantages. He so far has freed himself from his former environment sufficiently to become a most delightful writer of stories and a most competent fisherman, but, best of all, he is the finest, truest, and best of friends."

DR. VAN DYKE SPEAKS.

Prolonged applause and a series of Princeton yells greeted Dr. Van Dyke as he arose to acknowledge the rising toast which had been drunk in his honor.

"These are the most embarrassing circumstances under which I have ever spoken," he began. "I have often enjoyed your hospitality, eaten your good dinners, and helped to say things about the guest of honor; but I never imagined that I would be asked to sit at the right side of your President and have my picture painted by Lawrence."

"He was a good painter," cried Burr McIntosh from an adjacent table.

"The trouble is to live up to it," rejoined the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. "You know what Daniel said when he found himself among the lions: 'Heaven knows I have done nothing to deserve this.'"

Dr. Van Dyke said that to gain many and worthy friendships, after all, was the greatest measure of success in life.

"Take a preacher, for instance," he said. "How are you going to measure his success? Certainly not by the number of heretics he has been able to burn out. It seems to be far more difficult for the preacher to enter into relations with his fellow-men from which friendship springs. It is not seldom the case with the preacher—to use the apt saying of an old Scotchman—that he is invisible six days of the week and incomprehensible on the seventh.

"If the preacher ever is tempted to climb up in his theological sycamore tree, if he be a man of perception, he should heed the cry he must sometimes hear from the crowd: 'Zaccheus, come down.' It is when he can live with his fellow-men on a footing where he can make them realize that he has the same evils, the same temptations and struggles, to contend with as they that he can be most helpful to them, and then he is liable to find in their friendship his best reward.

In speaking of his literary work, Dr. Van Dyke said:

"I am not ass enough, nor one of those literary dudes who feel degraded when one of their books finds a large sale. I must say that, while I am much surprised, I am also deeply gratified when I find that a lot of people are foolish enough to buy one of my books. And I am fond enough of the honest dollar to be happy that the pay of writers is much better in our day than it used to be.

"Why, some of them can even afford to get into the Legislature. But the real reward comes in the shape of friendships that one makes to enter many homes, to be a guest at many firesides, to be a companion in many Summer walks, to cheer the hours of illness and help the despondent, to speak the word that shall linger in the minds of other human beings—that is what is worth while in the life of an author.

HIS ADVICE TO WRITERS.

"I will be honest enough to say that many writers wish for fame—the hope that what they write may live long after they are gone. But what is fame but another form of friendship. Fame is not in the hands of the writer nor in the hands of the critic, because people who come after are going to read what they like and nothing else. To the men who are writing to-day I would say they must put the best work in their books, and when they have put the last touch to their work they must chuck it overboard and leave it to predestination or some other fate.

"Men who write for posterity must live in touch with their fellow-men. In order to become a literary man it is not necessary to have one's hair growing half way down one's back and live in a cave, nor is it necessary to get into some literary coterie or live in literary society. I could not get into the blood-and-thunder school of modern fiction, nor into the thud-and-blunder school of modern criticism, nor into the cigarette-stale beer school of essayists, nor into the neurotic and tommy-rottic school of poetry. I never have succeeded in becoming classified even as the poet of Southwestern New Jersey or Northwestern New York, or any other locality. I just seem to be an unclassified specimen floating around."

In closing, Dr. Van Dyke said that the ethical interest after all is the supreme ideal in life. He continued:

"He who emasculates himself until he is unable to tell the difference between good and evil, between right and wrong, incapacitates himself as a writer. A writer is not a preacher and literature is not the pulpit."

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage said that while Dr. Van Dyke had distinguished himself in many directions, it was his manhood that he admired most of all.

The other speakers were Hamilton Wright Mable and Richard Watson Gilder.

TO CONSULT JUDGE DILLON.

Board of Estimate Wants His Opinion on Municipal Lighting Scheme.

Acting on the suggestion of Mayor McClellan, the Board of Estimate yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the Corporation Counsel to secure from ex-Judge Dillon an opinion as to the powers of the city, under the present charter, to establish a municipal electric lighting plant.

Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly said that he had unofficially spent several hours in conference with ex-Judge Dillon, and that the former Judge had agreed to write an opinion upon the matter if certain data and memoranda were supplied to him. It was at Mr. Connoly's request and suggestion that the board adopted its resolution.

Bequest to Church Void.

In a decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday the will of Miss Maria B. Mount, who died five years ago, leaving $25,000 for a Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Utah and Idaho, was declared void.

"FAUST" FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Mme. Eames, Mr. Saleza, and Mr. Plancon in Familiar Parts—Mr. Giraldoni as Valentine.

Marguerite	Mme. Emma Eames
Siebel	Mme. Jacoby
Marthe	Miss Bauermeister
Faust	Mr. Saleza
Mephistopheles	Mr. Pol Plancon
Valentin	Mr. Giraldoni
Wagner	Mr. Begue

Conductor, Nahan Franko.

"Faust" has fared better this season in gaining its place in the repertory at the Metropolitan Opera House than it has of recent years. A year ago it did not reach it till the thirteenth week, when it was in time for four performances. Two years ago it was the seventh week. Now it appears at the close of the fifth week—the days are past, apparently, when Gounod's work was the mainstay of the operatic year, and when it was certain of seven or eight repetitions. It was given last evening before a large audience that clearly took pleasure in the opportunity to hear again the most popular opera of the last fifty years, although the performance was not to be ranked with many that have been given at the Metropolitan Opera House in times not long past. Yet it was in many respects admirable. The Faust of Mr. Saléza, the Marguerite of Mme. Eames, and the Mephistopheles of Mr. Plancon are among the familiar figures on this stage and among the most approved.

Mr. Saléza's impersonation has many finely wrought traits, and is distinguished by manliness, intelligence, and thoroughly artistic taste. His voice was not uniformly at its best last evening, and appeared to be produced at its full power only with some effort; yet his skill in its control never deserted him, and he achieved beautiful effects. Mme. Eames's Marguerite has a well-remembered charm of ingenuousness and virginal shyness; and though it lacks something of warmth and dramatic passion in the later scenes, such passages as the song at the spinning wheel and the jewel song she sings with an appreciation of fine poetic effect. Mr. Plançon has seldom been in better voice than he was last evening, and sang with ear-filling resonance. There have been more diabolical, more subtle impersonations; but the opportunity of hearing vocal art so finished is one that few other bass singers give this public.

Mme. Jacoby's Siebel is a sincere and painstaking attempt that deserves credit, though she appeared to be somewhat nervous. Her rich voice was displayed to advantage, but her singing was lacking in flexibility and expression in the flower song. Mr. Giraldoni appeared for the first time as Valentin, and failed to better the impression he has made as a singer or to sustain what seemed to be his first promise as an actor. He was singularly ineffectual in giving characterization to his impersonation of a part which, though of minor importance, has yet much dramatic possibility, and his voice sounded small, disagreeable in quality, and very unstable in its relation to the pitch.

Mr. Franko conducted the opera for the first time, and is deserving of credit for the care and skill which he displayed. His accompaniments were in general excellent in their following and support of the singers—in fact he showed a greater power in music of this sort than the colleague who has been intrusted with some of it so far this season. There could have been more delicacy and finesse in his rendering, but it had no little spirit and color.

BISHOP PHELAN'S FUNERAL.

Pontifical Requiem Mass Celebrated by Bishop Canevin.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—Funeral services over the body of Bishop Phelan of the Pittsburg Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church were held to-day. Pontifical requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Canevin, after which absolution was given by five Bishops, individually.

At the grave in St. Mary's Cemetery the services consisted of the ritual for the burial of a Bishop and the blessing of the grave by Bishop Canevin, assisted by the officers of the mass.

STOKES JUDGMENT REVERSED.

New Trial Ordered In Continental Trust Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing the judgment of the Special Term and ordering a new trial in the case of William E. D. Stokes against the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York. The controversy grew out of the issue of 5,000 shares of the stock of the company, which the banking house of Blair & Co. agreed to purchase at $450 a share, provided they got the entire issue. The transaction doubled the capital of the company and more than doubled the surplus. It was approved by only two of the stockholders, one of whom had 20 shares and the other, Mr. Stokes, had 221 shares of the new issue at par, $100, and he brought the present action to enforce his claim.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court he got judgment, which, with interest, amounted to $115,161.07, this being the difference between the par value of the disputed 221 shares and their market value.

THE MISCHIEF UNDER CHARGES.

Yacht Failed to Report Liquor Aboard at Mira Bay, It Is Said.

GLACE BAY, C. B., Dec. 23.—The customs officials to-day placed the American yacht Mischief, formerly a defender of the America's Cup, under surveillance, pending an investigation of charges which have been made against her. It is claimed that about three weeks ago on her arrival at Mira Bay, near here, after a temptestuous passage from Newfoundland, she failed to report to the customs office that she had a considerable quantity of liquor on board.

The yacht is owned by a Lynn (Mass.) business man, and with him on the Newfoundland trip were a number of his friends from Massachusetts. The return passage was so rough that the Mischief was damaged and the steward, a Boston man, was swept overboard and drowned. The yacht put into Mira Bay in distress.

HOLIDAYS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Plans to Act on Only Pressing Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President will devote the holidays to rest and enjoyment with his family. He will make no engagements for the holiday week except when so required by the exigencies of the public service. Much of the time will be spent in outdoor exercises with members of his family and personal friends.

Since Dec. 5, when Congress convened, President Roosevelt has been under tremendous strain. In the experience of the oldest White House attaches no President ever received so many people in the same length of time as Mr. Roosevelt has received during the past month. He feels the need of a respite, and purposes to take it.

Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon was among the few persons who conferred with the President to-day. He seemed to be in unusually good humor when he emerged from the President's office and bravely met the battalion of newspaper men who stood him up for a talk.

"Having nothing else to do and fearing that Roosevelt might feel lonely, I just dropped in for a neighborly chat," he said. "What's the use of bothering about public affairs at this happy season? Let's forget the cares of public and strenuous life and talk of Christmas. I can give you fellows a good recipe for a Christmas dinner. I have tried it, and from personal experience can recommend the recipe. Here it is:

"You may take one drink, but only one.

"Don't drink these fancy things they mix up. If you must have a drink take plain, good, straight whisky.

"Have a nice turkey and other things you fancy. Bring on the plum pudding with the blazing brandy.

"Tilt your chair back and put your feet high up and light your cigar.

"Then close your eyes and think of all the pleasant things that have happened.

"Be so contented you even forget to cuss the scoundrel who wrote lies on you."

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
THE DELICACY OF FLAVOR AND EXQUISITE QUALITY OF POMMERY MAKE IT PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE TO THE REFINED TASTE OF LADIES.

BOY GAVE HIS KITTEN FOR TEACHER'S CHRISTMAS

One of Many Gifts in the East Side Public Schools.

RAT POISON AND "SWITCH"

One Little Pupil Presents a Bottle of Beer to a Temperance Pedagogue.

In the public schools on the lower east side yesterday many of the women teachers were the recipients of Christmas gifts from the children, who evidently had not informed their parents of the surprises they had in store. In one of the schools a boy six years old walked up to his teacher carrying a box containing a live kitten. He explained that he had found the kitten in the cellar of a neighbor's house, and "had been saving it up" for the teacher for two days.

The boy had placed the kitten in a cigar box and had hidden the box in the cellar since Wednesday. The kitten, thin and scarcely showing signs of life, was tied in a pasteboard box, bound by a piece of dingy blue ribbon. On the outside of the box this inscription appeared: "Marry Chris Moss."

Another teacher in this east side school was the recipient of a long "switch" of bright red hair, which a little girl explained "was not needed no more by her mother," because her mother was dead. She said she had found the switch in her mother's trunk, and the teacher might wear it if she changed the color of her hair.

Two boys arrived at the schoolhouse with a broken thermometer incased in a soapbox filled with sawdust. Still another boy brought around an old razor, which he said his father did not need any more, as he had bought a new one. Another teacher was the recipient of a broken accordion, and this teacher also received two hand mirrors, a broken rubber doll, six tin soldiers that bore the scars of many battles, and four packages of cigarettes. The latter present came from a seven-year-old boy, whose mother owns a little cigar store on Essex Street. The boy who brought the cigarettes told his teacher that he would have brought some clay pipes, too, but he could not reach them, as they were kept on a too shelf in the store.

The women teaching in the Rivington Street School came in for many curious things, including broken dolls, tin horses, soldier sets, canton flannel elephants, clockworks, brass buttons, campaign badges, toy railroad cars, and men's socks.

In the Sheriff Street School the six-year-old son of a saloonkeeper came around with a bottle of beer, but he was sent home with it. Five minutes later his father appeared and apologized to the teacher, saying he intended to send around a bottle of wine, but explained that his son thought the teacher drank only beer. The young woman is Secretary of a temperance league.

Probably the strangest Christmas gifts were those presented to the teachers of School 22, at Mulberry and Bayard Streets, right in the heart of "Little Italy." Here the children surprised the teachers by bringing large chunks of cheese imported from Italy, together with packages of macaroni, pieces of broken jewelry, moth-eaten fur collars, old leather pocketbooks with Italian coins in them, bars of shaving soap, bottles of patent medicine, stuffed dogs, tin plates, chattel mortgages, and citizenship papers.

The spelling of "Merry Christmas" on the school teachers' presents varied from "Mary Krissmiss" to "Marie Crissemermiss." A teacher in the Houston Street school received from the seven-year-old daughter of a professional rat catcher a box labled "Sure Death." It was a package of rat poison.

Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 for an aged couple, the husband eighty-two and the wife over sixty, who are said to be of high moral character, educated, refined persons, native born, who have been compelled by sickness and misfortune to ask assistance. They have, it is said, shown unusual fortitude in their privation and suffering, and their relatives have done all they can. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Unseasonably high temperatures prevail in the lake region, Atlantic Coast districts, and in the Southern States. A decided fall in temperature has occurred in the Missouri Valley, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the northern lake regions. There will be rain Saturday from the Lower Mississippi Valley northeastward to the New England Coast and snow in the lower lake region and Northern New England.

There will be rain Sunday in the South Atlantic States and along the Gulf Coast. It will be decidedly colder Saturday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Mississippi Valley, and it will be colder Sunday in the East Gulf and Southern Atlantic States and along the Middle Atlantic Coast. The weather will moderate in the Northwest.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be brisk southwest, shifting to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to south; on the Gulf, light to fresh south, and on the Great Lakes, brisk northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh southwest, shifting to northwest, winds and occasional rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair on the coast, rain turning to snow in the interior, much colder to-day; Sunday, fair and cold; brisk northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Rain and colder to-day; Sunday, fair and cold; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

New England—Rain turning to snow to-day, with much colder, except in Maine; Sunday, fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Rain turning to snow and much colder to-day; Sunday, fair, colder in south portions; brisk northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	34	33	37
6 A. M.	25	34	37
9 A. M.	32	37	40
12 M.	32	42	42
3 P. M.	37	44	45
6 P. M.	37	44	45
9 P. M.	36	44	42
12 P. M.	35	44	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¼
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1903	31
Corresponding date for last 35 years	35

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 37 degrees and at 8 P. M. 44 degrees, the maximum register being 45 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 33 degrees at 3 A. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 and at 8 P. M. 60.

VETERAN FIGHTER DIES.

Capt. Henry Ward Saw Service in Mexican and Civil Wars.

Capt. Henry Ward, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home, 206 Clerk Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-seven years old.

After a boyhood service in the Mexican war, Capt. Ward enlisted in the navy when the civil war began. When his naval term expired he re-enlisted in the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, becoming a Captain. While guarding a railroad near Washington his men complained that they had no flag, and Capt. Ward made one for them out of a calico shirt. He lost this flag at the second battle of Bull Run, but it was recovered, and after the war was mounted with gold fringe and placed in the Sixty-ninth's armory.

After the civil war Capt. Ward was Superintendent of the Anchor Steamship Line, and later held the same position with the Phelps Brothers Steamship Company. He retired three years ago.

A wife and seven children survive him.

ANDRE BOBROFF DEAD.

Until Recently Second Secretary of Russian Embassy at Washington.

RIGA, Russia, Dec. 23.—André Bobroff, until recently Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Washington, who was relieved of his duties on account of illness, and who was believed to be convalescing here from an attack of typhoid fever, suffered a relapse and died to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—B. de Sibert, Second Secretary of the Russian Legation at Brussels, has been appointed to succeed the late M. Bobroff at Washington.

Dorothy Russell Ill, but Better.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 23.—Dorothy Russell, daughter of Lillian Russell, who is ill at St. Luke's Hospital in this city with bronchial pneumonia, is improving rapidly. She has been compelled to cancel her engagement at the Orpheum Theatre.

ENGAGED.

SIMSON—ANGELL.—The Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Angell of Saint Clair, Pennsylvania, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Robie Seymour Simson of New York City.

MARRIED.

RANDOLPH—WINTHROP.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 525 North Monroe St., Tallahassee, Fla., by the Rev. J. L. Hugors/ Evelyn Susan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Winthrop, to Dr. James Henry Randolph.

RAYMOND—COFFEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904, at Scottsboro, Ala., Vivian, daughter of the late Capt. William A. Coffey, to McClellan Raymond, formerly of East Orange.

WESTBY—JUDGE.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904, by the Rev. Edward Burlingham, assistant rector of St. Mark's Church, New York, Edwin John Westby of London, England, only surviving son of the late Capt. Ashley Westby, (King's Regiment,) Mowbrock Hall, and Whitehall, Lancashire, to Miss Lillian Judge of New York.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—On Friday, Dec. 23, at St. Luke's Hospital, Anna Catherine, beloved wife of Harold Walter Buchanan and daughter of the late Michael Conrad Gie of Ealing, London, England.

Funeral services Monday, Dec. 26, at 11 A. M. in chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

CUMING.—On Friday, Dec. 23, at Rochester, N. Y., Anna Rochester Cuming, widow of the late Allen Jackson Cuming of New York City and daughter of the late Henry E. Rochester of Rochester, N. Y.

Funeral services at Rochester at the convenience of the family.

FORD.—Mabel Stoddard, wife of Charles Bigelow Ford, on Dec. 22.

Funeral from her late residence, Madison, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Christopher and Barclay Sts. at 12 M.

GETTY.—On Friday, Dec. 23, 1904, Martha Jane, beloved wife of Hugh Getty.

Funeral service at her residence, 304 West 105th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Bronxville, N. Y.

JENKINS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, 1904, Cornelia Lefferts, wife of James Edward Jenkins and daughter of the late James Lefferts.

Funeral services at her late residence, 110 Cambridge Place, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

KARR.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, Eliza E., widow of James B. Karr, and daughter of the late Jameson and

AMATEUR WRESTLERS IN CHALLENGE MATCH

Fred Narganes Defeated D. C. Newton for Special Diamond Medal

BOTH MEMBERS OF N. Y. A. C.

Winner Is a Middleweight and Has Challenged the Heavyweight Champion of the Club.

By two consecutive falls Fred Narganes became the holder of the special diamond medal for wrestling last night at the New York Athletic Club. Narganes, who last season won the welter-weight championship of the club, defeated D. C. Newton in last night's bout, which was actually a challenge match. According to the rules governing the trophy the holder must be prepared to defend it three weeks after the issuance of a challenge, and in the event of his successfully defending it for two years it is to become his personal property.

Newton had held the trophy one year, and had ably defended it twice when he met defeat at the hands of Narganes. The salient feature in the work of the latter was his masterful manner of obtaining holds which placed Newton's shoulders in perilous proximity to the mat at all times. If one hold did not accomplish the trick he was always ready with another, and changed his position with remarkable swiftness. The cleverness of Narganes came from his clear understanding of the sport in which he was engaged and all of its scientific points. From the moment that he and Newton faced each other in the wrestler's preparatory crouching position he was never at loss as to his next move. In the accomplishment of the first fall Newton was spread on the mat the better part of the time. Narganes worked away at his opponent, first trying variations of the crotch and leg hold. All of these Newton wriggled out of, although several times he only kept his shoulders off the mat by good bridging.

Failing in this line Narganes turned his attention to neck and head holds. In these he was far more dangerous, and Newton used every fibre of his muscles in getting out of many tight places. Finally Narganes secured a scissors hold about Newton's head and slowly rolled him over on the mat, pressing down his shoulders until Referee George Bechtel slapped Narganes as the winner. Timekeeper Harry Lyons announced the time as 5 minutes and 20 seconds.

Narganes threw Newton immediately as they came together for the second fall. He tried a half Nelson as a starter, and almost had Newton down in the first minute of their work. But Newton kept his shoulders up and Narganes changed to a single hammer lock hold, drawing Newton's right arm under him and using it as a fulcrum to turn him over. Again Newton got clear, but Narganes retained the hold, and getting Newton's left arm in limbo made a double, or back, hammer lock which forced Newton down in the time of 4 minutes. In a measure the match was science against weight, as Newton was twelve pounds heavier than Narganes, who was said to weigh 150 pounds.

Immediately after the second fall was declared Dr. L. W. Ely, the announcer, stated that Narganes would challenge Marshall Page, the heavyweight champion of the club, for the Howard trophy. Page weighs 190 pounds. The date of this match is to be decided upon later.

As an opener for the main match of the night C. Hennen and R. E. Larendon engaged in an exhibition bout. Both men had their turn on top and on the mat. Hennen did more work than Larendon, but the latter exhibited the greater amount of science. After fifteen minutes there was no fall and no decision was rendered.

TROPHY FOR SCHOOL ATHLETES

"The Sprinter" Presented to the High School of Commerce Boys.

"The Sprinter," the trophy for the all-round High School indoor championship, was presented yesterday morning to the boys of the High School of Commerce, in Sixty-fifth Street, by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, the Director of Physical Training in the schools of this city. The High School boys won the trophy last Saturday evening at the High School indoor championship games of the Public School Athletic League, which were held at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. At this contest the High School of Commerce won 30 points, scoring in 7 of the 8 events in competition with 9 other High Schools of the league.

This trophy has never been carried off before. It will be held by the High School of Commerce for one year. It is a statuette, which was purchased for the league by Commissioner Felix M. Warburg of the Board of Education, and is quarter life size, being an exact mathematical reduction of the average obtained from measuring about 100 runners who could cover 100 yards in 10 2-5 seconds or less. These measurements were supplied the sculptor, R. Tate McKenzie, Director of Physical Training at the University of Pennsylvania, by Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst College. The pose of the bronze figure resembles the starting position of Arthur F. Duffey, who holds the world's record for 100 yards in 0:09 3-5.

Big Entry for School Games.

Such quantities of entries have poured in for the Elementary Schools Indoor Championships of the Public Schools Athletic League, to be held at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon of Dec. 31, that now it seems as if a greater number even than last year of individual boys would take part in the games. This will mean that over 1,000 boys will start in the various events.

Those who saw the games at the Garden last year and noticed the pandemonium that reigned among the youngsters on account of their unfamiliarity with the sport will be astonished at the knowledge that will be displayed by these same boys on this occasion. They all understand thoroughly what they are expected to do and are willing to do it in the most approved style, under the supervision of their teachers.

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The New
4-Cylinder
Cadillac
30-Horse Power.

Two years in advance of any other automobile.

Ready to show at Madison Square Garden in January. It will positively be the sensation of the Automobile Show.

New idea in transmission—impossible to strip gears, absolutely noiseless.

New governor, giving greater speed control than ever before obtained.

Famous Leland and Faulkner engines. Body designed by America's greatest designer; side entrance to tonneau.

Greatest simplicity yet reached in automobile construction.

For specifications call or address
CADILLAC CO. OF NEW YORK,
151 West 38th St., New York.

Full line Cadillac Cars from $750 upward.

AUTOMOBILES—REMOVAL SALE; $150 UPWARD.
Columbia, 25 horse, seats five, sacrificed; Panhard, four cylinder, Krebs carburetor, $1600; Peerless Tonneau, $800; 1903 Packard Tonneau, $600; French car, seating four, $200; Oldsmobile, $250; Rambler Tonneau, two cylinder, $650; $1200 Runabout, $300; Franklin Tonneau, swell, $700; many other desirable opportunities.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
137 to 143 West 48th (New Building).

AUTO CUP TOUR PLANS.

Glidden Contest, a 1,000-Mile Run Through New England in July.

Several entries have already been received by Secretary C. H. Gillette of the American Automobile Association for the 1,000-mile touring competition for the cup presented several weeks ago by Charles J. Glidden, a most pronounced automobile tourist. The fact that one entry has come from England is suggestive of the interest taken in the tour by motor car users outside of America, and as the time draws near for the start of the competition a number of foreign automobilists are expected to join the competition.

The committee recently appointed by the A. A. A. to take charge of the contest, under the conditions of the deed of gift, has fixed July 11 as the time for starting the tour, and it will continue for two weeks. The route, as partially mapped out, will be from New York to Stamford, to Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester to Boston, then to the White Mountains, back to Worcester, to Lenox, Albany, Poughkeepsie, and from the latter place to this city. One day will probably be spent in a run of 100 miles around Boston, and about two or three days will be spent in the White Mountains.

No more than 100 miles will be made in any one day, and generally the daily runs will be under 100 miles. Speed laws will be rigidly enforced. Every stop for repairs, except for tire trouble, will be counted against the competitor, one point being deducted for every minute so lost. A careful estimate of the gasoline consumption will also be kept, and this will be figured to the car's credit on the basis of the amount consumed per ton mile.

The owners of the cars are required to be drivers or passengers, and this will make the contest a purely amateur event, in which the reliability of the various machines will be conclusively shown.

No date has yet been fixed for the closing of the entries, but they will probably remain open until within a week or two of the starting of the tour. The officers of the American Automobile Association have decided to have this 1,000-mile tour take the place of the annual road run, and, indeed, it will probably include among the starters practically all of the members who would go on the usual yearly run.

Some of the well-known automobilists who have promised to be in the tour are President Harlan W. Whipple of the American Automobile Association, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., James L. Breese, A. A. Post, W. C. Temple of Pittsburg, and R. P. Scott of Baltimore.

INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKETBALL

Adelphi Academy Defeated Brooklyn High School in Close Game.

The most important Brooklyn interscholastic basket ball game played so far this season took place last night between the teams from the Boys' High School and Adelphi Academy. A close game resulted, the score being 25 to 21, in favor of the academy team. The Adelphi boys outplayed their opponents in the first half, leading by a score of 17 to 7; but in the second half the High School team braced up and came within 4 points of tying the score. Six of the eight points scored by Adelphi in the second half were made by McCormick on free shots from fouls. McCormick also scored over half of the total number of points made by Adelphi, playing the best game of any of the winners. Crosby played a fine game for the losers, but his good playing was offset by the fact that he made most of the fouls from which Adelphi scored.

The team work of the winners was very good in the first half, but in the second half they went to pieces and were outplayed in every department by the High School boys. Line-up:

Adelphi, 25.	Positions.	B. H. S., 21.
Woodward	Right Forward	Crosby
McCormick	Left Forward	Ritschy
Comstock	Centre	Moorehead
Foster, Demarest.	Left Guard	Trott, Starr
Carrigan	Right Guard	De Witt, Witherby

Goals from the field—Crosby, 6; Ritschy, Moorehead, Starr; McCormick, 3; Foster, 2; Comstock, 2; Carrigan, Woodward. Goals from fouls—McCormick, 7; Ritschy, 3. Referee—J. Hennessy, of B. H. S. Umpire—Mr. Reutschi of Pratt. Timers—Messrs. Leslie and O'Connell. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

TITUS MAY ROW IN AUSTRALIA.

Plans Not All Made Yet, but He Will Certainly Race in California.

Constance Sutton Titus, of the Atalanta Boat Club, and ex-champion amateur sculler of America, said yesterday that all the arrangements for a trip to Australia in February or March had not yet been made, but he would certainly go to the Pacific Coast to row "Al" Pape on Lake Merritt, near San Francisco, stopping on the way at Portland, Oregon, to meet Ed Gloss. These two men are regarded as the fastest amateur scullers on the coast, and it is a mooted question which is the better of the two, although Gloss beat Pape last year in a desperate race of a mile and a half.

Pape was a starter in the National regatta at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., in 1903, but he contended that the climatic conditions of the East so affected him that he was not able to do himself justice. Titus is of the belief that the Western scullers have the idea that he will be similarly affected upon his first visit to the coast and cannot win.

"But I will fool them," said Titus. "I shall start for the coast about the middle of next month, and will give myself plenty of time to get used to the climate. They tell me that they row in rough water out there. I'll go prepared to combat that, too. I shall take a new twenty-five-foot Ward shell, which will weigh twenty-five pounds, rigged, as well as the boat I used last year, with me. I will also be supplied with an entirely new style of oars, lighter than the ordinary ones, and suitable for rough water.

"Both Pape and Gloss are bigger men than myself, Pape weighing about 180 pounds, and Gloss between 175 and 180. My rowing weight is 146 pounds. Some people think that my sculling days are over, but I am going to celebrate my tenth year of active training soon, when I will show that there are a few good races left in me yet. At present I feel good and strong, and up to last Sunday week I rowed regularly on the Hell Gate River, with two woolen sweaters and long woolen tights. Ice alone prevented me from continuing my practice. I want to go to Sydney, Australia, to meet the best amateur scullers in that country in a regatta, and if my plans materialize I will probably be absent until May."

PUGILIST CHARGES FRAUD.

"Battling" Nelson's Partner and Manager Arrested on Embezzlement Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—"Battling" Nelson, the pugilist, believing that he has been defrauded of the bulk of the receipts of his recent glove contests, to-day swore out complaints against his manager, "Ted" Murphy, and Eddie Santry, formerly his sparring partner, accusing them of embezzling $7,271. The warrants were issued from the Police Court, and bail in each case was fixed at $25,000 bonds, or $10,000 cash.

Both Murphy and Santry were placed under arrest in Stockton on their arrival from this city eastward bound. They will be brought to this city to answer to the charges.

STOCKTON, Cal., Dec. 23.—Murphy and Santry, who are under arrest here, profess innocence of the charge of embezzlement brought against them by "Battling" Nelson.

Freshmen Basket Ball Team Won.

The basket ball game between the Columbia freshmen and sophomores yesterday went to the freshmen by the score of 13 to 11. In the first half the sophomores finished in the lead by a single point. The freshmen scored first, Earle and Hall making baskets before Renner scored for the sophomores. The latter made 3 more points and Friedman 2, and the half ended 7 to 6 in favor of '07. Hall made a rank mistake at the start of the second half, shooting a goal into his own basket, giving the sophomores 2 points. Friedman gave the lead to his class by 11 to 6, but R. White and Hall made 7 points straight right after. The score:

'08.	Position.	'07.
Earle	Forward	Renner
Hall	Forward	Bernstein
M. White	Centre	Pierce
Wilson	Guard	Friedman
R. White	Guard	Burns

Score—'08, 13; '07, 11. Goals from field—R. White, 4; Hall, 2; Earle, 1; Renner, 2; Friedman, 3. Goals from foul—Renner, 1; Hall, 1. Referee—T. J. Thorp, '05, Science. Umpire—B. R. Von Sholly, P. G. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

QUEBEC HOCKEY TEAM BEATEN BY WANDERERS

Two Canadians Injured in Lively Game at St. Nicholas Rink.

AMERICANS SCORE FIVE GOALS

International Match Characterized by Spirited and Reckless Play—Victors Cheered by Large Crowd.

An unusually lively and spirited game of hockey was played last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The Quebec hockey team, the champions of Canada, made its first appearance here this season, and met the Wanderers, champions of the Amateur Hockey League. A large crowd of enthusiasts was out to see the sport, and when the American team won the match by the score of 5 goals to 3 loud cheers broke out.

The game was remarkably fast, and the collisions and tumbles were so frequent as to indicate that rough work was almost purposely indulged in. Each side played at times a fearless, almost reckless, game. Clark, the big player for the Wanderers, however, was ruled off twice for checking, and Hardy went off toward the close of the last half for tripping. Two Canadians were temporarily laid out, R. Power, the coverpoint, getting a bad blow in the nose from a Wanderer's hockey stick early in the second half, and ten minutes later Morency was knocked almost lifeless on the ice by a severe blow over the ribs on his right side during a hot melée after the puck. The Canadian had to be lifted to the floor, but after some vigorous rubbing he revived and played out the remaining few minutes of the game.

The Wanderers' victory was chiefly due to admirable team work, the seven, in this respect, working much better together than the Canadians. Hornfeck, Clark, Hardy, and Howard were always after the puck and played repeatedly into one another's hands, carrying the rubber between them for long distances. For the Canadians, Hogan, the point, was one of the most brilliant players seen on the St. Nicholas rink this season. Running out from his position, he repeatedly carried the disk close up to the net in his opponents' territory, and then, running back, stood ready to assist in defending his goal if need be. Jordan shot all the goals for Quebec, and he made some of the prettiest and longest runs of the game.

Within a minute after the game started the Wanderers carried the puck close to the Quebec goal. Hardy shot, but the goalkeeper stopped it, and in the fight for the rubber Hornfeck put it in for the first count. Five minutes' hard play followed, when Morency, making a brilliant run down the rink, passed the puck to Jordan, who scored neatly for his side. Honors were now even. Trying the same tactics that gave them the first goal, the Wanderers again massed back of the puck as they ran it toward the Canadian goal, and Souther made the shot. Moran stopped it, but the Wanderers dashed forward, and Hardy getting the puck, scored the second goal by a quick shot from the side. The third goal was shot by Clark. This ended the first half with the score in favor of the Wanderers by 3 goals to 1.

The Canadians came out in the second half determined to win if possible, and they gave the crowd of spectators one of the liveliest exhibitions of hockey, combined with fast and clever skating, that has been seen in the rink this season. On cleverness in carrying the puck safely down the rink and getting it out of difficult positions with half the Wanderers after the rubber they excelled their opponents, but lack of concerted team work lost them what advantage these brilliant dashes seemed to give. Clark was ordered from the ice early in the half for rough play, and in about five minutes Jordan scored for the Canadians. He got the puck after Hornfeck had carried it back of the net. His first shot was stopped by Heyward, but assisted by Morency and R. Power, Jordan got another chance, and made the goal. R. Power was injured soon after. Then Howard scored from a long run, and a minute later Jordan again scored the third goal for the Canadians, bringing the score to 4 for the Wanderers and 3 for the visitors.

Excitement ran high and the small Canadian delegation cheered their team loudly. Hot and furious play followed, in which Morency was injured, but still the lively work went on, and the puck alternated with lightning rapidity from one end of the ice to the other. By clever team work Howard, who made a long shot for the goal after a brilliant carry, secured the puck before the Canadians could return it, and, passing it to Hardy, gave the latter a chance to make the final score. The teams and score:

Wanderers, 5.	Position.	Quebec, 3.
Heyward	Goal	Moran
Carruthers	Point	Hogan
Howard	Cover point	R. Power
Hardy	Forward	Morency
Hornfeck	Forward	Garmeau
Clark	Forward	Jordan
Souther	Forward	J. Power

Goals—Hardy, 2; Clark, 1; Hornfeck, 1; Jordan, 3; Howard, 1. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Cornell's Hockey Team Crippled.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Cornell's prospects in hockey for this season have suffered severely in the announcement that five of the most promising 'Varsity candidates will not play when practice is resumed after the Christmas vacation. Lockerby, who played goal last year; Brahman, an unusually fast candidate for left wing, and possibly Capt. Preston, will be kept out of practice by the pressure of university work. Foote, one of the 'Varsity oarsmen of last season, and a promising candidate for centre, has been forbidden by Coach Courtney of the navy to play hockey this year, because of the danger of injury. Manager Cooper, a strong candidate for wing, has a sprained wrist and will not play for some time. Of forty candidates who will practice as soon as the university reopens in January, only a few are experienced men. The regular schedule will be carried out.

"Poly Prep's" Hockey Schedule.

The hockey schedule of Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn has just been completed. The first game was played last night with the Black Diamonds and the last one is to be played with Boys' High School on March 3. The team is to be chosen from the following players: Ward, Smith, Neilson, Haight, Campbell, Martin, Keiser, and Swan. The captain of the team is Schmeltzer, and the manager is Mr. Drisler. The schedule follows: Jan. 14, West Point, at West Point; Jan. 25, Hackly Hall, at Tarrytown; Feb. 1, Lawrenceville, at Brooklyn; Feb. 8, St. Paul's School, at Brooklyn; Feb. 15, Brooklyn Latin School, at Brooklyn; Feb. 18, Mohegan Lake Military Academy, at Mohegan Lake; Feb. 21, Erasmus Hall High School, at Brooklyn; March 3, Boys' High School, at Brooklyn.

TWO OF GIDEON'S HORSES DEAD

The Stallion, His Highness, and Mare, Chemise, Succumb to Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 23.—The stallion His Highness and the famous brood mare Chemise, belonging to David Gideon, which were shipped here to go into the Rockwood Stud of E. L. Davis, died to-day at the stable of Dr. Hagyard of pneumonia.

The horses contracted the pneumonia during a delay in the loading of the cars at Red Bank, N. J. The other horses in the shipment, thirty in number, arrived safely and are now at the farm.

Columbia Crews to Race on Severn.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 23.—The Naval Academy authorities announce a four-cornered race with Columbia at Annapolis on May 30. The 'Varsity and freshmen crews of Columbia will be entered against the first and second crews of Annapolis. Great interest in the race is felt here, as Columbia is a new crew on the Annapolis schedule.

CANE SPREES AT COLUMBIA.

Algeltinger, Suspended for the Gould Episode, Saved His Class.

Through the skill of Arthur Algeltinger, Columbia's sophomores were enabled to draw with the freshmen in the annual interclass cane sprees, held in the gymnasium yesterday. Algeltinger was quite a hero, as in the morning he had been suspended from Columbia for participation in the Kingdon Gould hazing episode of Tuesday. Considerable surprise was caused by the fact that Algeltinger, despite his suspension, was allowed to compete for his class.

The freshmen showed up to good advantage yesterday, winning three of the six bouts in the cane sprees and capturing the basket ball game by the margin of a single goal. Owing to university interest in the doings of the two under classes, there was an enormous gathering to watch the contests. Nearly 2,500 persons were gathered in the place. The visitors were grouped in the gallery, the upper class men on the floor of the gymnasium, while the freshmen and sophomores kept up a cross fire of cheers as they leaned over the railing around the running track, far above the mat on which the sprees took place. Bill Morley, the football coach, acted as referee, and ex-Capt. R. S. Stangland of the football team was timekeeper. Tom Thorp was umpire.

The lightweights from both the college and science departments were first on the scene. It took three snappy rounds for B. D. Wise, a freshman, to wrest the stick from the grasp of H. E. Chapin, his opponent. The sophomores evened things when W. J. Elsing, a Science man, snapped the cane from the hands of W. W. Tonking in exactly 15 seconds' time. Through what seemed a fluke in the middleweight bouts, A. Bangser, '07 College, lost to Rube Maplesden, a freshman. In the second round, Bangser, who outclassed his man, forced his rival almost off the cane, but let go the one hand he had on the stick when his victory was right at hand. Morley had to give the bout to Maplesden. The lead of one bout was wiped out when G. R. B. Elliott wound his lean form around E. C. Jessup, his freshman opponent, and took away the cane in a little over five minutes.

There was a dandy scrap in the heavyweight event, when F. Chodorov, '08, slammed F. N. Bolles, '07, around, and finally yanked him off the cane. Chodorov was shorter than his rival, whose long arms made it difficult for the freshman to get in between him and the cane and wedge him off. The score then stood 3 to 2 in favor of the freshmen, with one bout left to make it a tie or score a victory for the '08 men. There was a lot of cheering when Algeltinger, '07, appeared to spree for his class. Philip Von Saltza was the freshman heavyweight. He was a schoolmate of Algeltinger at Horace Mann. It did not take long to decide the issue. Algeltinger was mad clear through at freshmen and everything else, and he pitched Von Saltza around unmercifully, although the latter weighed close to 205 pounds. It took about 85 seconds for him to get the cane away.

KEARNEY'S SKATING VICTORIES.

New York Athletic Club Man Won Two Races in Clermont Avenue Rink.

Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club won two races at the annual race meet held in the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening. Kearney, H. P. McDonald, A. Y. Saroney, and W. W. Swan of the New York Athletic Club; E. A. Taylor and M. W. Loewi all started from scratch in the half-mile event, and after going half the distance Taylor fell, Kearney going out from there and winning by 15 yards. McDonald and Loewi fought it out for the place and the latter won by two feet.

The New York Athletic Club trio—Kearney, Lee, and McDonald—finished as named in the one-mile Class A handicap for the Fred H. Tighe Cup. Kearney started from scratch.

P. Jansen of the United States ship Minneapolis defeated J. H. Armstrong of the United States ship Tacoma in a one-mile pursuit race. Summary:

Half-Mile, Scratch.—Won by Phil Kearney, New York A. C.; M. W. Loew, New York A. C., second; H. P. McDonald, New York A. C., third. Time—1:25 2-5.

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by M. T. Dougherty, Hermes A. C.; G. T. Alsina, Troutman A. C., second; J. H. Greene, Brooklyn Skating Club, third. Time—1:51 2-5.

One-Mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by E. W. Rockfeller, (scratch;) W. L. Sutphin, Long Branch Skating Association, second; C. Martin, Hermes, A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—3:06.

One-Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by Phil Kearney, New York A. C., (scratch;) W. R. Lee, New York A. C., (110 yards,) second; H. P. McDonald, New York A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:52 4-5.

One-Mile Pursuit Race.—P. Jansen, U. S. S. Minneapolis, vs. J. H. Armstrong, U. S. S. Tacoma.—Won by P. Jansen. Time—3:53 2-5.

As a part of the evening's entertainment the hockey teams of the Black Diamond Athletic Club and Polytechnic Preparatory School played a game in which the school boys were defeated by the score of 4 to 3. Line up:

"Black Diamonds."	Position.	"Poly Prep."
Stewart	Goal	Martin
Blackwell	Point	Keiser
Borchardt	Cover point	Smith
Pollard	Forward	Ward
Mandan	Forward	Campbell
Petit	Forward	Haight
Lauder	Forward	Schmeltzer

Goals shot by—Schmeltzer, 2; Campbell, 1; Pollard, 1; Petit, 1; Lauder, 1; Mandan, 1.

BARNARD SCHOOL GAMES.

Scheel Won Point Trophy by Good Performances at Eight Regiment Armory.

The youthful athletes of Barnard School held their annual set of holiday games yesterday afternoon in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. E. Scheel won the point trophy by his excellent all-around performances. R. Zeller gained five first prizes, his most notable competition being in the 220-yard junior dash, in which he made a fine spurt that gave him the victory at the tape. Three firsts also went to J. H. Browning, who indicated aspirations for interscholastic honors. The summary:

60-Yard, Senior.—Won by J. H. Browning; W. Clausen, second; W. Freystedt, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by C. Morningstar; W. Freystedt, second. Time—2:21 2-5.

60-Yard, Junior.—Won by W. Scheel; S. S. Billings, second; J. Morningstar, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

220-Yard, Senior.—Won by J. H. Browning; W. Freystedt, second; W. Clausen, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

220-Yard, Junior.—Won by W. Scheel; E. S. Billings, second; J. Morningstar, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Quarter-Mile, Senior.—Won by J. H. Browning; W. Clausen, second; E. S. Billings, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

Sixty-Yard Hurdles, Junior.—Won by E. Schell; C. Fink, second; W. Freystedt, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Pole Vault for Height, Junior.—Won by C. Fink, with 6 feet 6 inches; W. Balmford, second, with 6 feet 3 inches.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by J. Guyer, with 4 feet 4 inches; E. S. Scheel, second, with 4 feet 2½ inches; O. Brewster, third, with 4 feet 2 inches.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by C. Fink, with 4 feet 11 inches; W. Balmford, second, with 4 feet 8 inches; W. Zeller, third, with 4 feet 8 inches.

MIDDLE AND LOWER SCHOOL EVENTS.

Fifty Yard, Junior.—Won by R. Zeller; J. Laird, second; B. Morningstar, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Sixty Yards, Junior.—Won by R. Zeller, J. Donaldson second, B. Morningstar third. Time—0:08.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards, Junior.—Won by R. Zeller, J. Laird second, H. Zeller third. Time—0:29.

Quarter Mile, Junior.—Won by R. Zeller, R. G. Vincent second, J. Laird third. Time—1:05 3-5.

High Jump, Junior.—Won by R. Zeller, with 3 feet 11 inches; H. Zeller, second, with 3 feet 10 inches; J. Laird, third, with 3 feet 9 inches.

High Jump, Sub-Junior.—Won by O. Davidson, with 3 feet 11 inches; H. Van Pelt, second, with 3 feet 10 inches; E. Colby, third, with 3 feet 9 inches.

Fifty Yards, Sub-Junior.—Won by E. Colby, G. Davidson second, G. Van Pelt third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Fifty Yards, Annex.—Won by W. Willets, J. Gillaten second, A. Klaye third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Policeman McLaughlin's Bond Raised.

Policeman Frank McLaughlin of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday, charged with assaulting James P. Robbins, a reporter. His pleading was postponed until Wednesday next at the request of George Simpson, his counsel. District Attorney Jerome urged that the bail of $1,000 set in the Police Court was insufficient on account of the brutality of the alleged assault, and Judge Cowing fixed it at $1,500. George Form, a liquor dealer at 94 Amsterdam Avenue, furnished bail, and McLaughlin was released.

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YACHT OWNERS DENY ENTERING OCEAN RACE

Say Somebody Has Hoaxed the Kaiser's Representatives.

J. P. MORGAN'S NAME ON LIST

First He'd Heard of It, He Says—Emphatic "Nos" from Five of Nine Yachtsmen Mentioned.

Yachtsmen are wondering if some one has perpetrated a hoax on the Imperial Yacht Club of Kiel in the matter of the alleged American entries for the ocean race for the German Emperor's Cup, which were cabled from Berlin on Thursday night. Five of the nine owners said to have entered their yachts emphatically deny that they have done so.

J. Pierpont Morgan, when asked if he had entered the sloop Columbia, replied: "This is the first I have heard of it." August Belmont's positive denial that he had entered the Constitution was printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning. Robert E. Tod, owner of the schooner Thistle, said he had not entered his yacht, and George Lauder, Jr., owner of the schooner Endymion, said he had not yet seriously considered the matter. John W. Masury, owner of the auxiliary schooner Resolute, was equally positive that he had not entered his yacht.

Edward R. Coleman, owner of the schooner Hildegarde, lives in Philadelphia. Lloyd Phoenix, owner of the Intrepid; Francis L. Leland, owner of the Ariel, and Henry W. Putnam, Jr., owner of the Ariadne, could not be found, but yachtsmen generally expressed the belief that there was as little truth in the report of the entry of their yachts as in that of the others named.

The theory of a hoax is strengthened by the fact that the names of the owners and yachts as cabled from Berlin are absolutely correct. It is exceptional, even in this country, for the names of yachts and yachtsmen in a list of any length to be correctly given. Besides, remarkable knowledge is indicated in giving the names of owners. How many persons, for example, outside of limited yachting circles know that J. Pierpont Morgan is owner of the Columbia? Probably ninety-nine out of one hundred yachtsmen in this country would attribute her ownership to E. D. Morgan, who has always handled her.

"It is a singular circumstance," said a well-known yachtsman, "that every one of the nine yachts named should have been accredited to the New York Yacht Club. The Endymion belongs as much to the Indian Harbor Club, of which her owner is Commodore, as to the New York Yacht Club. The Thistle, too, could with even more propriety be credited to the Atlantic Yacht Club, of which her owner is a more active member than he is of the New York Club.

"It certainly looks as if some practical joker had imposed on Commander Erwin Schaefer, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, through whom entries must be made. I would like to see the race a success, but the persons interested in its promotion are not going the right way about it. In the first place no printed invitations for entries have yet been issued. But printed invitations are not sufficient. As a rule they go into the waste basket. The proper way is for a member of the committee to call on yacht owners and personally invite entries. An alternative method is to address a letter to the Secretary of each yacht club asking the officers to interest themselves in securing entries. Ample time remains, and if one or the other of these methods is employed a good list of entries may yet be obtained."

SAYS LIST IS NOT OFFICIAL.

Emperor's Representative Says No American Yacht Is Entered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The list of American yachts given in a Berlin dispatch published this morning as having been entered for the Ocean Cup race is not official. Commander Hebbinghaus, naval attaché of the German Embassy and the official representative of the Imperial Yacht Club in the United States, when asked as to the authenticity of the list to-day said that no entry had been made for any American yacht, and that the statement contained in the Berlin dispatch that an official announcement of the entries mentioned had been made by the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel was undoubtedly erroneous.

"All entries for American yachts," said he, "must be made with me, as no one else is authorized to receive them in this country. Up to the present time no entry has been made officially. I am quite certain that no such official announcement could have been made by the Imperial Yacht Club because all their information must come from me, and I have none in regard to the matter."

FOREIGN TUG-OF-WAR TEAMS.

Many Countries Represented in Pastime A. C.'s International Event.

The latest team to enter for the international tug-of-war contest, which will be the feature of the Pastime Athletic Club meet to be held at Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve, is that of Court Leif Erickson, Foresters of America, a Norwegian team. The members of the team are John Bjornsen, Emil Christensen, S. R. Nilson, Martin Kano, and Albert Anderson. The Viking team, composed of C. Reinhart, anchor; Tom Olson, F. Hagstrom, H. Hanson, C. Debes, and Louis Nelson, substitute, will also represent Norway. Sweden will be represented by Alfred Carlson, Emil Johnson, Alfred Petterson, John Lofgren, John Petterson, and John Carlson, substitute, members of the Sven Athletic Club; Russia by Gustav Konigswald, Captain; Hakan Hansen, Johannes Turnesberg, Alexander Sturit, Charles Kumerdank, and Ole B. Mortensen, substitute; England by the King Edward and Queen Victoria teams; Ireland by the Eccentric Firemen's Association, and America by the Twenty-second Regiment of New York, the Roanoke team of Boston, and several other strong teams.

Entries for the games will close on Monday with J. E. Sullivan, 15 Warren Street, and C. J. Dieges, 25 John Street, New York City. An exceedingly large entry list has been received up to date, especially for the four championships to be decided, which are as follows: Sixty-yard run, 1,000-yard run, throwing 56-pound weight for height, and putting the 24-pound shot.

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Victory for Yeager's Horse Waswift.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23.—Waswift, Yeager's big chestnut horse, showed some of his speed exhibited at Ascot last year when he made the track record of 1:39½ for the mile, with 124 pounds up, by winning the third race to-day from Felipe Lugo and Kenilworth. Waswift was almost overlooked in the betting. He drifted from 5 to 1 to 8 to 1 in the books, while Kenilworth was played from 2 to 1 to 8 to 5. Waswift took command at the head of the stretch and won easily. Three favorites took first money. Weather cloudy; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.—Won by Andvari, 103 pounds, (Knapp,) 6 to 1; Anona, 105, (Miller,) 11 to 5, second; Sinicado, 108, (McDaniel,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Aura, Lady Kisper, St. Dixie, Miss Powell, and Garvice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Slauson course.—Won by Happy Chappy, 107 pounds, (Lawrence,) 4 to 5; Herain, 92, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1, second; Foxy Grandpa, 11, (Knapp,) 80 to 1, third. Time—1:12. James J. Corbett, Crosby, Our Pride, Postmaster, Mi Reina, and Miss Provo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Waswift, 105 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 8 to 1; Felipe Lugo, 106, (Dugan,) 6 to 1 second; Kenilworth, 110, (H. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Sals, John F., and Birdie P. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs.—Won by Descanso, 105 pounds, (Rennenkamp,) 6 to 1; Oxford, 111, (Fuller,) 4 to 5, second; Sportsman, 108, (Kent,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Devon B., Noice, Belle Lyon, and Buchanan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth.—Won by Heather Honey, 94 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 5; Akela, 105, (Walsh,) 5 to 2, second; Evea G., 102, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50½. Harbor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Slauson course.—Won by Rodolfo, 108 pounds, (Treubel,) 3 to 1; Great Eastern, 106, (Lynch,) 7 to 1, second; Jardin De Paris, 97, (Miller,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Trovator, Pygmalion, Dipper, Egg Nogg, Entrelada, Great Mogul, Lady Mirthful, Bessie Wolfley, Tizen, and Tuckback, also ran.

Honiton's Easy Victory at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Carrying top weight, Honiton toyed with her field in the handicap at Oakland to-day, and her jockey won as far as he pleased. There was a spirited finish between the second and third horses, and Magrane just got up in time to get the place from Judge in the last jump. The others were strung out. McBride was suspended for one week for rough riding on Sea Air. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course. Edgecliffe, 102 pounds, (McBride,) 9 to 2, won; Salable, 107, (Crosthwaite,) 10 to 1, second; Handy Bill, 107, (Helgesen,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Magregor, Bearskin, Pearl Waters, Velau, and Herthus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Albemarle, 107 pounds, (Greenfield,) 5 to 2, won; Lady Kent, 107, (McBride,) 10 to 1,

MANIAC SHOOTS BROTHER WHO GOT HIS RELEASE

Fancied Wounded Man Caused Wife's Death Four Years Ago.

ATTACKED AT BREAKFAST

Abraham Chapkowsky Opened Fire on Louis and Aged Mother Grabbed Revolver Too Late.

Abraham Chapkowsky, who four years ago was sent to an asylum after the death of his wife and was released about a year ago, shot five times at his brother, Louis, yesterday morning and probably fatally wounded him. The brothers live at 259 Division Street, and the shooting occurred at the breakfast table. Thursday was the anniversary of the death of Abraham's wife, and brooding during the night had brought back his old trouble. Abraham accused Louis of causing his wife's death, and then drew a revolver and began to shoot.

Mrs. Yetta Chapkowsky, seventy-two years old; their mother, and the only witness, wrenched the weapon from her son as the last shot was fired and ran with it screaming to the street. When she returned with several neighbors Abraham had realized what he had done, and, falling on his knees by the side of his prostrate brother, begged for forgiveness. Two physicians who lived nearby were summoned and found that the man had a bare chance of recovery.

The first shot went through the left forearm, the second furrowed the cheek, the next two went wild, but the last lodged in the left side of the head. This is the dangerous wound. Mrs. Chapkowsky refused to let Ambulance Surgeon Hammond remove her son to Gouverneur Hospital, saying he would have the best treatment at home. Detective Carey of the Madison Street Police Station arrested Abraham and Louis identified him as his assailant. Magistrate Whitman, in the Essex Market Court, committed the prisoner without bail.

Louis Chapkowsky is thirty-two years old and a cloth importer at 40 Lispenard Street. The brothers were business partners until Abraham, who was two years the senior, became deranged after the death of his wife four years ago.

The tragedy of yesterday, according to those best qualified to know, was due wholly to the mistaken kindness of Louis, who after great difficulty secured the other's release about a year ago. This was against the advice of the physicians, who declared that Abraham had shown homicidal tendencies and was incurable.

"I can take care of my brother," was the only answer of Louis to their vigorous protests. "He will be better with me than anywhere else in the world."

Thursday was the anniversary of the death of Mrs. Chapkowsky and Abraham sat brooding all through the day, and at nightfall, as the hour of the woman's death approached, he became violent. His brother stayed up all night trying to quiet him. They sat down to breakfast at about 9 o'clock, and the final outbreak came when Abraham made the assertion that Louis had caused his wife's death.

Both the mother and brother tried to calm him, but to no avail. So quickly did he draw and fire his pistol that Louis had received two wounds before he could spring from his chair.

NEW OPEN SHOP ATTACK.

Carriagemakers Organizing — Will Pay Attention to D. M. Parry.

A war against the open shop in the carriage and wagon trade was decided on yesterday by the General Executive Board of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, whose headquarters are at 25 Third Avenue, Manhattan. According to the Executive Committee, there are 60,000 men in the trade throughout the United States, of whom 40,000 are organized. P. J. Mulligan, General Secretary of the union, said yesterday:

"We are necessarily on the defensive at first until we see what the employers are going to do, and how far the open-shop movement is going to spread. We have arranged to spend a great deal of money and send a large force of organizers into the field to get as many of the 20,000 non-union men into the union as possible. Special attention will be given to D. M. Parry, the head of the open-shop movement, who employs 1,700 men at his carriage and wagon factory in Indianapolis.

"When we have organized the trade as thoroughly as we can, we will demand the closed shop in all open-shop factories. If this is refused we will order strikes."

Policeman Pleads Not Guilty of Larceny

Policeman Joseph Lang of the Charles Street Station pleaded not guilty yesterday to an indictment for grand larceny before Judge Cowing in General Sessions. He was charged with having stolen $2,500 from a man he arrested last June in a saloon at Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Percival Roberts, Philadelphia; J. R. McGinley and R. R. Quay, Pittsburg; Elmer Gatou, Washington, J. W. Curtis, Boston; Sir Weetman Pearson, London.

HOLLAND—The Marquis of Bellamar, Madrid, Spain; Col. Alexander Rodgers, United States Army; Major C. C. van Straubenzee, London; M. H. Mallory, Greenwich.

IMPERIAL—Howard De Motte, Albany.

BRESLIN—D. M. Billings, Amherst.

VICTORIA—J. Scott Baldwin, Elmira; C. A. Snyder, Baltimore.

SAVOY—M. Mosler, Cincinnati.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. J. van Ness Philip, United States Army, retired.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Martin, London.

PLAZA—John R. Matlock, Boston; T. W. Gerter, Tuxedo; James S. Kirkbride, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—E. C. Browne, Jamestown; W. E. Grant, Elmira; H. A. Clark, Fredonia.

MURRAY HILL—L. M. Adams, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major S. Inagukl, I. T. A., Tokio, Japan; H. T. Guerin, Columbus, Ohio; John F. Perry, Brookline, Mass.; J. M. Morgan, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. W. T. Swinburne, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—J. E. Darby, Baltimore.

HOTEL ASTOR—Smith Agnew, Edgeworth, Penn.; Dr. A. C. Doten, Worcester; John A. Hay, London.

GREGORIAN—R. S. Bowen, Syracuse.

NAVARRE—Capt. J. Wheeler, United States Army; Capt. S. Abbott, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—F. N. Clement, Rochester.

BELVEDERE—Dr. E. Weintraub, Schenectady.

EARLINGTON—C. K. Amidon, Boston.

ALGONQUIN—A. E. Schuyler, Washington.

ASTOR—J. E. Sommes, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arnold M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. Arnold, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Belmont.
Bennett, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bennett, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Blum Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; O. H. Davis, linens; 36 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; E. Walker, dry goods; 436 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Schroder, laces and ornaments; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.
Goodman, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Goodman, waists; Hotel Wellington.
Ginsburg Bros., Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Ginsburg, waists; Herald Square Hotel.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, laces; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Pettis, D., & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves and laces; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sandrouts, Fischgrund & Heniine, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Fischgrund, cloaks; Hotel Astor.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; C. Wood, rugs; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.
Stern, M. C., Dayton, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Weissenborn Bros. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. B. Weissenborn, notions; R. R. Weissenborn, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

WILL DECIDE 18,000 PROTESTS.

General Appraisers Deny Sugar Trust's Application for Delay.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday denied an application by counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, that it continue to carry the 18,000 protests, on the sugar test question, on the suspended files, pending the outcome of the new attempt of the importers to secure a ruling by the Supreme Court in their favor.

The adoption of this course by the board will make it necessary for the importers to appeal each case separately to the Circuit Court should they finally secure a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court.

Must Pay Duty on Water.

Judge Platt in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the Board of United States General Appraisers in their refusal to make allowance for shrinkage of weight undergone by tobacco when in bonded warehouse. The appellants were G. Falk & Brother and the American Cigar Company, and they alleged that tobacco was subject to duty only on the weight when withdrawn from bond. The board held that duty must be paid on the weight at the time of importation, which the importers declared largely consisted of water.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 249 failures in the United States during the week, against 239 for the previous week and 243, 166, 219, and 213 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 74, New England 43, Southern 54, Western 41, Northwestern 19, Pacific 13, and Territories 5. Canada had 37 against 37 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PAPER NOVELTY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution against the joint property of Charles Wolff and Sally E. Ferse, doing business as the Paper Novelty Company, manufacturer of paper goods at 337 Broadway, for $4,010, in favor of Loessig & Co. for balance due for goods sold to them. Mr. Wolff was not served with the summons on which the judgment was obtained. The business was started in April last, and they made up paper novelties for the Christmas trade.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SOLOMON RUBIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Solomon Rubin, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,422 to 1,428 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $5,816 and assets of $3,050.

EMPIRE KNITTING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed William D. W. Miller receiver in bankruptcy for the Empire Knitting Company of 359 West Broadway, and fixed his bond at $1,500.

CYRUS H. CHATFIELD.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Cyrus H. Chatfield of 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 1, 1903, with liabilities of $25,420 and no assets. He was formerly in the leather and tanning business.

ARTHUR E. HEMMEL.—Arthur E. Hemmel, clerk, at 703 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,063 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Congress Brewing Company of Brooklyn, $1,032, contracted in 1900, when the petitioner had a saloon at 86 Centre Street. He has been in the electrical business for many years, and was Treasurer of the A. E. Hemmel Electric Company.

KLEIN TRANSFER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Klein Transfer Company, trucking, of 292 West Street, by the following creditors: Frank Murray, $50; Arthur G. Hoffman, $2,000, and Augusta Klein, $450. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated on April 25, 1903, with a capital stock of $15,000, and did trucking for a steamship line.

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO., (CORPORATION.)—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Perrin, Payson & Co., (Corporation,) manufacturers of varnish at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Walnut Avenue, by six creditors, whose claims aggregate $565, the largest being George W. Koerner, $198, and Hoople & Androvette, $109. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and made an assignment on Dec. 13. The liabilities are $44,882 and actual assets $7,845.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 23, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTERMANN, Theodore—G. Vockroth	$111
ANDERSON, Charles W. — Patterson Brothers	51
ASBURY, William—Carlton Chase Electric Company	287
BERKELEY, Ernest F.—P. G. Hubert, Jr.	377
BRANDT, Louis and John—L. Barth and another	164
BROYLES, Lester H.—L. H. Bryan	527
CUMING, Marl A.—M. L. Chamberlain	148
CAINE, Georgia—K. O'Connell and another	1,297
DEEVES, John H. and Richard H.—V. Bellieri	150
DUNPHY, E. J., executor—C. Callahan, costs	110
ESLER, Frederick B.—M. B. Dun and another	3,724
FEIN, Lena—J. Wilensky	119
FELLER, Mary—J. C. Orr	141
FRANK, Theodore—J. Potter and another	138
FERSE, Sally E.—S. Seinau and another	4,410
FERNANDEZ, Margaretta—George Ringler & Co.	17
GINSBERG, Abraham A.—E. J. Gillet and another	50
GRAHAM, Cyrus—F. Hulberg	99
GIUDICI, Michele—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Company	604
GOLDBLATT, Max—State Board of Pharmacy	119
GODFREY, Mary—P. McLoughlin	25
HILBORN, Stella B.—C. E. Simcox	134
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE City of New York—J. M. Raab	848
BRYANT PARK HOTEL COMPANY—E. Rese	274
THE BAKER TEA AND COFFEE COMPANY—A. Kraut	322
MERRICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Lyles & Mills Metal Ceiling Company	96
LOUIS H. WENZEL COMPANY—New York Belting and Packing Company, limited	108
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. J. Grant	347
SUPREME LODGE OF THE KNIGHTS and Ladies of the Golden Star—L. Mitterwallner, costs	91
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—P. Weisinger	3,663
KNIGHT, Edwin A. and Harry H. Smith—W. O. Robinson	243
LEWISOHN, Walter, Philip S. Henry, Albert Lewisohn, and Frederick Lewisohn, executors—C. E. Locke	5,147
LEE, Homer—J. W. Murphy and another	724
LENNON, John J.—G. C. Mason	140
LOCHMANN, Frederick—J. Gohring	23
LEVINSOHN, Louis M.—M. Tolmasch	991
LAMB, George A.—D. J. Randall	132
LANG, Bertha R. and Fanny—Brown, Wood & Co.	410
LANGLEY, John—United States Mortar Supply Company	158
MYERS, Joseph H.—L. Tannenbaum	112
MURRAY, John L.—J. S. Harris and another	951
MILLS, James J.—M. F. Ennis	127
MILANO, Giuseppe—George Ringler & Co.	201
MOLLEWICK, Sarah—H. Margolys and another	399
McLAUGHLIN, Mary—S. Kraus and another	68
MERIGLIANO, Nicola—B. R. Bloch	125
McBEAN, Duncan D.; Arthur McMullen, and John C. Hodgens—City of New York	1,000
ONGLEY, Henry—C. Reyher	44
ROCKMORE, David—C. S. Liebeskind	112
SANBORN, Andrew W.—A. Plant and another	201
SMUCKLER, Maker—The Monroe Bank	1,008
SCHUENEMANN, Gustav—A. Stumpf and another	28
SMITH, Alex B., and Joseph H. Kantz—A. Plant and another	468
STRUNSKY, Maurice—American Mineral Water Machine Company	39
SCHROEDER, Lora C.—T. Goldsmith	744
TILESTON, Augusta—Commerce Exchange Bank	378
WOLFF, Solomon—D. Ravitch and another	1,042
WOLFF, Solomon—D. Ravitch and another	1,539
WOLFF, Solomon—D. Ravitch and another	1,034
WOODS, Thomas F.—I. S. Vought and another	84
WERLE, Anna—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, executor	22

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditr, and date when judgment was filed.

SHALIT, Pane—M. Schurr, April 28, 1903.
PERRISTON, James Z.—F. S. Brown, May 10, 1897
NEALE, Mary E.—E. C. Becker, Oct. 5, 1904
LOCKWOOD, Henry B., and Frank H. Hurd—H. A. Wolff, April 18, 1904
DOUTNEY, George—S. C. Love and another, April 28, 1904
BENOIT, Adolph H., and William E. Burke—Union Exchange Bank, Aug. 3, 1904

Full Dress Suitings

In opening the season, we direct attention to a range of eighteen grades of the most elegant fabrics possible to obtain. All our interior silk trim made special to our order.

From $45.00 to the finest.
High grade work—minimum cost.
No finer finish possible to obtain.

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119 & 121 Nassau St.

BENOIT, Adolph H., and William E. Burke—Union Exchange Bank, Oct. 29, 1904 5,101
SCHAPIRA, Louis—I. Polsack, Oct. 9, 1903 2,146
A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY—A. White and another, Sept. 12, 1904 119

Judgments Vacated.

BRAUN, Herman E.—L. Nierenberg, Dec. 20, 1904 ..... $121
RONGINSKY, Phineus—M. Kane and another, Nov. 19, 1904 139

Judgments Canceled.

MORELL, George—H. Volkening and another, Jan. 4, 1893 248
ALTIERI, Jerry—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., Sept. 24, 1901 ..... $527
ALTIERI, Jerry—F. W. Cole, Sept. 24, 1901 525
ALTIERI, Jerry—D. L. White and another, Sept. 24, 1901 425
ALTIERI, Jerry—O. A. Kenyon and another, Sept. 16, 1901 370
ALTIERI, Jerry—C. A. Christman, Sept. 16, 1901 313
ALTIERI, Jerry—C. A. Christman, Sept. 16, 1901 61

Judgment Reversed.

NASSAU NEWSPAPER DELIVERY EXpress Company—E. Wilkins, Feb. 24, 1904 $3,821

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Scott and Blanchard, JJ.
APPEAL FROM MUNICIPAL COURT.
Sugarman vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and MacLean, JJ.
APPEALS FROM ORDERS OF THE CITY COURT.
Kane vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.; dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Siegel, an infant, vs. The Eclipse Clothing Company.—Order appealed from reversed in so far as it denies defendant's motion to strike out Paragraph 10 of the complaint and a motion to that extent granted. In all other respects affirmed, without costs to either party on this appeal. Memorandum per curiam.
Seligman vs. Sldir.—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.
Simpson vs. Hefter.—Order modified by eliminating the amount included as extra allowance, and as modified affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by MacLean, J.
APPEALS FROM JUDGMENTS OF THE CITY COURT.
Fish vs. Black.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint upon payment of such costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.
The Orchard Stables vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Wulfahrt vs. Weinstein.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J., MacLean, J., concurring in result.
Meyers vs. Zucker.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Perfidi vs. O'Brien.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
Mennella vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Boessneck vs. The William Taylor Son & Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J., Freedman, P. J., taking no part.
Jones vs. Oppenheim.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J., MacLean, J., taking no part.
APPEALS FROM MUNICIPAL COURTS.
Sherwood vs. The New York Telephone Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.
Bunke vs. New York Telephone Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J., concurring opinion by Freedman, P. J., and dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Abourezk vs. Galgool.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Schneider vs. Burns, Jr.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
New York Bread Company vs. New York Central Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Stites vs. New York Central Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
King vs. Central Cross-Town Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Rieser vs. McCahill.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Hogue vs. Du Duc.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Spellman vs. Inter. Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. MacLean, J., dissenting.
Kneeland vs. Simon.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Skinnell vs. Jordan.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
Cohen vs. Miller.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.
Orleans Hotel Company vs. Epps.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.
Adam vs. Bell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Shelton vs. Holzwasser.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
Stromberg vs. Barliderl.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Jacobs vs. Cahn.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.
Bogglonow vs. New York Lumber and Storage Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J. Concurring opinion by Freedman, P. J.
National Cash Register Company vs. O'Connell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Sefton vs. Juilliard.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
Stand vs. Weisman.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.
Schoenmann vs. Atkinson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Smolonesky vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
Finck vs. Wiegand and another.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Rosenblum vs. Cohen.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Lesser vs. Inter. Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Kroder vs. Inter. Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.
Harris vs. the Vienna Incorporated Ice Cream Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Gorden vs. Pearlman and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
Engel-Heller Company vs. Dinneen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Cohen vs. Mincoff.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.
Wolcott vs. Dunhan; Wolcott vs. Little.—Judgments modified so as to permit a recovery for one penalty only, with costs to the plaintiff in the court below, but without costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
McKillop, Walker & Co. vs. New York Preparatory School.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.
United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Royal.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Janitor's Society of New York vs. Leon Sanders Association.—Final order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Tanzer vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Rose vs. the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.
State Bank vs. Weiss.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Reilly vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.
Harris vs. Bockhaus.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Swigelsky vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Brodek vs. Osterman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Morse vs. Silberman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Sullivan vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Somers vs. Jacobs.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J., MacLean, J., taking no part.
Wappans vs. George Donnelly.—Judgment affirmed on condition that the respondent stipulate to waive the costs of the appeal, otherwise judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.
Schleischer vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J., concurring memorandum by Freedman, P. J., and Gildersleeve, J., concurring in the result.
Fruisen vs. Kupferman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Goldbowitz vs. the Metropolitan Express Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Concurring memorandum by MacLean, J.
Riechard vs. Wallach.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Raymond vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. —Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Moscowitz vs. New York Central Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.
Poggenberg vs. Mestanis.—Judgment modified by deducting therefrom the item of $25, and as modified, affirmed, with $10 costs of this appeal to the appellant. No opinion.
Myers vs. Fein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
Eichner vs. Cohen.—Judgments and orders reversed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.
Pierce vs. Newlin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J., Freedman, P. J., concurring in result.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Morris Lazarus, appellant, vs. the People, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Joseph W. Stern and another, respondents, vs. Shapiro, Renwick & Co., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Francis Lynda, appellant, vs. Theodore Revilon et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Solomon A. Pakas, appellant, vs. William R. Hollingshead and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Susan Mount, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Daniel S. Tuttle et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Sophie Faller, appellant, vs. Jessica M. Ranger, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion remitted to Special Term. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Louis Bossert and another, appellants, vs. Jacob A. Zimmermann et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Patterson and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

James Armstrong vs. Mary A. Chisholm et al., Charles N. Talbot, Assignee, appellant, Henry W. Miller, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

William J. Mertz and another, respondents, vs. the Shannon Press, as Receiver, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ.

People ex rel. Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company, respondent, vs. James L. Wells et al., appellants.—Order reversed and new hearing granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of the application of Robert C. Wood et al., as Directors of the New York City Interborough Railway Company, &c.—Application granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinions by Patterson and Hatch, JJ., (Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

William E. D. Stokes, respondent, vs. Continental Trust Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. Thomas F. Campbell), rel., vs. John N. Partridge, Commissioner, respondent. —Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Christina T. Grant, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Alter Kushes, appellant, vs. Isadore Ginsburg, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Edouard de Resske, respondent, vs. John S. Duss, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs, with leave to the defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Isabel A. Holmes, respondent, vs. Egbert B. Seaman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam, (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Isabel A. Holmes, respondent, vs. Egbert B. Seaman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam, (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Max Gluckman et al., appellants, vs. Simon Strauch et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Simon T. Stern as trustee, respondent, vs. David Mayer, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham and Patterson, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Arthur Durham, respondent, vs. Cora W. Durham, appellant.—Order affirmed and motion denied without costs. Opinions by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ.

People ex rel. Thomas Simpson, rel., vs. James L. Wells et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Cecilia L. Slater and another, respondents, vs. James Slater, Indy., &c., respondent, Cecilia L. Slater, widow, &c., and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting, and Ingraham, J., dissenting, in part.)

American Transfer Company, appellant, vs. George Borgfeldt & Co., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and O'Brien, JJ.

Douglas L. Connelly, as administrator, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Barbara Mix, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Hamburg-American Steamship Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered, including interest, costs, and allowance, to the sum of $18,902.53; in which event, judgment as so modified, and order affirmed without costs. No opinion.

Rudolph M. Haan, appellant, vs. Sarah E. Fox, respondent.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Alicia C. Tripp, respondent, vs. Seaboard Air Line Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., ex rel. Albert Jennen, respondent. —Judgment reversed and demurrer overruled. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Reuben Arkush, respondent, vs. William L. Marshall, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Rudolph Beyers, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Tillie Kirman, appellant, vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and file answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of George Sternberg.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Isabel S. Rice, respondent, vs. Charles W. Rice, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Thomas J. Healy, respondent, vs. Janet T. Malcolm, as executrix, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

George M. Guth, respondent, vs. Frederick Hauff, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Caroline B. Mitchell, appellant, vs. Northern Security Oil and Transporation Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Robert L. Martin and another, appellants.—Appeal dismissed. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William T. Humes vs. Hammond Typewriter Company, appellant, In the matter of Benedict & Benedict, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William N. Boller, appellant, vs. Naomi S. Boller, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Margaret Mitchell, deceased. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Regina Silberfeld, appellant, vs. Louis Kopfer, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary E. Wolf, appellant, vs. Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Gottlieb vs. Frank A. Dole—James P. Davenport, United States Trust Company vs. Carrie S. Kennedy et al.—James A. Foley.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Willets vs. Walgering—James P. Keenan. In re Genesee Salt Company vs. Brockstaver. Mallory vs. Mallory—Peter B. Olney. City Real Estate Company vs. Schultz—John J. Lenehan.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Lamour vs. Murphy—Joseph Fettretch.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess. Term begins Jan. 3, 1905. Terms for the year 1905 are to be held as follows:
First Tuesday in January.
Fourth Monday in February.
Third Monday in April.
First Monday in June.
Fourth Monday in September.
Second Monday in November.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Adjourned. Term begins Monday, Jan. 9, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials. Adjourned. Term begins Monday, Jan. 9, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II. Adjourned.

Calendars for Saturday, Dec. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. John Stothers.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—William B.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M., "The Example of the Perfect Life"; at 8 P. M., "The Great Birthday."

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6-8 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Class led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, J

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

203rd Semi Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Office of

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company under the terms of a lease between said Company and the Consolidated Traction company, dated May 23th, 1898, a dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of December 30th, 1904.

Transfer books close December 30th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

The First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.

79th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 17th, 1904.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) payable on and after January 3d next.

The transfer books will be closed from December 17th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905, inclusive.

J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

New York Mortgage and Security Company

140 BROADWAY, N. Y.

November 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 4, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on December 21, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock on January 5, 1905.

W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.

Phila., Pa., December 21st, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2d, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 24th, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books close December 24th, 1904, at 12 M., and reopen January 2d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.

New York, December 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, payable January 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 6th, 1904, and will be opened on January 26th, 1905.

J. H. SUSMANN, Treasurer.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock for the half year ending November 30, 1904, and a dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. on the Common Stock, payable January 13, 1905.

The Books will close January 7, and reopen January 14.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

A. T. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,

New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 22.

32 Nassau Street,

New York, December 6th, 1904.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend No. 22, of One and One-half Per Cent., on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, December 24th, 1904. Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank,

New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 23d, 1904.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE AEOLIAN-WEBER PIANO AND PLAYER-PIANO COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 31st inst. Transfer books will be closed December 24th, 1904, and reopened January 3d, 1905.

WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.

December 14th, 1904.

The National Park Bank of New York.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 21st to December 31st, inclusive.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 16th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF

The United Gas Improvement Company,

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,

Philadelphia, Pa., December 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed. Lewis Lillie, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.

Treasury Department,

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 22, 1904.

DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) payable Feb. 1, 1905, to stockholders of record Jan. 2, 1905. Cheques will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

New York, December 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable January 14th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 28th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1904, to January 14th, 1905, both inclusive.

F. E. BUDGETT, Treasurer.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 20, 1904.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.

New York, January 1st, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on Dec. 31st to shareholders of record.

Transfer books will close on December 20th.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec 21, 1904.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 5% Bonds falling due January 1, 1905, will be paid at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company on presentation on and after January 3rd, 1905.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between ALBERT STERNAU and EMIL H. STRASSBURGER, under the firm name of A. Sternau & Co., at No. 204 to 206 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has this 22d day of December, 1904, been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the name of Lynn-Beverly Shoe Company, by Emil H. Strassburger, who will collect all debts due to, and settle all debts due by, the old partnership.

ALBERT STERNAU.

EMIL H. STRASSBURGER.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Saving; will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-third Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to,

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,

Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY,

107th Semi-Annual Dividend.

Dec. 13, 1904.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR** PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $4,000, for the six and three months ending December 31, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

230 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.

171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,

170 BROADWAY.

By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited on December 31, payable on and after the third Tuesday in January, 1905, on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of October, 1904.

Money deposited on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest as from January 1, 1905.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

105th Semi-Annual Dividend

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after January 16th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 7th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 2, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.

186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.

(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR.
BEGINNING ANY TIME.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors, to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

New York, December 15th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, between the hours of three and four P. M.

LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 630 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska

Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment, viz.:**

One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:

4474	5180	6298	7502	8898	9548	10803	11519
4541	5232	6306	7633	8919	9626	10804	11561
4558	5265	6344	7655	8975	9673	10812	11567
4572	5306	6345	7662	8981	9677	10848	11577
4617	5516	6355	7708	9016	9812	10885	11607
4665	5564	6382	7775	9030	9991	10888	11636
4730	5608	6404	7830	9036	9995	10947	11637
4754	5651	6509	7805	9045	10125	10997	11665
4759	5670	6739	7808	9061	10165	11099	11670
4788	5709	6924	7863	9103	10388	11109	11693
4844	5803	7010	7901	9116	10400	11128	11717
4848	5869	7074	8139	9151	10439	11133	11789
4851	5975	7079	8167	9157	10502	11139	11828
4903	6038	7113	8271	9260	10503	11193	11835
4931	6061	7121	8303	9312	10532	11240	11855
5017	6068	7127	8375	9327	10590	11253	11987
5073	6076	7312	8439	9432	10644	11389	12012
5119	6154	7327	8485	9480	10654	11394	12025
5122	6156	7439	8494	9511	10687	11539	12039
5132	6229	7474	8628	9519	10732	11619	12090
5158	6265	7490	8770	9525	10788	11488	12211

and thirty-three (33) bonds, $600 each, numbers:

1019	1188	1418	1611	1908	2179	2303	2415
1071	1236	1470	1708	2054	2253	2343	2433
1079	1316	1499	1968	2087	2262	2347	2484
1159	1410	1543	2002	2143	2287	2375	2493
1163							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **after the first day of January, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., December 14, 1904.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon,	Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles Y. Forney,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Heide,
Hosmer B. Parsons,	W. R. Grace,
Stephen Farrelly,	Jas. Ross Curran.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,

No. 2 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.

New York, December 24th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank and the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,511 Third Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. Polls open from 2:30 until 4 P. M.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, No. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, OR BLANK BOOKS, DOCKETS, LIBERS, BINDING COVERS, BINDING, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Samples are on exhibition at Rooms 813-814 Park Row Building.

For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor;

JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel;

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,

Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 13, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals suitably endorsed on envelope for electric wiring for barns, soap factory, carpenter shop, piggery, paint shop, and hennery, also four 150 h. p. boilers, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1905, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the hospital, or by application to C. Le Brun, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.

Dated December 20th, 1904.

T. E. McGARR,
Sec'y State Commission in Lunacy.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M.,

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE MATERIALS AND PLANT AND DOING ALL THE WORK NECESSARY AND PROPER TO PRINT, FURNISH, FOLD, BIND, AND DISTRIBUTE THE "CITY RECORD" FOR AND DURING THE YEAR 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, Park Row Building, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904,

FOR SUPPLYING STATIONERY, ETC., FOR THE USE OF COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING 1905. For full particulars see City Record.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,
Board of City Record.

The City of New York, December 14, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 38 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 60⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Caledonia sold at .42, 500 C. K. & N. at .23, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 100 Gould and Curry at .18, 500 Horn Silver at 1.50, 300 Isabella at .28, 900 Julia at .05@.06, 100 Mexican at 1.15, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .04, 20 Ontario at 4.00, 50 Quicksilver at 2.50, 50 Quicksilver preferred at 4.00, and 1,500 Work at .11@.10.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes OF THE United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,

M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes OF THE United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.

MATURING JUNE 1, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,

M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28TH,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 101 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF E. B. WHITNEY, TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF D. LE ROY DRESSER.

$1,000 United States Shipbuilding Co. Bond, for account of whom it may concern.
$22,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., 1919. (Hypd.)
$15,000 Manitou & Pike's Peak Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909. (Hypd.)
200,000 shs. Bushwacker Mining Co. (Hypd.)
20,000 shs. Crocus Gold Mining & Milling Co., (Hypd.)
35,000 shs. Bushwacker Mining Co., (Hypd.)
8,000 shs. Spar Consolidated Mining Co., (Hypd.)
500 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
100,000 shs. Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining & Smelting Company.
20 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
15 shs. Thirty-fourth Street National Bank.
1,000 shs. Greene Reduction Co.
5 shs. Procter & Gamble Co. common.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. Realty Associates.
100 shs. Public Service Corporation.
291 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$2,000 American Thread Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Serial deb. "G" Bd., 1909.
$2,000 Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Constr. 5s, 1943.
$1,000 Elmira & Seneca Lake Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1929.
50 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. National City Bank.
300 shs. Pope Manufacturing Co. 1st preferred.
10 shs. Manganese Steel Safe Co. preferred.
100 shs. Manganese Steel Safe Co. common.
10 shs. New Amsterdam National Bank.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$12,000 N. Y. & Jersey R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD COUPON BONDS OF THE

GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD CO.

REQUEST FOR TENDERS OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed by the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company dated February 1, 1902, to the undersigned, as Trustee, request is hereby made for tenders to the undersigned, as Trustee, of bonds for redemption and cancellation, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest. All such tenders to be delivered in writing to the undersigned, as Trustee, on or before January 15, 1905.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York.

New York, December 23, 1904.

A member of a prominent Stock Exchange firm whose present arrangements are unsatisfactory desires to associate himself with a member of the Stock Exchange, or Stock Exchange firm, of high financial standing. Advertiser has good clientele and enjoys highest financial and social standing, and has had fourteen years' experience in the business. Address

"Active," P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

Office of the American Coal Company.

No. 1 Broadway,

New York, Dec. 23, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, (New Jersey.)

Notice is hereby given that on and after Friday, December 30th next, the certificates of stock in The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be ready for delivery at this office, in exchange for the certificates of the present American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland.)

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street
Surplus, $9,000,000 — Equitable Building

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Office of the Treasurer,

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 22, 1904.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the DAYTON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at maturity January 1st, 1905, at the Bank of America, New York City.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Independent Salt Company hereby give notice, in accordance with Article Two (2) of the mortgage created by them on August 22, 1904, that they will redeem on January 1st, 1905, bonds of said Company, numbered 1 to 50 inclusive.

JAMES McILRAVY, Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	1,599	1,376	1,397
2d week Dec.	$234,614	$284,435	$192,471
From Jan. 1	10,907,744	10,741,977	.....

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

3d week Dec.	114,000	107,916	105,151
From July 1	3,350,080	3,276,584	3,229,936

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for November—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross	1,540,004	1,501,074	38,930
Expenses	920,088	902,787	17,298
Net	910,021	898,287	21,634
Renew., add., &c.	168,280	315,990	*147,730
Balance	751,861	582,297	169,364
Chgs., taxes, &c.	398,871	301,324	97,047
Surplus	352,790	280,478	72,317
Five mos. gross	9,483,586	9,384,785	98,801
Expenses	4,627,361	5,078,861	*251,500
Five mos. net	4,056,225	4,305,924	350,301
Renew., add., &c.	852,643	315,997	542,581
Balance	3,997,683	3,989,927	7,750
Chgs., taxes, &c.	2,354,891	2,291,172	43,609
Five mos. surp.	1,662,792	1,698,755	35,940

*Decrease.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investments.

United States Mtge. & Trust Co.,
First Mtge. (Series J) 4% Gold Bonds.

Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.,
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Ga. Ry. & Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.,
First Consol. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds.

United Rys. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.,
Gen'l First Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.

We offer the above bonds at prices to yield from about 4.05% to 5%. We also offer a list of high-grade Railroad Bonds and Guaranteed and Preferred Stocks.

Circulars mailed upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

BONDS

We make a specialty of investment bonds.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

Charles Head & Co.

17 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
74 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Members of the New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.

Special attention given to orders to be filled on the Boston Stock Exchange.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 2 1-4@2 1-2 Per Cent.

A Strictly Holiday Market, with a Shrinking Volume but Improved Tone.

The stock market met expectations yesterday so far as dullness was concerned, but did rather better than might have been expected upon its price movement. If it had not been for some late softness, the day's market might have been called strong, but a reaction from the best resulted in a number of fractional declines, and larger falls in two or three cases where narrowness of business deprived the fact of representative character. Advances were quite generally distributed, and were no more strongly marked than in the case of New York Central. Last year the announcement of a twenty-five-million-dollar terminal would have put the stock down, but in the present better temper the disposition is to emphasize the business which makes the improvement necessary, and to look with agreeable anticipation to the rights likely to result from the financing. Rock Island's strength was of course associated with its recent listing in London. Reading, upon second thoughts, rose 1⅜, correcting the decline resulting on Thursday from the usual professional selling upon the announcement of good news. With its earnings and prospects the last word has not been said with the announcement of a 3 per cent. distribution. Amalgamated was higher with revived reports of an increased dividend. It would be retributive justice if those who sold, quite probably to Mr. Lawson, upon his warning to save themselves from a fall to 40, should find the market improved.

The day's news could not well have been less, or of more routine character. London received a million pounds sterling of gold, and marked down the price of bullion. Perhaps after the new year Berlin may have a nearer source of supply than New York. If not there is no indication of any difficulty of supplying from here all that Berlin can pay for, for our banks are gaining rather than losing reserves, even while exporting gold from their own vaults. Other reasons for indifference toward the gold exports are afforded by the stolidity of the money market, and by the week's grain exports showing an abrupt and large increase in the exports of corn to 1,862,893 bushels, or double the same week last year, and precisely reversing the comparison since July. This had been foreshadowed by an improved feeling in the shipping trade, whose rather surprising optimism is now receiving justification. The general feeling of the day was consistent with seasonable sentiment, reversing recent indications as to the temper with which the year would close.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Met. St. Ry	¾
Am. Caf & Fdy	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	M. pf	½
Am. H. & L. pf	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Amer. Ice pf	¾	Nat. Biscuit	½
Amer. Smelting	⅞	N. Y. Central	2⅛
Amer. Smelting pf	1	N. Y. Dock	1¼
Amer. Sndf	1.5	Nort. & West	½
Amer. Tob. pf. ctfs.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	People's Gas	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1	Reading	1⅜
Cent. of N. J.	¾	Rock Island	⅝
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	4	South. Pacific	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Stand. R. & T.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. pf	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Union Pacific	1
Col. Southern	⅝	Union Bag & Paper	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf	1⅛	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	⅝	U. S. Steel	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅜	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Wabash pf	⅝
Met. Securities	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amer. Dist. Tel	½	Gen. Electric	½
Am. Grass Twine	¾	Hocking Valley	1
Ann Arbor	2	Int. Power	1½
Atlan. Coast Line	1	Kan. City So	½
C. Pac. ctfs. 1st pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Third Avenue	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & P. 4s	1	U. S. Red. & R. 6s	1
Con. Gas deb. 6s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	½
tr. f	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 23	289,382
To date this year	182,926,902
Corresponding date last year	158,117,823

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 23	$2,707,500
To date this year	$1,010,766,560
Corresponding date last year	$674,080,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co. preferred stock.
American Chicle Co. preferred stock.
American Iron and Steel Association preferred stock.
Atlantic Coast Line Railway.
Boston Wharf Co.
Citizens' Central National Bank.
Corn Products Co. preferred stock.
Dominion Coal Co. preferred stock.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
Indianapolis Street Railway.
J. B. Stetson Co.
Jefferson Bank.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.
Plaza Bank.
Revere Rubber Co.
St. Joseph Stock Yards.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Concerning the week's movement of currency, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain by the banks of $3,108,500. They received from the interior $6,903,500 and sent to the interior $2,024,000, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $300,000 to San Francisco. The gain from the interior was $4,-177,500.

The receipts of new gold were $1,011,000, of which $98,900 was on New York Assay Office checks, $88,000 on telegraphic transfer from San Francisco, and $824,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks. For the first time in many weeks there were no San Francisco Mint checks. Gold exports were $2,348,000, $750,000 in coin to Argentina, and $1,598,000 in bars to Europe.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $22,879,200. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenues, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $22,612,000; gain on Sub-Treasury transactions proper were $267,200.

The total gain from the interior, new gold and Sub-Treasury operations, was $5,475,000; deducting from this the loss on gold exports, $2,348,000, the net gain was $3,108,500.

The gain from the interior is larger than last week, which was the largest since the return movement of currency from the interior began. Receipts were largely from nearby and Eastern cities, but there was an increase in the receipts from the Southern and Western towns.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations was principally due to the redemption of National banknotes, and also to the increased disbursements for pensions, which were $2,872,000, comparing with $750,000 in the preceding week. Customs collections were $2,737,000, a daily average of $404,500, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $554,400.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,200,000 mutilated currency.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dullest Day in Six Months, with a Firm Tone.

Not since August last has there been such a dull day on 'Change as was that of yesterday. The total sales were 289,382. Whatever business there was was created right on the floor of the Exchange, as there was absolutely no commission business. No one made any attempt to create any movement in anything, and those who tried to discover some feature to the market had a hard time of it. The steel shares were the most prominent and displayed some strength on the reports that the thaw had broken the drought in Pennsylvania, giving the mills enough water to keep running.

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Holiday Spirit at Large.

During the day one of the specialists sitting at his deserted post was heard to recite softly to himself. A colleague passing by stopped to listen. The specialist was reciting the following verses over and over again much as a nurse does when she rocks a baby to sleep:

"'Twas the day before Christmas and all through the floor
Not a broker was stirring, be he bear, bull, or bore."

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Atlantic Coast Line Ex Bonuses.

Atlantic Coast Line was selling ex all kinds of bonuses yesterday, the total amounting to 27½ points. On the day before the stock closed at 152, yesterday it closed at 123½. This is a net decline of one point, but as only 300 shares were sold it cannot be said to have had much significance.

GET TRUST COMPANY CONTROL.

North American Trust Interests Dominate Trust Company of America.

Negotiations were concluded yesterday by which control of the Trust Company of America was acquired by interests identified with the North American Trust Company, of which Oakley Thorne is President. The stock of the Trust Company of America has been very active and strong for some days. From 530 in the beginning of the week, it advanced to 650, although at that figure only one sale was made. The buying was done by Ackerman & Coles, who are specialists in such stocks. At the close yesterday the stock was offered at 600 with no bid, and it was this circumstance which called attention to the fact that the deal had been completed. Until actual control had been acquired there had always been a bid for the stock in the market. The book value a year ago was about 430 and quotations have been ruling at between 425 and 450.

The Trust Company of America has a capital stock of $2,500,000 and a surplus of $3,000,000, while its deposits exceed $14,000,-000. It pays dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Among the Directors are S. C. T. Dodd, Edwin Gould, Frank Jay Gould, William Barbour, Myron T. Herrick, Emerson McMillin, James M. Donald, William A. Clark, George Crocker, and John W. Griggs. The North American Trust Company has a capital stock of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $3,000,000, while its deposits exceed $12,500,-000. It pays dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Among its Directors are Charlton T. Lewis, H. B. Hollins, John Hone, William H. Chesebrough, H. S. Black, Warner Van Norden, P. A. B. Widener, August Belmont, Samuel Spencer, and B. F. Yoakum.

Since the death of Ashbel P. Fitch there have been several movements to consolidate the two trust companies, but they have so far proved ineffective because of the opposition to the proposed terms by a large stockholder in one of the companies. This opposition is now understood to have been eliminated, and it is expected that some announcement will be made in the near future. The transfer books of the Trust Company of America closed yesterday for the payment of the dividend in January.

CONNECTICUT RAILWAYS' YEAR.

Steam and Street Lines Show Increase in Earnings.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—The gross earnings of the steam roads of Connecticut in the year ending June 30, 1904, were the greatest in the history of the State. They amounted to $50,188,984.87, showing an increase of $1,200,209.15 over the previous year. This statement is made in the fifty-second annual report of the Railroad Commissioners, which was submitted to Gov. Chamberlain to-day.

The increase occurred during the first six months of the year, while from January to June 30, there was a marked decrease in earnings. The number of passengers carried during the year was 64,315,374 and the passenger revenue was $20,020,935.03. The freight traffic amounted to $24,974,925, a gain of $835,552 over that of the previous year.

The gross earnings of the street railroads were $34,924,151.46, being $420,580.17 more than for the preceding year.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Discussing the situation in general trade, Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Demand for holiday goods has exceeded expectations, but trade in staple merchandise is seasonably quiet. Business conditions are satisfactory, however, manufacturing plants producing freely, except where insufficient water supply restricts operations, and a large volume of option trading was recorded for the week at the leading commodity exchanges. Dispatches from the leading cities are encouraging. Traffic returns continue favorable, railway earnings for December thus far exceeding last year's by 7.0 per cent. Foreign commerce at this port during the last week showed increases of $1,415,369 in exports and $2,089,050 in imports, as compared with the same week in 1903.

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Conditions in the cotton goods market are calculated to induce conservatism, and trading is restricted to immediate requirements. Holiday lines absorb the attention of retailers, jobbers are taking stock, and the extensive decline in quotations of raw material creates additional uncertainty as to the future. Prices are fairly well maintained on the moderate supplementary business that comes forward, the only definite changes being a fractional reduction in print cloths, and a small advance in bleached goods.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for December amounted to $7,884,284, of which $2,950,675 were in manufacturing, $4,113,923 in trading, and $819,686 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 251 in the United States, against 284 last year, and 32 in Canada, compared with 22 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's says:

Holiday trade and retail business generally hold the centre of the stage, wholesale business and speculation in stocks and staples quieting down. In some lines of industry too seasonable influences make for quiet, but a marked exception is noted in iron and steel, which display activity and strength and still further advances on crude and finished products. On the other hand, the drought in the upper Alleghany Mountain regions and in New England affects blast-furnace operations, coke production, and the output of paper and other mills dependent upon water for power. In the Upper Ohio Valley the low and unsuitable water supply affects railroad operations to some extent. Aside from this single drawback, however, transportation is in enormous volume, and exceeds ear capacity in some industries, notably bituminous coal, the output and shipment of which is limited by the car embargo in New England, and the shortage of equipment between the mines and tidewater.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with Dec. 22 aggregate $2,577,771,311, 19 per cent. less than last week, but 29 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $952,480,881, 3 per cent. under last week, but 11 per cent. larger than last year.

The Investment Market.

In commenting upon the local investment market Spencer Trask & Co. state that private sales of securities during the past week compare favorably with those of the holiday season of past normal years, and add:

"While we are averse, under any circumstances, to predicting the course of the general market, our judgment is that during the month of January there should be a good investment demand. We base our opinion upon the great wealth of the country, the continuation of the easy money market, and the encouraging outlook for general business."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $293,296,791; balances, $16,341,787; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,502,333.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8560; demand, $4.8715; cables, $4.8765.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼ reichsmarks, 94⅞ @95 and 95⅛@95 9 -16; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston —Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Money was in continued demand in the market to-day. The supplies were increased through borrowings from the Bank of England. Discounts were disposed to weaken owing to the strength of Berlin exchange and the fall in price of bar gold.

Business on the Stock Exchange was virtually suspended to-day until Dec. 27, when the settlement begins. The attendance was unusually small. Consols recovered from a temporary relapse.

Americans at the opening reflected Wall Street's setback, rallied to a fraction above parity, with trading very light, and closed quiet.

Japanese were firm. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅝.

Mines had a wavering tendency, operators being busy with the preliminaries of the carryover.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 1-16; Consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 87½; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 101¾; Canadian Pacific, 133; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172½; De Beers, 18⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 30¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 89¾; Erie, 37⅛; Erie first preferred, 76; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 157½; Louisville and Nashville, 142½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31; New York Central, 143⅛; Norfolk and Western, 80; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 44⅝; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 39⅛; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 41; Southern Railway, 34⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 64⅜; Union Pacific, 112⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 29; United States Steel preferred, 93⅛; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 43⅛; Spanish 4s, 89⅜.

Bar silver quiet, 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months's bills is 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £1,001,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Bar gold, 77s. 10d. American eagles, 76s. 5d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 3.52; Lisbon, 16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had an upward tendency, and the market closed firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 91.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.

The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 45 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Americans on the Boerse to-day lost half a point in a dull market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The money market was practically unchanged to-day. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3⅝@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $22,988,488; balances, $1,-534,346; Sub-Treasury debit, $116,251.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Quoted rates remained unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87¼	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	95⅞	95⅛
Guilders	40¼	40⅛

The stock market closed firm after a very dull day. The Exchange will not resume business until Tuesday. From 2:30 to the closing hour, at 3 o'clock, very little business was transacted, and the time was practically given over to cheering, singing, music, and practical jokes. Complete transactions to-day were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
205	Atchison	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝
110	Boston Elevated	153½	153	153
8	*Boston & Albany	253	253	253
10	*Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
8	*Boston & Maine	170¾	170½	170½
58	*Chi. Junc. R. & S. Y.	151	150	151
40	*Chi. Junc. R. & S. Y. pf.	127	127	127
100	Massachusetts Electric	13½	13½	13½
125	Mass. Electric pf.	57½	57½	57½
1	*Old Colony	205	205	205
100	Union Pacific	110¼	109¾	109¾
10	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90
133	West End	93¼	93¼	93½

TELEPHONES.

136	American	146¼	146	146¼
60	Mexican	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	New England	137	137	137
6	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼
5	American Locomotive	33¼	33¼	33¼
50	Am. Pneum. Service pf.	23	23	23
533	*American Sugar	141⅞	141	141⅞
55	*American Sugar pf.	138⅛	138	138½
100	American Woolen	20½	20½	20½
306	American Woolen pf.	93⅞	93½	93⅞
70	Dominion Iron & Steel	17¼	17¼	17¼
6	Edison	254	254	254
30	*General Electric	185	184½	184½
50	Georgia Ry. & Electric	55	55	55
100	Massachusetts Gas	38	38	38
36	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80	80	80
2	*Mergenthaler	180	180	180
100	Pullman	235	235	235
30	Seattle Electric pf.	94	94	94
238	United Fruit	108	107⅝	108
25	*United Shoe Machine	50	50⅜	50
65	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¼	31½	31½
8	United States Leather pf.	101	101	101
60	United States Rubber pf.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
360	United States Steel	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
277	United States Steel pf.	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝

MINING.

100	Adventure	5½	5½	5½
120	Allouez	18¼	18	18⅛
2,160	Amalgamated	66⅜	65½	66
50	American Zinc	12¼	12¼	12¼
250	Bingham	33⅜	33½	33⅜
140	Boston Consolidated	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
29	*Calumet & Hecla	635	630	630
300	Centennial	23½	23½	23½
567	Copper Range	64⅜	63½	64⅞
105	Daly-West	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
60	Franklin	11	10⅝	10⅝
50	Granby	5	5	5
5,240	*Grand Consolidated	25	23⅝	24⅝
750	Guanajuato	3¼	3	3
50	*Mass	8⅞	8½	8½
150	Mayflower	87½	87½	87½
100	Michigan	9	9	9
610	Mohawk	49	48	48½
500	Montana C. & C.	5	5	5
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
790	Old Dominion	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
20	Osceola	92	92	92
50	Parrot	26	26	26
50	Phoenix	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Quincy	105½	105½	105½
800	Shannon	8¼	8⅛	8¼
15	Tamarack	118	118	118
500	Trinity	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
115	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	10¾	11
720	United States	24	23⅞	23⅞
280	*Utah	41¼	41¼	41¼
70	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼
260	Winona	11¾	11¾	11¾
60	Wyandotte	2	2	2

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was carried on in a perfunctory manner as befitted a day when the thoughts of brokers were given more to the approaching holiday than to the business in hand. There was all the appearance, moreover, that the brokers' customers as well as the brokers themselves were but little interested in the market. The day's movements in prices under the circumstances could not have been expected to present many new features, and as a matter of fact the fluctuations for the most part were very small. In a majority of issues in which changes did occur it was toward improvement rather than in the opposite direction, this being true of Northern Securities, Interborough Rapid Transit, and several other prominent issues. Greene Copper was also in better demand and rose nearly a point above the best price of the previous day. Tennessee Copper rose 1⅜ points from the lowest of the day.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	American Can	12	11⅝	12
3,100	American Can pf.	63¼	62¼	63
700	American Nickel	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Arizona Consolidated M.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500	Baldomero Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,200	Bay State Gas	7-16	⅜	7-16
200	British Col. Copper	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,900	California Copper	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Central Foundry	3½	3½	3½
10	Consolidated Lake Sup. pf., assessment paid.	16	16	16
700	Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	5½	5⅝
700	Douglas Copper	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Electric Boat	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,400	Greene Con. Copper	24⅞	23½	24⅝
3,200	Greene Con. Gold	7⅞	6¾	6¾
410	Interbor. Rapid Transit	164	163¼	164
400	Internat. Mer. Marine	12	12	12
300	Internat. Mer. M. pf.	28¼	27⅝	28¼
100	International Salt	22	22	22
800	Kan. City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	81½	82½
200	Mackay Cos.	40¾	40¾	40¾
2,400	Manhattan Transit	4	4	4
8,900	Montreal & Boston	1⅛	1	1 1-16
175	New Orleans Ry.	3½	3⅜	3½
3,100	Northern Securities	129	127⅝	129
100	Otis Elevator	45	45	45
800	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
1,500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	34½	33⅝	34⅛
625	Standard Con. Copper	2	2	2
110	Standard Oil	635	630¼	630¼
725	Tennessee Copper	36⅝	35	36⅜
500	Trinity Company	9	8½	9
100	United Copper	9	9	9
100	U. S. Shipbuilding, w. i.	27	27	27
220	U. S. Ship. pf., w. i.	80¾	80	80¾
100	U. S. Leather new, w. i.	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	U. S. L. pf., new, w. i.	93	93	93
1,500	White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
650	White K. C. new, w. i.	2¾	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
£900	Jap. 6s, 2d series, w. i.	88	88	88
$4,000	Rock Island ref. 4s	95½	95½	95½
4,000	†South Elb. Land 1st 5s	21½	21½	21½
40,000	†U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	47½	47	47½
36,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	84	83¾	84
15,000	†Wabash-Pitts. Term. inc. 4s	43¾	43¾	43¾
30,000	†Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st	93¼	93¼	93½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of sto ks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59¼		59½	
American Can	12	12⅜	11⅞	12
American Can pf.	62¼	62⅞	61⅞	62¼
American Chicle	120	125	120	127
American Chicle pf.	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf.	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
American Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
American Nickel	1½	2	1½	2
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts.	245	..	245	..
American Typefounders	45	46	45	46
Am. Typefounders pf.	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21½	22⅜	22	23
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83	82½	83
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Baldomero Mining	4	4¼	4½	4⅝
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3¾	5
Borden's Cons. Milk	135	140	131½	136
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	6	6¼	6	6¼
California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	5-16
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6½	..	6¾	..
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	62	..	62	..
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf.	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Central Foundry pf.	18	19	18½	19½
Central Foundry 6s	71½	74	71	74
Compressed Air	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Con. Lake Sup. ass. paid.	8	8½	8	8½
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	15	17	16	17½
Con Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅞	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	3¼	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Cramps' Shipbuilding	25	29	25	29
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¼	101	100¼	101
Denver Union Water	32	37	32	37
Denver Union Water pf.	35	42½	35	42½
Denver Union Water 5s	100	101½	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70	..	70	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	93	..	93	..
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
Douglass Copper	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	39¾	45	39¾	40
Electric Boat pf.	63	72	68	72
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10	15	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	⅞	¾	½
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf.	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Great North. pf., w. i.	210	..	210	..
Greene Con. Copper	24¾	23⅝	24	24
Greene Con. Gold	6¾	7	6¾	7⅛
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70	..	70	..
Guggenheim Exploration	130	..	130	135
Guggenheim Ex., 7% pd.	128	..	124	..
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	94½	95	94½	95
Hall Signal	88	93	88	93
Havana Tobacco	31	35	31	35
Havana Tobacco pf.	43	44½	43	44½
Havana Tobacco 5s	74	79	74	79
H. B. Claflin & Co.	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	95	105	95	105
Houston Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
Houston Oil pf.	15	17½	15	17½
Inter. Rapid Transit	163½	164	162¼	163
Inter. Mer. Marine	12	12½	12	13
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28	28½	27½	28
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	20	22	20	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	10	12	8	10
International Silver pf.	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber	85	..	85	..
Kitchener Mining	¼	⅜	5-16	5-16
Lackawanna Steel	90	98	85	92
Lord & Taylor pf.	103	105½	103	105½
Mackay Companies	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40⅛
Mackay Companies pf.	74½	75	74½	75
Madison Square Garden	17½	20	17½	20
Manhattan Transit	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mexican new 4s	93¼	93⅞	93⅜	94
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	7	..	7	..
Mexican Govt. 5s	102¼	104	102½	104
Montreal & Boston	1	1⅛	1⅛	1 3-16
National Bank of Cuba	116	120	116	120
National Sugar	105¾	..	105½	..
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	60	63	60	63
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	87	90	87	90
N. Y. Transportation	7⅛	8	7¼	8
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
North. Pac., when rel.	160

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Quick Resale of Large Plot in Harlem—Deal for New Apartment House on St. Nicholas Avenue—Many Flats Sold Before Completion—Auction Room Results.

The Hudson Realty Company has resold to Lowenfeld & Prager the twenty-three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 575 by 99.11, being the entire block front, with the exception of the two avenue corners.

The Hudson Realty Company has also sold to Leonard Weill, through J. Levy & Co., the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story building, with six stores, on plot 42 by 99.11. These properties are part of the block bought on Wednesday by the Hudson Realty Company from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Deal for New Apartment House.

The United Owners' Realty Company has bought from the McCormack Construction Company the new seven-story elevator apartment house, on plot 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold to a client for investment 524 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 27 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to an investor the five-story apartment house, with stores, at 1,610 and 1,612 Amsterdam Avenue. This building is of the new type of five-story apartment house, and will be completed in about a month.

Hugh Stewart of Brooklyn is the buyer of the Elwood apartment house at 4 and 6 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, sold recently by Joshua T. Butler of the Corporation Liquidating Company. Mr. Stewart gives in part payment the Belmont Hotel, at Cropsey Avenue and Bay Twenty-second Street, Bath Beach.

West 147th Street Apartments Sold.

The Fleischmann Realty and Constructino Company has sold to Heine & Boehm three apartment houses on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue. Two of the houses stand on lots 37.6 by 100, and the other on a lot 25 by 100.

Weisman & Kendell have bought from Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum the two six-story flats, with stores, in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 410 feet east of Lenox Avenue, on plot 75 by 99.11.

Simons & Harris have sold to a client of S. B. Rogers the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores.

Sale of West End Avenue Corner.

T. W. Rutherford has sold for the United Owners' Realty Company the four-story brown-stone and brick dwelling at the northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and West End Avenue, to Daniel Rice, for $55,000.

Hamilton Fish Buys Residence.

Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, has bought from William G. Park the five-story American basement dwelling 35 East Seventy-seventh Street, 21.6 by 102.2. S. Osgood Pell & Co. were the brokers.

J. J. Higginson is reported to be the buyer of the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street, sold recently by the Presbyterian Hospital.

The sale of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street by Simon Guggenheim to Otto H. Kahn, through John N. Golding, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Deal for Ninth Avenue Properties.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold for C. A. Wingert 588 and 590 Ninth Avenue, 60 feet north of Forty-second Street, two-story buildings, on plot 40 by 80.

Louis Kempner and S. Saxe have sold for a Dr. Byrne to the Schwab Realty Company 228 and 230 West Sixty-second Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Adler, Potsdam & Levin have leased the six-story tenement 68 West Forty-third Street to Rachel Wolinsky for three years at an aggregate rental of $12,000.

William H. Appleton has sold for Louis Samuelson, 108 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 31.6 by 100, to an investor.

Kehoe & White have sold for Stephen Ball the plot, 181 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 94 feet east of Broadway.

Williams & Grodginsky have sold to Max Rosenbaum the five-story tenement, with stores, 571 Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100; also, to Max Greenwald, 573 Southern Boulevard, similar building, same size.

Long Lease on West 42d Street.

George A. Bowman, in conjunction with Edmund J. Butler, has leased the three five-story business buildings 104, 106, and 108 West Forty-second Street, for the estate of Benjamin I. Hart to the American Radiator Company, for nineteen years from May 1, 1905, at an aggregate rental of $252,000. The lessees will make extensive alterations to fit the premises for their New York headquarters.

St. Nicholas Avenue Plot Resold.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have resold for C. Sanders to Janpole & Werner the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a plot of about seven lots, having frontages of 149.6 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue and 149 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Max Marx sold to the Fleischman Realty Company the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for John Whalen the lot, 25 by 109, at the northwest corner of Seaman Avenue and Emerson Street, to Louis B. Rolston.

Janpole & Werner bought from Gustave Bush, through Edward Erlich, three lots on Dyckman Street, 250 feet west of Prescott Avenue, 75 by 184, running through to Bolton Road, and have resold the property, through L. Erlanger, to John J. Mahony.

Max Marx has sold to the Fleischman Realty Company the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Mary Fitzgerald to M. J. Dowd the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, a lot 25 by 90.

John H. Deane has resold for a client the block front on the east side of Ninth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Fourth and Two Hundred and Fifth Streets, 200 by 100.

To Build on East 116th Street.

Samuel Friedman has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach a plot on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11; to Max Tischler and Joseph Bornstein. The purchasers will erect on the plot two six-story apartment houses.

Yetta Schlessel has sold to Markus Weil 1,850 Second Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Philip Reiner has sold for Gabriel Fried to Henry Feuerstein the properties 230, 232, and 234 East Ninety-sixth Street.

Staller & Co. have bought 1,515 Avenue A, a five-story flat, on lot 25.2 by 91.8.

East 79th Street Purchase.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Liberman, Levy & Co. 303 and 305 East Seventy-ninth Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 55 by 102 and irregular.

Berry D. Simons and Lisberger & Jacobs have bought the two five-story flats 184 and 186 East Seventy-sixth Street, each 25 by 102.2.

Louis A. Jaffer has bought the plot on the south side of East Seventy-first Street, 248 east of Avenue A, 75 by 100.

Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Mrs. E. J. Cuttle 330 East Forty-seventh Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

Israel Pearlman has sold for Wolf Bloom 164 and 166 East Houston Street, a six-story building, on lot 50 by 80; also, for Bernard Shlanowsky 58 Broome Street, 25 by 75.

Gancher & Schwartz have sold to Samuel Kadin the two new six-story tenements 526 and 528 East Twelfth Street, each 25 by 100.3.

A. Guthman & Co. have bought from Sarnoff Brothers 323, 325, and 327 West Eleventh Street, three five-story triple flats, on plot 85.10 by 95.

Operators Sell on 138th Street.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to Harry Goodstein the plot 175 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Sonn Brothers have sold to Arthur M. Silverman three lots on the south side of Tremont Avenue, east of Arthur Avenue; also, to a firm of operators, the plot, 63 by 150, at the northwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; also, to Arthur M. Silverman and Berry Simons, the three lots on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 400 feet west of Park Avenue.

Abram Bachrach has resold the northwest corner of Hughes Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 66 by 96.

Jacob Harris has sold for Lyons & Chabot, to Joseph Fuchs, the southeast corner of Railroad Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Isidor Robinson the plot on the east side of Park Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 135 by 141; also, for August Wilke, a lot on the east side of West Farms Road, 27 by 291.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 119 by 90, to Schmeidler & Bachrach; also, a plot, 72 by 163, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, between Belmont and Hughes Avenues; also, a plot, 225 by 100 by 85, at the northeast corner of Adams Place and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

Bronx Flats and Dwellings Sold.

Charles R. Schliess has sold for John A. Amundson 1,107 and 1,109 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two tenements on plot 33 by 95.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Mrs. Nellie L. Babcock 998 Brook Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 129. Klein & Kennelly were the brokers.

Warren & Skillin have sold for Mrs. Victoria Romaine the four-story flat 601 Prospect Avenue, to Henry T. Russell.

Edward Biesenthal, in conjunction with T. Hacker, has sold for Mrs. Ellen Johnston the two frame dwellings, on lot 25 by 100, at 602 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Company Sells Brooklyn Tenements.

T. W. Rutherford has sold for the United Owners' Realty Company the four-story brick stores and tenements 1,524 and 1,526 Broadway, and 961 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, to Daniel Rice, for $32,500.

T. W. Rutherford has sold for the United Owners' Realty Company the five-story brick tenement 213 First Street, Brooklyn, to Daniel Rice, for $10,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Fulton St, 144, s s, 161.2 ft e of Broadway, 27.2x106.9x27.4x107.1, five-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Guy Witthaus $161,967

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

100th St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, for two six-story brick flats, 30x87.11; Kleinfeld & Rothfeld of 192 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $90,000.

153d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for six five-story brick flats, 37.6x97.11; I. & H. Mayer of 100 West 119th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $228,000.

Teller Av, e s, 167 ft n of 169th St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20x41; C. H. & E. A. Charnton of 1,630 Teller Av, owner; Moore & Landseidel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less than $5,000 Omitted.

20th St, 5 West, to a four-story brick factory; Hand & Olin of 156 5th Av, owners; Pickering & Waller of 5 East 42d St, architects; cost, $12,000.

40th St, 247 West, to a four-story brick tenement; P. Kaskel of 764 8th Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x100; Seaboard Realty Company to Henry C. Irons and another, (mtg $600,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x100; Henry C. Irons and another to Richard L. Howell, (mtg $600,000) ..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 187th St, 75x95; Ferdinand Forsch to Adolf Mandel ..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 80 x35; Ferdinand Forsch to Adolf Mandel. Nom.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 99.11x20; Solomon Miller to Rexton Realty Company ..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100.2x100; John C. Baker to David L. Block, other consideration and 100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100.2x100; David L. Block to Herman Harris, (mtg $31,500,) other consideration and 100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100.2x100; Herman Harris to Harry W. Perelman, (mtg $33,500,) other consideration and 100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100.2x100; Harry W. Perelman to Israel Lebowitz, (mtg $33,500,) other consideration and 100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100.2x100; Israel Lebowitz to Louis Pincus, (mtg $46,500,) other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, 1,778 and 1,790, e s, 40.4x100.1x40.4x107.8; Elsie M. J. Fernschild to George J. Fernschild ..... Nom.

BEACH AV, s s, 76.2 ft e of Elm St, 150x100, Laconia Park; Abraham Shatzkin to Joseph Cohen and another, (mtg $1,200) 100

BEECH TERRACE, s s, 111 ft e of Crimmins Av, 75x100; Wesley Thorn to John Biddle, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

BELMONT AV, e s, 120 ft n of 187th St, 30x100; John Short to Nathan Lowenstein, other consideration and 100

BOONE ST, n e s, 136.10 ft n w of Freeman St, 25x87.10x25x84.8; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Angelina Di Pasca, other consideration and 100

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 160.7 ft n of 168th St, 197.9x187.5x184x261.11; James W. White, executor, to Pauline Levy and another 65,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 139th St, 99.11x100; Realty Company of America to George L. Walker Company, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of 188th St, 95x100; Jacob Silverstein to James Lissner, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of 188th St, 95x100; James Lissner to Samuel Elkner, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of 188th St, 95x100; Ann Murray to Jacob Silverstein 100

CLAREMONT AV, s e corner of 127th St, 110.8x100; Claremont Av, n e corner of 125th St, 100x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to Clementine M. Silverman and others, (mtgs $6,000,) other consideration and 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft n of 175th St, 100x120; Louisa K. Kuntz, executrix, to Louis F. Kuntz 13,400

DYCKMAN AV, e s, 105.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100, Edenvald; Charles H. Baechler to Richard C. Pohle, other consideration and 100

GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.6x99.11; Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore to D. M. Samuels 27,000

HALL PLACE, s e s, 463.1 ft s w of 167th St, runs s e 74.7x s 22.10x s w 6.5x n w 73.11x n e 30; Louis M. Ebling to Matthew De Gannaro 100

HOE ST, w s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Rosina Ferraioli to Victor Gerhardt, other consideration and 100

HOE ST, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Charles S. Levy to Minnie Hecht, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

HOME ST, n s, 86.5 ft e of Longfellow St, 50x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Morris Garfinkel, other consideration and 100

HUGHES AV, n w corner of 178th St, 101.4x100; Eliza V. Deltee, individually and as executrix, and others to William C. Bergen 10,000

LIBERTY ST, 98, s s, 24.7x54x25x54; L. Napoleon Levy to A. Maynard Lyon, other consideration and 100

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 25 ft n of 173d St, 20.10x100.11x19.9x100; Cord Hascker to Minnie F. Jones, other consideration and 100

LONGWOOD AV, n e corner of Fox St, runs n 110x e 210x s 110x w 210; George F. Johnson to Joseph Hamerschlag, other consideration and 100

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Kelly St, 200x110; George F. Johnson to Minnie A. Blanchard, other consideration and 100

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Kelly St, 200x110; Minnie A. Blanchard to Joseph Hamerschlag, (mtg $50,400,) other consideration and 100

LOT 127, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Mary E. Smith to Lawrence Lowenstein, (mtg $5,000) 1

LOT 464, map of Van Nest Park; Anna M. Boyer and another to Marie C. Ossmann. 1,400

MARION AV, n w s, Lot 175, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Gertie Weil to Charles A. Wingert, other consideration and 100

OAK TREE PLACE, s s, 105 ft w of Hughes Av, 3.9x95x3.5x95; Louis Eickwort to Barnett Nowack and others, other consideration and ..... Nom.

PARK ST, s w corner of Terrace Place, 175x100; Eagle Av, n e corner of 149th St, 300x200; Millard Marcuse to Milton Mayer, 2-3 part, (mtg $48,000) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 75x103x75x109; George C. Dawson to Nicholas Hodes, other consideration and.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Kelly St, runs e 132.7 x n 186.5 x s 228, gore; Penates Realty Company to Walter J. Cohn and others, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 100x93; Jacob Siegel to Charles Grode and another, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Kelly St, 228x185.6x132.7 to St. John Av; the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Penates Realty Company 100

PROSPECT AV, 886 to 890, e s, 60.4x85.8x irregular; Alice M. Johnson to Henry L. Phillips and others, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 189th St, 98.11x25x90.5x26.5; Abraham Richman to Johann H. Schwiebert, mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 162d St, 142.3x197; John McGrath to Samuel Weingart, (mtg $51,000) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 24.10 ft n of 165th St, 20x79.5; Joseph Lieberts to Bertha Schonberger, (mtg $3,500) 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 163d St, 16x108.5x17.8x108.5; Ellen M. Chisholm to John McGrath, other consideration and 100

RIVINGTON ST, 156, n s, 23x100; Magdalena Weurz to Lena Lane, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

ROSE ST, 30, 25x100; Ella I. Taylor to George H. F. Schrader, (mtg $40,000) .. 100

RYER AV, s w corner of 184th St, runs w 52x s 19.6x e 25.1x n 197.4; Charlotte Giring to Hugo Gutfreund ..... Nom.

RYER AV, e s, 332.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 20x93.11x22x98.9; Emma A. Whiteside to Max Emanuel 1,800

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of Isham St, 100x irregular; Albion C. Warner to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, Whitlock Av, lot 18, 19, 26, map of Casanova property; George Keller and wife to Frank Frankel, (mtg $6,750) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 187th St, 50x100; Alois Gutwillig to Aaron M. Janpole and others, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, e s, 145.6 ft s of 165th St, 75x100; James T. Barry and wife to Isidore D. Morrison, (mtg $8,000) 100

TRINITY AV, e s, 145.6 ft s of 165th St, 75x100; Isidore D. Morrison to Fannie Gruen, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, e s, 43 ft n of Home St, 100.8 x irregular; James T. Barry and wife to Sinai Shapiro 100

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 250 ft s of Fletcher St, 25x141; Cathleen Turney to George F. Moody, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and 100

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 184th St, 99.11x100; George A. Krause to New York Operating Company, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 182d St, 25x100; Daniel Coffey to Helena M. Adelmann ..... Nom.

WALTON AV, e s, 103 ft n of Tremont Av, 100x100; James J. Raisbeck and wife to Adolph Wexler 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 450 ft s of Fletcher St, 6.8x112.6x6.8x112.11; George F. Hewlett, executor, to Benjamin Schoen ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of Oliver Place, 200.7x230.5x201.4x223; John Halloran and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and others to Frederick P. Fox.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 75x158.11; Rosa H. Leonard, executrix, to John S. Jenkins 53,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 178th St, 75x158.11; John J. Ittner to John S. Jenkins, quitclaim 12,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 178th St, 75x158.11; John S. Jenkins to Emanuel J. Myers ..... Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at n s of Freeman St, 19.3x irregular; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Michael J. Dowd, other consideration and.. 100

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 10, map of Wardsville, 50x144x50.1x148; William Bloodgood to Frank Eberhart, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, w s, 48.6 ft s of 6th St, 24.9x50x 24.9x400.5; Henry Prince to George Hornberger, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

2D ST, 104 and 106 East, 48.5x100x irregular; James J. Van Alen and others, trustees, to Solomon Reiner 80,000

4TH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 13th St, 25x52.6; Bridget Martin to John Clessiski, (mtg $1,750) 1

9TH AV, 588 and 590, e s, 40.4x80; Charles A. Wingert to Gertrude Well and another, (mtg $28,500,) other consideration and 100

9TH AV, s w corner of 209th St, 99.11x200; Mary H. Lester to Joseph S. Guthorn, other consideration and 100

9TH ST, 705 and 707 East, 41x92.3; Michael Miller to Morris Kronovet and another, (mtg $54,000,) other consideration and 100

10TH AV, n e s, at s e corner of 208th St, 99.11x100; Cathleen Turney to Robert E. Dowling, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

10TH AV, e s, corner of St, 205x114, Wakefield; John O'Leary to Annie Germansky ..... Nom.

10TH ST, 466 East, 25.4x93.3; Joseph Harvitt and wife to Jacob Salmanowitz and others, (mtg $21,100) 100

11TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 50x100; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Alois Gutwillig to J. A. Comben and, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

13TH ST, 606 to 610 East, 75x103.3; Esther Isenberg to Morris Kronovet and another, quitclaim, other consideration and 100

13TH ST, 606 and 608 East, 50x103.3; Morris Kronovet and others to Michael Miller, (mtgs $65,000,) other consideration and 100

15TH ST, n s, 227.2 ft w of 7th Av, 15.2x 103.1; William Rankin to James R. McAfee, (mtg $10,999) ..... Nom.

107TH AV, n s, lot 400, map of Wakefield; G. Arnold Moses to A. H. Wadick 1

16TH ST, s e corner of 4th St, 105x114, Wakefield; Monica I. Freese to G. A. Moses ..... Nom.

25TH ST, 138 and 140 East, 44x98.9; Alfred E. Fountain and another, executors, to Samuel Frank, other consideration and 100

25TH ST, 138 and 140 East, 44x98.9; Samuel Frank to Solon L. Frank, ½ part, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.. 100

31ST ST, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x 98.9; Newburg Lawton to Martha S. Wittnauer, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

32D ST, 17 to 21 West, 73.9x98.9; Old Colony Company to Henry C. Irons and another, (mtg $600,000) ..... Nom.

32D ST, 17 to 21 West, 73.9x98.9; Henry C. Irons and another to Richard L. Howell, (mtgs $600,000) ..... Nom.

33D ST, 257 and 259 West, 40x98.9; Samuel Jackson to Lee Shubert, (mtgs $57,681,) ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

42D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x47.4x 25x49.4; William B. Dungan to David Lippmann and another, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

56TH ST, 316 East, 20x100.5; Simon Rosenthal and another, executors, to Rosehill Realty Corporation 8,300

61ST ST, 232 West, 25x100.5; John McDonald to Joseph Levine, (mtg $9,000) .. Nom.

63D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x102.2x 100.5; Bernard J. Maas to Elizabeth M. Collins, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

63D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x 100.2; Joseph Hasenbiz to George F. Johnson, (mtg $63,000,) other consideration and 100

72D ST, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 70x102.2; Alfred Gutwillig to George F. Johnson, quitclaim ..... Nom.

85TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 114.6x irregular; The Eighty-sixth Street Company to Henry C. Irons and another, (mtgs $1,250,000) ..... Nom.

85TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 114.6x irregular; Henry C. Irons and another to Richard L. Howell (mtg $1,250,000) ..... Nom.

91ST ST, 305 East, 25x100.8; Leopold Einhorn to Bohemian Realty Company, (mtg $20,000) 1

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 225x100.8; Esther New and others, executors, to William E. White 60,000

96TH ST, 107 East, 25x100.11; Gisela Byck and others, executors, to Joseph Jones, (mtgs $23,000) 6,000

96TH ST, 107 East, 25x100.11; Gisela Byck to Joseph Jones, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, 63 East, 25x100.11; Annie Polansky and others, to Louis Tinewitz, (mtg $25,500,) other consideration and 100

104TH ST, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Frank J. Weeks to Michael Foley ..... Nom.

107TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Max H. Joseph to Meyer Goldberg, (mtg $11,875) 100

109TH ST, n s, 323.8 ft e of Park Av, 37.6x100.11; Emanuel Arnstein and another to Michael Cohn, (mtgs $14,150,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, 234 East, 25x93.7x — x 100.11; John Clatter to Isaac Chalin, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 24.6x 100.11; Isidor Friedlander to Rachel Goldstein, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 24 West, 20x100.11; John H. Boschen, Jr., to Tillie Fine, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

121ST ST, 354 East, 20x100; Edward A. Combe to Anna Neugebauer, ½ part ..... Nom.

123D ST, 105 and 107 East, 70x100.11; Josef Frenkel to David Klein, quitclaim, (mtg $60,750,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, 105 and 107 East, 70x100.11; David Klein to Esther Cohen, (mtg $60,750,) other consideration and 100

129TH ST, 304 West 25x200.11; John Friedel to Carrie Rosenzweig, quitclaim ..... Nom.

133D ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Philip Lederer and others to Thomas M. Ragan, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

133D ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of 7th Av, 17.8x 90.11; Charlotte Dease to Emma G. M. Dease, (mtg $12,300) ..... Nom.

133D ST, s s, 183.1 ft e of 7th Av, 17.8x 99.11; Emma G. M. Dease to the Specialists' Realty Company, (mtg $12,800) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Cypress Av, 100x100; James H. McHeffey to David Goodstein, (mtg $10,000) 100

138TH ST, 890 East, 50x100; Friedrich Vollmar to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

144TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x 99.11; Clara Max and another to the Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $54,800) ..... Nom.

145TH ST, 539 West, 33.6x99.11; Isaac Schlesinger and another to Ottilie M. Boschen, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and 100

146TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Dorothea Kutzner to Max Monfried ..... Nom.

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.6x36.9x irregular; John P. Leo to Pilgrim Realty Company, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

177TH ST, s s, 250.60 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Edward Reilly to C. A. Becker, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELMANN, Helena M., to Daniel Coffey; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 182d St, 3 years 7,000

ATTERBURG, Emma B., to Julia A. Dater; 100th St, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 13,000

BACH, Myer, to American Savings Bank; 24 Av, 2,122, 5 years 16,000

BERGEN, William C., to Elias V. Dellet; Hughes Av, n w corner of 178th St, 3 years 7,500

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to George F. Johnson; Longwood Av, s w corner of Beck St, as per bond 25,200

BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to George F. Johnson; Longwood Av, s e corner of Kelly St, as per bond 25,200

BLOCK, David L., to John C. Baker; Audubon Av, s w corner of 186th St, 2 years 31,500

BLOODGOOD, William, to William A. Martin; West St, s w s, lot 19, map of Wardsville, 1 year 4,000

BRISTOL, William, to Ida Sattler; 81st St, n s, 281.6 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,400

BROWN, William R., to Helen D. Bogert; 138th St, n s, at w s of land of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, as per bond 18,000

CHAITIN, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 113th St, 234 East, 1 year 7,000

CHAITIN, Isaac, to American Mortgage Company; 113th St, 234 East, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

DAVIDSON, John, to Sarah A. Briggs; 227th St, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 800

DI PASCA, Angelina, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Boone St, n e s, 136.10 ft n w of Freeman St, 3 years.. 1,172

DOWD, Michael J., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Westchester Av, n w s, at n s of Freeman St, 3 years 7,380

ELLNER, Samuel, to James Lissner; 188th St, n w corner of Cambreling Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 910

FERNSCHILD, Elise M. J., to William Fernschild; 4th Av, s w corner of 120th St, 5 years 20,000

FINE, Tillie, to Joseph C. Levi; 115th St, 24 West, installments, 6 per cent... 2,700

FOX, Frederick P., to John Halloran and others; Webster Av, n w corner of Oliver Place, 3 years 40,000

FRANK, Samuel, to Solon L. Frank; 25th St, 138 and 140 East, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year 10,000

FRANK, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, 138 and 140 East, as per bond 25,000

FRANKEL, Frank, to George Keller; Southern Boulevard, s e s, Lots 18 and 19, map of referee's report, Dolores C. De Villaverde vs. P. C. Casanova; Whitlock Av, n w s, Lot 28, same map, due June 21, 1906 2,750

GAGAN, James D., to Charles R. Fleischmann and others; Bronx Park Av, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years 3,500

GAGAN, James D., to Charles R. Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s of 125th St, Lebanon St, 3 years 3,500

GAGAN, James D., to Charles R. Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 25 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years 3,500

GARFINKEL, Morris, to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; Home St, n s, 80.5 ft e of Longfellow St, 3 years 5,145

GARGAN, Caroline E., to Alfred H. Tompkins; 74th St, 252 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

GERRARDS, Victor, to Rosina Fenaioli; Hoe St, w s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, as per bond 3,000

GERMANSKY, Annie, to John O'Leary; 10th Av, s s, Lot 1,041, map of Wakefield, 3 years 1,500

GERMANSKY, Annie, to John O'Leary; 10th Av, s s, Lot 1,041, map of Wakefield, prior mtg $1,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 500

GERMANSKY, Annie, to John O'Leary; 10th Av, s s, Lot 1,086, map of Wakefield, 3 years 1,500

GERMANSKY, Annie, to John O'Leary; 10th Av, s s, Lot 1,086, map of Wakefield, prior mtg $1,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 500

GILLES, Charles, to Dollar Savings Bank; Morris Park Av, n s, 47.11 ft e of Graham St, 1 year 5,500

GOLDSTEIN, Rachel, to Isidor Friedlander; 138th St, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $27,000, installments 7,000

GRUEN, Fannie, to Benjamin J. Weil; Trinity Av, e s, 145.6 ft s of 165th St, prior mtg $12,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

GUTFREUND, Hugo, to the Empire City Savings Bank; Ryer Av, n w corner of Field Place, 1 year 5,000

GUTFREUND, Hugo, to the Park Mortgage Company; Ryer Av, s w corner of 184th St, 3 years 3,060

GUTHORN, Joseph S., to Mary H. Lester; 9th Av, s w corner of 209th St, 3 years.. 19,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and another to Francis P. Furnald; Broome St, 387, 5 years 60,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; Broome St, 387, prior mtg $60,000, installments, 6 per cent 15,000

HARRIS, Herman, to David L. Block; Audubon Av, w s, 80.2 ft s of 186th St, prior mtg $31,500, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

HODES, Nicholas, to George C. Dawson; Prospect Av, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 3 years 2,750

ISENBERG, Esther, to Trustees of Church of the Holy Communion; Cannon St, 33, due Jan. 1, 1910 2,000

ISENBERG, Esther, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Cannon St, 33, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent 10,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to Alois Gutwillig; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 187th St, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year 9,250

JOHNSON, Mary, to George W. Folson; 107th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, as per bond 22,000

JONES, Minnie F., to Cord Havecker; Longfellow St, w s, 25 ft n of 173d St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

LEBOWITZ, Israel, to Abraham Levins and another; Audubon Av, s w corner of 186th St, prior mtg $31,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,400

LEO, John P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 152d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Feb. 1, 1908, — per cent. 13,000

LEVY, Pauline, and another to Ellen M. Bailey; Boston Road, e s, 160.7 ft n e of 169th St, as per bond 38,000

LEWIS, Daniel, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Troy St, s e corner of Sidney St, as per bond 40,000

LISSNER, James, to Jacob Silverstein; Cambreling Av, n w corner of 188th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,500

LOEWY, Nathan, to

REAL ESTATE.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Vicinity of 125th St. and 8th Ave.

Modern elevator apartment house fully rented; net income about $9,000 per annum; equity, $90,000; will exchange where we can raise $30,000 to $40,000 cash; city or out of town.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
153 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS,
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d st.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
about 40 feet x 94 feet.
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(48) 60 Liberty St.

TO LEASE
for 21 years with renewals, plot of 6 lots fronting on
Franklin and North Moore Sts.,
or would divide.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

A LOFT BUILDING ON SPRING ST.
NEAR MACDOUGAL. WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP TO A QUICK PURCHASER.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

3D AVENUE STORE,

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & C., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 50 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

181 Broadway.

Large, light office; $20. Room 12.

Loft, 40x100; $800; power optional; light all sides. Your broker or The $am Hoke $ign Shops, 52d St., at North River.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

14th St.—Part of store to let; good location; also one in Union Square. D., G., L. Co., 32 Union Square.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant store, 8th Avenue, bet. 28th and 29th Streets. Inquire 236 West 13th St.

Photo gallery; old established; rare opportunity; living rooms also; rent, $45. 145 8th Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Loft wanted; 10,000 square feet; near Union Square; also studios, with north light. Douglass, Golden, Leon Co., 32 Union Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, SARAH B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Rosalie King, Louis S. Brush, Leah S. King, Pauline Myers, Augusta Content, Letitia Samuels, Rachel King, Miriam Kahn, Adolphus H. Lissak, Louis S. Lissak, Minnie L. Whitney, Isabelle R. Tobias, Banet L. Solomon, Augusta J. Hart, John L. Solomon, Albert E. Solomon, Rosalie Brandon, Robert L. Solomon, Kate M. Simon, Naomi A. Solomon, Frederick H. Aronson, Lucia Friedlander, Kate Johnson, and Joseph Wolf or Joseph Johnson, a son of Sarah Johnson, deceased, the heirs and next of kin of SARAH B. KING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Isaac S. Isaacs of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property duly approved as the last will and testament of Sarah B. King, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

n19-14w6w7tS

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.

130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof,)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof,
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath, for $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

HUNTINGTON,
234 West 21st St.

Five or six rooms; all light with all modern improvements, including elevator service, day and night, telephone service, &c.; rents $540 to $720 per annum. J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.
Telephone 1075 Chelsea.

CLARA COURT

503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $30 to $65.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES.

109th St., 210 to 214 West, between Amsterdam and Broadway; 4, 5, 6 large, sunny rooms; perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome spacious entrances; rents $27 up.

65 Morningside Av.,

near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,

240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

84th St., 120 West.—Choice eight-room single apartment, new crepe paper, $42.50; highest references required. Owner on premises, 2-4.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents

THE LORELEY,

N. W. CORNER EAST 56TH ST. & PARK AV.
Corner Apartments, nine rooms. Apply on premises, or to M. F. STEVENS, Attorney, 34 Pine St.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 and 235 Second Av., near Stuyvesant.—Park-Suites of rooms and bath; steam heat, hall attendance. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

1236 St., 206-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17.00-$19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

44 East 132d; a nice apartment; five extra large rooms with bath; hot water; $20.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

To let, furnished, at $225 per month, very handsome and light apartment of seven large rooms and bath on Central Park West.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLOCH, SAMUEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Theodore Bloch, Jacques Bloch, Anna Bloch Levy, Juliette Bloch Rueff, Florine Bloch, Julien Bloch, Alice Bloch, Isaac Schwob, Jeanne Schwob-Schwob, Raphael Schwob, Lucie Schwob Ditisheim, Blanche Schwob Ditisheim, Armand Schwob, Rene Schwob, Maurice Schwob, Emily Ziyy Bloch, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adolphe Schwob, as executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL BLOCH, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

n19-14w6w7tS

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route to
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
9:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:26 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Dec. 24|Philadelphia.....Jan. 7
St. Louis.....Dec. 31|*Zeel'd.Jan.14,10:30AM
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MENOMINEE.....Dec. 24, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland....Dec. 24|Zeeland.....Jan. 14
Vaderland.....Dec. 31|Finland.....Jan. 21

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Dec. 28, 10 AM|Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM
Cedric...Jan. 4, 4:30 AM|Majestic.Jan.18, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA THE AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM|Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon|Kronprinz.Mar.21,6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM|Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'nprinz,Feb.21,7:30 AM|K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Frankf'rt.Dec.27, 10AM|Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM|Barba'sa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.31, 10 AM|Neckar.Mar. 15, 11 AM
Brn'dt'nb'g.Jan.31,10 AM|*Kurfu'rst.Mar.9,11 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM|Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM|Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM|Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM|Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM

From Hudson Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS

BERMUDA, THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, ETC.

The Quebec Steamship Co. (Ltd.) will despatch the S. S. Pretoria from New York as follows: January 4th, 30 days, $160 up; February 9th, 24 days, $185 up; March 22d, 30 days, $160 up. Illustrated booklet, with itinerary and description of the places visited, mailed free on application. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada; A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., New York.

Ask for Special Tours. Bermuda, Jan. 18, 28. April 12, 17, from $58.50. West Indies, one month, including Five days at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $90.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria..Dec. 24, 7 AM|Lucania.Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania.Dec.31,11 AM|Umbria..Jan. 21, 8 AM
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM|Campania.Jan.28,11 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
PANNONIA....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 21, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA...Jan. 31, Noon; Mar. 21, Apl. 4
SLAVONIA....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 19 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

Hamburg-American.

London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM|‡Waldmeus'Jan14,11AM
‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM|†Bluecher.Jan19,10AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon|Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
Furnessia.Jan. 14, Noon|Ethiopia.Feb. 11, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $18 & $16.
Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 2, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. Tours by specially chartered, new, twin-screw, fast steamer "Caledonia." July 1, via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Send for program. F. C. Clark, 113 B'way, N. Y. **EUROPE**

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples (Genoa, Bologna), Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*9:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25 "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 3:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, *4:55 for North Philadelphia only, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 183 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above. Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "542 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (2:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 25:00, 26:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*9:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1:00, 5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, (5:30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 21:30, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 16:00, 17:30, 19:00, *10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, *8:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, *4:25, *8:00, †9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||51:00, ||*1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, *4:00, 5:00 P. M.

ZFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. ‖Parlor cars only. ††Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 183 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., 275 New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street	5.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
" "	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	3.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
Ar. St. Louis	12.15 nicht.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Daily. Lv. N. Y. City, South Ferry, Liberty St., Chicago, Pitts...12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Chi. Columbus...11.55 am. 12.00 noon. Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd.
"Pitts. Limited" 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis...12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis.... 9.55 am. 10.00 am. Diner.
Cin., St. Louis.... 6.55 pm. 6.00 pm. Diner.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 109 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, †‡|10:00, ‖x|10:02 A. M., †‡|1:00 *‖|1:03, *x‖3:00, ††|5:00, *‖6:01, *‖12:00 P.M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—†‖8 A. M., 12 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †|12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.

Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†3 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—†3:50 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †8:50 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—†4:50, $6:00, *8:00, †10:02, ¶¶10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., *1:03, †4.30, ‖5:01, †6:00, $6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and 125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c26 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2,376 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, c6 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. and Park Ave. only. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

E. D. BRONSON, Gen. Pass'r Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‡Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes at 24:15, 27:45, 28:55, 29:45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. L. V.
Manch Chunk Local	†6.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Lake Shore Express	*10.30 AM	*10.40 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.25 PM	*21.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	13.55 PM	14.10 PM
Easton Local	15.10 PM	15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.06 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 363, 1,354 and 1,364 Broadway, 183 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq., 275 and 945 Columbus Ave., 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St., 3 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

All-Rail Service.
Fall River Line via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 11, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

Norwich Line via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Charlton St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers NEW HAVEN and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

New Haven Line for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:30 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Bridgeport Line from Pier 35, N. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 3:00 P. M.

BOSTON, $2.50, (DIRECT STEAMERS.)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 36 East River, foot Catharine St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Are you seeking latest styles, beautiful effects, charming costumes, elegant tailor-made gowns, lowest possible prices? Ernestine, 134 W. 20th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Cigar, stationery, and newspaper store at 2,158 5th Av. has this day been sold by Herrman Herzog to Louis Rosenthal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

FOR SALE.

I have the largest assortment of ACCOUNT and fine MEMORANDUM BOOKS in New York City at reasonable prices. TYPEWRITER RIBBONS for all machines, 50c each. PURE CARBON PAPERS, 500 kinds of DIARIES in plain and fine bindings.
JAMES LEACH,
86 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 2116 John.

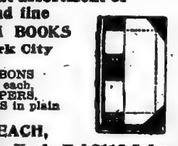

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DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
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T. G. SELLEW,
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$1 DOWN & $1 WEEKLY
Waltham and Elgin Watches and Diamonds on Credit. No security required. Perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write, telephone, or call Globe Credit Watch Co., 65 Nassau St., cor. John.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
easy payments, lowest prices; goods guaranteed; confidential. Call, write, or 'phone.
NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 BROADWAY.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange,
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman. 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

GOLD CIGAR CUTTER, buckle attached, below 34th St.; $10 reward. Murray, 23 West 32d.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that Bank Book No. 3,269, issued Oct. 28, 1904, to Frederick Brunke, has been lost; payment thereon has been stopped and duplicate will be issued 2 weeks from this date to proper owner. Yorkville Bank.

LOST—On 3d Av. "L" south of 23d St., Volume 7, "Japan," half red morocco; $5 reward. Warren, 160 Fifth Av., Room 811, New York City.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin; reward for return; pawnticket redeemed, no questions asked. Room 8,018, 1 Madison Av.

$200 REWARD for diamond open-face gold watch with fleur de lis pin; lost Dec. 21, possibly in shopping district. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$5 REWARD for pair of smoke pearl OPERA GLASSES, lost December 17th in the vicinity of 44th Street and Fifth Avenue. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$200 REWARD for lady's solitaire diamond ring with diamond-studded shank; lost Dec. 19. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE, "THE PARK."—Two connecting rooms adjoining bath, one flight; in refined, quiet boarding house; newly decorated; steam heat; superior table; also one corner suite, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

1-15 EAST 45TH ST.—Double and single front rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

61ST ST., 673, 694, 696 Madison Av.—Third floor suite; rooms separate; table guests accommodated.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (Corner 80th St.—Large, well furnished, steam heated room, with excellent board; private family; second floor. Holmes.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, Near 73d St.—Large rooms, connecting; private bath; board optional; in refined Jewish private family.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large rooms, with bath, hallboy, and telephone service.

26TH ST., 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; Turkish, electric, Roman baths; moderate prices for permanent or transient guests.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; reasonable; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; two pleasant hall rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Everything new; modern rooms, large and small; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

50TH ST., 38 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; private bath; steam heat; telephone; electric light; $7 up; first-class service.

63D ST., 15 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining bedroom; running water; steam heat; private family. Frank.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

75 WEST 46TH ST.—Large front room to let; running water; heated; bath; for gentleman.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—Elegant furnished room; private Jewish family; board optional; references.

114TH ST., 112 WEST.—Room in steam-heated flat; reasonable; homelike; near Subway; gentlemen; references. Adler.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

LARGE or two smaller comfortably furnished heated rooms with refined people by neat couple; privilege of very light housekeeping; Manhattan or Brooklyn; no ticket house; reference. Good Home, Box 189 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

61ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

MRS. G., East 140th St., wants girl for general housework; must be good plain cook; family of four in small private dwelling; good home and wages for the right girl. No. 569. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. A., West 126th St., wants German and English speaking girl for housework and to assist in retail fruit store; two in family, living in apartment; wages, $16. No. 576. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. S., East 80th St., wants English-speaking girl for chamberwork; private dwelling; family of adults; references; wages, $15-$16. No. 578. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. B., West 116th St., wants English-speaking girl for general housework; good plain cook; family of three adults in apartment; wages, $20. No. 588. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright stenographer for position where a knowledge of billing is necessary; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

Males.

A. VANTINE & CO. require services of neat-appearing boys who can furnish reference; good opportunity for advancement to right parties. Apply 15 East 18th St.

BOYS who have time between 7:30 and 8:45 A. M. can make $2 a week delivering papers daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted.) Call Saturday, 51 Vesey St., New York.

LORD & TAYLOR require several neat-appearing cash boys; good opportunity for advancement. Call immediately with certificate.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

THE New York Butlers' Association wants butlers, valets, and second men. 325 6th Av.

WANTED.—In downtown wholesale paper house, young man about 20 years old; one who has had some experience in this line; must figure quickly and accurately. Address in confidence, stating age and experience, Duane St., Box 100 Times.

WANTED—Boy of good appearance and fair education, living with family, to work in an office; previous experience not necessary. Address P. O. Box 823, New York City.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Sober, steady man to run canalboat or barge; write references and wages required. Address Transportation, Box 104 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes correctly; best references; $12. American, 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat, ladylike; competent person; attends to business; references; $12. $15. C. A., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages location insures; strives opportunity show worth; credentials. Edna, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Stenographer, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman; cultured; broad experience commercial, legal, brokerage. Superba, 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12, $15. Mabel Reynolds, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five months' experience; neat, accurate, willing, obliging; moderate salary. J. Moore, 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; best references; $8-$9. Ready, Box 177 Times.

WANTED—By a widow without incumbrances, an opportunity to serve in hotel, clubhouse, or institution as practical matron or housekeeper; several years' experience in institution work; open for engagement Jan. 1. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss, and balance sheets prepared; charges moderate. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Holiday Gifts,
Sterling Silver,
Endless Variety,
Exclusive Designs.
41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wishes permanent or temporary employment; moderate remuneration; references. Stephenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT.—As accountant; 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary, special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

COACHMAN, groom, useful man, in country; age 30; good driver; sober, competent man; references from last employer. J. E. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, CAPABLE, ENERGETIC, is open for position requirnig executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. Address W., Box 102 Times.

MECHANIC on White steam car; capable of all repairs, or would like place in factory to further improve himself in the gas car; well recommended. American, 1,304 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young man with some experience; can furnish good reference. M., 241 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN with some experience along engineering lines desires to enter civil engineer's office; good natural ability as a draughtsman and letterer; go anywhere. R. B., 218 Times.

WOULD BLOCK OFFAL CONTRACT

Standard Manufacturing Company Claims It as Lowest Bidder.

Ex-Justice William M. K. Olcott, counsel for the Standard Manufacturing Company, appeared in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday to ask for an injunction restraining the Board of Health from awarding the city's offal contract to the syndicate that has had it for the past twenty years, consisting of McKeever Brothers and Frank White. The Board of Health had met on Thursday and voted to give the contract to the McKeever-White combination, although the Standard Manufacturing Company had put in a bid agreeing to do the work for $39,000 less than the McKeever-White combination agreed to do it for.

When Health Commissioner Darlington heard that Mr. Olcott's law firm had been retained to enjoin the board from signing the contract the Health Commissioner hurried down to the Mayor's office to explain, but the Mayor told him the Board of Health was quite competent to act without the Mayor's advice. As Dr. Darlington was leaving he gave out an interview saying that the members of the board were unanimous in voting against the award of the contract to the Standard Company as lowest bidder, as it had no plant ready to do the work.

BALTIC HAS STORMY TRIP.

Duchess of Manchester's Little Daughter a Favorite on Board.

After eight stormy days at sea the White Star liner Baltic, from Liverpool, got in yesterday morning. The big ship had over 1,500 passengers on board, and nearly 3,000 sacks of Christmas mail.

An interesting person in the saloon was little Lady Mary Montague, the three-year-old daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. The little girl, who came over with a nurse, was the pet of everybody on the ship. The Duke and Duchess were at the pier to welcome Lady Mary. Ivan Caryll, author of "The Duchess of Dantzig," also came over in the Baltic. His play is to be produced at Daly's Jan. 16, and Mr. Caryll comes to direct the rehearsals.

Others who arrived on the Baltic were Henry M. Alexander, Capt. A. R. Bayley, Mrs. Ralph Belcher, Charles W. Bigelow, Lieut. Col. H. G. Burrowes, H. T. Cady, John Clendenning, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Crawford, the Rev. Canon G. W. Dumbell, H. P. Darling, Commander P. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Frost, Capt. W. H. Gibson, Mrs. Charles Hall, James N. Jarvie, Mrs. John McGinley, Sir W. D. Pearson, Lady Pearson, Edwin Pruitt, Prof. Charles Waldstein, Willie Ward, the actor; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilcox, and Jay Williams.

HONORS FOR CAPT. KAEMPFF.

The Deutschland's Commander Completes His 150th Voyage.

With the arrival of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland at her dock in Hoboken Thursday evening Capt. C. Kaempff completed his one hundred and fiftieth voyage with the Hamburg-American Line. During the voyage a concert was given aboard the Deutschland, at which a fund was raised for the purchase of a present to the commander, and the following resolution was passed:

We, the appreciative passengers of the steamship Deutschland, consider it our duty to express our thanks to the Captain, C. Kaempff, for his circumspection and conscientiousness during a heavy Winter voyage, and combine at the same time our heartiest congratulations on his one hundred and fiftieth voyage. May a kind fate guard him from harm, and when later the day of his retirement arrives may the evening of his life be a happy one.

Capt. Kaempff was born in 1855, and, at the age of fourteen, adopted the sea as a mistress. Before reaching his majority he was in command of a sailing vessel. Fortune took him to Japan, where he entered the Japanese merchant service, and among the vessels he commanded was the Tatsu Maru, which figured in recent Japanese naval exploits. In 1870 he entered the service of the Hamburg-American Line and became a commander in 1886. In 1893, when in command of the Gellert, that vessel caught fire, and through his skill and coolness both ship and passengers were saved from what seemed to be inevitable destruction. While in command of the Augusta Victoria he saved the life of a member of his crew. For these and various other acts of bravery he was personally decorated twice by Emperor William. It is also told of him that his skillful manoeuvring of the Auguste Victoria in the narrow waters of the Norwegian Loguefjord saved a collision with the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and won from the Emperor a personal salute of "Bravo!"

VAUGRIGNEUSE WILL UPHELD.

Court Finds Eccentric Baroness Was Mentally Competent.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday handed down a decision admitting to probate the will of the Baroness Sarah Morris de Vaugrigneuse, who left an estate of almost $400,000. She left bequests to some of her relatives, but made no mention of others, who were members of the old New York families of Morrises and Rutherfords. She names as the residuary legatee J. Herbert Carpenter, her financial agent.

Relatives contested the will on the ground that the Baroness was not mentally competent, and that at the time she named Carpenter as the residuary legatee she really did not know the value of her residuary estate. Surrogate Thomas says:

"The evidence on which it was argued that the decedent was of so low an order of intelligence that she should be classed as an imbecile does not lead to that conclusion."

Referring to the letters of the Baroness introduced in evidence, Surrogate Thomas says they showed that while the Baroness was not a remarkably gifted woman, she had a normal and wholesome mind.

City College Alumni Quarterly.

The Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York has undertaken to publish a quarterly, whose first issue will appear during the next few days. The avowed object of the publication is "to renew old friendships, create new ones, and bring into closer touch with the life of the college all her faithful sons."

The editor is James W. Sheridan, '99, who is now teaching in the English department of the City College, and the business manager is George B. Markham, '02.

NAN PATTERSON CASE RESULTS IN MISTRIAL

Jury Six for Acquittal, Six for Conviction to the Last.

GIRL COLLAPSES IN COURT

Her Counsel Tells of New Evidence—Informed, He Says, That Mrs. Young Always Carried Pistol.

The jury in the Nan Patterson case after trying vainly for more than twenty-four hours to break the deadlock which continued from the first ballot when the members stood six for conviction and six for acquittal was discharged at 12:52 o'clock yesterday. Justice Vernon M. Davis announced that the defendant was remanded to the Tombs without bail, and the chorus girl was carried from the courtroom in a hysterical condition. Two attendants lifted her from her chair and carried her to her cell, which, denuded of personal belongings, bore mute evidence of her shattered faith in acquittal.

When the jury finally reported that it was unable to agree the courtroom was comparatively empty. It was not that interest in the fate of the accused had lessened, for outside, in the corridors, and on the streets bounding the court building at least one thousand men and women were fighting vainly for a glimpse of her. The vacant chairs were due to the rigid rule laid down by the Justice that no one was to be allowed entrance who was not concerned in the case.

It was announced after the jury had been discharged that not one of the members voted to sustain the charge of murder in the first degree. The six votes were for manslaughter, and it is understood three of them were for manslaughter in the second degree. After the first ballot, which stood six to six, there was no formal voting. Foreman Harmer suggested that such informal ballots as should be taken be accomplished by a rising vote. In this way no record was preserved. Before the first ballot was cast there were seven jurors in favor of acquittal, but one of them was won over by those who favored conviction.

Before making its last report the jury adopted a resolution forbidding any of its members to disclose the particulars of the deliberations, but some of the facts leaked out. It was said that the jury convinced itself that the wound which brought Caesar Young to his death could have been self inflicted. All that was necessary was to use the thumb for pulling the trigger of the revolver. This question disposed of, the purchase of the weapon was inquired into, and it was upon this point that the hopeless split developed.

"If it could have been possible," said one of the jurors, "for us to convince ourselves regarding the ownership of the pistol there would have been a verdict. The absence of the J. Morgan Smiths was another thing which worried us. We all realized that the story of this man might have changed the entire aspect of the case."

NON-COMMITTAL AS TO NEW TRIAL.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday, while the jury was still out, that the result of the balloting would influence him largely in determining whether or not, in the event of a disagreement, another trial would be necessary. Naturally, he said, if the majority of the jurors favored an acquittal, and the State felt that it could not improve upon its case, the withdrawal of the charge against the defendant would be advisable. On the other hand, if a sufficient proportion of the jurors believed the woman guilty, and it should appear that a stronger case might be made out if another trial was entered into, the situation would be exactly reversed. After the report of the jury he was absolutely non-committal, and Mr. Rand refused to discuss the situation.

Abraham Levy, Henry Unger, and Daniel O'Reilly, of counsel for the defense, after a conference yesterday afternoon, issued a statement.

"We are more convinced than ever," said Mr. Levy, "that a verdict of guilty will never be reached in the case."

The defendant, according to her counsel, is wholly without means, and for this reason was not able to engage experts, or even to secure the attendance of material witnesses, notably that of the telephone operator at the St. Paul Hotel, who, according to Mr. Levy, heard Caesar Young's messages on the morning of the shooting and could have proved that the meeting between the deceased and the chorus girl was of the man's seeking.

SAYS MRS. YOUNG CARRIED PISTOL.

"We are credibly informed," continued Mr. Levy, "that Mrs. Young always carried a revolver, and it has been stated to us that when Caesar Young's baggage was returned from Europe a cartridge was found in his effects. While we made use of such material as we had we feel confident that, if there is another trial, other witnesses will come forward to corroborate the story of the defendant."

On Tuesday Mr. Levy may make an effort to have his client admitted to bail, the Supreme Court having already fixed the amount at $20,000. In case this step is taken he will ask for a reduction on the ground that one must be convicted of crime beyond a reasonable doubt, and that his client was held innocent by six jurors.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Nan Patterson was led to the pen alongside the courtroom. Justice Davis did not reach the Court House until 11:30 o'clock. When the jury was brought in, Foreman Harmer said that he and his companions had been unable to reach a decision. Justice Davis sent them back for further deliberation. The jury returned for the second time at 12:45 o'clock.

"There is no possibility of reaching a verdict," announced Foreman Harmer to Justice Davis.

"Then I am compelled to excuse you from further attendance," was the reply, the Justice at the same time thanking the jurors for their services. After the jury had filed from the box Foreman Harmer had quite a lengthy conference with Justice Davis.

"I have been informed," said Justice Davis, when the consultation was over, "that the jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction. As to how the six for conviction stood, as to the degree of crime, I was not informed, nor could I conscientiously seek any information."

"I am bound by resolution to say nothing of what took place in the jury room," said Foreman Harmer. "It is permissible for me to say, however, that there was such a vast difference of opinion that we took only one formal ballot and spent the rest of the time in argument."

MRS. PATTERSON WORSE.

Girl's Mother Waited All Night for Expected Verdict of Acquittal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—There was a light all night in the Patterson home, and Mrs. Patterson, the mother of the chorus girl on trial for her life, did not sleep through the long hours of waiting for the expected dispatch telling of the girl's acquittal.

Members of the family said to-day that the bad news had made her worse. When the news came of the discharge of the jury she asked if the court would allow her daughter to furnish bail.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Grand Jury Indicts Devanna for Killing George Dominick.

The Grand Jury indicted yesterday another policeman for murder in the first degree. He is Eugene L. Devanna and was attached to the Thirty-fourth Precinct, in the Bronx.

On Nov. 2 last, while intoxicated, it is alleged, he had a quarrel with several men in the Morris Heights Hotel, at Cedar Avenue and Dock Street, the Bronx, and shot and killed George Dominick.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Is the most economical thing in the kitchen.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOUR ARE SUSPENDED FOR HAZING GOULD

President Butler Declares Against Annoyance of Individuals.

STUDENTS GET UP MEMORIAL

Columbia Men Promise "Proper" Hazing of Freshmen, No Kidnapping of Individuals, and No Fighting.

Four members of the sophomore class at Columbia were suspended yesterday by the Faculty because of the attempted hazing of Kingdon Gould. College sentiment seemed to be that the sentence was unjust, and the sophomore class was for leaving the university if their classmates were not at once reinstated.

The students, however, got up a petition, couched in mild terms, asking that the suspensions be set aside. They later decided to have the class Presidents present a memorial to the Faculty. This will declare that arrangements have been made for the "proper" hazing of freshmen; that there will be no kidnappings of individuals by groups of students; that there will be no hazing of youths of tender nerves, and that there will be no fighting on the streets or on the campus.

The students assert that they expect Dean Hutton, who issued the order of suspension, to raise the suspensions. The men suspended are Aigeltinger, Finch, Cauchois, and Doty.

Aigeltinger was afterward permitted to take part in the class cane spree, and won the bout for the sophomore class.

Aigeltinger, Finch, and Cauchois were in conference with President Butler and Dean Hutton nearly all the morning. President Butler later issued this statement:

"Any statement as to the action of the university in regard to the occurrences on Tuesday and Wednesday last, as reported in the public press, has been withheld until the facts were definitely established and until the Dean of the Faculty under which the students concerned are enrolled had arrived at his own conclusions in reference to the matter. Conduct involving academic discipline is very rare indeed at Columbia, and such conduct, when it is observed or reported, almost invariably proceeds from thoughtlessness, not from malice. This is undoubtedly true in the present instance, but the facts as they now appear are none the less grave. The university will not permit to pass unnoticed any annoyance of an individual student, or any attack upon him by a committee or group of other students, whether this goes by the name of hazing or otherwise. There is no elaborate code of rules at Columbia the violation of any one of which will subject the offender to academic discipline. Every student is treated as a gentleman, and is expected to conduct himself as a gentleman. Whenever a case has been reported which involved the persecution of an individual freshman by a group of sophomores who could be identified, academic discipline has followed, and will follow with increasing severity until the practice is stopped.

"It appears from the admitted facts that the kidnapping of Gould and McCutcheon of the first-year class in Applied Science was planned for Tuesday last by certain members of the second-year class. It is this deliberate attack upon individual freshmen by sophomores that has been punished by the suspension from the university of those immediately concerned until Feb. 6, the first day of the second half year.

"The details of the actual occurences on Broadway are primarily matters for the public authorities to deal with, but the academic offense is a totally distinct matter, and it is that which has led to the disciplinary action taken by Dean Hutton. Parents who send their sons to Columbia may be assured that the university will not permit them to be harassed and annoyed in a way that it appears has become increasingly common during the last few years. There is no 'tradition' at stake at all; only the question of the ordinary conduct of a gentleman is involved.

"The college discipline known as suspension has been inflicted by Dean Hutton on four members of the second-year class of the School of Applied Science, namely, Messrs. Aigeltinger, Cauchois, Doty, and Finch, and extends to Feb. 6, 1905, which is the opening day of the second half year. The students named were in conference with the President of the university and Dean Hutton, and have made certain statements which the university officers have taken into consideration, and which will be made the subject of a further conference on Friday, Jan. 6."

TENDER'S DRIVER THROWN.

Wheel Struck Elevated Pillar—Fireman's Collar Bone Broken.

Fire caused a slight scare last night in the five-story apartment building at 595 Columbus Avenue. The fire started in an upholstering store in the basement. Although the fire caused much smoke, many of the tenants did not leave the upper floors, and the firemen extinguished the blaze in quick time.

On the way to the fire John Creagan, the driver of a fire engine tender, made to wide a turn from Eighty-ninth Street into Columbus Avenue and the hub of one of the rear wheels struck an elevated railroad pillar and threw Creagan to the pavement. His collarbone was broken and his shoulder wrenched.

WILD WILLIAMSBURG RUNAWAY.

Horse Bucks Two Cars, Clears Sidewalk, and Finally Impales Himself.

A horse belonging to the Brooklyn Union Gas Light Company in Williamsburg became frightened at Grand Street and Driggs Avenue last night by an auto-truck and began a dash along Grand Street.

George Gallery, the driver, who lives at 533 Wythe Avenue, was thrown from his seat. The horse then bucked a car crossing Grand Street and shook up all the passengers, and then ran into a car of the Grand Street and Newtown line, completing the wreck of the wagon. He then ran on the sidewalk and scattered people in all directions, knocking a dozen down, but with little damage.

Meanwhile the horse had run three blocks. He finally turned into the street again and ran into a shaft of a wagon belonging to the American Sugar Refining Company. That ended the runaway.

NEW WAR ON CADETS.

East Side Employment Agents Organize to Protect Working Girls.

To fight the cadet evil and to exercise a kind of protectorate over working girls in general, the employment agents on the lower east side are forming an association. It is to be known as the Employment Agents' Protective Association of New York, the officers to be chosen hereafter.

About ten of them met last evening at the office of B. Rieser, 712 East Sixth Street, to talk things over. From their constitutional discussions it was made clear that employers who treat their help badly or who permit them to be subjected to indignities, or omit the essential formality of paying them, are to be blacklisted, the lists to be circulated among the members of the association only.

But there is to be another list to include those girls who have a constitutional aversion to work, or a fondness for trinkets and jewelry not their own, and those who have more than a reasonable number of admirers.

The employment agents propose to have enforced the law governing employment agents strictly, and to go a little further in the way of insisting that their business shall be carried on along moral lines.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
685 Broadway.....corner Lewston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Buy an order on Young's. "He" does the choosing—that guarantees full appreciation.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

He smiles! And why?

He's just heard that he can now save from $5 to $15 on many of our finest overcoats and save on a mixture suit, too—the general scaling down all through the suit stock has filled the $15 tables with suits that were higher.

He's just heard that a suit and overcoat for his boys will cost him much less than a few days ago.

He knows it's the day before Christmas, and his present came from our store—so was the sort of thing he'd buy himself.

House-coats; dressing-gowns; suit-cases; scarfs; umbrellas; canes; gloves; bath-robes; steamer-rugs.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CHURCH, SKYSCRAPER, EIGHT INCHES OF AIR

First Is the Owner, the Second an Alleged Trespasser.

SPLINTER BASIS OF A SUIT

C. B. Graham Alleges That Tall Building Trespassed and That Dutch Reformed Church Acted Queerly.

A suit in which the Dutch Reformed Church of this city, the owners of a twenty-story building and the man who says he is the lessee of an eight-inch splinter of land are concerned, is the latest of these queer real estate disputes to get into court.

The plaintiff is C. B. Graham, who in 1845 leased from the church the plot 133 William Street. The lease, it is declared, guarantees to him until 1950 the full possession of the 25 feet of land on which his building stands. The lease is said to be nearly unique in that it makes it incumbent on the owners of the land to pay, at the expiration of the lease, for all improvements put thereon.

Years ago the Sands estate put up a building on the corner of William and Fulton Streets, adjoining the Graham building. Mr. Graham's building had a heavy wall, and when the new building went up, its owners, it is said, got permission to place beams within his wall.

Recently the Royal Baking Powder Company put up a twenty-story building on the corner plot. The plaintiff's lawyers, Wells & Snedeker, declare that, although the Lawyers' Title Guarantee Company, upon examination of the deeds, declared that the Royal Baking Powder Company had beam privileges and no more, as regards the property at 133 William Street, they went ahead and cut into Mr. Graham's wall for steel pillars, and, when they got above the fourth floor, built out eight inches over the Graham property. F. De Witt Wells of counsel for the plaintiff, declares that in what he terms this disregard of the warning, the builders of the high building took unprecedented action.

Of course, if Mr. Graham won the suit the builders of the twenty-story building might have to tear down their structure, or part of it.

Some time ago Mr. Wells got an injunction to restrain the builders of the tall structure from going ahead with the alleged encroachment, but this was later dissolved in the Supreme Court.

Not long ago, Mr. Wells says, he was surprised to hear that his case had been settled. Mr. Graham denied all knowledge of any settlement, and an investigation brought to light a deed made in July last, several months after Mr. Graham brought his suit, in which the Dutch Reformed Church had sold to the Royal Baking Powder Company, for $1,500, the eight-inch strip of land on which part of Mr. Graham's building stands.

Mr. Wells said that he also learned that this consideration named in the deed was not the true one and that the amount paid was between $4,000 and $5,000.

He said that such action on the part of the church was so unprecedented that he called on the Treasurer, Theophilus Brouwer, who admitted to him that the church had taken such action. He refused to tell Mr. Wells what the real consideration was, and the lawyer thereupon summoned Mr. Brouwer and all the Trustees of the church as witnesses. He says that he will endeavor to make the church show its records, which Mr. Brouwer says it has never done before, and Mr. Wells says some interesting developments concerning the church's action will be disclosed.

WHO'LL GIVE THOSE CLOTHES?

150 Newsboys Await New Garb for Their Christmas Dinner.

Up to a late hour last night no offer of clothes for the newsboys living at the Newsboys' Lodging House, at 14 New Chambers Street, had been made to Superintendent Haig. He said he still hoped that some one would come to the front and send all of the clothing needed for the 150 boys under his care.

If none is received before Christmas Day, the boys will eat their turkey and cranberry sauce wearing their old "togs" of last Winter or the Winter before, and will present a rather ragged appearance.

Everything For Men.
Sack Suits, single and Double-breasted, $12 to $35.
Overcoats, Tourists, Paletots and Regulars, $15 to $50.
Smoking Jackets. Dressing Gowns. Bath Robes. Dress Suit Cases. Hat Boxes. Silk Umbrellas. Silk Mufflers. Gloves. Silk Hats. Opera Hats.
13th St. Store Open Evenings Until Xmas.
Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

John Daniell, Sons & Sons.
Wish to announce to those who still have their Christmas shopping to do that they will reap the benefit of a delayed importation of choice Holiday Goods, (very exclusive novelties) which has just been opened up.
We close at 7 o'clock to-night.
Broadway, 8th & 9th Sts.

THE W & H SHOPS
These 55c. scarves ought to be $1.00. We have dollar kinds, too—but *they're* real $1.50 cravats.
Both'll make cracking fine gifts!
WEBER & HEILBRONER
58 Nassau St.—869 Broadway—757 Broadway.

WOMEN JOIN CAP STRIKERS.

1,800 Out In Trade Now—Manufacturers to Form National Body.

The 350 women employed by the members of the Cap Manufacturers' Association joined in the strike against the open shop declaration of the association yesterday. In all about 1,800 or 1,900 workers are now on strike, and the factories will remain idle until Monday, when capmakers will be employed individually on the open-shop plan.

It is proposed to form a National Cap Manufacturers' Association to push the open-shop movement, and a meeting for the purpose will be called in a few days. Members of the association admitted yesterday that they were sorry they left the firm of Mark Davis, Sons & Co. to carry on its open-shop fight a year ago single handed.

David Fox of Fox & Lederer said that latterly no union man could get employment without bringing a certificate from the union. Five union men had recently applied for work, and his firm wanted all five, but the union would only give one of them a certificate. As an instance of union tyranny, he said that not long since a committee of nine of his employes demanded 72 cents a dozen for a certain kind of caps, and the union allowed the men in a neighboring firm to make the same hats for 59 cents a dozen. When he protested he was told that if he "got fresh" they would make it $1 a dozen.

AMUSEMENTS.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK
ICE SKATING
INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH, Quebec vs. New York A. C.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, $1.00. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra.

SOUSA CARNEGIE HALL. Three Farewell Concerts. Sun., Mon., Tues., Dec. 25, 26, 27. SEATS ON SALE.

AMERICAN Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. To-m'w Night—"THE RATS"—"Down the Pike." Next week—"SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH."
BELASCO THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Xmas (Monday) WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25&50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.
LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 St. Xtr Mat. Xmas. MAT. TO-DAY. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. TO-DAY. Al. W. Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Next week—The Woman Who Dared.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTONS
3D AV. 31st & 3d Av. Mat. To-day—At Risk of His Life. Next week—Too Proud to Beg.

AMUSEMENTS.
EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-day. LAST 2 TIMES. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. NEXT MON. EVE., MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) Seats now on sale.
HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. XMAS NIGHT AT DALY'S THEATRE. EDNA MAY IN THE SCHOOL GIRL. OPENS XMAS MAT. The Musical WOODLAND Forest Fantasy. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day. Pinero's A Wife Without a Smile.
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Last Times To-day. Mat. 2:15, Night 8:15. THE N. C. GOODWIN, USURPER. BEGINNING XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 26. First Mat. Wed., Dec. 28. Regular Mats. Sat. Holiday Matinee Monday, Jan. 2. VIOLA ALLEN in The Winter's Tale. Tickets on sale.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. EXTRA MAT. THURS., DEC. 29. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY
SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. XTRA MAT. XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th.....At 8:30. Mat. To-day & New Year's, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore. "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."
DALY'S CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS XMAS NIGHT. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL. Matinees Dec. 28, Dec. 31. Seats ready.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-day, Matinee, at 2, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Sembrich, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna. This Evening, (Pop. prices,) at

DEC
1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," by Lady Burne-Jones, which Mr. de Kay reviews so entertainingly this week, is a work of biography quite out of the common. Mr. M. H. Spielmann, writing in The London Academy, declares that this is an exception to most biographies written by widows, "partly because there were no shadows to Burne-Jones's brilliant character that a wife might seek to hide, partly because the honest candor of the writer makes us feel that even if there were she would not make the attempt." Criticism, of art in general and of the particular art of her subject, the biographer avoids, but she records clearly all that is to be recorded of the professional and social life of a many-sided man, a man of poetic inspiration, animated always by serious purpose, yet a humorist, too, a charming letter writer, widely read, a good talker, a great artist.

We publish this week a final installment, the eighth in number, of our notes of comment on the new books for children of the Winter of 1904-5. Many columns have been given up to these notes, but even with this space at our disposal, and the best of intentions, it has been found necessary to dismiss many books for children with no further notice than the acknowledgment of their receipt. Some of the books for boys and girls that have passed unnoticed are as good in their way as some to which we have expressly directed the attention of our readers. But the articles on children's books have not fulfilled their just purpose if they have not served to direct attention (as we are confident they have) to all the new and reprinted books for children; and the supply of such books this season has surpassed in quantity and quality the supply of any previous year.

The centenary of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, has passed without any very formal recognition of the anniversary in this country, as might have been expected; though in his own land his memory has been splendidly honored, as, for that matter, it is honored every year on Primrose Day. Signs are not lacking here of a revival of interest in the career of this remarkable man and his work, chiefly, however, in his literary work, and we feel confident that the various new editions of his novels will be well received. Interest in the books of Disraeli, especially at this late day, is inseparable from interest in his political life and the course of British politics in the early years of his career. "Coningsby," as Mr Evans said in his review last week of Sichel's biography, is surely "the greatest political novel in any language," and a revival of interest in Disraeli's fiction means at least a temporary revival of interest in the political novel. A certain feeble sort of political novel, indeed, survives the changes of taste and the ravages of time and criticism, with the sickly endurance credited by Sir Benjamin Backbite to some social reputations. But the political novel of the Disraeli type has long been accounted a thing of the past. It is interesting to note that the publishers of one of the new editions of Disraeli's works will include the "official key" to the identity of some of the principal characters in the novels, revised by Lord Rowton, who, as Montagu Corry, was long the intimate friend and private secretary of the brilliant Prime Minister.

They say in London that John Morley may write a book recording his impressions of America during his recent visit. It was a brief visit, to be sure, but Mr. Morley saw much more, perhaps, than the ordinary visitor sees in a year. Probably, also, he has "impressions" of American thought and American institutions apart from those derived in his visit, or those corrected or effaced by it. This is not the sort of book, however, which we associate with Mr. Morley's fame, which is founded on long and thorough study of the subjects on which he writes. A forthcoming English book of great promise is the autobiography of that versatile man of science and letters, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace.

Interesting new books on music in the coming year will be Dr. Joseph Joachim's three-volume work on the violin and Edward J. Dent's biography of Alessandro Scarlatti. Dr. Joachim has had sixty years of public life as a violinist and teacher of violin playing, and his book, in the writing of which he has been assisted by Prof. Andreas Moser, one of his former pupils, will comprise a complete School of the Violin. The first volume will be published in Berlin next month, and in England soon afterward. Mr. Dent has made a very thorough study of the neglected Scarlatti, deriving many details of the composer's life from hitherto unpublished documents. His book, too, will come out in January.

There has been no lack of books designed to supply the increased demand for information concerning Russia and Japan, since the very beginning of the war. What may be called the bibliography of the Russo-Japanese conflict, therefore, already contains many titles. But books relating directly to the war itself are thus far few in number. Dr. Louis L. Seaman's, which we noticed some time ago, was, we believe, actually the first in that field published in this country. Mr. Frederick Palmer's "With Kuroki in Manchuria," which we review this week, is another volume of quick impressions quickly recorded, and full of graphic descriptive passages. A work of larger permanent value is Dr. K. Asakawa's "The Russo-Japanese Conflict," also reviewed this week, which places the situation from the Japanese point of view clearly before the world. A still more recent book, according to the date of its publication in this country, is "The Russo-Japanese War: From the Outbreak of Hostilities to the Battle of Liaoyang," by Thomas Cowen, one of the English war correspondents. Mr. Cowen wrote, so to speak, in the thick of the struggle, and has had no opportunity to correct his proofs. He has passed many years in the Far East.

BURNE-JONES THE MAN

THE LIFE OF THE FAMOUS ARTIST RECORDED BY LADY EDWARD BURNE-JONES, TOGETHER WITH MANY OF HIS INTERESTING LETTERS.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

CHARLES DE KAY.

LADY GEORGIANA BURNE-JONES has taken six years to complete the life of her distinguished husband, following therein the practice of the latter when working on his paintings. He had been an artist of some note within a restricted circle of admirers and friends when he wrote: "I work daily at Cophetua and his Maid. I torment myself every day—I never learn a bit how to paint. No former work ever helps me—every new picture is a new puzzle and I lose myself and am bewildered—and it's all as it was at the beginning years ago." He is also known to have uttered in exasperation over vita brevis, ars longa the remark: "It takes an artist fifty years to learn to do anything and fifty to learn what not to do, and fifty to sift and find what he simply desires to do—and three hundred years to do it—and when it is done neither heaven nor earth much needs it nor heeds it. Well, I'll peg away. I can do nothing else, and wouldn't if I could."

The time taken to perfect the memorial has its good side and its bad; undoubtedly it is a more harmonious whole and a completer than it would have been if it had appeared within a year or two of the death of Burne-Jones, but, on the other hand, there might have been less concerning the early years of the painter, his family and forbears, his child and school life for which the space given is grudged, since it might have been used for further particulars concerning his work in maturity and details of his relations with interesting people. So far as one can gather neither his relatives nor his early years offer much that the public cares for. It is not till he enters Oxford and comes in contact with Morris and Rossetti that color comes into his life and the interest begins.

Edward Coley Burne Jones took the name of Burne from his father's sister, whose first husband was a Mr. Burne, and in view of the great number of people bearing his patronymic he used the hyphen and called himself Edward Burne-Jones, a very necessary precaution in an artist who cannot with impunity afford to be taken for another of the same name. Matthew Arnold was always annoyed when taken for Edwin Arnold, and Robert Browning used to grow explosive over mistakes made between Oscar Browning and himself by well-meaning Philistines who would congratulate him for some highly instructive essay by Oscar. The painter sprang from very unpromising surroundings in Birmingham, and, while destined for a business career by his father, showed a leaning to theology when he entered Oxford and met William Morris, who may be said to have determined his career. But it was the immediate influence and example of Dante Gabriel Rossetti that determined him to leave the university and try the difficult career of art, though he realized that at twenty-three the most precious years for training had been lost.

In a technical sense as regards the mastery of pencil and brush, it was a disadvantage, but who shall say that his years of high school and university did not give in the long run the very training that raised him above his fellows? Burne-Jones was a Kelt, although Birmingham was his birthplace, and his pictures have the gentle melancholy that is characteristic of the Kelt in France, Wales, and Ireland, even in Western Scotland, where Macpherson collected the wild and mysterious ballads which had such a triumphal career, despite rancor and obloquy from English pens, across all Europe a century and a half ago. At school in Birmingham he and his chums used to spout the dim and gusty words of Macpherson; in later life he recalls how "as a schoolboy that funny book called 'Macpherson's Ossian' ate me up. * * * About 1880 and 1881 I began again to worry in those mines and found out what that piercing strain came from. In brief, and to make no more words, I worked in all my leisure at Celtic origins—Irish chiefly; Welsh, of course; Breton French—everywhere that is Celt-land; and it took me about ten years to know a very little indeed at

*MEMORIALS OF EDWARD BURNE-JONES. By G. B.-J. Portraits in photogravure, designs and sketches in text. Two volumes. Cloth, 8vo. Volume I., pp. xii-316. Volume II., pp. x-313. New York: The Macmillan Company.

my slow rate of work." It is a commentary on English aversion to anything Keltic that as late as 1880 Burne-Jones and even William Morris, to whom he appealed, did not know of the books on Irish literature published in Ireland and Germany during the preceding forty years, his only resource being French writers like Villemarqué and Jubainville, and the appreciative essays by Matthew Arnold.

As a Kelt the painter came through right atavism by a habit of taking a gray view of life, and, as his health was never robust and he was strongly influenced in his expression of thought by Carlyle and Ruskin, it is no wonder that his utterances are tinged with fretfulness. At the same time one gets another side of him from these volumes—and incidentally of Rossetti, also—a boyish side which shows a love of practical jokes and harmless fun. Here's Rossetti writing "'Limericks" even on his adored Elizabeth Eleanor Siddal, making fun of her drawings and their unsalable quality:

There is a poor creature named Lizzie
Whose pictures are dear at a tizzy;
And of this the great proof
Is that all stand aloof
From paying that sum unto Lizzie.

On Burne-Jones, subsequent to his marriage to Georgiana Macdonald, the lady to whom we owe these records delightfully mingled with grave and gay, he perpetrated this:

There is a poor painter named Jones
For whose conduct no genius atones.
The course of his life
Is a pang to his wife—
And a plague to the neighbors of Jones.

Thereafter Rossetti alluded to Burne-Jones, when writing to his wife, as the "pang of your life." On Mrs. Burne-Jones, who was familiarly known as "Georgie," he wrote one, the second line of which was:

Whose life is one profligate orgy.

Such nonsense and various other quips and cranks seem to have sweetened the intercourse of the "Oxford set," the young men led by William Morris, who started the short-lived Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, some of whom afterward joined Morris in the business which introduced a new style of furniture and new styles of stained glass and artistic printing into England, based on a reverent study of the past. The relation borne by Burne-Jones to the shop are told in these pages not without humor. One gathers that he worked with great industry on cartoons for windows, designs for costly products of the new press, compositions of many kinds—indeed that along with the paintings which have given him fame there was a constant output of decorative designs.

Burne-Jones was a very loyal friend and never wearied in expressing his obligations to Morris and Rossetti. At Oxford, when he first saw Morris: "he was very handsome, of an unusual type; the statues of mediaeval Kings often remind one of him; and at the time he wore no mustache, so that the drawing of his mouth, which was his most expressive feature, could be clearly seen. His eyes always seemed to me to take in rather than give out. His hair waved and curled triumphantly." Morris had a great reputation at Oxford for his verses, which he produced with great ease; later in life he became a convinced Socialist and used constantly to speak to the crowd in the streets despite his dislike of oratory. It is curious to think of Morris delighting in Alexandre Dumas so much as to read "Monte Cristo" aloud to Burne-Jones (1889.)

"Scott is now among the assured Immortals and is beyond criticism—' super grammaticam '—and one would as soon take out a magnifying glass to pry into the mountain one climbs. He is a mountain, with a forest up one side and rivers on another side and a quarry here and a shrine there, clouds and wild flowers and the world below. And so is Dumas, and either of them could roll up the little masters of style just now and lose them in their waistcoat pockets. Scott is the most beautiful, and yet Dumas is more to my heart—only that I love Scott most."

For Carlyle the painter seems to have felt little sympathy, and in spite of the bond of Keltic gloom between them, Carlyle could have none for the other's art. Ruskin took the young couple to see the Sage of Chelsea. "The evening passed off on its own merits," writes Lady Edward, "for it was the living voice of Carlyle that we heard saying 'the newspapers were shrill' about something; and with the hand that wrote 'The French Revolution' we saw him carefully reach the kettle from the fire for his wife when she made tea. • • • Then we went home to the Carlyle of the bookshelves, whom we knew so much better than this one." A shrewd observation in Burne-Jones's somewhat extravagant conversational tone was made on hearing of Carlyle's contempt for invented stories: "Frederick the Great's a romance; Monte Cristo is real history, and so is 'The Three Musketeers.' • • • Ah, the historians are so few! There's Dumas there's Scott, there's Thackeray, and there's Dickens, and no more—after you have said them there's an end."

Naturally enough, the biographer does not enter into the work of Burne-Jones except as it is referred to by him in letters and recorded sayings, though we get a good deal of mention of the progress of noted works such as "The Golden Stairs" and "Avalon." The shorter work by Malcolm Bell, published in 1892 and reprinted many times since, goes over this part of the painter's life. Here, on the other hand, we obtain a host of estimates of other men and a few statements to guide us in understanding his attitude toward other directions taken by art in his time. Hints as to Swinburne, Watts, Maclise, Landseer, Whistler, Ford Madox Brown; appreciations of Paderewski, Kipling, (his nephew by the marriage of John L. Kipling with his wife's sister,) Holman Hunt, John Ruskin, Edgar Allan Poe, Stevenson, &c., might well be given here if space permitted. It is not the painter to whom we are introduced so much as the man, and a very straightforward, single-minded, and lovable character we find him.

Burne-Jones may have been unfortunate to have painted while realism was the cry, but he was lucky to have lived in England, where there is much conservatism, and many are the differences of opinion. So he found warm admirers—as well as those who scoffed at his "literary" art and his sentiment. His testimony in favor of Ruskin will be recalled in the lawsuit started by Whistler against the critic. He was grieved at Impressionism, holding it dangerous. "If unfinished pictures become common we shall arrive at a stage of mere manufacture and the art of the country will be degraded." The impressionists do make atmosphere, he said, but they don't make anything else; they don't make beauty, they don't make design, they don't make idea, they don't make anything but atmosphere—and I don't think that's enough—I don't think that's very much. "They get breadth and a pleasant sense of flatness, it is true, but that is not by any means a new thing in the world; it has been done before, most distinctly, and of itself it's nothing to make a fuss about. They express the human figure badly—never make a beautiful face or put a desirable sentiment in it." That explains why in the Whistler-Ruskin suit he testified as an expert on Ruskin's side that the Nocturne in Blue and Silver has beautiful color but is deficient in form; that Battersea Bridge is still finer in color but even more formless, and has neither composition nor detail; and that Nocturne in Black and Gold is not a work of art, adding: "I never saw a picture of night that was successful. This is only one of a thousand failures which artists have made in their efforts at painting it."

One can well believe that Burne-Jones testified reluctantly, (along with Frith, R. A., and Tom Taylor,) for he could not but admire Whistler's art, though the man must have been unsympathetic to a spirit so gentle; but he was thoroughly honest and could not bring himself to the point of evading Ruskin's request. If his theories are unconvincing there is no question as to his conviction. Had he felt otherwise toward impressionism he could not have gone on painting the romantic pictures of sentiment which endear his memory to thousands of admirers, which won him a degree from Oxford University, an associateship in the Royal Academy for which he did not ask, the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in France, and a baronetcy in England which has been inherited by his son, the young painter who was recently on this side of the Atlantic. If Whistler classed him thenceforward among the Philistines, he earned the gratitude of Ruskin, who expressed very nicely his understanding of the difficulty in which he had placed him.

As to portraiture: it may be great art, he said; there is a sense, indeed, in which it is perhaps the greatest art of any. And portraiture involves expression. Quite true, but expression of what? Of a passion, an emotion, a mood? Certainly not. The only expression allowable in great portraiture is the expression of character and moral quality, not of anything temporary, fleeting, accidental. The moment you give what people call expression you destroy the typical character of heads and degrade them into portraits which stand for nothing."

As to exhibitions, this outburst: "Why on earth and in the name of what infernal ghoul we fret our hearts yearly over these trumpery exhibitions I cannot think—it has nothing on earth to do with me really, and is mere weak-minded flabby acquiescence in a system I hate, loathe, and abjure!"

In leaving this delightful record of a well-spent life, written with the greatest tact and honesty of purpose, so that it must remain a most valuable as well as readable chronicle of British art at the end of the last century, space must be found for the testimony of Rossetti, his master and mainspring. Writing to Hallé in 1877 regarding the proposed Grosvenor Gallery the poet-painter says: "Your scheme must succeed, were it but for one name associated with it—that of Burne-Jones—a name representing the loveliest art we have."

Lady Edward Burne-Jones has written a beautiful tribute to a beautiful life.

CHARLES DE KAY.

"Nostromo."

The Harpers seem to lend their authority to the opinion that the proper way to pronounce the name of Mr. Joseph Conrad's new book, published by them, is "Nostromo," with the accent on the second syllable.

EDNA LYALL.

A Life of This Novelist of the Serious by a Familiar Friend and Admirer.*

THE author of "Donovan" and "We Two," though those stories belong to a school of sentiment no longer as popular as it used to be, has had so many readers that an account of her life should possess considerable interest. Miss Escreet has provided such an account from the point of view of a familiar friend and admirer and quotes largely from Miss Bayly's voluminous correspondence, so as to show her interest in all sorts of questions in England twenty years ago and later—from the episode of Mr. Bradlaugh and the oath up to the Boer war.

Ada Ellen Bayly, whose pen name was a hocus pocus of some of the letters of her proper style, was born at Brighton in 1837, the daughter and granddaughter of a barrister and descended on her mother's side from sundry fierce Non-Conformists—both Papists and Calvinists. She was named Ada after Dickens's heroine in "Bleak House," and her first recollection of her youth is that at the age of three she met beside a hedge an engaged couple, all smiles. It does not appear that as child or woman Miss Bayly was blessed with good looks. However, she began to write "stories" (which her mother admired immensely) at a very tender age. Her schooling was somewhat interrupted by the weakness of her eyes. It seems that she was not very studious, but kept a notebook called "Cuttie"—because of Cap'n Cuttle's, "when found make a note on." Also she was, even then, very religious and recorded a special liking for Moody and Sankey hymns. At the age of twenty-two she had written and published her first book, "Won by Waiting," a story intended for girls and involving the Franco-Prussian war. Being at Biarritz when the venture came out, she found her copy in the mail one day "The first few minutes," says she, "are very delightful. Then comes the sobering sense of all the defects. It is sad to find how much one longs to alter already, and I suppose it will grow worse as one grows older." "Won by Waiting," as the biographer admits, "made no name for itself." The appearance of "Donovan" and "We Two" "rescued it from oblivion." Both of these others were inspired by the affair of the non-Christian Mr. Bradlaugh and his refusal to take a Christian oath as a preliminary to taking his seat in Parliament. Miss Bayly felt strongly on this question of persecution for conscience sake, and her books were designed to show the nobility that may inhere even in atheists, and the very un-Christian rigors of Christians toward the heterodox. For all that (and though the press accused her of harboring doctrines like Mr. Bradlaugh's own) she was a faithful member of the Anglican communion and generally had some good divine as a mentor. The biographer prints a letter from Mr. Gladstone (to whom the author had sent a copy of "Donovan" in which the statesman speaks of "the fidelity with which, while it avoids being didactic, it conveys true and deep knowledge, and combines a thorough equity and charity toward an atheist with a not less thorough homage to the authority of truth."

By way of preparation for the writing of "We Two" Edna Lyall interviewed Mr. Bradlaugh in person and "plied him with many questions." For she was a very conscientious person and anxious to be exact about what "secularism" was. She says:

I can see him now so plainly, sitting at his desk and telling me to write whenever I liked, "and as I am a busy man," he added, "I will ask you to do it in this way: Take a sheet of paper, write your question there, and leave me the opposite side of the sheet for the answer."

After 1884 Miss Bayly lived with her married sister in ever-delightful Eastbourne, this being her home till the end of her life. She had a den up stairs with books and a typewriting machine. The den was a play place for her nephews and nieces, and on Sundays harbored a Bible class of working girls, who, at first, did not know that Miss Bayly was a famous author, but found out in due time, and in a dramatic fashion.

At Eastbourne she wrote "In the Golden Days," (about Algernon Sidney,) and on jaunts to Norway she collected material for "The Hardy Norseman," even submitting the book for revision to a Norwegian in whose house she had spent a week. Then, inspired by the persistent reports of her atheism, (a charge which gave her much pain,) she wrote in 1887 "The Autobiography of a Slander," a Russian story. Yet another story was the "Knight Errant," whereof the hero, called Carlo, was confessed by the author to be "her favorite of all her heroes." Though she admits he is somewhat idealized, she "hopes he is not an impossibility."

While the home rule question was at the boiling point Miss Bayly was inspired to write an Irish story in which should be set forth the home ruler's point of view. Preparatory to the undertaking she visited Ireland with introductions to some friends in the political and literary world from Mr. Justin McCarthy and others. At Glendalough "we (the biographer and the author) chose and photographed the spot where the carriage accident should happen and Mrs. Hereford be killed"—the accident and the death being events in that Irish novel called "Doreen." Miss Bayly, "in a sort of fury of pity," talked with "turfcutters and a poor evicted family whose miserable shanty by the roadside was passed in one of our drives." Naturally there is another letter from Mr. Gladstone (written from Hawarden, November, 1894) about this "Doreen." He speaks of "the singular courage with which you stake your wide public reputation upon the Irish cause, knowing as you do the obstinacy of the cruel prejudices which possess a portion of the people."

By this time the author forever writing books had lost much of her health. There were pauses in consequence, but much writing went on. In 1895 "Edna Lyall joined Mr. Ben Greet's company at Liverpool to study for her next novel, staying in rooms with Mr. Greet's aunt and sister." Out of this grew her friendship with a young actor, A. S. Homewood, and her "one and only play." "In Spite of All," brought out by Mr. Greet's company first at Eastbourne and then before very chill houses in London. Miss Bayly writes:

They say it's not "risky" enough for London—"there is nothing in it that need raise a blush on the cheek of a parson"—"a nice play to take young girls to," and so forth. Well, one can't serve God and Mammon, and, on the whole, I would be a good deal ashamed of myself if I had pleased men of that stamp.

So she rewrote it as a novel, and found a public for it of another "stamp." Later letters deal with more writing, with the Czar's Peace Congress, with the iniquity of the Boer war, with the proclamation of King Edward VII., and with his illness following after. Miss Bayly died in February, 1903. Her biographer describes her thus:

She was of medium height, and slight. Her hair was very dark brown and turned back from a broad, intellectual forehead. The eyebrows beautifully marked and arched; dark blue-gray eyes, wonderfully tender and expressive, "an outward sign of all the warmth within smiled with her lips," but one might see those eyes flash with indignation at any tale of injustice or cruelty. She was described by the tall African chief, Khama, as "the little lady with the bright eyes that point to the kind heart."

It must be acknowledged that the two portraits in this volume do not give a similar impression of a woman who took herself and was by so many others taken very seriously indeed. But it was a somewhat serious generation—especially among women writers.

*THE LIFE OF EDNA LYALL, (Ada Ellen Bayly.) By J. M. Escreet. With two portraits. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

The Sailor Preacher.

LIFE OF FATHER TAYLOR, the Sailor Preacher. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 472. Boston: Published by the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society. For sale by The Old Corner Bookstore.

Walt Whitman wrote of Edmund Thompson Taylor, the "Sailor Preacher":

I remember I felt the deepest impression from the old man's prayers, which invariably affected me to tears. Never on any similar or other occasions have I heard such impassioned pleading—such human-harassing reproach, (like Hamlet to his Mother in the closet,) such probing to the very depths of that latent conscience and remorse which probably lie somewhere in the background of every life, every soul. For when Father Taylor preached, the rhetoric and art, the mere words (which usually play such a big part) seemed altogether to disappear, and the live feeling advanced upon you and seized you with a power before unknown.

After Charles Dickens paid us a visit in 1842 he described the impression Taylor made on him. Dickens referred to two topics advanced by the preacher. First, "that the true observance of religion was not inconsistent with a cheerful deportment and an exact discharge of the duties of their station"; second, "his cautioning his hearers not to set any monopoly in Paradise, and its mercies," and, Dickens concludes, "I never heard these two points so wisely touched."

The "Sailor Preacher," as he was called, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1793. When he was a child he was inveigled by a seaman to serve on shipboard. He made various cruises and was once a sailor on a Spanish privateer. Early in life he felt the influence of religion. When he was seventeen he landed at Boston. Then he became a peddler, and at times was a shoemaker. He joined the Methodist Church and at once his ability was noticed. That Father Taylor was a genius cannot be questioned. No matter how he accomplished his task he made many converts. He showed, too, wonderful administrative powers, for to him is in large measure due the founding of the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Societies, the first of these dating from 1828. Untiring in his zeal, intent on the saving of souls, and without cant or prejudice, this essentially good man died at Boston in 1871. Taylor's oratory may have been rough, but it was wonderfully impressive. He delighted in sudden contrasts. Some one describing him said: "Now with compressed lips, grating teeth, and flashing eyes, he denounces some vice or some heresy, in words steeped in a solution of brimstone; and then, with a smiling countenance, upturned eyes, and outspread hands, he lavishes encomiums on hope, faith, love, virtue, and piety." Some of Father Taylor's sayings are well worthy of preservation.

1904

ASIATIC TURKEY.

A Record of a Journey Through Ten Eastern Provinces of Turkey.*

THE title of the volume written by Capt. Mark Sykes is "Dar-Ul-Islam," which translated means "The Home of Islam." E. G. Browne, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, who writes the introduction, says that the title is specially appropriate to the Turkish Empire. Mr. Sykes and the Cambridge professor are decided Turkophiles, and are apparently enamored of the Orient, its people, and its ways. The author, who served in the war in South Africa, is indifferent to the cities or towns he visits, his attention being entirely devoted to the inhabitants of the country found in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. His aim is to do away with the many false prejudices concerning the Mussulman, and to put him in his proper light. Religious animosities are still carried out to a marked degree, even in this twentieth century.

Arriving at Damascus, Mr. Sykes has for escort that particular gendarme we hear so much about to-day, who goes under the name of "Zaptieh." The Zaptiehs are mounted rural police, "not under military control, but at the disposal of the civil power. The men are generally old soldiers, and the officers ex-Sergeants of the army." As far as the author's experiences go, these men proved to be honest and trustworthy. At Damascus the hospital was visited, and found to be admirably well kept. Here were patients of all creeds and nationalities, French, Italian, and Greeks. As the author had visited Damascus when he was a little boy, he could appreciate the changes made for the betterment of the inhabitants.

Visiting Palmyra is to-day attended with no dangers, whereas in the past there were the chances of pillage. Mr. Sykes thinks injustice has been done the Bedawin, and that Burton has libeled them. The author is not quite understandable when he extols the wandering Arab. He tells us that the Bedawin have been engaged in intertribal wars for 6,000 years, but that war was to them a necessity, and he concludes by saying "that he would as soon trust a London pickpocket as a desert Arab." Some of the author's peculiarities may be shown in this:

> The man who took the Bedawin from their present state of happiness and purity and taught them to be civilized, to be rotted by foul diseases, to be emasculated by drink, to leave their tents and herds, to become spies, lawyers, soldiers, thieves, discontented citizens, millionaires, and prigs would be committing a crime, crying to heaven for vengeance. Therefore, you leading article writers and mission teachers, beware how you approach the Bedow with your vessels of exceedingly sticky American varnish.

The Druses Mr. Sykes highly admires. They are "noble and manly, and destined some day to play a great rôle in history." As regards their religion, it is a mystery. For the Christians of Syria the author has not much liking. Many of them follow the Mohammedan customs, and resemble the Moslem. The Marionites of the Lebanon are intelligent and fairly brave. "They are born intriguers, cunning diplomats, somewhat immoral, and apt to pick up a superficial coating of European civilization." Explaining further Armenian characteristics, Mr. Sykes writes:

> The Armenians have an extraordinary habit of running into danger without possessing the courage to face it, and the revolutionists from abroad were always prepared to provoke a massacre in order to induce the powers to assist them.

Here is a custom that impressed itself on the author. On one of his trips he accidentally threw a crust of bread on the ground, and that gave umbrage to a Moslem companion. Bread and olives are considered the gifts of God. A piece of bread found on the ground, if clean, must be eaten; if soiled, must be picked up, and at the same time brought to the mouth and forehead with the exclamation "Staghfrallah," i. e., "God forgive the man who dropped it," then it must be given to a cat or a dog to eat, or must be burned. As to the Turk as a soldier, this may be found concerning him:

> The Turk as a soldier shows a heroism that no other race can boast; willingness to face any danger is nothing compared with that stubborn sense of duty which makes a man ready to endure eight years of misery in a climate of hell, unpaid, unclothed, ill-fed, with no hope of glory, no hope of reward, no bounties, no banquets, no encouragement. * * * The Turk has something in his nature which may astonish the world, yet * * * there is no doubt that heroic military service is responsible for the steady decline of the Turkish population and a corresponding increase of the Christian.

Mr. Sykes does not favor the missionary, for he writes:

> To me it is a matter of regret that missionaries should attempt conversion in Turkey at all. Did they attempt to proselytize Moslems I would admire them. This, however, is an impossibility, for not only do the missionaries undertake to make no such attempt, but Al Islam once bred in a man wrecks his mind for any other belief. The simplicity of the creed, the canting formality of the prayers, the low ideals, the force with which belief in Islam or nothing is driven home from early youth, make it impossible for a Mohammedan to become anything but an agnostic or remain as he is. * * * It is in fact as impossible to turn an Oriental Moslem into a Christian as an English Christian into a Jew; hence all missionary labor in Turkey must be confined to Christians; and what the object of turning one kind of a Christian into another can be I leave it to the reader to imagine.

Certainly the author does not favor changes of belief. As to Orientalism, he thinks it unwise to become too familiar with its followers, for if you do "perhaps you may wake up one morning and find you have become one."

The policy of the Turkish Government in regard to the Kurds is thus made clear. They are permitted to fight with one another, so that they may become weakened. They submit to the Turk, because they dread Russia.

Batum was the last place visited. Here a Russian engineer was met in the train, who pointed out how glorious was the mission of Russia in "civilizing the barbarous, backward East, not brutally, as England does, but gently, paternally." Mr. Skyes says he was so affected by this talk that his "eyes filled with sympathetic tears." Comparing Turkish and Russian troops, he thinks that as far as regards the individual intelligence the Turk is far ahead of the Russian, but that in drill both are bad.

It has been the habit of late to abuse the present Sultan of Turkey. He is represented as "pallid and ghastly, with a painted face, as a trembling, cowering craven." The author sees Abdul Hamid in Constantinople, and he is described as "an elderly Turkish gentleman, a little round-shouldered, with keen, intelligent eyes, a hooked nose, and a full dark beard." The last incident mentioned is that of a funeral of a Hamal porter in Stamboul. It is the custom for the relatives of the dead man to carry his coffin. On one side of the road there happened to be a resplendent palace aide-de-camp, glittering in uniform. He was smoking a cigarette and jingling the scabbard of his sword. He was a fine copy of the military fop of Western Europe. The moment he saw the sorrowful procession he dropped his swagger, threw away his cigarette, hooked up his sword, "and, stepping into the street, put his shoulder under the coffin, and strode along, sharing the burden with the three ragged partners."

There is a great deal of amusing banter in the book, and some funny Americans are presented. There is an old Arabian proverb which runs as follows: "The jest in discourse is like the salt in food," and there is abundance of salt in "Dar-Ul-Islam."

*DAR-UL-ISLAM. A Record of a Journey Through Ten of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. By Mark Sykes. With maps and illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 294. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Parents and Teachers.

PEDAGOGUES AND PARENTS. By Ella Calista Wilson. In one volume. Pp. 280. 12mo. Cloth. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Wilson has written a thoughtful and suggestive little book; one, moreover, so rich in apt quotation, so sparkling, and so original that the reader cannot fail to be fascinated, even though he be unhappy enough to know nothing of "the luxury of children," either as pedagogue or as parent.

Mrs. Wilson justly complains that educational works are written for the teacher alone, and points out that "The point of view of the parent is, indeed, a vastly different one from that of the pedagogue. Each of us likes to make his calling a success. It is no disparagement to the pedagogue or school teacher that his ambition is almost invariably for a successful school, while a parent's ambition is always for the success of the individual pupil—his own particular boy or girl.

The book is a plea for that much-neglected entity, the individual, and that equally neglected quality, common sense.

In discussing "School Curricula," "Individuality," "Big Things," "The Method of Limits," "Arithmetic," &c., the author, as she freely confesses, not infrequently lands us in Utopia. Our mind has not always the accent of hers, our views are not always in accord with those she bravely advances, nor do we quite see how the school can adapt itself so fully to the individual as Mrs. Wilson urges. We perceive, too, that her own children, who naturally furnish illustration for her theories, are, as their birthright, exceptionally endowed with mind and character, and can scarcely be treated as types.

Still, Utopia is a goodly land toward which to journey; and "Pedagogues and Parents" is an admirable guidebook thither. It is full, too, of practical suggestion, and of delightful iconoclasm. There is no doubt that teachers do often ruthlessly sacrifice the child to the school, and it is well to give them the parental point of view.

We wish not hope—that this delightful little volume, more entertaining than nine-tenths of the fiction of the day, might speedily be enrolled among the "best selling books." Its happy tendency is to make parents of pedagogues and pedagogues of parents, and when that is achieved the ideal republic will have begun.

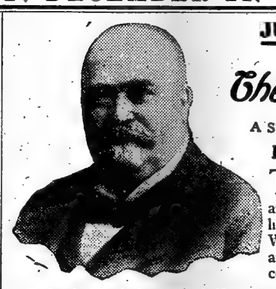

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS

VIII.—A Final Selection of Good Books for Boys and Girls.

AMONG the interesting books of serious purpose for young people, this year is the "American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt," by Edward Stratemeyer, illustrated from photographs and with a frontispiece showing Col. Roosevelt at San Juan Hill, by Charles Copeland, (Lee & Shepard.) It is a book of 311 pages, including the appendices, giving extracts from the President's addresses, a list of his writings, and a chronology of his life. The story begins with his birth, and the illustrations show the house in which he was born, various portraits, a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt, of Miss Alice Roosevelt, and of President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt together; the house at Oyster Bay, the White House, &c.

"Making the Nine" is a first-class book of schoolboy life, with technically correct descriptions of the game of baseball. It is illustrated by Charles Copeland, (Lee & Shepard, $1.25.) In addition to the interest in the games and school life there is a bad boy who is eventually discovered, and an innocent little chap under his influence is brought around all right.

It is natural that there should be a story of the Louisiana Purchase this year, and it is to be found in "The Boy Courier of Napoleon," by William C. Sprague, illustrated by A. B. Shute, (Lee & Shepard, $1.25.) It is a long and interesting history of Pierre Barre, a French boy whose father, having gone to seek his fortune in America, the son becomes after the death of his mother a little drummer boy in the French Army. Following the army, he becomes a courier to the First Consul, is sent with dispatches to America, where he finds his father in New Orleans on the day the American flag is raised in place of the French.

"The Taming of Betty" should be called the educating of Betty's papa and mamma. Two such callous individuals, it is to be hoped, are not often to be found in respectable families in real life. Betty is a nice little girl. She is strictly honest, and all her faults appear to come from her desire to be loved a little by her own family. She is slightly mischievous, and it was not quite the thing, perhaps, to put paper goggles on her own and her pony's eyes as she rode back of the carriage in which sat the strict boarding school teacher and her favorite pupil, each wearing real spectacles. It was not altogether laudable, either, the reason for which she tried the prank, to be expelled from school to be able to go home. At the end of the book the papa and mamma have become everything they should be, and Betty, consequently being much loved by both of them, is entirely tamed. It is a good story, written by Cally Ryland, and illustrated by G. W. Picknell, (Lee & Shepard.)

A thoroughly good book for boys, girls, and grown-ups is "Andy," by Lucile Lovell, illustrated by Eva M. Nagel, (The Penn Publishing Company.) Andy is a nice little chap, very much of a boy, also a little gentleman, who has much to put up with in the old home of his mother, where he comes alone, uninvited, at the beginning of the book. There is the old Squire, who doesn't like Andy; Aunt Letty, who likes him too well and dresses him in picture clothes; there are hard times getting in with the village boys, family secrets galore, and a grand Christmas tree and reconciliation in the end.

"Children's Gardens for School and Home" is a manual of co-operative gardening by Louise Klein Miller, (D. Appleton & Co.) This book is rather about children and their gardening than for their use. It gives first an account of school gardens of Europe and America. The writer has had years of experience as Supervisor of Nature Study, director of a school of horticulture and landscape gardening for women, and supervisor of children's gardens. The idea of the book is the improvement of the schoolyard from the barren unattractiveness which is its chief feature and the development in the children of a love for nature. Directions for the starting and caring for gardens are thorough; the book is well arranged and will be helpful to any one who wishes to accomplish anything in this line with a slight expenditure of time and money. An appendix gives a list of shrubs and trees for the arboratum, of flowers for the wild garden and their time for blossoming, the names of native ferns, and the proper bulbs for Fall planting.

"Helen Grant's Friends" is by Amanda M. Douglas, illustrated by Amy Brooks, (Lee & Shepard.) Helen Grant's chief accomplishment is the art of making friends and keeping them. There is no unusual reason for this except that Helen is a thoroughly nice girl who does not give undue thought to herself and has great consideration for other people. The story shows the trials of her life, her work with her father, who is a scholar and not more impractical than most; a happy ending to many of her perplexities, and the book leaves her at the beginning of her college course. It is a sequel to "Helen Grant's School Days."

"Patriot and Tory," by Edward S. Ellis, illustrated by J. W. Kennedy, (Dana Estes & Co.,) is a story of the American Revolution. Various well-known historical characters are introduced and two brothers, one on the side of liberty and the other fighting for King George, are the central features of the tale, which is exciting. The young patriot is arrested and just misses being shot as a spy. In similar style is the "Young Vigilantes: A Story of California Life in the Fifties." Those were exciting days. The hero saves a pretty young girl's life in the first of the book, and modestly refuses to allow his identity to be known, but after the manner of story books the two meet later and live happily together after.

"Winning His Way to West Point," by Capt. Paul B. Malone, illustrated by F. A. Carter, (The Penn Publishing Company,) is a story of the Philippines. In the army there the hero becomes Sergeant and obtains his appointment to West Point for his conspicuous gallantry in action. There are exciting times with the Moros, Igorrotes, and others. "Finding a Fortune" is an old-time boys' book by Horatio Alger, Jr., illustrated by W. S. Lukens, (The Penn Publishing Company.) There is the hero, who is everything that he should be; some very bad boys, a few villains, exciting arrests, and good times at last for the hero and his mother. "The Merryweathers" is a jolly story by Laura E. Richards, illustrated by Julia Ward Richards, (Dana Estes & Co.; $1.25.) "Aesop's Fables" have been arranged in prose for children by Nellie Perkins Dobbs, (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.; 50 cents.)

Quotations Illustrated.

WIT AND HUMOR OF WELL-KNOWN QUOTATIONS. Edited by Marshall Brown. 12mo. Pp. 354. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

"A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.—Cervantes. But this is not the opinion of the bird." Thus, after an alphabetical list of common sayings, begins the characteristic part of this compilation. Below on the same page one finds other suggestions relating to these celebrated birds from such diverse sources as Opie Read and Plutarch, with three sets of verses on the same theme. By which means you have a way of putting that particular crumb of wisdom which will fit most tastes and occasions. And if you turn to the letter D you will find this: "Dead men tell no tales. But nobody has ever ventured a similar assertion with regard to dead women." Sometimes authority is given for the original saw, and sometimes, as in the case of the saying "Mind your P's and Q's" an explanation of the origin is appended; but it does not appear that much energy has been spent upon tracing the proverbs to their ultimate sources. At all events, most stand unfathered. The author's object is rather to illustrate and variegate the text in each instance, to introduce anecdotes that bear on it, paradoxes that contradict it, applications that twist it out of all likeness to its original self. Sometimes, as in the case of the tag from Otway, "O woman! Lovely woman!" he introduces toasts and comic and sentimental songs; for instance, Charles Lever's "Widdow Malone," besides verses from Tom Hood and Isaac Watts. After the gentle and popular sentiment, "There's no place like home," comes another long and varied list, including the remark of Mr. Henpeck, who, looking at the embroidered motto, sighed heartily and added, "I'm glad there isn't." as well as less flippant matter from Longfellow and Washington Irving. Instances might be multiplied, but enough has been said to reveal the method and scope. The alphabetical list of quotations at the beginning is furnished with references to the pages on which the several truths and half truths are illustrated as above explained. There is an index.

Prince Carl Again.

OLD HEIDELBERG. By Wilhelm Meyer-Forster. Translated by Max Chapelle. With decorations by N. W. Brinckerhoff. 12mo. Pp. 175. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.

Old Heidelberg is one of those sad little stories of which the world does not quickly tire; the pretty idyl of the poor Prince who had but a few months of love in all his life appeals even to those of us whose sentimental moods are neither frequent nor important. Karl Heinrich, who reigned, and pretty Katie, who served the beer, are such lovers as all the world loves. And the German students with their corps, caps, ribbons, duels—are they not the very romance of roystering youth? This is merely a reissue of the old story in the translation of Max Chapelle, a translation which has the merit or extreme simplicity, without which Old Heidelberg would be spoiled. The form of it is rather neat and attractive, with pictures of the Prince and Katie peering dimly through the print and now and then crossed jaegerfeife or swords ditto.

SCRIBNER THACKERAY.

Importance of the Final Volume with the Brookfield Letters.*

WITH whatever enthusiasm the lovers of Thackeray may have followed the issue of this admirable edition as the various installments have come from the press, a joy over the possession of new things must have come to them when they held in their hands the final volume. Throughout the work has been marked by consummate literary and bookish taste. Mr. Arthur Scribner's first editions have made possible a reproduction of pictorial plates never before equaled, not even in the originals; Mr. E. L. Burlingame's prefatory and commentary notes have been examples of brevity and good sense, and De Vinne, with a new font of Scotch type, an admirable format, and appropriate individualized paper has admirably performed his craftsman's work. As far as the thirty-second volume the order of material has pursued the scheme of the first revised and complete edition published after the author's death—the edition of 1867—but with certain slight changes believed to be consistent with and justifiable from a more remote post-mortem point of view. And now with the thirty-third and final volume we have matter—epistolary, literary, and pictorial—which has never before appeared in any edition of Thackeray.

Doubtless many readers of Scribner's Magazine have preserved on their Thackeray shelf, possibly disembodied from contiguous matter, the numbers ranging from April to October, 1887, which contained a collection of letters of the author to Mrs. Jane Octavia Brookfield, her husband, the Rev. William H. Brookfield, and one or two other friends. A reprint of these letters, including several fac simile pages of scrip and drawings, occupies 122 pages of the volume before us. These are followed by an exhaustive index. Then come fifty pages of drawings and caricatures reproduced from first impressions or from the originals themselves in the Scribner collection. Next we have "A List of Thackeray's Characters," especially prepared for this edition by Mr. Burlingame, and the volume closes with "An Alphabetical List of the Contents of the Kensington Edition" Mr. Burlingame's "List of Characters" is confined entirely to those in fiction, even so it occupies eighty-odd pages of closely printed, yet readily identified, items. The editor rightly believes that "with Thackeray's inexhaustible ingenuity in this kind of invention (character naming) such a list will have an interest outside its ordinary purpose in recalling the origin of many a name that has clung in the memory without regard to its importance or association—simply because of its inimitable aptness, or because it places a type for all future use." Hence it is that not only the principal dramatis personae, but also the appellations of the most trivial supernumeraries are faithfully recorded.

Thackeray's wish that no member of his family should ever write or contribute toward the writing of what might serve as an intimate biography of him did not cause his daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, to withhold her consent from Mrs. Brookfield when the latter announced that she had made arrangements with the Scribners to publish the letters in her possession. On the contrary, Mrs. Ritchie wrote her as follows:

I am very glad to hear that you have made a satisfactory arrangement for publishing your selections from my father's letters. I am of course unable myself by his expressed wish to do anything of the sort. While I am glad to be spared the doubts and difficulties of such a work, I have often felt sorry to think that no one should ever know "more" of him. You know better than any one what we should like said or unsaid, and what he would have wished, so that I am very glad to think you have undertaken the work * * *

In a note which appeared with the first installment of the letters, now reproduced in the Kensington Edition, Mrs. Brookfield wrote the following words of explanation:

The letters which form this collection were most of them written by Mr. Thackeray to my husband, the late Rev. W. H. Brookfield, and myself, from about 1847, and continuing during many years of intimate friendship, beginning from the time when he first lived in London, and when he especially needed our sympathy. His happy married life had been broken up by the malady which fell upon his young wife after the birth of her youngest child: his two remaining little girls were under his mother's care at Paris. Mr. Thackeray was living alone in London. "Vanity Fair" was not yet written when these letters begin. His fame was not yet established in the world at large; but amongst his close personal friends an undoubting belief in his genius had already become strongly rooted. * * *

Then follow the letters, which contain much of the literary news of the day as only the author of the "Paris Sketch Book" knew how to set it forth, strung on threads of intimacy and close intellectual intercourse. The epistles, with their pictorial interpolations and appendages, form a most delightful human document and open up to the lover of Thackeray a new vista in the mental development of that ironical and supremely snobbish student of society—that profound detester of sham and insincerity.

*THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Kensington Edition. From new plates by De Vinne. In thirty-three volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, $2 per volume; half levant, $4. One hundred copies on Japan paper; 250 on Enfield plate paper.

Negro Stories.

THE HEART OF HAPPY HOLLOW. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Happy Hollow, by the author's warrant, is wherever in any town or village the negro quarter may be. So these are stories of the negro quarter—laid sometimes in the South, Kentucky, or Virginia, sometimes in New York. Just in proportion as the stories stick to the negro and the negro quarter they are good stories No man knowing anything of the race can doubt that the negroes in them are real negroes—even when they are made to achieve things which negroes do not usually achieve, whether the individual black wears a top hat or a hickory shirt, a bandanna or a much-flowered bonnet, he or she is the negro unmistakable to the trained Southern eye, at least. The stories have appeared in periodicals before. The first is the one called "The Scapegoat," relating how a negro barber got his revenge on the disloyal members of his own race and the perfidious white leaders of the political party which had used him and then cast him aside. To one who knows the inside of Southern political methods it is not convincing, but it is not a bad story. "One Christmas at Shiloh" (Shiloh being an Afro-American church in New York City) is a story of negroes exactly as they are. "The Mission of Mister Scatters" is the same, though in coming up out of Happy Hollow for the last scene it loses its grip on reality. For there is no possible way by which any negro save one who accepts the position the Southerner assigns him may learn what a Southern gentleman is like. "The Race Question" is an excellent bit of dialect, being the monologue of an old darky at the races where the old fellow's son is riding one of the horses. The ancient has in his time also ridden upon the track, but now he has 'ligion and is a good Baptist, as all negroes over thirty-five are apt to be in the South. Selecting a few more tales at random, "Cahoots" is one after the fashion set by Thomas Nelson Page's "Marse Chan," and "The Lynching of Jube Benson" is an account of a tragic mistake. The avengers—the crime being the one which men in some regions think too personal to leave to the punishment of the law—catch and string up a negro when the real criminal is a white man blacked up. The author puts the story in the mouth of one of the participators in the imagined lynching, but it is only fair to say that the incident of the story is—the incident of a story. It bears no relationship to the real facts in a horrible business. The essential thing is that the stories are often good stories and that the real negro is mirrored in them.

January International Studio.

The opening article in the January issue of The International Studio will be on the mural decorations by C. Y. Turner for the Court House at Baltimore, Md., written by James William Pattison of the Art Institute of Chicago, with illustrations of some of Turner's work. This will be followed by an article by Nathan Haskell Dole on some sumptuous bookbinding carried out at the Merrymount Press, Boston, which will be illustrated with designs by D. B. Updike, R. C. Sturgis, L. H. Martin, and others. Other contributions will be by Alfred Lys Baldry, on the work of J. R. Weguelin, who portrays pagan legends; Ludwig Bartning, who will have an appreciation of Paul Schultze-Naumburg, the decorative landscape painter; J. Taylor's description of the work of E. A. Taylor, a Glasgow artist and designer; the characteristic work of T. L. Shoosmith, to be described by T. Martin Wood; Maud I. Oliver will write of the German Arts and Crafts at the St. Louis Exposition; L. Gan der Veer is to discuss the chromoxylographs in the Japanese manner by Miss Helen Hyde, and the series of articles on modern French pastellists is to be continued by a paper on Charles Léandre by Octave Uzanne. There will be the usual colored and other illustrations, "Studio Talk," "Notes on the Crafts," &c.

Tesla's Lecture.

"Experiments with Alternate Currents of High Potential and High Frequency" was the title of a lecture Nikola Tesla delivered in London before the Institution of Electrical Engineers. This appeared in book form later with the same title, and is now reissued with the addition of an appendix on the "Transmission of Electrical Energy Without Wires." (New York: The McGraw Publishing Company.) This latter forms a review of Tesla's recent work, gives pictures of his experiment stations on Long Island and in Colorado, and summarizes briefly the achievements of wireless workings generally. A portrait of the inventor is inserted as a frontispiece, and a short sketch of his life, written apparently by one of his enthusiastic disciples, forms the preface.

RADISSON.

The Injustice Shown Him by Historians in Their Stories of the Discovery of the Great Northwest.*

IN the past the incentives of discovery and exploration were for gold, spices, and peltries. Agnes C. Laut, in her "Pathfinders of the West," writes: "It was the fur trade that found the West. It was the fur trade that explored the West. It was the fur trade that wrested the West from savagery." The major part of her book is devoted to the history of Pierre Esprit Radisson, who was born at St. Malo, in France, about 1636. Strange as it may seem, even in authoritative books of biography, the name of the explorer of the northern portion of America is barely mentioned, and often it is entirely omitted. It was not, Miss Laut insists, Marquette, Joliet, or La Salle who discovered the West, "but two poor adventurers, who sacrificed all earthly possessions to the enthusiasm for discovery, and incurred such bitter hostility from the Governments of France and England that their names have been hounded to infamy. They were Sieur Pierre Esprit Radisson and Sieur Medard Chouart Groseilliers, fur traders of Three Rivers, Quebec." Explaining their obscurity, she gives as causes dissensions between Old France, New France, and England. Possibly religious animosities had much to do with the matter. "Church and State ignored them."

Meantime the historians of France and England, animated by the hostility of their respective Governments, either slurred over the discoveries of Radisson and Groseilliers entirely or blackened their memories without the slightest regard to truth.

In 1885 there was found in the British Museum and in the Hudson Bay House unmistakable evidences of Radisson's explorations, written by himself. Miss Laut chides Francis Parkman for ignoring such testimony. Parkman, however, did try to bring about reparation by appending a footnote, to be placed in future editions of his work, in which it is stated that Radisson and Groseilliers's "travels took them to the Forked River before 1660," but Parkman, the lady writes, was prejudiced, for he called Radisson "a renegade." For the full corroboration of Radisson's story the author refers to authenticated records found in several State papers.

The adventures of Radisson began in 1652, when, with three companions, he left the stockaded fort of Three Rivers on a day's hunting. The Iroquois and other Indians were at the time threatening the French. Murders by the Indians were frequent. If Radisson was born in 1636, he was then barely seventeen. Having secured an abundance of wild ducks, the three hunters were making their way homeward, when they were attacked by the savages and captured. Radisson's comrades were killed, but, strange to say, the Mohawks treated him fairly well. After a time he was adopted by an old Huron woman. There was also an Algonquin captive in the Indian camp. The two plotted to escape. They took to flight, after having killed three of their Indian guards. Radisson was recaptured, and, as he believed, was led back to be killed. By some strange fortune, though he was tortured, he was once more adopted. Later he seems to have become accustomed to savage surroundings, for he took part in a freebooting expedition directed toward what is now called Albany. In the fort the Frenchman met a Dutchman, and the two conversed together in French. Then came back to Radisson the memories of his home, and he determined to try again to escape. He left his Indian lodge in the Fall of 1653 and reached Fort Orange. From there he went by river to New York. From New York he embarked for Amsterdam, arriving there in 1654, and continued his way to Rochelle.

Radisson's second voyage took place between the years 1657 and 1658. The results were not successful. Just here the story of the escape of the French from Fort Onondaga is told, and the incidents relative to it are hard to believe. Radisson's third voyage, covering the period of 1658 and 1660, is the most important. Groseilliers was his companion. They made their way across Lake Huron, and reached Green Bay on Lake Michigan. Now "they were at the gateway of the Great Beyond, where no white man had yet gone." Always subjected to the attacks of hostile Indians, still these brave men pushed on the way. Now they came to a great river, comparable to the St. Lawrence, which it is thought was the upper Mississippi. The author writes:

> Radisson and Groseilliers had discovered the Great Northwest. They were standing on the threshhold of the Great Beyond. They saw before them not the Sea of China, as speculators had dreamed, not kingdoms for conquest, which the Princes of Europe coveted, not a short road to Asia, of which savants had spun a cobweb of theories. They saw what every Westerner sees to-day—illimitable reaches of prairies and ravines, forested hills sloping to mighty rivers, and open meadow lands watered by streams looped like a ribbon. This happened ten years before the coming of Marquette and Joliet, twenty years before La Salle, and a hundred years before De la Verendrye.

Radisson was twenty-six when he went on his fourth voyage. What he wanted to accomplish was the exploration of the Bay of the North, as it was known by the Crees. Reaching Lake Superior, he directed his steps to the extreme north. He built the first fur post and the first fort "between the Missouri and the North Pole." The claim is now made that Radisson discovered the watershed sloping north from the Great Lakes to Hudson Bay. While Radisson was away the Governor of New France, D'Argenson, had sent out another expedition in the same direction. Nothing had been heard of it. There were jealousies among the various fur traders. No sooner had Radisson returned than he was subjected to a heavy fine for having dared to make discoveries without a license. Radisson sailed for France, but his demand for restitution was dismissed with contempt. Finally he took service under King Charles II. of England. Sufficient money was found to send out an expedition, and Radisson, starting out for the Hudson Bay section, returned in his vessel, "loaded down to the waterline with a cargo of furs." Under his guidance other ventures were made, and to the Frenchman, the author thinks, the Hudson Bay Company owes its origin. Bad luck seems to have followed him. Once more there were jealousies because of the nationality of the explorer. Finally a small pension was given him, but it was stopped in 1710.

Other searchers in the North were De la Verendrye, Samuel Hearne, Mackensie, and last, but not least, Lewis and Clarke. With the great work accomplished by these men we are better acquainted. With a proper seal for her hero, the author writes: "Memorial tablets commemorate other discoveries. Radisson needs none. The Great Northwest is his monument for all time."

*PATHFINDERS OF THE WEST. Being the thrilling story of the adventures of the men who discovered the Great Northwest, Radisson, La Verendrye, Lewis, and Clarke. By A. C. Laut. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 380. The Macmillan Company. $2.

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A "Church-Goer" on Church Matters.

"The Diary of a Church-Goer" is the title of an anonymous book which the Macmillan Company is bringing out here. In explaining the anonymity of the "diary," the author writes in his preface:

> First and foremost, I am a mere man of the world, moving easily among my fellows, and making no claim to be unspotted. For such a one to publish his diary as a church-goer is to invite observations which I do not desire. I remember Sir Richard Steele's Christian Hero, and as I cannot emulate his careless simplicity, I would ask to dispense with the amusement of the town. * * * Apart from what may be the feeble wish to avoid the pleasantries of comment, I desire to retain the easy companionship of my fellows. Social usage will kindly overlook many things, provided they are not obtrusively pushed forward. A man may think what he likes so long as he keeps it to himself, and he may even abstain from doing what others generally do without much notice being taken of his omissions. * * * I am a church-goer, but I do not wish that to be regarded as all my character.

Among the topics discussed in the "diary" are the reading of Old Testament history, an old sermon by Colenso, the song of Zacharias and its victory, "Sunday or Sabbath?" the Psalms, the Psalms and the Koran, prayer and natural sequence, Easter sentences and the Athanasian creed, the New Testament, the Gospels, the obligations of the clergy, St. Paul's thought of Christ, an ideal edition of the Bible, etc., closing with a short chapter on "The Abbé Loisy, Christ and the Church." The "jottings" cover two or more years of observation and thought.

New and Revised "Don Quixote."

In the preface of the new two-volume pocket edition of Cervantes's "Don Quixote," which the Macmillan Company is bringing out, the editor, E. Bell, states that the book aims "to preserve the merits of Motteux, and to get rid of his faults." This version, published by Peter Anthony Motteux, appeared about a century after Shelton's translation was published. Although, like other attempts, it has a "tendency to paraphrase in deference to English popular taste rather than to preserve the true atmosphere of the original"; and, furthermore, it is the work of "various hands," nevertheless, the "uniformity of language and style shows that it was skilfully revised by a single editor," Motteux. The editor, in speaking of the attempt made to improve Motteux's work, says:

> That this has been done with complete success, or that the translation is in any sense an ideal one, is not to be expected, but it is hoped that it may be, in some small degree, an advance toward a satisfactory rendering of the original. The exuberance of the humor, and the familiar English slang which appears in many passages, has been curtailed, abbreviated sentences made complete, and amplified ones reduced to a more proper brevity. It is true that as the work progressed a stricter standard was adopted, and consequently the revision of the latter portion is more complete than that of the first part. But a great deal of labor has been expended on every part, and, in completing what has been no easy task, the editor must acknowledge the help he received in interpreting the text from Mr. Duffield's translation, which, until the appearance of Mr. Ormsby's and Mr. Watt's some years later, was by far the most carefully executed English version.

A life of Cervantes by John Gibson Lockhart, LL. D., and a list of the more important English translations of "Don Quixote" are included in the book.

American Literature.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By William P. Trent, Professor in Columbia University. 12mo. Pp. 277. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Prof. Trent's little volume on American literature is intended for schools and appears to be well adapted for the purpose. It is complete enough to give the teacher an outline and the pupil a general notion of the subject, and at the same time devotes to certain writers a proportion of attention which serves to relieve the catalogue-like effect which these handbooks of literature can hardly avoid. Prof. Trent begins with the first books about Virginia and Massachusetts and surveys the field of Colonial literature, such as it was. This he does briefly, but on the whole sufficiently. Once past the Revolution he mentions almost everybody whose name is for any reason worth remembering, and gives biographical outlines and something of an estimate of all the authors who are more than names. Unlike some modern critics, he is not disposed to underrate Washington Irving or Cooper, of the latter of whom he has a much fuller biographical notice than usual. Without losing his sense of proportion he seems to give Bryant and Longfellow due credit, he treats Emerson and Thoreau at some length, and does not fail to do likewise with Hawthorne and Poe. The life of the latter he treats somewhat unsympathetically, but he seems fair enough to the literary achievement. To Walt Whitman is devoted a somewhat discriminating but cautious estimate, and Sidney Lanier gets an amount of attention quite unusual in a general history of American literature of this kind. Of men still living Mr. Trent has something to say, too—of Mr. Howells, Mark Twain, Mr. James, and others, and he has also some general remarks on American literature as it now is—written so largely as it is by very young men and women. He mentions by name many of these, but does not assume the rôle of judge over them. Each chapter is followed by a biography of the period treated, a bibliography not designed to be in any way exhaustive, but to include the books which might well be found in any well-appointed school library. The volume is illustrated with likenesses of most of the authors and pictures of the homes of some of them. It is quite readable and ought to be teachable. And it should give about as fair an idea of what American literature amounts to up to date as a school handbook can be expected to give within the limits of less than 300 pages. As to critical estimates in the case of men like Whitman, Prof. Trent warns the teacher to use his judgment about how much (if any) of such matter should be used upon a given class of youths. It is certainly a very open question, this matter of the value of such estimates (even when carefully trimmed as here) upon the mind of the pupil. The chief object is to lead him to read for himself.

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THE JAPANESE VIEW.

Causes of the Present War in the Far East as Dr. Asakawa Sees Them.*

MUCH has already been written of the present conflict between Russia and Japan, and much more probably will be written. But so far no book has appeared which contains, in an explicit and dispassionate manner, a succinct statement of the causes which have led to one of the fiercest struggles in history, and of the issues directly involved in it. This the present book does, and, let us say it at once, does it admirably. Dr. Asakawa is well known to economists and historians in his own and in this country. An article of his, published some months ago in The Yale Review, was described by THE NEW YORK TIMES as "by far the most illuminating and complete statement of the needs and aspirations of the Japanese people which led them to take up arms against Russia." The author and his work are warmly commended by President Tucker of Dartmouth and Profs. Williams, Farnum, and Sumner of Yale. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1899, took his degree at Yale, and is now a member of the Dartmouth Faculty.

The introductory part of the book, (Pp. 1-61,) is a reprint of his two articles in The Yale Review, singularly lucid and impartial, and this, in a manner, is a summary of the whole case, giving very fairly both the side of Russia and of Japan. The remaining twenty chapters describe, in their proper chronological order, the remoter events as well as those of the very recent past, which, gradually rendering the situation for both powers more and more acute, finally precipitated the war. These events comprise the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, the Cassini convention, the seizure of Kiaochao by Germany, that of Port Arthur and Talienwan by Russia, Secretary Hay's circular note of 1899, the occupation of Manchuria by Russia, the Anglo-German agreement of Oct. 16, 1900, the Alexieff-Tseng agreement, and so on to the very opening of hostilities.

Throughout the book is based largely on official and private documents—Japanese, Russian, English, American, German, French—and inferences are, as a rule, left for the reader to make. Indeed, the author has been most painstaking in this matter, as the abundant footnotes and his clearly indicated and manifold sources of information plainly show. In his anxiety to be fair he has quite often refrained from presenting the case of his own country as strongly as might have been done. His manner throughout is calm and dignified, his style perspicuous, and his reasoning sound.

In the light of all the obtainable facts it becomes quite evident that Russia from the first never had the intention of leaving Manchuria, once she had set foot in it. What Russia termed the "starting point" in her negotiations with China regarding the ultimate evacuation of Manchuria shows that unmistakably. True, there is an endless chain of intrigue, duplicity, prevarication, in Russia's explanations and answers to various powers, and this from the moment the first sotnia of Cossacks had watered their horses on the southern shore of the Amur, and it is, despite the author's orderly array of facts, often hard to reconcile Russian doings and sayings at different times and points with the theory of any settled and preconceived Russian policy in those quarters. Czar, Cassini, Lessar, Pavloff, Waeber, Alexieff, all of them express themselves differently at different moments. But the one fact sticks out glaringly, that Russia would not again voluntarily yield up Manchuria to China.

The author also gives in detail the facts about the recent and present condition of Korea. It appears highly probable from his showing that Russia's ultimate design must have been, by employing the same methods which had answered so well for a time in Manchuria, to oust Japan from her predominant position in Korea and make herself mistress of it. Indeed, geographically and strategically considered, Russia could not do otherwise. Without Korea her domain in Far Asia was not rounder off; even Port Arthur was not always ice-free; navally considered, she might not be the paramount power in the extreme East unless Korea, with its splendid harbors of Chemulpo and Masampho, was hers.

Of greatest interest is that part of the book dealing with the direct Russo-Japanese negotiations which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, and which, as all of us recall, took up the time between July 28, 1903, and Feb. 5, 1904. Nothing could be more moderate and reasonable than Japan's first proposals of Aug. 12, 1903. Baron Komura, Japan's Foreign Minister, had framed them as the "basis of an understanding between the two powers," and the six short and clearly expressed paragraphs of which provided, in the main, for a "mutual agreement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires," and which recognized, on the one hand, Russia's specific interests in Manchuria and on the other those of Japan in Korea. Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Secretary of Russia, at first met these Japanese propositions with apparent frankness and in a conciliatory spirit. But from the instant of Admiral Alexieff's appointment as Viceroy of Far Asia all chances of a peaceable settlement vanished. The "war party" in Russia had attained the ascendant, and Count Lamsdorff, in his negotiations with the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, M. Kurino, admitted his impotence almost in so many words. Trickery, subterfuge, bad faith took the place of an honest endeavor to come to a reasonable understanding. It was no use that Japan, in order to preserve the peace, further and further moderated even those very moderate propositions of Aug. 12, until she was willing to yield even more than now seems compatible with her own vital interests. All of Japan's advances, one by one, were misinterpreted by Russia as fear and unpreparedness for war, and nothing but the absolute surrender to Russia of Japan's own legitimate interests in Korea and Manchuria would satisfy the Alexieff party. Deliberate provocation, insulting delays, months in duration, were all Japan's representative by the Neva was able to obtain, until at last patience ceased to be a virtue, and Japan boldly flung the gage of battle at the haughty Muscovite's fleet. Dr. Asakawa, merely by following step for step these negotiations, and relying on none but ascertained facts, makes out so strong a case for Japan's earnest desire to avoid this present war that it seems impossible to controvert his contention.

The author gives verbatim or in excerpt form not a few public and private documents of importance which never saw the light before. Among these must be mentioned particularly a number obtained from the Tokio archives and from Japanese official publications. There are also a number of very good portraits of the principal actors in the long diplomatic struggle that preceded the outbreak of the war. And not the least merit of this work is the very full account of Russian and Japanese doings in Korea, making it plain that these and the question of the possession of Korea had probably almost, if not quite, as much to do with the final advent of open hostilities. For the author shows plainly that in the eyes of Japan, and for good reasons, Korea is of even more importance than Manchuria, and that it was only when Russia flatly refused to recognize longer Japan's strong and ancient claims of predominance in Korea that Japan took up the sword.

One lays down the book with the firm conviction that (1) the present war was forced upon Japan by Russia, and (2) that the tortuous and cunning statecraft, of which Russia has been the acknowledged past master for a century and over, has never been so consistently pursued as in her rivalry with Japan in the Far East, and that, nevertheless, it finally led to moral bankruptcy when opposed to Japan's frank and simple methods, methods, let us remember, which the latter acquired and patterned after those of her chief teachers, the United States and England. If this present war accomplishes nothing more than Russia's abandonment of her dark and devious, her Machiavellian diplomacy, her peculiar manner of dealing with her neighbors, rivals, or opponents, it will have accomplished much for the future peace of the world.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.
New York, December, 1904.

*THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT. Its Causes and Issues. By K. Asakawa, Ph. D. With an introduction by Frederick Wells Williams. Illustrated, with an index. Pp. x.-382. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

KUROKI.

WITH KUROKI IN MANCHURIA. By Frederick Palmer. Illustrated from photographs by James H. Hare. 12mo. Pp. xii.-362. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Palmer's book is a compilation of his letters from the front describing the trials and difficulties of a war correspondent in a field where he wasn't wanted and where his hosts, in their always polite fashion, made it known that he was as unwelcome as a camp follower. With Gen. Kuroki Palmer left Tokio, and with Kuroki's army of invasion he remained. But of Kuroki he saw little. Of this silent but powerful soldier of the new Japan and the new military régime as he saw him before the crossing of the Yalu he says:

> Of Kuroki, the man who directed operations on the spot, we have had occasional glimpses. He is sturdily built, sinewy, with no spare flesh, and has a clean-shaven, square jaw. In the days of waiting, when no man knew where or how we were to cross or what forces the Russians had, and he alone knew all—quite all, staff officers knowing only each his part—one saw him walking by himself among the trees of the groves which he and his staff occupied, and again with a telescope on a prominence watching his own troops rather than the positions of the enemy—watching and smoking.

Here is his picture of him when directing the battle of Tiensuiten on July 31, after the successful crossing of the Yalu, the massacre at Hamatan, the capture of Motien Pass, and when the army marched northward triumphantly to the storming of Liao-Yang:

> Gen. Kuroki was already on the hill back of the new temple. That thatch of tree branches which an infantry outpost had erected now sheltered the mind of the movement, who kept cool, literally as well as metaphorically. What chess player would not? On this hill, his chief of staff at his side, he was to remain all day. The chief of staff did the talking; he listened, and now and then he gave an order. On this occasion all the carefully laid programme was not carried out. The central column of the guards was checked; batteries had to change their positions. In the face of good and bad news he was the same unchanging Kuroki. No spectator's curiosity held his attention to any one part of the field. He was playing the greatest of all games, with his mind on team play. The sound that interested him most was not that of firing, but the click of the telegraph instrument, which left nothing to the doubt of vision, but told him exactly what each unit was doing.

This is what he saw of him in the field before Liao-Yang:

> Gen. Kuroki spent most of his time in the shade. If his people raise a statue to him I hope that he will not be riding a prancing horse and swinging his sword; for he never rode a prancing horse and never used his sword. To my recollection I never saw him make any gesture except to salute. The sculptor had best make him squatting and looking at a map while he listens to his staff; and always all of his staff except the younger men (the gallopers) were at his side. He could call for information or suggestions as quickly as the head of a great business house who has a row of push buttons on his desk.

That is about all there is about Kuroki in the book. But there is a lot about Nippon Denji, as he delights to call the Japanese soldier in the mass. Palmer is their great admirer. Their cleanliness, as shown by their desire for a bath on every possible occasion; their preparedness at all times, their adaptability under all circumstances, their idolatrous devotion to their Emperor and his cause, their ability to stand all sorts of hardships without complaining when campaigning, their marvelous ability to take advantage of every opportunity for "cover" when in the field, and for converting themselves from a unit into a part of a mass when that mass is required for military purposes and then resolving themselves back into that unit when their work is done, all arouse a lively enthusiasm that finds expression on nearly every page of the volume.

For the Russian soldier, too, he has words of commendation, when it touches his personal bravery; but as a soldier he is a big, good-natured, and helpless child, lacking the brains and skill of the little yellow adversary who whipped him whenever they met, and then cared for him when wounded, because the Russ had not been taught to care for himself.

Pottery.

MARKS OF AMERICAN POTTERS. By Edwin Atlee Barber, A. M., Ph. D. With fac similes of 1,000 marks and illustrations of rare examples of American wares. Pp. 174. Cloth. 12mo. West Chester, Penn.: Edwin A. Barber. $2.25.

In his earlier works on pottery subjects, Mr. Barber has familiarized his readers with the various forms of American pottery products. He has assembled and published many new facts, not only regarding American pottery, but he has also written most entertainingly as to American potters themselves.

Thanks to his investigations collectors can now know far more of American pottery, glassware, and the tulip ware of the Pennsylvania German potters than was the case before he began to write. Step by step Mr. Barber has brought those who follow him to a knowledge and an appreciation of the American products of the kiln. The time has now come when it is needful for collectors to know the marks of American potters, so that the identification of doubtful specimens may be made certain. In his volume just issued Mr. Barber has presented the results of his long-continued and careful study of the subject of marks. Incidentally he is able to reproduce over 1,000 potters' marks. Prior to his interest in this subject the manuals on potters' marks contained no reference to the ceramic products of this country, the importance of which is at last receiving a tardy recognition.

It is interesting to read that the earliest mark of any kind that has yet been discovered on American pottery or porcelain occurs on a small cream-ware fruit dish, or openwork basket, with relief rosettes and painted blue decorations beneath the glaze, which was produced at the china factory of Bonnin & Morris in Southwark, Philadelphia, about the year 1770. This mark is simply a capital letter "P," pencilled or painted in dark blue color under the glaze. Investigation has not yet established whether the character was intended to indicate Philadelphia, the place of manufacture, or was the initial of the name of the painter of the floral device appearing upon the dish's interior. It is probable that it was a factory mark employed by the makers to distinguish their ware from similar designs of that period which emanated from Bow and Worcester, England. A dish ornamented with this mark, and which is, so far as is known, the only existing piece from this early factory, has been deposited in the Pennsylvania Museum by the Franklin Institute.

The old German potters of Eastern Pennsylvania, who made slip-decorated and sgraffito earthenware from about 1730 to 1850, used but few marks. A circular mark containing relief figures which indicated the sizes or shapes of the vessels had some favor. Other methods of marking during the latter part of the eighteenth century included the date of the manufacture and the name of the maker variously put on. A mark used by a potter named Jacob Scholl of Tyler's Port, Montgomery County, Penn., was a conventionalized fuchsia impressed in the wet clay with an engraved or modeled stamp. Heraldic and other devices, monograms, four-leaved clovers, bells, shields, clasped hands, blooms, wreaths, and a host of other marks, some of which strongly resembled the Old World marks, were used by the different concerns engaged in the manufacture of American pottery.

A Complete Toast Book.

WAES HAEL. The Book of Toasts. Being for the Most Part Bubbles Gathered from the Wine of Others' Wit. By Edithe Lea Chess and Capt. W. E. P. French, United States Army. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

"This volume is dedicated to Noah, who probably originated the idea 'Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink.'" And Thomas Ingoldsby is quoted hard after:

> Here's a bumper of wine; fill thine, fill mine;
> Here's a health to Old Noah, who planted the vine.

Capt. French tops off the introductory with a poem of his own. Turn the pages and you find inscribed there the arms of "The Family of Wassail," variously emblazoned with horns, steins, decanters, corkscrews, and grapes, with the motto: "In Vino Veritas." Next the author (with support from Mr. Pope) addresses the critic, and then, borrowing Mr. Kipling's words and metre, apologizes for all plagiarisms. After that is a sort of "collect," on "Broaching the Cask," and then toasts to be drunk "in bumpers, in red wine, in the loving cup, from the flowing bowl, in mixed ale." They are old toasts and new toasts—but mostly and rightly old. Diogenes, Burns, Tom Paine, and William Lloyd Garrison are all requisitioned for one page—to be exact, the twenty-ninth. There are toasts to labor, to America, to the Union, to each of the States, to the flag, to England, Scotland, Ireland, and all manner of foreign places.

It is in red wine that you must drink to army and navy and war. In the loving cup one pledges friendship, good-fellowship, love—the last, of course, with sentiments from all the poets. And in the same, also, marriage, "that blissful yoke"; woman, sweethearts, wives, mothers, bride and bridegroom, the Summer girl—even man, of whom Oliver Herford writes:

> Oh! turn not from the humble Pig,
> My child, or think him infra dig;
> We oft hear literary men
> Boast of the influence of the Pen.

Then comes the bachelor, guest, and host, and thereafter more convivial matter under the head "The Flowing Bowl"—Bacchus and life's joys, wine, revelry—what many lovers of good cheer have said about 'em. So of whisky, brandy, beer, and ale. Next are toasts to the colleges—by name—to the law, medicine, theology, journalism, the stage, sports, college fraternities. And in "The Lees of Wine" other toasts to cards, tobacco, old cheese, the devil, and the morning after.

It is a very complete toast book and should serve its purpose well. The ribbon bookmarker has a miniature stein tied on the end, and the binding is brown buckram, pleasingly decorated with grapes and grape leaves and various drinking vessels.

"De Quincey."

Often in the lives of great men undue prominence is given to some particular incident; for instance, many readers picture Thoreau as "a hermit," owing to the importance given by writers to his two years' sojourn at Walden. This is a thought which we find in the preface to "De Quincey," which is being issued by the Macmillan Company. The author, Henry S. Salt, desires his little volume "to present the chief features of De Quincey's character in a more harmonious, more sympathetic, and therefore more human aspect than that in which he is commonly regarded." For the reason given above many people at the mention of De Quincey's name think of a man known as "the opium-eater," and on account of the exaggeration given to this particular weakness many strong and beautiful qualities in his character have been minimized. The present volume deals with De Quincey's life, his works, and the features of his writing. The text is illustrated with two portraits of the subject, De Quincey at seventeen, and a reproduction of a portrait taken about 1850; also a "Fac Simile of Part of De Quincey's Article on Coleridge" and "De Quincey's Cottage at Grasmere."

1904

INDIAN BASKETRY.

Otis T. Mason's Story of the Origin and Development of Basket Weaving.*

FROM the coarse twisting of osiers came, in time, the weaving of the more delicate grasses. As Mr. Otis Tufton Mason expresses it in his "Indian Basketry," "basketry is the mother of all loom and bead work. The first and most versatile shuttles were woman's fingers. Machinery has enabled speed. But there are many niceties of technic to which the machine device cannot yet aspire." The sub-title to the two handsome volumes under notice, "Studies in a Textile Art Without Machinery," explains precisely the character of the work. How old the Lake Dwellings in Switzerland are is not precisely known, but here have been found most interesting groups of basketry. These Lake Dwellers made not only solid baskets, but ornamented them.

The first mention of baskets is to be found in the Bible in Joseph's interpretation of the dream of Pharaoh's baker. The Curator of the United States National Museum at Washington assumes that the Egyptian baskets resembled those found in the Hopi pueblos of Arizona, and were of the coiled type. The very oldest baskets known were exhumed at El Armah, on the site of Abydos, in middle Egypt. Precisely the same shapes are seen to-day on the Nile, and they are abundant at Aden and in Hindustan. Some of those baskets must have come to Spain during Moorish times, for the Spaniard carried them to South America, where they were copied. It is likely that cane entered largely into the early making of baskets. The author writes:

Wherever civilization has come in contact with the lower races, whether in Britain, Africa, Polynesia, or America, it has found the women enjoying the most friendly acquaintance with textile plants and skilled in weaving their roots, stems, and leaves into basketry and other similar products without machinery. Basketry was well nigh universal throughout the Western Hemisphere before the discovery, while at least one-half of the area was devoid of pottery.

The materials used in Indian basket making are many, and Mr. Frederick V. Colville gives a list of those of a vegetable character. The animal kingdom was also drawn upon, and the skins, hides, and sinews of the smaller animals were made to serve useful purposes. Then, too, the feathers of birds and the quills of the porcupine were worked into baskets. From minerals the dyes were derived. Shells, the teeth of the small animals, and wings of insects were added for ornamentation. The basket was of service in many ways. The dead were buried in them. Women carried their infants in them strapped to their backs. Some baskets were so fashioned as to be watertight, and were used to hold liquids. More than that, they served for cooking, and were closely "connected with the Indian kitchen."

Traps for the catching of small game were made with particularly shaped baskets, and even to-day we use fish traps made of osiers. That there has been in the long past a close relationship between the maker of baskets and the potter seems evident. Having his basket, primitive man made an imitation of the form and shape in clay. He had not progressed sufficiently to avail himself of the potter's wheel. He took the plastic clay and applied it to the basket. There are found potsherds of the remotest date, which bear the distinct marks of the osier or plaited grass. There has arisen quite an archaeological discussion as to whether the clay was first applied inside or outside of the basket. The coiled basket, the oldest specimen of which was found at Calaveras, is precisely imitated in pottery. Every kind of plaiting and braiding found in Indian baskets is fully explained and illustrated. There is a chapter devoted to symbolism. Mr. Mason writes:

There still survives in the Pacific coast area a symbolism more or less connected with Indian cosmogony. The maker is a sorcerer. In such tribes as the Hopi this idealism in design is still alive and active. * * * In the birch-bark ware of middle Alaska and Canada, and in the rawhide parfleche receptacles of the Sioux and other plains tribes, the mythical conception is reawakened. The Ojibwa about the Great Lakes preserve all sorts of ancient patterns in porcupine quill work on birch bark, while the Sioux, the Arapahoes, and Kiowas paint upon their parfleche baskets the totemic symbolism of their tribes.

Modern taste in basketry differs widely, but perhaps the palm is to be given to the work of the Thlkit Indians. Nothing can surpass them in the delicacy of the handiwork or artistic shape and ornamentation. The researches made by the author extend to South America, and here are specimens of old coiled basketry work taken from the copper mines of Chile. Strange to say, they bear a marked resemblance to the work done by the present Pima Indians. The most skilful makers of Panama hats are to be found in Ecuador. The present centres of the industry are Monte Cristi, Jipijapi, Santa Elena, and Cuenca. The Panama hat is made from a species of palm resembling the saw palmetto. The plant is grown from seeds. When the plant has reached a height of five feet it is cut. The leaves are boiled and then sun-dried. The material must be worked while "the atmosphere is humid, from about midnight to 7 o'clock." It takes from three to four months to make the finest hats. Wonderfully fine specimens of ancient Peruvian work made of rushes have been found, and some of them are provided with hinges. What will interest collectors are the instructions given looking toward the preservation of baskets. Every collection ought to have a card catalogue, and no handling should be permitted. A list is printed of all the leading collections, public and private, in the United States. In both an archaeological and ethnological sense "Indian Basketry" should be highly commended. The illustrations are remarkable for their fine coloring and general effectiveness.

*INDIAN BASKETRY. Studies in a Textile Art Without Machinery. By Otis Tufton Mason, Curator, Division of Ethnology, United States National Museum. In two volumes. Fully illustrated, with colored plates. Cloth. Decorated cover. Volume I., pp. 254. Volume II., pp. 374. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. The two volumes, $15.

Love and Adventure in Portugal.

SUNSHINE AND SENTIMENT IN PORTUGAL. By Gilbert Watson. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 295. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

There are, it seems, certain caves in the Sierra de Monchique Mountains in Portugal where may be found the remains of primitive man, not counting the bones of the mastodon or the woolly rhinoceros. Fired with scientific zeal, a party was formed for the exploration of these caverns. The company comprised four members, who called themselves "Hadow, Warden & Co., Searchers for Old Bones, Limited." Mr. Gilbert Watson tells in a happy manner the story of their adventures. Hans Hadow, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Paleontology and Zoology of the University of X., dominates the party. There is also an Englishman who is half Portuguese, an engineer of a neighboring gold mine, who gives his help. But bones alone would not suffice to make the story interesting. Taking up their lodgings in one of the caverns, camp life under such peculiar surroundings is neatly told. But there is something more than the solitude of the mountains which attracts Mr. Watson.

In the valley lives Manuel da Silva, the owner of the caverns. More than that, he is the father of two charming daughters, Colomba and Carmen. Manuel hesitates to rent his caverns. There may be unknown treasures there, he intimates. What can human beings—even Englishmen—want with old bones? However, he finally yields, and agrees to furnish the party with wine and eggs. It is Colomba who, mounted on a mule, brings to the bone-diggers their rations. Colomba is a lovely type of Portuguese girl, absolutely honest and purely womanly. Once she had some difficulty in crossing a raging torrent, and but for the hero of the romance would have been carried away by the stream. He rescues her, though he is obliged to carry her in his arms. He has but one request to make of her, which is that when he clasps her lovely form she must "not kick him." The love episodes of the story are piquantly told.

Interspersed in "Sunshine and Sentiment in Portugal" are descriptions of Portuguese small towns and villages, with accounts of the peculiarities of the natives. It is a land of primitive manners.

Connectives.

Here is a book devoted to the correct usage of such small words as "and," "who," "to," "also," and "about." James C. Fernald, editor of "The Students' Standard Dictionary" and "English Synonyms and Antonyms," wrote it, and the title is "Connectives of English Speech," (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50.) In the introduction the author endeavors to show the absolute necessity of such words, which he calls thought-connectives. He compares nouns, adjectives, and verbs to bricks, and the prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns, and adverbs to the mortar. Again, he compares these words, which indicate the connections of thought from point to point, to the fingerboards which direct a traveler onward. The book is divided into four parts—prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns, relative or conjunctive adverbs, besides addenda and introductory particles. The greater part is devoted to prepositions. Every one is taken up alphabetically, from "abaft" to "without."

New Macmillan Juvenile Classics.

The Macmillan Company is adding to its series of Illustrated Pocket Classics for the Young Charles Kingsley's "The Water Babies" and Capt. Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy" and "Peter Simple." Marryat's stories each have an introduction by David Hannay. "Peter Simple" contains illustrations by J. Ayton Symington, "Mr. Midshipman Easy" is illustrated by Fred Pegram, and "The Water Babies" has 100 pictures by Linley Sambourne.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN. A Comparison, a Contrast, and a Consequence. An address delivered on June 18, 1904, at Valley Forge, Penn., before the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. By C. T. Brady. Published by the society. (Paper.)

MEMOIR OF ROSAMOND DAVENPORT HILL. By Ethel E. Metcalfe. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

EDWARD AND PAMELA FITZGERALD. Being Some Account of Their Lives Compiled from the Letters of Those Who Knew Them. By Gerald Campbell. Portraits. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. From the Outbreak of Hostilities to the Battle of Liao-Yang. By Thomas Cowen. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.20.

INDIAN FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS. By Cyrus T. Brady. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.30 net.

THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT WETHERFIELD, CONN. Comprising the Present Towns of Wetherfield, Rocky Hill, and Newington, &c., from Date of Earliest Settlement Until the Present Time. Based upon manuscript collections of the late Judge Sherman W. Adams, and recast, enlarged, and edited by Henry R. Stiles. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: The Grafton Press.

Essays and General Literature.

FIFTY YEARS OF FLEET STREET. Being the Life and Recollections of Sir John R. Robinson. Compiled and edited by Frederick M. Thomas. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

OSGOODE HALL REMINISCENCES OF THE BENCH AND BAR. By James Cleland Hamilton. Illustrated. 8vo. Toronto: The Carswell Company.

IRISH LITERATURE. Justin McCarthy, editor in chief. Vol. X. 8vo. Philadelphia: John D. Morris & Co.

FRAGMENTS OF PROSE AND POETRY. By Frederick W. H. Myers. Edited by his wife, Eveleen Myers. Portraits. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

HOURS IN A LIBRARY. By Leslie Stephen. New edition, with additions. 4 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6 net per set.

Nature, Travel, and Description.

THE RAT. By G. M. A. Hewett. Animal Autobiographies. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE HARDY COUNTRY. Literary Landmarks of the Wessex Novels. By Charles G. Harper. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FORTY YEARS OF ACTIVE SERVICE. By Charles T. O'Ferrall. 8vo. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

THE ILLINI. A Story of the Prairies. By Clark E. Carr. Illustrated. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

New Editions.

THE TRAGEDIE OF JULIUS CAESAR. By William Shakespeare. Edited, with notes, introduction, glossary, list of variorum readings, &c., by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

SELECTED POEMS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Elizabeth Lee. 16mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

THE JOURNAL TO ELIZA AND VARIOUS LETTERS. By Laurence Sterne and Elizabeth Draper. Introduction by Wilbur L. Cross. York Edition. Vol. I. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

Music, Poetry, and Art.

THE STORY OF ART THROUGHOUT THE AGES. An Illustrated Record. By S. Reinach. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR CAYENNE. 16mo. New York: A. Stokes Company. (Paper.)

ST. HILDA, AND OTHER POEMS. By Dr. Frederick W. Becker. Comprising a selected number of the author's poems of sentiment and fancy. 12mo. Newark, N. J.: The Le Roy Company.

Fiction.

THE HARRIS-INGRAM. By Charles E. Bolton. 12mo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Burrows Business Company. $1.50.

THROUGH SPECTACLES OF FEELING. Being Essays Mostly in Fiction. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE DICTIONARY OF LEGAL QUOTATIONS. By James William Norton-Kyshe. 8vo. Toronto: The Carswell Company.

THE BUSINESS CAREER. In Its Public Relations. By Albert Shaw. 12mo. San Francisco, Cal.: Paul Elder & Co.

THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR. A Vade Mecum of Ship Design for Students, Naval Architects, &c. By George Simpson. 16mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $5 net.

THE BLESSINGS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE. By Rawon Evah. 16mo. Jersey City, N. J.: The Peace Publishing Company.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PUBLISHING. (1804-1904.) A Brief Historical Account of the House of William Wood & Co. 12mo. New York: William Wood & Co.

THE EXPANSION OF THE COMMON LAW. By Sir Frederick Pollock. 8vo. Toronto: The Carswell Company.

THE COLLIERY MANAGER'S HANDBOOK. A Comprehensive Treatise on the Laying Out and Working of Collieries. Designed as a work of reference. By Caleb Pamely. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $10 net.

A TREATISE ON ROCKS, ROCK WEATHERING, AND SOILS. By George P. Merrill. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

Hispano Moresque Ware.

"Hispano Moresque Ware of the Fifteenth Century," the title of a book which is appearing from the press of John Lane, is the work of A. Van de Put. Its aim is to trace the chronology of the different styles of this ware by means of specimens of armor. Owing to the nature of the information obtained from heraldry it is rendered possible to present a number of dated examples showing the changes of the styles. These examples are taken from the Victorian Albert Museum, the British Museum, the Wallace Collection, the Sevres Museum, and numerous private collections. The illustrations of the volume consist of thirty-two plates, three of which are in color, a map of the Valencian potteries, and a genealogical table. The frontispiece is a reproduction in color of an example of Valencian ware of the early fifteenth century.

Girls in College.

THE COLLEGE GIRL OF AMERICA. And the Institutions Which Make Her What She Is. By Mary Caroline Crawford. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 319. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.60.

It is rather the picturesque, the play-time college girl, to whom this book is devoted, in witness whereof the pictures mostly present this most interesting of educational phenomena in cap and gown, or else in May-pole or hoop-rolling ceremonies, in the garb proper for playing basket ball, or the stage finery of the play in the "original Greek." In other words, the author seeks to find rather an audience of young women than an audience of their mammas, well aware of the fact that it is the daughters who decide where they shall go to be schooled. Nor does one doubt that many a girl might by this volume be led into becoming a college person. As the author tells about it it sounds an attractive life, and while she is evidently of opinion that a girl's college, like a man's college, is rather to get the young folks together and rub the angles off them than to make them into prodigies of learning, she points out also the practical uses of a college education, and does not fail to insist that in the women's colleges, at least, true democracy prevails, and a girl need not be rich to have a good time and the esteem of her companions. The author goes aside, too, to discuss the co-educational colleges of the West, and to canvass more or less the whole subject of co-education and what it does and does not do for the students of both sexes. We need not follow her there, though she has collected a number of interesting and diverse opinions from different educators who have seen the working of the thing.

She begins with Smith College, with the story of its founding, and the way it has grown; then she tells what the girls do at Smith, paying especial attention to the social features, and adds "a Smith girl might do almost anything in Northampton and the townspeople would smile indulgently but as a matter of fact she never does anything the least inconsiderate or discourteous or overbearing."

Next we have Wellesley College, and in like fashion the story of its founder and founding, with many pleasant things about it and the life and work of the young women there collected. Pictures, too, of Wellesley fetes and Wellesley girls. Vassar comes next, with the story of the brewer who founded it, and the same sort of information about the school itself. And so on to Mt. Holyoke, with an anecdote of how the young ladies there in the earlier time went to the circus to see the elephant but on no account to stay to the performance. Yet stayed, the teachers in charge being unable to tear themselves away. Then comes Radcliffe, with the story of its origin and its relationship to Harvard; then Bryn Mawr, and Barnard, then a rather serious account of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, at Lynchburg, Va., suggestive of the first few pages of a catalogue; then the Woman's College in Baltimore, and the Woman's College of Brown University, Elmira College, Wells College, Mills College in California, Newcomb, the woman's college of Tulane University in Louisiana; after that many other girls' schools more or less locally known to fame, then the chapter on co-educational institutions already mentioned, and finally an inquiry as to what the college girl is going to do with herself when she is done with college. Several things are suggested very few of which seem to require the possession of much book-learning. Raising flowers is one thing; running bakeries, restaurants, and laundries are others.

The Calculus of Chemistry.

"Quantitative Chemical Analysis" is the title of a textbook by Dr. J. C. Olsen, (Van Nostrand; $4) Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. It takes up each of the four chief methods used in his science—the gravimetric, electrolytic, volumetric, and gasometric. In the arrangement and presentation of the subject matter the work is destined for the classroom far more than for the experienced analyst, though the professional chemist will find it useful as a reference book. The author takes up first the manipulation of the balance, the foundation of this whole branch of the science; then the determination of metals and acids in pure salts, followed by the analysis of alloys and minerals which are commonly found associated. Analyses of iron and steel, coal, water, fats, oils, and gases come near the close of the book; they are the actual difficulties that will confront a man after his student days are over, and they also illustrate the methods of determining elements present in very small amounts.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1904.

A NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The title of the Library of Congress is not a happy one. It gives the notion to the general public of a library for the use of the members of Congress only, which naturally would involve a collection of a special and rather limited sort, of no great interest to the wide world of readers and students. Of course the library does furnish, and amply, all that our lawmakers may need in the way of books and records, but that is a very small and relatively insignificant part of the work it is doing, to say nothing of the far greater work it is sure to do in the future.

One most valuable portion of the functions of the library is to collect by purchase, gift, and exchange original materials for research, chiefly historical, to arrange and care for it and to place it within the reach of students as completely as possible. Even the physical part of this task is often difficult and perplexing, requiring patient and skillful labor and infinite care and ingenuity, which happily, under the management of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, and Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, in charge of the Department of Manuscripts, is now fully supplied. The processes are briefly but most interestingly described in the latest report of the Librarian. Still more important and difficult is the general administration of the work, the selection, the classification, the treatment of the material to make it yield its full value to students. Mr. Putnam discusses the question of the publication of the manuscripts with reference to this purpose.

During the past year the acquisitions of the Library have been of marked interest. They include the papers of three Presidents—Van Buren, Polk, and Andrew Johnson—besides those of Chancellor Kent and Elihu B. Washburne, and a number of others. The papers of Van Buren and Polk put the Library in possession of invaluable material of the most authoritative and intimate character, for the history of each Administration from Washington to Polk—that is to say, from the foundation of the Federal Government to the close of the Mexican war. The most cursory consideration of the tremendous questions arising and settled, or put in the way of settlement, in these threescore years will disclose the peculiar value of such materials. The papers of Andrew Johnson, covering not only his notable career in Tennessee and his stormy administration of the Presidency, but the great mass of information he gathered during his contest with Congress as to the period of reconstruction, afford the richest store for the historian of a passage in our history which is still but very imperfectly understood.

The policy of the Library with reference to such material is an important matter. Shut in the building of the Library at Washington, its utility though quite justifying the expense and trouble of collecting and caring for it, is obviously extremely limited. Published by private enterprise, the utility is considerably extended, but by no means as far as it should be, since the publication is necessarily of parts only and in a form relatively expensive. Mr. Putnam is decidedly of the opinion that the publication should be made by the Government; and that the material selected for publication should be given completely and literally. Fortunately the Government now has in Mr. Ford the editorial skill and trustworthiness that are indispensable for such a task. Publication by the Library would bring the materials without cost into the possession of a large number of institutions where they would be accessible to students, while individual students could possess them at a very moderate expense. "Thorough, detailed, and continuing, as well as general, study" of the materials would thus be secured, and this is absolutely necessary "if they are to promote a proper understanding and representation of American history." The work has already been begun in a promising manner, and its continuation in the future should unquestionably be provided for.

LEGAL QUOTATIONS.

The dicta of Chancellors and Judges are often of so much interest and value as throwing sidelights upon questions not immediately involved in the issues before the courts (and are omitted from digests of decisions preserved for reference) that those who have occasion to point a moral or adorn a tale with such declarations will be glad to have at hand a dictionary of quotations selected from the dicta of the English Chancellors and Judges from the earliest time of which exact records are available to the present time. From the vast mass of dry material entombed in the law libraries Mr. James William Norton-Kyshe, barrister of Lincoln's Inn, has undertaken to recover many excellent examples of judicial rules and forensic wit, and to bring them together in such arrangement that their classification in a topical index is possible. His book is imported by the Carswell Company of Toronto, Ontario. Of how much value to the student of law such a compilation may be the layman is scarcely able to judge; of its interest for the appreciative reader, especially if so trained along the lines of judicial thinking that he is able to realize the significance of the references and their possible relations to contemporaneous causes in action, there seems to be no room for differences of opinion.

The great Judges of the English Bench have long enjoyed a merited reputation for dialectic feeling, and the wealth of English history which lies buried in the old black-letter editions of the law reports is appreciated only by those who have waded through them. It may be assumed that a wise Judge, in giving words to dicta in which he is not hampered or governed by the limitations of the strict interpretation of statutes, will say what best reflects the current standards of civilization. He is certain not to be far ahead of the best thought of his time and equally certain not to be far behind it. Hence it is that quotations of judicial dicta which may not in themselves possess much legal value are often of the greatest interest as showing what was the condition of the best public opinion at the time they were spoken. Naturally, the causes on trial in themselves reflect the social life of a people very clearly, and what a Judge thinks pertinent in the elucidation of his judgment cannot very well fail to express public opinion more clearly than it is likely to be expressed in any other way. He stands among the best known of public men. His work is of a kind which intimately touches the masses of the people, and it is done in the widest publicity which can be given it. As the compiler of these dicta truly says, the strongest impression they leave upon the mind of the reader is the simplicity and unaffectedness of the Judges who, while displaying sometimes a keen sense of humor, have not allowed it to interfere with the dignified expression of right judgment according to the standards of the time.

During the two or three centuries following the Conquest we find the Judges given to rude and forceful utterances, often embroidered with profanity for the sake of emphasis. They would sometimes swear on the bench with picturesque blasphemy, and by easy transition would render their decisions as if they derived their value from the preface; Thus saith the Lord. This quality disappeared from the literature of the bench as the standards of civilization were raised and gentlemen had learned to avoid the coarseness of thought and language which was common in earlier times, but which may not have indicated any lower moral standards than those subsequently established as guides of language and conduct.

The amount of research involved in a work of this character might very well discourage any but the most patient student of legal history, but the appreciative reader will find it very easy and agreeable recreation.

A Primer of Literature.

Carolyn Wells in The Metropolitan Magazine.

What is the Literature of to-day?
Fiction.
How is Fiction divided?
Into Historical Novels and Nature Books.
What is a Historical Novel?
One that shows no trace of History or of Novelty.
What is a Nature Book?
A volume of misinformation about animals.
Why are Nature Books popular just now?
Because they are the fashion.
Mention some recent Nature Books.
"The Lions of the Lord," "Pigs in Clover," "The Octopus," "The Blue Goose," and "The Sea Wolf."
What are the best-selling books?
Those which sell the best people.
What is a Magazine?
A small body of Literature entirely surrounded by advertisements.
Why is a comic paper so called?
Because it's so funny that anybody buys it.
What is a Critic?
A Critic is a man who writes about the books he doesn't like.
What is poetry?
Lines of words ending with the same sound.
What is a Minor Poet?
A poet not yet twenty-one years of age.
What is a Major Poet?
There isn't any.
What is a Publisher?
A man who is blamed if a book doesn't sell, and ignored if it does.
What does a publisher mean by Problem Novels?
All, except Kipling's and Mrs. Humphry Ward's.
What makes a book a phenomenal success?
Much bad, much pad, and much ad.

The Caxton Series.

Two new volumes in the Caxton Series, published in London by Newnes and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, (16mo, flexible leather covers, $1.25 per volume,) are "The Journal to Stella: Together with Other Writings Relating to Stella and Vanessa," by Dean Swift, with Sir Walter Scott's notes, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Early Italian Poets," two parts in one. The first part of the latter contains Rossetti's translation into English verse of Italian verse from Ciullo Dalcamo to Dante, and the second part the translation of Dante's "Vita Nuova" and the sonnets of Dante and his circle. The invaluable introductions are retained, of course, and there has been no curtailment of the notes. The Swift volume is an excellent example of the success of the publishers of this edition in confining much matter in small space. Its contents are indispensable to all who would know English literature well. There is a complete index.

The Musician of Fiction.

James Huneker in The Metropolitan Magazine.

Composers are not always fools. But the type of a melancholy moon-struck calf long ago wormed its way into fiction and the public will never abandon it. The musicians themselves wear their hair long not because they like it, but because they must act their part, else not be taken at their true value. False psychology usually prevails on the stage, hence this eternal convention of a music master who talks and acts like a somnambulist overtaken by the vision of Welsh rabbit dipped in a low Dutch dialect.

Tribute from the State Historian.

New York Times Book Review:

You would be surprised if you knew how many requests have come to this office since Saturday for copies of "New York and the War With Spain," which THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW reviewed that day—a very satisfactory evidence of the wide circulation of this popular adjunct to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HUGH HASTINGS,
State Historian.

Albany, Dec. 21, 1904.

WESSEX.

MR. CHARLES G. HARPER, author of a pleasant book on "The Ingoldsby Country," describing the storied Kentish coast and hop country and the towns and villages associated with the Ingoldsby legends, has now performed a similar service for the readers of Thomas Hardy, who outnumber by many thousands in these days, we fancy, the readers of the Rev. Mr. Barham, who called himself Ingoldsby. A fondness for Ingoldsby, like a fondness for the novels of Thomas Peacock, is, to be sure, a sign of good catholic taste and sound literary judgment; but the wit, fantasy, and scholarship of these two were never fitted for a big market, while Hardy's pathos touches all hearts—his humor is almost Shakespearean in breadth, though he is not so widely read as was Edna Lyall, (whose Life is reviewed this week,) or as Hall Caine is. "The Hardy Country" (imported by the Macmillans) is a handsome book, and it contains nearly a hundred pictures of Wessex and of Oxfordshire, which is hardly in Wessex, though it is in one of Hardy's books, "Jude the Obscure." A map of the Hardy country shows the reader of "The Return of the Native" and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" that all Wessex is divided into six parts, upper Wessex, which is fruitful Hampshire; lower Wessex, which is beautiful Devonshire; South Wessex, (Dorsetshire,) North Essex, (Berkshire,) 'mid Wessex, which is Wiltshire, and outer Wessex, which is Somersetshire. The map identifies, also the many Hardy towns, villages, and hamlets. Thus Downstaple is Barnstaple, Toneborough is Taunton, Melchester is Salisbury, Shaston is Shaftesbury, Stoke Barehills is Basingstoke, Alfredston is Wantage, (a name familiar to New Yorkers as the abiding place of a retired statesman,) and Christminster is Oxford.

Mr. Harper's books, whether of literary landmarks or old coaching roads, are always picture books, first of all. He is an adept with the camera and a good draughtsman. Many of his pictures in "The Hardy Book" are drawings and all are excellent as pictures and illustrate some point of town or landscape mentioned by the novelist. Of course there are half-tones from photographs of the cathedral at Winchester, (Hardy's Wintoncester,) and the High at Oxford.

Mr. Harper tells us that, though by circumstance of birth and lifelong residence the "Wessex" of Hardy's novels is generally defined as the neighborhood of Dorchester, yet "Mr. Hardy was early an expansionist, and his outposts were long ago thrown forward, to at last make his Wessex, in the domain of letters, almost coterminous with that ancient kingdom of Saxon times which included all England south of the Thames and west of Sussex, with the exception of Cornwall." Dorsetshire and the neighborhood of Dorchester, however from his favorite ground. Here, as Mr. Harper expresses it, the map "is thickly studded with names of his own mintage, unknown to guidebook or ordnance maps."

While the book touches upon all the novels of Thomas Hardy and is full of quotations from his descriptions of farmstead, moorland, castle, and town, it is also a fair guide to some of the loveliest country in all England. People who are going to spend next Summer in England will do well to bear it in mind. Winchester, Salisbury Plain and Stonehenge, the New Forest and the eastern towns of Devon will be the better appreciated with a knowledge of them gained beforehand, and nowhere else is this knowledge so attractively set forth. Still it is "The Hardy Country," and Mr. Hardy's glorification of Wessex is Mr. Harper's main topic. We wander with him through villages and country lanes under the inspiration of Hardy. We quaff with him a "cup of genuine" (never a glass of ale) at the veritable Quiet Woman Inn. We follow the footsteps of Tess and Angel Clare, Damon Wildeve and Tranter Dewy. A good example of the writer's quality may be found in his description of Egdon Heath, which figures so largely in "The Return of the Native":

This heath road is as variable as the moods of a woman. It will be of this complexion at one time, and at another entirely different. It is perhaps only when this desirable difference rules that one appreciates the scenery it passes through; scenery wholly of buff sand, purple heather, furze and bracken, whose colors are by distance blended into that

rich purple brown termed, in "The Return of the Native," swart. For this is the district of that gloomy tale, perhaps at once the most powerful and painful in its tragic intensity of all the Wessex novels, and one in which the element of scenery adds most strikingly to the unfolding of futilities and disasters. "Bere Heath" it is, according to the chartographers of the Ordnance Survey, but to ourselves who are on literary pilgrimage bent it is Egdon Heath, whose "swart abrupt slopes" are here seen on every side, now rising into natural hillocks mass-unending solemnly as sepulchral tumuli; now dipping into hollows where the rainwater collects in marshy pools and keeps green the croziers and fully opened fronds of the bracken much longer than the parched growths at the crests of these rises; and again spreading out into little scrubby plains.

Mr. Hardy, who has translated the reticent solemnity of Egdon Heath into such poignant romance, has said how pleasant it is to think or dream that some spot in these extensive wilds may be the heath of Lear, that traditionary King of Wessex, whose sorrows Shakespeare has made the subject of tragedy; and he has himself, in "The Return of the Native," made these heaths the stage whereon a tragedy is enacted that itself bids fair to become a classic little less classical than the works of Shakespeare.

Rose Barton on London.

The kindness of all those to whom pictures were given, and their readiness in lending the originals, is the reason which Rose Barton gives for the appearance of her new book, "Familiar London," which is being published by the Macmillan Company. The reproductions are in color. They include "Prince George of Wales Watching the Scots Guards from Malborough House," "Westminster," "The Drive," Hyde Park, "Ludgate Hill," "Grosvenor Place on a Wet Day," "A Hot Afternoon in Piccadilly," "Oxford Street from the Corner of Bond Street," "A Pinch of Salt," "Sailing-Boats on the Serpentine," "The Crossing, Hyde Park Corner," "In Kensington Gardens," "Waiting for Royalty," "The Royal Exchange," "Gordon's Statue," "St. Mary's-le-Strand," "Parliament Street," "The Thames, Charing Cross," "St. James's Street: Levée Day," "Constitution Hill: The Blues," "Tottenham Court Road," and "Waterloo Bridge." Some of the subjects dealt with are the Tower, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal Academy, Hyde Park, London Bridge, Crosby Hall, Don Saltero's Coffee House, the Bank of England, Trafalgar Square, St. James's Park, Westminster Abbey, "Haunts of Dr. Johnson," the Houses of Parliament, and the National Gallery. Speaking of Johnson, the author writes:

When Johnson lived in Bolt Court he was surrounded by a bevy of old ladies who were dependent on the charity of a man "whose bearish exterior ever covered a warm heart." In writing to Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, he says of these ladies: "Williams hates everybody, Levett hates Desmoulins, and does not love Williams; Desmoulins hates them both, and Poll Carmichael loves none of them."

In Boswell's account one reads that Johnson said:

"I received one morning a message from Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and, as it was not in his power to come to me, begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. * * * He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press. * * * I looked into it and saw its merits, told the landlady I should soon return, and, having gone to a bookseller, sold it for £60." The novel thus dealt with was "The Vicar of Wakefield."

"The Medici Balls."

Among the books promised for the near future by the Charter House Bookshop is one dealing with Tuscany. It is entitled "The Medici Balls." The authors, Emma R. Sheldon and Moyca Newell, spent five years traveling in Italy. They explored romantic Tuscany, and devoted much time to unfrequented paths. A few extracts from the book will give an idea of its plan:

But suddenly, on a crisp Spring morning, a quick turn from a narrow street gives us a vision of the hills, olive-gray, brown, and purple hills. Blackthorn, almond, and fruit trees, daisies and daffodils, violets and roses rival each other in bewildering loveliness wherever the eye may turn. Out of the city gate the path lies lurkingly open to hillsides clad with ilex and magnolia, to hidden valleys.

Or here is a town sketch:

Now for a stroll through the quaint old streets with curious and suggestive names, and a peep into quiet courtyards of palaces deserted by their noble owners and given over to modest householders and humble artisans. At the corner of Via d'Abbe Pasiensa and the Via d'Rossi is the great palace of the Rossi family, blazoned with many shields of various quarterings, and from the corner hangs one of the gruesome black heads of the traitor Filippo Tedici, like that on the façade of the Palazzo Pubblico.

The Garden Magazine.

Doubleday, Page & Co. say that the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of The Garden Magazine, which will be devoted to all branches of flower, vegetable, and fruit growing, has brought in a large number of orders, which will necessitate a larger first issue than originally planned.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1904.—Rider Haggard's sequel to "She" will not be published in book form until the Autumn.

***

A book on the teachings of Zoroaster, Prophet of Ivan, by Dr. Lawrence H. Mills, Professor of Zend Philology, Oxford, will be published soon by D. P. Taraporevala Sons & Co. The same publishers will have ready early next year "Through India with a Camera," by T. W. Arnold, Professor of Arabic, University College, London.

***

The sixteenth volume of the Library Edition of Ruskin's works, which will be published in January by George Allen, contains much new material, including sixteen illustrations by Ruskin not heretofore published.

***

A volume of wise, witty, and tender sayings from the works of George Eliot, which has been out of print a long time, has just been reissued by Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons. It was compiled by Alexander Main.

***

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett will publish early in the new year Dr. Otto Nordenskwold's story of the two years he spent in the South Polar Seas, which will include a narrative of his personal experiences and an account of scientific researches. A feature of the book will be a description of the wreck of his ship Antarctic.

***

Edmund Downey, who has written many novels under the nom de plume of F. M. Allen, has finished a volume of reminiscences which Hurst & Blackett will soon publish. Downey was formerly associated with William Tinsley, the author of 'Random Recollections of an Old Publisher."

***

William Blackwood & Sons will soon publish a book by Dr. William D. Maclagan, Archbishop of York, on the gladiatorial combat of 1396 on the North Inch of Perth. This combat between two highland clans was described in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." Dr. Maclagan undertakes to show who the men were who fought and what was their motive.

W.

Mme. D'Arblay.

Taken from an earlier edition under the editorship of her niece, Charlotte Barrett, the "Diary and Letters of Mme. D'Arblay" will appear in six volumes. The first volume of this work is being published by the Macmillan Company. A preface and some notes are included by Austin Dobson, author of "Life of Fanny Burney," and the writer of an introduction to Fanny Burney's "Evelina: or, The History of a Young Lady's Entrance." This edition contains notes which were written especially for it. The editor added to six of her volumes "Biographical Notes" which are now over fifty years old. On this account it was deemed expedient that other notes would be substituted for these, which would be not only more extensive but also not strictly biographical. The appendices to the volumes are new and include letters that were unpublished or extracts from other writings which were too long to be contained in the notes. Mr. Dobson states in the preface:

This edition of the Diary and Letters, 1778-1840, of Frances, or Fanny, Burney, afterward Mme. D'Arblay, is based on the seven volumes issued by Henry Colburn in 1842-46. Of the first two of these volumes there are two impressions, one being fuller than the other. The title pages give no indication of difference, and the only thing in the nature of a reference to such difference is a notification prefixed to the general index in the last volume, announcing disingenuously that "the second impression of Vols. I. and II. differs from the first in the arrangement of the pages"; and, further, that "the index is made in accordance with the first." In the present edition the first impression of these two volumes has been followed, and the passages omitted from the second impression have been placed between square brackets.

Though this work originally appeared in seven volumes, as stated above, the present edition consists of only six volumes. Among the illustrations are the frontispiece, "Frances Burney," "Samuel Johnson, LL. D.," and "Charles Burney, Mus. D.," which is a reproduction from a picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1781 as engraved by F. Bartolizzi. There are also a facsimile of the introductory pages of Miss Burney's Diary, a reduced facsimile of Mrs. Thrale's letter to Dr. Burney in connection with "Evelina," and a facsimile letter written by Miss Burney in 1779. A number of views are also included in the volume.

The Growth of Art.

The volume containing "The Story of Art Throughout the Ages," by S. Reinach, a Member of the Institute of France, and translated by Florence Simmonds, is a critical encyclopedia of the history of art beginning with the achievements of the savage and going "throughout the ages" up to to-day.

The book has been divided into twenty-five periods. It opens with an account of the origin of art, followed by chapters on art in the polished stone and bronze ages; art in Egypt, Chaldaea, and Persia; Aegaean, Minoan, and Mycenaean art; Greek art before Phidias; Phidias and the Parthenon; Praxiteles, Scopas, and Lysippus; Greek art after Alexander the Great; the minor arts in Greece; Etruscan and Roman art; Christian art in the East and the West; Romanesque and Gothic architecture and sculpture; modern architecture and that of the Renaissance; the Renaissance at Siena and Florence; Venetian painting; the Milanese, Umbrian, and Roman schools; the development of the Florentine school after Leonardo; the Renaissance in France and Florence, and in Germany; the Italian decadence and the Spanish school; art in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century; seventeenth and eighteenth century art in France, and art in the nineteenth century.

At the end of every chapter an exhaustive bibliography has been provided for those who may wish to study the subject further; while in a supplementary bibliography at the end of the volume are given the names of books in which are to be found reproductions of famous works of art.

There are nearly 600 illustrations in the book. These are very small half-tones, sufficiently strong in line to serve as studies. They range from two to four on a page. Examples are given of paintings, sculpture, architecture, decorations on vases, tombs, &c.

The author, in his concluding chapter, attempts to forecast the future of art. We may, he says, predict the extinction of local schools; the art of the future will not be "primarily realistic," and continues:

The art of the twentieth century will be, I am convinced, idealistic and poetical, as well as popular; it will translate the eternal aspiration of man, of all men, toward that which is lacking in daily life, and that which completes it—those elements of superfluity and luxury which our sensibility craves and which no mere utilitarian progress can supplant.

The book bears the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Aubrey Beardsley's Last Letters.

"The Last Letters of Aubrey Beardsley," which Longmans, Green & Co. are about to bring out in this country, cover the last two years and nine months of the artist's life. They are addressed to a Catholic priest, the Rev. John Gray, who edits the volumes. Throughout the book the writer is cheerful, although at times he expresses himself as "beginning to be really depressed and frightened" about his condition. He hopes and fears:

Though I often get depressed about myself, still I cannot help feeling sometimes that the end is less near for me than it seems. I know the disease cannot be cured, but its progress, surely, may be prevented from becoming rapid. Don't you think me foolish to haggle about a few months.

Shortly before his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith he wrote in one of the letters:

If Heine is the great warning, Pascal is the great example to all artists and thinkers. He understood that to become a Christian the man of letters must sacrifice his gifts, just as Magdalen must sacrifice her beauty.

And two years after he wrote "I in no way regret my pictures to Salome," he sacrificed his gifts, being received into the Roman Catholic Church at Bournemouth a year before his death. At that time he wrote:

I feel now like some one who has been standing waiting on the doorstep of a house upon a cold day and who cannot make up his mind to knock for a long while. At last the door is thrown open and all the warmth of kind hospitality makes glad the frozen traveler.

Beardsley's bad spelling has been retained. Asterisks, blanks, initials, and pseudonyms have been substituted for the names of the persons alluded to. Besides the letters there are telegrams and short notes. There is also an introduction by the editor.

Dictionary of Holy Women.

The first book of a two-volume work is about to be issued by the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "A Dictionary of Saintly Women," and is by Agnes B. C. Dunbar. The author has spent a large portion of her time in collecting legends and accounts concerning women venerated as saints. This, she says, has been to her, "a sanctuary from the cares and anxieties of life," but she feels "unworthy" to write on the subject, and a lack of ability "to approach the degree of excellence to which such a book might attain in better hands."

From the great number of saints those have been chosen who figure in history as heroines, or whose customs or beliefs give an idea of the time and the country in which they lived. Others have been selected on account of their lofty character and extraordinary gifts. Much of the material for the work has been secured from the Acta Sanctorum of the Bollandists, from accounts in the possession of different religious orders to which these holy women belonged, and from many "lives" and legends. A list of the various books consulted will be given at the end of Volume II. Throughout her work the author has "generally abstained from criticising or expressing a personal opinion," and where an account is said to be untrue or not absolutely trustworthy, this fact is based on the authority of an accredited Catholic author.

Among the longer narratives is that about St. Elisabeth, Princess of Hungary, who lived from 1207 to 1231, to whom the title "Patron of the Poor" was given, and of whom is told the legend about food for some poor people being turned into roses in the Winter, when the Princess was surprised by her husband who had returned unexpectedly from some visit. The book opens with the name of St. Aagot (Agatha) and runs through the alphabet as far as St. Lydwig.

A New Sterne Volume.

A new volume of Laurence Sterne is about to be issued by J. F. Taylor & Co. It is devoted to Sterne and Eliza Draper. Much of the material has never before been printed, and the publishers declare they obtained it direct from the British Museum. Prof. Cross has completed his introduction for the volumes of "Letters and Miscellanies" in the definitive edition of Sterne's works which the same publishers are bringing out. Besides other new material, reproductions of letters and old portraits have been obtained from the descendants of Sterne's patrons and friends in England. Among the hitherto unpublished portraits in the new edition will be those of John Hall Stevenson and Lord Spencer.

L. C. Page's Holiday Bulletin.

L. C. Page & Co. are issuing a small pamphlet containing descriptions of their recently published books. The list includes nature books, novels, books on art, poetry, essays, travel, books of reference, books about music and musicians, reminiscences, scientific volumes, and juveniles. Besides a description of the book there is either an illustration from it, a picture of the author, or a reproduction of the title page.

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FROM READERS.

The Discussion of the Novel Called "The Eagle's Shadow" Continued.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

THE criticism of "The Eagle's Shadow" by "Old Fashioned" shows conclusively ignorance of the habits, ideas, and refinements of the girls of 1904. It does not do to look backward for our types of what a female should now be, since progress in everything is the watchword and to lose sight of sex the fashion. A woman feels, if she desires to be a success, she must be an athlete, a sport, a huntress, and able to hold her own as a good fellow with her men associates. It is sad, but no less true, that at the card table and punch bowl she is as ready to do her duty as the men, and can enjoy the cigarette with equal gusto, so Mr. Cabell added only an oath to make his heroine Margaret fill up the measure of requirements; otherwise she is sparkling, brilliant, and so fascinating as to win the hearts of old and young, minus the Eagle, which serves to shadow her path so long as she is its possessor; and if she does soil her pretty lips with a big, big D, remembering her many sweetnesses of looks, ways, and deeds, surely we may hope the Recording Angel will, as he did for Uncle Toby, drop a tear upon the ugly word and blot it out forever. But Margaret is not by any means the strongest character or an exponent of Mr. Cabell's best work. His genius is shown to be most striking in the very forcible drawing of Fred K. Woods, the visible philanthropist, and the invisible Shylock. For a dissection of human nature, its follies and weaknesses, Mr. Cabell has skill of the first order. On Pages 230 and 231 the moral drawn over the shoulders of Charles Dickens alone would make Mr. Cabell's book highly valuable, if the volume possessed but little other matter, for, as he says, "This is very crude and very cynical, but unfortunately it is true."

"The Eagle's Shadow" gives promise of great future work, for if, like wine, the author's talents improve with time, he bids fair to make a great name in the line of a writer of fiction. M. L. P. B.

New York, Dec. 18, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

In answer to Mr. Marsden's letter in regard to "The Eagle's Shadow" I would like to point out the fact the book is advertised on its cover as "a fascinating comedy" with "an irresistible heroine." Does this not demonstrate pretty clearly that he has overestimated Mr. Cabell's subtlety and that the book is intended simply as "sugared romance"?

C. H. ROLLINS.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

Does not all this discussion of the merits and demerits of "The Eagle's Shadow" flavor of the tempestuous teapot? [Ah! Peggy, where is that peace of mind you hoped to discover in self-renunciation?] Alas! it is as if a few words of one syllable had unlocked the floodgates of that notoriety in adulation or vituperation which she thought would disappear with the relinquishment of riches. In all respect to the author and his silken style, what more are Mistress Peggy and company than so many manikins that answer a trifle too willingly to a twitch of the string? But, after all, why say "too willingly," since what we have is a very soap bubble of a story, altogether charming in its momentary iridescence? Why do we judge this novelette save for what it obviously is—thistledown, sea foam, if you will, but certainly not "unleavened bread" or "the wings of a dove," nor with any pretension of so being.

With a precocity not unlike that of Le Gallienne in his early manner, we are taken into the author's confidence. It is with him that we are asked to enjoy the tripping measures of his marionettes, their euphuistic repartee, their mirthful misery, their delightful what-not, and so, when Margaret becomes indelicate (shall we say) in her abandonment to primitive passion, why deny the secret amusement, though the deacons in our company may try to elevate the brows—and fail? Plot, personages—mise en scène—all are so deliciously unreal that, when we cavil over verbal lapses, (or however you wish to qualify the peccadillo,) it is as though we were genuinely distressed by the paintings of Boucher which represent nymphs (in mose unconventional deshabille) consorting with the powdered dandies of Versailles. There are those, perhaps, who have never conceated a smile at the expense of Jane Austen's gentlewomen or our Cooper's helpless "females"; in such, of course, is excusable an actual horror over the utterance by feminine lips of the unprintable word. Surely, however, there are some others who gauge by a different critical standard Laurence Sterne and John Bunyan, or, rather, who use the same standard but with a certain critical acumen. But, of course, all this does not prove that our Margaret is a gentlewoman. For Billy's sake I most earnestly hope that she is; but I trust that such qualifications as "superior social training" are no longer regarded as the essentials in dictionaries or in life. Oaths, I hear, are no longer caviare in the mouths of our soi-disant "society" arbiters. But let us forget the foibles of Miss Hugonin—heroine or otherwise. Rather let us leave her glad that her Christmas supping is at an end and that only inducing crowds will not congregate for another year.

RICHARD B. GLAENZER.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

I have read with much interest the controversy being waged in your valuable columns over the heroine of Mr. Cabell's novel "The Eagle's Shadow," and I should like to join the protest against the somewhat harsh criticism of Margaret Hugonin. I am inclined to say that Margaret might make a man use some profanity, but she would never make him vulgar.

I don't know if "Old Fashioned," who began this amiable discussion of "The Eagle's Shadow," is a Virginian or not, but, speaking for the younger Virginians, may I say that there is not one of us who would not be willing to be sworn at if the swearing were done by so lovely a creature as Margaret. And since fiction should be a faithful reflection of life, why should Margaret be condemned? If Margaret had had a husband at the time of the strenuous verbal performance which has caused all this discussion, I have no doubt that he would have been delighted to swear for her.

Margaret typifies the independent spirit of the American girl in fiction. I am sure that even her detractors would not be willing to exchange her for one of the namby-pamby, hysterical feminine misfits of the old-time novels who wept when in anger and who collapsed when they thought of a swear word. There is no affectation in Margaret; she is sweet and tender and one of the loveliest of the recent sisterhood of fiction, and, too, I should like to add that Mr. Cabell's book seems to me to be the most promising first book by any American author in many a day, and the phase of his cleverness is more marked than his interpretation of Margaret Hugonin, to know whom is a liberal education in grace and beauty and naturalness.

YOUNG VIRGINIAN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

V.

New York Times Book Review:

I should have thought "The Eagle's Shadow" would have been the very last book among the Autumn publications to cause a newspaper controversy. It is no mean tribute to the intelligence of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW's readers that a book such as the casual observer would consider far and away above the head of the public should have awakened such interest among them. But Mr. Brough is right—the selection of Margaret Hugonin as a heroine is a mistake on the part of the author, and a mistake which all his wit and stylistic agilities cannot quite conceal. I do not base this assertion simply upon her profanity, for in a situation so intense as that in discussion there can exist no rules of propriety. You had as well say Hamlet is no gentleman because in the stabbing scene he applies epithets to his uncle which were unquestionably out of place at a tea party. Nevertheless Margaret is a vicious minx and emphatically not a woman of breeding.

A gentlewoman, for example, does not reply to a decent man's wooing: "No, you tipsy old brute," or even with the languid statement: "You make me awfully tired." Nor is any woman who shrieks insults and malice and contumely in the face of a man who happens not to be in love with her calculated to adorn any society more elevated than that of a reformatory. The lines depicting Margaret's character are fiendishly real, but so far from being fit for heroineship the young woman is not even qualified for decent society. G. G.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

VI.

New York Times Book Review:

Most of your readers admit that "The Eagle's Shadow" is brilliant, but equally so upon the surface is the scum of a stagnant pool. The book exhibits a degradation in morals, a degradation in ethics, a degradation in the standards of true womaniness that I can parallel in nothing short of the Restoration comedies of infamous memory. To those who consider it "sugared romance" I can only repeat Billy Woods's admonition: "You ought to be locked up in some nice, quiet stable, where your heenawing wouldn't disturb people. You need a keeper, you do." Since Swift we have had nothing which makes you so vehemently snigger even while you blush at the frailties of humanity. S. L. YECK.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

VII.

New York Times Book Review:

Veracity compels me to admit that while "The Eagle's Shadow" is stupendously clever I cannot see that there is much to be praised in the book. I should be sorry to think that Margaret Hugonin is anything more than a gross caricature of certain wealthy and skittish young women. The entire book is caricature, and surely no unusual penetration is required to discover this. Seriously, to contend that it is either reality or "sugared romance" is to consider that the author's elaborate endeavors have successfully hoodwinked you. The book is a piece of caricature, scoffing at certain abuses of modern society and doing so effectively, if you can bring yourself to the point where decent restraint and honorable motives are considered fit subjects for a jester's pen.

C. DUVAL HANKINS.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

Magazine of American History.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of Dec. 3 I read a note which no one seems to have corrected. It was to the effect that Mr. William Abbatt proposes to begin reissuing the old Magazine of American History early in 1905. This magazine, as I supposed Mr. Abbatt is well aware, was revived in 1901, and is now published from 238 Sound View Street, Port Chester, N. Y., under protection of the copyright laws, and is sold at $4 a year instead of $5. As your regular readers know, several conspicuous advertisements of this magazine have appeared in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW within the last few months. These, doubtless, escaped the attention of Mr. Abbatt, thus accounting for his notice of a fortnight ago.

White Plains, Dec. 17, 1904. W. A. C.

John W. Chadwick: A Tribute.

New York Times Book Review:

You have most truly said that your readers will feel Mr. Chadwick's death as a personal loss. One who looks forward each week to the coming of your valuable paper echoes your words. Mr. Chadwick's latest reviews of books were of unusual interest and seemed most sound and just. They were most welcome to your readers, especially those dealing with Mr. Conway's and Mrs. Pryor's books.

The newspapers have, I notice, quoted largely the hymn beginning

It singeth low in every heart,

but none seem to have given the lines following the title page of Mr. Chadwick's sermon, "The Faith of Reason." Those of your readers not familiar with them may be glad to see now what has an added emphasis:

My darling boy, kissed but a moment since
And laid away all rosy in the dark,
Is talking to himself. What does he say?
Not much, in truth, that I can understand;
But now and then, among the pretty sounds
That he is making, falls upon my ear
My name. And then the sand-man softly comes
Upon him and he sleeps.
And what am I,
Here in my book, but as a little child
Trying to cheer the big and silent dark
With foolish words? But listen, O! my God,
My Father, and among them Thou shalt hear
Thy name. And soon I too shall sleep.
When I awake I shall be still with Thee.

H. E. LUNT.

Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 20, 1904.

"The Castaway."

New York Times Book Review:

One of your Boston readers who has been "greatly interested in 'The Castaway' and its growth into popular favor" calls attention in last week's issue of THE BOOK REVIEW to its limitations as "a document of Byroniana."

I know nothing of its value as "a document of Byroniana," and I should like to be informed of what value such a book is for any purpose. I can see no good in raking up the half-forgotten love affairs of Lord Byron and parading them for the edification and elevation of public taste and morals.

It seems to me we ought, sometimes at least, to let the dead past bury its dead. If we are to delve in the graves of the past we shall find rottenness, but why not leave it there and content ourselves with bringing to light only the good so often buried there? Perhaps "The Castaway" may have a mission, but I do not know what it is.

It seems to me a mark of deplorable degeneration of the American people that so many books whose only recommendation is the vividness with which they portray the secrets of sensual lives grow into popular favor. LOQUAX.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1904.

Dolf Wyllarde's Unpleasant Story.

CAPTAIN AMYAS. By Dolf Wyllarde, author of "The Story of Eden" and "The Rat-Trap." In one volume. Pp. 303. 12mo. Cloth. John Lane. $1.50.

"Captain Amyas" displays a thorough knowledge of the mercantile marine of Great Britain and an intense sympathy with its peculiar and unenviable position. It is a strong story and an illuminating one in regard to that branch of the British service without which, as Frank Bullen tells us, "its navy is useless."

It is a pity, however, that the romance itself goes beyond the repulsive and makes us wonder (as certain other novels have done of late) whether the course of the time spirit is the arc of a pendulum, and whether we have not almost swung back to the malodorous days of Mrs. Aphra Behn!

The hero of Miss (?) Wyllarde's novel, embittered by the seduction of his boyhood's love, embarks upon a career of profligacy by which the most intimate details are not spared us. One cannot say that he hunts down his victims, among whom are wives of fair fame and women of rank and culture, for, with a single exception, they conform to Bernard Shaw's idea of woman as the pursuer instead of the pursued. This exception, in her qualities and in her circumstances, would have aroused the elemental chivalry of a Fijian, but Capt. Amyas has simply the mingled instincts of the hunter and the beast. To all women, however, he is irresistible. Even the one woman who is supposed to be pure as snow feels no real repulsion, although she knows the loathsomeness of the man, but flutters around him in ever-narrowing circles, until—whatever the intention of the author—it is obvious to the reader that her ruin is arrested solely by the final catastrophe.

There is an unction in the recital of the profligacies of this ultimate scoundrel, an evident enjoyment in stripping speech and action of their decencies, that make the book peculiarly painful. Despite its strength and occasional brilliancy it is matter of regret that it should have been written; it is "decadent" to the last degree—the tainted fruit of perverted perceptions and of powers gone astray.

THOMAS NAST.

THE NAST. His Period and His Pictures. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Copiously Illustrated. 4to. Pp. 330. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Mr. Paine's story of what Thomas Nast did, taken with the immense collection of Nast's pictures he has gathered, makes at all events a volume of great interest. Whether or not Nast's influence upon the history of the country was quite as large as Mr. Paine thinks, it was certainly not small. Nast's life is one which lends itself easily to the biographer's enthusiasm. He was born in 1840 in the little German town of Landau, and he came to New York at the age of six years. His father belonged to a regimental band in Germany, and on this side played in the orchestra at theatres. The boy grew up in the region about the intersection of Frankfort and William Streets, where in those days "Bill" Tweed, not yet largely known to fame, commanded the "Big Six" fire company, whose emblem was a tiger. Later when Tweed grew great in Tammany he took the tiger in with him. Young Nast was not studious at school. He covered his slate with drawings, and picking up a bit of the art here and there began in 1856 to make pictures for Frank Leslie, being at that time a very fat boy. Then he reported a prize fight (in pictures) so well that he was sent abroad by The Illustrated News to do the like for the famous Heenan-Sayers fight in England in 1860. From that he passed over to Italy, and accompanied Garibaldi, making pictures of his triumphal progress for the New York and London papers. The liberator counted the stout young artist his friend. When that war was done Nast came back to America by way of his native Landau, and just as the civil war burst upon the country was married to Miss Sarah Edwards, being then one day short of his majority.

The second section of the book is devoted to Nast's many and famous war pictures drawn for Harpet's Weekly, pictures which by every testimony did much to fire the Northern heart. Some of them of course dealt not gently with the enemy—even less gently with copperheads; for Nast was an eager partisan and patriot. Always he was Mr. Lincoln's ally, and when the fighting was over he cartooned Andrew Johnson unmercifully as an "apostate." Then came the first campaign of Gen. Grant, begun by Nast with his picture called "Match Him," painted first on a curtain lining over the stage at the convention which nominated the General. Mr. Paine makes very interesting the story of Nast's faithful support of Grant through both his terms and afterward—his cartoons in the campaigns against Greeley in particular, and in regard to the "third term" scares which made much stir in the press at the time. The cartoons of Greeley, which are reprinted—"Old Honesty," with the round face, fringe whiskers, and white coat, with Gratz Brown tagged on to the coat tails—are at least as funny now as they ever were.

Then there is the Tweed business, of Nast's part in which, and the part taken by THE NEW YORK TIMES, a full and detailed story is given, with curious items of the methods by which the famous "Ring" did its stealing, how copies of their accounts came to THE TIMES, and how Nast was offered $500,000 to take a vacation.

The biographer goes very fully also into what may be called Nast's declining period, after 1887, when he left the Harpers. He did work for many papers, but the public appetite for Nast no longer existed. The account of this season of poverty is not the least interesting part of the book, which includes also extracts from Nast's last letters, written from Guayaquil, whither Mr. Roosevelt sent him as Consul in 1902, and where he died. After all, the great value of the book lies in the pictures, which speak more eloquently for Nast than any words of his biographer could.

"Who's Who, 1905."

"Who's Who, 1905," the yearly biographical dictionary, which is appearing from the Macmillan Company, is now in the fifty-seventh year of its publication. In this volume events which happened later than Aug. 30, 1904, are not included. In order to make the book what it professes to be, each year names have been withdrawn and others are included. It contains an "Index to Advertisements," "Abbreviations," "Royal Family," "Obituary," and "Biographies." "Who's Who Year-Book, 1905," which is being published by the same company, consists of tables which at one time formed part of "Who's Who," and though both books are now independent of each other all eminent persons mentioned in the year-book appear in "Who's Who." The former contains some new features: A list of race meetings with the date of their fixtures, names of employes of the course, table of noted London surgeons, and a number of London preachers of all beliefs.

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

Mr. Chadwick's Last Poem in The Atlantic—The Reminiscences of Charles Godfrey Leland—Other Books.

SO MANY times within a few years has the last word from the hand of a beloved author been precisely the fitting utterance, that readers of the January Atlantic will turn with a little thrill of expectancy to the page whereon the table of contents tells them to look for "Defiance. A Poem by John White Chadwick," and they will not be disappointed, for the sonnet which they find there is what he would most have desired that his last word should be, "for comfort of his friends." It is the parable of one who fondly loved a great poem and when robbed of it by a tyrant, smilingly said that it could not be taken from him, inasmuch as all its words were written in his heart. The poet defies death to rob him of a loved one, since he holds her safe within his heart, and surely for his mourners no words could be better chosen for a last utterance carrying the deepest comfort to those most profoundly needing it, and significant even to casual acquaintances and readers to whom he was only a pure intelligence.

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Mrs. Pennell's reminiscences of her uncle, the late Charles Godfrey Leland, entitled "Hans Breitmann," sketch a brilliantly original man and give a complete history of the literary figure who stood between him and his countrymen, hiding the student of witchcraft, of all things known to the gypsy, and of the sex problems which were the subject of his last book. She reveals many humorous things in connection with the ballad.

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The passages from the Thoreau Journal presage editorial articles in the Sunday papers for the next year, for they abound in the pithy saying that can be spun into a column. Col. Higginson tells of the days when lecturing, fostered by the railways, first became profitable and gradually became the foundation of a great business.

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When the extracts from "The Journal of a Country Parson" appeared in The Atlantic last July they were not everywhere received as genuine. A second series of extracts in the January number states that the author was the Rev. Caleb Bradley, born in Dracut (now Lowell) in 1772. He was a great-grandchild of Hannah Dustan; was graduated at Harvard in 1793, and settled over the parish in Westbrook, Me., where he remained until his death in 1861. The new group of extracts consists of New Year's entries, opinions of coming and departing Presidents. Said the good man under the date March 27, 1845: "I am pleased because it is a pleasant day. The devil is pleased because things are moving on agreeably to his wishes. He is pleased because James K. Polk has become President of the United States. He is pleased to see the multiplicity of female fairs to raise money to propagate the gospel and dispose of their articles in many cases for 100 per cent. more than they are worth." The personage in question seems to be still in a state of felicity.

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With the school Christmas tree, not yet firmly established in favor with teachers or school boards, but highly approved by the children, comes the school Christmas card, devised by Mr. Alfred Bartlett and intended for the decoration of schoolrooms and dressing rooms. It is called "The Schoolmaster's Prayer" and is from the pen of Ian Maclaren. Printed in black letter with an initial in dull gold, it may possibly chasten the infant gambols of little Johnny—for a day or two. Thus it runs:

Lord, deliver the laddies before Thee from lying, cheating, cowardice, and laziness, which are as the devil. Be pleased to put common sense into other hearts and give them grace to be honest men all the days of their life.

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The quarto "Boccaccio's Life of Dante," translated by Mr. Philip Henry Wicksteed and announced to appear this month in a limited Riverside Press edition, will be delayed until next year, the reason being the illness of that indispensable artist who, in advance is popularly denied. While he was engraving the portrait of Boccaccio for the frontispiece he was [illegible] disabled, and the work awaits his recovery.

Among the new books of which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are thinking while yet Christmas is in the future are a new novel by Mr William R. A. Wilson, whose "Rose of Normandy" has been reissued in "popular" form, and one by Mrs. Anna Chapin Ray, whose "Phoebe" and "Nathalie's Chum" are appearing in new editions. Miss Caroline M. Fuller's "The Alley Cat's Kitten" has gone to its second printing also, but all the "cat books" are selling this year.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1904.

Mr. Wack in Literature.

Mr. Henry Wellington Wack, whose name has been conspicuously before the public lately in connection with his suit against Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, will publish through the Messrs. Putnam a collection of letters written by Mme. Drouet to Victor Hugo. Mr. Wack discovered these letters while visiting the Island of Guernsey. Hugo's letters to Juliette Drouet have already been published, but her love letters to him have still to see the light of print. M. Francois Coppee, who appreciates the interest and value of Mr. Wack's discovery, has written an introduction to the book giving his own recollections of Hugo. This will be published in the February number of The Critic.

WARWICK CASTLE.

WARWICK CASTLE AND ITS EARLS, from Saxon Times to the Present Day. By the Countess of Warwick. Two volumes. Cloth. Decorated cover. Vol. I. Pp. 422. Vol. II. Pp. 460. Two photogravures and 172 illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. The two volumes, $8.

The Countess of Warwick, who writes of "Warwick Castle and Its Earls, from Saxon Times to the Present Day," now out in a new edition, presents two volumes which are elegant specimens of typographical art. Many of the Warwicks played a part in the dramas of English history. They fought at Crecy, Poictiers, and Agincourt. They took sides in the early English civil wars. Many are the fabulous accounts as to the origin of the Warwicks. Authentic data might begin when Warwickshire became a part of the Saxon Mercia, and there were Earls of Warwick. In the fourteenth century one John Rous wrote a story concerning the Warwicks, and according to this authority the family originated some 300 years before the birth of Christ. To come down to more recent times, there was an Earl of the same family who was one of King Arthur's gallant knights. The Countess's opinion is that it is local tradition, "upon which no certain reliance can be placed."

As to the castle, it is believed that its origin was due to Ethelfreda, the eldest daughter of King Alfred, who led her father's soldiers into battle. She threw up fortifications on the mounds at Warwick where the castle now stands about the year A. D. 914. The first Saxon Earl, according to Rous, was Rohand. He had a beautiful daughter called Felice, or Phyllis, and there is quite a romance associated with Phyllis. There is a well now at Warwick Castle called Felycie's well. All kinds of legends are associated with Guy of Warwick, who lost his heart to the fair maid. Guy was the son of Earl Rohand's steward. He loved the beautiful Phyllis, and urged his suit. She was not to be won easily. She told him to go forth and distinguish himself, and then she might listen to him. Go forth he did, and became the perfect paladin. He slew the famous Dun Cow and dragons and Moors innumerable, not counting many lions. Coming finally home after his adventures, he married the beautiful girl and was made an Earl. Associated with the Warwicks is the story of the fair Godiva. Alas for the story! A hard-hearted antiquarian has conclusively disproved it.

If you have the wish to study the genealogical history of the Warwicks, you will find a forest of family trees. Here are the Beuchamps, the Nevilles, the Plantagenets, the Dudleys, and the Riches. Just once the author gets tired of climbing the family trees, for she writes: "That is enough genealogy for the present." The Countess is not in sympathy with the Rich branch, for they seem to have been a mercenary breed. As to the Douglases, there is the sad tragedy of Amy Robsart, ever associated with the name of Sir Robert Dudley, the son of the Earl of Warwick. It was Richard Neville who is known as the "King Maker." There have been few important events in which the Warwicks have not played a conspicuous part. Coming down to somewhat later times, there was the Dowager Countess of Warwick, who married Joseph Addison in 1716. Samuel Johnson did not write pleasantly concerning this union. The opinion of the author is that the Countess Dowager "threw herself at Addison's head."

It may be that the Rich connection did very much for the embellishment of Warwick Castle. In 1871 there was a bad fire, when a part of the castle fell a prey to the flames, and many choice objects were reduced to ashes.

The Fiscal Problem Again.

The new book by Thomas Kirkup, author of "A History of Socialism," "South Africa, Old and New," &c., which is being issued in this country by the Macmillan Company, is on "Progress and the Fiscal Problem." The reason for the appearance of another book on the Fiscal Problem, writes the author in his preface, is his belief "that some important points have hitherto been overlooked and many have not received due attention," although the fact that many volumes on the subject "bear obvious marks of haste and of bias" also led to his writing the present book. He says of his work:

"I have not treated the subject merely as a technical question of economics, nor have I written in any party interest. As it is more than probable that certain limitations of the familiar mind may have a serious influence on the question, I may add that I had the advantage of studying at Göttingen, Berlin, and Tübingen, at Geneva and Paris, and have long been familiar with the best German and French works on history and economics. * * * I have as far as possible confined statistics to a special chapter.

The author writes about the industrial positions of Germany, Great Britain, America, "Dumping," "Tariff Reform and Industrial Progress," &c.

Abroad in 1867.

RUSSIAN LIFE AND SOCIETY. As Seen in 1866-67 by Appleton and Longfellow, Two Young Travelers from the United States of America, Who Had Been Officers in the Union Army. With sketches of Alexander II. and Abraham Lincoln and Emancipation in the Empire of Russia and the Republic of the United States of America. By Brevet Capt. Nathan Appleton. Published by the author. Boston: Wood & Co., Agents. $1.50.

A volume of no little curious interest this, and an almost unbelievable medley. It consists of letters from and to Nathan Appleton, interspersed with all manner of odd reminiscences. Just after the civil war this Nathan Appleton, with his cousin Charles Appleton Longfellow, the poet's son, went abroad. They were in Paris when Napoleon III. was in full splendor, and they spent a Winter in Russia, now in St. Petersburg and now in Moscow, at the time when Cassius M. Clay was American Minister to the Czar's Court. The letters relate mainly to the world of fashion, into the inmost circle of which the young men were admitted, and upon mention in them of any distinguished person the author turns aside to tell something about him and where he first met him and what mementos he has of him. In the same way mention of the purchase of a gorgeous Circassian uniform in St. Petetrsburg leads to the description of a ball some years later in New York, a ball at which Capt. Appleton wore the uniform, and among the givers of which, twenty-eight gentlemen, were August Belmont and W. W. Astor. So the mention of the races at Longchamps suggests a race of gentlemen riders on the beach at Newport in August, 1868, and a clipping from the local Newport press in which it is written:

One daring rider [Nathan Appleton] landed on his head, another [Prince Ouroussoff] mingled himself with the sands of the sea, but all lived to tell the short but moving tale, and the winner [Baron de Mesnil of Belgium] lived to receive the silver cup from the hands of the lady.

Again mention of the painting of Lincoln by William Morris Hunt and the fact that the author once had an option on it introduces the whole subject of Lincoln and emancipation, to which straightway a chapter is devoted, the movement traced runningly from the beginning, and the Emancipation Proclamation printed in full. In connection with the presentation to Czar Alexander II. by Gen. Clay is related this rather startling episode occurring just after the audience was over.

While waiting in the hall below for our sleigh to drive up the Tsar came bounding down the staircase, followed by his favorite Newfoundland dog, with which he was often photographed, and before jumping into his sleigh he stopped and exchanged a few more words with us.

The story of the Czar's emancipation of his serfs is told, and somewhat graphically his horrible death at the hands of the bomb throwers. A second part of the book is concerned with a journey of the author in company with Gen. N. P. Banks at the time of the opening of the Suez Canal. The interest of the book lies in the many curious bits by the way, the glimpses of people and things, which include millionaires, Ministers, Princesses, paintings, actresses, soldiers, and especially such things as more serious-minded writers neglect to mention. To be sure, there is also serious matter in this volume, but it is of less importance. It chiefly shows what a good time two well-introduced young Americans could have in Europe thirty-five years ago.

His Infinite Variety.

LITTLE LOVE STORIES OF MANHATTAN. By Melville Chater. 12mo. Pp. 225. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25.

Many of these little stories touch off very happily in the vein of serio-comic sentiment odd bits of common or vulgar life in the City of New York. The words "vulgar" and "common," be it understood, are used in their better and not in their offensive sense. All the stories are of Cupid in one or other of his myriad cosmopolitan incarnations. Now it is the idyl of a "bum" and a little Italian girl he courted through the fence; now it is the elevator boy in the skyscraper and the "snippy" young woman who dispenses candies at the counter in the lobby. Again the hero is the fellow who roars out the destinations of trains at the Grand Central Station, while the heroine is one of the highest kickers in the chorus of "The Liberty Girls." Then it concerns the beautiful candy store "lady" with the black picture hat, and then the girl with straw-colored hair behind the counter of the quick-lunch place—she who calls out raucously "O. K. Twice on the Bostons; draw one, milk on the side," and like strange gibberish.

Recollections of Rosa Bonheur.

Mr. Theodore Stanton has been engaged during the past two years on a volume which will soon appear in New York and London under the title, "Rosa Bonheur: Letters and Souvenirs." He has examined several hundred letters of the celebrated animal painter, most of them addressed to well-known artists and literary personalities. The recollections are contributed by a score of old friends of Rosa Bonheur, all of whom have made their mark in various callings. The book, which will be fully illustrated, is almost an autobiography, and will offer a curious picture of art life in France during the last half of the nineteenth century.

"The Art of Creation."

To study and ponder upon the art of creation as an external problem is insufficient. We must not only learn about this art, but, going a step further, we must practice it in ourselves, for in this way alone will it become "vital and really intelligible to us." Admitting this, Edward Carpenter, the author of "The Art of Creation," to be published by the Macmillans, who will be recalled as the writer of "Towards Democracy" and "Civilization," goes on to give the purpose of his present volume, which is "to show something of both these sides—the speculative and the practical." The second chapter of the volume, that from which it takes its name, was delivered as an address. Apart from Chapters VIII. and IX., which formed part of an article in The Hibbert Journal, the remainder of the book is new. The writer has included in the appendix three articles, which though of an earlier date, will prove helpful in connection with the principal questions of this essay on the self and its powers. In one portion of the book it is stated:

In speaking of "the art of creation"—as there may be some ambiguity about the expression—I wish to say that my object is to consider by what process or method things are made to appear and exist in the world. This may seem a bold matter to discuss, but it has, of course, been the subject of philosophy time out of mind. Forty or fifty years ago the materialistic view of the world was much in evidence. We all at that time were automatons; and it was the fashion to regard human beings as composed of enormous crowds of material atoms, by whose mechanical impacts all human actions were produced, and even certain mental phenomena in the shape of consciousness were evolved as a sort of by-product. * * * We have only to indulge in a few moments rest, and immediately we have become aware that our mind is peopled by a motley crowd of phantoms. We seem to see them springing up of themselves, and almost at random, from the background of consciousness—images of scenes, the countenances of friends, concatenations of arguments and of events—an innumerable procession. Where does it all come from? * * * Feeling (or desire) lies beneath. Thought is the form which it takes as it comes into the outer world. Let us take a definite instance. We desire to travel. The desire begins first as a mere vague sense of discomfort or restlessness; presently it takes shape as a wish to leave home or to visit other regions. It may remain at that for some time; then it takes somewhat more definite shape—as to go to the seaside. * * * So far, then, we seem to come upon something which we may call a law of nature, just as much as gravitation or any other law—the law, namely, that within ourselves there is a continual movement outward from feeling toward thought, and then to action.

The Hapgood Turgenieff.

With two books devoted to "Virgin Soil" where but one was contemplated, "The Novels and Stories of Ivan Turgenieff," translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood, have been stretched from fifteen to sixteen volumes, the final four of which having just come to hand, "Ghosts," "The Brigadier," "Spring Freshets," and "A Reckless," each volume so designated also bearing other short stories and sketches. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. In cloth $2 a volume, half levant $4.)

The nature and individuality of the translator's work has already received sufficient comment in these columns, as has also the character of the edition as a piece of bookmaking—a Scotch type employed by De Vinne, uniform with the collected works of Tolstoy, on lightweight, deckle-edge paper bearing the author's initials in water-mark, and bound in seal-brown sateen specially made for the set. The photogravures on Japan paper which form the frontispieces—the work of Frank Vincent du Mond, S. Ivanowski, Edwin Potthast, Mrs. M. Wilson Watkins, and others—have also been pointed out, and in the first notice of the edition the introductory by Henry James, which is placed at its threshold, was copiously cited. Yet if there is a phase of the work to which proper attention has not yet been paid it is the prefaces by the translator, with which each volume opens. These are more than detached notes descriptive of the circumstances in which the material to follow was originally produced. They contain biographical, native Russian expository, and critical matter of great interest and value. Although each stands independent, together they form a series of chapters, which with slight interpolations could be molded into a whole of such coherence as to form a perfect "vade mecum," informing, suggestive, and inspiring, for the student of Turgenieff. It is to be hoped that at no distant day the publishers may see their way clear to present such a publication, which besides offering a true key to the Russian's works would at the same time serve as a critical biography, a work which would be prized by many who have already made the acquaintance of Turgenieff under different auspices and auguiance than those of Miss Hapgood.

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for January.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A DOCTOR TO KINGS.....Edmund Gosse
"AND ANGELS CAME".....Anne O'Hagan
LOST. A Poem.....Lee W. Dodd
THE QUESTION OF "HONOR".....
Thomas R. Lounsbury
THE BEAUTIFUL LADY.....Booth Tarkington
HAUNTING MY DREAMS. A Poem.....
John V. Cheney
A NEW CONCEPTION CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES..Hugo de Vries
EDITHA.....William D. Howells
WINTER RAIN. A Poem.....John B. Tabb
THE DOCTRINE OF EXPATRIATION.....
John B. Moore, LL. D.
IN VERONA. A Poem.....Louise M. Sill
ANGELUS.....Eleanor H. Porter
EVENING SONG. A Poem..Robert Loveman
BILLY DOES HIS ASSESSMENT.....
Philip V. Mighels
THE POOR CHILDREN OF PARIS.....
Mrs. John Van Vorst
CHILD JESUS. A Poem.....Julia C. R. Dorr
BELLICENT.....Warwick Deeping
SUPERSTITIONS OF A COSMOPOLITAN CITY.....Robert Shackleton
THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE.....
Mrs. Humphry Ward
THE FUGITIVE.....Mary R. S. Andrews
A VALLEY IN CORNWALL...Arthur Symons
FOR THE LOVE OF ONE'S SELF.....
Mary E. W. Freeman
THE LOST IDEAL. A Poem.Charlotte Wilson

THE CENTURY.

LONDON IN TRANSFORMATION.....
Randall Blackshaw
THE NEW YEAR.....Clinton Dangerfield
SANDY.....Alice H. Rice
FATE.....Maud W. Goodwin
AT THE SALE OF THE UNREDEEMED.....Albert B. Paine
CAPTAIN KEIGHLEY'S MEN.....
Harvey J. O'Higgins
EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN PORTRAITURE. XII. John Hay.....
August Saint Gaudens
CHAPTERS FROM MY DIPLOMATIC LIFE.....Andrew D. White
ON A SAMPLER.....Clinton Scollard
THE CICATRICE.....Gouverneur Morris
THE CASE WENT UP.....Clarke Gray
THE MAN THE CONSUL PROTECTED.....
Benjamin H. Ridgely
ICHTYOSAURS.....Henry F. Osborn
THE HOUR SUPREME.....John V. Cheney
A NOTE ON SAINTE-BEUVE.....
Brander Matthews
A CHRISTMAS FIESTA IN THE PHILIPPINES.....David Gray
THE SCIENTIST AND THE MOTH.....
Jennette Lee
A SONNET OF MAIDENHOOD....M. Cannah
THE PIRATES.....Alice W. Brotherton
EVELINA'S RETURN.....Chapin Howard
ZULOAGA, THE SPANISH PAINTER.....
Christian Brinton
A COMMON THOUGHT.....Henry Austin
A CHAT ABOUT THE HAND...Helen Keller
TWO OPTIMISTS.....Richard W. Gilder
DADDY BILLY'S JUNO.....Susan T. Moore

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF EUROPE.....
THE GODDESSES FROM THE MACHINE.....Josephine Daskam Bacon
THE BEARER OF GLAD TIDINGS.....
Guy Wetmore Carryl
THE HOUSE OF MIRTH. Book I. Chapters I. and II.....Edith Wharton
LOVE SONG.....Thomas Nelson Page
AMSTERDAM IMPRESSIONS.....
Edward Penfield
ON THE WAR DRAGON'S TRAIL.....
John Fox, Jr.
NEW FEATURES OF WAR.....
Thomas F. Millard
HIS BEATITUDE.....H. G. Dwight
THE TRUTH OF THE OLIVER CROMWELL.....James B. Connolly
THE WAR OF 1812. II. "The Campaign of 1814." (The end).....
Capt. A. T. Mahan
ERASMUS AND "THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH".....Ernest C. Peixotto

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

"A READABLE PROPOSITION".....R. P.
THOREAU AS A DIARIST..Bradford Torrey
THOREAU'S JOURNAL. I.
DEFIANCE.....John W. Chadwick
THE ENAMEL BUG IN BLACK CANON.....Clinton Revere
AMERICAN AUDIENCES.....
Thomas W. Higginson
ISIDRO.....Mary Austin
A PERMANENT ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.....Charles C. Hyde
HANS BREITMANN.....Elizabeth R. Pennell
MILESTONES: FROM THE JOURNAL OF A COUNTRY PARSON.
RABBI.....Laura S. Portor
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CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

ACOUNTESS ON NOVELS OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.—It is perhaps hardly fair to compare the so-called society novels of the day with those of an earlier period, for the latter have undergone the winnowing process of the elimination by time of the dull and effete among their number, whereas second and third class productions still circulate, like anaemic blood in the veins of an invalid, through the arteries provided by the circulating libraries.

The novels mentioned here are by no means of the unsuccessful class; on the contrary, they are in considerable request by the ordinary public, and are likely to run into further editions. "God's Good Man," for instance, will probably be as useful financially to its author as her others have proved. Both she and the writer of "Kate of Kate Hall" fall into the curious mistake of imagining that readers can be amused by a detailed description of the faicts et gestes of bores. It has always seemed to me that one meets them only too often in real life, and it is hard to be obliged to encounter them again in one's books. Personally, I also object to having my novel padded out to its required length by inferior sermons, which form already quite a sufficient item in one's life-burden.

Another point that must strike the readers of Miss Hunt's clever volume, "Sooner or Later," is the extraordinarily unpleasant view she feels obliged to take of the women among whom she moves, for she is evidently describing what she sees—or thinks she sees. "Society," "Art," even "Science," are words the shameless misuse of which one has now become tolerably tired, but it is the misfortune of women writers that, from the very nature of their lives, the inner workings of a man's career are hid from at least all but one in a thousand. They write of what they know and see in their every-day lives, and this limits the subjects with which they are able to deal in a disastrous way.

It is also a mistake to suppose that it is only in "Society" that the Ten Commandments are disregarded, as any one who is acquainted with village life can regretfully testify—witness Mr. Thomas Hardy, and, as regards the servant class, Mr. Frankfort Moore, or any mistress of a private household who has tried to help her dependents and poorer neighbors.

Sordid motives and smudgy crimes exist in every rank of life, but along with these shine the "good deeds in a naughty world," the pure hearts, honest, unselfish endeavors, and sweet dispositions which most of us, thank Heaven, see gleaming like a beacon-light on the stormy coasts of our lives. Of the six volumes with which we are concerned above quite the most painful is that written by Mr. Maugham, but it shows a strange insight into the character and ideas of a woman of limited intellect and education. He might, one feels, have spared us the final medicinal dose of the marriage of the two persons chiefly concerned in the suicide of his heroine. "John Chilcote, M. P.," though dealing with a situation almost as impossible as a fairy tale, is yet, like some of these, so readable and plausible that one is carried along to the expected end where one emerges, as a train from a tunnel, into a cutting at least, if not into the open country.

All these novels are fairly grammatical, and with the exception of that one by Marie Corelli, do not adventure into unknown tongues (French, to wit) without adequate preparation.

"Capricious Caroline" has the advantage of describing at least one pleasant woman of clean mind and decent life—a refreshing experience, which helps to take the taste of certain other heroines out of one's mouth. Caroline neither rants nor raves of "Art"; she neither hates, nor unduly loves, "society"; she is not, praise be to the Powers! a "bachelor girl," and she has a pleasant and wholesome love of little children. One feels that the true "Society" novelist has yet to be born. She must combine a power of writing her mother-tongue with a large mind and long views. She must have been born among, or lived her life with, those persons in—and not virtual outcasts from—the class she pretends to describe; while she must take abiding types and characteristics for her models, and not descend to the tricky caricatures which are too often presented to us as portraits of the woman of to-day.—Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, in The English Bookman.

DANISH WRITERS.—About a generation ago little Denmark, still sore and crippled from its recent foolish war with Germany, was shaken by what we might call a literary earthquake. Many a staid tradition tottered to the ground, many an old, petted principle saw its last hour. And, strange to say, there entered into the Danish temperament—which is, like a sea, ominously sombre—an element that gave a terrific impetus to its undercurrent. The shock stirred the blood of the entire nation and culminated in an awakening more significant than any hitherto known to the Danish mind. There had been a long period of semi-consciousness, a dull time idly spent in worshiping the art that inhabits but idyllic places—ethereal realms remote from the fields mankind possess and cultivate. Now this state of things was to undergo a change. From being a country partly isolated in culture, submerged in glory merely historic, surrounded, as it were, by ancient romance, Denmark began to find itself a natural, constitutional part of Continental Europe. It broke down the walls and admitted the influence of resolute realism, then in its flourishing youth.

Of course, there was fierce fighting against the little company of revolutionary troops who began in 1871 their famous struggle for a wider intellectual territory, for amalgamation with cosmopolitan ideas and, if possible, ideals. The war was waged with a grim seriousness that perverted a certain portion of the literature then produced. Almost every work of fiction tried to answer some question, tried to solve some problem. The whole country verily seemed to be utterly in the power of the pen didactic. Schoolmasters and old maids, professors and clergyman, overtaught students and underfed artists—all were engaged in battle. * * * A Danish author once wrote to me: "In our little land writers are as plentiful as toadstools in September." Almost every young woman in Denmark who has been disappointed in love promptly sits down to give the world a meagrely veiled account of her actual experience with some dark, broad-shouldered man whose love was the greatest thing on earth—while it lasted. Almost every schoolmaster manufactures fiction. There are many clergyman with immense literary aspirations, to.—Paul Harboe, in The Bookman, N. Y.

ART, NATURE, AND DEMOCRACY.—It is not very many years ago that Arno Holz, a German iconoclast in matters artistic, came forward with the bold assertion that art equals nature minus x. The formula was hailed for a time as the final definition of the artistic instinct of modern German. That it was nothing of the kind was proved by the short-lived sway of naturalism. The artistic instinct of the German people rose in revolt and, following the usual course of all revolts, it put forward an antithetical definition: Art equals nature plus x. But art and the creations of art cannot be laced in the straitjackets of definitions. Neither can literary criticism submit to the foolish demand that it define in advance the nature of that artistic impulse which dominates a particular work of literature or a whole period of literary activity. It is altogether probable that some doctrinaires will shake their heads in solemn protest when a writer attempts to set forth the philosophical significance of certain literary creations for modern life, and persistently refuses to define the x of modern life into relation with which this literature is brought. The democratic impulses of American life, for example, are not definable, and if they were it would be a superfluous task to seek enlightenment through the study of literature. Precisely because these impulses are difficult of formulation as concepts, and precisely because they are imperfectly transmuted into national character, social usages and conventions, religious creeds and organizations, civic statutes and institutions, economic values, or public taste and public opinion of any kind—precisely for this reason we turn to art, and in particular to literature, for some better understanding of the essential dynamic of contemporary life.

For more than a century civilization has been consciously democratic and the belief that all progress is essentially democratic has been the greatest civilizing agency of the last hundred years. But when we are asked to define "democracy," we are asked to define the undefinable, the very x of modern life. Democratic institutions and ideals we may define, for they are demitte manifestations of the Kratos of the demos. But these manifestations only confine our consciousness to fixed forms and flexible concepts. The dynamic of social life is not confined to these. If this were the case, the problems that seem so stupendous to-day would find quick solution. The "will" of the people, which is democracy, is not the sum of the individual wills of all its members, or the average conduct of these members, or the ideals of enthusiasts, or the passions of the mob. The moral, religioùs, and esthetic temper of an age is something that secretly controls individual opinion, individual feeling, and individual taste, as it controls the passions of the mob, but it eludes definition. And because this temper eludes definition, and always has eluded definition when definition is most desired, every age has longed for the artistic vision of its secret individuality in order that this individuality might express itself more completely in ideals and conduct.

Is it, then, altogether unworthy of a critic to turn to the literature of past or present with the avowed purpose of seeking enlightenment concerning the vital impulses of modern civilization? Or is it not the noblest function of literary criticism to emphasize, and call attention to, the significance of artistic conceptions as interpretative of the undefined impulse, the social dynamic, of our day? Very recently the laboring men of a certain section of our country were told by our greatest academician that the true reward of labor is the joy of creating. When we reflect that one hundred years ago Goethe set himself the task to depict the joy of activity as the only worthy reward of life, we surely have sufficient warrant for contending that the sympathetic study of literature may profit a man who is seriously concerned with the pressing problems of national and social progress.—Dr. John Firman Coar, in The Open Court, Chicago.

ROOSEVELT AS A MAKER OF LITERARY REPUTATIONS.—We have nobody, at the moment, whose good word, in letter or post-card, is sufficient to "make" a book. New books reached Mr. Gladstone in an endless stream, and when one happened to interest him, and he said so, great was the joy of the author. It was a much-esteemed honor, and useful from the point of view of circulation. His place on this seat of the mighty remains unfilled, but in America President Roosevelt is becoming a sort of tribunal in the republic of letters. If he reads every new book that reaches him, "with the author's compliments," he will certainly have his work cut out.—James Milne in The Book Monthly, London.

TOWNS IN "THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH."—Last fall I happened to be in Rotterdam. Looking one day at the statue of Erasmus in the Groote Markt, with his birthplace just round the corner, I stood thinking of Gerard and Margaret, and their troubled love, from which this great man sprang.

On the famous day of their meeting at the Duke of Burgundy's feast, each walked from home to Rotterdam—he from Tergou, she with her feeble father from Sevenbergen. Tergou, Sevenbergen—were these towns of Charles Reade's imagination, or were they, like many of his characters, historic, and did they still exist?

Next morning's sunrise saw me at the foot of the Spaanschekade setting out by boat for Tergoù, or Gouda, as it is now called. It is a voyage of about two hours; first stemming the eager current of the Maas, leaden gray, Thames-like in the early dawn, teeming with the multitudinous shipping of this sealess sea port; later, threading a narrow canal through peaceful Dutch landscapes, where Holsteins grazed in fields fenced only by water-ditches, where interminable rows of pollard willows and taller files of elms and lindens stretched over monotonous flats in endless perspectives. Every now and then we reached a lock, where lazy fellows, and groups of pretty girls in snow-white mutches, gathered to watch our boat and chatter with the captain, as the water, lilling in, slid us out on a higher level.

As in the case of most old-world towns, Tergou's streets radiate more or less from its market-place. But what a market-place! Triangular, spacious enough for a metropolis, a veritable stone-paved plain, its effect is rendered even more extensive by the excessive lowness of its red Lilliputian houses with their staring white-paned windows. In its centre, like a rocky island in a stony lake, rises an ancient pile of masonry, the Stadhuis, a queer building, three sides of which are unadorned, while the fourth front presents a quaint Gothic composition with mullioned windows and bristling tourelles, to which an exterior staircase of later date has been added.—Ernest C. Peixotto in The January Scribner's.

CHARLES LAMB'S ALBUM.—The best of his commonplace books is the large paper copy of Holcroft's "Travels," now in the possession of Mrs. Alfred Morrison, of which a full description is interesting for the light that it throws upon its owner's taste in the byways rather than the highways of reading; in the "out-of-the-way humors and opinions—heads with some diverting twist in them—the oddities of authorship," to use his own words in "Mackery End." We meet the book in Crabb Robinson's "Diary," under April 9, 1833: "After Lamb and his sister went to bed I read in his album, (Holcroft's 'Travels,' pasted with extracts in manuscripts and clippings out of newspapers, &c.)" The volume, which was probably given to Lamb after Holcroft's death, in 1890, consists of the proofsheets of that busy writer's "Travels in Germany, Holland, and France," bound together for the author's own satisfaction. The happy blending of wide margin and not very interesting matter suggested to its new owner a better use than the mere filling of valuable shelf room; and he turned it into a scrapbook—writing odds and ends on the blank spaces and pasting cuttings over the matter. Not over all, by any means, for his additions cannot represent in bulk more than a quarter of the book; but a sufficient portion is thus enriched to give it a readableness beyond all the efforts of its true author.

"Charles Lamb's Album" is the lettering on the cover, but perhaps album is a less suitable term than commonplace book—although, when compared with the commonplace book of Southey, for example, this one is slender indeed. Lamb had neither his friend's sense of order nor his passion for omniscience. Anything that was to be copied and preserved by Charles Lamb had first to charm and amuse him; to information, as such, he offered no harborage.—E. V. Lucas in The Cornhill Magazine.

The Late Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.

The widow of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., who died of starvation in Labrador last Summer, is preparing for publication a volume to contain the story of her late husband's Labrador expedition of 1903, taken from his notebooks and diaries; an appreciation of Hubbard's life and character by United States Consul Le Roy, at Durango, Mexico, a former university classmate; a paper upon Labrador as a geographical field by President Henry G. Bryant of the Philadelphia Geographic Society, whose work about twelve years ago in the ascent of the Grand River and about the Grand Falls attracted much attention, together with some unpublished stories of Hubbard and several published ones. The story of the expedition, which will be illustrated, will appear in the March number of Outing.

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"L. E. F.," Brighton Heights, S. I., N. Y.: "Has Jean Webster written any other books besides 'When Patty Went to College'? Do you know of any other fiction similar in spirit and treatment of college life? Under what name was Conrad's 'Nigger of the Narcissus' published in this country, and where can it be obtained?"

(1) We believe not. (2) "Two College Girls," by Helen D. Brown, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25;) "May Iverson—Her Book," by Elizabeth Jordan, (Harper & Brothers, $1.50,) &c. Some of our readers can doubtless suggest other titles. (3) It was reprinted in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of "The Children of the Sea," and was recently reprinted again by them in their "Phenix Series," at 40 cents.

"C. L. M.," 82 West Ninetieth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of 'Miss Toosey's Mission'? How many other books has she written, and where can I get them?"

"Miss Toosey's Mission" is by Evelyn Whitaker, an English writer. Her books, published by Little, Brown & Co., include "Gay," $1.25, and the following works, issued at $1 each: "Miss Toosey's Mission, Laddie, and Pris"; "Baby John, Zoe, and for the Fourth Time of Asking"; "Faithful and Ward's Cross," "Rose and Lavender," "Belle," "Dear," 'Don," "Lil," "My Honey," "Our Little Ann," "Tom's Boy," "Rob and Kit," "Tip-Cat," "Pen," "Pomona," and "Lassie."

F. A. HARPER, 4 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Who are the publishers of Joseph Conrad's books?"

"The Children of the Sea," (Dodd, Mead & Co., 40 cents, the American title of "The Nigger of the Narcissus");) "Tales of Unrest," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25;) "Youth," (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50;) "Falk," (McClure, $1.50;) "Lord Jim," (McClure, $1.50;) "Romance," (McClure, $1.50,) written in collaboration with Ford Maddox Hueffer,) and "Nostromo," (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.) Several of Conrad's works are not in print in this country.

"TRAVEL," 220 East Forty-third Street, New York City: "When did Mrs. I. L. Bishop, the traveler, die?"

On Oct. 7, 1904.

THEODORE D. GOTTLIEB, 221 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J.: 'J. A. T.,' 13-24 Park Row, New York City, seeks information in Appeals to Readers of Nov. 19 concerning the author of 'Now I do not care to write as funny as I can.' The reference is, I am sure, to Holmes's 'The Height of the Ridiculous,' which ends as follows:

"'Ten days and nights, with sleepless eye,
I watched that wretched man,
And since, I never dare to write
As funny as I can.'"

"H. G.," Ottawa, Canada: "What are the best biographies of Washington, Jefferson and Grant? Where can I buy the most complete and most accurate atlas of the world? Can you give me the names and addresses of second hand booksellers in New York City or elsewhere in the United States?"

(1) See the biography of Washington, by Henry Cabot Lodge, in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "American Statesmen" Series, two volumes, $1.25 each; the biography of Jefferson, by John T. Morse, Jr., same series, $1.25, and the biography of Grant, by Gen. James Grant Wilson, in D. Appleton & Co.'s "Great Commanders" Series, $1.50, (Grant's 'Personal Memoirs" are published by the Century Company, revised edition, two volumes, $5.) (2) "The Century Atlas of the World," (The Century Company, sold only by subscription, $10.) (3) See the advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

R. S. ROBERTSON, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "Perhaps 'C. F. R.,' 185 North Ninth Street, Newark, N. J., who inquired in 'Appeals to Readers' of Dec. 3 for a book entitled 'Thrilling Adventures,' has in mind 'Sketches of Western Adventure,' by John A. McClung, published in Dayton, Ohio, by L. B. Claflin & Co.; Dayton Gazette Company, printers, 1854."

EDWARD B. REED, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: "In THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 3, 1904, Page 694, H. Bradley Jackson of Grand Isle, Vt., published a letter in which he claimed that the author of the early American novel 'Alonzo and Melissa' was his grandfather, Daniel Jackson, Jr. In an article entitled 'A Neglected American Author,' printed in The Nation for Dec. 8, I have shown conclusively that the author of this novel was Isaac Mitchell, and that Daniel Jackson, Jr., can have done no more than to abridge the book, though even this is doubtful."

Mr. Reed's letter serves to correct several errors in biographical works and bibliographies, notably one in Oscar Wegelin's "Early American Fiction, 1774-1830," (published by the compiler in Stamford, Conn., in 1902,) which gives two editions of "Alonzo and Melissa," (Brattleboro, N. H., 1824, and Sanbornton, N. H., 1832,) under the name of Daniel Jackson, Jr., and does not allude to the authorship of Isaac Mitchell, although under the latter's name the first edition of the book is given: "The Asylum; or, Alonzo and Melissa. An American Tale, Founded on Fact. By I. Mitchell," (Poughkeepsie, two volumes, 1811.)

"B. A.," Hartford, Conn.: "Can you give me any information about a Mrs. Farrar, author of a book read in my childhood days, which was called 'The Children's Robinson Crusoe.'"

Mrs. Eliza Ware Farrar, (1791-1870,) born Eliza Rotch in Belgium, was a writer of Cambridge, Mass., who was the wife of a professor of mathematics in Harvard University. She was educated in England, where her first book, "Congo in Search of His Master," was written. Among her other works are "The Children's Robinson Crusoe," "The Story of Lafayette," "Recollections of Seventy Years," &c.

W. B. WILLARD, Carol Rapids, Mich.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Nov. 12 Charles Dawson, Newport, Minn., asked the name of the author of 'Le Maudit.' It was written by Jean H. Michon, a very eloquent and learned abbe, who is now better known as the discoverer or founder of graphology, the reading of character in handwriting. His name and biography should be in the French encyclopedias."

"L.," Dayton, Ohio: "When were the first collected editions issued of the writings of Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Lytton, and Disraeli?"

(1) The Library Edition of Dickens's works, issued 1858-62, has been called the first collected edition of his writings. There was, however, a "cheap edition" issued at an earlier date (its publication began in 1847) and published in three halfpenny weekly numbers. (2) 1869-86. (3) "Novels," 1867-78; "Works," 1878-80. (4) "Novels," 1859-63; collected works, 1873-5. (5) "Novels and Tales," 1870-1.

"KEATS," Springfield, Mass.: "Several years ago the manuscript of Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale' was sold in London. Can you tell me the price it brought on that occasion, and the present location of the manuscript?"

It was sold in Sotheby's auction rooms, London, May 13, 1901, and was purchased for the sum of £109 by the Earl of Crewe, son of Lord Houghton, the poet. Originally this autograph draft of the poem was given by Keats to his friend, John Hamilton Reynolds; then it passed to Reynolds's sister, and from her to her two sons, Charles and Townley Green. We are not sure that this manuscript is the "original" manuscript of the ode. Keats's friend, Charles Armitage Brown, said that the ode was first written on "four or five" sheets of paper; the manuscript in question covers only two half sheets of note paper. Sidney Colvin, who wrote at length concerning the manuscript in The Monthly Review of March, 1903, under the title of "A Morning's Work in a Hampstead Garden," and reproduced the ode in fac simile, called it "Keats's true and original draft of the poem."

"J. J.," 1,962 Washington Avenue, New York City: "I wish to extend thanks to those of your readers who so kindly furnished me with correct information in regard to the article which I inquired about, 'The Children's Crusade.'"

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.: "Henry W. Thorne, Johnstown, N. Y., ('Appeals to Readers' of Dec. 3,) will find the verses desired in No. 6 of the series entitled 'Choice Selections,' published by the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. The poem (given anonymously) is entitled 'One Glass More.'"

JAMES B. SHRIGLEY, 1,826 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "How many volumes make up the Household Edition of Dickens, which began in 1861 with the imprint of W. A. Townsend & Co., 40 Walker Street, New York? It was continued by James G. Gregory, Sheldon & Co., and Hurd & Houghton. The steel engravings, so far as I know, were all by Darley and John Gilbert. I had supposed that my set was complete, but although 'Edwin Drood' (Hurd & Houghton) is the last volume, I cannot find 'Hunted Down,' the story Dickens wrote for The New York Ledger."

We have no definite information as to this edition of Dickens. William Wright's Dickens collection, sold in London in 1899, contained the following item: "Dickens's works, illustrated from drawings by F. O. C. Darley, fifty-two volumes, original cloth, New York, 1861-6." The last volume in the Wright copy was probably "Our Mutual Friend," 1865. Perhaps the edition originally published by Townsend can be identified with the one now published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the successors of the publishing houses formerly known as Hurd & Houghton, H. O. Houghton & Co., and Houghton, Osgood & Co. Information can probably be obtained from Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

J. E. HORTON, Box 108, White Plains, N. Y.: "In reply to 'H. B.,' 52 Main Street, Binghamton, N. Y., (Appeals to Readers of Nov. 19,) 'Speak gently, let no harsh word mar,' is in the 'Franklin Square Song Collection,' No. 2, in three verses of eight lines each, words by W. Y. Wallace, music by D. Bates."

Wilfrid Nesvel, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends a copy of the words, and the verses have been forwarded to "H. B." In answer to "H. B.'s" second appeal Amelia D. Alden, West New Brighton, N. Y., writes: "A song, 'The Blind Boy,' beginning 'Oh, say, what is that they call the light,' was written by Colley Cibber, (1671-1757.)

"D. M.," Post Office Drawer 1,351, Philadelphia, Penn.: "What is the very best edition of Cellini's memoirs? How is the edition translated by Roscoe regarded?"

Roscoe's translation has little value. The best version is that by John Addington Symonds; first edition published in London in 1887 in two volumes at 36s., new and cheaper edition now published by Charles Scribner's Sons in one volume at $2.50.

The Rev. JOHN H. HEADY, 105 West Franklin Street, Shelbyville, Ind.: "What is the best edition of Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur'?"

The best obtainable edition is Pollard's, published by the Macmillan Company in two volumes at $3.

"A. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Was Ben Jonson the real author of the epitaph which begins:

"'Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse'?

"Who was the Countess of Pembroke, whose death suggested this epitaph?"

(1) Goodwin. The latest editor of the works of William Browne, (author of "Britannia's Pastorals," 1613-16,) gives a passage in which Browne seems to claim the epitaph as his; but it is still generally attributed to Jonson, who, it must not be forgotten, was also the undisputed author of the beautiful epitaphs on Elizabeth L. H., on Salathiel Pavy, and Philip Gray, which easily surpass any of the shorter poetical pieces of Browne. (2) The Countess of Pembroke was Mary, sister of Sir Philip Sidney (who wrote his "Arcadia" for her) and mother of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. She died in 1621 and is buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. SEMPLE, 72 Engs Street, Englewood, N. J.: "Where can I secure a copy of Robert W. Chambers's poem, 'The Recruit'?"

It is given in Stedman's "American Anthology," on Page 704.

"T. S. C.," 207 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain a copy of the life of P. T. Barnum?"

It is published, we think, by the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, at $1.50.

E. DANIELS, 900 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who was the author of the quotation 'God made the country and man made the town'?"

Cowper in "The Task" (Line 749) put the sentiment into these words, paraphrasing the Latin Varro, who had said: "Divine nature gave the fields, human art built the cities." Analogous phrases are found in Bacon: "God Almighty first planted a garden," ("Essays of Gardens,") and in Cowley: "God the first garden made and the first city Cain."

CLARENCE GORDON, Newburg, N. Y.: "Please give me particulars of Capt. Dowling of the East India Company's Service, and what were the circumstances attending his writing of 'The Song of the Dying' ending:

"'A cup to the dead already.
Hurrah for the next that dies.'"

We know little of Bartholomew Dowling, save that he was born in Limerick, Ireland, about 1820; was clerk to the Treasurer of the Corporation of Limerick, and resided for a time in the United States. The date of his death is unknown to us. The poem in question, called variously 'Revelry in India" and "The Revel," and wrongly attributed to Alfred Domett, is said to have been "written and sung by a company of British officers stationed at a frontier post in India during a pestilence." It has also been claimed that the author was the next victim.

"CURIOUS," Buffalo, N. Y.: "Who wrote these lines:

"'He who dallies is a dastard,
He who doubts is damned'?"

We do not know. These lines are said to have been quoted by James Hamilton of South Carolina at a banquet in Charleston when he was Governor of that State (between 1830 and 1832) and during the excitement of the nullification period. They were again quoted by the Hon. J. S. Blackburn of Kentucky in a speech made in Congress in the Winter of 1876-7, when the country was on fire over the question of the Hayes-Tilden election.

"E.," New York City: "What is a good account of Tammany Hall?"

"The History of Tammany Hall," by Gustave Myers, 1901, published by the author, and obtainable from Baker & Taylor, 33 East Seventeenth Street, New York City.

W. W. MANCHESTER, who wrote concerning Miss Elizabeth Banks's review of Miss Kellar's book without giving his address, will please send his address to this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

"W.," Nashville, Tenn., (who inquired for editions of old dramatists): Please send full name and address to this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

Appeals to Readers.

JENNIE BURKE, 101 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City: "Where can I find the poem called 'The Orange and the Green'?"

ELLEN WHITTAKER, 82 Cedar Street, Fall River, Mass.: "Will some reader inform me where I can obtain a copy of 'The Universal Habit,' by Strickland W. Gillilan?"

"ANXIOUS," Albany Club, Albany, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the poem which contains the following stanza:

"'Then each guest as in duty bound
The joke applauded and the laugh went round'?"

Miss EVA DEAN, 1,632 Pearl Street, Sioux City, Iowa: "From what poem is this quoted:

"'There be
A wythe I have for thee
This Chrystmesse-tyde:
Mayo joye and alle gladde thynges
The seasonne bryngeth
Gette to thee, and abyde.'"

J. E. HORTON, Box 108 White Plains, N. Y.: "Can any one give me any information about the following lines, which are often quoted by an old person:

"'Married men we trouble not.
They have woe enough, we wot;
In the palace, in the cot,
Trouble, trouble is their lot.'"

GEORGE ASHBY, Yonkers, N. Y.: "In Macaulay's 'Speech and Poems' (Riverside Edition) there is a 'Radical War Song,' which contains a line that I would greatly like to have explained:

"'Old Eldon and his sordid hag
In molten gold we'll smother.
And stifle in his own green bag
The Doctor and his brother.'

"Whom did Macaulay mean by 'the Doctor and his brother'?"

Cathedral and See of St. Asaph.

"The Cathedral Church of Saint Asaph, a Description of the Building, and a Short History of the See," is the title of a new volume in Bell's Cathedral Series, issued in this country by the Macmillan Company. This handbook is based on the monograph published by the author, P. B. I. Bax, eight years ago. Among the numerous illustrations are interior and exterior views of the cathedral, reproductions of ancient prints, and plans. Mr. Bax opens with a general history of the cathedral, a description of the exterior and interior, the churchyard and surroundings, and closes with an account of the See and a list of the Deans.

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1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

FOR the frontispiece of "In the Days of Shakespeare," by Tudor Jenks, which is published this week by A. S. Barnes & Co. in their Lives of Great Writers Series, a reproduction has been made of Frederick MacMonnies's striking statue of Shakespeare in the Congressional Library at Washington.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have arranged for a new volume in their Progressive Science Series. This is by Prof. Robert De Coroy Ward of Harvard University, and will deal with the subject of "Climate."

D. C. Heath & Co. will issue the first of next month Voltaire's "Zadig" and other short stories, with notes and vocabulary by Prof. Irving Babbitt of Harvard University; also, "The Story of Cupid and Psyche," arranged for translation into French, and provided with an English-French vocabulary, by Miss H. A. Guerber.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish next week Volume I. in their new series of books in French, "Les Classiques Français." This will be Chateaubriand's "Atala, René, et le Dernier Abencérage," with a preface by the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé. These masterpieces of the great romanticist contain all the mystery and sentiment which made their author such an influence in French literature. The volume will be bound in green and gold limp leather.

The Macmillan Company announces a new edition, revised, enlarged, and with 242 illustrations, of F. C. Allsop's work on "Practical Electric Light Fitting." The volume is described as a treatise on the wiring and fitting up of buildings deriving current from central station mains and the laying down of private mains.

The Carswell Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario, have just issued a "Dictionary of Legal Quotations and Selected Dicta of the English Chancellors and Judges," from the earliest times to the present day, by J. W. Norton-Kyshe. The book, which has been in the hands of the author fourteen years, contains notes amplifying and explaining the quotations. The dicta are arranged under subject headings, and there is a full index. Much of the material has been extracted from reported decisions.

Ginn & Co. are bringing out an edition for high school and college use of Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea." The volume contains the original drawings by Sears Gallagher.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that the first edition of Thomas Dixon's new novel, "The Clansman," which will appear Jan. 14, is to be 50,000 copies.

The Macmillan Company announces for publication shortly a "Handbook of Physiology," by Austin Flint, M. D. It is intended especially for use in medical schools and colleges. The illustrations will be a special feature of the work.

The two-part story, "Johnny's Christmas Trousers," which begins in the current number of Cassino's Little Folks, describes a humorous happening in the childhood of the poet James Whitcomb Riley.

"Martha and Her American Kitchen" is the title of a new story by Marion Harland, which will appear serially in The Woman's Home Companion, beginning with March, 1905. "Martha" is a young school teacher, who is persuaded to marry "John." During the three months between the wedding day and the closing of school the girl learns housekeeping from Madame Romaine, a celebrated cooking teacher. But, when settled in her "art kitchen," Martha finds a big difference between theoretical and practical "domestic science."

Since the publication of "Nancy Stair," by Elinor Macartney Lane, D. Appleton & Co. report that they have been receiving communications, in the larger number of which the writers want to know if such a person as "Nancy" really exists, where her poems can be procured, and where Mrs. Opie's version of them can be found.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out new editions of three of Hamilton Wright Mabie's books. "Parables of Life" contains three new parables, "Backgrounds of Literature" has a new chapter on "Hawthorne in the New World," and "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man," appears with a new preface.

The Century Company will publish early in 1905 "In the Name of Liberty," the new story by Owen Johnson, author of "Arrows of the Almighty." The book is the result of two years spent by the author in Paris, where he studied the French Revolution. This is not a historical novel, but a story of the people who made the revolution. The author's aim has been to portray the effects of the times on the affections of the two leading characters. The heroine is a flower girl, who, though an orphan in the streets, still retains certain womanly instincts. Mr. Johnson describes several great scenes of the Terror, including the attack on the Tuileries, the massacre of the Abbaye, and the execution of the Girondists.

"Familiar London, Painted by Rose Barton," one of the new color books issued by the Macmillan Company, is said to be the first book in which London is presented in all its characteristics. Miss Barton is well known in England, and a large number of the pictures in the new volume are reproductions of originals borrowed from private owners. The text describes typical phases of the city's outdoor life.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish early next month J. B. Firth's "Life of Constantine the Great," in the Heroes of the Nations Series, to which Mr. Firth contributed a popular biography of Augustus Caesar. The author states that there is doubt whether the character and career of Constantine justify the title, "the Great," which has been accorded him by history. "But," he adds, "when the last word on the other side has been said, it remains undisputed that under Constantine's auspices one of the most momentous changes in the history of the world was accomplished."

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that Emily Holt's "Secret of Popularity" will shortly be brought out in England. Miss Holt will be recalled as the author of the "Encyclopædia of Etiquette" and "The Complete Housekeeper."

The character of the new volume in the Cambridge Modern History, to be published by the Macmillan Company in January under the title, "The Wars of Religion," may be gathered from a few of the chapter titles: "The Wars of Religion in France," "The Catholic Reaction, and the Valois and Bathory Elections in Poland," "The Height of the Ottoman Power," "The Empire Under Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II.," "The Revolt of the Netherlands," "William the Silent," "Mary Stuart," "Rome Under Sixtus V.," "Spain Under Philip II.," "Ireland, to the Settlement of Ulster," "The Dutch Republic," &c.

John Lane will shortly bring out in this country a new book by Mrs. Annie Besant entitled "A Study in Consciousness: A Contribution to the Science of Psychology." The book gives a survey of the evolution of consciousness in the planes and subplanes of its unfolding. It opens with an introduction on the theory of creation of our solar system and a description of the origin of monads, followed by a discussion of the field of their evolution, the mechanism of consciousness, its development into human states, and the nature of memory.

"Indian Fights and Fighters," Cyrus Townsend Brady's new book, which is included in McClure, Phillips & Co.'s American Fights and Fighters Series, contains, in an appendix, a discussion of the question whether Custer caused the disaster on the Little Big Horn Creek by disobeying orders. The discussion is in the form of letters from a number of army officers. Mr. Brady presents both sides of the case.

The Carswell Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont., is publishing "Osgoode Hall: Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Upper Canada and Ontario," by James C. Hamilton, M. A., LL. B., of the Toronto Bar. The volume is illustrated with pictures of Osgoode Hall as it is and as it appeared prior to 1857, portraits of the Judges and other eminent men of the profession, and interesting objects.

The Macmillan Company announces that the sixth volume of James Ford Rhodes's "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850" will bring up the record to Jan. 1, 1876. The author is preparing the book for the press.

Already it is announced the Harpers are printing another edition of Joseph Conrad's new romance, "Nostromo," now, in its American issue, about three weeks old.

Still another German wants to translate into his own tongue Mrs. Atherton's "Rulers of Kings," in which the Kaiser and the young American here play partners in the game of empire against the conservative Francis Joseph.

Frans Hals.

The Macmillan Company is issuing in its series on The Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture, edited by G. C. Williamson, a reduced edition of Gerald S. Davies's larger book on "Frans Hals." The present volume has also been revised, owing to the "communications from many quarters which have enabled the author to add, to alter, to omit." Since the publication of Mr. Davies's first volume on Hals a number of genuine examples of the master have been unearthed, which are here described.

Among the illustrations in the book are reproductions in half-tone of portraits of the artist, of members of various shooting guilds, and a number of Hals's more familiar paintings, including "The Laughing Cavalier," in photogravure; "A Dutch Nobleman, 1620," the portrait of Admiral de Ruyter, &c.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

A CURIOUS item of news is being commented on in certain exclusive local literary circles, if not in book-selling circles of the same character. It is that Henry James's most recent novel, published only a few weeks ago with the title, "The Golden Bowl," is in its third edition. The significance of this fact will become apparent when it is remembered that literary workers have always claimed Mr. James as their own particular novelist, and have actually fought against his occasionally threatened popularity. According to a New York writer the third edition of "The Golden Bowl"—a $2.50 novel, by the way—invites the following speculative alternative: An increase in the number of literary workers or an irresistible curiosity on the part of the reading public. That the growing popularity of Mr. James is due to any intrinsic element in his work is not believed possible.

Clara Driscoll of Palo Alto Ranch, Texas, has written a novel of Western life for G. P. Putnam's Sons which will be published with illustrations in two colors from the brush of Hugh W. Ditzler. The story will be entitled "The Girl of La Gloria."

We have been requested to state that E. W. Mumford, author of "Smiles in Rime" should not be identified as Ethel Watts Mumford, well known as a translator of a volume of Persian quatrains, and some other clever books.

Moses Coit Tyler has revised his "Literary History of the American Revolution" for publication in a one-volume edition through G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Miss Grace Greylock Niles, author of "Bog-Trotting for Orchids," is at present in Williamstown, Mass., collecting material for an illustrated volume on the Hoosac Valley.

Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter's nature novel "Freckles," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., grew out of her bird photography in the Limberlost Swamp near the Wabash River, Ind. She was engaged in making pictures of vultures, when she was informed that a "big black bird" had made a nest in the swamp. She waded to the hollow log and made a series of fourteen studies, ranging from the chicken just out of a shell to the big bird. This hollow tree figures in the story.

It is now reported that the fire which destroyed "Shingle Shadows," the house at Swampscott of the late Guy Wetmore Carryl, author of "Far from the Maddening Girls," burnt up several important manuscripts, including four or five short stories and a long book which was called "The Little Marquis." This was somewhat like Ik Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor."

In spite of the fact that the Winters on Cape Cod are very severe, Joseph C. Lincoln, author of "Cap'n Eri," has gone there to spend the holidays.

Much discussion is going on in the blue-grass region of Kentucky over the identity of the original of Margaret Hugonin, the heroine of James B. Cabell's novel "The Eagle's Shadow." The author has stated that the original was a widely known belle.

Major Louis Livingston Seaman has sailed for Cuba and Panama, after having remained in the United States for three weeks on his return from Manchuria. During his stay here he finished "From Tokio Through Manchuria with the Japanese" for D. Appleton & Co. The night before he sailed he delivered an address on "Observations of the Russo-Japanese War in Manchuria and Japan" before the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C.

William Henry Shelton, in reply to inquiries concerning the basis of his new juvenile story, "The Three Prisoners," issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., declared that the adventures of the two boys and the schoolmaster told in the tale really happened and are based on facts, which offers another illustration of the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Several weeks ago Ernest Thompson Seton and his wife went to England. The former is at present lecturing, the result of which will introduce his books to the British youth. Charles Scribner's Sons have received pressing orders from the English publishers for new editions of "Wild Animals I Have Known."

The author of "Dandelion Cottage," Carroll Watson Rankin, was born in Marquette, Michigan, and with the exception of several years spent at school in Virginia and abroad has lived there ever since. She has contributed a number of articles to magazines; The Youth's Companion alone has accepted thirty-eight of her stories. Mrs. Rankin declares that she has not spent the first money she received for a magazine article, and she says "nothing ever seemed quite good enough to buy with that first astonishing check. She is fond of embroidering, gardening, housekeeping, and sketching, and she is the manager of a Young Woman's Guild.

Ferris Greenslet, associate editor of The Atlantic Monthly, has received from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the position of supervisor of their series of limited Riverside Press Editions. Bruce Rogers will continue in the care of the artistic and typographical features of this series.

The Rev. Samuel J. Andrews, author of the work entitled "The Life of Our Lord Upon the Earth," which has been accepted for a theological text book for a number of years; "Christianity and Anti-Christianity in Their Final Conflict," and "God's Revelation of Himself to Men," has in readiness for the press a new book entitled "Man and the Incarnation." This treatise will be published early in January by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author of "The Day Before Yesterday," Sara A. Shafer, has written another book which will appear from the Macmillan Company this Spring. It will be entitled "Eleven," and those who were interested in the experiences of Rachel will be able to follow the same person's adventures.

Robert Hunter, whose new book on "Poverty" has lately been issued by the Macmillan Company, was for a number of years after completing his studies in Indiana University at Hull House in Chicago. He spent about two years at the Andover House in Boston, and a year at Toynbee Hall in London. He was at one time head of the University Settlement in this city, and he is at present Chairman of the Child Labor Committee of New York State.

Rudyard Kipling has started for South Africa, where every year he spends the months of January, February, March, and April. His residence at Rose Bank, near Cape Town, was given him by his friend and admirer, Cecil Rhodes.

Out in the West Mrs. Atherton is filling new rôles. In Chicago, at the Hamilton Club they are about to have her act as judge and decide among eight orations on Alexander Hamilton delivered by eight young men representing different colleges.

In Darky Dialect.

POKETOWN PEOPLE; or, Parables in Black. By Ella Middleton Tybout. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

It is not so very often that we meet the real bona-fide "nigger" in fiction. What usually passes for him is as near the real thing as the white minstrel man under a thick coat of lamp-black. But Miss Tybout's denizens of Poketown are flesh and blood. They have all the ear marks of the true black man—they have imaginations that thrill to every superstitious fancy; they can no more help lying than they can help stealing. They are, in this book, not the Northern "negro," but the Southern "[illegible] Melissa and Mia, but infinitely picturesque and even lovable.

In Poketown many things happened. There, in peace and respectability, dwelt Brother Noah Hyatt, a pillar of the church and the possessor of a beautiful glass eye. How this eye brought about both his triumph and his fall is a story which is worth reading. For although a pillar of the church, Brother Hyatt was not, for all that, averse to a tender young chicken or a luscious watermelon, and a glass eye and a ready tongue at quoting Scripture come in marvelously handy in case of emergency, such as, for instance, being met unexpectedly prowling around a watermelon patch alone at midnight.

There is another story about "Brother Johnsing" which proves the sad truth that to his wife "no man is a hero," and "An Unwilling Delilah" treats of the snares laid by the Deacons of one church for the pastor of a rival congregation. Brother Tyndal's strength, like Samson's of old, lay in his glossy locks which hung straight and long, about his inspired countenance. Melinda, being a member of the opposing church was chosen as the avenging goddess to play the part of Delilah. Melinda was young and of an attractive chocolate color. She twined the heart of the impressionable Tyndal about her fingers even as she twined his hair about the sharp lips of her scissors. Yet, as the beautiful aurora of black hair fell away from the sleeping countenance of the betrayed pastor, Melinda's heart went out in earnest to him, and thenceforth she was by his side, his prop and his stay, always encouraging him in his mad thirst for vengeance against the unknown perpetrator of his downfall. There are many other good stories, one especially which recounts the victories of a plain unpretentious ass over the less reliable means of locomotive power known as "horrypene."

These, with nine others, make up the entertaining whole. Once in a while Miss Tybout's dialect slips away from her—but after all the charm of dialect lies more in its pronunciation by the reader than in its spelling by the writer.

THE IRON DUKE.

The Late William O'Connor Morris's History and Estimate of Wellington's Public Career.*

THE life of the Duke of Wellington which is now before us is concerned almost exclusively with the public aspects of the great soldier's career. It is, as the title of the volume declares, "the soldier and the statesman" who is considered. The coldness, the unsympathetic qualities of the man, are admitted. However, near the end of the book Judge O'Connor Morris has the following:

> Wellington was of middle height and very slightly formed. . . . The extant portraits of him are not very good; they are somewhat tame and hardly reproduce features which were evidently those of a very remarkable man. He held him only when in advanced old age; his figure was bent, his stature was shrunk; but it was impossible not to understand the character of that wise countenance and especially the look of that keen, piercing eye, which always reminded me of that of a raven. It was no association of ideas that made you feel you were in the presence of a superior nature when you saw Wellington; for the rest, he had the simple and somewhat reserved bearing distinctive of the born English gentleman; there was nothing showy or ostentatious about him. The ground plan, so to speak, of his character is evident to those who have studied his career. He never rose to the topmost heights of genius; he was deficient in imaginative force; he was less remarkable for originality than for strong common sense. Sagacity was his chief intellectual gift; he was admirable, whether in estimating the prospects of a campaign or in laying down a plan for operations in war, or, usually, in perceiving what ought to be done in politics; his judgment in any given situation was of the very highest value. He had also remarkable quickness and clearness of insight; he confounded his adversaries by his ready skill in the field; he knew in affairs of state when to stand firm or to retreat, at least in the great body of instances.

This extract, with its one really personal note, gives accurately enough the key to the author's method—a somewhat dry one, with much attention given everywhere to the discussion of points of tactics used, as to the wisdom of them, as to whether other tactics would have produced a different result. So it is from Assaye to Waterloo and the matter of the Reform bill. In war the author thinks Wellington's chief defect lay in his overcautiousness about following up victories; in government not unnaturally the trouble was the military habit of the strong hand and the ultra-conservatism of a man born a member of an exclusive and despotic ruling class in a subject country—that is, an Englishman born in Ireland.

Arthur Wesley (for it was not till his brother was Governor General of India that the family restored the older and more aristocratic spelling of Wellesley) was born in August, 1769. His grandfather, by name Richard Colley, of an English family of the Pale, adopted the name and arms of Wesley when he inherited the estate of an uncle by marriage. This Richard Colley Wesley contrived to be made Baron Mornington in the peerage of Ireland, and his son Garret was raised two steps and made an Earl. Arthur was the fourth son of this Earl of Mornington, who was not a man of great parts. Everybody knows what a poor opinion of the future Iron Duke was held and expressed by his mother, a lady whose maiden name was Hill. The unpromising boy was sent to Eton and then to a military school at Angers, "directed by a distinguished officer of French engineers." When he was eighteen he had a commission, and in six years (not without the help of his family influence) rose to be Major, becoming very expert in infantry tactics nevertheless. In 1792 Arthur Wesley was in Dublin as aide de camp of Lord Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Before that he had sat in the Irish Parliament (the Union was not yet) for "the pocket borough of Trim, an appanage of his family." "Nothing is known of his early Parliamentary career," says the author, and he proceeds after the manner of this school of biographers to infer what his subject must have thought upon several then burning matters. In 1793 Arthur Wesley emerges into the light as seconder of the Address to the Throne. His first active military service was with Lord Moira in the Low Countries. As the world knows, Lord Moira was unfortunate, and Arthur Wesley thought meanly at that time of the British Army; he "appears to have had a conviction that he had no opportunity to rise in such a calling; he was disgusted with what he had seen in the Netherlands, and actually applied for a civil post. Propitious fortune, however, refused his prayer." And presently, in the Spring of 1797, we find him landing in Calcutta as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-third Foot. Almost immediately Sir John Shore, then Viceroy, was succeeded by Arthur's elder brother Richard, the Earl of Mornington, later to become Marquis of Wellesley. With such an advantage the young officer was soon given opportunities to show what he could do, and the battle of Assaye and the administration of Mysore followed and earned him name and fame. The author has a high opinion of the work done in India by the Wellesley brothers, especially in the way of discouraging corruption, up to that time most scandalously prevalent. Yet as showing the customs of the times Judge Morris quotes what Wellesley himself has to say of the sack of Seringapatam:

> It was impossible to expect that after the labor which the troops had undergone in working up to the place, and the various successes they had had in six different affairs with Tippoo's troops, in all of which they had come to the bayonet with them, they should not have looked to the plunder of the place. Nothing, therefore, can exceed what was done on the night of the 4th. Scarcely a house in the town was left unplundered, and I understood that in the camp jewels of the greatest value, bars of gold, &c., have been offered for sale in the bazaars of the army, by our soldiers, sepoys, and foreigners. I came in to take command on the 5th, and by the greatest exertion, by hanging, flogging, &c., in the course of the day I restored order among the troops, and I hope I have gained the confidence of the people. They are returning to their houses and beginning to follow again their occupations, but the property of every one is gone.

Arthur Wellesley's career in India is followed pretty closely in the analytic fashion we have indicated; then we find him at home again marrying Kitty Pakenham, neighbor of Maria Edgeworth, and acting with the Duke of Richmond as Lord Lieutenant, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, appearing also in the British Parliament as member for Rye. Next comes the investment of Copenhagen, in which Wellesley was one of the Lieutenants of Lord Cathcart, and then the beginning of the great operations in Portugal and Spain, upon which chiefly depend, with experts, Wellington's reputation as a great Captain. The various steps of that struggle from the year 1808 to 1814 are very closely followed, and the battles of Vimiero, the Douro, Talavera, Torres Vedras, Fuentes d'Onoro, the sieges of Badajos and Ciudad Rodrigo, the battles of Salamanca and Vitoria, are all described with an eye not to the picturesque and dramatic features, but to the strategic and tactical points which they exhibit. Maps are usually added showing the lay of the country and the distribution of the contending armies. Meantime, of course, there is much turning aside to explain Napoleon's plans and the various ways in which his brother Joseph, puppet King of Spain, and his Marshals managed to make a mess of these plans and play into Wellington's hands. Especially must Massena, Soult, and Marmont be weighed in the balance as Generals and be compared as to strategy and tactics with Wellington himself and each other. From time to time, also, it is necessary to go far afield and follow Napoleon—upon his disastrous invasion of Russia, for instance. The biographer is frank to admit that in his opinion, if Napoleon had had command in Spain in person the result of the fighting there would in all likelihood have been far different. With the great master at a distance, however, his well-laid plans fell to places in the hands of his quarrelsome Lieutenants. The author admits that the collapse of the great edifice of Napoleon building in Spain and Portugal "was due to many different causes."

Passing on to Waterloo and the preliminary engagements near by, the biographer admits again that had Napoleon's Marshals carried out his orders both Wellington and the Prussians would have been defeated. The various disputed points about the battle and the orders and the conduct of Ney and Grouchy are gone into at great length, considering the size of the book. The conclusion, however, is modified by the opinion that the victory, if won, "would not have been decisive."

Then follows an approving account of the Duke of Wellington's part in the settlement of the affairs of France after the Hundred Days. To the Duke the author gives the credit for preventing the dismemberment of France by the Allies and the prevention of a revolution of blood in France itself. Finally is the account of his long career as a member de facto or de jure of the British Government, and of the element of safety left at a perilous time by the Iron Duke's military belief in supporting the Government at a pinch even if the Government were that of the hostile party.

*WELLINGTON, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN, and the Revival of the Military Power of England. By William O'Connor Morris, Sometime Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford. 12mo. Pp. 398. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

A Double Incognito.

A FRIEND AT COURT. A Romance of the Days of Louis XIV. By Jessie Emerson Mo.fat. 12mo. Pp. 307. Illustrated. New York: William Ritchie. $1.50.

Here's a story in which Mme. de Maintenon plays guardian angel and even Louis XIV. himself, disguised as a friar, plays a sort of good genius part, too. The persons thus powerfully protected are a young gentleman who is called Count Francois de Mowbray and a young gentlewoman who is called Marguerite de la Vergne. However, for reasons of state both young people are passing under assumed names. Wherefore when they meet, having been long ago betrothed "sight unseen" under their rightful titles, they proceed to fall madly in love, and, not knowing how fortunate the circumstance is, each thinking the other quite a different person, they procure themselves much unh[illegible]. There is, of course, much riding [illegible] and thither on messages from th[illegible] there are fights in dark forests, [illegible] the public rooms of taverns, c[illegible]s here and there, and sudden [illegible]nces in the King's audience cham[illegible] to say nothing of a convalescence in [illegible] lady's chateau with my lady's figure s[illegible]mbly in the delirium bending over [illegible]e star-eyed vision. Besides, there are [illegible] other pairs of lovers and a dreadful [illegible] of tame oaths printed in italics and disguised in French —after a fashion somewhat Glendorfian. The author is very complimentary to the grand monarch and the villain is Louvois, with a plotting priest as assistant.

Among the Eskimos.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE REV. E. J. PECK AMONG THE ESKIMOS. By the Rev. Arthur Lewis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 349. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.

In the diary of the Rev. E. J. Peck this entry may be found; "Nov. 2. A whale has been caught to-day. Thank God for it. This monster of the deep will more than supply the needs of all." That event happened at Blacklead Island, the headquarters of the mission among the Eskimo. Then the dogs and the people feasted, and even the missionaries were willing to partake of the huge repast. Starving men are not fastidious, and even the skin of the cetacean, called muktak by the natives, was served. Mr. Peck's remark concerning muktak is: "It is about an inch thick and of dark color. When boiled it is fairly palatable."

"The Life and Work of the Rev. E. J. Peck Among the Eskimos," by the Rev. Arthur Lewis, is a volume devoted to the work accomplished by a member of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Peck was born near Manchester in 1850. As a lad he served in the English Navy. On board of some of the ships were found men who were truly religious, and with these Mr. Peck associated. In time he devoted himself to carrying out his inclination, which was to become a teacher of the word of God among the heathen. In 1875 he entered the Missionary Society's School at Reading. A man was needed to go to preach the Gospel to the Eskimos. In 1876 Mr. Peck embarked for the arctic regions.

The people of this inhospitable land call themselves Innu-t; their origin, as to whether they came from the east or the west, is still disputed. Strange to say, the Eskimos, with the Australians, use the throwing stick for launching their harpoons or darts. All European and American sojourners in the far distant north speak in a kindly manner of the Eskimos. Their hospitality knows no limits. Food, if there is any, is always given to the hungry. War was once common among the various clans, but to-day it is rare. "Custom is the only rule, and is the one unwritten law which is held up to be obeyed." The taboos are innumerable, having most to do with food and the time to eat it. Mr. Peck was soon at home in the igio of the Eskimo. The igio is a house made out of blocks of snow, and is built in a few hours. The author says that it is fairly comfortable, providing the weather is calm, but in stormy weather it is scarcely endurable. The seal supplies the ordinary wants of the people. It is sometimes cooked, but usually eaten raw. There are often times of hunger, and then there is universal misery. The missionary tells of a settlement in the arctic circle. It is a village consisting of fourteen snowhouses. "These are built among huge boulders of ice, and look like large beehive-shaped piles of snow. The whole picture is one of utter desolation, though not without a certain bold and rugged grandeur, which fills the soul with a solemn and wondrous sense of awe, as one remembers that all this is the 'work of His hands.'" Many were the converts made by the missionary, and numerous were the instances of devotion shown by the Eskimos. The language is represented to be a particularly difficult one, and a linguistic trial to missionaries. At the conclusion of the volume some of the words in common use are printed.

Railway Wisdom.

LETTERS FROM AN OLD RAILWAY OFFICIAL TO HIS SON, A DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT. By Charles De Lano Hine, with a postscript by Frank H. Spearman. 12mo. Pp. 179. Chicago: The Railway Age.

Mr. Spearman, who has written so much about railways and railway men, sets forth in his "postscript" that the author of this little volume is a graduate of West Point, who, in the beginning of his railway career, exchanged the commission of Lieutenant in the United States Army for the post of brakeman on the Big Four. Since that time he has been in turn switchman, yardmaster, conductor, chief clerk to the Superintendent, trainmaster, General Superintendent, and even greater things. Besides which, returning to the profession of arms for a time during the Spanish-American war, he has won the title of Major. The plan of the book is evidently suggested by Mr. Lorimer's "Self-Made Father," and as the dealer in hogs uses the slang of his trade, so the railway man enriches his English with all sorts of picturesque terms belonging to the business of operating trains. Doubtless the advice given is from the railway man's point of view excellent; certainly the letters are in many places very entertaining, even to a layman. You may perhaps judge of the quality by a taste or two:

> The temptation of the legislator is to make too many laws; of the doctor to prescribe too much medicine; of an old man to give too much advice, and of a train dispatcher to put out too many orders. It used to be thought by some that the best dispatcher was the one who put out the most orders. The later and better idea is that, generally speaking, the best dispatcher puts out the fewest orders.

> And again, speaking of wrecks and the ounce of prevention that is worth the tons of wrecking trains after the smash:

> The Superintendent should be a doctor, a health officer rather than a Coroner; his staff a Sanitary Commission, a Board of Health to prevent disease rather than a jury to determine its causes and effects.

The passages quoted have not illustrated the railway flavor of the language, but there is plenty of such flavor, and if you know even a little bit about the workings of trains the railway terms will add zest without too much obscuring the sense.

A New England Gossip.

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND, MRS. LATHROP. By Anne Warner. One volume. Pp. 227. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

In the innumerable throng of fiction writers Miss Anne Warner is among those distinguished by sufficient versatility to follow up a first success with a second of entirely different character and quality. Furthermore, she is able to give in both the impression that her humor is of the natural and unforced variety that is lasting because it is inspired by happy chance, and could never by any possibility become hackneyed or stereotyped. "A Woman's Will" was unique in more ways than one, and "Susan Clegg" is certainly inimitable. Susan is as true to nature in her seemingly exaggerated selfishness, perversity, and obtuseness as is the never-to-be-forgotten Mrs. Wiggs or any of Miss Wilkins's New England types. Very likely there was never any one living woman so thoroughly Susan Cleggish as Susan Clegg herself, but in a more or less diluted form she is to be found on every village street. Perhaps, like Mr. Jacobs's sailormen, she is pleasanter company in a book than she would be in real life, chiefly because her personality is of a character so pervasive and overpowering that she has the same disquietingly dwarfing effect on us that she had on the long-suffering Mrs. Lathrop, and when she is in the form of literature the remedy is obvious and prescribed in her own words, touching the advantage of possessing a bedridden father: "'f I wanted to talk, father was always there to listen, 'n 'f he wanted to talk I c'd always go down stairs."

The one adverse criticism of this collected form of Susan's sayings that must be made is that they are of the peculiar kind of humor that is best appreciated in just the small and appetizing doses in which they first appeared in The Century—this on precisely the same principle that one prefers to imbibe crème de menthe from a liqueur glass. But that criticism is applicable to most books of the "collected" sort, and has really nothing to do with their intrinsic merit. Nothing so external as board covers could change Susan Clegg's unconscious drollery or render less quaint and amusing the constant flow of gossip, moralizing, invective, and epigram with which she filled the enforced silence of her receptive neighbor. Mrs. Lathrop, "who was not given up to that species of housekeeping which sweeps under the beds too often," is excellently done, too, though all one knows about her has to be culled from the first three or four words of the sentences which she would have uttered if they had not always been decapitated by Susan Clegg. Mrs. Lathrop occupies much the same position toward Susan as does Mr. Hennessey toward Mr. Dooley, and elicits more sympathy, as her repression is more pronounced.

The temptation to quote Susan's many wise remarks concerning the various accepted institutions of civilized life is almost irresistible, for there are some even better than the familiar one about the general uselessness of "giving advice," but they are all so much enhanced by the proper context that the reader is spared and only advised to try and see for himself how hard he can laugh.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand for the week ended Dec. 14: Adult Fiction—Thurston's "The Masquerader," Grant's "The Undercurrent," Parker's "A Ladder of Swords"; Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol"; Miscellaneous—Maeterlinck's "Double Garden," Scherer's "Japan To-day," and Guerber's "Stories of Popular Operas."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh northeast winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,153. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1904.—32 Pages and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DODGE, FREED, WILL BE JEROME'S STAR WITNESS

Morse Divorce Tangle Before Grand Jury This Week..

COMPLETE CONFESSION MADE

Inquiry Will Now Seek Persons Who Made Dodge Perjure Himself—Osborne's Hypothetical Case.

Charles Foster Dodge, one of the principals in the Dodge-Morse divorce tangle, who was brought to this city from Texas Friday night to answer to a charge of perjury, was discharged from custody yesterday and passed last night a free man in his rooms at the Broadway Central Hotel.

Meanwhile he had given to the District Attorney, with the advice of his counsel, James W. Osborne, a complete account of his participation in the case. This confession, if such it be called, will, it is understood, be made the basis of further criminal proceedings, in which Dodge will be the star witness for the prosecution.

Just who the defendants will be remains a mystery. Various stories were going about town yesterday, among them one to the effect that a prominent Tammany politician and friend of Charles W. Morse would be involved. This, however, was denied by Mr. Osborne, who heard the Dodge story on Friday night. Mr. Osborne said:

"My client remains here to appear as a witness in proceedings about to be brought against some party or parties by the District Attorney. Who those parties are and what is the nature of the proceedings I am not able to say, as the District Attorney has not taken me into his confidence. I may say, however, that the reports flying about that these proceedings are against some 'prominent Tammany Hall politician'—name not given—are absurd. I do know from my own knowledge of the proceedings already taken and the statements made by Mr. Dodge that the name of no politician of any stripe has been mentioned in connection with this case."

TO GRAND JURY THIS WEEK.

District Attorney Jerome was equally non-committal. It is, however, pretty clearly understood that when the case is presented to the Grand Jury next week, indictments will be sought on the ground that Dodge was persuaded to commit perjury in the suit he brought to have set aside the divorce obtained by his former wifewho subsequently married C. W. Morse. In that suit, Dodge testified that he had not been personally served with papers in his wife's action. His indictment, under which he was brought back from Texas, was obtained on the basis of that testimony.

When Dodge was arraigned before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Jerome said:

"I have carefully investigated the facts in this case and have conferred with counsel for the defendant. For reasons of a public nature, but which cannot now be stated, because it would be inimical to the ends of justice, the defendant should be discharged upon his own recognizance upon the indictment found Jan. 25, 1904, and I ask that he be so discharged."

"Motion granted," said Judge Cowing, and the proceedings were at an end.

Neither Abraham H. Hummel nor Bartow S. Weeks, both of whom appeared at Police Headquarters Friday night as counsel for Dodge, was present at the hearing before Judge Cowing yesterday. Neither had anything to say about the performance of the night before. Mr. Osborne said that he was the only counsel Mr. Dodge had, so far as he knew.

"And how were you engaged as counsel; by letter or by wire?"

"By word of mouth. Mr. Dodge was kind enough to say that he had heard of me down in Texas, and that, as he needed a lawyer who would represent him and him alone in these proceedings, he would like to retain me. And, as I am not in this business solely because it is healthy, I was glad enough to be retained."

"Retained for Mr. Dodge by whom?"

NEVER REPRESENTED MORSE.

"That I do not care to say. But I will say that I have not been retained by Mr. Charles W. Morse or any one representing him. I see it is stated that I have been the counsel for Mr. Morse. Now that is not so. I have never been retained by Mr Morse, never had any dealings with him, never owned a share of American Ice stock, and would not know Mr. Morse if I should meet him on the street, as I have never to my knowledge exchanged a word with him."

"And Mr. Dodge was not willing to be represented by the counsel that appeared for him at the time of the action for the annulment of his decree of divorce?"

"Let us suppose a hypothetical case. Say that an action for the annulment of a decree of divorce had been suggested to a man, for instance; that he was led to understand that it would be a good thing for him to come on here and testify that he had never been personally served with papers in the case; that he found awaiting him here counsel who was ready to appear for him in the proceedings that it had been suggested to him should be instituted; that, following his testimony, an indictment for perjury had been found against him, and that after a long fight he had been taken by the United States authorities and had been brought here a prisoner. Supposing all these things, would it be natural for him to want the lawyer who appeared for him in the original proceeding to represent him again?"

"Again supposing there should appear as his counsel a man of whom he had never before heard, but who came to him as a sort of Christmas present, would he unquestioningly accept that counsel, without knowing from whom this Christmas present came?"

Question was raised yesterday whether Dodge's freedom was actual or nominal. It appeared that when Dodge went out yesterday afternoon he went in the care of Detective Reardon of the District Attorney's staff. Whenever he wanted to speak to any one or any one wanted to speak to him the conrversation had to be carried on in the presence of either Mr. Reardon or some other officer of the District Attorney's staff. Mr. Dodge slept last night at the Broadway Central Hotel, with a policeman at his door and others near at hand in case they should be wanted.

"Is your client in custody?" Mr. Osborne was asked.

"Not at all. He is absolutely free; as free a man as I am, and is merely stopping in a very comfortable hotel as the guest of the county, where he will get the rest and the physician's care he is so greatly in need of, after the exciting experiences he has been through during the past few months."

"Then why this array of police officials?"

"They are here owing to the good-nature of the District Attorney, who is willing to see that the rest and the medical attention my client is in need of are not disturbed."

"But the indictment against him for perjury is still alive, is it not?"

"As a legal proposition I presume it is. But I do not recall a case where a man accused of a crime of this sort, and discharged in court, has ever been tried on the charge against him."

District Attorney Jerome went to the Broadway Central Hotel last evening and met United States Marshal Hanson, whom he took to dinner and the theatre. After the theatre Mr. Jerome and the Texan took a look at the town. Special Deputy Marshals Parker and Bethel, the latter known as "The Kid," returned to Texas yesterday. Deputy Marshals Warnock and Vann of Houston remained as a bodyguard for Marshal Hanson.

MAY SEIZE SANTO DOMINGO.

Occupation for Debt Believed in Washington to be Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—That something is to happen in Santo Domingo is firmly believed here, and since ex-Secretary Root's speech the belief has become strong that it is to happen very soon. An American fiscal agent has seized Puerto Plata, and it is rumored that other customs ports in the little "republic" have also been seized. Whether this last is true or not cannot be learned. At present the Administration is not disposed to give away its hand.

There is no expectation that Santo Domingo will be occupied as American territory, or that Gen. Grant's old plan for annexation will be revived. It is confidently believed, however, that the seizure of Santo Domingo for debt is very near.

This action would involve the paying off of the republic's indebtedness, and if it were done the United States would probably not stop until it had established a decent Government there. Last Spring some American marines were landed and engaged in a small fight with one of the marauding bands of Dominican soldiers. A number of incidents have occurred, all indicating the near approach of the time for putting an end to the conditions prevalent in Santo Domingo.

Mr. Root's New York speech is considered here to have been made with direct reference to Dominica. Particularly was this the case when, in explaining the Monroe Doctrine to mean that if America will not allow other nations to redress the wrongs suffered by them from American republics, the United States itself will see that the wrongs are redressed, Mr. Root said: "It is always possible that redress of injury, that punishment of wrong, may lead to the occupation of territory."

The only part of the earth where there is any present possibility of the occupation of territory is Santo Domingo, and Mr. Root's utterance, coming at this time, is taken as a practical announcement that the occupation of that place is near at hand.

'CHADWICK BANKROLLS' SEIZED

Secret Service Men Confiscate $110,436,700 in Make-Believe Currency.

"Cassie Chadwick bank rolls" of the "one thousand dollars for a nickel" brand, which have been industriously hawked about the streets of the city for a week past, were declared under the ban yesterday at a conference between Chief Flynn of the Secret Service and Gen. Burnett, United States District Attorney. After the conference secret service men confiscated $110,436,700 in make-believe currency.

At the office of the Lee Engraving Company, 120 Walker Street, $7,000,000 in hundred-dollar bills and a set of lithographic stones were seized. The Coughlin Novelty Company yielded $2,000,000 and electrotype plates. The headquarters of the dealers, 21 Ann Street, was the scene of a large seizure.

"No arrests were made," said Chief Flynn. "It was not meant that there should be. It is our intention to stop the sales of bogus bank rolls. That is all. They consist of wads of paper printed to resemble bank notes, with 'yards' or 'pounds' or 'feet' under the figures thereon. They look considerably like the real thing, and might deceive the ignorant. That is the reason it was determined to rule the rolls out.

WIFE'S LETTER TO CHADWICK.

Tells of His Indictment and Urges Him to Go to Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Sheriff Barry to-day telegraphed Gov. Odell of New York, asking that the extradition papers for Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, jointly indicted with his wife, Cassie L. Chadwick, on a charge of forgery, be granted on the Sheriff's arrival in Albany on Monday. Sheriff Barry feared there might be no one at the New York executive office on that day to honor the requisition from Gov. Herrick, and decided to take this precaution to prevent any delay in securing the extradition papers.

Mrs. Chadwick's attorney has given Sheriff Barry a letter to hand to Dr. Chadwick when the steamer on which the latter is a passenger arrives in New York Wednesday, telling him of his indictment and advising him to return to Cleveland as soon as possible.

Mrs. Chadwick fears her husband will be much affected by the news of the action of the County Grand Jury here, as she states he never had any intimation that he might be implicated in any criminal proceedings.

CAR PERSUADED THE MULE.

Two Policemen with Clubs Couldn't Clear the Track.

An old gray mule of more than proverbial stubbornness blocked street car traffic at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue last night just as Christmas shoppers were hurrying home. He had broken from the stable of William Nagle at 146 College Avenue and wandered over to Third Avenue. He stood at parade rest between the down-town tracks, and for ten minutes resisted all of the efforts of the street car employes to budge him.

Policeman Leahey belabored the animal with his night stick, but the mule held his position. Policeman Bartholmess approached and attempted to use moral suasion, with the result that a kick from the mule's heels drove him into a snowdrift at the side of the street. Roundsman McAuliffe ordered the motorman of the car nearest the mule to put on the power, and finally the animal was pushed off the tracks. His owner arrived then and took the mule back to the stable.

FOR ATLANTA AND SOUTHWEST or resorts of Carolina and Florida take Seaboard Air Line. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

WOMAN GOT $100,000 AS EVANS ESTATE HEIR

Willed $80,000 of Railway Bonds Which Cannot Be Found.

HOHOKUS, N. J., BELIEVED HER

Court Orders Mrs. Henderson's Personal Effects Sold for Benefit of Creditors.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Supreme Court Judge Heisley granted an order to-day directing the Sheriff of Bergen County to sell all the personal effects of the late Mrs. Juliet C. Henderson of Hohokus, bring the money into open court, and divide it among her creditors.

Mrs. Henderson, according to the stories told of her, managed to incur an indebtedness of something like $100,000 while furnishing but imaginary security. It is charged that she raised large sums of money by claiming to be heiress to a portion of the estate of Dr. Thomas C. Evans of Paris, the matter of the settlement of which is still in the courts.

Mrs. Henderson, whose husband was said to be a member of a New York firm formerly, went with her husband to live in Hohokus about ten years ago. She was content at first to live in a boarding house, but after a time moved into a big house on the hill. It was about ten minutes from the railroad station, and was one of the most desirable residences in the village. Her stories of the money she was to inherit when the Evans estate was settled gave her credit everywhere. It was understood that she had bought the house in which she lived, and tradesmen were only too glad to deliver goods without requiring cash payments.

She had a fancy for Chippendale furniture and furnished her house largely with it. Neighbors who had articles of Chippendale furniture that especially pleased her were induced to part with them, but it is said that none of them ever received anything more than promises to pay in return.

Several tradesmen in Paterson are said to have supplied her with goods of various kinds to the value of several thousands of dollars. When she went to visit friends or on shopping expeditions she traveled in a handsome carriage drawn by a pair of horses, with coachman and footman on the box.

About a year ago Mrs. Henderson became ill and a nurse was engaged to attend her. To the nurse, it is alleged, she said that she would receive from $100,000 to $250,000 from the Evans estate, and on the strength of her statements she induced the nurse, it is said, to loan her a large sum of money. As security, it is alleged, she assigned a part of her "claim" to the Evans property. She told the nurse, it is asserted, that the money would be forthcoming as soon as the dispute over the will should be settled.

Mrs. Henderson died at the beginning of last month, and a will she had left was probated toward the end of the month in Bergen County. In it she made Charles H. Enos, Jr., of Philadelphia her executor and sole heir. By the will Mr. Enos was to receive $50,000 in Texas and Pacific Railroad stock and $80,000 in railroad bonds. It was stated in the will that the $80,000 worth of bonds would be found in a strong box in the house in Hohokus, where she died. Mr. Enos is said to have made a most thorough search of the house in his hunt for the strong box, but no trace if it could be found.

Mr. Enos then decided to sell the personal property, and through his attorney it was announced for sale on Dec. 16. Neighbors and tradesmen with whom Mrs. Henderson had had dealings gathered in force in the kitchen of the Hohokus house, where the sale was to be held.

There was a butcher with a bill of about $300 against Mrs. Henderson's estate and a grocer who alleged that the woman was indebted to him to the amount of about $400 when she died. It developed also that the house was not the property of Mrs. Henderson, as had been supposed, as the owner was present at the sale and said that so far from owning the property, Mrs. Henderson owed him $140 for rent at the time of her death.

The sale was stopped, however, by Wayne Dumont, a Paterson lawyer, who represented Lockwood Brothers, furniture dealers of Paterson, who said they were creditors to the amount of about $1,000 for furniture. Mr. Dumont declared the sale illegal and succeeded in stopping it before anything had been disposed of.

BOURNE HAS SMITH CORNER.

Commodore to Have Residence on Fifth Avenue Site.

Frederick G. Bourne, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company and Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, is the buyer of the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, sold recently by James Henry Smith, through John N. Golding. Mr. Bourne will erect a handsome residence on the site.

The property, which is part of the former site of the Langham Hotel, is directly opposite the Vanderbilt mansions. At the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street is the recently completed marble dwelling owned by Morton F. Plant. The Smith corner, which measures 50 by 150, is said to have sold for about $750,000.

Mr. Bourne, who has a large country place at Oakdale, L. I., bought, about two years ago, a plot at Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street, with the intention of building a house there, but subsequently sold the property.

PLUNGED AMID ICE TO RESCUE.

Pennsylvanian Saved Woman from Canal in the Dark.

Special to The New York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Dec. 24.—While a blinding hail and snow storm was at its height this evening the electric light service of Bridgeport was interrupted. Mrs. Bernard Baron in attempting to reach her home, in that borough, lost her way and wandered into the Schuylkill Canal. The ice broke beneath her weight in midstream, and she sank in eight feet of water.

Her cries were heard by William Simmons, a young man living at Abrams Station, who plunged into the canal and held her above water until Jacob Kolb and other persons arrived and by means of ropes got her and her rescuer ashore. Mrs. Baron was taken to the Norristown Hospital, where she was found to be badly cut and bruised by coming in contact with the ice and suffering severely from shock.

Quickest Line to Cleveland. Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

FOUNDLINGS SAVED AT FIRE.

Nurse and Mother Superior Worked Quickly in Smoke-Filled Asylum.

A fire underneath the bathroom floor of Nursery 2 of the New York Foundling Asylum, which occupies the whole block between Third and Lexington Avenues and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, was discovered a little after 11 o'clock last night. One of the nurses, Miss Annie Reynolds, saw the blaze first, and it was due to a great extent to her coolness and presence of mind that the Mother Superior of the institution, Sister Theresa de Vincent, was informed of what was happening and the firemen quietly notified. In less than three-quarters of an hour after the fire was discovered the firemen had returned to their engine house and the little children who had been asleep in the nursery when Miss Reynolds discovered the fire were in their beds again.

There were sixty-four little children, mostly infants, asleep in the ward at 11:15 o'clock when Miss Reynolds opened the door of the bathroom and a great volume of smoke poured out.

Quickly shutting the door, the nurse ran out of the room to the apartments of Sister Theresa de Vincent and told her of the discovery. Sister Theresa then assumed command of the situation, and told Miss Reynolds to run as fast as she could to the Fire Headquarters in Sixty-seventh Street, a block away, and tell the firemen. Without waiting to put on any warm clothing, Miss Reynolds rushed out and hurried to the fire station and informed Daniel Lynch, a fireman attached to Engine No. 39, what had happened.

Lynch immediately sounded an alarm and then, without waiting for his comrades, ran around to the asylum. Before she had reached the engine house Miss Lynch had told Detectives Eisenberg, Vanderkau, and Bouncer, whom she met on the street, that the asylum was on fire, and when she and Lynch got there they found those men assisting the sisters and nurses in carrying the sixty-four little children who had been in the nursery to the western wing of the institution.

When the firemen arrived all of the corridors on the second floor near the bathroom, where the fire was, were filled with smoke, and at first the firemen thought the fire a much more serious affair than it turned out to be. Battalion Chief Dougherty was in command of the fire fighters, and under his direction the floor of the bathroom, underneath which the fire was, was quickly ripped up and the flames deluged with water. Meanwhile the flames had eaten their way to an adjoining room and the floor of this was torn up and flooded. The firemen kept the fire confined to these two rooms, and fifteen minutes after their arrival only a little smoke was left.

Not more than ten feet from the nursery where the fire was is the ward in which were asleep the little infants, from a day to a few months old. They were easily removed to other parts of the asylum. There are 700 children in the asylum.

Soon after the flames were discovered the rooms near by were filled with smoke. As quickly as the work was done many of the children were soon crying and coughing.

The fire is supposed to have been due to defective electric insulation.

DENIES LAND FRAUD CHARGE.

Senator Mitchell Says Report About Him Is a Lie.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 24.—Dr. W. H. Davis, Mayor of Albany, Ore., appeared before the Federal Grand Jury to-day to explain his connection with the land frauds. The Grand Jury has adjourned until Tuesday morning, and it is not known when Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann will appear before the body. Senator Mitchell to-day declared in emphatic terms his entire innocence of any part in the land frauds.

"I have little to say at this time except to declare in the most unqualified terms that I was in no way concerned in the land frauds," said the Senator. "I have done a great deal of work for the people of Oregon, who had business at the General Land Office, and frequently was flooded with letters asking my assistance, but I never have been concerned in any fraud upon the Government."

"One of the rumors is that you received large sums of money for expediting claims to patents. Is that true?"

"That is an infernal lie," he replied. "If that statement is made by any one it's an absolute falsehood."

Representative Hermann also entered an emphatic denial. C. E. Loomis, formerly special agent of the General Land Office, and ex-Forest Superintendent Ormsby are also accused in connection with the frauds. Loomis was one of Hermann's confidential men.

MILES DECLINES TWO SALARIES

Will Be Inspector General on Gov. Douglas's Staff, at Own Request.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—A rearrangement of the most important positions on the staff of Governor-elect William L. Douglas was decided upon to-day. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, (retired,) instead of being made Adjutant General, will be appointed Inspector General, and will act as the military advisor of the Governor, in effect holding the position of Chief of Staff. The Adjutant General will be Lieut. Col. William Stopford of Beverly.

This change of plans was made at the request of Lieut. Gen. Miles, who does not wish to draw two salaries, one from the Nation and the other from this State, as he would be entitled to do if assigned to duty in this State by the War Department, and subsequently made Adjutant General. There is no salary attached to any of the positions on the Governor's staff, with the exceptions of those of Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. Stopford was to have been made Commissary General, but that position will be filled by Capt. William H. Emery of Boston.

Chicago Strike Avoided by Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Arbitration has been employed successfully to settle wage scale differences between office building managers and 200 stationary firemen employed in 125 down-town office blocks. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, acting as umpire in the dispute, fixed the pay of firemen for the coming year at the same figure in effect this year. Both sides announced willingness to abide by the decision.

The Aipers Pharmacy, Broadway and 31st St., is headquarters for reliable prescription work, pure drugs, elegant perfumery. Its soda water from germ-proof apparatus is unsurpassed.—Adv.

PINEHURST, AUGUSTA, CAMDEN, FLORIDA. Southern Ry. the popular route. Lv. New York daily 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. Superb dining and sleeping car service. The sumptuous Southern's Palm Limited inaugurated Jan. 9th, 1905. Reservations can be made upon application at N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

BRINGS PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST JUDGE FURSMAN

Schwarzkopf, Former Partner, Gets Warrant for His Arrest.

TROUBLE OVER A $2,400 NOTE

Indictment Against the Lawyer on Judge's Charge of Embezzlement Is Quashed.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Dec. 24.—Following the quashing of the indictment for larceny against him, John Schwarzkopf, an attorney of New York, obtained a warrant this afternoon for ex-Judge Edgar L. Fursman of this city on a charge of perjury. The two men were formerly law partners.

County Judge Tierney handed down a decision this afternoon on the motion argued before him some time ago for a dismissal of the indictment found against Schwarzkopf, and immediately afterward the lawyer went before Magistrate Jones and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Judge Fursman. The warrant was granted and Judge Fursman was notified to appear in court on Tuesday next.

Schwarzkopf made affidavit that Judge Fursman gave false testimony before the Grand Jury to obtain the indictment. He said that he would also bring an action against the Judge for false imprisonment.

Judge Fursman said to-night that everything would be straightened out when he appeared in court on Tuesday.

There has been trouble between ex-Supreme Court Justice Fursman and John Schwarzkopf for a long time. When Asa Bird Gardiner was District Attorney Mr. Schwarzkopf was one of his deputy assistants, and he remained in the office under Eugene Philbin.

The law firm of Fursman, Little & Schwarzkopf was formed by Judge Fursman after he left the bench, with offices at 32 Nassau Street. In the early part of the present year Mr. Little severed his connection with the firm, which had been very successful, and soon afterward the partnership was dissolved. One of the cases in the hands of the firm was a claim against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which was finally settled for $2,700, the money being paid to the firm. Shortly afterward, it was alleged, that no accounting had been made to the plaintiff, a young man named Vincent Meaussman, who had been hurt in a trolley accident.

Mr. Schwarzkopf was summoned to appear in court, but failed to do so, and was thereupon arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. He was released, after having given a note for $2,500, signed by a Dobbs Ferry brewer. The money was paid over by Judge Fursman, who said he discovered last October that the note was worthless, and he caused Schwarzkopf's arrest when the latter visited Troy. Later Schwarzkopf was released.

TOMMY HAD HIS FLING.

Set Lounge Afire, Interrupted a Plum Pudding, and Got Poetic Justice.

Four-year-old Thomas Fox is recovering from a sudden spanking at his home, at 990 Brook Avenue, and his uncle, James Halpin, is recovering from burns on the hands. Tommy and his friend, five-year-old William Mauser, of 888 Brook Avenue, were playing in the parlor of the flat yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. Fox was making a plum pudding in the kitchen. Tommy found a match, lighted it, set fire to the lounge, and then danced with glee to see the flames. William, however, was more cautious, and ran to the kitchen to ask Mrs. Fox to see the fire. Mrs. Fox saw the fire and her young hopeful also. Then she took Tommy from the room. William was also taken out.

The uncle, James Halpin, was asleep, but was awakened, and made efforts to extinguish the flames with a blanket and counterpane. He only succeeded in burning his hands. Policeman Windgartner sent in a fire alarm, and the firemen put out the flames by pitching the sofa out of the window.

LAWSON GOING TO MEXICO?

Report That He Will Investigate Standard Oil's Doings There.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, says that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, author of "Frenzied Finance," has engaged rooms at a hotel there for himself and party of friends. They will arrive there early in January.

It is reported that the object of Lawson's visit to Mexico is to investigate the operations of the Standard Oil Company in that country.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Lawson is with his family to-night and will not talk business. His secretary says he knows nothing of a Mexican trip or investigation.

LAWSON ONCE INDICTED.

Was Accused of False Statements, but Indictment Was Quashed.

While looking over old records, Chief Clerk Walsh of General Sessions has come across an old indictment against Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, charging him with knowingly circulating false statements, rumors, and intelligence with intent to affect the market price of stocks.

The indictment was found on April 22, 1890, against Lawson, jointly with William L. Vinal and La Salle J. Hayden. They were charged with having circulated rumors about the Lamson Consolidated Service Company of Boston.

Judge Martine dismissed the indictment against Hayden on June 4, 1890, and on March 24, 1891, the remaining indictments against Lawson and Vinal. Lawson was never arrested on the indictment.

MINE BLAZE STILL RAGES.

All Efforts to Check Flames Near Mahanoy City Unavailing.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Dec. 24.—All efforts to check the fire in the Morea Mine have thus far proved unavailing. At times the flames leap forty feet in the air. The slope has been almost entirely swept of timber from the pumphouse, where the fire originated last night, to the surface, a distance of nearly 400 feet.

The roof and sides of the slope have collapsed in several places. The colliery, which is one of the largest in the region, is in no danger.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 20 Ann St., 438 Sixth Av. Ask catalogue.—Adv.

A delightful delicacy, Carciofini, Young Roman Artichokes bottled in pure olive oil. Cesare Conti, agent, 35 Broadway.—Adv.

BATTLESHIP IOWA DAMAGED.

Struck a Pier While Being Docked at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 24.—The United States battleship Iowa, while being docked at a shipyard pier here to-day, came in violent contact with the structural work of the pier. The ash chute and guardrails were carried away, and the ship was otherwise damaged.

The Virginia Pilot Association will be required to stand the expense of repairs, one of the association's pilots being on board.

DYNAMITERS RENEW ATTEMPT.

Set Off Explosive Near a Newport, Ky., Machine Works.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Another attempt was made during the night to blow up the Newport Foundry and Machine Company's plant at Newport, Ky.

The entire building was shaken by a terrific explosion of dynamite. The dynamite was dropped near a fence, and consequently little damage was done, but the explosion was heard all over the city.

Five of the strike breakers were attacked by a large crowd of union sympathizers to-night. Martin Baurles, one of the non-union men, was beaten into insensibility, and one of the strike sympathizers was wounded with a knife.

CUSTOMS AGENT MURDERED.

Killed in Pennsylvania in November and Just Identified.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 24.—The head of the man who was murdered near Hickory Ridge, last November, was to-day identified by means of photographs as that of Antonio Cerrelli, an Italian custom house agent.

He came from Europe to Natalia shortly before the murder to attend the wedding of a sister and mysteriously disappeared. Letters accumulating for him in the post-office furnished the authorities the clue which led to the identification.

RAILROAD TRACK DISAPPEARS.

Sinks for Second Time Beneath the Waters of Storm Lake, Conn.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 24.—For the second time within a week a section of the New Highland Division track at the point where it crosses the edge of Storm Lake, at Stormville, N. Y., disappeared to-day beneath the surface of the lake.

After the disappearance of the track last Sunday a new roadbed was built by dumping in hundreds of loads of gravel. While a construction train was on the track today it was discovered that the rails were gradually slipping into the lake. A few minutes after the train moved away from the spot the track and embankment were engulfed.

$10,000 AWAITS SOME TOWN.

Lieut. Gov. Cushman's Stipulation in Will Is That It Take His Name.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 24.—The death of Mrs. Anna Cushman at Salem has released $10,000 held in trust, which was bequeathed by her husband, Lieut. Gov. Henry W. Cushman, to the first town of 1,000 inhabitants in the State o adopt the name of Cushman.

Bernardston can have the money if it takes the name, though it has less than 1,000 inhabitants. If the name is not adopted within five years by a Massachusetss town, then the offer is open to any town of 1,000 inhabitants in the United States.

SHE'S 104 YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

Mrs. Shepard Does Her Own Washing and Cooking, and Smokes a Pipe.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Mary Shepard of this city is looking forward with pleasure to the celebration to-morrow of her one hundred and fourth birthday. She will begin the day by attending early mass at St. Peter's Catholic Church.

Mrs. Shepard lives alone in her little cottage in Davies Street. She does her own washing, prepares her own meals, and between times finds solace in her pipe. No special festivity has been planned to mark the passing of another milestone in Mrs. Shepard's long life, but her many friends will see that the Christmas day is made a pleasant one for her.

SMALL RIOT ON CAR.

Christmas Shoppers, Bundle-Laden, Fight to Get Aboard.

Frantic efforts of more than a hundred men and women laden with parcels to get on a Mount Vernon car at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue about 6:30 o'clock last night precipitated a small riot.

As soon as the car came to a stop the crowd made a rush for both platforms. The motorman, Charles Jones, tried to keep the people off the front platform, and got into a fight with Philip G. Stiner, an iron worker. Detectives Buckridge and McAvoy happened to be on the car, and arrested Stiner on a charge of assault. After the trouble had been quelled Maurice J. Spaulding of 1,776 Bathgate Avenue reported to the police that a woman who had been with him in the rush lost a sum of money and some trinkets from a satchel. The police were sympathetic.

Traffic was delayed for a quarter of an hour.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS ACT.

Dean Hutton Gets Petition in Behalf of Sophomores Suspended in Gould Case.

The petition of the students to reinstate the sophomores suspended in the Kingdon Gould case was received by Dean Hutton yesterday. President Butler and he consulted over it for some time. Dean Hutton refused to say anything about the result of the conference, and Frederick P. Keppel said for the President that the university preferred to let the matter rest.

Some resolutions were adopted at the students' mass meeting pointing toward the abolition of street fights and kidnapping and leaving the hazing to the discretion of the student board of representatives. The method to pursue would be to recommend to this board, composed of the Presidents of all four classes in both the schools of the college and science, the names of such men as should in the eyes of the sophomores be hazed.

The Frank W. McCullough Abandoned.

The schooner Frank W. McCullough, which went ashore on Fire Island Bar Friday morning, is in a perilous condition, and yesterday the reports from Fire Island indicated that little hope was entertained of saving the craft. The crew had abandoned the vessel, and she was full of water.

PIER 35, NORTH RIVER. Tickets can be secured to all points South via Savannah Line.—Adv.

BLEW FORT TO PIECES FROM SEVEN TUNNELS

Then Japanese Annihilated Garrison at North Keek-Wan.

UNIFORMS COLOR OF EARTH

From Shell Hole to Shell Hole the Besiegers, in Twos and Threes, Crept Forward.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE THIRD ARMY, BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 20, delayed, via Yin-Kow and Tien-Tsin.—After the general assault of Nov. 26-27 (against the forts of Erh-Lung and Keek-Wan Mountains, resulting in furious fighting and great loss of life,) the Japanese were engaged in tunneling under the north fort of Keek-Wan Mountain. Two main tunnels ran under the north wall of the fort from the moat for a distance of forty feet, and there were five short branch tunnels.

On the morning of Dec. 18 seven dynamite mines were laid, the object of which was to destroy the north wall and so give the Japanese access to the fort.

The fort had so long resisted the assaults of the Japanese that it was considered necessary that the explosion of the mines and the subsequent attacks should be carefully planned. Gen. Samejima, commanding the left division, asked for volunteers who would be prepared to capture the fort or die in the attempt.

Two entire battalions answered the General's call, one from the left division and the other from the general reserves. The first battalion remained in the caponière galleries during the explosion of the mines, while the second battalion was in a parallel close to the wall of the counterscarp.

Attackers' Queer Costumes.

In order that the dark blue uniforms of the men might not show against the brown of the soil which would be turned by the force of the explosions, all the attackers wore brown woolen underdrawers over their trousers, and brown sweaters over their tunics. Instead of a cap each man wore a brown woolen headpiece, which extended to the shoulders, leaving only the face visible.

Every man carried a rifle in his right hand and dynamite grenades in his left, while a lighted slow match was attached to his cartridge belt, with which to ignite the fuses of the grenades. In this peculiar garb, with the lighted matches at their waists, the troops presented a strange appearance.

The soldiers of the battalions in the caponiere galleries, who were distinguished by white badges on their arms, were to make the second assault.

Gen. Samejima personally conducted these assaults at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 19, after the explosions had taken place.

Explosions a Wonderful Sight.

The first mine exploded without warning, and the explosion was not entirely successful, owing to the heavy concrete above the mine. Teh explosion of the second mine followed immediately, and this was succeeded by five smaller explosions.

The sight was wonderful in the extreme. Huge clouds of brown earth and débris of all kinds were thrown 200 feet in the air, and it looked as if the whole fort had been sent heavenward. When the clouds of earth had settled down, the snow for some 500 yards around the fort was covered with brown earth, pieces of timber, and blocks of concrete.

The explosions made two large breaches in the north wall of the fort, through which the Japanese in the moat swarmed. They charged so quickly that fifty of them were either killed or wounded by the falling débris.

The Japanese succeeded in gaining the ramparts and charged the interior of the fort, but they were repulsed by a portion of the garrison from behind a wall at the rear of the fort, which had not been touched by the force of the explosion. Behind this wall there were four field guns and three machine guns.

In the meantime the Russians had rushed some 300 reinforcements to the fort through the covered wall at the rear.

The second battalion of attackers was unable to advance immediately, as the sapping trenches from the parallel to the mont were filled with débris. When this débris had been excavated the battalion gained the moat and reached the ramparts through the breaches that had been made by the explosions.

Took Shelter in Shell Holes.

The commander of this enterprise realized that any attempt to gain the interior of the fort would end in disaster if his whole force advanced in one body, so he disposed of his men along the wall and ordered them to gain the lower level of the interior of the fort by twos and threes, and to find cover in the holes which had been made in the surface by the Japanese shells, these offering good cover from the rifle and machine gun fire directed from the rear of the fort. In these holes 150 of the attackers had found cover by 5 o'clock in the morning.

Advancing carefully, the Japanese approached the Russian defenses in the rear of the fort, and by working from hole to hole under cover of the darkness, the entire battalion gained the interior of the fort, notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the Russians.

The first charge made against the wall of sandbags proved unsuccessful, but charge followed charge until midnight, when the last corner of the Russian defenses was captured.

The fighting was desperate in the extreme with bayonets and dynamite hand-grenades, and the entire garrison was killed with the exception of a party of twenty, who escaped through the covered wall, which they destroyed behind them by exploding four mines, thus preventing the Japanese from pursuing them.

Garrison Died Fighting.

Though the numbers engaged and the area of the fighting were small, both assault and defense were more furious than any in the previous history of the siege of Port Arthur. With the exceptions noted,

the garrison died fighting to the last man with wonderful determination.

The final rushes of the Japanese were irresistible. Their wounded refused to retire, and insisted on continuing the fighting, saying that they had vowed to take the fort, and that they must succeed.

Four field guns and three machine guns were captured, and over 300 Russians were killed.

The skillful manner in which the second assault was executed prevented heavy losses and insured the capture of the fort, which, though not the largest, is one of the strongest of the eastern fortified ridge. The fort is important to the Japanese, as it opens a way up the gorge between it and the eastern part of Keek-Wan Mountain, and is the easiest point at which to pierce the principal line of fortifications for the purpose of gaining a foothold on the higher hills of the ridge.

The stubborn resistance made by the Russians was due to the fact that the captured fort was the key of the position at this point of their western flank.

TOGO'S FLEET DEPARTS.

Admiral Reports His Work at Port Arthur Done—Reviews His Losses.

TOKIO, Dec. 24.—Admiral Togo, telegraphing under date of Dec. 22, says:

"After 203-Metre Hill was occupied as the result of a gallant and desperate attack by the besieging army, the bombardment of the enemy's squadron by siege and other heavy guns became effective. In consequence, the battleships Poltava and Retvisan were sunk, and subsequently the battleships Pobieda and Peresviet, the protected cruiser Pallada and the armored cruiser Bayan, were sunk.

"The battleship Sevastopol escaped the land bombardment, left the harbor Dec. 9, and anchored near Chen-Tao Mountain. She was attacked there continuously by our torpedo boats and heavily damaged.

"The main strength of the enemy is completely crushed. Only a weak gunboat, the Otvashni, and several torpedo boat destroyers remain afloat.

"Under the circumstances our combined fleet has been removed as unnecessary from the blockade of Fort Arthur, which had been mantained since May 1. I have arranged for a closer watch for ships attempting to run the blockade and to watch the remnant of the enemy's squadron.

"During the blockade we suffered from the enemy's mines, both laid and floating on the high seas, and from dense fogs. The Miyako, (unprotected cruiser,) Yoshino, (protected cruiser,) Hatsuse, (battleship,) Kaimon, (gunboat,) Heiyen, (coast defense vessel,) and Saiyen, (cruiser,) were sunk, and many gallant and loyal officers and men were killed, but we succeeded in maintaining the blockade.

"When the enemy emerged from the harbor our fleet successfully engaged him, and finally, with the valuable support of the besieging army, succeeded in crushing nearly all the enemy's squadron. Our Second Squadron so heavily damaged the Vladivostok Squadron that it has since been unable to leave port.

"All this success is gratefully attributed to the brilliant virtue of our Emperor.

"During the blockade all the ships under my command splendidly accomplished the work and duty assigned to them. Especially to be noted are some of those who were engaged in the difficult and risky task of blockading and those who tirelessly accomplished the work of laying mines in the presence of the enemy, others who, braving all dangers, were engaged in the work of clearing mines away, and others still who were posted to watch the enemy and guard against the enemy's ships. Their combined work strongly contributed to the accomplishment of the blockade. I deem it my duty especially to mention my recognition of the valuable service rendered by the officers and men."

An imperial rescript despatched to Admiral Togo says:

"We hear with great satisfaction that our torpedo flotillas engaged in the work required of them at Port Arthur have gallantly and successfuly accomplished the duties required of them, and in so doing have had to brave the dangers of storms and shells by day and night.

"Despite all the difficulties confronting them, they have succeeded in performing their duties without the least confusion, rendering one another mutual assistance.

"We especially note their brave and loyal performance of the duties required of them and express our approbation of their gallant behavior."

The Navy Department declines to discuss the formation, movements, or plans of the Japanese flying squadron reported to be in the vicinity of Singapore.

MORE PEACE RUMORS DENIED.

Czar Has Not Written to President Loubet Accepting Mediation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The French Embassy absolutely denies that the French Ambassador, M. Bompard, was the bearer of any letter from the Emperor to President Loubet accepting the mediation of France in the war. He did bear an autograph letter from the Czar to M. Loubet, but it was of a felicitious character.

M. Bompard left here as convinced as ever of Russia's purpose to prosecute the war until victory is achieved.

Ambassador Hardinge, whose visit to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff on Wednesday, taken in conjunction with Ambassador Benckendorff's audience of King Edward on Thursday, gave rise to more suggestions of mediation authorizes the statement that the interview with Count Lamsdorff was without special significance. Ambassador Hardinge has not the slightest reason to believe that mediation would be any more acceptable to Russia now than hitherto.

RUSSIA'S NORTH SEA CASE.

Delegates in Paris Say They Can Prove Presence of Japanese Ships.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Russian defense before the international commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident is practically completed. The main features are:

First—That the firing by the Russian squadron was justified as a defense against attack. This entails proving the presence of Japanese torpedo boats. The Russian delegates declare that they possess this proof in the most positive and overwhelming form.

Second—That even if the Russians were not attacked they believed they were attacked, and therefore the defensive measures taken were in absolute good faith.

Third—At most the affair was an accident at sea, where the dangers and risks are extreme and analagous to the British battleship Camperdown ramming and sinking the British battleship Victoria and the recent firing by a British warship upon a coasting vessel during target practice.

The preliminaries of the commission heve clearly shown that the British are anxious for the prompt disposal of the case, while the Russians do not object to delay.

Finnish Diet's Appeal to Czar.

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 24.—The majority of the special committee of the Finnish Diet appointed to report on the petition that steps be taken to re-establish the Finnish Constitution has reported in its favor, leaving it to Emperor Nicholas to initiate the measures "necessary to the re-establishment of the constitutional administration and legal order of things in Finland."

THE LATEST POSITION CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE AT PORT ARTHUR.

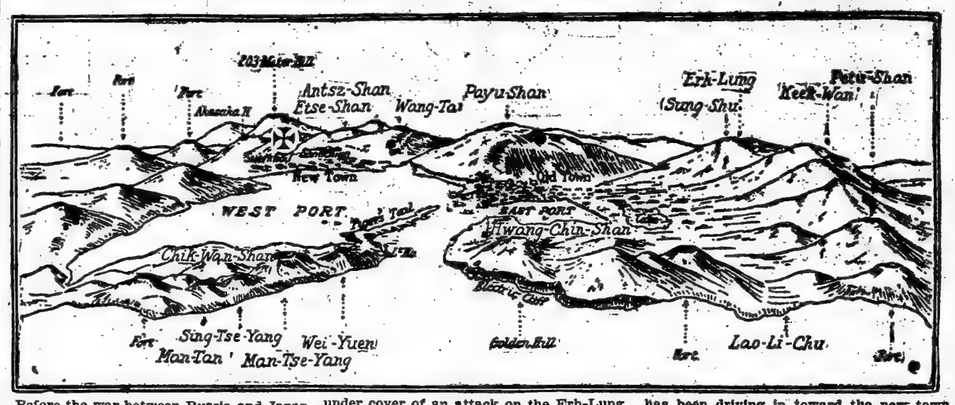

Before the war between Russia and Japan began some well-informed persons stated that the Japanese General Staff had discovered a weak point in the defenses of Port Arthur. It was said that officers of the staff, disguised as coolies, had been present at Russian manoeuvres and knew one place where a wedge could be driven that would force the strong chain of forts even if all other points proved impregnable.

The swift advance of the Japanese toward the harbor by way of the Meter range indicates that they have found this weak point. Their capture of 203-Meter Hill was made under cover of an attack on the Erh-Lung, Sung-Shu, and Keek-Wan forts of the eastern chain of defenses. Evidently the Russians had not expected a determined attack in this direction, as they had not fortified the Meter range so elaborately as other near-by hills, and the force guarding it was not large enough to resist a determined attack.

The above map, however, shows what a commanding position 203-Meter Hill afforded to the besiegers. It is higher than any other hill shown. It not only dominates the harbor, but the permanent forts at Ants-Shan, Etse-Shan, and Wang-tai.

Under the protection of its guns Gen. Nogi has been driving in toward the new town and the harbor. He first took Akasaka Hill below, and has now taken the hill between Akasaka Hill and the town, marked by the Maltese cross.

Northeast of Port Arthur are shown the three forts against which the Japanese have been determinedly advancing for months. They are holding positions on the parapets of Erh-Lung and Sung-Shu Forts and have taken almost all the approaches leading to Keek-Wan.

Payu-Shan, above the old town, protected the Russian warships until the capture of 203-Meter Hill. All except the Sevastopol, which was sunk outside the harbor, were destroyed at its base.

JAPANESE SWING ROUND BIG PORT ARTHUR FORTS

Take Heights Overlooking the New Town and Harbor.

TWO RUSSIAN GENERALS SLAIN

Kondratenko and Irman Killed and Fock Wounded on 203-Meter Hill—Land Guns Bombard the Sevastopol.

TOKIO, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from the Japanese Army before Port Arthur, timed last midnight, says:

"On Dec. 22 the Russian defense works on the heights east of Yang-shu-Ho, Sungshu Mountain, Erh-Lung Mountain, and the "H" forts were bombarded by the Japanese with heavy guns, which inflicted considerable damage.

"As a result of the bombardment a detachment of the Japanese right wing at dawn Dec. 23 attacked the enemy on the heights east of Yang-shu-Ho and captured the ridge and heights at 7:40 in the morning.

"Afterward the enemy concentrated his fire from several forts at Tai-yan-Kow and Ya-ho-Tse upon our newly occupied position, following this with a determined counter-attack, during which hand grenades were thrown, but our force finally repulsed the enemy.

"Later, as the enemy's bombardment abated, we constructed some defensive works, so that our occupation became more assured.

"As a result of our heavy guns' bombardment during and before the attack, the fort west of Tai-yan-Kow was set on fire. One fifteen-centimeter gun in each of the forts was destroyed. The covers were also considerably damaged.

"According to the statements of prisoners captured at Keek-Wan Mountain Dec. 18 and of Russians who surrendered in the vicinity of Etse Mountain Dec. 22, during the battle of 203-Meter Hill Gen. Kondratenko, commander of the Seventh East Siberian Rifles Division, and Gen. Irman, commander of the Fourth Artillery Brigade, were killed, and Gen. Fock, commanding the Fourth East Siberian Division, was wounded."

The advanced Japanese batteries at Port Arthur have succeeded in reaching the Russian battleship Sevastopol. One successful hit is reported. It is expected that the battleship will soon be completely destroyed.

The heights east of Yang-shu-Ho, the latest position captured by the Japanese at Port Arthur, will enable their guns to command the harbor and the new and old towns by direct bombardment. The ridge is one and one-half miles south of 203-Meter Hill and directly overlooks the new town, in which are all the principal Russian buildings.

The position, however, is particularly valuable for another reason. Guns dominating the harbor would have been of great advantage to the attackers a month ago, but after the capture of 203-Meter Hill they were able to aim at the Russian warships sufficiently accurately to destroy all of them, although it is understood that the gunners could not actually see the vessels.

The capture of Yang-shu-Ho means that the Japanese are working round the great chain of forts, and that before long, unless a counter attack by the garrison should prove successful, they will have cut off the retreat of the Russians to the great fort on Liao-thie-Shan promontory, the southern extremity of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula, and the point to which the Russians have all along intended to retire when the time for a last stand came.

ONE REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Passport System to be Abolished—Concession to Two Zemstvos.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—It can be announced that Russia is on the eve of abolishing the passport system. The matter has already been decided in principle by the commission which is investigating the passport question.

A new law will be promulgated by the Senate within six weeks, as one of the solid reforms resulting from the administration of Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

For the present the abolition of the passport system will only apply to Russians, and not to foreigners, although it is intended at the end of the war to abolish the system governing foreigners also. The State tax on the latter, however, will be removed.

The abolition of the passport system in Russia will work a complete revolution, not only in removing every individual in the empire from constant surveillance by the police, but in many other ways increasing personal freedom.

It is impossible under the present system for a peasant to leave a commune without an indorsed passport.

A strong effort was made in 1847 to abolish passports. The measure was then shelved until 1869, when a special commission investigated the subject and decided that it was impossible to abolish the system. Since then the law has been enforced with the greatest severity.

To the Zemstvos of the Government of Tver and the District of Novotorshsk the right to elect their Presidents from among their own members has been restored. A year ago M. de Plehve disapproved of the Presidents elected by these Zemstvos and replaced them with his own nominees. The restoration of the right to elect the Presidents is regarded as significant.

MOSCOW, Dec. 24.—Expressions of sympathy with the reform resolutions, passed at the recent conference of Zemstvo representatives, raised a storm at the session of the Agricultural Society here yesterday.

A statement, signed by twenty-eight members, indorsing the Zemstvo resolutions was introduced by a member. The President objected, but, notwithstanding his protest, the communication was read. A representative of the Kostroma Branch of the society was heartily cheered when he announced that the Kostroma Branch had passed a similar resolution and had demanded the termination of the war.

The President thereupon left the hall, and the assembly proceeded to elect a new President.

CHERNIGOFF, Russia, Dec. 24.—Forty members of the local Zemstvo, including the President, who signed the recent telegram to Emperor Nicholas, have resigned.

TAKE JAPANESE TRENCHES.

Russians Inflict Heavy Loss on Foes in a Fight in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports having made yesterday a reconnaissance in force in the direction of the Japanese positions at Bentsiaputze.

The Russians forced an entry into Bentsiaputze, occupied some of the intrenchments, and repulsed the counter-attacks of two battalions of Japanese with great loss, the Japanese leaving nine prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

The Russian losses were three officers and six men killed and three officers and sixty-one men wounded.

ALARMED GOVERNMENT CLERKS

Joker Started Report That They Were to Work from 8 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Government clerks of Washington have been suffering from a frightful scare, which it now appears was without cause. The story was circulated that Representative Gillett of Massachusetts was going to introduce a bill fixing their hours from 8 to 5.

The story was believed by the clerks because it was Mr. Gillett who engineered the fixing of the closing hour at 4:30. It had always been 4 o'clock until he took a hand. Gillett has been both feared and detested by the clerks ever since that time, and there is a firm belief among them that he is capable of any enormity. Hence the 8-to-5 story found ready credence.

The story was started by a practical joker who enjoys seeing the sufferings of others. Mr. Gillett said to-day that he had no such intention and had never had it.

RAILROAD MEN TO ROOSEVELT.

Texas and Pacific Employes Invite Him to Visit Fort Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 24.—The employes of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company have extended the following invitation to President Roosevelt to visit Fort Worth next Spring, when he makes his Southwestern trip.

"One thousand railroad men, employes of the Texas and Pacific Railroad residing in Fort Worth, respectfully and cordially extend to you an invitation to visit our city in the Spring during your Southwestern itinerary. We assure you, Mr. President, that this arm of industry will tender you that hospitable welcome due to the Chief Executive of our country.

"We further express our gratitude to you for your recommendation to Congress for the better regulation of railroads and shortening the hours of service of employes, and we further hope that your life will be spared to see the crowning glory of your Administration accomplished—the Panama Canal."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WRIGHTSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 24.—Wrightsville had last night the greatest fire in its history. Two banks, five stores with their stocks, and two offices were burned. The total loss is about $100,000, with probably $75,000 insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Fire of unknown origin to-day destroyed the warehouse of the Pooley Furniture Company's factory, entailing a loss estimated at $50,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Fire to-day damaged a West Side apartment building here to the extent of $50,000, and caused a loss of $20,000 to tenants of the building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:30 A. M.—27 Pitt Street; Morris Rochestein; damage trifling.

4:50 A. M.—229 Grand Street; Baumgold Brothers; damage, $10.

5 A. M.—509 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

6:25 A. M.—336 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Anthony Stablio; no damage.

7:55 A. M.—120 William Street; Lane & Sink; damage, $1,000.

9:10 A. M.—171 First Avenue; A. Julian; damage, $300.

9:25 A. M.—120 Mulberry Street; George Weeks; damage, $50.

11:30 A. M.—423 Lenox Avenue; Samuel Greenberg; damage, $10.

11:50 A. M.—308 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Louis Constance; damage, $500.

12:10 P. M.—12 Washington Market; Charles B. Blackburn; damage, $500.

1:15 P. M.—234 Mott Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—172 Delancey Street; Harris Burnstein; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—9 Roosevelt Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:10 P. M.—138 Eldridge Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—302 Third Avenue; Howell Grippen & Co.; damage, $200.

3:00 P. M.—127 Pitt Street; David Leventhal; damage, $10.

3:00 P. M.—990 Brook Avenue; Michael Fox; damage, $35.

3:10 P. M.—314 East Fourteenth Street; Annie Jeinese; damage, $300.

3:55 P. M.—310 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; David Pullock; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—321 Ninth Avenue; Thomas Smith; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—418 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Max Gainsey; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—534 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

8:05 P. M.—78 Suffolk Street; Harry Rosenbaum; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—517 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; William Sidway; damage, $500.

9:10 P. M.—416 East Eighty-ninth Street; Igratz Newman; no damage.

10:40 P. M.—274 Henry Street; Abraham Goldberg; no damage.

11:15 P. M.—Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue; New York Foundling Asylum; damage, $200.

MARSHAL RAIDS PIKE AND COLLECTS HIS BILL

Once Turned Away, He Returns with Husky Policemen.

PERFORMERS GO ON STRIKE

Management, However, Has Plan to Pacify Them, and Hopes to Fill Out Engagement.

City Marshal Irvine, aided by four or five husky Tenderloin policemen, made a raid on the box office of the Pike Show at Madison Square Garden last night and collected $200 on an attachment in favor of Francis Aubrey, a lithographer of 128 Fourth Avenue. When the Marshal first demanded the money he was told in plain terms to go way back and find a seat. He said he'd get a policeman, and the man in the box office told him he could. Then the Marshal went to the Tenderloin Police Station, got Roundsman Williams, collected four patrolmen around the entrance of the Garden, and swooped down on the lone defender of the funds.

The persuasion of five blue uniforms and five black nightsticks was very powerful. The trembling Treasurer counted out $200 in crisp bills while the policemen hovered over him threateningly. Then Marshal Irvine got the bills for Aubrey.

The New York Art Exposition Company, which has been running the show at the Garden, is in a curious condition. Judging from the accounts of the different Secretaries, Treasurers, and Directors, every man in it is suing every other man for damages. The actors went on strike yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; after that there was nothing going on except the "Morocco Village" show, and the soothsaying of three or four persevering fortune tellers.

The acrobats, ballet dancers, bicycle riders, and others who went to make up the free vaudeville show quit; they said they weren't in the show business for their health, and averred that they as well as other folks had bodies to feed.

The shops selling handkerchiefs, leather purses, and other things were still open and doing business in a languid sort of way, but their patronage was slim.

Mario Salvini, who was Italian Commissioner to the Fair in St. Louis, was supposed to be backing the "Pike" at the Garden. He subsided into invisibility about twenty-four hours after the doors were opened Monday, and hasn't been seen around there since. Hollander & Co. of 88 Wall Street are put down on the programme as Directors.

It is understood that they helped Signor Salvini in his efforts to remove the St. Louis Fair to New York. Now they have a lien on the company, as have also Weber & Rush, who sub-lease the Madison Square Garden for a consideration of some $20,000, of which $14,000 was paid in cash and $6,000 is still due.

There was a Deputy Sheriff at the Garden last night having a court order for one of the creditors. He and the marshal were vying with each other to see which could get at the money first, and the marshal won out. Then there was some sort of a dispute, and the two men went over to the Tenderloin Station to settle the matter. Sergt. Wall has no powers as a judge, though, and refused to arbitrate. Whereupon the marshal and the Sheriff departed, the $200 roll bulging out of the marshal's vest pocket in a way that made him smile.

The press agent and manager of the Garden show say it is going to stay out its time at the Garden this week. They have made a proposition to the Eskimos, the Filipinos, and other exhibitors by which they hope the latter will agree to remain on view for a certain percentage of the gate receipts.

Falls on Street and Dies.

Two little girls ran up to Policeman Norbury yesterday afternoon and told him that a man had fallen in front of the house at 320 East Thirty-third Street. Norbury found that the man was unconscious from a wound in the head which it is believed he received by falling. He died in the ambulance before Dr. Nolle could get him to Bellevue Hospital. He was about sixty years old and appeared to be a laborer.

Father and Son Buried Together.

There was a double funeral yesterday in Sheepshead Bay, when services were held over the bodies of Michael and Thomas Dowd, father and son, in St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church. Michael Dowd, who was seventy-five years old, and an old resident of Sheepshead Bay, died on Wednesday morning, his son's death having occurred the day before. Both died of pneumonia. The elder Dowd was a builder and the son was in business as a plumber.

Prisoners Discharged for Christmas.

Judge Frank J. Higgins of the First Criminal Court of Jersey City gave fifteen prisoners their liberty as a Christmas gift yesterday. The prisoners were in for petty offenses, nearly all being "drunk and disorderlies." Judge Higgins denied that he gave reporters and court attachés the privilege of selecting for pardon any prisoner convicted before him.

Physician Convicted of Murder.

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 24.—Dr. J. D. Todd, a practicing physician and a member of the State Legislature, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury here to-day, and his punishment fixed at twelve years in the penitentiary. Dr. Todd shot and killed R. T. Wall, a farmer, at Richards, Mo., last May.

Full Dress Suitings

In opening the season, we direct attention to a range of eighteen grades of the most elegant fabrics possible to obtain. Fill our interior silk trim made special to our order.

From $45.00 to the finest.
High grade work—minimum cost.
No finer finish possible to obtain.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
119 & 121 Nassau St.

SAILORS HAVE THRILLING ESCAPES ON THREE SEAS

Constant Battle with Sharks in Row of 200 Miles.

LINER ROMAN BADLY BATTERED

Had Seventeen-Day Trip from Liverpool to Portland—German Steamer in Circular Hurricane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—A voyage of 200 miles by oar, almost destitute of provisions and water, and pursued by a school of giant sharks that day and night threatened momentarily to capsize the craft and devour its occupants, was the experience of Capt. Sam Harris and four South Sea Islanders, who composed the crew of the little trading schooner Victor, wrecked on Apataki Island on Nov. 30. Apataki is 200 miles from Papeete, the Port of Tahiti.

This is a tale of the sea brought by the liner Mariposa, just arrived, which left Papeete on the day Capt. Harris and his men landed there, emaciated and nearly crazed, but still alive.

When the Victor struck the reef, the shipwrecked crew barely had time to put off in the boat for their long voyage, made without a compass and no sail, with one day's provisions on board and half a dozen cocoanuts. The milk from the latter was all they had to drink during the 11 days it took to reach Papeete. The passage was enlivened by a constant combat with the sharks. In verification of their story oars were shown splintered and worn repelling the attacks of the ferocious fish which gave them no rest.

The Victor was a trader among the Friendly and Society Islands.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 24.—A report of continuous battling with rough seas, breaking of the ship's fittings, and loss of provisions by the repeated sweeping of the steamer by immense waves was brought in to-day by the Dominion liner Roman, which arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of seventeen days.

As soon as the Roman reached the open sea, on Dec. 8, the gales began, and damage to her upper works resulted. On Dec. 13 a heavy sea swept the length of the ship. Sheep pens were smashed, the forward ventilator was broken in, and tons of water went below. For several days the ship did not seem to make headway.

Last Sunday a great wave, rushing below decks, completely extinguished the galley fires. Provisions were badly damaged and several men were thrown down and bruised. The galley fires soon after were extinguished a second time.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The German steamer Trautenfels, which arrived here to-day from Calcutta, suffered considerable damage in the heavy gales of the past two weeks. On Dec. 17 she encountered a circular hurricane, and mountainous seas swept over the steamer, compelling her to heave-to for over twenty-four hours. Her steering gear was disabled, her bridge and lifeboats were damaged, three ventilators were carried away, and a number of compartments flooded.

Capt. Pfeiffer remained on the bridge over thirty-six hours. The crew, which was made up entirely of Chinese, became panicstricken. The cargo is valued at $1,500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—Struck by a huge wave that looked to the passengers as though it might engulf the entire ship, the steamer Rhynland, which arrived to-day, had an exciting experience on the way here from Liverpool. The Rhynland left Dec. 7, and ten days later the storm became so severe that her course was altered fifty miles southward in an effort to escape the buffeting. The next day at noon a wave higher than the masthead struck the ship.

John Bergensen, a seaman, was swept the entire length of the deck from the bow. He saved his life by clinging to the rail until rescued. Cornelius Prince, the steward, was carried along the deck in the wave and clung to the life line. The panic among the passengers was only quelled by the coolness of the officers.

UNION RULE IN JERSEY PLANT.

Hudson County Boulevard Commission Surrenders to Electrical Workers.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commission has adopted a resolution that all employes connected with the lighting plant of this board be required to procure membership in the local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Any lighting plant employe who fails to comply with the resolution by Feb. 1 next will, by such failure, lose his job. The resolution was adopted by the votes of Commissioners Magner and Diehm, the Democratic members. Commissioner Henry Frank, Jr., the Republican member, voted against the resolution.

FEARED TROUBLE IN COURT.

Mr. Carter Asked That His Brother-in-Law Be Excluded.

Mrs. Pauline Gray Carter, who is seeking to get possession of her ten-year-old son, Andrew Gray Carter, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday with her brother, Wickliffe Gray, when the case was called for argument on the writ of habeas corpus which Mrs. Carter sued out a few days ago.

Andrew Carter, the father of the boy, was in court and sat behind his attorney, I. N. Jacobson. As soon as Mr. Carter caught sight of his brother-in-law, Gray, he whispered to Mr. Jacobson, and the latter arose and asked that Mr. Gray be removed from the courtroom, giving as a reason that Mr. Carter feared Gray intended to do him bodily harm. Mr. Jacobson added that Gray had already threatened the life of Carter, and counsel feared that something would happen if they were permitted to remain in the courtroom together.

Franklin Bien, counsel for Mrs. Carter, told Justice Leventritt that there was no danger of Mrs. Carter's brother injuring Mr. Carter.

Mr. Jacobson said the boy was at his uncle's, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and was too ill to be brought here. Mr. Bien said that Mrs. Carter saw the boy a few days ago, and that at that time he did not appear to be very ill. He said that Mrs. Carter had obtained a Dakota divorce, and the custody of the boy. Justice Leventritt adjourned the case until Tuesday.

Opera Chorus Singer Dead.

Paolo Ragalgini, forty years old, who for seven years has sung in the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House companies, died last night of pneumonia in the boarding house at 605 Eighth Avenue, which for years has been patronised by Italian singers in the Metropolitan Opera House chorus. He was found dead in his room by William Diddi, a fellow-boarder.

Leading Specialty Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Waist House in the City.

Bonwit, Teller & Co

COMMENCING TUESDAY

December Clearing Sales
At Great Price Concessions.

SUITS and DRESSES

FORMER PRICES		REDUCED TO
45.00 TO 65.00	About 100 Velvet Dresses and Tailor-Made Suits in a variety of styles.	18.50 AND 25.00
29.00 TO 39.50	Broadcloth and Cheviot Coat Suits, Handsomely tailored. Coats satin lined.	18.50 AND 24.50
65.00 TO 110.00	High-Class Tailored and Semi-Tailored Velour and Silk Velvet Suits. Including this season's best models.	38.00 AND 48.00
35.00 TO 39.50	A Collection of Street Dresses in Plaids, plain colored Serges and Panama Cloth.	19.50

SQUIRREL-LINED COATS.

Collarless, handsomely braided or stitched. Value $37.50.....Now 25.00
With large shawl collar of natural squirrel. Value $42.50.....Now 29.50
With large shawl collar of sable squirrel. Value $42.50.....Now 31.00

Every one of these Coats is LINED WITH SUPERIOR GERMAN SQUIRREL, and guaranteed to give satisfactory wear.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS.

Lustrous skins (Leipzig dye). Collar and revers of Chinchilla, two-stripe Mink or Jap Sable. Value $175.00.....Now 125.00

SMALL FURS.

NECK PIECES.		MUFFS.
Now $21.50	Royal Ermine	Now $28.50
Now 10.00	Moire Astrachan	Now 12.50
Now 7.00	Natural Squirrel	Now 9.50
Now 6.50	Sabled Squirrel	Now 8.50

Twenty-Third Street, West.

MILK MILK MILK

Nature's indispensable food for all mammals! Humanity depends upon cows' milk which is produced in the country.

SEND AN ORDER

TO PARK FARM DAIRY
FOR
MILK, CREAM, or BUTTERMILK

All our milk in glass jars is Pasteurized, and it will be delivered pure, sweet and clean from the farm to your kitchen, whether Cottage, Flat, Hotel or Palace, at wholesale or retail.

MILK PARK FARM DAIRY, 507-509 W. 19th St., New York City. MILK

An Emblem of Purity
that brings in its train all the good things of life.

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

Pure, sparkling, and delicious. Recommended by best physicians and *sold everywhere.*

KILLED IN A FIST FIGHT.

Cotton Mill Strikers Made Ring in Snow and Settled Quarrel.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—John Parkinson, aged thirty-one years, is dead as the result of a fist fight, and Fred Booth, who, the police say, engaged in the fight, is locked up charged with manslaughter.

Both men formerly were employed in cotton mills and were out on strike. They quarreled this evening over dice, and later, by mutual agreement, met in a vacant lot to settle their differences in a bare-knuckle encounter. A ring was made in the snow and the men stripped to the waist.

According to the story of the only spectator, James Hogan, Parkinson led first, but Booth dashed the blow and caught the other with a fearful smash in the face that knocked him down. Hogan dragged Booth from the prostrate form of Parkinson and then notified the police. Parkinson died while being carried to a drug store. His skull was fractured.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Accused of Slaying Father-in-Law.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 24.—As the result of injuries alleged to have been inflicted by his son-in-law, Robert G. L. Hanna, aged fifty-seven years, of Broadford, died to-day. Shipley Spahr, the alleged murderer, has been arrested in Cussark, Preston County, West Va., and will be brought back to Fayette County. Spahr came to Broadford last July with the intention, it is said, of kidnapping his two-year-old boy. Hanna frustrated his design and was assaulted by Spahr, who immediately fled to West Virginia.

ODELL FIGHTING DEPEW TO KEEP LEADERSHIP

Barnes of Albany Might Begin Campaign to Supplant Him.

PARTY DIVISION THREATENING

Interviews and Meetings Planned to Aid the Re-election of Depew by Showing Public Sentiment.

Senator Depew, in announcing yesterday that there had been no developments in the Senatorship situation so far as he knew, said:

"But you can say that I will sit down to my Christmas dinner to-morrow with greater good cheer than ever."

It was learned that it is the purpose of those who have the campaign of Senator Depew in charge to have public sentiment on the Senatorship expressed in all important towns of the State. Prominent men in the various communities who favor Senator Depew's re-election will be asked to declare their preference in interviews, and it is not altogether improbable that a large number of meetings to indorse Senator Depew's candidacy may be held.

It is daily becoming more evident that, if Governor-Chairman Odell carries the fight against Senator Depew to the end, the result will be a division in the Republican Party in the State more serious than any which has occurred since the fight between the Stalwarts and the Half Breeds.

It is being said now that there is more than the Senatorship involved in the contest which has begun. Governor-Chairman Odell's leadership is said to be threatened. It has been well known in Republican circles for some time past that William Barnes was displeased when Gov. Odell was made Chairman of the State Committee, and that he is ambitious to wrest the State leadership from the present State Chairman. Mr. Barnes is now the reputed manager of Senator Depew's campaign, and if Senator Depew should triumph, Barnes, it is understood, would at once begin a campaign for the State leadership.

Governor-Chairman Odell is said to be thoroughly alive to the danger which threatens him and to have concluded that he cannot afford to allow a triumph of the Platt-Depew forces in the present contest. It is reported on good authority that he has already begun to lay wires to entangle Mr. Barnes and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff in their own bailiwicks. He is in a position to make entering wedges to undermine the influence both of Mr. Barnes in Albany and Mr. Woodruff in Kings, and it is reported that already he has set about to accomplish that result.

The Governor-Chairman is understood to feel that he and his political friends are acting in mere self-defense in endeavoring to defeat the re-election of Senator Depew. It is said to be their belief that in the event of the success of Senator Depew, the old Platt guard will at once formulate a plan of campaign the object of which will be to shear the Governor-Chairman of his power.

In his recent talks Senator Platt has indicated that the political friendship which existed between Gov. Odell and him for years is a thing of the past and cannot be revived; that from now on he and the Governor-Chairman are to be open political foes. There is little doubt that if Platt now had it in his power he would depose Odell as State Chairman.

All the indications, therefore, point to a hard fight in Albany over the Senatorship. The most peacefully inclined person in either camp appears to be Senator Depew, the man most directly concerned over the outcome of the present test of strength between the rival factions.

While his friends, led by Senator Platt, are counseling war and no quarter, Senator Depew is flitting between the rival camps, hopeful that those now arrayed against him will change in time to prevent political carnage. It is expected that during the present week there will be several conferences which may have an important bearing on the Senatorship.

ALDRIDGE NOT FOR BLACK.

Rochester Leader Resents Prediction in William Barnes's Organ.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.—George W. Aldridge, Republican leader in Monroe County, takes exception to the article printed in The Albany Journal, whose editor and proprietor is William Barnes, on the probable line-up of the Legislature on the Senatorship question. According to The Journal, Senator Depew is sure of 60 votes and ex-Gov. Black 49. Monroe's four Assemblymen and two Senators are placed in the Black column.

When asked whether this classification of Monroe was correct, Mr. Aldrich said:

"It is not. I think it is very poor judgment on the part of Mr. Barnes as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, in view of the fact that every effort is being made to harmonize all the elements of the party on the Senatorship, as is evidenced by the several conferences which have been held to attempt to say how various counties will or will not vote.

"By what right Mr. Barnes assumes to speak for the Monroe County organization I do not know."

RIVAL WESTCHESTER FACTIONS.

Followers of William L. Ward Fail to Draw Apgar Away from Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The relations of the Republican leaders of Westchester County are strained almost to the breaking point over the Senatorship. It became known to-day that the Republican County Committee, after holding a meeting and considering the question, left the entire matter in the hands of National Committeeman William L. Ward. This is practically an indorsement of ex-Gov. Black by Depew's home county.

Senator Carpenter denied to-day that he had called on Senator Depew and pledged his vote for him, but he would not say that he would not vote for him. They entered politics together in Westchester County forty-eight years ago, and have stumped the county from the same platforms nearly every year since.

Two of the Assemblymen from Westchester, George N. Rigby of the First District and J. Wainwright of the Second, have decided to cast their votes for Black. The only out-and-out supporter of Senator Depew in the Westchester delegation is Assemblyman Apgar of Peekskill, who represents Depew's old district. Senator Depew goes to Peekskill every year and makes his nominating speech. The relations between the two men are so close that the organization has been unable to move Apgar, and has given up hope of doing so.

Michigan Society's First Dinner.

The first annual banquet of the newly organized Michigan Society of New York will be held at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 20. Among the speakers will be Senators Alger and Burroughs, William Alden Smith, Chairman of the Michigan delegation in Congress, and Gov. Higgins of New York. President Roosevelt has been invited. The officers of the society, as just elected, are Josiah T. Newcomb, President; Dr. Howard Duffield, William K. Baldwin, Jr., Lewis Cass Ledyard, Vice Presidents; Judge Byron S. Waite, Treasurer; Stanley L. Otis, Secretary.

CITY HOSPITALS FULL.

Bellevue Putting Up Portable Wards—950 Patients There.

So many cases have been received in Bellevue Hospital in the last few days that the institution has been obliged to transfer many patients to the Metropolitan and City Hospitals on Blackwell's Island. As a result these hospitals have been filled to overflowing. One hundred extra cots have been installed in the Metropolitan, and as many in the City Hospital, and no more patients can be received in either place.

The normal capacity of Bellevue Hospital is 850 patients. Last night the institution contained 950 patients, 100 of them lying on extra cots. This is not the usual overflow season for Bellevue. Usually it is in October and early November that the facilities of the hospital are taxed.

To meet the unusual emergency, four iron and felt portable houses will be built. Work on them will begin to-morrow morning, and will be pushed energetically until the makeshift accommodations are completed. Two will be placed on the lawn, one on the south side of the insane pavilion and one on the tennis court. Each portable house will be 100 by 20 feet, and will accommodate comfortably 50 patients. To build and maintain them an appropriation of $15,000, granted recently by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such an emergency, will be used.

Acting Superintendent Rickard of Bellevue Hospital said last night that with these additions Bellevue had reached the limit of its capacity.

ARREST BRIDE IN CHECK CASE.

Bank Clerk Says She Passed Bad Paper —Policeman's Ruse.

Accused of passing a forged check for $200, Mrs. Ann Blood, a bride of two months, was arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her arrest was made by a court officer, who disguised himself in clerical garb in order to serve the warrant. Emil Hoefel, Jr., paying teller of the Sprague National Bank, made the complaint.

Mrs. Blood, who is twenty years old, lives at a boarding house at 33 Lefferts Place. She was married last October. The complainant, Hoefel, alleges that Mrs. Blood appeared at the bank on Dec. 3 and handed him a check for $200, drawn to the order of William H. Feely and bearing what purported to be Feely's indorsement on the back. A few days later, Hoefel asserts, Feely called at the bank and said his name had been forged on the check. Teller Hoefel, who knew Mrs. Blood, then went to her home and interviewed her. He says the explanation he received was not satisfactory, and he then obtained a warrant for her arrest.

Court Officer Joseph Murray, to whom the warrant was given, went to the house but was unable to get within reach of the young woman. Finally he made himself up to look like a minister, and with a book under his arm went to the house. To the maid he explained that he was a missionary in search of funds to buy Christmas dinners for the poor, and was admitted to the house. Seeing Mrs. Blood pass through the hall the officer stepped up to her and placed her under arrest. In court yesterday the young woman pleaded not guilty, and was held in $500 bail for a hearing on next Tuesday.

CALLS COURT DESPOTIC.

Lawyer's Plea for Colorado Election Official Who Was Sent to Jail.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—Lawyer Samuel Belford has drawn up a brief to be presented to the United States Supreme Court in the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Michael Dowd, one of the thirty election officials who have been sentenced to jail by the Colorado Supreme Court on charges of contempt based on their actions at the polls.

The brief questions the authority of the Supreme Court to assume jurisdiction of an election. It lays stress on the fact that the grounds for the action taken by the Justices is still a secret because no opinion has been handed down by the court. It declares that the remedy sought by the petitioners in this original case was purely political, and that the State Constitution expressly prohibits the courts from interfering with such cases. The brief continues:

"Wherein lies the difference between the arbitrary and despotic decrees of the Supreme Court and an imperial ukase which the Czar of Russia might issue?"

COLORADO MINERS PENNILESS.

Sixty Fleeing Men Arrive at St. Louis, All Looking for Work.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Sixty-two Colorado miners have arrived at St. Louis, after being driven out of the State by Deputy Sheriffs. Most of them left their wives and families at Cripple Creek and other places in Colorado. They are looking for work, and most of them are without money.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 24.—The Teller County cases against Charles H. Moyer and other officers of the Western Federation of Miners growing out of the strike troubles in Cripple Creek, have been transferred to Douglas County for trial, by order of Judge Cunningham, before whom a motion for a change of venue was argued in chambers here.

Judge Cunningham's decision covers all cases growing out of the industrial strike and in which motions for a change of venue have been filed.

BOSTON HARBOR TUNNEL READY

Subway Connecting City with East Boston to be Opened on Dec. 30.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The new tunnel which has been constructed under Boston Harbor from the mainland to East Boston by the City of Boston was leased to-day to the Boston Elevated Railroad Company for a term of twenty-five years, dating from 1897, when the act for the tunnel's construction was passed by the Legislature.

In consideration of the tunnel the railway company is to pay an annual rental to the city of an amount equal to three-eighths of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts each year of all its lines. In addition to this the railway company is to collect from each person passing through the tunnel a toll of 1 cent, which is to revert to the city. The East Boston tunnel, which is about a mile long, was built at an expense of over $3,000,000. It is now ready for use, and will be opened to the public on Dec. 30.

DROUGHT ENDS AT PITTSBURG.

Light Rain Welcomed—Reservoirs Able to Supply Water.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—The drought was broken last night by continued light rains. All the dry reservoirs, wells, and cisterns in this section are filling, and the water companies announce that they will turn on a supply of water for domestic consumers, but there is still no immediate hope of a boating stage of water.

Following the light rains of yesterday, a cold, drizzling rain in the early hours of the evening, although making life miserable for belated Christmas shoppers, was warmly welcomed, and fears of an epidemic of illness and cessation of manufacturing operations was at least temporarily averted.

TRAIN KILLS DEAF WOMAN.

She Did Not Hear the Cars and Was Run Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 24.—Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, forty-one years old, of 192 First Street, was killed by an east-bound passenger train at a temporary grade crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad between First and Duryea Streets early this morning.

Miss McLaughlin, who was very deaf, was on her way to her place of employment and did not hear the train approaching.

YOUNG COUNT ROBBED HIS HOST, POLICE SAY

Norman de la Creasesan Luis Held for Grand Larceny.

HIS ACCUSER ARRESTED, TOO

John S. Corning, Appearing in Court, Is Charged with Having Violated Parole Last Summer.

Count Norman de la Creasesan Luis, 22 years old, and a member of an old Bordeaux family, was taken before Magistrate Mayo, in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination on Tuesday. His accuser, John S. Corning, a retired merchant, living at 150 East Forty-seventh Street, appeared against him, only to be himself placed under arrest, as he was recognized by the court officers, they declare, as a man who had violated a parole early last Summer. A charge of petty larceny was preferred against Mr. Corning.

It was Count Luis's accuser who betrayed the secret of his noble birth. When he was arrested on Friday night the Count told the police that he was "Milton Gloster."

The police say that the youthful Count formerly lived in the house of Mr. Corning, where he had been introduced by a mutual friend, who knew his parents in France. He came to America about five years ago. This friend died some months ago, and Luis went to Mr. Corning and obtained a home and work to do.

For eight months, the police say, the Frenchman systematically robbed his employer, taking costly silverware, cut glass, and gold candelabra. The house was richly furnished, for Mr. Corning is a man of means. The charge of petty larceny preferred against him was the result of an Italian barber's complaint, the barber charging that he took from the shop three razors which he had left to be honed without paying 75 cents for the work.

Mr. Corning noted the loss of his property, but attached no suspicion to the young man. He finally called in the police, who learned that the young man was spending considerable time in the Tenderloin. Detectives Crotty and O'Connor who were detailed on the case, traced a number of articles which Mr. Corning later identified as belonging to him, to the rooms of Selma Hess. When Luis was arrested the woman readily turned the articles over to the police.

When the Count appeared in court yesterday morning he was represented by James Nugent, who said that, while his client had admitted his guilt, the confession had been made under duress, and demanded an examination. It was immediately after the date for the hearing had been fixed that the complainant, Mr. Corning, was recognized by Roundsman Jackson as a man who had been arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court last June on a charge of petty larceny, and on being paroled failed to return. He was rearrested and bail was fixed at $100. Mr. Corning was greatly chagrined when he had to send out for a bondsman.

Count Luis says he ran away from home to escape college. For a while he earned a livelihood about the Proctor theatres. For a long time he received no aid from his people, but he became ill and his father, who is a titled lawyer, then began sending remittances, which he has since continued.

NO TARIFF CHANGE—WAKEMAN.

Says Republican Party Seems to Have Gone Democratic Since Election.

After an extensive tour through the West, Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Secretary of the American Tariff Protective League, returned to the city yesterday more than ever convinced that there would be no tariff revision at the present session of Congress or at an extra session.

"The Republican Party seems to have gone Democratic since the election," said Mr. Wakeman, "but I am confident that the present agitation for a new tariff bill will come to naught when the Republican leaders who are now talking tariff revision come to understand just what an attempt to enact new tariff legislation would mean to the country.

"During my recent trip I have been talking with manufacturers in the cities of the Central States and the Middle West, and I know how they feel about the prospect of a new tariff bill. They all told me that if a serious attempt were made to change the Dingley bill, they would turn out goods only on orders. They would not take the risk of stocking up.

"Just think what that would mean. It would cut down the employment in the factories to about one-half what it is at present. Can the Republican party afford to bring about such a situation as that merely because of the clamor of a few people whose knowledge of conditions under the present tariff is limited and frequently erroneous?

"I do not say that there may not be some schedules in the Dingley tariff bill which might not be reduced without harm to the protected industries of the country, but I do assert that for every one schedule that might be reduced there are several that ought to be raised.

"The disposition of the membership of the Protective Tariff League toward revision, so far as I have been able to learn it, is to compel those who are asking for tariff reductions to bring in a bill of particulars. When they do that we will then be prepared to meet them. We will be able to make such a showing in favor of allowing the tariff to remain as it is or raising it, that all talk of revising the Dingley bill down will quickly come to an end."

TO SPEND MILLIONS IN MEXICO.

Guggenheim Interests to Show Faith in New Financial Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 24.—S. W. Eccles, Vice President and Traffic Manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company, who has been inspecting the Mexican smelters and mines of that company and the Guggenheim Exploration Company with Daniel and Solomon Guggenheim, is authority for the statement that the Guggenheim interests will expend millions of dollars in Mexico during 1905. He said:

"We have the utmost confidence in the Mexican Government and its new financial policy, and are showing our confidence by making preparations to spend millions in increasing smelter and mining operations in Mexico during the coming year. We believe that with the establishment of a stable currency Mexico will enter on an era of unequaled prosperity."

The Guggenheim interests are now practically in control of smelting operations in Mexico.

ORANGE GROVES FOR TEXAS.

Ranchmen Plan to Establish Them Below the Frost Belt.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 24.—Major John W. Armstrong of Austin, who owns a ranch of 200,000 acres, situated in the extreme southwestern part of the State, in the region which was recently opened up for settlement by the building of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad, says that he and three other large ranch owners of that section have formed an agreement to expend $20,000 each during the coming year in planting orange groves on their ranches. Major Armstrong says that it has been demonstrated beyond question that oranges and lemons can be successfully grown in that part of Texas.

"There are a number of volunteer orange and lemon trees around my ranch house which bear profusely, their fruit being of splendid quality," Major Armstrong said.

The region where it is proposed to grow these fruits on a large commercial scale is situated below the frost line. In latitude the region is about 250 miles south of Los Angeles, Cal., and on the same line as the Everglades of Florida.

GIRL FROM A [illegible]

Admits Her Story Implicating Two Men Was Made Up to Save Herself.

Katie Maloney, a fifteen-year-old girl who asserted that she had robbed a neighbor's flat at the bidding of a man, confessed yesterday that the story was made out of whole cloth. Had she adhered to it, as she had already done before two Magistrates, her testimony might have sent Thomas Comiskey and William Barrett to State Prison. The police say that such pertinacity and ingenuity are rare in so young a girl.

Katie, who is small for her age, climbed over the fire-escape into the rooms of Mrs. Healy at 19 Mangin Street, adjoining the Maloneys' flat, and took a diamond ring, a wedding ring, and a suit of clothes. She said, when arrested, that she had done this at the instigation of Thomas Comiskey, a youth of twenty, known to the police, who had told her that he would "blow the top of her head off" if she failed to do the job within a week.

Her story also implicated Barrett, a friend of Comiskey, who, she said, shared in the plot and the plunder. She kept the diamond ring "to make the other girls jealous," but said she gave the wedding ring to Comiskey, thinking that he might "brace up and lead a better life," and also gave him the suit of clothes. This story she told without variation both in the Essex Market Court and in the Children's Court, and the self-possession and dignity with which she told it made something of an impression.

Her nerves gave way yesterday, however, and in a fit of hysteria she confessed to Officer Aaron B. Spencer that she had hidden the wedding ring and the money for which the suit of clothes was pawned in the cellar of the apartment house, where they were found by the officer, and that she had concocted the story about Comiskey's threats in the hope of saving herself. The case will be tried in the Children's Court on Thursday.

OAKLEY ISSUES A DENIAL.

Declares Charge Welsbach Contract Mulcted City to be Untrue.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity officially denied a report last night published in an afternoon newspaper to the effect that the city had been mulcted to the extent of many thousands of dollars by the gas companies because of the failure of the companies to install as yet the full number of 22,500 Welsbach gas lights called for under the new contracts. Under the old rates the city paid $29 for each Welsbach lamp per year, but under the new contracts the rate was reduced to $24.75 on condition that 22,500 lights be used in place of the old open flame lights.

"The report that the gas companies have been collecting $29 right along on upward of 20,000 lamps because they have not installed the full number required under the new contracts is absolutely untrue," declared the Commissioner. "The city got the benefit of the $24.75 rate per Welsbach lamp from the very moment the new agreement was reached, and all the bills from that time on have been rendered in accordance. The gas companies started in as soon as possible to change the old open-flame lamps to Welsbach lamps, and at the present time the number of Welsbach lamps installed brings the total to within 100 of the 22,500 requirement. The number will be made up before Jan. 1.

"In the meantime, however, the city has suffered none at all, as the $24.75 rate has obtained from the minute of signing the new contracts, it then being up to the gas companies to get in the Welsbach lamps as soon as possible, so that they would have the city's business up to the extent required under the contracts."

SAY HE STOLE DIAMONDS.

Police Declare Man Intercepted a Present Worth $975.

Charged with having stolen a Christmas present of diamonds valued at $975, William Roseman, alias David Mendelson, who refused to give his address, was held in $1,000 bail for examination yesterday in the Tombs Court, by Magistrate Ommen. George E. Van Sant, agent for the Adams Express Company at Atlantic City, appeared in court as the complainant. He said that the diamonds were dispatched from this city, addressed to Oliver Ruther of Atlantic City, and that Roseman obtained them there by presenting a forged order.

Roseman, the police said, has been accustomed to loiter in jewelry stores on Maiden Lane, and on overhearing a sale, made note of the name and address of the person to whom the jewelry was consigned. He then appeared at the address and obtained the package, giving a receipt to the messenger.

Chester Billings of 58 Nassau Street also preferred a charge against the prisoner, saying that he had obtained goods valued at $200 in the same way.

KEPT WEDDING A SECRET.

Bloomfield Couple Wanted to Have It a Christmas Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 24.—Announcement was made here to-day of the marriage of Percy H. Johnson, a member of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission, and Miss Florence Agatha Maguire, a daughter of J. C. Maguire of 390 South Tenth Street, Newark.

The ceremony was performed on June 23 last at the Church of the Transfiguration in New York by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. The announcement of the wedding was kept for a Christmas surprise.

JUDGE'S WHISKERS ABLAZE.

They in Turn Set Fire to Christmas Tree and Nearly Caused Panic.

SOUTHBURY, Conn., Dec. 24.—A false beard worn by Burritt M. Tuttle, Judge of the Town Court, while enacting the part of Santa Claus at the Christmas celebration in the Methodist Church last evening, caught fire from the Christmas tree candles, and Judge Tuttle was severely burned. The church edifice was threatened with destruction, and a panic among the hundreds of women and children present was narrowly averted.

Prompt action by a few cool heads in the throng, who seized Judge Tuttle and wrapped him in their coats to extinguish the flames, while others beat down and stamped out the fire which was consuming the tree, prevented a greater disaster.

COST OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

American Board Expenditures for the Year $748,308.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The annual report of the American Board of Foreign Missions, made public to-day, announces that the total amount of disbursements during the past year was $748,806, an increase over the previous year of $7,785, and the excess of expenditures above receipts was $22,787.

Two new permanent funds have been added during the year, the Albert Wentworth fund of $1,000, the income to be used for the general purposes of the board, and the Rogene T. Fulton fund of $1,000, the income to be used for the support of a Bible reader in India. The additions to the conditional gift fund have been $71,426, and the fund, which six years ago was only $124,000, now amounts to $462,286.

Block on Long Branch Road.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 24.—The breaking of an axle of a car brought a north-bound freight train on the New York and Long Branch Railroad to a standstill near here this evening. Traffic was delayed about half an hour. North-bound trains following the freight were switched over to the south-bound track and then backed to the north-bound track after having passed the freight train.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Red Letter Day for collectors of "S. & H" Green Trading Stamps at The Big Store. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Merry Christmas!

MANY thanks to the public and to our faithful employes for making this the biggest and best Christmas season in our history.

Of course, there were shortcomings. They were inevitable. But we did all we could to minimize them.

We did everything possible to make Christmas shopping easy and satisfactory. We added hundreds of extra salespeople. We expanded our delivery service; we made every effort to cope with the tremendous volume of business that surged ceaselessly into the Store.

If through anyone's fault in our service you suffered any inconvenience, or if merchandise was not delivered in time or in faulty condition, we will satisfactorily adjust complaints if they are promptly brought to our attention.

We never find it too troublesome to please our public.

STORE CLOSED MONDAY.

The Great 1905 White Sales

Begin Tuesday Morning

with the largest stocks of Muslin Underwear, Household Linens, &c., ever gathered in New York. Astonishingly low prices.

Another Attraction Tuesday

will be a decisive clearance of the aftermath of Christmas stocks regardless of previous prices. Those who obtained gifts of money too late to purchase prior to Christmas will have a chance to obtain some rare bargains.

HANNAN CASE A MYSTERY.

Lodging-House Man Who Annoyed Dr. Buchanan Sent to Bellevue.

Leslie Hannan, twenty-nine years old, a musician, who for the last six years has conducted a lodging house at 131 Third Avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in charge of Detective Sergt. W. S. Day, and placed in the psychopathic ward.

The detective had a letter from Police Commissioner McAdoo addressed to the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Rickard, which requested that no information be given out concerning the case, as the Commissioner would explain at Police Headquarters. Dr. Gregory, in charge of the psychopatic ward, explained that Hannan was a friend of Commissioner McAdoo.

At Police Headquarters the blotter showed that the action in Hannan's case had been taken upon the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan of 54 East Fiftieth Street. According to the records, Hannan had annoyed a member of Dr. Buchanan's family by writing letters. Dr. Buchanan is the pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. When he was seen last night he refused to discuss the case.

Hannan is well known as a musician. He occupies with his wife the third floor of the house at 131 Third Avenue. Last evening Mrs. Hannan was not at home.

UMBRIA CUTS DOWN SCOW.

Collision Threatened with Ward Liner—Man Rescued by Tug.

While slowly proceeding down the bay on her way to the Hook the Cunarder Umbria yesterday morning ran into and cut in two an empty mud scow known as No. 22. One man was on the scow at the time, but he was rescued by the immigration tug Chamberlain, which was in the vicinity.

The Umbria was off Bay Ridge when the accident occurred. The Captain of the liner had evidently intended to go around the scow, and was manoeuvring with that object in view when the Ward liner Saratoga loomed up ahead. There was nothing to do but to bump into the scow, and a moment later the big liner went through the mud craft as if it had been so much tissue paper.

The name of the man on the scow was Andrew Hansen, and he jumped into the water a few seconds before the Umbria hit the scow. The Umbria was about to lower a boat to rescue him when the Chamberlain steamed up. The Umbria proceeded on her voyage.

BURGLARS' CHAMPAGNE LUNCH.

Also Examined Dr. Ferguson's Library Before Stealing $700 Worth of Silver.

Thinking he heard a noise in the kitchen of his house, at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Lind Avenue, in the Bronx, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. James P. Ferguson, who had been ill in bed for several days and did not care to risk going through cold hallways, whistled down a speaking tube, which led to the kitchen and then went to sleep.

Later in the morning when one of the servants went down to the main floor of the house, she found that about $700 worth of silver tableware had been taken away. On the dining room table were two empty champagne bottles, one plate, and one glass, as well as other evidences that one burglar had helped himself to a luncheon from the icebox before taking his leave.

Cigars were missing from Dr. Ferguson's library, and ashes were scattered about on the floor. On the library table were several books which had been taken from the shelves and examined.

NURSE'S ALARM NEEDLESS.

Patient, Thought to Have Fled, Returned After a Stroll.

The police were asked yesterday to look for George Aitkin, twenty-seven years old, of Carbondale, Penn., who was said to have escaped from the care of a trained nurse at the Grand Hotel, where he was staying with his brother, John Aitkin, and a sister, Miss E. L. Aitkin. The nurse reported that Aitkin, who is said to have a nervous trouble, had fled while the nurse was looking out of the window.

Within an hour, before the police alarm had been much more than sent out, John Aitkin reported to the police that the patient had returned to the hotel of his own accord, merely having gone for a stroll.

Rob Post Office of Christmas Mail.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Burglars plundered the Fort Thomas Post Office early to-day and escaped with stamps, registered mail, and a lot of Christmas packages that had been sent to soldiers at the fort. The robbers did not molest the iron safe, in which there was considerable money.

B. Altman & Co.

NOTICE. B. ALTMAN & CO., IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOM, WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AT 5 P. M. DAILY, BEGINNING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF

25,000 YARDS OF WHITE SILKS,

Commencing TUESDAY, December 27th,

including Crêpe de Chine, Imported Satin Messaline, Dress Taffetas, Imported Louisine, Japanese Habutai, Washable Silk Duck, Imported Satin Duchesse, Liberty Satin, etc., among which the following may be specially mentioned:

Imported Satin Duchesse, per yard . . . $1.38

Liberty Satin (22 inch), and Imported Peau de Cygne, per yard, ... 78c.

Imported Taffetas (20 inch), and Japanese Habutai (27 inch), per yard, ... 68c.

Imported Louisine and White Taffetas (19 inch), per yard, ... 58c.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

RAILROAD'S RIGHT TO LAND.

Jersey Line Fights Another's Attempt to Condemn Its Property.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 24.—Whether one railroad company can by condemnation proceedings under the act of 1890, acquire land that was bought by another railroad company for its own uses, is a legal question that was raised before Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort in Chancery Chambers here to-day. The contesting corporations are the Rahway Valley Railroad and the Morris County Traction Company.

The Rahway Valley Road early this month began condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of a number of parcels of land along the proposed route, among them being a tract which was until recently a part of the Martin estate in Summit. To-day ex-Judge Willard W. Cutler, representing the Morris County Traction Company, opposed the condemnation of a part of the Martin estate tract, on the ground that the Morris County Traction Company had acquired title to it by purchase.

Holding the legal question in abeyance Justice Fort appointed Surrogate George T. Parrot of Elizabeth and Charles F. Wood and Dr. J. Boyd Risk, both of Summit, as Commissioners to condemn the land in question pursuant to the Rahway Valley Railroad Company's application. When built the Rahway Valley Railroad, which, it is said, is to absorb the New Orange and Four Junction Railroad, will form a connecting link between the Lackawanna, the New Jersey Central, and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

IRISH GIANT IN DISTRESS.

Seven Feet One, Connery, Has to Go to the Island.

After having been exhibited for over forty years in practically every museum in America and Europe, William Connery, known as "The Irish Giant," was sent to the almshouse yesterday on his own application, as he is destitute. Connery is 7 feet 1 inch in height, and when eighteen years old began exhibiting. He traveled with Ellen Ewen, known as "The Irish Giantess," who was 6 feet 7 inches tall.

One of the favorite tricks of Connery was to hold a one-hundred-dollar bill in his hand and give it to any one who could reach it. He seldom had to give the money. For the last five years Connery had not exhibited. There was no further demand for his services, and for some time he has been a familiar figure on Fourteenth Street, where he advertised a cement. His funds ran out, however, and yesterday he was forced to ask for aid. He could not even wait over Christmas.

Connery is now fifty-nine years old, and is straight in stature as he was when a young man.

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL—J. C. Geddes, London.

GILSEY—Judge G. W. Brown, North Carolina.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Ellis, Boston; Sydney Hopper, Moscow; Walter Casperi, Berlin; A. H. McCarty, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Col. G. West-Jones, R. A., England.

DEC

1904

COERCION OF MOROCCO BY FRANCE IS EXPECTED

Occupation of the Most Important Ports a Probability.

AN ARMY READY IN ALGERIA

Should the Sultan Remain Obdurate, the Country Could Easily Be Invaded from the French Colony.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The crisis in Morocco is assuming a warlike aspect, leading the Government to consider all eventualities, including the possibility and even the probability of the occupation of six or seven of the most important ports, giving France control of the Moroccan customs and communication with the outer world. France's action will not be definitely determined until the Sultan responds to the French demands for redress.

The occupation of ports is considered to be more effective than a naval demonstration, as the American demonstration at Tangier showed that the Moors are unmoved unless such action is accompanied by coercion.

Should the seizure of ports not bring the Sultan to terms France would be able to send a military expedition from Algeria. The French troops in Algeria number 50,000, and they can easily be increased by 80,000, whereas the Sultan's army does not exceed 3,000 men.

However, Foreign Minister Delcassé is moving cautiously, and is still hopeful that a resort to force will be unnecessary.

TANGIER, Dec. 24.—The British Minister has instructed the British Consul and all British subjects to leave Fez.

It is believed that all the other legations will similarly instruct people of their respective nationalities.

THE LATEST FROM RAIS ULI.

Feels Sure God Willed the Capture of Mr. Harris and Mr. Perdicaris.

The brigand Rais Uli has written a letter to Mr. Harris, The London Times's correspondent at Tangier, which exceeds in cool impudence any previous recorded epistolary effusion from the ready pen of the celebrated bandit.

Rais Uli starts by saying that he is willing to undertake the responsibility for the protection of the environs of Tangier and the roads in the district. It is this district which has recently been raided so continually by his men that an ordinary brigand outrage is now regarded as not worth mentioning.

The bandit goes on to deplore the insecurity to which Europeans in Morocco are subject, and regrets that the European Ministers apparently fail to see that in the kidnapping of Mr. Harris and the capture of Mr. Perdicaris he (Rais Uli) was acting in circumstances over which he had no control.

Rais Uli says his success in both these affairs makes him feel sure that God willed them. He also thanks God that his relations with his victims have always been of a most friendly nature, and adds that he feels sure that in the long run the European representatives will realize his honesty and good faith.

He winds up by condoling with Mr. Harris for the anxiety the latter must have suffered during the recent attacks on his house, and offers his assistance for Mr. Harris's future protection.

In sending this letter, Mr. Harris speaks of its "stupendous impudence." Nevertheless, he remarks that Rais Uli could doubtless materially assist to keep the neighborhood quiet provided he received authorization and a pardon. Mr. Harris adds:

"It is doubtful whether the humiliation involved in employing a notorious brigand would be any greater than the humiliation of the European powers and the Moorish Government which exists at present, when almost daily outrages are occurring under the very flags of a dozen legations."

SYVETON MYSTERY GROWS.

Evidence of Murder Accumulating—Arrests Are Expected.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The mystery of the death of Deputy Syveton is developing into a plot and counterplot rivaling Paul Hervieu's most intense dramas.

Evidence supporting the assassination theory is accumulating, leading to the expectation of sensational arrests.

Mme. Syveton has begun an action against the newspapers charging her with responsibility for her husband's death.

FOG LIFTS AT LIVERPOOL.

Liners There and at London Are at Last Able to Move.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—The White Star liner Oceanic, (from New York Dec. 14,) which had been fog bound off the Mersey Bar for three days, and the Cunard liner Saxonia, (from Boston Dec. 13,) which had been fog bound for two days, landed their passengers this morning.

The White Star liner Cedric, which had been fog bound since Wednesday, when she was to sail for New York, proceeded on her voyage to-day, as did the Allan liner Pretorian, bound for St. John, N. B.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

Chamber of Deputies on Friday Passed a Vote of No Confidence.

ATHENS, Dec. 24.—The Cabinet resigned to-day in consequence of the defeat of the Government in the Chamber yesterday on a vote of no confidence moved by ex-Premier Delyannis. He and M. Zaimis sharply criticised the Government's general policy.

M. Zaimis said his party had supported the Ministry for the past year because of the Macedonian question. As, however, that question had now entered on a chronic phase, the Zaimists could no longer place confidence in the Ministry, and the country should be asked to judge of the Ministerial programme.

King George is considering whether to form a stop-gap Cabinet or dissolve the Chamber and intrust to M. Delyannis the task of forming a new Cabinet.

CAPTAIN OF NORGE ACQUITTED.

Directors of Danish Steamship Company Also Found Guiltless.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 24.—The Maritime and Commercial Court rendered judgment to-day in the case of the Danish steamer Norge, which foundered June 28 of this year off Rockall Reef, 290 miles from the Scottish mainland, with the loss of 646 lives.

The Directors of the company were acquitted and Capt. Gundle was acquitted of the charge that neglect of duty caused the loss of the vessel or contributed to the magnitude of the disaster.

Forbes-Robertson Sails for America.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, which sailed from here for New York to-day, takes among her passengers J. Forbes-Robertson and his company.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR ALFONSO.

His Motor Car Overturned—King's Recklessness Causes Alarm.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—King Alfonso had a narrow escape while riding in a motor car on the Prado yesterday. A wheel of the car, which he was driving personally, broke and the car was overturned, but the King escaped uninjured.

King Alfonso is an exceptionally daring driver, and his motoring exploits are a constant source of anxiety to the Queen Mother and the Ministers. He has a predilection for long trips, generally acting as his own chauffeur. Recently the King announced his intention of making unattended a motor car tour throughout his dominions, but the plan was dropped because Señor Maura, who then was Premier, threatened to resign, as he feared Anarchist outrages.

The King has had several narrow escapes.

MORE PETER'S PENCE NEEDED.

Mgr. Brodrick to be Entrusted with Mission to Raise It in America.

ROME, Dec. 24.—While Mgr. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Papal Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, soon will be relieved of his post in the Antilles, he still will retain the Archbishopric of New Orleans.

With the relinquishment by Mgr. Brodrick of the post of Auxiliary Bishop of Havana it is said that he will be entrusted with the confidential mission of urging greater offerings of Peter's pence in the United States because of the relations existing between France and the Holy See.

Recommendations have been made to the Vatican to have Mgr. Edward Fowler, Secretary to Archbishop Harty of Manila, appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Havana in succession to Mgr. Brodrick.

To Throw Out American Locomotives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Bavarian Government has decided to give up the use of the American locomotives bought for the State railroads three years ago. It is declared that the locomotives need too many repairs, and that they have not come up to expectations.

Twelve Killed in French Train Wreck.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The victims of last night's collision in a fog between the London-Boulogne express and the Lille express outside the Northern Railroad station here number twelve dead and twenty seriously injured. All the victims were French.

CHRISTMAS AT PINEHURST.

Large Crowd Enjoying Holiday Season at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 24.—Christmas finds a large and congenial company assembled here, and informal pleasures, both in doors and out, are filling in the social calendar, while delightful weather is contributing to the enjoyment of all.

Among the pleasant features of the week was a modeling party at The Holly Inn, at which the participants fashioned from modeling wax compound, within a given space of time, anything that fancy dictated. Mrs. Leonard Tufts of Medford, Mass., won the women's prize with "On the Point," a bas-relief of a setter, and Dr. George S. Hill of Marblehead, Mass., the men's, with a medallion of George Washington.

At the weekly card party at the Inn A. G. Warren of Rochester, N. Y.; C. M. Brett of Hudson, Mass.; Miss Elizabeth Macfarlane of Boonton, N. J., and Mrs. W. H. Poole of Chicago were the prize winners.

A putting contest at The Inn drew over seventy participants. F. W. Tully of New York, Col. B. S. Ashby of Passaic, N. J., and C. M. Brett of Hudson, Mass; Mrs M. B. Byrnes of New York, Mrs. B. S. Ashby of Passaic, N. J., and Mrs. G. Lee Knight of Philadelphia were the prize winners.

Another event of the same character held at The Harvard was won by Dr. M. A. Crockett of Buffalo, N. Y. and Mrs. F. H. Abbott of Bethlehem, N. H.

AUTO COTTON PICKER TEST.

Machine That Is Interesting Planters in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Letters from Shreveport received here to-day say that cotton planters in almost every section of the South are making inquiries regarding the preliminary tests of the Lowry auto cotton picker, held near Shreveport last Saturday. This invention is yet in an incomplete stage, but its inventor, who is also the inventor of the round bale process, promises that when it has been perfected, the expense of picking cotton will be reduced to about one-fifth of the present cost.

The machine is not automatic, and is really nothing more than a labor-saving device, designed to be operated by five negro boys. The pickers are long arms, which are held by the boys and placed against one boll at a time. The moment the arm touches the boll the machine becomes wholly automatic, but not till then.

The preliminary tests near Shreveport were held on the Foster cotton plantation, and each "arm," as the pickers are called, picked an average of 128 bolls a minute. This is at the rate of about 3,000 pounds of seed cotton per day per machine. The machine is propelled by a gasolene engine, which also furnishes the power for operation. The machine straddles over one row, which it picks clean, and also picks clean the inside half of the row on either side.

HOLD SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

Conference at Paulist Church Has Archbishop's Approval.

Archbishop Farley having approved a plan for a general meeting of Sunday school workers, Father George M. Searle, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, has issued an invitation for such a conference to open Tuesday evening in the Sunday School Chapel of the Paulist Church, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. On Wednesday there will be a session at 10 o'clock in the morning and another at 2 in the afternoon for general discussion, and the conference will close with a meeting Wednesday evening.

The plan was submitted to the Archbishop by Father Thomas McMillan on behalf of the committee in charge of the conference for teachers of Christian doctrine at recent sessions of the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain. It is now settled that the scope of the coming conference shall include directors of Sundays schools as well as teachers and parents, who are all asked to meet in the chapel, together with pastors, and to take part in the discussions.

Paintings recently completed by O. Pagani will be on exhibition during the conference, as representing the educational value of Christian art. The first session will deal largely with securing large and punctual attendance, and pedagogy and the catechism is announced for the closing evening. All interested are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the committee, Mrs. B. Ellen Burke, at 10 Barclay Street.

TWO KILLED IN GEORGIA TOWN.

Negro and a White Man Not Concerned in Difficulty Shot.

MONTICELLO, Ga., Dec. 24.—The Christmas season in this town started with two killings to-day. Sam Reese, a negro, and R. L. Brooks, a white man, were killed in a general street fight. Several other persons were more or less injured.

A fight occurred in a wagon yard between a negro and a white man, and the negro drew his pistol and began shooting. In the fusilade of shots that followed Brooks, who was in no way connected with the difficulty, was killed. Two white men were arrested, charged with the shooting of Brooks.

REFORMS IN CANAL ZONE SOUGHT BY CONGRESSMEN

Reduction of Commission the Plan of Col. Hepburn.

SYSTEM CALLED INTOLERABLE

Strong Sentiment in Favor of the Passage of Laws for the Government of the Strip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Col. Hepburn, the Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, called on the President to-day and talked with him about the attack which is to be made on the Panama Commission when Congress reassembles.

The holiday recess is to be utilized for going over a number of the things which will be before Congress in January, and beating out a line of policy in regard to them. The Panama matter is one of them. The Congressmen who went down to the Isthmus in the Summer recess to see the workings of the system, all came back filled with indignation and proposing all sorts of schemes for reform.

The reform, which will be adopted undoubtedly, will be decided upon before Congress meets again, and the advocates of other methods will have to accede to it. On one point all the returned Congressmen are agreed. That is that the conditions in Panama are so intolerable that a change must be made at this session of Congress.

Col. Hepburn's plan is understood to be the reduction of the commission and the giving of more independence to the chief engineer.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of having Congress pass laws for the government of the canal zone, which at present is governed under an act giving the President power to do anything he sees fit.

CORBIN REPORTS MASSACRE.

American Officer Slain by the Pulajanes Was Lieut. S. K. Hayt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The War Department was officially advised to-day by Gen. Corbin, commanding the Department of the Philippines, of the uprising in Samar, in which one Lieutenant and a number of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts were killed. The cablegram is as follows:

"The Pulajanes are on the warpath in Samar in considerable numbers, as may be judged from the following:

"On Nov. 10 about 400 Pulajanes and several hundred volunteers joined in an attack on a detachment of twenty Philippine scouts at Oras, Samar. Killed: One hospital corps man; wounded, twelve Philippine scouts; missing, five, said to have been boloed while in the river. All bodies badly mutilated.

"And again, on Dec. 16, Second Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt and thirty-seven enlisted men of the Thirty-eighth Company Philippine Scouts killed by Pulajanes at Dolores, Samar.

"First Lieut. George F. Abbott requests help from military authorities. Town threatened by a thousand Pulajanes. Situation critical in both instances.

"I offered the Philippine Government all the assistance desired. As yet none has been accepted."

Lieut. Hayt was born in Mexico in 1880. Prior to his appointment as Second Lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts in August, 1903, he was a Sergeant in Company A, Ninth Infantry.

$90,000 AT STAKE IN SUIT.

Stamford Man's Efforts to Keep Estate Out of Courts in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—Frederick B. Hendrie and Herbert W. Hendrie have brought a suit against their cousins, Gideon F. Hendrie, Henry G. Ridaback, Mary Louise Ridaback, Joel B. Ford, and Caroline E. Ford involving property valued at $90,000.

The suit is for the purpose of having set aside a transfer of real estate made to the defendants by the late Charles W. Hendrie a short time before his death. C. W. Hendrie was a brother of the late John Hendrie, who contributed to Yale and other universities, and was himself worth upward of $1,000,000. Before he died he divided most of his property so as to avoid an inheritance tax from the State and as he said also to avoid litigation. The suit brought to-day is one of several pending as a result of Mr. Hendrie's action.

BOUND HIM, TURNED ON GAS.

Proprietor Robbed and Murdered in His Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

COLONIA, Penn., Dec. 24.—W. H. Halstead, owner of a restaurant and poolroom, was found in his place of business this afternoon bound, gagged, and asphyxiated. His feet had been bound and his hands tied behind him, while his murderers had propped his head up with a bundle of newspapers. His clothes had been searched and everything of value stolen. The gas was turned on and doors locked.

Halstead had arranged for the sale of his property here and was to have transferred it to-day. The prospective purchaser arrived at the pool room at noon, having the $130 to be paid to close the transaction, but found the place shut up. He kicked in the door and found Halstead dead. Two strangers were in the pool room this morning and overheard Halstead making the deal. It is suspected they murdered Halstead, supposing the deal had been closed and that he had the money.

BULLDOG'S LONG, LONE VIGIL.

His Master Missing, He Guarded Camp in Minnesota Wilds.

Special to The New York Times.

BEMIDJI, Minn., Dec. 24.—A big bulldog guarding its master's camp was found in the northern wilds of Minnesota by members of the surveying party just returned from several weeks' work along the northern boundary line.

A trapper named Edwards, who had lived near Basswood Lake, north of Ely, for a number of years, making his living by trapping bear and other animals, has disappeared. His only companion during his long trips in the woods was a huge bulldog, and the scores of deep scars on the animal testify to the many hard battles he has been engaged in with beasts of the forest.

While the surveying crew was near Edwards's place he left on one of his trips. A month later the same party found his camp outfit and boat on an island in Bear Island Lake. The bulldog was there, almost starved, but still on guard, and it was a long time before he would let one of the party get near. It is the belief that Edwards may have been killed in a quarrel with Indians, though it is possible that he may have been drowned. His camp was fifty miles from the nearest town. The bulldog and camp effects were brought to Ely by the surveying party, the dog refusing to go until the boat and camp outfit had been loaded on the surveyors' wagon.

BEER GRAINS POISON CATTLE.

That Is What Farmers Think in Lebanon, N. J.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Dec. 24.—The mysterious poisoning of cattle at Lebanon, whose dairymen supply many gallons of milk daily to the New York and Newark markets, is believed to be solved.

After more than thirty head of cattle had died within a fortnight from a strange malady, the farmers bought a healthy cow and fed her with beer grains, which they suspected had caused all the trouble. Within three days the cow became sick and died.

A REVIEW and FORECAST

Retrospect of the Financial Year 1904 **The Evening Post** *Outlook for the Financial Year* 1905

Will publish on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, immediately after the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, its Special Financial Supplement for 1904 and Forecast of 1905.
It will consist of sixteen regular size pages of seven columns each.

THE TABLES

The tables contained in this edition will be the most complete and comprehensive ever compiled. They will comprise, beside the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes of the year, in all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange, the similar statistics of important securities, Government and corporation, dealt in on other domestic and European stock exchanges.

VIEWS of FINANCIERS ON THE COMING YEAR

Comprising frank statements, over the signature of various eminent men engaged in Government finance, in the leadership of great corporations, banks, and railways, and in European circles of high finance, dealing with the American situation of the moment, and the country's financial outlook for 1905.

THE YEAR'S RECORD

Also articles by experts on the events of 1904 and the outlook for 1905 in the commercial markets, with record of the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes, in iron, cotton, wheat, corn, and other commodities; the date of the high and low prices in such markets, and, for comparison, the "record prices" of the present generation.

Similar tables will be included for the money market; the reserves, deposits, and loans of the New York City banks and of the principal European banks; the holdings of the United States Treasury; the export and import trade in merchandise, gold and silver of the United States and Great Britain. In all these departments, the high and low records of 1904, compared with those of 1903, and of earlier years, are set forth in clear and attractive shape.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD

The same edition will contain a feature which gained much popularity in the editions of the last four years—a very complete chronological record of the year's important financial events, each incident following under its proper date.

FINANCIAL DISPATCHES, ETC.

It will also contain dispatches on the financial situation and the outlook for 1905 in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh; from Kansas, the Pacific coast, Texas, Minnesota and the Eastern cotton States; from London, Paris and Berlin; retrospect and forecast in the iron, cotton, grain and other staple markets; the views of many eminent financiers on the financial prospect in America for the new year, and of railway officers on the outlook in that industry.

There will be no increase in advertising rates—cards of Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies remain at 25 cents per agate line; regular Financial Advertising 30 cents per agate line.

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A Regular Feature of the Saturday Edition of The Evening Post is

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It has **SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS** at all important financial centres throughout America and Europe who are thoroughly conversant with financial affairs in their own markets and in the world at large. Articles by these correspondents on events in their markets will be published during 1905 from London, Paris, Berlin, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, New Orleans, Seattle, St. Paul, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, the cotton communities of Texas and Mississippi, the grain communities of Kansas and Nebraska, and other American and foreign cities.

DISTRIBUTION.—The delivery service enables us to place the paper, on or before the following Monday morning, in the hands of its patrons within a radius of 1,500 miles of New York City.

The subscription price of the Saturday issue, including the financial supplement, is $1.50 a year, or 75c. for six months.

The Evening Post 206-210 Broadway, New York

THE RECOGNIZED DAILY FINANCIAL AUTHORITY

LINER'S OFFICER MIXED THE ORDERS HE GOT

Fourth of the Minnetonka's Command in Hospital.

HE MAY HAVE MELANCHOLIA

Two Other Liners in Yesterday—Not Such Troublous Times at Sea Last Week.

When the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnetonka arrived here from London yesterday George Woodger, the young fourth officer, was removed to Bellevue Hospital and was put in the psychopathic ward.

It was his first trip across the ocean with the Minnetonka. When half way over he began to act strangely and to transpose official orders, until finally Ship's Surgeon Fox caused the man to be placed in the hospital ward on the vessel. When the ship tied up at Pier 39, North River, Woodger was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, but his condition became such that his transfer to Bellevue was necessary.

Friends of the sick man say he calls always for "Helen," and it is believed the man is suffering from melancholia as a result of some attachment at his home in England.

With the Minnetonka there arrived yesterday the French liner La Savoie from Havre and the Cunarder Campania from Liverpool. A liner which was expected but did not show up was the reconstructed American liner St. Louis, which is on her way here after several months' overhauling in the Harland & Wolff shipping yards at Belfast, Ireland.

The fact that the Campania and the Savoie both got in early in the morning shows that in the week just past weather conditions on the Atlantic have greatly improved. Both ships had some stormy days, but not much trouble.

The Campania was the first of the vessels to dock. She had a large passenger list for this time of the year, among those on board being Lord Fairfax of Virginia, who is now connected with the London banking house of the Barings, and who comes home to spend Christmas with his family in the South. He was accompanied by Hugo Baring.

Also on the Campania was O'Donovan Rossa, who went abroad to attend the unveiling of the monument to the Manchester martyrs at Skibbereen Court House, Ireland. He said there was a great deal of poverty in Ireland. The commercial conditions in Ireland, he added, had not improved, because England centres the Irish to use goods manufactured in England.

Others on the Campania were Mgr. P. H. O'Hare of Brooklyn, S. R. Dorrance, Sidney Hopper, George W. Hogate, George H. Alton, Archbald H. Campbell, John Van Sleet Ryerson and Mrs. Ryerson, the Misses Savage, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young.

On the Savoie there arrived the Right Rev. T. F. Cusack, Auxiliary Roman Catholic Bishop of New York; the Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. Father J. F. Kearney, rector of Old St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Father F. F. Evers of St. Andrew's Church. They were a part of the large American delegation that went to Rome to witness the ceremonies at the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the doctrine of the immaculate conception.

Bishop Cusack, who was the first Bishop confirmed by Pope Pius, said that the crowd that attended the celebration in St. Peter's was much larger than that present at the promulgation half a century ago. The ceremonies, he said, were the most impressive that he had ever seen.

Others on the Savoie were Col. Carlos Gonzales, brother-in-law to President Diaz of Mexico; G. H. Dickinson, Albert Ferro, Robert Williams, and M. Japhet, Superintendent of the French Line.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Randolph Guggenheimer Urges a Change in School Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing my recent article on our school system THE TIMES, although expressing itself on the whole very favorably in regard to it, and acknowledging the fact that the conditions it describes are known to be true, concludes with the words: "Some of us are aged enough to know that the ancient methods were far from always successful, and that many a school that taught only the 'three R's' turned out many a graduate who could not read well, write well, or 'figure' well."

How a careful perusal of the original article could call forth this as a final statement remains an unanswered question. There was no intention or desire, no intimation on my part to suggest the return to the "grind" of those ancient days, or to the "ancient methods" referred to in THE TIMES; methods which sometimes dull rather than educate students. Though it is doubtful whether the effect of such methods could have been worse than that of skimming superficially over too vast an area and being led over it too quickly to see anything properly in passing and far too quickly to know much after having covered it. Such is the present tendency.

The trend of the original article, on the contrary, is decidedly progressive. Our public schools should aim to "educate," to train mind and heart and hand. This cannot be done by impossible attempts to do too many things. The mind requires time to think, time to see clearly and vividly, time to gain impressions that will last. The rush from subject to subject, forced on the teacher by the present course of study, cuts too short the lessons on essential subjects, prevents the most ambitious—teacher as well as pupil—from doing the best work in any line of study. This must necessarily tell on the character of the pupil. Psychologists, in discussing the formation of character, tell us that oft-repeated actions establish habits, and these unite to mold the character. The unconscious influence of each day's work thus becomes in itself a training in character, a moral education, not to be gained by innumerable precepts or even by example. It was to this influence the original article referred in discussing the effect of the present system on the moral discipline of the child.

To return to the reference made by THE TIMES to "ancient methods." Very many there are who, taught by these methods, still vividly recall strenuous efforts made by them to solve a problem in one or other of the subjects pursued, problems that appeared insuperable, but which, when solved, brought a rich reward in the delight of success, of a conquest which meant far more in mental training by virtue of the individual effort and perseverance it called forth and encouraged, and by the unconscious effect of such striving on character, than words of admonition or instruction, however far-reaching. Is there time or opportunity for this in an overcrowded system? The new work must be taken up before the old is digested. A desire for novelty is thus fostered rather than an effort to apply knowledge or to test its thoroughness in the ability to draw conclusions and to obtain accurate results.

Great writers have told us that nothing is wholly bad. There is some good to be found in everything. Do not even these "ancient methods" contain some good points? Would it not be well to retain what is best in the old rather than to wholly denounce it, and so ignore even what is good? Do we not go back much further than to the days of the "aged ones" referred to to find our ideals in educational methods? In training teachers, do not our normal schools endeavor to imbue them with the aims and methods of Pestalozzi, Froebel, and other old masters? Have we really advanced so far beyond these ideals that we can afford to deride all that is "ancient"? We may come nearer the light of truth if we build the new on what has stood the test of so many years and has survived by reason of its merit.

My statement that in the educational advantages we offer we ought to give to each just what will best fit him for his future field of work has called forth the question "Who will decide what it is for which each child is best fitted?"

We have normal schools for the training of teachers and commercial schools for those who desire a commercial training. Who is it that decides who shall enter these and take advantage of the opportunities there offered? Had we waited until the question of who was to do this was satisfactorily answered, would these schools exist to-day? Yet who would question their great usefulness to the community?

Should a parent decide to-day that his son is best fitted for a practical study of the liberal arts or wish to have him trained as a skilled mechanic, what course is open to him?

The elementary, primary education should be on the whole alike for all. What we need there is a thorough foundation in the rudiments and a sound, wholesome training in character, the discipline of individual work, individual effort, and of doing all things to the very best of one's ability. After entering the grammar grades, special courses might be offered for those who wish a practical training; in other words, schools for these special courses should be established and a suitable course of study provided.

At present, though we provide high schools and colleges for those who seek a professional training, and commercial schools for those who wish to become bookkeepers, stenographers, and typewriters, what have we to offer to those who wish a training in the liberal arts, to those who desire to become skilled mechanics?

The skill of many, by nature gifted with ability to excel in these lines, is lost for lack of opportunity. The opportunities are all for those who study for the professions or train for office work or a special line of business. And there is no apprentice system to make good this lack of opportunity. What chance is there to learn thoroughly the various branches of any trade? Training in a special school would furnish the proper impetus.

Let us provide opportunity for the mechanic as well as for the teacher and the professional and business man. Let us establish schools suited to the needs of those seeking training in mechanics. Let us not leave these only to shift entirely for themselves.

Trade schools would without doubt raise to a higher level the artisan's craft and greatly benefit the whole community.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1904.

FRENCH LINE AFTER PIERS.

Wants Further Facilities in Chelsea Improvements District.

It was learned yesterday that the French Line was soon to open negotiations for two of the new piers in the section along the North River known as the Chelsea improvements. Rene Japhet of the French Line, who arrived here yesterday from Havre on the Savoie, it is said, has been empowered by the officials of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique to conduct the negotiations.

The present French pier at the foot of Morton Street is one of the most antiquated structures along the river front, and its capacity is not in keeping with the trade of the French Line, especially since the addition of the fliers La Lorraine and La Savoie and the practical reconstruction of La Touraine.

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GETS DIVORCE IN COLORADO.

Wife Secures Decree from J. Warner Bott of Albany—$10,000 Alimony.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Lillian Holmesly Bott appeared as a plaintiff in the District Court here to-day and secured a divorce from J. Warner Bott of Albany, N. Y. Judge Palmer also awarded her $10,000 alimony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—J. Warner Bott is President of the Albany Card and Paper Manufacturing Company of 315 Hamilton Street and a member of the Fort Orange Club and the Country Club. Mr. and Mrs. Bott have been well known in Albany society for the last seven years, and had a handsome home in Willett Street and a country home at Mount Hope, Kenwood. Mrs. Bott was a member of the Amateur Musical Club and the Diatonic Club, and sang at many charity concerts. She left Albany a year and a half ago, and it was then generally known that there were domestic difficulties in the Bott family.

UNVEIL McLAUGHLIN ALTAR.

Brooklyn Politician Hoped to Live to See Its Completion.

The fifteen-thousand-dollar marble altar presented by the late Hugh McLaughlin to the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, in Jay Street, Brooklyn, has been unveiled and will be used for the first time for a high mass this morning. Mr. McLaughlin had hoped to see his gift unveiled, but there was a delay in completing it.

The altar is a beautiful specimen of the Roman style, from a design conceived and executed by Signor Paolo Medici. The main portion is of pure white marble, the lower plinths of a dark shade of African marble, and the base of white marble. Six beautifully carved pilasters are set upon the base, with richly inlaid panels between them. The whole is a mosaic of the richest and most beautiful of marbles. Signor Medici, the designer, is sculptor to the Vatican.

STEEL TRUST NOT HEARD IN CHICAGO RATE CASE

E. H. Gary Says Commerce Commission Violated Tacit Agreement.

MAY DISREGARD ITS RULING

Steel Officials Believe Connecting Roads Should Continue Existing Rates Until Courts Decide Case.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday gave out an interview in which he charged that the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in ruling that the division of rates between the Steel Corporation's connecting railroad at Chicago and the other connecting roads were unjustifiable, had violated a tacit agreement with the railroad people in not allowing them to put in evidence in defense at the recent hearings. This was in reply to a report from Chicago, which Mr. Gary virtually confirmed, that the corporation had decided to have the road—the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern—disregard the rulings of the commission until the United States courts had passed upon the case.

Mr. Gary said:

"The newspaper articles of to-day concerning the division of rates between the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, controlled by the Illinois Steel Company, and other connecting railroads, are hardly justified by the facts. Certainly there is no disposition on the part of our corporation, or any companies in which we are interested, to defy the law. There has lately been rendered a decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the divisions which have heretofore been made are not justified; but the decision was made without full opportunity on the part of the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company to be heard, and, as we understand, in violation of a tacit agreement at least that opportunity to submit evidence would be offered before any decision was reached.

NO DEFENSE PUT IN.

"In any event, there was a misunderstanding between the members of the commission and counsel representing the railway company named, so that the evidence which could have been furnished was not actually received by the commission. It is intended by counsel for the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company to have the questions involved fully investigated, thoroughly considered, and properly adjudicated. As a matter of fact, the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company is the owner of about 154 miles of track, and in addition has under lease 155 miles of track. It is the owner of 71 locomotives and 4,330 cars. In the division of rates which it has been receiving by voluntary agreement between it and other connecting railroads it has not been paid for its haul any more per mile than the regular rate fixed by the Illinois State Railroad and Warehouse Commission or any greater amount than has been received generally by other railroads, including trunk lines, for similar service in Illinois and in other States.

"It is claimed by the local management of this railway company that there is no cause for complaint by any one against the company. In view of these facts we believe the connecting railroad companies should continue to make these fair and reasonable, and, as we believe, legal, divisions until there can be a legal adjudication upon the subject. In this case, as in all other cases, we intend the business in which we are interested shall be done on a fair basis, and strictly in accordance with the laws applicable."

The report from Chicago was that the corporation had notified its constituent companies to disregard the decision and to continue to accept the same division of rates that had existed before the decision was made.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Of this division the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its last report said:

Another instance (of preference to shippers) is that of the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, originally organized in the interests of the Illinois Steel Company, but the capital stock of which is now owned entirely by the United States Steel Corporation. This road, which is used as a switching road for the Illinois Steel Company's traffic, receives for the service percentages of rates to the east and west which give it from $6 to $12 a car. The commission has found this amount to be much in excess of fair compensation.

This road also obtains certain special divisions, an example of which is 70 cents a ton on coke shipped from the Connellsville region. For hauling a train load of 1,000 to 1,500 tons about seven miles this road receives $700 to $1,000, while the actual cost probably does not exceed one-tenth of that sum.

As the matter stands at present, the only railroad which will continue to make the same rates as formerly is the Wisconsin Central, which also has a contract with the International Harvester Company for the hauling of its business very much on the same lines. The loss in revenue to the other railroads will, it is said, be very large, but according to one of the Presidents they are confronted on the one hand with the possibility of great loss in revenue if they abandon the old division, and on the other with a threatened fine of $20,000 for every offense if they violate the ruling of the commission.

STAGE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

Festival To-night at Tony Pastor's to be the Biggest Ever.

The Stage Children's Christmas Festival will be held to-night at Tony Pastor's Theatre, according to the custom of years. The celebration is going to be bigger this year than ever before. Contributions have been rolling in from all over the country from prominent actors and actresses. Yesterday Miss Millie Ford, who is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, got a letter from Police Commissioner McAdoo inclosing $700 contributed by the members of the police force.

Among the contributions so far announced are $1,000 from Miss Ford, $50 from Richard Mansfield, $50 from Mrs. George Gould, $25 from the Lambs Club, and $100 from Al Hayman. Aunt Louisa Eldridge, who started the practice of giving the children's festivals in 1887, has retired from the management of them now. On the active list now, besides Miss Ford, are Mrs. Fernandez, Truly Shattuck, and Mabel Taliaferro.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"Babes in Toyland" will come to the Majestic Theatre a week from to-morrow for a stay of three weeks. Ignacio Martinetti has replaced William Norris since the musical extravaganza was in New York last.

***

Ida Conquest will begin her career as a star to-morrow evening in New Haven. She will appear in a new play by George Hazlitt called "The Money Makers."

***

Henry Kolker has resigned from Miss Ada Rehan's company and has been engaged by Henry B. Harris to appear with Robert Edeson in "Strongheart."

***

Kyrle Bellew will come to the Harlem Opera House with "Raffles" a week from to-morrow for a stay of a week.

***

One of the novelties in vaudeville to be produced soon in New York is an act called "The Spook Minstrels." The act is the property of Havez & Youngson.

***

"Siberia," produced many years ago here, will be revived at the Academy of Music a week from to-morrow.

New Pacific Liner Reaches Seattle.

SEATTLE, Dec. 24.—After a voyage of fifty-seven days' steaming time, seventy-two days' actual time, the new trans-Pacific liner Minnesota, owned by the Great Northern Steamship Company, has arrived here from New York. The Minnesota will start on her initial voyage to the Orient about Jan. 21.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC

MAJESTIC
Broadway and 50th St. Evs. 8:15. MATS. TO-M'R'W, WED. & SAT.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW
XMAS MATINEE ONE WEEK ONLY.
Special Holiday Attraction
F. C. Whitney's Musical Cocktail.
THE SAME GREAT CAST.
PIFF PAFF POUF
Headed by
EDDIE FOY
ALICE FISCHER
R. E. GRAHAM
VINIE DALY
JOHN HYAMS
By Stange, Jerome & Schwartz.
A FROLIC OF FEATURES.
THE RADIUM DANCE.
THE SAND MAN
20 BIG SONG HITS
—AND—
THE ORIGINAL ENGLISH PONY BALLET.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
Box office open all day.
To-night's Concert will be entirely devoted to Victor Herbert compositions, including a 'Cello Solo by Mr. Herbert.
VICTOR HERBERT
HIS ORCHESTRA AND DISTINGUISHED VOCALISTS.
Prices 50c., 75c. & $1.
** JAN. 2 TO 21 INCLUSIVE (THREE WEEKS ONLY) Opening New Year's Day Matinee.
BABES IN TOYLAND
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WEST END
WEST END 125th St., near 8th Av. Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW. Hurtig & Seamon's Musical Comedy,
Me, Him and I
with Bickel, Watson & Wrothe.
TO-NIGHT Hurtig & Seamon's CONCERT
Best Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
Leonard & King, Stanley & Brockman, John Le Clair, McCue & Campbell, Jessie Graham, Hedrix & Prescott, others.
Jan. 2, "Rice's Merry Shop-Girls."

PROCTOR'S
"FOR SMART VAUDEVILLE ALWAYS GO TO PROCTOR'S."
23RD ST. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. 23RD ST.
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN
9--PICCADILLY GIRLS--9
Or "The Little Broilers," from "The Royal Chef."
HOLCOMBE, CURTIS & WEBB
ROSE NAYNON'S, COCKATOOS, LES OLOFAS, CARON & HERBERT, MITCHELL & MARRON, WILKES, ALEXANDER & JOHNSON, HELEN SCHOLDER, CURTIS & ADAMS, CARMEN SISTERS, LEW WELCH, O'DONNELL BROS., Motion Pictures, etc.
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
JOHN W. RANSONE, GILLETT'S MUSICAL DOGS, A. O. DUNCAN, STINSON & MERTON, NELSON-FARNUM TROUPE, 20 others. Big Acts. Big Show and Early Opening Xmas.
58TH ST. Every Evening at 8 58TH ST. Mat. Mon. Wed. & Sat. 2
Mr. KIRKE LA SHELLE Presents
The Mammoth Spectacular Comedy Production.
CHECKERS
WITH
THOS. W. ROSS
AND 150 PEOPLE.
Greatest Racing Comedy Ever Known.
TO-DAY'S GREAT CONCERT BILL:
STALEY & BIRBECK, LEROY & CLAYTON, JOHN W. RANSONE, 7 GRUNATHO SISTERS, RENO & RICHARDS, HOLCOMBE, CURTIS & WEBB, PARKER'S DOGS, 20 Other Acts.
5TH AVE. CONTINUOUS 1 to 10:45 P. M. 5TH AVE.
Edward Milton Royle's Charming Drama,
'Captain Impudence"
By the Proctor Stock, with EDWIN ARDEN, BEATRICE MORGAN, and others. Splendid Scenic Production, Complete in Detail.
ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
POWELL'S MARIONETTES, VALDARES, LLOYD'S DOGS, LA BELLE BLANCHE, MOZARTO, RAY COX, BLODGETT SISTERS, JOHN ZIMMER, DELEHANTY & HACKETT.
GREAT SUNDAY SHOW TO-DAY.
PREVOST & PREVOST, FRERES GRIFF, SALLIE STEMBLER, BROWN, HARRISON & BROWN, MR. & MRS. SWICKARD, 20 others. Splendid bill. Come Early!
125TH ST. Ev. Aft. at 1:30. 125TH ST. Ev. Evg. at 7:30 125TS.
DICKENS' GREAT XMAS STORY, the
"CRICKET ON THE HEARTH"
Powerful Cast, including W. J. KELLEY and others, and splendidly staged with new Scenery, etc.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE, TOO!
TEN ICHI TROUPE,
JACK THEO TRIO, THE SWICKARDS, DAN J. HARRINGTON, etc.
BEST OF ALL SUNDAY BILLS:
6 REED BIRDS, ERNEST HOGAN, DEAN EDSALL & CO., JAS. B. DONAVAN, VALDARES, LA BELLE BLANCHE, LE CLAIR & BOWEN, MAJOR SISTERS, ANNA KENWICK, 20 Other Stars.

THE VERY BEST THINGS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NEW AMSTERDAM "The House Beautiful." KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
MERRY XMAS
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
HUMPTY DUMPTY
THREE MATINEES Xmas, (Monday,) Wednesday, ($1.50,) Saturday.
Seats on sale for coming 8 weeks.
"Intended for your Holiday Enjoyment."
LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d St. Klaw & Erlanger.....Mgrs.
OPENING To-Morrow, 8:10 Xmas Night.
Only Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY COMPANY
IN NEWPORT
By JOHN J. McNALLY.
Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Chas. M. McDonald, Alfred Fisher, Louis Kelso, Lee Harrison.
Virginia Earl, Edith Yarrington, Lillian Hudson, Elphye Snowden, Bue Stuart, and Fay Templeton.

NEW YORK THEATRE--The Popular Playhouse
Broadway, 44th to 45th Street. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
OPENING TO-MORROW (XMAS) MATINEE
New Departure—Scale of Prices.
Orchestra Seats.....75c. & 1.00
First Balcony.....50c. & 75c.
Second Balcony.....25c. & 25c.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY, PRICES 25c., 50c. and 75c.
NO HIGHER. All Reserved in advance.
NOTE.—To avoid speculators, seats will be placed on sale but one week in advance.
Introducing the Greatest Production Ever Seen at Popular Prices.
JOSEPH BROOKS'S PRODUCTION OF
HOME FOLKS
—By C. T. DAZEY— Stage Direction E. W. Presbrey.

PRINCESS B'way, near 29th. Mat. To-morrow Tel. 6570-38. also Thurs., Sat. & New Year's.
EDWARD TERRY
and Terry's Theatre Co. of London in
THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evgs at 8:15. Tel. 6570—38. Carriages at 11. NOW Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Mgrs. Mats. Saturday & New Year's.
LILLIAN RUSSELL
and her excellent company in
LADY TEAZLE
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Last 2 Weeks. Tel. 6570-38. Mat. Tom'w, Wed., Sam S. Shubert, Mgr. Sat. & New Year's.
JAMES K. HACKETT
in the Romantic Play,
THE FORTUNES OF THE KING

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 12TH BIG WEEK.
"Out for a Jolly Day, Oh, What a Holiday."
SPECIAL XMAS MAT. TO-MORROW
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers the new KOREAN COMIC OPERA, THE
SHO-GUN
By GEO. ADE & GUSTAV LUDERS.
New Songs, New Costumes & New Ade-isms. Cast includes John E. Henshaw, Trixie Friganza, Christie MacDonald, Wm. C. Weedon, May Ten Broeck, W. Bourke Sullivan, Thomas C. Leary, Grace King, E. B. Martindell.
KEITH'S
14TH STREET, Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:30 P. M.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM HARLEM TO KEITH'S BY SUBWAY.
PAUL SPADONI, FRANK BUSH, BRUNO & RUSSELL, FRED NIBLO, MARY DUPONT & CO., FITZGIBBON McCOY TRIO,
Libby & Trayer, Wilson & Davis, Sisters Valli, Scott Bros., Fredericks and his pony, Fred Brown.
Doors Open Monday (Christmas) 11 A. M. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 14TH BIG WEEK.
SPECIAL XMAS MAT. TO-MORROW
"Scores an immense success." — Evg. Sun.
Geo. Ade's New American Comedy,
THE
COLLEGE WIDOW
Prices: Nights and Sat. Mat. Orch., $2.00; Entire 1st Balc., $1.00 & $1.50; Entire 2d Balc., 50c. Mat., 50c. to 1st P'p. Wed. $1.00.

Huber's 14th St. Museum $ Show for 10c.
300 Years Old. Weight 500 lbs.

MONSTER BIG HOLIDAY BILL.
Giant Plesosaur Methusela
One of the few surviving specimens of the Elephantine Tortoise; feet like an Elephant; trumpets like one. NOTHING LIKE IT EVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
THEATRE—COLORED MINSTRELS.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St., nr. B'way Eve. 8:15. $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
COMM. TO-MORROW (XMAS) MATINEE.
ARTHUR C. AISTON'S CO. in
SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH
with James M. Brophy and a SPLENDID CAST.
An American Play of Great Heart Interest.
TO-NIGHT, TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. ALL SEATS 25, 35 & 50c.
Empire City Quartette, Burke & La Rue & Their Inkey Boys, Lavine & Leonard, Campbell & Caulfield and 6 other star turns.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. To-night
The Woman Who Did.
Big Sunday 25c CONCERT 50c
Mats Mon., Wed. and Sat.
Geo. Evans
Maxwell & Simpson
15 Big Acts.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. and Broadway. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM presents
FRITZI SCHEFF
SPECIAL HOLIDAY BILL!! "FATINITZA," Beginning To-morrow Night, The popular Comic Opera.
FATINITZA

LEW FIELDS' Theatre. 42 St., bet. B'way & Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields, Mgrs. Phone Oscar Hammerstein, Owner. 2257-38.
Spec. Mats. Xmas & New Year's (Mondays)
The Musical Comedy,
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
By Glen MacDonough & Victor Herbert.

Hurtig & Seamon's
West 125th St.
To-day 2:15.
To-night 8:15.
ALL STARS!
MATINEE EVERY DAY TO-MORROW & WEEK.
MAGGIE CLINE
DOLAN & LENHARR, SHERMAN & DEFOREST, BARRY & HALVERS, MUSICAL KLEIST, GASCH SISTERS, Others.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. 40th St., near B'way. THUR. Ev., Dec. 29, at 8:30.
FIRST CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC
SOLOIST.
ANTON HEKKING
Tickets at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
SAM FRANKO'S

YORKVILLE 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25 & 50c.
TO-NIGHT GRAND SACRED CONCERT ALL STAR BILL.
To-morrow and week. Stuart "The Male Patti," Bailey & Madison, Polk & Tresk & others
SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORR'W (MONDAY.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Mon., Jan. 9, at 2:15.
ADELE
One Piano Recital Only.
Aus der Ohe
Management Henry Wolfsohn. Res. Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. Barrie's comedy
The Little Minister.
(For four weeks only.)
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, JAN. 2.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
Seats for four weeks now selling.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Mond. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
XTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.
"Everybody was laughing heartily."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in the New 4-Act Comedy,
BROTHER JACQUES
MON., JAN. 9—Seat Sale Jan. 5.
ARNOLD DALY
in You Never Can Tell.
By George Bernard Shaw.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays, 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
SEVENTH WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
Charles Wyndham
MARY MOORE
and their London Co. in the new modern play by H. H. Davies
Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
2D CROWDED MONTH.
EXTRA MATINEE THURS.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
Ethel Barrymore
in her greatest triumph,
"SUNDAY"
By THOMAS RACEWARD.
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
TO-MORROW NIGHT 8:15.
First matinee next Wednesday, Dec. 28, 2:15.
Regular Matinees Saturday, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS HERMIONE AND PERDITA, IN
The Winter's Tale
Holiday matinee Monday, January 2.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
A. W. Pinero's comedy,
A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MONDAY, JAN. 2,
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
FRANCIS WILSON
in the new 3-act comedy,
COUSIN BILLY
By Clyde Fitch.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE., LAST TWO WEEKS.
121 to 137 times in New York.
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EDNA MAY
in the delightful Musical Success,
THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Book by Paul M. Potter and Henry Hamilton.
Music by Leslie Stuart.
Lyrics by C. A. Taylor.
MATINEES... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28; SATURDAY, Dec. 31; MONDAY, Jan. 2; SATURDAY, Jan. 7

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
OPENING TO-MORROW WITH XMAS MATINEE.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
WOODLAND.
The Successful Musical Forest Fantasy
By PIXLEY AND LUDERS.
Staged by GEORGE MARION.
MATS. MON., WED. & SAT.
Cast includes: Harry Bulger, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, Margaret Sayre, Ida Mulle.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEKS LAST performance Jan. 14.
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY.
MRS WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
Anne Crawford Flexner's Dramatization.
POPULAR PRICED MAT. WEDNESDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Monday and Saturday at 2.
EXTRA MATINEES TO-MORROW AND JANUARY 2.
MRS. FISKE
AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
Including JOHN MASON, GEORGE ARLISS, CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, W. B. MACK, ETIENNE GIRARDOT, R. V. FERGUSON, CECILIA RADCLYFFE, EMILY STEVENS, and others, presenting
Leah Kleschna
By C. M. S. McLELLAN.
*** SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE. ***

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins....Managers
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
LAST WEEK
Fred. R. Hamlin's greatest spectacle,
The Wizard of Oz
With FRED. A. STONE as The Scarecrow.
DAVID C. MONTGOMERY, the Tin Woodman
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2; Eve., 8.
EXTRA—
MONDAY, Jan. 2nd New Year's Matinee.
Wm. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismer's production of
"SIBERIA"

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 125th St. & 7th Av. Matinee Saturday
ONE WEEK BEG. TO-MORROW, with SPECIAL XMAS MATINEE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW
in His Greatest Triumph,
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
By Robert Marshall.
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT 10 ACTS
1,000 Orchestra Seats, 50, 75, 1.00 Reserved
Nxt wk—Com. New Year's Mat. Seats Thurs.
KYRLE BELLEW In "Raffles." Assisted by E. M. Holland & Original Co.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE. 44th St., near 5th Av.
BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., JAN. 2.
Mats. Thursdays & Saturdays, 2:30. Evenings at 8:30.
Engagement of
ROBERT T. HAINES
Supported by a specially selected cast in a romance of Andalusia, called
"ONCE UPON A TIME."
By Genevieve G. Haines, Author of "Hearts Aflame," etc
Seat Sale Opens Wed'y, Dec. 28.
TELEPHONE.....6,924—38

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
MATS. DAILY. 25c. Special Band Concert To-day at 3. Concert To-night, 8:15
Ireland's Own Band, Rosario Guerrero, Sydney Grant, Mason-Keeler Co., Greene & Werner, Rosaire & Doretto, Prof. Meehan, Vitagraph & Others.
Week Beginning Monday, Dec. 26.
The World's Leading Magician, HOWARD THURSTON
8 Kaufmann Troupe 8 Carleton Macy & Edna May Hall
Joan Haden, Norah Bayes, 3 Barretts, Vitagraph
3 Crane Bros., Harper, Desmond and Bailey.

14TH ST. THEATRE At 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Opening with XMAS MAT. TO-MORROW,
RICHARD GOLDEN
And Exceptionally Capable Company in Henry W. Savage's Big Production of
COMMON SENSE BRACKET
Tears a few Smiles a'plenty

BIJOU Best Seats $1.50 all Mats. Tel.—1530 Mad. Evgs. 8:25. Mat. Saturday 2:20.
MATINEE TO-MORROW
MAY IRWIN
MRS. BLACK IS BACK
NEW SONGS.
LAST TWO WEEKS

EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATINEE
GRAND and His Singing and Dancing 100
The Yankee Doodle Comedian,
GEO. M. COHAN
LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
NEW YEAR'S WEEK—LULU GLASER.
To-Night 25c., 50c. GEO. EVANS, The Champagne Dance Annie Ward Tiffany & Co., Blocksom & Burns, Agnes Maher, Lillian Shaw, Etc.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St., B'way, 7 Av
TO-DAY, MAT., 25 & 50c. EV'G, Good Seats, 50c. BIG ALL STAR BILL!!
Week Beg. To-morrow Mat. 25 & 50c. Ev. 25, 50, 75c. $1.
Horse Show, (Equine spectacle, 14 horses.) Staley & Birbeck, Rose Stahl & Co., Chas. Burke & Grace La Rhue, Fred Niblo, York & Adams, others.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av.
Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Xtra Mat. TO-MORROW.
CONCERT TO-NIGHT.
JOE WELCH in COHEN'S LUCK.
Gus Kerker's Grand Opera Co., Roberts, Hayes & Roberts, Burke & Dempsey & others.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2:30 o'clock.
Concert by the famous BOHEMIAN TRIO
Reserved seats, $1.50 & $1, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

WEBER MUSIC HALL
Broadway & 29th St. Mat. Mon., Tues. & Sat.
Joe Weber & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Prop. & Mgrs.
The HOME of LAUGHTER
HOLIDAY MATINEES 50c. TO $1.50
WEBER & ZIEGFELD
ALL STAR STOCK CO.
ANNA HELD
MARIE DRESSLER
CHAS. A. BIGELOW
AUBREY BOUCICAULT
HARRY MORRIS
FRANK MAYNE, SAM MARION, BONNIE MAGIN, AIMEE ANGELES, MAY MACKENZIE
AND—
JOE WEBER
in HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY
By Edgar Smith and Maurice Levi.
HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN NEW YORK
*** THURSDAY, JANUARY 5th, NEW MUSICAL SATIRE.
Based on GEORGE ADE'S
College Widow
SEAT SALE MONDAY NO AUCTION.

BELASCO THEATRE, Ev. 8:15
Mat. Sat. 2:15.
NOTE.—FOUR EXTRA MATS. as follows:
To-morrow, (Monday).....Christmas Matinee
Thurs., Dec. 29.....Special Matinee
Mon., Jan. 2.....New Year's Matinee
Thurs., Jan. 5.....Special Matinee
WARFIELD
THE MUSIC MASTER
Direction of DAVID BELASCO.

Admission 25c. Sundays
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
New To-Day Mrs. Chadwick
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA.
SPECIAL WONDERS ON
CINEMATOGRAPH.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS During HOLIDAYS.

YSAYE
ORCHESTRAL RECITAL
Carnegie Hall,
Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 31,
3 P. M.
ASSISTED BY
The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
Walter Damrosch, Conductor
R. E. Johnston, Manager
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE AND DITSON'S.

CARNEGIE HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, January 3, at 8:30,
Kreisler
Assisted by
The New York Symphony Orchestra.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
PROGRAMME:
Concerto for Violin.....Brahms
The Gypsy. } From Henry VIII.....Saint-Saens
Scotch Idyl. }
Concerto for Violin.....Beethoven
"Devil's Trill".....Tartini
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50, at Ditson's and box office.

CARNEGIE HALL, 32d Season. 1904-1905.
Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES.
THE MESSIAH
Friday Aft'n, Dec. 30, at 2.
Saturday Ev'g Dec. 31, at 8:15
SOLOISTS:
Soprano.....Lillian Blauvelt
Contralto.....Janet Spencer
Tenor.....John Young
Basso.....Frank Croxton
Seats, (Friday,) 50c. to $1.50; Boxes, $12 & $13.50. (Saturday,) 50c. to $2; Boxes, $13.50 & $15.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fifth Av. and 34th St.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Miss Adele Margulies, Pianiste; Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, Violinist; Mr. Leo Schulz, 'Cellist.
THREE CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
Jan. 5, Feb. 9, Mar. 10. Evenings at 8:15.
Subscription at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wed. Aft., Jan. 4, at 3.
Recital For Two Pianos
HAROLD RANDOLPH and ERNEST HUTCHESON
Reserved Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 o'clock. Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Fremstad, Homer, Senger-Bettaque; Knote, Plancon. Entire Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Alfred Hertz.
Mon. Morning, Dec. 26, at 11:30 precisely—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 26, at 8, (Double Bill)—II BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni; Journet. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Parvis, Reiss. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Salezs, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Special Prices—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 31, at 2—RIGOLETTO. Melba, Homer, Bauermeister; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 31, at 8, pop. prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Alten, Bauermeister, and Sembrich; Scotti, Blass, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
On the Following THURSDAY EVENINGS:
Jan. 5, at 8:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Jan. 12, at 7:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Jan. 19, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Jan. 26, at 7:30.DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of seats for single performances begins to-morrow, Monday, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mon., Last Time "Der Hochtourist"; Tues., Mr. Walden in "Alt Heidelberg"; Wed., Last Time "Im weissen Rossl"; Thurs., Fri., Evg. & Sat., Sylvester Evening, Mr. Harry Walden in G. v. Moser & O. Girndt's Farce Comedy, "Die Sternschnuppe." Every Day, Inc. Mon., Jan. 2, at 2 P. M., Children's Matinees (Pop. Prices), Mon., Tues., Wed. & Thurs., Gaerner's "Schneewittchen"; Fri., Sat., Sun. & Mon., "Dornroschen."

CARNEGIE HALL THIS SUNDAY AFTERN. AT 3
Special Holiday Matinee
Josef
Hofmann
PROGRAMME:
Prelude and Fugue, G minor.....Bach-Liszt
Rondo (Die Wuth uber den verlorenen Groschen).....Beethoven
Vecchio Minuetto.....Sgambati
Sonate, B minor.....Chopin
RUSSIAN COMPOSERS:
Sonata quasiuna Fantasie.....Medter
Prelude, C sharp minor.....Rachmaninoff
En Boheme.....Sternberg
Etudes, D sharp minor, D flat major.....Scriabine
Berceuse, G flat.....Liadow
Valse in A.....Tschaikowsky
Caprice, A flat.....Rubinstein
Intermezzo } Josef Hofmann
Mazurka }
La Jongleuse.....Moszkowski
Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner-Liszt
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THIRTY-TWO PAGES AND FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

MR. BECK ON "MONEYPHOBIA."

It is rather a happy phrase that Mr. JAMES M. BECK has invented for the morbid sentiment of hostility toward the possessors and manipulators of great means which always exists in any large community, which occasionally breaks out with sudden force, but which, as he ingeniously cited history to show, is less general and less intense at present than at any previous period. Just at present there is a somewhat emphatic demonstration of this "moneyphobia."

It remains true that chicane, greed, cruelty, and indifference to the rights of others do prevail in a very considerable part of the so-called financial operations of this and of other countries, that their existence and the experience of their effects tend strongly to arouse deep prejudice and class animosity, that this tendency is stimulated by exaggerated and unscrupulous "revelations," but that it can only be removed by the real reform of unsound conditions. Undoubtedly Mr BECK appreciates these facts at their true value, and would be the last to extenuate the responsibility resting on the men who are truly guilty. What he undertakes to do in his address, and what is well worth doing, is to point out that the movement of society in these matters is toward improvement and not toward degradation. This direction of the movement is inspiring for those who wish to hasten it and are ready to take the pains necessary to do their share in the work. There is no sense in ceasing to hate an evil because we can see our way, by determined effort, to getting the better of it.

Mr. BECK is particularly interesting in tracing the stages of the intensity of the gambling spirit which it is quite fashionable to denounce as peculiarly characteristic of the present time. Certainly we cannot now imagine 800 unfortunates abandoned to die of exposure and starvation in the streets of London, with no organized effort to rescue them, while the people of the town manifested interest in their fate solely by gambling on the number that would perish within a given time. That happened less than a century and a half since, and the incident illustrates two differences between that age and our own. To-day there would be a multitude of agencies, private and public, instantly set to work to relieve suffering on so large a scale and necessarily so conspicuous. The gambling at that time took the form of insurance policies issued on the survival of groups of the sufferers. To-day no such form of life insurance would be tolerated for a moment outside of purely gambling resorts. Both the spirit of humanity and the gambling spirit have undergone great changes, and for the better, and life insurance, as Mr. BECK indicates, is "confined to a legitimate indemnity against events such as death or old age, which can be measured with scientific accuracy."

We have made marked progress, for one thing, in the standard of conduct in the upper grades of society. GEORGE WASHINGTON, in the middle of the eighteenth century, set down in his accurate and methodical fashion, in the expense account of a journey on official duty, the amounts he lost at the gaming table. Doubtless young officers of the army still lose money at cards, but they do not as a rule attain the reputation for carefully ordered behavior which WASHINGTON enjoyed even in his early manhood. The description which THACKERAY gives in "The Virginians" of the kind and degree of gaming that went on in the choicest circles in this country and in England, may be relied on, for he was apt at testing his historical work by actual records, and no such picture could now be drawn of like circles of our society. And obviously we cannot find in the current history of any respectable State a parallel to the spectacle of the President of the United States "presiding" over the drawing of a lottery instituted to obtain funds for the erection of public buildings. In our country and throughout the civilized world, the opportunities for and the temptations and incitements to the gratification of the gambling spirit are restricted by law, and the indulgence of the spirit is discouraged more and more by public sentiment.

Are we, then, to infer that the greed of human beings is diminishing, and that the desire to obtain something for nothing is dying out? That would be a pleasant inference, but hardly a safe one. What, we imagine, has really happened is that men generally have come to learn by experience more and more clearly and generally that in all money-getting undertakings the risk is approximately proportioned to the profit. Our appetites, if not less than in the past, are better ordered, and the fear of loss checks the lust for gain. There is a growing sense in the community, also, that the general good is impeded and menaced by the demoralization following on the indulgence of the gambling spirit. As society progresses in the practice of taking care of its wrecks, it tends to suppress the causes of wrecking. A reasonable presentation of comparative facts bearing on our situation in this regard is wholesome, and that is what Mr. BECK has given us.

THE RUSSIAN REUNION.

We have seen nothing that seemed authentic to indicate that the Japanese squadron sent southward to "meet" the Russian squadrons of the divided Baltic fleet was anything more than a squadron of observation. It seems plain that the Japanese have dispatched, not vessels intended or fit to bear the brunt of a naval battle, but only vessels, protected cruisers at most in fighting capacity, which could report the movements of the advancing Russians and get away from them. Fighting power enough to disable all Russian vessels that can steam as fast or faster is all that such a squadron of observation needs.

Whatever may have been the purpose of disuniting the Baltic Squadron, it seems clear that that squadron is meant to be reunited before it encounters the Japanese fleet. Apparently it cannot be reunited before it emerges from the Indian Ocean upon the Great South Sea. There are two, and only two, apertures customarily employed by commerce for this emergence. Both are commonly and properly known as "straits." One is the strait between Sumatra and the Asiatic mainland, commanded by Singapore; the other is the strait between Sumatra and Java. To dodge both of these straits involves a long, tortuous, and dangerous navigation around Borneo and Celebes. To pass either involves the danger of being confronted at its outlet by the whole available force of the Japanese Navy, of which all the fighting power will probably be available for that purpose before the reunited Russian fleet can reach the outlet. Even this project would require the undisturbed occupation, for a considerable period, of some port in the Indian Ocean. No such port is held by Russia, or by Russia's ally, France. Every such port is in the possession of a neutral nation bent upon enforcing its neutrality. This bare statement of the case gives a pathetic view of the difficulties of the Baltic Squadron.

THE NEW CENTRAL TERMINAL.

For the first time in the history of the New York Central and its allied railroads, the management seems to have had a realizing sense of what the traffic they control demands in the way of terminal facilities at New York. From its inception the Grand Central Station has been an inadequate makeshift. Its recent reconstruction, effected at great cost, showed a very imperfect understanding of what would be the imperative requirements in the future of the roads using it. That it is now to be pulled down encourages the belief that what takes its place will be better suited to the uses for which it is designed.

A study of the plans submitted on Friday to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shows that the problem has been approached with great intelligence and with a determination on the part of the engineers of the system to solve it in a large and generous way. A forty-three track terminal would seem to be adequate. The space to be occupied is apparently ample, and the arrangements for separating the express and local traffic, and for keeping the streams of incoming and outgoing passengers separate will promote the convenience of all classes. It will undoubtedly be the greatest railroad terminal yet planned, and in it and the Pennsylvania terminal New York will have the two greatest "depots" of the world. The rivalry between these two great systems insures that each will have the best and amplest accommodations which it is in a position to provide.

HAZING AT COLUMBIA.

Young GOULD, the undergraduate of the School of Mines, Columbia University, who by firing a pistol repelled the attack of sophomores intent upon his capture and detention to make sport at the sophomore banquet, has been the subject of a good deal of harsh criticism for not "playing the game according to the rules." In this matter his "blazing indiscretion" in having recourse to a pistol is likely to cause his position to be very harshly misjudged. Certain facts should be remembered which, while they do not excuse his violation of the law in carrying a concealed weapon, may help explain it as a measure of self-protection.

Primarily, he was not "playing the game" at all. He did not want to play it, and had no desire to be made to play it for the amusement of others. Those he frightened away were intent upon a conspiracy to deprive him of his liberty, and it should be remembered that he has all his life been impressed with the importance of keeping a watch out to escape kidnapping and detention for ransom. Perhaps more than any other student in the university he was suspicious of the kind of play which the sophomores had planned. Whether he was more alarmed than the facts warranted is a matter of judgment. Of one thing there could be no doubt; the sophomores are deeply indebted to him for discouraging their purpose to take him prisoner. Had they succeeded, the consequences to themselves might have been incomparably more serious than those which have overtaken them in a brief suspension from college work until the end of the term.

From this incident the young men of Columbia should learn a useful lesson. The traditions of college life are rather foolish things at best, especially such as are connected with the disciplinary relation of sophomores to freshmen. If, however, there is reason to keep them alive in colleges in small towns, where all enter more or less into the spirit of the rivalry of classes, no such reason is found in a university situated in a large city, where its relative importance is scarcely greater than that of any other high school of the local educational system. The suggestion of kidnapping freshmen who happen to be the sons of rich parents is one upon which some hundreds of clever crooks are ready to act the moment the custom is established. In this aspect it would become a very serious matter indeed, and might do the university irreparable injury. Street fights and skirmishes of one kind or another are also especially dangerous in New York, for the reason that it is impossible to restrict such disturbances to those who start them and who assume that they have a right to participate in them. A drove of hoodlums and Hooligans is certain to be attracted by such horseplay, and to take part in it if the opportunity offers for a free fight, with incidental robbery from the person.

The public peace is much too easily disturbed in a great city to permit the toleration of customs which, in themselves harmless and amusing, so easily become small riots and compel the same attention from the police as would like disturbances in Mulberry Bend or the haunts of the "Gas House Gang." For these reasons the Faculty of Columbia are perfectly right in sternly suppressing rowdyism of all kinds, and severely penalizing lawlessness on the part of students, especially of the kind which interferes with the liberty of individuals. In the Gould incident it is fair to presume that the young men who planned the kidnapping did not realize what they were doing or what consequences would follow the success of their plans. A "gang" of them pursued two freshmen in the public streets, with the purpose of holding them prisoners if caught. This was not college sport; it was an intolerable breach of the peace, and in their determination to put a stop to everything of this sort the President and Faculty of the university are completely in the right.

MEDICAL SCIENCE AND THE CANTEEN.

The fanaticism of the well-intentioned and ill-behaved members of the W. C. T. U. would be amazing if there were not so many instances of the same spirit in past and in current history. We do not ourselves profess any more expert knowledge of the workings of the canteen and of the abolition of the canteen than that which is possessed by the members of the W. C. T. U. themselves. That is not, in either case, knowledge enough to form the basis of an opinion entitled to any respect. But we are content to abide by the opinion of the experts as to the social and disciplinary value of the canteen. This expert opinion is that of the officers of the army, who are experts at once by their facilities of observation and by their official responsibility. The testimony of officers in command of troops is so overwhelmingly in favor of the restoration of the canteen that it may be called practically unanimous. That testimony is that the canteen is not only a distinct and powerful agency in favor of temperance, as compared with the state of things that invariably follows the abolition of the canteen upon army reservations, but that the abolition opens the door to other forms of vice even more pernicious than intemperance. This concurrence of testimony is calculated to impress anybody but a fanatic. Upon the fanatics of the W. C. T. U. it makes no impression whatever. Every new expression of expert opinion is followed by a new resolution of the Union, not professing to be founded upon any evidence whatever, protesting against the restoration of the canteen, and insisting that the United States Army shall continue to be run in accordance with the views of those who know least about it, and against the views of those who know most.

Now, in the current number of The Medical Record, comes Major CHARLES E. WOODRUFF, Surgeon, United States Army, with an article on "Alcohol in the Tropics," which nobody can read without perceiving that it is composed in a truly scientific spirit, and has for its sole object the establishment of the truth. With Major WOODRUFF'S specific inquiry we have nothing to do. It is a question for scientific experts, as the effect of the canteen, as against the substitutes provided by private enterprise for the canteen, is a question for military experts. But it is worth while, for the benefit of those members of the W. C. T. U. who are not too far gone in fanaticism, to quote some of the words in which the scientific expert reinforces the military experts:

> Therefore, in army temperance agitation we must do the best we can, and limit the drunkenness and fight the W. C. T. U., which has increased it. The American Public Health Association recommends the repeal of the iniquitous canteen law, and this opinion is of greater value than that of a few fanatical women.

Doubtless it is too late to plead with the members of the W. C. T. U. upon the error of their ways or to hold them responsible, as they would be if they were responsible persons, for the increase of drunkenness, and of worse evils than drunkenness, which has followed their success in abolishing what has now been shown to have been an agency of temperance and decency. But it is not too late to appeal to adult male members of Congress to disregard altogether the ignorant and fanatical clamor of persons, of any age and of either sex, who know nothing about the matter, in adopting regulations for the government of the United States Army, and to conform their legislation to the opinions of those who have a right to an opinion in the premises.

A NEW RACE OF GIANTS.

The most interesting if not the most important discovery made in recent times in arctic journeyings is recounted by Capt. JENSEN of the cryolite bark Silicon, whose home port is Philadelphia, and who has just returned from a cruise in Greenland waters. He tells of a race of giants seven, eight, and even nine feet tall, having their habitat in those far northern and practically inaccessible regions. Some of them visited the Eskimos and Danes at the mining settlement of Arsuck, a short distance from Ivigtut Bay. There was a legend of such a people among the Eskimos, but in recent generations none of them had been seen till these late visitors made their appearance. In color and contour of features they were like North American Indians; they had a language of their own, with no knowledge of the Eskimo dialects, and were obliged to express their meaning as well as they could by signs. Their tale was that they had been driven from their homes in the far interior by great storms and cold weather.

It is thus made apparent not for the first time in the story of exploration that the race of the Anakim has not entirely perished from the world. They seem still to subsist in "antres vast and deserts idle," and to live out their own lives and build the fabric of their obscure histories in remote spots of the earth away from the common currents of mankind and only contributory to their records through the tales of travelers which are often, though not always, lies. If a tribe or many tribes of them can be tucked away in interior Greenland unknown except for some dim legendary surmise century after century to their near neighbors the Innuits and to all the visitors to their country from foreign parts, there would seem to be no reason why their kind, in small tribal groups, protected by peculiar territorial and climatic conditions, should not subsist elsewhere, affording justification of the Bible declaration made in the morning of time, that "there were giants in those days."

MAGELLAN and the early sailors southward found something like them in Patagonia, not quite so top-lofty as the storm-driven Greenland visitors, but high enough to awaken a profound ethnological interest not in the least abated in the four centuries which have come and gone since their sterile coasts and country and themselves, its towering inheritors, were discovered. They have held the record for tallness ever since, but will have to give it up now if the tale of Capt. JENSEN and his Eskimo informants is confirmed by further testimony.

One effect of this interesting report will no doubt be the setting in, in the direction of Ivigtut Bay, of a tide of showmen drawn from all quarters intent to capture one or more of those giants to be exploited for business purposes. An individual or a family of them would make the fortune of any show, the outfit of Goliaths now on the boards fading into insignificance as soon as their Greenland rivals made their appearance.

DENTISTRY IN THE HAREM.

In striving to obey the precept "with all thy gettings get understanding," the Sultan of Morocco has had an up-hill road to travel, but there ought to be no denial that he has "hoofed it" thereon with praiseworthy if rather futile determination. He has striven to modernize his country, has ordered automobiles and state coaches and silver bedroom sets, not to mention telephones, electric lights, phonographs, snap-shot cameras, and the like, and in this he has not only incurred an amount of expense quite burdening to his finances, but encountered also a good deal of opposition from his subject sheiks and people. They do not like such infidel devices and think them against religion. The prophet had no puffing road carriage with terror on its brazen burnished front to frighten the camels of the desert and the donkeys of the thoroughfares; he did not ring up the faithful and recite long passages of the Koran to them through the telephone. The old desert ways and belongings were good enough for him—the great founder of the faith—why should they not be for his successors in all time? The liberal and progressive intentions of their monarch have found no encouragement among his people; on the contrary they have brought to him no end of unpopularity and wafted abroad the seeds of rebellion, ready to take root and sprout forth at any time, triumphing over the sterility of his sand-strewn realm and burgeoning as its occasional baobab and frequent palm. But he goes no patronizing foreign articles, industries, and ways just the same, and evidently thinks that the Moroccans will get used to them in time and, discovering their utilities, will come to approve them and the royal policy which favors them.

Just now he has arranged for the importation of an Ohio dentist, who is first to look the gift-giving Sultan himself in the mouth, pulling out such teeth as are beyond repair and giving those still fit for service an expert raking over. He is then to perform a like office for the ladies of the harem, and while doing this it is appointed that two large black eunuchs armed with battle axes shall stand guard over the operation, umpiring the job, as it were, and seeing to it that the operator keeps to his specialty, makes no sheep's eyes at the odalisque under his manipulation, and attempts no extra-professional attention to any of the houris there rounded up and sequestered.

As a part of the zenana's etiquette and a formality of manners to be observed because of custom and tradition, this may be well enough; but a vote of all the chapters and societies of American dentistry would no doubt affirm that the ceremony was superfluous. The practitioners whom they have sent forth have for a long time been tried in all Courts, pontifical, imperial, and royal, and, weighed in their golden balances, have never been found wanting. In the mouths of wisest censure which they have doctored they are rated as the best of their kind, braced fore and aft with professional principles of such moral rigor that any number of Sultanas might be confided to their ministrations with no guard of black eunuchs standing by grasping their broad and shining battle axes, ready to chop off the professional head in case any of the females "hollered." They are likely to do this as an incident of the business, and the decapitation on that account of a well-intending practitioner by an equally well-intending eunuch might lead to international complications which, as the turbaned Moroccan monarch will see as soon as he looks into the matter, it is in every way desirable to avoid.

OUTRAGE ON CHINESE STUDENT.

Apparently Needless Vigor in Applying the Exclusion Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lamentable light in which the American people have been placed several times of late because of undue or misplaced rigor in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law had a new illustration Sunday night on the arrival of the steamship St. Paul. On that steamer, traveling second class in company with a returning missionary from China, was Mr. Chen Gyi-sen, a graduate of the Presbyterian Mission College, at Hangchow, China, and for several years a teacher in that institution. Mr. Chen was coming to America for five years of study in an American college. He carried passports, had been before the American Consul General in China, and had met every condition for entering the United States through one of our ports for the purpose mentioned.

The St. Paul landed Sunday evening. Mr. Chen was to be my guest for at least a part of the time he was to stay in New York before leaving for the Middle West. I was at the steamer on its arrival, and, Mr. Chen not coming ashore, I was astounded to hear from one of the passengers that he had heard orders given to have the young Chinese instructor locked up for the night. I went aboard and found it to be literally true. The order had already been executed.

It seems the United States Inspector of Chinese, if that be his official title, had given instructions to the immigration officer boarding the vessel to have Mr. Chen detained on board till Monday morning, until the matter of his admission could be attended to. The ship's officers recognized only one safe way of keeping a Chinese aboard overnight with the ship in port, and that was to use lock and key. So lock and key were used, and the young Chinaman, with degrees both in Chinese classics and Western learning, seeking entrance to our shores for further study, and having met every formality possible before his arrival, found himself subjected to such indignity the first night in an American port.

Mr. Chen was brought from his place of confinement for a few moments of interview with me, but after I had chatted with him a short time he was again—locked up.

It would seem that Uncle Sam might keep Chinese of the undesirable sort away from our shores, if such is the will of the people, without subjecting most honorable and desirable visitors to insult at his front door. CHARLES H. FAHS.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

A Leaf from German Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it possible, as Mr. Lawson asserts, that a few persons plunder the people of America?

It seems to me what this country needs is a good "stock law," framed after the well-known German law, which forbids overcapitalization of stock companies.

I suppose you know that good-will does not count as an asset according to this German law.

The capital of a German stock company represents only real value, and the Directors are liable for every statement they make. We have seen during the last few years that if Directors of German stock companies do wrong they either go to prison or go to America, or commit suicide, but they certainly have to suffer.

I understand, at least I read yesterday in an important Philadelphia paper, that President Roosevelt is studying this whole stock muddle business, with the idea of protecting the American people in future.

It is high time that something is done, otherwise the Socialistic Party will grow to gigantic size. S.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

Grievous Iteration.

From The Baltimore American.

Admiral Dewey cannot escape the tribulations of greatness, living in a city where sightseeing is an organized industry. But the guides who show patriotic Americans the wonders of the National Capital and recount briefly the doings of the heroes living as well as dead, should be compelled to spare the Manila hero the megaphone recital of his deeds, which is said to be delivered daily to an appreciative audience in front of his gift house.

Life on the Moon?

From the London Globe.

Prof. Max Haushofer of the University of Berlin believes that life, animal and vegetable, is not extinct on the moon. Water probably exists underground, and the last of the Selenites may dwell in pits, craters, and caverns, fly or move by means of wings, and live upon worms. They dare not face the sunlight as we do, and their eyes are like those of bats or owls. It would be interesting to know their ideas about ourselves.

Sensible Youth.

From Brooklyn Life.

"But, Willie," protested the mother, gently, to her little boy, who was weeping and resolute, "boys never hang their stockings outside of the window."

"But I have asked Santa for a box of chocolate ice cream, and it will melt in the house," sobbed the long-headed youngster.

Knew One of Them.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Of course, Mr. Sophmore, you are familiar with all the great plays," remarked Miss Kulcher. "Now, do you consider Goldsmith's as clever as Sheridan's?"

"Goldsmith?" replied Sophmore. "He must belong to some minor college. Why, there isn't another half back in the country that can touch Sheridan of our 'Varsity."

AIMS OF CITIZENS' UNION.

R. Fulton Cutting Replies to Criticisms of the Organization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your columns contain a letter this morning signed "Citizens' Unionist," criticising rather savagely the action of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union on Monday night. The communication would be more valuable if the writer had attached his name; still I think it demands an answer, and I beg you will permit me to reply. I will not attempt to discuss with the writer the question of municipal operation; it is not a present issue, but I do wish to controvert his misconception of the Citizens' Union organization and its position.

The Citizens' Union was launched in 1897, with the approval of several hundred of the most eminent and representative of our citizens. The basis of organization was formulated by a Committee of Fifteen, including Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Jacob H. Schiff, Joseph Larocque, Gustav H. Schwab, W. Lanman Bull, George M. Cassatt, Charles S. Fairchild, Elihu Root, Austen G. Fox, James B. Reynolds, Charles Stewart Smith, and John B. Pine. I quote briefly from the report of that committee:

"The organization required for this work must have a broader basis than any self-constituted committee or any committee constituted by a comparatively small body drawn chiefly from the wealthy portion of the community, such as the Chamber of Commerce or the City Club. It must fairly represent the various interests and conditions which exist among the voters of the city. It should, at the time of its first public apparance, rest upon a broad basis of popular authority and act upon the mandate of so great a body of voters that its momentum cannot be checked by falsehood or ridicule, and its possibilities of success cannot be ignored. This consideration precludes the adoption of any of the methods of organization which have been attempted in recent years, under either the Municipal League or the Committee of Seventy, or the Committee of Fifty."

You will see that the Union was intended to be a body thoroughly representative of the entire citizenship, and such, indeed, it has ever been. Its City Committee is made up of liberals, conservatives, and radicals. We cannot boast a Socialist. The action taken on Monday night was characteristic. It did not represent the opinion of the extremists, but the loyal determination of all to unite upon a programme at once progressive and temperate. It is quite true that the committee is practically unanimous in contending for the extension of city ownership and for the power to operate. Upon the advisability of exercising the power to operate there is difference of opinion in its ranks.

The resolutions adopted on Monday night express the opinion of the City Committee in favor of a "wise and conservative extension of municipal control of public utilities." If this action is, in any way, in advance of public opinion, I am greatly mistaken. The Union is proposing to ask the Legislature to provide for an amendment to the Constitution identical with that proposed by the Tilden Commission of 1875. The actual text purposed to give the municipality complete control of public lighting, and while the commission expressed no opinion upon the question of city operation, it did recommend making it a purely municipal function.

In addition to certain specific utilities over which the commission proposed to give the city sole control, it added the general provision, "any other local work or improvement in or for a city."

The Citizens' Union in its statement has attempted to express in detail the other functions which this general provision seems to cover.

Since 1875 the city has been practically committed to the policy of municipal ownership. It has acquired and now owns a large portion of its dock front; it has built two interborough bridges and the new Subway; it has acquired the Brooklyn and Westchester waterworks and the ferry to Staten Island; it has the power to grant franchises for limited terms, but it is still dependent upon the State Legislature for grant of special powers to make the most of this policy and to develop it intelligently at will. In 1903 the city applied for permission to build a lighting plant, but its demand was refused, as was its application in 1897 for similar power to purchase the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, when its failure to secure the requisite authorization cost the city nearly $6,000,000.

The city was more successful in securing the power to own and operate the Staten Island Ferry. For many years the companies operating this ferry had rendered insufficient and dangerous service. With the power to operate in its own hands, the city proposes to let out its operation on short-term leases, under proper safeguards as to public comfort, speed, and fare.

Your correspondent refers to a proposition in the Tilden Commission report that the officials controlling the financial affairs of the city should be elected by the taxpayers alone. This was certainly intended to safeguard the city's finances, and while it has never been adopted, its function is practically supplied by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This body has under all administrations up to the present time displayed adequate conservatism.

Your correspondent questions the Union's honesty in taking advantage of the guarantee fund to "formulate an expression of their more or less valuable opinions on general municipal policies."

It is evident that your correspondent is not in sympathy with the purpose of the Committee of Fifteen, whose first platform of the Union, adopted in 1897, contained certain vigorous and positive policies which were certainly in advance of the economic principles that had been presented theretofore to the electors of this city.

Your correspondent declared that the guarantors paid their money to the Union for the purpose of trying to "secure the honest conduct of such policies as we have inherited and as are laid upon us by the logic of events unaided by dreams of theorists." Is there no logic in recent events? Has the gas question no significance for your correspondent?

Is it possible that anybody who attempts to study the signs of the times can fail to recognize that the tendency of municipalities in this country, as well as elsewhere, is to become increasingly the direct agents of civic and social betterment? This tendency has been better understood by English statesmen.

When Mr. Gladstone had satisfied himself that the condition of the Irish people demanded it, he did not shrink from the extreme measure of expropriation, and in the preface of his life of the statesman, Mr. Morley says of him: "A firm and trained economist, and no friend of Socialism, yet by his legislation upon land in 1870 and 1881, he wrote the opening chapter of a volume in which many an unexpected page in the history of property is destined to be written."

Only a short time before his death, Lord Salisbury, addressing the leaders of his party, declared that if the party hoped to maintain itself in London, they must not be frightened away from the remedies of social evils by the fact that they were made a cover of pretense for an attack upon property and other institutions. "You must," he said, "repel those attacks, but at the same time you must not allow your attention to be diverted from the stern necessities which the vast social changes of our time are imposing upon all who cherish the prosperity of this country."

The Citizens' Union believes this tendency to broaden the functions of municipal government should be studied dispassionately and with a somewhat keener sensitiveness to the general welfare.

R. FULTON CUTTING.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITA

Contributions to be Asked in All Churches To-day.

In all churches to-day the annual hospital collection will be taken up. The [illegible] will be distributed by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of the City of New York among forty hospitals, covering every branch of medical and surgical science, on the basis of the free work performed during the preceding year.

The Hospital Sunday collection is taken in the churches on the last Sunday of the year and in the synagogues on the preceding Saturday. Last year the fund aggregated $15,672. Of this amount the Episcopalians furnished the greatest part, [illegible] $9,620.82; the Presbyterians came next with $2,290.99, and the Jewish congregations with $1,602.92.

In addition to this, collections are made in the trades and professions and upon the various Exchanges through auxiliary committees and by means of subscription lists. Enough was realized from these channels last year to bring the grand total up to $75,670. According to reports from the hospitals this work of caring for free patients this year will require the large sum of $912,543, to be derived from public benefactions.

The committee in charge of the work consists of George MacCulloch Miller, George S. Baker, John S. Bussing, A. G. Agnew, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert Olyphant, and O. Egerton Schmidt.

APPRAISERS MUST SEE GOODS.

Judge Platt Rules That Reappraisement in Absence of Samples Are Illegal.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Judge Platt in the United States Circuit Court, in which he declared that reappraisements in which the Board of United States General Appraisers do not have the samples before them are illegal and void.

The suit was brought by Curnen & Steiner, who imported several very large lots of dolls of varying styles, qualities, and prices. The invoice values were advanced by the local appraiser, and the importers appealed to the Board of General Appraisers. The board, on the examination of samples, which it was admitted represented only one package in each ten, sustained the advance and refused to undertake an examination of all the goods as requested by the importers. Judge Platt holds that this action is illegal, and that in the absence of proper evidence as to actual value of the goods, the importer shall be entitled to pay duty on the invoice value.

To Keep Down State Appropriations.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Chairman James C. Rogers of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee has addressed a circular to the heads of the State departments requesting them to send in their estimates of appropriations needed for the ensuing year by Jan. 4, 1905. The letter says that appropriations must be kept down, and that no salaries will be raised except for the most cogent reasons.

New Yale Library Plans.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—From a semi-official source it is ascertained that certain general plans for the new Yale library to be built from the Ross legacy of $250,000 are practically settled. The Chaldenton wing will be preserved, and the first part of the new library probably will be built between that wing and the present old university library, which will thus be preserved for some years.

Could Do It with Zest.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Going out, eh!" she sneerpd, after their quarrel.

"Yes," replied her husband, "I'm going to congratulate Ned Pilkinton."

"You're slow. The engagement was announced six weeks ago."

"Yes, but it was only broken off yesterday."

Not in the Pugilistic Line.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Bull—Yes, Miss Lang mentioned to me last night that she knew you. By the way, I never knew before that you were a pugilist.

Cadley—I a pugilist?

Bull—Yes; she told me you were a "lightweight."

The Best Man at His Wedding.

From The Boston Transcript.

Haskins—By the way, who was the best man at your wedding?

Willowby—The parson seemed to be feeling the best. You see, it was all profit for him and no risk whatever.

THE ORIGIN OF THE JOKER.

Sandy had no tinge of ochre, and he played
his hand at poker well supported by
the joker in the belt about his waist;
Not his custom 'twas to bicker unless over-
steeped in liquor, but no man was ever
quicker on the trigger, and his haste
It was written plainly, very, in the frontier
cemetery, wnere tha custom 'twas to
bury those who dallied with the wine
Subsequently to be ruing when some argu-
ment was brewing, and thereafter
something doing in the undertaking
line.

Now, upon the day I'm naming, Sandy sat
there fiercely gaming, and quite frequently inflaming his mentality with
stuff
Drawn from out a sombre bottle by a gen-
tleman named Wattel, who presided
at the throttle of the bar at Dead-
Bluff.
And while Wattel was infusing drink, and
Sandy's cash kept oozing from his
hoard that he was losing to a kindred
spirit, known
Far and wide as Bill-the-Soaker, (who
given by some joker,) who was very
fond of poker and was always dry to the
bone.

Be it evermore a warning to the graceful
soul's adorning that the resurrection
morning draweth near for him, who
bold,
Seeks by sinful ways and handy in a poker
game to bandy with a wicked wight
like Sandy when the deck is passing
cold.
For, when Sandy, having aces full on jacks,
laid down ten cases there was wonder
on the faces of the watchers, who
looked grim
When the thoughtless William, staying,
laid down aces four, and saying: "You
can't beat it," went to weighing what
the pot would profit him.

Now, no deck upon earth's face is graced
with quite so many aces since there
are no fitting places for the nuisance,
and the brand
Of unfairness in his poker being placed on
Bill-the-Soaker, Sandy drew—and
drew his "joker," seeking thus to fill
his hand;
Drew and held it, muzzle aiming straight
at William, and, proclaiming what he
held, declared the gaming at an end,
and, raking in,
Said three aces and a joker were a winning
hand at poker, whereat William
(called the Soaker) acquiesced the hand
would win.

It was in the rough and gory days that gave
the Frontier's glory, and 'twas thus,
so runs the story, that the joker came
to be
Introduced to Hoyle's attention by a plain-
man's shrewd invention of a means to
beat four aces when himself he dealt
up three,
And the well-known master crafter whose
in every pack thereafter must be
card, named for Laughter, and be
there evermore,
Kept there in commemoration of the
Sandy's declaration that a quick
and three aces made a better
than four. J. W. FOLEY.

"L'ELISIR D'AMORE" AND "FIDELIO" GIVEN

Donizetti's Comedy Is Presented at the Opera House.

A SPARKLING PERFORMANCE

Beethoven's Opera Presented in the Evening to a Very Small Audience.

CAST OF L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

Adina ..... Mme. Sembrich
Gianetta ..... Miss Mulford
Nemorino ..... Mr. Caruso
Belcore ..... Mr. Scotti
Dulcamara ..... Mr. Rossi
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

CAST OF FIDELIO.

Fidelio ..... Mme. Senger-Bettaque
Marcelline ..... Miss Bella Alten
Florestan ..... Mr. Dippel
Pisarro ..... Mr. Goritz
Rocco ..... Mr. Blass
Jacquino ..... Mr. Reiss
Der Minister ..... Mr. Muhlmann
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Of the revivals of what an English critic has aptly called the "palaeotechnic" Italian operas, none have given so much pleasure at the Metropolitan Opera House as those of Donizetti's comedies; for in them is shown most of the vitality that is left in the operas of their period. "L'Elisir d'Amore," that was produced at the Opera House yesterday afternoon for the first time this season, is one of the most delightful of these comic operas. When it was added to the repertory last year after a long slumber of twenty years it at once was recognized as a worthy complement to "Don Pasquale" and "La Fille du Régiment," that had been giving much pleasure since their revivals a few years before.

It is of the same sort, cut from the same cloth and possessed of the same brilliant gayetyt. Its music is still fresh and buoyant—melody of the most facile Donizettian type, graceful and fluent and consorted most dextrously with the rippling comic action. It is all music that singers of the coloratura style delight to employ their powers in, and Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Caruso have ample opportunity to display their powers lavishly in it. Mr. Conried is fortunate in possessing artists who can so perfectly set forth not only the glittering and melodious music of the opera, but who can enter, as they do, whole-heartedly into the mirthful and vivacious spirit of the comedy.

"L'Elisir" is a trifle light as air, very slight in texture, and requires much facility and lightness of touch to carry it off successfully. Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Carnso, Mr. Rossi, and Mr. Scotti give it just this touch, and co-operate in admirable unanimity. Mme. Sembrich was yesterday in her most frolicsome spirits, and made a bewitchingly arch Adina. She was in beautiful voice, too, and sang with delicious quality and dazzling brilliancy.

There are many effective arias for her scattered through the score. Poor Nemorino is not a figure greatly to impress the spectators any more than the coy Adina; and the humorous aspects of that futile and, until the end, unsuccessful peasant lover are rather elementary. Mr. Caruso's comedy is of the same elementary kind; but he makes, doubtless, all there is to be made out of Nemorino's despair, his naive confidence in the quack's elixir, and his bewilderment at its non-success. More important is the fact that there is much for him to sing, and in this he revels with all the flowery Italian graces superimposed upon the marvelous voice and style.

Is there anything more captivating, more melting, more ornate in its old-fashioned rhetoric than his singing of "Una furtina Lagrima" in the last act? The audience thought not, and that famous piece in which he triumphed so conspicuously last year was again a triumph for him, and he was insistently called upon to repeat it. Perhaps the soberer of his listeners, while they admired as profoundly as any the beauty of much that he did, wished that in certain passages he would set his volume of tone be less torrential, less forced, and that he would exercise a little more artistic restraint in his expression.

Mr. Scotti's voice has seldom been better than it was yesterday, more clear, true, and powerful; nor has his execution of florid music been cleaner and juster. He is an adorable military man, and perfectly justified Adina's first preferences in the matter of suitors. Mr. Rossi makes much out of the broad humor that lies on the surface of Dr. Dulcamara's appearance. He has the true spirit of the fakir, and he makes many of his points through the "parlando" style of half singing, half speaking, that he loves, and that is more properly in place in this piece than in some others.

The chorus enters into the situations with much gusto, and Mr. Vigna conducts with an animation that keeps the whole performance moving and pulsing with life. The audience was much more demonstrative than audiences at the Metropolitan Opera House, especially the matinée audiences, are wont to be, and enjoyed the whole piece hugely.

Mr. Conried added to the favors he has given his Saturday night patrons by presenting in the evening Beethoven's "Fidelio." There was one performance of this opera last season, which was the first time it had appeared upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House for more than three years. Its position in the operatic repertory is altogether on anomalous one. In the days of the German opera it was for a time one of the most potent attractions of all the items of the operatic list. Since then it has been treated in a manner that may be called "stepmotherly."

Its treatment last evening may be called so; it was put forward at a time when most people prefer the home fireside to the diversion of a very serious opera; nor was the reception received upon the stage worthy of the work. At any rate, the audience was one of the smallest that has ever been seen in the Metropolitan Opera House. "Fidelio" at its best has admirrs of its own who are not of the great body of operagoers, as it is itself remote from the typical opera—until the time of Wagner the one supreme instance, as it has been called, of an epic drama. There is little that the ordinary operagoer can find in all this for his pleasure. If it is dramatic music, it is not operatic.

The performance brought Mme. Senger-Bettaque to the fore again as Fidelio; Mr. Knote, who was to be the Florestan, was ill, and his place was taken by Mr. Dippel, who did the same service last year. Mme. Senger-Bettaque showed familiarity with the demands of the part; but she is not of the artistic stature to sing this music as it should be sung, which is among the most exacting that can be set before a dramatic soprano. Her voice has not the power nor has she the broad and commanding style that it requires.

Mr. Dippel, too, is not wholly equal to the music that falls to his share as Florestan, though, like all he does, his assumption of the part was marked by intelligence and sincere effort. Miss Bella Alten was acceptable as Marcelline, and Mr. Goritz made a striking and highly dramatic Pizzaro. Mr. Blass was a capital Rocco.

Mr. Hertz conducted with much earnestness, but it was all too evident that the preparation was not adequate, and the spirit of the work was in a certain degree missed.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The second concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra was given last evening before a small holiday audience at Carnegie Hall that tried to make up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Modest Aitschuler, played a programme consisting entirely of the works of Russian composers, the chief numbers of which were the overture, "May Night," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the symphonic poem, "Stenka Razin," by Glazounoff. There were also smaller pieces by Tschaikowsky, including two selections from his opera, "Mazeppa," an excerpt from Rubenstein's "Demon," and two movements from Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's suite, "Caucasian Sketches." Mr. Alexander Saslausky played Tschaikowsky's "Sérénade Mélancholique." The two arias from the same composer's operas, "Dame de Pique," and "Iolanthe," set down upon the programme to be sung by Mr. Jenpolski, were omitted.

Mr. Knote Has Recovered.

It is announced that Mr. Knote, whose indisposition prevented him from taking part in the performance of "Fidelio" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, has recovered sufficiently to sing in the concert there this evening.

GIRLS BOOMING ATHLETICS.

Highcliffe Hall Starts Gymnasium—Talk of Interschool Meets.

Athletics in schools for girls and young women may receive a great impetus from the action of the student body of Highcliffe Hall, Miss Anne Brown's School for Girls, at Park Hill on the Hudson.

At the closing exercises on Tuesday, the students, through Miss McClure, Captain of the basket ball team, presented to Miss Brown a savings bank book in which a deposit of considerable size has been entered, as a nucleus for a fund for the erection of a school gymnasium building.

In making the presentation Miss McClure said that the team was looking forward to splendid work in the future, but not every girl was interested in basket ball.

"So our athletic society," she said, though young, is anxious that every girl should be doing the physical work that best suits her."

Miss Brown, though the gift was a surprise, replied, expressing her confidence that the building might be begun soon, since the cornerstone had thus been laid by the students. The Highcliffe Hall alumnae, who raise $1,400 a year for the Jacob Riis House, in Henry Street, have voiced their interest in the project through Miss Simpson, their President, and, since the mistress of sports at Highcliffe Hall also directs the work of Rosemary Hall, plans are even being discussed for an interscholastic field for matches between different girls' schools, title to the property to be vested in a club whose membership shall be limited to girls' schools of a certain standing.

ART NOTES.

A memorial exhibition of landscapes and marines by the late Robert C. Minor, N. A., is shown at the Lotos Club, 558 Fifth Avenue, until Tuesday Dec. 20, inclusive. Saturday night was the general meeting for men, Monday and Tuesday afternoons are set aside for ladies. Admission is by card of member, or by permission of William T. Evans, Chairman of the Art Committee. A selection from the works of Minor demonstrate his high place among American landscapists.

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A mounted soldier in fatigue cap, with carbine in hand, seated upright and vigilant on a horse absolutely quiet, is the monument modeled by Cyrus E. Dallin for Hanover, Penn., to commemorate the battle of Hanover in 1863, which preceded that of Gettysburg. It is a piece of realism in absolute repose, but to some of those interested in the monument it appears too tame. There is a question of its placing, which is now being debated, but as the Legislature has appropriated the money for the sculpture there is no doubt that it will be accepted in its present shape, little as it embodies the spirit of war or patriotism.

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The bronze statue of John Milton by Horace Montfort has been unveiled under the walls of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, by Lady Alice Egerton, a descendant of the Earl of Bridgewater, for whom Milton wrote "Comus." The Lady Alice Egerton of Milton's time was the eleventh child of the Earl, and when the poet arranged the masque at Ludlow Castle this daughter took the part of "The Lady." The modern Lady Egerton is a writer of fiction and an artist; she has a studio at Brompton. Montfort's is the first statue of Milton ever placed to his memory in London. The poet stands bareheaded, with the right hand touching his breast and chin slightly raised as his eyes look for inspiration to heaven. On the square pedestal are four bronze reliefs.

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Rodin's "Thinker" has been bought by the public subscription announced last Spring, and a copy in plaster has been established provisionally in the Panthéon at Paris. Rodin continues to be the subject of severe disagreement among sculptors in Paris, some of whom rate him as a charlatan, while others idolize him as the greatest genius France has known in sculpture. The same divergence of opinion is found in England and the United States.

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Dublin is enjoying a collection of modern paintings at the Royal Hibernian Academy, and these pictures are to form the nucleus of a gallery of modern art which London may envy. The British artists have sent paintings in abundance, as well as Irishmen like Lavery and Charles Shannon, Frenchmen like Legros and Blanche, Americans like Sargent. The last named has contributed a picture by the eccentric Italian Mancini. "In the Great Spitalfields Synagogue," by Rothenstein, has been purchased and presented. In addition to pictures given by their authors there is a large loan collection of 160 pictures that belonged to the late Staats Forbes offered by the executors for a term of years. It includes examples of Constable, Delacroix, Courbet, Daumier, Rousseau, Diaz, Corot, and Degas. Says The Athenaeum: "The Irish seem likely to acquire a gallery of modern art not only such as they have never possessed before, but such as no English town, not even London, can boast."

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The official illustrated catalogue of the department of art at the Universal Exposition in St. Louis can be neither an exhaustive work covering the whole ground of the fine arts, nor a selection of the few best pieces. It lies between the two, containing more than 400 half-tones of paintings and sculptures and having the complete list of awards in this department. The introduction is by Mr. Halsey C. Ives and the short descriptions of the works, with brief biographies of artists, are by Mr. Charles M. Kurtz for paintings and Mr. George Julian Zolnay for sculpture. Grand prizes were awarded to John S. Sargent for painting, Timothy Cole for engraving, and Paul Wayland Bartlett for sculpture. Grand prizes were decreed to the painter Ernesto de la Carcova of Argentina, the painter Walter Hampel of Austria, the painter Anders L. Zorn of Sweden, the painter Bardello Pinheiro Columbano, and the sculptor Antonio Texeira-Lopez of Portugal, the sculptor Kasper, Ritter von Zumbusch of Austria, the painter Adrian Joseph Heymans, and the sculptors Lanbeaux and Meunier of Belgium. For Germany there are grand prizes to Adolf von Menzel, the painter, and Reinhold Begas and Peter Breuer, the sculptors, as well as Prof. Max Lauger for applied arts. Grand prizes fell to Charles van Wijk, Josef Israels, and Mayer Bauer of Holland and Vechin-Yaroslav of Bulgaria. Antonio Mancini, the painter, and the sculptors Monteverde and Romanelli won the same distinction for Italy. Japan took no less than five grand prizes for art workmanship, one for architecture, and one for painting and drawing. It is noticeable that the United States did not win a grand prize in architecture, but no less than three for original objects of art workmanship, viz.: Bruce Rogers, Hugh C. Robertson, and Henry C. Mercer. Gold medals were bestowed with lavish hand and bronze medals squandered.

As an intermediate honor between grand prize and gold medal is the "Diploma with Medal of Honor," which went in sculpture to J. Q. A. Ward and Augustus Saint Gaudens, in painting to John La Farge, in engraving to Henry Wolf, Belgium won a "Commemorative Gold Medal and Diploma of Honor" for Frans Courtens and Canada for Robert Harris; Germany for Fritz August von Kaulbach, and Holland for H. P. Berlage, Willem Maris, and H. W. Mesdag. L. Lotz took this honor for Hungary, F. Skinner for Ceylon, Atkinson and Dallas for China, the architect Giuseppe Sommaruga for Italy, and the King of Portugal (in painting) for Portugal. This same diploma with gold medal fell to T. E. Repin of Russia and to Carl Larsson, Baron Gustaf Cederström, Johann Börjesson, and Ferdinand Roberg of Sweden. Four "special" awards of the same kind were given to Austria and five to Germany, three to Japan, three to Holland, two to Italy, two to France, and one each to a representative of Argentina, Sweden, Russia, Belgium, and Hungary.

LILLIAN RUSSELL A RADIANT LADY TEAZLE

Musical Version of "School for Scandal" Seen at the Casino.

INNOVATION IN SCREEN SCENE

Incidents and Dialogue Follow Sheridan Closely — Several Brilliant Stage Pictures.

Sir Peter Teazle ..... Mr. W. T. Carleton
Sir Oliver Surface ..... Mr. Clarence Handyside
Sir Benjamin Backbite ..... Mr. Augustus Barratt
Sir Harry Bumper ..... Mr. Jack Taylor
Joseph Surface ..... Mr. Stanley Hawkins
Charles Surface ..... Mr. Van Rensselaer Wheeler
Crabtree ..... Mr. Owen Westford
Careless ..... Mr. Albert Wilder
Moses ..... Mr. Edmund Lawrence
Snake ..... Mr. John Dunsmure
Trip, Joseph's servant ..... Mr. Albert McGuckin
Mrs. Candour ..... Miss Phoebe Coyne
Maria ..... Miss Elsa Ryan
Mollie ..... Miss Nellie McCoy
Lady Sneerwell ..... Miss Lucille Saunders
Lady Teazle ..... Miss Lillian Russell
Chorus of Guests, Courtiers, Officers, Macaronies, Actresses, &c.

No review of any play engaging the services of Lillian Russell would be complete without at least a reference to the fact that the lady in question would seem to have drunk from the fountain of perpetual youth. That matter, therefore, may as well be disposed of at the outset. It is to be doubted if Miss Russell ever looked more beautiful than she did last evening. Hers, to be sure, is not the shrinking, modest, violet sort of loveliness that some of us may prefer, but of its kind it is abundant and lasting.

It is not likely that Lillian Russell has ever cherished the notion that as Lady Teazle she would efface the memories of the various brilliant actresses who from time to time have won favor in Sheridan's comedy, nor is there the least likelihood that she will do so. But it may be said with justice that her playing at the Casino last evening revealed one quality with which even her admirers would hardly have credited her.

In the scene with Sir Peter, after her discovery in Joseph Surface's apartment, she acted with a surprising simulation of sincerity. Lillian Russell, in the rôle of the repentant wife, seems a bit of a paradox, but despite the handicap of having first to repent in song and then to continue the process through spoken words, Miss Russell's acting lent conviction to the incident.

In the musical version of "The School for Scandal," which John Kendrick Bangs and Roderick C. Penfield have prepared, the main story of the old comedy and much of its dialogue are retained. There has been much condensation, to be sure, and it must have been a bit difficult last night for auditors not familiar with the story to grasp at once the significance of all the situations.

This is especially true in the opening scene of the second act, where both Charles and Joseph entertain Sir Oliver in the same apartment, and where the sale of the family portraits is conducted in song, with rather a pleasing effect.

The most conspicuous change occurs when Sir Peter discovers that a lady is hidden behind the screen in Joseph's room, and is told that it is a little French milliner. He insists upon seeing her, whereupon Joseph tells him that he may not do so, but will be allowed to hear her voice. Thereupon Miss Russell sings "I am ze dainty milliner," and the husband is apparently deceived and likewise satisfied.

Beyond an occasional line introduced to weld the story together it was not apparent last night that the adaptors had any large share in the making of the new version. Those who look for modern interpolations and the introduction of so-called wit which enters so largely into modern musical comedy will be disappointed. The humor of "Lady Teazle" is the humor of "The School for Scandal," nothing more, nothing less.

It is doubtful, perhaps, if that particular brand will appeal most strongly to the class of persons who prefer the type of entertainments usually identified with the Casino. But "Lady Teazle," despite a somewhat tantalizing slowness of movement, has some elements to commend it even to the latter class. It is beautifully staged, the three scenes engaging a large assemblage of exceptionally good-looking young women, becomingly and harmoniously gowned.

An especially pleasing picture is presented at the opening of the second act, where Sir Joseph is entertaining a bevy of lovely short-skirted creatures all in pink and white, with complexions that match the dresses perfectly. These are revolutionary days, so why carp at such a little thing as a ballet dancer's toe projected into the face of the SIR Oliver?

A splendid picture is shown in the third act, the scene being a ballroom in Sir Oliver's house. Here, too, there is varied richness in the dressing, but harmony of color and design has been maintained.

The music of A. Baldwin Sloane is of the kind one expects in entertainments of this sort—only more so. Most of it is quite familiar, but much of it is tuneful. The most pleasing numbers are "In Dear Old Grandma's Days," sung by Elsa Ryan; "Dear Old London Town," sung by Stanley Hawkins, and the "Consciousness of Innocence" duet, engaging the services of Van Rensselaer Wheeler and Miss Russell.

There was little of real characterization in the playing of most of the rôles, although Mr. Wheeler managed to convey an impression of something like it in the scene following the discovery of Lady Teazle.

MRS. CHEATHAM-THOMPSON.

An Afternoon Entertainment of Comedy and Song at the New Lyceum Theatre.

Mrs. Kitty Cheatham-Thompson, who rarely appears in public in New York nowadays, has a new monologue, a fanciful piece, requiring pictorial embellishments and a musical accompaniment, which she will introduce at her entertainment in the New Lyceum Theatre the afternoon of Jan. 5. The author is Miss Marguerite Merington, who wrote "Captain Lettarblair" and other successful plays. The programme, of which this will be but one feature, will be made up otherwise of recitations and musical selections. Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson's own darky songs are genuine plantation melodies, memories of her own childhood when she heard the real Southern darky singing at his work, and the black "mammy" crooning in the nursery. She also has some bits of French song in her repertory which she sings with irimitable effect. The theatrical "rag-time" and the music hall "chansonette" are not on her list. Her songs and recitations have been cordially applauded at her drawing room entertainments in London and Paris and some of the American cities. Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson has a host of friends in New York who treasure agreeable memories of some of her early triumphs at Daly's Theatre in the connubial of our last great theatrical manager, notably as Bizarre in "The Inconstant," Kate in "The Foresters," and Jacquenetta in "Love's Labor's Lost." She will have the help of several distinguished artists.

Columbia Varsity Show in March.

King's Crown, one of the leading undergraduate societies at Columbia, yesterday made arrangement for the annual Varsity show or musical comedy which is presented annually by the students of the university. It was decided that a comic opera in two acts, entitled "The Khan of Kathan," would be presented at Carnegie Lyceum about the middle of March. H. W. Albert wrote the music, and K. S. Webb wrote the book and lyrics.

Kreisler Due Here Dec. 31.

Henry Wolfsohn received a cablegram yesterday from Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, that he would sail on the steamer Philadelphia and arrive here on the 31st. He will open his tour in this city with a special orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, when he will have the assistance of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor. At his début here Kreisler is to play the Brahms and Beethoven Concertos and the "Devil's Trill," by Tartini.

THE MYSTERY IS NO MORE.

The Fair Owner of the Midnight Mastiff Breaks Her Silence.

Detective McIvor of the Tenderloin Station has been unnaturally reticent as to what happened on Friday night when he trailed with a bloodhound the Wonderfully Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff who, for nearly a week now, have been haunting the midnight Rialto on the trail of an unknown something.

The mystery, however, is solved. McIvor did it, himself, alone and unaided. What happened to Jim the Doorman's bloodhound on Friday is of no consequence, except that it died when it saw the Midnight Mastiff.

Last night McIvor, driven to desperation, took up a position in Times Square and awaited the appearance of the veiled mystery and the huge dog.

They came.

"Madam," said McIvor, folding his arms in approved fashion right in the track of the woman and the mastiff, "will you please explain your midnight presence on the Rialto every night? You hear those bells? They announce good-will to all men and dogs. How about it?"

"Sir!" replied the woman; "is it not possible for a lone woman to take her dog for an airing? Is it improper for a woman to take a dog with her for protection?"

Without a word McIvor returned to the green lights.

"Have you solved the mystery of the Wonderfully Winsome Woman and the Midnight Mastiff?" chorused Xenodocius, the Classic Cop, and Jim the Doorman.

"I have," was the answer.

"And how about it? What did she say?"

"John McIvor," said the Tenderloin sleuth proudly, "never abused a confidence reposed in him by a woman."

But he told the reporters in confidence.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons will give a family dinner this evening at her residence, 505 Fifth Avenue. Her guests will include her sons and daughters-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H De Berkeley Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons and their children, the latter including the Misses Helena, Evelyn, and Sylvia Parsons.

***

Edmund Rogers and Alfred Ely, Jr., are to head the University Cotillion on Thursday evening at Sherry's. This will be the largest dance the University Cotillions have had. The committee is formed of Frederic De Rham, John H. Auerbach, Lydig Hoyt, Le Roy King, Alfred Ely, Jr., George C. W. Low, Lewis S. Morris, Roger M. Poor, Bernon S. Prentice, Edmund P. Rogers, John Sloane, Jr., R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Oscar E. Stevens, and Chalmers Wood, Jr. The patronesses for the present season are Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. Dallas Pratt, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, and Mrs. Chalmers Wood. The cotillion will be an early one, danced before supper, which will be served at midnight. The patronesses who will receive guests will include Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. De Rham, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. John Sloane.

***

The patronesses of the Farmington Dances, the first for the season to be held Wednesday evening at Sherry's, are Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. J. Christy Bell, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Charles B. Hubbell, Mrs. Dean Sage, Jr., Mrs. Hugh H. Camp, Jr., Mrs. Rector K. Fox, Mrs. William A. Armstrong, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. Frank L. Crocker, Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. Samuel Oakley Vanderpoel, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mrs. Hiram E. Dewing, and Mrs. Frederick R. Swift. As already mentioned, Phoenix Ingraham is to lead the dancing with Miss Louise Gulliver. It is absolutely essential for a girl or woman to have been a pupil at the Farmington School in order to be invited as a guest or to act as a patroness.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William S. P. Prentice gave a theatre party and supper last evening for their débutante niece, Miss Martha Prentice Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong. They took their guests to see John Drew in "The Earl of Killicrankie," and afterward to Sherry's for supper. The party numbered twenty-four, and among the guests, the girls being débutantes, were the Misses Helen Fargo, Ruth Rossiter Hubbell, Dorothy Snow, Leonore Cobb, Valérie Hadden, and Bayard Dominick, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Theron R. Strong, Bernon S. Prentice, Philip Mills, and Frank Plummer.

***

Mrs. John E. Cowdin gave a small dance last night for her daughter, Miss Ethel Cowdin, at which the guests numbered sixty young girls not yet out and boys home from college for the holidays. Miss Cowdin will make her début next year. The dance was an early one, and there was a cotillion, for which the favors were decorative.

***

The Saturday Evening Dancing Class had a large and jolly Christmas cotillion last night at Delmonico's. Russell Landale led the cotillion. The favors were corsage sprays and boutonnières of holly and small red socks and stockings, each containing a toy or other little thing suggestive of the Yuletide. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington and others received. Among the débutante members of this class are the Misses Katharine Rhoades, Mary E. Wolfe, Louise Schroeder, Grace Ruggles, Dorothy Grinnell, Edith Landon, Susan Drake, and Martha P. Strong. Most of the members, however, are the older girls and men and young married couples.

***

Miss Florence Harriot of 57 West Thirty-ninth Street will be at home informally the first and third Fridays of January.

***

Miss Van Wart, who has taken a house a little out of London, will later go to the Riviera to spend some time. There is no prospect of her visiting New York this Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are at their Carolina plantation, where they have a large house party over the holidays.

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Wadhams have announced the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth to Garland Robinson of Virginia.

Dance for Miss Bernheimer.

A dinner dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim last evening at the St. Regis in honor of Miss Grace Bernheimer, fiancée of their son, M. Robert Guggenheim. The cotillion was led by M. Robert Guggenheim and Miss Bernheimer. The cotillion favors were garlands of roses, parasols of flowers, gold pencils, pompadour silk work bags, ping pong rackets, and decorated reins and fancy whips. The dancing was in the Louis XVI. ballroom, and the decorations were holly and red roses.

Duchess of Marlborough in Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Duchess of Marlborough will spend her Christmas in Paris, while the Duke will remain at Blenheim palace.

To Merge Memphis Newspapers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—Announcement has been made that Gilbert D. Raine, who recently bought The Memphis Morning News, has acquired control of The Memphis Evening Scimitar, and, beginning next Monday, the two papers will be consolidated as an afternoon journal, to be known as The News-Scimitar. The paper will also print a Sunday morning edition.

Fire Destroys Lebanon Valley College.

LEBANON, Penn., Dec. 24.—The main building of Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, near here, was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The students, who are away on their holiday vacations, lose all their belongings. The loss is $70,000, with an insurance of $50,000.

NEW YORK'S POPULATION MORE THAN 4,000,000

Census Figures Too Low, Says the Federation of Churches.

DENSEST BLOCK ON EAST SIDE

Nine Blocks Contain a Population of More Than 1,100 Persons to the Acre Each.

There are more people in New York than the Federal census takers ever showed, according to the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City, which, through its Secretary, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, has just completed a census of its own. According to the Federation of Churches, the population of New York on June 1, 1904, was not less than 3,945,907. The federations estimates that to-day the population of New York is more than 4,000,000.

"The federation," said Mr. Laidlaw yesterday, "has closely scrutinized the findings of the Federal Census and cannot accept them. The method employed would have made the population of New York in 1900 but 3,103,130, whereas it was actually 334,072 greater. Following the Federal method, the population in 1910 would be only 929,788 larger than it was in 1900. According to our figures, the minimum increase by 1910 is 1,275,201. Between 1870 and 1880 the percentage of growth was 29.3. In the decade following it was 39.1, and from 1890 to 1900 it was 37.1."

The federation will publish its findings within the very near future. The publication it purposes will include a statement relative to the most populous block in Manhattan.

"In our canvass we found," said Mr. Laidlaw, "that the block bounded by Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, Amsterdam to West End Avenue, between Feb. 4 and March 9, 1897, contained 3,580 persons. Comparing these figures with those of the police census of 1895, it was ascertained that the block was the most populous on the island. The police census of 1895 showed a population of 3,532 in the block from Second to Third Streets, Avenue B to Avenue C.

The Federal Census of 1900 showed that the most populous block was in the Sixteenth Assembly District. In the block bounded by Second and Third Streets, Avenue B to Avenue C, the police figures of 3,532 were increased by the Federal census takers to 4,105, and this, by a comparison with all the tenement house reports, appears to constitute the largest population living within four streets in Manhattan.

"Jacob A. Riis, in his 'Battle with the Slums,' says there were 4,254 people in 1900 in the block bounded by Amsterdam and West End Avenues, Sixty-first to Sixty-second Street. The tenement house reports assigned to the same block only 2,679 people, or 1,200 less than the federation found in it in 1897, and 1,600 less than Mr. Riis gives it. We recanvassed the block in June last.

"In it we found 1,029 families in actual residence and 83 vacant apartments. The actual population of the block was 3,797. There are 64 dwellings in the Nineteenth Assembly District block, none of which has less than 40 persons. Thirty-three of the dwellings have above 60 persons, 13 above 70 persons, and 3 above 80, while 1 has 90 inmates. The average is 59.3 persons to a dwelling and 3.4 persons to a family. If the 83 apartments had been occupied, the whole population of the block would have been 4,100.

"The Tenement House report shows that the Sixteenth Assembly District block has a density of 900 to the acre, but it is, even accepting the figures, by no means the densest in population. The following list shows the blocks in New York which boast above 1,100 persons to the acre:

	Population Per Acre.
Stanton, Houston, Forsyth, Chrystie	1,123
Monroe, Hamilton, Catherine, Market	1,139
Rivington, Stanton, Willets, Sheriff	1,144
Suffolk, Clinton, Rivington, Bridge	1,162
Division, East Broadway, Pike, Rutgers	1,171
Monroe, Cherry, Jefferson, Clinton	1,171
Rivington, Stanton, Pitt, Willett	1,190
Rivington, Stanton, Essex, Norfolk	1,200
Rivington, Stanton, Allen, Orchard	1,281

SIOUX CITY'S FIRE LOSS.

Total Reaches $2,500,000—Ruins of Two Blocks Still Burning.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 24.—The total loss by last night's fire in the business section of this city is $2,500,000, and the insurance is about $1,600,000. Kenohah Brockway, who jumped from the fourth story of the Massachusetts Building, missed the life net and was instantly killed. As far as known, there were no other fatalities. The fire is still burning, and several fire companies were on duty late to-night throwing water on the smoldering ruins.

In addition to the large business firms which was burned out, a host of smaller business houses was destroyed. Several hundred persons who lived or had offices in the burned buildings lost everything.

The blocks destroyed were in the centre of the city, between Jackson Street on the east, Pierce Street on the west, Fourth Street on the north, and Third Street on the south. Within this territory the only buildings saved were the Northwestern National Bank on Fourth and Pierce Street, and The Tribune Building on Pierce, near Third.

Three hotels were burned—the West, near Third. Three hotels were burned—the West, Leader, and Pullman.

The following is a partial list of losses:

Felletier Dry Goods Company, $240,000.
Orkin Brothers, furnishings, $15,000.
J. K. Brugh & Co., queensware, $60,000.
R. R. Purslow, West Hotel and other buildings, $45,000.
Commercial Block, $40,000.
Schulein estate, $60,000.
Northwestern National Bank, $5,000.
Begley & Co., clothing, $15,000.
Paul Leader, hotel, $20,000.
George H. Conway, wholesale tobacco, $55,000.
State Bank Building Company, Toy Building, $175,000.
Martin Brothers, department store, $25,000.
Davidson Brothers, department store, $40,000.
Magner & Wells, saloon, $13,000.
Selzer Brothers, liquor dealers, $55,000.
Dow Clothing Company, $65,000.
Higman, Skinner & Co., boots and shoes, $50,000.
Weld Hardware Company, $20,000.
Jonathan W. Brown, Bolton Block, $35,000.
Brown Clock Company building, $31,000.
James Bothwell Building, $22,000.
John Aronsen Clothing Company, $62,000.
Gellet Hardware Company, $23,000.
Massachusetts Realty Company, Massachusetts Building, $200,000.

ALDERMAN SMASHES SHOULDER

Mr. Kenny Has Bad Fall in Brooklyn Borough Hall.

As a result of a fall down some stairs in the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday afternoon Alderman Francis Kenny of Brooklyn will spend his Christmas nursing a fractured shoulder. The Alderman was thanking his lucky stars last night that he had escaped with his life.

Alderman Kenny had just left the Aldermen's room with Alderman Moses Wafer when the accident happened. Talking with his colleague, he made a misstep at the top of the stone stairway leading from the second to the first floor and pitched headlong down the steps. He tumbled to the foot of the stairs and was stunned when picked up.

The Alderman was carried into one of the offices, and Ambulance Surgeon Tong of the Brooklyn Hospital was called. The surgeon found that the Alderman had sustained a bad fracture of the right shoulder and several painful bruises. He was taken to his home, 402 Union Street, in a cab.

SNOWSCAPES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Pictures of Winter by Birge Harrison at the Century.

While the snow was still falling the gallery of the Century Club was being hung with the canvases of one of the most convinced painters of snowscapes we have, Mr. Birge Harrison, whilom of Philadelphia, but latterly of New England passim, than whom not even Mr. Walter Launt Palmer is a more enthusiastic devotee to the charms of the North American Winter. Mr. Harrison ought to be of a robust, warm-blooded nature, to judge him by the pictures here exhibited, for we have landscapes and seascapes galore, in which snow is the chief decoration of the scene; dawn views, sunny noon views, pictures of the chilly gloaming, and nocturnes full of icicles, ice-floes, and snowbanks.

Certainly nothing could be more timely than nine-tenths of the scenes which line the gallery; for Mr. Harrison is not content to depict Winter lingering in the lap of Spring with scattered patches of snow here and there over the brown earth, as Mr. Elmer Schofield loves to picture him, but prefers the heavy blanket of snow two feet thick which swathes house and barn and tree, obliterates the road and smothers pasture and copse in its mighty cloak of white. It is the same when he paints the city. He will have none of the slush and grime that mark the aftermath of the blizzard in town; he pounces on the streets before there is time to more than clear the footpaths, while roofs are deep with snow and carriages labor through the drifts. He has a veritable Berserkr joy in a hard Winter, when the contrast is the keenest between the fierce cold of the outer world and the suggestions of warmth and cosiness in casements glowing with fire and lamplight.

"Afterglow" comes from the World's Fair at St. Louis with a silver medal to its credit—a view down a snowbound road to a dark slate-colored bay with high shore beyond and a full red moon hanging above. A hamlet runs headlong down the road on the left, and across the road is a low, deep-roofed house whose gable end, painted red, is brilliant with the last of the sunset. "The Roadside Inn," with long roof-lines deep in snow, cuddles down in a ravine between the hills, just where the highroad takes a turn to the left away from its door to mount the grade. The sky is faintly pink, and the dull glow in the windows of the inn beckons to the wayfarers in sleighs whom lap robes cannot warm.

"The Toboggan Slide" shows a long slope against a pink-flushed sky, the hill-top brilliant, and boys whizzing down the track while other groups trudge upward, dragging their curved sleds. "Fisherman's Hut in Moonlight" is a composition like "Afterglow," but with more pinks and blues in the snow, and the full moon near to clouds. We have the red house on the right and the gleaming windows; but the atmospheric quality is different, to suit the later hour. The houses and landscape are, however, not the same.

"New Year's Morning" and "New Year's Eve" are exactly the same view of snowy-tracked road, haystacks to left, farmhouse to right; but the morning light in one raked the whitecapped stacks and fence posts and pours on the red side of the farmhouse a brilliant light which produces one of those vivid color spots in the composition this painter affects. The same scene at evening lacks this powerful effect; the whole farm lies there distinct, yet veiled by the dusk.

We get a similar atmospheric touch in "Winter Evening," with its high-peaked, snow-laden village home on the right and the village church showing its blurred silhouette in the background. Sterner is the near view of dock and dockhouse, distant lighthouse, and ice floes close at hand in "Old Ferry House." Sometimes the love of red will carry Mr. Harrison too far, as in "Sunset Reflections," where his favorite red farmhouse is painted red only in the gable of the roof, and the tone is almost explosive.

In his townscap

AUTOMOBILISTS PREPARING FOR THE FLORIDA RACES IN JANUARY ON ORMOND BEACH

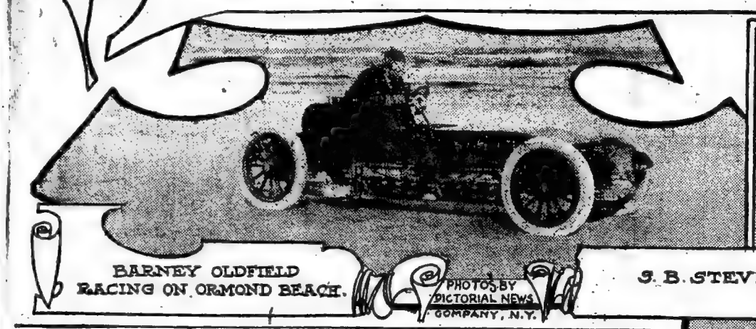

BARNEY OLDFIELD RACING ON ORMOND BEACH. PHOTOS BY PICTORIAL NEWS COMPANY, N.Y.

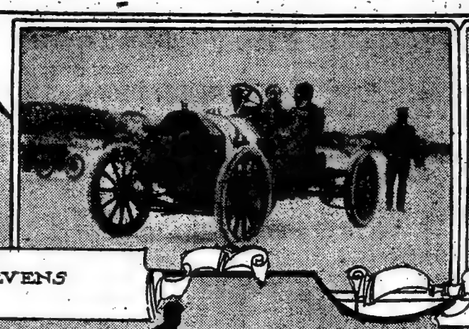

S. B. STEVENS

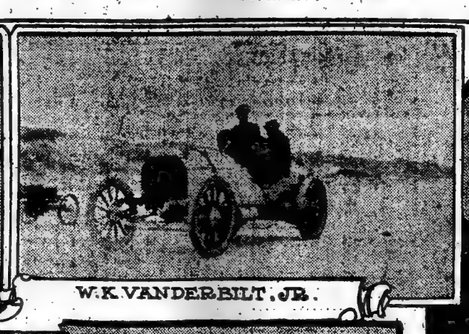

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

FLORIDA EAST COAST AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

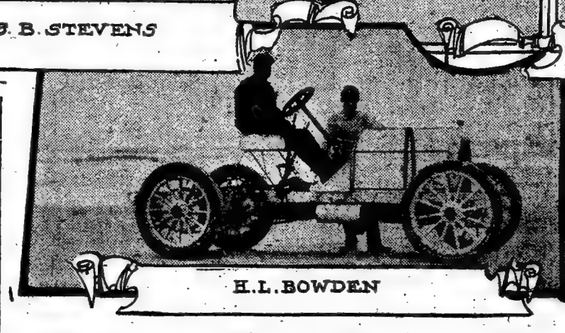

H. L. BOWDEN

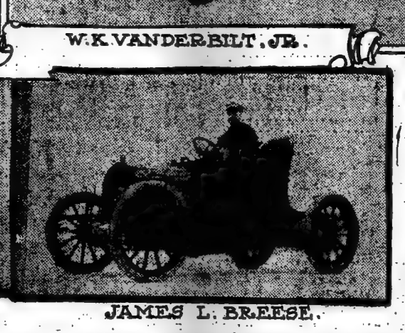

JAMES L. BREESE.

RELIABILITY TRIALS IN MOTOR BOAT CLASSES

Foreign Plan Might Well Be Adopted in This Country.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT SEASON

Good Results Expected from Cuban and Florida Races—Tests for Utility Needed.

The recent selection of the course in France for the international motor boat race next year for the Harmsworth Cup, and the fact that some new and high-powered boats are being constructed in England for that event, recall attention to the possibilities of the sport in this country next season. No intimation of any American entries for the foreign race have yet been made, but as the entries will not close until about July 1, no haste is necessary on this point. It will be some time before the American Power Boat Association holds a meeting to fix the various club dates for next year, and the committees in charge of the challenge cup race next June have not yet met. A number of new boats are being built, however, and rumors have cropped out that some of them will go to Palm Beach and probably to Cuba for the races in those places in February.

The races last year showed something, but not everything that those interested in motor boats, either from trade motives or in respect to pleasure and usefulness, would like to have seen. Nothing approaching a general test of all-around reliability of these boats to meet certain requirements has yet been attempted here, and in view of the fact that the revised rules for the second annual reliability trial for motor boats have just been issued by the Marine Motor Association of England, it may appeal to some of the leaders in motor-boat activity to arrange an event on somewhat similar plans here.

The point most thoroughly developed last year was that of excessive speed. Several light hulls, equipped with abnormally powerful motors, were consequently turned out, and a few of them succeeded in showing their speed capabilities in a marked manner, but beyond this the motor-boat contests showed practically nothing, except, on several occasions, the uselessness of such boats for general use in rough water.

The reliability trials in England have been arranged so as to furnish valuable information to those who would like to own suitable motor boats for pleasure purposes, but who are not at all interested in the out-and-out racing craft.

The English trials next year will be held off Southampton, probably in July, and six classes have been arranged. One is for yachts' dinghies, not exceeding fifteen feet. Then come three classes for yachts' launches at lengths of twenty, twenty-five, and thirty feet, respectively. The last two classes will be for motor boats of any description, one limited to twenty-five feet in length and the other for all lengths over twenty-five feet. Awards will be given on the basis of a certain number of marks, based upon perfection in the following points: Reliability, condition after trial, speed, arrangement and protection of fuel tanks, pipes and fittings, economy of fuel, while to a somewhat lesser degree points will be based upon seaworthiness, ease of control, efficiency of reversing gear, finish of installation, and general design.

The trials will continue for two days, and the competing boats will be required to run over the course ten hours each day, making the total running time twenty hours, and on this showing the awards will be made. A flying start will be allowed, and gold and silver medals will be presented to the owners of the boats that were first and second places respectively in each class.

A competition of this sort is sure to have a wide-reaching effect in determining the practical utility of motor boats, and it will undoubtedly contribute in a large measure toward making them more popular.

CLEMENT NOT TO RACE HERE.

Other French Autoists for Florida—American Cars Compared.

Sidney B. Bowman, an importer of French automobiles, and who has just returned after nearly three weeks' absence in Paris, where he made arrangements to bring over a number of new cars for the Importers' Show here next month, said yesterday that Albert Clement would not come over for the Ormond races in January. Clement won second place last Fall in the Vanderbilt Cup race, and it was expected that he might return for the Florida race meet. Young Clement's father, who is one of the most prominent manufacturers of automobiles in France, has planned to visit America for the shows next month, and early in the year some of the latest models of his machines will arrive here.

It will probably be known definitely during the coming week whether Thery, Gabriel, and other French racing men will be able to come over for the Florida races. Several other New York importers of foreign cars will return during the week, and the success of their plans will be learned with interest by those who are anxious to see some of the best foreign automobile racers meet the most successful drivers, both amateur and professional, that America can show.

F. L. Smith of Detroit and the representative of one of the two American automobile firms exhibiting in Paris, returned at the same time with Mr. Bowman and left yesterday for Detroit. In contrasting the American car with the best makes abroad he said:

"The American car this year bears favorable comparison with anything made on the other side. It is well to bear in mind that the American-made car is designed for American roads under all conditions, which really makes the American car more truly the universal car than those made across the water, whose designers do not have to figure with anything more troublesome than the excellent French and German and English country roads. It is of interest to note that American cars sell in England and Europe at prices that are from 10 to 20 per cent. above the selling price of the same cars here. One cannot but be impressed by the tremendous advantage on the single question of roads that England and the Continent generally has over us—an advantage which is illustrated as strikingly as possible by the fact that the Continental and English makers successfully resort to smaller power engines not only of the multiple cylinder type, but also the single cylinder driving cars of the open tonneau and the Limousine type of body carrying four passengers."

BILLIARDISTS FEEL AGGRIEVED.

Because of Remark Made by One of Chicago's Prominent Players.

Several of the amateur billiard players were considerably stirred up yesterday over the news that had come from Chicago that those in charge of the National championship tournament had expressed themselves as not caring whether or not any of the Eastern players entered the tournament. Edward Gardner, an ex-champion and former holder of the Gold Cup, expressed himself in no unmeasured terms when seen in Maurice Daly's academy. "The peculiar circumstances about this report," said Gardner, "is that two days ago Charles Norris, a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, who is now in this city, met me, and in the course of our conversation relative to the tournament he said that the National meeting could get along very well without any of the Eastern players, and that so far as the Chicago organization was concerned they would be able to hold a fine tournament without any of them.

"Speaking for myself," continued Gardner, "I am ready to go to Chicago and play for the good of the sport, but if they do not want me or the others who have been invited from the East, I feel that their engraved invitations will go unheeded. It is my intention to ascertain the real aspect of the situation before I make any further move toward becoming a competitor. If I find that it is true that Eastern players are not wanted I am sure that a tournament can be arranged in this city that will equal anything that the Chicagoans will produce."

It appeared from what Gardner said further upon the subject that the Chicago management thought that the Eastern players should have sent in their entries at once, and that they were waiting to be coaxed to compete. The invitations were sent to Ferdinand Poggenburg, the present holder of the trophy; Mortimer Rolls of the Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, who last season met both Gardner and Poggenburg after the National tournament and defeated them both; Dr. L. L. Mial; Dr. A. B. Miller; Arthur R. Townsend, an ex-champion; Wilson P. Foss, an ex-champion; Martin D. Mullen, the first of the National champions, and J. Byron Stark.

While a number of these billiard players feel offended, they believe that the Chicago Athletic Association will fully explain the matter and that amends will be made. But, like Gardner, they are all ready to remain here and engage in a tournament instead of taking the long journey. As one of the ex-champions pointed out several of the best of the Western billiard amateurs had sought to gain the title and trophy in former years, but that it had always been held by New Yorkers with the exception of the first year, when it was won by Martin Mullen of Cleveland, Ohio.

Three of the men invited to compete had signified their intention of participating in the tournament this season, Poggenburg, Gardner, and Stark, and it was also possible that Foss would also be on the list. All had been practicing diligently, and only a few nights ago Edward Gardner met J. Byron Stark in a match at the Union League Club and defeated him by the score of 300 points to 215. Gardner's average was one inning less than twelve. He began his string with a run of 35 and counted a triple 43 in his first seven turns at the table.

Amateur billiard players who are not yet in the class which leads them to aspire to National championships are not bothering themselves with the Chicago situation, but are busy arranging an inter-city class B championship tournament. Brooklyn is to be represented by C. B. White, who last season won the Fifth Avenue Hotel tournament an done in the Knickerbocker Academy; Morris D. Brown and William Barker; the New York team is to be chosen from among Dr. Walter G. Douglas, champion of the New York Athletic Club; Albert Lowenberg, winner of the recent Class B series; F. M. Canda, W. A. Whitehead, and F. A. Coleman. This tournament will be held during the second week of January in Maurice Daly's Academy.

Plans are also perfected for a Class C tournament at cushion carroms, and among those down on the list as competitors are F. A. De Young, W. H. Wefers, J. A. Hill, H. C. Bedding, Harry Graham, the tall police officer of the Broadway Squad; Charles Roeder, who captured the honors in a similar tournament last season, and Frederick Beck. The date of this meeting is not yet determined, but it will probably be held the latter part of January.

AMATEUR RIDERS IN CIRCUS.

Novel Features for the Christmas Durland Academy Entertainment.

A number of novel features have been devised for the annual country circus and equestrian sports that will be held next Wednesday evening at the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park West. In addition to the usual popular events on horseback the chief feature will be a genuine amateur circus, in which many of the amateur riders of the academy will take part.

The show will open with a grand entree, in which 100 men and women will take part. At the close Santa Claus will present souvenirs to each lady. Following this event will come a game of polo, played between the Wanderers and the Durland team. Then will follow the grand parade, in which will be Indian chiefs, tramps, Dutchmen, cowboys, jockeys, and clowns, all mounted, followed by the band wagon, animals in cages, and then the lady and gentlemen riders, who will take part in the circus.

The circus performance will consist of a burlesque bareback act, cannon ball juggling by the strong man, and acrobatic acts. The balance of the programme will be devoted to the funny acts of Alec Siebert and his funny mule, a hurdle race, a midair performance on the wire, a burlesque acrobatic act, an aerial ring act, trained performing monkeys, vaulting by ladies and gentlemen, a troupe of trained dogs, funny costume race, and a Roman race, in which many amateur riders will take part.

CHAMPION SWORDSMAN HERE.

Lucien Merignac of France Is on His Way to Cuba.

Lucien Merignac, world's champion fencer and exponent of the French school of swordsmanship, arrived in New York yesterday on the French liner La Savoie, on his way to Cuba.

The swordsman, who will remain in New York for a short time before sailing for Cuba, is at the Lafayette-Breevort Hotel. His claim to the title of champion is based on his victory in the championship competition at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and he now is Managing Director of the School of Fencing of the Buenas Ayres Jockey Club. His visit to Cuba is for the purpose of meeting in Havana Roman Fons, champion amateur swordsman of the Antilles. Merignac has numbered among his pupils Chevillard, Baron Edward Rothschild, Edmond Blanc, and Heath, who recently won the Vanderbilt Cup in the Long Island automobile race. The French champion has defeated three masters of the Italian school of fencing. They are Eugenio Pini, Greco, and Satori.

FAST AUTO DRIVERS TO MEET AT ORMOND

New Records Expected on the Beach Straightaway Course.

RACES OPEN TO THE WORLD

One Week's Sport Arranged for January by Florida East Coast Club—Professionals Against Amateurs.

With the minor differences which threatened a few days ago to breed trouble in the successful management of the automobile speed races next month on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, Fla., entirely cleared away, automobilists of all sorts, whether speed enthusiasts or not, are looking forward to the results of that week's meet with the keenest interest.

The fact that the contests are open to the world, the invitation plan as adopted last year being abandoned, will greatly enhance the entries, and in many of the more important contests a number of heats will undoubtedly be run. A new entry list will be issued during the coming week, drawn up under the supervision of a special committee appointed by the American Automobile Association, which is working in conjunction with the Florida East Coast Automobile Association in the management of the contest.

Edward M. Steck, a Pittsburg automobilist, who first got the racing fever at Ormond last year, is President of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, having taken the place recently vacated by C. G. Burgoyne. Mr. Steck is giving considerable personal attention to the success of the meet, and has just secured a new eighty-horse power machine, which he will drive in some of the contests. The clubhouse, opposite the Daytona Beach end of the racing course, is a roomy wooden building, and a number of the races, starting from Ormond, will end opposite the clubhouse.

The races held on the beach last year and the remarkable records then recorded have made the strip of shore at that section of the long Florida beach famous throughout the world wherever automobiles are used. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., startled all speed autoists by his phenomenal record of 39 seconds for a mile, straightaway, and as if to stamp the accuracy of that wonderful rate of speed, he drove his ninety horse-power German machine five miles in 3:31 3-5; ten miles in 6:50, and fifty miles in 40:40. These records stand to-day, and it is the ambition of many amateur automobilists and of many professional racers to lower them all, if possible. It is confidently expected that they will be lowered, the prediction being very strong that the mile record will be cut to 30 seconds.

The racing programme will include events from one mile to 100 miles, and in consideration of the many different machines of varying horse power that will be entered, separate classes have been arranged for those of special price, weight, and horse power. All classes of cars, therefore, the small and the heavy, will have an opportunity to show their highest speed and reliability on a straightaway where a twenty-mile course without a turn is possible.

The contests were held last year immediately after the big automobile show in the Madison Square Garden, and the same plan has been followed this year. The first contest will be started on Monday morning, Jan. 23, and will continue daily through Saturday, Jan. 28. The width of the beach at low tide, when the races will be run, is from 200 to 300 feet, and it will be freshly swept by a gang of workmen every day.

Among American drivers who are making preparations to do their best, the name of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., naturally stands at the head. It is known that he is anxious to retain his record-breaking honors, and although nothing definite has been announced, it has been stated that a powerful new machine is being built for him. He is a keen sportsman and an intrepid automobile driver, and it is certain he will put forth every effort to defend his title as the automobile record holder of the world on a straightaway course.

Other prominent entrants, not all, however, driving their own cars, will be Alfred G. Vanderbilt, W. Gould Brokaw, James L. Breese, William Wallace and H. L. Bowden, both of Boston; S. B. Stevens, Jr., of Rome, B. M. Shanley, Jr., of Newark, J. Insley Blair, F. A. La Roche, Frank Croker, E. R. Thomas, and Dr. Harold E. Thomas of Chicago. Particular interest will be attached to the Thomas car, for it is one of the three entrants for the Gordon Bennett race in France next year. The car is a ninty-horse power machine and is nearly completed. The test to which it will be put at Ormond will be the best possible trial for showing its eligibility to represent America in the international contest. There is a possibility that one more of the Thomas Gordon Bennett entries from this country may also be finished in time to have its first test at Ormond.

The professional element will be well represented. Barney Oldfield, who has lately been breaking more track records out West, will head the list. Then there will be Frank Kulick, E. C. Bald, Charles Schmidt, C. S. Henshaw, Webb Jay, Earl Kiser, and H. H. Lyttle. These partial lists will be considerably enhanced in numbers before the middle of January, when the entries close.

The two big Italian cars in the meet will be those of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and William Wallace. The latter will drive his machine, the same that entered the Vanderbilt race, while the one belonging to Vanderbilt will be piloted by Paul Sartori. W. Gould Brokaw's sixty-horse power Benz bench car that driven by Bernin, defeated Thery in the latter's only appearance on his recent visit to America, may be superseded by an even faster car, if Mr. Brokaw can find one that suits him in Europe. It was this car of Mr. Brokaw's that won the hill climbing at Eagle Rock, Orange, and carried off a long string of track victories during the year. Frank Croker will drive his American seventy-five-horse power machine with which he drove in the Vanderbilt race and with which he reduced amateur records at the Empire City track from one to twelve miles.

SCHOOLBOYS' SKATING RACES.

Putnam, Interscholastic Champion, Met His First Defeat of This Season.

Brock Putnam of Irving School, the interscholastic champion skater, met his first defeat of the season in competition at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday. Putnam skated then in a handicap race for schoolboys under eighteen years of age, and was scratch man. Although beaten, Putnam made a very creditable showing and failed of success by only a few feet. First honors in the competition went to T. W. Higgins of Irving School, who had a handicap of 60 yards. Benjamin Gatins of the Wayne School of Wayne, Penn., with 100 yards' handicap, was second, and Putnam third. Gatins, who had the limit handicap, set a terrific pace, and for a time it looked as though he would make a runaway race of it, but he tired badly in the final hundred yards, and when Higgins challenged, the Pennsylvania schoolboy had nothing left with which to finish, and Higgins passed him, winning with a yard to spare. Putnam, who closed very fast in the stretch, was beaten only two feet for the place. Eighteen schoolboys started in the race. The time was 1:43.

In the race for schoolboys under sixteen years of age, J. Camerdin, with a handicap of 60 yards, finished first by a foot, after an exciting race. G. Wilson with a handicap of 60 yards, was second, and P. Herrod (scratch) was third. Time, 1:48. The other starters were T. Rice, R. D. Leamson, William Lester, M. Cavalli, D. O'Sullivan, T. O'Sullivan, R. Adams, J. Granger, K. Pyatt, G. Douglas, T. Kelly, A. Block, J. O'Day, R. Burros, C. Nathan, J. Sterns, J. R. McAlphin, and P. Silverman.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION

R. H. THOMAS, PRESIDENT

S. Y. HEEBNER, TREASURER

DANIEL CHAUNCEY, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. G. LEAVITT, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HARVARD THE WINNER OF THE CHESS MATCH

Scores 8 1-2 Points—Princeton Second with a Total of 6.

A MOVE FOR CABLE CONTEST

A Committee Is Appointed to Challenge Oxford and Cambridge for the Rice Shield.

The third and final round of the intercollegiate chess tournament in which Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton contested at the West Side Republican Club in this city, was concluded at 7 o'clock last night, the result being another victory for Harvard's champion team, the Crimson's players breaking even with Columbia in the last match and winning out with a grand total of 8½ points, as against 6 for Princeton, which finished in second place. Old Nassau, whose representatives had never done so well, succeeded in defeating Yale by 2½ to 1½; Yale in consequence had to be content with last place, Columbia taking third with 5½ points, as against 4 for Yale.

The pairing for the day was as follows:

Tucker, C., vs. Bridgman, H.; Tolins, C., vs. Howland, H.; Wolff, C., vs. McClure, H.; Lasinsk, C., vs. Brackett, H.

Woodbury, Y., vs. Nelson, P.; Kimball, Y., vs. Mowry, P.; Jameson, Y., vs. Ward, P.; Owen, Y., vs. Williams, P.

The games resulted as follows:

Tucker beat Bridgman in a Ruy Lopez after 51 moves, Tolins beat Howland in a Giuoco Piano after 52 moves, McClure beat Wolff in a Ruy Lopez after 57moves, Brackett beat Lasinsk in a Giuoco Piano after 57 moves, Woodbury beat Nelson in a Petroff's Defence after 28 moves, Mowry beat Kimball in a Sicilian Defence after 40 moves, Ward beat Jameson in a French Defence after 33 moves, and Owen and Williams drew a French Defence after 47 moves.

Following are the final records of the colleges and players:

HARVARD.	W.	L.	PRINCETON.	W.	L.
Brackett	3	0	Mowry	2	1
McClure	3	0	Ward	2	1
Howland	1½	1½	Nelson	2	1
Bridgman	1	2	Williams	1	2
Total	8½	3½	Total	6	6

COLUMBIA.	W.	L.	YALE.	W.	L.
Tolins	2½	½	Woodbury	2	1
Tucker	2	1	Owen	1½	1½
Lazinsk	½	2½	Jameson	½	2½
Wolff	½	2½	Kimball	0	3
Total	5½	6½	Total	4	8

At a luncheon tendered to the sixteen competitors by the originator of the tournaments, Edward A. Caswell, Yale '66, at the Yale Club, steps were taken toward the resumption of the international cable matches with Oxford and Cambridge. With this end in view, there was appointed a committee of the four Captains, G. W. Tucker, Jr., Columbia, Chairman; P. W. Bridgman, Harvard; W. N. Woodbury, Yale; T. C. Mowry, Princeton. This committee was authorized to enter at once into communication with the English universities and to issue a challenge for the Rice Shield, now on the other side, as soon as there is assurance that arrangements can be carried out. Five matches have been contested and of these the Britishers won three in 1900, 1901, and 1903. America won one in 1902, while that of 1901 resulted in a tie.

BIG SHOW OF LIVE BIRDS.

Poultry Exhibit Will Open New Year in Madison Square Garden.

Elaborate plans have been made by the officers of the New York Poultry and Pet Stock Association to give this season the best show ever held, which will open on Jan. 3 in Madison Square Garden. This will be the sixteenth annual exhibit of the association, and the entries in all of the popular feathered classes have been very large. In nearly all classes of poultry and pigeons the numbers are materially increased over last year.

The finest display of standard breeds ever made in this country will be seen, and the entire floor space in the big Garden, with the use also of the platform over the boxes, will be used.

The incubators and brooders will have space on the sides of the main floor. The rabbits and canaries will have their special places; the songbirds, as usual, in the restaurant hall, and the third annual show under the auspices of the Atlantic Cat Club will be in the concert hall. The cat show has become an important and very attractive feature. The show will continue through Friday, Jan. 7.

CHANGES COMING IN GOLF.

Allied Clubs to Receive Wider Recognition at Annual Meeting.

Golfers are looking forward with unusual interest to the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which, as has been customary in past years, will probably be held late in February at Delmonico's. The selection of the ticket, headed by Ransom H. Thomas of this city and Morristown, N. J., while gaining in favor all the time, gives suggestions of a number of radical changes.

One thing that is awaited with interest is the report of the special committee appointed at the last annual meeting to consider the status of the allied clubs with a view of according them representation on the Governing Board. This committee has completed its report, but nothing will be announced regarding its decisions until the annual meeting. The members are Lionel H. Graham, New York, Chairman; Sydney A. Foster, Des Moines; Benedict Crowell, Cleveland; Samuel Y. Heebner, Philadelphia; C. T. Atkinson and D. R. Forgan, Chicago, and W. M. Whiting and G. Herbert Winderler, Boston, the latter, as President of the National body, being ex officio member.

It is generally reported that representation will be granted to the allied clubs on the Executive Board of the National Association, but that no vote at the annual meeting will be extended to those clubs, the voting power to remain, as formerly, in the hands of the associate clubs. The dues of the latter clubs will probably be reduced from $100 to $50, while the dues of the allied clubs will still remain at $10.

Speculation continues regarding the possible selection of next year's championship links, the latest rumor that seems to possess plausibility being that the women's National championship will go to the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., the home club of the coming President of the association.

FLORAL KING'S HANDICAP.

Second Choice Won the Christmas Event at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Floral King scored a victory in the Christmas Handicap for which he was a strong second choice. The race was at a mile and was worth $1,450 to the winner. The Hayman pair, De Reszke and Orthodox, the latter ridden by Winnie O'Connor, were decided favorites at 8 to 2, while 9 to 2 or better could be had against Floral King. Of these two, however, Orthodox was outrun at every stage, and De Reszke, which made a better showing early in the journey, weakened at the end. Floral King had eleven pounds the best of it and won easily by three lengths from Gregor K., who came very fast at the close.

Misanthrope was the only winning favorite of the day. The attendance was large and the thirty-three books in the ring were kept fully occupied. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Love's Labor, 111 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 1, won; Goldspink, 105, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, second; Hickory Corners, 111, (L. Williams,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:43 3-5. John Doyle, Ernest Parham, Shogun, Rudabek, Goldaga, Leila Noel, Ben MacDhui, Atheola, and Birch Rod also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Norwood Ohio, 107 pounds, (R. Johnson,) 20 to 1 won; Jake Sanders, 110, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, second; Sponge Cake, 110, (Robbins,) 1 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Hannibal Bey, Saladin, Raibert, Sharp Boy, Sanction, Rusador, Charlie Dickson, and Mintsmash also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Misanthrope, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 5, won; Worthington, 123, (H. Phillips,) 10 to 1, second; Rabunta, 111, (Wonderly,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Arachne, Curate, Merry Acrobat, Arab, Gaslighter, and Soldier of Fortune also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Christmas Handicap, one mile. Floral King, 119 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2, won; Gregor K., 110, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, second; Au Revoir, 109, (Nicol,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41. De Reszke, Gay Boy, Telescope, Orthodox, and Falernian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, one mile. Garnish, 104 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Highwind, 98, (Oland,) 8 to 1, second; Topic, 108, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Janeta, Forehand, Formaster, Ahola, and Rankin also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, two miles. Treacy, 94 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1, won; Hymettus, 103, (J. Hennessy,) 5 to 1, second; Lord Tenny, son, 91, (Rice,) 7 to 5, third. Time—3:33 4-5. George Vivian, Lee King, and Bourke Cockran also ran.

A Scramble for Selling Platers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—At Oakland to-day fifteen selling platers lined up for the seven furlongs scramble, and there was no pronounced favorite. The shortest priced horse in the race was Sugden, closing at 5 to 1. The start was a very good one for such a large field. Military went to the front in the beginning and made a runaway race. Sugden got up in time to nose out Dotterel for the place. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Military, 102 pounds, (Kunz,) 7 to 1, won; Sugdon, 102, (Loague,) 6 to 1, second; Dotterel, 102, (Critchwaite,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:30¼. Homage, Dandie Belle, Young Marlow, Mosketo, Karabel, Bednor, Cinibar, Elmore, Sunny Shore, Myrtle L., Dollie F., and Standard also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Prince Brutus, 103 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 1, won; Yada, 110, (Kunz,) 4 to 1, second; Squire Johnson, 106, (Helgesen,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Cardinal Sarto, Fay Templeton, Gossiper, and Morita also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course. W. R. Condon, 111 pounds, (Anderson,) 4 to 1, won; Sol Lichtenstein, 106, (Helgesen,) 6 to 5, second; Cousin Carrie, 97, (Kelly,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Sir Preston, Revolt, Hulford, and Batidor also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Northwest, 95 pounds, (Greenfield,) 6 to 1, won; Lady Kent, 99, (Fountain,) 10 to 1, second; Col. Anderson, 110, (Bell,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Barrack, Meistersinger, Wenrick, Major Tenny, Briers, Anvil, and I Do Go also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Albemarle, 107, (Kunz,) 9 to 5, won; Bard Burns, 110, (Minder,) 4 to 1, second; Mr. Farnum, 97, (Traylor,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Mojto, Fianeur, Fille d'Or, Mocarito, Bordermark, Del Signo, and Mountebank also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Dungannon, 106 pounds, (Davis,) 7 to 5, won; Dusty Miller, 106, (Travers,) 5 to 1, second; Scherzo, 114, (Helgesen,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Harks, War Times, Box Elder, Inspector Munro, and Serenity also ran.

Only One Winning Favorite at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24.—Cloudy, threatening weather, with a light rain in the afternoon, were the conditions as Ascot to-day, and the heavy track upset all the calculations of the form players except in the case of Bragg in the third race. With 116 pounds up Bragg again led his field from start to finish over a mile and a sixteenth. This is the only race that fell to the favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Exapo, 99 pounds, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1, won; Ethel Scruggs, 100, (Lawrence,) 2 to 1, second; Autumn Time, 104, (Ott,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. The Covenanter, Merry Sport, July Gyp, Lady Rice, Graylette, Emily Oliver, Punctilio, Evermore, Conceit, and Louweises also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Durban, 96 pounds, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1, won; Dan Collins, 105, (Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Edinburg, 108, (H. Smith,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Bay Wonder, El Verraco, Happy Chappy, and Interlude also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bragg, 116 pounds, (Walsh,) 8 to 5, won; Hans Wagner, 99, (Hildebrand,) 6 to 1, second; Milton Young, 98, (Knapp,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Judge Denton, Elle, and Sheriff Bell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Rough Rider, 109 pounds, (Fuller,) 5 to 2, won; Namtor, 113, (Dugan,) 10 to 1, second; Gilsten, 102, (Hildebrand,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:56½. Invictus, Mordente, and Cincinnatus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Line of Life, 95 pounds, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, won; Arabo, 103, (Knapp,) 11 to 5, second; American, 103, (Hildebrand,) even, third. Time—1:01¼. Isabute, Firmfoot, Victoria S., and MacFlecknoe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Conger, 99 pounds, (Herbert,) 15 to 1, won; Liberto, 106, (Treubel,) 12 to 5, second; Huapala, 100, (Miller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Capable, Dug Martin, Miracle II., Galanthus, Lanark, and Blue Ridge also ran.

N. Y. A. C. Members at the Traps.

Five enthusiastic target shooters of the New York Athletic Club braved a high wind and frequent snowsqualls at Travers Island yesterday and participated in five competitions, one at fifty targets and the rest at twenty-five. Accurate shooting was made difficult, the strong wind causing the clay targets to sail away from the traps with alighning speed. F. W. Perkins won three of the six contests for prizes, including a special cup, with a score of twenty-four out of a possible twenty-five. J. W. Hibbard was the high man for the December Cup at fifty targets each, E. P. McMurtry, at scratch, being one bird behind. The scores:

DECEMBER CUP—50 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
J. W. Hibbard	12	40	F. W. Perkins	16	39
E. P. McMurtry	8	39	E. N. Huggins	14	38

SPECIAL CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
F. W. Perkins	4	24	E. N. Huggins	7	15
J. W. Hibbard	8	21	J. D. Calhoun	5	13
E. P. McMurtry	1	19			

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
F. W. Perkins	0	22	J. W. Hibbard	6	19
E. P. McMurtry	1	20	E. N. Huggins	7	17

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
E. P. McMurtry	1	22	E. N. Huggins	7	18
F. W. Perkins	3	21	J. D. Calhoun	5	15
J. W. Hibbard	6	19			

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
F. W. Perkins	3	23	E. N. Huggins	7	20
J. W. Hibbard	6	22	E. P. McMurtry	0	20
J. D. Calhoun	6	20			

	H'cap.	Tot.		H'cap.	Tot.
J. D. Calhoun	6	19	J. W. Hibbard	6	16
E. N. Huggins	7	18	F. W. Perkins	2	16
E. P. McMurtry	0	18			

Isherwood Wins Close Game of Pool.

One of the closest games played in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy was the one last night between F. Isherwood and Dr. H. Borden. Isherwood had 65 balls to make and the doctor 60. The latter lost by only 3 balls, the score being 65 to 57. The winner's high run was 11, and the loser's 9. As the tournament will close this week interest in the outcome increases. Hyman and Dr. Howe are a tie for the lead, each having all their games—five—with two more to play.

COLUMBIA'S PRESIDENT FAVORS GATE RECEIPTS

Does Not Want Endowment Fund for Athletics at the University.

UNWISE TO PROHIBIT SPORT

Dr. Butler, in Annual Report, Points Out Successful Reforms in Athletics at Morningside Heights.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in his report for the past year has gone deeply into the details of college sport as it now prevails at American institutions of learning. He points out the reforms needed, and comments on Columbia's success in accomplishing these reforms. He also discusses the question of endowed athletics, and points out the impracticability of the plan, so far at least as Columbia is concerned. On this point Dr. Butler says:

"From a theoretical point of view much may be said for the endowment of intercollegiate athletic sports and the abolition of gate receipts, as has often been proposed. But so long as Columbia is in urgent need of large sums for the support of instruction and research and for the erection of buildings, and so long as the present system of financial control is in satisfactory operation, it would be an error of judgment to ask that we be put in possession of the large sum of money necessary to endow our athletic sports."

In his report Dr. Butler further says:

"The widespread public interest in intercollegiate athletic contests, their popularity with the student body, and their manifest dangers if left to develop without responsible control, raise some difficult problems in any large university. These contests are surrounded by moral as well as by physical danger. The temptation to neglect serious intellectual work for the sake of the game, the handling of large sums of money by young men who have never had opportunity for business training or to bear serious responsibilities, repeated absences from the university on long journeys, the false standards of excellence that are often built upon the applause of the crowd, the risk of serious physical injury due to improper physical condition, and the relaxing of ethical standards in a feverish anxiety to win, are dangers of no small magnitude. For a university to overlook them is to abdicate as an educational institution. No mass of learning will compensate for wrecked health, debased morals, or false ideals.

"To prohibit intercollegiate contests is, in my opinion, more than unwise; it is unreasonable. To regulate and control them, however, is of the first importance. At Columbia a systematic policy has now been fully worked out, and as it gives satisfaction to the teaching staff as well as to the students and to the alumni who retain an active interest in athletic sports, it is hoped that it will, in principle at least, be permanent. No body or organization of students may represent the university in public, in an athletic contest or otherwise, without conforming to a published code of regulations. Violations of the regulations are infractions of academic order and are treated accordingly.

"The President has appointed a University Committee on Athletics, consisting of three graduates and two students, and empowered it to adopt and administer rules of eligibility, not involving questions of scholarship, and to govern the participation of students of Columbia University in intercollegiate athletics in accordance therewith. This puts into the hands of officers of the university absolute control of these four matters: The health of participants in intercollegiate contests, the standard of scholarship to be required of such participants, the schedules of games to be played away from New York, and disposition of the funds subscribed for a given sport or taken in gate receipts.

"The director of the gymnasium is the final arbiter in matters of health, and no student may participate in any intercollegiate contest or be a candidate for any team unless he receives a pass card from the director of the gymnasium after an exhaustive physical examination. Last year six pass cards were refused and nine conditional cards were issued as the result of such examinations.

"In order to control absolutely the absence of students from the university, the schedule of games to be played away from New York must also be approved by the Committee on Student Organizations. For the supervision of the financial management of student organizations, an officer of the university is designated as controller, a system introduced by President Low, which works admirably.

"All other matters relating to athletic sports are placed under the control of a committee of alumni and students, known as the University Committee on Athletics. The members of this committee, not officers of the university, deal with all questions of eligibility, amateur standing, coachers and trainers, and the like. The members of this committee are peculiarly fitted for this work by their knowledge and their interest; university officers, as a rule, are peculiarly unfitted for it by their lack of knowledge and of interest.

"The system of control here described is now fully established; it is working without friction and has the support of both alumni and students. It firmly establishes university control over the participation by students in athletic contests, and it draws a sharp line between the functions of university officers and those of representative alumni and students in exercising this control. On the business side it involves training as well as supervision. For its success the university is in large measure indebted to the support and co-operation of those alumni who have promptly responded to every call that has been made upon them for advice and assistance."

Country Club May Succeed Yacht Club.

A proposition to widen the field of the Riverside Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn., by changing it to a country club is under discussion by members, as the result of the recent death of Commodore George I. Tyson, foun

COURT TENNIS CRACKS IN A SPLENDID MATCH

Cecil Fairs of Tuxedo Won from Geo. Standing by Narrow Margin.

PLAY EVEN ALL THROUGH

Contest Between Famous Experts at New York Racquet and Tennis Club Witnessed by Many Members.

A truly remarkable game of court tennis, declared by the experts who witnessed the contest to be one of the finest and closest matches ever decided, was played yesterday in the clubhouse of the New York Tennis and Racquet Club in celebration of the formal opening of the new north wing of the building, on the West Forty-fourth Street side, when George Standing of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and Cecil Fairs, internationally famous as "Punch," now of the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club, of Tuxedo, finished a match that required thirty-nine games for a decision, Fairs then winning by a single point.

The meeting of the experts was witnessed by a crowd of enthusiastic members and guests that filled all the galleries of the big new court, and the excitement among the spectators as the struggle progressed to its splendid finish vastly exceeded anything of the character ever witnessed in the courts of the organization. The match was made a special feature for the opening of the new portion of the building, which in itself was of such importance as to demand some distinguishing event, but as the game went on and grew closer and hotter until Fairs pulled the victory out of the fire by brilliant up-hill play at a stage of the competition when his opponent had only a single point to go, the game and not the opening of the new courts took first place in the minds of the club members.

The match went on in the afternoon and lasted through about two hours of terrific play, the start being made a little after 2 o'clock. The opponents had played against each other often enough in matches either in New York or at Tuxedo, to know thoroughly how their form compared and the handicap agreed on. Fairs, regarded as the equal of Peter Latham, who only just beat him for the English court tennis championship, conceded 15 points to Standing, the English ex-champion at racquets, which was accepted by both men with entire satisfaction.

Among the prominent members of the New York and Tuxedo Clubs in attendance were R. H. Williams, President of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club; J. W. Henning, M. S. Paton, F. L. Polk, M. S. Barger, Harry Payne Whitney, E. W. Jewett, C. A. Munn, Payne Whitney, P. Griffin, Clarence H. Mackay, E. La Montagne, C. S. Brown, L. E. Larocque, E. S. Knapp, H. K. Knapp, C. L. Eidlitz, W. P. Burden, C. F. Watson, C. E. Sands, O. S. Campbell, H. M. Ward, E. A. Thompson, W. A. Thompson, F. Lee, F. C. Bishop, E. L. Norton, Dean Miller, F. Cunningham, J. C. Brown, Alexander Morten, M. La Montagne, E. Livingston, Jr., H. C. Mortimer, J. T. Atterbury, E. T. Irvin, F. C. Havemeyer, "Larry" Waterbury, J. Russell Grace, Harold C. Phipps, B. L. Husted, E. Reeve Merritt, Lindsley Tappan, J. C. Tappan, L. C. Clark, George T. Scott, D. C. Clark, D. T. Warden, and W. Page Thompson.

Prior to the introductory match of the new court, the noted amateur racquet and tennis players among the spectators carefully inspected the court and agreed thoroughly with the professional rivals in the match that it was the finest structure of the kind ever built.

The play began promptly and went into the hurricane stage with the service of the first ball. "Punch" Fairs played from start to finish in the style that made him famous in England, using his drop service with consistency and making few changes in his style at any part of the contest, while Standing, taking the aggressive from the very beginning, and playing a fast game in a style that elicited expressions of wonder and admiration from the spectators, varied his method of play with extreme rapidity, using the under hand and side wall stroke most, however, though he followed no one line of play long. From first to last, there were lots of returns, and long rallies, making a hotly contested game at every stage, and keeping the players at their best speed to the very finish. "Punch," playing against his opponent's handicap, had an uphill struggle from beginning to end, for as the experts declared, Standing played even better than Standing's best, and carrying the pace with splendid stamina, seemed to have the match won in the third set, when with one set to the credit of each player, the New Yorker, needing but a single point, and with the score 7 to 5 in his favor, carried the tally to forty love. From that point, however, Fairs rallied, while the terrific pace of the early part of the contest told against Standing, and in a hard-fought struggle to the finish, Fairs finally emerged triumphant, winning by the narrowest margin, after what the spectators declared was the most remarkable match ever played.

Leading up to the crucial stage of the contest, Standing, with a brilliantly won victory in the first game of the opening set, won the set by 8 to 4, then, met by a stout rally on the part of "Punch," lost the second set, which went to Fairs by 8—4, the match calling for best two in three sets, eight games to a set. The third set then began with the players on even terms, and "Punch," for all the force of his famous drop service, was swept back by the brilliancy and variety of Standing's service, the New Yorker taking seven games of twelve, with the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and twelfth in his favor, and then needing but one game to win the set and match. In the thirteenth Standing abated nothing of his speed and power, but Fairs simply rose to the demands of the occasion, though even in his rally he did not begin to stem the tide until the New Yorker had made the score forty love in what would have been the last game had he succeeded in winning it. Then Fairs, in extremity, made the three first strokes, placing the ball away with each stroke, and brought the score to deuce. Next Fairs made two short chasses. Standing placed the classes, and Fairs defended successfully, making the game and bringing the score to 7—6 in Standing's favor. In the fourteenth game Standing again made forty love, Fairs then working his score up to deuce, and finally won the game, making it seven all. A single game then was needed to bring the match to a conclusion, this the fifteenth of the third set, being started by Fairs counting fifteen in the opening play, and thus overcoming the New York man's handicap. From that point the game was fought out, stroke for stroke, with the advantage shifting at each stroke, first to Standing, then to Fairs, until the tally became thirty all. Fairs then made a short chesse better than two, and at his next stroke made another chasse, which the New Yorker was forced to return, Fairs then making his score 40—30, and a chasse better than two to play. This last chasse Fairs defended successfully and won the game, set, and match. The scores were as follows:

GAMES BY SETS.

First Set—	
Fairs won	2 5 8 10
Standing won	1 3 4 6 7 9 11 12
Second Set—	
Fairs won	1 2 5 6 8 9 11 12
Standing won	3 4 7 10
Third Set—	
Fairs won	1 3 6 10 11 13 14 15
Standing won	2 4 5 7 8 9 12

RECAPITULATION.

Games won by Fairs: 4, 8, 8. Total, 20.
Games won by Standing: 8, 4, 7. Total, 19.

Boys Race in Brooklyn Rink.

The Clermont Avenue Skating Rink in Brooklyn was filled with schoolboy skaters and their admirers, yesterday morning, two races being the magnet which drew the large crowd. In a quarter of a mile novice contest Frank B. Whiting of Brooklyn Friendship School clipped 15 seconds off the schoolboy record for the distance, the time being 1:00 4-5. Lester B. Williams of "Poly Prep" was second, and John Hogan of St. Francis School third. The first race for the Francis M. Clark Cup was won by Clyde Martin of "Poly Prep," from scratch. Frank Loughlan of Adelphi Academy, (50 yards,) was second, and William Atkenson of Brooklyn High School, (80 yards,) third. The winner's time was 1:41 2-5.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB'S MARBLE BATH AND PROMINENT SWIMMERS OF THE CLUB

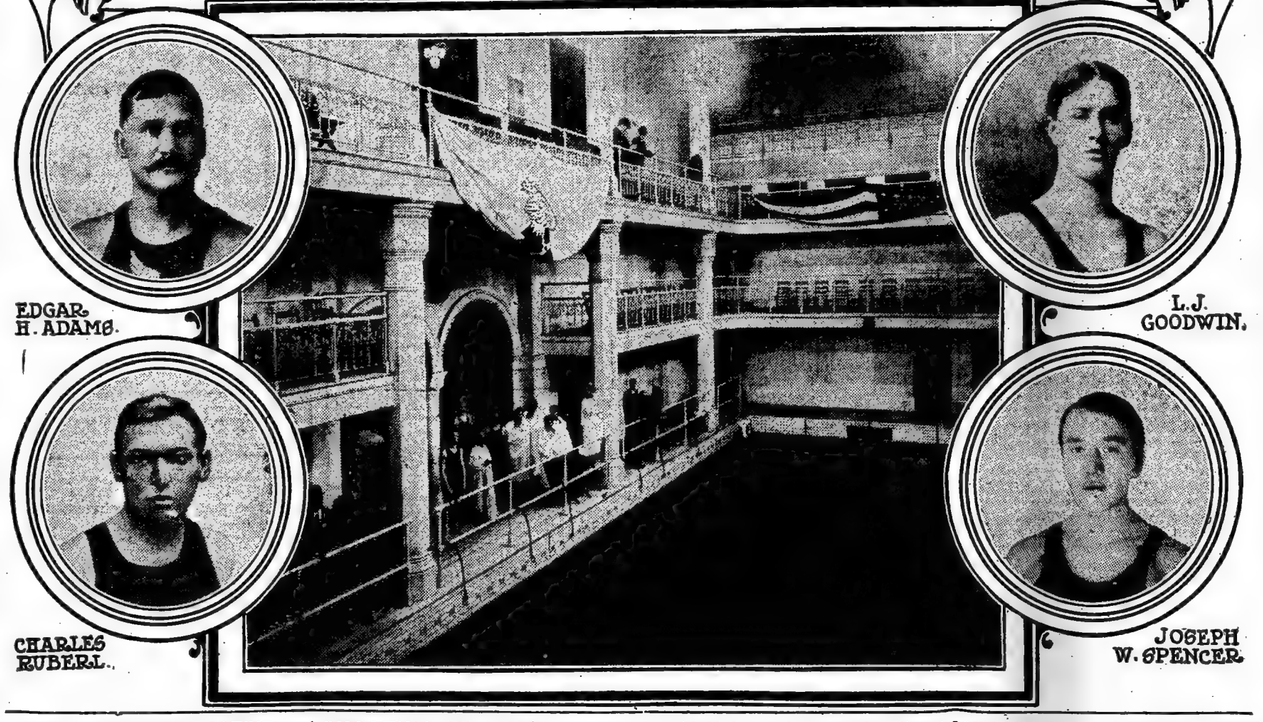

LOCAL SWIMMERS ACTIVE.

New York Athletic Club Team Preparing for Indoor Season.

With the first indoor swimming meet of the present season, to be held on Jan. 14, only three weeks distant, the expert swimmers of the New York Athletic Club are now busily practicing in the magnificent pool of their city clubhouse, at Central Park South and Sixth Avenue. The New York Athletic Club tank, though not the largest, is considered the best in the country, and has been the scene of the making of most of the existing American in-door swimming records. It measures 75 feet in length and 25 feet in width, and has a depth of from 7 to 9 feet. The tank of the Brookline Baths, in Boston, which measures 80 by 30 feet, and that of the Missouri Athletic Association, which is 80 by 25 feet, both exceed the pool of the local club in size, but are inferior in fittings and surroundings.

The in-door swimming season of the local club will open on Jan. 14 with an open meet, which will be followed by others at intervals of two or three weeks during the remainder of the Winter and Spring. There will be three college meets in which swimmers from Columbia, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Princeton will take part, including the intercollegiate relay and water polo championships. Princeton is a new-comer in intercollegiate swimming this season, a tank having been constructed at that university during the past year.

Prominent among the New York Athletic Club swimmers now practicing are Charles Ruberl, undoubtedly the best distance swimmer in the country; L. De B. Handley, Captain of the club's water polo team; L. J. Goodwin, winner of the Amateur Athletic Union championship for 100 yards indoors last year; E. H. Adams, holder of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union championship for plunging for distance, and who last week plunged within an inch of the record of 65 feet 7 inches; J. W. Spencer, for several years the best college swimmer in the country; Otto Wahle, former champion of Germany, and American mile champion in 1901; George W. Van Cleef, champion at one mile in 1900; J. A. Ruddy, L. S. Crane, D. Hesser, and J. Steen.

C. M. Daniels, the club champion and principal record holder, is making an extended tour of Europe, and will not be seen in any of the indoor meets of the present season.

Never before in the history of swimming has there been such a breaking of records as has occurred during the year about to close. Not only has every American swimming record, from twenty-five yards to one mile, been lowered, but several new world's figures have been established, chief among the latter being the remarkable mark of 1:02 4-5 for 100 yards straightaway, made by C. M. Daniels, the young champion of the New York Athletic Club, in Philadelphia, last Summer. When E. Carroll Schaeffer of Reading, Penn., retired from the sport in 1902, after winning the five principal American championships, at 100, 220, 440, and 880 yards, and one mile respectively, it was expected that some at least of his figures would stand for years to come, but so complete has been the upset of the past year that now not one of the five records stands in his name. It is believed that the record breaking will be continued during the coming indoor season, as all the local men are practicing the new Australian "crawl" stroke and are swimming close to record figures in ordinary practice. Harry Le Moyne's record of 0:12 2-5 for 25 yards was equaled last week in the New York Athletic Club tank by J. A. Laurence, a junior member of the club.

AUTOS COMING FOR THE SHOW.

Racing Cars for Florida Meet to be Exhibited Here Next Month.

Foreign cars for importers' exhibit of automobiles to be held here for two weeks, beginning Jan. 11, are already beginning to arrive in this city. A number of the finest cars now in the Paris salon, which has just opened, will be brought to this country immediately after the close of that show, and the exhibit of foreign vehicles is expected to be the finest ever seen in America.

Additional interest will be centred in this show because among the motor cars will be some of the fastest racing machines manufactured abroad, and which will leave for Ormond before the close of the show so as to be in readiness for the week's series of racing and speed tests that will begin there on Jan. 23. Since the recent announcement that all of the events will be open, keener interest has been shown in the coming contests by enthusiastic automobilists throughout the country. A number of new cups have been offered, and it is estimated that the total value of trophies to be raced for is close to $10,000. It is said that W. Gould Brokaw, notwithstanding the great success that his sixty horse power car has had in track and hill climbing events during the season just closing, is anxious to secure an even better and faster car, and his chauffeur, M. G. Bernin, left for Europe this week to inspect the best makes in the Paris show and purchase the speediest and most reliable vehicle that money can buy.

Plans are being made to bring over for the Florida races some of the French racers who rode in the Vanderbilt cup race. George Heath, the winner of that event, is almost certain to be here, and he will undoubtedly ride. The Vanderbilt cup will be presented to him, if he is here, at the annual dinner of the American Automobile Association on Saturday night, Jan. 14. Clement, Bayard, and Thery are very likely to be here again. Some of the prominent Americans who will enter their fast cars, several of them driving themselves, will be William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William Wallace, H. L. Bowden, F. A. La Roche, B. M. Shanley, W. Gould Brokaw, S. B. Stevens, E. R. Thomas, James L. Breese, Frank Croker, E. T. Birdsell, A. C. Webb, Barney Oldfield, Earl Kiser, and Frank Kulick. It has been decided by the management of the races to have all of the short events, from one to ten miles, finish opposite the new club house of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, which is near the Daytona end of the beach, about six miles from the Ormond Hotel.

Twenty-five races have been arranged for, but additions may yet be made. Among them are contests for machines costing as low as $350 and as high as $15,000. The principal races will be the 100-mile event for the Vanderbilt trophy, presented by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; the mile international record for the Sir Thomas R. Dewar trophy; the fifty-mile race, open to American cars, and the ten-mile American Derby, which will be a sweepstake race.

SHOOTING IN SNOW FOR FOWL AND A PIG

Live Stock the Prizes Offered to Crescent Athletic Club Gunners.

DR. RAYNER GETS "SUCKLING"

H. M. Brigham Wins Pair of Ducks, F. T. Bedford, Jr., Takes Turkey, and O. C. Grennell, Jr., Captures Rooster.

Facing another severe snowstorm, the conditions being even worse than those that prevailed on the previous Saturday, the largest field of target shooters of the Crescent Athletic Club that has turned out this season stood in front of the Bay Ridge traps for three hours yesterday, and shot for trophies consisting of pigs, live ducks, turkeys, and roosters. Notwithstanding the handicap, the shooting was excellent, and a good day's sport was the result.

The first live-stock competition on the programme was a fifteen-target shot for a pair of fat and lusty Pekin ducks. There were fourteen contestants, and at the close Henry M. Brigham was returned the winner with a score of fourteen. There were four ties at thirteen and three at twelve. Brigham, however, did not do so well in the shoot for the live pig which followed. It was a fifteen-target affair, but of the thirteen competitors, Brigham finished tenth. Dr. F. C. Raynor, one of the high handicap men, carried off the little porker, four months and three days old, with a score of fifteen. W. W. Marshall was close at the heels of the winner, being but a target behind, and then came four ties at thirteen and three at twelve.

Sixteen men contested for the live turkey at fifteen targets. The snow at this time was falling thick and fast, and directly in the face of the shooters. Throughout the contest, F. T. Bedford, Jr., as is his usual custom, shot without a head covering and missed but one target in fifteen, winning the prize. A. G. Southworth, one of the scratch men, had fourteen to his credit, while W. C. Damron, handicap four, was third, with thirteen.

An old but rather lively Plymouth Rock rooster was the prize for which fourteen men sought, but in this instance the violence of the storm seemed to affect many of the shooters. O. C. Grinnell, Jr., however, made the capital score of fifteen and took the rooster. The scratch men, Brigham and Southworth, fared badly, and they were outranked by Dr. Raynor and W. W. Marshall.

Eight men participated in the third shoot for the December Cup, and for the second time David C. Bennett, who is now one of the club's best marksmen, led with a score of twenty-two out of a possible twenty-five. This victory places Bennett ahead for the prize, with scores of twenty-one, twenty-five, and twenty-two. In the other contests of the day, A. G. Southworth, after two ties, and F. T. Bedford, Jr., were the winners. Scores follow:

TROPHY SHOOT—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
A. G. Southworth	0	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	14
H. B. Vanderveer	2	D. C. Bennett	13
Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	H. M. Brigham	12
E. H. Lott	0	W. C. Damron	10

First Shoot-off—A. G. Southworth, 14; H. B. Vanderveer, 14; E. H. Lott, 14; Dr. F. C. Raynor, 13; F. T. Bedford, Jr., 12.
Final Shoot-off—A. G. Southworth, 14; H. B. Vanderveer, 12; E. H. Lott, 11.

LIVE DUCK SHOOT—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. M. Brigham	0	L. C. Hopkins	1
D. C. Bennett	1	W. W. Marshall	1
W. C. Damron	1	A. G. Southworth	0
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	H. B. Vanderveer	2
C. A. Lockwood	2	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1
Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	H. C. Werlemann	4
E. H. Lott	0	H. H. Morton	4

LIVE PIG SHOOT—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	D. C. Bennett	1
W. W. Marshall	3	E. H. Lott	0
H. B. Vanderveer	2	H. M. Brigham	0
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	C. A. Lockwood	2
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	H. H. Morton	4
H. C. Werlemann	4	A. Corlies	3
A. G. Southworth	0		

LIVE TURKEY SHOOT—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	E. H. Lott	0
A. G. Southworth	0	H. C. Werlemann	4
W. C. Damron	4	W. W. Marshall	3
H. M. Brigham	0	L. C. Hopkins	1
H. H. Vanderveer	2	Dr. F. C. Raynor	4
H. P. Marshall	0	A. Corlies	3
C. A. Lockwood	2	H. H. Morton	4
D. C. Bennett	1	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1

DECEMBER CUP—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
D. C. Bennett	3	A. G. Southworth	5
L. C. Hopkins	2	W. W. Marshall	5
H. B. Vanderveer	4	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	A. Corlies	5

LIVE ROOSTER SHOOT—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	H. B. Vanderveer	2
Dr. F. C. Raynor	4	H. C. Werlemann	4
W. W. Marshall	3	A. Corlies	3
H. M. Brigham	0	C. A. Lockwood	2
A. G. Southworth	0	D. C. Bennett	1
E. H. Lott	1	L. C. Hopkins	1
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	H. H. Morton	4

TROPHY SHOOT—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	A. Corlies	3
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	W. C. Damron	4
H. M. Brigham	0	H. B. Vanderveer	2
A. G. Southworth	0		

RABBIT SKINS CHOKE SEWER.

Rats Had Taken Them for Nests, It Is Believed.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 24.—The Street Department was busy to-day clearing the large sewer pipe that enters the Elizabeth River under the Veteran Zouave Armory, now being temporarily used as a courthouse by Union County.

The sewer was choked with rabbit skins that had been discarded by the Elizabeth butchers and had been taken into the sewer, it is supposed, by huge water rats to build nests.

Governor Pardons Newburg Man.

NEWBURG, Dec. 24.—Gov. Odell pardoned to-day Joshua Harrison, a young Newburg man, who was sent to Sing Sing in December, 1900, to serve a sentence of fifteen years for manslaughter. An application was also made to the Governor to-day for the pardon of Joel C. Rundle, who was convicted of murder in Orange County in 1901 and sent to prison for life. The Governor reserved decision.

CANADIANS OUTCLASS N. Y. A. C. IN HOCKEY

Quebec Players Earn Seven Goals to Three for Local Team.

ALL SCORED IN SECOND HALF

Members of Both Teams Ruled Off for Rough Work in Lively Game at St. Nicholas Rink.

Canada's champion hockey team from Quebec lined up against the New York Athletic Club team last night in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and after a lively match won by 7 goals to 3. All the points were scored in the second half, the first half being somewhat tame and devoid of clever team work. Williams, the goal keeper for the New York team, was hit in the mouth with the puck during one of the Canadians' attempts to shoot a goal, and two men were penalized for roughness in play, Gillespie for the Canadians and Bullen for New York.

The play during this half was very open, characterized by some brilliant runs by Jordan and Garneau, and for the greater part of the time the struggle took place in the New York territory. Toward the close of the half Jordan and Gillespie made a very pretty team run, and Jordan narrowly missed scoring. Williams and Hunt at point played their positions well and stopped many good shots from the Canadians' sticks.

The second half opened with indications of livelier play. The Canadians, who had not shown any of the fast work that was the feature of their play on the preceding night when the Wanderers defeated them, woke up, and for the remainder of the game gave a very creditable exhibition of fast skating and good running with the puck. Hoblitz received a bad body blow early in the half and was temporarily put out of the game. Soon after his return R. Power, after the puck had been carried close to the New York goal, made a long shot completely through the New York team, and it flew squarely into the net, the first goal of the game.

A few minutes later, from a scrimmage in front of the New York goal for possession of the puck, J. Power made a clever shot and scored the second goal. Just before this goal R. Power made a long, fine shot from the side of the rink, and from the side lines it looked as though the goal had been scored. The Quebec men claimed the point, but the goal umpire failed to allow it. This brought forth a protest from the Quebec team's manager, and the goal umpire was changed, Davies being substituted for Ellison. Some hard and fast play followed the scoring of the second goal, and in one of the mêlée's White was ordered to the side lines for tripping a Canadian player.

Bullen, Hoblitz, and Fenwick made a long and neat carry down the entire length of the rink and when a few feet from the goal, Bullen shot for the net. The puck flew straight as an arrow, but hit the goal keeper on the foot, and in the latter's eagerness to knock it away, he followed it wildly half way up the line, the point meanwhile stepping back to guard the Quebec goal.

Garneau made the third goal from a long carry, and then the New Yorkers scored their first point after a pretty exhibition of team play. Coolican ran the rubber down the ice, dodging several Canadians who chased rapidly after him. Just as he reached the goal he fell. Fenwick, who was close behind, took the disk and, passing it across the ice to Hoblitz, gave the latter the chance he had been looking for to score. A minute later Hoblitz made his second goal, taking the puck after the Canadian team had tried to carry it behind the net and up the rink. Just as it came in front of the net Hoblitz dashed down upon it and by a quick stroke ran it by the goal keeper and into the Quebec net.

The Canadians then kept the play in the New York territory, and in one of the numerous hot scrimmages in front of the New York's goal Jordan scored the fourth goal for Quebec. Garneau soon got another by similar tactics, and then Bullen, on a pass from White, made the third count for the home team. The play was now of the liveliest character, and both sides were loudly cheered by their partisans among the spectators. The Canadians excelled in fast skating, and there were several hard collisions. Bullen was ruled off for tripping, and Garneau closed the game with two good goals. The line-up and score:

Quebec, 7.	Position.	New York A. C., 3.
Moran	Goal	Williams
Hogan	Point	Hunt
R. Power	Cover point	Fenwick
Gillespie	Forward	Coolican
Jordan	Forward	White
Garneau	Forward	Bullen
J. Power	Forward	Hoblitz

Goals—R. Power, 1; J. Power, 1; Garneau, 4; Jordan, 1; Hoblitz, 2; Bullen, 1. Referee—T. W. Post, Brooklyn Hockey Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

If you prefer the light Domestic Cigars then it's different, but for that rich delicious taste of Havana, the pure even smoking of an imported Cigar

Henry IV. FAVORITOS

are exactly what you want.
15c. each—Two for 25c.

GENUINE FAVORITOS HAVE A RED SHIELD BAND.

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THE LATEST FAD.
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.
A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses. Also a few weight carriers; all thoroughly broken. Can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARRY BRENCHLEY.

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MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Aston, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people
JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
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This advertisement appears Sunday only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM
26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St.
While the Subway work is underway on Flatbush Avenue, our Livingston Street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient.

Our Annual White Sale
will begin on
Tuesday Morning
This important event comprises
Muslin Underwear and Corsets, Linens and White Goods, and Men's White Shirts.

TUESDAY MORNING
Will find almost every department in this store brimful of *Most Remarkable After-Christmas Offerings.*
Our holiday business was extraordinarily heavy—most gratifyingly satisfactory. The natural sequence is innumerable small lots and broken assortments of strictly high grade merchandise—to the prompt clearance of which our energies will be strongly exerted this week.
Needless to dwell on the qualities of the goods. The mere fact that they are on our counters amply attests to their superiority. The prices are wondrously low, as the following few items will show:

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS,
Actual $18 & $20 Values, $9.95.
About 100 in the lot, all sizes, in black and colors, plain and mixed goods; medium and long Jackets, which are lined with heavy satin; some are interlined. The cloth alone is worth the price of the suit.

Final Reductions in
TRIMMED MILLINERY.
Every Hat is desirable, stylish and a perfect reflection of the best of good taste.
Trimmed Hats That Were $15.00 to $18.00
ARE REDUCED TO $8.50.
Trimmed Hats That Were $12.50
ARE REDUCED TO $5.00.

Portieres--Couch Covers--Curtains
Mercerized Armure Portieres, heavy tassel fringe top and bottom, in Empire green, rose, crimson, maroon and nile green; worth $7.00 per pair, at $5.00
Mercerized Armure Portieres, with velour border, in Empire green, olive and maroon; worth $11.00 per pair, at $6.95
Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all around, Bagdad stripe designs; worth $3.50, at $2.50; worth $4.50, at $3.25
Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all around, Oriental designs, handsome colorings; worth $6.00, at $4.50
Couch Covers, Oriental rug design, 60 inches wide, braided fringe on ends; worth $10.00, at $7.50
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, made of good quality Swiss muslin, with plain gathered ruffle, in a variety of dots and figures; worth $1.00 per pair, at 69c

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A. D. Matthews Sons
BROOKLYN.
47 Years Compelling Low Prices.

Reupholstering Furniture Specialty,
making Draperies, Window Shades, Cushions or Draping Cozy Corners. Workmanship guaranteed, prices moderate, estimates free. Drop us a postal card. Competent man will call.
Second Floor, Rear.

ON TUESDAY One hundred thousand carefully made garments, built to the Matthews standard, than which there is none higher. Away back last Summer preparation for this sale was begun and every advantage taken in the purchase of fine muslin, lace, embroideries, buttons, etc.
These garments were cut in generous fullness, fashioned on the lines of the most exquisite French models, made by well-paid employes, under the most improved hygienic conditions.
Every penny of the price asked is in each garment, and comparison will only bring out this splendid betterness.
Splendid Corset Covers only 2 to a buyer of underwear **12c. Value for 5c.**

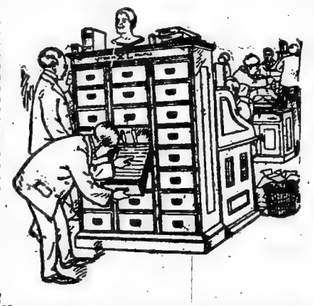

Office Furniture at About Cost
Because we haven't the room to specialize. But we have a fine line of Desks, Chairs, Stools and Typewriting Desks to choose from,
No matter how mean you may be about spending money on yourself, Mr. Business Man, we will make the bargain of Office Furniture too good to pass.
Dining Room Furniture. ¼ to ½ under these reductions for one week, or while the lots last.
$2.50 Dining Chair, box seat, quarter sawed oak, polished, 1.35
$22.50 all quartered sawed polished oak Sideboard, French bevel plate glass mirror $16.75
$5.75 Solid oak Extension Tables 3.98
$40.00 China Closet, mirror back and glass shelves $24.98

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER'S MERRY CHRISTMAS TIME

Mediaeval Carol Services a Feature of Religious Celebration.

DINNERS FOR 75,000 PERSONS

City to Spread Good Cheer in Its Public Institutions—Letter Carriers the Only Disaffected Element.

If many days of preparations, as strenuous as any on record, may serve as an indication, the Merry Christmas ushered in to-day should be as merry as Father Knickerbocker ever enjoyed. When the ante-Christmas buying was brought to an end with the closing of the stores late last night the storekeepers went to their homes rejoicing over the heaviest holiday sales on record.

Good old Santa Claus in years gone by has shown that he knows his way about this city pretty well, and in the past has been a stranger to the humble abodes of the poor no more than to the homes of the well-to-do. And this year as well, there is ample evidence that the good things of Christmas will be not only for those who can afford to pay for them, but that even the poorest will be able to bask for a season in the sunshine of unstinted generosity and enjoy his share of good cheer.

Christmas Day falling on a Sunday this year, the religious feature of the Christmas festival will come more prominently to the foreground than in other years. In most of the city churches the services will be on an elaborate scale. Special musical programmes have been prepared, and one feature will be mediaeval carol services in many churches.

One of the earliest Christmas presents given out, and one that brought good cheer to a greater number of people in these parts than any other is likely to do, came from Weather Prophet Emery, who promised a white Christmas in lieu of the black mud and dreary drizzle that made the early part of yesterday so uncomfortable. According to Mr. Emery's forecast, the rain was to turn into snow, and he had scarcely issued that message before the white flakes began to sift through a curtain of mist. Much colder weather and clearing skies are promised for to-day, and youngsters all over town should have an opportunity to try the new sleds Santa Claus had brought them some time to-day.

QUAINT CAROL SERVICES.

The celebrations began last night with an old-fashioned carol service at 9 o'clock in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. The service, which was a replica of the early English carol services, began with a candle procession, during which David Bispham sang the Christmas song, "Holy Night." Arnold Delmeitsch and his little "band of players upon ancient instruments" accompanied on the lute, the virginal, and the violin, the quaint melodies of the seventeenth century and the mediaeval Christmas carols. The offering was given to the waifs on Blackwell's Island.

At a number of Episcopal churches there will be other carol services to-day. Another feature of special interest this year are the manger services, the first of which was held at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. In St. Paul's Chapel there will be a manger service, accompanied with the singing of carols to-night, and several other Episcopal churches will have such services during the day.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral the early morning mass to-day will be one of unusual solemnity, and in all the Catholic churches elaborate services will be held.

As in years past, free dinners on an elaborate scale will furnish one of the most interesting features of the merry Yuletide in this city. Though Christmas this year is practically a three-day affair, there are celebrations enough of this nature to spread over all the holidays. It is estimated that at least 75,000 will be entertained in this manner, while baskets containing a bounteous Christmas spread for families will be distributed in many homes, where but for this form of generosity the Christmas would be cheerless and bleak.

The largest of the free dinners will undoubtedly be the one arranged by the Salvation Army. This will take place to-morrow at the Grand Central Palace. Five thousand persons will sit down at the army's board in the evening and afterward attend an entertainment arranged for the occasion, which is to wind up with a Christmas talk by Commander Eva Booth, who recently came from Canada to supervise the work of the army in this country. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the army will distribute 5,000 baskets, each containing sufficient food for a family of five.

The Volunteers of America, which works on lines similar to those of the Salvation Army, will send out 10,000 "home dinners" to as many families on the same day. The policy of the Volunteers in the past has been not to give any public dinner, but to allow as many as possible to enjoy their Christmas meal in peace and privacy at their own homes.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, wife of the General of the Army, will give another dinner to-morrow at which some two hundred persons, reformed convicts and their families, will be the guests. This dinner will be given at Hope Hall, in Flushing, Mrs. Booth's home for reformed convicts. There are about forty inmates of the institution, who will do the honors to fifty of their fellows who have found an opening in the world through the generosity of Mrs. Booth, and who will attend with their families.

CHRISTMAS ON THE BOWERY.

"Big Tim" Sullivan will give his usual Christmas dinner at the rooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, 207 Bowery, to-morrow. About five thousand persons attended this affair last year, and there have been preparations made to feed a similar number this Christmas.

Five hundred tenement children were the guests of the Hungarian Literary Society at a Christmas tree celebration given at 272 East Tenth Street last night. Each of the children, in addition to sitting down to a generous spread and spending an jolly evening, received some little Christmas gift. At the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children the little inmates had a pleasant Christmas entertainment last night, which was concluded with a drama entitled "The Night Before Christmas," in which some of their number were the actors. At the Catholic Protectory a Christmas dinner will be given to the inmates to-day, and throughout the week there will be various entertainments.

At the Bowery Mission an early morning breakfast for 1,000 homeless men will be given each morning at 1 o'clock. Last night there was a dinner for boys. To-day a luncheon will be given to Bowery men at 11:30. To-morrow there will be a distribution of Christmas baskets and a Christmas dinner to men at night. All day Wednesday there will be a Christmas tree entertainment to children.

The newsboys will be entertained at Christmas dinner to-day at the Bruce Memorial Lodging House, 14 Chambers Street, at the expense of the William M. Fliess estate. Mr. Fliess has paid the expenses of a Christmas dinner for newsboys for thirty-five years, and the custom will be continued by his widow and son. Frank Tilford will give a dinner to-morrow evening at the Murray Hill Lyceum to the children of the Little Mothers' Aid Association. Seven hundred little mothers will partake of his hospitality. At the close of the repast there will be an entertainment, and each "little mother," when she leaves, will receive a bag containing a doll, books, candy, and some useful article of wearing apparel as a gift from her host.

While private benefaction is preparing feasts for the poor, the city will see to it that as much as possible of Christmas cheer penetrates the walls of its various charitable institutions, and its prisons as well. Special dinners, when circumstances permit, followed by some entertainment, will be given to the inmates of the charitable institutions.

Warden Flynn will provide the usual Christmas dinner of turkey, chicken, mince pie, and other good things for the prisoners incarcerated in the Tombs. Pipes and tobacco have been provided for the male prisoners, and little gifts of various kinds for all. Religious services will be conducted by the Catholic, Baptist, and Episcopal chaplains.

If there be in New York any one class of men who are not in thorough accord with the prevailing Christmas spirit, it is the hard-worked Post Office clerks. The practice of sending Christmas presents by mail is growing, and this year the Christmas mail was much heavier than last. According to Acting Postmaster Morgan, the foreign mail was almost twice as heavy.

The only consolation the overworked clerks and carriers have is that Christmas this year will give them two holidays, the authorities at Washington having decided that no mail shall be distributed to-morrow. As a result they will not have to report until Tuesday morning.

CHRISTMAS TRAINS JAMMED.

Many of Them Sent Out in Sections with Standing Room at a Premium.

Railroads running into this city had a time of it yesterday trying to meet the immense volume of Christmas travel. Though outgoing trains on many of the roads were run in two sections as a rule, and sometimes in as many as three, to accommodate the throng of travelers, the cars were crowded to their utmost capacity, even to the point where straps would have proved a welcome addition to the equipment. Railroad officials were a unit in declaring that the crush of Christmas travel this year was unprecedented.

While these conditions undoubtedly in a measure are due to the growth in population, the larger reason seemed to be the fact that Christmas this year brings three holidays, practically, instead of one. In all the large business offices yesterday was a half holiday, while Monday will be a full one. A similar condition has not existed since 1898, and will not occur again in six years, and many persons kept in this city by their business or employment, with homes too distant to permit of their spending Christmas with their relatives on ordinary years, took advantage of the opportunity this year brought.

The rush began immediately after the shut-down of business on Friday evening, and outgoing trains on that night were crowded, though not to the same extent as yesterday. From noon and until a late hour in the evening all streets leading to the various railroad terminals and ferries were thronged with men and women loaded down with hand baggage and tell-tale bundles and packages.

At the Grand Central Station the rush reached its climax during the afternoon hours. Shortly before 3 o'clock the waiting room was crowded as though it had been the scene of a great mass meeting. From the various ticket windows the lines of would-be buyers extended all the way across the room, while the esplanade in front of the outgoing platforms presented a solid jam of humanity.

Stationmaster Stevens had his hands full in trying to get his trains out on time. There were many delays, especially with trains for near-by points. At the Stationmaster's office it was said that nearly every train had been run in two sections, each of them made up of a greater number of cars than the ordinary train.

When the "Albany Flyer," the fast afternoon train for Albany, Troy, and adjacent points, drew up to its platform soon after 3 o'clock, a record-breaking crowd was waiting for the gates to open. Many persons in that throng, familiar with the conditions of Christmas travel, had been waiting at the gates for an hour in order to procure a seat. When Stationmaster Stevens had caught a glimpse of the crowd, he telephoned to the Mott Haven yards for another section of the "Flyer" to be made up and sent down to the terminal. The first section left with cars jammed to the doors with passengers, similar conditions obtained on the second, and yet there was a big enough crowd left behind to prompt the Stationmaster to order a third section.

"Where are we going to get the cars?" was the answer that came back from the Mott Haven yards.

"I don't care where you get them; we must have them," was his order. After some delay, enough cars were procured to make up a third division of the "Flyer."

The New Haven Road handled the greatest crowd on record. Points on that road are all within a few hours' travel of this city, and the bulk of holiday travel came yesterday. The Lackawanna, the Erie, and the Long Island systems also reported record-breaking travel. At the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, Passenger Trainmaster Mander declared that the travel was far in advance of what it had been in past years, but that no trouble had been experienced in handling it.

"With us the traffic has divided itself very nicely between yesterday and to-day," said Mr. Mander. "Our long-distance passengers commenced leaving the city as early as Thursday, and most of them had gone before to-day. We have sent out three of our trains in two sections, the Washington Express, at 11 o'clock in the morning; the Congressional Limited, at 3 in the afternoon, and the Philadelphia Express at 4 o'clock. The arrival of three transatlantic liners made that necessary. But we have been running trains of eleven and twelve cars each all day. We have powerful engines with which four or five extra cars do not make much difference. The express business this year has been enormous, but we were prepared for it when it came along and have experienced no difficulty in handling it."

ACTORS' MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Two Trees for the Children in the "Humpty Dumpty" Company.

There was a jolly time at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night after the performance of "Humpty Dumpty." Klaw & Erlanger ushered in Christmas Day by giving a big party to the children who play in the show, more than fifty in number. Two enormous Christmas trees, loaded with candles, glittering tinsel, and more substantial gifts, took the stage before all the audience had filed out, and the children began to enjoy themselves.

Maud Lillian Berri recited a Christmas poem especially prepared by some actor verse maker. Frank Moulan, her husband, officiated as Santa Claus at one tree, and William S. Schrode at the other. From Schrode's tree every child got a two-pound box of candy, a pair of stockings, and a pair of mittens. Then the toys came from Moulan's tree on the other side of the stage. Dolls and cradles, sleds, drums, horns—all these and many more were handed out. The older folk stood around in a circle and watched the little ones get their gifts.

Down at the Herald Square Theatre "The School Girl" company sprung a surprise on Edna May, the star. After the play they presented to her a silver loving cup a foot high. Before the performance Miss May had given every employe of the theatre a large pudding, especially imported from England.

Several of the companies in New York theatres had private jollifications last night after the performances.

THE DAY IN CASTLE WILLIAMS.

Army Prisoners to Have a Sumptuous Christmas Feast There.

It was said on Governors Island yesterday that, so far as is known, Gen. Fred D. Grant, commander of the Department of the East, would not set free any military prisoners in Castle Williams this Christmas. There are a lot of young ex-soldiers in the old castle who have been model prisoners, and many of them have been looking forward eagerly for the Christmas season, hoping that Gen. Grant would present to them the most prized of all Christmas presents—their liberty.

It was explained on the island yesterday that the General probably was unaware of the fact that on several occasions commanding officers of the department have at this season of the year pardoned many of the prisoners in the castle whose offenses were not grave, and whose conduct in confinement had been such as to make the duty of their guards quite trivial.

Gen. John R. Brooke, retired, has the honor of holding the record for the largest number of prisoners liberated at the Christmas season, he having pardoned thirty well-behaved prisoners on one such occasion.

All was bustle yesterday in the grim-looking old castle. Sergt. Martin Way, the Prison Supervisor, is a most economical personage, and they say of him on Governors Island that he can make a dollar go further than any other man connected with the army can make five go. The Government allows to the prison authorities a certain amount of money for the food and clothing of each prisoner, and so well has this money been handled that to-day a large surplus is on hand, and out of this fund will come the money that is to provide a splendid feast to-day for every prisoner in Castle Williams.

Sergt. Way said last night that everything in the shape of food that was needed to make a real typical old-time Christmas dinner had been bought, and that the larders of the prison were simply overflowing with good things to eat.

To-day, he added, every prisoner in the castle, whether his prison letter was red, yellow, or white, would get all the turkey, goose, pork, cake, and mince pie that he could possibly eat. The prison meal yesterday was the biggest in years. The Government allows the prisoners to receive anything in the line of presents except dynamite, maximite, black and smokeless gun powder, bowie knives, whisky, beers, and wines.

McADOO COMMENDS POLICE.

Appeals to the Force to Show That Its Representative Men Are Honest.

Police Commissioner McAdoo issued a letter last night which was read to the patrolmen at the midnight change of "shifts" and will be read at the 8 o'clock roll call to-day, in which he said:

"Warm, sincere, and hearty Christmas greetings. The Police Commissioner takes pleasure in commending the good work done by the police during the past year. In addition to the ordinary police work of the last year has been added the Slocum disaster, the handling of vast assemblages in and out of doors, incident to a Presidential campaign, and election day and night.

"The opening of the Subway rapid transit railroad, the preservation of law and order, and the marked degree of readiness of the police to quell disorder or possible lawlessness by large numbers of persons on several occasions, in all the emergencies and trying circumstances the police force of this city have shown themselves as a splendidly efficient and highly intelligent body of men.

"The large and overwhelming majority of the police force of this city have given the department in all its work honest and efficient service. Where the patrol has not been as efficient as desired it has been owing more to scarcity of numbers than any effort on the part of the men on post to discreditably shirk their duties. With the cases, where policemen have either been convicted or charged with breaking the law, the numbers have not been sufficient to create any general mistrust of the force as a whole.

"The number of policemen convicted during the year in the courts in proportion of the whole number of the force has been very small. That there should have been any cases of this kind at all is to be regretted. And the only request the Police Commissioner has to make in this connection is that the great substantial majority of the honest and competent men on the force will stand with him, and all others who have the best interests of the department at heart, in letting it be known that such men are not representative of the police of New York. The Commissioner believes that the police force in morals, intelligence, manliness, effectiveness, and courtesy to the citizens is surely and steadily advancing.

"Let every policeman resolve for the coming year to do his duty fully under all circumstances, be courteous and polite to the citizens whom he serves and protects, and be loyal to those officers of the department to whom he owes obedience and respect, and to always and on all occasions be proud of wearing the uniform of so great and so good a city as that of New York."

GERRY SOCIETY'S TREE.

The Twins and a Pickaninny Grow Critical in Regard to Their Presents.

Santa Claus proved how good a saint he could be Christmas Eve by appearing ahead of time at the rooms of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. He did not stay long enough there for the little ones, who are detained as wards of the city, to get a glimpse of him, but he left a modern Christmas tree—minus candles, but brilliant with incandescent lamps of miniature size. On the tree were hung presents suitable to the various ages and sizes of the youngsters in charge of the society.

Santa Claus came to the society rooms a day ahead of time, not because he thought it was the home of the best children in New York, but because he knew in his heart that there were children there he had omitted in the past, children who, with proper training, would have deserved every right to his consideration and good will. The charitable organization had forwarded to him a petition signed by nine of the children in its care.

"We hear that you will bring us a sleigh full of toys and hope that you will bring us ice cream, too," wrote the petitioners, adding:

"Come at 7 o'clock, or earlier, with the toys, and especially the ice cream, for we can't wait longer than that."

In the big room of the society where the charges of the city received from the electrically-lighted tree their presents, the first two were given to Sam and Jane Vogan, two years old, twins. By some mistake the master of ceremonies, Superintendent Jenkins, handed a doll labeled "Sam" instead of to "Jane." Her ideas of "meum et tuum" were so crude that she assaulted her brother. The difficulty was settled by giving her two dolls and the brother one.

Maria Josephine Cecelia Johnson came in for honors equal to that of the twins. Maria would be called in the South a "pickaninny." She was delighted with a "jumping jack" and a mouthful of candy until one of the visitors displayed a doll that could close and open its eyes, big blue orbs in an oval, pink-cheeked face with a cupid mouth.

"Please gib dat ugly jumin' jack to some white chile. Maria Josephine Cecelia Johnson has a baby of her own," said the black child.

Happiest among the forty temporary inmates of the society's shelter and the fifty paroled children, guests of the occasion, was Albert Perry Hergesheimer, ten years old, whose mother was an opera singer under the name of Isabel Gunderson. He was found Friday night sleeping in a box in front of a department store, half frozen and half starved. Dressed in warm clothing and well fed, he led the youngsters in their antics.

YULETIDE FOR PAROLED BOYS.

Justice Deuel Rewards Them on Christmas Eve for Good Conduct.

Justice Deuel, sitting in the Children's Court, yesterday summoned forty boys who are out on parole to appear before him, so that he might receive reports on their conduct, and determine how far they had merited the leniency shown them. Unknown to the boys, he had had prepared illuminated certificates to present to such as had been doing well.

There were two kinds of certificates, the seal of the court affixed to one kind being in gold, while on the others it was in silver. The first meant a discharge from parole, the other meant that while the boy had been doing well his record still did not permit of a full suspension of sentence.

Ex-Mayor Low, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, and Justice McKean were seated with Justice Deuel on the bench. The boys were called before the Justice one by one and were given a word of commndation and encouragement. Of the forty boys, seventeen received the gold certificate and twelve that with the silver seal. The others were told that they would have to do better.

After the paroled boys had been disposed of Justice Deuel received an odd Christmas present from the court employes. The gift was in the form of a series of pen sketches the Justice had made on pads from time to time while listening to the pleas of youthful culprits brought before him. Court attendants had picked up these sketches and, after framing them, presented them to Justice Deuel, appropriately inscribed.

HAPPY DAY AT BILTMORE.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt Give a Round of Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have given a round of Christmas entertainments to-day. The festivities began early in the afternoon, and only ended at a late hour to-night, after an elaborate dinner party for the members of the Biltmore house party.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are entertaining a large party of out-of-town guests during the holidays. The guest list at to-night's dinner party included Miss Pendleton of Baltimore, Mrs. Travers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNamee, and James H. Hyde of New York, and many well-known society people from Asheville.

The first of the Biltmore house functions was a big Christmas party given in the afternoon to members of the Biltmore estate. Mr. Vanderbilt was assisted by James H. Hyde and Charles McNamee in receiving his guests, who numbered over 200. The children's Christmas tree entertainment was presided over by Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was assisted by Mrs. Travers of New York and Mrs. Charles McNamee.

Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained the members of the Biltmore church at a tea this afternoon.

YULETIDE IN WASHINGTON.

No Christmas Tree at the White House —Many Family Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The children of the President will have no Christmas tree. This has been the rule of former seasons as well as now. In fact, there has not been a Christmas tree in the White House since the Cleveland Administration, when the little daughters of that President and their friends always made merry in the library on Christmas afternoon.

At the home of the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Fairbanks three of their four sons will form the family party. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks of Chicago are detained in that city by a new daughter, whose birth has made a grandfather of Senator Fairbanks, while the only daughter of the house, Mrs. Timmons, is with her husband, Ensign Timmons, United States Navy, in New York, from which city the Ensign will leave shortly for three months' service at sea. Mrs. Timmons will return to Washington next Saturday.

All the Cabinet officers, with the exception of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will pass the holiday season in Washington, giving family parties. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf went to Annapolis to pass Christmas with their son, Midshipman Victor N. Metcalf.

A home closely associated with the Administration in which Christmas will be happily celebrated despite the mourning of its mistress is that of Chairman and Mrs. Cortelyou, where their four children will have all the joys of the season, including the annual tree.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson entertained this afternoon in an attractive and unusual fashion when they had a reception and Christmas tree for the young people of the Navy Yard and a few other friends.

Christmas Eve is being celebrated in the usual merry fashion among the members of the Diplomatic Corps, with whom the 24th rather than the 25th of December is dedicated to the social celebration of the Nativity.

Mrs. John R. McLean entertained at a dance this evening in compliment to her dancing class which, organized years ago with sixteen small boys and girls, has grown in age and membership until it now constitutes one of the chief social features of the younger set. Fifty couples took part in a cotillion which was led by Herbert Dering of the British Embassy. The cotillion was preceded by a dinner of twenty covers, at which Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of honor.

MERRY CHRISTMAS IN FOG.

English People Accept the Inevitable— Big Exodus from London.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Christmas spirit was abroad throughout England to-day, notwithstanding the depressing influence of the continued heavy fogs. Not for years has London had such a thorough dose of that "pea-soup" atmosphere for which the metropolis is famous, but the public, which grumbled during the week because of the inconvenience attendant upon the weather conditions, and the tradesmen, who grumbled because of the resultant loss, changed their moods to-day, and, accepting the inevitable, prepared to spend a merry Christmas, even welcoming the fog as a Christmas guest and friend of olden days.

In all the great homes in England the yulelog is burning. From Sandringham to the humblest residence, relatives, who are scattered throughout the rest of the year, are gathered to spend Christmas. It is estimated that a million and a half persons poured out of London to-day. To those who witnessed the tremendous rushes at every station the wonder was that any persons could be left to people the city.

But the exodus leaves no appreciable mark in the streets, which are thronged with other millions of Christmas shoppers and sightseers, though the fog limits the scope of vision of the latter to about forty feet.

Most of the Cabinet officers and diplomats have left London. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with the immediate royal family, are gathered at Sandringham, where Christmas will be celebrated in the usual manner. Their Majesties will closely observe all the Christmas customs. There will be a Christmas tree for the royal children, around which three generations will meet, as privately as royalty ever meets, to enjoy a typical home Christmas.

At the same time none of the dependents will be forgotten. The King and Queen will distribute largess among the tenantry of Sandringham and throughout the United Kingdom to deserving charities.

Missions, the unemployed, and poor children will be remembered substantially by the King and Queen, and not the least noticeable donation is another gift from the Queen to the Salvation Army of £50.

Lord Lansdowne's Christmas will be spent at Derreen, Kerry, his Irish seat, where he will entertain a large house party, and that of Premier Balfour will be spent at Whittinghame, Prestonkirk. There will be the usual Chamberlain reunion at Highbury, Birmingham. Some of the members of the Cabinet, diplomatic and other prominent personages have sought a sunnier Christmas on the Continent.

Ambassador and Mrs. Choate are visiting Lord Mountstephen at Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, and Secretary of Embassy White has a number of guests at his country place. Consul General Evans and his family have gone to Paris. Mr. Evans will return to London on Monday, but his family will proceed to Egypt. Miss Evans is going to Washington by way of Australia and San Francisco.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, will remain in London. A number of Americans are guests of prominent persons in different parts of England, while others are spending Christmas on the Continent.

Provision for the poorer classes has been arranged on a scale even larger than usual, and, although there are an almost incredible number of destitute and unemployed persons in London, there is every reason to suppose that no one will be without some sort of a Christmas dinner.

"Boxing Day," of course, will be observed as another holiday. Among the younger theatregoers the pantomime openings will be a strong feature, the historic Drury Lane, with "The White Cat," being a great attraction, with the patronage distributed over perhaps a dozen other presentations.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The lower Thames to-night presents an extraordinary and unprecedented spectacle.

The fog, slightly lifting, reveals from the Pool to Greenwich Reach hundreds of great liners and freighters from every quarter of the globe lifting anchors and preparing to move to docks after three days of inaction and obscurity among the opaque banks of fog.

A number of outward-bound liners have been able to proceed, but consequent on the great number of incoming vessels gathered at the mouth of the Thames and other points in the channel, coupled with the anxiety of these craft to reach their docks, shipping reports are full of minor casualties and collisions.

Up to midnight, however, no serious disaster had been reported, and it is possible that Christmas morning will find shipping again resuming its ordinary condition.

To Give Toys to the Poor.

There will be a distribution of 2,000 packages of toys by the Henry Rosenstein toy store at 118 Park Row, between 8 and 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is announced that this quantity of toys will be distributed to the poor who call at the store. This will be the fourth annual distribution by the store.

$100 for "the Conscience Fund."

Controller Grout received two fifty-dollar bills in his mail yesterday as a contribution to "the conscience fund." The money was placed in the City treasury to the credit of personal taxes.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

FURNITURE requirements for the New Year Festal demands, whether in Sideboards, Side Tables, Dining Tables, China Closets, Dining Room Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., can be filled at our establishment to the very best advantage, not only in the choice of designs, woods, and finishes, but also in price inducements.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Those who wish to reciprocate for Christmas favors by giving New Year Presents, and prefer that the article combines utility with beauty, will find selection an easy task from among the hundreds of odd pieces of Furniture in our warerooms, and their specially attractive prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

TINY GIRL STRIKERS FACE HUNGRY CHRISTMAS

Mcre Than 200 Children Fighting Cut in Box Factory Wages.

LITTLE PICKETS ARRESTED

Many with Family Responsibilities Living Now on Five and Ten Cent Meals —Strike Eight Weeks Old.

Christmas of all seasons in the year is the feast for the children, but there is a host of little girls in New York to-day who will have suffering and privation instead of good dinners and pretty presents. These are the little strikers of "The Paper Box Makers' Union," who have been living for the past eight weeks on sums of 5 and 10 cents a meal, which is measured out to them day by day with no allowance for clothes or rent.

There are 225 of these children, who up to eight weeks ago were employed in the box shop of M. Cohen & Brother, at 84 Bowery. They were making at that time 30 cents for every hundred boxes made. A very bright girl who has had several years' experience can make 300 boxes a day on a very good day, and she is looked upon as a Croesus by her confreres. The smaller girls make between $2 and $3 a week, upon which some of them partly or entirely support a family, and all these little ones have family responsibilities. When another cut was made in their wages, they struck.

"It is hard to starve," said one girl, "as we will if we don't have work, but it won't be a bit harder to die quickly than it will by degrees, and we can't possibly support our families on a cent less. Even if we are girls, and little girls, we must make a fight." That was when the Box Makers' Union was formed, and the girls took up the responsibilities of regular strikers with a fully officered organization, and the tiniest girls are the ones who have volunteered most often for picket duty.

The last cut in the wages was one of 10 per cent. Three cents on each hundred boxes made a big reduction in the $2, $3, and $4 a week wages of the girls, especially in view of present rents on the east side. University Settlement people declare that residents of the east side pay more in proportion than any one else in the city. For a five-room tenement, they say, the prices often range from $25 to $40, and smaller ones are at the same ratio.

One of the little box factory girls is the chief support of a mother and three other children. Another supports a mother and invalid sister. These are two cases, with any number of others like them. One little girl says that she is fifteen and has been working for three years. Accustomed to hardships they do not lose courage with these as other children would. Yet their faces lately have worn at times strained, anxious looks.

"It is different to strike when your purse is full from it is when you are hungry," one little girl remarked.

The children have volunteered gladly for picket duty, and the younger girls have been chosen so that there could be no charge of disorderly conduct. In spite of this, several little girls have been arrested on a charge of assault and taken to court, although they were discharged immediately.

"We don't do anything," say the little pickets, "except to talk to the girls who are working and tell them how things are, for we think they don't understand."

Some of the arrests would be amusing if they were not small tragedies to the children. The pickets visit the houses of girls who have taken their places and they are not always well received. The mother in one house objected strongly to a picket's visit, but the picket felt it was her duty to finish her plea.

"Bring out the big pistol from the drawer in the other room," shouted the mother. The poor little picket, feeling sure that her last hour had come, gave a wild shriek. A neighbor hearing it from the outside also felt sure that murder was being committed and ran for a policeman, who, unfortunately, was on the spot. The little "scab" boxmaker's mother pointed out the poor little picket as being guilty of assault and there was an arrest.

"I only wanted to talk to her," sobbed the little picket in court. She was discharged.

A concert will be given for their benefit to-night in the Assembly Hall of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street. Carl Venth will play the violin, Wilfred Waters will sing, and there will be a string quartet.

SLOCUM INDICTMENTS STAND.

Court Holds Corporations Can't Kill Passengers at Sea with Impunity.

Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday overruled the demurrers to the indictments found as a result of the burning of the steamer General Slocum on June 15 last against President Frank Barnaby of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, Secretary Atkinson, Treasurer Dexter, and Capt. Pease of the company, and Capt. Van Schaick of the boat, and Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, who drew up the indictments, said that the cases would probably be called in February.

Judge Thomas, in an exhaustive opinion, finds that the law commands owners to equip their vessels with certain equipments of a specified quality, for which the owners are directly responsible, but the Captain falls in his duty if he does not see that the owners fulfill their obligations. This conclusion, the court held, sustains the indictment against Van Schaick. Concerning the indictments against President Barnaby and the other officers of the company, Judge Thomas says they do not come within the classes of persons named in the Federal law who are liable for neglect, hence they cannot be held liable as principals, and therefore can only be held under the common law, the rules of which the court sets forth.

As to the contention of counsel for the accused that the officers of the company could not be held or indicted for manslaughter because the company could not as a corporation be punished, Judge Thomas declares that Congress clearly never intended that corporations should be permitted to kill their passengers at sea and be exempt from punishment.

Stern Brothers

will show on
Tuesday, December 27th
Their First Spring Importations
of
Dress Silks,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
Embroideries,
Unmade Linen and Batiste
Waists and Robes.

West Twenty-third Street

BOMBS WRECK TENEMENT.

Moonshine Fireworks Factory Ends in Disaster—Several Hurt.

The four-story double frame tenement house at 45 Withers Street, Williamsburg, which contained sixteen families, comprising more than sixty persons, was wrecked yesterday morning by an explosion of bombs and other explosives. Several persons were hurt, and one probably mortally. The explosion was in the fourth-floor apartments of Stephen Montano, who, although his neighbors didn't know it, made fireworks, including bombs such as are used in Italian celebrations. It blew up the entire upper part of the house, and threw not only its occupants, but others in the vicinity, into a panic.

Montano lived there with his wife, Rosie, eighteen years old, and he had as boarders Marcello Mazilo, who worked for him, and Nicholas Corato, said to be the owner of the building.

Mazilo was carrying an armful of finished bombs and other explosives across the workroom floor when he dropped a part of his burden. The explosion which followed seemed to raise the house from its foundation. It blew off the roof and tore out the walls on the two upper floors. Mazilo was knocked unconscious, as were also Montano, his wife, and Coralo, who were in adjoining rooms.

The tenants of the house were stunned by the explosion. When they recovered they made a rush for the street, and somebody called the police and the firemen.

There was, however, no fire. An ambulance was summoned from the Eastern District Hospital, and Dr. Short, after treating Mazilo, removed him to St. Catharine's Hospital. Mazilo was internally injured. He is thought to be mortally hurt.

After the other injured persons were revieved they were placed under arrest for a violation of the law which makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture fireworks or other explosives within the city limits. The three were arraigned later in the Manhattan Avenue Court and each was held in $1,500 bail for a hearing on Tuesday.

What angered the sixteen families most after they had recovered from the excitement was to have been made homeless on the eve of Christmas. They made hostile demonstrations against Montano, and but for the presence of the police the bomb manufacturer would have been roughly handled. The house was wrecked, and the Building Department will tear it down.

ROBERTS'S COPPER DEALS.

Pittsburg Broker Ignorant of Suicide's Alleged Heavy Losses.

Coroner Scholer, the President of the Board of Coroners, made an investigation yesterday into the secrecy which followed the suicide of R. Humphrey Roberts of Pittsburg, at the Hotel Savoy on Friday night. Coroner Goldenkranz explained to him, as he did to others, that he had reported the case to the Coroners' office when he had been able to get time.

Roberts is to be buried at the expense of the New York Life Insurance Company, whose agent he was. President John A. McCall of the company said yesterday that Roberts's accounts were all right. He said that Roberts had done a business of about $100,000 a year in Pittsburg, and that his income from that amount of business had been about $4,000 or $5,000 a year.

Through whom Roberts speculated in copper, in which he is said to have lost his money, was not learned yesterday. Neville Bayley, a Pittsburg broker, said that he was not aware that Roberts had lost money in copper speculation lately. He said that he knew of only two or three deals in years that he had consummated for Roberts, and that the only one of any account he remembered was a transaction of about fifty shares, in which he had not lost very much.

Roberts arrived at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday last, but left there on Friday evening and went over to the Savoy Hotel. There he registered as "R. H. Richards of St. Louis, Mo." Before W. Gordon Garrison, a representative of the Life Insurance company, arrived at the hotel, in answer to a letter which he had received indicating that something might happen to Roberts, the man was dead. He cut the arteries of his wrists.

Dispatches from Pittsburg say that Roberts was born in England. He formerly lived in Detroit, where he married Miss Phoebe Russell, daughter of Alfred Russell, a prominent lawyer.

THE STATE STOPPED PAYING.

That's Why the Queens Transfer Tax Books Are Not Complete.

In order to avoid long explanations to lawyers and others having transfer tax business in the Surrogate's Court of Queens County, which is in Jamaica, L. I., the following typewritten notice has been pasted to the top of the desk on which rest the transfer tax books:

NOTICE.

The Transfer Tax Books Have Not Been Written Up for the Reason that the State Has Discontinued the Appropriation of Money for the Necessary Clerical Work.

The transfer tax books have not been written up for three years. Lawyers have been greatly inconvenienced because the withdrawal of the appropriation for a clerk has rendered it impossible to have the books kept up.

Justice Ruloff V. Brower of Hempstead was formerly Transfer Tax Clerk, and the books were kept up with commendable regularity until Oct. 1, 1901, when the work had to be abandoned, despite the fact that Queens is said to be the third county in the State, measured by the size of its transfer tax.

TWO GREEKS DETAINED.

May Be Men Who Killed Father-in-Law in Athens.

The Ellis Island authorities are holding two Greeks who arrived yesterday on La Savoie, and were taken into custody on a telegraphed description from the American Minister at Athens, Greece, on suspicion that they were fugitives who married sisters and then murdered their father-in-law.

The men will have a hearing to-day.

KEATING BRINGS CHARGES AFTER HAYMARKET ROW

Says Tenderloin Policeman Is in Dance Hall's Employ.

WAS MAKING INVESTIGATION

Now License Commissioner Fears He Will Not Be Able to Deal with Such Resorts.

Commissioner of Licenses Frederick L. C. Keating, who was thrown out of the lobby of the Haymarket dance hall, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, early Friday morning, and then arrested by Policeman McInerney of the Tenderloin Station at the request of the Haymarket bouncer, yesterday preferred charges against the policeman, accusing him of interference with a Commissioner in the discharge of his duties, assault, and of being in league with the proprietors of the Haymarket.

In connection with the charges Mr. Keating, who had told Capt. Cottrell a few things about the police of the Tenderloin while in the station house the night before, yesterday explained his purpose in visiting the Haymarket and recounted his experience there. He said:

"It may be difficult to prove that McInerney was in the employ of the Haymarket, but I have the idea that I may prove it. I went to the Haymarket because of the letters that have poured in upon me from the Woman's Municipal League, the Jewish Women's Society for the Protection of Girls, and many others. These were unanimous in their assertions that the place recruited its unfortunates chiefly from girls in the country, New England, and the West. The advertisements printed in country newspapers were much of the same kind. One of them read as follows:

"Wanted—Girls for the stage; good positions guaranteed; no experience needed.

"As a city official it was my duty to look up this matter. In the course of my investigations I went to the Haymarket. I handed a dollar bill to the ticket seller for the admission of myself and my deputy. This he refused to accept, calling me by name and saying that such as I had no business in such a place. I acknowledged that I was the Commissioner of Licenses, which included supervision of theatres, dance halls, and other places of public admission. He grabbed me by the collar, shook me, and then threw me into the arms of the policeman, who appeared at a whistle signal like a dog rushing to the aid of his master. He took me to the police station, where I met Capt. Cottrell. I had shown the policeman my badge, and he refused to recognize it.

"Capt. Cottrell offered me the aid of detectives to go back into the dance hall, but it was then too late. The alarm had been given. I have been so advertised by this that it will be impossible for me to make any further investigation in the district. Every dive keeper is to be warned of my appearance, and there are policemen there to arrest me at the command of the ticket sellers."

Capt. Cottrell, when seen at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, said that the whole thing

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1904.

BECK DECRIES TENDENCY HE CALLS MONEYPHOBIA

Hits at a "Frenzied Fakir" Who Slashes Men's Reputations.

DEFENDS COMMERCIAL WORLD

No Accusation More Unwarranted Then That It Is Actuated Solely by Avarice, He Says.

Ex-Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck in delivering an address Friday night at the thirty-ninth annual commencement of the Peirce Business College, Philadelphia, took occasion to make some remarks on a tendency of the times, which he termed "moneyphobia." After quoting Charles Lamb's classification of the human race into the borrowers and the lenders, Mr. Beck said that from time immemorial the borrowers had always had some dislike for the lenders, and that this feeling had been stimulated by the teachings of the Church in the Middle Ages that the taking of any interest for the use of capital was immoral. He continued:

"The entire traffic in vendable capital was consequently confined to the race which stood without the pale of the Christian Church. I have no doubt that much of the social and at times legal proscription to which the unfortunate Jewish race has in all ages been most unjustly subjected has in great part been due to the fact that under the narrow laws of Church and State they became exclusively the capitalists and creditor class. The massacre of unfortunate Jews was often the mediaeval method of going through bankruptcy; for in the year 1265 the Barons, then, as always, the debtor class, massacred 700 Jewish money lenders in London as a simple method of liquidating their accounts.

"It is not surprising that these absurd prejudices of past ages still influence the mind and lead to an infinite amount of cant on the subject of money. Indeed, men seem to be periodically afflicted with an epidemic which, for want of a better term, I may call 'moneyphobia.' These epidemics ordinarily run their course without serious harm, but sometimes not without assassination or even massacre.

"A NOTORIOUS FRENZIED FAKIR."

"An illustration of this emotional disease is when the credit of the world was shaken by Mr. Bryan's glittering metaphor of crucifying mankind upon a 'cross of gold,' thereby meaning an honest dollar. There are abundant indications that this epidemic is now rife in the community. The extraordinary vote polled by a Socialistic candidate for President in a time of general prosperity seems to evidence this, as does the avidity with which many intelligent people read in a cheap 'penny-dreadful' magazine the incoherent, self-contradictory, and self-incriminating articles of a notorious frenzied fakir, who, like a crazed Malay, is wildly 'running amuck,' and without rhyme or reason slashing at the reputations of Judges, Senators, and financiers, whether living or dead.

"I appreciate that the interest in his lurid articles is likely to be as evanescent as was the public interest in Carrie Nation when she entered upon a mad crusade to smash other people's property, but it must not be ignored that the seeds of class hatred are thus being sown and the social peace of the Republic seriously menaced.

"I am privileged to spend the greater part of my conscious life in the much-abused Wall Street in the lower part of Manhattan Island. To me it is one of the most impressive places in the world. I never view its lofty buildings, which make cañons of the very streets, and behold thousands of men and women working in all the various capacities of business life, without a profound feeling of respect for such an exhibition of human energy, whose ultimate effects are felt throughout the entire world.

"No accusation is more unwarranted than that this stupendous energy is solely actuated by avarice. Long after the American business man has acquired a competence he struggles on—generally dying in the harness—not only for the pleasure of making money, but for the joy of achievement. This love of work for work's sake, rather than for its compensation, is the characteristic of the modern American, and is, I think, next to our natural resources, the chief reason for our amazing development as a nation.

NOT MERELY MONEY LOVING.

"We are not a mere money-loving people. In no country is less value attached to money when earned. The citizen of no country is more prodigal in the expenditure of money than the American. He labors hard to earn money, with no other thought than scattering it with an open hand when earned. Any other nation could live well on what we waste. It would be better if we were less indifferent to the possession of money and had a little more of the spirit of thrift which Franklin preached in Colonial days.

"Compare the types of human character in the literature of other ages with the average man as we meet him to-day. Read the literature of the eighteenth century, and study human types as depicted by Fielding, Smollett, and Congreve. The hero was a pleasure-loving cavalier, whose chief exploits were either in the drawing room or on dueling field or the field of battle. Honest industry as an ideal of life never seemed to have occurred to those who depicted the morals and manners of the eighteenth century.

"Compare such a character with the man of to-day, who, with feverish energy, concentrates every effort to the achievement of some problem in business. I admit that this feverish spirit of business enterprise betrays men into excesses. In the great gamble of fluctuating values men frequently sink to the morals of the gambler, but strange as it may seem to many, the spirit of gambling is far less to-day than it was in the eighteenth century. Everybody both in private and public life then gambled, and often the subjects of their wagers were of the most repulsive and speculative character.

"In business life the craze for gambling was transacted through so-called insurance policies, which were issued upon almost every conceivable subject. Thus, in 1765, 800 German immigrants who had been brought thither by a speculator, were abandoned in London without shelter and food, and with no helping hand from charitable organizations—for be it remembered none such at that time existed—they rapidly perished on the streets from starvation; and the community speculated on the question of how many of them would die from day to day by issuing policies of insurance, payable as they died in groups. The values of these policies upon human life were quoted in the press as we would now quote United States Steel common or Amalgamated Copper.

HIGHER COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

"When the nineteenth century dawned lotteries and other forms of wagering were regarded with such favor that church organizations utilized them to erect their edifices. The steeple of Christ Church in this city was erected by lottery, while the first Congress of the United States provided for a ten years' lottery to be drawn under the auspices of the President for the purpose of erecting public buildings in Washington. To-day as a mark of the higher morality of commercial life, all lotteries are abolished in this country and in many others.

"Insurance is confined to a legitimate indemnity against events such as death or old age, which can be measured with scientific accuracy, and pure gambling in any form is prohibited.

"Even the vulgar pursuit of wealth is not as great to-day as then. Take the England of the elder Pitt, and remember how legacy and fortune hunters swarmed like so many vultures about the carcass of a rotting society.

"The elder Pitt did not disdain to get fat legacies from the Duchess of Marlborough, while the Duke of Marlborough, like any modern grafter, made millions out of army supplies. Rudyard Kipling was probably right when he conjectured that the contractors who built the pyramids for the Egyptian Kings took their 'rake-off' like any modern Government contractor.

"A beneficial influence of this commercial age has been the increased sense of moral responsibility. There is no better demonstration of this than life insurance. At the beginning of the nineteenth century few life insurance companies of any kind existed.

"Well did Bacon say that a wife and children were the hostages which a man gave to fortune, but until the nineteenth century he seemed content to leave them to the hazard of chance without reckoning what would happen the morrow after his death.

"So infinitely has the sense of moral responsibility of those dependent upon us deepened in the human soul that to-day a vast and beneficent system of life insurance has been built up. If we add to this vast trust fund the uncounted millions of dollars which are deposited in banks and savings funds, we will see a husbandry of resources unknown in any other age, demonstrating the fact that the average man has a deeper sense of moral responsibility than in any preceding age."

BUSINESS DEPENDS UPON CREDIT.

After quoting Mr. Lecky's statement in his "History of European Morals," that the virtue of veracity attains its highest development with commercial nations, Mr. Beck continued:

"In support of Mr. Lecky's view let me suggest that the entire edifice of the commercial world depends to-day upon credit. Without it the marvelous expansion in human activity would have been impossible. The entire fabric of modern business is an extraordinary structure of mutual faith and fair dealing. There are unquestionably broken contracts, but their number is infinitesimal in comparison with the contracts which are carried out with scrupulous fidelity. The vast transactions on the Stock Exchange, aggregating each day many millions of dollars, and dealing with the wealth of the entire country, are transacted by a nod of the head, and yet are observed with scrupulous fidelity."

CARPENTERS HOPE FOR PEACE.

Trying to Get Settlement Before Merger of Two Societies.

Every effort will be made this week by the National officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to reach some basis of a settlement of the present lock-out of carpenters pending the coming union of the brotherhood with the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society, on Jan. 1.

William Schardt, Chairman of the General Executive Brotherhood, is still in town, conferring with individual employers, and in spite of the assertions of the officers of the Master Carpenters' Association that there is nothing to settle, he says he has been much encouraged by his talks with the individual members. He said yesterday that the amalgamation will take place in any case.

The amalgamation of the two bodies will make the United Brotherhood of Carpenters the largest body of organized mechanics in one trade in the country. The brotherhood has at present a membership of 180,000 throughout the United States, and it is the strongest union in the American Federation of Labor. The new body, which will retain the brotherhood's name, will have a total membership of over 200,000.

The headquarters of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society are in Manchester, England, the affiliated unions here being branches of the parent body, small by comparison with the membership in England. The negotiations for amalgamation have been going on for several years, but up to last year the fact that the Amalgamated men were required to give up strike and insurance benefits in the parent body if it left its National union to join the brotherhood, proved an effective stumbling block.

A year ago, however, terms of settlement were reached by which the two organizations were to unite on Jan. 1, 1905. The brotherhood agreed to make good to the members of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society everything they would lose by leaving their National union, including strike and other benefits. Meantime the members of the two unions were to recognize each other's cards and work in harmony during the year 1904. These terms have been rigidly adhered to even during the present lock-out.

NIGHT FIRE ROUTS TENANTS.

Many Narrow Escapes in Brooklyn Tenement Blaze—Two Hurt.

Two men were hurt and a score of persons routed out in their night clothes in a fire which gutted the four-story apartment house at 488 Fifth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire is believed to have started in the rear room of a store on the ground floor of the building. It was discovered by Abraham Obst of 318 Eleventh Street, who, after turning in an alarm, aroused the occupants of the house.

The blaze had gained such headway that only a few of the tenants were able to get down the stairs to the street before that way of escape was cut off by flame and smoke. The others fled to the top floor, where most of them got into the house next door by crawling along a coping. Reuben Gerschner, sixty-five years old, went back to rescue his son, Henry Gerschner, nineteen years old, and his niece, three-year-old Jennie Lipkowitz, but was so badly burned that he had to retreat by way of the coping to the adjoining house.

Young Gerschner, with the little girl, had made his way down to a rear room on the second floor. Taking the child in his arms, he jumped into the yard. He struck a sharp stick and lacerated his foot badly. The fire caused about $4,000 damage to the building.

WATSON PREPARES FOR 1908.

To Devote Intervening Time to Educating the Public.

ATLANTA, Dec. 24.—Thomas F. Watson, the candidate for the Presidency on the People's Party ticket, to-day made the following statement on the political situation:

"The campaign of 1904 was but a prelude to the campaign of 1908. The start had to be made, and it seemed to me a vital necessity to start at a time when both the old parties were openly pledged to plutocracy and class legislation. At such a time it seemed a high duty that some one preach the gospel of 'Equal Right to All.'

"Instead of the Hamiltonian theory of divine right of the few to governa and monopolize, I believe as Jefferson and Lincoln did, in the rule of all for the benefit of all. As well as I could, I made the fight for Jeffersonian principles. All things considered, the support I received was encouraging. Therefore I am resolved to devote the next four years to a campaign of education, in which all governmental questions will be discussed and the citizen brought to realize how ruinous to the masses are the present tendencies of municipal, State, and National legislation."

COLUMBIA PHARMACY DEGREES.

University Council Takes Action as to Status of the New York College.

The Columbia University Council yesterday authorized the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy to be conferred, as in the past, by the New York College of Pharmacy at a separate commencement, and provided for the establishment of a course of higher grade leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Candidates for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist will be required to pursue a course of study extending over two full academic years.

After 1907, the advanced degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, which is now conferred by the College of Pharmacy upon those who hold the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy and who take an advanced course in addition, will be conferred only upon graduates of the advanced course who already hold the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist.

ALTMAN IN CONTROL OF TWO MORE BIG PLOTS

Has Long Lease on Marshall Field Fifth Avenue Block Front.

OWNS THE TABERNACLE SITE

Real Estate Men Believe Them to be Realty Operations Pure and Simple—Makes Other Purchases.

In addition to having acquired a large part of the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, as the site for a new store, it also became known yesterday that Benjamin Altman had taken a ninety-nine-year lease of the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, owned by Marshall Field, and that he was the real owner of the old Broadway Tabernacle property, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

No statement relative to the purpose of either of these two gigantic transactions was obtainable yesterday from Mr. Altman or his brokers, George R. Read & Co., and in the absence of any definite information real estate men were inclined to look upon the two deals as real estate operations pure and simple, and to credit Mr. Altman with a plan of controlling some of the large desirable plots in the neighborhood of his proposed new store.

The Marshall Field block front between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets is one of the largest parcels available for improvement anywhere on Fifth Avenue, between Madison Square and Fifty-ninth Street. Besides the houses facing Fifth Avenue, it also includes 1 to 5 East Thirtieth and 4 to 10 East Thirty-first Street, extending 164 feet in depth along the first street and about 200 feet along the second. The entire plot contains about fifteen lots, and is now covered with old stores and dwellings, with stores at the rear on some of the street lots. Mr. Field began buying at this point seven or eight years ago, at about the same time that Mr. Altman made his first purchase in the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. He completed the operation last year, when he secured the Walker house at 287 Fifth Avenue. Prices have become known in connection with but few of the lots bought by Mr. Field, but the aggregate cost of the properties is said to have been in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

An announcement by Read & Co. that this block front may be leased for a long term is taken to mean that Mr. Altman has decided to sublet the property as it is, and that he will undertake no improvement of it.

That Mr. Altman is the real owner of the old Broadway Tabernacle property, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, is the result of no recent transaction, but merely the disclosing of the buyer's identity in a deal closed just about a year ago. When Edward F. Searles sold the old church site last January, for about $2,000,000, there were numerous guesses as to who the buyer was, and even when title to the property passed to the Roxton Realty Company, organized solely to hold this parcel, curiosity was not gratified. It now appears that Mr. Altman is the controlling factor, if not the sole factor, in the Roxton Realty Company.

Nothing was learned yesterday as to what the future of this property was to be, if, indeed, Mr. Altman has any definite plans regarding it. When Mr. Searles bought the Tabernacle he also acquired two houses at the rear, on West Thirty-fifth Street, to give the plot an additional outlet, and within the last month another Thirty-fifth Street dwelling, No. 66, has also been added, title being held by one of Mr. Altman's representatives.

The Broadway Tabernacle Society bought this corner about forty years ago for $78,500. When Mr. Searles bought it, about two years ago, he paid $1,300,000. The two Thirty-fifth Street houses cost him $70,000 apiece, making his total investment $1,440,000. The sale to the Roxton Realty Company, after Mr. Searles had held the properties only a little over a year, is said to have yielded a clean profit over all charges of about $400,000. The Tabernacle plot itself measures 100 by 175 feet, the longer dimension on Thirty-fourth Street, while the Thirty-fifth Street houses give a frontage of something over 50 feet on that thoroughfare.

Besides getting control of these two great properties, Mr. Altman and his associates are also credited with being the buyers of many parcels in the side streets near Fifth Avenue just north of Thirty-fourth Street, valued in the aggregate at several hundred thousand dollars. These purchases, most of them involving dwellings suitable for remodeling into business structures, have also been made partly because it will be necessary to provide quarters for a number of tenants to be displaced by the tearing down of the old buildings on the new Altman site and partly in anticipation of rising values throughout the side streets as a result of Fifth Avenue's growth.

Among the properties which have thus been acquired are 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, 13 East Thirty-ninth Street, next to the Hotel Touraine, with two abutting parcels at 16 and 18 East Fortieth Street; 7 East Fortieth Street, and 10 and 12 East Forty-first Street.

SMOKE ANGERS PRESIDENT.

Denounces Violation of Law by a Company Near the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Drastic action has been recommended by the President looking to the suppression of the smoke nuisance in the City of Washington. A letter was sent by his direction to the District Commissioners on Nov. 30 inquiring if it were not possible to proceed criminally against the officers of an electric light company. He denounced the violation of the smoke law by the company at the very doors of the White House as an outrage, and urged that the managers of the company be arrested again and again, at short intervals, in an effort to abate the nuisance.

No response having been received that was satisfactory, the President authorized to-day the publication of the letter to the District Commissioners. It follows:

White House,
Washington, Nov. 30, 1904.

To the District Commissioners:

The President has again taken up with his Cabinet the smoke nuisance so far as the public buildings are concerned. He would like especially to call your attention, however, to the well-nigh intolerable manifestation of the nuisance by the electric light company. Is it not possible to proceed criminally against the managers of this company? If not, drastic legislation should be recommended.

It is an outrage on the city that such a nuisance should be permitted to exist right by the White House. At almost every hour of the day this great chimney can be seen emitting dense clouds of black smoke. It would seem to be wise to go to the very limit of the law and to arrest the head of the company, or those highest up in the company, again and again at the shortest possible intervals, in order to put a stop to this nuisance, for the conduct on their part amounts to a flagrant defiance of the law and of respect for public opinion, and is fraught with serious consequences to the City of Washington.

WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President.

Not to Try to Free Mrs. O'Connor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 24.—The proceedings that were entered several days ago to obtain the release of Mrs. Louise B. O'Connor, widow of James Owen O'Connor, the actor, from the County Hospital for the Insane were abandoned by Frederick B. Scott, counsel for her brother, to-day. When informed that a committee had been legally appointed and a guardian had been appointed by the Court of Chancery he decided that he would abandon the case. Mrs. O'Connor was in court, but showed little interest in the proceedings.

NEW PATTERSON TRIAL SOON.

That Is Believed to be Plan—Girl Not to Ask Bail.

"Under the circumstances, I will oppose the release of Nan Patterson on bail in any amount," said District Attorney Jerome yesterday. This assertion was taken as pointing positively to a new trial of Miss Patterson on the charge of killing Caesar Young, the bookmaker. If the District Attorney intended to oppose an early date for the trial it would be natural for him to assent to Nan Patterson's release on bail meanwhile. His attitude is construed to mean a speedy trial, and every energy of the District Attorney's office is being expended to prepare for it.

Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Garvan, who prosecuted the case, had a long conference with Mr. Jerome about the case yesterday, and were busy afterward going over the testimony given before Justice Davis with a view to strengthening the People's case. Additional efforts will be put forth by them to find J. Morgan Smith, the brother-in-law of the girl.

Daniel O'Reilly, of counsel for the defense, spent a couple of hours with the actress in the Tombs yesterday afternoon. Afterward he said that counsel had decided not to attempt to get any bail. He said that they believed the safest place for her was in the Tombs. No attempt would be made to get bail, he said, unless the District Attorney did not promise a speedy retrial. Counsel, he added, would urge an immediate retrial.

This, Mr. O'Reilly said, was because the defense has found some new, and what they considered important evidence. He admitted that part of this was the finding of some 32-calibre bullets in Young's trunk. Mr. O'Reilly said that Prosecutor Rand admitted the finding of the bullets, but contended that they belonged to Mrs. Young, who had sometimes carried a revolver.

"Nan" Patterson received thirty letters and telegrams from all parts of the country yesterday. She will spend her Christmas alone, as her father has gone to Washington, but she was in much better spirits yesterday, her lawyers said, than on Friday.

DODGE JEWELS TO BE SOLD.

Appraised Value of Gems, When Seized, Nearly $64,000—Worth More Now.

The last chapter in the Dodge jewel case, which has vexed the customs authorities for more than five years and has engaged the attention of the President himself, will be closed next Thursday with the sale by the United States Marshal in the Federal Building of the jewels seized from Mrs. Phyllis M. Dodge when she arrived in this country on the St. Paul in June, 1899.

The appraised value of the jewels was put at $63,972.80 at the time of the seizure, but owing to the advance in value of diamonds and other precious stones since then they are now said to be worth fully 25 per cent. more. The most noted piece in the collection is a pearl and diamond necklace which was valued five years ago at $56,000.

The articles were seized from Mrs. Dodge because she failed to declare them, and the customs officers had information that they had been bought in Europe. Mrs. Dodge declared that she had taken them with her from this country. The forfeiture of the gems was stubbornly fought through all the courts to the Supreme Court, which decided against her a few weeks ago.

Even then Mrs. Dodge's counsel made a direct appeal to President Roosevelt to direct Secretary Shaw to allow her to pay the duty and take the jewels.

Half of what is realized from the sale of the jewels will go to former Special Treasury Agent Theobald, who made the seizure.

SHILOH ENTHUSIASTS HELD.

Fifteen Scotch Folk, with $45.25, Detained at Ellis Island.

Fifteen Scotch people, including men, women, and children, religious enthusiasts, arrived yesterday on the Anchor Line steamship Mongolian, en route to Shiloh, Me., where there is a settlement called "the Corporation of the Kingdom."

The Ellis Island authorities detained the party, pending a decision as to what they shall be allowed to do. There was $45.25 in the crowd. Thomas Brown, his wife, Helen, and their five children had $10 as their share; James Anderson and his wife and one-year-old child had $14; John Miller and his wife and two children had $20, while Alexander Sinclair, a single man, had $1.25. Brown was a chairmaker in Scotland, the other men being railroad signalmen.

The men in the party explained that a man named Morros had bought them their passage across and secured tickets for them to Shiloh, Me. The authorities are not satisfied about the Shiloh corporation, although the Treasurer, Charles E. Holland, was at Ellis Island to meet the party with the declaration that the corporation had $30,000 and would not allow any of the newcomers to become public charges. The party will be kept on the island till after Christmas.

TO VOTE ON MILL STRIKE.

Operatives Will Decide This Week on Its Continuance—Many in Need.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—Meetings of the various unions are to be called within a short time, it is learned, possibly by next week, to vote upon the question of further continuing the cotton mill strike.

No vote has been taken by the unions since the strike began twenty-two weeks ago upon this question, and it is thought by labor leaders that an expression of sentiment should be obtained from the operatives in order that plans may be formulated for the future.

It is a gloomy Christmas season in Fall River. Every effort is being made to make Christmas Day as bright as possible under the circumstances, and all of the unions have given strike pay to their members. Several carloads of toys are coming from Boston, but labor leaders say it is food that the suffering operatives and children in Fall River need most.

TIVERTON, R. I., Dec. 24.—The Bourne Cotton Mills, although they have been involved in two strikes during the past year, and have also been obliged to curtail production, to-day declared the thirty-first semi-annual co-operative dividend. The dividend amounted to 2 per cent. on the stock and brings up that of the past six months.

MONTANA DROPS TRUST FIGHT.

State Supreme Court Decides It Hasn't Jurisdiction.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 24.—The State Supreme Court to-day dismissed proceedings begun by Attorney General Donovan against the International Harvester Company and four Chicago packing houses to restrain them from carrying on business in the State on the ground that they were violating the anti-trust laws of Montana.

Counsel for the companies contended that the court lacked jurisdiction, and the court sustained this contention.

ALBANY EXPECTS GAY SEASON.

Much Entertaining at Executive Mansion Looked For.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—The New Year reception at the Executive Mansion will be held Jan. 2 from 3 to 5 o'clock, and will mark the first social event in which Gov. and Mrs. Higgins will receive officially.

It is expected that there will be much gayety at the Executive Mansion this Winter; in fact, considerably more than in some years past, several functions for the younger set having been already planned.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week the market fell asleep as naturally as possible. Torpor always follows such unnatural excitement as the lashing of the Amalgamated market into exhausting fury. And the assembling of the National Legislature is always soothing to the activities of those who like to see the markets rise. When these influences fall in with a holiday season the effect is as soporific as a Summer sermon. There is, to be sure, a different view, that the causes named are in fact mere excuses availed of by crafty and powerful operators to move the market as it would have moved anyway, without the aid of Mr. Lawson or of our valued legislators. In this view the market collapsed because it was too high and overbought, and not because of anything Mr. Lawson said or did. And similarly the market fell not because of the half and half mixture of politics and economics in the President's railway recommendations and Commissioner Garfield's proposal for a Federal license for corporations engaged in interstate commerce, but because they happened along when the market was in a condition to act just as though it reflected their effect. There is little satisfaction in discussing markets, for each observer sees in them what he looks for, and, given the same quotations, scarcely any two experts will agree on their interpretation. But there can be little dispute that the combination of factors above named is exceptionally adapted to paralyze both the speculative and investment sides of the market.

To take the former phase first a precedent may be cited. Mr. Lawson is among those who think that what the stock market needs is action, action, and lastly action. It is all one to him whether prices rise or fall, but failure to move is like time lost out of life. He has no use for coupons semi-annually. He wants a dividend monthly, weekly, daily. The market owes him a living, and manipulation is the weapon with which he takes his own. Members of Stock Exchanges may be squeamish about wash sales, and matched orders, and the paraphernalia of the Exchange, but to him as a free lance manipulation is like putting your goods in the shop windows, or putting a good "head" on a newspaper article. People who prate of values, and who think that a stock will rise if it is worth more money and will fall if it is selling too high, simply don't know the game. Nothing is so wearisome or ruinous as speculation on values. Such considerations are only for those who pay for stocks and take them away from the market with the intention of bequeathing them. A speculator would die of ennui while waiting for a cycle of appreciation of stock values; he might as well buy real estate. A speculator wants a run for his money. If he is a bull he also wants to know that he can sell to take profits; if he is a bear he wants to know that he can buy, also to take profits. Both classes want to be able to stop losses as well as to take profits, and when there is no market neither can profits be taken nor losses stopped.

To give those of this taste a market of that sort is not only permissible but commendable in the Lawsonian philosophy, however it may shock people who never gamble. In one of Mr. Lawson's veracious confessions he said he employed nineteen brokers at one time, and paid one of them $380,000 in order to supply such a volume of business on his orders to both buy and sell that anybody else could feel sure of buying or selling at will if the prices suited him. Mr. Lawson, being both buyer and seller, might either accumulate or lose stock, and might make either a loss or a profit; in his code that is his business, all that concerned buyers or sellers being the certainty that the market was there for them so long as Mr. Lawson supplied it. But when he stopped his activity the effect resembled the present condition upon our Stock Exchange. To be specific, Copper Range shrunk from sales of tens of thousands of shares to 400 shares a day on the very day Mr. Lawson ceased his process. This is a picture to place beside the story of Amalgamated in another column. Now as then those who failed to profit by the market which Mr. Lawson had supplied were left with their stocks if they were bulls, or with their contracts to deliver stocks they did not have if they were bears. But none of them knew Mr. Lawson's position nor his Copper Range game. And, alas, none of us knows his Amalgamated game now, except that it is incredible that it is for anybody's profit except his own. He has said, and never denied that he said, that Mr. Rogers owed him $2,000,000 on one of the deals which he called illegal, one of those understandings between gentlemen which are not put into writing because no court would enforce them. He may be settling this score, or another, or doing something else. What is certain is that nothing he says is credible unless his market position is known. For this reason many like the remark made by the Rev. Lyman Abbott: "I cannot discriminate between the truth and falsehoods of Lawson's articles, and hence don't care to read them." The doctor was sensible because he was disinterested. If he had been in the market he would have become hysterical, sacrificed his bargains, and abused the System. People who don't know poker should not play the game, which won't hurt them if they don't play it.

The investment situation was naturally enough disturbed by the projects of legislation mentioned in the first paragraph. It was felt that no good could come to the railways from intrusting the summary fixing of rates to a commission which had been overruled by the courts in 93 per cent. of the cases which had gone to final decision. And the proposal that all corporations engaged in inter-State commerce should operate under a Federal license promised a disturbed interval ending with uncertainty regarding how much the people would benefit or the corporations might suffer. As so often happens, the fear was worse than the fact. Nobody ever contended that railway rates should not be regulated, and nobody now expects that they will be regulated in the President's way. The expectation is for a better qualified and less partisan tribunal than the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and if this be given rate-fixing power it is probable that the coveted privilege of pooling business will be coupled with it. The railways would get along very nicely on that sort of "square deal."

Nor does Commissioner Garfield's proposal meet with the same objection on its economic as on its legal or political side. Hereafter as heretofore Presidential campaigns may be waged on State rights. Wall Street is unconcerned about the politics of it; imperialism, centralization, and party platforms generally are not for discussion here. But it cannot be said that this legislation is opposed by that Wall Street which counts. There are industrials as honestly managed as any commercial enterprises, as solvent as banks, on as large a scale as railways, and with an equal degree of publicity voluntarily assumed. The promoters of such institutions are not opposed to legislation which should distinguish them from concerns of a different sort, and which should afford shareholders all proper information. Every assurance is being given against any persecution of vested interests; there is no suggestion now of fixing the prices of commodities upon the false analogy to railway rates. The proposition—politics apart—is to remedy corporate abuses which have no right to exist. To state the case in this way is to argue it. Only The System could oppose it, and there is no reason to suppose that blind pools would approve it, or that their opposition would not strengthen it in every source to which they do not hold hidden strings. There are, too, difficulties of detail, but spokesmen of those industrials which approve the principle, even with reservation regarding this precise formula, do so in much the same spirit as the more moderate of the thoughtful railway men. This or something worse, as the President puts it, is the idea in their minds, reinforced by the consideration that by acquiescence they may mold and moderate what they might defeat only at too great cost.

While the market has been disturbed by these far-away theoretical doubts the near-by intrinsic influences have maintained their familiar character. The commercial agency reports, the bank clearings, the railway traffics leave nothing reasonable to be desired. And they are reinforced by less familiar but equally undeniable proofs of good fundamental conditions. The New Year dividends and interest payments are the maximum known—$136,000,000 at New York alone—pointing to resumption of some of the few distributions which were interrupted by a reaction briefer than any expected. The Steel Trust's accumulation of orders exceeds 5,000,000 tons, without impending rail orders, which will bring the total of business in sight to the largest total known. This would not be possible unless the independents' order books were in similar congested condition, for the independents get the best of it in any contest for business by shading prices. But it is deliveries which are being contested for now, not orders, and the pools which meet consider not how to make price sheets effective, but whether or not it is good policy to add effective premiums to nominal price sheets. While these are the conditions with leading producers of partially manufactured iron and steel goods, leading consumers of them are similarly busy. For example, within the last few weeks more railway cars have been ordered than were built during all of the current year. That they are wanted for use is not left to argument. There are 3,000,000 carloads of grain to be moved within a month or two, and offerings are refused by the thousand carloads daily. This is not so surprising as the activity in ocean transportation. Freight room for January and February is reported as scarce and engagements are plentiful for March. Corn exports are expected to reach if not to surpass old-time records. Every dollar's worth of corn exported averts the necessity of exporting a gold dollar, and thus sets free for use here capital whose circulation is essential to such activity as has been indicated.

There is a reverse side to the picture, and in the foreground is the unsettlement of sentiment already referred to. If it extends no further than to discourage the timid from buying it creates an opportunity for the courageous to buy cheap what others will later pay more for. On the other hand, sentimental unsettlement does sometimes so far chill enterprise as to reduce values. An opinion to the contrary would be only in the nature of prophecy, and it behooves each operator to do his own prophesying. The intrinsically discouraging factors are both few and small. Drought in the Pennsylvania coke regions and New England mill country is not like drought in the crop regions. It does not do irreparable harm, and is local at worst. The Fall River mill trouble is unfortunate, but it is nearing its end, and at the worst its existence rather emphasizes the disappearance of worse labor troubles which the market passed through without disturbance. Upon the whole the situation and outlook as they exist at the writing of this last article for the current year show an unmistakable improvement over the first article of the last New Year season. The troubles which we have surmounted so easily are greater than any now visible.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

FOUR PER CENT. TOO LOW

Stocks Should Yield Higher Than Savings Rate.

REASONS FOR A DIFFERENCE

Contention That Many Stocks Now Sell on Too Low a Basis—Railroad Shares and Industrials.

A foreign banker associated with one of the best-known banking houses in Wall Street last week expressed the opinion that it was extremely hard to find an explanation of the willingness of investors to place their funds in various industrial issues at prices which yield a relatively low income, in some cases 4 per cent. or even less. He advanced the argument that after all the holders of such stocks were really nothing more or less than partners in some commercial or industrial business, and that as such, taking as they do the risks of the enterprise, they were certainly entitled to more than 4 per cent. The banking business, he pointed out, at least conservative banking, is far less risky than almost any commercial undertaking that could be named, and yet what partner in a banking house would be satisfied with profits representing less than 4 per cent. on the capital he had invested in his firm? The question, of course, that is presented for a solution is what is actually a fair remuneration for capital that is fairly well secured, but which is not in the position of capital invested in securities of the highest grade, Government bonds, and other issues having nearly if not quite the same security. It has long been recognized that industrial securities as a whole were not entitled to sell on as low a basis as railroad stocks, and in a general way the two classes of securities have occupied fairly well-defined positions in the stock market. To assume that 4 per cent. is sufficient return on investments in railroad shares would be begging the question, for there is uncertainty as to what should be the yield on such securities to as fully as great extent as there is uncertainty about the proper yield on industrials generally considered one grade lower in the classification of securities. There are some considerations, however, that seem to indicate quite clearly that 4 per cent. is not a sufficient yield on industrials or even railroad stocks.

Some light is thrown on the question by the recent action of the New York savings banks in restoring the rate of interest on their deposits to 4 per cent. If these institutions can safely pay that rate to their depositors, and there is abundant evidence that the rate is a proper one, then it would seem to follow that the private investor placing his own funds cannot afford to get nothing more than 4 per cent. The depositor in the savings bank gets something more than the bare 4 per cent. The work of investing the money is done for him, that work is certainly worth something. Moreover, the securities in which savings bank funds may be invested are restricted by regulations that exclude a great many issues that are very generally bought by other investors. A security not recognized as entitled to the full confidence that is placed in savings bank securities ought to command a somewhat higher rate of interest. Certainly from the point of view of the small investor, at least, there is hardly any choice between getting 4 per cent. from a savings bank and buying a security that yields only that rate of interest. Depositing in a savings bank requires neither judgment nor special care, whereas choosing a suitable security requires both, and is in every way a far less simple operation. For these reasons alone, if for no other, it would appear that placing the savings bank rate at 4 per cent. establishes a somewhat higher rate than that as the reasonable rate on the better grade of securities not quite in the savings bank class, but only a little below it. And from that on down the rate should increase till the lowest grade of securities, at all entitled to be looked upon as investment issues, is reached. It is, perhaps, impossible to decide just what the proportion of increase in rates should be, nor would it appear that the prices actually developed by market experience are a sufficient answer to the question, for it is extremely difficult to reconcile the market position in the matter of yield of a great many issues. Certainly the market can make no answer to the assertion that as a matter of fact the yield on securities is in many instances too low for the reasons outlined above. There is, however, much of interest in the record in the matter of price and yield of the active stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange. In the following table is given a list of fifty active stocks, with their rates of dividend, their high prices of the current year, their yield at that price, and the prices quoted toward the close of the past week, with the yield at those prices:

	Div. Rate.	High. 1904.	Yield.	Dec. 22.	Yield.
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Atchison	4	90¾	4.48	85¼	4.69
Atchison pf.	5	104½	4.80	101	4.95
Baltimore & Ohio	4	101⅞	3.95	99½	4.04
Canadian Pacific	6	135¾	4.34	129⅜	4.63
Central of New Jersey	8	194½	4.10	190	4.21
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	51	1.96	46⅝	2.11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	7	177¾	3.82	168¾	4.15
Chi. & Northwest	7	214½	3.26	205¾	3.41
Del. & Hudson	7	190½	3.67	185	3.78
Erie 1st pf.	4	77	5.19	74½	5.40
Great Northern pf.	7	240	2.91	240	2.91
Illinois Central	6	159	3.77	153½	3.90
Louisville & Nashville	6	148¾	4.17	136⅝	4.48
Missouri Pacific	5	111⅞	4.48	106	4.76
New York Central	5	142	3.52	139½	3.58
Nor. & Western	3	79	3.79	78	3.84
Pennsylvania	6	140	4.29	135¾	4.42
Reading	3	92¾	3.63	79¾	3.94
Reading 1st pf.	4	91	4.39	91	4.39
Reading 2d pf.	4	83¾	4.79	81¼	4.90
Rock Island pf.	6	140¾	4.62	85	4.70
Southern Pacific pf.	7	119⅝	5.88	118¼	5.93
Southern Ry. pf.	5	97½	5.12	97	5.15
Union Pacific	4	117	3.41	109½	3.63
Union Pacific pf.	4	98	4.16	96	4.16
INDUSTRIALS.					
Amalgamated Copper	3	83¾	.24	65¼	.30
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	7	93¼	7.48	92½	7.55
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	5	82¼	6.08	79⅜	6.27

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

No Business Done—No News Except Bank Statement with a Little Larger Surplus.

The world's Exchanges were closed yesterday, so that there were no dealings in securities or commodities. But the day not being a legal holiday here, our banks were open for routine business, although there was no money market. The bank statement was issued as usual, and it leaves the situation unaltered except in detail. An increase of cash by $200,100 points to something like a balance between cash received from the interior and gold sent out of the country, for the decrease in loans and deposits reduced the requirement of reserve by only half a million, raising the surplus by $700,600. These moderate changes leave the surplus the largest in ten years, with a single exception, despite a large and unseasonable loss of gold. There is, therefore, a solid basis for the general opinion that monetary conditions will remain easy, and with the release of dividend money now practically gathered there ought to be no difficulty in financing the January investment demand, even if there should also be a considerable demand for commercial accommodations as a result of trade expansion. Another engagement of $250,000 gold coin by the International Banking Corporation for shipment to South America was announced.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $296,618,733; balances, $19,801,422; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,072,988.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8560; demand, $4.8715; cables, $4.8765.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅛@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95⅛@95 9-16; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

COTTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—G. M. Haffard & Co. quote cotton stock as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	..	92½	90
Arkwright Mills	..	92½	..
Bourne Mills	..	100	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	93	..
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Cornell Mills	..	115	..
Davol Mills	82½	..	..
Flint Mills	96	..	..
King Philip Mills	125	130	125
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85	80
Mechanics' Mills	..	76	..
Narragansett Mills	95	..	..
Osborne Mills	..	82½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	116	..	117½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	120	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	92½	91
Stafford Mills	..	80	..
Tecumseh Mills	110	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	60	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	56	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Dec.	$35,992	$35,783	$36,639
From July 1	$36,600	980,903	897,760
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week Dec.	59,910	59,576	.....
From July 1	730,280	770,631	.....
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	261	251
2d week Dec.	34,663	37,925	32,914
From July 1	867,996	869,043	774,550
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,516	2,484	2,486
3d week Dec.	442,714	422,614	402,012
From July 1	12,652,429	11,217,087	10,302,854
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	489	489	489
2d week Dec.	80,759	75,823	71,374
From July 1	2,122,387	2,157,238	1,920,708

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.
Silver bars	.60¾	.60⅞
Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 50@52.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16¼	16¾	Little Bessie	2½	3
Anaconda	13½	..	Mollie Gibson	5	..
C. C. Cons.	9½	10	Moon Anchor	5	6¼
C. Jackpot	4	5	New Haven	3	3¾
Elkton	67¼	68½	Pharmacist	4	4¼
El Paso	115¾	116¼	Portland	175	200
Gold Dollar	6¾	6¾	Rose Maud	5½	6
Gold Sovereign	8¼	8½	Rose Mica	4¼	4½
Isabella	26	27	Sunset Eclipse	2	2¾
Jackpot	5	..	Vindicator	70	78
Keystone	4¾	4¾	Work	11	11½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Incorporated to-day:

The Buchanan-Anderson-Nelson Company, New York, (whiskies and wines;) capital, $2,000,000. Directors—G. C. Buchanan of Louisville, E. A. Alexander, and Ignatius Weltner, New York.

International Motor Car Supply Company, New York, (motors and engines;) capital, $25,000. Directors—R. E. Jorrige, Louis Frankel, and Richard Ely, New York.

L. Hess & Co., New York, (importers and exporters;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Leopold Hess, Ralph Wolf, and S. M. Levy, New York.

The Empire City Pearl Button Works, New York; capital, $175,500. Directors—J. S. Hyman, Fannie Freedman, and Isadore Freedman, New York.

Edwin C. Hill Company, New York, (book publishing;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. C. Hill, E. G. Carter, and R. V. Mathews, New York.

Realty Transfer Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Gerson Hyman, Manuel Openheim, and Solomon Simon, New York.

National Legal Advice Bureau, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. F. Jackson, R. L. Wells, and I. C. Sickels, Brooklyn, New York.

The Level Furniture Company, Jamestown; capital, $25,000. Directors—Alexander Carlson Falconer, W. L. Bjork, and J. M. Anderson, Jamestown.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Syndicated Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporator—George Kendrick Buck, John P. Shea, and Louis P. Daily.

International Exploration Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Frederick Bettman, Walter Schonbach, and Charles N. King.

The General Light Supply Company, West Hoboken; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Ludwig Engel, Max Heyman, and Aaron Smith.

The Securities Company, Limited, Jersey City; capital, $700,000. Incorporators—John J. Walsh, Kenneth K. McLaren, and Joseph M. Mitchell.

The National Waist Band Company, Jersey City; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Colby, Thomas E. Colby, and Julius Schwartz.

Trenton Engraving Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James D. Boyd, Fred Hildebrandt, Jr., and Albert C. Wall.

The Cumberland-George's Creek Coal Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—F. A. Boyneburgk, Margaret L. Reakirt, and Frank B. Shoffner.

Art Engraving Company, Hoboken; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Herman M. Wendt, Paul Wurtz, and August Vogt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Friday, Dec. 23, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
21,700	Am. Can	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
19,450	Am. Can pf	63⅝	61½	62½	— ⅜
4,300	Am. Nickel	2⅜	1½	1⅞	— 1⅛
200	Am. To. tr. rcts.	250	250	250	— 4
100	Am. Writ. Pa.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
241	Am. Writ. P. pf.	22¾	22	22	— ½
3,900	Artis. Con. Min.	26	25	25⅝	....
9,100	Bal. Mining	4⅞	4½	4½	....
6,600	Bay State Gas	7-16	⅜	7-16	....
120	Bor. Con. Milk.	*137¼	*137¼	*137½	+ 2½
2,600	Brit. Col. Cop.	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
2,000	Cal. Cop.	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-32
100	Cen. Foundry	3½	3½	3½	....
50	Cen. Fdy pf.	18	18	18	....
60	C. L. S. P. as. pd.	17	16	16	....
2,450	Con. Refrig.	5¾	4½	5¾	+ ⅜
8,740	Doug. Cop.	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
100	Electric Boat	39¾	39¾	39¾	....
300	Electro-Pneu.	½	7-16	½	—3-16
110	Em. Steel	11	11	11	+ 1
500	Gold Hill Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
45,500	Greene Con. Cop.	27	23	24¾	— 2¼
16,800	Greene Con. Gold	3¼	2¾	2¾	— 1⅜
100	Gug. Ex. 70% pd.	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	....
10	Hall Signal	93	93	93	+ 1½
5	Hous. Oil pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
1,365	In. Rap. Tran.	164	162	164	....
1,410	In. Mer. Mar.	13¼	12	12	— 1
2,025	In. Mer. Mar. pf.	29	27½	28	— ⅛
221	Inter. Salt	22	*21	22	+ 1½
500	K. C. R. & L. pf.	83	81½	82½	— ⅛
3,000	Kitch. Min.	⅛	3-16	3-16	—1-16
975	Liberty Silk	27¾	23	27⅜	+ 3⅜
4,900	Mackay Cos.	40⅞	39½	40½	+ 1¼
300	Mackay Cos. pf.	75½	75	75¼	— ½
5,100	Man. Tran.	4¼	3⅝	4	....
200	M. N. C. $20 p. o.	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
31,500	Mon. & Bos. C.	1⅝	1	1 1-16	— ⅛
2,168	N. O. Rail.	3⅞	*2	3½	— ⅜
950	N. O. Rail. pf.	14½	*11	14	+ ¾
500	N. Y. Tran.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....
35	N. Pac., w. rel.	163	163	163	+13
45,700	North. Sec.	130⅜	127¾	129	+ ½
5	Nor. Sec. stubs.	350	350	350	....
300	Otis Ele.	45½	45	45	....
216	Otis Ele. pf.	*101	100	100	....
700	Phoenix Min.	9	9	9	— ⅛
200	Phil. Rap. Tr.	18	18	18	....
200	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	17	17	17	— 3
30	Roy. Bak. Pd. pf.	109½	108	108	— 1
4,300	Sea. Air Line.	17½	15¾	15¾	— 1⅜
5,600	Sea. A. Line pf.	36¾	33¾	34½	— 2⅝
100	So. Elb. Land.	2	2	2	— ⅛
2,425	Stand. C. Cop.	2	1⅞	2	....
1,800	Stand. Mill. pf.	30	30	30	+ 1½
274	Stand. Oil	641	630½	635	— 8½
5,225	Tenn. Cop.	38⅝	35	36¾	— ⅝
500	Tintic Co.	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
300	Union Cop.	1⅜	1	1⅛	— ⅛
4	Un. Type. 2d pf.	121	121	121	....
435	United Cop.	9	7	9	— 1½
256	United Cop. pf.	*58	56	57	+ 1
200	U. R. of St. L. pf.	69	69	69	+ 3½
350	U. S. Ship. w. I.	27	27	27	— 1
220	U. S. Sh. pf. w. i.	80½	80	80½	....
2,350	U. S. L. n., w. i.	46	44¾	44¾	+ ⅝
2,810	U. S. L. pf. n. w. i.	93	89½	93	+ 3
8,900	W. Knob Cop.	3-16	⅛	⅛	—3-16
2,150	W. K. C., n., w. i.	3	1¾	2⅞	— ⅞

BONDS.

$13,000	†Am. Malt. 6s	103¼	103	103	....
5,000	†Am. W. Pa. 5s	92½	92½	92½	— ¾
32,000	Det. Un. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	....
3,000	In. Mer. M. 4½s	85	85	85	....
£62,500	Jap. 6s, 2d ser., full pd. w. i.	88¼	87⅞	88	— ¼
5,000	Jap. 6s, 2d sr., 2d instal. pd.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅛
$232,000	Mex. G. new 4s.	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	....
5,000	N. Y. C. deb. 4s.	100	100	100	+ ⅛
4,000	Or. S. L. ref. 4s.	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
14,000	Rock. Is. ref. 4s.	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
20,000	S. A. L. 3 yr. 5s.	99¾	99½	99⅝	+ ⅛
10,000	†S. El. L. 1st 5s.	21½	20½	21½	+ 1½
205,000	U. S. Leath. new 5s, w. i.	97¾	95¾	95¾	....
69,400	†U. S. Ship. 6s.	47½	46¼	47½	+ 1½
5,000	†V. Car. Ch. 5s.	99	99	99	+ ½
76,000	†W.-P. T. inc. 4s.	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
175,000	†W.-P. T. 1st 4s.	93¼	92⅝	93⅛	+ ⅞
46,000	†W. Ry. & El. 4s.	84¼	83⅞	84	— 1

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell cents per share. ‡Sell flat.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 23	2,729,099
Same week last year	1,436,019
To date this year	192,927,919
Corresponding date last year	158,117,823
	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$14,022,500
Same date last year	$7,746,500
To date this year	$1,010,690,560
Corresponding date last year	$674,080,350

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Dec. 26, '03.	Dec. 24, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	868,517	1,330,017	461,500
Industrials	567,502	1,399,082	831,580
Banks	220	153	*67

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 26, '03.	Dec. 24, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$5,752,000	$8,731,000	$2,979,000
Industrials	1,978,500	3,582,500	1,604,000
Government	13,000	1,443,000	1,430,000
State	3,000	286,000	283,000

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$1,334,176,691	$769,707,268	+73.4
Boston	113,668,324	80,189,281	+41.7
Philadelphia	106,666,203	76,078,176	+40.2
Baltimore	21,179,313	14,825,961	+42.9
Chicago	164,729,558	120,115,405	+37.1
St. Louis	52,588,633	36,000,000	+46.1
New Orleans	21,031,291	18,557,362	+18.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,814,040,513	$1,115,473,453	+62.7
Other cities, 5 days	300,248,369	226,107,986	+32.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,114,288,882	$1,341,581,439	+57.6
All cities, 1 day	389,909,911	346,787,900	+15.3
Total, all cities, for week	$2,514,198,793	$1,688,369,339	+49.0

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 24.	$2,514,198,793	$1,688,369,339	$1,905,699,766
Dec. 17.	2,906,092,864	2,073,330,131	2,085,508,957
Dec. 10.	3,289,070,592	2,193,055,157	2,207,859,503
Dec. 3.	3,365,554,749	2,232,995,566	2,375,076,731
Nov. 26.	2,625,959,197	1,746,841,096	2,093,393,725
Nov. 19.	3,144,948,592	2,067,190,907	2,353,995,733
Nov. 12.	2,527,322,189	2,096,374,505	2,666,308,125
Nov. 5.	2,944,347,971	1,977,996,929	1,204,339,532
Oct. 29.	2,827,248,127	1,941,442,602	2,230,924,515
Oct. 22.	2,837,735,613	2,015,359,540	2,453,861,222
Oct. 15.	2,449,157,985	2,027,395,485	2,602,494,582
Oct. 8.	2,671,548,272	1,977,167,677	2,554,297,452
Oct. 1.	2,188,462,386	2,228,903,412	2,670,318,741
Sept. 24.	2,029,390,700	1,861,588,947	2,555,282,505
Sept. 17.	2,250,977,175	2,349,188,939	2,443,019,529
Sept. 10.	1,712,347,615	1,449,405,653	2,443,019,529
Sept. 3.	1,066,916,119	1,737,903,320	2,083,118,705
Aug. 27.	1,736,512,669	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,545
Aug. 20.	1,895,342,404	1,597,338,213	2,097,262,404
Aug. 13.	1,749,912,253	1,923,856,626	2,095,533,427
Aug. 6.	1,739,386,300	2,049,409,290	1,913,542,975
July 30.	1,773,859,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707
July 23.	2,111,110,274	2,275,172,092	2,241,200,707
July 16.	2,112,442,006	2,305,893,290	2,177,948,819
July 9.	1,822,338,259	2,193,865,740	2,223,993,936
July 2.	2,065,247,434	2,185,491,895	2,132,117,963
June 25.	1,825,213,011	2,135,870,140	2,227,000,000
June 18.	1,889,301,332	2,104,309,249	2,029,396,845
July 11.	1,761,931,596	2,252,044,356	1,847,947,671
June 4.	1,632,848,780	2,426,946,756	2,103,266,283
May 28.	1,674,418,060	2,373,240,360	2,433,101,010
May 21.	2,006,568,611	2,245,723,623	2,131,392,362
May 14.	1,995,025,109	2,140,065,009	2,343,166,802
May 7.	2,189,204,767	2,136,886,608	2,642,479,325
Apr. 30.	1,759,734,069	2,228,214,986	2,810,200,649
Apr. 23.	1,910,671,846	2,134,077,624	2,711,823,104
Apr. 16.	1,977,313,067	2,355,443,345	2,576,305,891
Apr. 9.	1,998,722,516	1,966,278,261	2,329,394,682
Apr. 2.	1,822,909,935	2,448,903,099	2,321,796,837
Mch. 26.	1,905,386,224	1,858,392,218	2,152,102,957
Mch. 19.	1,916,942,214	2,125,168,030	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12.	1,756,673,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,321
Mch. 5.	1,937,625,130	2,405,100,323	2,152,102,957
Feb. 27.	1,806,651,726	1,980,672,530	2,207,276,027
Feb. 20.	1,875,678,901	2,154,189,963	1,777,359,685
Feb. 13.	1,816,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,026,498,833
Feb. 6.	2,123,944,360	2,419,958,973	2,256,827,105
Jan. 30.	2,075,436,978	2,090,956,536	2,136,092,304
Jan. 23.	2,169,119,916	2,252,901,358	2,212,698,537
Jan. 16.	2,225,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,397,124,960
Jan. 9.	2,410,947,737	2,733,523,992	2,582,793,805
Jan. 2.	1,945,647,600	2,274,866,619	2,448,428,071

IMPORTED CIGAR STAMP AGAIN.

Foreign Manufacturers Persuade Cuban Government to Adopt Fancy Label.

It was announced in the local cigar trade yesterday that the Cuban cigar manufacturers had worked out a plan to overcome the effect of the recent decision of the Treasury Department abolishing the large customs stamp on imported cigar boxes, which has been looked on by consumers as a guarantee by the United States Government of the quality of the cigars contained in them. The abolition of the large stamp was made a handicap by the domestic manufacturers of cigars during the Presidential campaign, and was opposed by importers of cigars from Cuba.

The Havana manufacturers have agreed on the use of a large, fancy, and distinctive label on all boxes used by them, and it is announced that the Cuban Government will adopt this stamp officially, so that it will have all the weight that was formerly attached to the United States import stamp. It is also announced that the Cuban manufacturers will inaugurate an extensive manufacturing campaign to familiarize consumers in the United States with the stamp and its meaning.

The domestic manufacturers declare that they can make no objection to this plan, as they have nothing to say for or against anything done by foreign manufacturers or a foreign Government. What they objected to in the American import stamp, they declare, was the implied guarantee of the quality of foreign goods by the American Government, to the detriment of the product of American manufacturers.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Dec. 24 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$689,400.00	$26,600.00	$32,100	$45,500.00	$30,300.00	$663,300.00
Colonial	100,000	2,790,200.00	228,000.00	76,300	421,900.00	883,300.00	3,480,700.00
Columbia	300,000	4,980,000.00	290,000.00	190,000	284,000.00	3,500.00	5,066,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,922,300.00	342,400.00	89,200	404,800.00	25,000.00	2,449,500.00
Fidelity	200,000	817,650.00	16,577.00	49,225	58,917.00	.....	800,420.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,114,300.00	100,400.00	102,400	545,100.00	50,000.00	2,719,900.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,922,292.00	22,935.00	130,072	125,568.00	63,665.00	2,117,381.00
Hamilton	200,000	8,446,100.00	188,800.00	129,700	156,100.00	248,300.00	8,874,500.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,396,400.00	8,100.00	134,700	234,400.00	70,400.00	2,532,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,495,700.00	142,600.00	96,900	223,800.00	55,700.00	2,149,100.00
Mutual	200,000	2,964,722.00	33,484.00	284,506	165,200.00	55,738.00	3,108,677.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,580,700.00	28,850.00	171,418	868,965.00	164,536.00	2,506,408.00
Plaza	100,000	3,067,000.00	214,000.00	216,000	67,000.00	.....	3,242,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,247,183.17	31,310.00	106,476	72,086.72	173,796.62	1,440,793.20
State	100,000	7,812,000.00	570,000.00	285,000	310,000.00	1,896,000.00	10,282,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,886,000.00	47,000.00	203,000	54,000.00	.....	2,303,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,582,300.00	53,800.00	150,100	120,500.00	158,400.00	1,949,700.00
Union Exchange	750,000	4,189,700.00	224,700.00	225,900	935,400.00	1,000,000.00	5,813,200.00
United National	1,000,000	2,200,700.00	245,500.00	76,800	93,900.00	.....	1,341,400.00
Wash'gton Heights	100,000	669,530.00	17,820.00	22,200	101,297.00	.....	541,128.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,177,400.00	39,800.00	271,000	223,200.00	114,900.00	2,623,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,808,300.00	27,100.00	106,800	122,800.00	28,500.00	1,875,100.00
Broadway	150,000	2,357,931.00	156,100.00	185,514	243,220.00	2,064.00	2,451,500.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,812,900.00	140,800.00	76,100	229,800.00	122,500.00	2,122,600.00
M'f'rs' National	252,000	3,846,200.00	247,500.00	117,800	909,800.00	51,200.00	4,210,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,346,900.00	174,800.00	515,500	946,100.00	93,200.00	8,925,900.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,294,300.00	18,851.00	106,870	141,469.00	75,850.00	1,505,200.00
Nassau	300,000	5,127,000.00	200,000.00	354,000	685,000.00	36,000.00	5,199,000.00
National City	300,000	3,060,000.00	127,000.00	338,000	808,000.00	71,000.00	3,328,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,261,047.35	22,750.21	75,452	89,251.06	157,515.86	1,396,784.24
People's	100,000	1,577,900.00	66,800.00	118,600	95,600.00	122,600.00	1,770,000.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	719,445.00	14,550.00	52,601	67,723.00	22,935.00	711,414.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,426,000.00	144,000.00	25,000	196,000.00	35,000.00	1,320,000.00
Union	200,000	1,189,200.00	55,200.00	110,400	119,100.00	378,800.00	1,560,800.00
Wallabout	100,000	802,900.00	52,000.00	35,800	36,700.00	92,500.00	857,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	899,500.00	66,000.00	10,000	85,900.00	.....	849,500.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,317,900.00	177,600.00	323,600	1,696,400.00	1,150,000.00	6,072,880.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,079,705.00	84,289.00	70,367	265,197.00	103,884.00	1,806,880.00
Second National	250,000	1,149,800.00	70,400.00	21,200	178,800.00	17,000.00	1,035,500.00
Third National	200,000	1,462,833.10	47,146.00	70,940	368,904.19	4,923.34	1,093,303.47
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,928,800.00	182,000.00	35,900	199,800.00	459,700.00	3,230,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,268,050.00	42,743.00	38,150	95,000.00	80,000.00	1,336,890.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	2,020,370.00	20,117.00	108,352	74,209.00	98,295.00	2,180,916.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 24, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,600,500	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,752,000	$2,844,000	$1,677,000	$17,822,000	$1,075,000
2,050,000	2,471,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	27,355,000	6,861,000	2,379,000	33,167,000	.....
2,000,000	1,425,900	Merchants' National	12,968,000	3,056,100	1,326,000	16,171,600	.....
3,000,000	3,366,800	Mechanics' National	20,783,000	3,144,000	2,246,000	21,114,000	536,400
1,500,000	3,641,300	Bank of America	23,092,200	5,007,600	2,104,200	25,910,800	.....
1,000,000	261,100	Phenix National	3,293,000	570,000	227,000	2,815,000	49,000
25,000,000	17,003,000	National City	166,355,800	35,694,500	8,246,400	161,588,200	6,288,600
750,000	7,701,000	Chemical National	23,578,200	3,393,000	1,794,100	27,100,000	.....
600,000	375,600	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,918,700	1,244,900	586,800	6,597,500	230,800
1,000,000	2,233,000	Gallatin National	8,734,100	1,166,000	519,300	6,863,700	984,400
300,000	127,600	Nat. Butchers & Drov.	1,978,700	545,200	96,400	2,576,900	46,700
700,000	334,600	Mechanics & Traders'	4,320,000	697,000	627,000	5,508,000	.....
500,000	107,700	Greenwich	3,044,800	540,200	299,700	2,915,100	.....
5,000,000	4,159,800	Am. Exch. National	28,692,500	3,653,000	1,804,900	21,133,600	4,946,400
25,000,000	11,607,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	150,424,700	21,630,700	12,803,600	136,110,200	11,112,600
3,000,000	4,484,200	Mercantile National	22,396,100	3,993,300	1,233,000	19,630,800	2,161,800
422,700	631,700	Pacific	5,255,900	496,500	502,400	4,282,000	.....
450,000	1,081,300	Chatham National	5,957,900	1,087,000	1,023,000	6,467,000	48,900
200,000	418,000	People's Bank	2,100,600	549,800	303,700	2,816,800	.....
2,000,000	2,049,300	National Bank of N. A.	15,815,000	1,810,000	1,941,000	14,725,000	522,000
3,000,000	6,774,700	Hanover National	42,525,000	12,112,300	5,025,200	56,812,000	50,000
1,000,000	1,091,400	Irving National	6,944,000	1,024,000	354,500	6,214,000	245,500
2,550,000	697,200	Citizens' Central Nat.	17,068,100	4,130,600	1,231,900	20,827,800	1,557,800
500,000	323,100	Nassau	2,763,900	373,500	455,000	3,468,600	.....
1,000,000	1,535,900	Market & Fulton Nat.	7,013,300	981,400	742,300	6,918,800	45,000
1,000,000	380,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,000,700	1,890,300	410,900	8,520,500	98,100
2,000,000	3,298,700	Corn Exchange	27,643,000	4,969,000	3,648,000	33,720,000	.....
750,000	1,006,900	Oriental	7,349,000	2

WHY STOCKS ADVANCED

The Fall Bull Market's Tardy Justification.

Increased Dividends and New Combinations—The Vanderbilt Reports and Their Meaning.

Toward the year's end events in Wall Street are making new history in a way peculiarly suited to the rise in prices which for months has been discounting a favorable future. It is strange that the activity of the market throughout its great rise had the accompaniment of but little real news, and that in the weeks of decline and of inactivity increased dividend announcements should become frequent. For a time, when rumors were thickly spread and bull pools were actively manipulating for higher prices, the question was raised whether there would finally be any announcements at all which would justify the extraordinary rise in the market from the recent but quickly forgotten despondency of six months ago. Some justification for the advance has now appeared, whatever the future may have in store.

About the only news of importance hitherto has been the successful outcome of the Ontario and Western stockholders' fight. Last Thursday the stock of that company sold ex its first dividend, a distribution of 2 per cent. The payment will be made on Jan. 16 and will take $1,743,417, a sum larger than the company was ever able to earn over fixed charges in any single year. Whether the New Haven management will be able to increase the earnings sufficiently to justify the price paid for control remains, to be seen. If they do, another demonstration will be afforded of the benefits of judicious railroad combinations. It seldom has happened that control of a railroad has been bought at a price that is low in the light of the past record of the road in question. Astute banking interests have invariably worked upon the basis that the road they wished to control could be made worth a high valuation; this conclusion reached, they have bought the road, at a seemingly high price, rebuilt it, corrected the mistakes of management, secured to it valuable traffic, and finally have made it a profitable investment. That was the way in which all of our larger railroads were built up out of a multitude of small disjointed companies. That is the way in which many of our larger systems of to-day, notably the New York Central, are being perfected. The Reading Company, control of which was bought when it seemed absurd to pay so high a price, is now demonstrating the wisdom of its purchase. The initiation of dividends this week upon Reading common stock is a fair measure of improving general conditions and an evidence of the value of harmony among railroad managements. Who shall say that the same scale of progress may not mark the future of Ontario and Western under New Haven direction?

The expected announcement of the purchase of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton by the Erie Railroad furnishes the second "deal" evolved from the Fall's activity in stocks. Discussion of its details, however, had better be left until they are issued, for all that has yet been announced is that a banking house has bought control. The early months of 1905 are expected to be fuller of changes in railroad affairs than have the Fall and Winter months; the final settlement of the Northern Securities tangle is not the least of the looked-for events. It will be unusual if the Fall bull market is not followed by changes in the railroad map. Far from being full of announcements such as usually accompany bull markets, recent months have, with little variation, witnessed a long and not over-stimulating series of bond issues held over from the forbidding times of 1903.

But whether or not the visions of plenty for 1905 are to be realized, some cheer is to be had from the news of the last few weeks of 1904. The increase in the Louisville and Nashville dividend to a 6 per cent. basis and the good reports rendered by the railroads in the Vanderbilt system are substantial support to growing confidence. The Louisville and Nashville increased dividend was justified from every standpoint of conservative management. The event epitomizes the condition of the railroad industry throughout the entire Southwest. The previous announcement of a "melon-cutting" by the Atlantic Coast Line was an evidence of the same glowing condition of business. The cotton famine and high prices were a mighty influence in keeping the South out of reach of the depression in business. The West is yet to be heard from, but its prosperity is equally marked despite the absence as yet of the evidence of enlarged distributions. But the bulk of the good news thus far has come from the East, where the depression was the greatest. It is not enough to know that earnings have been getting better and better ever since last August. Such action as that by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, in payment of an extra dividend of 10 per cent., argues anything but pessimism upon the part of the large interests in the East, and the supposed attitude of the great banking interests has a powerful control over sentiment.

The most up-to-date evidence of the flourishing condition of the railroad industry is furnished by the preliminary annual reports of the Vanderbilt railroads, issued last week. In June the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa omitted the regular 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend, and the Lake Erie and Western paid but 1 per cent. instead of 2 upon its preferred stock. Both dividends were restored last week to the usual rates. The Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Lake Erie and Western, and the New York Central increased their gross earnings in 1903 about $16,000,000, and their net earnings but $800,000. It was then stated that the greater part of the modernizing was about completed. For the 1904 year, partly estimated, the gross is but slightly less than for 1903, and the net is but slightly lower also. The promise of completed betterments proved delusive, and the early months of 1904 were marked by improvements made upon a liberal scale. In addition, the disaster of the Winter's severe storms caused an especially heavy drain upon the earnings of the Vanderbilt system. The year as a whole did show some lessening in the betterment work, but the good returns were confined to the latter part of the year. While the net earnings were no better in actual figures, they were much better in the promise held forth for a larger ratio of profits in 1905.

This is the principal point of value in the statements not only of the Vanderbilt railroads, but of all other railroads which have recently made monthly reports. The net is beginning to make good the promise which has proved so illusive for two or three years. The situation in the railroad world is different than it has been at the close of any previous year. Only a year ago it was a matter of general complaint that expenses were too heavy; that large gross increases were needed to produce net earnings equal to former records. Those who did not understand why expenses were so heavy became dubious about the ability of our roads to maintain dividends if gross earnings should commence to fall off. But the heavy expenses of 1903 were partly voluntary and not all imperative. Railroad managements in general did not despair about business, but went right ahead with preparations for enlarging traffic while Wall Street was declaring hard times. Even the refusal of the loan market and of the bond market to finance improvements did not stop the work, although it did retard it. Earnings were availed of without conservatism, and excessive outlays were charged to ordinary operating expenses.

The good from this policy is two-fold. For not only is the expected gross increase being realized, but at the same time curtailment of outlays by adding to the enlargement of net returns. Given anything like favorable business conditions in 1905, the net earnings of our railroads will afford all the justification needed for the bull market of 1904.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

GEORGE BRIGGS BUCHANAN has a Christmas custom of his own which has occasionally caused him unexpected annoyance. In keeping with this custom, he distributed last Christmas to the members of his family odd lots of various curb stocks that he happened to have on hand at the end of the year. He gave his sister ten shares of White Knob Copper stock, which at the time was worth $15 a share or more. A few days ago his sister came to him with a notice that she had just received from the White Knob Copper Company to the effect that she was expected to pay an assessment of $3 a share on her stock. "There," she said to Briggs, "this Christmas you can pay that for me." "I don't mind giving Christmas presents," he remarked on the curb the next day, "but I do hate to be paying this year assessments on last year's presents."

LOUIS MATHEY had a busy day of it on Friday before the stock market adjourned over the holidays. Some one conceived the idea of giving him for a Christmas present a silver cigarette case, and with it enough cigarettes to last for a while. If they had sent them in a wholesale box it would have been well enough, but they thought they would add a little excitement to it, and incidentally keep Mr. Mathey busy on a dull day. First came the silver case. A few minutes later a messenger brought him a single pack of cigarettes without the name of the donor. Later another came, and another. Mr. Mathey got those packages of cigarettes by mail and by messenger in all sorts of wrappings, but never with a name. He kept one boy busy most of the day sending him from the curb to his office with the accumulation of packages. When the market closed he was still guessing who was responsible for this freak Christmas gift.

LOUIS G. DE GUMOENS, who is on the Floor Committee of the Cotton Exchange, used to have the reputation of being the ringleader on all occasions which seemed to require the display of a festive sentiment of sport. But since the awe-inspiring honor of membership on the Floor Committee was thrust upon him he has experienced a change of heart, and compared to him in his present state a District Attorney is like a plain-clothes man to Old Sleuth. Even the slightest violation of the rules has failed to escape his eagle eye, and fines have been falling heavy on the heads of the offenders. But they got even with him at the Christmas celebration on Thursday, when the rules were suspended, and the "cop," as he is jokingly referred to, became the target of every joke and the centre of every rush.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, who is to be elected to the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company in January, has not only experience as a financier, which he acquired as a member of the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., but he has practical knowledge of the sugar refining business, for he was formerly connected with the firm of Harrison, Frazier & Co., and he received his education in that line from the head of that house, Charles C. Harrison, who is now Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES GALE, one of the popular members of the Produce Exchange, recently purchased a residence in the country, and told his friends that he intended to gratify an old hobby and raise poultry. His friends did not forget this, and on Friday they made to him a public presentation of a live rooster. The bird was brought into the wheat pit, and while business was temporarily suspended, one of the members mounted a chair and delivered a mock address on poultry in general and roosters in particular. Then the rooster was handed over to Mr. Gale, who seemed much delighted, and left the floor with the rooster struggling under his arm.

WILLIAM C. RADER, who used to be secretary to Frank Tilford, Vice President of the Lincoln Trust Company, will take charge of the new up-town branch of the stock brokerage firm of Bryan, Walker & Co., which is to be opened in the new year. There is a constantly increasing tendency toward the opening of branches up town in the retail district, which is said to afford a remunerative field for Wall Street firms.

FRENCH FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The striking feature of this year has been the extraordinary cheapness of money, a condition brought about by the issue of $77,200,000 of Russian 5 per cent. Treasury bonds in Paris in the Spring, a large part of the proceeds having been left on deposit here to meet the coupons on the several issues as they fall due. This has produced a great abundance of money and has sent the rate of discount for bills on the open market as low as 1 to 1⅛ per cent. per annum.

The payment of $39,758,000 by the United States Government for the Panama Canal has also contributed toward the cheapening of money, besides having an influence on the dollar rate, which stood at the gold point, say about 5.15%, during May and the beginning of June, the period during which the above payment was effected.

There has been no change in the form of money in France. The nickel piece of 25c. (5 cents) issued in 1903 was found to cause trouble by being mistaken for a franc piece, and no more will be struck in the same form. The new twenty-five-centime piece in nickel is not entirely round, but contains twenty-two facets.

The five-franc piece in gold is becoming more rare, and a small premium is now offered by certain collectors for perfect specimens of these coins.—From United States Consul General Gowdy, Paris.

SEEKING NEW GOLD COIN.

There were many requests made by bankers at the Sub-Treasury during the past week for full-weight coin that would be serviceable for export, but the only reply given was that the bankers could take the coin as it came or leave it. It makes a great deal of difference in shipping coin whether it is new from the mint or not, for when by use it has become abraded its export value is reduced in proportion with the extent of the abrasion. The Government officials, however, refrain from giving bankers information as to what quality of coin they are likely to get beyond the general assurance that it is all in pretty good shape. In the case of one of the shipments of coin made during the past week the coin was all of 1904 date, and had never been out of the bags in which it came from the mint. This lot, however, was taken direct from the reserve vaults of the bank that made the shipment. Usually gold coin for export is secured by presenting gold certificates at the Sub-Treasury and getting coin for them, but several of the shipments made this past week were provided for directly from the specie held by the banks themselves.

AMALGAMATED'S RECORD

Early Market Movements on the Curb and Stock Exchange.

Some Details of the Manipulation of Copper Trust Shares—Great Expectations and Failure.

The admission of James R. Keene that he acted as the agent of Henry H. Rogers and his associates in the sale of $22,000,000 of Amalgamated Copper stock at prices ranging from 90 to 96 adds special interest to the early market history of the Copper Trust's shares. That stock has of late been the chief factor, so far as the stock market is concerned, in the attack that a once hopeful member of the "system" has been directing of late against the individuals who, for reasons of their own, admitted Thomas W. Lawson to their confidence, but who of late have probably more than once been of the mind that they in this case made a colossal mistake in choosing their agents. When Amalgamated Copper first made its appearance in the market there was for a few days—it lasted no longer than that—a reckless desire on the part of speculators to "get long" of the stock that was to be the new Standard Oil, formed to do with copper what its predecessor had already done with petroleum. Large premiums were paid for the stock for a few days, and then the scene was reversed by one of those sudden changes in speculative temper which frequently occur with or without reason. Instead of being bought at a premium, the stock was sold in great quantities at par, the subscription price, or just enough above it to pay the broker's commission in addition. For days and weeks the price of Amalgamated Copper stood at 100 bid, offered at 100⅛. Then the insiders, who had been represented in the market by two Stock Exchange houses closely associated in the mind of the Street with the Standard Oil party, tired of keeping the stock pegged at par. Their buying orders at that price were withdrawn and buying orders on a scale down were substituted. That very day the price broke several points, and with numerous brief rallies the price declined until it sold in the eighties. The stock was floated in April 1899, and until June of that year was held at par or above. From that time until November, 1900, when the stock was taken from the curb to the Stock Exchange, it enjoyed only a few periods of activity. One of these was shortly before the stock was listed on the Exchange. During this period of activity the price rose to 99½, and it was at that figure that the last sale on the curb was made, as well as the first on the Exchange. During the early part of this recovery on the curb the stock was manipulated in the most flagrant manner by a representative of a large Stock Exchange house, which at the time was generally credited with engineering the movement in the interest of the insiders. The manipulation of the stock was so open that it was the subject of much jest as well as of serious comment at the time. The stock was jerked up and down without rhyme or reason, and, generally speaking, the market for the stock was made so apparently fictitious that the gross manipulation of the stock was at that time called to the attention of a member of the Stock Exchange house by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and their reply was given that the house did not countenance such methods, and that if they were being employed the subordinate charged with the market for the stock was responsible for them. This subordinate later left the employ of the firm.

Once on the Stock Exchange the movements of Amalgamated Copper began to attract still wider attention even as the fluctuations themselves became much wider than they had been while the stock was on the curb.

The record of the stock during its first months on the Exchange is very interesting, particularly when viewed in the light of the information contained in Mr. Keene's recently published letter to Thomas W. Lawson. Below are given by weeks the sales of Amalgamated Copper, and its weekly high and low prices from the date of listing until the end of July, 1901, which covers the period during which the $22,000,000 of the stock was unloaded for the insiders, and the subsequent advance in the stock to 130, as well as the beginning of the decline which did not cease until, in October, 1903, the stock sold at 33⅜.

Week of—	Shares.	Price.—High.	Low
Nov. 24, 1900, (2 days)	57,593	99¼	97½
Dec. 1, 1900	79,773	98¼	93½
Dec. 8, 1900	138,588	98	90¼
Dec. 29, 1900	62,050	96	92¼
Jan. 5, 1901	59,700	95	90¼
Jan. 12, 1901	75,358	93⅝	90¾
Jan. 19, 1901	123,965	91½	86
Jan. 26, 1901	49,210	92	83¾
Feb. 1, 1901	16,075	91	88¾
Feb. 9, 1901	46,692	92⅜	89¼
Feb. 16, 1901	37,702	92½	87¾
Feb. 21, 1901	18,175	90⅝	89
March 2, 1901	94,915	95⅞	90¼
March 9, 1901	327,890	103⅝	95¾
March 16, 1901	76,105	102⅝	99¾
March 22, 1901	66,094	103	100⅝
March 30, 1901	111,920	103½	99⅝
April 7, 1901	232,100	103¾	99¾
April 14, 1901	502,512	117½	104½
April 20, 1901	778,845	128½	117
April 27, 1901	274,540	125⅞	119
May 4, 1901	154,100	125	119½
May 11, 1901	225,100	125	90
May 18, 1901	214,380	122	101½
May 25, 1901	70,120	117½	110½
June 1, 1901	87,060	120⅝	113
June 8, 1901	137,710	124	113½
June 15, 1901	87,840	124⅜	120½
June 22, 1901	150,050	126	122⅞
June 29, 1901	103,955	124⅜	120
July 6, 1901	16,022	124¼	122
July 13, 1901	143,070	122	110
July 20, 1901	117,100	116¾	109
July 27, 1901	57,550	113¾	110¾

Mr. Keene says that he undertook the sale of the 220,000 shares of stock at a time when "a nominal quotation of 90, with a few fragmentary transactions, represented all the market then for it." Mr. Keene stated further that he sold the stock between 90 and 96, and at a period shortly before the advance to 125. A glance at the above record of transactions seems to indicate the beginning of March, 1901, as the time when Mr. Keene sold $22,000,000 of Amalgamated Copper for Henry H. Rogers and his associates. From 18,175 shares in the third week of February the sales jumped to 327,890 shares in the second week of March, and at the same time the price rose from 89 to 103⅝. It has long been a dictum that the way to make people buy a stock is to put it up, and it would appear that the rule was applied in this instance and proved effective.

The alternative to this, the generally accepted version of the transaction, is purely theoretical, and suggested only by the inherent improbability, perhaps impossibility, of, even Mr. Keene being able to sell so much stock without breaking his market. Suppose the stock was not sold, but washed—that is, merely transferred from one pocket to another, or perhaps from one individual to another in the same "deal." This would be consistent with a rising market and with the future course of events. It is not intended to suggest that Mr. Keene washed the stock, or even was privy to its washing. Upon the contrary, it would have been a much more skillful operation, and one possibly beyond criticism, upon Exchange ethics, not even strictly washing at all, if he, by hypothesis, was instructed to sell the stock, and was left to suppose that he actually had distributed it. But if, by hypothesis, the stock still rested under the same control, there would appear a motive for the subsequent rise against which Mr. Keene gave his advice. Having refused to take part in it, he was disabled from opposing it, both because of loyalty to his former clients and because, being left in no doubt as to the source of the rise, he would know that it was imprudent to oppose so strong a market. If Mr. Lawson were able to prove who were the principals of the brokers who bought the stock Mr. Keene sold, a chain of preceding all others in interest might be written. As it is, we are left to conjecture based upon the course of events. About that time great expectations of Amalgamated Copper were revived. There was hope of getting Boston and Montana and Calumet and Hecla into the hands of the Copper Trust, and probably there were many who bought with the idea that when finally the plans of the trust were completed the stock would sell very high. Calumet and Hecla never accepted the overtures of the trust to "come into the parlor, the prettiest parlor that ever you did spy," but Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston did go into the trust in June, 1901, and incidentally the price of Amalgamated rose to 130. By the end of July it was back to 111. Was the true distributive movement hereabout? Many have believed that the advance to 130 was engineered by the insiders to make the offer of Amalgamated stock for Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston stock look attractive, and there are also those who held the opinion that once the purpose was accomplished—whatever the purpose was—Amalgamated Copper stock again was allowed to take care of itself. It is said in Wall Street that when holders of Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston stocks who accepted Amalgamated Copper stock in their stead upbraided Mr. Rogers for inducing them to take a stock that began to decline before they had more than had time to become well acquainted with the high price at which it was selling, Mr. Rogers replied that he had held Amalgamated at 125 long enough for all the holders to sell if they wanted to, and that if they had not done so the lookout was theirs, not his.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western	$1	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Dec. 22	Feb. 1
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com.	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	
Atlantic Coast Line (extra)	*25	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	
Boston & Lowell	$1	Jan. 3	Holders of record Nov. 26	
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 1	
Boston, Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Buff. & Susq. R.R. com. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 3		
Camden & Burlington	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 17	
Canada Southern	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Chicago & Alton Ry. pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Chi. & East Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chi. Great Western deb.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Chi., Ind. & Louis. com.	1¼	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	2	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 29
Chi. & N'western com.	3½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Chi. & N'western pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf (quar.)	2	Jan. 20	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 17
Detroit and Mackinac pf.	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Hocking Valley com.	1½	Jan. 16	Dec. 17	Jan. 17
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 21	
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	3	Jan. 28	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Little Schuylkill Nav. & Coal	$1.50	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Louisville & Nashville (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 10	Jan. 23	Feb. 10
Manhattan (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Manhattan (extra)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Minn. & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Mine Hill	2½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Missouri Pacific	2½	Jan. 20	Dec. 29	Dec. 29
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
New York, Ontario & Western	3	Jan. 16	Dec. 22	Jan. 17
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	6	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 10	
Phila., Balt. & Wash'ton (semi-ann.)	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 14	
Philadelphia & Erie com.	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Railroad Securities (Ill. Cent. cfs.)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Reading com.	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 24	
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 9, 1905	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Reading 2d pf.	2	May 10	Holders of record April 22	
Rich., Fred. & Potomac com. & div. oblig.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Rich., Fred. & Potomac com. & div. oblig.	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
St. L. & San. Fran. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. pf. com. stock cfs.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. pf. stocks cfs.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Southern Pacific pf.	3½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Texas Central pf.	2½	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
White Pass & Yukon	1½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston & Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Boston & Worcester Electric Co. pf.	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Columbus, Buck., L. & Newark pf.	3	Jan.		
Consol. Traction of N. J.	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Continental Pass. Ry., Phil.	$3	Dec. 30	Holders of record Nov. 30	
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 12	Feb. 8
Indianapolis Street Ry.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Interborough R. T., New York	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
Manchester (N. H.) Tract., L. & P. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Metropolitan St. (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 23	Jan. 17
Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne	¾	Jan. 10	Jan. 2	
Nashville Ry. & Light pf.	2½	Jan.	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Philadel. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 2	
Reading Traction	75c	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 17	
Rochester Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 21	
St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 13	
South Side El., Chicago, (quarterly)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Thirteenth & Fifteenth Sts. (Phila.)	$6	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Twin City R. T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Union Passenger Ry. (Phila.)	$4.75	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Union Traction, Philadelphia	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 3
United Rys. Investment pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
United Trac. & Elec., (Providence,) (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Washington Water Power (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 20	
West End St. Ry. pf.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
West Philadelphia Passenger Ry.	$5	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America (semi-annual)	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Butchers & Drovers' National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Citizens' Central National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Colonial	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
East River National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Dec. 31		
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J., (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 4
First National Bank of Morristown (extra)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 4
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Garfield National (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Garfield National (extra)	8	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
German Exchange	7	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Hamilton (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Hanover National	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Importers & Traders'	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Jefferson	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Liberty National (quarter)	4	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Market & Fulton	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Mechanics', Brooklyn	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 3
Mechanics' National	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Mechanics & Traders' (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Mercantile National	4	Jan. 3		
Merchants' Exch. Nat. (semi-ann.)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Merchants' National	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Mutual	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Nassau National, Brooklyn	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
Nassau National, Brooklyn, (extra)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
National Bank of Commerce (quar.)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Nat. Bank of North America	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
National Park	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
New Amsterdam Nat. (quarter)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
New York County	50	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Nineteenth Ward	$6	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Oriental	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
People's (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Plaza	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
Seaboard National (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Second National	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Shawmut National, (Boston,) (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 22	
Sprague National, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
State	25	Jan. 1	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
Stuyvesant, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Twelfth Ward	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
West Side	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 1	Jan. 4
Yorkville	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Albany Trust (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Albany Trust (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Bankers' Trust Co.	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Bowling Green (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Brooklyn	4	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Central (quarter)	15	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Central Realty, Bond & Trust (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 12
Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Colonial Trust & Sav., (Chi.) (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1		
Commercial Trust Co., N. J., (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 29	Jan. 3
Equitable (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 30	
Franklin (Brooklyn) (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Guard (Philadelphia)	10	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Guaranty Trust (quarter)	5	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, (Chi.,) (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, (Chi.,) (extra)	1	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Knickerbocker Trust (semi-annual)	10	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28
Knickerbocker Trust (extra)	10	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28
L. I. Loan & Trust, B'klyn, (quar.)	2½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 17	
Manhattan	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 7	Jan. 11
Manhattan, (extra)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 7	Jan. 11
Metropolitan	8	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
New York Security & Trust (quar.)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
North American (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Real Estate (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Standard (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 11
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Trust Co. of America (quarter)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Union (quarter)	12½	Jan. 10	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
United States	25	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Washington (quarter)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	
Williamsburg (Brooklyn) (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aeolian, Weber Piano & Pianola Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
American Bank Note (quarter)	$1	Dec. 29	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 24	
American Can pf. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 20	Holders of record Jan. 7	
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 3

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The market continued to make an excellent showing in various directions last week, and produced more business than it has in any corresponding period since the decline in Washington Heights and Bronx speculation. There was marked improvement in the demand for high-class residential properties; lively trading was witnessed in Harlem in both lots and apartment houses, while the four-million-dollar deal, bringing another large real estate investor to this city and ranking as one of the largest transactions of the last decade, is entitled to no small measure of distinction.

The improved condition of affairs in Wall Street during the last few months is reflected in the increased amount of buying in the section east of Central Park. The purchase of James Henry Smith's corner, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, by Frederick G. Bourne, and that of the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street by Otto H. Kahn, indicate that, after an interval of two years, there is again a market for these fine residence sites. Other recent sales, such as those of 8 East Eighty-first Street, 55 East Seventy-seventh Street, 50 East Sixty-seventh Street, 29 East Sixty-first Street, and 51 East Fifty-third Street, also point in the same direction. Furthermore, the only recent private house building operation of any importance throughout this entire district has been announced in connection with the sale of the Presbyterian Hospital's plot, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

In lot speculation, Washington Heights has held on rather better than the Bronx, although dealing in the latter borough is likely to derive some fresh impetus from the Appellate Division's decision, which apparently opens the way for a large and very important extension of its street railway facilities. The effects of this decision and the improvements which it makes possible will be threefold. First, the proposed new lines will furnish transportation to the entire westerly portion of the Bronx, which has suffered for years, not owing to poor facilities, but to their complete absence. Secondly, the borough will have supplied, to a large extent, its present great deficiency in the matter of cross-town lines, and, finally, the entire region beyond the Harlem will be connected much more closely, and for a single fare, with both the elevated and subway systems of Manhattan. The buying of properties around the easterly end of Washington Bridge, in anticipation of these improvements, has already been considerable, and last week two other large plots, containing about 150 lots, in the same neighborhood were bought by speculative syndicates.

Of other neighborhoods which have engaged the attention of the professional element, Harlem has again come to the front, what with many small transactions and the purchase and resale of the greater part of the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, and owned for many years by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. If the present demand, as shown by the rapid selling of apartment houses before completion—in some instances before the cellars have been dug—may be taken as any indication, the territory between Lenox and Seventh Avenues north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and west of Seventh Avenue north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, will be a popular field with builders during the next twelve months. This movement, of course, is not of new origin; it has been in progress for the greater part of a year, but the sales of fifteen houses, as yet unfinished, within a single week is a record which will probably induce further activity on the part of builders. Another Harlem operation of much importance, and involving more valuable properties, is that of the improvement of nearly all of the plot, formerly owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Duff & Brown have sold for Thomas J. O'Connor the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 by 100.

Kehoe & White have sold for Stephen Ball the plot 181 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 94 feet east of Broadway.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William H. Bingham to an investor the new fifty-foot apartment house with stores, on Amsterdam Avenue, north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Herman Cohen and Abraham Ruth have bought the plot, 100 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Fifty-second to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 150 feet west of Broadway.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the lot, 25 by 121, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 90 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue.

Max Marx sold to Gus Cerf the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Block Front Leased.

The leasing of the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-first Street, by Marshall Field to Benjamin Altman, is referred to in another column.

Purchase of Canal Street Building.

Millie B. Parker has sold to C. Willoughby of London, England, 324 Canal Street, running through to 43 Lispenard Street, a five-story business building on lot 25.5 by 100.9 by 25 by 95.5.

To Build on 145th Street.

Warren & Skillin, in conjunction with L. J. Phillips & Co., have sold for Henry Lilly and others the seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 175 by 100, to Gabriel Salant, who will improve the property.

The Fleischman Realty and Construction Company has sold the five-story flat to be erected on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Godfrey B. Moore has sold for a client to Charles Schoenstein 287 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

East 81st Street Properties Sold.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Mrs. J. Heinemann the two four-story double flats 237 and 239 East Eighty-first Street, on plot 50 by 100; also, the five-story tenement 553 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, for Mrs. E. J. Just.

John Soloman has sold to Greenstein & Mayer the double tenement 409 East Seventy-fourth Street; also, for Isaac Goodstein to n. Mrs. Cohen 115 Broome Street; also, for Nathan Kirsh to Gordon, Levy & Co., the five-story double tenement 133 Thompson Street.

Martin F. and Harry G. Huberth and William J. Gabel, formerly with Folsom Brothers, have organized the brokerage firm of Huberth & Gabel, and have opened offices in the German Savings Bank Building at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Nine Years' Lease of Morton House.

The Morton House, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, has been leased for the Courtlandt Palmer estate, through John H. Fife, to Churchill Brothers, proprietors of the St. George Hotel on East Twelfth Street, for a term of nine years and four months at an aggregate rental of nearly $150,000. The hotel is now being overhauled and decorated. The new proprietors will change the name from the Morton House to the Hotel Churchill. The house will probably be opened about March 1.

Sale of Southern Boulevard Lots.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has resold for C. A. Wingert the plot 66 by 150, on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Cohen & Glauber have bought the block front on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold for Henry Acker the plot, 50 by 150, on Boston Road, opposite Union Avenue, and a plot 100 by 150 on Clinton Avenue, near One Hudred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Benjamin Hochbaum bought from J. Pehlin the southwest corner of Mapes Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 26.4 by 145.2, and has sold the property, through E. Salkin, to a Mr. Mintz.

Herzog & Cohen have sold for M. Heyman to Meyer Solomon, and resold to Lipkin & Goldman, the two lots on the east side of Arthur Avenue, 94 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, for James T. Donnelly to a Mr. Goldman the plot, 66 by 145, on the west side of Clinton Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, for Goldberg & Greenberg to a Mr. Schiffer the plot, 50 by 141, on the east side of Park Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, a plot 66 by 150, for Isaac Hattenbach to the Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company; also, for Aaron & Timble a gore plot, with two two-family houses, at Chisholm Street and Stebbins Avenue, to a Mrs. Rich.

The Lisbon Realty Company has sold 323, 325, and 327 West Eleventh Street for Sornoff Brothers to A. Guthman & Co.; also, for N. D. Lawton, 1,187 and 1,527 Washington Avenue, to Louis E. Klebau; also, in conjunction with F. J. Woods & Co., for Mr. Schrank, a house and two lots on Hughes Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

Abramson & Potter and Jacob Kovner have sold for William Buhler to Benjamin Fishman, 1,756 Third Avenue.

H. B. Davis has purchased six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue, from S. Wilmer; he has also purchased from the McKinley Realty and Construction Company, eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Deal for 139th Street Flats.

Benjamin B. Marco has sold to Robert Guerr and John Willenbrok 863, 865, and 867 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, three four-story double flats, each 25 by 80 by 100; also, to Simons & Harris 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story four-family flat, 25 by 90 by 100.

M. Heller and H. Rosenfeld have sold to Haber, Dwotkowitz & Haber the properties 839 and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Charles A. Weber has sold, in conjunction with William Kennelly, 808 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, with store, to L. Hanken.

J. Walter Thompson has sold to Edward Hiznay the dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100, on the east side of Robbins Avenue, 176.8 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The suspension of business in the salesroom just at present is almost as great as that sometimes witnessed in midsummer. A flat and dwelling in Manhattan and several vacant parcels in the Bronx—six offerings in all—make up the entire schedule for the week. There will be sales only on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

On Wednesday Charles A. Berrian will sell under foreclosure plots on Timpson Place, St. Joseph Street, and Whitlock Avenue.

Last week's business developed little that was worthy of mention. The ten-story loft building at 23 and 25 East Twenty-first Street was bought by Gilbert B. McLellan for $253,158. The property at 144 Fulton Street, contrary to expectation, attracted little outside bidding, and was struck down to the plaintiff, practically without competition, for $161,967.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 598 mortgages, for $8,755,789, of which 261, for $4,555,490, were at 6 per cent.; 3, for $105,500, were at 5½ per cent.; 284, for $3,997,290, were at 5 per cent.; 43, for $1,608,500, were at 4½ per cent., and 7, for $569,000, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 217 mortgages, for $4,956,049, of which 85, for $2,800,495, were at 5 per cent.; 97, for $756,704, were at more, and 35, for $1,398,850, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.
By Joseph P. Day.

Arthur Av, 2,304, e s, 25 ft s of Williams St, 25x87, one-story frame building and vacant; sale by order of the Sheriff; all right, title, and interest of Michael Donohue on Nov. 3, 1903.
By Charles A. Berrian.

Timpson Place, running through to Prospect Av, at n s of Lot 18, on map of East Morrisania, 136.10 and irregular, vacant.

St. Joseph St, n e corner of Austin Place, running through to Timpson Place, 93.2x219.4 and irregular, vacant.

St. Joseph St, s e corner of Austin Place, running through to Whitlock Av, 288.10x257 and irregular, vacant.

St. Joseph St, s e corner of Whitlock Av, running through to Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, 388.2x irregular, vacant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.
By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 163 East, s s, 151.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $4,346; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.
By James L. Wells.

2d St, n s, 138.4 ft w of 4th Av, William's Bridge, 32.4x114; foreclosure sale, Silas A. H. Dayton, referee; due on judgment, $3,280.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

128TH ST, 58 West, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 25 x99.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Benjamin Barker, referee; due on judgment, $23,018.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

112th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 40x87.11; C. Simon of 257 West 116th St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $38,000.

Concord Av, w s, 100 ft n of 150th St, for four three-story frame tenements, 21x36; Nicholas Tiems of 35 East 150th St, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Av, architect; cost, $16,000.

Mount Hope Place, n s, 190 ft w of Anthony Av, for five three-story brick dwellings, 20x60; Edwin C. Duesenbury of 149 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge of 216 West 125th St, architects; cost, $70,000.

Taylor St, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Andrew G. Anderson, Hancock St, owner; Bernard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Hudson and Franklin Sts, n w corner, to seven-story brick offices and stores; I. M. Powell of 327 West 72d St, owner; H. Fouchaux of Broadway and 102d St, architect; cost, $60,000.

147th St, 335 East, for a six-story brick factory, 50.2x85; Weber Piano Company of 108 5th Av, owner; William J. Fryer of 26 Cortlandt St, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of North St, 126.8x114.6x125x83.3; John McLaughlin to Ann J. Carroll, (mtg $1,725)..... Nom.
BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 152d St, 150x100; Benjamin Harris and others to Sarah Soloman, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.
BEACH AV, e s, 148.11 ft s of 153th St, 25.5x100.7x25x105.6; Thomas Mullare to Max Cohen and another..... 100
BOONE ST, e s, 120.6 ft w of West Farms Road, 125x100; Emanuel Stern to Isidor Freund and another, (mtgs $25,000)..... Nom.
BREMER AV, all that part in block which lies e of Centre Av; Nelson Av n of centre line of 166th St; William F. Scott, assignee, to William H. Riley, all title.. 70
BROADWAY, s e corner of 164th St, 100.7 x112.3x99.11x149.6; Dennis W. Moran to James Butler, other consideration and.. 100
CHISHOLM ST, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman Place, or St, 87.6x29.1x irregular; Herman Mertens to Evelyn H. White..... Nom.
CHISHOLM ST, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman Place, or St, 87.6x20.1x irregular; Jacob Rosenthal and others to Evelyn H. White, (mtg $4,000)..... 19,000
EAST CHESTER LANDING ROAD, n s, adjoining lands of Hobbs and Codling, contains 3½ acres; East Chester Landing Road, adjoining lands of Leroy and Swain, contains 87-100 acre; Landing Road, at corner of William Leroy's land, runs n w 300x e 155x s 264x w 100, contains 1 11-100 acres, Eastchester; Michael J. Mack to Patrick H. Whalen..... 100
EAST END AV, w s, 51.2 ft s of 86th St, 25.6x98; Maria Ruff to Eugene Galaser, (mtg $16,000)..... Gift
HILL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; the Edenwald Co-operative Building Bank to Philip Odes, (mtg $1,800)..... 2,800
HUGHES AV, w s, Lot 325, map of S. Cambrelling and others, at Fordham, 25x87.6; Henry Hunnecke to Fern M. Wood, other consideration and..... 100
INTERIOR LOT, 295 ft w of White Plains Road, 375 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 25x w 100x s 25x e 100; Ephraim B. Levy to Margaret Yancer..... Nom.
JUMEL PLACE, e s, 280.4 ft n of 167th St, 25.2x90; Frank E. Gore to Elizabeth S. Stephens..... Nom.
LENOX AV, n w corner of 145th St, 190.10 x100; Samuel Green to Leo M. Klein and another, (mtg $80,000)..... Nom.
LOT 485, Block P, amended map Mapes estate, West Farms; Owen Murphy to Vito Pomponio..... Nom.
LOTS 17 to 20 and gore b, and Lots 44 and 45, map Washingtonville; Lots 195 and 196, map Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Charles J. Reinhardt to Wilhelmina Reinhardt..... 4,500
MORRIS AV, 1,819, w s, 25x95; Richard M. Duckett to Mathilda G. Bleuler, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.
PLOT begins 150 ft w of Lafayette Av x 100 w of Faile St, runs n 100x w 50x n 75x w—x s 179.7x e 122.1; Edward A. Rollins to Honora Kingston..... 14,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 175th St, runs n 271.6x w 126.2x s 49x e 78x s 285.6x e 128.9; Adolph L. Kerker and another to Charles S. Levy, other consideration and..... 100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 176th St, 271.6x128.9x irregular; Charles S. Levy to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $28,500,) other consideration and..... 100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, Lots 18 and 19, Map 352 Referee's Report; Di Villaverde and others vs. Cassanova and others; Whitlock Av, n w s, Lot 28, same map; Frank Frankel to George B. Brooks, (mtg $6,750,) other consideration and..... 100
ST. ANN'S AV, 771, w s, 25x100; Esther F. Hilmowich to Nathan Hilmowich, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
TINTON AV, e s, 120.10 ft n of Kelly St, 61.1x121.5x75.11x107.5; Charles Smith to Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company, other consideration and..
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 178th St, 50x99.0x50x99.11; William A. Cameron to New York Telephone Company, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 50x99.7x50x99.11; Tremont Investment Company to New York Telephone Company, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
WEST END AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 104th St, 20x67; Charles E. Horner to Rosalie W. Horner, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.
WEST END AV, n w corner of 98th St, 21x80; Albert Verastegin to Daniel Rice, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and..
3D AV, 710, w s, 25x95; Harris Mandelbaum and others to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100
5TH AV, n e corner of 18th St, 100x30, Wakefield; Albert H. Klees to Mary B. Collins..... Nom.
5TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 1st St, 25x74.8x 25.4x73.7, Laconia Park; Peter Stevenson to Abraham Nehman and another.. Nom.
7TH AV, w s, Lot 41, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; William B. Ewing to Harold Swain..... 100
127TH ST, 257, n s, 235.7 ft e of 4th St, 25.1x70; Harris Been and others to Betsey Bernstein..... Nom.
127TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue C, 100x 103, Unionport; Margaret Burfeind to Robert Merten..... Nom.
62D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Susan B. Nelson, individually and as devisee, to William McGowan..... Nom.
95TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; William E. White to Lawyers' Realty Company, ½ part, (mtg $39,000)..... 100
106TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.1 John J. Doyle to Ida Matchiz..... Nom.
137TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Home Av, 150x 100; Adam Happell to Louis Lese, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100
137TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Home Av, 150x 100; Louis Lese to Herman Cohen, (mtg $17,166.30,) other consideration and..... 100
141ST ST, s s, 462 ft e of 7th Av, 46x 99.11; Clara Max and another to Charles Flaum, (mtg $15,700)..... 100
142D ST, 140 West, 27x99.11; Hannah Blumenkrohn to Adolph Blumenkrohn, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.
145TH ST, 620 East, 25x100; Catherine S. Kelly to Meyer Solomon, (mtg $2,100,) other consideration and..... 100
152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x 199.10; Romeo H. Schile to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100
156TH ST, s s, 34.7 ft e of Beach Av, 25x 96.1; William Barrell to Harry M. Goldberg, other consideration and..... 100
177TH ST, n e s, Lots 4 to 7, map William Crowther, West Farms, 101.6x102; J. C. Davies to Henry L. Morris, ¼ part, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.. 100
202D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 75x 99.11; Jacob Rosborg to Frank A. K. Boland, (mtg $3,250)..... Nom.
225TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Kate Whitaker to James G. Tyler, other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS REALTY COMPANY to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Westchester Av, s e s, 138 ft n e of 156th St, 3 years..... 24,000
ADAMS REALTY COMPANY to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Westchester Av, e s, 110 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years..... 24,000
BOHM, Anna, to Catherine Bohm; Washington Av, 950, prior mtg $12,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500
BOLAND, Frank A. K., to Paul Haipin; 202d St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,750
CAVANAGH, Albert, to Romeo H. Schile; 152d St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000
COHEN, Max, and another to Charles S. Levy; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 176th St, prior mtg $28,500, 3 years..... 1,500
COHEN, Max, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Beach Av, e s, 148.11 ft s of 156th St, as per bond.. 2,250
COLLINS, Mary E., to Albert H. Klees; 5th Av, n e corner of 18th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 200
FLAUM, Charles, to William C. Cox; 141st St, s s, 462 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,000
FLAUM, Charles, to Clara Max and another; 141st St, s s, 462 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $22,000, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,550
FREMONT REALTY COMPANY to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Cambreling Av, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, due June 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 22,500
FREUNDLICH, Isidor, and another to Emanuel Stern; Boone St, e s, 120.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 5 mtgs, each $1,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000
GOLDBERG, Harry M., to Arthur Smith; 156th St, s s, 34.7 ft e of Beach Av, 3 years..... 2,500
GOLDMAN, Morris, to Annie G. de Peyster; Essex St, 101, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000
KINGSTON, Honora, to Edward A. Robbins; Hunt's Point Road, e s, begins 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years..... 9,800
KLEIN, Leo M., and another to Gibson Putzel; Lenox Av, n w corner of 145th St, prior mtg $46,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 11,333
KLEIN, Leo M., and another to Gibson Putzel; Lenox Av, s w corner of 146th St, prior mtg $34,600, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,566
LESE, Louis, to Adam Happel; 137th St, s s, 450 ft w of Home Av, 2 mtgs, each $4,750, 2 years..... 9,500
LEVY, Charles S., to A. Lawrence Kirker; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 175th St, 3 years..... 28,500
MACHIZ, Ida, to John J. Doyle; 106th St, n s, 230 ft e of Park Av, due June 24, 1906..... 7,000
McCAFFERTY, Robert, and another to Mary M. Crank; Bonner Place, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 5,000
McCAFFERTY, Robert, and another to Mary M. Crank; Morris Av, e s, 25 ft n of Bonner Place, 3 years..... 12,000
McGOWAN, William, to Susan B. Nelson; 62d St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years. 9,000
MERTEN, Robert, to Margaret Burfeind; 12th St, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 600
NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 3d Av, 710, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,751
ODES, Philip, to Co-operative Building Bank; Hill Av, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 3 years..... 1,800
O'ROURKE, George A., to Commonwealth Manufacturing Company; College Av, s e corner of 142d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 65,000
PERLMAN, Abraham, to Ingomar Goldsmith and another; Morningside Av, e s, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, 5 years..... 30,000
SGANGA, Jacob, to Business Men's Realty Company; Lexington Av, s e corner of 114th St, due June 23, 1905, 6 per cent.. 2,500
SOLOMON, Meyer, to Smith Williamson; 145th St, 620 East, 3 years..... 3,000
SPARENBERG, Edward J., to Henry De Vries and another; Lexington Av, 178, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 13,500
STEPHENS, Elizabeth S., to Rachel L. Bartley and another; Jumel Place, e s, 280.4 ft n of 167th St, 1 year..... 1,900
SWAIN, Harold, to William B. Ewing; 7th Av, w s, lot 41, map of Eden, 3 years..... 3,500
TYLER, James G., to Gerardus L. Miller; 215th St, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, as per bond..... 2,125
UNION AVENUE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Charles Smith; Tinton Av, e s, 120.10 ft n of 152d St, 2 years..... 8,000
WEISS, Sarah, to Hugo Cohn; 5th St, 651 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000
WHITE, Evelyn H., to Wilhelm Friedrich; Chisholm St, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 2 mtgs, $5,500, 5 years..... 11,000
WHITE, Evelyn, to Jacob Rosenthal and others; Chisholm St, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 169th St, 975 and 977 East, due Feb. 23, 1905, 6 per cent..... 4,000
WHITE, Evelyn, to Charles Prosnitz; Stebbins Av, n w s, at w s of Chisholm St, 3 years..... 4,000
WOOD, Fern M., to Henry Hunneke; Hughes Av, w s, Lot 325, map of South Cambreling, 3 years..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,283; the Berger Manufacturing Company against John Doe, owner; William Ulrich, contractor..... $80
6TH ST, 325 East; Adam Happel against Joseph Breuer, owner and contractor.... 47
27TH ST, 327 to 335 West; Herman Herschkowits against Abraham Silvermintz, owner and contractor..... 2,400
126TH ST, 117 to 123 East; Isidor L. Cohen against the United States Trust Company of New York and another, owners; Leo Sommers, contractor..... 200

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PALISADE AV, e s, 104 ft s of River St, 182x182; J. C. McCoy & Son against George D. Eldredge, June 10, 1904..... $1,065

Lis Pendens.

RIDGE ST, 145; Max Helfstein against Hyman Schlafft and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.
SULLIVAN ST, 66 to 70, and Thompson St, 27 and 29, two actions; Van Norden Trust Company against Harris J. Packtman and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.
53D ST, 105 and 107 East; Tillie M. Rush against Francis P. Rush and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Kreyer & Austin.
113TH ST, 236 East; Isaac Chaitin against George Reiss, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, H. & J. J. Lesser.

TALL STRUCTURES INVADING NARROW STREETS OF "SWAMP"

Rebuilding of Historic Neighborhood Now Under Way—United States Leather Company's Big Purchase—Other Improvements Looked For—Recent Transactions and Prices.

With the lull in vacant property speculation, after a period during which operators and brokers slept with telephones within reach and with maps under their pillows, the excellent demand for business properties has assumed a position of greater importance in the real estate market. The opinion is expressed in the offices of several large brokerage firms that this demand has seldom been better than it is at present.

An instance of this, although not the only one, was afforded by the fact that the property at 66 Dey Street, after having been in one ownership for nearly thirty years, changed hands three times in the month of November. This is perhaps an extreme case, but at a great many points all around the borders of the closely built-up down-town office section there has been steady buying—some of the purchases and it is along these lines that any future reimprovement of the "Swamp" seems likely to be carried out. It can hardly be expected that a section like this, with a tenantry practically restricted to a single industry, will ever be much of an attraction to operators or speculative builders, but this does not mean that it will not witness further building. The leather trade is going to stick to the "Swamp," but is going to do its business in modern structures instead of in the old four and five story warehouses, many of which have histories covering the greater part of a century. That the possibilities of up-to-date construction for something besides office buildings, hotels, and apartment houses are being realized is one of the most significant features of the city's real estate development just at present. This tendency has been illustrated by the new factory and warehouse structures put up within the last five years on the lower west side, along Greenwich and Hudson Streets. It has also been illustrated by the number of modern buildings designed to accommodate printing and its allied trades, and

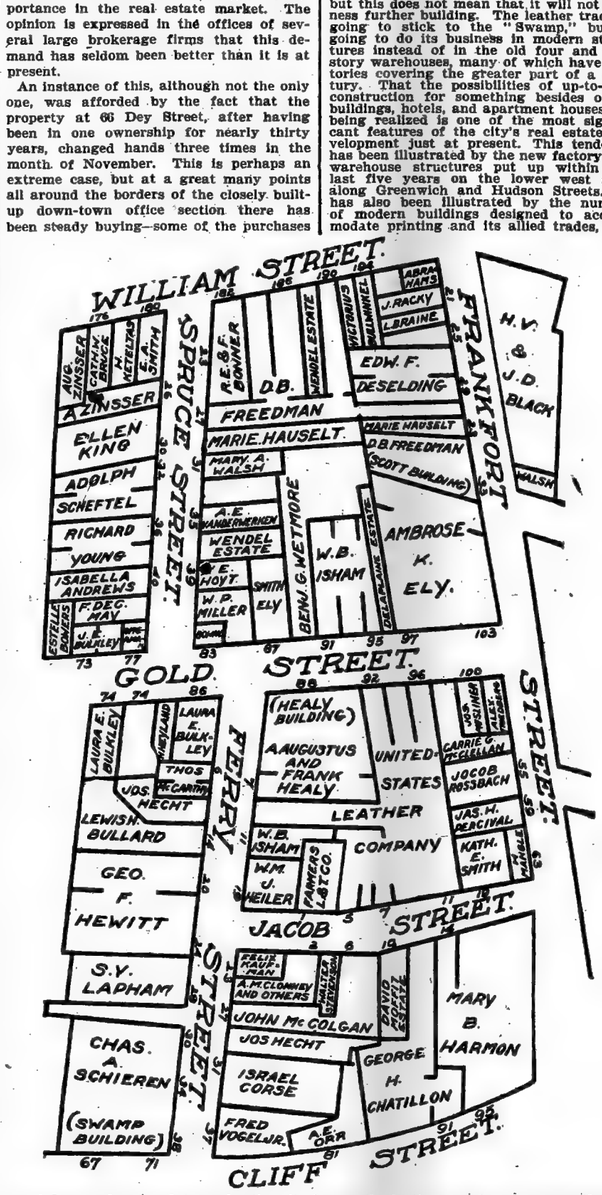

covering enough ground to make the site for a new building and others affecting small parcels, the location of which promises some advance in value.

In this movement the historic "Swamp" has not been neglected. The purchase by the United States Leather Company of a plot of about 20,000 square feet fronting on Gold, Ferry, and Jacob Streets is the largest single transaction that has been put through in that neighborhood in many years, and the building operation which is to follow it will exert a favorable influence upon surrounding properties and may lead to a further replacing of old five-story warehouses with modern structures. The United States Leather Company, however, will not have the distinction of being pioneers in the rebuilding of the "Swamp." At the southwest corner of Ferry and Cliff Streets ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren is just completing a substantial ten-story structure, for which, by the way, he has chosen the sensible and practical, if not poetic, name of just plain "Swamp Building."

On the opposite corner, the northwest, stands the new building of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, the erection of which was the first building operation of any importance in that district since the ten-story structure at Gold and Ferry Streets, owned by A. Augustus and Frank Healy, was put up.

All of these buildings, it will be observed, have been erected by individuals and concerns very largely for their own occupancy, now the leather merchants, apparently, are beginning to realize that the new structural methods also hold something of profit and convenience for them.

Prices for property in the "Swamp" show a wide range, running all the way from less than $10 up to about $35 a square foot, which is due probably to the difference in the values of buildings figuring in the transactions. One of the parcels sold by Ambrose K. Ely to the United States Leather Company, 9 Ferry Street, containing something over a full lot, was bought by Mr. Ely in 1899 for $25,000. For the adjoining building at No. 7 A. Augustus Healy paid $29,000 two years ago. The transfer of the Pfister & Vogel plot at Cliff and Ferry Streets, last year, showed a consideration of $36,500. Around at the southeast corner of Gold and Frankfort Streets a building on lot 22.10 by 56.5 was sold for $42,500. For 87 Gold Street ex-Mayor Ely pail $30,000 about a year ago.

Of interest in connection with the building operations in the "Swamp" have been the developments of the last six months in the neighboring block between William and Gold, Frankfort and Spruce Streets. The erection of a new building on the old Carlton House site at the northeast corner of William and Frankfort Streets and Joseph Pulitzer's purchase of the William Street end of the block in which his Park Row structure is situated served to arouse a lively interest in that immediate section. Edward F. De Selding, owner of 27 Frankfort Street, added 29 to his holdings, while D. B. Freedman bought the Scott Building at 35 and 37 Frankfort Street and the properties owned by the Cohen estate, which, taken together, make perhaps as odd-shaped a parcel as it would be possible to find even in this region of irregular lot lines.

AT AUCTION.

HARRIS B. FISHER, Auctioneer.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.,

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Thursday, Jan. 5th, 1905,

To close the estate of John J. Nestell, deceased,
By order of John J. Nestell, executor,
Absolute Sale Without Reserve of the choice property,

Nos. 19 & 21 East 124th St.,

N. S., Between Madison and 5th Aves., Two and three story frame dwellings, size of each lot, 25x100.11.
TERMS CASH.

BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Attys., 31 Nassau St. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway. Telephone, 5,740 Cort.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Corner Cedar Street.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same

THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

Attention, Investors or Speculators.—Three four-story tenements, with stores; excellent location; lot 50x100; $25,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Money for first and second mortgages; small amounts; give particulars. Attorney, Box 141 Times.

New five-story corner; big bargain. Real Estate Office, 199 Beach Av., 156th St.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

4, 4½, 4½, and 5% MONEY TO LOAN ON MANHATTAN AND BRONX
ELISHA SNIFFIN,
Member Real Estate Board of Brokers.
135 Broadway, N. Y. Phone, 7,628 Cort.

We have many income paying properties, five-story flats and elevator houses, which justify immediate inspection. Call or write for particulars.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St.; $31,000; five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

96TH STREET EAST.
100x100, 200 feet east of 5th Av. Entire block restricted to private dwellings. Will sell at a bargain, or may trade for equity. Mortgage $90,000, to run until 1909.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

Broadway Block 121st to 122d St.
Entire front, 8 lots.
Very reasonable; easy terms.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

Investment.—Fine corner, new law building, lower east side; value bound to rise; returns at present 11% on lease to one party; $21,000 cash necessary. Inquire Agent, care Republic Manufacturing Co., 552 Broadway.

Elegant brownstone private house, 93d St., near Lexington Av.; open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $10,000; easy terms; greatest bargain ever offered in this section; possession. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

A Decided Bargain.
34 East 60th St.
Especially desirable for a physician.
H. J. Douglas,
749 Fifth Av.

Two 5-story two-family flats in East 70th St.; rent $4,650; price $46,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Yorkville; 5-story double flat; perfect order; $19,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Madison Av.; 5-story corner and adjoining house; $80,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

Washington

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The LUCERNE

201 West 79th Street

New York's newest and best family hotel, located on the most desirable corner of the upper West Side in a purely residential district, within 300 feet of the 79th station.

130 CHOICE SUITES, OF ONE OR MORE ROOMS.

Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home which is maintained at the highest standard of excellence at reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to investigate at once.

Over two-thirds of the apartments are already taken on yearly leases.

GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED.

Dining rooms are large and beautifully decorated, open to the general public. American and a la carte. Service and cuisine unexcelled.

GRILL ROOM AND BUFFET OPEN UNTIL 12 P. M.

After theatre specialties served a la carte. We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
Telephone 2,748 River. JAMES RUNCIMAN, Pres.

HOTEL
ABERDEEN
17-19-21 W. 32d, near 5th Ave.

This magnificent Apartment Hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. Furnished or unfurnished suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Cuisine of superior excellence. Conveniently situated within 5 minutes of theatres and shops. Subway and L within one block. Rates from $700 up Descriptive booklet.
32d St. Hotel Co., Prop.

THE **SEVILLIA** APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
One 2 room and bath apartment, also one 4 room and bath apartment, both outside apartments, southern exposure, furnished or unfurnished.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

The BRAYTON
Madison Avenue, Corner 27th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL.
FIREPROOF.
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLY AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL:—

Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board; transients accommodated; week or season.

M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof, 66th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR LEASE
(LONG TERM)
Entire Fifth Avenue Front
East Side, bet. 30th & 31st Sts.

As a whole or will divide. Apply to (57)

GEO. R. READ & CO., 60 Liberty St.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
153 Franklin Street, City.

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2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.

SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS.
Also large, light Store and Basement. NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises, or owner.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 B'way.

TO LEASE
for 21 years with renewals, plot of 6 lots fronting on **Franklin and North Moore Sts.,**
or would divide.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

20,000 SQUARE FEET.

Well-known corporation has the above space to rent in their modern factory building in N. Y. City. Excellent location, perfect light, low insurance, moderate rent, and many other advantages. Manufacturer, Box 100 Times.

FOR RENT — Store and Basement — IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. 20 W. 30TH ST.
DE SELDING BROTHERS, AGENTS, 149 BROADWAY.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & C., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST., 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 25 by 70, good light, $3 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant suite of offices to sub-let in the Flatiron Building. Apply 2,008 Flatiron Building.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.—One-half of store, 68 Park Place; low rent.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Adjoining Rutherford, N. J., large house, 16 rooms; improvements; 40 lots ground, (free and clear,) 4 blocks from R. R. depot and trolley to Newark, for tenements and flat property. E. D. Cordtz, 235 Broadway, (11 to 1.)

For exchange, several large apartment houses and business buildings; equities from $25,000 to $800,000. Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

Flats or tenements wanted in exchange for Bronx lots, well located; worth $15,500; unencumbered. Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

Elegant store, 8th Avenue, bet. 28th and 29th Streets. Inquire 236 West 13th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81 St.

HENRIETTA — 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900

STANTON — 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900

UNADILLA — 128 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$720

RALEIGH — 7 West 92d St.
6 Rooms and Bath, (Sublet).....$720

ARDEA — 7 rooms and Bath.
31, 33 West 12th St. Convenient, Select.
Sunny. Quiet. Near Business Section.
Handsomely Appointed. Correct Service.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

CLARA COURT
503-505 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $37 to $55.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET, 240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

WE STORE your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 51 West 140th St.; Tel. 3030 Harlem.

84th St., 120 West.—Choice eight-room single apartment, new, crepe paper, $42.50; highest references required. Owner on premises, 2-4.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents

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123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.; four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; L express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

84TH ST., 250 WEST.—Part sunny corner steam apartment, housekeeping; or parlor suite; reasonable. Granger.

111TH ST., 245 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; modern; north of Park; rear stations; good ventilation; $45.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

IF you want to sell or purchase any property consult RANDALL, 257 Main St., Orange.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

Flemington.—Three-story brick building, store and dwelling combined, in a thriving Jersey town of 2,300 inhabitants, 50 miles from New York, for sale for cash consideration. Inspection invited. Address, Dorman T. Connet, Flemington, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
DIRECT FROM OWNERS.
LOTS ON OR NEAR JEROME AVE.
ALSO ON OR NEAR WEBSTER AVE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

OWNERS.
We have cash buyers for all classes of property which can be bought cheap.
Send us full particulars of such property you have for sale.
McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

WANTED—Income property, flats or tenements, west of 7th Av., from 23d to 65th St.; price must be low. LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St., New York City.

Wanted flats and tenements in Bronx; owners send particulars; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 42d and 110th Sts. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,049 Broadway, at 101st St.

5-story 2 or 3 family flats wanted for cash, west or east side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,049 Broadway, at 101st St.

Flats, apartments, private houses; city for country, country for city. James T. Young, 171 Broadway.

Acreage, large plots only, wanted, Bronx, Yonkers, Mount Vernon. Address Subdivision, 650 Third Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Wanted—Brooklyn property, good location, at reasonable price, as I am a quick buyer. A. Dank, 71 East 105th St.

Bronx.

Owners, builders, have cash buyers for doubles and modern triples. Kelly, 1,052 Intervale Av.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."

A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel; probably the best-equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Lawn Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alleys, Palm Gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked Sun Parlors and Promenade. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths.

The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bedrooms; one-half en suite with private baths. All with open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.

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THE CLIFTON Lakewood, N. J.
Accommodates 25.

First-class table. H. T. Leech's Sons, Managers

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HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year; every known comfort and convenience; golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., E. S. White, President.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
10 stories, fire-proof.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT.
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Open all year. Salt water in all baths. Special Winter rates.

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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
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HOMESTEAD HOTEL
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HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

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Open all the year. For booklets, etc.; address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

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HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

The famous high-class Winter resort of the Middle South. Well kept 18-hole golf course and completely equipped clubhouse. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving, and every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. Three through trains daily, 22 hours from New York.

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Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

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Through Pullman Service on fastest trains to

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DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
COUNTRY CLUB GOLF LINKS, QUAIL, AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
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Furnished houses for rent near "Bon Air" and "Hampton Terrace" Hotels, Augusta, Ga.; also at Aiken, S. C. Address E. T. Charlton, 271 Broadway, New York City, or Clarence E. Clark, Augusta, Ga.

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SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
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High-class hotel strictly in the Pines. No undesirable people. Eighteen-hole Golf Links. Fine hunting. Excellent drives. Best saddle and harness horses. Write for New Booklet to The Pine Forest Inn Co., Summerville, S. C.

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The Ideal Winter Resort.
The Princess Hotel,
Open from December to May.
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address
N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

RAIL SAVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 3:00 P. M.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catharine St.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica. Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals. Hamburg-American Line, 38-37 Broadway, N.Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

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& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
3:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:26 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

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"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
to the West Indies
by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
from N. Y. January 1.1, 1905

		Stay
Arrive at:		
St. Thomas	January 16,	6 hours
St. Pierre	January 17,	4 hours
Fort de France	January 17,	7 hours
San Juan	January 19,	24 hours
Kingston	January 22,	10 hours
Santiago	January 23,	5 hours
Havana	January 25,	22 hours
Nassau, N. P.	January 27,	5 hours
New York	January 30,	

Rates $125 Upward
Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.

To the Orient
by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905,
76 days, including all points of interest.
Rates $300 upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
33-35 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | *Zeel'd Jan.14, 10:30 AM
Philadelphia...Jan. 7 | New York.....Jan. 21
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 1 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Dec. 31 | Finland.....Jan. 21
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 | Vaderland.....Jan. 28

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Dec. 28, 10 AM | Teutonic Jan. 11, 10 AM
Cedric...Jan. 6, 6 AM | Majestic Jan. 18, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC Jan. 7, 10:30 A. M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC...Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania..Dec.31, 10 AM | Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM | Campania..Jan. 28, 11 AM
Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM | Etruria..Feb. 4, 6 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
PANNONIA....Jan. 9, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
FULTONIA....Jan. 31, Noon; Mar. 21, May 23
SLAVONIA....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz Jan. 17, Noon | Kronprinz Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prins. Feb. 21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II. Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Frankf'rt Dec. 27, 10 AM | Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM | *Barba'ssa. Feb. 23, 10 AM
Chemnitz. Jan. 24, 10 AM | Bresiau..Feb. 28, noon
Br'nd'nb'g. Ja. 31, 10 AM | *Kurfu'rst. Mar. 9, 11 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert..Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar. Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Patricia..Dec. 31, 1 PM | ‡Waldersee Jan. 14, 11 AM
‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM | †*Bluecher. Jan. 19, 10 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert. Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1 AM
*Has Dining Car. †Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
Furnessia..Jan. 14, Noon | Ethiopia..Feb. 11, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 2, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. Tours by specially chartered, new, twin-screw, fast steamer "Caledonia," July 1, via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Send for program. F. C. Clark, 113 B'way, N. Y. **EUROPE**

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RAILROAD.

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CINCINNATI EX.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:26, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:26, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25, P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATL. COAST L.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WEST. RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above. Brooklyn: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., x1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), x5:00, x6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1.00, 5.50, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, (5.30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 8.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.00 A. M., 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4.25, 7.00, *8.00, *9.00, †10.00, †11.00 A. M., †12.00, *1.00, §1.30, *2.00, †3.00, *4.00, *5.00, †6.00, †7.30, §9.00, §10.30 P. M., *12.15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4.25, †8.00, *10.00, *12.00 A. M., *2.00, ‡*4.00, *6.00, *7.00, †9.25 P. M., *12.15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8.00, *10.00, *12.00, *2.00, *4.00, *6.00, *7.00, *12.15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—|4.00, ‡4.25, †8.00, ||9.10, (10.00, 11.00 A. M., Reading only), ||§1.00, *1.20, 2.00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, *4.00, §5.00 P. M.
ZFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 163 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
" "	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Daily. Lv. N. Y. City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pitts...12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus...11.55 am. 12.00 noon. Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd.
Spitts. Limited* 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis...12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis... 9.55 am. 10.00 am. Diner.
Cin., St. Louis... 6.55 pm. 6.00 pm. Diner.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*4:50, *9:00, ‡10:02 A. M., *‡1:00, *‡2:15, *‡3:03, *‡5:00, *‖5:01, *‖12:00 PM.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—*4:50 A. M., ‡2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—*9:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *‖5:00, *‖11:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—*3 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—*8:50 A.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; Holy communion and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach, Subject: "Jewish Monotheism and Dr. Abbott's Recent Statement."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Christmas Message to the World." All welcome.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

GOLD CIGAR CUTTER, buckle attached, below 34th St.; $10 reward. Murray, 23 West 32d.

LOST.—On Monday, Dec. 19, between East 49th and West 57th Sts., small gold bracelet, surmounted by small rubies and diamonds. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to 5 West 57th St.; no questions asked.

LOST.—Tuesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., a Masonic emblem, with eagle attached; finder rewarded. R. I. Tillman, Broadway Central Hotel.

LOST—Bank Book No. 226,038, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—On 3d Av. "L" south of 23d St., Volume 7, "Japan," half red morocco; $5 reward. Warren, 160 Fifth Av., Room 811, New York City.

LOST.—Friday morning, L train, 9th St. to City Hall, lodge ledger, two bank books, and receipts; reward. 506 6th St., city, P. S. store.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin; reward for return; pawnticket redeemed, no questions asked. Room 806, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE. "THE PARK."—Two connecting rooms adjoining bath, one flight; in refined, quiet boarding house; newly decorated; steam heat; superior table; also one corner suite, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallroom; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Steam-heated room; private bath; also single room; parlor dining room.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Refined home; handsome square room; also hall room, with board; references exchanged.

61ST ST., 673, 694, 696 Madison Av.—Third floor suite; rooms separate; table guests accommodated.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Large front room; bath; strictly private house; references; "L" station corner.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room, with bath; hallboy and telephone service.

26TH ST., 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; Turkish, electric, Roman baths; moderate prices for permanent or transient guests.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. —Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Everything new; modern rooms, large and small; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

63D ST., 15 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining bedroom; running water; steam heat; private family. Frank.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

75 WEST 46TH ST.—Large front room to let; running water; heated; bath; for gentleman.

84TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—Elegant furnished room; private Jewish family; board optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

110TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to let; also furnished room.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Operators experienced in shirring ladies' belts. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

MRS. G., East 140th St., wants girl for general housework; must be good plain cook; family of four in small private dwelling; good home and wages for the right girl. No. 569. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. A., West 126th St., wants German and English-speaking girl for housework and to assist in retail fruit store; two in family, living in apartment; wages, $16. No. 576. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. S., East 80th St., wants English-speaking girl for chamberwork; private dwelling; family of adults; references; wages, $15-$16. No. 578. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. B., West 116th St., wants English-speaking girl for general housework; good plain cook; family of three adults in apartment; wages, $20. No. 538. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright stenographer for position where a knowledge of billing is necessary; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer; competent to take dictation in French; good position; salary from $18 to $20. Apply 338 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright stenographer for position where a knowledge of billing is necessary; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

Males.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Broadway, require services of neat appearing cash boys; must come well recommended; steady position and good opportunity for advancement. Apply 15 East 18th St.

BOY in lumber office; neat, willing, experienced preferred; state salary, reference, &c. Lumber, Box 203 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER.

A. I. NAMM, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; APPLICATIONS TREATED IN CONFIDENCE. APPLY SUPT.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 BROADWAY, REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR RETAIL LACE AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS; ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OR BY LETTER.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 BROADWAY, REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THEIR BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES NEED APPLY.

LORD & TAYLOR require several neat-appearing cash boys; good opportunity for advancement. Call immediately with certificate.

M. ALTMAN & CO. of 43 East 12th St. require several boys for factory and office work; only those with best references need apply.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two experienced men to sell artificial flowers and fancy feathers for an importing house through the East, West, and South; must be thoroughly acquainted with the jobbing and department store trade; references. Importer, 220 Times.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—In downtown wholesale paper house, young man about 20 years old; one who has had some experience in this line; must figure quickly and accurately. Address in confidence, stating age and experience, Duane St., Box 109 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced bookkeeper; one capable of taking charge and thoroughly understanding department store systems; applications treated in confidence. Apply Supt.

WANTED.—Colored men and women wanted to sell the best sketch of the "Colored People" written. Exclusive territory given. Address "Big Money," Astor House.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Boys as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

WANTED—Stenographer (youth) for commission house; grow up in the business. 150 Nassau St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; six months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; moderate salary. Bessie Howard, 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; good speller; best references; $10. Dorothy Thorne, 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; possesses excellent education; accurate, rapid, neat personally. Excelsior, Box 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; capable doing intricate stenographic work; A1 credentials. Barnard, Post Office Box 157.

Males.

A GENTLEMAN with large shirt company, representing them successfully in New York State, would like to give up road and obtain good local responsible position; unexceptional references as to character, business experience, &c.; would suggest management New York office for out-of-town or local house; satisfied that personal interview would demonstrate all required. Honesty, Box 201 Times.

AN ATTORNEY with extensive and favorable acquaintance, good business ideas, 15 years' sucessful practice and highest references, would consider position with strong financial concern or large industrial corporation in such capacity as can prove himself best adapted to; has sufficient assurance of success to take position without salary until proven satisfactory. Address Attorney, Box 239 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss, and balance sheets prepared; charges moderate. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 282 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT.—As accountant; 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary, special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, CAPABLE, ENERGETIC, is open for position requirnig executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. Address W., Box 192 Times.

JAPANESE first-class cook; long experience and good references, wants a situation in family; wages $40 up per month. S. Hattori, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

MECHANIC on White steam car; capable of all repairs, or would like place in factory to further improve himself in the gas car; well recommended. American, 1,304 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young man with some experience; can furnish good reference. M., 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, office man; 5 years' reference; Smith machine. W., 269 West 22d St.

TRAVELING POSITION wanted for 1905; am a member of 6 orders; am a sure seller; have thousands of friends from ocean to ocean. Address Ex-Gov., Astor House.

STEWARD not afraid of hard work wants position; first-class references as to ability. J. F., Box 109, 617 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN with some experience along engineering lines desires to enter civil engineer's office; good natural ability as a draughtsman and letterer; go anywhere. R. B., 218 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

$5,000 for $169.77 Less Cost Than $3,000.

A $5,000 10-payment life policy in the Northwestern, issued in 1896, has cost $169.77 less to 1904 than a similar $3,000 policy in a leading New York company. Gentlemen of energy, ability, and character wanted to present many similar points of Northwestern superiority under new business methods and agency aids and protection. Address Jno. L. D. Bristol, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y., for agency application blank and further particulars.

Attractive Magazine Publishing property obtainable. Exceptionally stable, established fifty years. Extensive, rich, special field. Pays $20,000. Suitable for editor, publisher, printer, capitalist. Value $100,000, admits doubling easily. Rare opportunity. Accompany reply with evidence sincerity and financial ability. Emerson P. Harris, Broker in Publishing Property, 253 Broadway, New York.

I have five to ten thousand dollars to invest in a paying and going mercantile business; must bear closest scrutiny; wish to associate as a working partner. Address McVey, Box 150 Times Office.

Commercial.—Splendid opportunity to make a rapid fortune with a small capital; two patents. Call personally. A Tann, 129 North 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Monday, 26, 10 A. M. meeting.

A good way to get money for the holidays by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Advertiser can use partner who will invest capital for development great muslin underwear business, already established; principals only. M. WILBER DYER, 566 Broadway.

Partner with small capital to manufacture new sanitary automatic feedbag for horses; sure money coiner. Address P. O. Box 147, Madison Square.

Wanted—Man with financial standing and ability to join parties in a selling company for bituminous coal. Address Financial, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Money, money, to float the best medicine deal known; investigation solicited. Address Chinaman, Astor House.

I will advance cash to bankrupts with which to make composition with creditors. Address Compromise, Box 147 Times.

Idle money needed to manufacture a folding, patented mercantile box, 15 cars in 1. Address V. Pres., Astor House.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established passenger and freight elevator manufactory. Stetson, 126 Times.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hotel, steam-heated, 15 rooms; good business; owner retiring. Matthews, 11 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Retain Titles After Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Attorney General Moody has given an opinion to Secretary Morton in the case of Paymaster General A. S. Kenny, United States Navy, retired, who some time ago made a protest against being designated in the Navy Register and in official correspondence as "Pay Director," the contention being that he should be designated as "Paymaster General, United States Navy, retired." The Attorney General holds that the titles of the Paymaster General and of the chiefs of other staff bureaus of the Navy Department go over to the retired list with the officers and stay with them thereafter.

Roosevelt Congratulates Diaz.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Señor Don Manuel de Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, accompanied by Señor Don Gamboa, the First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, called on President Roosevelt today to pay their respects, and to present to him the official letters announcing the reelection of President Diaz of Mexico. The President requested the Ambassador to convey to President Diaz his cordial congratulations, and to express to the people of Mexico his felicitations upon the reelection of President Diaz.

A VIEW OF NEW YORK WITHOUT THE ELEVATED

Discussion in Manufacturers' Record of Times Editorial.

A REVOLUTION PREDICTED

Writer Believes That a Movement to Clear New York's Streets Is Imminent.

In the current issue of The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore is published an article from its New York correspondent on New York's street transportation facilities as follows:

There appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this date a most inspiring editorial on the hideousness of the elevated railways of this city, with an argument, ample and alluring, in favor of putting all the traction railroads under ground and restoring the streets to the sunlight and the people. The tremendous popularity of the present newly-opened Subway is offered as the financial excuse for eliminating the unsightly street-obstructing and nerve-racking "L" roads, while the beauty of the boulevards that would be made possible by the removal of the elevateds, with the enormous enchancements in the taxable valuations of abutting property, are given as inducements to arouse the effective interest of property owners and the public in the movement's behalf.

There could hardly be a more significant utterance on the transportation problem of New York City than this article contains. It is doubtful if THE NEW YORK TIMES, with all the glory of its old régime, has ever been so conspicuously an exponent of the conservative, substantial financial forces of New York as it is today. By leaps and bounds, almost by a flight instead of by steps, it has more than regained all the previous prestige that attached to its name. With vast prescience it has chosen as its new home a site that can hardly be called less than the most conspicuous on Manhattan Island. Foreseeing the importance of the Subway, it pitched its twentieth-century tent where the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue at Forty-second Street forms a triangle as individual and distinct as any feature on the landscape of Manhattan.

AN UP-TOWN CENTRE.

Times Square, it is now called, and not alone through the monumental building, classic in architectural form and a landmark from every point of view, but as a station of the Subway which must for many years to come be considered one of the most central and important in the city, the location must be regarded as an evidence of enterprise and foresight which will continuously redound to the glory of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The coup of The Herald in coming up town a dozen years ago seems to have been more than duplicated by THE TIMES in deserting Printing House Square for the new centre of the activity that must for many years to come hover about Broadway and the great cross street of Forty-second.

Outside of the apprehension of advertising advantages which this move of THE TIMES denotes, there are numerous other evidences of the intention and ability to "keep up with the procession" which are required to make a daily newspaper truly great. Such a broad spirit of civic pride and public interest as is shown in the leading editorial article referred to could find no place in any publication not inspired by a keen desire to be strongly helpful and disinterestedly contributory to the public welfare.

This bold stand by THE NEW YORK TIMES seems to me to represent the rapid growth that an idea sometimes takes. But three months ago The Manufacturers' Record printed an article in which it was declared the time might come when surface street railroads would be found to have outlived their usefulness. That prediction, although accredited to an authority on traction matters, seemed to me and to many others a rather wild flight of the imagination. Subsequent investigation considerably modified my views on the subject, and the completion and opening of the Subway here has introduced a new and most illuminating sidelight on the situation. Nevertheless, the advanced position taken by so prominent a daily newspaper as THE NEW YORK TIMES comes to me very much in the nature of a surprise. So able a presentation of the case is made by THE TIMES, and so plausible is the appeal that I am now prepared to believe a revolution is imminent that will not stop till New York's streets are delivered from the incubus of the "L," and even of the surface cars themselves.

THE ELEVATED LINE.

Since reading the editorial of THE TIMES sounding the death knell of the "L," I have made some investigations as to conditions along the line specifically mentioned, the Sixth Avenue road. When that structure was built every objectionable feature acknowledged now was urged in injunction proceedings by property owners along the street. There were only horse cars here in those days, however, and the cries of the individual were silenced by considerations for the public good. To-day property owners and publicists as well recognize that the elevated railroad has outlived its usefulness and is as objectionable as it is archaic. Obstructing the streets with its massive pillars, shutting out the light from houses along its route, and producing nerve-racking noises which affect not only the comfort, but the health, of all whose business or residence is in its vicinity, the elevated railroad has thereby destroyed the desirability of contiguous real estate and prevented normal advances in values. The great store of R. H. Macy & Co. was driven off the street because the "L" road made it impossible to handle traffic at that point. There was no room between the "L" road pillars to get wagons to and from the store as business requirements demanded. The old house of B. Altman is also preparing to leave its long-time home on Sixth Avenue, having just purchased a block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets on Fifth Avenue. It seems inevitable that either Sixth Avenue must be abandoned by the larger retail dealers or the "L" must come down.

Sales of property indicate the discrimination made against the "L"-ridden street. Within a block of Times Square Sixth Avenue property sells for only a half to a third of what Broadway and Fifth Avenue property on the same cross streets will bring. The northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, the small lot which forms a jog in the Macy block, sold for $325 a square foot, which is the record price on upper Broadway property. Other sales between Thirtieth and Fifty-ninth Streets on Broadway have during three years ranged between $70 and $120 a square foot. Property on Fifth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, has ranged in price between $46 and $119. On Sixth Avenue the top price recorded in any reported sale is $40 a square foot. Very little Sixth Avenue property is changing hands at any price, and such sales as have occurred are mostly at prices nearer $20 than $40 a square foot.

SUBWAY IN EXCHANGE.

As THE TIMES points out, there need be no loss to the "L" road interests in the demolition of the "L." The company might be given a subway franchise, with the same rights in perpetuity it now possesses. It has been figured that the physical value of the Sixth Avenue "L" is $10,000,000. It would richly repay the property owners on Sixth Avenue to contribute this money outright, or it would also pay the city to make the change, for if the "L" road were removed and Sixth Avenue made the attractive street it should become, its property ought to advance to something like Broadway and Fifth Avenue prices, in which event there would be an increase in taxable values over present prices of incalculable millions. And this applies to the entire avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Fourteenth Street.

With the elimination of the "L" road and the movement to beautify the avenue—make it an aesthetic street, as THE TIMES suggests—it is conceivable that the revolution would not stop till the surface cars are likewise removed and all traction lines situated beneath the surface. It seems to be an era of subways and tunnels, and I have heard the prediction that not only would New York become a two-story underground city, but that all the cities of the country would in time come to bury all unsightly and obstructive things, like telegraph, telephone, and trolley wires, and that even bridges across the streams would give place to tunnels. With the $11,000,000 required to build the Brooklyn Bridge, it is declared, a tunnel could be constructed that would give at least double the transportation facilities. Heretofore horses could not pull the loads up the grades that were inevitable in tunnels. To-day, in this era of mechanical traction, a horse is not only not needed, but he would be an unmitigated nuisance in a tunnel or a subway. Indeed, it is not difficult to conceive of a not far-distant time when the horse at large in the city will be as much under the ban as a pack of hounds in a modern room of a proper hotel.

THE CITY OF THE FUTURE.

The stenches and the filth that abound in the streets of cities to-day, filling the nostrils and the eyes of the people with annoying and even disease-carrying and disease-breeding germs, form a nuisance so offensive and constitute a menace to health so ever-present and all-pervading that it is inconceivable any halt will be made by health authorities and the public until deliverance is secured. That the city of the future will be beautifully built, handsomely paved, and restored to the comfortable use of all the people is far from an iridescent dream to those who are giving any attention to the temper of the times. It will not be permitted for the air and sunlight of heaven to be needlessly withheld from the dweller in the tenement or the worker beneath the shadow of the sky-scraping block, and with clean, horseless streets, well washed every night, with every permanent obstruction removed, overhead and on the surface, urban residence will be a delight, being freed from the menaces to happiness and health which surround it to-day.

With a demand for anything there always arises a supply. That is as true of conveniences and systems as it is of orators and heroes. When the psychic time arrives, then enters the needed force. All this agitation would seem to give more significance to an article of mine published by The Kansas City Star some weeks ago than I was aware of at the time, although the possibilities furnished by the franchise and the designs of the Manhattan Transit Company seemed so extraordinary that I wrote them down as the basis of a uniquely interesting item of news.

HORSELESS VEHICLES.

In that article I called attention to the fact that the Manhattan Transit Company owned an exclusive and perpetual franchise for operating on any street of this city any kind of a power-propelled vehicle, and noted that plans were under way to completely utilize this extraordinary privilege. Much comment and inquiry have resulted from that article, and I have been repeatedly asked as to what the Manhattan Transit Company could and would do to meet the necessities which changing conditions seem to be rapidly bringing about. In the light of present developments the early realization of expectations outlined in my article in The Kansas City Star seems a very strong likelihood. I understand the Manhattan Transit Company is about ready, if not quite prepared, to establish lines of auto-buses throughout the city, running on schedule time and on prescribed routes, while also maintaining a "fleet" of other types of auto vehicles for private and individual trips to and from any part of the city, and at a fraction of the rates now charged for service of the kind.

About everyone will feel an irresistible impulse to speculate on what a comfortable place this city will be when all traction lines are underground; when the "L" is razed and the trolley, with its cumbersome bulk and its filth-carrying conduit, is banished; when the streets are restored to the people, and when horseless, noiseless, smooth-going sanitary vehicles, ready at a moment's notice, and giving all the people equal transportation facilities over well-paved streets, and discommoding no part of the public, have supplanted present crude, well-nigh barbaric means of transportation.

By the way, this NEW YORK TIMES editorial suggests an interesting bit of history hitherto not committed to print. This is that the Subway was built for the express purpose of abolishing the "L." Croker said the nuisance must be abated, and the Subway enterprise was on this inspiration placed on its feet.

ALBERT PHENIS.

AN IDEA THAT SPREADS.

In an editorial note, The Manufacturers' Record adds:

Three months ago the writer, while on a railroad journey, listened with great interest to the prediction of a distinguished mechanical engineer, who took the ground that within a few years the elevated railroads and the surface car lines in the congested districts of New York would disappear, because they were obstructions which should no longer be permitted in any great city where the congestion of traffic is heavy, as in New York. The prediction was published, credited to the mechanical engineer, as a matter of interest, but with little thought that so radical an idea would awaken the widespread discussion which it created, and without any expectation that such a suggestion would within three months be actively advocated by any leading daily paper in New York.

This latest development gives a prophetic touch to the wonderful business sagacity and foresight of the late Abram S. Hewitt, so notable in other directions. For, as mentioned in THE TIMES of December 14, he said in 1888—or sixteen years ago—as Mayor of New York City, to the Board of Aldermen:

"Several of the leading avenues of the town are occupied by elevated railway structures. They are found to be indispensable at this time for the wants of the public. If at some future time better means of transportation should be found, there can be no doubt that these companies could be required to adopt it, or, if it should be necessary, they could be compelled to remove their structures from the streets altogether. The question of indemnity and compensation would be one for the courts to settle, but there can be no doubt whatever that if in the course of progress and of invention the community should require a better means of transport than devised, it would be justified and have the undoubted power to make the change thus required."

ASK LEARY WHAT TIME IT IS.

His Watch Speaks Only Yiddish—Making Trouble Already.

Port Warden Charles S. Adler, on behalf of the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District, yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, presented to William A. Leary a watch as a token of appreciation of the good work he did in the Ninth Congressional District in the recent campaign, when he was Governor-Chairman Odell's deputy leader in the Sixth Assembly District.

When Leary examined the watch he discovered that the hours were designated by Yiddish characters. For two hours, with occasional intermissions, he took instructions from Adler and Otto Rosalsky, the leader of the Eighth District, as to the meaning of the different characters, only to be more confused at the end than when he started.

Shortly before midnight Adler wagered him that he could not repeat the names of all the hours without a mistake. Leary won and then started home. As he left the Fifth Avenue a man encountered him and asked:

"Can you tell me the time, Sir?"

"Certainly," responded Leary, taking out his Yiddish watch. "Olaf!"

But the man did not laugh. He looked at Leary in amazement and blurted out:

"I guess you're crazy, ain't you?"

"No, but I will be if I carry this watch around long," was Leary's response.

SAYS FELLOW-THUG SHOT HIM.

Financial Confidences of Burglars En Route Make Trouble.

John Dubeck, who said he was twenty-six years old and lived at 68 Greenwich Street, was held yesterday in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Police Court on a charge of shooting John Marks in Jersey City.

The story Marks told the police was that Dubeck and he went together to rob a house on the Hudson County Boulevard a few nights ago, and on the way got into an exchange of confidences about their financial status. Marks had $34.50 and Dubeck had but 46 cents. Then Dubeck dropped a few pacers in the rear.

A moment later two shots rang out and Marks fell. When he was found, some hours later, his $34.50 was gone.

Dubeck was arrested at 68 Greenwich Street yesterday, whither he had returned from Jersey City. He offered in court to accompany Detective Sergeants Larkins and Lee of Jersey City to that city without extradition, but Magistrate Breen wouldn't let him, and advised him to get a lawyer.

CHRISTMAS DINNER MENUS AT LEADING HOTELS and RESTAURANTS MONDAY, DECEMBER 26

SHANLEY'S RESTAURANTS

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S WEEKS SPECIALTIES.

Superb Appointments for AFTER-DINNER THEATRE PARTIES.

Broadway and 42d Street
Broadway and 30th Street
Sixth Ave. and 23d Street

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

CHRISTMAS DAY, SUNDAY, Dec. 25, 1904.

DINNER.

Canape au Anchovy.
Blue Point Oysters.
Cream of Celery a la Livingston.
Chicken Consomme a la Lucerne.
Filet of Striped Bass au Vin Blanc.
Pommes Duchesse.
Noisettes of Tenderloin of Beef a la Baden Baden.
Sweetbreads au Monarch.
Lobster en Cases a la Newburgh.
Punch Fantasie.
Prime Ribs of Beef.
Roast Vermont Turkey with Cranberry Sauce.
Breast of Partridge with Currant Jelly.
Asparagus. Cauliflower. Green Peas. Boiled Rice. Candied Sweet Potatoes. Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.
Boned Turkey au Truffles. Salad Lucerne.
Hot Mince Pie. Madeira Wine Jelly. Frozen Diplomatic Pudding, Chocolate Sauce.
Assorted Cakes. Fruit. Salted Almonds. Cheese. Crackers. Demi Tasse.

HOTEL ABERDEEN
17 to 21 WEST 32D ST.,
Near 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
Cuisine of the Highest Standard
A LA CARTE

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON,
29th & 30th Sts., Near Madison Av.
Restaurant a la carte for Ladies & Gentlemen.
Mark A. Caldwell, Manager.
CHRISTMAS DINNER, 75c., 6—8.
Blue Points on half shell.
Mock turtle aux quenelles. Consomme de volaille, Printaniere.
Celery. Olives. Salted almonds.
Petites bouchees au salpicon, Financiere.
Boiled Kennebec salmon, sauce fleurette. Iced cucumbers. Pommes croquettes.
Sweetbreads braised, Martha Washington. Pineapple fritters au kirsch.
(Choice) Ribs of prime beef au jus. Vermont turkey stuffed with chestnuts, cranberry sauce.
Jersey suckling pig, apple sauce.
Cauliflower, cream sauce. Fried eggplant. French peas. Mashed browned potatoes.
PUNCH CHRISTMAS.
Broiled quail sur canape au cresson. Sliced tomatoes. Lettuce, salad mayonnaise.
(Choice.)
English plum pudding, hard and brandy sauce. Cranberry pie. Pumpkin pie. Mince pie. Assorted cakes.
Jelly au Chateau Lafite. Fancy form ice cream.
Roquefort or Borden's Peerless cream cheese. Toasted crackers. Demi-tasse.
Dec. 25.

Terrace Garden
58TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AVE.
A Yuletide Dinner De Luxe
IN
"A Little German Heaven."
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TABLES RESERVED.
CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.
SUESSKIND & REHFELDT, Propr's.
TEL. NO. 75 PLAZA.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE CITY,
HOETZER'S,
41 West 19th Street.
60c. Christmas dinner, 12 Noon to 9 P. M., with all kinds of wine. 60c.
(Music.)
MENU.
Table Celery. Olives.
Blue Points on Half Shell.
Green Turtle, English Style. Consomme Royal.
Boiled Kennebec Salmon, Lobster Sauce. Potatoes a la Parisienne.
Saute of Pigeon aux Olives. Sweetbreads Glace a la Jardiniere. Filet of Beef aux Champignons. Chicken Fricassee a la Robert. French Spinach. Green Peas.
Spaghetti.
Roast Vermont Turkey, Cranberry Sauce. Roast Maryland Goose, Apple Sauce. Philadelphia White Squab a la Hoetzer. Prime Ribs of Beef au jus.
Lettuce Salad. Mashed Potatoes. Compote. Sweet Baked Potatoes.
Bisque Croquettes. Assorted Fancy Cakes. Hot Mince Pie.
English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce. Cheese, Roquefort Swiss, Brie, Camembert. Demi Tasse.
Table d'Hote Every Day, 5:30 to 9, 60c.
Table d'Hote Lunch Every Day, 11 to 3, 30c.

CAMBRIDGE COURT HOTEL,
Dec. 26, 1904.
6:30 to 9:00 P. M. $1.00.
MENU.
Blue Points.
Clear Green Turtle, a la Maryland. Cream of Tomatoes aux Croutes.
Queen Olives. Celery. Chow-Chow. Salted Almonds.
Boiled Columbia River Salmon, Sauce Burgundy, Pommes Parisienne.
Goose Livers, Croustades, with Truffles.
Sweetbreads Saute, a la Mode.
Pineapple Fritters, Glace au Kirsch.
Prime Ribs of Beef au jus. Young Vermont Turkey, Chestnut Dressing, Compote Cranberry.
Romaine Salad, Mayonnaise.
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Table Celery. Olives. Beets.
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PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1904.

MARK TWAIN--HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY

RESCUED FROM OBLIVION AFTER A THIRD OF A CENTURY

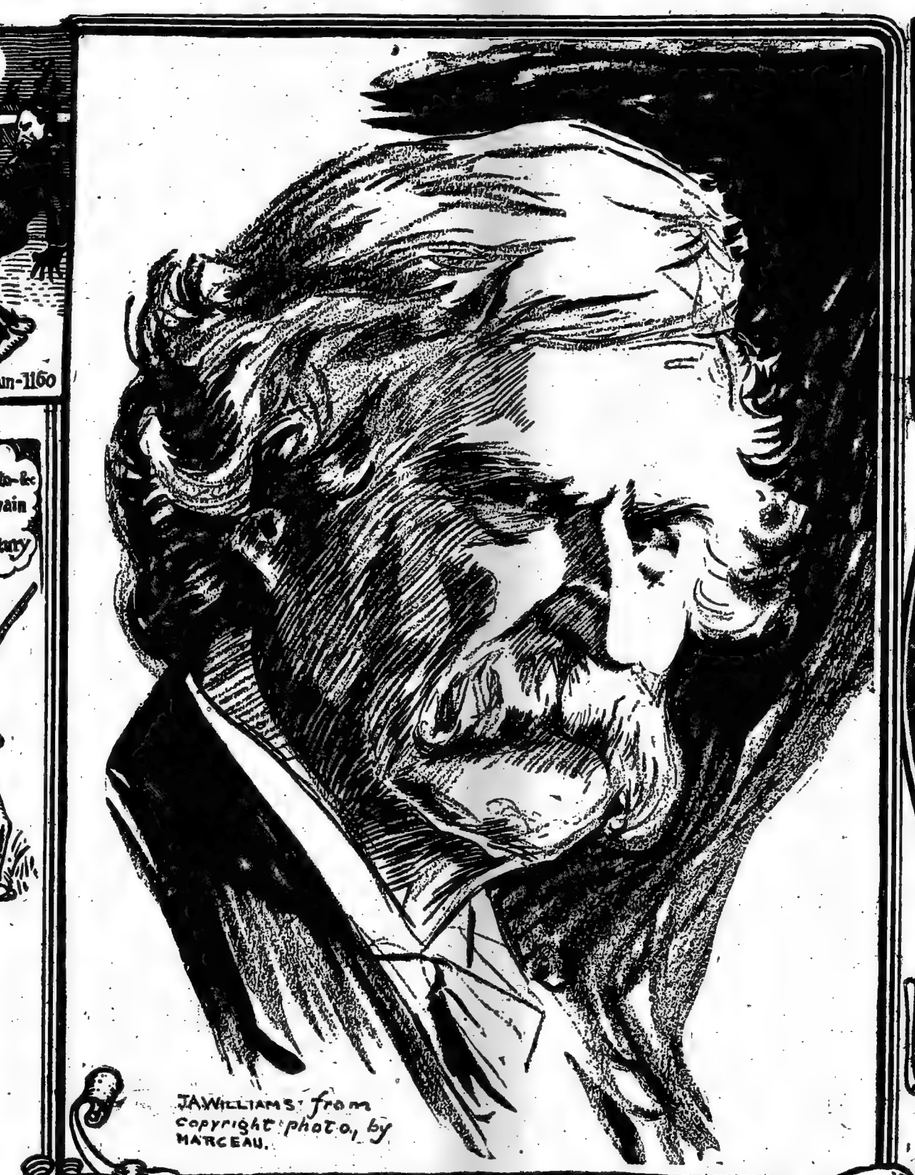

The latest portrait study of Mark Twain from photograph by Marceau.

Mark Twain at the time the Biography was written.

They all beleng to our Family

An Interesting Addition to Marktwainiana That Had Entirely Escaped the Attention of His Present Publishers---In Fact, Mr. Clemens Himself Had Forgotten That He Had Written It.

This "Autobiography" of Mark Twain is reprinted from a little pamphlet issued thirty-three years ago, found by chance by a New York book collector. So rare is it that when it was submitted for inspection to Harper & Brother, the publishers of Mark Twain's works, a representative of the house said that they had no record of it. Mark Twain himself examined the pamphlet with much interest, smiled, and said:

"Yes, I believe I did write it, but I had quite forgotten all about it."

TWO or three persons having at different times intimated that if I would write an autobiography they would read it when they got leisure, I yield at last to this frenzied public demand, and herewith tender my history.

Ours is a noble old house, and stretches a long way back into antiquity. The earliest ancestor the Twains have any record of was a friend of the family by the name of Higgins. This was in the eleventh century, when our people were living in Aberdeen, County of Cork, England. Why it is that our long line has ever since borne the maternal name, (except when one of them now and then took a playful refuge in an alias to avert foolishness,) instead of Higgins, is a mystery which none of us has ever felt much desire to stir. It is a kind of vague, pretty romance, and we leave it alone. All the old families do that way.

Arthour Twain was a man of considerable note—a solicitor on the highway in William Rufus's time. At about the age of thirty he went to one of those fine old English places of resort called Newgate, to see about something, and never returned again. While there he died suddenly.

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Augustus Twain seems to have made something of a stir about the year 1160. He was as full of fun as he could be, and used to take his old sabre and sharpen it up, and get in a convenient place on a dark night, and stick it through people as they went by, to see them jump. He was a born humorist. But he got to going too far with it, and the first time he was found stripping one of these parties the authorities removed one end of him and put it up on a nice high place on Temple Bar, where it could contemplate the people and have a good time. He never liked any situation so much or stuck to it so long.

Then for the next two hundred years the family tree shows a succession of soldiers—noble, high-spirited fellows, who always went into battle singing, right behind the army, and always went out a-whooping, right ahead of it.

This is a scathing rebuke to old dead Froissart's poor witticism that our family tree never had but one limb to it, and that that one stuck out at right angles, and bore fruit Winter and Summer.

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Early in the fifteenth century we have Beau Twain, called "the Scholar." He wrote a beautiful, beautiful hand. And he could imitate anybody's hand so closely that it was enough to make a person laugh his head off to see it. He had infinite sport with his talent. But by and by he took a contract to break stone for a road, and the roughness of the work spoiled his hand. Still, he enjoyed life all the time he was in the stone business, which, with inconsiderable intervals, was some forty-two years. In fact, he died in harness. During all those long years he gave such satisfaction that he never was through with one contract a week till Government gave him another. He was a perfect pet. And he was always a favorite with his fellow-artists, and was a conspicuous member of their benevolent secret society, called the Chain Gang. He always wore his hair short, had a preference for striped clothes, and died lamented by the Government. He was a sore loss to his country. For he was so regular.

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Some years later we have the illustrous John Morgan Twain. He came over to this country with Columbus in 1492, as a passenger. He appears to have been of a crusty, uncomfortable disposition. He complained of the food all the way over, and was always threatening to go ashore unless there was a change. He wanted fresh shad Hardly a day passed over his head that he did not go idling about the ship with his nose in the air, sneering about the commander, and saying he did not believe Columbus knew where he was going to or had ever been there before. The memorable cry of "Land ho!" thrilled every heart in the ship but his. He gazed a while through a piece of smoked glass at the penciled line lying on the distant water, and then said: "Land be hanged—it's a raft!"

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When this questionable passenger came on board the ship, he brought nothing with him but an old newspaper containing a handkerchief marked "B. G.," one cotton sock marked "L. W. C.," one woolen one marked "D. F.," and a night shirt marked "O. M. R." And yet during the voyage he worried more about his "trunk," and gave himself more airs about it, than all the rest of the passengers put together. If the ship was "down by the head," and would not steer, he would go and move his "trunk" further aft, and then watch the effect. If the ship was "by the stern," he would suggest to Columbus to detail some men to "shift that baggage." In storms he had to be gagged, because his wailings about his "trunk" made it impossible for the men to hear the orders. The man does not appear to have been openly charged with any gravely unbecoming thing, but it is noted in the ship's log as a "curious circumstance" that albeit he brought his baggage on board the ship in a newspaper, he took it ashore in four trunks, a queensware crate, and a couple of champagne baskets. But when he came back insinuating in an insolent, swaggering way, that some of his things were missing, and was going to search the other passengers' baggage, it was too much, and they threw him overboard. They watched long and wonderingly for him to come up, but not even a bubble rose on the quietly ebbing tide. But while every one was most absorbed in gazing over the side, and the interest was momentarily increasing, it was observed with consternation that the vessel was adrift and the anchor cable hanging limp from the bow. Then in the ship's dimmed and ancient log we find this quaint note:

In time it was discouvered yt ye troblesome passenger hadde gonne downe and got ye anchor, and toke ye same and solde it to ye dam sauvages from ye interior, saying yt he hadde founde it, ye sonne of a ghun!

Yet this ancestor had good and noble instincts, and it is with pride that we call to mind the fact that he was the first white person who ever interested himself in the work of elevating and civilizing our Indians. He built a commodious jail and put up a gallows, and to his dying day he claimed with satisfaction that he had had a more restraining and elevating influence on the Indians than any other reformer that ever labored among them. At this point the chronicle becomes less frank and chatty, and closes abruptly by saying that the old voyager went to see his gallows perform on the first white man ever hanged in America, and while there received injuries which terminated in his death.

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The great-grandson of the "Reformer" flourished in sixteen hundred and something, and was known in our annals as "the old Admiral," though in history he had other titles. He was long in command of fleets of swift vessels, well armed and manned, and did great service in hurrying up merchantmen. Vessels which he followed and kept his eagle eye on always made good fair time across the ocean. But if a ship still loitered in spite of all he could do, his indignation would grow till he could contain himself no longer—and then he would take that ship home where he lived and keep it there carefully, expecting the owners to come for it, but they never did. And he would try to get the idleness and sloth out of the sailors of that ship by compelling them to take invigorating exercise and a bath. He called it "walking a plank." All the pupils liked it. At any rate, they never found any fault with it after trying it. When the owners were late coming for their ships, the Admiral always burned them, so that the insurance money should not be lost. At last this fine old tar was cut down in the fullness of his years and honors. And to her dying day, his poor heart-broken widow believed that if he had been cut down fifteen minutes sooner he might have been resuscitated.

Charles Henry Twain lived during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was a zealous and distinguished missionary. He converted sixteen thousand South Sea Islanders, and taught them that a dog-tooth necklace and a pair of spectacles was not enough clothing to come to divine service in. His poor flock loved him very, very dearly; and when his funeral was over, they got up in a body (and came out of the restaurant) with tears in their eyes, and saying, one to another, that he was a good tender missionary, and they wished they had some more of him.

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Pah-go-to-wah-wah-pukketekeewis (Mighty Hunter-with-a-Hog-Eye) Twain adorned the middle of the eighteenth century, and aided Gen. Braddock with all his heart to resist the oppressor Washington. It was this ancestor who fired seventeen times at our Washington from behind a tree. So far the beautiful romantic narrative in the moral story books is correct; but when that narrative goes on to say that at the seventeenth round the awestricken savage said solemnly that that man was being reserved by the Great Spirit for some mighty mission, and he dared not lift his sacrilegious rifle against him again, the narrative seriously impairs the integrity of history. What he did say was:

"It ain't no (hic!) use. 'At man's so drunk he can't stan' still long-enough for a man to hit him. I (hic!) I can't 'ford to fool away any more am'nition on him!"

That was why he stopped at the seventeenth round, and it was a good plain matter-of-fact reason, too, and one that easily commends itself to us by the eloquent, persuasive flavor of probability there is about it.

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I always enjoyed the story-book narrative, but I felt a marring misgiving that every Indian at Braddock's Defeat who fired at a soldier a couple of times, (two easily grows to seventeen in a century,) and missed him, jumped to the conclusion that the Great Spirit was reserving that soldier for some grand mission; and so I somehow feared that the only reason why Washington's case is remembered and the others forgotten is, that in his the prophecy came true, and in that of the others it didn't. There are not books enough on earth to contain the record of the prophecies Indians and other unauthorized parties have made; but one may carry in his overcoat pockets the record of all the prophecies that have been fulfilled.

I will remark here, in passing, that certain ancestors of mine are so thoroughly well known in history by their aliases, that I have not felt it to be worth while to dwell upon them, or even mention them in the order of their birth. Among these may be mentioned Richard Brinsley Twain, alias Guy Fawkes; John Wentworth Twain, alias Sixteen-String Jack; William Hogarth Twain, alias Jack Sheppard; Ananias Twain, alias Baron Munchausen; John George Twain, alias Capt. Kydd, and then there are George Francis Train, Tom Pepper, Nebuchadnezzar, and Baalam's Ass—they all belong to our family, but to a branch of it somewhat distantly removed from the honorable direct line—in fact, a collateral branch, whose members chiefly differ from the ancient stock in that, in order to acquire the notoriety we have always yearned and hungered for, they have got into a low way of going to jail instead of getting hanged.

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It is not well, when writing an autobiography, to follow your ancestry down too close to your own time—it is safest to speak only vaguely of your great-grandfather, and then skip from there to yourself, which I now do.

I was born without teeth—and there Richard III. had the advantage of me; but I was born without a humpback, likewise, and there I had the advantage of him. My parents were neither very poor nor conspicuously honest.

But now a thought occurs to me. My own history would really seem so tame contrasted with that of my ancestors, that it is simply wisdom to leave it unwritten until I am hanged. If some other biographies I have read had stopped with the ancestry until a like event occurred, it would have been a felicitous thing for the reading public. How does it strike you?

Mark Twain's "Old Farmer" Sells His Farm

ALL Americans have heard of Bloodgood Cutter, the man whom Mark Twain immortalized when he wrote "Innocents Abroad," in which book he gets most of his humor out of the antics of "Poet Cutter," as the latter's Long Island neighbors call him. The American youth who reads "Innocents Abroad" and laughs at the doings of the farmer in the story probably does not know that Mark Twain wrote from life, and that Bloodgood Cutter, the farmer of the story, still lives, and that only the other day he sold one of his Long Island farms, and many wonder just why "Poet Cutter," who is a farmer first, last, and all of the time, sold his farm, and he refuses to tell why he parted with the property, which is one of the most picturesque spots on Long Island. "Poet Cutter" is now a very old man, but he is still as full of humor as ever, and were Mark Twain to write another book he could find good material if he spent an hour or so with Bloodgood Cutter at the latter's home in Little Neck, just a few hundred yards outside the Greater City of New York—for Little Neck claims that part of itself is in the greater city.

On all of Long Island's shore front, from Hunter's Point to Montauk, there is only one farm which was tilled last Spring and Summer, and that farm is the property of Bloodgood Cutter, and is located at Little Neck, and the old poet deplored the fact that millionaires had bought up all of the rest of Long Island's shore front on the north side of the island, and vowed that until his death he would never part with his Little Neck farm, and he has kept his word thus far, but his neighbors fail to understand why he did sell a farm which, until the other day, he was the owner of. The old poet refuses to tell why he did sell, and when "Poet Cutter" refuses—why he just refuses—and that ends the matter.

The farm which the poet sold is situated at Manhassett. It comprises forty-five acres, and upon it are a glacial boulder, a boiling spring, and a big scarlet maple tree, which scientists allege are relics of the ice ages. The glacial boulder is fifteen feet in height, while the boiling spring is just a little below high-water mark, and the scarlet maple tree is the biggest of its kind on Long Island. The father of the poet bought the farm in 1853, but how long the buildings which still stand have been there no one can estimate. The fact that the shingles on their roofs were nailed fast by two-inch wrought-iron nails makes many believe that they were erected during the sixteenth century.

"Just sold the farm, and George J. Jackson of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is the buyer," is all the poet will say when questioned by those who believed that he would be the last man on Long Island to part with a farm. Mr. Jackson is going to build a handsome residence, and he will soon have as picturesque a spot as there is on Long Island for a home.

Speaking of Mark Twain to the writer recently, "Poet Cutter" said: "When we went abroad on the ship Quaker City, Mark Twain was always glum. He would sit and smoke and write, but he was always glum, but then he made his money by writing, and he had a right to act as he saw fit. He wrote from life, and I laugh every time I think of us innocents who furnished him with so much material. He never seemed to enjoy himself, but he had his fun after we all got through, and he told the whole world and let every one else have the same fun by reading about us."

Bloodgood Cutter is all doubled up with rheumatism, or, as he calls it, "rhuematiz," and he has taken to athletics to help him get well, but he has sold one of his farms, and his neighbors wonder why, for they will not believe that he needed money, for he has plenty of that in store, and his living expenses are so trifling that the foodstuffs which he raises on his Little Neck farm would keep him comfortable and still leave a big profit. It is said that he got a magnificent sum of money for the acres which he sold.

Conditions in Port Arthur.

"What were the conditions in Port Arthur when you left?" asked the men who had intercepted the correspondent after the latter had made his way from the besieged city.

"Very bad, very bad. There was absolutely no one who was exempt from the disastrous effects of the siege."

"You don't say so! Even the upper officers?"

"Oh! yes. Half the privates were shot, and all the officers were half shot."

An Impeachment.

Grump—How dare you tell Phibbs that I snore?

Mrs. Grump—How dare you accuse me of telling fibs?

SOME PERSONAL GLIMPSES OF DISRAELI

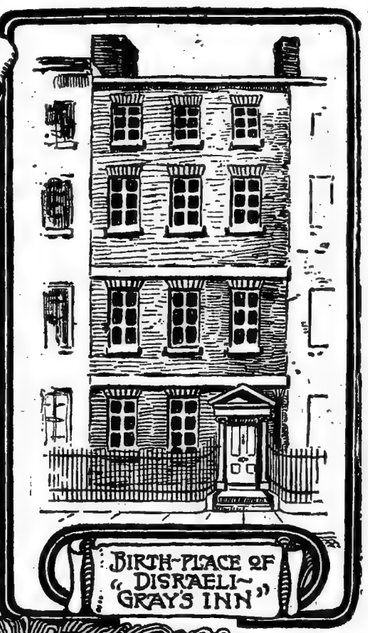

England's Great Prime Minister, Whose Centenary Occurred Last Wednesday, as a Veteran American Journalist Saw Him Forty-five Years Ago—A Personality of Rare Fascination.

I FIRST saw Disraeli in his brougham turning out of Hyde Park into Piccadilly in the Winter of 1858-9. He was then Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Derby, Prime Minister; Lord Stanley, the latter's son, long since succeeded to the title, Secretary of State for India; the country and the administration much exercised over the current discussion of Indian affairs in Parliament.

I was accompanied by John T. Delane, editor of The London Times, to whom I had carried letters of introduction. After first giving me greetings at my lodgings in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, whither he came as soon as my letters reached him, the day following my arrival, in fact, he said, "Come, let us have a walk. Perhaps I can show you some people whom you will like to see. He had come in the saddle, a groom following. The latter, with the horses, melted into Piccadilly's high flowing tide to rejoin us later in the Park.

Cambridge House stood at the corner, only a few steps from my quarters, and there we saw Lord Palmerston mounting into the saddle for his afternoon gallop in Rotten Row. That much bewhiskered, stout-hearted old statesman was now past seventy; had been Premier, was now out, to come in again presently, and in no long time to be carried in great pomp to Westminster Abbey, hard by the scene of his life labors.

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It was but a short walk from Half Moon Street to Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, but in the course of it, before Disraeli appeared, Mr. Delane had pointed out to me a score or more of celebrities whose names were famous all over the world. But there was none among them to exercise upon me the fascination of Disraeli. From his caricatures in Punch, with which, in common with all the rest of the world, I was familiar, I should have known him anywhere without the identification of my distinguished guide. His carriage was wedged into the press at the most closely packed street corner in Europe when the tide was on, and it stopped still for a minute or two, so that I got a particularly good look at him. The salutations between himself and Mr. Delane were very cordial, and as we were only a few feet apart, I was conscious of a glance from him searching enough to assure my identification in case he should ever see me afterward. I can see his steady, dark, half-clouded eyes turned full upon mine for half a minute or so, long enough to burn them indelibly into my memory as plainly as I saw them on that midwinter London afternoon well on toward half a century ago. He looked pallid and saturnine, his under lip projected rather loosely, the historic curl was not yet entirely uprooted from his forehead and showed beneath his hat; he was like an Oriental figure, as of some Emir of Idumea or the deeper East, floating calmly on the drift of that turbulent, tremendous, and highest of all Occidental tides.

The great Indian mutiny was but a few years back; the authority of the old East India Company was doomed; the guardianship and administration of that mighty Oriental empire were henceforth to be wielded by the whole of Great Britain, and not by a private trading company thereof. The incidents of their transference from one to the other involved no end of Parliamentary discussion; no more historic cause, or one of deeper and more enduring interest to the State had ever come before that body for discussion since it was founded. By the favor of Mr. Delane I was enabled to attend this great debate, and there I heard Disraeli night after night, missing no single opportunity of doing so except perhaps under some now forgotten but entirely coercive pressures. I felt as if I would rather hear Disraeli than to share in any other entertainment to which London could invite me; moreover, London would always be there, while Disraeli might not always be there to talk to me.

What the late Rev. Dr. Storrs says of Rufus Choate, in whose office he read law, conveys my impressions of Disraeli's personality and mode of speech, and its influence upon me with an apt felicity which compels its introduction here: "Tones of his voice which I then heard still ring in my ear, and the unique and mysterious enchantment of his presence, his curling locks, dark as the raven's wing; his weird, sad, unworldly eyes, a certain remote and solitary air which seemed to invest him stirred my imagination and fixed to him my wandering thought. I was reminded of the personal effect then produced on me when standing many years after in the Florentine Chapel before the darkening marble of the famous statue of Duke Lorenzo, whose face

"Is lost in shade, yet like the basilisk
It fascinates and is intolerable."

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His appearance was potent as a spell on young imaginations. It charmed the eye and haunted the memory. One longed yet almost feared to know him. He appeared a sort of Oriental Magus hardly at home in lands alien to his ancient race and one who would have spoken with more abundant natural freedom in one of the great Semitic dialects, and among whose treasures there must have been no end of jewels, spiceries, and inestimable mails.

I was never brought into any nearer relation to this great man than that of his frequent auditor in the House of Commons. But the opportunity was freely open to me to have presented to him the homages of a young transatlantic admirer, and I have never ceased to regret that I did not avail myself of it. I mentioned this to George Augustus Sala, who was my co-tenant for a year or so while he was in this country as correspondent of The London Telegraph during and just after the war. "He would have welcomed you," said Sala, "as cordially as Lord Brougham welcomed me when I wrote to him once on a time requesting the honor of an interview with him." (That was long before interviews were printed in the papers as a part of the business.) "He couldn't have shown me more attention if I had been a Cabinet Minister. He talked about everything under the sun; about the higher mathematics, and the influence of the moon on the tides, and the state of sociological culture among the Siamese in the tenth century. There was hardly anything he did not talk about, and in general he knew everything better than one man in ten thousand knows anything. What he said to me in the way of counsel and guidance for a young man embarked in writing for a career with possibilities of public life before him would have made a manual of instruction for literate and ambitious youth everywhere—and he was as particular and detailed in his inculcations as he was when he wrote the letter to Zachary Macaulay outlining a systematic plan for the young Thomas Babington's education. He made me think I had done him a great honor by inviting an opportunity of seeing him. And that is what would have happened to you if Delane's open sesame had unlocked Disrael's wicket for you."

As the memory of the great man recedes, but without losing its brightness in the historic perspective, such a souvenir would have been of increasing interest. It is something, however, to have seen and heard the great man and to retain after nearly half a century a perfectly clear and distinct impression of his personality, of the expression of his countenance, the tones of his voice, his movement and gestures and all of outward visible sort which went to the making of one of the most interesting and imposing individualities in the public life of Europe in that or any other time.

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In the half of a hundred years one occupying almost continuously a prominent place on the public stage ought to leave for memory little doubt as to his true proportions and outlines in the matter of mind and morals and as to the wisdom or unwisdom of his policies and lines of action. But with Disraeli's political history all summed up as far as the submitted data allow, there is still a good deal of confusion in the mind of posterity as to what he was driving at. If, as has been claimed for him, he was a great constructive statesman, it is open to those who are inclined to reduce the pretension to ask what it was in particular that he constructed. If the question had been as to what he had defended, the answer, not to be gainsaid, would have been ready to hand. He defended all the ancient institutions of England—the Church, the universities, the aristocracy, the Throne—and in this defense he held the fort with the courage of Stoessel at Port Arthur. Foes of all these institutions were abroad; cunning of fence and with malign ingenuities to sweep away the established as obsolete and outworn and usher in the era of a new political dispensation. If these ancient foundations of the State were to be preserved from destruction such a guardian buckler and trenchant blade as Disraeli's were needful for their preservation, and never more so than in the troubled period in which they were interposed. It is not essential to the completeness of his political fame that he should have been constructive. It was enough to have been the guardian and conserver of what time and the generations had constructed, and this honor there is none to deny him.

Three Caricatures of Disraeli by Teniel in "Punch."

He did no end of smart things, politically and otherwise, all his life; had unrivaled nimbleness and versatility, but was almost always in opposition, and when late in his career he was intrusted with power, friends and enemies alike were agreed that he did not make the wise and effective use of it which might have been expected from such a trenchant and unsparing critic of his adversaries when the responsibilities of administration were theirs.

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Bagehot says of him that in his long career he filled four parts: First, that of a political freelance, or outsider. In this he obtained his fame. There was a great opportunity for such a one during the latter part of Peel's Ministry. The Conservatives thought he had betrayed them. They were angry, but had not themselves the flow of language to tell about it. Disraeli had and became their indispensable spokesman. He had a quiver full of the most virulently poisoned oratorical arrows ever heard of, and there was Sir Robert—was there ever so broad and inviting a target? The gayety of nations was enhanced for half a generation or more by the light-footed pirouetting around him of this gayly scarfed and belted matador, with his glittering and keenly pointed weapons, and his dodging, demoniac invulnerabilities making it impossible ever to get back at him. No political freelance ever scored so prodigious a success as Disraeli in his attack on Peel.

The second great Parliamentary part in which he appeared was that of leader of the Opposition. In this he showed extraordinary and almost unrivaled powers. The smartest freelance ever heard of easily turned into almost the smartest Opposition leader. His party was in defeat and bound to stay there, but it wanted comforting, and particularly wanted to smite in the midst of his intrenchments the insolent foe which usurped all the seats and places of power, "looking with scorn on us—us! mind you; and we so superior!" Disraeli was the only one who could help them in this, but he was a power equal to a host. While they had him to talk for them the Tories, not all quite so dull as the fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe's Wharf, though a good many of them stuffed out with old hereditary prosperities were, could at any rate feel sure that whatever was to be said for their cause was sure of utterance and by one who thoroughly understood his business. His epigrams brightened defeat; there was a perennial fountain of wit within him, and he used the wit of others—of everybody—with a royal freedom, putting his own mint stamp on all that came his way. "They cannot touch me for coining. I am the King!" He showed high magnanimity and conscience in not opposing or hampering the Ministry on great questions, say of foreign policy, when his so doing would hurt the country. In smaller matters he was not always so conscientious. "On all minor Parliamentary questions," Bagehot says, "Mr. Disraeli simply has no conscience at all. He regards them as a game, as an old special pleader regarded litigation, to be played so as to show your skill and so as to win, but without any regard to the consequences," but this is an offhand dictum, which need not be accepted without qualifications enough to practically invalidate it. There is no evidence that he did not have as clear a perception of relative Parliamentary "values," so to speak, and the graduated importance of the questions there discussed in bewildering multitude—couldn't possibly get hot over all of them—as any statesman of his time.

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In his various Parliamentary rôles Mr. Disraeli has also to be considered as the leader of a Ministry in a minority, as in 1852, 1858, and 1866. In this he showed a nimbleness, a tact, and dexterity probably far surpassing anything of its kind which Parliament has ever witnessed. As the leader of a Ministry in a majority he did not apparently have time enough at the business to master it. So far from being first rate he was ninth rate, and seemed to resemble those guerrilla commanders, who, having achieved great exploits with scanty and ill-trained troops, nevertheless are utterly at a loss and fail when they are placed at the head of a first-rate army. But taking his whole Parliamentary career together, it presents him as one of the most striking and commanding figures which have ever moved in that great arena.

The world into which Disraeli was born had no railroads, steamboats, telegraphs, or other modern instruments through which man has multiplied his powers and changed the face of the world and the world's society and affairs. His natal date goes back to the stage coach, almost to the sedan chair period in shadow of the time when the periwig still prevailed, and the sartorial ways of the Courts of the Georges; Washington had only been dead a few years; Napoleon had not yet been shipped off to St. Helena; Lord Byron was just "preluding those melodious bursts that fill the spacious times," succeeding "with sounds that echo still." The great Walter Scott occupied the middle of the literary stage, with all the rest seeming like supernumeraries and satellites, though some of them were to grow into mighty proportions as time went on; there was then no America in the sense that there is now an America; it was, indeed, another world altogether, but such as it was it was his heritage, and he lost no time in filing his credentials and laying claim to everything in it in the way of honors and rewards which seemed to him to possess any value. He was a figure distinguished in all the social circles he frequented before he was out of his teens; and he had hardly stepped across the threshold of manhood before literary and social and Parliamentary honors awaited him such as even those elected to them have generally to work a lifetime to get. Everything came to him without giving him the trouble of waiting for it, and it must be set down as one of the highest tokens of the greatness and solidity of his character that all this early prosperity did not spoil him. It did, in fact, in no way relax the sinews of his endeavor which were kept tense as the strings of David's harp to murmur in the courts of the Holy City of his race throughout his entire career.

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It adorns his character and should shed a beam of grace on this slight centenary record of him that his nature was tender and affectionate; his spirit ever magnanimous even in the midst of his most embittered political collisions, and that if "lofty and sour to those who loved him not" he was ever, as Shakespeare records of Wolsey, "to his friends and neighbors sweet as Summer." The century whose span his activities almost covered presents few more imposing personalities and none more interesting.

T. C. EVANS.

"SEEING LONDON" THROUGH THE SPECTACLES OF A NEW YORKER.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.
London, Dec. 5.

A STORY is current about a couple of prominent Liberals that illustrates very prettily the political situation in Great Britain as the Liberals see it. One of the two men went to call on the other, and found him, with scowling face, viciously jabbing a meek and lowly grate fire with a big iron poker.

"Hallo," the scowling Liberal cried as he caught sight of his visitor. "Do I look like a lunatic?"

"I don't quite like to say that. But really you do seem a bit upset. Anything gone wrong with you?"

"No, I'm just sputtering a little—that's all. Communing with myself about the Joe Chamberlain crowd and keeping time to my thoughts with this old poker.

"Confound it all, will we never be able to get at 'em? Here we are spoiling for a fight and quite unable to bring it about. We want this tariff question to go to the country, don't we?"

"Of course we do."

"But we can't arrange it. Hanged if the general election doesn't seem further away now than it seemed a year ago, and all the while we've been challenging the other fellows to come out into the open. Give the people a chance at the Balfour-Chamberlain outfit and they will repudiate it and all it stands for. None of us doubts that. But how can the people get their chance?"

"They can't do a blamed thing but wait."

"You're right. Their chance will come when the Premier is ready to give it to them and not before. Was there ever a sillier situation? Here stand the British people burning with desire to pounce upon that miserable, foolish fiscal scheme of Chamberlain's and put an end to it once and for all. But they can't do a thing to bring about realization of their desire. The great, intelligent electorate of this country is bound hand and foot by a lot of parliamentary dodgers."

That's the way all the Liberals talk. They confidently believe the country is with them, and, that being assumed, they bitterly denounce Mr. Balfour and his friends for not turning the Government over to them. The Cabinet folk make the obvious reply that, so long as their party retains the ascendency in Parliament, it has a perfect right to retain control of the Government, and means to exercise the right until in its own wise judgment it shall be satisfied the country is ready for a preliminary referendum on the fiscal question.

Mark the word preliminary. In this connection it carries an admission the Conservatives are not over and above hopeful of sweeping the country for retaliation and preference in the next general election.

But it means also that if they fail they will try again. They do not accept the Liberal view that the tariff reform idea will be so badly hurt in the referendum to the people that those who are attached to it will never thereafter be able to utter so much as a squeak in its behalf. The tariff reformers were taken up with that American political saying, "the Lord hateth a quitter," and declared their purpose to fight for tariff reform until they shall establish it in the law of the land.

Some of their newspapers profess to regard it as quite possible they may win the very first time they take the issue to the polls. According to these newspapers, the trend of the by-elections is by no means significant of the country's attitude toward the fiscal question. The argument is that minor issues have determined the results in about all of the Parliamentary elections that have taken place the last twelve months, and that these minor issues are likely to be reduced to inconsequentiality in the next general elections. And it is urged that if it should turn out that way, tariff reform would have an excellent chance of triumphing. Certainly, they say, the tariff reform sentiment is strengthening throughout the country from week to week.

This cheerful optimism apparently attaches small importance to the religious factor in British politics, when, as there seems to be ground for the assertion, there is a very great body of religionists in the country who, unless they change their minds, are bound to vote against the Government because of their views touching the educational question. Really there is little likelihood these voters will change their minds. The Nonconformist conscience has no such quality as variableness; the Nonconformist ire is not easily appeased and the Nonconformist purpose travels as straight as a wild duck southbound after an uncomfortable night in the company of Jack Frost.

Nobody seems to know, even approximately, how numerous these conscience-directed, hard-headed, resolute people are, but it is safe enough to say that in a large number of constituencies they hold the balance of power. It probably is safe enough to say also the Conservatives will be unable to placate these voters, and that if they are not placated they will absolutely ignore the tariff question when they cast their ballots.

There are a good many British politicians, ardent tariff reformers, whose judgment of the outlook would be faithfully expressed if one should say, "No tariff reform in Great Britain until there shall be free and absolutely non-sectarian schools." That's what the Nonconformists are calling for. Maybe they will get what they desire. Because of their importunity Parliament some day may accede to their demands. Even now, according to the best information I can obtain, a majority of the great conservative bodies are fully persuaded the Nonconformists are quite justified in the position they take respecting educational matters; fully persuaded, too, that the establishment of such a school system as the Nonconformists want would be a grand thing for the country.

To persons who do not interest themselves actively in the politics of their country, discussion of the fiscal question has become extremely tiresome.

"For Heaven's sake, give it to them; let the Chamberlainites have their way," I heard a man exclaim the other day.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded his companion.

"Why, this blooming tariff discussion has got on my nerves. Tariff every morning, tariff all day long, and sometimes I dream tariff dreams. It's awful. It's all the fault of the papers, of course. Every one I take up is full of tariff drivel and drool. It's been going on over a year, and there hasn't been a new thing said for months and months.

"For my part, I'm willing to try any kind of tariff for the sake of ending the argument. My motto for the moment is, 'Anything for a quiet life.'

"Just think of the prospect of having this abominable iteration and reiteration, this vehement assertion and wholesale denial; this wild, hot-tempered bickering, this fierce exchange of denunciation and abuse go on and on—not simply for months and months, but for years and years.

"Looks to me like an irrepressible conflict that will stay by us and bore us and make imbeciles and maniacs of us, unless, through hook or crook, the protectionists manage to win out.

"What do you think happened to me the other night?"

"Give it up."

"My daughter came over and sat on my knee and called on me to expound the tariff question to her.

"'Papa,' said she, 'what is a tariff?'

"'Jennie,' I replied, 'you are my only child, and I love you dearly, but if you ever mention that word again in my presence, I'll marry you to a curate.'

"And it's all the fault of the newspapers. That's what I think." And with this the choleric gentleman kicked his Times under the table and tossed his Telegraph into the fire.

R. W. W.

He Liked the Collection.

On coming home from church on Sunday Archie's mother asked him how he liked it, and Archie said it was fine.

"What do you like most in the church?" asked his mother. "Well, the best part is where they pass around the money," and, turning to his father, said: "How much did you get? I got a dime."

He got a good scolding, and was told never to do it again.

The Dead Line.

Outer—It's a dreadful responsibility, to bring up a boy in the way he should go.

Flouter—Dead easy. Just take good care he doesn't go the same way you go.

NEW YORK'S HOLIDAY BEGGAR AND HIS "GRAFT"

At Least $10,000 a Day Coaxed from the Purses of Generous New Yorkers During the Holiday Season by Professional Mendicants, Says an Official of the Organized Charity Society.

IF you go into the shopping district or if you come out of a church or step down from one of the elevated railway stations during this holiday season you are likely to be confronted by a beggar. Unless you are careful perhaps you will stumble over him, if he chances to be what is known in the vernacular as a "flopper."

Nearly every one who has been about New York in the last ten days has seen these Christmas beggars. They appeal to one's sympathy in almost every possible way that a beggar can appeal. Some of them are apparently cripples; others profess to be paralytics, or deaf-mutes, or maimed by some accident. Nearly all are fakirs. The "profession" of the beggar is now as well established as the "profession" of the thief. At the lowest estimate there are 120,000 "professional" beggars in the United States, and at present 2,000 of them are roaming about the streets of New York, which is their Mecca during the holiday season, when the philanthropic purse is open wider than usual. One thousand of the beggars that come to Gotham to prey on the sympathetic and credulous citizens are now behind strong bars, owing to the close watch that is kept upon them by the officers of the Department of Mendicancy of the Organized Charity Society. Were it not for the vigilance of these special officers there would be 10,000 beggars in the streets of New York to-day.

And the "graft" of the beggar?

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No one can tell of the thousands of dollars that are wheedled out of New Yorkers during the holiday season. But this may be safely said: No beggar in New York makes less than $5 a day. They receive contributions varying from one penny to $25. Some of them are experts in their lines, and play only for donations of $5 and $10 and upward, telling plausible stories of unpaid rents, dying wives, and starving children, of funeral expenses, and other harrowing experiences that appeal to the sympathies of tender-hearted humanity. But on the theory that each of the 2,000 New York beggars make only $5 each a day—and high authorities on this subject say they make much more during the Christmas time—their contributions would amount to $10,000 a day in this city alone. During the ten weekdays of the holiday season, therefore, the amount of alms collected by this gentry probably runs up to at least $120,000, according to the estimates of James Forbes, Chief of the Mendicancy Department. While many of the beggars conduct their operations on quite an extensive scale, most of them are content to station themselves on the street corners or in front of churches, and through their pretended infirmities ask for aid of gullible people who pass by.

Many persons in the last few days have been accosted as they came from a crowded store by a man who apparently had but one arm, and whose legs seemed paralyzed. As they passed him he thrust into their hands a small card on which was printed:

GOOD LUCK TO THE
PURCHASER OF THIS CARD.

I was once happy the same as you;
But now I'm a cripple with nothing to do.
I'm compelled to ask strangers some
assistance to give,
So please give me something,
"Live and let live."
I pray God will reward you, my wants
you'll relieve,
And remember it is more blessed to give
than to receive.

PLEASE GIVE WHAT YOU WISH.

Others have seen near one of the big stores a man hobbling about on one leg with a pair of crutches. He handed to all who would receive it a long, red card on which was the legend:

A RAILROAD MAN'S APPEAL.
GOOD LUCK.

Kind friends, I am a railroad man,
A cripple, as you can see;
Lost the use of my limb
On the P., W. & B.
In buying this song from me
You don't help me alone,
But an invalid mother and sister,
And a humble Railroad Man's Home.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.
GIVE IF YOU WISH.

Another beggar that frequents the uptown districts is an alleged deaf mute. He distributes cards on which are printed the characters of the deaf and dumb alphabet, which he sells for 10 cents. On the front of each card is printed:

What boon shall I ask for?
A few friends to assist me,
The green earth around me,
A bright sky above me!
Give me the true friends
Who will assist me
In the Winter's dark hours,
As in Summer's bright day.

On the reverse side is printed:

We cannot speak as others speak,
Our lips are sealed and dumb;
However kind the words you say,
No sound to us can come.
But with these good gifts denied
We are not wholly sad;
And if you buy our little card
'Twill help to make us glad.

Another so-called cripple has been busily distributing cards in the street cars for two weeks or more. On the cards is this doggerel:

Will you help a Cripple Stranger
When you meet one in distress?
While your life is kept from danger
Other souls are laid to rest.
While you enjoy a happy life
There is nothing left for I
But sorrow, suffering, and strife,
Perhaps until I die.

The Mendicancy Department of the Organized Charity Society of New York has done much to drive out the fake beggars. The officers of the organization arrest them whenever they can prove a case against them. The best-posted man in this line of work is James Forbes, chief of the department. He knows all the principal beggars in the United States by sight and he has built up the present system of identification and helped extend it to other cities so that it is as perfect as the system employed by the police in identifying criminals. The Bertillon description is employed, and it has proved very efficient in the conviction of old timers. But the beggars are quite alert in evading the officers, for, although they appear in citizens' clothes, the "professionals" get so they know their faces and avoid them. Of the 2,000 beggars now at large in New York, seven-tenths of them are men. Some of the women beggars are exceedingly skillful and successful. The officers of the Mendicancy Department have divided the men and women into classes, just as the police group certain types of criminals into "porch climbers," "second-story men," &c. The beggars are classed in this way:

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The Plinger.—He is generally an able-bodied man and asks for a few cents to make up a dime for a bed or carfare. Sometimes he goes as high as 15 or 25 cents in his requests.

The Flopper.—This type of beggar is a fake cripple. He sits down or "flops" on the sidewalk, usually at the entrance to an elevated railway station. Generally his crippled condition is assumed or scars on his arms are self-inflicted with acid, but sometimes he has been injured while stealing rides on the freight cars as a Yegg man or hobo criminal.

The Communicant.—This type of beggar is a woman, and is sometimes called the "Black Hood," on account of the black shawl or hood that she wears over her head. She is generally an old woman, an ex-domestic that has developed a taste for liquor, and usually begs for a few pennies only.

The Carfare Beggar.—This is generally a woman who hangs around the shopping districts, setting up the plea that she has lost her pocketbook or has been the victim of a pickpocket and wants railway fare to Westchester or some point in Jersey. She is fairly well dressed and asks for 50 cents or more.

The Wheezer.—A woman always plays this part. She derives her name from the fact that she grinds a small wheezy organ on one of the busy corners of the city. In front of her is a small tin cup. She is usually a Sicilian and nearly always has an able bodied husband who works for good wages every day. Frequently the children are sent out on begging expeditions, and many instances are on record in the Mendicancy Department where such beggars have been found to have bank accounts and to be in good financial circumstances. Oftimes the "wheezer" makes from ten to fifteen dollars a day. Nearly all this class of beggars has been driven away from the streets in the last year on account of the many arrests that have been made, so that now there are only three or four of them left in the city.

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The Throw-Out.—This type of beggar is a higher grade of Yegg man. He pretends that he is paralyzed, and is able to throw his ankle or his wrists out of joint. He presents the begging cards with the frightful doggerel that has been so current the past week. One of his favorite haunts is the ferryboats, suburban street cars, and office buildings. This is the type that burn scars on their arms. Sometimes they are known as "pockers."

The High Heel.—Those thus labeled by the Mendicancy officers are a high type of Yegg women. "The high heel" consists of a shue the sole of which has been raised five or six inches and throws the wearer's hip out of line, giving the appearance of deformity.

The Nun.—This is also a woman. She dresses like a nun and solicits alms in the name of some church organization. Oftimes she is very successful and obtains considerable money.

The Fit Thrower.—By long practice this class of beggar is enabled to assume the sufferings of one in an epileptic fit. He usually "throws a fit" either in church or at the threshold of a church as the people are coming out, or in front of a crowded hotel entrance. His game is to be taken to a drug store with the hope that upon revival he will be given money.

The Crust Thrower.—Beggars who come under this class wait until they see some kind old lady approach when they slyly throw a crust of bread on the sidewalk in front of their intended victim, and then pounce upon it and devour it ravenously, thus hoping to awaken sufficient sympathy to secure for themselves the price of a square meal.

The Letter Writer.—These beggars are generally well educated and are well dressed usually. They write well-worded letters to men of wealth and sometimes represent themselves as connected with prominent families on the other side of the water. They profess to want employment. They are frequently quite successful.

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The "Professional" beggars have a jargon that is similar to that used by thieves, but differs in many words as their modes of life are necessarily different. The following is a brief glossary of beggars' slang:

One cent.—Indian.
Nickels or small silver coins.—White money.
Postage stamp.—Sticker.
Safe.—Box.
Safe blower.—Pete-man.
Detective in citizen's clothes.—Bull.
Uniformed policeman.—Bull in harness.
Beggar.—John-bum, or John-Yegg.
Boy trained to be a beggar.—Kid or punk.
Burned scar on a beggar.—Bug.
Nickname.—Moneker.
Lodging house.—Dump.
Begging card.—Docket.
The main street of a town.—Main stem.
A good beggar.—Plinger.
Woman.—High-heel.
Revolver.—Rod or cannon.
To shoot a man.—Pump him.
To kill one by throwing him under the wheels of a railway train.—Grease the track.
One who gives to a beggar.—Mark.
A begging letter.—A scratcher.
A trained boy.—A decoy.

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"Beggars travel from one part of the country to another," said Chief Forbes the other day. "Many of them are a species of Yegg men, who are desperate hoboes that do not hesitate at any crime, including murder. For the most part the beggars that remain in New York seldom attempt to obtain money by force, but nearly all of them will steal if they get a chance. In the cities they generally congregate in the low saloons while not on duty. There they drink and carouse and spend the money that they have begged during the day. In New York many of them are to be found on the Bowery and Park Row, and when it gets late they go to the cheap lodging houses. They also flock in High, Jay, Tillary, Sands and Adams Streets, in Brooklyn. Some of the female beggars keep beggars' boarding houses, where whole colonies of these fine fellows may be found. Mamie Largo kept such a boarding house in Allen Street, Manhattan, and Rosie Campbell kept one in Jay Street, Brooklyn. Similar boarding houses have been kept in Eldridge Street, Manhattan. When drunk, these beggars boast to one another of the success they have met with during the day. Some of them take pleasure in telling about the money they have begged from policemen, and sometimes their stories are true.

"All of the beggars, however, do not spend their money. A few instances are known where they have saved it. Most of them are of roving disposition and travel from one city to another. Some go to the Winter resorts when cold weather sets in and reap quite a harvest there. While the Yegg beggars are traveling about the country many boys fall into their hands. Sometimes the boys stop at the hobo camps in the country, and, listening to the strange stories of the Yegg men, become infatuated with the life that is pictured to them and join the gang. In some instances the boys are kidnapped outright. These boys are then trained to be beggars and thieves. We are doing all we can to force the beggars to leave New York, but they are very clever, and many of them evade us. During the Christmas season they are unusually bold, and in the last few days we have made many arrests."

FATHER IGNATIUS'S ALLEGED MIRACULOUS POWERS—HIS OWN STATEMENT.

ACCORDING TO BARONESS DE BERTOUCH, HE RAISES THE DEAD—WHAT THE MONK HAS TO SAY OF HIS OWN SUPERNATURAL POWERS.

FATHER IGNATIUS, the English monk, who, with a subordinate friar of Raphael-like face, two secretaries, and Sister Anne, visited this country fourteen years ago, now stalks boldly through the pages of a biography written by the Baroness de Bertouch and about ready for publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is called "The Monk of Llanthony."

Even those American churchmen who were entirely in sympathy with the action of the Bishop of Massachusetts and others in denying to the monk priestly recognition by the churches within their jurisdiction, admitted in many kinds of ways that he who styled himself Father Ignatius was a very powerful preacher whose evangelical personality might influence certain congregations which had remained unresponsive to merely doctrinal and practical exertions. According to the Baroness, however, Father Ignatius possesses attributes which during his presence in America were either ignored or declined to manifest themselves. That the monk allows himself to be proclaimed as a worker of miracles and personally confirms that proclamation will probably be news even to his most faithful and enthusiastic followers in this country, by whom, according to his biographer, he is being earnestly petitioned to return. Directly bearing upon the extraordinary episodes in the story of his life, Father Ignatius has this to say in a brief preface:

"As to the supernatural events recorded, I desire to say that whether the reader believes the statements regarding them or does not believe them, it is no concern of mine. I simply give them to the author because I believe it is our Lord's will and for His glory that I should do so. People will believe them or not as they are taught of God. I have not knowingly misstated or overstated these things, which at all events I myself regard as 'wonderful works of God.' The time has come to give my witness respecting them, and 'the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ knoweth that I lie not.'"

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When the Rev. Mr. Lyne—for that is the worldly name of the monk—was a mere youth he beheld his first vision in the visage of a boy friend who had died. His first miracle was wrought during his curacy of Plymouth. According to his biographer, a woman described as "Mrs. Egg or Hatch," had turned the curate from her doors with vituperative language, and then "the avenger which loosed the plagues upon gorgeous Egypt and wrote the flaming message on Belshazzar's wall swooped down and smote the first-born in the shabby little house." Taking the offense into consideration, the punishment will probably seem excessive to the clergymen of the regular Episcopal Church. It was not long after this that Father Ignatius came upon a man in a fit, and "commanded the devils to come out of him." The command was, according to the Baroness, literally carried out.

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The greatest wonders, however, were performed in the East End of London, after Mr. Lyne had adopted the Benedictine habit, had been eschewed by the Anglicans, and was still being angled for by the Church of Rome. A little girl died from typhoid fever, and Mr. Lyne hurried off to her bedside bearing a piece of the "true cross" which he had recently purchased at the sale of a nobleman's effects. He placed the relic on the girl's breast and bade her arise in the name of Christ. She opened her eyes and sat up. The Baroness observes that "the sight was a stupendous one. Not even the most callous and unbelieving can well deny the testimony of their own eyes, and though some, I know, have been called to rest, there may be still one or more of those five witnesses who can yet remember how they saw the dead girl raised by the touch of the holy cross, laid on her breast by the Rev. Joseph Leycester Lyne."

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Except for modern names and modern method of writing, the whole biography might have come down to us as a work of the Middle Ages. Not only miracles, but riot, persecution, and almost martyrdom, contribute many stirring pages to the book. Mr. Lyne raided the gin palaces in the East End and fought his way through crowds, vociferate with "No Popery!" hootings. Nothing, however, would induce him to part with the monk's dress. A few years later we find him at Claydon, in Suffolkshire, where he narrowly escapes being burned alive by a crowd of Protestant fanatics. All through the book he appears, in action at least, like a shuttlecock, banged back and forth between conflicting forces of Romanism and Protestantism. After his Claydon experience he went to Norwich and set up a little priory in an old tumble-down house. It was here that the figure on the cross seemed to move before his eyes. Here it was also that a woman who had cursed his bald head suffered a miraculous dispensation, which caused the hair of her boy to fall off at her feet, and, continues the Baroness, "I have been emphatically assured that in the twinkling of an eye the lad had become absolutely hairless."

Father Ignatius, who now has his monastery at Llanthony, in Wales, believes in the good old disciplinary methods of the Middle Ages. We learn how he makes the ladies of his church lie down in cinders and the men carry guttering candles; the boys once received stripes at the altar for attending a local dance in a hall that had once belonged to a monastic order in fifteenth century England. And so the book goes on, trial and tribulation constantly obstructing the onward march of the monk, only to be removed by his power. He is pelted at in the streets, but often the stones are turned aside by a miraculous hand. The dignitaries of churches thunder at him from the pulpit and through the press, and he thunders back. In fact, according to his biographer, oral controversy is to him the breath of life.

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Although Father Ignatius has seen fit to indorse the Baroness's story of his life, miracles and all, it must not be supposed that he is entirely without a sense of humor. In 1890, when the news of his death was circulated, a friend of his happened to be present at a spiritualistic séance in London. When the medium demanded that requests for the materialization of departed spirits be made known, this friend thought of the monk of Llanthony, supposed to be lying stark and stiff, and asked that his spirit might appear. And "something," said by the person in question to have borne the monk's form, face, and voice, appeared forthwith and began to discourse on religious topics after the monk's own way.

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Great was the dismay of the mystic circle when it was learned that the good father was not dead after all.

"This proves more than ever," says Father Ignatius, "that these materializations are diabolical. Of course it was a demon that took my shape and acted a lie, but he must have been a very stupid demon, too, or he would have known better what was going on in the world."

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

MORE OR LESS CYNICAL

No man has ever succeeded in keeping a woman's love by preserving it in alcohol.

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If every man profited by his own mistakes most of us would be rich.

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The woman who bleaches her hair deserves to marry a man with dyed whiskers.

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When a woman is outspoken her husband is generally out-talked.

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In politics factions speak louder than words.

Every blush isn't the genuine pink of propriety.

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People who say mean things don't always mean things.

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It may be that a woman stoops to folly because she is naturally stupid.

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It's easy to be an optimist if you are not married.

"Hopkins and I:" At An Xmas Party

Remarkable Chap That Hopkins---He Evolves a Really New Idea in the Santa Claus Line, Which He Proceeds to Embody, with What Eclat You May Read Herein.

"THANK YOU, SO MUCH," HE SAID ICILY.

"YOU NEED AN OIL CAN, EH—WHAT?"

"I DON'T THINK MUCH OF YOUR MODISTE, HOPKINS."

HOPKINS had sent me rather a nice gift, and, of course, I had bought one for Hopkins—a fellow can do no less than that. I bought him a box of cigars—a very good brand and expensive, if I do say so. (Hopkins's doctor doesn't allow him to smoke, but I am fond of a good cigar myself.)

So on Christmas morning, bright and early, this token of brotherly love for Hopkins under my arm, and a sprig of holly in my buttonhole, I invaded Hopkins's apartment, and laid my offering on his breakfast table with a joyous "Merry Christmas!"

Hopkins looked up from his egg, smiled a sort of peace-on-earth smile, and said:

"Same to you, old man! Is this for me?"

I nodded. I hate perjuring myself by actual spoken word so—I nodded.

Hopkins beamed.

"How very considerate, to be sure," he drawled. "Dear, dear, what can it be?"

Evidently he had not surmised.

"You'll never guess, Hopkins," I said. And then dropping my voice I went on: "And before you open it I'd like to say that I have selected it with the greatest care and forethought, and I shall be cut to the heart if you do not like it. It represents a very great deal of beautiful feeling on my part, I assure you."

Hopkins looked quite moved.

"Why, this is very gratifying, you know," he said, with some emotion.

Then he unwrapped the package.

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I have never seen a man's face change so suddenly. He put on his snippiest expression and gazed at me in what I have no doubt was meant to be a disconcerting manner.

"Thank you so much," he said icily, and went on with his egg.

I wasn't a bit feazed, really.

"I'm so glad, Hopkins," I said, "that you are pleased. I was quite sure you would be. I had almost decided to get you a silver shaving set or a gold match box with a monogram," (I knew Hopkins was dying for both these things,) "but I said to myself—'No,' I said, 'it is, after all, the chief joy of a man's life to smoke,' I said. 'What use,' I said, 'are shaving sets if one has no heart for shaving? Or match boxes, if one has no cigar to light?' And so I resolved, Hopkins, that it should be cigars."

Hopkins laid down his egg spoon. "I can't think," he said, irritably, "what has changed my mood so strangely. Before you came in, and even up to a minute ago, I was as cheery and happy as any one could wish. And now the whole world seems stale and unprofitable, not to say flat. I'm off my feed, that's what." And he gave his egg cup a little vicious shove.

"You are grouchy," I agreed, "and on this glorious Christmas day, too. Oh, Hopkins!" There was reproach in my voice.

"If you keep on, you know," said Hopkins, waving his spoon about, "you'll get on my nerves. I'm not over strong, remember."

I laughed a light sort of laugh.

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"You will have your little joke, Hopkins," I said, "but you're a very good sort for all that. I was really delighted with the Tennyson you sent me. I had no less than five copies already, but one can never have too much of a good thing. And I hit upon an excellent plan. I mixed them all up together and shut my eyes, and picked out one to keep for myself, and then I boxed the others and sent them to five of my friends with the compliments of the season. The one I chose happened to be the oldest one I owned, but I knew you wouldn't mind that. It was pure chance, you see—I didn't peek a bit. And, after all, it's the spirit of the giver, not the gift itself, isn't it?" And I smiled ingenuously. I fancied I had fixed him that time. If it had been me I should never again have spoken to a person who said such things. But Hopkins doesn't know when he's insulted.

"I say," he said irrelevantly, "Have you got an invite to Sibyl's party?"

"Yes," I said, stiffly, "I have. Have you?"

"Have I?" Hopkins was puffing up ridiculously. "My dear fellow, I'm to be Kris Kringle."

"You're to be which?" I gasped.

"I'm to do Santa Claus in the entertainment."

"Hopkins!" I cried, "You as Santa Claus—oh! What a joyfulness!"

"I say," said Hopkins, getting hot, "look here, you know. Is there any reason why, and all that? Because if there is, don't you know, it's up to me to find out, and that sort of thing. By Jove!"

"Hopkins," said I, "the subject of a sentence is always in the nominative case. And you are swearing horribly."

Hopkins wriggled.

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"I wish you would mind your own business," he snapped. "You do make me so nervous!"

"Sure," I said. "Blame it all on me. As a matter of fact, it isn't I at all. It's your own natural cussedness."

"Very well," said Hopkins, in his superior way, "but you notice it was I—not you—who was chosen for Santa Claus."

Hopkins irritates me terribly at times.

"Yes," I said, crossly, "and why? Because they wanted the funniest thing they could get. Take my word."

Hopkins smiled grandly.

"You never were more mistaken," he said; "my Santa isn't going to be funny. Quite the reverse. They gave me carte blanche, and my conception of the rôle is distinctly not humorous. It is essentially—a—picturesque and romantic."

"Heavenly day!" I cried; "we are going to have a Christmas, aren't we?"

"Well, rather!" said Hopkins, smiling consciously.

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As I entered Sibyl's drawing room that evening my ears were assailed by the shrill clamor of feminine voices—enthusiastic feminine voices—all chattering about Hopkins. It was "Mr. Hopkins," this, and "Mr. Hopkins," that, and "Isn't Mr. Hopkins charming?" and "How distingué Mr. Hopkins is!" until I grew quite sad to think that it is minds such as these of which the feminine part of our population consists. Poor posterity!

Sibyl came rushing up to me—all smiles and gurgles. She took me about and introduced me to as many as ninety young women, and I blush to say that each and every one made some gushing remark about Hopkins. I was regularly bored.

"And now," cooed Sibyl, when we had been the rounds, "I am commissioned to tell you that Mr. Hopkins wants to see you in his dressing room before the entertainment begins. So sweet of him to take part, don't you think? There is a tree, and he is to distribute presents among the guests. The dear man has promised us a surprise. We're all in suspense, I assure you."

Sibyl paused before the door of a small room and knocked gently. Then she went away.

There was a pause, after which a majestic voice issued forth.

"How now!" was what it said.

I shrieked.

"Gadzooks!" I cried. "Likewise, 'Quoth the raven, nevermore!' It's me, Hopkins—I mean it's I. Open sesame!"

Hopkins opened the door a trifle and peered out.

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His face was all over paint like an actor-man, and he looked a sight.

"Oh, it's you," he said, and with these first words I saw that a change had been wrought in him. He had acquired a "professional" manner that was simply delicious.

"Oh, it's you," he said again, "pray be seated." I believe to this day that it was on his tongue to ask what he could do for me, but he denies it, and I have no proofs.

"Hopkins," I groaned, "what are you up to?"

"Eh, what?" he murmured distantly. "I don't in the least understand you."

"What for have you gone and made yourself up like a Choctaw squaw?"

"Choctaw squaw?" echoed Hopkins wonderingly. "My dear chap, you've no idea of art, have you?"

"You look an ass!" I said savagely. "Whatever do you think you're doing anyway?"

"I'm making up for St. Nicholas," he said. "Why?"

"Well," I said, "but where's the beard, and the wrinkles, and the roly-poly Tum-Tum? Who do you think you are—Hackett-sham?"

"Nonsense, dear boy," said Hopkins, smiling. His airs were getting worse and worse. "I am but working out an idea of mine own, and—"

I stared.

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"What did you say, Hopkins?" I asked. Hopkins got a little red. I saw he was embarrassed.

"Er—mine own, I said," he replied. "Why, what's wrong?"

"Oh, nothing."

"You see," he went on, "I am doing a sort of Santa Claus-in-his-youth. Much more picturesque. I felt I did not care to sink my identity under the conventional white beard and padded clothes. Personality counts for a great deal, you know." He paused and looked at me.

I sat silent. I had nothing more to say. Finally he said:

"Excuse me. I must put on my costume."

THE END WAS NEAR.

I said:

"Oh, don't mind me!" And he disappeared behind a screen.

I waited.

Presently I heard the greatest banging and slamming and clattering, as of a whole tinshop in distress.

"Why, Hopkins," I cried, "Whatever is the matter? Are you hurt?"

"Hurt? No!" he snapped. "But they don't appear to want to go on. It's very difficult (bang!) to know (slam!) just what to do with them. (Crash!) Most annoyin'!"

I went behind the screen.

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"Ye gods!" I cried, "Hopkins, are you mad?" For there he stood, a suit of sheet armor hanging on him—all at sixes and sevens, no two pieces seeming to fit. He looked as if it had been raining tin in his neighborhood and he hadn't known enough to come in out of it.

Hopkins began to get irascible.

"Don't stand there jabberin' at me!" he cried. "Can't you see I need a helpin' hand? What are you good for, anyway? Do me up in this bally thing, will you?"

I gave a groan.

"He who knows not and knows not he knows not—" I began.

"Shut up!" yelled Hopkins. "Are you going to do me up?"

"Not much!" I cried. "I'm no tinker!"

Hopkins began to whine.

"I say, you know," he said, "fix me, like a good fellow, won't you. I can't go out like this, you know—and all those girls—"

I nodded.

"There you are, you see," I said. "Pride goeth before a fall. You want to make an impression, do you? Well, just you go out as you are, then. You look like the rack of pie plates in our kitchen."

Hopkins gave me a supercilious glance.

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"Pie plates, indeed!" he sneered. "It's plain you don't know a great deal about armor. I'm a Maltese Knight."

"You look like a Maltese cat," I said, "and somebody's been throwing tin cans at you, poor thing. I'm sorry, Hopkins, really I am, and I'd like to put you together if I could, but not being a tinsmith—"

"You could try," suggested Hopkins.

"All right," I said and set to work.

"Hopkins," I said after a bit, "do the er—leggins go on your legs?"

"Why, of course!" said Hopkins, testily.

"What did you suppose they were for?"

"Well," I said, "I thought perhaps they put them in to make it harder."

"Nonsense!" said Hopkins.

"Hopkins," said I, "do you want your spurs in the back or in the front?"

"Don't be absurd!" said Hopkins, getting wrathy.

"Oh, very well," said I, and put them on the sides.

"Hopkins!"

"What?"

"What am I supposed to do with the little ash trays?"

"Humph!" said Hopkins, loftily, "don't you really know?"

"No," said I, bluntly, "do you?"

"N-no," admitted Hopkins.

"Then I shall leave them off," I announced.

"Oh, don't do that!" cried Hopkins. "They must belong somewhere. I should come apart!"

"You're bound to, anyway," I remarked, "so what's the difference?"

Hopkins groaned.

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"Hopkins," I said, "the bodice part doesn't meet on you in the back."

"What's wrong with it?" asked Hopkins, trying to twist himself about.

"In my opinion it's the cut," I said. "I don't think much of your modiste, Hopkins."

"What's to be done?" asked Hopkins, in despair.

"If you've a couple of rivets and a red-hot iron about your clothes, I could fix it," I said. "If you haven't, a bit of string will do."

Hopkins provided the string and I tied the armor on.

"It's done, Hopkins," I said, "but you'll have to use a can opener to get out of it."

I picked up the huge helmet lying near by.

"Are you going to wear the bird cage?" I asked.

"Certainly!" said Hopkins with dignity.

"And the mitts?"

Hopkins nodded and put them on. Then, fully and fearfully and wonderfully arrayed, he stood before the cheval glass and surveyed himself.

"Well," he said with a smile of satisfaction, "how do I look?"

"Like an epileptic fit," I said. And he did.

Hopkins turned on me.

"I think it's my duty to tell you," he said haughtily, "that much of your conversation this evening has been entirely out of place."

And giving me a look expressive of his scorn, he walked out of the room.

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A few moments later the curtains which screened the improvised stage in the drawing room parted, and disclosed a radiant Christmas tree full of gorgeous, glittering things, and candles and presents galore. It was really a beautiful affair. It recalled many and many a happy childhood's Christmas—just what it was meant to do, no doubt—and realized my memories of those old love-dressed trees even to the wax angel who floated with fluttering wings on a bit of elastic at the very tip top. A ladder stood hard by this wonderful pine.

A small page came out upon the stage and announced that a "good old friend" in the person of the Hon. Archibald Hopkins [much applause] would appear as a final number of the programme and distribute the gifts with which the tree was loaded.

A second later, with a clatter and a crash, and amid a general impression that the Light Artillery had broken loose and was on the warpath, Hopkins strode upon the stage. More applause, sustained.

"Who is he supposed to be?" I heard them mutter.

One said Richard III. was her choice, Othello another, and a third thought he must be De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan." No one seemed quite clear, however, which it was.

Hopkins walked with dignity to the centre of the stage and bowed. It was here his helmet fell off the first time. This disconcerted him a bit, but he soon recovered.

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"My friends," he said with what was meant for a most fetching smile, "in me you behold a benefactor."

People began to look puzzled. "Since time immemorial you have looked to me for—er—your Christmas gifts and your—a—Christmas cheer." That was very strange. I noticed people figuring. I could see in one woman's face that she had decided he was the proprietor of a department store. "It is true I am—er—somewhat up to date, but I am still the St. Nicholas" (great sensation) "of old, come in new guise to supply the perfect—a—ending to a perfect day."

Here he was interrupted.

"Mamma," cried one of those wee but painfully distinct voices, "I want to see Santy Claus. You said I should see Santy Claus. Make that nasty man go 'way."

"Sh, darling!" the mother replied. "That nice gentleman is Santa Claus."

But "darling" knew better.

"Ain't nice!" she wailed. "Ain't Santy Claus! Make that nasty man go 'way!"

I simply loved that baby. I could have smothered her with grateful kisses.

With a patient smile Hopkins leaned over and spoke directly to the child.

"My little friend," he said gently but firmly, "you must love me. I am your benefactor, your—"

"Waugh!" The baby's grief seemed to know no bounds.

Hopkins began to cast about for a means of solace. Finally his eye lit upon the waxen angel, on elastic, at the very tiptop.

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"Santa is grieved," he said, with a lugubrious attempt at playfulness, "to see his little friend so upset. Santa will give his little friend a pretty cherubim if his little friend will dry her tears."

Baby paused to consider the offer. She didn't understand what he said, but he was pointing most invitingly to a beautiful thing with wings. Baby took her fist out of her eyes and nodded.

Hopkins smiled in a gratified, self-conscious manner, as one who would say "There's no denying I have a way with me." Then, without so much as a premonitory tremor, he prepared to ascend the ladder. It was a sight I shall never forget. Hopkins cased in sheet armor most distinctly misfit, Hopkins with steel gauntlets and steel helmet on, laboring to bend his steel joints sufficiently to enable him to climb, Hopkins straining every sinew and still unable to lift his steel-clad foot two inches from the floor, Hopkins getting red under his visor and puffing, but Hopkins manifestly at the mercy of his plight. It was so fair to see that I found myself crowing with delight in duet with my friend the baby.

Little titters began to circulate about, and presently some comments. Hopkins still struggled manfully, but to no avail.

"I tell you what it is, Hopkins," I whispered in a hoarse, sibilant sotto-voce, "you need an oil-can, eh what?"

Hopkins cast me a glance which spoke volumes of hate. I chortled in my glee.

People were beginning to laugh quite frankly now. They even got to betting on his chances 5 to 1.

This was the last straw, and Hopkins was the camel. He made one final, violent, herculean effort and—snap, bang! The inevitable had happened! The string had given way.

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I saw the mass of tinware begin to spread itself. It was most ominous. Hopkins turned and faced the audience with a haste anything but reassuring.

One of the pie plates came to the floor with a crash. More were about to follow.

"Run, Hopkins, run!" I shouted. "Run for your life!"

Hopkins gave one hurried glance downward, realized that the end was near, and made a wild dash for his dressing room, strewing tinware as he went.

The mocking laughter that followed him was as wine to my soul.

When I entered the dressing room a few moments later I found him seated in a metallic heap on the floor. He raised his eyes as I came in, and there was a strange, delirious look about him.

"What ails you, Hopkins?" I asked. "A penny for your thoughts."

Hopkins was silent for a moment.

Then he said slowly:

"I was wondering did Sir Galahad ever go to Christmas parties."

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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CHAIRMAN TAGGART of the Democratic National Committee was discussing the results of the election with a Republican friend who ventured the remark that the Democratic Party would never elect another President on account of the infusion and injection of Bryanism.

"A tramp who, I believe, collected the largest number of the species lazybug, lay stretched out asleep under the shade of a cypress on the banks of the Wabash. Any entomologist would be proud of the variegated specimens which walked over him, annoyed him, bit him, yet they never disturbed his quiet slumbers under the cool green shade. Finally a wasp happened along, hovering around his face, and angry at being rejected for his continual importunities, stung him. The tramp awakened from his Rip Van Winkle slumber, felt his swollen face, surveyed the myriad of insects crawling about him, and exclaimed:

"'Now, just for that little indiscretion youse all got to go.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THERE never was a sweeter, more amiable woman than the late Mrs. D. P. Bowers; but there was one thing which never failed to anger her. The use of the word "troupe" in referring to a theatrical company was like shaking a red flag at a bull. She said it classed actors with trained monkeys.

On a night trip in Texas it had been impossible to get sleepers, and she, like the lesser lights, had been obliged to make the best of an ordinary seat. About 7 o'clock in the morning, when it seemed as if endurance could endure no more, the brakeman flung open the door and shouted, "Troupe! Change cars!"

Mrs. Bowers instantly rose to her full height, turned her big eyes, blazing with indignation, on the poor chap, and in her deepest, most tragic tones—and how very deep and tragic they could be!—demanded: "Don't other people change cars?"

The man kept his eyes fixed on her in wonder as he walked sideways down the aisle, and as he closed the door we heard a relieved "Gee!"

Mrs. Bowers gathered together her goods and chattels, keeping up a running fire of comment on the impertinence of railroad employes, till she stepped off the car, when she gasped and stood speechless, for confronting her on the white wall of the station were six big black letters "TROUPE."

This railway junction was a new one on her.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT the dinner given to John D. Robinson at the Astor Hotel recently one of the speakers, a former student of Mr. Robinson, spoke at such length that the guest of the occasion had only time enough left to say:

"I now see that I taught some of you more than I should have."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

BOB" BURDETTE, the preacher-humorist of Los Angeles, tells a story of a rich contractor from the East who was sojourning in California, and who had great difficulty in twisting the Spanish names of places around his Hibernian tongue. In speaking of San José, Mojave, Vallejo, and other towns which he had visited, he gave the literal pronunciation, instead of sounding the Spanish "j" like "h." Mr. Burdette attempted to explain, but was interrupted by the Irishman, who exclaimed explosively:

"Ye have a foine climate out here, and ye have flowers an' fruit galore; but damn the country, say I, where dey spell hickory wid a 'j'!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

EMPLOYED in the family of the late Gen. William G. Ward of Grymes Hill, Staten Island, there was an English housemaid, who was questioned as to what her father's occupation was.

"Oh, father just sits."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Well, you see, Ma'am, father's just the living image of Mr. Gladstone, and when the artists wants to paint a picture of Mr. Gladstone they sends for father, and he just sits."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE wife of an out-of-town clergyman had been away from home for a week and had left certain light household duties for her husband to attend to during her absence, among them the getting of his own breakfast. On her return she was dismayed to learn that a brother clergyman had come to visit him and had remained one night at the rectory. In fear and trembling she inquired into the details of his entertainment.

"I took him with me to the boarding house for dinner," her husband told her, "so that part was all right; and I knew that you always kept the guestroom ready for occupancy, so I was safe on that point. The only thing that I am not sure of having been satisfactory is his breakfast. He said on retiring that he would like to be called at 7 o'clock, and that all he would want to eat would be two soft eggs, so I put on the eggs at exactly 7, and then I called him. He never came down stairs until half past eight, and there were his eggs boiling in the pot, and they may have been hard boiled for all I know."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

OUR Hopeful's" mother was determined he should be generous. "Always divide with your friends" was her daily admonition. One day she was holding forth on this theme to an admiring friend when "Our Hopeful" appeared with a much-begrimed face. "Mother, I've brought you some taffy," unclasping the chubby fingers, which disclosed on the moist palm a dark, sticky substance, which he handed her. As she put it in her mouth "Our Hopeful" bent forward with his hands on his knees to watch the operation, mouth and eyes wide open. "Are you sure you swallowed it? Is it down good? 'Cause I gave it to Prince and he unswallowed it two times."

Don't be too sure about not having to run after a street car after it's caught. She might get off the car.

NEW YORK POLICEMAN HAS NO SINECURE

Inspector Brooks Looks Back Over His Forty Years On the Force and Compares Police Conditions of Other Days With Those of the Present---Veteran Sergeant Dunn Also Reminisces.

ONCE on a time the police were skeptically defined as justice in need of spectacles—a term originating with the ancient and honorable rattle watch, which had a predilection for ringing a bell and swinging a rattle to announce its coming. Even as recently as forty years ago, when Inspector Nicholas Brooks—a dean of the force—shone in his first uniform, most any one who wanted to could be made a guardian of the metropolitan peace of pocket and mind. But now—it is another story.

Inspector Brooks was in a reminiscent mood as he tilted his commodious chair backward at Police Headquarters and surveyed the room which for a strenuous period was the office of Theodore Roosevelt. Had he been a man of feeling, with any sentiment behind his immobile bronzeness, it might be ventured that there was affection in his glance. One cannot come and go from a place daily for forty years under ordinary circumstances without forming some sort of attachment for even earless walls and furniture, worn by time and service. Inspector Brooks is known as the Jarvis of the force. Demanding neatness as well as dispatch and obedience, the veteran inspector presented, if not an ironed face, a smoothly ironed and buttoned uniform, as befitted One of the Finest. His rugged features unscarred, and his gray-brown argus eyes—such as has the eagle as painted—undimmed by his forty years of service, give him the semblance of an iconoclast. Nothing about him reveals the fact that he has wrestled, fought, and been taught the way to the top of the police ladder.

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Sparing of words to an extreme of taciturnity, he has to be approached on the windward side to be betrayed into revealing his views and experiences as a department dean. And there is no office in the police dispensation that he has not held at some time or other during his kaleidoscopic career.

"Is the policeman of to-day worthy of his hire as compared with the one of forty years ago?" he repeated, reminiscently. "Well, there is a big difference in both the hire and the man," he continued. "Whereas forty or fifty years ago a New York policeman was only required to have a rugged constitution, a good fighting arm, and spirit, and especially a knowledge of the ways and haunts of criminals, to-day he is required to have a brain stuffed with all sorts of information about the ways of the zodiac, the population of Calcutta or Shanghai, and whether the Nile flows north or south. This, of course, is required by the civil service—and the civil service is an admirable institution within certain bounds. But why should a policeman be judged as to his qualifications by such smatterings of geography and other things?

"It is not only useless to him in that it does not add one iota to his police ability, but in a great many instances it offers a barrier to efficient men getting on the force. To that extent it is working a very considerable harm to the betterment of the service."

"But candidates for places on the force are required to pass a rigid physical examination as well," was suggested.

The eyes of the grizzled Inspector twinkled as does the Ursa Major on a clear night. He admitted:

"Yes, the men must have muscle. But it is a question whether they have the hardihood which their predecessors had in former years. Formerly the best men—the rank and file—on the force were recruited from truckmen and out-of-door workers with constitutions of iron to begin with."

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Pausing and calling for a monthly report of the police surgeons the speaker illustrated his meaning. During one month eight men were reported as suffering from sprains, sixty-one from rheumatism, one from malarial fever, six from contusions received from vehicles and struggles with refractory prisoners, six from pneumonia, twenty-six from bronchitis, sixteen from injuries due to falls, nineteen from influenza, three from incised wounds, seven from fractured limbs, and fourteen from phthisis—the result of exposure and neglect, of health prompted by a desire to continue drawing full pay when physically disqualified

To-day a patrolman starts at $800 and ends in five years at $1,400, while a roundsman draws $1,500, a Sergeant $2,000, a Captain $2,750, thirteen Inspectors $3,500 each, and each of three others $5,000 a year.

Mention being made of recent criticisms by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other alarmists who deplore the steady increase of lawlessness in the city and country, Inspector Brooks said:

"It may be true that there is more lawbreaking done to-day than one or two generations ago, but it is done by the upper and not the lower classes. When I first came on the force, for instance, my post for some time was near Roosevelt and Water Streets. It was only a hundred feet long, owing to the crime-infested locality. Several other patrolmen had equally short beats. But we have nothing like that to-day, because of the greater police efficiency and the invention of electrical appliances for mobilizing men in a very few minutes. Within my recollection it was a common occurrence for gangs to catch the unwary and literally hold them up by their heels while their money and valuables poured out of their pockets. Then again there was the Old Brewery with the sliding panel in the pavement, which so often opened under the feet and silently closed over the heads of pedestrians, of whom nothing more was frequently heard.

"A policeman in those days walked around with his life in his hands all the time. Take the Orange riots in 1870. Up at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue we and a company of militia were fired upon suddenly from a window. The crowd was enormous and absolutely beyond control. As soon as the shot was fired we obeyed the order of our Captain to fall flat. No sooner was the order given than the militia wheeled, aimed, and for a distance of several blocks fired point blank into the crowd, killing and wounding a thousand persons. Nothing like that happens nowadays," with something most like a sigh as over the braver days of old.

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"No," continuing, "so far as this city is concerned there is not 50 per cent. as much lawlessness as there was a generation or two ago. But," describing a circumference which took in the entire five boroughs, "the public itself is more tolerant and lenient of crime than in those days. Recently a Tenderloin celebrity who killed his man, so to say, was regarded with almost sympathetic interest. A hardy individual who, in a joyous condition, takes pleasure in doing up policemen is excused as an enthusiast for the strenuous life. We condone a young man who pulls a revolver and fires over a crowd of boys. Another recent case was a gambler who committed murder on the streets. Arraigned the next day, this prisoner, who also made a specialty of assaulting policemen, a cloud of witnesses as to his general good character influenced the court and he escaped with a fine.

"This easy-going attitude toward the parasites who live on society and who, for the most part, are open enemies of society, also reveals itself in the maudlin sentimentality displayed toward those who are accused of capital crimes. Women and men struggle to witness the trial. Flowers are sent to the jails. Offers of marriage from irresponsible idiots pour in on the accused while the jury is considering the evidence. Eager theatrical managers stand ready with contracts in case of acquittal. Whole families read about these cases with a sympathetic thrill," concluded Inspector Brooks.

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"Of course, on the other hand, we have Carnegie medals to encourage us in saving life, and so on. But forty years ago policemen were not accustomed to dream or lie awake nights thinking about honorable mentions. It was all in the day—a matter of routine, so to say."

"Do you attribute the occasional epidemics of suicide and crime which sweep over the city and country to the greater publicity given such things?" was asked.

"No," he replied, "I do not know that publicity has much to do with it. Perhaps it is true that a great many weak-minded persons are more or less influenced toward a rash act by reading of something similar. But it is a problem which cannot be solved in a moment."

"What influence, in your opinion, have such characters as Lecoq, Sherlock Holmes, and Raffles upon the public mind and character?"

"Lecoq? Lecoq?" repeated Inspector Brooks with a puzzled expression. His face clearing suddenly at the mention of Gaboriau he interjected: "The French sleuth, eh? I guess he was a sort of sleuth Jacobs. As a matter of fact, I have never read a detective story in my life, and I think there are very few men in the department who read such trash. Police business in books and in reality are two very different things, so far as my understanding goes. If the stories were no more exciting—exciting, mind—than the lives of the average detectives they would find very few readers.

"As for Sherlock Holmes," continued the Inspector, "some time ago when he appeared on the stage here an enthusiastic member of the Broadway Squad was reciting some of his feats here at Headquarters. One of his hearers asked with mock gravity if God could have made such a paragon, to which another reckoned that ever the Creator could not have done it all at one time without some assistance."

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Reverting to the municipal civil service examination, Inspector Brooks cited several instances in which would-be policemen displayed an amusing ignorance of the learning which is gathered between covers. Answering the requisition for some facts about the career of Abraham Lincoln and why, in the opinion of the applicant, he should be regarded as a great man, one candidate had answered that with a small army Lincoln had marched to the South not knowing how many men he had to face, but taking chances, that he had formed his men in the best way he thought fit, then cut off all telegraph and railway connections and started fighting.

Another candidate ventured of the Great Emancipator that when he worked on a farm Lincoln "plowed a yoak of cattel and fed pigs, forked hay, dug potatoes, hoad corn, and cut grass," and "was surprised to find himself Present of the United States." Another, who evidently had heard of rails in connection with Lincoln, hazarded the assertion that Lincoln began life laying rails on a Western railroad.

An imagination worthy of a better cause concocted a story of Honest Abe starting life on a Mississippi River ferryboat, going afterward to Lincoln, Neb., to run a flatboat, after which he embarked in the dry goods business and went broke. This brought him into general notice, volunteered the applicant, and he was nominated for United States Senator.

"Some of these fellows," concluded the Inspector, "would have made excellent policemen, but, of course, were debarred by the Civil Service examination. I earnestly believe that the mental requirements are not only too rigid, but react as an injustice to the department."

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Whereas there were a scant two thousand men on the New York police force when this veteran entered the service, expecting, as he volunteered, to go into something else within a month, there are at present 8,285 persons drawing salaries ranging from $750 to $7,500 a year. They are apportioned as follows: 17 inspectors, 23 surgeons, 86 captains, 410 sergeants, 266 detective sergeants, 422 roundsmen, 6,794 patrolmen, 180 doormen, 66 matrons, and a few other minor attaches.

New York pays them in salaries and wages approximately $950,000 a month, the policing of the greater city costing something over $12,000,000 a year, including the maintenance of the station houses. Contrary to general opinion, less than one-third of the force is of Irish parentage, 73 per cent. being American born. Besides an ability to pass the civil service examination, police candidates must be at least 5 feet 7½ inches tall, must weigh 133 pounds or more, must be able to chin themselves, lift weights, and perform other athletic feats so as to make a percentage far higher than could the average man of sedentary occupation.

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Among the many interesting records at 300 Mulberry Street, which has the same standing and significance in American police history as 26 Broadway has in the Standard Oil world, is the following curious order issued to the rattle watch, or first police of Manhattan, in 1658:

All watchmen are obliged to come on the watch at the regular hour, to wit, before the ringing of the bell, on pain of forfeiting six stivers. Whenever any one comes on the watch intoxicated or insolent in the City Hall Square or in going the rounds, he must each time forfeit one guilder.

Due attention must be paid by each one to his watch in going around, and whenever any one is found asleep he must forfeit ten stivers.

If by any negligence on the part of a watchman his arms are stolen, he shall be bound to pay the value thereof, and, in addition, for the first offense one guilder, for the second two guilders, and for the third at the discretion of the burgomaster.

If any watchman shall lie still when a citizen cries val val, or be otherwise disobedient or negligent, he shall forfeit twenty stivers. A fine of ten stivers is imposed on those of the watch who swear or blaspheme.

For fighting or quarreling on the watch, two guilders; when one threatens another, two guilders; for fighting, in fact, on the watch, or even in the morning in coming from the watch, the penalty is six guilders.

Should any one be unwilling to go around, or in any way lose a turn from cowardice or any other reason, he shall forfeit one guilder, and for absenting himself from his watch on any pretense whatever, without the express consent of the others, two guilders.

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Older even that Inspector Brooks in age and years of service is Detective Sergeant John Dunn, who first donned a uniform in 1658. Sergt. Dunn, since 1876, has had the unique distinction of being the Warder of Wall Street.

Sergt. Dunn is the only member of the force who went through and had a hand in quelling the famous draft riots of 1863.

Under Sergt. Dunn there are twelve patrolmen, who report to him in the Stock Exchange Building, and with whom he is in constant communication every day in the financial calendar.

Speaking of the organization under him Sergt. Dunn described its duties as of prevention rather than cure. Fulton Street is now the dead line, below which no known criminal may pass without inviting the attention of the police.

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Smiling as though there might be another construction put upon his words, Sergt. Dunn, who himself was never obliged to run the civil service gantlet, allowed that there was less crime, such as comes under police jurisdiction, in his province than in any area of corresponding size on earth. Why?

"Because," he continued, "a hundred men can be mobilized within three minutes approximately at any point in this district where trouble occurs. This and the fact that no shady character can trespass on these preserves without sticking has served effectually to shoo away such bothersome flies."

Sergt. Dunn was sitting in the same chair that accommodated his wiry figure when Norcross attempted to dynamite Russell Sage in December, 1891. He was reviewing the changes in his department since he took charge of the Wall Street Detective Bureau in 1876.

"Prior to that," he volunteered, "it was a common occurrence for a financier to be engaged by a plausible visitor whose companion in crime improved the opportunity to rifle a safe or money drawer. As a matter of fact, excepting minor or harmless cranks who occasionally pay us a visit, we have had few serious cases to deal with since we caught the fellow who wrote Jay Gould letters threatening his life.

"I suppose most people have forgotten the excitement those letters caused. But how did we catch the man? It was as simple as most cases down here. His letters were posted somewhere between Tenth and Thirty-third Streets and Broadway and Eighth Avenue. So we placed a patrolman with a postman on every corner throughout the district. As soon as any one dropped a letter in a box the box was opened and the address scanned. Six hours after we began work we arrested the man in the act of mailing a letter at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. It was addressed to the financier, and the writer was found to be demented over his losses in the Street.

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"But," continued Sergt. Dunn, "since Inspector Byrnes established the so-called dead line at Fulton Street there are very few cranks, to say nothing of criminals who wander into this part of town. They know from experience that the chances are ten to one that they will be put under surveillance the minute they set foot in the district. Of course, the dead line is a good deal of an exaggeration as popularly conceived. Outsiders have an idea that criminals are always arrested when they cross the dead line. That is a mistake. They are only watched more closely than elsewhere.

"This," continued the veteran, dropping his voice as though imparting a secret, "is advisable because, well, because the big men down here—the millionaires—move about, mix and mingle, as do ordinary clerks and brokers. Excepting special watchmen, as maintained by J. P. Morgan and others, the attachés of the office buildings where the money kings do business are the only guards standing between them and the general public—except myself and my men. But even the cranks are thinning out of late, and, as for another Norcross episode, it becomes more and more unlikely of repetition.

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"Since 1876, when this bureau was established, nothing like the excitement and crowds occasioned by that bomb have disturbed us. Judging from the number of people who flocked around the old Empire Building, that bomb must have been heard round the world," laughed the dean of the department. "They came near carrying off the entire building piece by piece as relics. Nearly 800 detectives and patrolmen were massed here within forty minutes following the explosion, and before the excitement quieted down we figured that several million persons were drawn to the scene out of curiosity."

Sergt. Dunn was interrupted by the telephone jingling as with a palsy. A hurried conversation ensued. Sergt. Dunn touched a button on his desk, explaining that it would hurry two detectives to the United States Sub-Treasury, where an inventor was acting mysteriously.

Sergt. Dunn went out and returned shortly with the information that the fellow had invented a machine to make all the Government clerks work hard for not less than eight hours a day, and for which he wanted the moderate sum of $6,000,000. Having imparted this information the Wall Street Cerberus resumed his chair with the weary patience of one who in these piping times of peace and prosperity was waiting in vain for a foeman worthy of his steel.

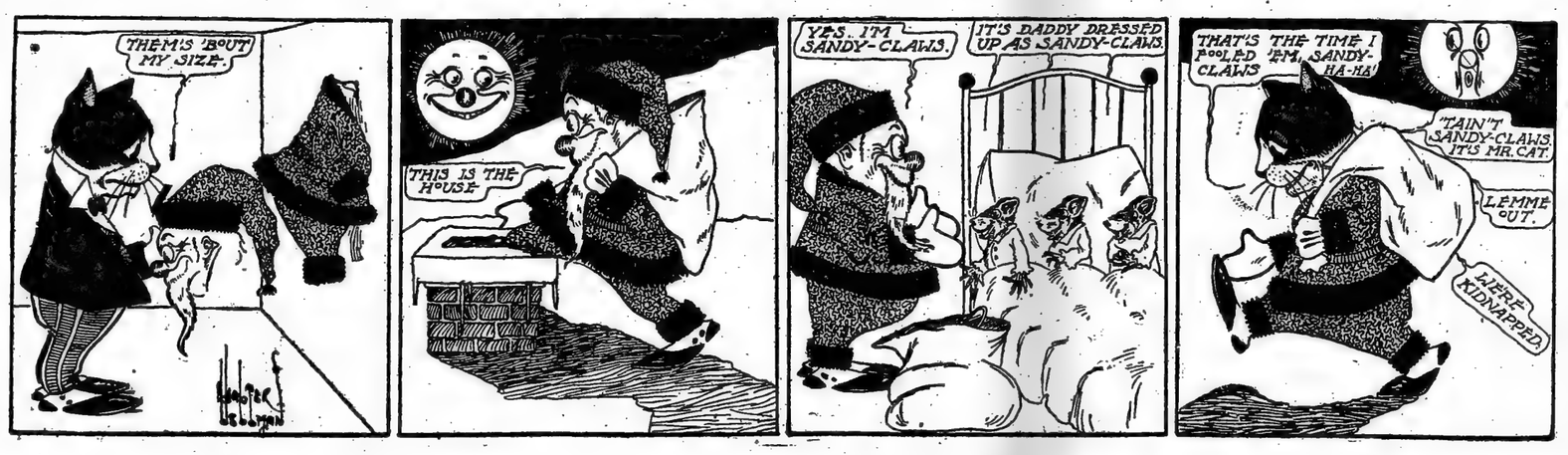

EAST AND WEST SIDE CHRISTMAS TURKEY RAFFLES

A Phase of Metropolitan Life Incidental to Christmas Eve that Furnishes Food for Thought for Sociologists---Commercial Enterprise in the Disguise of Generosity.

TO ALL those who frequent saloons, cafés and bars generally—through a lack of early pious training, perhaps, or, possibly with a thirst for that knowledge which was debarred from the Sunday school—the enterprise of the man in the white jacket is proverbial. That enterprise is clothed in the garb of generosity, (as, for instance, when the "house" buys the third round of drinks) which, like the will-o'-the-wisp, is so alluring that the wanderer is apt to keep going right ahead until he lands in the slough.

He is a wise man who can turn his one and only generosity to profit. What could such a man do in Wall Street? But the saloon keepers of New York City, especially along the upper west side and in the lesser parts of the metropolis where the middle class resides, have a form of generous enterprise which is so simple that, were it not practiced only at Christmas, when everybody's suspicion is under lock and key, it would be amazing. This generous enterprise of the white-jacketed saloon keepers is the raffle of fine, fat turkeys on Christmas Eve.

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Now, could anything be more timely? Could forethought be more judicious? Could anything be more seemly than that, on the eve of Christmas, instead of throwing dice for drinks, a good-natured, seasonably good-willed, crowd should throw for fine, fat turkeys. Of course, a small charge—say, 25 cents—is required by the saloon keeper for the privilege of throwing, but that is only to keep out Tom, Dick, and the other fellow. And although at times over a dozen persons pay 25 cents each for a chance at a turkey worth $3, we must give the saloon keeper credit and not cast aspersions upon his generosity. Although he makes quite a large profit off his turkeys, he had not intended or expected this. His profit is to come from the drinks, which are inevitable wherever two or three are gathered together in excitement and good-fellowship.

Really one cannot help thinking of the remorse of the saloon keeper on Christmas morning—"when your hearts should feel no pain," as the "Carnival" has it—to find on counting up his earnings that, by some curious blunder, that which was to have been an act of philanthropy has yielded no less than 300 per cent.! And his Christmas remorse must have added poignancy in the thought that each of those who went home on the previous night triumphant over "that easy turkey," must be sitting up in bed with a dark Van Dyke taste in his mouth, answering a wife's question as to how much he paid for that turkey "anyway." She does not find in his pockets the amount which should have been forthcoming, and he explains it in this way:

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Times were hard. He hadn't made much money—not enough, in fact, to buy a little extra for Christmas. Coming home along the avenue he saw a big gobbler in a window, ticketed—

RAFFLE TO-NIGHT.

Here was a chance, of course, but he was never a gambling man and really only went in for "a beer" and—well, a look at the thing. A fellow had just won a turkey and was offering to treat everybody—friend or stranger—"me too." He himself, tried one chance with the dice, just for the fun of the thing. Came nearly to winning the gobbler. Tried again and in the excitement of every throw, somebody was "setting 'em up" in shimmering, white-capped amber rows along the swiming bar. He was a man who never gave up once he set his mind on a thing. He won that turkey, treated the whole house and came home with a bird!

But that is the coarse, degraded side of the Christmas turkey raffle, even if it is the truer side. On the other hand, there is much that is amusing, much that is interesting and occasional side-lights of pathos around the saloons where the turkeys are raffled.

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On Tenth Avenue—far enough up town to be beyond the pale of "Pink Elephant"—there is a saloon in the Sixties where fully a dozen vain birds are raffled each year on Christmas Eve. Early in the evening a

few birds go fast, but the sight of the lucky ones coming through the swing doors carrying their prizes sends a big crowd to the bar. As the crowd grows bigger the chances and the beer sell faster, and, as a matter of course, one bird may be contested keenly for over an hour. An amusing story is told in this oasis of an incident that happened at the last Christmas turkey raffle.

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"Jake" is the name of the "boss" of that section of Tenth Avenue. "Jake" is a promoter of such things as turkey raffles, "gab-fests" and "beer fests." Last Christmas he was throwing for the live turkey which is often the feature added to eleven dead ones. The highest throw before "Jake" took the dice was forty. After the first shake "Jake" threw three fives on the bar. A yell went up as three sixes followed.

"The Hoodoo throw!" groaned "Jake," referring to the old superstition among dice-throwers on this succession.

"Try it, anyway, Jake," said his friends. Only eight was required to win the turkey.

"I'm s'prised at youse," said Jake, with derision. "If I trowed again I'd git on'y t'ree, and youse guys knows it. Quit kiddin', now."

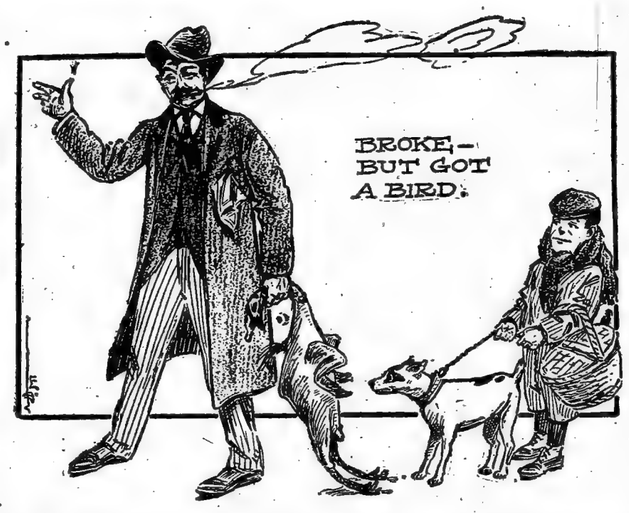

Incredible as it may seem, "Jake" was about to throw up his chance, when an idea occurred to him. He went up to a stranger at the bar and said:

"Say, Jack, I paid for dis throw. Now I want ter change the luck. My own's hoodoo'd. You make that last throw an' the bird's yours if you'll gimme a dollar. If you lose—which ain't likely—it won't cost you anything. Is it a cinch?"

The stranger naturally grabbed the chance of a turkey for $1. He won.

"I knoo it!" yelled Jake as he received his dollar from the grateful stranger. "I couldn't ha' done that. At last I found a way to dodge the Hoodoo! Hooray! Drinks for everybody."

And, of course, the stranger bought drinks, too. It was naturally expected of him.

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Another little incident is related of "Jake," whose other name may be anything. "Jake," as promoter of "fests," likes to keep the fun going. Just as the fifth turkey was put up for raffle the "boss" was making an urgent appeal to a tenderfoot to stake his quarter on it.

"But I—I can't throw dice," stammered the young man. "Jake" waxed eloquent on the "beginner's luck." The tenderfoot paid his quarter, and, being first in order, shook the dice clumsily and threw—three sixes!

"Didn't I tell you!" yelled "Jake," while the crowd murmured half-hearted congratulations.

The tenderfoot gathered up the dice, rattled them, and again threw three sixes. The crowd roared, "Jake" danced a hornpipe with many "told-yer-so's."

Breathless suspense reigned as the tenderfoot shook the dice for the third throw. Nobody had ever heard of such luck. Of course the third throw would be a setback. But—it was three sixes. The tenderfoot had the possible fifty-four, and the turkey was his without contest. Of course, he bought drinks for the house; then, not knowing what to do with the turkey, sold it back to the saloon keeper for $2.50. Having picked up $2.25 so easily, he felt—and others agreed with the sentiment—that it was his duty to spend it then and there. So many newcomers heard the story and got dry with congratulating him that the tenderfoot, after a night of triumph, awoke in a cell of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station next morning, sans money, sans turkey, avec katzenjammer.

But, for a real Christmas story with the touch that makes the whole world kin, hear one that comes from a saloon at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Into the barroom where the turkey raffle was in progress on Christmas Eve came a haggard, tattered, slouching man, whose face was marked with care or gin, or both. He laid a nickel on the bar and asked for a little whisky.

"That all you got?" asked the barkeeper, glancing at the nickel.

"That's all I got," growled the slouch, adding a fierce, bitter invective.

"Well, it's Christmas," said the barkeeper. "Keep the nickel. We don't take chicken feed. But you c'n have the drink on us."

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The slouch took the drink without a word. Presently, laying his glass down, he turned surlily upon a bibulous person who was asking him to "come in on the turkey."

"There's a nickel," said the slouch, bitterly, indicating the coin on the counter.

"Won't do," said the bibulous person. "Quarra's th' on'y thing. Gorra quarra?"

"Naw!" fiercely.

"'Ri', ole fel'. Criz'mus, y'know. 'S on me. Tha's all ri'. 'S on me!"

The slouch, who may have sunk to that stage where "no hope can have no fear," actually turned his back on the bibulous person with the remark:

"If yer dead stuck on t'rowin' away yer money, go ahead."

"You come an' shake th' dice," said the bibulous one.

"I ain't got no luck," said the tatterdemalion, as he turned and covertly slipped a few sandwiches from the quick-lunch counter into his pocket.

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A few minutes later the bibulous person's voice arose above the clamor around the dice.

"'M a man of honor—man of honor. I put up for the feller on'y had nickel. Where's feller wi' the nickel. Here, Ole Nickel, you get the turkey."

There was the queer picture of the slouch staring with unbelieving eyes at the long-necked turkey idly swaying in the right hand of the bibulous individual.

"Here, take it," said the latter. "'S yours, ole man. 'S was your quarra won it."

And he affectionately twisted the turkey's neck around that of the tramp.

The slouch uttered a fearful oath; then—strange to record—he sat down suddenly at the table, with his arms over the turkey, and cried like a baby.

As he was going out of the door a few minutes later with the turkey that was destined probably to gladden some dingy hovel and brighten little, pinched faces, the barkeeper cried after the tramp:

"Say, Bill, you forgot your nickel. I wouldn't lose that if I were you."

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Hadley a Prodigy.

IT IS said of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale that he was a scholar in his cradle; that he lisped in Latin when other babies only prattled, and cried in Greek on occasions when the ordinary youngster yelled lustily in Volapük.

A story that gives credence to this tradition about the famous economist has just come to the light of day.

It was told at a dinner party of scholars given recently at a fashionable house in Boston by one of the guests, who declared that his father was being entertained at luncheon by the elder Hadley, the great Greek scholar, on the occasion, and that this had until his father's death been one of his most cherished stories.

Young Hadley was only four at the time, yet he usually sat at table with the family when there were guests, excepting on extreme state occasions.

At this luncheon, during a little lull in the conversation, the child missing salt from the table, called out:

"Mamma, have we any sodium chloride in that cupboard over there?"

"Why, I don't know, son," replied his mother.

Then, before she could say more or inquire further as to his wants, he turned to his father and asked the same question in the same way.

His father, replying in the same sort of half-inquiring manner as had his mother, the boy very naïvely, with perfect unconsciousness, and addressing nobody in particular, said half to himself:

"My father doesn't know whether there is any sodium chloride in that cupboard or not because he doesn't know what is in the cupboard, and my mother doesn't know either, because mamma doesn't know what sodium chloride is."

What St. Paul Would Have Done.

One of the stories told of the Archbishop of Canterbury concerns the time when he was the Bishop of London. He had taken a cab to his home one day, and tendered the driver the legal fare, which was 2s. The cabman looked at the money with an expression of scorn.

"Do you think St. Paul would have given me that if he were alive to-day?" he asked.

"No," replied the Bishop. "If St. Paul were alive to-day and in London, he would be living in Lambeth Palace, [the Archbishop's residence,] and the fare would be a shilling."

An Explanation.

Son—Why is a pug dog's tail curled?

Father—So that the fleas can loop the loop.

SOME ALTOGETHER UNSEASONABLE REMARKS OF A DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHER

A woman is seldom as pretty as she thinks she is, nor as homely as other women think her.

Success, when it does come, comes suddenly, like a one-card draw.

The old maid always wonders why married women can't manage their husbands better.

Fools and children tell the truth, but the tombstone is in a class all by itself.

Married women don't believe in heroes.

It is no disgrace to be poor; neither is it a crime to be rich.

Borrowed trouble perpetuates itself.

There's one thing I like about eggs. They never get too fresh.

Many a fat pocketbook is filled with unreceipted bills.

Pride goeth before a fall, and after that there isn't much left of it.

The man who marries for money deserves all that's coming to him.

Disappointed genius may be known by its haircut.

We are told that it takes two to make a quarrel; also that a man and his wife are one. It is hard to reconcile these statements.

Hero worship is the admiration we feel for people until we get to know them better.

Don't depend on luck to push you up hill.

Perhaps truth is stranger than fiction because we are not so well acquainted with it.

Never tell a girl she's a bird. She might want you to fly with her.

It is often a good plan to look before you leap, and then stay right where you are.

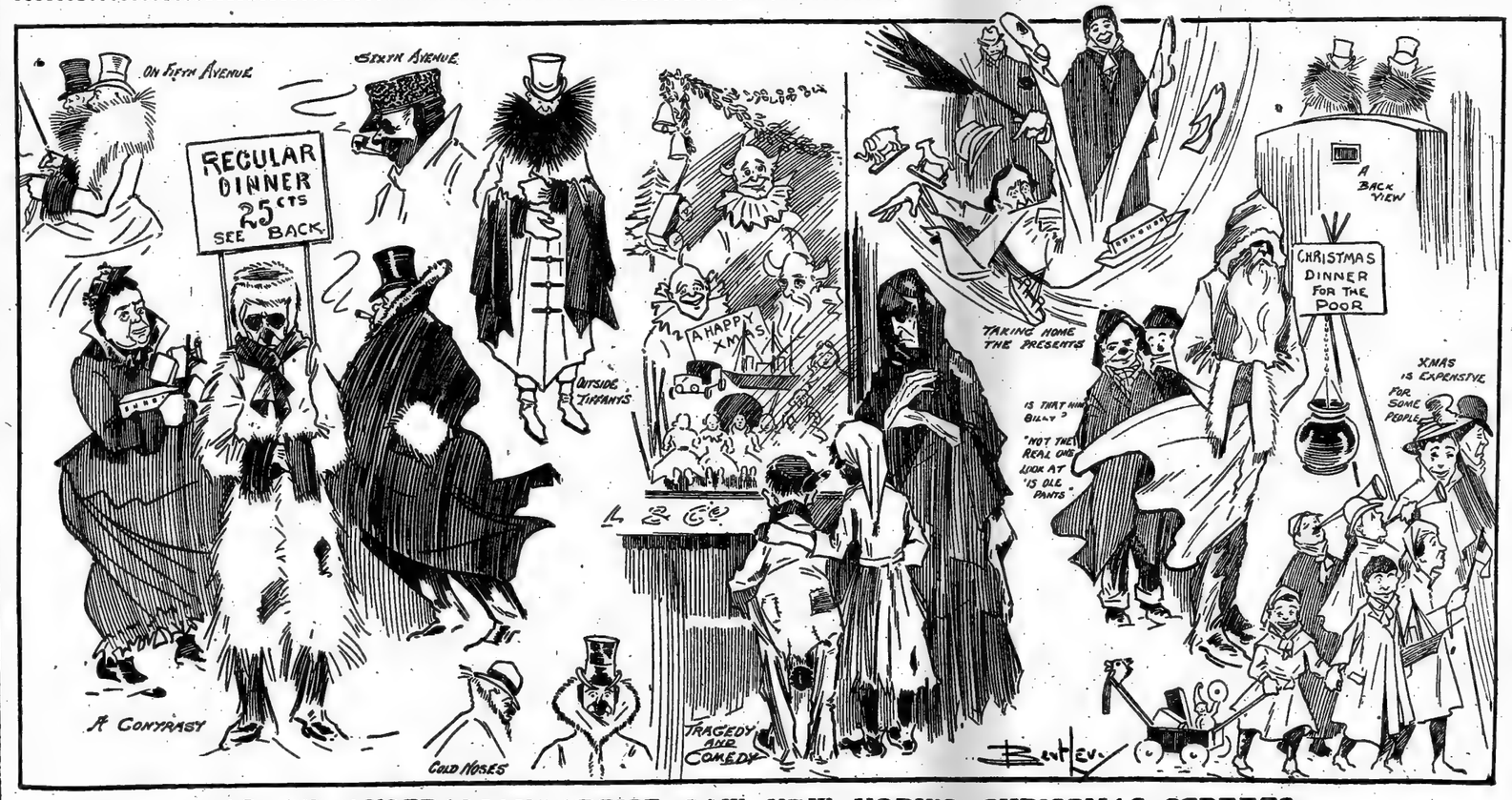

AS AN AUSTRALIAN ARTIST SAW NEW YORK'S CHRISTMAS STREETS.

Did This Bird Think?

FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Assistant Curator of the Department of Ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, has had many curious glimpses into the private life of birdland.

"I was exploring one day in a region full of water birds," said he, "when I came upon a bittern's nest among the reeds, with five eggs in it. The mother, hearing me approach, had left in haste. Hoping to see her return, I hid myself and remained silent and motionless. In this position I saw a marsh rail come along and deliberately puncture two of the bittern's eggs with her bill. This seemed to be done purely in a spirit of malicious destruction, for the marsh rail made no attempt to eat the eggs. Then she made off, and presently the mother bittern came back.

"It really seemed as if one could get a glimpse into the workings of that bird's mind. One would have expected her to desert the nest after it had been so violated. But she was evidently of a philosophic turn of mind. She apparently reasoned thus:

"'These eggs are destroyed for the purpose for which they were intended. They will never now produce young bitterns. But they are good eggs. I know, for I laid them myself. It is a pity to have them wasted.'

"And thereupon she set to and deliberately ate up the two punctured eggs. Her housewifely instincts then aroused, she carefully threw all the shells out of the nest, and cleaned up a portion of the contents which had been untidily spilled. She then deliberately stepped to the water's edge, closed her repast with a drink of water, and, returning to the nest, peacefully resumed the process of incubation."

A Little Mixed.

John W. Gates tells a story of a friend with whom he spent a rather convivial evening a few weeks ago. When the time came to go home the other man went to the door first. He returned in a few moments, and with owl-like solemnity said to Gates:

"Say, John, let me give you a friendly tip. There's two carriages at the door. Take the first one. The other isn't there. Good-night."

A Lucky Man.

Doctor (to patient)—I think I can save your nose, but you will lose your sense of smell.

"Thank Heaven! Now I can have an auto."

THE DEMON OF STEAM--HOW CURB IT?

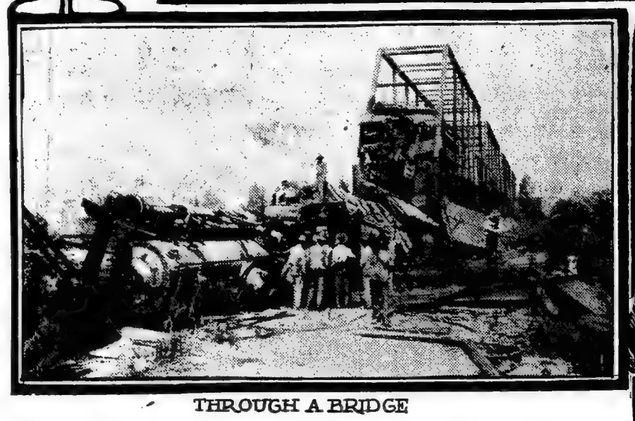

THROUGH A BRIDGE

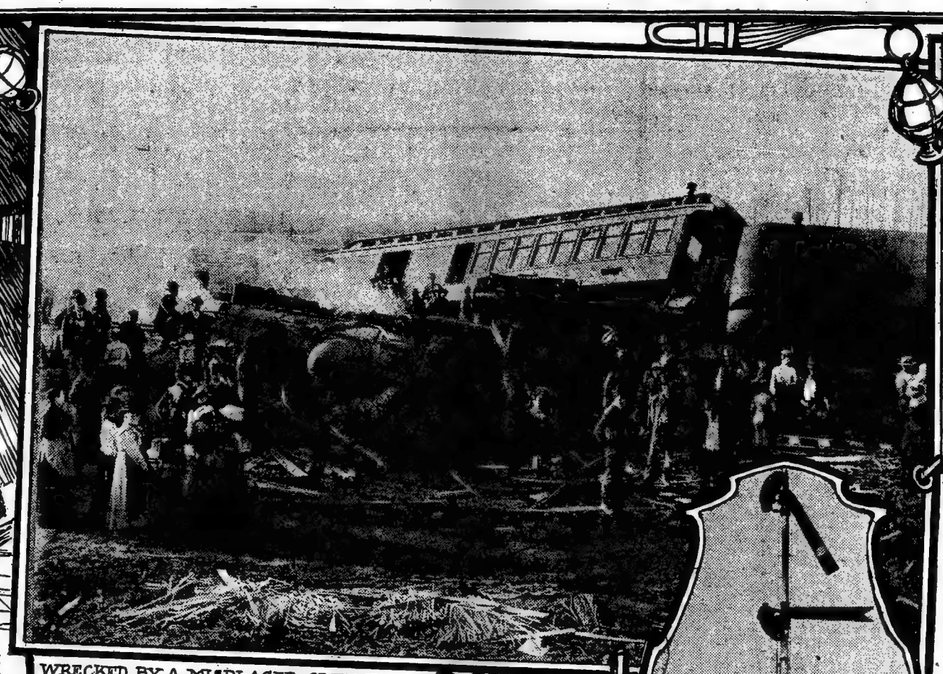

WRECKED BY A MISPLACED SWITCH

DERAILMENT OF A FAST PASSENGER TRAIN

Many and Varied Dangers of Railway Travel--Accidents, Their Cause and Cure, Discussed from the Standpoint of a Practical Railroad Man--A Subject of Universal Interest.

THERE is perhaps no question of greater import to the American people today than that of the dangers of railway travel. From the very commencement of railroading in this country, or, for that matter, in any other part of the world, accidents have seemed to be inseparable from the operation of steam trains. But during the past two years more particularly several of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of the country have occurred—a series of concentrated horrors, appalling alike to the public and to the railroad officials who have by many been thoughtlessly held responsible for them.

In seeking for the cause, unfortunately, there has been much misconception and misstatement of fact; much jumping at conclusions which are both erroneous and unjust. The most severe criticisms have been aimed at railway managers, who have been accused of nothing short of criminal carelessness and utter disregard of the sanctity of human life. They have been told that in their anxiety to pay large dividends they have neglected to provide proper means to safeguard their patrons, who are as a consequence "ruthlessly slaughtered" and "sacrificed to managerial greed."

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A subject so grave should only be approached in the light of the most accurate information. Possibly no one thing has given rise to more mistaken comment than the accident statistics of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner for the year ended June 30, 1903, (which is the last complete annual volume issued.) Whether intentionally or not, these figures as published in the daily papers were as wide of the truth as are the poles apart. A telegram sent out broadcast from Washington and printed by practically all the daily papers in the United States, read about as follows:

"An official bulletin prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission shows that during the year 9,840 persons were killed in railroad wrecks."

As a matter of fact, not much more than one-tenth the number—to be exact, 170 passengers, 855 employes, and 140 other persons, (principally trespassers,) a total of 1,171—were killed "in railroad wrecks." Five thousand persons lost their lives in a variety of ways "while trespassing on railroad property," and the remainder, (largely employes,) from various causes other than train wrecks.

Without attempting to minimize the terrible cost in life which the American people are paying for the finest railway service in the world, why, it may be asked, should railway administrations be blamed for the death of 5,000 trespassers; of passengers and employes killed by their own lack of care, or by casualties resulting from broken rails, broken wheels, cloudbursts, tornadoes, malicious tampering with switches and rails, and other unpreventable occurrences? The burden upon them of accidents due to preventable causes is sufficiently grievous without compelling them to shoulder a responsibility which even the most casual analysis and differentiation of figures would have shown belonged elsewhere. It seems scarcely more reasonable to charge railroad companies with responsibility for the death of all persons who lose their lives while on railroad premises than to charge steamship lines with all the drownings in waters traversed by them.

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Where does the blame lie? Certainly not in penurious railway management. Never before has so much thought, care, and money been expended on safety appliances and in the improvement of roadbed and equipment; in the promulgation of rules for the guidance of employes. Aside from the humane feature of the question, what more potent stimulus to the adoption of every reasonable means of protection could there be than the annual waste of more than $25,000,000 sustained by the railroads of the United States in accident damages? If mechanical devices could prevent this enormous drain on their resources, it is certain the railroads would be willing to spend ten times that amount in order to avoid it.

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Undue importance has been attached to the value of block signals as a panacea for collisions. Theoretically, they afford a perfect control of the movement of trains if employes will but obey the signals. In actual practice, through the occasional failure of the signals themselves or of employes to heed their warnings, the effectiveness of block signals as a prevention of collisions is, so far as accident records go, scarcely apparent.

The last annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shows that at least nineteen of the ninety-six disastrous collisions which occurred during the year were on track equipped with block signals, these nineteen accidents causing more than 40 per cent. of the total number of fatalities resulting from the ninety-six collisions. As less than 15 per cent. of the total mileage in the United States is block signaled, we thus have official evidence that the percentage of collisions and casualties resulting therefrom, is, to say the least, not diminished by the use of block signals. The commission's last quarterly bulletin, covering the months of April, May, and June, 1904, shows about the same relative proportion of collisions (three out of eighteen) occurring on track where signals were installed. With these cold facts staring them in the face, can railway managers be blamed for not pinning their faith to devices which are proved to be largely ineffective in preventing collisions—not through the fault of the devices, be it understood, but in spite of them?

Signals are by no means a synonym for safety. They are not substitutes for human intelligence. No block system of signals really "blocks" anything; it merely indicates that the track ahead is blocked. Its utility depends entirely on the observance and obedience of employes; on the fallible human factor which lies at the bottom of nine-tenths of the railway accidents to-day.

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American railways stand more in need of efficient discipline than of automatic appliances. Why, then, do not railroad officials enforce discipline? The wages and conditions of labor of railway employes are unexcelled by those of any similar class of men in the country; their average of intelligence the highest. All the circumstances lead to a natural conclusion that in railroad service, if anywhere, the most loyal, conscientious, and careful performance of duty could be expected.

It is not going too far to say that labor unions are largely responsible for the inefficient discipline observable on all large railway systems to-day, and unless their hold is relaxed it is difficult to see how there can be any great improvement in this respect. A Superintendent who attempts to enforce rigid discipline to-day is sure to be visited by a "Grievance Committee" to-morrow, and public sentiment is equally sure to side with the committee, regardless of the merits of the alleged grievance. This in spite of the fact that some of those who help to make that same public sentiment may go down to death the day after to-morrow because of the conduct which the Superintendent was endeavoring to rectify. The catastrophe comes, and the company, not the labor union, is blamed.

A trainman discharged for the capital offense of causing a collision does not as a rule take the matter seriously to heart. He knows that his brotherhood is at his back, and it will only be a question of time until the company will be forced to re-employ or reinstate him upon strong pressure of the committee. The company is not desirous of forcing an issue with the labor organizations, involving a possible strike, for in this, too, the public would be with the men. And in this respect the public must also share the blame. When the people arise in their wrath and put an end to the chief follies of labor domination they will have gone far in protecting themselves against train accidents.

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On the Continent, in Great Britain, and in Mexico, railway employes whose gross negligence causes death or injury are held criminally liable to the courts and are punished the same as any other class of criminals. In the United States no effort worthy the name has been made to protect the public by holding negligent railway employes criminally liable for their acts. True, there have been a number of indictments, but no one is ever convicted and punished. People are constantly being killed through the culpable carelessness of railway employes, and the companies are sued and mulcted in heavy damages, while the offending employe goes scot free. Until some actual responsibility is placed upon employes, and they understand that their liberty, maybe their lives, depends upon a faithful performance of duty, or until railroad officers are left untrammeled in the exercise of discipline—"strict, continuous, inexorable, the real thing," as one appreciative newspaper puts it—we cannot hope to see a perceptible reduction in the list of casualties.

Another contributory cause to the mortality on American railroads is the fact that they have absolutely no protection against trespassers, who invade railroad property with impunity, use its right of way as a public highway, its cars for the purpose of stealing rides; and the railroad company is burdened with the responsibility of looking out for them. The question of whether or not the railroad company exercises due care is in most cases one of fact for the juries to pass upon, and these juries ordinarily find, regardless of the weight of testimony, against the company. This emboldens other trespassers. It is, in short, a direct encouragement to them.

In European countries trespassers are restrained by severe penalties from going upon railroad premises, and when caught violating the law are made examples of.

What a proper enforcement of the law against trespassing in America would mean to the railroads is emphasized by the returns of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The figures will bear repetition. During the year ended June 30, 1903, 5,000 trespassers were killed by the railroads—more than half the total fatalities of all kinds. Public and judicial sentiment are such, however, that the railroads are practically powerless to prevent trespassing.

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A popular impression prevails that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of casualties on the railroads of the United States during the past decade. Without going into details and presenting a mass of figures, it may be sufficient to say that since 1893 the percentage of deaths and injuries has increased in nothing like the same proportion as has the mileage and traffic of the railroads. One illustration will serve, the data being taken from the last annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. While the mileage increased during the ten years subsequent to 1892 about 28 per cent., passenger mileage 47 per cent., and freight tonnage 85 per cent., the fatalities to passengers increased 19 per cent., to employes 32 per cent., and to others (principally trespassers) 36 per cent. In comparison with mileage operated and traffic handled, there are actually fewer casualties on our railroads than ten years ago.

So far as they go, all statistics show that the percentage of accidents in the railway business is less than in any other branch of industry; yet the railroads are singled out for invidious attack.

It is estimated that over 100,000 operatives are annually killed or hurt in our factories, yet this astounding array of deaths and injuries is seldom heard of.

Reports of the Railroad Commissioners of the various States seem also to show that the dangers of electric lines are greater than those of steam roads. Massachusetts, for instance, has 2,158 miles of electric railway and 4,906 miles of steam road. According to the last annual report of the Railroad Commissioners there were 7 passengers killed during the year on the steam roads in that State as against 16 on the electric lines; the number of injured passengers on electric lines being 2,552 and on steam roads only 40. While there were four times as many employes on steam roads as on electric lines, the casualty statistics are: Employes killed on electric lines, 84; on steam roads, 263, (considerably less than the proportion of mileage;) employes injured on electric lines, 890; on steam roads, 578—a still greater disparity in favor of the steam roads.

Reference was made at the beginning of this article to the "dangers of railway travel." What are they? Clearly the casualties to employes, to trespassers, and, indeed, to all but passengers, must be eliminated from the account. Considering therefore solely casualties to passengers, we find that on all the railways in the United States there were during the year ended June 30, 1904, killed by all causes, including their own carelessness and willfulness, 420 passengers. This is less than one-half of the 1,020 deaths which were caused in our own harbor by the burning of the steamer General Slocum on June 15, 1904, and about half of either the 700 more or less who were killed in the burning of the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago Dec. 30, 1903, or of those who are annually killed by lightning in the United States.

It must not be inferred that railroad companies are opposed to the use of block signals. On the contrary, each year sees a larger proportion of the total mileage equipped with some form of protective device. Officials recognize the need of block signals on busy parts of their lines where traffic is heavy; but there are thousands of miles of branch and secondary track where signals would be about as useful as a fifth wheel to a wagon. A Governmental order requiring the immediate installation of block signals on all railroads would involve the stupendous outlay of three or four hundred million dollars. Only the richest roads could stand the strain. For the others receiverships and reorganizations, with their reflex action on general conditions throughout the country, would be the outcome.

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It would seem the wiser course to let the railroads work out their own salvation. They are conducted on characteristic American methods; are neither better nor worse than the people they serve. There is a constant demand for faster trains and unlimited facilities on the one hand and for lower rates on the other. The railroads are straining every nerve to meet those demands, and at the same time are installing signal and other protective apparatus as fast as funds can be found to do the work. No industry can be burdened with an outlay greater than it can properly bear—unless the Socialistic propaganda of Government ownership is adopted as the solution of the problem. This axiomatic principle is clearly recognized by the State Railway Commissioners themselves, for in a report of a Committee on Safety Appliances and Block Signals, read at the annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners at Birmingham in November, it is stated: "On many roads the traffic is so light that these large expenditures would be prohibitive." What, then, can be accomplished by legislation?

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The Inter-State Commerce Commission has promised "relief" by means of legislation to be introduced in Congress in the near future. There is no intention to detract from the good that may be accomplished by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its compilation of statistics and its suggestions for improvements in railroad service; but it must be remembered that good sense and moderation are requisite; there should be no blind appeal to desperate resources, no ill-considered attempts to force inefficient remedies upon the railroads in a frantic effort to "do something" to satisfy inflamed public sentiment.

One of the first "reforms" brought about by the Inter-State Commerce Commission was the requirement that the railroads should equip their rolling stock with automatic couplers and air brakes, the object being to protect train and yard men from the dangers of the old link-and-pin coupler. This innovation was heralded as a sure preventive of the crushing and maiming of men between cars. But in spite of the now almost universal adoption of automatic couplers and brakes, it is a discouraging fact that there are more coupling accidents to-day than there were several years ago.

Out of their deliberations on the subject of railroad collisions it is to be hoped the commission will evolve some real and effective remedy, and not merely aim to secure a general order imposing additional burdens on the railroads without a resultant improvement in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. In this they will have the hearty commendation and undivided support of railroad officials.

A RAILROAD MAN.

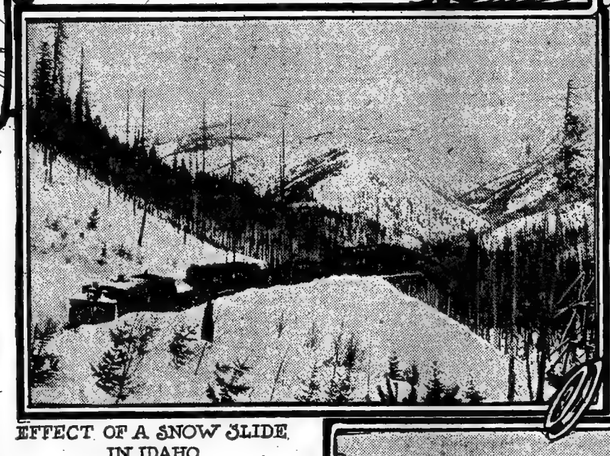

EFFECT OF A SNOW SLIDE IN IDAHO

A FREIGHT SMASH-UP

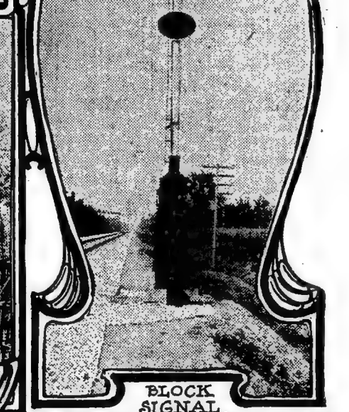

BLOCK SIGNAL

1904 ON THE RACE COURSE---GREAT YEAR FOR WINNING FAVORITES.

IN these later days of statistical information, when everything is reduced to a decimal, how few grasp the fact that the same "tide" exists on the race track as in the harbor, or in the duplication and reduplication of the seasons?

Sharps in the weather bureaus will tell us that, no matter whether it be a wet or a dry Summer, at the end of the twelve calendar months the total rainfall will show but trifling variation, except in the phenomenal year, which appears to come solely for the purpose of proving the rule.

On the race track it is the number of first choices to win which marks the ebb and flow of the tide, and so evenly do the successes distribute themselves, it has been demonstrated, in cold type, that the bad days for "favorites" can be told in advance with almost unerring certainty. In other words, no matter how much one meeting may be topheavy with winning first choices, the end of the season will show very little change from what is regarded as the normal figure, this being from 30 per cent. to 43 per cent. This also means that the racegoing public successfully selects nearly an equal number of winners as losers.

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This will be seen by a glance at the following table covering the last nine years:

	Morris Park.	Brooklyn.	C. I. J. C.	Brighton.	Saratoga.	C. I. J. C.	Brooklyn.	Morris Park.
1896	49	48	45	40	45	38	37	37
1897	48	39	42	47	39	39	43	43
1898	50	51	35	44	40	43	41	44
1899	45	35	40	40	36	37	40	39
1900	39	34	42	45	38	36	35	39
1901	38	39	45	46	39	31	44	41
1902	38	44	44	47	35	40	38	39
1903	45	34	34	37	29	54	40	47
1904	44	49	38	50	46	44	43	41

Thus it will be seen that 1904 was the phenomenal year for these principal courses around New York. In other years any such predominance has generally been compensated for at the prior or the following Winter tracks, but in this case, with Spring racing at Aqueduct and Jamaica, and with Fall meeting to close the extended metropolitan season, the excess percentage of the year was adjusted with 35 per cent. at Aqueduct in the Spring and 33 per cent. at Jamaica in the Spring, Jamaica again falling to 35 per cent. in the Fall.

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Here is possibly the strongest possible proof as to the clean racing on the metropolitan courses. Most people not conversant with the surroundings are not to be blamed for imagining it a sink of iniquity, with "jobs" plentiful as blackberries in Summer, but how can this be with the public choices winning nearly five in every ten races? Further indorsement of this view is found in the fact that during the racing season of 1904 the first three choices in each race won 80 per cent. of the total of something over a thousand races decided in this section. This leaves a bare 20 per cent. for outsiders of all types, and for the "jobs" one hears so much about, but of which scarce a fleeting shadow is to be found by those who pursue an impartial and a just quest. Unfortunately, too often sensationalism runs riot, and the sore-head loser and the man of perennial mistakes of judgment makes his voice loud in the land. The man whose selections prove correct has little use for such nonsense.

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Not only along the high line of favorite percentage was 1904 a phenomenal year of racing, but also in the matter of days when not a single favorite won any of the six races. Such blank days occurred June 13, Aug. 5, 17, and 27, Sept. 22, and Oct. 25, an exact duplicate in this item of the year of 1903, and also of another year several years back. The averaged price against the winning first favorite during the season was 7 to 5, and here is an important item throwing a strong light upon the story of the "Bookmaking Ethics of 1904," which recently appeared in these columns.

The adroit manipulation of the odds is clearly seen when one finds that in 1903 the averaged price was 9-5, in 1902 it was 8-5, in 1901 it was 9-5, in 1900 it was 4-3, and from then the price lowered year by year owing to the stress and difficulty under which metropolitan racing was conducted. This is the more remarkable because the price against the winning first choices of the year always runs strictly parallel with the percentage. In other words, the higher the percentage the lower the price. When the odds were 5-5 the percentage was 39, when the price rose to 9-5 the percentage was but 41, and now, in 1904, when the price is barely 7-5, the percentage strikes 45 per cent. of winners.

Specially worthy of note is the item that only nine favorites lost consecutively, while in 1900 eleven went down, another eleven in 1899, and in 1898, at the Coney Island Jockey Club Fall meeting, no less than sixteen in succession failed to connect. The record is held by the year when Monmouth and Brighton Beach raced alternate days, and twenty losers saw a 4-5 shot break the string. Some years are good in the Spring, to go all to pieces in the Fall, but 1904 was good throughout, excepting the Sheepshead Spring meeting. This was mainly due to the long, dry Summer. Horses were not confronted with varying track conditions, what are termed "mudders" had very little chance, and quite a number of them developed an ability to do very well on a fast track. Thus, the public had little to complain about, and the fervid howls from a certain section, or type, of racing visitor appears slightly ridiculous when brought into the broad daylight of irrefutable fact.

When one takes all the surroundings into consideration this 45 per cent. of first choices to win is little short of marvelous. Look first at what makes a "favorite." There are a number of horses in a race. If it is a weight-for-age event the favorite will be the horse which has performed best along those lines previously. The same acid test is applied to the important handicaps, those events in which the varying weights endeavor to bring every contestant to a common level of excellence. In the two-year-old races and the rich stake events the favorite will be made upon the "work" the animal has done, what his owner or trainer thinks of his chances, added to the breeding; what his ancestors have done, and what his general conformation appears to promise, when ridden by a highly salaried, prominent jockey who has already been successful with the "babies." Thus it will be seen that there are many important lines of thought on which to base a "favorite." What are the opposing forces?

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If the race is on the eliptic there are one or two turns, and be it remembered that the horse on the rail travels about twenty-five feet less distance than the horse running outside of him, while a third horse, running further away, will be penalized another fifteen feet. As most races are run at about fifty feet to the second it can readily be seen what a tremendous factor this is to any horse at all approaching equality. Thus a jockey must not only have a good horse under him, but he must be quick away from the start, quick to obtain a good position, and clever enough to keep it, in spite of the rushing type which will only last a third of the distance and then die, to impede the better horse behind. If the favorite is not away in front there is the danger of the leaders closing in front of him, making what is termed a "pocket," from which he cannot emerge until some of them begin to fall and drop back.

There is the danger from falls, not only fall of the favorite, but the falls of others badly handled, overcrowded, &c., and also the bumping, the being "carried wide" at the turn, &c., the latter phase being what gave The Picket the victory over Irish Lad in the Brooklyn Handicap, the latter horse being an even money favorite, and he, with Hermis, going wide, let in The Picket on the rail, trailing three lengths. Otherwise the favorite would have won. When it is remembered that 20 per cent. of the races are won by a head, which represents about one thirty-fourth of a second, and that 50 per cent. are won by about nine feet, which represents one-sixth of a second, it must be clear by what a fearfully close margin the average favorite wins. These are points of importance which are practically unknown to the tyro in racing, and which make that 45 per cent. of winning favorites stand out in italics. If correspondingly correct calculations could be made on the stock market Wall Street would be revolutionized in a week.

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In any ordinary game of chance, or in anything in which exists acute variation owing to uncontrollable surroundings, there is a more or less unbroken procedure for several hours, or, in the case of the weather, for eternity. Thus there are many lines of calculation to be made, and any intelligent man, with a trained mathematical mind, can tell fairly closely when certain phenomna are likely to appear. If there has been no rain for sixty days a man might with safety begin to predict it. In the mathematics of racing it is different. There is practically no cohesion. There are six races during the afternoon, half an hour apart, and then the clock stops until the next day. There are no two courses on the metropolitan circuit which are in any degree alike. The turns are more or less acute; the strentch is half as long again, or is much shorter; the course is much narrower or is wider; it is either on a dead flat level as at Brooklyn, Sheepshead, and Brighton, or it is up hill and down dale as at Morris Park. In 1905, at the new Belmont Park, all races will be run the contrary way to any other course in the country, the horses starting from the barrier to bear round to the right hand instead of to the left. Thus varying results are produced in each, and therefore only "results" are basic for the purposes of close calculation and prediction.

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Yet, notwithstanding all these obstacles and difficulties, the pendulum swings back and forth just as it does in everything connected with this mundane sphere, from a clock to a man, from the blossom and fruit of a tree to the constant mathematical rearrangement of the planetary system. At odd times a skilled hand may give an additional impetus, as whisky, or hot water will unduly increase the action of the human heart, but such additional impetus will always be marked by its corresponding reaction. This is true of the race track, as it is true of Wall Street.

Now, when all these features are duly considered is it not something really remarkable that a conglomerate mass of human beings at a track should have prescience to bring forth a correct calculation forty-five times in every hundred? Judged calmly along this line, remembering clearly the 80 per cent. of the successful three best liked animals in each race during the year, what becomes of all the wild cries of fraud, crookedness, "jobs," &c., which are unceasingly hurled at the turf?

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If the Stock Exchange transactions could be brought to such a pinnacle of consistency, it would precipitate a world-wide financial revolution. If even ordinary trade and commerce could strike the same average, it would be the greatest upheaval of centuries, for while the intelligence of the racing world unerringly points its finger at 45 per cent. of the ultimate winners during the racing season, the Government figures tell us that in every hundred men to start in business, no less than 85 per cent. fail and drop out. That of this eighty-five at least seven-eighths fail because of insufficient capital is exactly true of students of racing, Wall Street, or any other financial investment.

WILF. P. POND.

THE LITTLE PHILOSOPHER

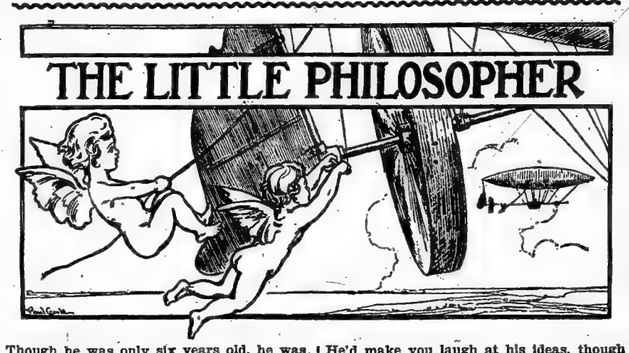

Though he was only six years old, he was extremely smart,
His little brow it bulged 'way out, just like an apple tart.

He never romped like other boys—from fun he'd simply shrink;
Instead of playing with his toys he'd just sit down and think;

And he'd sit and theorize, that wise and foolish elf,
He'd make you laugh at his ideas, though he'd ne'er smile himself.

And only yesterday to me he said with stolid mien,
When I had finished reading of the future air machine:

"When they have airships in the sky, I think, papa, you'll find
The angel boys will have great fun a-hitching on behind."

F. P. PITZER.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

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By HY MAYER.

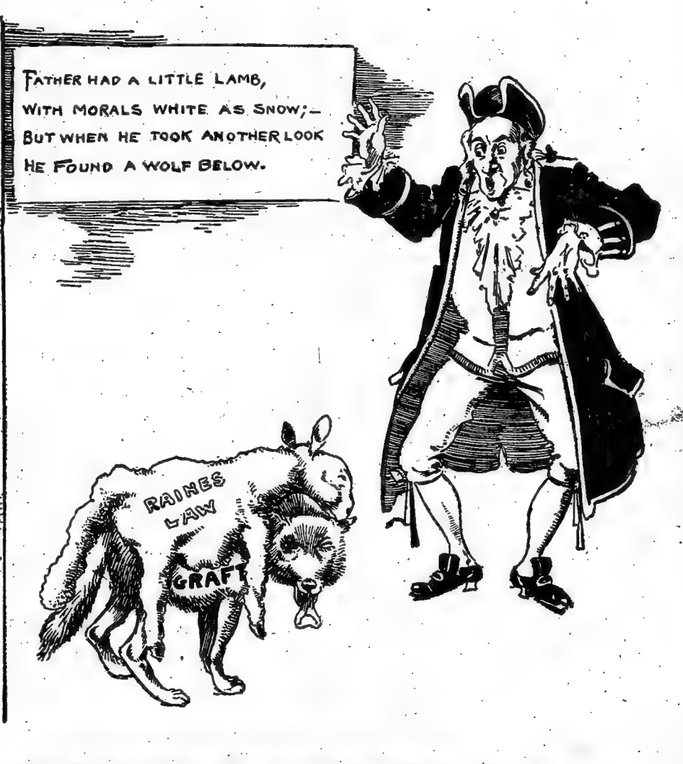

PART FOVR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1904.

STORY OF THE CHRIST TOLD IN STAINED GLASS.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT

CHRIST IN THE CARPENTER SHOP

THE FINDING OF CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE

THE VIRGIN AND INFANT CHRIST

THE GOOD SHEPHERD

CHRIST AND WOMAN OF SAMARIA

CHRIST THE CONSOLER

GETHSEMANE

Church Built at Ambler, Penn., by Baronial Munificence Containing a Unique Series of Illuminated Windows --Do We Fully Appreciate the Charm of This Art--Its Best Achievement Demands the Skill and Taste of the Adept.

STAINED windows at one time were very near to the hearts of the clergy because they furnished a series of lessons in the history of the church which were understood by the simplest minds of the congregation, those who could not read, or, if they could, were not to be trusted with the Scriptures. That is why in an age when cathedrals and churches grew very slowly and the money to complete the window decoration was brought together with infinite trouble, an amount of time and good hard cash was spent on stained glass which seems altogether out of proportion to the wealth and population of Europe. In Normandy, and perhaps in other parts of France, it was from England that the clergy drew a good deal of the funds that went to furnishing and beautifying the churches of the "old country," England being regarded as a land conquered by the Normans, whence it was only right and proper that riches should flow back to the original home of robber barons and prelates handier with the sword than the censer. It would be interesting to know how much was extracted from Great Britain and Ireland for the erection and embellishment of French churches, during two or three centuries after the Conquest, by way of the various schemes of money-raising which were in favor during the later Middle Ages—sales of medals and rude pictures, begging by bands of friars and lay brothers, sealed short cuts to paradise, and appeals to rich monasteries and nunneries by letters from high-born prelates. And with all this effort the windows were slow to receive their glowing finish, so that artists died and their sons or pupils took their workshops and these in turn passed away before all the rose windows and lancet lights were in. And the natural result was great diversity in the glass as a window happened to be the work of a good artist or a stupid one.

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We've changed all that, since fortunes are made over night, because mighty masses of population are ready to pour enormous wealth into the laps of those who happen to hit on something wanted by the people. Take for example the little town of Ambler, Penn., a hamlet scarcely known until Mr. Matheson observed its picturesque surroundings, and, like a baron in old days, said: Go to! I wish me a castle built on yonder hilltop. So the castle, looking veritably like one of the mediaeval keeps, added to and modernized in the way of comforts, rose near Ambler and became the show sight of the county. And because a domain needs keepers and laborers and the owner enjoys beyond everything that painting of the landscape with pigments consisting of woodlands and hills and valleys and roads and copses, which we call landscape architecture, there was need of many houses to shelter the vassals and villains, as the laboring class was once called without derogation to their moral qualities. So the modern Baron said: Go to! Make me houses for my men! And the village and the scattered farms that belong to such castles rose in proper distance from the hall and made themselves cozy with cottages and barns.

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Yet there was something lacking to this revival in America of the old relations between castle and village and farm—the church. There was a place in the landscape for God's house. So the American baron said once more: Go to! Make me a church! And a church rose for the sect called Protestant Episcopal, to be a gnashing of teeth unto Presbyterians and Methodists and Baptists and Catholics; and it rose rapidly and adorned itself within and without with great expedition, ever thrust onward by the Matheson millions, and behold, one day, the dweller in the castle on the height stretched forth his hand and the church all complete on his hand, and he spoke to the townlet of Ambler: Here, have your church! and be good, even if you have to be Protestant Episcopalians, and, though you do not like the style of architecture, and growl grievously at the furnishing of the altar as too high or too low to suit the tastes in theology which you passionately hold—remember that the teeth of steeds presented without emolument are not to be examined with microscopes, neither should the musician when playing the organ be bombarded with hymn-books in view of the likelihood, other things being equal, that he is doing his best.

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The windows for the church at Ambler have occupied for many moons all the resources of the stained glass shops of the Lamb firm in the old chapel where Sixth Avenue refuses any longer to be Carmine Street. A few of the windows only have been chosen for reproduction, and, in view of the Christmastide, chiefly those dealing with the childhood of Christ. If in the first great epoch of stained glass the grown people were as children and learned the stories of the Old and the New Testament and the army of saints from the windows, in this period of the revival of stained glass there is room for teaching the children at least and for compelling the attention of adults by works of art, gazing at which they may be receptive to matters of greater weight. In our clear atmosphere it is grateful to the senses to worship where there are

Rich windows that exclude the light,
even if at times the sermon contains platitudes
And passages that lead to nothing.

What strikes one is the unity of the decorative windows that light the church, a unity no less marked and harmonious than that which shows in the architecture. And yet these windows are for the most part memorials and bear the names of the living and the dead. The reason for this is the chief donor's command; the monument might be paid for and the name of the person honored might be duly set forth in one of these storied windows highly dight; but each must be wrought by the same hand, so that the general color scheme of the interior should suffer no hurt.

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This handing over of a church complete in all its parts, so that the other members of the congregation need not spend their money, neither puzzle their brains over architect and decorator nor hold anxious committee meetings debating how to conjure the mortgage out of existence, has a glamour about it like a tale in the Arabian Nights. Is it, however, as satisfactory as the old-fashioned way of taking years to drum up enough donors of windows to furnish the main openings and of delivering or listening to vigorous harangues designed to shame their stinginess out of the pillars of the church? There may be all the difference there is between the sled a child receives ready made and the one he fabricates himself. There are men who buy land and build villas in the country, lay out roads, and plant trees and lawns, but when all's finished they are uneasy and soon sell to build again. So it takes a congregation of a special kind to sit content in a church prepared for them to the last nail, in whose design and financing and gradual erection they have had no say. It is ungrateful; it is a pitiful result of self-importance and vanity, but it is very human, after all.

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Compare the series of windows representing Christ as infant, child, and man, in the church at Ambler with the designs by Tissot in his "Life of Christ" and we have the difference between the men of the illuminated missals and those who glazed the stories in the churches of Rheims, Chartres and Rouen, Beauvais, Laon and Paris. Tissot works with infinite patience and great detail, knowing that each picture will be studied reverently, but the authors of these windows have few figures and these very broadly treated, as befits decorative themes to be seen by the aid of the daylight outside the darkened sanctuary. They do not cut their figures up with bars and lead lines as the old glassmen did, for the openings are larger and they have at their command a much greater diversity of glass. The endeavor is, however, to make the most of the leads for the main outlines and use as sparingly as possible the painted glass for modeling on faces and hands. Plating with glass of different colors is also practiced in the modern fashion introduced with such magnificent results by John La Farge. In "The Instruction of Christ by Mary," a design not reproduced in these illustrations, the child stands on one foot and raises the other heel with toes alone on the floor. The sole of this raised foot is modeled by drawing. The raised right hand of the Mother and her face are also modeled on the glass, but the rest of the figures, the stone floor and the wall at the back of the group, the balustrade to the left, the plain and hills and faintly clouded sky seen through the open loggia, are told in leaded pieces of glass, some of which have wavy lines or dark streaks which are part of the material as it comes from the glassmaker. The modern artist in glass may say with Landor:

But I have sinuous shells of pearly hue
Within; and they that lustre have imbibed
In the sun's palace porch.

The richness and depth of glass as we make it now,

(Continued on following page.)

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF CURRENT PLAYS

Arthur Wing Pinero and the Modern Sense of Humor---Causes for Optimism in the Theatrical Situation of To-day---Primitive Emotion in "Sunday" as Played by Miss Barrymore.

UNLESS he is gifted with an altogether abnormal and unpardonable sense of humor, Arthur Wing Pinero must be, at the present time, a far wiser if much sadder playwright than he was two months ago. The only wonder is that he had to learn his lesson so very late in life. Most public men make mistakes. Mr. Pinero's misfortune seems to be that his indiscretion has occurred at a time when one might justly assume he ought to know better.

There is always danger in a sudden abnegation of ideals on the part of one who by persistent preaching and practice has conveyed to his public the idea that he really has ideals. Many of us have come to consider A. W. Pinero as something of a moralist, and in these later years he has been at no pains to undeceive us. Remember how short a time it is since we were sitting in contemplation of Letty and Letchmere, and deploring the existence of a state of society which made possible such a condition of affairs as their story unfolded. The truth of Mr. Pinero's pictures no one could reasonably deny. He may or he may not have been preaching a sermon; no matter what the original intention, the lesson was there. Is the pathos of Iris likely to fade soon from our minds? We think not. What ultimately happened to her we do not know—but we can guess. We do know that Mrs. Tanqueray poisoned herself and that the Profligate ended his struggle with a bullet through the brain. In each of these plays, as in most of Arthur Wing Pinero's later work, there was some purpose. And that purpose was not one with which we could readily take exception.

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Why, then, asks Mr. Pinero, should he be taken to account for an attempt to corrupt the public? We do not believe that when Mr. Pinero set out to write "A Wife Without a Smile" it was with any such Quixotic notion. His is too keen, too analytical, a mind to be deceived by the current nonsense about the theatre. The playhouse never had, never will have, any large influence in the molding of human character. Like music in church it may quicken for the moment the latent sensibilities of the impressionable mind and heart, but the effect is not lasting or important. What Mr. Pinero did assume, and justly, was the fact that a stage play is likely to be successful in just the degree to which it reflects the minds and morals of its time. This has always been true—it is equally true to-day. The theatre as a whole is never much below the moral sense of its constituents. When it rises above or below that level failure is invited. The playwright's mistake in this instance seems to have been a misjudging of the temper of his time. And, after all, "if this be madness, yet there's method in it."

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Arthur Wing Pinero is certainly not unfamiliar with the axiomatic proposition that all drama must correspond with the spirit of its age. The drama of Greece was statuesque. Men moved and spoke and lived in an atmosphere of classic breadth and dignity. In the time of William Shakespeare emotion was free and easy, great exploits were the daily food of energetic minds, the thermometer of national life stood high, and the poet had to deal with large themes and splendid passions. The comedy, too, of such a nation had to be lusty and vigorous, for the race was full of life. In the Parisian microcosm of Molière's time there was present every vice he wished to lash, every infirmity he sought to scorn. In Louis XIV.'s day, as George Meredith reminds us, there was concentrated in the French capital a society singularly rich in types —"vociferous quacks and snapping dukes, hypocrites, posturers, extravagants, pedants, rose-pink ladies and mad grammarians, sonneteering marquises, high-flying mistresses, plain-minded maids, interthreading as in a loom, noisy as at a fair." The comedy of Molière's time deals with all of these, but to laugh at them one had to be outside their circle.

Our life may be no less complex, but the standard of our public morals has been lifted and the stage is to-day no

ARTHUR WING PINERO
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH PLAYWRIGHT

longer the property of one class. It belongs to the people. And its entertainments must be satisfying to all or they will fail.

Mr. Pinero's error lay in a failure to observe this fact. Because an ancient jest had not lost its flavor for some minds he assumed that we are all hungry for the unsavory morsel. And he forgot that the tale that is acceptable in post-prandial converse with the coffee and cigars had not been accepted as a model of polite discourse for a mixed assemblage.

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Nor is the mistake, even in the case of one so experienced as Mr. Pinero, so very difficult of comprehension. Here the playwright's sense of humor will probably come to his relief. "We strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." The argument is not unfamiliar. Why hold up our hands in holy horror at a dancing doll while welcoming with open arms the flesh-and-blood creatures of French farce and its drama of the triangle? Superficially the plea seems not without some reason. But it will not stand a cross-examination. These things, too, may be carried to excess. There are innumerable instances to prove that they have been and that the Anglo-Saxon appetite is not yet prepared to accept all of the kind that is offered for its consumption. But in the better examples of the two classes there is found an underlying philosophy of life which stimulates thought and provokes mental activity. Despite their unsavory themes we accepted Mr. Pinero's "Tanqueray" and "Iris" and "Letty" because in addition to remarkable characterization we found in them a very desirable quality of intellectual analysis. But Mr. Pinero's doll is a puppet, pure and simple, and "A Wife Without a Smile" is best described in the words of one of its own characters as a "play with a beginning and a middle, but no end." When the final curtain falls we have made no progress, unless it be in the knowledge that nastiness is a bit more offensive when projected objectively than it has been in the mere telling of a tale.

EDWARD TERRY.

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Mr. Pinero's analysis of the causes that lead to laughter have been woefully at fault. He has altogether misinterpreted the temper of his public. Our forefathers of a far-distant age laughed heartily, no doubt, when the devil was whacked lustily with a good stout lath. Modern theatrical audiences would hardly see much humor in such a situation. We still laugh at the French defiance of conventional ethics, but it is the laugh of the observer, not the participant. We still persist in the belief that ours is a somewhat simpler, purer life. Is that a fiction? Perhaps. But some of us are glad to live in the delusion. And our gorge rises when the refutation comes too plainly in the form of a wood or waxen image.

We are not yet past enjoying an allusion to a more or less unseemly intrigue, for in most of us, at best, there still remains something of the zest of the scandal monger. But there must be delicacy in the allusion. The blunt frankness of the Elizabethan age is somewhat too much for our palates. We still enjoy Shakespeare, at times, but it is Shakespeare with the brutality cut out. There may be prudishness in this unwillingness to "call a spade a spade," but rather too much prudishness than the waxen dolls, whether they dance or not. In "A Wife Without a Smile" Mr. Pinero has overshot the mark—that is the sum and substance of his offense.

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The inclination to prefer the things we have not to those we have is a human failing. From time immemorial there has been complaint about the quality of plays and players in our theatres. Nor has the stricture always been without some reason. It behooves the observer of current events, however, to pause once in a while in his cry for better things to take note of that which is at hand. We are now in the closing weeks of the first half of the season, and the retrospect is satisfying as to the immediate past and reassuring for the future near at hand. The list of failures this season has been unusually large. But so, too, has been the number of the entertainments offered. With more than fifty theatres to be supplied it is not surprising that the quality of the output in many instances should have fallen even below the popular level. But not for many years has there been a season in which theatregoers have had such a variety from which to make a choice.

The Marlowe-Sothern revivals, whatever their shortcomings may have been, certainly reflected intelligent effort intelligently directed. We have been rich in the best the foreign stage affords. Mme. Rejane's presence was an event of the first importance, and the presence of Sir Charles Wyndham provides an occasion for felicitous congratulation. To-morrow another representative English player will make a bid for American favor, and a little later on lovers of classic drama will have the opportunity of enjoying the Italian tragedian, Ermete Novelli. We are standing, too, upon the threshold of another Shakespearean revival, and a brief season of minor performances of the bard—and on Broadway, too—has just come to an end.

Three of the most successful plays now to be seen in our theatres are works of American dramatists, and early productions include several more dramas from the pens of the native writers. There is much to be thankful for, then, in the situation as it exists to-day

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Persons for whom simple and primitive emotion still has some appeal will do well not to overlook the remaining opportunities to see Ethel Barrymore and her satisfying company in Thomas Raceward's "Sunday." To be sure the play will hardly stand the test of cold logic, and the glaring light of critical investigation would reveal many flaws in its construction. But for all that it is as diverting a bit of theatrical fiction as the season has developed. Its atmosphere is clean and wholesome, and it is so well played that one is likely to overlook its inconsistencies in a sheer enjoyment of the story. With the possible exception of Maude Adams, whom we are to have with us again to-morrow, no actress on our stage makes quite the same appeal as Ethel Barrymore. Her vogue, to be sure, is largely one of personality, but there is some method in her acting for all that, and she has made artistic progress in the last three years. In "Sunday" she reveals again and again an unmistakable perception of a certain kind of emotional value, and her lighter touches show an abundant and satisfying variety. Then, too, "Sunday" would be well worth seeing if only for the splendidly mellowed acting of Charles Harbury, in one of those parts which would be most tedious in the hands of any save an accomplished artist.

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As an example of pure burlesque the session of the self-appointed naval board in "It Happened in Nordland" is entitled to a word of appreciation. Its sole purpose is to create mirth, and in that it is pre-eminently successful. Since the famous card game which provoked no end of fun at the Broadway Music Hall several seasons ago, nothing to equal this little passage of broad fooling has been seen on our stage. Its points are conveyed in a manner which leaves nothing whatever to the imagination. But its appeal need not, on that account, be entirely confined to those who are incapable of anything more subtle.

"COMEDY IS A VERY SERIOUS BUSINESS," SAYS EDWARD TERRY, WHO OUGHT TO KNOW

THERE is an old story concerning a dying journalist," said Edward Terry, "which always comes to my mind when I am being interviewed outside of England. Do you know the tale?"

"We"—the editorial "we," since Mr. Terry was the only other occupant of the auditorium at the Princess—professed that we did not.

"Well," quoth the comedian, "as the poor fellow was passing away a shade entered the room. 'I am the Spirit of Death,' observed the visitor, 'and I have come to summon you.' 'Wait a bit,' observed the expiring reporter, reaching for his notebook. 'Wait a bit. How do you like the country?'"

It was a typically English story, told in a typically English way, but then, of course, Mr. Terry is an Englishman. We smiled. "How do you like the country, Mr. Terry?"

"Quite well," replied the comedian, "as far as I've gone. Two things impress me particularly. The importance you attach to money and the work you are willing to accomplish in order to get it. I suppose it is that which has made Americans invaders of every mart in the world. It is remarkable, though. The spirit of energy and nervous activity is to be felt as plainly as the journalist felt the Spirit of Death."

"Does that mean that you think us a commercial—a purely commercial—nation?"

Mr. Terry thought about it while he watched out of the corner of his eye a new member of the company rehearsing on the stage. "The only new man in 'The House of Burnside,'" he explained, parenthetically.

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Then he went on: "No, I don't think that, though I have observed that the turmoil and fever are not without their effect on such softer phases of National life as National art. Some one said that a vigorous nation bought and sold; a decaying nation painted and wrote. Be that as it may, I am sure we all are sorry of any characteristic detrimental to the best in painting, literature, and the stage. I have seen six plays in New York, and five of them have been comedies purely and simply. The other one was chiefly comedy. I reason out that your men and women have to think so much from necessity that they do not care to think much from choice. In other words, they prefer their entertainment unadulterated. This is less true in England, still less in France, and not at all true in Germany."

"Do you, who are a comedian, hold comedy unworthy?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Terry. "On the contrary, I believe that comedy is a very serious business. This is especially true, as I understand it, from the viewpoint of the actor. It seems to me more clearly essential that the comedian should 'feel his part' than that the tragedian should do so. I know that what I say is flat blasphemy in the ears of the French school and that M. Coquelin—whom, by the way, people used to accuse of a resemblance to myself—holds that if you allow a passion to master you, you lose your grip on an audience. I don't believe that, for all my experience teaches me that truth is on the other side. The one way to get hold of an audience is to be in deadly earnest. They see you mean what you say and they listen, as people always will listen to a man who is convinced of what he has to tell them; but the instant you become mechanical the atmosphere loses its electricity, the house intuitively guesses that you are merely practicing an artistic trick, and attention is no longer riveted on the stage. Then, too, there is almost no character so comic that it has no sympathetic side, just as no character is so bad that it has not a good side.

"Take Dick Phenyl in 'Sweet Lavender,' which I shall produce somewhat later in my engagement at the Princess Theatre, and which, of course, has been my greatest success. When 'Sweet Lavender' was announced, people came to laugh at a comedy and found themselves in tears. It would be claiming more than mere earnestness and feeling could do to say that this was true universally, but it was true generally. When I came upon an exception I was as much grieved as an actor could be. I felt that Dick Phenyl had been insulted."

Mr. Terry paused in his declaration, and "we" became aware that during its entire course he had never lost sight of the stage. He rose from his seat and addressed one of the younger members of his company. "You can't go off that side of the stage," he said. "That's a blank wall."

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"But am I supposed to know it is a wall?" was the reply.

"Whatever he supposes, no man can walk through a wall," observed Mr. Terry, calmly. "Please go through the scene again."

When he sat down again "we" suggested that American audiences had liked "Sweet Lavender."

"Yes," he assented, "and that ought to be a very sore point with me. I produced the play first in 1887 at Terry's Theatre, and, as you know, it was an immediate success. When A. W. Pinero wanted me to take it to America, however, I demurred, because I thought the atmosphere of the piece too distinctly British to be understood here. Of course, I was wrong. 'Sweet Lavender' is as much a classic here as in England. Pinero, by the way, considers American audiences the most intelligent on earth. Perhaps the prosperity of 'Sweet Lavender' on this side of the water had something to do with his opinion. I only hope 'The House of Burnside' is as great a hit."

"If you are well received in America, is there any possibility of your remaining, or of your returning often?"

Mr. Terry's sensitive mouth saddened a trifle and then smiled. "I haven't a great many years in which to make farewell tours," he said. "I'm sixty now, though I pledge you my word that I don't feel it. My interests are too closely associated with London now, however, for me to think of spending much time elsewhere. I have Terry's Theatre to plan for, and I have a very considerable farm in Barnes, Surrey. There I plant a little seed which never comes up, raise a few cows which rarely give milk, romp with my grandchildren, play golf, and even hunt. I am on the Barnes School Board, play at philanthropy, and am a sort of local Pooh-Bah. Then, too, I have my lodge—I have been Grand Treasurer of all the Freemasons in England. When I go out in the street the little boys call after me. That sort of thing is the reward for amiable living during two-score years, and it is too valuable a reward to surrender."

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The Terry who spoke was some one rather better than even Edward Terry, comedian. He was Edward Terry, householder, home-lover, kindly old gentleman.

The first act had reached a stage at which the player's presence was required, and, rising, he held out his hand. "I've got to go into the house," he remarked.

"What house?" "we" inquired, though of course we knew.

"'The House of Burnside,'" Mr. Terry replied, smiling at his own joke, and a few moments later was himself merged into the character of the crusty old shipowner.

The brief interview had given the keynote of Mr. Terry's vogue on the stage abroad, just as the human touch in his last remarks had indicated his qualities as a man. It is the cleanly, wholesome quality in his humor that has made him so popular with English playgoers. His wit is pure and kindly. The salacious double entendre on the one hand and the acrid pessimism which is too much the note of to-day on the other have never had any place in his comedies.

Mr. Terry was born in London on March 10, 1844, and made his professional début in 1863 in a piece called "The Lottery Ticket." His first success in London was achieved four years later at the Surrey Theatre. Continually increasing vogue, fostered by good work during twenty years at the Lyceum, the Gaiety, and the Strand, induced him in 1884 to take his own theatre, which has since been known as Terry's. There he presented "The Churchwarden," "My Cousin," "The Woman Hater," "Darby and Joan," and finally, on March 21, 1888, his greatest success, "Sweet Lavender." That piece and "The House of Burnside" have filled nearly half the time since 1888 at Terry's, but in the interim the comedian was seen in "The Bookmaker," "Love in Idleness," and "In Chancery." His engagement in New York is for eight weeks, to be followed by a twelve weeks' tour of the country.

SALEZA DISCUSSES THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF SINGING AND OPERATIC ART.

THE reappearance of Albert Saléza in the parts of Don José, Faust, and Romeo has helped largely to restore brilliancy to the French performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. Last year the absence of Saléza, who was then nursing himself back to health after an illness which had made it advisable for him to rest for a time, caused Mr. Conried considerable embarrassment. Tenors of the first rank are rare, and with each year grow rarer. Jean de Reszke, having decided not to return to America, Alvarez and Van Dyck seemed the only alternatives for Saléza suited to the Metropolitan. For reasons satisfying to Mr Conried, neither of them was engaged. And for lack of a great singer capable of interpreting the tenor rôles, the once popular masterpieces of Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, and Meyerbeer suffered an eclipse.

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The re-engagement of Saléza has this year rendered it possible for Mr. Conried to do justice to several of our old favorites, and more particularly to "Faust" and "Carmen." On the occasion of each appearance Saléza has confirmed the favorable impression produced when he sang here under Mr. Grau's management.

M. Saléza has settled down this Winter, with Mme. Saléza, at the Hotel Astor. He had just ended a private rehearsal with Mr. Morgenstern, the Metropolitan repetitor, the other evening when the writer called on him. With his habitual amiability—for no member of the company has a more delightful personality than he—he at once consented to discuss art, and especially French vocal art.

"The subject is rather delicate," said he. "As a Frenchman, I naturally think the art of my own country preferable to that of Germany and even of Italy. There are wide differences in the methods of French, German, and Italian singers. Putting myself quite out of the question for the moment, I will refer to M. Pol Plançon, among my men comrades at the Metropolitan, and to Mmes. Eames and Nordica, among the women, as exponents of French vocal art in its most noble form. What are the chief characteristics of their singing? What is it that we think of as most admirable in their art? First, perhaps, the excellence of their voice production. Next, the perfection of their diction. And next, the grace, elegance, and refinement of their phrasing. They play on their voices as a violinist plays on his instrument. Not only do they sing notes, detached notes, set down for them in their parts, but they also know how to link them easily and smoothly, and to beautify them with color, feeling, and expression.

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"French singing is often severely criticised. But its virtues are surely evident. In France we are taught an art which in Germany, and too often in Italy, is curiously neglected. We are taught to sing legato, to avoid exaggeration, and to cultivate taste. The nasal quality with which we are frequently reproached here is due, no doubt, to the nasal syllables so common in our language. The Italians, more fortunate in that respect than we are, have no such difficulties to contend with. They are aided by their pure, open vowels, and, as you know, they sing as a rule in a frank, open way, though many of them do not, any more than we do, escape censure for what I may call nasality. On the other hand, the Germans, whose language is a rougher and ruder medium than those of the Latins, sing, in most cases, with what to our ears seems hardness and harshness. For our legato they substitute staccato. Possibly, and indeed probably, the differences between the vocal methods, so called, of the three nations is largely attributable to essential qualities of the three languages.

"In France," continued M. Saléza, "we pay scrupulous attention to the dramatic proprieties. We lay stress, in opera, on important passages and on important words. But we regard it as an offense against art to emphasize words and passages which are dramatically insignificant, merely for the sake of producing vocal effects. Art, with us, ranks above everything. Italian singers, however gifted they may be—and how gifted they can be we know from listening to that wonderful tenor, Caruso—are often apt to sacrifice art to sensationalism. Nature, temperament, and the temptation to astonish an audience by the skilful prolongation of a musical phrase, or the omission of a high C, will lead most Italians to ignore the proprieties which we respect. This may sound invidious. Yet I assure you it is not meant to imply anything in the least objectionable.

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"To revert to what I said a few moments ago, the finest vocal art—the art of Plançon, Faure, and Jean de Reszke—is illustrated if the voice, which is a human instrument, responds to the singer as a violin to the bow of a musician. Music is much more a matter of dramatic expression, diction, and phrasing than is suspected by most German and Italian singers."

And to explain his meaning, M. Saléza sang a few phrases from the "Preislied" in "Die Meistersinger," first as Jean de Reszke rendered it, and then as it is usually interpreted by the great tenors of the fatherland.

"Only just now," said he, "I asked Mr. Morgenstern, an accomplished musician and a German, to play the 'Preislied' on the piano for me as he thought it should be sung. He phrased the song, not after the fashion of his countryman, but exactly as Jean did. That led me to ask him why so few German artists sang it with the right legato style. He answered, simply that—it was because they had not been taught to do so.

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"Yes," M. Saléza went on, replying to a question. "Most of the great singers have come from warm climates. The south of France, Spain, and Italy have produced many. True, Jenny Lind, Nilsson, Fremstad, Lehmann, and some of the best American singers have hailed from cold countries. But I regard them as exceptions. In my own Béarn Figaros are as common as blackberries. You could find them in every village. Only—they are rarely artists. To become that they must have intelligence. And of late years intelligence has become vastly more essential to success in opera than formerly, owing to the ever-increasing complexity and dramatic subtlety of modern music. Once upon a time, all that a would-be singer of grand opera needed was a fine voice. That being granted, its owner was drilled steadily for six months or a couple years in "Guillaume Tell," "Les Huguenots," "Robert," and a few other operas. When he had mastered them he was let loose, and frequently acclaimed. Conditions have changed since then, and, though there are plenty of voices left, operatic artists are much rarer than of old. A voice is now only part of the indispensable equipment of a great singer of opera. Intelligence, I repeat, and temperamental qualities also count. Lastly, I am convinced that, in order to interpret, as they should be interpreted, the emotions and the passions of the characters he assumes, the singer should have had enough experience of life, love, and passion to enable him to understand and in a measure to sympathize with his characters. There have been sopranos whom I could name, and some of them were Americans, whose voices, beautiful though they were, remained always cold, passionless and virginal."

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"And now, M. Saleza," said the interviewer, "one last question: Do you think that operatic artists should be tragedians and comedians; that they should be actors in the same sense as the artists who interpret comedy and drama without music?"

"I am glad you asked me that," replied the tenor. "When I began my career I was firmly of opinion that singers should also be actors, like their sisters and brothers of the non-lyric stage. So sure was I of this that at one period in my life I went night after night to the Théâtre Français to study Mounet Sully, Coquelin, Worms, and their comrades. When I appeared as Mathô in "Salammbo" I labored strenuously to make myself a tragedian. And I was told that I succeeded. But if I succeeded, I did so at a tremendous cost. To my exertions and the fatigue that followed I attribute the illness which for a time did me much harm professionally, and from which I recovered only lately. Coquelin, after seeing and hearing me as Mathô, said to me one day, 'Mon petit, if you don't mind you will do for yourself.' He was right.

"No singer, unless he have the extraordinary physical strength of a Tamagno, should attempt the almost impossible feat of being, in the full sense of the words, both an actor and a singer. In opera, if he does not wish to become a wreck, he should sacrifice a little of his acting to the exigencies of vocalism. He should act, of course, with enough art to produce an illusion. But he should not act strenuously, or he will do so in the end at the expense of his health and of the music which he interprets. Opera is in its very essence more conventional than drama. And acting in opera should—nay, must—be largely simplified. Jean de Reszke would tell you this if you questioned him. He has always been careful to avoid overacting. And if, to refute my assertion, you mentioned this or that grand opera artist whose histrionism has delighted you, I would answer that what was gained in histrionism was, almost invariably, lost in singing."

THE CHRIST STORY IN STAINED GLASS---ART NOTES.

Continued from Preceding Page.

its variegated quality, with lighter or darker whirls of color side by side. Its great size and endless choice of tones give to the painter who has the necessary color sense a wealth of materials never before known. Indeed, the very profusion of beautiful glass is a temptation and a pitfall to the unwary. We see artists who are better fitted for black and white or for the cool tones of water color entering the lists with those who are to the manner born, and perceive that stained glass should be used only by those few who are adepts by reason of their natural gifts. But this is, after all, a commonplace in art, since the engineer who thinks himself an architect, the easel painter who imagines he understands how to make oils do what oils ought to do, the water colorist who should never venture into color at all, are all about us in their hundreds.

When we consider how many stained glass windows are made each season in New York, and how few of them are seen before they leave the city, we realize afresh the lack of a place where they can be shown. Even the galleries of the National Arts Club have but three wall openings adapted for this purpose, and often a series of a dozen windows calls for exhibition; often, too, there is some window of exceptional size that demands a grand hall to show it in full. How this difficulty can be met is hard to see, unless the old plan of the Fine Arts Federation for a big building with a range of large and little galleries be realized, and it must be confessed that at present there seems little hope of obtaining it. That such a building, if erected by municipal funds, would be a wise investment goes without saying, for it would tend to keep this growing industry centred in New York. Certainly the building sites and buildings granted the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Natural History have not been thrown away; the rewards for such expenditures have been great. Appropriations to provide exhibition room for stained windows, mural paintings, sculpture, and paintings would be even more immediately a source of profit to New York, not in rents, of course, but in making the city another Paris, whither all interested in the fine arts and the arts and crafts would pilgrimage perforce.

CHARLES DE KAY.

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The portrait of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, given to the American Ambassador by admirers in London, is a "knee-piece," seated with the face directly to the front. It was presented at the banquet on Thanksgiving Day. The artist is Herman V. Herkomer, not Hubert von Herkomer. Mr. Choate wears the gown of the university which honored him with a doctorate.

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A gallery full of landscapes, snowscapes, waterscapes, by Walter Launt Palmer may be seen at the Noë Art Rooms, 368 Fifth Avenue, a few of them lagoon views from Venice, but the majority the well-known Adirondack and Catskill scenery. The newest touch is found in No. 8, "The Gloaming," a rich and pensive view of rolling country, with cloudland above tinted by the vanished sun. In some of the snowscapes Mr. Palmer shows a tenderer touch than the one familiar to us. There are twenty-two canvases in all.

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An artist who won a gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair in an out-of-the-way place is Mr. Louis Rhead, who showed a group of six paintings of "Salmon Leaping" in the Palace of Fish and Game. Although they were not included in the art awards, the superior jury granted them a medal. Mr. Rhead has published and illustrated books on fly fishing, to which he devotes his leisure time.

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Two portraitists hold the upper gallery at Knoedler's, Mrs. Leslie Cotton and Mr. H. Jones Thaddeus. Both are more successful with portraits of men than of women. Mrs. Cotton's likeness of Mr. Brayton Ives is a capital bit of painting, and as a resemblance leaves nothing to be desired; the brush work is easy and sure, like Sargent's. Mr. Thaddeus has a fine seated portrait of Bishop Doane of Albany. The standing half length of Gen. Francis Roe in uniform has merit, but his pictures of Mrs. Philip Thomson and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds are a trifle hard and unsympathetic.

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A sale of old canvases at the Lepke Galleries in Berlin will interest New Yorkers, since it consisted of pictures picked up here by Herr Max Vogrich, musician, ten or fifteen years ago. Herr Vogrich returned to Germany some time ago and settled in Munich. Recently he found it necessary to curtail his collection to get more wall space in his house. A "Forest Landscape," by Ruysdael, for which he paid $100 in New York, went at the auction for $250; a "Boor Kitchen," by David Teniers, Jr., which cost him $75, brought $255; a portrait of Melancthon by L. Cranach was sold for $260. "The Vision of Ezekiel," attributed to Raphael, which he picked up for $400, brought $2,112.50. A small example of the "Staalmeesters," attributed to Rembrandt, fetched $1,250. A portrait of Kemble the actor, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, sold for $812.50. A figure of a young woman as shepherdess, by G. Ter Borch, for which he gave $75, brought $528. A small bust, "La Poesia," by Carlo Dolce, went for $500, and a portrait of Lord Newton by Raeburn for $215. In one instance there was a loss. A portrait of Mrs. Siddons attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, which cost $1,000, brought only $560. Most of Herr Vogrich's pictures are small in size and were picked up as the whim seized him among the bric-à-brac shops of New York, without consulting experts, and merely for the pleasure the canvases gave him. Considering the enjoyment he has had from his pictures and the return he has reaped on his investment, it must be said that collecting old pictures is sometimes a fair success.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

MAUDE ADAMS
IN THE LITTLE MINISTER, AT THE EMPIRE, TO-MORROW

LILLIAN RUSSELL
IN "LADY TEAZLE"
AT THE CASINO

RICHARD GOLDEN IN "COMMON SENSE BRACKETT"
AT THE 14TH STREET TOMORROW

FAY TEMPLETON
AT THE LIBERTY, TO-MORROW
IN "IN NEWPORT."

THIS WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS.

EDWARD TERRY IN "THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE,"
a drama from the French of Georges Mitchell, to-morrow afternoon at the Princess Theatre.

VIOLA ALLEN IN "A WINTER'S TALE,"
a comedy by William Shakespeare, to-morrow evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY COMPANY IN "IN NEWPORT,"
a musical satire by John J. McNally, to-morrow evening at the Liberty Theatre.

MAUDE ADAMS IN REVIVAL OF "THE LITTLE MINISTER,"
a comedy by J. M. Barrie, to-morrow evening at the Empire Theatre.

FRITZI SCHEFF IN REVIVAL OF "FATINITZA,"
a comic opera by von Suppe, to-morrow evening at the Broadway Theatre.

"HOME FOLKS,"
a drama by C. T. Dazey, to-morrow afternoon at the New York Theatre.

"COMMON SENSE BRACKET,"
a rural comedy by Charles Doty, to-morrow afternoon at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH,"
a melodrama, to-morrow afternoon at the American Theatre.

REVIVAL OF "PIFF, PAFF, POUF,"
a "musical cocktail," to-morrow afternoon at the Majestic Theatre.

GERMAN STOCK COMPANY,
in répertoire at the Irving Place Theatre.

EDWARD TERRY, the English actor, will make his appearance to-morrow afternoon at the Princess Theatre in "The House of Burnside." During Mr. Terry's long career on the stage he has won success in such plays as "Sweet Lavender," "Love in Idleness," and "The Woman Hater." He has traveled all over the world, literally "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand."

"The House of Burnside," which he has selected for his opening play here, is an adaptation by Louis N. Parker from Georges Mitchell's "La Maison." The original ran four months in Paris and the translation more than a year in London. The story of the play is, in brief, as follows:

Richard Burnside is the grandfather of two bright and beautiful children. They are his chief and only joy in life, but the boy is the favorite, because it is he who will carry down the family name. In the midst of his happy tranquillity the mother of the children confesses to a past which leaves the old man in a heartbreaking doubt as to which of the two children is the child of his son and which of another man.

Later during his engagement Mr. Terry will revive "Sweet Lavender."

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Viola Allen will open her New York engagement in "A Winter's Tale" to-morrow evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre. This is her second season in Shakespearean comedy. Her career in "Twelfth Night" last season was brought to a sudden and unfortunate close by the attack of illness which sent her to the hospital for several weeks. Now she is entirely recovered from the effects of the serious operation.

Miss Allen will double the rôles of Hermione and Perdita, following the example of Mary Anderson. The comedy has not been seen in New York in recent years. The last noteworthy production was made by Mary Anderson in 1888. In the midst of her engagement she was taken ill in Philadelphia, and afterward disbanded her company and retired from the stage. Far back in 1871 Edwin Booth appeared as Leontes in his theatre at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. In England the play has had many important revivals. Macready made Leontes one of the most successful rôles in his repertoire.

Frank Vernon has made Miss Allen's production and will play the part of Camillo. The incidental music was written by Yorke Sheffield of the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. The supporting company includes Boyd Putnam as Polixenes, Henry Jewett as Leontes, Frank Currier as Autolycus, James Young as Florizel, Sidney Bracey as the Clown, C. Leslie Allen as the old Shepherd, and Zeffie Tilbury as Paulena.

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Pete Dailey, Fay Templeton, Virginia Earle, Joe Coyne, and Lee Harrison are in the Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company, which will begin its season at the Liberty Theatre, in Forty-second Street, to-morrow evening. The musical farce in which they will appear is called "In Newport," being a satire on society by John J. McNally. There are more than 100 people in the company, many of whom, the managers promise, are beautiful both in face and figure. This organization will be an all-the-year-round fixture at the Liberty.

"In Newport" concerns the doings of Alert Pincherton, (Pete Dailey,) a New York detective; Fleurette, (Fay Templeton,) a Parisian actress; Mr. and Mrs. Bankwell, a couple with flirtatious tendencies; a young English nobleman, and a blushing American girl. The piece is characteristic of John J. McNally. It makes no pretensions to any quality except the ability to amuse. Complications follow one another thick and fast, and throughout fashionable society is satirized in a merciless fashion. There will be many musical features. One of them is called "Zel-Zel," another "The Football Game."

Hereafter matinées will be given at the Liberty on Thursdays and Saturdays.

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After a triumphant tour through the South and West, Maude Adams will come into the Empire Theatre to-morrow evening with the greatest of all her successes, "The Little Minister." For four weeks she will appear in the Barrie comedy in the rôle of Babbie. It is with this part that the public always associates Maude Adams more than with any other she has attempted in her career. No matter how well her admirers liked her in "L'Aiglon" or "The Pretty Sister of José," they invariably looked back four or five years and said to themselves: "Very good, but not like 'The Little Minister.'"

The four weeks she is to spend here in the comedy are apt to be the most prosperous of this popular actress's career. Thousands of people who saw it once will want to see it again, and thousands who have heard of it will want to judge for themselves of its merits.

Arthur Byron is Miss Adams's leading man now, and will appear in the title rôle, as the Rev. Gavin Dishart. Walcott will be seen as the Elder, Tammas Whamond. He used to be in the old Lyceum company. Other members of the company are George Irving, Eugene Jepson, Joseph Francour, Lloyd Carleton, T. C. Valentine, Mrs. W. C. Jones, Margaret Gordon, Charles Pitt, May Gayler, Richard Pitman, Violet Rand, and Wallace Jackson.

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Fritzi Scheff will revive von Suppé's "Fatinitza" at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow evening. The story concerns a young Russian officer, Vladimir, who is fond of masquerading in skirts. His General, Kantchukoff, sees him while he is masquerading as Fatinitza, and, thinking him a woman, falls madly in love with him. Before matters proceed further the Turks attack the Russian camp and carry off as captives Princess Lydia, Julian Sinclair, an American newspaper correspondent, and Vladimir, who is still dressed as a woman.

The three are put into the Pasha's harem. Sinclair entertains the monarch with yarns, while word is sent to the Russians of their predicament. A rescue is daringly effected. In the final scene Vladimir appears before Gen. Kantchukoff in uniform and informs him that "Fatinitza" is dead, and that she asked as a last favor that the Princess Lydia be allowed to marry Vladimir. The General, who is conveniently the Princess's uncle, grants the dying request of his departed inamorita.

Miss Scheff's supporting cast contains Richie Ling as Sinclair, Albert Hart as the General, Arthur Cunningham, Ida Hawley, Elaine De Sellem, Louis Harrison, and Josephine Bartlett.

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"Home Folks," a new play by C. T. Dazey, will start the New York Theatre to-morrow afternoon on its career as a "popular price" house. The best seat in the house will cost $1, and the lowest price will be 25 cents. Klaw & Erlanger will attempt to present at the New York plays up to the Broadway standard, depending for the profits on the large attendance permitted by a house as capacious as their theatre on Times Square. "Home Folks" is founded on the theme of James Whitcomb Riley's poem of the same name. Mr. Dazey, the author, made his reputation by writing the drama, "In Old Kentucky."

VIOLA ALLEN IN "A WINTER'S TALE"
AT THE KNICKERBOCKER TO-MORROW.

His new play is in four acts and five scenes, all of them laid in Illinois two years after the civil war. The characters range from a candidate for the Legislature to a gang of lynchers. Eugene Presbrey staged the production. The company includes William Ingersoll as John Sleby, Thomas A. Wise as Joe Hawkins, Samuel Reed as Squire Andrews, W. S. Hart as Paul Niles, Charles Mason as Lem Brown, Chrystal Herne as Ruth Clayton, Frances Stevens as Polly Hopkins, Alice Braham as Pearl Snyder, Julia Herne as "Sis" Durkee, and Howard Sloat as Bud Heckle.

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Henry W. Savage, who has three shows already running in New York, will put on another at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon. It is called "Common-Sense Bracket," and Richard Golden is the star in the title rôle. Not for many years—not since he appeared in "Old Jed Prouty"—has Golden been in New York. Now he has a play which both he and Mr. Savage think will make a "hit" as one of the greatest rural dramas on record.

"Common-Sense Bracket" himself is a sort of David Harum-County Chairman village philosopher and philanthropist. In the company are Florence Rockwell as leading woman, Louise Galloway, Esther Lyon, Agnes Scott, Blanche Rice, Theodore Babcock, Frank Gheen, H. S. Northrup, Richard Nesmith, and Charles Hawkins.

A feature of the second act will be the introduction of a real "Rube" band in a festival scene. Instead of employing professionals to make up the band, Mr. Savage sent up to New England and got the genuine dyed-in-the-wool "Rubes." Spader Johnson, the old Barnum man, is the leader of the bevy of rural musicians.

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"Shadows on the Hearth," which the press agent energetically declares to be "a drama, not a melodrama," will be at the American Theatre to-morrow afternoon. The action takes place in the time of the civil war and in the village of Frenchtown, N. J. Two daughters of a miller are the principal characters. One of them wasn't good, as she should have been, and went wrong. Then her sister, who possessed all the known virtues, assumed all the blame. She would have suffered for it had not her lover had a trusting heart and an undying love. As it was the couple were married, the presumption being that they were to live happy ever after.

The characters Kate and Nell Berrick are played by Gertrude O'Malley and Adeline Mann. Thomas H. Ince plays the part of Fred Vaughn, the ne'er-do-well.

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"Piff, Paff, Pouf," described as a "musical cocktail," will start a week's run at the Majestic Theatre to-morrow afternoon. It ran all Summer and long into the Fall at the Casino Theatre. With Eddie Foy at its head the same company that was in New York before will give the piece.

Some additions in the way of new musical specialties have been introduced since the company took the road. In the cast are Alice Fischer, Vinie Daly, John Hyams, Blanche Morrison, Mabel Hollins, Fred Mace, Abby Stange, and the original Pony Ballet.

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To-morrow evening at the Irving Place Theatre Mr. Conried offers "Der Hochtourist." Tuesday evening Harry Walden will appear once more in "Alt Heidelberg." Wednesday evening "Im Weissen Roess'l" will be given. The attraction on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings will be Moser and Girndt's farce, "Die Sternschnuppe," with Harry Walden, Gustav von Seyffertitz, and Otto Ottbert in the leading rôles.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons of this week there will be given "Schneewittchen," the children's play that was presented yesterday afternoon. Friday and Saturday afternoons the offering will be another fairy play, "Dornroeschen."

COMBINATION HOUSES.

John Drew goes to the Harlem Opera House and begins a week there to-morrow afternoon in "The Duke of Killicrankie." The play has run at the Empire since early in September; it achieved a remarkable success.

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"Checkers," which has had four New York engagements already, returns to New York again and stays at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Christmas week. The play will be given in the same form and with the same cast as at the Academy of Music early in the season.

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George M. Cohan will be at the Grand Opera House this week in "Little Johnnie Jones." The entire organization goes direct from the Liberty Theatre, where Cohan has been for the last ten weeks. A Christmas matinée will be given to-morrow.

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Theodore Kremer has written a new melodrama, called "The Woman Who Did."

WALTER THOMAS AND JULIA HERNE IN "HOME FOLKS"
AT THE NEW YORK

It will be at the New Star Theatre to-morrow for a stay of a week. The press agent describes it as a "sweet story of love and devotion, a play of absorbing interest, a story of a wife who is lured from home by gossipping tongues, and is finally forgiven by the man she has so cruelly wronged."

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Joe Welch will be at the Metropolis Theatre, in the Bronx, with "Cohen's Luck" this week. The play is by Lee Arthur, and is in three acts and four scenes.

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A. H. Woods will give "Queen of the White Slaves" at the Windsor Theatre this week.

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"Me, Him, and I" is at the West End Theatre for Christmas week. It is offered by Hurtig & Seamon. The piece was written to exploit the drollery of a trio of "eccentrics," Bickel, Watson, and Wrothe. Miss Marion Stanley is the prima donna.

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"Too Proud to Beg" is on the boards at the Third Avenue for this week. Lincoln J. Carter is the author of this melodrama.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"Woodland" will move down to the Herald Square to-morrow afternoon and begin there a run of several weeks.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has three more weeks at the Savoy.

At the Manhattan Mrs. Fiske has achieved a thorough success in "Leah Kleschna." The usual ante-Christmas dullness in the theatres does not seem to have reached the Manhattan.

"The College Widow" continues prosperously at the Garden.

At the Bijou May Irwin has two more weeks in "Mrs. Black Is Back."

"The School Girl," which opened its New York run at Daly's and then went up to the Herald Square, is back at Daly's again now for two more weeks before leaving New York.

"It Happened in Nordland" swings merrily along at the Lew Fields Theatre.

Annie Russell will stay at the Garrick two weeks longer in "Brother Jacques."

"A Wife Without a Smile" will leave the Criterion next Saturday, to be followed on Jan. 2 by Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy."

Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore will begin the seventh week of their engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. There will be an extra matinee at the Lyceum this week.

This week Ethel Barrymore will give a Thursday matinée performance of "Sunday," at the Hudson. She has been in New York two months now.

"Humpty-Dumpty" is still at the New Amsterdam, and doing a good business.

David Warfield's triumph at the Belasco in "The Music Master" is uninterrupted. He will move down to the Bijou in two weeks. There will be matinées to-morrow, Thursday, and Saturday.

James K. Hackett is at the Lyric still in "The Grain of Dust."

"The Wizard of Oz" has another week left at the Academy of Music. It has kept up its success to the end.

"Higgledy-Piggledy" is doing well at the Weber Music Hall. Marie Dressler, recovered from her illness, is in her place again.

"The Sho-Gun," at Wallack's, will have a new player in the cast henceforth. John Henshaw replaces Charlie Evans as comedian.

VAUDEVILLE.

Howard Thurston, the magician, comes to the Circle Theatre this week at the head of a big holiday programme. Thurston has a bagful of bewildering tricks. Next in importance is the Kaufmann troupe of acrobats, eight in number. Macy and Hall will give a one-act comedy called "A Timely Awakening." Joan Haden and company will present "The Cycle of Love." Others are Desmond and Bailey, the Three Barretts, and Norah Bayes.

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"Cricket on the Hearth" will be the dramatic offering of the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. It is an adaptation by Hugh Ford of Charles Dickens's novel. The Ten Eichi troupe of Japanese jugglers will be at the top of the variety bill.

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George Fuller Golden, the monologist, will be at the Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. The nine "broilers" from "The Royal Chef" will dance and sing. Holcomb, Curtis, and Webb will give a sketch called "The Botany Class." Rose Naynon is always entertaining with her trained cockatoos. The bill contains Alexander and Johnson, Helen Scholder, Curtiss and Adams, and the O'Donnell Brothers.

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"Captain Impudence," Edwin Milton Royle's play, will be at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Edwin Arden has the principal rôle. Powell's electric theatre heads the list of vaudeville acts. Violi's dogs will be seen for the first time here.

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Paul Spadoni, the strong man and juggler, will be at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Frank Bush and Fred Niblo have monologues. Mary Dupont and company will offer a sketch called "A Leap Year's Leap." Bruno and Russell will give "Tricks of the Trade," in which they introduce many comic specialties. Others are Libbey and Trayer and the Fitzgibbon-McCoy Trio.

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Special subjects appropriate to Christmas Day will be shown on the cinematograph at the Eden Musée to-day. For the coming week Powell and Majilton have new specialties.

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Maggie Cline is leading the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's for the week beginning to-morrow. She has not been seen in Harlem for five years. Dolan and Lenharr will present their sketch "Taking Chances." The rest of the bill contains Sherman and De Forrest, Barry and Halvers, Musical Kleist, the Gasch Sisters, and Meehan's Comedy Dogs.

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The manager of the Yorkville announces for this week Stuart, called the "male Patti"; the Musical Graigs, the Crane Brothers, Bailey and Madison, and Kheisel's dog, cat, and monkey circus.

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The giant pliosaur is the feature at Huber's Museum nowadays. This is an elephantine tortoise called Methusaleh. Methusaleh is only 200 years old now, but the manager says he will grow older as time flies.

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On Oscar Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre bill for this week is a feature called "Horse Show." It consists of highly educated stallions presented by the Herzog Brothers. On the list, also, are Staley and Birbeck, Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady," Fred Niblo, York and Adams, the Three Joscarys, the Juggling McBans, and Earle and Earle.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal features of to-day's concerts at New York theatres are as follows:

AMERICAN—Burke and La Rue, Empire City Quartet, Campbell and Caulfield, Ethel Robinson, Lavine and Leonard.

CIRCLE—Ireland's Own Band, Lillian O'Mara, James Brady.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Champagne Dancers, Blockson and Burns, Watson, Lillian Shaw, Moa and Goodrich, Agnes Mahr.

EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax, moving pictures, Powell and the Majiltons.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—George Fuller Golden, Foy and Clark, Walter Daniels, Gorman and West, the Athos Family.

HUBER'S MUSEUM—Daisy Dean, Lens and Delmore, Ada Jones, Gilberts, Phil Morton, the Three Kings.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Murphy and Nolan, Athos Family, Gorman and West, Sabine and Vera.

METROPOLIS—Gus Kerker's "Very Grand Opera," Dempsey and Burke, Hayes and Roberts, Carr and Yule, and Mary Madden.

NEW STAR—George Evans, Maxwell and Simpson, Florence Sisters, May Ward, White and Arlington, Coakley and McBride.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Six Reed Birds, Ernest Hogan, Le Clair and Bowen, J. B. Donovan.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—May Isabel Fisk, Signor Germinal, Prevost and Prevost, Harris and Brown, Caroline Hull.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—John W. Ransone, Le Roy and Clayton, Staley and Birbeck.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—John W. Ransone, Gillette's Dogs, A. O. Duncan, Stinson and Merton.

VICTORIA—Emmet Corrigan and company, Grace Gardner and company, Charley Case, Zeno, Carl, and Zeno, Orpheus Comedy Four.

WEST END—Nellie Seymour, Leonard and King, John Le Clair, Leonzo and Buckley, McCue and Cahill.

WINDSOR—Empire Comedy Four, May Duryea and company, Tom Gillen, Robson and Grant.

YORKVILLE—Vaudeville specialists.

MINIATURE WORLD'S FAIR.

Except for a few changes in the material of the acts the International Theatre's programme, at the "St. Louis Fair," in Madison Square Garden, will remain the same as last week. Shungapavi, the Moki Indian, gives a quaint performance in Indian magic; he will have some new tricks this week with a medicine ball. The native Hawaiian contingent have some new features. The Japanese acrobats will give a ladder trick not included in last week's programmes. The act of Estellita, the Spanish dancer, remains unchanged.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Manager Percy Williams has gotten together for this week at the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, a bill more pretentious that any he has ever offered at that house before. It contains many famous vaudeville specialists and recruits from the "legitimate" to vaudeville.

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Wright Lorimer will begin a week at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon in "The Shepherd King," the religious drama which he gave at the Knickerbocker Theatre last Spring. Since leaving New York Mr. Lorimer has appeared in cities all over the country, always meeting with success. There will be three matinées at the Broadway this week.

Besides the usual concert to-night there will be a special Christmas matinée concert to-day.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC: NOTES AND COMMENT

RUDOLF FRIML
PIANIST

PHOTO. BY FRANK WENDT.

ELLA RUSSELL
SOPRANO,
WHO WILL SING IN THE MESSIAH WITH THE ORATORIO SOCIETY

PHOTO. BY ELLIS AND WALERY

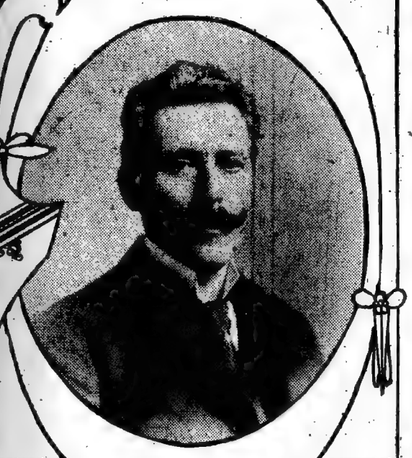

SIG. CAMPANARI
BARITONE
NOW TOURING AT THE HEAD OF HIS OWN CONCERT CO.
PHOTO. COPYRIGHT BY AIMÉ DUPONT.

L. CLARKE.

MISS MAUD POWELL
VIOLINIST,
SOON GOING ON HER EUROPEAN TOUR.
PHOTO. BY GESSFORD.

-:- MUSIC OF THE WEEK. -:-

SUNDAY—Josef Hofmann's piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8:30 P. M. Victor Herbert's concert, Majestic Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, 11:30 A. M., "Parsifal"; 8 P. M., "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and "Pagliacci."

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Sam Franko's concert of old music, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—Oratorio Society, "Messiah," Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Meistersinger," 7:30 P. M.

SATURDAY—Ysaye, violin recital, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Rigoletto," 2 P. M.; "Le Nozze di Figaro," 8 P. M. Oratorio Society, "Messiah," Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE Chicago Orchestra has finally occupied its new music hall, built especially for it by the subscriptions of Chicago millionaires, bankers, lawyers, clerks, stenographers, janitors, scrubwomen, and others who have an interest in music and the work that Mr. Thomas has been doing with the orchestra. Mr. Thomas, now in his seventieth year, (which he will complete next October,) sees the labors of his thirteen seasons in Chicago crowned with a result of which he may well be proud. The orchestra is the product of his own exertion and will, and the work he has accomplished with, it in spreading and intensifying the love of music in the Western city is a noble consummation of his career as a conductor. He may well rejoice to see the following that he has gained in Chicago, and the increasing adhesion to his own ideals that are embodied in a visible form in the music hall just handed over to his uses.

Mr. Thomas has carried on his work in Chicago in the same spirit in which for so long he carried it on in New York. He has not neglected the more popular side of music, the popular side in the higher sense that makes for progress toward musical culture. He has kept his standard perfectly uninfluenced by any clamor from any side. He has made his programmes more interesting and progressive probably than those of any other orchestral institution of the kind in the world, and has shown a greater hospitality to new composers and new compositions than most other orchestral conductors dare show. The list of his "novelties" at the close of each season outnumbers any of the other lists two to one. There have been complaints in Chicago, more or less fevered and fretful, and there have been periods of strong opposition to his work and his methods. But Mr. Thomas has gone ahead in perfect tranquillity and with that absolute indifference to outside remarks and that total disregard of the cost of things, so long as he could get the results he wanted, that are well remembered traits of his activity in New York.

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The Chicago Orchestra lived for a dozen years on the bounty of a few men, who made up its annual deficits, averaging about $35,000. But the patience of these men, or of the survivors of the original guarantors, was exhausted finally, and the scheme of an endowment through the building of a hall at a cost of $750,000 was adopted as the one most likely to result in the establishment of the orchestra on an unquestionable basis. The reasoning by which this conclusion was arrived at is not, perhaps, to be questioned by outsiders. Shrewd and far-seeing business men of a city famed for its business shrewdness and foresight have no doubt had their excellent grounds for so deciding. The main thing is that they have carried through their plan.

It was desired to make the subscription to this endowment fund as general as possible, and the $750,000 has been subscribed in varying amounts by more than 8,000 contributors. A few wealthy men are said to have given the largest part of the sum, but there is good authority for believing that the value of mites and other small amounts is not to be measured wholly by the arithmetical proportion they bear to the whole. The hall is expected to be the symbol and the concrete cause of the permanence of the orchestra. It is expected to reduce the annual deficit and make the concerts practically self-supporting.

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The Auditorium, in which the concerts have heretofore been given, though said to be of remarkably good acoustic qualities, is undeniably much too large for the proper hearing of orchestral works. The new hall is considerably smaller. It seats 2,550 persons, which is abundantly large enough for the purpose. It is expected that the season's subscriptions of concert goers will be increased in the smaller hall, so that the attendance will be more uniform. The orchestra will also, of course, be relieved of the payment of rental; so that the investment of $750,000, in a hall peculiarly identified with the organization as its own home, is considered by the men at the head of its affairs to be the most satisfactory form of endowment, and the surest guarantee of permanency. The possession of a hall is of course of the greatest advantage to an orchestra, and especially a hall of the proper size and acoustic properties.

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Unfortunately, there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the excellence of the acoustics of the Chicago Orchestra's new hall. They are said by some to be of unsurpassed excellence. Mr. Thomas has been quoted as believing that "the world might be searched in vain" for its equal. On the other hand, the "universal verdict" of those who have heard the concerts in the new hall is represented by others to be one of "undisguised disapproval." It should, however, be taken into consideration that the hall is yet unfinished; the plaster and mortar are not yet dry, and many details of the construction are incomplete.

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Disappointment in a new hall for which high expectations have been cherished, is, unfortunately, no new thing, as we ourselves know to our sorrow in Carnegie Hall, which is not only too large for most concert purposes, but is extremely uneven in its acoustic properties, and in most places only of varying degrees of badness. The most notable instance of disappointment, however, is in the Boston Symphony Hall, which is generally considered now to be of rather indifferent acoustic qualities. Yet all that architectural ingenuity and experience could contrive, all that was supposed to be taught by previous experience, and all that was thought to be prescribed by the laws of physics and suggested by a series of elaborate special experiments carried on by some of the scientific Faculty of Harvard University, was wrought into the planning and building of this hall. Architects have long since come to the conclusion that the acoustics of a hall are a lottery; or at least that they are dependent on so many minute and interacting conditions that any certainty of controlling them is out of the question.

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It is a curious fact that with all its increase in numbers this year, Mr. Conried's opera company can scarcely furnish forth a singer to take the baritone parts in the operas of the older "classical" style. Mr. Blass, excellent artist and skillful singer in his right place, was not at all in his right place as Figaro in Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." Mr. Giraldoni failed to show that he has the vocal equipment, the style, or the understanding for such parts as Figaro in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Mr. Scotti is one of the finest dramatic singers Mr. Conried has in his company, but Amonasro, Scarpia, and Tonio are the characters that he best interprets, and the excursions he has made into the older operas, not only of Mozart's, but the early nineteenth century Italian works, have not been fortunate. How sorely the loss of Mr. Campanari has been felt in performances of these works! He is singularly happy in possessing a voice and a style that put him completely in command of such parts as Mozart's and Rossini's Figaros, as well as of the more "dramatic" and modern ones. And it is quite worth noting that Mr. Campanari has molded and developed what he knows of them in this country, where he has made his entire career. The modern Italian baritone of Italy knows chiefly the "young" Italian works. He has also, unfortunately, too often followed in the footsteps of his German colleagues, and decided that it is not necessary to know how to sing in order to represent these parts. When will the time come that shall see the lesson learned that no music can be sung and no voice preserved without absolute mastery of the real art of song?

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Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica" is making its progress through the German cities, where the critics are generally in a way of admiring its thematic and orchestral technique. One has ventured to remark, however, that the fugue in the last section would be more accurate as depicting a battle between baboons and carnivorous monsters savagely roaring at each other in the depths of a tropical forest than an early morning domestic difficulty between a man and his wife.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

To-morrow the sixth week of opera will be ushered in by the first of the two matinées of "Parsifal." The cast at to-morrow's performance (which will begin at 11:30) will be identical with that seen at the first representation this season. The intermission after the first act will last until 2:30 P. M. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

***

To-morrow evening a double bill, including "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and "Pagliacci" will be presented. In "Pagliacci" there will be a new Nedda in Bella Alten and a new Silvio in Mr. Parvis. The part of Canio will be sung by Mr. Caruso.

***

"Lohengrin" is announced for Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, with Mme. Eames as Elsa.

***

On Thursday evening, Dec. 29, there will be a special performance, at special prices, of "Carmen." The Escamillo will, for the first time this year, be Mr. Pol Plancon.

***

Nothing yet presented this Winter at the Metropolitan has been more widely or warmly praised than Mr. Conried's revival of "Die Meistersinger," which, with its new costumes and scenery, will be interpreted on Friday evening, Dec. 30. Special interest will be lent to the performance by the assumption of the part of Eva by Miss Alten.

***

All being well, at the Saturday matinée on Dec. 31 Mme. Melba, fully restored to health after her late illness, will apear as Gilda in "Rigoletto."

***

The last performance of the dying year at the Metropolitan will be given on Saturday evening, when "Le Nozze di Figaro" will be repeated.

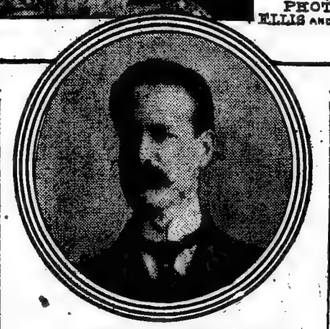

HAROLD RANDOLPH,
DIRECTOR OF THE PEABODY INSTITUTE OF BALTIMORE, WHO WITH ERNEST HUTCHESON WILL GIVE A RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS

MONDAY, at 11:30 A. M.
PARSIFAL.

Kundry	Mme. Nordica
Parsifal	M. Burgstaller
Amfortas	M. Van Rooy
Gurnemanz	M. Blass
Klingsor	M. Goritz
Titurel	M. Muehlmann
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz.

MONDAY EVENING.
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Rosina	Mme. Sembrich
Berta	Mme. Bauermeister
Il Conte d'Almaviva	M. Dippel
Figaro	M. Caruso
Don Bartolo	M. Scotti
Peppe	M. Reiss
Silvio	M. Parvis
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
LOHENGRIN.

Elsa von Brabant	Mme. Emma Eames
Ortrud	Mme. Walker
Lohengrin	M. Knote
Friedrich von Telramund	M. Goritz
Heinrich der Vogler	M. Blass
Der Heerrufer des Koenigs	M. Muehlmann
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz.

THURSDAY EVENING.
CARMEN.

Carmen	Mme. Fremstad
Micaela	Mme. Aino Ackté
Frasquita	Mme. Ralph
Mercedes	Mme. Jacoby
Don José	M. Saleza
Escamillo	M. Plancon
Zuniga	M. Begue
Morales	M. Parvis
Dancairo	M. Dufriche
Remendado	M. Reiss
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.
DIE MEISTERSINGER.

Eva	Mme. Alten
Magdalene	Mme. Homer
Walther von Storzing	M. Knote
Hans Sachs	M. Van Rooy
Beckmesser	M. Goritz
Pogner	M. Blass
Kothner	M. Muehlmann
David	M. Reiss
Vogelgesang	M. Rand
Zorn	M. Bayer
Moser	M. Rudolfi
Eisslinger	M. Lapini
Nachtigall	M. Greder
Ortel	M. Raillard
Foltz	M. Werner
Schwartz	M. Loetsch
Ein Nachtwaechter	Mr. Dufriche
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
RIGOLETTO.

Gilda	Mme. Melba
Maddalena	Mme. Homer
Giovanna	Mme. Bauermeister
La Contessa	Mme. Mapleson
Un Paggio	Mme. Elliot
Il Duca	M. Caruso
Rigoletto	M. Giraldoni
Sparafucile	M. Journet
Monterone	M. Muehlmann
Marullo	M. Begue
Borsa	M. Giordani
Ceprano	M. Greder
Usciere	M. Fanelli
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna.

SATURDAY EVENING.
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

La Contessa	Mme. Eames
Cherubino	Mme. Alten
Marcellina	Mme. Bauermeister
Susanna	Mme. Sembrich
Il Conte	M. Scotti
Figaro	M. Blass
Dottore Bartolo	M. Rossi
Antonio	M. Dufriche
Basilio	M. Reiss
Don Cursio	M. Giordani
Conductor	Mr. Nahan Franko.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

With five stars on the bill and a programe of varied interest, to-night's popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House should prove as pronounced a success as those which have preceded it this season. The stars announced by Mr. Conried are Miss Olive Fremstad, Mme. Senger-Bettaque, Mme. Louise Homer, Mr. Heinrich Knote, and Mr. Pol Plançon. Miss Olive Fremstad will, in the first part of the concert, sing "O Don Fatale," from "Don Carlos." For the second part she has promised several Lieder. Mme. Louise Homer is to be heard in a favorite aria from "Les Huguenots" and in the Adriano aria from "Rienzi." A recitative and aria ("Abscheulicher") from "Fidelio" will be the contribution of Mme. Senger-Bettaque, who on this occasion will make her début at the Metropolitan concerts. Gounod's "Jesus de Nazareth," has been selected by Mr. Pol Plançon, and Mr. Heinrich Knote will give Siegmund's love song from "Walkuere" and some German Lieder:

The orchestral numbers will be the prelude to "Lohengrin," the ballet music from "Samson et Dalila," and the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Hertz will conduct.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

Josef Hofmann will give a piano recital this afternoon in Carnegie Hall at 3 o'clock. There will be an especially interesting feature of his programme in a series of pieces by Russian composers, several of them little known in this city. The programme is as follows:

Prelude and fugue, G minor	Bacht-Lizst
Rondo, ("Die Wuth uber den verlorenen Groschen")	Beethoven
Vecchio minuetto	Sgambati
Sonate, B minor	Chopin
Russian composers—	
Sonata quasi una Fantasie	Medtner
Prelude, C sharp minor	Rachmaninoff
En Boheme	Sternberg
Etudes, D sharp minor, D flat major	Scriabine
Berceuse, G flat	Liadow
Valse, in A	Tchaikowsky
Caprice, A flat	Rubinstein
Intermezzo	Josef Hofmann
Mazurka	Josef Hofmann
La Jongleuse	Moskowsky
Overture, "Tannhaeuser"	Wagner-Lizst

"THE MESSIAH" PERFORMANCES.

In spite of its sixty-six performances of "The Messiah," the Oratorio Society has studied Handel's masterpiece for the Christmastide concerts of next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall with a care worthy of a new work. Numerous rehearsals have been devoted to it, and further practice, with soloists and orchestra, will take place under Frank Damrosch's direction before the concerts. The demand for tickets from this city and outlying towns assures the invariable and unique popular support for this oratorio.

Prof. Ebenezer Prout's edition of 1902 will be again used by the Oratorio Society, with the modifications made by Mr. Damrosch in that year and 1903. The chorus will number between 250 and 300, and the orchestra about 60. Particular care guided the choice of the soloists. Mme. Ella Russell, famous in England and America as an opera and oratorio singer, will be the soprano. Miss Janet Spencer, alto, sang last Christmas with the society. John Young, tenor, was a soloist at the November concert, and Frank Croxton, bass, a newcomer, has won commendation in Chicago and elsewhere. Mr. Croxton and Mme. Russell will be soloists in "The Messiah" at the Handel and Haydn Society's Christmas performance in Boston.

Immediately after "The Messiah" presentations the Oratorio Society will take up Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" and Richard Strauss's new "Taillefer" for the concert of March 14.

SAM FRANKO'S OLD MUSIC.

The first of Mr. Sam Franko's series of concerts of old music will be given on Thursday. They have been transferred to Mendelssohn Hall, and to the hour of 8:30 P. M. instead of the afternoon as in previous years. Mr. Anton Hekking, 'cellist, will be the soloist, and the programme will be as follows:

Fantaisie, F minor, (K. V. 594)	Mozart (1756-91)
For string orchestra and organ.	
Divertimento, "Il combattimento dell' umane passione"	Dittersdorf (1739-99)
Violoncello soli—	
(a) Andante	Romberg (1742-1814)
(b) Rondo	Boccherini (1743-1805)
Preludio to "I Pellegrini al Sepolcro di Nostro Salvatore"	Hasse (1699-1783)
Symphony No. 3, E flat major	Haydn (1732-1809)

Mozart's fantaisie, it is curious to know, though composed at the zenith of his powers, was intended for an automatic organ attached to a clock. It has been transcribed by Alois Schmitt for organ and strings. The suite by Dittersdorf is a piece of "programme" music written considerably more than a century ago. It consists of seven movements with a trio, illustrating pride, humility, folly, gentleness, contentment, constancy, melancholy, and gayety. As the notes upon the programme state, "one must be informed of the fundamental mood in the mind of the composer and indicated in the title of each movement before it is possible to establish relationship between them. The rest is mere play of the fancy with old-fashioned forms."

VICTOR HERBERT'S CONCERT.

For his Christmas concert at the Majestic Theatre to-night Victor Herbert will offer a programme made up entirely of his own compositions. He will play two 'cello solos, a berceuse and serenade, from Suite Opus 3. The rest of the programme will contain "Triumph," from Suite "Columbus"; "Yesterthoughts," sextet from "Babette"; Irish Rhapsody, and "Matinée Maids" and "Al Fresco," from "It Happened in Nordland." Claude Cunningham will sing the "Gypsy Love Song" from "The Fortune Teller" and "The Time Will Come" from "Prince Ananias." The concluding number on the programme will be the "Grand American Fantasie."

SOUSA'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.

John Philip Sousa and his band will give three concerts at Carnegie Hall this week. The first in the series occurs to-night, the second to-morrow, and the third Tuesday evening. After this Mr. Sousa will sail for England on the Baltic, to begin his fourth European tour. He will give a concert in Liverpool on Jan. 6 and 7, and then a series of twenty-five concerts at Queen's Hall, London, beginning Jan. 9. After his stay in London the "March King" will go through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and other European countries. The soloists at the Carnegie Hall concerts will be Estelle Liebing, Jessie Straus, Herbert L. Clark, and Herman Bellstedt.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The steady advancement of the standard of the programmes of the People's Symphony Concert Society clearly indicates the growth of the musical taste and appreciation of the audiences, and this fact is emphasized by the announcements of F. X. Arens, the conductor, for the third concert of the season, which occurs at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 13. On this occasion the orchestral numbers will include Beethoven's Third Symphony "Eroica" and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsodie. Mr. Wesley Weyman is to play the piano concerto of Mozart in E flat. The enormous demand for tickets to these concerts should be borne in mind by those intending to be present, as the entire house is ordinarily sold out some time beforehand. At the recent concert, early this month, not a ticket remained to be sold on the evening of the performance, and the box office was not opened, so that hundreds were turned away unable to find admission.

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The first concert of a series of three by the Olive Mead Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Jan. 5.

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The New York Symphony Orchestra has been engaged to play at Alexander Hall, Princeton University, on Jan. 10 and Feb. 16. At a recent meeting of the New York Symphony Orchestra Mr. Isaac N. Seligman was unanimously elected honorary member in recognition of the interest he has shown in the welfare of the organization. Mr. Seligman was the first subscriber for a large amount to the orchestra fund which is now being raised to insure the permanency of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

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When Adele Aus Der Ohe gives her only piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon, Jan. 9, the programme will contain her new sonata for piano and violin, which work will have its first public performance on this occasion.

WETZLER AND COLONNE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of those who went to hear the Fourth Symphony of Brahms played at the last Philharmonic concert may have gone there with the memory, still fresh in their minds, of a performance of the same symphony at one of the Wetzler concerts two years ago. In spite of their belief in the ability of Mr. Wetzler as a conductor, they may have expected that the performance they were about to hear under the distinguished leadership of Mr. Colonne would, both in conception and routine, show Mr. Wetzler's rendering to have been, after all, that of a beginner, however talented, in the art of conducting.

Those expectations, however, were by no means fulfilled. The performance of the Philharmonic, though excellent in many respects, was entirely devoid of the finish and the life for which Mr. Wetzler's reading was at the time universally and deservedly applauded. Here is food for reflection. In a position entirely of his own making, and confronted with all the opposition which falls to the lot of the young artist who must needs assert himself, would he not utterly hide his light under a bushel? Mr. Wetzler obtained better results than the experienced leader, invested with all the authority of the chosen conductor of an old institution like the Philharmonic Society. Many persons who formerly enjoyed, and now miss, Mr. Wetzler's concerts, are asking themselves why it is that a man who accomplished as much as Mr. Wetzler did in spite of seemingly unsurmountable difficulties, and who displayed a versatility enabling him to give equally adequate expression to the thoughts of two so divergent minds as that of Brahms and Richard Strauss, should not be afforded an opportunity to show how much more he can do under more favorable auspices, and why we should allow a talent as great as his to remain undeveloped and idle, when at the some time our leading musical institutions find it necessary to bring foreign conductors across the sea. CONCERTGOER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

GLAD HE LAUGHED FIRST.

TWO men stood in front of the Aquarium yesterday.

"Go in, Heinz," said the more robust of the two. "It wus der funniest shows I neffer saw."

"Really, Frits?" queried the other, bursting into a hearty laugh. "You iss not choking?"

"Naw, Heinz, I would neffer choke mit you."

Heinz shook with laughter and went in. He was gone but a few minutes before he came out.

"Vell," said Frits, "Vhat do you dink about it?"

"I am dinking," said Heinz, "how glad I wus dot I laughs before I went in. I feel like a thirsty fish on a sand bar."

GOTHAM'S MANNERS SADLY NEED REFORM

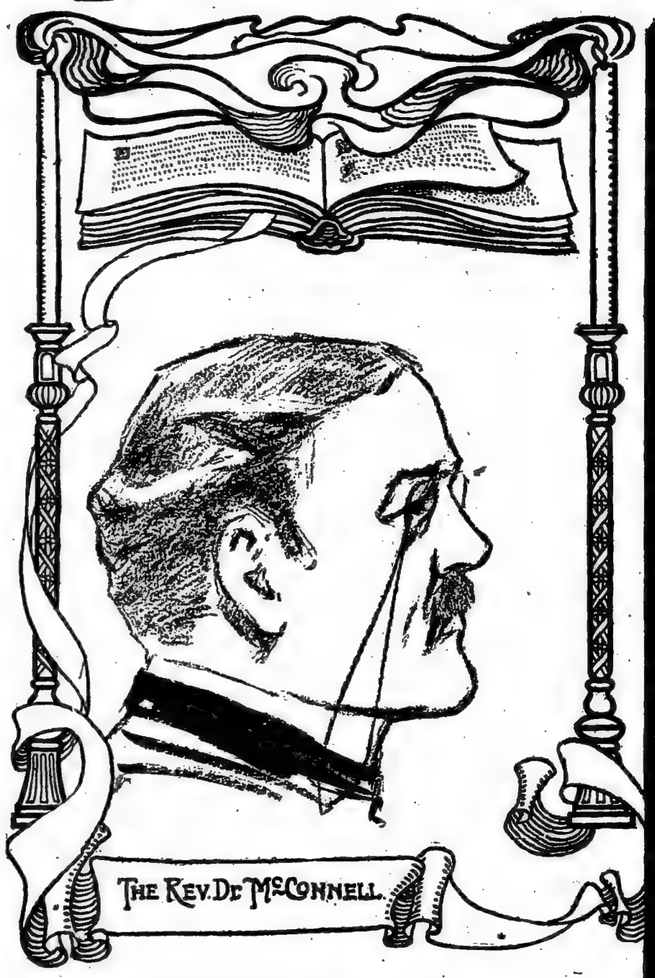

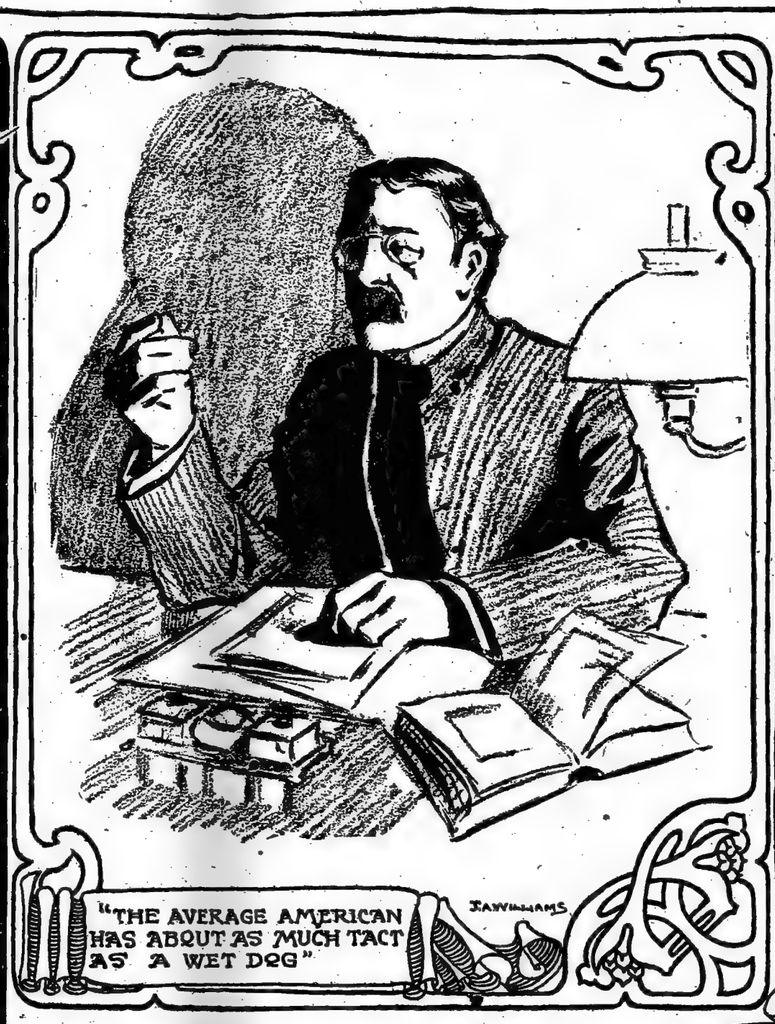

Rev. Dr. McConnell Declares that New York Has Worse Manners than Any Other American City---The Awful Effects of Newyorkitis---The Evil and Its Remedy.

NEVER has the American metropolis, full, as it is, of poverty and pride, seen itself as in the condemnatory mirror which the Rev. S. D. McConnell is holding up to its very selfish and self-satisfied self.

Seen in the McConnell mirror, Father Knickerbocker appears to have taken off his coat by gripping and tightly holding the ends of the sleeves—a mode of divestitute calculated to expose the inner or seamy side of a garment, which, under his Roentgen criticism, is, or would seem to be, very much in need of mending. Dr. McConnell, as most Episcopalians and many other New Yorkers may know, is rector of All Souls' Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Perhaps it were redundant to add that his standing as a prelate, coupled with the financial, no less than numerical size, of his congregation, invests his reflections with exceptional interest. As a student of sociology, Dr. McConnell has spent many years wrestling with the social angel in this and other cities. Hence his declaration that there are thousands upon thousands of people in New York who have no excuse for being here, and would be inconceivably better elsewhere than in a relentless and mannerless city, may be termed the summun bonum of a mature and searching observation.

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Broad and wholesome minded himself, combining a cosmopolitan liberality of speech and thought with a man-of-the-world manner of seeing things, Dr. McConnell is an optimist in general and a pessimist in particular. His pessimism—if it may be termed pessimism—is aroused by what he terms the recent alarming decadence of Knickerbocker manners.

Newyorkitis he diagnoses as one branch of a malady which is gnawing at the vitals of American nationality, and he believes it demands a heroic remedy. Others have ventured the same opinion, but none has prescribed the same radical and original cure.

Dr. McConnell was seated in his book-lined study adjoining the handsome stone and marble church at Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, when he diagnosed the situation and incidentally compounded a prescription.

If there is one attribute of this eminent doctor of theology and sociology more mentionable than another it is his deep-rooted sincerity. Shams he hates as he deplores sin and bad manners in general. His face is a map of kindly benevolence when his features and feelings are in repose. When aroused his eyes glow with an intensity which one observes at night when the doors of a furnace are opened.

Frankly stating that what was forgivable frequently in a citizen was unforgivable in a city or company of citizens, Dr. McConnell made the startling declaration that he was convinced of the wholesale criminal abuse of charity and philanthropy in this most overgenerous city and country of geographical record.

He believed, in other words, that New York had worse manners than other American cities because of its greater density of population. He believed also that its population was becoming more and more unnecessarily congested because of the encouragement and assistance given by eleemosynary institutions to derelicts and quasi failures who otherwise would return to rural districts and be physically, mentally, and financially better off.

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"Nobody with eyes trained to observe their surroundings can fail to note the deplorable decadence of public manners in this community," began Dr. McConnell. "We, and by that I mean New Yorkers in general, are living amid conditions which make the courtesies and kindnesses of life so difficult as to be almost impossible of general observation.

"Since touching in one of my recent sermons upon this vital illness—this moral disintegration, in that manners are the outward and surface signs of morality—with which we are inflicted, I have been giving the matter very serious thought. It is something that demands the gravest consideration, especially of people who are ambitious for the welfare of the Republic as well as city.

"Of course the conditions to which allusion is made are occasioned largely by our overcongested population and also by the physical characteristics of the city itself. Everybody and everything seem to move in the same direction at once—north or south and over to Long Island. Hence New Yorkers hardly go anywhere without pushing and crowding or even fighting a way as though negotiating a flying wedge in a football game. All of which is very distressing to the impartial observer whose eyes are not blinded with civic pride and obliquity.

"This condition was not always so," with emphasis. "Indeed, it only dates back some fifteen years. But it has grown and spread like the fungus that it is. And what has been the result?"

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Dr. McConnell rose from his chair, clasped his hands—noticeably large and capable of grasping large objects, as his mind is of situations—behind him and began pacing the floor as though keeping step with the slow, swinging movement of a vigorous mentality.

"And what has been the result?" he repeated. "It has been this: A whole generation of young men has grown up with characters malformed by their surroundings. This is not a fancy—it is an indisputable fact. Growing boys, those on the verge of manhood, have been accustomed from day to day to the sight of the strong coercing the weak, men—their elders—pushing and mauling women in their insane hurry to get somewhere by sacrificing courtesy, energy, manhood, everything except time.

"Only yesterday at the Park Row entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge I noticed, during a painful quarter of an hour, that the most offensive persons in that scene of characteristic brutality were young fellows, mere boys, from eighteen to twenty-one years of age. Many of them have never seen any other behavior in a public thoroughfare during the busy hours of the day. They have had no opportunities to visit and observe other cities."

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Pausing and resuming his chair, the speaker continued: "New Yorkers might do well to think twice before vaunting of the metropolis as being representative of or superior to the Nation at large. As a matter of fact we have here the most selfish and self-satisfied community on the face of the globe. Compare ours with any other American city in point of breeding, as exemplified by public manners, and we get much the worst of it. For the time has come when a man who rises in a public conveyance and tenders his seat to a woman may be put down as a visitor, not a resident of New York. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but they are few and far between."

"Is there any remedy that you have to suggest?" was ventured.

"Yes," thoughtfully, "there are several, the first of which we may rest assured will not be taken. And that is elimination—civic surgery, so to say. Cut away the diseased members. By that I mean that a great many thousand persons who are now here should be encouraged to leave New York. They have no business here," added the pastor critic with less passion than dispassion, "and they are badly needed in thousands of other places throughout the country. Yes, other cities and communities might swallow and digest them to National advantage, although the most crying need for them comes from the rural districts. Elsewhere than here our fungus population could earn a livelihood far easier and better than in a relentless and mannerless metropolis. It is my earnest conviction that 300,000 of our residents could live better and happier lives elsewhere, and they would be physically and financially improved for the change."

"When you say 300,000, do you refer to the east side population?"

"No. The east side does not enter into the equation," quickly rejoined the speaker. "Why? Because the east side stays on the east side; it does not trespass—does not swell the main arteries of travel. My reference was to the native-born element, which has been attracted to New York as a moth is attracted by a candle, to its undoing."

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Pursuing, the rector added that he had hoped to see a partial remedy in the newly opened Subway, but that he observed the same discourteous practices under as above ground.

"I think," he continued, "that our transportation companies must shoulder a good part of the blame. For now that the Subway has been opened, it is patent that the surface lines are not operating as many cars as previously. This necessitates overcrowding the cars quite as much as before. There are many lines in London, on the contrary, that do not admit passengers to their conches and cars unless there are vacant seats. But very drastic measures would have to be taken to persuade our street railway managements to adopt the London system."

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Viewing the broader National panorama, the observer pursued: "As most readers of The Times are aware, there is a great and growing need of farming labor in this country, in the East as well as the South and West. Why? Because of the perverted ambition of so many young Americans, born and raised in smaller or farming communities, to get to the city—and let the country go to seed. As a matter of fact, a great majority of such instances are not bettered by the change; rather the reverse.

"This is to some extent occasioned," continued Dr. McConnell, "by our dwindling appreciation of the dignity of manual labor. Few young men nowadays are contented to work with their hands if they can live by their wits. Do not mistake me as meaning to discourage mental labor, for when a person has the mental implements and equipment it is natural and desirable, just as it is more profitable, to use them. But they are so often not put to honest ends. There is the rub of the situation.

"For instance, I have for many years had a farm just across the bay from Baltimore. If it were possible to obtain the necessary labor at $2 a day, four times as much land might be under profitable cultivation. Mind you, the land is almost in sight of the city."

"Is it impossible to get negro labor?" was ventured.

"More so than white labor," replied Dr. McConnell. "Northernized colored labor is becoming harder and harder to get, and is apt to be unsatisfactory at that as compared with the other. The African race is steadily retrograding in this country. Whereas," Dr. McConnell leaned forward and measured his words by tapping the table with a substantial paperweight, "whereas there were a thousand colored tradesmen and artisans in New Orleans ten years ago, to-day there are a hundred, proportionately speaking. And it is the same throughout the South. If I am not mistaken, not a cotton mill would turn a wheel if colored labor were depended upon in the cotton-raising States."

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"But reverting to our own needs and deeds here at home," he continued, "my second remedy concerns the utterly foolish and unreasonable hurry we are in as a city. A New Yorker will elbow his way through a crowd, shoving women and children aside with brute force in following a blind instinct to hurry. This is swiftly sapping our vitality, and is a spreading, ugly spot on our civic escutcheon. Take our commuters, for instance. They hardly wait or have patience for a ferry to warp in before they leap to the pier and begin racing at breakneck speed for their offices. Reaching their destinations, what happens? Six out of twelve of them light cigars, cock their feet upon tables and spend half an hour reading a morning newspaper. Is this what they were hurrying for? Not a bit of it. They were simply hurrying because everybody around them was obeying the same wasteful instinct to rush. They have caught the contagious fever of energy—misdirected energy—that is eating at the very vitals of the city and country.

"I hope," added Dr. McConnell, "that this situation is now at the full tide. I believe it is bound to ebb soon. For I believe conditions will improve with the gradual betterment of our transportation facilities. Furthermore, it may be said in justice to ourselves, other cities would, in my opinion, necessarily contract the same habit under similar conditions."

Reverting to the attractions offered by the city for the outsider, the rector-critic declared that, in his opinion, it was undoubtedly due to the American horror of loneliness.

"We, as a people, are profoundly afraid of being alone," he added. "And why? I think one reason is to be seen in our system of education. We educate our children—especially in cities—on too much of a wholesale scale. A boy or girl, entering a public school, under the popular system becomes one of sixty or a hundred or more companions. He or she is never alone practically for six consecutive hours in a year. What are the consequences? They grow up—we as a people are growing up—to know nothing else except uninterrupted companionship and are panic-stricken when brought fact to face with solitude."

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Relaxing from his tense earnestness, as was revealed by a stray twinkle in his eye, Dr. McConnell cited an illustration of this as having occurred in Rochester recently. Several petty offenders having been arraigned in a Rochester court were offered their choice between going to prison or helping harvest the bountiful apple crop going to waste in the surrounding country, he said.

"Eight out of a dozen prisoners," continued the raconteur, "actually preferred a prison in town to freedom in the country."

"So," he pursued, "it is with us here, where a peculiar and dangerous problem is confronting us. What can be done? What safe and sane remedy is at hand? This, to repeat: Thousands upon thousands of men and women here owe it to themselves and to their future happiness to put the city behind them as they would Satan himself and return to the country.

"But how, in your opinion, may they be reached and encouraged to do so—those who would undoubtedly be better off away from than in town?" was asked.

"How?" repeated Dr. McConnell. "By the persons and institutions who encourage and make it possible for them to remain here. Stripping the situation bare of its sentimental cloak, I believe that a very large majority of such persons, those who have tried the city and who have either failed or are failing positively or comparatively, would return to the smaller communities from which they hailed if our charities were dispensed more discreetly. Hundreds and thousands of young men may be instanced as coming here, securing places and then, after a few months, losing them. Ordinarily, if thrown absolutely upon their own resources in choosing between leaving or abiding by the consequences, would they be long in reaching a decision? No. They would get out in a hurry. But what actually happens? They find at their elbows or around the corner a Mills Hotel or a hundred other eleemosynary institutions offering them assistance at little or no expense. So they remain.

"When the community at large is prosperous we do not feel this burden, and are willing to give, give, give continually. Charity is properly a first commandment, but misdirected charity is worse than none, and 60 per cent. of our charity is more or less misdirected.

"America—the United States—is in short the most generous and philanthropic, as well as the richest, country in existence. More than one hundred million dollars is annually given away by the American people as cities and individuals. No other country or city on earth can compare with us in this respect. But are we not undermining ourselves by overdoing the thing, or rather doing it unwisely?

"We have been prosperous as a city and country for some years, but, at the present rate, if a period of depression comes along, if we draw in our pursestrings, there will be untold numbers of persons unable, being vitally vitiated, to care for themselves and unwilling to exist save by preying on society.

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"Of course this suggests a problem of selection with many facets, and it should and could not be discussed fairly and comprehensively save at length and in all its phases. But the fact remains as stated; We are overcrowded, undermannered, and on the brink of a grave danger. Naturally it will be objected that in a land where every young man has an equal chance, so to say, it is all but impossible to predict whether a new-comer will succeed or fail. A man can but try, as Hubert said. But if our charitable institutions were to study individual applicants more closely and intelligently in influencing them to return to their original communities, rather than remaining to drag out a worse future, they would be conferring a blessing upon born and unborn thousands."

Another reason ascribed by Dr. McConnell for the increasing population of cities and depopulation of rural districts is the pronounced spirit of materialism pervading the country. Wall Street, or, rather, the popular conception of it, is, in his opinion, the great magnet and drawing card of the metropolis.

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Dr. McConnell fears, in other words, that America is rapidly forgetting the things that are more excellent than the harvesting of dollars.

"While," he admitted, "this materialism is threatening us with wreck along certain lines it is guarding us against a social revolution such as threatens Germany and other parts of Europe to-day. Desire and respect for property and property rights are deeply rooted in the American constitution. Every true American is working to own something in his own name, something tangible, something on which he pays taxes. In fulfilling this desire the American people have, as a people, no time for ranting radicals and imported malcontents.

"As for our public manners," in conclusion, "it is somewhat significant that, excepting in a few venerable anachronistic Fifth Avenue stages, courtesy from man to woman in our public vehicles is almost obsolete. Having inherited our time-worn-and-honored stages from a more polite and considerate past, we have inherited a courtesy limited to the stages themselves. But to correct this evil and to effectively remedy its underlying causes, infinite—infinite tact is necessary, and, as some one has said, the average hurrying, worrying American has about as much tact as a wet dog. As a commentary it is depressing." W. G.

Correct.

Teacher—How is the earth divided?
Johnny—By earthquakes.

BILLY PEEBLE'S CHRISTMAS--A YULETIDE INCIDENT RECORDED IN RHYME

ILLY PEEBLE, he ain't got no parunts—never had none, 'cause
When he's borned he was an orfunt;
an' he said 'at Santa Claus
Never didn't leave him nothin',
'cause he was a county charge,
An' the overseer told him that his fambly was too large
To remember orfunt children; so I ast Ma couldn't we
Have Billy Peeble up to our house, so 's to see our Christmas tree.
An' she ast me if he's dirty; an' I said I guessed he was,
But I didn't think it makes no difference with Santa Claus.

My, his clo'es was awful ragged! Ma, she put him in a tub
An' she poured it full of water, an' she gave him such a scrub
'At he ist set there an' shivered; an' he told me afterwurds
'At he never washed all over out to Overseer Bird's!
'En she burned his ragged trousies an' she give him some of mine;
My! She rubbed him an' she scrubbed him till she almost made him shine,
Nen he ist looked all around him like he's scairt for quite a w'ile,
An' even w'en Ma'd pat his head he wouldn't hardly smile.

'En after w'ile Ma took some gunnysacks an' 'en she laid
'Em right down at the fireplace, ist 'cause she is afraid
Santa Claus 'll soil the carpet when he comes down there, you know;
An' Billy Peeble watched her, an' his eyes stuck out—ist so!
'En Ma said 'at in the mornin' if we'd look down on the sacks
'At they'd be ist full of soot where Santa Claus had made his tracks;
Billy Peeble stood there, lookin'! An' he told me afterwurds
He was scairt he'd wake right up an' be at Overseer Bird's.

Well, 'en she hung our stockin's up an' after w'ile she said:
"Now, you an' Billy Peeble better go right off to bed,
An' if you hear a noise to-night, don't you boys make a sound,
'Cause Santa Claus don't never come with little boys around!"
So me an' Billy went to bed, an' Billy Peeble, he
Could hardly go to sleep at all—ist tossed an' tossed. You see
We had such w'ite sheets on the bed an' he said afterwurds
They never had no sheets at all at Overseer Bird's.

So we ist laid an' talked an' talked. An' Billy ast me who
Was Santa Claus. An' I said I don't know if it's all true,
But people say he's some old man who ist loves little boys
An' keeps a store at the north pole with heaps an' heaps of toys
W'ich he brings down in a big sleigh, with reindeers for his steeds,
An' comes right down the chimbly-flue an' leaves ist what you needs.
My! he's excited w'en I told him that! An' afterwurds
He said they never had no toys at Overseer Bird's.

I'm fallin' pretty near asleep w'en Billy Peeble said:
"Sh-h! What's that noise?" An' w'en he spoke I set right up in bed
Till sure enough I heard it in the parlor down below,
An' Billy Peeble, he set up an' 'en he said:
"Le's go!"
So we got up an' sneaked down stairs, an' both of us could see
'At it was surely Santa Claus, ist like Ma said he'd be;
But he must heard us comin' down, because he stopped an' said:
"You, Henry Blake an' William Peeble, go right back to bed!"

My goodness, we was awful scairt! An' both of us was pale,
An' Billy Peeble said up stairs: "My! Ain't he ist a whale!"
We didn't hardly dare to talk and got back into bed
An' Billy pulled the counterpane clear up above his head,
An' in the mornin', w'en we looked down on the gunny sacks,
W'y, sure enough we saw the soot where he had made his tracks,
An' Billy got a suit of clothes, a drum, an' sled an' books,
Till he ist never said a word, but my! how glad he looks!

'En, after w'ile it's dinner time an' Billy Peeble set
Right next to Pa, an' my! how he ist et an' et an' et!
Till he ist puffed an' had to leave his second piece of pie
Because he couldn't eat no more. An' after dinner, w'y,
Ma dressed him up in his new clo'es, an' Billy Peeble said
He's sorry he's an orfunt, an' Ma patted Billy's head,
W'ich made him cry a little bit, an' he said afterwurds
Nobody never pats his head at Overseer Bird's.

An' all day long Pa looked at Ma an' Ma she looked at him,
Because Pa said 'at Billy looked a little bit like Jim
'At was my baby brother, but he died oncet, years ago,
An' 'at's w'y Billy Peeble makes my mother like him so.
She says 'at Santa brought him as a present, ist instead
Of little Jim 'at died oncet. So she ist put him to bed
On Chris'mas night an' tucked him in an' told me afterwurds
'At he ain't never goin' back to Overseer Bird's!

J. W. FOLEY.

SOCIETY
AT HOME AND ABROAD

L. CLARKE

MRS HOWARD TAYLOR.
PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT

PRINCESS BRANCACCIO.
(MISS FIELDS)
PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT

Calendar of the Week.

Monday—
Celebration of Christmas.
Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, dance at Sherry's for Miss Alice Wardwell.
James C. Fargo, dance for his granddaughters, Miss Grace Fargo and Miss Helen Fargo, at Delmonico's.
Concert Cornwall Musical Club; Waldorf-Astoria.

Tuesday—
Wedding of Miss Marguerite H. Leiter, daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, and the Earl of Suffolk, residence of the bride's mother, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. John Claflin, a cotillion.
Mrs. Howard Page, dance for Miss Lily Lee Page; Sherry's.
Mrs. Amos Morrill, small dance for Miss Elsie Morrill; Dodworth's.
Tuesday Evening Dance; Delmonico's.

Wednesday—
Wedding of George Foster Rawlins and Miss Helen Beadleston, Church of the Transfiguration.
Wedding of Miss Edith Appleton Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker, and Dirk Herbert Arnold Kolff, residence of the bride's parents, New Brighton, S. I.
Meeting of Wednesday Bridge Class.
Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, dance for Miss Gladys Rice; Gibson's studio.
Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, dinner for Miss Mary Bosworth.
Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, theatre party and supper for Miss Agnes Keyes.
Meeting of Mrs. David Dows, Jr.'s, dancing class; Sherry's.
Farmington Dance; Sherry's.

Thursday—
Mrs. J. Hood Wright, at home for her granddaughter, Miss Nelda Wright Robinson.
Bagby Musical Morning; Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. Lawrence B. Ellimann, reception.
Mrs. William H. Macy, afternoon reception for Miss Florence Macy.
Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, theatre party and supper for Miss Eleanor C. Hoyt.
Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, young people's dinner and dance.
Neighborhood Cotillion; Dodsworth's.
University Cotillion; Sherry's.
Mrs. William C. Pyle, reception for Miss Mary Pyle.

Friday—
First Friday junior dance, at residence of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay.
Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, masquerade dance.
Knickerbocker dance; Delmonico's.
Entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of St. Joseph's Day Nursery.
Mrs. Charles H. Lee, small dance.

Saturday—
Dinner by Amos Eno for Miss Constance Knower and H. Coleman Drayton.
Dinner by Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell for bridal party wedding of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell, and L. Graeme Scott.
Mrs. William B. Boulton, small dance.
Meeting of Mrs. Howland Davis's dancing class; Sherry's.

THE three days' holiday has taken many of the fashionable set from town, and the celebration of Christmas yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow was, is, and will be principally in the country. Even Newport, which of late years has been classed as a Summer resort, is quite crowded over the holidays. A country place is one of the essentials of the fashionable life of to-day. Not a few are celebrating the Yuletide in the South, where, if there are not exactly mocking birds and magnolias and orange blossoms at this time of the year, there are the other accessories which make the festival in Dixieland as attractive as in the North. The eldest daughter of a Duke, namely, his Grace of Manchester, comes sailing over the sea in charge of a nurse to pass with her parents the holidays in Louisiana. Christmas week will also witness an international marriage of much interest, that of the Earl of Suffolk and Miss Daisy Leiter, which will take place on Tuesday in Washington. The Earl and his American Countess will sail on Wednesday for England.

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Among those who are entertaining on a large scale over the holidays are Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrisons, Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross at Newfoundland, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Ferncliff, near Rhinebeck. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have a few friends at Idle Hour. The larger party will be held at New Year's.

There are also observances at Tuxedo, at Baltusrol, at Chatsworth, and the country clubs and in country neighborhoods. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will have a family party at Georgian Court, where Kingdon will forget his freshman experiences, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers one at Hyde Park on the Hudson, and should the weather continue propitious, ice boating will be among the other amusements afforded at this hospitable country seat. General and Mrs. Lloyd Brice will entertain at Roslyn, Bourke Cockran at Sand's Point, and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on their Southern plantation.

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There has been some confusion in the regulating of dates for entertainments during January, and the tangle is not yet unraveled. The different hostesses have been obliged to change the evenings of dances, owing to a conflict with others, and some of the affairs which have been announced are subject to change. Mrs. Vanderbilt, according to late reports, will not give a ball on Jan. 13. In fact, this was never the original intention. Miss Vanderbilt was to come out by degrees at various small dances given by her mother and then by relatives. For instance, the dinner which was arranged for Miss Vanderbilt last week by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly was a small affair, and there was never any intention of having the cotillion of a fortnight ago made a coming-out ball. The only date absolutely settled seems to be Mrs. Astor's ball, which is for Jan. 9. There will be dinners given on an extensive scale that evening by Lispenard Stewart for his niece, Miss Anita Stewart, and by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr. This will divest the Opera of many of the usual habitués. Mrs. Astor never appears in her box on the evening of her ball.

Later in the season Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her cotillion, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid may be depended upon for two entertainments, one for the younger dancing set, and another for the older people. The Gerrys also divide their entertaining into two sections, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gives a cotillion a week following the ball given by her mother-in-law. All these are red-letter and fixed festivals, seldom changing except when a family is plunged into mourning or when, instead of a Winter in New York, there is a trip abroad.

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Except in the county by house party and at Tuxedo by a ball, New Year's is not observed. It has been the custom at various of the clubs to have a bowl of punch and a reunion of some of the old members, but these festivities have almost all been abandoned, and there are fewer at them as the years go on. There is only a remembrance of this one who used to make such a capital speech at the yearly reveillon, or the other who used to sing such a song, but life is too strenuous for memories and ghosts, and there is much better fun in the country or at the great houses, where the luxurious living of to-day is an apotheosis of the best that the town clubs of other days could afford. Thus, although the punch may be ready to serve, there will not be a crowd at any of the observances Saturday night, and New York will be left to blowers of horns and the holiday crowds which make noisy revelry on that evening. As for the New Year's calling, it is a matter only of remembrance for the older generation. But there will be not a few dinners given on that evening by those who remain in town, Monday being observed instead of Sunday, and there is no doubt that the Opera will also have a brilliant and fashionable audience, and several dances are on the tapis.

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Two large private dances which were the features of the past week brought out two cotillion leaders. Amos Tuck French, who led at the Douglas Robinson dinner dance on Thursday, is the uncle of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and of Lady Cheylesmore. He some years ago led in many cotillions, and he can in no sense be hailed as new. For some years Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French have lived at their pretty cottage at Tuxedo, which they call quaintly Tuck's Eden. Mrs. French was Miss Pauline Le Roy. There is a young daughter, Miss Pauline Le Roy French, who will shortly make her début.

Henry Rogers Winthrop, who led with Elisha Dyer, Jr., at the ball given on Monday evening for Miss Annah Ripley, is the son of Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and the brother of Miss Marie Winthrop. He is a member of the Knickerbocker and other clubs, and is quite a popular military man, belonging to the same regiment as Cornelius Vanderbilt. His mother is a sister of Miss Amy Townsend and of Mrs. George Bend. The Ripley ball was a superb affair, and one of the largest of its kind ever given in this city. The Robinson dance was the occasion of the first large private fashionable function at the Hotel St. Regis. Miss Alice Roosevelt came on from Brookline for the Ripley ball and remained for the Robinson dance. The débutante, Miss Corinne Robinson, is her first cousin. Both entertainments were fully described during the week.

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Although to-morrow will be the proper celebration of Christmas, there will be two débutante dances of interest. Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell will bring out her daughter, Miss Alice Wardwell, at Sherry's, and James C. Fargo has a dance for the Misses Fargo at Delmonico's. Miss Alice Wardwell is the third of four daughters. Her mother was a Miss St. John. Miss Grace Fargo and Miss Helen Fargo are the granddaughters for whom James C. Fargo gives the dance. Miss Grace Fargo is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Fargo, and Miss Helen Fargo is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo. Mrs. William Fargo was a Miss Preston. She is a relative of the late George Preston, whose daughter married Charles Frederick Hoffman. The Preston family came originally from Indiana, with relatives in Virginia and Kentucky. Some of them have settled in the South and others near New York. The William Fargos have a place on the Hudson, and the James Fargos a Summer home at Monmouth Beach N. J.

On Tuesday Mrs. Howard Page will have a dance for Miss Lilly Lee Page at Sherry's. Mrs. Page was a Miss Mitchell. Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice are giving a dance for their daughter, Miss Gladys Rice, on Wednesday at the Gibson studio. This is a very jolly set of rooms for a small dance, and the music will be furnished by banjos.

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There will be other private dances, including, of course, a great many for the younger people. For instance, Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet gives a dinner of forty, followed by informal dancing, for her twin daughters on Thursday evening. Mrs. Hoguet was Miss Noel. The Hoguet residence is Oak Lawn, at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and it is one of the few beautiful suburban places still remaining, although rapidly being surrounded with all evidences of city life, in the march of improvement. The dinners and dances given for young people these days are on the same scale as those arranged for the older set. The first of the meetings of the Friday evening dancing class takes place at the residence of Mrs. Henry Barclay on Friday. This is also for young girls not yet out in society, and the list of patronesses comprises some of the best-known matrons in the fashionable set, who will on this occasion, whether it is considered smart or not, go and chaperon their young daughters.

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Miss Elise Morrill will be another débutante for whom a dance will be given. She is the daughter of Mrs. Amos Morrill. The dance will be at Dodworth's on Tuesday. Mrs. John Claflin has also cards out for a cotillion on the same evening at her residence, 15 Washington Square North. The dance will be for Miss Wilhelmine Claflin. Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton's dance on Friday will be for young people. It is to be a masquerade party.

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James H. Hyde will not entertain at his country seat over Christmas. He is one of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. There was the usual Christmas tree there yesterday afternoon, and to-morrow there will be a fine musical programme rendered by special artists from New York. The party is one of the largest which has ever assembled at Biltmore.

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There are to be any number of meetings of dancing classes representing the different sets. There is the Tuesday Evening Dance at Delmonico's. Among the patronesses of this class are Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. James C. Fargo, and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell. Mrs. David J. Dows will have her dancing class on Wednesday at Sherry's. This is the date, also at the same place, for the Farmington dance, and Thursday will see the Neighborhood Cotillion at Dodworth's and the University Cotillion at Sherry's. The Neighborhood Cotillion is rapidly becoming a fixture. It is one of the most enjoyable of the dancing "coteries" of the Winter. There are a number of young matrons and débutantes as well, and there is a fervent spirit of good fellowship. The University Cotillion takes the place of the Columbia ball in a more limited and more exclusive environment. The different universities are represented, and the very cream of the college sets is indicative of the function.

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With all this going on, one would be surprised that there would be room for any other entertainment especially during Christmas week. But two débutantes are yet to make their bows. One of them is Miss Nelda Wright Robinson, the granddaughter of Mrs. J. Hood Wright. On Thursday Mrs. Wright will give a reception for this young lady. Miss Robinson and her parents have lived abroad for a number of years. The débutante is a niece of Edward Moore Robinson, who lives in Philadelphia, but who comes to New York often, and whose handsome wife is a favorite in society here. The Robinsons are children of Mrs. J. Hood Wright by a first marriage. A daughter who was Miss Bertha Robinson is Mrs. Cunningham. On the same day Mrs. William H. Macy will bring out her daughter, Miss Florence Macy. The Macy family is of representative Quaker stock. Mrs. Macy was a Miss Foster.

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Mrs. Edward L. Keyes gives a theatre party and supper for Miss Agnes Keyes on Wednesday and Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt will have a supper and theatre party for Miss Hoyt on the 29th. Mrs. Frank Bosworth will entertain at dinner for Miss Mary Bosworth on Dec. 28.

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The most notable engagement of the week has been that of Miss Alice Atherton Blight to Gerard Lowther. Miss Blight is a statuesque-looking girl, tall and handsome, with superb figure, and of a blonde type.

Atherton Blight and his three daughters have lived at Newport in Summer for years. The late Mrs. Atherton Blight was Miss Greenough. Miss Alice Atherton Blight is a great friend of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Gerard Lowther is a charming and jolly fellow. There were few more popular men in Washington when he was attached to the British Embassy there, and he was the life of the little set which gathered at the Metropolitan Club, now so badly damaged by fire, for tea every afternoon.

The tea fad has spread to New York, and many, in deference to English customs, partake of muffins and the cup that cheers after a difficult day at the Stock Exchange, rather than trust the insidious effect of the American cocktail.

Gerard Lowther is a member of the family of which the Earl of Lonsdale is the head. He is the son of the Hon. William Lowther, a brother of the third Earl of Lonsdale. He is a member of the smartest clubs in London, including the Travellers', the St. James's, the Bachelors', and the Carlton. He has had a notable diplomatic career. He is about forty-six years of age. The engagement was reported some time ago, but was confirmed last week by William Payne Thompson, who married Miss Edith Atherton Blight.

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Monday being officially Christmas, there will be no Bagby musical morning at the Waldorf-Astoria. It will take place instead on Thursday, and Mme. Nordica will be the soloist. Mr. Bagby will have a second series in January. Amos Eno will give a dinner to Miss Constance Knower and her fiancé, Henry Coleman Drayton, on Dec. 31. There are also a number of other dinners arranged for the week. Mrs. Astor has not given her usual series of large dinners as yet, but she gave several in the early part of the Winter. She is at home informally on Sundays. The musicales of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest and of Mrs. William T. Bull will take place as usual on Sunday afternoons, beginning the first Sunday in January.

Mme. Emma Eames Story will appear at several of the Callender-De Forest musicales. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett are having a small country house party over the holidays at Ridgeley Manor. Mrs. Leggett will sail early in the Spring for England. Lady Cunard, who has been in this country this Autumn, is with her mother, Mrs. Tichenor, who has been ill.

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There is no doubt that the wedding of Tuesday will be one of the most notable which have taken place in this country for a long time. The Earl of Suffolk comes from the Protestant branch of the Howards. Although a young man, he has already made his mark, and has filled several important positions. He formed one of the staff of Lord Curzon, and it was in India that he met Miss Daisy Leiter. He has with him his sister, Lady Katherine Howard, and three friends, the Hon. Lionel Guest, the Hon. Lionel Hay, and the Hon. Percy Thellason. The latter is a relative of Baron Rendlesham. Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge will also be at the wedding, which takes place in Washington. It will be a comparatively quiet affair, as the Leiters are in deep mourning.

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The only other wedding of the week will be that of Miss Edith Appleton Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker, to Dirk Herbert Arnold Kolff, which will take place on the 28th at the residence of the bride's parents at New Brighton, S. I. The list of the attendants has already been given.

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The wedding of Miss Georgette Kidd, the daughter of Mrs. George W. Kidd, to Charles Courter Dickenson will take place on Jan. 19 at the residence of the bride's mother, 853 Fifth Avenue. It will be a quiet affair.

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The change of the date of the marriage of Miss Constance Knower, the daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, to H. Coleman Drayton from Jan. 28 to Jan. 21 has already been noted. Among the ushers of Mr. Drayton, who gives his bachelor dinner on Jan. 14, will be Orme Wilson, Jr., Count de Suzannet, a relative of the bride; Richard Derby, Jr., William Post, William Sands, Lyman Delano, and Ogden Mills, Jr. J. Laurens Van Alen will be best man, and the maid of honor Miss Margaret Knower. The bridesmaids will be Miss Caroline Drayton and the Misses Sydney Henop, Constance Pratt, Augusta Munn, Helen and Elizabeth Cutting, Antoinette Hewitt, and Julia Tuck Morgan. The ceremony at St. Thomas's will be followed by a reception at the residence of Mrs. Knower.

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The invalids are generally doing well, but Miss Acosta has not recovered as rapidly as some of the reports would lead her friends to believe. Her injuries were most serious, and four surgical operations have been necessary, the last taking place Thursday a week ago. She has wonderful vitality, and this will help her through. Mrs. Lydig, her sister, will not open her house this Winter. H. Mortimer Brooks has been brought home from his shooting preserves in North Carolina convalescent from the severe gun wound of two weeks ago. From abroad come favorable reports of the condition of Mrs. Frank Mackey, who has been also the victim of an accident. Mrs. Mackey is a gracious hostess and a great favorite in London, where she entertains most hospitably every season. She is from Chicago, but has been in New York on visits.

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The dinner which will be given by Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell on Saturday evening for their daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell, who is to marry L. Graeme Scott on Jan. 3, is to be quite an elaborate affair. Among the guests will be Mrs. Harold Fitzgerald, the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, who is to be the matron of honor; her husband, Harold Fitzgerald, who is to be an usher; Frederick Rotch and J. Wells Farley of Boston, Cecil Barrett, Rodman Gilder, and George Weston of New York, who are also to serve in the same capacity. Miss Russell will have her two sisters, Miss Josephine and Miss Marie Russell, as bridesmaids.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will entertain on quite a large scale during the holidays. They are at their cottage at Lenox. They have a house party during the week and a dinner to-morrow evening. On New Year's Eve they will give a dance. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt will have a family party at Newport at their farm. Mrs. Frederic Neilson is already there for the holidays. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will be one of the guests at the large Christmas week party arranged by Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb of this city at Shelburne Farms, near Burlington, Vt.

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An engagement of much interest is that of Mrs. Alene Tew Hostetter, the widow of Theodore Hostetter, to Morton C. Nichols of the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Nichols is well known in society at Newport and in New York. Mrs. Hostetter has a large estate at Jamestown and a handsome town house. The wedding is arranged for some time in January.

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The entertainment to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening for the benefit of St. Joseph's Day Nursery promises to be a great success. The Mummers will play "Sweet Lavender," and dancing will follow the presentation of the comedy. Van Baar's Orchestra will play. The tickets are for sale at Tyson's. This nursery has done wonderful work in taking care of little children, and it seems quite in accordance with the Christmas spirit that the entertainment should be given this week in aid of this most deserving charity.

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The death of Mr. James C. Converse took place during the week. He was quite a young man, and a few years ago married Miss Lita Berry, a niece of Mrs. Di Zerega, and a pretty girl. The death of Mr. Edward Tuckerman Potter will throw a large family contingent into mourning. The late Mr. Potter was a brother of Bishop Potter and had married Miss Blatchford. He was, besides being an architect of reputation, a composer of ability, and this talent is inherited by one of his sons and also by a grandson, the eldest boy of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter of Westchester. Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter will sail in February for Europe.

EARL OF SUFFOLK'S IMPRESSIONS.

WHILE the Earl of Suffolk was in this city, last week, awaiting the arrival of his wedding togs from English tailors, and looking after the last little details of bachelordom, he did a number of things besides watch the Nan Patterson trial and visit Bellevue. He went to the picture galleries and prowled around book stores. The Earl owns one of the finest libraries and collections of old masters in all England at his estate, in Malmesbury. One thing he bought was a fine edition of Kipling, something he admired far more than any edition of the same author he had seen in England.

"I share the admiration that every Englishman who has ever lived in India has for Kipling," said the Earl.

"Flanneled oafs and all?" said a visitor who was calling upon him at his apartments.

"That was a mistake," said the Earl. "It isn't fair to judge of a man solely by his mistakes, is it?"

The one thing the Earl expressed disappointment with during his sojourn in the United States was the hunting. He is an enthusiast on fast cross-country riding, and likes a real live fox, not an anise-bag. But he enjoyed, he said, the ride to hounds Peter F. Collier gave him at Newport, and particularly the exhibition of hunters at the Horse Show. He went to see the horses, not society. In fact, he was disposed to ignore society all the time he was here. Although put up at several clubs, he did not go near them.

"I like your immense West," he said. "When I was told of roughing it there, I expected to find 'something fierce,' as you say here. But it was tame to experiences I have had in India. Unfortunately I did not come at the right time. I went to the Northwest for moose, but failed to get one. But I serve notice on the big game out there that I am coming back. What I have seen on my first visit has simply served to fire my imagination.

"Your college sports? Well, I think football is the sportiest game I have seen over here, speaking entirely from an unprofessional point of view. There is nothing like the enthusiasm over college football in England that there is here. It would be a good thing if there were. Football enthusiasm over there is confined almost exclusively to the professional games—the same as your baseball is here.

"Your women? Every American woman I have met has been charming—particularly one.

"Your Subway? Great. But the most valuable thing about it is the facility for express train service. There is nothing like that in London or Paris. I do not think the ventilation is much, if any, superior to the underground roads in London and Paris. But for speed, there is no comparison.

"Your streets? Cleaner, on the whole, than those of London. But the traffic is not so well managed here as it is in European cities. The policemen seem to be afraid to exert their authority. When a London bobby sees a cabby driving down upon him, no matter how fast, he never budges. And the driver of a cab would as soon run his horse against an iron pillar as against that bobby. The London police know the rules and enforce them. They know the law will back them up for enforcing them.

"Your restaurants? Unsurpassed. Of your hotels I know little. I have been in only one or two. But the one best restaurant in the world, in my opinion, is right here in New York. Any candid man who has traveled and has had opportunities for observation must admit it.

"English affairs? Really, I have not followed them much of late, although my English newspapers have followed me. I am sailing for home Wednesday to settle down. I am a J. P., you know. Oh, yes, I am a member of the House of Lords, too, but I have not qualified as yet. A general election is sure to be along in a year or so. Certainly Chamberlain is a great man, or he would not have been able to take England by the ear as he has done. But will he win? Ah, there's the question. I think England must do something to meet the changed conditions of competition. My politics? Oh, I am a Conservative. Don't put me down as a Radical, nor even a Liberal. Really, I am a Conservative."

Which was strange, considering that the British official books put him down as a Liberal-Unionist.

A PAPER OF PINS.

The spinster lies because she wants to; the married woman because she has to.

An extra good-hearted fellow is generally set down in polite circles as a rather vulgar person.

A good many people seem to think that charity should begin at somebody else's home.

The person who is able to make you uncomfortable is your master. Jealousy is a confession of inferiority.

People who haven't character enough to make enemies generally haven't enough to make friends.

Those who believe that the world owes them a living should remember that a debt is hard to collect without collateral security.

The sale of Joseph by his brothers affords Biblical precedent for all subsequent commercial transactions.

As a rule, nowadays in America at any rate, people marry because, like Sairey Gamp, they "feel so disposed." Therefore if they get a bad bargain they ought to make the best of it.

The most disagreeable people in the world are not those who make themselves disagreeable, but those whom we find disagreeable.

Pastor Wagner says that French social life is not so wicked as it is portrayed in French novels. It couldn't be. No nation could be so wicked as that and not blow up in spontaneous combustion.

It is a curious fact in life that you seldom get the thing you've wanted till after you've stopped wanting it.

The most difficult society for most people to endure is their own.

People marry for many and divers reasons. If they only married for one there would be fewer divorces.

A lie done up in a neat epigram will last forever, like a fly in amber. Witness the proverbs of all nations.

A man usually discusses the market with the woman he is in love with. At least the assurance that she is the only girl he ever loved is a stock quotation.

FOIBLES of FASHION

THE Louis XV. mode of corsage is gaining ground in Paris, whence nearly all our fashions come. The Autumn showed this corsage in evening gowns only, but now it appears on the reception and carriage gowns also. The corselet accompanying it is at least eight inches wide, and is absolutely straight. Above the girdle or corselet the bodice or corsage is very short. One such is shirred in elaborate designs, and its lower edge is left loose from the lining, the corselet extending up over it and holding it in.

These corselets or deep girdles with the fullness above and below give the small-waisted appearance, now correct. The woman with the small waist, and many are naturally so, may congratulate herself, for even in severe tailored garments her figure is not only good but strictly fashionable. The fact is that the small waist is always admired, that is, a waist that in comparison with bust, hips, and shoulders is small. Many women with large waists simply cannot stand the lacing necessary to torture themselves into shape, or else find it a physical impossibility to produce a waist small compared with the development elsewhere of their outlines. The bony framework of the body has much to do with this desirable small-waisted effect, and no one with narrow hips and shoulders, chiefly the result of a good development of the osseous framework, can hope for a naturally small waist. This is the reason why many thin women have small waists and many plump women comparatively large ones—lack of hip and shoulder development. The development of the chest and bust is really of less importance in producing the small-waisted effect than broad shoulders and hips. Anyway the American woman is too often deficient at this point, whereas her hips and shoulders are not, as a rule, inferior.

However, the present-day fashions are kinder than any preceding ones to all faults of figure, and lucky is the woman whose day is the present, for she can reveal her figure if it be good, conceal it if it be poor, and by the skillful arrangement of folds, plaits, and shirrings make it appear of goodly proportions.

Even in millinery every woman may be effectively garbed. It is well for her to remember, if her nose be large or homely, never to wear a hat set back from her forehead, but rather forward, to shade and relieve the ugly feature. If the nose be too small and insignificant, then let her beware of completely dwarfing it by wearing large hats brought forward over the brow. A small-faced woman with small features should never wear a decidedly large hat, nor should a woman with a big face and large features wear a very small one, as in each instance the defects are emphasized. For irregular features, hats with indented brims or piquante twists and turns should be adopted, while she of the regular features may wear smooth, severely round, or straight brims.

The proper mode of the moment in New York is to wear a hat of the same color as the gown; it may not be the same shade, but it must be the same color, except when dining at a public restaurant or attending a reception, when if the gown is black or white or some pastel tint, a black hat may be worn or a white one with a black costume.

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Silks, crêpe de chines, and eolliennes are to be much worn the coming Spring. Crêpe de chine waists are being worn in Paris, and Brussels and Chantilly laces in écru or the shade of the waist are used as trimmings. The white cloth and other waists seen there are on the blouse order, only with very little fullness and are cut very long in the body. The sleeves have deep cuffs fitting the arm, and the fullness comes about the elbow, and extends half way up to the shoulders, but is not exaggerated; folds, tucks, or shirrs are used to fit the upper or cap portion. Many of these are embroidered usually in white, but sometimes in soft, shaded effects.

Some of the handsomest of these waists or semi-blouses in white are perforated, the edges about the perforations being done in buttonhole stitches. These are worn over black silk slips, although sometimes the slip is of another color, that matching the skirt usually that one matching the jupe. Some of these cut cloth blouses are in deep but soft yellows or reds and the openwork sections are embroidered in black.

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At the first of the Cinderella cotillions danced at Sherry's several evenings since—the Cinderella being one of the oldest and smartest of New York's so-called dancing classes—several of the débutantes wore notably pretty frocks.

Miss Mildred Barclay, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, wore an unusual frock of pale pink and soft yellow pina cloth—a gauze brought from the Philippines. Miss Barclay, who is tall, with dark brown hair and large eyes, wore in her hair a yellow rose spangled with gold having gold leaves. The corsage of her frock was cut almost straight around and bit off the shoulders; the sleeves, each a large puff of the striped pink and yellow cloth, were finished by flounces of Princess lace, through which tiny ruchings of yellow chiffon wound their devious way. The bodice was tight-fitting, with a bertha flounce of Princess lace, and down the centre front were five small, flat black velvet bows, each having a tiny rhinestone buckle in its centre. The top of the skirt was tucked from the waistline down for some sixteen or eighteen inches, and the rest of this section was released to form a flounce. On the edge of this was a narrow ruffle. This ended about the knees, and seven or eight narrow overlapping ruffles formed the bottom of the skirt; each ruffle was edged with a yellow chiffon ruching.

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Miss Gladys Durant Rice, daughter of Dr. Clarence Rice, and another débutante, who has golden hair and large blue eyes, was in yellow satin and a wreath of small gold leaves was arranged in her hair. The yellow satin frock was trimmed with cloth-of-gold tissue, the very low-cut bodice being draped with the gold gauze and filled in at the top with it. The immensely long sleeves, caught off the shoulders with small golden buckles, hung almost to her knees when she raised her arms, and were of the tissue.

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Still another débutante, Miss Nannie Wright Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, with brown hair and very dark blue eyes, was in white lace robe in princess effect, with ruffled panels extending from the top in both the back and the front from the top of the bodice to the skirt hem, these being broken only at the waist line by a wide girdle of satin folds crossed in the back by a series of rather large rhinestone buckles. Miss Brown wore sprays of scarlet geraniums spangled in silver in her brown coiffure. The lace was Chantilly, a silk net with small sprays over the surface. The top was cut low, but unlined lace was draped in it to produce a Dutch neck effect. The ruffled panels were wide at the top of the bodice, narrowed in at the waist line and just below the satin girdle began very narrow, but widened out to a large panel at the bottom. The sleeves were large puffs of the lace. Around the bottom of the skirt were several narrow lace ruffles. The sleeves were large single puffs, each having five or six narrow, overlapping chiffon ruffles as a finish. Folds of white satin caught with rhinestone buckles joined the sleeve ruffles to the sleeve puffs.

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Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, who is now here from South Dakota on a visit, was lunching at Sherry's with Miss Daisy Leiter and her fiancé, the Earl of Suffolk. Miss Leiter was in deep mourning and wore a crape veil, but Mrs. Dodge, who is looking extremely well, wore a heliotrope crêpe embroidered in small flower sprays of the same hue. The bodice was draped, the back being bias and hanging a bit loose in scant folds above the narrow purplish black girdle. The front, also draped, had half covering it black embroidery or braid that came from the under-arm seams, extended across the front, and also up to the bust line. The sleeves were rather small leg of mutton, with fullness at the elbow that drooped at the back in a slight puff. Mitaine cuffs of white lace extended up from the wrists, flared out at the elbow and up over the latter. There was also a white lace guimpe. The skirt was almost plain, and touched the floor all around; small side plaits let in from the hem to the knees, at the seams, gave a slight flare at the bottom. Her moderately large hat with a broad brim and quite low crown matched the color of her frock; its brim was laden with large, loose, long-stemmed violets that formed a fringe at the edge and hung down the back over her dark-brown coiffure. Her furs were mink, a neckpiece and muff.

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Chiffon velvets are the richest thing in ball and dinner gowns, and are worn by both young and old matrons when particularly rich effects are desired.

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley's gown at the ball for her daughter, Miss Anna Dillon Ripley, was a superb chiffon velvet in a pure yellow shade. It was trimmed with point lace, a bertha and sleeves, and narrow bands of sable. As Mrs. Ripley has much style and grace, she carried the gown well. Her débutante daughter's frock was a simple affair of white chiffon and tulle, trimmed with filmy lace.

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Faille is one of the richest and newest of the silk fabrics for gowns of distinction. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore a handsome green faille at one of the smart weddings of recent date. The shade of green was not yellowish, but bluish in tone, and it was trimmed with embroidery in silver, silver threads being used in twig effects on the body of the gown and silver lace and embroidery forming bands to finish the bodice and decorate the trailing skirt. The guimpe and stock are of point lace over white chiffon, and the bodice opens over the guimpe in bands of silver embroidery, with a narrow strip of cut lace between rows of silver and splash effects in silver threads figure the corsage. The sleeves have small puffs at the top, each having a silver medallion embroidered on the silk and opening at the outer seam a bit. A wide border of silver-embroidered silk, falling in a half-frill effect over lapping flounces of white lace, edges the sleeves. These lace flounces fall from the elbows. There is a wide girdle formed of folds of the silk, and having silver embroidery over it. The skirt has just enough plaits at the centre back and darts in the foundation at the front and sides to fit it to Mrs. Fish's slender form. The front is a white panel of the silk, bordered up the sides with silver embroidery, and around the bottom of the skirt are several bands of embroidery, the upper edge of the embroidery that extends up on the skirt being quite different in outline from that spreading out over the hem. The silver embroidery that decorates the body of the gown—that is, both skirt and bodice—describes a leaf, but without any edge, and is made by a half dozen or so long, downward-turning threads of silver, that in the middle being the longer and those at the sides growing shorter till the outmost is not much more than half the length of the centre; these are all a bit nearer together at the top than the bottom, producing a slightly spreading effect. The gown is notably beautiful, and with it Mrs. Fish wears a rather small green hat, trimmed with silver and with green ostrich tips.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who was met on her return from abroad at the pier by her younger daughter, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, is wearing some handsome gowns purchased abroad. One looks like sealskin. It was seen at Sherry's, and the writer was not near enough to say whether it was sealskin or not. It looked like it. It was a short-skirted costume, with an almost smooth-fitting Eton coat jacket to match that came just to the top of the skirt. The sleeves were rather small leg of mutton, standing up and out a bit at the shoulders, and with it she wore when on the street a cute little shoulder cape of the same material lined with white satin. This fitted closely and smoothly over the shoulders and sleeve tops. A smart little brimless cap of the same material as the costume was perched on her head, and at the left side a white wing was flattened, the effect being decidedly military. In reality it was shaped much like a Turkish fez, and the white wing was like a cockade. Mrs. Neilson is much slighter in figure than formerly.

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Miss Elsie Waterbury, whose engagement to the young author, Gouverneur Morris, was announced a few days since, and who is a petite and sparkling brunette, is wearing a long three-quarter coat of grayish pony skin, a short black skirt, and an odd but on her fetching chapeau of black velvet glittering with fine jet embroidery, turned up at the back and the front, with a peak out over each ear. From each peak a scarf of black tulle goes around under her chin, and is tied exactly in the middle in a big perky bow.

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Mrs. William Payne Thompson, who is tall and svelte, is fond of trailing gowns and hats with sharply upturned brims. She was out the other day in a sort of fawn-brown cloth made with a full trailing skirt, topped by a long coat of the same material. This coat had a body and a skirt of its own. The sleeves were full at the tops, being laid in plaits, and were tapered down at the wrists, where they were still quite large. The body of the coat followed the outlines of the figure, but not so that it fitted closely, and was long waisted; at the back two round tabs, each having a big button mold covered with the cloth in its centre, dropped from the waist line over the skirts, which were set on in a straight line and had underplaits at the back. Her hat was on the order of a small tricorne, but the brim was turned up against the crown, where at the left and back it was fastened with a big splash of lighter feathers, the hat itself matching the cloth of the costume.

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Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has an odd toque in green. It is a pointed affair and small, and is formed, apparently, of two rolls or coils of shaded green formed of bead-shaped bits, one above the other, with a point to the front and shorter ones at each side of the back. At the left front and right back small green ostrich tips curl up and then down over her dark brown coiffure. Mrs. Belmont wore this the other day with trailing princess robe of black velvet, having outlined on it a broadtail coat effect, the broadtail being applied directly to the velvet instead of being a separate piece.

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Mrs. James Brown Lord at times wears with a black costume having touches of white a large black felt hat on the rough rider style; the brim is wide, rolls up very slightly at the sides, and the oval crown is indented through the centre. Folds of white silk go around the crown, and from the front on each side curls a long white ostrich plume. These plumes slant up ever so little from the front toward the back, but terminate a little back of the crown's centre.

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Mme. Mary King Waddington is wearing a walking length costume of black broadcloth. The skirt, which is quite plain and simple, has about the bottom two rows of black and white silk braid; these are some three inches apart and the lower one is that distance from the hem. The skirt is tight fitting around the top. The coat, close fitting as to the back and a bit looser as to its fronts, has skirts perhaps sixteen inches deep. The coat sleeves have cuffs turned back and trimmed with two rows of the braid, and the coat collar is also edged with it. Her rather flat black velvet toque has white chous at the left back, also a white aigrette, and touches of white all around the edges.

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Mrs. Henry P. Shoemaker was out on the Avenue the other afternoon in a costume of a particularly rich shade of reddish brown velvet. The full skirt had fine cords running around the bottom; these were so fine that they hardly showed, and the short coat had down the front vest strips of brown with touches of soft orange embroidered, a shade that went especially well with the brown. This coat had full but not large sleeves of velvet that from the elbow down were shirred into tiny puffs with bands of sable and cream lace between, the lace forming narrow ruffles. With this Mrs. Shoemaker wore a small hat to match trimmed with ostrich tips and sable. She wore a sable scarf and carried a muff to match. With her was her débutante daughter, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, who wore a box coat of mink with large sleeves, a high round turban of the same fur, and a very short skirt of brown corduroy fitting smoothly around the top with rib tucks and having a deep hem as a finish at the bottom.

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Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, lunching at a fashionable restaurant, wore a black cloth costume with an Eton coat to match, in black cloth trimmed with white. The skirt trailed a little, and its only trimming was a few strips of encircling braid, fine black silk braid being used. The coat was tight fitting, was trimmed to match the skirt, and when removed disclosed an almost tight-fitting bodice of the material, having medallions of black lace over white and fine steel embroidery between. In the back at each side was one of these oval lace medallions with the white showing through, and further down were two more, steel embroidery in fine lines extending downward between these, and further down near the bottom of the waist was a third and smaller medallion, the effect being of a lace jacket over white. Practically the same effect obtained in front, the yoke portion being of steel. The rather small sleeves had puffs near the elbows and white lace let in at the bottom. A black hat with white roses crushed at the side topped the gown.

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A beautiful costume of black chiffon velvet worn at Delmonico's at the noon hour evoked much admiration. The trailing skirt was perfectly plain and was smooth about the hips, save at the centre back, where a number of plaits gave a spreading, fanlike fullness. The Eton jacket was tight fitting, with a plaited diamond-shaped piece attached to the back by one point to the centre seam of the jacket. The sleeves were leg of mutton, full at the top, shirred to stand out, and tapering down so that they were almost tight fitting at the wrists. It opened in the front from the tight-fitting sides, with wide revers of white velvet covered with Irish lace; these revers tapered to a very narrow width at the bottom. The wearer, who was tall and slight, but with broad shoulders and hips, wore also a black velvet hat, a two-cornered affair, a point over each ear, having the brim turned up and over against the low crown in both the front and the back, and also having a cluster of white camelias fastened directly in the front and another at the back.

MARIE WELDON.

Broadtail coat with velvet collar and girdle.

White astrakhan coat with Persian lamb trimmings.

Light brown zibeline with dark brown figures; coat trimmed with mink. Mink toque with brown wings.

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THE D. A. R. MEMORIAL.

HISTORY repeats itself. The first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the wife of a President of the United States, the grandson of "Tippecanoe," Benjamin Harrison. The present incumbent of the office is the wife of the newly elected Vice President, Charles W. Fairbanks, and enjoys the distinction of having served longer than any other President General of the organization.

In retiring, if retire she does at the end of her present term, Mrs. Fairbanks will experience the pleasurable sensation of a "duty seen and done." For fourteen years the Presidents and officers of the different boards have labored to accomplish their desire, that of establishing a monument to all patriotic men and women, and it is due to the efforts of the present President General that in April next the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will convene in the Continental Memorial Hall in Washington.

When the society was founded Oct. 18, 1890, one of the first acts was the passing of a resolution for a fireproof building to be used as a museum for Revolutionary relics, and the possessions and records of the society—in short, a building which would carry out Washington's favorite project of thirteen memorial buildings erected for the thirteen Colonial States in the City of Washington.

A permanent fund was established by setting apart all fees received in payment of life membership. Year by year this permanent fund has grown. A piece of ground was given to the Daughters by Congress, but was rendered unavailable owing to a flaw in the title. Acting upon advice of friends in Congress, the Daughters finally decided to purchase their own lot upon which to build a Memorial Continental Hall, and on June 4, 1902, by action of the committee, assembled at Mrs. Fairbanks's residence, the site of the building was decided upon.

It is a most suitable site for the purpose, in Seventeenth Street, extending from D to C Street, facing the White House Lot, between the Corcoran Art Gallery on the north and the new Columbian University buildings on the south.

The building as designed will be a replica of the White House. On the south side will be the memorial colonnade in honor of the thirteen original States. These fluted monoliths are arranged in a semi-circle. The ornamentations are to be emblematic of the thirteen original States. These columns are estimated to cost $2,000 each, and each of the original States has been asked to vote the funds needed to construct its column.

The front of the building will face on Seventeenth Street. A broad, low flight of steps leads to the imposing entrance, flanked on either side by three massive columns, making an impressive façade. Engraved across the front are the words:

"Memorial Convention Hall,"

with the date of erection and a patriotic inscription. From the entrance hall three broad doors open into the audience chamber. Opposite the entrance is the stage, fifty-four feet long and proportionately wide. Surrounding the stage rise tiers of boxes, from which point of vantage future Congressional delegates, the board of management, and National officers will view the proceedings.

From past records the grand tier occupants may justly look forward to more exciting performances than meet the eyes of the resplendent horseshoe of the Metropolitan. After the next election, in February, 1905, all the future wordy, but bloodless, battles will be fought out on the fifty-four-foot stage of the Memorial Continental Hall.

The first speech in the interest of the Continental Hall, which is now nearing completion in Washington, was made by Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, at the first annual meeting of the society, Oct. 8, 1891.

"What the society needs most and first is a home," she said. "The women of America want a house where their historic records can be lodged—to grow, it is hoped, into the finest collection of Colonial and Revolutionary literature in the world—a spacious hall where debates and addresses can take place, fire-proof apartments where the relics and treasures of the society can be preserved, a commodious place of business where officers and members can meet for the transaction of their affairs.

The disappointment coincident upon the delay of Congress to donate a second site to the society caused Mrs. Fairbanks to realize that if the Daughters were to have a Memorial Hall they must purchase the ground themselves. To this end she bent all her energies and influence, and the present property was purchased in 1902 for $50,266.71.

At first the total cost of the site and the building to be erected thereon was computed at $250,000, but this sum was soon discovered to be inadequate to the plans accepted. To-day the Daughters stand pledged for $500,000, and the larger indebtedness has caused considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the rank and file. Mrs. Fairbanks's increased political influence and diplomatic position may enable her to wipe out this debt of $500,000 and give Memorial Hall to the Daughters with a clear title.

Mrs. Fairbanks's term of office expires in February, 1905, and the popular belief is that she will be succeeded by Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R. Mrs. McLean ran against Mrs. Fairbanks in 1901, and was defeated. In 1902 an amendment to the constitution was proposed permitting the re-election of the President General to a second term of office. At the Congress held in Washington in 1903 the amendment was passed and Mrs. McLean nominated Mrs. Fairbanks for a second term, which nomination was made unanimous.

There are rumors and rumors of rumors. The turbulent Daughters are buzzing, and on every side there is evidence of the election of a new queen for the hive. The query arises: Who? And into space the question floats unanswered.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

THE list of this season's débutantes in New York is an unusually large one, over fifty, not all of whom have had formal presentations. Most of the girls are decidedly pretty, if not handsome; there is a large proportion of blondes and a number of decided brunettes. Comparatively few of them are tall, while a number are decidedly petite. One, Miss Constance Knower, had her engagement to a grandson of Mrs. Astor announced before the day set for her début. Miss Martha Prentice Strong, another of the débutantes, is a granddaughter of John H. Prentice, whose famous show place on the Heights in Brooklyn has been closed since his death. Miss Strong is perhaps the only young woman in society who bears a striking resemblance to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was Miss Grace Wilson. She has Mrs. Vanderbilt's coloring, features, and figure, even to apparently the same height, and also much of her expression when the elder woman is animated. Miss Strong was graduated from the famous Farmington School.

Another blonde débutante, who will later make her début in London, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, has been a diligent student of other than the school courses, and is no mean graphologist and is clever at palmistry. Miss Grace Ruggles, still another blonde, is a granddaughter of Samuel B. Ruggles, who founded Gramercy Park and whose name may be seen on a small tablet at the west entrance to that park. Her stepfather, Henry Meyer Johnson, is also her uncle, the present Mrs. Johnson having been a sister of his first wife. Miss Janet Dana, a petite brunette, is a granddaughter on her father's side of the late Charles A. Dana of The Sun, and on her mother's of W. Butler Duncan.

Miss Sylvia Parsons is the débutante who has the distinction of having been presented at the Court of St. James's. She was presented last June when in England with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, and was quite a belle in London. She is a tall girl, with dark hair and eyes, and a very white skin. Her grandmother, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, who gave a large luncheon for her coming-out in New York, is one of the few grand dames of old New York society, and was a leader in society some years ago when Mr. Parsons was living, and she entertained extensively. She still occupies her immense old-fashioned residence, 505 Fifth Avenue, although, with the residence of the R. T. Wilsons, it is one of the very few residences on the block.

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The Baroness de Meyer, who was the Princess Olga Caracciolo of Italy, has adopted the latest British fad, vegetarianism, and is also one of the smart women who are wearing pendent earrings of considerable length. Her furs, laces, and jewels are noted. She is dark and slender, and has recently been visiting in Venice with her husband.

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It is now the almost universal custom in England when a bride is to be presented at Court for her husband to accompany her to Buckingham Palace. It was Joseph Chamberlain who inaugurated this now almost universal custom when his second and American bride was presented. Many were the smiles exchanged on the Mall the day he was seen seated by Mrs. Chamberlain's side, as their modest equipage conveyed her to the Victorian Drawing Room. The year 1904 has been marked so far as Court presentations are concerned by the presentations, "on their marriage," as it is termed, of a number of brides who were sisters; for example, Lady Herbert and Lady Ingestre, who were the Misses Beatrice and Winifred Paget, and the only children of Lord and Lady Herries, one of whom married the Duke of Norfolk and the other of whom is the Hon. Mrs. Eric Drummond. The mother of the first two brides mentioned above is Lady Alexander Paget. Their father, the late Lord Alexander Paget, was named "Dandy" by his friends, as he was extremely smart in his dressing.

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The new Lady Mayoress of London is old fashioned in her tastes and habits. Prior to her occupancy of Mansion House, since her husband's new honors, she lived in an old-fashioned house in Highbury. She is an expert at crocheting, but her special hobby is lacemaking, and her work is very fine. She is fond of gardening, and during the warm months spends much time among her plants and flowers.

+ + +

Very handsome have been the souvenirs presented to their bridal attendants by recent brides and bridegrooms. Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, now the Countess de Rougemont, gave her attendants, the Misses Marion Haven and Adelaide Spofford and Mlle. Desporte de la Fosse, pale gray suède cardcases having the initials E. and R.—Edith and René—outlined in diamonds, and around the initials was a ring of tiny diamonds. The Count gave his best man and ushers scarfpins with the same initials in diamonds.

+ + +

Not all women authors who selected masculine pseudonyms have done so because they preferred them. Mrs. Stannard's first book was "Cavalry Life," and her publishers required her to adopt a masculine pseudonym, fearing that otherwise there would be a prejudice against the work. John Strange Winter was the result.

Miss Sarah Tyler, whose name is so well known to girls, and whose real name is Miss Henrietta Keddle, had her pseudonym selected by the publisher of her first book without either her knowledge or consent, but being a personal friend, she adopted his choice without protest.

Mrs. Golding Bright, an unusually clever writer of short stories, selected her pen name of George Egerton because, in her opinion, a woman's writing was so absolutely a personal matter that she should have a name independent of the one she was born to, and also independent of her husband. She selected George because it was one of her mother's names, and Egerton because it was her husband's baptismal name.

Lucas Malet, who is Mrs. E. Leger Harrison, and a daughter of Charles Kingsley, feared the product of her pen would not do credit to the name of Kingsley, so she adopted the surnames of her grandmother and great-great-aunt.

Mrs. Craigie chose the plain name of John Oliver Hobbes, as she was only twenty-two when her novel appeared, and she was afraid readers and reviewers would doubt her experience justifying her novel.

Ouida, Mlle. de la Ramee's pen name, was her childish rendering of her baptismal name Louisa.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOUNG AND OLD

THE MORNING AFTER

I REMEMBER, I remember, (as Hood was wont to say,)
A sister told me what she thought her happiest Christmas Day.
He sent her late a golden wreath, (as Jonson nearly said,)
And a little bird just told her that it wasn't for her head.

I remember, I remember when I was quite a boy,
I thought that after Santa Claus had left his last lone toy,
He reined his reindeers homeward to his palace near the Pole,
And by his fireside took a nap, the poor old tired soul.

I remember, I remember, (did I credit that to Hood?)
We got such ripping presents, (we'd for days been awful good.)
For me a sledge from Pop, while Mame acquired a dog from Nunky,
And Percy got the woodshed 'cause he hollered for a monkey.

I remember, I remember in the days of long ago,
How we worshipped grinning idols that we'd built up in the snow;
And the thousand other things we did, too long to tell, and yet,
You'll remember, you'll remember, for you simply can't forget.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

LITTLE PEDRO OF MULBERRY BEND---A TRUE CHRISTMAS STORY

PEDRO MARLANO was liked by all of the boys about Mulberry Bend. He shared his candy with his companions whenever he got a cent. No seven-year-old boy ever loved a mother more affectionately than Pedro loved his mother. When his father, Antonio Marlano, was killed in a rock blast in the tunnel, Pedro comforted his mother by telling her she would not be compelled to work hard when he got to be a man. However, to reduce the household expenses Mrs. Marlano had to give up her floor at Baxter and Franklin Streets and take a room in Peg-Leg Murphy's rear tenement, over in Elizabeth Street. Peg-Leg Murphy made enemies by insisting on having his rents promptly at noon on the first of every month. Those who failed to respond to the rapping of his wooden leg in the lower hallway usually knew that dispossess papers would follow within an hour.

It was the first of the month. The landlord called, stood in the lower hall leaning his crutch against the greasy old wall, and stamping his wooden leg, sent the rent day signal up through the tall tenement. Mrs. Marlano was among the first to come down and pay her rent. Then she hurried back to her washtub on the third floor. Pedro, hungrier than ever, came home from the Baxter Street school and ran upstairs to greet his mother with a kiss. She left the washtub long enough to prepare a wash day meal—two slices of bread and butter. Being washday she could not stop her work to boil the water for the tea. But Pedro was content with his bread and butter. Hearing the shouts of the boys in the alley below he went to the window to see what it was all about. Leaning forward he saw three of his companions hitching a goat to a soapbox wagon. Pedro called to his mother to come and look at it. She was too busy with her washing. Pedro climbed on a chair so he might get a better view of the scene below. He saw one of the boys get into the soapbox wagon, while the others urged the goat forward. The goat balked and backed close to the wall of the rear tenement. Pedro could not see so well now, so he climbed on the window sill. Mrs. Marlano was still at the washtub when a crowd of boys shouting and elbowing each other forced their way into her room.

"Pedro's fell out of the window and killed hisself!" they shouted in chorus.

Throwing upon the floor the wet clothing she had in her hand, the woman ran screaming down the dark stairway three flights to the courtyard below. A crowd of men, women, and children were there, gathered about a policeman, who knelt beside Pedro, cut and bleeding. His eyes were closed. Glancing at her boy, the mother fell in a swoon on the stone flagging. Then the ambulance came and the doctor said, as there were still signs of life in the injured boy, he would take him to the hospital. But first he stopped the flow of blood and dressed the wounds temporarily. When he had done this he turned his attention to the boy's mother. She was revived and regained consciousness just about the time two policemen were lifting Pedro into a stretcher.

"Pleasa leavea mya boy!" she pleaded.

"If she can care for him up there," said the doctor, pointing to the window above, "I'll do what I can in their rooms, but it would be better if she'd let me take him away."

But the mother now was frantic with grief. She fought her way through the crowd and tried to grasp the boy in her arms.

"I willa pay for a doctor," she said, as the police held her back.

Then an Italian surgeon came into the alley. The heart-broken mother recognized him, and pleaded for him to do something for her son. Pedro was carried up to the little room on the third floor. There the doctors said he had sustained a fracture of the left leg, and other injuries, but he would recover with good care. After being worked over for half an hour Pedro opened his eyes.

"Where is the goat?" he asked.

"We have him down stairs," explained the ambulance surgeon. "Just as soon as you are well you can drive him."

"Did Santy Claus say I could have him?" inquired the boy.

"Yes," answered the doctor.

Then, under the anaesthetic administered by the surgeon, Pedro closed his eyes and slept. His mother, happy in the thought that he had a chance to recover, knelt beside his little cot and prayed aloud. Night came on, and one of the neighbors lighted the little oil lamp which had served as a hall light in the alcove or recess at the head of the stairway. The neighbor sat in the room until the sun shone the following morning. And at daylight Pedro's mother was still kneeling at the bedside praying for her boy.

Weeks passed by and little Pedro seemed to be growing weaker every day. Each morning when he opened his eyes he would inquire about the goat.

"Do I get him to-day, mamma?" he would ask, and the mother would answer that that day he would surely be permitted to go out after the goat. Finally Pedro grew so weak the doctor said there was little hope for his recovery. His companions were then permitted to visit the sick room. They found the mother kneeling at the bedside weeping. This was the situation one day when "Sawdust" called to see Pedro. "Sawdust" was known as the toughest boy in Mulberry Bend. When Pedro opened his eyes and caught a glimpse of the tough boy he said:

"'Sawdust,' if Santy Claus don't bring that goat to-morrow I'm going to die, 'cause I don't want to live no more."

"Dat's all right," remarked "Sawdust"; "you git dat goat to-night. See?"

For three hours little Pedro lay upon his cot worrying about the goat. Then he closed his eyes and slept. The doctor called at 6 in the evening and said that the child seemed to be wasting away—he could not live much longer.

Shortly after the doctor had gone the noise of a struggle was heard in the hallway. Then came a scuffle just outside of the door, and when one of the neighbors opened the door "Sawdust" was seen dragging a big goat into the room.

"Come on," said "Sawdust"; yer got ter come. Youse belongs to Pedro now, and if you don't stop buckin' I'll knock yer roof off."

Mrs. Marlano smiled when she saw the boy dragging the goat. Her eyes brightened when Pedro, sitting bolt upright in bed, shouted:

"There he is! There he is! Bring him over. I don't wan't to die now."

"Sawdust" dragged the goat to the bedside of the sick boy, and handed to Pedro the end of a clothesline tied to the goa's horns.

"Pedro," began Sawdust, "if you don't die yer kin have him to keep for yerself, and to-morrow I'll make a wagon for yer, and I'll help yer down stairs to take a drive."

"Then I won't die!" answered Pedro, and his mother turned away to wipe the tears from her cheek.

"I'll be here in de mornin' ter feed him and take yer out," said Sawdust, and he disappeared down the crooked stairway before Pedro's mother had a chance to thank him.

That night the goat slept at the bedside. Pedro never let go of the line fastened to the goat's horns. In the morning when the doctor came he expressed surprise at the wonderful improvement in the boy's condition. Pedro explained that "Sawdust" had found Santy Claus's home and got the goat. The boy pleaded so hard for permission to go into the street to ride behind the goat that the doctor said it could do him no harm, if Pedro was carried carefully up and down stairs. So when "Sawdust" came again Pedro was muffled up in a blanket and carried into the courtyard. "Sawdust" led the goat down and hitched him to a soap box wagon, which he had constructed that morning. Then Pedro was driven into the street.

Over to Mulberry Bend Park went the goat dragging the sick boy in the soap-box wagon. Mrs. Marlano followed closely, and "Sawdust" guided the goat by tugging at his horns. Around the park they went and over to Baxter Street and to Mulberry Street a dozen times. It was after noon when they started back for Pedro's home. After Pedro had been carried up stairs and again placed in bed he demanded that the goat be brought up to sleep in the room.

"If you don't take him up," said Pedro, "Santa Claus may come around to give him to some other boy."

For ten days following the goat dragged Pedro about Mulberry Bend Park, and the doctor found such an improvement in the boy that he declared Pedro would be able to walk again before New Year's Day. And when he suggested that it might all be due to the open air trips through the Park Pedro's mother said:

"No, the goat."

Yesterday she asked "Sawdust" how much the goat cost, and "Sawdust" answered:

"He didn't cost narthin'. I swiped him."

WHAT BECOMES OF THE LEFT-OVER CHRISTMAS TREES

WE see them all stacked along the sidewalk in front of the florists' and grocers' shops, seemingly by the hundred, and then a day or two after Christmas they have disappeared. Where do they all go to? They are disposed of in more than one way, but the greater part of the left-over trees are sold to the very poor. In the season, that is, the three or four days before Christmas, when they are on sale, orders left during all the month of December are filled. But when the early hours of Christmas Eve are past nearly every one who can afford a Christmas tree, and is to have one at all, has it already purchased, set up, and trimmed. This is the time that poorer folk set forth to purchase their trees, and this is the beginning of the disposing of left-overs in trees. However desirable they may have been twenty-four hours earlier, the florist knows that whatever he is able to get for any of his trees he had better take. Keen bargains are driven, for from past experience the buyers know that they can get a tree for almost their own prices. As the hours grow later and later the prices become lower, and early Christmas morning it is possible to buy a tree for 10 or 15 cents.

But there are those to whom this is a prohibitive price, and these must wait perhaps till the day after Christmas, or until the middle of the week, or even till New Year's Day, for their Christmas trees. Poor mothers tell their waiting children that Santa Claus is certainly coming—he has merely been delayed a few days, having so many children to visit, but he is surely coming, and one morning brother goes forth to the florist and comes home with a tree which he has bought for a mere song, or perhaps for 5 cents—it is possible he has secured a very fine tree in payment for doing odd jobs of cleaning up for the florist, since there is much of this to do as the trees commence to shed their greenery.

By New Year's Day, and even earlier in the week, there is scarcely a tree to be seen, and this applies also to the wreaths of holly and mistletoe that were also sold out literally for what they would bring. There are "bad years" for Christmas trees and greens, the same as for any other business, and sometimes the left-over trees must be disposed of for less than they actually cost; this is why the dealers put the cost of ordered trees rather high, that they may be sure to show a small profit, even in a "bad year," when all the lot of trees has been sold. The trees that come from places near at home bring better prices than those which come from a distance—the Maine woods, for instance, since these are apt to be a full week old; that is, a full week since they were cut, before they reach the city. They are all ready to "fall" by this time, and this makes them undesirable to those who can afford to be particular. Those from woods close at home remain fresh and firm until after New Year's Day, and are therefore worth more than the Maine trees.

His Waterloo.

Sister Sue—It's no use. Gertrude says she'll never speak to you again. You know how sensitive she is about her hair.

Loveboy—But I don't understand. Gertie's hair is my one admiration. It is the precise tint of auburn that I—er—

Sister Sue—Well, what did you say to her when you called to take her out in your automobile?

Loveboy—I was rather astonished to find her on the steps waiting for me. So I sang out, "Hello, ready?"

IN COLDEST NEW YORK.

HE had sailed the arctic main when De Long went to his fate;
He had crossed Siberia's plain and had plowed through Bering Strait.
So he thought he was immune when bleak weather was foretold,
And he sang a merry tune as the breezes grew more cold.

Yet when ice his mustache fringed in a frigid Harlem flat,
How that poor explorer cringed while he parleyed through his hat
To the janitor supreme and besought a ray of heat—
Just a pound or two of steam to thaw out his freezing feet.

But a mocking laugh came back from the hireling down below,
Who knew well he'd "get the sack" if he let the furnace glow.
"That is not the landlord's way, and I dare not, on my soul,
Use more fuel in a day than ten pounds of slaty coal."

So the man who'd lived on floes, drifting in the arctic zone,
Stiffened out and grimly froze in his bedroom all alone.
He had ridden icy seas like a piece of tropic cork,
But he simply had to freeze in the wilds of cold New York.

JOSEPH L. STICKNEY.

When people are fond of airing other people's faults it generally means that their own need deodorizing.

CHRISTMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE---SANTA CLAUS IS A DIPLOMAT.

SANTA'S yearly rounds were over
And his head was nodding low,
Far away in cold Kamchatka, where the toys and fir trees grow.

Deep and peaceful were his slumbers;
Pure as snow on mountain top;
May his years go on forever
While his labors never stop.

Suddenly his eyes wide opened,
For the bell upon the wall
Rang and rang its nickeled clamor
With the vigor of the call.

"Mercy on us!" Santa muttered,
While his rotund body shook.
"Such late business must be urgent."
And the 'phone in hand he took.

"Hello, Kamchatka! Is this Santa?"
"Merry Christmas! Who are you?"
"Oh, St. Nick, you know I'm Archie—
Ethel's here, and Quentin, too.

"Sorry to disturb your slumbers,
But they wanted me to say,
We're spending Winter at the White House;
Father's moved from Oyster Bay.

"For you know he now is head of
This big country, East and West,
Course we all respect the Pres'dent;
But 'tis 'father' we love best.

"And he's been so busy lately
Seeing folks and making dates,
That he might forget 'twas Christmas
While he's running all these States.

"So, dear Santa, do remember,
We are anxious—as can be,
So please find room in this big mansion
For a rattling Christmas tree.

"Don't go by the house and miss us—
There's no number on the door—
For we love you, dearly, truly,
Just the way we did before."

"Shades of candles!" St. Nick whispered.
"What is this that strikes my ear?
Youngsters, blithe and young and hearty
In the old White House this year

"Couldn't find that Roosevelt family,
Though I watched out all the way,
When I called to leave the presents
For the folks at Oyster Bay.

"Pretty lucky that young Archie
Found me here upon the spot.
Don't know how I should have squared it
If those children were forgot."

Then he called to dwarfs and brownies:
"Bring me all the special toys
That I keep for the most scrumptious
Friends of mine—both girls and boys.

"Books and guns and fishing tackle,
Dumbbells, gloves, and swords and ships;
I know how to please those fellows,
Of the old block they're young chips.

"Don't forget to fit out Ethel;
See, too, brownies, if you can't
Find me something most especial
For a fair young débutante.

"Put them all in handsome wrappers,
Bring my reindeer like a flash,
Cover me with furs a plenty,
For a long, cold midnight dash.

"All America would have 'queered' me
If my friend, the President,
Should wake up on Christmas morning
'Fore his order had been sent.

"Warm the heartbeats of that people
For those children's father brave.
He it was who gave them courage
When they knelt beside a grave.

"So I hasten to my duty,
Proud to make a special trip
To that White House where the pilot
Strong and steady guides the ship.

"Gathered there with all his loved ones,
Heart of all the Christmas mirth.
May the power of that Nation
Spread good-will through all the earth."

HARRIET LIVERMORE RICE.

Discouragement.

Minister—So you saw some boys fishing on the Sabbath? Did you do anything to discourage them?

Small Boy—Yes, Sir; I stole their bait.

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Dec. 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 23, 2,720,000.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range For Week Ended Dec. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, '04.
238	*238	*236	Dec. 19.	*236	Dec. 19.	225	...	— 1	Albany & Susquehanna	100	$3,500,000	July, '04.	4½	SA	236	236	236	236	...	5
23	7	21⅞	Nov. 21.	6	Mar. 22.	15	16	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	16⅞	17	15⅝	16	...	700
75⅝	33⅜	62⅜	Dec. 1.	43¼	Feb. 8.	65⅝	65⅞	— 1⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 28, '04.	½	Q	67⅝	68⅞	64¼	66	48⅝	173,075
41¼	17½	35⅝	Dec. 21.	14⅜	July 1.	34½	34⅝	+ 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2. '04.	2½	Q	33	35⅜	32⅞	34⅜	19¼	28,250
93	69½	93⅜	Dec. 21.	67	Jan. 6.	92¾	93	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	92¼	93⅜	91	93	68	3,700
210	185	220	May 19.	180	Oct. 26.	190	210	— 20	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '04.	5	SA	200½	200½	190	190	...	200
46¾	25¼	37⅝	Dec. 6.	24¼	June 14.	36¼	37	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	35⅝	37	35¾	36⅝	...	4,300
98	92	97	Nov. 7.	82	Jan. 6.	93	97	— ...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,108,200	Dec. 1, '04.	3	SA	97	97	97	97	...	16
41½	24	39	Dec. 16.	22	Aug. 17.	36	39	— ¾	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1	SA	38⅜	38⅞	38¼	38½	...	200
235	171	219	Nov. 22.	180	June 2.	203	209	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	4	SA	209⅜	209⅞	209⅜	209⅜	190	325
29⅜	6	14	Dec. 12.	5	Aug. 3.	11	11¾	— ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	6	1,850
11⅞	2¾	11¾	Dec. 6.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	10½	10⅝	— ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	10⅞	11	10½	10½	3	3,435
37⅜	10	48⅜	Dec. 6.	11⅞	Jan. 5.	44½	45	— 1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	43	45	43	44	...	3,785
11½	4	9⅜	Nov. 21.	6¼	Dec. 19.	6½	6¾	— ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7⅜	7⅜	6	6¾	8⅝	6,650
42¼	16¼	42	Oct. 17.	24⅛	Mar. 24.	37½	38	— 1	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,322,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1¾	..	30	39	37¼	38	29½	4,200
31⅝	10½	36⅜	Nov. 28.	16½	Jan. 6.	33¾	34	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	35	33⅜	33⅜	19	15,480
85⅜	67½	105	Nov. 26.	75½	Jan. 6.	102⅜	103	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	102½	103	102½	103	79½	765
5¼	2½	9	Dec. 14.	2½	June 16.	6¾	7	— ¾	American Malting Co.	100	14,700,000	.....	..	..	..	7⅞	6½	6¾	...	4,650
24⅞	14½	28	Dec. 12.	16	June 8.	25⅞	26	+ 1¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	24⅜	27	25½	25½	16¼	1,560
52½	36¾	82½	Dec. 3.	46	Jan. 5.	80½	80⅝	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,490,900	Oct. 25, '04.	1½	Q	80	82	79¾	80⅝	49⅜	37,150
99½	90¾	115	Oct. 24.	83¾	Jan. 6.	113⅜	114	+ ½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	113½	114	113	114	92⅜	900
126	90	170	Nov. 16.	110	Jan. 21.	165	169½	+ 5	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '04.	2½	Q	165	165	165	165	...	100
98⅝	80	99⅝	Nov. 30.	85	Jan. 6.	96	99	+ ⅛	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼	85	125
20	4½	15½	Dec. 2.	3½	June 30.	12⅜	13¼	— ¾	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅝	13	13	...	800
63⅛	38	57¼	Dec. 2.	28	July 7.	51½	53	+ ¾	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	52½	53	52½	53	...	1,900
134⅝	107⅜	153	Nov. 17.	122¼	Mar. 7.	141⅜	142	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	141	143½	140	141⅜	126⅞	67,385
123	116	141	Nov. 18.	123	Jan. 4.	138	140	+ 1⅞	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	138½	138⅝	138¼	138⅝	122	210
96	77½	94	Nov. 7.	82	Jan. 6.	93	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	Q	94	94	93½	93½	...	200
160	117¾	149½	Nov. 29.	121	Feb. 16.	146	147	— 2½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,544,400	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	146⅛	146½	146⅛	146⅝	...	300
...	...	96	Dec. 2.	85	Nov. 9.	93½	93¾	— ¾	American Tobacco Co. pf.,tr. cts. new.	..	..	..	..	..	93⅞	94⅛	92	93¼	...	8,304
14⅜	7½	25	Nov. 21.	10	Jan. 4.	20½	21¼	— ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	21⅛	21¾	21½	21½	8½	948
80	63	94	Nov. 28.	69	Jan. 25.	92¾	94¾	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	93¼	93¼	93	93	67	326
125½	58	120⅞	Nov. 21.	61	Feb. 20.	100	105	— 6	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	20	30,000,000	Nov. 18, '04.	50c	SA	93½	100	95⅝	100	78	350
41	25	36	Nov. 18.	25	July 11.	31	32	— 2	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	...	100
89¼	54	89¼	Nov. 26.	64	Feb. 24.	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	3	SA	85	88⅞	84⅜	85½	67⅞	37,774
103⅞	84⅜	104⅛	Nov. 23.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	101	101¼	— 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,139,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	103⅜	103⅞	100⅝	101	92⅝	7,550
118½	106	155½	Nov. 15.	104⅝	Feb. 18.	123½	124	— 2⅝	Atlantic Coast Line	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	153½	154	123	124½	...	5,800
104	71⅝	101¼	Dec. 6.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	99⅜	99⅝	+ ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	100¼	100⅜	98⅜	99⅜	73½	53,180
96¾	82¾	96½	Oct. 19.	87⅜	Feb. 19.	97	98	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	95½	95⅝	93⅝	95⅜	86½	310
71⅜	29½	70½	Nov. 15.	38	Feb. 24.	60	60¼	+ ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	59⅜	61⅜	59	60½	53⅜	28,244
225	170	229½	Oct. 19.	185	Mar. 16.	206	210	— 7	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2½	Q	205	205	203	205	214	300
15¼	5	12½	Dec. 12.	5	July 18.	11¼	11½	— ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅝	11	11¼	...	1,850
...	...	89⅜	Aug. 23.	83	Nov. 7.	84	88½	+ 2⅞	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	85	85⅜	85	85⅜	...	300
78½	57¼	72	Nov. 16.	64	Apr. 29.	70¼	71⅜	+ 1	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	71⅛	71⅝	69	70	68¼	800
138⅛	115⅜	135⅜	Oct. 25.	103½	Mar. 12.	129⅜	130	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '04.	3	SA	130½	131	129¼	129⅜	116⅞	3,320
...	...	127⅜	Dec. 21.	120½	Dec. 22.	...	...	..	Canadian Pacific cts., 1st in. pd.	..	.....	.....	..	..	127⅜	127⅞	126½	126½	...	400
...	...	66	Dec. 23.	63¾	Dec. 23.	...	...	..	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	6,125,000	.....	..	..	65¾	66	65¾	66	...	600
190	153	194⅜	Nov. 11.	154¼	Feb. 20.	190	191	+ 1½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,419,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	190	191	190	190⅜	162⅜	1,350
100	95	120	Dec. 23.	103	Feb. 23.	119	122	+ 4	Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,917,600	Oct. 6, '04.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	...	100
83⅝	27¼	51	Nov. 18.	25⅛	Mar. 14.	47⅜	47¾	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,783,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	48½	48⅝	46⅜	47⅜	33½	9,800
37¼	18½	47¼	Nov. 18.	33	Jan. 15.	42½	43	+ ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	10,542,800	.....	..	..	43¾	44¼	42½	43	34⅞	6,400
184	*170	226	Dec. 20.	225	Jan. 21.	210	...	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	111142800	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	225	226	225	226	...	319
29⅝	13	26¼	Nov. 28.	12⅞	June 8.	22⅝	22¼	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	36,424,600	.....	..	..	22½	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	15½	16,825
85½	63	74⅝	Nov. 28.	47½	June 6.	65	67	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	65¾	66	65	66	...	600
46⅞	24	39¼	Nov. 25.	20	June 6.	34⅛	35½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	35½	35¾	34½	34½	...	200
90⅛	83	90	Nov. 7.	84½	July 13.	83	88½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '04.	2	SA	87	87	87	87	...	100
183½	132¾	177⅝	Dec. 1.	137⅜	Feb. 24.	160½	169⅝	— ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	169⅜	171½	168¾	169½	143⅝	51,420
194½	168	183⅝	Oct. 25.	173	Mar. 4.	181	181	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,783,400	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	182½	182¾	182¼	182½	174⅜	125
224½	153	214⅜	Dec. 1.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	204	205	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	46,385,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	200½	203	200½	201½	169	2,100
250	190	237	Nov. 30.	207	Feb. 8.	...	...	+ ¼	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	Q	233¼	233¼	233¼	233¼	211	100
19⅞	8	16¾	Nov. 22.	5¼	Aug. 31.	12	12½	— ...	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12½	11¾	11⅞	8½	800
36	15	27⅜	Nov. 22.	11½	Aug. 31.	22	22½	+ ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	22⅜	21¼	22	17⅜	6,380
17½	3	15⅞	Nov. 21.	4	July 11.	9¾	9⅞	+ 2¼	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	11½	12	11	11½	6¾	15,300
50⅝	30	48¼	Nov. 25.	29	May 24.	...	...	— 3½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¾	..	42	43	38	41	...	2,200
95⅞	66	85⅝	Dec. 1.	68½	May 18.	89½	90½	— ⅛	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	91	91⅝	90¼	90¼	79½	1,510
119	*12	*110	Nov. 7.	*10	Feb. 8.	110	115½	+ 1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '04.	1¼	Q	115	115	115	115	...	200
100	35	75	Nov. 9.	60	July 29.	65	80	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	70	70	...	100
97	67¼	100¼	Dec. 23.	70	Apr. 13.	90	120	+ 2¾	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 2, '98.	1¾	..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...	100
82½	24	58⅜	Nov. 28.	25¼	Mar. 12.	41⅜	45½	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,982,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	45	46⅞	44	45	27⅜	24,695
31⅝	10	24⅜	Nov. 15.	13½	June 1.	22½	23⅝	— ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	30,985,000	.....	..	..	22½	23⅝	22¼	23½	14½	6,400
72	44½	60⅜	Dec. 23.	48	June 1.	60¼	60⅝	+ 2¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	58½	60⅜	58½	60⅝	52⅜	5,420
48	17	37⅛	Nov. 15.	17⅜	June 7.	36	36½	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	35⅞	39⅜	35⅜	36½	23	4,010
28⅛	0⅛	19½	Dec. 5.	8	June 28.	17	17½	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,024,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	18	18	17	17	14¼	1,000
222	164	220	Oct. 19	183	Feb. 8.	196¼	196⅜	— 3½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	2½	Q	201½	202	193¼	196½	195	42,065
35	15¼	20¼	Nov. 18.	9⅝	May 9.	20¼	21	— ⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	21⅜	21⅞	20¼	20½	17½	6,565
85½	60	82¼	Nov. 15.	65	Mar. 9.	77⅝	78¼	+ ⅝	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Oct. 10, '04.	1¾	Q	79	79¼	78⅝	79¼	68½	2,468
183½	149	190½	Dec. 6.	149	Mar. 12.	180½	187	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	41,020,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	186	188⅜	185	186½	168¾	7,900
276½	220	339⅜	Dec. 6.	250½	Feb. 22.	330	335	— 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Dec. 23, '04.	10	Ex	330	330	330	330	265	300
43	18	35⅞	Nov. 14.	18	Mar. 14.	30	33	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅛	31⅝	31	31	21¼	850
90½	62	80	Dec. 21.	64½	Feb. 24.	87⅝	88	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	88⅞	89	87½	88	72⅝	4,650
20⅜	7⅝	14⅜	Jan. 23.	1⅛	June 27.	7	7¼	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	7½	7½	7	7¼	5⅞	1,480
39¾	14	32	Dec. 10.	22	June 27.	30	32	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	31½	32	30¾	30¾	16¾	2,900
90	55	78¾	Dec. 5.	60½	June 16.	77½	78	+ ⅛	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77⅝	68	220
34⅜	20	40	Dec. 5.	19½	June 9.	37	37½	— ⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Oct. 26, '04.	1	Q	37⅜	38	36½	37⅜	24½	3,034
19½	7	14⅞	Nov. 15.	5⅜	June 3.	12½	13¼	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	14	12⅝	12⅝	...	1,450
29⅝	10	25⅛	Nov. 14.	9¼	Aug. 10.	23½	26	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	25	27½	25	26	12½	6,320
42⅝	23	41⅞	Nov. 9.	21½	May 16.	36¼	36⅝	— ¾	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	37¼	37⅝	36	36¼	29⅝	59,080
74	62⅛	65⅝	Nov. 9.	55⅝	May 31.	74½	74⅝	— ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	73⅜	75¼	73⅜	74¼	68¾	14,930
64⅞	44	58½	Dec. 6.	33	May 16.	54¼	54⅝	— 1¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	53⅜	56⅛	53⅜	54¼	51	5,030
72½	30½	66¼	Jan. 27.	54	July 15.	66	67	..	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	66	66	66	66	...	800
...	...	68	Dec. 3.	43½	Nov. 10.	62	65	— 3¾	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1½	Q	60¼	67	60¼	63	...	400
...	...	85	Dec. 3.	72	Nov. 23.	76	77¼	— 2	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	80	80	76	76	...	300
74⅜	31	54	Feb. 3.	38	Dec. 12.	39½	40	+ ⅛	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	38	38½	38	38½	...	567
101	85	101⅝	Dec. 22.	94	Feb. 23.	99¼	102	— ⅝	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...	120
204	136	194½	Nov. 22.	151	June 20.	183¾	186	— 1½	General Electric Co.	100	48,245,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	186⅜	186⅝	184	185	171½	1,570
209	100	242	Dec. 21.	170	Mar. 17.	236	242	+ 5	Great Northern pf.	100	124,160,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	235	242	235	240	...	1,110
106½	63	94	Dec. 5.	60	May 24.	91	91¼	— 1¼	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1¼	SA	91	91	90	90	73½	200
26¼	7	93	Dec. 8.	77	Mar. 12.	93	95	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	16,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	84½	1,000
64	51	73	Nov. 30.	50¼	Jan. 18.	70	73	+ 3	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Dec. 24, '04.	25c	M	73	73	73	73	51	201
151	125⅛	159	Dec. 5.	123⅜	Feb. 24.	153⅞	154	— ⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	105,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	154⅜	155¼	153½	153⅝	130½	8,410
19⅝	0	23⅞	Dec. 13.	10½	May 26.	24½	24½	— ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '80.	1	..	24⅝	25¼	24	24	10⅝	10,070
74⅛	57½	71⅞	Dec. 10.	64⅝	Feb. 9.	77	77½	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,339,700	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	77½	77½	77	77	63	1,880
73	23	72¼	Dec. 20.	26	Mar. 1.	67¼	68½	+ 5½	International Power Co.	..	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	63	72½	63	68	...	5,100
48	16	33	Nov. 12.	14	June 4.	28½	29½	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	29	29¾	29	29	21	700
77⅞	30½	59⅝	Nov. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	53½	56	..	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,676,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	56	56¾	55⅝	56½	...	500
47½	25¾	38	Dec. 3.	22½	May 9.	36¾	38½	— 1	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	37	37	37	37	...	100
36¾	16½	31½	Nov. 14.	16½	Feb. 24.	28	29	— 1½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,185,500	.....	..	..	29	29½	28	28	...	1,100
61¼	29	56⅜	Nov. 17.	31	Feb. 29.	53½	53½	— 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	53½	53¾	52	52	...	3,300
53	23½	43¼	Dec. 1.	20	Mar. 11.	38¼	40	— 1½	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
130½	95	148⅞	Dec. 3.	101	Feb. 23.	138⅝	139½	— 1½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	140¼	141¼	138	138¾	108¼	24,115
153½	126¼	160¼	Nov. 18.	139⅜	Mar. 12.	163	163½	— ½	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	55,200,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	163½	163⅝	163¼	163½	143⅜	660
128⅝	70¼	96¼	Aug. 11.	72⅝	Mar. 14.	78	79¼	+ 1	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	78¼	80⅜	78¼	79⅝	39	14,900
142⅜	90⅞	130⅜	Oct. 21.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	119½	120	+ 1¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	121	122½	119¾	120	123⅛	41,650
88	51½	67	Dec. 1.	45	Mar. 9.	...	...	— ...	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	..	62	62	62	62	...	57
29	8¼	23⅜	Nov. 22.	5	Apr. 23.	20¼	20½	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,353,100	.....	..	..	21⅛	21⅝	19¾	20⅜	9⅞	14,650
110	41	67¾	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	58	62	— 6	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	1½	..	58	58	58	58	...	200
118	83	90½	Sep. 16.	80	July 29.	91	100	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	90	90	90	90	...	10
70¾	42	85	Oct. 20.	65	Jan. 4.	89	90	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	SA	89	90⅝	89	89½	54	1,950
132½	108½	150	Oct. 20.	116	May 2.	147	147½	+ 1½	Minneapolis St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	6,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	3½	SA	146¾	147¾	146¾	147½	116	400
30⅛	15⅛	30⅞	Nov. 11.	14⅜	Feb. 24.	30¼	30½	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	31	31⅜	30¼	30½	17⅜	4,150
63½	33	65¼	Dec. 5.	32⅛	June 1.	61½	63	— 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	63⅜	63⅞	61½	61½	39¾	3,020
115⅞	85⅜	111⅛	Dec. 1.	87	Feb. 24.	105⅜	105⅞	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	77,450,300	July 20, '04.	1½	SA	108¼	109½	105¾	105¾	94¼	52,450
193	185	186½	May 5.	182½	Apr. 7.	...	...	..	Morris & Essex.	50	13,000,000	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	184	184	184	184	...	5
123¼	85	147⅜	Dec. 2.	101½	Feb. 24.	144	146	— ¼	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	147	147	145	145	112¾	700
47⅝	32	59¼	Nov. 15.	28	Jan. 4.	57½	57⅝	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1	Q	56⅞	57⅛	56⅜	57¼	57⅛	3,250
91	75	86½	Dec. 10.	75	July 28.	85	95	.

Sales of the Week Shares	Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Bid	Ask	Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Rate.	Period.	Range of Prices in 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Shares Sold During Year 1904.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, '04.
1,400	93	80¼	Nov. 5.	81	Feb. 24.	77½	78½	+ 1	Pacific Coast	100	6,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	78	77½	78	77½	83	1,400
1,400	17	55	Nov. 11.	34	Feb. 27.	45½	46½	— 1%	Pacific Mail	100	29,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1%		45½	45	45½	45	25	1,400
182,573	110¾	140	Dec. 5.	111¼	Mar. 22.	139½	139¾		Pennsylvania Railroad	50	197,000,000	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	139¾	139¾	139¼	139¾	118,575	182,573
10,730	87¾	112½	Dec. 2.	93¾	Mar. 12.	105	105¼	— ¾	People's Gas, Chicago	100	27,000,000	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	106¾	107¼	105½	106	99½	10,730
200	55	80	Dec. 5.	55	Apr. 30.	75	77	— 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,750,200	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	76	75½	75½	76½	...	200
250	90	107	Dec. 6.	90	Apr. 30.	103	107	— 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	24,750,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3½	SA	103	106	103	103	...	250
1,700	22½	44½	Oct. 17.	24¼	May 16.	33½	33¾	— ½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	17,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1		33¾	40	33¾	33¾	33¼	1,700
450	62¾	93	Dec. 6.	67	May 16.	89¾	90	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	32,000,000	Nov. 30, '04.	3½	Q	89¾	90¼	89	89	89¼	450
200	1¾	8½	Nov. 15.	⅝	June 9.	1½	2⅝	..	Quicksilver	100	5,702,700	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	...	200
5,400	16	36	Nov. 17.	16	May 16.	32½	32¾	..	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	24,000,000	Apr. 6, '04.	1	..	32¾	33¾	21¾	32	12	5,400
1,100	67	94	Dec. 5.	71	Mar. 16.	91½	92	+ ¼	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	11,500,000	Dec. 23, '04.	1¾	Q	92	92	91¾	92	76	1,100
50	85	98	May 17.	89	Feb. 11.	90	90¾	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	July 1, '04.	3	SA	90½	90½	89½	90½	...	50
226,800	87½	82¾	Dec. 6.	38¾	Mar. 14.	77¼	77¾	— ¾	Reading	50	70,000,000	.....	..	..	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾	43,600	226,800
1,700	73	93	Dec. 6.	76	Mar. 1.	90	91	+ ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	24,000,000	Dec. 9, '04.	2	SA	90	91	90	91	73	1,700
500	55¾	83¾	Dec. 5.	55¾	Feb. 26.	81½	82	— ½	Reading 2d pf.	50	23,000,000	Nov. 10, '04.	2	SA	81¾	82	81½	81½	76¾	500
2,525	5¾	18½	Nov. 28.	6	May 16.	16	16¼	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	16¾	16¾	16	16¾	6¾	2,525
2,225	39¾	73½	Nov. 23.	27	May 13.	67	69¾	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,909,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	..	69¾	69¾	69	69	48	2,225
97,050	19¾	37¾	Nov. 14.	15¾	May 11.	24½	24¾	+ 1½	Rock Island Co.	100	68,985,900	.....	..	..	24¾	24¾	23¾	24½	25¾	97,050
5,300	55¾	89¾	Nov. 23.	57¾	Jan. 5.	85	85¼	+ 1	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	68,490,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	84	85¾	83¾	85	69¾	5,300
12	130	138	Dec. 1.	131	Jan. 20.	134	137	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1½	Q	134	134	134	134	...	12
2,350	30	12	Dec. 6.	6	Apr. 15.	26¼	26¾	— ¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,061,700	July 15, '03.	1		27	27	26	26¼	11	2,350
500	94¼	99	Dec. 2.	74	Jan. 15.	92	94¾	— 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	94	94	93½	93½	72	500
200	72	80	Dec. 21.	30	Apr. 22.	..	..	+ 2¾	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,900	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	70	73¾	70	72¾	...	200
100	10	15¼	Nov. 15.	9	Mar. 15.	15	17	— 2¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,800,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14¼	14½	10	100
100	76	83	Dec. 6.	70½	Aug. 1.	75¼	76	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1	Q	76	76	76	76	...	100
300	38	70	Nov. 14.	39¼	Jan. 6.	67	67¼	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	30	300
100	143½	185	Dec. 1.	150	Jan. 9.	176	177	— ½	St. L. & San F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,417,200	July 2, '04.	5	SA	176	176	176	176	...	100
200	120	135	Oct. 14.	122	Feb. 4.	130	135	+ ½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs. pf.	100	4,191,700	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	127½	128	127½	130	...	200
1,900	30	12	Dec. 5.	8¼	June 1.	24	25	— ¾	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	24¾	25	23¾	24¾	13½	1,900
800	98	60¾	Dec. 6.	23¾	June 1.	56½	57¾	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	57¾	57¾	57	57¾	31	800
800	72	22¼	Dec. 6.	69¾	Nov. 11.	21½	21¾	— 1¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,505,000	.....	..	..	61	61¾	59½	59½	32	800
180	97½	67	Dec. 3.	77	Jan. 5.	100	101¼	— 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,706,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	79	180
148,750	48¾	38¾	Nov. 16.	41¼	Mar. 14.	63½	63¾	+ 1½	Southern Pacific	100	197,899,200	.....	..	..	62¾	63¾	61½	63¾	48¼	148,750
6,285	...	...	Nov. 15.	115	Nov. 12.	118½	119¾	..	Southern Pacific pf.	100	80,000,000	.....	..	..	118¾	119¾	117¾	118¾	...	6,285
24,850	36¾	16¼	Dec. 5.	15¼	Feb. 24.	34½	34¾	..	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	34¾	35¾	33¾	34¾	20¾	24,850
1,305	96	69½	Dec. 5.	77½	Jan. 6.	96¼	96¾	+ ¾	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '04.	2½	SA	96	97	96	97	78	1,305
3,000	6¼	¾	Nov. 18.	¾	Mar. 4.	3	3¼	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	3	3⅝	2¼	3	...	3,000
27,800	68¾	25¾	Nov. 17.	77¼	May 16.	31⅝	71¾	+ ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '04.	2	..	70⅝	72¾	68¼	71½	38¾	27,800
2,800	43¾	20¾	Nov. 14.	39¼	Nov. 14.	20	June 2.	34¼	34½	— 1	Texas Pacific	100	36,760,000	.....	..	34⅝	34¼	34	25¼	2,800
300	129½	100	Dec. 6.	134	Oct. 22.	115	Mar. 14.	130	131	+ ¼	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Oct. 31, '04.	1½	Q	132	132	131	132	129	300
200	37½	17¾	Dec. 6.	37½	Oct. 21.	17½	June 21.	22½	23	— ¾	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	23¾	23¾	22½	22⅝	200
800	31½	15	Dec. 6.	38	Nov. 30.	21¼	May 27.	36	36⅞	— ⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	.....	..	35¾	36¼	35½	36¼	23½	800
1,470	48	24	Dec. 6.	57¼	Nov. 30.	32	Feb. 24.	53½	53¾	— ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	54	54	52¾	53¾	30½	1,470
381	122¼	79	Dec. 6.	107¾	Oct. 31.	87¼	Feb. 26.	105	105¾	— ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	18,511,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1½	Q	106½	106¾	105½	106	97½	381
600	15	4½	Dec. 6.	13¾	Nov. 22.	5¾	Aug. 19.	11	12	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	10	11	10	10⅞	5¼	600
175	70¾	57¾	Dec. 6.	75¼	Nov. 25.	45	Feb. 24.	72	75	— ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	75¼	75¾	73	75¾	62	175
171,645	104¾	65½	Dec. 6.	111	Nov. 21.	71	Mar. 14.	110½	110¾	+ ½	Union Pacific	100	119,540,900	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	110¾	111¾	109¾	110¾	78¾	171,645
1,691	95¼	83½	Dec. 6.	98¾	Dec. 23.	86¼	Feb. 25.	96	97	+ 1¾	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	96¾	96¾	95½	96¾	89	1,691
373	22¾	9	Dec. 6.	22¾	Dec. 1.	9	Feb. 17.	20	22¾	— ¾	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	22	22	22	22	11	373
500	64¾	30	Dec. 6.	69	Dec. 6.	42¾	Apr. 19.	65	66	— ¾	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	66¼	66¾	65	65½	45	500
1,430	15	6	Dec. 3.	20¾	Dec. 3.	6¼	May 16.	18¾	19	— ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	19	19	18¼	18¾	8¼	1,430
1,350	55	33	Dec. 6.	81¾	Dec. 19.	40	Mar. 24.	79½	79¾	— ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	79¾	81¾	79	79¾	39	1,350
5	150½	95	Dec. 6.	128	Nov. 16.	100	Feb. 24.	118	125	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	SA	118	118	118	118	110	5
77,603	15¾	6	Dec. 6.	20¾	Dec. 9.	6¼	May 27.	14	14½	— ⅜	United States Leather Co.	100	62,989,800	.....	..	14	14½	13⅝	14½	7¾	78,603
46,251	96¾	71½	Dec. 6.	106½	Dec. 5.	75¾	Jan. 4.	101¾	101½	..	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,800	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	101	101½	100¼	101½	77	46,251
375	...	...	.....	84½	Nov. 22.	43	July 19.	80	78	..	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,634,000	.....	..	81	81	80	13.	80	...	375
100	66	45	Dec. 6.	40½	Dec. 22.	35¾	Nov. 3.	39¾	42	+ 3¾	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...	100
1,300	18¼	7	Dec. 6.	34¾	Nov. 28.	19¼	Feb. 6.	32½	32¾	— ¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	22,985,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	32½	32¾	32¼	32¾	10½	1,300
2,500	68	30¼	Dec. 6.	94½	Dec. 19.	41	Jan. 4.	94	94½	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Dec. 15, '04.	1½	Q	94	94½	93	94½	86¼	2,500
227,753	103¼	55¼	Dec. 6.	103¾	Dec. 5.	58¾	May 16.	98¾	98¾	— ½	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,493,200	Dec. 30, '03.	..	..	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	55¾	227,753
321,513	89¾	49¾	Dec. 3.	95¾	Dec. 3.	51¼	May 13.	91¾	91¾	..	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,814,100	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	92	93¼	90¾	91¾	55¼	321,513
2,080	66¾	17½	Dec. 5.	44½	Dec. 5.	22¾	June 29.	41	42	— ¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	41	42	41	41¼	29½	2,080
1,300	128½	80	Dec. 6.	114½	Nov. 28.	96	July 6.	112½	114	+ 3½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	113	114	112	114	100	1,300
1,400	33¾	5¼	Dec. 6.	11	Dec. 5.	2¾	Nov. 16.	8½	10	+ 1⅝	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '03.	1	..	9	10⅜	9	10⅜	...	1,400
262	81	70	Dec. 6.	45	Dec. 22.	45	Dec. 22.	35	45	—25	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Nov. 20, '03.	1	..	45	45	45	45	...	262
1,529	32¾	16¾	Dec. 6.	25	Nov. 12.	15	May 16.	21¾	22	— ¾	Wabash	100	35,000,000	.....	..	22¼	22¾	21¾	21¾	20	1,529
1,800	55¾	27½	Dec. 6.	48¾	Nov. 18.	32¾	Feb. 24.	42¾	43	— 1	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	43¾	43¾	42¼	43	36¾	1,800
25	249½	200	Dec. 6.	250	Aug. 23.	205	Mar. 26.	237	249	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	15,000,000	July 15, '04.	$4	SA	240	240	240	240	...	25
1,800	98	80¼	Dec. 6.	94½	Dec. 16.	85	May 19.	92¼	92¾	— ½	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	93¾	94	92¾	92¾	88¾	1,800
3,650	221	130	Dec. 6.	185	Dec. 17.	153	May 2.	180¼	181	— 3½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	40,986,350	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	184	184½	180	180	168	3,650
100	224	160	Dec. 6.	193¾	Nov. 28.	180	Aug. 17.	190	196	+ ½	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,988,700	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	195	196	195	196	193	100
450	27½	12	Dec. 6.	22¾	Nov. 14.	14¼	July 25.	19	19½	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	19½	19¼	18¾	19¼	...	450
400	38½	20	.....	32	Nov. 12.	21¼	June 29.	26½	26	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,983,500	.....	..	26	26	25	26	24½	400
362	29¼	14¼	.....	25	Nov. 15.	16	June 6.	21¾	21¾	— ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	.....	..	22¼	22	21¼	21¾	17	362
1,063	55¾	33	.....	49¾	Nov. 18.	37	June 6.	45	45¼	— ½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,200	.....	..	44¾	45¾	44¾	45	38	1,063

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1¾	Int. Power	5½
Amer. Snuff	5	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	1⅞	Nat. Lead pf	1¼
Buff. & Susq. pf	2¾	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Canada Southern	1	N. Y. Dock	1½
Cent. of N. J.	1¼	N. Y. Dock pf	3½
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	4	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	46	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	2
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1	Rock Island pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Rock Island pf.	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	2¾	Rutland pf	2½
Col. Southern	1	Rutland pf	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2¾	So. Pacific	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	3¾
Del., S. S. & At. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	3⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	5	Vulcan Detinning	1¾
Homestake	3	Wheel. & L. Erie	1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Hocking Valley	1¼
Amal. Copper	1⅝	Kan. & Mich.	1
Amer. Coal	20	Kan. City So	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Amer. Ice pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¼
Am. Malt. pf.	1¼	Louisv. & Nashv.	1¼
Am. Tel. & Tel	2½	Mex. Central	1⅛
Anaconda Copper	6	Minn. & St. L.	3
Ann Arbor	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
At., Top. & S. F.	2¾	N. Y. N. H. & Hart.	1¾
Atl. Coast Line	2⅞	North American	1½
Bklyn Union Gas	7	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	1	Pitts., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & Northwest	2	Rubber Goods pf.	1¼
Chi. Union Traction	2½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	2½
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1¼
Consol. Gas	5½	Sl.-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1¾
Del., L. & West	5	Texas Pacific	1
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	U. S. Realty	1
Fed. Mining & S.	3⅝	Vulcan Det. pf.	25
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2	Wabash pf	1
Gen. Electric	1	West. El. & Mfg.	3½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	2
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	1⅛	Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	Rio Gde. So. 4s	7
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1⅜	St. P. & S. City 1st	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. gn. 6s	1¼
Chi. & E. I. genl. 5s	1⅝	South. Pac. of C. 6s, 1912	1½
Col. Southern 1st	2	Va. Mid. Ser. 4s D.	1
Den. & R. G. 4½s	4⅝	Tex. Pacific 2d	1½
Int. Steam Pump 6s	1	U. Rys. S. T. 4s	1⅝
Louis. & N. gold 5s	1	U. S. Rnd. & Ref. 6s	5
L. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Va. Ir., C. & C. 5s	1½
N. Y., S. & W. 2d 4½s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am H. & L. 6s	1	Nat. Starch 5s	2
Col. F. & Ir. conv. 5s, t. r.	1½	Seaboard A. Line 4s	1
Cons. Gas deb. 6s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4½
Consol. Tob. 4s	3	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼	Wabash deb. B	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 26.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Books close.
Garvin Machine Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

American Locomotive Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Broad Exchange Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Century Realty Co.—Books close.
Equitable Trust Co.—Books close.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Books close.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Mechanics & Traders Bank—Books close.
M. Groh's Sons—Annual meeting.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
National Licorice Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Sprague National Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Books close.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Central Auction Co.—Annual meeting.
Child's Unique Dairy—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Hall Signal Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
National Biscuit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Père Marquette Railroad—Adjourned annual meeting.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—Books close.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

American Bank Note Co.—Dividend payable.
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey—Books close.

Friday, Dec. 30.

American Ice Co.—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey—Books close.
Continental Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Books close.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.—Dividend payable.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Radiator Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Screw Co.—Dividend payable.
American Surety Co.—Dividend payable.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Books close.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 3 to holders of record this date.
Bowling Green Trust Co.—Books close.
Boston Wharf Co.—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Celluloid Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 16 to holders of record this date.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Chicago Title and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable Jan. 20 to holders of record this date.
Columbus Light and Heating Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 16 to holders of record this date.
Equitable Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
First National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Guarantee Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Hood Rubber Co.—Dividend payable.
Hudson Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—Dividend payable.
International Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 16 to holders of record this date.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 28 to holders of record this date.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable Jan. 3 to holders of record this date.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction Light and Power—Books close.
Maryland Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 28 to holders of record this date.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 16 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
North American Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 16 to holders of record this date.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 14 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 14 to holders of record this date.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph Stock Yards—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Securities Co.—Books close.
Southern Pacific Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 16 to holders of record this date.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Standard Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
United Fruit Co.—Books close.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 14 to holders of record this date.
United States Mortgage and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Reclaiming Works—Special meeting.
Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Books close.
Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guarantee Co.—Books close.
White Pass and Yukon Railroad—Books close.
Yorkville Bank—Dividend payable.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$13,153,704
Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	9,834,459
From Jan. 1, 1904	590,474,406
From Jan. 1, 1903	576,509,028

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 20, 1904	$12,389,256
Week ended Dec. 22, 1903	10,953,339
From Jan. 1, 1904	494,293,444
From Jan. 1, 1903	499,585,344

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$283,827
Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	3,308,982
From Jan. 1, 1904	10,823,716
From Jan. 1, 1903	30,379,480

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$2,524,562
Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	302,004
From Jan. 1, 1904	105,942,078
From Jan. 1, 1903	33,687,109

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$2,240,741
From Jan. 1, 1904	95,003,362
From Jan. 1, 1903	13,257,629

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	$3,106,974

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$4,837
Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	9,480
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,160,009
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,582,733

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$644,381
Week ended Dec. 23, 1903	329,509
From Jan. 1, 1904	36,506,231
From Jan. 1, 1903	31,805,041

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$639,444
Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	320,029
From Jan. 1, 1904	35,345,231
From Jan. 1, 1903	30,252,308

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$288,664
Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	3,315,462
From Jan. 1, 1904	11,518,716
From Jan. 1, 1903	21,932,212

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$3,168,943
Week ended Dec. 25, 1903	1,081,508
From Jan. 1, 1904	142,447,359
From Jan. 1, 1903	65,442,741

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1904	$2,880,184
From Jan. 1, 1904	130,928,643
From Jan. 1, 1903	43,510,529

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Gain in Cash and Larger Increase in Surplus.

Instead of the gain of about $3,000,000 in cash reported in some of Friday's estimates of the known movements of currency the bank statement yesterday showed that the banks had gained only $200,100 in cash. This discrepancy was no doubt in large part due to the export of gold coin that was taken direct from the banks' holding of specie instead of from the Sub-Treasury, which usually supplies the gold coin required for export. The banks again show a reduction in both loans and deposits, so that the actual increase in cash of a little over $200,000 resulted in an increase of $700,600 in surplus reserve. Apparently, however, the downward movement of both loans and deposits is slackening, for yesterday's reductions in these items were considerably below the average decrease of the past few weeks.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 3@2½ per cent., averaging about 2⅞ per cent. Time money was easier at 3¾ per cent. for sixty days and 3¼@3¾ per cent. for ninety days to six months, closing easy. The market for commercial paper was unchanged at 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8745@$4.8710, closing firm at about $4.8720.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 3@4½ per cent., averaging 3⅝ per cent. Time money was easier at 4½@5½ per cent. for three to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for indorsements, 5¾@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for good names.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Dec. 24, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net profits	155,187,700		129,574,300
Deposits	1,094,115,500	$2,022,600	853,918,700
Circulation	42,866,900	*86,400	40,304,400
Total	$1,388,142,800	$1,915,600	$1,156,670,100
Loans	1,067,490,200	2,627,500	892,262,800
Specie	210,405,500	737,100	161,151,800
Legal t'd's	78,370,600	*337,200	67,902,500
Total	$1,346,266,300	$2,427,400	$1,121,317,100
Res. held	288,776,100	*200,100	229,054,300
Res. req'd	273,528,875	500,500	216,479,675
Surplus	$15,247,225	$700,600	$12,574,625

*Increase.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixture," not given in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official reports."

FOREIGN COPPER SITUATION.

The dominating factor in the copper position has been the collapse in Amalgamated Copper shares, attributed to the tactics of a Boston operator whose name has been for years rather closely associated with the history of the leading copper groups, particularly in connection with the inception of the trust. The collapse in the share market seems to have been wholly regardless of the intrinsic merits of the metal. As the advance in Amalgamated shares to about $80 was accompanied by a similar move in the metal market, the developments on Wall Street have naturally disturbed trading in copper, particularly on the London market. It is obvious that liquidation in warrants has been precipitated on a considerable scale, and it also appeared that the reaction was not altogether distasteful to some leading interests, judging from their attitude of aloofness. It is, however, significant that the weakness has not extended to the electrolytic market, although it has had some effect in checking inquiries from consumers. This lends color to the theory that no great quantity of refined metal is speculatively held on this side, for if this were not the case protective measures might have been resorted to in Standard copper by leading dealers. Regardless of the dibacle in copper shares, there is no material change in the legitimate trade, and unless unfavorable factors arise, of which there is no present indication, it seems not unreasonable to look for a rally in the price of Standard copper.—London Standard, Dec. 10.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.

The Manchester Guardian says that the American Car and Foundry Company has acquired a site in Trafford Park for erecting works for the manufacture of railway wagons and carriages. This company already possesses fifteen large works in the United States. It has just undertaken a contract for the supply of the railway carriages for the Baker Street and Waterloo Underground Railway in London. All these carriages will be built and finished at the now establishment in Trafford Park. The only portion of the work which will be imported will be the steel work, which will be received in a finished state. The remainder of the work will be done in England, and will necessitate the employment of local labor to the extent of £15,000 to £20,000. Although the land at Trafford Park was only acquired on Tuesday from the Trafford Park Estates, Limited, the company expects to have the workshops erected and the necessary equipment installed and to commence delivering the finished carriages early in March. The works, which are about to be erected immediately, are only of a temporary character, but it is expected that further railway contracts will result in the building of extensive permanent works upon the same site in the near future.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

Dec. 3	2,290,048,042	92,825,542
*Nov. 26	1,786,061,524	64,907,263
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	70,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,614,801,855	66,389,945
Nov. 5	1,932,740,336	75,998,677
Oct. 29	1,961,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,885,097,074	65,420,909
Oct. 15	1,815,897,220	75,088,127
Oct. 8	1,715,512,765	78,138,705
Oct. 1	1,855,708,028	80,940,636
Sept. 24	1,190,072,571	58,417,094
Sept. 17	1,410,627,231	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,062,388,307	52,207,050
Sept. 3	1,179,331,511	59,788,886
Aug. 27	1,016,784,068	50,523,073
Aug. 20	1,114,437,946	51,267,905
Aug. 13	982,144,352	49,484,923
Aug. 6	1,022,923,140	55,486,176
July 30	1,052,764,529	53,588,722
July 23	1,268,664,986	51,023,859
July 16	1,268,404,322	54,961,848
July 9	1,075,497,224	48,726,472
July 2	1,238,821,067	76,381,780
June 25	1,052,902,204	61,725,174
June 18	1,046,672,997	48,286,926
June 11	976,512,020	48,220,889
*June 4	907,808,986	45,286,573
May 28	1,038,904,201	51,400,926
May 21	1,218,187,559	61,784,168
May 14	1,186,734,029	77,910,884
May	967,662,175	78,726,584
April 30	963,975,627	66,678,940
April 23	1,108,516,088	74,668,160
April 16	1,142,202,106	68,263,122
April 9	1,153,994,121	63,286,780
April 2	1,098,278,688	67,374,142
March 26	1,141,068,277	62,154,859
March 19	1,111,160,982	62,760,630
March 12	984,102,668	62,598,154
March 5	1,070,726,468	65,268,106
*Feb. 27	991,562,719	65,944,219
Feb. 20	1,088,622,410	67,696,752
Feb. 13	1,070,202,446	69,262,660
Feb. 6	1,057,225,000	69,762,161
Jan. 30	1,057,825,000	74,716,161
Jan. 23	1,080,111,000	74,716,161
Jan. 16	1,080,111,000	74,716,161

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Dec. 23. Bid	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
236	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	4	250	Oct. 29	222	May 13	240	Dec. 5, 1904
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1, 1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
64	68½	Allis-Chalmers pf.	16,150,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1¾	71	Nov. 28	35½	July 1	62	Dec. 14, 1904
..	22	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,600	.....	..	24⅝	Dec. 6	13	Mar. 16	22	Dec. 17, 1904
..	86¾	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1904	3	87	Dec. 5	72	Apr. 8	87	Dec. 5, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	25	Nov. 5	10	Sep. 23	25	Dec. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	80	Nov. 10	74	Sep. 28	90	Dec. 16, 1904
15	19	American Linseed	16,760,000	.....	..	20⅝	Nov. 16	7	June 2	19	Dec. 9, 1904
37	41	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	42½	Nov. 16	22½	June 2	42⅛	Dec. 5, 1904
147	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1904	2	149	Nov. 17	130½	Feb. 11	147⅛	Dec. 13, 1904
62	68	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	66	Nov. 18	55	Mar. 28	66	Nov. 30, 1904
93½	96½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1904	1¾	96	Dec. 7	90	Oct. 28	96	Dec. 7, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1846
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,065,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
165	..	Boston Air Line	1,420,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
155	160	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	160	Oct. 3	116¼	Mar. 2	159¾	Nov. 30, 1904
155	165	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	165	Oct. 3	165	Oct. 3	165	Oct. 3, 1904
60	63	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	1	62⅜	Dec. 5	47⅞	Feb. 19	61½	Dec. 6, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	42,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
76	84	Chicago & Alton pf.	19,544,000	July 1, 1904	2	85¼	Jan. 28	75	Jan. 2	85	Dec. 14, 1904
139	146	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	6,850,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	143	Oct. 15	124	Feb. 11	143	Oct. 15, 1904
75	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Jun 25, 1904	2	89	June 17	85	Aug. 19	82	Aug. 19, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,838,100	Oct. 1, 1904	2½	173⅛	Dec. 5	173¼	Dec. 5	173¼	Dec. 5, 1904
150	156	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1904	3	160	Nov. 12	133	Mar. 22	153	Dec. 17, 1904
187	195	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1904	3½	192	Dec. 9	175	May 3	192	Dec. 9, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1836
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	170	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
85	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	95	Dec. 5	83	Apr. 5	90	Dec. 12, 1904
90	99	Consolidation Coal	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	98	Apr. 16	93	Apr. 16	93	Apr. 16, 1904
127¾	128¾	Continental Tobacco pf.	48,846,500	Oct. 3, 1904	1¾	131	Dec. 1	101½	Jan. 4	128½	Dec. 17, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22⅞	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
23½	27½	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	.....	..	27	Dec. 6	19½	Jan. 7	25	Dec. 6, 1904
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Dec. 1, 1904	2½	70½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70½	June 7, 1904
135	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1904	2½	141	Nov. 16	128	Jan. 21	141	Nov. 16, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	..	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	8,552,491	Oct. 15, 1904	1	50	Nov. 17	50	Nov. 17	50	Nov. 17, 1904
..	..	**Electric Storage Battery**	15,812,200	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	83⅜	Nov. 28	82	Nov. 21	83⅜	Nov. 26, 1904
83	90	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1903	2½	83	Nov. 16	72	Feb. 23	82½	Nov. 23, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1903
60	64	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	60	Dec. 5	43	Mar. 1	60	Dec. 5, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1903	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb 1, 1904	4	*82	Dec. 1	*82	Dec. 1	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1904	2	*97	Oct. 21	*97	Oct. 21	*97	Oct. 21, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	*83¾	May 25	*83¾	May 25	*83¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	*93	Apr. 14	*93	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
38	40	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	Oct. 1, 1904	¼	41½	Nov. 12	28	Sep. 1	40¾	Dec. 17, 1904
85	86½	International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	87	Nov. 30	71½	Feb. 9	85	Dec. 16, 1904
81½	82½	**Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf.**	13,510,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1	83½	Nov. 19	64¼	June 1	82	Dec. 16, 1904
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	19⅝	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	15	Dec. 14, 1904
47	51	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	50½	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	7	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
10	12	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	12½	Oct. 20	8	Sept. 29	11¼	Dec. 6, 1904
63	65	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1904	3	68	Oct. 18	48½	Jan. 5	64	Dec. 16, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	93½	Mar. 14, 1902
90	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	100	Nov. 22, 1904
98	100	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1904	1	105	Oct. 18	85	June 17	96	Dec. 15, 1904
280	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
56	62	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov. 1, 1896	1	62½	Nov. 12	46	May 17	62	Dec. 10, 1904
9¼	11	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14¼	July 23	6¼	Mar. 21	9¼	Dec. 8, 1904
123	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1904	2½	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 25	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,488,700	.....	..	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
135	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	145	Dec. 1	123	Jan. 22	134	Dec. 8, 1904
..	..	Mil., El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
115	116¾	**National Biscuit** pf.	24,904,500	Nov. 30, 1904	1¾	117	Nov. 28	100¾	Jan. 16	116	Dec. 2, 1904
20	22½	National Enameling	15,591,800	Oct. 1, 1904	1	23½	Nov. 9	14	Sep. 28	22	Dec. 14, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¾	June 9, 1901
110	120	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	115	Nov. 11	101½	May 12	115	Nov. 11, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1904	2	415	Oct. 17	400	June 30	415	Oct. 17, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	38¾	Nov. 14, 1899
93	94	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	2	94	Nov. 14	88	May 6	94	Dec. 16, 1904
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,198,400	July 15, 1904	4	199	Nov. 2	150	June 14	199	Nov. 2, 1904
..	..	**Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.**	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
98	104	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	101	Sep. 28	95	July 26	100	Nov. 22, 1904
81	83½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	94¾	Nov. 2	81¼	Jan. 12	90	Dec. 15, 1904
31	33	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	32⅞	Dec. 7	17	Mar. 16	28	Dec. 15, 1904
75	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15, 1904	1	81½	Jan. 23	74½	June 9	78	Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 25, 1904	2	79½	Nov. 10	69¾	Sep. 30	79¼	Nov. 10, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,363,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	53¼	June 23, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
181	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Oct. 4, 1904	1¾	184½	Dec. 7	180¾	July 21	184½	Dec. 7, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July, 1904	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
234	236	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	2	244	Nov. 30	209	Mar. 14	233	Dec. 17, 1904
3¾	5¾	**Quicksilver** pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	7	Nov. 21	3½	Nov. 11	5½	Nov. 29, 1904
206	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
53	58	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,500,000	July 15, 1902	2½	60	Nov. 15	35	May 17	56½	Dec. 7, 1904
24	28	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	..	30	Nov. 16	16	Jan. 8	28½	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,015,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,525	July, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
97	100	So. Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,632,600	Oct. 1, 1904	2	97	Nov. 11	90	Feb. 25	96¼	Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,849,400	July 15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
34	38	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,958,500	.....	..	39½	Nov. 10	25	May 10	35¾	Dec. 16, 1904
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1⅝	158	Aug. 11	158	Aug. 11	158	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	**United Fruit Co.**	15,782,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2	112½	June 13	96	Feb. 5	104	Dec. 13, 1904
18	25	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10¼	Nov. 5, 1903
37	40	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Sep. 30, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
45	48	**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,641,000	.....	..	44	Nov. 29	18½	Sep. 7	33½	Dec. 17, 1904
		Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	4,986,900	.....	..	52⅝	Jan. 22	37	July 27	46	Dec. 14, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104⅝	Jun. 9	105¼	Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	106⅝	Mar. 24	104¾	Nov. 27	105	Dec. 19
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	105¼	Apr. 11	104	Jun. 4	106⅜	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	106⅜	Jan. 6	104¾	Nov. 28	106½	Dec. 6
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	125¾	Apr. 20	121½	Sep. 27	121½	Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	130½	Nov. 26	131	Dec. 8
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	106	Jan. 5	104⅝	Nov. 28	104⅝	Nov. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	104½	Aug. 24	105⅝	Sep. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	106⅝	Mar. 16	104⅜	Aug. 15	105	Aug. 15
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. J.	111½	Mar. 4	110¼	Sep. 16	111	Oct. 15
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	109⅝	May 10	97⅝	July 13	97⅝	July 15
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	.....	103½	Nov. 16	85¼	Jun. 6	102	Dec. 23
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, £-L. cfs., f. p.	.....	95¾	Oct. 4	85	Oct. 27	95	Dec. 23

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	104,	May 31	103¾	Sep. 1	104¼	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	Dec. 23, 1904
Alabama currency fund 5s	J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	May 25, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	103½	Dec. 6	102¾	July 5	103½	Dec. 6, 1904
No. Carolina consol. 6s, 1919	J. J.	130¾	Dec. 6	128¾	July 13	130¾	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	J. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Dec. 23, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	Jun. 10	96¾	Mar. 3	97	Dec. 23, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	Aug. 15, 1904

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 23, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	89¾	Dec	91¾	Apr	19	89¾	Dec	21	90	95¾
Atl. Knox. & N. R. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1955	AO	104	Jan	104	Sep	20	104	Dec	23	102¾	103¾
Do registered	AO	103¾	Sep	103	Apr	22	101½	Dec	15	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	98	Oct	97	Feb	13	94¼	Dec	23	94¼	95¼
Do do registered	Nov	82¼	Jan	82	Jan	28	82	Dec	23	..	..
Do stamped		95¼	Oct	94	Oct	24	87¼	Jan	6	94¼	94¾
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1909	*FA	100	Jan	99	Feb	1	96	Aug	15	100¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	99¾	Oct	99	Oct	19	99¾	Oct	19	100¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	99¾	Nov	1	98	May	31	98¾	Nov	1	100¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	99¾	Dec	15	98¼	Dec	19	98¾	Dec	19	100¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	97¾	Sep	12	97¾	Sept	12	97¾	Sept	12	99	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	98¼	Nov	22	96¾	Nov	22	96¾	Nov	22	98¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	97	Oct	35	96¾	Oct	1	97	Oct	1	98	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..		..		..		97¾	No	10, 02	97¾	..
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	99¼	Aug	29	92¾	May	2	99	Nov	17	97¾	98¾
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	117½	Nov	16	112	Sep	20	112¾	Nov	19	..	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	100¾	Aug	22	91	Mar	1	100	Dec	23	98¾	100
Do registered		92	Feb	15	92	Feb	15	92	Feb	15	..	..
Bay., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..		..		..		125¾	No	30, 03	127¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	113¾	Jan	28	113¾	Jan	28	113¾	Jan	28	113¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN	114¾	Oct	18	106	Mar	9	114¾	Oct	18	114¾	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	93	Jul	14	93	Jul	14	93	July	14	97	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	98	Aug	2	97¾	Oct	5	97¾	Oct	5	97¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio—												
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾	Nov	17	92¾	Feb	23	96	Dec	20	96	96¾
Do do registered		96	Nov	17	92¾	Mar	15	96	Nov	17	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	104¾	Oct	19	100¾	Dec	19	100¾	Dec	22	100	103¾
Do do registered		103	Jul	21	100	May	10	102	Nov	29	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	103	Dec	6	97	Apr	30	103	Dec	6	..	106
Do P. J. & Se. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	92¾	Oct	26	87½	Jan	7	91¾	Dec	20	91¾	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. sys. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN	100½	Oct	31	92¾	Feb	24	99½	Dec	20	99	99¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	94	Dec	1	87¼	Feb	11	93¾	Dec	20	93¾	93¾
Do do 2d g. 3½s, 1925		..		..		..		90¾	Jy	18, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105¾	Mar	11	103¼	Mar	11	103¼	Mar	11	108	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	100¾	Sep	1	100	Jun	2	100	Sept	7	109½	111¼
Pitts. Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 5s, 1922	AO*	122	Jan	12	119¼	Mar	1	119¼	Mar	1	119¾	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Sep	7	98	Jun	2	100	Nov	15	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100	Sep	22	100	Sep	22	100	Sept	22	100	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾	Jun	30	113¾	Mar	7	115¾	Dec	2	115¾	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..		..		..		103	Ap	14, 97	112	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121½	Mar	2	121½	Mar	2	121½	Mar	2	124½	125½
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	124			Apr	18	121¾	Feb	27	123¾	Aug	17	..	..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100½	Jun	27	97¼	May	5	100¾	Dec	23	97	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106	Jun	30	102¾	Jan	5	105¾	Dec	23	105	105¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109	Jul	14	104¾	Mar	23	109¾	Dec	19	105¼	106¾
Do do registered	*MS	107	Jul	11	103	Jun	30	107	July	11	..	..
Can. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	90			Sep	7	90	Dec	9	90	93¾	..
Can. S. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	132½	Oct	14	106¾	Apr	8	109½	Dec	15	107¾	..
Can. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	MN*	135¾	Sep	28	114¾	Feb	24	129¾	Oct	29	119	121¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945		14	Oct	28	103¾	Jan	7	110	Dec	20	110¾	111¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*	107¼	Jan	7	105¾	Jun	7	105¾	June	9	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	85	Nov	4	62¾	Mar	15	62¾	Dec	22	..	93
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	74¾	Nov	5	22	Mar	2	73¾	Dec	23	..	74
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	60¼	Nov	9	18	Mar	17	60¼	Dec	21	..	64
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*JD	94¾	Nov	23	92¾	May	23	92¾	Dec	20	85	..
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	*JJ	104	Feb	19	104	Feb	19	104	Feb	19	108½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..		..		..		102	Je	27, 99	106¾	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..		..		..		111	My	14, 03	113½	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	107½	Aug	2	107¼	Aug	2	107¼	Aug	2	110	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	136¾	Dec	2	122	Mar	3	136¾	Dec	23	136	..
Do do registered	JJ*	134¾	Dec	13	122	Apr	8	134¾	Dec	20	133½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114¾	Dec	12	111¼	Jan	19	111¼	Dec	15	114	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1017	MN	104¾	Oct	19	102	Apr	16	103	Nov	29	106	104¼
Leh. & Hud. R. gen. g. 4½s, 1920	QMJ	108	Jan	4	100	Jan	4	100	Dec	17	101¾	102¾
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1920	QMJ	106¾	Mar	29	108¼	Dec	2	106¾	Dec	16	107	108
Chas. & C. g. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111¾	Jul	27	109¾	Apr	29	111½	July	27	109¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*MN	120¾	Oct	29	114¾	Jan	4	119¾	Dec	22	118	115¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118	Jul	26	113	Mar	1	117¾	Oct	11	..	..
Do do registered	*MS	108¼	Nov	11	100½	Mar	1	107¾	Dec	23	107	107¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	..		..		..		103	Ap	18, 01	..	..
Do do registered	*MS	..		..		..		111	My	14, 03	113½	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	*JJ	105¾	Dec	20	99¼	Jan	..	103¼	Dec	23	98	103¼
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	90	Dec	6	94¾	Apr	27	90	Dec	6	90	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	..		..		..		106¾	Oc	20, 02	111	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	99¾	Dec	20	95¾	Sep	20	95¾	Sept	20	95¾	..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	AO*	85½	Jul	6	81½	Jan	5	84¾	Dec	22	84	84½
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	82¾	Dec	23	74¼	Jan	5	82¾	Dec	23	82	82½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83¾	Oct	18	74¼	Jan	5	82¾	Dec	23	82	..
Do registered		..		..		..		83¾	Ap	16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—												
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	..		..		..		104¾	Ap	11, 00	100¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	JJ*	102	Jul	9	99	Feb	3	101½	Dec	19	101¾	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97¼	Dec	22	91	Feb	3	97¼	Dec	22	97¼	97¾
Do do registered		91¾	Mar	11	90¼	Apr	16	90¼	Apr	16	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	102¾	Aug	8	103	Jul	20	103¾	Aug	8	103¾	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	AO*	103¾	Apr	27	103¾	Apr	27	103¾	Apr	27	110	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	102¾	Aug	22	100¾	Apr	12	102	Nov	1	102	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾	Aug	22	100¾	Apr	12	102	Nov	1	102	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	..		..		..		103	De	2, 03	..	..
Do do registered	*MN	..		..		..		100	De	2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100½	Feb	8	100	Jan	2	100¾	Feb	8	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108¾	Oct	12	103	Jun	8	106	Dec	17	106¾	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. deb. 1911	*MS	113	Feb	1	112¾	Oct	1	111¾	Dec	15	113¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907		120½	Jan	21	116¾	Jun	2	116¾	Dec	20	103	106¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	AO*	131	Apr	12	129	Apr	12	130	Apr	12	133	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	120	Sep	6	114¾	May	3	120	Dec	23	118¾	120
Do do registered		..		..		..		111¾	Ap	13, 03	117¾	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	117	Sep	1	112¾	Jan	4	117	Sept	1	116¾	..
Chi. Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	132¾	Nov	22	126¾	Feb	11	132¾	Nov	22	132¾	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	118¾	Dec	5	111¾	Jul	18	117¾	Nov	18	115¾	117
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	112¾	Dec	5	108	Jan	18	111¾	Dec	5	112¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—												
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	184	Oct	20	169	Mar	14	184	Oct	20	176	184
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	111	Oct	20	100	Mar	14	111	Oct	20	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	QJ	112	Dec	14	107¼	Mar	26	112	Dec	22	111¾	..
Do do registered	QJ	101½	Jun	18	101½	Jun	18	101½	June	18	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾	May	25	97¼	Mar	26	97¾	Oct	11	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..		..		..		102	Fe	15, 03	117	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ*	120	Dec	7	113¾	Mar	21	120	Dec	7	120	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾	Sep	30	109¾	Jan	9	111½	Sept	30	112¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117¾	Dec	14	111¾	Jan	19	117¾	Dec	14	117¾	119¼
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	112½	Oct	25	109¾	Mar	26	112¾	Nov	9	113¾	115¾
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..		..		..		137¾	Jy	18, 99	132¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118½	Feb	4	116¾	Jan	20	116¾	Oct	17	117¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106	Jan	15	100	Jan	15	100	Aug	3	107¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	169	Mar	14	169	Mar	14	169	Mar	14	..	..
Do 1st La. C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	119	Aug	31	112½	Jul	19	113	Aug	31	115¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	107¾	Oct	18	106	Sep	15	107¾	Oct	18	106¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	113	Dec	22	110¾	Jul	11	113	Dec	22	113¾	..
Do Southwest. Ext. 6s, 1909	JJ*	112	Dec	29	109¾	Feb	11	111	Sept	28	111¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116½	Jun	23	114	Mar	17	115¾	Sept	26	117	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	112	Jul	12	110¾	Dec	14	110¾	Dec	14	110¼	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JJ	118¼	Oct	20	114¼	Mar	11	114¾	Oct	20	115¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	130½	Oct	4	127¾	Jun	1	129	Dec	15	129¾	130
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	105	Apr	7	102¾	Apr	13	104¾	June	24	104¾	105½
Do do registered	FA15	102¾			May	11	102¾	May	11	102¾	May	11	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100	Aug	5	96¼	May	24	100	Oct	6	99	..
Do do registered	QF	..		..		..		103	No	19, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Jul	14	111¼	Apr	7	116	Dec	21	..	..
Do do registered	AO*	..		..		..		111¼	De	11, 03	115¼	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¾	Dec	20	105¼	Apr	9	110¾	Dec	20	110¼	..
Do do registered	AO*	107	Mar	28	106	Mar	28	107	Mar	28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	108	Oct	28	103¾	Nov	7	103¾	Nov	7	104	106
Do do registered	MN*	104¼	Jun	6	104	Mar	3	104	Mar	3	107¾	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	110¾	Oct	5	107¼	May	17	110¾	Oct	5	111	..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾	Jan	12	106¾	Jan	12	106¾	Jan	12	110¾	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118	Apr	12	113¼	Dec	19	113¾	Dec	19	115¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	116	Apr	13	114¾	Jun	3	115¼	Nov	19	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	107	Nov	17	104¾	Nov	17	107	Nov	17	107	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS*	105¾	May	23	103½	May	23	103½	May	23	105	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..		..		..		103¾	No	17, 03	105¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾	Apr	5	109¼	May	13	109¾	June	15	109	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st con. 5s, 1921	*FA	129¼	Oct	21	122¾	May	13	122¾	Dec	21	129	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	119¼	Nov	15	117¼	Mar	14	119¼	Nov	15	120¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..		..		..		114¾	Fe	10, 02	122¾	140
Do Mich. Div. 1st, g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	133	Nov	28	131¾	Nov	14	133	Nov	28	132	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	103	Apr	8	103	Apr	8	103	Apr	8	101¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MS	..		..		..		89	Se	9, 03	104	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	125	Jun	6	121¾	Apr	5	124	Nov	16	122¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	124	Nov	16	120	Feb	17	124	Nov	16	121¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	106¾	Nov	21	101	Jan	7	106	Dec	15	105¾	106¾
Do do registered		..		..		..		107	Je	16, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	101¼	Sep	28	101¼	Sep	29	101¼	Sept	20	100¾	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97	Jul	14	97	July	14	97	July	14	96¾	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	98	May	16	96	May	16	96	May	16	94¾	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	93	May	24	93	May	24	93	May	24	94¾	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. O, 1917	*MN	94	Dec	9	94	Dec	9	94	Dec	9	94	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90	May	11	90	May	11	90	May	11	94	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	101¾	Dec	5	101¼	Dec	22	101¾	Dec	22	101¼	..
Do registered		101¾	Mar	14	101¾	Mar	14	101¾	Mar	14	..	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122	Sep	17	113¾	Apr	23	120¾	Nov	29	119¼	..
Do do registered	*AO	..		..		..		120¾	Mr	16, 03	..	..
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	*AO	112¾	Sep	28	110¼	Jun	7	111¾	Sept	28	112¾	..
C., R. I. & P. R.R.col.tr.g.4s, 2002	MN*	87¾	Nov	16	66¼	Jan	7	81¾	Dec	23	80¾	81
Do do registered		70¾	Nov	14	70¾	Jul	15	70¾	Sept	14	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	96¾	Nov	16	73	Jan	6	94¼	Dec	23	93	94
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	103	Oct	3	103¾	Jan	4	105	Oct	3	107	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	..		..		..		95¼	Oc	1, 03	101	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	95	Sep	14	95	Sep	14	95	Sept	14	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98	Jan	13	93¾	Jan	4	98	Jan	13	99	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106¾	Jul	8	104½	Apr	22	106¾	July	8	106¾	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102¾	Apr	26	102½	Apr	26	102¾	Apr	26	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	..		..		..		140	Fe	14, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	135¾	Nov	29	130¾	Jun	3	134	Dec	20	133¾	134
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	JD	..		..		..		93	De	19, 03	97¾	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	133	Dec	7	130¾	Jan	9	133	Dec	7	131¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	129¾	Mar	3	122¾	Mar	3	129¾	Mar	3	131¾	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	124½	Dec	21	120	Apr	22	124½	Dec	21	122¾	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77¾	Dec	19	67¾	May	25	77¾	Dec	19	83¾	85¼
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	133¾	Dec	7	110	Mar	3	131	Dec	17	112¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..		..		..		103	Ap	28, 02	..	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..		..		..		104½	De	6, 03	100	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..		..		..		112¾	Oc	10, 00	100	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	113¾	Jul	14	111¼	May	13	113¾	July	14	114½	..
C., Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	JJ	98¼	Jan	30	97	Jul	8	99	Nov	15	99	..
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JJ	103¾	Nov	14	95¾	Jan	8	101¼	Dec	22	..	101¼
Do do registered		..		..		..		97	No	2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼	Apr	12	99¾	Jun	15	100	July	9	100¾	..
Do C. & W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	98¾	Jul	30	98	Feb	1	98¼	July	30	96¾	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103	Sep	1	99¾	Feb	27	101¾	Sept	26	..	..
Do do registered	MN*	100	Oct	3	99	Jan	28	100	Oct	3	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..		..		..		102	De	9, 02	97	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..		..		..		94½	Au	31, 03	100¾	..
C., I. St. L. & C. 1st con. 6s, 1920	*MN	101	Jan	22	101	Jan	22	101	Jan	22	105	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103	Sep	15	100	Nov	3	100	Nov	3	100¾	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	113¾	Jun	23	110¼	Mar	15	113¾	June	23	113¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*MN	129	Jan	23	123	Dec	6	129	Jan	23	126¾	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	130	Sep	19	128	Mar	16	130	Sept	19	133¾	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..		..		..		104	No	19, 01	98¾	..
Ft. S. & E. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	100¾	Sep	30	95	Apr	6	99	Dec	21	97	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	*A	73¾	Dec	31	58	May	4	72¾	Dec	21	71	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Ask'd.	
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	113¾	Feb	9	113¾	Feb	9	113¾	Feb	9	118¾	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	116	Dec	19	116	Dec	19	116	Dec	19	118	..
Col. Midl. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	*JJ	73	Dec	10	73	Dec	10	73	Dec	10	73½	77½
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*JJ	95¾	Dec	21	92	Jun	8	92	Dec	23	91¾	91¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*JD	..		..		..		..		..	102	Dec. 04
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾	Jan	26	109¾	Oct	3	109¾	Oct	4	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	132	Jan	26	127¾	May	17	128¾	Dec	19	127¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*MN	133			May	25	127¾	May	17	128¾	Dec	19	130¾	135¾
Do do registered	JD	..		..		..		..		..	104	Oc	28, 98	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	125¾	Jun	14	121	Jan	6	125¾	Aug	27, 04	130¾	..
Do registered		..		..		..		..		..	135¾	Se	14, 00	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	*FA	118¾	May	13	111¼	Feb	9	111¾	July	9	113¾	..
Verm. and Imp. 5s, 1925	*MN	107¾	Oct	3	104¾	Jan	6	107¾	Nov	10	108	..
Syr., Bing. & N. R. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	106¾	Feb	8	106¾	Jul	16	106¾	July	16	106¾	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..		..		..		102	No	2, 03	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	157¾	Jan	12	153¾	Mar	30	153¾	Mar	30	157¾	..
Do registered	MS*	..		..		..		149	Au	5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	106	Jan	11	104¼	Dec	1	104¼	Dec	1	104¼	..
Do registered	*AO	..		..		..		102	Se	6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106	Mar	11	106¾	Nov	29	106¾	Nov	29	106¾	..
Do do registered	*AO	102	Apr	11	102	Apr	11	103	Apr	13	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1925	MN	146¾	Oct	10	142	Jul	25	146¾	Oct	10	141¾	..
Do registered	*MN	..		..		..		147¾	Je	18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¾	Dec	16	98¾	Mar	1	102¾	Dec	19	102¾

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Texas & Okla. 1st mtg.gtd.5s,1943	MS*	105	Nov	28	104	Nov	28	104¾	
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	109½	Apr	29	105½	Dec	15	106¾	106¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	123½	Dec	20	118¾	Jan	4	122¼	122½
Do tr. g. 5s stamped, Jan., 1917	MS	109¼	Oct	25	104	Mar	14	107¼	
Do 1st ref. g. 5s, 1923	FA*	108	Nov	18	106¾	Dec	20	106	107
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	96	Jul	6	91½	Feb	25	95¾	
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*							100	My 1, 02
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	103¾	Dec	2	101	Feb	19	103¾	Dec
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	117	Dec	19	109½	Mar	2	116¾	Dec
St. L. & I. M. gen. con. l. & g. 5s, 1931	AO	118	Sep	14	111¾	Jan	6	116¾	Dec
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	AO							100¾	Oc 21, 03
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	96¼	Dec	2	84	Jan	7	96	Dec
Do do registered		87¾	Apr	29	87¾	Apr	29	87¾	Apr
Do Ely. & Gulf Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	MN	97	Dec	16	91	Mar	14	95¾	Dec
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	111¼	Mar	8	111¼	Mar	8	111¼	Mar
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	96	Nov	1	88	Feb	25	95	Nov
Do do small		94	Aug	6	94	Aug	6	94	Aug
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	128¾	Nov	3	123¾	Jun	6	126	Dec
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	JO	121	Apr	28	120	Jan	11	121	Apr
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	96¾	Dec	20	90	Apr	11	96¾	Dec
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	FA	116¾	Sep	14	112		Sep	13	115
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931		101	Nov	1	101	Nov	9	101	Nov
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	92¼	Jul	15	88½	Mar	3	92½	July
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	125	Dec	17	120	Jan	22	124	Dec
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	AO	115¾	Dec	19	110	Apr	18	115¾	Dec
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ							113	De 1, 99
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald.	*JJ	113¼	Jun	9	113	Jun	9	113¼	June
Do T. & P. Branch 6s	*JJ	113	Jul	8	113	Jul	6	113	July
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	104	Nov	23	100	Feb	8	104	Dec
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	82	Nov	21	73	Feb	19	81¼	Dec
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s	AO							106½	Aug.
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	101¾	Jun	22	98¾	Feb	19	101¼	Dec
Do do registered	JJ*	100¾	Jan	6	95¾	Dec	20	98¾	
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	101	Aug	15	100	Jan	14	101	Aug
Do do registered	*JD							98	De 12, 02
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	101¼	Apr	8	99½	May	2	99¾	May
Do do registered	*MN							96¾	No 8, 02
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93¾	Jul	22	86	Feb	19	93¾	Dec
Do do registered	*FA	91¾	Jun	28	86	Jan	20	90	Dec
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91¼	Jul	16	85¼	Mar	14	89¼	Dec
Do do registered	*FA							91	Ja 17, 03
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	102	Dec	16	104	Jan	5	103	Dec
Do registered	JJ*	102	Mar	31	102	Mar	31	102	Mar
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s, S.A. 1940	JJ	..	....		..	....		102	Ap 3, 02
Do do registered	JJ	..	....		..	....		104	Jy 25, 97
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....		..	....		107¼	Jy 6, 00
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	FA*	..	....		..	....		106	Oc 19, 02
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	....		..	....		100¼	Nov 15, 01
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	110¼	Dec	19	106¾	Jan	4	110¼	Dec
Do registered	*JJ	109	Dec	14	103¾	Jan	15	106¼	Dec
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	101¼	Oct	20	98	Mar	10	100¾	Dec
Do do registered	*JD	100¾	Oct	7	98	Apr	13	97¾	Dec
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101¾	Aug	27	99¼	Mar	11	101¼	Dec
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*							114	Fe 6, 02
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*							121	No 21, 03
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st 6s, 1932	JJ							138	Ja 21, 03
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 5s, 1909	MS*	112¼	Jan	18	109¾	Apr	19	109¾	Apr
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	128	Jan	16	114	Jul	20	121¾	July
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	122¾	Dec	5	121	Jul	20	122¾	Dec
Do 4s, 1940	JJ	106¼	Apr	30	105½	Apr	13	106¼	June
Do registered								106¼	No 26, 00
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97¼	Apr	21	90¼	May	20	96¾	May
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year									
N. & C. 2000	MS*							100	Se 24, 03
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115¼	Mar	8	113	Apr	4	115¼	Sept
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	119½	Aug	24	115½	May	6	117¾	Dec
Utica & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA							113¾	Ja 25, 02
Utica & D. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104¼	Apr	5	101	Feb	9	104¼	Dec
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	106	Sep	1	102¾	Apr	2	104¼	Dec
Do registered	AO*	101	Mar	28	101	Mar	28	101	Mar
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....		..	....		9	
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MJ							122¾	Fe 6, 97
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	102¾	Nov	11	101¾	Apr	20	102¾	Nov
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	101½	Nov	11	101¾	Nov	11	101¾	Nov
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	105¾	Nov	16	100¾	Mar	18	105¾	Dec
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS							100	De 7, 03
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	112¾	Apr	12	110	Sep	19	110	Dec
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN							130	Ap 30, 03
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	132¼	Nov	5	132	Dec	1	132	Dec
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	132¾	Aug	2	123¼	Apr	18	132¼	Dec
Nor. & W. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO	102¾	Sep	26	101	Jan	4	101	Dec
Do registered								96¼	Se 23, 03
Do deb. 1st lien & gen. g. 4s, 1931	JJ*	98¾	Dec	10	98¼	Dec	10	98¾	Dec
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	97¾	Nov	23	87½	Feb	25	94¾	Dec
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	112	Aug	25	112	Aug	25	112	Aug
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1930	MN*	103	Sep	1	98¼	Feb	26	101¾	Dec
N. P. Ry. pr.in.ty. & g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	105¾	Aug	12	101½	Jan	6	105¾	Dec
Do registered	QJ	104¾	Nov	28	101	Mar	3	104¾	Dec
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	75¾	Oct	18	70¾	Feb	20	75¾	Dec
Do do registered	QF	75¾	Oct	18	69¾	Jan	8	74½	Nov
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	100¾	Nov	23	97½	Aug	16	98¾	Dec
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, 2									
B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ¼	101½	Nov	16	90¼	Jan	6	100¾	Dec
Do do registered		90¾	Nov	17	90	Jan	8	98¾	Dec
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	125	Oct	14	122¾	Mar	9	125	Oct
Do registered certificates	QF							132	Jy 28, 99
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*							112¾	Jy 21, 03
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	108¼	Jan	20	105½	Apr	11	107	Nov
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	96¾	Aug	22	96¼	Aug	22	96¼	Aug
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	QM	94	Aug	16	85	May	3	94	Aug
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	119	Aug	24	111	Feb	8	118½	Dec
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	117¼	Oct	19	110	Jul	7	115¾	Nov
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	112	Dec	6	111	Sep	20	112	Dec
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	112½	Nov	25	105	Jan	10	112½	Dec
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102¼	Jun	9	102½	Jun	9	102¼	June
Do g. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN							102	Ap 14, 02
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	111½	Nov	21	108	Jan	11	111	Dec
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	108¾	Mar	31	105¾	Jun	25	103¾	June
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*							102	No 11, 98
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B., 1941	*FA							92¼	De 22, 03
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	95¼	Sep	16	95¾	Mar	25	97¾	Dec
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	120	Sep	26	118	May	27	118	Oct
Clove. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ							108¼	Au 21, 03
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	98	Jan	8	96	Jan	8	96	Jan
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	JJ*	98¾	Apr	4	96¾	Apr	4	96¾	Apr
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. 4s, cl. A, 1940	AO*	113	Dec	10	106	Apr	25	113	Dec
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	112¾	Nov	16	109¾	Jan	4	112¼	Nov
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	110	Aug	17	110	Aug	17	110	Aug
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN	104¼	Oct	6	101½	Jan	22	104¼	Oct
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	93½	Sep	28	90	May	14	93½	Sep
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*							127¾	Oc 21, 02
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar	4	121	Mar	4	121	Mar
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	119	Apr	11	119	Apr	11	119	Apr
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105½	Feb	15	104½	Feb	13	105	Mar
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	*MN							114	De 15, 03
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	103¾	Nov	21	94½	Feb	23	102¼	Dec
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*							102	No 10, 97
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS							102	No 10, 97
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN							112¾	Mr 7, 00
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	110	Oct	6	108¾	Apr	20	110	Oct
Phil., Bal. & Wash. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	107¾	Nov	14	107	Nov	14	107¾	Nov
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	111	Sep	28	110½	Sep	28	111¾	Sep
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123¾	Jan	18	120½	May	11	120½	Nov
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	101	Jul	8	98	Jun	23	101	July
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	122	Jul	18	118	Apr	9	121¾	Dec
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	111¾	Sep	6	107¾	Feb	8	111½	Dec
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	112¾	Aug	12	109¼	Jan	16	112¼	Oct
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....		..	....		137	Dec
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....		..	....		120	Oc 11,
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	....		..	....		112¼	De 13,
P., B. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115¼	Mar	7	114¼	Sep	2	114¾	Sept
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*							98	Jy 14,
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	117¼	Oct	24	114¼	May	4	117½	Oct
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	102¾	Dec	22	94¾	Jan	9	102¾	Dec
Do registered	*JJ	100	Aug	25	96	May	6	100	Nov
De J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	AO	99	Dec	2	91¾	Jan	4	98¾	Dec
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119¾	Mar	7	119¼	Apr	8	119¾	Apr
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	111¾	Jul	28	104¾	Jan	16	111¾	Dec
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	75	Dec	20	62½	Mar	29	75	Dec
Do guaranteed	JJ*	87¾	Sep	7	87¼	Sep	7	87¼	Sept
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	104	May	3	103¾	May	10	103¾	May
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....		..	....		101¼	No 18,
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6-4s, 1947	*JJ	93	Dec	22	84	May	31	93	Dec
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	108¾	Oct	22	103¾	May	3	106¾	Oct
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	108¾	Jun	24	103¾	May	17	103¾	Jun
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	130½	Dec	20	122¾	Mar	14	130½	Dec
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	114¾	Dec	19	110	Jan	18	114¾	Dec
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	96¼	Nov	15	96	Apr	14	96¼	Nov
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jun	21	98¾	Nov	23	98¾	Nov
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	90¾	Nov	16	79¾	Feb	24	89¾	Dec
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1906	JD*	99¼	Nov	22	94	Aug	15	96	Dec
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	128¾	Nov	29	119¾	Feb	4	128½	Dec
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	89	Nov	18	78	Jan	7	88	Dec
Do do registered		79¾	Jan	14	77¾	Jan	18	75¾	Jan
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	101¾	Oct	25	91¾	Jun	3	97¾	Dec
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	85¾	Nov	16	70¾	May	20	85	Dec
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	83	Nov	22	63½	Jun	1	80¼	Dec
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	112	Sep	22	107¾	Apr	11	110¾	Dec
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	134½	Oct	31	130	Jan	5	134¼	Oct
Do do registered	JJ*							140	My 14,
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	113¾	Oct	15	107¼	Jan	4	111¼	Nov
Do do do registered	JJ*							116¾	Ap 15,
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111¾	Sep	6	109¼	May	11	111½	Dec
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104½	Nov	22	100	Jan	4	103¾	Dec
Do do registered	*JD							106	My 6,
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	104¼	Aug	10	102¾	Oct	25	102¾	Oct
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*							123	Ap 4,
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	135¾	Apr	28	133	Apr	16	135	Apr
Do registered	JJ*	134¾	Dec	20	134¾	Dec	20	134¾	Dec
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	116¾	Sep	1	114¾	Mar	16	116¾	Sept
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan	11	117	Jan	11	117	Jan
Do registered	*JD							115	Ap 24,
St. Fe, Pr. & Ph. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan	7	110	Jan	7	110	Jan
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ							119¾	De 11,
Seaboard Air Line 1st g. 4s, 1950	AO*	96¾	Nov	21	94¾	Feb	24	96¾	Dec

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	....		..	....		100	Sep 6, 00
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	104¾	Jul	18	104¼	Jul	18	104¾	July
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	112½	Nov	18	102	Jan	15	112¼	Nov
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	110¾	Nov	11	105½	Feb	25	110¾	Nov
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....		..	....		111¼	My 7,
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....		..	....		102	Ja 20,
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD*	102¼	Nov	23	97¾	Jan	8	100¾	Dec
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	96¼	Nov	16	87¼	Feb	24	94¾	Dec
Do do registered	JD	94¼	Aug	17	85¾	Jan	11	94¼	Aug
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	113¾	Oct	12	97	Feb	26	110¾	Dec
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	102¼	Oct	19	97¼	Mar	11	102	Dec
Do registered								99¼	Mr 5,
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	89	Nov	22	84	Jan	6	88	Dec
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	112½	Dec	16	107	Aug	23	112½	Dec
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	103¾	Apr	12	100½	Jan	26	103	Sep
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*MN	113½	Sep	28	105¾	Mar	9	113	Nov
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	110½	Oct	17	105	Jan	19	110	Oct
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	107¾	Oct	18	104¼	Dec	7	104½	Dec
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	103¾	Jul	7	103½	Jul	7	103½	July
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	113¾	Nov	14	110	Jan	14	113	Dec
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar	21	112	Jan	25	113	Dec
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	98	Sep	19	90½	Jan	5	93	Dec
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN							127½	Fe 27,
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	122½	Nov	5	121	May	6	122	Dec
Do 1st 7s, 1918	JJ*	130¾	Mar	26	123½	Nov	5	125½	Nov
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	107	Jun	6	104¾	Jul	23	106	Sep
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*							113	Ja 4,
Ore & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	102	Nov	25	100	Jan	8	102	Nov
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	96¾	Oct	18	76	Jan	4	88¾	Dec
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	110½	Dec	13	105	Jan	18	110½	Dec
Do do March, 1910	JJ	111½	Dec	13	105¾	Jul	1	111½	Dec
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	102	May	6	100¾	Oct	8	100¾	Oct
Do do Series B, 1905								102	Oc 22,
Do do Series C and D, 1906		104¾	Sep	14	102	Apr	12	104¼	Dec
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	115¼	Jun	14	112¾	Oct	17	114½	Dec
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	110	Feb	2	110	Jul	28	110	Feb
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110¼	Oct	13	107	Jan	6	107¾	Dec
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb	19	108	Mar	9	108	Sept
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Oct	3	101	Feb	5	103	Oct
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	103	Sep	13	100	Sep	13	100	Sept
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103	Jan	20	103	Jan	20	103	Jan
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ	120	Nov	29	111	Feb	25	120	Dec
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb	29	108	Feb	23	110	Feb
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½	Aug	26	92¾	Jun	8	96¾	Dec
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	JJ	117½	Dec	2	114	Jul	18	117¼	Dec
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	106¾	Nov	23	93¼	Mar	17	98	Dec
Ala. Central 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	118½	Nov	28	115	Apr	12	118½	Nov
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	97¼	Dec	10	97¼	Feb	24	97¼	Dec
Do 2d mtg. 4s, 1948	JJ*	93¼	Dec	3	89¾	Dec	2	90¼	Dec
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	*JJ	118	May	12	118	May	12	118	May
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. 5s, 1930	JJ*	116½	Oct	22	113	Mar	15	116¼	Oct
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	121¾	Oct	20	117	May	3	121	Dec
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	MS*	125¾	Nov	25	116	Apr	20	125¾	Dec
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	125½	Dec	6	118¾	Jan	7	125½	Dec
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	125	Sep	27	120	Jan	7	124¾	Dec
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	118	Oct	21	114	Mar	16	118	Oct
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	112¾	Sep	2	111¼	Dec	3	111¼	Dec
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	87½	Jul	28	87	Jun	28	87½	July
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	110¾	Oct	26	103¼	Jan	5	106	Nov
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	117	Oct	12	110	Jan	18	116	Dec
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	112¼	Apr	29	110¾	May	10	110¼	May
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	MS	103	Mar	29	103	Mar	29	103	Mar
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1913	MS	..	....		..	....		123½	Ja 6,
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	....		..	....		123	Fe 8,
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	110	Jun	28	106	Oct	31	110	Dec
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	....		..	....		115	Ja 6,
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	....		..	....		108	No 9,
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA							93	De 31,
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	117	Jun	22	112¾	Feb	19	117	Dec
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	....		..	....		117	Jy 25,
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	100	Nov	22	100	Nov	22	100	Nov
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	110	May	26	110	May	26	110	May
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	118½	Oct	24	112¾	Feb	27	118	Oct
Do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s, 1953	*JJ	101½	Dec	19	98	Jul	23	101¼	Dec
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	AO	112¾	Jul	29	110	Mar	26	112¾	July
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	102	Jul	2	100	Sep	2	101½	Dec
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	122	Oct	7	115	Feb	24	119¼	Dec
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	98	Nov	14	80	Jun	15	96½	Dec
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	110¾	Jan	8	108	Jan	27	109½	Aug
Weatherford Mineral Wells & Northwestern gtd. 1st 5s, 1930	FA*	106½	Feb	1	101	Feb	4	106¼	Nov
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	115½	Dec	1	112¾	Jan	22	115½	Dec
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*	111	May	31	111	May	31	111	May
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	107¾	Aug	5	103½	Jul	11	107	Sep
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾	Oct	31	81	Jan	6	90	Dec
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	84	Nov	30	68	Apr	5	83	Dec
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	95¼

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 23, 1904.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Sales.	Ask'd.
Consol. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909..J&D*	1909	Oct	31	1719 Jul	11	1777/8	Dec 23	177	178
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1923.....*F&A						102	Fe 2, 05	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.....*J&J	101	Dec	5	95	Jul 11	101	Dec 20	101¼	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con.g.5s,1932..M&S	..	....		....		112	No 11, 04	115	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s,1949..J&D						87	De 2, 01	..	..
General Electric deb. g. 5½s, 1952...F&A*	91¼	Nov	21	86	Feb 2	91¾	Nov 21	..	91
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s,1915..*F&A	..	....		....		107¾	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949.....MAN	107¼	Dec	14	106¾	May 14	103¾	Dec 14	106¼	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922..*A&O	109	Oct	18	100	Oct 18	100	Oct 18	100¾	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1907.....A&O*	124½	Dec	21	117¼	Jan 12	124½	Dec 21	123¼	125
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con.g.4s,1939..*J&J	96½	Oct	7	95½	Sep 22	96	Oct 7	96	..
Lac. G.L. Co.St.L. 1st g.5s,May,1919..Q-F	110¼	Oct	20	103	Feb 9	106¾	Dec 22	106¾	..
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927..*M&N	90½	Jul	9	87½	Jan 8	90½	July 30	90½	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.....J&D*	113¾	Nov	18	105¼	Jun 1	110	Dec 21	..	110¼
Do purchase money 4s, 1949.....*F&A	96¼	Jul	20	90	Feb 24	95¼	Dec 23	..	96
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s,1910..*M&S	106¾	Jul	29	102½	Mar 5	104¾	Dec 7	104¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995.....*J&J	120¾	Jun	27	115¾	Apr 5	120¾	June 27	119½	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930.....F&A*	107¾	Dec	7	100¾	Feb 2	107¾	Dec 7	100¼	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921...*M&N	100	Mar	15	100	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943..*A&O	128	Oct	24	119¾	Feb 2	125	Nov 23	125	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947.....M&S*	106¾	Dec	20	103	Apr 2	106	Dec 22	106	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937..J&J*	106¾	Jun	28	106¾	Jan 22	109	Nov 29	109	110
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936..J&D*	106¾	Nov	19	104	Mar 1	107¼	Dec 15	108	108¾
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905..J&*	103	Dec	6	101	Mar 5	103	Dec 6	102¼	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947..M&*	105	Mar	30	101¼	Aug 16	102¾	Nov 30	102¾	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949..*M&S	..	....		....		109	Fe 8, 01	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.									
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1915..Q-F*	100	Sep	7	96	Mar 14	99½	Dec 23	99½	100
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919...M&S*	95¾	Nov	18	70	Jan 4	95	Dec 23	95	96
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915...M&S*	97½	Dec	5	92	Mar 15	96½	Dec 12	95¼	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919.....*J&J	85	Dec	7	74	Jan 18	88	Dec 23	87½	85¼
Am. Tobacco 6s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs..	112¾	Dec	1	106¾	Nov	7	110	Dec 23	..	..
Am. Tobacco 4s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs..	76	Dec	1	68¾	Nov	5	72	Dec 23	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942..J&J*	..	....		....		105	Ja 10, 05	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951..F&A*	85¾	Dec	1	63¾	Feb	8	74½	Dec 23	74	..
Do registered	85¼	Dec	3	57¾	Mar	13	85¼	Dec 3	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927...*A&O	80	Dec	5	61¼	Jun	10	78	Dec 23	77¼	78
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911....*J&J	..	....		....		99	Se 16, 03	97¾	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910.....*J&J	..	....		....		99	Jy 17, 88	88½	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913.....*A&O	92	Feb	23	92	Feb	23	92	Feb 23	92½	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918....*F&A	106¼	Jul	25	105¼	Mar	16	109	Dec 22	..	..
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913....*J&J	105	Dec	1	97	Feb	8	105	Dec 23	105	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1923.....AO	97¼	Oct	6	97¼	Oct	6	..	....	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923..*A&O	106	Dec	5	92¾	Apr	4	105¾	Dec 23	105¼	106¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....*MN	90½	Sep	29	87	May	9	90	Dec 19	87	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Sales.	Ask'd.
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925....J&D*	75	Nov	17	66	Sep	27	73	Dec 23	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.....Fa*	62	Nov	14	50	Jan	4	62	Dec 23	..
Do inc. g. 6s, Aug. 1946.....*	9	Nov	19	1½	May	3	5½	Dec 23	4
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924.....J&D	97¼	Dec	1	93	Apr	1	98	Dec 21	95
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb.g.6s,1913..*MN	115¼	Oct	25	107¾	Jan	7	115¼	Dec 23	111½
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931..J&*	80	Dec	23	70	Sep	8	80	Dec 23	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. 5 p. c. 5s, April, 1963.....MN	95¾	Nov	28	92¾	Jan	7	97¾	Dec 23	91¾
Do registered.....M&N	95¼	Nov	23	92¾	Jan	7	97¾	Dec 23	..
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1938..J&*	..	....		....		..	....	55	No 2, 00
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943...*F&A	108	Dec	1	95¼	Mar	11	103	Dec 10	102¾
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911...F&A*	91	Nov	11	69	Jan	5	90	Nov 21	..
Do do Trust Co. certificates.....*	89	Nov	29	69¾	Jul	8	94¼	Dec 23	84
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919.....*MN	107¼	Oct	7	103	Feb	26	107¼	Oct 7	105
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952...F&A	107¾	Nov	18	103¾	Oct	19	107¼	Dec 12	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919.....A&O	102½	Jul	28	102½	Jul	26	102¾	July 28	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926...J&D	..	....		....		..	....	107	My 22, 97
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....J&D	..	....		....		..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951..J&*	..	....		....		..	....	108¾	Fe 27, 02
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928.....J&J	..	....		....		..	....	105	Oc 24, 00
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951.....J&*	96½	Nov	14	91¾	Jun	30	96¼	Dec 23	95¼
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917...AO	110	Sep	20	102	Mar	7	110	Sep 24	111
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917...*J&J	113¾	Dec	16	101¼	Jan	12	113¾	Dec 23	112¾
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922..J&D*	..	....		....		..	....	102	De 23, 03
De Barde C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910.....*F&A	105¾	Dec	13	103¾	Jan	6	105¾	Dec 13	105
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949.....*M&S	84¾	Nov	29	66¼	Jul	11	84	Dec 22	83
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929.....J&*	94	Jun	30	90	May	31	94	June 29	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. Q-J	92	Dec	17	92	Dec	17	92	Dec 17	93
Do registered.....Q-J	..	....		....		..	....	109¼	Oc 30, 01
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928..J&*	..	....		....		..	....	109	Dc 7, 99
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918..*MN	109¾	May	13	108¾	May	13	108¾	June 22	109½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920.....*MN	..	....		....		..	....	103¾	Jul 2, 03
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938..*J&J	112¾	Dec	14	105	Feb	8	112¾	Dec 14	112
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950.....*M&N	106½	Oct	24	101¼	Jan	2	104¾	Dec 22	104½
Do do registered.....*	..	....		....		..	....	108¼	Ja 22, 00
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.....M&N	107	Jun	14	107	Jun	14	107	June 20	107¾
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934.....*J&J	103¾	Apr	27	101¾	Apr	2	108¼	July 26	102¾

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1904

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 23. $14,021,500	Week Ended Dec. 23, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s.....	99½	100	99½	99½	9
American Hide & Leather 6s.....	95¼	95½	95	95	4
American Thread 4s.....	86	88	86	88	15
American Tobacco 6s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs..	110¼	110¾	109¾	110	563½
American Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs..	72	72¾	71½	72	605
Ann Arbor 1st 4s.....	98	98¾	98	98¾	21
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s.....	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	163
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s.....	94½	94¾	94¼	94¼	553
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s, stamped..	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	91
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé deb. 4s, Series G..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.....	99¾	100	99¼	100	140
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s.....	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	11½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s.....	103½	103½	103	103¼	62
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s..	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	93
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s..	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s....	91	91¾	91	91¾	6
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s.....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s.....	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	100
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s.....	108	108	107½	107½	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s.....	110½	110¾	110½	110½	19
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s.....	99¾	101¼	99¾	100¾	8
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s.....	101½	101½	101¼	101½	15½
Canada Southern 1st 5s.....	105	105¼	105	105¼	15
Canada Southern 2d 5s.....	106½	106½	106¼	106½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s.....	111	111	110¾	110¾	18
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s.....	92	93	92	92¾	41
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s.....	71¾	73¾	71½	73¼	324
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s.....	63	64	62	64	79
Central of Georgia, Chattanooga Div. 4s..	93	93	93	93	1
Central Railroad of New Jersey gen. 5s....	136	136¾	136	136¾	8
Central Railroad of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	20
Central Branch Railway 4s.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
Central Pacific gtd. 4s.....	101¾	102	101¾	102	145
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s.....	88	88	88	88	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s.....	107	107¾	107	107¾	107
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s.....	103	103¾	103	103¾	19
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	14
Chicago & Alton 3s.....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	15
Chicago & Alton 3½s.....	82¾	82¾	82	82¾	59
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s.....	100	100¾	100	100¾	200
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	97¾	98	97¾	98	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s....	97	97¾	97	97¾	221
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s.....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
Chicago & East. Illinois 1st s. f. 6s.....	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s.....	118½	120	118½	120	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 4s, Series A....	112	112	112	112	23
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s....	113	113	113	113	5
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 6s.....	116	116	116	116	10
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s.....	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	8
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933.....	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s..	94	94¼	93½	94¼	171
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s.....	81	81⅞	80½	81⅞	465
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha cons. 6s.....	134½	134½	134	134	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s.....	85¼	85¼	85	85½	14
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s.....	101⅛	101¼	101	101¼	53
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s.....	103	103	103	103	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. tr. rcts.....	85½	85½	84½	84½	40
Colorado Midland 4s.....	75¾	76⅝	75¾	76⅝	88
Colorado Southern 1st 4s.....	89¾	92¼	89¾	92	232
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s.....	178¼	179¼	174	177⅝	206
Consolidated Tobacco 4s.....	74	76	74	74½	132
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s.....	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	7
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s.....	107½	107¾	107½	107½	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s.....	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	8
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s.....	109	109	109	109	4
Detroit City Gas 5s.....	101	101	101	101	2
Detroit Southern 4s.....	70	70	70	70	10
Distillers' Securities 5s.....	78¼	78½	77½	78	155
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s..	122	121	121	121	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s.....	101½	102⅜	101½	102⅜	133
Erie general lien 4s.....	91⅜	92¼	91⅜	92½	100
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s.....	94½	94½	94	94½	89
Erie convertible 4s.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s....	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
General Electric 3 1-2s.....	90	90	90	90	10
Green Bay & Western deb. B.....	17	18	17	18	23
Hocking Valley 4½s.....	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	48
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s...	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
International & Great Northern 2d 6s.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	11
International & Great Northern 3d 4s.....	71	71¼	70¾	71½	33
International Paper 6s.....	109	109	109	109	4
International Steam Pump 6s.....	105	105	105	105	47
Iowa Central ref. 4s.....	86½	86½	86½	86½	9
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s.	88	88½	88	88	17
Kansas City & Southern 3s.....	72½	72¾	72¼	72¼	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s.....	92½	92¾	92	92	5
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power 6s.....	124	124½	124	124½	6
Lackawanna Steel 5s.....	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¼	41
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s.....	109½	109½	108¾	108¾	8
Lake Shore 3½s.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Lake Shore deb. 4s.....	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	24
Lehigh Valley Coal 1st 5s.....	108	108	108	108	5
Long Island ref. 4s.....	102¼	102⅛	102¼	102¼	15
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s.....	119	119	119	119	1
Louisville & Nashville 5s.....	116½	117	116½	117	8
Louisville & Nashville joint 4s.....	97	97¾	97	97¾	35
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s.....	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	17
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s.....	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	15
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s.....	98	98	98	98	42
Manhattan Railway con. 4s.....	105	105¾	105	105¼	63
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s.....	92	92¼	92	92	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s.....	77⅛	77¼	76	76⅜	33
Mexican Central 1st income.....	23½	23⅝	22¾	22¾	110
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s.....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s..	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s.....	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	264
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s.....	85¼	85¼	84¾	85¼	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s.....	103¼	103¼	101¾	101¾	30
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s.....	104½	104¾	104¼	104¼	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s.....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s.....	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s.....	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	114
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s.....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3

BONDS.	Week Ended Dec. 23, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Missouri Pacific trust 5s.....	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s.....	106½	107½	106	106	11
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Morris & Essex 1st 7s.....	128½	128¾	128½	128½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s.....	124	124	124	124	3
Nash, Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s.....	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Nassau Electric R. R. 4s.....	89	91	89	89	2
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s.....	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	6
National Starch Co. 5s.....	73	73	73	73	4
National Starch Co. 6s.....	90	90	90	90	1
New York Central gen. 3½s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¼	25
New York Central gen. 3½s reg.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	28
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s..	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	32
New York Central, Mich. Central coll. 3½s.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	60
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6
New York Dock 4s.....	94¾	95	94¾	95	6
New York Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s..	110	110	110	110	41
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s....	95½	95½	95½	95½	73
New York, Ontario & West. ref. 4s.....	105	105¾	104¾	105¼	14
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s..	110	110	110	110	1
New York, Susquehanna & West. 2d 4½s..	104	104	104	104	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s.....	101	101	100¾	101	27
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s...	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	39
Northern Pacific gen. 3s.....	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	28
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.....	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	87
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	23
Northern Pacific terminal 4s.....	116¼	118¾	116¼	118¾	1
Oregon R. R. & Nav. con. 4s.....	102¾	102½	102¾	102¾	7
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s.....	104	104¾	104	104¼	53
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s.....	120	120¾	120	120¾	29½
Oregon Short Line 6s.....	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s.....	112½	112½	112½	112½	11
Pacific of Missouri 2d 6s.....	117¾	117¾	116¾	116¾	4
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s.....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	83½
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s.....	111	111	111	111	1
People's Gas of Chicago refd. 6s.....	108½	108¾	108	108	16
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s.....	72½	72¾	72½	72½	11
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s.....	99	99	99	99	6
Reading, general 4s.....	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	27
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s.....	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	40
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped....	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s.....	75	75	75	75	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s.....	99¾	100	99¾	100	9
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s.....	89	89	89	89	10
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s.....	95	95	95	95	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s.....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s...	96¾	96¾	96	96	25
St. Louis & Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s.....	95¼	95¾	93¼	95¼	43
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B.....	113	113	113	113	½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s.....	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	9
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s.....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s.....	90½	90¾	89¾	89¾	336
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s.....	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	26
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s.....	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	145
St. P., Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 6s reg..	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s.....	124	124¼	124	124¼	17
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.....	89	89	88¾	88¾	52
Scioto Valley & New England 4s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Seaboard Air Line 5s.....	103¼	103¼	103	103	36
Seaboard Air Line 4s.....	84	84¼	84	84	29
Southern Pacific 4½s.....	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	30
Southern Pacific 4s.....	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	469
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1906....	104¾	104¾	104¼	104½	1
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1912....	114½	114¾	114½	114½	3
Southern Railway 5s.....	119¼	120	119¼	120	27
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s.....	99	99	99	99	23
Standard Rope & Twine Incomes.....	4	5¾	4	5¾	20
Standard Rope & Twine 6s.....	46	46	45	45	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s.....	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	15
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s.....	96	96½	96	96½	23
Term. Association of St. Louis ref. 4s.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
Texas Pacific 1st 5s.....	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1
Texas Pacific 2d income 5s.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Texas & Oklahoma 1st 5s.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Third Avenue 4s.....	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	17
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s.....	82¾	83	82¾	83	44
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s..	90	90	90	90	1
Underground El. Ry., London, prof. sharing 5s.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	31
Union Pacific 1st 4s.....	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	68
Union Pacific conv. 4s.....	110¼	111¼	109¾	110¾	2,498
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s.....	87¾	88	87¾	88	23
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	25
United States Realty & Impt. 5s.....	95¼	96	95¼	96	7
United States Leather 6s.....	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	5
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s..	92¼	92¼	91¼	92	1,304
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	14
United States Reduction & Refining 6s....	82¾	86	82¾	86	112
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s.....	83¾	84	83¾	84	49
Virginia Midland, Serial D 4-5s.....	110	110	110	110	8
Wabash 1st 5s.....	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2
Wabash 2d 5s.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Wabash debenture, Series B.....	67½	67½	67	67	154
West Shore 4s.....	110¾	110

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follow: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna	$250,000					
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	267½	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 04	775	825
Bk. of Rep't	100,000				150	
Batt'y Park Nat.	200,000					
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	325	
Bronx Borough	50,000				150	155
Butch. & Drov'r (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3		July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000				175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	200	
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	325	355
Chelsea Exchange	100,000				150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	Nov. 1, 04	4295	4325
Cit'n's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½		July 1, 04	170	180
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	297½	300
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000				190	200
Colonial	100,000		S	July 1, 04	500	
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	223	228
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000				145	152¾
Cooper Exchange	100,000					120
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	395	405
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	160	165
Fidelity	200,000				180	
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 04	3500	3800
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 04	700	725
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	300	
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	225	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 04	415	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½		Feb., 1886	130	
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 30, 04	500	
Germ. Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	163	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	335	365
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 04	500	
Greenwich ($25)	300,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	230	
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	155	
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	535	545
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	590	615
Interna'l Banking	3,000,000				140	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	535	545
Lincoln National	300,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 04	1090	
Manhattan ($40)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	320	350
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	262	267
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	292	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	140	147
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	160
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	800,000	3	S	July 1, 04	168	176
Metropolis	1,000,000	5	S	June 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000				115	125
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	215	220
Mutual	200,000	2	S	July 1, 04	290	305
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	190	195
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Oct. 1, 04	500	
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	320	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1400	
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	195	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 04	178	182
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3		Jan., 1897	150	
Northern Nat.	300,000				125	135
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	215	220
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	525	540
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3		July, 1900	130	
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	4	S	July 1, 04	650	
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	135	145
State	100,000	23	S	July 1, 04	1000	
34th Street Nat.	200,000				190	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	130	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	
Union Exch.	750,000				200	210
United National	1,000,000				90	95
Wash. Heights	100,000				200	
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	380	
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 04	177½	182½
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	1½		Oct. 1, 04	375	450
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	Q	Aug 16, 04	375	390
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	215	220
Broadway Trust	700,000	3	S	Nov. 5, 04	167	172
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	320	
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct. 1, 04	2150	2250
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	675	
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	325	
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	350	
Commonwlth Tr.	500,000				60	70
Eastern Trust. 80 per cent. pd.	1,000,000				95	100
Empire	500,000				225	240
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	685	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,200,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1390	1450
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	525	
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	685	700
Guardian Trust	500,000				175	185
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	400	
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	118	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Law'y's' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	330	340
Lincoln	500,000				350	385
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	Sep. 30, 04	990	1015
Merchants'	500,000				100	150
Metropolitan	2,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	625	630
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	910	925
Mutual Alliance	500,000				190	220
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 04	250	255
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	117½	125
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1010	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	140	185
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	3,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	700	710
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	290	300
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Nov. 1, 04	330	340
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	325	
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	350	400
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 04	595	600
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	155	160
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 1, 04		300
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct. 11, 04	1410	1450
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	385	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1500	1550
Van Norden	1,000,000				220	230
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 04	420	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	235	243
Windsor	1,000,000				190	195
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	34,478,300	1½	S	Nov. 1, 04	68	72
Do preferred	5,572,900	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	98½	99½
Bay state	250,000,000				½	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000				92	
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	96	100
Buffalo City	7,000,000				5½	6
††Do 6s	5,300,000	3½	S	Oct., 1904	69¾	70
Cent. Un. Gas 1927	5,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	108	109½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½		Aug 15, 04	36	39
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,589,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	87½	89
Do pr. l'n 6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	102¼	
††Ft. Wayne Gas 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1904	50	
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22, 04	103	104
Do 1st 5s	9,100,000	2½		May, 1904	107½	108½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2		June, 1900	70	75
††Do 1st 6s, 1950	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1904	108½	109
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	35	35
††Lafayette 5s, 1934	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	35	40
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1935	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	35	35

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	100	
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 04	290	320
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,835,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	112	114
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	108	110
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104	107
††**Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924**	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	702,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	89	91
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	93	95
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	80	83
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	111	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101¼	102
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000				3	4
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	56	61
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	109	112
N. J. & Eastriver Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	75	88
N. Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	107	110
10th & 23d St Do 1st 5s, 1919	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	40	60
Union, ex div.	3,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 04	29	32
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	87	90
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	110	
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	780	840
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	100
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	290	
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	510	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	380	
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	123	
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	330	
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	
New York	200,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 04	100	
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	300	328
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1904	190	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	35	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	215	
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3		Jan., 1902	60	
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	390	
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	580	
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,800,000	$1	Q	Aug 31, 04	59½	
American Can	41,233,300				11⅞	12
Preferred	41,233,300	2½		Oct. 1, 04	62	63¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Dec. 20, 04	120	127
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	93	95
Am. De For. ($10)	11,500,000				18	25
Do pf. ($10)	3,500,000				*8½	4¼
Am. Gr'phone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Dec. 15, 04	*5	
Do pf. ($10)	1,302,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 04	*6¾	
††**Amer. Malt. 6s**	3,885,000	2	S	June 1, 04	103	104
Am. Nickel ($10)	5,000,000				1½	2
Am. Type Found's Do preferred	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 04	35	40
Am. Writing Paper	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 04	95	102½
Do preferred	11,500,000				4¾	5
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	9,500,000				21½	22¾
Automat. Heat. pf	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	82½	83
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	4,500,000	3	S	July 5, 04	90	93
Barney & Smith	5,000,000				*2¼	5
Do preferred	1,000,000				15	20
Do 1st 6s, 1942	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 04	99	
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	106	
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	125	130
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	135	140
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec. 15, 04	110	112½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000				*6	6¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000				*⅛	⅛
Camden Land ($5)	720,000				*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000				8¼	
Do preferred	1,099,000	2	Q	Nov 10, 04	62	
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	114¼	116½
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Sep. 1, 04	10	14
Do preferred	1,267,300	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	60	66
Central Foundry	7,000,000				3¾	3¾
Do preferred	7,000,000				18	19
††Do 6s	3,983,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	71¼	74
Cen. & S. A. Tel	7,725,800	1½	Q	Oct. 6, 04	104	
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	S	Oct., 1904	440	470
Claflin, H. B.	3,820,100	2	Q	Oct. 15, 04	95	105
Do 1st pf	7,000,300	1½	Q	Nov. 1 04	92	101
Do 2d pf	2,070,900	1½	Q	Nov. 1 04	95	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300				⅛	⅝
Con. L. S. asst. pd.	74,070,800				8	8½
Do pf., asst. pd	23,452,400				15½	17
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000				*⅝	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000				⅞	1
Do preferred	1,140,500	1½		Dec., 1900	3½	6
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½		Apr. 1, 04	14½	15¼
††**Continent. Tob. deb. 7s, 1905**	1,581,100		S	Oct., 1904	100%	101½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1¼		Sep. 15, 02	25	29
††Certificates of Int.	3,000,000	8	S	Oct. 1, 04	100¼	101
Denv. Un. Water	5,000,000				32	37
Do preferred	2,500,000				35	42½
Do 1st 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	101½
Det. & Mack.	2,000,000				70	
Do preferred	950,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	93	95
Domin. Securities	1,500,000	2½		Jan 15, 02	12	16
Electric Boat	4,999,800				33½	42
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	68	72
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000				⅛	¼
Do preferred	2,000,000					1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2		Dec., 1899	10	15
Do preferred	8,125,000	2		Apr., 1900	21	24
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000				*¼	
Empire Steel	2,281,400				10	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	45	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000				*⅝	⅞
Gt. N. pf., w. rel.	118,124,200	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	210	
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4		Dec. 20, 04	*24½	24¾
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000				*6¾	7
Guay. & Q. 1st 6s	0,600,000	3	S	July, 1904	70	
Guggenheim Exp. The paid	6,500,000				128	
Do full paid	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1904	130	
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000				10	18
H'sack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	94½	95
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	88	93
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000				31	35
Do preferred	5,000,000				42	44½
Do deb. 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	74	79
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000				½	
Do 1st pref'd	690,000				27	
Do 2d pref'd	1,030,000				3	5
Houston Oil	20,000,000				1¾	2
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	15	17½
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	115	123
Hudson River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	82	90
Interborough. R. T.	35,000,000	2		July 1, 04	163¼	164
Int. Mercan. Mar.	40,958,400				12	12¼
Do preferred	52,386,800				26	26½
††Do 4½s	62,000,000	2¼	S	Oct. 1, 04	95	97
Internat. Salt	18,750,000				20	22
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	92	94
Internat. Silver	9,944,700				8	10
Do preferred	6,607,500	1	Q	Oct. 1, 04	37	40
Do scrip	1,687,500				19	
Do 1st 6s	3,778,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	101	103
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	99	100
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000				*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000				*¼	¾
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400				90	96
Lan. M'f'rs ($25)	4,327,200				12	15
Lorillard (P.) pf.	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 04	139	145
Mackay Co's.	30,000,000				40¼	40¾
Do preferred	30,000,000				74½	75¼
Mad. Square Gar.	2,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 10, 04	17½	20
Man. Tran. ($20)	4,000,000				*¾	⅞
Marconi W. T. of America	6,000,000				30	36
Do tr.co.rct. ($5)					*2¾	4⅝
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000				*	⅝
Morgenthaler	15,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	225	240
Mexican Gov. 6s	122,700,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1904	104½	105
Do 4s	200,000,000				78	78½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $20 paid off	$7,000,000				7	
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000				*1	1⅛
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	103½	
N.Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000				60	63
Do preferred	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	87	90
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1904	103	
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	30,000,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	93⅝	100
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000				*7⅛	8
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000				1	1⅝
Nor. Pac. reg	1,249,300	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	160	
Nor. P. w. rel	153,750,940	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	100	180
Nor. Securities	395,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	128¾	129
Do stub	3,954,000				350	400
Otis Elevator	5,330,000	2		Apr. 15, 04	45	47
Do preferred	5,480,800	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	99	101
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000				3-16	⅜
Do preferred	7,100,000				¼	1½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	3,400,000				5-16	⅜
Phoenix Min. ($1)	750,000				8	12
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000				5	6½
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000					7½
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000					17
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 04	345	
Do preferred	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 15, 04	106	
Royal H. Pow.	12,000,000	8		1904	125	135
Do preferred	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 20, 04	108	110
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,840,000	24	Q	Dec. 23, 04	181	
Seaboard Air L.	29,000,000				15⅝	16
Do preferred	19,400,000				34	34½
Do 5s	$5,000,000	1¼		Sep., 1 04	99½	100
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	119	Q	Sep. 30, 04	675	700
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1		Dec. 23, 04	20	28½
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec. 23, 04	110	130
Standard Milling	4,000,000				8	9
Do preferred	6,000,000	1		Oct. 31, 04	30	32
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 04	77½	79
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	Dec. 15, 04	630	632
Ston. Power ($50)	5,000,000				*¼	½
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 04	103	
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100¾	101¼
Texas Co. ($25)	4,375,000	5		Jan 29, 04	295	97
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000				*8⅞	9¼
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000				*9	10
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5		1893	15½	17
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 25, 04	85	87½
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	July 10, 04	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000				*1	1¼
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	93	96
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 04	120	124
Do 2d pf.	4,105,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 04	119	122
Unit. B. B. & P.	14,018,500					1½
Do preferred	11,413,000	1¾		Oct., 1902	2½	2⅝
United Copper	45,000,000				9¼	11
Do preferred	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 15, 04	58	60
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000				6	8¾
U. S. Envelope	750,000				8	12
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	73¼	
U.S.Ship.new,w. l.	15,000,000				26½	27½
Do pf. new, w.l.	15,000,000				78½	81
Do 1st 5s (old) ctfs. of dep.	15,000,000				46	47½
Va.-C. Chem. 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	98	99½
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000				45	60
Vera C. & P. 4½s	6,000,000				96

DEC

1904

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,675	$10,192,250	$7,515,857
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,610,300	12,985,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,317,125	19,062,450
Jan. 23	24,072,675	26,414,975	25,832,400
Jan. 30	25,130,050	27,892,775	26,625,500
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,575	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,529,075	13,562,950
Feb. 20	27,506,600	9,041,525	13,456,650
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,951,200	9,975,525
March 5	29,943,350	893,975	9,955,250
March 12	29,387,075	1,024,000	8,113,700
March 19	27,310,575	3,120,400	6,477,250
March 26	27,463,875	6,250,300	6,885,975
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,325	2,949,525
April 9	22,916,400	5,741,300	4,971,750
April 16	27,304,600	4,057,950	6,575,650
April 23	34,203,700	10,965,475	9,461,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,850	7,464,000
May 7	32,724,200	10,020,525	3,461,000
May 14	12,827,250	9,962,525	8,346,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	29,095,325	9,645,150	11,820,000
June 4	31,700,875	4,775,350	11,285,575
June 11	35,502,400	9,477,175	13,302,350
June 18	38,800,875	10,699,575	12,182,250
June 25	38,462,675	12,123,850	12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,675	10,084,125
July 9	36,017,725	8,068,475	12,220,000
July 16	44,563,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,609,000	18,915,400	15,562,400
July 30	55,989,600	24,093,975	13,788,125
Aug. 6	56,308,850	21,567,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,721,475	21,563,575	7,126,000
Aug. 20	58,013,075	21,036,300	9,743,350
Aug. 27	57,375,400	20,077,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,296,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,233,150	13,173,025	$1,842,650
Sept. 24	26,251,425	14,560,300	3,230,025
Oct. 1	19,911,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,636,900	16,877,125	1,627,350
Oct. 15	15,957,575	17,453,250	5,698,250
Oct. 22	17,853,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,650	16,274,150	21,899,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,384,225	17,952,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	18,328,350
Nov. 19	9,589,700	3,911,350	19,529,975
Nov. 26	8,891,375	6,125,200	13,786,500
Dec. 3	8,539,075	6,305,500	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,365,200	8,077,975	8,386,900
Dec. 17	14,540,625	15,625,500	8,693,600
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,574,625	6,540,200

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$15,247,225	1896	$24,309,900
1903	12,574,625	1895	17,068,300
1902	6,549,200	1894	33,900,675
1901	7,891,550	1893	17,937,775
1900	9,487,000	1892	6,176,575
1899	10,384,075	1891	19,489,025
1898	19,619,050	1890	7,725,175
1897	11,523,450		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,543,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,612,500, Sept. 29, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,000	$903,570,500	$886,173,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,952,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,395,600	941,268,900
Jan. 23	272,648,500	965,084,900	986,301,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	278,631,900	998,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,968,600	999,569,300	1,026,237,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,625,600
Feb. 27	289,150,300	990,206,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,091,800	989,918,400	1,040,533,800
March 12	289,254,300	997,399,000	1,037,268,900
March 19	286,564,000	998,918,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,007,863,700	1,048,958,500
April 9	294,294,600	1,038,523,600	1,085,512,800
April 23	311,547,300	1,046,390,900	1,102,374,400
April 30	311,736,200	1,049,636,800	1,114,367,800
May 7	305,652,400	1,071,626,000	1,131,712,800
May 14	295,221,100	1,078,926,600	1,129,615,400
May 21	288,145,800	1,056,553,500	1,100,566,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,483,400	1,098,953,500
June 4	306,460,600	1,036,563,200	1,098,798,900
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,993,300	1,102,231,300
June 18	310,373,900	1,049,689,800	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,068,813,200	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,631,500	1,152,988,800
July 9	325,535,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,700
July 16	339,355,700	1,087,018,700	1,170,160,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,099,849,200	1,201,443,200
July 30	357,231,000	1,097,358,100	1,204,965,000
Aug. 6	357,362,200	1,095,476,900	1,204,213,400
Aug. 13	359,514,600	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	361,005,700	1,099,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 27	359,201,100	1,099,057,200	1,207,302,800
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,117,242,600	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,885,600	1,139,486,200	1,221,709,400
Sept. 17	335,404,800	1,140,958,800	1,224,206,000
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1,138,504,800	1,214,083,100
Oct. 1	323,112,700	1,143,033,900	1,212,707,100
Oct. 8	311,055,900	1,145,989,200	1,205,270,000
Oct. 15	314,267,300	1,134,013,400	1,193,237,700
Oct. 22	317,803,100	1,127,930,400	1,190,700,700
Oct. 29	317,902,200	1,142,286,600	1,204,434,200
Nov. 5	308,150,500	1,129,879,500	1,196,152,400
Nov. 12	302,986,800	1,125,089,900	1,176,045,000
Nov. 19	299,559,100	1,112,710,700	1,160,877,900
Nov. 26	294,434,500	1,102,420,900	1,144,212,500
Dec. 3	290,508,800	1,090,622,900	1,127,878,100
Dec. 10	288,876,200	1,118,040,000	1,082,089,400
Dec. 17	288,576,000	1,090,057,700	1,096,117,500
Dec. 24	288,776,100	1,057,430,200	1,094,115,500

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

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THE Ninth Annual Financial Review of **The New York Times**, to appear January 8, 1905, will surpass the eight preceding issues in literary and typographic excellence, while the experience and prestige acquired in printing the financial, commercial and business phases, as statistics of each year since 1896, guarantee that such data and information shall be of the highest accuracy and value. This publication, the pioneer in Annual Newspaper Reviews of material affairs, especially the field of finance, maintains its lead of all contemporaries, and sets a higher standard with each new edition.

AMONG ITS FEATURES WILL BE

1. Valuable and complete statistical review of the world's financial transactions for the year 1904.

2. Elaborate tables showing fluctuations during the present year of important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples.

3 Survey of world's conditions in finance and trade. Special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year.

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5. Comparative reviews of conditions of the principal countries of the world, with particular reference to American trade, by special correspondents and Governmental officials in those lands.

The Annual Financial Review will be presented in more convenient form this year than ever before. It will be printed on better paper and will appear better typographically. It will be fully illustrated.

This publication reaches a wider circle than even the **New York Times's** regular readers. It will be sent to Banks and Trust Companies in the United States and Canada, Stock Exchange firms, leading banks of Europe, and the Ministers and Consuls of the United States.

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"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; fresh northeast winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,154. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1904.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

COLD WAVE PAVES WAY FOR NEW SNOWSTORM

Nasty Night for Harbor Craft and Surface Car Lines.

TO TACKLE STREETS TO-DAY

Host of Men and Trucks to be Out Bright and Early—4-Inch Fall, Still Coming.

The cold wave from the Ohio Valley predicted by the Weather Bureau struck New York with full force yesterday morning. It came in sections, each section a fraction colder than its predecessor. This continued up to about 10 o'clock, when the temperature began to rise, the clouds became heavy, and the weather sharps knew that a snowstorm was imminent.

A little after noon the snowflakes began to fall.

For the first hour and a half the fall was light. Then it changed, and about 2 o'clock a regular old-fashioned snowstorm was on. It continued until early this morning, and the snow came down so thick and fast that so far as the eye could discern from the Battery no such place as Ellis, Governor's, or Bedloe's Island existed.

In the afternoon and night navigation in the harbor came as near being paralyzed as it has been in years. Pilots of ferryboats, tugs, and other harbor craft had the greatest difficulty in making their way about the harbor, and proceeded at the slowest possible speed. There was a constant bellowing of sirens and ringing of bells to warn other craft of their presence.

It was impossible to see clearly on water for a distance of more than twenty feet. No ocean-going craft attempted to leave the harbor after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while no vessels of any kind were sighted for the rest of the day by the marine observers at Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and Fire Island. The last vessel to pass the Hook was the Scandinavian-American liner Arkansas, which passed in at 5 minutes after noon. Despite the conditions, however, no accidents were reported.

In the city the streets were quickly covered, and at 8 o'clock last night the Weather Bureau reported that the fall up to that hour was about four inches, and that indications were that the snow would continue all night. The Street Cleaning Department made no attempt to get to work last night, but this morning several thousand men and trucks will begin bright and early the task of opening the streets. It was said the main streets would be clear by to-morrow, when the city once more resumes business after its two days of rest.

The surface car lines had their snow sweepers out early, and they managed to keep the tracks clear. The Long Island Railroad and the trolley lines on Long Island were running away behind schedule time and snow was piled in great heaps on the tracks. The Long Island Railroad had all of its plows at work early so as to be prepared for the rush to-day.

SANG MOSLEM DEATH CHANT.

Crew of Helpless Steamer Knelt on the Wave-Swept Deck.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The steamer African Prince, from Japanese ports to this city and New York, came up the harbor to-day with her propeller shaft twisted, steering gear damaged, boats lost and portions of her deck torn up by the fury of a storm encountered in the Atlantic. After the steering gear was damaged the vessel was tossed about for two days until repairs had been made. Several of the crew received minor injuries by being thrown about the decks.

A large number of the crew of sixty were Mohammedans, who, anticipating death, threw their prayer mats on the water-swept decks and, drenched to the skin by the icy waves, sang the Moslem death chant.

PLAN TO RESEAT PEABODY.

Republicans Have a Majority of Thirty in the Colorado Assembly.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—If the fifteenth General Assembly of Colorado, which is to meet Wednesday, Jan. 4, shall effectuate the plans formulated by the managers of the Republican post-election campaign, Gov. James H. Peabody may serve as Chief Executive of this State for two years more, despite the fact that Alva Adams still has nearly 10,000 plurality.

There will be a Republican majority of thirty or more in the General Assembly, which will canvass the vote for State officers. It is proposed to have the General Assembly appoint a special contest commission of from nine to twelve members, to which will be submitted the evidence of the wholesale election frauds in Denver, and possibly some other counties, which evidence the Republican committees have been collecting since the election.

The Republican managers maintain that with the fraudulent vote of Denver eliminated Gov. Peabody will have at least 7,000 plurality in this county and 2,000 in the State. The Republicans say they do not intend that the legal votes shall be sifted from the illegal and then counted, or that the Legislature shall reject the entire vote of Denver County, but they purpose that about 1,800 Democratic precincts in the State shall be thrown out, on the ground of alleged frauds, and that the vote of the Republican precincts shall be counted. They assert that the Supreme Court has established a precedent for such a procedure by rejecting the vote of five Denver precincts.

This radical programme is opposed by some conservative Republican leaders, and until the Legislature meets and takes action it cannot be known whether Peabody or Adams will be Governor for the next two years.

The Democratic leaders are preparing to contest vigorously the attempt to reseat Peabody. They say there is a monstrous conspiracy behind the disclosures of frauds shown in contempt proceedings before the Supreme Court. They assert that the bunches of spurious ballots, all in one handwriting, found in the boxes from different precincts, could not have been placed in the boxes on election day without having been observed by the watchers, and charge that the boxes have been tampered with since election.

Countess Cassini Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Countess Cassini is suffering from a severe attack of indigestion, and was so ill last evening that she was unable to be present at the raffle at the Russian Embassy in aid of the Red Cross. She hopes, however, to be able to attend to her social and other duties this week.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails. Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

DELAYED BY SEASICKNESS.

Green Stokers Couldn't Keep Fires Under Boilers of the St. Louis Hot Enough.

The American liner St. Louis, due here on Saturday, reached New York early yesterday morning. Although she brought over seven hundred steerage passengers the St. Louis had in her cabins less than a hundred persons, the total in the saloon apartments being only thirty-one. The liner arrived outside Sandy Hook late on Saturday night, but owing to weather conditions anchored and did not pass the bar until daylight.

The delay of the St. Louis was not due, it was said, to rough weather, but to the fact that many of her stokers, who were new to the business, got seasick on the way over, and the fires under the boilers were not kept as hot as usual. The St. Louis has been undergoing repairs at the Harland & Wolf shipyards in Belfast for several months. The steerage quarters were thoroughly overhauled, and these quarters are now among the most up to date on any vessel in the transatlantic trade.

The liner brought over 562 sacks of Christmas mail. Early yesterday morning one of the mail boats went down the bay and the mail was in the General Post Office long before the St. Louis was released from Quarantine.

Another vessel arriving yesterday was the Hamburg-American liner Patricia. Like the St. Louis the Patricia brought only a few passengers in her cabins, although she had in her steerage nearly 2,500. The Patricia had weather of the roughest kind for the first part of her voyage, but it moderated as she neared the American coast.

The Lena, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday with a cargo of sugar from the West Indies, had a most trying experience. The Lena was thirty days on the way from Demerara to New York, and ran into any number of storms, all the way from mild southeasterly gales to hurricanes. When fourteen days north of Cape Hatteras she ran into a fierce northeaster, and sustained much damage about her superstructure. One tremendous sea stove in her bow and flooded the forecastle.

FOUR MEN DIE IN FIRE.

Three Blazes, Two of Them Fatal, in Philadelphia—Eight Persons Rescued.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Four men were suffocated and eight other persons were rescued from fire in three different parts of the city early to-day. At a boarding house at 1545 Wood Street, Charles McCusker, aged forty-four years; James Merry, forty-eight years, and Joseph McGill, twenty-four years, died in a trap made by themselves.

The three men took a quantity of whisky to their room. They placed one of two beds against the door to prevent interference by the boarding house keeper. After the men had retired a lighted candle fell from the mantel on their clothes. When the room was broken into McCusker and Merry were found dead. McGill died soon after being removed to a hospital.

At 1136 Fairmount Avenue Edward Rathtine, aged about twenty-five years, and believed to be a resident of New Jersey, was also suffocated. It is believed he set the bed clothes on fire with a lighted cigar.

The occupants of the house at 4226 Germantown Avenue were more fortunate. Mrs. David Dean and the other members of her family were either rescued by firemen or saved themselves by jumping from windows. They suffered much from exposure.

ACROBATIC FEAT SAVED HER.

Dropped Parcels and Leaped to Fender as Car Was About to Hit Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 25.—A young woman, who declined to tell her name, was run down by a trolley car at Main and Day Streets, Orange, about midnight last night, and escaped injury by an acrobatic feat which called forth the admiration of all who saw it. The woman had been shopping, and her arms were piled so high with bundles that it was with difficulty she could see where she was going.

She crossed the east-bound track and was about to cross the other, when she discovered a car bearing down on her. The motorman applied the brakes, but the car slid on. It was too late for the woman to get off the track, but she took in the situation with marvelous quickness, and, dropping her parcels, quickly gathered up her skirts, and as the car rolled upon her jumped straight up in the air, as if she were skipping rope, and landed on the fender in a manner least likely to injure her. The motorman, pale but eloquent, got down off the car, assisted her to her feet, picked up her parcels, and the young woman, who said she was not even bruised, disappeared down Day Street.

SCARED BY TWO EXPLOSIONS.

Harlem Residents Insist Bombs Were Thrown to Wreck Building.

Two explosions in quick succession in the vestibule of the store of Moses Israel at 1,892 Third Avenue early last night destroyed a plate glass window on each side of the vestibule, the glass in the doors, and the transom light over the entrance. The Israel family and Julius Barreld and his three daughters fled from their apartments on the second and third floors. Several policemen and detectives had much difficulty in calming residents of the neighborhood, many insisting that two bombs had been thrown in an attempt to wreck the building.

From scraps of paper torn by the explosions into minute pieces the detectives thought some bombs, such as are used by Italians in fireworks celebrations, had been set off accidentally. The pieces of paper found were parts of Italian newspapers.

Israel said that he had many Italian customers, but he had not been threatened, and he could think of nobody who might seek violent revenge. He said he had had trouble a few days ago with an Italian woman who wanted to exchange for other articles two hats, but the hats showed signs of wear and he refused to receive them. He said she muttered angrily and left the store, but he did not think she had threatened him.

Lawson Not Going to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Thomas W. Lawson to-day denied the report that he contemplates a trip to Mexico to investigate the doings of the Standard Oil Company. If any one has engaged rooms in his name, he said, it is a fraud or hoax.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Prinzess Irene, from Genoa and Naples, was south-southeast of Fire Island at 1:42 o'clock this morning.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

TWO WOMEN DIE IN FIRE AFTER CHRISTMAS PARTY

Man and Wife in Gouverneur Hospital May Not Live.

ATTIC LAMP WAS OVERTURNED

Passer-by Saw Peril of the Four Merrymakers in Allen Street and Turned in Alarm.

Two women lost their lives early this morning in a fire which burned out the attic of the two-story-and-attic brick house at 201 Allen Street. Owen McGrath and his wife, living in the place, were taken to Gouverneur Hospital in a precarious condition from smoke asphyxiation.

The house is in the block between Houston and Stanton Streets, and the ground floor is a restaurant. The flat one flight up is occupied by Jacob Keep, his wife, and four children. On the flat above that lived Owen McGrath and his wife and they also paid rent for the attic. This they sublet to Mrs. Fountain, fifty years old, and Miss Skelly, forty years old, seamstresses.

The police say the McGraths and their two lodgers were having a good time celebrating Christmas until midnight had passed and it was nearly 1 o'clock. Then a lamp was overturned. Either through fear or for some other reason the four people found themselves unable to get down from the attic. A man in the street saw their predicament and sent in an alarm.

Firemen managed to get the Keep family out without much trouble, but by the time they got to the attic they found McGrath, his wife, and the Fountain woman unconscious. Miss Skelly was dead. Fireman McKenzie carried out Mrs. Fountain, but she died before an ambulance arrived.

WANTED TO JUMP AT FIRE.

Firemen Held Back Frightened Tenants of Madison Avenue Building.

Quick work by firemen early this morning prevented many of the tenants of the five-story tenement building at 1,758 Madison Avenue from jumping from the windows during the progress of a fire which started at 1:20 o'clock in the grocery store of Julius Heim, on the first floor.

Flames shot out into the street from the shop immediately after the fire was discovered. Ten families occupied the upper floors. All were aroused from sleep and were at the windows when Deputy Chief Langford arrived with Hook and Ladder Company No. 26. Chief Langford and the firemen ran ladders up and shouted to the panic-stricken men and women at the windows not to jump. All heeded the advice and the firemen, mounted the ladders and took the tenants out through the roof and to adjoining buildings.

An exception was the mother of a Mrs. Kelly, who lived on the top floor. She was hysterical and had to be carried down a ladder by Policeman Herron of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Policemen Mallon and Nelson of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Firemen Ferris, Weldon, and Sullivan directed the exit of those who got out by way of the roof.

Julius Schatz and his family occupied apartments on the first floor. Schatz carried his wife, who was ill, and his two children out by the rear yard and helped them over fences to safety.

The firemen confined the fire to the ground floor. The damage was $1,000. Deputy Chief Short said he believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

MAY APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

Odell May Go to Washington Regarding Senatorship—Tammany for McClellan.

Gov. Odell has in mind a trip to Washington to talk with President Roosevelt with reference to the Senatorship, according to a report in political circles yesterday. Depew men aver that the President at heart is in sympathy with them, but Odell men declare the President is not with either faction. It is said, however, that the President is viewing with considerable apprehension the lining up of the Republican forces in his own State.

Most favorable of any of the developments of the latter part of the week for the Depew leaders was the stand of George W. Aldridge of Rochester, who took issue with the classification of his six votes for ex-Gov. Black by Executive Chairman Barnes, manager of the Depew canvass. Mr. Aldridge is awaiting the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Works by the incoming Governor. Mr. Aldridge has a number of lieutenants in that department, including Winslow M. Mead, First Deputy Superintendent of Public Works; J. Nelson Tubbs, and George A. Goss. Their tenure is dependent upon the successor of Charles Spencer Boyd, Gov. Odell's appointee.

It is believed the appointment of N. N. V. Franchot or some other man equally pro-Higgins, and an understanding that Governor-elect Higgins would remain neutral, would convert the six votes of Monroe County to Senator Depew.

It was reported yesterday that some of the Tammany legislators, of whom there are twenty-six Assemblymen and nine Senators, were debating whether to cast their complimentary votes for United States Senator for Mayor McClellan. Tammany can control the legislative caucus against McCarren and the up-State Democrats.

AMERICAN KILLED IN MEXICO?

George T. Osgood, a Mining Man, Believed to Have Been Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 25.—George T. Osgood, a young mining man of Mexico, formerly of Albany, N. Y., is believed to have been murdered in the Sierra Madres. He left Durango, Mexico, some time ago with two Mexican servants for a trip into the mountains, and no trace of him has since been found, although search has been made.

His relatives at Albany have appealed to Gen. Powell Clayton, American Ambassador at the City of Mexico, to have search for the missing man prosecuted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—No Osgoods have lived in Albany in several years, and, so far as can be learned, none who ever lived here was named George T. Osgood.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
paid 4 per cent. interest on deposits.—Adv.

TWO POLICEMEN FATALLY CUT.

Slashed by North Plainfield Negroes—Crowd Would Lynch Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 25.—Two policemen fatally injured, a third badly hurt, and four negroes locked up, is the result of a battle in Somerset Street, North Plainfield, at 1 o'clock this morning between policemen, firemen, and citizens on one side, and a gang of drunken negroes on the other. Marshal Joseph Flack and Special Policeman William Klein are dying in Muhlenberg Hospital, the former with a deep knife thrust below the right shoulder, and the latter with razor cuts over his entire body, sixty stitches having been required to close the wounds. A third policeman, Walter S. Malley, is at his home, his face battered and bruised and suffering from a kick in the groin. The prisoners are Samuel Hunt, Walter Tems, Albert Tunstall, and James Henderson, all residents of this city.

The negroes had been standing on street corners yelling "Merry Christmas" at every one who passed and demanding money to buy drink. Malley attempted to arrest one of them and was knocked down and beaten. Klein, in citizen's clothes, went to his assistance, but was struck in the face and then slashed with a razor. Passersby summoned assistance, and Chief George Weiss and Flack responded. The negroes drew knives and razors, and even the sight of revolvers failed to stop them.

The police did not shoot for fear of hitting some one in the crowd, and a call was sent to the Fire Department. The firemen responded and with citizens joined in the battle, which was waged nearly half an hour.

When the negroes were finally subdued and about to be taken to jail, there were cries from the crowd which was augmented by members of St. Joseph's Church returning from a Christmas mass, of "Bring a rope," and "Lynch them!" Chief Weiss warned the hot-headed to keep away, but some members of the crowd got close enough to strike the negroes. A crowd hung about the jail for hours, and all through to-day in both Plainfield and North Plainfield, there were frequent tilts between white men and negroes.

FLIES AGAINST STRONG WIND.

Successful Test of Capt. Baldwin's Airship Made in California.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Capt. Baldwin's airship California Arrow, driven by Roy Knabenshue of Toledo, Ohio, who made several successful flights in the same machine from the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis, had its first trial in California to-day and was successful with the single exception of its failure to land at the starting point. A landing was effected half a mile away without damage to the machine.

The Arrow started from Chutes Park baseball grounds, in the southeastern part of the city, at 3:17 P. M.; sailed with the wind northeastward between eight and ten miles, thence eastward for two miles, and returned in the face of a twelve-mile breeze to a point directly above the starting place.

Owing to the supply of gasoline running short, Knabenshue was unable to effect a landing at exactly the desired spot. From the time the airship rose from the baseball grounds until it was safely anchored at Pico and Stanford Streets it was in flight an hour and thirteen minutes, and in that time sailed a distance of probably twenty miles.

When flying with the wind the Arrow traveled at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and, returning directly in the face of the wind, it was able to make a speed reckoned at between six and eight miles an hour.

The airship was manoeuvred by Knabenshue in every direction, responding readily to its rudder, circling and turning in any direction, sailing directly in the face of the wind at any angle, and rising and dipping as the operator directed. The Arrow rose at times to a height of 3,000 feet or more, Knabenshue regulating the height by shifting his weight and raising or lowering the bow of the craft as he desired to ascend or descend.

BABY DIED GRASPING TOY.

Tin Soldier Kept in Hand of Boy Who Swallowed Poison.

With a little tin soldier clutched in his hand, two-year-old John McCabe of 225 East Twenty-second Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, a few minutes after he was taken there from his home, where he had drunk a solution of carbolic acid and camphor which his five-year-old sister Mary had given to him, thinking it was soda water.

The baby had a brother Willie, seven years old. Their father, Thomas, was sent to the New York State Insane Asylum on Dec. 12, and their mother had to go out and work for their support. Nevertheless she had provided a Christmas tree for the children and got them some presents.

When the children got up yesterday morning, they had a fine time with their new toys under the little tree. While Mrs. McCabe was busy getting breakfast little Mary got hold of the carbolic acid mixture, which was in a bottle.

"Want drink of soda water, John?" the little girl said. "You drink some first. I drink, too."

The little boy took the bottle and drank all of the mixture. The first that his mother knew of the trouble was when the baby screamed. Willie ran to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and got the Sergeant to summon an ambulance. The little boy, however, was dying when the ambulance reached the hospital with him. The little tin soldier was left in his hand.

TO ABOLISH GRAND JURIES.

Overwhelming Vote in Minnesota in Favor of the Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 25.—As the result of the vote of Minnesota it was ascertained today that the constitutional amendment abolishing the Grand Jury system has been carried by 121,000 majority.

By this amendment the State Legislature is directed to enact laws abolishing the Grand Jury. After the passage of the bill it will not be possible to indict under suspicion unless contributory evidence is at hand to warrant the prosecuting attorney in taking action.

It has been held in this State, as well as in others, that the Grand Jury system has been a mere farce; that the evidence presented to the Grand Jury has been the evidence of the prosecuting attorney, and that the Grand Jury might as well have been abolished.

The overwhelming vote for the abolition of the Grand Jury system in Minnesota is certain to result in the enactment of a law by the Legislature, which meets next week.

It's on the menu in every first-class hotel in the city. Panciatichi Chianti Wine. Cesare Conti, agent, 25 Broadway.—Adv.

ICEBOATS IN COLLISION; THREE DEAD, THREE HURT

Craft Plunge Head-On Into Each Other on Onondaga Lake.

SKIPPERS ON BOTH BLUNDERED

Turned in Same Direction, Turned Back, and Then Came Together—Accident After a Regatta.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Three men were killed and three were seriously hurt in a crash of two ice-boats speeding before a gale of wind at the rate of fifty miles an hour on Onondaga Lake this afternoon.

The dead are James Jackson, Charles Markham, and George Todd, all of this city. Jackson lived only long enough to be removed from the wreck of the yachts to the shore, while Markham died an hour later at St. Joseph's Hospital here. George Todd was also taken to the hospital, where he died shortly after midnight.

The others, all of whom are more or less seriously injured, are Frederick Warner, Otto Schilling, and John Sessler.

The accident occurred after the first of the season's regattas of the Onondaga Lake Ice Yacht Club, which attracted fully 1,500 persons to the lake.

Over the glassy surface a fierce gale drove the fleet of ice yachts at express train speed. Toward the close of the afternoon the Warner brothers, with Fred Warner at the tiller, bore up the lake with the wind abaft, the Blitz, with Caleb Joss steering, approaching in the opposite direction. Each craft carried five persons.

As the yachts neared each other and it was seen that a collision would result should each hold to its course, each turned to avoid it. There was a blunder, the responsibility for which will be investigated later, as each skipper veered in the same direction and then veered in the opposite direction.

The crash came in an instant, the yachts plowing into each other, head on, with such force that a second later they laid upon the ice in a tangle of splinters and broken cordage. Other yachts at once made for the scene.

Jackson and Markham were struck on the head, Todd's skull was fractured in two places. Sessler's leg and four ribs were broken.

The accident is said to be the worst known in the history of the sport.

RAID EMPTIES A CHURCH.

Plaistow Minister and Flock Rush Out to Follow 22 Cockfight Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAISTOW, N. H., Dec. 25.—Armed with revolvers, muskets, guns, and weapons of every description a squad of five constables this afternoon descended upon a group of men who were gathered about an improvised pit enjoying a cockfight, and placed twenty-two of them under arrest. One escaped.

Never for a moment taking their weapons off the men the Constables proceeded through the principal streets to the centre of the town, the odd procession attracting no end of attention.

A courier hastened to the church, where Justice John Noyes, the town Magistrate, was in attendance, and the entire congregation left the service to see the unusual sight. Even the minister joined in the crowd of curious ones who gathered about the town's principal building.

Owing to the fact that the jail is unheated the men will be kept in the Town Clerk's office to-night under surveillance of the town officers.

$1,500 FOR SAVING WOMAN.

Husband in Will Remembers Policeman Who Stopped Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 25.—Thomas Huggins, formerly a policeman, of Ocean Grove is telling his friends of his good fortune in having fallen heir to $1,500 left him by B. W. Gleason of Bethlehem, Penn., whose wife he saved two years ago by stopping a runaway.

Mr. Gleason drove up in front of a dry goods store in Main Street and got out to make some purchases, leaving his wife alone in the carriage. During his absence the team took fright at a passing trolley car and ran down Main Street. Huggins, seeing the woman's peril, caught the horses and was himself injured.

Mr. Gleason, who came up shortly afterward, asked him his name and drove away. A few days ago Huggins received a letter from Mr. Gleason's attorney, stating that his client had died and left him $1,500 for stopping the runaway.

SEVEN KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH.

Water Carried in Hats and Coats to Quench Flames.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—The passenger train which left St. Louis at 9 o'clock last night on the Southern Railway collided to-day head on near Mauds Station, Ill., with the passenger train which left Louisville about the same hour. One passenger and six employes were killed and two passengers and eight employes were slightly injured.

The St. Louis-Louisville and the St. Louis-Knoxville sleepers were drawn by both trains, but none of the passengers in these four cars was injured. Both engines were badly damaged and four coaches destroyed.

The collision, according to the Southern Railway officials, was caused by the failure of the operator at Browns, Ill., to deliver to the east-bound train an order naming a meeting point for the trains.

The cars of the east-bound train were telescoped and caught fire. The cars of the west-bound train were only partially telescoped, and the passengers escaped without serious injury.

A wrecking crew and relief party left Princeton, Ind., at once and began clearing the track and removing the dead and injured. The hardest task was to extinguish the flames, which had broken out among the shattered engines and coaches. Water was carried in hats and rain coats and thrown on the flames by the passengers before relief arrived. Several cars were burned before the fire was extinguished.

OFFICIAL WANDERS IN WOODS.

Fifty Men Search for a Postmaster Exposed to Death.

STAR LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Fifty men are searching the woods for Edmund Pendleton, Postmaster of this village. He left home Tuesday without hat or overcoat, and late the same day was seen twelve miles from home. Since then no trace of him has been found.

As the weather is zero cold, his friends fear for his life.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:33 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 8:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

POLES FIRE ON TROOPS.

Regimental Commander Killed in Fight Between Soldiers and Rioters.

RAZOM, Russian Poland, Dec. 25.—After the midnight mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral a crowd composed of workmen paraded the streets, carrying red flags.

The military, in trying to disperse the procession, were received with shots, and a serious encounter followed, in which the commander of the Twenty-sixth Regiment was killed and a gendarme was wounded.

One of the demonstrators was killed.

PRESIDENT TO DINE COWBOYS.

Two Representatives of His Hugo Hosts Bidden to White House.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 25.—The cowboys of Hugo, Col., served to President Roosevelt a cowboy breakfast in May, 1903, when the Chief Executive was on his Western tour.

In return, the President has sent an invitation to take breakfast with him at the White House to some of those who participated. Judge C. M. Miles of Hugo and John Keppel, the cowboy cook who looked after the preparation of the breakfast which the President so much relished, will go to Washington, starting Jan. 20, and enjoy Mr. Roosevelt's hospitality, as representatives of the cowboys of Colorado.

FURSMAN TALKS OF ARREST.

Says Schwarzkopf, Who Charges Him with Perjury, Is Ungrateful.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Ex-Judge E. L. Fursman, when asked to-day about the service of a warrant on him charging him with perjury on complaint of John Schwarzkopf, his former law partner in New York, said that he would appear in police court Tuesday ready to show his innocence.

He said he had done much for Schwarzkopf, but the latter had been ungrateful for all his kindness. He was convinced that he had just grounds for bringing Schwarzkopf's case before the Grand Jury. The indictment that was found had been quashed solely on points of law, with reference to the admission of evidence before the Grand Jury.

The Judge was at his house late at night when the detective appeared with the warrant. He offered to go at once to the police station to give bond for his appearance in court Tuesday, but was informed that was not necessary.

FIRE ON A GERMAN LINER.

Cotton and Tobacco Jettisoned from the Brandenburg at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—Fire of an unknown origin destroyed a portion of the cargo of the North German Lloyd steamer Brandenburg to-day. Two hundred bales of cotton, destined for Bremen, were thrown overboard, and a number of hogsheads of tobacco were also thrown into the harbor.

The vessel sailed for the German port after the fire had been extinguished. No estimate of the loss to the cargo can be given by the local agents.

WOMAN ANARCHIST'S NERVE.

Leaves Sick Bed and Walks Through Snow to Hear Russian Exile Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Miss Voltairine De Cleyre, who calls herself an Anarchist, left her bed in the consumptive ward of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital to-day, walked through the snow and attended a mass meeting of the Russian Socialist Revolutionist Party in the Casino, where 1,500 persons listened to the story of Mme. Kathrine Breschkovsky, who for more than twenty-two years was a Siberian exile.

After her speech Mme. Breschkovsky held a reception on the stage. Miss De Cleyre, who sat on the stage, was warmly greeted, and was forced by her friends to return to the hospital in a carriage.

TREE FIRE A BAD ONE.

Christmas Party in Brooklyn Has a Narrow Escape.

The home of Jacob Zeigelbauer, at 174 Nicholas Avenue, East New York, was the scene of the first Christmas-tree fire in Brooklyn yesterday. The family and a party of friends had a narrow escape from being burned, and all of the family's Christmas gifts were destroyed by the flames.

The party was in the parlor making merry, when the Christmas tree, filled with lighted candles, fell over to the floor with a crash. Ornaments fell from the tree in all directions, and the lighted candles set fire to the curtains on the windows. The only thing saved from the room was a little doll which was picked up by one of the children in the wild rush to the street.

By the time the firemen reached the house the flames, which were being fought by a bucket brigade, had gained great headway. The damage was about $2,500.

BOY DIES OF NOSE BLEED.

Got Up Apparently in Good Health and Was Dead an Hour Later.

Edward Murray, a shipping clerk, seventeen years old, who was employed by the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company of Murray Street, Manhattan, died at the home of his parents, 219 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon of nose bleed. Young Murray was apparently in good health when he reached home Saturday evening. Just before he retired he complained of a slight headache, but soon fell asleep.

After he came down stairs yesterday morning his nose began to bleed. His mother tried all the home remedies that she knew, and all of them failing she called in Dr. Buchaca of Reid Avenue and Halsey Street. Dr. Buchaca failed to relieve the boy and he soon became unconscious. An hour later he was dead.

$2,000 IN JEWELS GONE.

Police Think Mrs. Van Riper Lost Them Shopping.

The mysterious disappearance of $2,000 worth of diamonds, the property of the wife of Richard F. Van Riper, a merchant, of Manhattan, who lives at 185 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, has been reported to the police of the Ralph Avenue Station, in that borough. The jewelry consisted of a diamond sunburst, a diamond ring, a pair of diamond earrings, a pansy brooch, a pearl clover scarfpin, and an enameled collar button set with diamonds.

Mrs. Van Riper kept her jewelry in a chamois bag, and last saw it on Tuesday when she went out to do some shopping. She did not miss the jewelry until Thursday, and it was not until Saturday that the matter was reported to the police. In the room where the chamois bag was kept there was other jewelry, which had not been molested. This fact led the police to express the opinion that the diamonds were mislaid and not stolen. It was thought probable that when she went out shopping she might have carried the bag with her.

TOKIO AN ARMED CAMP; GREAT ARMY MOBILIZING

Thousands of Troops Drilling Previous to Going to Front.

OYAMA TO HAVE 500,000 MEN

His Artillery to be Greatly Strengthened—Southern Islands to be Fortified Against Baltic Fleet.

TOKIO, Dec. 25.—Tokio is again a great military camp, and the scenes of last Spring, when the first armies were mobilized and dispatched, are being duplicated.

Thousands of recruits and reservists are assembled, drilling and equipping preparatory to taking the field. The permanent and temporary barracks are filled, and it is necessary to billet soldiers brought to the city.

Oyama Field is the centre of activity, where infantry, cavalry, and artillery are constantly drilling. The batteries fire blank charges for the purpose of breaking in the new horses.

The general military preparations are enormous. It is planned to give Field Marshal Oyama a rough total of 500,000 men, with a heavily increased artillery arm, besides providing defenses for Formosa and the southern islands in anticipation of the Russian second Pacific squadron attempting to seize a base.

The Port of Kelung, in Formosa, has been declared in a state of siege, and other preparations for Formosa and the Pescadores are progressing.

Winter is not interfering with the Japanese transport service. The railway between Dalny and Yen-Tai is working well, and the running time between Tokio and Liao-Yang is six days.

TOGO CONGRATULATES FLEET.

Admonishes Ships Left at Port Arthur to Redouble Vigilance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 25.—Admiral Togo, in his order releasing a section of the blockading squadron at Port Arthur, congratulates the fleet on the successful discharge of its long and arduous duty and expresses regret for the loss of the Miyako, Hatsuse, Yoshino, Haiyen, and Saiyen.

He admonishes the ships to which the blockading duty is now intrusted to redouble their vigilance.

He enumerates the Russian ships sunk at Port Arthur, and his list shows that there remain afloat only the gunboat Otvashni and a few destroyers.

BALTIC SHIPYARDS BUSY.

Birileff Says Part of New Squadron Will Be Ready in February.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—Admiral Birileff is quoted in an interview as saying that all the shipyards in the Baltic are working day and night, and that the third squadron will go out in two sections.

The Admiral pledges himself to have the first section, which will include the Senyavin, Apraxin, Ushatyoff, Nicholas II., and Korniloff ready by February, and the second, consisting of the Slava, Alexander II., and Pamyat Azova, a little later.

NOGI TAKES MORE POSITIONS.

Japanese Right Wing Captures All Advanced Russian Works.

TOKIO, Dec. 25.—The following report was received from the besiegers at Port Arthur this morning:

"A body of our right wing surprised the enemy at Housanytantun and Siaofantun, (the latter about six and a half miles northwest of Port Arthur,) at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

"It occupied the villages, and, subsequently dislodging the enemy, occupied the whole of Tallu-chia-Tun, (Dillu-chia-Tun, five miles due west of Port Arthur?) at 2:55 o'clock this morning.

"Our repeated attacks during the past few days were uniformly successful, and now all the enemy's advanced positions fronting our right wing are in our hands."

NEVER RETREAT—KUROPATKIN.

Russian Commander Tells Troops Every Plan Must Be Carried Out.

MUKDEN, Dec. 25.—Gen. Kuropatkin, addressing the troops to-day, said:

"You must never allow yourselves to retreat. Even in the case of the smallest detachment having once formed a plan, it must be carried out to the end."

JAPANESE IMPORTING CHINESE.

Are Said to Have Taken 50,000 Into Southern Manchuria.

HARBIN, Dec. 25.—Chinese from the South say that the Japanese have brought 50,000 Chinese into Southern Manchuria, but have great trouble in feeding them. They also say that the Japanese have prepared a thousand four-wheeled carts with iron shields in front and on the sides which are to be pushed by soldiers and are to carry rapid-fire and machine guns.

Some frozen Japanese have been found in abandoned trenches.

There is the greatest activity in Harbin, where the Russians are building enlarged baths, churches, and a hospital.

A scheme has been discovered by which a Siberian merchant has been sending vodka to the front marked with a red cross and labeled as medical supplies. The perpetrator has been forced to leave the country.

Lack of Chinese silver is causing the depreciation of the ruble here, but the report of the closing of the Chinese bank at Tie Pass is untrue.

Kuropatkin Reports Another Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports skirmishing yesterday near Tapinlin. The Russian advance posts were driven in by the Japanese, but afterward advanced again and occupied their previous position. The Russian losses were trifling, while those of the Japanese were heavy.

LUCKY SHOT DECIDED NAVAL BATTLE FOR TOGO

The Russian Flagship's Steering Gear Was Disabled.

SHIPS THEN LOST FORMATION

Japanese at First Had Inferior Force, but Afterward Smashed the Port Arthur Squadron.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Times's Tokio correspondent sends the following letter on the naval fight of Aug. 10:

The accounts that reached Tokio of the naval battle off the Liao-Tung promontory on Aug. 10 were at first very meagre. Official sources of information are always difficult of access in Japan, and though the reports published by the Headquarters Staffs of the army and navy may be absolutely trusted, they deal with outlines only and fail to convey any distinct conception of details.

Usually, however, these reports are soon supplemented by letters from the front or by statements elicited from the wounded in hospital, so that a careful reader of the various journals and periodicals published in Tokio and Osaka is able to form a tolerably clear idea of the course of great episodes in the war before many days separate him from their occurrence.

But the break for freedom made by the Port Arthur squadron on Aug. 10, though undoubtedly the most vital operation that had taken place at sea since the commencement of hostilities, remained for nearly three weeks unintelligible except as to its broad facts, and we owe it to Capt. Osawa, who was on board the Japanese flagship throughout the fight and who subsequently returned to Tokio, that a tolerably accurate picture of the affair can at length be presented to the public.

Aug. 10 opened a beautiful day. A light breeze was blowing from the south and on the horizon there hung a haze so tenuous that it scarcely obscured objects at a distance of ten miles. From an early hour in the morning the guardships flashed frequent signals to the Mikasa, which flew Admiral Togo's flag. "The enemy seems disposed to come out"; "The enemy is about to emerge"; "The enemy has left port"; "The enemy is in sight"—such were the messages that followed each other in quick succession.

"It is strange," observed Capt. Shimamura, the Admiral's Flag Captain, "that so surely as we have guests from Tokio the Russians get active. You"—addressing Capt. Osawa, who had arrived on the previous day—"have come in excellent time. There will probably be something to see today." "Then it will be a nice memento to carry back to my friends in the capital," replied Osawa.

From various reports reaching the Admiral he judged that the enemy's fleet intended to go south, and he decided to lead his main squadron to the attack. Therefore he steered for Encounter Rock, reaching a point some seven or eight miles southeast of it by noon, whence he headed west-southwest, steaming at a speed of ten knots.

At a few minutes past noon the enemy's fleet was sighted advancing from Port Arthur in a southeasterly direction. He was then at a distance of about 20,000 meters, and Togo's squadron was crossing his course nearly at right angles.

The Russian force consisted of six line of battleships, four cruisers, and eight torpedo craft. The battleships and three of the cruisers were in line ahead, the order from the front being the Czarevitch, (flagship,) the Retvizan, the Pobieda, the Peresviet, the Sevastopol, the Poltava, the Askold, the Diana, and the Pallada.

In the rear of this line followed a steamer apparently a hospital ship, and on the port side, forming a second line ahead, were the Novik and the eight torpedo destroyers.

Tried to Draw Russians On.

Togo now manoeuvred so as, if possible, to draw the enemy into the open and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment experienced on June 23, when the Russians had turned and steamed back to the shelter of the forts without coming within effective range. He therefore changed his formation from line ahead to line abreast and then to line ahead again, at the same time altering his course to south-southwest, which manoeuvre the six vessels forming his squadron—four battleships and two first-class cruisers—executed beautifully.

It was now 35 minutes past noon, and the enemy, watching the Japanese squadron's proceedings, changed his course slightly eastward, so as to increase the distance between the two fleets. Togo, however, held on until 55 minutes past noon, when, forming line abreast and then resuming his line ahead order, he steered east-northeast—that is to say, parallel to his previous course, but in the opposite direction.

This brought the two Japanese cruisers to the head of the line. The Russians now sheered off so that their direction became parallel to that of the Japanese, and as this movement threatened to prove the preliminary of a return to Port Arthur, Togo altered his course 16 points, thus reversing his direction and regaining his position at the head of the line while seeming to avoid an encounter. Then the Russians once again steered southward, and it became evident that, if not hard pressed, they had no intention of returning to Port Arthur. Hence, after holding his new course for half an hour and assuring himself of the enemy's purpose, Togo changed it again to the eastward with the view of gradually shortening the distance between the two squadrons.

Firing at 11,000 Meters.

This was at a few minutes past 2 P. M. An hour previously the first exchange of shots had taken place, just at the time when Togo manoeuvred so as to return toward the Russian line, and when the distance separating the squadrons was about 11,000 meters. The enemy opened fire and the Japanese replied, but both desisted as the squadrons drew apart, and the guns on each side remained silent until about 2:30, when Togo's manoeuvring brought him again within range of the enemy.

The Askold was the first ship badly hit, and just before 3 o'clock she, followed by the other Russian cruisers, steamed to the port side of the six battleships and took no part in the subsequent firing, her six-inch guns and those of her consorts being of little use under the circumstances, for the shortest distance between the fleets at this stage of the battle was 8,000 meters.

The enemy concentrated his fire on the Japanese flagship, (Mikasa,) which led the line, but his projectiles, badly aimed, accomplished nothing. At 3:30 Togo, finding that his opponent was drawing away, ceased firing, as did the Russians also, and, raising his speed to from 16½ to 17 knots, shaped a course which, while generally parallel to that of the Russians, had a tendency to approach them constantly though not in a marked degree.

At 5:30, the Russian flagship being some 7,300 meters distant and the sternmost vessel (the Poltava) 7,500 meters, the latter opened fire, thus commencing the second stage of the engagement. A little later (5:43 P. M.) the four battleships and two first-class cruisers forming the Japanese main squadron were joined by two first-class cruisers from the west, which reinforced the fighting line.

Hence as the two squadrons were on parallel courses, both in line-ahead formation and using only their port and starboard guns respectively, the heavy ordnance in action on the Russian side consisted of eight 12-inch and four 10-inch guns, while on the Japanese side there were eight 12-inch and eight 8-inch pieces.

At 5:56 P. M. a 12-inch shell struck one of the Mikasa's barbettes on the port side and burst, slightly wounding Prince Fushimi, who was in command of the barbette, and jamming the turntable. The latter, however, was speedily repaired and the gun came into action again.

Just previously to this incident Admiral Togo had given more northing to his course, and though the Russians followed his example, the distance between the squadrons diminished to some 7,000 meters at about 6 o'clock, and the Japanese fire began to tell perceptibly. Two of the Peresviet's masts were carried away, and at 6:12 another big shell came on board the Mikasa and burst a little forward of her bridge on the port side.

Togo's Narrow Escape.

Admiral Togo, his Chief of Staff, the Captain of the ship, and five others were on the bridge, and in the chartroom below were a Lieutenant, the officer in charge of the signals, a signalman, and a draughtsman. All these latter were struck down, and of the eight on the bridge four, including the Captain and the Chief of Staff, were wounded. But the Admiral escaped uninjured. He had remained on the bridge until this moment, but now some of his officers, at the cost of efforts little short of using force, succeeded in inducing him to enter the conning-tower.

The fight now grew hotter as the distance separating the squadrons decreased, and a twelve-inch shell from the Mikasa striking near the conning-tower of the Czarevitch, she took a starboard list and suddenly turned to port. The battleship in her immediate wake followed her, and so did the third and fourth vessels in the line, the two last nearly colliding, and thus compelling the fifth and sixth to steer wide.

Presumably this precipitate change of direction was the result of some injury to the flagship's steering gear, and her consorts, being under general orders to regulate their movements by hers, naturally followed her. The immediate consequence was that the enemy's squadron lost its formation and fell into a confused group, thus offering a splendid target to the Japanese, who poured in their projectiles with such accuracy at a range of 3,500 meters that the enemy's vessels were hidden at times by the smoke of the exploding shells, and at 7 P. M. his fire slackened perceptibly.

Meanwhile the Japanese squadron had been strengthened by the arrival of a first-class battleship, a second-class battleship, and two coast-defense vessels, coming from the north, so that twelve ships were concentrating their fire on the ten Russians from 6:37 P. M. to 8 o'clock.

Russian Fleet Dispersed.

The enemy never recovered his formation. His squadron suffered heavily, and ultimately dispersed, its units saving themselves independently.

The cruisers, after being driven at 2 P. M. to take shelter behind the battleships, remained comparatively safe until the Czarevitch and the three vessels in her wake took their disastrous turn to port. Then the cruisers and the destroyers, becoming involved in the mob of ships upon which the Japanese guns were trained, sustained much injury.

It is impossible to describe the details of the final phase of the battle further than to say that the Japanese, always preserving their line-ahead formation, circled around the Russians, some of whom fled in the direction of Kiao-Chow, and others put back to Port Arthur. At 8 o'clock it was decided to intrust the conclusion of the fight to the torpedo craft, of which the Japanese had a large number, but the Russians, who alone know what amount of damage was thus inflicted, have never taken the public into their confidence.

Reports received from the patrol ships at daybreak showed that the main part of the enemy's squadron—five line-of-battle ships, a cruiser, and three destroyers—had reentered Port Arthur. Therefore the Japanese resumed their blockading duties. The Mikasa, which led the line throughout, had been hit several times, the enemy concentrating his fire on her. She had a long list of casualties and some hurts herself, but no vital part was touched.

Among the other ships some escaped without being once hit, and all were able to resume their places in the line of blockade on the following day. It should be added that from midday the breeze freshened considerably, and when the engagement was at its height the roughness of the sea greatly interfered with accurate gunnery.

CORRUPTION IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

A Railway That Was Never Built—Stores Burned to Hide Thefts.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—An Italian correspondent, who was lately with the Russian headquarters in Manchuria, furnishes, in an article in The Times, some interesting illustrations of Russian methods.

It seems that the branch railroad from Mukden to the coal mines at Fushun, about which so much has been heard recently, only existed on paper. The authorities at St. Petersburg supposed long ago that the line was completed. The correspondent says:

"I was the most astonished man on earth when an officer, whom I met at the railway station in Mukden, announced to me that he was going by train to Fushun. 'But, my dear Sir,' I said, 'there is no railway line from here to Fushun.'

"'Yes, there is,' he answered, 'my written instructions' (and he showed them to me) 'say positively that I must take my men by train from Mukden to the coal mines in Fushun, and besides I have inquired from the station master, and he has assured me that the train leaves to-morrow morning at 6:30.'

"'Well,' I said, 'this is the most extraordinary news. I was there a few days ago and could not see the sign of a railway, and, excepting that it may have grown up by enchantment, I can't believe there is a line.'

"At this the man grew uneasy and anxious, and then we went together to the station master and inquired of him. At first the answer was that already given to the officer, but on further investigation it appeared that the line ran only ten miles out of Mukden, while Fushun is thirty miles away."

The correspondent makes the charge that Russian stores have frequently been burned to hide thefts by the Russian commissariat officers. He says:

"Almost never has a retreat been effected without the destruction of part or the whole of the stock, beginning at Feng-wang-Cheng and ending with Liao-Yang. At the former town, at Lan-shan-Kwan, where 10,000 poods were destroyed, at Ta-Ling, where 30,000 poods were burned, at Ta-shi-Chao, at Hai-Cheng, where a very well-known General, like a new Nero, reveled in the burning town—at all these places the fire did its terrible work, which presence of mind, honesty, and a spirit of sacrifice ought to have prevented.

"That there was no need to have recourse to this wholesale destruction is demonstrated by the case which occurred after the battle of Yang-tse-Ling. Although the enemy were not more than a mile distant, and although scarcely any troops were there, Gen. Danilioff voluntarily offered to remain at Holungo and personally superintend the evacuation of the stores, not leaving the place before everything had been sent away. He thus saved more than 500 sacks of flour and oats which had already been devoted to destruction by the staff of the Eastern Army.

"It appears to me, as far as my knowledge goes, that not in one single case during the present war was the burning of provisions justifiable, and I can assign no reason for it excepting what was rumored throughout the army—namely, that the Russian commissariat officers, not being able to give proper accounts of the management of these stores, had deliberately found an occasion for destroying them."

MANY BATTERED PRISONERS.

Christmas Fills the Police Stations with Hospital Cases.

Christmas filled the police stations last night with an unusually large number of intoxicated persons. Many more than usual were cut and bruised, and hospital treatment was necessary in many instances.

Conditions in the West Forty-seventh Street Station at 9 o'clock reflected the situation in other stations. At that hour twenty arrests of intoxicated persons had been made. Sixteen of the prisoners had scalp wounds or broken fingers or broken noses or similar injuries.

A man who said that he was William O'Hara, thirty years old, a salesman, of 63 Fourth Avenue, was found unconscious last night in the hallway of 814 Amsterdam Avenue. His nose was broken, his scalp was cut in several places, and his face and body contained many bruises. The police think he was beaten by toughs. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

ALL AN AWFUL MISTAKE, WAILS MRS. CHADWICK

Implores Cleveland Sheriff to be Kind to Her Husband.

DECLARES HE IS INNOCENT

Official Will Meet the Liner Pretoria and Arrest the Doctor Down the Bay.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—It was an exceedingly gloomy Christmas for Mrs. Chadwick, who remained alone in her cell most of the day, not taking advantage of the Christmas custom of allowing to the prisoners unusual freedom in the jail.

On previous Christmas days Mrs. Chadwick had made merry at her Euclid Avenue home. She was noted for the many handsome gifts she gave, not only to her friends but to the poor. Hundreds of poor children have received toys from her at christmas time.

Friends seemed to have entirely forgotten her to-day. Not a gift came to the jail and only two persons called. Freda, the maid, came in the afternoon, and the woman's lawyer, J. P. Dawley, called for a short business talk.

Sheriff Barry left for Albany and New York to-night, carrying with him the papers for the arrest of Mr. Leroy S. Chadwick, who is expected to land at New York on the steamship Pretoria some time Wednesday morning.

This afternoon Mrs. Chadwick showed unusual nervousness. She finally sent for the Sheriff with the statement that she wanted to talk over the trip to New York and the impending arrest of her husband.

The Sheriff spent almost an hour with the woman in her cell, during which time she wept convulsively. "I know you will treat my husband as kindly as possible under the circumstances, but please remember that he is innocent of any wrongdoing," said Mrs. Chadwick as the Sheriff entered her jail quarters.

During the hour that the Sheriff was talking with her, Mrs. Chadwick repeatedly asked him to be kind to Dr. Chadwick. She deplored the indictment against him, and said it was all an awful mistake. "This is the worst thing that has happened during all the trouble of the last few weeks," said Mrs. Chadwick. "I never thought my husband would be dragged into this affair, it is so unjust, for if ever an honest man lived, it is my husband."

Mrs. Chadwick asked the Sheriff to tell her in detail of all his plans. Several times she referred to the doctor's daughter, by a former wife, who is returning with Dr. Chadwick to this country. The woman also especially asked that the Sheriff do everything possible to make the situation as easy as possible for the girl.

"Remember all I have told you," called out Mrs. Chadwick as Sheriff Barry was leaving the jail. "This is terrible, but there is one satisfaction, I will see my husband soon."

According to his plans to-night the Sheriff expects to call upon Gov. Odell in Albany the first thing to-morrow morning to turn over the requisition papers from Gov. Herrick and receive extradition papers from Gov. Odell in return. From Albany he expects to go immediately to New York, arriving there in the afternoon.

He expects to go out to meet the Pretoria on either a Government lighter or a police patrol boat, and to notify Dr. Chadwick of his arrest before Quarantine is reached.

"If Dr. Chadwick is not a sick man, I shall return with him on the first train I can make out of New York Wednesday, reaching Cleveland, if possible, some time Wednesday night or Thursday morning," said the Sheriff. "If he is a sick man, my plans may necessarily have to be changed. At any rate, I shall remain in New York long enough to be certain of the proper care of Miss Chadwick."

The Sheriff will stop at the Hoffman House in New York. It has been arranged that relatives of Miss Mary Chadwick shall meet her at the hotel. Whether she will remain in New York or come on to Cleveland with her father is not yet settled. It is thought, however, that she will stay in New York with relatives and friends for a few days at least.

ZEMSTVOS TO ADVISE CZAR.

It Is Said They Will Be Allowed to Have Delegates on the Council.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says it can be stated on reliable authority that the manifesto on the subject of reforms approved by Emperor Nicholas will contain four points, as follows:

First, each Zemstvo shall send to the Council of State three representatives to advise on questions of internal affairs.

Second, that the press censorship shall be abolished and the press made free.

Third, that freedom of conscience shall be allowed.

Fourth, that elementary education shall be made compulsory throughout the Empire.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says the manifesto will probably be issued to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The special committee appointed in 1902 to investigate the question of the betterment of the conditions of rural enterprise and the general revision of peasant laws, of which President of the Ministerial Council Witte is Chairman, has decided in favor of the extension of the system of State loans by the Agricultural Bank to landowners, especially peasants and commoners, for the purchase and improvement of additional lands.

The Emperor has formally approved the recommendations.

The newspapers warmly approve the work of the commission. The Russ declares that the basis of all reforms must be social and political emancipation of the peasants, as proposed by M. Witte.

MOSCOW, Dec. 25.—Members of the Council assembled at the City Hall here to-day for the purpose of thanking Prince Galitzin, Mayor of Moscow, for his attitude in favor of reforms.

Prince Galitzin, who received a tremendous ovation, said he had only done his duty as a Russian citizen, and he was persuaded that he was standing on firm ground in supporting the reforms suggested by the Council, the action of which would meet with the approval of the Russian people.

He concluded by urging the members of the Council to stand together, saying that by unity alone could they hope to secure reform.

Father John of Kronstadt Ill.

KRONSTADT, Dec. 25.—Father John of Kronstadt is seriously ill. Thousands of peasants are awaiting his recovery in order to confess.

Mystery in Gerrity's Arrest.

John W. Gerrity of Lynn, Mass., who was arrested in the Federal Building Saturday by Post Office Inspector Jacobs, was held for forty-eight hours without bail by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as a "suspicious person." Gerrity was arraigned by Detective Sergeant Doran of Inspector McCluskey's staff, but all efforts to find out the cause of the prisoner's arrest were fruitless.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

CLUE TO COLORADO MURDER.

Body of Unknown Victim May Be That of Mrs. Bouton of Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Kemter of this city believe that the mutilated body of the young woman found Nov. 19 in North Cheyenne Cañon, near Colorado Springs, is that of their daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bouton.

For weeks they have lived in suspense, with every additional bit of information growing firmer in their fear that the victim was their daughter.

They last heard from Mrs. Bouton on Oct. 5 in a letter written from Colorado Springs. She said she intended leaving there in a few days for Wilkesbarre, Penn., and would stop there for a time, but would reach Syracuse in time to spend Christmas with her parents.

The parents are not well posted on their daughter's doings during the past year. She spent Christmas of 1903 with them, remaining until after New Year's, and then went direct to California. Her mother said she understood the young woman was traveling for a drug firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemter have telegraphed to a daughter in California to proceed to the scene of the murder and examine the body.

The Syracuse girl was twenty-three years of age, light complexioned, 5 feet 2 inches in height, and her mouth was filled with crown and bridge work costing somewhere between $150 and $200. All these marks of identification are found on the body of the dead woman.

Mrs. Bouton, her mother said, had valuable diamonds, generally wearing jewelry worth about a thousand dollars. She had been separated from her husband.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 25.—An entirely new clue, and one considered important by Chief of Police Reynolds, has developed in the murder mystery on Mount Cutler. The clue comes from Syracuse, N. Y., where it is learned that a girl named Kemter is missing.

The girl came to Colorado Springs some time ago, and in October a check for $300 was sent to her, which she acknowledged receiving. Since that time nothing has been heard from her, and her family believe that she is the victim of the Mount Cutler murder.

Investigation by Chief Reynolds brings out the fact that the dentists of the missing girl tallies exactly with that of the dead girl, as do also the hair and height.

A dispatch received from Syracuse to-night says the family has directed a sister of the missing girl, who is now in California, to proceed to Colorado Springs at once and attempt to locate her sister or identify the remains.

HOHOKUS CREDITORS ON HAND.

Mrs. Henderson's Estate Now in Charge of the Sheriff.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Dec. 25.—It was said yesterday that Mrs. Juliette C. Henderson's creditors might not receive much from the estate. She was, as she asserted, a beneficiary of the estate of Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, but it is said that she assigned that interest a long time since and that she lived partly from an income which ceased when she died.

Mrs. Henderson was a little over fifty years of age and had been married twenty years. Her brother, Charles Enos, says that at one time his sister had an income ranging from $10,000 to $15,000. Charles Enos, Jr., sole heir under the will, made a further search of the house for the strong box in which it was supposed there was a lot of Texas and Pacific Railroad bonds, but it has not been located.

Sheriff Boley is in charge of the house and has Constable Goetschius in possession. He is attending to the horses, which went a day and a half without food or water recently, and were fed then by neighbors.

SHOT DOWN BY BURGLAR.

Girl's Scream Aroused Her Father, Who Received Negro's Pistol Bullet.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—Annie Koneiski, aged sixteen, whose father, Stanislaus Koneiski, aged sixty-seven, is a tenant on the Knight Farm, Brooks Hill, near this city, awoke about 2 o'clock this morning, and was startled to see a negro pointing a pistol at her head. He told her that if she stirred he would shoot, but the girl screamed and awakened her father in another room.

The negro ran down stairs and hid in the pantry. Koneiski followed, but as he entered the dining room the negro fired at him. The old man fell seriously wounded, and the negro escaped. The girl, in her night robe, ran through a sleet and snowstorm to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. Her wounded father was removed to a hospital. He says he knows the negro, who was arrested to-night.

HAITIAN OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

Ex-Minister Goes to Jail for Life—Bank Officers Convicted.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 25.—In accordance with the verdict of the jury in the trial of the alleged fraudulent bond case, the court has pronounced judgment as follows:

It acquits Hebard Roy, ex-Minister of Finance, and two high officials, and condemns Vilbrün Guillaume, ex-Minister of War, to penal servitude for life.

The high officials of the National Bank of Haiti are sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and two sons of ex-President Sam, M. Gedeon, an ex-Minister, and M. Saint Victor, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, are sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Judgment against those persons who are in contumacy will be pronounced later.

The action against the persons mentioned in the foregoing grew out of an act of the Haitian Congress of 1902 authorizing the consolidation of the national debt in a bond issue of about $6,000,000, and an additional $213,282 to be paid to the Bank of Haiti for financing the deal. Before the transaction was completed the Government of President Nord came into power.

The bank officials were imprisoned a year ago on charges of bribery and of conspiring with the Secretary of the Treasury in fraudulently issuing from $200,000 to $850,000 in bonds.

The trial began Nov. 28. Of the thirty-three persons accused, among whom were ex-President Sam, thirteen were present, the others having fled.

COLER QUITS FACTION FIGHT.

Will Not Oppose McCarren Now That McLaughlin Is Dead.

Brooklyn Democratic politicians had as a topic of discussion yesterday the announcement by Bird S. Coler that he would have nothing further to do with the local faction fight. It is believed that Mr. Coler's position may do much to strengthen Senator McCarren's position, if any strengthening is needed at present. Among those opposed to the Senator's leadership were a number of men who took this attitude simply because of their friendship for Mr. Coler, and it is known that they will now be prepared to work ardently for Senator McCarren.

Mr. Coler's announcement came last night, when he was asked about the situation.

"The only interest I ever took in local politics," he said, "was for the reinstatement of Hugh McLaughlin as leader, and I took that position from motives of gratitude purely. Now that Mr. McLaughlin has died, I have lost my interest in factional fights, and intend to devote all the time I would otherwise give to politics to the work of the Civil Service Commission."

British Admiral Hurries to Far East.

Rear Admiral William Osborne Moore of the Royal Navy, who is on his way to Asiatic waters to assume command of the British fleet there, arrived here on the American liner St. Louis yesterday morning. He would not talk of conditions in the East. He plans to leave immediately for San Francisco to catch the first fast transpacific liner that leaves that port for the Far East.

Do You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate?

Many investment and speculative propositions are advertised in to-day's "Real Estate" columns.—Adv.

MUSTN'T GO TO BELLEVUE TO SLEEP OFF LIQUOR

Under New Rule Police May Receive You Instead of Doctors.

TO CHOKE OFF "REPEATERS"

Too Many Make a Convenience of the Alcoholic Ward, Acting Superintendent Says.

Radical police regulations will shortly be introduced in Bellevue Hospital to curb the long-condoned evil of caring for the several thousand habitual and occasional drunkards who every years seek this institution to sleep off their sprees. Arrest instead of comfortable cots will be their fate.

This announcement has been made by Acting Superintendent M. J. Rickard, who proposed the scheme to Commissioner McAdoo, which received his personal approbation. It only awaits official recognition to go into effect on the first of the year. A detail of police will be on duty day and night at the hospital. When a "drunk" appears as a candidate for the alcoholic ward his "pedigree" will be examined. If found to be a "repeater," as Mr. Rickard put it, he will be arrested and taken in charge by the city Police Department.

By these methods the officials of Bellevue hope to reduce the constant overcrowding in the alcoholic department. There are often seventy patients there and only space for twenty-nine cots.

"The new plan will reduce the patients in the alcoholic ward to about fifteen, or nearly one-fifth of the present number," said Acting Superintendent Ricard. "It will enable us to provide against a certain class of alcoholic cases as we should—the ones who for years have come to regard this hospital as a sleeping-off place for their sprees. It will also allow us to give more time to what you might call the more deserving cases.

"That the general City Government will be greatly benefited is believed to be true by Commissioner McAdoo as well as by the officials of this institution. Intoxication on the street will be much reduced, for the class that considers itself immune to arrest will soon learn that cold cells await them instead of comfortable cots here.

"This regulation when enforced will rob the hospital of a unique feature, and that is its function as a means of reconciliation between outcasts and their families. Why, I could write a book on the strange and pathetic scenes of this sort I've witnessed during my thirty-odd years here. Men who have not been home for years often wind up here on a spree. In their delirious ravings they sometimes reveal their tribulations and incidentally the whereabouts of their families. The estranged ones are discovered and brought here and generally reconciliations are effected.

"Only the other day a poor fellow ended up in the alcohol ward here, after being in New York but a few hours. Years ago he had been disowned by his family, who have wealth and social position, and had gone West. He went all the paces and finally drifted back here. After a night of delirium at Bellevue his family were sent for and a reconciliation brought about. The poor fellow died soon afterward."

WESTCHESTER EXCELS NEVADA

Its Assessed Valuation of Real Estate $25,000,000 Greater Than Silver State.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—According to the tax books of the cities and towns of Westchester County, filed yesterday with the Board of Supervisors, the total assessed valuation this year will be about $200,000,000, or $25,000,000 greater than the entire State of Nevada. The valuation last year was $198,702,924.

John D. Rockefeller has been adding hundreds of acres to his large estates in the town of Mount Pleasant. He and his brother William are now assessed for nearly $10,000,000 on their real estate. The largest individual holder of land in the county is Walter W. Law, who owns the village of Briar Cliff Manor, on the Hudson, consisting of about 5,000 acres, which he lights with a private electric plant.

Closely rivaling Mr. Law are the heirs of the Jay Gould estate, who are assessed for $1,500,000 at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, and the Iselin family, who own $1,000,000 worth of property in New Rochelle and surrounding towns. The only heavily assessed resident of the county who is fighting the assessments is John H. Starin, who says the assessment of $240,000 which the City of New Rochelle put on Glen Island is too much. He has applied to the courts to have it reduced.

FELLED BY RUNAWAY, MAY DIE.

Victim Was Escorting Young Woman Across a Street When Struck.

A horse harnessed to a sleigh, the property of William Hallahan of 115 Worth Street, Manhattan, which had been left standing last night in front of Perry's saloon, at Hooper and South Fifth Streets, Williamsburg, became frightened at the clanging of a trolley car bell and ran away. On the south side of Broadway and Hooper Street the horse knocked down Christopher Lawrence, a mechanic, of 361 South Fourth Street, who, with Miss Emma Dinelowe of 43 Scholes Street, was crossing the street under an open umbrella. Neither saw nor heard the runaway approaching. A shaft struck Lawrence's left side and fractured several ribs which pierced the left lung.

The horse turned into Harrison Avenue, where it ran on the sidewalk to Hewes Street, demolishing the sleigh. The horse turned down Hewes Street, and was stopped at Marcy Avenue.

Lawrence was removed in an ambulance to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

PRIZEFIGHT IN MT. VERNON.

Harlem Contingent Didn't See a Policeman While on Their Trip.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 25.—After putting up a hard fight, "Jack" Fain of Chicago was defeated by Walter ("Spike") Robinson in the eighth round of what was scheduled to be a twenty-round go, conducted by the Mount Vernon Sporting Club yesterday afternoon in its Union Street quarters. From the first round the men mixed things at a lively rate. Robinson had a shade the better of it throughout, and in the eighth round the Westerner shattered a bone in his wrist. With but one good hand he was at Robinson's mercy, and the New York lightweight battered him about the ring until his seconds called it off.

The battle was originally planned to take place to-morrow night, but its managers were advised that the police had been tipped off, and decided to anticipate possible interference. A purse of $200 was put up, 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser. About 200 men, half of them from Harlem, paid $2 apiece to witness the affair.

"We didn't see a policeman all the time we were here," said one of the Harlem contingent as he was waiting for his train.

Hannan, Musician, Adjudged Insane.

Leslie Hannan, the young musician who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Friday from his home at 131 Third Avenue to be examined regarding his sanity, was adjudged insane yesterday at that institution. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan of 54 West Fiftieth Street, whose family Hannan was said to have annoyed by letters which he sent, still refused to discuss the case.

Beaten to Death with Blackjacks.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Dec. 25.—Shortly after midnight last night Stephen Pushart, John Brinkush, and Martin Poblish were held up in the outskirts of Lansford and beaten by four men with blackjacks. Pushart was killed and Brinkush is believed to be fatally injured. Poblish escaped and notified the police. There is no clue to the identity of the murderers.

OUR CHANCE IN MOROCCO.

Sultan Wants to Trade with Us, Says Langerman—Admires Roosevelt.

James W. S. Langerman, formerly United States Vice Consul General at Tangier, Morocco, is in New York on his way to report to the Sultan of Morocco, whose personal representative he was at the St. Louis Exposition. He talked of Morocco and its desire for American trade at the Waldorf last night.

"Never before was such an opportunity presented to American industries to secure a foothold in Morocco," he said. "It seems strange, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that in this country, where live about 16,000,000 people, there is but one big American industry doing business there—the Standard Oil Company. While the present warlike conditions prevail, while France is endeavoring to get control of Morocco, the opportunity for American industry to do business there is most favorable. The French have done much business, but now the people of Morocco absolutely refuse to do business with them, and they are equally unfriendly with English tradesmen.

"The Sultan, and in fact all his subjects, want to trade with Americans. They realize that the American people in business will treat them fairly, and will not try to seize the country. I know personally that the Sultan is one of the most ardent admirers of President Roosevelt.

"It is impossible for the French troops to make any progress in Morocco, especially at this time of the year. They have got a difficult task before them. It is now the rainy season, and it must be remembered that there are no highways there. In the entire country there is not even one bridge crossing a stream. Ferrying is their most modern method in crossing rivers. There is not a telegraph or telephone line, and railroads are something unknown. Communication from one part of the country to another is carried on by means of messengers who travel on foot."

HAD TO WHISTLE FOR AID.

Detectives Feared They Would Lose Prisoner in Hostile Crowd.

Pistol shots were exchanged last night in a group of young Italians in East One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Detectives Upton and O'Grady charged the crowd and arrested Pasquale Napoli of 347 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, in whose possession the detectives said a loaded revolver was found.

When the detectives were leading their prisoner away they were followed by a crowd of perhaps seventy-five men and boys. The crowd closed about the detectives, who finally drew their pistols. The weapons did not check the crowd, and as the detectives were being hemmed in they whistled and brought two patrolmen to their assistance. They succeeded in arresting John Gallini of 339 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who, with Napoli, was taken to the station.

BIG CHICAGO STATION PLANNED.

Pennsylvania Road to Spend $30,000,000 on It; It Is Said.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A local newspaper says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is prepared to spend $30,000,000 in the construction of a new railway station in Chicago. Twenty millions of this sum will be spent in acquiring land adjoining the present Union Depot and $10,000,000 will be spent in buildings.

The site of the new terminal as planned by the architects and engineers of the Pennsylvania Company will occupy seven square blocks of territory. In this territory it is the intention of the company to erect a group of supply and storage warehouses, a huge freight warehouse, and a passenger station, which will be more than adequate to meet the demands of the railway lines now entering the Union Depot. The scheme is so comprehensive that it includes the construction of a tunnel or subway beneath the river by which bridge delays may be avoided.

BURGSTALLER IN CONCERT.

Sang at the Metropolitan in Place of Knote, Who Was Ill.

Heinrich Knote, who had been billed as the principal soloist at the regular Sunday night concert of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was ill, and his place was taken by Alois Burgstaller. The snowstorm kept away many patrons, but still the house was comfortably filled. The soloists other than Mr. Burgstaller were Miss Olive Fremstad, Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Senger Bettaque, and Pol Plançon. Mr. Hertz conducted.

Mr. Burgstaller sang Sigmund's love song from "Die Walküre," and, when encored, gave Schubert's "Die Neugierige and Freudlingsglaub." Miss Fremstad's offering was the aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos." Mme. Homer contributed an aria from "Les Huguenots" and the aria "Adriano" from "Rienzi." Plançon sang "Jesus of Nazareth" and Mme. Bettaque the aria, "Abscheulicher," from "Fidelio."

FIRE TEAM DEVELOPS RABIES.

Had Been Bitten by a Dog—Two Men Bitten by One of the Horses.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Now that the dog quarantine has been raised in this county, what promises to be a case of rabies developed. A dog owned by John Dyer of this city was captured sixty days ago and locked in the Lestershire Fire Station. While there he broke loose and bit the two horses belonging to the finest hose team in this part of the State. One of the horses has just died from the rabies, but not before it bit Dr. Garry T. Stone, a veterinary of this city, who was treating it, and William Moore, the driver.

The other horse also shows symptoms of the disease.

KIDNAPPED BY DETECTIVES.

Man Wanted in Ohio Forcibly Taken from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—George E. Letcher of San José, who is wanted by the authorities of Ohio on a charge of arson, alleged to have been committed in that State twenty-five years ago, and who has been resisting extradition, has been kidnapped by detectives and taken in a launch to Martinez, where the Eastern overland train was boarded.

Letcher is now out of the jurisdiction of the courts of this State.

Locomotive Runs Into Street.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 25.—A New York, New Haven and Hartford engine ran into a freight car in the yards this evening. The top of the cab was broken off, and the throttle bar was twisted. The engine ran off the tracks into the street, breaking off a hydrant in its course, and was stopped by the curb. The engineer and fireman escaped with slight injuries.

Dies Celebrating with Grandchildren.

PATERSON, Dec. 25.—Robert Gledhill, seventy-five years old, died suddenly tonight from heart disease while joining in a Christmas celebration with his grandchildren at the Gledhill homestead at Arcola. Mr. Gledhill was one of the oldest druggists in New Jersey.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GARDINER, Me., Dec. 25.—While the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero to-day the Fire Department was called to a fire that destroyed the two lower floors of the Opera House block, including the dry goods stock of S. Smith & Co. The total loss is $40,000. The block is owned by Mrs. Benjamin Johnson.

RICHFORD, Vt., Dec. 25.—The Hotel American, conducted by J. F. Kelly, and known as one of the finest hostelries in the State, was destroyed to-day by a fire which originated in the basement kitchen while the guests were at dinner. None was injured. A large part of the furnishings was saved, but in a damaged condition. The building was valued at $35,000.

Pleasure Launches

Your pleasure launch will not only be roomier and more convenient, but speedier, if you fit it out with an S. & M. Simplex Motor. Now is the time to order for early Spring delivery.

Smith & Mabley
Incorporated.
Seventh Ave. & 38th St., N. Y.
Members A. L. A. M.

CHRISTMAS PIANO BARGAINS.
Finest Assortment Standard Pianos in City.

STEINWAY MINIATURE GRAND IN MAHOGANY, (New)	$775
Steinway Brand New Upright	450
Chickering Brand New Mahogony Upright	300
Chickering Mahogany Baby Grand	375

THIS CHRISTMAS WAS OF GOOD OLD STYLE

Churches Crowded, Despite the Snow—Special Festival Services.

CHEER EVEN IN THE PRISONS

Meanwhile a Little Foundling, at Asylum Fire, Finds a New Kind of Santa Claus.

New York had a real old-fashioned Christmas yesterday, with snow enough to insure good attendance at home festivities and to sharpen the appetites of the youngsters to try new sleds, but not too much to interfere with the elaborate services arranged by the churches. The churches, decorated for the occasion with holly, palms, and evergreens of all sorts, were crowded.

The surface and some of the elevated car lines had troubles enough to vex any but a holiday crowd, but the Christmas passengers, many of whom carried gifts, were full of the spirit of the season, and the exasperation of blocks and delays was laughed away. Those who used the Subway were happy, anyway, as there was no interruption of service there. One observer declared that in the morning the Subway trains looked to him like the Santa Claus Trunk Line, because so many of the passengers were carrying parcels whose paper wrappings couldn't conceal the nature of the freight.

Probably the first Santa Claus of the day, barring the spurious old chaps who go around prematurely on Christmas Eve so as to insure to themselves the usual allotment of sleep, appeared at the New York Foundling Asylum. Confidentially, he is Battalion Chief Dougherty of the Fire Department. As THE TIMES told yesterday morning, there was a fire at the asylum at about midnight. When Dougherty, clad in his heavy business garb, rushed into one of the wards, a little fellow, who, it is suspected, had fought off the sand man for hours so as to catch a glimpse of the season's saint, popped up his head from the bedclothes and chirped out:

"Oh, what a funny Santa Claus! An' he's got an axe, too. Just look, quick!"

SANTA CLAUS TO THE RESCUE.

The fireman Santa Claus picked up the little fellow and bore him first from the smoke that threatened to make trouble for the foundlings.

From the contributions to their "chimneys" the Volunteers of America, according to Col. Lindsay, were able to furnish Christmas dinners to 10,000 persons. All of the food was sent out in baskets, each containing sufficient to feed a family of at least five. One-half was distributed on Saturday night, and the remainder will be sent out this morning. The distributing points were at 454 West Forty-second Street, Cooper Square, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and in Jersey City.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CHURCHES.

Crowd at Old Trinity—No Female Voices at St. Patrick's.

Of the church celebrations that at Old Trinity was as popular as ever. The greater part of the congregation was made up of strangers who could not get home for Christmas. Many old parishioners who live up town and attend the parish churches of the mother church made it a point to be present. The interior of the church was decorated entirely in green, except the altar, which was covered with roses. There were two services, one in the morning, followed by communion, and another in the afternoon. In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Morgan Dix, who was too ill to officiate, the vicar, the Rev. James N. Steele, conducted both services. At the morning service he spoke of the "Incarnation." He said in part:

"God save us from the day when we throw aside the story of Christmas. The incarnation brings God down to man and makes the Son of God of a human nature and a man of purity and integrity. He is the centre of all our hopes and joys, and if the birth of Jesus Christ is not a fact then we might as well throw our Bibles away. The grief stricken and sinner must have some one to turn to, and He said 'Come unto Me and I will give you rest.'"

The collection was for the benefit of the hospitals. The plates were piled high with bills of large denomination, held down by gold coins.

For the first time in the history of St. Patrick's Cathedral the Christmas services were conducted without female voices in the choir. This was especially noticeable in the two high masses. The main choir was made up of seventy singers, who were accompanied by an orchestra. There were 170 boys in the chancel choir. The first service held was at 4 A. M., at which Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, celebrated a solemn high mass. At 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock low masses were read by the assistant rectors. Archbishop Farley was pontificate at the 11 o'clock service. Mgr. Lavelle assisted, and the Rev. Mr. Holland and the Rev. Mr. Ryan acted as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The deacons of honor were the Rev. Daniel J. McMackin and the Rev. Richard O. Hughes. The Rev. Dr. Hayes, chancellor of the diocese, acted as master of ceremony. There were present in the chancel all the members of the Faculty of Dunwoodie Seminary and 169 seminarians. At this service the Rev. James S. Prendergast, S. J., preached the sermon.

Solemn vespers were sung at 4 o'clock, Mgr. Lavelle officiating. The proceeds of the collections at all the services were for the Catholic education fund.

Mgr. Lavelle, who recently returned from Rome, brought with him the permission of the Pope to bestow the pontifical blessing on the congregation at the Christmas mass, and this he did after the 11 o'clock mass.

Dr. Parkhurst, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, preached to an unusually large congregation. It was announced that the contributions would be devoted to the use of the Presbyterian Hospital unless the contributors should otherwise designate. The amount of the offerings was $3,555.78.

There was a carol service at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Bishop-Coadjutor Greer delivered an address to the children of the Sunday school. The children of the Sunday school carried gifts for those less fortunate than they. After the services these were sent to the poor of the parish.

CHEER IN THE PRISONS.

Religious Services and Excellent Dinners for the Unfortunate.

As usual there was a lot of Christmas cheer even in the police courts, the prisons, the hospitals, and other places of the sort. Most of those who had been charged with drinking too much or with trivial misconduct got discharges as Christmas presents.

There was one case, however, that did not appeal to the Christmas spirit of Magistrate Whitman, in the Essex Market Court. Syman Sachs, a tailor, was arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of intoxication. Sachs was defiant, and told the Magistrate that he had the right to get intoxicated with his own money. The policeman who made the arrest said that he knew the man rarely worked, and when he did he spent his earnings on drink. His wife, the mother of seven children, lived at 63 Orchard Street. She supported her family and husband by peddling. The woman called for his aid at 1 o'clock in the morning, saying that her husband had driven her and the children from their rooms and then locked the door on them. The policeman found the children in their night clothes, huddled in the cold hall. He broke in the door and dragged the tailor to the police station. Magistrate Whitman sent the tailor to the Island for six months. He then contributed to the purse made up for a turkey for the woman and her little ones.

Bellevue Hospital was one of the busiest places in the city yesterday. It was preparing for the dinner that is to be given to-day. There are to be Christmas trees in the five children's wards, and a Santa Claus in the person of a philanthropist whose pleasure it is to keep his name secret.

In the Municipal Lodging House at least 1,000 will be fed to-day.

Religious services were held in all the police court prisons. In the Jefferson Market prison, always one of the most crowded, eighty-two prisoners, of which thirty were women, attended three services, two in the morning and one in the afternoon. One of these, conducted by James Dillon, organist at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, was made more impressive by a choir of thirty persons. Miss Mary Robinson and Thomas H. Toppin of the Protestant City Mission conducted the other two services. At noon a turkey dinner was served, after which the women received boxes of candy and the men pipes and tobacco.

In the Yorkville Court prison mass was said and sung for the fifty-five prisoners there at 10 o'clock in the large hall of the prison. A temporary altar had been erected for the occasion, and the mass was conducted by the priests of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Seventy-sixth Street.

After the mass there was a song service, in which the prisoners joined. One of the prisoners, the young Count Norman de la Caseasan Luis, who is awaiting a hearing to-morrow before Magistrate Mayo on a charge of grand larceny, proved to be a good singer, and he sang the numbers with an expression and feeling that brought tears to the eyes of the most hardened of his hearers.

A Christmas dinner was served at noon by Mrs. Lynch, wife of Keeper Lynch, assisted by a score of other women.

Fifty prisoners in the West Side Court before eating their good dinner attended low mass, which was celebrated by Father Lewis of the Paulist Fathers.

Christmas services were conducted in the Harlem Court by the Rev. Father Delaney. The dinner comes to-day.

In the Essex Market Court Prison Keeper Whelan and Matron Campbell served a turkey and chicken dinner to fifty prisoners, seventeen of them women. In the afternoon Episcopal religious services were conducted by the Rev. Kenneth McKenzie of Bayonne, N. J., who has been conducting Sunday services in this prison for thirty-three years almost without a break. Music was added to the service by an Episcopal mission choir.

In the Tombs Prison 340 prisoners had a dinner of fine quality and generous quantity at noon, preceded by religious services in the morning. There were three services—low mass for the Catholics at 7:30 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Father Smith; a Presbyterian service at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. J. J. Munroe, and an Episcopal service at 10:15, by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Wade. Six hundred pounds of chicken, 150 pounds of turkey, 2 barrels of potatoes, 3 barrels of apples, 150 mince pies, and great quantities of holiday delicacies were consumed at the dinner.

Nan Patterson, whose trial for the murder of Caesar Young resulted in a disagreement of the jury, did not attend any of the religious services, but busied herself with writing. She received many telegrams and letters in the day from her well-wishers. Flowers sent to her did not reach her, as this is against the prison rules. She was notified of their receipt, and expressed her regret that she could not have them.

Several called in the hope of seeing the woman, and, learning that she did not want to see them, sent notes to her. One man, who said his name was "Queen," and that he was an uncle of the actress, waited half an hour for the reply to his note. This he read with satisfaction, but would not disclose its contents. Another man, who declined to give either his name or the reason for his call, waited on the sidewalk for an hour, having sent in his note to the prisoner by a woman who was handsomely dressed. He had little clothing other than rags, and patiently shivered until the woman emerged with an envelope that was well filled. The man and the woman declined to give any explanation of their presence.

The Board of Officers of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick announced yesterday that on Saturday the society had distributed $1,500 to several institutions and hospitals, including not only Catholic charities, but the Presbyterian, Roosevelt, Mount Sinai, and other hospitals. This is the second charitable distribution made by the society this year.

TURKEY FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Real Christmas Trees at Ellis Island—Dinner for 5,000.

Two thousand aliens who were on Ellis Island yesterday morning were introduced to the American Santa Claus and Christmas in the "States." Later in the day, when the island's population had swelled to 4,700 they all got a real "New England" Christmas dinner.

The first surprise for the immigrants came at breakfast, which was served at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. In the night the large dining hall had been lavishly decorated with holly, Christmas greens, and wreaths. On the long tables were a large number of little four-foot-high Christmas trees, gayly decorated with presents and ornaments. Into this atmosphere of spruce and balsam the wondering throng was ushered, and every one received a gift. All of the children received toys and candy, the women fruit and candy, and the men pipes and tobacco, or cigars or cigarettes, according to their preference.

At noon on Christmas dinner was served to nearly 5,000 immigrants. The elaborate meal was the contribution of Hudgins & Dumar, the commissaries. Over 2,000 pounds of turkey were consumed. The dinner consisted of turkey, sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce, mince pie, and all the little dishes that round out the meal.

The officials at Ellis Island worked all day yesterday and succeeded in examining and passing all but about 2,000 of the immigrants. These will have to remain on Ellis Island until Tuesday, as the island will be officially closed for business to-day. Many of the aliens that will be detained until Tuesday are from Russian Poland. They came here to escape military conscription. They did not take kindly to the delay, and seemed to fear Russian influence even here.

CHRISTMAS AND THE JEWS.

Dr. Silverman's Address on the Meaning of the Festival.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning delivered an address entitled "The Christmas Message to the World."

"It may appear strange to some," he said, "that I have announced as my topic of to-day, 'The Christmas Message to the World,' but I have had three good reasons for treating on this subject. First, to show that Jews should not celebrate Christmas; second, why it should be more observed by Christians than it is to-day—more in the spirit it should be observed; and third, what a consistent observance by Christians would mean for the Jews and the whole world."

Dr. Silverman then traced the origin of the midwinter festival back to the ancient times, and said that a similar festival then existed in a crude form. In ancient Rome they celebrated the birth of the sun at this time of the year and the Germans had their "Weinachasfest," at which there was great hospitality, and during which they decorated their homes with branches of trees, owing to their belief that God resided in the forest and their desire to make their homes resemble His abode. In those ancient days the Druids built fires on the hilltops and decorated them with the mistletoe.

In view of these historic facts, Dr. Silverman said, Christmas did not begin with the birth of Jesus, but had its origin in prehistoric times. In every country in the world, he said, the people in midwinter celebrated a festival of rejoicing and merriment for one purpose or another. According to the New Testament, Jesus was not born in Winter at all. The shepherds were out in the moonlight attending their flocks, and shepherds do not attend their flocks in midwinter. He said that the 25th of December as the birthday of Jesus was a purely arbitrary matter which was determined on by the ancient Christian Church for its own purpose. The Jews, he said, had a festival in midwinter which is called "Chanukah," and this festival was on the 25th of "Kisley" and corresponds with our December. He continued:

"I see no reason why Jews should in any way celebrate Christmas in their homes, and I have another reason why they should not celebrate it. Christians attach sacred memory to this holiday, and for Jews to celebrate this festival, when they have no regard for its sacredness, would disgrace the Christian festival.

"I would consider it an offense if Christians attempted to celebrate the Jewish Passover or the first night of the Passover merely for curiosity or for entertainment. It is certainly wrong for any Jews to celebrate Christmas in their homes by the illumination of trees merely for the entertainment of their children, when they do not pay any regard to the underlying teachings of the festival, and when they not only ignore but entirely reject the teaching of the alleged miraculous birth of Jesus of Nazareth.

"But while I am not in favor and would strongly oppose the celebrating of Christmas in Jewish homes, I see no reason why we may not gladly welcome Christians who celebrate their festival in their own manner. I see much good to the world from the sincere and consistent observance of Christmas on the part of Christians.

"Let each religion observe its own festivals, but let each religion also grant that there is much good in other religions. We need not accept the theology of the entire faith, but we can concede that it has much merit, and I am ready to grant that for the world there is much merit in the celebrating of Christmas from its ethical and its social effects as there is for the Jews on celebrating their 'Chanukah.'"

Dr. Sliverman ended with an appeal for the end of race hatred, of persecution, and war.

FOR THE STAGE CHILDREN.

Santa Claus of the Theatre Good Again This Year.

Tony Pastor played the part of Santa Claus in a dress suit and minus whiskers for the little children of the stage last night in his theatre in Fourteenth Street. He was ably assisted by his wife and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, fairy godmothers of the little children. Others of the entertainment committee were Miss Mabel Taliaferro, Miss Marguerite St. John, Miss Millie Thorne, Miss Kenyon Bishop, Mrs. E. Rosenbaum, Miss Truly Shattuck, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Mrs. Scott, Payne, and Mrs. Charles Ealing. They in turn were aided by Abraham Hummel.

The theatre was crowded from pit to top gallery with a lively and appreciative audience of children accompanied by their mothers. They joined in the songs because they could not help knowing them, and applauded vociferously because they were filled with the Christmastime spirit and were glad to give what they loved to receive. The fact that they were waiting for the annual Christmas supper and distribution of presents did not keep them from insisting on an encore for each number.

As each of the little performers finished Mr. Pastor presented to him or her a box of candy, a book, and a diamond brooch or stick pin. He was so excited himself that he invariably gave the girls the stick pins and the boys the brooches. Mrs. Fernandez and Mrs. Pastor straightened out the consequent troubles behind the scenes.

A dozen or so of little children were the performers, and the way they sang, danced, or played pleased everybody mightily. Then Mr. Pastor said:

"This entertainment would not be possible if it were not for the generosity of many people who have contributed to it, among them Mr. George Gould and the members of the Police Department. The men of the force contributed voluntarily $800 for the stage children."

After a fine supper, for which there were a lot of ice-cream and other good things, the children went up to the Tammany Hall ballroom, where the annual Christmas tree was. Everybody got a present worth having.

NEWSBOYS GET DINNERS.

But They Haven't Received New Winter Clothes Yet.

More than 2,000 got substantial Christmas cheer yesterday at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers Street. Most of them were newsboys and friends whom they were allowed to invite. The dinner was provided by William M. Fleiss, Jr., whose father had for forty years given the boys their turkey every Christmas Day.

After the boys had eaten all they could and carried pies and pieces of turkey away under their ragged jackets, many homeless men of the streets were allowed to enter and take their fill of eatables. After them arrived women from the Cherry Hill district, who went away with baskets full of what was left—and there was plenty for all.

Mr. Heig, Superintendent of the home, and his wife, who acts as clerk, caring for the 167 boys in the home, were much pleased with the conduct of the boys.

No donations, except one of $5, have been made for clothing for these boys. Mr. Heig said last night that this had never been the case before. There never was a year, he said, when some philanthropist did not give the boys warm clothing for the Winter.

MANY GIFTS SENT TO JAIL.

Presents Sent to 500 of the Prisoners at Sing Sing.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Warden Johnson said to-day that he had never known so many Christmas boxes to be sent to the prisoners in Sing Sing Prison as were received this year. Of the 1,400 inmates of the prison 500 were remembered by relatives and friends and received boxes filled with cooked chickens, pies, and other good things, as well as articles of clothing.

Each prisoner received two cigars before going back to his cell after the morning meal. Dinner was eaten in the cells, as usual on Sunday.

PROVISION FOR ENGLISH POOR.

Great Amount of Charity Distributed—The Weather Improves.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The most notable feature of Christmas Day in the United Kingdom was the large amount of charity distributed as the result of the generous sums collected for this purpose through the newspapers and other channels.

Weather conditions were improved, though the fog still hangs over London, interfering to some extent with shipping. A few minor railway accidents were reported late last night, one to an excursion train.

To-day was distinctly a church festival, and the real secular observance of Christmas will begin to-morrow morning.

POPE TO NIGHT WORKERS.

Father Evers Brings Special Message of Blessing from Rome.

Fully 1,200 persons, including several women, went to St. Andrew's Church, in Duane Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to attend the special Christmas service for the night workers, most of whom are in the newspaper business.

A feature of the service was the presence of Father Luke J. Evers, who conceived the idea of the service for the benefit of the newspaper men. He had just returned from a visit to France and Rome.

The services included singing by the choir of sixteen male voices with the choirmaster, Martin J. O'Mahony, at the organ. The Rev. Father Evers preached the Christmas sermon, his theme being the nativity of Christ and the significance of Christmas. At the conclusion of the sermon Father Evers communicated a message which the Pope had instructed him to communicate to the church. It was:

"Take to them [the newspaper men] my blessings from my head and from my heart; say to the night workers and printers of New York that I wish them a merry Christmas."

To this was added the blessing of the Pope, which Father Evers had been instructed to bestow upon his congregation.

After the sermon Father Evers said that after the Eucharist Congress he went to Rome with several other priests.

"The Holy Father," he said, "was very much surprised when I came to speak of my congregation, the men who composed it, and the hour when the services were being held. He could not understand why men should be out at that unseemly hour; especially not from his knowledge of European journalism.

"I then explained to him what New York journalism meant, what it required of the men, and what our papers were like. I pictured to him, as well as I could, what a New York Sunday paper looked like—the size of it, and so on.

"I explained to him that it was practically a physical impossibility for them to attend mass at the usual hours because of their hours of work, and that we were acting on the assumption that it was our duty to take religion to the men. The Holy Father was very much interested and pleased with our humble efforts here. He ended by bestowing his blessing upon the night-workers."

Looking for Work?

See "Help Wanted" column in to-day's TIMES, Page 10.—Adv.

DODGE SPENDS CHRISTMAS UNDER SURVEILLANCE

Technically Free, He Was Guarded by Cordon of Jerome's Men.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SILENT

Spends Sunday with Texas Marshal—Osborne Says Bar Association Will Have Cause to Act.

Charles F. Dodge, whose return from Texas last Friday to stand trial on a charge of perjury was so suddenly followed a day later by his discharge in court, spent Christmas Day at the Broadway Central Hotel in a confinement closely resembling that of a prisoner. Not only did he not stir away from the hotel, but he was kept constantly under surveillance by County Detective Hammond and Roundsman Beery of the District Attorney's office.

No outsider was permitted to approach him, and nobody at all was permitted to speak to him, except within hearing of one of Mr. Jerome's representatives. Nor did anybody make an effort to break through the cordon thus established. James W. Osborne, counsel for Dodge, stayed away all day.

Dodge appeared both in better health and spirits than when he arrived here. He took a little exercise early in the day walking up and down in the lobby of the hotel, one of the detectives being at his side all the time. That was the only time he left his room except when he came down for his Christmas dinner, the first and only meal so far which he has taken outside of his room.

Several little incidents indicated that Dodge was as anxious not to be left alone as his guardians were not to let him get out of sight. This impression was confirmed by Mr. Osborne, who said in so many words that the precautions taken by Mr. Jerome were as much prompted by his client's desire for protection as by the District Attorney's decision not to allow anybody to interfere with his plans.

The Grand Jury will meet again on Wednesday, having refrained from adjourning finally at the specific request of the District Attorney. The session will last two days. That Dodge will appear before the jury to repeat his statement given to Assistant District Attorney Garvan is almost certain.

"There are only three men in this city outside Dodge himself who know what he told at Police Headquarters the day of his arrival," said Mr. Jerome yesterday. "Those men are Mr. Garvan, Mr. Osborne, and myself. Anything that may have been printed in regard to his statement is nothing but surmise. The truth will not come out, I assure you, until the time for action is ripe—or rather until action has been taken. In the meantime I must refuse to speak at all about the matter."

Mr. Jerome spent most of the day in the company of United States Marshal Hanson, the man who arrested Dodge in Texas and brought him here. The two of them were sight-seeing nominally, but there is reason to believe that while Mr. Jerome was pointing out the beauties and interesting points of the metropolis, the Texan Marshal was giving information to the District Attorney. The stay of Dodge at Houston was characterized by some very peculiar goings-on, not so much on his own part as on those of those acquaintances of his who were keeping him in funds and seeing that he was never permitted to suffer from ennui.

Abraham Hummel and Bartow S. Weeks disappointed those who had expected them to continue their efforts of appearing as counsel for Dodge. Neither of them and none of their assistants appeared at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday, and as far as known they have made no attempt since Saturday morning to communicate with the man in whose welfare they had heretofore showed such a remarkable interest. Mr. Kaffenburgh of the firm of Howe & Hummel said that no change in the situation had occurred so far as his side was concerned, and that nothing could be given out concerning future steps that might be taken.

The nature of the rumor set afloat by Dodge's return and subsequent change of position from a prisoner to a State witness has given rise to report that the Bar Association would take a hand in the proceedings.

"It is safe to prophesy," said Mr. Osborne yesterday, "that the Bar Association sooner or later will have cause to act in this matter. It is as safe to say that the association will not move ahead of Mr. Jerome, or while the case is still in the incipiency."

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night District Attorney Jerome, accompanied by Roundsman Berry, called at the Broadway Central Hotel, and, going direct to Dodge's apartments, remained there more than an hour. Then he left the hotel alone, but would say nothing about the Dodge-Morse case.

A member of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association said last night that the Bar Association was prepared to receive a communication from the District Attorney or meet and consult with him, if necessary, on the Dodge-Morse case, but until that time no action would be commenced.

SANTA CLAUS WENT ASTRAY.

Entered Wrong Place with 150 Loaves and Poor Persons Benefited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The day of miracles has not passed, according to the firm belief of a hundred or more poor people in Washington. Yesterday Almas Temple of Shriners gave its annual dinner to the poor. It was a well-planned affair, generously contributed to, and turned out a big success. But the most notable thing about it was not on the programme and made the hit of the occasion.

While the Shriners were feeding their guests there came to their hall 150 loaves of bread. The huge, six-foot Santa Claus was busy cracking jokes as he waddled about and took down the gifts from the Christmas tree. In the middle of one of his stories there entered another big, fat Santa Claus, carrying a colossal basket full of bread, and behind him were three or four negroes, also carrying baskets of bread. One of the Shriner committeemen at once inferred that some one had sent a gift of bread to be distributed, and signed a receipt for the 150 loaves. In a few minutes they were handed around to the heads of families, and an additional smile of Christmas joy went around with them.

When the festivities were nearly over and the crowd had begun to disperse a man came running in and asked:

"Did you get 150 loaves of bread?"

"We did," was the reply.

"What did you do with it?"

"Gave it away."

"Well, that was an order from the Carroll Institute. It came here by mistake. But it is all right. We are glad you gave it away, and if you need more, let us know," and the man went away, evidently fully satisfied with the incident.

DOCTOR'S GIFT TO PATIENTS.

Glen Falls Physician Distributes Over 1,000 Souvenir Spoons.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 25.—At an expense exceeding $2,000 Dr. George W. Little, physician of the Homeopathic School, to-day sent to over a thousand of his patients a souvenir sterling silver teaspoon made from the giver's own design.

On the handle are the doctor's portrait, the inscription "forty-six years," the length of time he has been in practice, and a lily and pheasant, for both of which he has a penchant as grower and fancier. On the reverse are shown the doctor's horse and sleigh, and he himself is represented as bending over the bedside of a patient. It also bears the inscription, "Dedicated to my patients, who have survived my practice." A silver pellet of homeopathic size is attached inside the bowl of the spoon.

Mair's Scotch Ale for the Holidays.

Nothing more healthful or delicious—a barley malt brew to enthuse over. Brewed in Edinburgh. —Adv.

BILL FOR $2,000,000 SEWER.

Bronx River Improvement Measure to Go Before Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 25.—Public hearings on the proposed two-million-dollar Bronx River sewer have closed, and the commission is preparing a bill to be submitted to the Legislature at the beginning of the session. The bill will call for the construction of a large trunk sewer along the Bronx Valley from White Plains to Mount Vernon, and thence by tunnel to the lower part of Yonkers, where it will have an outlet into the Hudson River.

It is said that the bill will name the present commission, consisting of Mayor Andrus of Yonkers, Mayor Brush of Mount Vernon, and John J. Brown, President of White Plains, to build the sewer. The question of distributing the cost of the improvement among the various communities to be benefited, which is the gravest concern of the commission, will be submitted to Judge Dillon of New York for his opinion. The commission favors long term bonds at a low rate of interest, and anticipates no difficulty in floating them. It is expected to interest New York City in continuing the sewer from the Mount Vernon line through Woodlawn and Wakefield, William's Bridge, and other parts of the city traversed by the Bronx.

The only strong opposition that has developed to the improvement is at Mount Vernon, where only a portion of the city will be sewered, yet it has been proposed to make the entire city pay for it. The cost of the improvement to the city, Mayor Brush says, will be the interest on the bonds which will amount to only $5,000 or $6,000 a year, as the present pumping station in West Mount Vernon, which is operated at a yearly expense of about $4,000 and does not dispose of the sewage satisfactorily, can be abolished.

"BLACK HAND" IS AFTER HIM.

Italian Shows Police Four Threatening Letters Demanding $300.

Frank Ocenti, an Italian and a plasterer, reported to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday that in the past month he has received four threatening letters demanding $300 from him. All were signed "Black Hand," and bore the usual crossbones, skull, and dagger.

He told the police that the house in which he lives at 365 East Seventy-sixth Street was partly unoccupied, and that in the vacant rooms men held mysterious meetings at night. The last letter received, which was posted at Station K on Dec. 17, read as follows, as translated from the Italian by Ogenti's son:

This is the las' time for your life. If you do not in a few days bring us $300, you will regret it. Do not call the police, because it will not be wise for you to do so. We are not afraid of the police or the courts. This is the third letter this month, and you must meet us to-morrow at the Brooklyn Bridge. Look out for a man who will ask you for two matches. He will give you a cigar, and then tap you on the left shoulder. Then give him the money. Don't fail to bring it, or we will show you what we will do.

At the East Sixty-seventh Street Station Sergt. Quilty said that they had been informed of the receipt of the letters some time ago, and did not take much stock in the story. He said that a detective had been assigned to the case, and believed that the letters had been received by the younger Ogenti and not by his father.

HALE ON HER 104TH BIRTHDAY.

Poughkeepsie Woman, Up All Night, Walked Several Blocks to Church.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Mary Shepard of this city celebrated her 104th birthday to-day, having been born in Ireland Dec. 25, 1800.

Mrs. Shepard sat up all last night in order to be in time for the 5 o'clock mass at St. Peter's Church this morning. She arrived on time, having walked all the way, several blocks, and remained in church until after 6 o'clock. She finds comfort in her pipe and in singing old Irish songs. She does not wear glasses and does all of her own housework, living alone in a little cottage on Albany Street.

NOT A CHRISTMAS BUNDLE.

Detective Found Misses' Cloaks in It and Arrested the Man.

While watching the Christmas Eve crowds on the east side streets Saturday night Detective Wertheimer of the Madison Street Station saw a young man who was carrying a good-sized bundle on Henry Street, near Jefferson Street. Any number of persons were carrying bundles along the streets, but the detective thought the bundle in question did not look like a Christmas package.

"What have you got there?" said the detective, stopping the man and putting his hand on the bundle. "Some Christmas presents?"

"What do you want to know for?" the man asked.

The man, who said afterward that his name was Frank Greene and that he lived at 208 Eldridge Street, gave such unsatisfactory answers that he was arrested, and was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Whitman in the Essex Market Court. The bundle, when opened, was found to contain about $200 worth of misses' cloaks. The prisoner would not explain where he got them, and he was held in $500 bail for examination to-morrow.

DISPOSSESSED ON CHRISTMAS.

Woman with Two Children Thrown Out in Snow, She Says.

With a five-months-old boy in her arms and her four-year-old daughter toddling through the snow at her side, a woman who said that she was Mrs. Mollie Carey, thirty-nine years old, walked into the Municipal Lodging House last night and asked to be accommodated for the night. She told Superintendent York that she had been dispossessed earlier in the day from a house where she had acted as janitress in Ninth Avenue.

Her husband was celebrating the day, she said, and none of the people whom she knew could afford to give her any comfort. Olive, the little girl, was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society, and Mrs. Carey obtained lodgings with her baby for the night.

At the address which she gave it was denied that she was known there.

CHRISTMAS DYNAMITE MIX-UP.

Snowbank Saves Italian Merrymakers—Saloon Windows Wrecked.

While celebrating Christmas by exploding dynamite bombs, two Italians wrecked the windows in the saloon of Henry Luhrs at Liberty Avenue and Osborn Street, in East New York, yesterday, but escaped blowing themselves up. The crash startled the neighborhood, and the police reserves of the Liberty Avenue station were sent to the scene.

Out of the snow they picked up Louis Foulier and James Palleman, who gave their address as Liberty and Rockaway Avenues. The men were stunned, and when they recovered at the station house later the police found in their possession eleven dynamite bombs. When asked how they came to blow up the saloon, they shrugged their shoulders. They were held on a charge of malicious mischief.

300 Children at This Party.

Among the happiest of the many merry Christmas parties yesterday was that given by Miss Cassie L. Waterbury, the invalid daughter of James M. Waterbury, at his home at Throgg's Neck. She sent automobiles, carriages, and sleighs through Westchester yesterday and gathered to her home 300 children, who were royally fed, clothed, and entertained.

Maryland Cement Works Destroyed.

WAYLAND, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Fire late to-day destroyed the plant of the Wayland Cement Works, near Perkinsville, entailing a loss of $200,000, partially covered by insurance. The company had recently installed a fire apparatus in the building, but it proved totally inadequate. The plant was built six years ago. Ten thousand barrels of cement were destroyed.

"THE SOCIETY WINE"

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL.

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for U. S.

FLASH WIRELESS TALK ALL AROUND HARBOR

Nothing Gloomy About Operators' Christmas Aboard Ship.

SPUTTER OFF YARDS OF JOKES

Dash-and-Dot Their Gossip All Day—The Times and The Denver Exchange Christmas Greetings.

"Sk-r-r-r-a-t-t-s-k—Hello, St. Louis—Bill. I have a good Christmas story for you—no British joke, you know. Congratulations of th' eseason first, though. Merry Christmas, even if your old boat did get in late. Same old excuse, I suppose. Now for that story. It's about a goat—Sk-r-r-r-atsk."

Everybody who reads the newspapers knows that people can sit at public dinner tables in New York with telephone receivers at their ears and hear a speech that the Big Speaker is making in Washington or Chicago or Philadelphia, but there's something new in that line. When three Marconi wireless operators on three different ships are in New York on a stormy Christmas Day they can have some fun of their own. They proved it yesterday. The game can be four-handed, or bigger. The bigger, the more fun.

Two of the big liners that are equipped with the sputtering wireless apparatus were here yesterday. They are the Campania and the Deutschland. The wireless operators were starting in their Christmas yesterday with the prospect of having little fun aboard the almost deserted craft when the Deutschland's happened to think that it would be a good thing to call the other up on the air line. The idea was quickly executed.

"Glad to have a chance to talk to somebody," was the message that greeted this advance.

Then the two operators, pajama clad and smoking after-breakfast pipes, started a long conversation. They exchanged Christmas greetings, asked the latest news, passed out the freshest gossip, and then got to telling funny stories. The only drawback to this was that you couldn't see the other fellow laugh when you told an extra good yarn.

By and by the wireless conversers heard that the repaired St. Louis was coming up the bay. They waited until she had got to her pier and then opened a rapid fire of chaff that was intended to make "Bill," the St. Louis operator, feel ashamed of his boat. They failed in this, for every operator is loyal to his floating home. Then they exchanged all of the stories of the season that they could remember.

Each then invited the others to come over to his ship and eat Christmas dinner. After a squint at the weather, which was pretty thick, the invitations were declined. The Deutschland's man said he wouldn't think of venturing from Hoboken, and the others made similar pleas. They decided to stay at their posts.

The only trouble that they had was when they all tried to send messages at once. Two could receive at once what the third was sending, but the apparatus isn't arranged for trios yet.

Wireless messages bearing Christmas greetings were exchanged yesterday between THE NEW YORK TIMES and the steamship Denver of the Mallory Line, while she was off the New Jersey coast, bound for Galveston. The exchange of greetings was arranged through the courtesy of C. C. Galbraith, General Manager of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company. This message was sent to Capt. Evans of the Denver:

Christmas greetings and a Happy New Year to you, the passengers, and all on board the Denvor, and a pleasant and safe trip to Galveston. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This was the answer, which was received in a few minutes:

Many thanks for your Christmas greetings from passengers and crew of the Denver, and may the New Year be a prosperous and useful one for THE TIMES. Our position at noon fifteen miles north of Barnegat; strong northeast winds; thick snowstorm.

W. F. EVANS, Master.

This message was followed, in a few seconds, by a private message from E. O. Smith, a passenger on the Denver, to a friend on the staff of THE TIMES. The messages were sent to the De Forest receiving station on the roof of the building at 42 Broadway. Two minutes after its receipt it had been relayed by telephone to the office of THE TIMES.

RAFFLE AT RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

In Aid of the Red Cross—Two-Year-Old Girl Gets the Grand Piano.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The members of the Russian Embassy conducted a raffle last night for the benefit of the Russian wounded in Manchuria.

Last Summer, when, under the auspices of Countess Cassini, a fair was held to raise funds for the Russian Red Cross, E. F. Droop of this city contributed a grand piano. This was not disposed of at the fair, and there were also left over a considerable number of cases of champagne. So it was decided by the Countess to raffle these articles off on Christmas Eve and add something to the large amount already forwarded for the sick and wounded at Harbin and Vladivostock.

The entire personnel of the embassy, with the exception of Countess Cassini, who was kept to her room by illness, assembled in the spacious dining room at the embassy, and the drawing was conducted by Mr. Hansen, the First Secretary. All the tickets were shuffled thoroughly and Count Cassini dropped them into a silk bag, which was passed around, every one present being asked to give it a shake.

The bag was then handed to Louis von Kreuter, a Russian lad, a guest of the embassy, who opened the bag and drew the lucky ticket. The number was 63, and the piano became the property of Miss Priska Kaspar, the two-year-old daughter of Anton Kaspar, one of the best-known violinists of Washington.

Mr. Kaspar is a native of Hungary. He studied at Prague and established himself here as a teacher. The little Miss Priska and her mother are now on a visit to Prague.

SWITCHMAN BURNS TO DEATH.

Found Lying Terribly Injured in Front of Store, He Soon Expires.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 25.—Thomas Corberry, thirty-two years old, a switchman employed on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was burned to death mysteriously this afternoon. After switching several cars in the Belle Dock yards he went to a small railroad employes' house near the tracks to get warm. There was a lighted stove in the building. About an hour after Corberry entered the building another railroad man saw smoke issuing from a broken window. He investigated and found Corberry lying on the floor in front of the stove terribly burned. He died in a few moments.

The **Coward Shoe**

For the normal foot the Coward Shoe answers every requirement because it follows the lines of nature.

For any special case it insures perfection of fit because it is built for that specific purpose.

For any use, whether for man, woman or child, it universally excels because it is the product of wide experience directed by intelligence and watchful

CIVIC SOCIETIES FOR AMENDED RAINES LAW

Fire-Proof Requirement Would Be Prohibitive, It Is Said.

CALLED GOOD POLITICS, TOO

Republicans Would Welcome Passing of Responsibility for the Hotels to the City Administration.

In his proposal to amend the Raines law by requiring that all proprietors of Raines law hotels must have a certificate from the Health, Fire, and Building Departments that their hotels conform with the regulations of those departments before licenses shall issue, Senator John Raines is likely to have the support of the City Club and other civic organizations as well as the support of the Republican organization of New York City, on the theory that the proposed amendment, if enacted, would result in the abolition of most of the objectionable resorts.

There is now a regulation of the Building Department which requires that all hotels more than thirty-five feet high must be fire-proof. Thirty-five feet is about three stories in ordinary building, and most of the Raines law hotels are more than that. Nearly all of them are four stories, and some of them are five and six stories in height.

When Julius M. Mayer, the Attorney General-elect, was counsel for the Building Department under Mayor Strong's administration he brought an action against a Raines law hotel to shut it up because the proprietor of the house had not complied with the regulation of the department that all hotels over thirty-five feet in height must be fire-proof.

The regulation setting forth that all hotels over thirty-five feet in height must be fire-proof was based upon a general law relating to hotels. The contention of the defendant's counsel in the action brought by Mr. Mayer on behalf of the Building Department was that the Raines law hotels were hotels merely for the purposes of that act, and therefore were not subject to the general law governing hotels. That contention was sustained by the court, and the effort of the Strong administration to get rid of the so-called objectionable resorts came to an end.

Now that Senator Raines proposes to amend the Raines law in such a way that so-called Raines law hotels shall be subject to the regulations of the Health, Building, and Fire Departments governing the construction and conduct of hotels, it is held by Mr. Veiller, the Secretary of the City Club, and lawyers who have examined into the subject that a cause of action such as that begun by Mr. Mayer under the Strong administration to compel the fire-proofing of all Raines law hotels over thirty-five feet high could be sustained if the proposed Raines amendment were enacted.

"Very few of the Raines law hotels could be made fire-proof, and even if they could their proprietors would not feel justified in going to such an expense," said Mr. Veiller in discussing the subject yesterday. "Consequently, most of them would have to go out of business. I think Senator Raines is all right in the position which he takes. The Raines law is all right, but the Raines law hotels are unquestionably dens of iniquity. Therefore, if Senator Raines can provide a method by which these places can be closed up there would be no good reason for an agitation to repeal the law."

One thing which appeals to the Republican organization about the amendments proposed by Senator Raines is that if they were passed the responsibility for the Raines law hotels would pass from the State to the city administration. It would then be the duty of the Health, Fire, and Building Departments to see to it that all requirements of those departments with respect to hotels were met in good faith, or that no license should issue. The result would be, it is argued by the Republican politicians, that the Republican organization would get all of the credit for the good that was accomplished by the legislation, and the city departments would have to shoulder all the resentment of those who would be interfered with because of a non-compliance with the law.

The agitation for either the repeal or the radical amendment of the Raines law has now grown to such proportions that it is generally believed that the Legislature will not be able to avoid some legislation on the subject this Winter.

District Attorney Jerome's Sunday Opening bill will be introduced again this year, and he will make a fight for its enactment.

TO PREVENT MINERS' PHTHISIS.

Suggestion That Americans Aid in Work of British Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec 26.—In a report on "Miners' Consumption in England," Mr. Halstead, Consul at Birmingham, says:

"The Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy has issued a memorandum to the members of the institution calling attention to the serious nature of the statistics of miners' phthisis, urging the immediate adoption of effective methods of prevention, and requesting the collection of further information as to the prevalence of the disease and the conditions which give rise to it.

"The opinion is that the main cause of the disease is the breathing of air containing dust. The air in mines must, therefore, be kept free from dust, if possible, and certainly work must not be performed immediately after blasting, &c., while dust is temporarily in the air.

"The council is asking the co-operation of technical societies in the collection of information on the following points: (1) Frequency or infrequency of the disease in connection with different kinds of mining work and different varieties of rock; (2) nature and amount of the stone dust present in the air in different varieties of mining work; (3) nature, amount, and effects on miners of the gaseous impurities met with in the air of metalliferous mines—in particular, poisonous impurities arising from blasting, &c.; (4) means in actual use for preventing the formation and inhalation of dust or poisonous gases; (5) evidences as to efficacy and practicability, or otherwise, of these means.

"Perhaps I may properly suggest to American mining engineering organizations that they might do good service by co-operating with the British Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in both collection and distribution of facts touching this important subject."

DROPS DEAD AS HE FEARED.

Overcome with Heart Disease in the Lobby of Mills Hotel No. 1.

A man about fifty years old, who was thought later to be Louis Cohnhoff of 223 East Seventy-eighth Street, entered the lobby of the Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, at 11:30 o'clock last night and fell to the floor. A policeman sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. McGrary, who responded, said the man was dead, probably from heart disease. A note found in his pocket read:

"If I am found dead, please notify by telegraph Mrs. Caroline Eppler, 32 Brooks Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.; Samuel Ascher, 215 East Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, and Mrs. Emma Hirsch, 223 East Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan."

Ascher called at the Mercer Street Station last night and identified the body of Cohnhoff. He said he was an undertaker, and that he was a friend of the Cohnhoffs and had buried Mrs. Cohnhoff a year ago. He said Cohnhoff was a machinist, and worked in a shop in Centre Street; that Mrs. Eppler and Mrs. Hirsch were Cohnhoff's daughters, and that Cohnhoff had heart disease, and carried the note about with him for the purpose of information to strangers by whom he might be found dead.

PENNSYLVANIA DROUGHT ENDS.

Orders Sent to Millhands and Miners to Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—The drought which has been costing Western Pennsylvania industries $1,000,000 a day has been broken. On the crest of a rise in the Ohio River 15,000,000 bushels of coal will be shipped South.

It is eight months since the Ohio River has been navigable for coal fleets. As a result cities on the big streams have been suffering for want of fuel. The railroads have been too much occupied and disabled by the drought and could not aid the sufferers. More than 25,000 workmen in Western Pennsylvania, who had been suspended from work because of the drought, have received orders to report for work to-morrow and Tuesday. Of these more than 15,000 are coal miners.

The mines all along the Monongahela River, employing 10,000 miners and helpers, have been idle several months. Mines along the Pennsylvania Railroad have not had water for boilers for a week past. The big mills along the Monongahela Valley, one by one had closed down. The Carnegie interests were hard hit. Saturday evening nearly all departments in the Edgar Thompson, Homestead, and Carnegie plants were closed for a week. Hurried orders were issued to-day for everybody to report for work to-morrow and Tuesday morning. The National Tube plant at McKeesport was badly crippled for want of water. It will resume in full. The Westinghouse industries, also shut down, will resume.

In the mountains no water could be had. Many towns along the Pennsylvania Railroad had subsisted on melted snow. More than one inch of rain has fallen in the past twenty-four hours, and the snow is nearly all melted.

PITTSBURG'S QUEER PLIGHT.

Without Water, Light, or Heat Nearly All Night—Trains Held Up.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—As the result of an accident to the thirty-six-inch water main at the south end of the Sharpsburg Bridge, where the mains enter the city, the entire city water supply was cut off last night from 10 o'clock until long after midnight.

Aside from leaving the city at the mercy of a possible fire the lack of water resulted in delaying all trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg and Pitcairn; delayed Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains within the city limits; shut off heat and light from railroad stations, newspaper offices, and other establishments dependent on city water for power supply; rendered hundreds of elevators in down-town buildings useless, and caused untold inconvenience to thousands on the busiest Christmas eve for years.

It is customary to lower the pressure at night by means of gates, and in doing this last night the gates dropped to the river bed, shutting off the entire supply.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR CHINA.

Plan for Such an Institution at Amoy—Its Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The educational awakening throughout China is a matter for profound attention to all thoughtful persons. Reform in education is in the air. The great mandarins in Peking are taking it up, and edicts favoring it have been sent throughout the empire. Some of the great Viceroys are warmly and enthusiastically in favor of it. Many of the imperial examiners in their examination of the literary men in the various provinces for their degrees show that they sympathize by the new and startling questions they put to the examinees. The scholars who form the thinkers of the nation, and from whom the future rulers are selected, may be considered favorable, since we hear of no protest from them, but rather a readiness to fall in with the new régime which they see is imminent. This awakening is explained in various ways. Some dwell on the influence of Japan since her adoption of Western methods, some on the desire for gain.

The present effort is to call the attention of all educationists to the need of practical sympathy in this important national movement, and especially to show the need of normal schools for training teachers. We believe that in the near future there will be a rapid extension of the new ideas about education, and schools will be opened throughout the country where they will be taught. Qualified teachers for these will be needed, and we have no doubt, judging from even present experiences, that the authorities will often turn to us for such men. The reform has undoubtedly come by the teaching and the literature that have been issued by Western instructors, and it is but natural to suppose that those who have begun the good work should be able to carry it on.

It would indeed be sad were those whose hearts and minds are devoted to the subject compelled to stand aside and allow this great intellectual movement to fail, or be hindered by want of sympathy and co-operation. The nation would suffer and the benefits of Western influence would be limited.

The fact is that the native teachers lack the most rudimentary ideas of how to teach. The Chinese method is one that never aims at developing the thought and the imagination of the pupils. For 2,000 years the main thought has been to cram the minds and memories of the scholars with their classical literature and to leave the mind absolutely untrained to anything like original thought. We shall never be able to secure school reform until we have men trained in Western methods. This can only be done by the establishment of normal schools, where the men shall not only be taught the science of teaching, but where they shall be delivered from the profound belief in the native methods which have been ingrained into them by ages of experience.

In Amoy it is proposed to establish such a normal school on the broadest and most liberal Christian basis. Literary men of all shades of religious belief are to be admitted. The curriculum will extend over three years. Not only scientific knowledge will be imparted, but actual experience in teaching.

Of course, all this means a considerable outlay. We should require a highly trained and efficient teacher from home. No Chinese could take his place. There should be the erection of suitable school buildings, and granting of a good round sum annually to meet the necessary initial expenses.

The Chinese will be expected to exercise all liberality in such a scheme, but at the outset they would need help and stimulus and guidance which they are ready to value.

To make teachers willing for their toilsome duties fairly good salaries should be given. From different quarters the call for teachers comes. All thoughtful persons realize that the time has come when a forward movement must be made in the matter. Friends of progress in Amoy have had a conference on the subject. Care has been taken as to a curriculum and as to the present statement. To fail in carrying on this movement will be to lose splendid opportunities. A reckoning has come to hand that if only teachers were obtainable 10,000 day schools might be opened in China. Opportunity is thus given us of educating the next generation of the Chinese.

Inquiries on the matter may be made of the Rev. J. Sadler, London Mission, Amoy, who will lay them before the educationists who have already met in conference and who are prepared to work at the scheme.

A WELL WISHER.

Hongkong, Nov. 4, 1904.

A BRITISH MUSIC HALL ON UPPER WEST SIDE

Colonial Theatre to Open Its Doors on Jan. 15.

LONDON GIRLS FOR USHERS

Smoking to be Permitted, Except in the Orchestra—Periodical Change of Bill Planned.

When the new Colonial Theatre at Sixty-second Street, Broadway, and Columbus Avenue opens its doors to the public on Jan. 15 the upper west side will have close at hand what no other portion of the city now has—a regular London music hall, run on the same lines as the Alhambra and others that have become famous in the British capital. A one-act musical piece will form the body of the entertainment, being supplemented with a number of vaudeville acts. The musical piece will be new every month.

One dollar will buy the best orchestra seat in the house. The lowest price, for a second balcony seat, is 25 cents. Thompson & Dundy, the Luna Park and Hippodrome firm, have obtained a long lease on the Colonial and have already gotten from Europe many attractions that America has never seen. Tom Rylye will be the active manager of the new playhouse, as the attention of Thompson & Dundy will be taken up almost entirely with their enormous hippodrome, now nearing completion at Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"Every matinée performance in the Colonial will be a regular afternoon tea," said Mr. Thompson to a friend a day or two ago. "We are going to omit none of the adjuncts of the English music hall, and there will be tea booths and candy booths on both the lower floors. Women will find it a pleasant, clean, and respectable place to go in the afternoon and sip tea with their friends."

On the first balcony floor the men can smoke to their hearts' content, but the orchestra will be free from smoke, for the benefit of those women who object to the odor of tobacco. There will be no "hard" drinks served by the management; whoever wants anything stronger than tea and soda water will have to hie him out of the Colonial to Broadway or Columbus Avenue.

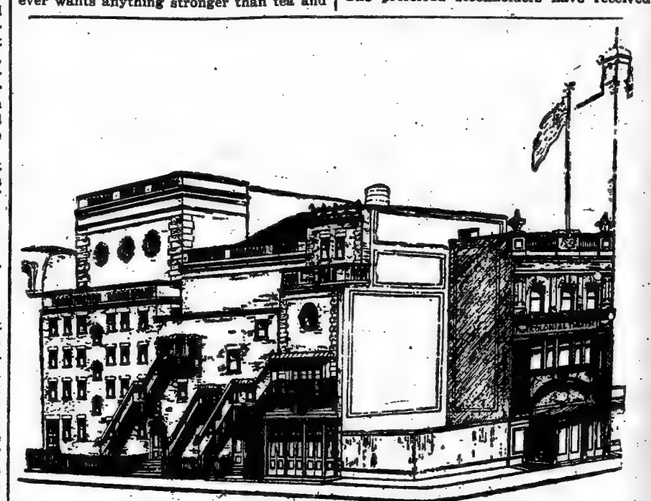

EXTERIOR OF NEW WEST SIDE MUSIC HALL.

A company of girl ushers has already been engaged in England. Over there the ushers in music halls are all girls, and Mr. Thompson isn't omitting a single feature that will make the Colonial the regulation hall.

"This is no press agent scheme," remarked Mr. Thompson yesterday. "We are not getting women simply because they are women, to cause a sensation. The ones we have engaged are experienced ushers, having worked several years at the trade. Besides the ushers, of course, there are girls to serve tea and attend to all the wants of the women patrons of the Colonial."

The new theatre is completely fireproofed. The exits have been made as numerous, as easy, and as direct as possible. They are arranged so that every part of the house is accessible to them. All the openings are protected with fire doors. The proscenium arch fire curtain is of pure asbestos, and the cables operating them are protected with the same material.

A peculiar feature of the construction of the Colonial is that it is built in what are practically three separate buildings—the auditorium and stage are within four walls; the chorus, property, and boiler rooms are in a four-walled section on Columbus Avenue, and the dressing rooms are in another structure on Sixty-second Street, having the unique provision of a street window each.

There are no boxes on the level of the orchestra floor. The builder of the house left them out so that the "sight lines" for the rest of the orchestra floor might be nearer perfect. From every seat in the house, the managers say, the stage is easily visible. Even from the gallery seats the wall at the rear of the stage can be seen up to three-quarters of its height. The boxes on the balcony level are kept well out of the line of sight.

Instead of the heat entering the Colonial from the bottom, as at other theatres, it will be introduced at the top and front of the auditorium and spread over a large surface. By this arrangement the fresh air moves in the same direction as the sound waves from the stage. The vitiated air is to be drawn out from below.

In appearance the Colonial is simple, following the style of architecture indicated by its name. The Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue sides are treated in plain brick, while the Broadway front is elaborated with stone and terra cotta. The centre design in front is the Colonial arms of New Amsterdam. This is flanked on one side with a Continental Army scene and on the other with a portrayal of Pilgrim life on the New England Coast.

Inside the decorations are simple and expensive. The balconies are built on the cantilever style, no posts arising to obstruct a free view of the players. Special care has been taken to make the balconies free from steep pitch. The second balcony is entered at the centre of its height from a mezzanine floor which gives ample lobby space and greatly reduces the number of steps necessary to reach the front row of seats.

Six evening performances and two matinées will be given every week. The musical piece, though it is now the intention of the managers to change it every month, may be kept on or taken off, according to the demand of the public. Mr. Dundy went through Europe in the Summer and Fall. On that trip he selected many attractions which will be at the Colonial in January. The vaudeville acts may be changed weekly.

Unconscious in Harlem Court Cell.

Edward Donohue, a laborer, forty-five years old, of 475 East Seventy-first Street, was found unconscious in a cell in the prison adjoining the Harlem Court yesterday morning by Policeman Ayres of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who was about to arraign the prisoner before Magistrate Hogan on a charge of intoxication. Ayres arrested Donohue in Third Avenue early yesterday morning. Donohue was taken to Harlem Hospital, where he died half an hour later from alcoholism.

Have You a Position of Any Kind to Fill?

See "Situations Wanted" column in to-day's TIMES; Page 10.—Adv.

IMITATION AMERICAN SHOES.

Why the Spurious Articles Find a Readier Sale in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—From La Rochelle, France, United States Consul G. H. Jackson writes:

"Shoes for men purporting to be American made have appeared in this district, and in nearly every place of any size American shoes are advertised. After careful investigation I find that there is not a single American-made shoe sold in any of these places. What I found was shoes made on American lasts, manufactured at Toulouse, Limoges, Lyon, and Paris, and, in most cases, with American machinery. The uppers are often American box calf.

"At La Rochelle there are so-called American shoes which are manufactured in England and Belgium. So far as I have been able to judge, the Belgian footwear is the most carefully made, and closely approaches, in quality and otherwise footwear made in the United States. It may be also said that some of the English-made shoes are good imitations; but others are not, having been badly lasted and the uppers badly put together.

"Wondering why the imitation found sale while the genuine did not, I made inquiries of several dealers, who informed me that the principal reasons were three: First, the prices of the well-known American grades were so high that no profit was left them; second, that they could not buy in small quantities, but were forced to purchase a certain number of pairs, which their cautious business methods forbade them to do; third, commercial travelers representing the imitation shoes visited them often, while they rarely, some of them never, met a representative selling the real article. Prices of men's shoes of this kind (imitations) range from 22f. ($4.25) to 26f. ($5)."

LEATHER REORGANIZATION.

Argument for Preferred Stockholders Against the Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in to-day's TIMES that Mr. A. Augustus Healy, a manager of the United States Leather Company, communicates a lengthy article arguing for the proposed "reorganization" plan of the Leather Company. Why should such arguments by a manager of the company in public print for the plan of reorganization be necessary? The preferred stockholders have received the circulars of the so-called partly self-appointed Stockholders' Committee, and so far their proposed plans of reorganization have not appealed to the preferred investment stockholders as at all desirable. Hence the plans have so far failed.

The present plan is also unsatisfactory at least to every stockholder whom I have personally consulted. It is looked upon with suspicion and distrust. Why? Partly because there have been so many repeated and futile attempts by outsiders or common stockholders to do something to take away or reduce the present strongly fortified position of the preferred stock that they cannot disassociate the present scheme from all the rest.

The preferred stockholder naturally argues: If the managers feel so strongly the need of raising money for specific purposes why do they not present their plans with sufficient definiteness and honest frankness to appeal to the preferred stockholders to make some sacrifice to accomplish the ends in view? Simply letting a cumulative dividend run along unpaid entails no interest charges; but, of course, it hurts the common stock. I have no recollection—and I have been familiar with the doings of the company from its inception—I have no recollection, I say, of the managers ever appealing directly to the preferred stockholders to give them authority to borrow money for specifically stated purposes. Does it not seem reasonable that 80 per cent. of the stockholders would support the management under such direct appeal? Is it not a reasonable request that the management try such a course before lending their names to a scheme which has for its object the wiping out of the present preferred stock?

Of course the company must develop new business and make new profitable alliances in order to grow. It does not take a newspaper controversy to convince a preferred stockholder of such a plain business proposition. But why, pray, should it take a complete reorganization of the company to carry forward such a plain, everyday business proposition? Mr. Healy's arguments do not seem to ring true on this point. His statements rather tend to confirm the impression of the preferred stockholders that the whole scheme of reorganization is designed almost wholly to take away the strongly fortified position of the preferred stockholders in checking a too boldly speculative management.

Everybody knows that the big money in Wall Street is made by companies and individuals in creating and selling new securities. The Leather Company—so rich in real assets and with a common stock selling so low in price—offers an unusual and most inviting temptation to bold schemers in the financial world to exploit the company for ulterior purposes. One of the ablest lawyers in the country drew the charter for the Leather Company's preferred stock to check just such schemes as he saw possible under the manipulation of the common stockholders whose equity would be steadily diminishing in value under steadily increasing arrears in the preferred dividends.

Any reorganization under the circumstances should be so manifestly in favor of the preferred stockholders as to need no persistent arguments and "big sticks" to force approval. Many preferred stockholders whom I know await a very decided modification of the present plan before assenting to it.

CHARLES M. BERGSTRESSER.

New York, Dec. 24, 1904.

To Tell of Christmas Trip to Tropics.

Frank M. Chapman will lecture at the American Museum of Natural History this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock on "A Christmas Trip to the Tropics." The lecture will be illustrated by numerous colored slides from negatives made by Mr. Chapman during his many expeditions to the American tropics in the interests of the museum. Admission will be free.

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The PUREST Whiskey obtainable. Untainted and unsullied since first placed on the market, in 1780. That means something

KING'S ENVOY ACCUSES CONGO STATE OFFICIALS

Italian Representative Says They Tried to Poison Him.

CAPT BACCARI'S STATEMENT

After Attempt to Kill Him Failed Authorities Tried to Prove That He Was Insane.

A great sensation has been caused in Italy by the charge made by Capt. Baccari, who was sent to the Congo Free State as the accredited representative of King Victor Emmanuel to report upon the possibility of starting an Italian emigration scheme for the Congo, that the Free State authorities attempted to have him poisoned, and that afterward the Governor General of the Congo tried to prove that he was insane.

It is declared that Capt. Baccari, who is also a physician, narrowly escaped death, his own knowledge of what should be done after he swallowed poison saving him. He is said to be determined to prosecute those responsible for the attempt on his life.

When the first reports were published of the attempt to kill Capt. Baccari they were so sensational that they were discredited, but the Captain on arriving at Genoa made the following definite statement:

"I started from Antwerp in the first week of June last year, and arrived at Boma, in the Congo, on July 1; was well received by the Governor General of the State, and the other principal functionaries composing the Italian colony. I stopped at Boma a month to form my caravan, which, thanks to the good will and help of the Congolese authorities, I was able to do very quickly; this done, I started for the interior.

"It is useless to describe the journey, as any one who knows somewhat of traveling in an uncivilized territory can easily imagine the suffocating temperature, the want of roads, the impossibility of renewing supplies, (provisions,) the dearth of drinkable water, and the quasi-hostile attitude of the black population, added to which the certainty of taking the marsh fever, which every new arrival is subject to, and which completely prostrates even the strongest. I, of course, took it, and twice feared all was up with me. Nevertheless, I continued my journey.

"My mission lasted one year, during which time my health began to suffer from want of proper and healthy nourishment. I felt my constitution was being undermined, I could no longer resist the hard marches, and as my mission to the interior had come to an end I determined to descend to Kasongo, where I intended stopping a few days to get my convoy in order, and choose the native canoe for the part made by water.

"I arrived on July 2 in the evening, and the next morning with my breakfast I, as usual, drank a quarter of a bottle of wine, which I found excellent. I recorked the bottle and gave it to my Congolese servant, who placed it on a side table, where it remained all the afternoon. I then went out to visit some friends, among others Dr. Manucci.

"On my return, being thirsty, I asked my man to give me a glass of wine, to which I added some water from a decanter, drinking it all off at a go. I noticed a strange taste, followed by a terrible burning in my throat, but attributed it to the water, never for a moment suspecting an attempt to poison me.

"Turning to my servant, I upbraided him, telling him what a disgusting taste it had, and reproving him for not preparing good water, and matters would have remained so had he not became very confused, and, to excuse himself, exclaimed, 'But why should I want to poison you!' This raised my suspicion, and at the word 'poison' I was able to detect the symptoms of poison by corrosive sublimate.

"I, therefore, did not lose an instant, tickled my larynx—so producing vomiting—sent for the doctor at once, and the military commandant. In their presence the bottle was sealed; its contents were afterward analyzed, and found to contain a large quantity of corrosive sublimate which would soon have poisoned me—and dead men tell no tales.

"I had the fact denounced to the authorities, and my manservant was arrested; he had always been good and faithful to me, yet he would not confess to having poisoned the wine, but said he had changed what I left into another bottle, where there was a disinfectant. This was not possible, seeing the corrosive sublimate was there in much larger quantity than necessary for such purposes. However, justice will throw light on this matter.

"Of course, the man had not done it on his own account, but for greed of gain as a paid agent. As one may suppose, I was not loath to start from such an atmosphere, and made my way as soon as possible to Leopoldville."

Dr. Baccari goes on to tell how he was reported to be insane, and on his arrival at Boma was surprised at not being met by any one. A fellow-countryman then informed him of the stories that had been spread abroad, and that the day before two State Inspectors, one of whom was an Italian, had called the Italian residents together and informed them that the doctor was suffering from mental disease, and that any demonstration would cause him too much emotion, and therefore do him great harm.

"At first" says he, "I would not believe this infamy, but facts proved it to be but too true. I complained to the Governor, who calmly told me that he had acted as he had done in all good faith, having received a telegram from Stanleyville announcing the fact of my being mad. As is natural, I entered an action against the inventor of such lies, the responsible party being the Governor General. The next iniquity was to accuse me of having invented the story of my having been poisoned, all of which calumny the State of the Congo will have to answer for, and I feel confident that justice will be done."

IN PARIS AND LONDON THEATRES

In Henry Bernstein's latest play, "Le Bercail," produced at the Gymnase, Mme. Simon Le Bargy has won a new triumph, according to the Paris correspondent of The London Times. The story is the familiar one of the woman wedded to a man who does not interest her. What she cannot find in him she supposes she has found elsewhere. The subsequent relations of the characters is clearly enough indicated in this description:

Neglected by her husband, Eveline seeks consolation in the sympathy of a plausible young man, a successful novelist named Jacques. The husband, Landry, finally sees the situation and advises the lithe young wolf to stay away from the bercail. Eveline learns this through Jacques, who, be it understood, is not her lover. There is a scene between Landry and his wife, in which Eveline, reproaching her husband for the brutality of his decision, finally flings it in her husband's face that he has never understood her, that she is utterly unhappy, and that she can stand it no longer. She decides in her passion to abandon home and husband and child and to keep a rendezvous which she had just before refused Jacques.

Jacques and she are married. She has definitely escaped from the ennui of the bercail. Her new home fails to satisfy her. For Eveline is delicate and refined, and the effrontery of the vulgar arrivistes of every shade who crowd her husband's salon wounds her feelings and humiliates her. Eveline finally loses patience; there is a vulgar scene, in which the essential caddishness of Jacques's milieu comes out in his behavior to his wife. Eveline abandons the second home, which is no home, in order to earn an honest livelihood on the stage. Perhaps there, at last, her romantic illusions will be satisfied.

In the third and last act we are at Lyons in Landry's widowed home. The whole interest of the household centres about the boy, Landry's and Eveline's child. It is Christmas Eve, and together the father and the aunt are arranging the Christmas presents in the boy's room. He is brought in and put to bed. Brother and sister talk of the past, and we learn that Eveline has always longed for her boy. Landry and his sister finally go to their rooms, and the child, nervous because it is Christmas Eve, is wakeful. The old bonne enters. She tells the child that she has a surprise for him—a lady is coming to bring him a present, and do! Eveline is ushered in and is left alone with her boy. Then the father enters. The rest may be guessed.

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Althouh J. M. Barrie's newest play is intended primarily for children, it is understood that even grown-up children who have reached middle age, and perhaps something more, are to be included in the category. In the list of characters pirates, redskins, Beautiful Mothers, and wolves and other "beasties" are prominent. Mr. Barrie calls his play "Peter Pan; or, the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up." The fairyland which Mr. Barrie depicts is, it must be understood, not that of the conventional pantomime order, but the fairyland of a child's imagination. There is a touching side to the picture, and this shows tender-hearted mothers, who have lost their little ones, seeking for the boys or girls from whom they have been parted. It is here that Mr. Barrie's sense of pathos is expected to reach its highest point of expression. Persons who have read "The Little White Bird" will not have to be told how charming all this is likely to prove.

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In Mr. and Mrs. Kendall's new play, "The Housekeeper," written by Metcalfe Wood and Beatrice Heron-Maxwell, Mr. Kendall personated a Colonel Trent, who believes that a soldier married is a soldier marred, and hitherto has set an example to his men by remaining a bachelor. When the curtain rises he has just returned to England, and has accepted an invitation to stay at the house of Lord Runswick. The gallant Colonel does not know that Runswick has a sister, Lady Audrey, and, meeting her as she is dressed for gardening, he jumps to the conclusion that she is Runswick's housekeeper, hence the name of the play. The idea is amusingly developed, and after the Colonel has committed himself socially in various ways the curtain is rung down on his enlightenment. In the next act the Colonel has fulfilled the expectations of the audience, and has fallen in love with Lady Audrey, but he is far too bashful to declare his sentiments. There is a diverting scene between the nervous lover and Lady Audrey, who vainly gives him opportunities to plead his cause. Overhearing the proposal of a young subaltern to a Miss Blake, the Colonel scribbles down a few sentences which he thinks will help him. This piece of paper he subsequently drops, and, it being used by Runswick to wrap up a diamond brooch which one of the house party, Mrs. Rillington, has lost, this lady takes the Colonel's sentences as an offer of marriage. Owing also to his endeavors to utilize a deaf lady in his suit, he is made to propose to the fiancée of another man. After this a third act is absolutely indispensable to unravel the tangled skein of circumstances and to secure Lady Audrey for the bashful Colonel.

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As to The New York Times

From the Manufacturers' Record

IT IS DOUBTFUL if THE NEW YORK TIMES, with all the glory of its old régime, has ever been so conspicuously an exponent of the conservative, substantial forces of New York as it is to-day. By leaps and bounds, almost by a flight instead of by steps, it has more than regained all the previous prestige that attached to its name. With vast prescience it has chosen as its new home a site that can hardly be called less than the most conspicuous on Manhattan Island. Foreseeing the importance of the Subway, it pitched its twentieth-century tent where the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue at Forty-second Street forms a triangle as individual and distinct as any feature on the landscape of Manhattan. Times Square it is now called, and not alone through the monumental building, classic in architectural form and a landmark from every point of view, but as a station of the Subway which must for many years to come be considered one of the most central and important in the city, the location must be regarded as an evidence of enterprise and foresight which will continuously redound to the glory of

The New York Times

M'MACKIN UNDER FIRE CALLS HUNTER DREAMER

Commissioner Once One Himself, He Says, but Became Practical.

SCORES CHILD LABOR ATTACKS

Hunter Answers That He Wants a Commissioner Who Would Lose His Job Rather Than Neglect Duty.

In spite of a snowstorm and the fact that it was Christmas Day there was an unusually large attendance at the Central Federated Union meeting yesterday to hear what State Labor Commissioner John McMackin had to say in reply to the charges made by Robert Hunter, Chairman of the Child Labor Committee on the previous Sunday.

"All I know about the charges," he said, "are from the reports I read in the newspapers. It was perfectly understood by Mr. Hunter and Dr. Hall, then Secretary of the committee, that when the child labor law was amended at the legislative session of 1903, the Labor Department without the active support of the Child Labor Committee and other sympathetic organizations could not effectively enforce the law, saddled as the department was by duties that could be performed but imperfectly with the available force at hand."

It was tacitly understood then, he said, that the Child Labor Committee would immediately inform the department of all violations coming under its notice so that they could be dealt with promptly. This was done, he said, coving conditions in Greater New York until the Child Labor Committee waited on Governor-elect Higgins and presented certain cases relating to up-State conditions which had never been called to the attention of the department. Mr. Hunter had not acted in a straightforward way, he charged, in making complaints against him based on statements which had since been withdrawn by Secretary Paulding of the Child Labor Committee.

"There are fifty-five sections in the labor law," the Commissioner said, "exclusive of the mining law, the provisions of which it is the duty of the Bureau of Factory Inspection to enforce. During the year 1903, the result during 1904 not being tabulated yet, the inspectors visited and inspected 35,717 factories, workshops, and bakeries, and 32,042 tenement apartments; they visited 13,983 establishments that were found either closed, burned, or tenements moved; they investigated 695 complaints, visited 2,174 places to establish a compliance with orders issued, and investigated 38 serious accidents, a total of 84,650."

He wished to know whether Mr. Hunter considered of secondary importance every other provision of the labor law, while the Department of Labor turned its attention sdlely to the prosecution of a certain class of manufacturers who were guilty of child labor violations.

As to the reports about a canning factory up the State, he said that Mr. Hunter failed to describe the conditions. The season was short and ended when the first frost came or all the fruits were canned. The greater number of the factories were on the outskirts of small cities and villages, and in these factories the housewives of the surrounding section found employment.

"Their work is practically done in the open air," he said. "The preparatory work is not done in the factory proper, but under sheds adjoining the factory. It is a question whether these sheds are really a part of the factory within the meaning of the law. As to the small children to be found in and about these establishments during the season, they are with their mothers, not as employes of the manufactory. To send broadcast the statement that children three, four, five, and even eleven or twelve years of age are employed in the factories is a gross libel on the State. These children at the canning factories accompany their mothers so as to be under their constant care. If the right to take them along is denied, it means that the right to earn a living is extinguished. The children spend their time between helping their mothers fill their measures or romping around in the sheds and yard."

"Now," he continued, "a violation of the child labor law is made a misdemeanor. Any citizen can put the machinery of the law in motion, and if Mr. Hunter had the welfare of the children at heart it would seem he had ample opportunity to do so without waiting for the action of the department. So long as he failed to take such steps I would ask in all fairness did Mr. Hunter not actually neglect his duty?"

Mr. Hunter asked for the floor to reply to some of the statements of Mr. McMackin.

"I do not like to attack a man on a day like this, being Christmas Day, for being wholly incompetent and inefficient," he said. (Laughter.) "Mr. McMackin seems to be full of excuses."

Mr. Hunter then went over much of the same ground as he did last Sunday. He said among other things that Mr. McMackin did not enforce the law at the Chelsea Jute Mills of Brooklyn. Then Mr. Hunter reverted to the charges up the State, and handed around photographs of children whom he said were employed in canning and other factories.

"I do not believe that Mr. McMackin is corrupt," he continued. "Thousands of children have to suffer merely because of his incompetence. I am going to do everything I can get to get somebody appointed who is willing to use his job if he isn't permitted to carry out the law. There is no politics in our committee."

"Put out the factories," retorted the Commissioner, "and don't go before a sympathizing public making statements without proof. That is not manly. Couldn't you do something better with a fund of $40,000, which you say your committee raised, which is over a third of my whole appropriation, unless perhaps you propose to use it in a new campaign."

Coming to the edge of the platform, Mr. McMackin said, emphatically:

"Where does this money come from? I can tell you. It is wrung by the people who give it from the fathers of the children they employ and pretend to sympathize with."

As to his seeking reappointment, Mr. McMackin said he had no idea of being reappointed, as he had another position in his mind, but when a hue and cry was made by Mr. Hunter and others, who thought they could revolutionize the entire world, he decided to become a candidate for reappointment. He added:

"I have met dreamers before—young men who are going to change everything by impracticable means, and if there were reforms which they had on hand in bringing about were ready to take credit for them. I was a dreamer once myself, when I was a young man, but I am a practical man now."

Herman Robinson, financial secretary of the Central Federated Union, took the floor and said:

"I am not here to defend Mr. McMackin. I do not believe in going into this matter at all, as it looks to me as if there was some other candidate in the field. I would like to know what this body can be used to boost any candidate. I don't believe it."

On the motion of the delegate of the Wood Carvers' Union it was decided to table the matter until some future time.

COFFIN HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Sender Expressed Hope That Day Would Be Recipient's Last.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 25.—A Bemidji, Minn., merchant named E. L. Naylor has received a coffin for a Christmas present. It came by express from Fergus Falls. The outer box bore the inscription "Perishable; use at once." Inside was another note expressing the compliments of the season and the hope that Christmas would be the recipient's last day on earth.

Mr. Naylor does not know whether it is a practical joke or a covert threat of some enemy.

Navajo Indian Tries Check Raising.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 25.—The officials of Navajo County have on their hands an Indian who worked for the Santa Fe Railway Company. He received a check for $34 in payment for labor. He scratched "100" in front of the "34," raising the check to $100.34. However, he did not raise the writing, and the check was not cashed.

COLUMBIA EXPECTS GOOD NINE.

Capt. Tyler Calls Out Baseball Candidates for Practice in Cage.

Columbia University's preliminary baseball season will actively start at the conclusion of the Christmas holidays. W. R. Tyler, Captain of next year's nine, has issued a call for candidates to report in the gymnasium on Jan. 9. The squad on the first day is expected to number forty men, and the prospects for a good team are bright, as almost all of this year's nine are still in college, together with a number of men from the second 'Varsity and freshman teams. Bloomfield, first base; Taber, second base, and Godwin, left field, of this year's nine, are the only men lost by graduation. The team will be especially strong in the pitching staff. Capt. Tyler will of course be the mainstay. Last season he pitched in fourteen out of seventeen games on the schedule, winning twelve. He was victorious over Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Syracuse, but Yale managed to win by 1 to 0, and Fordham by 4 to 1. William A. Tilt, 1905 College, won the three games in which he pitched the early part of the season, and will be of valuable help to Tyler. Then there are H. J. Creger, 1906 Science; S. Hard, 1907 College; A. Del Rio, 1906 Science, and A. Saunders, Philosophy. Kruger pitched for the second team last season, alternating with Del Rio. Saunders was formerly Captain of the Andover Academy nine, and played afterward at Colby College.

Charles L. Frambach, 1905 Science, captained the team last season, and will probably catch again next year. It may be expedient, however, to shift him to first base, owing to the loss of Bloomfield. In that case D. S. Carter, 1906 Science, will go behind the bat. Carter was catcher on his freshman class team two years ago, but was ineligible for the 'Varsity team last season because of his scholarship conditions. Other candidates for first base are E. V. Kehrlein, Jr., 1907 College, who played last season on his freshman nine, and "Tom" Thorp, who was first baseman for the second 'Varsity. For second base R. D. Bailly, 1907 Science, or E. J. Schuart, 1906 Law, will be available. E. T. Collins, 1907 College, who as a freshman played short stop last season, will have that place again next year. Collins was second in the batting in the last campaign, and as he is a left hander and fast on the bases he will be valuable to the nine.

J. L. Farrell, 1907 Medicine, who played short stop for a time last season, has a chance to play in some of the games in 1905, possibly at second base. J. Nohowel, 1906 Science, third base, will have to fight for the place with E. R. Joyce, 1906 Medicine, who held the position two years ago. T. H. Armstrong, 1905 Science, who has not played baseball on the 'Varsity team since 1901, has promised to play again. "Sam" Smyth, 1905 Philosophy, who caught on the second team this year, will also probably be out.

There are any number of good outfield candidates. H. G. Cannon, 1906 Science, centre field, and A. C. Fitzgerald, 1907 College, right field, who were on the 'Varsity last year, will be back. Besides these there are J. Herbert Williams, 1907 Science, and T. H. Buell, 1905 Science, substitutes from last season; C. S. Fettretah, 1906 Science; R. B. Schoonmaker, 1906 Science; J. Lamont, 1905 College; C. Young, 1907 College; F. J. Scott, 1907 College; D. McClave, 1907 Science; W. Costello, 1906 Science, and H. A. Fisher, 1905 Science. Two other likely men are Truesdale, formerly of Case School, and Mc-Morrow.

The question of coach for the team is still open. Manager Thorp has been unable to secure a definite answer from the men thus far discussed. "Billy" Lauder, former third baseman of the New York National League team, who assisted in coaching Columbia for some time this year, may help the men out next season. George Browne, right fielder of the local National League, may do some Spring practice with Columbia. He would be a good man for coach because of his cleverness with the bat. He assisted in coaching Columbia two years ago. Harry Howell, now on the pitching staff of the St. Louis Americans, also has been considered as a possible coach.

ARRESTED HENS LAY EGGS.

Detained Fowls Quite at Home in Police Station.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 25.—The mere fact that they were under arrest yesterday did not deter a couple of hens from behaving just as if they were home in their own coop, and as a result the Bloomfield police came into possession of some fine fresh eggs.

Yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock Policeman McKane saw a chicken thief on the property of Albert Fish, in Bloomfield. The man had the chickens with him, and he ran. McKane followed in close pursuit, and the stranger dropped his bag of chickens in the yard of Hugh D. King. The policeman fired two shots at the fleeing despoiler of hen roosts and then picked up the bag, which contained seven Wyandotte hens. The fowls were taken to the police station and received the freedom of the cell room.

Later in the day the hens set up a great and triumphant cackling, and investigation a few hours later disclosed the fact that two of them had laid eggs.

THE FIRST AUTO IN BOGOTA.

Tremendous Excitement—Crowds Render Traffic Almost Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A. G. Snyder, Consul General at Bogotá, reports as follows:

"Last week the first automobile made its appearance upon the streets of Bogotá, and the excitement was unparalleled. Crowds have blocked the highways for squares, rendering traffic almost impossible, and great interest has been aroused as to the possibilities that this mode of transportation may offer in the future.

"This automobile is an American machine, and some business may result from the present enthusiasm. I shall be pleased to receive catalogues from automobile manufacturers of the United States for filing in the reading room here.

"It is rumored that a concession is shortly to be given to a transportation company for the exclusive use of the Camboa road, which leads from the upper Magdalena River to Bogota. Automobiles are to be used exclusively by this company."

SCORES SCHOOL FRATERNITIES.

Montclair Superintendent Appeals to Parents to Stop the System.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 25.—Randall Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools has, sent a letter to the parents of pupils of the Montclair High School saying that fraternities in secondary schools are evil institutions, and asking the parents to co-operate with him in eradicating them from school life.

An argument urged against them is that in colleges the fraternities take the place of home life, but in high schools the pupils live at home. One educator said, "One of the best features of public school life is the absolute democracy which generally prevails among the pupils, and that fraternities tend to destroy this democracy."

It is expected that the Board of Education will take the matter up in the interest of many parents and pupils who are in sympathy with Superintendent Spaulding.

GAS WRECKS A HOUSE.

Five Persons Hurt by Explosion in a Wheeling Home.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 25.—Five persons were injured, two of them seriously, by a natural gas explosion to-day in the home of B. F. Biggs, in North Wheeling. Miss Pearl Cox of West Liberty, a visitor, was seriously burned, and an infant was thrown half way across the street, sustaining serious wounds. Mr. Biggs, Mrs. Biggs, and Glen Biggs were painfully hurt.

The house was completely wrecked.

Bishop to Found Mission in Panama.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Bishop T. B. Neely, who was elected a Bishop at the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and assigned by the Board of Bishops to South America, delivered his farewell sermon at Union Methodist Episcopal Church here, to-night, and will sail for South America this week. En route to Buenos Ayres, he will make an eight-day stay at Panama, where he hopes to found a mission.

RACING CYCLISTS ACCEPT PENALTIES

Butler Pays His Fine and Returns to the Track.

MORAN WILL ASK FOR MERCY

Walthour's Threats of Outlaw Racing Receive No Support and Injure His Future Prospects.

Although Robert Walthour, from the seclusion of his home in Atlanta, Ga., continues to utter threats against the National Cycling Association for its action in suspending him and nine other riders who refused to accept a decision of the referee in the recent six-day race in the Madison Square Garden, and though he still declares positively that a rival cycle racing association will be formed next Spring, his associates in the trouble are beginning to manifest a desire to return to the fold. "Nat" Butler, who was suspended for six months, with the alternative of a fine of $50, has already paid that fine, and is now racing at Buffalo. James Moran of Chelsea, Mass., who was suspended for a year, has announced that he will appear before the annual meeting of the National Cycling Association in this city in February and will ask for a modification of his sentence, and that until he is restored to standing he will attend strictly to his private business, which is that of a milk dealer.

Most of the other rebels received sentences of six months' suspension, with or without the option of a fine, and as few of these would have any opportunities for riding before next season, it is believed by the officials of the National Cycling Association that they will serve their time, which will expire early in June, and save their money. That any of them would join Walthour in an attempt at outlaw racing is not believed by the National Cycling Association authorities, as not only all the riders, but practically all the tracks as well, are under the control of the National Cycling Association, and none of the track owners would risk the penalties which would be certain to be imposed in case they should permit any unauthorized racing.

"Walthour's defiant attitude and utterances are not improving his situation," said a prominent local cycling official yesterday, "and it begins to look as if he was out of cycling for good. Had he displayed a contrite spirit after the excitement of the affair had passed and accepted his punishment quietly he would have been able to ask for a lightening of the sentence after six months had passed, or for the option of a fine, with a fair chance of having it granted, which would have enabled him to race next season. But the spirit of the defiant and hostile attitude which he has maintained ever since the affair it is almost certain that he will be compelled to serve his suspension of a year, and the loss of an entire season's work will put him so far behind in the sport that he will find it exceedingly difficult to regain his former position. This has been the experience of 'Jimmy' Michael and other riders, who abandoned the sport at the height of their fame, and when they endeavored to regain their former positions after an absence of a year or two found it impossible. Walthour understands this so well that it is more than likely that he will abandon cycling permanently and enter business in Atlanta, as it is understood he has opportunities of doing, long before his year's suspension expires."

PASTIME'S ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

At Least 2,000 Entries Expected for Last Meeting of the Year.

The Pastime Athletic Club, one of the oldest athletic organizations in New York, will open the Winter athletic season at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 31 with a carnival that is expected to surpass in brilliancy any other event of the kind that has ever been held in this country. The managers are confident that the meet will draw at least 2,000 entries. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who has charge of the elementary schools portion of the programme, thinks that 1,200 entries alone will be received for the schoolboy events that will take place in the afternoon, while for the other competitions that will take place in the evening 800 entries at least are expected, inasmuch as there are four championships to be decided, and each athlete who competes will receive a handsome souvenir medal. The games are known as "Olympic games," because it is believed that the winners of the Olympic contests at St. Louis will enter against the Eastern athletes.

The Pastime Athletic Club, under whose auspices the carnival will be held, was organized in 1877, and has been known since its organization as the "Athletic Nursery," owing to the fact that it produced athletes for other clubs to use. The athletic training has been conducted by the old-timers who years ago wore the blue Brazilian cross which is the emblem of the club. Nothing has been left undone to make the meeting long remembered. Many who have been prominent in athletics have agreed to act on the Advisory Committee, and are interesting themselves in the games. The prizes are unique. An Olympic plaque, 18½ by 22½ inches, will be given to the winner in each event. Gold to first, silver to second, and bronze to third. The costliest trophy that has ever been offered at an athletic meeting will be contested for by the different athletic clubs of this district. A beautiful banner has been presented by G. M. L. Sacks, and the Hon. J. J. Frawley will donate a diamond medal for the winner of the two-mile run. The Hon. John Y. Cosgry will give a silver cup for the amateur relay race.

BRIGHTON'S $30,000 STAKES.

The Produce, for 1907, Will Close on Jan. 3 Under New Conditions.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association has announced the conditions for the Produce Stakes under its new form, with a guaranteed value of $30,000, making the race the richest offered at the seaside track. Under the new plan the race will close on Jan. 3 to the produce of mares then named, the stakes to be decided in 1907, in two events of six furlongs each, one for colts and geldings and one for fillies, then two years old. The guaranteed value of the stakes will be divided 60 per cent. to one race and 40 per cent. to the other, the section of the race with the greater number of entries to get the larger share of the prize. The entrance is $250 each for mares, half forfeit, or $10 if declared by Nov. 1, 1906, or $50 if declared by May 15, 1907. The nominator of the winner of each event will receive $1,000 of the stakes, with $500 to the nominators of the third horses. Winning and breeding penalties and allowances are provided for under the conditions of the stakes.

On the same date, Jan. 3, entries to eighteen other stakes to be run at Brighton Beach next season, including the $25,000 Brighton Handicap, will close.

Skaters for Verona Lake Races.

Some of the fastest speed skaters are entered for the races scheduled to-day on Verona Lake. There are nineteen entries for the two-mile handicap, twenty-one contestants for the mile novice, eleven entries in the half-mile scratch, and thirty-four who will compete in the one-mile handicap.

The most notable entry is that of Morris Wood, the National champion.

Two starters who will make Wood work for first honors are Allen Taylor of the Verona Skating Club and Henry McDonald of the New York Athletic Club. Both of these men developed wonderful speed last season and either may clip Wood's wings this year.

Arthur Saroney, Captain of the New York Athletic Club team, and P. J. Kearney of the same team will force Wood in the long-distance events.

G. B. Bellefine and James Boslow, two of the fastest skaters that Canada has produced, are expected, and if they make post entries the races will indeed be exciting.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Nominations.

At the annual meeting and election of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club of Port Washington, L. I., which will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, the club will vote on a proposition to amend the constitution by the addition of this paragraph: "Should the first Tuesday of January fall upon a legal holiday the annual meeting shall be held upon the following Tuesday." The Nominating Committee has submitted the following nominations: Commodore—Alphonse H. Alker; Vice Commodore—Clarkson Cowl; Rear Commodore—R. W. Bainbridge; Secretary—Edward M. MacLellan; Treasurer—M. W. Torrey; Measurer—Francis W. Belknap; Trustees, Class of 1907—James L. Laidlaw and George A. Thayer.

L. A. W. STILL SHRINKING.

All But Three State Divisions Now Abolished.

Continued loss of membership in the League of American Wheelmen has resulted in the abandonment of all but three State divisions—New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and the grouping of the abandoned divisions into four districts, each of which will have but two votes in the National Assembly in place of over one hundred and fifty. The four districts, with their former voting representation, are as follows:

DISTRICT I.—TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine	35	Indiana	16
New Hampshire	36	Illinois	72
Vermont	6		
Total			165

DISTRICT II.—TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

Rhode Island	87
Connecticut	68
Total	155

DISTRICT III.—TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

Delaware	1	Florida	2
Maryland	39	Kentucky	18
Dist. of Columbia	20	Tennessee	6
Virginia	6	Missouri	36
West Virginia	4	Oklahoma	1
North Carolina	2	Louisiana	4
Georgia	3	Texas	8
Total			152

DISTRICT IV.—TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

Michigan	32	Wyoming	4
Wisconsin	15	Montana	5
Minnesota	17	Idaho	1
Iowa	16	Washington	2
South Dakota	1	California	33
Nebraska	2	Utah	4
Kansas	7	Arizona	1
Colorado	10	Foreign	13
Total			163

The New York State Division will have nine votes, Pennsylvania seven, and Massachusetts five, making a total of twenty-nine. Regarding the peculiar grouping of Illinois and Indiana with the three New England States, President Cooke explained that the object was the formation of districts of nearly equal strength.

The New York Division has nominated representatives as follows: Dr. Frank A. Myrick, New York City; L. P. Cowell, New York City; Edward F. Hill, Peekskill; L. H. Washburn, Albany; Dr. L. C. Le Roy, New York City; Henry G. Wynn, New York City; John F. Clark, Great Kills; J. C. Howard, New York City; George T. Stebbins, Brooklyn.

OARSMEN ACTIVE AT HARVARD.

With a Professional Coach Crimson Hopes to Beat Yale Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 25.—Harvard's oarsmen are preparing for the coming season with a spirit and enthusiasm which have seldom been seen here before. The appointment of Wray as head coach has greatly encouraged the undergraduates, who now hope to break the long series of victories which Yale has been winning upon the Thames. The engagement of Wray is due directly to Capt. Filley and a special Executive Committee of prominent graduate oarsmen, and which will be held absolutely responsible for Harvard's success or failure this year. This committee consists of George S. Mumford, 1887; E. C. Storrow, 1889, and F. L. Higginson, 1900—all prominent oarsmen, who have had more or less experience in coaching Harvard crews.

These men knew that Harvard was handicapped in her yearly struggle with Yale by the fact that the New Haven men had a professional coach. They realized that it was unlikely that any amateur graduate coach could ever turn out an eight equal to those which Kennedy turns out at Yale, and they also realized that it was unfair to the oarsmen and to the university that Harvard should put a crew on the water year after year in the face of almost certain defeat.

That they were still opposed to the professional coach idea is shown clearly by the terms of Wray's contract. He half been secured, not to coach the 'Varsity eight, but to coach any crew which the Athletic Committee or the Captain may designate. This undoubtedly means that Harvard will make a last attempt to persuade Yale to abandon Kennedy, promising in case of such an event to reserve Wray for the class and club crews. That Yale will do so, however, is very doubtful.

A movement also is on foot for a paid football coach, but as yet nothing definite has been done regarding such an appointment.

CHRISTMAS GOLF EVENTS.

Holiday Contests at Several Local Clubs —College Players to Meet.

Christmas golf competitions, notwithstanding snow-clad links, will be held on several neighboring courses to-day. At Lakewood, where a number of local players are making their headquarters this season, a special handicap has been arranged by the Country Club and prizes will be awarded for net and gross score results. The Country Club links, despite the snow, have been in very fair playing condition. The snow has been swept from the greens, and by the use of red balls and with a little care to keep out of the deepest snow portions, splendid practice may be had, even if one cannot always make the most of his scientific knowledge of the game.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, has arranged a holiday competition for members, prizes to be offered for the best net and gross scores. Events have also been arranged at Baltusrol, Apawamis, and Montclair, and nearly all of the Metropolitan links, even those that have been closed for the Winter, will be open for play with temporary greens.

Another important feature of the week will be the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Golf Association. The meeting will be held to-day, as most of the officers of the association are in town, and plans will be made for the championship tournament next year. This event, held last Fall at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, will probably return to the metropolitan territory next season. Several courses have been considered, but no definite preference has yet been made. Officers for the new year will also be elected.

Tennessee Breeders' Spring Stakes.

The Tennessee Breeders' Association has arranged its card of stakes which will be decided at Cumberland Park next Spring. Entries will close on Jan. 21. The stakes include the Cumberland Derby, with $2,500 added, for three-year-olds, at one mile and an eighth; Citizens' Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a sixteenth; Gerst Brewing Company Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile; Avondale Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs; Belle Meade Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-old fillies, at four and a half furlongs, and the Hermitage Steeplechase, with $8,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward, over the full course.

Montclair High School's Fencers.

The fencing team of the Montclair High School, that last year carried off the United States interscholastic championship, will have their first bouts as soon as they return from the Christmas vacation.

The team will meet the Columbia University freshmen, Graft School, Irving School, Barnard School, and other good teams.

Laurence Thompson, Captain of the team for the last two years, has entered Princeton, and Bryant Smith will captain the team in his stead.

The team is composed of Clarence Brown, Edward Brant, August Van Wuert, and Bryant Smith, with one position to be filled. The boys are coached by Eugene Smith, a former Syracuse University man, who has few peers in fencing.

Launch Meylert Sold to Philadelphian.

The cruising gasoline launch Meylert, owned by L. R. Armstrong of the Columbia Yacht Club, has been sold through the office of Henry J. Gielow of this city to William Erb of Philadelphia. The Meylert was designed and built by Robinson of Perth Amboy, N. J., and was launched in 1904. Her principal dimensions are 45 feet over all, 10 feet beam, and 3 feet draught. The cabin is arranged with four berths, toilet room, galley, &c. The after cockpit is very roomy, and is arranged with wicker chairs. She has a powerful acetylene search light. The motive power consists of a four-cylinder twenty-horse power standard gasoline engine, which drives the boat at a speed of eleven miles per hour. The Meylert will be used by her new owner for cruising on the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, and will be put in commission early next Spring.

Golf on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 25.—G. Lee Knight of the Philadelphia Country Club was the winner of the Sterling Christmas Cup offered for the best gross score in the fourth event of the Winter's series of golf tournaments, played yesterday, making two even rounds of 46 and scoring 92. Miss Susan C. Alderidge of the Rome Country Club, Rome, N. Y., won the net score trophy with 81 net, playing with a handicap of 32.

Yale Basket Ball Team Won.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—The Yale University defeated the Atlanta Athletic Club in a hotly contested game of basket ball here last night by the score of 28 to 15.

Superior Furnished Rooms.

See "Furnished Room" column in to-day's TIMES, Page 10.—Adv.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

AUTOISTS PREPARE FOR NEW YEAR SHOWS

Foreign Cars for the Importers' Exhibition of Great Value.

FINE DISPLAY FOR THE GARDEN

Little Change in Price of Machines Expected—Side-Door Phaetons Popular at French Show.

With less than three weeks intervening before the opening of the first of the big January automobile shows, every day from now until Jan. 11, when the importers' exhibition will open in Herald Square Hall, will be a busy one in the American world of motor car activity. With the receipt last week of several entries of leading French manufacturers who never have shown their machines in this country, every inch of floor space for the foreign exhibit has been taken, and the proper allotments will be made within a few days. It is estimated that the total value of foreign machines, with their accessories, in this show will be close to $1,000,000.

There will be forty-one exhibitors, and they include most of the prominent manufacturers of French, German, English, and Italian cars. As many as ten different machines will be shown by some exhibitors. News comes from the few foreign importers who recently returned home from a visit to the Paris show, that as soon as that exhibit closes, this week, a number of the finest cars will be packed immediately for shipment here. Besides those intended for show purposes merely, there will be some fast racing machines which will, a few days before the show closes, leave for Florida, where they will compete in the Ormond Beach contests, beginning Jan. 23.

The Madison Square Garden show will open on the night of Jan. 14, and will continue for one week. There will be 250 individual exhibitors, nearly 100 of whom will show entire machines. A number of improvements will be seen which will form a striking object lesson of the marked advance that is being made every year toward the perfection of the motor vehicle. One of the notable features will be a greater simplicity in construction. Far-seeing builders are realising the fact that less complicated mechanism is being demanded from the automobile of the future, and strenuous efforts are being made in several quarters to comply with this necessity. A certain measure of success has already been attained, not very pronounced, to be sure, but sufficient to show what the future has in store.

The success of the two American exhibits in the Parisian show has been marked, the cars attracting general attention from the most expert foreign owners and manufacturers. One especial feature of the show, which will undoubtedly be reflected here in the two exhibitions next month, is the increasing popularity of the phaeton type of vehicle as opposed to the customary tonneau style. The latter has shown a distinct falling off, the double phaeton with side doors being the most notable product of the season. It will be remembered that the side door style was exhibited in a few foreign cars at the Madison Square Garden show last year. It was a decided novelty then, but has now become the accepted style, and all of the American manufacturers have virtually adopted that form in their latest models. This necessitates a lengthening of the frame in the majority of cases, but in others, even with the side sliding panels have been provided which enable the smaller frame to be retained. As a matter of convenience, especially for women, the side door vehicles are considered a vast improvement over the old style, where one was forced to step from the curb in order to enter the car through the rear door.

Those who have been looking for a material reduction in price of cars will be disappointed in the shows next month. In a few cases better machines may be obtained at a slight reduction, but to present manufacturers in order to concerned so much with the cheap price of the car as in the endeavor to turn out a strong, reliable car that will give complete satisfaction for long touring purposes. The Paris show did not reveal any tendency toward lower prices, and despite the popular cry that is going up in England for a reliable machine at $500, such a one that will give all-around satisfaction has not appeared. In matter of price, therefore, the American exhibits will hardly be any more radical than the Parisian show.

The French competitive interest in automobiles has been retained in the award of the most select places in the show at Paris. The plan adopted is a good one and is worthy of consideration, for it places merit instead of priority of entry as the superior qualification for the most favored situation. By a system of marks, the leading French firms are picked out for the best stands in the centre of the exhibition floor, and these are then drawn by lot. Marks are offered for seven things, namely: For general standing as a maker of automobiles, 5 points for every year; for participation in automobile meets organized by the French Government or the Automobile Club of France, 3 marks for first place, 2 for second, and 1 for entry in the meet; for participation in races, marks on the same basis as in the previous class; for participation in annual exhibits, 5 for every year; for participation in foreign exhibits, 3 for each year; for prize awards at these exhibits, 5 for first-class awards, 4 for second, 3 for third, 2 for fourth, and 1 for fifth, while 5 marks are also given for each year the firm has held a place in the select section of the Parisian show. Ordinary observers, therefore, know that the machines displayed in the central section stand for certain types of merit, and whether they occupy a large or small space, peculiar honor attaches to the vehicles.

Flushing Soldiers Win at Basket Ball.

The Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers met its first defeat at basket ball of the season at the hands of the team of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing on Saturday night, the score being 38 to 20. The game was played on the court of the Yonkers' team. The game was marked by fine team work of the winners and the rough tactics of the Yonkers players. The line-up follows:

Seventeenth Co., 38.	Position.	Fourth Co., 20.
Clinton	Left forward	Van Tassell
G. Clark, E. Clark	Centre	Distler
Rogers	Right guard	McVickars
Cypiot	Left guard	Koch

Goals from the field—G. Clark, 8; Rogers, 2; Clinton, 3; Cypiot, 3; Cooke, 5; Van Tassell, 3; Koch, 1. Goals from fouls—McVickar, 2; G. G. Clark, 1. Referee—Mr. Higgins of Yonkers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

R. A. Alger, Jr., Buys Ketch Sitarah.

The ketch Sitarah, built by the George Lawley & Son Corporation in 1903 for John H. Cromwell of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has been sold to Russell A. Alger, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman of this city. The Sitarah is 76 feet over all, 50 feet 6 inches water line, 17 feet beam, and 5 feet 7 inches draught. She is extra heavily constructed. The accommodations consist of four large staterooms, saloon, galley, and a good-sized forecastle. Mr. Alger is planning for a late Winter West Indies cruise, arriving in Detroit early in the Summer. In the meantime the Sitarah will be fitted with a gasoline engine.

For Belated Holiday Buyers.

We are offering, previous to removal, a large and carefully selected assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware at cut prices.

This is the last opportunity to procure our goods at these extremely reduced prices, as by the middle of January we shall be in our new establishment in the Frankfield Building, 38 West 34th St.

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PURE—OLD MELLOW
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FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges	In re	I P & S
7283—Hy Leonard		Fleischer
7266—Aug Elbert	In re	Noxall Tailors
7201—Leo D Hontgaberg	In re	Abraham Seff
6989—Leman & Altmayer	In re	Six Little Tailors
7034—Perlstein & Forrester	In re	Meyer Horowitz
	In re	Noxall Tailors
6982—T S Hall	In re	Solomon Mensinsky.
Cases under objection		
7485—Moses Lindheim	In re	Du Vivier & Co
6834—Michael Bauman	In re	Shulman Bros
6472—Samuel Side	In re	Grisler & Sons
7490—Mayer Benjamin	In re	Landau Bros
7067—Rich J Cullen	In re	Saul Abrams
7436—Max Hollender	In re	A M Lamar
6551—Wolfstein & Benta	In re	J Berry & Co
7406—Josephine Solomon	In re	Weinberg & Freed
Adjourned cases	In re	Robt H Spalding
6430—Emil Moses	In re	J Kress Brew Co
7277—Leo Gutman	In re	Noxall Tailors
6212—Abraham Samberg	In re	Louis Schaine
6043—Solomon Mensinsky	In re	Munroe & Munroe
Involuntary cases	In re	Finch vs Nussbaum
6983—Brown Lampel & Co	In re	Finch vs Nussbaum
7541—Meyer Horowitz	In re	Finch vs Borchard
7568—Chas M Carlson	In re	Herman Lobel
7596—Nat Auto Needle Co	In re	Isaac Wolff
	In re	A V Benoit
7503—Moskowitz & Berman	In re	Muncie Pulp Co
	In re	Charles Gropper
Motions	In re	Haff & Lieberman
In re Hirschman Bros	In re	Robt C Galindo
In re Abraham Seff	In re	A M Lamar
In re Noxall Tailors	In re	Samuel Wildes Sons
In re Bernard Wurtenberg	In re	Isaac Noey
In re Isaac Sandler	In re	Fong F Chung

STATE COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rosenwald vs Hernsheim	45—Star Holding Co vs Forgotson
2—Kip vs Hollingsworth	46—Fieling vs Fieling
3—In re Clinchy	47—Diehl vs Dreyer
4—Shellberg vs Emerson	48—Simons vs Feldman
5—Reilly vs Oliver-Reilly Co	49—Clark vs Donnelly
5½—Same vs same	50—Lotz vs N Y City Ry
6—In re Grout	51—Columbo vs Peirano
7—In re Jefferson Bank	52—Frost vs Bram
8—Grady vs J W Grady & Co	53—Eisenstein vs Rous
9—McKenna vs N Y City Ry

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TEN PAGES.

IT IS JUST AS WELL.

In the court of sound public opinion the right of every man to make a complete fool of himself once in his lifetime is held to be inalienable. Whether a political party has a right to make a hopeless fool of itself, not once, but repeatedly, as a habit, even, is doubted by our contemporary, The Cincinnati Enquirer. At least, if the Democratic Party has the right to be a fool again under the leadership of BRYAN, The Enquirer, in behalf of Democrats who are sick of folly, insists upon the equal and concurrent right to withhold aid, comfort, and support:

> The Enquirer is ready with its pronouncement. It will not, under any circumstances, fall in with a leadership that has been three times rebuked by the people, but has still insisted on governing the party councils. It will not yield obedience to men who have just been enormously repudiated by their own party. It will not be coaxed, wheedled or dragooned into a suicidal course by suggestions of party fidelity. It is for America and for the American people. It bows to their will as to what is necessary for the splendid advancement and development of the country. It is for prosperity and not for calamity for the sake of triumph. It is in the proud company of Democrats numbering in the millions who refused at the last election to be delivered. It touches elbows on either side with legions who did not find in BRYAN or PARKER the exemplification of true Democratic faith.

Good luck to Mr. BRYAN and his friends in their personal affairs! No recriminations and no hard feelings. But no more Bryan leadership, no more dilution of Democracy with Populism, repudiation and heresy; no more restraint on the flight of the American eagle, and no more tugging at the holding back strap.

Our own opinion is that it is just as well that Mr. BRYAN should bestir himself now in the attempt to regain the leadership and control of the party organization. If the Democrats of the West and South want BRYAN a frank admission that he is their choice will for some years relieve the Democrats of the East from the duty and necessity of taking any further interest in the affairs and plans of the party.

The Southern and Western delegates at St. Louis last Summer insisted on treating BRYAN with a respect and an enthusiasm that gave notice to the country that the party and its convention were only imperfectly de-Bryanized. The National Committeemen from the South and West forced the impossible TAGGART upon the Committee as Chairman, to the disgust of everybody of any brains and sense in or about headquarters. If now the gentlemen of the Bryan part of the country really ache to set their feet once more in the path of disaster and death, let them say so. The Democrats of the Eastern States will then be at liberty to dismiss politics from their minds—the more cheerfully because of the very great probability that the Republicans will have a first-rate candidate in 1908.

THE REAL BONE OF CONTENTION.

Mr. DEPEW and his friends are resorting to the plan in which we have said that they have their only chance. They are reported to be arranging a series of meetings throughout the State in support of the election of Mr. DEPEW. They are experienced hands at that sort of work, and we should say that they might secure a demonstration that would appeal to the fears, if not to the consciences, of a considerable number of members of the Legislature who now see no way but to follow the dictates of the machine which is at present in the hands of Gov. ODELL.

It is hardly credible that Mr. BLACK has the sincere support of any large part of the party in the State. His record in the single excursion he made in an important field of politics was not calculated to arouse either admiration or personal esteem. His term as Governor was discreditable and almost disastrous to his party. The culmination of the mismanagement of the canals under his direction compelled Mr. ROOSEVELT to set on foot the plan which is now in the process of execution, and which came near to being wrecked by the forces of corruption that had previously had such swing. His boastful contempt for honest civil service and his brazen attempt to degrade it by a shamelessly evasive legislative trick, also, in their turn, forced Mr. ROOSEVELT to take up the subject and deliberately to undo what Mr. BLACK had done. At the time of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S election, despite his great personal popularity, the heavy majority of the last previous election was reduced to a bare plurality of less than 18,000 in consequence of the distrust Mr. BLACK'S administration had aroused. Indeed, only Mr. ODELL himself in recent years has succeeded so completely in wasting the political strength of his party. Against such a record fully disclosed and discussed in comparison with that of Mr. DEPEW, we should say that it ought to be possible for the latter to make a very good showing, even with the State machine against him, as it now is.

The fact is, however, that the fate of the present machine is involved in the Senatorial contest in a manner greatly to complicate it. Mr. ODELL is keenly conscious of the fact that his control of the organization is threatened if he cannot defeat Mr. DEPEW and elect Mr. BLACK. His feeling in that regard is stimulated and aggravated by the further fact that Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., of Albany has taken up the support of Mr. DEPEW and proposes, according to present reports, to make his election the basis of his own campaign to secure the control of the State organization. He has been aiming at this prize for some time, but it has never before seemed so practicable to accomplish his purpose. He is an adept in the arts which Mr. ODELL practices, has been trained in the same school, has about the same ideals, or absence of ideals, and will fight fire with fire. His aid must be taken as an asset for the junior Senator, so far as manipulation is concerned. It will, however, make the Governor still more determined, and it will tend to obscure the more direct issue of the merits of the two rivals for the nomination and the cognate issue of the respect of the managers of the party for its best opinion and for its real interests. We should like to see Mr. DEPEW chosen as an anti-machine candidate—a novel position for him to occupy, but one that circumstances seem to justify his taking. As the candidate of a competitor for the boss-ship his cause is not so distinctly meritorious.

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.

In our financial article yesterday there was some pertinent discussion of the attitude maintained by a considerable portion of the large corporations toward the policy of reasonable Federal regulation. The fact that there are many which would welcome such a policy and believe that one can be worked out in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution and be of real value to the public and to the better-managed corporations is a very significant feature of the situation. It is the more significant because it corresponds with a like sentiment among the chiefs of some of the most extensive railway properties of the country. While the subject bristles with difficulties these cannot be held to be insurmountable if not merely public opinion generally but the opinion of those immediately interested and heretofore most hostile is inclined to find a way to surmount them. Our system of government is sufficiently complicated and the division of powers between the States and the Federal Government is sufficiently delicate to make any radical change inadmissible, but the ultimate decision rests with the people, and in one form or another, if they decree regulation, it will be made effective.

The existence of the sentiment referred to brings out all the more clearly the inexpediency, to use no stronger term, of the crude and essentially arbitrary plan suggested by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Practically this assumes that the production and sale of commodities which find a market in more than one State can be regarded as inter-State commerce to such a degree as to give the Federal Government jurisdiction over the whole of the process, and that the power thus claimed can be exercised through an administrative department by the simple device of attaching conditions to the issue of a license to trade. Obviously this is a very different matter from inter-State railway traffic, which comes directly and specifically within the powers granted to Congress. It is also a very different matter from the exercise of Federal authority for clearly Federal purposes, as in the case of the National banks. The Constitutional basis for the plan is extremely doubtful. The efficiency of the plan is still more open to doubt. The abuses to which it is exposed are many and grave. If we are to attain any real improvement in the premises and secure real remedies for evils that unquestionably exist it is by a path quite different from the one which Mr. GARFIELD proposes.

JURY AGREEMENTS.

The story which comes from Jersey City that a jury in a criminal case reached an agreement as to the guilt of the accused by "flipping" a coin and allowing it to decide questions in doubt will probably shock a great many people. However, it is probably no worse than the usual method of reaching jury-room agreements where the sympathies of the jurors are not especially enlisted in the issue and where one verdict would be about as satisfactory as another.

As the rule, the verdict in small causes is a compromise, and rarely represents the deliberate judgment of a majority of those who assent to it when polled. The conflicting testimony may have left those who heard it in doubt as to what is the truth, and the attractions of their own affairs, business or social, make it seem doubly a waste of time to remain locked up when any sort of agreement will free them and leave the litigants to pursue their contention in the higher courts on appeal, if they see fit.

In the case of small criminals the conviction usually dominates the juror's view that whether the indicted person did or did not commit the particular crime with which he stands charged, he might very well have done so, and a verdict of "not guilty" would let him loose for further depredations upon society. A great deal depends upon the measure of reasonable doubt which the counsel for the defense has been able to throw upon the evidence offered for the State. But, however this may be, initial disagreements as revealed on the first ballot in the jury room are rarely resolved into agreements by argument or discussion. This being true, it really makes no great difference, so far as the administration of justice is concerned, whether the basis of compromise is fixed by one method or another. Coin "flipping" may be as fair as drawing long or short straws, or any one of the hundred expedients of the jury room to avoid being locked up all night.

The most striking illustrations of the inefficiency of the present jury system are furnished in the great criminal cases, where the clearest evidence of guilt is often disregarded because the jurors believe that what happened to the person wronged served him or her right. This, of course, is not what juries are impaneled for, but human nature is not left in the coatroom when a man enters the box; if it were, causes would be tried very differently. Perhaps this would be an advantage even in existing circumstances. The plea and appeal have really no place in the trial of causes conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

THE GOSPEL BY TELEPHONE.

The list of the telephone's utilities lengthens as time goes on and it is found subservient to the most various and unexpected uses. It is only lately that it has been employed for conducting religious services, when for any reason the congregation could not come together, but it is found on trial to do the business acceptably and to the edification of those to whom it is made to minister.

The preacher down at Orient, Long Island, on a recent snowy and blowy Sunday foresaw early that there would be no gathering of the congregation that day, and that the Gospel could not therefore, as Mrs. Partington was wont to say, be "dispensed with" in the customary manner from the pulpit. The happy thought occurred to him as he glanced at the telephone and phonograph which belonged to the furnishings of his library that these instruments might in some way be brought into the service and through them the means of grace be distributed on the snow-bound parish. It turned out that no difficulty was experienced. All his flock could hear him quite well over the wire. The choral part of the ritual seemed, however, to present some embarrassing features. The quartet was scattered over an area four miles square, and there was no way of bringing into consonance their dispersed voices. But some phonographs were found stored away for Christmas in some of the repositaries of the tabernacle, and these being charged with barrels of religious music, vocal and instrumental, lent a perfectly acceptable and satisfactory feature to the service. In the matter of taking up a collection, however, it was found that both instruments were useless. Nothing could be done with either or both of them to cover the nakedness of the contribution box which, answering to the ring of no dropping shekel, stood empty in its place in the deserted temple, as if the streams of pious tribute which were wont to flow into it had been frozen at their source by the somewhat unseasonable severity of the weather.

Some way will of course be found to make up this loss to the income of the church, and meanwhile the discovery of utmost interest to a rustic community has been made that the edifications and consolations of religion are no longer altogether at the mercy of the weather. Their hearts can flow together in worship over the wire and their ears drink in the Gospel admonitions as freely as if they sat together in their customary pews at the church. It is an important extension of magnetic usefulness that it can thus be made to serve the spiritual as well as the secular needs of mankind, and though the rural Long Island pastor is not the actual pioneer in that employment of it, he seems to have made it work more effectively than any of the experimenting ecclesiasts who have tried it before him. His pastoral enterprise and ingenuity do him the utmost credit and his parish ought to congratulate itself that it possesses a really up-to-date spiritual guide and counsellor. It is possible that the telephone may come to be used more and more as a distributor of religious exhortation and instruction, and as every spot in the country over half its area, to say nothing about foreign parts, is likely at any time to be snow-bound over Sunday during a considerable portion of the year, the beneficence of its application in this way is conspicuously manifest. Wisdom stoled and hooded came out of the deeper East in olden days, and she still visibly advances upon us out of the Long Island Orient; this time "a bringer of new things" which the senior goddess, brightening all antiquity with her sapience, could never have dreamed of. As the poet at this season would have remarked, had Heaven bounteously lengthened out his life that he might behold this day:

> Ring off the old, ring up the new,
> Ring, happy 'phone, across the snow—
> The year is going, let him go;
> Ring off the false, ring up the true.

The Hon. PAUL MORTON, Secretary of the Navy, avers that America, in order to build up a big shipping interest, "will be obliged to meet the competition of all nations." That is quite true. He predicts that we shall be forced "to recognize the mail contracts, the subsidies, and the premiums of Germany, and of England, and of other Governments" to effect this consummation. But what of the "friendly trade relations" that President MCKINLEY preached? Is it not expected of merchant vessels that they shall carry domestic goods to foreign buyers, and return laden with foreign products? How can they hope for cargoes both ways if they must meet protective duties at home and reprisals abroad? Bounty to the manufacturer in order that he may get high prices, and then more bounty to the shipowner to make him content with low freights? There is too much bounty-giving in the Republican policy.

Akin to this sort of publicity is what is known as "telegraph advertising." A certain limited class of experts make a specialty of this. They have arrangements with some of the leading newspapers of the country, including several in New York and Chicago, whereby matter paid for at so much a line, ranging from 25 cents to $4, is run as a regular telegraph dispatch without advertising marks of any kind. Sometimes the matter is actually sent by wire at press rates, and at other times it goes by mail, but is published under a telegraph date line.—DAVID HALE in The Saturday Evening Post.

Unfortunately this is true. There are newspapers that admit advertisements to their columns in the guise of reading matter. THE TIMES is not one of them. No paid advertisement ever appears in its columns save under the unmistakable designation of advertising matter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Chickens and Remorse.

It was only a few days ago that a reader of African descent expostulated with us at some length for showing levity in a discussion of the unhallowed bond which by common and unkindly report so often associates the members of his race with domestic fowls belonging to people of lighter complexions. His letter was written at once so well, so courteously, and so earnestly that it brought upon us new realization of the fact that jesting of this sort, when directed against a whole race, invariably inflicts more or less of undeserved pain and is therefore a form of humor in which one's indulgence should be as infrequent as it can be made by earnest struggles with the tendency, instinctive in all mankind, toward resort to it. In other words, the letter excited some compunctions of mind, and we gladly printed in a prominent place its admirably argued contention that the negro, qua negro, is not a stealer of chickens. We know as well as anybody, we hope, that each vice, like each virture, is racial only so far as it characterizes every race when the circumstances that favor its practice happen to coincide with a particular stage of that race's own development. But this knowledge, while it should make us all more cautious than we are about jeering at neighbors of blood different from our own, should also enable the neighbors to receive the jeer with a considerable measure of equanimity, since it usually contains an element of truth which is not necessarily humiliating. Those to whom it applies are not responsible for it, and the existence of many more to whom it does not apply is always acknowledged—on request. Hence is it, probably, that, despite the compunctions to which reference has been made, we have not fought till we conquered the temptation to call attention to the fact that when Mr. HOWARD BROWN of South Camden, N. J., carelessly left in his chicken house last week a loaded gun from the trigger of which there ran a string that somehow or other had become entangled with the knob or latch of the door, the man who was shot by that gun happened to be Mr. ROBERT DORSEY, a negro. Of course, this lamentable accident proved nothing except that Mr. DORSEY chose an unfortunate time for going to a place where he had no business of obviously legitimate character. Indeed, his presence in that chicken house may have been entirely innocent—due, say, to one of those sudden lapses of consciousness of which the doctors tell such interesting stories—but that is not what can be called highly probable. The world will hold that he went there to steal chickens, and the episode will not tend to prevent the utterance of remarks like those to which our correspondent very properly objected.

Pistols and Discipline.

President BUTLER, as was desirable, has carefully explained the reasons which impelled the Columbia Faculty to suspend the four sophomores most prominent in what Sherlock Holmes would probably call the Episode of the Gould Gun. "The university," he says, "will not permit to pass unnoticed any annoyance of an individual student, or any attack upon him by a committee or group of other students, whether this goes by the name of hazing or otherwise. * * * Whenever a case has been reported which involved the persecution of an individual freshman by a group of sophomores who could be identified, academic discipline has followed, and will follow with increasing severity until the practice is stopped." That is a clear statement of excellent doctrine, but neither in the words quoted nor in the rest of the proclamation is there any reference to the fact that young Mr. GOULD wore, among other articles of attire, one which the law of the land, and presumably of the university, emphatically forbids. It is not impossible that the young man had a special permit to carry a pistol, though we can see no reason why one should have been granted to him. If he had the permit President BUTLER'S silence on the subject is explicable on the sufficient theory that there was nothing for him to say, but if he had it not, a strong Presidential pronouncement on pistol-carrying by college students was certainly in order. Of course that was a police matter, but so, too, was the street assault with which the boy was menaced, and the President discussed that without hesitation. Assuming, however, that the pistol was carried without violation of the law, what a lugubrious light does it cast upon the lives led by the children of the very rich! Even ordinary children suffer a good deal from apprehensions that a vague "somebody" will "get" them, but if the progeny of millionaires are deliberately trained to bear arms against the potential getter, how unhappy must be most of their waking hours.

Testimony from an Expert.

When a shipping paper invades the field of literary criticism, the first thought that passes through one's mind is of the cobbler who was advised to concentrate his attention upon his last, but there was sense, if our memory serves, in the cobbler's faultfinding, and there is interest as well as sense in some remarks made by The American Syren on Mr. JACK LONDON'S "Sea Wolf." It opines that the author must have taken the judicious trouble to have his nautical details revised by a competent authority, for most of them are correct—the implication being that they would all have been wrong without such revision—but the voice of the landsman in his ignorance is heard by The Syren from many a page of what it admits is a pretty good yarn. "It is, for instance, doubtful," declares this adventurous mariner, "if the Captain of an eighty-ton schooner would refer to her repeatedly as a ship; it is more doubtful if he would speak of a 'private yacht,' for that is a landsman newspaper term, and to a sailor a yacht is a yacht; it is inconceivable that a sailor would speak of his sheets being 'pulled tight,' instead of 'hauled taut'; it is doubtful if a sealing schooner the size of the Ghost had pivotal cabin chairs; a sailor would not specify the slop chest as being an adjunct peculiar to and 'carried by all sealing schooners'; it is not likely that a paint pot would be found about the decks of a sealing schooner where described; it is not probable that during such a wild storm as was referred to a man 'slept the minute his head touched the pillow' without wedging himself into his bunk, and it is exceedingly improbable that there is any seal-hunting steamer capable of making seventeen knots." Some of the points here made seem to us merely trivial, but others have a little weight, and in their way, as we have admitted, they are interesting. The Syren will not assert, we suppose, that they have much to do with the literary merits of the book.

Thudded a Bit Himself.

Dr. Van Dyke at least made a very striking phrase when in the course of his speech at the Lotos Club he said: "I could not get into the blood-and-thunder school of modern fiction, nor into the thud-and-blunder school of modern criticism." The quip is neat—so neat as to hint an amount of labor that few are willing to bestow upon an after-dinner oration—but somehow it weakens a bit under the analysis which, of course, it was not built to endure. There is no modern school of blood-and-thunder fiction and none of thud-and-blunder criticism. The varieties of fiction and of criticism thus fittingly described are of all time, not the inventions of this day, and now, as always, fiction and criticism of other kinds are current and appreciated. Being himself both a fictionist and a critic, and up to date in both capacities, Dr. Van Dyke must be well aware that there was in his apparent laudation of other days the element of inaccuracy that characterizes every attempt at that sort of praise.

GOUT GETTING LESS COMMON.

W. Gilman Thompson, M. D., in Medical Record.

There is no disease amenable to dietetic treatment in regard to which so many "fads" exist as gout. Many a patient who has, or thinks he has, it has received dietetic maxims from scores of friends, and firmly believes that "tomatoes cause gout," that "coffee is bad for gout," that "potatoes are the worst thing he can eat," and "apples are poison," and so on down the entire dietetic gamut, until, if he followed all the gratuitous advice he accumulates, he would go hungry indeed. As a rule, he contents himself with leaving alone a few articles of diet which he does not especially care for, and continues to eat and drink more than he needs and fails to oxidise his food and eliminate his waste products.

Yet typical gout, the old-fashioned gout of Sydenham, whose personal experience with it has furnished a medical classic, is becoming less and less common in this country. "High living" is by no means the only cause of it, and by far the larger number of cases that I meet with to-day are observed among the laboring classes in the wards of Bellevue Hospital, among whom the consumption of cheap liquors, especially malt liquors, appears to be a more potent etiological factor than the quality of their food.

For the acute attack a dietary of milk and vichy with simple gruels best suffices; but for the interim, as prophylaxis, and for the treatment of the lesser and chronic manifestations of gout, it is well to formulate a definite regimen. Of far more importance than the giving up of occasional articles of food in a long dietetic list are the following general principles—first, to reduce the consumption of food as a whole; second, to increase the consumption of water; third, to eliminate entirely sugars and sweets of every kind, as well as alcohol, and, fourthly, to reduce the consumption of red meats to a minimum. Almost any fresh vegetables may be eaten, and cereals also, provided the patient will take them without sugar; eggs, foods made with milk and eggs, fish and white meats (chicken, turkey, &c.) may be allowed. I am accustomed also to permit the eating of many fruits, such as oranges, grape fruit, melons, and the juice of pineapples, which contains a natural digestive ferment. A rigid diet, chiefly vegetarian, may be advised for periods of two or three weeks, but if too long continued it is liable to produce anaemia and weakness, and if the patient will follow proper hygienic rules they may be made the condition of greater latitude at the table.

LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL.

It Reached a Philadelphian on a Christmas Tree from Maine.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

John Crouse, 1910 Helskill Street, Germantown, is the recipient of a strange leap year proposal, which arrived from Maine tied tightly to the trunk of a huge Christmas tree, and if the young woman in the land of Christmas trees be in earnest the strange communication will probably culminate in a marriage.

Crouse purchased the tree several days ago and upon trimming the branches discovered a neatly folded note tied fast to the trunk.

The envelope was addressed "To whoever may get this tree, with wishes for a merry Christmas." The letter was written in a flowing hand as follows:

"I am a young lady, twenty years old, and am desirous of becoming the wife of a good, loving man, who will provide a home in some large city. I cut this tree down myself and with every stroke of the ax I wished that the tree might make a merry Christmas and bring a good husband to me."

The name was signed and a Post Office address of a small village in Penobscot County was given. Crouse immediately answered the note, asking for further details of the young woman's matrimonial views and is eagerly awaiting developments.

Smoot and the Senate.

From The Albany Argus.

The Smoot inquiry has been adjourned until after the holiday recess of Congress, leaving public sentiment, it must be believed, in much the same situation as that of the old Justice of the Peace, who told the defendant's attorney to "go ahead with your evidence if you have any—but the Court has made up its mind."

THE NEW YORK TIMES very justly concludes that "Mormon Utah is unworthy of the Statehood it secured by lying and in bad faith. It is a sink-hole of abominations. It affronts the country's nostrils with the continuing stench of intolerable scandals. It calls for disinfection."

Having once granted Statehood to Utah, it is not easy to see how Congress can retrace its steps and correct its blunder; just how to deal with the lawlessness and law-defiance which prevail in that State is a difficult question to solve. But the Senate of the United States is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. It has absolute power to expel Reed Smoot. It is a power which should be exercised only upon grave and severe provocation, so as not to interfere with the right of every State to send two Senators of its own choosing. But the provocation is grave, and severe. Smoot would not be in the Senate but for the evil power and practices of Mormonism in politics; he would not be expelled from the Senate but for the same cause. It is "as broad as it is long." Men have been expelled from Congress for treason to the United States, and what is the usurped authority of the Mormon hierarchy but a thinly veiled treason and defiance to the Government of the United States? The expulsion of Smoot will give to the Mormon leaders a much-needed check and lesson.

No Surprise to the Landlady.

From The New Yorker.

Boarder (warmly)—Oh, I know every one of the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding houses twenty years for nothing?

Landlady (frigidly)—I shouldn't be at all surprised.

Not Precipitate.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

Cholly—It was the first time I'd met Crabbe, mind you, and he actually called me a fool. Hadn't been talking to him ten minutes, don't you know. What sort of fellah is he, anyway?

Miss Peppery—Well, he's awfully slow, for one thing.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Open Letter Urging Action to End the Eastern War.

TO THE CHRISTIAN CLERGY.

Christmas is past. With every fibre of your being pulsating with sincerity you have spoken of Love, Peace, and Good Will. With true hearts you have voiced Faith, Hope, and Charity. These thoughts are our thoughts; these ideals are our ideals. Can we not unite to weave them into the web of human conduct?

We Jews are temporarily deprived of separate National existence. We, therefore, have no word in the councils of nations. But you are Christians. And the greatest, the strongest, and the most civilized nations of to-day are Christian. Where the National conscience is to be quickened for the attainment of high ideals it is the glorious privilege of the pulpit to speak the word which shall set in motion its potent forces. Every day that the Christian nations permit to pass without ending the cruel Eastern war is an insult to Christianity. For that war is a denial of Love; it gives the lie to Peace; it mocks Good Will. In its presence Faith, whether Faith in God or Faith in man's idealism, flies weeping from the earth. Hope hides her face and the spirit of Charity is crushed.

Shall you wring your hands in powerless anguish and say "What can be done?" "What can we do?" Enough that we ought to do something in the name of religion, in the name of righteousness. This alone should be sufficient to spur us on to make the attempt. To attempt to achieve the right in such a case makes success more possible in the future.

I would leave to you the mode of action in the present crisis. I say crisis, for it is a crisis in the history of Christianity, now called upon to declare whether or not its stand for "Peace and Good Will" is phrase or fact.

My own thought is that every congregation throughout the land should protest against this cruel war in the name of the heroes who are fighting; in the name of the wounded who are suffering; in the name of the widows who are weeping; in the name of the orphans who are mourning. That protest should be forwarded to our Government. The hearts of our kith and kin across the sea beat as do our hearts. The same emotions stir them. The same ideals thrill them. Who knows but that, therefore, other nations would clothe with words the public opinion which would inspire their governments to unite with ours not only to stop the present outrageous war, but to prevent any wars in the future.

War is an anachronism. It can never be justified any more than two civilized men can be justified in resorting to force instead of resorting to courts of law. Can you do anything? Ought you not to try?

H. PEREIRA MENDES,
President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, United States and Canada.

New York, Dec. 26, 1904.

To Republicans, Not Mugwumps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a disposition on the part of certain members in the city organization of the Republican Party to mislead and misrepresent a large element in their efforts to formulate a sentiment to take a partisan position in the next Mayoralty nomination. I, a loyal Republican, suggest that immediate action be taken to form an organization to protest against such a policy. The disinterested members of the party as a whole, who are not office seekers, generally take this position, and should make their influence effective.

S. CARMAN HARRIOT,
Union League Club.

New York, Dec. 16, 1904.

He Spoke Politely to the Elevator.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Arthur, a colored bellboy at the Hotel Cecil, got a job running the elevator the other day. He did not stay on the machine long, but while he did there was something doing in bunches.

Arthur's strong point is his politeness. He had made one trip up with the machine, carrying a couple of men, and when he came down he found waiting for him on the ground floor as prospective passengers two pretty girls. Arthur bowed low. "Step right into this heah machine, ladies," he remarked courteously. "Ah reckon Ah will take yo' all up stahs like yo' didn't know yo' was goin' at all." At the same time Arthur stepped off the elevator so that the women could precede him. As he stepped out he accidentally threw over the lever of the machine and with one bound the elevator started, empty, upward, although at a slow pace. The girls giggled, and Arthur, mouth wide open, gazed after the mounting car.

"Jus' yo' wait a minute," he said pleadingly to the car. "Ah isn't on. Wheah is yo' goin'? Whoa! Say, why doan' yo' whoa when I tell you?"

Still the car moved upward, deaf to the bellboy's pleadings, and Arthur made a dash for the stairs, which run up alongside the elevator shaft, yelling for the car to whoa. Breathless from his unusual exertions, he landed at the top floor just as the elevator bumped gently into the buttress at the top and came to a stop.

"Ah is shuah Ah don't see why dat cah failed to come to a motionless position," said Arthur to the girls, who were still waiting, after he brought the car down. "Ah is shuah Ah done talked polite to it and asked it to whoa laik a gen'man should."

Why a Hotel Clerk Couldn't Hear.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The room clerk in one of the big hotels of the city found difficulty in hearing patrons of the hotel, and thought that he was becoming deaf. He consulted a specialist, who told him that he could detect no defect in his ear. He then decided upon a closer observation and discovered that his inability to hear was most pronounced when he stood in a certain place behind the hotel desk. Patrons would come up to the desk to get information and the clerk could catch only a few scattering words and would have to lean forward with his hand to his ear to hear his interrogator. A closer investigation disclosed the fact that the cold air coming through the revolving doors into the steam-heated building created a current which was deflected by a large board behind which the clerk worked. This draught passed between the clerk and patrons as they stood in front of the desk and diverted the sound of their voices.

Is Justice or Victory Sought?

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Are truth and justice the primary quest in these criminal trials which arrest an unusual degree of public attention, or the bubble reputation for the lawyers engaged? The autobiography of a noted Southern criminal lawyer makes record of the satisfaction he felt, even in the years of his retirement, that he had never had the "misfortune" of having "my man hanged." Does the same kind of ambition enter also into the side of the prosecution, so that the people's attorney may say that he never had the misfortune of seeing a defendant escape—no matter about his guilt or innocence? Devious indeed may be the course of blindfolded justice under such leadings as these.

Southern Thrift and Progress.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, discussing the subject, "Where Values Are Made," prints a paragraph from the letter of a business correspondent to a business man in New York. The letter, THE TIMES states, is from one of the cities of the upper tier of Southern States, a centre of a large internal commerce with that section and the home of a considerable variety of manufactures, a fairly representative type of the business interests of the region. This Southern correspondent has given out a correct statement of Southern thrift and progress and, as THE TIMES intimates, information from this source is of undoubted value. The South is "making values."

The Rich Man—In Kansas.

From The Atchison (Kan.) Times.

Ever notice that a rich man will think he cannot afford luxuries which a poor man will buy? That's why he is rich.

AMERICAN GOODS IN ENGL[illegible]

Attempts to Prejudice British [illegible] Against Our Shoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Writing of the sale of American-made goods in Nottingham, England, United States Consul Malim says that while no figures are obtainable there is apparently an increase in imports this year over last year.

"United States products," he says, "continue in prime favor, and there is no sign of a decline in their use, excepting that American shoes are, I fear, losing ground. British shoe dealers make strenuous efforts to prejudice the public against them. For instance, a dilapidated, burst-out shoe of manifestly poor quality, labeled 'American,' will be seen in a store window alongside a beautifully made, fine-quality shoe, labeled 'British.' Stores selling American shoes push them all they can; but they are in a minority of one to a hundred. Furthermore, factories in this section are now making shoes on American lasts and with American machinery, and seem to be fairly satisfying the consumers, who prefer the shapely American styles to the broad, flat, British patterns.

"Things American are in such general and popular use that it can hardly be said that there are openings for the introduction of any more. No American silverware is sold here, nor can it be sold here until it is made to please the British fancy, which demands plain and heavy ware. The light, ornate silverware of our country has tried in vain to find a purchaser here.

"Much American office furniture is sold in this district, but practically no American house furniture. The British is claimed to be better made and longer wearing. It is probable that American silverware and house furniture would find a good market here if British tastes were consulted. The peculiar theory of the British trades unions, that to prolong a job to the utmost makes more work, makes such articles—furniture in particular—very expensive. It would seem that American methods ought to enable Americans to offer similar goods at lower prices.

"The use of boxes made of American shooks has grown to large proportions in this district. Great Britain is a peculiarly favorable country, the shooks being admitted duty free."

WATER SPOILS ASPARAGUS.

Dealers' Practice of Soaking It Lessens Its Value as Food.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Dec. 26.—Vice Consul Murphy at Frankfort reports as follows:

"A warm discussion has been going on for many years in Germany as to whether purchasers suffer from the dealers' practice of submerging asparagus in water to prevent its withering or hardening. The plea of the dealers has been that soaking asparagus in water merely keeps it fresh in appearance without either lessening its alimentary value or increasing its weight.

"In order to put an end to this discussion the Gardeners' Union determined to submit the question to the experts of the Experimental Institute at Geisenheim on the Rhine. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung Drs. Windisch and Schmidt have completed the experiments with surprising results. It has been ascertained that the absorption of water by submerged asparagus is not inconsiderable, the weight being increased about 10 per cent. in two days. Moreover, it loses some of its nutritious components, especially those containing nitrogen and mineral matter.

"The results of experiments with asparagus whose cut surfaces had been coated with paraffin were exceedingly interesting. Contrary to expectations, it was found that asparagus thus treated absorbed considerably more water and lost much less of its alimentary value than that which was placed in water without first being coated with paraffin where it had been cut.

"Thus it has at last been authoritatively established that the practice of keeping asparagus fresh by placing it in water not only lessens its value as food, but also defrauds the purchaser by increasing its weight."

For a French Theatre in London.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—I hear that Col. Henry Mapleson is going to London for the purpose of completing the necessary arrangements for a permanent French theatre in your metropolis, it being his intention to keep it open all the year round, varying the nature of the performances to suit the different seasons, and naturally putting on the best productions in June and July, which will be extremely convenient, as the great Parisian artistes are either "en conge" at that time or free to contract Summer engagements. The only stipulation which Col. Mapleson's French supporters have made is that if they find the plays, the costumes, and the artistes, he must provide the London theatre and the scenery and meet the local expenses. This, as they say justly, is putting the entente cordiale to the proof, so Col. Mapleson hopes that he will find the necessary support in London and soon bring about the realization of this very desirable scheme.

Interested in the Acquisitions.

From The Chicago News.

Mr. Sniggle—What a beautiful collection of bric-a-brac Mrs. Highswell has.

Miss Giggle—Lovely! Is she a kleptomaniac or a whist champion?

THE LAST APPEAL.

For her sake will I woo thee,
Oh, Fortune, and sue thee
For peace; I will bow thee my arrogant pride.
For her sake I will bend thee
My head, and will lend thee
My struggles again what thy caprice betide.

Think not that I fear thee!
Myself, I would jeer thee
And bid thee defiance to do what it please
Thee to do; but to render
To her what the tender
Heart's love of me bids, I will crook thee my knees.

I come not to woo thee
For fame, or to sue thee,
But only as pleader for her when I see
Her so crushed in her spirit;
Ah, Jade—thou must hear it,
The prayer that goes from me to Heaven —and thee.

Think not I am pleading
For self; were I bleeding
And battered thy minions should still taste my sword;
But, ah! 'Tis not human
To withhold from woman
The little she craves, when by woman adored.

Not wealth beyond measure,
Not gold of thy treasure,
But, ah! just enough of thy goodness to lay
Before her, and reaping
My joy in her weeping
Of pride in my conquest, find comfort to-day.

So for her sake I woo thee,
Again will I sue thee,
For her sake I come and I fawn like a cur
Begging food; but remember
My last ashing ember
Shall hate thee—but still I will [illegible]
for her!

J. W. [illegible]

ARISTOCRACY TO WHICH CONGRESSMEN ASPIRE

Peculiar to the House and Means Nothing to Constituents.

AN OLIGARCHY OF BRAINS

What It Means to the Representative Who Is So Fortunate as to Win a Place in It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Occasionally it grinds the very soul of a member of the House to know that by long effort he has won his way to a place in the House aristocracy and that there is no way of making his people at home see the significance of the great event. They do not even know that there is a House aristocracy. He has, perhaps, after ten years' striving, won his way to a place on the Appropriations Committee—the lowest seat at that stately board, but still a seat—and to his people at home it means no more than if he had been appointed to the Committee on Census.

Of course his colleagues know the significance of it, and show it in their demeanor. His hand is wrung off by congratulatory Congressmen, and his breast swells as it did at home when he won his first election to Congress. Envy pays its tribute, too. He knows as well as if he could hear it that that fellow Higgibottom, in his own delegation, is saying to sympathizing friends that he can't for the life of him see what the Speaker sees in that man Brown to put him on Appropriations. He is secretly aware, too, that McGinnis is telling everybody that he, McGinnis, could have had that place if he had wanted it, but he told the Speaker he would rather wait for a chance at Ways and Means.

Candid friends tell him that O'Rourke is "knocking" him and saying that he is unfit for the job, and other candid friends tell him that it's a big thing and they hope he will measure up to it. All these currents of congratulation, the tributes of friendship and of enmity, assure him that he has at last won his place into the House aristocracy, and inflate his head. Then he goes home and can't explain it; he can't make those stupid constituents see it. And it is borne in upon him bitterly that if he had won a Chairmanship—some insignificant Chairmanship not worth holding—he would have met understanding and congratulation; and he cannot explain that he could have had any one of a dozen Chairmanships and passed them all over to win this place of real dignity and power.

PRESTIGE THAT GOES WITH IT.

It is an aristocracy, or rather oligarchy, well worth belonging to, too. For it is an aristocracy of brains. Not everybody who gets into the House aristocracy is a man of brains, but everybody who gets into it is supposed to be such a man and has won his place for that reason.

There are sixty-two committees in the House, and most of them are mere names. Many of these committees never hold a session; never did hold one and never will hold one to the end of time. Other committees there are that are active and useful, but not great. There are a mere handful of committees that compose the House aristocracy. To win his way into one of these a man must labor long and hard to establish his standing among his colleagues and to make the powers that be hold him a man worthy of high place.

This is true of majority and minority alike. A member of the minority may not hope for Chairmanships; but the reward of a place in the House aristocracy he may hope to win. When he enters one of the "great committees" he takes his place at the bottom, and slowly works up toward the top as other men drop out through death, promotion, or defeat for re-election to Congress. If he stands at the head of the minority when the longed-for turn of the tide comes and his party wins the House, he will probably be Chairman. But the Chairmanship is only the crowning honor; to be on the committee at all, even in the lowest seat, is almost honor enough.

The Chairmen of "the great committees," as they are called, are men of tremendous power and high standing. Sometimes they exercise the power of political life or death over their colleagues. A few days ago the Pennsylvania delegation met to devise means for pushing the Delaware River improvement. Philadelphia is insistent on that, and some of these men feel that their political lives depend upon it. They were busy talking about various ways of forcing Pennsylvania's demands upon the House, when a blunt, practical man named Butler broke in, saying:

"What does Mr. Burton say? There is no use wasting time talking about anything else. What Mr. Burton says will be law for the House of Representatives."

Mr. Burton of Ohio is Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. A wet blanket fell on the delegation at this burst of cold, hard common sense, and the belligerent talk melted and vanished on the spot. Mr. Sibley, indeed, did combat the idea that Burton's will was law, but he admitted that it could only be overridden by getting the House to defeat the entire River and Harbor bill; which will be done in some future Congress when the skies fall and Pennsylvania Congressmen can catch larks.

MIGHTY HOUSE MACHINE.

At the head of the House aristocracy stands the Rules Committee, the mighty House machine, whose will is law and whose veto is final on anything and everything. It is made up of Speaker Canonn, John Dalzell, Gen. Grosvenor, and two Democrats, John Sharp Williams and David A. De Armond. The placing of De Armond on this committee was one of the greatest tributes the caustic Missourian ever received, and caused much heart-burning among the friends of Oscar W. Underwood. If De Armond's head was at all swelled by the great promotion it was doubtless promptly reduced when he went home to Missouri and found the significance of the event unanimously unappreciated.

Next comes the Ways and Means Committee—so great a committee that the Chairmanship of it carries, ex officio, the title of majority leader of the House and a seat among the rulers of the House machine. That Chairman to-day is Sereno E. Payne of New York, and next to him ranks Dalzell. Second man on Rules and second man on Ways and Means, no man familiar with Washington ways would ask further information as to Dalzell's standing among his fellows in the aristocracy of brains. Grosvenor comes third, as he does on Rules.

The roll of this committee includes names that, to Congressmen, carry their own description—such names as McCall of Massachusetts, Tawney of Minnesota, Hill of Connecticut, Boutell of Illinois, and others, on the Republican side; Williams of Mississippi, Clark of Missouri, Cockran of New York, and others, on the Democratic side. The roll is a roll of the men of highest standing in the House.

Mayor McClellan, during his service in the House, was long honored with a place on this committee, and it was his election to the Mayoralty that made a place for Cockran. To Cockran was paid the unprecedented honor of having a place on the Ways and Means Committee left vacant until he could be elected to Congress to take it. It was known that he would be elected, and Speaker Cannon neglected to fill the vacancy until he arrived, more than a month later.

Secretary Metcalf was promoted from this committee to the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, succeeding Mr. Cortelyou. His promotion left a vacancy which has just been filled by the promotion of Needham of California.

MEMBERS OF "APPROPRIATIONS."

Hardly less eminent among the aristocrats of the House are the members of "Appropriations," the committee of which for so many years Speaker Cannon was the head, and which he left only to take the higher honor that is now his. He was succeeded in the Chairmanship by James A. Hemenway of Indiana, who is now to go to the Senate as the successor of the Vice President-elect.

Hemenway's promotion, though the vacancy it leaves will not need to be filled until next December, is already causing much discussion among the leaders—a fact which shows of itself how great is the importance of this committee. So weighty is this responsibility that the leaders are known to be desirous of taking a man from the Chairmanship of another great committee and putting him at the head of "Appropriations." He is Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Chairman of "Rivers and Harbors." Great as his committee is, "Appropriations" is far greater, and yet the general consent is that Burton is the one man for the place.

The same thing was done a year ago when Jesse Overstreet of Indiana was put at the head of the great Post Office Committee, though he was not a member of it. The postal scandal, then just uncovered, made the place greater even than usual, and Overstreet was taken by force from the committee he had—for he shrank from the responsibility, and protested—and put in charge.

The Military Affairs and Naval Affairs rank among the great committees, for a place on which the struggle is keen. Foreign Affairs is not a great committee, whereas the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate is one of the greatest in that body. The reason is simple—the foreign affairs that come before the Senate include treaties and other important matters that do not come before the House. On occasion the House Committee on Foreign Affairs rises to sudden importance, and for this reason a strong and able man—Robert R. Hitt of Illinois—is placed at its head; but in ordinary times it troubles the deliberations of the House very little.

In the class of important, active, and useful committees which nevertheless do not belong to the aristocracy of the House, come such bodies as Col. Hepburn's Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce and Gen. Grosvenor's Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Each is a committee which, like the Foreign Affairs Committee, frequently rises to great importance, and hence a strong man is placed at the head of each. But they do not rank among the great committees membership in which is itself a badge of honor.

From these to the committees with imposing names which never meet is a terrific drop. There is no sadder awakening than that which falls to the new member who has fixed his eyes on some high-sounding committee like "Pacific Railroads" or "Coinage, Weights, and Measures," and pulled all kinds of wires to get there, and finally won the place, and then has been aroused to the fact that he has nothing to do and nowhere to go, and that the place he has won has doomed him to perpetual unimportance in the House.

It is a sad, sad story, but it has to do with the proletariat, not the aristocracy, of the House.

STABBED GIRL'S DEFENDER.

Victim Taken in Trolley Car at Record Speed to Reach Hospital.

Fred Fredericks, twenty-one years of age, of 1,130 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, was stabbed fatally last night while protecting from insult a young woman in whose company he had been visiting friends. The stabbing took place at Cypress Avenue and Norman Street, Evergreen, L. I., and Fredericks's assailant escaped.

It was shortly before midnight when the young man and his girl friend, Miss Lizzie Shaw of 11 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, concluded a Christmas call and started home. They were talking quietly at the corner, where they intended to board the car, when a young man, who seemed to be about Fredericks's age, walked up to them. The intruder walked up to Miss Shaw and made an insulting remark.

Fredericks interposed and soon blows were passed. Suddenly the strange man stabbed Fredericks twice with a knife. Fredericks fell to the sidewalk, while Miss Shaw screamed for help. Some men a block away hurried to her aid, and the man who did the stabbing fled in the storm.

The girl knelt, supporting Fredericks's head in her lap until a Cypress Avenue car appeared. He was lifted into it and, Miss Shaw still beside him, a start was made for Ridgewood, the terminal of the line. The motorman turned on full power and raced to the end of the line. There Policeman Eugene Major telephoned for an ambulance to the German Hospital. When it arrived Dr. Bauer, the surgeon in charge, said that either wound would probably cause the man's death. Miss Shaw rode in the ambulance with Fredericks to the hospital.

The police reserves from the station in Evergreen were turned out with instructions to make a night search for Fredericks's assailant, and a general alarm was also sent out.

SHOT GOING TO A CAR.

Italian Badly Wounded—His Two Companions Are Arrested.

An Italian, whose identity the police have not yet been able to determine, was shot behind the ear and probably fatally wounded in West Farms Square, the Bronx, last night. Two other Italians who were nearby were held at the Tremont police station, charged with being implicated in the shooting. The wounded man was taken to the Fordham Hospital. The prisoners are Milea Carlo and Giuseppe Saranti.

Five men had been standing in the square talking. According to some of the bystanders they did not seem to be quarrelsome. Two of them took a north-bound William's Bridge car and the three others remained, talking. Finally one of the trio started to take another car. As he moved forward a shot rang out, and he fell to the ground. The two men ran in opposite directions.

Policeman Lynch of the Tremont Station had been watching the action of the men from a neighboring doorway and darted out when he heard the shot fired. Carlo ran directly into his arms. The policeman knocked Carlo to his knees and took a revolver from him. Roundsman McNiffe arrested Saranti.

FRANCE SENDS PEANUTS HERE.

Re-exported from Marseilles Owing to American Crop Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—This year, for the first time, African peanuts (arachides) received at Marseilles have been re-exported to the United States, according to Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General at that port.

"The value of these exports," he writes, "during the fiscal year 1904 was $25,065—shelled nuts, $17,411; nuts in the shell, $7,654. As some sample lots of American peanuts had been received in this city the year before, this turning of the tables may occasion surprise. It appears, however, that the exports of the nuts from Europe to the United States were in consequence of an unusual shortage in the American crop and consequent advance in price. A repetition of this shortage in the United States is unlikely, although home buyers will now have to consider the foreign market in establishing their prices.

"I am informed by the principal American importers that the African nuts are inferior to the American for comestible purposes, although richer in oil. This is also the judgment of the Marseilles oil crushers. The Virginia peanut is undoubtedly the finest in the world in quality, but yields so poorly in oil as to render improbable the creation of an American oil-crushing industry unless steps are taken to secure a new variety combining the advantages of the standard American nut with the percentage of oil in the foreign nut."

ROOSTER LORDED IT OVER THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

Celebrated with Loud Paeans the Republican Election Triumph.

HAPPENED IN FROM IOWA

Visited Committee Rooms and Then Held Forth from the Speaker's Chair to Tourists in the Galleries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Henry Casson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was connected with the Speaker's Bureau of the Republican Congressional Committee in the late campaign, and his friends out in his home district, the Second Iowa, ascribe to him all the credit for the Republican sweep in the Nation last month. To express their sentiments they sent him the largest, huskiest, most sonorous Plymouth Rock rooster that could be found in the whole Hawkeye State.

It arrived yesterday, and signalized its liberation by letting out a crow that sounded like the crack of doom. Casson hastily confined it in a barrel and secreted it in one of the corridors in the basement. Then he forgot about it.

The Iowa chanticleer, however, had been sent to Washington to crow over the Republican victory, and intended to fulfill his duty. It took him some time to get out, but he finally succeeded, and the clerks in the House Post Office were apprised of his presence by an ear-splitting uproar.

First they tried to catch him, and then they threw things at him, whereupon the misunderstood fowl disgustedly left, and visited the House Judiciary Committee, where he found an Iowa man in the person of Assistant Clerk McNeely. His clarion demonstrations of pleasure over meeting a colleague so worked on the nerves of McNeely, who was busy, that the bird barely escaped with his life.

After waking the echoes in the deserted corridors the rooster turned up in Speaker Cannon's rooms and sang a jubilee song about the late election. The Speaker was not there, however, and the rooster, dodging several would-be kidnappers on the way, proceeded to the Ways and Means Committee room in search of Sereno Payne.

Five minutes after the office force in the Ways and Means room had given up the chase and were swabbing their perspiring brows Col. Hepburn of Iowa, who was deeply engrossed in plans for the reorganization of the Panama Canal Commission, gave a violent start and dropped a half-completed bill.

"What in Paradise is that?" exclaimed Col. Hepburn. "Shoo that blessed bird out of here! How can I reorganize the Government of Panama with that thrice-blessed, much-admired uproar going on?"

"It's an Iowa bird, Colonel," explained the Clerk of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, "and it belongs to Casson. It was sent here to celebrate the Republican victory."

"Iowa bird, is it?" said Hepburn, softening. "Just kick him, then; don't wring his neck. If Grosvenor were only here," he murmured reflectively, as a protesting squawk indicated that his orders were being carried out in the corridor, "I'd send the blessed fowl down to Merchant Marine and Fisheries."

The usual holiday crowd of tourists were seated in the House galleries looking with reverence on the scene of so much statesmanship, now deserted, when a large rooster walked out of the Republican cloakroom, flapped his wings, and let out a paean that woke every echo in the great empty hall.

A scandalized messenger darted in with an agonized "Shoo," but the bird eluded him, fled squawking down the aisle, fluttered up on the desk of Gen. Bingham, the Father of the House, and let out another shriek, and then escaped to the Speaker's desk. Here, perching in Mr. Cannon's chair and looking out over the scene of greatness, he began to hold forth in indignant accents to the spectators in the gallery when a hard hand closed on his neck and he was borne protesting away, leaving the galleries in convulsions.

CHRISTMAS JOY FATAL.

Woman Stricken While Wishing Family a Merry Christmas.

According to physicians the joy and excitement attending the celebration of Christmas is responsible for the death yesterday of Mrs. Mary E. Weest of 33 Cooper Street, East New York. She was stricken with apoplexy.

Mrs. Weest, who was thirty-five years old, was busy arranging for a Yuletide celebration when she was stricken. All the evening she was in the best of spirits, and was wishing all in the house a merry Christmas when her face was noticed to pale and she suddenly fainted. A physician was quickly summoned. The doctor saw that the case was hopeless, and word was quickly sent to the woman's husband, who arrived just after she died.

CABBIE FALLS FROM SEAT.

Suffering from Exposure He Went to Sleep—Little Hope for Him.

Patrolman Maher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station a little after midnight saw a horse attached to a cab moving aimlessly up Broadway near Eighty-first Street. The driver seemed to be dosing and the policeman was about to stop the horse when the man fell to the street.

He was carried into a drug store and an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was sent for. Dr. Erving, who responded, said the man had concussion of the brain, which he probably received in his fall to the street, and was suffering from exposure and cold. From letters found in the driver's pocket it is thought he is Charles Lynch of Fifty-second Street and Second Avenue. His cab was No. 11. At the hospital it was said that his recovery was a matter of grave doubt.

ENGINE SMASHES CRANE.

Running Wild It Does $90,000 Damage at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 25.—As a result of the wild trip of a locomotive of the Cambria Steel Company, and its collision with a large ore handling crane in the rear of blast furnaces Nos. 1 to 4 to-day, both the engine and the crane are almost total wrecks and a property loss of about $90,000 caused. No one was injured.

The locomotive was shifting cars in the lower yards. At the same time a string of cars was approaching on a track that crosses the one on which the locomotive was working. The crew saw an accident was inevitable and jumped, but neglected to close the throttle of the engine.

By a chance the locomotive merely sideswiped the cars, and under a full head of steam dashed down the tracks toward the ore dumps. When it reached the trestle it jumped the rails and ploughed into the supports of the huge crane, which were brought to the ground, the entire upper structure piling on top of the locomotive.

The crane carried abuckel capable of holding eight tons of ore. It was fifty feet in height, and the width of the upper beams was two hundred feet.

The accident will not seriously interfere with work at the blast furnaces.

Just Heard of Son's Death in October.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 25.—Henry P. Darling, whose fourteen-year-old son was shot by Harold M. Wilcox, at Westfield, on Oct. 31 last, heard of his son's death last night. The father, who is connected with Brown Brothers, cotton brokers of New York, had sailed a week before the accident on a business trip to South Africa, and the family decided not to inform him of the tragedy until his return.

WINDOW FOR ATTLEBOROUGH.

A Fine Memorial in Stained Glass by Miss Tillinghast.

A very large memorial window designed by Miss Mary E. Tillinghast is on exhibition at the stained glass shops 46 South Washington Square. It is a decoration for the flat apse of the First Congregational Church in Attleborough, Mass., and is adapted to three tall and two shorter, narrow lancets in an interior of modern ecclesiastical Gothic. The tall lancets are 15 feet in height, and the tracery rises 9 feet higher, so that there is no chance to exhibit the entire window as it will appear in its surroundings.

One of the windows, the large central composition, is the gift of Emory and Frank Holman, the latter an American painter living in Paris, to honor the memory of their mother; another recalls Dean Peter Thatcher, and the third is a memorial from Mrs. Julia M. Claflin to the late Daniel Brown Claflin. The small lancets are dedicated to the Rev. Jonathan Crane and the Rev. Walter Barton. Thus the five openings into the chancel wall are so many monuments to clergymen and parishioners.

As a continuous background to the figures in these lancets a landscape is seen with a broad sheet of water and hills beyond. The three larger and taller openings have draped figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. Charity stands in the central opening as a matron with a nude child on her arm, and a larger boy in front of her. Hope is an angel with uplifted face, one hand resting on an anchor. Faith is the corresponding subject of the left-hand lancet, an angel holding a tall cross. The smaller windows to right and left of the central "Charity" have two small kneeling angels with hands devoutly clasped. The larger figures have their symbolical flowers growing at their feet—passion flower for Faith, Easter lily for Hope, and rose for Charity. Below are the mottoes. Charity has, from Shakespeare's "Henry IV.":

A tear for pity and a hand
Open as day for melting Charity,

while Faith maintains "Blessed is the man that maketh the Lord his trust," and Hope, "Happy is he whose hope is in the Lord his God."

The color scheme is very light in tones, the architectural traceries, the borders, &c., being in pale golden glass. Charity has a wine-red robe, and the boy in front of her a yellow coat. The angel to the right has a ruby body garment with a light-blue overdrapery. The kneeling angels in the narrwer lancets have striped rose-and-white robes. The effect is joyous rather than sombre, and the faces do not belie the happy coloration. The face of Charity, in the central lancet, dedicated to Mrs. Charlotte Jane Holman, is a portrait of that lady and was painted on glass by her son in Paris. The whole composition is very pleasing, the figures being very well placed with regard to the spaces they fill, and the coloring is very attractive. Without much question this is the most successful window Miss Tillinghast has shown in New York.

USE IMITATION SANDSTONE.

Prussian Government Insurance Building Made of Beton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—To Stettin belongs the distinction of erecting the first imitation sandstone or béton building in Northern Germany, says United States Consul John E. Kehl, writing from Stettin.

"The building," he continues, "is being erected by the Prussian Government, and is known as the 'Landesversicherungs-Gebäude,' the meaning of which is Government Insurance Building. The main staircase railing is of imitation red granite, and has a polish equal to that attained on the real article; it is only by close inspection that one can detect that it is imitation. The various halls and stairs will all be of béton. I am informed that this is the first building in Germany in which the use of béton has been carried to this limit.

"The skeleton or framework of the building is of very common brick, faced with properly fitted pieces of imitation sandstone, cement being used in setting and joining the various pieces. All the blocks, window frames, sills, columns, roof, balcony, and portal ornaments are so exactly cast and numbered that they fit and set in with little or no chiseling. If chiseling is necessary, it can be done as with real stone.

To obtain the effect of ordinary granite, ground black marble is used; for red granite, red marble is used. The outer shell of this imitation stonework is from 3 to 5 centimeters, (1.18 to 1.97 inches) thick, and is of fine-ground quality, while the filling is coarse ground. Wood forms are used for ordinary block work; for fancy pieces, such as curves, scrolls, figures, &c., plaster of Paris molds are used. All the pressing or stamping is done by hand. From three to four weeks are required for natural drying. The stones are sold by metric measurement and ornaments by the piece, and the claim is made that imitation is 50 per cent. cheaper and just as durable as the real articles.

"The best formula for mixing béton is said to be as follows: 1 part cement, 3 parts sand, 5 parts ground stone."

MARRIED SIXTY YEARS.

Jamaica Couple Has Double Christmas Celebration—Each Is 81 Years of Age.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aitkin of Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica, Queens Borough, celebrated yesterday the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They were married on Christmas night in 1844 in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Grand and Mercer Streets, Manhattan.

Mr. Aitkin was eighty-one years of age on Sept. 6 last. He was born in Scotland, and came to this country on May 2, 1835. Mrs. Aitkin is the daughter of Capt. John Dean, and was born in New York City only four days after her husband's birth.

Although a resident of Jamaica, Mr. Aitkin still holds the office of Overseer of the Poor at Huntington and makes a monthly trip there to discharge his official duties.

MARRIAGE OF MISS LEITER.

The Ceremony To-day Will Be Marked by Simplicity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The marriage of Miss Daisy Leiter to the Earl of Suffolk to-morrow at the bride's home will be marked by the same simplicity as that of Miss Nancy Leiter and Major Campbell a month ago. The Hon. Lionel Guest of England, now a member of Mrs. Leiter's house party, will be best man, and Dr. Rowland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, will officiate.

The Earl and his bride will sail this week for England, having engaged passage on the Baltic.

In addition to Miss Leiter and the Earl of Suffolk Major and Mrs. Campbell and Joseph Leiter, the guests at the Leiter dinner this evening were Lady Katherine Howard, sister of the bridegroom-elect; the Hon. Lionel Guest of England, and Mrs. F. B. Dodge of New York.

Miss Gertrude Lee Married.

James Edward Church of Cleveland and Miss Gertrude Lee, formerly of New York, who has recently returned after a year in Italy, were married on Saturday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edmund A. Whitman, at Cambridge, Mass. The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John Stebbins Lee, formerly President of the St. Lawrence University. The guests included the bride's three brothers—Prof. Leslie A. Lee of Bowdoin College, the Rev. Dr. J. Clarence Lee of Philadelphia, and Prof. Frederic S. Lee of Columbia University.

Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES "Lost and Found" column is examined daily by those who have either lost or found articles. See Page 10 in to-day's TIMES.—Adv.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL FOR BISHOP TALBOT

New Presentment Involves Charges of Personal Character.

IRVINE CONTROVERSY REVIVED

Unfrocked Priest Renews His Fight—The Case Will Be Heard in Reading, Penn., on Jan. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—By order of the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church a new chapter in the famous Irvine-Talbot controversy will be started in Reading on Jan. 10.

For the second time in less than three years, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, has been notified that he must submit to an investigation into his ecclesiastical and personal conduct by a board of inquiry made up equally of clerical and lay communicants—two of each from his own and three contiguous dioceses—drawn from the delegates to the last General Convention.

Bishop Tuttle has ordered the inquiry on a presentment prepared by the friends of the Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine, who was deposed by Bishop Talbot after a series of sensational charges and countercharges had culminated in a trial of the Bishop in Harrisburg on July 2 and 3, 1902, Bishop Talbot was cleared there by a 5 to 4 vote of nine members of a board of sixteen drawn to sit by order of Bishop Clark, then primate.

The new presentment is based on a letter written by Bishop Talbot to the Rev. Samuel Upjohn of this city. This letter, according to William S. Price, formerly Chancellor of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and a warm friend of Dr. Irvine's through all the latter's recent troubles, was not only unjust in its charges against the latter, but unjustifiably involved as alleged witnesses to the truth of the charges the names of eight prominent churchmen, including Bishop Whitaker, Bishop Potter, Bishop Scarborough, Bishop Doane, and Bishop Whitehead.

The original form of the new presentment against Bishop Talbot was drawn up by Henry Budd of this city, Mr. Price's successor as Chancellor of the Diocese. Until his appointment as Chancellor Mr. Budd had acted as Dr. Irvine's attorney, and in this capacity prepared the document. He said to-day to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"I am not at liberty to say more than that I prepared the presentment. I now have no connection with the matter, apart from my interest in Dr. Irvine. I may not even tell you the names of the signers of the presentment. They are fourteen in number, inclusive of the two clergymen whose names are canonically essential to consideration of any formal representation that a Bishop should be placed on trial by a jury of his peers.

"I know that the presentment was turned over to other attorneys, both here and in New York City, and that at least one important addition was made to it after it left my hands."

"Will you say," Mr. Budd was asked, "if the new charges against Bishop Talbot be ecclesiastical or moral in character?"

"They are of a most serious personal character; otherwise I should not have been concerned in preparing the presentment. None of the old charges, with regard to which the Board of Inquiry sat in Harrisburg in 1902, was involved in the presentment as I prepared it."

The board of inquiry is made up of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols of New York, the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones of Wilkesbarre, the Rev. Dr. Rogers Israel of Scranton, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Enos of Troy, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine and the Rev. John B. Lardey of this city, as to the clerical membership, while the lay members are Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry L. Morris, William B. Butler, J. M. Lamberton, George P. Keese, Francis N. Mann, William W. Frasier, and George C. Thomas.

Both Dr. Bodine and Mr. Thomas were drawn on the panel that sat in Harrisburg, but Mr. Thomas did not attend the inquiry. Dr. Bodine was one of the minority of four who voted that Bishop Talbot be placed on trial by a court of Bishops.

Dr. Irvine was seen late to-night, but declined to discuss the case. He takes the position that, as the prosecution is being conducted by his friends rather than himself, it is improper for him to discuss the affair.

The Irvine-Talbot case had its beginning when, in 1899, the Rev. Dr. Irvine, then in charge of St. Paul's Church at Huntingdon, in Bishop Talbot's diocese, wrote to ask the latter's instructions regarding the standing in the church of Mrs. Alexander Elliott, who, twice divorced, had become the wife of Mr. Elliott, who had obtained a divorce from his first wife on the charge that she had deserted him.

The Bishop advised Dr. Irvine that Mrs. Elliott was excommunicated, but later receded from this ruling. In the prolonged dispute that followed, charges of bad faith and unclerical conduct were exchanged.

One of the most sensational of the epistolary exhibits in the case was a letter from the Bishop to Mrs. Elliott, in which, after declaring his inability to prosecute Dr. Irvine within the Church for violation of the canon on morals, he advised her to prosecute him and have him convicted in a court of record. "And then," the letter read, "I will unfrock the slimy fellow."

Mrs. Elliott subsequently charged Dr. Irvine was forging her name to a letter. Although acquitted of the charge in a secular court, his resignation was demanded by the Bishop, who, when it was refused, prepared an ecclesiastical trial that resulted in the deposition of Dr. Irvine.

BISHOP SCARBOROUGH TALKS.

Has No Fault to Find with Bishop Talbot for Use of His Name.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—Bishop John Scarborough of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, who was named by Bishop Talbot as one of the seven Bishops fully knowing the character of the Rev. I. N. W. Irvine, who was unfrocked by Bishop Talbot, said to-night that he had no official relation with the case.

If there had been a presentment, he continued, it was in the hands of Bishop Tuttle. He knew the deposed clergyman, who had preached several times on visits to this diocese. Mr. Irvine had written to him several times, he said, to secure his influence in being reinstated, but the Bishop had refused to enter into a correspondence on the subject or to commit himself one way or the other. The Bishop said it was a fight in another diocese, and that he could not be brought into it except as a witness.

When pressed for any information for or against Mr. Irvine, he said that he did not know how his testimony before a court would be taken. It might be construed for the minister or against him. He had no fault, however, to find with Bishop Talbot for using his name as a reference, and would willingly give his testimony in case there was a retrial. He thought that Mr. Irvine would have great difficulty in being reinstated, and doubted whether there were powerful interests back of him working to that end.

He did not know anything about the woman in the case, Mrs. Emma D. Elliott.

SUSPENDED? YES! NO!

Trustee Restored Feminine Body—Forgot to Suspend 'Em Again.

NEWARK, Dec. 25.—The New Jersey Branch of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, which was recently suspended by the Supreme President, Mrs. Mary E. McGowan of Buffalo, has called a meeting to elect officers on Jan. 4, just as if nothing had happened.

This is due to the fact that one of the Supreme Trustees, who was sent here to announce the suspension, after putting the branch in good standing, so that it might issue transfers to two members to join another branch, forgot to suspend it again. The members say they will continue to do business as usual. The matter will come up before the Supreme Trustees at Erie, Penn., on Friday night next.

WORKINGMEN'S GARDENS.

French Institution to Counteract Evils of Intemperance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Workingmen's gardens in France are discussed in a recent report by United States Consul Atwell of Roubaix. The evil of intemperance has so undermined the health and usefulness of workmen that this means is sought of interesting them in such healthful employment outside of mill hours as shall bring them increased comfort and attach them to the soil which they cultivate.

"Many employers in this district," says the writer, "have made generous gifts of land to be allotted to deserving workmen, and at the Arras Exposition, just closed, a first prize was awarded to the 'exposition of gardens for workingmen.' This exposition represented only the gardens in the north of France, including those in the Department of the North, in which the Consulate of Roubaix is situated; the Pas de Calais, the Aisne, Somme, and Oise. The Department of the North and the Pas de Calais were best represented.

"According to reports made in October, 1903, there existed at that date 600 gardens in Belgium in which plats had been allotted to 3,000 persons. France had created 6,137 gardens, which had provided assistance to 43,000 persons. These gardens were provided either by charitable societies or by groups of philanthropists associated for that purpose.

"The congress of 1903 discussed whether the laborer should derive full profit from the land cultivated or pay rent for his cottage, reserving to himself the surplus. French delegates leaned toward the adoption of the full charity basis, while the Germans inclined to view the matter strictly from the point of social preservation, and thought it wiser to demand a small return for the grounds allotted.

"In order that the work may thrive in cities where the majority of operatives have never handled a spade, it is now thought necessary to encourage a taste for cultivating the soil in children by creating school gardens."

Government Vacations and Honors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "Government Employe," in your issue of to-day, on "The Rights of Government Employes," is highly illuminating as regards the average employe in the Washington departments.

If this much-abused Government employe were working for a private firm or corporation he would thank his lucky stars if he got two weeks' vacation instead of the thirty days' vacation and thirty days' sick leave for which he is clamoring so loudly. Sick leave! A source of deception and fraud in many cases, I wager.

He would also be working for less salary, work a good deal harder, and longer hours in the bargain.

No wonder that men like Commissioners of Pensions Ware and Evans left Washington disgusted after their experience with such a rapacious, skulking, overpaid, underworked gang as the majority of Government employes in the departments at Washington.

Fie on them! C. M. W.

Newark, Dec. 23, 1904.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—In Eastern districts an area of high pressure has settled over New England, causing brisk northeast winds and snow over that region and the Middle Atlantic States. Colder weather with rain has prevailed as far south as the Carolinas. The Western disturbance will advance eastward during the next thirty-six hours and cause snow in the Middle Atlantic States. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh northeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northeast winds and snow flurries to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Snow to-day and probably Tuesday; fresh northeast winds.

New England—Snow to-day; warmer in north portion; Tuesday, fair; diminishing north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain to-day and Tuesday; much colder in south portion Tuesday; light, variable winds.

Western New York—Snow to-day and Tuesday; light, variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	37	22	24
6 A. M.	38	22	24
9 A. M.	39	21	24
12 M.	38	22	25
3 P. M.	37	23	26
6 P. M.	35	24	26
9 P. M.	33	24	26
12 P. M.	32	25	29

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25½
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1903	37
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 22 degrees and at 8 P. M. 24 degrees, the maximum register being 25 degrees at 7 P. M., and the minimum 19 degrees at 6 A. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 and at 8 P. M. 93.

DIED.

BUSHNELL.—On Christmas morning, Bertha Tudor, youngest and dearly beloved child of Ericsson F. and Bertha Tudor Bushnell.

Funeral services on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, St. Ignatius's Church, 87th St. and West End Av.

COUSINS.—On Sunday, Dec. 25th, Emma, wife of James Cousins, in her 78th year.

Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, Joseph B. Cousins, 215 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27th, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FISHER.—At her late residence, 441 Park Av., on Saturday, Dec. 24, Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Fisher, M. D., and daughter of the late Robert Cochran.

Funeral private.

FREE.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1904, Ardenus R. Free, aged 72 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, 118 Nelson Av., Peekskill, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

Brooklyn papers please copy.

FURNISS.—Mrs. Louise Chollet passed beyond Dec. 25, 1904, from her late residence, Hotel Carleton.

Funeral private.

GETTY.—On Friday, Dec. 23, 1904, Martha Jane, beloved wife of Hugh Getty.

Funeral services at her residence, 304 West 105th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Bronxville, N. Y.

HAGAR.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, 1904, of pneumonia, at her residence, 462 Manhattan Av., Alicia M. Hagar, widow of Henry S. Hagar, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral private.

Boston Globe and Cleveland Plain Dealer please copy.

MAY.—Dec. 25, at Naugatuck, Conn., James Oscar May, in the 52d year of his age.

McMAHON.—On Dec. 25, 1904, at her late residence, 1 Sheriff St., Miss Celia McMahon.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAKIM.—At New York Hospital, on Saturday, Dec. 24, in the 60th year of his age, Alexander, son of the late John and Maria Meakim.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 11:45 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

NANNY.—At Hoboken, on Dec. 22, 1904, Eleanor D. Nanny, widow of the late Abram L. Nanny and daughter of the late Nathan R. Wheeler, all of Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

Services at W. N.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Idle Trading the Natural Result of the Lawson Episode.

Although Business Shrunk the Investment Tone Was Good, Speculative Shares Alone Lower.

There was less business done and almost no movement shown in Stock Exchange transactions last week. Only eighty-six issues moved as much as a point, and the advances numbered thirty-nine, to forty-six declines. Selecting the dozen active stocks which supplied two-thirds of the total 2,729,099 shares, there were among them six advances, four declines, and two unaltered quotations. It is a long time since there has been so nearly a speculative dead-lock as this indicates. Steel preferred was the most active stock, and it showed no alteration. The largest decline was Amalgamated's 1⅜, and it is odd that among the six active and weak stocks no other fall exceeded a fraction. On the other hand, three of the four advances exceeded a point each, for Sugar, Rock Island, and Southern Pacific respectively. Although declines were in the majority, it might almost be deduced that buoyancy was the true tendency.

This was true of the bond department all through the Amalgamated episode, and it was true last week. Of the thirty-five bonds which moved a point or more, only eleven declined. Among the six which supplied rather less than half of all the business in bonds American Tobacco 6s alone declined, and only by ¼. Rock Island 4s' advance of ⅞ was the largest among the half dozen. It will appear that it was indeed a week of small things. The decrease in business was as marked as the decrease in movement. In shares the decrease in business done, as compared with the previous week, was about twice the volume of the dealings of the broken week, nothing being done on Saturday, which was an extra Christmas holiday. In bonds the decrease compared with the previous week was about equal to the five days' total. Despite these large decreases the remnant which seems so moderate is actually larger than in either last year or 1902. We need a new standard by which to measure large and small business. But as the market shrunk it hardened, and the tone was good, so that this last week of the year will disappoint expectation if it does not wind up 1904 in a manner agreeable to contemplate in comparison with 1903.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Garvin Machine Company preferred stock.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Fog Aggravates Adverse Influences Common to the Holiday Season.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Times, in its financial supplement to-morrow, will say:

"Heavy fogs over the greater part of the country have told adversely on trade in various directions, aggravating the influences usually at work at this time of the year. The reports tell of general quiet, but the uniformity with which they speak of hopeful prospects for next year is significant and encouraging.

"The grain markets have been dull throughout the country, with a generally downward tendency, more from the absence of demand than from any other influence.

"In the cotton trade lower prices are recorded for the raw material, with a small consumptive demand. New business in yarns and cloth has been small, but the generally well-sold condition supports prices.

"In woolens and worsteds manufacturers are well engaged on medium and low-grade woolens, but only moderately so in other branches. All are more or less handicapped by the high prices of raw wool and the difficulty in securing quickly new supplies.

"Reports from the iron and steel districts are somewhat irregular, but as a rule new business is limited. Glasgow shipbuilders will start the new year with orders 50,000 tons larger than at the beginning of 1904. Middlesborough pig iron is being bought for shipment to America."

INTERNAL COMMERCE BRISK.

November Traffic Movements Show Improvement in Many Respects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—November traffic movements in the internal commerce of the country show, according to the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, an improvement in many respects over recent months, and in some instances exceeded those of the same month in 1903. Nor was this improvement restricted to any given section, but was apparently widely distributed.

While the total receipts of live stock and grain of all kinds at interior centres were slightly smaller than in October, the grain arrivals during the last two weeks of the month showed an encouraging increase. Cold weather, which was generally prevalent during the latter part of November, has undoubtedly had a stimulating effect upon corn shipments, while the general merchandise traffic appears to have been extremely heavy. There has also been a gain in the iron and steel tonnage of some of the Eastern roads, and an increase in coal shipments.

Car shortages have been reported to some extent in certain sections of the country.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.: G. H. Downs, linens; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.

Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.: D. L. Rosenau carpets: Hotel Astor.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.: E. J. Hilbert, flowers; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hoffman House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, ribbons; 521 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.: W. H. Brown, ladies' and infants' wear; F. Coleman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Sampliner, A. W. & J. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Sampliner, cloaks; Mr. Sampliner, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Seville.

Snellenberg, N. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Mayer, millinery; 832 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL.—Commander Frank Lyon, United States Navy.

GRAND.—Capt. R. E. Callan, United States Army.

GILSEY.—Col. J. H. Monston, England.

HOFFMAN.—Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany; Comtesse de Castelmenardo, Italy.

MANHATTAN.—H. Van Dyke, Princeton; A. H. McCarthy, United States Navy.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.
BRANCHES at 84 Galino Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.
Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
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DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

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Attractive Magazine Publishing property obtainable. Exceptionally stable, established fifty years. Extensive, rich, special field. Pays $20,000. Suitable for editor, publisher, printer, capitalist. Value $100,000, admits doubling easily. Rare opportunity. Accompany reply with evidence sincerity and financial ability. Emerson P. Harris, Broker in Publishing Property, 253 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.
20,000 ACRES FINE PITTSBURG COAL,
on line of two Railroads and River. Near the City of Pittsburg, Pa.
Address JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
425 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Commercial.—Splendid opportunity to make a rapid fortune with a small capital; two patents. Call personally. A. Tann, 120 North 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Monday, 26, 10 A. M. meeting.

A good way to get money for the holidays by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Advertiser can use partner who will invest capital for development great muslin underwear business, already established; principals only. M. WILBER DYER, 566 Broadway.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established passenger and freight elevator manufactory. Stetson, 128 Times.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hotel, steam-heated, 15 rooms; good business; owner retiring. Matthews, 11 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bond Offers.

N. W. Harris & Co. offer to-morrow to investors $250,000 New York City tax exempt 3½ per cent. bonds, $4,000,000 City of Rochester 3½s, $500,000 City of Chicago, Lincoln Park 4s; $500,000 Illinois Central Omaha Division 4s, $250,000 Boston and Maine 3½s, and other investment bonds of a similar character.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..7:23	Sun sets...4:39	Moon rises.9:18	

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:10	Gov. Isl'd..10:27	H. Gate.12:23	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:42	Gov. Isl'd..11:00	H. Gate.12:56	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maranhense, Barbados, &c.	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 27.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Frankfurt, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.		
Alene, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Segurança, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 26.
Citta di Torino, Naples, Dec. 13.
Elswick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 17.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Maracaibo, Curacos, Dec. 19.
Oscar II., Copenhagen, Dec. 14.
Pannonia, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 5.
Star of New Zealand, Newport, Dec. 9.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
TUESDAY, DEC. 27.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 21.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 17.
Numidian, Glasgow, Dec. 16.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 17.

Arrived.

St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 17.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 7.
Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.

Sailed.

El Siglo, for New Orleans.
Northtown, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Denver, for Key West and Galveston.
Roma, for Marseilles.
Sabine, for Brunswick and Mobile.
Virgil, for Buenos Ayres.
Bucrania, for Algoa Bay.
Drumelzier, for Havre.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 25, 9:33 P. M., northeast, strong breeze; snowing and thick.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

New York, at Southampton, Dec. 25.
Cretic, at Naples, Dec. 25.

Sailed.

Graf Waldersee, from Dover, Dec. 25.
Furnessia, from Moville, Dec. 25.

Passed.

Statendam, (for New York,) Prawle Point, Dec. 25.
Armenian, (for New York,) Fastnet, Dec. 25.
Georgic, (from New York,) Kinsale, Dec. 25.

For Latest Marine Intelligence see Page 1.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.
FOUNDED 1803.
The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.
203rd Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%.) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.
SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

242d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association.
48 WALL STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 22d, 1904, until January 3d, 1905.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 10th, 1905.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE HALL SIGNAL CO.
TWENTIETH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND,
COMMON STOCK.
New York, December 20, 1904.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 28, 1904. The transfer books will close on December 28th, 1904, and reopen January 4th, 1905.
R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 22.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank,
New York, Dec. 16th, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7%) Per Cent. was declared payable January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 16th, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1905.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.
HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 20, 1904.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, which date transfer books will be closed.
FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.
New York, Dec. 15, 1904.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.
A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ZINC MINE
Earning from $4.000 to $6,000 per month net profits can be purchased for $105,000. This is one of the best developed properties in this district, and is a good purchase. We will pay all expense of investigation if property is not found as represented. Particulars to responsible investors.
THE LYON INVESTMENT CO.,
JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

Office of the American Coal Company.
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 23, 1904.
To the Stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, New Jersey:
Notice is hereby given that on and after Friday, December 30th next, the certificates of stock in The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be ready for delivery at this office, in exchange for the certificates of the present American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland).
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL [illegible] COMPANY
OF [illegible]
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

We offer for individual and trust fund investment the following bonds

$250,000	New York City Tax Exempt 3½s	May 1, 1954
400,000	City of Rochester 3½s	July 1, 1924
500,000	City of Chicago, Lincoln Park 4s	July 1, 1923
250,000	Kansas City, Mo., 4s	Jan. 1, 1924
500,000	Illinois Central (Omaha Division) 3s	Aug. 1, 1951
250,000	Illinois Central (Purchased Lines) 3½s	July 1, 1952
250,000	Boston & Maine 3½s	Feb. 2, 1925
50,000	Pere Marquette (L. E. & D. R. Division) 4½s	Aug. 1, 1932
200,000	Union Electric Light & Power (St. Louis) 5s	Sept. 1, 1932
50,000	Laclede Gas Light (St. Louis) 5s	April 1, 1934
100,000	People's Gas (Chicago) 5s	Sept. 1, 1947
50,000	Seattle Lighting 5s	March 1, 1944
250,000	United Traction (Albany & Troy) 4½s	June 1, 2004
100,000	Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway 4½s	Sept. 1, 1941

Prices and Special Circular with Full Particulars on Application

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska
Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds
Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:

4474	5180	6298	7502	8398	9548	10803	11519
4541	5232	6306	7633	8919	9626	10904	11551
4553	5263	6344	7635	8975	9673	10812	11557
4572	5300	6345	7662	8981	9677	10846	11577
4617	5516	6355	7708	9016	9812	10885	11607
4605	5364	6383	7775	9030	9991	10888	11635
4730	5608	6404	7730	9036	9995	10947	11637
4764	5651	6507	7805	9045	10125	10997	11665
4759	5070	6739	7808	9001	10165	11099	11670
4786	5706	6924	7863	9103	10388	11190	11693
4844	5809	7010	7901	9116	10400	11123	11717
4849	5863	7074	8139	9151	10433	11133	11769
4851	5975	7079	8167	9157	10502	11139	11828
4907	6038	7113	8271	9280	10503	11193	11835
4931	6003	7121	8368	9312	10532	11240	11855
5017	6089	7127	8375	9327	10595	11253	11937
5073	6076	7312	8439	9432	10644	11389	12012
5119	6154	7327	8483	9480	10654	11394	12025
5122	6156	7439	8494	9511	10687	11399	12030
5132	6227	7442	8626	9519	10732	11419	12060
5158	6236	7490	8770	9625	10768	11483	12211
1150	1410	1543	2002	2143	2287	2375	2493
1165							

and thirty-three (33) bonds, $600 each, numbers:

1019	1188	1418	1611	2008	2179	2303	2415
1071	1236	1479	1708	2064	2253	2343	2464
1079	1316	1499	1968	2087	2202	2347	2484
1150	1410	1543	2002	2143	2287	2375	2493
1165							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., after the first day of January, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, after which date interest on said bonds will cease in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.
The New England Trust Company, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., December 14, 1904.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York.
49 Wall St.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,060,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Ass't Sec'y
JACOB C. KLINCK, Ass't Treas.

DIRECTORS:

William L. Bull.	E. D. Morgan.
William Carpenter.	Richard Mortimer.
D. Crawford Clark.	John E. Parsons.
Henry W. DeForest.	Henry C. Perkins.
Haley Fiske.	Charles H. Pratt.
Charles R. Henderson	Anson W. Reeve.
Robert Hoe.	Norman R. Ream.
William H. Hollister.	John L. Riker.
Brayton Ives.	William Scandi, jr.
Morris K. Jesup.	A. Richard Simmons.
Edward B. Judson.	John W. Simpson.
Lewis Cass Ledyard.	Francis S. Smithers.
Robert L. McCurdy.	John T. Terry.
Bayley Martin.	E. R. Thomas.
D. O. Mills.	Geo. Henry Warren.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24th, 1904.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Jan. 3d, 1905, to Feb. 7th, 1905, inclusive.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE REGular annual meeting of the stockholders of Leland & Hall Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Fuller Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour.
New York, December 24, 1904.
CHARLES J. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9, 1904.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
393-and 395 Canal St.
December 24, 1904.
Election.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
New York, Dec. 23th, 1904.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 100 William St., on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 10, 1904.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at its banking room, No. 190 Fifth Av., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Philip S. Babcock, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of Imperial Corporation will be held at No. 225 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in Room No. 5, on eleventh floor, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open thirty minutes.
Dated December 22, 1904.
CHARLES A. LIEB, CHARLES C. LIEB, ERWIN LAVENS, Directors.
CHARLES A. LIEB, President.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association,
48 WALL STREET.
New York, December 8th, 1904.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article 4 of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.
CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1904.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.
New York, Dec. 15, 1904.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 125th Street and Lexington Av. on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock.
FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of
Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum
on accounts which exceed $1,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 16th on all sums of $3 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1904, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws payable Jan. 16, 1905.
JOHN HASKIN REYNDERS, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

SAVINGS BANKS.

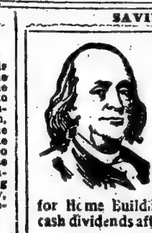

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Saving, will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of
5% PER ANNUM
to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-third Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.
JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

MANHATTAN
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY,
107th Semi-Annual Dividend.
Dec. 13, 1904.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.
The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 31, 1904.
Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.
JAMES MACMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that Interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1904.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after January 16, 1905.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December 23, 1904.

WASHINGTON

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.
Washington Heights.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
Washington Heights.

XMAS OFFERINGS

CHOICE INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIVE PIECES.

AMSTERDAM AV. BLOCK FRONT—Two 6-story elevator apartment houses with stores.
MORTGAGE, $100,000, 4%.....EQUITY, $115,000
AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER and adjoining three houses; cold-water tenements, with stores.
Great opportunity for future profit.
AUDUBON AV. CORNER—Vicinity 173d St., 100x100. Very choice. $42,000.
NEW TRIPLE FLAT—All improvements; rent, $6,700; price, $55,000.
NEW FOUR-FAMILY FLAT—All improvements; rent, $7,800; asking $70,000.
TWO OLD TENEMENTS—Vicinity 125th St.; rent, $1,800; price, $20,000.
For further particulars apply to

KEHOE & WHITE,
1,023 AMSTERDAM AV., (140TH ST.)

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 135TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDER ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. Fine plot, 100x100; will divide to suit; price reasonable.
8TH AV. triple flats, with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $59,500.

FOR SALE.

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Corner Cedar Street.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS

Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.

Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.

Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same
THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

THE BEST REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

are first mortgages on small homes. If you have $500 or more up to $5,000 that you would like to put out at FIVE PER CENT., with guarantee of absolute security, let me point the way. I will mail details to you for the asking. CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY, 34 Park Row, Manhattan.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

East 119th St., 5-sty. triple	$25,000
West 99th St., 5-sty, double, near Park	28,500
West 142d, 5-sty. double, bargain	22,500
8th Av., near 34th St., 5-sty. triple store	55,000
West 141st, 62 ft. front, elevator	110,000

JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8th Avenue.

We have many income paying properties, five-story flats and elevator houses, which justify immediate inspection. Call or write for particulars.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

Attention, Investors or Speculators.—Three four-story tenements, with stores; excellent location; lot 50x100; $25,000. John J. Hoecih, 650 9th Av.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St.; $31,000; five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New five-story corner; big bargain. Real Estate Office, 199 Beach Av., 156th St.

East Side.

96TH STREET EAST.
100x100, 200 feet east of 5th Av. Entire block restricted to private dwellings. Will sell at a bargain, or may trade for equity. Mortgage $90,000, to run until 1909.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

Broadway Block
121st to 122d St.
Entire front, 8 lots.
Very reasonable; easy terms.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

Elegant brownstone private house, 93d St., near Lexington Av.; open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $10,000; easy terms; greatest bargain ever offered in this section; possession. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

A Decided Bargain.
34 East 60th St.
Especially desirable for a physician.
H. J. Douglas,
749 Fifth Av.

Two 5-story two-family flats in East 70th St.; rent $4,050; price $46,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Yorkville; 5-story double flat; perfect order; $10,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Madison Av.; 5-story corner and adjoining house; $50,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

Winter is the time to buy right; tract of 572 acres, two miles of brook, one dozen trout ponds; three houses; $85,000; easy terms; also an hour from city, tract 425 acres, four houses, 25 acre lake, 6,000 feet front on macadam streets, $87,000; also a tract of 9,000 acres, 60 miles from city, railroad station on property, 5,000 acres clear, tillable land, 4,000 acres fine woodland, about three miles front on Great South Bay, six miles frontage on two running streams, fine old Colonial mansion and other outbuildings, price $450,000; also farm of 85 acres, close to railroad station, 25 minutes from Jamaica, $400 per acre.
C. L. WALLACE, Rockville Centre, L. I.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Everywhere, originality claims admiration. Just visit our operation and see the magnificent two-family houses we are building, and become one of our admirers. The most beautiful location in Brooklyn. Many styles; price $6,000 to $10,000.

KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

Bargain.—Four-story brick building, Baltic, near Fourth Av., Brooklyn; price, $9,500; rent, $1,100; mortgage, $7,000. Berger, 250 W. 125th. Evenings.

536 2d St., Brooklyn.—Residence, near 8th Av., will sell at a great bargain or trade for country. R. Wilmarth Appleton, 7 Pine St., New York.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 20 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 96K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

STAMFORD CONN.,
92 Bedford St., for sale; a great bargain to quick purchaser; twelve-room house and stable.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION.—5-story modern apartment house, near 116th St. Subway station; all improvements except elevator; price, $75,000; mtg., $45,000@4½; rents $7,900. Builder wants Bronx corner plot, ripe for improvement.
WEBER, 633 East 149th St.

Adjoining Rutherford, N. J., large house, 16 rooms; improvements; 40 lots ground, (free and clear,) 4 blocks from R. R. depot and trolley to Newark, for tenements and flat property. E. D. Coates, 290 Broadway, (11 to 1.)

West Side.

PRIVATE HOUSES ON SALE OR LEASE.
SELECTED LIST.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 BROADWAY, COR. 81ST ST.

17TH ST. WEST
Near 6th Av.
2 stables, 3 and 4 sty., 49x92, with possession; also plot, 50x92, opposite; reasonable.
Will build to suit tenant.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

6TH AV.
Near 53d St.
Choice plot, 3,500 sq. ft. Big future when underground is built; cheapest on 6th Av.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

DESIRABLE PLOTS.
145th & 146th Sts.—7th & Lenox Avs.
Ready for immediate improvement.
Subway Station at Corner.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat; balance on mortgage, 5%; easy terms; steam heat, hot water; excellent order; worth investigating; vicinity West 104th St. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 Broadway, offer quick taker, west side, 28 foot, cold water, thoroughly renovated, 20-family tenement; rents $2,352; after January $2,616; price $21,000.

Lenox Av. corner; elevator apartment house, 100x100; foot of Subway Station; $275,000; very easy terms; full particulars to principals on application. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

122 WEST 97TH ST.
Three-story and basement private house. Size 18x55x100; the best and cheapest house on the west side for sale. Open for inspection.

Extra large double flat, vicinity 14th and 8th Av.; open plumbing; perfect order; $35,000; $10,000 cash; net return $1,500; never a vacancy. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Tenement house, 25x75x100, West 60th St.; rents $1,500, guaranteed; price, $11,000; mortgage, $9,000. Owner, real estate office, 199 Beach Av., Bronx.

Adjoining 5th Av., vicinity 116th; 6-room double flat; $31,500; rent $3,550; splendid location for business. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Tenements; two 5-story four-family houses, vicinity 50th, 9th; price for both $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Sacrifice; 5-story double flat; all improvements, vicinity 112th, Lenox; price $31,000; rent $3,450; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$6,000 buys 6-room double flat; price $28,500, vicinity 116th, 8th; net return $1,000 per year. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

5-story 3-family flat; rent, $3,100; price, $28,500; near 110th St., west side. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Tenth Avenue corner, near new Pennsylvania improvements; investigate; small payments. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain for quick buyer! Steam-heated flat, $30,000; rents, $3,324. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

Amsterdam Av. corner; triple flat; 80's; $60,000; worth investigation. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.; 14-room triple flat; $37,500; $10,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Eighth Av., modern triple flat; large store; $32,500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Double flat, vicinity 119th, 8th; $24,500; $5,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, vicinity 116th, 8th; $32,500; one mortgage $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Lenox Av.; double flat; no heat; price $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Five-story twenty-family tenement, West 66th St.; $17,500. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Below 14th Street.

Business building; $110,000; first mortgage $70,000; net return $4,000; absolutely safe investment; might consider part trade. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.
Mount Vernon.

Beautifully Located Home.—9 rooms; all improvements; best residential section of Mount Vernon; near station; $6,500; this is one of many bargains, $2,000 up; if you wish to secure a home or invest in building lot, acreage, farms, a few minutes north of Bronx on line of transit extensions write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Residential bargains; plots specialty; also sell sites and erect homes for stated price. Rayner, Real Estate, 15 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
DIRECT FROM OWNERS.
LOTS ON OR NEAR JEROME AVE.
ALSO ON OR NEAR WEBSTER AVE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

A CHANCE TO SELL PROPERTY QUICK.
A CHANCE TO SELL PROPERTY QUICK.
Have clients with $5,000 to $15,000 ready to buy. Owners send full particulars. Quick results.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8th Ave.

OWNERS.
We have cash buyers for all classes of property which can be bought cheap.
Send us full particulars of such property you have for sale.
McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Wanted in exchange for business property downtown: For six-story elevator;
for lots in Bronx and 24th Ward;
for colored tenements.
Henry R. Levy, 2,061 8th Av.

WANTED—Income property, flats or tenements, west of 7th Av., from 23d to 65th St.; price must be low. LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St., New York City.

Wanted flats and tenements in Bronx; owners send particulars; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 42d and 110th Sts. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

5-story 2 or 3 family flats wanted for cash, west or east side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Flats, apartments, private houses; city for country, country for city. James T. Young, 171 Broadway.

Acreage, large plots only, wanted, Bronx, Yonkers, Mount Vernon. Address Subdivision, 650 Third Avenue.

Bronx.

Owners, builders, have cash buyers for doubles and modern triples. Kelly, 1,052 Intervale Av.

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FOR SALE.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST.
ON BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Lots, with every city improvement, at $375, on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
667 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

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FOR SALE.

BEST PARCEL
to be sold this week,
250 lots, $1,000 per lot.
Original plot from first hands.
East approach Washington Bridge.
AND PARTLY SURROUNDED BY LANDS JUST SOLD BY THE OGDEN, LEE'S, MONTGOMERY, AND CHURCH ESTATES TO FIVE LARGE SYNDICATES, FOR IMPROVEMENT.
THIS IS A SPLENDID OFFER FOR LARGE PROFITS TO A QUICK BUYER.
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2,259 BROADWAY, COR. 81ST ST.

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IN BUILT-UP SECTION
10 lots Powers Ave. nr. 141st St.
8 " " " " 143d "
8 " Cypress " " 143d "
8 " St. Mary's St., opp. Park.
8 " E. 141st St.
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Easy terms—Ready for buildings.
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Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE—163d ST. and SHERMAN AVE.
Most substantially built two-family houses in the Bronx; contain two apartments of nine rooms each; hardwood trimmed; all improvements; size 20.10x72x100 ft. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

SPECIAL!!
25% ON AN INVESTMENT OF $5,500 CASH; 5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 30 FOOT FRONT, ON 80TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV. EXCELLENT CONDITION. 3,599 3D AV., FOOT OF 169TH ST. L STATION.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR SOME ONE.—Bargain; two-story frame dwelling on lot 25x100, 142d St., between Brook and Willis Avs.; price, $6,000; mortgage, $4,800; commission to brokers, Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood trim, parquet floors; all improvements; lot, 27x111; near R. T. Freedman, 1,000 East 175th St. Plot, Fairmount Place, 70x200, excavated; $8,500.

Attention, Speculators!—Lady will sacrifice fine avenue corner, near Tremont Station, containing five extra large lots, $2,850 each; well worth, $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St. Tel., 2466 R Harlem.

Eight lots, including corners, $24,000; Belmont section; large and small plots in best sections; original owners, original prices; cheap 2-3-family houses. Kelly, 1,052 Intervale Av., Bronx.

BRONX LOTS AND HOUSES.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH, 179TH, NEAR 3D AV.

Lots in Washington Av. and other prominent streets, Bronx, at reasonable prices. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Elegant Prospect Avenue corner. Owner, care of Real Estate Office, 199 Beach Av.; telephone, 1302 Melrose.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. Geo. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

Choice Bronx corners, also lots and plots, from first hands. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

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FOR SALE.
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MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
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Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
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Flemington.—Three-story brick building, store and dwelling combined, in a thriving Jersey town of 2,300 inhabitants, 50 miles from New York, for sale for cash consideration. Inspection invited. Address, Dorman T. Connet, Flemington, N. J.

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OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
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SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange,
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—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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Desks, rolltops partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, office fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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Weekly payments; diamonds, watches; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing; telephone 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
Fitted with the incomparable MONARCH CUSHIONS.
Endorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Salesrooms, 227 and 229 Fourth Av., Corner 19th.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 106 East 9th St.

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Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls and watches and jewelry. A. Baum, 228 Bowery.

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NEW JERSEY.
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THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel; probably the best-equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Lawn Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alleys, Palm Gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked Sun Parlors and Promenade. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths.
The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bedrooms; one-half en suite with private baths. All with open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.
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Among the Pines of New Jersey. A fashionable and healthful Fall, Winter and Spring Resort.
The Laurel House
Now Open.
A. J. MURPHY, MANAGER.
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THESE hotels are well-known throughout the country for the high standard of excellence maintained, and the select patronage which they have entertained for the long term of years since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.
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10 stories, fire-proof.
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Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

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Finest Golf Courses in the South, one of 18 and one of 9 holes; 36,000-acre SHOOTING PRESERVE.
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Have opened an office at
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FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Hotel Chamberlin
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Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

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Through Pullman Service on fastest trains to

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
COUNTRY CLUB GOLF LINKS, QUAIL AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
Representative at 281 5th Av., cor. 30th St., daily 12 to 3.

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Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.
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6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

TO LEASE
for 21 years with renewals, plot of 6 lots fronting on Franklin and North Moore Sts., or would divide.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

FOR RENT	IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Store and Basement	20 W. 30TH ST.

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From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

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Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av.
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Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Elegant store, 8th Avenue, bet. 29th and 30th Streets. Inquire 236 West 18th St.

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201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
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This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
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suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
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High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof,)
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SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

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Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
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Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof, 66th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; every improvement. Rents, $37 to $55.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
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NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET.
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

84th St., 120 West.—Choice eight-room single apartment, new crepe paper, $42.50; highest references required. Owner on premises, 2-4.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

$53.00—245 WEST 138TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

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105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within a one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 rooms & bath, $45.00 to $60.00
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Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents

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123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.; four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; L express 125th St.

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Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.
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Dining rooms open to the public; table d'hote dinner, 6 to 8:30 P. M.; $1.00. Best in town.

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Through cars to the Pacific Coast without the usual change. All meals in dining cars. One way or round trip tickets, the latter with or without hotel accommodations, and good to return within nine months.

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Special trains consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars offer unequalled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably, making it possible to include many places of picturesque and historic interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of lack of suitable hotel accommodations.

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Magnificent Cruise in January, including Bermuda, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.

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To Florida, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, Oriental Lands, etc.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere
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Clark's cruise Feb. 2, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Tours by specially chartered, new, twin-screw, fast steamer "Caledonia." July 1, via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips.
Send for program. F. C. Clark, 113 B'way, N. Y. EUROPE

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DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
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Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

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Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
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Exceptional opportunity to secure patented article at reasonable price; has universal marketable value; useful for business purposes; rare chance for man with capital. L. P., 50 East 99th St.

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I WILL advance cash to bankrupts with which to make composition with creditors. Address Compromise, 147 Times.

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"BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
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by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
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Arrive at		Stay
St. Thomas	January 16,	6 hours
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Kingston	January 22,	10 hours
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Havana	January 25,	22 hours
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Rates $125 Upward
Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.

To the Orient
by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905,
76 days, including all points of interest.
Rates $300 upward.
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Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | *Zeel'd Jan. 14, 10:30 AM
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*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
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MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

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NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Dec. 31 | Finland.....Jan. 21
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WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Dec. 28, 10 AM | Teutonic. Jan. 11, 10 AM
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NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA, ALEXANDRIA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC. Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
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Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
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CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

GOLD CIGAR CUTTER, buckle attached, below 34th St.; $10 reward. Murray, 23 West 32d.

LOST.—On Monday, Dec. 19, between East 49th and West 37th Sts., small gold bracelet, surmounted by small rubies and diamonds. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to 5 West 37th St.; no questions asked.

LOST.—Tuesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., a Masonic emblem, with eagle attached; finder rewarded. R. J. Tillman, Broadway Central Hotel.

LOST—Bank Book No. 228,058, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST.—On 3d Av., "L," south of 23d St., Volume 7, "Japan," half red morocco; $5 reward. Warren, 160 Fifth Av., Room 811, New York City.

LOST.—Friday morning, L train, 9th St. to City Hall, lodge ledger, two bank books, and receipts; reward. 506 6th St., city, P. S. store.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin; reward for return; pawnticket redeemed, no questions asked. Room 8,018, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—101 WAVERLEY PLACE, "THE PARK."—Two connecting rooms adjoining bath, one flight; in refined, quiet boarding house; newly decorated; steam heat; superior table; also one corner suite, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; high-class table and appointments.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallroom; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Steam-heated room; private bath; also single room; parlor dining room.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Refined home; handsome square room; also hall room, with board; references exchanged.

61ST ST., G73, 694, 696 Madison Av.—Third floor suite; rooms separate; table guests accommodated.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Large front room; bath; strictly private house; references; "L" station corner.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room, with bath; hallboy and telephone service.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room, with bath; hallboy and telephone service.

26TH ST., 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; Turkish, electric, Roman baths; moderate prices for permanent or transient guests.

42D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Everything new; modern rooms, large and small; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

63D ST., 15 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining bedroom; running water; steam heat; private family. Frank.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

75 WEST 46TH ST.—Large front room to let; running water; heated; bath; for gentleman.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, one flight; bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—Elegant furnished room; private Jewish family; board optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to let; also furnished room.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Operators experienced in shirring ladies' belts. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR RETAIL LACE AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS; ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OR BY LETTER.

MRS. G., East 140th St., wants girl for general housework; must be good plain cook; family of four in small private dwelling; good home and wages for the right girl. No. 569. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. A., West 126th St., wants German and English-speaking girl for housework and to assist in retail fruit store; two in family, living in apartment; wages, $16. No. 579. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. S., East 80th St., wants English-speaking girl for chamberwork; private dwelling; family of adults; references; wages, $15-$16. No. 578. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MRS. B., West 116th St., wants English-speaking girl for general housework; good plain cook; family of three adults in apartment; wages, $20. No. 533. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright stenographer for position where a knowledge of billing is necessary; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer; competent to take dictation in French; good position; salary from $18 to $20. Apply 338 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright stenographer for position where a knowledge of billing is necessary; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

Males.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Broadway, require services of neat appearing cash boys; must come well recommended; steady position and good opportunity for advancement. Apply 15 East 18th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced bookkeeper; one capable of taking charge and thoroughly understanding department store systems; applications treated in confidence. Apply Supt.

BOY in lumber office; neat, willing, experienced preferred; state salary, reference, &c. Lumber, Box 203 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER.
A. I. NAMM, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; APPLICATIONS TREATED IN CONFIDENCE. APPLY SUPT.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THEIR BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES NEED APPLY.

LORD & TAYLOR require several neat-appearing cash boys; good opportunity for advancement. Call immediately with certificate.

M. ALTMAN & CO. of 43 East 12th St. require several boys for factory and office work; only those with best references need apply.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two experienced men to sell artificial flowers and fancy feathers for an importing house through the East, West, and South; must be thoroughly acquainted with the jobbing and department store trade; references. Importer, 220 Times.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred, send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—In downtown wholesale paper house, young man about 20 years old; one who has had some experience in this line; must figure quickly and accurately. Address in confidence, stating age and experience, Duane St., Box 100 Times.

WANTED.—Colored men and women wanted to sell the best sketch of the "Colored People" written. Exclusive territory given. Address "Big Money," Astor House.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Boys as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

WANTED—Stenographer (youth) for commission house; grow up in the business. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Boy in large law office. Address, with references, U. B., 116 Times.

TO FEDERATE CHURCHES ON PRESBYTERIAN PLAN

Would Organize a Federal Council, Not Providing Organic Union,

TO CO-OPERATE IN MISSIONS

Scheme to be Made Public on Which the Religious Bodies May Be Ready to Act in Spring.

Official announcement is expected late this week of the details of the plan whereby it is hoped to bring all the religious bodies of the United States having a Presbyterian form of government into one organization, which, while not providing organic union, shall afford a basis for co-operative work that has not before existed. The plan provides for the organization of a "Federal Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States of America holding the Presbyterian System," and the scope of the organization was outlined at Pittsburg this month as follows:

"The Federal Council shall promote the co-operation of the Federated Churches in their foreign missionary work, and also in their general work in the United States of America, in connection with home missions, work among the colored people, church erection, Sabbath schools, publication and education, and may initiate movements having this co-operation in view, subject to the approval of the churches concerned. The council may also advise and recommend in other matters pertaining to the general welfare of the Kingdom of Christ."

The plan of federation, if carried out, would bring into one organization the 2,000,000 or more members of Presbyterian and Reformed churches, and will be made public this week in order that it may be thoroughly discussed and may be acted upon in the Synods and Assemblies of the various bodies next Spring. The aim is to secure the approval of the various supreme judicatories to the general plan and to have the committees continued and instructed to prepare a definite plan for adoption a year hence.

It is provided in the plan that the churches joining the federation shall preserve their individualities, their creeds, forms of government and worship, and everyright, power and jurisdiction not specifically conferred on the Federal Council. Representation of the various churches in the Council shall be regulated by the number of communicants in the affiliated bodies, on the basis of four representatives for each 100,000 communicants up to 500,000, and four additional representatives for each additional 200,000 communicants.

On this basis the Presbyterian Church (North) with its 1,094,908 members would have twenty-four representatives in the Council; the Presbyterian Church (South), and the German Reformed Church would have eight representatives each, and of the other bodies officially represented at the Pittsburg meeting the Dutch Reformed, the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod, the United Presbyterian, and the Cumberland Presbyterian would have four representatives each, making in all a membership of fifty-six in the Council. Other Presbyterian bodies likely to join the movement, but which were not represented at Pittsburg, include the Christian Reformed, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, the Reformed Presbyterian Church Synod, and the Welsh Calvinistic, which would add four representatives each to the Council.

It is provided in the plan of federation that the Council shall have power to deal with differences which may arise among the several churches of the federation in regard to matters within the jurisdiction of the Council, which the constituted agencies of the churches concerned have been unable to settle, and which shall, therefore, be referred by the supreme judicatories of the churches to the Council.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

WASH SUITS.—EXPERIENCED DESIGNER, CUTTER, AND FITTER ON WAISTS AND SUITS FOR HIGH-CLASS TRADE; APPLY BY LETTER. W. A. McLAUGHLIN, 304 FIFTH AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER — STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; fine penman; transcribes sensibly; lives at home. Miss Clune, Box 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent writer; wants chance to show ability; lives with parents. Miss M. L., Box 119 Times.

OFFICE assistant and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Melville, 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; six months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; moderate salary. Bessie Howard, 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; good speller; best references; $10. Dorothy Thorne, 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; possesses excellent education; accurate, rapid, neat personally. Excelsior, Box 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; capable doing intricate stenographic work; A1 credentials. Barnard, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER; office assistant; 1 year's experience; accurate; neat; start $6. Miss Morse, 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined, educated young lady of 19; start $6. Miss Goodspeed, 128 Times.

Males.

A GENTLEMAN with large shirt company, representing them successfully in New York State, would like to give up road and obtain good local responsible position; unexceptional references as to character, business experience, &c.; would suggest management New York office for out-of-town or local house; satisfied that personal interview would demonstrate all required. Honesty, Box 201 Times.

AN ATTORNEY with extensive and favorable acquaintance, good business ideas, 15 years' successful practice and highest references, would consider position with strong financial concern or large industrial corporation in such capacity as can prove himself best adapted to; has sufficient assurance of success to take position without salary until proven satisfactory. Address Attorney, Box 239 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work; audits and investigations, evenings and holidays; reasonable rates. "Accountant," P. O. Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant." Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss, and balance sheets prepared; charges moderate. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT.—As accountant; 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary, special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, CAPABLE, ENERGETIC is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. Address W., Box 102 Times.

JAPANESE first-class cook; long experience and good references, wants a situation in family; wages $40 up per month. S. Hattori, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

MECHANIC on White steam car; capable of all repairs, or would like place in factory to further improve himself in the gas car; well recommended. American, 1,384 Broadway.

PAINTER — PAPERHANGER. — By German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work; best references. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

PAINTER — PAPERHANGER. — By German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.75; kalsomining, plastering cheap; best references. Frank, 317 East 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young man with some experience; can furnish good reference. M., 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, office man; 5 years' reference; Smith machine. W., 289 West 22d St.

TRAVELING POSITION wanted for 1905; am a member of 6 orders; am a sure seller; have thousands of friends from ocean to ocean. Address Ex-Gov., Astor House.

STEWARD not afraid of hard work wants position; first-class references as to ability. J. F., Box 109, 617 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN with some experience along engineering lines desires to enter civil engineer's office; good natural ability as a draughtsman and letterer; go anywhere. R. B., 218 Times.

TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

Association Takes Steps to Appeal to Board Regarding Deductions for Absences.

The New York Teachers' Association, in adopting the report of its Committee on Teachers' Interests, has taken the first step toward appealing to the Board of Education for relief from the present system of deducting for absences. The teacher in the public school of this city is paid for 360 days in each year instead of for the 190 days upon which he actually works. When he is absent for any cause, 1-190 is not deducted, but he is let off with a fine of 1-360 of his salary.

Such deductions are scheduled to be turned into the Teachers' Pension Fund. The amount deducted from teachers for absence amounts to about $150,000 annually. The Pension Fund is also increased by 5 per cent. of the excise tax. In spite of the amount deducted from teachers, the fund ran about $4,000 behind in 1903.

The Board of Superintendents of the Department of Education is now considering a plan for changing the present system, which permits an absent teacher, who does not apply for a leave of absence without pay, to draw 1-360 of his pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays during the period of his absence, and also for changing the present system of permitting a teacher to absent himself 100 school days without applying to the authorities for a leave of absence without pay, before suspending him for neglect of duty.

The Teachers' Association accuses the Board of Superintendents of insisting upon needless deductions for absence as disciplinary measures, when the charter provides only for deductions for the maintenance of the pension law.

"Around the by-laws of the Board of Education governing deductions for absence," says the committee, "the Board of Superintendents has built up a system of rules that virtually nullifies all the provisions. The recommendations of the local school boards are ignored, amended, or altered as it sees fit.

"Your committee is informed that sums withheld by the Board of Superintendents as deductions for absence are not paid into the Pension Fund, notwithstanding the section of the charter which provides that all amounts 'withheld from any teacher for any cause' must be paid into the Pension Fund."

ROBBED BY NEGRO FOOTPADS.

Brooklyn Man in Hospital Identifies Prisoners as His Assailants.

As a result of a fight in the dark with three negro footpads who attacked him while he was on his way home early yesterday morning, Andrew R. Wainwright of the Bay Ridge district of Brooklyn is in the Norwegian Hospital of Brooklyn with a badly cut head. Wainwright, who is thirty-eight years old, is a builder living at Sixth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. On Saturday night he paid a Christmas Eve visit to some friends and started for his home shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning. He was walking along Sixth Avenue, at Sixty-fifth Street, when three negroes sprang out from the shadows and seized him.

"Give up what you've got or we'll knock your block off," commanded one of the trio.

Wainwright gave one of the negroes a blow between the eyes with his fist, sending him down. The three came back at him again in an instant, however, and a desperate struggle ensued. Twice more Wainwright felled an assailant, and once he was sent to his knees himself by a blow in the face. As he sprang up again one of the negroes grappled with him and the two rolled over and over on the ground.

The spot where the struggle was taking place was within a few feet of the deep Sea Beach Railroad cut, and Wainwright feared that his assailants were trying to throw him to the tracks below. He managed to break the hold of the man who held him, but as he arose to his feet one of the other negroes stabbed him in the forehead with a knife. The blow felled and stunned Wainwright. As he lay on the ground the footpads took $50 from his pockets and ran off.

Wainwright struggled to his feet and made his way to the Fort Hamilton Station, at Eighty-sixth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, nearly a mile away. When he had told his story half a dozen policemen were hurried out to round up the highwaymen and Wainwright was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. After hunting for two hours Detective Waring and Patrolmen Dowling and Card ran across two negroes whom they took to the hospital, where Wainwright identified the prisoners as two of his assailants. They described themselves as George Hobbs of 1,892 Prospect Place and Thomas Smith of Sixty-fifth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

XMAS ROMANCE FROM RUSSIA.

Licht Frowned on Girls with Doweries—Married His Old Sweetheart.

While Magistrate Whitman was doling out Christmas justice in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning a young Russian couple timidly entered the courtroom and said they wanted to get married. When the regular business of the court had been dispatched the young couple were taken into the Magistrate's private room, where they gave their names as Michael Licht, twenty-two years old, of 50 Stanton Street, and Annie Shielet, of the same address. The girl could speak no English, and Court Officer Bernard, who knows many tongues, acted as interpreter.

The bridegroom said he had been in this country three years, and that when he left his native town of Wilnain, Russia, he left his sweetheart there. They kept writing to one another, and he worked hard to save money to pay her fare here. He is now a plumber's helper at $12 a week. Finally he got the money together, sent it over, and the girl arrived here about seven weeks ago. Then came a cloud over the romance. Some of his relatives urged him not to marry the girl because she had no dowry. They said they knew lots of girls who had $500, $600, and even $700, and that he might marry any one of them if he would let the schatchen arrange matters. The opposition grew so strong that he decided to end the matter and have the ceremony performed.

FIRE ENGINE IMPERILS CAR.

Crowd of Trolley Passengers Saved from Collision by Fireman.

By the pluck and presence of mind of Charles McPartland, driver of Engine 156 of the Brooklyn Fire Department, an accident was averted narrowly and several persons were saved from injury yesterday shortly before noon. The engine left its quarters, at De Kalb Avenue, near Fort Greene Place, to respond to an alarm of fire sent in from a box at Johnson and Navy Streets. As the horses galloped down hill in the snowstorm toward Navy Street McPartland had to pull on the lines with all his strength to hold the horses in.

He had started to turn northward from De Kalb Avenue into Navy Street when out from the cloud of snow filling the air he saw a trolley car, brimful of passengers, rush directly across his path. Dragging with all his might on the right rein, McPartland steered his horses to the sidewalk, and the heavy machine, jumping the curb, only stopped when it was jammed against an iron post.

Both horses went down, and it was thought at first that one of them was so badly injured that it would have to be shot. It proved, however, that the animal was only slightly scratched, and after the harness was inspected the engine was driven to the fire.

GROCER ROBBED OF $300.

Taken While He Was Chasing Thief's Confederate Who Stole Two Brooms.

John Just, a grocer of 2,317 Second Avenue, counted the cash on hand in his store at noon on Saturday, preparatory to taking the money to the bank. There was something over $300. About the time Just finished counting his money a man entered the store and got change for a bill. Shortly afterward another man grabbed two brooms from in front of the store, and, turning into East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, ran toward the river.

Just was alone in the store at the time, but he gave chase, and after a short run the thief dropped the brooms. When Just got back to the store the money drawer was open and the $300 gone.

REFUSE OF PULP MILLS DEFILES LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Waters of Boquet and Au Sable Rivers Also Polluted.

DISEASE TRACED TO THEIR USE

Experts Recommend That Offending Companies Be Compelled to Discharge Waste Elsewhere.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Complaints of the alleged pollution of the waters of Lake Champlain and of the Boquet and Au Sable Rivers by the refuse products of wood-pulp mills at Willsborough and Au Sable Forks, Essex County, are corroborated apparently by the findings of the experts of the New York State Health Department, in its special report to Gov. Odell, by whose order the investigation was instituted. It was carried on by Prof. Olin H. Landreth, the department's consulting engineer, with the aid of Prof. Willis G. Tucker, department chemist, and Dr. G. C. Whipple, sanitary biologist of New York City, until recently director of the Mount Prospect Laboratory of the New York Water Department and formerly biologist of the Boston Water Works.

The complaints investigated and the sources of alleged pollution considered concern particularly two corporations, the New York and Pennsylvania Company, with mills at Willsborough, on the Boquet River, and the J. & J. Rogers Company, with mills at Au Sable Forks, on the Au Sable River. The New York and Pennsylvania Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, operates a chemical wood fibre mill, making wood-pulp by the "soda-ash" process; the Rogers Company uses the "sulphite of lime" process.

Prof. Landreth declares that the conditions in both cases justify the complaints made, and that in the case of the New York and Pennsylvania Company the corporation has failed to comply with the terms of an agreement made by them with the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission in 1901, designed to abate the evils complained of, and accepted by the State as a condition of the discontinuance of legal proceedings against the corporation.

With reference to the J. & J. Rogers Company, the engineer reports that its refuse has greatly damaged the water supply and system of the village of Keeseville, in addition to the alleged general pollution of the Au Sable River and Lake Champlain; but he finds that the corporation has in good faith sought to remedy the damage it is alleged to have inflicted, but is hampered by the late discovery of any but exceedingly costly processes for the disposal of the refuse involved in the "sulphite of lime" method.

Prof. Landreth sums up the result of his investigation and presents four recommendations, which Commissioner Daniel Lewis of the Health Department, in transmitting the report to Gov. Odell, suggests as on the lines upon which an executive order should be issued.

These recommendations are, in substance, as follows:

First—That the New York and Pennsylvania Company be required to permanently discontinue the discharge of its refuse "into the Boquet River or any tributary streams, or into Lake Champlain.

Second—That the J. & J. Rogers Company likewise be required to permanently discontinue the discharge of its refuse material "into the Au Sable River or tributary streams, or into any place where it may find its way into the said river or tributary stream.

"Third—That in view of the importance of the purity of the waters of Lake Champlain and Lake George, the laws, regulations, and authority of this department relating to the discharge of sewage into public waters be strictly enforced with regard to these lakes and all tributary streams.

"Fourth—That if upon investigation by this department it shall be found that the pulp mills at Ticonderoga are discharging or allowing to escape into any stream, pulp mill refuse of any kind, the same orders be issued to the owners or operators of these mills as are recommended above for the Willsborough mills."

Prof. Landreth estimates that the Willsborough mills of the New York and Pennsylvania Company discharge into the Boquet River a bulk of matter "sufficient to fill an acre of land five feet deep in a year of 350 running days."

The Rogers Company, at Au Sable Forks, he estimates to discharge annually into the Au Sable River 53,850,000 pounds of waste products of their process.

Of the damage to the water system of Keeseville, which is just above the Au Sable Chasm, Prof. Landreth says the community is injuriously affected in three ways:

(1.) By injury to its public water system; (2) by the fouling and defacement of the banks of the river and the surface of the water by sludge and foam, and (3) by the production of disagreeable odors.

M. A. Thomas, formerly Superintendent of the Keeseville Water Department, last December wrote to the department:

"Our whole water system is practically ruined except for fire purposes and for washing, and there is great complaint of the water turning the clothes that are washed yellow, and some families will not even wash with it, and no one can drink it."

Affidavits are presented showing that persons were made seriously ill by drinking the water.

Prof. Landreth finds that the ordinary sewage of the population in the territory concerned cannot be regarded as the cause of the conditions complained of.

TWO FOUND DEAD FROM GAS.

In Each Case Gas Was Lighted and Jet Leaked Below the Tip.

William McLean, a bookkeeper, was found dead in his room in the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Mallon, at 166 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, yesterday from accidental gas asphyxiation. On Saturday night McLean had helped to dress a Christmas tree in the house, and had left some presents for Mrs. Mallon's children. On going to bed he asked that he be wakened at 7 o'clock, and when Mrs. Mallon's husband went to waken him he found him sitting up in bed, dead. He had a book in his hands, and had evidently been reading. Mallon found the gas lighted, and on investigation found that the jet leaked just below the tip.

At the Harlem Hospital, shortly before noon, Morris Finn, a laborer, of 205 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, died, as the result of accidental gas asphyxiation. Finn was removed from his boarding place in the morning, but all efforts to save him were useless. As in the case of McLean, the gas was found lighted and a leak discovered just below the tip of the jet.

SHERRY EMPLOYE KILLED.

Elevator Man Tries to Board Moving Lift, Plunges Five Floors.

David Horgan, thirty-two years old, an elevator man at Sherry's, in Fifth Avenue, fell from the fifth floor to the basement in the elevator shaft yesterday morning and was instantly killed. Horgan was asked to take a package up to the fifth floor on a slow-moving freight elevator. When he reached the fifth floor he opened the door and without stopping the elevator jumped off with the intention of delivering the package and getting back before the elevator passed the floor.

The elevator was moving at a very slow pace, but Horgan delayed too long, and when he attempted to get on after it had gone up several feet above the floor he slipped and fell through the opening between the floor and the elevator.

In one of Horgan's pockets was found an identification card which read that "in case of accident notify John Troy of 50 Laight Street, City." The police of the Leonard Street Station have notified Troy.

Prisoner Dies in Harlem Hospital.

A few hours after he had been arrested, destitute and suffering from alcoholism, early yesterday morning, James Breekman, a laborer, of 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, died in the Harlem Hospital. He was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station when arrested, but his condition was such that he was transferred to the hospital.

Stern Brothers

Will Show To-morrow (Tuesday)

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES

Printed Twilled Foulards and Satin Liberty

ALSO

Novelty Pongees

AND IN ADDITION

WILL ALSO OFFER AN EXCEPTIONAL PURCHASE OF

12,000 yds.

English Dress Corduroy 58c

in all the new and fashionable colors,

Value $1.25 per yd.

HIGH-CLASS

Cotton Dress Fabrics

for Early Spring

Comprising many exclusive weaves in Silk Warp Crepe Brilliant and Eoliennes; Jacquard Figured Fancy and Lace Mousselines; Gauze Plumetis; Embroidered Voiles; Plain and Printed Tulle; Mulls and Silk-finished Bordered Batiste in Floral and Conventional designs; Irish Dimities; Scotch Madras; Oxfords; Plaid Ginghams; Plain and Fancy Linens.

ALSO IN WHITE GOODS

Broche Silk-figured and Embroidered Mousselines; Fine Linens, figured and plain; Sheer Embroidered Batiste and Swisses; Soft-finished Plain and Fancy Piques; Silk-embroidered Batiste and Shirt Waist Linens.

FIRST IMPORTATIONS OF

Embroideries

Consisting of large and exceptional assortments of Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, Matched Sets, Galoons, Flouncing, All-overs, Medallions and Circular Flounces.

Embroidered Waist and Dress Patterns on Batiste; also Hand-embroidered on sheer and heavy Linen.

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Tailor-Made Walking Suits

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Golfs, Yachts and Tams 50c Felt and Cloth Sailors 95c Imported Beavers Velvets & Cloths $1.80

West Twenty-third Street

Closed to-day, of course.

To-morrow we'll have a large time with a sale of $5 and $6 shoes at $3.50—but this is no day to talk about that.

Merry Christmas.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY. LAST WEEK. THE WIZARD OF OZ Montgomery & STONE. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8. NEXT WEEK—SIBERIA

MADISON SQ. GARDEN 2 P. M. to 11 P. M. N. Y. ART EXPOSITION. Adm. 50c. 1,000 Exhibits, Morocco Theatre, other side shows.

BIJOU Best Seats $1.50. Tel. Mat. To-day 2:15, Wed. Sat. & New Year's. All Mats. 1,320 Mad. To-day, 2:20. LAST TWO WEEKS. MAY IRWIN Special Mats. To-day & New Year's MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

AMERICAN 42 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c. & 50c. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 St. Xtr Mat. To-day. MAT. SAT. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. SPECIAL HOLIDAY BILL, beg. TO-NIGHT, In FRITZI SCHEFF FATINITZA

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. John Drew "The Duke of Killicrankie."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. MAT. DAILY Maggie Cline, Dolan & Lenharr, Sherman & DeForest, Barry & Halvers, oth.

3D AV. 31st St. & 3d Av. MATINEE TO-DAY. TOO PROUD TO BEG.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Sat'y. TO-NIGHT AT 8:20. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY THE LITTLE MINISTER (For Four Weeks.) EXTRA MATINEE JANUARY 2D.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evs 8:15. Mats. To-day. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. XMAS MATINEE TO-DAY. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Piero's New Comedy A Wife Without a Smile. MONDAY, JAN. 2. Seats Thursday. FRANCIS WILSON in Clyde Fitch's Comedy, Cousin Billy.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy Brother Jacques EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. Jan. 2. VIOLA ALLEN as Hermione and Perdita in THE WINTER'S TALE

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'dy. Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St.....At 8:30. Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St....At 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY. LAST TWO WEEKS. THE SCHOOL GIRL. EDNA MAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Morning, at 11:30 precisely—PARSIFAL. Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorits, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. This Evening, at 8, (Double Bill)—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Giraldoni, Journet. Followed by PAGLIACCI, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Parvis, Reiss. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Eve., Dec. 28, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Walker; Knote, Gorits, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Thurs. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Salezs, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna. Special Prices—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00. Fri. Eve., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz. Sat. Mat., Dec. 31, at 2—RIGOLETTO. Melba, Homer, Sauermeister; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Eve., Dec. 31, at 8, pop. prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Alten, Bauermeister, and Sembrich; Scotti, Blass, Rossi. Conductor, Franko. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN On the Following THURSDAY EVENINGS: Jan. 5, at 8

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; increasing east winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,155. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

JAPANESE DASH ALMOST INTO PORT ARTHUR CITY

Night Attack Takes Them Behind the Line of Forts.

BEATEN IN A FIERCE FIGHT

Correspondents Say Port Arthur Is Equal to Six Sevastopols—Japanese Feats Almost Stagger Belief.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Che-Foo, in a dispatch dated Dec. 26, says:

"A messenger from Port Arthur describes a Japanese attack, the evening of Dec. 22, with a light column of 5,000 and many machine guns on the northern defenses. They dashed along the railway, carried trench after trench, and succeeded in reaching the watercourse beneath Peiyu Mountain.

"The Russian artillery on the mountain worked terrible execution. A fierce bayonet fight occurred at midnight. A strong Russian force, advancing eastward of Peiyu Mountain, threatened the retreat of the Japanese, who, after a desperate struggle, retired to the north, leaving several machine guns, 300 rifles, and 80 prisoners. It is estimated that they lost 600 killed.

"The Japanese halted near the cemetery, and, finding that both their flanks had carried all the works forming the outlying range of the main forts, they intrenched on small hills near Etse Mountain under a severe enfilading fire, which caused them heavy losses."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Tokio cables as follows:

"On Dec. 19 the Japanese signaled the Russian hospital ships protecting the destroyers in the roadstead of Port Arthur to change their berth, and the Russians requested a respite of six hours, which meant giving the destroyers the benefit of darkness. The sequel is not known.

"It is reported that recently positions have been captured behind Liaotie which have cut off the Russian supply bases from the main force."

It is evident from the Che-Foo dispatch above that Port Arthur was near to its fall on the night of Dec. 22. Peiyu Mountain, to whose base the Japanese penetrated, is directly over the city itself, the environs nestling on its eastern base, and the dockyard, where the Russian fleet was sunk, being on its western base. It is in the rear of the great Etse-Shan, Antz-Shan, Wangtai, Ehr-lung, Sung-chu, and Keek-Wan forts that have so long held the besiegers at bay.

Had the Japanese been able to hold this position and bring up reinforcements they could have driven home their wedge immediately and taken all the forts in the rear. As it is, they hold new positions that place the whole Russian line in peril.

STRENGTH OF PORT ARTHUR.

Foreign Correspondents Say It Is Equal to Six Sevastopols.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Dec. 26.—Foreign correspondents just returned from Port Arthur declare that fortress to be the strongest place ever besieged. They say the things accomplished by the Japanese almost stagger belief, even when seen. They do not think any other army in the world would have made such progress under such conditions.

They compare Port Arthur with six Sevastopols, all situated on hills, and arranged in mutually supporting groups connected by tramways and telephones, and backed by a massive wall that masks the movements of troops from one to another.

Port Arthur undoubtedly will be captured, but meanwhile the correspondents strongly deprecate the oversanguine tone of the journals which, ever since August, have been creating the expectation of a speedy reduction of the fortress, thereby depriving the Third Army of a part of the credit due to its really wonderful achievements.

Indignation has been aroused in Japan in consequence of rumors that Holland is about to place Sabang at the disposal of the Baltic Fleet. A prominent journal argues that, failing to receive just treatment from so-called neutrals, Japan's duty is to adopt measures of self-protection.

All the Japanese journals commenting on Togo's announcement of the destruction of the fighting power of Russia's Pacific Squadron and the consequent release of a portion of the blockading fleet, strongly eulogize the long, unflagging efforts by which this result has been achieved just in time to allow a brief respite before the navy has to meet the Baltic Fleet.

In particular they applaud Togo's generous language in emphatically attributing final success to the investing army, to which he applies the epithet "incomparably gallant." The papers say such language toward the sister service is worthy of a true soldier and constitutes the best guarantee of effective co-operation between the Army and Navy.

Details of the recent torpedo attacks upon the battleship Sevastopol show that the seas constantly broke over the decks of the torpedo boats, and that the clothing of the men during the continuous snowstorm froze immediately, impeding motion.

Six searchlights turned from three directions upon the Sevastopol showed that she was lying close in shore in six fathoms. She had protection netting on three sides only.

TO SEE PORT ARTHUR'S FALL?

Naval Attaches, Peers, and Legislators Start from Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 26.—The steamer Manshu, bound for the neighborhood of Port Arthur, left here to-day.

She carried as passengers ten Naval Attachés, four peers, seventeen members of the House of Representatives, and one Secretary of the Diet. There will be no press representatives on board during the voyage, which it is expected will occupy three weeks.

BEARS TURN ON RUSSIANS NOW!

Hundreds Descend on Kamtchatka Towns, a Hardy Mariner Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—Capt. Thwing of the steamer Harold Dollar, which has returned from the eastern coast of Siberia, tells of an invasion of the cities and villages of the Kamchatkan peninsula by hundreds of starving Siberian bears.

The ferocious animals, driven from the mountains by hunger, made their way to the inhabited regions of the coast, and for days kept the natives in a state of semi-siege. In Ustakamtchatka, a small town near the city of Petropaviovsk, 150 of the brutes were shot in a single day, as they roamed among the houses

POST FOR WHITELAW REID.

He Will Succeed Ambassador Choate—Other Diplomatic Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—After President Roosevelt's inauguration will come a number of changes in the Diplomatic Corps, of which the most important have already been decided upon.

Whitelaw Reid's name for the Embassy to Great Britain will be sent in about March 4. Ambassador Choate, upon being relieved, will leave the diplomatic service and return to New York to resume his private business. He has signified to the President that such was his intention.

Mr. Reid has been virtually the only person considered for the place, and his appointment was determined upon some time ago. This post has long been the object of his ambition. He would have succeeded Mr. Hay as Ambassador had Senator Platt been willing. The relations between the Senator and the editor have improved since then, and Mr. Platt now assents to the Reid appointment.

Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, who is now Minister to China, will be transferred to the Mexican Embassy, succeeding Gen. Powell Clayton, who signified his desire to retire about a year ago. Mr. Conger's successor, in all probability, will be W. W. Rockhill, head of the Bureau of American Republics, who was President McKinley's special commissioner to China at the time of the Boxer uprising. Mr. Conger will hold the Mexican Embassy only about a year, as he intends then to begin a campaign for Governor of Iowa.

Gen. Horace Porter has not informed the Administration of any desire to be relieved at Paris, and unless he wants to come home he will stay.

SLAUGHTER OF HOYT'S BAND.

Aid on Way to Victims of Samar Fanatics Delayed by Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Taft received to-day a cable message from Gov. Wright at Manila in response to his inquiry in regard to the recent uprising of the Pualjanes at Dolores, Samar, in which Lieut. Hoyt and thirty-seven men were killed. Gov. Wright's message is as follows:

"With reference to your telegram of 21st inst., I regret to say that Gen. Corbin's report of attack on and loss of detachments of scouts at Oras and Dolores is correct. Pulajanes have of late left west and north sides of Samar and become active on east coast, which is practically without harbor and very difficult of access during prevalence of the existing monsoon.

"Orders were given some time since to strengthen all detachments on the east coast, but unfortunately this was delayed by wreck and loss of coast guard boat carrying a hundred or more of the constabulary. The men were saved, but the delay in sending another coast guard boat to the rescue resulted in leaving these small detachments at Oras and Dolores isolated, and the consequent loss.

"All east coast stations have been heavily reinforced, and we are still sending men in by my direction. Gen. Allen (Chief of Constabulary) left here (Manila) two weeks since to take personal charge of affairs in Samar. I am still further reinforcing him with constabulary and am consulting with Gen. Corbin, who, if necessary, will aid us with troops."

TOWNS SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION.

Windows at Halifax Broken When Powder Mill Blew Up Ten Miles Away.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 26.—A portion of the Acadia Powder Company's works, at Waverly, ten miles from this city, blew up to-day and the concussion shook the country and broke windows for twenty miles around. No one was killed or even seriously injured, although about twenty of the employes who had just left the building, which was demolished, were thrown violently to the ground and stunned.

The plant is a mile outside of Waverly, yet every window in the town was broken and many persons on the streets were cut by the shower of broken glass. The property loss at the Acadia works was estimated at $25,000. The explosion occurred at 10:30 o'clock this morning in a small building known as the dry house, in which about a ton of powder was stored, and is believed to have been due to overheating.

About a quarter of a mile away is the house of Robert Layton, the manager of the plant, which was badly damaged. All the windows were shattered, and Miss Margaret Layton, who was sitting in a room on the second floor, was hurled from her chair and rendered unconscious. The effect of the explosion in this city was quite marked, and for a while it was thought that an earthquake had taken place. Many large plate glass windows in the business section were broken. At one of the houses of the Fire Department the large front doors were burst open and damaged.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO CLEVELAND via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York (West 23rd St.) at 4:55 P. M. daily; arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Other good trains.—Adv.

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BIG STEEL COMPANIES NEAR ARMOR PLATE WAR

Midvale Would Underbid Carnegie and Bethlehem Concerns.

SLASH IN PRICES EXPECTED

Old Fight Between Carnegie and Illinois Steel May Furnish Ammunition for Midvale People.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Reports leaking out in Pittsburg within the last ten days and developments of the last twenty-four hours point to trouble in the armor plate business within the next three weeks. The Naval Board at Washington will open bids on Jan. 12 for armor plate for the battleship New Hampshire and cruisers, aggregating in all about 8,000 tons of armor, which at the present price of plate would cost something like $3,340,000.

The Midvale Steel Company, an independent concern of Philadelphia, which some time ago created comment by underbidding the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies for a big armorplate contract and getting it, is known to have made a bid on this new work, and at a rate which rumor says is extremely low and interesting. The Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies, which until the entry of the Midvale into the field of competition had had things their own way, are prepared to fight the Midvale tooth and nail.

A horizontal cut at least is expected in the price of plate. A representative of the Midvale concern in Pittsburg yesterday announced that his firm was ready to make real figures on armor plate, and would do so in the case of the New Hampshire. It is openly announced here that some cold, hard facts will be run into if it comes to a clash between the two sides on armor plate.

Those in Pittsburg who have watched the armor plate industry grow seem of the opinion that it can stand a lot of airing, and that is just what is promised at Washington by both sides. For years the prices have been higher than many persons thought the cost justified.

Details of a fight made by the Illinois Steel Company for a share of the armor plate contract have just come to light, and, it is said, will be used by the Midvale concern. If called on to make a statement the Illinois Steel Company will have to repudiate claims made before Congress that armor plate can be made profitably for $240 per ton, and will also have to show that the contest was started at that time to injure Andrew Carnegie because of a war arising from the dissolution of the rail pool, and because John Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, in 1896 beat the Carnegie Steel Company on a million-dollar pig iron deal.

The story is as follows: Early in 1886 the steel rail pool, which was holding standard rails at $24 per ton, dissolved. John G. A. Leishman, then President of the Carnegie Steel Company, became very friendly with John Gates, who was the head of the Illinois Steel Company. Leishman and Gates entered into an agreement whereby they would form a pool and hold the price of rails west of Chicago at $17.50 per ton.

Gates, in the face of this alleged agreement, made a hurried canvass of the Western railroads and scooped in most of the tonnage west of Chicago. In addition to this, Gates talked Leishman and his first assistant, W. P. Palmer, now President of the American Steel and Wire Company, into buying about 100,000 tons of pig iron at a high price. Pig iron immediately declined.

Andrew Carnegie, in Europe then, was advised of the situation and rushed home. Palmer received a few days' notice. Leishman a few months. Palmer accepted a post with the Illinois Steel Company as assistant to the President. Leishman was fixed up for a foreign mission, going to Switzerland as Minister.

John Gates was angry with Carnegie, and charged that the Carnegie Steel Company was overcharging the United States Government in its armor plate contracts. At that time the Carnegie Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company had split the contracts for armor at $550 per ton. The Russian Government had given the Carnegie Company a contract for a considerable tonnage about the same time, and this was delivered in Russia at a lower price than that for which the American armor plate was delivered on the Atlantic Coast.

Through the information that Mr. Palmer is alleged to have given Gates on the armor plate cost, the Illinois Steel Company made an offer to the Government to make all the armor plate needed at $240 per ton. The Illinois Company had no plant, but offered to build one if a contract for twenty years was awarded.

The offer of the Illinois Steel Company created a sensation in Congress. A committee was appointed to investigate the offer of the Illinois Company. This committee visited the Chicago plants and reported that the ground covered by the plants of the Illinois Steel Company was too small, and a suitable armor plant could not be erected.

Since then the situation has been entirely changed. John Gates became one of the leading promoters of the United States Steel Corporation. He advised that the Carnegie Steel Company be brought into the combination at any price. He became a heavy stockholder and a Director.

It is said the Midvale people may call on W. P. Palmer, President of the American Steel and Wire Company, to testify how the Illinois Company proposed to make armor plate at $240.

RESCUE FROM ICY RIVER.

Floes Impede Man Who Saves Plumber Who Fell Overboard.

The few men whose business took them to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, witnessed the thrilling rescue of a man who had fallen into the water there.

The rescued man was Edward Keating, thirty-two years old, a plumber, living at 1,024 Pacific Street, that borough. Passing from Pier 35 to a barge of the New York Central Railroad, lying alongside, he slipped from the icy gangplank into the water. The tide was running swiftly, and in a brief space of time he was carried out in the stream. James Boyd of 82 Luqueer Street saw the man fall, and without removing any of his clothing, plunged after him.

Floating lumps of ice impeded the work of rescue, and when both men were dragged ashore after a struggle of about ten minutes, Keating was unconscious and Boyd nearly so. They were taken to an engine room near by, and restoratives were given them until Ambulance Surgeon Ivory of the Long Island College Hospital arrived to care for them. Keating was taken to the hospital, and Boyd was taken to his home.

Ask at the new Hotel Astor for Thomson's Scotch Whiskey. It's the finest in the world. Cesare Conti, Agent, 35 Broadway.—Adv.

BRITISH FREIGHTER ON BAR.

The Drumelzier Ashore on Fire Island Shoal—Resting Easily.

The British freight steamship Drumelzier, which sailed from New York for Havre, Dunkirk, and Swansea on Sunday morning, went ashore on the Fire Island bar eight hours later. It was not until early yesterday morning, however, that her predicament was observed by the Oak and Fire Island Life Saving stations, the crews of both of which went to the assistance of the vessel. At a late hour last night the Drumelzier was reported still ashore with wrecking tugs standing by ready to begin the attempt to pull her back into deep water at the first favorable turn in the tide.

The blinding snow that prevailed at the time of the grounding is held responsible for the plight of the Drumelzier. When the life savers got to the vessel, a little after daylight, they found her lying well outside the breakers, and as only a moderate sea was running, she was resting easily on the mud without pounding. At that time the wind was fresh from the northeast.

The shoal on which the Drumelzier is resting is half a mile due west of the point of the Fire Island bar, and the steamship lies headed southeast. She is fast amidships with bow and stern free, and it was believed last night that at high tide she would be pulled back into deep water without much difficulty.

None of the officers or crew left the liner. It is believed that she will prove to have sustained little if any damage when she is pulled clear and that she will be able to proceed on her journey.

The Drumelzier, the local agents of which are Barber & Co., arrived in New York from Baltimore nine days ago, and took on a general cargo for Havre and Swansea. She carries a crew of thirty men, and is owned by the Astral Shipping Company of Liverpool. She is a single funneled vessel, 340 feet long with a net tonnage of 2,330.

CRAZY AUTO ON A RAMPAGE.

Everyone Dodged When It Cut Capers—The Demon Rum Suspected.

A big green automobile, in which were two men and two women, all buried to the ears in furs, and all apparently somewhat too full of Christmas cheer, caused all kinds of excitement in the Borough Hall Square, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The capers which the big machine cut while trying to lay a course for some point presumably known to the operator lifted the hair on the heads of onlookers.

The automobile bowled up Washington Street from the direction of the bridge and came to a stop at Fulton Street. The driver consulted with his companions for a moment, and then started to go up Fulton Street. The machine swerved suddenly, and the hub of a forewheel grazed an elevated pillar. One of the women screamed, and the operator swung the car over at right angles toward Court Street, just slipping through between a trolley car and a snow-laden wagon and causing the motorman's heart to jump as he frantically applied the brakes.

Then the machine swerved again, and seemed to be headed for the basin of the fountain in the square, when it took another sudden turn and dashed up Fulton Street on a zigzag course, to the consternation of motormen and drivers.

At Joralemon Street the man seated beside the operator grabbed the steering wheel and started to run the machine himself. The first thing he did was to spin the car around in a circle and just miss taking off the corner of a tool shanty used by the workers on the subway.

By this time pedestrians and drivers were giving the crazy outfit a wide berth. After performing a few more wild "stunts," the car shot off down Joralemon Street and whizzed around into Court Street on two wheels. Swinging into Atlantic Avenue, it dashed up that thoroughfare at high speed and vanished in the distance.

BALTIMORE'S NEW POSTMASTER

The President Ignores Organization Candidates and Chooses W. Hall Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Baltimore people were surprised this afternoon with the announcement that the President had decided to nominate W. Hall Harris for Postmaster of that city to succeed Mr. Warfield, the incumbent, who does not desire reappointment.

The Republican leaders and the "organization" men were urging the selection of one of several candidates whose names were with the President, but he passed over them all and selected Mr. Harris on the recommendation of Charles J. Bonaparte.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—President Roosevelt could not have given a greater surprise to Congressman Frank Wachter and other leaders of the local Republican organization than he did by his choice to-day of W. Hall Harris as Postmaster of Baltimore to succeed S. Davies Warfield.

Mr. Harris is a well-known lawyer and civil service reformer, and is a son of the late J. Morrison Harris, independent candidate for Governor in 1875. He is a Republican, but not a politician, a close friend of Charles J. Bonaparte, the civil service reformer, and a relative of Mrs. Bonaparte. The selection is attributed to the influence of Senator McComas and Mr. Bonaparte. Gen. J. Stuart McDonald was the choice of Congressman Wachter and other local leaders.

It is reported that William F. Stone, Collector of the Port, the choicest Federal job in Maryland, will not be reappointed. Stone is the head of the party organization. Senator McComas has not been on good political terms with several of the State and city leaders for some time.

TRIED TO WALK TO HOSPITAL.

Woman with Pneumonia Feared to Make Trouble for Her Benefactors.

For fear that the clang of the ambulance gong in front of the door would result in the eviction of her benefactor, Mrs. Henry Schneider, twenty-three years of age, suffering from pneumonia, tried to totter through the snow from her home at 602 West Forty-seventh Street, last night, to Roosevelt Hospital. She fell swooning to the sidewalk and was carried by policemen to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where she was revived.

She told Sergt. Fay that her husband had left her penniless when he died three months ago, and that she had been harbored in her ill-health by Mrs. Mary Alberta at the house which she left last night. But the bread winner of the family, John Alberta, fell ill three weeks ago, and the landlord had been asking for the arrears of the rent.

Mrs. Schneider stole out of the house, lest, if an ambulance should be called, the landlord would get suspicious and dispossess the people who had been good to her. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where the doctors said that there was little chance of her recovery, as pneumonia has settled in both her lungs and her constitution has been impaired through privation.

Mothers don't wait until croup becomes dangerous. They give Piso's Cure at once. Try it.—Adv.

DODGE SIGNS STATEMENT; JEROME AFTER BIG GAME

Trap Laid for Man Hitherto Unmentioned in the Case.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A LEAK

Investigation Likely to Go Over to the January Grand Jury—Dodge Still Under Supervision.

District Attorney Jerome, it was learned yesterday, has a big surprise in store for the public in the case of Charles F. Dodge, who was brought from Texas last week to stand trial on the charge of perjury and unexpectedly discharged in court. Long tales have been printed on this subject, and some grains of truth have been among their contents. But to a large extent they have been, so Mr. Jerome himself said yesterday, "pipe dreams." His net, when it is drawn in, will undoubtedly be found to contain many queer fishes, but the largest and most coveted capture has not been mentioned at all so far, if he has even been suspected. Nor will he be known until formal and final action is taken in the matter, as the District Attorney, warned by past experiences and mindful of the importance of his game, has taken the most elaborate precautions against a leak.

Those who have taken it for granted that Charles F. Dodge would appear before the Grand Jury as soon as that body reconvenes to-morrow, in order to repeat the disclosures made to District Attorney Jerome, are likely to be disappointed. Hints dropped yesterday by the men who are pulling the wires in this case seemed to indicate that, for some reason or another, the present Grand Jury, of which Edward Van Volkenburgh is foreman and R. Fulton Cutting a member, will be permitted to adjourn without listening to the man whose tale is expected to furnish the foundation for one of the most sensational judicial processes in years.

The reasons for this change of programme are not very hard to guess. It may be stated in the most emphatic way that they have nothing to do with the composition of the Grand Jury. But the term of existence of this body will expire next Thursday, and there is cause for belief that the proceedings growing out of the Dodge disclosure may drag along for a week or more, even in their preliminary state, before one or more indictments have been secured.

The present jury was to have adjourned for good before the holidays. When, at the request of Mr. Jerome, the jury was called on to meet again between Christmas and New Year's, this fact was at once connected with the arrival of Dodge from Texas to answer to the charge of perjury coincidently with the haste shown by the District Attorney in getting a statement from him.

The haste of Mr. Jerome was explicable, however, on the ground that every day spent by Dodge in this city would increase the likelihood that some of the persons who had regulated his doings up to the time of his return might get hold of him again and thus delay, if not actually frustrate, the plans which the District Attorney has been nursing for a full year, and which have been pursued with such disregard of cost that from $15,000 to $40,000 is reported to have been spent by the county.

All apprehensions of this kind are regarded as disposed of now. The statement of Dodge has been secured. Yesterday the matter was clinched when, after the District Attorney and Mr. Garvan, assisted by a stenographer, had spent hours at their office going over the transcript of the Dodge statement, the latter took the bulky document up to the Broadway Central Hotel and had it signed by Dodge. Mr. Jerome is now likely to take his time about his next step.

Mr. Jerome spent the greater part of yesterday in his office, together with Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is in charge of the Dodge case. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Garvan parted from his chief and had his brief interview with Dodge. The latter remained in the hotel all day under the supervision of two county detectives. The only other visitor admitted to him was his counsel, James W. Osborne.

HERRICK NOT AFTER OLD JOB.

Resignation Precludes His Candidacy, He Says—Not to Move Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Ex-Justice D Cady Herrick was asked to-day whether he had been asked to run for Justice of the Supreme Court again. He replied:

"The circumstances under which I resigned from the bench are such, as I think, forbid my ever being a candidate for that office again. At present I can conceive of no circumstances under which I would accept a nomination."

With reference to the talk of his intention to take up a residence in New York, the Judge said he had never once thought of changing his residence from Albany to New York.

"Just what, if any relation, do you expect to sustain toward Democratic politics and political affairs generally?" he was asked.

"After the manner in which the Democratic Party has nominated me for Governor, I am in honor bound, I think, to take some part in politics and to do what I can to assist the party," he replied. "How active or prominent that part will be I cannot tell. Circumstances and the party itself will have to determine."

FIRE ON NEGROES IN CHURCH.

One Dead, Three Fatally Hurt in Alabama—Assailant Shot by Companions.

HANCEVILLE, Ala., Dec. 26.—While a negro congregation was holding a Christmas celebration in a church at Stouts Mountain, a mining camp near here, a volley of shots was fired into the church from the outside. The pastor was shot through the hips, and will die. Two other men were probably fatally wounded.

The other negroes hurried out of the building and ran in every direction. Later the dead body of Henry Jett, a white miner, was found near the church, with a revolver lying near by. It is supposed he was a member of the shooting party, and was accidentally killed by one of his companions. John Jett, a brother of the dead man, and Ted Blackwell, both white miners, have been arrested in connection with the affair.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere, try it.—Adv.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

BILLY HELD A BATTLESHIP.

Crew of the Massachusetts Feared Ill-Luck Without the Goat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Billy, the mascot goat of the battleship Massachusetts, to-day delayed the departure of that vessel from the League Island Navy Yard for an hour.

The crew had had two days' liberty for Christmas, and Billy took an outing also. The vessel went out into midstream preparatory to departure to-day. All of the crew reported "present," but Billy was nowhere to be found.

Fearful of ill luck, the sailors immediately asked Capt. Taussig for permission to send a party ashore to hunt up the goat. After an hour's search Billy was found in a stable in the rear of the marine barracks peacefully munching a Christmas dinner of old newspapers.

The Massachusetts will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be docked. She will then proceed to Hampton Roads to take part in the Winter manoeuvres.

RADIO-TELEGRAPHY SUCCESS.

Test from Rome to Sardinia Proves Messages Cannot Be Diverted.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Experimens with the Artons system of radio-telegraphy have been made between Rome and Sardinia, resulting in a successful demonstration of the inventor's claim that an electro-magnetic wave message transmitted by this system cannot be diverted from the point for which it is intended.

King Victor Emmanuel, who witnessed the test, congratulated the inventor upon his achievement.

FIRE FROM CHRISTMAS TREE.

Blaze Stops a Celebration and Destroys a House.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 26.—The handsome residence of Col. and Mrs. Tracy B. Warren in Seaview Avenue, facing Long Island Sound, was burned to-day, a candle which was a part of the decoration of a Christmas tree starting the blaze. Col. and Mrs. Warren were entertaining a party of children at the time.

All the persons in the house got out safely, but in her anxiety for the children Mrs. Warren neglected to take with her some valuable jewels. The contents of the house were consumed. The total loss is estimated at $12,000, partly insured.

PARK SLEDDERS HURT.

Three Boys in Big Crowd Meet with Painful Accidents.

A big crowd of boys was coasting yesterday afternoon on the hill in Central Park just off Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Jacob Weinberg, thirteen years old, of 418 East Seventy-first Street, took a long leading run and shot down the hill at such speed he could not steer the sled away from a tree. He was flung against the tree with such force that his chest was badly bruised and he had to be taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Joseph Haight of 1,096 Third Avenue cut his left eye badly in the same way.

Over on the west side of the Park James Newell, ten, of 412 East Fifty-third Street, started off with another boy down a hill in a sled race, and they collided and rolled down the rest of the way. Newell's leg was broken. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

WOMAN DYING IN THE SNOW.

Expired in an Ambulance on the Way to a Hospital.

An unknown young woman, about twenty-seven years old, who was found unconscious on a park bench at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twelfth Street yesterday afternoon, died later in an ambulance which was taking her to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

When the young woman was found she was resting her head against a bank of snow just behind the bench. She was carried to a road house near at hand, and by vigorous efforts was partially restored to consciousness, but only to mumble incoherent words. The cause of her death is unknown.

THREW HERSELF FROM WINDOW

Woman Leaps to Death from Third Floor of Her Home.

Cecil Hall, twenty-one years old, who, according to the police, was a seamstress, jumped from a third-floor window of the house at 202 West Forty-sixth Street at 1:30 o'clock this morning and was almost instantly killed.

Joseph Smith of 244 East Forty-seventh Street, a cabman, saw the woman leap and called to Roundsman Brady of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had just passed the house. The two carried the woman into the house after Brady had covered her with his overcoat. Almost before they laid her down she was dead.

The police found that the room occupied by Miss Hall was locked and Roundsman Brady forced the door open and found apparel that had evidently belonged to Miss Hall thrown about in disorder.

MOB HOWLS AT NEGROES.

Assailants of Plainfield Police Taken to County Jail Amid Uproar.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 26.—When the four negroes who murderously assaulted three policemen in North Plainfield Saturday night were taken from their cells this afternoon to be removed to the Somerset County Jail, in Somerville, a mob surrounded the prisoners, who were escorted by Mayor Smalley, Chief Weiss, and a squad of North Plainfield police. Volleys of epithets and jeers and other indications of hostility induced the police to hustle the negroes over the line to Plainfield, where Chief Kiely and a squad of Plainfield police furnished reinforcements.

When the North Avenue Railroad Station was reached the crowd had grown to 2,000, and the negroes were rushed up the steps, in front of which Detective McCarthy and several Plainfield officers in plain clothes took their stand. When the 2:31 train for Somerville arrived the prisoners were taken aboard, but vigilance was not relaxed until the train pulled out.

Commitment papers were obtained from Justice Mattison, and the prisoners made no attempt to get a hearing. Mayor Smalley declares that the negroes will be taught that they must cease their riotous conduct in North Plainfield. William D. Klein, the wounded policeman, who was expected to die, has regained consciousness and will recover, according to the authorities at the Muhlenberg Hospital. Patrolman Joseph Flack has been removed to his home and is slightly improved.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
M. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 156 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

CZAR ORDERS REFORM, BUT WARNS SUBJECTS

Pledges Liberty for Peasants and Press and in Religion.

BUT AGITATION MUST END

Manifesto Making Concessions Preceded by Sharp Declaration Against Demonstrations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Emperor Nicholas's long-expected reform ukase was issued to-night. The document deals, under eight heads, with practically all the subjects brought to the Emperor's attention by the memorial of the Congress of Zemstvos Presidents held here last month, and, while not specifically pledging the Government to carry out the various reforms in their entirety, as demanded by the memorial, promises that each shall be referred to the Council of Ministers, with orders to report promptly on the fullest measures of relief which can be accorded on the various subjects.

One question not touched by the ukase is that of the Constitutional Assembly. Neither is the Jewish religion specifically mentioned, though freedom for all creeds or sects, whether Christian or otherwise, is among the subjects which will be dealt with.

The various subjects will be referred to committees for early report.

The Imperial decree, which is entitled "A Scheme for the Improvement of the Administration of the State," is addressed to the Senate, and is as follows:

"In accordance with the revered will of our crowned predecessor, and thinking unceasingly of the welfare of the realm intrusted to us by God, we regard it as our duty and the Government's duty, in conjunction with undeviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire, to have untiring care for the country's needs, distinguishing between all that is really in the interests of the Russian people from tendencies not seldom mistaken and influenced by transitory circumstances.

"When the need of this or that change is proved ripe, then we consider it necessary to meet it, even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in legislation. We do not doubt that the realization of such an undertaking will meet with the sympathy of the well-disposed section of our subjects, who see the true prosperity of the fatherland in the support of civil tranquillity and the uninterrupted satisfaction of the daily needs of the people.

The Peasantry His First Care.

"Placing in the forefront of our care thought for the best ordering of the life of the most numerous of our estates, the peasant population, we may remark that this matter is already under examination.

"Simultaneously with a detailed investigation of the initial proposals of the Ministry of the Interior, which are being carried out locally, conferences are now being held by Commissioners specially selected from among the most experienced of the highest administrative officials regarding the most important questions of peasant life, assisted in their investigation of the general needs of the agricultural industry by the knowledge and experience of local committees.

"We command these to labor to bring the laws regarding peasants into unity with the general imperial legislation, thereby facilitating the task of attaining permanent security of this estate, which, by decree of the Czar Liberator is recognized as consisting of free citizens possessing full rights.

"Surveying the wide domain of the people's uttermost needs, we regard as urgent in the interest of the legal strengthening of civic and public life:

"First—The adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic empire, in order that its inviolable fulfillment for all alike shall be regarded as the first duty by all the authorities and in all places subject to us, that its non-fulfillment shall inevitably bring with it legal responsibility for every arbitrary act, and that persons who have suffered wrong by such acts shall be enabled to secure legal redress.

"Second—That as wide scope as possible should be given to local and municipal institutions in the administration of various matters affecting local welfare, and that they should have conferred upon them the necessary independence, within legal limitations, and that representatives of all sections of the population interested in local matters should be called upon, under equable conditions, to take part in these institutions, with a view to the completest satisfaction possible of their needs. Besides the Governments and zemstvos district institutions hitherto existing there should also be established in close connection with them public institutions for the administration of local affairs in localities of smaller extent.

"Third—That in order to secure equality of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken to bring about the necessary unification of judicial procedure throughout the empire, and to assure independence of the courts.

"Fourth—That for the further development of the measures introduced by us for the protection of workmen in factories, workshops, and commercial establishments, attention is to be given to the question of the introduction of State insurance for workmen."

Revision of Exceptional Laws.

"Fifth—That there should be a revision of the exceptional laws decreed at the time of an unparalleled outbreak of criminal activity on the part of enemies of public order, and the application of which was attended with a grave extension of the discretionary power of the administrative authorities; and that at the same time steps should be taken for circumscribing their application within the narrowest possible limits, and for assuring that limitation of the rights of private persons involved in that application shall only be permitted in cases where the actual safety of the State is threatened

"Sixth—That in confirmation of my undeviating heart's desire as expressed in the imperial manifesto of March 3, 1903, for the protection by the fundamental laws of the empire of tolerance in matters of faith, the laws dealing with the rights of ...

munities and persons belonging to heterodox and non-Christian confessions should be submitted to revision; and that independently of this, measures should be taken for the removal of all limitations on the exercise of the religions not directly mentioned in the law.

"Seventh—That there should be such revision of existing ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and measures in certain territories of the empire that in future there shall remain only such of them as are required by the present interests of the empire and the manifest needs of the Russian people.

"Eighth—That all unnecessary restrictions should be removed from the existing press laws and that printed speech should be placed within clearly defined legal limits; that to the native press, in accordance with the progress of education and the importance thereby accruing to it, should be left the possibility of worthily fulfilling its high calling, namely, to be the true interpreters of reasonable strivings for Russia's advantage.

"Acting upon the above principles, with a view to a series of great internal changes impending in the early future, part whereof, in accordance with instructions previously given by us, are already under preliminary examination, we deem it well, in view of the diversity and importance of these changes, to fix an order of business for consideration of means and the possibility of their early and complete realization. The closest co-operation is incumbent on the various sections of the administration throughout the whole series of our State institutions.

"With reference to all the above-mentioned subjects the Council of Ministers has to examine the best way of giving effect to our views and to submit to us at the earliest possible date its decisions as to the further shape of the above-mentioned measures in their prescribed order. The committee has also to report to us as to the subsequent progress of the elaboration of the matters mentioned. NICHOLAS."

Agitation Must Stop.

As a forerunner to the Czar's manifesto the following communication was issued by the Government early this morning:

"In the Autumn of this year there was a meeting in St. Petersburg of several zemstvos of the various Governments, who expressed a series of desires concerning what were, in their opinion, indispensable reforms in the interior government of the empire. These desires were made the subjects of action by members of various other assemblies, which met for the purpose, and also, notwithstanding the provisions of law, were considered at the deliberations of certain town councils and zemstvos.

"Thus by the action of people who endeavored to introduce discord into public and state life, excitement arose in the minds of certain sections of society, chiefly among impressionable youths. In certain towns of the empire there occurred a series of noisy meetings which demanded the presentation to the Government of certain demands which were inadmissible in the face of the sacred foundations of the laws of the empire and the indestructible elements which form the Government.

"These sections of the public made street demonstrations in bands and openly resisted the police and authorities.

"Such movements against the existing order of government, which have fallen adversely upon the bulk of the Russian people, who are loyal to the everlasting foundations of the existing Government, gave to the excitement above referred to an undeserved importance of a general tendency. Th Russian people involved in this movement, forgetful of the grievous year which has fallen to the lot of Russia, blinded by chimerical hopes of profits which they might expect from a radical change in the ancient foundations of the Russian state and life, and not knowing what they were doing, acted to the advantage not of their country but of its enemies.

"Now the duty of the Government is to preserve order in the state and protect the public confidence from all changes in the true course of internal life. Therefore, any destruction of order and peace and all meetings of an anti-Government character must and will be stopped by all legal means at the disposition of the authorities, and those concerned in those disorders, especially persons employed in the Government service, will be held responsible.

"Zemstvo and town statutes and every form of institution and company must not go beyond the limits provided for them and must not concern themselves in questions in the consideration of which they have no legal authority. Presidents of public meetings who allow consideration to take place of matters not in their province on questions of general government are liable under the existing laws; and organs of the press, with the knowledge of the responsibility which rests upon them, must for their part introduce the necessary calming effect on public life, which has deviated in recent times from its proper course."

ASPIRATION OF THE ZEMSTVOS.

End of Bureaucratic Regime—Share in National Legislation.

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—The Zemstvo Congress of the Moscow Government opened to-day. Prince Trubetzkoi, the President, in his opening address, dwelt upon the serious condition of Russia and the regretable war with Japan, the end of which could not be anticipated in the near future, as well as the grave economical crisis through which the country was passing, and the internal disorganization of the empire. All this, he said, lay as a heavy yoke on the Russian people and produced the condition of strong nervous excitement under which it labored.

Prince Trubetzkoi then proposed the adoption and forwarding to Emperor Nicholas of a resolution announcing that, to commemorate the birth of the Czarewitch, the Zemstvo had set aside the capital sum of $150,000 to be devoted to the construction of a new school building, and that the Emperor should be asked to name the new foundation after his son, Alexis.

The address was adopted by a majority of the votes in the Congress.

Gen. Kuropatkin, according to an interview with Prince Dolgorouky, head of the Moscow Red Cross detachment at the front, has added his voice in favor of broader activity of the zemstvos. This may be fraught with immense significance later.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The reactionary Grazhdanin publishes a remarkable article against the bureaucracy, declaring that it was responsible for the French Revolution, the fall of the Roman Empire, and the decay of China, whereas Japan has regretted because, while it overthrew the bureaucracy, it retained the principle of the sacred power of the sovereign. The Grazhdanin expresses the hope that the bureaucracy is seeing its last days in Russia and adds:

"Bureaucracy is more or less present in all countries except the United States, where the law safeguards the liberties of the people to the fullest extent, giving equal opportunities to everybody."

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS WARNED.

With Moscow Police Chief Was Menaced with Death by Revolutionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—There seems to be no evidence of a cessation of the agitation in different parts of the country in favor of liberal reforms. The situation is most acute in Moscow, where the university is closed, and the students and the pedagogic and other societies are in a constant state of ferment.

It develops that the Social Revolutionary party in Moscow before the demonstrations of Dec. 18 and 19 practically issued a warning condemning to death Grand Duke Sergius and Police Master Trepoff if during those demonstrations there should be a recurrence of "the police brutality which was witnessed in St. Petersburg."

Subsequently the students decided to not only cease attending lectures, but to demonstrate on the occasion of the burial of the victims of the rioting of Dec. 18 and 19, to ally themselves with the labor movement, and to take up arms in their own defense. They also asked the professors of the university to back up these demands. As a result, the latter obtained permission to make a searching inquiry into all the circumstances.

While the new mobilization is proceeding quietly in most places, disorders are reported to have occurred in Poland. The most serious disturbance was at Razon yesterday, where one Colonel was killed and a gendarme wounded. There has also been considerable rioting at Bakhout, where 6,000 conscripts pillaged a few houses and fruit stalls. No one, however, was killed.

The Emperor has his personal aides de camp at all the mobilization centres in order to see that everything possible is done for the reservists and conscripts, and to obtain immediate reports at first hand of any disturbances.

KISHINEFF, Dec. 26.—Acting Governor Block's proclamation seems to have effectually stopped the agitation started by the Bessarabists against the Jews. He threatened the severest penalties for any attempts to inflame the minds of the people."

PROMOTER A SUICIDE, WIFE OVERHEARS NEWS

George S. Evans Shoots Himself in Jersey City Hotel.

HIS ENTERPRISES HAD FAILED

Fuel Briquette Concern One of Them—Arrested Last Summer for Attempted Suicide—Case Not Pressed.

George S. Evans, broker and promoter, who for years has occupied offices at 63 Wall Street, and was, until recently, reckoned a man of means, shot himself in the head early yesterday morning in a room in a small hotel opposite the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City. He died instantly.

While he was planning to end his life his wife, the daughter of J. L. Andem, Secretary of the New York Phonograph Company, at 140 Nassau Street, was waiting for him at her father's residence in Bloomfield. She was still waiting, after an almost sleepless night, when a messenger, bearing the news of the tragedy, reached the house. Fearing that some harm had befallen her husband she followed her father to the door.

"A man named George Evans killed himself," the messenger said, "and left this note for you." Mr. Andem took the note and turned just in time to catch Mrs. Evans, who had fainted. The note read:

"Communicate with J. L. Andem, 337 Bellville Avenue, Bloomfield. Please take him aside. My wife is there, and he will lovingly break the miserable news to her."

It was just before midnight on Christmas night when Mr. Evans entered the Metropole Hotel, in Jersey City, and engaged a room. He carried no hand baggage and paid in advance. Perhaps an hour after he had been shown to the room the pistol shot was heard. Proprietor Foley called in Policeman Hawkins, and they forced the door, which had been locked on the inside. Mr. Evans was dead before they reached him.

The note to Mr. Andem was on the dresser. In the man's pockets were several of his cards, a key and check for Room 682 of the Hotel Imperial, in this city; three pairs of eyeglasses, a receipt for an express package sent Mrs. Evans in Bloomfield, and 20 cents.

It was 11 o'clock before Mr. Andem was reached. Mrs. Evans was sitting at the window when the note arrived. It was some little time before she could be revived after learning its contents, and when she was revived she became hysterical. As soon as she became somewhat quiet she insisted on going to Jersey City with her father to see if the suicide was really her husband. The identification took place at the Morgue.

George S. Evans had been known on the Street as a promoter of industrial enterprises and a successful broker for almost two decades. He was one of the organizers of the American Fuel Corporation, a concern which undertook the manufacture of coal briquettes, and when the company was floated was chosen as its Secretary. C. K. Robinson, one of the principal officers of the so-called Asphalt Trust, was Treasurer.

The corporation made large expenditures, and last Summer was forced to the wall. Evans lost heavily. Later he undertook to work up interest in a Cuban development scheme, but this also proved unsuccessful. In August his affairs were at such a low ebb that his wife went to the home of her parents, in Bloomfield. This was shortly after her husband had been arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Cornell charging him with attempted suicide. The warrant was sworn to by Mr. Andem. Evans succeeded in convincing his father-in-law that he had no idea of attempting his own life, and the warrant was withdrawn. After the return of Mrs. Evans to Bloomfield, Evans remained in New York, striving to retrieve his fortunes.

"Financial worries alone caused Mr. Evans to take his life," said Mr. Andem last evening, at his home in Bloomfield, one of the most pretentious in the suburban city. "He married my daughter about two years ago. He was a man of fifty, and his wife was twenty years his junior. He was devoted to her and she to him. Until early last Summer they kept house in West Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan. Their enforced separation was hard for them to bear, and he came over to see her whenever he could. His visits were never more than a week apart. He usually spent Sunday with her. She was watching for him to come this morning, as he had promised to be over for the Christmas holidays, when she overheard the news that he had killed himself.

"I understand that Mr. Evans always had, until the American Fuel Corporation went under, all the money he wanted. At one time he was the possessor of a considerable fortune. Naturally the idea that he could not provide for his wife as he wished was hard for him to bear. While she was with us he was living temporarily at 207 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. When Christmas found him practically penniless I suppose that he thought the best solution of his troubles was to end his life."

Mr. Andem was asked if, after having caused his arrest on July 6, on the charge of attempted suicide, he and his daughter had not been, in a measure, prepared for the news of the death.

"I acted last July," Mr. Andem replied, "upon the advice of one of Mr. Evans's friends, Henry Leeds, Jr., of 52 Broadway, who is also in the fuel briquette business. Mr. Leeds told me that Mr. Evans had attempted to shoot himself in his office. I feared that my son-in-law might not be entirely rational as a result of his misfortunes, and, with the idea of having an examination made, swore to the warrant.

"I was also desirous of securing the safety of my daughter. They were then stopping at the Hotel Earlington, in Manhattan. Mrs. Evans, however, repudiated my action. She said that her husband was perfectly rational, that he had no idea of killing himself, and much less of harming her. Naturally I asked that the warrant be withdrawn. Since that time he has seemed to be in the full enjoyment of his faculties. When he was over last, a week ago yesterday, he seemed to be in good spirits and said he would be back to spend the holidays. I was therefore greatly surprised to learn that he had killed himself."

The express package for which a receipt was found in Mr. Evans's pocket, was dated Saturday, Dec. 24. It reached the Andem home yesterday, almost simultaneously with the arrival of the news of his suicide.

"The package contained papers belonging to Mr. Evans," said Mr. Andem. "I have not gone over them, but I suppose that, having made up his mind to take his life, he felt that she should have them."

Mr. Andem said he knew nothing of any recent litigation aimed against Evans. He was told that it was reported that Evans had been made the defendant within a week in a suit involving $2,000,000 worth of stocks.

"If that be true," he declared, "I know nothing whatever of it."

The report as to the suit was not verified elsewhere.

STATE'S COAL BILL LOWER.

Economy in Charitable Institutions More Than Offsets Severity of Last Winter.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Figures given out today by H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, show that, although the Winter of 1903-4, in the sense of cold weather, was at least 25 per cent. longer than the normal, the coal consumption in the State charitable institutions actually decreased more than $5,000, instead of increasing, as was to be expected, between $40,000 and $50,000, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1904, in comparison with the preceding year.

The Fiscal Supervisor's statement says that the Winter of 1903-4 broke all recent records for duration and severity, beginning the second week in November, 1903, and continuing until the third week in April, 1904. Between those two dates the heating plants in all of the charitable institutions were run on a regular Winter basis. During an ordinary Winter the heating plants are not run on a cold weather basis more than four months.

The principal factor operating to hold down the consumption of coal, according to the Fiscal Supervisor, was the stopping of leakage and wastage in the steam heating plants, the protection of steam mains so as to prevent condensation and loss of heat between the boiler houses and the buildings to be heated, and the adoption of more scientific methods of firing.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

DAISY LEITER MARRIES.

Bride of the Earl of Suffolk—Will Go Abroad This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The marriage of the third and last daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter of this city and Chicago to a representative of the English nobility took place at noon to-day at the family residence on Dupont Circle, where Miss Marguerite Hyde Leiter, generally known as Miss Daisy Leiter, became the bride of Henry Molyneaux Paget Howard, the nineteenth Earl of Suffolk and twelfth Earl of Berkshire.

The marriage was celebrated with the greatest simplicity owing to the family mourning for the late father of the bride. The latter, however, put aside her mourning for the marriage ceremony and wore a gown of point de Venice over white satin and tulle veil, the latter held in place by a coronet of diamonds, a part of the family jewels of the house of Suffolk and Berkshire, which was sent from England for the event.

The ceremony took place exactly at noon, the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton-Smith, rector of St. John's Church, officiating. The bride entered the drawing room where the ceremony took place with her only brother, Joseph Leiter, but had no attendants. The bridegroom was attended by the Hon. Lionel Guest of England, who has been a visitor at the Leiter home for several days.

The only persons present at the marriage and wedding breakfast which followed were the mother of the bride, Major and Mrs. Colin P. Campbell, the latter a bride of last month; Joseph Leiter, and Lady Katherine Howard, a sister of the bridegroom.

Lord and Lady Suffolk left this afternoon for New York. They will sail this week for England, probably on the Baltic, going out Wednesday, on which ship Major and Mrs. Campbell have also engaged passage.

The new Countess, who is strikingly like her sister, Lady Curzon, in appearance, made her début in Washington eight years ago, and for a year or two after that event was identified with society at the Capital. After her visit to India, however, she lost all taste for American life, and, although frequently remaining in her native land for a year or more at a time, has never re-entered the social world here or at Bar Harbor, which for a number of years has been the Summer home of her family.

Previous to her departure for England in the Autumn she was for several months at her brother's ranch in the Northwest, where the Earl was also a guest and where the engagement is supposed to have come about after a courtship of several years begun in India.

Lord Suffolk was formerly aide-de-camp to Lord Curzon, but in future will probably remain in England, where his estate, Carlton Park, in Wiltshire, will be restored to the glory of its former years.

The Earl and Countess of Suffolk arrived in this city from Washington last evening and are guests at the Albemarle Hotel.

TAKES NERVE TO BE KICKER.

So Says Representative Baker, Title Holder of the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Representative Robert Baker of Brooklyn was asked to discourse on how it feels to be regarded as "the kicker of the House." He has maintained his reputation in this respect in this session, as he did in the last, and just as Congress adjourned for the holidays he succeeded in defeating by well timed objections the proposition to turn over the Pension Office to the inaugural ball.

"Maybe," he replied, "you think it doesn't require nerve to stand on the floor of the House of Representatives and know that while you are objecting to proposed legislation as the result of a deep conviction visitors in the galleries are nudging one another and saying, 'That's Baker, the Brooklyn crank.' I've been called a crank, and I know what it means. I know the ins and outs of crankism.

"It isn't altogether a nice thing to have the reputation of being a 'kicker,' a chronic objector, and for this reason I haven't been as obstructive as I might have been.

"A good many reforms are needed in the manner of legislation in this country. That's one of my crankisms. There is altogether too much special privileged legislation passed by Congress, and there ought to be a stop to it. It's a case of 'you vote for my scheme and I'll vote for yours right straight through. This accounts for the mass of stuff which is ground into law every year.

"When a man or a corporation comes before Congress with a scheme, and a bill is introduced, it catches everybody napping except the schemers. They have been probably collecting arguments in favor of their measure for two years, whereas when the bill comes upon the floor a crank, if you please, has only about six minutes to think up objections. It stands to reason that the schemers have the best of the deal.

"A bill is flashed in the House so quickly that there is no chance to defeat it. It's there—that's the first thing that's known. And then it is pushed through recklessly. The man who protests—well, he's a crank.

"I simply can't stay on the floor all the time. I can't watch all legislation, and neither can any man. I have known this to happen, and I know what I am talking about. I have left the House for a minute or two, probably to go into the corridor to talk with a constituent. The minute my back is turned out pops a bill, a bill that I would fight. While my back is turned it is passed, and it may be that I return to the floor, know nothing of what has occurred, and remain in ignorance indefinitely.

"Somebody in Congress should be alert. Somebody should object to all this privileged legislation. But when he does he's going to be called a crank, and you can't prevent it."

UNSUSPECTED FIRE ON LINER.

$25,000 Blaze in Colorado's Hold—Smoke Bothered Firemen.

Fire which is believed to have been smoldering for several days while the vessel was on the high seas was discovered in the cotton-laden hold of the Mallory liner Colorado yesterday as she lay at her South Street pier, and before it could be subdued had inflicted damage estimated at $25,000.

The Colorado arrived here on Saturday from Brunswick, but it was a few minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday morning when the blaze was discovered, one of the deck watchmen happening to notice smoke coming through several of the portholes.

The watchman immediately went below and woke the crew, and then hurrying ashore notified Patrolman Faust of the Old Slip Station. Faust turned in an alarm, which brought the fireboats New Yorker and Seth Low, four engines, two trucks, Deputy Chief Kruger, and two Battalion Chiefs to the scene.

When the firemen arrived the smoke was pouring out of the portholes in great clouds, and an examination of the ship showed that it was in a compartment where were stored about 300 bales of cotton that the main part of the blaze was situated. In order to get at the cotton the firemen had to cut holes through the decks and the sides of the ship, through which they poked the nozzles of their hose. The fire fighters suffered so much from the inhalation of smoke which came out of the portholes in great volume that they had to work in relays. However, none of them was overcome, and at 8 o'clock Chief Kruger announced that the fire was under control.

After the flames were subdued and an examination of the ship was made it was found that about 100 bales of cotton had been damaged, which made the cotton loss about $5,000. The damage to the ship was estimated at $20,000. Superintendent Raymond of the Mallory Line said that he did not believe that the liner was very badly damaged. The Colorado, he added, had recently been refitted, and he believed that had much to do with keeping the flames from spreading.

The Colorado is a single screw steamship, built by Roach & Son, at Chester, Penn., in 1879. She is 306 feet long and has a gross tonnage of 2,765.

Small Blaze on a Steam Lighter.

Fire was discovered at 7 o'clock last night in the cabin of steam lighter No. 14, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and moored at Eleventh Street and the East River. John Daly, a night watchman, sent in an alarm, and the engine companies of the district and the fireboat New York responded, and the blaze was extinguished. The damage was $500.

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Holiday Gifts.
41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

SNOW GANGS TROUBLE FOREMEN CHRISTMAS DAY

One-third as Many as Usual Appear to Shovel the Streets.

PREFERRED FREE DINNERS

Piles of Snow Ready for Removal Left in Streets for Lack of Carts—Conditions Better at Night.

Removing the snow on Christmas Day was a rather sad affair for Commissioner Woodbury as well as the 4,000 men who actually handled it. In the first place, the 4,000 men were about one-third of the number engaged usually in cleaning the city's streets when the snow is as deep as it was yesterday. But there had been a sort of an introductory Christmas Day on Sunday, and from some source or another even the snow shovelers had obtained means to celebrate, and failed to show up in line yesterday morning at the various headquarters. Thin as the line was at each of these places, there was a still greater scarcity of drivers. In order to get the piles of snow out of the way which the men heaped up the Commissioner needed about 3,000 carts at least, and he had to be content with 1,500.

The snow was tackled by the Christmas workers yesterday morning at sixty starting points at 6 o'clock. Broadway, Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the business section of the city below Chambers Street were mapped out by the snow removing department to be cleaned first. There are from 25 to 100 men in each gang on ordinary occasions, but yesterday the 100-men gang was out of the question. About 2 o'clock, when a fine, mistlike rain moistened the atmosphere for a time, the snow piles along Broadway and Fifth Avenue were becoming very numerous.

Work on Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street and Thirty-fourth Street, and up in Harlem One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets was begun then, but the piles of snow remained quite numerous for want of teams to take them away.

Before the day was well advanced quarrels became numerous among the gangs. Through one excuse or another men had obtained permission to "knock off" for a minute or two, and when they returned they became belligerent and hard to get along with. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon heads swathed in bandages were numerous.

Several district Superintendents reported to the main office of William Bradley & Co. that no Italians were working. The Superintendents spoke of this with regret, for they explained that Italians were willing workers, and slid around the corner least. They said the Italian snow shovelers seemed to have a profound respect for Christmas, and those who possibly could had stayed away.

It was apparent also that many who usually wished to shovel snow were absent, presumably to avail themselves of the various free turkey dinners to the city's poor.

Superintendent York of that institution explained that on Saturday night, which had followed a day when there was snow shovelling to be done, there had been but 207 applicants for a lodging as against from 400 to 500 men on ordinary occasions. "That is what we recommend to them when they come here when a snow storm has visited the city," he said. "We make it a point to see that they are aroused earlier than the others—about 5 o'clock—so that they may apply for a job at snow shovelling. In spite of the remarks which are made by men who do not know, you ought to see how many of them jump at the chance to work, and hustle their clothes on in the morning.

"Most of them have not protection enough as to clothes to take a street-cleaning job. Still many of them try it and come back in the evening with their toes tied up in newspapers, because they are frozen, and requesting us to let our doctors treat their feet. It is all well enough to ask why don't these men go to work at snow shovelling, but before a man preaches that he ought to send some old clothes around to this place."

The greatest trouble for the superintendents came at evening yesterday. By that time the "knocking-off" spells had been quite numerous for those who still had a few coins in their pockets from the day before and there was trouble about delivering up the shovels and having their pay-checks punched.

In Park Row, where a gang of men from the Pearl Street cleaning station was quitting, a riot seemed imminent for a time. The men said they had worked from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, with one hour for dinner, and that their checks were only being punched for seven hours. Many refused at first to give up their shovels and the foreman had quite a time with them.

The work of the night gang was made much more unpleasant by a rainstorm, which set in soon after 8 o'clock, although it did more to clear away the snow than the workmen were able to do. The rain was cold and accompanied by a chilling wind. It was still coming down heavily at 2 o'clock this morning.

CARPENTERS DISAGREE AGAIN.

Amalgamation of Two Unions Held Up Pending a Settlement.

A snag has been struck in the proceedings for the amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society, which was to go into effect Jan. 1. Provisions in the proposed amalgamation have been objected to by both National unions, and each has appointed a committee of six to meet and modify them.

Neither side will say what these objectionable provisions are, but both asserted that the amalgamation will take place beyond a doubt. The two newly appointed committees, it was stated yesterday at the headquarters of the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, will have meetings covering several weeks before they can modify the objectionable provisions in a way that will be satisfactory to both sides. As the amalgamation involves 200,000 carpenters, they have been instructed to so modify the agreement that there can be no ground of dissatisfaction when the consolidation finally takes place.

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THE CENTURY MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY

Helen Keller on the Hand
What the touch of the hand means to the blind-deaf,—an article which is a prose-poem. Beautifully illustrated.

Ambassador White on his Mission to Germany
Anecdotes of Empress Frederick.
Ex-President Harrison's Visit to Germany.
How the News of President McKinley's Assassination was Received in Berlin.
Prince Henry's Visit to the United States and What the Emperor Said About It.
President Roosevelt Invites Emperor William on a Hunting Trip. Etc., etc.

"Sandy," by the Author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"
A new serial novel by Alice Hegan Rice: the story of a Scotch-Irish boy in Kentucky. Illustrated by W. L. Jacobs.

Seven Short Stories
Including a capital fireman's story by Harvey J. O'Higgins; a very amusing consul-story; GouverneurMorris's "The Cicatrice."

London in Transformation
How London is spending $350,000,000 on water-supply, transportation, tunnels, bridges, electric tramways, widening the streets, etc. With eleven illustrations.

Christmas in the Philippines
David Gray, the author of "Gallops," tells of a Christmas fiesta where Aguinaldo was a fellow-guest. Illustrated.

A Bust of John Hay
By Augustus Saint Gaudens.

Other Illustrated Articles
A Cole Engraving of Murillo's Holy Family. Etc., etc.

BEGINS A GREAT YEAR

A Serial Novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward
A Serial Novel by Kate Douglas Wiggin
A Serial Novel by Alice Hegan Rice
The Associated Press Described by Its Manager
Great Inventions Described by Their Inventors
The Finest Color-work Ever Seen
Articles on American Public Architecture
Articles on Luther Burbank's Plant Discoveries
Short Stories by Kipling, Anthony Hope, Marion Crawford, Jack London, Owen Wister, Miriam Michelson, Eden Phillpotts, and Forty More

FREE New subscribers who send a year's subscription, beginning with January, may have November and December numbers free. FOURTEEN NUMBERS FOR THE PRICE OF TWELVE. Price $4.00.

NOVEMBER (begins the volume)
This is the number which contains Ambassador White's arraignment of the Russian Czar. The color-work is as striking as in the Christmas number.

DECEMBER (the Christmas Number)
The new serial story, "Sandy," by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs," begins in this number,—"promises to be as popular as the world-famous 'Mrs. Wiggs.'"

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PAINTINGS VALUED AT $230,000 GO TO CHURCH

Gifts Are Announced at Blessing of New Chimes.

ONE ON WAY FROM PRAGUE

One Picture Painted on Banner by Foreign Artist for Bohemian Catholic Church's New Home.

An impressive ceremony marked the blessing of the chimes presented by the Bohemian family of Maschek von Masburg at the Bohemian Catholic Church, Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, yesterday at the 10 o'clock service. Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's, representing Archbishop Farley, officiated, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Father John T. Prout, and other priests.

The ceremony resembled that of a christening, each bell being represented by a sponsor and collectively by a general sponsor, called the godfather for the occasion. The sponsors, who were John D. Crimmins, George Ehret, Mrs. Joseph O'Donohue, Bertha Mager, Mrs. G. W. Glover, Mamie Huber, Catherine Jerbik, Mrs. Robert McGinnis, Mrs. Petronella Trout, and Joseph Daly, each gave $100 for the care of the bells, while the general sponsor, Field Marshal Otto Freiherr von Scholey of Austria gave $1,000 as the godfather's gift to the bells.

Father Lavelle in a talk to the congregation after the bells were blessed said that they would be set up immediately and will be first used on New Year's eve. He spoke highly of the feeling which prompted the gift of the chimes, and commended Father Prout for making a beautiful church out of one which only two months ago was a Presbyterian Church. Father Lavelle also commented on the gift of a painting by Alfonse Mucha called "St. John Nepomucine," and valued at $50,000; the gift of "Easter Morn," a $40,000 painting by Zimmerman, a gift of the "Three Maryes," a $40,000 painting by Albert Marx, and a gift of a painting, "Mary Magdalen," by the same artist, said to be worth $100,000, which is on its way from Prague.

The Rev. Father Prout said last night that the painting by Albert Mucha, "St. John Nepomucine," the patron saint of Bohemia and a martyr, was a banner which the painter gave to the church. While in New York at the dedicatory exercises of the church two months ago Mr. Mucha expressed the wish of doing something for the church's benefit and suggested that he paint a picture. The pastor of the church gladly accepted the proffer. The painting has never been exhibited at any of the salons abroad. The value of $40,000 placed upon it is the artist's own valuation.

The picture "Easter Morn," or "The Three Marys Going to Jerusalem," is the gift of the estate of T. E. Stewart, and is to be disposed of for the benefit of the building fund of the church.

The painting of Albert Marx, "Mary Magdalen," is said to have won the first prize at the Vienna Exposition in 1875, and is valued at $100,000. This picture is still in Prague in the possession of the family of Field Marshal Freiherr Otto von Scholey, and has been given to the church with a clause providing for its return to the family of the donors in the event of there being any possibility of its being placed in some place other than the church.

TWELVE FAMILIES FIRE-STRICKEN

Bayonne Blaze Leaves Them Homeless and Destitute.

Twelve families were driven out yesterday by fire which badly wrecked the flathouses at 296, 298, and 300 Avenue E, Bayonne. The flames started in the lower part of the buildings and swept through them within a short time.

The inmates could save little of their property, and were left practically destitute. They are being cared for by the authorities under the direction of Mayor Brady. Shelter has been obtained for all of them. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

TWENTY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC
By Prof. Harry Thurston Peck
Begins in the JANUARY issue of
THE BOOKMAN
¶ This history will describe the most significant events that have occurred in the political, social, and intellectual life of the nation between the time of President Cleveland's first inauguration in 1885 and the end of the McKinley-Roosevelt administration in 1905.

AN OPINION
¶ "I have just finished the first installment. All I can say is that I am simply amazed at its colour, and fire, and swing. I never realized before that those years were so wonderfully dramatic. Hitherto, these people—these statesmen, and soldiers, and politicians—have been to me what they have been to most Americans. We knew them through the newspapers and they have become history. Now I know them as the good Thackerayan knows Becky Sharp and 'Tom' Newcome. It is all fact but it reads like fiction, only better, for here is a serial that is going to be read to the end, installment by installment, by the very people whose boast it is that they don't read serials. One thing is certain—nobody who reads 'The Return of the Democracy' is going to miss one month of 'TWENTY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC.'"

DON'T MISS THE JANUARY BOOKMAN

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"R-E-M-O-R-S-E
It is no time for mirth and laughter
The cold gray dawn of the morning after."

What a merry army created this havoc and how bravely the survivors await renewed attack.
The reductions on holiday goods cannot be listed thus early but will be thoroughly effected against your coming.
Be an early bird.
Fancy Boxes Jewelry Fancy China
Umbrellas Smoking Tables Cut Glass

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1 A. M.—201 Allen Street; Owen McGrath; damage, $600.
1:20 A. M.—1,758 Madison Avenue; Julia Holm; damage, $1,000.
2:35 A. M.—212 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
5:15 A. M.—Pier 19 East River; Mallory steamship line; damage, $15,000.
10:08 A. M.—93 Attorney Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
11:22 A. M.—14 Lafayette Place; W. G. West & Son; damage, $25.
1:08 P. M.—228 Henry Street; Max Kushowitz; damage, $25.
1:30 P. M.—206 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Annie Kelly; damage trifling.
2:30 P. M.—81 and 83 Chrystie Street; Simon Shapiro; damage, $50.
3:15 P. M.—1,351 Third Avenue; Jacob Karoth; damage, $50.
5:10 P. M.—340 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:50 P. M.—Foot of East Fourth Street; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; damage, $500.

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TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

7:10 P. M.—371 East Tenth Street; Bertha Rosenblum; damage, $50.
7:15 P. M.—321 East Third Street; Annie Oznowitz; damage, $100.
7:25 P. M.—148 East Thirty-second Street; Adolph Nelson; damage, $50.
8 P. M.—122 Franklin Street; F. J. Malone; damage trifling.
8 P. M.—38 Greenwich Street; Annie Keller; damage, $2.
8:40 P. M.—Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue; elevated railroad; damage trifling.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

This page is full of after-Christmas bargains of every description. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1904. The mid-day intermission in your shopping tour should be spent in our 8th Floor Restaurant.

After-Christmas clearing sale that will surpass in bargain importance any previous sale ever held by this house

TO-DAY will be a notable day in this store. We'll be frank with you. We intend to break our highest selling records, and to this end we've arranged to offer in every section throughout the house values that will insure a new mark for high record sales. We've used our annual after-Christmas clearing sale as a vehicle to accomplish our purpose, as the price reductions we have made would not be considered for one moment in the regular course of business.

This after-Christmas sale is a bargain event in the broadest sense of the word—comparative prices given here have been rigorously censored and we've underestimated the value in every instance. Everything you buy will be a better bargain than you read about.

It will certainly be of great profit to you to study the buying advantages this advertisement offers, because we can safely say—and the items prove it—that at no store have been gathered such a wonderful array of bargains for your immediate after-Xmas wants.

We've always held that there is no reason why the first day of our after-Christmas clearing sale should not be the largest of the year—and it is not so much a matter of profits as it is a matter of pride with us—that the day should be one of the largest.

This sale is a half yearly house clearing event which all New York eagerly looks forward to—a time when we make very radical reductions in order to prevent carrying over into another season any merchandise bought to sell before January 1st—a time when all the odd lots, broken lines, remnants and odds and ends are priced to sell at once.

Annual sale artware, bric-a-brac, cut glass and china at ⅓ off.

IT'S a sale that affects our entire stock—an annual event eagerly watched and waited for by collectors and art connoisseurs—a time when we take from our already low prices at time of purchase a bona fide discount of 33⅓ per cent. Fourth Floor.

⅓ off

Beautiful, artistic creations in Royal Vienna, Sevres Vases, Carved Ivories, Marble Statuary, Bronzes—in artistic Busts, Figures, Art Pottery, Louelsa Ware, Limoges and Theodore Haviland china—cut and rock crystal glass, Bohemian glassware—Electroliers, Porcelain Miniatures, &c.—all at ⅓ off.

⅓ off

For years this annual event has been known as the most advantageous buying time of the year—an event that gives you the privilege of selecting from our superior exhibit of fine artware at a discount of 33⅓ per cent.

For those who wish to return Christmas favors on New Year's Day—those who contemplate wedding gifts or presentations of any character, this is the supreme buying time of the year.

Remarkable sale of furs.

$6.75—$12.75 sable fox scarfs—brush tails.
$8.75 for $12.75 double Alaska sable scarfs.
$8.75 for $13 sable opossum four-in-hand ties.
$6.75 for $10 sable opossum scarfs—double.
$5.75 for $8.75 near seal 4-in-hand scarfs.
$1.95 for $3.50 coney fur four-in-hand ties.
$9.75 for fine $15 Persian lamb pillow muff.
$8.75 for $15 Isabella fox muff—3 stripes.
$6.75 for a regular $10 sable opossum muff.
$7.75 for regular $12.50 Alaska sable muff.
$4.95 for special $7.50 near seal pillow muff.
$3.75 for a regular $6.00 electric seal muff.
$1.95 for a regular $3.75 sheared coney muff.

Special in women's coats.

$19.75 for women's $35 kersey coats.
$16.75 for women's $25 45-inch coats.
$14.75 for women's $20 42-inch coats.
$12.75 for women's $16.50 45-inch coats.
$10.75 for women's $16.75 cheviot coats.
$24.75 for women's $40 45-inch suits.
$16.75 for women's $27.50 trimmed suits.
$10 for women's $17.50 suits, trimmed.

Great clearing misses' coats.

$14.75 for misses' $23.75 high grade coats.
$10.75 for misses' $16.75 ¾-length coats.
$8.95 for misses' nice $12.75 full box coats.
$9.75 for misses' $14.75 cravenette coats.
$12.50 for misses' $23.75 long velvet coats.
$6.95 for girls' $12.75 full length coats.
$5.95 for girls' our $8.75 regulation coats.
$7.50 for girls' the $9.75 cheviot box coats.
$3.95 for misses' $6.50 side plaited skirts.

Unusual petticoat values.

$5.95 for women's $8.00 silk petticoats.
$6.95 for women's silk petticoats.
$3.95 for women's silk petticoats.
$10.95 for women's silk petticoats.

Flannelette nightgowns.

79c. for $1.00 flannelette nightgowns.
$1.50 for $2.50 flannelette nightgowns.

Special prices in flannels.

12½c. yd. for 18c. cream shaker flannel.
12½c. yd. for velvet finish flannels.
15c. yd. for flannelettes—36 in. wide.
10c. yd. for good quality outing flannel.
19c. yd. for 29c. cream Saxony flannels.
25c. yd. for 35c. quality Scotch flannels.
48c. yd. for our all wool shrunk flannels.
49c. yd. for 75c. French flannel waisting.
59c. yd. for 75c. silk embroidered flannel.

97c for corsets—value $3.50

75c. for domestic corsets of jean—19 to 30.
97c. for $3.50 P. D. corsets—black—18 to 25.

Colored Waist Patterns.

$1 for $1.50 washable Waist Patterns, 3½ to 4 yards.
$1.50 for $2.00 col'd Waist Patterns, 3½ to 4 yds.
$2 for $2.50 colored Waist Patterns, 3½ to 4 yds.
$3 for $5.00 emb'd French flannels, 3½ to 4 yds.

Leather goods clearing.

$1.00 for $1.75 mirrors to-day.
$1.00 for leather collar and cuff box.
$1.00, $1.45 and $1.95 for fancy wood boxes.
25c each for shelf brackets. 25c. for pocket necessaries.
59c. for $1 pocket books—all colors.
95c. each—a great assortment of bags.
$4.95 for $7.50 special walrus bags.
59c. each for all $1.00 and $1.25 fans.
50c. each for our $1.00 smoking sets.
$3.95 each for our $5.00 suit cases.
50c. and 75c. for flasks—come to-day.
59c. each for our $1.00 music rolls.

Sale men's furnishings.

69c. for men's reg. $1 domet flannel pajamas.
50c. for men's $2.00 neckwear—various styles.
65c. and 98c. men's silk mufflers, $1.25 and $2.

Clearing in men's clothing.

$9.80 for men's $15.00 suits.
$10 for men's $18 overcoats.
$12.75 for men's $25 suits.
$15 for men's $25 overcoats.
$2 for men's $4.00 fancy vests.

Boys' overcoats and suits.

$3 for boys' $5 Russian overcoats.
$4.50 for boys' $7.50 overcoats.
$7.50 for boys' $10 good cravenettes.
$4.50 for boys' $7.50 Norfolk suits.

Lot boys' hats and caps at low prices.

$2.50 for boys' $3.95 beaver hats.
$1 for boys' $1.50 scratch felt sailors.
50c. for boys' $1.25 fine white felt hats.
95c. for boys' $1.50 sailor and middy hats.
$1 for boys' $1.50 soft hats and derbies.
50c. for 95c. stocking hats—large variety.

Great millinery clearing.

15 ladies' trimmed dress and evening hats—heretofore $20 to $30—not shopworn—$15.
12 stylishly trimmed street hats—heretofore $12.00 to $45.00—special at $9.00.
25 trimmed beaver turbans, principally black—velvet and roses—each, $4.95.
$1.45 fresh, new untrimmed felt dress shapes, very special at the extremely low price, 25c.
$1.45 2-piece felt sailors and shepherdess shapes—brown, navy and white—each, 48c.

Women's neckwear sale.

10c. for 25c. lace stocks and neckwear.
19c. for 75c. neckwear—odds and ends.
39c. for $1.00 neckwear—odds and ends.
69c. for $1.50 neckwear—odds and ends.

Special glove saving.

$1.50 for women's $2.00 highest class gloves.
$1.00 for women's kid gloves—broken lines.

Clearing of slippers.

25c. for women's 75c. English House Slippers.
19c. pair for children's 50c. Jersey Leggins.
98c. for boys' $1.50 Slippers—three colors.
$1.10 for men's $2.00 Slippers—big variety.
95c. for women's $2.50 fancy House Slippers.
$1.45 pair for men's $2.50 and $3.00 Slippers.
79c. pair for $2.00 Buster Brown velvet Leggins.
75c. pair for men's and women's $1.50 Moccasins.

Clearing of hosiery.

11c. for men's reg. 19c. black cotton half hose.
25c. for men's 35c. and 39c. lisle and cotton hose.
19c. pair for children's 29c. heavy cotton hose.

Sale knit underwear.

69c. for women's $1.25 Swiss ribbed underwear.
29c. for children's 35c.-39c. fleeced underwear.
$1.65 each for women's $2 Ypsilanti union suits.
50c. for men's 75c. natural wool shirts and drawers.

Infants' wear bargains.

$1.95—Children's $3.95 well made Coats.
50c. for children's 98c. knitted Skirts.
25c. to 75c. for children's lawn Aprons.
98c.—Children's $1.50 cashmere Dresses.
39c. for infants' 58c. eiderdown Sacques.
43c. for infants' 78c. Caps—odds and ends.
19c. for infants' 25c. Caps—odds and ends.
25c.—Child's 65c. outing flannel Skirt.

25c for our 50c aprons.

50c. for 75c. aprons. 95c. for $1.50 aprons.

Dressing sacques and robes.

89c. for a $1.25 eiderdown dressing sacque.
$1.25 for $2 lamb's wool eiderdown sacques.
$3.59 for our $4.50 blanket lounging robes.

Waists—a great clearing.

$1 for our women's $2.50 fine lawn waists.
$2.95 for women's $5 lawn or madras waists.
$5 for women's $6.95 beautiful silk waists.

Extraordinary linens.

12½c. for 25c. hemstitched Tray Cloths.
25c. for our 50c. hemstitched Bureau Scarfs.
75c. for our $1.25 hemstitched Tea Cloths.
Remnants of table damask, 1½ to 4 yard lengths.

Mammoth sale of crumpled and soiled handkerchiefs.

ALL of those handsome handkerchiefs used for window and store trimmings will go on sale today at less than half. Some have a few pinholes in them—others are a trifle crushed—some slightly soiled, but you know that does not hurt them any, as you wouldn't use a new handkerchief without laundering it first, and when these handkerchiefs are laundered they are as good as those sold from regular stocks. Main Floor.

When we use handkerchiefs for window and store trims we expect to sell them at a sacrifice, and as these handkerchiefs have served their purpose we're satisfied to let them go for just what they'll bring in a quick sale.

You've seen the handkerchiefs—you know what they are, so we do not need to tell you more about them.

5c.—12½c. handkerchiefs.
10c.—19c. handkerchiefs.
19c.—50c. handkerchiefs.
39c.—$1 handkerchiefs.

Clearing lace curtains.

MARVELLOUS values to clear out quickly the finest assembly we ever had at this time of year. Fourth Floor.

We're not overstocked on any particular article of home decoration, but have a magnificent assembly of everything desirable, which in many instances you can buy as low as half price.

Arabian lace curtains.

$5.90 for $8.90 curtains.
$9.75 for $15.00 curtains.
$13.75 for $21.50 curtains.
$17.50 for $27.50 curtains.
$22.50 for $35.00 curtains.
$29.75 for $50.00 curtains.

Irish point lace curtains.

$2.95 for $4.50 curtains.
$3.95 for $6.75 curtains.
$4.85 for $7.90 curtains.
$5.90 for $9.75 curtains.
$7.50 for $10.50 curtains.

Renaissance lace curtains.

$3.95 for $5.90 curtains.
$5.90 for $8.50 curtains.
$6.90 for $10.75 curtains.
$7.90 for $13.50 curtains.
$9.75 for $15.75 curtains.
$12.75 for $22.50 curtains.
$18.50 for $29.75 curtains.

Nottingham lace curtains.

75c. for $1.25 curtains.
98c. for $1.75 curtains.
$1.50 for $2.75 curtains.
$1.75 for $2.95 curtains.
$1.95 for $3.50 curtains.
$2.95 for $4.75 curtains.

Cluny lace curtains.

$3.95 for $6.50 Curtains.
$4.85 for $7.90 Curtains.
$5.90 for $9.75 Curtains.

Dentelle Arabe lace curtains.

$4.85 for $5.90 Curtains.
$6.90 for $9.75 Curtains.
$3.25 for $11.50 Curtains.
$8.90 for $12.75 Curtains.

Irish point bonne femme curtains specially priced at $5.90, $6.90, $7.90.

Bed sets—great reductions.

Irish Point lace bed sets at one-half these prices:—$6.90, $7.90, $8.50, $9.75, $12.50, $15, $19.75.

Renaissance lace bed sets at ⅓ less than the following prices:—$8.50, $9.50, $13.75, $14.50, $16.50, $19.75, $22.50, $27.50, $29.50.

Arabian lace bed sets at ⅓ less than the following prices:—$21.50, $23.50, $27.50, $29.75, $39.75, $45, $39.75, $57.50, $87.50.

Dentelle Arabe bed sets—$25 quality, at $12.50.

Lace Door Panels in Arabian, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Irish Point—at ⅓ and ½ less than regular prices—special at 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25, $2.50, $2.95.

Mammoth clearing of silks—every yard worth 75c. to $1.50, less than ½.

ALL the plain silks—all the fancy silks—all the silks suitable in length and design for waists, skirts and dresses go on sale to-day at less than half our regular low prices. For instance, you can buy Main Floor.

All the 75c. silks at 35c. All the 1.25 silks at 55c.
All the 1.00 silks at 45c. All the 1.50 silks at 65c.

It's a wonderfully important clearing. Practically our entire stock of high grade silks is thrown into this mammoth event at unprecedented clearing prices. Not out of date remnants, but all desirable lengths at less than half price.

Come early. This department will be crowded. We don't think there's a silk sale in New York that has a greater following than this annual clearing, and they'll all be here on time to secure the best values.

We never heard of prices being so low. Think of buying 75c. silks at 35c., and every woman knows that 75c. silks are suitable for a hundred and more purposes. Stop and consider the saving—consider that you'll pay at least twice as much for silks identical in quality and design if you wait and buy them in the regular way—in justice to yourself you'll come and bring your friends to the sale of all sales—Simpson Crawford Co.'s annual clearing of finest silks at less than half price.

Black dress fabrics.

49c. yd. for $2.00 jet black panne cloth.
49c. yd. for $1.50 black hopsacking suiting.
49c. yd. for $1.75 nubbed etamine—all wool.
49c. yd. for $2.50 novelty crepon—all wool.
49c. sq. yd. $2 fancy pebble zibeline, fast black.
49c. sq. yd. $1.50 and $2 black silk grenadine.
$2.25 $4.50 French broadcloth—lustrous.
49c. sq. yd. skirt lengths and dress patterns.

Colored dress goods.

$2.75 for $6, $8 and $10 dress patterns.
$1.25 for $2.25 imported Eolienne, 45 inch.
$3.49 for $12, $15 and $18 dress patterns.
85c. yard for $1.25 Armure suiting, new shades.
$1.25 for $2.25 French voiles and etamines.

Amazing lace values.

UNDENIABLY the most wonderful bargain event of the year—a time when we clean up all surplus stocks and odd lengths at very sharp and decisive reductions.

10c. for good laces that sell everywhere for 35c.
15c. for 50c. laces. 48c. for $1.50 laces.
25c. for $1.00 laces. 95c. for $2.50 laces.

Low prices for silverware.

98c. for 2-piece guaranteed steel carving set.
$1.10 for Rogers' $2 triple plate dessert knives.
$1.10 for Rogers' $2 triple plate dessert forks.
$2.00 for $4.00 quadruple plated bread trays.
$2.00 for $3.50 quadruple plated cake baskets.
$4.50 for regular $6.00 value soup tureens.
$1.95 for regular $3.00 butter dishes; special.
19c. for good 35c. sugar shells and butter knives.
95c. for Rogers' A1 fish knives and forks; special.
65c. for Rogers' A1 berry spoons special opportunity.

Sale tapestry portieres.

$2.95 for $5.00 portieres.
$3.95 for $7.90 portieres.
$4.85 for $8.90 portieres.
$5.90 for $10.50 portieres.
$6.90 for $11.75 portieres.
$8.90 for $15.00 portieres.
$15.00 for $30.00 portieres.

Couch covers.

$2.50 for $3.95 and $4.50 Bagdad Couch Covers.
$3.35 for $5.90 Damascus Couch Covers, 72 in.
$3.50 for $6.90 Punjab Couch Covers, 60 in.
$4.50 for $8.50 Daghestan Couch Covers, 60 in.
$4.85 for $9.50 French Gobelin Couch Covers.

Velours and tapestries.

$1.75 yd. for $2.95 to $3.95 Embossed Velour. short lengths.
59c. yd. for $1.35 Oriental Tapestry.
98c. yd. for $1.95 Gobelin Tapestry.
$1.50 yd. for $5.00 Wool Tapestry.
$1.50 yd. for $2.75 Verdure Tapestry.

Rubber goods very low priced.

49c. for 2 qt. hot water bottles—3 qt. 64c.
69c. for best 2 qt. hot water bottles—3 qt. 79c.
59c. for 2 qt. flannel covered hot water bottle.
49c. for 59c. convenient round red rubber face bags.
59c. for $1 Sorosis rubber gloves, for housework.

Housefurnishing department.

$4.98 for $9.95 New Berlin coffee machines.
$3.25 for $5.50 hand egg poachers.
45c. for 89c. cracker jars, in variety.
15c. for 30c. toothpick holders.
25c. for 50c. tiled tumbler trays

$40 sewing machines, $12.75

IT'S a rare thing to be able to prove a statement like that, but we have the machine to back it up, and if you will take the trouble to operate it, inspect it thoroughly and go to the agency, you'll find to your intense satisfaction that the same name is on the machine at $40 and that it is identical in every detail. Fourth Floor.

Sale for To-day only limited to 50 machines.

Here's the description—4 drawer, hard wood, oak drop head sewing machine, best of case hardened steel—fully warranted by us and the manufacturer for 5 years—runs as smoothly as a bicycle and has all the latest improved attachments—has the appearance of a table when closed and is one of the most renowned makes—instruction on the running of same cheerfully given. Special to-day at $12.75.

Framed picture sale.

$1.50 for $2.00 hand colored Photogravures.
$3.75 for regular $5.00 hand painted Pastels.
25c. for 50c. colored Prints—odds and ends.
50c. for our $1.00 Pictures—assorted lots.

Blankets and comforters.

$6.00 pair for $8.50 Blankets.
$5.00 pair for $6.75 Blankets.
$4.50 pair for $5.98 Blankets.
$2.50 pair for $3.98 Blankets.
69c. pair for $1.00 Blankets.
85c. for $1.25 Comfortables.
$1.90 for $2.75 Comfortables.

Oriental rugs ⅓ off.

$8.75 for $14.50 antique Guendji rugs.
$10.85 for $16.50 antique Daghestan rugs.
$14.75 for $20.00 antique Monsul rugs.

Rare Oriental carpets

$360 for $540.00 Kirmanshah carpet—12x8.3.
$136 for $205 Goerevan carpet—11.4x10.7.
$123 for $185 Meshed carpet—11x8.4 feet.
$55—$98 Turkish Kirman carpet—9.10x8.1.
$78—$116 Mueschkabad carpet—10.1x9 ft.
$87 for our $130 India carpet—12x9 feet.

Domestic rugs.

$20 for $32.50 seamless Axminster rugs.
$16.95 for $24.50 Smyrna rugs—9x12 ft.
$1.95 for $3 Axminster rugs—27x63 in.
59c. for 85c. Tapestry Brussels carpets.
79c.—$1.25 wool velvet carpets, borders.
$1.15 yd. for $1.50 body Brussels carpet.

Linoleums Underpriced.

69c. sq. yd. $1.25 granite inlaid linoleum.
39c. sq. yd. 65c. genuine cork linoleum.
19c. sq. yd. 30c. oilcloth—4-4, 6-4, 7-4.

Furniture at least ⅓ off.

$7.50 for $10.75 Morris chairs, cushions.
$4.50 for $7.50 rocker, piano finished.
$3.95—$6.50 gilt corner chair, silk damask.
$2.75 for $4.50 gilt reception chair, silk.
$7.50—$10 music cabinet, mahogany finish.
$6.50 for ladies' $10.25 artistic desks.
$5.75 for $8.50 parlor table—24x24 top.
$32 for $45 curio cabinet, Vernis-Martin.
$18.50 for $26 china closets, golden oak.
$6.50 for $8.75 dining chairs, Chippendale.

Strongly made dressers in best woods.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$12.50 for	$15.00	$14.00 for	$17.50.
$17.50 for	$21.00.	$18.50 for	$21.00.
$22.00 for	$28.00.	$23.00 for	$32.00.
$34.00 for	$45.00.	$41.00 for	$52.00.
$66.00 for	$80.00.	$85.00 for	$105.00.

Finest chiffoniers in desirable woods.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$6.50 for	$8.50.	$8.50 for	$12.50.
$10.50 for	$15.50.	$12.50 for	$16.50.
$20.00 for	$32.00.	$24.50 for	$35.00.

Sideboards and buffets, strong and handsome.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$24.00 for	$32.00.	$27.00 for	$35.00.
$32.00 for	$40.00.	$36.00 for	$45.00.
$52.00 for	$58.00.	$60.00 for	$69.00.

Elaborate china and crystal cabinets.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$15.00 for	$22.00.	$17.00 for	$22.50.
$35.00 for	$42.00.	$38.00 for	$45.00.
$51.00 for	$60.00.	$56.00 for	$70.00.

Dining tables in mahogany and oak.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$8.75 for	$10.50.	$12 for	$16.00.
$12.00 for	$24.00.	$23.00 for	$30.00.
$35.00 for	$42.00.	$45.00 for	$54.00.

Richest parlor suits, 3 and 5 pieces, reduced.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$19.50 for	$24.00.	$18.00 for	$27.00.
$32.00 for	$40.00.	$45.00 for	$60.00.
$51.00 for	$76.00.	$52.00 for	$104.00.

Save nearly ⅓ on fine parlor cabinets.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$24.00 for	$36.00.	$36.00 for	$45.00.
$43.00 for	$50.00.	$50.00 for	$68.00.
$88.00 for	$99.00.	$92.00 for	$115.00.

Now's the time to buy New Year's groceries and wines—priced consistently with this wonderful clearing sale.

Sixth Floor.

HAMS—BEST QUALITY mild sugar cured; especially selected for Simpson Crawford customers; 10 to 12 lb. size; lb 12c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—ROYAL Stuart, Strawberry, Red Raspberry, Red Cherry and 12 other varieties; dozen each or assorted, $2.25; 1-lb. glass jar..... 20c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Waverly blend—fresh roasted daily, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c

PATENT FLOUR—WASHburn, Crosby's Gold Medal or Royal Stuart Premium; ½-bbl. sack. 85c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Simpson, Crawford blend of fancy imported rich drinking Coffee—10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb 28c

TURKISH LAYER FIGS—New arrival from Smyrna, Turkey; thin skinned, full flavored fruit; the celebrated Camel brand; original 10-lb. box, $1.00; 5-lbs., 55c.; lb..... 12c

GLOSS STARCH—ROYAL Stuart; gives a brilliant lustre to all linens; 3-lb. carton, 25c.; 6-lb. box 49c

PRINT BUTTER—MEADOW Brook fancy creamery; 1-lb. print, delivered; 30c.; 5-lb. pail.. $1.49

GRAPE FRUIT—FINEST grown in Florida; large, bright, juicy fruit; ½ doz. 45c.; three..... 25c

NEW RUBY PRUNES OR Mammoth Italian Prunes—Lb., 16c.; 3½ lbs 50c

INDIA—CEYLON TEAS and all our regular 60c. varieties; 5 lbs. in Tea Caddy, $2.25; lb. 45c

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA—English Breakfast and all our regular 75c. varieties; 5 lbs. in Tea Caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

HIGH GRADE SOUPS—Royal Stuart Julienne, Mutton Broth, Pea, Bouillon, Tomato and 5 other popular varieties; dozen each, or assorted, $2.85; quart can..... 25c

MANZANILLA OLIVES—Royal Stuart, pitted and stuffed with Spanish Pimentoes; large 16-oz. vase bottle, 35c.; three bottles $1.00

MESSINA LEMONS—Bright, thin skinned; juicy fruit; dozen, 14c.; 2 doz. 25c

NEW FLORIDA ORANGES—Sweet, ripe fruit; the kind you usually buy at 30c.—176s.—box, $2.50; 3 doz., 55c.; dozen..... 19c

SWEET POTATOES—THE best quality Vineland Kiln Dried; peck..... 40c

NEW RICE—FANCY White Carolina Whole Head; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs. 25c

FRESH LOBSTER—THE CELEBRATED Star Brand; all selected pieces of fish; dozen, $4.00; 1-lb. flat can..... 35c

SALMON—ROYAL STUART, finest Columbia River Fish; dozen, $1.98; six cans, $1.00; 1-lb. tall can 18c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Large, sweet, Ripe Fruit; 6 lbs., 50c.; 3 lbs., 25c.; lb..... 9c

MACKEREL—FANCY NORWAY Bloaters, messed; 10-lb. pail, $1.85; 5-lb pail $1.00

SOAP—ROYAL STUART, the best soap for laundry and general household use; box of 6 bars, $2.95; full lb. bar, 5c.; 10 bars 49c

TABLE SALT—LOG CABIN, double refined; regular 10c. box..... 7c

TOMATOES—FANCY Delaware, solid packed red ripe fruit; case 24 cans, $1.65; dozen, 83c; 3-lb. can..... 7c

IMPORTED SAGO, OR Flake Tapioca; lb., 5c.; 6 lbs..... 25c

SWEET VANILLA CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart, for eating or drinking; lb., 34c.; ½-lb. cake..... 18c

MOLASSES—A FANCY grade for baking and general cooking purposes; ½ gallon can, 25c.; gallon can..... 45c

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN—Scours and cleans perfectly; large cake, 5c.; 12 cakes..... 50c

GOLD DUST OR SWIFT'S Washing Powder; 4-lb. package..... 15c

OLD HERMITAGE BOURBON—Or Old Hermitage Rye Whiskey, Spring 1898; gallon, $5.25; case 12 full quarts, $16.00; full quart bottle..... $1.35

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.75; case 12 quarts, $8.50; 75c full quart bottle..... 75c

COGNAC BRANDY—JAS. Hennessey & Co. vintage 1898; gallon, $4.50; case 12 bottles, $11.00; $1.00 bottle $1.00

Celebrate New Year's with the purest and best wines and liquors.

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding—Pure Rye Whiskey, (6 years old;) gallon, $2.95; case, 12 bottles, $0.75; full quart bottle 83c

MONTICELLO OR NORmandy—Pure Rye Whiskey, (10 years old;) gallon, $3.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle $1.00

PENNSYLVANIA PURE Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $1.85; 12 bottles, $5.75; bottle..... 50c

HOLLAND GIN—THE CELebrated Meder Swan; specially recommended for medicinal purposes; gallon, $3.10; large 1-2 gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 bottle 75c

IMPORTED SHERRY—Sandeman, Buck & Co., Permartin, Spain; our regular $4.00 wine; special, gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 bottle..... 75c

IMPORTED RHINE WINE—Nolrstainer, G. Erhardt & Co., Frankfort-a-M., Mainz, Germany; case 12 quarts, $5.00; quart bottle 45c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle. 65c

OLD TOM GIN, OR FINE quality Holland Gin; gallon, $2.35; case 12 bottles, $7.00; bottle. 58c

SCOTCH ALE—McEWAN'S Edinburgh India Pale Ale, Red Label; usually $2.00; special, doz. $1.65

FULL BODIED CLARETS and pure Native Rhine Wines, gal., $1.25; $1.10, 85c. and.. 60c

BANQUET COCKTAILS—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth and all other popular varieties; case 12 bottles, $10.00; bottle. 88c

HEATHER GLEN EXTRA Special Reserve Scotch Whiskey; gallon, $5.85; case, 12 bottles, $15.00; bottle $1.35

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY and Muscatel; priced according to vintage and quality of the wine; gallon, $2.25; $1.90, $1.65, $1.25; $1.05 and 90c.; full quart bottle, 65c., 50c. and 38c

The Wanamaker Store. | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store.

A Week of Good Things at WANAMAKER'S

We jump from the Christmas hurly-burly into a week full of special merchandising of rather extraordinary character. Each day will have its own story to tell—each will unfold matters of stirring interest to our public. Each day's announcement will be well worth watching for.

Today the first Dress Goods flowers of Spring burst into bloom, side by side with a great harvest of extraordinary values in Fur Garments. Then there are stirring offerings of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Women's Dresses, Coats and Opera Wraps. There is a Sale of Sample Embroideries, always fascinating to women; and a story of Dinner Sets, Cut Glass and Marble Statuary that will delight housekeepers who are in a position to profit by the splendid offerings.

There is stirring interest, for every one who reads this page, at WANAMAKER'S today.

Men's $15 to $20 Suits at $12

One of our best manufacturers has specially made up for us, one hundred handsome Sack Suits, at this very radical concession in price.

In the production he used the short ends of his materials, of which he had sufficient for two or three suits of a pattern. This matter, which is an important one to him, is of little interest to the man who secures a splendid new suit of $15 to $20 value at $12.

The materials are smart patterns, in fancy mixed cheviots; and the coats are double and single-breasted. The suits are made in the regular WANAMAKER way, and are up to our high standard at every point. It is a remarkable collection to choose from at $12 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' $5 and $6.50 Suits at $3.75

This is a splendid offering of Boys' Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits that we secured from one of our best manufacturers. All of the suits are spic-span-new, in perfect condition. They are in a wide variety of worsted and mixed cheviots.

The Russian Blouse Suits are in sizes for 2½ to 7 years; and the Sailor Suits are in sizes for 5 to 10 years. The styles are the most attractive of the present season. $5 and $6.50 Suits, today at $3.75 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Blossoming Before the Spring—
Exquisite Cotton Dress Goods for 1905

If the orange groves of the Sunny South are calling you, or if new, beautiful, exclusive, not-to-be-duplicated Summery Dress Fabrics interest you on their own account—attend!

These are the first choice from the markets of the world. The fairest of the fair—specially chosen for us from among the newest, most attractive patterns

Made by the Leading Designers of Switzerland, Great Britain, France and America

They are limited to us—many will never be duplicated even here.

Vaster quantities, larger assortments of exquisite stuffs are coming, of course. But this superb earliest collection, this first choice of the world's best, will not be found again.

From France—

Printed Tulle, in large floral designs on white, light blue and black grounds; at 75c a yard.

Printed Organdy Raye, in handsome floral designs on white corded striped grounds; at 45c a yard.

Printed Japonaise Pointelle, in small Dresden floral patterns on white grounds with satiny polka dots; at 37½c a yard.

Printed Organdy Lisse, in attractive floral designs on white, and black filmy grounds; at 37½c a yard.

From Switzerland—

Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in the handsomest showing of designs with which we ever started a season; in figures and figured stripes at 60c to $1.50 a yard.

Embroidered Mercerized Batiste Robes, with shaped skirts; in light blue, pink, tan, ecru and white; at $12 to $24.

Mercerized Creponette, that looks like a silk crepe de Chine; in white, cream, light blue, pink, mauve, cadet blue and black; at 40c a yard.

From Switzerland—

Mercerised Pongenette—a sheer silk lustre soft-finished batiste—in white, cream, ecru, light blue, pink, mauve, Nile green, heliotrope and black; at 37½c a yard.

Mercerised Gauze; a sheer transparent cotton in weave, similar to a grenadine; highly lustrous, in white, cream, champagne, pink, light blue, cadet blue and black; at 50c a yard.

From Great Britain—

Printed Irish Dimities, in a large showing of small Dresden buds and flower designs on white grounds of cluster cords forming stripes and plaids; at 25c and 30c a yard.

From America—

Printed Tulle, in attractive floral designs in a large variety of patterns on white grounds; at 50c a yard.

Printed Figured Silk-and-cotton Mousseline, in dainty floral patterns on white; at 50c a yard.

Lace-figured Silk-and-cotton Mousseline, in dainty self-colorings; at 50c a yard.

Polka-dot Silk-and-cotton Mousseline, in self-colorings, at 20c a yard.

And bear in mind that these materials are highly favored for evening wear, right now.

Tenth street.

Ten Thousand Yards Of Fine Embroideries
At 12½c a Yard

This offering is composed of the sample pieces from a large importing house. They are on fine nainsook, cambric and Swiss muslins. Fully half of the collection could be sold, and would be counted excellent value, at 25c a yard; but the collection includes some that are lower in value, and a very small quantity that we should consider 15-cent goods.

The very large variety includes both open and blind work, in various widths. This broad assortment, together with the fact that the embroidery is in perfect condition, and will be cut in any length desired, makes it an offering that women will be enthusiastic over, at this little price of 12½c a yard.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Untrimmed Millinery
At a Fraction of Former Value

Today we present the entire remainder of our Untrimmed Winter Millinery, at almost ridiculously low prices, to close out the stock completely before the end of the year.

The collection includes fine French Felt Hats, in black and colors, in a wide variety of shapes. Also mohair felt shapes, in black and colors. Some Ready-to-Wear Hats and a number of Light-colored Velvet and Chiffon Hats. Among the latter are some that are slightly soiled; but most of the collection is in good condition.

Former prices, and prices that are regular today on these goods, ranged from $1.50 to $5. They are priced now

At 50c, 75c and $1 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Two Pieces of News About WOMEN'S COATS

The picture illustrates an unusually handsome coat, in the 42-inch length, which we have had specially made up for us at the small price of

$13.50

A similar coat to this, at the beginning of the season, would sell for $25. Made up new today, even with the concession that might be expected, it would be counted excellent value at $20.

Made of an excellent quality black kersey, with a guaranteed lining of black satin. The coat is collarless, handsomely outlined with velvet, and with cuffs to match. Made with semi-fitting back and with double-breasted front, attractively trimmed and finished with wide strapped seams, which extend over the shoulders, back and front.

These Coats are spic-span-new, just from the hands of the manufacturer, and placed on sale for the first time this morning at this remarkably low price—$13.50 each.

Also These $11.50 to $20 Coats at $7.50

A fine collection of Coats from our own stocks, newly marked at this little price. They are of coverts, cheviots and broadcloths, made in the various different styles of coats and jackets that have been most popular right up to the present time.

The collection includes about two hundred garments in all. All sizes are in the collection, although, of course, individual styles are in most cases incomplete in sizes. A splendid collection to choose from at $7.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Foreign Opera Wraps at Half Price

Every foreign Opera Wrap in our stock, without any reservation at all, is included in this radical movement. Only one of a kind was brought over, and every piece is exclusive in style. These wraps represent the finest garments procurable abroad this season. All come from the best foreign manufacturers, and the present radical concessions are made to close them out entirely before the end of the year; hence these beautiful wraps, that were formerly priced at $35 to $225, are today marked

At $17.50 to $112.50

This is the greatest opportunity of the season to secure an elegant evening wrap at exceptionally small cost.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Pongee Silks

This attractive offering is composed of one hundred and twenty-five pieces of 23 and 36-inch domestic, all-silk Pongees, in the natural or linen color.

This silk is one of the most serviceable that is made for waists, dresses, underwear, pajamas, and like uses, where durability as well as refined appearance is desired. They will wash as easily as muslins, and improve in both color and texture after being laundered.

The 23-inch width at 37½c a Yard, worth 50c
The 36-inch width at 55c a Yard, worth 75c

Rotunda.

Price-Upheavals In Women's SUITS

This announcement concerns a very large collection of Women's Tailor-Made Suits, ranging from those of simple, practical character, to the most elegant and dressy tailor-made suits in our stocks. All of the reductions announced are newly made this morning, and all are on suits that have come into our stocks within the recent weeks. The variety is so great that you will be able to find practically any sort of a tailored dress desired.

The groups are as follows:

$16.50 to $22 Suits at $12.75

Plain Tailored Suits of mixed goods and other cloths, in various coat styles.

$27.50 to $37.50 Suits at $20

In stylish Long Coat models, with strapped seams. Also Short Coat Suits of a little more dressy order.

$32.50 to $45 Suits at $25

Long Coat Suits of cheviot and broadcloths, in a number of various coat suits; all in pretty styles.

$43 to $52 Suits at $35

A handsome group of Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits in very elegant models; some plainly tailored, others prettily trimmed; some are silk-lined.

There are also a few $60 suits, at $40; and $75 suits, at $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Mohair Zibelines

Because a color is missing here and there, and because, with us, an incomplete line, however good, means a line with its "walking papers"—

At $1 and $1.25 a yard
Instead of $1.50 to $2.25

Good and popular colors are still here in great variety. And the goods are from best French and American makers.

At $1 a yard, instead of $1.50—Navy blue, tans, gray, royal blue, old rose; 46 and 50 inches wide. And mixtures of brown, navy blue, garnet and Oxford, 50 inches wide.

At $1.25 yard, instead of $1.75 to $2.25—Navy blue, castor, tans, cardinal, royal blue, 46 inches wide. And mixtures of navy blue, Oxford and plain green, 52 inches wide.

Rotunda.

CORSETS
At Very Low Prices

Worthy, comfortable, stylish models. Otherwise, what would be the weight of even such commanding small prices as these:

At 50c, worth 85c—Extra wide Tape Girdles, with supporters in front; a favorite model for petite figures.

At 75c, worth $1.25—R. & G. Corsets of pink and blue imported mohair cloth; small waist, high bust; sharply cut away over hips, no side steels.

At $1, worth $1.50—No. 980 "Wanamaker Special" Corsets; a most attractive style, light and comfortable; faultless fit, and elegant finish.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Extraordinary Opportunities In Fine FUR GARMENTS

We are ready this morning to accept such concessions on fine fur wraps as would ordinarily be expected at the end of the season; but we wish to reduce our stock earlier than usual, and we give these remarkable advantages when the garments can be of almost full season's service to the purchasers.

First, is a group of plain Persian Lamb Coats, about twenty-five in number, made from good skins, and thoroughly first-class in all details of finish, today marked as follows:

Persian Lamb Coats that were $82.50, now at $65 Each
Persian Lamb Coats that were $72.50, now at $55 Each

A superb Broadtail Short Coat, made by Jungman, of Paris, and exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition; formerly priced at $750; today reduced for the first time to $450.

A handsome Broadtail Coat, trimmed with embroidered white leather; was $550; today at $350.

A very beautiful Black Caracul Garment, composed of a short jacket and a separate boned skirt; very handsomely trimmed; was $500; now at $325.

A brown Caracul Short Jacket, trimmed with braid; was $225; now at $150.

A Box Coat of Mole and Ermine, with deep shawl; was $225; now $150.

Squirrel Coats that were $135; now $85.

Two Short Jackets, made of Russian Pony skins; at $95, from $145; at $90, from $185.

A Russian Pony Automobile Coat, at $125, from $165.

One of the most popular attractions in the collection consists of Nearseal and Electric Seal Coats, which are always counted as staple in the fur business. The garments are new and perfect, and complete in sizes:

$28.50 Coats now at $22.50
$32.50 Coats now at $25
$45 Coats now at $36
$50 Coats now at $40
$57.50 Coats now at $45
$60 Coats now at $48

There is also quite a variety of Electric Seal Coats that are not new, and are in odd sizes. These are priced at just half their former values:

Electric Seal Coats with collar, lapels and cuffs of mink, Japanese marten and gray squirrel, at $40, from $55.

Nearseal Blouses, of very choice quality, with blended mink collar and lapels, at $60 each, from $80.

Then here are some attractive pieces of Fur Neckwear, representing a special purchase of an entire stock of one of New York's most careful manufacturers. As priced today they represent quite remarkable values:

Genuine natural Black Marten (Alaska sable) Cluster Scarfs, with six tails, at $6.

Genuine Black Marten four-skin Tab Scarfs, at $14.50.

70-inch genuine Black Marten Boas, at $21.

84-inch genuine Black Marten Boas, at $25.

Good quality German Fox sable-dyed two-skin Scarfs, at $17.50.

Large Imperial Scarfs, of sable-dyed American fox, satin-lined, at $25.

Good quality Black Lynx Pelerines, in several shapes, at $17.50.

Large four-skin Scarfs of black marten, with silk ornaments, at $12.

Large good-quality single-skin Sable Fox Scarfs, with two brush tails, at $9.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

After-Christmas Offerings In the CHINA STORE

Here is news that will be highly interesting to housekeepers who have received money to spend as they wish; as well as for those who received Christmas gifts that deserve a New Year's Day return.

The offering comprises some of the most remarkable values presented in many a day. The details follow:

Dinner Sets

A round-up of our Dinner Sets after the heaviest Christmas selling we have ever known in this stock, produces the following distinct savings in price.

At $15, worth $27.50.—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; fluted shape; handsomely decorated and all pieces gilt. These sets have never been sold by us for less than $20 and are good $27.50 values.

At $17.50, worth $32.50.—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; flower decoration and all pieces treated with gold. Never been sold by us for less than $25, and a good $32.50 value.

At $30, worth $50.—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; spray flower design and all pieces gold-stippled. Never sold for less than $37.50, and a good $50 value.

Cut Glass

A few very richly Cut Glass Flower Vases, in the newest shapes—one or two of a kind:

Fancy Flower Vases, 12 in. high, at $7.50, from $11; 13 in. high, at $12, from $17.50; 14 in. high, at $15, from $22.50; 16 in. high, at $35, from $50; 18 in. high, at $30, from $40.

Cut Glass

Comports, with foot; 10 in. high, at $8, from $12.

Bowls, 8-inch, at $6, from $8.

Water Carafes, at $4.50, from $6.50.

Olive Dishes, with handles; 6-inch, at $1.50, from $2.75.

Flower Centres, at $20, from $30.

Basement.

Marble Busts and Pedestals

We offer today about thirty Castilena and Carrara Marble Busts, which we will sell at following reductions:

CASTILENA BUSTS—

At $8, from $12.
At $12, from $18.
At $18.50, from $20.
At $17, from $25.
At $20, from $30.

CARRARA BUSTS—

At $40, from $80.
At $55, from $90.
At $60, from $100.

MARBLE PEDESTALS—

At $5, worth $7.50.
At $12, worth $16.
At $15, worth $20.
At $18.50, worth $25.
At $22.50, worth $30.

Art Room, Basement.

Eiderdown Robes
Reduced

Red robes, pink robes, light blue or gray. Of soft, warm, eiderdown with a comfortable feel. Generously proportioned; well made.

At $2.75, Reduced from $3.75

And we thought them exceptional at the higher price.

Second floor, Tenth st.

New Lingerie Waists

Exquisitely dainty Shirt-waists of linen or imported nainsook; some entirely hand-made, trimmed with plaits, embroidery or lace; buttoned back or front.

Prices range from $6.75 to $25.

Silk Slips, to wear with these waists, make them warm as a heavier waist, at $2.75 and

Little French Store, Second floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

OF CHRISTMAS DINNERS THERE WERE A-PLENTY

Perhaps Double-Headed Feast Was Too Much for Some.

PRIVATE CHARITIES ACTIVE

League for Women Who Have Become Poor an Instance—No Stint for City's Hungry.

A double-headed Christmas is not an unalloyed joy, and it is probably well that only at long intervals does the day of rejoicing fall on Sunday, thus necessitating its celebration, legally, at least, on the day following, as was the case with the feast just past. There are three classes of celebrants on such an occasion: Those who, to get over the first day's festivities, need the second day as an antidote; those who prepared for the second day in the first, and those who crowded all they could into both days. For the third class the rest of the week will be days of penance. Besides the big charities that annually feed thousands, there were also those who quietly and without ostentation took care of the less fortunate.

One of the peculiar organizations of the latter class is the Women's Property Protective League, which also conducts the Gentlewomen's Industrial Home Exchange, and this institution gave a dinner to more than 200 women of reduced circumstances yesterday afternoon and evening in the Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street.

In marked contrast, as far as publicity went, was the feeding of the city's unfortunates at the Municipal Lodging House at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, where from noon time until dark a line of hungry men went by, patiently waiting their turn to have their hunger satisfied. There was no watch set to catch "repeaters." There was plenty for every man, and the food was good enough for any Christmas dinner. About fifty women applied for the dinner, and these were fed in a separate room by Matron Griffin.

At Bellevue Hospital Miss Gorton had her army of cooks getting ready all the good things that those with sound digestions might eat. There was a special fare for the convalescents, for the sick, and for the doctors and attendants, so that all partook in plenty of Christmas cheer. In the children's wards there was a huge Christmas tree, hung with all those toys that make a child's heart beat faster for joy.

In Great Jones Street, at the famous Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, founded by Father Drumgoole, hundreds of hungry men and women got Christmas cheer.

The men who go to sea were by no means forgotten in the general jollification; over 500 of them had a rattling good dinner in the rooms of the Seamen's Christian Union, 290 West Street, last night.

The sixteen boys from the slums of Manhattan who are in Miss Helen Miller Gould's orphanage, Woody Crest, at Irvington, had a happy Christmas through the generosity of Miss Gould.

SALVATION ARMY FED 30,000.

Christmas Dinner for Poor of the City at Grand Central Palace.

Because of the hours of patient ringing of their bells at the street corners as they stood over their kettles to receive the contributions of those who thought they would enjoy their own Christmas dinners more if they felt they had given to the fund gathered by the Salvation Army, that organization yesterday was able to feed substantially 30,000 of the city poor. In addition to the barrels of apples, other fruits and vegetables, the commissary department of the Army used for Christmas dinner 6,000 loaves of bread, 4,500 pounds of turkey, 5,000 chickens, 1,000 pounds of beef, 3,000 pounds of coffee, 250 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 pies, and 3,000 pounds of sugar.

The active workers of the Army and their commanding officers had made an extended and careful canvas among the homes of the poor, seeking the many who dread making public their misfortunes. To these and other deserving ones who could not manage to attend the evening banquet at the Grand Central Palace 5,000 tickets were given. Each one of these called for a basket containing a hearty meal for five persons, which was given on presentation of the ticket.

Early in the day a spick and span messenger boy insisted on seeing the Commander. He told her that he had not come for a basket. A year ago his mother had been found by a soldier under command of Booth-Tucker. She was too ill to summon aid. Her baby was dead beside her and the three other children were so ragged that before they could be taken to the banquet they had to be provided with new clothing. Since then his mother had grown strong again, so that she could work. The boy had done well as a messenger, particularly around Christmas time, when people were generous. His brother was earning money, too, in a grocery shop.

"We won't eat with you this Christmas," said the boy. "We'll let the others have our share. We have a turkey home, and we don't owe one cent."

It took nearly fifteen minutes to seat the thousands, including the noisy newsboys, one of whom confessed to another that he had already eaten two meals and he was afraid that he would "bust." While the crowd was filing in, the Commander stood watching the faces intently, smiling a welcome at the timid, and while they ate she studied their faces.

The formal opening was the singing of the Doxology, and then the 5,000 white and black men and women of many sorts, classes, and creeds began to eat, most of them taking their time. As one of them put it: "There's plenty here for all, and a fellow needn't hurry for fear he will get left."

While the poor men, women, and children were being fed there was a large company of their well-wishers in the gallery boxes. They all contributed largely toward defraying the expenses of the feast.

ALIMONY CLUB'S JAIL DINNER.

The Sheriff Feeds Delinquent Husbands and Hears Their Woes.

German, Austrian, and French Counts, Englishmen of experience, and Americans who have had trouble ate, sang, and drank yesterday at the festive board of Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger in Ludlow Street Jail. The Sheriff's guests were the members of the Alimony Club, al prisoners in old Ludlow for failing to pay to their wives divers sums ordered by various courts.

There probably never was a jail banquet like it, and those present are not likely ever to forget it. The Sheriff had sent out printed invitations telling those whom he invited that he wanted them to attend his Christmas dinner and informing them that neither rain nor snow would be accepted as an excuse for non-attendance. At the foot of the invitation was the announcement that the guests must come prepared to stay all night. They did.

Promptly at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Alimony Club filed down from their cells in the jail to Warden Sullivan's hall, where they found the banquet tables arranged appropriately in the form of a marriage bell. Over the door was the motto, "Merry Christmas to Naughty Husbands."

At the end of the hall four musicians with stringed instruments played popular airs, and at the table which formed the tongue of the marriage bell were gathered the Sheriff's Secretary, "Denny" Downs; Under Sheriff Harburger, the Sheriff's counsel, Maurice Blumenthal; Warden Sullivan, and members of several theatrical companies who apepar nightly at the up-town theatres. Sheriff Erlanger sat at the head of the guests' table, where the members of the Alimony Club took seats.

For two hours the Sheriff's voluntary and involuntary guests ate and drank and then the fun began. President Wilson of the Alimony Club arose and, addressing the Sheriff, thanked him for his hospitality and said he hoped to see the day when Mr. Erlanger would own every jail in the United States.

The President of the club then called upon a well-known opera singer, who responded with "The Last Rose of Summer." This brought tears to the eyes of the club's Secretary, who said the ballad had led him into the bonds of matrimony. Hector, the club Treasurer, volunteered to entertain the guests with a song entitled "Alimony Alice." Its finish is as well worth repeating as any other part of it. Here it is:

Next I wooed and won her, but one day last Summer
She shook me the same, that was rash;
I had her arrested, but she had me bested,
And now she is blowing my cash.
She wed Pat Maloney and next Con Mahoney,
Him and Pat they were Micks to a T.
And now she is burning the green they've been earning,
That was a bad mix-up for me.

The clubmen present admired the lyric for its sentiment.

There followed a song which held that Rip Van Winkle was a lucky man because he was not compelled to pay alimony to Mrs. Van during his long sleep.

When everybody else had done his part, the delicatessen man was invited to oblige. His remarks were as follows:

"Mr. Erlanger, vhen I would have to get married again I vould yust get married so I could be alimonied into jail to meet such a Sheriff like you. Dot is how ve all feel."

FUN FOR LITTLE MOTHERS.

750 Young Housekeepers at Mr. Tilford's Fine Dinner.

One of the biggest Christmas dinners given in New York yesterday, taking into consideration the happiness conferred as well as the numbers, was that of the "Little Mothers" of Manhattan at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. Seven hundred and fifty tots, ranging in age from eight to a dozen years, received a big turkey dinner, the gift of Frank Tilford, who is a member of the Advisory Council of the Little Mothers' Aid Association." Eight stretches of table, each fifty or more feet long, were lined with the little girls who on ordinary days are small housekeepers, preparing the dinners, such as they are, in their own homes, and taking care of the younger brothers and sisters.

In addition to the dinner there was an orchestra and a menu card, and the children hardly knew which they liked best.

This was preceded by one of the great events of the day, the gift to each child of a pretty bag in which was candy, fruit, a pair of stockings, a pencil case, and a pretty doll,

SUNSHINE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Children and Mothers Flock to Brooklyn Theatre Entertainment.

Under the auspices of the Brooklyn branches of the Sunshine Societies more than 1,500 poor children and their mothers from all over Brooklyn enjoyed a cheerful Christmas in Payton's Theatre in Williamsburg yesterday morning. There was a big Christmas tree on the stage and it seemed to be groaning under the weight of all the gifts that the children afterward received. Although the entertainment did not begin until 9 o'clock, fully two hours before that time many little children with their mothers gathered in front of the theatre and shivered from the cold to such an extent that kindly disposed neighbors opened their hearts and homes for them.

ARMIES FED ON BOWERY.

Thousands of Men at Mission and the Sullivan Club.

There is no telling how long "Christmas" will last on the Bowery, for at 1 o'clock this morning an army of hungry men and another army that ought not to have been hungry were gathered in and about the Bowery Mission, at 55 Bowery, helping the Mission folks to get rid of edibles. Early yesterday morning the crowd began to assemble, and at noon more than a thousand pounds of turkey had been handed out.

In the meantime more than 5,000 hungry men were fed at the clubrooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, further up the Bowery. Here the crowd began to assemble at noon, and from that time until 3 o'clock the Sullivan election district captains and the city office-holders of the Sixth Assembly District, who acted as waiters, were kept busy handing out the food. Within three hours sixty kegs of beer had been served to the crowd.

Congressman Sullivan was unable to be present, as he is in the South, but Little Tim, the Alderman, was on hand to see that every man on the Bowery got all he wanted to eat. With Alderman Sullivan was Senator John C. Fitzgerald and William Dopf, the Secretary of the club.

"Goog McGuiness," a well-known Bowery character, was one of the first in line to get into the hall. As he shook hands with Little Tim he remarked that he had his autosnowbile down at the door and pointed to a snowcart.

Then he entertained the Alderman by telling how he got free drinks at several places along the line.

"I went into a power house near Chatham Square," he said, and wished the bartender a 'Merry Christmas.' He was coughing a lot for he had a bad cold. So when he didn't come up wid the Merry I says to him 'I'll git yer some cod liver oil for dat cough.' He smiled. I went up further to a drug store and asked the druggist for a bottle of cod liver for me Christmas, telling him me wife was sick, and he handed out a bottle. Then I went back to the power house and gave the bottle to the coughing bartender and he gave up two high hats of mixed ale. Den dey were giving out toys to children down at Rosenstein's toy house on Park Row and I got in me hooks there for a dancing monkey. I traded the monkey in another power house for a storage battery."

At Henry Rosenstein's toy house, at 118 Park Row, the proprietor gave away 2,000 toys to the children who drifted down from the Bowery and the side streets.

DREARY AT THE HOTELS.

Old-Time Christmas Cheer Lacking in All But Three of Them.

If a messenger from Mars had dropped into the New York hotel lobbies yesterday he would have thought this city was mourning the death of the first citizen of the Nation. Never has there been such a dull day, the hotel people say. The corridors and halls resounded only to the footfalls of sad-eyed, tipless porters, and the dining rooms and cafés were naught but emptiness and gloom.

Of course there were exceptions—as there always are. W. C. Muschenheim, who runs the Hotel Astor in Times Square, brought out a dozen orange trees with the ripe fruit hanging from them, and stood them up in the main dining room. He has been keeping them in a hothouse all the Fall in preparation. He says it's a real orangery now, and about the only one anywhere around, with the yellow spheres really growing. Then he had a fancy tinsel Christmas tree near the front door, and all sorts of shiny, silvery trinkets pendent from the cedar twigs. The presence of live, breathing children was noticeably lacking.

At the Fifth Avenue, one of the oldest of the larger New York hotels, they observed the day in the old-fashioned manner, and it was the only hostelry in New York where there was much extra merriment visible. Christmas Eve, the manager says, is the big time with the Fifth Avenue. The bar was stormed by a roaring, good-natured jam of thirsty humanity, every man yelling "Merry Christmas!" at his neighbor and making ready for "another." In the café over 1,000 people were served at once. On Christmas Day there was a rousing dinner, with turkey, cranberries, plum pudding, and all of the other viands that are supposed to be appropriate to Christmas.

After dinner egg-nog was sent around to the rooms of all of the guests.

Yesterday afternoon Sherry's was almost deserted. Two or three couples sat at the tables with sombre dignity and munched away as if they had been at a wake. The boy at the door was so nearly asleep that he barely missed being crushed by the revolving door at it swung around. The shades were down and the lights few. The manager sat back in his private office and wished somebody would come around to cheer the place up.

The St. Regis was no exception to the general rule of emptiness. They had a big time there on Christmas Eve with a private dinner or two, but yesterday there was not much doing. Proprietor Haan thinks, as do most of the hotel proprietors, that the so-called "old-fashioned Christmas" is gone, as far as New York hotels are concerned.

The Hotel Savoy got out a special menu for the day—a dainty booklet with "Merry Christmas!" in gold letters on the back. This hotel is rather an exception to the rule. It has always made a sort of feature out of Christmas dinner, though for the rest of the day the hotel's emptiness was as pronounced as elsewhere. Last night there were hundreds of people there to dine—most of them transients—and the scene was one of exceeding good cheer. Across Fifty-ninth Street, at the Netherland, the manager said they had less to do than almost any other day of the year. Most of their guests had gone out of town. A few men lounged around in the lobby, as though they were waiting for some one to find them and tell them what to do.

The same tale was told everywhere. At Delmonico's the manager said it was rather an off day than otherwise. On the menu some special emphasis seemed to be given to dishes usually associated with Christmas, but the crowd was no larger or more joyful than ordinarily. The Holland House presented its familiar appearance of undisturbed tranquillity. The people there said there was no activity on account of Christmas.

FIRE RESCUE FROM GARRET.

Little Child Saved by Fireman Whose Coat Was Ablaze.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Dec. 26.—With his coat ablaze and half suffocated with smoke, Fireman George Eager of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of the Orange Fire Department rescued to-day from the third story of the residence of Samuel Brody, at 69 Essex Avenue, Mr. Brody's four-year-old daughter Gertrude. The rescue was one of the best in the history of the local Fire Department.

The fire originated shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon and was caused by Gertrude herself, who was playing with matches in a closet on the second floor while her mother was down stairs. She set fire to some clothing and, becoming frightened, shut the door and toddled up stairs to the garret and hid. Mrs. Brody missed her and going up stairs to find out where she was was met by a gust of flame from the room. She picked up her youngest boy, Sammy, and rushed down stairs with him.

The firemen found Mrs. Brody on the second floor, screaming that her child was up stairs and making frantic efforts to get up. Firemen Hodgkinson, Eager, Marvel, Boose, and others searched through the rooms on that floor, but could not find the child. Then Eager climbed up a ladder which had meanwhile been raised to the third story and smashed in the window with his elbow. He got into the room and fell to the floor almost unconscious from the smoke. He was followed closely by Policeman McManus, and the two crawled about on the floor. The blaze came up through the floor and set fire to Eager's coat. He was about to give up the search when he heard some papers rustling in a corner of the room in which he was and, investigating, found a little girl lying on the floor. She had pulled some newspapers over her head and was clasping them with her tiny arms. She was unconscious.

Eager literally fell down stairs with his burden, and was met on the second floor by Mrs. Brody, who was struggling with two firemen, who restrained her from going up stairs through the smoke and fire to the second floor in search of her child. When she saw the limp form of the little girl she fainted, thinking the child was dead. She was carried down stairs. Eager handed the child to a man on the lower floor and artificial respiration was resorted to. After about half an hour's work the little girl was restored to consciousness.

BASE TALBOT CASE ON LETTER.

No Charge of Immoral Conduct Against the Bishop.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—No charge of immoral conduct is involved in the allegations against the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, into which Bishop Tuttle has ordered an inquiry, beginning on Jan. 10 next in Christ Church, Reading. The charge submitted to the Presiding Bishop differs merely in specifications from that on which Bishop Talbot was ordered before a board of inquiry in Harrisburg on July 2, 1902, by Bishop Clark, then Primate. Bishop Talbot is now, as he was then, accused of "conduct unbecoming a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

The Rev. Dr. N. W. Irvine does not figure in the new presentment of Bishop Talbot, which is based entirely on a letter written by the Bishop to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Upjohn, President of the Catholic Club of this city. Of this letter Dr. Upjohn says:

"In view of the publicity I gave to my efforts to obtain an annulment of my deposition by Bishop Talbot, my refusal to talk regarding the new presentment of his is doubtless mystifying, but ought to be explained entirely by my own declaration that I am merely a lay figure in the proceedings. I mean that I simply happen to be concerned to the extent that a letter referring to me forms the basis of the presentment.

"Those who have made it had acted in the same manner and with the same purpose had that letter been written with reference to any other man, clerical or lay, under the same circumstances, and had it reached their knowledge by the same process. More than this I may not say. What I know of the entire matter was given me in a confidence I will not violate."

Two Overcome by Gas in Hotel.

In the room of a Raines law hotel at 197 Stone Avenue, East New York, yesterday afternoon Michael Ittizo, thirty-five years old, and Louis Cavio, sixty-three years old, were found unconscious from gas fumes. Cavio was reported to be dying at the Bradford Street Hospital last night. The men went to the hotel on Christmas night. The gas is believed to have been turned on by accident.

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GOV. ODELL REFUSES CHADWICK REQUISITION

Ohio Sheriff's Papers Found to be Defective.

WILL NOT DELAY THE ARREST

Affidavits Will Be Forwarded from Ohio —Sheriff Hints That Boston May Want to Get Chadwick.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Sheriff Barry of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, who expects to arrest Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, husband of Mrs. Chadwick, when he lands in New York tomorrow, on the charge of forging the name of Andrew Carnegie, met a check in his plans to-day when he failed to obtain from Gov. Odell the requisition papers necessary to permit the transportation of Dr. Chadwick to Ohio for trial.

He was informed by Judge John T. Joyce, the Governor's pardon and requisition clerk, that his papers were defective in that they failed to prove that Dr. Chadwick was in the State of Ohio on March 5, 1903, when the alleged forgery was committed. Sheriff Barry decided not to try to correct his papers now, but to go on to New York and arrest Dr. Chadwick and arrange for his requisition afterward.

The Ohio Sheriff left immediately afterward for New York, where he will wait for Dr. Chadwick's arrival Wednesday. Soon after his arrival he will consult with New York City authorities regarding the best course of procedure. Before leaving Sheriff Barry said that, while he was disappointed at not obtaining the requisition warrant at this time, the failure would not delay him to any appreciable extent. He hopes that the corrections will be made and the papers received by Wednesday or Thursday.

The defect in the affidavit of District Attorney Keller of Cuyahoga County lies in the assertion that Dr. Chadwick is in New York, whereas the fact is that Dr. Chadwick is on the ocean, and is not expected until Wednesday. It is wondered how the Cuyahoga District Attorney could take an oath that the facts stated in such an affidavit were true.

Sheriff Barry of Cleveland reached New York yesterday afternoon from Albany, and went to the Hoffman House, where he will remain until the arrival of the steamship Pretoria, which is bringing to this country Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick of Cleveland and his daughter, Miss Mary Chadwick.

Mr. Barry was not at all disconcerted over his inability to obtain the requisition papers from Gov. Odell, which would permit him to take Dr. Chadwick to Ohio.

"I do not find any fault with Judge Joyce," Mr. Barry said, "for declining to issue the requisition papers. I realize that it is necessary for him to act absolutely in accordance with his interpretation of the law. I decided that it would be better to have the matter straightened out in Cleveland, so I wired Prosecutor Keeler the facts in the case and came on to New York.

"Mr. Keeler has already forwarded me an affidavit giving the testimony before the Grand Jury tending to show that Dr. Chadwick was in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on March 5, 1903, upon which date the alleged crime was committed, and this affidavit will be in my hands to-morrow morning. With that in my possession, I anticipate no difficulty in getting the necessary papers.

"I am here on a sad errand, for I have known Dr. Chadwick many years, and our relations have been of the pleasantest. I shall do everything in my power to make his trying situation as easy as possible. I am especially solicitous that Miss Chadwick shall be spared any humiliation.

"I understand that some of her relatives will meet her upon the arrival of the steamer and make arrangements for her future movements."

The Sheriff does not think the Pretoria will arrive before Thursday. Mr. Barry said that Mrs. Chadwick is better than when she arrived at the jail in Cleveland, and that she is taking her troubles philosophically.

When seen at the Hoffman House last night by a TIMES reporter, Sheriff Barry did not appear to be much disconcerted over Judge Joyce's refusal to issue requisition papers for Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Barry, "although Dr. Chadwick has been indicted, I don't expect to have any trouble about inducing him to come right on to Cleveland. Least of all do I anticipate being under the necessity of arresting him. It is hardly natural to expect him to stay in New York when his original destination, when he left the other side, was Cleveland.

"The principal reason why I am in New York to meet Dr. Chadwick is to see that he goes to Cleveland and not to Boston, for instance. We have learned that Sheriffs from other States may meet him at the Pretoria with the same purpose for which I will be there.

"When the Pretoria arrives I will go on board and, after an interview with Dr. Chadwick, I will be in a position to say whether he is under arrest or accompanying me to Cleveland voluntarily. In any case I mean to be prepared, and the only possible trouble I anticipate is that Chadwick may not be very well pleased when he learns that he has got to go anyway.

"Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick," said Sheriff Barry, "is still ill in the county jail. She seems much worried over her husband, who was in very bad health when he left England. Mrs. Chadwick has been hysterical and has required the almost constant service of a physician or a nurse."

The Sheriff was very busy, immediately after his arrival in the city, investigating some information which he received before leaving Cleveland that Dr. Chadwick was not, as had been reported, on board the Pretoria. This information was believed to have originated from Mrs. Chadwick herself, who had received a letter from her husband. Barry, however, feels sure now that the cabled report of Chadwick's sailing on the Pretoria is correct.

ALLEGED MASHER PUNCHED.

Angry Husband Sprung Trap—No Complaint at Police Station.

Believing that his wife had been annoyed by a man who said he was Milton Harris, twenty-two years old, an artist, of 153 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Lawrence Miller of 50 Morningside Avenue struck Harris a violent blow in the face and knocked him down at Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon. Harris and the Millers went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station with a policeman, but Mr. and Mrs. Miller decided that they would not make a complaint.

According to Miller his wife was annoyed by Harris's looking at her on a Sixth Avenue elevated train from One Hundred and Sixteenth to Forty-second Street, where the Millers left the train. They were surprised, the husband said, to notice Harris later at Forty-second Street and Broadway. To determine Harris's intentions, Miller told the police, he arranged to leave his wife at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway and see what the stranger would do. At that corner Mr. and Mrs. Miller separated. Miller said he watched Harris and saw him follow Mrs. Miller to Seventh Avenue, where he accosted her.

Miller approached Harris and asked him why he presumed to address a woman whom he did not know and who had not encouraged his attentions. Then Miller punched Harris in the eye, and the artist fell. Miller was raining blows on Harris when Patrolman Steinmeyer pulled Miller off. All then went to the police station, where, the police say, Harris admitted his error and apologized. At Mrs. Miller's wish no complaint was made. Harris left immediately.

SHOT IN BRAIN; DIED SLOWLY.

Victim and Two Men Under Arrest Had Shared Old Feud.

Vincenbe Luvaria of 594 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, who was shot behind the right ear in West Farms Square early Sunday evening, died shortly after midnight this morning in Fordham Hospital. The physicians were surprised at the vitality of the man, who lived more than twenty-four hours with a bullet in his brain. He never regained consciousness.

Mileo Carlo of 1,997 West Farms Road and Giuseppe Saranti of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street were arrested in connection with the affair and held yesterday by Magistrate Baker, in the Morrisania Court, Carlo being committed without bail on a charge of felonious assault on the police report that a revolver with one chamber discharged was found upon him, while bail in Saranti's case was fixed at $1,000. Examination was set for to-morrow. The prisoners refused to make any statement, but it was learned that both they and Luvaria were Calabrians, and had been parties to an old feud.

TOT'S CHRISTMAS JOY TOO MUCH.

Stricken with Heart Failure After Receiving His Presents.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The excitement of Christmas was too much for six-year-old Louis Simmons. Shortly after the child received his Christmas presents and looked at the Christmas tree that had been provided for him he was suddenly taken violently ill.

The little boy was discovered by his mother in one corner of the room almost unconscious. He was removed to a hospital, where his condition was pronounced serious. His case was diagnosed as heart failure, and it was said that the unusual excitement was the cause.

Germans in Morocco Warned.

TANGIER, Dec. 26.—The German Legation has warned German subjects at Fez to prepare to leave at a moment's notice.

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TWELVE PAGES.

STATE OR FEDERAL CONTROL?

We have no doubt that the convinced advocates of Mr. GARFIELD'S plan of Federal licenses would call Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS a corporation lawyer. Most men as learned in the law as Mr. PARSONS have had more or less to do for the corporations. But when lawyers of experience and distinction are not speaking in the interests of a particular client or with a given case in view, they are about as apt as any class of persons in the community to utter opinions that are based upon broad and philosophic consideration of the public welfare. For that reason we think that Mr. PARSONS'S criticism of Mr. GARFIELD'S plan, published in the report of an interview with him in The World Saturday morning, is entitled to the respect that would attach to the testimony of any qualified contributor to the discussion. We quote from The World's report:

> I have been brought up in a school which recognizes that the original source of power is in the States; that the Federal Government is limited to such authority as the States have seen fit to confer or shall see fit to confer upon it.
>
> I am for State rights, and cannot view without alarm any system the outcome of which is to take away from the States that which more particularly belongs to them, and to transfer the authority to the Federal Government.
>
> An answer made to this, of course, is the suggestion that inter-State commerce, under the Constitution, belongs to the General Government. But it, in my mind, is a far cry from that article of the Constitution to a scheme which, under any contingency, makes it necessary for a local corporation to obtain its life from Federal authority.
>
> When the vast size of the country, its numerous interests, its increasing population, are taken into account, the thought left in my mind is of the advantage of local, as against general, scrutiny and control.

Among persons to whom the subject of the Trusts is not altogether new, persons who have long been given to the study of the relation of State and people to corporations, and in particular among persons who consider this and other public questions from the point of view of fairly well-determined economic and governmental principle, the ideas here expressed by Mr. PARSONS have found quite general acceptance. They do not see the necessity of suddenly destroying or radically revising our Constitutional structure and practice. They have not been to such a degree alarmed by the growth of Trusts and combinations as to feel that we are in imminent danger of destruction, and that we must begin to erect defenses against them with such haste and urgency that we have no time to think of Constitutional limitations or the rights of the States.

In minds newly venturing into this old field without the guidance of well-settled principles the belief that some new, Draconian, and sensational remedy is called for finds ready lodgment. Mr. W. J. BRYAN, in the platform he wrote for the Kansas City Convention in 1900, compounded and prescribed remedies practically identical with the suggestions now made by Commissioner GARFIELD with the undoubted approval of President ROOSEVELT. Here is Mr. BRYAN'S plan:

> Existing laws against Trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the State of their origin that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted, and are not attempting, to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and the whole Constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce, the mails, and all modes of inter-State communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

That is the whole doctrine of the Garfield plan. The Commissioner has merely given a specific formulation to the general ideas of Mr. BRYAN. This is not the first occasion upon which attention has been directed to the substantial identity of Mr. BRYAN'S preaching, in the irresponsible position of candidacy, and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S utterance of official views in the highly responsible position of the Presidency.

Mr. PARSONS has confidence in the ability of the State Governments to protect the people against the depredations of the Trusts. We confess that that confidence is shared by ourselves. At least, before resorting to the Federal power, the resources of the State power should be more thoroughly examined. The power of the people exercised through the State Legislatures is very great; we believe it to be sufficient. The fact that the Trusts are comparatively a new thing, the fact that in certain States the charter-giving power has been prostituted for the revenue it produced, and the fact that the jurisprudence of the States shows as yet a marked want of uniformity, need not throw us into such a state of alarm that we must rush to Washington hopeless of other protection. The assumption that the people will not use the powers they undoubtedly possess to protect themselves against fraud, extortion, and injury must rest upon one of two facts—either that the wrongs complained of are not serious enough to be much felt by the people, or else that the people are fools. The States have found a way of regulating and controlling inter-State business—the insurance business, for instance. They have not as yet exhausted either their powers or the resources of their lawmakers in dealing with inter-State corporations.

Persons with habits of observation and with memories have no such belief in the superior intelligence and virtue of Congress as compared with the Legislatures of the various States that they are ready to follow the President in his programme of centralization. Congress has already tried its hand on an incorporation law—that enacted for the District of Columbia. We are informed that no State has a looser or more defective law, and that the mere fact of incorporation in the District is sufficient to put investors on their guard and to render the sale of securities under its charters difficult. There is nothing in our experience so far to justify either the belief that the States will never be able to devise adequate means of regulation and control of corporations, or that if we divested them of their rights and lodged the controlling power in Washington we should find all our problems solved.

A CASE IN POINT.

The opponents of any change in the tariff—and they are more active and determined than they were at the opening of the session of Congress—insist that the country is prosperous and therefore no change should be undertaken. It is true that the country is prosperous, but we do not know of any of its citizens who would object to a little more prosperity. Men engaged in the daily competition for a living or a fortune do not usually crave a handicap, and if they are burdened with one and know it, they are generally willing to have it lightened.

In this country, even more than in others, the two most important general industries are those of transportation and building. Both, under present conditions, are largely dependent on the cost of iron and steel. In nearly the same degree all industries involving the use of tools and machinery are likewise dependent on the cost of steel, though in these the cost of material is not so great relatively as that of labor. Within the last few days the prices of steel structural forms, of bars and of plates, have been advanced $2 a ton, while the price of steel rails is maintained at $28. The producers of these articles of prime necessity are enabled to obtain these high prices, in the present condition of organization, through the help of the Dingley tariff. In open competition with producers in other parts of the world it is a moderate calculation that the prices would be reduced by an average of 20 per cent. It is behind this barrier against free foreign competition that the control of the trade is concentrated so nearly completely as it is and competition at home is restricted. The consumers bear the burden without a particle of advantage to offset it, and the consumers are the American people. The steel schedule would be a good place to begin revision.

THE AUTOMOBILE MOST NEEDED.

Among the exhibits at the coming automobile shows in this city, what the intelligent visitor will most eagerly look for is a machine of moderate power, capable of reasonable speed, and so built as to give the owner assurance that it will perform its functions without breaking down or involving larger costs for maintenance and repairs than the pleasure of using it will warrant. So far as we know or have been able to learn, this type of machine is yet to be built.

The directions in which the automobile has developed are interesting, but, from the point of view of the average user, not quite practical. Primarily, the problem of power has been solved in gasoline motors of almost locomotive strength. It will be useless to make them still more powerful, since in this respect they have already gone far beyond the limits of safety for use on public highways. An automobile of 105 or 110 horse power would be almost as useless for pleasure purposes as a Columbiad for duck shooting. The speed requirement has been met so fully that nothing which could be done in this direction would have interest for sane people, unless it be an attachment which would prevent crazy chauffeurs from overspeeding, or record their performances when their employers are not in sight. Comfort and even luxury in appointments have been carried as far as the average user is willing to pay for. Along these lines the development of the automobile has reached the limit.

What is wanted to meet the average requirement is a motor vehicle capable of making, say, fifteen miles an hour as its maximum, costing not much in excess of five hundred dollars, and so substantial and mechanically simple that its owner can run it ten hours a day 365 days in the year if he wants to. These are by no means impossible conditions. Indeed, they will be met as soon as makers of vehicles of this character reach a realising sense of the fact that for every machine they now sell of the overpowered, express-train-speeded, high-priced type, they could probably sell a hundred of the kind which the average man of comfortable means would approve as suitable for use by a law-abiding citizen impressed with a proper respect for others who must walk or ride behind horses. There is a great field for profitable business enterprise in building this kind of automobiles, and we venture the prediction that the first one exhibited will be the centre of attraction at the show in which it is entered.

RAINES LAW HOTELS.

It is no wonder that State Senator JOHN RAINES shows sensitiveness to the charge that he is responsible for the horrible abuses that have arisen from the "hotels" that bear his name and that of his "law." That is much too heavy a load for anybody to carry with equanimity. In fact, justice requires that the Senator shall at once be acquitted of any intention to introduce these evils, or of any foresight of what, as a matter of fact, nobody foresaw. His intention, what we may fairly call his "game," went no further than to put an additional part of the burdens of the State upon the urban communities thereof, which already carried much more than their share, and correspondingly to relieve the rural communities of their equitable proportion of the load of taxation.

But now that the unexpected has happened, and that Senator RAINES'S law has turned out to produce frightful evils and scandals, it certainly behooves him in particular to take some measures to remedy them. General peevish remarks about the local administration of New York, which are the only contributions the Senator has thus far made to this end, are not sufficient. But it seems that he has a chance to remove, by a very simple amendment, much of the mischief he has unintentionally wrought. As was explained in our news columns yesterday, the building law requires that any "hotel" over thirty-five feet high, which in effect and in New York means over two stories, shall be of fire-proof construction. Some keeper of a "Raines law hotel," who resisted the application of this requirement to his "hotel," and insisted that it was only a hotel "ad hoc," and for the purposes of the Raines law, unfortunately secured a judicial decision sustaining that view. But if the Legislature were to enact that a "Raines law hotel" was subject to all the requirements and disabilities of a real hotel, including this of a fire-proof construction, it seems to be agreed that a great majority of the Raines law hotels would be forced out of business. It seems to be eminently "up" to State Senator RAINES to secure that desirable consummation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Department Clerks Defended.

Better proof of our Washington correspondent's recent statement that the papers of that city support the departmental clerks in their antagonism to any official who attempts to get from them the amount of work that would be demanded by a private employer could not be desired than a long "protest" made by The Washington Star against the article in which that statement was made. The Star sadly admits that not quite all the clerks are perfect—that occasionally some of them have "gone too far" in criticising a chief who has attempted to increase their hours or their labor—but it is convinced that as a rule these attempts are the results of an ignorant and excessive zeal, and it assumes without hesitation the risk of "breathing the ideas" of the class which, in numbers, forms such an important part of Washington society. "Much of the friction," it says, "that occurs between the superior officers of the departments and the subordinate employés arises from the zeal of new-comers to high places, who reach their desks with the idea that the average department clerk views his position as a sinecure; with the further notion that the work exacted from these clerks is light and easily performed, and the pay high and the privileges unusual." It would probably be difficult to get a "new-comer" who did not hold exactly this view, but The Star declares that it is utterly wrong. It says that the department work is exacting and difficult, and the hours sufficiently long to get the best out of every clerk. Then there is a mysterious tendency in the service, it seems, to make machines out of men and women, and this tendency should not be hastened by the imposition of rules good enough for mills and factories, but abominable in an administrative office. Therefore it is the reverse of wisdom to interfere with the established customs! Of the clerks as a class, according to The Star, "it can be safely said without fear of reasonable contradiction that they are earnest, honest, and industrious. Many of them are constantly at work to improve their minds, to keep from settling down into a hopeless routine." Then follows the curious assertion that "there is at present among some of them a feeling of dissatisfaction that there is no provision in law to enable them to retire at their own expense at the close of a long service." Is a provision of law required for that? What The Star means in this sentence is not what it says, and its caution leads it into an unnecessary absurdity.

Enough to Make a Dog Laugh.

Somebody who doesn't know anything at all about dogs has chosen to make them the subject of a long essay that appears in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Such choices are made not infrequently by the writers for most newspapers, but usually more care is shown than in this instance to keep in the safe glitter of generalities and to let the kindly reader suppose that the writer could have gone into detail if he were not above that sort of thing. The Rochester man, however, plunged recklessly ahead, and the statements he makes about dogs clearly indicate that he never kept anything bigger or more intelligent than white mice or guinea pigs. He says, for instance, that "in smelling and hearing, as well as in certain mental perceptions, the dog is past human understanding. He is a sort of mind reader. If you rebuke him for a fault he shows grief or shame; but if you make a pretense of scolding him he sees through the humbug and enters into the humor of it. He generally knows whether a stranger is a thief or an honest man. He seldom makes a mistake in accepting or rejecting overtures of friendship. His loyalty is firm and his honesty is incorruptible. An amusing lack in dog nature is the inability to 'act a part.' * * * It cannot be doubted that he thinks and reasons and understands language, and that at times he intensely longs for the power of speech. But his mind is an impenetrable mystery, and we can only draw inferences as to the relations of his concepts to his actions." Rarely, if ever, have the same number of misstatements been made in as few lines as here. They are not quite all entirely inaccurate, but a good many of them are, and none is more than such an approach to the truth about dogs as could be made by a student of fairy tales and "nature stories." Dogs smell and hear better than men, but the difference is one of degree, not of quality. Their discrimination between real and pretended scolding—when the pretense is fairly obvious; not otherwise. Their very gravest fault is inability to tell whether a stranger is a thief or an honest man, and their tendency to treat every stranger as the enemy of themselves and their masters is one that would have banished them from human society long ago if they did not have many compensating virtues, few of which are mentioned in the quoted list.

A New Use for Ideographs.

Seekers after a universal language, when they get tired of making one after another, only to find each rejected by everybody except a few people with endless leisure—and no particular use for such a language—might get on a new and more hopeful track if they turned their powerful minds to a study of the despised ideographs with which several rather important people in the East have been content for more than a few centuries. It is true that the plan of using an arbitrary sign for each word is a very clumsy one, compared with that of making the signs stand for sounds, but people cling with great obstinacy to their mother tongues, and the task of learning to speak and write one that nobody will ever speak or write except for comparatively few purposes will not be undertaken by many under any compulsion that has yet been brought to bear. A word sign, however, has the admirable quality of meaning the same thing to everybody who knows its meaning in any language. The Japanese, for example, were able to adopt the Chinese ideographs without learning Chinese, and now the men of the two nations, when they have the same thought to put on paper, do it in a way that is instantly comprehensible to the literates of both—or would if the Japanese had not insisted on giving to some of the Chinese ideographs meanings or shades of meaning which they did not possess when they were first borrowed. The hint is there, however, and although any set of ideographs is hard to learn, it must be remembered that a small vocabulary suffices for the ordinary transactions of life and business, and it is probable that if the world would agree upon 300 or 400, or at most 500, signs for the words most in use, they would serve as a written universal language. Each nation would have its own dictionary, and would not have to bother with those of the other nations. But perhaps this scheme is not worth trying, since it is obvious that within a few years all the world will speak English, at least as a second language, and then everybody will be happy—so far as this particular problem is concerned.

Fame Won at a Small Cost.

One of our dispatches yesterday told of a Jersey policeman who had received an unexpected legacy of $1,500 from a man whose wife the policeman had rescued, two years ago, when her life was endangered by a runaway horse. The story was pleasant enough until one came to wonder why it was that the grateful husband waited until he was dead before he expressed his gratitude—waited, that is, until he could express his gratitude by means of his wife's money instead of his own. A smaller sum, paid at once, would have come with better grace and indicated a much deeper emotion. As it is, the dead husband gets credit—from the unthinking—for generosity, while the wife pays the bill by a diminution of her resources to an extent that she may regard as excessive, since the policeman, after all, only did his duty with the zeal and courage properly expected from men in his position.

PRINCE NICHOLAS AND THE POPE.

Great Obstacles on the Path Between Quirinal and Vatican.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Dec. 16.—Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, father of the Queen of Italy, has always been possessed by the idea that he would like to meet the Pontiff. He made approaches to Leo XIII., which, however, came to nothing, although it would have been something of a triumph for the Vatican to have had him there. When here just now for the christening of the Crown Prince of Italy, pourparlers were again opened, as the Prince's desire gains in intensity with time. Pius X. was most ready to accede to the proposal, but there was a stumbling block in the ceremonial which has been adopted in late years for Princes stopping at the Quirinal. Prince Nicholas has no "neutral ground" of his own, as Montenegro has no legation in Rome, and the Vatican held up hands of holy horror at the suggestion that he should go from the Quirinal in a private carriage borrowed for the occasion.

The Vatican intimated that there was the Russian Legation to the Vatican, which would offer the Prince the few minutes' hospitality necessary, but here politics came in, the King of Italy advising a refusal, as it would look as though Montenegro were a dependency of Russia. It must be confessed that King Victor Emmanuel has never been very warm toward this plan of his father-in-law, and this time said plainly that it was not at all dignified for a relative of his to go through all the pretense necessary to see the Pontiff. Foreign Princes thought it worth while, but one so nearly connected with the King of Italy was better out of it. So Pope Pius and Prince Nicholas are not likely ever to meet—which is a pity, as they must have much in common.

The Wine Cellar's Passing.

From The London Telegraph.

Wine cellars are said to have gone out of fashion. Proud fathers no longer lay down pipes of port for the coming of age of their infant heirs, and no longer enjoin upon their successors the sacred duty of keeping the family cellar replenished. They may leave instructions or express wishes about the maintenance of so many head of deer in the park, but they care not whether the wine bins are full or empty. It is not that people have lost their taste for wines, though fashion has greatly changed in respect of them, and sherry, for example, is growing as rare as Madeira, and Madeira as obsolete as sack. Whenever a good cellar comes into the market the competition at auction is as keen as ever to secure the best lots, and fancy prices are often reached. None the less, the day of the private cellar is practically over. What is the cause?

Hard to Do It.

From The Pittsburg Post.

I owe my newsboy 50 cents, my rent is overdue; the beer man's bill is just immense and so's the coal man's too. The ice man has not yet been paid and though he has been nice, his bill I'm very much afraid will have to go on ice. I've owed my tailor for a year and I regret to say he threatens now my job to queer unless I promptly pay. I've had to hock my watch to buy a present for my wife, and I'd just like to know how I can lead the simple life?

The Company's Rules.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Towne—They ought to run more trolley cars. Do you know, I stood on the corner last night while five cars went by and I couldn't get on.

Browne—Why not?

Towne—Too full.

Browne—You were? Well, they're very strict about that.

A Great Relief.

From The Chicago Tribune.

As the pedestrian passed the deserted lot seven masked men sprang out and began pummeling him unmercifully.

"Help! Help!" shouted the pedestrian. "What are you trying to do to me?"

"Rob you!" retorted the leader of the wicked gang.

"Thank heaven! I thought you were going to give me a college initiation."

CABINET OFFICERS BUSY.

Several Spend Holiday at Their Desks and Calling on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The executive departments were closed to-day, but some of their heads took advantage of the holiday to dispose of urgent business. Secretary Taft was at his desk the greater part of the day and labored over the Philippine questions that are being considered by Congress, and which the Secretary is desirous shall be acted upon before the Fifty-eighth Congress expires. The Tariff bill is the question that is giving the Secretary and the President most concern. After leaving his desk at the department, Secretary Taft called at the White House and chatted with the President.

Secretary Hay was one of the few callers on the President to-day. The Secretary remained for over an hour, and it is assumed that the conference was in relation to affairs with Santo Domingo and Venezuela. There are no questions between the United States and those countries that require special consideration, but there are questions between Santo Domingo and Venezuela and European countries that are approaching an acute stage, which may require the intervention of this Government.

There is apprehension that this Government may feel called upon to assume the position of receiver for Santo Domingo and adjust the domestic as well as the international difficulties that threaten to become annoying.

Assistant Secretary Loomis followed Mr. Hay and was in conference with the President for a short time.

Secretary Shaw was at his desk and spent the holiday in work that required his personal attention. He was also one of the President's callers.

Christmas Monday was observed less as a holiday by President Roosevelt than by many of his fellow-citizens. He spent considerable time in his office, and also kept a number of engagements which had been made for to-day.

During the afternoon the President, in company with Senator Lodge, went out for a walk. The Christmas dinner of the Presidential family was given at the usual hour to-night, and was a family affair.

HENRY GEORGE NOT A SOCIALIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As President of a club which exists for the purpose of giving support and currency to the economic teachings of Henry George, I beg the courtesy of space to correct a misapprehension which may arise from a statement recently published in your editorial columns.

Henry George was never in theory or fact a Socialist, or the candidate of Socialists. So far was this from the truth that his extreme individualist views and even his personal motives were the subjects of bitter attack by Socialists during his whole public career. Since his death Socialists have repeatedly, and, as it seems to us, unsuccessfully, attacked the single tax point of view, and are still doing so.

It is true that in the campaign of 1886 certain persons, who have since become prominent in Socialist movements, preferred supporting Mr. George to voting for either of the regular party candidates, and in 1887, after the Syracuse Convention of the United Labor Party, the difference between the single tax and Socialist supporters became pronounced, each recognizing its total lack of harmony with the other and the difference of opinion is wider to-day than at any previous time.

The most successful philosophic attack upon Socialistic tenets is "Democracy Versus Socialism," by Max Hirsch, who is the acknowledged leader of the Australian Single Taxers.

In the campaign of 1897 the Socialist Labor Party showed that it recognized no community of interest with Henry George by nominating a candidate for Mayor, who received nearly 15,000 votes, then fully their normal vote, showing that the rank and file of that party had no sympathy with him.

Indeed Mr. George never tired of protesting against the Socialistic features of the present régime, some of which you also condemn. I am sure you will be pleased to have this opportunity of correcting an error, doubtless due to inadvertence.

BENJAMIN DOHLIN,
President Manhattan Single Tax Club.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

Selling Supplies to Nations at War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few words regarding the assertion made by C. Davis, that it is mere hypocrisy for countries crying peace, peace, to sell war materials notwithstanding. Allow me to state that I think it unfair for any one to charge a country with hypocrisy for selling such materials to a fighting country, even though they cry peace, peace, for when two countries are at war, if one loses, through the rage of war, or consumes its supplies first, is it fair of any nation to refuse to sell that unfortunate country, which may not have as great a facility to supply its warships and supplies as the other, and in consequence loses the war? Was it hypocrisy on the part of France (France did not want us to fight) during the Revolutionary War to sell us ammunition and warships, and even help us to win?

I would like to know if that same C. Davis would like to lose an argument (in a debate) simply because he had no books to borrow, while his opponent had books of his own. Would he consider that person who refused to loan him a book a very generous person? So with this war question. Arbitration should be tried first, by all means, but if battle ensues, shall a nation lose its rights (it might be in the right) simply because of lack of supplies?

I am a woman, or rather entering womanhood, and I certainly would prefer peace, for I can feel for the bereft ones at home when their fathers, brothers, and relatives of all kind die in battle, yet I would sooner have mine die at war and have my country saved from the disgrace of loss than have them saved by the speedy end of war because a neighboring nation refused to sell my country supplies to continue the war and our side to be the victim.

MISS RAY BACHKOFF.
New York, Dec. 23, 1904.

A Dangerous Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot understand why a newspaper which is so strongly opposed to corporal punishment, administered to delinquents by duly constituted authorities, should be so indulgent toward another form of corporal punishment inflicted by irresponsible organizations upon persons accused of no offense—namely, hazing. Your argument that "youth has laws of its own" is dangerous doctrine; the same line of argument might be used to justify lynching and trades union violence.

CHARLES P. BUTLER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1904.

Foolish Man.

From The Pittsburg Post.

O'Rorke—'Tis queer, but whinever I feel in me pants for me knife, 'tis always in the other pocket.

McToole—Thin why don't yez always feel in the other pocket first, ye foolish man?

Didn't Apply.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

He—The closer a man gets to nature the happier he is.

She—You didn't say that when you fell down on the icy pavement the other day.

FIGHT FOR ISLE OF PINES.

Pressure Will Be Brought on Congress to Prevent Cession to Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The fight of the American settlers in the Isle of Pines against the treaty permitting Cuba to have that bit of ground will warm up after the holiday recess to a hotter pitch than ever before. Friends and relatives of settlers in the island are coming here from every part of the country to work on Senators and members in the hope of killing the pending treaty.

While this missionary work is going on great hopes are placed in the expected decision of the Supreme Court on the question of our sovereignty over the island. The case was taken before the court last Winter. If the court should base its decision on the Treaty of Paris and hold that the island is a possession of the United States, the opposition to the treaty would become more than ever aggressive, and there would be little chance of ratification this session.

Secretary Hay has written a letter to Mr. Jenkins, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, declaring that, as no action has been taken by Congress in the way of exercising the rights of possession, it is perfectly regular to cede the island back to Cuba.

Delyannis Again to be Greek Premier.

ATHENS, Dec. 26.—M. Theodore Delyannis, former Premier, has been intrusted with the task of organizing a new Cabinet. The Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved.

Afghan Prince Arrives in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.—Prince Inayat Ullah, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, attended by a considerable suite, has arrived here. He will pay Viceroy Curzon a ceremonial visit to-morrow.

"True Facts."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reply to a correspondent who challenges the use of the term "a true fact" reminds me that I read, many years ago, an interesting personal letter written by Abraham Lincoln, and I noted therein the words, "If the facts stated were true," or something to that exact effect. Immediately I questioned the correctness of the language. But reference to authorities proved that it is strictly correct. It is well supported by the dictionaries. Webster, among his definitions of "fact," says: "A thing supposed or asserted to be done; as, history abounds with false facts." "I do not grant the fact."—Defoe. "This reasoning is founded upon a fact which is not true."—Roger Long. The Standard Dictionary says: "3. That which is stated or assumed as real or true." H. I.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1904.

How to Improvise Playgrounds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning, under the caption of "Need for More Playgrounds" you publish a letter from Sidney S. Randall which I have read with the more interest in that the subject has long occupied my thoughts and I can make a suggestion that I think is well worth consideration.

Why not select certain streets or portions of streets and make them "no thoroughfares" by planting across the end or middle of each block a row of posts, either of iron or wood, so that the children would be free from danger other than that of an occasional coal cart delivering its load in the block so protected?

At first thought it would appear as if it would alter the value of property in a block so selected, but my impression is that parents would be willing to pay more rent for the consideration of greater safety for the children when at play.

HENRY D. PLIMSOLL.
Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1904.

Amazed.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Newman—I met your wife to-day for the first time, and, for one thing, I found she was outspoken.

Henpeck—You surprise me! By whom?

The Limit.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Wedderly—Our girl reached the limit to-day. She broke only one glass dish.

Wedderly—How do you account for it?

Mrs. Wedderly—It was the only one left.

THE PIRATE'S CHRISTMAS.

Come aft, my lad. Ay, bring the rum.
I'm black as hell to-night,
For the sea seems full o' bells and lights
and meadows mantled white.
What dog is singing forrard there? Curse
on his Christian lay!
He'll mock his "new-born Christ" to-
night, or swing on Christmas Day.
Go forrard, lad. Ho! Tell them sing a
chant o' gold and fight.
If we cannot be Christians, we'll be worse
than fiends to-night;
Ho! Charge the guns!—the murderous guns!
—that fear nor God nor ghouls,
And make them to the heavens roar defiance from their jowls!

Hear ye those mocking echoes, lad? Is that
some pious hymn,
Raised from a thousand angel throats? Or
is it but the grim
Dirge of the thousand dead bestrewn beneath this haunted keel?
Curses! The rum! My cutlass—quick! See,
I unsheath my steel!
With this agrip, ho! what care I for a
million memories—
For a million ghosts of the puling things I
loved in other days?
Shine on the blade, cold stars! There read
my creed of lust and war,
'Graved by the tempest's blaze and sung to
the thunderous strains of Thor!

I never whined when, days adrift, I chewed
a leaden ball;
I never whined when the Yellow Death
came with his reeking pall.
What though my wounds, unwatered,
burned, did ever I ask a friend?
What though marooned and starving, did I
pray You succor send?
Never! While Life was good I laughed;
when Death was near I grinned;
Too proud to pray unwillingly, when willingly I sinned.
Must I, who faced my sins' deserts, undaunted, prostrate low
Because a Child was born to earth two
thousand years ago?

And yet * * * my every instinct stirs—
dead things that tell no lies.
No man but is a child revering sacred
things, child-wise.
Is it my fancy, lad, or does you pole star
seem o'erbright?
Does not the Pointer of the Plow seem
fingerlike to-night?
Do you hear sounds where sighs the sea
upon some distant shore,
Like whispered orisons that mock my red
soul's Nevermore?
Do you hear laughter as the feet go
crunching through the snow,
Where mine would leave red prints that
Conscience still my trail might know?

Go forrard, lad. This hellish ship is
crammed wi' things o' dread.
Go to your dreams and leave me with my
melancholy dead
That curse me from the ocean's bed, that
call me from the land,
Searing afresh upon my brow with every
word * * * the brand!
Go forrard, brat! Ay, tell them tales of
how I rave to-night,
But woe to him who braves my mood, or
dares to cross my sight!
Go!—go, you fool! Ay, give them drink. I
leave them to their own
Remorse, or ribald mirth, for I and Hell
would speak alone!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

OFFICERS MUST ACCEPT GOLD-PLATED MEDALS

Army's Indignation Over New Order Fails to Change It.

LIKENED TO "PHONY" JEWELRY

Would Be Satisfied with Iron or Copper, but a Plated Affair, That's Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The semi-official announcement that the protest of the army officers against exchanging their old medals of honor for the gold-plated medals recently ordered for them came too late has not stopped the flood of criticism from military circles. Government officials who are not inclined to consider the complaint lightly, as some others are, simply say that the new medals have been ordered and that that settles it. This will not keep the officers from entering a vigorous protest when it comes time to exchange the old medals for the new.

The army officers find no fault with the mere fact that a change was made because many private organizations were imitating the Government's insignia of military honor. What they contend is that the Government should be ashamed to ask them to wear a cheap, gold-plated medal. They [illegible] with a substitute of iron, or copper even, just so the medals were "solid."

"It is almost as bad as wearing a phony diamond," said one. "It will hurt the pride of the men. Imagine wearing our full-dress uniforms, set off by a piece of plated jewelry! Germany issues a cross of iron, the Victoria Cross is of brass, and here we are about to issue gold-plated medals."

Those responsible for the change declare that the new design is artistic and fitting, and in general appearance far superior to the old medal. The mere matter of its intrinsic value, they contend, should not enter into the discussion. Gen. Gillespie designed the medal, and it has been patented, and the patent deed made to the Medal of Honor Association, so that it may be protected from infringement hereafter. It is made of silver, a portion of it being plated with gold. The design consists of a five-pointed star resting on a green enameled wreath of laurel. Within the star is a medallion containing the liberty head. The star depends from a gold bar bearing the word "Valor," above which is perched the spread eagle. The whole medal hangs from a blue ribbon studded with silver stars. There are to be 3,000 of them made, and there are now about 2,500 old medals outstanding to be turned in for the new ones. It is proposed to issue an order requiring officers upon whom the medal has been conferred when wearing full dress uniform to wear also the medal.

ODELL MAY COME TO CONFER.

New York County Legislators to Consult Chairman Halpin.

Ex-State Chairman George W. Dunn, leader of Broome County, came to the city yesterday in connection with the Depew campaign for re-election. It is said that Gov. Odell may come down from Newburg to-day. He is expected to have a talk with his New York County lieutenants before he starts for Albany at the end of the week for the inauguration, which will take place next Monday.

The New York County members of the Legislature—Elsberg, Saxe, and Page of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts; Young of the Twenty-first, Agnew of the Twenty-seventh, Perham of the Twenty-ninth, Beihilf of the Thirty-first, Stanley of the Nineteenth, Etsel of the Tenth, Freidel of the Eighth, Hartmann of the Sixteenth, and Prentice of the Twenty-fifth—will confer with Chairman Halpin before going to business in Albany.

Liner Minnehaha Damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—While anchored at Gravesend to-day the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnehaha, from New York, Dec. 11 for London, had stern damaged by collision with the British steamer John Sanderson. The upper part of the stem of the John Sanderson was damaged.

Classifying Government Clerks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES I notice a letter from a navy yard clerk with reference to the "Rights of Government Employes." The only right about which he seemed anxious was a longer vacation. Government clerks are amply protected under the civil service laws and regulations, and if the rights of letter carriers, navy yard clerks, &c., are infringed upon, they have their recourse to the courts and numerous civil service commissions.

But the inconsistency I find is that we have too many distinct classes of clerks. For instance, we have Post Office clerks, Custom House clerks, navy yard clerks, &c. Now, why not classify them all as clerks?

They all, or nearly all, are doing the same kind of work, but it strikes me that the Government is partial to the positions which require the "biggest pull" to be appointed.

In any event, I believe that giving thirty days' vacation to one class and but fifteen days to another is certainly an injustice to some. To give $1,200 to $1,600 to a few and only $600 to a Post Office clerk is exceedingly poor business, particularly when they are all doing comparatively the same work. I trust that the present Administration, though, will uphold the prestige of a Government clerk, and incidentally the standard of living in this country, by establishing a more honest, equitable, and liberal basis for the clerks, both in [illegible] and wage.

K. A. [illegible]
New York, Dec. 24, 1904.

Nothing [illegible] a Fuss About.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole matter of hazing at Columbia is exaggerated and misunderstood; it is a "ridiculus mus."

Gould accepted the honor of being a class officer. Why should the traditions and customs be suspended especially for him?

The tradition of kidnapping freshmen officers for the sophomore dinner has been no use. For the freshmen it is a test of good sense, manliness, and fraternal college spirit. If possible, they escape; if not, they submit. The two freshmen together at the recent sophomore dinner stood the test. They did not have to look at [illegible] plates; after a little teasing, taken in good part, they were given a good dinner, and crowned, like the Romans, or Stevenson at Samoa. The result is that the sophomore class and freshmen officers are friends.

A GRADUATE STUDENT.
New York, Dec. 24.

Found the Road Most Satisfactory.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"You don't seem to have very good roads around here," remarked the man in the auto.

"Why, they're great!" replied the native. "There ain't one of them but what's so [illegible] you don't know that it's [illegible]."

PLEASING REVIVAL OF "THE WINTER'S TALE"

Viola Allen Appears as Hermione and Perdita.

CHARM IN HER PORTRAYALS

Especially Appealing in the Tender Passages of the Earlier Acts—Play Well Staged.

Leontes	Mr. Henry Jewett
Mamillius, his son	Mr. Dagmar De Vere
Camillo	Mr. Frank Vernon
Antigonus	Mr. James L. Carhart
Cleomenes	Mr. Carter Weaver
Dion	Mr. John Junior
Rogero	Mr. Leopold Lane
Priest	Mr. Walter Maxwell
Hermione, } Perdita, }	Miss Allen
Paulina	Miss Zeffie Tilbury
Emelia	Miss Louise Jansen
Polixenes	Mr. Boyd Putnam
Florizel	Mr. James Young
Archidamus	Mr. Warner Oland
Old Shepherd	Mr. C. Leslie Allen
Clown	Mr. Sidney Bracy
Autolycus	Mr. Frank Currier
Mopsa	Miss Evelyn Wiedling
Dorcas	Miss Phyllis Younge

In a revival in which sincerity of purpose and good taste are so manifest as in the case of "The Winter's Tale," in which Miss Viola Allen was seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening, the spirit of carping criticism may well be stilled and the efforts of the players received with some degree of thankfulness by those persons who still find pleasure in the acted versions of William Shakespeare's plays. Of these "The Winter's Tale," written in the rich late years of the poet's life, is seen all too rarely. In the present revival a closer consideration than is possible now may disclose some inconsistencies and some points where emendations might be made with advantage; but, generally speaking, a high level of excellence is sought and maintained. The play is condensed to four acts, the chorus of Time being among the scenes entirely omitted.

In none of his plays has Shakespeare been less mindful of the unities of time and place. The incident of Hermione's supposed death and concealment for sixteen years is in itself made possible only by the broadest possible poetic license. And one may not reasonably demand, therefore, too close adherence to the text on the part of those who are charged with the difficult task of adapting the play to the requirements of the modern theatre.

In the main the cuts have been judiciously made, and if there is any vagueness in the minds of uninformed persons as to the exact relations of the characters one is not called upon to sympathize with it.

It is to be assumed that persons who go to see a play of this kind will at least take the trouble of scanning it through beforehand. This remark is made necessary here by the fact that it was the misfortune of the reviewer to hear unnecessarily loud and disconcerting laments on the point of Shakespeare's vagueness. One heard other things last night. There were those, of coulse, who remembered Mary Anderson in the roles of Hermione and Perdita, and who were not loath to make comparisons.

In few instances of this kind is the memory to be trusted. Miss Anderson's Hermione in a quality of statuesque grandeur was probably more imposing than Miss Allen's. But the actress of last evening played Hermione's earlier scenes with a rare dignity that made her denotement of Perdita's pastoral simplicity and airy spirit an altogether noteworthy achievement. Her bearing in the difficult trial scene was majestic, yet marked by a sweetness that added a touch of eloquent pathos to the subsequent collapse. In the reading of the longer speeches Miss Allen suffers somewhat from a lack of variety, and there is a monotonously saccharine cadence to her voice at times that might well be modified. But in general her Hermione and her Perdita were pictures of engaging sweetness and insistent charm.

In the scene with Mamillius and her ladies there was abundant tenderness, which again made itself felt in the parting with Leontes after his first speech of accusation.

Henry Jewett, the Leontes, satisfied the eye with a natural poise of royal grandeur, a strong, manly physique, and a virile face, which, however, is lacking in mobility. He has a bad habit of mouthing, and his reading of verse is often unintelligible. Of the other supporting actors Frank Vernon, despite very obvious physical deficiencies, was most satisfying, his Camillo being sincere throughout. The Polixines of Boyd Putnam and the Paulina of Zeffie Tilbury were adequate, and the Autolycus of Frank Currier was amusing, although not particularly mellow. The Florizel of James Young was not without some merit, and the Shepherd and Clown were well played by C. Leslie Allen and Sidney Bracy.

Although several of the scenes were pictorially effective, there was no apparent tendency to make them overpowering. A notably beautiful picture was the forest of beeches near the Shepherds' Hut, where in the abandon of the rustic dance Florizel and Perdita are first disclosed to Polixines. Although carried forward with spirit that roused the audience to prolonged applause this scene was somewhat too noisily played to be entirely atmospheric. But the difficulty of inducing restraint where so many minor people are on the stage is one that can hardly be overestimated, and the fault perhaps was not entirely in the stage management.

MAUDE ADAMS RETURNS.

Actress Warmly Welcomed Again in "The Little Minister."

Maude Adams got an ovation last night when she revived "The Little Minister" at the Empire Theatre. It is some time since Miss Adams has played such a sympathetic and satisfying rôle as that of Lady Babbie in the dainty Barrie comedy. The memory of her characterization is still fresh in the minds of theatregoers, and her interpretation of Babbie is already too familiar to need more praises. Miss Adams is the same slender, winsome, mischief-making Babbie, and her appeal is as strong as it used to be.

Arthur Byron is Miss Adams's leading supporter this year. He appears as Gavin Dishart, the minister. Last night his ability was evident as always. He gave a sincere portrayal of the character. Charles Walcot played the part of the sturdy, duty-doing Thomas Whamond, chief elder. He was effective. Violet Rand did well in her chief scene as Micah Dow, son of the backsliding Rob.

Others in the cast were Eugene Jepson as Lord Rintoul, George Irving as Captain Halliwell, Joseph Francour as Rob Dow, William Henderson as Snecky Hobart, Richard Pitman as Andrew Mealmaker, Wallace Jackson as Silva Tosh, Charles Pitt as the Sergeant, T. C. Valentine as the atheist, Mrs. W. G. Jones as Nannie, Margaret Gordon as Felice, and May Galver as Jean.

THE NEW YORK'S RURAL PLAY.

First Offering of This Theatre as a "One-Dollar House."

The New York Theatre began its career as a "one-dollar house" yesterday. "Home Folks, an American play in four acts," was presented in the afternoon before a big crowd. The highest price in the theatre is $1 for an orchestra seat; the cheapest seat sells for 25 cents. On Wednesday afternoons the prices range from 25 to 75 cents. As for "Home Folks," it seems to be about everything that was claimed for it. It's not quite the conventional rural melodrama, having several original features, being especially fortunate in its comic situations.

Thomas A. Wise, who is often amusing, appeared as Joe Hawkins, "fit only to fiddle and fish." He proved himself fit for one other thing—to amuse the audience. They never tired of laughing at him. William Ingersoll effectively played John Selby, "an Illinois farmer candidate for the Legislature," and Chrystal Herne, in the part of the stranger from St. Louis, appeared to good advantage. Other members of the cast are Arthur Sanders, Frances Stevens, and Julie Herne.

There were four acts and five scenes, and all of them were laid in Illinois two years after the civil war. Lynchers came in for a good deal of attention. They raided the Selby house in the second act, taunting the a horse thief, but found only a man in a closet eating jam. Their sudden astonishment and chagrin furnished a good opportunity for an effective curtain, and the opportunity was accepted by the author. "Home Folks" will probably satisfy the people who like that sort of thing. It is likely to stay some time at the New York.

PETER DAILEY BACK AGAIN.

He's the Hit of "In Newport"—But Fay Templeton's In It, Too.

"In Newport," a musical burlesque on fashionable society, was presented at the Liberty Theatre last night by the Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company, an organization which includes several popular favorites—Fay Templeton, Peter Dailey, Virginia Earle, Joe Coyne, and Lee Harrison. These were the reasons why "In Newport" will probably be a success. Every one of the five is known and liked in this city, for which reason the play is not likely to be entirely "the thing."

The burlesque has several good things in it. Of course Peter Dailey has to have his topical song. It is "When I Am the Chief of Police," and it made a hit with the first-night house. Dailey has a part that fits him like a hundred-dollar suit of clothes. He is Alert Pincherton, a detective, and his make-up presents him as a double of Detective Sergt. Place at the Tenderloin Station. Altogether, he seemed more in his element than in years, and his is by far the most amusing portion of the entertainment.

Fay Templeton, looking just the same as ever, was on hand as M'mselle Fleurette, a French flirt, who manages to cause no end of trouble in the family of John Bankwell (Lee Harrison). She sang two or three songs, one of them called "Women." Joe Coyne had the rôle of Percy Van Alstyne, the traditional English nincompoop of the stage, who is supposed to make others merry by displaying abnormal stupidity. Coyne's familiar comedy methods are still with him, and elicit as much laughter as ever they did.

GOLDEN'S PLAY PLEASES.

"Common Sense Bracket" Productive of Tears and Laughter.

Richard Golden, holding the centre of the stage pretty continuously, managed to divert a goodly audience at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night in Charles W. Doty's old-time rural play, "Common Sense Bracket."

The piece had all the elements needed to bring the tears, arouse the laughter, and attract for its villain the timely hisses from orchestra to gallery. There was a runaway wife, who finally obained the forgiveness of a pig-headed husband, but the real heroine was a pretty music teacher, who proved to be the long-lost daughter of Old Man Bracket, the common-sense, sturdy, whole-hearted innkeeper and political leader in the New England town where the scene was laid.

Florence Rockwell took the part of the teacher, and Esther Lyon was the fugitive wife, who would have vanished with the villain (H. S. Northrup), but for that gentleman's oportune end as the result of a pistol wound. Among the others who supported Mr. Golden were Master Arthur Gibson, in a very attractive small-boy rôle, and Charles B. Haskins, who was the village iconoclast, unsuccessful candidate in many elections.

The part Mr. Golden took was almost that of another David Harum, without the horse-swapping features. As a fountain of wisdom, patcher-up of quarrels, and general boss of village affairs, Old Man Bracket was a wonder. He was equally successful as a tear-raiser and a maker of laughs, and the part gave Mr. Golden plenty of opportunities for real acting, of which his auditors were fully appreciative.

MRS. CARTER IN TRAGEDY.

Washington Convention Hall Turned Into Theatre to Accommodate "Adrea."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Leslie Carter scored a success to-night with "Adrea" at Convention Hall, which David Belasco has adopted as the place for his Washington presentations. In "Adrea" Mrs. Carter abandoned her accustomed class of plays and made her début in tragedy. She moved profoundly the big audience which, despite the fact that the night was one of the worst of the year in weather conditions, crowded the out-of-the-way hall where she appeared.

Mr. Belasco's choice of Convention Hall was justified by the event. It is subject to many disadvantages; yet the performance was given without a hitch and in the most successful manner. The immensity of the stage added freedom to the production and proved a help instead of a hindrance.

Every seat was taken, and the audience included Secretary Morton, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley, and others. Mrs. Carter was called before the curtain several times at the end of each act. At the end of the third, after she had been recalled, there were calls for Mr. Belasco. Mrs. Carter brought him out, and he was called on for a speech, which he postponed until after the fourth act. Other members of the cast were Charles A. Stevenson, Tyrone Power, R. D. MacLean, J. Harry Benrimo, and Edith Crane.

It has been a general impression for some time that the play in which Mrs. Carter would appear the scenes would be laid in India, and the revelation of the fact that the environment is Roman will come as a surprise to many persons, including some of those who are ordinarily assumed to be best posted as to the general character of coming events theatrical. The plot is laid in the decadent days of Rome, and turns on the love of Adrea for Lord Kaeso, Tribune in her father's legions, who, to foster his ambition, makes love to Iulia, the wanton Queen of Adrea. Iulia discovers the love between Adrea and Kaeso, and in a drunken revel marries Adrea to the fool of the Court. Later, gaining power, Adrea herself kills Kaeso, and then rules the land for fourteen years, at the end of which she is war captured by the son of Kaeso and Iulia. In the child she sees the father whom she had loved, and places him on the throne. He commands her to open the window and let in the sun, which, though knowing sunlight will doom her to blindness and loss of her throne, she does, and staggers forth sightless.

MISS CONQUEST AS A STAR.

Produces "The Money Makers" for First Time on This Side.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—Miss Ida Conquest appeared at the Hyperion Theatre to-night as the star in George Rolitt's three-act comedy, "The Money Makers," under the management of "Tom" W. Ryley. It was the first production of the piece in this country, although in London "The Money Makers" has had a successful run at the Royalty Theatre.

The story deals with the zealous, though misguided, efforts of two young women to get rich quick by the establishment of a tipsters' bureau in the apartments of a bachelor friend who has been opportunely called out of town by military duties. Complications arise when a horse which had been selected as the winner of a race was scratched, bringing their enterprise into disfavor with the betting public. The company includes, besides Miss Conquest, Cyril Scott, Daisy Atherton, and others.

"PIFF, PAFF, POUF" AGAIN.

Begins a Week's Engagement at the Majestic with Original Cast.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" went to the Majestic Theatre last night for a stay of a week. The same old cast is present that was at the Casino last Summer and Fall. "Eddie" Foy is the leading comedian again, with his usual supply of jokes and songs. Miss Alice Fischer is with the company yet. She is the flirtatious widow. The pony ballet is doing its radium dance and funny Dutch clog.

There was a big crowd at the Majestic last night and the applause was frequent and hearty. After "Piff, Paff, Pouf" leaves the Majestic, "Babes in Toyland" will go there for three weeks.

Mme. Blauvelt In "The Messiah."

Mme. Ella Russell has notified the Oratorio Society that because of a severe cold she will be unable to sing at the two performances of "The Messiah" at Carnegie Hall next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. In this emergency the society has engaged as soprano sollst Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, who returned a fortnight ago from a concert tour in Great Britain. The other soloists for "The Messiah," which Frank Damrosch will conduct, will be Miss Janet Spencer, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass.

WARM WELCOME FOR AN ENGLISH ACTOR

Edward Terry at the Princess in "The House of Burnside."

THE PLAY IS RATHER TEDIOUS

Mr. Terry's Acting Has Some Charm, but Is In No Way Brilliant—Company Generally Adequate.

Richard Burnside, shipowner	Mr. Edward Terry
Robert Farminter, his confidential clerk	Mr. William H. Day
Marion Burnside, his daughter-in-law	Miss Cynthia Brooke
Margaret, grandchild	Miss Beatrice Terry
Richard, grandchild	Master Roy Lorraine
Mr. Williams, a solicitor	Mr. W. T. Lovell
John, a servant	Mr. W. H. Denny
Jack Morrow	Mr. A. Hylton Allen
Betty, Marion Burnside's housekeeper	Miss Nelly Mortyne
Jenny, Betty's daughter	Miss Clara Earle
A Postman	Mr. C. MacManus

Period—To-day.

Edward Terry, the English actor, who made his first appearance in this country yesterday afternoon, was received in a spirit of generous warmth that must have gone far toward reconciling him to the fact that the season of good cheer finds him far away from home. The audience that assembled in the Princess Theatre had obviously come in a fine holiday mood, and this fact was reflected in an abundance of laughter and applause. At the end of the second act of "The House of Burnside" there were repeated curtain calls, and finally, in answer to the demands for a speech, Mr. Terry came forward and announced that it would be his pleasure to gratify that wish at the end of the performance. When the final curtain fell he expressed his thanks briefly.

Of Mr. Terry's acting the best that may be said of it in the light of his performance of the bluff old ship owner of "The House of Burnside" is that it is generally competent. The part is a long and at times rather tedious one, but it provides some opportunities for varied miming, its moods passing from those of genial, mellow humor to that of a stern, hard, and unrelenting old grandfather, laboring under the idea that he has been grossly deceived by the woman his son has married.

Mr. Terry was at his best in the first act in an especially charming scene between himself and William H. Day, who appeared with some success in the rôle of his confidential clerk, the father of his daughter-in-law, and rival in grandfatherly affection for the two children of the house. Here the two old men engage in a friendly combat of words as to their respective rights in the love of the children, in one of those scenes which are always pretty certain to make an appeal to gentle hearts. In the later scenes, which touch more nearly upon the dramatic, Mr. Terry was less convincing, but he was handicapped to a degree by the verboseness of the play itself.

"The House of Burnside" is an adaptation by Louis N. Parker of Georges Mitchell's "La Maison." It is a tenuous affair at best, and final judgment as to the English actor's abilities must be reserved until we have seen him in a more convincing structure than was the rôle he played yesterday. There was some indication, however, in his performance that the part of Dick Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender," with which his name is largely identified, will prove more satisfying.

The welcome extended to Miss Beatrice Terry, whose playing in "The Man from Blankley's" established her as a favorite with New York playgoers, was little less cordial than that which greeted the star. Of the supporting actors Mr. Day, who has already been mentioned; W. H. Denny, in the rôle of a warm-hearted old seafaring man, and Miss Clara Earle, were most satisfying. Miss Cynthia Brooke's acting was lacking in sincerity in the more important scenes.

DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA.

"The Barber of Seville" and "Pagliacci" Splendidly Sung.

CAST OF PAGLIACCI.

Nedda	Miss Bella Alten
Canio	Mr. Caruso
Tonio	Mr. Scotti
Peppe	Mr. Reiss
Silvio	Mr. Parvis

An audience that occupied every seat and filled all of the standing room in the Opera House last night was attracted there by a double offering, "The Barber of Seville" and "Pagliacci," and it was amply rewarded for braving the weather. "The Barber" was a repetition, but if it offered nothing of novelty it charmed in the old, familiar way by a most excellent performance, spirited, humorous, and tuneful. Mme. Sembrich, of course, was the Rosina. She was in splendid voice, and aroused her audience into enthusiastic demands for more music lessons, singing first the Strauss waltz Primavera, followed by "Ah non giunge" and the Chopin mazurka, the latter, as usual, to her own accompaniment on the piano.

Mr. Dippel, as the Count, gave a thoroughly good performance, as indeed did all the principals and the chorus. Mr. Giraldoni was the Figaro, quieter and more reserved than Campanari, but gratifying vocally. The others in the cast were Miss Bauermeister and Messrs. Journet, Rossi, Giordani, and Bégué. The first act was omitted as before.

"Pagliacci" was a first performance. It served as a medium for the début of Miss Bella Alten as Nedda and the reappearance of Messrs. Scotti and Caruso, followed by Canio, parts in which they have both made successes. Mr. Scotti's singing of the prologue aroused storms of applause which stopped the progress of the opera until he had appeared several times before the curtain. Mr. Caruso likewise was welcomed with great enthusiasm, and was forced as usual to repeat the last scene of the first act. Both were in good voice.

Miss Alten disclosed a pleasing Nedda. Nervousness may have been responsible for some slight harshness at times, which, however, did not materially mar a very satisfactory performance. Her acting was animated and marked by sincerity and intelligence. The chorus sang well and in tune. Mr. Vigna conducted.

In the afternoon "Parsifal" was given with Mme. Nordica as Kundry. The attendance was large.

"FATINITZA" WINS PLAUDITS.

Comic Opera Not Too Old for Fritzi Scheff's Audience.

"If you want the best you must go to the old ones," was a remark, apropos of comic operas in general, heard in the lobby of the Broadway Theatre last night. The audience was evidently of this opinion. The house was crowded for the first performance of Franz von Suppe's "Fatinitza," with Fritzi Scheff in the principal rôle, and the enthusiasm was so pronounced that when the second act was nearing its close Mr. Lund, the musical director, made a gallant but quite ineffective effort to stop gratifying the constant demands for encores.

"Fatinitza" is twenty-eight years old, but, owing to the war in the Far East, the present seems a particularly appropriate time to revive it, and some of the songs have been brought quite up to date, which means, of course, frequent allusions to Lawson and "Cassie." It is doubtful if Miss Scheff has ever had a rôle better suited to her than that of Lieut. Vladimir. The sleepy espiegierie, which is her specialty, has full play, and her glorious voice has abundant opportunity to be heard to the best advantage.

The criticism, now grown so frequent as to be almost a formula, that the supports were inadequate to the brilliancy of the star does not apply to this production. Indeed, the company is so well selected and so well trained as to remind one of those palmy days of comic opera at the Savoy Theatre in London, conducted by Sullivan and stage-managed by Gilbert. Albert Hart as General Kontchukoff, Louis Harrison as Izzet Pasha, Richie Ling as Julian Sinclair, and Arthur Cunningham as Sergeant Stelpann were all much applauded, while in some mysterious manner Max Freeman, the stage manager, has been able to find a chorus combining looks and voices hitherto regarded by stage managers as equaling in impossibility the discovery of the blue rose.

The opera has been mounted "regardless." It is a succession of beautiful stage pictures. The second act, the Harem of Izzet Pasha, is particularly brilliant.

Every one present at the performance last night predicted for "Fatinitza" a long and prosperous run.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Debutantes will be out in full force and in full glory to-night, for there are three private dances on the social programme, one to be given at Sherry's by Mrs. Howard Page for Miss Lily Lee Page; another at Dodworth's by Mrs. Amos Morrill for Miss Elsie Morrill, and a third by Mrs. John Claflin of Washington Square at her home for Miss Wilhelmine Claflin. There will also be the Tuesday evening dance at Delmonico's.

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Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell will give two receptions for her third daughter, Miss Alice Wardwell, for whom she gave a coming-out dance last night at Sherry's, on Thursdays, Jan. 5 and 12.

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Mrs. William C. Fargo will entertain this evening at dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen Fargo, and later the guests will attend the Tuesday evening dance at Delmonico's.

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Miss Constance Knower and her fiancé, Henry Coleman Drayton, will be the guests of honor at a dinner given for them on Saturday evening by Amos Eno.

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The engagement has been announced of Thomas Barbour, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, (Miss Adelaide Sprague,) and Miss Rosamond Pierce, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Pierce of Fisher Avenue, Boston. Mr. Barbour is a Harvard undergraduate, and his father, Col. William Barbour, is President of the County Club at Monmouth Beach.

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Another engagement is that of James S. Anthony, son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Anthony, formerly of 125 West Forty-fourth Street, and Miss Alys Scott, a daughter of Alfred Scott of New York.

***

A third engagement of interest to New Yorkers, as well as Bostonians, is that of Joseph C. Grew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sturgis Grew of Boston, and Miss Alice Perry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Perry of Boston. Mr. Grew, who is a cousin of Mrs. J. J. Pierrepont Morgan, is attached to the American Consulate at Cairo. His fiancée is related to the Cabots.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell gave a cotillion last night in the small ballroom at Sherry's for their third and débutante daughter, Miss Alice Wardwell. Mrs. Wardwell and her daughters received the guests near the entrance to the small ballroom, which was decorated with Christmas greens.

The cotillion, danced before the buffet supper, was led by Thomas B. Van Boskerck, dancing with Miss Wardwell, the débutante's elder sister. There were three favor figures—for the girls there were silk opera bags, fancy balls, and stamp boxes, and the men received ash trays, fancy paper hats, and cigars. Mrs. J. Alden Weir assisted Mrs. Wardwell in giving out the favors. The buffet supper was served about midnight in the rooms adjoining the small ballroom. The guests invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Borden,	Wyatt Blanchard,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Cannon	Loomis Dana,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Stokes,	Jarvis Geer,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schroeder	Edmund Kirby,
Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wardwell,	James O'Conor,
Miss Florence Bates,	Esra Prentice,
Miss Edith Bates,	Douglas Page,
Miss Kathleen Bulkley,	Albert Putnam,
Miss Elsie Cragin,	George Van Boskerck,
Miss Janet de Kay,	Theron Strong,
Miss Judith de Forest,	Benjamin Young,
Miss Harriet Delafield,	Edward King,
Miss Rosina Emmet,	Duncan Bulkley,
Miss Leslie Emmet,	Stephen Tilton,
Miss Louise Geer,	Freeman Smith,
Miss Marion Gregory,	Emerson Newell,
Miss Malvina Hoffman,	Edward Wider,
Miss Lilian Imbrie,	Sidney de Kay,
Miss Edythe Jones,	Alfred Ely,
Miss Frances Janeway,	Arthur Fowler,
Miss Arietta Prentice,	Langdon Geer,
Miss Mary Pyle,	Howard Huntington,
Miss Katharine Rhoades	Harold Imbrie,
Miss Caro Richards,	Frank Johnstone,
Miss Cicely Sheldon,	William Constable,
Miss Sadie Smith,	Worthington Brauer,
Miss Eleanor Scott,	Lewis Pyle,
Miss Margaret Tuttle,	Hemminway Merriman,
Miss Anna Whitehead,	Charles McMullen,
Miss Ruth Wellington,	Robert Parrott,
Miss Valerie Worthington,	Lyman Rhoades,
Miss Dorothy Wade,	Howard Peck,
Miss May Young,	H. W. St. John,
	Reginald Pierce,
	Herbert Childs,
	Peter Willis,
	O. I. Whitehead,
	Henry Ditman,
	George Redington.

***

James C. Fargo of Park Avenue gave a dance last night in the large ballroom at Delmonico's for Miss Helen Fargo, a débutante of this season; Miss Grace Fargo, a débutante of last Winter, and Stuart D. Preston, all three being his grandchildren. The date was chosen because it was the twenty-first birthday of his grandson, Stuart Preston. As Mr. Fargo was suffering from a slight indisposition, the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo and Miss Helen Fargo and by Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo and their daughter, Miss Grace Fargo, near the entrance to the large ballroom. There was general dancing until midnight, when a seated supper was served at small tables. The guests, who numbered nearly 800, included:

Miss Ruth Eaton,	Richard Lydon,
Miss Leonore Cobb,	Harry Ashmore,
Miss Rosalie Campbell,	Howard Aldpidn,
Miss Florence Bourne,	William Bayliss,
Miss Ruth Ashmore,	Kenneth Schley,
Miss D. E. Morton,	George Carpenter,
Miss Adeline Havemeyer,	Frederick Ingraham,
The Misses Howell,	Nicholas Danforth,
Miss Adelaide Baylis,	Vernon Prentice,
Miss Isabel Howell,	Norman Dike,
Miss Edna Lee,	Walbridge Hatt,
Miss Hudson,	George Brokaw,
Miss Ruth Bacon,	W. F. Zeller,
Miss Isabel Fanshawe,	Robert Barbour,
Miss Cora Carpenter,	Rossiter Worthington,
Miss Ellsworth,	J. A. Blair, Jr.,
Miss Elizabeth Collamore,	Albert Hopkins,
Miss Mildred Harbeck,	Raymond Bossange,
Miss Mignon Critten,	Paul Zizlania,
Miss Ruth Hubbell,	G. B. Phelps,
Miss Edith Kane,	Cleveland Cobb,
Miss Inman,	Joseph Conover,
Miss Edith Lounsbery,	David Wagstaff,
Miss Adelaide Knox,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss Marguerite Loew,	Robert Coffin,
Miss Katharine Moclure,	Oakley Thorpe,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,	Arthur Choate, Jr.,
Miss Eulalie Mathews,	James Walton,
Miss Gladys Rice,	Cecil Barret,
Miss Peters,	Alfred Wagstaff,
Miss Maisie Prentice,	Bruce Falconer,
Miss Kate de F. Prentice,	Owen Winston,
Miss Mary Pyle,	Anson Hard, Jr.,
Miss Grace Ruggles,	Freeman Smith,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	Frazier Harrison,
Miss Marion Stoddard,	John Inman,
Miss Martha Strong,	Preston McAnerny,
Miss Olive Schley,	Daniel Hall,
Miss Louise Thacher,	George Hull,
Miss Eunice Terry,	E. H. Litchfield,
Miss Anabel Van Nostrand,	George Gibbs,
Miss Trowbridge,	Franklin Plummer,
Miss Jessie Wood,	Edward Fisher,
Miss Helen Trotter,	Stephen Nash,
Miss Evelyn Schley,	Leland Garretson,
The Misses L. and N. Vanderhoef,	Thomas Manson, Jr.,
Miss Garretson,	Louis Hoerner,
Miss Caroline Hatch,	G. B. Hedges,
Miss Margaret Hackstaff,	Joseph Howe,
Miss Lloyd,	McAlpin Pyle,
Cornelius Bliss, Jr.,	Lytle Hall,
Sanford Dickinson,	Roger Poor,
	Leland Harrison,
	The Messrs. McClure,
	Irving Knox,
	Le Baron Willard,
	George Milliken,
	Edward Perrin.

Dance In Honor of Miss Loeb.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Marx B. Loeb gave a dance at the Flanders to-night in honor of their granddaughter, Miss Sophie Loeb of New York. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Herman Loeb of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Gimbel, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Loeb. Jacob Loeb Langsdorf led the cotillion with Miss Loeb.

HIGGINS—YOUNG.

The wedding of Miss May Young and William A. Higgins took place last evening at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, Father Kearny officiating. The church, which was brilliantly illuminated, was filled with relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom. Miss Young was given away by her father, Cornelius Young, a veteran playwright and newspaper writer. Thomas Fallon, uncle of the bridegroom, was best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss Josephine Kelly, daughter of ex-Police Commissioner James E. Kelly. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 306 Montgomery Street.

LOMBARD—TONGUE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 26.—Martin Gay Lombard, son of P. Lombard, Jr., a prominent capitalist, and Miss Marie Gertrude Tongue, daughter of the late Thomas H. Tongue, Representative to Congress from Oregon, have been married here. Miss Tongue is well known in Washington (D. C.) society circles.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

for JANUARY

HISTORY — Professor John Bassett Moore, LL.D.

A brilliantly interesting chapter in the diplomatic history of our country—"The Doctrine of Expatriation" and its development—and containing much new material gathered from the archives of the State Department.

BIOGRAPHY — Edmund Gosse

A delightful biographical sketch of a famous physician of Queen Anne's day in England—a man who bullied royalty and told plain truths to kings and queens.

LANGUAGE — Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury

Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, our leading authority on the English language, discusses some of the much-debated questions in spelling, going into the history of the spelling and misspelling of certain words.

NATURE — Professor Hugo de Vries

Professor de Vries, of the University of Amsterdam, is perhaps the foremost student of plant life in the world. For years he has been making a study of plant evolution. The results of his research—his remarkable discovery concerning the origin of species—are printed for the first time here.

SOCIOLOGY — Mrs. John Van Vorst

Mrs. Van Vorst is well known as a student of sociological problems both here and abroad. Recently she has been making a study of the poor children of Paris—what is being done for their relief and uplifting.

TRAVEL — Arthur Symons

A travel article of an unusual sort—descriptive of a little-known valley in old Cornwall. In addition to being one of the most delightful prose writers of the day, Mr. Symons is one of the first of living English poets. He introduces a number of new and most delightful poems.

8 SHORT STORIES

By William Dean Howells
Mary E. Wilkins
Philip V. Mighels
Mary R. S. Andrews
Warwick Deeping
Etc., Etc.

PICTURES IN COLOR

By Howard Pyle
T. K. Hanna
Lucius Hitchcock
Albert Sterner
Etc., Etc.

Booth Tarkington's Novelette

BABE, AUTOMOBILLYGOAT.

What Brandy Sauce and Gasoline Can Do to a Warship Mascot.

Into the biography of the goat Babe, mascot of the battleship Kentucky, now at the navy yard, there went another chapter yesterday. This was headed "The Goat Becomes an Automobile, and Why." The author is one "Toddy" Jones, able seaman. Here is his tale, which is accompanied by no affidavits:

"Babe, bein' a Kentucky goat by adoption, his hailin' port bein' Rio, smelt Christmas afar. Was there plum duff? Sure. Was there brandy sauce? Sure. Babe went snuffin' around the galley. The cook had made the brandy sauce, a tub of it, and, relyin' on the goat's sense of honor, had set the sauce outside to cool. That critter got bussin' around that sauce, Mister, and ate it all up.

"He goes down in the engine room and pokes his nose in. 'Merry Christmas,' says old piston rod, and the goat signals back, 'Same to you, old party.' You know, he's on to the wigwag game. Then he noses around. There ain't anything much to drink in the engine room, but there was a pail of gasoline there. The goat he indulges his appetite to the limit. Then he backs near to one of the fires, and all of a sudden he begins to steam. He backs then into the electric switches, and he begins to spark. Splice me if I ever knew there was so much activity in a goat! What with the heat and the electricity he got all lit up. First I knew he gave a chug like a big automobile and starts up the gangplank. He went in leaps. He couldn't stop, Mister. He just kept a-goin' up the deck and round about fore and aft. His whiskers stood out on end and he kept chugging as he ran. The marines they tried to catch him, but they couldn't.

"Me and Spike, me matey, tried to lasso him, but he broke the rope. He just kept goin' round and round, Mister, with the brandy sauce and the gasoline and the heat and the electricity in him till his tail began to spark. Then we knew, Mister, that the goat was in for an explosion. Babe seemed to tumble to his condition.

"Then he jumps overboard and cools off. We rescues him, Mister, of course. He's a great goat, Babe is. Put this down: He's all to the tabasco."

THINK GIRL IS A PRISONER.

Searchers Believe She Was Lured Away While Bearing Gifts.

After a vain search in all of the city hospitals and institutions, John McCarthy of 137 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a son of Judge John Henry McCarthy, is of the opinion that Catherine Bierman, twenty years old, who has been missing since Thursday, has been lured away and is being detained.

The girl, according to Mr. McCarthy, is exceptionally pretty and a stranger in Manhattan.

Mr. McCarthy has been aided in his search by Anna Bierman, who is a sister of Catherine, and who is employed in Judge McCarthy's home. Catherine, who is twenty years old, has been in this country but fourteen months. She lived with her uncle, Henry Mackel, at the St. Clair Hotel, Sheepshead Bay.

On Thursday she left her home, loaded down with Christmas presents, to visit Manhattan. She said when she left that she was going to make a few additional purchases in a department store in Sixth Avenue and then she was going to the home of her sister, Anna, in Judge McCarthy's house. She did not reach the house.

THRILLER AT THE AMERICAN.

Women Shrieked When Stage Baby Almost Got Into Hot Water.

"Shadows on the Hearth" was presented at the American Theatre yesterday afternoon. It is a melodrama to be truthfully described as a "thriller." The story concerns the two daughters of a miller. One of them went to the bow-wows. The other took the blame and went through all sorts of suffering before she came into the happiness that her self-sacrifice deserved. The supreme moment in the play occurred when the old father, mad with despair, held a pot of boiling water above the head of the stage infant.

"Tell me!" he shrieked, "whose is it? By Heaven, I'll use old Solomon's way!" Then he started to pour the boiling water on the child. Two or three women in the audience yesterday afternoon shrieked with fright. But the water didn't pour. The innocent daughter protected the child. Then she was turned out of doors and the curtain fell. It took an hour more to straighten out affairs. Finally, though, everybody got "what was coming to him," both the bad and the good.

Changes In "The Sho-Gun."

Practically a new version of George Ade's and Gustav Luders's Korean opera the "Sho-Gun" was presented at Wallack's Theatre yesterday afternoon, when John E. Henshaw assumed the rôle of William Henry Spangle, succeeding Charles E. Evans, and May Ten Broeck played Hi Faloot, succeeding Carrie Perkins. Mr. Henshaw altered the character of Spangle, the American promoter, to a low comedy part, and introduced a new song.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ardenus R. Free.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The funeral of Ardenus R. Free to-morrow at his residence, 116 Nelson Avenue, will be one of the largest in Peekskill in many years. He had been ill but a few weeks and died on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Free was a native of Peekskill, and was born Oct. 21, 1832. He worked at various trades and jobs until, at the age of twenty-five, he was in charge of the Union Stove Works. In 1861 he bought the Fire Brick Works on Water Street and conducted them until 1867, when he sold out. In 1871 he established a fire insurance agency, which he conducted for the past thirty-three years. In 1876 he bought a local shoe business which he managed until one week ago, when he sold it.

Mr. Free voted for every Republican Presidential candidate until this year, when he was unable to leave the house. He had been a member of the Board of Water Commissioners for fourteen years and was President of the village of Peekskill four years. For many years he was a member of

SNOW-COVERED PATHS MAKE GOOD SLEIGHING

Fast Trotters and Pacers Hold Carnival on the Speedway.

BRUSHES ON THE PARK DRIVES

A Russian Sledge with Pair in White Trappings Attracted Attention—Blue Ribbon Winners to Cutters.

With their trotters and pacers hooked to featherweight speeding cutters, road drivers held an impromptu sleighing carnival in the Park and on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday. The footing was all that could be desired, as the snow which fell Sunday just put a nice covering on the roads that have been ice bound for several days past, without making them too heavy for fast work. As early as 10 o'clock the crowds began to gather along the lower stretch of the Speedway, which had been prepared for the occasion, and from then on until noon brush followed brush in rapid succession, the majority of them being marked by close and exciting finishes.

Great interest centred in two heats which were stepped by the trotter Blondie, 2:13½, which made a clean sweep of the snow-path last season, and the spotted trotter Malacca, 2:18½, driven by Nathan Straus. Blondie, the favorite, was driven by his owner, A. B. Gwathmey, and the way he took the lead made him look like a sure winner. By the time [illegible] was reached there was [illegible] between the pair. Nearing the finish Malacca began to extend himself and recovered lost ground so rapidly that in the last dozen strides reached even terms and won out by a head in the final drive. The second heat proved as interesting as the first, Blondie gaining a slight lead at the start and holding it to a point within a hundred yards of the post, when he made a bad break and before he could recover his footing was beaten out by a length.

Andrew Crawford's new trotter White Clay proved himself an excellent snow horse and won a well-contested, three-cornered brush with Iliderim, 2:24½, William J. Clark's brown trotter, and Col. John F. Cockerill's trotting mare Miss Hibbard, as contestants. Dissatisfied with the result, Col. Cockerill challenged for a second heat, and won it in a jog, White Clay breaking and dropping out of the race at the quarter post. White Clay was then started with Iliderim, which by this time had begun to show signs of tiring, and he lagged so badly in the stretch that he was beaten by a dozen lengths.

Malacca's first defeat of the day came when he was turned to a good start in company with the ex-Speedway trotting champion The King, 2:10¼, driven by Mr. Simon. Until the stretch was entered it was either trotter's race, but it was evident that The King had been held in check, for on being touched with the whip he showed a remarkable burst of speed which gave him a lead of an open length, which he held to the finish. Frank Benton drove his trotting mare Madge, 2.24½, several winning heats against an unknown pacer, and James L. Dunphy's black trotter Marvel won three straight heats from Leonard Meyer's trotter Euclid. The bay trotter Belton, Jr., driven by Charles Straus, a son of Nathan Straus, who is rapidly developing into an expert reinsman, outfooted Charles Kennedy's trotter Teddy K., in a nip and tuck go over the entire course. Encouraged by his victory Mr. Straus tried a half-mile heat with The King, but the latter proved a trifle too fast for Mr. Straus's horse, especially in the last quarter. Fred Grote, driving his favorite trotter Too Quick, attempted to settle old scores with William Cowan, driving the trotter First Choice, and challenged him to a half-mile go for a dinner for six. After several warming jogs the pair were started on perfectly even terms, and they stepped head and head until the entrance to the stretch was reached. A little coaxing with rein and whip sent First Choice out in front, and he looked like a winner until Too Quick, by making a desperate spurt, reached even terms. An instant later they dashed by the post. Both drivers believed they had won, but the crowd of spectators that surrounded the post declared it a dead heat, and their decision was accepted. A second heat was called for, but after several futile attempts to get the pair away on anything like even terms the race was postponed until this afternoon.

Among the many others who participated in the sport were John L. Dodge, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, driving the roan trotter Khaki, 2:22½; Joseph Gibbons, driving the trotter Ortine, 2:22¾; David Goodman, driving the trotter Freckland, 2:17¾; A. R. Meyer, driving the black pacer Peter H., 2:20¼; Louis Kahn, driving his pair of show ring trotters; George Grote, driving the pacer Charles Sumner, 2:10¼; Nathan Ely, driving his pacing mare Sadie M.; A. L. Kerker behind the pacer Atteteku; L. A. Burke behind his pair of matinée champions, West Wilkes, 2:13¾, and El Moro, 2:13½; Andrew Cone, driving the black pacing mare Alice Drake, and Joseph Stern, driving his new brown trotter Kestor.

The east and west drives of Central Park presented a brilliant spectacle during the afternoon, there being a constant stream of gaily decorated sleighs of every kind and description flowing in either direction. Every point of vantage along the drives was occupied by crowds of spectators who showed great interest in the frequent little brushes that took place when there were no mounted policemen in sight.

One rig that attracted much attention was a Russian sledge drawn by a pair of jet black cobs with white trappings and driven by Louis E. Dawson; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Floyd-Jones sat behind the Speedway trotting champion King Chimes, 2:10¾; R. S. Tyson drove a pair of bay cobs; C. J. Koelsch drove his show ring trotter Royal Swell to a speed cutter; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Knowlton sat behind a pair of black trotters, Mr. Bruckheimer drove the trotting mare Bow Rene, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Huber were behind a pair of young trotters bred at Ti Point Farm, Albert Le Cert drove a pair of short tails that have won a number of blue ribbons, Michael Reid drove his chestnut trotter William E., 2:22¾, and Claus Bohling drove the ex-champion trotter Kingmond, 2:09.

Golfers Play in Deep Snow.

Owing to the excessive fall of snow on Sunday the holiday golf competition arranged by the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, for yesterday, brought out but a scanty following of players. The contest was an eighteen-hole handicap match against bogey and five brave golfers made the rounds of the links, the snow in some cases being knee deep. An effort had been made to sweep the greens but the snow was still thick upon them and the contest resolved itself into an exhibition of what can be done on a golf course under the severest conditions, provided one has enough golf gumption to try. Charles Adams won the farcical match by 11 down to bogey, while the other strenuous players were F. J. Phillips, who finished 13 down; W. R. Thomson, 15 down; H. P. Edwards, 15 down, and J. E. Buck, 17 down. The regular club handicaps were used, which accounts for the high figures against bogey.

College Golfers to Elect Officers.

Malcolm McBurney, Jr., one of the most successful of the younger set of golfers during the past season, will preside to-day at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Golf Association. Mr. McBurney is a Harvard student, now in his senior year, so he will not be eligible for the Harvard championship team that will be entered in the annual tournament next Fall. Delegates will be at the meeting from Columbia, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, and probably from Cornell. Besides the election of officers there will be a general discussion regarding the course for the championship next year.

This cannot be definitely settled at the meeting unless the delegates have been previously intended on the matter and come agreed on one club, and in addition have had the foresight to secure that club's permission for the use of its course. It is never difficult to obtain the permission of any club that the collegians may wish, but the usual method is that after denoting the preference at the annual meeting the secretary then obtains definite permission from the chosen club and announces the course to the members at a later date.

Changes may be made in the method of scoring in team matches, for the collegians are famous for devising new schemes on this subject.

SEVENTH REGIMENT TENNIS.

Indoor Championships Revived with Close Play in Many Matches.

After a lapse of three years, the Seventh Regiment handicap and championship competitions in indoor tennis were revived yesterday afternoon, on the large floor of the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. A number of the best players in the regiment turned out, and while the contests did not advance beyond the first rounds in the events, there were several lively and well-contested matches.

Eight matches were finished in the regimental handicap, four were completed in the championship for doubles, and only two in the singles championship. The first round in the last event is unfinished, but in the other two the way is clear to start the second round on Saturday afternoon. In the handicap competition two matches required the entire three sets to be played before determining the victor. W. A. O'Connor and W. Cunningham were the respective winners. O'Connor, owing 15, met W. D. Makepeace, at scratch. The former won the first set handily by 6—3, but in the next set Makepeace served with greater force and precision and made slashing returns. The advantage under this improved play remained in his favor, and O'Connor only got two games. Both men fought hard in the final set, and honors alternated until the score stood 5 all. Then O'Connor, by a series of brilliant returns close to the base line, won the necessary two games and took the match.

Three members of the Cragin family won their way into the second round—A. S. Cragin, Calhoun Cragin, and W. B. Cragin, Jr.

In the doubles championships one of the matches went by default, two were won rather easily, while O'Connor and Houston were the only competitors who were really forced to fight hard to earn their victory. They met Makepeace and King Smith, and the first game was the longest contest of the day. W. B. Cragin and A. S. Cragin, playing together, beat M. S. Clark and R. E. Larendon handily, the latter pair getting but two games in each of the two sets, while Calhoun Cragin, paired with C. C. Kelly, won with even greater ease over E. Cragin and G. P. Nichols, the losers securing only one game in the two sets.

The winners in the unfinished first round of the singles championship were Arthur Lavilland of Company C and W. B. Cragin of Company I. The playing was watched by an enthusiastic number of spectators. The results are:

Regimental Handicap.—First Round—B. N. Stuart, (owe ½ 15,) beat Dr. North, scratch, by default; C. C. Kelly, (owe 40,) beat R. E. Larendon, scratch, 6—2, 6—2; W. A. O'Connor, (owe 15,) beat W. D. Makepeace, scratch, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; King Smith, scratch, beat Arthur Lavilland, (owe ½, 30,) 6—4, 6—3; W. Cunningham, (owe 15,) beat G. P. Nichols, (owe ½ 15,) 6—2, 6—7, 6—4; A. S. Cragin, (owe 30,) beat R. E. Parker, scratch, 6—3, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin, (owe 40,) beat M. S. Clarke, (owe ½, 30,) 6—4, 6—4; W. B. Cragin, Jr., (owe 30,) beat Nelson Anderson, (owe 15,) 6—2, 6—3.

Regimental Championship, Doubles.—First Round—Arthur Lavilland and B. N. Stuart, Co. C., beat H. Parker and partner, Co. B., by default; W. A. O'Connor and Houston, Co. I., beat W. D. Makepeace and King Smith, Co. I., 6—4, 6—2; W. B. Cragin, Jr., and A. S. Cragin, Co. I., beat M. S. Clark and R. E. Larendon, 6—2, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Co. F., beat E. Cragin and G. P. Nichols, Co. F., 6—0, 6—1.

Regimental Championship, Singles.—First Round—Arthur Lavilland beat R. E. Larendon, 6—3, 6—3; W. B. Cragin, Jr., beat H. Parker, 6—0, 6—1.

Ethylene Makes New Record at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—The card at Ascot to-day was a splendid one. Two favorites won. The Hollywood Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, with a gross value of $1,810, had seven starters. Ethylene set the pace from the start, with Fossil always a close second, and Milton Young, Blissful, and Chancellor a few lengths back. Ethylene, maintaining her lead throughout, finished a length ahead of Fossil. Tulane came fast in the stretch and finished third. The time was 1:45⅘, a new record for the Ascot Park track. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Happy Chappy, 106, (Lawrence,) 10 to 1; Funnyside, 97, (Miller,) 7 to 5, second; Rag Tag, 111, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Our Pride, Tam-o'-Shanter, Dorice, and Hans Wagner also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Luckett, 108, (Renneck,) 11 to 5; The Major, 101, (Fuller,) 3 to 1, second; John F., 105, (Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Pacific, El Chihuahua, Firm Foot, Jardin Deparis, and Andvari also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Hollywood Handicap, with $1,000 added, sweepstakes for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Won by Ethylene, 102 pounds, (Booker,) 7 to 1; Fossil, 115, (Fuller,) 3 to 1, second; Princess Tulane, 107, (E. Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45⅘. Milton Young, High Chancellor, Hans Wagner, and Blissful also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Bologna, 103 pounds, (Kent,) 5 to 1; Sandstone, 106, (Renneck,) 5 to 1, second; Belle Kinney, 103, (Booker,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Namitor, Elotros, and Bluecoat also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Emperor of India, 109 pounds, (Tooman,) 6 to 1; Chub, 103, (Herbert,) 4 to 5, second; Harbor, 98, (Miller,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Akela and Heather Honey also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Gridley, 92 pounds, (Moriarty,) 3 to 1; Winnifreda, 93, (Perrine,) 6 to 1, second; Effervescence, 96, (Kent,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:14⅘. James J. Corbett, Ray, Miss Shylock, Leonado, Evermore, Fox Lake, and Bay Wonder also ran.

Claude's Handicap at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 26.—The special feature of the races to-day at the Oakland track was the mile and a quarter handicap, with Claude, carrying the top weight, 127 pounds, an odds-on favorite in the betting. The son of Lissak won, with Military Man second and Leila third. Davis rode the winners in the first two races and was second in the fourth and fifth. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Won by M. A. Powell, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 3 to 1; Edgecliffe, 101, (Greenfield,) 7 to 5, second; Baker, 100, (Michaels,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:23⅘. Edrodun, Jerusha, Lady Fashion, and Dixelle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Educate, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 4 to 1; Brennus, 109, (Helgesen,) 7 to 2, second; Profitable, 109, (Loague,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. Miss May Bowdish, Maie Wells, Sir Preston, and Young Pepper also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quaurters of a mile—Won by Judge, 103 pounds, (Michaels,) 4 to 1; Magrane, 106, (Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Rowena, 100, (Kunz,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Borgesi, The Lure, Tocolaw, Captain Forsee, and Hugh McGowan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, handicap—Won by Claude, 127 pounds, (W. Daly,) 7 to 10; Military Man, 102, (Davis,) 3 to 1, second; Leila, 100, (Greenfield,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:08. Elliott, Goldmoney, Divina, Modicum, Bombardier, and Flying Torpedo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling—Won by Anvil, 96 pounds, (Wright,) 7 to 1; Dungannon, 100, (Davis,) 2 to 1, second; Wenrich, 100, (Miller,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:49⅘. Meistersinger, Major Tenny, Isabelita, Grafter, Mr. Farnum, and Ginspray also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Dr. Leggo, 110 pounds, (Bonner,) 3 to 5; A. Mukoday, 103, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Hooligan, 104, (Fountain,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Sea Air, Lady Goodrich, Ara, and Royal Red also ran.

One Winning New Orleans Favorite.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26.—Brooklyn, which scored in the fifth race, was the only winning favorite to-day. Kickshaw and Lurlighter fell in the fourth race, but neither horses nor riders were hurt. Weather threatening; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Rian, 104 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 9 to 2, won; Misanthrope, 104½, (H. Phillips,) 2 to 1, second; Aggie Lewis, 102, (Robbins,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Kleinwood, Hoodle, Sam Stevens, Water Pansy, Huckleberry Finn, and Myrondale also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Trossachs, 99 pounds, (Crimmins,) 12 to 1, won; Mary Glen, 104, (Romanelli,) 15 to 1, second; Optional, 106, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Fiasco, Sadducee, Marco, Felix Mozzes, Josette, Jerry Hunt, and Vestry also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kittie Platt, 90 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 2, won; Trapper, 98, (A. Brennan,) 8 to 5, second; Ascot Belle, 90, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Lucian, Mrs. Frank Foster, and Breaker also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Foxmead, 100 pounds, (Romanelli,) 15 to 1, won; Ramshorn, 105, (Nicol,) 8 to 10, second; Reliance, 95, (Crimmins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Careless and Montebank also ran. Kickshaw and Lurlighter fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and three-eighths. Brooklyn, 100 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 2, won; Gravina, 108, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1, second; Mainspring, 101, (L. Williams,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:22 4-5. Semper Vivax, Little Elkin, Charlie Miller, and Rowland M. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Go-To-Win, 107 pounds, (McCafferty,) 9 to 1, won; Sis Lee, 102, (J. McIntyre,) 8 to 1, second; Savoir Faire, 102, (Nicol,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Florentine, Executheon, Tom Shelly, Viperine, Darius, and Hannibal Bey also ran.

Colombian Congressmen Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Russell, the American Minister at Bogota, Colombia, advised the State Department to-day of the arrest in Bogota of three Opposition members of the lower house of the last Congress for circulating publications against the Government. The present Government, Mr. Russell adds, is inspiring confidence.

Full Dress Suitings

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SINGLE PLAYER BEAT PAIR AT RACQUETS

George Standing Winner in Hotly Contested Handicap Match.

FINAL HOLIDAY EXHIBITION

Game Witnessed by Many New York Racquet and Tennis Club Members and Guests.

The final exhibition game of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club's holiday season was played in the clubhouse, in West Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, when in a special match at racquets George Standing, the former English champion and instructor for the club, won from Edward Rodgers and David Gardner, the two most skillful of his assistants, after a close and hard-fought contest. The match was best three in five games, Standing playing the two best professionals who could be brought against him, as a means of making something like a fair handicap, and the result fully justified the expectations of those who arranged the match.

The play began at 2:15 o'clock in the chief racquet court, the game being the first professional contest that has been played there since the remodeling of that portion of the clubhouse. The court, under the circumstances, was equivalent to an entirely new one, and the play took on additional interest on that account. The experts knew thoroughly the peculiarities of the old court, but the new, smooth, and true walls of the remodeled structure furnished many surprises and brought out all the skill of the competitors in the series of five games required for a decision. Straight through, the contest was remarkable for the accurate service and strong returns of each of the trio engaged, and when Standing's championship form triumphed in the end, the club experts who witnessed the games agreed that it was the fastest game of racquets and the best exhibition played in the clubhouse for years. Through each of the five games the rallies were good and strong, the play fast, and the service finely directed. As a measure of the closeness of the contest, at the end of the fourth game the single player and the pair against him were on perfectly even terms, after Standing achieving the tie evening up the score for the fourth game, at 14 all, and requiring a set to 17, winning then by a single point and making the tally of games two to a side. The final game was nearly as close and went to a set, Standing winning then by three points, though the total score of the game showed that Gardner and Rodgers earned 69 points, against 65 for the winner.

Among the spectators were: J. W. Henning, W. Poge Thompson, R. H. Williams, Harry Payne Whitney, M. S. Paton, E. W. Jewett, P. Griffin, F. L. Polk, C. A. Munn, Clarence H. Mackay, Payne Whitney, M. S. Barger, H. K. Knapp, E. C. La Montagne, R. P. Perkins, E. S. Knapp, W. P. Burden, A. S. Burden, L. S. Larocque, C. F. Watson, C. E. Sands, O. S. Campbell, E. A. Thompson, A. R. E. Pinchot, H. M. Ward, W. A. Thompson, F. C. Bishop, C. L. Elditt, E. L. Norton, Delos Miller, J. C. Brown, W. C. Clark, D. T. Warden, W. Page Thompson, George I. Scott, Alexander Marten, E. T. Irvin, E. Livingston, Jr., M. La Montagne, H. C. Mortimer, F. C. Havemeyer, J. T. Atterbury, L. Waterbury, J. R. Grace, Lindley Tappen, J. C. Tappen, E. Reeve Merritt, and Dr. L. Husted.

The game opened with Gardner and Rodgers keenly aggressive, the partners starting out with as fast a service as their combined efforts could manage, trying to wear down their single opponent as early as possible, and scoring rapidly in the first game. Standing had hardly warmed up to the task on hand before the fast and accurate service of the partners had rounded out a winning tally, the score being 15—5. The play in the second game was much similar to that in the first, with the difference that Standing settled down to something like his own speed, and made a much better and harder fight, with 11 points to his credit when his opponents went out. In the third game Standing reached his best form, and played in championship style, with the result that his opponents surrendered something of their aggressiveness and were satisfied to take the defensive and simply return Standing's close and hard service, which his style of service made extremely hard for the partners to reach. This game, the first that Standing put to his credit, was earned by fast and hard play, the score being 15—7. Standing went into the fourth game with such speed that his opponents simply had to go on with him, and the play was furious to the finish, the game being set after the tie point of 14 all was reached, and then being even faster than before, until Standing, never abating his swift and hard service, was returned the winner—17-16. With the match standing two all, the partners resumed the aggressive, but in spite of the pace that he carried, Standing held on in the tactics he had assumed and the pressure in a remarkably hot finish carried the score to 14 all, the game being then set, and Standing, with the same certainty and power of service that marked his play through the crucial part of the match, won—17-14. The score follows:

Standing	15	11	15	17	17
Rodgers and Gardner	15	15	9	16	14

Total points—Standing, 65; Rodgers and Gardner, 69.

MONEY FOR NAN PATTERSON.

One Christmas Letter Contained a Twenty-Dollar Bill.

Nan Patterson spent a gloomy holiday in the Tombs yesterday, although many persons who sympathize with her did their best to cheer her up. The early forenoon mail brought her sixty-one letters, most of them messages of sympathy and some of them containing money. One inclosed a $20 bill. She spent the greater part of the day reading her letters.

More flowers arrived for the actress at the prison, but all were refused save a half dozen roses which Warden Flynn sent to her, after giving them a rigid scrutiny. He explained that the rule against flowers in an old one in the prison, its object being to prevent the smuggling into the prison of dangerous weapons or poisons. Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for the woman, gave her a Christmas present in the shape of a specially prepared dinner from a fashionable restaurant up town.

WORKED ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Paperhangers Fined $2 Each—Contractor Summoned to Court.

On the complaint of the Paperhangers' Union nine men employed in hanging wall paper in houses at 1,038 and 1,040 Longwood Avenue, were fined $2 each in the Morrisania Court yesterday by Magistrate Baker.

The men, the police said, worked on Sunday in violation of the Sunday laws. Magistrate Baker issued a summons for the contractor, P. Rinen, as the men said that he had ordered them to do the work or be discharged. The summons is returnable to-morrow.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE have mentioned the approaching inventory a number of times with a decidedly reducing effect on the quantity of our reduced price Suits and Overcoats. We made a sweeping clearing up of broken lots and there are still enough left to make several days busy selling this week.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

VERONA LAKE RACES FOR SPEED SKATERS

Big Crowd Witnessed Holiday Sport on New Jersey Course.

KEARNEY WON AT HALF MILE

New York A. C. Star Captured Scratch Sprint in Good Style, but Lost in Handicaps.

A representative crowd of speed skaters of the metropolitan clubs gathered on Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J., for the regular racing programme of the Verona Lake Skating Club yesterday, and four events decided furnished an afternoon of the most exciting sport that the season has produced so far.

The weather offered strong opposition to speed skating, and the ice was covered with snow in the early part of the day, but the managers of the meet kept a number of teams busy with scrapers, and a broom brigade following, completed a clear track, six laps to the mile, in plenty of time for the full programme to be finished, while the largest crowd that ever has gathered at Verona Lake hedged the oval for its full length.

The strongest team representation present was that of the New York Athletic Club, which had its entire squad of skaters on hand, but the only prize that rewarded the New York team was the first in the half-mile scratch race, which Phil J. Kearney, the star sprinter of the team, won in handsome style after Allan Taylor had led for the first lap, Kearney then taking the place of honor and holding it to the finish, and having a lead of ten yards at the tape. The expectation that Morris Wood, the amateur champion, would meet Kearney in some of the events was not realized, though Wood was entered and was on hand, the champion declaring that he did not feel that he yet had reached his best condition.

In the final heat of the one-mile novice event, Williams, Brooke, and Erwig took turns pacing for the first three laps. Williams and Brooke then dropped back for two laps and allowed Erwig a ten-yard margin, which they regained in the final sprint, and led Erwig by one and two yards, respectively, at the tape.

Sutphen and Earle allowed W. Kent of Hoboken to lead for three laps in the one-mile handicap, and then took the lead and held it to the finish. M. Loewi, by a well-timed sprint, made the best finish of the afternoon, and just succeeded in securing third place.

With exceptional speed and endurance, Loewi, profiting by his previous experience, trailed the leader, Earle, for ten laps of the two-mile handicap, and then with a strong sprint, won first place from W. L. Smith by one foot.

Throughout the last two races the interest of the spectators was centred on the efforts of Phil Kearney, on scratch, to overcome the big handicap, but his effort in the half-mile left him weakened, so that he let up in the last lap of both races.

The summary:

Half-Mile, (Scratch.)—Won by P. Kearney, N. Y. A. C.; A. Taylor, V. L. S. C., second; W. Sutphen, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:29 4-5.

One-Mile Novice, (Scratch.)—Won by J. Williams, V. L. S. A.; A. Brooke, West Farms Skating Association, second; J. Erwig, V. L. S. A., third. Time—3:35.

One Mile, (Handicap.)—Won by W. L. Sutphen, Long Branch Skating Association, (175 yards;) H. Earle, Brooklyn, N. Y., (200 yards,) second; M. Loewi, V. L. S. A., (125 yards,) third. Time—2:52 1-5.

Two Miles, (Handicap.)—Won by M. Loewi, V. L. S. A., (225 yards;) W. L. Smith, V. L. S. A., (225 yards,) second; E. Mulligan, V. L. S. A., (175 yards,) third. Time—6:19 2-5.

POGGENBURG MAY PLAY.

Twenty-two Amateurs Invited to Enter National Billiard Tourney.

J. F. Poggenburg, President of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, has received a telegram from Louis M. Hamburger of Chicago, the Chairman of the committee in charge of the National billiard tournament which will be held under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association next month, denying unqualifiedly that the members of the committee had expressed themselves as not caring whether or not any Eastern players entered the tournament. Mr. Poggenburg said last night that as matters now stood he would very likely be a competitor for the championship.

Everything is being done to make the tournament one of the most successful ever held for the National amateur championship. The committee has issued invitations to twenty-two players, and while no official entries have been received, assurances have been given to the managers that a large number of the country's best amateurs will take part. According to Chairman Hamburger no invitations have been issued through courtesy, and every one who accepts an invitation will receive a chance to play. "While, of course," said Chairman Hamburger, "it would be impossible for us and the players themselves to continue the schedule over any great length of time, as would be necessary if all accepted, yet if the number of acceptances exceed our expectations some arrangement will be made to decide which of the entrants will actually play in the games.

"For instance, if five or six New York players are entered and, say, four Chicago men, preliminary contests could be held to decide which should play in the tournament. If twelve men played in the tourney it would take sixty-six games to settle the championship. Most of the players haven't that much time to give to the competition. But all who enter will get a chance to play."

The complete list of the players who have been invited to participate in the tournament is: Wilson P. Foss, J. F. Poggenburg, Eddie Gardner, Dr. L. L. Mial, A. B. Miller, and Charles S. Norris of New York; J. Byron Stark, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. H. Siguorney, H. A. Wright, and Charles Mitchell of San Francisco; Martin Mullen, Cleveland; Arthur Townsend, Brooklyn; J. De Mun Smith, St. Louis; Charles S. Schmitt, Racine, Wis.; Mortimer S. Rolla, Philadelphia; M. Ercolle, Paris, France; E. J. McGinnis, Dr. Harley Parker, Ed Reln, Harry Pagin, and C. F. Conklin, Chicago; Charles Tarnable, Boston.

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CHRISTMAS SHOOTERS BREAK MANY TARGETS

Large Turn-Out at Bay Ridge Traps of Crescent Athletic Club.

DR. HOPKINS'S HOLIDAY CUP

New York Athletic Club Gunners Have Lively Sport on the Shooting Grounds at Travers Island.

That trap shooting is growing in popularity with the members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn was shown yesterday when the largest field of contestants of the season celebrated the Christmas holiday with ten interesting competitions at the country home of the club at Bay Ridge. Not only the men who rarely miss a regularly scheduled shoot but several of the club's old-time gunners and a few new marksmen took part in yesterday's events. Among the old timers in attendance was J. S. S. Remsen, who was at the inaugural shoot of the club ten years ago.

The day was not an ideal one for the sport, a rather strong northeast wind affecting the flight of the targets and causing them to take a sudden jump. Still, as a general rule, the scores were excellent and the rivalry keen.

The special feature of the day was the competition for the Christmas Cup in which there were fifteen participants. Each had twenty-five targets, with Henry M. Brigham, L. M. Palmer, Jr., and A. G. Southworth at scratch. The contest narrowed down to a struggle between Dr. S. P. Hopkins, whose handicap was put back to the old mark of five targets, and C. A. Lockwood, one of the prominent shooters of the old New Utrecht Gun Club when that organization was rated as one of the most powerful in the country at live birds and targets. Both finished with a score of twenty-five, and in the shoot-off Dr. Hopkins scored twenty-five to twenty-one for Lockwood. Summary:

TROPHY SHOOTS—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. F. C. Rayner	4	15 L. M. Powell, Jr.	0 9
A. G. Southworth	0	12 O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 7
H. B. Vanderveer	2	12	
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14 J. P. Fairchild	4 11
Dr. F. C. Rayner	4	13 Dr. S. P. Hopkins	2 10
C. J. McDermott	4	12 H. B. Vanderveer	2 10
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	12 G. E. Brower	4 8
A. G. Southworth	0	11	
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14 A. G. Southworth	0 11
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	3	14 Dr. F. C. Rayner	3 10
C. J. McDermott	4	14 J. P. Fairchild	4 10
H. B. Vanderveer	2	13 O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 8
G. E. Brower	4	11	

Shoot-off—C. J. McDermott, 14; L. M. Palmer, Jr., 14; Dr. S. P. Hopkins, 11.
Final Shoot-off—L. M. Palmer, Jr., 14; C. J. McDermott, 13.

A. G. Southworth	0	13 C. A. Lockwood	2 11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	12 J. P. Fairchild	4 11
J. C. Brown	1	13 Dr. S. P. Hopkins	3 11
J. S. S. Remsen	0	11 H. B. Vanderveer	2 10
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	3	15 C. A. Lockwood	2 12
D. C. Bennett	1	14 O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 12
A. G. Southworth	0	14 H. B. Vanderveer	2 12
H. M. Brigham	0	13 G. E. Brower	4 11
C. E. T. Foster	3	14 D. G. Geddes	0 17
H. M. Brigham	0	13 J. P. Fairchild	4 9
W. W. Marshall	3	13 Grant Notman	1 9
J. S. S. Remsen	0	11 H. Werlemann	4 8
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12 L. C. Hopkins	1 6
H. Werlemann	4	14 A. G. Southworth	0 11
D. C. Bennett	1	14 G. E. Brower	4 11
H. M. Brigham	0	13 C. E. T. Foster	3 11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	13 Grant Notman	1 11
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	2	13 J. S. S. Remsen	0 10
C. A. Lockwood	2	12 F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1 10
W. W. Marshall	3	12 J. P. Fairchild	4 8
H. B. Vanderveer	4	12 O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 6

Shoot-off—H. Werlemann, 14; D. C. Bennett, 9.

F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	13 Dr. S. P. Hopkins	2 11
C. A. Lockwood	2	13 H. Werlemann	5 11
D. C. Bennett	1	13 J. S. S. Remsen	0 10
H. M. Brigham	0	12 O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1 10
W. W. Marshall	3	12 H. B. Vanderveer	2 8
C. E. T. Foster	3	12 L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 7
A. G. Southworth	0	11	

Shoot-off—F. T. Bedford, Jr., 13; C. A. Lockwood, 12; D. C. Bennett, 10.

CHRISTMAS CUP—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	5	23 A. G. Southworth	0 19
C. A. Lockwood	3	25 C. E. T. Foster	5 19
H. M. Brigham	0	22 J. S. S. Remsen	0 18
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	22 O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3 18
Grant Notman	3	22 D. C. Bennett	3 18
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	21 L. C. Hopkins	2 18
W. W. Marshall	5	20 H. Werlemann	7 13
H. B. Vanderveer	4	20	

Shoot-off—Dr. S. P. Hopkins, 25; C. A. Lockwood, 21.

TROPHY SHOOTS—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	19 Dr. F. C. Rayner	6 16
A. G. Southworth	0	19 Dr. S. P. Hopkins	4 13
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	18	

Shoot-off—O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 18; A. G. Southworth, 12.

	H. T.		H. T.
Grant Notman	3	25 H. M. Brigham	0 21
W. W. Marshall	5	25 G. E. Brower	7 21
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	24 L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 19
J. S. S. Remsen	0	23 O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3 19
C. E. T. Foster	5	23 H. Werlemann	7 19
C. A. Lockwood	3	22 J. P. Fairchild	7 17
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	5	22 A. G. Southworth	0 16
D. C. Bennett	3	22 H. B. Vanderveer	4 6

Shoot-off—Grant Notman, 21; W. W. Marshall, 19.

SHOOTING AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

Frank W. Perkins Wins Three Events at the N. Y. A.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWLEY & DRESSER, Bankrupts.—Notice to Sell by Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of John B. Lord, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 118 Leonard Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

A general description of said property is as follows, to wit: The catalogue printed and published by the above-named bankrupts, consisting of a number of songs and copyrights, and the right to publish the same, subject to a lien upon said catalogue; also printed sheet music. A list of the said copyrights and songs and all other information in detail concerning the said property, may be obtained from the trustee, John B. Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, or his attorney, Henry Lesser, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The said printed sheet music will be on exhibition for inspection by purchasers on the 4th and 5th days of January, 1905, at the place of business of the said auctioneer, No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five (75%) per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, December 22, 1904.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL ABRAMS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, December 27, 1904, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, furnishing goods, furniture, &c.; immediately thereafter, at Daub's Storage Warehouse, 122 East 13th St., tables, chairs, desks, fixtures, &c. EDWIN M. COX, Receiver. CHARLES R. CARPENTER, Attorney for Receiver, 27 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK N. TANDY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, December 27, 1904, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 112-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, cabinets, picture frames, chairs, roll top desk, addressing machine, boat models, &c.

ALBERT MILLER, Trustee.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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A good way to get money for the holidays by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Advertiser can use partner who will invest capital for development great muslin underwear business, already established; principals only. M. WILBER DYER, 566 Broadway.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established passenger and freight elevator manufactory. Sletteon, 129 Times.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hotel, steam-heated, 15 rooms; good business; owner retiring. Matthews, 11 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, brie-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, and watches and jewelry. A. Baum, 228 Bowery.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,659.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES GROPPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Gropper, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Charles Gropper was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 23d, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAURICE J. KARP, Bankrupt.—No. 7,368.

To the creditors of Maruice J. Karp of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Maurice J. Karp was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 24, 1904.

NO. 7,648.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM LANGENZEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Langenzen of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said William Langenzen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 19th, 1904.

NO. 7,325.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SEIFF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Seiff of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Seiff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 23d, 1904.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLOOMINGDALE, JOSEPH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH B. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur B. Spingarn, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1904. CLARA BLOOMINGDALE, ROSALIE B. SPIEGELBERG, LEWIS MORGAN BLOOMINGDALE, EUGENE E. SPIEGELBERG, Executors. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, Attorney for Executors, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. de12-1aw6mM

COHEN, IRVING JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRVING JOHN COHEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Holls, Wagner & Burghard, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of May, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1904. HERBERT COHEN, Administrator. HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 13th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. [illegible] DAVID BANDLER, [illegible] Attorney for New York, [illegible], New York

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE W. THYM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. McCARTHY and MARIA McCARTHY, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All their right, title, and interest in and to that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the intersection of the easterly side of Emmet Street and the northerly side of Pelham Avenue (formerly Union) Avenue; and running thence northerly, along the easterly side of said Emmet Street 83 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of Pelham Avenue 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of said Emmet Street 83 feet to the northerly side or line of said Pelham Avenue; thence westerly along the said northerly side of said Pelham Avenue 100 feet to the place or point of beginning.

Being the same property conveyed to Bernard Hughes by deed of Robert Boch, referee, dated August 8th, 1878, and recorded August, 14th, 1878, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1,470 of Conveyances, at Page 71, excepting a strip of 17 feet by 100 feet from the parcel or tract therein described bordering on the northerly side of Pelham Avenue and used in widening the same.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

JOHN M. GARDNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 141 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,195.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.26, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to all taxes, assessments, and water rates which are or may become a lien on the mortgaged premises prior to the date of sale, and which amount to about $1,771 72-100 and interest.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. RUSCH and another, plaintiffs, against MAX ROSENTHAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 6, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) and known on a map of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, December 10, 1833, as Lot No. 240, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant easterly from Sixth (now Lenox) Avenue two hundred and thirty-five feet, as said avenue was originally laid out, and two hundred and ten feet as said avenue is now laid out; thence running easterly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence at right angles with said line southerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly, at right angles to said centre line, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 58 West 128th Street.

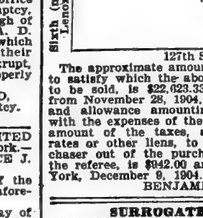

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,623.33, with interest thereon from November 28, 1904, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $942.00 and interest.—Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, JOHN J.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARGUERITE G. JONES, Jane J. Thayer, Daniel J. Griffith, Margaret E. Griffith, Susan D. Griffith, David J. Dannat, William T. Dannat, Julia D. Haviland, Walter D. Starr, Chandler D. Starr, Margaretta A. Jones, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Martin J. Keogh of the City of New Rochelle has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John J. Jones, late of East Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[Seal] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

LINDNER, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles T. Lindner, Babetta Bender, Charles Lindner, Elizabeth Kurth, Katharine Lederle, and Adolph Lindner, the heirs and next of kin of Charles Lindner, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jakobina Lindner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventeenth day of April, 1903; relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles Lindner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

d13-1aw6wTu.

SCHAFFER, CAROLINE PAULDING.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE PAULDING SCHAFFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 257 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1904. JAMES P. KING, LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Executors. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Executors, 257 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rudolph M. Myres, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

POOLE, GEORGE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. Cleiland Milnor, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the eighth day of December, 1904. FLORENCE E. BALLOU POOLE, Executrix.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York City.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan.....Jan. 23, 1905
R. M. S. Athenian.....Feb. 6th
Empress of China.....Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Mar. 6th
Empress of India.....Mar. 20th
Empress of Japan.....Apr. 10th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Aorangi....Jan. 6, '05|Miowera....Feb. 3, '05

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 2, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. Tours by specially chartered, new, twin-screw, fast steamer "Caledonia," July 1, via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Send for program. F. C. Clark, 113 B'way, N. Y. EUROPE

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Belognesi, Hartfield & Co., 26 Wall St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MADELINE E. HAWES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, distant fifty-one and four one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Westchester Avenue with the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue eighty-two and eighty-seven one hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Eagle Avenue thirty-six feet; thence southerly twenty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to a point on a line drawn at right angles to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, and which point is seventy-seven feet westerly therefrom, and is sixty-eight feet and three one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue; thence again southerly in a straight line part of the way through a party wall to a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, which point is distant seventy-eight and sixty one-hundredths feet westerly from the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, measured along the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, and running easterly along the said northerly side of Westchester Avenue twenty-seven and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

HIRSH & RASQUIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 815 Westchester Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,067.50, with interest thereon from December 9th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.12, with interest from December the 12th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $257.28 and interest.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED STATES TITLE GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY and PETER COOK, plaintiffs, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, distant fifty-one and four one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Westchester Avenue with the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue eighty-two and eighty-seven one hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Eagle Avenue thirty-six feet; thence southerly twenty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to a point on a line drawn at right angles to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, and which point is seventy-seven feet westerly therefrom, and is sixty-eight feet and three one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue; thence again southerly in a straight line part of the way through a party wall to a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, which point is distant seventy-eight and sixty one-hundredths feet westerly from the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, measured along the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, and running easterly along the said northerly side of Westchester Avenue twenty-seven and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 815 Westchester Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $352.63, with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $352, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $231.55 and interest.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARREN, CATALINA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHARLES F. WARREN, Mrs. Sarah J. Lane, George W. Miller, Frank W. Miller, Mary E. Miller, Mrs. C. M. Stansbury, Miss Margaret B. Williams, Mrs. R. E. Andrews, Mrs. Ellen E. Day, Miss Esther Jessup, John C. Day, M. D., Mrs. Fannie C. Hall, Mrs. Albertina Lockwood, Mrs. Mary Jane Warren, Rev. Louis F. Jessup, Miss Marion Warren, Mrs. Maria Beardsley, Mrs. Edgar Judge, Mrs. Emilie Ide, Caroline Jenkins, executrix of Raymond Jenkins, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Catalina S. Warren, late of the County of New York, deceased: as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 6th day of January, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Charles N. Lockwood, as surviving trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Petitioner, 26 Liberty St., New York City.

fio14-1aw6wM

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
12:30 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 22 Union Sq. W., 276 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 134 Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Com. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syrs., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Direct to Italy
Only 8 days
By the Great Ocean Flyer
S.S. Deutschland
686½ feet long, 23½ knots average speed
Between New York, Naples & Genoa direct
From New York, Jan. 7, 1905
" " " Feb. 7, 1905
" Genoa Jan. 21, 1905
FIRST CABIN RATES, $90 AND UP.

Splendid opportunity to reach the Great Winter Resorts of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Dec. 31|*Zeeland.Jan.14,10:30AM
Philadelphia....Jan. 7|New York.....Jan. 21
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 7, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Dec. 31|Finland.....Jan. 21
Zeeland.....Jan. 7|Vaderland.....Jan. 28

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Dec. 28, 10 AM|Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM
Cedric....Jan. 4, 5 AM|Majestic.Jan.18, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA GIBRALTAR TO MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC.....Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM|Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon|Kronprinz.Mar.21,6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM|Meteor...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb.21,7:30 AM|K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Frankf't.Dec.27, 10 AM|Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Cassel...Jan. 10, 10 AM|*Barbarossa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.24,10 AM|Breslau...Feb. 28, noon
Br'nd'nb'g.Ja.31,10 AM|*Kurfu'rst.Mar.9,11 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM|Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM|Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM|Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM|Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS
BERMUDA, THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, ETC.
The Quebec Steamship Co. Ltd. will despatch the S. S. Pretoria from New York as follows: January 4th, 30 days, $160 up; February 9th, 24 days, $135 up; March 22d, 30 days, $160 up. Illustrated booklet, with itinerary and description of the places visited, mailed free on application. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada; A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 32 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., New York.

Ask for Special Tours. Bermuda, Jan. 18, 28. April 12, 17, from $52.50. West Indies, one month, including Five days at Marine Hotel, Barbados, $90.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Patricia..Dec. 31, 1 PM|‡Waldersee Jan14,11 AM
‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM|†*Bluecher.Jan19,10 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 8:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 31, 2 PM
Prinz Oskar....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-53, North River.
Campania.Dec.31,10 AM|Umbria...Jan. 21, 6 AM
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM|Campania.Jan.28,11 AM
Lucania.Jan. 14, 11 AM|Etruria...Feb. 4, 11 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1863.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

203rd Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%.) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Office of
CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 19th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company under the terms of a lease between said Company and the Consolidated Traction company, dated May 25th, 1893, a dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of December 30th, 1904.

Transfer books close December 30th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
383 and 385 Canal St.
December 22, 1904.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

New York Mortgage and Security Company

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
November 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 4, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on December 21, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock on January 5, 1905.

W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY
No. 24 Broad Street,
New York, December 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of THE SECURITIES COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable January fourteenth, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of business December thirty-first, 1904. The transfer books will close on December thirty-first, 1904, and reopen on the sixteenth day of January, 1905.

ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
New York, November 29, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of 2½% upon the Preferred, Assenting, and Non-assenting stocks of the Company was declared, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 28, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 28th, 1904, and open January 11, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock, payable January 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1904, at 3 P. M. and reopen at 10 A. M., January 11th, 1905.

S. K. FARRINGTON, Treasurer.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the bank has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after January 3, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from December 24, 1904, to January 3, 1905.

C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 31, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2 to January 14, 1905, both days included.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 8, due January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Common Stock Dividend No. 23.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared payable January 3, 1905.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.,
Fiscal Agents.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 21st to December 31st, inclusive.

EDWARD J. HALDWIN, Cashier.

TEMPLE IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Temple Iron Company, will be paid on January 3d, 1905, to holders of CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 31st, 1904. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Temple Iron Company,
A. F. LAW, Treasurer.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
December 19, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Six per cent., (6%,) free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23rd, 1904, and reopened January 3rd, 1905.

G. BAUMANN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 23d, 1904.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
New York, December 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY.
Yonkers, N. Y., December 19, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 3% was declared, payable on January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of Record on December 27th, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from December 27th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

JAMES E. HOWES, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
New York, December 16, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Tuesday, 27th, 1904, reopening January 3d, 1905.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Preferred Stock of The Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company, payable January 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31, 1904.

H. M. WORK, Secretary.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO., Transfer Agent,
26 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDEND NO. 41.
RIVERSIDE BANK,
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. payable, free or tax, Jan. 3, 1905.

H. H. BIZALLION, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Twenty-third Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 16th of January, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1905.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2, 1905, and will be reopened January 17, 1905.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., December 22, 1904.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due Jan. 1, 1905, from the Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation, on and after Jan. 1, 1905, at the offices of Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., 44 State Street, Boston, or Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

Bangor, Maine, Dec. 27, 1904.

Coupon No. 21, Jan. 1st, 1905, from

JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after Jan. 1st, 1905.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 and 343 Bowery, cor. 3rd St., New York.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after January 16, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan'y 1, 1905.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500 and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.

ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)

Chartered 1852. 103d Dividend.

New York, Dec. 13th, 1904.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1904, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per Annum will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
39TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1904, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.
171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

106th Semi-Annual Dividend

35 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after January 16th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 7th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1904. Interest payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR, BEGINNING ANY TIME.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 10th, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-third Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago,* and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST CO.,
59 to 65 Liberty Street,
Chamber of Commerce Building.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 11th day of January, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors of the class of 1908 and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and the transfer books which were closed on December 22d, 1904, will remain closed and will reopen on January 12th, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of Section 1, of Article I. of the by-laws of this Company, reducing the number of its Directors from eighteen to fifteen, will be presented to the meeting for action by the Stockholders thereon.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY.
ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

New York, December 27th, 1904.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M. for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 60 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 11th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

POTOSINA ELECTRIC COMPANY.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1904.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Potosina Electric Company will be held on December 28th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000, to consist of 3,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and also for the purpose of voting upon a plan to acquire additional machinery for, and make extensions in, the plant at San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

WM. P. MASON, Vice President.
F. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FREDERICK W. FULLE, Secretary.

The Title Insurance Company of New York

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1905, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The stock transfer books will be closed on December 31, 1904, at 3 P. M., and opened on January 11, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of
WM. A. MILES & CO.

Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office, at 57 Chrystie St., on the 9th day of January, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1904, and opened on the morning of Jan. 12, 1905.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

FOUNDED 1863.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK,
402 Hudson Street.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the banking house, 402 Hudson Street, Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from one to two P. M.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

RIVERSIDE BANK,
New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Riverside Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors at the next election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the banking house, 962 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M.

HENRY H. BIZALLION, Cashier.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
December 7, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may come before it will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, corner of 83d Street, Tuesday, January 10, 1905, from 4 to 5 P. M.

GEO. S. CARR, Cashier.

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Elbers Brewing Co. for the election of five Directors for the year 1905, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, at 403 East 54th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December, 1904, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until the 17th day of January, 1905. ARTHUR E. DUERR, Secretary.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
No. 2 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Robert L. Stillson Company will be held at their office, 122 Centre Street, on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

FLOYD E. WILDER, Vice Pres. and Sec.

THE C. N. CHADWICK COMPANY ANNUAL meeting, to elect Directors, on Thursday, January 12, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon at 29 White St., New York City.

CHARLES W. TODD, Secretary.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

We offer for individual and trust fund investment the following bonds

$250,000	New York City Tax Exempt 3½s	May 1, 1954
400,000	City of Rochester 3½s	July 1, 1924
500,000	City of Chicago, Lincoln Park 4s	July 1, 1923
250,000	Kansas City, Mo., 4s	Jan. 1, 1924
500,000	Illinois Central (Omaha Division) 3s	Aug. 1, 1951
250,000	Illinois Central (Purchased Lines) 3½s	July 1, 1952
250,000	Boston & Maine 3½s	Feb. 2, 1925
50,000	Pere Marquette (L. E. & D. R. Division) 4½s	Aug. 1, 1932
200,000	Union Electric Light & Power (St. Louis) 5s	Sept. 1, 1932
50,000	Laclede Gas Light (St. Louis) 5s	April 1, 1934
100,000	People's Gas (Chicago) 5s	Sept. 1, 1947
50,000	Seattle Lighting 5s	March 1, 1944
250,000	United Traction (Albany & Troy) 4½s	June 1, 2004
100,000	Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway 4½s	Sept. 1, 1941

Prices and Special Circular with Full Particulars on Application

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

TONTINE POLICIES BOUGHT

in excess of companies values.

RICHARD HERZFELD & CO.,
35 NASSAU ST.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street
Surplus, $9,000,000 — Equitable Building

Bonds of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $13,766.83.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.

New York, October 31, 1904.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885

Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch Offices, ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—32 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of

Stock and Bond Investments.

TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.
Correspondence Solicited.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

The Annual Election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Commercial Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United Globe Mines, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

BRONX CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at 945 E. 152d St., Melrose Av., Bronx Borough, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 7:30 P. M.

MARTIN CAFLISCH, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals suitably endorsed on envelope for electric wiring for barns, soap factory, carpenter shop, piggery, paint shop, and hennery; also four 150 h. p. boilers, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 10 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1905, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the hospital, or by application to G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.

Dated December 20th, 1904.

T. E. McGARR,
Sec'y State Commission in Lunacy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of ROSENFELD BROTHERS, at Nos. 25-27 West Houston Street, City of New York, was dissolved on the 23d day of December, 1904. All debts due to said partnership and those due by them will be settled with any by the remaining partner, MORRIS ROSENFELD, who will continue the business in his own name.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED $13,000,000

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President — WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President — EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD — B. AYMAR SANDS — SAMUEL D. STYLES
CLARENCE H. KELSEY — J. HARSEN RHOADES — JOHN B. DENNIS
WILLIAM SALOMON — GEORGE C. CLARK — HENRY R. WILSON

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY — SOMERS HAYES
FREDERIC CROMWELL — ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.
G. G. HAVEN — JAMES N. JARVIE
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. — WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

December 31st. Audits SHOULD BE CONTRACTED FOR NOW.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 3958 JOHN. — 43 Cedar Street.

OFFICERS

AUGUST BELMONT, *Acting President.* — GEORGE W. YOUNG, *Vice President.*
WILLIAM A. NASH, *Vice President.* — JOHN J. MITCHELL, *Vice President.*
EDWARD T. PERINE, *Gen. Man., Treas.* — F. C. RICHARDSON, *Asst. Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS

AUGUST BELMONT. — DUMONT CLARKE. — JOHN I. WATERBURY.
WILLIAM A. NASH. — W. B. LEEDS. — THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER.
JOSEPH S. AMBLER. — JAMES STILLMAN. — CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.
GEORGE G. HAVEN. — GEORGE HARVEY. — VALENTINE P. SNYDER.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WALTER G. OAKMAN. — W. BAYARD CUTTING. — CHARLES T. BARNEY.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD. — GUSTAV E. KISSEL. — JOHN J. MITCHELL.
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.

WESTERN BOARD OF CONTROL

JOHN J. MITCHELL.
EDWIN A. POTTER. — JAMES B. FORGAN. — JAMES F. ECKELS. — JOHN C. BLACK.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:

4474	5180	6298	7502	8898	9548	10803	11519
4541	5232	6306	7633	8919	9626	10804	11551
4558	5265	6344	7655	8975	9673	10812	11557
4572	5306	6345	7695	8981	9677	10848	11577
4617	5354	6355	7703	9010	9812	10885	11607
4665	5364	6383	7775	9030	9991	10888	11635
4730

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investments.

United States Mtge. & Trust Co.,
First Mtge. (Series J) 4% Gold Bonds.

Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.,
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Ga. Ry. & Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga.,
First Consol. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds.

United Rys. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.,
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N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS
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BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

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FINANCIAL.

Office of the American Coal Company.
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 23, 1904.

To the Stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, (New Jersey.)

Notice is hereby given that on and after Friday, December 30th next, the certificates of stock in The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be ready for delivery at this office, in exchange for the certificates of the present American Coal Company of Allegany County (Maryland).

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24th, 1904.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Jan. 3d, 1905, to Feb. 7th, 1905, inclusive. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The world's Exchanges for both securities and commodities were closed yesterday for the last of the Christmas holidays. Nothing of importance occurred in the interval to chill the good feeling with which last week's business ended, and unless expectations are disappointed, the prices of the year's last week will be in character with the cheerful sentiments of the season.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Locomotive Co. preferred stock.
Broad-Exchange Co. preferred stock.
Century Realty Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Hocking Valley Railroad.
Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn.
National Licorice Co. preferred stock.
Sprague National Bank, Brooklyn.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

M. Groh's Sons Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Friday's closing quotations for stock on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	236	250
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & Western	151	..
Allis-Chalmers	15	16
Allis-Chalmers pf.	64	68½
Amalgamated Copper	65¾	66⅞
American Agricultural Chemical	..	22
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	..	86¾
American Car & Foundry	84½	84⅝
American Car & Foundry pf.	92⅝	93
American Coal	180	210
American Cotton Oil	36¾	37
American Cotton Oil pf.	93	97
American District Telegraph	36	39
American Express	203	209
American Grass Twine	11	11½
American Hide & Leather	10½	10⅞
American Hide & Leather pf.	44½	45
American Ice Co.	6½	6⅝
American Ice Co. pf.	37⅝	38
American Linseed Co.	15	19
American Linseed Co. pf.	37	41
American Locomotive	33¾	34
American Locomotive pf.	102¾	103
American Malting Co.	6¾	7
American Malting Co. pf.	25⅝	28
American Smelting & Refining	80½	80⅝
American Smelting & Refining pf.	113⅜	114
American Snuff	165	160½
American Snuff pf.	96	99
American Steel Foundries	12¾	13¼
American Steel Foundries pf.	51½	53
American Sugar Ref.	141¾	142
American Sugar Ref. pf.	139	140
Am. T. & Cable	93	95
Am. Teleg. & Telep.	146	147
American Tobacco pf.	147	..
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	93¾	93⅝
American Woolen Co.	20¾	21¼
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	92¾	94¾
Anaconda Copper Mining	100	106
Ann Arbor	31	32
Ann Arbor pf.	62	66
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	96½	96½
At., T. & S. F.	95¾	95⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	101	101¼
Atlantci Coast Line, ex div.	123¼	124
Baltimore & Ohio	99¾	99⅞
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	96
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brooklyn R. T.	60	60¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	208	210
Brunswick City	11¼	11⅝
Buff., R. & P.	155	160
Buff., R. & P. pf.	155	165
Buffalo & Susq. pf.	64	68½
Butterick Company	60	63
Canada Southern	70½	71⅜
Canadian Pacific	129¾	130
Central R. R. of N. J.	190	191
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	119	122
Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	47⅞
Chicago & Alton	42½	43
Chicago & Alton pf.	76	84
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	210	..
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	130	145
Chicago Great Western	22¾	22⅞
Chicago Great Western pf., A.	65	67
Chicago Great Western pf., B.	34¾	35½
Chicago Great Western deb.	85	85½
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	75	85
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163¾	163⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	183	183
Chi. & Northwestern	204	205
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	150	158
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	187	195
Chicago Term. & Trans.	13	12½
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf.	22	22½
Chicago Union Traction	8¾	9
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	89¼	90½
Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115¾	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling	85	90
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	90	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	184	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅞	45½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	95	..
Colorado & Southern	23½	23⅝
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	60¾	60¾
Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	36	36½
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	17	17¼
Consol. Coal	60	80
Consol. Gas	196¾	196¾
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	127¾	129¾
Corn Products Co	20¾	21
Corn Products Co. pf., ex div.	77¾	76¼
Delaware & Hudson	186¼	187
Del., Lack. & Western	330	335
Den. & Rio Grande	30	33
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	87⅝	96
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	23¼	27½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	125
Detroit Southern	7	7¼
Detroit Southern pf.	30	32
Detroit United	77¼	78
Distillers Securities	37	37½
Dul., S. S. & A.	12½	13¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	25½	26
Erie	36¼	36¾
Erie 1st pf.	74½	74⅝
Erie 2d pf.	54¾	54⅝
Ev. & T. H.	66	67
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Federal Mining & Sm.	62	65
Federal Mining & S. pf.	76	77¼
Ft. Worth & D. C.	39¾	40
General Chemical Company	90	64
General Chemical Co. pf., ex d.	99½	102
General Electric	185¼	186
Gold & Stock Tel.	116	..
Great Northern pf.	236	242
Hocking Valley	91	91¼
Hocking Valley pf.	93	95
Homestake	70	73
Illinois Central	153⅞	154
Illinois Central 1. l.	106	..
International Paper Company	24½	24½
International Paper Company pf.	76½	77
International Power	67¼	68½
Int. Steam Pump	38	40
Int. Steam Pump pf.	85	86½
Iowa Central	28¼	29½
Iowa Central pf.	55¾	58
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kanawha & Michigan	36⅝	38½
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	81¼	82¼
Kansas City Southern	23	23
Kansas City Southern pf.	72¾	68½
Keok. & D. M.	18	15
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	10	12
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	60	63
Lacleds Gas pf.	90	..
Lake Erie & Western	38½	40
Lake Erie & Western pf.	96	100
Lake Shore	230	..
Long Island	56	62
Louisville & Nashville	138¾	139½
Mah. Coal R.	240	..
Manhattan Beach	9½	11
Manhattan Elevated	163	163½
Maryland Coal pf.	125	..
Met. Securities Co	79	79¼
Met. Street Railway, ex div.	119½	120
Mexican Central	20¾	20½
Michigan Central	135	140
Minn. & St. Louis	58	62
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	91	100
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	99	99
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	147	147½
Mo., Kansas & Texas	30¼	30½
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	61¾	63
Missouri Pacific	105¾	105¾
Mont. Light, Heat & Power	80	81
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	144	146
National Biscuit	57½	57¾
National Biscuit pf.	115	116¼
National Enameling	20	22½
National Enameling pf.	85	95
National Lead	23⅝	23¾
National Lead pf.	96½	98
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	39½	40
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	21¾	23
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	158	162
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	110
New York Central	142¾	142⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	195¼	197½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	43	46
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	74	78
N. Y. Dock Company	24	26
N. Y. Dock Company pf.	54	60
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	166	170
N. Y., Ont. & West	39¾	40
Norfolk & Western	78¾	76½
Norfolk & Western pf.	93	94
North American	100¾	101
Ontario Mining	3¾	4¼
Pacific Coast	75	75½
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	98	104
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	81	88½
Pacific Mail	42¾	43½
Pennsylvania	134¾	135⅜
People's Gas, Chicago	106	106¾
Peoria & Eastern	27	31
Pere Marquette	75	80
P., C., C. & St. L.	75	77
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103	107
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	183	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	..
Pressed Steel Car	38½	39¼
Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90
Pullman Company	234	236
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Quicksilver pf.	3¾	5¾
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	90¾
Railway Steel Spring	32¾	32½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	91¾	93
Reading	77¾	77⅜
Reading 1st pf.	90	91
Reading 2d pf.	81¼	82
Rens. & Saratoga	206	..
Republic Iron & Steel	16	16¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	67	69¾
Rock Island	34¾	34⅞
Rock Island pf.	80	85¾
Rome, W. & O.	154	137
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	26¾	26¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	92	94¾
St. Jo. & Grand Island	16	17
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	53	58
St. Jo & Grand Island 2d pf.	24	26
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	75¾	76
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	67	67½
St. L. & S. F., R. & E. I. ctfs.	175	177
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	130	135
St. L. S. W.	24	25
St. L. S. W. pf.	55¾	57¾
St. L. & S. F.	58¾	61
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	100	101¼
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	100	63¾
Southern Pacific	63½	63¾
Southern Pacific pf.	118¾	118¾
Southern Railway	34¼	34¼
Southern Railway pf.	96¼	96¾
So. Ry. Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	97	100
Standard R. & T.	3	3½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	71¼	71½
Texas Pacific	34¾	34½
Texas Pac. Land Tr.	34	38
Third Avenue	130	131
Tol., Peo. & West.	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	22¾	23
Tol., St. Louis & Western	36	36½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	53¾	53¾
Twin City Rapid Transit	105	105¾
Union Bag & Paper	11	12
Union Bag & Paper pf.	72	75
Union Pacific	110¾	110¾
Union Pacific pf.	96	97
United Rys. Inv.	20	22½
United Rys. Inv. pf.	65	66
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy.	15¾	19
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	79¾	79½
U. S. Express	118	125
U. S. Leather	14	14¼
U. S. Leather pf.	101¾	101¼
U. S. Realty & Imprt.	80	80
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	18	25
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	38¾	42
U. S. Rubber	32¼	32¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	94	94½
U. S. Steel	28¾	28¾
U. S. Steel pf.	91¾	91½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	41	42
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	112¾	114
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	37	40
Vulcan Detinning	8¼	10
Vulcan Detinning pf.	35	45
Wabash	21½	22
Wabash pf.	42¾	43
Wells-Fargo Express	237	249
Western Union Tel.	92¼	92¾
Westinghouse assenting	180¼	181
Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	196
Wheeling & Lake Erie	19	19½
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	45	48
Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	26¼	28
Wis. Central	21¼	21¾
Wis. Central pf.	45	45½

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF E. B. WHITNEY, TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF D. LE ROY DRESSER.
$1,000 United States Shipbuilding Co. Bond.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$22,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., 1919, (Hypd.)
$15,000 Manitou & Pike's Peak Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909, (Hypd.)
200,000 shs. Bushwacker Mining Co., (Hypd.)
20,000 shs. Croesus Gold Mining & Milling Co., (Hypd.)
35,000 shs. Bushwacker Mining Co., (Hypd.)
3,000 shs. Spar Consolidated Mining Co., (Hypd.)
500 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
100,000 shs. Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining & Smelting Company.
20 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
15 shs. Thirty-fourth Street National Bank.
1,000 shs. Greene Reduction Co.
5 shs. Procter & Gamble Co. common.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. Realty Associates.
100 shs. Public Service Corporation.
291 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$2,000 American Thread Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Serial deb. "G" Bd., 1909.
$2,000 Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Consol. 5s, 1943.
$1,000 Elmira & Seneca Lake Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1928.
50 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. National City Bank.
300 shs. Pope Manufacturing Co. 1st preferred.
10 shs. Manganese Steel Safe Co. preferred.
100 shs. Manganese Steel Safe Co. common.
10 shs. New Amsterdam National Bank.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$12,000 N. Y. & Jersey R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
8 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$5,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 5 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds. 1920.
46 shs. Trust Co. of America.
16 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 22, 1904.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the DAYTON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at maturity January 1st, 1905, at the Bank of America, New York City.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Telephone Directory
Winter Edition Goes to Press
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.
Arrange for your listing before that date.
Call Contract Dept. 8010 Cort.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 27.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Frankfurt, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Alene, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 27.

Citta di Torino, Naples, Dec. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Elswick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 2.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 17.
Maracaibo, Curacos, Dec. 19.
Numidian, Glasgow, Dec. 16.
Pannonia, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Dec. 8.
Star of New Zealand, Newport, Dec. 9.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 8.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 21.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 25.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Dec. 25.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 14.
Vincenzo Florio, Naples, Dec. 12.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Calabria, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Dec. 23.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 25.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

Bordeaux, Havre, Dec. 17.
Cedric, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 24.

SUNDAY, JAN. 1.

La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 24.
Maracos, Trinidad, Dec. 24.
Messaba, London, Dec. 22.
Monterey, Progreso, Dec. 24.

Arrived.

Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Prinzess Irene, Naples, Dec. 9.
Oscar II., Copenhagen, Dec. 14.
Ponce, San Juan, Dec. 20.
Excelsior, Rotterdam, Dec. 10.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 25.
Camoens, Barbados, Dec. 19.
Pocasset, Boston, Dec. 24.
Tuscarora, London, Dec. 11.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 20.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 25.
Katahdin, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 22.
Comal, Mobile, Dec. 19.
Cassell, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Avalon, Baltimore, Dec. 24.
Roman Prince, Barbados, Dec. 17.
Sailor Prince, Eastham, Dec. 11.
Weehawken, Manchester, Dec. 6.

Sailed.

Jefferson, for Norfolk.
Maranhense, for Barbados.
Washtenaw, for Sabine Pass.
Katanga, for Havre.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 26, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; raining and thick.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Albenga, (for New York,) at Suez, Dec. 25.
Georgic, at Liverpool, Dec. 24.
Calderon, at Liverpool, Dec. 24.
Zeeland, at Dover, Dec. 24.

Sailed.

Republic, from Genoa, Dec. 26.
Carpathia, from Palermo, Dec. 25.
Eastern Prince, from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 23.
Mesaba, from London, Dec. 25.
Narragansett, from London, Dec. 25.

Passed.

Algeria, (for New York,) Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Cassel, (for New York,) Scilly, Dec. 26.
American, (from New York,) Scilly, Dec. 26.
Rotterdam, tank, (from New York,) Scilly, Dec. 25.
Adria, (from New York,) Scilly, Dec. 25.
British Empire, (from New York,) the Lizard, Dec. 26.
Darmstadt, (from New York,) Prawle Point, Dec. 26.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AT AUCTION.
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, January 5th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
the four-story and basement brick dwelling house and store, with lot,
No. 204 East 35th Street.
For maps and terms apply to John G. Boyd, Attorney, 41 Park Row, or at the office of Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
The most conservative investors in New York—Trustees, Savings Banks, Trust Companies, &c.—are found among those purchasing the
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
OF THE
Lawyers Mortgage Company
Capital & Surplus, $4,000,000
47 Liberty Street.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Bond and Mortgage
at 4½ per cent.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 LIBERTY ST. (53) 1 MADISON AV.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..7:23	Sun sets..4:40	Moon rises 10:27

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:00	Gov. Isl'd..11:16	H. Gate..1:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:37	Gov. Isl'd..11:57	H. Gate..1:53

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, December 24th, averaged 7.00 cents per lb.—Adv.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS
SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following Terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said Terms during the year 1905. Such Terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Thomas, S.,	June	Fitzgerald, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Thomas, S.
March	Thomas, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Thomas, S.
May	Thomas, S.		

CHAMBERS.

January	Fitzgerald, S.	July 1 to August 15	Fitzgerald, S.
February	Thomas, S.	August 15 to Oct. 1	Thomas, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
April	Thomas, S.	November	Thomas, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.
June	Thomas, S.		

(Sgd.) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Dated December 15th, 1904.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE.

Hudson Realty Co.
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Corner Cedar Street.
TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS
We are always prepared to purchase for cash large or small parcels of vacant property; also modern tenements in the Bronx and upper Manhattan.
TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS
Having secured many months ago several large parcels on the line of Rapid Transit in the Bronx and upper Manhattan, we are in a position to sell below the price at present prevailing on easy terms.
Also income producing tenements in desirable locations.
Send for lists of property and diagrams, or apply for same
THROUGH YOUR BROKER.
M. MORGENTHAU, President.
S. E. JACOBS, Sec. and Treasurer.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO.,
135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

East 119th St., 5-sty. triple $25,000
West 98th St., single, near Park ... 28,500
West 142d, 5-sty. double, bargain ... 22,500
8th Av., near 34th St., 5-sty. triple store .. 55,000
West 141st, 62 ft. front, elevator 110,000
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8th Avenue.

We have many income paying properties, five-story flats and elevator houses, which justify immediate inspection. Call or write for particulars.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Attention, Investors or Speculators.—Three four-story tenements, with stores; excellent location; lot 50x100; $25,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St.; $31,000; five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

Elegant brownstone private house, 93d St., near Lexington Av.; open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $10,000; easy terms; greatest bargain ever offered in this section; possession. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Investment.—Fine corner, new law building, lower east side; value bound to rise; returns at present 11% on lease to one party; $21,000 cash necessary. Inquire Agent, care Republic Manufacturing Co., 552 Broadway.

A Decided Bargain.
34 East 60th St.
Especially desirable for a physician.
H. J. Douglas,
749 Fifth Av.

Two 5-story two-family flats in East 70th St.; rent $4,650; price $46,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Yorkville; 5-story double flat; perfect order; $19,600; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

West Side.

**

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin; reward for return; pawnticket redeemed, no questions asked. Room 8,018, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

167TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, well heated; other rooms; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallroom; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Steam-heated room; private bath; also single room; parlor dining room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

127TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

207TH ST., 434 WEST.—Fine location; rooms, suites, large, beautiful, sunny; bath, steam; suitable two.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Large front room; bath; strictly private house; references; "L" station corner.

26TH ST., 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; Turkish, electric, Roman baths; moderate prices for permanent or transient guests.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Beautiful sunny room; private house; references; moderate. Owner.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—Elegant furnished room; private Jewish family; board optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to let; also furnished room.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Operators experienced in shirring ladies' belts. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

THE New York Butlers' Association wants butlers, valets, and second men. 825 6th Av.

WANTED—Salesman, by Jan. 1, to handle a line of sterling mounted goods as a side line on commission basis; only competent men with good references need apply. Address "Sterling Silver," 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced and resourceful business man, unemployed, to fill important position at once; education, ability, appearance, and references must be first-class. J Box 125 Times.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER — STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; fine penman; transcribes sensibly; lives at home. Miss Clune, Box 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent writer; wants chance to show ability; lives with parents. Miss M. L., Box 119 Times.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook at moderate price; parties, luncheons, dinners, or by day. Anderson, 170 West 25th St.

OFFICE assistant and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Melville, 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; six months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; moderate salary. Bessie Howard, 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; good speller; best references; $10. Dorothy Thorne, 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; possesses excellent education; accurate, rapid, neat personally. Excelsior, Box 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; capable doing intricate stenographic work; A1 credentials. Barnard, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER; office assistant; 1 year's experience; accurate; neat; start $6. Miss Morse, 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined, educated young lady of 19; start $6. Miss Goodspeed, 126 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional, corporation, expert auditor; go anywhere United States; books designed, opened, closed, systematized; perfect system introduced; guarantee trial balance monthly; auditing, systematizing books. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT.—As accountant; 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary, special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman in private family; age twenty-four; married; good references. Butler, Box 200 Times.

COACHMAN, Englishman, married, offers services to private family requiring sober, competant, first-class servant; personal city reference. King, 212 West End Av.

JAPANESE first-class cook; long experience and good references, wants a situation in family; wages $40 up per month. S. Hattori, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

LAW STUDENT, speaks French, has long clerical experience, wishes either a few hours day or regular night work; best references. H. C., 105, 1,352 Broadway.

PAINTER — PAPERHANGER. — By German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work; best references. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

SALESMAN.—Japanese; position in any store; long experience; good reference. Kaga, 140 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Boy, (18,) three years' office and high school experience; permanent position; can typewrite, &c.; best references; salary $7. Urgent, Box 1,014 Times, Harlem.

GAVE WHISKY TO THE JACKIES.

Commander of the Warship Alabama Had Visitor Arrested.

Patrick White, thirty-five years old, of 522 West Fifty-third Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with smuggling liquor on board the warship Alabama, which is lying off the foot of West Forty-second Street. White went to see a friend aboard the warship and took with him, it is said, a quart bottle of fine old whisky. His friend was away on leave, and in the fullness of his heart White, it is said, divided his good cheer among the messmates of his friend. The matter was called to the attention of Sergt. Everett Hauser, who reported it to Lieut. Doherty, temporarily in command.

Lieut. Doherty ordered White under arrest and sent him ashore, in charge of Sergt. Hauser, who turned him over to Policeman Levy.

At the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station White said that he did not know that he had done wrong and that he had given the whisky to the sailors, who he thought must be cold.

SHOT BY A BYSTANDER.

Wounded Man Had Demanded a Free Drink in Vain and Made Trouble.

Michael Boyle of 184 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot in the thigh early yesterday morning by John Comilizzio of 104 Walworth Street, in a saloon at 89 Walworth Street. Boyle and John Murray of 814 Myrtle Avenue had demanded free drinks and got a refusal. They started an argument with the saloonkeeper and it was alleged threatened to kill him. It was then that Comilizzio, who had been standing near the bar, advised the men to leave. They attacked him and he drew a pistol and fired.

The injured man was removed in an ambulance to the Cumberland Street Hospital. Comilizzio was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court and was held without bail. Murray, who had been arrested on a charge of intoxication, was discharged, and immediately rearrested on a warrant issued last August on a charge of having stolen a pushcart from Mrs. Margaret Street of 175 Steuben Street.

OAKLEY DEFENDS ACTS ATTACKED BY CITY CLUB

Light Contracts Explained at Mayor's Request.

NO SECRET ACTION, HE SAYS

Condemns Comparison of New York with Other American Cities Because of Differing Conditions.

Replying to the request of the City Club for facts concerning the new lighting contracts Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity announced last night that he had made a full report to Mayor McClellan in a letter to the Mayor in reply to one addressed to the Mayor by Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club. On Dec. 15 the Mayor forwarded the City Club letter to Commissioner Oakley for detailed reply. This reply is made under date of Dec. 23, and will be forwarded to the City Club by the Mayor on his return from Lakewood to-day.

"In complying with your request at this the earliest moment possible," says Commissioner Oakley, "I take occasion to notice the statement in the letter sent you by the City Club that 'the public had no knowledge that such contracts had been entered into until weeks after your Commissioner had attached his signature,' and to state with all the emphasis at my command that, in so far as such a statement attributes to me any action of a secret nature with reference to such contracts, it is utterly unfounded and absolutely false.

SECRECY IMPOSSIBLE, HE SAYS.

"I pursued the precise course with reference to these particular contracts as the law requires should be observed by me with reference to all contracts, in that, when I was prepared to sign the contracts referred to, they were sent to the Controller's office for his approval of the sureties, and it will be thus seen that any secrecy regarding the intended signature of contracts is absolutely impossible, requiring as it does the concurrent action of two departments.

"But in this particular case I not only disclosed my intention to the Department of Finance in sending there the contracts, as already stated, but to every representative of the newspaper press, and they certainly were not less than five in number, who called upon me for public information concerning the transactions of the department, I unhesitatingly and freely announced that I had ended the lighting 'deadlock,' and proposed to sign the contracts at the figures agreed upon the very day of signing and before my signature was attached.

"And permit me to complain of the manifest injustice and the misleading character of the statements in the letter sent you by the City Club as to the cost per lamp paid the electric light companies in this city as compared with the price paid in some sixty-eight other American cities using 2,000 candle power lamps. The figures from which the average of $88.60 per lamp a year is made up do not take into account the difference in conditions of generation and distribution as between Greater New York and the cities to which such figures apply.

"Undoubtedly in the calculations of the City Club, the chart published in 1903 by the Merchants' Association of this city was used as the basis for comparison. I judge so from the fact that such chart purported to give the 'comparative charges for electric street lights in New York and sixty-eight other cities, the prices per year for 2,000-candle-power arc light, all night, every night in the year.'

"This chart I have no hesitation in saying has been condemned as utterly unreliable and absolutely misleading for any purpose of comparison by every electrical expert to whom it has been submitted and who is at all acquainted with the conditions of electric lighting.

"Part of the information in my possession at the time of signing the contracts in question was that, in sixty-one of these sixty-eight cities referred to, the light was furnished through an exclusively overhead system of wiring; that in five of the remaining cities the overhead wiring was used to varying extents up to 90 per cent. in the City of Rochester, and yet the increase, due to our subway system, in the cost of lighting has not entered at all into the comparison of charges to which your attention has been invited by the City Club.

"Nor has any allowance been made for the difference in cost in the generating force employed; cities where water power is the exclusive generating force, and cities where steam power is the force and oil the fuel, are treated as though the cost of production was not a legitimate element in determining the fairness of the price charged.

"Nor is any allowance made for the difference in cost of coal where that commodity is used. This, as is well known, varies from 75 cents in Evansville to $7 in San Francisco, but in the calculation of the City Club both these cities are treated as though they enjoyed equal opportunities as to productive cost. My information was that the chart relied upon by the City Club for its figures was, as is the case with all statistics framed with a settled purpose to accentuate a grievance, entirely unreliable and misleading; and I beg to call your attention to the comment made upon it by Mr. T. C. Martin, the editor of The Electrical World and Engineer of this city, an acknowledged able expert of the highest integrity."

Here Commissioner Oakley quotes the recent statement by Mr. Martin as to the reasons why he believes a fairer way would be to compare New York "with some first-class European centres of population where the basic units of comparison are nearer alike."

"I take no exception," the Commissioner continues, "to the statement in the letter sent you by the City Club that my motion was taken with a full knowledge and intelligent appreciation of the situation as it really existed, and no effort of mine has been wanting to improve that situation for the benefit of taxpayers, so far as it was possible to do, acting with a conscientious regard to what I believe to be my duty to the public and the obligations of my office.

THE LACK OF COMPETITION.

"I cannot conceive that I can be held responsible for any lack of competition that may exist as between the several lighting companies, nor is it questioned that whatever there may be of agreement or combination is not a matter of recent date, beginning with my official term and affecting only the contracts with which I have been obliged to deal.

"It is to be borne in mind that from 1901 up to and including 1902 (the first year of the administration of your predecessor) the city paid $146 per annum for each arc lamp of 2,000 candle power. As to the bids for lighting of 1903, all that can be said is, that the city became involved in litigation the outcome of which could be but guess and speculation so far as the possibility of obtaining a reduction of the price to be paid was concerned.

"I confess I was very much disinclined to leave the lighting interests of the city in any such unsatisfactory state, if, by any effort of mine, that condition could be improved upon. I sincerely believe that I accomplished this when, after submitting to you the report of April 5, 1904, on the bids of that year for gas, naphtha, and electric lighting, and on Aug. 1st, the report as to the methods of lighting and bids on same, I undertook to procure an agreement for prices less than those bid, and then, after months of negotiation and most constant effort on my part beginning early in August, I succeeded in prevailing upon the electric lighting companies to reduce their charge for lamps served by the underground system from $146 to $140, and for lamps served by the overhead system from $146 to $130.

"I am satisfied that my action in this regard will bear the closest scrutiny before any court to which it may be submitted or any tribunal where it may be properly investigated. That this reduction was not easily obtained will be best understood through the conditions imposed by the companies when acceding to it, and these conditions required that the bills of the companies for 1903 and up to and including March 15, 1904, should be forwarded from my office to the Department of Finance for payment.

"There is a suggestion in the letter sent you by the City Club that, 'no recommendation of the Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity accompanies' the contracts made by me. I have never understood that any such recommendation was required, nor do I believe that it has ever been so employed; but in order that you may have a thorough knowledge of the actual situation, I will say that before signing the electric lighting contracts I mentioned to the particular engineer referred to the possibility of obtaining just the reduction which was made in the price and which I considered substantial, (amounting, as it does, to more than $47,000,) and that in such event I would sign the contract, and was then congratulated by him upon performing a great public service in breaking what had come to be known as the 'deadlock.'

UPHOLDS HIS ACTION.

"In commending the contract made by me with the gas companies under which, by extending the use of mantle lights in Manhattan and the Bronx, I have been able to secure a very much reduced price, that is to say, from $29 to $24.75 per lamp per year, the City Club in its letter claims, by way of contrast, that such particular contract 'was made upon the report of the engineer in charge of lamps and lighting after open discussion, full scrutiny by the Controller, and submission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.'

"Whether purposely or not, it is not mentioned in their letter that such discussion as was had concerning such contract, in and out of court, was because of the competition between different bidders, and that the submission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was required, for the reason that the contract, which meets with such favor, was not awarded to the lowest bidder, but there was no greater opportunity for full scrutiny otherwise given to the Controller than he was in a position to give, and undoubtedly did give, to the contract so severely criticised.

"I need hardly say that if I believe the position in which I found the city's lighting interests could be considered an advantageous one I should not only have hesitated, but would absolutely have refused to disturb it. Without any contract binding upon the companies, it has always been my belief that they were in a position to furnish as much or as little light as might suit their purpose, in case they considered the absence of a contract at all embarrassing in collecting from the city the full price paid, together with the interest on the bills unpaid.

"I have been, and still am, advised that all bills which have been duly presented for payment do, under the legal decisions, draw interest. My ambition has been to make the Greater City, and that, too, without unreasonable expenditure of public money, the best lighted municipality in the world. So far as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are concerned, I believe that I have accomplished this purpose. Whatever of fault-finding and obnoxious criticism I may be obliged to endure I am satisfied will be but temporary in its character, and the prejudiced purpose with which it has been leveled at others through me will be disclosed.

"The entire matter must now be subjected to strict judicial investigation through actions already begun in the courts. It is with absolute confidence that I await their determination, confident that it will result in my absolute vindication from every suggestion that in this or in any other respect I have been neglectful of the best interests of the people and the obligations of my official oath."

VANDERBILT WARD OPEN.

Children at the Lincoln Hospital Celebrate the Occasion.

Kathleen Vanderbilt, the one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, played the part of Santa Claus, by proxy, to the little sufferers in the Lincoln Hospital, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the Southern Boulevard, yesterday, when a new ward for children was opened in her name and each one of the inmates got presents from a huge Christmas tree. Recently Mr. Vanderbilt became interested in the institution through the attending surgeon, Dr. Benjamin P. Tilton, and, learning that there was no ward set aside especially for the care of children, decided to establish one. His offer was gratefully accepted, and the Board of Trustees' old room, which is about 50 by 50, was remodeled, at a cost of about $7,000. Twenty beds were put in it.

Early yesterday morning twenty new white cribs were placed around the halls of the room, and later a huge Christmas tree, fully trimmed and laden with presents, made its appearance. In addition to this there were rocking horses, dolls, soldiers, and, in fact, toys of every kind and description. These were of the more substantial order, and designed for permanent use in the ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and the little donor had been expected to participate in the opening exercises, but at the last moment Mrs. Vanderbilt telephoned that it would be impossible for them to attend.

The only marring feature of the occasion was the frightening of the children by the setting off of a photographer's flashlight. The nurses, however, soon quieted their little charges.

LINER PUT IN AT HALIFAX.

Prinzess Irene Finally Here with Rails Smashed and Ventilators Swept Away.

With many of her rails and companion ladders smashed and eight of her ventilators swept away, the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene, from Naples and Genoa, got in yesterday morning. The vessel ran into heavy weather when she was about 1,200 miles west of Gibraltar, and from that time on until she had to put into Halifax to have her coal bunkers refilled the voyage was a continual battle with gales and hurricanes and great seas sweeping over the decks or bombarding the sides of the liner, making all the cabin passengers sick and creating all kinds of destruction in the steerage. One of the ventilators that went overboard struck two of the steerage passengers, injuring them severely.

The Red Star liner Vaderland also arrived yesterday, but she did not experience any such weather as that encountered by the Prinzess Irene. The Vaderland had nearly a thousand steerage passengers, who had a celebration on Christmas day. The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. was another arrival that reported very unpleasant conditions on the Atlantic.

KILLED HIMSELF, AS HE SAID.

Clerk Committed Suicide, Despite the Plea of His Mother.

Having declared on Sunday that he would destroy himself, Harold D. Fielding, twenty-one years old, a clerk in the metropolitan department of the United States Casualty Company, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver at 101 West Seventieth Street, where he lived with his mother.

For several weeks Fielding had been despondent, and on Sunday wrote a note, which he evidently did not intend should be found until after he was dead, saying he proposed to end his life because he was "discouraged." His mother, Mrs. B. F. Fielding, found the note and pleaded with him to take heart and to give to her any weapon he might possess. He finally convinced her he had repented of his intention. Last night Henry Kingsland of 135 West Seventy-second Street, an intimate friend of Fielding, called and asked him to go out, but Fielding pleaded indisposition, and at 9:30 o'clock told his mother he was going to bed. A few moments later he went to the bathroom and shot himself, dying instantly.

$7,420 FOR JAPANESE FAMILIES.

Raised by Perry Memorial Fund for Those Bereaved by War.

The work of the Perry Memorial Relief Fund organization, started to relieve families of soldiers and sailors in Japan left destitute by the death or disability of their heads, has been taken up by the Japanese Relief Fund, formed with Seth Low as President. The Executive Committee of the organization, now merged into the Japanese Relief Fund, of which Stewart L. Woodford is Chairman, announces that subscriptions amounting to $7,420 were received, of which $6,000 was sent to Tokio to be disbursed under the direction of the Emperor of Japan, and that the balance, $1,420, will be promptly remitted. Mr. Woodford's committee, in surrendering its functions, earnestly seconds the appeal of the committee of the Japanese Relief Fund to the public of the United States, and adds its testimony as to the urgency of the districts portrayed by the missionary correspondents of the new committee.

FIRE RUINS CHAPEL IN SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR

Fine Roosevelt Organ and Prize Stained Windows All Wrecked.

GREAT COPPER DOME GONE

Damage May Be $200,000—Flames Leap 800 Feet from Ground—Immediate Rebuilding Likely.

The interior and part of the exterior and much of the furnishings of the beautiful chapel in Sailors' Snug Harbor, which has been called the most magnificent structure of its kind in the world, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The interior of the structure is almost an absolute wreck. The pipe organ, one of the finest in America and said to have been the last built by Hilborne Lewis Roosevelt of New York; the stained glass windows behind the chancel, the prize winners of the Chicago Exposition; the great bronzed copper dome, the magnificent frescoing, and the chancel—all are gone. Strangely enough, the pews, the hymnbooks, the velvet footpads, and most of the tapestry decorations along the walls did not burn, and are as good to-day as they ever were. To replace the dome, the organ, and the windows, and repair the other damage will require, it was said yesterday, anywhere from $150,000 to $200,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, and no one at Snug Harbor yesterday even hazarded a guess as to how it could have started. The building was supposed to be absolutely fire-proof, being built almost entirely of rock, iron, and copper, about the only inflammable materials being the window sashes, the chancel, the organ, pews, and furniture. Every one of the pews, practically all of the books, and at least 75 per cent. of the other inflammable materials, with the exception of the organ and chancel, are still intact.

The dome, which was made entirely of copper and glass, is absolutely ruined, the copper being warped and twisted into a thousand different shapes, while not a single one of the cathedral glass windows that formed its chief ornamentation remains.

The windows behind the chancel were among the most beautiful in this country, and were the set of five that won the first prize at the Chicago Exposition. The two western windows of the set represented Faith and Hope, while the eastern two were symbolical of Vigilance and Steadfastness. The central window in the set represented Christ rescuing St. Peter from the Sea of Galilee. Of all the stained glass effects in the whole structure three alone remain, these being the memorial windows to Capt. Andrew Snow, for twenty years a Trustee of Sailors' Snug Harbor; another to Albert Spencer, both of which are in the western end of the building, and one on the other end.

The organ, the most-talked-of piece of work in all Snug Harbor, was completely destroyed. What remains of the Bible that was used at the services was being dried out yesterday on the porch of the residence of the Rev. Arthur Sloan, the pastor of the chapel.

The exterior of the building, with the exception of the dome, is all right. The six Ionic columns that form the principal ornamentation of the entrance to the edifice are not damaged at all, while the walls are, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, as strong as they were when erected eleven years ago. Neither of the minarets on the roof above the Ionian columns was damaged at all.

The work of restoring the building, it is understood, will be begun immediately, and as Sailors' Snug Harbor is fortunate in being one of the richest charitable corporations in the world, the impression yesterday was that when the chapel is restored it will be an even more magnificent structure than it was before the fire of yesterday morning.

The fire was discovered by a fireman of the Staten Island Department about 1:10 o'clock. The fireman was on his way home, and discovered a narrow tongue of flame licking its way through one of the openings in the dome. He jumped off the car and turned in an alarm. By the time the first fire company arrived the Rev. Mr. Sloan, Commander Delehanty, the Governor of Snug Harbor, and many other officials, and a score or two of the inmates had learned of the blaze and were hurrying to the scene. Snug Harbor has an excellent fire corps of its own, formed of the nurses and other employes of the institution, and this organization was soon busy at work. Two additional alarms were turned in, which brought practically the entire fire-fighting apparatus of southern Staten Island to the Harbor.

The fire made a great sight. The copper dome is 300 feet high above the ground, and out of the windows in there leaped tongues of flame to a height of at least 500 feet. The whole tower was soon a mass of flame.

There are 936 old salts cared for in Sailors' Snug Harbor, and when they learned that the chapel was on fire at least half of them, many of them old skippers of over threescore years, turned out to do what they could to aid in subduing the flames. The night was too cold for such old men, however, and Commander Delehanty ordered every one of them back to his quarters.

QUESTIONED AERIAL PARK.

Man Who Paid for Concession Had Doubts—No Complaint, Though.

Magistrate Mayo, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday held a preliminary hearing, to see if he should entertain a complaint of grand larceny against William Doty, the President of the American Aerial Amusement Company. Doty was in court on a summons secured by Otto Fichtner of 328 East Seventy-eighth Street, who charged that he had given Doty $125 in cash and two notes aggregating $375 for the privilege of selling peanuts next Summer in the new Aerial Park, at Coney Island. His lawyer, Nathan Levy, said that the new park was visionary and that Doty had secured the money on false representations.

F. P. Randolph, counsel for Doty, said that the company was incorporated, with a capital of $500,000, and that a park, to be known as Aerial Park, would be built at Surf Avenue, Coney Island. He said that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Company had promised to get the property for the company. He added that if the property was not secured and the park built by May 1 the money would be refunded. There was no intent to defraud, he declared. Magistrate Mayo refused to entertain a complaint, but advised that the Secretary of the company be produced in court on Wednesday.

DROWNED ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Supposed Fate of Youth Whose Boat Was Found Empty.

Capt. James F. Halpin of the schooner Horizon, lying in the stream off Thirtieth Street, Brooklyn, came to Hoboken yesterday with sad tidings for the parents of Theodore C. Hennings, twenty years old, who was employed on the schooner and whose home was in that city. The boy entered a yawl Sunday evening and rowed ashore to take the Captain back to the schooner. The Captain was late in arriving at the Thirtieth Street dock, however, and Hennings not finding him there started to row back to the vessel.

The Captain of another schooner that lay near by told Capt. Halpin that he saw Hennings rowing toward the Horizon, and fifteen minutes later saw the yawl drifting down the bay empty. It was snowing hard and a brisk wind was blowing. The yawl was afterward picked up at the foot of Forty-first Street, Brooklyn. It was empty and one oar was missing. It is thought that Hennings reached the schooner, and while attempting to board her fell into the water and was drowned.

OVERCOATS, UNDERWEAR and SCARFS. N. Y. Store only.

A DECISIVE Clearance Sale, all this week, before stocktaking Jan. 1st. *All this season's styles.* Our business for the year is practically over, and we determined to clean up some stocks without regard to cost.

12,000 SCARFS, wide English Squares and Four-in-hands, none of which sold for 25c. less than 50c., and some as high as 75c. and $1. Our own make.

BY ALL MEANS BUY A DOZ. or HALF DOZ.

2,000 SCARFS, wide folded Squares and Four-in-hands, the newest and richest 50c. designs in imported silks, none of which sold for less than $1, and some as high as $1.50 and $2. Really fine value. Our own make.

FINE UNDERWEAR, several lines we will not carry next season, including some $1.50 CARTWRIGHT & WARNERS' fine Balbriggan, and fine Wool and Silk. Regular prices were $2.50 to $4.50.

OVERCOATS, $35, $30, $28, $25 Paddocks, Belted Tourists and regular Overcoats. $22.50. Not one was less than $25 last week. All new goods.

SUITS, $25, $22, $20, $18 Blue and Black Cheviots, single, double-breasted and $15. cutaway mixed suits, all new, and none were less than $18.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Down they go"!

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brklyn

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Reciprocate well.
Give "Him" an "Order on Young's" for New Year.

Young's Hats
HONE BETTER MADE

Lucky shoes!
Not old shoes, either, but our maker's samples and so the newest things.
1250 pairs of $5 quality, with a good sprinkling of $6 shoes.
450 pairs more of $5 shoes from our own shelves.
More than half of all are patent leathers; lace and buttoned—the balance calf and vici kid.
All sizes; all widths.
$3.50.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

RAID ENDS IN SUB-CELLAR.

Police Find Seventeen Chinamen Standing in Two Feet of Water.

Eighteen Chinamen, charged with being common gamblers, were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, but Magistrate Breen discharged all except one. On the promise of the police to produce more evidence against Sing Moh, said to be one of the proprietors of the place, the Magistrate held him in $1,000 for examination to-morrow.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a squad of police from the Elizabeth Street station surrounded the place at 5 Mott Street. The police had been told that a big game of fan tan was in progress in the basement, and that the players, in case of a raid, would escape by means of a subterranean passage.

As Detective Curran started to descend the stairs leading to the basement something tripped him and he was thrown head foremost through the door at the bottom into the midst of the players, who were standing around a big table, almost filling the small room. Policeman Miller followed Curran close enough, he said, to see a mat on the table, on which were Chinese dominoes and buttons, pulled off into the air.

When the rest of the police arrived the buttons, dominoes, and money were scattered over the room, and hardly a Chinaman was in sight. An open trapdoor in the floor gave a clue to the disappearance of the players. Down a flight of short steps the police found seventeen Chinamen standing in about two feet of water.

In court Daniel O'Reilly said the men arrested belonged out of town, and had come here on Saturday night, and were snowed in Sunday. He said that they were in the act of raising a fund for the purchase of a big dinner when the police broke in.

E. F. Price, on behalf of the alleged Hip Sing members arraigned, said that the arrests showed spite on the part of the police, who have been accused before of favoring the members of the On Long Tong.

NO YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Only Two Isolated Cases in Cuba, Minister Quesada Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, in view of reports that yellow fever was again obtaining a foothold in Cuba, and that the Cuban Government was not vigorously enforcing sanitary precautions, to-night gave out a statement which is in part as follows:

"There has been no epidemic of quarantinable diseases. Yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, and the plague have not developed in Cuba since the proclamation of the republic. Neither of the two cases of yellow fever at Punta de Sal in October and November has propagated beyond the original case.

Shoes May Cost More.

An advance in the price of all the staple grades of shoes is announced in the shoe trade as almost sure to take place after the new year. If prices are not advanced qualities must be reduced, as the prices of raw materials and labor have so increased during the last year that it costs to-day about 22 per cent. more to make a shoe than it did a year ago.

Already there have been advances of from 2½ to 15 cents a pair on the prices made by the manufacturers to the wholesalers on some standard lines, but advances of from 15 to 20 per cent. are said to be expected.

Held for Shooting Partner in Saloon.

David Cramer, who is charged with shooting his partner, Abraham Meyers, in their saloon at 1,714 Lexington Avenue, on Friday night in a dispute over the receipts, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday and remanded without bail to the custody of the Coroner. Meyers died on Sunday. Coroner Scholer later sent the prisoner to the Tombs.

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

ORANGE WOMAN ENDS LIFE.

Had a Tiff with Her Daughter Over Christmas Dance Dress.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Madeline MacKay Williams, wife of Charles Williams, District Superintendent of the Union News Company, killed herself at her home at 269 Essex Avenue to-night by drinking acid. A little while before Mrs. Williams had a slight tiff with her daughter Margaret, sixteen years old, about the dress which the girl was to wear this evening at a Christmas dance for young folks at the South Orange Field Club.

After the talk with her daughter, Mrs. Williams went to her room, where she was joined later by her husband and a woman cousin. They talked for a while, and Chief of Police George Sasher believes there was some discussion about the difference between the mother and daughter.

Finally, Mrs. Williams exclaimed that she would "end it all," and running to her dresser drank the acid. Doctors from the Memorial Hospital and Dr. G. Herbert Richards were called, but could not save her life.

Mrs. Williams was a daughter of the late Eugene Mackay. Her husband is a son of the late William H. Williams, formerly President of the Union News Company.

Fire to Hide Double Murder.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 26.—James Linkous, a Radford (Va.) painter, was taken to Roanoke to-night to prevent lynching at the hands of infuriated citizens after a Coroner's inquest had returned a verdict that he murdered his wife and adopted son early Sunday morning and burned his home to remove evidence of the crime.

A CREAMY FOOD

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil prepared as a food—not a food like bread or meat, but more like cream; in fact, it is the cream of cod liver oil. At the same time it is a blood-maker, a nerve tonic and a flesh-builder. But principally it is food for tired and weak digestions, for all who are fat-starved and thin. It is pleasant to take; children like it and ask for more.

We'll send you a sample, free

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., near B'way. THUR. Ev., Dec. 29, at 8:30. SAM FRANKO'S

FIRST CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC. SOLOIST. ANTON HEKKING. Tickets at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c. & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. To-morrow. THE WOMAN WHO DID

3D AV., 31st St. & 3d Av., Next Mat. Thurs. TOO PROUD TO BEG.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Sat'y. MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Pinero's New Comedy A Wife Without a Smile. Jan. 2—Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL In the New Comedy Brother Jacques. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. Jan. 2. VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St.....At 8:30. Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore. "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....At 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Jan. 1. EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY. LAST TWO WEEKS THE SCHOOL GIRL. EDNA MAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Wed. Ev., Dec. 28, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Thurs. Ev., Dec. 29, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Jacobi; Saleza, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche. Conductor, Virgna. Special Prices:—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00. Fri. Ev., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Eames, Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz. Sat. Mat., Dec. 31, at 2—RIGOLETTO. Melba, Homer, Bauermeister; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Virgna. Sat. Ev., Dec. 31, at 8, pop. prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Alten, Bauermeister, and Sembrich; Scotti, Blass, Rossi. Conductor, Franko.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEM

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow; high southwest to west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,156. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MOODY BRINGS SUIT AGAINST PAPER TRUST

Action Started in St. Paul to Break Up the Combination.

ACCUSED OF VIOLATING LAW

Injunction Asked to Prevent Component Companies from Doing Business Through the General Paper Co.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27.--Attorney General Moody, for the United States, through United States District Attorney Haupt and Frank B. Kellogg and James M. Beck, Special Assistant Attorneys General of the United States, took action to-day against the Western Paper Trust.

A petition was filed in the United States District Court injoining the various companies composing the trust from doing business through the General Paper Company, as the sales agent, in violation of the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of the act of Congress, approved July 2, entitled an "Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies."

The petition alleges that the defendants entered into an agreement to combine and control the sale of the product of the different companies through the General Paper Company, which is made the principal defendant, in that the General Paper Company regulated prices, sales and shipment, and territory for the sale of the same, and, after deducting operating expenses of the General Paper Company, divided the surplus among the members of the corporation.

The petition recites that the General Paper Company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin, May 26, 1900, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares, which were distributed among and are now held by certain of the defendants named, and that later the others were taken into the combination, naming them in the order in which they entered the combination, and goes on to state that the General Paper Company became the exclusive selling agent for the defendants, with absolute power to control the output of the various mills, fix the price of all paper sold, and to whom and upon what terms and conditions the paper should be sold, and into what States and places it should be shipped, and what publishers and other customers each mill should supply.

The petition alleges that in consequence of the combination all competition in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of paper has been restricted and the price of all paper products greatly increased, particularly that of news print paper, which has been increased about 50 per cent. It further states that no dealers or newspapers or other consumers in the territory west of the Mississippi, with the exception of certain newspaper publishers in St. Louis and Chicago, can purchase any paper except directly through the General Paper Company, and then only upon terms dictated by the latter.

The court is asked to declare the alleged combination unlawful and that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from doing any act in pursuance of the same; that the General Paper Company be enjoined from acting as sales agent for the other defendants, and that the latter be enjoined from continuing their arrangement with the General Paper Company. The court is also asked to direct the defendants to come into court and answer all questions relating to the allegations of the petition as may be necessary.

The companies made party defendants in the suit are:

The Itasca Paper Company of Grand Rapids, Minn.
Hennepin Paper Company of Little Falls, Minn.
Wolf River Paper and Fibre Company of New Richmond, Wis.
Atlas Paper Company of Appleton, Wis.
Kimberly & Clark Company of Neenah, Wis.
Riverside Fibre and Paper Company of Appleton, Wis.
Wausau Paper Mills Company of Brokaw, Wis.
Centralia Pulp and Waterpower Company of Centralia, Wis.
Combined Locks Paper Company of Combined Locks, Wis.
Dells Paper and Pulp Company of Eau Claire, Wis.
Grand Rapids Paper and Pulp Company of Grand Rapids, Wis.
Menasha Paper Company of Menasha, Wis.
Nekoosa Paper Company of Nekoosa, Wis.
The Falls Manufacturing Company of Oconto Falls, Wis.
Flambeau Paper Company of Park Falls, Wis.
John Edwards Manufacturing Company of Port Edwards, Wis.
C. W. Howard Company of Menasha, Wis.
Wolf River Paper and Fibre Company of New Richmond, Wis.
Wisconsin River and Paper Company of Plover, Wis.
Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Company of Park Falls, Wis.
Northwest Paper Company of Cloquet, Minn.
Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company of Grand Rapids, Wis.
Manufacturers' Paper Company.
The Petoskey Fibre Paper Company of Petoskey, Mich.
The Rhinelander Paper Company of Rhinelander, Wis.

STATEMENT BY MR. MOODY.

Suit the Result of Complaints Made by Newspaper Publishers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Attorney General Moody this evening issued the following statement in explanation of the suit brought to-day against the Paper Trust:

"On the complaint of many newspaper publishers last Spring that a combination in restraint of commerce existed among manufacturers of paper to control the distribution and sale of their products among the States of the Union, the Department of Justice began an investigation of that subject, and to further aid the department in that respect the Attorney General appointed Frank B. Kellogg of the St. Paul (Minn.) bar and James M. Beck of the New York bar as special attorneys to collect the evidence and make a report thereon.

"These gentlemen, after an exhaustive examination of the matter simultaneously with that conducted by the Department of Justice, have reported to the Attorney General that in their opinion the facts ascertained support the complaint, and justify, in the public interests, the filing of a petition to enjoin the operations of the General Paper Company, a corporation of Wisconsin, which is the instrumentality through which the alleged combination to control the prices and distribution of those products in the Western States is conducted.

"In this opinion the Department of Justice concurs. The Attorney General to-day directed that a petition be filed against the General Paper Company and the twenty-four paper manufacturing companies located in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, which it represents, to have such combination declared to be an unlawful restraint upon inter-State commerce and a monopoly. The petition will be filed in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared."

Attorney General Moody and William A. Day, the assistant to the Attorney General, called at the White House to-night. They spent several hours in conference with the President, presumably discussing the proceedings instituted by the Government to-day against the paper manufacturing companies.

NOT A TRUST, SAYS OFFICER.

There Was No Idea of Controlling Prices, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—"There was no idea of controlling prices or restraining trade in the organization of the General Paper Company," said L. M. Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer of the General Paper Company, in discussing the Federal suit against that concern.

"We do not think that it is a monopoly or that it can be proved so. The company was formed in May, 1890, as a buying and selling agency by leading paper concerns. At that time we consulted competent legal advice, by which we were assured that our organization was legal in every way and in violation of none of the laws of the State or Nation. It was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, and has been maintained as was intended by the organizers in a perfectly legitimate way.

"This is not the first time that a movement has been made against the company, for the American Paper Association made a strong effort to have an examination made, and repeated petitions were sent by it to Attorney General Knox at the time he was in office, asking him to take up legal proceedings. He did look up the standing of the company, and found, as he reported, that there was no ground on which to base action.

"It is evident that this present suit has been brought about by the efforts of the publishers of the country; at least it seems so to us.

"Of course the publishers can wield a tremendous influence through the various organs which they control, and for that reason the fight from them would be rather one-sided, as far as bringing facts from our side before the public is concerned. However, we feel secure that the company has been organized in a thoroughly legal way and does not come under the act of Congress on which the dispatch says that suit would be commenced."

The General Paper Company maintains an office in this city and handles the complete output of the mills in the combination. At the annual meeting held here Dec. 13 it was announced that the firm had handled 500,000,000 pounds last year and that the business of the company amounted to $12,000,000 a year, an increase of $2,000,000 over 1903.

Twenty-six mills are in the combination, and since it was formed five years ago it has handled 850 tons of paper daily.

The officers are: President—J. A. Kimberly, Neenah; First Vice President—G. A. Whiting, Neenah; Second Vice President—W. Z. Stuart, Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer—L. M. Alexander, Milwaukee; Sales Manager—J. A. Davis, Chicago.

FREIGHTER IN PERIL.

Seas Bode Ill for the Drumelzier—Schooner in a Fix.

The British freighter Drumelzier, which went ashore on the Fire Island bar on Sunday night, was still hard and fast aground last night, and late reports indicated that it was going to be a hard job to pull her back into deep wafer. A dense fog prevailed off the point where the big vessel was aground all day yesterday, and only twice in the day, and then only for a few minutes, was the Drumelzier visible from the shore.

When the liner was sighted it appeared that she had been worked inshore by the wind and tide. If this was right, it indicated that her present position was much worse than it was on Monday, when she was reported fast amidships and lying easy.

On Monday night the life savers of the Oak and Fire Island Stations offered to take Capt. Nicholson and his crew off the stranded vessel, but they declined with thanks, and announced that they had no intention of deserting the vessel. At that time the sea was smooth, although a stiff wind was blowing from the northeast. Then the wind began to rise, shifting to the south, and rain and snow fell at intervals until daylight. Then it grew warmer, and an impenetrable fog settled over the sea.

Yesterday the reports from the stranded vessel showed that the sea was getting rougher as the day grew older, and by noon the sea that was running was so vicious and the fog that blanketed the sea so thick that it was absolutely impossible for the life savers to launch a boat. The result was that the outlook was very bad for the Drumelzier, and the chances of her being pulled back into navigable water, undamaged, were greatly diminished.

The Drumelzier lies too far out for the breeches buoy to be of any use, as the fleeting glimpses had of the freighter yesterday showed that she was without the range of the line gun.

The Merritt & Chapman wrecking tugs, the most powerful of their class afloat, were standing by the Drumelzier last night, ready to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity to pull the ship back into deep water.

The agents of the Drumelzier, Barber & Co., said yesterday that her cargo was valued at about $800,000. It consists of copper, steel, oil, and pig lead. In her hold there is an automobile valued at $10,000, which is consigned to France.

A late report from Fire Island last night said that storm signals were being displayed all along the coast. Should the storm be from the west it would bode evil for the Drumelzier. An easterly gale would not improve her position, either.

The Captain of the Fire Island Life-Saving Station reported last night that the schooner Frank W. McCullough, from Georgetown, S. C., which went ashore Dec. 23 on Fire Island Bar, was afloat and lying on her side. He sent for assistance and said he would make an effort to save the vessel.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.
—Adv.

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GREAT FOG PILED UP CLEAR OUT TO OHIO

Traffic Braked, Telegraph Wires' Power Stolen, Crash Afloat.

WALL STREET'S WIRES HIT

Traders' Business Badly Hampered—Ferryboat's Cabin Ripped in Collision—Liners Held—And Such Slush!

Fog, waves, fluffy, thick, soggy mountains of it, swept in upon this city yesterday morning. Pilots and the weather men agreed that it was the worst one that had been observed for many years. It hung in one immense, impenetrable bank along the coast from above Block Island to Washington. Primarily a coast fog, it reached just the same as far inland as Cincinnati. Right here in New York it was at its worst. It filled the river and the bay, blotted out the whole world lying more than a few feet away from the observer and raised particular ructions with all kinds of traffic.

Telegraph service was all but paralyzed. When messages could be transmitted at all, they were hours delayed. The fog seemed to gather like a sponge around the wires, and this, it was said, caused the electricity to ooze out and vanish into space, leaving messages stranded, as it were, half way between stations. Automatic transmitters were applied to remedy this evil, but only with small success. The Wall Street district suffered most, as usual, the communication with Western and Southern points being too slow and uncertain for good business work when it was not entirely interrupted.

At the Western Union office it was said that the company had been able to keep in touch with all points covered by its system, but that messages had been uniformly late. Interruption of the service between this city and points west of Chicago was reported by the Postal Telegraph Company. Only a complete lifting of the fog, it was said, could bring about a restoration of the service.

The fog had thinned out perceptibly at an early hour this morning. It was then raining briskly.

Shipping around New York had to come to a stand still. For the first time in years nearly a whole day passed without a single steamer reaching the quarantine station. The officials had nothing to do but to sit around and wait for the fog to lift. When, late in the afternoon, a gasp of wind made a rift in the surroundings banks, four steamers that had sneaked up to an anchorage off the quarantine station were observed. They were the steamers Roman and Sailor Prince of the Prince Line, the fruiter Avalon, and the tank steamship Weehawken. A number of steamships due from foreign ports yesterday were not heard of at all, and it was supposed that they were lying outside Sandy Hook waiting for a chance to come in.

The ferryboat traffic suffered perhaps more severely than any other branch. The boats had to grope their way from shore to shore like big muscle-bound spiders. Nearly all trains were late, and the commuters were not overjoyed.

FERRYBOATS IN CRASH.

Once it looked as if there was to be a very bad ferryboat crash. That was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Bergen and the Musconetcong, both of the Lackawanna's ferry service, collided on their way between Hoboken and the Christopher Street ferry slip. They came together in midstream, the Bergen striking the other boat midships and tearing away a considerable part of the women's cabin. The number of passengers on bdard of both vessels was comparatively small, or the accident would undoubtedly have ended more seriously than was the case. Two women and a man were cut by falling glass on board the Musconetcong. All three were painfully but not seriously injured. The Musconetcong will probably be laid up for repairs for a few days. The Bergen escaped without damage.

The ferryboat Chicago, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad and plying between Jersey City and Cortlandt Street, tore off twenty yards of its guard rail early yesterday in making a landing. Nobody was hurt. The boat continued its trips. The Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, ferry was the only line completely tied up.

Sound traffic was tied up tight, the steamboats here staying at their piers.

Train schedules were hopelessly smashed on all the lines entering the metropolitan district. The New Haven Railroad seems to have suffered most on account of the exposed position of its lines along the coast. Suburbanites got to town when they could. The Atlantic Coast Line express due at the Pennsylvania Station at 1:40 o'clock in the afternoon, was four hours and twenty minutes late. The Buffalo Express reached the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock in the morning instead of 7:25, and it had then spent three hours on the piece of way from Peekskill to New York.

In Brooklyn, trains and street cars had to run at reduced speed. The fog was so dense that a brilliant arc headlight became invisible at a distance of 250 yards.

FOG CHOKES THE STREETS.

The streets were choked with the fog. Around the new Times Building the density of the fog cover was such that a man looking skyward from the foot of the structure saw nothing at all of the tower and only blurred contours of the upper stories of the main building. If he walked three or four blocks up Broadway and turned around to look for the building he found that it was lost.

The air last night was filled with a soaking drizzle, and the snow underfoot had turned into muddy slush. The street-cleaning force was hard at work in the morning, special orders issued by Commissioner Woodbury requiring that Fifth Avenue between Twenty-third Street and Forty-second Street, Broadway up to Forty-second Street, and as large a portion as possible on the east side be cleaned at record speed.

The fog kept on Ellis Island from early morning until evening some 400 persons who had gone there to visit immigrant friends. Capt. McClellan of the island's ferryboat stopped his trips at noon because of the fog. Meanwhile the visitors and a crowd of immigrants clamored to get to the mainland. An urgent telephone call was sent to Capt. McClellan, and at 6 o'clock, with five policemen aboard, he went to the island and carried the crowd ashore. It contained 1,400, the largest load ever carried on one trip. Nobody was left behind.

Owing to the dense fog Daniel Graham, sixty years old, of 4,216 Third Avenue, was unable to see an approaching car on Webster Avenue last night, and was knocked down. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was said that he probably had a fracture of the skull.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS
Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75.
M. T. Dewey & Son Co., 185 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

CATHEDRAL GETS $750,000.

Last Tenth of $1,000,000 for Choir in Episcopal Structure Also Assured.

George Macculloch Miller, Secretary of the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, announced after the meeting of the Trustees yesterday that the sum of $600,000 had been subscribed by an anonymous donor for the completion of a choir. This is in addition to the sum of $100,000 and $50,000 previously announced, making $750,000 in all.

Mr. Miller also announced that when $900,000 of the $1,000,000 required are subscribed another donor is prepared to furnish the remaining $100,000. At the election of officers Mr. Miller was re-elected Secretary and Charles F. Hoffman Treasurer. It was formally announced that the statutes and canon decided on went into effect yesterday.

The feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in the morning in the crypt of the cathedral. In the absence of Bishop Potter, Archdeacon Nelson presided, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harris Voorhis, the Rev. Dr. F. Landon Humphreys, the Rev. George William Douglas, and the Rev. L. C. Cole of the cathedral clergy.

After the celebration a business meeting of the diocesan committee of women from all the churches in the diocese met in the Synod Hall to continue the consideration of ways and means for raising money to complete the porch of the cathedral. The committee already has $1,000 on hand for the purpose. Luncheon followed.

FATAL COLLISION IN FOG.

Conductor of Belated Local Train Killed by Express at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—George Howland of Mount Vernon, N. Y., conductor of the accommodation train from New Haven due to leave Stamford at 7:15 and arrive in the Grand Central Station at 8:35, was instantly killed in a collision at the Stamford station at 7:15 this evening while a dense fog prevailed.

The collision occurred between the Boston Express, which is due to arrive in New York at 7:59, and the accommodation train. The express crashed into the rear of the accommodation just as the latter was about to be backed out of the station to leave the track clear for the express. Conductor Howland was on the second last car of the train and was leaning out signaling to his engineer. The last car was driven into the car in front, and the conductor was crushed to death instantly.

To-night the accommodation was about fifteen minutes late. Nearly all the passengers then got off, many of them to take the express which was following. The signals were placed against the express, and as an extra precaution two torpedoes were placed on the tracks at the Atlantic Street bridge, which is about 100 yards from the station. When the torpedoes exploded the express had already slowed down, owing to the stop to be made at Stamford, but the engineer was unable to stop until he had struck the accommodation train.

A passenger on the accommodation named Joseph Sevinski was injured about the head. His injuries are not serious. No one on the express was injured seriously, but several were badly shaken up. Traffic was delayed for over an hour.

BLOWN FROM CAB.

Engineer Warns Rescuer of Wild Engine—Fireman Prevents Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Patrick Fortin, engineer of a Lackawanna Road freight train, was found, bleeding and scalded, in a snowbank near Waterloo early this morning. He told the track walker who found him that he had been blown out of his cab by a bursting steam pipe and that his engine, a big camelback, was running wild with the train at a forty-mile-an-hour clip.

"There will be a wreck and death unless the train is stopped," he said. "Never mind about me, but hurry to the signal station and send out an alarm."

The trackman left Fortin lying by the track and rushed to the nearest signal box. An alarm was sent to all the towermen to keep the road clear for the runaway train, and a special locomotive was started from Dover. It was to run ahead of the wild train and slow up gradually till the unmanned locomotive had caught up with it. Then the engineer was to pass to the train locomotive and close the throttle.

The special locomotive lay at Hacketstown to await word that the runaway engine was in sight. Tidings were long coming, however. After an hour of suspense the tower operator was signaled from a point up the road that the fireman had succeeded in stopping the train.

It developed afterward that the fireman in his pit across the camelback of the locomotive had noticed that steam was escaping and had climbed into the cab to shut it off. When it was all over, help was sent to Fortin, and he was brought to St. Joseph's Hospital, in this city, to have his wounds dressed.

FAIRBANKS NOW A MASON.

Makes a Record by Taking the Three Degrees All in One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—Vice President-elect Fairbanks was to-day made a full-fledged Mason in record time, having taken the Entered Apprentice degree at 10 o'clock this morning, the Fellow Craftsman's degree at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the Master Mason's degree to-night.

The Senator was the victim of a good deal of raillery on the part of Masons before going into the lodge room this morning, being solemnly warned that the goat would be well greased, and that any slip in the proceedings would be certain to result in his rejection.

After the first degree was conferred at Oriental Lodge he was drilled for two hours by members of the order, and when he presented himself for the second degree he passed with flying colors. Then he was again drilled for two hours, and to-night the third degree was conferred in the presence of a large crowd of Masons at the Scottish Rite Temple. After the ceremonies Mr. Fairbanks and a number of prominent Masons were the guests at a dinner at the Columbia Club.

While refusing to give any details, Masons say that the Senator acquitted himself well. The time usually required to take the three degrees is two or three weeks.

For centuries physicians prescribed Bordeaux wines for the sick and those who wish to preserve their health. Reliable Bordeaux wines at Mouquin's, 20 Ann St., 488 Sixth Av. Ask catalogue.—Adv.

Five Grand Prizes at the St. Louis Fair. Fratelli Cora Vermouth, Fanciatichi Chianti, Rouff Capri White Wine, Fanciatichi Olive Oil, Cesare Conti.—Adv.

FEDERAL CHARTER PLAN IS LEFT TO CONGRESS

President Will Take No Steps for an Administration Bill.

WILLING ONLY TO GIVE VIEWS

Solicitor Dodd of Standard Oil Company Approves Idea of Government Control, but Foresees Legal Obstacles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Attorney General Moody discussed with the President to-day certain phases of the railroad rate question. The Attorney General is giving especial attention to the legal side of the proposition to enact a law providing for placing inter-State corporations under Federal law and regulation.

It is the understanding that neither the President nor the Attorney General purpcses to take steps for the formulation of a bill to press upon Congress as an Administration measure. The Administration is proceeding on the theory that Congress, through its proper committees, will formulate such measures as may be desired, and that with regard to such measures beyond the recommendations of the annual message the executive department will not interfere.

The President, however, does not hesitate to discuss the matter with those Senators and Representatives who bring it up, and Attorney General Moody also freely expresses his views when questioned by members of Congress.

S. C. T. Dodd, solicitor for the Standard Oil Company, yesterday expressed the opinion that a law providing for Federal charters for corporations doing an inter-State commerce business would be a desirable thing. Mr. Dodd thus confirmed the opinion given by John D. Archbold and John D. Rockefeller at a hearing before the Industrial Commission appointed by President McKinley in 1899.

"Its result," he said, "would be to get the corporations out of the tangle that is caused by the multiplicity of State laws and it would give to the Government sole control. But the legal difficulties are perhaps insurmountable without a change in the United States Constitution. The charge of unconstitutionality would undoubtedly be brought. The various States would be apt to attack such a law on the question of their sovereignty being infringed upon."

This is practically a reflection of the opinion heretofore expressed by other corporation lawyers.

DOG CAPTURES WALDORF.

Great Dane Shakes Off Bell Boys—Baked Chicken Persuaded Him.

A Great Dane walked into the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning, and liked the place so much that he decided to bide a while before proceeding on his journey. The dog followed two handsomely dressed women, and was in front of the Information Bureau, in the main lobby, before the employes of the hostelry realised that he was an intruder.

One of the managers happened along a moment later, and he issued orders to the bell boys to eject the great, hairy fellow immediately. One youngster made a dash for the animal and grabbed him by the collar. The dog shook the boy off and then laughed at him. Another boy made a grab, and this time the Great Dane growled. That settled the issue so far as the boys were concerned.

Special Policeman Joseph Smith appeared, and patted the big brute on the head. Smith reached away down into his port trousers pocket and fished out a piece of baked chicken, and gave it to the dog. That sealed the friendship, and then calling the Dane to follow, Smith started for the street. Wagging his tail and munching the chicken, the dog left the hotel. When last seen he was going north in the direction of the St. Regis.

MANY HURT IN COLLISION.

Fast Train Struck Freight and Both Were Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 27.—A fast train on the Wabash Railroad, east bound, came in collision with a freight train at 9 o'clock tonight at Fort Wayne, and it is believed that one man was killed, two persons fatally injured, and twelve or fourteen more or less seriously hurt. The collision occurred on a steep grade, and both engines and several cars were demolished.

Engineer Ernest of the passenger train had both arms broken, his right leg crushed, and received internal injuries. His fireman is under the engine and is believed to be dead. Engineer Carpenter of the freight train jumped and was badly hurt.

SNOW A GOOD CUSHION.

Little Girl Fell Three Stories Into Drift—Not Hurt.

A two-foot snow snowdrift saved the life of Jean Davidson, the six-year-old daughter of the Rev. John M. Davidson, pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church, Flatbush, yesterday. The Davidsons live on the fourth floor of an apartment house at 4 Caton Avenue. Playing with her Christmas toys yesterday, little Jean fell from an open window to the lawn. She landed on her side in the snowdrift.

The members of the household missed the child and were hunting through the rooms when a stranger arrived with her in his arms.

"I found her in a snowbank," he explained simply. "She tumbled out of a window."

Then, without giving his name, he dashed down stairs and went on his way. The girl was practically unhurt.

SUES FOR OVER $4,000,000.

John H. Kirby Wants to Recover Stock in Houston Oil Company.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec 27.—In the State District Court to-day John H. Kirby of Houston entered a suit against Patrick Calhoun of Atlanta, Ga., doing business in New York, for stock in the Houston Oil Company of the value of $4,189,300.

Kirby alleges that this stock belongs to him and that Calhoun is illegally withholding it. Garnishments against the receivers of the Houston Oil Company and the Kirby Lumber Company have been served to recover property held by them and sums owing to them by Calhoun.

A bond of $425,000 was given to cover the garnishments. The suit involves the operations which terminated in receiverships for the two corporations.

An experience that every American traveler should enjoy is a ride on the Empire State Express of the New York Central.—Adv.

Stylish glasses for correcting all visual defects fitted at Spencer's, 13 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

AN ATLAS LINER ASHORE.

The Valencia Aground at Port-au-Prince—Likely to be Total Wreck.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 27.—The German third-class cruiser Bremen, which returned here yesterday from Port-au-Prince, reports that the Atlas liner Valencia, from New York Dec. 15 for Inagua, Cape Haitien, &c., is ashore in a bad position at Port-au-Prince, and that she is likely to be a total wreck.

The vessel is lying on her side in the mud, and her decks are being washed by the sea. It is expected that the wrecking steamer Premier will go to the Valencia's assistance.

The Valencia, formerly the Campinas, is in the Atlas Line (West India) service of the Hamburg-American Line. She carries passengers and freight.

The steamer is of 1,394 tons net, is 313 feet 10 inches long, has 36 feet 10 inches beam, and is 24 feet deep. She was built at Hamburg in 1886.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY IN ACCIDENT.

Shaken Up in Train Collision at Baltimore on Mystic Shriners' Trip.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—In a collision in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Union Station to-day Admiral Schley was one of a number of passengers who were badly shaken up. The only persons seriously injured were members of the two train crews. The trains in collision were the Northern Central Harrisburg Express, en route from Washington, and the Peninsula Express of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railway, the latter being empty and shifting at the time. On the Harrisburg Express were a large number of Mystic Shriners of that city and other passengers, including Admiral Schley.

LAWSON IS RETICENT.

Will Not Say Whether He Plans Further Attack on "The System."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Thomas W. Lawson was reticent to-night when asked if he had in contemplation a further attack on "the System," and the securities in which it is interested.

The suggestion was made to him that he might have such a move in mind in view of the belief that Wall Street's custom at the end of the year is to mark up securities so that various financial institutions can make a good showing of assets in their annual statements.

"Well, really, I should like to oblige you," he said, "but you see I cannot."

ROUGH RIDERS IN HONOR POST.

Roosevelt's Old Command to Escort President in Inaugural Procession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Troop A of Cleveland, with black horses and gleaming accoutrements, will not have the post of honor in the inaugural procession next March, and therefore will not come to Washington.

This was the announcement at Inaugural Committee headquarters this afternoon, although there still is a belief that the crack cavalry troop will be here, as in 1900 and in 1896.

It is the plan to have the President's old command, the Rough Riders, or as much of it as may be gathered, act as his personal escort, and this would relegate the Cleveland troop to the rear.

Advices from Cleveland indicate that the members of the troop are indifferent, because they have allowed their organization to lapse and have now but twenty of their former eighty coal-black horses.

CONFISCATED BY VENEZUELA.

Property of American Seized—He Will Appeal to Washington.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 27.—Josiah Flournoy, a civil and mining engineer of this city, who for a number of years lived in Venezuela, has received a letter announcing that property which was acquired by himself and associates while he was in that country has been confiscated by the Venezuelan Government.

Mr. Flournoy says that the property was almost valueless until he and his associates improved it. He declares the matter went through the courts of Venezuela, and, according to the Supreme Court, he and his associates had a valid title.

He will appeal to the United States Government at once for protection. His associates are French, Spanish-American, and German, and it is likely that they will all apply to their respective Governments for protection.

THROWN IN FANCY RIDE.

Youth Badly Hurt in Rehearsal at Durland's Academy.

In the evolutions of a fancy dress ride in Durland's Academy last night a youth, who said he was Archer Kinney, seventeen years old, of 179 West Fifty-sixth Street, was thrown from his horse and severely injured. He sustained a concussion of the brain, and possibly a fracture at the base of the skull. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he had not regained consciousness at a late hour last night.

The ride was a rehearsal for the annual Christmas ride which is set for to-night. Men and women in fancy dress costumes had been performing evolutions and indulging in various games of horsemanship for a couple of hours before the accident happened.

Kinney's horse bolted and threw him.

DOCTOR'S WIFE UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Bergin Made Prisoner at New Haven on New Jersey Fraud Charge.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Thomas J. Bergin, wife of a well-known physician of this city, was placed under arrest to-night by Detective Bennett of the Jersey City police on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

She was arrested in her home, in Orange Street, and consented to go with the New Jersey official in the morning. The local police claim they know nothing of the case.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Lima Capitalist Meets Death in His Bathroom.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 27.—J. W. Griffin, one of the wealthiest oil operators in the city, and Vice President of the Lima Trust Company, was accidentally shocked to death in his bathroom here to-day.

He stood on a register and touched an electric light chandelier with his hands.

FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED
—"FINEST SERVICE SOUTH"—Leaves New York 9:25 A. M. daily via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

TEXT OF PRESENTMENT AGAINST BISHOP TALBOT

Accused of Lying in Letter About Dr. Irvine, Deposed Rector.

DR. BODINE TO HEAD INQUIRY

Presentors Specify Many Statements Said to be False in Bishop's Letter to the Rev. Dr. Upjohn.

Following is the presentment in the case against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central Pennsylvania on new charges growing out of his connection with the deposition of Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine of Philadelphia from the priesthood:

"The undersigned, in virtue of the Canonical authority reposed in them, present the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, as being guilty of conduct unbecoming a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in the several specifications hereinafter more particularly set forth, to the end that he may be tried upon said charge which is laid within five years last passed, which trial is hereby demanded under the provisions of Canon IX., Title 2 of the Canons of the General Convention of the said church in such case made and provided.

"Specification 1.—The said presenters do hereby present and allege that Bishop Talbot is guilty of immorality in having written a false, libelous, and untruthful letter regarding the Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine, D. D., and mailed, or caused the letter to be mailed, to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Upjohn, President of the Philadelphia Catholic Club. [A copy of the letter follows.]

"Specification 2.—That Bishop Talbot is guilty of lying in having written, 'May I therefore say to you that this man was deposed nearly two years ago for gross immorality and for lewd and lascivious conduct with women.' For reference see the proceedings of the ecclesiastical court before which the Rev. Dr. Irvine was tried, in which no record will be found of any such charges.

"Specification 2.—That Bishop Talbot is guilty of lying in having written, 'that Irvine for thirty years has been in the ministry and that for twenty of those years he has been under ecclesiastical discipline.' (Here papers from three Bishops as well as letters and other documents are given as references.)

"Specification 4. That Bishop Talbot is guilty of lying in having written 'that he [Irvine] has been suspended once, admonished once in your diocese, and inhibited and made to leave repeatedly.'

"The charge of lying is set forth in specifications covering all but two of the remaining paragraphs of the letter, following the paragraph reading: 'That all his [Irvine's] talk about a divorced woman being excommunicated and then restored by me is baseless.'

A LETTER TO IRVINE.

The presentment in support of the charge of lying sets forth the following letter:

"'Diocese of Central Pennsylvania Bishopric.

"'South Bethlehem, Penn., Feb. 6, 1899.

"'My Dear Irvine: The woman to whom you refer is by canon excommunicated. I cannot believe she will have the presumption to present herself at the Holy Communion. If you think there is any danger of her doing so it would be better for you in some kind and gentle way to intimate to her her true condition. Of course you have no discretion in the matter. If she should present herself before you can speak to her, and you think she does in ignorance, then you can speak to her afterward. There is no reason in this case to make any row if the thing is managed quietly and firmly with a little common sense. I thank you for what you say on the matter of the missions. Affectionately yours,

"'ETHELBERT TALBOT.'

"The exceptions to the charge of lying are as follows:

"'Specification—That Bishop Talbot is guilty of conduct unbecoming a Bishop, of breach of his ordination and consecration vows against involving other Bishops in controversy by writing untruthfully as follows:

"'That eight Bishops have grave charges against him, (Irvine,) that the Venerable Bishop of Quincy wrote me upon his deathbed that Irvine had outraged two girls in his city, and Bishops Whitaker, Whitehead, Seymour, Scarborough, Potter, Doane, Adams, Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, and a host of others will bear out all I have said as to his character.

"'Wherefore, the presentors, in view of the reasons as set forth in the above specifications, do ask that Bishop Talbot be presented for trial before a court of his peers.'

Another letter introduced as an exhibit in support of Specification 3, is as follows:

"'South Bethlehem, Nov. 30, 1898.

"'My Dear Irvine:

"'What a nice time we all had at Huntingdon. I did enjoy it. My dear Ingram, you will, before many years, take a foremost place in my diocese. You have the ability, and no one would rejoice more than I to have it so. My cordial regards, please, to Mrs. Irvine and sister, and especially to that lovely daughter and the granddaughter. Think of it, verily, you and I are getting old.

"'Affectionately yours,

"'ETHELBERT TALBOT.'

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix having declined to serve as a member of the Board of Inquiry which is to hear the charges against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Central Pennsylvania, the presentment in the case has been forwarded to the Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine of the Church of the Saviour, in Philadelphia, who will act as the head of the board in place of Dr. Dix. Herbert Noble of 52 William Street will represent the presenters before the ecclesiastical trial board, which will meet to take up the case at Reading, Penn., on Jan. 10.

THE UPJOHN LETTER.

The charges are based entirely on the following letter written by Bishop Talbot to the Rev. Dr. Upjohn, President of the Catholic Club of Philadelphia, in 1902, a copy of which was sent by him two years later—in July, 1904—to the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, editor of a church paper published in Philadelphia:

Diocese of Central Pennsylvania,
Bishop's House, South Bethlehem,
Washington, D. C., St. Paul's Day, 1902.

Dr. Fulton knows all about him.

Mr. Dear Dr. Upjohn: In passing through Philadelphia I happened to meet the Rev. Mr. [illegible] and he mentioned the fact that some [illegible]

of the Irvine case had come up in the Catholic Club. I feel that you will pardon me if I venture to presume on my high esteem for you and confidence in you to write you about it. I do it, first, because I cannot afford to go into the yellow journals with Irvine and defend myself. But he is such a plausible romancer that I am not greatly surprised to learn that in the utter absence of any protest from me some of the brethren may think I am to blame.

May I say, therefore, to you that this man was deposed nearly two years ago for gross immorality and for lewd and lascivious conduct with women; that not one of the questions which he tries to make capital of was ever mentioned or referred to in his trial, but that both the committee of inquiry and the court found such a horrible condition at Huntingdon that they confined themselves entirely to the evidence there abundantly given; that Irvine has been thirty years in the ministry, and twenty of those years has been under the ban of ecclesiastical discipline; that he has been suspended once, admonished once, (in your diocese,) and inhibited and made to leave repeatedly; that eight Bishops have grave charges against him; that the venerable Bishop of Quincy wrote to me in his deathbed that Irvine had outraged two girls in his see city; that there is no foundation whatever in his allegation that the Bishops (who know him well) had an/ dream of casting any reflection on our diocese or myself, or had any reference whatever to him in their earnest advocacy of what we all want, and will I hope soon have, a court of appeals.

His case was one out of fifteen or twenty, and all alike seemed to emphasize the need of such a court; that all his talk about a divorced woman being excommunicated by me and then restored is baseless, the woman having brought from Philadelphia (St. Clement's) a letter commendatory to Huntingdon, as the priest there (so Irvine told me) said she was divorced under the provision of onr canon.

One would suppose a man with such a record would hide his face for shame. Of course, it is not altogether pleasant for me silently to endure such vilification as he heaps upon me, but I confess it has not greatly disturbed me nor have I lost any sleep. I have acted kindly and as righteously as was possible. If the world knew why he was deposed and what he really is he would get no sympathy. It may be in your power to reassure them. Bishops Whitaker, Whitehead, Seymour, Scarborough, Potter, Doane, Adams, Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, and a host of others will bear out all I have said as to his character.

With every assurance of personal esteem, I am, my dear doctor, faithfully yours,

ETHELBERT TALBOT.

Through the sending of this letter to Dr. Fulton the general membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church became cognizant of its existence. The friends of Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine of Philadelphia, referred to in the letter, a deposed clergyman of the Church—deposed, as they alleged, by Bishop Talbot as a matter of revenge—took the matter up and made the present presentment to Bishop Tuttle of St. Louis, the presiding officer of the House of Bishops. It was he who, on reading the charges, appointed the Board of Inquiry, made up of eight clergymen and eight laymen, all the latter having been delegates to the late General Conference of the Church at Boston. Dr. Irvine now becomes purely a lay figure in the case, as the personal quarrel between him and the Bishop has been practically eliminated, the issue being that the charges made by Bishop Talbot in the Upjohn letter are of such a nature that they bring discredit on the whole Church and one of its ruling powers, the author.

If the Board of Inquiry finds the charges to be sustained, it will present Bishop Talbot to the House of Bishops for trial; if not, the whole matter will be dropped.

BISHOP'S STATEMENTS DENIED.

Mr. Noble, speaking for the presenters of the case, made these comments upon the Upjohn letter:

"The impression intended to be conveyed by this letter, and actually conveyed by it, is false. Dr. Irvine was not deposed, as alleged by Bishop Talbot, 'for gross immorality,' as an examination of the records of the trial, which are public, would demonstrate.

"The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, reviewing them, says:

"Undoubtedly defendants (Bishop Talbot and Mrs. Elliott) combined to prefer charges against Irvine in the Church court, and acted in concert to support the charges.

"And it was upon these charges that he was tried. Bishop Talbot was the reviewing authority, and deposed Dr. Irvine from the ministry upon the charges which he and Mrs. Elliott combined to prefer against Dr. Irvine.

"The charge that Dr. Irvine has been for twenty years under the ban of ecclesiastical discipline is false. Dr. Irvine has never been under the ban of ecclesiastical discipline. He has never been suspended, nor inhibited, nor made to leave any diocese or parish, as charged.

"It is untrue that eight Bishops, or any other number of Bishops, have charges against him, for it is not to be believed that any Bishop would have such a charge and fail to make it known, especially in view of the wide publicity the deposition of Dr. Irvine by Bishop Talbot has had.

"The charge that the venerable Bishop of Quincy (Bishop Burgess) accused Dr. Irvine to Bishop Talbot in a letter on his deathbed is a safe one for Bishop Talbot to make, since the Bishop of Quincy referred to is dead. Dr. Irvine indignantly denies that there was any such charge made against him, to his knowledge, by Bishop Burgess, and he asserts that he never did anything to give the faintest shadow of support to such a charge.

WHAT BISHOP BURGESS SAID.

"It is true that there was a controversy between Bishop Burgess and Dr. Irvine, but that controversy was settled in Dr. Irvine's favor. On July 7, 1884, Bishop Burgess said in a communication to Dr. Irvine, 'I stated them (rumors affecting Dr. Irvine's character) to some whom I had a right as Bishop to consult, in supposed confidence and without any intention to injure the Dean, (Dr. Irvine;) that they were greatly magnified and exaggerated in Quincy, I am informed, which I greatly regret; that in the examination made by me to ascertain the truth of the matter I became satisfied that there was no sufficient foundation in fact to base such rumors upon, and desire the Dean (Dr. Irvine) in respect to them to be held without reproach.'

"The statement that a letter was brought from St. Clement's by Mrs. Alexander Elliott of Huntingdon, Penn., (who is the divorced woman referred to,) is another safe allegation, since the then rector of St. Clement's is dead. Dr. Irvine denies that he ever told Bishop Talbot that there was such a letter, and Dr. Irvine's statement is to be believed, because substantially all the transaction between Dr. Irvine and Bishop Talbot concerning Mrs. Elliott was by letter, and, of course, based on premises which would have been utterly incompatible with her excommunication had such a letter been in existence.

"Bishop Talbot says, 'I acted kindly and as righteously as was possible.' As against Bishop Talbot's opinion of his conduct, the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is referred to.

"The statements that the Bishops named in the letter 'and a host of others will bear out all I have said as to his character' is an unauthorized attempt to involve brother Bishops in his quarrel, and is false in the suggestion that such Bishops would sustain him."

"Back of this presentment of Bishop Talbot," said Mr. Noble, "is unquestionably a desire on the part of Dr. Irvine's friends to right the wrongs from which he has suffered terribly ever since they were first made public. Since that time Bishop Talbot has pursued Dr. Irvine relentlessly, although when Bishop Talbot became Bishop of Central Pennsylvania they were intimate friends, both having attended the General Theological Seminary as classmates. Indeed, Bishop Talbot inducted Mr. Irvine into the rectorship of the church from which he afterward deposed him. The personal animosity the Bishop has shown against his old friend is one of the mysteries of the case which investigation now in progress may clear up."

Dr. Irvine went to Huntingdon, Penn., as a missionary in charge of the parish after Bishop Talbot was made Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. This subsequently became St. Paul's Parish, one of the most powerful and fashionable of the churches of the town.

Among the members of the church there was one Mrs. Alexander Elliott, who became active in church work, but about whom there were whispers that she and her husband had violated canonical law, because both had been divorced and remarried, neither party having been divorced for the one cause recognized by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The accusations were brought to the attention of Dr. Irvine, and he set about an investigation. He then found that Mrs. Elliott had gotten a divorce from her third husband, a Mr. Coolidge of Philadelphia, on the grounds of non-support, a sufficient ground under the laws of the State, but not under canonical law. As Mrs. Coolidge she went to Huntingdon. A short time afterward Mr. Elliott got a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, a sufficient ground under the State laws once more, but again not sufficient under canonical law.

IRVINE'S HYPOTHETICAL CASE.

Dr. Irvine wrote a letter to Bishop Talbot, stating the case of the parties as hypothetical. The Bishop had become a friend of the Elliotts, and visited them frequently at their home in Huntingdon, although his episcopal residence was at South Bethlehem, some miles away. Dr. Irvine asked what was his duty in such a case as this, not mentioning the Elliotts by name. Bishop Talbot sent in reply the letter quoted in the specifications of the presentment, telling Dr. Irvine the woman was excommunicated by the Canon.

With this authority from the Bishop of his diocese to base his actions on, Dr. Irvine informed Mrs. Elliott that hereafter she could not partake of the holy communion, and asked her to refrain from presenting herself and so avoid a public scandal. Bishop Talbot was informed by the friends of Mrs. Elliott, and he set to work at once to have her reinstated in the communion of the church, going so far as to order formally this to be done in a letter to Dr. Irvine. This Dr. Irvine dodged by calling a meeting of the members of his Vestry and placing the case before them. They at once decided to withdraw from their position as a mission and become an independent church. This having been done, Dr. Irvine refused to obey the orders of the Bishop to reinstate Mrs. Elliott to membership.

Dr. Irvine was accused then of having forged a letter to Bishop Talbot, purporting to have been signed with the name of Mrs. Elliott. The charges were dismissed by the court before which they were brought as being, in the language of the court, "too flimsy to be entertained for a moment." Then there followed ecclesiastical charges, in which Dr. Irvine, before a tribunal organized by Bishop Talbot, and whose findings he was to review, was charged with immoral conduct and insubordination in refusing to obey the orders of his Bishop. The charges of immoral conduct were not sustained, no testimony being introduced in their support. Those of insubordination were sustained, and under them Bishop Talbot imposed the severest sentence possible under canon law, the deposition of the offending clergyman.

Dr. Irvine appealed to the civil courts from the decision on the ground that the punishment was excessive in view of the offense. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court decided that it could not review the findings of an ecclesiastical court, but did say in its opinion, speaking of Bishop Talbot and Mrs. Elliott:

Undoubtedly defendants (Bishop Talbot and Mrs. Elliott) combined to prefer charges against Irvine in the Church court and acted in concert to support the charges. * * * This was not unlawful, although their action was tinctured with vindictiveness in some particulars. They wanted him deposed from the ministry. * * * That they also hated him and by their course possibly gratified less worthy motives than those which prompt a true Christian to action is of no moment, except in so far as it might have affected their credibility as witnesses before the court which tried him.—(Irvine vs Elliott, 206 Pa. St. 154.)

All these proceedings led to the first presentment of the case to a church tribunal, in which after a long hearing, Bishop Talbot escaped trial before the House of Bishops by a vote of five to four in his favor. Then Dr. Irvine, convinced that he could not be restored to the ministry, broken in health and spirits, went to Philadelphia, where he has resided since.

THE SECOND PRESENTMENT.

The matter came before the General Conference of Episcopal Churches in San Francisco three years ago, and at least one of the New York lay delegates was sufficiently interested in the case to bring back with him all the notes of the various trials and give considerable study to the case. This person, who is very prominent in the work of the church, and convinced that Dr. Irvine had been wronged, could yet see no way in which the matter could be reopened until the Upjohn letter became semi-public property. Then it is asserted, he joined with Philadelphia persons and some in Huntington who were convinced that Dr. Irvine had been persecuted. They engaged Herbert Noble of this city as counsel, he being an authority on canonical and ecclesiastical law, and Henry Budd of Philadelphia, equally well versed in this law, with the result of the drawing of the papers in the present presentment.

The "presenters," as the fourteen men who have united in making the charges against Bishop Talbot are called, include six from Philadelphia, at least two from this city, and two clergymen, as the canonical law requires, the others being from the dioceses over which Bishop Talbot presides.

"I cannot say who the presenters are," said Mr. Noble yesterday, "but they are gentlemen who are determined that this thing, which has been a threatening church scandal for years, shall be thrashed out to the bitter end. They are all prominent churchmen, as will appear when their names are made known at the Reading hearing, and they will spare no expense to see that the thing is thoroughly cleared up and justice done, whether to Bishop Talbot or to Dr. Irvine. They have money enough to furnish all the necessary 'sinews of war,' and as they believe implicitly that Dr. Irvine is the innocent and injured party in this matter, will try and punish Bishop Talbot, as they believe he should be punished."

Herbert Noble appears on the document as one of the fourteen presenters. Associated with him as presenters are John A. Beall of New York, an attorney, and J. Frederick Jenkinson and Agnew McBride of Philadelphia, both attorneys. These four gentlemen, in addition to figuring as presenters, will also appear in the case as counsel for the prosecution, the rank of senior counsel being held by Mr. Noble.

Among churchmen who are familiar with the case, it is said that the hearing at Reading will not be the end of the case. It is reported that several detectives have been engaged for some time in ferreting out another branch of the case, which may be more sensational than the present if the suspicions entertained are realized.

BISHOP WHITEHEAD A WITNESS.

Pittsburg Prelate to Tell Commission What He Knows of Dr. Irvine.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 27.—Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg said to-day he would appear before the commission appointed to investigate the presentment against Bishop Talbot, and would tell what he knows of Dr. Irvine, who is alleged to be back of the charges against Bishop Talbot, who unfrocked him. Bishop Whitehead refused to discuss the case further, and said:

"What I have to tell will be told before the Church committee and not to the public."

Strangers, presumably from the East, have been here investigating the career of Dr. Irvine. About fourteen years ago he became the rector of All Saints' Parish, Braddock. The Vestrymen of the church opposed some of his methods. One dispute followed after another, but in each instance the rector came out victorious. Finally the church burned to the ground. In the payment of insurance another dispute was started between the rector and the Church Trustees.

A contract was let for another church edifice. During the work the Vestrymen charged the rector with taking too much interest in the affairs of the Building Committee. The fight over this subject was so sharp that Dr. Irvine finally resigned. He was transferred by Bishop Whitehead to the Central Pennsylvania diocese. The All Saints' congregation dissolved and the church property was sold.

For eight years Braddock had no Protestant Episcopal Church. Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation furnished the money for the erection of a new church building in honor of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dinkey, who had been a member of All Saints' Parish. The new parish was called St. Mary's. All the vestrymen who opposed the Rev. Mr. Irvine during his ministry there have since died but one, and he has removed from Braddock.

IRVINE'S WESTERN CAREER.

Suspended from Ministry a Year in Quincy, Says Bishop Fawcett.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 27.—Bishop Edward Fawcett of the Quincy Diocese of the Episcopal Church was interviewed to-day in regard to the allegation that Bishop Talbot of Pennsylvania had declared that the Bishop of Quincy had told him that the Rev. Ingram Irvine had been guilty of serious offenses in Quincy. Bishop Fawcett made this statement for publication:

"I do not remember such a conversation with Bishop Talbot, but it is quite possible that I may have mentioned the fact that the Rev. Mr. Irvine had been tried in Quincy under the late Bishop Burgess and had been found guilty and suspended from the ministry. I met Bishop Talbot in Boston. There is a feeling here that Bishop Talbot should have the sympathy of the pulpit. To my knowledge Mr. Irvine was not charged with criminal assault in Quincy.

"Mr. Irvine was rector of the Cathedral of St. John, in Quincy, some fifteen years ago, and was charged with immorality. The person named was a relative living at his home. The charge and subsequent trial created a sensation here at the time. The person, whose name is now forgotten here, went on the stand at the trial and confirmed the charges. Mr. Irvine proved that he was not at home on the night the offense was alleged to have been committed, but the Church court decided that it was simply a mistake of dates on the part of the accusers, and returned a verdict of guilty against Irvine. He was suspended from the ministry for a year.

"The verdict was generally affirmed by the church members, but at no time was a charge of criminal assault brought against him. Mr. Irvine left Quincy shortly thereafter and went East."

LEE THREATENS AGAIN.

May Have to Muss Trenton Streets with G. D. W. Vroom.

William J. Lee, formerly of Trenton, N. J., who has within the last few years repeatedly threatened the life of various Jersey officials, and who has been three times in the insane asylum of that State and as often escaped, is out once more with a declaration of homicidal intent.

As in the past, he takes the public into his confidence. Yesterday he mailed the following letter to Judson Miner, Chief of Police at Trenton:

Dear Sir: Will you kindly inform Garret D. W. Vroom that if he resigns all of his public offices before Jan. 1, 1905, I will not kill him. Also try and impress upon him the fact that his public offices will not do him much good after he is dead, anyway. I don't want to muss up the streets of Trenton, my native city, if it can be avoided. Yours hopefully.

WILLIAM J. LEE.

Mr. Lee registered this letter and at the same time mailed copies to the newspaper offices. He is stopping at the Mount Morris Hotel, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where yesterday afternoon he recited his grievances against Judge Vroom. They are endless. He exhibited countless newspaper clippings, reciting his exploits as a threatener, and declared that he could not be touched by the law as long as he remained out of New Jersey.

"If I go back to that State, though," he said, "they will nab me on the instant and send me back to the asylum. During the recent campaign Gov. Murphy was in New York, and I called on him at his hotel, asking him to take steps to have me extradited and taken back to New Jersey. He replied that he would take the matter under advisement. A little later I received a letter from New Jersey's Attorney General to the effect that I had not committed any extraditable crime.

"I wrote the Chief of Police of Trenton regarding my Vroom intentions because I thought such a course rather humorous. Of course, if Vroom doesn't resign I shall have to make good."

Dispatches from Trenton are to the effect that Lee has declared the life of Judge Vroom forfeited so often that it has become wearisome. Lee is a civil engineer of unusual ability. When the company was bought by the so-called Bridge Trust he announced himself as a "trust-buster," and negotiated for the Phoenix Iron Works, paid part of his money, and got a title with a big mortgage on the plant. When he did not complete his payments the works were sold to the John E. Thropp Sons Company. Judge Vroom acted as counsel for the Thropps.

SUICIDE KNEW JOCKEY.

Young Woman Who Leaped to Death Acquaintance of Hoar.

The young woman who committed suicide by leaping from a third-story window of the house at 202 West Forty-sixth Street early yesterday morning was identified last night as a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Moss of 319 West Marion Street, Lancaster, Penn. Her identity was established by a telephone message from the mother to Detective Sergeant Connolly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The mother told the detective that on Monday she had received a letter from her daughter, who informed her that her future address would be "Mrs. J. Hall, care of Mrs. Webb, 202 West Forty-sixth Street."

In two dress-suit cases found in the girl's room the police discovered a man's wearing apparel. A light Summer overcoat, which had been made by Thomas McGuire, a Thirty-fourth Street tailor, bore the name and date, "Mr. Hoar, April 22, 1903." Mr. McGuire said that the coat had been made for J. J. Hoar, a jockey, who at that time was under contract with Frank Farrell. After that Hoar filled a contract on the Russian turf, riding horses belonging to Jean De Reszke, the tenor. He returned to America several weeks ago.

According to the information obtained by the police from the girl's mother, she left her home about a year ago and went to Washington. Later she informed her mother that on Sept. 6 she had married Clinton Frazer, a clerk in the employ of the Government. Some weeks ago she wrote that she and her husband would spend Christmas with Mrs. Moss, but a few days ago the girl received a letter in which her daughter announced that she was coming to this city.

Detective Connolly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station found J. Hoar, the jockey, at his parents' home, 7 Ferris Street, Jersey City, according to his report early this morning. Hoar, Connolly says, said that he had met the young woman while he was riding at the recent Benning meeting at Washington, and that he came to this city from Washington with her at the close of the meeting. He said that he left her Monday on the ground that he had to return to his parents and that he had an engagement to fill. He went to the Forty-sixth Street house with her on Monday, he said, and left her there.

ODELL AND DEPEW.

White House Denial That E. H. Harriman Said Governor Favored Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—At the White House emphatic denial is given to the report that E. H. Harriman told the President he had been informed by Gov. Odell that Mr. Depew would be re-elected to the Senate. The story was that Mr. Harriman made this statement to Mr. Roosevelt when he called at the White House two months ago. He was said to have told the President that Mr. Odell had said he was for Depew, and would bring about his election at the proper time.

No such statement was made by Mr. Harriman, and there is no belief at the White House that Gov. Odell is for anybody but Mr. Black. The White House is taking no part in the Senatorial fight, and will not do so. Both Gov. Odell and Senatotr Platt have been so informed by the President.

Fred C. Stevens of Attica, State Senator from the Forty-sixth District, discussing the New York Senatorial contest to-night, said he believed that Gov. Odell would not oppose the re-election of Senator Depew to the last extremity, but would acquiesce in the express preference of the people of the State, which Mr. Stevens said would soon be shown unmistakably to be for Depew.

"Andy" O'Dea at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Andrew M. O'Dea, rowing coach of the University of Wisconsin, has been in secret conference with Coach Courtney and other rowing officials at Cornell for the past two days, and it is generally understood that a deal is now on between the two universities for a meeting of their second crews. Mr. O'Dea's business in Ithaca was given out as connected with arrangements for the construction of a new eight-oared shell by the Cornell boat builders. Neither of the two coaches will discuss the matter.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST, HEAVY RAIN IN SOUTH

Snowstorm Rages from Rocky Mountains to Great Lakes.

THREE KILLED; MUCH DAMAGE

Street Car Traffic Stopped, Trains Delayed for Hours, and Wires Down Everywhere.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—One of the severest snowstorms of recent years has raged through the territory lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes since early this morning, and has caused much trouble to street car companies, railroads, and telegraph companies.

In the South, to which the storm also extended, conditions were somewhat better, the snow in many places being changed to a heavy rainfall which was preceded by thunder and lightning, and followed by high winds. Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Montgomery, and Memphis all reported exceedingly heavy rains, a rapidly falling thermometer and terrific winds.

The telegraph companies were the greatest sufferers, for the blizzard which swept through the West and Northwest during the last 24 hours was preceded by a heavy fog and drizzling rain which made the wires almost unworkable. The intense cold and terrific gale that followed close upon the fog, coated the wires with ice and later in the day threw poles to the ground, crippling the companies. Railroad trains were badly delayed all through the West, some of them being 24 hours late. Street car traffic in all the cities of the West and Northwest was practically at a standstill at some time during the day.

The fatalities reported as due to the storm were: Alexander Steiner, a teamster, killed in this city while unloading coal, a coal chute being blown from its fastenings and striking him on the head; Thomas Walsh, a laborer, struck by a heavy board while entering a new building in this city, and Frank Cavanaugh, killed at Muncie, Ind., by an oil derrick falling on him.

At 10 o'clock to-night the storm was reported as subsiding at Kansas City and at other points on a north and south line from that city, but it will be several days before normal conditions are restored throughout the entire sections.

At Chicago and east of here the storm was still raging with great violence, and was expected to continue throughout the night, the centre of the storm being apparently between Chicago and Cleveland.

Reports from Kansas City early in the day were that the storm extended from the middle of Missouri as far south as Indian Territory, and was accompanied throughout its entire extent by high winds and snow, which on the level would have been about one foot in depth. It was drifted so badly by the gale, however, that in nearly all the cities of Nebraska, Kansas, and Western Missouri, street car traffic was at a standstill by noon.

The telegraph wires were down in all directions, and it was with extreme difficulty that communication with the West and Northwest was kept up. All trains through that part of the country were hopelessly behind their schedule.

The storm reached Eastern Missouri by noon, and the temperature in St. Louis went down 20 degrees in two hours, while the wind, blowing at forty miles an hour, piled the snow up in the streets in great drifts.

At Omaha and Des Moines conditions similar to those in Kansas City were reported. All through Western Iowa the storm raged with great fury. All trains in this section were reported from one to six hours late.

In the Northwest the storm was even more violent than throughout Missouri and Iowa. In St. Paul the snow commenced to fall early last night and grew heavier all through the night, while the wind increased until it was blowing 50 miles an hour. The heavy snow and the gale worked havoc with railroads, and some passenger trains from the Pacific Coast were reported to-night as 24 hours overdue.

The storm reached Westward from St. Paul until it covered almost the entire Northwest, From the Dakotas, Eastern Montana, Wyoming, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, the same conditions were reported. The wires were down in all directions; the snow was falling in dense volume and driven by a high northwest gale, was filling the streets and railroad cuts.

The storm struck Chicago shortly after noon and increased with great rapidity until it had assumed hurricane violence at 5:30 o'clock, when the wind tore through the down-town streets at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour. It fell away after that, and by 7 o'clock had dropped to fifty miles an hour, where it remained through the night, with occasional gusts that would howl through the streets with the force of a cyclone, tearing down signs and smashing in plate-glass windows, and in many sections of the down-town districts hurling pedestrians from their feet and overturning light delivery wagons.

In all parts of the city trees were blown down, chimneys toppled over, and several frame shacks were leveled with the ground. There were numerous instances of people being bruised by being blown from their feet while passing some of the high buildings in the down-town district.

Between noon and 7 o'clock in the evening the mercury dropped from 34 to 11.

The late reports from Wisconsin are that the storm was the most severe ever known in that section of the country. Damage in the City of Madison is estimated at $100,000. In Indiana the damage done was especially heavy in the oil fields, where fully 500 derricks were blown down and all operations suspended. The loss on derricks alone in the neighborhood of Muncie is placed at $200,000 and at $50,000 around Portland.

RESCUER BROKE HIS LEG, TOO.

Policeman Had Just Aided Girl Who Fell on Icy Sidewalk.

In helping a young girl, who had slipped on the icy sidewalk in front of 15 West Eighth Street early yesterday morning and broken her leg, Policeman Henne of the Mercer Street Station, slipped and broke his leg, too. So when Dr. O'Leary of St. Vincent's Hospital, summoned by Henne, arrived, he found two cases, with similar injuries, where he expected but one.

The girl was Rosa Strauster, nineteen years old, of 348 West Fourteenth Street. Henne picked her up and took her into the Hotel Mariton, at 9 West Eighth Street. When the ambulance arrived, Henne went out to meet Dr. O'Leary, and as he crossed the slippery sidewalk, he fell. His left leg was doubled under him and broken.

FOUR SCHOONERS OVERDUE.

Fears Felt for the Palmer, Viator, Babcock, and Begonia.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Two Boston schooners, the Singleton Palmer (new) and the Viator, as well as the New Jersey schooner Lizzie Babcock, which is frequently seen in these waters, are all long overdue at their destinations, and considerable anxiety is felt for their safety.

The five-masted Singleton Palmer sailed from this port on Dec. 6 for Newport News, Va. She carries a crew of fourtsen men and is valued at $120,000.

The three-master Viator sailed from Turk's Island Nov. 23 with a cargo of salt for Baltimore. She carries eight men in her crew.

The schooner Lizzie Babcock, owned in Somers, N. J., left Baltimore Nov. 4 with a cargo of coal for Cardenas, Cuba. It is feared she was lost in a hurricane off the Florida coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 27.—The schooner Begonia, with a crew of eight men, overdue three weeks, has been posted as missing.

REJOICING IN NEW ENGLAND.

Rain Breaks Drought That Had Caused Much Inconvenience.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The heavy rainstorm which began early to-day, extended over Southern New England, and turning to snow in the northern portions, broke a drought that has menaced the territory for several weeks.

There was great rejoicing at the appearance of rain, as in many sections the water supply had become very low or had ceased altogether. Mills dependent on water power in various sections had been compelled to shut down. Farming districts also had suffered from failure of springs and wells.

FLOODS FEARED UP THE STATE.

Rain and Thaw, However, Bring Relief from the Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—To-night's comparatively moderate temperature of 30 degrees above zero and the rainstorm that has continued since 2 o'clock this morning with no signs of abating will, it is feared, precipitate a flood of surface waters from the Adirondacks into the upper Hudson River and valleys in this section.

The rain, however, has brought great relief all through the upper part of the State, where because of the scarcity of water during the past two months many mills had been compelled to shut down and others were preparing to do so.

IMMENSE LOSS FROM FOG.

Produce Intended for London Christmas Market Now Being Unloaded.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The conditions which had prevailed among the shipping in the Thames for nearly a week were considerably improved to-day. Much of the produce intended for the London Christmas market was unloaded. The loss, however, through its late arrival aggregates several hundred thousand pounds.

American meat, Russian poultry, and shipments of fish deteriorated in value about $1,400,000. Shippers offered extravagant sums to have boats brought to the docks here from Gravesend in time for the best markets, but the pilots refused to take the risk in such a dense fog.

Several collisions of a more or less serious nature have occurred.

URCHINS' FRIEND MISSING.

James White, 80 Years Old, Gone Since Visit to Bank.

Fearing for his safety, friends of James White, a retired business man of Brooklyn, last evening visited Police Headquarters in that borough seeking information as to his whereabouts, Mr. White having been absent from his boarding house, 118 Willoughby Street, since Saturday, when he is believed to have drawn a large sum of money from the bank.

Mr. White, who is eighty years old, is known to probably every newsboy and street urchin in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall, many of them having been aided and befriended by him. Mr. White is of a very charitable disposition, and has clothed and fed many a friendless gamin. He was formerly in business in South Brooklyn, and was interested in politics there at one time. Some time ago his sister, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, who lived in South Brooklyn, died leaving her estate to a church there. There was a contest over the will, but the matter was finally settled. For a year the old man has been living by himself at the Willoughby Street address.

GET SPECIAL AS EXTORTIONER.

Harness Man Paid $5 to be Rid of Fake Charge.

William Bardon, twenty-five, a special policeman about the factories and the lumber yards along the North River, living at 500 West Fifty-fifth Street, was arrested last night by Detectives Fitzpatrick and Quinn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with extortion and bribery.

Moses Bernheim, a harness dealer, at 342 Eleventh Avenue, says that last Friday night Bardon awoke him and told him that he was under arrest on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Bardon walked him for four blocks, Bernheim declares, when they met a man named Flannagan, who knew both of them. Bernheim says Flannagan said that the matter could be fixed for a "five-case note."

Bernheim gave up the money and was liberated. Then he went to the police.

SWINDLERS WITH SAND.

Both Metaphorical and Actual—Sold Latter for Butter.

Two young men, staggering beneath the weight of a big firkin, entered the saloon of George S. Bennett, 81 Bond Street, Brooklyn, last evening, and asked the proprietor to pause long enough to gaze upon their burden. The firkin, they said, contained between thirty-five and forty pounds of the finest creamery butter, the banks were closed, and they would sell it to him for $5. He tasted the butter, found it good, and directed them to "sashay" it behind the bar.

So pleased was he with his bargain that he treated both strangers to drinks. They had hardly left when he started to cut off a big chunk to take upstairs for family use, when he discovered that the butter was only about half an inch thick on top of the firkin and that below this thin layer was nice, white sand.

Bennett trooped to the Adams Street Police Station and complained that two men had "buttered in and sandbagged him."

AFTER SHYSTER LAWYERS.

City Magistrates to Keep Them from Arraignment Lists.

The Board of City Magistrates, meeting yesterday, decided that hereafter the returns sent from the different station houses every morning with the list of prisoners, the nature of the crime committed, and their residence, would be handed sealed to the Chief Clerk and be opened by him.

In this manner the Magistrates hope to do away with a great deal of the trouble they have been having for years with lawyers who hang around the courts, and by looking at the returns are enabled to get at the prisoners and drum up trade.

Russia Buys the Liner Phoenicia?

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Hamburg to a news agency says that the Hamburg-American Line steamship Phoenicia has been sold to an unknown purchaser, and that she is going to Libau.

TARTAR IS A TARTAR

Soft, spongy, sensitive gums result from tartar accumulation. It should be removed at once by your dentist and thereafter prevented by the use of

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

and its complement, SOZODONT Liquid. The Powder is slightly abrasive, is absolutely free from grit and acid, and is just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life.

SOZODONT LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

"THE SOCIETY WINE."

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL.

BRUT SPECIAL of the celebrated Vintage 1898.

For Sale at Leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

ANTHONY OECHS, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for U. S.

BANKER CRIPPLE'S SUICIDE.

Said He Wanted Coffin, Then Took His Life In Undertaker's Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Leroy K. Nesbit, a banker, committed suicide to-day in an undertaking establishment. Scribbled on a card in the banker's pocket was a note saying:

"I am tired of being a cripple."

Nesbit had a shriveled leg and had spent thousands of dollars in vain attempts to effect a cure.

Nesbit was at his office, in Halsted Street, during the morning. None of his business associates noticed anything unusual in his demeanor, he seeming rather cheerful, in fact. When he reached Boydston's undertaking place, at Forty-second Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, he hesitated before entering. It is believed he contemplated shooting himself in the street. Frank Boydston, a partner in the undertaking firm, recognized him, and as the weather was wet and chilly invited him inside the shop. He declined the invitation at first.

"I am waiting here for a friend," he said. "One of my friends has died and we are going to select a coffin for him."

"Come on in," urged Mr. Boydston. "A Coroner's inquest is going on inside."

"Is that so?" said Mr. Nesbit. "What did the person die of?"

"Oh, she was a suicide," said Mr. Boydston.

"Indeed," said Mr. Nesbit. "That's strange. This friend of mine is a suicide, too. Maybe the same Coroner's jury would answer for both."

And it did. Nesbit went into an adjoining room and shot himself in the head, and as soon as Deputy Coroner John Cummings had concluded the inquest he impaneled the same jury and viewed the body of the banker.

Mr. Nesbit's leg had been treated by Dr. Ridlon by Prof. Lorenz's bloodless method, but without avail. Dr. Ridlon, after working over him for months, finally gave him up as a hopeless cripple. It is believed this verdict of his physician thoroughly disheartened him. Mr. Nesbit had been a cripple nearly all his life.

Mr. Nesbit was one of the best-known bankers in the stock yards district. He did a large loan business among packing house employes, and kept forty men working for him. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a widow and child. He left his business in perfect order.

BEAT HUSBAND IN STREET.

He Accuses Her of Stealing $1,000 and She Is Locked Up.

A crowd was attracted to the stairs leading to the up-town station of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad at Thirty-third Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the spectacle of Leoni Clement, a seamstress, of 130 East Thirty-eighth Street administering a beating to her husband, Albert Clement, thirty-five years old, under steward at the Waldorf-Astoria. She used both fists and an umbrella, and fairly screamed with rage as she dealt out the punishment, which ceased only when she knocked the man flat with a straight blow from the shoulder. Then she gathered her skirts and bounded up to the station, three steps at a time, so witnesses aver.

Clement followed, and they started another fight on the platform, where the woman denounced the man as a brute. As Clement apparently tried to retaliate, several men started to interfere, when he yelled for the police.

"Hands off!" he shouted to the men. "This is my wife. She's a thief. She stole $1,000 from my mother."

Both were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where the woman was locked up on a charge of grand larceny. There Clement said that the valuables, consisting of money, jewelry, and furs, had disappeared early in September while his mother, Mrs. Eulalie Vechsel of 225 East Twenty-eighth Street, was preparing to take ship to claim an inheritance of $100,000, which was awaiting her in France, where he, Clement, had preceded her. Up to then they had all been living at Corona, L. I., but Mrs. Clement herself vanished soon afterward, and Clement said he had not seen her until just before their meeting, when she attacked him as he tried to serve her with papers in an action for divorce. Clement said his mother would press the charge in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

TAKE BARBER AS INCENDIARY.

Police Think Bronx Italian Fired His Own Shop.

Alfonso Massa, thirty-two years old, a barber, and his apprentice, John Cartilini, fifteen years old, who had a barber's shop at 2,058 First Avenue, were locked up late last night in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station on the charge of having started an incendiary fire in the shop.

Policeman Hutchinson, passing there, saw a small flame in the rear of the place. In a moment this was followed by a blinding flash. He turned in an alarm, and the firemen got the best of the blaze before much damage had been done. They found the remains of a box filled with excelsior, on which turpentine and kerosene had been poured. It had been lighted with a slow-burning candle.

The proprietor and his apprentice were found in a saloon not far away. The police said that Massa smelled strongly of turpentine.

SILVER BULLION SHORTAGE.

Unless Congress Acts, There Will Be Big Dearth of Small Coins.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—John H. Landis, Superintendent of the United States Mint in this city, announced to-day that the available silver bullion of the country has been exhausted.

Unless Congress takes prompt action to relieve the situation by authorizing the purchase of more silver bullion for coining purposes or by accepting a suggested temporary remedy, he said, commerce will be greatly hampered next year as a result of a $10,000,000 shortage in small silver coins.

Justice Freedman to Practice Law.

Justice John J. Freedman, whose term of office as Justice of the Supreme Court of this department will expire on Jan. 1, has announced that he will resume the practice of law at 2 Wall Street, being associated as counsel with the law firm of Goodwin, Thompson, Vanderpoel & Freedman. He has had thirty-five years of almost uninterrupted service on the bench. For the last few years he has served chiefly on the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

Every Commercial Traveller

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

After Christmas clearing prices throughout this store.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904.

Dainty midday luncheon in our palatial restaurant, sixth floor.

A brass bed sale bound to be a success because the prices are lower than cost.

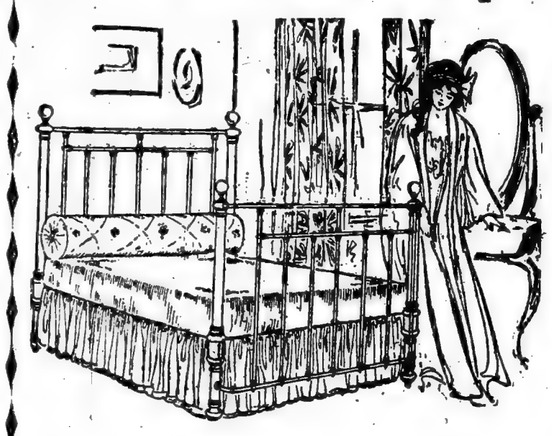

Here's a special so vastly important that we deem it advisable to place it before you in boldest letters—thirty $35 beds and twenty-five

$47 beds, $25

EVERYBODY knows Simpson Crawford Co. sell so many brass beds that they can buy them as cheaply or cheaper than any other store, and when we tell you positively that we are going to sell this desirable line of 200 sample and regular stock beds at regular cost price or less, it goes further, we think, than if it came from any other house. We pay more for many of these beds than we ask you to pay. We pay as much for others. And they're not old styles. On the other hand, there's a diversity of new designs that insures a satisfactory selection to every purchaser. They've been used for Show Room samples, and now we sell them at less than cost.

Fifth Floor.

Proprietors of high-class hotels are invited to inspect these beds.

15.00 for 27.00 brass beds—1½ inch post—heavy husks and vases—best construction. This is the first time we know of that a genuine brass bed has ever been offered in New York at a price anywhere near as low as 15.00.

25.00 for 35.00 brass beds—2 inch post—goose neck and bow foot—massive husks and vases.

25.00 for 36.00 brass beds—2 inch post—mounted with heavy husks and vases, rich design.

25.00 for 46.00 brass beds—1½ inch continuous post, massive mounts, best French lacquer.

25.00 for 47.00 brass beds—1½ inch continuous post, scroll filling, heavy husks.

35.00 for 50.00 brass beds—2 inch post, extra high head board, fitted with 17 laterals.

35.00 for 56.50 brass beds—2 inch continuous post, mounted with heavy husks—heavy filling.

15.00 for 26.50 brass beds—1½ inch continuous post—heavy filling—very special, and you'll find this a bed that you'll be proud to have in your house, for though inexpensive at 15.00, it is very high grade.

35.00 for 63.00 brass beds, 2 in. continuous bent post, massive mounts, extra heavy filling.

35.00 for 65.00 brass beds, 2 in. continuous post, heavy scroll filling, best French lacquer.

49.00 for 67.00 brass beds, 2 in. square post, fitted with extra heavy fillings, rich design.

49.00 for 75.00 brass beds—2 in. post, scroll filling—massive mounts—best construction.

49.00 for 85.00 brass beds—2 in. continuous post—best cast brass scroll design corners.

65.00 for 97.00 brass beds—2 in. continuous bent post—scroll fillings, French lacquer.

Mattresses at nearly ⅓ off---all filled with pure hair---3 specials.

10.00 for 14.50 X quality pure hair mattress; full 40 lbs.; guaranteed workmanship; covered in the best ticking.

15.00 for 21.00 XX quality pure hair mattress; full 40 lbs.; very closely tufted; covered in fancy satin stripe ticking.

18.00 for 24.50 S. A. quality pure hair mattress; full 40 lbs.; very closely tufted; covered in fancy striped ticking.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Remarkable sale of furs.

$6.75—$12.75 sable fox scarfs—brush tails.
$8.75 for $12.75 double Alaska sable scarfs.
$8.75 for $13 sable opossum four-in-hand ties.
$6.75 for $10 sable opossum scarfs—double.
$5.75 for $8.75 near seal 4-in-hand scarfs.
$1.95 for $3.50 coney fur four-in-hand ties.
$9.75 for fine $15 Persian lamb pillow muff.
$8.75 for $15 Isabella fox muff—3 stripes.
$6.75 for a regular $10 sable opossum muff.
$7.75 for regular $12.75 Alaska sable muff.
$4.95 for special $7.50 near seal pillow muff.
$3.75 for a regular $6.00 electric seal muff.
$1.95 for a regular $3.75 sheared coney muff.

Specials in women's coats.

$19.75 for women's $35 kersey coats.
$16.75 for women's $25 45-inch coats.
$14.75 for women's $20 42-inch coats.
$12.75 for women's $16.50 45-inch coats.
$10.75 for women's $16.75 cheviot coats.
$24.75 for women's $40 45-inch suits.
$16.75 for women's $27.50 trimmed suits.
$10 for women's $17.50 suits, trimmed.

Great clearing misses' coats

$14.75 for misses' $23.75 high grade coats.
$10.75 for misses' $16.75 ¾ length coats.
$8.95 for misses' nice $12.75 full box coats.
$9.75 for misses' $14.75 cravenette coats.
$12.50 for girls' $23.75 long velvet coats.
$6.95 for girls' $12.75 full length coats.
$5.95 for girls' our $8.75 regulation coats.
$7.50 for girls' the $9.75 cheviot box coats.
$3.95 for misses' $6.50 side plaited skirts.

Unusual petticoat values.

$5.95 for women's $8.00 silk petticoats.
$6.95 for women's silk petticoats.
$8.95 for women's silk petticoats.
$10.95 for women's silk petticoats.

Waists—a great clearing.

$1 for our women's $2.50 fine lawn waists.
$2.95 for women's $5 lawn or madras waists.
$5 for women's $6.95 beautiful silk waists.

Special prices in flannels.

12½c. yd. for 18c. cream Shaker flannel.
12½c. yd. for velvet finish flannels.
15c. yd. for flannelettes—36 in. wide.
10c. yd. for good quality outing flannel.
19c. yd. for 29c. cream Saxony flannels.
25c. yd. for 35c. quality Scotch flannels.
48c. yd. for our all wool shrunk flannels.
49c. yd. for 75c. French flannel waisting.
59c. yd. for 75c. silk embroidered flannel.

Great millinery clearing.

15 ladies' trimmed dress and evening hats—heretofore $20 to $30—not shopworn—$15.
12 stylishly trimmed street hats—heretofore $12.00 to $15.00—special at $9.00.
25 trimmed beaver turbans, principally black—velvet and roses—each, $4.95.

$1.45 fresh, new untrimmed felt dress shapes, very special at the extreme low price, 25c.
$1.45 2-piece felt sailors and shepherdess shapes—brown, navy and white—each, 48c.

Women's neckwear sale.

10c. for 25c. lace stocks and neckwear.
19c. for 75c. neckwear—odds and ends.
39c. for $1.00 neckwear—odds and ends.
69c. for $1.50 neckwear—odds and ends.

Special glove saving.

$1.50 for women's $2.00 highest class gloves.
$1.00 for women's kid gloves—broken lines.

Clearing of slippers.

25c. for women's 75c. English House Slippers.
19c. pair for children's 50c. Jersey Leggins.
98c. for boys' $1.50 Slippers—three colors.
$1.10 for men's $2.00 Slippers—big variety.
95c. for women's $2.50 fancy House Slippers.
$1.45 pair for men's $2.50 and $3.00 Slippers.
79c. pair for $2.00 Buster Brown velvet Leggins.
75c. pair for men's and women's $1.50 Moccasins.

Clearing of hosiery.

11c. for men's reg. 19c. black cotton half hose.
25c. for men's 35c. and 39c. lisle and cotton hose.
19c. pair for children's 29c. heavy cotton hose.

Infants' wear bargains.

$1.95—Children's $3.95 well made Coats.
50c. for children's 98c. knitted Skirts.
25c. to 75c. for children's lawn Aprons.
98c.—Children's $1.50 cashmere Dresses.
39c. for infants' 58c. eiderdown Sacques.
48c. for infants' 78c. Caps—odds and ends.
19c. for infants' 25c. Caps—odds and ends.
25c.—Child's 65c. outing flannel Skirt.

25c for our 50c aprons.

50c. for 75c. aprons. 95c. for $1.50 aprons.

Dressing sacques and robes

89c. for a $1.25 eiderdown dressing sacque.
$1.25 for $2 lamb's wool eiderdown sacques.
$3.59 for our $4.50 blanket lounging robes.

Oriental rugs ⅓ off

$3.75 for $14.50 antique Guendji rugs.
$10.85 for $16.50 antique Daghestan rugs.
$14.75 for $20.00 antique Mousuli rugs.

Rare Oriental carpets.

$360 for $540.00 Kirmanshah carpet—12x8.3.
$136 for $205 Goerevan carpet—11.4x10.7.
$123 for $185 Meshed carpet—11x8.4 feet.
$65—$98 Turkish Kirman carpet—9.10x8.1.
$78—$116 Mueschkabad carpet—10.1x9 ft.
$87 for our $130 India carpet—12x9 feet.

Domestic rugs.

$20 for $32.50 seamless Axminster rugs.
$16.95 for $24.50 Smyrna rugs—9x12 ft.
$1.95 for $3 Axminster rugs—27x63 in.
59c. for 85c. Tapestry Brussels carpets.
79c.—$1.25 wool velvet carpets, borders.
$1.15 yd. for $1.50 body Brussels carpet.

Furniture at least ⅓ off.

$7.50 for $10.75 Morris chairs, cushions.
$4.50 for $7.50 rocker, piano finished.
$3.95 for $6.50 gilt corner chair, silk damask.
$2.75 for $4.50 gilt reception chair, silk.
$7.50—$10 music cabinet, mahogany finish.
$6.50 for ladies' $10.25 artistic desk.
$5.75 for $8.50 parlor table—24x24 top.
$32 for $45 curio cabinet. Vernis Martin.

Strongly made dressers in best woods.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$12.50 for	$15.00,	$14.00 for	$17.50.
$17.50 for	$21.00.	$18.50 for	$21.00.
$22.00 for	$28.00.	$23.00 for	$32.00.

Finest chiffoniers in desirable woods.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$6.50 for	$8.50.	$8.50 for	$12.50.
$10.50 for	$15.50.	$12.50 for	$16.50.

Sideboards and buffets, strong and handsome

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$24.00 for	$32.00.	$27.00 for	$35.00
$32.00 for	$40.00.	$36.00 for	$45.00.

Elaborate china and crystal cabinets.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$15.00 for	$22.00.	$17.00 for	$22.50,
$35.00 for	$42.00.	$38.00 for	$45.00.

Dining tables in mahogany and oak

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$8.75 for	$10.50.	$12.00 for	$16.00.
$18.00 for	$24.00.	$23.00 for	$30.00.

Richest parlor suits, 3 and 5 pieces, reduced.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$19.50 for	$24.00.	$18.00 for	$27.00.
$32.00 for	$40.00	$45.00 for	$60.00.

Save nearly ⅓ on fine parlor cabinets.

Price.	Value.	Price.	Value.
$24.00 for	$36.00.	$36.00 for	$45.00.
$43.00 for	$60.00.	$50.00 for	$68.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Remarkably low prices on groceries and wines influenced by the approach of New Year's Day.

Sixth Floor. Sixth Floor.

PATENT FLOUR—Royal Stuart or Simpson Crawford's Best XXXX. Guaranteed, equal to any brand in the market. Barrel in wood. $7.18

CORNMEAL—BEST quality fine granulated, white or yellow; 5 lb., 12c.; 10 lb. 22c

NAVY BEANS—Fancy hand-picked; lb., 5c.; 5 lb. 24c

MACARONI OR SPAghetti, Royal Stuart, finest quality; 1-lb. carton, 12c.; six cartons 70c

YOUNG AMERICAN Cheese—The rich, creamy kind; whole cheese averaging 10 lbs.; each, $1.45

BREAKFAST COCOA—Runkel's Best. Regular 25c. can 19c

SOCIAL TEAS, BUTter Thins, Lady Fingers or Sodas. National Biscuit Co.'s Regular 10c. carton 7c

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart, guaranteed absolutely pure; the richest in cream; can 8c

FINE SAGO OR BEST

SUGAR CORN—Fancy New York State; creamy and tender; 2-lb. can, 9c.; dozen, $1.00

SWEET ORANGE Marmalade—Royal Stuart New Preserved; 1-lb. glass jar, 15c.; 5-lb. stone crock 75c

HAMS—BEST QUALity Mild Sugar Cured; especially selected for Simpson Crawford Co. customers; 10 to 12 lbs. size, lb. 12c

MOLASSES—FOREST Grove, New Orleans; open kettle; gallon can, 65c.; ½ gallon, 35c.; quart 20c

JAVA AND MOCHA Coffee—The Simpson Crawford blend of fancy imported rich drinking Coffees; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00 lb. 28c

FRAGRANT TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon and all our specially blended varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb. 60c

PLUM PUDDING—Royal Stuart, the richest and best Flavored Pudding; 1-lb. can, 22c.; 2-lb. can, 40c.; 3-lb. can 58c

NEW SWEET PRUNES—Ripe, full flavored; grown in the Santa Clara Valley; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs. 25c

NEW TURKISH Figs—Extra Fancy Layers, thin skinned, rich flavored fruit, the celebrated Camel brand; original 10-lb. box, $1.00; 5 lbs., 55c.; lb. 12c

OATMEAL—BEST quality, fresh rolled, 5 lbs. 18c

NEW SEEDED Raisins—The fanciest 1904 crop; 16-oz. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons 25c

NEW VOSTIZZA Currants—Finest Imported, Dry Cleaned; 1-lb. carton, 10c.; 6 cartons 58c

WHITE CAROLINA Rice—Fanciest whole head; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs. 25c

CALIFORNIA ASparagus—Royal Stuart—Mammoth white, tender stalks; dozen, $4.25; 2½-lb. can 39c

OLD TOM GIN OR fine quality Holland Gin; gallon, $2.25; bottle 50c

CORONET—THE FAvorite Champagne; case, 24 pints, $13.00 case, 12 qts., $11.00 quart bottle 95c

MEDALLION BEER—Special Export Brew; dozen 75c

COTTOLENE—Fairbank's Best Shortening; 2-lb. pail 19c

HUNGARIAN TOKAY—Hossfeld & Wierl, Budapest, Hungary; bottle, $2.00, $1.25 and $1.00

MOUNT VERNON Pure Rye Whiskey—Distillery bottling; case 12 bottles, $12.50; square bottle $1.10

COOKING BRANDY—Fine quality; gallon, $2.25; case 12 bottles, $5.25; bottle 50c

M'EWAN'S EDINburgh India Pale Ale, Red Label, usually $2.00; special, dozen $1.65

PURE NATIVE RIESling and full bodied Clarets; gallon, $1.25, 95c. and 40c

BANQUET COCKTAILS—Mammoth, Manhattan Martini and all other popular varieties; case 12 bots., $10.00; bottle 88c

PORT OR SHERry, our regular $1.25 4-year-old wine, special, gallon 90c

OLD HERMITAGE Bourbon or Rye Whiskey. Spring 1898; gallon, $5.25; case, 12 full quarts, $15.00; full quart bottle $1.40

IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE—G. H. Mumm & Co.'s—Extra Dry, case 24 pints, $21.00 Pint Bottle $1.30 Case, 12 qts., $20.00 Quart Bottle $2.45 Basket, 12 half pints, $9.00 Bottle 75c.

IMPORTED RHINE Wine—G. Erhardt, Frankfort am Main, Germany. RUDESHEIMER, case 12 quarts, $7.00; quart bottle 60c

IMPORTED SHERRY Sandeman & Buck, Permartin, Spain; regular $4.00 Wine; special, gal., $2.60; bottle 75c

HOLLAND GIN—THE celebrated Meder Swan, finest imported from Schiedam, Holland; gallon, $2.10; large 1-3 gallon in white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle 68c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co., vintage 1896; gallon, $4.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; bottle 1.00

MONTICELLO OR Normandy Pure Rye Whiskey, 10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case, 12 full quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle 1.00

Sales wines and brandies for New Year's.

IMPORTED CLARET Lussac & Fils, Bordeaux, France, MARGAUX, case, 12 quarts, $6.00; quart bottle 55c

MONOGRAM PURE Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $2.75; case, 12 full quarts, $8.50; full quart bottle 75c

OLD CROW WHISkey—Gallon, $2.45; case, 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle 65c

JAMAICA RUM—Fine, old, full flavored; gallon, $2.50; case, 12 bottles, $8.00; bottle 75c

BALTIMORE PURE Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $2.18; case, 12 full quarts, $6.70; full quart bottle 58c

PORT, SHERRY, TOkay or Muscatel; regular price $2.50; special, gallon, $1.85; full quart bottle 50c

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding Pure Rye Whiskey, 5 years old; gallon, $3.95; case, 12 full quarts, $9.75; full quart bottle 85c

HAUT SAUTERNES—Superior; Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, France; case, 24 pints, $8.50; case, 12 quarts 7.50

10,000 handkerchiefs are being cleared out quickly at less than one-half.

WE SOLD upwards of half a million handkerchiefs like these during the holidays for more than double our present clearing prices. In fact, they were sold on the strength of these very bits of linen, which, we were told, formed the finest decorations in New York. Nothing confusing about this sale at all—it's simply summed up as follows:

Main Floor.

5c for handkerchiefs worth up to 12½c.
10c for handkerchiefs worth up to 19c.
19c for handkerchiefs worth up to 50c.
39c for handkerchiefs worth up to $1.00.

You can well imagine what a select line of handkerchiefs this really is when you remember that we picked them out to represent and show off our vast Christmas collection. They were the cream of the lot and we did not want to sell them until after Christmas, because they were of so much value for decorative purposes. Our record-breaking sales show how indispensable they were.

Now they are less than half price, and there is nothing the matter with them save a pin hole now and then which will disappear in the laundering. Of course they are a little soiled and crumpled, but the laundering process will remedy that, too. Now, you know you wouldn't use absolutely spotless handkerchiefs without first having them laundered, so we'd like to know how anybody's going to consider pin holes and wrinkles as defects. They simply couldn't.

Buying handkerchiefs at this annual clearing sale is the next best thing to receiving them for Christmas, so if you didn't have them given to you and need a new supply, we don't see how you can forego these extraordinary values. The best part about it all is that almost without exception they are pure linen—12½c to $1.00 handkerchiefs at 5c to 39c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Remnants---all silks---selling at 75c. to 1.50, now less than ½ price.

HOLIDAY goods have had their time and now it's time to think of silks which you undoubtedly need for your late Winter dresses, skirts and waists. Every year we have a clearing like this at this time, but our records do not show values to compare with the following offered again to-day in just such desirable lengths as you require.

Main Floor.

All the 75c. silks at 35c.
All the 1.00 silks at 45c.
All the 1.25 silks at 55c.
All the 1.50 silks at 65c.

They are too good to be called mere remnants. No silks off the piece could be more desirable, more fashionable, or more durable. The lengths are just what you need for waists, dresses and skirts. Practically our entire stock of 75c. to 1.50 silks at less than half-price is the story of this wonderful clearing sale briefly told.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

⅓ off from our entire stock of artware, bric-a-brac, cut glass and china.

OUR prices are always lower than in the exclusive stores and you'll find a thousand highly prized objects of artware and bric-a-brac at 1-3 our usual prices marked on the tickets. They are pieces that in time will be worth double or triple what you pay for them, because their value increases with age. Is it any wonder art connoisseurs and collectors wait for this annual sale? A saving of 33⅓ per cent. is an object to everybody when it represents these rare offerings:

Fourth Floor.

⅓ off Beautiful, artistic creations in royal Vienna, Sevres vases, carved ivories, marble statuary, bronzes—in artistic busts, figures, art pottery, Louelsa ware, Limoges and Theodore Haviland china—cut and rock crystal glass, Bohemian glassware—electroliers, porcelain miniatures, &c.—all at ⅓ off. **⅓ off**

For years this annual event has been known as the most advantageous buying time of the year—an event that gives you the privilege of selecting from our superior exhibit of fine artware at a discount of 33⅓ per cent.

For those who wish to return Christmas favors on New Year's Day—those who contemplate wedding gifts or presentations of any character—this is the supreme buying time of the year, and after proper consideration, you will certainly not miss it.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing lace curtains.

If these weren't the most desirable lace curtains our clearing prices wouldn't be so important, but they *are*, and you can't help but feel an actual loss, as you look back upon this opportunity in the Spring if you have failed to take advantage.

Arabian lace curtains.
$5.90 for $8.90 curtains.
$9.75 for $15.00 curtains.
$13.75 for $21.50 curtains.
$17.50 for $27.50 curtains.
$22.50 for $35.00 curtains.
$29.75 for $50.00 curtains.

Irish point lace curtains.
$2.95 for $4.50 curtains.
$3.95 for $6.75 curtains.
$4.85 for $7.90 curtains.
$5.90 for $9.75 curtains.
$7.50 for $10.50 curtains.

Renaissance lace curtains.
$3.95 for $5.90 curtains.
$5.90 for $8.50 curtains.
$6.90 for $10.75 curtains.
$7.90 for $13.50 curtains.
$9.75 for $15.75 curtains.
$12.75 for $22.50 curtains.
$18.50 for $29.75 curtains.

Nottingham lace curtains.
75c. for $1.25 curtains.
98c for $1.75 curtains.
$1.50 for $2.75 curtains.
$1.75 for $2.95 curtains.
$1.95 for $3.50 curtains.
$2.95 for $4.75 curtains.

Extraordinary linens.

12½c. for 25c. hemstitched tray cloths.
25c. for our 50c. hemstitched bureau scarfs.
75c. for our $1.25 hemstitched tea cloths.
Remnants of table damask at half price.

Bed sets—great reductions.

Irish Point lace bed sets at one-half these prices:—$6.90, $7.90, $8.50, $9.75, $12.50, $15, $19.75.

Renaissance lace bed sets at ⅓ less than the following prices:—$8.50, $9.50, $13.75, $14.50, $16.50, $19.75, $22.50, $27.50, $29.50.

Arabian lace bed sets at ⅓ less than the following prices:—$21.50, $23.50, $27.50, $29.75, $39.75, $45, $49.75, $57.50, $87.50.

Dentelle Arabe bed sets—$25 quality, at $12.50.

Lace Door Panels in Arabian, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Irish Point—at 1-3 and ⅓ less than regular prices—special at 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25, $2.50, $2.95.

Cluny lace curtains.
$3.95 for $6.50 Curtains.
$4.85 for $7.90 Curtains.
$5.90 for $9.75 Curtains.

Dentelle Arabe lace curtains.
$4.85 for $6.90 Curtains.
$5.90 for $9.75 Curtains.
$8.25 for $11.50 Curtains.
$8.90 for $12.75 Curtains.

Irish point bonne femme curtains specially priced at
$5.90, $6.90, $7.90.

Sale knit underwear.

69c. for women's $1.25 Swiss ribbed underwear.
29c. for children's 35c.-39c. fleeced underwear.
$1.65 each for women's $2 Ypsilanti union suits.
50c. for men's 75c. natural wool shirts and drawers.

Black dress fabrics.

49c. yd. for $2.00 jet black panne cloth.
49c. yd. for $1.50 black hopsacking suiting.
49c. yd. for $1.75 nubbed etamine—all wool.
49c. yd. for $2.50 novelty crepon—all wool.
49c. sq. yd. $2 fancy pebble zibeline, fast black.
49c. sq. yd. $1.50 and $2 black silk grenadine.
$2.25 $4.50 French broadcloth—lustrous.
49c. for yd. skirt lengths and dress patterns.

Colored dress goods.

$2.75 for $6, $8 and $10 dress patterns.
$1.25 for $2.25 imported Eolienne, 45 inch,
$3.49 for $12, $15 and $18 dress patterns.
85c. yard for $1.25 Armure suiting, new shades.
$1.25 for $2.25 French voiles and etamines.

Low prices for silverware.

98c. for 2-piece guaranteed steel carving set.
$1.10 for Rogers' $2 triple plate dessert knives.
$1.10 for Rogers' $2 triple plate dessert forks.
$2.00 for $4.00 quadruple plated bread trays.
$2.00 for $3.50 quadruple plated cake baskets.
$4.50 for regular $6.00 value soup tureens.
$1.95 for regular $3.00 butter dishes; special.
19c. Rogers' 35c. sugar shells and butter knives.
95c. for Rogers' A1 fish knives and forks; special.
65c. for Rogers' A1 berry spoons; special opportunity.

Clearing sale of eighty used pianos.

Facts about this important annual event:

It will be of four days' duration, beginning at 8:30 A. M. to-day.
Each day will have its particular bargains.
The pianos have names known throughout America—famed for the tone quality of the instruments they represent.

WE like to take pianos such as these in exchange for our new instruments, because they always find ready sale when given publicity.

The one hundred offered this week are the result of our extensive Christmas business, which was much greater than any previous year.

Our experts have worked night and day putting them in condition, and if they ARE used pianos their tone quality is excellent. The lower prices represent practical, serviceable pianos, while at the higher you can buy instruments equal in every respect to the new.

We know you'll scan closely the list of values for each day, but to give the sale zest we want to emphasize that to-day the first day, includes a

Chickering upright, originally sold for $450, at $125.

Any piano in this sale will be delivered to your home upon payment of

Only ten dollars down.

The balance may be taken care of at an easy monthly rate of payment.

Furthermore, we will take back within one year any piano purchased during this sale, and allow all money paid to apply as part payment on any new piano in our warerooms.

This is a liberal proposition for you, as our line is made up of such world-renowned makes as *Packard, Schubert, Gabler* and seven other time-honored names in the world of pianos.

Fourth Floor.

We have divided these used pianos into four lots, and will sell them at the rate of twenty pianos per day, beginning this morning, Dec. 28th, and ending Saturday evening, Dec. 31st.

Every piano in the lot is a good one and will give years of satisfactory service.

To-day, Wednesday, we offer:

	Our Original Price.	Price.
1 Chickering upright	$125	$450
1 Mathushek upright	95	350
1 Lyon & Healy upright	100	250
1 Victor upright	150	250
1 Sohmer baby grand	275	700
1 Crawford upright	195	275
1 Schumann & Son upright	175	250
1 Fischer upright	145	325
1 Knabe square	80	700
1 Muelfeld upright	100	....

Also 15 other bargains equally as good.

On Thursday, Dec. 29th, we offer:

	Our Original Price.	Price.
1 Weber upright	$150	$450
1 Basil upright	65	300
1 New England upright	100	300
1 Schumann & Son upright	135	275
1 Steinway baby grand	410	900
1 Pianola piano-player	100	250
1 Stetson upright	165	200
1 Gabler "	295	375
1 Price & Teeple upright	195	275
1 Bradbury square	25	300

Also eight other fine bargains.

On Friday, Dec. 30, we offer:

	Our Original Price.	Price.
1 Whitney upright	$100	$300
1 Crown up. (all at'hm'ts)	225	350
1 Chickering grand	155	850
1 Kranich & Bach upright	175	350
1 Cecilian piano-player	175	250
2 Wissner upright	165	350
1 Schumann & Son upr.	175	250
1 Laffargue upright	195	275
1 Bailey upright	195	250
1 Singer upright	175	300
1 Jennings square	20	300

Also many other fine bargains to-day.

On Saturday, Dec. 31st, we offer:

	Our Original Price.	Price.
1 Kranich & Bach upright	$185	$350
1 Knabe upright	245	500
1 Briggs upright	185	350
1 Chickering upright	150	450
1 Muelfeld upright	138	325
1 Davenport & Treacy upr.	195	325
1 Schumann & Son upright	185	300
1 Hizelton upright (new)	325	450
1 Stetson upright	165	200
1 Erhardt upright	155	250
1 Steinway square	65	700
1 Great American square	20	350
1 Glenn & Co. square	10	300

Ten more fine bargains on this date.

The Wanamaker Store. | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store.

It's the Talk of Men, Everywhere---

The Great Semi-Annual Sale of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Nightshirts & Pajamas

Thousands of men buy their year's supplies of these Furnishings during this great movement. All masculine New York, and their thrifty wives, are interested in the great occasion that begins this morning. We've been preparing for it for months; and we've planned better, and accomplished more than ever in the past.

This entire movement is made up chiefly of the most staple merchandise in men's furnishing stocks. Every article is spic-span-new, specially made up for us—made exactly our way, and of muslins and linens of our own selection—and yet the articles are sold at such prices as ordinarily would be expected only on odd lots and end-of-season stocks. That is why these Wanamaker White Sales are waited for by so many thousands of men, and so enthusiastically received when presented.

TODAY the splendid new stocks of White are ready. Here are brief hints of the fine furnishings offered:

Plaited-Bosom White Shirts At 55c Each

Laundered White Shirts, white plaited bosoms; ten plaits on each side of bosom—shirts that some men wear the year round; handsome, well-finished and finely laundered; in sizes 14 to 17 inches. Twelve hundred in the lot, and no more to be had at the price—55c each.

White Madras Pajamas At $1 a Suit

Six hundred Suits. Military or button fronts. Made of soft and serviceable white madras in the best possible way. Worth $1.50, at $1 a suit.

Men's Muslin Nightshirts At 50c Each

"Wanamaker Special" Nightshirts for men. Larger, fuller, more roomy garments than those offered elsewhere; made of good muslin, with best workmanship throughout. Plain white or finished with fancy trimmings. Sizes 15 to 19 inches, 50c each.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts at 45c Each

Unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of extra quality muslin, with three-ply linen bosom; finished in as careful a manner as most dollar shirts. Perfect-fitting. Open back with continuous facings at all openings. Two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 inches. Single or double plaited bosoms. Sizes 14 to 18 inches. 45c each.

Men's Collars At 50c a Half-Dozen

Collars that will fit, launder, and wear as well as most collars costing double. All the proper and correct styles. All sizes from 14 to 18 inches. Sold in half-dozen lots only—six for 50c. In the following shapes:

WING—2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
STANDING—2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
LOCK-FRONT—1¾, 2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
OLD STYLE TURNOVER—Two styles.

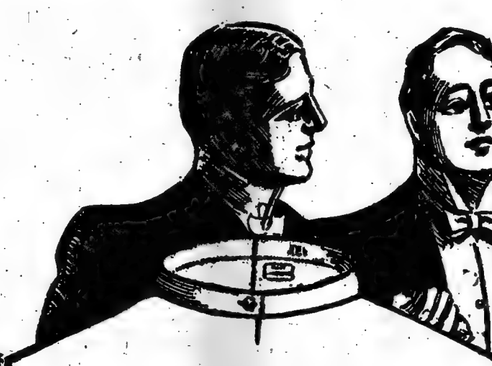

Men's Cuffs. At 75c a Half-Dozen

Straight button style, with round and square corners.

Single tab link, with round or square corners.

We never before offered cuffs so good at so little a price—75c a half-dozen. Sold in half-dozen lots only.

Sizes 10 to 11½ inches.

Men's Plain-Bosom Madras Shirts at 50c Each

Twelve hundred Plain-bosom White Madras Soft Shirts, with one pair of detachable cuffs. Material from which these are made is the kind most shirt manufacturers are putting in a white shirt which they offer for next Spring's trade at $1 each.

Only twelve hundred of them here at this price—50c each.

Sizes 14 to 17 inches.

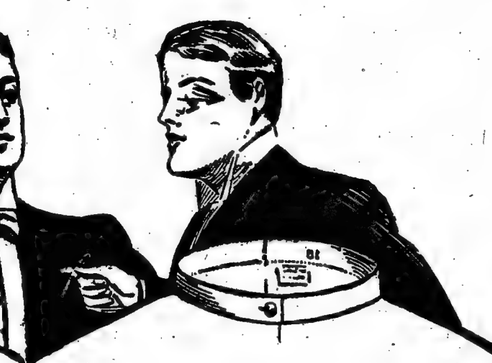

Men's Plaited-Bosom Madras Shirts at 50c Each

Twelve hundred Plaited-bosom White Madras Shirts, made of good white madras, over our own patterns; full size in every way. If they had cuffs one dollar would be the price. Sizes 14 to 17 inches, at 50c each.

Men's Surplice-Neck Nightshirts at 50c Each

For men who do not like a heavy-weight nightshirt. Made of good cambric, with a good-looking and comfortable-fitting surplice neck. With neat colored trimming, at 50c each. Sizes 15 to 19 in.

Men's Dress Shirts At 70c Each

Twelve hundred Dress Shirts for men. Made of fine, serviceable muslin, with pure linen bosoms, handsomely laundered. Open front and back. Two sleeve-lengths; 31 and 33 inches. Shirts hard to match at a dollar—70c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Tourist Overcoats Under-Price

First, is a collection of about fifty of our most stylish, belted, Tourist Overcoats. They are broken in sizes, but there is excellent selection in the entire group. Some are single, others double-breasted; in gray and brown mixed cheviots. Made with full, broad back, with satin shoulders, and wool body-lining. Former prices were $25 and $30, today they are **$18.50 each.**

Then there is another group of about seventy-five Tourist Overcoats, that were our best selling styles at $15. Now, because the lots are broken, we have priced them at **$10.50 each.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' SUITS, $3.75
Worth $5 and $6.50

Ship-shape Sailor Blouse Suits, in sizes for 5 to 10 years.

Russian Blouse Suits to withstand all attacks of youthful energy, in sizes for 2½ to 7 years.

All sturdy, smart, brand-new suits, in perfect condition, made by a leader among our best manufacturers.

Full-worth $5 and $6 Suits, at **$3.75 each.** Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's New Coats at $12

This is a spic-span-new lot of handsome Coats that are worth double this price. They are made in a stylish new model, double-breasted, collarless: 43 inches long; out-lined with a pretty scalloped effect of braid and velvet. The back is cut full and loose. The sleeves are in the new large style. The coat is lined throughout with good satin.

Instead of offering you broken lots and odd sizes, we present these fine, new Coats in full assortment of sizes, just from the hands of the manufacturer, in as pretty a model as can be selected anywhere, at **$12 each.** Second floor Broadway.

The Under-Pricing Of Tailor-made Suits

Now that you have made all your friends happy, let your judgment make a gift to your appearance and to your purse.

The list below tells how. For never were such stylish, handsome, beautifully made, faultlessly tailored suits sold at prices more decidedly in your favor:

At $12.75, worth $16.50 to $22—
An assortment of Suits of mixtures, cheviots, and cloth.

At $18, worth $25 and $26—
Suits of cheviot and broadcloth, with long coats and vests.

At $20, worth $27.50 to $35—
Suits of cheviot and broadcloth, with long and short coats.

At $25, worth $32 to $45—
Suits of cheviot and broadcloth, with long and short coats.

At $35, worth $52—
An assortment of very handsome Suits; some with silk-lined skirts.

And other reduced Suits, $40 and $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Warm Sweaters And Petticoats

Open the window and see why you ought to own one.

Compare their modest prices with their assertive good quality, and see why you ought to have one of *these:*

NEW SWEATERS—

At $2.75—All-wool, chain weave, in white, red, gray or black; blouse style, with high neck and full sleeves.

At $3.75—In fancy shell weave, white, red, gray or black; high, close-fitting collar, full blouse, finished with belt.

At $4.50—Of fine wool, in white or red; made with rolling shawl collar or V neck, trimmed with pearl buttons; both styles have full sleeves.

WARM PETTICOATS—

At $1—Of black sateen, trimmed with two gathered ruffles and fancy stitching; lined with warm flannelette.

At $1.75—Of fine black sateen; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with broad plaits; lined with striped flannelette; also woven-top Petticoats, trimmed with sateen flounce, accordion-plaited.

At $2.50—Petticoats with snug-fitting woven top, finished with ruffle of fine black sateen, with tiny ruffles and hemstitching at bottom.

At $3.25—Of fine quality mohair; deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with cluster plaits; lined with warm flannelette.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Stirring Selling of DRESS GOODS

These estimable fabrics will not stand long upon the order of their going, but will depart at once.

Each item tells its own low-price tale and the reason for it:

ENGLISH CORDUROYS
At 50c a Yard, instead of 75c, $1 and $1.25

Velvet-finish. Some colors are missing; but the assortment still here is large and good—black, gun-metal, green, garnet, light blue and pink. A grade for stylish gowns; 22 inches wide. Fourth avenue.

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS
At 37½c and 50c a Yard, instead of $1.25

A small lot—small, but good. Excellent for school dresses. Very serviceable.

At 37½c a yard—All-wool Serge Plaids, in combinations of green, brown-and-cadet blue, green, black-and-cadet blue, royal blue, black-and-cadet blue, green-and-black and gray-and-black. The two latter have black mohair stripes crossing the plaid. 40 inches wide.

At 50c a yard—Navy blue-and-black and royal-blue-and-black cloth Plaids; 52 inches wide. Fourth avenue.

BLACK FRENCH ZIBELINE
At $1 a Yard, instead of $2

Secured from the agent of one of the best makers in France, at half his order-price—he wanted to close the season's business. Handsome cloth with a brilliant lustre; 42 inches wide. Less than a thousand yards—haste ye! Rotunda.

NEW OUTING FLANNEL
At 10c and 12½c a Yard

Twenty-five thousand yards in sixty of the prettiest patterns. The cloth is the best made, napped at a very high cost to give it the soft, warm look of the fleeciest wool. Among the patterns are bouretted cluster colored stripes forming plaid over white grounds; mottled plaids over light blue, pink and tan grounds; small checks of white over mottled pink, blue and gray grounds; mottled white stripes over grounds of blue, pink, gray and garnet; as well as all the variations of width, of white stripes woven in fields of light blue and pink. Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Rumpled Handkerchiefs

We have gathered up all the Handkerchiefs that were mussed and soiled by holiday selling and decorations. Every Handkerchief in the collection is pure linen, and every one was perfect previous to its use for window and other decorations.

Today they are assorted in the three following groups:

12½c and 15c Handkerchiefs at 8c each.
25c Handkerchiefs at 12½c each.
50c Handkerchiefs at 25c each.

And each group includes many different varieties, in plain, embroidered and initial handkerchiefs. Broadway.

Mascot Soap at $1.75 For a Box of 100 Cakes

Almost every housekeeper knows what a splendid laundry soap the "Mascot" is, and she knows just exactly what must regularly be paid for it. These are the regular half-pound cakes, the only size made in this soap. They weigh a half-pound when fresh, but get lighter when they dry out; so some of them only weigh seven ounces. The dryer and lighter they are, the better the soap is for use, in many housekeepers' opinion.

We have just two hundred boxes to offer at this price—

$1.75 a Box of 100 Cakes

We also break the boxes, and sell in small quantities, at 12 cakes for 25c. Basement.

Fancy Linens
Under-Price

This is an attractive collection of Irish hand-embroidered Table Pieces and Bureau Scarfs. The snow white linen is of a fine and serviceable quality, and the embroidery is exclusively done by hand.

The following sizes and prices:

SQUARES—18 inches, at $2.50, from $3.25.
24 inches, at $3.25, from $4.25.
32 inches, at $3.75, from $5.
TABLE COVERS—45 inches, at $6.75, from $9.
54 inches, at $8.50, from $11.50.
BUREAU SCARFS—20 x 36 in., at $4, from $5.25.
20x45 in., at $4.75, from $6.50.
TABLE SCARFS—20x54 in., at $5.75, from $7.50.
20x63 in., at $6.50, from $8.50.
Third floor.

Dinner Sets and Cut Glass

Thanks to the bad weather of yesterday we still have ample supplies of the special priced Dinner Sets and Cut Glass told of yesterday. Each of the groups presents some of the most remarkable values we have ever offered.

The details follow:

Dinner Sets

At $15, worth $27.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; fluted shape; handsomely decorated and all pieces gilt. These sets have never been sold by us for less than $20, and are good $27.50 values.

At $30, worth $50—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; spray flower design and all pieces gold-stippled. Never sold for less than $37.50, and a good $50 value.

Cut Glass

Fancy Flower Vases, 12 in. high, at $7.50, from $11; 13 in. high, at $12, from $17.50; 14 in. high, at $15, from $22.50; 16 in. high, at $35, from $50; 18 in. high, at $30, from $40.

Comports, with foot; 10 in. high, at $8, from $12.

Bowls, 8-inch, at $6, from $8.

Water Caraffes, at $4.50, from $6.50.

Olive Dishes, with handles; 6-inch, at $1.75, from $2.75.

Flower Centres, at $20, from $30. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO A VICTORY FOR REFORM

Believed to Indicate Ascendency of Witte and Mirsky.

IMPORTANCE OF CONCESSIONS

The Raising of the Peasants to Equality with Other Russian Subjects a Great Step in Advance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The general opinion is that the Emperor's manifesto on the subject of reforms represents a victory for Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky and the Conservative Liberals over M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, and the Reactionaries, and that it practically places the strong combination of M. Witte and Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky behind the Government's programme.

The vagueness with which the reforms are outlined gives possibilities of expansion or limitation according as different ideas prevail. With a man of M. Witte's force at the head of the Committee of Ministers, the general belief is that he will control in the end.

Fully as important as the Government's response to the Zemstvoists is the position in which M. Witte is placed by the Czar's action in confiding the reforms to the Committee of Ministers.

The ex-Finance Minister, the President of that committee, becomes the man of the hour, showing that the reports that he is again in high imperial favor were accurate. Moreover, the Committee of Ministers, the duties of which heretofore have been purely perfunctory, is raised to the highest dignity, and for the first time a species of Ministerial responsibility is instituted, which is apt to make the Committee of Ministers a real Cabinet. In addition to the Ministers, six Grand Dukes are members of the committee.

The imperial manifesto directs the committee to ascertain "the best method" of carrying the reforms into effect, and some papers, notably the Russ, find in these words permission for the committee to call in Zemstvo representatives.

While the Emperor's manifesto leaves no doubt that it is his firm intention to maintain unimpaired the autocratic principle and not to yield to the Zemstvoist demand for a National Legislature, the programme of reforms outlined is a broad one, and if it had not been preceded by the agitation of the last few months, it would probably have been accepted with universal acclaim in Russia as extremely liberal.

The raising of the peasants to equality with other citizens of the empire is a step practically second only in importance to the emancipation of the serfs, but hardly less important are the guarantees which, the manifesto directs, are to be incorporated in the laws for the protection of the personal liberties of the people against administrative abuses.

The increase in the independence and scope of the Doumas and Zemstvos, as well as the creation of smaller Zemstvo units; the definite protection of the Jews, Armenians, and other unorthodox sects, and the revision of the press laws are all in line with the Zemstvo demands.

The Extremists of coursé are not satisfied, and many of the Moderate Liberals are disappointed. The Government's note threatening drastic measures in the event of a continuation of the vain agitation, which the Government considered necessary in order to put a stop to the existing ferment, is resented deeply by them, and, it is feared, will inflame rather than allay the present agitation.

It is understood, however, that harsh measures will be avoided, and the Government expects that the solid nature of the reforms offered will gradually draw to its support all except the Extreme Radicals.

Those allied with the Zemstvoists express their intention to continue the agitation despite the Government's note of warning. They believe that the manifesto is in a conciliatory spirit and represents the views of the Emperor, and that the Government note, with its covert threat of repression, is the work of the bureaucracy, against which their campaign is aimed.

This being the seventy-ninth anniversary of the military revolt in 1825, about 1,000 revolutionaries met at a banquet in St. Petersburg to-night. A strong force of police was stationed outside the hall for use in case of emergency. The banquet continued till a late hour, with revolutionary songs and speeches between the courses.

Numerous anti-war speeches were also made, and a motion was carried by acclamation advocating the immediate cessation of the war.

At another meeting, attended by university professors and savants, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that scientific progress is impossible until a constitutional government is conceded.

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the Moscow Zemstvo to-day in the presence of a great audience resolutions of confidence and congratulation were passed on the appointment of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky as Minister of the Interior, and at the prospect of closer relations and mutual confidence between the Government and the people. The Zemstvo voted $150,000 for the construction of schoolhouses in order to mark its satisfaction.

The meeting was attended with considerable excitement, and gave rise to serious street disturbances. About a thousand persons who had been unable to gain admission to the hall in which the session was held noisely cheered the members as they entered.

HOLLAND NOT TO AID RUSSIA.

Report That Sabang Will Be Placed at Rojestvensky's Disposal Denied.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27.—The rumor current in Tokio that the Dutch Government has placed Sabang, twenty miles north of Malacca, at the disposal of the Russian Baltic fleet is without foundation.

Holland will maintain strict neutrality, and neither Sabang nor any other port will be placed at the disposal of either belligerent.

FEAR REVOLUTIONISTS' BOMBS.

Grand Duke Sergius and Police Chief Trepoff May Quit Moscow.

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.—It is reported that Chief of Police Trepoff, who took an active part in the suppression of the recent student demonstrations, is about to resign and proceed to the front.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—It is reported that Grand Duke Sergius will not resume the duties of Governor General of Moscow until the end of the war.

This decision, coupled with the reported resignation of M. Trepoff, is believed to be due to personal hostility toward both officials, owing to the repressive measures they adopted at the time of the recent demonstration.

Before the demonstration in Moscow on Sunday, Dec. 18, the "fighting organization" of the Socialist Revolutionary Party is said to have issued a warning practically condemning to death the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General of Moscow, and Chief of Police Trepoff should there be a recurrence of the "police brutality which was witnessed in St. Petersburg."

The reports received regarding the rioting in Moscow indicate that the police and gendarmes there were quite as severe with the demonstrators as the St. Petersburg police had been a week previously.

Grand Duke Sergius is the Czar's uncle, and is a leader of the Grand Ducal reactionary party.

SCORES RUSSIAN ADMIRALTY.

St. Petersburg Paper Declares Many Warships Are Defective.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—In an outspoken article in reply to the recent letter of Admiral Birileff appealing to the Russians not to criticise openly the condition of the navy, the Russ to-day declares the time has passed for silence. It says:

"The old system of concealing facts is responsible for the loss of 150,000,000 rubles ($75,000,000) worth of warships, and has covered us with shame and grief. It would be absurd to hide the defects that can still be repaired in the ships which remain at Kronstadt and Libau. We have already criminally wasted enough time."

The Russ enumerates the defects in the ships still in Russian waters, averring that the "peculiarities of structure of several of the vessels destined for the Far East make the voyage dangerous, and the torpedo boats are in such a shocking condition that it is a matter of surprise that the authorities accepted their delivery. Torpedo boats intended to reinforce Vice Admiral Rojestvensky must clearly not be dispatched with the numerous defects which have been proved to exist in them."

In conclusion the Russ says:

"Even if Admiral Rojestvensky is a clever leader, and his 12,000 comrades are heroic sailors, every one knows that we have imposed on them an almost superhuman task in consequence of a true account of the gravity of the events which have occurred since the fatal night of Feb. 8 not having been furnished to us."

CHINA SEIZES MORE MUNITIONS.

Russians Say Smuggled Cartridges Were Meant for Legation Guard.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—The Russian cartridges seized at Feng-Tai number about 3,500,000. They were concealed in about 2,000 bales of wool.

The Chinese authorities at Kalgan and other places near Peking have seized other bales containing an equal quantity of ammunition.

The Russian Legation is endeavoring to regain possession of the cartridges, on the ground that they were intended for the Russian Legation guard. The Chinese wonder why, in that case, it was necessary to smuggle them into the country.

The Japanese are watching the case, and insist that China fulfill her duty as a neutral power.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—It is learned at the Foreign Office that the Chinese intend to take a strong stand in view of the frequent attempts to smuggle arms and ammunition.

The bales of wool containing the cartridges seized at Feng-Tai were consigned to a European resident of Peking, who is now at Tien-Tsin taking part in the investigation into the affair.

MIKADO KEEPING UP TO DATE.

Desires Full Report on World's Fair Police Methods.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Baron Keigo Kiyoura, President of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the World's Fair, has written a letter to Col. Fountain, commander of the Jefferson Guards at the World's Fair, requesting a detailed report of the police methods used at the St. Louis Exposition, also all available data as to the number of arrests, accidents, and number of men on duty between certain hours and the amount of area they policed.

This information is desired by the Mikado.

SHIP GODIVA ABANDONED.

Her Crew Arrives at Liverpool on the Steamer Dunstan.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—The British steamer Dunstan, Capt. Williamson, which arrived here yesterday from Galveston, landed the crew of the British ship Godiva, Capt. Nicholson, which sailed from Boston Dec. 6 for Buenos Ayres.

The Godiva was abandoned in a dismasted condition.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The Godiva was of 1,912 tons, was built in 1882, and was owned by T. Shute of Liverpool. She carried from here a cargo of 1,853,540 feet of lumber and a consignment of wooden chairs in crates.

The Export Lumber Company of this city, which shipped the cargo, estimates its value at $125,000.

MAY UPSET THE TIBET TREATY.

Tang-Shao-Ki, the Special Chinese Envoy, Starts for Lhasa.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 27.—Tang-Shao-Ki, Taotai of Tien-Tsin, left this morning en route to Tibet to investigate conditions there.

Tang's mission to Tibet is a result of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty signed in September.

Some doubt has arisen as to China's attitude regarding the treaty, which, it was at first supposed, was welcomed by the authorities at Peking. It is said that China regards Article IX., which provides that no Tibetan territory shall be sold, leased, or mortgaged to any foreign power, and that no foreign power shall concern itself with the internal affairs of the country, as impairing her sovereignty.

It is now said that Yu-Tai, the Chinese Amban at Lhasa, did not sign the treaty, and it is possible that China will decline to ratify it.

Tang-Shao-Ki is known to be jealous of Chinese interests, but is not regarded as particularly anti-foreign. He was educated at Yale, and was formerly Secretary to Yuan-Shi-Kai, the progressive Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Province.

EX-PRESIDENT SAM SENTENCED

Will Go to Prison for Life, if He Returns to Haiti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 27.—The court has rendered judgment in default, condemning ex-President Sam to imprisonment for life at hard labor for the alleged issue of fraudulent bonds.

Mme. Sam is sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and several members of Sam's Ministry and other high functionaries have been condemned to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to fifteen years.

At latest advices Sam was living in the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I.

Child's Christmas Joy Fatal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Louis Simon, six years old, who was stricken with heart disease in the midst of his joy when he awoke Christmas morning and saw his Santa Claus gifts on the floor beside his bed, died of paralysis of the heart to-day.

MOTION TO DISMISS FURSMAN PERJURY CASE

Troy Justice Promises Decision To-day After Hearing Argument.

SCHWARZKOPF AS PROSECUTOR

In Court to Press His Charges Against ex-Supreme Court Justice, His Former Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—When ex-Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman appeared before Justice Jones to-day in answer to a warrant accusing him of perjury, counsel for the accused caused a postponement for a day by moving that the warrant be dismissed on the ground that the information was insufficient. Justice Jones took the motion under consideration and stated that he would give a decision to-morrow.

The complainant is John Schwarzkopf of New York, a former law partner of Judge Fursman. The latter was represented by ex-Judge L. E. Griffith and James C. Fursman, a son of the defendant. The complainant appeared in his own behalf. When the case was called Judge Griffith asked permission to inspect the information upon which the warrant was granted. Mr. Schwarzkopf, turning to Judge Griffith, asked:

"Do you appear here as counsel for the defendant?"

"Yes, Sir, I do," replied Judge Griffith.

"Then I protest," said the complainant. "The relations between Judge Griffith and myself have been as attorney and client, and he has a personal knowledge of all details of the case."

Judge Griffith denied that he ever was the complainant's attorney. He then moved the dismissal of the warrant, on the ground that the information was insufficient, that the Grand Jury had no authority to hear evidence in regard to the crime specified in the indictment, that the allegation was not a material fact, and that no warrant for perjury should be granted on the uncorroborated statement of one individual.

Mr. Schwarzkopf replied to the arguments, stating that the information was sufficient, and that a warrant could be issued on the statement of one individual, though he admitted that this was not enough for conviction. Justice Jones then announced that he would render a decision to-morrow morning.

Judge Griffith stated that if the decision of the court is unfavorable to his client he will be ready to proceed with the examination to-morrow.

Former Justice Fursman, addressing the Court, said he wished to make a statement. He declared that for the benefit of the public he wished to announce that a portion of an affidavit published in a New York paper, and purporting to be part of the information upon which the warrant was issued, was not the one presented to the court, and that every statement mentioned in it was false.

Upon application of Assistant District Attorney Wager, County Judge Tierney this morning granted an order permitting the presenting of the case to the Grand Jury, which will sit with the January term of the Supreme Court. The testimony that will be presented will not include the documents ruled out by County Judge Tierney on the ground that they were improper evidence.

Mr. Schwarzkopf and his counsel, James Farrell, made demand on the County Treasurer this morning for the return of $2,500 deposited by him and his brother, Oscar Schwarzkopf, as bail for appearance while the indictment for larceny pended.

Deputy Saunders declined to pay it over, as County Treasurer Mann was not in the office. He called Mr. Farrell's attention to the fact that Judge Tierney's order directs that the money be paid to John and Oscar Schwarzkopf, the latter of Tioga County, and is a sworn transcript from the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted Dr. Chadwick for complicity in forgery. The witness whose testimony it contains is Irl Reynolds of the Wade Park Bank of Cleveland. Mr. Reynolds declared that Dr. Chadwick was in Cleveland on March 5, 1903, when the forgery is alleged to have been committed.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER TO RESIGN?

Attempt to Restore Normal Parliamentary Conditions Has Failed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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VIENNA, Dec. 27.—It is not unlikely that the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Körber, will tender his resignation to-morrow. The object for which his Cabinet was formed, to promote the restoration of normal parliamentary conditions, has not been attained, and the recent defeat of the Government by the Budget Commission of the Reichsrath shows that the Premier's influence over the principal parties is not on the increase.

The Hungarian Chamber is convened for to-morrow at midday. Premier Tisza will appeal once more to the Opposition for a supply vote to cover the electoral period, and if the appeal is again rejected Parliament will be dissolved on Jan. 4 or 5.

There are many indications that the rank and file of the Opposition, if not, indeed, the leaders themselves, view the coming dissolution with anything but light hearts. The feeling in the country is by no means so strong in their favor as they might wish.

BRITISH ANNEX TONGA ISLES.

Practical Protectorate Existing Since 1899 Gives Place to Control.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 27.—Great Britain has assumed control of the legal and financial administration of the Tonga Islands.

The native chiefs have consented to this step.

Two British warships recently left Australia, and it was reported that their mission was to annex the Tonga Isles, better known as the Friendly Isles.

The islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin of 1886. British interests, however, had long been predominant. Germany had the right to establish a naval station and a coaling station in the archipelago, but by the Anglo-German agreement of November, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, these rights, and also the claim of extra-territoriality in the islands, were withdrawn in favor of Great Britain. A treaty of friendship between Tonga and the United States had been signed in 1888.

The treaty with Germany practically establisined a British protectorate over the islands. The trade of Tonga amounts to about $1,000,000 a year.

Star Lake Postmaster Missing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Edmund Pendleton, Postmaster at Star Lake, is missing, and is believed to have perished in the woods. He left his home last Tuesday without a coat or hat. Friday he appeared at a hotel twelve miles from home. A searching party of fifty men are scouring the Adirondacks in the vicinity of Cranberry Lake.

New Post for "Charley" Beresford.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has been appointed to succeed Admiral Domville in command of the Mediterranean Squadron on May 1.

$300,000 Factory Fire in Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The greater part of the factory of the Almendares Cement Company has been burned. The loss is $300,000, partly covered by insurance.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

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NEW APPLICATION FOR CHADWICK REQUISITION

Ohio Sheriff Returns to Albany with Additional Affidavit.

LOCAL COUNSEL ENGAGED

Officer Expects to Get Warrant To-day and Return to New York to Await Dr. Chadwick's Landing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Sheriff Barry of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, arrived here this evening with the affidavit necessary to correct the requisition of Gov. Herrick of Ohio for a warrant authorizing him to take Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick out of this State to Cleveland to answer the charges of complicity in forging the name of Andrew Carnegie to the note for $5,000,000 alleged to have been used as security by his wife, Mrs. Cassie Chadwick. To-morrow morning he will present the affidavit to Judge Joyce, the Governor's pardon and requisition clerk, from whom he expects to obtain the warrant which he failed to secure upon his first visit Monday.

Sheriff Barry received the missing affidavit in New York this afternoon and immediately came to Albany. Arriving shortly after 9 o'clock, he met, by appointment, Judge John T. McDonough, former Secretary of State, whom he has engaged as local counsel in the Chadwick matter. With the Judge he went over the papers and then had the affidavit incorporated in the application which he will present to-morrow. When asked why he did not immediately apply for the warrant permitting him to convey Dr. Chadwick from the State, the Sheriff replied that there was no hurry, since the Pretoria, on which his prospective prisoner sailed from Europe, is not due here until Thursday or Friday.

"When Dr. Chadwick arrives," said he, "I shall be waiting to arrest him." He asked whether any application for a requisition had been received from the Boston authorities, and seemed relieved when he learned that his was the only request.

"I do not expect any difficulty now in taking Dr. Chadwick to Cleveland," he continued. "We shall start as soon as he reaches this side of the Atlantic."

The Sheriff expects to call at the Executive Chamber about 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and after obtaining his warrant, leave for New York on the 11:20 train.

The affidavit received from Cleveland and required by the Governor's requisition clerk before he would grant the warrant is signed by the District Attorney of Cuyahoga County, and is a sworn transcript from the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted Dr. Chadwick for complicity in forgery. The witness whose testimony it contains is Irl Reynolds of the Wade Park Bank of Cleveland. Mr. Reynolds declared that Dr. Chadwick was in Cleveland on March 5, 1903, when the forgery is alleged to have been committed.

CHADWICK INQUIRY HALTED.

Action by Receiver at Cleveland Postponed Until Recovered Trunk Arrives.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—Contrary to expectations, the inquiry in connection with the Chadwick receivership case was not resumed to-day. Receiver Loeser stated that nothing more would be done in the matter for several days.

"We have located the trunk and satchel that were taken from the Holland House, in New York," said Mr. Loeser to-day, "and they will be brought here within a day or two. Aside from wearing apparel, I understand there is little of value in either the trunk or the satchel.

"We had intended to examine Henry Wuerst, the Elyria (Ohio) jeweler, who holds about $20,000 worth of Mrs. Chadwick's jewels as security for a loan. Wuerst has made a full statement of just what he holds, however, and expressed his willingness to surrender them whenever the loan is made good. The jewels will be appraised later, but my impression is that they are worth no more than the sum advanced by Wuerst to Mrs. Chadwick."

Acting upon instructions issued by the Controller of the Currency, Receiver Robert Lyon of the closed Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, has notified the stockholders of the latter concern that they must stand double liability on their stock. It is estimated that about $60,000 will be secured by the receiver in this manner. Some of the stockholders, it is understood, have already paid their double liability.

Ohio Bank President a Bankrupt.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Charles M. Traver, President of the closed First National Bank of Conneaut, Ohio, filed a personal petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court here today. His liabilities are placed at $59,000; assets, $25,000.

TURNS ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Was Curate of Episcopal Church Erected in Hoboken by Stevens Family.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Rev. George Albert Cain, late curate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents at Hoboken, has announced his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, and expects soon to begin his studies for the Catholic priesthood. He was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Hubert D. Gartland, chapiain of Newman School, a college preparatory school for boys here.

Mr. Cain upon his ordination as an Episcopal clergyman, became a curate at Grace Church in New York City, leaving there later to become rector of St. John's Church in Long Island City. For the past year he had been curate of Holy Innocents, Hoboken, the church erected by the Stevens family.

Mr. Cain's father, the Rev. Albert Cain, of Andover, N. J., and his brother, the Rev. Charles Cain, are Methodist clergymen.

Convicted Murderer Paroled.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Court of Pardons granted a parole to-day to James J. Titus, who, when janitor of the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, in 1885, killed Tillie Smith, one of the servants of the institution. The girl was found dead, and the crime was finally traced to Titus, and he was arrested and convicted of murder in the first degree. The death sentence was commuted later to imprisonment for life.

Carriage Workers Move Headquarters.

The International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union decided yesterday to move the National headquarters, which are now in this city, to Chicago the first of the year, in order to prosecute its National fight for the closed shop.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling

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Purity and Quality

THE NEW YEAR.

THE Lesson of this Past Year has been that no one should purchase any Whiskey other than Pure Whiskey. Purity can only be assured by *Guarantees* back of which stand Responsible and Reputable Houses.

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling Mount Vernon is *Guaranteed* Pure by the Hannis Distilling Co.
(Every bottle bears their certificate.)

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(Every bottle is numbered and has their certificate.)

N. B. Distillery [Square Bottle] *Bottling of Mount Vernon alone has the* Guarantees *of Distillers and Bottlers.*

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling is bottled on the premises prescribed by the United States Government.

Re-use of Square Bottle and *refilling* with any other Whiskey renders offenders liable to *Prosecution* by the Hannis Distilling Co. and by the Cook & Bernheimer Co.

Recently a fine of $500 and a year in jail was imposed for this offense by Judge Rathnell, of the Court of Common Pleas, Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio. (Case 7641.)

Begin the New Year right!

Ask for Mount Vernon and—*Get the Square Bottle!*

Distillery [Square Bottle] Bottling is the Highest Priced, Highest Grade straight Rye Whiskey that comes in Bottles.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

FAMILY TIPPED OFF BURGLARS.

They Did Not Intend To, but They Did It Just the Same.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 27.—Burglars paid visits to two East Orange homes last night in the expectation of getting possession of some Christmas booty, but they came away in each instance with little to show for their pains. The home of Charles H. De Kroyft, in Hyde Park, was entered first by the men, who forced the front door. The other place was the residence of Edwin G. Church of 123 William Street.

A sign had been tacked on the front door of Mr. Church's residence by the family, which expected a number of parcels from department stores, and this served as a tip to the burglars that the family was away. The notice told the callers that the rear porch door had been left open so that parcels could be placed there. The burglars took the tip. In each case the burglars left behind a number of articles of real value, which they might have taken along as well as not.

OBJECT TO ORGAN AT SERVICES.

Christian Church Members Also Dislike Missions—Injunction Asked.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—A factional contest in the little Christian Church of Newbern, Dyer County, is attracting considerable interest in the Christian Church throughout Tennessee as well as in other States. This grows out of the installation of an organ and the introduction of other features of church work.

About one year ago a minority of the congregation of the Newbern Christian Church filed at Dyersburg a chancery bill against the elders and a majority of the congregation, alleging that the defendants had departed from the faith of the Christian Church in that they were participating in missionary societies and used an organ to aid it in song and worship, and they asked an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from using an organ or participating in missionary societies. Subsequently the complainants filed an amended and supplementary bill making the Tennessee Christian Missionary Convention a party defendant.

The case will be heard by Chancellor Cooper of the Ninth Chancery Division at Dyersburg in two weeks.

TO MERGE STREET RAILROADS.

Three Massachusetts Lines Acquired by the New Haven Road.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The State Railroad Commissioners to-day authorized the consolidation of the Worcester and Southbridge, the Southbridge and Sturbridge and Worcester, Rochdale and Charlton Depot Street Railway Companies, the controlling interest in all of which has been acquired by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The new system, to be known as the Worcester and Southbridge Street Railway Company, received permission to increase its capital stock by $100,000, to be used in purchasing the outstanding stock of the Southbridge and Sturbridge and Charlton Depot roads, on a share for share basis.

HOLD SUSPICIOUS ITALIAN.

Cabinello, His Shirt Blood-Stained, Held for Philadelphia Police.

Luis Cabinello, twenty-two years old, who said he lived at 800 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on suspicion that he had committed a murder in Philadelphia. The police of that city informed Chief Murphy that John Mulholland, a watchman at a factory, had been murdered, and asked the Jersey City police to look out for suspicious persons leaving Philadelphia trains.

Cabinello was regarded as being in this category, and he was placed under arrest.

When searched at Police Headquarters a pistol and a knife were found on him, and the right sleeve of his shirt was stained with blood. This, he said, came from a chicken he had killed on Sunday. He still [illegible]

ART EXPERT AT WHITE HOUSE.

Dr. Waldstein Tells President of Plan to Excavate Herculaneum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Dr. Charles Waldstein, Professor of Fine Arts at King's College, Cambridge England, who came here at the invitation of Secretary Hay, and is the Secretary's guest, was entertained at luncheon by President Roosevelt to-day. Mr. Hay accompanied him.

Prof. Waldstein earnestly invited the President to join in the international movement to accomplish the thorough excavation of Herculaneum. The plan, it was explained, did not involve Governmental aid.

Dr. Waldstein gave a lecture to-day before the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. He explained that Herculaneum had never been as thoroughly explored as Pompeii, and said his idea now was, through international co-operation, to accomplish that result. The movement had already been begun in different countries of the world, the German and Austrian Emperors and the Kings of Italy and Great Britain having expressed their interest and hearty support.

Prof. Waldstein is an American, having been born in New York in 1856.

TO ENLARGE FORT HAMILTON.

Bill to Permit Purchase of Land—Gardiner's Bay Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. Bassett of New York has introduced in the House a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the land adjoining the Government reservation at Fort Hamilton, lying between Fort Hamilton, Ninety-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and such other land, if any, as may lie between the reservation and Dyker Beach Park. The sum of $250,000 is appropriated for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Scudder of New York has a bill which is before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and submit plans and estimates for the dredging of a canal connecting Gardiner's Bay and Three-Mile Harbor, in East Hampton, so that vessels may readily enter and depart therefrom.

AIDS CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Union Survivor Forgives Loss of a Leg in Spottsylvania Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A Union soldier who lost a leg at the battle of Spottsylvania was one of the Christmas contributors to the Confederate Veterans' Association of this city.

That organization charges itself with the duty of aiding needy Confederate soldiers, and receives many offerings at Christmas time. The Union veteran accompanied his contribution with this letter:

"The inclosed is in memory of the 'John Reb' who knocked me out at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. In the language of Tiny Tim, 'God bless us every one.'"

HOT JOKE ON SANTA CLAUS.

Loaded Cigar Set Fluffy Clothes Afire—Italian Badly Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 27.—John Signora, an Italian, who lives in Peterstown, the Italian quarter, is in the hospital in a serious condition from burns resulting from a "joke."

Signora wanted to play Santa Claus at his home yesterday, so he attired himself in a long coat, large woolly cap, and huge white beard. A friend gave him a big cigar which had previously been heavily charged with powder. After it had been lighted a minute there was a blinding flash. Signora's clothes got afire, and in a minute were all in flames. Before the [illegible] was extin-

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Judge Francis J. Wing to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Several vacancies, actual and prospective, on the bench of the United States courts were discussed by the President and Attorney General Moody to-day. The Northern District of Ohio will be vacant within a few days, Judge Francis J. Wing having given notice of a purpose to resign. Judge Wing was appointed about three years ago. No reasons for the resignation are given. It is believed that Judge Wing prefers to resume his active practice of the law to remaining on the bench.

Red-Tailed Hawk for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Christmas presents of every variety and description continue to come to the White House for the President and members of the family. To-day there arrived a large red-tailed hawk, which was sent by Charles S. Sargent of Stevens City, Va. The hawk was consigned to the Zoological Gardens.

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Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A TRUST GIBRALTAR.

We are amazed that the chief men of the Trusts and combinations have not acclaimed the Garfield Federal license as their promised shield and protection. Is it not obvious, must it not be as plain as a pikestaff, to the corporation understanding that in their relations with public authority the Trusts could make much more satisfactory arrangements with a single, central, supreme Government commission or bureau in Washington than with constituted and co-ordinate power in forty-five States? Would not men of sense, as trustees of vast interests, rather deal with one sovereign than with forty-five?

Three Governors of unknown resources and varying Populistic intention got after Mr. HILL and his Northern Securities merger, and others appeared to be upon the point of joining the chase. Would not Mr. HILL have enjoyed sounder slumber and gone about with a lighter mind if in the beginning his sources of trouble had been blent in one, and that one in Washington? Unless the light of clear perception has been in some unusual way shut out from the usually perspicacious minds of Mr. ROCKEFELLER and Mr. HAVEMEYER, would they not prefer to take their chances of the favorable issue of a conversation across the table in a department building in Washington, rather than to trust the huge interests under their management to the quite uncovenanted mercies and inscrutable ways of forty-five Governors and State Legislatures? Win over a Commissioner and you've "got" him. If a great trust builds up political influence or control in one State, it must still confront forty-four others with unextinguished powers of mischief.

Moreover, Mr. GARFIELD'S plan of regulation by Federal license would instantly and of necessity create a community of interests among all the Trusts, combinations, and corporations. They would act together because they would be moved by the common desire to secure the largest freedom of operation. The injury of one would be the concern of all, and any favor secured by a single licensee would raise an effective clamor from the others until they, too, were favored. Business is a contest of wits, and business with the Government is no exception. Allied by a common purpose, the corporations would adopt a common plan of action. A hundred millions or so would decide any Presidential election—a much smaller sum would decide a party nomination. The reproach of indifference to politics and public affairs would not lie against the Presidents, and in particular not against the Treasurers, of the corporations of the country if Mr. GARFIELD should "bring off" the adoption of his plan. Of course the Trusts would have to take the risk of an occasional irresistible uprising of the people, resulting in the election of a Bryan or a Debs. Then indeed the tempest would be upon them. But in that squall we should all be beat upon and stripped by the pitiless winds of business disaster and panic; and reaction and relief would come quickly, of course. A lean year or four lean years once in thirty or so would be well paid for by the exuberance of the fat seasons.

The almost unshakable dominance in Republican politics and Republican administration at Washington of the interests protected, fostered, and enriched by the tariff shows plainly enough how the system would work. We need no other light upon it. It is a veritable Gibraltar of the Trusts that Mr. GARFIELD, under Administration stimulus and approval, would cause to be constructed at the National capital.

MR. REID FOR LONDON.

The ancient homilies about the unwisdom of the newspaper man who forsakes his high calling to accept public office will scarcely bear re-exhibition in the case of Mr. WHITELAW REID, who is soon to be appointed by the President to the post of United States Ambassador at London. Mr. REID broke with the newspaper tradition and prescription fifteen years ago when he accepted from President HARRISON his appointment as Ambassador to France. We can scarcely go so far as to say that he broke with custom upon that occasion or will break with it upon this, since newspaper men, like other mortals, seem ready enough to take a good office when it comes their way.

Neither would Mr. REID or his countrymen be edified by dwelling upon the names of the great men who have been his predecessors; for if it be pointed out that he now takes an office which has been held by Mr. CHOATE, Secretary HAY, Mr. BAYARD, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. LOWELL, Mr. MOTLEY, and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the reply might at once be made that during his four years in Paris it was his daily duty to reflect upon the virtues and the eminence of our former diplomatic representatives in that capital—Mr. MCLANE, Mr. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, Mr. LEWIS CASS, and so on, back to JAMES MONROE and THOMAS JEFFERSON themselves.

Mr. REID is to take an office and perform functions for which he is fitted by character and training. He understands the Administration's views, is in political sympathy with it, is trusted by it. He has the wealth and the social standing and qualification which constitute the necessary equipment for the highly important personal and unofficial part of his work. He has tact. The Britons will get on very well with him. The Americans, represented by him, will get on very well with the Britons, and American interests committed to him will be in good hands.

WHOLESOME CHANGES.

There are now before the Mayor certain amendments to the rules adopted by the Civil Service Commission which we believe will work a decided improvement in the system. As they have the unanimous approval of the commission, we assume that they are likely to be favorably regarded by the Mayor.

These amendments relate to appeals for re-marking by participants in an examination and to requests for re-examination. The practice of appeals from the result of an examination is practically peculiar to this city. It exists only on a very small scale in the Federal service, in the State service, and in that of Massachusetts, which is the only other State having a well-developed system of examinations. Of course an appeal is proper and fair in case of essential error on the part of the examiners. But it has gradually come to be the custom in this city to consider appeals based simply on the opinion of the candidate that he is entitled to a higher mark than the examiners give him. The number of these is amazing, amounting to over 1,600 in the first half of the current year. There are several distinct evils in this practice. In the first place, if papers are marked a second time, the element of fair competition is largely impaired, for the papers are marked by themselves and not, as in the first instance, in connection with the rest submitted at the same time. In the next place the name of the appellant is necessarily disclosed and an important safeguard to impartiality is removed. Much time and money are wasted in this process. The commission is besieged for rehearings, as many as 90 per cent. of applicants in some examinations demanding them. There is a good deal of chance for bringing political influence to bear. The whole system is demoralized and discredited.

Somewhat the same considerations apply with equal force to the rule abolishing re-examinations except for causes for which the commission is clearly responsible. The Coler commission has done well in proposing these changes, which are in the direction of business-like and impartial administration of the civil service law, and we are confident that Mayor MCCLELLAN will approve of them.

THE HOUSE OLIGARCHY.

Oligarchy is a handy, if not strictly accurate, term for the relatively small number of men who practically govern the House of Representatives, who have great power in securing action there, an almost absolute power in obstructing such action as they may choose to oppose. The element of family which entered into the ancient oligarchy is missing, but the intense community of interest and ambition, the mutual support interrupted by rivalry, and the dislike of outside influence are all involved in the modern organization. Our Washington dispatches of Monday gave a vivid picture of the relations of the House oligarchy to the rest of the Representatives, with the sharp and almost impassable line between them.

In some regards the picture is not an attractive one. The rule of the House is unquestionably strict, tending toward arbitrary tyranny on the one hand and subservience on the other. There are serious abuses possible in it, and not a few of them are realized. Probably the matter as to which the rule shows in the worst light is the tariff, because that is the matter most intimately involving pecuniary interests on a large scale, and there is more plotting and pushing in connection with it than with any other. Next to that is the subject of the appropriations, in regard to which there is a good deal of log-rolling, and in which is also bound up much of the control of the Congressmen over appointments and promotions, as the heads of departments and bureaus are likely to find out. Then in a general way this inner organization of the House is a part, and very important part, of the party organization at large, and shares the power and is exposed to the abuses of such organization.

It is, however, far easier to point out the faults of this way of running the House than it is to suggest a radical remedy. The House is, after all, really roughly representative of the opinion and sentiment, the aims and desires and standards of the people who elect its members, and so far as it is not, it is not too much to say that its own level is rather higher than that of the constituencies. There must be some sort of machinery in such a body. Business could not be done without it, and as the business of the House constantly increases in amount and importance and complexity both the need and the power of the machine inevitably grow. It is undoubtedly an arbitrary arrangement that the three members of the Committee on Rules who belong to the majority party should decide what the House shall have a chance to act upon, but if there were no such concentration of authority there would either be no action at all or it would be confused, haphazard, contradictory, and most often mischievous. Precisely the same process works out in every large body. In England, where the House of Commons is supposed to be the direct organ of public opinion and really is so to a much greater degree than our House of Representatives, the Cabinet is gradually absorbing all power of initiative and securing an absolute negative over the action of the Legislature.

Moreover it must be noted that admission to the ranks of what we have called the House oligarchy depends primarily on the constituents of the aspirant. Long continuous service is practically necessary. A man must gain and retain the confidence of his district in order to win advancement in the House. He may do that in some cases by means not very creditable either to him or to his district, but the blame is at least no more his than that of the voters. Again, he must win and keep the confidence of the House. He must prove his ability to do what the House wishes and as it wishes. Quite possibly the wishes of the House are not of the highest order, but that also is a source of blame which the people who choose the House must share. As we have said, the House is substantially representative; it is if anything rather better than the people, and our own impression from long and pretty careful observation is that both are on the whole gradually advancing.

FOUR MILLIONS.

The estimates of the churches and Christian organizations that the population of New York is now in excess of 4,000,000 will probably be verified by the State census of 1905. The Federal census of 1900 gave it as 3,437,202. This is claimed to be considerably below the fact. The Federation of Churches insists that it was not less than 3,945,907 on June 1, and that the subsequent increase has brought it over the four-million mark. London in 1901 was credited with 4,538,541 inhabitants. By this time it should have passed the five-million mark. New York stands second in the list, with approximately four millions, if indeed the figure is not actually larger. Paris has barely 3,000,000, Berlin less than 2,000,000, Chicago only about a million and three-quarters, and so on down the scale.

The relation of the world's principal cities remains pretty much as it has been for several decennial periods. Probably in another decade New York will have passed London, whose recent growth has been largely due to an influx of alien immigration not quite normal, and, from the point of view of the average Englishman, wholly undesirable. Perhaps the average American, if there is such a being in this composite community, feels in much the same way about the immigration which is congesting the populous east side of New York and overflowing to some extent into the other boroughs. However, he may have the consolation of knowing that in this particular crucible heterogeneous elements are more readily alloyed than they are likely to be in London. It is a safe statistical forecast that by 1915, if not sooner, New York will have overtaken London and become the largest city of the world. This may be gratifying to the local pride; but whether we shall be any happier, more prosperous, or more in harmony with American traditions than now is a question which may be left to the speculations of those for whom it has more interest than for the average reader.

FIRE HAZARDS AND INSURANCE.

The Insurance Press in its current issue sounds a note of alarm as to the condition of the fire insurance interests of this country which should not pass unheeded. A comparison of figures shows that property owners have not as adequate protection as they enjoyed twenty-five years ago; that on the plane upon which the insurance companies are now conducting their business there is not enough insurance capital in the world to carry the risks offered, and that an annual drain upon the wealth of the United States amounting to about $160,000,000 cannot be made good by the possible profits of underwriting.

The discussion of the situation thus described will lead nowhere if the fact is not recognized that a portion of the insurance companies are primarily responsible for the conditions they deplore, and that such conditions will continue as long as their eagerness for business leads them to assume risks which cannot be justified on sound business lines. The owner or tenant of property, ashore or afloat, has no legal or moral right to demand that the insurance companies shall assume the risks he is unwilling to carry. The underwriters are not common carriers, nor is their position comparable to that of public service corporations. They can cut their losses down by almost any percentage they think necessary by refusing the kind of business which cannot be accepted with prudence. We know what happens to banks which are so eager for business that they make large loans on doubtful or worthless securities, and it need not surprise any one when an insurance company which is willing to swell the volume of its annual business by accepting uninsurable risks finds at the end of a given time that its strength is impaired and its business unprofitable. When all underwriters find the courage to refuse risks in cases where no evidence is shown of the disposition of the insured to co-operate with them in minimising the fire hazard, and to cancel policies when it appears that the insured is doing nothing, or less than he should, to avert conflagration, most of the troubles which afflict the business will correct themselves.

There is altogether too much disposition in insurance circles to look to legislation to raise the standards of construction. This can be done without legislation as soon as it is understood that a building so constructed as to invite fire, or so neglected as to make its destruction an imminent probability, cannot be insured at any price in a safe and well-managed company. That fully 50 per cent. of the losses now paid by the insurance companies are preventable is admitted by all who have knowledge of the subject. That the prudent and careful owner of insurable values has to pay this enormous loss in premiums far in excess of what it costs to carry his risks shows that the business is organized on a false basis, and gives warrant for the belief that the system results in more of evil than of good to the community.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mosquitos Are All Water-Born.

A letter received from Mr. HENRY CLAY WEEKS, the Secretary of the American Mosquito Extermination Society, expresses warm agreement with the recent paragraph in this column in which we attacked the evidence of a soldier correspondent who thought that while serving in the Northwest he had been fiercely persecuted by mosquitos that couldn't have been bred in water. The army posts where this had occurred, he said, were on high, dry ground, with no marshes anywhere in their vicinity, and, as the mosquitos were particularly numerous, he was sure that they must have been reared ashore. He forgot that no river has banks so smooth that they do not form pools in which mosquitos can breed, and most of all he forgot that when Spring comes to a comparatively level country that has been deeply covered with snow, the conditions for several months are almost ideal for the production of the insects in enormous numbers. Speaking for his organization, Mr. WEEKS says: "We want to thank you for your defense of the well-proved but often denied proposition that mosquitos cannot breed elsewhere than in water. This theory we must earnestly contend for, as it is the basis of all work against mosquitos, not only in cases where small containers are breeding mosquitos, but in the draining of immense areas." The common impression that the insects are produced in wet grass or in shrubbery, trees, and vines has no foundation except the fact that the adult members of the pestilent family harbor in such places during their periods of rest, by day or by night, according to species. There they are sheltered from their particular enemy, the wind, and there, if they have been lucky enough to get anything to digest, they can attend to that ceremony, as important to them, presumably, as to larger beasts of prey. But every known mosquito starts from an egg laid in water and hatched in water, and the larval mosquito must have water to swim in until it gets ready to don wings. To this rule no exceptions have ever been discovered, and the chance that an exception to it ever will be discovered is so small as to be negligible.

Gold-Plated Medals of Honor.

We are disposed to sympathize warmly, and even hotly, with the army officers who are showing as much reluctance as the rules of the service permit about obeying the order to exchange their old medals of honor, which, whatever else may be said against them, are of solid gold, for others that can, with more or less accuracy, be described as gold-plated. Somebody seems to have made a rather serious mistake. The matter is one in which sentiment counts for everything, and sentiment is all against honorary medals that are not "solid." The value of the material used is of little or no importance, and the officers say that they, like many of their professional brethren, would be content with medals of iron or bronze, provided the medals were the highest of their class and did not pretend to be what they were not, but a plated medal is obnoxious in half a dozen ways. It will inevitably be the object of foreign jeers and domestic jests, and both the jeers and the jests will contain enough of truth to make them sting. Judging from the description of these medals, it might be said that they are ornamented with gold, rather than gold-plated, but that possibility will be a poor consolation for the wearers, and it is no wonder they are angry and disgusted. "Plated ware" has its place, and is very far from always the symbol of ostentation and deceit, and yet it has a reputation that at the best is none too good, and at the worst is very bad. Such ware is far out of place when it tries to be the symbol of patriotic devotion, of dauntless valor, and of the honor that knows no stain. Any material—except leather—would have done, provided it confessed itself openly, and though gold does have a glamour not possessed by the other metals, it owes its superiority chiefly to its innumerable high associations, and the deeds for which these medals are given would have supplied associations quite high enough to make iron precious. The War Department officials should think again and produce a decoration that offers no chance for criticism by friends or foes.

Codes for Young and Old.

One of our correspondents asserts that it is "dangerous doctrine" to say that "youth has laws of its own." We are not much frightened, for the statement is not one of doctrine, but simply the formal recognition of a fact known to all. Youth does have laws of its own, and, many of them, since youth must adapt itself, its capacities, and its emotions to its environment the best it can, and as it differs in a hundred respects from age, its laws also must differ. Youth has its responsibilities, but they are not those of age, or at least they are so much less as somehow to be unlike in quality. We cannot see at all how these admissions lead to a justification of lynching—when the lynchers do not have the excuses and explanations, analogous to those of youth that could be offered in '49 by more than one community in the Golden West. Then and there lynching served an admirable purpose, or if not that exactly, it met a pressing necessity as nothing else that was available would do. As for our alleged toleration of hazing, we claim the right to decide for ourselves what is and what is not hazing in the reprehensible sense of that word. None has expressed stronger condemnation than ourselves for hazing, properly so called—the cruel, brutal, and cowardly persecution of one by many or of the weak by the strong, but the ordinary pranks of boys do not come in this category, and we remain convinced that because they occasionally do to each other things that would fill an adult victim with rage or humiliation, it by no means follows that they are desperate criminals. Playtime is not confined to infancy, and the boy who forgets his years and demands, even at the pistol point, that he be treated with all the considerate gentleness that two elderly gentlemen must show to each other on occasions of state is going to make himself very unhappy and to earn a lot of unpopularity.

FIGHTING MONOPOLIES.

A Correspondent Who Seems to See Things in a Very Blue Light.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial columns of Thursday's issue of THE TIMES, under the caption "Dr. Eliot on Monopolies," you say, "Let us fight it [monopoly] wherever it rears its hateful head." I am quite a regular reader of THE TIMES, and my chief grievance against you is that you do not "fight monopoly wherever it rears its hateful head." I do not recall a single instance where you have fought any monopoly except those usually vicious monopolies known as labor unions.

On the contrary, in the leading editorial in this very issue, under the heading "Abolish the States," in which you attack with your usual vigor the argument of Commissioner Garfield for Federal regulation of trusts, you quote a former statement of his that Federal and State anti-trust legislation has hitherto been mostly futile because "it is an attempt to stop the operation of strictly economic laws by statutory enactment," as being a "well-deserved blow in the face for the Congress which passed the anti-trust law of 1890." If combinations to fix arbitrary prices far above the cost of production by freezing out or intimidation of competition are "strictly economic processes," the Commissioner was right, and you are now right, but if this be the teaching of sound political economy, it is time that it be anathema.

The whole article from which the above extracts are taken is a fair sample of your real attitude as to all trusts except labor monopolies. You steadfastly oppose every plan which proposes actually to furnish the club with which to strike down, or even control, monopoly or to provide the men or means to wield it; but when or where have you proposed or advocated any means of curbing, much less of destroying, the malevolent power of monopoly? C. BIRDSALL.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 26, 1904.

"MONEYPHOBIA."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many conservative people who are not afflicted with "moneyphobia" have been anxiously awaiting some statement from business interests against whom various charges of a "frenzied" character have been made. I think that neither the address of James M. Beck nor your own editorial comments upon that address will afford much satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Beck has nothing to say about the accuracy of the specific charges made by the "frenzied fakir," but he attempts to explain the eagerness with which the public reads them by a labored historical survey of Jew-baiting and like practices centuries ago, and finally to dismiss it all as a widespread disease—"moneyphobia."

I am quite certain that Mr. Beck is wrong when he ascribes the avidity with which such articles as Mr. Lawson's are read to an "emotional disease" or an "absurd prejudice of past ages" against money lending. A sufficient answer to such a charge would be, "Why is all this outcry raised against one particular group of financiers?" There is something more than "moneyphobia" back of it. The public was already firmly convinced of the outrageous character of certain recent operations in high finance. Mr. Lawson is simply adding bits of evidence, in the midst of more or less "frenzied" utterances that go to verify dark suspicions.

It does very little good for a lawyer who is close to the "System" to tell us how much worse people were 200 years ago and to preach to us that we are still moved by their prejudices or are afflicted with an imaginary "moneyphobia." By such statements he is simply throwing dust in the air. People who are wronged do not want to be reminded that worse crimes were committed long ago. The first thing they want is justice. PUBLICITY.

New York, Dec. 26, 1904.

Pan-Presbyterian Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice with great satisfaction in your issue of to-day that there is a movement under way to unite all churches having the Presbyterian form of church government in a federal organization. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and one which I have hoped and prayed for for many years. I think the best model is the Union of the States, where each sovereign State delegates certain powers to a central authority.

If the federation is close enough to be effective it will work much better than having too much centralization, for it would allow of such churches as the Methodist—which, while being nominally episcopal in church government, is really Presbyterian—also to come in. W. McD.

Port Richmond, S. I., Dec. 26, 1904.

The Matinee Hat.

London papers are seeking to do away with hats worn by women at afternoon theatrical performances. A correspondent in The Pall Mall Gazette has the following to say:

"The introducers of the nuisance and its most daring propagators are not the paying public, but 'the profession.' A theatre booking hall, just before a morning performance, is crowded with young women, showily dressed, and with a great deal of the show concentrated on the head. These are chorus girls and the fillers of small parts out of engagements. They go to a theatre as men go to a club, to spend their time and not their money. When the paying public have gone in they follow, and they take their hats with them. It is in their metier to be prominent, and the hat tells. The cure is very easy. If the obliging gentleman who initials their cards were directed not to admit a girl with an obstructive hat unless she paid for her seat, the unfortunate public who pay for theirs would see better and get what they have a right to expect for their money."

Shall the Subway Have Its Inway and Outway?

Local Correspondent Boston Transcript.

Now that the word "Subway" is a recognized classic, would it not be well to find better words than "Exit" and "Entrance"? The passages to and from the "Subway" should logically be the "Inway" and the "Outway." Yours for Saxon speech.

Rare Inducement.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I thought they weren't going to be married until the Spring."

"Yes; but they changed their minds suddenly, and did the thing yesterday. You see, they happened to find a good servant girl out of a job and they wanted to snap her up."

Eggs as Currency.

From The London Globe.

Eggs are said to be a recognized form of currency in the West of Ireland. They possess the disadvantage of not being negotiable later than a month after issue, except for political purposes, for which they can be banked months ahead.

Confidence.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"What are you going to name your new airship?"

"The Fort Arthur."

"Why?"

THE COWARDICE OF HAZING.

Young Gould's Action May Be Productive of Reform in Student Ethics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not unlikely that at the beginning of Kingdon Gould's college career he has performed a useful public service in calling attention to the idiotic practice in vogue at Columbia and other colleges, known as "hazing."

The average "soph" thinks it exceedingly smart and manly to join with a score or so of "the fellows" and subject the most prominent of the freshmen to a variety of indignities by way of affording them amusement at the class dinner. The good that may come of the publicity given to this occurrence lies in the possibility that its discussion may lead to impressing these misguided youths that hazing is silly and unmanly; such was the effect at West Point not long ago, when the cadets decided after the subject had been fully discussed, to give up the practice.

There may be some argument presented by the Columbia sophomores who thought they were justified or called upon to detain Gold by force of numbers and have him wait on their table, or make a "guy" of himself for their amusement—what is the other view? Young Gould is rather seriously inclined; he has determined to make something of himself, and, it appears, passed his examination for college not only most creditably, but with distinction. Among other elements in his training, polo has probably taught him to dislike that which is unmanly, and he was naturally averse to being forced into the undignified position in which it was sought to place him.

To have used a gun was ill-advised, but he was outnumbered, and, apparently, only sought to frighten off the toughs who were pursuing him, any one of whom he might have worsted had the attack been single. His plan, it appears, was a trifle radical, but if it awakens the Faculty, the sophomores, and their fathers to the assininity and cowardice of hazing, it can well be overlooked. H. M. E.

New York, Dec. 26, 1904.

VERY WELL, JOHN.

Electricity Governs These Things, Perhaps, but What Governs Lawson?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my intention to show to the world this coming year that by applying electricity one can get at the dates on which the battles between the Japanese and Russians will take place. The first instance I wish to call your attention to will be after the 7th of January, 1905, to the 22d of that month; the nearer the latter date the more important will be the movements of the fleets in the papers. After Jan. 22 to Feb. 3 will take place the most important naval engagements on the pages of history, and the nearer February the more severe will be the engagements. After the 3d, to the 7th of February, there will still be some fighting, but nothing like as severe as it was up to the 3d inst.

Now, which side is going to win? Here is where the benefit of knowing what electricity is and how to apply it comes in.

Electricity shows that the Japanese are going to win!

I should also like to have you notice the Chicago wheat market from Jan. 23 to Feb. 3, 1905, and notice the great strength and excitement there will be in it.

Both of the above matters are governed by electricity!

As the above dates are near at hand and there is no cost or favor attached to it, I hope you will give it your careful attention, and by so doing you will see that which you never expected could or would be done for yourself. JOHN W. BARRATT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1904.

Now It Is to "Lawsonize."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest the use of "lawsonize" in place of "lloyang," which I believe your paper recently sprang upon the public.

Mr. Lawson and myself will appreciate proper credit from your paper. F. W. C.

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

THE TIMES A MODEL PAPER.

Aspiring Workers Advised to Prepare Themselves by Studying It.

B. B. Herbert, editor of The National Printer-Journalist, has prepared for the students of the Kansas State University an analytical lecture on "The Modern Newspaper," in which he does THE NEW YORK TIMES the honor of naming it first in a list of nine "model newspapers" which he advises aspiring newspaper workers to study. Mr. Herbert divides his lecture into five general topics—"Objects," "Contents," "Material for Mechanical Production," "The Workers," and "Qualifications of Workers." Under the latter heading, in speaking of special studies and preparation, he says:

"Next to the study of the lives of the great editors of the past is the study of the great newspapers of the day. Newspaper students are fortunate in that they are not compelled to go away from home to study the great masters. They can have their latest works in their own homes fresh every day in the week.

"Study model newspapers. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Brooklyn Eagle, Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Chicago Record-Herald, Chicago Tribune and Chicago Chronicle, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, New Orleans Picayune, Portland Oregonian.

"These newspapers cover most effectively every department of newspaper work and are rare models.

The Poor of Paris.

From The London Chronicle.

Depression reigns in Paris owing to the poor men in society who have to make presents to the rich at the New Year. Says one unfortunate: "For two months after New Year's Day I hesitate to buy a pair of gloves or take a cab when it rains. Cigars are forbidden luxuries, and at home I smoke a pipe. What has become of my money? It has been spent on flowers and bonbons for the wealthy hostesses whose invitations to dinner my social position forces me to accept. And they are not amusing those dinners! Observe that I am invited by these ladies solely because they know I shall have to send them presents; and when their salons look like the sweetstuff shops or the florist's, they have to give most of the things away and run the risk of letting the donor recognize his gift in another house!" Truly, Parisian society is very complex.

AS SEEN ON THE BOWERY.

Snow in New York is all to de good.
Take it from me.
It toins into slush as it oughn't to should,
But, Hully Gee!
Think what it means in dis man's town—
Bread an' meat to de cull dat's down,
Bread an' meat—an' sometimes beer!
Sunshine don't pay. Do I make dat clear?
But when you's ragged an' hungry to boot
Two bones a day is pretty fair loot.
Dat's no bum steer.

De goil what wears de lacy stuffs
Says "Cut it out."
Seems pettish, as she tacks an' luffs
Her dress about
Two shoetops high an' de cozy slush
Soakin' aroun' her feets like mush.
Is she on de level? Nit, oh nit!
She dotes on doin' her ankle skit.
It's part of de show in New York town.
But it sure is real to de man what's down.

Tom Daly in NY.

ODELL MAY FAVOR DEPEW, SENATOR'S FRIENDS SAY

Governor-Chairman and Woodruff Hold a Long Conference.

BOTH SILENT AFTERWARD

Senator Elsberg of Depew's Own District Is Non-Committal—Senator E. R. Brown Confident of Black.

That Governor-Chairman Odell would make an announcement on the Senatorship within the next twenty-four hours, and that it would be favorable to Senator Depew, was the expectation of Senator Depew's chief supporters last night. It may have been significant that this confidence on the part of Senator Depew's friends became apparent after a long conference between the Governor-Chairman and Timothy L. Woodruff, Chairman of the special committee appointed by the Platt conference to talk over the Senatorship situation with the head of the State organization with a view of enlisting his support for Senator Depew. Both Gov. Odell and Mr. Woodruff refused to discuss their interview, however.

When Senator Depew was seen he had the manner of a man who had received some information which had pleased him mightily. He made a trip down town for the purpose of seeing Senator Platt, and they had a long talk. Before his departure for Highland Mills last evening, Senator Platt was more positive than ever about the re-election of Mr. Depew.

"Mr. Depew is certain to be elected," he said. "They can't beat him."

The Senator was told that Senator Depew was gaining in newspaper support.

"Yes," he responded, "I have noted that, but what will that avail with the great and good Odell?"

Governor-Chairman Odell when informed that there was an expectation among the Depew men that he intended to make some important declaration on the Senatorship soon, said:

"I suppose I will have to take a stand some day."

"Will you do so within the next few days?"

"I can't say as to that."

Referring to the denial made by Secretary Loeb that Edward H. Harriman had told President Roosevelt that he knew Gov. Odell was for Senator Depew, the Governor-Chairman said:

"Mr. Harriman called me up over the telephone yesterday and told me that he had never made any such statement."

"Do you intend to call any further conferences of leaders or legislators on the Senatorship within the next few days?"

"I haven't determined on any as yet."

Col. George W. Dunn was one of the Depew men who declared his belief that Governor-Chairman Odell had practically come around to the support of Depew. He said:

"It looks very much now as if Depew's name would be the only one which would be presented to the Republican legislative caucus as a candidate for Senator. Gov. Odell said some time ago that he wanted to find out the sentiment of the working Republicans of the State on the Senatorial question, and I think that he has found out.

"Senator Depew's party friends have been waking up rapidly since the conference of leaders called by Senator Platt and many Republican Assemblymen who had tacitly agreed to vote for any candidate for United States Senator whom Gov. Odell might prefer have come out openly for Depew in the past few days. They have heard from their constituents."

Senator Coggeshall, another pronounced Depew man, spoke in the same strain.

"I think that Gov. Odell has seen the light," he said. "I do not believe the State organization will oppose Senator Depew's re-election, when the time comes for a vote. The development of loyal feeling for Depew since the Platt conference has been remarkable."

Some up-State politicians who went to State Headquarters yesterday, said that several of the Erie County Assemblymen had declared their intention to vote for Senator Depew, notwithstanding the fact that State Committeeman William C. Warren at the Odell conference at the Republican Club some ten days ago pledged the whole Republican vote of Erie County to Frank S. Black.

Senator Elsberg, who returned from Europe Friday, was at State Headquarters yesterday. He lives in Senator Depew's Assembly District, but refused to commit himself on the Senatorship, saying that he had not been able to keep posted on the situation during his absence.

Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown was also a caller at State Headquarters and had a talk with the Governor-Chairman. Senator Brown expressed himself as confident that there had been no material change in the situation with respect to the Senatorship, and that Frank S. Black would be elected.

COLER TO QUIT CITY POST.

Col. Greene of Copper Fame Has Joined His Stock Exchange Firm.

President Coler of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday that his connection with the commission was but temporary, and that he would leave it as soon as he had accomplished certain desired reforms in its work. It is believed that he will leave about the end of March.

Mr. Coler took his present official post at the request of Mayor McClellan in order to change conditions for which the former commission had been removed in October. He also wished to accomplish such reforms as the placing of the examinations on what he called a common sense basis for street cleaners, and for places on the uniformed fire and police forces. Within the last few days Col. William C. Greene, the copper mine man, has joined the Stock Exchange firm of W. N. Coler & Son, of which Bird S. Coler is the board member, and for this reason Mr. Coler desires to be relieved of official burdens as soon as possible without interfering with the plans he had for the improvement of the city's civil service operations.

PITTSBURG PEACE SOCIETY.

Constitution Adopted and Andrew Carnegie Will Be Honorary President.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—With the adoption of a constitution the Pittsburg Peace Society was formed to-day. Another meeting will be held on Jan. 10 for the election of officers and providing for the incorporation of the society.

Andrew Carnegie has consented to accept the office of Honorary President, and Senators Penrose and Knox will be honorary Vice Presidents. The constitution adopted to-day among other things provides for a special arbitration committee, to whom all parties connected with future labor disputes will be invited to bring their grievances. The society will be called the Pittsburg Peace Society, and for the present at least will have no affiliation with societies in other cities.

Watson Magazine Co. Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Thomas E. Watson of Thomson, Ga., the candidate of the People's Party for President at the last election, incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day a stock company called Tom Watson's Magazine, for the purpose of publishing and circulating a monthly literary periodical of that name. The corporation is capitalized at $125,000.

Place and Palace.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Quite a neat little place, that one with the green trimmings. Who lives there?"

"That's [illegible]'s house. He had a rich uncle who willed him everything."

"Oh! [illegible] is that magnificent mansion [illegible]

[illegible] Tex. Siftings.

MAGISTRATE WON'T ADMIT THAT LOVE'S INSANITY

Declines to Intervene in Affair of Two Harts.

ED SAID TOM WAS CRAZY

But There Was a Third Heart Over Which the Other Two Were Quite Hopelessly Involved.

Up before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon stood Thomas J. Hart of 7 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, protesting. Thirty-seven years old, and a member of the commission firm of E. Everett Carlton, with offices in the Coffee Exchange Building, Hart was plenty angry when Detective Lynch of the Old Slip Station arrested him at noon time and took him in a cab to court to answer to his brother's charge of insanity.

The brother is Edward J. Hart, and he told Magistrate Breen that Thomas J. had been doing strange things.

"In what way does he show signs of insanity?" asked the Magistrate, as he looked the defendant over.

"He fancies he hears mysterious voices, and whenever he hears a trolley bell ring he declares the motorman and conductor are circulating stories about him."

"You know that I am not insane," interrupted Thomas J. "I want to say, Judge, that the only mysterious voice I ever hear is the voice of love. I want to marry a certain girl, but my brother is in love with her, and that's all the symptoms of insanity he or anybody else can find in me. I'd marry the girl in a minute if she'd have me, but I suppose she doesn't want me, and that I have offended her I promise that if she will give me a definite answer I'll leave her severely alone. If that's insanity, I'm probably insane. But that's all."

"Why, Judge," interrupted the other brother, "she doesn't even know him, and he doesn't know her. He has only seen her from his office window, and so has fallen in love with her."

Magistrate Breen smiled. For a moment he gazed at the frescoed ceiling. Then he looked on the brother-defendant and the brother-complainant and the detective.

"If falling in love is a sign of insanity," he remarked, softly, "I guess we're pretty much insane all of us."

Thomas J. again began to protest that he would leave the girl alone if the Magistrate thought that would be the proper thing for him to do. Before he had time to finish his sentence, however, the court interrupted him, saying:

"You need not promise that. If you love the girl, go ahead and do your best to win her. That's what you've got to do. That's what I would do in your place."

The Magistrate told the complainant that he would not hold his brother and that the Supreme Court was the proper tribunal to settle the insanity issue. The identity of the young woman was not divulged in court.

PICKETT'S WIDOW BRINGS SUIT.

Thrown from Trolley Car, Wants $25,000 for Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mrs. La Salle C. Pickett, widow of Gen. George E. Pickett, the hero of the famous charge at Gettysburg, is the plaintiff in a damage suit for $25,000 brought against the City and Suburban Railway of Washington.

On May 8 last Mrs. Pickett was thrown from a trolley car and injured, and in her complaint it is said that the accident was due to the sudden starting of the car before she could get off.

P. R. TODD NOT TO RESIGN.

President Mellen Denies Story of Friction with New Haven Official.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—In reference to a story in a local paper this afternoon to the effect that First Vice President Percy R. Todd of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was to resign from the road on account of alleged friction between himself and President Charles S. Mellen, a statement was issued to-night by the railroad company denying the report.

After announcing that President Mellen's attention had been called to the story the statement says:

"So far as his knowledge goes there is absolutely no foundation for the report, nor can he understand how the same could have originated. It is not true that there is friction between Mr. Todd and himself nor anything but the best feeling and heartiest good will, and he deplores the publication of the story as calculated only to annoy and harass those who have enough of bother and worry about other matters to be spared even the necessity of a denial."

$3,500,000 MORTGAGE FILED.

Instrument to New York Trust Company Protects Textile Factory Combine Bonds

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27.—Papers were filed in the City Halls here and in Pawtucket to-day whereby the United States Finishing Company recorded a mortgage of $3,500,000 to the Colonial Trust Company of New York for the protection of 5 per cent. gold bonds due in 1929, but subject to redemption after July 1, 1914.

The United States Finishing Company, which operates large textile factories in Passaic, N. J.; Norwich and Sterling, Conn., and in this city and Pawtucket, was reorganized last July under the laws of Connecticut, the former organization having been under the laws of New Jersey. The local plant and that at Sterling were not in the first organization which was effected in 1897, but were taken in later.

MEDICAL DELEGATES SAIL.

Twenty-two Physicians Leave Baltimore for Panama Pan-American Congress.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Twenty-two physicians left here to-day on board the steamship Athos of the Di Giorgio Steamship Line bound for Panama. They are delegates from the American Medical Association to the fourth Pan-American Medical Congress, which will meet in Panama on or about Jan. 3, 1905.

Among the delegates who sailed are Ramon Guiteras, R. C. Tillinghast, and W. S. Bryant, New York City, and Irving Lee Walker, Central Islip, L. I. The party from Baltimore expects to reach Colon on Jan. 3, where they will board a special train for Panama, which Government has appropriated $25,000 for the entertainment of the visitors. The party will be taken back to Colon, and from Colon will sail on Jan. 7 for Havana, where they will be the guests of the American Public Health Association, which meets in Havana on Jana. 9.

BIG HOTEL FOR CINCINNATI.

To be Built on Site of Pike Opera House, Burned Two Years Ago.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—A modern hotel containing 400 rooms and costing more than $1,000,000 is to be erected on the site of the Pike Opera House building, which burned to the ground two years ago after a memorable history beginning before the Civil War.

During the past two years many plans have been brought forward for the improvement of the site, its location on Fourth Street, in the heart of the city, making it very valuable. President Ingalls of the Big Four Railway is credited with the success of the present plan, which was finally agreed to by all interests to-day.

The financing of the deal will be looked after in part by New York people.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AS SUCH.

Defined Variously at Graduates' Club Dinner to Chancellor MacCracken.

At the meeting of the Graduates' Club of New York held at the Hotel Manhattan last night in honor of Chancellor MacCracken, the new President of the club, Dr. C. E. Meleney, Associate Superintendent of Schools, said the club had been growing rapidly in membership and at the meeting to be held at the Aldine Club on the evening of Jan. 9 announcement would be made of the location of the clubrooms. The members of the organization are said to be ambitious to build up a club that shall rival the University Club in a thoroughly friendly spirit.

After the installation of the new President, Dr. John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, was called upon. He declared that Chancellor MacCracken was one of the few remaining species of the old-time American college Presidents, which seemed to be dying for the new species, the university Presidents. Continuing he said in part:

"The new species often know little of Greek or Latin and care less about it. They are more familiar with finance than with mathematical dimensions. They must know how to beg and yet keep their names off the lists that are kept by the charity societies. I have been told that I must return to my old loves, journalism or farming, as the college President is being crowded out between the higher education of the public schools and the universities. That may be true, but I believe that there will always be the need of the service of the American college to transmit the heritage of past experience to the pupils of the present."

Chancellor MacCracken, after thanking the club for making him the guest of honor, said in part:

"Americans are partial to Presidents, even if they do talk a good deal. There are 6,000 Presidents of corporations in New York City, and the investing public would be glad to hear some of them talk, for instance the President of the Shipbuilding combination.

"The altruism of the State is in public education. It is a good thing that there are Presidents of State universities. The President of the State University does not dare to utter political or religious beliefs, such as I heard in this very room from President Eliot of Harvard. I am one of those who rejoice that there are the State and the private corporation universities. The latter is apt to have the drawback that it is apt to become too much of itself inbred and running into ruts."

President B. E. Tiff of the Board of Education also made a speech, in the course of which he said, amid cheers:

"After practicing at the Bar for thirty years I am convinced that education is the only thing that the Sheriff cannot take away from you."

The entertainment concluded with a supper.

ILLINOIS TUNNEL DIRECTORS.

Prominent Railroad Men Named as Officers of Big Chicago Enterprise.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Chicago Subway Company, owned and controlled by large railroad and financial interests, made announcement to-day that among the prominent men in the Directory of the Illinois Tunnel Company, the operating company, will be the following:

A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; George B. Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton; J. Kruttschnitt, Director of Maintenance and Ways, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific; B. L. Winchell, President of the Rock Island; A. C. Bird, Vice President of the Gould lines; F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie; Benjamin Thomas, President of the Chicago and Western Indiana; P. A. Valentine, Vice President of Armour & Co., and Albert G. Wheeler, President of the Illinois Tunnel Company.

Announcement of the representatives of other railroad interests in the tunnel company's board will be made in a few days. Among the additional Directors will be representatives of the Vanderbilt lines, the Pennsylvania Railway, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

The Chicago Subway Company owns the stock of the Illinois Tunnel Company, the Illinois Telephone Construction Company, and the Chicago Warehouse and Terminal Company. The tunnel company will operate the tunnels constructed in Chicago for the transfer of all freight, merchandise, mail, newspapers, and packages between business houses and the railway stations. The Illinois Telephone Construction Company will also enter into contracts for excavations, and deliver building material for new buildings through the tunnels.

1,500 SCIENTISTS MEET.

Convocation of the American Association Begun in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—More than 1,500 of the best-known scientists of the United States are in this city to attend the various meetings of the fifty-fourth convocation of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which began here to-day and will continue until Friday.

During the convocation forty scientific societies, subsidiary to the National organization, will hold meetings. All the sessions will be held in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania.

Carroll D. Wright will deliver his farewell address to-morrow night and will retire from the Presidency of the association. He will be succeeded by Prof. W. G. Farlow of Harvard.

The newly elected Vice Presidents, who are also the heads of various societies comprising the association, are Prof. Alexander Ziwet, University of Michigan; Prof. W. F. Magie, Princeton; Prof. L. P. Kinnicutt, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Prof. D. S. Jacobus, Stevens Institute; Prof. Eugene A. Smith, University of Alabama; Prof. C. Hart Merriam, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Prof. Alex. E. Robinson, Harvard; Dr. Walter Hough, National Museum, Washington; M. A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and Prof. H. P. Bowditch, Harvard.

DECISION FOR W. ROCKEFELLER

After Long Litigation Adirondack Trespass Charge by Millionaire Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Dec. 27.—The case of William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company against Oliver Lamora, the old soldier who has been striving to maintain legal rights to fish in public waters in the Adirondacks, has just been tried again in the County Court at Malone, and decided technically against Lamora, for the sum of eighteen cents. Lamora probably will appeal.

This case has been in the courts for some years. Lamora won in two previous trials in Saranac Lake, but each time the case, on reaching the Appellate Division, was sent back for a new trial.

Several years ago William Rockefeller, through an agent, purchased about 52,000 acres of woodland, which he posted warning "all persons" not to trespass. Through these woods flows the St. Regis River, and well-defined trails lead to the river. The law provides that trails in use without protest for more than twenty years shall be public highways to all purposes. Lamora, disregarding the posted notices warning him off the trails, was arrested, arraigned before a Justice, and acquitted. But that decision made no difference, for the case was carried from one court to another until a decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Rockefeller. The point involved is important, and affects all who hunt or fish, as the streams are stocked by the State at public expense, and the wild deer belonging to the State roam through the woods, while every year $75,000 is paid out to protect fish and game.

Dramatized Tarkington Novel.

Liebler & Co. are to produce Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana," a dramatization by the novelist, at Indianapolis, which is Mr Tarkington's home town, on Feb. 27. Edward Morgan will take the stellar rôle, it being his first appearance as a star.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM BUYS JOHNSTON ESTATE

Dry Goods Man Lost Riverdale Country Home in Foreclosure.

ALLOWED TO LIVE IN STABLE

When He Died, However, He Was Buried in a Costly Mausoleum He Built in His Prosperous Days.

The Colored Orphan Asylum has bought a new site at Riverdale, consisting of the Robert Johnston property, a tract of about twenty acres, running through from Palisade Avenue to the Hudson River at about Two Hundred and Sixty-first Street, if continued. The purchase is the result of a recent decision on the part of the asylum's Trustees to move to cheaper land in the Bronx and dispose of their present site—the block bounded by Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, which has increased largely in value since the opening of the Subway.

The new site is a plot of nearly rectangular shape, having a frontage of about 800 feet on the river, and measuring about 1,200 feet from east to west. It is about 500 feet south of the Mount St. Vincent station on the New York Central, and adjoins the country seat of E. D. Randolph. It is said to the asylum by the Central Trust Company, which acquired it under foreclosure last year, and is said to have been held at about $750,000. David Stewart, Stabler & Smith, and William Henry Folsom negotiated the deal.

This property was at one time the country seat of the late Robert Johnston, who was a member of the dry goods firm of J. & C. Johnston, at 787 Broadway, and later at Broadway and Twenty-second Street.

Followed by financial misfortunes, Mr. Johnston was unable to keep up the establishment, and finally gave the mortgage which ended in foreclosure. He continued to make the place his home, however, and even after it had actually passed out of his possession he would not abandon it, getting permission to occupy a room in the stable on the premises. There he died about six months ago, and, after having spent his last years in poverty, his body was placed in a costly mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery, which he had had constructed during the period of his prosperity.

Many offers have been made for the Colored Orphan Asylum's present holdings on Washington Heights by speculative syndicates and companies. None of these, it was stated yesterday on good authority, has yet been accepted, although now that the asylum has settled the question of where it will move, negotiations for the old site will be actively taken up. The institution is prepared to give possession of the Amsterdam Avenue end of its block, but will probably retain the land along Broadway on which its buildings stand while the new structures at Riverdale are being erected, or for another year at least.

GOT A TIN HALF DOLLAR?

They're Rare—Two Arrests and One Sad Seizure Made.

There's a new half-dollar piece going the rounds. It is a counterfeit, though, and the alleged manufacturers of it are now resting in the Tombs Prison awaiting the action of the Federal Grand Jury. They are Peter Hickey and Henry Linderman. As they were caught in the act of passing off the coins, trouble seems close at their heels. Secret Service Agent Flynn, whose chief duty it is to run counterfeiters to ground, turned one of these coins lightly in his hands yesterday afternoon.

"Sure, I recognize it," he said. "Hickey and Linderman made it. Pretty good one, too. It would pass by any one not on a sharp lookout."

The Secret Service men caught the two men in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and One Hundredth Street about a week ago. For several days shopkeepers around there had been complaining of finding spurious coins, and Uncle Sam's detectives were set on the trail. The men were caught soon. They were doing their work in a modest way, passing off the half dollars on small shopkeepers who would not be likely to see the deception.

"This half dollar is made up of tin and antimony, and has almost no silver in it," explained Agent Flynn. "I don't think over $25 or $30 worth of them were circulated. These changed hands so much, of course, and went to so many different people that a dozen howls were made for every coin.

"We didn't get to the counterfeiting plant. Doubtless it consisted only of a few plaster of paris casts and an electrotyping battery. The two men made probably 100 pieces of money and then destroyed their plant to cover their tracks. The apparatus is very simple and didn't cost them much. Linderman is already known to us as a criminal who has been in the penitentiary. Yes, I'll just have to confiscate this."

The reporter who had offered the coin for examination did not seem so enthusiastic as Mr. Flynn.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. and Mrs. Draper gave a dinner to-night in honor of Capt. Kaempff of the Deutschland, who is their guest. The company included the Russian Ambassador, the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Belgian Minister and the Baroness Moncheur, Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Ambassador to Russia, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, and the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Pierce.

The largest social event of to-day was the tea in honor of Eliza Walker Martinez, daughter of the Minister from Chile and Mme. Walker Martinez, which brought to the Chilean Legation a large and fashionable company. Mme. Walker Martinez and her daughter were assisted in receiving their friends by Miss Azpiroz, daughter of the Mexican Ambassador, Miss Calderon, daughter of the Bolivian Minister, and Miss Les Portes, daughter of the Councilor of the French Embassy. Following the tea the Minister and Mme. Walker Martinez entertained a company at dinner which included the Brazilian Minister, the Charge d'Affairs of Argentina, Mr. Rayes, also of the Argentine Legation, Mr. Montagna and M. Morghetti of the Italian Embassy, Mr. Alfredo Alverez of the Peruvian Legation, M. De Lima of the Brazilian Legation, and Mr. Cristoforo of the Mexican Embassy.

Count Cassini, the Ambassador from Russia, to-morrow will celebrate his golden jubilee as a diplomat, having entered the service of the Czar just fifty years ago at the age of eighteen in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg.

The Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, who sail for Europe on the Lucania Jan. 14, will leave Washington Saturday, Jan. 7, to pass the week in New York. On the night of their arrival Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., will give a dinner of fifty covers in their honor.

Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Ambassador to St. Petersburg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Patterson, at the latter's home on Dupont Circle.

Morton C. Nichols Married.

Morton Colton Nichols and Allene Hostetter of Jamestown, N. Y., were married at St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon. Owing to the illness of Mr. Nichols's father, William S. Nichols, only the members of the two families and immediate friends were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector of St. Thomas's. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols left immediately after the ceremony for their wedding trip to Canada, and upon their return will occupy 3 East Seventy-sixth Street, which they have taken pending the building of their new house on Park Avenue.

FAIRY PLAY BY J. M. BARRIE.

"Peter Pan," Produced in London, Likely to be a Great Success.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—In opening the Winter season at the Duke of York's Theatre to-night with "Peter Pan; or, the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up," Charles Frohman seems to have caught London's fancy.

The author, J. M. Barrie, has provided a novel and refreshing fairy story, the charming whimsicality of which would seem likely to delight the elders equally with the children for a long time to come.

The piece is beautifully staged and well acted. Nina Boucicault has the title rôle, and is assisted by Gerald du Maurier and numerous children.

SWINDLER FOOLS ACTORS.

Terry and Wyndham Duped by "Press Artists' League" Collector.

Two days ago a man came to Edward Terry, the English actor, recently arrived, and asked for a contribution to the "Press Artists' League." The stranger said he was a member of the league, and showed a check which he said Sir Henry Irving had given him. The sight of Sir Henry's signature dissolved Terry's doubts, and he promptly drew a check for £10 and gave it to the man.

Then he began to have misgivings and to wonder whether there was any such thing as the Press Artists' League. He told the press agent for the Shuberts to find out for him. It turned out that the man had imposed upon Mr. Terry's generosity. It also leaked out that Sir Charles Wyndham had signed a check for a like amount for the same person. Both actors have stopped payment on their checks.

"King Dodo" Company to Disband.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The "King Dodo" company now appearing in this city will close its season at the end of the engagement here on Saturday. The company was placed on the road by Max Anderson. The season opened in Trenton, N. J. The cost of the production is given as the reason for disbanding.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-night, like the other evenings of the week, will be marked with dances. Mrs. Clarence Rice will give a dance at the Gibson studio for her débutante daughter, Miss Gladys Rice; the first of the Farmington dances will take place at Sherry's, and Mrs. David Dow's class will meet at Sherry's also. Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth will give a large dinner at the annex of the Metropolitan Club for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary Douglas Bosworth, and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes will give a theatre party for her débutante daughter, Miss Agnes Keyes. There will also be a meeting of the Wednesday Bridge Class.

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Two weddings are on the tapis for to-day, one in town, that of Miss Helen Beadleston and George F. Rawlins, at the Church of the Transfiguration, and another out of town, that of Miss Edith Appleton Baker and Dirk Herbert Arnold Kolff; this will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker, New Brighton, S. I.

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M. Yves Guyot, French writer and lecturer, was entertained last night at a dinner given by Isaac L. Rice at his residence, Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive.

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Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, with the Misses Gallatin and Albert E. Gallatin, are at Lenox over the holidays.

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Mrs. William R. Wilcox (Miss Havemeyer) will give two receptions, on Thursday, Jan. 5, and Saturday, Jan. 14, at her home, 10 East Fifty-seventh Street.

***

Mrs. Amos Morrill of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street gave a cotillion last night at Dodworth's for her young daughter, Miss Elsie Morrill, who will not be "out" until next Winter. The guests, who numbered about a hundred, were young girls not yet presented and college boys home for the holidays. The rooms were decorated with Christmas greens, and the cotillion was led by Thomas Achelis dancing with Miss Morrill; the favors were silver pencils and other silver trinkets, and decorative favors. It was an early dance, and a buffet supper was served after the cotillion.

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Mrs. John Claflin of 15 Washington Square North gave a cotillion last evening at her residence for her débutante daughter, Miss Wilhelmine Claflin. The house being of the deep, old-fashioned type and library and drawing room thrown into one, gave a ballroom of considerable size, and this was decorated with greens, and the red flowers of the poinsettias. The cotillion, an early one, was led by Frederick Tanner, a cousin of Mrs. Claflin, who had Miss Claflin for his partner. The favors were ribbons and flowers, the latter including both natural and artificial flowers, silk and satin bags, and other useful or decorative gifts. In the last figure the favors were drawn by means of red ribbons from a huge, red Christmas bell suspended from the ceiling. Supper was served at 11 at small tables in the large dining room. The guests included débutantes and young men home for the holidays.

***

Mrs. Howard Page's dance at Sherry's last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Lily Lee Page, was of the largest of the evening's social events. Mrs. Page, in white satin and lace, and her two daughters, Miss Ione Page, who made her début last year, in pale pink, and the débutante Miss Lily Lee Page, in pink satin trimmed with lace and chiffon, received their guests in the small receiving room opening into the ballroom, decorated with palms. There was general dancing until midnight, when supper was served in the banqueting hall, and the cotillion followed, led by Franklin Plummer and Miss Lily Page. The favors were largely floral; Mrs. Collins had prepared baskets of flowers, flower-wreathed mirrors, floral garlands, ribbons and bells, and other decorative favors. The guests, who numbered about 150, included:

Miss Caroline Robinson,	Miss Julia Dodge,
Miss Georgette Borland,	Miss Caroline Hatch,
Miss Elizabeth Cutting,	John Rogers,
Miss Sylvia Parsons,	Lathrop Brown,
Miss Beatrice Morgan,	Robert Bacon, Jr.,
Miss Julia Fish,	Redmond Cross,
Miss Mildred Barclay,	Lytle Hall,
Miss Rosamund Street,	Albert Gray,
Miss Muriel Robbins,	Arthur Weeks,
Miss Isabella Selmes,	Chalmers Wood,
Miss Dorothy Kane,	Edmund Rogers,
Miss Alice Hasell,	Edmund Fairfax,
Miss Ruth King,	William Watson,
Miss Josephine Crosby,	Cecil Landale,
Miss Anita Peabody,	Marshall Kernochan,
Miss Anna Ripley,	Marshall A. Blagden,
Miss Lucia Hull,	Eliot Cross,
Miss Janet Cuna,	George Hull,
Miss Dorothy Snow,	Lucius Wilmerding,
Miss Elsie Howland,	William Morse,
Miss Pauline Riggs,	Rudolph Neeser,
Miss Susan Street,	Guy F. Cary,
Miss Janet Macdonald,	Cecil Landale,
Miss Ellen Mercer Atterbury,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss Edith Kane,	William Post,
Miss Valerie Haddon,	Nelson Fairchild,
Miss Gladys Rice,	Lanier Winslow,
Miss Rita Nicholas,	W. Stowe Phelps.

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Mrs. Cornelius Lee gave a theatre party last night for her sister, Miss Caroline Hatch, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are booked to sail for Europe the last of January, and will not return until the Summer season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker will give a dinner on Jan. 3 in the annex of the Metropolitan Club for their son, Frank L. Schoonmaker, and his fiancée, Miss Grace Eaton, whose wedding is set for Jan. 18 in the Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Schoonmaker's best man will be Henry W. Bull, and the ushers will include Lewis E. Waring, Frank T. Reamer, Hastings Arnold, Henry W. Lowe, William C. Clark, George S. Oliver, Charles W. Fisher, and J. Frederic Byers. Miss Eaton's attendants will be Margaret Luce and Gretchen Schoonmaker as flower girls, and her sister, Miss Ruth Eaton, as maid of honor. There will also be two matrons of honor, Mrs. Witherbee Black and Mrs. Lewis Waring, and six bridesmaids, the Misses Mona House of Texas, Helen Judson, Louise Vanderpoel and Betty Collamore of this city, Miss Evelyn Ellison of Philadelphia, and Miss Madeleine Evans of Morristown. Miss Eaton will give a luncheon for them on Jan. 7.

WANT THE ROD PUT BACK IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Board of Education to Hear Committee's Minority Report.

URGES DUTY TO CHILDREN

Quotes Principals Saying Orderly Pupils Have Right to Demand Training in Wholesome Respect for Law.

A minority report favoring the reintroduction of corporal punishment in the public schools will be made this afternoon to the Board of Education by four of the nine members of the Committee on Elementary Schools. Several weeks ago the report of the majority opposing the reintroduction of the rod was made public.

The minority members are Chairman Frank D. Wilsey and Commissioners G. D. Hamlin, J. C. Kelley, and G. E. Payne. Their report declares for the reintroduction of corporal punishment on the lines laid down conjointly by the Male Principals' Association of Manhattan and the Bronx and the Principals' Association of the City of New York. The Principals' report, which the minority quotes, says in part:

"We are in accord with the general spirit of the laws governing punishments of refractory pupils; at the same time we confess that there are children in our public schools upon whom the prevailing method of discipline has not the corrective influence it is intended to have.

"We feel justified in recommending for these pupils sterner measures. Every child has the right to demand of us that we train him to a wholesome respect for the law. The child's right is a duty from which we are not absolved by the mere plea of sentiment. The orderly children have certain rights which the disorderly should be taught to respect. The unruly children, taking advantage of the limitations upon the powers of the teachers, waste the time of the other pupils, make class management a difficult task, and in many instances conduct themselves toward teachers in a manner that would not be tolerated outside of a public school building.

"The present means for disciplining refractory pupils are inadequate. We would therefore recommend that any pupil who, upon trial by the proper authorities, is adjudged unamenable to the prevailing method of discipline, shall hereafter be deemed subject to corporal punishment, administered by the Principal."

In discussing the report of the Principals the minority members of the committee continue:

"Corporal punishment is not to be used at the will of the teacher at all nor is it to be inflicted upon pupils indiscriminately for any or all offenses.

"Against the reintroduction of corporal punishment have been presented the following objections:

"1. It is liable to abuse. Under the proposed operation this possibility is extremely remote. In all the time during which corporal punishment was permitted in Brooklyn complaint of its abuse was rarely if ever made.

"2. It is likely to be unjustly administered. The restriction proposed will fully protect the innocent.

"3. It is an improper mode of punishment, it is an insult to the child, it lowers the one who inflicts it in the esteem of the pupils. Punishment must consist of pain of body or of mind. Physical pain is nature's mode of punishment and it is unfair to state that it is an insult to the child whose only avenue of sensibility is through his integument. That it will degrade the one who inflicts and lower him in the esteem of his pupils to have his authority respected by those who flout it needs no refutation.

"Of 269 Principals having boys' classes, 234, or 87 per cent., believe that other discipline that that which at present exists is needed. Corporal punishment is favored by 223, or 83 per cent."

THINK BONAPARTE IS BOSS.

Baltimore Politicians Alarmed by Harris's Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Baltimore politicians are convinced that Charles J. Bonaparte, the independent and civil service reformer, has been made patronage dispenser by the President, and that this is the President's way of settling the factional disputes so far as they affect him.

The selection of W. Hall Harris for Postmaster was the cause of this exciting report. It was made on Bonaparte's recommendation. The machine men are chagrined; startled, and dumfounded. Representative Wachter says office seekers will now have to "see Bonaparte first."

Mr. Bonaparte himself denies that he has been made patronage dispenser or boss, and says that office seekers need not follow Mr. Wachter's suggestion. He says he will continue to give advice when it is asked, and not to volunteer any.

Mr. Wachter was over here to-day to see about it and find out the exact extent of the disaster which has struck the machine.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The temperature is unusually high in Atlantic Coast districts, and dense fog prevails from Northern Virginia to New England. The Western cold wave will advance into Atlantic Coast districts and the lower lake region to-morrow. It will be attended by fair weather, except in the Upper Ohio Valley, lower lake region, and New England, where snow is indicated. Snow will continue in those districts Thursday; elsewhere fair and cold weather will prevail. The winds along the New England Coast will be high west to southwest; on the Middle Atlantic, high southwest, becoming northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk to high southwest to west winds and snow to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport. Cold wave warnings have been issued for the interior of New York and Pennsylvania.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New England—Rain to-day, probably turning to snow in north portion, colder in south and west portions; Thursday, fair and cold; brisk to high southwest to west winds.

Eastern New York—Rain, turning to snow today, colder, with a cold wave in the interior; Thursday, fair and cold; high southwest to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain, turning to snow, much colder to-day, with a cold wave; Thursday, fair and cold; high southwest to west winds.

New Jersey—rain, turning to snow, and decidedly colder to-day; Thursday, fair and cold; high southwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Rain, turning to snow, and decidedly colder, with a cold wave to-day; Thursday, snow; high west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	7	33	34
6 A. M.	11	34	34
9 A. M.	14	36	38
12 M.	16	43	40
3 P. M.	23	42	42
6 P. M.	25	42	44
9 P. M.	29	42	42
12 P. M.	31	41	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35%
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1903	18
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and 42 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 44 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 1 A. M.

HOSPITAL FOR WILD ANIMALS.

Elaborately Equipped Infirmary at Philadelphia Zoo.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A place where tumors may be removed from elephants, broken leg joints of lions reset, the camel's hump straightened, and the hippopotamus treated for skin disease—such is the new infirmary and pathological laboratory just completed at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens. It is the first of its kind in the country, and is as thoroughly equipped for fighting the ills and mending the bodily ailments of the animal kingdom as is any operating room in the big hospitals equipped for humankind.

From a main hall four spacious rooms open, each 30 by 18 feet, and separated by glass partitions. One is used as an operating room, with tables and apparatus, and has connected with it a cold storage plant and crematory. The remaining three rooms are known as the contagious ward, quarantine ward, and receiving ward.

A cage containing the suffering animal can be wheeled into the operating room, where its occupant will be quickly bound by means of special apparatus and transferred to a huge sling. Then after having been put to sleep with ether the patient can be swung to any desired attitude for surgical treatment.

MRS. U. S. GRANT'S SISTER DEAD

Widow of Mayor Sharp Succumbed to Cold in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The sister of Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Nellie Dent Sharp, died last night at the home of her son-in-law, Capt. Dennis Nolan, of the army. Mrs. Sharp was the widow of Major Alexander Sharp, the lifelong friend of Gen. Grant. Mrs. Sharp came here from San Francisco a month ago to visit her daughter, Mrs. Nolan, and was prostrated with a severe cold, which terminated fatally. She was seventy-six years of age, and the mother of ten children, six of whom survive her. These are Commander Alexander Sharp, Mrs. Col. James Pettit, Mrs. Capt. Bennett, Mrs. Capt. Dennis Nolan of this city, U. S. Grant Sharp, and Louis Sharp of Montana. The remains will be sent to California for interment.

JOHN A. HILTNER DEAD.

Cashier of National Shoe and Leather Bank Dies Suddenly.

John A. Hiltner, well known in banking circles, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mr. Hiltner was a Director, cashier, and Second Vice President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, with which he had been connected ten years. He was assistant cashier of the Fourth National Bank before his connection with the National Shoe and Leather Bank. In his earlier years he was with a sugar refining firm.

Mr. Hiltner was a member of the Hardware Club and the Pennsylvania Society. He was a Director of the John Stephenson Company car builders, and the Norwalk Lock Company.

PASSAIC CLERGYMAN DIES.

The Rev. Dr. P. F. Levens, for Thirty Years a Pastor There.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Rev. Dr. Philo French Levens, for thirty-eight years pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, died suddenly last night in his sixty-sixth year of pneumonia. Dr. Levens was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1861, receiving his doctor's degree in 1868, and was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1866. He served in the hospital service during part of the civil war. He was a member of the American Society of Church History, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and established the Passaic Home and Orphans' Asylum, organized the Passaic Young Men's Christian Association, and was interested in every charitable and civic organization in Passaic.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and the service will be conducted by the Rev. Charles Herr of Jersey City, the Rev. Fisher Howe Booth of Englewood, and the Rev. James S. Young of Garfield.

Death of Eugene B. Sanger.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Eugene B. Sanger, one of the leading members of the Larchmont Yacht Club and a prominent real estate broker of Manhattan, died to-day at his country home, in Larchmont-on-the-Sound, aged sixty-one years. Death was caused by pneumonia.

Mr. Sanger, who at one time was a prominent leather merchant in New York, lost a large fortune in that business, and then started in the real estate business and made another fortune. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club and several other clubs in New York. He leaves a widow and three children.

Brooklyn Woman Dies a Nun.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Sister Maria Paula, who had been one of the Sisters of St. Vincent for twenty-two years, is dead at St. Vincent's Academy here of a complication of diseases. She was a Miss Hannah Bradley, and was a native of Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Abram Mattice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Rev. Abram Mattice, Assistant Pastor of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, this city, is dead at his home, 141 Johnson Avenue, aged seventy-one years. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1855, and later took a four years' course at New Brunswick Seminary.

Mr. Mattice was made Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics at Riverside Seminary at Germantown, N. Y., in 1867, and remained there until chosen Principal of Hudson Academy, where he remained until 1873. He was Principal of the Fort Plains Female Collegiate Institute from 1873 to 1879, and of the Seymour Smith Academy at Fine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., from 1879 to 1880. In the latter year he decided to take up religious work, and was made pastor of the Reformed Church at Montville, where he remained until 1891, when

GOLFERS SUBMIT PLAN FOR VOTING PRIVILEGES

Wider Representation with Lower Dues in National Association.

ANNUAL MEETING WILL DECIDE

Delegates to Meet in February at Delmonico's—Westerners' Suggestions Not Wholly Favored.

W. Fellowes Morgan, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, issued to the clubs in the association yesterday the report of the special committee appointed at the annual meeting last February to consider the plan of placing all the clubs in the National body on an equality, both in the payment of dues and in voting power. This report, with its suggestions, will be acted upon at the coming annual meeting which has been fixed for Friday evening, Feb. 10, at Delmonico's.

In order to understand the suggestions as now made public by the special committee, it will be necessary to state that fourteen Western golf clubs last February presented a plan whereby there should be but one class of membership in the National Association, and that every club should be entitled to a vote at the regular meetings. This plan was the outcome of long standing dissatisfaction with the associate and allied club division, whereby the former possessed all the voting power and paid $100 dues, while the latter paid $10 dues, and while entitled to representation could not vote.

The committee, while not agreeing with so radical a change, has nevertheless paved a way whereby all clubs who so desire may become voting clubs. The committee recommends that, while adhering to the two classes of membership, the name associate member be changed to active member, while the allied membership clubs will still remain as such. The dues of these active members are to be fixed at $50 instead of the old fee of $100, but the allied club dues will remain the same. All clubs holding active membership will be entitled to vote, and it is hoped that this plan may widen the representative character of the association, making it more national in character and bringing within the voting fold many of the allied clubs which have been anxious for proper recognition.

One of the suggestions made by the Western golf clubs was that the annual meetings hereafter of the National Association be held in the West, preferably at Chicago, but this idea has not met with favor, and in answer to this the committee simply recommends that the Executive Committee shall have the power hereafter, instead of the President, to designate the place and time of the meeting, which must, however, be in the month of February.

While the allied clubs are not allowed to vote in this final report, the request that they be represented on the Executive Board has been granted, and of the nine members of the Executive Board it is provided that in the future three members shall be drawn from allied clubs.

This final report is practically in the nature of a compromise, but it does grant concessions that will give all the clubs in the organization a better method of representation than they ever had before. The Westerners' plan, therefore, while not accepted in its entirety, has had the effect of creating a decided change in the club membership, and if the findings of the special committee are not completely ratified by the delegates at the February meeting, a modified plan embodying the chief points of change is practically certain of adoption.

The committee that drew up these final suggestions consisted of G. Herbert Windeler, President, ex officio; Warren M. Whiting, Benedict Crowell, David R. Forgan, Charles T. Atkinson, Sidney A. Foster, Lionel H. Graham, and Samuel Y. Heebner.

Besides these important changes, the new officers will be elected for the year and the club links designated for the amateur, women's, and open championships.

FOR BETTER BASKET BALL.

Meeting Called to Plan for More Thorough Control of Sport.

The suggestion recently made by the Basketball Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union that steps be taken to place the sport under better control than at present exists has met with general approval, and a meeting is to be held early next month, probably at the St. Bartholomew's Club, in this city, at which representatives of the principal teams in the metropolitan district will meet and discuss measures for putting into effect the contemplated reforms. Among the clubs which have expressed their approval of the plan are the Maxwell House of Brooklyn, Edward Clark Club of Elizabeth, N. J.; Welcome Hall of Brooklyn, Waubun of Brooklyn, Young Men's Catholic Club of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Artful Athletic Club of Manhattan, Armitage Athletic Club, and St. Aloysius of Newark.

The meeting is to be presided over by the Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union Committee, Fred L. Gross, to whom all communications in reference to the matter may be addressed at 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The other members of the Amateur Athletic Union Committee are Daniel F. Rigney of the National Athletic Club, Thomas Nevins of the St. Bartholomew Club, and J. W. Stumpf of the Grace Club, Manhattan, and E. C. Holgate of the National Turn Verein of Newark. George P. Hebron, the Secretary of the National Amateur Athletic Union Committee, will also be present. The jurisdiction of the committee covers the entire State of New York and New Jersey north of Trenton, and all teams within this territory are asked to enter into the movement.

Basket Ball Victory for Seventy-first.

The basket ball team of the Seventy-first Regiment had as opponents last night the Wanderers of Brooklyn in the temporary armory of the regiment, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The guardsmen were in fine fettle and outplayed the Brooklyn team at all points. In the first half the Seventy-first players scored 39 goals to 6, and in the second 16 goals to 4. The final figures were 55 goals to 10. The line-up follows:

71st Regt., 55.	Position.	Wanderers, 10.
Guinan	Right forward	Coyle
Rabing	Left forward	Browe
Hallenbeck	Centre	Miller
Sull	Right guard	Laterpe
Jerrett	Left guard	McCarty

Goals from field—Hallenbeck, 10; Rabing, 7; Jerrett, 7; Sull, 2; Guinan, 1; Coyle, 2; Browe, 1; McCarty, 1. Goals from fouls—Coyle, 1; Browe, 1; Hallenbeck, 1. Referee—Mr. Clark. Twenty-second Regiment. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Institute Basket Ball Team Won.

The Institute A. C. basket ball team of Newark last night defeated the Bedford Five of Brooklyn by the one-sided score of 35 to 12. The game was played on the court of the Newark team, and was marked by the rough playing of the home team. The officials were both from the Newark club. The line-up follows:

Bedford Five, 12.	Position.	Institute A. C., 35.
Rose	Right forward	Gluck
Dray	Left forward	McCormick
Lang	Centre	Nichols
Sauer	Right guard	Comstock
Lehr	Left guard	Ackron

Goals from the field—Rose, (4,) Dray, Gluck, (7,) McCormick, (5,) Nichols, (3.) Goals from fouls—Dray, (2) Gluck, (5.) Referee—Mr. Foster. Umpire—Mr. Ripton. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

More Skating Races at Verona Lake.

Another interesting programme of skating events has been arranged by the Verona Lake Skating Club of Verona, N. J., to celebrate the advent of the new year. The races, which will be held on next Monday afternoon, starting at 2:30 o'clock, promise to be as well contested as those which were decided at the same place last Monday. The programme will be made of a mile novice contest, mile handicap, two-mile handicap, and a half-mile race from scratch. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to the first three men at the finish in each event. Entries will close to-morrow with S. D. Lee, 18 Wall Street.

HOCKEY FOR SQUADRON A.

Troopers Will Play West Point and Seventh Regiment.

Following out the plan instituted about two years ago by the Polo Club of Squadron A in holding polo competitions with the West Point cadets, the newly organized hockey team of the squadron is making arrangements to play the West Point hockey men. Theron R. Strong, manager of the squadron team, said yesterday that the match was practically assured, and the date of Feb. 25 has been provisionally set for the game. If this suits the cadets the game will be held on that day at West Point. The cadets, it is said, have an excellent hockey team, but are practically unknown to the metropolitan hockey world because the rules of the Academy prohibit the team going to outside rinks to play matches. Among military athletes, therefore, the coming game is looked forward to with considerable interest, as it supplies another illustration of the growing athletic and social spirit between military organizations.

The hockey team in Squadron A was the outgrowth of a number of members of the local troop who were active players of the game in their college days. To this number as a nucleus were added several polo players and others interested in different branches of athletics, as it was seen that the game offered admirable opportunities to keep in practice for open-air sports with the return of warmer weather. Nearly twenty men, therefore, compose the hockey squad. No attempt has yet been made to pick a regular team, but two or three practice games have already been played, and the team now feels qualified to arrange games for the next two months.

The squadron hockey players will go to Morristown on Saturday, Jan. 7, to meet the team of the Morristown Field Club, and, later in the month, the Essex Troop, the crack cavalry organization of New Jersey, will be played. A game has been arranged for Feb. 21 with Company K of the Seventh Regiment, which will be played in St. Nicholas Rink. The members of the squadron team practice two or three times a week at the St. Nicholas Rink.

One of the star players is Charles Hitchcock, a member of the Yale team for two years, and, besides being one of the best hockey players in Yale, was also the intercollegiate golf champion during his student days. Stuart Camp, another Yale player, is also doing strong work for the squadron, and among the other players are George Mohimen, Harold Lee, Whitney Morrill, L. R. Read, Joseph Wills, Philip Le Boutillier, Howard Hitchcock, Harry Lee, H. W. St. John, S. O. Vander Poel, Jr., a member of the Yale football squad two years ago; Leavitt J. Hunt, one of the polo leaders; R. C. Lawrence, Porter Stone, and Albert Putnam.

Two Favorites Won at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—Overnight rains caused a muddy track and upset all calculations here to-day. Topic and Gregor K. were the only winning favorites. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Girl from Dixie, 108 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 2, won; Long Days, 108, (J. Martin,) 7 to 5, second; Dixie Andrews, 104, (J. McIntyre,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Halcyon Days, Mrs. Bob, Nerida, Nightmare, Overture, Lady Consuelo, and Bannock Belle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. St. Tammany, 102½ pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 7 to 2, won; Gay Boy, 105½, (Powell,) 7 to 10, second; Falernian, 98, (J. McIntyre,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Rachel Ward and Gold Spink also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. The Trifler, 100 pounds, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, won; Pawtucket, 100, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, second; Mr. Jack, 100, (James Hennessy,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Moorish Damsel, Arah May, Roderick Dhu, Hadrian, Bob Mossom, and Paul Revere also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap. Frontenac, 104 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 3 to 1, won; Matador, 90, (James Hennessy,) 10 to 1, second; Astarita, 108, (Lee,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:22 4-5. Brush Up, Lieut. Rice, Antigone, and Forehand also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Topic, 98 pounds, (Crimmins,) 9 to 5, won; Ed Tierney, 103, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, second; Footsey Mack, 102, (Aubuchon,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Mimosa, Owasca, Max Rose, My Jane, Heritage, La Grecque, and Matt Wadleigh also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Gregor K., 107 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 9 to 10, won; Formaster, 100, (W. Robbins,) 20 to 1, second; Mayor Johnson, 102, (Romanelli,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Judge Himes, Poseur, Chambiee, Nevermore, and Van Ness also ran.

Royal White, at Long Odds, Won.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Royal White, at 30 to 1, brought woe to the talent at Oakland to-day. Weather showery; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course—Won by The Gadfly, 105 pounds, (Davis,) 6 to 1; Salable, 107, (Crossthwaite,) 5 to 1, second; Mogregor, 110, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11⅖. Handy Bill, Golden Odol, Veina, Bearskin, Tarbaby, Lela B., Sweet Kitty Bellaires, Mizpah, and Pearl Waters also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Alice Carey, 107 pounds, (Alarie,) 3 to 5; The Cure, 109, (Larsen,) 9 to 2, second; Revolt, 112, (Knapp,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Myrtle H., Albouth, Light Braid, Urbano, and Miss Culver also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Royal White, 107 pounds, (Bell,) 30 to 1; Troy, 106, (Travers,) 8 to 5, second; Yellowstone, 105, (Greenfield,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:16. Alta G., Sunyshore, San Lution, Sterling Powers, Kubeilk, Rene, Tamm, Del Signo, Polonius, and Bee Rosewater also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, handicap—Won by Matt Hogan, 107 pounds, (Clark,) 9 to 1; Yoosaw, 105, (Knapp,) 17 to 1, second; Judge, 110, (Michaels,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:20½. Albula, Seavoyage, and Big Beach also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards—Won by Meistersinger, 104 pounds, (Jones,) 16 to 5; Briers, 100, (Travers,) 7 to 2, second; Rio Rico, 88, (Earnshaw,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Homage, Frank Woods, Hermencia, Maud Muller, Flaneur, and Dandie Belle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards—Won by W. R. Condon, 110 pounds, (Anderson,) 5 to 1; G. W. Trahern, 103, (Travers,) 6 to 5, second; Freeman, 97, (Davis,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Royalty, Veteranto, and Ink also ran.

Two Records Go at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—Two records were made at Ascot track to-day, Gold Rose going a mile in 1:38⅗, which is equal to the California record, made by Divina at San Francisco, and Needful galloping the Brooks course, seventy-three yards less than a mile and a quarter, in 2:03. Besides these features, the day's card had a steeplechase in which two horses fell. A crowd of 7,000 packed the grounds. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Tim Hurst, 103 puonds, (Treubel,) 1 to 5, won; Joe Kelley, 103, (——,) 3 to 1, second; Light of Day, 105, (Smith,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:07⅘. Herrain, Maggie Mackey, Useful Lady, Hildebrand, Anona, Lena Leford, Garvice, and C. P. Waterhouse also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Slauson course. Nanon, 98 pounds, (Kent,) 5 to 2, won; Rose of Hilo, 98, (Herbert,) 12 to 1, second; Great Mogul, 103, (Tullet,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:09⅗. Lem Reed, Decimo, Mi Reina, Landseer, Skirmish, Dusky Secret, Red Damsel, Densel, and Tuckback also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. Allegiance, 128 pounds, (McMahon,) 7 to 5, won; Gray Morn, 120, (Dayton,) 10 to 1, second; Flea, 128, (Amos,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:11. Flea and Ballantyne fell, and Flea was mounted by a stable boy, finishing, and got third money.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Gold Rose, 95 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 5, won; Waswift, 106, (Hildebrand,) 5 to 2, second; Ralph Reese, 88, (Fisher,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:38⅗. Sheriff Bell and Bragg also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Brooks course. Needful, 94 pounds, (Kent,) 10 to 1, won; Helgesen, 99, (Lawrence,) 10 to 1, second; Merwan, 104, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:03. Blue Side, Iras, Invictus, Namtor, and Mabel Clair also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Hilona, 87 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 1, won; Cloverton, 107, (Otis,) 3 to 1, second; Edinborough, 106, (H. Smith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Belle Dixon, Dutiful, Bath Beach, Instructor, Homebred, Isahute, and Past Master also ran.

Date for Boston A. A. Games.

The Boston Athletic Association has issued the circular for its sixteenth annual indoor open handicap meeting, which will be held in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Feb. 11. The special events will be an invitation two-mile run, invitation forty-yard dash, (scratch,) and an open championship team race for the New England colleges. The games are open to registered athletes only.

It is hoped that team races may be arranged between the following universities and colleges: Harvard-Yale, Princeton-University of Pennsylvania, Cornell-Harvard class teams, Dartmouth-Williams, Amherst-Brown, University of Maine-Tufts Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Bowdoin, Boston High Schools-Worcester High Schools.

Cox Defeats Isherwood at Pool.

R. Cox and F. Isherwood, each with a handicap of 65, were the contestants in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. The players kept close together throughout the contest, and at the finish Cox was but nine balls ahead. The winner's high run was 11, and the locer's 10. The competitors in to-night's game will be A. Hyman and George Ricker.

ICE YACHTS AWAIT FREEZE WITHOUT SNOW

Plenty of Ice, but the White Mantle Covers It All.

SHREWSBURY FLIERS IN TRIM

Events Arranged for the Fifty or More Boats as Soon as the Ice Is in Condition.

While the abundant snow falls of the past two weeks have brought joy to the hearts of those who delight in sleighing and coasting, and have not even seriously interfered with the curlers and skaters, who are easily able to clear sufficient of the surface of the ice for the enjoyment of their favorite sports, they have been a source of severe disappointment to the ice yachtsmen, who, with their craft refitted spick and span for a season's sport, have for weeks waited in vain for a chance to enjoy the first trial spin. Ice there has been and is yet, in plenty, but it is buried beneath a blanket of snow a foot or more in depth, which, by masking the airholes and other dangers, makes it impossible to venture upon its surface. A heavy rainfall or a good thaw followed by clear and cold weather must come before the devotees of ice yachting will be able to indulge in their exhilarating recreation, and for this they are now anxiously waiting.

The place nearest to this city where ice yachting may be indulged in is on the Shrewsbury Rivers in New Jersey, between Red Bank and Long Branch. Both the North Shrewsbury, which extends to Red Bank, and the South Shrewsbury, which flows past Long Branch and Branchport, are successions of broad reaches, with low flat shores, which give full sweep to the west winds and afford exceptional facilities for the sport. Both rivers are tidal streams, but with a sufficient flow of fresh water to insure the formation of strong ice.

Three clubs devoted exclusively to ice yachting, with over 800 members and upward of fifty yachts, are located on the rivers, and the rivalry between the members of the three organizations makes lively competition, especially in the annual contest for the challenge pennant. The South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club of Branchport is the present holder of the pennant, having won it last Winter with William R. Joline's Hazel L. The officers of this club are as follows: Commodore—Benjamin P. Morris; First Vice Commodore—Charles P. Irwin; Second Vice Commodore—William Pontin; Fleet Captain—William R. Joline; Secretary—J. W. Edwards; Treasurer—J. J. Manolt; Regatta Committee—James P. Throckmorton, J. J. Manolt, Dr. W. K. Campbell, Warner B. Smith, and William Pontin. The club fleet includes Commodore Benjamin P. Morris's Mildred, William R. Joline's Hazel L., H. N. Baruch's Skedaddle, Edward E. Taber's Leroy, Charles P. Irwin's Georgie and Georgie II., George Gillig's Wizard, William Pontin's Rumson, Charles L. Edwards's Ray, Charles Woolley's Peg, Jacob W. Edwards's Elva, M. L. Campbell's Highball, Tucker C. Edwards's Katrina, Bert Cubberley's Leota, David G. Edwards's Isabel, Everett Throckmorton's Echo, and Theodore Watson's Uvina.

The officers of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club, which is located at Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, are: Commodore—Edward W. Reid; Vice Commodore—William A. Seaman; Treasurer—J. L. Price; Financial Secretary—E. H. Green; Recording Secretary—Harold Seaman; Fleet Captain—J. E. Green; Regatta Committee—William H. Martin, Frank McLain, Corliess Cook, Frank Price, and T. F. Price. The yachts enrolled in this club are: J. E. Green's Eagle, A. Borden's Swallow, Jacob Cornwall's Aurora, Walter R. Patten's Sweetheart, E. W. Price's Shrewsbury, Edward W. Reid's Florence A., Bayard Dominick's Harold, H. N. Baruch's Skedaddle, Charles Gibbons's Blue Jay, George P. Joline's Gypsy Girl, Clark Price's Magnolia, Charles Woolley's Peg, C. H. Clark's Red Bird, Clark Price's Imp, William Buxton's Dare Devil, and Jesse Potter's Ghost. The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club is located at Red Bank, and has a large fleet.

Both the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club of Long Branch and the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club of Red Bank have challenged the South Shrewsbury Club for the possession of the championship pennant, and a series of races will be sailed over the fifteen-mile course of the South Shrewsbury Club as soon as the ice is in condition.

GOLFERS MAY INVADE ENGLAND.

Canadian Team for Championship—Will Travis Change His Mind?

Walter J. Travis's victory last season of the British amateur golf championship has had the effect of turning the envious eyes of several players on this side of the Atlantic toward English golf links for the championship tournament to be held there next May. Whether Travis will defend his title or not is not positively known. Travis himself announced at the time he won the honor that he would not go back to England to defend his championship, but no one would be greatly surprised to see him change his mind as the time for the event approaches.

A strong effort is being made in Canada to send over not one or two golfers, but a team of the leading Canadian players, and there seems to be good prospects for its success. The victories earned by golfers in this country have aroused the ambition of the Canadians to show just what they can do, and their hopes of future victories have materially increased since the defeat of our National champion, H. Chandler Egan, at the Olympic championship in St. Louis last October.

A. W. Austin, President of the Montreal Golf Club, is making arrangements to take a team of Dominion golfers to England early in May. The tournament for the British championship will be played on the Prestwick links, one of the best courses in the United Kingdom. Besides Lyon, who has not stated whether he could go or not, other good Canadians who are practically assured for the team are Dudley Dawson and H. J. Martin, very creditable players. While these men would naturally enter the championship, it is President Austin's intention to have them meet a number of the best English and Scotch teams, and while he does not predict that one of his players will win the championship he has been bold enough to claim that, as a team, they will be fully able to hold their own against almost any aggregation that may be brought against them.

It has been expressed by a number of English golfers that they would be most pleased to see H. Chandler Egan enter the lists next year against the best English and Scotch golfers, but as Egan is completing his course at Harvard it is hardly likely that he could spare the time, particularly in the month of May, which is one of the most inconvenient months of the year for a college student desirous of completing his studies with honor, to be away for any length of time.

College Golfers Choose Garden City.

The Garden City golf links were chosen yesterday at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Golf Association for the next championship tournament, and the date was set for the third week of October, 1905. The consent of the Garden City Club has been secured, and all of the college golfers have expressed their preference for the course. Three intercollegiate championships have been held there in past years.

The meeting was held at the Holland House. Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia were the only universities of the six comprising the association that were represented by delegates. President Malcolm McBurney of Harvard presided. Besides the selection of the course for next year's championship no other business was transacted, the election of officers being deferred for a future meeting.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Corinthians of London Likely to Play Association Game Here.

It seems more than probable that next season there will be seen in this city an international football game under Association rules. G. O. Parker, manager of the famous Corinthians of London, and Jerome Flannery, Secretary of the New York Association Football League, have been in correspondence on the subject, and there is little doubt that their negotiations will lead to the arrangement of a game in New York.

The Corinthians is the foremost club of Association footballers in England. It numbers among its members all the best-known amateurs of England and bears to the game almost the same relations that the Marylebone Cricket Club bears to cricket. The club, of course, takes no part in the league competitions in England, but it embraces the cleverest of the public school and university players, and an eleven selected from its ranks might justly be considered a representative eleven of England.

In addition to the game which the Corinthians will play in New York, it is expected that they will be able to arrange matches in Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, and San Francisco. The team will probably arrive in Quebec in August, and will play a series of games in Canadian cities on its way to Vancouver. The return journey will be made through the United States, and will be timed so that the team would reach here about the first week of October.

Association football appears to have enjoyed a fair share of popularity throughout the country during the past season, for it has been played in places where the round ball was never before seen. The organization of a team at Harvard attracted considerable notice; but it is not generally known that Princeton also got up an eleven and that the game was played this season at Cornell. The Harvard team was organized too late to take part in any outside matches, for it was felt that this should not be done until the club received recognition from the Harvard Athletic Union. It is possible, however, that a game will be played with the Brooklyn Club in February or March, should the weather permit. The Secretary of the Brooklyn Club has been so notified by the Secretary of Harvard.

The game in Philadelphia received a boom last year from the organization of the Cricket Clubs League. Germantown, Merion, Belmont, and Philadelphia entered teams in this League, and placed their magnificent grounds at the disposal of the game. This brought a number of new players into the game, and some of the Pennsylvania squad took part in the matches after their season closed.

In Boston, the New England League is fostering the game, and has a large roster of players. The Western cities have likewise their players, and there is little doubt that with the stimulus given the sport by the visit of the Corinthians that new clubs will spring up all over the country. The game has one great advantage in the fact that it can be played in midwinter. In New Jersey some teams play from October to April without missing a scheduled game, although the field may be snow covered.

WILL PLAY WITH AMERICANS.

Young Men of Minor Leagues Purchased and Drafted for Next Year.

The young players purchased and drafted by the American League clubs for next season have just been announced by President Ban Johnson. The list includes a number of the minor leagues' best men, and while looked upon as experiments in the major league, they should develop into first-class players. The name of Shaffer, from the Butte (Mon.) Club, does not appear among President Johnson's announcements as having been secured by the Boston Club, but John L. Taylor, President of the champions, says that he has paid the money for that player and he therefore rightfully belongs to the Bostons. The official list of the players is:

PLAYERS PURCHASED.

New York—From Montreal, Yeager and Mo-Manus.

Boston—From Columbus, H. Olmstead; from St. Paul, F. Session; from Milwaukee, G. Stone; from New Bedford, G. Josslyn; from Lowell, A. McGovern; from Buffalo, A. Grimshaw.

Philadelphia—From Providence, W. J. Fairbanks; from Toronto, W. Applegate.

St. Louis—From Shreveport, O. K. Swan and James Smith; from Minneapolis, H. E. Morgan.

Cleveland—From Buffalo, A. Vinson; from Holyoke, C. Rossman; from Atlanta, Charles Smith and J. Clark; from Columbus, John Hickey, John Mullarkey and W. Friel; from Colorado Springs, N. T. Kalb; from St. Paul, J. Jackson; from Milwaukee, G. Curtis; from Buffalo, McAllister and Gettman.

Chicago—From Louisville, D. Kerwin; from Indianapolis, Hayden; from New Orleans, Rohe, Atz, and Stanley; from Milwaukee, H. Clark and Dougherty.

Detroit—From Minneapolis, D. I. Sullivan, E. W. Ford, and F. Thomas; from Indianapolis, F. Cromley; from Rockford, Ill., C. E. Jaeger; from Milwaukee, H. Schafer.

Washington—From Colorado Springs, George Hill; from Nashville, C. Knell.

PLAYERS DRAFTED.

New York—From Los Angeles, Newton and Chase; from Vincennes, Ind., Whitely; from Spokane, Hogg; from Boise, Starkelle.

Boston—From Toledo, Morton.

Chicago—From Cedar Rapids, L. Feine.

Detroit—From St. Paul, Sullivan; from Tacoma, Graham; from Little Rock, Ark., Anderson; from Colorado Springs, Graham; from Waterloo, Ia., Schwarnweber and Raymond; from Boone, Ia., Corns.

Washington—From Colorado Springs, Congalton; from St. Paul, C. C. Jones; from Minneapolis, Weaver.

Cleveland—From Keokuk, Ia., Ahlin; from Fort Worth, Texas, Jackson; from Montreal, Joice.

Philadelphia—From Toronto, Murry; from Nashua, N. H., Soffel; from Ilion, N. Y., O'Brien.

St. Louis—From Spokane, Rockenfeld; from Nashua, N. H., Van Sant; from Atlanta, Koehler; from Seattle, Frisk; from Houston, Texas, Edmondson; from Des Moines, Ia., Stillman; from Oakland, Cal., Buchanan; from Birmingham, Ala., Clark, Mathew, and Ragan.

COLORADO SOUTHERN PLAN.

Voting Trust to be Dissolved—Will Not Affect Management.

The voting trust of the Colorado and Southern Railroad is to be dissolved early next year. This voting trust, which was organized in 1898, was to terminate after the preferred stock had paid 4 per cent. dividends continuously for three years, or at the discretion of the voting trustees. The termination will be had under the latter provision. The voting trustees are G. P. Dodge, F. P. Olcott, H. Walters, H. Budge, and J. Kennedy Tod.

The road is now controlled by the trust, but the majority of the voting trust certificates are in the name of Edwin Hawley. It is understood that in deciding to terminate the voting trust the trustees acted in harmony with the desires of the controlling interest in the stock. It is stated that the dissolution of the voting trust will not for the present alter the management or policy of the road.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—First Lieut. Richard H. Williams, Artillery, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, will assume charge of construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at that post.

Navy.

Ensign D. P. Mannix is ordered to the Lancaster, League Island, Jan. 3, for duty in connection with securing the crew for that Colorado and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Arrived—The Hist, at Newport; the Iowa, at Newport News; the Nero, at Valparaiso; the Solace, at Honolulu; the Kentucky, at Tompkinsville; the Scorpion, at Norfolk; the Wasp, at Kingston; the Paul Jones, at Victoria; the Yankee, at Guantanamo; the Culgoa, at San Juan; the Illinois, at Tompkinsville; the Marietta, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—The Leonidas, from Lambert Point for Baltimore; the Vixon, from Port Antonio for Guantanamo; the Massachusetts, from League Island for New York; the Villalobos, from Shiakwan for Shanghai; the Cincinnati, from Cavite for Hongkong; the New Orleans, from Cavite for Midway; the Brutus, from Shanghai for Che-Foo.

The Lebanon was placed out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., on Dec. 24.

Contract for Bigger Dry Dock Let.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, today awarded the contract for the completion of the dry dock at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, to the Scofield Company of Philadelphia, Penn. The amount of the contract is $1,880,000. The dry dock is to be completed in thirty-three months. This dry dock will be the largest in the United States Navy.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

FENCING GOVERNORS BAR NEW APPLICANTS

University of Michigan and Massachusetts Tech. Denied.

TOURNAMENT DATES SELECTED

Intercollegiate Delegates Meet and Decide to Hold Championship at N. Y. A. C. in March.

Delegates from the seven universities and academies comprising the Intercollegiate Fencing Association attended the annual midwinter meeting yesterday, which was held at the Plaza Hotel. The New York Athletic Club, as in former years, was selected for the annual championship tournament, and the dates for the event were fixed for Friday and Saturday evenings, March 24 and 25. The same conditions will prevail as in former years, every man fencing every other competitor for the individual championship. A number of dual competitions were arranged by the respective representatives, but the complete schedule of these inter-team meets is not yet completed.

There was a long discussion over the requests for admittance to membership of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan. Both were refused, but none of the delegates would express any reason for declining to admit these extra members. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology applied for membership last year, but was refused, ostensibly on the ground that it would not be wise to admit a new member just previous to the annual championship, as it would necessitate considerable change in the draw, and possibly entail other changes.

The Institute, however, was admitted to dual meet competitions, and so, while not a recognized member of the association, its delegates are arranging, with the sanction of the Fencing Association, dates for regular competitions with all of the other members of the organization. A member of the Massachusetts Institute was present. With this concession, although no one would speak authoritatively for the future, it is generally believed that before the close of the year the Boston academy will be admitted to full membership, so as to be considered, provided any changes are needed for future championships. A meeting will be held after the championship tournament for the annual election of officers.

The delegates were anxious to learn more about the fencing status of the University of Michigan Fencing Club. There is an aversion on the part of some of the delegates to admitting a club so far away from the clubs now comprising the body. The sentiment was expressed that the Michigan University was more fitted for a Western fencing association, and if such an organization were formed it would benefit college fencing materially and offer an opportunity to hold competitions between picked representatives from the Eastern and Western colleges. It would be impossible for some of the Eastern college teams to go to Michigan for the annual series of dual matches. The subject, however, will be discussed more at length at a future meeting.

The delegates present were: Yale, C. L. Lawrence, President; West Point, E. B. Barber, Vice President, and L. A. Kunzig; Pennsylvania, B. O. Frick, Secretary and Treasurer; Harvard, W. McCleod; Columbia, C. L. Goly; Cornell, F. C. Brundage; Annapolis, H. G. Knox and L. W. Townsend.

West Point holds both the team and individual championships, but the fight next year promises to be very close, as West Point only has one member of last year's winning team left for the squad this year. Some of the other teams are exceptionally strong, and West Point will have to work hard to retain the honors that the cadets have now held for two years. E. B. Barber is Captain of the West Point team, and he is the only surviving member of last year's championship team. The other fencers from whom the team next year will be picked are L. A. Kunzig, F. E. Humphries, F. E. Williford, and Frank Gatewood.

The dates, as arranged for future dual meets, are:

Feb. 4, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Columbia, University of Pennsylvania at West Point.
Feb. 11, Columbia at West Point.
Feb. 17, Cornell at Columbia.
Feb. 18, Cornell at West Point.
Feb. 25, Yale at West Point, Columbia at Annapolis, University of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Harvard.
March 3, University of Pennsylvania at Columbia. Cornell and Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Harvard.
March 10, Cornell at Annapolis.
March 18, Yale at Columbia.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Carleton C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

IMPERIAL—Yashio Kinoshuta, Tokio, Japan; George N. Bliss, Boston.

GRAND—Lieut. J. A. Higgins and C. L. Bent, United States Army; F. B. Watson, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Gaston Mayer, Paris.

VICTORIA—F. L. Case, United States Army.

SAVOY—A. M. Hauser, Pittsburg; A. A. Bauman, England; Maurice Wertheim, Cambridge.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Archibald, Vancouver; J. M. Dickey, Newburg.

WOLCOTT—Samuel Spencer, Washington; F. N. Finney, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE—Joseph Laitar, Chicago; Lady Catherine Howard, England; Major Parsons, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Edward B. Aldrich, Providence.

HOTEL ASTOR—G. C. Sunnell, United States Army; Kennet Van Riper, Montclair; H. Debenham, Newport.

ASTOR HOUSE—Kingoro Enawa, Tokio; Frank M. Baker, Owego; A. Vinokvosaf, Russia.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..7:34	Sun sets..4:46	Moon rises 11:36

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:55	Gov. Isl'd..12:16	E. Gate..1:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..——	Gov. Isl'd..——	E. Gate..——

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TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	6:30 A

DEC 28 1904

WARD & CO. TOOK STOCK FROM THE MUNROE FIRM

A Mr. Henry Bought 28,000 Shares of Montreal Consolidated.

PURCHASE FOLLOWED FAILURE

Witness Says Messrs. Leach and Loomis Took Charge of 130,000 Shares—Washed Sales Again.

Admitting that since the failure of Munroe & Munroe, the brokerage firm of F. P. Ward & Co. of New York and Philadelphia had taken 28,000 shares of Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining at $1 a share off the hands of the syndicate of which the suspended concern were managers, Q. W. Bosee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mining Company, yesterday proved quite the most interesting witness yet examined in the Munroe bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Bosee said that the sale of the 28,000 shares had been negotiated by a Mr. Henry, about whom he did not particularize more closely, and that a Mr. Spear had telephoned to the syndicate that Mr. Henry was coming. Mr. Henry, as representing F. P. Ward & Co., is a new figure in the affairs of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated syndicate, of which A. B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Co., was Treasurer, and A. G. Loomis, Second Vice President of the National City Bank, the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The connection that his firm, which has recently opened elaborate offices here, may have with the Montreal and Boston syndicate and Munroe & Munroe, its managers, will be inquired into in some detail at subsequent hearings.

Mr. Bosee also said yesterday, in response to questions by Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the Munroe & Munroe creditors, that the night after the brokers failed, he, together with Messrs. Leach & Loomis, took charge of an iron box containing 136,000 shares of the Montreal and Boston stock. Of this, Mr. Bosee said, 88,000 shares belonged to the syndicate. He was not quite sure to whom the remainder belonged, and Mr. Untermyer announced that he would make vigorous efforts to get it into the possession of the receiver.

Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Bosee got nearer together in their conceptions of wash sales than had any of the witnesses and the creditors' attorney theretofore. Mr. Untermyer had said that he understood a stock was washed when one man bought and sold it in corresponding amounts, irrespective of whether deliveries were made. Mr. Bosee said he was satisfied that, according to Mr. Untermyer's definition, the Montreal and Boston stock had been washed. He had himself purhcased 54,000 shares of the stock between Nov. 17 and Dec. 10. This stock he periodically turned back to Munroe & Munroe, and added that his idea was that he was to buy the stock and support it in case it should be offered by some one at a figure below the prevailing market quotation. He did not at that time, nor did he now, understand that he had assisted in washing the stock.

"How many shares did Munroe & Munroe have to buy and sell to get rid of the 130,000 shares they disposed of altogether?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I don't know that they ever bought a share," was the reply.

"Whose stock did you buy?"

"I don't know who was the actual owner."

"Wasn't it syndicate stock?"

"I don't know."

"How many shares did you receive of the stock?"

"Five hundred thousand shares were deposited with a trust company," said Mr. Bosee, "but I am not certain whether I had physical possession of 200,000 shares of it or not. Munroe & Munroe may have kept it, and the physical delivery may not have been actually made, so far as those 200,000 shares were concerned."

In answer to Mr. Untermyer, the witness in detail explained about the stock he had purchased and resold.

"But the price was advanced through the efforts of Munroe & Munroe's wash sales, I suggested Mr. Untermyer.

"No, I think the merits of the properties had a great deal to do with it," replied Mr. Bosee. "A new furnace was put in, and the mine became a giving enterprise. This, I think, was principally responsible for the advance of the price to its final market figure."

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday.

UNION DELEGATES ARRESTED.

Plasterers Threaten Trouble Trying to Strike Apartment House Job.

Two men, who gave their names as John J. Henry, thirty-nine years old, of 1,511 Lexington Avenue, and Peter O'Neil, forty years old, of 526 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and who said they were walking delegates for the Ornamental Plasterers' Union, were locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The men were arrested by Policeman Soloman of the East Fifty-first Street Station, on the complaint of John Mead, a special policeman employed by the General Construction Company, at a new building being constructed at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. Soloman said the men attempted to go into the building to call out the plasterers at work there, and were ordered out by Mead. They went away quietly but came back and threatened trouble.

CANAL ZONE FOREIGN.

Interior Department Rules That Our Laws Are Not Applicable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—In an opinion rendered to-day by Frank L. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, it is held that the laws of the United States are not applicable to the Panama Canal zone.

The canal zone is described in the opinion as not being an organized territory of the United States, and the Assistant Attorney General holds that there is no provision in the treaty with Panama or the laws or regulations making the laws of the United States generally applicable.

The question at issue was whether or not the patent or trade mark law extended to the canal zone. This it is held, is not the case, the opinion taking in the whole subject of the application of the laws of the United States generally to the canal zone.

PORTO RICANS FOR PANAMA.

Gompers Urges Their Employment in Construction of the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor to-day called on Secretary Taft and urged the employment of Porto Ricans as far as possible in the construction of the Panama Canal.

The matter was discussed at some length and Mr. Gompers will confer on the subject with Gov. Winthrop, of Porto Rico, in New York City, next Friday.

Triple Wedding Celebration in Stamford

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—A triple wedding celebration took place in one household here to-night. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Jennings celebrated their golden wedding. Their daughter, Mrs. Mary Newton, and her husband, Thomas Newton of Hartford, celebrated their silver wedding, and their daughter, Miss Alice L. Newton, was married to Howard A. Sill of Hartford. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. H. Beattys, pastor of the Methodist Church.

GROUT'S LIGHTING INQUIRY.

Merchants' Association Not Likely to Urge Bill for Municipal Plant.

Controller Grout went to work yesterday on the preparations for his coming investigation into the city's lighting situation. He expects to have the public sessions of his investigation under way before the close of the week, and may request witnesses to be present in his office to-morrow to answer questions concerning the positions and the claims of the companies.

The Controller spent most of yesterday in going over his plans with Deputy Controller Stevenson and with ex-Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, who spent a couple of hours at the Finance Department and left after making a further appointment for to-day. Since the ex-Senator was turned down for State Senator two years ago by James J. Frawley he has not been on the best of terms with Tammany, and it was suggested that this had something to do with his appearance in the lighting investigation.

Robert Grier Monroe and J. Hampden Dougherty, the two last Commissioners of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity before Mr. Oakley was appointed to the post, took sides yesterday against the statement of the lighting situation issued by the present Commissioner, pronouncing it weak. Ex-Commissioner Monroe also defended the chart of the prices paid for electric lighting in other American cities, which he prepared while Commissioner, and which Commissioner Oakley said was worthless because it did not take into consideration the different conditions of the various cities.

The Merchants' Association, it was learned yesterday, is preparing to ask the Legislature to fix a maximum rate per unit for electric lighting in Greater New York, just as a maximum rate is fixed for the charges of the gas companies, to apply to private consumers as well as to public consumers. The Merchants' Association, it is reported, will largely confine its efforts before the Legislature to securing legislation of this sort rather than to supporting a bill for a municipal lighting plant. On the latter subject the organization is apt to be silent at the coming session.

COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY.

Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania Teams to Play at German Press Club.

The sixth annual tournament of the triangular college chess league, consisting of clubs at Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, will be begun between two students from each of these colleges at the German Press Club, 21 City Hall Place, in this city this morning. Following are the names of the players: W. W. Burton and P. V. Van Arsdale, Brown; J. R. Mitchell and J. F. Darling, Cornell, and E. H. Miller and M. B. Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania. The schedule of the four rounds to be played to-day, to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday has been arranged as follows:

First Round—Burton vs. Mitchell, Van Arsdale vs. Miller, and Kirkpatrick vs. Darling.
Second Round—Miller vs. Burton, Darling vs. Van Arsdale, and Mitchell vs. Kirkpatrick.
Third Round—Burton vs. Kirkpatrick, Van Arsdale vs. Mitchell, and Miller vs. Darling.
Fourth and Final Round—Darling vs. Burton, Kirkpatrick vs. Van Arsdale, and Mitchell vs. Miller.

Of five tournaments contested to date Cornell has won four and Pennsylvania one. The Ithaca men secured the first Rice trophy, when they won the tournament in 1902, and last year they obtained the first leg on the second Rice trophy donated by Prof. Isaac L. Rice of this city.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel; J. E. Breese, laces; Hotel Navarre.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; W. J. Dobbie, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Auerbach's," Washington, D. C.; C. Auerbach, furnishing goods; M. Auerbach, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Clayburgh, J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. J. Clayburgh, silks, 274 Church Street; Hotel Astor.
Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, notions; Hotel Breslin.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. F. Butler, dress goods and silks; J. V. Cheek, dry goods, 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. C. Brown, cloaks, suits, and waists, 2 Walker Street.
Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Bieber, silks and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. England, domestics, 75 Spring Street.
Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Albert.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, white goods; Hotel Walcott.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. Birkett, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.
"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Nevins, dry goods; H. G. Dey, silks and dress goods; J. P. Quinn, lace curtains and rugs; 4 Washington Place.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics; 2 Walker Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonegal, silks; Hotel Breslin.
Griesheimer, L., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Griesheimer, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Goldman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.
Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel; J. Carey, laces, ceilings; H. H. Frost, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.
Hoogentyn, H., Rochester, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hale Brothers, Sacramento, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, ladies' and infants' wear; 395 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hamburger, woolens; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Breslin.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; Hotel Breslin.
Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohone, ladies' wear; 75 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; R. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Isenberg & Bachman, Wheeling, West Va.; I. Isenberg, linens, notions, and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Kline, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, silks and dress goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
King-Brinsmade Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Keck, F., Johnstown, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Lowenstein Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Lowenstein, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, infants' wear and underwear, 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Moore Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Moore, piece goods; J. F. Meador, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; K. Wrenn, laces and notions; 4 Washington Place.
Mahler Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Mahler, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; L. O. Levinson, dry goods; 62 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; E. P. Dougherty, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Stiefel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stiefel, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sager, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; J. M. Schenck, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. M. Healy, linens; Hotel Navarre.
Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Coughlin, linens; 335 Broadway; Hotel Walcott.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, dry goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. J. Muller, dress goods; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Weber Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. Weber, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Watt, Retlew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics; B. R. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Duplessac vs. Friedman—Joseph P. McDonough. In re Flannery—Gerard Roberts.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Gerard vs. Wiggin—George E. Morgan.
SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Blodgett vs. Newbegin—Warren Leslie. In re Welsh—William L. Turner. Star Holding Company vs. Forgotston—Edmund J. Tisdale. Cullinan vs. Pavone—George C. Norton. Roosevelt vs. Behermanboss—David McClure.

OPEN SHOP WAR FAIRLY JOINED IN CAP TRADE

Manufacturers Re-employ Individuals and 200 Workers Go Back.

UNIONS PICKET FACTORIES

Women Active in Canvass—Employers Say They Will Appeal to Police If Trouble Develops.

Offering to re-employ any hands who asked for work as individuals, the Cap Manufacturers' Association started its fight for the open shop yesterday. As soon as the factories opened they became surrounded by pickets, who succeeded in many instances in getting capmakers who went back to work to join the strikers at lunch hour. Among the strike pickets were a number of women, who stuck by any women capmakers who went back and persuaded some of them to leave.

The employers say that fear prevented many capmakers from going to work. In all, however, about 200 remained at work, mostly from the ranks of the 1,800 or 1,900 who went on strike. The manufacturers, if they find that the strike pickets are inclined to make trouble, will call on the police for protection.

Every firm in the association was represented at a meeting in the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday afternoon, President Adolph Leidesdorf in the chair. Some of the smaller manufacturers reported that they had been approached by agents of the union, who tried to get them to break away from the association by stating that some of their neighbors had broken away. The union delegations promised all sorts of things if the manufacturers would employ only unicn capmakers. One of the promises was that if any of these small employers forfeited bonds by breaking with the association the union would make the bonds good.

All the manufacturers had experiences to relate of union tyranny and it was decided unanimously that the open shop should be maintained, no matter how long the fight continued. The general belief was that the union would capitulate in about three weeks.

President Leidesdorf said after the meeting:

"It is entirely the fault of the union that we had to declare the open shop. The eighteen or nineteen hundred capmakers in the union are absolutely under the control of an Executive Board of thirty members, who ordered the strike. Before we declared for the open shop we begged this committee to stop making exacting demands. If the committee had reported this to the union there would have been no trouble.

"We have nothing against the union as an organization, but we are determined to run our own business. Wages and hours of labor will not be changed, but we will employ whom we choose without discrimination, and will conduct our business in our own way. When a union, as this one does, prohibits us from employing apprentices, it is time for us to make a fight for our own independence."

Embezzler Paroled After Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The State Board of Pardons to-day granted a parole to Charles Westervelt, who in May, 1901, was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary for embezzling about $38,000 of the funds of the Dime Savings Bank of this city. Westervelt was Secretary and Treasurer of the concern.

FIGHTING PENAL DUTIES.

Importers Assert That They Are Not Liable for Excess Over Entered Weight.

The Weil Feather Company of Chicago has appealed to the Board of United States General Appraisers against the assessment of a penal duty of 33 1-3 per cent. on 967 pounds of feathers. The importation was entered as 800 pounds of feathers, valued at 6 cents a pound. The Appraiser advanced the value to 8 cents, and under the provision of the law for such cases assessed a penal duty of 33 1-3 per cent. in addition to the regular rate of 15 per cent., on a weight of 967 pounds, which was the quantity found by the United States Weigher.

The importers say that as only part of the total weight, 800 pounds, was entered, the penal duty should not be assessed on the other 167 pounds of feathers.

It is asserted by the Government that this contention cannot hold, because the only reason for entering a smaller quantity than that actually imported was error, carelessness, or deliberate attempt at fraud.

TOO MANY CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Customs Bureau at the Post Office Calls for More Help.

If any New Yorker has not received the Christmas present expected from friends in Europe, he should not decide yet that his friend has forgotten him. The present is probably in the Post Office underneath a pile of thousands of other presents awaiting examination at the hands of the customs officials.

Appraiser Whitehead had a call yesterday from the Customs Bureau of the Post Office for more help. Ordinarily one examiner can handle all the dutiable matter that comes through the mails, and at Christmas time two have usually been sufficient. This year, however, the two men assigned to the work were swamped, and a third was sent down to the Post Office from the Appraiser's Stores yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DAVID LEFENFELD.—David Lefenfeld, dealer in dry goods at 92 Avenue B, has made an assignment to Joseph Fried, without preference. Mr. Lefenfeld was formerly a tailor, afterward a liquor dealer, and went into the dry goods business in June, 1897.

ROBERT CAMPBELL HEATING COMPANY.—The Robert Campbell Heating Company, manufacturer of heating apparatus at 106 and 108 Beekman Street, has made an assignment to Edward J. Larkin. The business was started in 1892 by Robert Campbell, who incorporated it on Oct. 18, 1901, with a capital stock of $10,000. He became President and Treasurer. The company never had any rating at Bradstreet's. Mr. Larkin, the assignee, said yesterday that he could give no figures at present as to liabilities and assets. The assets consisted of some stock and accounts. The President had been in ill-health for some time, the business had been gradually going down, and it was thought best to make an assignment to save what is left. The liabilities are understood to be less than $10,000.

Out of Town.

SYRACUSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the W. H. Gough Electric Company of this city by the E. G. Wyckoff Company, the Davis Electric Manufacturing Company of New York, and the J. H. White Manufacturing Company. Nominal assets, $11,000, and liabilities, $15,000.

BUFFALO.—Frank J. Amaden, a stock and grain broker of Rochester, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here to-day, in which he set his liabilities at $54,330.80 and his assets at $8,652.93. Included among his creditors are many persons from Eastern cities.

CALAIS, Me.—The St. Croix Shoe Company assigned to-day for the benefit of creditors to R. C. King of the United States Leather Company, Boston; George H. Eaton and George A. Curran of Calais. The liabilities are said to slightly exceed $150,000, while the actual assets will not be known until an inventory has been made. The reasons for the assignment were losses and an unsatisfactory condition of business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB FUTORANSKY.—Jacob Futoransky, salesman, of 475 Brook Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,300 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1902 in the clothing business.

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO., (CORPORATION.)—Judge Holt of the United District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Perrin, Payson & Co., Corporation, varnish manufacturers at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Walnut Avenue, and fixed his bond at $7,800.

KLEIN TRANSFER COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Henry V. Poor receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Klein Transfer Company of 292 West Street, and fixed his bond at $1,000. It was said that the company had sold its entire plant to R. C. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers, for $6,000, subject to two chattel mortgages, which leaves $2,500 equity for the creditors.

IZZELLA W. BROWN.—Izzella W. Brown, a boarding house keeper, of 114 West Seventy-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,373 and nominal assets, consisting of household furniture, $500, of which she claims $150 exemption; three pictures, $75, exempt, and cash in bank $3. There are sixteen creditors, among them being the H. B. Claflin Company, $4,959 for merchandise; A. Y. Frye, $3,350, money lent; W. H. Freystadt, $1,900, merchandise, and H. H. McKay, $898, money lent.

MICHAEL FORTUNATO.—Michael Fortunato, contractor at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, who resides at Madison, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $31,036 and no assets. He filed a petition on Sept. 24, 1902, when he owed $28,000, but the case was subsequently closed without getting a discharge. He has over 100 creditors, the largest being the Neal & Brinker Company, $3,880, and the Ingersoll-Sargent Rock Drill Company, $2,896. The debts were contracted between 1889 and 1904.

ALFRED N. BENJAMIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Alfred N. Benjamin, a Wall Street stock trader, who resides at the Ansonia Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, show liabilities of $80,579 and nominal assets of $250,001.89, consisting of a claim against the Universal Car Ball Bearing Company, A. J. Weil and H. G. Weil, for services in negotiating the sale of a patent, suit pending in the Supreme Court for the recovery of $250,000 par value of the stock of that company; cash in bank, $1.89, and 200 shares of common stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company, value unknown. Among the creditors are Mendham Brothers, $14,589, secured; Henry Ickelheimer, $4,400, secured; J. S. Bearns & Co., $11,734; Washington Seligman, $6,972; E. F. Seligman, $3,000; Alfred S. Clark of Boston, $6,023; Mrs. Emily Benjamin, $13,025, and Herbert T. Benjamin, $6,728.

Attachment Granted.

Deputy Sheriff Forges has received an attachment for $13,385 against Thomas M. Jaramillo y Hijos of Madellin, Colombia, in favor of G. Amsinck & Co., for balance due on an account stated on July 1 last. The attachment was served on a commission merchant here.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

August Elbert, formerly as Elbert & Gardner, wholesale dealers in cottonseed oil in the Produce Exchange Building; liabilities, $77,956.

Leo D. Honigsberg, salesman, of 84 University Place; liabilities, $13,661.

T. Shaw Hall, dealer in paper and specialties at 150 Nassau Street; liabilities, $12,123.

Abraham Samberg, as A. Samberg & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 56 East Thirteenth Street; liabilities, $12,000.

Meyer Benjamin, tailor, of 1,215 Third Avenue; liabilities, $897.

Emil Moses, grocer, of 1,704 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $785.

Ike Roey, salesman, of 502 Sixth Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer; liabilities, $1,359.

Josephine Solomon of 820 Lexington Avenue, formerly a tobacco dealer; liabilities, $2,442.

Composition Confirmed.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday confirmed a composition of Perlstein & Forester, manufacturers of cloaks at 36 East Twentieth Street, with their creditors at 22 cents on the dollar. Their liabilities were $29,069 and assets $18,103.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 27, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRENNAN, Patrick F.—City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia	1,090
BARNEY, George D.—Press Publishing Company	302
BACHRACH, Jacob—J. Mohr	42
BRUCE, Lena—A. Sheridan	46
CRAWFORD, Edna M.—W. Danenbaum, costs	123
CLAYTON, Estelle—F. Thayer	71
CARPENTER, George H.—Anderson & Price Company	645
COVELLI, Gesualdo and Maddalena—E. Manzione	1,263
CAMPBELL, James A., and Joseph O. Clement—Columbia Shade Cloth Company	648
DRAKE, John P.—I. H. Kramer and another	79
EDELMANN, George—J. G. Braun	28
FRANK, Samuel—G. M. Lynch	97
FORGOTSTON, Louis G.—L. Turner	42
GAMPER, Albert—A. Wallace	107
GIANNIS, John—Standard Dairy Company	116
GOLDBERG, Israel—J. Frank	112
GALEF, Aaron—M. Townsend and another	77
HIGHMAN, John—Bells of Jefferson Distilling Company	59
HOLLAHAN, Richard—International Silver Company	348
HARLANDER, Joseph, and George Edelman—W. Grasback	265
HOROWITZ, Moses—A. L. Kass	2,035
HARRIS, Louis—S. H. Richmond	1,807
THE BRONX BATH COMPANY, Inc.—B. J. Carr, Jr.	149
LACKAWANNA ANIMAL PRODUCT Company—Fitzsimmons, Gleeson & Co.	1,745
THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD Company—Haddam Granite Company, Inc.	4,788
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—R. Thomas	169
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Vonderahe	5,156
LASETTE, Frank B.—M. Calhoun	1,323
LEIBOVITZ, Samuel—J. Meyers	20
LEWIS, Newell J., and William Mackenzie and William Ironside—T. D. Sullivan and another, costs	154
LORBER, Samuel—A. Satz	267
MACKENZIE, Arthur R., and Reuben M. Winslow—H. Hug and another	175
MANN, George—J. Meyers	12
MINTON, Maurice M.—A. Corbin	876
MOORE, James—M. & J. Schmidt Company	60
NATHAN, Morris H.—B. Wasserman Company	86
RABINOWITZ, Harry—Arkonia Realty Company	234
RICE, Edward E.—Metropolitan Printing Company	287
SALIMI, Salvatore—V. Piro	29
SPERO, Lottie—H. Rebhahn and another	61
SULZER, Ernest—P. P. Zubiller	499
TRAVIS, Louis H.—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	254
TRAUTWEIN, E. Elliott—A. M. Plass	103
TOLK, Nathan—J. Meyers	13
WEATHERED, Charles B. and Edmund—Walworth Manufacturing Company	1,024
WARAGER, Charles—Korner & Schwabeland Company	317
WEYANT, William—H. Blum	35

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

BACKHOUSE, George—The Market and Fulton National Bank, Feb. 25, 1896	$5,835
SHARPE, Stanley—J. Schanz, Jan. 19, 1904	47
WISE, Henry—B. Ratkowsky Jan. 8, 1903	69
KREUGEL, Rebecca—E. Calacci, Dec. 13, 1904	236
COHN, A. B., and George Backhouse—J. A. Roosevelt and another, Oct. 3, 1893	1,252
COHN, A. B., and George Backhouse—J. A. Roosevelt and another, Oct. 3, 1893	535
LEVY, Abraham, and Abraham Weiss—S. Wasinsky, Nov. 23, 1904	105
SOLOMON, William—M. Stern, Oct. 28, 1904	896
SOLOMON, William—M. Stern, Oct. 28, 1904	172
SOLOMON, William—M. Stern, Oct. 28, 1904	172
DE CITTO, John—G. Schleicher, Nov. 13, 1903	220
SILLIMAN, Charles A.—I. Townsend, April 30, 1895	126

Judgment Canceled.

DOYLE, Michael—A. Elbert, Dec. 8, 1904	$651

Judgment Vacated.

WHALEN, John D.—People of the State of New York, Oct. 31, 1904 ..... $500

INSTRUCTION.

FREE MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Three of the JEANNETTE M. THURBER SCHOLARSHIPS for SINGING, PIANO and VIOLIN now vacant, will be open for competition at the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA, 128 East 17th St., New York City, at the SEMI-ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS. SINGING and OPERA, Jan. 6, (Friday,) 2-5 P. M. PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and all ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, Jan. 7, (Saturday,) 10-12; 2-4 P. M.
ARTISTIC FACULTY—RAFAEL JOSEFFY, ADELE MARGULIES, LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, EUGENE DUFRICHE, LEO SCHULZ, HENRY T. FINCK, MAX SPICKER, CHARLES HEINROTH, ETC. ADDRESS SECRETARY.

ELOCUTION and ORATORY

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in elocution, gesture, expression, oratory, and recitation; special attention given to strengthening the speaking voice and the improvement of conversational speech. Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock; Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 10; tuition, $5 for ten lessons; Winter classes now forming; private instruction day and evening; circulars. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

THE WHIPPLE SCHOOL OF ART,
200 Sixth Av., (Cor. 61st St.)
MR. CHARLES AYER WHIPPLE, TEACHER OF LIFE CLASSES.
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Evening Classes Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 96th Street.
Near Central Park West.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, VOICE INSTRUCTOR, 8 EAST 14TH ST. Method scientific and natural. Interviews and trial without charge.

Mandolin Lessons.—Prof. Wineburgh, 109 East 88th St.; rapid advancement; reasonable terms.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Hoffman St	38—Brush Elec, &c, Co vs same
2—In re Gillespie	39—Smith vs Mulvaney
3—City of New York vs Sexton	40—Quinn vs McKown
4—Hendler vs D E Culver Co	41—Eichnel vs Greenwood
5—City of New York vs Collins	42—Earle vs Lordan
6—Kelly vs Lake	43—Ames vs Mayo
7—Gorman Mfg Co vs Phillips	44—In re E 70th St
8—Coles vs Coles	45—Crossman vs Eisenhauer
9—N Y Security & Tr Co vs Schoenberg	46—Slagle vs Stevens Bldg Co
10—In re Brennan	47—Meehan vs Greene
11—Schattman vs Schattman	48—Wiener vs Wiener
12—Le Brants vs Conklin	49—People, &c, vs Mallon
13—In re N Y B L B Co	50—Van Guilder vs Archibald
14—In re Wewerka	51—Hafliger vs Hafliger
15—In re Sheridan Av	52—People, &c, vs Guerreri
16—In re E 169th St	53—Same vs O'Brien
17—In re Stuart	54—Morgan vs Morgan
18—Rourke vs Moran	55—Parker vs Morning Tel Co
19—N Y Life Ins & Tr Co vs Steinbrueker	56—People, &c, vs Bryan
20—Bohling vs Wienecke	57—King vs Mail and Express Co
21—Gent vs Union Ry	58—Staples vs Esler
21½—Same vs same	59—Berlinger vs Well
22—Louise & Co vs Holbrook	60—Same vs same
23—Am De Forest, &c, Co vs Hollister	62—Cullinan vs Couch
24—In re Liquari	63—Realty Prot Co vs Earle
25—Neumuller vs Lighting Co	64—Fogarty vs Cassidy
26—Noe vs Bronx Co	65—In re Pier Old No 23, E R
27—Tatum vs Wagner	66—Same
28—Rohe vs Lenahan	67—In re Bulkhead, &c
29—In re Miller	68—In re 13th and 14th Sts, N R
30—In re Westchester Lighting Co	69—Syme vs Lary
31—In re Welsbach St Lighting Co	70—Furniss vs Leupp
32—In re N Y & N J Globe, &c, Co	71—In re Comey
33—In re Westchester Lighting Co	72—Morgan vs Morgan
34—In re Edison Co of Brooklyn	73—Roskin vs Radus
35—N Y Edison Co vs Monroe	74—In re Arnold
36—Same vs same	75—Farth vs Deakan
37—United Elec Light, &c, Co vs same	76—Steitz vs Schenkein
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.	77—Herrmann vs Herrmann
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M.—Motions. No day calendar.	78—Club Stables vs Schuchman
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. General calendar.	
1136—Weil vs Bauer	1463—Sherlock vs Brookfield
396—Hagaman vs Reinach	1210—Lawrence vs Murphy

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on—3051—Clare vs. O'Donnell. 3052—Carolan vs. same. No day calendar.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on second floor, in County Court House, where for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John Klein	At 11 A. M.
Thomas S Adams	Mary L Griffith
Eliza Rogers	At 2:30 P. M.
Caroline C Adams	Charles Gerber
Alice R Hall	Sophie Beaver
Henry Belden	Margaret Dillon
Mary J Cook	Sara R Hill
Thomas Butler	Ann Baker
Solomon Rothfeld	Thom

DIVIDENDS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Coupons due and payable on and after January 3d, 1905, at its office, 222 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Ave. R. R. Co. 5% Improvement Mtge.

Brooklyn, Bath & West R. R. Co. 5% 1st mtge., series "A."

Buffalo & Lockport R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Citizens' Water Supply Co. 4% 2d mtge.

Confectioners' Manufacturing Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 4½% 1st and refunding mtge.

Corning Gas & Electric Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Crystal Hygiene Ice Co. 6%.

Dawson Railway & Coal Co. 5% 1st and collateral trust mtge.

Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co. 6% 1st mtge.

Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Ry. Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Development Company of America 6% collateral trust mtge.

East Side Electric R'y Co. of Kansas City, Mo., 5% 1st mtge.

El Paso & Rock Island R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Elyria, Grafton & Southern R'y Co. 5%.

The Hutton Co. 1st mtge.

International Steam Pump Co. 6% debentures.

Indianapolis Northern Traction Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Interocean Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Lake Shore Electric R'y Co. 5% 20-year 1st consol. mtge.

Lorain & Cleveland R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. R. Co. 5% 1st consolidated mtge.

Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 4% 1st consolidated mtge.

Neuse River Mills 5% 1st mtge.

New London Gas & Electric Co. 5% 1st con. and refunding mtge.

Newhouse Mines & Smelters 6% 1st mtge.

Norfolk Warehouse Ass'n 5% 1st mtge.

People's Gas & Electric Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Tannersville Water Co. 5% 1st mtge.

Utah Light & Power Co. 5% prior lien mtge.

Utah Light & Power Co. 4% consolidated mtge.

United States Telephone Co. 5%.

Venango Power & Traction Co. 5% prior lien mtge.

Venango Power & Traction Co. 5% first lien.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company.
51 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 16th, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st and reopen January 17th, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1905.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
Dec. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 23d, 1904.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed. Lewis Lillie, Treas.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Common Capital Stock, payable at this office January 28, 1905, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable January 14th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 28th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1904, to January 14th, 1905, both inclusive.

F. E. BIGBEE, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANAWHA & HOCKING Coal and Coke Company's First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1926, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1904.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 5% Bonds falling due January 1, 1905, will be paid at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company on presentation on and after January 3rd, 1905.

HESTER H. HAVEMEYER, Treas.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

E. M. [illegible], Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Twenty-third Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 10th of January, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1905.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2, 1905, and will be reopened January 17, 1905.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., December 22, 1904.

242d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association.
48 WALL STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 22d, 1904, until January 3d, 1905.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

203rd Semi Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 52.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, December 8, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 16th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1904. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
December 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi annual dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock December 29, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock January 3, 1905.

WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock of the company, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 27th, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Preferred capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. December 27th, 1904, and reopen January 11th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.
No. 111 Fifth Av., New York,
Dec. 20, 1904.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable at Morton Trust Co., 38 Nassau St., on and after January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

(The above dividend will be distributed by Morton Trust Co. to the holders of its certificates of deposit at the time of exchange of such certificates for engraved stock.)

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.

The Coupons of the Convertible Six Per Cent. Debentures of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, due January 1st, 1905, will be paid at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York.

JAMES A. BENNETT, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York City, December 27th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the ALBERT PALMER COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, 134 West Fourteenth Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Elections, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Polls will be open for one hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 1, 1905, to January 12, 1905.

ALBERT PALMER COMPANY.
ERNEST J. MORGAN, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close December 31, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen January 17, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. W. WETMORE, President.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the place of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, No. 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close January 5th, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 19th, 1905.

ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from December 31, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 3 P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 27th, 1904.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 7th to January 11th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1905, at 3 P. M.

H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF N. ERLANGER, Blumgart & Co., for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 93 Prince St., on Monday, January 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORRIS DETTELBACH, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VELUTINA Bias Company for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 93 Prince St., on Monday, January 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORRIS DETTELBACH, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 100 William St., on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK.
New York, December 15th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 1,382 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, between the hours of Three and Four P. M.

LANGLEY W. [illegible], Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M. for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 27th, 1904.

The annual meeting for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 85 East 125th St., on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, December 31st, 1904, and reopened on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 24, 1904.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE JOHN J. CROOKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE JOHN J. CROOKE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Avenue D, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, January 11th, 1905, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing six (6) Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHAS. C. EMOTT, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Mers Universal Extractor and Construction Company, for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 788 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. GREVEL, Secretary.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.
170 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, 170 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 20th, 1905.

Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27th, 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of Byron W. Greene, Jr., Co. will be held at the office of the company, 309 Avenue A, N. City, on 11th of January, 1905, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for ensuing year.

CHARLES F. WITT, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage Deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been drawn for payment, viz.: One hundred and sixty-eight (168) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:**

4474	5180	6298	7502	8898	9548	10908	11519
4541	5232	6306	7633	8919	9626	10804	11551
4558	5265	6344	7655	8975	9673	10812	11557
4572	5306	6345	7062	8981	9677	10848	11577
4617	5316	6355	7098	9016	9695	10865	11607
4665	5564	6383	7775	9030	9891	10888	11635
4730	5608	6404	7780	9036	9995	10947	11637
4754	5651	6509	7805	9045	10125	10997	11665
4759	5670	6739	7808	9061	10165	11099	11670
4786	5706	6824	7863	9103	10388	11109	11693
4844	5808	7010	7901	9116	10400	11128	11717
4848	5860	7074	8130	9151	10439	11183	11769
4851	5975	7079	8187	9157	10502	11139	11828
4863	6036	7113	8271	9200	10503	11193	11838
4931	6061	7121	8308	9312	10532	11240	11855
5017	6068	7127	8375	9327	10590	11253	11987
5073	6076	7312	8439	9432	10644	11369	12012
5119	6154	7327	8485	9481	10665	11394	12026
5122	6156	7430	8494	9511	10687	11399	12039
5132	6227	7442	8626	9519	10732	11419	12080
5158	6265	7490	8770	9526	10738	11488	12211

and thirty-three (33) bonds, $600 each, numbers:

1019	1188	1418	1611	2008	2178	2303	2415
1071	1236	1470	1708	2054	2253	2343	2433
1079	1316	1490	1903	2087	2262	2347	2484
1159	1410	1543	2002	2143	2297	2375	2493
1165							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **after the first day of January, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., December 14, 1904.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24th, 1904.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Jan. 3d, 1905, to Feb. 7th, 1905, inclusive.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
29 WEST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.
1931 Broadway, Near 65th St., New York
44 Court St., Brooklyn, New York.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, a domestic corporation, the operations of which have been principally conducted in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the second day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Union Square Savings Bank.

Dated New York, December 16, 1904.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
By F. M. HURLBUT,
President.
WM. H. ROCKWOOD,
Secretary.

JOHN McL. NASH, Attorney for Petitioner, 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. H. [illegible], President.
[illegible] & FLAGG,
Solicitors.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

Financial and Commercial Review

With its regular issue of Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, the NEW YORK COMMERCIAL will issue a Financial, Industrial and Commercial Review of the year 1904, with opinions and interviews on the prospects for a great business year in 1905. Among the important features of the edition will be:

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—There will be a review of the doings on 'change for each month in the year, supplemented by a stock table showing the transactions for the year in each stock listed on the Exchange. A bond table will cover the year's transactions in bonds.

RAILROAD CONDITIONS FROM FINANCIAL STANDPOINT—There will be a careful review of railroad earnings with an analysis of the year's business, notes of betterments, extensions, etc.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY—What the increased demand for structural steel is doing for the steel stocks.

OTHER FINANCIAL FEATURES—STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIPS, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, THE CURB MARKET, THE MONEY MARKET, GOLD EXPORTS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS, CLEARING HOUSE REVIEW, DIVIDENDS FOR THE YEAR, CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE, THE BOND MARKET, INCORPORATIONS FOR THE YEAR, and a series of interviews with leading financiers on the outlook for 1905.

WHAT THE COTTON YEAR PROMISES—Opinions of experts on the market for raw cotton, condition of the mills, what the planter will get for his cotton and the speculative market will be reviewed.

MARKET REVIEWS — Manufacturers, Jobbers, Commission men and Merchants in all lines of trade will be asked their views on the condition of business, the causes affecting the market in 1904 and the improvement looked for during 1905. Among the many large interests that will receive attention are the following:— The Cotton Goods Trade; The Linen Industry; The Jobbing Trade; Textile Machinery; Mill News; Clothing Trade; Carpets; Silks; Wools; Burlaps; Yarns; Hemp and Jute.

THE METAL INDUSTRIES—Outlook for copper. Increased demand for steel. The pig iron market. Trading in pig iron certificates.

GRAIN, BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS—The work of the New York Produce Exchange for the year past has had an important bearing, not only on the markets, but in the field of railroad differentials, the New York State canal project and foreign commerce.

GROCERIES, FRUITS and CANNED GOODS—The enormous capital invested in sugar, coffee, fruits, dairy products, etc., makes a review of conditions in these lines of special value to every consumer as well as to the trade. There will be features and interviews worth every reader's attention.

THE DRUG MARKET—Salient features in prices will be reviewed, making a valuable record of the year's changes.

OILS—Petroleum, Linseed, Fish Oils and Animal Oils will be reviewed in detail.

MARITIME—The business of the ocean steamship lines, freight conditions, etc., will receive special attention.

For obvious reasons there is no daily paper in the country better suited to or better equipped for publishing a Financial and Commercial Review of the year than is the New York Commercial. Not only is its financial department particularly strong for work of this kind, but all of its commercial departments are close to the lines they represent and the heads of those departments are experts on commercial markets and in a position to get information and opinion on the prospects for the new year which to others would not be available.

The New York Commercial Review of Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, will be an exceptional publication and well worth preserving.

Order it in advance of your newsdealer or from the publication office, No. 8 Spruce Street.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

"Every Business Morning"
THREE CENTS. ALL NEWS STANDS.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd.
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane.
James B. Duke,	Jacob Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

To Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Distilling Company of America.

The Distilling Company of America hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Indenture of said Distilling Company of America to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, bearing date December 27th, 1900, the following five hundred bonds have been drawn by lot, for redemption at par and interest to January 1st, 1905, viz:

101	666	1541	2133	2594	3067	3497
102	670	1551	2134	2595	3070	3503
103	671	1552	2152	2621	3071	3509
109	676	1555	2162	2633	3077	3511
124	677	1558	2172	2638	3078	3512
128	680	1559	2173	2639	3079	3513
143	681	1561	2177	2649	3080	3514
149	689	1563	2178	2655	3081	3647
152	691	1572	2218	2658	3082	3648
155	702	1574	2219	2659	3083	3649
161	705	1634	2250	2660	3084	3651
176	710	1625	2285	2661	3093	3668
229	717	1630	2327	2686	3103	3671
230	721	1637	2329	2714	3105	3681
233	722	1638	2330	2758	3110	3682
234	727	1639	2331	2760	3116	3683
235	730	1644	2333	2761	3117	3684
274	761	1645	2336	2766	3120	3685
277	773	1659	2362	2767	3122	3689
278	786	1665	2368	2768	3123	3697
279	788	1668	2374	2769	3133	3699
280	800	1699	2380	2773	3142	3700
311	884	1700	2381	2775	3143	3701
314	900	1715	2383	2780	3144	3702
315	910	1727	2384	2787	3146	3703
342	917	1729	2388	2788	3153	3704
357	920	1732	2394	2789	3155	3705
358	921	1733	2403	2790	3156	3706
386	924	1734	2404	2794	3158	3710
390	940	1735	2405	2800	3159	3715
410	941	1736	2408	2807	3162	3718
411	942	1737	2414	2808	3163	3719
414	943	1742	2418	2810	3166	3720
424	944	1743	2419	2811	3167	3721
425	962	1755	2420	2815	3176	3722
427	963	1757	2421	2817	3177	3733
433	964	1792	2422	2819	3178	3742
436	965	1818	2423	2820	3179	3743
450	966	1841	2424	2828	3180	3749
452	967	1845	2425	2832	3181	3751
460	974	1847	2426	2836	3183	3756
463	975	1850	2427	2854	3184	3757
467	977	1851	2429	2861	3185	3762
470	1333	1852	2429	2885	3187	3765
472	1362	1861	2460	2930	3192	3769
475	1363	1862	2461	2931	3195	3782
476	1372	1865	2462	2932	3197	3784
479	1384	1921	2463	2934	3226	3796
480	1402	2029	2484	2970	3231	3797
451	1404	2030	2465	2974	3235	3798
483	1406	2031	2466	2996	3237	3801
484	1407	2032	2467	3000	3252	3816
485	1408	2034	2468	3011	3303	3826
486	1410	2035	2469	3012

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@2 3-4 Per Cent.

Moderate Business Done with Good Tone, Especially Among Standard Properties.

Wall Street resumed business after its triple Christmas holiday in the cheerful temper which was anticipated. There had been no unfavorable developments, and resumption of business was accompanied by much routine news of a sustaining sort. The advance in the iron schedule has now proceeded far enough to warrant advancing wages, 2 per cent. being added to tin plate workers' pay. The amount is not large, but the insurance against labor disturbance is worth consideration. The list of traffic increases announced yesterday is imposing, and is a market factor, whether as insurance of present dividends or as promise of increases. In the latter category must be placed the traffic agents' talk of inability to move traffic offering. London marked down the price of gold, and sold bullion liberally to Berlin. Nevertheless, our sterling rate hardened, as why should it not with money actually softening in December's last week to scarcely more than half of the usual rate. Sixty-day money could be had at 3 per cent. yesterday, and January's abundance is near. The classified statement of November's exports shows that we came within $2,000,000 of making good by exports of manufactures what we lost by a $14,326,000 decrease of exports of agricultural products. Here is a mingling of bitter and sweet well worth pondering, with a suggestion that the sweet is more permanent than the bitter. The strength of the wheat market may perhaps be the first of the crop frights of the New Year harvest. It's a trifle early to borrow trouble, but the bears need ammunition. The weakness of cotton bears much the appearance of a bull argument on everything else, and so far as it is depressing at all it falls upon a section well able to bear it. London's prices and temper were well adapted to promote the similar sentiment here.

The feature of the day was the aggressive strength of New York Central, "because it is spending so much money," said the unsympathetic. The reason for the expenditure is as well worth considering as the expenditure itself. When the time comes that an American railway does not need to make capital expenditure the seeds of decay will have been planted. Central's rise was naturally stimulating to Pennsylvania, on the argument that it is in every way a better proposition, and that there was no way of marking up one without helping the other. Consolidated Gas enjoyed a good recovery from the nervous fall of last week, and Rock Island carried further its rise associated with its London début. There were a dozen roads which profited by the day's news regarding earnings or dividend prospects, such properties as Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Rio Grande, Louisville, Northwest, Erie, Reading, and St. Louis Southwestern were notably stronger. Of course Steel preferred and associated industrials were not laggards upon the news regarding the iron trade.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Manhattan	1½
Am. Express	½	Met. Securities	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	¾	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Linseed	2	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Malting	½	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Am. Malting pf.	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Smelting	1	N. Y. Dock	½
Am. Sugar	1¼	N. Y. Dock pf.	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	N. Y. Transportation	½
Am. Woolen pf.	⅝	Norf. & West.	¾
Anaconda	2⅝	North American	1½
At. Top. & S. F.	1	Pacific Coast	⅝
Atl. Coast Line	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Penn. R. R.	1½
B'klyn R. Tr.	½	People's Gas	½
B'klyn Union Gas	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Can. Pacific	1⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Reading	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Rock Island	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Rubber Goods	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	1⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	4¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	5	Southern Pacific	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Distillers' Sec.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie	1¼	Union Pacific	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. City	2½	U. S. Steel	⅝
General Electric	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	2½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	West. U. & M. pf.	½
Int. Paper	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Int. Pump.	2¼
Am. Steel Fdls. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Pere Marquette	1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Third Avenue	½
Int. Power	1	U. S. Realty	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Union Gas 5s.	1
Con. Gas deb. 6s	2¼
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1¼
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	6

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 27	493,171
To date this year	183,420,073
Corresponding date last year	159,712,819

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 27	$4,244,000
To date this year	$1,015,010,560
Corresponding date last year	$680,082,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Hall Signal Co. common stock.
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
National Biscuit Co. common stock.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Central Auction Co.
Childs Unique Dairy.
Père Marquette Railroad, (adjourned.)
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 61½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.50@1.60, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 1,000 Isabella at .28, 500 Mollie Gibson at .04, 200 Portland at 1.75, 300 Potosi at .17, 200 Savage at .20, 300 Silver Hill at .40, and 500 Work at .11.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Dull but Strong—Activity in the Last Hour.

"The market," said one broker, "is like an old razor—dull as a whole, but pretty sharp in some places." By that he meant that while the market showed no great outside interest those stocks which did move at all went up sharply. Among these issues was Rock Island common, which advanced 2¼ points without any other explanation than "there is something up in Rockies."

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New York Central's Advance.

New York Central was one of the features of the day's trading. The stock advanced 2⅝ points to a new high record for this movement. There were all kinds of rumors to account for the advance. One of them was that the company would be made the holding company for all the Vanderbilt lines. That was declared to be "bosh" by a representative of the New York Central interests. It was also stated authoritatively that there had been no discussion of plans for the financing of the terminal improvements which were announced last week. This latter statement was taken with a grain of salt, because railroads are not in the habit of arranging for great improvements except they are pretty certain of the wherewithal.

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Market Highly Manipulated.

The market was purely a professional one, and the marking up of stocks, often referred to as "window dressing," was a feature of the rise. Several of the so-called investment issues which had suffered in the recent slump were taken in hand, and at the expense of only a few thousand shares, and in some cases less, were put up a point and more to a figure at which their possession would make a better showing in the assets of the balance sheet.

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An Odd Sale in Smelting Preferred.

The books of American Smelting closed yesterday for the dividend, and the stock sold in the regular way ex dividend. There was, however, some one who must have been anxious to get the stock in order to have it show on the books, for 100 shares sold for cash with the dividend on. It was said that the sale was for investment, although that is an explanation which does not explain the great haste shown in the desire to get immediate delivery.

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Closing Hour Activity.

The market developed some activity in the last hour, partly due to a desire of some of the shorts to cover. They had found stocks once more scarce, and they thought it best to take in their short sales. This is exactly the condition which existed last Summer before the general advance had proceeded so far as to make the market very active. In addition, the market for money on call remained easy, and the general news continued favorable. In that way the strong tendency which had prevailed at the very opening was continued through the day, so that at the close stocks were at the highest.

NO ARMOR PLATE WAR.

John W. Gates Says Companies Now Make It Cheaply as Possible.

Wall Street refused yesterday to be disturbed by the dispatches from Pittsburg to the effect that there would be a war between the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies on the one hand and the Midvale Steel Company on the other. E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, declined to discuss the report, but John W. Gates, who was mentioned in the story as having been concerned in a former war over prices for armor plate, told what he remembered about the so-called trade war of 1896, when he was said to have offered to manufacture armor plate at the rate of $240 a ton. Mr. Gates said:

"I did cause a bill to be introduced in Congress providing that if the Government would give its entire orders for armor plate to one concern, namely, the Illinois Steel Company, of which I was President, for twenty years, with a minimum tonnage of not less than 6,000 tons per annum, that we would erect works and furnish the armor plate at $240 per ton. I did this at a time when there was bad feeling between the Carnegie Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company, brought about by trade relations which were not pleasant, and I did it without consulting with any Director or officer of the Illinois Steel Company.

"This was, however, at a time when ordinary steel products were selling for 50 per cent. of what they are now selling for. Bessemer pig iron was about $8 per ton, as against $16 now; labor was very much less than at the present time, and I doubt whether any concern could make armor plate to-day at a profit at a price much less than that at which it is now being furnished by various concerns to the United States Government."

A year ago the Midvale Company received from the Government a contract at $398 a ton for 6,000 tons of armor plate. For the same contract the other companies bid $420 a ton, plus $22 a ton royalty which the Government was to pay. On the total contract this made a difference in favor of the Midvale Company of $264,000, and the company got the contract, but there was no trade war. The royalty mentioned has to be paid to the owners of the Krupp and Harvey processes, under which the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies make their armor plate, while the Midvale Company has a process of its own.

The saving to the Government on the average of 16,000 tons annually used by it would amount to $704,000 were the Midvale Company to get the whole contract.

MONEY EASY; EXCHANGE FIRM.

Further declines in time money rates occurred yesterday, contrary to the usual course of rates at this time of the year, when the preparations for the January disbursements generally cause some tightening of money. Sixty-day loans were made yesterday at 3 per cent., and money was offered at that rate at the close. Rates for ninety-day loans were 3¼ and 3½ per cent, and some six months' loans at 3¼ were reported.

On the other hand, foreign exchange rates were firm, the market closing steady at a slight advance over last week's final figures. The strength of exchange and the further easing of money rates point to a continuation of the outflow of gold. There is not likely to be any further shipments to Germany, but Paris and Argentina are likely to secure further amounts of gold from this centre, and some shipments may also be made to Holland. Lazard Frères are expected to take between $600,000 and $700,000 in gold bars from the Assay Office to-day, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. will take a similar amount at the end of the week. Transfers of currency to the interior continue. The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $300,000 to New Orleans and $200,000 to Chicago.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Receipts of grain, all kinds, at Chicago during the past week amounted to 5,733,399 bushels, a decrease of 290,070 bushels, as compared with the former week, and showed an increase of 2,586,572 bushels, in comparison with a year ago.

The traffic through the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie during December was the greatest on record, 970,365 tons, against 407,198 tons last year an increase of 413,-667 net tons. The total for the year shows a decrease from last year of 3,129,331 tons.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $3,247,113, as compared with the previous week, but increase $1,546,163 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tues.	Sat.		Tues.	Sat.
Alta	.06	.06	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.65	1.00
Andes	.20	.16	Occid. Con.	.78	.78
Belcher	.21	.17	Ophir	3.50	3.15
Best & Bel.	.99	.89	Overman	.08	.06
Bullion	.23	.18	Potosi	.17	.13
Caledonia	.44	.38	Savage	.23	.17
Chal. Con.	.20	.17	Sag Belch.	.06	.03
Challar	.26	.21	Sierra Nev.	.49	.38
Confidence	.74	.70	Syndicate	.18	.19
C. C. & Va.	1.70	1.40	St. Louis	.06	.07
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.58	.44
Crown Pt.	.16	.13	Utah Con.	.07	.03
Gould & S.	.24	.16	Yel. Jack.	.16	.14
Hale & Nor.	1.05	1.00	Silver bars.	.61⅛	.61
Julia	.06	.06	Drafts, sight.	.02⅛	.02⅛
Justice	.09	.09	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at 50@52.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@2¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3¾ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $152,257,205; balances, $8,847,476; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $283,176.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8475; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8790.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for month-end and settlement requirements, and there was much borrowing from the Bank of England. Discounts weakened slightly.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was cheerful, but operators generally were idle beyond the transactions incidental to the mining carryover. Consols were firm.

Americans opened firm at rather above parity. The New York bank statement was well received and further improved the tone, but business was restricted. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners hardened, especially Japanese. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Copper opened buoyant in the market to-day on Continental and home buying, and, American advices being encouraging, the metal advanced to 67⅛, but reacted slightly when the orders were filled, and closed at 67⅛. Fourteen hundred tons were sold.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 1-16; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 88⅛; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 108⅛; Canadian Pacific, 133⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅞; Chicago Great Western, 22⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174½; De Beers, 18⅛; Denver & Rio Grande, 31½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81; Erie, 37⅞; Erie first preferred, 76½; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 158; Louisville and Nashville, 143¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; New York Central, 146⅜; Norfolk and Western, 80⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 44½; Pennsylvania, 70½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 40½; Reading first preferred, 86; Reading second preferred, 41½; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 65⅝; Union Pacific, 114; Union Pacific preferred, 98; United States Steel, 30½; United States Steel preferred, 95½; Wabash, 23; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish fours, 89½.

Bar silver firm at 28 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 15-16 @2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 34; Lisbon, 16.

Bullion amounting to £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was very firm, the manifesto of Emperor Nicholas favorably influencing the market. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 91 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 4½.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The trading on the Boerse to-day was very quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The money market is very easy. Call loans, 3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $15,643,634; balances, $1,604,754; Sub-Treasury debit, $100,162.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	95⅝	95⅞
Guilders	40½	40⅝

The stock market was lifeless to-day, and the few changes in prices were unimportant. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Atchison	86	86	86
10	*Atchison pf.	101	101	101
172	Boston Elevated	154	153½	154
2	*Boston & Albany	253	253	253
45	*Boston & Maine	173	173	173
1	*Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
21	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	151½	150	151½
3	*Conn. River	280	280	280
27	*Fitchburg pf.	141	141	141
200	Mass. Electric	14	13½	13½
5	Mass. Electric pf.	57½	57½	57½
15	N. Y. Central	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞
94	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197½	197½	197½
89	Pere Marquette	76	75	75
180	Union Pacific	111¼	111	111¼
20	West End	93¼	93	93

TELEPHONES.

1,766	American	148	146¾	147⅜
1	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

500	American Ag. Chem.	21	21	21
100	American Ag. Chem. pf.	86½	86½	86½
23	American Pneu. Serv. pf.	25	23	21
120	*American Sugar	142⅜	142¼	142⅜
17	*American Sugar pf.	138	138	138
800	American Woolen	22	21½	21½
680	American Woolen pf.	94½	93½	94
154	Edison	255	255	255
71	*General Electric	186	185½	186
60	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	88	88	88
1,120	Mass. Gas	38⅝	38	38⅜
52	Mass. Gas pf.	80¾	80	80
13	*Mergenthaler	189	189	189
81	Pullman	234	233	233
60	Reece Buttonhole	8⅝	8½	8⅝
5	Seattle Electric pf.	94	94	94
105	*Swift & Co.	113	112½	113
137	United Fruit	108	107⅞	107⅝
294	United Shoe Machine	60	59½	60
816	*United Shoe Machine pf.	31½	31½	31¼
100	*U. S. Leather pf.	101½	101½	101⅝
847	U. S. Steel	29½	29	29⅛
1,983	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅝	92¼	93⅞

MINING.

230	Allouez	18½	18½	18½
8,379	Amalgamated	67¼	66¼	66⅝
100	Arcadian	1½	1½	1½
10	Atlantic	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25	Bingham	33½	33½	33½
120	Boston Con.	6½	6¼	6½
69	*Cal. & Hecla	630	625	626
300	Centennial	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
500	Con. Mercur	35c.	35c.	35c.
753	Copper Range	65¼	65	65½
401	Daly-West	12⅜	12	12⅜
50	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,575	Granby	5 8-16	5	5
3,870	*Greene Con.	25⅝	24⅜	25⅞
80	Guanajuato	3¼	3¼	3½
560	Isle Royale	26¼	25¾	26¼
245	Mass.	9	9	9
100	Mohawk	49¼	48¾	48¾
300	Montana C. & C.	5	5	5
50	National	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
725	Old Dominion	25	25½	25⅞
66	Osceola	92	91½	91¼
690	Parrot	27	26	26⅝
10	Quincy	106	106	106
590	Shannon	8⅝	8¼	8½
100	Trinity	9	8½	8⅝
200	United States	24½	24	24½
50	Utah	41¾	41¾	41¾
200	Victoria	4½	4½	4½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

Southern Pacific Listed in London.

According to a cable from London yesterday the committee of the Stock Exchange in that city has listed $40,000,000 Southern Pacific preferred stock. Jan. 18 is appointed for the special settlement.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	309	309	309
3d week Dec.	$68,011	$59,280	$48,814
From July 1	1,496,870	1,406,021	1,215,044

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	553	500	472
3d week Dec.	146,505	125,872	116,844
From July 1	4,011,040	3,877,055	3,547,557

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

3d week Dec.	53,900	48,200	42,900
From July 1	1,983,500	1,651,700	1,065,000

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	8,455	8,044	7,590
3d week Dec.	1,001,000	862,000	818,000
From July 1	25,500,909	23,366,678	20,748,000

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,878	1,845	1,845
3d week Dec.	217,800	211,060	185,190
From July 1	5,154,937	4,616,885	4,402,973

CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Dec.	122,222	119,969	98,955
From July 1	3,376,636	3,143,723	2,642,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,378
3d week Dec.	313,100	273,800	308,400
From July 1	8,367,900	8,413,600	8,659,500

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—

3d week Dec.	83,009	79,611	75,040
From Jan. 1	4,396,171	4,259,989	3,837,494

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	578	574	574
3d week Dec.	46,315	48,696	47,404
From July 1	1,301,479	1,335,840	1,359,127

GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,062
3d week Dec.	661,241	643,027	632,436
From July 1	17,518,462	17,758,635	15,730,214

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	538	538	538
3d week Dec.	49,118	42,112	50,639
From July 1	1,251,106	1,160,728	1,190,982

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	177	177	177
3d week Dec.	33,817	25,451	25,520
From July 1	850,939	806,579	456,702

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	642	642	642
3d week Dec.	50,071	58,178	61,992
From July 1	1,506,780	1,528,225	1,815,486

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

Mileage	1,629	1,458	1,412
3d week Dec.	164,485	138,791	112,301
From July 1	4,396,467	3,928,559	3,844,906

MINERAL RANGE—

Mileage	127	127	127
3d week Dec.	12,805	11,911	10,275
From July 1	336,237	278,051	260,369

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	3,042	2,783	2,582
3d week Dec.	355,219	351,154	301,883
From July 1	10,382,576	9,142,990	8,824,535

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,794	5,616	5,283
3d week Dec.	726,000	684,000	641,000
From Jan. 1	40,487,432	40,093,672	35,104,423

Central Branch—

Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Dec.	23,000	30,000	20,000
From Jan. 1	1,600,631	1,482,088	1,048,619

MOBILE & OHIO—

Mileage	912	912	874
3d week Dec.	148,729	132,486	131,545
From July 1	3,928,392	3,655,443	3,383,091

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,226	1,201	1,195
3d week Dec.	199,953	185,382	179,597
From July 1	4,877,882	4,681,059	1,065,000

OMAHA—

Month Nov	1,099,203	1,091,171	
From July 1	5,432,506	5,402,787	

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Dec.	10,222	10,120	9,272
From July 1	231,599	226,202	232,520

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,308	1,293	1,293
3d week Dec.	213,690	171,264	152,510
From July 1	4,475,292	3,798,076	3,642,012

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,204	7,187	7,128
3d week Dec.	931,220	883,513	808,311
From July 1	23,308,091	21,797,129	20,207,893

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,627	1,754	1,707
3d week Dec.	317,058	305,200	261,333
From Jan. 1	11,727,510	11,513,847	10,701,675

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	440	436	436
3d week Dec.	67,808	62,812	55,305
From July 1	2,057,318	1,887,704	1,449,808

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Dec.	27,955	24,788	28,938
From July 1	599,515	583,397	581,505

WABASH—

Mileage	2,516	2,484	2,486
3d week Dec.	425,881	422,686	402,012
From July 1	13,088,810	11,639,728	10,302,854

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for November—

Gross earnings	693,962	643,772	594,810
Expenses	386,761	374,761	364,443
Net earnings	307,201	269,282	230,367
Gross, 5 months	3,563,406	3,550,939	3,197,025
Net, 5 months	1,498,603	1,638,476	1,438,468
Expenses	2,064,803	1,892,463	1,758,557

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for November—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Mileage	1,877	1,859	
Gross earnings	983,021	852,765	130,255
Expenses & taxes	700,838	620,976	79,862
Net earnings	282,083	231,789	50,293
P. c. ex. to earn	71.30	72.82	

For five months, July 1 to Nov. 30—

Gross earnings	4,487,537	3,996,106	491,431
Expenses & taxes	3,111,475	3,040,023	70,453
Net earnings	1,376,061	964,083	411,978
P. c. ex. to earn	69.34	75.87	

GEORGIA RAILROADS for November—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross	$234,358	$216,041	$18,317
Expenses	150,294	140,382	9,912
Net	84,154	75,749	8,405
Other income	805		803
Total income	84,957	75,949	9,208
Charges	54,767	51,379	3,388
Surplus	30,190	24,570	5,620
5 months' gross	1,061,538	1,038,499	43,037
Expenses	729,552	726,698	2,854
5 months' net	351,986	311,801	40,183
Other income	4,683	22,102	27,968
Total income	356,632	344,417	12,215
Charges	262,499	257,499	5,000
5 months' surplus	94,133	86,918	7,215

*Decrease.

HOCKING VALLEY for November—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	540,760	488,661	477,803
Exp. and tax.	359,485	328,964	317,448
Net	181,276	159,697	160,355
Other income	14,259	15,220	7,210
Total income	195,521	172,991	167,565
Charges	71,676	76,204	82,001
Surplus	123,845	96,787	84,964
5 months' gross	2,824,153	2,776,041	2,560,935
5 months' net	1,115,814	1,047,896	971,360
Exp. and taxes	1,708,392	1,728,145	1,589,575
Other income	65,732	66,184	37,744
Total income	1,181,546	1,114,082	1,009,104
Charges	356,741	358,173	278,718
5 months' surplus	824,805	725,904	630,388

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

Gross	48,118	38,016	52,540
Expenses	20,361	20,503	22,475
Net	27,757	12,513	30,065
Other income			38
E T, V & G con 1st 5s	27,757	12,513	30,103
Chgs. and taxes	17,833	17,833	19,033
Surplus	9,924	*5,320	11,070
5 mos. gross	202,186	202,051	263,861
Expenses	104,181	113,943	124,750
5 mos. net	98,006	88,108	139,111
Other income	3,025	3,217	4,837
Total income

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were firm, but there was very little activity in any part of the market. The improvement extended to most of the prominent issues, including Northern Securities, which sold within a small fraction of its record price. On further talk of the likelihood of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. being declared on Mackay Companies common, that stock sold as high as 41. Greene Copper rose more than a point, but lost about half of its advance. The markets recently established on the curb for various issues include a number of the recently floated bonds, in which there has been more or less trading since the announcement of their intended issue. Those most recently added to this class are the Detroit United 4½s, which have sold at 94½, and were quoted yesterday at 94 to 94½.

UNITED STATES LEATHER common, new stock, was quite strong, although the transactions in it were very light. It sold up to 46, and that figure was bid for the stock at the close. The bonds and preferred stock did not move.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	American Can	12¼	12	12¼
700	American Can pf	63⅝	63	63½
210	American Nickel	*2		1½
125	Am. Tob. tr. rcts	250	250	250
200	Arizona Con. Mining	28	26	28
300	Baldomero Mining	4½		4½
1,100	Bay State Gas	15-32	7-16	15-32
500	British Col. Copper	6¼	6	6¼
3,000	California Copper	⅜	3-16	⅜
100	Central Foundry	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Central Foundry pf	18	18	18
20	Con. L. S., assm't pd.	8½	8½	8½
100	Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Douglas Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,100	Greene Con. Copper	25⅜	24½	25
3,400	Greene Con. Gold	1¼	⅞	1¼
210	Inter. Rapid Transit	164	164	164
200	Inter. Mer. Marine	12¾	12⅝	12¾
800	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	28½	28½	28½
200	Kansas City Ry. & L.	82⅜	82¼	82⅜
20	Lord & Taylor pf	106½	106½	106½
800	Mackay Companies	41	40⅝	40⅝
100	Manhattan Transit	4	4	4
5,600	Montreal & Boston	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛
11,200	Northern Securities	130¾	122½	130¼
2,400	Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	16½	17⅜
1,500	Seaboard Air Line pf	36¾	35	35½
630	Stand. Con. Copper	2	2	2
102	Standard Oil	630	624½	625
600	Tennessee Copper	37⅞	36⅜	30⅞
500	Tintic Company	8½	8½	8½
200	United Copper pf	58	57¼	57¼
200	U. S. Ship. pf., w. i.	81	81	81
435	U. S. Leath. new w.i.	46	45½	46
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	84¾	83⅝	83⅝
100	White K. C. new, w. i.	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$41,200	Jap. 6s, 2d series, w. i.	88¼	87⅞	87⅞
$10,000	Mexican new 4s	93¾	93⅜	93¾
4,000	†South Ed. L. 1st 5s	22	22	22
15,000	U. S. L. 5s new, w. i.	96	96	96
65,000	U. S. Ship. 5s ctfs.	48	47⅞	48
3,000	†Wash. Ry. & E. 4s	84	84	84
67,000	†Wab.-P. T. inc. 4s	44¾	44	44¾
50,000	†Wab.-P. T. 1st 4s	93¾	93½	93⅝

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of sto ks compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Am. & British Mfg. pf.	..	55	..	..
American Banknote	59½	..	59½	..
American Can	12½	12¾	12	12¼
American Can pf.	63¼	63⅝	62½	62¾
American Chicle	120	122	120	127
American Chicle pf.	93	95	93	96
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf.	2¼	4¼	3½	4¼
American Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
American Nickel	1½	2	1½	2
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts	245	250	245	..
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf.	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21½	22¾	21½	22¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83	82½	83
Automatic Reg. pf.	90	93	92	93
Baldomero Mining	4¼	4⅝	4	4¼
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	135	140	135	140
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	111	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	6	6¼	6	6¼
California Copper	3-16	⅛	⅛	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	6¼	..	6¼	..
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	62	..	62	..
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf.	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Central Foundry pf.	18	19	18	19
Central Foundry 6s	71½	74	71½	74
Compressed Air	⅞	..	⅞	..
Con. Lake Sup. ass. paid.	8	8½	8	8½
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	15¼	16	15	17
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Cramps' Shipbuilding	25	29	25	29
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¾	101	100¾	101
Denver Union Water	33	..	32	37
Denver Union Water pf.	42	..	32	42½
Denver Union Water 5s	100¾	102	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	70	75	70	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	95	100	93	95
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
Douglass Copper	⅛	¼	7½	7¾
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	148
Electric Boat	39	40	39⅝	42
Electric Boat pf.	68	72	68	72
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10	15	10	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	..	¾	..
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf.	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Great North. pf., w. i.	210	..	210	..
Greene Con. Copper	24⅞	25¼	24¾	24¾
Greene Con. Gold	7	7¼	6¾	7
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70	..	70	..
Guggenheim Exploration	145	150	130	..
Guggenheim Exp. 7% pd.	127½	135	126	..
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	94¼	96	94¼	95
Hall Signal	88	93	88	93
Havana Tobacco	33	35	31	35
Havana Tobacco pf.	42¼	44	42	44½
Havana Tobacco 5s	75	83	74	79
H. B. Claflin & Co.	96	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	93	105	93	105
Houston Oil	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Houston Oil pf.	15	17½	15	17½
Inter. Rapid Transit	163½	164	163½	164
Inter. Mer. Marine	12¼	12⅝	12	12¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28¼	29⅜	28	28½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	20	22	20	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	9	10	9	10
International Silver pf.	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	85	..	85	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	3-16	5-16
Lackawanna Steel	90	98	90	98
Lord & Taylor pf.	105	107	103	105½
Mackay Companies	40½	41	40½	40¾
Mackay Companies pf.	75½	76	75¼	75¾
Madison Square Garden	17½	20	17½	20
Manhattan Transit	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mexican new 4s	93¾	94	93½	93⅝
Mex. Nat. C., 20% pd.	87	90	87	90
Mexican Govt. 5s	102¼	104	102½	104
Montreal & Boston	1	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16
National Bank of Cuba	118	120	116	120
National Sugar	105½	..	105½	..
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	60	63	60	63
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	87	90	87	90
N. Y. Transportation	7¼	8	7¼	8
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	..	1	1	1⅛
North. Pac., when rel.	160	..	160	..
Northern Pac. reg.	160	180	160	180
Northern Securities stub	350	400	350	400
Northern Securities	130¾	130¾	128½	130
Oregon S. L. new 4s ctfs.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅝
Otis Elevator	45	47	45	47
Otis Elevator pf.	99	101	99	101
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Pacific Pac. & Nav. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	8	12	8	12
Pope Manufacturing	5	6¼	5	6¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	..	71½	..	71½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	..	17	..	17
Royal Baking Powder	125	135	125	135
Royal Baking Powder pf.	108	110	108	110
Safety Car Heating	181	..	181	..
Seaboard Air Line	17⅛	17⅜	15⅝	16
Seaboard Air Line pf.	35	35⅝	34	34½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	99⅜	100	99¾	100
South Elberon Land	1	2	1	2
South Elberon Land 5s	16	22	16	20
Standard Con. Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Standard Consolidated	27	..	21	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	8	9	8	9
Standard Milling pf.	30	32	30	32
Standard Milling 5s	77½	79	77½	79
Standard Oil	624	628	630	632
Tennessee Copper	36¼	37	36¾	37
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	10	8	10
Trenton Potteries	15¼	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf.	85	87½	85	87½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Union Typewriter	93	96	93	96
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	124	120	124
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119	122	119	122
United Boxboard	1½	3	1½	2
United Boxboard pf.	9½	11¾	9½	11
United Copper	9	8	8	10
United Copper pf.	57½	60½	58	60
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	40	..	40
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	8½	6	8½
U. S. Leather new	46	47	44¾	45½
U. S. L. pf new w. i.	92	95	92	94
U. S. Leather 5s new w.i.	95¾	96	95	96
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	26½	27½	26½	27½
U. S. Ship. pf. new, w. i.	80	81¾	79½	81
U. S. Ship. 5s. ctfs.	48	48¾	46¾	47½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, F	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	112	113	112	113
Va.-Car. Chemical	98	99½	98	99½
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96	96¼	96	96¾
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	98	99½	98	99½
Va. Southwestern	45	..	45	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	93	94¼	93	93¾
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	44½	44⅝	43½	44¼
White Knob Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
White Kn. Cop. new w.i.	2	2½	2	2½
Worth. Pump pf.	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101⅜
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	242	239	242
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	206	203	205
Con. Traction of N. J.	77	78	77	78
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108	109	108	109
Detroit United 4½s	94	94½	94	94½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	104½	106¼	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	81	86	81	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	70½	80	79½	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77½	76½	77¼
New Orleans Rys.	2½	3½	2½	3½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	12½	14	13½	14
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	75	..	75	..
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	76	78	76	78
Public Service Corp.	135	145	135	145
Public Serv. Corp. certs.	73½	74½	73½	74½
Second Av. R. R. con.	207	212	207	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	120	113½	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	29½	29¾	29½	29½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	78	81	78	81
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	113	110	113
Union Railways 1st 6s	106½	111	108½	111
United El. of N. J. 4s	77½	..	76	77½
Un. Tr. of St. L. pf.	68½	70	68¾	70
U. R. of St. L. vot. tr. ctfs.	22	23½	23	25
U. T. of Providence	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	109	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27	28	27	28
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	83	84½	82	85
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	84	85	84	85

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	65	72	65	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98½	99½	98¼	99½
Bay State Gas	⅝	..	7-16	½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	52	..	52	..
Brklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	5½	6¼	5¼	6¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	66¾	68	66¾	68
Central Union Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	93	96	93	96
Denver Gas	35	39	36	39
Denver Gas 5s	85	88	85	88
Denver Gas 6s	102¼	..	102¼	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	123	126	123	126
Hudson County Gas	104	105	104	105
Hudson County Gas 5s	107	108	107	108
Indianapolis Gas	70	75	70	75
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106½	108	106¼	108
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	111	112½	111	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	112½	114	112¼	114
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	106½	108½	106½	108½
New York & Queens Gas	85	..	85	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s	100	105	100	105
New York & Richmond	35	..	35	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	8	3	8
Paterson & Passaic Gas	67	71	67	71
Paterson & Passaic 4s	103	106	103	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91	89	91
St. Paul 5s	93	95	93	95
South. J. G. & Electric	120	123	120	123
South Jersey G. & L. 5s	103	106	103	106
Syracuse Lighting	90	..	90	..
Syracuse Lighting pf.	92	..	92	..
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	..	101	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2½	4	3	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	55	62	55	62
East River Ferry 5s	75	83	75	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	110	105	103	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	107	110	107	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	28	33	28	33
Union Ferry 5s	87	90	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

CHICAGO STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—On the local Exchange to-day the resumption of business after the triple holiday was marked by strength and activity in the shares of the American Can Company and the National Biscuit Company. Can common continued to be favored slightly above 12, while the preferred was taken on liberally on the scale from 63 up to 64 with an occasional setback. This is the new high point for the shares. New York exchange sold at 20 cents premium before and 25 cents premium after clearings, time and call loans were 4@4½ per cent. Transactions to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,950	American Can	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
1,775	American Can pf.	64	63	64
775	American Shipbuilding	40¾	39	40¾
85	Chicago Brewing	1	1	1
75	Chicago Brewing pf.	7	7	7
1	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
275	Chicago P. Tool	33	33	33
6	*Chicago Telephone	145	143	145
210	Chicago U. T. pf.	40	39	39
125	Diamond Match	136⅜	136¼	136⅜
84	Illinois Brick	10½	10½	10½
200	Illinois Brick pf.	70½	70½	70½
1	Metropolitan Elevated	22	22	22
2,123	National Biscuit	58½	57⅝	58½
20	National Biscuit pf.	115½	115½	115½
125	National Carbon	45	44½	45
100	Rock Island	35½	35¼	35¼
5	Quaker Oats pf.	96	96	96
25	Street's Stable Car	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
35	Street's Stable Car pf.	98¼	97¾	98¼
649	Swift & Co.	113	112½	112¾
1,190	United Box Board	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
215	United Box Board pf.	10½	10	10½
128	West Chicago	60	60	60

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Northwest. Elevated 4s	94	..	..
1,000	Northwest. Elevated 4s	93⅜	..	..
2,000	So. Side Elevated 4½s	103	..	..
5,000	West Chicago con. 5s	81	..	..

*Ex dividend, 2½ per cent.

BALTIMORE TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The market was quiet, but Seaboard stocks and United Railways showed improvement on better demand. Transactions—Shares, 3,157; bonds, $86,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Seaboard 4s	84¾	84	84¼
6,000	Seaboard 10 year 5s	103	103	103
12,000	Atlan. Coast Line 4s	101	100	100
12,500	Vir. Mid. 5th 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼
4,000	Va. Mid. 2d 6s	113	113	113
15,000	United Railways inc.	52	50½	52
1,000	Ancosta & Potomac 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	84	84	84
3,000	Brewery 4s	56	56	56
22,000	Cotton Duck 5s	74	74	74

STOCKS.

580	Seaboard	18	17¼	17¼
182	Seaboard pf.	36¼	35½	35¾
140	Atl. Ct. Line of Conn.	320	320	320
50	North. Central	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2,020	United Railways	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
170	Union Trust	170	170	170
10	Consol. Gas	84½	84½	84½
5	German Bank	104	104	104

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand decreased, 9,600,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased, 3,740,000 marks; other securities increased, 36,640,000 marks; notes in circulation increased, 63,000,000 marks.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6⅝	Lexington	4	4¼
Anaconda	12½	13½	Little Puck	4	4¼
C., K. & N.	20	21	Little Bessie	2	3
C. C. Cons.	9½	10	Mollie Gibson	4¼	5
Dante	4⅜	4½	Missouri	2½	2½
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4⅞	Moon Anchor	6	6½
Elkton	67	68	New Haven	3	3¼
El Paso	115½	116	Old Gold	8½	9
Findlay	30	35	Pharmacist	4	4¼
Gold Dollar	6⅝	6½	Portland	185	195
Golden Cycle	60	70	Rose Maud	5⅞	6
Gold Sov'n	8⅝	8¾	Rose Nicol	4¼	4½
Isabella	27½	27½	Sunset Ec'se	2	2⅜
Jackpot	5	..	Vindicator	70	78
Keystone	4⅝	5	Work	11¾	11⅞

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Incorporated to-day:

Iroquois Motor Car Company, Syracuse; capital, $450,000. Directors—Thomas W. Pelham, Buffalo; Charles T. Blanchard, Syracuse; Leonard F. Mahan, Fayetteville.

James A. Flomerfelt Company, New York, (manufacturer of jewelry and novelties;) capital, $30,000. Directors—James A. Flomerfelt, New York; Arthur K. Smith, North Cambridge, Mass.; Charles I. Smith, Nutley, N. J.

Schaper Construction Material Company, New York, (telephone and other electric lines;) capital, $25,000. Directors—John H. Schaper, George Schaper, Brooklyn; August R. Ermisch, Long Island City.

Daterson Publishing Company, New York, (magazines and other publications;) capital, $3,000. Directors—Anna M. Porter, Spring Creek, Penn.; Frank H. Davis, New York; George B. Richardson, Yonkers.

Adamant Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—Isaac A. Van Bomel, Richard M. Andrew, Edgar D. Johnson, New York.

The Huntington Stud, Oyster Bay, (horses and cattle;) capital, $150,000. Directors—Walter Russell, R. V. Sewell, C. H. Raymond, Oyster Bay.

Johnson & Murray, Utica, (groceries;) capital, $200,000. Directors—H. L. Johnson, D. C. Murray, J. S. Trombee, Utica.

Foster Adams Manufacturing Company, Utica, (manufacture of paper;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. S. Foster, Theodore Foster, W. B. Foster, Utica.

General Equipment Company, New York City, (machinery;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. G. Lambert, Meyer Isaacs, Daniel Isaacs, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Broadway Properties in Big Trade—Operators Buy on Morningside Heights—Residence Site Sold on Sixty-eighth Street, Near Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings.

The Manhattan Island Corporation (Flake & Dowling) has sold to Mrs. Althea Rudd Ward, through Ogden & Clarkson, 1,733, 1735, and 1,737 Broadway and 235 West Fifty-fifth Street. These properties form an "L" around the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, the frontage on the former being 77.4 feet and on the latter 25 feet. A new two-story building on the site is under lease for a long term to the Pope Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Ward owns the corner lot which is surrounded by the "L." She gives in part payment a similarly shaped parcel surrounding the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, consisting of 1,989 Broadway and 129 West Sixty-seventh Street. The deal is said to involve about $500,000.

Purchase of 122d Street Plot.

Isaac M. Berinstein, in conjunction with Charles M. Rosenthal, has bought from Charles T. Barney the plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, 125 by 90.11. Bernard Smyth & Sons were the brokers. This plot adjoins the eight lots purchased last week by Messrs. Berinstein and Rosenthal through the same brokers, giving them thirteen lots on this block.

Emery Plot on Sixty-eighth Street Sold.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for John J. Emery the plot, 45 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The property is between Mr. Emery's house and the Marquand residence, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. Mr. Emery bought it about two years ago for purposes of protection, his purchase covering a frontage of 50 feet. To the present buyer he sells only 45 feet, restricting the remaining 5 feet, as well as 5 feet of his own property, so that the new dwelling to be erected on the plot will be separated from his house by a ten-foot alley. The new house will also have a ten-foot restriction between it and the Marquand property.

West Sixty-third Street Plot Sold.

P. S. Treacy has sold for Felix Krupp the plot, 125 by 100, on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 475 feet west of Empire Square.

John T. Wall has sold for Joseph Gunther 133 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 85 by 100, to Bertha Roestel of Norwalk, Conn.; also, for George B. Zuckett 125 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 85 by 100, to Annie M. Goudey; also, for Jeannette Mehrbach 520 West Forty-ninth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25.4 by 85 by 100.5 to George Bendien.

George B. Leonard has sold the five-story dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.8, at 10 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Deal on Lower Fifth Avenue.

Charles A. Peabody is reported to have sold the four-story building, on lot 25.6 by 100, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

Resale of Lenox Avenue Plot.

M. Ruben has resold for Halprin, Diamondston & Levin to Hoffberg & Bookstaver the plot on the east side of Lenox Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 50 by 85.

Hoffman Brothers & Robinson have sold 51 to 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two six-story apartment houses, on plot 100 by 100, to Abraham Samuels and Jacob Samuelson. The brokers were Livingston, Wolf & Cohen.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has sold to Greenberg & Heitman the five-story apartment house in course of construction on plot 40 by 100 on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

A. H. Levy & Co., in conjunction with Louis Kempner, have resold for Shapiro & Portman, to Isaac Oppenheimer, 428 and 430 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

A. H. Levy & Co. have also resold for Samuel S. Hugel, to J. J. Harris, the two five-story triple flats 432 and 434 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.11.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Benjamin Light, to a client, the five five-story double tenements 263 to 271 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, on plot 125 by 100, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $61,500. The houses contain 125 tenants.

Sale of Greenwich Street Building.

William A. White & Sons have sold to Harry M. Austin the five-story business building 317 and 319 Greenwich Street, adjoining the corner of Reade Street, 38.6 by irregular.

Builders Buy on the Heights.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold, through David Stewart, the plot 79.9 by 100, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a firm of builders, James & Cox, were also interested in the deal as brokers.

David Stewart has also sold to Boehm & Boehm the lot, 21.10 by 95, at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; also, the lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also, for Max Marx, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Academy Street, 100 feet north of Broadway.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for A. Campbell the plot, 50 by 81.7, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

M. Wilson has resold the plot 37 by 70, on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold a plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, east of Broadway.

Company Sells in Dyckman Tract.

The Sterling Realty Company has resold the plot, 75 by 150, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet north of Emerson Street, to Philip Schmidt. Hopton & Weeks were the brokers. The Sterling Realty Company bought this plot,

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Lease Your Property To-day

if you want to see

Good Results To-morrow.

We will get a better income. By doing so we will raise the valuation of your property. We will save your time and trouble.

Call on us—or write and we will call on you.

E. V. PESCIA & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
5 PRINCE STREET, New York City.

E. V. PESCIA,
M. BACHE,
I. MEISTER,
PHONE 5574 SPRING.

We have many income paying properties, five-story flats and elevator houses, which justify immediate inspection. Call or write for particulars.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

NEW JERSEY. TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 33K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE.

$800 buys a plot and house, 100x200; fruit trees, stable, situated in Norwalk, Connecticut; car passes house. Widow, care of Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

Everywhere, originality claims admiration. Just visit our operation and see the magnificent two-family houses we are building, and become one of our admirers. The most beautiful location in Brooklyn. Many styles; price $6,000 to $10,000.

KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

2ND DROP IN RUGBY.

$1,380.00 equity in 2 dbl. lots, 40x100 each, S. W. Cor. E. B'way and E. 49th St., and N. W. Cor. Linden and Troy Avs. Bought 3½ years ago from Wood, Harmon & Co. Payments made to Jan. 8, 1905. Will sell for $900.00 cash. Address Geo. W. Somers, St. Augustine, Florida.

Bargain.—Four-story brick building, Baltic, near Fourth Av., Brooklyn; price, $9,500; rent, $1,100; mortgage, $7,000. Berger, 250 W. 125th. Evenings.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Lots, with every city improvement, at $375, on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Near Sound, New Rochelle—Fine house, six sleeping rooms, two baths; hardwood finish; pleasing garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.
Mount Kisco—130 acres; near station; good buildings; productive farm; fine view.
Ardsley—Six acres, with fine modern stone house; all improvements; beautiful view; bargain. Turner & Co., 28 East 42d St., N. Y. City. Telephone, 540—38th St.

Mount Vernon.

Beautifully Located Home.—9 rooms; all improvements; best residential section of Mount Vernon; near station; $6,500; this is one of many bargains, $2,000 up; if you wish to secure a home or invest in building lot, acreage, farms, a few minutes north of Bronx on line of transit extensions write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Flemington.—Three-story brick building, store and dwelling combined, in a thriving Jersey town of 2,300 inhabitants, 50 miles from New York, for sale for cash consideration. Inspection invited. Address, Dorman T. Connet, Flemington, N. J.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
DIRECT FROM OWNERS.
LOTS ON OR NEAR JEROME AVE.
ALSO ON OR NEAR WEBSTER AVE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

A CHANCE TO SELL PROPERTY QUICK.
A CHANCE TO SELL PROPERTY QUICK.
Have clients with $5,000 to $15,000 ready to buy. Owners send full particulars. Quick results.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8th Ave.

OWNERS.
We have cash buyers for all classes of property which can be bought cheap.
Send us full particulars,
of such property you have for sale.
McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Wanted in exchange for business property downtown: For six-story elevators;
for lots in Bronx and 24th Ward;
for colored tenements.
Henry R. Levy, 2,051 8th Av.

WANTED—Income property, flats or tenements, west of 7th Av., from 23d to 65th St.; price must be low. LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St., New York City.

Wanted flats and tenements in Bronx; owners send particulars; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 42d and 110th Sts. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

5-story 2 or 3 family flats wanted for cash, west or east side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Acreage, large plots only, wanted, Bronx, Yonkers, Mount Vernon. Address Subdivision, 650 Third Avenue.

Lots in Manhattan and Bronx; send particulars; have buyers. J. Cash, 110 West 102d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION.—5-story modern apartment house, near 116th St. Subway station; all improvements except elevator; price, $75,000; mtg., $45,000@4½; rents $7,900. Spilder wants Bronx corner plot, ripe for improvement.
WEBER, 853 East 149th St.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

BEST PARCEL

to be sold this week,

250 lots, $1,000 per lot.

Original plot from first hands.

East approach Washington Bridge.

AND PARTLY SURROUNDED BY LANDS JUST SOLD BY THE OGDEN, LEE'S, MONTGOMERY, AND CHURCH ESTATES TO FIVE LARGE SYNDICATES, FOR IMPROVEMENT.
THIS IS A SPLENDID OFFER FOR LARGE PROFITS TO A QUICK BUYER.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Sole Agents.
2,259 BROADWAY, COR. 81ST ST.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

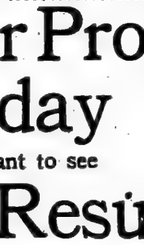

Edgecombe Ave.
COLONIAL PARK.
D. E. SEYBEL, Executor, 41 Park Row.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY

Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE—163d ST. and SHERMAN AVE.

Most substantially built two-family houses in the Bronx; contain two apartments of nine rooms each; hardwood trimmed; all improvements; size 20.10x72x100 ft. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

SPECIAL!!
25% ON AN INVESTMENT OF $5,500 CASH; 5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 30 FOOT FRONT, ON 90TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV., EXCELLENT CONDITION. 3,399 3D AV., FOOT OF 169TH ST. L STATION.

BARGAIN.
Three 4-story cold-water flats.
Rent $6,500; price $59,000; mortgage $37,000.
JOHN F. FREES, Real Estate Dep't, 608 East 156th St., Near Courtlandt Av.

Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood trim, parquet floors; all improvements; lot, 27x111; near R. T. Freedman, 1,000 East 175th St. Plot, Fairmount Place, 70x200, excavated; $8,500.

$4,000 cash buys the handsome five-story-and-basement triple flat, 998 Brook Av., 26.6x110x125; rents, $2,960; 5 rooms and bath to each flat; bargain. Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

$800 buys a beautiful two-family house on Prospect Av., near Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100; 9 rooms, 2 baths; car passes the house. Widow, care of Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

Bargain.—Choice corner, excavated, 48x95, 173d St., near Webster Av., $6,000; easy terms; splendid future; also other cheap small and large plots. WEBER, 633 East 149th St.

Lots in Washington Av. and other prominent streets, Bronx, at reasonable prices. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Must sell 2 lots, 25x125 each, on College Av, near 171st St.; $2,200 for both; cash, $900; buy right now. Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

House and two lots, Morris Heights, at foreclosure price; 75% left on mortgage. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers; easiest terms. Times, Harlem.

Bronx Corner Sacrificed!—5 lots, $2,850 each; actually worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. Geo. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

Choice Bronx corners, also lots and plots, from first hands. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Will buy cheap Bronx double or triple flats. Hat Store, 120 Christopher St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 312-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JUSTUS FRANKEL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Justus Frankel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 9th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 28, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DANIEL J. SULLY, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, WILLIAM R. FAGAN, and EDWIN HADLEY, Jr., individually and composing the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co., Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel F. B. Morse, one of the above-named bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 28th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ROLAND HINTON PERRY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Roland Hinton Perry, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 9th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 28, 1904.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof,)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 5:30 to 9. $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
New, fire-proof,
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

Six large and light rooms; steam heat and hot water supply; rent exceptionally low. Janitor, 136 East 96th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

Most Central Location in New York

THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET.
240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5, large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.
143D ST., 257 WEST.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments; hot water; steam heat; all improvements; rent $25 to $34. Janitor on premises. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Desirable apartment, ten rooms and two bathrooms, to let in fire-proof apartment house; owners resident; rent, $2,000 per year. Apply to janitor, 12 West 18th St.

66 West 93d St.
Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

84th St., 120 West.—Choice eight-room single apartment, new crepe paper, $42.50; highest references required. Owner on premises, 2-4.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

To Let—Six-room apartment, all improvements, 2,185 7th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th.

East Side.

SWANNOA.

105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 rooms & bath, $45.00 to $60.00
5 rooms & bath, 55.00 to 80.00
7 rooms & bath, 90.00 to 115.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette—Seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

123d St., 208-210 East, near 3d Av.; four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; L express 125th St.

Herbert Apartments, 2,085 Lexington Av.—Five and six room apartments; elevator, &c.; $33-$38.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years.
Building now occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

FLOORS TO LET

FROM APRIL AND MAY 1ST, '05, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF,) 205 feet on Brooklyn Bridge, 50 feet on each, William and Rose Sts.
LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.
Power, heat and elevator service day and night.
APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

2 NEW BUILDINGS

OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

LOFTS FOR RENT,

about 40 feet x 94 feet:
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(48) 60 Liberty St.

FOR RENT
Store, Basement & 1st Loft
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
20 W. 30TH ST.
DE SELDING BROTHERS, AGENTS,
149 BROADWAY.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Risser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & C., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 30x70, by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store to let for oyster saloon or other business, 2,205 8th Av., between 123d and 124th Sts.; rent $65.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $13. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS OF THE United States Battleship Fleet IN Hampton Roads, Va.,

OFF OLD POINT COMFORT
From Dec. 28th to Jan. 5th,
Will be a most attractive sight.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Steamers sail daily, except Sunday, for Old Point Comfort, Va. Tickets with or without hotel coupons on sale at Pier 26, North River, foot Beach Street, New York City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

JAMAICA

Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica.
Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N.Y.

ORIENT

Clark's cruise Feb. 2, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. Tours by specially chartered, new, twin-screw, fast steamer "Caledonia." July 1, via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Send for program. F. C. Clark, 113 B'way, N. Y.

EUROPE

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
Furnessia..Jan. 14, Noon | Ethiopia..Feb. 11, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $12 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see Friday's issue.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS M'CABE'S

Dancing Academy,
112, 114, and 116 West 18th Street,
8 doors west of 6th Av. L station.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentlemen assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY
Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
START IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST.
GO TO REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL,
915, 917, 919 8th Av. (54th St.)
Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1, 24 $5. First lesson private free.
SEPARATE HALL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 5 private and 4 class lessons.
CALL OR SEND FOR LARGE BOOKLET.

At Mrs. Howe's Select School, 21 East 17th St., between Broadway and 5th Av., correct glide waltz positively guaranteed; (in 6 strictly private lessons, $5;) mornings, afternoons, evenings.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, as sole surviving trustee, plaintiff, against GERMAN RAHN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Forty-seventh Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Forty-seventh Street and First Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with the westerly line or side of said First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet 5 inches; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly line or side of said Forty-seventh Street, 20 feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with said First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet and 5 inches to the said southerly line or side of said Forty-seventh Street; and thence easterly, and along the same, 20 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 340 East Forty-seventh Street. Being the same premises conveyed to the said parties of the first part (German Kahn, Jacob Kahn, Isaac Kahn, and Emanuel S. Kahn) by deed bearing even date.
Dated New York, December 12th, 1904.
CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 340 East, Forty-seventh Street:

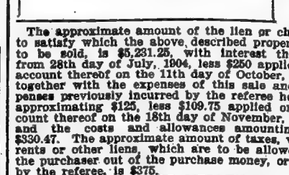

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $5,231.25, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1904, less $250 applied on account thereof on the 11th day of October, 1904, together with the expenses of this sale and expenses previously incurred by the referee herein, approximating $125, less $109.75 applied on account thereof on the 18th day of November, 1904, and the costs and allowances amounting to $330.47. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $375.
CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET McLAUGHLIN against CATHERINE KENNEDY, individually and as administratrix, etc., et al.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Street and First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet two (2) inches; thence westerly parallel with Eleventh Street sixty-three (63) feet three (3) inches; thence southeasterly seventy-two (72) feet six (6) inches to a point distant eighty-six (86) feet ten (10) inches northerly from the northerly side of Eleventh Street on a line parallel with First Avenue and one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet (measured 5 inches); thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, eighty-six (86) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions or distances more or less, and known by the street number 341 East 11th Street, in said borough and city.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and described above:

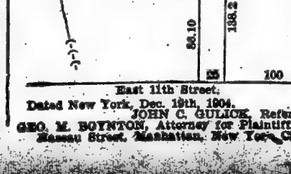

Dated New York, Dec. 19th, 1904.
JOHN C. GULICK, Referee.
GEO. M. BOYNTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 182 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:20 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
8:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:50 P. M.—ADIRONDACK, MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO" "BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
to the
West Indies
by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
from N. Y. January 11, 1905

Arrive at		Stay
St. Thomas	January 16,	6 hours
St. Pierre	January 17,	4 hours
Fort de France	January 17,	7 hours
San Juan	January 19,	24 hours
Kingston	January 22,	10 hours
Santiago	January 23,	5 hours
Havana	January 25,	22 hours
Nassau, N. P.	January 27,	5 hours
New York	January 30.	

Rates $125 Upward
Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.

To the Orient

by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905,
76 days, including all points of interest.
Rates $300 upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
33-35 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | °Zeeland..Jan. 14, 10:30 AM
Philadelphia..Jan. 7 | New York.....Jan. 21
°Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Dec. 31 | Finland.....Jan. 21
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 | Vaderland.....Jan. 28

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic..Dec. 28, 10 AM | Teutonic..Jan. 11, 10 AM
Cedric.....Jan. 6, 6 AM | Majestic..Jan. 18, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC..Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz Jan. 17, Noon | Kronprinz Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz Feb. 21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II. Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM | °Barbarossa..Feb. 23, 10 AM
Chemnitz..Jan. 24, 10 AM | Bresiau..Feb. 23, noon
Br'nd'nb'g..Jan. 31, 10 AM | °Eurfurst..Mar. 9, 11 AM
Main.....Feb. 14, 10 AM | Br'nd'nb'g..Mar. 14, 10 AM
°Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene..Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene..Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert..Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise..Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar..Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3 & 4b Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 46 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Patricia..Dec. 31, 1 PM | ‡Waldersee..Jan. 14, 11 AM
‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM | †°Bluecher..Jan. 19, 10 AM
°Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover, †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland.....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert..Jan. 10, 9 AM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
°Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
°Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania..Dec. 31, 10 AM | Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Ivernia..Jan. 7, 7 AM | Campania..Jan. 28, 11 AM
Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM | Etruria..Feb. 4, 6 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $40 up, according to steamer & accommod

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—LOST—Sunday, Madison Av., between 67th, 94th Sts., gentleman's gold fob and charm, with diamond initials M. K.; highly valued on account of associations; liberal reward. M. Koch, 24 West 25d St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 148,762, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, well heated; other rooms; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallroom; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Steam-heated room; private bath; also single room; parlor dining room.

86TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large front and smaller room; one block from Subway station; gentlemen; board optional; Gentiles only.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

20TH ST., 434 WEST.—Fine location; rooms, suites, large, beautiful, sunny; bath, steam; suitable two.

21st St., 405 West.—Choice rooms, heated; everything new; moderate.

23D ST., 425 WEST.—Large front room; bath; strictly private house; references; "L" station corner.

26TH ST., 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; Turkish, electric, Roman baths; moderate prices for permanent or transient guests.

38TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern; every convenience; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan. —Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor, suitable for doctor.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; reasonable; private house; gentlemen only; reference required.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Beautiful sunny room; private house; references; moderate. Owner.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Front room, 2d floor, well furnished; smaller room; good table; moderate.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—Elegant furnished room; private Jewish family; board optional; references.

126TH ST., 325 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—Two small connecting rooms, furnished, with or without board, by two young women employed during the day. Room 117 Depew Building, 487-491 5th Av.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to let; also furnished room.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Operators experienced in shirring ladies' belts. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

DESIGNER ON CHILDREN'S FINE DRESSES, LADIES' AND NURSES' APRONS; PERMANENT POSITION TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY. ADDRESS S. O. & CO., BOX 168 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED.—Mrs. R., West 05th St., wishes girl for general housework; German preferred; four adults in family, living in apartment; must be good plain cook; wages $18-$20. No. 512. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED.—Mrs. S., East 85th St., wants chambermaid and waitress in family of adults; one speaking German and English; wages $15-$17. No. 578. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Mrs. J., Madison Av., wishes girl for general housework in family of six, living in apartment of seven rooms; references; wages $18. No. 582. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Mrs. A., 149th St., Broadway, desires an English and German speaking girl for general housework in family of four adults; apartment; references; wages $20. No. 488. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Mrs. C., 79th St., wants bright and young German girl for care of three-year-old child and to do plain sewing; good home and $14. No. 386. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer, with higher education, capable of doing legal work; good position. Apply immediately, F., 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer, with at least high school education. Apply Wednesday to 310 Broadway.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 6th Av., H. W. Miller.

WANTED.

A YOUTH TO ASSIST WITH THE ROUTINE WORK IN THE CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF A JOBBING HOUSE; MUST BE WELL EDUCATED, NICE PERSONAL APPEARANCE, AND ONE ABLE TO RUN IMPORTANT ERRANDS; SALARY SMALL TO COMMENCE, BUT VERY BEST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED.

ADDRESS CREDIT DEPARTMENT, BOX 102 617 6TH AV.

WANTED—Strong young men for firemen and brakemen, New York and other railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Estimater in molding mill and lumber yard in Brooklyn; must be competent to estimate from plans on all kinds of mill work for buildings in New York and vicinity. Address, with particulars, J. W., Box 156 Times.

WANTED—Boy of good parentage and fairly educated, not under 15, well recommended and living in Manhattan with parents, in an office to be generally useful and to go errands. Call Wednesday, 9 o'clock, Selmar Hess, 122 5th Av.

WANTED—A stenographer and typewriter who is experienced in taking dictation in Spanish; salary from $20 to $25 per week. Call or write to L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Young man, some experience as stenographer and typewriter, for position paying $10. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Young man to do general office work as a junior clerk. 147 Cedar St.

WASH SUITS.

EXPERIENCED DESIGNER, CUTTER AND FITTER ON WAISTS AND SUITS FOR HIGH-CLASS TRADE. APPLY BY LETTER,

W. A: McLAUGHLIN, 304 5TH AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER — STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; fine penman; transcribes sensibly; lives at home. Miss Cline, Box 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent writer; wants chance to show ability; lives with parents. Miss M. L., Box 119 Times.

COOK.—First-class cook; English and German speaking widow, aged thirty-five; with private family, with or without kitchenmaid; no laundry work; first-class reference from previous employers for four years; wages $30. No. 2,099. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

COOK, &c.—By North of Ireland girl as cook and laundress; city reference. 233 West 19th St., one flight.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted by several Slavish, Polish, Hungarian, and Russian immigrants and recently landed girls in general housework with families living in uptown districts. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

MATRON.—At present engaged, is open for engagement in clubhouse, hotel, or institution, by Jan. 1; thoroughly competent. Further particulars from Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

OFFICE assistant and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Melville, 116 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; would like work by day or home. Jones, 210 East 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer and office assistant, (18;) familiar with Remington and Smith Premier machines; also all office duties, filing, indexing, copying; start moderate. 2,804 3d Av., fifth floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience in difficult office; capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes; best references; $8. Miss Mason, Box 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; six months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; moderate salary. Bessie Howard, 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; good speller; best references; $10. Dorothy Thorne, 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; possesses excellent education; accurate, rapid, neat personally. Excelsior, Box 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; capable doing intricate stenographic work; A1 credentials. Barnard, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not afraid of work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging. Box 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; office assistant; 1 year's experience; accurate; neat; start $6. Miss Morse, 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By refined, educated young lady of 19; start $6. Miss Goodspeed, 126 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional, corporation, expert auditor; go anywhere United States; books designed, opened, closed, systematized; perfect system introduced; guarantee trial balance monthly; auditing, systematizing books. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—As accountant; 28; thoroughly experienced; quick, accurate; temporary, special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—A young man, with ten years' good, practical experience as bookkeeper and general office assistant, desires a position; accountant's office preferred. Mac, Box 158 Times.

BOY 17 wishes position at anything; experienced. McCann, 154 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By young man; private family; care parlor floor. Edward, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, competent; willing to be useful; care of furnace; best of references; country preferred; wages moderate. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

COACHMAN, Englishman, married, offers services to private family requiring sober, competant, first-class servant; personal city reference. King, 212 West End Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Detail draughtsman and tracer desires position. C. H. Richter, 304 West 119th St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. U Box 152 Times Office.

JAPANESE first-class cook; long experience and good references, wants a situation in family; wages $40 up per month. S. Hattori, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

LAW STUDENT, speaks French, has long clerical experience, wishes either a few hours day or regular night work; best references. H. C., 108, 1,552 Broadway.

MEMBER of New York Stock Exchange desires to make new connections after Jan. 1. Responsible, Box 100 Times.

PAINTER — PAPERHANGER. — By German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work; best references. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

PORTER.—By colored man, neat appearance, strictly sober, porter, elevator, office attendant, &c.; first-class reference. Banks, 496 7th Av.

PORTER.—By young colored man, experienced, as porter. A. Johnson, 247 West 20th St.

SALESMAN.—Japanese; position in any store; long experience; good reference. Kaga, 140 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man with some experience as stenographer and typewriter, position paying $8 to $10. M., 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Boy, (18,) three years' office and high school experience; permanent position; can typewrite, &c.; best references; salary $7. Urgent, Box 1,014 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position at anything. J. Falk, 728 6th St.

VENTRILOQUISM GOT HIM OFF.

Voice from Below Expressed Confidence in Prisoner's Reformation.

The policeman said that he found him steadying a fence on St. Paul's Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. He was later arraigned in the Second Criminal Court, where he said that he was John Severance, painter, ventriloquist, and artist. Judge Manning suggested an exhibition of his skill as a ventriloquist.

Severance called up an imaginary friend in the police station below, and to him confided his situation. The imaginary friend reproved him, and Severance promised never to drink anything stronger than Adam's ale.

"Does that promise hold good?" asked Judge Manning.

"I'll keep him straight, Judge," said the voice from below. "You can bet your last dollar on that."

"If you'll take the pledge I'll let you go," said the court.

Severance said he would promise on condition that he was permitted to take "one more drink to steady his nerves."

He was discharged.

BARRED DAN McAVOY'S SHOW.

Stage Irishmen Objected To—Counter-Injunction Is Sought.

"The Mayor of the Bowery," in which Dan McAvoy, the comedian, is the star, was booked to appear at the Fourteenth Street Theatre from Dec. 26 to Jan. 27. The theatre's manager, J. Wesley Rosenquest, says he did not realize in advance that Mr. McAvoy appeared in the play as a typical green-whiskered stage Irishman. The date was canceled when this was learned.

Yesterday Franklin Bien, counsel for the company, asked for an injunction in the Supreme Court to restrain the Castle Square Opera Company from replacing "The Mayor of the Bowery" at the theatre. Richard Golden is now there in "Common Sense Bracket." Counsel for the theatre, Louis Lowenstein, said that several years ago an Irish audience objected to a so-called Irish comedy at the theatre, and that a riot followed. Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

Gas Kills Veteran Postal Clerk.

William D. Kelly, sixty-eight years old, a veteran clerk in the General Post Office, was found dead from inhaling illuminating gas early yesterday morning in the room he had occupied for twenty-five years in the boarding house of Mrs. McFarland, at 07 Varick Street. It is believed that the gas was accidentally turned on. There are two jets, one for light and the other for a stove, both close together. The stove jet was half way open.

DODGE SERIOUSLY ILL; JEROME IS CONCERNED

Health Weakened by Life in Texas —No Mania, Though.

IMPORTANT WITNESS LACKING

Ex-Judge Furman Denies Story That He Testified Before Grand Jury—Texan Marshals Go Back.

District Attorney Jerome is seriously concerned over the possibility that Charles F. Dodge may be carried off by the chronic disease from which he suffers before he has a chance to repeat to a Grand Jury and on the witness stand the story which he told at Police Headquarters on the evening of his recent arrival from Texas. His condition is such, it is declared, that a collapse may occur at any moment and without warning.

Accounts have been circulated about Dodge's hysterical attacks and symptoms of mania, indicating that Dodge thought himself pursued by enemies trying to take his life. There is said to be no foundation for these stories. His troubles, however, are said to be serious. He has been a high liver for years. One of the men who watched him down in Texas said yesterday that he had seen forty-six big glasses of whisky disappear down Dodge's throat between 10 o'clock in the morning and midnight. The result is that the man has developed a case of pernicious anaemia, growing out of radical disturbances in the functions of the kidneys and the spleen. His heart action has become weakened in the same way, and nobody that has come in close contact with him would be surprised if he were found dead in bed one of these mornings.

DOCTOR WATCHING HIM.

The utmost precautions against this have been taken. There have been no hurry calls for doctors at night, but a physician has been keeping an eye on Dodge steadily ever since the latter moved into the Broadway Central Hotel. The physician selected for this purpose is an old friend of the sick man, and was called at Dodge's own request. It has already happened several times that Dodge has been seized by sinking spells, accompanied by extreme dejection. One of these was so serious that a hypodermic injection had to be administered to brace up the patient. Dodge was in bed all day yesterday.

Under these circumstances it seems natural that the District Attorney should desire to act as quickly as possible. But there are several reasons that urge him to go slowly. It was given out definitely at his office yesterday that the December Grand Jury will not be asked to take a hand in the impending proceedings against the group of men involved in the Dodge confession. The next Grand Jury will not be sworn in until Jan. 3, and till then the entire matter will have to remain in abeyance. One of the principal reasons for this delay is the necessity of finding an important witness, whose evidence is needed for the corroboration of Dodge's story.

It is understood that the man wanted is one who gave Dodge a lot of money while Dodge was in Texas.

JEROME OPENS DODGE'S MAIL.

Dodge remains practically a prisoner at the hotel. It was learned yesterday that a visit which the District Attorney paid to Dodge in the afternoon was for the purpose of opening the mail received by Dodge. This was openly admitted by the District Attorney, who said that he had been authorized by Dodge himself to do it.

The Texans who brought Dodge here on the Lampasas will leave this evening for their homes, having spent some very pleasant days in the metropolis. Their big chief, United States Marshal W. M. Hanson of the Southern District of Texas, and District Attorney Jerome have become great friends. Marshal Hanson yesterday gave the District Attorney the highest possible praise he could think of when he said that the latter "ought to be a Texan."

"That's just the kind of men that we like and want down there," he added. "I wish I could get him to move down our way. We would make him Governor at least."

Marshal Hanson, Deputy Marshals Wormack and Vann, and the two special deputies accompanying them will leave by rail to-night. It is supposed that the three first officials have left affidavits in the hands of the District Attorney concerning some of the happenings at Houston and later at Galveston which came under their direct observation and which may serve to corroborate the information furnished by Dodge himself.

Former Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman was questioned at Troy last evening concerning the story that he had testified before the Grand Jury in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case. Justice Fursman said:

"I have not testified before the Grand Jury about the case."

It was recalled that the appearance of ex-Judge Fursman in the case dated back only to the beginning of Mrs. Dodge-Morse's second suit for divorce, after the court had declared the first decree invalid.

The transactions which have brought the District Attorney to engage in the tedious and costly undertaking, of which the bringing back of Dodge from Texas is only a detail, however important, are generally supposed to be connected with Dodge's suit for the annulment of his wife's divorce. That supposition is partly correct. But if present indications are not wholly misleading, it will be found when the District Attorney finally springs his bomb, that he has gone behind the husband's suit for annulment, and that the most sensational portion of his disclosures will be connected with the first divorce suit.

BRIDGE TERMINAL PLANS.

Best Would Have Temporary Changes Ready for Next Summer.

Bridge Commissioner Best announced yesterday that if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would give him a sufficient appropriation, he would have the temporary improvements of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal completed in time to accommodate next Summer's Coney Island traffic. No detailed statement of the proposed improvements has been made yet to the board, which has, however, approved the general scheme of the Bridge Department and declined last Friday to enter into the Neils Poulson plan.

The cost of the proposed improvements is estimated at $800,000. The terminal will be only temporary, and will be used only until the permanent improvement which is to take in the whole of Tryon Row can be carried into effect. The plans for the temporary terminal are now under discussion by the Park Department, which has been consulted by the Board of Estimate because it is intended to invade the City Hall Park, temporarily at least.

BROOKLYN TROLLEYS TIED UP.

Grounded Feed Wire in Power House Puzzled Emergency Crews.

Every car in the Fulton Street business section was "dead" for more than half an hour yesterday afternoon, when a feed cable in the Sands Street power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company became grounded. The cars of every line in the down-town district sped on until they came within the zone covered by the lines strung from the power house, and then they stopped still, causing a condition of absolute congestion seldom seen before.

All the emergency crews available were sent out to look for the trouble, and it was some time before it was traced. In the meantime, cars from all points of the compass piled up in the thoroughfares leading to Fulton Street.

Strongly recommended in cases of Rheumatism and Gout.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

Prescribed where no other stimulant would be tolerated.

"The Doctor's Spirit."

MODEL OF CAMEO FACE TAKES LIFE WITH ACID

The End of Domenico Faraone, the Proud Greek God.

POSED FOR DEWEY FIGURE

Vanity Caused Breaking Up of Home and an Unhappiness Which Led to His End.

Domenico Faraone killed himself yesterday morning at his home, 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, by drinking oxalic acid. Domenico was known among the artists of the city as the "Greek god." Among his fellow-workingmen in the construction of the Subway he was known as "the man to be feared." His greatest pride was that he had been the model for one of the sailors in the navy group on the Dewey celebration monument.

The Italian's career in America was as picturesque as his outward appearance. He came here with his wife and child two years before the Spanish-American waf. He had money enough to entitle him to admission, and the surgeon who examined him said that he ought to pass even if he did not have a cent. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, certainly able to earn his living.

Faraone was working as a longshoreman near the South Ferry when he was noticed by a marine artist who was there looking for "types." Addressed in Italian and asked whether he would not rather pose than bear heavy burdens, he was delighted, and explained that he had been a model in Italy when a boy, and that he had given it up as irksome, following the sea. He had been shipwrecked, narrowly escaping with his life. He had enough of the sea and came to America with his family, his hope being that after some years' work with his great strength he might save enough to live happily on a little farm in his native land. The love of luxury that was a part of the personality of the man with a cameo profile and great dreamy eyes like an Irish setter made him jump at the chance to be a model again.

Domenico was soon in constant demand and got pay above the usual model's wage. There was plenty for him and his family to live on in their simple fashion. The children came until there were four. Meanwhile the handsome man-grew vain through seeing himself idealized on canvas. It became overwhelming when his figure was preserved in marble. His downfall was when he was made one of the Dewey group, and he let the short curls that had not concealed his superbly round Roman fighter's head grow longer than artists liked. They expostulated with him, but he shrugged his big shoulders and replied that he could wear his hair long if he so chose. Even artists did that.

Gradually his overbearance and carelessness in keeping appointments made him lose his best patrons. There were frequent quarrels at home, and finally his wife, who had been the drudge, did not look so fair to him as she had, and younger women smiled on him. The couple agreed to separate, sending the children to St. Ann's Home at Mount Florence, near Peekskill. Domenico paid with more or less regularity through the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for their board, being brought up several times in Special Sessions and compelled by the court to pay for the keep of his children.

He continued to act as a model for some of the art schools, such as the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, and the New York School of Applied Design, but made most of his money working in the Subway. His fellow-workers found him easy to tease because of his curls, his exquisite features, and his inordinate vanity. They ought to have understood his wonderful strength and taken warning when the brown eyes started blazing one afternoon when at the lunch hour they had teased him more than he could endure. He grabbed one of his tormentors and threw him in a heap, as if he had been a bundle of rags. The others near him he knocked about at his will, and when a Sicilian drew a stiletto he twisted it out of his hand with lightning speed, threw it far away, and with an open hand blow dashed his last antagonist against the work shed with force sufficient to leave him senseless. Faraone was then known as "the man to be feared."

The hard work underground and habits which he started when his wife left him told upon him. The work became harder and harder. He felt that his great strength and good looks were leaving him, gave up his work on the Subway, and started a coal cellar business on the east side. He was doing fairly well, and was paying the board of his children regularly as the Christmas holidays came near.

Feeling himself again, he sent a friend who had been steadfast through all to his wife with a love letter, begging her to return, promising that the children should be brought back and the old home re-established. The wife hesitated to forget and forgive, and waited for another letter from him. This did not reach her. Domenico had told neighbors that he would kill his wife, and after a visit to church on Christmas Day changed his mind and told his sister, Angela Lettiere, of 404 East Sixty-third Street, that he would kill himself. She thought that he loved life too much, and, as he had been drinking, paid little attention to him.

Yesterday morning she became uneasy about him and called at his room. The door was unlocked. Going in, she found her brother dead on his bed with a letter of love for his wife and children on a table near by.

SUNDAY SCHOOL METHODS.

Conference Begun Under the Auspices of the Paulist Fathers.

The first of a series of general meetings of Sunday school workers was held last night in the chapel of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The meetings will be continued to-day, when there will be three conferences. The work is in the nature of Sunday school extension work, and is designed as a Winter session of the New York City contingent of the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain.

The Rev. Thomas McMillan was in charge of the first conference last night. He has been the head of the Paulist Fathers' Sunday school for twenty years. In making the opening address he said the Sunday school children were always the judges of the Sunday school.

The Rev. James N. Connolly talked about the history of Christian doctrine. The Rev. Thomas J. O'Brien of Whitestone urged the establishment of a merit system and graduation exercises—a commencement like that of any other school. The Rev. John J. Burke also talked of methods.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

Office Furniture Fixtures and Decorations

We specialize in fine office furniture and furnishings. We show the finest desks, chairs and cabinets and other office fittings, including floor and wall coverings, partitions and decorations. We also have the cheapest that are dependable in workmanship and materials.

Substantial office furniture, decorations and fittings of quality and character are shown at our Warerooms. Special designs will be prepared upon request.

"Flint Quality" in Office fitting assures the same standard of excellence, and absence of excessive charge, as the sixty-four years of our business existence have demonstrated to be characteristic of our Furniture for the Home.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

WEST 23rd STREET

Stern Brothers

Will Continue To-day

The Sale of

English Dress Corduroy

In all the new and fashionable colorings, Value $1.25 per yard, at 58c

West Twenty-third Street

It was a great step.

Put nothing into this $3.50 shoe sale except $5 and $6 qualities.

So instead of hunting a bargain you simply select the bargain you fancy.

Calf and vici kid—over half are patent leathers.

Sizes good; especially strong in the "sample" sizes, 7, 7½ and 8, widths A and B.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

Heavy enough for moderate weather, sufficiently dressy to wear over one's evening suit, available for so many occasions and places, THE CRAVENETTED COAT is now regarded as almost indispensable.

Those purchased here are made up in a wide variety of greys and blacks, cut loose and long, gracefully draped and perfectly fitted.

$15.00 to $30.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Asks Receiver for Asphalt Concern.

Application for the appointment of a receiver for the National Asphalt Company was made before Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday, by Charles Corbin, representing the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia. It is alleged that the asphalt company is insolvent. The Vice Chancellor made an order to show cause, returnable on Jan. 23.

Justice Burr Sworn In.

Joseph A. Burr, who was appointed a Supreme Court Justice by Gov. Odell in the place of Justice Edgar M. Cullen, elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, was sworn in yesterday morning at the opening of court by Justice Dickey in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. In some way it became generally known that the new Justice would be sworn in in open court, and a number of lawyers were present to witness the ceremony. Justice Burr will take his seat in Part II., Trial Term, Monday, Jan. 9.

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Ave. 238-242 Bowery. 849 Eighth Av. 3d Ave., cor. 122d. 246 W. 125th St.

Open Evenings.

About Our Customers.

THE Holiday Spirit prompts us to lay aside commercialism for the moment, and offer a little Word of Thanks to our Patrons.

If our business has grown it is due to our Customers. It is they who have unconsciously dictated our Policy, determined our Principles, guided us aright. Wise Suggestion, Generous Patronage, kindly oversight of mistakes inevitable to a Large and Growing Business—These are the Gifts which the year has brought to us, and of them we are duly Appreciative. In the New Year, as in the Old, we will try to save your $$

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX Clothing at two stores—Hats and Haberdashery at all our Five Stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Sat'y. MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Henry W. Savage offers A Musical WOODLAND Forest Fantasy. Cast includes Harry Bulger, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, and Margaret Sayre and Ida Mulle.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Pinero's New Comedy A Wife Without a Smile. Jan. 2—Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy Brother Jacques. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Mat. Jan. 2 VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE. "The Success of her Career."—World.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNNY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St.....At 8:30. Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....At 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. & Jan. 2. EXTRA MATINEE THIS WED. 2:15. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Evening, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Thurs. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Salezs, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche, Parvis, Reiss. Cond'r, Vigna. Special Prices:—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 31, at 2—RIGOLETTO. Melba, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 31, at 8, pop. prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Alten, Bauermeister, and Sembrich; Scotti, Blass, Rossi. Conductor, Franko.

Sun. Evg., Jan. 1st, at 8:30. Popular Prices. GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. BY SPECIAL REQUEST, ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER and Miscellaneous Program. Soloists: Nordica, Homer, Lemon; Pollock, Plancon. Entire Opera Chorus and Orch. Conductor, Vigna.

Mon. Morning, Jan. 2d, at 11:30 precisely, Matinee—Last Performance of PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.

Mon. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Salezs, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko.

Wed. Evg., Jan. 4th, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.

Thurs. Evg., Jan. 5th, at 8:30—First Perf. of (DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN) DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Alten, Weed; Burgstaller, Dippel, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. Evg., Jan. 6th, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.

Sale of Seats for next week's performances begins to-morrow, Thursday, at 9 A. M.

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

Thurs., Jan. 12th, at 7:30...DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Thurs., Jan. 26, at 7:30, DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:30, CHILDREN'S MATINEE, "Schneewittchen." To-night at 8:20, "Im Weissen Roessl."

NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. To-day. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Matinees To-Morrow & Sat'y. Evs. at 8:15. CURTAIN AT 8:15 TO-NIGHT. Klaw & Erlanger | With the Big Five— Comedy Company | Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Virginia Earle, IN NEWPORT | Lee Harrison, & Pay Templeton.

NEW YORK Introduction of New Policy & New Prices. Popular Matinee To-day, 25-35-50 & 75c. Jos. Brooks' Production of "HOME FOLKS." C. T. Dazey's Masterwork, PRICES New 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 1.00

PRINCESS. Mats. Thur., Sat. & New Year's. "There were few dry eyes."—Herald. EDWARD TERRY in THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Tel., 6570—38. Saturday only. "A most worthy opera."—Alan Dale. LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE.

LYRIC 42 w. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Tel. 6570-38 Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's. JAMES K. HACKETT in THE FORTUNES OF THE KING.

AT CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AFT., JAN. 1, AT 2. By Reason of Continued Demand. PACHMANN. Fifth Recital—Special Request Program. Tickets, 50c. to $1.50, Box Office and Ditson's NOTE—Requests should be sent to. LOUDON G. CHARLTON, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. 32d Season. 1904-1905. Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch, Conductor. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES. THE MESSIAH. SOLOISTS:

Friday Aft'n, Dec. 30, at 2. Soprano.....Lillian Blauvelt
Saturday Ev'g, Dec. 31, at 8:15. Contralto.....Janet Spencer
Tenor.....John Young
Basso.....Frank Croxton

Seats, (Friday,) 50c. to $1.50; Boxes, $12 & $13.50. (Saturday,) 50c. to $2; Boxes, $13.50 & $15.

WALLACK'S. Mats. T'dy, Sat. & New Year's. B'way & 30th. THE SHO-GUN. Geo. Ade & Gustav Luder's Comic Opera. New Songs, New Costumes & New Ade-isms.

GARDEN Thea. 27st. & Mad. Av. Mat. T'dy, Sat. & New Year's. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW

58TH St. PROCTOR'S 58TH St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. CHECKERS. 150 People | WITH | THOS. W. ROSS | 150 People

Berkeley Lyceum THEATRE, 44 St., nr. 5 Av. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. MONDAY EVE., JAN. 2—Engagement of ROBERT T. HAINES. In a Romance of Andalusia Called "ONCE UPON A TIME" by Genevieve G. Haines. Seat Sale To-day, 9 A. M.

MAJESTIC Eve. 8:15. M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; diminishing west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,157. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MOHAWK COULDN'T SAVE THE DRUMELZIER'S CREW

Seas Washing Completely Over Steamship on Fire Island Bar.

FLAG CODE TALK WITH VESSEL

Sailors Cooped Below Decks Converse with the Mohawk—Tug's Surf Boat Near By at Night.

After a futile attempt to take off the crew of the British freighter Drumelzier, which went ashore on Fire Island Bar in the dense fog of Sunday night, the United States revenue cutter Mohawk, which set out on her mission of mercy to the imperiled vessel early yesterday morning, returned to her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., last night.

The Mohawk stood by the stranded steamer for two hours, but the officers of the revenue vessel declare that the tremendous seas that swept the Drumelzier fore and aft rendered any attempt ta rescuing the crew impossible. The Mohawk will return to the scene of the wreck this morning and make another attempt.

While officers of the Mohawk expressed themselves as of the opinion that the Drumelzier was in no great danger of pounding herself to pieces in the breakers over night, they expressed the gravest fears for the safety of Capt. Nicholson and his thirty-two marooned mariners on board the stranded vessel. For there was a shift of wind and another seemed springing up in the wake of the one that had been abating. The chances of saving the vessel itself, they said, seemed exceedingly remote in any case.

The Mohawk left her anchorage off Staten Island at the first lift of the fog, at about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and reached the scene of the wreck at 11:15, according to the entry in the log.

"We found the vessel lying broadside to the Fire Island shore, about three-quarters of a mile from the inlet and a similar distance from Bell Buoy No. 8, which had been placed there as a warning signal for the sand bar further in," said Lieut. Lauriat, the Mohawk's second officer. "The steamer had her port side turned to the land and her bow pointed in a southeasterly direction. She had a list to starboard, and pounded heavily, as one tremendous sea after the other struck her.

"We stopped near the bell buoy, about three-quarters of a mile off the stranded vessel. Further in, and just outside the breakers, lay the Merritt & Chapman wrecking tug William E. Chapman. As we drew near and observed the size of the seas that were sweeping her deck we saw at a glance that it would be impossible for us to render any assistance. The great breakers were rolling along, veritable mountains of water, and as they struck the side of the stranded steamship she would tremble and pound in the sand. Most of the time she was lost to us behind a solid wall of spray. The seas swept clear over her decks and deckhouses, and great frenzied sheets of water were constantly playing about her funnel top and her masts.

CREW COOPED BELOW DECKS.

"It seemed almost impossible that any of the crew could venture out on her decks under the conditions that prevailed. We could see no living soul aboard the Drumelzier while we were standing by her. The men must be cooped up below decks or in the deck houses, and it seems difficult to understand how they can escape from the seas even there.

"Their sufferings during the days the steamer has been aground must have been awful."

Lieut. Lauriat said the Mohawk at once got into signal communication with the vessel. The first signal hoisted was "E. Q. C.," which in the international signal code means: "Is there any one on board?"

The officers of the Mohawk leveled their glasses on the stranded steamer, but no answer came. Finally the Merritt & Chapman tug hoisted the signal "G. Q. P." This means: "Crew all on board."

In a jiffy the signal "C. S." was sent aloft on board the revenue cutter. In marine vocabulary this reads: "Do you require assistance?"

Again the glasses were leveled at the Drumelzier. After some delay the little white pennant with a red disc which corresponds with the letter "C" of the alphabet and is used to signal an affirmative answer went fluttering up on the signal halyards of the stranded Britisher.

There was a conference of the officers on board the Mohawk, but Capt. Ross, her commander, finally decided that it would be impossible to take off the crew, as no boat could live long enough among the breakers to reach the lee of the stranded steamship. So, after standing by the Drumelzier for two hours and exchanging signals with the wrecking tug to make sure that she would remain on guard during the night, the Mohawk returned to port.

The bar on which the Drumelzier went ashore is far out of the line of outgoing steamships, and there has been much speculation as to what could have taken her so far out of her way.

Lieut. Lauriat drew attention to the fact that the stranded vessel was loaded with steel billets and that a cargo of this kind was likely to affect the compass while the fog which prevailed when the steamer left port in all probability had rendered it impossible for her Captain to get land bearings which would enable him to adjust it.

When the fog lifted yesterday morning it was seen that the vessel had shifted so that she lay three-quarters of a mile off the point of Fire Island Beach. Her stern was well up on the south side of the bar. One of the first signals transmitted from the stranded vessel to the shore was that a boiler had broken loose. Some seemed to think that the boiler referred to was in her cargo, but the majority believed that the message had to do with the steamer's own boiler. As the vessel was laboring heavily in the surf at the time, grave fears were expressed that the boiler might pound its way through her hull.

The life savers at Oak Island, and at Fire Island as well, tried several times during the day to launch their lifeboats and go to the stranded vessel, but each time a great wave came and tossed the frail craft back on the shore. The men who were willing to do all in human power to rescue the crew could only look idly on and hope for a shift in the wind that would make it possible for them to go out to the vessel.

At nightfall there was a shift, the wind veering from westerly to northerly. This made it possible for the Chapman tug to run in under the lee of the vessel. According to reports from Fire Island, she remained there for some time, but it is not considered likely that she was enabled to take off the crew or render any assistance with the heavy seas still sweeping over the deck and superstructure of the stranded steamer.

Word was sent last night to the Sandy Hook Life Saving Station's crew to get ready to start for the wreck at daylight this morning. Capt. T. Patterson will have charge of this crew of eight men, the hardiest life savers on the coast. The longest lifeboat at the Hook was made ready at once, and early this morning it will be taken in tow by a powerful tug to where the British tramp lies stranded.

Whether they will be able to get near the steamer is doubtful, for at midnight the wind was blowing a veritable gale, with scant hope of either wind or sea going down. Should the storm increase, the only hope of rescue for Capt. Nicholson and his crew rests with the wrecking tug, the lights of which could still be seen gleaming through the darkness at midnight.

Last night Funch, Edye & Co., agents in New York for the Drumelzier, made public the following telegram that they had received from the scene of the wreck:

"Steamer Drumelzier lies heading southeast with a heavy list to starboard off shore; sea has been heavy but moderating now; heavy westerly gale blowing; think crew is on board; saw steam escaping this morning; wreckers have got cable and anchor out; the surf boat from the tug is alongside; will be more favorable to work on her to-morrow. She is lying easy and chances look good for saving vessel. Will notify you of any change."

The telegram is signed by Capt. Doxse, the representative of Funch, Edye & Co.

FACES MURDER CHARGE NOW.

Policeman Who Beat Reporter Rearrested for Shooting Negro.

Policeman Frank McLaughlin of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station charged with an unprovoked assault upon James P. Robbins, a reporter, a week ago, was arraigned yesterday afternoon, as he supposed, to plead in that case, before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Jerome, however, formally accused McLaughlin of the murder of John W. Patterson, a negro, on May 27 last. McLaughlin was taken completely by surprise. His face turned livid and then ashen white. He murmured something about the Robbins case, and, without a word from his astonished counsel, was led away to the Tombs and locked up without bail. Mr. Jerome said that the Grand Jury moved to-day to indict McLaughlin for murder in the first degree.

Patterson was a watchman, thirty-three years old. McLaughlin shot him at West End Avenue and Sixty-second Street, at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. The negro died in Bellevue on June 5. Several witnesses at the inquest before Coroner Scholer testified that the attack on the colored man was absolutely without cause, but others, brought by McLaughlin, testified that McLaughlin fired in self-defense, and the jury took their word, although the victim had been shot in the back. Mr. Jerome said yesterday that he had been quietly investigating the affair ever since, and was about to cause the arrest of McLaughlin when the Robbins assault occurred.

GREEN WHISKERS INSULTING.

Court Says So, and Theatrical Company Gets No Injunction.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decision denying the application of the Samuel Blair Company for an injunction to restrain J. Wesley Rosenquest, proprietor of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, from permitting the "Common Sense Bracket" theatrical company from appearing this and next week at the theatre. The theatre had a contract to produce Dan McAvoy in "The Mayor of the Bowery" at the theatre this week, but Manager Rosenquest canceled the engagement on the ground that McAvoy ridiculed the Irish by wearing green whiskers. This, it was alleged, would injure the business of the theatre.

In his decision Justice Fitzgerald says:

"The misrepresentation complained of under such circumstances cannot be disregarded as immaterial. Insulting exhibitions, to state it in the mildest language, could not but result in the withdrawal of the patronage from any esablishment, not only of those who felt upon racial and other grounds of blood or sympathy aggrieved, but of all decently disposed and properly minded persons, no matter what their origin."

WOMAN DEAD AT SHAFT'S FOOT.

Police Divided Between Crime and Accident Theories.

An unknown young woman bearing many evidences of refinement was found dead at the foot of an airshaft in the six-story tenement house at 12 Delancey Street, last night. The police of the Eldridge Street Station are at a loss to decide whether she came to her death as a result of crime or accident.

When he went down to repair the gas-engine which pumps water to the tank on the roof of the building, the son of the janitor, Samuel Berler, found the woman's body at the foot of the stairs, which terminate at the bottom of the shaft. It was apparent that she had fallen from a considerable height.

Dr. Henderson of Gouverneur Hospital said that the woman's neck had probably been broken. She was about thirty years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed about 130 pounds. She had brown hair and hazel eyes. One of the rings on her hand was a plain gold band, marked "L. B. to C. C., April 19, 1900." In her pocketbook was found $17.01. The police of the Eldridge Street Station are looking for a man whom Berler says that he saw in the hallway just before the body was discovered.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Martello, from Hull Dec. 10, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:15 o'clock this morning.

A steamer supposed to be the new British ship Bracondale, from Huelva Dec. 6, passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:50 o'clock last night.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:00 P. M., Indianapolis 2:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

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GIRL FOUND IN SNOW HAD A BROKEN NECK

Recorder Goff's Son Thinks He Saw Her Dragged Up Steps.

MURDER CASE, POLICE SAY

Mr. Goff Says Man Who Was with Her Wore Railroad Man's Cap—Quarrel in Saloon.

An autopsy performed by Dr. Weston yesterday upon the body of the young woman who was found unconscious in the snow at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twelfth Street on Monday morning, and who died soon after that, showed that death had resulted from a broken neck, and not from exposure, which had been ascribed as the cause.

The autopsy, besides showing a broken neck, showed two large bruises on the woman's right forearm. The police now look upon the case as one of murder.

Many called at the Morgue last night and viewed the body of the girl, but no one identified her positively.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Patrick Hanlon of 930 Third Avenue visited the Morgue. When the body was shown to him he said that the face resembled that of a girl whom he knew. Hanlon then took from his pocket a picture of a girl, who he said was Mary Sullivan, twenty years old, who had formerly been employed in the Hotel Netherland. Those employed at the Morgue, after looking at the picture, said that the girl of the picture strongly resembled the dead girl. Hanlon was unable, however, to identify the body.

He said that the Sullivan girl was a friend of his wife, and had visited his house several times. She has not been seen for several weeks, and he said that he had been unable to find any trace of her. When he left the Morgue he said that he was going to get his wife, who, he said, would be able to say whether the dead girl was the Sullivan girl or not.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Theresa and Sadie Hart of 168 East Seventy-ninth Street asked to look at the body. They told the Morgue Keeper that they were looking for their sister Mabel, who, they said, had been missing from her home two weeks.

When they saw the body, Theresa exclaimed: "That is Mabel; yes, that is she."

The girl then fainted. Her sister, Sadie, then looked at the body and said that it was not that of their sister. She also saw the clothes which the dead girl had worn, and these also she failed to identify. Theresa was revived and taken home.

The police yesterday learned that John W. Goff, Jr., son of the Recorder, had seen the girl, or one much like her, being dragged up the steps leading from the Columbia boat house to the Drive. Mr. Goff told Coroner Scholer and Acting Captain Liebers of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station that he was out with his dog for exercise on Sunday night when he saw a man who wore a conductor's or motorman's cap with a black band around it, hiding the number, drag the woman up and help her to a bench. Coroner Scholer thinks that the woman had been hurt by that time.

Mr. Goff said that after the woman was taken up the steps he continued his walk slowly down the Drive, but noticed the woman staggering along with her companion. He said that at the time he thought that if the woman was left alone, it would be impossible for her to walk. As he was leaving the Drive to go to his home, Mr. Goff said he saw the man place the woman on the bench, on which on the following morning the girl now dead was found unconscious.

Late last night Mr. Goff stated that he was of the opinion that the girl wore a tan jacket and a brown veil. This, according to the police, shows that the girl Mr. Goff saw is not the girl in the Morgue, as the latter when found wore a black coat and had no veil on.

Mr. Goff said, however, that he might be wrong in the girl's dress, as it was dark and he was unable to see exactly what she wore. The police, however, went to work on the story told by Mr. Goff and they will look for a man who is supposed to be a motorman employed on one of the surface lines.

Inspector Smith, who has taken personal charge of the case, with Sergt. Liebers of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and several detectives were at work on the case during the day and night. The detectives examined many persons who live about the place where the girl was found.

Detective King of Inspector Smith's staff stated that to-day he would go to the Wall Street district in the hope of finding a young man who frequents a café in that vicinity. The police have some reason to think he may be able to give some clue to the identity of the dead girl.

Coroner Scholer it was announced late last night, was out on a still hunt of his own, but for what quarry could not be learned.

When Coroner Scholer asked him if he could describe the man, Mr. Goff said he thought that he was a conductor on the elevated or surface cars, because of the cap which the man wore.

Mr. Goff added that there was nothing done by the man when he noticed him to arouse one's suspicion. When he read of the accounts in the newspapers of the case, Mr. Goff informed Coroner Scholer of what he had seen in connection with the case. Mr. Goff said that the man was of very large build and very stout. He had a black mustache and had a very full face.

Yesterday afternoon H. V. Arnold, of 540 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, told the police that he had seen the woman drinking with friends on Sunday night. He said that shortly before midnight on Sunday he and a friend entered the café at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Riverside Drive, kept by Mrs. Clemmons, and known as "The Widow's." He sat down and ordered drinks. At an adjoining table were two young women and two men eating and drinking. One of the men was addressed as "Gene" by the rest of the party. There were some words and an altercation followed during which Arnold says the man addressed as "Gene" reached across the table and slapped the face of the girl now dead.

Then, according to Arnold's story, the other man reprimanded "Gene," while the woman sobbed and cried, saying that she would allow no one but her husband to strike her. Soon after this the party left the café, he said, but later the woman who had been slapped returned, and, after ordering a drink, said to another woman: "I guess I've lost my fellow." When the drink was taken to her she drank it quickly and left the place. Arnold said that he thought she was intoxicated, and watched her closely on this account.

The following morning about 8 o'clock Arnold said he discovered her body opposite "The Widow's," half buried in the snow. He summoned Ludwig Hoffman, a park laborer, who was sweeping the sidewalk a block away. An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital and Dr. Severance started to take the woman to that institution. She died, however, before the ambulance had gone a half dozen blocks.

Last night Police Inspector Smith said that Arnold had changed his story, saying that he had not been in the café at all, but that a friend of his, Edwin F. Phillips, a broker, had been, but as Phillips was a married man, he had asked Arnold to take the story to the police as Arnold's own eye-witness report.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

NOVELLI NOT COMING HERE.

Had Only Paper Scenery and Refused to Pay for the Other Kind.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Novelli, the Italian actor, who recently returned here from Argentina, expecting to start for the United States, announces that he is not going to America, as Liebler & Co., the theatrical managers, of New York, have broken their contract with him.

The actor has applied to the Foreign Office for protection.

Because fire ordinances in American cities demand fireproof scenery for theatres the American public will not see Signor Novelli, one of the foremost of Italian tragedians. It was a disagreement by cable over the paper scenery that Signor Novelli intended to bring with him that caused the break with his American managers.

"George C. Tyler made the contract with Signor Novelli two years ago," said a representative of Liebler & Co. last night. "It provided that the actor should furnish his own company and scenery. It had not occurred to us to attempt to supervise his preparations, and it was only when information came to us that the fire ordinances would be strictly enforced during this engagement that we made inquiries.

"Then we learned that Signor Novelli had no scenery other than that made of paper, to be rolled up when not in use, such as all Italian companies use in traveling. The paper is especially prepared and the painting is generally of the highest class. Signora Duse's scenery of this sort attracted much favorable attention on her visit here.

"However, such an outfit would not comply with our fire ordinances, and Signor Novelli was so notified. He said he could not provide other scenery in time for sailing, and we offered to make provision on this side at his expense. He would not consent to this arrangement.

A. I. DUPONT'S EYE REMOVED.

Operation Necessary to Save the Sight of the Other Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 28.—In order to save the sight of the remaing eye, surgeons this morning removed the eye of Alfred I. Dupont, injured about two months ago in a gunning accident in Virginia.

Mr. Du Pont, who is Vice President of the Du Pont Powder Company, went to the University of Pensylvania Hospital, where he has been under the care of Prof. De Schweinitz. The injured eye had shown no improvement, but instead was affecting the other eye. Mr. Du Pont consented to have the eye removed and the operation was performed this afternoon.

A member of the Dupont family to-night stated that the operation was entirely successful and that there was no fear of Mr. Dupont becoming totally blind.

FEARS FOR NAN PATTERSON.

Father Afraid of Her Going Insane—Disputed Bail Offer.

Nan Patterson's father, who had spent the greater part of the day with her in the Tombs, left the prison late yesterday afternoon and told the reporters that he feared the girl was going insane.

"She is broken down completely," he said. "I tell you, gentlemen, my little girl is a physical and mental wreck. I am afraid that her mind is giving away under this dreadful strain. I have sent for our family physician."

Dr. Maguire, the Tombs physician, examined the girl after her father's talk and he said:

"Miss Patterson is in a highly nervous and even a hysterical condition, but in my judgment there need be no fear of insanity from present indications. She laughs a good deal, but the laughter is more of a hysterical character than from any impulse that would appear like insanity. She needs good care and constant watchfulness and companionship. The latter, as we all know, cannot be very well supplied in a prison."

The report got around yesterday that John D. Millin, who was Caesar Young's racing partner and an important witness for the prosecution, had got permission from the District Attorney to go to his home at Sacramento and stay three months. If this is true it means that the second trial of the girl will be delayed. Mr. Jerome declined to discuss this point yesterday. Abraham Levy, the girl's lawyer, said that he would fight any proposal entailing delay.

It is said that the District Attorney's office would make no serious opposition to a motion to admit Nan Patterson to bail. Mr. Levy talked yesterday about getting bail for her.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 28.—T. A. Deveney to-day confirmed the report that he, H. J. Price, and Edward Slack, also local business men, would furnish Nan Patterson bail to the extent of $50,000 if necessary, not in order to receive notoriety, but because they believed her innocent.

A telegram sent to Nan Patterson bore the names of the above, also that of C. W. Swisher, Secretary of State-elect. Swisher positively declares that he never signed the telegram or even authorized the use of his name in connection with the case.

TRAMP STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

After Asking Quogue Life Savers Where She Was, She Floated Off.

QUOGUE, L. I., Dec. 28.—A tramp steamship went ashore this morning about three-quarters of a mile west of the Quogue Life Saving Station. She remained fast for about fifteen minutes and then got free through her own efforts and proceeded west. While she was still in the sand she displayed two signals which were made out by the life savers to read: "Where am I?" and "What is my position?"

ADDICKS STILL IN THE FIGHT.

Declares Himself Candidate for U. S. Senate to Delaware Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 28.—The Addicks and Du Pont factions of the Republican Party held a conference here to-day to consider an agreement to organize the Legislature, but failed to agree. Addicks demanded the first two positions, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Du Pont said he would take the Presidency of the Senate and let Addicks have everything else.

J. Edward Addicks addressed the Union Republican Assemblymen, and said he was still in the contest for United States Senator. After the conference it was said that all but four of the Union Republicans had voted to support Addicks as a candidate indefinitely.

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold. Take Piso's Cure in time; a sure cure. At all druggists.—Adv.

The finest Luca olive oil coming to America is imported by Cesare Conti, 55 Broadway.—Adv.

BURN COTTON IN SOUTH TO KEEP UP THE PRICE

Georgia Growers Start Movement to Destroy 2,000,000 Bales.

BAD BREAK IN THE MARKET

It Follows the Government Report That 11,848,113 Bales Had Been Ginned on Dec. 13.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—Fearing bankruptcy because of the tremendous slump in cotton, the farmers and merchants are taking a heroic measure to prevent a further fall and to advance the price. This measure is no less than the burning of a portion of the cotton which has not been marketed. It is proposed that 2,000,000 bales be destroyed, each State to burn its proper proportion.

The burning began in Georgia to-day, and it is estimated that several thousand bales of cotton are now blazing in the southern section of the State. At Fort Gaines alone over 3,000 bales were burned, and other towns report similar bonfires.

Much ceremony was observed in burning the cotton. At Fort Gaines farmers came from all over Clay County to join with the merchants. The cotton was rolled into the Court House Square, and after the merchants and farmers had marched around it in procession the torch was applied.

In several other towns scenes similar to those in Fort Gaines were enacted. It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton was destroyed.

It is said that the example set by Georgia will be generally followed throughout the cotton-producing States. The farmers and merchants have decided to set the pace and are moving determinedly.

Fear of a decline in the price of cotton that will put it below the cost of production has caused the movement to burn the surplus of about 2,000,000 bales above any crop heretofore grown in the South. Even at the low prices prevailing to-day the realization of this plan would result in the destruction of upward of $80,000,000 worth of the staple. January cotton sold in New Orleans at 6.40 cents to-day, which, with the average bale weighing over 500 pounds, would make each bale worth upward of $32.

Those who have worked up the cotton-burning plan do not propose that all the burning be done in a few days. They propose to have the cotton destroyed gradually in order to show the world that they are in earnest.

The planters and many of the merchants in the smaller towns of Georgia and the other cotton-growing States have been rendered well nigh desperate by the slump, and they feel that they must resort to desperate measures to cause an advance.

Dispatches from Fort Gaines and other places where the cotton was burned to-day lay stress on the seriousness with which the deed was done.

Those taking part went about it as solemnly as if engaged in a religious ceremony. At Fort Gaines hymns were sung and prayers said. There was nothing riotous about the proceedings. The farmers and merchants seemed to feel that they had been driven to the wall and were making a last effort to save themselves from ruin.

James B. Harrison, one of Georgia's leading cotton buyers, killed himself at Bannesville to-night. Harrison had 1,200 bales of coton which he purchased during the season. He frequently said that he expected to hold the cotton until he got 20 cents. When he learned of the break in New York to-day he purchased a pistol, went to his room, and shot himself through the head.

The cotton market suffered a bad break yesterday, when the report of the Census Bureau on the amount of cotton ginned up to Dec. 13 was made public. This report showed that up to that date there had already been ginned in 737 counties 11,848,113 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each. This left 82 counties yet to hear from, and, compared with a total of 8,747,669 bales from 812 counties heard from at the corresponding date in 1903.

In the remaining counties it is estimated the amount ginned to Dec. 13 will be 100,000 bales, at least, which will make the total amount ginned to that date very nearly 12,000,000 bales.

As there is no reason to believe that the amount ginned to Dec. 13 represents the total crop, it is considered certain that the crop will exceed 12,000,000 bales. Theodore H. Price yesterday said that the amount yet to be ginned would be 1,500,000 bales, which would make a total crop of 13,500,000 bales, or 2,000,000 bales more than the biggest crop ever gathered before. Other crop experts think the amount yet remaining to be ginned will not be so large, but few are willing to predict a crop of less than 13,000,000 bales.

What the trade thought the price should be was demonstrated when on the publication of the report at noon the quotations broke nearly 20 points and then gradually sold off until the January option touched 6.5 cents a pound. This is considerably less than the estimated cost of production. There were no buyers to speak of, and about the only support to the market came from a few shorts who thought this a good time to cover. As it proved, they were wrong, for the market kept going down until every active option sold below 7 cents.

There was a short-lived rally during the afternoon, but the pressure of the selling was too great, and at the close the market was at the very bottom. The total sales were about 800,000 bales.

LET WIVES BE READY TO WORK.

Women Should Be Prepared to Support Husbands, Says N. W. Ferris.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—N. W. Ferris, recent Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Michigan, in an address to-day before the National Commercial Teachers' Federation here, advised women in general not to marry until each is in a position to support a husband.

"Until a woman is able to support a husband she should not contemplate matrimony," declared Mr. Ferris. "While I believe it is the duty of every woman to marry, still I also believe that before taking so serious a step a girl should be prepared for possible misfortunes. Every girl should fit herself for an emergency and be prepared to step into her husband's place as the support of the family in the event of anything befalling him which will unfit him for work."

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO CLEVELAND, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York (West 23d St.) at 4:56 P. M. daily; arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Other good trains.—Adv.

H. H. ROGERS IN POOR HEALTH.

Friends Say Recent Attacks and Business Disagreements Worry Him.

H. H. Rogers, who came to his office yesterday for the first time in a week, is in bad health, according to several of his personal friends. Last week he was kept at his home for three days by orders of his physician, and yesterday he did not stay down town long.

Mr. Rogers's friends say that he has always been a man of a very sensitive nature, and that the recent attacks on him have been a great strain on his nerves. Moreover, office talk has it that disagreements with some of his associates have so worked on him that his friends are alarmed, and have advised him to take a rest from business for the time being.

Mr. Rogers, it is understood, is not willing at this time to take the vacation. At his office yesterday his Secretary refused to say anything except that Mr. Rogers had been at the office again.

CHOATE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Neither Has He Received Any Inquiry from Washington as to His Plans.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—While numerous semi-official statements have been published here that Ambassador Choate is about to retire from diplomatic life, it can be stated that Mr. Choate has not sent his resignation or any communication on the subject to President Roosevelt or the State Department; nor has he received any inquiry either from the President or Secretary Hay concerning his future plans.

It can be safely asserted, however, that it is Mr. Choate's intention to tender his resignation soon after the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

"Six years is a long slice out of the life of a man of my age," said Mr. Choate recently to friends here, "and, while I have enjoyed the life and the people I have met in England, I have determined to go home and devote the remainder of my time to looking after my own affairs."

RAN AMUCK IN SUBWAY.

Tall Man in Fur Coat Rushed in Front of Express.

A tall man in a fur automobile coat entered the Fiftieth Street Station of the Subway late yesterday afternoon and began to dash madly up and down the southbound platform, knocking one woman down in his frantic actions. Then he jumped to the tracks and ran across them to the north-bound platform, stopping a southbound express train in his flight.

On the north-bound platform the man repeated his running. Those on the platform sought to quiet him, but he paid no attention to them, and finally ran up the steps. Those who followed him up stairs saw him run down Broadway and disappear.

NEW STATE OF IRRIGATIA?

"Irrigante" and "Irriga" Also Suggested for Proposed Commonwealth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Some of the friends of the proposed State of New Mexico and Arizona are trying to devise a name for it that will express the idea of irrigation. The question of a name is left by the House bill to the decision of the Constitutional Convention authorized by the act.

"Irrigatia" is one name proposed, "Irrigante" another, and some suggest "Irriga." The proposition is being so generally discussed that it is not unlikely that in some form or another the irrigation idea will be incorporated in the name, although by many it has been urged that the new State shall be called Montezuma.

ARMY OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

Body of Capt. H. W. French Found at Chattanooga Post.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.—The body of Capt. Howard W. French, Constructing Quartermaster at the new army post here, was found to-day with a bullet hole through the heart. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Quartermaster General Humphrey to-day received a telegram from the Superintendent of Construction at Chattanooga saying that Capt. Howard W. French, Quartermaster in charge of construction at Chickamauga, was found dead Tuesday evening near the border of the army post reservation. A subsequent telegram read: "French accidentally killed himself Monday."

The accounts of Capt. French are said to be in first-class condition, and Gen. Humphrey speaks of him in the highest terms.

MOTHER DIES OF JOY.

Excitement of Daughter's Marriage Too Much for Mrs. Shalet.

So overjoyed was Mrs. Paul Shalet, fifty years old, a Russian of 67 Seventh Street, over the approaching marriage of her daughter, Annie, that she became ill suddenly with apoplexy on the street last night and died in a drugstore before medical aid could be brought to her.

Mrs. Shalet was the mother of nine children. Last night the engagement of the daughter, Annie, was celebrated by a dinner in the Shalet home. The prospective husband was present and accompanied the parents and his bride to be for a walk in the evening.

Mrs. Shalet was so happy she laughed and cried softly in turn, and frequently stopped to press a kiss on her daughter's cheek. The party were chatting gayly when at Second Avenue and Seventh Street Mrs. Shalet uttered a cry of distress and sank into her husband's arms. A physician said that the excitement had been too much for her.

CHINA DISCHARGING GERMANS,

Japanese Are Replacing Them as Military Instructors.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 29.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says the Chinese Government is discharging the German military instructors throughout the Yang-Tse region.

The Germans are being replaced by Japanese.

Chicago Has a Divorceless Day.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—For the first time in years not a suit for divorce was begun in Chicago yesterday. Often as high as forty such actions are brought in a day.

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MRS. ELLIOTT AFRAID OF IRVINE, SHE SAYS

Declares Church Scandal Was Revived Through Malice.

PROTESTS SHE IS INNOCENT

Woman in the Case Weeps as She Denounces Her ex-Pastor—Her Version of Trouble's Origin.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Dec. 28.—"I am afraid of the potentialities of Dr. Irvine, and this fear hinders me from discussing freely the controversy between Bishop Talbot and Dr. Irvine," so declared Mrs. Emma Desha Elliott, the woman in the recently revived Irvine-Talbot case, at her residence here to-day.

"I am a Southern woman," she continued. "I am a believer in the chivalry of men. My opinion of Northern chivalry has not been improved by what Dr. Irvine has said and done, and I am afraid of him. That is the truth absolute.

"I don't wish to seem eager to criticize Dr. Irvine either. I don't wish to descend even slightly to his level and indulge in any personalities. Anything connected with the man is repugnant to me, and I say again I am afraid of him."

"It is a painful subject and I have suffered."

Tears rolled down her cheeks as she went on: "Such cruel, unkind, untrue things have been said about me. It is so difficult, you know, for a woman to prove that her skirts are clean, once the tongue of scandal has taken liberties, however unjust and uncalled-for, with her name.

"I am like every woman, defenseless. I have hesitated to reply to the base, false, cruel insinuations that have been leveled against me by the man whom I befriended, who broke bread at my table, and who took money from my hand. How can the world have anything but pitiless scorn for such a man?

"He has again tried to cast reflection upon me by saying that I wore purple when Bishop Talbot visited me. Suppose I did? I frankly admit that I wore a gown of purple on several occasions when Bishop Talbot was a visitor at my house, but I had had the gown made in Philadelphia long before I ever met or knew Bishop Talbot. My wearing it had nothing to do with his coming, and Dr. Irvine knows it. It is but another of his cowardly remarks, by which he hopes to injure Bishop Talbot and me.

"I was innocent of any wrongdoing, or of any intention of wrongdoing, and no one knows it better than Dr. Irvine. He has acted all along through sheer malice.

"Rev. Mr. Houghton was rector when I came here after my marriage to Mr. Elliott. I had secured a divorce from my second husband. Mr. Elliott had secured a divorce from his first wife. I explained to Mr. Houghton that I had been divorced under the canons of the Church. He said he had no objection to my becoming a communicant at his church.

"When Irvine came here I told him in the presence of two other women members of our church that I was a divorced woman. He offered no objection. He often dined at my house, and whenever he needed money for the church I never hesitated to give him any amount he desired.

"The trouble began with the coming of a choirmaster from St. Luke's Church at Altoona to instruct the choir at our church. When the time came for paying the choirmaster, Dr. Irvine appealed to me. I gave him the needed sum—not quite $30—and greatly to my surprise I received a letter from the choirmaster asking me to send him the money due him for services at the church.

"I discovered that Dr. Irvine had never given the choirmaster the money, and, of course, I was naturally indignant. One thing led to another, until finally Dr. Irvine started the present trouble by refusing me communion because I was divorced.

"Of course, when Bishop Talbot learned the truth he took Dr. Irvine to task about it and later took my side in the matter.

"Surely the public has not forgotten the trial of Dr. Irvine in 1894, while he was a rector in Philadelphia, as a result of which he was silenced by Bishop Whittaker.

"Surely, Dr. Irvine himself has not forgotten the fact that when he wanted a rectorship Bishop Whittaker begged Bishop Talbot to place him somewhere in the latter's diocese, saying at the time: 'He (Dr. Irvine) will do good work, but you will have to keep your thumb on him,' and how has Dr. Irvine repaid Bishop Talbot for befriending him in his time of need and for giving him the rectorship?

"What has Dr. Irvine to say about his conduct at Braddock, Penn.; at Qincy, Ill.; at Bridgeton, N. J., and at Angelica, N. Y.; Ask him and see if he will tell the truth."

MAY BE NO HEARING.

Some Churchmen Think Board of Inquiry Wrongly Constituted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—There will be no hearing of the charges against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania by the court recently appointed by Bishop Tuttle, is the statement made by churchmen who are well posted in the canonical laws of the Episcopal Church. A complication has developed which they say will put a stop effectually to the proceedings of the court of inquiry as now constituted.

The trouble comes from a recent change in the canons of the church regarding the appointment of a court of that nature. The first intimation of the trouble comes in the shape of an editorial in The Church Standard, the oldest organ of the church in this country. In the issue of The Standard which will appear to-morrow the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, the editor, says in reference to the Irvine-Talbot case that the Presiding Bishop has constituted the board of inquiry under a canon which was superseded by a new canon of the late general convention.

The new canon will come into operation on Jan. 1, 1905. The board of inquiry is called to meet on Jan. 10, and when it does meet on that date it will not be constituted as the new canon requires. It will, therefore, have no power to proceed with the inquiry for which it is called, so it is asserted.

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine, who will be Chairman of the committee on inquiry, in an interview to-night, considers very important the conclusions of Dr. Fulton. Dr. Bodine explained that under the canon which expires on Jan. 1 a court of inquiry is composed of sixteen members. The new canon provides for a court, or board, consisting of only ten members. These must be appointed by certain Bishops, designated by the canon.

As the new canon is not yet in force, an

court can be chosen under its provisions, and one chosen now to comply with it would, it is claimed, have no legal existence now or at any other time.

Men versed in church law say that the only course now left is to let the present court meet on the date named. It can then decide that it no longer has jurisdiction in such matters and refer the matter back to Bishop Tuttle, the Presiding Elder for further action.

The mistake or oversight arose, it is said, because the movement to procure a presentment against Bishop Talbot was begun last August, and those who had it in hand failed to take cognizance of the change in the canonical law when it was made at the last general convention.

EIGHT BISHOPS CALLED.

Four Will Surely Testify—Presenters Form Plans To-day.

Bishop Tuttle, the presiding member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has not yet selected a clerical member of the board of inquiry that is to hear the case against Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania, in place of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of this city. At least if this has been done the fact is not known to the counsel for the presenters in this city. This is taken by some to mean that Dr. Dix may at least serve as a member of the committee, though not its Chairman, which must consist of an equal number of clerical and lay members. But Dr. Dix's letter to Bishop Tuttle said distinctly that he "must decline to meet on the board," his reasons given being his advanced age and rather poor health. In the light of this declination there is little doubt that Dr. Dix will be relieved by the appointment of a successor to his place before the board meets on Jan. 10 at Reading, Penn.

Herbert Noble of counsel for the presenters will go to Philadelphia this morning to meet the counsel for the presenters in that city and formulate a mode of procedure to be followed in the presentation of the evidence they have against the Bishop. It is now believed that the board of inquiry will do nothing at its first meeting but organize and then adjourn for a week or ten days to have the hearing of testimony at the latter date. This, it is estimated, will take but a day or two, at most. All of the Bishops named in the Upjohn letter, which forms the basis for the charges against Bishop Talbot, have been summoned to appear before the board of inquiry, and it is known that at least four of the eight have promised to be in attendance.

Regarding Bishop Fawcett's statement that Dr. Irvine had been suspended from the ministry for a year while rector of the Cathedral of Quincy, Ill., a friend of Dr. Irvine's says: "There is certainly some serious misunderstanding about this matter, and I am sure that Bishop Fawcett is mistaken. Dr. Irvine states that there were proceedings taken against him on a charge of immorality while he was in Quincy and that these were referred to a board of assessors appointed by the late Bishop Burgess. They found 'probable cause,' and sent him before a board appointed by Bishop Burgess. While the hearing of the case was in progress Bishop Burgess was himself suspended, and both the Bishop and his wife sent letters expressing their contrition at having spread the rumors that led to the presentation. The matter was then dropped.

Discussing the case yesterday a party of churchmen adverted to the fact that Dr. Manning, who was recently elected Bishop of the newly created Diocese of Harrisburg, found one reason for the non-acceptance of the position in the fact that should he accept he would be unpleasantly situated in regard to the coming trial. This situation, it was explained, had been pointed out to him, and was one of the reasons that led him to decline the offer of the post in favor of that of assistant rector of Trinity Church. Dr. Manning refused to say anything about the case.

"That every evil may bring its good," said a prominent churchman yesterday, "is shown by the fact that it was the proceeding of Bishop Talbot in the case of Dr. Irvine that led to the action of the recent General Conference of the Church in establishing a Court of Appeals for all ecclesiastical trials, and so doing away with the power of the Bishop as a sort of Pope in his diocese. The power vested in a Bishop was altogether too great, and he has now been shorn of that, thanks to the action of Bishop Talbot in his treatment of Dr. Irvine, which may have been just or unjust—which I am not prepared to say.

TALBOT LIES, SAYS IRVINE.

But for the Church He Declares He Would Horsewhip the Bishop.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—"I fling the lie back into Bishop Talbot's teeth, and were it not for the Church it would be my duty to horsewhip him for making the statement he did," said Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine to-day.

Dr. Irvine had just denied the charges in Bishop Talbot's letter, particularly that declaring that he had done wrong in Quincy, Ill.

"Any allegation made by Bishop Talbot in reference to Bishop Burgess's alleged statements about me," Dr. Irvine continued, "is a lie, pure and simple, without a scintilla of fact to base even the remotest insinuation upon. It was never heard of by me or any one else until Bishop Talbot secretly wrote it to Dr. Upjohn.

"I dare him or any man under heaven to prove the assertion or to produce at any time any individual who could make any such statement against me."

Later a friend of Dr. Irvine said in the latter's behalf:

"Any insinuation against Dr. Irvine, coming from either Braddock or Quincy, is unjust and malicious. Dr. Irvine was the Trustee of the church in Braddock. He had no Vestrymen then. He was the sole Trustee, under bond and responsible for all the moneys which passed into the church treasury. He fulfilled faithfully and thoroughly his trust, rendered his accounts and received clear letters from the Bishop of Pittsburg to the Bishop of Easton. This is a fact of record. This sets aside all insinuations on that score.

"Now, in the Quincy matter. Dr. Irvine was not an hour under suspicion in the City of Quincy. It was the same old fight of Dr. Irvine against remarriage of divorced persons. Bishop Alexander Burgess having married a couple from Dr. Irvine had refused to marry, the Bishop and his Dean were estranged.

"Dr. Irvine also exposed a fraud which was being perpetrated by a physician who had stolen a corpse from Blessing Hospital. The man placed a bag of sand in a coffin, and Dr. Irvine, in ignorance of all this, of course read the burial service over the coffin. When he did learn of the fraud and exposed it he brought down upon his head the physician's wrath. The physician induced an irresponsible person to make the charge he did."

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine of this city, who will preside at the inquiry into the charges of the Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine against Bishop Talbot, announced to-night that he had received the presentment and that it will not be made public. He also said he had received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York, who declined to preside at the inquiry. Dr. Dix in his letter says ill health prevented him from serving.

Dr. Bodine said that it is probable that a quorum of the committee will not be in Reading on Jan. 10, when the first session is to be held, and in that event the opening session will have to be postponed. Dr. Bodine further said that the committee of inquiry can do but one thing, and that is to decide whether the case is big enough to go to the Church for trial.

IRVINE'S BRADDOCK RECORD.

Bishop Whitehead's Comment on Charges Against Talbot.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Bishop Whitehead of the Pittsburg diocese, speaking of Bishop Talbot to-night said:

"I wish to say distinctly out of love for my brother Bishop and regard to justice, that the charges reported as made against Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania have no reference, as far as has yet appeared, to any wrong on the part of Bishop Talbot, but to opinions spoken or written by him concerning a clergyman whom Bishop Talbot had deposed, the clergyman says unjustly."

The record of the Rev. I. N. Irvine, as found in the church journals of the Pittsburg diocese, states that he came to Braddock in June, 1889, when All Saints' congregation was a mission. The services were then held in a small frame building. The Rev. Mr. Irvine and his congregation secured five lots of ground and borrowed money on this upon which to build a church. The church property was valued at $25,000, and this was mortgaged. Bishop Whitehead's remarks about the mission were to the effect that during 1890 the new church was in course of construction and the parish was in a flourishing condition.

The church journal of 1891 shows that the Rev. Mr. Irvine was transferred Nov. 2, 1891, to the Easton, Md., diocese, under Bishop W. F. Adams.

LOOKS DARK FOR BLACK; HIGGINS DID IT, MAYBE

Ex-Governor's Friends Gloomy After Two Conferences.

DEPEW MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Story That Odell Gave Up Black Cause When Higgins Declared Against Him—Decision Expected To-day.

Supporters of Senator Depew's candidacy for re-election declared last night that they regarded the Senatorship contest as practically settled, as the result of conferences held yesterday between Governor-Chairman Odell and friends and supporters of ex-Gov. Black, Mr. Depew's rival.

Their information was that the Governor-Chairman had given the friends of Mr. Black to understand that he could not throw his influence to Mr. Black. It has been generally admitted that unless the influence of the Governor-Chairman should be actively exerted for Mr. Black, the Troy statesman would stand no chance of success.

Mr. Black's friends were not conceding defeat, but it was plain from their talk and manner that their favorite had lost ground. "Lou" Payn, the boss of Columbia County, and Mr. Black's most ardent and insistent advocate, was about the only Black man who, after the developments of yesterday, was willing to predict that Black would yet win. Even "Abe" Gruber, Mr. Black's law partner, who heretofore has been most optimistic in his view of Mr. Black's chances, last night spoke somewhat dolefully of the outlook. Commenting upon the occurrences of the day, he remarked:

"Well, it all goes to show that in politics you can never call the ton of coal yours until it is in your cellar."

The conferences held yesterday were divided between the Republican Club and the Manhattan Hotel. At the Republican Club were Governor-Chairman Odell, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, Senator Elsberg, Attorney General-elect Mayer, Edward Lauterbach, Representative Littauer, and State Senator Brackett. At the Manhattan Hotel were ex-Gov. Black, "Lou" Payn, George W. Aldridge, Senator Malby, William C. Warren, and National Committeeman William L. Ward. The conferences really began the night before, and were continued through most of the night. They were resumed yesterday morning and kept up until after dinner. They will be continued to-day, and some of the leaders said last night that doubtless a decision as to the attitude the organization will take on the Senatorship will be reached before this evening.

Senator Brackett of Saratoga, who was one of the first members of the Legislature to declare himself unqualifiedly for Black, was said last night to have taken an evening train for home and to have departed in high dudgeon. The fact that Senator Brackett quit in disgust and that Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, who has been an enthusiastic Black man, was not at the conferences, were straws which indicated to the watchful politicians which way the Senatorial wind was blowing, and led them to discount the decision which will be reached to-day by Governor-Chairman Odell.

At the close of the conferences, when Governor-Chairman Odell was asked for information as to what had taken place at the conferences, he said he had no statement to make.

"When will you be ready to make a statement?" he was asked.

"Perhaps to-morrow, perhaps not then. All I can say now is that I shall make no announcement on the subject to-night," was the Governor's reply.

The Governor-Chairman and ex-Gov. Black did not confer at any time during the day. When Mr. Black was asked at the Manhattan last night if any decision had been reached on the Senatorship, he replied:

"I must refer you to Gov. Odell for an answer to that question."

Mr. Black was asked if it were true that Gov. Odell had told the Black men in so many words that he could not see his way clear to give his open support to Mr. Black, but he again referred the questioner to the Governor-Chairman for information.

"I never made any such statement," was the reply of Governor-Chairman Odell when the subject was broached to him.

There was a story in circulation among the leaders yesterday, for which excellent authority was mentioned, to the effect that Governor-Chairman Odell had abandoned all hope of the organization being able to bring about the election of Black after the talk which he had with Governor-elect Higgins in Albany last week.

The Governor-Chairman, it was said, had frankly told the Governor-elect that he was sincerely desirous of ascertaining the sentiment of the party on the Senatorship before committing himself, and expressed a desire for the views of Mr. Higgins on the subject. It was said that Governor-elect Higgins replied to him to this effect:

"Governor, no man appreciates more than I do the splendid work which you have done as the head of the State organization, and I am sincerely desirous that you should continue the good work you have begun. I had hoped that you would not bring about a situation on the Senatorship which would make it necessary for me to mix up in it, but if the friends of Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black are to be lined up on that issue, much as I admire Mr. Black, I will have to be counted for Senator Depew."

It was said that after that interview with the Governor-elect, Governor-Chairman Odell realized that the cause of Mr. Black was hopeless, and had given intimation of his belief to Mr. Black's friends, although he refrained from committing himself personally.

In the abundance of gossip which the conferences yesterday provoked there was a report that "Lou" Payn, learning of the Governor-Chairman's changed attitude, had called upon Mr. Depew at the Republican Club and in the interview which took place between them had used language which was highly explosive.

Mr. Payn last night at the Holland House was asked if the report were true. With a mildness of manner and a soft cadence in his voice that would have become the teacher of a Sunday school, Mr. Payn said:

"I do not know how the man who told you that spells his name, but however he spells it, you can say that I said he is a liar."

Ex-Congressman Wallace Foote gave a private dinner last night at the St. Regis in honor of Gov. Odell, ex-Gov. Black, and the members of the "Tapeworm Club." When he left the Republican Club about 7 o'clock with E. H. Harriman, Gov. Odell was asked if he was going to the Foote dinner.

"I am going out to dinner, but not to the Foote dinner," he replied.

M. GUYOT GUEST OF HONOR.

Distinguished Frenchman Entertained—Mr. Straus on Universal Peace.

Several eminent Americans participated in a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which the guest of honor was Yves Guyot, formerly French Minister of Public Works. Theodore Stanton of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris presided, and at the other end of the circular table sat M. Guyot with ex-Gov. Morton on his right hand and Whitelaw Reid on his left. Others present were Oscar S. Straus, L. L. Bonzon, Charles A. Conant, Congressmen C. W. Dunwell and W. H. Douglas of Brooklyn, C. S. Leeds, and J. H. Sears.

Whitelaw Reid said he had been content to choose in his career abroad to follow in the footsteps of ex-Gov. Morton. He also praised the work of the guest of the evening, and gave him a cordial word of greeting to this country.

Mr. Straus made an earnest appeal for universal peace. He said that his experience as Minister to Turkey had taught him that peace between the nations was not an iridescent dream, as some folk would have the people believe.

M. Guyot was loudly applauded when he rose to speak. He was prevailed upon after much urging to tell the story of how he saved the Conservatory of Arts from the rioters at the time of the Commune. He added, however, that he could not agree with Mr. Straus in his ideas of the possibility of universal peace.

Both M. Guyot and Mr. Stanton sail to-day for Europe.

HEINZE ON COPPER DEAL.

Negotiated For Sale of His Properties to Give Light on H. H. Rogers's Plans

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Dec. 28.—F. Augustus Heinze in a proceeding for the taking of his deposition to be used in a suit for $1,500,000 damages brought against him and several of his companies by the Butte and Boston Mining Company, admitted to-day that he negotiated last June and July for a sale of his Montana mining properties to the Amalgamated Copper Company. Without saying so directly, he left the inference that the deal was abandoned at that time and was never brought to a conclusion.

Mr. Heinze also made the startling declaration that he is no longer President of the United Copper Company or Montana Ore Purchasing Company, that he is no longer on the Board of Directors, and does not know who the present officers of the two companies are. This admission is taken to indicate the truth of rumors that he had lost control of his former mining interests.

He said he took up the negotiations for a sale of his property at the request of large stockholders of United Copper who had been made to believe that the Montana copper war could be settled and that Heinze was preventing it. He went into the whole negotiations to demonstrate to his friends that a settlement could not be made and that H. H. Rogers and his representatives were not acting in good faith.

"When I reached New York early in May," he said, "I was approached by several parties representing themselves as representing Mr. Rogers. I talked to the various people. I made up my mind that in different elections and controversies in the past here the people of the State had always looked upon this controversy as one simply between Heinze and the Amalgamated, and my idea was that they probably would realize that it was not any more a fight of Heinze's than of the independent man and merchant against the Amalgamated.

"I was approached by G. Prussens, who claimed as a Director of the United Copper Company to have been approached by Mr. Lauterbach, representing Mr. Rogers, also by David Lamar and others.

"I was approached by John W. Gates. Mr. Gates spent nearly a week before he was finally admitted to my parlor and allowed to talk to me on this particular matter. He said John W. Gates submitted to him an agreement to sell but that he refused to sign it, although he agreed that a proposition submitted to him was satisfactory. He did not give further information about the issue of the negotiations.

BALTIC OFF IN GALE'S TEETH.

Earl of Suffolk Carries Off His American Bride—Sousa Goes, Too.

With her saloon cabins all taken and the Earl and Countess of Suffolk among her passengers, the White Star liner Baltic started across the Atlantic for England yesterday morning. Despite the fact that a wind that was almost a gale whistled and shrieked over the great pier, a big crowd gathered to see the liner sail away, and the scene as the big ship backed out into the river was animated in the extreme.

Among those who sailed on the Baltic were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Petersen of Stockholm, Sweden. Mrs. Petersen is, or rather was, the owner of a little black and tan terrier named Olga, which she carried on board the ship with her. As she was about to pass the officer on duty at the ship end of the gangplank, Mrs. Petersen was halted and told that she would have to leave the dog behind. She was informed that dogs from the United States of America are not admitted into Great Britain without a license from the British Board of Agriculture, and, as she was minus such a license, little Olga would have to remain on this side of the water.

Mrs. Petersen made a tearful appeal to be allowed to take her dog with her, but it was unavailing, and she was wondering what to do, when Policeman Hussey of the Charles Street Police Station appeared on the scene and offered to take the little beast and care for her.

"Take her," said Mrs. Petersen. "I have had her for years, and she has been all around the world with me. It is awful to lose her, but I know that you will be good to her, won't you?" Hussey affirmed that he would, and a minute later the gangplank was hauled down and the Baltic began to back out.

To say good-bye to the Earl and Countess of Suffolk and Major and Mrs. Campbell, the Countess and Mrs. Campbell having been the Leiter sisters, a large delegation of people prominent socially was at the pier. With the party sailed Lady Catherine Howard, a sister of the Earl of Suffolk.

John Philip Sousa and his band, Miss Estelle Liebling, the soprano, and Miss Maud Powell, the violinist, also sailed on the Baltic, as did Miss Blanche Ring, the actress.

CARNEGIE ON CHADWICK CASE.

Friend Quotes Steel Magnate as Amazed at Gullibility of Her Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 28.—Andrew Carnegie has the idea that Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, now in jail in Cleveland, will get a long term in prison. Director Edward Bigelow of the Department of Public Works has just returned from New York, where he had a long talk with the steel magnate, whose name was forged to the many papers. He said:

"Mr. Carnegie and I talked over the Chadwick affair, and his opinion was that she had placed herself in a very bad situation, and that she would serve a long term. Mr. Carnegie seemed amazed at the latitude she had been allowed in her work of raising money.

"He expressed not a little surprise at the gullibility of some persons. He repeated his many previous assertions that he did not know the woman at all, had never known her, and, in fact, left the impression that he did not care to make her acquaintance now that he had managed to escape further annoyance without knowing her."

EXTRADITION FOR CHADWICK.

Requisition from Ohio Approved by Gov. Odell and Warrant Issued.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Contrary to his expectations, Sheriff Barry of Cleveland did not return to New York this morning with a warrant for the extradition of Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick. He will undoubtedly receive the papers, however, in New York to-morrow, as the warrant was issued and will reach him in plenty of time for his purpose.

The Sheriff, who arrived here last evening, came to the Executive Chamber a few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning with his counsel, Judge John T. McDonough. The corrected requisition of Gov. Herrick of Ohio was presented to Pardon and Requisition Clerk Joyce, who after a short examination pronounced it sufficient.

Lectures at White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—President Roosevelt had a few friends at the White House to-night to listen to a lecture by Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge, England, who is seeking international cooperation in the excavation of Herculaneum.

The lecture was given in the East Room, the audience including among others Secretary Hay and Senator and Mrs. Lodge.

Do You Want to Buy or Sell Real Estate?

Many investment and speculative propositions are advertised in to-day's Real Estate columns. See Page 13.—Adv.

Enameled Steel
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranted to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

GREAT SANDBARS MOVING TO BLOCK THIS HARBOR

Millions Spent on Dredging Work Have Been Ineffective.

WARNING BY PROF. HAUPT

Movement That Closed Greytown Channel Only One-third as Great as That Observed Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Warning of grave danger that New York Harbor will be closed to ocean trade by a huge sandbar was given by Prof. L. M. Haupt before the American Association for the Advancement of Science this afternoon. Prof. Haupt is a distiguished engineer and at present is a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

He gave the results of the study for many years of movements of the sand just outside the lower bay. He expressed the opinion that the closing of the harbor of Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1865, was the result of a movement aggregating only one-third that now pouring into the New York entrance.

Coast survey maps and other less authentic charts, according to Prof. Haupt, all show that a huge sandbar is moving westward from Jamaica Bay. It now covers the mouth of that inlet, and is proceeding westward at the rate of 260 feet a year, but is gathering momentum as it reaches the shallower water.

This deposit contains some 66,000,000 cubic yards of sand. It is growing larger and more dangerous because of the action of the ocean in driving sand along the Southern shore of Long Island, adding to the Jamaica sandbank at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic yards a year.

On the other side of the channel the ocean is piling up and moving another sand deposit along the outer shore of Sandy Hook. There is an annual accretion of 500,000 cubic yards, and it is being deposited in a slip extending half a mile to the westward.

Prof. Haupt pleaded for immediate action to meet the encroachments of the sand. These large movements, he said, must be reckoned with and controlled in the effort now being made to secure the forty-foot channel across the outer bar in the open sea. Without regulating works, it was estimated that this work would cost not more than $4,000,000, but this cost was not predicated upon the constant supply of littoral drift to the flanks of the bar.

Already, said the speaker, after years of effort on this deep-water channel by one of the most competent contracting firms of the country, there had not been opened a single cut of increased depth, while the work already done was reported to have filled up from three to seven feet.

At the Buffalo meeting of the association in 1886 this problem was presented and various plans were discussed, but the Government has not done more than to create and maintain by dredging a thirty-foot channel 1,000 feet wide, which cost $1,957,111.82 up to July 1, 1904.

The trend of Prof. Haupt's paper was to show the ultimate futility of attempting to create an open channel by dredging on the bar without the construction of regulating works to protect the channel from the drift and to control the tidal movements. He estimated that for about one-half of the original estimate an ample navigable channel could have been secured by tidal scour, without in any wise interfering with the existing channels.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD DIES.

Ex-Fish Commissioner and a Prominent Ichthyologist.

Eugene Gilbert Blackford, a well-known merchant, once a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for this State, died last evening at his home, at 725 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Blackford was born in 1839 at Morristown, N. J. After obtaining a common school education, he entered business at the age of fourteen. Ten years later he established himself as a fish dealer in Fulton Market. His success in business was due both to a number of innovations and improvements in the way of freezing, shipping, and storing fish, and to the introduction here of various kinds of fish, such as red snapper, whitebait, and pompano, which till then had been almost impossible to obtain in the markets. And not only did he study the ways of disposing of the finny tribes, but also of preserving them. In a few years he was recognized as an expert on fishthyology.

During this period Mr. Blackford published a number of papers on fish culture, the habits of fish, and similar topics. In 1870 he was appointed one of the four Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries for the State and became instrumental in the establishment of the hatching station at Cold Spring Harbor. Later he carried on extensive investigations in regard to the decrease of oysters in New York waters. His business interests increased as well with the years, and until the time of his death he was prominently connected with a large number of financial and industrial ventures. Foremost among these was the Bedford Bank, Brooklyn, of which he was the President. He was also a Director of the Biological School and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Blackford married Miss Frances L. Green in May, 1860.

EXPANSION FOR TROOP C.

Brooklyn Cavalry Organization to Become Squadron C, of Two Troops.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Henry issued an order to-day reorganizing Cavalry Troop C of Brooklyn as Squadron C, consisting of two troops. Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise remains in command and the other commissioned officers of the troop are assigned to relatively higher rank in the squadron. The new squadron is attached to headquarters, National Guard.

Austrian Premier Resigns.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—The Neue Freie Presse says Premier von Körber, at an audience of Emperor Francis Joseph this morning tendered his resignation on the ground of ill-health.

It will take you fifteen minutes to find out all about our system of vertical correspondence filing. It takes you longer than that now to get any one series of correspondence. A quarter of an hour spent to-day will save days of delay in the future.

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WRECK OFF HATTERAS.

Liner Pounding on Diamond Shoals and Life Savers Helpless.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 28.—There is to-night pounding on the Inner Diamond Shoals, off the Cape of Hatteras, a three-masted, one-funnel steamer, whose name it is impossible to learn. Two life-saving crews stand powerless on the beach, as it means certain death to launch a boat in the heavy sea. The wind is blowing a gale and the waves are running, in marine parlance, "mountain high."

Out of the inky darkness over the water to-night could be seen torches flashing, mute appeals for the help that cannot be sent. If the ship is a stanch one she can live until morning, but the chances are against the ill-fated craft. Few vessels, once grounded there, have ever escaped from the notorious Diamond Shoals, the "graveyard of shipping."

The vessel, which carries, probably, a crew of twenty-five men, struck eight miles out late Tuesday night, when the gale was sweeping up the coast and carrying everything before it.

Early this morning signals of distress were seen from the steamer by the coast patrol from Hatteras Station. He answered and the surfmen from two stations were soon on the scene. The wind was fifty miles an hour, and great combers were pounding on the beach with the roar of artillery. The life savers saw it was futile to launch a boat, which would have been smashed like an eggshell, and the imperiled vessel was too far to be reached with a life line.

At sunset the vessel appeared to be pounding heavily, and at one time was seen to roll over on her beam ends, then quickly the ill-fated craft righted and righted herself. With the aid of a glass the life savers saw that the vessel was waterlogged, which would seem to indicate that she has lumber in her. From all appearance the stranded ship is a passenger or fruit liner.

At 8 o'clock to-night the wind had veered to the north and the sea was apparently going down. From Hatteras a message was received that the life crews would launch their boat as soon as it was consistent with their safety. The life savers are of the opinion that the ship may survive the night, and they think they will be able to rescue those aboard probably late to-night or to-morrow morning.

GROUT TO QUERY OFFICIALS.

First Public Move in Municipal Lighting Investigation.

As the first public move in his investigation of the municipal lighting situation Controller Grout yesterday sent notices to the officials of the New York Edison Company to appear at his office at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and be questioned concerning the charges for lighting made against the city by their company. Those notices went to Anthony N. Brady, president; Lewis B. Gawtry, Secretary, and Nicholas F. Brady, Treasurer, and the Board of Directors.

In the course of the afternoon the Controller was closeted with Henry Yonge, his personal attorney and friend; with Deputy Controller Stevenson, ex-Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, and with the engineers of the Finance Department. They went over the details of the open sessions of the investigation and agreed on the general lines of questioning to be followed.

It is the understanding of the Controller and of his advisers that the power of the Controller in the investigation covers not only the bills now pending against the city, but general lighting charges as well, so that can be determined what would be a proper basis for the payment of the present bills and for the acceptance of future bids made by the lighting companies.

Prior to the examination of the Edison officials the Controller to-day will hold a conference with Corporation Counsel Delany about his powers in the present situation, especially as to his right to call in outsiders like ex-Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe to aid him in his investigations.

In the meantime the Controller has had several talks with Col. Monroe and also has endeavored to get a volume of statistics and facts which were collated by George L. Rives when Corporation Counsel under Mayor Low, at the time Commissioner Monroe was making his fight over the lighting bids. The facts cover the franchises and grants of the lighting companies and an investigation is being made to see whether the volume in question is in the Corporation Counsel's office or if it was removed by Mr. Rives.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, who granted the injunction sought by Clarence J. Shearn against the city's paying the lighting bills until a test case had been decided by the courts, yesterday granted a change of venue in the main action, bringing it to New York County for trial instead of compelling trial in Brooklyn.

REPUBLICAN SLATE ELECTED.

J. K. Neal Heads City Committee—For Straight Mayoralty Ticket.

The Republican City Committee elected officers for the ensuing year at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night, the slate arranged by the executive members at the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the afternoon going through without a hitch.

Edward H. Healy was Chairman of the meeting, which unanimously elected the following officers:

President—John K. Neal, Brooklyn; First Vice President—Jacob A. Newstead of the Twelfth Manhattan; Second Vice President—Alfred T. Hobley of Brooklyn; Third Vice President—Frank L. Brooks, the Bronx; Fourth Vice President—Leander B. Faber, Queens; Fifth Vice President—Arthur A. Michael, Richmond; Secretary—Armitage Mathews, Twenty-first Manhattan; Assistant Secretary—P. W. Reinhard, Jr., Thirty-fourth Manhattan; Treasurer—George Cromwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee—William Halpin of the Ninth Manhattan; Sergeant at Arms—John Madden of Manhattan.

President Neal was re-elected. He succeeded J. B. Van Wart last year.

In his address calling the meeting to order, Mr. Healy said that the Republican Party was to win next year with a straight Republican city ticket.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:45 A. M.—145 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Mr. Lordwitt; no damage.

11:25 A. M.—272 Cherry Street; Yetta Cohen; damage, $10.

1:35 P. M.—305 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Antonio Anton; damage, $300.

3:00 P. M.—148 Stanton Street; Morris Ellison; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—136 Monroe Street; Herman Golbbski; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Melrose Avenue; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; damage, $7,000.

3:40 P. M.—648 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Mrs. Anna Hutton; damage, $200.

4:55 P. M.—415 East Twelfth Street; Antonio Venerio; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—744 Amsterdam Avenue; Elvie Walker; damage, $300.

5:15 P. M.—316 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:25 P. M.—464 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; William Parks; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 28.—Fire, which started to-day in the Reliance Restaurant on North Twentieth Street destroyed six buildings in the heart of the business section of Birmingham. Loss, $75,000.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 28.—Fire to-day completely destroyed the furniture store of A. W. Wilson, and furnishing goods store of Messick Brothers. Several adjoining buildings were badly damaged by smoke and water. Estimated loss, $100,000; partly insured.

ESTHERVILLE, Iowa, Dec. 28.—Fire has destroyed the Coon Block and several other buildings adjoining, also owned by H. C. Coon. The loss is $100,000, partly covered by insurance. Among the losers are the Bank of Esthersville and The Vindicator Publishing Company.

A Review and Forecast

Retrospect of the Financial Year 1904 — **The Evening Post** — Outlook for the Financial Year 1905

Will publish on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st
Its Special Financial Supplement for 1904 and Forecast of 1905

The Tables

In this edition will be the most complete and comprehensive ever compiled. They will comprise, beside the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes of the year, in all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange, the similar statistics of important securities, Government and corporation, dealt in on other domestic and European stock exchanges.

The Year's Record

Also articles by experts on the events of 1904 and the outlook for 1905 in the commercial markets, with record of the highest, lowest, and closing prices, and net changes, in iron, cotton, wheat, corn, and other commodities; the date of the high and low prices in such markets, and, for comparison, the "record prices" of the present generation.

Chronological Record

The same edition will contain a feature which gained much popularity in the editions of the last four years—a very complete chronological record of the year's important financial events, each incident following under its proper date.

Views of Financiers on the Coming Year

Comprising frank statements, over the signature of various eminent men engaged in Government finance, in the leadership of great corporations, banks, and railways, and in European circles of high finance, dealing with the American situation of the moment, and the country's financial outlook for 1905.

Similar tables will be included for the money market; the reserves, deposits, and loans of the New York city banks and of the principal European banks; the holdings of the United States Treasury; the export and import trade in merchandise, gold and silver of the United States and Great Britain. In all these departments, the high and low records of 1904, compared with those of 1903, and of earlier years, are set forth in clear and attractive shape.

Financial Dispatches

It will also contain dispatches on the financial situation and the outlook for 1905 in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh; from Kansas, the Pacific Coast, Texas, Minnesota and the Eastern cotton States; from London, Paris and Berlin; retrospect and forecast in the iron, cotton, grain and other staple markets; the views of many eminent financiers on the financial prospect in America for the new year, and of railway officers on the outlook in that industry.

There will be no increase in advertising rates—cards of Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies remain at 25 cents per agate line; regular Financial Advertising 30 cents per agate line.

Advertising restricted to the best houses. Only the most desirable being solicited or accepted

The Evening Post
206-210 Broadway, New York
THE RECOGNIZED DAILY FINANCIAL AUTHORITY

The Music of the Fjords

As announced

Second Recital Thursday, Dec. 29, 3 P. M.

(No cards of admission required)

THIS REPETITION of the Grieg Recital given three weeks ago is made necessary by the fact that Aeolian Hall could not accommodate all of the people who desired to hear this music and several hundred were turned away. This opportunity is therefore presented for the benefit of those who were disappointed on the previous occasion. No cards of admission are required.

This is called a Grieg Recital not only because the program is entirely made up of Grieg compositions, but because the music will be rendered according to *authorized interpretations made by Dr. Grieg himself for the Metrostyle Pianola.*

A short time ago the manufacturers of the Pianola received from this distinguished composer—sometimes called the Chopin of the North—a set of Pianola rolls, each one of which bears throughout its length the Metrostyle or interpretation line traced by Grieg himself. The Pianola performer, by following this irregular, undulating red line, secures all the shadings of tempo, of accent, etc., necessary to bring out the full beauty and subtleties of expression which the composer intended when writing the music.

In thus coöperating with the manufacturers of the Pianola, Dr. Grieg has placed within the hands of every owner of the instrument the means of playing these beloved compositions according to the artistic dictates of the master music mind that created them. *In no way, except by the Metrostyle Pianola, could such an important achievement to the cause of musical art be brought within the realm of possibility.*

PROGRAM

SOLOISTS
Mme. Ruby Cutter Savage, Soprano
Mr. ERNEST HUNTER
At the Organ and Pianola.

Humoreske, Op. 6, Nos. 1 and 2. Grieg
An den Frühling, Op. 43, No. 6 ... Grieg
From the Carnival, Op. 19, No. 3. Grieg
PIANOLA.
Am Kehne, Op. 16, No. 3 ..... Grieg
Am Schönsten Sommerabend wars. Grieg
Lauz der Welt, Op. 48 ..... Grieg
Solvejg's Lied ..... Grieg
MRS. SAVAGE.
Accompanied with the Pianola.

Albumleaf, Op. 28, No. 3..... Grieg
Le Papillon ..... Grieg
Peer Gynt Suite ..... Grieg
No. 1. Daybreak.
No. 2. Death of Aase.
No. 3. Anitra's Dance.
No. 4. Hall of the Mountain King.
PIANOLA.
Verborg'ne Liebe, Op. 39, No. 2.... Grieg
Ein Traem, Op. 48..... Grieg
Solvejg's Wiegenlied ..... Grieg
MRS. SAVAGE.
Accompanied with the Pianola.
From Crag to Sea, Triomphale Marche. Liszt
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

A descriptive book of the music, also containing a short biography of Dr. Grieg, will be presented to each person attending this Recital.

THE AEOLIAN CO., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE.
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated,
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

ITALIAN BANKER ACCUSED.

Police Say Stealings from His Compatriots Amount to $15,000.

Giulio Ferracci, thirty-seven years old, a banker at 360 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, where he lived in the heart of "Little Italy," was held yesterday by Magistrate Hogan, in the Harlem Court, on charges of grand larceny preferred by Antonio Staffa, a drugg

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

This page is full of after-Christmas bargains of every description. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1904. The mid-day intermission in your shopping tour should be spent in our 8th Floor Restaurant.

Unprecedented clearing prices in every department.

ONCE there was an old savant who said:

"When a man begins to be his worst enemy he can secure a lot of free assistance."

Same way with stores that pursue a policy that means more to them than to their patrons—they can secure a lot of free assistance—small helps that help to help a store into a position where it cannot help itself.

Our patrons are our first consideration—we not only believe in a "live and let live" policy, but we see to it that our merchandise comes up to a certain standard of quality that will insure perfect satisfaction to the customer.

Added to this we reduce our prices to the basis of the lowest dry goods profits, aiming all times to depend upon our gain for the volume of business we do and not upon individual sales.

That's why our prices are always consistent—always the lowest possible to quote and guarantee you a serviceable merchandise.

New Year Cards.

All the latest ideas and new expressions of sentiment are exemplified in our superb showing of

New Year Cards.

$150.00 for a Weber upright piano that sold originally for $450.00.

NOW comes a pianola piano player at $100.00 that sold originally for $250.00, and we don't think there's a shadow of a doubt about their forming the strongest bargain combination in New York.

They will be sold to-day together for $250.00, or separately for $150 and $100, respectively, as a special feature of the second day of our great after-Christmas clearing. Fourth Floor.

$10 down takes any used piano. Monthly payments may be arranged to your satisfaction.

There are no less than seventeen other special values. We don't claim these are the best. In fact, know there are others just as good, and by glancing over to-day's list below you may find others you consider *more* favorably.

They certainly furnish excellent examples, though, of the great importance of this sale of used pianos.

We never took better pianos in exchange for new instruments, and now that we've put them in excellent condition they are extremely desirable possessions.

You do not run the slightest risk, for we agree to allow you full amount paid, to apply on a new piano at any time within one year you may wish to exchange.

We present such celebrated pianos as Packard, Schubert, Gabler, and seven others—all subject to exchange.

To-day we offer the following:	Our Original Price.	Price.
1 Weber upright	$150	$450
1 Basil "	65	300
1 New England upright	100	300
1 Schumann & Son "	135	275
1 Steinway baby grand	450	900
1 Pianola piano-player	100	250
1 Stetson upright	165	200
1 Gabler "	295	375
1 Price & Teeple upright	195	275
1 Bradbury square	25	300

Also eight other fine bargains.

On Friday, Dec. 30th, we offer:	Our Original Price.	Price.
1 Whitney upright	$100	$300
1 Crown up.(all at'm'ts)	225	350
1 Chickering grand	155	850
1 Kranich & Bach upr	175	350
1 Cecilian piano-player	175	250
1 Wissner upright	165	350
1 Schumann & Son upr.	175	250
1 Laffargue upright	195	275
1 Bailey upright	195	250
1 Singer upright	175	300
1 Jennings square	20	300

Also many other fine bargains to-day

On Saturday, Dec. 31st, we offer:	Our Original Price.	Price.
1 Kranich & Bach upr	$185	$350
1 Knabe upright	245	500
1 Briggs upright	185	350
1 Chickering upright	150	450
1 Muelfeld upright	135	325
1 Davenport & Treacy upr	195	325
1 Schumann & Son upr.	185	300
1 Hazelton upright, new	325	450
1 Stetson upright	165	200
1 Erhardt upright	155	250
1 Steinway square	65	700
1 Great American square	20	350
1 Glenn & Co. square	10	300

Ten more fine bargains on this date.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing $22.50 coats $12.75

EVERY year hundreds wait for our annual after Christmas sale of coats because they know it is sure to save them nearly half on the smartest garments of the season. This remarkable event is now in progress and we don't want you to miss it. It will pay you to come to-day. Third Floor.

$12.75 for $22.50 fine, fashionable chevlot coats, trimmed with wide braid and velvet—lined throughout with guaranteed satin—special price $12.75.

$14.75 for 43 in. kersey coats—all lined with guaranteed satin, heavily strapped with self material—velvet collar and cuffs inlaid with velvet—value $22.50.

$10.75 for women's 42 in. coats—heavy cheviots and very fine zibeline—tucks front and back—very excellent value at $16.50, this occasion $10.75.

$16.75 for women's 45 in. coats, made in fine kerseys, lined with Skinner satin, handsomely trimmed with crushed velour—regular value $25.

$8.75 for women's 27 in. coats, about 200 in all—have been $10.75 and $12.75—all marked at one price—$8.75. All well made and very stylish.

$5 for women's coats, mostly odd coats—in kersey and cheviots—lined with satin—regular prices $6.75, $7.75, $8.75 and $9.75. Special values.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A thousand taffeta silk waists at $3.95

Undoubtedly the greatest clearing sale of fine silk waists of the season begins at this store to-day.

Silk waists that sold at $5, $6 and $7.50, at..... $3.95
Silk waists that sold at $7, $8 and $8.50, at..... $5.00
Silk waists that sold at $9, $10 and $11.50, at..... $7.95
Silk waists that sold at $12, $15 and $18, at..... $10.95

We don't believe that you can duplicate these values in New York again this season, and think of the service you'll get out of them if selected now.

These descriptions will help you to make up your mind as to the waist you will want. Early choosing is best, for we'll have crowds. Second Floor.

3.95 for a large assortment of taffeta silk waists—various shades—tucked back, tab collar, effective front formed of stitched side plaits—hand knots and stitched medallions.

5.00 for taffeta silk waists in all the season's shades—some made with embroidery or tucked yokes—others with inverted or box plaits to form blouse front—tucked sleeves and back.

7.95 for chiffon taffeta silk waists, tucked back and sleeves, elaborate blouse front formed of tucks and effective design of silk braid—trimmed back and front.

10.95 for all-over lace waists—beautiful yoke, formed of medallions and lace wheels—below blouse effect six rows of shirring and insertion—puff sleeve made of clusters of shirring and deep inserted cuff.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing all lengths of 75c. to $1.50 silks---less than ½

PRACTICALLY our entire stock of all this season's newest silks at less than half our regular low prices. Silks as good as any ever sold off the piece—lengths for dresses, skirts and waists. If the stock were newly selected the silks could not be more desirable, for this clearing is marked by the absence of designs and weaves not wanted. Main Floor.

All the 75c silks at 35c — **All the 1.25 silks at 55c**
All the 1.00 silks at 45c — **All the 1.50 silks at 65c**

These are silks that will be in vogue for months to come, and in view of the fact that prevailing styles demand wearing them, we do not think anyone will miss this remarkable opportunity to save more than half. It is a sale that will hurry the new apparel you may be planning, and so much the better, for you'll get more service out of it. Come this morning—extra clerks to serve you promptly.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing 100 odd suits--$10

THESE tailor-made suits have been selling up to $25 and $17.50 is the lowest price we have ever received for one of them. You'll have one at $10 if you want to be dressed in something new for the remainder of the season. Third Floor.

Here's a bargain summary followed by descriptions of suits in this clearing sale:

$16.75 for $30.00 tailor-made suits.
$24.75 for $40.00 tailor-made suits.
$33.75 for $65.00 tailor-made suits.
$47.50 for $90.00 tailor-made suits.

Tailor-made suits—the new 40-inch model—in cheviot and broadcloth—guaranteed satin lining—value $30—at $16.75.

Tailor-made suits, in fine fancy mixtures and tweeds—also cheviots—lined with Skinner satin—40 inches long—value $37.50 and $40—at $24.75.

Fine tailor-made suits, in fine broadcloth and cheviot—45-in. models—all colors—originally at $47.50 to $65—at $33.75.

Custom-tailored suits, in the 50-in. model—including the popular Redingote style—of broadcloth—formerly sold at $75 to $90—at $47.50.

$6.75 for $12.75 fur scarfs.

THAT'S one of the clearing sale bargains in our fur department. You have only to scan this list of items to find values we feel certain are the greatest in New York. Our furs are celebrated for fine workmanship. Third Floor.

$6.75—$12.75 sable fox scarfs—brush tails.
$8.75 for $12.75 double Alaska sable scarfs.
$8.75 for $13 sable opossum four-in-hands.
$6.75 for $10 sable opossum scarfs—double.
$5.75 for $8.75 nearseal 4-in-hand scarfs.
$1.95 for $3.50 cony fur 4-in-hand ties.
$8.75 for fine $15 Persian lamb pillow muff.
$8.75 for $15 Isabella fox muff—3 stripes.
$6.75 for a regular $10 sable opossum muff.
$7.75 for regular $12.50 Alaska sable muff.
$4.95 for special $7.50 nearseal pillow muff.
$3.75 for a regular $6 electric seal muff.
$1.95 for a regular $3.75 sheared cony muff.

We have a clearing of furs once a year—after Christmas—and the fact that hundreds eagerly await this event is sufficient reason why you, too, should take advantage of a saving that is enormous.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

No less than 20,000 handkerchiefs used in decoration, now less than ½.

BUYING $1.00 handkerchiefs at 39c., 10c. handkerchiefs at 5c. and handkerchiefs at various prices between 5c. and 39c. is the next best thing to receiving them as Christmas gifts. Here are 20,000 used in our Christmas decorations and you can buy the very finest at less than one-third their value down to the plain 10c. handkerchiefs at half price.

5c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 10c.—all good, serviceable, desirable handkerchiefs.

10c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 19c.
15c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 25c.
19c. for handkerchiefs worth up to 50c.
39c. for handkerchiefs worth up to $1.00.

There are embroidered handkerchiefs, lace handkerchiefs, linen handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, French handkerchiefs, Swiss handkerchiefs and French embroidered handkerchiefs. All kinds of handkerchiefs, affording the greatest diversity in New York. Come to-day and make your selection. Main Floor.

We don't believe a greater sale of handkerchiefs has ever been held in New York and we feel certain no event announced since Christmas comes anywhere near equalling it. We want you to come and select the finest variety of handkerchiefs you ever possessed at half or less what you ever paid before.

Of course there are some soiled and crumpled and others have tiny pin holes in them. But all these features do not hurt them one bit. They don't mar their daintiness and cannot impair their usefulness. Don't fail to join the crowd early to-day and select a complete supply, at our clearing prices.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

5,000 pairs of men's 50c. imported half hose at 25c.

IT'S undoubtedly the best bargain that has been offered in New York this season, and it will pay every man who needs a supply of hosiery suitable for winter and early spring wear to make a selection at half price during this sale. Main Floor.

25c. for men's imported fancy lisle and cotton half hose—vertical and horizontal stripes, Jacquard patterns; value 50c. Very extraordinary bargains.

11c. for men's winter weight black cotton half hose—we are determined to clear up all odds and ends—usually sold at 19c.

50c. for men's natural wool shirts and drawers—heavy winter weight—will not last for two days' selling—usually 75c. and 1.00.

29c. for children's heavy ribbed real Maco yarn vests and pants—one of the finest health garments made—at 39c.

7.95 for men's bath robes—pure wool blanket robes—newest designs that Fashion could suggest—former price $15.

The many other special bargains make this the time of the season to do your buying. Remember these exceptional prices do not affect the quality in the least. Everything the best at clearing prices is the stirring feature of this sale.

Remarkable saving in this clearing of infants' wear.

THERE'S not an ordinary bargain in this sale, but on the other hand all the necessary garments for the little tots are included at the lowest prices we ever quoted immediately after Christmas, and you know at that time they are the lowest of the year. Your saving will be enormous. Second Floor.

25c. for 50c. outing flannel skirts.
50c. for misses' 85c. sateen skirts.
98c. for cashmere dresses—value $1.50.
25c. for 38c. long nainsook dresses.
25c. for 50c. outing flannel drawers.
19c. for bonnets—regular value 38c.
48c. for bonnets—regular value 75c.
10c. for bootees—regular value 19c.
65c. for our 85c. knitted petticoats

Just examine these garments and see how they are made—see that the materials are all of durable quality, made up in the best possible manner for the little ones' comfort. It will pay you to buy in advance at these prices, for in every case they are very much below what you'd usually pay for the articles.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1-3 off our regular prices on artware, bric-a-brac, cut glass & fine china.

IT is an opportunity that comes so infrequently we do not see how anybody can think of failing to make a selection from these highly prized decorative objects of artware and bric-a-brac. Fine china, cut glass and lamps also are included for those who have immediate or future use for high class wares to be put to more practical purpose. All at ⅓ off our regular low prices marked on the tickets. Will pay to anticipate your wants and take advantage of this rare occasion. Fourth Floor.

1-3 off Beautiful, artistic creations in royal Vienna, Sevres vases, carved ivories, marble statuary, bronzes—in artistic busts, figures, art pottery, Louelsa ware, Limoges and Theodore Haviland china—cut and rock crystal glass, Bohemian glassware—electroliers, porcelain miniatures, &c.—all at ⅓ off. **1-3 off**

For years this annual event has been known as the most advantageous buying time of the year—an event that gives you the privilege of selecting from our superior exhibit of fine artware at a discount of 33⅓ per cent.

For those who wish to return Christmas favors on New Year's Day—those who contemplate selecting wedding gifts or presentations of any character—this is the supreme buying time of the year and you will recognize it as such.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great sale of New Year's wines and liquors

Full measure and absolute purity guaranteed by this department. Sixth Floor.

PORT OR SHERRY—VINTAGE 1899; gallon, $1.65; full quart bottle 50c

PORT OR SHERRY—OUR regular $1.25 wine; gallon 88c

FULL BODIED CLARETS—Gallon, $1.25, 90c. and 60c

HOLLAND GIN—Medar & Zoon, Schiedam, Holland; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gallon bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle 75c

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding—Pure Rye Whiskey, 8 years old; gallon, $3.00; case, 12 full quarts, $9.75; full quart bottle 83c

EDINBURGH SCOTCH ALE—McEwan's India Pale Ale, Red Label, reduced to, dozen 1.65

MONOGRAM PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $2.85; case 12 full quarts, $8.50; full quarts bottle 75c

JAMAICA RUM—SUPErior quality; gallon, $3.50; bottle 1.00

BANQUET COCKTAILS—All varieties; bottle 88c

IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE Moet & Chandon, White Seal; case 24 pints, $31.00; pint bottle, $1.30; case 12 quarts, $29.00; quart bottle 2.45

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle 75c

COGNAC BRANDY — JAS. Hennessy & Co.—Vintage 1890; case, 12 bottles, $11.00; bottle 1.00

CHATEAU LEOVILLE—French Claret—F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, imported in glass; former price, $12.00; special, case 12 qts. $7.00; quart bottle ... 60c

IMPORTED CLARET — ST. Estephe—Bresnac et Fils, Bordeaux, France; case 12 quarts, $5.00; quart bottle 45c

IMPORTED RHINE WINE —Niersteiner, G. Ehrhardt & Co., Frankfurt, Germany; case, 12 quarts, $5.50; quart bottle 50c

AMONTILLADO SHERRY—Sandeman, Buck & Co., Permartin, Spain; gallon, $3.85; bottle 1.00

SANDEMAN'S OPORTO Port — Our regular $5.00 wine; gallon, $4.00; bottle 1.00

ITALIAN VERMOUTH—Rocco Marino & Co., finest imported; case, 12 quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle 65c

PURE GRAPE BRANDY—gallon, $3.00; bottle. Imperial quality; 80c

COGNAC BRANDY — JAS. Hennessy & Co., vintage 1890; gallon, $6.50; 12 bottles, $16.00; bottle 1.50

OLOROSA SHERRY—SANdeman, Buck & Co., Permartin, Spain; vintage 1890; compare this wine with the sherry you buy in other stores at $6.50; special, gallon, $5.00; case, 12 bottles, $14.00; bottle 1.25

OLD LONDON PORT—SANdeman & Co., Oporto; vintage 1878; a taste of this wine will make you a permanent patron; gallon, $5.50; case of 12 bottles, $16.00; bottle 1.50

MOUNT VERNON PURE Rye Whiskey — Distillery bottling; full fifth, square bottle 1.00

SLOE GIN—UNDERWOOD'S best imported; bottle 1.10

SCOTCH WHISKEY—FINE Old Glenlivit; gallon, $3.00; bottle 75c

OLD IRISH WHISKEY— John Jameson & Son, John's Lane, very old, full flavored liquor; gallon 5.50

PURE MALT WHISKEY— Recommended for medicinal use; gallon, $3.50; bottle 80c

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT —Bulldog bottling, imported in glass; dozen 1.50

HAUT SAUTERNES—SUPErior; Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, France; case, 24 pints, $8.50; case 12 quarts 7.50

BOURBON WHISKEY — W. A. Gaines & Co. Celebrated Old Hermitage Spring, 1893, gallon, $5.50; case, 12 full qts., $16.00; full quart bottle 1.45

WHISKEY — BRANDIES —Imported Sherries, &c., shipped on request in fancy wicker glass covered demijohns without additional charge.

New Spring $32.50 Axminster rugs at $19.95

THINK OF IT—new Spring designs at a saving of 40 per cent now, rugs you'll otherwise have to pay full prices for in the Spring. They're samples from which we selected our Spring collection of designs, and were left with us at 60 per cent. of their regular wholesale cost by order of the manufacturer. 8.3x10.6—the celebrated seamless rugs. Third Floor.

Great clearing of rugs, carpets and linoleums now in progress.

$16.95 for $24.50 wool Smyrna rugs—9x12 feet.
$22.75 for $28.50 Axminster rugs—9x12 feet.
$22.75 for $28.50 body Brussels rugs—9x12 feet.
$7.75 for $12.50 Axminster rugs—4.6x6.6 feet.
$3.95 for our $4.75 Axminster rugs—3x6 feet.
$1.95 for $2.75 Axminster rugs—2.3x5.3 feet.
44c. a yard for our regular 60c. ingrain carpets.
58c. yard for our 75c. all-wool ingrain carpets.
58c. a yard for 85c. tapestry Brussels carpets.
64c. for 95c. extra quality tapestry Brussels.
79c. for $1.10 wool velvet carpets, with borders.
87c. for $1.50 extra quality Axminster carpets.
$1.15 for our best $1.50 body Brussels carpets.
39c. for 65c. sq. yd. genuine cork linoleum—2 yds. wide.
49c. for 75c. sq. yd. genuine cork linoleum—4 yards wide.
69c. square yard for $1.25 inlaid granite linoleum.
89c. for $1.50 sq. yd. inlaid linoleum—in tile patterns.
19c. sq. yd. for our 30c. oilcloth—4-4, 6-4, 8-4.
24c. sq. yd. for our 35c. oilcloth—4-4, 6-4, 8-4.
34c. sq. yd. for our 50c. oilcloth—4-4, 6-4, 8-4.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing all our brass beds at less than the regular factory prices.

Fifty-eight sample beds have been added for to-day's selling as we sold all like them yesterday. Ten of them are

$65 beds at $35

WE never held a sale that was so easily conducted—simply a case of choosing between the numerous artistic designs. Every bed contains a card bearing the regular price and the inspection of the superior workmanship and the handsomeness of the pattern is absolutely proof that no mistake has been made in stating values that on the face of them seem utterly impossible. Many of them to-day cost more at the factory than we ask you to pay. It's a case of clearing them out quickly. We're disposing of the manufacturer's entire surplus stock and sample line, and we say to you positively that it is the only opportunity of the season to buy the finest brass beds at factory prices. Fifth Floor.

Hotel men are taking the keenest interest in this sale.

15.00 for 27.00 brass beds—1¼ inch post—heavy husks and vases—best construction. This is the first time we know of that a brass bed has ever been offered in New York at a price near as low.

25.00 for 35.00 brass beds—2 in. post—goose neck and bow foot—massive husks and vases—extra good value.

25.00 for 36.00 brass beds; 2 in. post—mounted with heavy husks and vases, rich design—exceptional value at 25.00.

25.00 for 46.00 brass beds—1¼ inch continuous post, massive mounts, best French lacquer—a remarkable value.

25.00 for 47.00 brass beds—1¼ inch continuous post, scroll filling, heavy husks. We never heard of such a value.

35.00 for 50.00 brass beds—2 inch post, extra high head board, fitted with 17 laterals—very special.

35.00 for 56.50 brass beds—2 in. continuous post, mounted with heavy husks—heavy filling—special value at 35.00.

15.00 for 26.50 brass beds—1¼ inch continuous post—heavy filling—very special, and you'll find this a bed you'll be proud to have in your home, for though inexpensive it is very high grade.

35.00 for 63.00 brass beds, 2 in. continuous bent post, massive mounts, extra heavy filling—little more than half

35.00 for 65.00 brass beds, 2 in. continuous post, heavy scroll filling, best French lacquer—cost more than we ask.

49.00 for 67.00 brass beds, 2 in. square post fitted with extra heavy fillings, rich design, worth every cent of 67.00.

49.00 for 75.00 brass beds, 2 in. post, scroll filling—massive mounts—best construction—artistic and desirable.

49.00 for 85.00 brass beds, 2 in. continuous post—best cast brass scroll design corners—more at the factory.

65.00 for 97.00 brass beds, 2 in. continuous bent post—scroll fillings, French lacquer—impossible to duplicate.

Mattresses at nearly ⅓ off----all filled with pure hair----3 specials.

10.00 for 14.50 X quality pure hair mattress; full 40 lbs.; guaranteed workmanship; covered in the best ticking.

15.00 for 21.00 XX quality pure hair mattress; full 40 lbs.; very closely tufted; covered in fancy satin stripe ticking.

18.00 for 24.50 S. A. quality pure hair mattress; full 40 lbs.; very closely tufted; covered in fancy striped ticking.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

TODAY WE OPEN AGAIN IN THE BASEMENT

Our Famous UNDER-PRICE STORE

This Announcement Heralds a Series of Special Offerings of Most Exceptional Character; and the Economies Begin TODAY : : : : : :

The radical condensation of stocks demanded by the giving up of the buildings south of Ninth street, impelled us, about a year ago, to sacrifice our Under-Price Store space to regular stocks.

Now we have the opportunity, for a time at least, to devote the space used by the Holiday Toy Store for another great series of under-price offerings; and this morning many of the leading stocks of the store have contributed special offerings that will be most interesting to every housekeeper, and other men and women who read this announcement.

The items that follow speak for themselves:

Men's Suspenders At 25c.

This is a collection that would have gone like wildfire last week at half a dollar. The webbings are all of the quality that goes into regular $1 suspenders; the trimmings are of the sort that go into regular 50c goods.

The suspenders are as well made as any half-dollar goods in our regular stock; and the webbings, of course, give them the appearance of one-dollar goods. Today you choose at 25c each.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

At $1.35, Worth $1.75

These are excellent union taffeta Umbrellas, in both 26 and 28-inch sizes, for men and women, assorted in plain and fancy handles.

A Sale of Silk Remnants

This is the after-Christmas clearance of the short ends of all kinds of silks. They present practically every street and evening shade, in lengths from one to fifteen yards. The collection includes taffetas and other plain silks, novelty silks, evening silks, foulards, crepe de Chine and black silks.

It is impossible to give any definite price, except to say that all are marked at fascinating figures.

Shirt-waists at $1.50

Worth $2.25 to $3

This is a large collection of attractive and serviceable Shirt-waists. Made of striped lawns and fancy vestings; light and dark colors, some in white. Full fronts, plaited, made up in this season's style. $1.50, worth $2.25 to $3.

Also Silk Waists of taffeta, some in light colors, others in fancy stripes. Full fronts, plaited. Values $4.50 and $5; today at $2.75.

Women's Knit Underwear

At 55¢, worth $1.50 and $1.75

These garments are of heavy weight merino, finely made and nicely finished. The vests are in full range of sizes, the drawers are not quite complete in sizes. These garments were made to sell for $1.50 and $1.75, today you may choose for 55c each.

Some Special Corsets

Here are entirely new groups of under-price Corsets. All are excellent models, in popular styles, at the very decisive reductions told of below:

At 50c, worth 75c—W. B. special model designed for petite figures; lace-trimmed top and bottom; of white coutil.

At 50c, worth 85c—Girdles, splendidly finished, with supporters attached.

At 75c, worth $1.25—C. B. a la Spirite Corsets; newest model, in medium high bust, long hips, small waist: fit to perfection.

At $1, worth $1.75—R. & G. Corsets, made of fine quality batiste, handsomely trimmed with wide lace and ribbon; supporters front and side.

Women's Handkerchiefs

A counterful of the mussed Handkerchiefs, collected from the holiday stock. All of these handkerchiefs are pure linen, and all were perfect, but they have been mussed and soiled, and some have pin-holes from being used on decorations.

12½c and 15c Handkerchiefs, 8c

25c and 50c Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Also a group of Women's Unlaundered Handkerchiefs, with openwork hand-embroidered initials, **at $1 a dozen**; worth $1.50.

Toilet Articles

Under-Price

Perfumes, cologne bottles, mirror and brush sets at these special prices:

Perfumes in fancy packages; were 50c, now 30c.
Cologne Bottles, gilt and oxidized metal covered: were 75c, now 50c.
Jewel Boxes; were 50c, now 30c.
Mirrors, were 75c, now 50c.
Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, were $1 and $1.50, now 65c and $1.
Military Brush Sets, were $2.25, now $1.50.

Fancy Leather Goods

Under-Price

Several groups of boxes, bags and photograph albums at very decisive reductions in price:

Fancy Boxes, for gloves, handkerchiefs, ties: Paper Boxes, in fancy designs; were 25c, now 10c.
Leather Boxes, were 75c and $1, now 50c.
Collar-and-Cuff Boxes; were 75c, now 50c.
Chatelaine Bags and Shopping Bags; were 50c, now 25c.
Opera Bags; a collection of fancy silk bags that are worth 75c to $1, now at 50c each.
Photograph Albums, that were $1 and $1.25, now at 50c each.

Women's Neckwear

At Special Prices

White Collar-and-Cuff Sets, Fancy and Tailor-made Neckwear in white and colors; regularly worth 25c, at 15c.

Fancy and Tailor-made Neckwear, in white and colors; regularly 50c, 75c and $1, at 35c each.

A Sale of Embroideries

First, is a group of about three thousand yards of cotton Embroideries, in lengths of from ten to fifteen yards, which will be cut in any length desired. Worth 10c to 20c, now at 6c a yard.

About one thousand yards of Single-row Hemstitched Beading on fine sheer cambric,
At 3c a Yard, worth 6c.

About two thousand yards of Double-row Hemstitched Beading on cambric,
At 5c a Yard, worth 8c and 10c.

Entire pieces of Embroidery Beading, with space for ribbon, in several different widths,
At 3c, worth 5c and 8c.

Candies at 5¢ A Half-Pound Box

We put on sale today, the balance of a very large quantity of Christmas Mixed Candies, designed for Sunday Schools. These candies are packed in pretty half-pound holiday boxes, and **today's price is 5c a box.**

Same candies in 5-pound boxes for 50c.

We also have several hundred five-pound boxes of mixed Candies and assorted chocolates, which sold formerly at $1 and $1.25; today they are offered at 75c and $1 a box. Basement.

Remnant Sale Of Dress Goods

We have ready a collection of several thousand remnants of all sorts of Dress-goods, left over from the holiday selling. They will make attractive dresses for children; separate skirts, shirt-waists and the like. They include all sorts of cloth, cheviots, serges, granites, plaids, mohairs and fancy suitings. All are marked at tempting prices.

Plaid Zibeline

At 50c, worth $1.25

These Mohair Plaid Zibelines are offered at this little price, because they are here in only two colors—navy blue-and-black and royal blue-and-black. The Zibelines are 52 inches wide, in a rich, lustrous finish, as handsome as they are serviceable. **50c. a yard.**

Serge Plaids

At 37½c a Yard, Worth $1.25

These All-wool Serge Plaids are excellent for children's dresses, and it is broken assortment that makes the little price. They are in combinations of green, black, and heliotrope-and-blue, black-and-heliotrope. 40 inches wide; at 37½c a yard; originally $1.25.

Velveteen Slippers At 35c

Of black and ruby velveteen, lined with sateen, with stiff canvas soles, in all regular sizes. Former price was 65c a pair, now 35c. Men's sizes in ruby only, women's sizes in black and ruby.

Fancy Articles

At Half Price and Less

The Fancy Goods Store presents four groups of Fancy Boxes, Novelty Pin-Cushions, Work Baskets, Opera Bags, and the like, at the stirring reductions noted in the items that follow.

The most of these articles are in perfect condition, but there are a few that show the marks of handling, and these are the most radical reductions.

The items follow:

At 10c. worth 25c—
Fancy Trinket Boxes.
Painted Linen Novelties.
Pin Cushions of assorted kinds.

At 25c. worth 50c and 75c—
Cretonne Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Animal Pin Cushions. Jewel Baskets.
Folding Work Baskets. Velvet Opera Bags.

At 50c. worth $1 and $1.25—
Trimmed Trinket Baskets.
Decorated Pin Cushions.
Collar and Cuff Boxes.
Utility Boxes of various sizes.

At $1, worth $1.50 and $2—
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Wicker Photograph Holders.
Painted Linen Photograph Frames.
Painted Linen Writing Pads.

Framed Pictures, $1.75

Worth $3.50

Fine reproductions, in colors, of an excellent variety of landscapes and marine subjects. Framed without mats, in good gilt frames, with gold burnished ornaments. Size of frame 17 x 29 in. Regularly $3.50, now at $1.75 each.

The MEN'S WHITE SALE Is the Trade Event of the Week

Yesterday the store looked like holiday time again. The Men's Furnishing Aisle was as crowded as when people were hurrying for holiday neckwear. It was the occasion of bringing back the proper equilibrium to the men's wardrobe, balancing the fancy-wear things that Christmas brought, with the every-day needs in the way of apparel.

This White Sale presents shirts and other furnishings of the most serviceable character, made up over our own careful specifications, in full sizes, well finished and correct in every detail, yet at remarkably low prices.

The interesting items follow:

White Madras Pajamas At $1 a Suit

Military or button fronts. Made of soft and serviceable white madras in the best possible way. Worth $1.50, at $1 a suit.

Men's Muslin Nightshirts At 50c Each

"Wanamaker Special" Nightshirts for men. Larger, fuller, more roomy garments than those offered elsewhere; made of good muslin, with best workmanship throughout. Plain white or finished with fancy trimmings. Sizes 15 to 19 inches, 50c each.

Men's Collars At 50c a Half-Dozen

Collars that will fit, launder, and wear as well as most collars costing double. All the proper and correct styles. All sizes from 14 to 18 inches. Sold in half-dozen lots only—six for 50c. In the following shapes:

WING—2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
STANDING—, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
LOCK-FRONT—1¾, 2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
OLD STYLE TURNOVER—Two styles.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts At 45c Each

Unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of extra quality muslin, with three-ply linen bosom; finished in as careful a manner as most dollar shirts. Perfect-fitting. Open back with continuous facings at all openings. Two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 inches. Single or double-plated bosoms. Sizes 14½ to 17½ inches. 45c each.

Men's Cuffs at 75c a Half-Dozen

Straight button style, with round or square corners. Single tab link, with round or square corners. We never before offered cuffs so good at so little a price—75c a half-dozen. Sold in half-dozen lots only. Sizes 10 to 11½ in.

Men's Plain-Bosom Madras Shirts At 50c Each

Plain-bosom White Madras Soft Shirts, with one pair of detachable cuffs. Material from which these are made is the kind most shirt manufacturers are putting in a white shirt which they offer for next Spring's trade at $1 each. Now at 50c each. Sizes 14 to 17 in.

Men's Surplice-neck Nightshirts At 50c Each

For men who do not like a heavy-weight nightshirt. Made of good cambric, with a good-looking and comfortable-fitting surplice neck. With neat colored trimmings, at 50c each; sizes 15 to 19 inches.

Broadway and Ninth street.

An End-of-the-Year Offering Of Women's COATS

This collection is composed of several groups of stylish Velour Blouses and Long Coats. These handsome and luxurious garments have been among the most effective wraps in our stocks. Now the sizes are broken, and we wish to close out the lines entirely; hence the radical reductions that are made today:

Eight Velour Blouses, **at $15 each**, from $33.

Eight Velour Blouses, **at $30 each**, from $60.

Twelve hip-length Velour Coats, **at $20 each**, from $27.50.

Fourteen three-quarter length Velour Coats, **at $27.50 each**, from $45.

Fourteen Imported Velour Coats that were $50 to $125; **now at $33 to $83 each.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Our Entire Stock of Women's Coat Suits Radically Under-Price

This collection is composed of about three hundred and fifty Coat Suits, and about seventy-five Velvet and Velveteen Suits, all of which are in the late Winter models, and fully up-to-date in every matter of style.

This has been a remarkable season with us, and we have sold larger quantities of these suits than ever before, and we have had greater variety; now we wish to wind up the stock, if possible, before the close of the year, and we make such radical price-concessions as should take these handsome dresses away in a jiffy.

The groups are divided as follows:

Ninety-eight Suits that were $15 to $21, now at $10 each
Eighty-eight Suits that were $25 to $35, now at $18 each
Seventy-two Suits that were $37.50 to $60, now at $25 each
Ninety Suits that were $52 to $96, now at $35 to $70 each
Also seventy Velvet, Velveteen and Crushed Plush Dresses worth $30 to $120, now at $20 to $90 each

Second floor, Broadway.

Fancy DRESS GOODS At Half Price, or Near It

Today we place on sale more than one hundred varieties of the present season's choice Fancy and Novelty Dress Goods, from both foreign and American manufacturers, at reductions of a third, a half, and even more from our former fair prices.

Many of the patterns were imported in only two dress-lengths of a design. All are goods that were carefully selected for our regular stocks, and they represent some of the finest goods in fancy weaves shown this season.

The list of fabrics and the prices follow:

At 75c a yard, from $2—Fancy Plaid Suitings, with colored mohair nub figures.

At 75c a yard, from $2—Fancy Basket Cheviot, in mixtures of blue, tan and garnet-and-black, with bright-colored mohair figures in color contrast.

At 75c a yard, from $2—Fancy Novelty Suitings, in brown and tan, with contrasting colored mohair figures.

At $1 a yard, from $2.75—Fancy Novelty Suiting, in grounds of black with fancy mohair figures in cardinal-and-white and white.

At $1 a yard, from $1.85—Fancy Novelty Cheviot, in mixtures of green with small polka-dots in heliotrope and reseda.

At $1 a yard, from $2—Fancy Novelty Cheviot, in brown with cardinal cube figures, green with heliotrope cube figures, and heliotrope with green cube figures.

At $1 a yard, from $1.75—Fancy gray and white Mixed Suiting.

At $1 a yard, from $1.75—French Check Suiting, in combinations of green and black.

At $1 a yard, from $1.50—French Tailor Suiting in fancy color mixtures.

At $1 a yard, from $1.50—Fancy Novelty Suiting in mixtures of green-and-black, garnet-and-black, cadet blue-and-black, brown-and-black, and black-and-white with little mohair boutonne figures in black.

At $1 a yard, from $1.50—Fancy Tailor Suiting in fancy mixtures of blue, garnet, black and white, and green, garnet, black and white with a raised broken overplaid in black bourette.

At $1.25 a yard, from $2.50—Fancy Tailor Cheviots in mixtures of light gray, cadet blue, and blue with small outlined checks formed by white flecks.

At $1.25 a yard, from $2.50—Fancy Novelty Suiting in mixtures of gray with mohair dots in Nile green and light gray.

At $1.25 a yard, from $2—Fancy gray and white Mixed Suiting, with embroidered polka-dots in cadet blue.

At $1.25 a yard, from $1.75—Green and blue Check Suiting, with small pin-dots of cardinal, light blue, and cardinal-and-white.

At $1.50 a yard, from $3—Fancy Novelty Suiting in navy blue, green and black-and-white.

At $1.50 a yard, from $2.50—Novelty Check Suiting in black-and-white, with embroidered polka-dots in white with colored centers.

At $1.75 a yard, from $3—Novelty Suiting in small embroidered ring and polka-dots on navy blue and cadet blue grounds.

At $1.75 a yard, from $3—Novelty Shepherd Checks in black-and-white, with crocheted polka-dots in cardinal, brown, black and navy blue.

At $1.75 a yard, from $2.75—Novelty Cloth Checks in navy blue-and-black, with small embroidered silk dots in cardinal and green.

At $2 a yard, from $3.50—Novelty Shepherd Checks in brown-and-white and black-and-white, with crocheted polka-dots in self-colors.

At $2 a yard, from $3—Silk-figured Novelty in garnet-and-black, navy blue-and-black and heliotrope-and-black.

Rotunda.

Ready Again With Chickering Infant and Quarter Grands

It was impossible to supply the demands for these superb little Grand Pianos before Christmas Day. Stocks that we thought ample were carried away long before we expected, and the additional supplies, sent to us by express from Boston, still failed to meet the wishes of those who wanted a Chickering Quarter Grand or an Infant Grand for Christmas.

In addition to those we have received to fill orders that were waiting, we have today six Chickering Infant Grands, the wonderful new Grand Piano that is only 5 feet long; and three Quarter Grands, 5 feet 5 inches long. The former at $600, and the latter at $650.

These pianos are sought by thoroughly artistic musicians who are not satisfied with the tone that is possible in the best upright pianos. Not only are they musically artistic, but these little Grand Pianos add a piece of delightful furnishment to the home, and require little more space, and add little more cost than a high-class upright piano.

Those who wish to make superb New Year's gifts, or those who received money for Christmas to invest in any way they desired, and those who have been waiting for the Christmas hurry to be over, in order to make their selection at leisure, will be glad to know that the full stocks are ready again.

In addition we also have a small collection of the Mason & Hamlin Pianos, which we are selling at quite liberal reductions from their former prices.

We also have new supplies of the Angelus, which means so much to the home where there is a piano that no one properly plays. Come and hear it demonstrated at your convenience.

All of these instruments are sold on easy terms to meet the convenience of the purchaser.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The Most Serviceable Suit for Men

The man who has a Black Thibet Sack Suit surely finds that it is the most serviceable suit in his wardrobe. It serves on more different occasions than any other suit a man can buy.

We have these suits made of fine, all-wool black thibet, with either single or double-breasted coats, lined with extra fine black Venetian, at $15 a suit.

Then to make two suits of one, we have a handsome assortment of Striped Worsted Trousers at $5 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' Walking Skirts

$7.50, Worth $10

Style is their strong quality. They are something more than worthy, faultlessly made, durable skirts of excellent materials. And every mother and daughter will gladly recognize *what* more, the minute she sees them.

At $7.50, worth $10—Stylish Walking Skirts, of plain and fancy mixed cheviot, in trimmed and plaited effects. Lengths, 36 to 40 inches.

Second floor, Ninth street.

TRIMMED HATS Reduced Greatly

To be sure, these hats are not as fresh as when they first came from the milliners' fingers. But there is not a hurt that your own deft fingers cannot "spruce up" with a few touches. Surely not a hurt to justify this deposition:

Prices were $8 to $25
Prices are $3 to $10

All new, good styles.

Second floor, Broadway.

Simple and Elegant TABLE LINEN

Grass-bleached Austrian Linen Table-pieces for the lovers of things "rich, not gaudy," at unassuming prices:

Round Doilies, 7-inch, at 8c each; 9-inch, at 12½c. each; 12-inch, at 15c each.
Centerpieces, 20 in. round, at 35c each; 24 in. square, at 50c each; 30 in. square or 32 in. round, at 75c each.
Small Table Covers, 36 in. round, at $1 each; 45 in. round, at $1.50 each; 54 in. round, at $2 each.
Oval Tray Covers, 6x12 in., at 12½c each; 8x15 in., at 18c each; 12x18 in., at 25c each; 18x27 in., at 35c each.
Oblong Tray Covers, 20 x 30 in., at 50c each.
Buffet Scarfs, 20 x 36 in., at 60c each.
Sideboard Scarfs, 20 x 45 in., at 75c each.
Bureau Scarfs, 20 x 54 in., at 85c each.
Table Scarfs, 20 x 72 in., at $1 each.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

JAPANESE LAYING MINES TO BLOW UP GREAT FORTS

Also Apparently Preparing to Attack the New Town.

PORT ARTHUR STILL HOPEFUL

Garrison Expects Relief Before March 1—Sufficient Provisions to Last for a Month.

TOKIO, Dec 28.—It is understood that the Japanese dynamiting and paralleling against the eastern section of the main circle of forts around Port Arthur is progressing favorably. The right wing of the besiegers continues a heavy and effective shelling of the New Town previous to operations, the preparation of which is nearing completion.

It is probable that the next attack will be simultaneously directed against the east and west faces of the fortress in an endeavor to divide and weaken the resistance of the defenders.

The War Department publishes a list of twenty-three officers killed and fifty-six wounded, presumably at Port Arthur.

Trustworthy advices from Port Arthur confirm the report that Gen. Kondratenko has been killed and that Gen. Stoessel has been injured by falling from his horse. Gen. Smilnoff is also reported to be wounded.

The advices further say that the stern of the battleship Sevastopol has sunk in shallow water. Her bow is damaged in two places, and the steering gear is also damaged.

The garrison is reported to be confident in the belief that relief will arrive before March 1. Despite its heavy losses on Nov. 26 and subsequently, the garrison is said to be cheerful and resolved to continue the struggle as long as a single soldier remains.

The army asserts that it has sufficient provisions to last until February. The navy also possesses about one month's stores.

The price of food in the beleaguered fortress is high. Beef is a ruble and a half (75 cents) per pound; horse meat, 6 copecs (3 cents) a pound; dog meat, 25 copecs a pound; turkeys, 150 rubles a piece, and eggs, 100 rubles a hundred. Only a few junks bearing supplies reached the garrison in the past month.

It is expected that the capture of the heights of Pigeon Bay will further curtail the landing of supplies.

CHE-FOO, Dec. 28.—It is reported here that the Japanese in front of Port Arthur have mounted two 28-centimeter guns on 203-Meter Hill.

PREPARING TO WELCOME TOGO.

Admiral Is Expected in Tokio To-morrow—Lower House Votes Address.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 28.—Both houses of Parliament have commissioned their Presidents to proceed to the railway station to meet Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamimura, who are expected to reach Tokio on Friday.

The House of Representatives, amid loud acclamation, to-day voted the following address:

"The enemy's fleet at Port Arthur being destroyed, a portion of the empire's united squadrons has been relieved of blockading duty. This great result is recorded as being due to the unfailing competent discharge of their duties by the officers, sub-officers, and men, but it could not possibly have been achieved unless the commander's strategy had been well adapted to the occasion and his leadership had been able.

"Therefore, on the occasion of Admiral Togo's victorious return the House extends to him a hearty welcome."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.—Admiral Togo will probably arrive at Kure to-day. Accompanied by Vice Admiral Kamimura and other officers, Admiral Togo is due here on Friday morning, when the Emperor will receive him personally and congratulate and thank him for his services during the war.

The New Year season has begun, and all Japan is enjoying a holiday, consequently Togo's journey from Kure to Tokio will be a continuous popular ovation.

HARBOR IN FORMOSA MINED.

Japanese Cruiser Arrives at Amoy, Opposite the Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The State Department has been officially informed that mines have been placed in Kelung Harbor, on the northeast coast of Formosa, and that shipping has been notified.

HONGKONG, Dec. 28.—A large Japanese cruiser arrived yesterday at Amoy (on the Chinese coast opposite Formosa.)

Two Japanese cruisers were sighted off Hongkong to-day.

FAMINE IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

An Outbreak Expected Unless the Government Provides Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Famine prevails in numerous cities of the Government of Bessarabia, Russia. The condition of the people is pitiful. Almost all the factories are closed and thousands of workmen and their families are without bread.

It is believed that unless the Russian Government aids the sufferers immediately an outbreak will occur.

It is reported that proclamations have been distributed in Ekaterinoslaff calling on the Christians to destroy the Jews, who, it is declared, caused the war with Japan and have bribed Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

JAPANESE SHIP MAY BE SUNK.

Navy Department at Tokio Publishes List of Sailors Killed.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.—The Navy Department publishes a list of nine officers and sixty-five men who were killed while on special duty.

The time, place, and circumstances are not explained, and it is presumed that another cruiser has struck a mine and been sunk or damaged.

An explanation is expected shortly.

ASKOLD SEEKING TO ESCAPE?

Shanghai Taoti Apparently Fears Attempt by Russians.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28.—The Taotai has issued strict orders to the commanders of the Chinese warships in the harbors of Woo-Sung and Shanghai and to the harbor master at Shanghai, to prevent any attempt at escape by the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grosovoi.

More Chinese cruisers are on the way to Shanghai.

PEACE TALK DOES NOT DOWN.

France Rumored to Have Asked Czar What Terms He Would Accept.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—It is believed here that the latest rumor regarding the willingness of Emperor Nicholas to listen to mediation proposals rests upon a fresh inquiry by France as to what terms the Czar would be willing to accept in case of mediation.

Official circles in Berlin think it is possible that some effort in the direction of peace has been made, since it has been known for some time that France and Great Britain are anxious to end the war.

JAPANESE BUDGET PASSED.

House of Peers Unanimously Adopts the Government's Programme.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Dec. 28.—The House of Peers to-day unanimously passed all the Government's taxation bills and financial measures in the form in which they were sent up from the House of Representatives.

Such celerity and unanimity on the part of both houses are unprecedented in Japanese Parliamentary procedure.

Count Katsura, the Premier, thanked the peers in the name of the country and declared his conviction that when the facts were communicated to the nation's soldiers and sailors they would be nerved to redouble their efforts to discharge their duty to the fatherland.

BIG STRIKE IN THE CAUCASUS.

Many Thousands Quit Work—Police Chief Killed at Shusha.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—Tens of thousands of men have struck work throughout the Baku oil fields.

The strike, coming at this time, is another cause for anxiety to the Government here, as it may form a rallying cry for the workmen's organizations.

SHUSHA, Transcaucasia, Dec. 28.—Police Chief Sakaroff was killed in the main street here this morning.

BAKU, Caucasus, Dec. 28.—The strike situation here is serious, but no disturbances have occurred

The tie-up of the whole city is practically complete. Only one oil establishment is in operation.

The electric station, water converter, newspaper offices, street railroads, and Bourse are closed.

The local authorities are taking energetic measures to prevent disorder.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Dec. 28.—The Town Council of Tiflis has ordained compulsory education at the expense of the city.

EARL'S COUSIN SENT TO JAIL.

Relative of Lord Craven Assaulted a Fellow-Passenger on a Train.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A. E. Craven, a cousin of the Earl of Craven, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, has been sentenced to twenty-one days in jail for a brutal assault on a fellow-passenger on a train.

The passenger, while entering a crowded car, hit Mr. Craven's knee with his gripsack. Mr. Craven offensively demanded an apology, and upon receiving a refusal struck the other man in the face. Mr. Craven then loudly proclaimed himself "a gentleman whose name will be found in Debrett and a cousin of the Earl of Craven."

The complainant declared that Mr. Craven's conduct was not that of a gentleman, whereupon Mr. Craven dealt him a violent blow on the nose, drawing blood profusely.

The Magistrate, in sending Mr. Craven to jail, characterized the assault as most unjustifiable and most blackguardly, for which a fine was quite inadequate.

OUR TANGIER CONSUL ALARMED

Cables to Washington for Instructions, Which Are Promptly Sent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Conditions in Morocco have entered on a critical stage, judging by cable advices received at the State Department to-day from Hoffman Phillip, the acting Consul General at Tangier.

After telling of the indefinite postponement of the special French mission, the recall of the military mission and the French Consul, and the warning to all French citizens to depart from Fez, Mr. Philip adds that the foreign Ministers, including himself, are awaiting instructions.

Mr. Peirce, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, promptly cabled to Mr. Philip, directing him, should serious trouble appear imminent, to advise American citizens in Morocco to go to Tangier.

Mr. Philip is directed to observe strict impartiality and to keep the department fully informed.

GREAT STORM IN THE WEST.

Railway Service Generally Hampered While a Blizzard Sweeps Lakes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28. — As a result of storm conditions, the railway service of the entire Middle West is in a bad condition, and trains on nearly every railroad entering Chicago were from one to four hours behind schedule to-day. Great difficulty was experienced by railroad officials in securing telegraphic reports of the movement of trains.

Wires were down in many places. Points in the Northwestern States could be reached only by circuitous routes. Railway mail officials are hopeful, however, that schedules will be resumed shortly. There are no reports of heavy snow except in the Northwest.

A Chicago Great Western freight train lost in the snowstorm was wrecked two miles south of Melbourne, Iowa, causing injuries to six train and section men. A wrecking train sent from Des Moines was stuck in a snow drift two miles distant and was unable to assist.

The storm on Lake Michigan completely demolished the lighthouse at Macatawa Bay, near Holland, Mich., and washed away 75 feet of the lighthouse pier. The resorts along the bay have suffered damage estimated at $500,000.

Zero weather was recorded in Western Missouri and through Kansas to-day. In Oklahoma and Indian Territory it averaged 2 degrees warmer than yesterday. In northern Ohio a drop in temperature of 50 degrees was recorded.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—A blizzard is raging here, and, although the snowfall has not been heavy, the wind has reached a velocity of sixty-eight miles an hour. The temperature has fallen 38 degrees since 8 o'clock last night, when the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 56 degrees.

In Northern Cattaugua County the wind, which reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour, caused a rise of five feet in the waters of Lake Erie. Damage to boats moored in Winter quarters is feared if the gale does not subside.

REED & BARTON
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Holiday Gifts,
Sterling Silver,
Endless Variety,
Exclusive Designs.
41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

RUSSIAN LIBERALS DEFY GOVERNMENT'S WARNING

Much Excitement in Moscow, and Outbreak Is Feared.

DEMAND THAT WAR BE ENDED

Resolution Passed at Banquet—It Is Feared the Reactionaries Will Regain the Ascendancy.

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—The Zemstvo adjourned indefinitely last evening after the adoption of the following resolution:

"This Zemstvo, deeply moved by the Government's note in regard to proceedings at Zemstvo meetings, is unable to continue its business with the necessary calm, and therefore adjourns sine die."

The resolution was signed by thirty-four delegates. Seven delegates voted against it.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—It is evident from the reports received from the interior that the fairly good impression produced by the imperial manifesto on the subject of reforms may be more than offset in many places by the effect of the Government's note of warning to the Zemstvos.

Private reports from Moscow indicate that much excitement prevails there, and the gravest fears are expressed that the ancient capital of Russia will be the scene of bloody excesses.

The banquet held there on the occasion of the anniversary of the revolution of 1825 was stopped by order of the police at 3 o'clock this morning. Among those present were popular writers, professors of the university, the Mining School, and the Technological Institute, editors, and Socialist workmen. M. E. Kedrine, a well-known lawyer and member of the St. Petersburg Municipality, presided. A resolution, which was carried by 766 to 7 votes after many perfervid speeches, was as follows:

"In view of the horrors of the war, which is devoid of sense, and in view also of the enormous sacrifices and ruin in which the country is being involved, we, representing the liberal professions and working classes, protest against the war into which the Government dragged the nation without consideration for the opinions or interests of the Russian people, and we express our profound belief that only the nation itself can save Russia from her difficulties through free representatives of the people elected by secret ballot on the principle of equal rights.

"Our motto is peace and freedom."

The Pskoff (northwest Russia) Zemstvo has followed the lead of the Zemstvos of Chernigoff and Moscow, and it is not unlikely that others will follow their example. Altogether the moment is considered critical, although the feeling in St. Petersburg is quieter.

The papers are not disposed to regard the injunction to refrain from discussing political matters, and under cover of commenting on the manifesto they do not hesitate to point out the vagueness of its terms and the lack of guarantees.

The Conservative Liberals fear that a continuation of this course, especially if accompanied by a renewal of revolutionary activity, will compel repressive measures, jeopardize the realization of the fruits of the victory gained, and place the Moderate Liberals in a false position.

In the meantime M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, is acting with energy in preparing to organize the various commissions under the Committee of Ministers to formulate the laws projected by the manifesto. The destinies of Russia in the immediate future seem to be in his hands.

The majority of the Ministers are hostile to him, but, with the warm support of Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky assured, no doubt is entertained that M. Witte will make himself master of the situation. The danger is that a crisis may be precipitated not in the form of an actual revolutionary movement, but in scattered demonstrations and a revival of terrorism, which will again place the reactionaries in complete ascendancy.

M. Witte, it is understood, proposes in the consideration of the various subjects touched upon in the manifesto, while avoiding the use of the word "representatives," to invite editors, Zemstvoists, &c., to participate in the discussions.

The St. Petersburg municipality to-day adopted a resolution in favor of petitioning that a congress of representatives of all the Russian Municipal Councils be convened.

OYAMA BUILDS RAILWAYS.

Elaborate Measures to Strengthen Japanese Communications.

HUAN-SHAN, Dec. 28.—Everything continues quiet along the front of the hostile armies. There is little expectation of a decisive movement till Spring, when it will be possible for both sides to throw in strong reinforcements and recommence the campaign in earnest.

In the meantime the chief Japanese uneasiness seems to be with regard to the communications eastward. The Japanese have an unusually full equipment of narrow-gauge field railways, one of which connects Gen. Kuroki's base at Shahedzi with Feng-Wang-Cheng, with a branch to Saima-Tse. A supplementary line is being constructed connecting Liao-Yang with Hai-Cheng.

There is an important line of warehouses along the Yalu River, and many bridges have recently been constructed with a care unusual in field operations. This elaborate system has been seriously threatened by Gen. Rennenkampff's raids southeastward.

There are many evidences that the Japanese are strengthening and fortifying their line of communications toward Korea, which necessarily will absorb a considerable force.

Negotiations for New Russian Loan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, Dec. 28.—According to a telegram to a German semi-official agency it was stated to-day in St. Petersburg that the negotiations for a new Russian loan were proceeding smoothly and that their conclusion was expcted at any early date.

Deputy State Attorney General Named.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Willis H. Tennant of Mayville has accepted the offer of appointment as Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York under Attorney General-elect Meyer, at a salary of $4,000 a year. His work will be in the Court of Claims, chiefly on claims growing out of the canal work.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B. Altman & Co. have in preparation several Important Sales which will be held during the first week of January.

Announcements of the particulars will be made later.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY.

Look for the Label
on every bottle of
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
and avoid substitutes. Still and sparkling.

EAST SIDE FRENZIED FINANCE.

Says Pushcart Man Gave Note on Employers' Goods.

Behind an attachment for $2,000 which Deputy Sheriff Porges received yesterday against Mendel Frucht of 82 Rivington Street, and in favor of Samuel Pfefferman, a dealer in dry goods of 183 East Second Street, is a story of "Frenzied Finance" on the east side. The story is pretty well told in papers and affidavits filed in connection with the attachment. The affidavits are by Pfefferman himself, Henry Teitel, a druggist who keeps a store at the corner of Rivington Street and Orchard Street, and who was Pfefferman's landlord, and of Henry Kuntz, a lawyer, with an office at 63 Park Row.

In the affidavits Frucht is charged with conspiracy. The several co-defendants are an east side notary public by the name of Herman, the auctioneering firm of Chapman & Bessoff of 218 Broome Street, another auctioneer by the name of Deutchman, whose business is at 187 Orchard Street; Isaac Van Leer, a City Marshal attached to the Fourth District Municipal Court; Leonard N. Snitkin, a lawyer of 300 Broadway, and Bennett E. Siegelstein, another attorney of 99 Nassau Street.

Pfefferman in his affidavit declares that about eight months ago he rented a store at 144 Orchard Street from Henry Teitel and started in the dry goods business. He employed Mendel Frucht to mind a pushcart in front of his store and paid him $8 a week. In September, he avers, Frucht issued a promissory note for $500 in the name of Pfefferman & Frucht, and in favor of Louis Hillman, a saddler of Stapleton, S. I. On the note a judgment was obtained in default from Justice Roesch in the Fourth District Municipal Court, the papers in the case having been served on Frucht.

On Nov. 10, according to Pfefferman's affidavit, Frucht executed a bill of sale for all the furnishings and goods in the store to the three auctioneers mentioned in the papers. Herman, the notary public, witnessed the bill of sale. Pfefferman was in entire ignorance of these various transactions until Nov. 16. On that day, Pfefferman swears, Frucht, accompanied by the three auctioneers, Herman, the notary public; City Marshal Van Leer, and the latter's lawyer, Mr. Snitkin, forcibly entered his store, took possession, and carted off the goods and furnishings, including the pushcart Frucht had been minding. When Pfefferman protested they threw him into the street, he says. Pfefferman says his stock was worth some $2,500 and that since he has tried in vain to get his money back from Frucht. All the defendants in the case declare the transactions in which they admit they were involved were all regular. The case has been placed before District Attorney Jerome, who is making an investigation.

PROF. BOOS ACQUITTED.

Athletic Instructor Was Charged with Stealing Bottle of Perfume.

Herman J. Boos, athletic supervisor in the College of the City of New York and the De Witt Clinton High School, was acquitted of a charge of shoplifting in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Justices McKeon, Olmsted, and Zeller, the entire bench, concurred. Presiding Justice McKeon said:

"The defendant is an unusually respectable man even for this court, and the witnesses which he has brought to testify in his behalf have convinced us that there is a possibility of a mistake having been made when this man was arrested. His testimony on the stand fits to a very great extent the testimony given by the witnesses for the people. There is a doubt in our mind, and we cheerfully give him the benefit of that doubt, nothwithstanding the apparently conclusive testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution."

On Nov. 25 Prof. Boos was arrested on a charge of having stolen from a store a bottle of perfume valued at $4.34.

After the trial ex-Magistrate Judge Wentworth, who represents the Retail Dry Goods Association, and Prof. Boos's lawyer both claimed the bottle of perfume. Prof. Boos demanded it.

"I shall keep that bottle as long as I live," Prof. Boos told Justice McKeon, and the court decided in his favor.

Killed by Accident While Fencing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Anton von Holleben, a relative of the ex-Ambassador to the United States, sustained mortal injuries while at fencing practice. He was a student of the Technical High School at Danzig. His opponent's rapier passed through Holleben's wire mask and penetrated the skull. The young man died after an operation.

Scores American Extradition Methods.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Extradition Commissioner Lafontaine to-day gave the United States Deputy Consul General to understand that unless sufficient evidence was produced within six days to hold Michel Angelo accused of the murder of his father in Indiana, Penn., he would be obliged to let Angelo go on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Lafontaine expressed his disapproval of the manner in which United States officers follow up extradition cases.

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See "Help Wanted" columns in to-day's Times. Part 4.—Adv.

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ONCE RICH, DIED AN OUTCAST.

Williamsburg Unfortunate Expired in a Police Station Cell.

Once possessed of wealth, all of which he lost through business reverses, Thomas Dunn, aged sixty-two, for many years well known in Williamsburg, died an outcast early yesterday morning in a cell of the Clymer Street Police Station in Williamsburg. He had gone to the station for shelter from the storm late on Tuesday night.

From persons who knew Dunn in his better days it was learned that at one time he had a large livery business, and owned considerable property, including a house in South Ninth Street, near Wythe Avenue. There he lived for many years with his wife, who died about three years ago.

Dunn embarked in speculation, which turned out disastrously, and he then went to work as a coachman. It was said that many of his influential friends deserted him when he was "down and out"; that he lost his home, and finally, through illness, his situation. Former friends forgot him, and Dunn was too proud to ask assistance.

Late on Tuesday night Dunn hobbled into the Clymer Street Police Station. He was suffering severely from exposure, and begged Sergt. Mundy to permit him to remain over night.

The Sergeant had the doorman make a bed in a cell, and the unfortunate old man was made comfortable. As he lay down he shook hands with the doorman, whom he had known for many years, and said: "It's pretty hard to have to come to this."

Dunn soon fell asleep, and when the doorman undertook to wake him up at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he discovered that he was dead. The police managed to find a niece of Dunn living in Wythe Avenue, who said that she would defray the expenses of the burial, so that the dead man might be buried beside the body of his wife.

FURSMAN CASE ADJOURNED.

Examination Will Begin Saturday—Motion to Dismiss Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The motion for a dismissal of the warrant sworn out by John Schwarzkopf of New York, charging his former law partner, ex-Justice Fursman, with perjury, was denied to-day by Jolice Justice Jones.

Judge Griffith, who is associated with James C. Fursman as the attorney for the defendant, announced that he was ready to proceed with the examination, but Mr. Schwarzkopf again endeavored to get on record a protest against the appearance of Judge Griffith. The court, however, refused to hear him. Mr. Schwarzkopf remarked: "Well, it's merely a matter for Judge Griffith's conscience."

"Conscience?" rejoined Judge Griffith. "A duck like you talking about conscience!"

Justice Jones called a halt, and Mr. Schwarzkopf asked for a short adjournment. He said all his witnesses were in New York, and his brother, also in that city, had documentary evidence in his possession which he desired to introduce. He said also that he had been unable to obtain counsel in Troy of sufficient experience to cope with the distinguished attorneys on the other side, and was therefore not in a position to proceed.

It was decided finally to adjourn the examination until Saturday.

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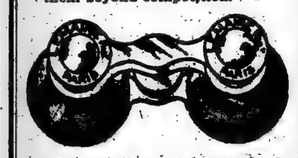
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BLACK AND PAYN.

The World publishes an abstract of the political and personal records of Mr. BLACK, Mr. PAYN'S candidate for the Senate, and of Mr. LOU PAYN, the leader of Mr. BLACK'S campaign. These records show the aspirant for the Senate as a skillful politician, greedy of power, ambitious for honors, personally honest in money matters, practically without scruple in the support of his supporters. They show the special champion and manager of Mr. BLACK as a politician also, but in addition as a lobbyist for all sorts of interests, untrustworthy even to his employers, the very type and embodiment of all that is worst in the public life of a democracy. Gov. BLACK believed that his personal obligations to PAYN required him to name him to the most important and delicate office in the State Government, the Insurance Department, and he did so, securing his confirmation by the relentless use of Executive influence and power.

We know of no particular qualifications possessed by Mr. BLACK for the Senate that are not possessed in far greater measure by Mr. DEPEW. Mr. BLACK'S relations to PAYN, the kind of help he has accepted from him, the way in which he has paid him for that help, the standard of public decency and of private morals he has adopted in his conduct toward PAYN, these constitute disqualifications of an overwhelming sort. We have only to ask what he would consider to be due by him as Senator to PAYN as his chief supporter to realize what a revolting element in his campaign the activity of this aged corruptionist is. Clearly the election of Mr. BLACK would come near to being a National disgrace; a disgrace to the State of New York it would certainly be.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

At the moment when the mind of the President is occupied and visibly agitated by the problem of effectual Federal control of trusts a case has arisen through the action of his own Attorney General that should suggest to him a policy more radically effective than any confined to the Department of Justice or that proposed by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. MOODY has brought suit in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minn., to enjoin the General Paper Company from further operations. Special Assistant Attorneys General have been engaged to prosecute the case, which has long been under consideration and in preparation, and every effort will be made to carry it to a successful ending. In substance it is a suit under the Anti-Trust act to break up a combination in the paper trade which is alleged to control the supply, sale, and distribution of paper and the prices of paper in all that part of the country west of the State of Indiana, with the exception of three cities. These cities and the rest of the Union are reputed to be set aside as the "territory" of another combination of like character and organization. The system employed, as described in the petition of the Department of Justice, is very simple. A selling company of nominal capital is formed, the stock of which is owned by the twenty-five manufacturing companies, and this company is the exclusive selling agency for the product of all the companies, with power to control the output, fix prices, allot territory, determine who shall buy and who shall sell paper, and in what quantities. Practically the result is that no dealers or newspaper publishers west of Indiana, with the exceptions referred to, can buy a pound of paper save through the General Paper Company, and then only upon the terms dictated by that company.

Obviously the President has good ground to believe that the facts as ascertained by the Department of Justice are sustained by substantial evidence, since the suit has been brought. It cannot be doubted from his frequent asseverations repeated during the past four years that he is strenuously desirous to do away with such a monopoly, particularly in a trade of such vast importance to the whole country. This desire he can bring near to gratification in a practical manner by simply sending to Congress a message setting forth the striking facts he is possessed of through the investigations of the Department of Justice, pointing out that this brazen monopoly has been built up behind the barrier of the tariff duties on paper and on the materials of its manufacture, and could not exist for a year if the barrier were removed, and urging on Congress the prompt passage of a law repealing those duties, to take effect within a reasonable time. If Mr. ROOSEVELT, as President of the United States and as official head of the Republican Party, should put before the country the proof of the exacting and extortionate monopoly called into existence by the tariff under the absurd pretext of needed protection, the abolition of this protection, so abominably abused, would be instantly demanded by an aroused public sentiment. It is true that this monopoly is not essentially worse than some others, but it differs in this, that the President has the authenticated proof of the facts before him. It is a mighty good case to begin with.

THE CZAR AND THE ZEMSTVOS.

American readers are very likely to have been bewildered by the published accounts of the Czar's reform ukase, particularly when taken in connection with the Czar's published rebuke of the President of the Moscow Zemstvo for meddling in matters upon which his opinion had not been invited. Constitutional government, to people brought up under it, seems as necessary and essential to social and individual development as any other condition of that development. They have no notion of taking as a boon from above some installment of their rights. Why, they instinctively feel and say, does not the Czar get out of the way and allow Russia to govern herself? To people thus brought up the concessions in the reform ukase will seem comparatively petty, and the denial of the demand of the Presidents of the Zemstvos for a Parliament of which the members shall be responsible not to the Czar but severally to their constituents will seem to be the denial of the one thing needful. They will be indisposed to admit that any real reform is granted so long as that is not granted.

And yet the concessions of the Czar are very great. To secure that no Russian shall suffer in life, liberty, or property without due process of law is practically what the Czar commits himself to, and to secure this is to eliminate from Russian administration the element of "administrative arbitrariness and caprice" against which the conference of the Zemstvos protested. Another and an equally important check upon that arbitrariness and caprice is furnished by the Czar's promise to recommend to the Imperial Council that "printed speech shall be placed within clearly defined legal limits." This can mean nothing less than that the "preventive censorship" shall be abolished, and that a Russian journalist shall print what he will, subject to his responsibility if he transcends the "legal limits." Thirdly, the Czar promises "tolerance in matters of faith," and by implication freedom of worship.

Without doubt these are very important concessions to the desires of the Russian people. Nobody can doubt that they will prove to be as repugnant to the desires of the Grand Ducal ring and of the provincial Governors throughout the empire as to the Plehve programme of a Procrustean "Russifying" of all the inhabitants of the empire. They will fall short of the desires of the wild revolutionaries as they will go beyond the desires of the stubborn reactionaries. But they will tend, if adopted and enforced, very greatly to ameliorate the lot of the individual Russian.

It remains true that all these concessions may be made without necessarily compromising in the least the "principle of autocracy," or necessarily involving any step toward constitutional government. It is quite true that they prepare the way for such government. But it seems that it is upon the point of any abdication of his autocratic powers that the Czar is most sensitive, and that he is willing to go a considerable distance toward satisfying the desires of his people, so long as that point is neither explicitly nor by necessary implication raised. From his point of view it is not too strong to denounce as "presumptuous and tactless" the act of a casual President of a Zemstvo who shows a desire to force that issue. And it may very well be, it now appears, both that Prince SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY acted, in assembling the Presidents of the Zemstvos, in accordance with an understanding previously had with the Czar, and that the Czar felt authorized, without any breach of faith with his Minister of the Interior, to denounce as "presumptuous and tactless" the assumption of the casual President of a Zemstvo that the Czar had consented to abdicate and make way for a Constitutional Government according to the pattern of the Western world.

THE PROSECUTING OFFICER'S DUTY.

The fact that certain amiable persons in an Ohio town have signed a petition praying the District Attorney of this county to set free NAN PATTERSON, in whose trial for the murder of "CAESAR" YOUNG the jury disagreed, standing 6 to 6, and the reported offer of a group of "capitalists" in Wheeling, West Va., to furnish bail for the woman up to $50,000, will not in the slightest degree influence Mr. JEROME, we suppose, in making up his mind what to do in the matter. Uninfluenced by such extraneous, irrelevant, and impertinent circumstances, the District Attorney has before him the duty of determining whether the evidence in his possession or within his reach is sufficient to warrant his putting the county to the expense of a second trial in the case. This must be the chief if not the sole consideration upon which will rest the prosecuting officer's decision; for it embraces the question whether he has evidence enough to convince him and his associates that the woman is guilty, and to afford them reasonable ground of belief that they will be able to convince a second jury of her guilt.

District Attorneys do not, as is sometimes popularly supposed, prosecute criminals merely from the ferocious joy they have in seeing them convicted whether guilty or innocent. There have been cases in which the zeal, not to say the implacable hostility, of the prosecuting officer to the prisoner at the bar has far outrun the evidence. But in general District Attorneys understand their duty to the people, and keep to the reasonable line of it. A District Attorney who faithfully performs his duty does indeed use his best learning and skill to secure the conviction of the accused, because he is supposed to believe the accused guilty—otherwise he would not have advised the Grand Jury that there was sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment. As a general proposition it may be said that the District Attorney who goes to trial entertaining grave doubts of the guilt of his prisoner is in a false position. Still he may feel that he has no choice but to go to trial in cases where, while there may be much doubt, there is yet evidence which to his mind is incompatible with the theory of innocence. In such a case it would become him not to appear in court as the ruthless prosecutor of the prisoner at the bar, but rather as a friend of the court and an adviser of the jury, diligently striving for the ascertainment of truth.

In the Patterson case the District Attorney's office failed to convince a majority of the jury. That, in itself, is a fact of which grave account should be taken in deciding whether the county's money should be spent merely in the hope of having better luck next time. A great part of the public appeared to expect a disagreement; a considerable part was surprised that there was not a prompt acquittal; while there appears to have been a very inconsiderable part, or no part at all, that expected a verdict that the woman was guilty of murder in the first degree. This outside opinion, however, was made up from reading newspaper reports of the trial. The District Attorney has nothing to do with outside opinion. But he has a good deal to do with the general public opinion, to which he is responsible for the conduct of the business of his office. If in misjudging the quality and sufficiency of evidence in a given case he puts the county to large expense only to secure a disagreement or an acquittal, he exposes himself to just criticism. The fear of that, however, would not deter Mr. JEROME from sending the Patterson woman to trial a second time, if he still has faith in the evidence that failed at the first trial. He is equal to his responsibility, as a District Attorney ought to be—even to the responsibility of consenting to the prisoner's release, for which it is tolerably clear he would not be very severely criticised in any quarter.

THE LIGHTING CONTRACTS.

Commissioner OAKLEY is making the very usual mistake of those in the wrong who realize that they have been found out, of doing too much explaining. In trying to make it appear that his action in signing the lighting contracts was wise and well-considered, he is called upon to say a good many things which will not bear critical investigation. To say them shows either that he is mistaken or that he wishes the facts to appear somewhat different from what they are known to be.

The only possible justification for Commissioner OAKLEY'S action in accepting the terms offered by the lighting monopoly without waiting until the courts had passed upon the justice of the claims in dispute would be found in the statement that he acted according to his best judgment. Anything beyond this is in the highest degree dangerous. Official discretion, even when mistaken, is not properly subject to review. An elaborate explanation of the reasons for the judgment he formed is subject to review, and unless these reasons are much better than Mr. OAKLEY has thus far offered, they only serve to confirm the popular conviction that he has made a serious mistake. This conviction is further strengthened by the fact that he is showing evidence of ill-temper in his comments upon the criticisms of his official action. A public officer who gets angry and talks too much is lost. To show that every argument Mr. OAKLEY has thus far advanced in support of his action is fallacious, it is only necessary to take the official reports of his technical subordinates, which were in his hands at the time he took it, and see what they show as to the relative costs of electric lighting in this and other cities. There are times when it is much safer to confess a mistake than to try to defend it. The more it is explained the worse it appears.

"STEP LIVELY!"

If any one form of words is better calculated than another to implant a homicidal impulse in the breast of the average man, it is the formula "Step lively!" which has gained a new vogue through its employment by the trainmen of the Subway system. As an injunction to those addressed it is the quintessence of inanity. Experience through all time—or at least through so much of it as is included within the historic period—has shown that a mixed crowd of men and women, old persons and young, athletes and cripples, the nervous and the phlegmatic, moves about so fast and no faster. It cannot be retarded unless opposed by an impassable obstacle; it cannot be accelerated by any amount of stimulation. It always did and it always will take just so many units of time—fractions of a minute, for example—to discharge from the end doors of a car a given number of people who are not panic-stricken.

As a station is approached those who want to get off at it rise and congest the aisle. Occasionally one more eager than the rest pushes past the others and gets himself wedged in the door. The train comes to a stop and the persons in line push a little for the doors, not very hard, as it would accomplish nothing. Some are in a hurry, it may be; certainly some are not. The resultant is a leisurely emergence, slightly retarded [illegible]

that the waiting crowd upon the platform interferes with the dispersion of those who have arrived and who presumably wish to go about their business. The movement is of uniform speed, about twenty-six inches a second under normal conditions. It cannot be hastened unless those behind can find some way of projecting themselves through, under, or over those in front. Women absolutely refuse to move any faster than suits them, and in the event of pressure from behind they would be more likely to brace themselves to resist it than to yield to it. The ambitious person who tries to hasten the movement merely invites execration, and usually merits it. Meanwhile the trainman's raucous voice benumbs the ear with his impertinent and exasperating "Step lively!"

With present facilities of ingress and egress, the Subway cars take on and let off passengers as fast as they ever will. This being so, would it not be well for the Interborough management to interdict by general order the further employment of "Step lively!" and encourage a little originality in conveying the idea that life is short and time fleeting? For example, why should not the guard, as a train pulls into a station, say, in effect: "Ladies and gentlemen, we are now approaching the Grand Central Station. In view of the fact that our stop there must be brief, I shall esteem it a valued favor if you will pass out as quickly as your convenience permits, that those waiting to take the train, as well as those who desire to go further, may not be incommoded. Permit me to tender my anticipatory thanks for your courtesy in complying with this request, and to wish you good evening." This would accomplish quite as much as to shout "Step lively!" into the ears of those who cannot step lively, and would not if they could. Moreover, it would habituate the trainmen to the euphemisms which count for something, if not very much, in the amelioration of the conditions of life in rush hours. Finally, it would permit a great many thousands to get home nightly without holding in suppression an almost irresistible desire to murder trainmen in consequence of their persistent adherence to a highly objectionable injunction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Prophecy and the Weather.

One F. BOCK of Badenhausen, in Hesse, who bears the title of professor, and therefore must be at least as important as a Kentucky Colonel, announces the discovery of a close connection between the humming of telegraph and telephone wires and the weather of the next few days after the quality and quantity of the humming is noted. His plan is to observe the humming twice or three times daily, preferably at about 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., and the best results for local forecasts, it is admitted, are obtained when the phenomena are interpreted in the light of the official forecast for a large district. The humming, it is explained, is influenced by the strength of the wind, the tension of the wire, and "various causes, which in turn are affected by temperature and other atmospheric conditions." It is said that the local forecasts based on the humming wires have proved quite successful, and that the interest of meteorologists has been aroused in Herr BOCK'S method of observation. We doubt both the success and the interest. The amiable Teuton is trying, as people have tried ever since there were people, to find some means of forecasting the weather from phenomena within their own sight and hearing. It simply can't be done, except for periods so short that the utmost value is that which comes from avoiding a Summer shower from clouds already visible on the horizon. The humming of tightly stretched wires does, indeed, tell something about temperature and wind velocity at the moment when it is heard, and, so far as these things are indicative of the kind of weather to come, the noise is a prophecy. But that isn't very far, and there are other and much more convenient instruments from which the same information can be gained and is. With a close approach to accuracy it can be said that the weather of every place comes from somewhere else, and, as a matter of fact, it can never be predicted from local conditions for more than a few hours. The real meteorologists know this truth and act upon it. They depend on a series of observations, taken at as many points as possible and collected at a central point where all the data may be studied and interpreted. Thus and thus only can knowledge of coming changes be obtained, and even in that knowledge there is still a good deal of guesswork and mistakes are frequent. The system of the Weather Bureaus is far from infallible, but the Government weather prophets are on the right track, and all the other weather prophets are either deluded or deluders.

"Inway" and "Outway."

An estimable Bostonian who describes himself as "yours for Saxon speech" suggests, or rather advises, that "inway" and "outway" be substituted for "entrance" and "exit" above the steps leading to and from the subways in his city and ours. The words do seem to go pretty well with "subway," but they are quite hopeless. "Outway" once led, according to the records, a precarious existence somewhere in the sense of "the way out," but "outlet" conquered it for one purpose and "exit" for another, and it will never revive. "Inway" apparently never became even "rare," and therefore there is no chance for it now. And why should anybody be ours "for Saxon speech"? That speech is well enough in its way, but its way is no better than several other ways, and much more nonsense is talked about it.

A Lesson in Language.

A carload of New Haven commuters were passing as best they could, the other evening, the inevitable and invariable period that was elapsing between the moment when their trains should have started according to the schedule and that when engines can be found and tinkered up to pull the train out. The best, as usual, was a gloomy silence, and clear through that silence came a child's voice asking: "Pa, what IS a scandal?" Everybody listened for the answer, and enough looked around at "Pa" to cause that gentleman some visible embarrassment. He was a conscientious "Pa," however, and evidently felt obliged to supply his son—the child was a handsome boy of eight or nine—with the information he demanded. So, after hesitating a little, "Pa" evolved this peculiar definition, which he offered in a slightly reproachful and don't-you-know-that tone of voice: "A scandal? Why, a scandal is something that goes all around—something derogatory to somebody." The boy seemed to be content; at any rate he asked no more questions on that particular point, but continued [illegible]

hadn't started and when it would start. These conundrums "Pa" "gave up" with a quiet conscience as mysteries which even parents were not expected to solve. The incident was interesting, not only because it came at a time when almost anything a little out of the common would have been interesting, but because it illustrated the difficulties that confront the child in search of information and the adult desirous of giving it. A curious feature of the case was the boy's easy acceptance of the word "derogatory," though he certainly had no idea what it meant. Can it be that his indifference was due to complete ignorance, and that his desire for light on the word "scandal" was really one for more light to add to a gleam or two that he already had? That seems to be at least probable.

A Fear Without Foundation.

"Of course," says Mr. L. M. ALEXANDER, Secretary of the General Paper Company, in discussing the cruel charge that his organization is a trust, and one of the wicked trusts at that, "of course the publishers can wield a tremendous influence through the various organs which they control, and for that reason a fight with them will be rather one-sided, as far as bringing facts from our side before the public is concerned." Mr. ALEXANDER'S anxiety is a little premature—if it is not a little insincere. "The publishers" would, indeed, be able, if they chose, to present through "their various organs" only their own side of a case in the outcome of which they have an interest so large and personal, but he cannot really believe that they are going to treat the news of the case in a way at all different from the way in which they treat the news of any other case of equal importance. The very fact that many of them—all, presumably, who knew of it—gave such publicity as they commanded to Mr. ALEXANDER'S decidedly unkind, not to say ungenerous, insinuation as to their methods of fighting, should calm his fears. If he has paid any attention to the modern newspaper he knows, or should know, that it views the events of the passing days with a marvelously impartial eye, and, at least in its better examples, presents those events with such approach to accuracy as can be attained by mortals and machines. The Paper Trust will get its day in the newspapers as surely as it will get its day in court, and in his heart Mr. ALEXANDER knows this as well as anybody.

No Overhead Trolley for the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the numerous fatal accidents and the many fires in the Bronx during the last five years resulting from exposed trolley wires, it would be well if the new company, to which has been given a franchise on about twenty-eight miles of streets in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, was compelled to put its wires under ground.

Owing to the peculiar locations of the new lines, the danger from accidents will be fourfold what it is now, and fire insurance premiums will certainly go up. It is up to the Bronxites now to decide whether they will have a cheap but dangerous system of transit stuck up in their narrow cross streets, or to have both trolley companies put their new wires under ground.

C. J. ROBERTSON.

New York Dec. 26, 1904.

Why Not Naturalize the Autos?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not our very American friend Mr. Haffen—a most American name, that—apply his home-manufacture ideas to voters as well as to automobiles? Would it not suit his strenuously Yankee spirit if Commissioner Woodbury took out naturalization papers for his immigrant autos?

GOLDWIN GOLDSMITH.

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

GUILTY BUT NOT THERE.

Argument Between Judge and Prisoner in a London Court.

From The London Chronicle.

Sitting at Newington Sessions, Mr. McConnell held an amusing conversation with a prisoner named William Lovell, aged fifty, who pleaded guilty to stealing some brass taps, and yet insisted that he was not there at the time.

Lovell: I wasn't there, but you see the constable took me because he knows I'm a convict.

Mr. McConnell: But you pleaded guilty?—Yes. What do you mean by saying you were not there?—That's right; I wasn't there. (Laughter.)

I cannot take your plea of guilty, then.—Oh, I'm guilty. (Laughter.)

What am I to understand?—I'm guilty of intending to go there. (Laughter.)

Were you there when the taps were stolen?—I meant to go there.

The you are pleading not guilty?—No, no; I'm guilty. (Laughter.)

You had better go in the other court before Mr. Loveland on a plea of not guilty.—No, no, not there. I want to stop here. I'm guilty—I plead guilty to everything. (Laughter.)

Warden Brown stepped into the witness-box to prove previous convictions.

Lovell: I'll take five years now without another word being said. (Loud laughter.)

Warden Brown proved about twelve previous convictions, and said that Lovell was out of prison only a day before this offense was committed.

Lovell: Well, I can say this. If a man does his time in penal servitude a policeman shouldn't stop him because of it.

Mr. McConnell: You pleaded guilty, and that is an end of it.

Lovell: All right, then, go along—(laughter)—but give me a chance. Don't make the penal servitude less than three years. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. McConnell: Twenty-one months' hard labor.

Michael Angelo Was His Cousin.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Among the 110 newsboys who were given a Christmas entertainment by the women of Grand Avenue Congregational Church were several Italians with the musical names of the land of their fathers. One bright-eyed, dusky-skinned little chap was asked his name by one of the managers.

"Angelo," promptly replied the little fellow.

"Are you any relation to Michael Angelo?" smilingly asked his questioner.

"Sure, he's my cousin," was the prompt response. "He works in the bootblack stand. There he is, over there. Come here, Mike."

The questioner ventured on no further jests suggested by the names of the guests.

Too Expensive.

From the Pittsburg Post.

First Promoter—You say $50,000,000 is about the value of your mine holdings?

Second Promoter—They're worth every bit of it.

First Promoter—You ought to incorporate.

Second Promoter—I would, but it costs $2 to incorporate in this State.

Rival of the Bee in China.

From the London Globe.

A curious Chinese industry is wax farming, or the cultivation of a wax-producing insect, the Ericerus pelin, an account of which has just been given by Prof. Saski of the Agricultural College of the Imperial University of Japan, in a special bulletin.

Deprived of His Means of Support.

From Puck.

Beggar—Kind sir, could you help a victim of the trusts? I am starving!

Citizen—How are the trusts responsible?

Beggar—They shut down the factory where my wife had a job, sir.

The Right Fortune Teller.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Polly Prim—I went to a fortune-teller to find out whom I was going to marry.

Dolly Wise—So did I. And I found out.

Polly Prim—Oh! What fortune-teller did you consult?

ENLISTED MEN NOT BARRED.

Denial That Governors Island Post Exchange Is an Officers' Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Denial that the post exchange building at Governors Island has been appropriated for the exclusive use of the officers is made by the military authorities there, according to a report which Gen. Ainsworth, Military Secretary, has made to the Secretary of War. In this report Gen. Ainsworth says:

"With regard to the post exchange building at Governors Island, the commanding General, Department of the East, says that an old building which had formerly been used as an officers' club was remodeled and enlarged from an allotment of $40,000 from the appropriation of $500,000 made in the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1902, for the construction at military posts of buildings to be used as post exchanges, amusement rooms, gymnasiums, &c.

"That there is an enlisted men's room on the first floor, which has been used by them since October last; that this room is amply and comfortably furnished with rugs, tables, and chairs; that there is a room known as the lecture room, which the department commander has authorized to be used as a chapel by the Roman Catholics, though not set aside exclusively for such purposes. This room is also available as an assembly room for enlisted men for lectures, concerts, and for other purposes, and is handsomely carpeted and fitted up with folding chairs to seat a large audience.

"The bowling alley has not heretofore been in regular use, but orders have been issued for its use by the enlisted men of the garrison, with the proviso that, if practicable, it may be reserved one night each week for the use of the officers and their families. The room known as the 'Assembly Room' is available for the use of both officers and enlisted men. The kitchen and the dining room, on the second floor, are set aside for an officers' mess, and the remainder of the rooms on the second floor are used as an officers' club, these rooms having always been a feature of the old building."

FEAR ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Southern Senators Wonder If They Cover Repudiated State Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has not yet taken up the several arbitration treaties negotiated in the Autumn and sent to the Senate before the holiday recess. It is expected that a meeting of the committee will be held next week and that the treaties will be favorably reported.

Several Southern Senators who have been examining the treaties have raised the question whether under them the bonds of Southern States, issued during the reconstruction period, could be the subject of arbitration and be declared valid. They have given notice that if the treaties provide for the adjudication of such bonds they will oppose them unless an amendment is inserted which in express terms will declare that bonds of a State shall not be arbitrated.

There are many million dollars of these bonds which, it is asserted, were fraudulently issued, and from which the States received no benefit. Their payment was refused.

Other Senators who have looked into the question believe the arbitration treaties cannot be construed to cover these State bonds.

Not Even Christian Science.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is both comical and absolutely true, it having just occurred to me:

In the early and latter parts of each year I am subject to attacks of chills and fever and malaria. I usually take the same medicine, which was originally prescribed for me by my physicians, and which is invariably kept in an unlabeled bottle.

On Sunday last I awoke with all the customary symptoms—pains all over my body, sneezing, alternately hot and cold, head stopped up so that I could neither smell nor taste anything.

From my medicine chest I took down my bottle, and for safety, not being able to smell, I asked my grown-up children if it was my medicine. They replied affirmatively, (my wife being asleep, I did not wish to disturb her by asking the same question,) so I took the usual doses in water four times a day Sunday and Monday, and to-day I feel ever so much better, so I am at my office.

Last evening my sense of smell began to return, when it seemed to me that the medicine was not the right stuff. I then asked my wife, who, after smelling and tasting of it, burst into a fit of laughter, which lasted several minutes. When she recovered she informed me I had been taking "Sun Cholera Mixture." So there you are. I give my wonderful discovery to the world without cost or hope of remuneration. J. G. DAILY READER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

"A True Fact."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent who complains to you because you recently introduced in the phrase "a true fact" a tautological adjective, ought to ask himself what a fact is. Without having a dictionary at hand, I will venture to say that a fact is a thing said or done, or a thing existent. What troubles your critic is, that he thinks a fact must inevitably be true, and that therefore, to add "true" to the noun that implies truth, is to do a work of supererogation.

But a lie is sometimes a most momentous fact—an entity, indeed, that caused the death of Ananias and Sapphira.

Yet a lie in the very nature of things is not true. JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1904.

"Melba" a Trade Mark.

From The London Mail.

A decision was given Dec. 15, at Clerkenwell in the case in which Charles William Howell was summoned, under the Merchandise Marks Act, for applying the word "Melba" to a sound-producing disc machine. The prosecutors were the Gramophone Company and Mme. Melba.

Mr. D'Eyncourt found against the defendant, being of opinion that the sound-box and the record were so connected in the mind of the purchaser that the defendants might obtain advantage at the expense of the prosecutors.

Mr. Colam said he should appeal.

Mr. D'Eyncourt imposed a fine of £20, with ten guineas costs, and directed that the defendant's sound-boxes should be deposited with the court pending appeal, and that no further "Melba" sound-boxes should be produced meanwhile.

Are Brothers Polite?

From the London Chronicle.

Are brothers polite to their sisters? This is not a suggestion for a "silly season" correspondence, but a question of serious import. On the answer to it depended a sister's reputation, when she was seen home to her boarding house after the theatre by a young man. "Brother?" cried the indignant lady who had sat up to open the door to the late comer. "That was no brother! Why, I saw him raise his hat to you when he walked away!"

WHEN FATHER TINKERS.

When anything we have goes bust
We dassent move our winkers;
Ma runs an' hides it out of sight,
For listen—father tinkers.

He thinks he is a handy man,
An' starts right in by shaking,
Then fills the clock chock full of ile,
An' treats it to a baking.

My ma can't sew on her machine,
Pa mended it so neatly;
The stove won't draw, the doors won't shut,
Pa fixed 'em up completely.

Ma trembles for pa's angel harp,
He'd bust it soon or later,
Or if he chanced to go below,
[illegible]

AMERICANS OF FUTURE WILL HAVE BEST BRAINS

Dr. Spitzka Says Mixture of Races Will Bring That Result.

CRIMINAL'S BRAIN NORMAL

That Class Has No Distinctive Type—Transmutation of Elements Possible, Says Dr. Bancroft.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—That future generations in the United States will probably possess the largest and best brains of all mankind was the interesting suggestion made to-day before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, Fellow and anatomical demonstrator at Columbia University, New York. Dr. Spitzka said:

"Nowhere in the world is the mixture of races—chiefly the Teutonic, Celto-Roman, and Slavonic—going on so actively as in this country. If we may judge from the present indications of the formation of an American family of the Aryan race, the conditions governing the population of this continent seem to have been peculiarly advantageous to the preservation and restoration of the best types, characterized by greater energy, motility, and culture. We may, therefore, expect to find bigger and better brains here, eventually, and researches of this kind should be encouraged by a greater accumulation of the requisite material."

Dr. Spitzka, as he spoke, displayed in jars the brains of the six scientists spread out before him. These scientists who willed their mental seats of thought and wisdom to the cause they long had served were Dr. Philip Leidy, Prof. Joseph Leidy, Dr. A. J. Parker, Prof. Harrison Allen, Prof. E. D. Cope, and Dr. William Pepper.

Dr. Spitzka adduced a new cerebral theory when he said:

"The relative importance of the white and gray matter is often misunderstood. Were it not for the manifold connection of the nerve cells in the cortex by the tens of millions of fibres which make up the under-estimated white matter, such a brain would be useless as a telephone or telegraph station with all interconnecting wires destroyed."

Dr. Spitzka also handled and discussed the brains of criminals. He ridiculed the idea that the criminal brain was of a decidedly different type from that of the ordinary mortal. "In all brains," he said, "there are certain variations due to the personality of the individual, and this is especially to be noted in the brains of the great scholars. Persons possessing great intellect and a capacity for excelling in the creative arts and also in the sciences are generally likely to have heavier brains than the ordinary individual. Arguing from this we might expect to find a corresponding lightness in the brain of the criminal, but this is not always the case, and one might just as well set up a type of brain individual to insanity as to set up a 'criminal type.'

"Many criminals show not a single anomaly in their physical or mental make-up, while many persons with marked evidences of morphological aberration have never exhibited the criminal tendency.

"Every attempt to prove crime to be due to a constitution peculiar only to criminals has failed signally. It is because most criminals are drawn from the ranks of the low, the degraded, the outcast, that investigators were ever deceived into attempting to set up a 'type' of criminal. The social conditions which foster the great majority of crimes are more needful of study and improvement.

"From the study of known normal brains we have learned that there is a certain range of variation. No two brains are exactly alike, and the greatest source of error in the assertions of Benedict and Lombroso has been the finding of this or that variation in a criminal's brains, and maintaining such to be characteristic of the 'criminal constitution,' unmindful of the fact that like variations of structure may and do exist in the brains of normal, moral persons. It were as justifiable to set up a 'criminal brain type' as to speak of an 'insane brain type,' and the classes of criminality are quite as numerous as the kinds of insanity."

The address of the retiring Vice President of the chemical section, Dr. Wilder S. Bancroft, caused some sensation by the radical statements which it contained regarding questions that involve the trend of the latest scientific movements. He plainly accepted, for instance, the possibility of the transmutation of elements, a theory which only a few years ago was still regarded as belonging to the rubbish heap of speculation left by the old alchemists.

"The fact," he said, "that we have never observed any transmutation of the elements does not prove that none has taken place. We had been making diamonds artificially for years, even for centuries, but nobody thought of looking for them in cast iron until after Moissan made his experiments a few years ago.

"If we accept Lockyer's conclusions as to the state of things in the sun, we could undoubtedly break up many or the elements if we could hold them long enough at 6,000 degrees Centigrade. One difficulty is to get the temperature, and of course we must be cautious about conclusions based on simplified spectra. Many people have thought that radium was to be the catalytic agent which was to change all the elements; but the recent work of Rutherford seems to put an end to this idea. If radio-active lead, tellurium, and bismuth are merely these elements plus the radium emanation or one of its decomposition products, there is very little evidence to show that any of our well-established elements are undergoing any change from contact with radio-active substances.

"Another possibility which has been suggested is that we could change our elements if we could pump energy into them and change their energy content. This would have to be done electrically, if at all."

Dr. J. W. Spencer, before the section of geology and geography, gave reasons for doubting the existence of land in the vicinity of the north pole.

The American Society of Naturalists held its annual banquet in the evening at the Walton. Provost and Mrs. Harrison received the members of the American Association and the affiliated societies at 5 P. M. at the Free Museum of Art and Science.

REMEDY FOR REBATE EVIL.

Senator Elkins Would Have a Circuit Court Fix the Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Elkins, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, is devoting considerable time to the formation of a bill designed to carry out the views expressed by the President in his annual message in relation to the abolition of rebates on railroads engaged in the inter-State trade.

Mr. Elkins finds many obstacles in the preparation of his bill, but he hopes to formulate a measure that will be passed by the present Congress.

Senator Elkins doubts whether the President's recommendation that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be given power to fix and enforce rates offers a solution of the rebate question.

"What we can do," he said, "is to empower a court to declare when a rate is excessive, and in that way send the rate back to the railroad to be lowered. I do not think we need fear that the roads will attempt to evade the execution of such instruction.

"For several reasons I think the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not the proper tribunal for the fixing of rates by this method. It should be done in a Circuit Court of the United States, and that court should be presided over by a Justice of high character. Such a Judge would, of course, be appointed for life.

"But even with this power to declare what rates are excessive, lodged in a Circuit Court of the United States, we would still have to make further provisions for the effectual abolition of the rebate. The fixing of a rate will not prevent the rebate that is [illegible]

DEC 1904

WHY PADDY WARD MADE SERGEANT WAY A LORD

Didn't Want Old Mother to Know He Was a Deserter.

HIS LORDSHIP LET IT GO

Sure, Wasn't Castle Williams a Fine Estate to be Working On, Though Technically a Prison?

Martin Way, Sergeant Eight Infantry, United States Army, and Supervisor of Castle Williams, the military prison of the Department of the East on Governors Island, is a candidate, in the hands of his friends, for enrollment in Burke's Peerage. This leaked out of Castle Williams the other day, when a letter was received from Ireland addressed to "Paddy Ward, care of Lord Way, Castle Williams, New York, U. S. A." A few days ago Ward ended a term of a year and a half in Uncle Sam's globular prison for desertion. The letter to Sergeant Way was from Ward's mother, who is at the old home in County Kilkenny.

All of the mail received by prisoners in Castle Williams is opened and read by Sergeant Way. He ejaculated vociferously when he read the letter, and the news thus got out. It spread like wildfire on the island, and soon a hundred cheering comrades from the barracks of the Eighth had assembled in front of Sergeant Way's office and were cheering wildly for "His Lordship, Martin Way, of Castle Williams."

The moment the Sergeant read the address on the envelope he shouted for his messengers, and told them to search the prison, tier by tier, and to bring the creator of American Lords to him forthwith.

"Paddy" was found in the apartments reserved for him in the upper southeastern tier of the prison. In a few minutes the prisoner, who had been "tipped off" concerning what was in store for him, went tripping into the prison office grinning from ear to ear.

The prisoner stood at attention and then the Sergeant blurted out:

"I am a Lord, am I? Me a Peer! Me, the farmer boy from Iowa, who never saw England, Ireland, or any of the other patches of ground that go to make up what you call Great Britain and Ireland! You have made me ridiculous, that's what you have done. Now, what have you got to say for yourself? Take the tip from me—say it quick!"

When "Paddy" recovered his composure he told his story.

"Sergt. Way, I know that you ain't no Lord," he said, "and I know that you are what you really are, a soldier, and a good one, too. You have been a good prison master to me, and I like you for it, and, honest, I am telling the truth when I say that I didn't mean a thing wrong when I made you a lord and, sure Mike, you are a lord, too—that is, you are so far as the little home that I left in Ireland is concerned.

"You see, Sergeant, I have got an old mother away off in Ireland who thinks I am all wool and a yard wide, and I just simply had to invent an excuse for being in the castle, for it would have broken her heart had she found out that I was a bum soldier and was in prison for doing the sneak act without permission.

"So there I was between two fires—on one hand to tell the truth and put the poor old lady out of commission or else tell a starter lie that wouldn't hurt anybody, but would make her happy. I took the second choice as my cue.

"I wrote to her that you were a lord, a real, live, up-to-date, wideawake, hustling, kind-hearted lord, and that I was working for you on your estate in New York, that is known as Castle Williams. You know all the lords over in Ireland have castles, so the name of the prison fits to a 'T,' and the tale read like the real thing. I told her you had the finest horses in America, that your castle was the biggest and finest in the world, and that her Ladyship—don't get mad, Sergeant, I didn't mean any harm—was the loveliest little woman on this side of the Atlantic, and that you were so good to me and paid such good wages that I hoped I would never have to leave you.

"That's what I said, Sergeant, and this letter you have just read shows what a happy old woman there is in Ireland. Sergeant, I'm sorry that you ain't a lord, but that's not my fault, and, honest, I think you ought to let me off this time."

"If I do I guess you will make me a Duke, but the Lord pity you if you do," replied Sergt. Way, with just the faintest kind of smile. He then ordered Paddy back to his apartments.

The other day Paddy's time expired, and the last thing he did before he left the island was to write to his mother that he had left Lord Way, for the very good reason that he had secured an easier job at higher wages. That was hardly a white lie, either.

EAMES REAPPEARS AS ELSA.

A Splendid Performance of "Lohengrin" at the Opera.

"Lohengrin" was given for a second time at the Opera last night, and afforded an opportunity for the reappearance of Mme. Eames in one of her earliest successes and most charming characters. As Elsa she has long been such a great favorite with this public that an audience of splendid proportions turned out to greet her and welcome her back to the rôle after her absence of nearly three years. That they were well repaid, and more, goes without saying. Mme. Eames's Elsa has lost none of its charm or power, and her wonderful voice, now in its full plenitude and magnificence, warmed and cheered the hearts of her hearers. Its increased feeling and dramatic power, as compared with her Elsa of six or eight years ago, was especially noticeable and gratifying last night.

Mr. Knote was again the Lohengrin and seemed to have recovered entirely from the indisposition which prevented his singing on Saturday and Sunday last. He sang his music with full effect and excellent taste, increasing rather than otherwise the favorable impression made at his first appearance.

In Ortrud Miss Edyth Walker finds a congenial rôle which gives scope to both her splendid voice and her dramatic powers. Her efforts were received with every manifestation of pleasure and approval. The rest of the cast were as at the previous performance in personality and effectiveness. Mr. Goritz was Telramund, Mr. Bliss, who seemed a little hoarse, was Heinrich der Vogler, and Mr. Muhlmann was the King. The chorus sang well, and Mr. Hertz conducted with his usual ability.

CARMEN BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Proceeds of Opera to Go to French Hospital.

There will be a special performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening for the benefit of the new French Hospital, under the auspices of the Société Française de Bienfaisance. Special prices have been arranged for this performance. The cast will be the same as has been heard at previous performances of "Carmen" this season, including Mmes. Fremstad and Ackté and Messrs. Saléza and Plançon.

Irish Musical Play in London.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—At Wyndham's Theatre to-night C. E. Hamilton, one of Charles Froham's business managers, produced "Peggy Machree," an Irish musical play by Patrick Bidwell. The rather flourish piece was saved by the clever acting of Marie Dainton and the fine singing of Denis O'Sullivan of songs by Signor Lito and Clarence Lucas. It is understood that the play will be taken to New York.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Coming-out receptions will mark this afternoon, and dances the evening, socially. There will also be the Bagby Musical Morning at the Waldorf, and several theatre parties.

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Mrs. tJ. Hood Wright will give a coming-out reception for her granddaughter, Miss Wright Robinson; Mrs. William H. Macy will introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Macy, and Mrs. William C. Pyle will also have a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Mary Pyle. Mrs. Lawrence Elliman of 114 East Thirtieth Street will give an afternoon reception.

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In the evening Mrs. Robert Hoguet's dinner and dance for her two daughters will take place at the Hoguet residence on Washington Heights; Mrs. E. C. Hoyt will give a theatre party for her daughter, Miss Eleanor C. Hoyt; the Neighborhood Cotillions will have a dance at Sherry's. The annual dance of the University Cotillions, the largest levent of the evening, will be held at Sherry's.

***

Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth of 41 Park Avenue will give a cotillion on Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, in the annex of the Metropolitan Club for her débutante daughter, Miss Douglas Bosworth. The cotillion will be led by F. Raymond Lefferts and Miss Bosworth.

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The wedding of Miss Catharine Morgan Dix, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix, and William H. Wheelock will take place on Jan. 17 in Trinity Church, lower Broadway, not at Trinity Chapel, as widely published. There has never been any intention of having it anywhere else than at Trinity. Dr. Dix will perform the marriage ceremony. Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix will be her sister's maid of honor; the bridesmids will be Miss Olivia Thorndyke and Miss Mary Sargent of Boston and the Misses Frederica Webb, Therese Iselin, Marion Whitaker, Pauline Robinson, and Nathalie Chauncey of New York. The ceremony, at 3 o'clock, will be followed by a small reception at the Dix residence, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Wheelock is the son of Dr. George G. Wheelock and Mrs. Wheelock of 75 Park Avenue. His mother before her marriage was Miss Alice Townsend. She is a cousin of Mrs. George Bend, Miss Amy Townsend, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray. The ushers will include Beverly Robinson, Dr. Austen F. Riggs, George C. Ward, Edward H. Thurston, Charles A. Cone, Guy McLane, and Frederick Jordan. Newton Perkins is to be his best man.

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Dr. Anderton will give a theatre party for young people this evening.

***

F. Raymond Lefferts will lead at Dodworth's to-night the Christmas holiday dance of the University Cotillions.

***

Mrs. E. L. Keyes gave last evening a theatre party for her débutante daughter, Miss Agnes Keyes. The guests included the young girls who received with the débutante at her coming-out reception. They were the Misses Eleanor Keyes, Amy Thurston, Miriam Blagden, Alice Du Vivier, Louise Scudder, Louise Frith, and Kathleen Ewing. The other guests were Miss Janet Blackwell, Morris Groves, Thomas Blagden, Seymour Woodruff, Edmund Fairfax, Blaine Ewing, and the Messrs. Bicknell, Keppell, Hornblower, Du Vivier, and Louis J. de G. Milhau.

***

Mrs. Francke Bosworth of Park Avenue chaperoned last night a dinner of eighteen covers given by her débutante daughter, Miss Douglas Bosworth, and Miss Margaret Mynderse in the annex of the Metropolitan Club, the guests afterward attending the Farmington Dance at Sherry's.

***

Miss Gladys Durant Rice, daughter of Dr. Clarence C. Rice and Mrs. Rice of Irving Place, had a novel entertainment given in her honor by her parents last night in the Hale, formerly the Gerrit Smith, studios in East Thirty-third Street. Mrs. Rice, in cream-colored lace over rose chiffon, and Miss Rice, in a yellow frock with golden leaves in her hair, received the guests, after which there was a musical entertainment. Shortly after 11 o'clock a buffet supper was served in the smaller rooms of the studio, and dancing followed. The guests included most of the season's débutantes, a lot of college men, and a few older people, friends of Dr. Rice and Mrs. Rice. Among the latter were Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall P. Slade, Miss Isham, B. T. Fairchild, and Russell Hewlett. The others include:

Miss Dorothy Kane,	Miss Muriel Robbins,
Miss Dorothy Snow,	Miss Elizabeth Hoyt,
Miss Dorothy Grinnell,	Miss Lorraine Roosevelt,
Miss Lydia Mason Jones,	Miss Electra Havemeyer,
Miss Mary W. N. Whitman,	Miss Rosalie Hinckley,
Miss Lucia Hull,	Miss Pauline Riggs,
Miss Janet Dana,	Dagmar Wetmore,
Miss Edith Ellis,	Walter Anderton,
Miss Sylvia Parsons,	Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bates,
Miss Anna Ripley,	Mr. and Mrs. Walter
Miss Georgette Borland,	Suydam, Jr.,
Miss Alice Hasell,	Courtlandt Barnes,
Miss Edith Landon,	Arthur Blagden,
Miss Julia Dodge,	Wendell Blagden,
Miss Margaret Tuttle,	H. F. Benjamin,
Miss Lily Page,	James Breese, Jr.,
Miss Mildred Barclay,	Francis Appleton,
Miss Anita Stewart,	Henry Alexander, Jr.,
Miss Effie Pearson,	Bertram Cruger,
Miss Caroline Hatch,	Robert Cutting,
Miss Frances Macdonald,	Louis Clark,
Miss H. Dorothea Kane,	Frederic Cruger,
Miss Isabella Selmes,	Geoffery Dodge,
Miss Gladys Vanderbilt,	Lyman Delano,
Miss Ruth King,	Roger Bullard,
Miss Rita Nicholas,	John A. Dix,
Miss Beatrice Morgan,	Anson Hard, Jr.,
Miss Malvina Hoffman,	Newbold Herrick,
Miss Eleanor Whitridge,	Bayard Hoppin,
Miss Gretchen Hoyt,	W. O'D. Iselin,
Miss Maude Borland,	Archibald King,
Miss Louise Kobbe,	Marshall Kernochan,
Miss Valerie Hadden,	George Kobbe,
Miss Gabriella Dexter,	Whitney Kernochan,
Miss Katharine Rhoades,	Barent Lefferts,
Miss Wilhelmina Claflin,	Alfred Macy,
Miss Adelaide Baylis,	H. Pell,
Miss Gertrude Pell,	C. Pell,
Miss Edith Kane,	Bernon Prentice,
Miss Elizabeth Morton,	Roger Poor,
Miss Julia Edgar,	Percy Pyne,
Miss Elsie Howland,	M. T. Pyne,
Miss Kate de F. Prentice,	Alfred Ely, Jr.,
Miss Julia Fish,	Aymar Johnson,
Miss Eleanor Roosevelt,	A. D. B. Pratt,
Miss Katharine Barney,	Mr. Snow,
The Misses Delano,	Mr. Scheiffelin,
Miss Dorothy Manson,	Mr. Taft,
Miss Dorothy Hinckley,	Mr. Tiden,
The Misses Street,	Mr. Worthington,
Miss Grace Chapin,	Mr. Wood,
Miss Violet Cruger,	Mr. Winslow,
Miss Julia Cooper,	Mr. Weekes,
	Mr. Waggstaff,
	Mr. Willis,

The first for the season of the Farmington dances took place at Sherry's last evening. The guests and members were received by Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. William A. Armstrong, and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell. The patronesses for this season are:

Mrs. Dow,	Miss Annie B. Jennings,
Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss,	Mrs. Frank L. Crocker,
Mrs. J. Christy Bell,	Mrs. Wm. C. Gulliver,
Mrs. Walter B. James,	Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel,
Mrs. Charles B. Hubbell,	Mrs. Gorham Bacon,
Mrs. Dean Sage, Jr.,	Mrs. Thomas Tracher,
Mrs. Hugh H. Camp, Jr.,	Mrs. Wm. A. Taylor,
Mrs. Rector K. Fox,	Mrs. H. E. Dewing,
Mrs. W. A. Armstrong,	Mrs. Frederick R. Swift.

Most of the patronesses were present. The cotillion was led by Phoenix Ingraham, dancing with Miss Louise Gulliver. The favors were bunches of purple violets for the girls and white carnations for the men. For several years it has been the custom of the Farmington girls to have the floral favors sent from Farmington for the dances. The committee in charge of last night's dance was composed of Mrs. Evans of Morristown and the Misses Charlotte Stillman, Cornelia Willis, Louise Gulliver, and Charlotte Gillette. The supper was served about midnight. No women are eligible to be members or guests of these dances who have not attended the Farmington School. The men subscribers and guests are invited by the patronesses. Among the members and guests last night were:

Miss Ruth Bacon,	Reginald Wigham,
Miss Ruth Hubbell,	Walbridge Taft,
Miss Mary Prentice,	H. Talmage, Jr.,
Miss Anna Mathewson,	F. J. Shore,
Miss Edith Lounsbery,	Evander Schley,
Miss Margaret Lloyd,	Tiffany Richardson,
Miss Helen Ludington,	The Messrs. Duer,
Miss Lilian Morrison,	Bayard Dominick,
Miss Elizabeth Macdonald,	David Dows,
Miss Martha Strong,	Hugh Camp, Jr.,
Miss Margaret Mynderse,	Frank Brookfield,
Miss Mary Douglas Bosworth,	John Alsop,
Miss Kate Prentice,	T. B. Adams,
	Harry Babcock,
	Reginald Bolles,
	Howard Armstrong.

The next dance will be held on Jan. 27, and the cotillion will be led by [illegible] Atterbury.

POSTAL SANTA CLAUS SENT MILLIONS ABROAD

$4,677,628.90 Foreign Money Orders Issued Here This Month.

ITALIAN GIFTS LARGEST

Britain Got Greatest Amount, Portugal Smallest Average — Supt. Elliott Buyer of Foreign Exchange.

The United States played Santa Claus to the world at large, according to reports secured from General Superintendent Joseph Elliott of the Money Order Division of the New York Post Office. From Dec. 1 to Dec. 24, the night before Christmas, no less than 334,084 international orders were forwarded to other lands from this city, and these orders called for $4,677,628.90.

"The remittances," said Mr. Elliott yesterday, "were the largest in the history of the Post Office. The figures show an unusual distribution also. For instance, Italy came second in the list of beneficiaries in point of money received, and a good first in the amount of the individual orders.

"Great Britain, as a matter of course, got more money and more orders, but averaging the amount of the separate orders it is seen that the British recipients got but little more than $10 apiece. The Italian orders show an average of more than $30 each.

"Portugal had the smallest average. The average of the orders forwarded to that country was $2. Even Luxembourg, which was at the bottom of the list from the standpoint of the number of orders, showed an average somewhat larger. Egypt had slightly the best of Portugal, too."

In making the holiday remittances $4,171,495.11 worth of exchange was bought, and in the buying a tidy amount was saved for Uncle Sam. International money orders are obtained from the Post Office Department at a fixed rate of $4.87, irrespective of what the market quotation may be. Mr. Elliott buys his exchange at market rates, furnished him daily by twenty-one bankers, and the Postal Fund gets the difference. Last year it amounted to $142,000.

The liner Majestic conveyed to the other side money orders calling for a larger total than any other vessel which had sailed in December up to Christmas Eve. When she left her dock on Dec. 21 she had in her mail pouches 58,233 orders, amounting to $730,579.98. The New York, which sailed on Dec. 17, had 58,804 orders, amounting to $682,638.38. The New York carried a list describing the orders intrusted to her, consisting of more than 10,000 sheets 15 by 18 inches.

The following table shows the number of foreign orders forwarded from New York from Dec. 1 to the close of business last week, with the amounts corresponding:

	Number.	Amount.
Great Britain	130,294	$1,490,203.80
Germany	53,703	560,568.37
Sweden	35,136	389,372.47
Italy	28,055	940,001.46
Russia	19,173	276,627.05
Austria	17,114	305,994.92
Norway	11,329	167,827.62
Hungary	10,590	250,557.03
France	6,700	89,980.36
Switzerland	6,665	87,266.60
Denmark	5,161	55,961.58
Belgium	1,917	35,149.31
Netherlands	1,070	11,963.02
Egypt	540	1,543.20
Portugal	458	1,039.54
Luxembourg	149	3,177.07
Total	334,084	$4,677,628.90

From the first of the month to Dec. 24 inclusive, 9,759 orders were issued at the main office in the Post Office Building, amounting to $114,865.46. In the same time $2,745,125.40 worth of orders were paid. On the face of the figures it would seem that Manhattan got far the best of it, but the totals are deceptive, for money orders are issued at all the sub-stations and reported monthly, while all inbound orders must be paid at the main office.

MUCH BOGUS MINERAL WATER.

Bureau of Chemistry of Agricultural Department Starts Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A new chapter in the work of purifying the foods used by Americans has been begun by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. The bureau will examine all sorts of well-known mineral waters now being sold, most of them domestic in origin, and some of them imported.

The Geological Survey experts will cooperate with the chemists in the work, and a complete report will be made on the character and wholesomeness of the various waters.

Dr. Wiley believes from the progress thus far made that many waters have no medicinal value whatever and some are positive frauds. The health-giving qualities of some exist, he says, only in the imagination of those who use them. Many waters have been found to be properly labeled and to pass for just what they are. Many others are falsely labeled and are an imposition on the public.

The Geological Survey has undertaken to obtain genuine samples of water from every known medicinal spring in the country, and these samples will be used as a standard of comparison by which to test the spurious waters sold in drug stores in large quantities.

There are a number of waters sold that are plainly labeled as being simply pure water from granite rock and possessing no medicinal properties whatever. They are bought by people who are unwilling to trust city water. These waters, however, are in a very small minority.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

KOLFF—BAKER.

Dirk H. A. Kolff of Java and Miss Edith Appleton Baker were married yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker, parents of the bride. Miss Carolin Frances Baker, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marie Annetoinette Davis, Miss Margaret Hughes Armstrong, Miss Harriet Goddard Sprague, Miss Marie Loring, Miss Holland, and Miss Mildred Armistead Baker, sister of the bride. The best man was Louis Phillips, and the ushers were Francis Spies, Pierpont Davis, Floyd Hendall, and Appleton Laurence Baker, a brother of the bride.

RAWLINS—BEADLESTON.

George Foster Rawlins and Miss Helen Beadleston, daughter of Alfred Beadleston, were married in the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white panne velvet, a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Miss Rawlins. Mr. Rawlins's ushers included his two brothers, Herbert N. and J. Armstrong Rawlins, Prescott Slade, Louis Fitz Gerald, Jr., and his best man was Mr. Barclay. The wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William D. Maxwell, 44 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Herrick Referee in Will Suit.

Ex-Judge D Cady Herrick was appointed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice McCall as referee in a suit which the Metropolitan Trust Company has started, as trustee under the will of Mary E. Brinckerhoff, against the Brooklyn Trust Company, executor of the will of Mary Elizabeth Yates Howe, who was a relative of Mrs. Brinckerhoff. Mrs. Brinckerhoff died in 1888, leaving a will with five codicils. Since her death her estate has been in litigation.

President Receives Capt. Kaempff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Capt. Kaempff of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Deutschland was received cordially by President Roosevelt at the White House this morning. The President complimented Capt. Kaempff on his one hundred and [illegible] and presented his photograph

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Lights of Long Acre

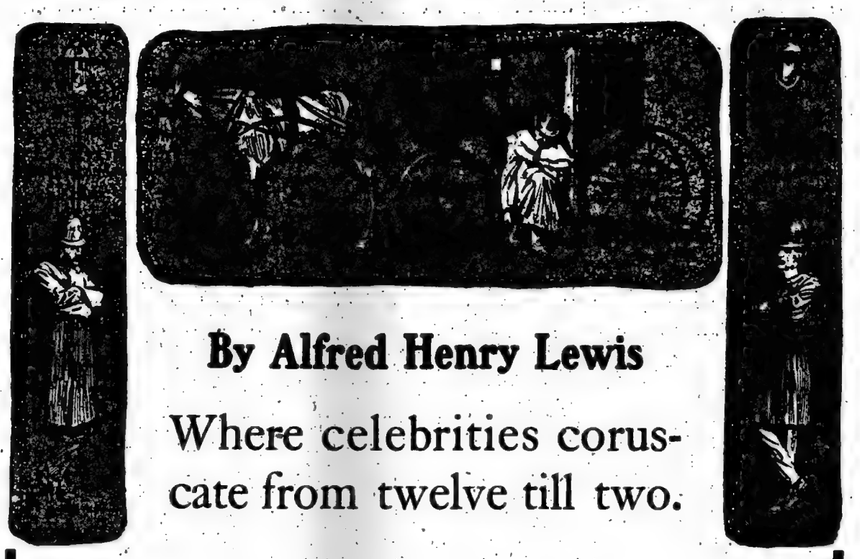

By Alfred Henry Lewis

Where celebrities coruscate from twelve till two.

In the General Manager's Car
By J. E. CALKINS
A comedy of dots and dashes that changed the Inspection Special to the Honeymoon Limited.

Use and Abuse of Inside Information
By Edwin Lefèvre
An article about how Wall Street plays the game with loaded dice.

Clean Streets and Clean Government
By David Buffum
Making the White Wings good enough to fly.

Old-Time Hosts and Hospitality
By Rebecca Harding Davis
Something about the ghost of New Years past.

OUT TO-DAY

Sold Out To-Morrow

Buy your copy to-night of this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine, selling more than 730,000 copies a week. 5 cents the copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COUNT CASSINI'S JUBILEE.

Ambassador Entered Russian Diplomatic Service Fifty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Count Cassini, the Ambassador from Russia, and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, was to-day the recipient of many congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the diplomatic service.

This accomplished diplomat, who has been nearly seven years in Washington, entered the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg at the age of eighteen and has worked his way up to his present high rank by the regular and slow promotions customary to all foreign Governments, but entirely unknown in the diplomatic service of this country.

The only formal recognition of this golden jubilee in diplomatic circles was a dinner party this evening, at which the Ambassador entertained the members of his staff and a few close personal friends. All day long, however, there were visits of congratulation, beginning with the coming of the entire staff at noon, when, in the name of himself and his associates, Mr. Hansen, the First Secretary, presented to the Ambassador a golden box of fine workmanship and great beauty with the best wishes of all the staff for a continuance of health and success.

The President sent a letter of congratulation with a portrait of himself, and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a basket of choice flowers from the White House conservatory. The Secretary of State also sent a letter of congratulation, while among those who called or sent notes were nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps and many prominent residents of Washington.

Countess Cassini, whose indisposition has been a matter of much concern, was sufficiently recovered to preside at dinner last evening.

HEADMASTERS GREET FINLEY.

City College President Guest of Honor at Their Banquet.

The Headmasters' Association, composed of men prominent in the field of education, which has been holding its annual convention at the Hotel Astor for two days past, ended the session last night by a banquet in honor of John H. Finley, the President of the College of the City of New York. President Finley made, by request, the same speech that he made at Princeton some time ago on the need of a State appropriation for higher education. President Tifft of the Board of Education also spoke.

Before the dinner the annual election was held, which resulted as follows: President, John Tetlow of Boston; Vice President, Dr. John Buchanan; Secretary, R. G. Huling of Cambridge; Treasurer, Randall Spaulding of Montclair, N. J. There were about seventy men present.

SCHOOL REPORT TO MAYOR.

57,025 New Pupils Seated in 12 Months —Plans for Many More.

In accordance with the request of Mayor McClellan for a summary of the work done by the School Department during the past year, President Henry N. Tifft has prepared a general report.

In spite of the cut of $2,008,110 in the educational budget, the report shows that during the past 12 months 57,025 new pupils have been seated by the opening of twenty-two new buildings and thirteen annexes, and that 49,550 more children will have seats when nineteen schools and twenty-nine annexes now in the course of construction are opened. During this time, also, three new high schools have been opened and four put under construction. Plans for schools with accommodations for about 23,000 more children are now about ready.

In the time covered by the report the number of teachers employed in the schools has increased from 11,417 to 11,815. This increase is phenominally small and is due to the efforts to consolidate classes and fill in vacancies.

POSTAL MAN DIES SUDDENLY.

James Gray of Money Order Department Heart Disease Victim.

James Gray, head bookkeeper in the Money Order Division of the Post Office, died yesterday morning in the private office of his chief of heart disease. Mr. Gray had been in the postal service, with but a brief interim, since 1871, and was regarded as one of its most valuable men. He was 56 years of age and a bachelor.

Mr. Grey lived at 561 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and was prominent politically in his district. Yesterday morning, when he started for work, he was apparently in the best of health, but while crossing the Bridge on a trolley car he was attacked by severe pains in the chest. He managed to stagger into a drugstore when the car reached the Manhattan terminal, and was there recognized by an acquaintance, who helped him to the Post Office Building, where he was taken to the office of General Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Division. At 9:45 he was dead.

Mr. Gray entered the postal service as a clerk, and rose rapidly to the position he held in the Money Order Department. When the Klondike craze was on he was one of the first to start for the newly discovered gold fields. He failed to make a strike and returned to New York in 1901, re-entering the postal service as a $900 clerk. It was not long before he was back in his old position.

Superior Furnished Rooms.

See "Furnished Room" column in to-day [illegible]

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles W. Romeyn.

Charles W. Romeyn, a retired tea merchant, died yesterday at his residence, 50 East Sixty-sixth Street, after a prolonged illness. He was born in Kingston, N. Y., in 1823 and moved to this city about forty years ago. He was well known not only as a business man but also as a musical amateur of considerable talent. He leaves a wife and a son.

Julius W. Rosenstein.

Julius W. Rosenstein, for many years in the wholesale grocery business as head of the firm of Rosenstein Brothers, and for a long time a Director of the New York National Exchange Bank, died on Tuesday at his home, 49 West Ninety-sixth Street, after a short illness. Mr. Rosenstein was in his seventy-fifth year, and had been a resident of New York for over half a century. He retired from business several years ago. A wife and seven children survive him.

William Gokey.

William Gokey, head of the firm of William Gokey & Son, in the dry dock business in Erie Basin, Brooklyn, died at his home, 809 Tenth Street, that borough, yesterday. He was seventy years old. Mr. Gokey was in the dry dock business at Rondout, N. Y., for more than twenty-eight years, was situated later at Jersey City, and for the last thirteen years had been in the Erie Basin. He leaves a wife, three sons, and four daughters.

The Rev. Lansing Van Schoonhoven.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 28.—The Rev. Lansing Van Schoonhoven, pastor of the Westhampton Presbyterian Church, died suddenly last night of heart disease. He had been in charge of the Presbyterian Church here for three years. He leaves a widow.

Russell Colgrove.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Minister Conger at Peking has advised the State Department by cable that Russell Colgrove of this city, formerly American Vice Consul General at Canton, China, died on Nov. 25. No details are given in the Minister's cablegram.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ROBERT W. GIFFORD, the wife of a Cotton Exchange broker, died yesterday at Hotel Woodward, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, from the effects of an attack of gastritis. She was Miss Harriott of Yonkers before she was married to Mr. Gifford about three years ago.

De Witt Clinton Alumni Dinner.

The fourth annual dinner of the De Witt Clinton High School Alumni Association will be held this evening at the Hotel St. Denis. Dr. John T. Buchanan, James W. Osborne, and Daniel P. Hays will be among the speakers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—ST. JOHN.—On Dec. 28th, by the Rev. Robert MacDonald, Maud St. John of Brooklyn, N. Y., to George Lane Marshall of Baltimore, Md.

WILSON—KIDDER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, Anne Maynard, daughter of the late Jerome H. Kidder, Surgeon, United States Navy, to Edmund Beecher Wilson.
Washington and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

BELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1904, after a short illness, Elmer Bell, beloved husband of Lucy Candace Prentice Bell, youngest son of the late George A. and Isabella E. Bell, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 209 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 30, 1904, on the arrival at Highland Av. Station of the D., L. & W. train from Barclay St. at 11:10 and Christopher St. at 11:15. Kindly omit flowers.

BELL.—Funeral services of Nannie Thomas Bell, wife of the late William Bell, will be held at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Stuyvesant Place, east of 3d Av., on 12th month, 29th day, (Thursday,) at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

BLACKFORD.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, at his home, 725 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Eugene G. Blackford.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULL.—William C. Bull, aged 52, on Dec. 27.
Funeral Indianapolis, Friday morning. Indianapolis and Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy.

BUCHANAN.—Mary N. Buchanan, on Monday night, mother of John R. Buchanan.
Funeral from her late home, 315 East 51st St., Friday, 10 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, N. J.

FIELDING.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 26, at his late residence, 101 West 70th St., Harold Dunton, aged twenty-one years, only son of Carrie Dunton and Bernard P. Fielding.
Funeral at residence Friday, Dec. 30, 10:30 A. M. Members of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited.

FREEMAN.—B. L. Freeman, suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at his late residence, Glen Head, N. Y., in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral private.

GIFFORD.—Suddenly, Dec. 28, Ida Louise Herriot, beloved wife of Robert W. Gifford, age 25 years.
Funeral services from 325 West 83d St., on Friday, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M. Interment at Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral private.
Yonkers papers please copy.

GREENBANK.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., Dec. 28, Dr. John Greenbank, aged 75 years.
Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral notice hereafter.

HALPIN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, at Montclair, N. J., Louisa Halpin, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, Thursday afternoon, on arrival of the 2:10 train from New York, Lackawanna Railroad.

HILTNER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 27, 1904, John A. Hiltner, in his 56th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 125 West 121st St., on Thursday, 29th, at 8:30 P. M. Friends invited to attend. Interment private.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
of the City of New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held December 28th, 1904, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
In the death of John A. Hiltner, which occurred at his home, in this City, on the twenty-seventh instant, this Board has been deprived of a member who was uniformly prompt in his attendance upon, and deeply interested in, its proceedings, and this Bank has lost an officer, who, as Cashier and Vice President, brought to the performance of his duties an energy, an industry, and a fidelity worthy of emulation and which evoked the commendation of his associates.
Well known in financial circles, he occupied several positions of a fiduciary character, to which he gave an integrity, an intelligence and businesslike methods which rendered his services of the highest value.
RESOLVED, That the foregoing minute be entered on our record, and a copy thereof, suitably engrossed and signed by the President of this Bank and the Acting Secretary of the Board, sent to the family of Mr. Hiltner.
WILLIAM L. MOYER, President.
G. B. SAYRES, Acting Secretary.
Dec. 28, 1904.

The members of the Pennsylvania Society in the City of New York are invited to attend the funeral services of the late Treasurer, John A. Hiltner, at his residence, 125 West 121st St., on this Thursday, the 29th inst., at 3:30 P. M.
BARR FERREE, Secretary.

HUNTINGTON.—At Old Lyme, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, Sarah Elizabeth Huntington, widow of the late Joseph Selden Huntington, in the 61st year of her age.
Funeral on Thursday at 2 P. M., at the home.

MAITLAND-DOUGALL.—Bessie Hopkins, wife of Frederick H. Maitland-Dougall of Vancouver's Island, B. C.
Interment at Savannah, Ga.

PETERS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at her residence, 264 West 94th St., Alice Richmond, widow of the late Rev. Thomas McClure Peters, in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral 10:30 Friday morning at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av.

ROBINSON.—On Dec. 26, at St. Luke's Hospital, James Alner Robinson, aged 64, for many years holding positions of trust with the late firms of Schultz, Southwick & Co. and Schultz, Innes & Co.
Funeral from St. Luke's Hospital Friday at 2 P. M.

ROMEYN.—Monday, Dec. 26, at 50 East 66th St., New York, Hiram Radcliffe Romeyn.
Funeral private.

ROSENSTEIN.—On Dec. 27, 1904, Julius W., beloved husband of Bertha Rosenstein, aged 74 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 49 West 96th St., on Friday morning, Dec. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—At Quogue, L. I., Dec. 27, suddenly, the Rev. Lansing Von Schoonhoven, in the 47th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Westhampton Presbyterian Church, at Westhampton, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 30, at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves East 34th St. Ferry at 8:30 A. M., and returns from Westhampton at 2:55 P. M.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:
BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.

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CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery; 2,315 acres; plots and terms reasonable. 46 West 24th St., N. Y.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The violent storm central over Lake Michigan last evening has passed rapidly eastward and to-night overlies the

AMATEUR SKATERS RACE IN CLERMONT RINK

Scratch Man in Class B Event Distances Big Handicap Field.

NOVICES FURNISH GOOD SPORT

Wm. L. Smith, from Seventy-Yard Line, Wins the Class A One-Mile Race in Easy Style—Kearney Third.

An unusually large number of skaters entered the three events provided last night by the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The races were a Class A, one mile; Class B, one mile, both being handicaps, and a half-mile novice, in which nearly twenty young skaters started from the scratch mark and made one of the most exciting contests seen on the ice in the Clermont Rink this season.

The Class B, one mile, race had nearly as many, seventeen contestants facing the starter. This proved to be the most interesting event of the evening, because of the calibre of some of the skaters and because a scratch man won after a hard tussle. He was W. L. Sutphin, entered from Long Branch. He worked his way well up toward the front, lap by lap, until, at the last quarter of a mile, only three men were leading him. Those who had not regarded Sutphin as dangerous early in the race now began to take deeper interest in the outcome of the match and the Long Branch skater received encouraging cheers from the gallery.

With only two laps to go, E. Crabb of the Winthrop Athletic Club and C. McMillan of Hoboken were the only men ahead of him. Both were long handicap men, the latter having 116 yards, while Crabb received an allowance of 60 yards. Before the final lap was reached Sutphin passed McMillan, and then, with Crabb only a few yards ahead of him, spurted in grand fashion to catch him. Crabb's speed was well-nigh spent and he was not able to shake off his powerful opponent. Sutphin, by a few long strides, jumped into the lead and was rewarded by loud cheers and won handily by about four yards in the time of 3:06 4-5.

The time for the Class B race, as it represents the entire mile, compares very favorably with the winning time in the Class A mile race, 2:55 1-5, as the latter time represents an allowance of 70 yards. William L. Smith of the Winthrop Athletic Club was the winner. He had a comparatively easy victory, for he was never headed after the first half mile. H. Palliser, on the sixty-yard mark, was second, while Philip J. Kearney of the New York Athletic Club, from scratch, got third. The latter made a good effort early in the race to pull up on the leaders, but seeing it an apparently hopeless task, settled down to moderate skating.

Alfred National won the novice half-mile race from a big field. The men held well together for the first quarter of a mile, but after that the race became somewhat of a procession, and the tail-enders dropped out. National won by about two yards, with E. Smart of the Brooklyn Skating Club second. The summary:

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by W. L. Smith, Winthrop A. C., 70 yards; H. Palliser, Euclid School, 60 yards, second; Philip J. Kearney, New York A. C., scratch, third. Time—2:55 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by W. L. Sutphin, Long Branch, scratch; E. Crabb, Winthrop A. C., 60 yards, second; C. McMillan, Hoboken, 116 yards, third. Time—3:06 4-5.

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by A. National, Claremont A. C.; E. Smart, Brooklyn Skating Club, second; F. Heatley, Brooklyn Skating Club, third. Time—1:47 2-5.

CURLING MATCHES FOR SEASON

Grand National Club Arranges Programme of Important Events.

The Grand National Curling Club of America has arranged the schedule for the annual National medal matches for the season as well as the district competitions. If sufficient ice can be had, the indications point to one of the most brilliant and successful seasons in the history of the Grand National Curling Club. It is the intention to play most of the matches on the Van Cortlandt Park Lake, when a suitable house has been prepared by the Park Commissioner for the accommodation of all curlers. So far no play of any importance has taken place, the only opportunity afforded to players being in one or two scrub matches on Van Cortlandt Park Lake and at the covered rink in Hoboken.

The first contest scheduled for the season, North against South of Scotland match for the Dalrymple Medal and other trophies, was to have been decided on Van Cortlandt Park Lake the day before Christmas. Scarcity of ice necessitated a postponement. The champion club match, for the Mitchel Medal, will be decided at Hoboken, N. J., on Jan. 18, the first round opening at 10 o'clock. According to the conditions, an affiliated club can enter as many rinks as it chooses, each rink playing on its own basis. On Feb. 9 the champion rink match for the Gordon Medal will be played at Utica, N. Y., with W. Fred Allen as the official referee. Another competition to take place at Utica will be the international two-rink match, for the Gordon Medal, to be played on Feb. 11.

The Scots and Americans will come together for the John Patterson Medal on Van Cortlandt Lake Feb. 22, with Forrest Macnee, First Vice President of the Grand National Club, directing the Scots and George Grieve directing the Americans. The Scots against Other Nationalities will play at Van Cortlandt from Feb. 1 to Feb. 15, and on a date to be arranged the inter-State match between the best curlers of New York and New Jersey will be played. All annual matches will be of seventeen heads each, and all members of affiliated clubs are eligible for competition.

District medal matches have been apportioned as follows: Country Club, Brookline, vs. Tuxedo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass., vs. Thistle, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y., vs. Empire, Albany; Jersey City, N. J., vs. Newark, N. J.; Empire City, N. Y., vs. Yonkers, N. Y.; Terrace City, Yonkers, vs. St. Andrew's, N. Y.; Manhattan, N. Y., vs. Van Cortlandt, N. Y.; Caledonian, N. Y., vs. United, Pittston.

Shrewsbury Ice Yachts Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 28.—The Regatta Committee of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club announced to-night that in all probability the first race of the season would be called Saturday. The ice was never in better condition for ice boating. Ice with a comparatively rough surface makes the ideal sort for this kind of sport. Smooth ice causes the yachts to slide off to leeward, particularly in a blow, and it is the most difficult kind of sailing for ice yachtsmen. The snow ice, softened by the warm rain yesterday, has frozen hard and is fully six inches thick. The first race to be decided will be the Commodore's, and prizes will be awarded to the owners of winning yachts by Commodore Samuel Morford.

Wrestlers Fix Details for Match.

Final details for the Egeberg-Piening wrestling match were arranged yesterday, when the principals decided to wrestle on Jan. 13 at the Grand Central Palace. They will meet under the same conditions as in their last match, when Egeberg won two falls out of three at catch-as-catch can style. That contest was one of the most sensational ever seen in this city, and the men appeared so evenly matched that a return meeting between them was demanded by the many followers of the sport. Piening is now training at Peekskill, N. Y., and he says he will not be caught napping by not being prepared to wrestle the giant Dane, whom he contends took him by surprise when they came together four weeks ago.

Hyman Defeats Ricker at Pool.

A. Hyman, one of the undefeated players in the pool tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy, had as opponent last night George Ricker, who had lost but one game. Each man had 100 balls to make, but Hyman led from the start, and secured an easy victory by a score of 100 to 52. The high run for the winner was fourteen and for the loser seven. To-night Hyman will play Dr. Howe, who also has a clean string of victories, and if the former is successful he will be adjudged the winner of the tournament.

WILL PLAY WITH NATIONALS.

Strong Contingent of Minor League Men Secured for Next Year.

Minor league baseball players of prominence will be generously scattered among the eight teams of the National League next year. Brooklyn has secured the greatest number, thirty-two, making fifty-four players in all reserved by the Washington Park Club. The list includes twenty-one pitchers, four catchers, twenty infielders, and nine outfielders. New York's contingent amounts to four, but one of the drafted men may not be tried. Pittsburg has gathered in some promising players, including Grover Cleveland Laud, who will not be tried, and "Bull" Smith, who was secured from the Wheeling Club last Fall, but failed to come up to expectations. Chicago seems to be well supplied with young blood, but the quota of the Philadelphia Club is limited. The full list of the players purchased and drafted by the National League from the minor organizations follows:

PLAYERS PURCHASED.

New York—From Springfield, Ill., Otto Neil.

Chicago—From Decatur, Ill., Ernest Groth, (doubtful;) from independent club, Frank Pfeffer; from Des Moines, Ia., Harry V. McChesney, and from Sedalia, Mo., E. W. Reulbach.

Brooklyn—From Baltimore, M. T. Adkins, F. D. Burchell, J. W. Byers, Hugh Jennings, J. F. Hayden, S. T. Jordan, J. B. Kelly, Phil. Lewis, C. E. Loudensiager, Del Mason, and L. D. Wiltse; from Albany, Charles Cargo, James Pastorious, and E. McGarewell; from Buffalo, Otis Clymer and E. Courtney; from Jersey City, M. W. Eason; from Memphis, E. Beecher, Arthur Goodwin, and Harry McIntyre; from A., J. and G., N. Y., Charles Maloy; from Springfield, Mass., T. L. Owens; from Holyoke, Emil Batch, (played with Brooklyn end of 1904;) from New Orleans, F. Reisling, (played with Brooklyn end of 1904;) Matt. Broderick, belongs to Brooklyn, but playing with outlaws; C. Wiegand, belongs to Brooklyn, but playing with outlaws.

Pittsburg—From Boone, Ia., James Archer, (played with Pittsburg end of 1904;) from Bloomington, Ill., Harry Cassidy; from Little Rock, Ark., John Gilbert; from Paducah, Ky., Grover Cleveland Laud, (will not be tried;) from Charles City, Ia., V. A. Lindeman; from St. Joseph, Mo., George F. McBride; from Wheeling, West Va., George McConnell; from Wheeling, "Bull" Smith, (tried last Fall, will be returned.)

St. Louis—From Omaha, Charles Brown; from Kansas City, John Butler and Hugh Hill; from Louisville, Ky., W. J. Campbell, A. J. Egan, and William Hallman; from Des Moines, Ia., J. Clark, Simeon T. Murch, James McGinley, and Charles Swindells, (played with St. Louis at end of 1904.)

Philadelphia—From University of Pennsylvania; R. Caldwell; from Jersey City, M. Doolin.

Boston—From West Chester, Penn., B. H. Sharpe; from independent club, William Stroh.

Cincinnati—From Louisville, Harry Arndt; from Columbus, Albert Bridwell; from St. Paul, Charles W. Chech; from Grand Rapids, Bert Farrell; from Terre Haute, Ind., Charles E. Street and James Feeney; from Denver, Arthur Hoelsketter; from Birmingham, Ala., Ed. Minahan.

PLAYERS DRAFTED.

New York—From Manchester, N. H., Archie Graham; from Toledo, W. Lindemann, (played with the Hoboken, N. J., team,) from Waterloo, J. Raymond.

Chicago—From Syracuse, N. Y., W. Mitchell and James Whalen, (doubtful;) from Bridgeport, Conn., Roy Clark, (doubtful;) from Minneapolis, William Maloney; from Milwaukee, Arthur Pennell; from Jersey City, J. Clements.

Brooklyn—From A., J. and G., N. Y., George Bell; from Albany, M. T. Doherty and J. Durham; from Milwaukee, Elmer Strickett; from Little Rock, Ark., George Watts; from New Orleans, James Wiggs.

Pittsburg — From Oskaloosa, Ia., Fred. Bridges; from Vincennes, Ind., Clyde Goodwin; from Savannah, Ga., Ralph Savidge; from Charleston, S. C., S. Smith and J. Childs; from Cedar Rapids, Ia., C. Holmes; from Omaha, Neb., (drafted by Philadelphia Club and traded to Pittsburg,) E. E. Howard.

Boston—From Syracuse, Harry B. Harley; H. Bressler, playing as an outlaw; from Ilion, N. Y., Frank Hershey; from Manchester, N. H., J. F. Vols; from Concord, N. H., T. M. Young; from Syracuse, William Lanterborn, (played at end of 1904.)

Cincinnati—From Seattle, J. Blankenship; from Tacoma, H. Overall.

JUDGES FOR DOG SHOW.

Experts Who Will Distribute Awards at Westminster K. C. Show.

The Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-ninth annual show at Madison Square Garden from Feb. 13 to 16 promises to attract an entry list of high-class dogs equally as large, if not larger, than for several years past. Entries will not close until Jan. 25. The judges selected for the exhibition follow:

St. Bernards, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Great Danes, C. H. Manthler, New York; Russian wolfhounds, Dr. J. E. De Mund, Brooklyn; pointers, A. H. Ball, New York; English setters, Gordon setters, and Chesapeake Bay dogs, William Tallman, Brooklyn; Irish setters, Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.; American foxhounds, Dr. Heffinger, Portsmouth, N. H.; sporting spaniels and collies, Dr. Henry Jarrett, Chestnut Hill, Penn.; bulldogs and French bulldogs, W. C. Codman, Providence, R. I.; poodles, Henry G. Trevor, New York; beagles, A. J. Purinton, Palmer, Mass.; dachshunds, Joseph Graefle, New York; Boston terriers, H. D. Riley, Strafford, Penn.; Dalmatians, E. N. Barker, New York; Irish setters, O. W. Donner, New York.

Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Russian sheepdogs, grayhounds, English foxhounds, retrievers, chowchows, bull terriers, Schipperkes, Griffins, Brusellois, variety classes, and unclassified specials, George Raper, England.

Bloodhounds, deerhounds, Airedale terriers, fox terriers, Scotch terriers, Welsh terriers, black-and-tan (Manchester) terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Bedlington terriers, whippets, Pomeranians, and miscellaneous class, Arthur Maxwell, England.

Old English sheepdogs, Basset hounds, pugs, English toy spaniels, Japanese spaniels, Yorkshire terriers, maltese terriers, and toy terriers, (other than Yorkshire and Maltese,) R. F. Mayhew, Clifton, S. I.

Premium lists may be obtained from James Mortimer, Superintendent, Room 1,005, Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway.

NO YACHTS INVITED YET.

Rules for Kaiser's Ocean Race to be Sent Out To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, it is authoritatively announced that no official invitations have as yet been issued to American yacht clubs to participate in the regatta next Summer at Kiel under the auspices of the Imperial German Yacht Club.

Commander Hebbinghaus, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, has received the provisional announcement of the rules for the race for the ocean cup, and will tomorrow send copies of it to the following American yachting clubs: The New York Yacht Club, American, Atlantic, Indian Harbor, Columbia, Larchmont, Manhasset Bay, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Brooklyn Yacht Club, all of New York; Beverly of Boston, Corinthian of Marblehead, Eastern of Massachusetts, Riverside of Connecticut, Royal Canadian of Toronto, Stamford of Connecticut, Royal of Nova Scotia, Philadelphia Yacht Club, and the Boston Yacht Club.

JIU JITSU AT ANNAPOLIS.

Yamashita, Instructor of the New System, Arrives at the Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 28.—Y. Yamashita, the new instructor in jiu jitsu at the Naval Academy, arrived here to-day accompanied by Commander Isam Takeshita, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy to this country, through whom Mr. Yamashita was engaged. The new system of offense and defense will become a regular part of the academy gymnastic course early next month.

The midshipmen's fencing team has arranged a match with the team of Columbia at Annapolis on Feb. 25 and with Cornell on March 10.

St. Bartholomew's Diamond Meet.

A high-class entry is assured for the big diamond meet of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, which will be held at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on Saturday evening, Jan. 7. Not only will all the local clubs be well represented, as they will enter their best men in the hope of capturing the point banner, but there will be a good sprinkling of college men through the various races.

Manager Harvey has received word from Columbia and Yale to the effect that these colleges will enter several men. Mr. Harvey is anxious to get Hall, Hall, and Alcott, Yale's long-distance men, to enter the special three-mile scratch race, in which event are entered Carr, Joyce, Bonlag, and W. G. Frank.

BOWLERS ORGANIZE FOR BIG TOURNAMENT

Want American Congress to Hold National Event Here in 1906.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED

Madison Square Garden or Grand Central Palace Suggested as Place for Holding Competition.

What is expected to bring the bowlers of New York and vicinity in more harmonious relations than have ever existed among them was the result of the special meeting of the owners of alleys yesterday at the Hotel Victoria. It was called for the purpose of devising plans for the holding of the national tournament in 1906 by bringing together the New York Bowling Association and the American Bowling Congress, which have been at variance for several years. The scheme has been talked of for some time, but it only assumed tangible shape yesterday when the Eastern Alley Owners' Association was organized and the following officers elected: President, Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn; Vice President, A. R. Samuels of New York; Secretary, W. R. Durkin of Brooklyn; Treasurer, Joseph Thum. According to the constitution the object of the association is to promote the interest and advance the cause of good government in the game of ten pins and assisting the New York Bowling Association in enforcing its rules and regulations; to conserve the welfare of all bowlers and to promote social intercourse among the adherents of the sport and good fellowship among the members of the association.

The men who participated in the proceedings were Fred Schwartje, Joseph Thum, Dan R. Frercks, Henry Lankeman, August Sievers, Louis Stein, Allan T. French, and Frank E. Samuels, New York; Charles H. Ebbets, William R. Durkin, and Charles Walters, Brooklyn, and Lee K. Johns of Newark, secretary of the Eastern Bowling League; Jacob Leuly, President of the New York Bowling Association, also was present, and from the tone of his remarks in reply to questions as to the advisability of the movement and the prospects of its being indorsed by the New York Bowling Association he indicated very plainly that he was heartily in favor of holding the tournament here in 1906, but that it would require vigorous and united efforts to succeed.

While the gathering yesterday was not so large as expected it represented nearly all the principal alley owners of the greater city. On one point it was universally agreed that the tournament should be held here, and the general sentiment was that it should be held in some public place, such as the Madison Square Garden or the Grand Central Palace. Unfortunately one or two proprietors of private alleys in Brooklyn want the event to be held at their places, and they assert that if not successful in their efforts they would rather not see the event come here at all.

The alley owners who are in favor of the project recognize the fact that the New York Bowling Association cannot provide the financial means to carry on the tourney, but they must have its support as well as of the alley owners from as far west as Pittsburg and as far east as Boston. This was plainly manifested during the discussion at the organization of the new association, and it was the sense of the meeting that the New York Bowling Association should be empowered to make a strong appeal for the tournament at the American Bowling Congress in Milwaukee next February.

To obviate all difficulty as to where the tournament games should be decided a well-known alley owner who took part in the proceedings yesterday said:

"We should secure a public building in New York, centrally located, in which twenty or more alleys may be built on one floor, and where as many as fifteen thousand spectators can be accommodated. It is a foolish idea to think of holding the event on old alleys, familiar to the bowlers who have used them."

HUNT CLUB'S LAST DINNER.

Bayside Members Vote to Disband and Will Celebrate Event To-night.

Members of the Bayside Hunt Club, of Bayside, L. I., will assemble to-night at the last entertainment to be given by the organization, which will soon be disbanded. Only one cause led to the club voting to go out of existence. The lands over which the horsemen and fair huntresses had galloped in pursuit of sport have for the most part been secured by persons bent upon developing the country and making money. The club, after the farmers learned its good intentions, never experienced any difficulty with the tillers of the soil. Every bit of damage was scrupulously repaired, care being taken always to have the repaired portion of the fences a little better than they were before. Each year the farmers were invited to a hunting dinner at the close of the season. Farmers and hunters sat down together at those affairs, which were enjoyed, apparently, by one class quite as much as by the other.

When it was thought advisable to disband because there were no longer grounds over which to hunt, one of the members suggested that the club's demise be celebrated by a reception that should surpass anything before attempted in the club's name. A committee was appointed, consisting of C. M. Gould, J. Russell Barrett, Harry B. Renwick, John M. Turton, Henry M. Ball, and Russell Grace. The committee agreed to have a hunting dinner, to be attended by members in hunting costumes, at Yoewood, Mr. Gould's home in Bayside, to be followed by a reception and ball. The dinner will, it is said, be the scene of some novel hunting features. This will be followed by a reception and dance in the Gould stables, which are being trimmed gayly for the occasion.

Invitations to the number of 200 have been issued to members of other hunt clubs, and to the smart set of Wheatley Hills and Meadow Brook. The stables, which are very large, will be connected with the house, which stands at a distance, by a long walk, covered with an awning to protect the women's hunting costumes.

The fair guests, while they are expected to appear in hunting costumes, are not expected to wear the buckskins many affect when in the saddle, but rather to appear in gowns typifying the hunt.

Ninth Regiment Tug-of-War.

One of the events of exceptional interest at the open games of the Ninth Regiment on Saturday evening, Jan. 14, will be the four-men tug-of-war contest. Two entries have already been received—that of the crack sailor team of the battleship Texas, and a marine team from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The committee in charge of the games are assured of the entry of the famous team of the Twenty-second Regiment, which recently defeated the Fourteenth Regiment quartet, holders of the military championship.

Shipwrecked Sailors Here.

With nine shipwrecked men on board the Panama liner Allianca arrived here yesterday. The men were the crew of the British steamship Buckingham which went ashore on Bocasdor Reef Dec. 6 in rough weather. The sailors escaped in boats and were rescued by two fishing schooners and landed at Bocas del Toro, Costa Rica. They went from there to Colon, whence they took passage on the Allianca for this port.

Park Skating Signs on Cars.

John J. Pallas, Park Commissioner, made arrangements with the New York City Railway Company to have signs indicating that there is skating in Central and other parks displayed on surface cars on Sixth, Madison, Lexington, and Columbus Aves.

TO DECIDE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Four Titular Events in Pastime A. C. Meet on Saturday.

There will be no less than four Amateur Athletic Union championship events held on Saturday evening at the games of the Pastime Athletic Club. The events to be decided are four of the standard Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships recognized annually by the union—the 60-yard dash, the 1,000-yard run, throwing the 56 pound weight, and putting the 24-pound shot. These events have attracted all the best men in the Metropolitan Association, and applications are even yet being received from out-of-town athletes concerning them. While they will form an important part of the programme, they will be eclipsed in point of interest by the international tug-of-war, which has drawn entries far exceeding the expectations of the committee. America, Russia, England, Ireland, Sweden, and Norway will have their colors in the contest carried by one or more teams, and the different trade organizations, fraternal orders, and other associations are entering competitors in such numbers that it is surprising the officials.

That the tug-of-war is reviving in popular favor there seems to be little doubt, and it is likely to be a regular event at the coming indoor meetings. The teams in the contest Saturday night will be made up of four men and an anchor each, and the competition will be pulled on cleats of wood at least 4 inches thick, 6 inches high, and 22 inches long, and at least 6 feet 6 inches apart.

Handicapper O'Brien is now at work on the long list of handicap entries, which events alone will have over 350 competitors.

The most prominent in the sixty-yard event are L. Robertson, one hundred yards' National champion; Frank Rickert and J. J. Callahan, New York Athletic Club; William R. Knakal of Columbia University, Charles Seitz of Georgetown University, and George Hall, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. In the 1,000-yard championship run James D. Lightbody, Chicago Athletic Association, winner of the 800-meter, 1,500-meter, and 2,500-meter steeplechase Olympic championships at the World's Fair; E. P. Carr, Xavier Athletic Association; C. Bacon half-mile metropolitan champion; R. L. Sanford, Young Men's Christian Association half-mile indoor champion; Paul Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club; F. J. Rodgers, Mott Haven Athletic Club; H. Christoffers, and numerous others of lesser note will face the starter. The championship weight events, throwing the fifty-six-pound weight for height, and putting the twenty-four-pound shot, have attracted entries from J. S. Mitchell, New York Athletic Club, holder of the record of 15 feet 6¾ inches for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight for height; "Dick" Sheldon, former American and English shot-putting champion; M. J. Sheridan, present shot-putting champion and holder of the world's record of 133 feet 6½ inches for throwing the discus; L. H. Sperlbach, New York Athletic Club, Canadian champion; H. Corell, New West Side Athletic Club, and many others.

The handicap events have also been well filled. The short-distance races will bring together L. Robertson, American champion; Christoffers, St. George A. C.; Sweeney and Gargan of Fordham University; Rickert, Underwood, Callahan, and Finley of the New York A. C.; Knakal of Columbia; Mulligan and Sletz of Georgetown; O'Keefe, St. Bartholomew A. C.; Hall, Greater New York Irish A. A.; Dan Frank, New West Side A. C., and others.

The entries for the 880-yard and two-mile handicap events include Lightbody, the Olympic champion distance runner; Carr of the Xaviers; Bacon and Frank, Greater New York Irish A. A.; M. Spiny, Pastime A. C., winner of the last Marathon race of 25 miles, held by the Boston A. A.; Pilgrim of the New York A. C.; Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.; Mellor, Mohawk A. C.; W. T. Murchie of Yale University, and J. E. O'Connor, Erasmus Hall High School.

Alan Von Schrader, winner of the American interscholastic championship at St. Louis, will be a contestant in the pole vault, as well as Maug of the Mohawk A. C. and many others. In the high jump "Sam" Jones, American champion, will be the star.

The international tug-of-war promises to be an interesting event. The following teams have been entered: Twenty-second Regiment, Thirteenth Regiment, New West Side A. C., First Battalion, Naval Militia; Columbia A. C. of Brooklyn; Aughney Wheelmen of Jersey City, Edison Association of Eccentric Firemen, Court Lief Erickson, Foresters of America; the Swedish A. C., a Swedish team, the Viking team, Norwegians, and the Czar team, representatives of Russia.

Luralighter Won the Handicap.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Luralighter was the only successful favorite to-day. The track was good and the weather clear. Munroe's ride on Joe Lesser, favorite in the last race, was not satisfactory to the stewards and will be investigated. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Lampoon, 107 pounds, (Romanelli,) 8 to 1, won; Knowledge, 91, (Dickson,) 8 to 1, second; Arachue, 106, (McCafferty,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:43 2-5. Reckoner, Kleinwood, Mousetrap, Murphy, Gleadon, Worthington, and Merry Acrobat also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Lady Fonse, 93 pounds, (Baird,) 2 to 1, won; Bessie McCarthy, 97, (Rice,) 7 to 1, second; Switwing, 104, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:10 1-5. George Virden, Leo King, Mainspring, Atheola, Mel Mahlon, and Aurumaster also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs.—Esterre, 108 pounds, (Gannon,) 5 to 1, won; Belle Indian, 106, (Conway,) 60 to 1, second; Queen Rose, 110, (Romanelli,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:11 4-5. Tarpon, Fallona, Harpoon, Swedish Lad, Shock the Talent, Sharp Boy, Ben Lothian, and Old Pal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, handicap, Luralighter, 104 pounds, (Romanelli,) 13 to 10, won; Extol, 93, (Dickson,) 6 to 1, second; Rankin, 98, (McIntyre,) 9 to 2, third. Time 1:50 1-5. Judge Himes and Arch Oldham also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Rannette, 109 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, won; Yorick, 104, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, second; Yellowhammer, 112, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Lady Patricia, Sue Perlative, Grasshopper, Flying Charcoal, Pendlgast, Woodlyn, Royalton, and Miss Creek also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Midshipman, 90 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 9 to 1, won; Dr. Gurney, 91, (Baird,) 4 to 1, second; Joe Lesser, 107, (Munroe,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Hudson, Circus Girl, Dusky, and Captain Hugh Bradley also ran.

Short-Priced Horses Win at Oakland.

A Good Day for Jockey Davis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Jockey Davis won the first four events at Oakland to-day and was second in the remaining two. Four favorites won. Silverskin, the favorite in the second race, would have won if his rider's stirrup had not broken. Before the fifth race Ferryman threw Jockey W. Daly at the post. Daly's leg was broken. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. L. A. Fowler, 100, (Davis,) 6 to 5, won; Baker, 105, (Michaels,) 6 to 1, second; Alowa, 97, (Travers,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21¼. Gallant Cassie, San José, Glentinan, Herthus, The Gadfly, and Mabel Estes also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course. Albert Fir, 107, (Davis,) 5 to 2, won; Silverskin, 106, (Bonner,) 8 to 5, second; Bob Ragon, 98, (Travers,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:11⅘. Lillitus, Entre Nous, Estelle J., and Fay Templeton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile.—Angie, 104, (Davis,) 5 to 2, won; War Times, 105, (Jones,) 6 to 1, second; Cinnabar, 103, (Alarie,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Thorndale, Bender, Dr. Barnum, Glenarvon, Contestant, Petrolia, and Miss Culver also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Scherso, 101, (Davis,) 7 to 5, won; Barrack, 106, (Bullman,) 5 to 2, second; Wenrick, 108, (Miller,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Badly Used, Ginspray, and Mile d'Or also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Venator, 98, (Travers,) 9 to 5, won; Mansard, 106, (Davis,) 7 to 5, second; Iridius, 99, (Knapp,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Christine A. and Ferryman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Letola, 103, (Knapp,) even, won; Ananias, 106, (Davis,) 6 to 5, second; Squire Johnson, 91, (Willey,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Toledo, Last Knight, Cloverland, and Red Tip also ran.

Hildebrand Rode Three Winners.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28.—Racing at Ascot to-day was featureless. Two favorites won, the other events going either to second choices or well-played third choices, except the last race, which was won by Emily Oliver at 20 to 1. Hildebrand rode in his old form. He successfully piloted three winners. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Crown Princess, 103 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 1, won; Sunmark, 108, (Rennenkamp,) 7 to 2, second; Revel, 103, (Kent,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:01⅘. Bridgetta, Lady Kispar, Lady Wilt, Zuzu, Linda, and Rose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Slauson course. Laureates, 109 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1, won; Anired, 99, (Lawrence,) 10 to 1, second; Alexander, 113, (Treubel,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Negruscs, Winifreda, Patsy Brown, Potrero Grande, Victoria S., Tisen, Hinesca, Alma C., and Babe also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Liberto, 104 pounds, (Treubel,) 7 to 2, won; Buttful, 110, (Tooman,) 7 to 1, second; Crigil, 96, (Moriarty,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Blue Ridge, Ulloa, Jinks, Lanark, Wager, Position, Chickadee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Oxford, 100 pounds, (Fuller,) 5 to 2, won; Fireball, 98, (Perrine,) 10 to 1, second; Felipe Lugo, 112, (Hildebrand,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13. Kenilworth also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Hans Wagner, 109 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 9 to 2, won; Chub, 106, (McDaniel,) 9 to 1, second; Rough Rider, 103, (Treubel,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54½. Andrew Mack also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Emily Oliver, 107 pounds, (Fuller,) 20 to 1, won; Great Eastern, 101, (Lynch,) 4 to 1, second; Lustig, 105, (Perrine,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Flora Bright, Ray, Galanthus, Autumn Time, Dug Martin, Mokoe, Punctillo, Crosby, and Forus also ran.

Fordham College Games Scheduled.

Fordham College will hold an open set of games at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Feb. 21. "Matt" Halpin, the old-time New York A. C. sprinter, has charge of the details of the meeting. He hopes to induce Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and several other colleges to enter teams.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

YOUTHS' Double Breasted Suits have been extremely popular this season. We have received and met a large demand, and have now replenished our stock with the choicest fabrics—many with a dash of brown, some all brown, and of course, blues and blacks.

Sizes up to 19 years $16.00 to $26.00.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

EQUESTRIAN FEATS AT AMATEUR CIRCUS

Annual Christmas Event Last Night at Durland's Academy.

SOUVENIRS FOR THE WOMEN

Many Numbers on the Programme, Including Music Ride, Polo Game, and Santa Claus.

An amateur circus, in which surprising feats of equestrian ability were displayed by amateur riders of social and business prominence, was the feature of the annual Christmas ride at the Durland Riding Academy, on West Sixty-sixth Street, last night. The programme was a lengthy one, requiring until midnight for its completion, but a large and fashionable gathering enjoyed it from beginning to end. Among the boxholders were John R. Hegeman, Gage E. Tarbell, E. E. Wasserman, W. J. Steel, Mrs. William Durland and party, F. C. Hilliard, John Gerken, Frederick Gerken, A. B. Mayer, Charles W. Parson, George C. Clausen, Jefferson Seligman, E. I. Goodrich, Miss M. E. Hammond, W. R. McDonald, Edward Keys, Thomas Carmichael, J. E. Schermerhorn, and W. H. Kenyon. Among the spectators were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, R. H. Halsted, Mrs. Herbert J. Park, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Reid, William Bamber, Mrs. Thomas Thatcher, Thomas Kirby, R. F. Amend, James Everard, E. H. Brown, Capt. W. Hogan, Job E. Hedges, and W. H. Tucker.

First on the programme was the grand entrée, in which sixty couples participated under the direction of Charles T. Krauss. At the conclusion of the ride, Santa Claus, in the person of William H. Miller, appeared beside the huge Christmas tree at the north end of the hall, and presented a gold mounted pocket book to each of the women riders as a souvenir of the occasion. Next came a game of polo between the Durlands team composed of H. S. Brenchley, Captain; Marshall Clapp and J. C. Wilmerding, and the Wanderers composed of Sidney Holloway, Captain; R. Stewart and B. V. Vingut. After a spirited contest the Durlands won by a score of 8 to 0.

The circus then began with the usual procession of the entire company, headed by the Old Guard band in a chariot. Indians, cowboys, medieval, and Roman horsemen, jockeys, clowns, tramps, policemen, stuffed lions in cages, and a real bear and camel made an amusing showing in the procession. As is usually the case in amateur affairs of the sort, there was an abundance of clowns of every sort, from the "Rube" in his countryman, made up to an exact copy of the late "Old Hoss" Hoey, and "Happy Hooligan." Lady riders were lacking except for an obvious impersonation by Wright Allen.

A long list of special acts followed, some of which were highly creditable and all of which proved amusing. The best of these was a burlesque steeplechase four times around the arena by Robert Stewart, John Curran, and M. Tynan. Four betting booths were set up in the ring and the four bookmakers were soon surrounded by a motley crowd of race track followers, who bet stage money recklessly and assiduously until the horses went to the post. Apparently it was "wise money," for the favorite, ridden by Tynan, won easily, whereupon the "bookies" promptly welched and were chased from the track by a howling mob of disappointed bettors.

The usual strong man made a great showing of prodigious effort in lifting bar bells labeled with most imposing figures, which afterward, of course, were carried off by the clowns held high in the air with one hand. There was also a bareback act in which a daring equestrienne, (Wright Allen,) a clown, (Marshall Clapp,) and a "rube," (W. H. Miller,) alternated in riding a steady going and well-trained steed. Contortionists, acrobats, wire walkers, trained dogs, and the trained horse Max were included in the remainder of the programme.

LAWYER JAILED BY JUDGE.

A. U. Harris Guilty of Contempt of Court—Trouble Over Refereeship.

Because Judge Bert J. Humphreys of Queens County adjudged him guilty of contempt of court, A. U. Harris, a lawyer, with offices at 290 Broadway, Manhattan, and whose home is at 21 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, spent last night in the Long Island City jail, where he was taken yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Schleth.

Harris was ordered last Saturday by Judge Humphreys to turn over to J. Jarashow certain papers and moneys which he had held while acting as referee in an action which Jarashow, who is a Long Island City paint dealer, had brought. The failure of Harris to make an accounting caused the arrest of the lawyer at his Manhattan home yesterday. He will be arraigned before Judge Humphreys on Saturday.

Telephone Directory

Winter Edition Goes to Press

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

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DEMAND MORE TROLLEYS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Committee of Angry Taxpayers to Seek H. H. Vreeland.

MAY APPEAL TO THE MAYOR

Protestants Say That Since Subway Opening Surface Service Has Become Unbearable—Big Mass Meeting.

President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company at 11 o'clock on Friday morning will face 100 angry residents of Washington Heights, who will demand that the street-car service in their section be restored to its former efficiency, especially north of one Hundred and Sixty-first Street. The protestants are pledged to take immediate action should their visit to Mr. Vreeland be found unproductive of results, to force the railway company to give the residents of the district proper service.

This committee was appointed last night at a mass meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, held at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at which ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen presided.

It appears that since the Subway was opened to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, at least twenty cars, so the taxpayers declare, have been taken from the service of the Third Avenue Road. These cars run to Fort George. From the same time also, the Amsterdam Avenue cars, which formerly ran to the same terminus, are running no further than One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, where their passengers are transferred to the Third Avenue cars running above that point. The residents of the section hold therefore that they have two sources of complaint, for not only must they leave the cars at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, if they happen to be riding North on the Amsterdam Avenue line, but they are required to wait from ten to twenty minutes in the streets until the Third Avenue cars come along.

A fruitful source of complaint also comes from the residents north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, who ride up town in the Subway and take the surface cars for the rest of their trip to their homes. Some of the speakers declared last night that they had seen knots of men, women, and children waiting on the street corners in the cold and snowy days of the past few weeks, for as long as twenty-five minutes before they could get cars, and that at the transfer point many persons were compelled to leave the cars and wait an equally long time to get above One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

At a former meeting of the association it was voted to send a communication to Mr. Vreeland calling his attention to the conditions, and several members of the association wrote individual letters to the President of the road on the same subject. The replies were read last night, and were identical in every case. Great indignation was voiced at the part of Mr. Vreeland's letter which said that he was fully cognizant of the conditions in Washington Heights, and that the service was all that the traffic in that section demanded. A similar letter was also sent to the Association by Vice President Gannon of the road.

In his letter Mr. Vreeland said that it had been proposed to him by his traffic managers to make One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the terminum of the Amsterdam Avenue line on account of the falling off in traffic, but tha he had decided to make the terminus One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. He denied that any considerable number of cars had been taken off of the Third Avenue line.

When Mr. Vreeland's letter was read there was a storm of indignant protest, and it was first proposed to name a large committee to go direct to the Mayor and demand that he see to the enforcement of ordinances now inforce which make it imperative for any street railway company to furnish proper transportation facilities under penalties provided for the non-compliance with the ordinance. Chairman Whalen said that such ordinances did exist, and that in at least one case, that of the Dry Dock Railroad, the penalties had been collected.

Addresses were than made by Alderman Griffenhagen, ex-Alderman Woodward, Nathan Henning, E. T. Cokley, Theodore Leo, C. A. Collins, D. Mahoney, Solomon Moses, Andrew Shipman, Dr. Rodenstein and John A. Pickens.

A resolution was carried that the Association employ disinterested persons to make note of the running time of the cars, the time elapsing between their appearance at given points, the number of fares collected on them, and the persons forced to transfer in inclement weather, and who are forced to wait on street corners under similar conditions. These will be made into affidavits to secure as a basis of action by the city.

The committee of 100 will meet Mr. Vreeland and demand a better service. If this is not at once put into effect the same committee will wait on the Mayor and ask that he enforce the ordinances. Should there be no relief by Tuesday next, Alderman Griffenhagen will bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Aldermen and the committee will be present to back the demands. The association demands that the service on the Third Avenue line be brought up to its former standard, and that the Amsterdam Avenue cars be run through, as formerly, to Fort George.

CRITICISED JANITOR SUICIDE.

Said, Dying, That He Couldn't Stand Complaints as to Heat.

Because tenants had complained of the variation in heat in the seven-story apartment house at 94 Hamilton Place, James McMillan, forty-nine years old, the janitor of the building, committed suicide in his rooms in that place yesterday by swallowing carbolic acid.

McMillan, who was only five feet in height, was unusually popular with the tenants. They had no intention of injuring his standing with the Superintendent of the building, it was declared, when they told him that there was something wrong with the heat. It is said that the Superintendent spoke to McMillan about it.

After McMillan had taken the poison he lifted his head to his wife and said:

"I can't stand complaints and criticism, so good-bye, Lillie."

Tenants sent for Dr. James Ogilvie of 102 Hamilton Place, and urged him to do everything in his power to save McMillan's life. The physician worked industriously over the man, but McMillan did not live long.

The tenants then flocked to the rooms of the janitor's wife and tried their best to comfort her. They were eloquent in praise of McMillan.

[C]ANAL AWARD STANDS.

The Lackawanna, However, Will Appeal from the Decision.

Justice Jonathan Dixon, at Jersey City, yesterday handed down a decision refusing to set aside the award of $200,000 given to the Lackawanna Railroad Company in its suit against the Manhattan and Hoboken Railroad for a right of way under the Lackawanna property for a tunnel from the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, to Hoboken.

The case will now be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals on the ground that Justice Dixon erred in not allowing evidence concerning the ship canal which the Lackawanna proposes to build to go before the jury.

Hudson River Navigation Closed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Navigation of the Hudson River between Newburg and New York closed to-night until Spring. The steamers Newburg and Homer Ramadell of the Central Hudson Line, made their last trips to-night.

BOARD SPARES THE ROD.

Education Commissioner Says Corporal Punishment Is Now Used in Schools.

The Board of Education, at its December meeting yesterday, adopted by a vote of 22 to 15 the majority report of the Committee on Elementary Schools, which opposes the reintroduction of corporal punishment in the public schools of this city. Commissioner McGowan, speaking for the majority report, said:

"We have enough corporal punishment in our schools now, without this board placing its approval upon the custom. Numbers of cases of this nature come before the local boards every week. Where they are found to be justifiable the teachers are exonerated, and where they art not found justifiable the teachers are punished."

Unexpected opposition to the re-election of Associate City Superintendent Algernon S. Higgins arose after District Superintendents John H. Haaren and Edward B. Shallow had been reappointed for another five years at $5,000 a year. Felix M. Warburg, the Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, said on the motion to reappoint Mr. Higgins:

"I, as Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, whose interests Mr. Higgins is expected to represent on the Board of Superintendents, have still to find the very first sign of any interest in connection with the vacation schools, recreation centres, and evening schools from this gentleman. Unless there is some other activity in which he has shown ability and energy, I fear that he has by no means distinguished himself."

He then moved that the election of a successor to Mr. Higgins be postponed until the Board of Superintendents can report on the matter. Mr. Higgins was for years a Principal and later a Superintendent in Brooklyn, over half of which he now has supervision.

In response to a demand made by the officials of Bellevue and allied hospitals, the board determined to establish there a kindergarten for the sick children, thirty of whom now in the hospital are fit for school work. The kindergarten will be an annex of Public School No. 14.

Outgoing Hospital Staff Honored.

A dinner to the retiring staff of the Hudson Street Hospital was given last night by the Board of Managers of the New York Hospital, of which the Hudson Street Hospital is a branch. The retiring doctors are C. S. Gould, house surgeon, and S. Rushmore, house physician. The incoming doctors are E. T. Hull and H. R. Stone. Drs. J. McM. Long and G. D Hale will become senior surgeon and senior physician respectively.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:24	Sun sets...4:41	Moon rises.....

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:34	Gov. Isl'd..12:57	H. Gate..2:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..12:51	Gov. Isl'd...1:18	H. Gate..3:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 29.

Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Norte, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre.....	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico .....12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

Alleghany, Kingston, &c.....	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville.....	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool...	6:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Grenada, Trinidad.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, &c.....	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana.....	10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg.....	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton.	6:30 A. M. 9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda....	8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp...	8:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 29.

Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Dec. 28.
Elswick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 2.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 17.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Dec. 25.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
Prins Willem IV., at Ymuiden, Dec. 30.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Vincenzo Florio, Naples, Dec. 12.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
British Prinzess, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 25.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 25.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 27.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

Bordeaux, Havre, Dec. 17.
Cedric, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 24.

SUNDAY, JAN. 1.

La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 24.
Maracos, Trinidad, Dec. 24.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 22.
Monterey, Progreso, Dec. 24.

MONDAY, JAN. 2.

Armenian, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Dec. 23.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 24.

Arrived.

Mexico, Havana, Dec. 24.
Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 8.
Whitehall, Guanaco, Dec. 14.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Maracaibo, Ponce, Dec. 21.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 24.
Vera, Port Antonio, Dec. 7.
Hermiston, Shields, Dec. 2.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 14.
Alleghany, Kingston, Dec. 21.
Edale, Victoria, Brazil, Dec. 4.
Huron, Boston, Dec. 27.
Navahoe, Georgetown, Dec. 22.
El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 22.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Dec. 24.
Hugonia, Baltimore, Dec. 26.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 25.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Dec. 27.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
Ocean, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Star of New Zealand, Dunkirk, Nov. 29.
Alliance, Colon, Dec. 21.
Fannonia, Palermo, Dec. 11.
Numidian, Glasgow, Dec. 16.
Monroe, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
Citta di Torino, Naples, Dec. 13.

Sailed.

United States battleship Kearsarge, for Hampton Roads.
United States battleship Illinois, for Hampton Roads.
United States battleship Kentucky, for Hampton Roads.
Comal, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
El Cid, for New Orleans.
Frankfurt, for Bremen.
Baltic, for Liverpool and Queenstown.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Comus, for New Orleans.
Seguranca, for Colon.
Afghanistan, for Cape Town.
Tancred, for Norfolk.
City of Everett, for Sabine Pass.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 28, 9:30 P. M., west, strong breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Astoria, at Glasgow, Dec. 28.
Antonio Lopez, at Cadiz, Dec. 22.
Ginlia, at Venice, Dec. 23.
Liguria, at Naples, Dec. 24.
Darmestadt, at Bremen, Dec. 26.
Prins Willem IV., at Ymuiden, Dec. 30.
Rotterdam, (tank,) at Rotterdam, Dec. 27.
Majestic, at Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Sailed.

Margherita, from Mazzarelle, Dec. 20.
Kostrena, from Cartagena, Dec. 23.
Manuel Calvo, from Naples, Dec. 23.
Hohenfels, from Colombo, Dec. 24.
Hugo, from Singapore, Dec. 24.
Maranhense, from Barbados, Dec. 25.
Jura, from Liverpool, Dec. 27.
Elswick Lodge, from Bermuda, Dec. 27.
Soperga, from Bermuda, Dec. 27.

Passed.

Deutschland, (tank, from New York,) Scilly, Dec. 28.
British King, (for New York,) the Lizard, Dec. 28.
Washington, (from New York,) Isle of Wight, Dec. 28.

For Latest Mar[illegible]

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Schappe Silk Yarn Must Pay 35 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Howell, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by the Salts Textile Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., against the classification of "schappe silk yarn," or yarn made from the short waste filaments of silk, at 35 per cent. as "spun silk in skeins or cops." The importers alleged that it was dutiable at 30 per cent. as "silk threads or yarns of every description except spun silk."

The case has attracted the attention of the entire silk trade, and was made a test of the law on this class of silk yarn.

General Appraiser Fischer is the author of a decision overruling a protest by Herman Baker & Co. of New York against the classification at 45 per cent. as iron or steel wire not specially provided for, of wire composed of iron and nickel. The importers argued that it was dutiable at 17-10 cents a pound as iron wire coated with nickel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.—The Aetna Knitting Company to-day made an assignment to F. H. Dewy and F. C. Smith for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are about $35,000. If the stock on hand is not sacrificed, it is hoped to get a substantial dividend for the creditors. The business has been stopped pending investigation.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LEON BIBER.—Leon Biber, salesman, residing at 363 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,311 and no assets. He was formerly in the tobacco and cigar business.

MOSES M. LONDON.—Moses M. London of 110 Mulberry Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,540 and no available assets. The debts were contracted in 1901. He was formerly in the clothing business.

DANIEL J. CLUNE.—Daniel J. Clune, plumber of 214 East Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,129 and nominal assets of $1,089, being a claim against John Fulton. He has been in business fifteen years.

C. W. STANSELL & CO.—A meeting of creditors of C. W. Stansell & Co., stock brokers, of 50 Broadway, was held yesterday before Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place, and Abraham Wielar was elected trustee. His bond was fixed at $2,000. The liabilities are about $40,000.

ADAM DOUGLASS.—Adam Douglass, dealer in shoes and rubbers at 724 Tremont Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,958 and assets of $911. The largest creditor is Kate Douglass, $1,850. He was in business from 1882 to 1891, when he discontinued and resumed in May, 1900.

MARY F. DUNN.—Mary F. Dunn of 121 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,579 and assets of $397. She formerly kept a restaurant and saloon at 121 Fifth Avenue, which were established by her father in 1873, and she discontinued there a month ago. The largest creditor is Charles L. Horton for rent and lease.

C. M. STRONG & CO., (Corporation.)—A meeting of creditors of C. M. Strong & Co., (corporation,) stock brokers, of 52 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Thaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy at 120 Broadway, and George Rosendale was elected trustee with a bond of $2,000. The liabilities are $32,621 and nominal assets $11,950.

WOLFENSOHN BROTHERS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Wolfensohn Brothers Company, manufacturer of picture frames at 33 Forsyth Street, by five creditors, whose claims aggregate $1,373. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, made payments of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them, and on Sept. 30 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated on Feb. 24, 1904, with a capital stock of $4,000.

FELIX A. WIENER.—Felix A. Wiener, jeweler at 1,217 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,903 and nominal assets of $1,776. Among the creditors are Sidney Bauman, $800, secured by chattel mortgage; R. A. Breidenbach, $1,056; Rich Brothers, $825, and Carrington & Co., $794. He came here from California, and has been in this business since March, 1901. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Louis Sonnenberg receiver of the assets with a bond of $1,000.

HERMAN MAYER & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Herman Mayer & Co., cloak manufacturers of 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, show liabilities of $21,235, and four cents and no cash. Nominal assets are unknown. The only assets are some fixtures in storage, value not known. Among the creditors are Aaron Harris, $10,364; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $5,000; Thomas H. Wilson & Co., $1,376; J. Romaine Brown & Co., $1,200, and Simpson, Hopkins, $1,200. Herman Mayer has individual debts of $524, and several claims additional, the amounts being unknown.

MERRILL & BAKER CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Merrill & Baker, (corporation), book publishers of 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street, by Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for the following creditors: Citizens' Central National Bank, over $5,000; Merchants' National Bank, over $5,000, and George W. H. Ritchie, over $200 for printing. The claims of the banks are for money lent to the corporation in the last year. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy on Dec. 24, when the Manhattan Trust Company was appointed receiver for the assets of the corporation in Brooklyn. Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday appointed the Manhattan Trust Company receiver of the assets in the bankruptcy proceedings, fixing the bond at $100,000. It was stated that the assets, which consist of books, materials, book accounts, furniture, and fixtures, are valued at $100,000. No statement of liabilities was made. The annual statement of the corporation on Jan. 1 last showed assets of $1,364,136 and liabilities of $226,474.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALSBERG, Irving, and Henry Morits—B. Hirschfield.....	$115
BETTS, Charles H.—T. A. Priolean.....	1,074
BRAGER, Moses, by guardian—Armour Packing Company, costs.....	48
BONFOEY, Herbert R.—V. Koltz.....	193
BOUTLIER, Marie—J. C. de la Mare.....	171
CAHN, Jennie L.—E. Tribelhorn.....	230
CARMAN, William B.—T. Stone.....	155
CARPENTER, George H.—D. Hirschberg.	244
CHIPMAN, Albert E.—A. J. Kennedy....	72
COTTE, Frank B.—White Sewing Machine Company.....	182
CHANIN, B. Samuel—A. Gordon.....	5
DALY, Frank—A. Miller and another.....	375
DENNY, Daniel D.—C. E. Utainger.....	83
DEUTMANN, James—German Press Club.	30
DE LEON, Daniel—Brooklyn Union Publishing Company, costs.....	110
DOUGHERTY, Charles, administrator—Bruneres Express Company.....	108
DE LERY, Joseph B., and Multiplex Lamp Company—D. Birdsall and another	373
DE LERY, Joseph B., and Multiplex Lamp Company—D. Birdsall and another	371
EGER, Margaret A.—T. Entheller.....	294
FRAZER, Ann E. W.—M. J. O'Connell....	66
FELLER, Mary—T. W. Miller and another.....	2,648
FLUOR, Thomas—M. D. Williamson Company.....	36
FLUCKIGER, Louis—H. Harf.....	136
FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, and Benjamin P. Ducas, executors—A. Dreyfuss.....	5,672
GIESCHEN, Albert H.—J. B. Rothman....	42
GARTLAN, Francis—J. H. Ryan.....	1,530
HEROLD, Mark—Cluett, Peabody & Co...	94
HEFTLER, Max, and Henry C. Kichler —Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company...	96
HOPE, John, and David Loeb—B. McQuade	821
HOPE, John, and David Loeb—B. McGuire	821
HERBERT, Henry A.—Hahne & Co.....	193
HAIGHT, William C.—Hamilton Bank of New York City.....	4,927
HARRINGTON, Edward D.—W. Bartlman	350
MACINTOSH CONSTRUCTION CO.—J. P. Ipstone and another.....	108
WOLFF CONSTRUCTION CO.—R. R. Mable Roofing Co.....	519
ROOSEVELT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—N. Y. Evening Journal Pub. Co.....	1,159
ROOSEVELT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—Star Co.....	2,072
OYSTER BAY ENGINE CO.—Fairbanks Co.....	150
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Co.—C. Harris.....	1,993
ITALIAN ASSOCIATION ST. BARTHOLomew Eoliana of Mutual Aid of N. Y.—A. Zala.....	214
JORSCHI, Alexander—B. Schen.....	104
KRAUS, George J.—O. S. Bailey.....	498
KURTZ, Henry—A. Landau.....	377
LOCKEY, Phillip C.—W. J. Roome.....	34
LONG, Edward F.—W. Wolkenberg.....	1,117
MINTON, Chester W.—J. L. Graf and another.....	201
MACHINSKI, Mary—J. S. Silis and another.....	190
MASON, George—Armour Packing Company, cost.....	48
PARCELL, Charles A.—James Reilly Repair and Supply Company.....	43
PIZA, J. Samuel—S. A. Daly, cost.....	94
PETIRSEN, Theodore—H. B. Clafin Company.....	89
PALZER, Joseph—S. Fein.....	61
SOMMER, Jacob—H. Meinkes.....	684
SCHULTZE, Louis W.—German Press Club.....	94
SANGER, Eugene B., individually and as executor—G. T. Davis.....	273
SCHAPIRO, Morris S.—Alfred Peats Company.....	120
STURGEON, Thomas E.—W. C. Hess....	120
THOMPSON, William J.—J. Perry.....	187
WHITTINGTON, Samuel E.—A. C. Haynes.....	117
WILSON, Edward A.—A. Barrie and another.....	38
WITTERER, W. J.—H. Musgrove.....	61
YOUNGENLOB, Sol L.—B. Troupransky.....	229

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

CONRAD STEINS'S SONS—J. G. Browning, Jr., Feb. 1, 1904.....	$724
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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Brost, dry goods; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, Mildrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Park, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; H. B. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. M. Hill, linens; 75 Spring Street.
Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; cloaks and suits; William Campbell, Jr., laces, notions, and hosiery; 57 White Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; P. K. Loos, linings; E. N. Stoner, linens; H. J. Fehl, domestics; M. Kelly, ginghams; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods; F. Ellison, white goods; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; T. Elder, cloaks and laces; 57 White Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. B. Cooper, wash fabrics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; Mr. Gable, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Kelly, embroidery, 57 White Street.
Garand, Hyde & Dietrich Company, Saginaw, Mich.; O. L. Hyde, millinery and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. S. Mackie, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. N. Rexford, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, furnishing goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, silks and cloaks; Hotel Astor.
Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Heyneman, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass., silks; Mrs. Hirsch, ladies' wear; Hotel Astor.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, ladies' wear; W. O. Brusie, dry goods; Hotel York.
Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, jewelry; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. S. Jolberg, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kline, Eppshimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; R. Lenhart, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Gilsey House.
Lay, Jones, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Heltsman, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Lowenstein Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Lowenstein, ribbons and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. Shaw, linens; Belvedere House.
Lassale & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Sherer, silks; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Cohen, clothing; 258 Church Street; Hotel Astor.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; V. E. Haywood, dress goods and silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Webster, hosiery and underwear; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Marks, F., Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Marks, millinery; Miss Short, ribbons; Victoria Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Montgomery Fair, Montgimery, Ala.; H. Danziger, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Reilly, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancey, notions; 47 Lispenard Street.
Fisher, Peter, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Pfaeler, cloaks; Hotel Astor.
Porteous, Mitchell & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; A. Porteous, dry goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. Galligan, laces; R. Braun, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 57 White Street.
Rosenstein, L., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Rosenstein, laces; Hotel Washington.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. J. Lowenberg, resident buyer; 43 Leonard Street.
Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, silks; F. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, dress goods, cloths, and silks; 31 Union Square; Westminster Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery and furnishing goods; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. D. Hickey, notions and jewelry, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; H. W. Peters, clothing, 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschikies, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. J. Bair, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, dress goods; D. F. Watt, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shand, laces, ribbons, and trimmings, 57 White Street.
Whitner, C. K., Reading, Penn.; H. Umbenhauser, domestics, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schaffner vs Schaffner
2—In re Burke
3—Young vs Young
3½—Same vs same
4—Norman vs Eickwort
4½—Same vs same
5—Steubing vs Bernstein
6—In re Rockmore
7—White & Co vs Moot
8—Brown vs Weir
9—Von Entress vs Auer
10—Rokohl vs same
11—Preston vs Whalen
12—Malley vs McDonald
13—Payne vs O'Donnel
14—In re Denham
15—Knick Tr Co vs City Homes Imp Co
16—Kessler vs Herkiotz
17—Davis vs Flitner
18—Egan & Co vs Egan
19—Wilson vs Richmond
20—Ludwig & Co vs Hecker
21—Waterbury vs Riverside Bank
22—Valentine vs Union Ry
23—Schmitt vs same
24—Hartley vs Hartley
25—In re Fox
26—Buckley vs Duke
27—Handel vs Crescent, &c., Realty Co
28—In re Rosenthal
29—Arnovitz vs Warwick Valley, &c., Association
30—In re O'Brien
31—Keating vs Nelson
32—Spruck vs McCutcheon
33—Columbo vs Pirano
34—In re Whitney
35—Bohm vs Kronberg
36—Nelson vs Holmes
37—Willcox vs Clarke
38—Masget vs Fingelstein
39—Mangles vs Hessels
40—In re Wight-Easton Townsend Co
41—In re Conkling
42—Bleiman vs Forward Association
43—In re Beukers
44—City of New York vs Potter
45—People, &c, vs Bryan
46—Gibson vs Stenson
47—Wolff Const Co vs Smith
48—Aub vs Claus
49—Jamaica Sav Bank vs Mick
49½—Same vs same
50—People, &c, vs Donohue
51—Same vs Hess
52—Popper vs Popper
53—City of New York vs Montanus
54—In re 41st and 42d Sts, N R
55—Am Press Ass'n vs Consol Tel & News Co
56—People, &c, vs Meyers
57—La Braque vs Met St Ry
58—Lancaster vs Int St Ry
59—Wexler vs same
60—Brandenburg vs same
61—Helman vs Michelson
62—Steinbach vs Steinbach

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M.—Motions. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Sarcolan Spencer vs O'Donnell. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House.

Estates of—	Louis Rossignot,
Theodore Berdell,	Hugh S. Thompson,
Wilhelm J. Reichmann	Rufus L. Todd
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.	At 11 A. M.
Mary W. Buhler,	Henry Kupfer
Maria Louise Waring,	At 2:30 P. M

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after January 3rd, 1905.

Alexandria, La. 5s	Minneapolis, Minn. Various
American Felt Co. 5s	Montauk Extension Ry. 5s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Deb. Jan. 10th. 5s	Montgomery, N. Y., Water 4s
Baton Rouge, La. 4s	Morells & Tacambro Ry. Co. 5s
Bay Cities Water Co. 5s	Mont Vale, N. J., Road 5s
Billings, Mont., Funding 6s	Montpelier, Ind., Funding 6s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire 4s	Mutual Life Insurance Co. 5s
Bradford County, Pa., C. H. 4s	Multnomah County, Oregon, S. D., No. 13. 6s
Bodley Wagon Co. 5s	N. Y. Bay Extension R. R. Co. 5s
Camden County, N. J., Building 4s	North Spring Lake, N. J. 5s
Cohoes, N. Y., School 3½s	Oskaloosa Traction & Electric Co. 5s
Dalgeville, N. Y., Sewer 3.90s	Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry. 5s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St. Ry. Co. 5s	Philipsburg, Montana, Water 6s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 5s	Stonington, Conn., S. D., No. 18 4s
Elyria, Ohio, Water 4½s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer 4s
Fisheries (The) Co. 1st 6s	Sullivan Water Co. 5s
Galloway Coal Co. 5s	Syracuse, N. Y. Various
Granby, N. Y. Bridge 4s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co. 6s	Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s	Toledo, Ohio Various
Klickitat County, Washington 6s	Trenton, Mo., School 5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con 5s	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "K" 4s
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con 4s	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "L" 4s
L. I. R. R. Co., North Shore Branch 5s	Utah State 3½s
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 3½s	Utah State 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding 4½s	Vehicle Equipment Co. 1st 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Flippin 6s	Volney, N. Y. Bridge 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing District 6s	Water Works Co. 6s
Memphis, Tenn., School 4½s	Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Market House 5s	West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 6
Wilmington, N. C. 4s	

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

66 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Coupons Payable at this Office on and after Jan. 3rd, 1905.

Abilene Water Co. First 5s.
Albany Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Alaska-Snettisham Gold Mining Co. First 8s.
Atlanta Water & Electric Power Co. First 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. First 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Batavia Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Bay Shore, New York, Union Free School District No. 1 4½.
Beone Gas Co. First 5s.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation First 4s.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Sewers 4s.
Corning, New York, School District No. 13 4½.
Corning, New York, River 4½.
Corning, New York, General Fund 4½.
Corning, New York, Water 4½.
Corning, New York, Bridge 4½.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. First 5s.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Fishkill & Matteawan Gas Co. First 5s.
Green Bay Phosphate Co. First 5s.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. General 5s.
Independent Union Telephone Co. First 5s.
Johnson & Co., Isaac G., First 5s.
Leggett, Francis H., & Co. First 6s.
Liberty Silk Co. First 6s.
Lumber Securities Co. Collateral Trust 6%.
Marion City Water Co. First 4s.
Manor Club Second 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. First 6s.
Moore, Texas, Rice & Canal Co. First 6s.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. Con. 5s.
New York Belting & Packing Co. Ltd. Deb. 6s.
New York Cab Co. Registered 4½.
New York & East River Gas Co. Con. 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co. First 5s.
Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas & R. R. Co. First 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. First 5s.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Assn. Reg. 6%.
Rhinebeck Water Co. First 5s.
Ruby Basin Mining & Tunnel Co. First 7s.
Schenectady Home Telephone Co. First 6s.
Southern Missouri & Arkansas R. R. Co. First 5s.
Southern States Lumber Co. First 6s.
Springfield Coal Mining Co. First 5s.
Tide Water Trap Rock Co. First 6s.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co. First 6s.
Victor Fuel Co. First 5s.
York Silk Manufacturing Co. First 6s.
DUE JANUARY 15TH, 1905.
Star Company of N. J. First 6s.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

203rd Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 22, 1904.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened January 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1st, 1905, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after January 3d, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOS. H. BEAMAN, Treas.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 20, 1904.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec 21, 1904.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due Jan. 1, 1905, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of this Company, will be paid upon presentation, on and after Jan. 1, 1905, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.**, 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**, 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.
Bangor, Maine, Dec. 27, 1904.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common capital stock of the company, payable January 17, 1905, to stockholders of record January 6th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the Common capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. January 6th, 1905, and reopen January 18th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared out of the earnings of the company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th January, 1905.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. 5th January, 1905, and reopened 10 A. M. 17th January, 1905.

D. COMYN MORAN,
Assistant Secretary.
New York, 28th December, 1904.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.
Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. C., December 28, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed December 29th to 31st inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Distillers' Securities Corporation.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock of this corporation has been declared, payable January 27, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. January 6, 1905. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 6, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. January 28, 1905.

B. W. JONES, Treasurer.

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY,
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) has been declared, payable December 31st, 1904, to stockholders of record on December 20th, 1904. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Treasurer.
December 14th, 1904.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Coupons from Pere Marquette consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1905, will be paid after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Moody's Coupon and Dividend Register

(SECOND ANNUAL EDITION.)

An alphabetically arranged Directory showing the place of payment of the **Coupons** and **Dividends**, with address and Transfer Offices of American Investment Securities.

A **great labor-saver** for the **Banker, Broker, Investor, Coupon Clerk**, or for any one who has occasion to collect interest or Dividends.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 1 o'clock P. M., 12th Jan'y, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing to the Light-House Establishment rhushroom anchors required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., Inspector.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

December 27th, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of I. SCHMULIAN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

ISAAC SCHMULIAN.
MARK MODLIN.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR** PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 and 343 Bowery, cor. 3rd St., New York.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after January 16, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan'y 1, 1905.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PERTZ, Secretary.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 10th, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.
171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500 and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
89TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 16th** on all sums of $5 and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st, 1904**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 2nd, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1904. Interest payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 10th, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 154 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HIRAM M. FULLER, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

An election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK CITY
TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M. for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE SECURITIES COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at the offices of the company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, on the second Thursday of January, 1905, that is, the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock, noon. The Transfer Books will close the 31st day of December, 1904, and reopen the 16th day of January, 1905.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1904.

A. J. MILLER, Secretary.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of The Associated Manufacturers Corporation will be held at the offices of the corporation, 131 Prince Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, January 14, 1905, at 2 P. M. The purpose of the meeting is to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $25,000 to $100,000, to amend the by-laws and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

HERBERT L. KAUFMAN, President.
EDW. L. BLIMLINE, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 28, 1904.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close December 31, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen January 17, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. W. WETMORE, President.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 27th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, No. 85 East 125th St., on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, December 31st, 1904, and reopened on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

Dec. 29th and Jan. 5th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Davis & Lawrence Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Christopher St., New York City, on the 12th day of January, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN S. BATES, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from December 31, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 3 P. M.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 21, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 6, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 19, 1905.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 27th, 1904.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 7th to January 11th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for any other proper business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the banking rooms, Tuesday, January 10th, 1905.

The polls will be open from two to three o'clock P. M.

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of F. W. Gesswein Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 John St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, December 23, 1904.

SAMUEL D. DIXON, Sec'y.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

The Annual Election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The Bank of Washington Heights.
New York, December 29th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Number 4180 Amsterdam Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at three P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Medcef Eden Realty Corporation will be held at No. 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905, at noon, to elect one Director and two Inspectors of Election.

Polls open one hour. Transfer books close December 21st, 1904. W. IRVING TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27th, 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Windsor Trust Company

575 Fifth Avenue.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Windsor Trust Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 575 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1905, at 12 M. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 27, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Spiral Nut Lock Company for the election of three Directors will be held at the Company's Office, No. 229 Broadway, New York, Room No. 40, Monday, January, 9th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the Staten Island Brick and Tile Mfg. Company will be held at office of the Company, 132 Nassau St., New York City, on Saturday, January 28th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE LODGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. F. MONTANYE CO. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH, at 11 A. M., at the office of the company, 135 5th Av., Manhattan, New York City.

A. F. MONTANYE, President.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
NEW YORK, October 25th, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of an Indenture executed by the "BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY" under date of January 19th, 1900, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS: Nos. 83, 257, 402, 432, 472, 473, 476, and 495, of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS: Nos. 17, 48, 186, 188, 189, 217, 226, 228, 233, 238, 244, 262, 275, 276, 315, 337, 379, and 405, of $1,000 each, and 457, 537, 545, 566, of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on January 2d, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Great Northern Railway
(of Canada.)

To the Depositors of Series A and Series B Bonds of Great Northern Railway with the Central Trust Company of New York under Bondholders' Agreement dated August 11, 1904.

You are hereby notified that an offer has been made for the purchase of the deposited bonds, which has been accepted by the undersigned Committee, and that a statement of said offer, its acceptance and the terms thereof, has been filed with the Central Trust Company of New York. The same may be examined at the office of said Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, by any depositor or the holder of any outstanding certificates of deposit issued under said bondholders' agreement. The holders of such certificates of deposit shall have until the close of business on January 16, 1905, the right to surrender their certificates of deposit, properly endorsed in blank, and to withdraw the deposited bonds represented thereby upon the payment at the time of such withdrawal, to the Central Trust Company of New York of the sum of five dollars for each bond withdrawn. The holders of certificates of deposit failing to exercise such right of withdrawal in the manner and during the period above set forth and the deposited bonds represented thereby, shall be deemed for all purposes to have assented to said offer and its acceptance and the terms thereof, and shall be irrevocably bound and concluded by the same.

Dated New York, December 29, 1904.
Committee named in Bondholders' Agreement dated August 11, 1904.
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD COUPON BONDS OF THE
GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD CO.

REQUEST FOR TENDERS OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed by the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company dated February 1, 1902, to the undersigned, as Trustee, request is hereby made for tenders to the undersigned, as Trustee, of bonds for redemption and cancellation, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest. All such tenders to be delivered in writing to the undersigned, as Trustee, on or before January 15, 1905.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
26 Broad Street, New York.
New York, December 23, 1904.

Trustees Attorneys Capitalists

$500,000.00 wanted on first mortgage, Newark property worth treble, bonus of equal amount for five-year loan, absolute safety; negotiations strictly confidential. W. T. Brown & Co., 52 Broadway, N. Y.

To Holders of Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1904, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the TUBULAR DISPATCH COMPANY.

The undersigned will purchase any and all of the coupons maturing July 1st, 1904, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Tubular Dispatch Company, paying therefor the sum of $25 each, upon delivery of said coupons at the office of the undersigned, 26 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1904.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY,
By WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street
Surplus, $5,000,000 — Equitable Building

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 22, 1904.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the DAYTON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at maturity January 1st, 1905, at the Bank of America, New York City.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

MEMBER OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DESIRES TO MAKE NEW CONNECTIONS AFTER JAN. 1. RESPONSIBLE, BOX 102 TIMES.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.
Branch Offices. ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34TH ST., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
Stock and Bond Investments.
TELEPHONE, 3870 BROAD.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
48 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

January Investments.

The income yield upon the investments recommended by us varies from about 3½% to 5%. The offerings are of high-grade class, and possess permanent investment merit.

The securities are ready for immediate delivery, or payment may be deferred until January 10, 1905, at the convenience of purchasers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Circulars mailed on request.

National Bank of Cuba.

Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galino Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanill

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 Per Cent.

The Market Rises Upon an Increased Volume—Sharp Break in Cotton.

There was yesterday no change either in the character of the news or of the market, which is more logical than recently, whether or not it is professional in its nature. Of course buyers seeking speculative profit must pay attention to the state of the account for the rise or the fall, but buyers for yield need not be worried if the market goes against them somewhat if it responds to intrinsic factors such as are now quite as prominent as the signs of professionalism. The volume is increasing, and it is pretty well distributed, there being no excessive congestion in manipulated issues. Nearly a score of properties were dealt in to totals of 10,000 shares and upward. Amalgamated was about the strongest, but it had reason both in freedom from troubling, and in the condition of the copper trade, which is in line with rumors of larger dividends. Reading was the most active, and it now makes a more normal reflection of its dividend declaration and prospects than when it fell upon the announcement. Central and Rock Island preferred sold off a little from their extreme advance of Tuesday, but otherwise there were scant signs of even softness, and of weakness there were none. The trusts showed no tenderness regarding the new Federal prosecution in the paper and tobacco trades, and Atchison bore up bravely against its fresh troubles from wash-outs. Its report of gross earnings is excellent, but the net shows a decrease of the entire gain, and more too. The condition of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg sufficiently appears from the dividend declaration of 5 per cent., 1 per cent. larger than before, while the condition east of Pittsburg is as yet left to inference from the known conditions of the iron trade.

The most important news of the day was the ginning report, dispelling the last doubt about a phenomenal cotton crop. The leading bear estimates the yield at 13,500,000 bales, and there are few who doubt that there will be approximately 13,000,000. Naturally the price collapsed, not only below the minimum previous to the campaign of education for higher prices, but below the cost of production. The planters are embarressed by a yield which so reduces the price that the return is below their expenditure. Those who ridicule a rise in price which corrects a deficiency of yield may now sharpen their wits upon a surplus which creates a smaller value for a larger yield. There is logic enough, but a deficiency of practicality, in the proposal to burn some of the surplus, as, in fact, Brazilian coffee was burned. It is more likely that it will be sold for what it will bring, and the correction be applied next year by reducing the acreage. At first glance it seems that the price of cotton has small relation to the tonnage to be moved, or the rates for moving it, but even Southern railways will be disadvantaged through deficiency in purchasing power, resulting in an ill-balanced and smaller total freight movement. It will be interesting to observe the effect upon the price of cotton goods, and the ability of the Fall River mills to pay the wages in dispute with their operatives.

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Not changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Am. Locom. pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	½
Am. Malting pf.	½	North American	½
Am. Steel Fdrs.	1½	Pacific Coast	1½
Am. Steel Fdrs. pf.	3½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar	½	People's Gas	½
Anaconda	½	Pere Marquette	1
At., Top. & S. F.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pullman	2
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Brunswick	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Can. Pacific	1½	Rep. Steel	1
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	3	Reading	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Consol. Gas.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Corn Products	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Del., L. & W.	4	Southern Pacific	1
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Southern Railway	½
Detroit So. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Distillers' Sec.	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Erie	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Realty	1½
Fed. Min. & Sm.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	U. S. Steel	1
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int. Paper	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Int. Pump pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Kan. City So.	¾	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	2½
Kan. City So. pf.	1	West. U. T. 2d pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wis. Central	1½
Mexican Central	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	3½	Int. Paper pf.	½
American Ice pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Woolen pf.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Ann Arbor	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st	½
Butterick Co.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4½
Chi. Un. Traction	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Corn Products pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	1
Con. Gas deb. 6s	1
Erie 1st con. g. 4s	1
Hudson Gas 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	2½
Nor. & West. gen. 4s	½
Un. Pacific conv. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc.	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 28	818,513
To date this year	184,238,586
Corresponding date last year	160,376,302

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 28	$5,072,000
To date this year	$1,020,082,580
Corresponding date last year	$882,286,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey.
El Paso Electric Company.
Savannah Electric Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American Bank Note Company.

Watertown and Ogdensburg Election.

At the annual meeting of Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg yesterday Henry Parsons was elected President and ex-officio Director of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company and Oswego and Rome Railroad Company for the ensuing year, replacing Charles Parsons. The other Directors were re-elected. The following officers of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg were elected: Edwin Parsons, President; Clarence S. Day, First Vice President; R. W. Parsons, Second Vice President, and W. H. Platt, Secretary and Treasurer.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Strong with Increased Activity as the Day Advances.

There was increased activity in the stock market yesterday and prices all around scored substantial advances. The explanation most generally offered was that the investment demand anticipatory of the dividend and interest payments to be made on Jan. 1 was responsible. Inquiry among some of the big commission houses, however, disclosed the fact that a good deal of this buying had already been accomplished. The disbursements on Jan. 1 will, however, be among the largest on record, and therefore it is expected that the influence of this demand this year will be greater than it has been heretofore.

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Some Real Investment Purchases.

The tape recorded several transactions which may be considered as real investment buying. Among them were purchases of 1,800 shares of Pacific Coast, seller 20. Another was the purchase of 100 shares of New York, New Haven and Hartford at 197¾, an advance of 2 points. Other high-priced stocks which advanced on sales of small lots were Westinghouse Manufacturing first preferred, which sold up 2½ points on purchases of 100 shares; Pullman Palace Car, which rose 2 points on 100 shares, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which went up 4 points, to 339, on a similar amount.

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Standard Railroad Issues.

All the standard railroad issues with one exception scored advances of a point and more. The exception was Delaware and Hudson. This stock had been put up to 187¾ in the morning, but on the declaration of the usual dividend of 7 per cent. some one thought it a good stroke to sell. About 600 shares were pressed for sale and the price dropped to 184½. It did not stay there long, though, and at the close the stock had recovered all the loss except a fraction. The question is, was the stock real stock or was it a short sale. If the latter it could not have resulted in much of a profit to the seller. If it was real stock the episode does not speak well for the market.

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Argument That Works Both Ways.

Southern Railway was active and strong on the Government's report of the tremendous cotton crop which the South has grown this year. Last year the smallness of the crop and the high prices were used as an argument to bull Southern Railway. Now that the tables are turned and the crop is large, while prices are cut in two, the crop is again used as a bull argument. It should, however, be remembered that if the farmer has to sell his cotton cheap he cannot spend so much in living expenses and therefore the big crop so far as the railroads are concerned will probably mean less freight on the return trip.

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Lunar Influences on Stocks.

As showing how the Londoners regard our mobile market the following extract from The London Financier was read with amusement in some offices yesterday: "Readers of Mr. Lawson's diatribes may not be surprised perhaps to hear that the slump in Yankees is really due to lunar influence. That is the theory of a grave and venerable sage in Throgmorton Street. He maintains that there is a direct relation between the now discovered crack in the moon—reported, by the way, from America—and the break in the Yankees. In support thereof, he cites the analogous reaction of sun spots to the well-being or otherwise of humanity. Markets just now may be described as 'spotty,' and victims overthrown in Mr. Lawson's wild stampede are prepared to admit that somebody seems terribly cracked. Thus the theory does not lack plausibility. That being so, the Yankee market might do worse than take its tips from the Lick Observatory."

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A New Stock Exchange Firm.

A new Stock Exchange firm will begin business on Jan. 1, under the title of Huhn, Edey & Co., with offices at 37 Wall Street. The new firm will consist of George A. Huhn, Frederick Edey, and W. J. Wadsworth. Mr. Huhn is the senior member of the Philadelphia banking house of George A. Huhn & Sons. Mr. Edey was formerly a member of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. and has been identified with that firm since 1879, having begun his career with it as a boy. Until recently he was a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Wadsworth, who will represent the new firm on the floor of the Exchange, has been a member of that organization for the past fifteen years.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

All right, title, and interest of the estate of Mary M. O'Reilly in 4 shares of preferred and 3 shares of common stock of Merrill & Baker, Inc., $5 lot.

$1,000 United States Shipbuilding Company first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bond, Series D, 43.

$22,000 Grand River Coal and Coke Company first mortgage 6 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, due 1919, interest April and October, (hypothecated,) 106¾.

$15,000 Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due October, 1909, interest April and October, (hypothecated,) 80½.

200,000 shares Bushwhacker Mining Company, (hypothecated,) $100 lot.

20,000 shares Croesus Gold Mining and Milling Company, (hypothecated,) $5 each, $1 per share.

35,000 shares Bushwhacker Mining Company, (hypothecated,) $20 lot.

8,000 shares Spar Consolidated Mining Company, (hypothecated,) $30 lot.

500 shares De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, $26 lot.

5 shares Procter & Gamble Company common, $385.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, 233½.

8 shares E. W. Bliss Company common, 139½.

50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 310.

$2,000 American Thread Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due January, 1919, 88¾.

$2,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1943, interest June and December, 117½.

50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 299¾.

300 shares Pope Manufacturing Company first preferred, 68.

10 shares Manganese Steel Safe Company preferred, 55.

100 shares Manganese Steel Safe Company common, 7.

10 shares North American Trust Company, 304¾.

5 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 410.

shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 334.

29 shares International Banking Corporation, 155.

10 shares Union Exchange Bank, 201¾.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Meriden, Conn., despatches the Quaker Co., capital $1,000,000, which for a year has acted as selling agent for the principal manufacturers of window shades, has increased its capital by $1,000,000 and absorbed the Meriden Curtain Fixtures Co.

Joplin, Mo., despatches state that zinc continues strong at a top price of $51 and lead ore at $60. The year's production reached $11,000,000 last week.

The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for November was 63,988 instruments, a decrease of 678, as compared with the same month last year. The total number of instruments outstanding on November 30 was 4,406,177, as against 3,730,248 at the same date last year.

Three shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 239.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 Corn stock sold at .09; 300 Elkton at .07; 500 Gold Dollar at .07; 150 Hale and Norcross at 1.05; 300 Justice at .10; 1,000 Old Gold at .08; 30 Ontario at 3.75; 200 Union Con. at .56; 500 Vindicator at .78 and 1,000 Wash. at .11.

National Salt Company Dissolved.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28.—Vice Chancellor Stevenson to-day signed an order dissolving the National Salt Company of New Jersey. The motion for dissolution was mde by Col. Charles W. Fuller, counsel for Frank P. McDermott and N. S. Beardsley, receivers for the company. There was no opposition. The report of the receivers said that they had sold all the property of the company, and that there was no reason for its further existence.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3¼@3½ per cent. for longer periods.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $257,548,523; balances, $10,620,813; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $704,246.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 11-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8480; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8795.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85 Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅛@95 9-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Money was in much request in the market to-day on the approach of the year end. Discounts were quiet on the firmness of Continental exchanges.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm and had a hardening tendency, but trading was inactive. Consols were strong in expectation of cheaper money. Home rails were cheerful.

Americans opened steady at parity and the movements were fractional and irregular. Afterward stocks were buoyant, though the operations were restricted to professionals. The market closed with a good tone.

Rio Tintos hardened in sympathy with copper.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; Consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 89½; Atchison pfd, 106¼; Baltimore & Ohio, 104¾; Canadian Pacific, 136; Chesapeake & Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 23⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 175½; De Beers, 18½; Denver & Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver & Rio Grande pfd, 81½; Erie, 38⅝; Erie 1st pfd, 76⅝; Erie 2d pfd, 56½; Illinois Central, 159; Louisville & Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 32; New York Central, 109¼; Norfolk & Western, 81⅝; Norfolk & Western pfd, 95½; Ontario & Western, 45½; Pennsylvania, 70⅞; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 40½; Reading 1st pfd, 86; Reading, 2d pfd, 42; Southern Railway, 36⅜; Southern Railway pfd, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 66¼; Union Pacific, 114⅝; Union Pacific pfd, 98½; United States Steel, 31⅛; United States Steel pfd, 95¼; Wabash, 2⅞; Wabash pfd, 45; Spanish Fours, 89¾.

Bar Silver quiet, 28¼d per ounce.

Money 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent.; for three months bills, 2¼@2⅜.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.97; Lisbon, 15.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 90.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 57½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular and business was light.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing the situation in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The outlook is very encouraging in nearly every direction. While, generally speaking, the volume of new business during the past week has naturally been rather light, still quite a number of large transactions have been closed.

Somewhat exaggerated reports find their way into print which should be corrected. Thus, it has been given out that the United States Steel Corporation now has orders aggregating more than 5,000,000 tons. That is not quite true, since the total does not run up to that figure, and is not equal to the record. It is, however, much larger than it has been, and is exceedingly satisfactory.

A good deal of tonnage has been entered by the structural shops. Works in the Pittsburg district have captured the work, amounting to about 12,000 tons, for the New York Central Road, and 6,000 tons for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The leading interest has taken 5,000 tons of bridge work for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, and 3,000 tons for the Pennsylvania lines west. Some very large requirements are still in the market, among which is a lot of 14,000 tons of bridge work for the Harriman lines.

None of the large steel rail contracts pending has been closed during the week, but the volume of business already done is indicated by the fact that the United States Steel Corporation's mills have now on the books 425,000 tons of rails for next year's delivery. Some export business of great magnitude is pending, and there are also some inquiries from Mexico, among them one lot of 17,000 tons.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	104⅝
2s, c., 1930	105¼	105¼
5s, r., 1918	104⅝	
5s, c., 1918	104½	105
5s, 1918, am	104¼	
4s, r., 1907	105¾	105¾
4s, c., 1907	106⅞	106⅞
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130¾	131¼
D. C. 3-65s	121	123
Philippine 4s	109	109
Adams Exp.	236	250
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	151	..
Allis-Chalm.	16	17½
Allis-Ch. pf.	64	68
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	23
Am. Coal	180	220
Am. C. O. pf.	95	97
Am. Exp.	205	209
Am. Lin. Co.	15½	17½
A. L. Co. pf.	37	41
A. S. & R. pf.	112¾	113
Am. Snuff	160	170
A. S. R. pf.	138	139
A. T. & C.	92	94
A. T. & T.	148½	149
Ann A. pf.	62	67
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	96½
B. A. L. pf.	105	..
B., R. & P.	155	159
B., R. & P. pf.	155	165
B. & S. pf.	84	85½
Canada So.	70	71½
C. & S. A. Tel.	119	122
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	145
C. G. W. pf.	66	70
C., M. & St. P.	183	184½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	150	156
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	187	195
C. U. T. pf.	38	40
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
C., L. & W. pf.	70	80
C., L. & W. pf.	102½	105
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C. F. & I.	91	..
Consol. C.	30	30
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	24	27
D., M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	125
D., S. S. & A.	13	14
Erv. & T. H. pf.	83	90
Ft. W. & D. City	42	52
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	64
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102
G. & St. Tel.	116	..
Hock. Val.	90¼	91
Homestake	70	73
Ill. C.	158	158
Int. Power	67	67½
Int. S. P.	35	39½
Jol. & Chi.	190	..
Kan. & M.	37	38
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	81½	82
K. & T.	14	16
Lac. G. pf.	90	..
Mex. Cent.	23	23½
Mex. Nat.	16	16½
Minn. & St. L.	55	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	91	100
Mo., K. & T.	30	30¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	58	62
Nat. Biscuit	100	..
Nat. Biscuit pf.	120	..
Nat. Enam.	23½	24
Nat. Lead	86½	87½
Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21¼	23
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. B.	160	162
N. Y. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	42	45
N. Y. L. & W.	120	125
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	77½
N. Y. Dock	24	26
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	57	60
N. Y. & N. Tel.	168	170
Ont. Mining	3½	4½
P. C. 1st pf.	98	104
Peo. & E.	28	31
P. C. St. L. pf.	104	107
P. Ft. W. & C.	183	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksil'r pf.	4	6
Rens. & Sar.	206	..
R., W. & O.	134	140
R. G. M. Co. pf.	92	94
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	28	29½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67	68
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. inc.	67	..
St. L. & S. F. gen.	91	..
Consol.	90	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	24	..
D., S. S. & A.	13	..
Ft. W. & D. City	83	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	..
G. C. Co. pf.	100	..
G. & St. Tel.	116	..
Hock. Val.	90¼	..
Homestake	70	..
Ill. C.	158	..
Int. Power	67	..
Int. S. P.	35	..
Jol. & Chi.	190	..
Kan. & M.	37	..
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	81½	..
K. & T.	14	..
Lac. G. pf.	90	..
Mex. Cent.	23	..
Mex. Nat.	16	..
Minn. & St. L.	55	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	91	..
Mo., K. & T.	30	..
Mo., K. & T. pf.	58	..
Nat. Biscuit	100	..
Nat. Biscuit pf.	120	..
Nat. Enam.	23½	..
Nat. Lead	86½	..
Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21¼	..
N. Cent. C.	42	..
N. Y. B.	160	..
N. Y. B. pf.	95	..
N. Y. C. & St. L.	42	..
N. Y. L. & W.	120	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	..
N. Y. Dock	24	..
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	57	..
N. Y. & N. Tel.	168	..
Ont. Mining	3½	..
P. C. 1st pf.	98	..
Peo. & E.	28	..
P. C. St. L. pf.	104	..
P. Ft. W. & C.	183	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	..
Quicksilver	1½	..
Quicksil'r pf.	4	..
Rens. & Sar.	206	..
R., W. & O.	134	..
R. G. M. Co. pf.	92	..
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	28	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67	..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Nearly all the stocks dealt in on the curb yesterday showed net gains for the day, the advances in some cases carrying prices to the highest figures of the year. In Northern Securities and a few other issues the gains were recorded on fairly active trading, but in many others the advances resulted from very few transactions. The largest gain of the past few days is that in Guggenheim Exploration, which yesterday sold up to 153½, a gain of about 25 points, as compared with recent quotations. In connection with the advance it is said that concessions recently secured in Mexico by interests identified with the company will prove of great benefit to the corporation.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES made a new high record, more than two points above the previous high price. It rose from 130½ to 132½, and closed within half a point of the best. There was no more definite explanation of yesterday's further advance than there had been for the earlier stages of the present upward movement.

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MINING STOCKS.—Nearly all the mining shares participated in the general strength of the market, including several of those recently added to the list. Douglas Copper sold up to 8, Arizona Consolidated to 26½, Baldomero to 4⅞, and even larger advances were recorded in the case of the older stocks. Greene Copper sold to 1¼ points from the lowest of the day, British Columbia advanced from 6 to 7, and Greene Gold rose to 7½.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
American Can	1,600	12¼	12	12¼
American Can Pf	2,200	64	63⅜	64
American Nickel	1,100	2⅜	1½	2⅜
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	400	250	250	250
Am. Writing Paper pf.	480	22¼	21½	21½
Arizona Con. Mining	1,600	26¾	26¼	26¾
Baldomero Mining	3,700	4⅞	4½	4⅞
British Columbia Cop.	6,500	7	6	6¾
Central Foundry	500	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Con. Lake Sup. pf.	220	16⅝	15½	15½
Con. Refrigerating	500	5¾	5¾	5¾
Denver Gas & Elec.	55	37	37	37
Douglass Copper	1,200	8	7⅞	8
Gold Hill Copper	50	¾	¾	¾
Greene Con. Copper	6,100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Greene Con. Gold	1,100	7½	7½	7½
Guggenheim Explor.	300	152½	151	152½
Inter. Rapid Transit	400	164½	163⅜	163⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine	300	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	600	28¾	28½	28½
International Salt	420	22	21	22
Lord & Taylor pf.	137	106½	105½	106½
Mackay Cos.	750	41	40¼	40½
Mackay Cos. pf.	125	75¾	74¾	74¾
Manhattan Transit	400	4	3⅞	3⅞
Monroe & Boston	2,700	1-16	1-16	1-16
Northern Securities	15,200	132½	130¼	132
Phoenix Mining	200	10	10	10
Seaboard Air Line	300	18	18	18
Seaboard Air Line pf.	450	38	38	38
Seaboard Air Line 1st	450	63	63	63
Standard Con. Copper	575	2	2	2
Standard Oil	36	626	625	625½
Tennessee Copper	400	38¾	38¾	38¾
Union Copper	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
United Copper	1,100	40	40	40
United Copper pf.	200	85	85	85
United Lumber 1st 5s	1,000	80	80	80
U. S. Cotton Duck	400	6	5½	6
U. S. Leather new, w. i.	1,100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
U. S. Leather new 5s, w. i.	1,000	96¾	96	96
U. S. Leather pf., n., w. i.	925	95¾	95	95¾
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	1,000	27½	26½	27½
U. S. Ship. pf. new, w. i.	1,000	81½	81½	81½
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs.	1,000	48½	49½	48¾
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	1,000	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	1,000	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	1,000	96½	96	96½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	1,000	96½	98	99½
Va. Southwestern	1,000	52	60	45
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	1,000	93	93½	93	93¼
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	1,000	44¾	45	44½	44¾
White Knob Copper	1,000	⅞	¾	¾	¾
White Kn. Cop. new, w. i.	1,000	2½	2½	2	2½
Worth. Pump pf.	1,000	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	1,000	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	1,000	99½	100½	99½	100½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	1,000	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	1,000	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	1,000	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	1,000	99½	101½	99½	101¾
Brooklyn, B. W. & E. 5s	1,000	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	1,000	239	242	239	242
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	206	206	205	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	1,000	77	78	77	78
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	1,000	108	109	108	109
Detroit United 4½s	1,000	94	94½	94	94½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400	
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	1,000	104½	106¾	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	1,000	88	91	88	91
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	1,000	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	1,000	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	1,000	79½	80	79½	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	1,000	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
New Orleans Rys.	1,000	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
New Orleans Rys. pf.	1,000	12½	14½	12½	14
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	1,000	75½		75	
Ninth Avenue R. R.	1,000	185	200	185	200
N. Rud. Co. Ry. ext.	1,000	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	1,000	76	78	76	78
Public Service Corp.	1,000	135	145	135	145
Public Ser. Corp. certs.	1,000	73½	74½	73¾	74½
Second Av. R. R. con.	1,000	207	212	207	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	1,000	174	176	174	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	1,000	116½	120	113¾	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	1,000	27	29½	27	29½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	1,000	78	81	78	81
28th & 29th St. 5s	1,000	110	113	110	113
Union Railways 1st 6s	1,000	108½	111	108½	111
United El. of N. J. 4s	1,000	76	77½	76	77½
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	1,000	68½	70	68¾	70
U. R. of St. L. voting ctfs.	1,000	2½	2½	2½	2½
U. T. of Providence	1,000	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	1,000	108	109	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1,000	27	28	27	28
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	1,000	84½	84½	83	84½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	1,000	84	85	84	85

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	1,000	65	73	65	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	1,000	98½	99¾	98½	99½
Bay State Gas	1,000	⅞	⅞	7-16	⅞
Brooklyn Borough Gas	1,000	52		52	
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	1,000	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	1,000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Buffalo Gas 5s	1,000	96¾	98	96¾	98
Central Union Gas 5s	1,000	108½	110	108¼	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	1,000	93	96	93	96
Denver Gas	1,000	38	39	38	39
Denver Gas 5s	1,000	88	88	88	88
Denver Gas 6s	1,000	102¼		102¼	
Essex & Hudson Gas	1,000	123	126	123	126
Hudson County Gas	1,000	104	105	104	105
Hudson County Gas 5s	1,000	107	108	107	108
Indianapolis Gas	1,000	70	75	70	75
Indianapolis Gas 5s	1,000	106½	108	106½	108
Mutual Gas	1,000	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	1,000	111	112¾	111	112¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	1,000	112¾	114	112¾	114
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	1,000	106½	108½	106½	108½
New York & Queens Gas	1,000	65		65	
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s	1,000	100	105	100	105
New York & Richmond	1,000	35		35	
Northern Union Gas 5s	1,000	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	1,000	3	5	3	5
Paterson & Pasaic Gas	1,000	67	71	67	71
Paterson & Passaic 4s	1,000	100	103	100	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	1,000	89	91	89	91
St. Paul 5s	1,000	93	95	93	95
South. J. G. & Electric	1,000	120	123	120	123
South Jersey G. & L. 5s	1,000	103	106	103	106
Syracuse Lighting	1,000	90		90	
Syracuse Lighting pf.	1,000	92		92	
Syracuse Lighting 5s	1,000	101		101	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	1,000	101¼	102	101¼	102

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	1,000	2½	4	2½	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	1,000	55	62	55	62
East River Ferry 5s	1,000	75	83	75	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	1,000	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	1,000	107	110	107	110
Penn. & 23d St. Ferry 5s	1,000	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	1,000	28	33	28	33
Union Ferry 5s	1,000	87	90	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

TRAFFIC MEN PROTEST.

Think Existing Examination on Canadian Border Too Stringent.

At a special meeting of the Transatlantic Passenger Combination and the Trunk Line Association, held yesterday, it was decided to send to Washington a protest against the action of certain United States immigration Inspectors along the Canadian border.

The Inspectors, the transportation men believe, make their examination of aliens seeking to travel through the United States so rigorous that traffic of this sort is diverted to Canadian roads the roads in the States and ships to this port might enjoy.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The whole market to-day worked up in sympathy with a rapid advance of Ophir, which rose to $7.10 and reacted to $6.12. Sales of the day in Ophir were 6,000 shares. The advance was said to be due to rich ore struck. The quotations for to-day and yesterday were:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.08	.06	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.12	.09	Mexican	1.75	1.65
Andes	.31	.20	Occid. Con.	.80	.75
Belcher	.23	.21	Ophir	6.12	5.50
Best & Bel.	1.10	.90	Overman	.10	.08
Bullion	.25	.22	Potosi	.19	.17
Caledonia	.49	.44	Savage	.24	.23
Chal. Con.	.22	.20	Sag Belcher	.10	.06
Choller	.22	.20	Sierra Nev.	.49	.40
Confidence	.75	.74	Syndicate	.18	.18
C. C. & Va.	1.90	1.70	St. Louis	.07	.06
Con. Imp'l	.01	.01	Union Con.	.77	.58
Crown Point	.17	.16	Utah Con.	.07	.07
Gould & Cur.	.25	.24	Yel. Jack.	.18	.16
Hale & Nor.	1.05	1.05	Silver bars	.61⅝	.61⅝
Julia	.06	.06	Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Justice	.10	.09	Telegraph	.05	.05
Kentuck Con.	.02	.01			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 50@52.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7			
Anaconda	12	13½	Little Bess	2¾	2½
C. C. & K.	20	22	Minn. Anchor		
C. C. Cons.	9¾	10	Mollie Gibson	4½	7
Dante	4½	4⅝	Missouri	2½	2⅝
Dr. Jackpot	4⅜	4¾	New Haven	3⅜	3⅝
Elkton	67	68	Old Gold	8¼	8⅜
El Paso	115	116	Pharmacist	4	4¼
Findlay	29	33	Portland	175	200
Gold Dollar	6½	6⅝	Rose Maud	5⅞	6
Gol. Sov'n	8⅝	8½	Sunset Ec'se	2¼	2¼
Isabella	27½	28	Vindicator	70	80
Jackpot	6	6½	Work	12¼	12⅜
Lexington	4¼	4½			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 61⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
3d week Dec.	$2,771	$2,496	$2,304
From July 1	66,811	54,136	55,980
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	929	929
3d week Dec.	145,311	147,886	153,184
From July 1	3,764,597	4,193,308	3,726,580
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,121
3d week Dec.	147,092	126,288	130,947
From July 1	2,918,407	3,036,195	3,029,563
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week Dec.	119,093	116,155	110,199
From July 1	3,137,280	3,102,912	2,875,790
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,149	1,006
3d week Dec.	134,153	134,384	110,577
From July 1	3,204,435	3,121,965	2,771,665
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,644	3,611	3,452
3d week Dec.	746,965	725,155	695,050
From July 1	18,421,440	17,883,719	16,562,012
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	221	227	227
3d week Dec.	24,000	22,512	13,537
From July 1	444,145	396,348	311,759
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Dec.	66,906	51,825	59,404
From July 1	1,877,466	1,576,471	
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE for November—			
Mileage	8,300	8,052	7,952
Gross	6,467,014	6,348,388	5,648,192
Expenses	3,747,457	3,579,295	3,132,378
Net	2,689,557	2,769,093	2,515,814
Chgs. and tax	177,720	188,210	184,517
Surplus	2,521,837	2,582,883	2,331,297
5 mos. gross	28,379,906	29,776,553	26,155,186
Expenses	18,040,968	17,397,492	15,561,856
5 mos. net	10,339,839	12,379,061	10,593,330
Chgs. and tax	942,687	905,124	930,974
5 mos. surplus	9,397,152	11,473,937	9,662,356
DETROIT AND MACKINAC for November—			
Mileage	332	335	329
Gross	81,147	80,587	73,567
Ex. and tax	53,106	57,213	61,581
Net	28,042	23,374	11,976
5 mos. gross	409,780	407,330	347,524
Ex. and tax	275,324	276,596	244,430
5 mos. net	134,456	131,222	103,094
MEXICAN CENTRAL for November—			
	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross	2,010,009	2,048,998	38,990
Expenses	1,412,283	1,317,453	105,119
Net	597,726	731,547	*66,179
5 mos. gross	10,256,375	10,351,697	95,311
Expenses	7,344,517	8,025,915	781,398
5 mos. gross	3,011,859	3,322,774	*686,086

*Increase.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Express Company Adds Greenwich Street Property to Its Holdings—Further Buying of Apartment Houses Before Completion—Large Plots Sold on the Heights and in Harlem.

The United States Express Company has bought from St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church the five-story building 101 Greenwich Street, 28 by 100.5 by 25 by 100. The parcel adjoins the large plot at Rector Street, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, bought by the company last Spring.

Another Resale of 140th Street Lots.

Samuel Mandel has bought from Lowenfeld & Prager the twenty-three lots, 575 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues. Mr. Mandel has resold the entire plot to a builder, who will improve it.

Apartments on 143d Street in Trade.

Sol Freedus has sold for Robert Arnstein the two six-story apartment houses in course of construction on One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 41.8 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment the five-story single flat 2,168 Fifth Avenue, 19 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Samuel Lumlay the five-story triple flat 472 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100, to Edward A. Isaacs; also, for Edward A. Isaacs 2,256 Seventh Avenue, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

William C. and Edward Lester have sold for James Thomson the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street a five-story flat, with stores, for about $25,000.

Deal for Amsterdam Avenue Plot.

Sigmund Wechsler has sold for the estate of I. & S. Bernheimer to Harry Mats two lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street; also, for Meyer A. Bernheimer to Harry Matz the five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Simon Epstein 38 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 18 by 100.11.

Samuel C. Baum has bought 319 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

Operators Sell Plots on the Heights.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Samuel Mandel twenty-four lots on One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, 100 feet east of Broadway.

A. Joachim and H. Goldschmidt have resold for M. Stern the five-story triple flat, with store, 2,030 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Michael J. Dowd to A. Laue the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a lot 25 by 100.

Buyer of East 91st Street House.

Frederick W. Marks is the buyer of the dwelling 70 East Ninety-first Street, sold recently through John J. Kavanaugh. Mr. Marks will occupy the house after it has been altered extensively. Mr. Kavanaugh was also the broker in the sale of 110 East Eighty-third Street for Charles Perman.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold for Theodore Crohen to C. A. Wingert, 216 East Eighty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 17 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Louisa Hotaling to Ray Frisch 339 East One-Hundred and Twentieth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

Sale of First Avenue Corner.

Reid & Murphy have sold for David J. Daly 577 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-third Street, a four story tenement with store on lot 25 by 100.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for the Schwab Realty Company to Henry Samson 210 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have bought from A. Greenberg the five-story double flat 401 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to David Lentin 415 East Seventy-fifth Street, old buildings on lot 25 by 102.2; also to M. Ludman 237 East One-Hundred and Third Street, old buildings on lot 25 by 100.11. Both properties will be improved.

Big Deal for 106th Street Tenements.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold the three six-story brick tenements, each 25 by 100, at 306, 308 and 310 East One-Hundred and Sixth Street, to Salvatore Strano for about $110,000. The same brokers have leased for J. A. Solomon the two five-story double tenements, 254 and 256 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, for a term of years at $4,000 a year.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for R. Aaronson the five- story tenement 2,222 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One-Hundred and Fourteenth Street 23 by 100.

Alexander Deluco has sold to Henry M. Tocle 61 East One-Hundred and Thirtieth Street a four-story dwelling on lot 16.3 by 99.11.

M. J. Levinson has sold for Christian Armbruster 229 East One-Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100.11.

Board of Brokers' Manual Out.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers has just issued its diary and manual for 1905. The book, as in former years, shows very careful compilation and contains an increased amount of statistical information valuable to real estate men and property owners.

Fourth Street Properties Sold.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold 116 and 118 East Fourth Street, two five-story tenements, with basement stores, 25 by 96. The buyer was represented by Philip Schlachetzky.

Isaac Goodstein has sold to R. Balustein the five-story double tenement 99 Willett Street, through William Barth & Co.

Samuel Mandel has sold 452, 454, 456, 458, 462, and 464 Cherry Street, three out of a row of ten six-story tenements which he is building at that point.

Plot Sold in Crane Estate Tract.

M. Ruben has sold for the Hudson Realty Company to Isidor A. Wollheim the plot of nine lots, 225 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 120 feet east of Cypress Avenue.

Clarence Palotz, in conjunction with B. Mishkind & Co., has sold for Charles Brandt to Joseph Silberg & Co., a plot at the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 101 by 140; also, to the same buyers, the adjoining plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, between Third and Washington Avenues, 28 by 107, making in all a plot 101 by 168.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for a client a plot 100 by 123, on Morris Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Cohen & Glauber have sold three lots on the west side of Robbins Avenue, near Jackson Avenue, 75 by 100. The same operators have bought two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue.

Samuel Mandel has bought a plot at Franklin Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Boston Road, fronting 178 feet on the avenue; also, from A. Hoextel, 1,046 Boston Road, a plot, 35 by 110, extending through to Cauldwell Avenue.

Margaret Hanley has sold the plot fronting 37 feet on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 282 feet north of Tremont Avenue, and extending through to Marmion Avenue. The buyer, William Bloodgood, has resold the property to Theodore Bitterman.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have bought from Emanuel Mayer 889 and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two five-story double flats, 50 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from the Irving Realty Company a plot 61 by 105, on the east side of Second Avenue, 25 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The same firm has sold to Sebastino Risso a plot 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Bartholdi Street and Pine Avenue; also, to Max Grupin, a plot of 50 by 114, on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, east of White Plains Avenue; also, to L. Rost, a plot of 50 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

William H. Shaw, Jr., has sold for Mrs. Augusta Widmayer plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 350 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, running through to Southern Boulevard, to Meyer Goldberg and Abraham Greenberg.

The firm of Lionel Froehlich has sold 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 80 by 100, for Paul S. Schlichter to Bleumenkrohn & Freundlich.

Auctions Adjourned and Withdrawn.

Of the auction offerings scheduled yesterday the Sheriff's sale of 2,354 Arthur Avenue was adjourned until Jan. 11, and the foreclosure sale of plots on Timpson Place and Whitlock Avenue was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

154th St, s s, 100 ft e of Eighth Av, for six six-story brick flats, 37.6x86.11; Hoffman & Robinson of 59 East 118th St, owners; L. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $240,000.

Madison Av and 36th St, s w corner, for a six-story brick flat, 145x90; Cades Realty Company of 542 Fifth Av, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Liberty St, architects; cost, $40,000.

102d St, 303 to 319 East, for six six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; Hillman & Golding of 234 East 3d St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $210,000.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 400 ft n of 200th St, for two three-story frame dwellings, 21x65; Daniel Houlihan, Briggs Av and 201st St, owner; J. J. McMillan of 111 East 205th St, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

Madison St, 349, to a five-story brick tenement; P. Bachrach of 348 Broadway, owner; O. Reiseman of 30 First St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

ARTHUR AV, 2,125, w s, 25x95; Rachel Schemberg and another to Lewie Jawitz, (mtg $5,700,) other consideration and.....

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 25x95; John O. Baker to A. J. Larkin.....

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 25x95; A. J. Larkin to Jacob Rosborg, (mtg $4,000).....

AUDUBON AV, n e s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 21.10x95; Wadsworth Av, e s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; John Begold to Isaac Boehm and another, other consideration and.....

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 75 ft s w of 179th St, 75x100; Max J. Klein and others to Philip Schutzer and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 182d St, 25x97; William A. Cameron to Simon Schwartz, other consideration and.....

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 182d St, 25x97; Simon Schwartz to Garden Realty Company, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.....

BEEKMAN AV, w s, 25 ft n of Oak Terrace, 54x100; Edwin J. Keane to Henry F. A. Wolf.....

BEEKMAN PL, 30, w s, 33.5x25; 51st St, 432 and 434 East, 36x100.5; Elizabeth Messerschmidt to Anna B. Rund, quitclaim.....

BEEKMAN PL, 30, w s, 33.5x25; 51st St, 432 and 434 East, 36x100.5; Anna B. Rund to John A. Cudlipp, (mtgs $14,000,) other consideration and.....

BELMONT AV, e s, 120 ft n of 187th St, 50x100; Nathan Lowenstein to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $2,100,) other consideration and.....

BOSTON AV, n e corner of Suburban Place, 48.7x96.11x irregular; Rudolf A. Breidenbach to Louis E. Miller and another, quitclaim and.....

BRADHURST AV, 14, e s, 25x73.5x25x70.8; Henrietta Spiro to Michael Buchsbaum and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 179th St, 25.6x90.10x25x85.9; Gustav Herz to Emanuel Heilner and another, quitclaim.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 179th St, 25.6x90.10x25x85.9; Pauline Heilner to Emanuel Heilner and another, quitclaim.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 179th St, 25.6x90.10x25x85.9; Frederick Hart to Emanuel Heilner and another, quitclaim.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 179th St, 25.6x90.10x25x85.9; Celia Hart and another to Emanuel Heilner and another, quitclaim.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 179th St, 25.6x90.10x25x85.9; Emanuel Heilner and others to Joseph Pronick, other considerations and.....

BROADWAY, n w corner of 146th St, 99.11 x100; Sophia Zimmermann to Isaac H. Clothier .....

BROADWAY, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11 x100; Columbian Realty Company to Isaac H. Clothier .....

BROOK AV, n e corner of 134th St, 25x100; Michael Caldos to David Greenfeld, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..

C 97, Lots 91 to 95, map of land of George J. Simpson, 12th Ward, 23.100x134.2x100; Mary L. Burcham to James A. Lynch and another .....

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 220, w s, 41.8x 100; Isidore S. Korn and another to Edward L. Ludlow, (mtg $64,000).....

CROTONA AV, e s, 94 ft s of 175th St, 100x120; Louisa K. Kuntz, executrix, to John Robinson, correction.....

CROTONA AV, n w s, Lot 117, map of Belmont; Elizabeth B. Saunders to Oliver C. Pendleton .....

DALY AV, e s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 25x 48.5x25.1x46.7; Daly Av, e s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 50x45.5x50x45.5; Daly Av, e s, 250.8 ft n of 177th St, 22.10x47.4x 22x46.0; Harry Wilkes to Edward Ayres, all liens.....

FOREST ST, s s, 100 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x108x25x110; Joseph J. Gleason to Stephen Filan and wife.....

FOX ST, n w corner of Home St, 77.1x 110.10x89.2x101.10; Jacob Levy to Abraham Felterman, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and .....

FULTON AV, e s, part of Sub-division 1 of Lot 94, map of Morrisania; William H. Hilbert to George E. Huether, (mtg $5,000) .....

GARDEN AV, Lot 57 and part of Lot 56, map of South Belmont; also, Southern Boulevard, w s, 21.3 ft s of Garden Av, 90.8x40.10x81; Augustus Gareiss to Louis E. Miller.....

GARDEN AV, Lot 57 and part of Lot 56, map of South Belmont; also, Southern Boulevard, w s, 21.3 ft s of Garden Av, 90.8x40.10x81; Louis E. Miller to Malcolm Sundheimer, (mtg $14,500).....

GREENWICH ST, 317 and 319, e s, 38.6x 100x irregular; Mary F. Harrison and others, individually and as executors and trustees, to Harry M. Austin, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and.....

GROVE AV, w s, 300 ft n of Cliff St, 50x 100; Mary Vallon to James T. Barry, other consideration and.....

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 98 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 128x124; John J. Brady to Wolf Burland and another, other consideration and .....

HUGHES AV, 2,165, 21.6x95; Hannah Fitzgerald to Frances Beneville, (mtg $3,000) .....

JEROME AV, n w s, 894.8 ft n e of Anderson Place, 214.4x101x200x100; Robert Grant and others to August Kuhn, 1-3 part .....

JEROME AV, n w s, 894.8 ft n e of Anderson Place, 214.4x101x200x100; Gertrude S. Rice and others, trustees, to August Kuhn, 1-3 part.....

JEROME AV, n w s, 894.8 ft n e of Anderson Place, 214.4x101x200x100; Samuel E. Gould and others, trustees, to August Kuhn, 1-3 part .....

JEROME AV, n w corner of Clarke Place, 50x200; George McKittrick to Edgar J. Levey.....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, at n w s of Sedgwick Av, 30.6x100x71.10x108.5; Cornelia Pierce to The Wood-Just Realty Company, (mtg $3,200).....

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 75th St, 18x85; Maxwell S. Mannes to Abbie L. Henshaw (mtg $21,000).....

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

West Side.

PRIVATE HOUSES ON SALE OR LEASE.

SELECTED LIST.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 BROADWAY, COR. 81ST ST.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

COLONIAL PARK.
D. E. SEYBEL, Executor, 41 Park Row.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway, offer quick taker, West Side, 26-foot, cold water, thoroughly renovated, 20-family Tenement; rents, $2,362; after January, $2,616; price, $21,000.

Another quick taker gets two West 62 Street, five-story, 20-family select (colored) Tenements; hall toilets, stone washtubs, hot water supply; excellent condition; rents each, guaranteed, $2,-$522; price, each, $19,750. Both big bargains.

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 135TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDER ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. Fine plot, 100x100; will divide to suit; price reasonable.
8TH AV., triple flats, with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $39,500.

DESIRABLE PLOTS.
145th & 146th Sts.--7th & Lenox Avs.
Ready for immediate improvement.
Subway Station at Corner.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

REAL BARGAINS.

34th St., near 6th Av.—Fine block; two five-story steam-heated flats; rents nearly $4,000; grand future; also, 38th St., near 9th Av., two four-story tenements, 52x100, cheap; many others, Thirties, Forties, Fifties, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Avs.; principals. William F. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

BUILDER'S CHANCE.

Fifties, near 9th Av., never before offered; 3 private dwellings, 55x100; fine block; excellent side light; ripe for improvement; under $650 per front foot; possession; principals. William F. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

Extra large double flat, vicinity 14th and 8th Av.; open plumbing; perfect order; $35,000; $10,000 cash; net return $1,500; never a vacancy. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

64th St., near Broadway.—Future of being Longacre Square No. 2; sell account partnership; 5-story down-town flat. Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

64th St., Near Broadway.—Future of being Longacre Square No. 2; sell account of partnership; 5-story double flat. Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

Tenements; two 5-story four-family houses, vicinity 50th, 9th; price for both $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Sacrifice; 5-story double flat; all improvements, vicinity 112th, Lenox; price $31,000; rent $3,450; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$6,000 buys 6-room double flat; price $28,500, vicinity 116th, 8th; net return $1,000 per year. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

5-story 3-family flat; rent, $3,100; price, $28,500; near 110th St., west side. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Tenth Avenue corner, near new Pennsylvania improvements; investigate; small payments. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Eighth Av., modern triple flat; large store; $32,-500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Double flat, vicinity 119th, 8th; $24,500; $5,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, vicinity 116th, 8th; $32,500; one mortgage $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Lenox Av.; double flat; no heat; price $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

BRONX.

FOR SALE.

BEST PARCEL

to be sold this week,

250 lots, $1,000 per lot.

Original plot from first hands.

East approach Washington Bridge.

AND PARTLY SURROUNDED BY LANDS JUST SOLD BY THE OGDEN, LEE'S, MONTGOMERY, AND CHURCH ESTATES TO FIVE LARGE SYNDICATES, FOR IMPROVEMENT.

THIS IS A SPLENDID OFFER FOR LARGE PROFITS TO A QUICK BUYER.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Sole Agents,
2,259 BROADWAY, COR. 81ST ST.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE—163d ST. and SHERMAN AVE.

Most substantially built two-family houses in the Bronx; contain two apartments of nine rooms each; hardwood trimmed; all improvements; size 20.10x72x100 ft. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 1624 St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. B. Tuller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BARGAIN.

Three 4-story cold-water flats.
Rent $6,500; price $59,000; mortgage $37,000.
JOHN F. FREES, Real Estate Dep't, 608 East 158th St., Near Courtlandt Av.

Bargain.—Kelly St., 120x100, two blocks from Subway station, $16,500.00; two lots, 50x101, 8 feet below grade Southern Boulevard, $7,500.00. Several corner plots on hand. Louis E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
KRONERNBEGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$4,000 cash buys the handsome five-story-and-basement triple flat, 998 Brook Av., 26.6x110x125; rents, $2,050; 5 rooms and bath to each flat; bargain. Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

$800 buys a beautiful two-family house on Prospect Av., near Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100; 9 rooms, 2 baths; can passes the house. Widow, care of Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

Bargain.—Choice corner, excavated, 48x95, 173d St., near Webster Av., $6,000; easy terms; splendid future; also other cheap small and large plots. WEBER, 633 East 149th St.

Lots in Washington Av. and other prominent streets, Bronx, at reasonable prices. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Must sell 2 lots; 25x125 each, on College Av, near 171st St.; $2,200 for both; cash, $900; buy right now. Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

South side of 164th St., 75 feet east from Boston Road, 75x100; sell cheap. Corbin & O'Ryan, Attorneys, 220 Broadway.

House and two lots, Morris Heights, at foreclosure price; 75% left on mortgage. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers; easiest terms. Times, Harlem.

Bronx Corner Sacrificed!—5 lots, $2,850 each; actually worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. Geo. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

Choice Bronx corners, also lots and plots, from first hands. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

Will buy cheap Bronx double or triple flats. Hat Store, 120 Christopher St.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 33K Tribune Building, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Denver property, free and clear, lots and two brick houses, cost over $48,000, will trade for N. Y. city equity, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 115 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

The reason we build the best two-family houses is because we are building 200 of them, and if not the best, we could never sell such a lot. If you will look at them we will sell you one. Many styles; from $6,000 to $10,000.

KINGSTON REALTY CO.,
Eastern Parkway & Kingston Ave.

Bargain.—Four-story brick building, Baltic, near Fourth Av., Brooklyn; price, $9,500; rent, $1,-100; mortgage, $7,000. Berger, 250 W. 125th. Evenings.

TO LET.

A beautiful detached cottage in splendid condition, handsomely decorated, located in fine section of Flatbush, twenty-five minutes from City Hall, Manhattan; house contains eleven rooms, finely tiled bathroom, pantry, and modern improvements; fine garden; one hundred feet square; stable if desired; will rent reasonably to small family. Address, stating number in family and giving reference, Owner, Box 147 Times.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY,
BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

Lots, with every city improvement, at $376, on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.

SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

Near Sound, New Rochelle—Fine house, six sleeping rooms, two baths; hardwood finish; piazzas, garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.

Mount Kisco—130 acres; near station; good buildings; productive farm; fine view.

Ardsley—Six acres, with fine modern stone house; all improvements; beautiful view; bargain. Turner & Co., 28 East 42d St., N. Y. City. Telephone, 540—38th St.

SUBWAY WESTCHESTER COUNTY BOOM.

Larchmont lots, $100, to close Estate; cheapest lots in Westchester County; 35 minutes from City Hall. City Improvements. Sold only in bulk of four or more lots and on easiest terms. LEONARD MORGAN, 1,541 Broadway, New York.

Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., fine house on South 4th Av.; 10 and bath; all modern imprts.; to quick buyer opportunity; lot 40x105. Bronx Realty Co., Fox St., near Westchester Av.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

$500 buys a plot and house, 100x200; fruit trees, stable, situated in Norwalk, Connecticut; car passes house. Widow, care of Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

NEW JERSEY.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Upper Montclair" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Flemington.—Three-story brick building, store and dwelling combined, in a thriving Jersey town of 2,300 inhabitants, 50 miles from New York, for sale for cash consideration. Inspection invited. Address, Dorman T. Connet, Flemington, N. J.

EUROPE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Magnificent property in Hildesheim, Province of Hanover, Germany. Gothic castle, conservatory, hothouses, cottages, &c., in excellent condition; modern improvements; private park of fourteen acres; rare opportunity to acquire a gentleman's beautiful country seat at moderate cost. Address Prof. Wm. Fresenius, Ex'r., Wiesbaden, Germany.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS,
We have cash buyers for all classes of property which can be bought cheap.
Send us full particulars of such property you have for sale.
McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

Attention!—I want flats, tenements, or any Manhattan or Bronx properties; large or small; submit fullest detailed particulars; quick cash offers made.
William H. Appleton, 6 Wall St.

WANTED—Income property, flats or tenements, west of 7th Av., from 23d to 65th St.; price must be low. LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St., New York City.

Wanted, 2 to 3 acres on Harlem road, near station, between Fordham and White Plains; principals only; state full particulars. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

Wanted flats and tenements in Bronx; owners send particulars; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av., 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Flats and 3-family houses in Bronx; owners send full particulars of property you have for sale. Egers, 718 East 169th St.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 42d and 110th Sts. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

5-story 2 or 3 family flats wanted for cash, west or east side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Lots in Manhattan and Bronx; send particulars; have buyers. J. Cash, 110 West 102d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York relating to limited partnerships, that the firm of JAMES STERN & CO., a limited partnership, formed pursuant to said statutes for the transaction of the general commission and importing business, the principal place of the business of which partnership is located at No. 41 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, in the clerk's office of which county the certificate of the formation of said partnership is recorded, has been dissolved by agreement of the undersigned, the partners therein, before the time specified in the said certificate of its formation, and on the 31st day of December, 1904.

Dated New York, December 29, 1904.

JAMES STERN,
GEORGE SIMON.

By HEINRICH FRIEDRICH BEHRENS, Attorney in fact.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of December, 1904, before me personally appeared James Stern, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

L. GARDNER,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of December, 1904, before me personally appeared George Simon, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act and deed of said George Simon, under and by virtue of a certain power of attorney made by the said George Simon to him bearing date the 12th day of August, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 28th day of December, 1904.

L. GARDNER,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in New York Co.

d29-1aw4wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NATIONAL SHIRT WAIST CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal office at 100 Wooster Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the BROADS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NATIONAL SHIRT WAIST CO., by BERNARD BROADS, President.

MYER & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 309 Broadway, New York City.

dec22-1aw6wTh

GINSBERG, GINSBERG & GAINSBORG.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Please take notice that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GINSBERG, GINSBERG & GAINSBORG, composed of Simon Ginsberg, Edward Ginsberg, and Samuel H. Gainsborg, and doing business under the name of the MAJESTIC CARPET CLEANING CO., at No. 421-425 East 101st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Samuel H. Gainsborg.

Simon Ginsberg and Edward Ginsberg assume the payment of all debts of said copartnership, and will continue said business.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1904.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR LEASE

(LONG TERM)

Entire Fifth Avenue Front

East Side, bet. 30th & 31st Sts.

As a whole or will divide. Apply to (57)

GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty Street. 1 Madison Avenue.

LOFTS TO RENT

WITH POWER, IN THE
Rhinelander Buildings,
Rose, Duane, and William Sts.,
BY THE
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway station.

130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated; open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof,)
FOR SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. S. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof, 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unrivalled.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator; hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

SWANNOA.

105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.

14th St. Subway Station within one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 rooms & bath, $45.00 to $60.00
5 rooms & bath, 65.00 to 80.00
7 rooms & bath, 90.00 to 115.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents

Six large and light rooms; steam heat and hot water supply; rent exceptionally low. Janitor, 136 East 96th St.

117TH ST., 56 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.; four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; L express 125th St.

Herbert Apartments, 2,065 Lexington Av.—Five and six room apartments; elevator, &c.; $33.00 and $38.00.

West Side.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET.

240-242 West, near Broadway, 4, 5, large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

143D ST., 257 WEST.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments; hot water; steam heat; all improvements; rent $25 to $34. Janitor on premises. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

66 West 93d St.

Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

Broadway and 96th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

$53.00—245 WEST 125TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

To Let—Six-room apartment, all improvements, 2,185 7th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th.

Bachelor apartment, 174 and 176 West 89th St., $27 per month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY for authority to change its name to "FLEISCHMANN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY," &c.:

Please take notice that the undersigned will present the within proposed order authorizing the Fleischmann Realty & Construction Company, the petitioner herein, to change its corporate name to the "Fleischmann Construction Company" to this Court, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for signature and entry in this proceeding.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1904.

Yours, &c.,
HAYS & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To HIRAM JOHN CUNNEEN, Attorney General.
n17-1aw6wTh&29

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, DAVID L. HASKEL and HUGH A. TOLER, Bankrupts.—Act of 1867, Number 6221.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

You are hereby notified that a fourth and final general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at Number 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the said district, on the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Robert A. H. Dayton, one of the registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in Sections 5,092, 5,088, and 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

And this is further to give you notice that I have filed my accounts as assignee of the estate of the said bankrupts in said Court, and that at the said meeting I shall apply to the said Court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate in accordance with the provisions of Section 5,021 of the said Revised Statutes of the United States.

Dated New York, 24th December, 1904.

PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERMAN, JOHN O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN O. SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Andrew Lemon, No. 96 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1904. SAMUEL B. CLAFF, Executor. ANDREW LEMON, Attorney for Executor, No. 96 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
153 Franklin Street, City.

FLOORS TO LET

FROM APRIL AND MAY 1ST, '05, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF,) 205 feet on Brooklyn Bridge, 50 feet on each, William and Rose Sts.
LIGHT ON ALL SIDES.
Power, heat and elevator service day and night.

APPLY TO RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

2 NEW BUILDINGS

OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT
Store, Basement & Loft
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
20 W. 30TH ST.
DE SELDING BROTHERS, AGENTS,
149 BROADWAY.

FACTORY LOFTS

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & C., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 98 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store to let for oyster saloon or other business, 2,305 8th Av., between 123d and 124th Sts.; rent $65.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 30. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN J. McADAMS, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the petition of Benjamin Lesser, verified the 5th day of December, 1904, the return of the United States Marshal, and the affidavit of Peter Grandazas, that a petition was filed in this court on the 4th day of November, 1904, praying that John J. McAdams may be declared a bankrupt in involuntary proceeding; that a subpœna was duly issued on the 5th day of November, 1904, and directed to said John J. McAdams, and that service thereof could not be made upon said John J. McAdams personally for the reason that said John J. McAdams departed from this jurisdiction or keeps himself concealed, and that diligent efforts have been made to ascertain his whereabouts since that time, and the whereabouts of said John J. McAdams cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and the same are unknown, and that service of said subpœna herein cannot be made personally upon said John J. McAdams within this jurisdiction, it is on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for the petitioning creditors herein,

Ordered, That the said John J. McAdams appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 9th day of January, 1905, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 22d day of December, 1904, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said John J. McAdams at his last known place of abode on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, December 19th, 1904.

GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARTIN F. LAUGHLIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin F. Laughlin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 2d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 9th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 29, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK J. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt.—No. 7,652.

To the creditors of Frank J. Reynolds of the City and County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Frank J. Reynolds was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 28th, 1904.

NEW ORLEANS THE QUAINT

ELEGANT NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS
of the Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon,
Connecting at New Orleans with rail lines
for all points in
Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico,
Arizona, and California.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

ORIENT

Clark's cruise Feb. 2, 70 days, $400 and up; by specially chartered S. S. Arabic, 16,000 tons.
Tours by specially chartered, new, twin-screw, fast steamer "Caledonia," July 1, via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips.
Send for program. F. C. Clark, 113 B'way, N. Y.

EUROPE

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

E. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s Steamships see to-morrow's issue.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 3:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
3:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTH-WESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 22½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 143, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
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WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chicago.
†8:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
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Direct to Italy
Only 8 days

By the Great Ocean Flyer

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686½ feet long, 23½ knots average speed
Between New York, Naples & Genoa direct

From New York, Jan. 7, 1905
" " " Feb. 7, 1905
" Genoa Jan. 21, 1905

FIRST CABIN RATES, $90 AND UP.

Splendid opportunity to reach the Great Winter Resorts of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | *Zeel'd.Jan.14,10:30AM
Philadelphia....Jan. 7 | New York.....Jan. 21
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEHONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Dec. 31 | Finland.....Jan. 21
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 | Vaderland.....Jan. 28

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric.....Jan. 6, 6 AM | Majestic.Jan.18, 10 AM
Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM | Baltic, Feb. 1, 3:30 P. M.

TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.

Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A. M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A. M.
ROMANIC. Jan. 28, 2:30 P. M.; Mar. 11, 1 P. M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon | Kronprinz.Mar.21, 6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb.21, 7:30 AM | K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel...Jan. 10, 10 AM | *Barbs'sa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.24, 10 AM | Bresiau...Feb. 28, noon
Br'nd'nb'g.Ja.31, 10 AM | *Kurfu'rst.Mar.9, 11 AM
Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM | Br'nd.nb'g.Mar.14, 10

DODGE CASE GOES OVER TO JANUARY GRAND JURY

Jerome's Hunt for Big Game Strikes New Snag.

MESSENGER TO TEXAS WANTED

County Detectives After E. J. Bracken for a Witness—Dodge's Conductors Start South.

The Grand Jury held a brief session yesterday morning and adjourned again till this morning without having had a chance to take cognizance of the statement made by Charles F. Dodge. Nor will the matter be laid before the jury to-day, the last day of its existence. All action in the case will be deferred till next week, and perhaps longer.

The January Grand Jury will be sworn in next Tuesday. It has been taken for granted so far that Dodge would be one of the first persons brought before it. This, it was said yesterday, is not likely to be the case, as it looks as if the District Attorney has run up against another snag in his efforts to bring to justice those who have been backing Dodge and keeping him away from this State for the better part of a year.

The case would be difficult to carry to a victorious end, it was pointed out, unless the most detailed and satisfactory corroborative evidence could be adduced in support of Dodge's statements. The District Attorney had, and still has, strong hope of securing all the evidence needed. But it is known that he has to contend with a group of men possessed of vast resources. It is to be expected that their policy of obstruction will be long continued.

The chief hitch at the present time is said to be caused by the absence of a man named Edward J. Bracken, who under the name of Bradley went down to Texas while Dodge was being maintained there. Bracken is known to have left the Lone Star State three days ahead of Dodge, and it was understood at the time that he was headed for any part of the Union rather than New York. It was learned yesterday, however, that Bracken is supposed to have returned here, in spite of the knowledge that county detectives armed with subpoenas would be looking for him the moment his presence in this city became known.

While neither the District Attorney nor any of his assistants would admit it, everybody connected with the Dodge case understood yesterday that several members of Mr. Jerome's staff of detectives were on the trail of the missing witness, and that they had good hopes of finding him soon.

Nevertheless, persons well acquainted with the Dodge-Morse tangle and all its ramifications were heard to say that even the appearance of Bracken would not be sufficient to make the District Attorney's case good against the chief offender that he is trying to catch.

Mr. Jerome appeared hopeful when he paid his daily visit to the Broadway Central Hotel about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He looked over what mail had arrived for Dodge, chatted for a while with the latter, and then bade a final farewell to Marshal Hanson and his party. The big Texan and his four followers left about

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

THE really great resolve for the housewife the coming year is to adopt into her cuisine more genuine home made food. Shop-made, ready-made cake, tea biscuit, crullers, bread and substitutes therefor are dry, unsatisfying, extravagant and frequently unhealthful. In many bake shops alum powders are used to cheapen the product.

With Royal Baking Powder, cake, waffles, tea-biscuit, puddings, layer cakes, crullers, cookies, muffins, crusts, griddle cakes are made with greatest ease, in perfection, superior in every way to the ready-made foods, and a saving in money.

The United States Agricultural Department reports the result of elaborate experiments under its direction, which show the great saving by baking at home, as compared with cost of buying ready baked food.

All bread, cake, biscuit, etc., are very much fresher, cleaner, cheaper and more wholesome when made at home with ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

MCMV

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HAD $10,500, BORROWED TEN CENTS, THEN DIED

HAD MEANS; DIED A PAUPER.

Woman Worth $10,000 Succumbs to Cold and Hunger.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Although

MRS. BERGIN RELEASED, PROMISES RESTITUTION

VINCENT says

STEIN-BLOCH OVERCOATS

At Curtailed Prices.

Tourists . $16.50, formerly $28 and $30
" . $20, formerly $32 and $35
Paddocks $20, formerly $35
" $25, formerly $38 and $40

OPPORTUNITY knocked at my door and I met it with outstretched hand.

Of course you know STEIN-BLOCH Clothes. The man who never heard of STEIN-BLOCH never heard of Marconi or Santos-Dumont.

I sell STEIN-BLOCH Clothes regularly because they're the Best Clothes that I can sell.

But the reductions given above are really "too good to be true"—I'm so delighted that I can't keep my luck to myself.

There are only a few of these Superfine Overcoats, so the man who wants to "get there" had better get HERE at a swinging pace.

If it's a STEIN-BLOCH, you can wager it's the sum total of Overcoat Excellence, and if it's a Vincent reduction, you can be sure that the "reduction" is fact, not fable.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

SPECIAL SALES. OVERCOATS, SUITS, SCARFS, UNDERWEAR. VALUES EXACTLY AS STATED.

JOIN the steady stream of men that all this week will be found here buying $35, $30, $28, $25 OVERCOATS at $22.50—$25, $22, $20, $18 SUITS at $15—$1 and $1.50 SCARFS at 50c.—50c. and 75c. SCARFS, 25c.

A GENERAL CUT OF $5 to $15 in OVERCOATS and SUITS.

600 Shirts and Drawers of "Aertex" pure Irish Linen, that sold for $3 a garment, and "Aertex" Cellular Underwear that sold for $2 a garment, now $1.50. N. Y. store only.

Winter weight UNDERWEAR, none of which sold for less than $2.50 a garment; many, including CARTWRIGHT & WARNER, as high as $4.50. Very high class underwear of various kinds reduced to $1.50 a garment. N. Y. store only.

50 Boys' Bath Robes, 6 to 16 years, were $3.50 to $5, now $1.50. N. Y. only.

30 Men's " " , cheapest was $5, some were $10, now $3.50. N. Y. only.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"No fairy tales, either."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Bklyn

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

These are Silk Hat Days. Young's, of course!

Young's Hats

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Sat'y.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.
(For Four Weeks.)
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.
Cast includes Harry Bulger, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, and Margaret Sayre and Ida Mulle.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
Pinero's New Comedy A Wife Without a Smile.
NEXT MON.—SEATS TO-DAY.
FRANCIS WILSON in COUSIN BILLY.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL In the New Comedy Brother Jacques
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Next Mond. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE.
"The Success of her Career."—World.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St.....At 8:20. Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15.
Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St....At 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Jan. 2.
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening, at 8, at special prices—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Saleza, Plancon, Begue, Dufriche, Paris, Reiss. Cond'r, Vigna. Special Prices:—$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $4.00.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 31, at 2—RIGOLETTO. Melba, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 31, at 8, pop. prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Alten, Bauermeister, and Sembrich; Scotti, Blass, Rossi. Conductor, Franko.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 1st, at 8:30. Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST, ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER and Miscellaneous Program.
Soloists: Nordica, Homer, Lemon; Pollock. Plancon. Opera Chorus and Orch. Cond'r, Vigna.
Mon. Morning, Jan. 2d, at 11:30 precisely, Matinee—Last Performance of PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 4th, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 5th, at 8:30—First Perf. of (DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN) DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Alten, Weed; Burgstaller, Dippel, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 6th, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Thurs., Jan. 12th, at 7:30..DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Thurs., Jan. 26, at 7:30..DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:30, CHILDREN'S MATINEE, "Schneewittchen." To-night at 8:20, "Die Sternschnuppe."

NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
Special New Year's Matinee next Monday.

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Matinees TO-DAY & Sat'y. Evs. at 8:15.
Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company IN NEWPORT
With the Big Five—Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Virginia Earle, Lee Harrison, & Fay Templeton.

NEW YORK Introduction of New Policy & New Prices.
Jos. Brooks' Production of (LUCKY TOLVO.)

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,158. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

COCKLESHELLS DARE FATE; SAVE FREIGHTER'S CREW

Men Taken from the Drumelzier While Seas Run High.

BOY STAYS BY THE CAPTAIN

Declines to Leave Ship When First Load of Men Is Taken Away—Vessel's Back Broken.

Leaving their stranded ship, a battered, rudderless derelict, with a broken back, to contend alone with Winter's storms and giant breakers on the Fire Island Bar, Capt. Nicholson and his crew of twenty-nine men were rescued from the British freighter Drumelzier yesterday by the life savers of the Sandy Hook and Oak Island Stations, after three trips which are likely to go down in the annals of such deeds as among the most perilous on record.

It was not until late yesterday afternoon that Capt. Nicholson showed any disposition to give up the valiant battle with gales and ocean he has been waging these three days for the mastery of his ill-fated vessel. By that time he had been deserted by nearly all of his crew with the exception of the officers and a small apprentice, who, with the determination of a man, vowed that he would stick with his Captain to the end, and resisted all the pleadings of the life-savers and his superiors, including Capt. Nicholson, who asked him to leave.

By the time Capt. Nicholson, who was the last man on board his ship, decided that he had enough, it had become plain to every man on board the Drumelzier that the ship was doomed. At day break on Wednesday, while laboring heavily among the breakers that ran mountain high and pounded the bed of sand under her hull, the crew heard a cannon-like report, way down in the depths.

The next moment there was a sudden bulging up of her decks amidships, as though a volcanic eruption had occurred in her hold. The engine was torn from its fastenings and slid six feet aft. The boiler slid forward a like distance. The stern buried itself deep in the sand, with the result that rudder, and propeller were both ground to pieces. Capt. Nicholson needed no further evidence to tell him that the Drumelzier had broken her back and that his fight with the ocean had been lost.

ASKED FOR BOILERMAKERS.

There were six feet of water in the forward hold of the vessel and eight feet aft. The storeroom, where the ship's provisions were kept, had been flooded, and there was hardly anything on board for the crew to eat. Nevertheless, yesterday morning, when a string of bunting was discovered fluttering from the signal halyards of the Drumelzier, the signal was not for life savers, but for boilermakers.

The rescue of the crew was effected in three relays. Capt. Nicholson was not taken off until after nightfall. Even then, though the ship seemed to be on the verge of breaking up, he seemed to find it difficult to part from her. For three days, while he and his crew have stood by the wreck, it has been swept by mountainous seas. Through the long nights the only ray of hope for the ship's company shone out from the anchor lights of the wrecking tug that has borne her company.

The first batch of the crew who leave the stranded vessel consisted of fifteen sailors and firemen and two boys. They were taken off by the life savers from the Sandy Hook Station under the command of Capt. Patterson, and were brought up the harbor on the ocean-going tug Catherine Moran, of the Moran Towing Line, which landed them at the Atlantic Dock in Brooklyn at 7 o'clock last evening.

After the failure of the United States revenue cutter Mohawk to effect the rescue of the Drumelzier's crew on Wednesday, orders were sent from Washington for Capt. Patterson to get his crew in readiness to go to the relief of the stranded steamship. The Sandy Hook crew is made up of the hardiest life savers on the Atlantic Coast, and have among their equipment a non-sinkable, self-righting, and self-bailing lifeboat that is a wonder, and can ride out the fiercest gale and brave the wildest surf. This crew in recent years have effected half a dozen thrilling rescues where other crews have failed.

It was after 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening when Capt. Patterson got into telephone communication with the Moran Towing Company and chartered a big oceangoing tug to take his men and the lifeboat to the Fire Island Inlet. The Catherine Moran happened to be on her way up the harbor, but was intercepted in the Narrows and sent on the perilous mission.

Capt. Robert Deakin of the Catherine Moran got up a double head of steam and made for Sandy Hook. Capt. Patterson and his crew of nine men were on the Government pier, peering eagerly through the darkness for the speeding tug. Alongside the pier the non-sinkable boat was riding the waves at anchor.

TOWED THE LIFEBOAT.

When the Moran drew up to the pier, the life savers lost little time in piling on board, taking with them their equipment. At 3:30 A. M. the Moran made for the open sea, towing the lifeboat. The Moran is a stanch new craft, 110 feet long, and with a 23-foot beam, but she had scarcely rounded the Hook before Capt. Deakin found that he had an ugly night's work cut out for him. The wind came from the west at the rate of forty miles an hour, kicking up a nasty sea. The course from the Hook to Fire Island lay east by north, and consequently she had both wind and sea almost directly astern, but, nevertheless, could make only slow progress on account of the trailing lifeboat.

During the trip Capt. Patterson and his lifesavers were snugly stowed away in the cabin of the tug preparing themselves by rest for their perilous task. After a six

Continued on Page 2.

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SAVES JOB AND LEG OR TWO.

John Murtha, Truck Driver, Defeats Powerful Combination.

Beset as he was by a combination made up of a trolley car, an ambulance surgeon and an electric power house, John Murtha of 164 Butler Street, Brooklyn, succeeded, after a strenuous time yesterday afternoon in "saving his job and perhaps a leg or two," as he puts it.

Murtha, who is thirty-two years old, is employed as a truck driver by a South Brooklyn firm. Late yesterday afternoon he was driving on Third Avenue at Sixth Street when a trolley car of the Third Avenue line playfully butted his truck in the rear. Murtha, who was expecting no such pleasantry, left his seat suddenly, performed a graceful and beautiful parabola over his horse's back and landed with a jar on the pavement. Before he could get to his feet half a dozen men, including two or three of the railroad employes, had pounced upon him.

"Leggo of me and take your old car off the back of my truck," yelled Murtha wrathfully.

"Be quiet, man; you're badly hurt," ordered his captors.

Kicking and protesting, Murtha was lugged to the company's power house, at Third Street, while a call was sent to the Seney Hospital for an ambulance. All the time Murtha was howling to be set free.

"I'll lose my job if I don't go back and get my horse," he protested.

When the ambulance surgeon arrived he found that Murtha had sustained a painful injury to the groin. Still objecting, he was bundled off to the hospital. Left alone in a reception room there for a moment, Murtha made a break for the door, got out and, despite his injury, dashed away down Seventh Street. He made his way to the place where he had left his truck, a few blocks from the hospital, but the police had taken charge of the rig and returned it to the stable. Murtha went there and was ordered to go home.

"Do I lose my job?" he asked anxiously.

"No, your job will be all right," he was assured.

Then Murtha went home and had his injury dressed by a physician.

"If I'd have stayed at the hospital," he observed last night, "I might have lost my job and maybe a leg or two."

LAWSON TO STOP ATTACKS?

Report That Everybody's Has Been Sold and Hostilities Will Cease.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Thomas W. Lawson left town late this afternoon, for what destination is not known, and therefore there can be no confirmation or denial to-night of the following, which appeared in this afternoon's issue of The Boston Financial News:

"There is a report that Everybody's Magazine will change hands, and that the Lawson-Rogers hostilities will cease.

"It is known that T. W. Lawson and his family have arranged to spend some months in Europe."

State Street was divided about evenly on accepting the report. Mr. Lawson himself, in conversation with a friend last night, made no reference to any cessation of hostilities, nor did he intimate any change in his plan of campaign against "The System."

At his house it is said that Mr. Lawson will not return until to-morrow.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN QUITS.

Succeeded by William J. O'Brien—Platform Demand for City Ownership.

Municipal ownership of public lighting plants as a platform and William R. Hearst as the leader of a straight independent Democratic Mayoralty ticket comprised the demnd of John T. Cronin, Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy's special reorganization committee at an executive committee meeting last night, when a plan of reorganization was adopted. Congressman Hearst was invited to attend a meeting of the reorganized General Committee at Cooper Union.

John C. Sheehan retired from the leadership of the organization and William J. O'Brien, who was Sheriff of New York County during Mayor Low's Administration, was chosen in his place. A committee was named to form an organization in Kings County, where the Sheehan Democrats had once been represented by the Coffey Democracy. Primary elections to be held on Feb. 10 are planned, and the central organization will be known hereafter as the New York Democracy, the word "Greater" being dropper.

The committee's report on platform also urged the abolition of the Rapid Transit Commission as a self-perpetuating body, and the election of Police Magistrates by the people.

CHUMS DIE TOGETHER.

Happy and Jolly Take Much Cyanide of Potassium.

Having weighed what they possessed of youth and health and strength against what they lacked in money, friends, and opportunities, two men known to their lodging house companions as Happy and Jolly, withdrew night before last to a common room in the Union Hotel, at 88 Bowery, and shared some of the contents of a bottle that had in it cyanide of potassium sufficient to dispose of a score of men. There they were found dead yesterday afternoon by a bedmaker who came to clear the place for new guests.

On the hotel register they were entered as George Weber and George Brown, aged about thirty-two and thirty-five years respectively, but their real names are not known. There is a good chance that they may remain a secret, for the two friends had taken care to remove from their clothing everything that could furnish any information about them. And though one of them had been coming to the same hotel off and on for a year and the other one had patronized the place steadily for a month, nobody there had ever learned how these two men earned a living.

This makes the second time within two days that a pair of friends chose to die together. Orestes A. Weeks and Benjamin J. Riley, both of Brookline, Mass., were found unconscious from morphine poisoning at the Grand Union Hotel last Wednesday, and Weeks died later from the effects of the poison. While motives and methods were practically the same in both cases, one couple can have had no knowledge of the doings of the other, as the final exit at

THE TIMES IN ITS NEW HOME ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

Notable Issue Next Sunday Will Describe Building's Construction.

HOW SKYSCRAPER WAS REARED

Story of Difficulties Overcome and Results Achieved—The Building in Many Ways Unique—Its Newspaper-Making Plant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will begin the year 1905 in its new home, in Times Square, and to celebrate the event the issue of the newspaper on Sunday next will be notable in many ways.

Particularly striking will be the Building Supplement, a magazine of forty-eight pages, which is a part of the regular issue of the newspaper on that date. This will be a triumph of the printer's art. On the outside cover, in colors, will appear a striking picture of the latest giant among metropolitan structures, the Times Building.

The supplement will be printed on double calendered paper, similar to that used in the magazines, and will be crowded with well-executed half-tone pictures, illustrating the construction of the building, and the uses to which it will be put in publishing THE NEW YORK TIMES. It will show how a daily newspaper is issued, and the thousand and one appliances that are necessary to produce it. No more complete plant exists in the world than the new workshop of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The story is the most remarkable ever written of the building of a skyscraper, and is as fascinating as fiction. There is no detail that does not carry with it interest and wonderment. An army of men have given the best that was in them to make the building perfect.

The Times Building is the city's tallest structure from base to top, with an extreme height of 476 feet. Nearly half of the work, and its most wonderful part, is under ground. The building has a pumping plant 61 feet below the curb, and the sub-structure is on a base more than three times the size of the building lot.

In the Times Building a new record has been made in structural steel tonnage, and it contains a larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building. It is the strongest and stiffest steel frame structure of similar dimensions ever erected, and its floor space is twenty-one times the area of the building lot.

If the story of the Times Building is told in a unique way, it must be remembered that the building itself is unique, and the story of it is but in line with the structure. Great interest must attach to the home of a newspaper, where matter written and put in type twenty stories above ground is printed upon presses 55 feet below the surface of the earth. In its multitude of organs and its vast complexity of communications from man to machine it is almost as wonderful as the human body. In every part it thrills and moves and speaks by electric impulses speeding along its multitudinous nerves of wire.

A visitor atop the Times Building will be more than 100 feet above Liberty's torch on Bedloe's Island. He may feel assured that nobody within twelve miles to the north will be able "to look down upon him." The turret of the Times Building is at a greater elevation above sea level than any point on Long Island.

All lines of traffic centre at the Times Building, as all roads led to Rome. The great Subway runs under the big structure at Broadway and Forty-second Street. The Pennsylvania tunnel will come near to it. Nearly every theatre in the city is within a stone's throw of it, and it is hedged about with the greatest hotels in the world.

In detail the story tells how the greatest girder ever used in an office building was put into the building, the safeguards that have been used to prevent rust and electrolysis, how the cornerstone was laid, of the 28 tons of glass, more than 12,500 tons of cement, the 3,293,000 red brick, the 100 tons of plumbing, the 7,000,000 pounds of structural iron, the 14,000,000 pounds of rubble masonry in the back fill exclusive of the 2,000,000 pounds of cement and of the 5,000,000 pounds of machinery, furniture, &c., that go to make up this remarkable structure.

The chapter devoted to electricity is a revelation. In the Times Building are 74 miles of wire and 21 miles of conduits.

The chapters devoted to the newspaper workshop are of intense interest, and the story is so simply told that the layman can readily understand it. The workshop takes up the three basements, the ground floor and the 14th, to the 25th floors of the building, inclusive.

The new plant of presses will produce 144,000 sixteen-page papers an hour, and provision has been made in the floor space for an additional 72,000 an hour. Clearance above the presses has also been allowed for extra decks that will double the possible floor equipment to a total of 432,000 sixteen-page papers per hour.

It is worthy of remark, however, that all this great work was accomplished and brought to a successful conclusion in spite of many delays in two and a half years from the time when the site upon which the building stands was transferred to its present owners.

ALCOHOL FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Whisky, Beer, and Wine Useful for Consumptives, Says Dr. Wiley.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Diet as a factor in the prevention and cure of consumption was dwelt upon by Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science to-day.

He said that among the food material which has justly attained a high place as nutriment for persons troubled with tuperculosis is alcohol. Most commonly it is used in the forms of beer, wine, whisky, and brandy, he said. In many maladies, he added, whisky and brandy had apparently been used to great advantage and doubtless such was the case in tuberculosis.

Frick Advances Office Rents.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 29.—An announcement was made to-day that office rent in the Frick Building will be advanced 10 per cent. next year, beginning April 1. The structure is owned by H. C. Frick, who erected it at a cost of $7,000,000 four years ago.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR NEW YEAR'S
Always please, as they are Old and Pure.
Geo. Dewey & Sons Co., 188 Fulton St., N. Y.

RESCUED FROM ICY RIVER.

Lawless Saw Man Drifting Out with Tide—Both Saved.

James Tierney, thirty-five years old, of 116 Tenth Avenue, while at work on a pier at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday, unloading sections of iron tubing to be used by the Subway in tunneling under the Harlem River, slipped on a piece of ice and fell overboard. Before a rope could be thrown to him he was carried more than fifty feet from the pier by the tide. No boat was at hand, and the men on the pier helplessly watched Tierney drift out further and further into the river. Several times he went under, but managed to keep afloat.

In the crowd on shore was Edward Lawless, twenty-three years old, of 254 Edgecombe Avenue, the Bronx, an expert swimmer. When he saw that there was no other means of rescue, Lawless threw off his overcoat, coat, and vest, and dived into the river. He swam to where Tierney was floating, put an arm about him, and started for the dock. Several times the ice stopped their progress, but Lawless finally got a rope under Tierney's arms, and he was lifted to the pier. Lawless then pulled himself up.

The men were taken to the Fordham Hospital, and both will probably recover.

THREE LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

Charles McMillan, Sister, and Nephew Burned in Their Country Home.

GENESEO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Three members of a prominent Livingston County family lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the farm residence of Charles McMillan, at the head of Conesus Lake, early to-day.

The dead are Charles McMillan, Lottie McMillan, his sister, and Frank McMillan, a nephew. Lulu McMillan, another sister, who resided at the McMillan home, escaped.

The three McMillans lost their lives in an attempt to save the house from destruction. Aroused by the crackling of fire, the family fled from the house in their night clothing and awoke a farm hand who occupied a house a few rods away. He arrived on the scene just in time to see Charles, Frank, and Charlotte rush into the burning building with pails of water.

Lulu McMillan and Mary Dorman, a servant, were restrained by force from following the others. At that time the house was in flames, and to enter would have been certain death. Nothing was seen of the three who had entered the building until after the fire, when two bodies, charred beyond recognition, were found in the ruins. It is supposed that the third body is in the debris. The McMillan homestead was one of the fine country residences of the county.

CARS UNDER BOSTON HARBOR.

Tunnel to East Boston Done—Citizens Celebrate Opening.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Officials of the State of Massachusetts and of the City of Boston were the guests of the Boston Transit Commission and the Boston Elevated Railway Company to-day upon an inspection trip through the new tunnel under the harbor which connects the business section of the city with East Boston.

The trip to-day was preliminary to the formal opening of the tunnel to public travel to-morrow. There were about two hundred in the party, including Gov. Bates, Lieut. Gov. Guild, and Gen. William A. Bancroft, President of the Boston Elevated Company. The trip was made in five electric cars manned by special crews, and the passage of the party to the East Boston terminal and return was made without mishap.

The completion of the tunnel is considered most important for rapid transit in Boston. The trip, which is made in four and a half minutes, means a saving of from fifteen to twenty minutes in reaching East Boston from Scollay Square. The construction work has taken more than four years. The tunnel section, which is built entirely of twisted steel rods and concrete, is considered by experts as one of the greatest submarine tubes in the world.

CONVICTS BATTLE TO ESCAPE.

150 Prisoners Revolt and Are Fired On by California Guards.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 29.—One hundred and fifty convicts at the Folsom State Prison made a break for liberty while they were being brought from work at a rock crusher this afternoon, and in the fight which followed one prisoner was shot dead and Guard Jolly shot through the cheek.

Jolly is believed to have been shot by one of the guards by mistake, as none of the prisoners had a firearm.

All the convicts were armed with dirks, and they drew them on Capt. Murphy and Guard Jolly, throwing them to the ground. They then tried to force the Captain and guard to conduct them through the guard lines. The officers refused, however, and the guards on the outlying posts commenced to fire.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT DANCED.

Dr. G. S. Hall Amazed Kansas Teachers in Illustrating Address.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—Doctor G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., in an address to-day before the Kansas Teachers' Association, shocked several hundred teachers as he executed a two-step to illustrate the point that dancing trains the body and mind into harmonious relationship.

Dr. Hall asserted that he would not have a teacher that could not dance. He said it is a high and noble art, and one of the expressions of religion, for ages utilized by the Greeks, Hindus, and other ancient races. He said he enjoyed the dance because it aids and strengthens him morally, physically, and mentally.

NEW POST FOR F. S. GANNON.

To Direct Operation of Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 29.—Vice President Frank S. Gannon of the Metropolitan Street Railway of New York will become Vice President of the Howland Improvement Company of this city, which has the lease of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and will take active charge of the operation of that line after Jan. 5.

Mr. Gannon was for a number of years the third Vice President of the Southern Railway and had charge of its operation. He is regarded as one of the best equipped railroad men in the country.

It is said that he will make New York his headquarters.

Your Holiday dinner is incomplete without flask of Pancialchi Chianti. Cesare Conti, Agent, 35 Broadway.—Adv.

W. C. PAGE'S DAUGHTER HELD AS SHOP SWINDLER

Arrested at Home; Mother, Near By, Kept in Ignorance.

GIRL WOULD SPARE PARENTS

Father, Scale Manufacturer, Secures Her Release on Bail—Store Detective Says She Confessed.

Fashionably dressed and showing marked unconcern about her predicament, Miss Emma Page, thirty-three years old, daughter of William C. Page, senior member of the firm of Page, Dennis & Co., scale manufacturers of 341 Broadway, was locked in a cell in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, charged with grand larceny in obtaining goods to the value of $265 in the name of others from a Sixth Avenue department store.

Miss Page was arrested late in the afternoon in the home of her parents, at 16 Central Park West. Her arrest was due to Detective Larkin, the special officer employed by the Sixth Avenue firm. Miss Page insisted that no word of what had happened be revealed to either her mother, who is slightly ill, or to her father. When she was brought to the station, Miss Page wore a black broadcloth suit with hat to match and a black cream dotted veil, which did not conceal her handsome face. She had with her $800 in banknotes and jewels apparently worth twice that amount.

Detective Larkin told the Sergeant that in August Miss Page selected $88 worth of laces, toilet articles, and other goods in his store, saying she was Marguerite Hall, an oratorio singer. The salesgirl found that Miss Hall had an account in the store, and the goods were handed to Miss Page, who, Larkin said, remarked that she would take them with her, as she wanted them for immediate use. Miss Hall repudiated the bill sent to her a month later.

THE SECOND PURCHASE.

The case was then turned over to Detective Larkin. He obtained from the salesgirl an accurate description of the woman who had received the goods, but there was no tangible clue at that time. In December, Detective Larkin continued, Miss Page came to the store again and told another salesgirl that she was Mrs. Grace Richardson of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street. She is said to have selected a cloak, toilet articles, and other goods to the value of $177. Again the bill was returned, Mrs. Richardson saying she had not ordered the goods.

Acting on a clue from a detective in another store Larkin, accompanied by the two sales girls, went last night to the Page home, at 16 Central Park West. By some subterfuge one of the girls gained access to the Page apartments and saw Miss Page. She returned to Larkin and told him Miss Page was the young woman who had purchased goods in the name of Miss Hall.

Learning that Mrs. Page, the mother, was ill, Larkin represented himself as a physician and entered the Page apartments. He found Miss Page and told her who he was. In a moment, he declared at the station, she confessed that she had obtained the goods in the names of others, not with any intention of defrauding the store, but because she had but little money with her on the occasions when she ordered them, and did not consider the consequences of her act.

Miss Page, Larkin continued, had in her hands a large package of banknotes and said she would pay for the goods on the spot. When Larkin explained to her that he had no authority to do anything but place her under arrest she declared that under no circumstances must her mother, who was in a nearby room ill, or her father, know anything about it. When Larkin pledged himself to help her in this respect, Miss Page told her mother she had to go out on business and not to worry if she did not return soon. She then kissed her mother good-bye, and left with the detective.

SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED.

Miss Page bore herself well when she left the building. Larkin first took Miss Page to the office of the firm, where she is alleged to have signed a typewritten confession and to have offered to make any kind of a settlement, which offer the firm declined and directed Larkin to take Miss Page to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and there to make a charge of grand larceny against her.

In answer to the Sergeant's questions she said she was Mrs. Helen Davis, thirty-three years old, married, had no occupation, and lived in Prospect Street, Orange, N. J.

Miss Page asked Larkin if he would do her a very great favor. He said he certainly would. Then in a whisper she asked him to communicate at once with a man whose identity the detective did not reveal.

About 11 o'clock Isaac L. Brennan of 320 Broadway, personal attorney for Mr. Page, father of the prisoner, accompanied by Dr. J. William A. Ewing of 138 West Fifty-eighth Street, the Page family physician, drove up to the station house. Dr. Ewing gave a bond, which was accepted by Magistrate Mayo, who came from his home, at Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street, for the purpose.

The proceedings occupied but a few moments, and Miss Page was hurried to the carriage by Mr. Brennan and Dr. Ewing, who took her to the Hotel Imperial, where her father awaited her.

Mr. Brennan soon returned to the station house and had a long conversation with the Sergeant. He talked freely to the reporters, saying that the only ground upon which the young woman's alleged acts could be explained was that she had become temporarily unbalanced.

"Miss Page has always been a very studious girl," he said. "She has studied art and is somewhat literary. She has long suffered from a nervous trouble. Her father is heartbroken and has done everything to cure her. She spent the Summer in a sanitarium and has been to Bermuda and taken other sea voyages.

"For several days, Mr. Page tells me, Miss Page has been acting strangely and was closely observed. On Wednesday she left the Page apartments without anybody knowing anything about it and went to the shopping district, where she ordered goods sent to several intimate friends, all persons of wealth and moving in the same social set that she does.

"At the time of her arrest Miss Page had with her between $800 and $900, and it is not reasonable to suppose that a young woman who habitually has that amount of money or more in her possession could do with criminal intent what Miss Page is alleged to have done."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ILL.

Condition Not Serious, but He Canceled Engagement Last Night.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—The cancellation at a late hour to-night of an engagement by President Charles W. Eliot, on account of illness, caused some uneasiness at Harvard.

Jerome D. Greene, private secretary to the President, announced, however, that Dr. Eliot's illness was not alarming.

Dr. Eliot contracted a cold yesterday, and it was decided that it would be imprudent for him to venture out of doors this evening.

FOOTBALL CAPTAIN FIREMAN.

Hurley of Harvard Eleven Lead Volunteers in Saving College Dormitory.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—Capt. "Dan" Hurley of the Harvard eleven distinguished himself this morning as leader of a volunteer fire brigade. Hurley rooms on the top floor of Hollis Hall, one of the Harvard senior dormitories, and the second oldest of all the Harvard buildings. Nearly all the Harvard students are away from Cambridge now for the Christmas recess, but the football Captain was one of the men in Hollis Hall this morning.

About noon a servant discovered fire in one of the rooms. Her cries reached Hurley who hurried to her. The fire quickly spread over the entire room, and Hurley immediately formed the students who ran to the scene into a fire brigade.

The Harvard men worked valiantly and held the fire in check until the arrival of the Fire Department, which succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. The room occupied by E. B. Blanchard was burned out and some of the other rooms were badly damaged by the smoke and water. The total damage amounted to about $5,000.

DYNAMITE BLEW UP CONVICTS.

Explosion, Caused in Hope of Escape, Killed One, Maimed Two.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—While a train carrying 130 convicts in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will Filler, a negro convict, exploded a stick of dynamite in one of the coaches with a view to effecting a wholesale release.

J. Dawkins, a convict from Henry County, was killed; Guard Pickett lost a leg and an arm; George Delaney, one of the trainmen, was hurt, and several convicts were slightly injured. During the stampede guards from the other cars rushed forward and prevented the escape of any of the convicts. The explosion blew out the end of the coach.

DATA FOR HANNA BIOGRAPHY.

Secretary of Late Ohio Senator Collecting Material for Official Work.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Elmer Dover, private secretary to the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, is collecting data to be used in the official biography of the statesman. Mr. Dover undertook the work at the request of the Hanna family.

An interesting feature of the book will be the original draft of the labor plank incorporated in the platform of the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia. It is in Mr. Hanna's handwriting, with many erasures, alterations, and interlineations, but withal perfectly legible.

Scores of interesting autographic letters from the late President McKinley and the late Senator John Sherman, as well as a number from President Roosevelt, recently have been found in the late Senator's desk. Mr. Dover will collect all the material for the biography, but the actual literary work will be done by another person. The work will not be published until after the lapse of a year or two.

ROSE FROM SICKBED TO WED.

Appendicitis Patient Did Not Wish to Postpone Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 29.—A bridegroom rose from his sickbed just long enough to be married last evening here at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy, whose niece, Miss Eleanor Bennett, was the bride. Arthur Brown is the bridegroom, and both principals are eighteen years old.

Just after invitations were issued for the wedding Mr. Brown was taken ill with appendicitis, and was operated upon. He did not wish to postpone the wedding, and his physician expressed the opinion that the patient was strong enough to go through the ceremony.

22 SAVED FROM WRECK.

Crew of Oil Steamer Northeastern Rescued Off Hatteras by Surf Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—Twenty-two men were saved from the very jaws of death this afternoon from the wrecked steamer Northeastern, loaded with crude petroleum, the vessel which struck on the treacherous Diamond Shoals, Cape Hatteras in the fierce gales of Tuesday night.

The life-savers of the Hatteras, Kinnakeet and Creeds Hills stations accomplished the rescue to-day after one of the most heroic and desperate battles in the history of the life-savers service.

The sufferings of the crew of the steamer were great. For thirty-six hours they were prisoners on the vessel, hoping against hope and thinking that every moment would be their last. To the indomitable pluck of the surfmen is due their rescue under most trying conditions for the life saving crews. The ship was an unusually stanch one, else she would have gone to pieces before her sailors were saved.

H. G. DAVIS TO REPRESENT PERU.

Will Take Part in the International Railway Congress Next May.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Peruvian Government has requested Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia to represent it in the International Railway Congress, which convenes in Washington in May.

Mr. Davis has accedede to the request, and will appear in the congress as the representative of Peru. For many years he has been an active advocate of the project of connecting all the countries of America by means of an inter-continental railway. He was a member of the first Pan-American Conference, held in Washington, which indorsed the plan, and also of the second conference, held in Mexico, at which measures were taken to secure the co-operation of the various Governments.

Mr. Davis is the Chairman of the permanent Pan-American Railway Commission created by the Mexican conference.

ODELL YIELDS TO DEPEW; SENATORSHIP FIGHT ENDS

Ex-Gov. Black's Friends Call Governor-Chairman a Quitter.

A GREAT VICTORY, SAYS PLATT

Governor-Elect Higgins Had Stood Ready to Support Depew If a Line-Up Had Come.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew will be re-elected to the United States Senate without further opposition from within his own party. Governor-Chairman Odell announced yesterday that he thought the best interests of the Republican party would be subserved by the return of Senator Depew, and following the announcement of the Governor-Chairman, who has been the decisive factor in the situation all along, the friends of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black gave up their fight for him. The formal statement of Governor-Chairman Odell declaring in favor of the re-election of Senator Depew was as follows:

"As chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, after a long series of inquiries extending all over the State, I have reached the conclusion that party harmony will be best subserved by the re-election if Senator Depew. In the position which I occupy, I am frequently called upon to pass the claims of friends and while my sympathy may be, as was the case in the present Senatorial contest, with one stronger than the other, yet one must recognize the fact that personal interests must always be subservient to party success.

"A month ago my knowledge of the situation in the State was not as complete as it is at present, and those of my friends who thought that a change might be desirable for party reasons must now recognize the sentiment which has manifested itself all over the State so strongly for the return of Senator Depew. Such being the case, it would have been the worst kind of party generalship to have run counter to this expressed public opinion."

BLACK CONGRATULATES DEPEW.

When the news of Governor-Chairman Odell's decision was reported to ex-Gov. Black, he lost no time in sending this letter of congratulation to Senator Depew:

My Dear Senator:

My name has been considerably discussed in connection with the Senatorship. This discussion has not arisen from my seeking or desire. My private interests and personal tastes have both been distinctly against entering a contest or even accepting public office, even if it came without controversy. It seems clear to me now that any further use of my name may result in consequences which might hereafter impair the prospects of Republican success, while I can served no useful public end. My duty as a Republican is, therefore, in complete harmony with my private sentiments.

I shall be earnestly for your re-election; and in conveying this assurance I wish to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy of your attitude toward myself. I am, with great respect, very sincerely yours,

FRANK S. BLACK.

To ex-Gov. Black's letter Senator Depew replied as follows:

My Dear Governor: Thanks for your kind letter. It is generous and magnanimous, and its spirit in harmony with my most cordial regard for yourself. I have been fully aware of your own reluctance to re-enter public life at present, and of the insistence of friends so difficult for any one to resist. For the conclusion reached and its harmonious acceptance, the party is under great obligations to you.

I can only repeat what you know an assurance of personal friendship, intensified by the expressions of your letter and your action. Faithfully yours, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The first announcement of the fact that Gov. Odell had decided to declare for Depew came after a conference yesterday morning at the Republican Club, in which the Governor-Chairman, Senator Depew, Speaker Nixon, and State Senators Elsberg and Malby participated. The conference, which was held in the large grill room in the rear of the office, was evidently of a pleasant character, because outbursts of merriment were heard at intervals in the corridor, Senator Depew's laughter ringing forth above the rest. After a few moments Senator Depew came out, his countenance wreathed in smiles. While an attendant was putting on his overshoes, the Senator said:

".THE OPTIMIST WINS"—DEPEW.

"The optimist wins, as he always does, and I am it. The optimist hopes, and when his hopes are based upon material things, his hopes are realized. The Senatorship is settled in my favor. Gov. Odell has decided to declare for my re-election. Through the Governor harmony has been brought about. He is the only man in the State would could have brought harmony out of the existing situation, and I am very grateful to him."

When Governor-Chairman Odell came out of the conference room he confirmed what Senator Depew had said as to the decision which he had reached. He said that Depew's name would be the only name which would be presented to the Republican legislative caucus, ex-Gov. Black and most of the latter's friends having gracefully acquiesced in the conclusion reached.

Governor-Chairman Odell was asked whether he had not had a preference as between Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black.

"I wouldn't have been human if I didn't have," was the reply.

"Will you state who was your preference?"

"I decline to answer that question. My preference was the man whom the party wanted. I have been working on this thing since the State election, and I know something about the sentiment of the State on the question. My personal preference did not weigh with me in making my decision as to what was the best thing to do in the interest of the Republican Party."

Gov. Odell said that so far as he knew President Roosevelt had never expressed a preference as between the rival candidates for the Senatorship. Asked about Governor-elect Higgins's preference, the Governor-Chairman said:

"I can only judge of Gov. Higgins's preference by the action of his friends."

It was learned positively yesterday that at the interview between Governor-Chairman Odell and Governor-elect Higgins, which tok place in Albany last week, the Governor-elect did tell the Governor-Chairman that if a line-up on the Senatorship became inevitable he would have to be counted upon the side of Senator Depew.

Some time ago Speaker Nixon went to Mr. Higgins and told him that he desired to be in complete harmony with his

ministration, and to that end desired to act upon the Senatorship as the Governor-elect thought best. When he learned that Gov. Higgins favored Depew Speaker Nixon agreed to represent him in the conferences.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

Gov. Odell went to the Republican Club Wednesday to confer with George W. Aldridge, William C. Warren, Senator Brackett, and one or two other close friends about the Senatorship. Not until he arrived at the Republican Club did he learn that a rival conference, called by ex-Gov. Black, was in progress at the Manhattan Hotel. While he was waiting to learn what the outcome of the Manhattan Hotel conference was, Senator Brackett was announced. Very much to the surprise of Gov. Odell, as it is said, when Senator Brackett came up to his room he was accompanied by Speaker Nixon, George Aldridge, Senator George Malby, William C. Warren, Representative Littauer, ex-Congressman Wallace Foote, and Secretary of State John F. O'Brien.

It was evident at once that the delegation had come with a definite purpose, and was not inclined to mince words. Senator Brackett, Representative Littauer, and ex-Congressman Foote did most of the talking. They demanded to know of the Governor-Chairman without evasion whether or not he intended to make a fight for the election of ex-Gov. Black. They told him that if he would come out openly for the ex-Governor, there would be no question of the result.

The Governor-Chairman saw that the members of the delegation were in rather an ugly mood, but he preserved his temper. In a calm manner he told them what he had learned about public sentiment on the subject of the Senatorship. He said that although he personally favored the election of Mr. Black, and agreed with them that if the fight was forced Mr. Black could be elected, he had concluded that the fight which would be inevitable if he espoused the cause of Mr. Black openly would disrupt the party and destroy all chance of Republican success in the next municipal campaign in New York, and probably in the State campaign two years from now.

CALLS ODELL A QUITTER.

"In short," said ex-Congressman Foote, "you're a quitter."

"That's just it; you have concluded to lie down on us," was Senator Brackett's comment.

These aspersions on his courage irritated the Governor-Chairman, but he still kept his temper.

"You fellows are hot now," he said, "and your judgment isn't good. You call me a quitter. Well, since you are not disposed to be influenced by the reasons which I have given you for the conclusion which I have reached, I will tell you what I will do. You go sleep on what I have said, come back here in the morning, and if you are of the same opinion then as you are now, I will stand with you to the bitter end."

That ended the interview. Senator Brackett said he did not intend to trouble himself further about the matter, since it was evident that the Governor-Chairman had been won over to the opposition. He took the first train he could get for Saratoga. Speaker Nixon, George W. Aldridge, Senator Malby, and William C. Warren did return to see the Governor-Chairman at the Republican Club yesterday morning, and told him that after thinking over the situation coolly they had concluded that perhaps his judgment in favor of the re-election of Senator Depew was wise from the standpoint of the party's interest. They informed him that they would acquiesce in his decision.

Ex-Gov. Black and Louis F. Payn were sent for to come to the Republican Club, but both of them refused to respond. Governor-Chairman Odell notified ex-Gov. Black of the stand he had taken, and Mr. Black immediately wrote his congratulations to Senator Depew and sent them to Mr. Depew's office by a messenger. Gov. Black denied himself to interviewers.

Undoubtedly the action taken by the Governor-Chairman in coming out for Senator Depew has caused hard feeling among the friends and supporters of ex-Gov. Black which will not soon be dissipated. The leaders who take the triumph of Senator Depew most to heart are Louis F. Payn, ex-Congressman Foote, William L. Ward, Senator Brackett, and Representative Littauer. Payn, Foote, and Ward were for Black purely on friendship's account. The animating motive with Brackett and Littauer in espousing Black's cause is said to have been to humiliate Senator Platt further.

"A GREAT VICTORY."—PLATT.

Senator Platt did not come to the city yesterday from his home, in Highland Mills. He received tidings of the outcome of the Senatorial contest in a telegram from Senator Depew. When Senator Platt was called up on the long-distance telephone last night and asked what comment he had to make upon Senator Depew's triumph, he replied:

"It was a great victory. That is all I have to say at this time. I will be in the city to-morrow, and perhaps I may have a few observations to make then."

There was general discussion last night among the politicians as to the effect the action taken by Governor-Chairman Odell would have upon his prestige as leader of the Republican State organization. While admitting that there would be justification for the contention of Senator Platt and "the old guard" that they had scored a big victory, some of the more astute leaders were not of the opinion that Senator Depew's triumph meant the rehabilitation of Senator Platt as State leader. Senator Platt had lost the leadership, they said, because he was not able to give the necessary time and attention to the details of the organization. He was no more able to do that now than he was when the leadership was wrested from him, it was said.

Little stock was taken in the notion that Senator Platt would be able to set up a deputy leader to look after details while he acted as a court of last resort in big things. The best informed opinion was that, unless Governor-elect Higgins should repudiate Governor-Chairman Odell, a contingency which was not thought at all likely, Odell would remain master of the organization.

"Platt is too old to be leader, so he is out of the question," was the comment of one of the shrewdest politicians who frequents the "Amen Corner." "Before Odell is displaced as State leader, a successor for him will have to be found? Who is there in sight? William Barnes of Albany and ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff? Neither of them has yet shown capabilities for leadership which would indicate that they were in Odell's class."

There was a story afloat last night that before Governor-Chairman Odell told Senator Depew that he would come out for him the Governor demanded a pledge that the Senator would support the organization in all things as against Senator Platt. It can be stated authoritatively that no such pledge was given or asked. Governor-Chairman Odell went to Newburg last night.

IT'S ALL OVER, SAYS BARNES.

Albany Politicians Hear Gossip of Odell and Possible Retirement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—"It's all over," said State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., referring to the Odell-Platt fight over the United States Senatorship. His newspaper in its leading editorial to-day says:

"It appears that Chairman Odell has come to a realizing sense that the responsibility vested in him as Chairman of the Republican State Committee requires a conservative course on his part toward the Senatorship and that he is unwilling to commit by his act the party organization to the proposal that Senator Depew should be retired from his seat in the United States Senate, to which the people believe they elected him when they voted for the Republican members of the Senate and Assembly at the last election."

Republicans about the Capitol to-day showed pleasure over the triumph of Depew, and some were bold enough to say that it would be a good time for Gov. Odell to retire from active politics on Jan. 1 with ex-Gov. David B. Hill. The talk is that Gov. Odell may retire from the Chairmanship shortly after the incoming of the new State administration, and that Mr. Barnes will succeed him. Gov. Odell's opponents also point to the designation by Governor-elect Higgins of Nicholas V. V. Franchot of Olean to be Superintendent of Public Works, as evidence that Mr. Higgins may create as strong a machine as did Gov. Odell.

Gov.-elect Higgins was asked this evening, since the Senatorship fight was settled, to break his silence and tell how he had stood, or at least give an opinion on the result. His only reply was:

"There is nothing that I can say."

Mr. Higgins dined this evening with several other State officers at the residence of Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn.

PARSONS PLANS SUBWAY TO GIRDLE THE CITY

Manhattan Belt Line Proposed at Cost of $40,000,000.

A ROUTE THROUGH BRONX PARK

Brooklyn Eastern Parkway Extension, Too—Would Change Second and Sixth Avenue Elevated Roads Also.

Almost coincident with his retirement from the post of chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, William Barclay Parsons presented to the board yesterday a comprehensive scheme for the extension of the city's rapid transit facilities, both underground and overhead. The plans for a proposed belt subway call for a line extending from near Forty-second Street and Broadway, connection being made with the existing Subway at about Forty-fifth Street, south to and through Battery Park, and thence north, by way of Lexington Avenue, to and across the Harlem River, where connection is made again with the existing Subway. He also provides for an extension of the present Subway to the north through Bronx Park to the city line on the east side, and from King's Bridge northerly along Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park, on the west side.

An extension of the Brooklyn division of the Subway under the Eastern Parkway out to the Brownsville district, is also proposed.

The cost of the new lines in Manhattan Borough he estimates at $40,000,000, and that of the Eastern Parkway extension and the two lines in the Bronx at about $9,000,000.

There is also included in the plans submitted one for the extension of the Subway system in Brooklyn from Manhattan Bridge through the borough and down Fourth Avenue to Fort Hamilton, the cost of which he says he has not estimated as yet, though asserting that it will be "a very expensive" undertaking, and submits instead an alternative plan for a tunnel down Fourth Avenue and thence under Buttermilk Channel, Governors Island, and the East River, with a connection with the existing Subway in Battery Park, thus doing away with the necessity of carrying the plant over the Manhattan Bridge.

MANHATTAN SUBWAY BELT.

It is planned that the proposed system shall be "an operative railroad in itself." Mr. Parsons thus describes th eroute in detail:

"The route extends on the east side, beginning at the South Ferry, thence along South Street, across Coenties Slip to Front Street, thence along William Street under the Brooklyn Bridge, under Park Row to Chambers Street to Broadway, and under Broadway to Union Square, thence passing beneath the Subway under Fifteenth Street to Lexington Avenue and under Lexington Avenue and the Harlem River and private property to a terminal loop under Third Avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Morris Avenue, with a branch continuing under Morris Avenue to connect with the Subway at East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

"Then a west side line, beginning on the east side line at Battery Park, under Battery Park and Greenwich Street, West Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Broadway, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, to Seventh Avenue, and under Seventh Avenue to a connection with the present subway between Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets, together with a cross-town connection between Seventh and Lexington Avenues at Thirty-fourth Street, and connections with the present Subway at Park Avenue south of Forty-second Street, under the intervening streets and private property to Lexington Avenue at about Forty-fourth Street, and at Battery Park.

"On the east side line, on account of the narrowness of the streets and other local conditions, it would be possible to construct but two tracks from South Ferry to Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, but from that point north and on the connecting line between Park Avenue and Lexington Avenue and under Lexington Avenue to and across the Harlem River to the terminal loop at One Hundred and Forty-second Street it would be desirable to construct four tracks, placing them in tiers, the local tracks above and the express tracks below.

"On the west side line there should be four tracks extending south from Forty-second Street to some point below Chambers Street, depending upon the available width of the streets, and thence with two tracks to connect with the east side line or the Subway at the Battery. This arrangement of tracks has been worked out by making a loop beginning at Murray Street, passing under private property at Murray, Greenwich, and Barclay Streets and returning thence to the four track system. This loop could be so arranged that the local trains could turn at this point and the express trains be run to Battery Park, making all stops below Barclay Street in the same way as it is proposed to run trains south from the Post Office along Broadway on the present system.

In order to provide for a division of these plans, so as to accommodate various bidders, the whole scheme has been divided into the following sections with the approximate lengths:

Section A-B—From Battery Park to Lexington Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, 23,600 feet.

Section B-C—From Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to Morris Avenue, including the terminal loop, 299,850 feet.

Section C-D—From Morris Avenue to connect with the Subway at East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 2,000 feet.

Section A-E—From Battery Park to Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, 20,850 feet.

Section E-F—From Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue to connect with the present Subway between Forty-second Forty-sixth Streets, 3,300 feet.

Section E-G—From Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway to Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, 3,600.

Section H-B—From a connection with the present Subway under Park Avenue south of Forty-second Street to Lexington Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, 2,000 feet.

"The total length of all lines is 85,200 feet, or 16.15 miles."

RIVAL ROADS TO BID.

The plan for this belt line is a compromise for those submitted by the two companies now operating railways in the city, the Interborough and the New York City, both of which Mr. Parsons reports will be bidders for the construction and opperation of the proposed line. It comprehends the salient features of the plans suggested and has been devised so that not only these competing roads but independent bidders may enter into the competition, as it is so arranged that it could be operated independently of any other line or in conjunction with the lines now existing.

"By making a cross connection at Thirty-fourth Street," says Mr. Parsons, "and by making connections with the Subway at Battery Park, at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, and in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street and Broadway, the Interborough Company, if awarded the contract, could, by building the lines north from Forty-second Street on the east side and south from Forty-second Street on the west side, make with the present Subway complete east and west side railways extending from the Battery to points beyond the Harlem River, and with a connection passing beneath the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn.

"Or, should the New York City Railway Company be awarded the contract, such company could, by omitting the connecting link from Park Avenue to Lexington Avenue, and from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street on Seventh Avenue, and instead, by building the line under Thirty-fourth Street connecting the east and west side lines, be able to offer to the city a through line from the Harlem River to the Battery on the east side, and on the west side as far north as Thirty-fourth Street, which could be extended northeasly as occasion might demand."

As to the west side extension north from Kingsbridge to Van Cortlandt Park, the chief engineer says:

"Efforts have been made, I am informed, by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to arrange terms with the New York Central to use the Putnam Division of that company northerly to Kingsbridge, but without satisfactory results. I suggest an extension of the subway system from Kingsbridge to the Park, but at this point necessarily by elevated structure."

Referring to the extension of the present Eighth Avenue Elevated Railroad to the north he strongly advises that this privilege be allowed to the Interborough Company. His plan is for the company to extend the Eighth Avenue division of the Manhattan Railway across the Harlem River, thence by tunnel beneath the ridge under One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Jerome Avenue, and thence by elevated line over Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn

He also recommends for the creation of further facilities for the rapid transit over the elevated system on the west side, by recommending a third track on the Sixth Avenue elevated from Eighth Street north for an additional express service to Harlem, a third track on the Ninth Avenue elevated structure from Fourteenth Street to Cortlandt Street solely for express use; a branch from Fifty-third Street to Tenth Avenue, northerly to Fifty-fifth Street, and thence by a tunnel north under Amsterdam Avenue to a connection with the subway at Seventy-second Street; an extension of the existing third track north from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, thus making a continuous express line from Cortlandt Street to the Harlem River.

ROUTE THROUGH BRONX PARK.

As to the Bronx extension north from One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Boston Road, he says:

"It is possible to extend the present elevated structure over Boston Road to Bronx Park, and then to take advantage of the topography of the ground to grade the surface of Bronx Park at its southerly end so as to avoid any elevated structure in Bronx Park, and by building the railway on a descending gradient to pass beneath the roadway leading from the principal entrance on the Boston Road, and thence beneath the surface of the park to its northerly limits at the Bronx River. The river will be crossed on an ornamental bridge, and thence the railway will again be taken underground beneath the Pelham Parkway, and by making use of private property and a suitable incline to pass from the Subway to elevated, and so over the White Plains Road to the city line.

"It is possible to build a railway, which, for the greater part of its length, will be underground, and the small portion of its length where exposed can be so arranged as to be entirely hidden from view by trees and shrubbery."

As a necessary corrollary to the whole system, and because of the impossibility of the successful building of a Subway east of Lexington Avenue, owing to the narrowness of the streets, he urgees a complete reconstruction of the Second Avenue elevated road. Mr. Parsons says:

"In my previous report I advised the reconstruction of the Second Avenue line by building it with four tracks, carrying the two additional tracks oveer the present elevated system at Chatham Square to City Hall. This I beg leave to repeat. The Second Avenue line is sufficiently strong to carry four tracks, so that the superstructure alone would have to be remodeled."

PLANS FOR BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn, Mr. Parsons favors the extension of the line from Prospect Park plaza under the Eastern Parkway to the Brownsville section. Concerning the line to the Fort Hamilton section of Brooklyn, he says:

"The board, by special resolution, directed me to lay out a line extending from Fort Hamilton, under Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to and across the Manhattan Bridge to the terminus of the said bridge in Manhattan. This has been done as shown.

"I beg leave to point out to the board that this route will be an expensive one to build and is paralleled its whole length by an elevated railway either on the adjacent street or immediately above it, and on reaching Manhattan will not be able to provide through facilities except by transfer.

"Should it be decided to build a subway line under Fourth Avenue to Fort Hamilton I beg leave to call the attention of the board to an alternative of the scheme, namely, by diverting from Fourth Avenue to Hamilton Avenue, thence under Buttermilk Channel to Governor's Island, and under the East River to Battery Park, and thence, if desired, by tunnel under Greenwich Street to connect with the low level loop at Barclay Street. This would provide a direct through communication with South Brooklyn."

Mr. Parsons also includes in his comprehensive system for Brooklyn the building of third and fourth tracks on practically the whole of the elevated systems of that borough so as to give express service to the entire borough and to that part of the Queens County district, now served by the elevated and trolley lines.

As to cross-town lines no recommendations are made. He says in this connection: "Cross-town lines should be worked independently of the existing north and south lines transferring to them. At present it would seem as if the surface lines could readily accommodate this transfer business. Sub-surface cross-town lines, however, can be laid out at any time, as each one would be an independent structure."

The entire length of the Subway extension lines as suggested are: Van Cortlandt Park extension, 1.1 miles; Mount Vernon extension, 4.8 miles, and Eastern Parkway extension, 6 miles, a total of 11.9 miles. The length of the new Manhattan belt line will be 16.15 miles, making a grand total of proposed Subway lines to complete the system of about 28 miles, not including the Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street lines, which the New York and Jersey Railway Company has been authorized to build in order to connect with the Hudson River tunnel.

The board made the report of the chief engineer, which was ordered printed for general circulation and information, the special order for the meeting on Jan. 12 next, when a public hearing will be given on the various proposed routes.

ROOSEVELT TO THE SOUTH.

Refers to Appointments as Evidence of Friendly Feeling.

PARIS, Texas, Dec. 29.—Replying to an invitation extended by Albert Sydney Johnson Camp, U. C. V., extended through its commander, J. W. Hardison, President Roosevelt has promised to visit Paris on his Southern trip, if possible.

"Personally I had kinsmen on both sides," he says. "Two of my mother's brothers fought in the Confederate service—one, by the way, served on the Alabama under Admiral Semmes, the father of the wife of that gallant ex-Confederate Luke Wright, whom I have made Governor of the Philippines. It was but the other day that I designated the only living grandson of Stonewall Jackson a cadet at West Point, and have just made 'Jeb' Stewart, Jr., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia."

ANNAPOLIS CADETS PUNISHED.

They Tried to Smuggle in Liquor for a Holiday Celebration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Three midshipmen detected in an attempt to smuggle liquor into the Naval Academy during the holidays have been ordered to the prison ship Santee for the remainder of the academic year, and will lose their September vacation.

In addition the offenders have received 100 demerits each. Their names are not obtainable.

"CARMEN" FOR A CHARITY.

A performance of "Carmen" was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the French Hospital that was enthusiastically enjoyed by a large audience. It enlisted the co-operation of some of the leading French artists of the company—Mme. Aino Ackté, Mr. Saléza, and Mr. Plançon—and as in the previous representations of the work, Miss Fremstod took the heroine's part. Mr. Plançon appeared as Escamillo for the first time this season. It is a part that he cannot be said to be especially fitted for, and there is little of the typical bullfighter in his appearance, but much of the music he treats with superb power and effect. It was evident that the institution in whose behalf the performance was given had benefited largely by its pecuniary results.

THREAT TO TAKE TALBOT CHARGES TO THE COURTS

This Course Planned If Church Inquiry Is Smothered.

SIGNATURES REPUDIATED?

Report That Several Signers of the Presentment Declare They Were Misled in the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The friends of Dr. Irvine are much exercised by the contention of Dr. John Fulton in an editorial article published to-day in The Church Standard, in which it is declared that the proceedings against Bishop Talbot must fail to go further because they are opposed to a new canon adopted at the late General Convention. Should this contention be sustained, Dr. Irvine's friends declare, the case will certainly be carried to the courts.

Dispatches from Huntingdon to-night state that some of the Huntingdon signers to the presentment have repudiated the presentment, and say that it was never their intention to sign a paper of that character. If this should be true, the proceedings would be dropped, as a presentment of the character made against the Bishop must contain the names of at least three persons from the diocese in which the accused Bishop lives.

With a powerful portion of the membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church in favor of checking proceedings in the case and postponing or smothering the hearing set for Jan. 10, and with another party threatening retaliatory action in the secular courts, matters at present seem badly mixed. There is no doubt that the men behind Dr. Irvine are determined to fight the case to a finish. Something of their strength is shown by the fact that nearly two hundred witnesses have been summoned to appear at Reading when the case is called.

It is admitted that it would be impossible for Dr. Irvine to sue in the courts upon the letter concerning him written by Bishop Talbot to the Rev. Samuel Upjohn, because of the Statute of Limitations. It is now asserted, however, that Bishop Talbot sent a copy of the letter to Dr. Fulton last July, and upon this court proceedings, it is said, could be begun if friends of Dr. Irvine found it impossible to get a hearing before an ecclesiastical court of inquiry.

Dr. Irvine this evening gave out what he said was part of a note from Dr. Fulton to him, dealing with the letter alleged in the presentment to have been written by Bishop Talbot to Dr. Upjohn. He asked Dr. Fulton if the latter knew anything about the original of the Talbot letter. Dr. Fulton, in the course of his reply, said:

"According to your own description of its contents, this letter appears to be filled with absurd lies, which it is not possible that Bishop Talbot should have written. I conclude, therefore, that the pretended copy in your possession is an impudent fabrication of which I decline to take any notice whatever."

Dr. Fulton afterward notified Dr. Irvine that he had sent Dr. Irvine's letter and the copy of the other letter to Bishop Talbot. In response to this, it is asserted by Dr. Irvine's friends, Bishop Talbot sent Dr. Fulton a copy of his letter referring to Dr. Irvine. This copy is said to bear the heading of the official paper of the Bishop House at Bethlehem.

Already Dr. Bodine, the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee, has received official notification from three members that they cannot act. Several others who have been asked to serve are known to be wavering between a desire to see the case settled once for all and a great wish to have the story buried without scandal.

It was reported that Herbert Noble had come to Philadelphia to-day to arrange with Dr. Bodine as to the method of procedure to be adopted before the committee of inquiry. None of the Philadelphians prominently concerned in the case had seen Mr. Noble up to a late hour to-night, when it was asserted that he had gone to Huntingdon to interview signers of the presentment who live in that city.

BISHOP TUTTLE'S OPINION.

Thinks Talbot Case Should Go On—Accused Bishop's Macon Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Concerning the contention that the Board of Inquiry appointed by Bishop Tuttle of St. Louis to examine into the charges against Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania will not have the right to officiate in January, on the ground that it was appointed under a canon which will be superseded by another on Jan. 1, Bishop Tuttle to-day said:

"That is a question for lawyers, not for me, to decide. It is my own idea, however, that the board, having been appointed under the present canon, may continue its work." Bishop Tuttle added:

"Bishop Talbot never had any trouble except a financial difficulty at Macon until he went to Pennsylvania. After he was made Bishop and departed from Macon it was found that there was a debt of $7,000 to $8,000 on his school there. The school we found to be much more in debt than we thought it was. I do not think that Bishop Talbot was aware of what the exact debt of the school was. I do not think he committed on intentional wrong."

$15 MAN—$14,000 FORGERIES.

Hecht Brothers Cause Arrest of Their Former Bookkeeper.

Charles E. Wallace, thirty-three years old, of Bay Eleventh Street, Bath Beach, was held in $10,000 bail for examination Jan. 10 by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of forgery.

Wallace was arrested yesterday noon at his home by Detective Sergeant Tinker, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Flammer Wednesday, on complaint of Moss S. Hecht, who is in business with his brothers, Emanuel, Albert, and Alexander, at 259 Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Hecht told Magistrate Flammer when the prisoner was arraigned that he had been bookkeeper for the firm for two years at $15 a week, and had full control of its finances. Wallace left the office a week ago Saturday and did not return. His books were examined and it was found, so Mr. Hecht charges, that checks amounting to $14,000 had been forged by him. One check, for $227, made to the order of Louis Freedman, was attached to the warrant.

On Mr. Hecht's request Magistrate Flammer fixed bail for Wallace in the sum of $10,000. Wallace strongly denies that he has been guilty of any wrongdoing.

STAFF OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Alexander T. Mason to be in Charge in This City.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Attorney General Julius M. Mayer announced to-day the bulk of his appointments in the State's Law Department.

Gov. Odell's secretary, James G. Graham of Orange; Charles O. Pratt, District Attorney of Washington County; Willis H. Tennant of Chautauqua, Horace McGuire of Rochester, George F. Pierce of Buffalo, and Joseph S. Rosalsky of New York will be members of the staff. Mr. Rosalsky as a brother of Otto Rosalsky, leader of the Eighth Assembly District.

Alexander Mason, for several years leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District of New York, will be Deputy Attorney General in charge of the New York office at a salary of $4,000 a year. Ernest H. Wallace will be associated with him. Wallace represented the Thirty-first New York in the Assembly of 1904. The Citizens' Union stood ready to defeat him in the event of his renomination, so he did not attempt to run, but is solaced by this appointment. William Blau of the Sixteenth New York, who helped Samuel S. Koenig to overturn the district, will also be in the New York office.

Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., son of Justice Maddox of Brooklyn, is to be Attorney General Mayer's secretary at $1,500 a year.

A Piano of the Highest Type

Plus the Means to Play It

FOR YEARS piano development has been one-sided. It was all in the direction of making the piano a better piece of mechanism—of improving its tone, its action, its musical qualities. But nothing practical was accomplished in making the piano *easier to play upon*—nothing until the invention of the Pianola six years ago.

When the success of this marvellous instrument became apparent and it was finally accepted by the musical world as a thoroughly artistic aid in playing the piano, the next step was to bring piano and Pianola into complete unison. Instead of the two in separate cases, could they not be brought into a single compact instrument?

Upon this problem were centered the efforts of a force of musical and mechanical experts such as had never been brought together before. After several years of continual experiment, success was finally achieved in the Pianola Piano of which the highest point of development today has been attained in the

Weber Pianola Piano

It is a piano of the highest grade—leaving nothing to be desired from every standpoint from which pianos have heretofore been judged. The fact that it is the *Weber Piano* which has been used—an instrument which has never occupied other than one position, that in the front rank—is a guarantee of the new piano's excellence. No iota of the distinctive "Weber-Tone" has been lost in making the combination.

To this world-famous piano, with over fifty years of prestige, is now added the Pianola—"the standard piano-player of the world." The two instruments have been so ingeniously built into each other that practically no more floor space is required for the combination than for a regular upright.

The exterior appearance of the Pianola Piano is the same as that of any high-grade upright. A sliding panel and disappearing pedals completely conceal the Pianola feature when hand-playing alone is desired.

Never before has a piano been produced, the advantages of which were so plain and unmistakable as in the Pianola Piano. One does not have to be a piano expert to appreciate that here is a most remarkable creation which is bound to revolutionize the entire piano industry.

On exhibition and for sale at Aeolian Hall. Sold on moderate monthly payments. Pianos of other makes taken in exchange at fair valuation.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

COCKLESHELLS DARE FATE; SAVE FREIGHTER'S CREW

Continued from Page 1.

hours' trip, during which she was buffeted about by the heavy seas that had compelled the Robert Palmer, a newspaper tug, to turn back at Sandy Hook, she succeeded in making the Fire Island inlet a little after 9 o'clock.

Although the sea had gone down some during the night, giant breakers were still sweeping clear across the stranded vessel. Her list to starboard—toward the open sea—was so heavy that the starboard rail was only two feet above the water. When the seas broke against the steamer's side, the rail was submerged from fore to aft. The crest of the waves reached clear above the bridge and deck houses, and the spray was tossed as high as the mastheads of the Drumelzier. Her stern and bow were solid masses of ice and huge stalactites of fantastic shape hung from her rigging everywhere. Only the starboard side, where the breakers smote the ship, was free from a coating of ice.

SEAMEN'S CRY OF DISTRESS.

When daylight broke yesterday the life savers at Fire Island and Oak Island, who have kept an unceasing vigil ever since the Drumelzier went ashore on Sunday night, discovered the Union Jack, upside down, flying from her rigging, a cry of distress translated into bunting. The life savers sent up a string of flags asking the condition of the ship and crew, and the answer came back:

"Vessel in bad shape; crew healthy and all right; only one anchor left, the other bent and twisted. The ship is laboring badly."

But as yet Capt. Nicholson had not given any sign that he meant to give up, or that he wanted to be taken off with his crew. When the Moran arrived with the life-savers, Capt. Patterson at once signaled the Drumelzier, asking if assistance was wanted. The answer which came from the wrecking tug William E. Chapman, which had been standing by the stranded steamer, was to the effect that the crew wanted to be taken off.

The Moran then steamed to the mouth of the inlet between Fire and Oak Islands to a position about a quarter of a mile from the place where the Drumelzier was lying. There the tug swung about and made a lee for the lifeboat, which was hauled alongside. The boat itself and her sails were thickly coated with ice, and Capt. Patterson's men, before they could go to the rescue, had to beat the sails with capstan bars in order to make them fit to hoist and had to hammer the coating of ice from the shell of their boat.

That done, Capt. Patterson and his crew, each man wearing a life jacket, jumped into their boat. The craft is thirty-four feet long, rather shallow, and as it started through the breakers, under its two tiny leg-of-mutton sails, it looked like a marine dachshund.

The waves on which the lifeboat rode to the side of the stranded ship were ten feet or more in height. In the bow of the Moran stood Capt. Parker, axe in hand, ready to shake the ice from the lifeboat's cable. Time and time again, as it was caught up by one of the huge combers and flung ahead, the little craft disappeared from the view of the men on board the Moran until another wave tossed it up. Every time the boat reappeared a sigh of relief went up from the Captain of the tug. From the life savers at the Fire Island and Oak Island stations cheers were borne faintly over the sea as they watched their fellows risk their lives in trying to save their fellow-men.

Not once, but ten times, the Captain expressed fears that the gallant band would not reach the wreck or come back alive. He declared it the most daring feat he had ever seen. The stranded steamer was lying with her bow heading east, north-east, and pointing directly for the Fire Island light house, on the point three-quarters of a mile away. Capt. Patterson did not make for the bow of the ship, though. He steered for her stern.

Time and time again the sails of the lifeboat went flapping as she was thrown out of her course by the seas. Once she hung on her beam-ends for a breathless moment. Then, as responding to some secret spring, she stood up again and the crew of the Moran cheered. The next moment, as she approached the stern of the Drumelzier, she veered in a dare-devil manner, made a tack, and disappeared on the leeward side of the Drumelzier just in time to miss a rolling mountain of water.

KEPT FROM OCEAN SIDE.

It had taken her about an hour to cover the distance of half a mile from the Catherine Moran to the stranded steamer. For about the same length of time she was hidden from the view of the men on board the Catherine Moran and on the wrecking tug. On board the Drumelzier there was no sign of activity from the ocean side, for the reason that no human being could venture on that side of the ship and hope to escape with his life.

On the landward side of the vessel Capt. Patterson found smooth water and little wind, and had less difficulty than he had expected to get alongside the steamer. A side ladder was lowered on the steamer to the leeward of the chart house on the bridge, where it was possible for the men to move. Capt. Patterson swung himself aboard and requested those who wished to leave to step forward and lose as little time as possible about getting away. Twenty-five members of the crew stepped aboard from the rest, but some of them returned again as they saw that their Captain and officers had determined to stay on board.

Among those in the group that never wavered was a boy, who, the life savers said, could not be much more than fifteen or sixteen years old, and whose name they did not learn. Capt. Patterson told the boy that he could do no good on board, and urged him to go. The boy replied that he had signed on board the Drumelzier for the trip, and that as long as the ship was good enough for the skipper she was good enough for him. Capt. Nicholson also told him to take advantage of the opportunity and make for the shore, but to no avail.

There were fifteen men and two boys, who, dressed in oilskin, climbed down the ladder into Capt. Patterson's boat. Thirteen members of the crew, one of them the boy, one parrot, and two cats and a goat, remained on the stranded steamer when the lifeboat pushed off from her side.

The men of course had to leave all their belongings behind. It took some skilful manoeuvring on the part of Capt. Patterson and his crew to make the trip back to the tug, and they were as long in returning as they had been in going. The Moran, as the boat drew away from the vessel, shifted her position so as to make it possible for the lifeboat to run before the wind back to the tug.

After the rescued men had been taken aboard the tugboat and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit in her cabin, Capt. Patterson signaled again, asking if the rest wished to be rescued. The life-savers were almost frozen, but every one was as willing to go back to the battered hulk half a mile away as though it had meant nothing more than a sail over Summer seas. But no reply came, and the Moran started back for the harbor. It took her six hours to reach Sandy Hook, where the life-savers landed.

"EARNED OUR DAY'S PAY."

"I have never made a more dangerous trip than the trip across the Fire Island bar to-day," said Capt. Patterson as he went ashore. "But we accomplished our purpose and have earned our day's pay."

The rescued men were landed at the Atlantic Docks in Brooklyn. The members of the crew said that fear of death while imprisoned on board caused most misery. Though the storeroom had been flooded, and there was a scarcity of provisions, the crew never suffered as severely from hunger as they did from cold, the arctic temperature, and the incessant swish from wintry seas which swept over the decks.

Hardly had the tug with the Sandy Hook crew on board left the Fire Island inlet when the signal "Send boats to save crew" was seen by the Fire Island life-saving crews hoisted on board the Drumelzier. By that time the wind had shifted so that it was impossible for a tug to get any where near the vessel. The rescue was thereupon attempted by the Fire Island and Oak Island life savers.

The sea was running high, but the crews made the mile and a half at good speed, though most of the time they were compelled to wade through the icy water and drag their boats with them. Capt. Nicholson, Chief Officer Hutchinson, Second Officer Smith, Third Officer Richardson, Chief Engineer Woods, the cook, the steward, and all the rest of the crew that remained on board were taken off by the two crews.

Just at dusk the two life boats headed for Oak Island, and the gale fairly blew them ashore. In the meantime a surf boat from the wrecking tug had brought ashore some of the wreckers who had succeeded in boarding the steamship on Monday and who had been at work getting out anchors to save the ship from sliding off the shoals and sinking.

All the rescued were well, but showed plainly the effects of exhaustion and exposure which they had undergone during the 100 hours that had elapsed since the grounding of the Drumelzier. The Captain and the last batch of the crew were made comfortable for the night at Oak Island, and will be brought to this city to-day.

When asked the cause of the disaster, Capt. Nicholson said:

"All that I can say is that in a blinding snowstorm we got out of our reckoning, and the first thing I knew we hauled up on the bar at twelve knots an hour."

COMPASS POSSIBLY AFFECTED.

When asked whether the ship's compass had been affected by the 2,000 tons of steel billets the steamer had in her holds, the Captain replied:

"It might have been so," but he declined to discuss the matter any further.

Chief Engineer Wood said: "When we struck at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning we were running fast, and the shock was terrific. Of course, we had no idea where we were, but when the weather lifted a bit and the ship seemed to be making no water we had hopes of getting off. But soon she commenced to pound with ever-increasing violence, and soon the main boiler and engines were lifted bodily, and it was evident that the vessel was hogged amidships.

"Fearing that the main steam pipe would break I maintained a full pressure of steam and kept the engines running alternately ahead and astern, hoping to get clear. This continued until Tuesday afternoon, the waves making clean breaches over the ship. Then she began to be ruptured, and fearing that all hands in the engine and boiler rooms would be killed, I drew the fires, and we gave up all hopes of getting the ship off. From that time matters grew worse, and as she rolled and pounded the ship strained so that it seemed that she would certainly go to pieces.

"Our only hope of rescue lay in the wrecking tug which was standing by, and which had put some of her men aboard. The straining continued rivets were sheared off in hundreds from the bulkheads, flew in volleys like rifle bullets, making dangerous holes in the decks. All that kept us from going to pieces was the fact that as she lay there she was firmly imbedded and anchored in the sand. We can[illegible] to land."

Chief Engineer Wood said that the [illegible] the boilers until their condition compelled the shutting off of the fires. Capt. Nicholson said that he and his officers would remain at the life-saving station for the present.

"I am going to stand by the old craft as long as I can," he declared.

The officers and men who landed at Oak Island had nothing but the clothes they stood in and a few effects. The boy had tried hard to save one of the cats, and had actually gotten it into the surf boat when it jumped back to the vessel again.

It is now conceded that the Drumelzier will be a complete wreck. Conditions last night were bad for her, as a heavy gale came up shortly after dark and continued to freshen.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company will now devote their efforts to the salvage of the cargo of copper, lead, oil, cotton, and other valuable goods.

It will in the opinion of the life savers and surfmen take weeks to remove the cargo, as it will be possible to work only between the oft-recurring storms which sweep the Atlantic coast at this season of the year.

Capt. Dunbar, in charge of the Merritt wrecking crew, this afternoon said that the Revenue Cutter Gresham would reach the wreck from Norfolk to-morrow morning and would be followed by barges which would make an effort to lighter the cargo.

Woman Not Murdered.

The body

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

This page is full of after-Christmas bargains of every description, all at special clearing prices.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1904.

The mid-day intermission in your shopping tour should be spent in our 8th Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a young girl who asked a five o'clock tea young man, who always seemed to be suffering from ennui, why he didn't go in for athletics.

"I have, don't cherknow," he replied, "I carry a cane every afternoon."

A great many people have a misconception of everything they undertake—that's true of stores, too, for that matter.

Some stores make a specialty of one thing and some of another, and because they have a flash of success in one direction they imagine they're right in everything.

We operate this store on the theory that while it's quite impossible to be perfect in all things, it is possible to approach a state of perfection as near as honest endeavor and continued ambition to do your best will permit.

It's not our ambition to have the largest store, but we'd rather have the best store, and instead of being right in one thing we'd rather do our best to have every section right as near as possible—one as good as the other, where our patrons can come at all times and find complete, comprehensive stocks of the very highest standard at absolutely the lowest prices.

This ⅓ off sale includes Artware, bric-a-brac cut glass and china

And you can depend on receiving something that will in the future be worth double the price you pay, for we are offering all our highly prized decorative objects and pieces of bric-a-brac eagerly sought by connoisseurs and art collectors at ⅓ off our regular low prices. To give you an idea of the copiousness of this sale we offer the following suggestions:

Beautiful artistic creations in royal Vienna, Sevres vases, carved ivories, marble statuary, bronzes—in artistic busts, figures, art pottery, Louelsa ware, Limoges and Theodore Haviland china, cut and rock crystal glass, Bohemian glassware, electroliers, porcelain miniatures, etc.—all at ⅓ off.

You can afford to select these articles and hold them in reserve for weddings and service as favors. In fact you cannot afford to miss the opportunity with that in view. Then there's New Year's Day almost upon us and we don't believe there is a mind that can think of more suitable remembrances. Certainly not at ⅓ less than the regular low prices of this artware department.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Chickering grand piano, originally $850, now $155

This instrument sold originally for $850, and now you can buy it at the rate of $10 down and $6 per month.

NO less than fifteen other inviting piano propositions for to-day—and it's *you* who will be disappointed if you do not come in time to secure the bargain that appeals most strongly to you, for it's no trouble to find customers for rare values like these.

Difficulty is to get enough used instruments to meet the demand, and that's just why we reserve special bargains for each day. It's a sale fair to everybody alike.

$10 down

and payments satisfactory to you are the terms, and remember we allow you full amount paid to apply on any new piano selected within one year.

To-day we offer:

	Our Price.	Original Price.
1 Whitney upright	$100	$300
1 Crown up. (all at'm'ts)	225	350
1 Chickering grand	155	850
1 Kranich & Bach upr.	175	350
1 Cecilian piano-player	175	250
1 Wissner upright	165	350
1 Schumann & Son upr.	175	250
1 Laffargue upright	195	275
1 Bailey upright	195	250
1 Singer upright	175	300
1 Jennings square	20	300

Also many other fine bargains to-day.

To-morro'w we offer:

	Our Price.	Original Price.
1 Kranich & Bach upr.	$185	$350
1 Knabe upright	245	500
1 Briggs upright	185	350
1 Chickering upright	150	450
1 Muelfeld upright	135	325
1 Davenport & Treacy upr.	195	325
1 Schumann & Son upr.	185	300
1 Hazelton upright, new	325	450
1 Stetson upright	165	200
1 Erhardt upright	155	250
1 Steinway square	65	700
1 Great American square	20	350
1 Glenn & Co. square	10	300

Ten more fine bargains on this date.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

75 more brass beds at factory prices.

THE $56.50 brass bed at $35 is a great favorite in this sale, and we had to send to the factory for more. To-day the event continues with 75 more artistic beds. Although its a clearing of our own stock, we allow no order to go unfilled, so you can depend on finding a bed at regular factory cost that will meet with your approval in every way. Sale continues to-day with all the original values repeated.

25.00 for 36,00 brass beds; 2 inch post — mounted with heavy husks and vases, rich design—exceptional value at 25.00.

25.00 for 46.00 brass beds—1½ inch continuous post, massive mounts, best French lacquer—a remarkable value.

25.00 for 47.00 brass beds—1½ inch continuous post, scroll filling, heavy husks. We never heard of such a value before.

35.00 for 50.00 brass beds — 2 inch post, extra high head board, fitted with 17 laterals—very special at our price.

35.00 for 56.50 brass beds — 2 inch continuous post, mounted with heavy husks—heavy filling—special value at 35.00.

35.00 for 63.00 brass beds, 2 inch continuous bent post, massive mounts, extra heavy filling—just a little more than half.

35.00 for 65.00 brass beds, 2 inch continuous post, heavy scroll filling, best French lacquer—cost us more than we ask you.

49.00 for 75.00 brass beds, 2 inch post—scroll filling—massive mounts—best construction—artistic and desirable.

49.00 for 85.00 brass beds, 2 inch continuous post—best cast brass scroll design corners—you'd pay more at the factory.

65.00 for 97.00 brass beds, 2 inch continuous bent post—scroll fillings, French lacquer—value impossible to duplicate.

Values that mark a new era in Friday bargains.

OUR after-Christmas clearing sales will reach their height to-day when we re-arrange and re-price all seasonable merchandise for final selling—odd lots, broken lines, &c.—making the most attractive bargain Friday there has been for some time. We cannot begin to tell you all the news—in many instances lots are too small to advertise—just going to put them out as bargain surprises. However, we can promise you the most profitable day's shopping that the buying public has had for some time. An occasion offering great saving on all kinds of merchandise.

Clearing dress goods up to $2 at 59c

WE'RE going to tell you the values and leave it to you if they aren't the greatest bargains ever offered by any New York store at this or any other time of the year. Think of buying the finest imported $2 dress goods at 59c.

Black dress goods at 49c
1.25 black crepe cloth.
1.50 black hop sacking.
1.75 black nubbed etamine.
2.00 black fancy pebble zibeline.
1.50 black grenadine.

Colored dress goods up to 2.00 59c.
50 in. Scotch suitings.
50 in. heather suitings.
50 in. fancy zibeline.
50 in. fancy suiting;
and many other fabrics.

Imported novelty suitings—not small pieces difficult to use, but generous cuttings, mostly individual patterns—just the proper weight for Winter—not a yard in the lot worth less than $2.00—special, 59c. while they last to-day.

Main Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

5,000 yards colored taffeta silks, 47c

THEY'RE worth a great deal more than 47c. you will say when you see them at a distance, and closer inspection will reveal a quality we don't believe you have ever found in any store at this low price. No telling how many yards you'll want when you see how desirable they are.

47c All the newest shades for street and evening wear—think of the handsome new waists and dresses you can have for a trifling cost to wear at the very time these silks predominate. **47c**

Five thousand yards of strong, lustrous taffeta silks at 47c a yard is not a great lot for this store. Come and see them melt away to-day, and we'll guarantee you'll have an inspiration to choose your share if you haven't already got it from this bargain news.

P. D. & J. B. corsets at 97c.

THE very names tell you they are corsets made to sell at $3.50. Worth it, too. They're in demand at that price.

Main Floor.

Made of fine imported sateen—heavily boned—bias cut—for medium and full figures—medium high bust and medium long hips—black only—sizes 18 to 30.

You cannot do better than to select one of these widely known and advertised models at 97c. It is sure to be satisfactory.

Men's $1.50 mufflers at 98c.

CLEARING out a lot that arrived too late for Christmas—regular $2.50 and $1.25 mufflers at 98c. and 65c. They're exceptional values. Other bargains to-day are:

Main Floor.

$7.95 for men's $15 bath robes.
50c. for our men's $1 neckwear.
25c. pair for men's 50c. half hose.
50c. for men's 75c. underwear.

Clearing of infants' wear.

THERE'S not an ordinary bargain in this sale, but on the other hand, all the necessary garments for the little tots are included at the lowest prices we ever quoted immediately after Christmas, and you know at that time they are the lowest of the year. To-day continues the clearing.

25c. for 50c. flannel skirts.
50c. for misses' 85c. sateen skirts.
98c. for cashmere dresses—value $1.50.
25c. for 38c. long nainsook dresses.
25c. for 50c. outing flannel drawers.
19c. for bonnets—regular value 38c.
48c. for bonnets—regular value 75c.
10c. for bootees—regular value 19c.
65c. for our 85c. knitted petticoats.

Mammoth sale of one thousand women's $5 walking skirts, $2.95

THE WALKING SKIRT—the most necessary garment of the day—skirts to wear when you go shopping—skirts you won't have to bother about holding up when here's slush and snow under foot—handsome tailor-made skirts of high grade materials. These are the kinds of skirts we offer you to-day at:

2.95 for 5.00 values.

4.75 for 8.00 values.

Think of choosing from a thousand skirts and picking out one that just suits you and then paying only 2.95. That's what you can do to-day, and you know how good a $5 skirt is.

2.95 for walking skirts of fine novelty tweeds such as are found only in $5 and $6 skirts—well made and guaranteed the latest styles—value $5.

4.75 for walking skirts in black, blue and brown cheviot—also handsome mixtures—never sold at less than $8—made by skilled tailors.

6.75 for 10.00 values.

7.75 for 12.50 values.

The other skirts are equally as good values and include the very highest expressions of the skilled tailor's art—1,000 skirts bought especially for this great clearing sale.

6.75 for walking skirts of all-wool cheviots — all colors—also handsome mannish cloths such as are shown in $10 skirts.

7.75 for tailor-made walking skirts of fine broad cloth and distinguished patterns of mannish material—value 12 50.

Just one word more. We bought these skirts of the largest manufacturer in the country at a concession of nearly half.

Third Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1 for $2.50 white waists.

WAISTS that are beautifully trimmed with lace or embroidery—an example of the saving this clearing affords.

Second Floor.

$1.95 for nun's veiling waists with tucking.
$2.95 for $4.50 granite, b'cloth and albat's waists.
$5.00 for $6.95 taffeta silk waists—several models.
$7.95 for $10 allover lace or net—silk lined.

$1.25 dressing sacques, 89c.

REMARKABLE clearing sale of dressing sacques, wrappers, bath robes and everything in this department.

Second Floor.

89c. for $1.25 elderdown dressing sacques.
$1.25 for our $1.95 lamb's wool sacques.
95c. for $1.50 maids' seersucker dresses.
$1.85 for $2.50 German flannel house gowns.
$3.50 for our $4.50 elderdown lounging robes.

Women's underwear, 69c.

MOST dealers never think of selling this kind of underwear for less than $1 and $1.25. Why should they? Those are the regular prices and the underwear good values. Our clearing price to-day is 69c.

Main Floor.

19c. for children's 29c. school hose.

Oriental rugs at ⅓ off.

$8.75 for $14.50 antique Guendji rugs.
$10.85 for $16.50 antique Daghestan rugs.
$14.75 for $20.00 antique Moussul rugs.

Linoleums underpriced.

69c. sq. yd. $1.25 granite inlaid linoleum.
39c. sq. yd. 65c. genuine cork linoleum.
19c. sq. yd. 30c. oilcloth—4-4, 6-4, 7-4.

Third Floor.

Handkerchief clearing at ½.

EVERYTHING from a good serviceable 10c. handkerchief at 5c. to the very fine $1.00 hand-embroidered handkerchief at 39c. is included in this unprecedented clearing sale to-day. A time when we dispose of all handkerchiefs left from Christmas and used in decorating, at great sacrifice.

Main Floor.

Formerly up to 10c., at 5c.
Formerly up to 19c., at 10c.
Formerly up to 25c., at 15c.
Formerly up to 50c., at 19c.
Formerly up to $1.00, at 39c.

Embroidered handkerchiefs, lace handkerchiefs, linen handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, French handkerchiefs, Swiss handkerchiefs, Irish embroidered, French embroidered.

Clearing of Children's 50c. leggings 19c., and slippers.

THE very best Jersey leggings, made to sell for 50c., are 19c. in this sale to-day—and that's sufficient reason every child should have a pair, not to mention the fact they shield their limbs from the cold. They are the greatest health preservers known for the children.

$1.10 a pair for men's $2.00 slippers.
$1.45 for men's $2.50 and $3.00 slippers.
75c. for our child's $1.25 lace shoes.
95c. for women's $2.00 house slippers.

Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing of 35c. laces at 10c.

NOT one price is more than one-half the regular which we received before this magnificent showing of laces resolved itself into a lot of odd pieces, remnants, broken lines, &c. They're no less desirable—you concede nothing to get them at these extraordinary Friday bargain prices—

10c. for laces worth up to 35c.
19c. for laces worth up to 50c.
39c. for laces worth up to 95c.
95c. for laces worth up to $1.95.

All kinds of fine laces—insertings, bandings, galloons, nets, &c.—all this season's styles. We're determined to clear them out now, and it will not be a difficult matter at the above prices—so come early and take part in this bargain Friday treat.

Main Floor.

More than ⅓ off on lace curtains.

THESE values are so good that people would not stay in out of the rain and miss them Monday. In justice to all we will repeat them to-day, when we expect a record-breaking day's selling.

Fourth Floor.

Arabian lace curtains
5.90 for $8.90 curtains.
9.75 for 15.00 curtains.
13.75 for 21.50 curtains.
17.50 for 27.50 curtains.
22.50 for 35.00 curtains.
29.75 for 50.00 curtains.

Irish point lace curtains
2.95 for $4.50 curtains.
3.95 for 6.75 curtains.
4.85 for 7.90 curtains.
5.90 for 9.75 curtains.
7.50 for 10.50 curtains.

Renaissance lace curtains
3.95 for $5.00 curtains.
5.90 for $8.50 curtains.
6.90 for 10.75 curtains.
7.90 for 13.50 curtains.
9.75 for 15.75 curtains.
12.75 for 22.50 curtains.

Nottingham lace curtains
75c. for $1.25 curtains
98c. for $1.75 curtains.
1.50 for $2.75 curtains.
1.75 for $2.95 curtains.
1.95 for $3.50 curtains.

Pictures reduced ½.

ALL those handsome framed pictures left from the great holiday rush—subjects everybody likes in hardwood and gilt frames—priced to clear them out in a day:

19c. for pictures worth up to 50c.
39c. for pictures worth up to 75c.
1.00 for pictures worth up to $2.
1.50 for pictures worth up to $3.
2.00 for pictures worth up to $4.
2.50 for pictures worth up to $5.
3.75 for pictures worth up to $6.
5.00 for pictures worth up to $9.
7.50 for pictures worth up to $12.50.

Men's and boys' clothing at lowest clearing prices.

OUR clearing prices sands here because it is our utmost to get them down petition, but never at the with men's and boys' clothing

9.80

for your unrestricted selection from all our men's $15 and $18 suits.

12.75

for your unrestricted selection from all our men's $20 and $22 suits.

Simpson Crawford Co.'s guarantee of satisfaction is better than a merchant tailor's receipt and costs about one-fourth as much.

draw hundreds and thou- a well-known fact that we do below all clearing sale com- sacrifice of quality. So it is in this Friday sale.

15.50

for your unrestricted selection from all our men's $25 and $30 suits.

4.50

for your unrestricted selection from all our boys' suits and overcoats.

Our boys' clothing at $4.50 includes suits and overcoats that sold readily all season at prices up to $8. Think of the saving a purchase means.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$35 sewing machines, $11.95.

WE have 40 machines to back up that statement, and if you will take the trouble to come and operate them, inspect them and go to the agency you'll find to your intense satisfaction that the same name is on the machine at $35 and that it is identical in every particular.

Sale for to-day only limited to 40 machines.

Here's the description—Hardwood, oak dropheed sewing machine, best of case-hardened steel—fully warranted by us and the manufacturer for five years—runs as smoothly as a bicycle and has all the latest improved attachments—has the appearance of a table when closed, and is one of the most renowned makes. Instruction on the running of same cheerfully given. Special at 11.95.

Fourth Floor.

Great clearing of housefurnishings.

IF you could only realize the remarkable saving it means you'd be a liberal purchaser here to-day. So colossal, though, that it's difficult to comprehend, so we say to you, urgently—just come!

Basement Salesroom.

2.19 for $3 "New" oil heater.
2.49 for "Splendid" oil heater—tank holds 5 qts. of oil—value 3.25.
3.85 for $4.65 "Perfection" oil heater—made and guaranteed by the Standard Oil Co.
85c for 1.50 large cylinder gas heaters, powerful burners.
1.18 for 4 tube radiators—low style.
1.89 for 6 tube radiators—low style—finished in aluminum—value 2.50.
2.85 for 3.65 nickel-plated chafing dish, fancy wrought iron stand—non-explosive alcohol lamp.

Coffee percolators.

4.19 for 5.00 percolators copper style, capacity four cups.
4.98 for 5.75 percolators, copper style—capacity six cups.
6.70 for 7.50 percolators —copper style, capacity eight cups.
7.49 for 11.25 chafers—heavy nickel plated on copper—nickel stand—very latest improved regulating alcohol lamp.

New Year sale of wines and groceries

TIME'S bound to come when you'll be a Model Food Store customer. You'll not always go elsewhere and pay higher prices for foods and wines not guranteed pure. Now, why not begin by selecting everything for the New Year feast here at these phenomenally low prices? We guarantee everything strictly pure. Telephone Chelsea 2100.

Sixth Floor.

CLEVELAND Baking Powder—Regular 50c. size 1-lb. can.....37c

PRINT BUTTER—Meadow Brook fancy creamery; 1-lb. print, delivered, 30c.; 5-lb. pail.....$1.49

COTTOLENE—Fairbank's. Perfect Shortening; 2-lb. pail, 19c

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—Social Teas, Butter Thins, Lady Fingers or Sodas; regular 10c. carton, 7c.; 6 cartons, 41c

OATMEAL — BEST quality, fresh rolled; 5 lbs.....18c

NEW RICE — FANCY White Carolina—Whole head; 10 lbs., 47c.; 5 lbs.....25c

JAVA AND MOCHA Coffee—Simpson Crawford blend high grade imported rich Coffee; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., 1.00; lb.....28c

PRINCESS TEAS—Choicest selections from India and Ceylon; White Label; 5 lbs., $2.85; lb.....60c

SWEET ORANGES—Another car lot just received from Florida; large, juicy fruit; 5 dozen, $1.00; dozen.....22c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Royal Stuart. The best flavored Tomatoes packed; case, 24 cans, $2.95; doz., $1.50; mammoth 6½-inch can.....13c

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart, rich in cream, guaranteed strictly fresh; can, 9c.; six cans.....50c

NEW SEEDED Raisins—Large full flavored fruit; 16-oz. package, 9c.; 3 packages.....25c

FLOUR — ROYAL Stuart Premium Patent; makes white flaky bread; ⅛-bbl. sack.....85c

HOUSEHOLD SOAP—Royal Stuart—unequalled for laundry and general use; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 full-pound bars.....49c

TAR SOAP—KING Cole's or Fairbank's; regular 5c. cake.....3c

FAIRY SOAP—5 cakes.....16c

Extend the season's compliments with the

Best wines and liqueurs.

LUCHOW'S FAMOUS Imported Beer—Wurzberger, Hofbrau or Pilsner; usually $2.00; special, dozen.....$1.75

McEWAN'S EDINBURGH India Pale Ale (Red Label;) special; dozen.....$1.65

INVALID PORT—Sandeman & Co.'s Oporto; gallon, $3.85; bottle.....$1.00

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Heather Glen—Ex. Special Reserve; guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon, $5.50; case 12 bottles, $15.00; bottle.....$1.35

IMPORTED CLARET—Bresnac & Fils, Bordeaux, France, St. Julien; case 12 quarts, $5.00; qt. bottle.....45c

IMPORTED RHINE Wine—Erhardt & Co., Frankfort, a. M., Germany, Laubenheimer; case 12 quarts, $4.50; qt. bottle.....40c

BLUE GRASS WHISKEY—Kentucky's favorite whiskey; gallon, $3.50; case 12 qts., $10.00; full qt. bottle.....$1.00

PURE GRAPE BRANDY—Imperial quality; gallon, $2.00; bottle.....80c

PORT, SHERRY OR Tokay—Vintage 1898—Gallon, $1.45; full quart bottle.....55c

PERMARTIN SHERRY—Sandeman, Buck & Co.; gallon, $2.00; bottle.....75c

OLD TOM GIN—Crystal; finest quality; gallon, $2.85; bottle.....95c

FULL BODIED Clarets and pure Native Wines; gallon, $1.25, 95c. and 60c.

OLD CROW WHISKEY; gallon, $2.40; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle.....65c

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding—Pure Rye Whiskey, 8 years old; gallon, $2.95; case 12 full quarts, $9.75; full quart bottle.....93c

MONOGRAM PURE Rye Whiskey—Specially recommended; gallon, $2.75; case 12 full quarts, $8.50; regular $1.00 full quart bottle.....75c

HOLLAND GIN—Meder & Zoon, Schiedam, Holland, unsurpassed for medicinal use; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle..75c

COGNAC BRANDY—Jas. Hennessey & Co. Vintage 1896; gallon, $4.50; regular $1.25 bottle.....$1.00

JAMAICA RUM—Superior Full Flavored; gallon, $2.50; bottle.....75c

HAUT SAUTERNE—Superior—Jules Merman & Co./Bordeaux, France; case 24 pints, $8.50; case 12 quarts, $7.50; quart bottle.65c

MONTICELLO OR Normandy Pure Rye Whiskey, 10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; regular $1.25 full quart bottle.....1.00

PURE NATIVE Claret or Rhine Wine—dozen quarts, 2.25

BOURBON WHISKEY—Old Hermitage—Spring 1893—W. A. Gaines & Co.—Finest old whiskey; gallon, $5.50; case 12 full quarts, $15.00; full quart bottle.....$1.40

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY and Muscatel or Sweet Catawba—Old vintages; gallon, $2.50, $2.00, $1.75, $1.25, $1.05.....80c

NOTE—No charge for jugs or demijohns.

One-third off odd pieces of furniture.

THE very pieces of furniture so many people put off buying at Christmas time and then have to choose after the holidays are here at the most sensational clearing prices we think were ever offered the buying public at this time of year. Here's a partial list of needed articles that will emphasize.

Fifth Floor.

$7.50 for $10.75 Morris chair, complete with cushions.
$4.50 for $7.50 rocker, golden oak or mahogany finish.
$3.95—$6.50 gilt corner chair—silk damask covering.
$2.75—$4.50 gilt reception chair—silk damask covering.
$5.75—$8.50 parlor table—24x24 top—piano polish.
$7.50 for $10 music cabinet—a fine mahogany finish.
$6.50 for ladies' $10.25 desks—fine mahogany finish.
$32—$45 Vernis-Martin curio cabinets—very artistic.
$6.50 for $8.75 dining chairs—mahogany—leather seats.

Simpson Crawford Co. furniture has a lasting value that is not exceeded by other furniture, even at higher prices. It is substantial—built, in fact, to last a lifetime. At the same time, there is no furniture more artistic or desirable for the home. It will pay you to attend this sale with a view to adding the odd pieces that are needed.

The Top Notch In Top Hats

Ruling styles in Silk Hats are flexible enough to allow a man to suit his own fancy to a considerable degree—and he isn't made to change his hat arbitrarily each season.

We provide the best Silk Hats that are made, in a variety of correct styles and proportions sufficient to give every man all the leeway he wants in picking out the right hat.

At $6—The summit of excellence in Top Hats at that price.
At $7.50—The best Top Hats at any price.

Derby and Soft Hats, too, in equally commendable qualities and varied styles:

Stetson Derby Hats, $3.50, $5 and $6.
Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15.
Wanamaker Derby or Soft Hats, $2 and $3—reliable grades. Second floor, Ninth street.

Two Splendid New Lots Of MEN'S SHIRTS

Reinforcements for the White Sale for Men—Shirts that are equal to keeping up the enthusiasm aroused by the offerings of the past few days. These—and promptness pays in both cases:

Men's Fancy Stiff-Bosom Shirts, 70c Each

One thousand Percale Shirts; light and dark grounds, with neat black stripes and colored figures. Not one shirt in the lot made to sell for less than $1; and some worth $1.50. All have stiff bosoms, and detachable cuffs; sizes 14 to 16½. A splendid mid-winter offering at 70c each.

Men's $1.50 White Plaited-Bosom Shirts, $1 Each

Linen bosoms; with twenty plaits on each side of bosom; madras or muslin bodies; pearl buttons. Only six hundred here, in sizes 14 to 16½; and all will probably be picked up in less than a half day. Regular $1.50 shirts at a two-thirds price—$1 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Young Men's Suits At $8.50, Worth $10 and $12

This is an offering of about seventy-five Double and Single-breasted Sack Suits, of fancy mixed, black and blue cheviots. All are cut in stylish models, and the patterns are from our best-selling lines; and are, of course, in broken sizes, though the collection comprises all sizes from 14 to 20 years.

These Suits have been selling until last night at $10 and $12. Today you choose for $8.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Coats And Evening Wraps Reduced

Women can come here today and pick out a wrap for practically any desired occasion from the varied field represented in this gathering at a reduced price.

Stylish, well-made Coats; Raincoats; Foreign Coats and Wraps; Opera or Evening Wraps—and the blue pencil has been doing its deadly work all along the line.

Examples—but a tithe of your mid-season opportunities:

COATS AND JACKETS

Far under former prices. Of kersey, cheviot, broadcloth, covert cloth; in various styles and lengths: At $7.50, worth $11.50 to $15.
At $10, worth $15 to $20.
At $18, worth $25 to $30.

RAINCOATS

In tan, Oxford or olive; fitted back, collarless; in handsome new cape effects. At $15, worth $22.50.

FOREIGN COATS AND WRAPS

Handsome garments, all one-third under former prices.

FOREIGN EVENING WRAPS

Every one of them marked at one-half former prices. Second floor, Broadway.

Another Beautiful Lillian Corset

Every model achieves a new beauty. Witness this new Lillian Corset of perfect grace, with qualities that improve the figure and make a well-fitting gown a certainty. Stylish and comfortable and very durable. Trimmed with wide lace and ribbon.

$4 Each

For the average figure. Expert fitters will see that the fit is true. Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Mid-holiday SALE OF SHOES

While our public has been busy buying holiday slippers, and for weeks previous to that, we have been preparing for this Sale of Shoes.

The presentation is not composed of odd lots and broken sizes. Practically all the lots in the movement are in full range of sizes, and most of the shoes are made in the styles that we ourselves selected. All are strictly sensible shoes of most-wanted sorts.

The only exception to the complete size-range, is an offering of sample Shoes for Men; which, while limited in the matter of sizes, is one of the choicest plums of the sale to those whom they will fit. And yet there is not a group in the collection that will not receive enthusiastic welcome from all experienced shoe-buyers. The details follow:

Men's Box Calf Shoes at $1.90

Double soles, welted and stitched; medium and full toe-shapes. Shoes that sell at $2.50 and $3 in the regular way, and that are worthy at those prices—all sizes in broad widths.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes At $1.90

Single soles; dressy lasts, and comfortable-fitting shoes. Sizes are not complete in this lot, but most feet can be fitted.

Men's $3.50 to $6 Shoes at $2.85

But only 7 and 7½, A, B and C widths. Samples from a top-notch factory. Many of the styles exclusive, and the leathers and labor the best to be had. A rare chance for sample-sized feet.

Boys' Shoes at $2

Wanamaker standard these; whole vamps, best oak leather soles; welted and stitched and Goodyear machine—kid, box calf and storm calf. Value by usual standard is a third more, and you can find nearly every size in the lot from 1 to 5½.

Women's Kid Shoes at $1.50

Button and lace, with medium toes and heels; soles are oak-tanned leather, sewed, and of medium weight. Styles are comfortable and not extreme, and nearly all sizes are in the lot. Shoes that usually sell at $2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30

Sturdy Satin Calf Lace Shoes, with solid leather soles; full round toes with tips.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.90

Five styles to choose from. Button and lace, with kid and patent leather tips. The uppers are chrome-tanned kidskin, bright and durable. Soles are oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched. Lasts are the same as used for high-grade shoes. Shape and fit exceptional.

Women's Box Calf Shoes, $2.20

Just the footgear for the bad weather to come. Warm, durable and good-looking. Soles are stout oak leather, Goodyear welted; uppers are firm calfskin, laced. Shoes that equal the ordinary $3 grades.

Women's Shoes at $2.60

A dozen styles are included in this lot, and the quality of leather and workmanship will appeal to wearers of $3.50 and $4 shoes. Included are patent kid, box calf and glazed kidskin—all made with welted soles, on lasts of most approved models; in full range of sizes and widths. Fourth avenue.

Women's Suits Go At Low Prices

On every line of Women's Tailored Suits in stock before Christmas new prices rule. And the outcome of these new prices is intended to be an outgo of Suits—a quick one, too; for reductions are radical and unhesitating.

And that, with many a week of Winter ahead, makes good news for many women:

$15 to $21 *SUITS at $10.*
$25 to $35 *SUITS at $18.*
$37.50 to $60 *SUITS at $25.*
$52 to $96 *SUITS at $35 to $65*—*these of velvet, velveteen and crushed plush.*
$30 to $120 *SUITS at $20 to $90*

Second floor, Broadway.

Exclusive Foreigners Among the WAISTS

French Waists of high degree. Exclusive models. New-style blouse waists of China silk, with front made of tiny plaits and trimmings of embroidery and lace insertion. Back and sleeves daintily trimmed. In white or light blue.

$7.50

Little French Store, Second floor.

Silk Waists And Lace Waists

New models—fresh, stylish and becoming waists, made with skill and care.

The prices are not reductions—the waists have just arrived—but they represent the most conservative estimate of real value. These:

At $5, worth $6.50—WAISTS, of Oriental lace, with pointed yoke of Venise lace; new full sleeves. Silk-lined and buttoned in back.

At $6.75, worth $8—WAISTS, of chiffon taffeta; a handsome model; elaborately trimmed with lace insertions and shirrings; new full sleeves with deep cuffs.

Second floor, Tenth street.

More Holidays: More CANDY

The Christmas candy supply, if properly appreciated, will have vanished by New Year's Day. And you surely need more, to tide you safely over the double holiday.

The candy's here; fresh and delicious; temptingly priced.

Here's how:

60c Chocolates and Bonbons, the best candies obtainable, whatever the price.

30c Chocolates and Bonbons—equally pure, most delicious; and unequaled at their price.

Glace Fruit, assorted; 50c pound; five-pound box, $1.50.

Glace Cherries, one-pound box, 50c.

Figs, specially packed, 25c basket and 40c jar.

Stuffed Dates, assorted, 25c box.

Assorted Chocolates, Chocolate-covered Marshmallows and Chocolate-covered Nougat, 20c pound. Basement.

After-Christmas Offerings Of CHINA and CUT GLASS

Scores of people are looking for gifts for New Year's returns to those who surprised them on Christmas; and hundreds of housekeepers are waiting for just such an opportunity as this to secure for their own use these fine wares which they did not receive on Christmas Day.

For our part, we are cleaning up stocks in the most radical fashion before the end of the year, and we have just two days to do it.

The whole Main Aisle has been given up to the display and sale of Cut Glass, Fancy China, Richly Decorated Plates and German Steins.

Then in the Basement are remarkable offerings of Dinner Sets and Marble Busts and Pedestals. It is one of those great opportunities that always delight housekeepers. Here is the story in detail:

RICHLY DECORATED PLATES

Twenty-seven kinds of beautifully Decorated Plates, in large and medium sizes. The decorations are mostly new this Fall, and we shall close out these patterns at mostly half prices:
At $27.50 a dozen, from $50.
At $36 a dozen, from $60.
At $20 a dozen, from $36.
At $15 a dozen, from $30.
At $12 a dozen, from $20, $24 and $27.50.
At $7.50 a dozen, from $15.
Plates of which we have less than a dozen of a kind:
At 35c each, from 75c. At $1 each, from $2.
At 75c each, from $1.50. At $1.50 each, from $3.50 and $4.
Main aisle.

FANCY CHINA

The balance of some of the most beautiful and popular lines are in this sale. Only one or two sorts can be named here; but the collection will embrace very many odd pieces at half prices, in addition to these:
Chop dishes, $2 and $2.50 each, from $3, $4.50.
Pudding Dishes, $4 a set, from $6.50.
Cracker Jars, $2.50 each, from $4.75.
Dinner Plates, $9 a dozen, from $15.
Salad Plates, $7.20 a dozen, from $13.50.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $4.80 a dozen, from $9.
Fruit Saucers, $4.50 a dozen, from $9.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $1.75 each, from $2.50 and $3.50.
Teapots, $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $1.50 a set, from $3.
Cake Plates, $1.50 each, from $3.
Baskets with handles, $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Main aisle.

A number of pieces of Fancy China—one, two or three of a kind, in rich decorations and fancy shapes, will be closed out at the following reduced prices:
Salad Bowls, 50c each, from $1 and $1.25.
Comports, 50c each, from $1.
Celery Trays, 85c each, from $1.65.
Baskets with handles, 75c each, from $1.50.
Salad Plates, 50c each, from $1.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, 25c each, from $7 doz.
Fruit Saucers, 25c each, from $5 a dozen.
Basement.

CUT GLASS

A large number of pieces, but not many of a kind. Some of our newest and richest pieces, and at positive reductions of from one-third to a half:
8-inch Bowls, fancy shape, at $6, from $9; 9-inch, at $7, from $12 and $14.
7-inch Nappies, at $1.50, from $2.75; at $2.50, from $4; 8-inch, at $4, from $7; 9-inch, at $5, from $10.
Square deep Dishes, at $7, from $12.
Flower Vases—one, two or three of a kind.
At $7.50, from $15. At $17.50, from $35.
At $10, from $20. At $25, from $40.
At $12, from $18.50. At $30, from $50.
At $15, from $27.50.
Celery Trays, at $5, from $8.50.
Jelly Plates, at $2, from $3.50.
Water Jugs, at $5, from $9; at $9, from $15; at $12, from $20.
Ice Tubs, at $12, from $20.
Sugar and Cream Sets, at $6 a set, from $10.
Decanters, at $4, from $6; at $5, from $8; at $6, from $10.
Square Olive Dishes, at $1.75, from $3.
Main aisle.

GERMAN STEINS

With and without covers; some with inscriptions, and some with painted centers:
At 75c, from $1.50. At $1.50, from $2.75.
At $1.25, from $2. At $1.75, from $3.
Main aisle.

DINNER SETS

We have decided to close out three of our open stock Dinnerware patterns, and have made most radical reductions in the prices:

One French China (Pouyat) Dinner Set of 114 pieces; festoon shape; green scroll border with gold band and lines; at $62.50, from $100.

Three French China (Theo. Haviland) Dinner Sets of 114 pieces; festoon shape; scattered roses with rose wreath around border; green panel, with heavy stippled gold edges; gold centers; at $60 a set, reduced from $95; though a regular $125 value.

Two French China (Haviland & Co.) Dinner Sets of 114 pieces; festoon shape; gold edge, with a gold beaded border; pink spray flower design; at $40 a set, from $62.50.

We shall also close out, on a special counter, the remaining odd pieces of these three patterns, at greatly reduced prices. Basement.

BRIC-A-BRAC

Royal Bonn—a beautiful collection of Vases of various sizes and shapes, in floral and figure designs; not a great quantity, but very choice in quality, and at half and two-thirds prices:
$2 each, from $4. $9 each, from $18.
$3.75 each, from $6. $12 each, from $20.
$5.25 each, from $10.50. $22.50 each, from $35.
$7.50 each, from $15.

Fine Austrian Bric-a-brac—some decorated after the Royal Vienna style, others with floral designs on a light background.
$3.75 each, from $6. $8 each, from $15.
$6 each, from $12 $12 each, from $20.
$7 each, from $14.

FERNERIES and VASES

A number of pieces in *Austrian ware*, with Dutch scene decorations.
$1 each, from $2. $3 each, from $6.
$1.50 each, from $3. $7 each, from $14.
$2.50 each, from $5. Main Aisle.

MARBLE BUSTS

$6 each, from $12. $15 each, from $25.
$9 each, from $18. $20 each, from $30.
$12 each, from $20.

PEDESTALS

A list of Pedestals which have become slightly imperfect from holiday handling.
$3.50 each, from $7. $9.25 each, from $18.50
$4.25 each, from $8.50. $12.50 each, from $25.
$5 each, from $10. $37.50 each, from $75.
$7.50 each from $15.
Art Wares Salon, Basement.

Collars of Lace

Two points worth noting: Comeliness. Low cost.

Point Gaze and Venise Lace Collars and Yokes in new artistic patterns, lately imported. Anyone who knows fine laces will realize how much below worth these prices are:

Venise Lace Collars, white and cream, $1 to $3, worth $1.50 to $4.50.

Point Gaze Lace Collars, cream, $2.50 to $3.75 each. Broadway.

Calendars at Half Price

All of the 1905 Calendars left in our stock are marked today at just half price, or a little less. The assortment is still ample for New Year's selection. Former prices ranged from 12c to $4; today they are 5c to $2 each.

A splendid variety of New Year's Cards, including many beautiful imported designs, 4c to 90c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Another Great Victory For the ANGELUS

On November 15th, a musical critic published an article in the Pittsburg "Index," in which he made the statement that no so-called mechanical piano player possessed any true artistic possibilities—or words to that effect.

The S. Hamilton Company, who are the Pittsburg agents for the Angelus, immediately denounced the statements of the critic as being absolutely untrue, as far as the Angelus Piano Player was concerned; and they challenged the critic to a test of the Angelus, before a committee of the most prominent musicians of the city; and they promised to donate one of their best pianos to any charity the critic might name, in case he was able to discover the difference between hand-played and Angelus-played music.

On December 8th, several gentlemen of high standing in musical circles, including Mr. Edwin H. Lemare, the great English organist; Mr. Adolph H. Foerster, the eminent American composer and teacher; the critic himself, and several others, met in the Angelus Rooms of Hamilton Hall. Compositions by MacDowell, Chopin, Liszt and others, as well as some of Mr. Lemare's own improvisations were used in the test, and the impossibility to detect the difference between hand-played and Angelus-played music was demonstrated in a manner that was at once startling and complete.

The very first piece played settled the controversy. Two grand pianos, of exactly the same pitch and tone, stood side by side. To one was attached an Angelus, and a skilful pianist sat at the other. In the next room sat the committee of critics. The Angelus was played first, and at a certain point in the composition, the Angelus was stopped, and the pianist continued the composition and finished it. Then one of the critics said, "that's very fine, now we will listen to the Angelus," and not one of the committee disputed his opinion, that the entire composition had been played by hand.

The opinions of two of the critics were recorded as follows:

EDWIN H. LEMARE Says—

"Any pianist or musician must admit the wonderful virtuosity of the Angelus—its artistic possibilities in the hands of the capable musician, either amateur or professional, are limited only by his own temperament and knowledge. As a means for artistic interpretation it is, in my opinion, absolutely unique. The Angelus, with its wonderful devices for phrasing and emphasising notes, should be welcomed by all true musicians."

ADOLPH M. FOERSTER Says—

"In the compositions that I have been able to hear it is impossible to detect the difference between the hand-played and the Angelus-played music—properly and artistically done in both cases, of course. The phrasing lever and emphasis devices of the Angelus make this possible and afford great possibilities that will be readily understood by those competent to judge properly."

The party responsible for the original criticism expressed his surprise at the results of the test of the Angelus, as he with the others was overwhelmed by the convincing proof presented.

Thus it is shown again, as it has been shown so often before, that the Angelus is in a class by itself. Criticisms which may be upheld against all other piano players have no bearing whatever on the possibilities of this marvelous and almost human piano-playing device. As Mr. Lemare said: "The possibilities of the Angelus are limited only by the temperament and knowledge of the performer."

The marvelous phrasing lever is the key to the whole situation, and it is a feature that is possessed by no other piano-player.

Those who desire truly artistic effects, can never be satisfied with any other piano-player after they once realize and understand the marvelous possibilities of the Angelus.

The new and beautiful model, the smallest and handsomest, as well as the most artistic instrument ever placed beside a piano, costs only $250; and it can be purchased on the easiest terms to suit the convenience of the customer.

We should be glad to demonstrate the Angelus for you at any time, whether you wish to purchase it, or are simply curious to know what its possibilities really are. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Today's New Offerings in the Under-Price Store

Perhaps a dozen of the offerings announced yesterday morning are still in good supply in the Under-Price Store today.

We simply list here the items that are newly added this morning—and some remarkable values are presented:

Men's Scarfs, 12½c

Men's Neckwear of all descriptions—Puffs, Tecks, Squares and Four-in-hands. Not a scarf in the collection that didn't bear a 50-cent price-tag, or a higher one, before Christmas.

But that was before, and this is after—mussed and tumbled from the busy selling. Hence, take them as they are, for 12½c each—a quarter of their value, or less. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Half-Hose At 12½c a Pair, Worth 18c

American-made fashioned Cotton Socks, fast black, in heavy Winter weight; with double soles, toes and high-spliced heels. Durable, elastic and good fitting. Remarkable socks to buy at 12½c a pair. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Fine Handkerchiefs at Half Price

This is a collection of some of our very fine Handkerchiefs that were mussed and soiled by holiday selling and display.

The lot includes Men's Plain White and French Novelty Handkerchiefs; Women's Fancy French and Irish Handkerchiefs, hand and machine embroidered; Venise Point and Colored French Novelty Handkerchiefs. The former prices were $1, $1.50 and $2; today they are 50c, 75c and $1 each. A splendid opportunity for women and men who appreciate high-class handkerchiefs.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Underwear At 37½c a Garment

White Merino Vests and Drawers that are "seconds" of 75c and $1 qualities; and you understand that any seconds that we sell have very slight imperfections, which do not affect the wearing quality of the goods.

These garments are of plain white merino, in a medium heavy weight. The 75c quality is practically complete in sizes; the $1 quality in only sizes 40, 42 and 44 Vests. About five hundred garments in the collection. 37½c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Open-Striped Lawns At 9c a Yard, Worth 15c

Several hundred yards of fine, sheer, plain white Lawns, in openwork stripes, lace effects. This is an excellent opportunity to buy these excellent fabrics to lay away for Spring and Summer dresses for women and children. But there are hundreds of women who will find immediate use for such desirable fabrics. There are six different stripes to select from. 9c a yard.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Fancy Waistings at 25¢

This is a collection of about twenty-five hundred yards of Fancy Mercerized Waistings, in a dozen or more pretty patterns. They are in matelasse and basket weaves, in grounds of white, with attractive plaids in combinations of
Light Blue and Black.
Light Heliotrope, Black and Green.
Light Gray, Black and Light Blue.
Light Tan, Black and Light Blue.
Light Heliotrope and Black.
Light Tan and Black.
Light Gray and Black.
And small colored cube figures in Cardinal, Light Blue and Black.

Also in gray and white basket weave with Persian figures. These waistings are mercerized in the thread, and will retain their lustre after laundering. They were made to sell at 50c and 75c, and are now offered at 25c a yard.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Plaid Cheviots and Fancy Zibelines at Half Price

Blue-and-green Plaid Cloth Cheviots—some plain, others with white embroidered polka dots. Very popular fabrics for making walking skirts.

Also lustrous Mohair Zibelines in black, with dashes of white forming broken stripes.

These goods are 54 inches wide, and sold regularly at $1.50, today 75c a yard.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Framed Pictures At $1.50, Worth $2.25

First, is a lot of Etchings, in pleasing landscape subjects, framed without mats, in wide brown frames; size 16 x 36 inches. Worth $2.25; now at $1.50 each.

Also a fine selection of Artotypes, in figures and landscape subjects; matted, in good gilt frames; size 24 x 28 inches. Worth $2.50; now at $1.50 each. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Leather Goods, Under-Price

Suede leather Music Rolls, in a variety of colors; sold regularly at 75c, now 50c each.

Picture Frames of fancy paper, decorated with Dutch figures, with openings for two cabinet photographs. Formerly 25c, now 10c each.

Under-Price Store Basement.

Special-Priced Candies

Some popular favorites at lower than usual prices:

Vanilla Marshmallows; regularly 20c, at 15c a pound.

Chocolate-covered Mints, at 8c a quarter-pound box, from 10c; and at 15c a half-pound box, from 20c. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

JAPANESE AT LAST GET ONE OF THE MAIN FORTS

Capture Erh-Lung Mountain with the Loss of 1,000 Men.

GARRISONS BEING ISOLATED

Communication Between the Various Defenses of Port Arthur Now Very Difficult.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, VIA FU-SAN, Dec. 29.—Erh-Lung Fort was captured at 3 o'clock this morning. There were 1,000 Japanese casualties.

Seven dynamite mines exploded at 10 o'clock yesterday made breaches in the front wall, through which a large body of Japanese troops charged under cover of a tremendous bombardment, and captured the first line of light guns. A bitter fight resulted in the capture of the fort.

The garrison, numbering 500 men, escaped.

TOKIO, Dec. 29.—After months of fighting, sapping, and mining, the Japanese forces have finally occupied Erh-Lung Mountain.

A report received from the headquarters of the Japanese Army before Port Arthur says:

"On Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the left centre column of our army, following some heavy explosions on the frontal parapet of Erh-Lung Mountain, charged and occupied the parapet under cover of fire from heavy guns and constructed defense works despite the enemy's fierce fire.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when our occupation was practically assured, we charged and occupied the inner lines of heavy gun positions, subsequently dislodging a remnant of the enemy's force stubbornly holding the gorge fort, which we occupied, capturing the entire works."

Army Headquarters to-day published a list of casualties, presumbly at Port Arthur, showing that 49 officers from the rank of Colonel downward were killed and that 58 from Colonel downward were wounded.

CHE-FOO, Dec. 29.—The Japanese line at Port Arthur is now, as a result of the attack begun on Dec. 25, much closer to Liao-Thie Mountain.

Chinese who left Port Arthur yesterday and arrived here to-day report that a greatly inferior Russian force defended the outermost of the trenches for three days, retiring when the Japanese artillery had secured an enfilading position. The fighting was mostly at a range of two-thirds of a mile, the Japanese fearing mines. The Russians retired to Chingkakao.

Japanese who arrived at Che-Foo to-day from Dalny say the recent fighting also resulted in the capture of a hill called by the Japanese Yangthuban, enabling the Japanese seriously to harass the land communication with the Liao-Thie forts and with the forts on Etse and Antsy Mountains. The capture of Yangthuban Hill followed several night attacks, during one of which the Japanese became confused, killed each other, and retired when the mistake was discovered by the appearance of the moon.

Two steamers recently ran the blockade of Port Arthur. One of them, (possibly the King Arthur,) was captured by the Japanese when emerging (Dec. 19) from the harbor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The War Office asserts that the occupation of Erh-Lung Mountain at the best only makes the Japanese masters of the entire terrace beyond the principal forts of Keek-wan and still leaves the main line unbroken.

ADVANCED POSTS ACTIVE.

Skirmishes Continue in Manchuria—Noted Russian Scout Killed.

MUKDEN, Dec. 29.—Cossacks to-day brought in the body of Capt. Eridaroff, a noted scout, who was killed in an attack on the village of Tifanty.

Intense hatred exists between some of the opposing forces in trenches close together, notwithstanding the friendly terms existing at other parts of the fronts of the two armies. The Japanese try to heat their shelters at advanced positions with charcoal fires, concealed in small braziers, so as to show no light. One of these was recently broken and the fire exposed the position of the Japanese picket. The whole party was immediately wiped out by a furious Russian fire.

There was a sharp skirmish yesterday at Sinchinpu. A concealed mortar battery inside the Russian lines opened on the Japanese position, driving out a number of the Japanese, who sought refuge among the trenches and bushes. A shell exploded a Japanese mine in front of the trenches, inflicting considerable damage.

The Russian batteries are connected by telephone and report the results of each other's fire. Recently a field battery posted on heights caught a detachment of Japanese and drove them all out of their trenches in the immediate front.

GEN. KUROPATKIN CONFIDENT.

Sure of Ultimate Victory—Tells Correspondent to Write the Facts.

MOSCOW, Dec. 29.—M. Danchenko, the well-known newspaper correspondent, telegraphs an account of an interview which he had with Gen. Kuropatkin. He says the Commander in Chief is in fine physical condition. He has always been sanguine, and is now absolutely convinced of ultimate victory. Kuropatkin, Danchenko says, looks and acts as he did before Plevna.

"Let them send me good soldiers," the General is quoted as saying, "and I will accomplish the task. Examine the positions of the troops. You will see a great change since the Autumn. Write the facts. It is better that the people at home should know the truth than hear praise on one side and slander on the other.

"The troops are in good spirits and well sheltered and clothed. There are some deficiencies, but I am more than satisfied. The health of the men is splendid. The percentage of sick is less than in time of peace, which is attributable to good air and the absence of the evils of barrack life."

M. Danchenko says Gen. Kuropatkin is the hardest worked man in the army.

KUROKI THANKS GERMANS.

Replies to a Card Congratulating Him on His Victories.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—A convivial circle at Dortmund sent to Gen. Kuroki in September a card of enthusiastic congratulation on his military successes. It has now received the following answer:

"On the Battlefield, in Manchuria, Nov. 5, 1904.

"How I rejoice to be congratulated at so great a distance upon our victories. As you know, we are pupils of German tacticians, hence I have double pleasure in being congratulated by German men.

"With special regards, your obedient servant,

"KUROKI."

This letter removes all doubt, if any existed, that Gen. Kuroki is alive. He was persistently reported to have been killed in the fighting of Oct. 4.

TWO JAPANESE WEDGES DRIVEN INTO PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENSES

How near to Port Arthur the Japanese lines have been driven is indicated in the above map, where the Japanese positions are approximately shown by the dotted line.

The Japanese advance has taken the form of two wedges—one driven along the Meter range toward the New Town, and the other along the railway toward the Old Town.

It is on the latter line that the Japanese have obtained their latest success. In the capture of Erh-Lung fort they have finally broken through the great chain of formidable works, which the Russians believed were impregnable. This position will give opportunity to take in reverse the Sung-Shu fort (4) and the main Keek-Wan forts, and to advance on the Penju-Shan fort, the last defense of the Old Town.

TWO NEW RUSSIAN LOANS.

One to be Issued in Paris—Berlin Loan is for $119,000,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times, in its City article to-morrow, will say:

"We understand that arrangements have been made for the issue, on or about Jan. 12 in Berlin, of a Russian 4½ per cent. loan for 500,000,000 marks, ($119,000,000.)

"This is £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) more than was expected in well-informed quarters some weeks ago, but events have moved since then, and where a war loan is in question it is always safer to arrange for ample supplies of cash if it is possible to get them.

"The loan is to be issued by Messrs. Mendelsohn and Messrs. Bleichroder, and the price is to be 95. We understand that the Russian Government undertakes not to redeem the loan for twelve years.

"Particulars of a Russian loan which is to be issued in Paris will probably be known in a few days."

TRYING TO AID JAPANESE.

Our Embassy in St. Petersburg Supports Request of Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The American Embassy here, at the request of the Japanese Minister in Berlin, has made urgent representations to be allowed to send a representative of the embassy to visit the Japanese officers who are prisoners at Medvid.

The embassy points out on behalf of the Japanese Government that the latter has allowed a similar courtesy on several occasions in the case of Russian prisoners in Japan.

Early in December the American Embassy at St. Petersburg received a letter signed by sixty-eight Japanese officers who are prisoners at Medvid, Province of Novgorod, asking that the embassy send a representative there. No reason for the request was given.

The American officials at once prepared to send a representative, but when he was about to start an intimation was received that he would not be allowed to approach the Japanese prisoners unless a special order from the Czar was obtained.

The American Embassy then communicated with the Japanese Minister in Berlin, stating that if he desired that the step be taken an authorization would be requested from the Czar.

QUITS NORTH SEA BOARD?

Russian Member Going Home, and It Is Said He Will Be Replaced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—Admiral Kaznakoff is coming back to Russia. It is reported that he will be replaced by Vice Admiral Doubassoff as Russian Commissioner on the International Commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident.

Admiral Kaznakoff is returning because of ill-health. At the Admiralty the news of his break-down did not cause surprise, it being feared when he was appointed that he could not support the strain.

UNJUSTLY ACCUSES CRAMP CO.

Russian Paper Says Plans of the Variag Were Sold to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Russ, in the course of a sensational article attacking the policy of building Russian warships abroad and the marine administration generally, refers as an example to the case of the American-built Russian cruiser Variag.

The paper says that when the Japanese wanted to raise the Variag the Cramps sold the plans of the vessel to Japan for $3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Edwin S. Cramp said to-day:

"There is absolutely no truth in the article published in The Russ so far as our company is concerned. We have never been approached by the Japanese Government with reference to the plans of the Variag. Our relations with the Russian Government have always been friendly, and the article is a pure fabrication."

TO REOPEN THE ARABIA CASE.

Russian Admiralty Court Willing to Grant Request for Rehearing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Admiralty Court has agreed to a rehearing of the American claims in the case of the Portland-Asiatic Line steamer Arabia, captured by the Vladivostok squadron July 22, if it can be shown that the claimants were unable, on account of lack of time, to perfect their appeal from the decision of the Vladivostok court.

The rehearing will at least assure the release of the flour, and if the Vladivostok court is sustained, as is expected, in the case of the machinery, it will enable the authorities at Washington to make diplomatic representations.

Senator Clark Coming Home.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana, with his wife and child, will sail for New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Jan. 4, and will take up his residence in Washington. Mrs. Clark has lived several years in Paris.

RATE ON CZAR'S LIFE IS TREBLED IN LONDON

St. James's Gazette Says Heavy Insurance Has Been Placed.

DANGER IN RUSSIAN UNREST

Agitation Threatens the Peace of Europe—Emperor Starts for Minsk and the Don Caucasus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The St. James's Gazette this evening publishes a story to the effect that thousands of pounds have been paid to London underwriters in the last two days for policies on the life of the Czar.

The paper says that the rate of insurance on the Czar's life, which was 5 guineas ($26) per cent. a week ago, was 15 guineas this morning, with the underwriters standing out for more.

The applications are said to be on behalf of holders of Russian bonds, and The St. James's Gazette suggests that their alarm is based on fear of an attack by Nihilists or on information that the Czar's health is bad.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Very sinister accounts, both public and private, of the effect produced by the Czar's decree continue to reach Paris. They show that the agitation for reform, far from subsiding, has materially increased and threatens to assume alarming proportions.

This is very serious for all Europe. It is impossible to foresee what might come of a great internal commotion in Russia. Already the turn taken by the war in the Far East has contributed to disturb that equilibrium or balance of power which was one of the chief guarantees of peace on the Continent. Should Russia now be distracted by grave trouble at home it could not fail to produce a shock.

The general political situation even now is not quite reassuring. There have been lately certain indications that the relations between some European powers are not as satisfactory as could be desired. Some recent events would appear to have acted as fresh stimulants to old enmities, and there are strong grounds for assuming that not all those who talk the loudest of peaceful intentions are the principal promoters of peace.

Altogether it will be prudent, while having one eye fixed on the Far East, to keep the other on Europe, where a domestic catastrophe in Russia might have untoward consequences affecting other powers.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The itinerary of the Czar's journey to Minsk and the Don Caucasus, upon which he set out to-day, includes stops at Kharkoff and Odessa.

A report to-night of an explosion at Minsk has had no effect upon the Emperor's plans. It is stated that the explosion was a small affair, and not of revolutionary origin, but similar to a recent criminal attempt to collect insurance covering a package destroyed in the mails.

VILKOMIR, Russia, Dec. 29.—A small disturbance, the second during the present mobilization, broke out here to-day.

A number of recruits raided the vodka shops, but the disorder was quickly repressed and the leaders were arrested without bloodshed.

PERDICARIS LAUDS RAIS ULI.

Says the Bandit Is the Only Man Who Can Keep Order in Tangier.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Ion Perdicaris, the American who was kidnapped and held prisoner for ransom by Rais Uli last May, says in a signed dispatch to The Standard:

"The present situation in Morocco is most serious. The Sultan's life is endangered, and those who now direct affairs in the Moorish Court are liable at any moment to go en bloc to the insurgent leader, who claims the throne as the elder brother of the present Sultan."

Mr. Perdicaris says the entire country is determined to resist exclusive control by any one foreign power. Rais Uli alone, he adds, can secure a relative degree of order in the district of Tangier; but, owing to the opposition of his followers, he cannot deal directly with France.

Perdicaris says he suggested to the French Government that it deal with Rais Uli through the foreign representatives at Tangier. He insists that Rais Uli, thus supported, could maintain order. He pays a tribute to Rais Uli as "superior in many respects to any of the officials among his countrymen."

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

WOMAN FOUND IN SNOW IDENTIFIED BY BROTHER

Was Harlem Boarding House Waitress Named Mary Mangan.

MAN POLICE SOUGHT APPEARS

No Clue as to How the Young Woman's Neck Was Broken, but Her Family Believes She Was Murdered.

The body of the woman found in the snow at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twelfth Street on Monday morning, whose neck had been broken, was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Mary Elizabeth Mangan, a waitress, 27 years old, who had lived with her widowed mother, Annie Mangan, at 634 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The identification was made by the dead woman's younger brother John, and it is the belief of the young woman's people that she was murdered.

At the time of her death she was employed in the boarding house of Mrs. A. Morris, at 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, where she had worked at various times for twelve years, and for the past three months steadily. She slept at home and went to and from her work every morning and evening. It is known that on Sunday morning she left her home and went to St. Jerome's Church, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue. Then she went to the Morris house, and left there at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening.

When the young woman failed to appear at her home on Tuesday, her mother went to the Morris house to inquire about her. Her mother then thought her daughter had gone somewhere with friends. Not until her son John saw a picture of the dead woman in the newspapers in which he thought he saw a resemblance to his sister, and read the description of the clothes worn by her, did she become worried. John went to the Morgue and the identification resulted.

Mrs. Mangan said last night that her daughter had never been married, which was in contradiction of a story told by a man named Arnold, who said a friend of his had seen a man in a café known as "The Widow's" slap the woman, and that the woman had said at that time that she allowed no one but her husband to strike her. Mrs. Mangan said also that so far as she knew her daughter had few friends.

When the story of John W. Goff, Jr., was told to her, that he had seen a man who looked like a motorman helping the woman along Riverside Drive on Sunday night, the mother said that in July a man had called at her house and asked for her daughter. Mary was not at home, and the man called again the next day without seeing her. He said he was a street car conductor and had a situation for her. His description, given by Mrs. Mangan, does not tally in any detail with that of the man seen with the young woman by Mr. Goff.

Mrs. Mangan recalled that when she and her family lived further down town a year or so ago her daughter made the acquaintance of a clerk who worked in Healy's grocery store, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Park Avenue. This man, she said, afterward worked in the grocery store of Patrick Parker at 3,266 Eighth Avenue, and the mother recalled that on last Saturday evening when her daughter returned from a shopping tour she asked her mother whether she recalled the clerk who used to work in Healy's. That was all she said on the subject.

Mary Quinlan, also a waitress in the Morris house, said to the police last night that the Mangan girl had told her on Sunday that she had met a friend who used to work in Healy's grocery store and that he had given her a dollar.

Four clerks are employed in the Parker grocery store, and the only one who ever worked at Healy's place is Patrick Kelly, the manager of the store. He told the police last night that he did not know the Mangan girl and had never given her any money.

The police conducted a search all day long for E. D. Phillips, a "broker," who, according to Arnold's story, was the man who was in the "Widow's" and saw the dead young woman slapped by a man companion. Arnold had first said he saw the occurrence himself, but later admitted that he had told that story to shield Phillips, who was a married man. Arnold told the police last night that he did not know where Phillips lived, but shortly before midnight Phillips walked into the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and told his story to the Sergeant, who refused to make it public until it had been turned over to Inspector Smith.

At the "Widow's" last night, a waiter named Casey, employed there, and who was on duty on Sunday night, denied that any such party as that described by Arnold had been in the place or that any woman had been struck. He said that the first time he saw the Mangan girl was when she was brought in the place after being found on Riverside Drive on Monday morning.

Choate Not to Resume Law Practice.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Ambassador Choate does not intend to take up law practice when he returns to New York. He considers he has been away from the bar too long to resume practice at his age.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE announce to-day the last of our Pre-Inventory sale of Suits and Overcoats. The few remaining lots comprise scattered sizes in Dark Worsteds, Blue and Black Cheviots, medium and heavy weights. They are just as desirable as the first lots, only it may take us a little longer to find your size.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

NEW DEAD-LOCK IN DELAWARE.

Legislature Takes Many Ballots Without Perfecting an Organization.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 29.—After spending most of the day in fruitless balloting the new Delaware Legislature, which convened in extra session to-day to adjust the judgment lien law, adjourned without having effected a permanent organization. The House elected Representative Baggs (Union Republican) Temorpary Chairman.

The dead-lock over organization was the result of differences between the Union (Addicks) Republicans and the regular Republicans over the division of the legislative offices. The Unions, who are in the majority, insist upon having two-thirds of the offices, while the regulars demand that they be equally divided.

The last ballot in the Senate for President pro tem. stood: Conner, Union Republican, 7; Sparks, Regular Republican, 3; Rose, Democrat, 7; necessary to a choice, 9.

In the House the last ballot for Speaker stood: Denney, Union Republican, 15; Wilson, regular Republican, 6; Smith, Democrat, 14. Necessary, 18.

J. Edward Addicks, who is a candidate for United States Senator, was about the lobby of the Senate during the session.

LORD ROBERTS WARNS BRITAIN.

Says That Her Army Is Not Fit for War Under Modern Conditions.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—"The Army as It Was and as It Is to Be," is the text under which Field Marshal Earl Roberts, in the January Nineteenth Century and After, reads Britons a noteworthy lecture on the duty of all classes if Great Britain would meet the demands of modern warfare. After frankly pointing out existing deficiencies, Lord Roberts writes:

"A terrible lesson awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed by equally brave but better-trained opponents on the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices, will then avail; for modern warfare moves fast, and time lost in peace can never be made up during the stress of a campaign."

Lord Roberts does not advocate compulsory service, but he maintains that Great Britain must have a large reserve force, adding:

"If the citizens of so great and prosperous a nation as ours are to remain exempt from compulsory service in time of peace without the safety of the empire being endangered, the right class of men must be attracted to the regular army by good conditions of pay and pension; and it is the bounden duty of the State to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he may belong, undergoes some kind of military training in youth."

Lord Roberts points out how the introduction of modern guns has necessitated the complete abolition of the idea that men must be mere machines. Officers, he says, are no longer directly able to control their men, because the fighting formation has been changed, and therefore the men must have a far higher standard of individual intelligence.

Giant Battleships for Britain.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 30.—According to The Daily Mail the Admiralty is preparing designs for new battleships of 17,000 to 18,000 tons and carrying ten twelve-inch guns. These battleships will be the most powerful in existence, as the biggest in the American Navy carry four twelve-inch and ten ten-inch guns.

Here's An Important Point About Going to CALIFORNIA

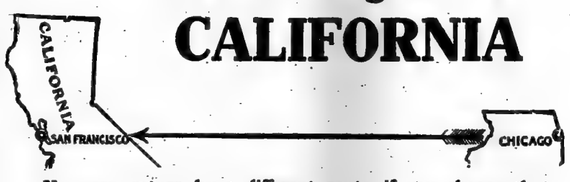

You can return by a different route, if you choose, but you'll save time, money and avoid mistakes concerning the best way to reach the best of California resorts by planning your itinerary after you reach the Metropolis of the Pacific Coast. The

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, is the route of The Overland Limited, and offers the best service between Chicago and San Francisco.

There are many reasons for this, one of which is that this railway operates its own sleeping, dining, library and other cars.

The Overland Limited—less than three days Chicago to California.

Tickets and Information.
381 Broadway, New York

If you would be interested in additional information about rates, routes and train service, kindly fill out this coupon and mail to-day to above address.

Name.....
Street Address.....
City.....*State*.....
Probable Destination.....

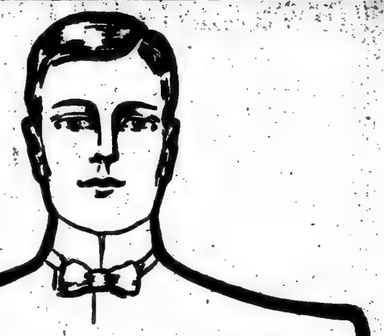

Pre-Inventory Sale of Men's $1 and $1.50 Fancy Shirts at 70c.

To make stock-taking a little easier for our clerks, and to help you to make it easier for them, we are going to let you help yourselves to a fine lot of regular $1 and $1.50 shirts at 70c. each.

In this sale are concerned dark and light colored stiff front shirts of the better class. Exclusive designs, found usually at ultra haberdashers' only. All sizes and sleeve lengths. On sale at 70c. each, or 6 for $4.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks and every Member of the Cabinet

send New Year Greetings to the American People through the

New York Tribune, Sunday. Jan. 1st, 1905.

Their Autograph Letters in Fac-Simile.

A Most Valuable Historical Souvenir.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B. Altman & Co. have in preparation several Important Sales which will be held during the first week of January,

announcements of the particulars will be made later.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY.

The VERY BEST WHISKEY IS OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD MELLOW
SOLD EVERYWHERE

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y., Sole Bottlers

THERE ARE NO SUBSTITUTES
For my L. J. C. ECLIPSE and 41 brands of Wines and Liquors for THE NEW YEAR'S table. They are absolutely pure. Try them. Send for Callanan's Magazine and Price List.

L. J. CALLANAN,
41 & 43 Vesey Street.

GUTLOHN FURS
We sell to the consumer more reasonable than others because we are manufacturers, thereby saving you the retailer's profit. We sell RETAIL at WHOLESALE prices. Remodelling and redyeing of Furs our specialty.
GUTLOHN FUR CO.,
701 BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST.

SHARP FEDERAL WARNING TO GINNERS OF COTTON

Withholding Statistics Will Stop Government Reports.

CENSUS DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Texas Representative Stands by Mr. North—Says Ginners Would Play Into Cotton Gamblers' Hands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Following the receipt of a telegram from the Memphis Cotton Exchange saying that many cotton ginners in that district denied having reported the amount of cotton ginned from Nov. 14 to Dec. 13, and inquiring how the Government report accounted for these districts in its published tabulation, S. N. D. North, Director of the Census Bureau, made public to-day a letter written to Representative Burleson of Texas, in which the statement is made that continued failure to make such reports to the Census Bureau will result in the suspension of the Government cotton reports.

In his letter Mr. North says:

"It seems proper to invite your attention to certain anomalous conditions which confront the census office in carrying out the provisions of Section 9 of the act to establish a permanent census office, directing the periodical collection of the statistics of cotton production through the agency of the ginners.

It was urged that enormous losses resulted from the untrustworthy estimates put forth every year by speculators and agents of the Liverpool market, and that early and trustworthy official information regarding the size of the crop would protect the grower, disarm the speculator and market manipulator, and permit the law of supply and demand to regulate the price.

"In view of these facts, I have been surprised and concerned at the recent movement in the Southern States, which is apparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers themselves to destroy the census reports, by the concerted refusal of the ginners to make the returns upon which they are based. Thus far the movement has not seriously affected our work, but if it continues and spreads, it will necessarily destroy its value during the coming year.

"I simply desire to call your attention to the fact that the continuance of the census cotton ginning reports is impossible without the complete, sympathetic, and whole-hearted co-operation of the thirty-odd thousand ginners of the South. The census office cannot enter into competition with a cotton ginners' association which proposes to gather the same data for private information only.'

"I have, therefore, decided to notify you in this manner and through you the cotton growers of the South, that the continuance of the movement which they have begun will necessarily result in the discontinuance of the cotton ginning reports of the census office, for without the hearty and general co-operation of the ginners, those reports would become valueless and their compilation an unpardonable waste of public money."

Upon receipt of the letter Mr. Burleson gave out the statement, saying:

"I concur in every word contained in this letter of Mr. North, and feel that it would be nothing short of a calamity if the ginners should at any time fail to furnish prompt and accurate reports to the Census Bureau. To fail to report to the Census Bureau will only play into the hands of the cotton gamblers. What is wanted and what is really always to the interest of the cotton grower is a prompt knowledge of the exact truth."

Director North replied to the inquiry of the Memphis Cotton Exchange as follows:

"Where information was refused in Shelby County the November returns were brought forward for December without estimates. Comparatively few instances throughout belt where correct information was not available."

The final report on the amount of cotton ginned to Dec. 13 will be issued by the Census Bureau to-morrow, and this report will include seventy-five counties not heard from or included in the report issued yesterday.

MAY REDUCE COTTON ACREAGE.

Movement in North Carolina to Keep Down Next Year's Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 29.—Cotton growers throughout the State have united in an effort to reduce the cotton acreage one-fourth for 1905 as compared with 1904. Merchants of the State are pledging their co-operation to the movement.

Committees from each township have been appointed to secure signatures to pledges which will carry out the purpose of the movement. Reports from many townships are that every farmer is signing the pledge. Mass meetings in all townships have been called for the 31st, when the following pledge will be presented for each farmer to sign:

We, the undersigned members of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association, do obligate ourselves not to sell a pound of cotton or a bushel of cotton seed for the next three years, commencing with crop of 1905, except through this organization, unless it is to our neighbors, cotton for planting, or cotton for home spinning.

That we will use every legitimate effort to get every cotton grower in our township to join our organization. We further agree to pay into our treasury 10 cents per bale for each bale of cotton raised by us in 1904, as a fund to assist in perfecting this organization throughout the South.

That we will hold our present cotton crop now unsold at home or warehouse it until we can get at least 10 cents per pound for it; that this organization is binding as to selling cotton through the Cotton Growers' Protective Association only when a majority of the Southern States have been organized.

Delegates will be elected for county conventions which will be held throughout the State Jan. 7, and also delegates to a State meeting Jan. 11, and delegates to the National meeting at New Orleans Jan. 24. By the plan of organization outlined the cotton growers believe that the cotton farmers of the South would eliminate entirely the speculator and would be able to obtain better prices in the future.

TO DISPLACE CAP CUTTERS.

Manufacturers, in View of Strike, Decide to Introduce Machines.

The Cap Manufacturers' Association has decided as a result of the present strike of capmakers against the open shop to start cutting machines in their factories to be operated by electricity, beginning with the new year. Each of the machines will do the work hitherto done by five cutters. Some of the manufacturers ordered the machines yesterday. They say that they had thought of introducing them some time ago, but decided not to do so in order to avoid trouble.

L. Simonson of the Simonson-Lichtenstein-Pachner Company, a member of the association, said: "We had no intention of introducing the machines before the present trouble, though we knew we could save money by doing so. They already are in operation in St. Louis."

Several small disturbances between the strike pickets and the workers took place yesterday, but police reserves guarded the factories and nothing serious happened.

McADOO AFTER SPITTERS.

At Dr. Darlington's Request He Orders Enforcement of Sidewalk Laws.

Health Commissioner Darlington called on Commissioner McAdoo yesterday and asked his co-operation in enforcing the laws relating to spitting. Dr. Darlington told Mr. McAdoo that spitting on the sidewalks had become a menace to the public health. He added that it was just as important to enforce the law relating to spitting on sidewalks as that prohibiting spitting in cars and other public places.

Commissioner McAdoo sent out an order to all stations directing the police to arrest persons seen spitting on the sidewalk.

THE JEALOUS HUSBAND AGAIN.

This Time in German Farce at the Irving Place Theatre.

Schubert, Rentier.....Gustav v. Seyffertitz
Sauerbrei, Farbermeister.....Willy Frey
Clotilde.....Elisabeth Arisans
Fanny.....Margarethe Russ
Dr. Hans West.....Otto Ottbert
Erna, seine Frau.....Hedwig v. Ostermann
Hugo Wimmel.....Harry Walden
Hellborn.....Otto Meyer
Mauseberg.....Fritz Kleinke
Agnes Munchow.....Marie Reichardt
Erdmann.....Jacques Lurian
Hanne.....Bertha Stadtler
Fine Schneiderin.....Martha Wilhelmi

A foppish youth who sees his ideal in every woman he meets, a jealous husband badly in need of a lesson, and a pretty wife ready and willing to supply it—these are the familiar figures that enter into the composition of Gustav von Moser and Otto Girndt's farce "Die Sternschnuppe," ("The Shooting Star,") seen for the first time in ten years at the Irving Place Theatre last night. It is rather a conventional little affair, but it contains some clever character types, and, when well played, provides a pleasant evening's entertainment.

As this is apparently the green-eyed monster's week, the revival is timely. Dr. Hans West hardly belongs in the same category with the jealous Leontes, but for a time his troubles are quite as keen. He knows that his friend, Hugo Wimmel, has an unpleasant habit of falling in love with every woman he meets, and being visited by the youth unexpectedly, seeks to prevent him from meeting Mrs. West. Of course, in the husband's absence the pair do meet, and the efforts of the wife to entertain the guest are misinterpreted. Eventually Wimmel falls in love with Mrs. West's cousin, so all ends happily.

Harry Walden, as Wimmel, gave another evidence of his versatility. The rôle is not without some suggestion of Hoggenheimer in "The Girl from Kay's." Wimmel, however, is conceived along lines a little nearer legitimate comedy than the part in which Mr. Bernard was so successful, and its humor was conveyed with delicacy and naturalness by Mr. Walden. Hedwig von Ostermann was a very charming Erna, and Margarethe Russ an attractive Fanny. In the character parts Fritz Kienke and Willy Frey were particularly successful.

The actors were occasionally too boisterous even for touch and go farce, but on the whole the little piece was played in such a way as to bring out its best points.

SAM FRANKO'S CONCERT.

Old Music for Orchestra Given in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Sam Franko's concerts of old music he has taken to Mendelssohn Hall, and will give them this season in the evening instead of the afternoon. The first one, given last evening, showed that the change is a beneficial one, both in the effect of the music and in the numbers of the audience, which was of a size to indicate a gratifying interest in Mr. Franko's undertaking, so significant as a factor in the true musical culture of the community. The small orchestra, in numbers and in proportions measurably corresponding to what the eighteenth century composers had in view, sounded fuller and richer and clearer in its exposition of detail because of the excellent acoustics of the hall, and the feeling of intimacy, of close communion of listeners with the music, was enhanced.

The concert was a refreshment and a delight in these days of heavy-laden orchestral color and overburdened emotional strain. It is good to return, with Mr. Franko, to the simpler lines of the older music, to observe the pure beauty of design and of formal outline, and the charm of the simplicity and directness with which they worked in the days of greater tranquility, when poise and repose were qualities that counted largely in art. The value of Mr. Franko's concerts is not wholly historical, great as that value is in giving a background and a perspective.

The programme was a singularly attractive one with elements of the purest beauty united with others of the more archaic and naive. The number that overshadowed all the rest was a Fantasie by Mozart, written originally for an automatic instrument attached to a clock. The superlative genius of the composer could scarcely be more significantly implied than by his squandering of such a wealth of beauty upon such a use. The piece is truly noble in its melodic structure, in the richness of its harmony, and the perfection of its workmanship—marked as Mozart's in every measure. It was presented last evening in an arrangement of superb sonority made by Alois Schmitt for orchestra and organ.

The elaborate piece of programme music by the once great composer Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf, representing the human passions of pride, humility, folly, gentleness, contentment, constancy, melancholy, and gayety, is of much more elementary character. It is formal and adheres to formal lines, yet is not without a touch of imagination and of suggestiveness that is enhanced by the titles affixed to the several movements.

Johann Adolph Hasse was the oldest composer represented on the programme in point of chronology, and his prelude to an oratorio is a stout and muscular piece of music, not without orchestral color, and certainly deserving of Dr. Burney's characterization of his "clearness and propriety." A more familiar style was reached in a symphony by Haydn, a composition dating from a time after he established his command of the symphonic form, and showing features that give it easy access to modern ears and modern enjoyment.

Mr. Anton Hekking was the soloist. He played an andante for 'cello by Romberg and a rondo by Baccherini, with finished mastery of style, with broad and noble cantilena and expert command of the pyrotechnics of the instrument. His tone sounded finer and more poignant than at his appearance in the second Philharmonic concert, not altogether owing to the smaller size of the auditorium. He was recalled to play the well-known air in D by Bach.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Two plays will have their first performances here on Wednesday, Jan. 12. They are "Adrea," with Mrs. Leslie Carter as a star, at the Belasco Theatre, and "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," with Fay Davis and Margaret Illington, at the Savoy.

***

Edward Terry, beginning to-morrow afternoon, will appear in the character of Sergeant Buzfuz in the trial scene of "Bardell vs. Pickwick" after every performance of "The House of Burnside."

***

A cable dispatch received at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening from Ernst Possart of Munich announced that Heinrich Knote, the tenor, now singing in Mr. Conried's company, had been decorated with the Ludwig Medal for Arts and Sciences.

TO FIGHT TRAFFIC ABUSES.

Brooklynites Organize Transportation Reform League to Compel Improvement.

The Brooklyn-Manhattan interborough traffic problem is to be made a campaign issue this Fall. A non-partisan organization has been formed in Brooklyn to give its votes to the party pledging itself to bring about reforms. The new organization is called the Brooklyn Transportation Reform League, and its promoters believe that by Fall it will have thousands of members.

The father of the scheme is Walter B. Brown of 128 Cambridge Place. Recently Mr. Brown was a passenger in a crowded trolley car which was caught in a long block on the Brooklyn Bridge. The packed-in passengers fumed.

"Oh, you can kick and kick until you get tired," said Mr. Brown wearily, "but the only chance you've got is to organise. Then you can force them to give you what you now individually plead for in vain."

The other passengers agreed, and on Wednesday night Mr. Brown and other men interested held a meeting for organisation. Another meeting will be held in a day or two. Every man who travels daily between the two boroughs will be asked to join.

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HIGGINS PICKS FRANCHOT; A SETBACK FOR ODELL

C. S. Boyd Turned Down for Public Works Superintendent.

BLOW AT THE STATE LEADER

Governor-Chairman's Wishes Disregarded in Choice for Biggest Patronage Job in State Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Governor-elect Higgins to-day announced that he would appoint Nicholas Van Vracken Franchot of Olean State Superintendent of Public Works to succeed Charles Spencer Boyd.

Mr. Boyd was a candidate for reappointment, and Gov. Odell is understood to have strongly recommended his selection to Governor-elect Higgins. The Governor-elect has chosen to give the place to his lifelong friend, Mr. Franchot, in preference to the favorite of the Governor-Chairman, and the belief of the politicians is that in that decision Governor-Chairman Odell's prestige as State leader has been more harmed than it was by his forced declaration for Senator Depew's re-election to the United States Senate.

In announcing his choice, the Governor-elect issued the following statement:

"The incumbent of the office of Superintendent of Public Works, you know, holds it at the pleasure of the Governor. It is therefore in the nature of a personal appointment on the part of the Governor, and I have so considered it. I have known Mr. Franchot for the past twenty years, and am fully aware of his excellent qualifications to administer this important department of the State Government."

By reason of the fact that $101,000,000 is to be spent during the administration of Gov. Higgins on the improvement of the State's waterways, the position of Superintendent of Public Works becomes vastly more important than it ever has been. The new Superintendent of Public Works will not only have an important say in the making of conal contracts, but he will have charge of the work to a great extent, and will be able to secure employment for thousands of men.

Charles Spencer Boyd, whom Mr. Franchot is to succeed, is the close personal friend of Gov. Odell. He was appointed by Gov. Odell to succeed John N. Partridge of Brooklyn when the latter was named by Mayor Low to be Police Commissioner of Greater New York.

Mr. Boyd's appointment was made in defiance of the wishes of Senator Platt. Senator Platt wanted the place, which is the richest in patronage under the State Government, to go to an organization man. When Mr. Boyd's appointment was announced Senator Platt said that he had not been consulted about the appointment and had never heard of Mr. Boyd. Mr. Boyd was practically unknown politically at the time of his appointment. He was a college mate of Gov. Odell at Columbia University, and their friendship had continued in after years. His selection for the office having more places to dispense than any other position in the State Government was taken by the politicians generally as a clear indication that Gov. Odell intended to build up a machine of his own.

Mr. Franchot was born in Morris, Otsego County, forty-eight years ago. He attended Union College, Schenectady, of which he is now a Trustee. When a young man he moved to Olean and engaged in business. He is also identified prominently with the banking interests of the city. He was Mayor of Olean for two terms.

The salary of the office he will hold is $6,000 a year.

BOLT MAY BEAT PEABODY.

Wolcott's Supporters Threaten to Block Plan to Reseat Him.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—Very few members of the Legislature have yet arrived in the city, and whether the plans of the Republican leaders to reseat Gov. Peabody will be adopted by a majority of the Republican members is still undecided. Some Republican members known as followers of ex-United States Senator Wolcott have declared that, while they do not contemplate a union with the Democrats under any consideration, they will oppose vigorously any plan for keeping Adams out of the Governorship.

The Wolcott representatives say they will go into a party caucus, and will agree to abide by the decision of the caucus up to a point where it conflicts with their consciences. They insist that they have always strictly observed party regularity, but when a course is commended that they believe is morally wrong, they will not follow it, and they will not consider their decision in that regard as "irregular."

For the first time in the history of the State a Judge of a District Court was compelled to-day to appear in person before the Supreme Court of the State, and explain to that tribunal why he had issued a writ of mandamus. Judge Samuel L. Carpenter of the District Court issued a writ against the State Canvassing Board to force that body to canvass certain returns. Judge Carpenter was discharged by the Supreme Court, the writs issued by him were dismissed, and he was directed not to take any further action directly or indirectly in the matter.

GAS OVERWHELMS FAMILY.

Father Came Home to Find Baby Dead and Wife and Sons Senseless.

Gas escaping from a kitchen jet killed the baby and overcame three other members of the Bennobero family, which occupies a flat in the tenement house at 12 Roosevelt Street. Nicholas, the father, is a bootblack at the Produce Exchange. When he got home last night at 7 o'clock, he found his wife and baby, apparently lifeless, on the bed. His two sons, James and Joe, aged, respectively, two and three years, were senseless on the floor.

The father was almost overcome by the gas himself, but recovered wit enough to call for help. The police came in response, and an ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeon pronounced the baby dead. Mrs. Bennabero and the two boys were taken to the hospital, where the mother's condition was pronounced critical.

R. R. Bowker on Public Franchises.

Under the auspices of the People's Institute, R. R. Bowker will speak on "Centralization and Control of Public Franchises in New York" in Cooper Union this evening.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

BEN FRANKLIN VS. LAWSON

The True Remedy for Frenzied Finance Revealed by the Old Philosopher.

Mr. Lawson of Boston, who paints black the characters of Wall Street's chiefs of high finance, is probably no white-robed angel himself.

Guess he doesn't claim to be.

But he seems to be doing some good in the world. Besides stirring the Animals up (which, although sometimes cruel, is always an interesting diversion for the lookers on) he is showing plainly what a foolish game stock gambling is for the small speculator or investor.

Lawson says that it is in the interest of the investing public that he has undertaken his crusade against the big speculators who control "The System" by which the price of stocks is put up and down.

That is, he is for the big bunch of small gamblers who get poorer, against the small bunch of big gamblers who get richer.

Maybe.

But gambling is a bad business anyway, and the small speculator who seeks to beat "The System" in Wall Street is seldom more fortunate or more respectable than the man who tries to beat the bookmakers at the racetrack.

The valuable lesson of Lawson's exposures (though he tells it or sees it not) is that they prove that Wealth made by speculation is for the Privileged Few. The plain, unprivileged citizen who seeks Wealth without Work, and who must get rich in a hurry, is generally poorer before he is richer.

"Experience keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other." So said wise old Ben Franklin one hundred and fifty years ago.

It is as true to-day as ever.

"The way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market," said Franklin. And he points the way with much homely advice.

Be honest.
Work hard.
Save some.

This is about all there is in the Franklin philosophy. It is enough. Provide for your necessary expenses, he says, and then:

"Get what you can, and what you get, hold;
It's the stone that will turn all your lead into gold."

Lawson says he's going to give us by and by the remedy for Frenzied Finance. The real remedy for it is a knowledge of, and a devotion to, the homely and simple philosophy of Benjamin Franklin.

"Remember," he said, "that money is of a prolific generating nature. Money begets money; and its offspring can beget more, and so on."

In New York there is an institution that has for many years and is still demonstrating for the benefit of thousands of good people the unfailing success of Franklin ideas put into practice. This is THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS, of No. 1 Beekman St., corner of Park Row, which was organized nearly seventeen years ago, for the encouragement of thrift and home building. The Franklin Society pays a dividend at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, in January, to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This will be its 32d consecutive dividend.

The Society has received and accounted for over $7,000,000, without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children, and if you believe in finance that is not frenzied you can do no better act than to begin with the New Year, with any amount, from One Dollar up to Five Thousand Dollars, by joining the Franklin Society and following the simple advice of Benjamin Franklin.

Deposits made before January 11th share in the dividends as if deposited on January 1st.

If you would like to know more about the Franklin Society, you will find it worth investigating. Printed matter more fully describing it will be promptly forwarded to you if you will send your name and address to The Franklin Society, 1 and 3 Beekman St., corner Park Row.

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A NEW SORT OF LOBBY.

Fruit Growers Plan for Government Control of Express Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—At the first annual meeting of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association here to-day a paper attacking Armour & Co. was read by E. M. Ferguson of Duluth. Ferguson was then elected President of the organization.

The meeting advocated government control of express companies, and would prohibit private car lines and private trackage of all kinds. The sum of $5,000 of a total of $10,000 was subscribed to send a representative to Washington to lobby against the private ownership of transportation lines.

WARRANT FOR LANTRY WITNESS

Charged with Perjury After Testifying In Libel Suit Against Newspaper Man.

After John Cosgrove, who is now serving a two months' sentence in the Workhouse, had given evidence in the case of Monte Cutler, a newspaper man, charged with criminal libel by Commissioner of Correction Lantry, a warrant charging him with perjury was issued, sworn to by two private detectives. Cosgrove's sentence expires on Jan. 2. The warrant will be served at once.

The charge against Cutler grew out of an article written by him in which he accused Lantry of bringing prisoners over from Blackwell's Island to Manhattan to vote in the recent election. Cosgrove was one of the prisoners named. At yesterday's hearing, before Magistrate Ommen, in the Tombs Court, Cosgrove swore point blank that he had not been in Manhattan on election day.

District Attorney Jerome, who was in court, took a hand in the cross-examination and asked Cosgrove if he realized that perjury was a penal offense. He admitted that he had given testimony two years ago in a burglary case which had caused a similar question. The Cutler case went over to Jan. 6.

NEW CONSULS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Announcement was made at the State Department to-day of the following appointments:

James Jeffrey Roche, Consul at Genoa, Italy.
James Johnston, Consul General at Hankau, China.
William H. Bishop, Consul at Palermo, Italy.
Hugh Baugh, Student Interpreter at the American Legation in Peking.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A Board to consist of Capts. Charles B. Wheeler, Odus C. Horney, and Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Jan. 4, to prepare an examination for Lieutenants of the line who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department.

Navy.

Capt. G. Blocklinger is commissioned from June 1.

Commander E. B. Qualtrough is detached from command of the Atlanta.

Lieut. Com. G. H. Stafford is detached from command of the Marcellus and ordered to command the Cassar.

A cable from the Asiatic Fleet announces that Lieut. J. R. Walker is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to command the Quiros, and Lieut. M. H. Signor is detached from command of the Quiros and ordered to Cavite Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Chicago, at Valparaiso, Abarenda, and Marietta, at Hampton Roads; El Cano, at Shanghai.

Sailed.—Kentucky, Kearsarge, and Illinois, from Hampton Roads.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

SENATOR DEPEW.

The decision taken by the Republican chieftains yesterday that Mr. DEPEW, not Mr. BLACK, shall be elected Senator of the United States by the Legislature at Albany, is one eminently satisfactory to the people of the State. They like Mr. DEPEW very much, and have not found fault with him for defect of competence, of influence, or of industry on his part during the term in which he has represented them in the Senate at Washington. Very likely if the thing were put to a popular vote, Mr. DEPEW would come out at the head of the poll as the people's choice for Senator. We venture the opinion that in that broad and conclusive test Mr. BLACK'S name would be found somewhere near the bottom.

Gov. ODELL made a mistake in attempting to build up an opposition to the re-election of Mr. DEPEW. He had the wisdom to see and the grace to acknowledge his mistake in time, for the way the current has been moving lately portended defeat for him had he carried the matter to a vote in the Legislature. "The choice of the party is my choice," says the Governor. That is a very sensible way to put it. He also says that Mr. BLACK'S friends "cheerfully acquiesce" in the decision; and Senator DEPEW says that no other man than Gov. ODELL "could have brought about such a peaceful and pleasant settlement of the matter." Everybody appears to be happy, except ex-Gov. BLACK. He made his mistake, too—the mistake of trusting to a political leader not sagacious enough, not yet firmly enough established, to take resolutions and carry them through to triumph though earthquakes and tempests beset his progress. Mr. BLACK has been fooled in this Senatorial contest—fooled by Gov. ODELL.

There is much gossip about the influences which prevailed to bring about the Governor's change of heart. To us it seems that Mr. DEPEW owes his victory to an aroused public opinion. Gov. ODELL began his campaign for BLACK long in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, and carried it on publicly. Throughout the State the voters were fully advised of his intention to strip Mr. DEPEW of his traditional right to a re-election. They would not have it. In a hundred ways they made it plain to the Chairman-Governor-Boss that they would not have it, and he prudently bows to their will. That, we think, is the explanation of the change that came about yesterday. It is of all possible explanations the one most creditable to Mr. DEPEW, since it carries with it the assurance that he has the confidence of the people of his State.

A WRONG INTERPRETATION.

Our able and enlightened contemporary, The Chicago Tribune, takes a gay and gamesome view of the question how far the constitutional rights of the States would be invaded by the adoption of Mr. GARFIELD'S suggested system of Federal licenses for corporations. While the busy men of Chicago, in those occasional moments when they find relief from the pressure of their affairs, will not be profoundly instructed by the comments of The Tribune, they may be reassured, calmed, and soothed by its light treatment of a grave subject.

The Tribune's article, in which it chides the New York newspapers for giving pretty serious consideration to it, is indeed, we take it, an appeal to the fancy rather than to the intelligence of its readers. Nevertheless it ought not for itself to misunderstand Mr. GARFIELD, nor to put its readers in danger of misunderstanding him. Our Chicago contemporary is manifestly in error when it says:

> Mr. GARFIELD does not trample on the rights of the States. He suggests a Federal license only when a corporation goes abroad out of the State which created it into other States. He leaves each State in complete possession of its own territory. The Federal license will apply only to commerce between the States.

Commissioner GARFIELD'S report makes it plain beyond all doubt that he had in mind not merely the licensing, regulating, and controlling not only corporations directly engaged in inter-State commerce, but all producing corporations whose products may become the subject of inter-State commerce. He makes this explicit declaration:

> Inasmuch as practically all the important corporations of the present time are engaged in inter-State commerce, and as the United States has the right to fix conditions to this license to engage in inter-State commerce, this system would enable the Federal Government to reform the present condition of corporate business in all its important features.

The picture in the mind of Mr. GARFIELD as he penned those words was that of Federal control over all the business of the country carried on by corporations, "in all its important features." Appendix A, which immediately follows his signed report, confirms and elaborates the views expressed in the passage we have quoted. In the Knight case the Supreme Court decided that the Sugar Trust did not come within the operation of the Anti-Trust law, since the business of manufacturing sugar was not inter-State commerce. Mr. GARFIELD sees that that decision stands in his way. With lawyerlike ease and suavity he gets it out of his way. If the court could have known, he argues in the Appendix, that "the domestic production of sugar there in question must necessarily and inevitably have involved inter-State commerce, the decision would have been the opposite of what it was." Confidently assuming that in the next case the court will discover and correct its surprising blunder, he thereupon proceeds to argue as if the blunder were already corrected. As Congress has the right to grant a franchise to an inter-State commerce corporation, it must have the right to grant a franchise to a corporation producing the subjects of such commerce, for otherwise the first franchise would be useless. For the information of the public, and incidentally for the instruction and guidance of the court, he then adjudicates the matter: "It seems, therefore, that Congress must have this power to grant producing franchises, as otherwise an absolute deadlock as to inter-State commerce might result."

The number of corporations within the State of New York, or within any other sovereign State, which produce articles that never do or can become the subjects of inter-State commerce is too small to be worth talking about. But so soon as their commodities enter into the volume of inter-State traffic they must pass under the Federal yoke shaped by Mr. GARFIELD. Accordingly, we must hold our Chicago contemporary in error when it says that the Garfield plan "leaves each State in possession of its own territory." In respect to the right to create corporations for all business purposes, a sovereign right inherited from the Crown by the States and not conferred upon the United States by them, Mr. GARFIELD'S plan leaves the States in possession of nothing but the shadow. The substance is usurped for the Federal Government.

BURNING COTTON.

It is not very likely that the story of the burning of cotton to enhance the price thereof will have any serious effect upon the cotton market. Certainly there is no reason why it should. It is quite true that cotton seems to be plentiful, and that that seeming has made it cheap. It may very well have entered some speculative heads in the South that it would be a good notion to destroy part of the crop in order to enhance the value of the rest, as was done with the Sibylline books and as may have been done with other articles of merchandise. But that notion is probably the only basis for the stories of the actual destruction of cotton in Georgia.

The destruction of 2,000,000 bales of cotton, as proposed by the speculative minds, would undoubtedly enhance the price of what was left. How much more, if any, an eleven-million crop would be worth than a thirteen-million crop would remain a matter partly of very complicated computation, and partly, after all, of mere conjecture. A general agreement to destroy so much of the crop as would bring the residue to the highest price, if enforced through the whole cotton belt, upon the maritime principle of "general average," with adequate mutual guarantees of the actual destruction, one could understand, if there were any organization capable of enforcing so drastic a measure. But it is perfectly plain that there is no such organization, and that, consequently, any planter who burns any part of his own crop to enhance the value of the rest is simply a fool for his pains. He is burning up money.

This is by no means the case of which we used to hear oftener than we have heard of late years, of using breadstuffs for fuel. That was done, in remote parts, before the transportation system of the country had caught up to its agricultural production, because there was no way of getting the grain to market as grain, hence no market for it, and hence, beyond the demand of the farmer's own family, it was not available as food. On the other hand it was, at least corn was, highly available as fuel. The farmer was not burning up money, as the cotton planter would be who emulated the farmer's example. Moreover, while corn is, cotton is not, available and desirable as fuel. For an individual planter to burn up part of his crop, which he might sell at a market price upon which his individual action has no effect whatever, would be simply wantonly to destroy his own property. It is inconceivable that any sane cotton planter has been such a fool as that.

THE DRUMELZIER.

For days we have all been interested in the fate of the crew of the tramp steamer which went ashore in a blinding snowstorm on one of the reefs which outlie the southern coast of Long Island. Unfortunately for the imperiled crew, the ship happened to strike at a point where it was quite out of the question, in the weather that prevailed, that she could be reached by the lifeboats of either of the near-by life-saving stations. There are no braver men in the world than the life-savers of our coast. Like the New York firemen, they are always willing to risk their own lives when there is a chance of saving the lives of others. In this case, their failure to make the effort shows that there was not even a "fighting chance" of that result.

It was at this point, and after days of suspense and bad weather, that it occurred to somebody that a rescue was possible by sending over from the station of Sandy Hook on the Jersey shore a bigger and stronger lifeboat than was available on the Long Island shore, and a lifeboat, moreover, which, approaching from deep water, would not have the frightful risk to run of the breakers that warned off the life-savers of the northern shore. With the assistance of a big seagoing tug it is this lifeboat that has succeeded in rescuing the men who seemed to be so surely doomed.

The rescue is a new and ample vindication of the life-saving service of our coasts. Mr. HOPKINSON SMITH, in a recent magazine article, has paid a tribute as striking as it is just to the merits of that service. No soldier or man-of-war's man could show more heroism in the work of destroying life than these men show in the work of saving it. And we need not be surprised to learn from the eulogist of the service that the trade of a hero appears anything but heroic to the man who pursues it, and that the risk of his own life, which he is continually called upon to undergo, is to himself simply "all in the day's work." But the circumstances of the rescue of the crew of the Drumelzier have been so striking as to call the attention of the whole American people to the merits of a service which does its work for the most part without any chance of popular recognition. And such an occasion for exhibiting those merits is worth quite all it costs.

STOCK MARKET SPECULATION.

There is a point of view of the phenomena of "frenzied finance" not often taken in discussion, but one occupied with safety and comfort by a good many millions of the American people who perfectly understand what is going on about them. It is that those who buy and sell speculatively the shares of corporations traded in on the Street may very well be left to take care of their own interests, and that it is no part of the duty of the Government to devise schemes for their protection.

The stock speculator considers only himself. If he can "unload" on some one else he is very glad to do it, especially if he thereby escapes a loss which some one else must meet. If in buying he subsequently finds that some one, shrewder or better advised than himself, has unloaded on him, he should be as willing to take his medicine as he is to dispense it to others. It seldom happens that the intelligent investor in securities, who buys stocks on a dividend basis and holds them through the spasms of Wall Street which momentarily affect their price, suffers loss or injury in consequence of what the manipulators of the market may do to advance or depress them. If, on the other hand, he is a gambler, and risks his money on his judgment of the course of prices within a few days or weeks, and especially if his operations are conducted on a margin with a view to the mere liquidation of differences, he should play the game according to its rules, and one of these is that when two men make a bet one of them must lose. Those who ask for some form of protection against the temptation and the opportunity to purchase stocks for more than they are worth, would be the first to resent any restrictions upon their right to sell stocks which they believe will decline.

The idea that Federal supervision of corporations, whatever benefits may attend it, can affect one way or the other the speculative trading in stocks indicates a credulity which even a brief contact with the crowds which hang over the "tickers" or sit all day watching the blackboards of brokers' offices would quickly dispel. Those who manipulate the stock market are as essential to the existence of the speculators as are the men who twirl the roulette wheels to the gamblers at Monte Carlo. If stocks found their normal value and remained there, speculation would cease, Wall Street would be deserted, and seats on the Exchange might be had for a fraction of their present value. There was a time when the movement of the hand recording the oscillations of the weather vane on the tower of the Produce Exchange was the basis of a very active "market," and in the absence of fluctuations in commodities the vagaries of the wind answered as well as anything else to keep amused those who wanted to gamble for the sake of gambling.

THE AMERICAN BRAIN.

The conclusion of Dr. EDWARD A. SPITZKA that the admixture of races is destined to give this Nation the best average brain equipment is interesting. No doubt it is true; but there be some who have cherished the conviction that the American brain is already a pretty fair sort of a machine, and quite capable of standing the test of comparison with the normal brain of any other nationality. However this may be, it is interesting to learn that our intellectual development is to go on as the result of the intermingling which follows the tide of immigration which has excited some anxiety on the part of those who consider themselves Americans, forgetting the extent to which they are themselves the result of the commingling of English, French, and Dutch strains in a composite ancestry. Dr. SPITZKA'S observations lead to the following conclusions:

> Nowhere in the world is the mixture of races—chiefly the Teutonic, Celto-Roman, and Slavonic—going on so actively as in this country. If we may judge from the present indications of the formation of an American family of the Aryan race, the conditions governing the population of this continent seem to have been peculiarly advantageous to the preservation and restoration of the best types, characterised by greater energy, motility, and culture. We may, therefore, expect to find bigger and better brains here eventually, and researches of this kind should be encouraged by a greater accumulation of the requisite material.

This is a safe generalization. It is established by observation through something more than two centuries. What Dr. SPITZKA predicts began when the streams of immigration from different parts of Europe met and merged under the favoring conditions of the strenuous life of the settler and the pioneer. It will go on until causes which cannot now be foreseen set in motion new forces calculated to undo the formative work of centuries. What these will be only prophecy could tell.

THE TIMES BUILDING SUPPLEMENT.

With its regular edition of Sunday, Jan. 1, THE TIMES will issue a Building Supplement of forty-eight pages, describing in great fullness and detail its new building in Times Square. The Supplement will contain a fine picture of the building in color and a multitude of cut and half-tone plates, illustrating the structure and ornamentation of the building, and the machinery and devices which go to make up the new and complete newspaper plant within it. There will be double-page panoramic views of the city taken from the top of the tower.

The description of the building, its architecture, the manner in which it was erected, and the method of solving the numberless delicate and important problems to which the unusual form of the building lot gave rise, occupy many pages of the Supplement. There is a wealth of matter of interest to architects and builders, as well as to the makers of newspapers and to their readers.

The Building Supplement will be delivered with the regular Sunday edition to all readers and purchasers of THE TIMES.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Telephones and Manners.

More than once attention has been called in this column—and shall be once more—to a most irritating form of discourtesy which "came in" with the telephone and from present indications seems likely, unless its too patient victims rise in defense of their rights, their time, and their temper, to continue through a long future, to which it will add a wholly unnecessary gloom. We refer to the brutally inconsiderate habit so many people have of causing the person with whom they wish communication to be called to the telephone by an underling, only to hear, when he gets there and announces his identity, a peremptory order to "Hold the wire and wait a minute." Often the minute is a long one, and it always seems so, but after a while, when the man at the other end of the wire, finds it quite convenient, the indignant listener hears a suave inquiry as to who he is, and then the business in hand—almost always the caller's business—at last begins. In all such cases the man who is under every obligation of politeness and decency to make things as easy as possible for him with whom he desires conversation has saved himself inconvenience and deliberately put it on the other fellow. The only thing for the other fellow to do when he has been thus outraged is to say, in turn, "Hold the wire and wait a minute," when the man who called him up is ready to tell what he wants, and then to keep that unmannerly one fretting at his 'phone at least twice as long as the first delay. Of course, the adoption of this plan involves the loss of more time by the man who shouldn't have been compelled to lose any, but it is a very sweet and satisfying bit of revenge, and once in a while it has a good effect upon the boor upon whom the punishment in kind is inflicted. For it is a fact that a few of the people guilty of this gross imposition are intelligent enough to understand the lesson, after it has been repeated half a dozen times or so, and, realizing the enormity of their offense, they sin no more. Another matter in which telephone manners could be improved concerns the use of the word "Hello." It is not a pretty word for indiscriminate use, but that is the sort of use it gets from most of us—over the telephone, though nowhere else. A name can commonly be substituted at the beginning of a telephonic conversation, and in case the connection is broken and then made again, as so often happens, it would be well to imitate the English custom, which is not to repeat the too familiar "Hello," but to ask, "Are you there?"

"Arizona" Must Be Saved.

As soon as it was proposed to admit the two Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as one State, discussion arose as to the name the new State should bear. Not a few of the New Mexicans showed an inexplicable fondness for their highly unsatisfactory name and pretended a dislike for that of their neighbor, but it soon became evident to everybody that this was merely a local jealousy without a trace of reason in it, and for months past it has been the general assumption that "Arizona," a name beautiful to eye and ear alike, and of accurately descriptive significance for the few people who had balanced the probabilities of the two theories as to its derivation, Spanish or Indian. The meaning didn't count, however, as the name was old enough to stand on its own merits and belonged among the very best that adorn our maps. But now there have appeared some troublesome folk—we strongly suspect that they are New Mexicans trying a last desperate plot against the Arizonans—who demand that the name of the new State shall somehow or other indicate that in it are to be dug some big ponds for the storing, and some big ditches for the distribution of water! With straight faces they propose "Irrigatia" as a substitute for "Arizona," and, if that doesn't suit, they offer "Irrigante" and "Irriga." It would be difficult to decide which of these atrocities is the worst, but they are all abominable, alike in principle and in result, and "Montezuma," the proposed alternative to one of these, is a poor thing, not much better and of no imaginable relevancy. The question is one to be decided by the country at large, not by the few thousand people living in the two Territories and concerned only with petty interests and prejudices. "Arizona" is an altogether admirable State name, and there should be no thought of abandoning it.

Fitzgerald on Whiskers.

Again has the great question of the stage Irishman's green whiskers come to the surface with a fierce demand for settlement, and, as it happened this time to make its emergence in a court, it has at last had the demand granted. Whether the settlement settles or whether the great question will arise a few hundred times more remains to be seen. Be that as it may, Justice FITZGERALD, speaking with the conjoined authority of his position and of his name, declares that no injunction shall issue to prevent a New York theatrical manager from abrogating a certain contract he had made to produce a play. The abrogation, he holds, was for good reason, said reason being the fact that the said play would have presented to the horrified eyes of West Fourteenth Street's virtuous inhabitants a comic Irishman equipped with green whiskers. And the Justice is very decided in his opinion. Hear him: "The misrepresentation complained of under such circumstances cannot be disregarded as immaterial. Insulting exhibitions, to state it in the mildest language, could not but result in the withdrawal of the patronage from any establishment, not only of those who felt upon racial and other grounds of blood or sympathy aggrieved, but of all decently disposed and properly minded persons, no matter what their origin." And there you are, or, rather, there is the Hibernian with the green whiskers! Well, the Justice may be right. We yield to nobody, on or off the bench, in respect for the sensibilities of good people, and if a considerable number of the sons of the Emerald Isle seriously dislike public caricature of a kind that seems harmless enough to most people, including many other sons of the Emerald Isle, why, then, those caricatures should cease. They give fairly innocent pleasure in large quantities, but the quantities are not large enough to compensate for a lot of real pain. The precedent thus established, however, is a grave menace to the comic stage, which will be in a way bad, indeed, if the time comes when fun can be made of no national characteristics, and we hate to think that there are Irishmen so destitute of the sense of humor that they can see no fun in jokes on themselves.

Curious but Not Miraculous.

One of our correspondents, having by accident treated and cured his malaria with a cholera medicine, expressed yesterday delighted surprise that the treatment was entirely successful, and suggested that his discovery deserved attention from the doctors. They won't give it, those wise men knowing already that the cure in this case, so far as there was a cure and not a simple getting well, was produced in exactly the way that not a few of their own vaunted achievements are attained, and that the mystery was familiar, which is much the same as saying small. Suggestion played a part in the recovery and nature did the rest—and incidentally took care of the cholera medicine at the same time. The "placebo" is not a new expedient, and it works as well when exhibited by accident as when its administration is accompanied by all the professional solemnities.

Porto Rican Labor for Panama Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion made to employ Porto Ricans for work on the Panama Canal has so much to recommend it that it is to be hoped that it will receive the consideration it merits.

Up to date the people of Porto Rico have little to be grateful for to the people of the United States. Having ceased to be Spaniards they expected to become Americans, yet this has not been granted to them.

The island appears to be less prosperous now than it was under the Spanish flag, and it would seem to be a duty to assist its people in every way possible. It is to our own interest to give employment to these people, as they will doubtless return with their earnings, in part at least, so that this money will serve to help develop our "Island Paradise." All things being equal, preference should be given to those under our own flag. CITIZEN.

Orange, N. J., Dec. 28, 1904.

Fair and Clear Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lover of Shakespeare and the stage, and a regular and, I hope, thoughtful, auditor of plays for more than twenty years, I want to express my appreciation of the very fair criticism of "The Winter's Tale" which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday. I saw Mary Anderson in the play, and I am familiar enough with the text and the commentators to be able to judge, I think, without prejudice. Each critic, of course, must have a point of view.

I was glad to note that the person who wrote the article in THE TIMES was not weighted down with pedantic pessimism. There is too much of a desire nowadays to be iconoclastic merely for the sake of appearing wise. Your notice of the play, while indicative of underlying knowledge and intelligent perception, was valuable by reason of its fairness and clearness.

GEORGE E. HALL.

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

A Paradoxical State of Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the report from Georgia that the cotton raisers are preparing to burn a large portion of the season's crop in order to bring about a scarcity, and thus force up the price. This act is quite as legitimate as restricting the output of coal, allowing fruit to rot on the trees, shutting down of factories, and the other like devices for increasing the prices of goods to the consumer, so that with plenty of cotton we have less to wear; with an abundance of grain there is less bread; with a large supply of shoes more people go barefoot, and so on. Really, our civilization is simply a lower grade of barbarism, and the plight of the age would excite the ridicule of so-called barbarians.

PAUL CAINE.

New York, Dec. 29, 1904.

A South Carolina Comment.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A dispatch to the THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "Two policeman fatally injured, a third badly hurt and four negroes locked up, is the result of a battle in Somerset Street, North Plainfield, at 1 o'clock this morning between policemen, firemen, and citizens on one side, and a gang of drunken negroes on the other." The trouble started by a negro resisting arrest, and when the fighting was done there were calls for ropes and threats of lynching. We hope it will be observed, however, that this was not a race riot, but merely a struggle between white citizens who were good and black citizens who were bad. Of course, had it taken place in South Carolina instead of in New Jersey it would have been very different.

The Thirteenth Was One Too Many.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Two messenger boys were discussing the rewards which the Christmas season had brought them, and one of them had proudly made the announcement that he was ten dollars richer than he was before the holiday rush. The other said:

"Well, I made six dollars in tips and received the prettiest box of candy you ever laid eyes on."

His companion immediately inquired how this came about, and this was the reply:

"It was a box which I took up to a pretty dark-haired girl on Diamond Street, and when she saw what I had for her, she asked: 'Is that another box of candy? You just keep that for yourself, boy. It makes the thirteenth that I've received, and it's one too many.'"

Would Have Use for His Eyes.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Want to get off again, do you?" roared the boss. "This will be the sixth time you've been off this week. What's the trouble now?"

"I want to get my eyes examined," sullenly replied the clerk.

"Well, get 'em carefully examined while you're about it. You'll be looking for work after Saturday night."

NEW COMMANDANT OF CADETS.

Capt. R. L. Howze to Relieve Col. Treat at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—By direction of the President, Capt. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., has been appointed Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from June 15, 1905, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, Artillery Corps. Next to the Superintendent of the Academy, the Commandant of Cadets is the most important officer at the institution, and the title carries with it the rank and pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Howze was one of the officers charged by Lieut. Gen. Miles with having abused and ill-treated Filipino prisoners. These charges were the subject of two searching investigations, one conducted in this country and the other in the Philippines, and resulted in the complete exoneration of the officer.

POLITICS IN PHILIPPINES.

Prof. Reinch Says Commission Has Its Eye on Congress.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Prof. Paul Reinch of the University of Wisconsin, made a plea for the better government of the Philippine Islands before the American Political Science Association to-day.

"We have been telling the Filipinos," he said, 'that if they learn English and vote they will be happy, but what we must do is to give them an opportunity to live."

Political considerations, he asserted, were at the bottom of our taking over the islands, and have played too great a part in the methods of administration. "To the present time the Philippine Commission has had its eye on Congress and on public opinion," he continued. "The Commission should have a free hand and be responsible only to the insular department of the Government, and not made to answer to Congress and an uneducated public opinion."

HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS LARGE.

Saturday and Sunday Association Submits Most Encouraging Report.

Charles Lanier, 59 Cedar Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports a most encouraging outlook for the collection now in progress. The returns from the church collection on "Hospital Sunday" indicate that the various congregations made a strong effort to make up the arrears caused by the bad weather of last year.

St. Thomas's Church reports over $5,000, with several absent pew-holders still to be heard from. Considerable advances over last year are also reported from the trade auxiliaries, especially those collecting among bankers, and the dry goods, clothing, and kindred trades. Collections on the exchanges are also making most favorable progress.

THE NAN PATTERSON CASE.

Failure of the Jury to Agree Far from an Argument Against New Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest and some alarm your editorial concerning the retrial of Nan Patterson in this morning's TIMES. You say that a majority of the jury failed to be convinced of the woman's guilt, and you argued that this fact should have weight in the determination of a new trial. That argument must greatly please the defendant's lawyers, who, I read at the time the failure to agree upon a verdict was announced, declared that an even division of the jury constituted in itself the "reasonable doubt" of guilt upon which the law is supposed to concede innocence. From the defense this contention, which would at once nullify the whole jury theory, was merely amusing. But the suggestion from an unbiased, temperate observer like THE TIMES, that "no verdict" may at pleasure be held synonymous with "not guilty," is more disquieting.

That you should mention, with apparent seriousness of intent, the expectations of the general public regarding the outcome of the trial as a matter to be considered by the District Attorney is very amazing to me. The expectations of the woman's acquittal were surely based, in ninety-nine "lay" minds out of a hundred, upon the knowledge that the average jury has small consideration for its oath when confronted with the question of condemning a young woman for a so-called emotional crime. That six jurymen should have been convinced of Nan Patterson's guilt, in spite of her sex, youth, father, and her relations with the dead man, is a high compliment to the evidence presented by the prosecutors.

That District Attorneys should abandon in despair all efforts to bring female emotional criminals to justice would not be wonderful, for District Attorneys are merely human, and they must grow extremely weary of their customarily wasted efforts in this direction. But the part of the public press and of intelligent public opinion is to try to keep them encouraged to do their duty, not to hand them ready-made excuses for evading it and thereby inevitably increase the spread of the idea which has wrought such havoc in the South—the idea that only private vengeance may be counted upon to bring evildoers certainly to their punishment. K. H.

New York, Dec. 28, 1904.

Dr. Reid and Dr. McKelway.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Whitelaw Reid, doctor of laws, and St. Clair McKelway, doctor of laws, doctor of humane letters, have been associated in New York's board of university regents for twenty years, and more. Dr. Reid has been its head since Bishop Doane quit, and Dr. McKelway stands next in the line of promotion. It is therefore as good as certain that Dr. Reid's acceptance of the ambassadorship will make Dr. McKelway chancellor of the (incorporeal) university. We congratulate New York on the double good fortune of having had Dr. Reid's services in that dignity and of being about to have Dr. McKelway's.

Why Prohibitory Laws All Fail.

From The Chicago News.

Smith—I wonder why it is that not a single one of our numerous laws for prohibiting the sale of liquor has ever worked satisfactorily.

Jones—Simply because not one of them prohibited thirst.

Never Had the Coveted Chance.

From The Boston Transcript.

Harris—When you go to the polls, of course you vote for what you think is the ideal man?

Berry—Why, I never was a candidate for public office in all my life.

IN THE BLIZZARD.

An' it's ho, for the coral islands!
It is there that I would be,
Where the green palms nod against the sky,
Where the lazy currents surge and sigh
Through the pink and white of reefs that lie
'Tween the atoll and the sea!

An' it's ho, for the coral islands!
Oh, it's there that I would be,
Where the perfume-laden breezes blow,
Where things in languid curvings grow
And their stately, bending beauties throw
In the mirroring opal sea!

An' it's ho, for the coral islands!
Ah, it's there that I would be,
With a pipe between my teeth; a book unopened on my knee;
The sea-breeze singing to the land;
The ripples whispering on the strand;
And the plantain shadows on the sand,
By the coral-tinted sea.

STEPHEN CHE[illegible]

PRICELESS TREASURES AWAITING EXCAVATION

Prof. Waldstein Tells What He Expects to Do at Herculaneum.

HEADS OF STATES AIDING HIM

Mr. Roosevelt Will Be Honorary President of American Committee—Kaiser and King Edward Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Prof. Charles Waldstein is well pleased with his visit to Washington in the interest of the plan for the excavation of Herculaneum. He made a lecture on Wednesday night at the house of Herbert Wadsworth, and repeated it last night at the White House at the request of the President. The lectures were attended by persons whose interest was excited, and who indicated their willingness to assist in making the scheme a success.

Dr. Waldstein's plan is to enter upon the work of excavation under international auspices. The Italian Government, which is greatly interested in the work, cannot afford to undertake it alone, but will cordially co-operate in it.

It is proposed to have archaeologists, engineers, and students from all countries work with those of Italy, and to have a national committee in each of the great countries, with its sovereign or head as the honorary President. Then there is to be an international committee, which the King of Italy will head, with representatives of every nation as his associates. This committee will be the trustee of the funds, and will also appoint the working staff, in consultation with the different national committees.

Prof. Waldstein early obtained the approval of King Edward, and then went to Italy to get the consent of King Victor Emmanuel and his Government to the scheme. This has been secured in writing. Dr. Waldstein then communicated with Secretary Hay, from whom he received much encouragement and an introduction to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt allowed the use of his name as honorary President of the American committee. The support was obtained of President Loubet and the French Government, and also of Count von Bülow, the Chancellor of the German Empire, and of the Kaiser himself, who personally promised to be an honorary President and to make one of the royal Princes an active President.

In Austria, Sweden, and other countries similar progress has been made, until effective international co-operation now seems assured.

The great task now is to raise the money. Certain Governments will probably make grants from the State Treasuries, but not those of Great Britain and the United States, where from long-established custom such funds must be raised by private subscription. Prof. Waldstein's hope is to impress the patrons of art of this country with the importance of the project to the scholarship of the world.

In the course of his lecture at the White House last night Prof. Waldstein explained that, although there were but eight miles between Pompeii and Herculaneum, there was a vast difference between the two places physically, and in everything that would interest the student. Pompeii was covered to a depth of only about fifteen feet by the outflow of Vesuvius, while Herculaneum was buried to a depth of eighty feet in many places.

"The difference between the cities," said Prof. Waldstein, "was that Pompeii, though much influenced by Hellenic culture, was never a real centre of Greek civilization, whereas Herculaneum, a distinctly Hellenic foundation, ever was a representative home of Greek art and literature, as the spasmodic excavations already made have shown.

"Pompeii was a purely commercial town; not a single manuscript has been found there, while at Herculaneum the unsystematic excavations of the past have yielded from one villa alone 1,750 papyri. Specimens of art, notably the bronzes, have come down to us in a most beautiful state of preservation from Herculaneum, but not from Pompeii.

"If so much can be found in one villa, what must be the priceless treasures still stored away beneath the lava and so far lost to the world? Private libraries containing the greatest works of antiquity are there. Sculpture, surpassing any found at Athens or Delphi, is there. There have been no excavations since the desultory ones in the early seventies, and the time is ripe for the work to be done now.

"Besides this intrinsic difference between the two places, the eruption of 79 A. D. affected them very differently. Pompeii, standing on an eminence, was destroyed, but not completely covered, by hot ashes, cinders, and pumice stone. The objects of art as a result have either been merely damaged, or destroyed. As the tops of houses were visible after the eruption, the inhabitants of the surrounding country returned to dig after treasures.

"Herculaneum, on the other hand, was covered by a torrent of liquid mud, a mixture of ashes and cinders with water, and almost instantaneously it was completely buried, and to a depth so great that the ancient works remained untouched.

"It is a widespread misapprehension, wholly without foundation, that Herculaneum is covered by solid lava. Geologists and archaeologists are now agreed that the so-called lava fangosa is a friable mud which can be worked by the excavator, and something that preserves exceptionally well the objects buried in it. The marble is not calcined, the wood not burned, the glass not melted, and the manuscripts not destroyed.

"The wonderful state of preservation of the bronzes in the Naples Museum is evidence of this fact. Moreover, as Herculaneum was a favorite Summer resort of rich Romans, one of whose villas, supposed to be that of Piso, the rival of Cicero, alone produced a rich harvest of works of art, we have reason to hope for a series of discovery which will outweigh in importance all that the chief cities of the ancient world have hitherto yielded."

Prof. Waldstein left here this afternoon for New York. He will explain the plan of the discoveries expected at Herculaneum next Tuesday night at the home of J. Pierpont Morgan. He will also deliver his lecture in Boston before sailing for Italy, which he expects to do on Jan. 11.

ROADS MUST PAY HEAD TAX.

Steamship Lines Ask Them to Rescind or Modify Their Arrangement.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Steamship Conference with the Trunk Line Passenger Association at the latter's office yesterday the steamship association asked the railroads to enter into some arrangement to take care of the "head tax" of $2 on aliens entering the United States from Canada for the purpose of crossing to some Atlantic port on their way to Europe, such as the steamship companies have for the care of the similar tax upon immigrants arriving at United States ports and intending to go through to Canadian or foreign territory.

The steamship companies have an arrangement with the Government by which they pay the tax for the immigrants and then have it refunded when they are able to demonstrate that the immigrant has left the United States again. The railroads have no such arrangement, and aliens coming from Canada have to pay the tax. Even under an arrangement by which they could get a refund upon embarking, it is said many who are after cheap passages to Europe do not want to pay out the $2, and so go to Canadian ports by Canadian railroads [illegible]

VARI-WHISKERED CELT UNDER A JUDICIAL BAN

Rosenquest May Bar McAvoy's Wild Irishman Show.

POSTER SHOCKS THE COURT

Justice Fitzgerald Talks of "Insulting Exhibitions" After Studying Comedian's Orang-Outang Make-Up.

The stage Irishman has at last become the subject of judicial decision, and the subject of green whiskers and red whiskers and a general orang-outang make-up by those who seek to portray the Celt has come under the notice of the law. An opinion which Justice Fitzgerald rendered on Wednesday in the case of Dan McAvoy, the comedian, who sought to force J. Wesley Rosenquest to allow him to produce his play, "The Mayor of the Bowery," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is expected to be more far reaching in its effects than boycotts by Irish societies and egg throwing by Irishmen who object to having their countrymen ridiculed.

In this, "the green whiskers case," as it will be known, there were as a matter of fact, no green whiskers at all. The whiskers were red, but according to a lithograph displayed in Justice Fitzgerald's court, McAvoy's make-up as the Irishman of the play was about the most remarkable thing in its line that has ever been seen here.

McAvoy was shown surrounded by a bevy of young women in the guise of Indians. His make-up followed closely the facial characteristics of a huge ape with a tremendous upper lip, a short stubby nose, and a fringe of bright red whiskers. The "green whiskers" element was injected into the case by Edwin F. Stern, the attorney for Rosenquest, who said that the presentation of such a play upon the boards of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, which had been hallowed by such Irishmen as those portrayed by Emmet, Scanlan, Chauncey Olcott, and Andrew Mack, would be on a par with the play "McFadden's Row of Flats," which was hissed off the Fourteenth Street stage in March, 1903.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Rosenquest, he asked Samuel Blair, the manager of the McAvoy show, after the attraction had been booked, if there was anything objectionable in it. To this Blair is alleged to have answered that the chief character was a "refined Irishman," and so portrayed in all the advertising. It was at this stage that the enormous poster was unrolled showing McAvoy in all the glory of his gorilla make-up, and the effect was instantaneous.

"That," said the attorney for Mr. Rosenquest, "is what they call 'refined Irishman,' a creature that would be impossible in a Welsh rabbit nightmare."

According to Franklin Bien, attorney for Blair and McAvoy, it was not a question of "green whiskers or pink whiskers, or any other kind of whiskers" that entered into consideration of the case.

"We intend to prove," he said, "that this contract was made in good faith; that no representations whatever were made to Mr. Rosenquest, but that the contract was signed in the office of Klaw & Erlanger, who booked the attraction and obtained shows for the theatre."

Mr. Bien argued that the court had no right to go into the merits of the play or to consider either the comedian's whiskers or his make-up.

"He who seeks equity must do equity," said Justice Fitzgerald, in delivering his opinion, "and, according to the settled practice of our courts, mandatory injunctions pendente lite will not be granted in cases where injury to the defendant from the allowance thereof will be much greater than any injury which could result to the plaintiff from its denial." The court said further:

The defendant admits the contract, but alleges that he was induced to execute it by false representations, made under circumstances which precluded any attempt at verification, and that immediately upon the discovery of the falsity of these representations he notified plaintiff that he elected to rescind. These false representations, it is claimed, were as to the character of the performance, the manner of its production, and the reputation and ability of its performers. The answering affidavits, among other things, set forth the efforts of the defendant to cater largely to a distinctive patronage, and claim that the character of plaintiff's play are, in a number of cases, disgustingly exaggerated caricatures of the characteristics of a people upon whose support he largely depends. Surely the misrepresentations complained of under such circumstances cannot be dismissed as immaterial. Insulting exhibitions, to state it in the mildest language, could not but result in the withdrawal of the patronage from any establishment, not only of those who felt upon racial and other grounds of blood or sympathy aggrieved, but of all decently disposed and properly minded persons, no matter what their origin.

It was on March 27, 1903, that five men were arrested in the New Star Theatre after pelting the performers in "McFadden's Row of Flats" with bad eggs because in it an Irishman was represented as bringing a pig into his house. A week before the play had been hissed off the stage of Mr. Rosenquest's theatre for like reasons. At the time Major McChrystal and many other influential Irishmen said that a number of Irish associations had banded together to run such plays out of existence.

CHANGES IN RAINES LAW.

"Chief Moral Agencies" of the City to Meet and Discuss Them.

Proposed amendments to the Raines law will be considered at a conference and luncheon arranged by the Anti-Saloon League for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock, at the Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street. Invitations to which have been sent out to representatives of the "chief moral agencies" of the city by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, and the Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell, composing the Legislative Committee of the league.

Among the changes to be urged are that every applicant for a license shall be required to file with the application certificates from the local building, health, and fire authorities that the premises meet all laws and regulations. This, it was pointed out yesterday by Dr. Russell, would forestall evasions made possible by Senator Raines's own amendment providing for inspections after licenses are granted. It will also be suggested that such hotels in cities of the first class have at least fifty guest rooms. Local option in residential districts will also be discussed.

ROMANCE AT THE LYRIC.

Shuberts' Head Office Boy to Marry Bertie, the Telephone Girl.

The Lyric Theatre had a romance yesterday—or rather the culmination of one. The two Shuberts, the press agent, the various attachés, even the actors in James K. Hackett's company, shared in the excitement when the telephone girl, Bertie Fitzgerald, made it known that she was to wed on New Year's Eve "Pete" Surke, the head office boy of the Shubert firm. Along Forty-second Street everybody gossiped it—for everybody knows "Pete." He's a more familiar figure around that part of the "new Tenderloin" than the policeman who has been standing by the Metropole Hotel for the last thirteen years.

It began years ago when the Shuberts had offices down at the Herald Square Theatre. "Pete" was in short trousers then and Bertie was just getting on to the "hello" trick. They saw a good deal of one another, smiles were exchanged, friendship ripened into—and so forth.

Benefit for St. Joseph's Nursery.

A benefit in aid of the St. Joseph's Day Nursery will be given, under the auspices of the Tekakwitha Sewing Circle and the Mummers, at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening. The performance will begin at 8:30 o'clock. Tickets are $3 each.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The masquerade dance to be given by Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton to-night at her residence, 413 Fifth Avenue, will be original in several features.

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Another private dance will be that given by Mrs. Charles H. Lee, also for young people, which will take place at her residence.

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The third of the evening's dances will be a meeting of a small class termed the Friday Evening Juniors. This will be held at the residence of Mrs. Henry W. Barclay, 8 Washington Square North. A number of débutantes, as well as young girls who are not to be presented until next year, are members of this series.

***

Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin will give a dance on Feb. 10 for her niece, Miss Mary V. Pyle, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Scott Pyle.

***

Mrs. Edward Copeland Wallace will give a dance on the evening of Jan. 20 in the annex of the Metropolitan Club, for Miss Helen Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Copeland Wallace. Two other private dances are to be given on the same night—Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's annual ball at her Madison Avenue residence and William F. Havemeyer's at Delmonico's.

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The wedding of Miss Emilie Louise Deen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Morris Deen, of 36 West Eighty-third Street, to the Rev. P. Oakley Baldwin, Rector of St. Mary's, Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, will take place Wednesday, Jan. 4, in St. Matthew's Church this city. Bishop Greer and the Rev. Arthur A. Judge will perform the ceremony. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Florence Virginia Deen, as maid of honor and Miss Constance Berry of New York, and Miss Georgienne Bramhall of South Orange as bridesmaids. A smal reception will follow for relatives and intimate friends.

***

Mrs. William Scott Pyle brought out her daughter, Miss Mary Vanderbilt Pyle, at a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 3 East Fifty-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle and their daughter returned ten days ago from a motor tour through France, and have just settled for the Winter at their town house. Mrs. Pyle, in pale gray embroidered in silver, and Miss Pyle in white lace, with garlands of pink rosebuds, were assisted in receiving by several of the season's débutantes, including the Misses Malvina Hoffman, Katharine Rhoades, Blanche Shoemaker, Gladys Rice, Marion Bickett, Josephine Garretson, and also by Miss Nathalie Vanderhoef, Miss Sadie Smith, and Miss Brook Van Dyke, the latter a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke. The reception was followed by a dinner for those who received, the additional guests being Stephen P. Nash, Lyman Rhoades, Jr., Bailey Vanderpoel, William B. Shoemaker, Bernon Prentice, Preston Fargo, and Thomas Vietor.

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Another of yesterday's débutante receptions was for Miss Melda Wright Robinson of Paris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson. This was given by Mrs. J. Hood Wright, the débutante's grandmother, at her residence. Mrs. Wright, the débutante, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Robinson, were assisted in receiving by Miss Wright, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Cunnyngham, and the Misses Truax, Davie, Blossom, Mary Elliott, Jessie Costello, Julia Benjamin, and Katharine Wilson. Mrs. Wright was in mauve crepe de chine embroidered in silver, and the débutante wore white lace also embroidered in silver. The house was decorated throughout with American Beauty roses. Mrs. Wright will give several luncheons and other entertainments for her granddaughter a little later in the season.

***

The second of the Neighborhood Cotillions was danced at Dodworth's last night, F. Raymond Lefferts leading the cotillion. Many additional guests were asked for the holiday dance, and there was, therefore, an unusually large attendance. Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Hurry, and several other patronesses received. The cotillion favors included wooden cigarette cases from the Black Forest, and little French fans.

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The first of the University Cotillions was danced last night at Sherry's in the large ballroom. The patronesses who received the guests and members were Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, and Mrs. Howard Mansfield. Other patronesses for 1904-5 are:

Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach,	Mrs. H. H. Landon,
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge,	Mrs. F. B. Lord,
Mrs. Alfred Ely,	Mrs. H. L. Morris,
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer,	Mrs. H. F. Osborn,
Mrs. E. W. Humphreys,	Mrs. Dallas Pratt,
Mrs. W. D. Sloane,	Mrs. Henry W. Taft,
Mrs. F. B. Jennings,	Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mrs. W. Delano, Jr.,	Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff,
Mrs. J. F. Kernochan,	Mrs. Chalmers Wood.

On the committee in charge of the dance were:

Edmund Rogers,	Lewis S. Morris,
Alfred Ely, Jr.,	Roger M. Poor,
Frederic De Rham,	Bernon S. Prentice,
John H. Auerbach,	Edmund P. Rogers,
Lydig Hoyt,	John Sloane, Jr.,
Le Roy King,	R. S. Pierrepont,
Alfred Ely, Jr.,	Oscar E. Stevens,
George C. W. Low,	Chalmers Wood, Jr.

The dance was a very jolly one, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Harvard boys and their friends attending in full force. The cotillion began about 10:30, and was led by Alfred Ely, Jr., and Edmund Rogers. The favors for it were, for the girls, hoops wound with the university colors—Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Harvard—balloons in similar colors, and souvenir cardcases of leather stamped with the monogram formed of the four first letters of the colleges. For the men there were silver pencils engraved with similar monograms. The cotillion was followed by a seated supper and general dancing.

The guests included:

Miss Lillis Lee Page,	John Sloane, Jr.
Miss Margaret Hiss,	George S. Crocker,
Miss Helen N. Trotter,	W. K. Van Reypen, Jr.,
Miss Nannie W. Brown,	Franklin B. Lord, Jr.,
Miss Anne Thompson,	Morin S. Hard,
Miss A. Stevens,	Walter N. Stillman,
Miss Mildred Barclay,	Ogden M. Reid,
Miss E. Whitridge,	Raymond Havemeyer,
Miss Louise Kobbe,	John La Farge,
Miss A. Erhardt,	Lydig Hoyt,
Miss Martha P. Strong,	G. Maurice Heckaher,
Miss Jean Reid,	Harold Minott,
Miss G. Dexter,	John Victor,
Miss Mary Appleton,	George C. Tuttle,
Miss D. Roosevelt,	Bayard Hoppin,
Miss Auguste Munn,	Whitney Kernochan,
Miss W. Claflin,	P. S. Dodge,
Miss M. Auterbury,	Theodore J. Briggs,
Miss Beatrice Morgan,	J. H. Alexandre, Jr.,
Miss K. Rhoades,	Stephen L. Landon,
Miss Frances Dana,	Lewis S. Morris,
Miss Laura Chanler,	Robert W. Meeser,
Miss Anna Ripley,	Orson D. Munn,
Miss Constance Pratt,	W. O'Donnell Iselin,
Miss Ruth Bacon,	Albert Akin,
Miss Josephine Flagg,	Henry L. De Rham,
Miss Virginia Duane,	Douglas Dodge,
Miss Dorothea Kane,	Herbert Bodman,
Miss Ellsworth,	Lyman Rhoades, Jr.,
Miss Edith Landon,	Dominick Everett,
Miss de Neuville,	Kern Rainsford,
Miss Grace Ruggles,	Alexander D. B. Pratt,
Miss M. D. Robbins,	Oscar E. Stevens,
Miss J. Garretson,	Arthur L. Willis,
Miss Ruth Ashmore,	Malcolm Sherman,
Miss Dorothy Kissell,	Bernon Prentice,
Miss G. H. Farr,	Samuel N. Hinckley,
Miss Peters,	David Wagstaff,
Misses Delano,	Roger Merrill Poor,
Miss Sylvia Parsons,	Louis G. Morris,
Miss B. Shoemaker,	Charles E. Mason,
Miss Maria Duryee,	Stuart D. Preston,
Miss P. Edwards,	W. Preston Fargo,
Miss Margaret Tuttle,	William H. Appleton,
Miss Isabella Selmes,	T. Donaldson Sloane,
Miss Dorothy Snow,	Harrison Tweed,
Miss Gladys Frost,	J. P. C. Bradley,
Miss Corinne Robinson,	Harold S. Vanderbilt,
Miss Edith Ellis,	R. L. Bacon,
Miss Gladys Rice,	E. L. Fanshawe,
Miss Beatrice Pratt,	Warren W. Robbins,
Miss M. C. Lefferts,	Alfred Ely, Jr.,
Cortlandt Dixon,	Leland B. Garretson,
Howard Peck,	John Auerbach.

MANUFACTURES BUREAU CHIEF.

J. Hampton Moore to Organize Office Under Secretary of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The appointment of J. Hampton Moore of Philadelpia, to be chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce, was announced to-day.

Although this bureau is authorized in the act constituting the Department of Commerce and Labor it has not been organized. The law provides for the appointment of a chief of the Bureau at a salary of $4,000. It is the duty of this bureau, under direction of the Secretary of Commerce, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets at home and abroad. Mr. Moore was President of the League of Republican Clubs and is now President of the International League.

MOONSHINER IS UNDONE BY HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

At Least Epstein's Neighbors Said She Was Revenged.

DIDN'T BLAME HER EITHER

Did She Not Come From Russia, Only To Be Consigned to a Furnished Room?

Ben Epstein, the village blacksmith of Williamsburg, sat on the stone floor of a cold cell in the Federal Building, in Brooklyn, last night weeping. Gussie, the blacksmith's wife, sat in an adjoining cell, tearing her hair. Over at their home, at 145 Siegel Street, three United States Revenue officers sat in the parlor smoking Ben's best cigars and cracking mother-in-law jokes at the blacksmith's expense. In a little furnished room across the street Ben's mother-in-law sat grinning and rubbing her hands. She seemed just as happy as the terrible limbs of the law.

The neighbors, with shawl-covered heads, passed up and down the dark hallway of the mother-in-law house, and talked in whispers of what had happened within a few hours. As one coming out said to one going in:

"Dot is a lesson! Dot is a lesson! Vhen I vould be Been's mudder-in-law I vould do it, too."

The mother-in-law denied it, and so did the revenue officers, but the neighbors said that Ben and his wife were arrested because they turned the mother-in-law out of the house.

"What should a mudder-in-law do on a case like dot?" asked one woman, and another answered:

"Git him pinched! Git him pinched!"

"But," replied a third, "I am sorrowful der house vere pinched, too. I don't like real estate to be arrested for nutting."

Then they told each other again how Benjamin Epstein had married Gussie in Russia, had come to America eleven years ago, and had saved enough to start him in a blacksmith's shop of his own in Williamsburg. They related how Ben's mother-in-law had heard of their prosperity, and sailed to join them here, and how Ben objected to having a mother-in-law around the house. They said that Ben argued that Russian law did not prevail here, and consequently that he was not legally compelled to support his wife's mother; that the mother-in-law finally settled in the little furnished room across Siegel Street, and watched things happen Wednesday night and yesterday, having to do mostly with moonshine and mother-in-law.

The moonshine was found by United States Revenue Agent Sinsel, who was accompanied by Deputies Moore and Fellows, when he paid a visit to the Epstein home late Wednesday night. The revenue officers made the raid on somebody's tip, whose, they would not say. In the Epstein apartments they got a sixty-gallon whisky still in a room off the kitchen. In an adjoining room they found 400 gallons of sugar and yeast mash and about 200 gallons of sugar syrup ready for the mash tub. The officers not only seized the still and mash, but also seized the house, which was owned by the blacksmith. Epstein and his wife were lugged off to jail. If they are convicted the Government will confiscate the house.

According to the story told by the Government officers, the Epsteins, after being arrested, confessed that they had operated the moonshine plant, but explained that it had only been in operation nine days.

"Well, it's not going to die out as a nine-dayss' wonder," said Agent Sinsel, "for we have proof that the still was worked at its full capacity for at least two months."

DINE GEN. AND MRS. GRANT.

Friends Honor New Commander of Department of the East.

About fifty friends of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant gave a dinner in the galleries of the National Arts Club last evening to welcome them back to New York and to compliment the General on his appointment to the command of the Department of the East. Walter S. Logan acted as toastmaster.

The guest list included, in addition to Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. George Clinton Batcheller, Howard G. Bayles, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Cone, Col. Edgar S. Dudley, United States Army, of West Point; Theodore Fitch; President C. C. Gaines of Poughkeepsie, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall, Francis Whiting Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Higley, Franklin W. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Teunis D. Huntting, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fellows Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Lamb, Walter S. Logan, Miss Janette Logan, Lady Maitland, Miss Myra B. Martin, Gordon H. Peck, Col. and Mrs. Ralph Earle Prime, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Edwin Ripley, Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wayne, Dr. Henry Randall Waite, Mr. and Mrs. John Dewitt Warner, S. V. White, C. B. Wilkinson, and Gen. James Grant Wilson.

The proceedings opened with a silent toast to the memory of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Toasts to the guests of the evening followed, and Gen. Grant then made a brief address expressing for Mrs. Grant and himself appreciation of the honor shown them.

PLAN NEW ROAD TO LAKEWOOD.

Route to Connect It with the Pennsylvania System Inspected.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—A party of New York and Philadelphia capitalists came to Lakewood in a Pennsylvania private car to-day to look over a route for building a railroad to connect Lakewood with the Pennsylvania at Whitings, a distance of eighteen miles. For information as to the result of their visit, one of the party said:

"The members of the party do not care to make their identity known at this time. We are here to consider the advisability of building a railroad to link Lakewood with the Pennsylvania system. The connection with the Pennsylvania will be made at Whitings. Whether the railroad will be built by the Pennsylvania or whether it will be built by a syndicate, has not been decided. The road will be operated by the Pennsylvania, you may say that much."

CHINA'S GIFT TO FRANCIS.

Her World's Fair Pavilion Presented to Exposition's President.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Wong Kai Kah, Imperial Vice Commissioner General from China to the World's Fair, announced today that his Government had presented the Chinese World's Fair pavilion, which was erected at a cost of $135,000, to David R. Francis, President of the Exposition Company.

Mr. Wong also stated that President Francis had accepted the gift and assured him that the pavilion would be placed on a permanent site.

Electric Light Shows 24 Miles.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—The Norwegian steamer Atlas reported to the Hydrographic Office to-day that on her trip up the coast from the West Indies the electric beam that is thrown skyward from the deck of the Diamond Shoals Lightship was visible for twenty-four miles. The longest distance previously reported at which the beam was seen is twenty-one miles.

A Woman in a small Pennsylvania town sent a check for $1.75 for a five-pound can of Mauna Coffee to Acker, Merrall and Condit, of New York, from an advertisement in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. With the coffee came a beautiful catalogue. The coffee proved so satisfactory that two neighbors were induced to send for the same brand, and they all have expressed themselves to the writer as intending to order other goods from the catalogue and to reorder indefinitely.

From this one advertisement three families will, in all probability, order during the next few months goods on which the profit will pay for that advertisement. There are 700,000 people buying THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Probably many of them answered that particular advertisement.

But the point we wish to make is, that when goods are satisfactory, and are once introduced by advertising, they spread through the community. The object of advertising is to introduce the goods. It then depends upon special good qualities of the goods to make their own way with the consumer.

Advertising in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is an absolutely sure investment, provided the goods are what the people want and the copy is properly prepared. We will help you in preparing copy and designs.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

DODGE HAS NOT CONFESSED.

Jerome Declares His Mental Condition Robs His Words of Value.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday said that no confession had been obtained, and none sought, from Charles F. Dodge, whose return from Texas about a week ago to stand trial on a charge of perjury was followed by an all-night session with Mr. Jerome at Police Headquarters and a discharge in court two days later.

Another piece of information handed out by the District Attorney yesterday was that, if Dodge finally should be found to have no disclosures of value to the State to make, he would be rearrested and tried on the supposedly dismissed charge of perjury.

The reason assigned by the District Attorney for the temporary failure to obtain a confession from Dodge was the latter's physical condition, which he declared to be such that a statement secured now would be little better than worthless.

Mr. Jerome's declaration proves that one of his most serious causes of concern is the possibility that his prize witness in the sensational proceedings expected to grow out of the Dodge-Morse marital tangle may suffer complete physical and mental collapse before there is time to make use of him.

"I want to deny that Dodge has made a confession," Mr. Jerome said yesterday afternoon in his office to a group of reporters gathered there to receive his statement. "There is no record of any confession, and there were no stenographers present when he made various statements to me and my assistants. Even if the man was able to make a confession just now, I should not accept it. His mental condition is not such that his statement would be of any value. When he recovers so far as to be able to give testimony that will be of value to the people of New York, I will accept such evidence, but not until then. I shall prove of no value as a witness if he will be returned to the Toombs to stand trial on the perjury charge."

FIVE PRIESTS HER SONS.

Williamsburg Woman Dies Who Also Gave Church Two Nuns.

Mrs. Margaret Hanselman died Wednesday at her home, 109 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, at the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. Hanselman was the mother of five priests and two nuns.

The priests are the Rev. James J. Hanselman of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. John M. Hanselman, rector of the Church of St. Benedict; the Rev. Joseph F. Hanselman, S. J., President of the Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Thomas M. Hanselman, assistant rector of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, and the late Rev. George M. Hanselman, rector of St. Mary's Church, in Jamaica, L. I.

The two daughters are Sister Vincent of the Order of St. Dominic and Sister Thomasina of the Order of Christian Charity, which is connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in the Borough of the Bronx. A layman son is Michael J. Hanselman, a real estate dealer.

Skaters' Red Ball Up.

Park Commissioner Pallas ordered the "red ball" raised yesterday afternoon, showing that skating was safe on the three Central Park lakes. The first skater to take a fall was thirteen-year-old Albert Gras of 141 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street. He was first on the ice in the little pond close to Fifty-ninth Street and tried a quick curve to make the figure eight. Policeman Ryan, who summoned the ambulance, said the boy's skate marks undoubtedly read "13." The lad was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found he had suffered a severe dislocation of the left hip.

Reception for the Misses Merritt.

The Misses Marie and Sallie Merritt, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Israel J. Merritt, Jr., made their bow to society Wednesday afternoon at a reception given by their parents at the Buckingham Hotel. The rooms were decorated with palms and Christmas greens. In the receiving party were the Misses Helen Sherman, Gladys Radway, Helen Harris, and Gladys Clarkson, and Mrs. Arthur Van Sicklen and Mrs. Oliver D. De Lano. A dance and theatre party will be given for the débutantes on Monday evening, Jan. 2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Inside Information

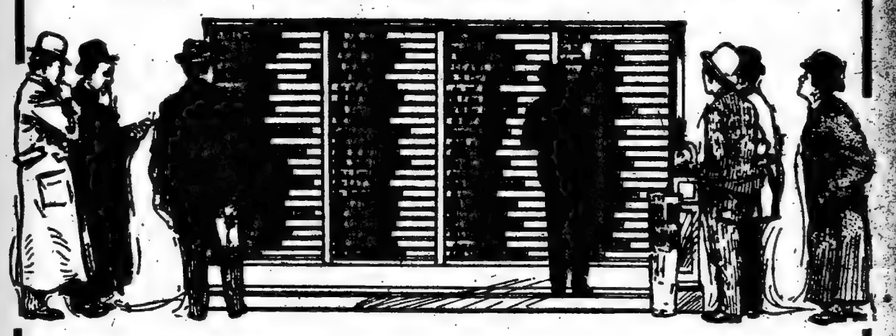

Its Use and Abuse

BY

EDWIN LEFÈVRE

What sometimes goes over the wires from the directors' room. When the members of the Board have to telephone to their sick brothers. Something about Mr. Morgan's lost opportunities.

See this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine, selling more than 730,000 copies a week. 5 cents the copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Artist-Police Matron Dies.

Mrs. Sophie L. Mattern, matron of the Fourth Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, who was a linguist and talented as an artist, died on Wednesday at the Norwegian Hospital from paralysis. She was born in Lancaster, Penn., forty-eight years ago and for some years conducted an art studio on Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. About four years ago Mrs. Mattern took a civil service examination and was appointed as a police matron. Her home was at 448 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mining Engineer Dies.

Isidor Davidov, a mining engineer well known in the West, Central America, and Mexico, died Wednesday evening at the Hotel Margrave, 112 West Seventy-second Street. He was a native of Russia, in which country he was born thirty-eight years ago and came to America fifteen years ago. He had extensive mining interests in Central America. He is survived by a widow.

The Death of H. R. Romeyn.

In an obituary notice printed yesterday morning the name of Charles W. Romeyn, a well-known architect of this city, was by mistake substituted for that of his father, Hiram Radcliffe Romeyn, a retired tea merchant, whose decease the previous day at his residence at 50 East Sixty-sixth Street the notice was meant to record.

The Rev. Richard Lovett Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Rev. Richard Lovett, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society since 1895, and a well-known writer on religious subjects, died suddenly this morning from heart disease. He was born in 1851.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The weather has cleared in the northeast, and fair weather prevails in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow and Saturday in all parts of the country, except the Rocky Mountain region and the Missouri Valley, where local rains are probable. The weather will moderate in the Southern and Atlantic Coast districts Saturday. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

New England and Eastern New York—Fair to-day and Saturday; fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair to-day and Saturday; moderate temperature; light west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer to-day; Saturday increasing cloudiness; fresh southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
8 A. M.	16	22	30
4 A. M.	16	22	28
8 A. M.	19	23	30
12 M.	24	28	32
4 P. M.	27	27	34
6 P. M.	26	27	34
9 P. M.	19	26	32
12 P. M.	17	26	31

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1903	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 32 degrees at 8 A. M. and 27 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 28 degrees at 12 noon and the minimum 22 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD M. BARNES, a son of the late A. S. Barnes, the publisher, died at his home, in Ridgefield Park, N. J., yesterday, aged fifty-three. He is survived by a wife and three children.

ELMER BELL, an insurance broker, died Wednesday at his home, in Orange, N. J., of pneumonia. He was thirty-nine years old and a member of the Underwriters' Club of this city. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Mrs. SARAH CHAMBERS, widow of John W. Chambers, who was for years connected with the American Institute, died yesterday at her home, 296 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for fifty-seven years. Mrs. Chambers was born May 20, 1815, in Snow Hill, London, England, and upon her marriage, Nov. 9, 1831, came to this country the voyage taking seventy-three days. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were for years members of Plymouth Church. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Miss LENA LOUISE BENJAMIN, daughter of Edwin P. Benjamin of Allenhurst, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease at Lakewood last night. Miss Benjamin was twenty-three years old. Her father founded Allenhurst, a Summer resort on the New Jersey coast.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

ENGAGED.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK AMORY DAVIDSON of West Roxbury, Boston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Palmer, to Mr. G. Gilman Davis, also of West Roxbury. Mr. Davis is a graduate of Harvard, class of '03.

MARRIED.

KING—AIKEN.—Dec. 27, at the First Church, Roxbury, Mass., by the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., Albert S. King of Brooklyn to Florence M. Aiken of Roxbury.

KOLFF—BAKER.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Dec. 28, 1904, by the Rev. Pascal Harrower, Edith Appleton, daughter of George Livingston Baker, Esq., to Dirk Herbert Arnold Kolff of Java, Dutch East Indies.

McLANE—PARKER.—At the residence of her father, Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany, Grace, daughter of Amasa J. Parker, to Charles E. McLane of Baltimore, Md.

RAWLINS—BEADLESTON.—On the 28th inst., at Church of the Transfiguration, Helen Beadleston to Foster Rawlins.

ROSE—HOWARD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at All Angels' Church, by the Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend, Robert Lee Rose of Lynchburg, Va., and Helen Howard, daughter of Mrs. Josephine Howard Gro.

WILSON—KIDDER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, Anne Maynard, daughter of the late Jerome H. Kidder, Surgeon, United States Navy, to Edmund Beecher Wilson.

Washington and Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, at her home, 24 East 48th St., Elizabeth Ellen, only daughter of Maria Sloan and the late Edgar S. Auchincloss.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARNES.—After a short illness at Ridgefield Park, N. J., Thursday morning, 29th inst., Edwin M. Barnes, in his 53d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1904, after a short illness, Elmer Bell, beloved husband of Lucy Candace Prentice Bell, youngest son of the late George A. and Isabella E. Ball, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 389 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 30, 1904, on the arrival at Highland Av. Station of the D. L. & W. train from Barclay St. at 11:10 and Christopher St. at 11:15. Kindly omit flowers.

BLACKFORD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1904, Eugene G. Blackford, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 725 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BOISSOU.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, 1904, at 6:30 P. M., at his residence, 508 Winfield St., Eastend, John, beloved husband of Catherine Boissou, (nee Butler.)

Notice of funeral later.

BUCHANAN.—Mary N. Buchanan, on Monday night, mother of John R. Buchanan.

Funeral from her late home, 315 East 51st St., Friday, 10 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, N. J.

CASEMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, 1904, Henriette J., widow of the late Michael H. Casheman.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 102 West 77th St., on Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

CHAMBERS.—Sarah Chambers, widow of John W. Chambers, Dec. 28, 1904, aged 89 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 296 Pearl St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, 2 P. M.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—Dec. 28, 1904, at New Bedford, Mass., Grace Mansfield Whitney, wife of the Rev. Edward H. Cleveland and daughter of Charles P. and Mary Lucretia Bingham Whitney, in her 43d year.

Funeral services in Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., Friday, Dec. 30, at 12 M. Trains leave of New York by Erie Railroad, Chambers or West 23d St. Ferry, at 10:25 A. M.

CRILLY.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Allegheny, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1904, at 5:15 P. M., Mrs. M. J. Crilly, in her 67th year.

Notice of funeral later.

DEALING.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, 1904, at the late residence, New Brunswick, N. J., Margaret H., widow of the late Samuel F. Dealing, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Glen Head, L. I., Dec. 27, 1904, George L. Freeman, M. D., in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral private.

GIFFORD.—Suddenly, Dec. 28, Ida Louise Gifford, beloved wife of Robert W. Gifford, Jr., in her 25 years.

Funeral services from 325 West 83d St., on Friday, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M. Interment at Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral private.

Yonkers papers please copy.

MACKENZIE.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Anna Clarkson, wife of Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Henry H. Stevens of New York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEELY.—On Dec. 29, 1904, William Neely.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 245 West 136th St., Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

PETERS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at

PHILADELPHIA CREW TO ROW AT HENLEY

Vesper Boat Club Decides to Send Entry for the Regatta.

FUND FOR EXPENSES STARTED

Keen Interest Shown by Members in Proposed Competition for Seats in the Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Ten membes of the Vesper Boat Club, to be known as the Henley Committee, met at the Hotel Hanover to-night and formulated plans to have the Maroon and Gray represented at the great English rowing event next Summer.

Harry B. Hoffman acted as Chairman of the meeting, and associated with him were President Oscar Thorn, J. W. R. Berry, eorge S. James, CorneliGus Haggerty, Jr., Charles S. Wilder, John M. Patterson, L. C. Abell, Daniel J. Shern, and Frederick Schoettle, Jr.

Meeting for a specific purpose, a vast amount of business was transacted in a most expeditious manner. First, it was decided to send a crew to row against Europe's best oarsmen on the Thames next July. Ways and means were quickly devised to defray the cost. Fully $5,000 will be necessary. In a few minutes $725 was raised by the committee, and the balance is sure to come, for the Vespers know little of the word "failure."

Every member of the club whose eligibility meets with the committee's approval, may try for a seat in the eight-oared shell, which, it is hoped will bring the Grand Challenge Cup to America. Already members of the crews who won in Paris in 1900 and at the World's Fair have signified their intention of trying for places, in addition to a number of ex-college oars who are members of the club.

The entry, which will be made in ample time before the big aquatic carnival, will go with the thorough indorsement of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the governing body of amateur rowing in this country. No man will be permitted to row in the boat whose amateur status will not stand the X-rays of the enthusiastic and throughly sportsmanlike committee.

At the next meeting, on Jan. 11, it is expected the committee will be completely organized and working in conjunction with the Race Committee of the club, will map out plans for early training of prospective candidates.

AUTO CLUB TO ISSUE BONDS.

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Needed for the New Home and Garage.

A special meeting of the members of the Automobile Club of America will be held at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Board of Governors in regard to the proposed new clubhouse and garage.

According to the statement sent to the members by President Dave H. Morris, the plan suggested for the building of a clubhouse and garage calls for the expenditure of approximately $420,000. It is proposed to raise among the club members $150,000 of the above amount by issuing second mortgage bonds, 4 per cent., in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each, the balance being secured by money on hand and a first mortgage.

The Governors have secured the underwriting of more than $100,000 of this second mortgage bond issue. As it is deemed for the best interests of the club that as large a number of the individual members as possible should be holders of these bonds, the Governors will receive subscriptions until the limit of $150,000 is reached.

To Curl for Dalrymple Medal.

One of the most interesting events of the curling season, North against Sough of Scotland Match, for the Dalrymple Medal, will, if the ice permits, be decided on the Van Cortlandt Park Lake to-morrow, play to begin at noon. The competition, which is anticipated by curlers belonging to the Grand National Club with much interest, because it marks the opening of the season of the exhilarating Scottish sport, was scheduled to be played on the day before Christmas, but on account of the bad condition of the ice had to be postponed. Vice President Macnee of the Grand National Club, who is entrusted with the details of the matches to be decided under the auspices of the organization, said yesterday that he anticipated a large turnout of the members from the various New York clubs tomorrow, making the scene on the lake a busy and picturesque one, and filling the air with the social shouts of the participants in the "roaring game."

The Ball Is Up!

Skating in Central Park and in all of the smaller parks in and about New York. To enjoy your holiday skating you should have a pair of the old reliable, thirty-year leader.

Peck & Snyder Ice Skates

for men and women, at prices that suit all, from 60 cents to $5.00.

"Full Clamp" Hockey Skates, are made especially for use on everyday shoes, $4.00 to $5.00 per pair for men and women; other good hockey skates, full clamp, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00—in ladies' models also.

The very best hockey skate made—Peck & Snyder's "Championship"—$5.00 per pair; in ladies' models at same price.

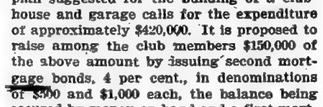

"Canadian Pattern" Hockey Skates, of good quality material and finish, from 75c. to $3.50 per pair.

"Button Heel" style Hockey Skates, with half clamp fastenings, three-ply steel runners and well nickel-plated, $3.00 and $4.00 per pair.

For Park Skating

Peck & Snyder's American Club Ice Skates. The cheapest, made of best rolled steel, sizes 8 to 12 inches, at 60 cents; others at $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

How to Become a Skater; just published; hints for beginners; fully illustrated. Price 10 cents.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

126-128 Nassau St. New York | TWO STORES | 29-33 W. 42d St. New York

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Fifteen sleighs, $10 upward; no reasonable offers refused. Chelsea Stables, 228 West 20th St.

ROSE IN PASTIME GAMES.

The Western Athletic Giant Will Compete Here To-morrow Night.

New Yorkers will have a chance to see Ralph W. Rose, the giant shot-putter of the Chicago Athletic Association, holder of the Olympic and world's record of 48 feet 7 inches, for putting the 16-pound shot, to-morrow night, at Madison Square Garden, where the Pastime Athletic Club will hold its athletic carnival. Word has been received from E. C. Brown of the Chicago Athletic Association that Rose is now on his way to this city, accompanied by James D. Lightbody, who will also compete, and Trainor M. H. Butler.

Rose has a remarkable record as an athlete. He was born in California in 1885, was graduated from Healdsburg High School and entered Hitchcock Military Academy at San Raphael, Cal. In 1902 he broke the inter-scholastic record for putting the 12-pound shot at the Academic League in California, and in 1903, in the Pacific handicap games, held at San Francisco, he put the 16-pound shot 46 feet 10 inches. Rose also holds the Pacific Coast championship for throwing the 16-pound hammer 168 feet 10 inches, and the American College record for throwing the discus, of 125 feet 3 inches, which was his first attempt in this line. At the Olympic games rose won the 16-pound shot put, established the new world's record of 48 feet 7 inches, and tied Martin Sheridan in the discus throw at 128 feet 10½ inches, Sheridan winning on the throw-off.

In the 24-pound shot putting championship tomorrow night Rose will meet the pick of the Eastern weight men, and he will, in all probability, smash the long record of 33 feet 11⅝ inches for this event. Some of the well-known athletes Rose will have to defeat are M. J. Sheridan, present shot and discus champion; J. S. Mitchel, New York A. C., holder of the record for putting the 42-pound stone; R. Sheldon, ex-American and inter-collegiate champion; L. E. Feuerbach, New York A. C., Canadian champion, and J. McCarthy, Greater New York Irish A. A.

HARVARD HOCKEY TEAM WON.

Defeated Hockey Club Seven In Short Practice Game.

Harvard's hockey team last night demonstrated, at the St. Nicholas Rink, that there is no immediate cause for alarm as to the outcome of its games in the regular schedule by showing vastly improved form in a practice game against the Hockey Club, which it won by the score of 5 to 4.

Most of the members of the Crimson seven are in the city for the holidays, and have been improving their time by snatches of practice in the up-town rink. On Wednesday night Harvard was defeated in an impromptu match by the New York Athletic Club team, and on that occasion showed a woeful lack of team work. Last night the concerted action of the team was much better, and while the Hockey Club men were simply in to "oblige," they were unable to prevent the Cambridge crowd from making one goal to the good in the short period of playing time agreed on.

Wilder, as on the previous evening, was in the scrimmages pretty generally, and obtained one of the goals, though Calloway got three, as the result of substantial help by his mates, and Townsend also scored for his side. Russell and Howard did all the scoring for the New Yorkers. Line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Anderton	Goal	Ellison
Grant	Point	De Casanova
Callaway	Forward	Phillips
Townsend	Forward	Russell
Ball		
Wilder	Forward	Bryan

Goals—Callaway, 3; Townsend, 1; Wilder, 1; Russell, 2; Howard, 2. Time—Twenty minutes.

Four Favorites Won at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—George K. and Baywoods were the only beaten favorites to-day. The track was fast and the weather clear and cool. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Pawtucket, 111 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 11 to 5; James H. Reed, 106, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, second; Harpoon, 106, (P. Morrison,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30 3-5. Shock The Talent, Roderick Dhu, Russell A., and A Prince also ran. Malediction fell at the start.

SECOND RACE.—One mile—Won by Gravina, 104 pounds, (Baird,) 7 to 2; Bengal, 98, (S. Dickson,) 20 to 1, second; Hoosetsel, 106, (Schilling,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:42. Misanthrope, Reveille, Aggie Lewis, Arab, Daisy Green, Wellesley, Love's Labor, Ernest Parham, and Federal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Formulator, 93 pounds, (Baird,) 9 to 5; Gregor K., 110, (H. Phillips,) 4 to 5, second; Court Maid, 100, (Romanelli,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Saint Tammany, Barca, Lord French, and Stolen Moments also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, handicap—Won by Au Revoir, 108 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 10; Vestry, 98, (Aubuchon,) 25 to 1, second; Gus Heidorn, 105, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Reliance and Careless also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Tripplesilver, 104 pounds, (S. Dickson,) 8 to 1; Orisikany, 112, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Baywood, 112, (Nicol,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Felix Mozzes, Viona, Tristan Shandy, Matt Wadleigh, Johnny Crook, Avenger, and Julia M. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs—Won by Moorish Damsel, 98½ pounds, (Crimmins,) 13 to 5; Antimony, 95, (E. Rice,) 4 to 1, second; Midge, 93, (Aubuchon,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:21 3-5. Lucian, Rudabek, Green Gown, and Byron Rose also ran.

Racing at Oakland Featureless.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The card at Oakland to-day had no special features. Three favorites finished first. Adirondack, at 10 to 1, won easily from Barney Dreyfus and Batidor. Track heavy. Weather cloudy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Bronze Wing, 104 pounds, (Fountain,) 5 to 2, won; Emma Reubold, 104, (Greenfield,) 10 to 1, second; Troy, 104, (Travers,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Hellas, Bee, Rosewater, Candelitta, Distributor, Teufel, Silurian, Al Waddle, Presidio, and Haven Run also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Sad Sam, 110 pounds, (Greenfield,) 1 to 2, won; Sol Lichtenstein, 103, (Davis,) 2 to 1, second; Mimo, 103, (Travers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. El Piloto, J. H. Bennett, and Albonite also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Adirondack, 104 pounds, (Travers,) 10 to 1, won; Barney Dreyfus, 100, (Davis,) 4 to 1, second; Batidor, 104, (Fountain,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Dandie Belle, Allopah, Sugden, Joe Gall, and Dollie H. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. A. Muskoday, 110 pounds, (Anderson,) 8 to 5, won; Platt, 110, (Davis,) 6 to 1, second; Smithy Kane, 107, (Jones,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:06 D'Albert, Robert Mitchell, Fisher Boy, Big Beach, and Ben Fric also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. Dainty, 107 pounds, (Knapp,) 1 to 2, won; Misty's Pride, 107, (Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Martinmas, 102, (Kunz,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:10. Albula and Rector also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Stilicho, 104 pounds, (Travers,) 7 to 5, won; Budd Wade, 104, (Chandler,) 12 to 1, second; Sunny Shore, 104, (Davis,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Profitable, Frank Woods, Flying Torpedo, and Isabellita also ran.

Bad Day for Favorites at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—The eighteen books at Ascot to-day had an easy time of it, as every favorite was bowled over with regularity. There were no features except the winning of Red Damsel, at 10 to 1, in the first race. Hildebrand was fined $100 for crowding and cutting off Cerro Santa with Interlude in the second race. McDaniel took all the riding honors, winning with three mounts and finishing second and third in two others. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Red Damsel, 103 pounds, (Hilmes,) 10 to 1, won; Varro, 108, (Dugan,) 8 to 1, second; Great Eastern, 103, (Lynch,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42. Estado, Louwelsea, Capable, Grayiette, Ascetic, Ethel Scrugge, The Covenanter, and Pat Malone also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Durbar, 96 pounds, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1, won; Cerro Santa, 110, (Herbert,) even, second; Interlude, 105, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Edinborough also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap. Elle, 93 pounds¼, (Moriarity,) 4 to 1, won; Princess Tulane, 108, (McDaniel,) 9 to 5, second; Evea G., 99, (Kent,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Sais also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Siauson course. Tim Hurst, 103 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 2, won; Joe Kelly, 103, (Herbert,) 7 to 1, second; Anona, 99, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10¼. Andvari, Westbrookfield, Belle Dixon, Rubiana, and Gleeman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Blissful, 96 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; McGrathiana Prince, 101, (Hildebrand,) 2 to 1, second; Akela, 105, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Heather Honey and Cloverton also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Lem Reed, 104 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 1, won; Golden Light, 108, (J. Booker,) 7 to 2, second; The Major, 112, (McDaniel,) even, third. Time—1:27⅘. Albert Enright, Cloche d'Or, Conger, and Denzil also ran.

Louisville Jockey Club Stakes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—The new Louisville Jockey Club's stakes, to be run at the coming Spring meeting at Churchill Downs, will close Jan. 21. The chief events are:

The Kentucky Derby, for three-year-olds, value $6,000; one mile and a quarter.

Louisville Nursery Stakes, two-year-olds, value $6,000; four and a half furlongs.

The Kentucky Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, value $3,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

The Clark Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, value $1,500; one mile and a sixteenth.

EASY HOCKEY VICTORY FOR CRESCENT A. C. TEAM

Brooklyn Skating Club's Seven Fails to Secure a Goal.

7 POINTS FOR THE WINNERS

Liffiton, Shiebler, and Sherriff, by Accurate Shooting, Divide the Honors of Goal Making.

The Crescent Athletic Club defeated a mixed team composed of members of the Brooklyn Skating Club last night in the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, by a score of 7 goals to 0. The victors practically had things their own way after the first few minutes of play and after scoring two goals in the first half, made five more without apparent difficulty in the last half.

Slow playing with mediocre team work characterized the first five minutes of play. Honors were about even in the opening plays, but Crescent then woke up and played more spirited hockey for the remainder of the half. The Brooklyn defense, despite hard play by the Blake brothers and Smith, was broken down almost at will, and at one time all of the Crescent forwards were massed in front of the Brooklyn's net, but in the scramble for the puck Smith shot it out of danger. Less than a minute later, Liffiton and Shiebler carried the rubber down one side of the rink for the Crescent team, and shooting it across the ice to Sherriff, gave the latter the opportunity to score the first goal, which he made from a difficult side shot.

Crescent's team work inproved still more after this, and the Brooklyn skaters were unable to do little more than defend their net. Smith, at cover point, did some of the most effective work for his team, and he could usually be relied upon for accuracy and good direction when he got a chance at the puck.

Crescent scored its second goal about one minute before time was called to close the first half. A carry toward the Crescent goal by Page and W. Blake failed to reach the net and Kennedy of the Crescent team got the puck and ran it half way down the rink. Sherriff then took the puck at the side of the rink and shot it toward the centre, where Shiebler, who was directly in front of the net, caught it squarely on the end of his stick and put it in.

The Crescent men put more snap into their play in the second half. In team work and rapid shooting they completely outclassed their opponents, keeping the puck in the Brooklyn's territory the greater part of the time and shooting for the goal with greater accuracy than in the first half. Within two minutes after play began Sherriff, carying the puck from the centre of the rink, scored the first goal in this half, making the third for the Crescent team.

Two minutes later Shiebler, taking the puck from Page, who failed to receive good support in his attempt to work the rubber toward the Crescent goal, carried it, practically unassisted, to the Brooklyn net and after a brief tussle for its possession he sent it in for the fourth count. The Brooklyn skaters seemed to lose heart after this and failed to defend their goal with energy. Liffiton, in three minutes, was enabled to score two goals, and Shiebler closed the contest by a clever goal made on a long pass from Liffiton. The line-up and score:

Crescent, 7.	Position.	Brooklyn, 0.
Raymond	Goal	Kelium
O'Flynn	Point	D. Kennedy
Nichols	Cover point	Smith
Shiebler	Forward	A. Blake
Liffiton	Forward	W. Blake
Sherriff	Forward	C. Blake
S. Kennedy	Forward	Page

Goals—Sheriff, 2; Shiebler, 3; Liffiton, 2. Referee—William H. Burns, Brooklyn Skating Club. Time of Game—Twenty minutes halves.

HARVARD ATHLETIC REFORMS.

Crew Captain Wants Men to Train as They Do in England.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—Capt. Oliver G. Filley of Harvard's 'Varsity crew believes that the Crimson university can well pattern after the English universities as far as her athletics are concerned.

In England athletics are more of a pleasure and less of an irksome business. Filley, who received his early education in England and later went for a year or so to Oxford University, had a good chance to see and appreciate this attitude, and now that he is in a position of influence at Harvard he is doing his utmost to introduce a change here.

To that end, he has fitted up a lounging room at the university boathouse, where his men can smoke and chat and become acquainted with each other before and after their daily rows. In the past rowing has been terribly exacting and onerous. The boathouses have always been cold, cheerless places, the walk to them has been long and monotonous, and the work itself, in good weather or bad, rain or snow, has only been enlivened by the cursing of the head coach or the irritating abuse of the coxswain in the stern.

Filley intends to make it quite another thing. He intends to emphasize the social side of it. From now on he intends to make his men feel that there is something more in eight months of hard, grinding work than the cursing of coach or coxswain, the honor of "making" the final eight, or the bitter disappointment of failing to make it. "Sport for sport's sake" is his idea, and his enthusiasm, taken up by Harvard's new 'Varsity Club, which has been formed for the sole purpose of creating a new spirit of brotherhood and fraternity among Harvard athletes, probably will go a long way toward starting a new and better régime in Harvard's athletic history.

COLUMBIA REFEREE MENACED.

Basket Ball Decisions Excited Newport Spectators—New Yorkers Won.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29.—So much dissatisfaction was occasioned here last night during the basket ball game between Columbia University and Newport Young Men's Christian Association on account of the decisions of Cuthel, one of the Columbia players who acted as referee, that a number of the more excited spectators attempted to mob the New York man after the game was over, but his friends hustled him into the dressing room, and the spectators were induced to leave the hall without any further trouble.

In most of the rough sc rimmaging Cuthel invariably decided in favor of his own team, and this caused all the trouble.

The Columbia team won in over time after the score had been tied at the end of the regular halves. Hurley of the Columbia team threw the deciding goal after two minutes extra time, making the score of 24 to 22 in favor of Columbia. The game was one of the liveliest and fastest ever played in Newport. The Newports outplayed the visitors generally, the game being won on fouls called upon the Newporters.

At the end of the first half the Newport lads led by a score of 14 to 11, but in the second half the Columbia team were more successful in caging the ball, and tied the score in the last few minutes of the regular time. Moore, Hurley, and Van Shelby played the game for Columbia, and McMahon, the Newport's centre, played a star game, scoring five goals from long throws. Line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Newport.
Fisher	Forward	Roche
Moore	Forward	Harvey
Cannon	Centre	McMahon
Von Aholly	Right back	Waters
Hurley	Left back	Dunn

Goals from floor—Fisher, (2,) Moore, (4,) Van Shooly, Hurley, (2,) Harvey, (3,) McMahon, (5,) Dunn, (2.) Goals from fouls—Moore, (6,) Waters, (2.) Referee—Mr. Cuthel of Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Cummings of Swarthmore. Time—Two twenty-minute halves and two minutes over time.

MORE ATHLETES FOR N. Y. A. C.

Membership in That Branch May Be Increased by Fifty.

Several important amendments to the constitution will be submitted to the members of the New York Athletic Club for consideration at the annual meeting, which will be held at the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10. Most important is an amendment for increasing the athletic members from 100 to 150, evidently implying that a greater active interest will be shown in more branches of sport. A concession has also been shown to the junior members, permitting the latter to be elected when fifteen years of age as the minimum, instead of sixteen, as is now the rule. The amended section, therefore, of the constitution presented by the Nominating Committee for action by the members will read as follows:

"The number of resident members shall not exceed thirty-three hundred; the number of life members shall be within the discretion of the Board of Governors, but shall not exceed five hundred, provided, however, that vacancies in this class from death or resignation shall not be filled until the number shall be reduced to two hundred; the number of non-resident members shall not exceed seven hundred, and of athletic members one hundred and fifty; the number of junior members shall be within the discretion of the Board of Governors, but shall not exceed two hundred."

The ticket, which has been previously announced, is: President—John R. Van Wormer; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill.

For Governors (to serve two years)—Mortimer Bishop, James Ross Curran, R. T. Goffe, Robert C. Kammerer, George W. Kuhlke, Martin S. Paine, Frederic J. Wells, and Gilson S. Whitson.

The Nominating Committee consisted of Eugene H. Pomeroy, Chairman; William R. Bassett, William Holderber, Charles F. Naething, and E. F. Haubold, Secretary.

Ganzel After Baseball Franchise.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29.—Isador Mautner of Fort Wayne, acting for himself and John Heenan of Terre Haute and John Ganzel and his partner, Philip Arnold of Louisville, failed to agree this afternoon on a purchase price for the Grand Rapids Central League baseball franchise. It is understood that there was about $1,000 between the final figures offered by each side.

To Skate for Clarke Trophy.

The second of the series of skating races for the Clarke Trophy and the Novice event will be contested at the Clermont Avenue ice rink tomorrow morning. The first competition is open to boys under fifteen years of age, and is a half-mile handicap, and the other event is a quarter of a mile scratch race. Appropriate prizes are offered and the events are open to all amateurs. Entries close with Manager C. Mosher at the post and the competitions are open to students of any High School, Grammar School, or private educational institution in New York, Brooklyn, or New Jersey.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lanoline Dutiable as a Medicinal Preparation—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Lunt, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Victor Koechl & Co. of New York against the classification as a medicinal preparation at 25 per cent⁰ of a preparation known as lanoline or adeps lanae, which is made from wool grease and is used as the base for many ointments. The importers claimed that it was dutiable at 1½ cents a pound as wool grease. Mr. Lunt rules that the process of refining has made it an entirely different article, and that its use brings it within the class of medicinal preparations.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the American Express Company, E. P. Dutton & Co., F. B. Vandegriff & Co., the Germania Importing Company, Cella, Brothers, Boehm & Levine, and others, Joseph Blitz, George Borgfeldt & Co., Otto Walther, Dolder & Shaw, A. Isaacs & Co., Glaenzer Frères & Rheinboldt, Menzel & Co., J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., the R. Hoehn Company, H. S. Tarshan, the Leon Chelms Company, the Syndicate Trading Company, Liverato Brothers, and S. W. Richardson & Tefft, New York; H. B. Smith, Rochester; C. G. McCoy, Plattsburg, N. Y.; the Chemical Importing and Manufacturing Company, Boston; Wilfred Schade & Co., (2,) and William Yule, St. Louis; G. C. Hempstead & Son, (2,) and M. Rice & Co., (2,) Philadelphia, and the Theodore Ascher Company, Chicago.

Protests sustained were by Frank McKey, Eastport, Me.; the North Pacific Trading Company, Chicago; Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis; Obuse & Henry, New Orleans; George Borgfeldt & Co., Newport News; Risi & Capenni, and M. Maioli, Pittsburg; Smith, Perkins & Co., Rochester, and Henry Kohn & Co., and Antoine Van Dyck, New York.

Protests partly sustained were by William Norbeck and Co., St. Louis, and J. E. Athanassiades, A. S. Luborsky, the P. W. Engs & Sons Company, and Calhoun, Robbins & Co., New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WOLFENSOHN BROTHERS COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Robert A. Inch receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Wolfensohn Brothers Company, dealer in picture frames at 33 Forsyth Street, and fixed his bond at $1,000.

GEORGE EDWIN BENTEL.—George Edwin Bentel, a publisher, who has had offices in the past six months at 69 Wall Street, 108 Fulton Street, and 47 Exchange Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,939 and nominal assets of $3,382, consisting of real estate at Freedom, Penn., $1,800, incumbered by three mortgages, and judgments aggregating $2,696; notes, $200, and debts due him, $1,382. He has also several unliquidated claims the value of which is unknown. He has fifty-seven creditors, of whom he owes thirty-five for borrowed money in amounts ranging from $5 to $400. He owes the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, $40 for pew rent; Camp Manhattan, No. 1, New York United Spanish War Veterans, $3 for dues, and the Graduates' Club of the City of New York, $12 for dues.

GIBBS ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Gibbs Engineering and Manufacturing Company of Glendale, makers of automobiles, was held in the Municipal Court Room in Long Island City yesterday, to select a Trustee to care for the company's property. The concern was forced into bankruptcy by a petition filed by some of the creditors, Henry A. Rubind of Kennedy, Emley & Rubind of 15 William Street, Manhattan, received 75 votes, representing claims to the amount of $28,551.71, and Oscar W. Shabolt received the twelve votes of the General Electric Company and eleven other creditors for Trustee. The votes cast for Mr. Shabolt represented claims aggregating $68,882.86. A Trustee can only be chosen by a majority vote of the creditors, who also represent a majority of the claims in amount. Referee Tipling announced that the next proceeding would be an examination of the accounts.

MAURICE KAIM & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Maurice Kaim, who did business as Maurice Kaim & Co., formerly a cigar manufacturer at 1,385 Avenue A, by the Fidelity Bank, a creditor for $3,898 for money advanced on two notes of the Juan Muriel Cigar Company, of which Mr. Kaim was President, Treasurer, and manager. It was alleged that he is insolvent, that on Dec. 5 he transferred property at 137 and 139 Wooster Street to Charles Stich, that he has transferred part of his property to creditors, and has removed a part of his property. The Wooster Street property is a six-story loft building, assessed for $80,000, and was transferred to Mr. Stich for a nominal consideration, subject to a mortgage of $20,000. Mr. Kaim has been in the cigar business for more than twenty years, and was succeeded by the Muriel Cigar Company, which was incorporated in July, 1903, with a capital stock of $40,000. Justice Truax of the Supreme Court appointed a receiver for that company on Dec. 8. Its liabilities were $20,550 and assets $11,650.

WILLIAM M. MONTGOMERY ICE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the William M. Montgomery Ice Company, wholesale dealer in ice at the foot of West Fortieth Street, 511 West Forty-second Street, foot of East One Hundredth Street, and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, by the following creditors: Sarah Bernhart, $800, money loaned; Charles E. Smiley, Jr., $6, and Edmund Williams, $12. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and on Dec. 1 paid $1,500 to Peter A. Whitbeck, a creditor, to prefer him. The business is an old one, having been established in 1879 by William M. and Robert Montgomery, under the firm name of William M. Montgomery & Co. William M. Montgomery died in December, 1896, and on April 22, 1901, the present company was incorporated under New York laws, with a capital stock of $100,000, and succeeded to the business of the old firm. The company was regarded in the trade as a close corporation, the stock being owned by the Montgomery family. Robert Montgomery was President, John W. S. Montgomery Vice President, William E. Montgomery Secretary, and Frederick H. Montgomery Treasurer. The company did a large business, and has icehouses on the Hudson River at Cooper's Island. Robert Montgomery, the President, died on Dec. 8 last, and since then some of the creditors said they could not collect their bills. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Josiah T. Newcomb receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $2,500. It was stated that the company has large quantities of ice on hand which require attention, and the cutting season is now at hand. The assets consist of real estate in Rensselaer County, New York, valued at $33,000, subject to a mortgage of $15,000, and horses, trucks, accounts, &c., $4,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Charles, and Ludovic A. Damainville—The People, &c.	$1,000
ALLISON, George R.—Waubun Company.	262
BELL, William H.—H. P. Flanagan and another	151
BLASS, Gustav and Emma—H. Kromer and another	197
BRADLESTON, William L.—M. Mannion.	450
BONDY, Charles S.—M. G. Gold	29
BENEDETTI, Angelo D., and Giulio Ferracci—G. Guerrieri	200
BUXBAUM, Rosie—H. A. Blumenson and another	274
BAKER, Clinton G.—C. A. Hankey	40,159
BOOS, Herman J.—M. B. Mosher	49
BARR, J. Upton—H. Schulman	154
BLUMBERG, Alexander J., or Alexander Flowerton—L. L. Daly	152
CLOGETT, William H.—W. H. Dodd	66
CONVERSE, Harry L.—J. L. McDermott.	225
CHANDLER, Henry E.—M. B. Mosler	44
CASEY, Edward—W. H. Malcolm	185
CALDOR, Schomo and Etta—L. Kempner.	74
DOSSERT, John J.—C. J. Welbezahl	322
ESLER, Frederic B.—National Bank of New York	2,892
ESPINOSA, Adelaide—R. Franklin	528
FILLMORE, John—J. R. Whipple and another	178
GIBERE, Charles H.—B. Cohen	321
HAYMAN, Thomas E.—L. H. Hewitt and another	248
HAZARD, William—F. Haldy	35
HAYWARD, Edwin A.—New York Edison Company	104
HARRIS, Jacob—Gattle Jewelry Company.	163
HARBY, Marx E.—E. M. Richetts	148
HELLFARTH, Frank W.—E. Kemelhor	129
HALL, Sherman L., Thomas F. O'Connors—Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago	9,384
HEER, Lawrence C.—A. Dryfoos and another	260
THE PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS' Engraving Company—C. H. Sandford	386
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Musuung.	194
EMPIRE TILING AND FIXTURE COMPANY—J. Krulish	470
THE JOSHUA LONGFIELD SAUCE Company—East Stroudsburg Glass Company	148
CITY OF NEW YORK—M. A. Klune	350
HANDY, MORRIS & CO.—F. Fraunce	57
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERsey—R. G. Sateeby, costs	102
INTERURBAN ELEVATED RAILWAY Company—L. Falbo	1,419
WILLIAMS, RAGG & CO.—F. Zika	3,205
ILLIUM, George C.—F. T. Hopkins	674
KELLEY, Emma—H. V. Jackson	117
KELLEY, Emma—C. A. Archer	107
KENNY, Edmund J.—National Cash Register Company	204
KAMMERER, Charles—E. D. Depew and another	71
KORN, SIMON & ISAAC TUTMAUER—A. Feigenbaum	29
LEVIN, Meyer—A. Druisin, costs	71
LATHAM, Otway—F. M. Love	91
LEVYN, Bertram—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	1,834
LEMON, Jane F.—J. Spotz	276
LEACH, Mary, or Mrs. A. F.—J. H. Meyer	121
LYNCH, George M.—A. Gruber	187
LEDYETT, Edward—E. Simonson	96
MEAGHER, Thomas H.—Merchants' Rubber Company	139
MONSHEIMER, Benjamin—P. McLaughlin, Son & Co.	301
MILLER, Jennie—D. E. Cohn	146
MURRAY, Joseph—The United Electric Light and Power Company	60
OLIVA, Maria M., executrix—J. H. Mink, costs	75
PAYTON, Corse—F. Milliken	132
ROHNER, Carl, and Emanuel Blumenthal, administrator—F. A. Baldwin	184
ROHNER, Carl, and Emanuel Blumenthal, administrator—H. J. Quackenbos	479
REYNOLDS, Patrick, and Michael—The United Electric Light and Power Company	78
REINHARDT, Charles J.—M. Brennan	492
RALPH, Samuel—Piermont Paper Company	93
SOLOMON, Sarah—E. Gans	269
SCHLOSS, Isidor—A. Shelley	197
STUBBS, William A.—P. B. Whitney	352
UNDERHILL, John T.—C. F. Walters	393
WIENER, Felix A.—J. C. Remond	393
WALKER, J. Dart—A. E. Mailing and another	158
WEILBACHER, Herman R.—Siegel-Cooper Company	128
WINTERTON, Clarence E.—S. T. Haines and another	401
YOUNG, Hercules—M. Rogers	47

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

KOUNTZE, Luther—C. Welde, Commissioner, March 9, 1896	110
CRAIN, William C.—W. R. Winn, April 3, 1897	85
MANDEL, Adolph—A. Taitt, Dec. 10, 1904	374
HAIGHT, David H.—G. R. Vonklin, April 24, 1901	505
WEISMAN, Louis—J. C. Oldmixon, Dec. 19, 1904	180
CASTOR, George A.—Morton Castor, and Joseph A. Stewart—S. Small, Dec. 22, 1904	567
THE ROBERTS WAGON COMPANY—B. Silverstein, Dec. 22, 1904	90
REDMOND, Michael—The City of New York, Dec. 8, 1904	122
SONNEBORN, James P.—R. N. Quinn, June 11, 1903	654
LAKIN, John M.—E. L. Sykes, Dec. 26, 1904	36
SCANLON, Patrick and Joseph—J. E. Nichols and another, Dec. 4, 1902	228
MARTIN, Smyth—Acker, Merrall & Condit, April 11, 1901	431
EMILLE, Chris—David Bupton Sons Company, June 3, 1904	3,064
FELT, G. Lafayette—M. O'Connell, Nov. 18, 1904	152
MINTON, Maurice M.—T. E. Sloan, Oct. 2, 1904	153

Judgment Canceled.

WEWERKA, Henry—David Stevenson Brewing Company, Sept. 1, 1898	3,150

Judgments Vacated.

BUTLER, Orlando W.—F. A. Mur

INSTRUCTION.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street.
Near Central Park West.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, VOICE INSTRUCTOR, 3 EAST 14TH ST. | Method scientific and natural. Interviews and trial without charge.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS M'CABE'S
Dancing Academy,
112 114, and 116 West 18th Street,
3 doors west of 6th Av. L station.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentlemen assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY
Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
"PAPE IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST."
GO TO **REMEY'S** DANCING SCHOOL,
915, 917, 919 8th Av. (54th St.).
Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1. $5. Best lesson private free.
SEPARATE HALL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 5 private and 4 class lessons.
WRITE OR SEND FOR LARGE BOOKLET.

At Mrs. Howe's Select School, 21 East 17th St., between Broadway and 5th Av., correct glide waltz positively guaranteed; (in 6 strictly private lessons, $5;) mornings, afternoons, evenings.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—Teachers—Gentlemen—Yale graduate, for first-class school for young boys; also teacher of geography and history for first-class boarding school near city; salary liberal. Several other superior gentlemen for first-class schools. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, 23 Union Square.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. MCLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff, against JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Eliza Brannick, Mary McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, Annie Strang, Annie Todd and Robert Todd, her husband; Mamie Kopp and Alexander Kopp, her husband; Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago; the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, the executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and their next of kin and legatees, if any, and the Trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1904.
RICHARD W. HILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago; the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, the executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and their next of kin and legatees, if any:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles F. Cruse, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of December, 1904, and filed with the complaint on the 8th day of December, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, which said complaint was filed in said clerk's office on the 16th day of August, 1904. And you will please take notice that the object of this action is for a partition or sale of the property described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, which is distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of Ironwood, Town of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New York, dated the first day of June, 1868, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, (and known therein as Map No. 70,) as and by lot number ten, (10,) and being situated on the southwesterly side of Arcularius Place, 134 feet 3 inches southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of the said Arcularius Place and Grand Avenue, as laid down on said map, and being twenty-five (25) feet wide, front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet deep on each side. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, but as laid down on said map.

Dated December 14th, 1904.
RICHARD W. HILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Assignment of Terms and Justices for the year 1905.

WE, the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, do hereby appoint the following times for holding the Special, Equity, and Trial Terms of said court, and assign Justices to hold the said terms during the year 1905:

TRIAL TERMS.

Each and every Trial Term appointed shall commence on the first Monday of the month for which it is assigned, and may be continued until and including the Friday preceding the first day of the ensuing term:

PART I.

January.....Justice GREEN	June.....Justice SEABURY
February.....Justice HASCALL	October.....Justice GREEN
March.....Justice CONLAN	November.....Justice HASCALL
April.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	December.....Justice DELEHANTY
May.....Justice McCARTHY	

PART II.

January.....Justice CONLAN	June.....Justice GREEN
February.....Justice DELEHANTY	October.....Justice McCARTHY
March.....Justice SEABURY	November.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
April.....Justice HASCALL	December.....Justice CONLAN
May.....Justice SEABURY	

PART III.

January.....Justice McCARTHY	June.....Justice CONLAN
February.....Justice GREEN	October.....Justice SEABURY
March.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	November.....Justice GREEN
April.....Justice DELEHANTY	December.....Justice HASCALL
May.....Justice HASCALL	

PART IV.

January.....Justice DELEHANTY	June.....Justice DELEHANTY
February.....Justice McCARTHY	October.....Justice CONLAN
March.....Justice HASCALL	November.....Justice SEABURY
April.....Justice GREEN	December.....Chief Justice O'DWYER
May.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	

PART V.

January.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	June.....Justice HASCALL
February.....Justice SEABURY	October.....Justice DELEHANTY
March.....Justice McCARTHY	November.....Justice McCARTHY
April.....Justice CONLAN	December.....Justice GREEN
May.....Justice DELEHANTY	

SPECIAL TERM—CHAMBERS.

January 2 to 18.....Justice HASCALL	
January 19 to February 4.....Justice SEABURY	
February 6 to February 18.....Justice CONLAN	
February 20 to March 4.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	
March 6 to 18.....Justice GREEN	
March 20 to April 1.....Justice DELEHANTY	
April 3 to 19.....Justice SEABURY	
April 20 to May 6.....Justice McCARTHY	
May 8 to May 20.....Justice GREEN	
May 22 to June 3.....Justice CONLAN	
June 5 to 17.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	
June 19 to July 1.....Justice McCARTHY	
July 3 to 15.....Justice CONLAN	
July 17 to 29.....Justice HASCALL	
July 31 to August 12.....Justice GREEN	
August 14 to 26.....Justice SEABURY	
August 28 to September 9.....Justice McCARTHY	
September 11 to September 20.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	
September 21 to September 30.....Justice DELEHANTY	
October 5 to 18.....Justice HASCALL	
October 19 to November 4.....Chief Justice O'DWYER	
November 6 to 18.....Justice DELEHANTY	
November 20 to December 2.....Justice CONLAN	
December 4 to 16.....Justice McCARTHY	
December 18 to 30.....Justice SEABURY	

COURT OPENS DAILY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Adopted in convention, December 7th, 1904.
EDWARD F. O'DWYER,
JOHN HENRY McCARTHY,
LEWIS J. CONLAN,
T. F. HASCALL,
F. B. DELEHANTY,
SAMUEL SEABURY.

I, THOMAS F. SMITH, Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of the assignment of Justices to hold the terms and designation of the terms to be held by the court during the year 1905.

DATED, BROWNSTONE BUILDING,
32 Chambers Street, this 7th day of December, 1904.
THOMAS F. SMITH,
Clerk.

ASSIGNMENTS
SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following Terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said Terms during the year 1905. Such Terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January.....Thomas, S.	June.....Fitzgerald, S.
February.....Fitzgerald, S.	October.....Thomas, S.
March.....Thomas, S.	November.....Fitzgerald, S.
April.....Fitzgerald, S.	December.....Thomas, S.
May.....Thomas, S.	

CHAMBERS.

January.....Fitzgerald, S.	July 1 to August 15.....Fitzgerald, S.
February.....Thomas, S.	August 15 to Oct. 1.....Thomas, S.
March.....Fitzgerald, S.	October.....Fitzgerald, S.
April.....Thomas, S.	November.....Thomas, S.
May.....Fitzgerald, S.	December.....Fitzgerald, S.
June.....Thomas, S.	

(Sgd.) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Dated December 12th, 1904.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS
OF THE
United States Battleship Fleet
IN
Hampton Roads, Va.,
OFF OLD POINT COMFORT
From Dec. 28th to Jan. 5th,
Will be a most attractive sight.
OLD DOMINION LINE
Steamers sail daily, except Sunday, for Old Point Comfort, Va. Tickets with or without hotel coupons on sale at Pier 26, North River, foot Beach Street, New York City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO THE **MEDITERRANEAN** AND THE **ORIENT**
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE. Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.
FRANK C. CLARK - - 113 Broadway, New York.

EGYPT and PALESTINE
Our Thirty-seventh Annual Series of Conducted Tours leave for EGYPT, the NILE, Holy Land, and the Mediterranean on Jan. 7, 14, 28, Feb. 7, 18, March 7, 1905. The parties visit all places of interest in a leisurely manner. First-class travel exclusively. Tickets for individual travel by all routes.
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Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan	Jan. 23, 1905
R. M. S. Athenian	Feb. 6th
Empress of China	Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar	Mar. 6th
Empress of India	Mar. 20th
Empress of Japan	Apr. 10th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Aorangi	Jan. 6, '05
Miowera	Feb. 3, '05

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino.Dec. 31 Nord America..Jan. 25
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Jy22-1aw6mF.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
"America's Greatest Railroad."
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:30 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
18:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent

Direct to Italy
Only 8 days
By the Great Ocean Flyer
S.S. Deutschland
686½ feet long, 23½ knots average speed
Between New York, Naples & Genoa direct
From New York, Jan. 7, 1905
" " " Feb. 7, 1905
" Genoa Jan. 21, 1905
FIRST CABIN RATES, $90 AND UP.
Splendid opportunity to reach the Great Winter Resorts of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | *Zeel'd.Jan.14,10:30AM
Philadelphia.....Jan. 7 | New York.....Jan. 21
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 2 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Dec. 31 | Finland.....Jan. 21
Zeeland.....Jan. 7 | Noordland.....Jan. 28

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric...Jan. 6, 6 AM | Majestic.Jan.18, 10 AM
Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM | Baltic, Feb. 1, 3:30 P. M.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO **MEDITERRANEAN** VIA AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 28, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Office, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon | Kronprinz.Mar.21, 4 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'nprinz.Feb.21,7:30 AM | K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel..Jan. 10, 10 AM | *Barbarossa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.24,10 AM | Breslau..Feb. 28, noon
Br'nd'nb'g.Ja.31,10 AM | *Kurfurst.Mar.9,11 AM
Main.....Feb. 14, 10 AM | Crefeld.....Mar. 14,10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 11 AM | Irene...Feb. 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Patricia.Dec. 31, 1 PM | ‡Waldersee.Jan14,11AM
‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM | †Bluecher.Jan19,10AM
‡Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 2 P. M.; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 3 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica.
Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania.Dec.31,10 AM | Umbria...Jan. 21, 6 AM
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM | Campania.Jan.18,11 AM
Lucania.Jan. 11, 11 AM | Etruria...Feb. 4, 6 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
PANNONIA....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA....Jan. 21, Noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
Furnessia.Jan. 14, Noon | Ethiopia.Feb. 11, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $12 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.
Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CINCINNATI EX.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., ‖2:25, *12:56, 2:10, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25, P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATL. COAST L.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WEST. RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OCEAN COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Weekdays, Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *9:55, *‖10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:35, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.;) Astor House, and stations named above. Brooklyn: Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below).
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M.—Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M. 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 81:30 (3:40, 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 25:00, 26:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 81:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1.00, 5.50, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, (5.30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6.50 P. M. Sundays, 9.00 A. M., 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24.25, 7.00, †8.00, *9.00, †10.00, †11.00 A. M., †12.50, *1.00, 3.00, *4.00, †5.00, *6.00, †6.00, †7.30, ‖9.00, ‖10.30 P. M., *12.15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24.25, †8.00, *10.00, *12.00 A. M., *2.00, 3*4.00, *6.00, †6.00, 10.25 P. M., 12.00 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8.00, *10.00, *12.00, *2.00, *4.00, *6.00, *7.00, *12.15.
READING, HARRISBURG, PITTSBURG AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖8.00, 24.35, ‖9.00, ‖†9.10, (10.00, 11.00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1.00, ‖*1.20, †2.00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, *4.00, ‖5.00 P. M.
Ferries Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 4 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 544, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	"	10.00 am	Daily.	Diner.
"	"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
Royal Limited	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Daily.	Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry, Liberty St.,	
Chicago. Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Chi.. Columbus..	11.55 am.	12.00 noon.	Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd.
Pitts. Limited	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet.
Cin.. St. Louis..	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Cin.. St. Louis..	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner.
Cin.. St. Louis..	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Third St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*4:50, †‖10:03 A. M., †‖1:03 P. M., *‖1:03, x‖3:00, †‖5:00, *‖5:01, *‖12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—*‖8 A. M., †2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—*9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, *‖4:00, *‖12:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—*3 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—*8:50 A. M., †3:21 P. M.
Mt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—*4:50, *9:50 A. M., *‖4:21 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—*4:50, *6:00, *‖8:00, †10:02, *‖10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., †‖1:03, *4:30, *‖5:01, †6:00, *6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at 42nd Central Station and 125th St., also at 261, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 95 Park Place, 225 Union Square, 1182 Fifth Av., 1226 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2218 West 125th St., 158 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, 54 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‖Sunday only. §Stops at 125th St. ‖Stops at 125th St. Sundays only. †Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. aParlor and Sleeping car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEFFARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 67.25, 21.15, 67.45, 26.25, 25.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A'l'n	Lv. N.Y., B'k
Mauch Chunk Local	*9.40 AM	*10.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*2.55 PM	*21.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 250, 253, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 338 & 340 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catharine St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TRACY, SARA C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Teson, William Teson, Tracy Teson, Mary Margaret O'Connor, Eustace S. O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Alice C. Murley (nee O'Connor,) and to any and all heirs at law and next of kin of Sara C. Tracy, deceased, other than those above named, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of SARA C. TRACY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles E. Duesenberry of Troy, N. Y., and John Foley of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Sara C. Tracy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after January 3rd, 1905.

Alexandria, La.	5s	Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
American Felt Co.	5s	Montauk Extension Ry.	5s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Deb. (Jan. 10th).	5s	Montgomery, N. Y., Water	4s
Baton Rouge, La.	4s	Morelia & Tacambro Ry. Co.	5s
Bay Cities Water Co.	5s	Mont Vale, N. J., Road	5s
Billings, Mont., Funding	6s	Montpelier, Ind., Funding	6s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire	4s	Mutual Life Insurance Co.	5s
Bradford County, Pa., C. H.	4s	Multnomah County, Oregon, S. D., No. 13	6s
Bedley Wagon Co.	5s	N. Y. Bay Extension R. R. Co.	5s
Camden County, N. J., Building	4s	North Spring Lake, N. J.	5s
Cohoes, N. Y., School	3½s	Oskaloosa Traction & Electric Co.	5s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer	3.90s	Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry.	5s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St. Ry. Co.	5s	Philipsburg, Montana, Water	6s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co.	5s	Stonington, Conn., S. D., No. 18	4s
Elyria, Ohio, Water	4½s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Fisheries (The) Co.	1st 6s	Sullivan Water Co.	5s
Galloway Coal Co.	5s	Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
Granby, N. Y. Bridge	4s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding	5s
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co.	6s	Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement	6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal	5s	Toledo, Ohio	Various
Klickitat County, Washington	6s	Trenton, Mo., School	5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con	5s	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "K"	4s
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con	4s	U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "L"	4s
L. I. R. R. Co., North Shore Branch	5s	Utah State	3½s
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	3½s	Utah State	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding	4½s	Vehicle Equipment Co.	1st 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Flippin	6s	Volney, N. Y., Bridge	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing District	6s	Water Works Co.	6s
Memphis, Tenn., School	4½s	Westerly, R. I., Refunding	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Market House	5s	West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding	6s
Wilmington, N. C.	4s		

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, December 28, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Thursday, January 5, 1905.
Also a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. upon the COMMON stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Wednesday, February 15, 1905, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Saturday, February 4, 1905.
Checks for the above dividends will be mailed on the due dates to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

FOUNDED 1803.
The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.
203rd Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.
SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Office of
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,
Richmond, Virginia, December 13th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 37.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT., the same being quarterly dividend Number 37 on the outstanding Preferred stock of this Company, payable January 16, 1905, when dividend checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31.
The books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. of Saturday, December 31, 1904, until 10 A. M. Monday, January 16, 1905.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
of New York,
December 20th, 1904.
79th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.
BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 85.
A regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One Per Cent. have been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 16th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 5th, 1905.
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE GUANAJUATO CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.
7% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS.
The January semi-annual interest coupons of 3½% will be paid upon presentation on or after January 1st, 1905, at the office of the Company's Agency, The Exploration Company of New York, Mills Building, 15 and 17 Broad and 35 Wall Street, New York City.
C. V. R. COGSWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CARMEN-GUANAJUATO GOLD MINING COMPANY.
7% SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS.
The January semi-annual interest coupons of 3½% will be paid upon presentation on or after January 1st, 1905, at the office of the Company's Agency, The Exploration Company of New York, Mills Building, 15 and 17 Broad and 35 Wall Street, New York City.
ALBERT RITCHIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 49.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock, payable January 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1904, at 3 P. M. and reopen at 10 A. M., January 11th, 1905.
S. K. FARRINGTON, Treasurer.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, December 21st, 1904.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, payable January 16th, 1905, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 M. on December 31st, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, at 12 M. until January 17th, 1905, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 31, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2 to January 14, 1905, both days included.
WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.
Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.
WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date; reopening January 3d, 1905.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1904.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1905.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.
HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.
The coupons due January 1st, 1905, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treas.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Coupons due January the first, 1905, from State of South Carolina 4½% Blue bonds, and State of South Carolina 4½% Brown bonds, will be paid at THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
Twenty-third Quarterly Dividend
Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 10th of January, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1905.
Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2, 1905, and will be reopened January 17, 1905.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., December 22, 1904.

242d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association.
48 WALL STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 22d, 1904, until January 3d, 1905.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 80 Broadway,
New York, December 28th, 1904.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the Coupons of the Refunding Mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due on January 1st, 1905, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.
Coupons due January 3, 1905, on the following bonds:
Mobile Division First Mortgage. Macon & Northern Div. First Mortgage. Ocean Steamship Company. Middle Georgia & Atlanta Division. Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company 1st 5% Bonds.
Will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 05 Cedar Street, N. Y.
T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY.
461-467 Broadway.
New York, December 28th, 1904.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The transfer books will close December 30th at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.
B. LEVISON, Jr., President.
E. J. DE BOLD, Secretary.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company.
COUPON NO. 11, due January 1st, 1905, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1904.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

197TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
Chartered 1799.
New York, Dec. 29, 1904.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1904.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1904, on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 20, 1905.
Transfer books close January 10 and reopen January 21, 1905.
MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons due January 1st, 1905, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after January 3d, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1904.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANAWHA & HOCKING Coal and Coke Company's First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.
W. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1904.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec 21, 1904.
A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
Moody's Coupon and Dividend Register
(SECOND ANNUAL EDITION.)
An alphabetically arranged Directory showing the place of payment of the Coupons and Dividends, with address and Transfer Offices of American Investment Securities.
"A great labor-saver for the Banker, Broker, Investor, Coupon Clerk, or for any one who has occasion to collect interest or Dividends.
"Enables the busy banker to determine in an instant where to send a bond or coupon for collection, which may have been deposited for that purpose."—Chicago Banker.
Handsomely printed on high-grade paper; bound in pliable maroon leather, with thumb indices.
PRICE, $5.00 PER COPY.
Moody Publishing Company
35 Nassau St., New York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24th, 1904.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Jan. 3d, 1905, to Feb. 7th, 1905, inclusive.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES,
Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EXPORT CO.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN C. KLATZL and CHARLES B. ASENSIO, carrying on and doing business under the assumed name of THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EXPORT CO. as export agents, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said JOHN C. KLATZL will sign in liquidation.
Dated New York City, December 29th, 1904.
JOHN C. KLATZL.
CHARLES B. ASENSIO.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Security & Trust Company
26 BROAD STREET.
Coupons due on and after January 1st, 1905.

Adrian Water Co., 1st and 2d Mtge. 6s
Ashland Waterworks Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Arizona Water Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s
Citizens GasElec.Co. of Council Bl.1st M. 5s
Citz. Gas& F. Co. of Dunkirk,N.Y.,1st M. 5s
City of Dallas, Texas
City of Galveston, Texas
City of Pullman, Washington
City of Rome, Ga., Renewal or Ref. Mtg. 4½s
City Water Co. of Maryville 1st 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Eagle & Phenix Mills
Edison Elec. Lt. &P. Co., Erie Pa., 1st Mtge. 6s
Equit. Illum. Gas L. Co. of Phila., Pa., 1st M. 5s
Franklin County, North Carolina
Florida Publishing Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Refunding 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Ref. 4½s
Globe St. Railway Co. Debenture 5s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½ & 5s
Kootenai County, Idaho
Lincoln Traction Co. Mtge Gold 5s
Meade County, South Dakota
Metropolitan Water Co., 1st Mtge. 4s
Michigan Traction 1st Mtge. 5s
Minnesota Waterworks Co. 1st 4½s
National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s
New London Steamboat Co. 1st 6s
New Orleans City & Lake 1st 5s
New Orleans City Railroad Genl. 5s
Northport Waterworks Co. 1st 4½s
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s
Peace River PhosphateMiningCo. 1stCons. 6s
Pike's Peak Hydro Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Plattsburg Traction Co. 1st 6s
Portsmouth Street Railway&Light Co. 1st 6s
Sharon & New Castle Ry. Co. 1st Lien S.F. 5s
Spring Valley Coal Co. 1st 5s
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Tacoma Gas & Electric Co., 1st 5s
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. Deb. Mtge.
Town of Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.
U. S. Realty & Improvement Co. Deb. 5s
Utica Belt Line Street Railway Co. 2d Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Genl. 5s
Worcester & Con Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co. 1st
Wabash R. R. Co., Des Moines Division 1st 4s
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Yakima County, Washington, S. D. No. 2
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L. Co., 1st S. F. 5s

Due 2nd.
City of Oregon, Mo.

Due 14th.
Wladikawkas Railway Co. (Russia)

Due 15th.
Franchville S. D. 18, Orangeburg Co. S. C.
City of Oregon, Mo.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
Coupons due and payable on and after January 3d, 1905, at its office, 222 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Ave. R. R. Co. 5% Improvement Mtge.
Brooklyn, Bath & West R. R. Co. 5% 1st mtge., series "A."
Buffalo & Lockport R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Citizens' Water Supply Co. 4% 2d mtge.
Confectioners' Manufacturing Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 4½% 1st and refunding mtge.
Corning Gas & Electric Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Crystal Hygiene Ice Co. 6%.
Dawson Railway & Coal Co. 5% 1st and collateral trust mtge.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co. 6% 1st mtge.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Ry. Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Development Company of America 6% collateral trust mtge.
East Side Electric R'y Co. of Kansas City, Mo., 5% 1st mtge.
El Paso & Rock Island R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Elyria, Grafton & Southern R'y Co. 5%.
The Hutton Co. 1st mtge.
International Steam Pump Co. 6% debentures.
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Interocean Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Lake Shore Electric R'y Co. 5% 20-year 1st consol. mtge.
Lorain & Cleveland R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. R. Co. 5% 1st consolidated mtge.
Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 4% 1st consolidated mtge.
Neuse River Mills 5% 1st mtge.
New London Gas & Electric Co. 5% 1st con. and refunding mtge.
Newhouse Mines & Smelters 6% 1st mtge.
Norfolk Warehouse Ass'n 5% 1st mtge.
People's Gas & Electric Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Tannersville Water Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. 5% prior lien mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. 4% consolidated mtge.
United States Telephone Co. 5%.
Venango Power & Traction Co. 5% prior lien mtge.
Venango Power & Traction Co. 5% first lien.

FINANCIAL.

Having sold to investors $700,000 of the $900,000 United Traction Co. bonds recently purchased by us, we offer at 104½ and interest, netting 4.30 per cent., the remaining

$200,000
UNITED TRACTION CO.
Albany and Troy, N. Y.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 100 YEAR
4 1-2 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Dated March 1, 1904. Due June 1, 2004.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.
As officially reported for the year ending June 30, 1904:

Gross earnings	$1,704,758.53
Operating expenses, including taxes and rentals	1,194,139.31
Net earnings	$510,619.22
Interest on bonds	253,935.00
Surplus	$256,684.22

The net earnings of the Company for the five months ending November 30, 1904, were over 26 per cent. in excess of the net earnings for the corresponding period of 1903.
This Company, operating under perpetual franchises the street railway systems of Albany and Troy, has since its formation paid 5 per cent. dividends on its capital stock.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
BANKERS
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York
Offers every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,000,000
DEPOSITS IN EXCESS OF $12,000,000

OFFICERS
HENRY R. WILSON, President
FRANK TILFORD, Vice President
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President
ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary
EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRANK TILFORD — B. AYMAR SANDS — SAMUEL D. STYLES
CLARENCE H. KELSEY — J. HARSEN RHOADES — JOHN B. DENNIS
WILLIAM SALOMON — GEORGE C. CLARK — HENRY R. WILSON

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT	Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK	Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN B. DENNIS	Blair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING	Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD	Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY	Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY	Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN	Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS	Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN	Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK	Pres. Gorham Manufacturing Co.
ABRAM M. HYATT	Retired
BRADISH JOHNSON	Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY	Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE	President Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT	Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES	Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON	Real Estate
JAMES R. SMOOND	A. A. Vantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON	William Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS	Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN	Stern Bros., Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES	Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES	Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD	Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER	Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON	President
WILLIAM G. PARK	Pittsburg, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER	Pres. New York Savings Bank
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM	American Smelting and Refining Co.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society
for Home Building and Saving will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of
5% PER ANNUM
to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.
JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY,
107th Semi-Annual Dividend.
Dec. 13, 1904.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Sec't.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of
Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum
on accounts which exceed $1,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS E. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. FENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 16, 1905.
JOHN JARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.
171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500 and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
106th Semi-Annual Dividend
23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.
The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum,
payable on and after January 16th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 7th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.
L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

FINANCIAL.

Trustees Attorneys Capitalists
$500,000.00 wanted on first mortgage, Newark property worth treble, bonus of equal amount for five-year loan, absolute safety; negotiations strictly confidential. W. T. Brown & Co., 52 Broadway, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals suitably endorsed on envelope for electric wiring for barns, soap factory, carpenter shop, piggery, paint shop, and henhery, also four 150 h. p. boilers, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1905, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the hospital, or by application to G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.
Dated December 20th, 1904.
T. E. McGARR,
Sec'y State Commission in Lunacy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:
You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.
Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000
DEPOSITS, $18,000,000

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice-Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice-Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES H. EckELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
WALTER E. FREW, Vice-Pres. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank, N. Y.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice-Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. SKELDING, Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburg.
EDWARD F. SWINNEY, President First National Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice-President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice-Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice-Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
ROBERT WINSOR, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Pres. Gallatin National Bank, N. Y.
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, Pres. First National Bank, Jersey City.

Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent, and as Trustee for individuals and corporations.
ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

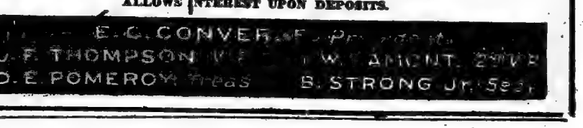

Investments
The following table illustrates an investment of $50,000, or any part thereof; the securities being recommended by us as safe and conservative investments:

$10,000	Chic., R. I. & Pacf. Refd. 4s (legal for N. Y. State Savings Banks and Trustees) at price to yield about	4.20%
$10,000	Rio Grande Western Ry. Co. 1st Consol. Mtg. 4s, at price to yield about	4.50%
$10,000	United Rys. Co. of St. Lo., Mo., Gen'l 1st Mtg. 4s, at price to yield about	4.85%
$10,000	Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich., 1st Mtg. 5s, at price to yield about	5.00%
100	Shares Chicago & East Ill. Gtd. 6% Pfd. Stock, (St. L. & S. F. Tr. Ctfs.,) at price to yield about	4.50%
$50,000	(par value) yielding annual income of about $2,300.00, or an average of about	4.60%

We can supply in amounts up to $50,000 each, and can suggest other investments, if it is desired to substitute another bond in any particular case.
Spencer Trask & Co.,
William and Pine Streets, New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y. Members New York Stock Exchange.
Descriptive circulars mailed upon request.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905.
Transfer books will be closed from December 31, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 3 P. M.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New York, December 29th, 1904.
The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Nineteenth Ward Bank will be held at its banking office, 953 Third Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Directors, President and Vice President for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 30, 1904.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 24, 1904.
Election.—The annual election for Directors of this b

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

$100,000
KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds
YIELDING ABOUT 4½%.
Road is earning about three times its fixed charges. Bond is an underlying security of the Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Co. and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
POST & FLAGG,
38 WALL ST., N. Y.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
Issue
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
31 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Twenty-two years of continued accuracy and promptness have established a reputation irreproachable for the bulletin service of Dow, Jones & Co., the oldest News Agency of Wall Street. Where the white slips go are found the market-wise. No coincidence at all—simply cause and effect.

"Facts Without Fear or Favor."
The Watchword for Twenty-two Years.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD COUPON BONDS OF THE
GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD CO.
REQUEST FOR TENDERS OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed by the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company dated February 1, 1902, to the undersigned, as Trustee, request is hereby made for tenders to the undersigned, as Trustee, of bonds for redemption and cancellation, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest. All such tenders to be delivered in writing to the undersigned, as Trustee, on or before January 15, 1905.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York.
New York, December 23, 1904.

NEW YORK STATE BANKS.

Quarterly Statement Shows Big Increase in Amount Due Depositors.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The quarterly statement of the condition of New York State banks at the close of business on December 8th, shows the unusually large increase of over $65,000,000 in the amount due depositors. The total liabilities are $497,378,209 as compared with $443,487,307 on September 8th. The summary is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$28,245,700
Surplus	22,771,228
Undivided profits	12,063,362
Due depositors	369,972,555
Due trust companies, banks, &c.	44,901,949
Due savings banks	17,983,487
Due State Treasurer	1,243,600
Other liabilities	536,268
Total	$497,378,209

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$248,304,487
Liability of Directors as makers	8,658,297
Overdrafts	215,734
Due from trust companies, &c.	44,769,187
Real estate	12,096,120
Mortgages owned	4,882,647
Stocks and bonds	31,915,954
Specie	30,982,331
United States legal tenders, circulating notes of National banks	20,900,694
Cash items	93,126,324
Other assets	926,434
Total	$497,378,209

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Thursday, Dec. 29, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
35,170	Amal. Cop	70⅝	73⅝	70⅛	73⅜
100	Am. Car & Fdy	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
10	Am. Ice pf	36½	36½	36½	36½
140	Am. Locomo	36⅛	36⅝	35¾	35¾
210	Am. Smelt	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82¼
3,050	Am. Sugar	144	144⅝	143⅞	144
2,080	A., T. & S. F	87½	88¼	87½	88¼
1,530	Bal. & Ohio	102½	104⅜	102¼	104⅜
3,710	Brook. R. T	62	63	62	63
140	Can. Pacific	133½	134½	133¾	134¼
120	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	49	48⅝	49
830	Chi. Gt. West	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛
4,980	C., M. & St. P.	172¾	174½	172¾	174½
4,710	Col. Fuel & I	49	49¾	49	49½
50	Dis. Securities	40	40	40	40
5,100	Erie	28½	29⅝	28	29⅝
90	Erie 1st pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
60	Ill. Central	156½	157	156½	157
1,180	Louis. & Nash	141½	141¾	141	141¾
20	Manhattan	135½	135½	135½	135½
2,110	Met. Street Ry	121⅞	122⅝	121½	122⅝
420	Mex. Central	21½	22½	21⅜	22⅜
10	M., K. & Tex	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
90	M., K. & T. pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
1,210	Mo. Pacific	103⅜	104¾	103⅜	104¾
70	Nat. Lead	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
400	N. Y. Cen	144½	145	143⅝	144⅝
570	N. Y., O. & W	41	41⅝	41	41⅜
320	Nor. & West	79½	80¼	79⅝	80
100	Pac. Mail	45	45¼	45	45¼
8,680	Penn.	138½	139⅝	138½	139¼
290	People's Gas	107½	108⅝	107½	108
10	Press. Steel Car	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
5,040	Reading	80	80⅝	77⅝	80⅛
300	Rep. Steel	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	Rep. Steel pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2,920	Rock. Island	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
10	St. L. South. pf	59	59	59	59
6,280	South. Pac	65½	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
1,130	South. Ry	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
510	Tenn. C. & I	73⅝	73⅝	73	73⅜
180	Tex. Pac	35½	35¾	35¼	35¼
15,720	Union Pac	112⅜	114½	112⅜	114½
2,970	U. S. Leath	15	15	14½	14½
10	U. S. L. pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
210	U. S. Rub	33	34⅛	33	34
11,240	U. S. Steel	30⅞	31⅞	30¾	31¾
35,430	U. S. Steel pf	94⅝	95¼	94¼	95
150	Wabash	22⅞	23½	22¾	22¾
240	Wabash pf	44	44½	43¾	43¾
30	West. Union	93	93	93	93
10	Wis. Cen. pf	46½	46½	46¾	46¾

$70,320.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—New York exchange to-day was at 25@30c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. There was little feature to the dull trading on the local Exchange to-day. Boxboard common went up temporarily to 2, Union Traction preferred sold up to 40, and there was some activity in Can shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
905	American Can	12¾	12	12¾
915	American Can pf	64½	64⅜	64⅝
300	American Shipbuilding	40⅜	40¼	40¼
152	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
100	Chicago Union Traction	9	9	9
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf	40½	40¼	40½
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	33	33	33
61	Diamond Match	138	137	138
50	Illinois Brick	10½	10½	10½
55	Illinois Brick pf	71	70½	71
357	National Biscuit	57½	57½	57⅜
119	National Biscuit pf	115⅝	115¼	115¼
10	National Carbon	45	45	45
145	National Carbon pf	110	110	110
80	Quaker Oats pf	86	85½	86
10	Street's Stable Car	29¼	29¼	29¼
30	Street's Stable Car pf	100	99½	100
35	Swift & Co	113	113	113
450	United Boxboard	2	1⅞	1⅞
60	United Boxboard pf	10¼	10	10¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 Per Cent.

The Market Quiet and Generally Good, Without Special Feature or News.

Only the most difficult taste could fail to be pleased with yesterday's market, which was buoyant in temper, with few eccentricities, and without congestion of business in selected issues under cover of which others were sold. There was little bidding up, but a quiet acceptance of all offers, with the result of clearing away overhanging stock which lay in the way of further improvement. It was surprising how little there was of it, except in the most fashionable properties, in which of course there were speculative cross currents accumulated under other conditions, and now removed from the market to its betterment. And it was surprising, too, how general was the desire to accumulate throughout the list, scarcely anything being without friends who showed their partiality after long neglect. An even larger number of descriptions got into the ten-thousand-share class, but the volume enlarged beyond the million-share total, allowing the general representation mentioned.

The declines were surprisingly few and fractional. Possibly there were none of significance, except both classes of Leather, whose small fall would not call for notice were it not for the controversy over its financial readjustment. Advances were so general that specification is almost invidious. Northern Securities on the curb made a new maximum, and the Pacific properties on the Exchange also rose, signifying general appreciation that there is little dynamite in the decision, whatever its purport. Baltimore and Ohio, among the favorites for a dividend increase, was well up with the leaders, and Pennsylvania's improvement showed where some of the benefits would fall. The Grangers, the industrials, especially United States Rubber, and practically all varieties participated. Amalgamated was the most active and the strongest of all, with reports that hereafter he would be good, and hopes even that he might go to Europe.

It can hardly be said that the news was explanatory. There were excellent traffic reports, but sentiment is pretty well hardened to them, even though, as in the case of Reading, they were more encouraging to the judicious than the declaration of a dividend without the news. The Steel Trust is buying more pig, at a higher price, and the price of ore is to be raised. Copper metal was higher again, and is at a level which justifies the price of Amalgamated if maintained. Paris and Berlin are making smaller demands upon London's gold—which means smaller demands upon ourselves—and the Bank of England made a report showing the seasonable deterioration compared with the previous week, but also an about equal improvement over last year. Domestic exchange is increasingly in favor of New York, so that it is a matter of comparative difference that foreign exchange still permits gold exports. Another distribution will be omitted on Wabash As, but it would be hard to pick out another discouraging item of intelligence, and it is unnecessary to admit that that one is wholly adverse, for there are times when such action is stimulating. The bond market resembled the stock market in wide distribution and good tone. There can be little doubt that there will be an excellent distributive market after New Year's.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	½
Allis-Chalmers pf	3	National Lead	½
Amal. Copper	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Car. & F. pf	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Norf. & West	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	Norf. & West. pf	1
Am. Smelting pf	½	Pacific Coast	½
Am. Sugar	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2
Am. Tel. & Tel	1¼	Pacific Mail	¾
Am. Woolen	¾	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Anaconda	10	People's Gas	½
At., Top. & S. F	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Reading	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rep. Steel pf	1⅛
Chi. & Alton	½	Rubber Goods pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3
Chi. M. & St. P. pf	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅜
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Southern Pacific pf	⅞
Chi. Un. Traction	1	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	1⅜
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	3	Stand. R. & T.	½
Col. Fuel & I	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	½
Erie	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Erie 2d pf	¾	Twin City	⅞
Fed. M. & S. pf	2½	Un. B. & P. pf	1
Gt. Northern pf	⅝	Union Pacific	2½
Hocking Valley	½	United Fruit	5
Hock. Valley pf	1	U. S. Pipe	⅝
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf	3½
Iowa Central pf	¾	U. S. Steel	⅞
Met. Securities	1½	U. S. Steel pf	½
Met. St. Ry	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	¾
Mexican Central	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
M., St. P. & S. M.	¾		
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½		
Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	½	North. American	½
Buff., R. & P. pf	.5	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Int. Paper	⅝	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1½
Kan. City So. pf	⅝	Vulcan Det.	½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	½	West. E. & M.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. con. 4s	3	Mex. Cent. 2d inc	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1½	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1½	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
L. & N.-So. Ry. joint 4s	1½	Union Pac. conv	2
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅝	Wab., Tol. & Chi. 4s	2½

Bonds Declined.

Wabash deb. B	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 29	1,108,814
To date this year	185,347,400
Corresponding date last year	160,757,368

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 29	$6,434,000
To date this year	$1,026,516,560
Corresponding date last year	$684,222,800

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago City Railway.
Chicago Telephone Co.
Continental Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.

West Virginia Debt Committee.

The West Virginia Debt Settlement Committee, of which John Crosby Brown is Chairman, announces additional deposits of Virginia deferred certificates to a considerable amount. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, has been added to the committee.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Transactions Once Again Exceed the Million-Share Mark—Market Selling Ex-Tom.

The total sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday once more exceeded the million-share mark, and this renewal of activity was accompanied by showing of great strength in every department. Amalgamated Copper was the leader, not only of the industrial group, but of the whole market. More than 120,000 shares changed hands for a net advance of 3¾ points. There was a story out that the Lawson-Rogers "dispute" had been settled, that Lawson was going abroad and that the market would have nothing more to fear from him. As one broker put it "the market is now seling ex-Tom." Some of the advance in copper was attributed to bear covering, but as there had been little demand for stocks in the loan crowd it is doubtful if there was much buying of this kind.

***

Rise of the Steel Issues.

Next to Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel preferred was the most influential in the industrial group. The stock advanced a point on sales of 92,000 shares. The high mark, 95, was reached on a purchase of 10,000 shares by C. H. De Witt & Co. The selling came mostly from the specialists. The reports of continued big orders were used as the argument to explain the advance, but from the nature of the transactions it seemed more plausible that the upward manipulation of the stock had been taken up again.

***

All Pools Very Active.

There was great activity on the part of all the big and little pools which had been forced to suspend operations during the recent slump. The tape spoke plainly on this score, so that the veriest tyro at the game could not be deceived by the nature of the buying. Manipulation more openly conducted than that of yesterday has not been seen for some time. The amounts which came out on the ticker did not reflect any real commission house business because, according to almost universal testimony, there was none to speak of.

***

The Northern Securities Decision.

The strength of Union Pacific on the exchange and the new high record made by Northern Securities on the curb were taken to mean that the decision in the Northern Securities case which is expected next week would be favorable to Union Pacific, but that some plan had been decided upon by which the whole matter would be equitably and amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties no matter what the decision might be. It was not possible to get any confirmation of these rumors. This feature of the situation while less considered by the ticker rounders was believed in well informed quarters to be the underlying reason for the demonstration of strength.

***

Advance in Railroad Shares.

Railroad shares of all kinds participated in the general advance, but among the prominent issues Baltimore and Ohio and St. Paul were the most active and the most buoyant. The former made a new high record on this movement, selling up to 104¾. Missouri, Kansas and Texas common and preferred showed strength on sales of a few thousand shares each. It was said that Mr. Rouse's return from abroad in a few weeks would be the signal for the declaration of the long prophesied and much talked of dividend on the preferred.

***

Rubber Crosses Par.

United States Rubber preferred crossed par yesterday, and although it closed a shade under that price, nevertheless its advance for the day amounted to 3½ points. This advance was the market reflection of the last great storm all over the country, for the weather which we have been having has been of the kind which cheers the heart and fills the coffers of the rubber man. Last Winter was an exceedingly prosperous one for the company, and this Winter promises to do equally well. It was remarked in this connection that it was rather queer that the same storm was not seized upon to sell the railroad shares because they were heavy sufferers from it.

OUTLOOK FOR COMING YEAR.

In its annual review of commercial and financial conditions, Bradstreet's says of the outlook for 1905:

"The outlook finds strikingly few unsatisfactory elements and many that are full of hope. Surplus stocks of goods are apparently light, closely held, and in active demand, and three to six months of next year's business is absolutely secure. General business has withstood numerous trying tests strikingly well, and the speculative excesses of the three preceding years, while leaving proofs of overextension among speculators, some large industrial enterprises, and many unconservatively managed financial institutions, have been powerless to affect, except in a sympathetic way, the general commercial fabric which is left stronger for the ordeal through which it has passed. The situation may be summed up in the word "optimism," but conservatism, particularly in speculation and good sense in labor matters, may still be pursued with advantage pending the developments of 1905."

ERIE'S EARNINGS INCREASE.

Five Months Net $313,186.17 More Than in 1903.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad Company for the month of November show an increase of $512,367 in gross and of $336,524 in net. The statement shows:

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$4,002,321.85	$3,489,954.60
Working expenses	2,822,928.59	2,647,404.02
Net earnings	$1,179,293.26	$842,450.58

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the taxes for the year. Figures for five months ended Nov. 30 show:

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$19,998,632.65	$20,484,161.77
Working expenses	13,586,121.80	14,334,836.80
Net earnings	$6,412,511.35	$6,099,325.15

Ballston Terminal in New Hands.
Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Ballston Terminal Railroad was sold to-day by Walter P. Butler as referee, and was purchased by the bondholders' committee, Arthur S. Chandler, Philadelphia, and Thomas F. Barrett of Saratoga Springs, for $175,000, subject to several claims. The Terminal is a trolley road, eleven miles long, connecting Ballston Spa and Middlegrove, Saratoga County, a distance of eleven miles. It is to be reorganized under a new corporation known as the Eastern New York Railroad Company.

$700,000 United Traction Bonds Sold.

N. W. Harris & Co., who, with the National Commercial Bank, Albany; Union Trust Company, Albany; New York State National Bank, Albany; Security Trust Company, Troy, and the Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, recently offered $800,000 United Traction Company bonds locally in Albany and Troy, announce that $700,00 of the bonds have been sold, largely to investors in that vicinity. The remaining $200,000 bonds are being offered at 104½ and interest, netting 4.80 per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 29.—Closing prices of stocks here to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18	Alleghany Valley pf	31	31	31
100	Breweries	26½	26½	26½
1,628	Crucible Steel	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
766	Crucible Steel pf	94	87¾	87¾
334	Fireproof	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
572	Fireproof pf	34½	34½	34½
248	M. L. & H	40	40	40½
150	Maraden	4¼	4¼	4¼
35	Ohio Fuel	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	Philadelphia Co	42	42	42
1,195	Pittsburg Coal	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
25	Pittsburg Coal pf	94	94	94
190	Pittsburg C. & G	77	75¾	76⅜
800	River Coal pf	30½	30½	30½
85	U. S. Steel	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛
430	U. S. Steel pf	95	94¾	95
175	West Air	148	148	148
25	West. Elec. Std	50½	50½	50½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $265,440,966; balances, $11,404,657; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,417.

Money on call in London, 2¼@3 per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 11-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8480; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8790.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95½; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25@30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—30@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Money was in good demand and supplies were scarce in the market to-day, despite large borrowings from the Bank of England. Discounts were easy.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was optimistic, and trading was fairly active, stocks being in good investment demand. Consols were firm and home rails were buoyant, on satisfactory traffic returns, notably from the southern lines.

Americans were well supported at above parity. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was especially firm, while New York Central reacted later. After some hesitation, prices closed firm.

Rio Tintos were strong.

Grand Trunk was active and hardened on the favorable November statement.

Japanese improved, despite an extensive bull account. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 90¾. Russians were weaker.

Copper was strong to-day, on buying for the Continent, induced partly by fears of a shortage. A large amount of business was done for America, both speculative and for consumption. The total transactions in copper to-day were larger than for months past, the sales amounting to 1,700 tons. The metal closed strong at 68 5-16.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅝; consols for the account, 88 7-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 90⅛; Atchison preferred, 106¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 105⅝; Canadian Pacific, 137; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅞; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 171¾; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 33⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81¼; Erie, 39⅛; Erie first preferred, 77; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 161; Louisville and Nashville, 145; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33⅝; New York Central, 148¾; Norfolk and Western, 81⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 45½; Pennsylvania, 71¼; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 41; Reading first preferred, 48⅝; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 30⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 115⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 99; United States Steel, 31⅞; United States Steel preferred, 96⅜; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish 4s, 89¾.

Bar silver firm at 28¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 11-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 34.45; Lisbon, 18.

The sum of £190,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was very firm. Russian Imperials 4s were quoted at 90.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 65c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—On the Boerse to-day Americans were higher in response to yesterday's advices from New York. Locals were weaker upon a heavy demand for money.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £432,000, circulation decreased £201,000, bullion increased £230,773, other securities increased £5,342,000, other deposits increased £5,292,000, public deposits increased £513,000, notes reserve increased £518,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 37.71 per cent. Last week it was 41.36 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 66,875,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased 6,875,000f.; gold in hand decreased 7,625,000f.; bills discounted increased 197,875,000f.; silver in hand decreased 2,925,000f.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—There was a further increase in local activity to-day under the lead of the Anthracite stock, the Reading's favorable November statement being the incentive. Lehigh Valley was lifted 2¼ points, while Lehigh Navigation was up 2 from last previous sales, selling at 107, with 107⅝ later bid for it. Electric Storage Battery was easier on selling by tired-out holders. It was an exception to the rule, nearly everything else advancing from small fractions to 1 point in Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, 2 in General Asphalt preferred, ⅝ in Huntingdon and Broad Top common, 1 in Pennsylvania Steel Manufacturing receipts, 1 in Philadelphia Company, and 1 in West Jersey and Seashore, the buying was of the same character as noted yesterday—by the investment class. Total sales, 56,615 shares, $195,000 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amal. Copper	73⅝	70⅝	72⅝
100	Am. Malting	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
45	Am. Railways	48	48	48
100	Baltimore & Ohio	103½	103¼	103½
100	Brooklyn R. T.	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
3,007	Cambria Steel	26½	26½	26½
508	Con. Lake Superior	8¼	8¼	8 7-16
605	Con. Lake Superior pf	16	15¾	16
302	Con. Traction, N. J.	39	39	39
10	Delaware Insurance	27	27	27
1,452	Diamond Steel pf	1⅝	⅝	1⅝
1,745	Elec. Co. of America	11	10⅞	10⅞
200	Elec. Storage Battery	73¼	70¾	72½
1,200	Erie	38¾	38¾	38⅝
6	Farm. & M. Nat. Bank	132¾	132¾	132¾
855	Gen. Asphalt pf	42	40	42
10	Girard National Bank	247	247	247
25	Hunt. & Broad Top	18¼	18¼	18¼
330	Inter. Smoke. Powder	30	30	30
300	Ins. Co. of North Am.	25	25	25
6,383	Lehigh Valley R. R.	55½	53⅝	55¼
923	Lehigh Navigation	107	103¾	107
170	Little Schuylkill R. R.	63	63	63
2,158	Maraden	4¾	4¼	4¾
28	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
100	N. Y., O. & W.	41¼	41¼	41¼
1,240	Penn. R. R.	69 9-16	69⅜	69½
100	Penn. Traffic	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
129	Penn. Steel	50	50	50
5	Penn. Salt rects	105	105	105
25	Phila. Traction	99	99	99
1,676	Phila. Electric	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,529	Phila. Co.	43	42¾	42¾
3,115	Phila. Rapid Transit	18	17¾	18
11,838	Reading	40¾	39⅝	40¾
100	Rochester & Sen.	50	50	50
430	Rock Island	37	36¾	36¾
17	Susquehanna Steel	2	2	2
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	73¼	73¼	73¼
1,658	United Gas Improv	107½	107½	107½
238	Union Traction	39	39	39
11,089	U. S. Steel	31¾	30¾	31¼
2,420	U. S. Steel pf	95	94¾	95
7	W. Jersey & Beach R.R.	65	65	65
20	Welsbach Co	20	20	20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 29, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
240	250	10	Adams Express	236	236	236	236	...
17⅞	18	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co	17½	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+1⅜
62½	65	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	64	64	64	64	+3
75⅞	78¼	122,615	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	70¾	73⅝	70	73⅜	+3¾
...	...	200	Am. Agric. Chem. Co	22	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
...	...	100	Am. Ar. Chem. Co. pf	87	87	87	87	...
35	35¼	2,500	Am. Car & Foundry Co	35¼	35⅝	34½	35	— ⅛
94¾	94⅞	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	94	94⅞	94	94⅝	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	300	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
200	210	250	American Express	208½	209	208½	209	— ¾
12	12¼	400	*American Grass Twine	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	...
10¾	10⅞	900	Am. Hide & Leather	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	...
40½	40⅝	1,800	Am. Hide & Leather pf	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	...
6½	6⅝	820	*American Ice Co	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	...
37	38	854	*American Ice Co. pf	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37½	+1⅝
35¾	36	6,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	1,311	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	104	104⅝	103½	104⅛

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

New high records in Northern Securities, American Can preferred, and several other issues added interest to yesterday's session of the market for outside securities. The strength of Northern Securities was a subject of general comment, although specific explanation of the advance was still lacking. The market, as a whole, while not very active, was good in tone, and nearly every issue traded in showed some improvement. The general strength and activity of the inside market exerted favorable influence on unlisted issues, which ever since the recent upset of the general market had been very quiet, although in most cases the losses sustained in prices had not been large. Further advances were recorded yesterday in several of the new issues which have of late been put on the curb market, doubtless with some misgivings as to their success on the part of their sponsors. Thus far these new issues have fared well in price, but whether on account of or because of lack of public buying has not yet appeared. In the former case the advances would be natural enough, while in the latter there would be no stock in the hands of the public to check the upward manipulation.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES sold up 2½ points, to 135, and closed within a quarter of a point of the highest. The stock was more active than on any recent day, and despite the fact that the stock had been advancing for several days, practically no reactions occurred during the course of yesterday's further upward movement. As a result, traders had no chance for profitable operations on the short side.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	American Can	12¼	12	12
4,300	American Can pf	94⅝	94	94½
2	American Chicle	128	128	128
310	American Nickel	2	1⅞	2
150	Am. Tob. tr. co. rcts.	250	250	250
900	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	22	22
2,700	Arizona Com. Mining	27½	27	27½
8,100	Baldomero Mining	5⅝	4½	4⅝
1,250	Brit. Columbia Copper	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
3,100	Californoa Copper	⅝	⅞	5-16
200	Central Foundry	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	C. L. Sug. ass. pd.	105¾	105¾	105¾
200	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5½	5⅝
10	Cramps' Shipyard	20	20	20
2,225	Douglas Copper	⅝	⅞	⅞
300	Electric Boat	70	70	70
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,300	Greene Con. Copper	27⅜	26½	27½
5,900	Greene Con. Gold	8⅞	7⅝	8
100	Havana Tobacco	33	33	33
250	Havana Tobacco pf	43	43	43
1,900	Interbor. Rapid Trans.	165	164½	164½
200	Int. Mercantile Marine	13	13	13
800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	28	28	28
1,100	Mackay Companies	41	40½	40½
600	Mackay Co.'s pf	76	75	76
800	Manhattan Transit	5	5	5
6,200	Montreal & Boston	1 3-16	1	1 3-16
21,700	Northern Securities	135	132½	134¾
155	Otis Elevator pf	*101	*100⅛	100¾
500	Pope Mfg	6½	6	6⅛
2,100	Seaboard Air Line	18⅝	18	18⅛
1,400	Seaboard Air Line pf	37¾	37	37½
575	Stand. Con. Copper	2	2	2
21	Standard Oil	628	625½	625½
1,000	Tennessee Copper	37⅞	36½	37⅛
75	Tread. (Geo. A.) Min.	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	United Copper	8½	8½	8½
100	United Copper pf	55	55	55
100	U. C. pf., buyer 30	57	57	57
200	U. S. pf. new, w. i.	94	94	94
450	U. S. Shipbuilding	28½	27	27½
12	U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	82	81¼	82
900	White Knob Copper	3-16	⅛	3-16
200	W. K. Cop. new, w. i.	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$52,000	Jap. 6s, 2d series, w. i.	88¼	88	88¼
$8,000	Mexican new 4s	93⅞	93⅜	93¾
14,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s.	76	76	76
5,000	Rock I. ref. 4s cts.	95½	95½	95⅞
20,000	U. S. 5s new, w. i.	96	96	96
10,000	U. S. Ship. 6s	49	49	49
85,000	†Wab.-Pitts. T. inc. 4s	45	44½	44⅝
25,000	†Wab.-Pitts. T. 1st 4s	93	93	93

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 29 Bid.	Dec. 29 Asked.	Dec. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am. & British Mfg. pf.	55	...	55	...
American Banknote	59½	...	59½	...
American Can	12	12⅛	12¼	12¼
American Can pf	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
American Chicle	124	128	128	128
American Chicle pf	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
American Malting 6s	102¾	103½	103	104
American Nickel	1½	2½	2¼	2½
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts.	247½	250	245	255
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf.	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	21½	22½	21½	22½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	83	82½	83
Arizona Com. Mining	27½	28	26¾	27⅝
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	92
Baldomero Mining	4⅝	5	4¼	4⅜
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	127½	135	135	140
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	112½	110	112½
British Columbia Copper	6½	6⅝	6½	6¾
California Copper	⅛	5-16	3-16	¼
Camden Land	¼	½	¼	½
Casein Co. of America	6½	...	6½	...
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	62	...	62	...
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf.	60	66	60	66
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Central Foundry pf.	18	19½	18	19
Central Foundry 6s	73	75	71½	74
Compressed Air	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Con. Lake Sup. ass. paid	8	8½	8	8¼
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	15½	17	15	16
Con. Refrigerating	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	1	½	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	32	25	29
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¼	101	100¾	101
Denver Union Water	33	40	33	40
Denver Union Water pf.	47	53	47	53
Denver Union Water 5s	100⅞	102	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	95	100	95	100
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
Douglass Copper	7⅞	8½	...	...
Eastern Steamship	45	50	45	50
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	40	41	39	40
Electric Boat pf.	70	72	72	72
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	...	1½	...	1½
Electric Vehicle S.	10	15	10	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf.	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Great North. pf.	210	...	210	...
Greene Con. Copper	27⅝	27½	25¾	26½
Greene Con. Gold	7⅞	8	7½	7½
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70½	75	70½	75
Guggenheim Exploration	145	155	145	155
Guggenheim Ex., 7% pd.	132	145	127½	135
Hackensack Meadows	10	13	10	13
Hackensack Water 4s	94½	95	94½	95
Hall Signal	88	93	88	93
Havana Tobacco	33	35	33	35
Havana Tobacco pf	42¾	44	42¾	44
Havana Tobacco 5s	75	83	75	83
H. B. Claflin & Co.	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	95	105	95	105
Houston Oil	1½	2	1½	2
Houston Oil pf.	15	17½	15	17½
Inter. Rapid Transit	163⅜	164½	163⅜	164
Inter. Mer. Marine	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28	28½	28½	28⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	87	90	85	87
International Salt	21½	22	21	22
International Sal. 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	8	10	8	10
International Silver pf.	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	85	...	85	...
Kitchener Mining	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Lackawanna Steel	90	98	90	98
Lord & Taylor pf.	104½	110	104½	110
Mackay Companies	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40½
Mackay Companies pf.	76½	77	74½	75¾
Madison Square Garden	17½	20	17½	20
Manhattan Transit	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Mexican new 4s	93½	93⅞	93½	93⅞
Mex. Nat. C. $20 pd. off	7	...	7	...
Mexican Gov. 6s	102½	104	102¼	104
Montreal & Boston	1⅛	1 3-16	1	1 3-16
National Bank of Cuba	116	120	116	120
National Sugar	105½	...	105½	...
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	60	63	60	63
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	87	90	87	90
N. Y. Transportation	7⅛	8	7¼	8
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	1¼	1	1¼
North. Pac., when rel.	160	...	160	...
Northern Pac. reg.	160	180	160	180
Northern Securities stub	350	400	350	400
Northern Securities	132½	134¾	131½	132
Otis Elevator	45½	48	45	47
Otis Elevator pf.	99½	101½	99	101
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	¾	½	¾
Pacific Pac. & Nav. pf.	½	1½	½	1½
Peerless Air & Evans	5-16	½	5-16	½
Phoenix Mining	8	12	8	12
Pope Manufacturing	5⅝	7	5	6½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	71	75	71	71½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15	16½	16	17
Royal Baking Powder	125	135	125	135
Royal Baking Powder pf.	108	110	108	110
Safety Car Heating	181	...	181	...
Seaboard Air Line	18⅝	18⅞	18	18⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf.	37½	38	36¾	36⅞
Seaboard Air Line 5s	99¼	99½	99¼	90½
South Elberon Land	1	2	1	2
South Elberon Land 5s	18	23	18	21
Standard Con. Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Standard Coupler	23	30	23	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	3	8	3	9
Standard Milling pf.	30	32	30	32
Standard Milling 5s	77½	79	77½	79
Standard Oil	623	626	624	625½
Tennessee Copper	36¾	37½	36	37
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	10	8	10
Trenton Potteries	15½	17	15½	17
Trenton Potteries pf.	85	87½	85	87½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1¼
Union Typewriter	93	96	93	96
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	124	120	124
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119	122	119	122
United Boxboard	1¾	2¼	1	3
United Boxboard pf.	9½	11	9½	11
United Copper	7½	9½	7½	9
United Copper pf.	55	60	55	58
United Lumber 1st 5s	...	...	...	40
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	8½	8	8½
U. S. Leather new, w. i.	46	50	48	49
U. S. Leather new 5s, w.i.	95½	96½	95¾	96
U. S. Leather pf., n., w.i.	94	95	92½	95
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	27	28	27½	28½
U. S. Ship. pf. new, w. i.	81	82	81¼	81½
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs.	48⅝	49	48½	49½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, F	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96	96½	96	96½
W. Car. Chemical 5s	96	99½	98	99½
Va. Southwestern	52	60	52	60
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	93	93½	93	93½
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	44½	44¾	44¾	45
White Knob Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
White Kn. Cop. new, w. i.	2½	2½	2½	2½
Worth. Pump pf.	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s.	99½	100½	99½	100½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101¾
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	99	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	242	239	242
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	206	203	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	77	78	77	78
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	108	109	108	109
Detroit United 4½s	94	94½	94	94½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	81	86	81	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	79½	80	79½	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77¼	76½	77¾
New Orleans Rys.	2½	4	2½	3½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	12½	13	12½	14¼
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	75½	...	75½	...
Ninth Avenue R. R.	195	200	195	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s.	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s.	76	78	76	78
Public Service Corp.	135	145	135	145
Public Ser. Corp. certs.	71½	71½	71½	74½
Second Av. R. R. con.	207	212	207	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	120	114½	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	27	29½	27	29¼
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	76	81	78	81
28th & 29th St. 5s.	110	113	110	113
Union Railways 1st 6s.	108½	111	108½	111
United El. of N. J. 4s.	76	77½	76	77½
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	65½	70	68½	70
U. R. pf St. L. vot. tr. ctfs.	22	22	22	23½
U. T. of Providence	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s.	108	108	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27½	28½	27	28
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	83	84½	83	84½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s.	84½	85	84	85

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Tractic.	65	72	65	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98½	99½	93½	99½
Bay State Gas	⅝	½	7-16	½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	52	...	52	...
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s.	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	5½	6½	5½	6¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	66¾	68	66¾	68
Central Union Gas 5s	103½	116	103½	104
Con. N. Y. & J. 5s	93	96	93	96
Denver Gas	36	39	38	39
Denver Gas 5s	85	88	85	88
Denver Gas 6s	102¼	...	102¼	...
Essex & Hudson Gas	123	126	123	126
Hudson County Gas	104	105	104	105
Hudson County Gas 5s	107	108	107	108
Indianapolis Gas	70	76	70	75
Indianapolis Gas 6s	100½	108	100½	108
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam Gas 5s.	110	112	111	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s.	114	112¼	114	112¼
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s.	106½	108½	106½	108½
New York & Queens Gas.	65	...	65	...
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s.	100	105	100	105
New York & Richmond	35	...	35	...
Northern Union Gas 5s.	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	3	5
Paterson & Pasaic Gas.	67	71	67	71
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	88	91	89	91
St. Paul 5s	93	95	93	95
South. J. G. & Electric.	120	127	120	123
South Jersey G. & L. 5s.	103	106	103	106
Syracuse Lighting	60	...	60	...
Syracuse Lighting pf.	92	...	92	...
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	...	101	...
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s.	101¼	102	101¼	102

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2¼	4	2¼	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	55	62	55	62
East River Ferry 6s.	75	83	75	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s.	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s.	107	110	107	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s.	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	28	33	28	33
Union Ferry 5s.	87	90	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	566	547
3d week Dec.	$82,229	$85,921	$82,457
From July 1	2,750,728	2,682,583	2,406,274
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	108
3d week Dec.	27,364	29,787	31,942
From July 1	757,625	800,419	831,715
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	432	401
3d week Dec.	34,311	21,176	29,304
From July 1	743,551	808,076	773,091
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	574	574
3d week Dec.	46,115	49,698	47,404
From July 1	1,301,479	1,335,840	1,359,127
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for November—			
Gross	1,947,871	1,739,300	1,519,155
Exp. and taxes	1,156,824	989,226	988,931
Net	791,047	750,074	530,224
5 mos. gross	8,523,302	7,804,176	7,388,334
Exp. and taxes	5,553,614	4,995,870	4,973,636
5 mos. net	2,969,688	2,808,850	2,414,698
CANADIAN PACIFIC for November—			
Gross	4,751,970	4,142,909	3,976,030
Expenses	3,032,380	2,637,482	2,417,823
Net	1,669,575	1,477,981	1,558,241
5 mos. gross	22,588,880	20,041,672	18,555,757
Expenses	15,107,801	13,554,768	11,432,015
5 mos. net	7,482,079	7,086,904	7,123,742
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for November—			
Gross	1,719,680	1,596,523	1,428,427
Expenses	1,096,087	1,048,214	912,808
Net	623,593	518,309	515,619
5 mos. gross	8,737,323	8,070,634	6,144,637
Expenses	5,497,054	5,215,256	4,153,551
5 mos. net	3,330,269	2,852,378	1,991,081
CHICAGO & ALTON for November—			
Mileage	915	915	919
Gross	1,154,332	934,376	842,270
Exp. and taxes	749,353	664,058	652,197
Net	404,999	270,318	262,073
5 mos. gross	5,863,478	5,129,211	4,338,077
Exp. and taxes	3,676,482	3,334,947	2,827,049
5 mos. net	2,186,996	1,794,264	1,511,028
IOWA CENTRAL for November—			
Gross	198,321	206,937	
Exp. and taxes	185,861	162,042	183,950
Net	40,196	36,279	22,987
Other income	4,305	10,579	7,459
Total income	44,481	46,858	30,446
5 mos. gross	1,103,640	1,025,297	1,051,696
Exp. and taxes	933,978	802,895	908,224
Net	169,662	222,402	143,472
Other income	25,589	31,261	22,806
Total income	195,252	253,663	166,278
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for November—			
Gross	152,880	151,043	110,503
Exp. and taxes	125,995	125,906	95,009
Net	26,885	25,137	15,494
Other income	582	628	530
Total income	27,467	25,605	16,024
Charges	19,933	20,682	17,425
Surplus	7,534	4,983	*1,401
5 mos. gross	767,343	747,191	407,571
Exp. and taxes	647,344	618,038	401,498
5 mos. net	109,999	129,153	6,073
Other income	2,986	2,928	2,875
Total income	112,985	132,081	8,948
Charges	100,358	102,860	72,100
5 mos. surplus	2,627	29,221	*63,158

*Deficit.

READING SYSTEM for November—

Railway Company:			
Gross	3,135,858	2,759,210	2,887,468
Expenses	1,454,188	1,702,294	1,988,570
Net	1,681,670	1,057,002	1,138,898
5 mos. gross	14,969,663	14,376,437	10,984,826
Expenses	7,855,410	8,992,443	7,715,077
5 mos. net	7,114,253	5,883,994	3,269,749
Coal & Iron Co.:			
Gross	3,391,226	2,395,068	2,344,718
Exp. and rent	3,073,385	2,236,579	1,899,277
Net	317,841	158,489	445,441
5 mos. gross	13,205,561	12,814,156	3,515,540
Exp. and rent	12,326,887	11,631,268	4,026,860
5 mos. net	878,674	1,182,888	*511,320
Reading Co.:			
Net	120,072	118,770	122,203
5 mos. net	590,814	591,466	581,594
All companies:			
Net	2,119,583	1,334,261	1,706,542
Chgs. and taxes	635,500	685,284	901,000
Surplus	1,254,083	448,997	805,542
5 mos. net	8,583,741	7,658,348	3,340,023
Chgs. and taxes	4,327,500	4,428,320	4,445,000
5 mos. surplus	4,256,241	3,232,028	*1,104,977

*Deficit.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for November—

Gross	374,753	314,389	266,077
Exp. and taxes	255,833	235,591	215,207
Net	118,920	78,778	50,780
Other income	213	6,863	1,757
Total income	119,133	85,640	51,337
Charges	37,088	37,997	38,066
Surplus	81,845	47,643	12,671
5 mos. gross	1,886,310	1,710,324	1,345,013
Exp. and taxes	1,271,634	1,234,372	1,072,565
5 mos. net	596,664	470,952	272,448
Other income	28,743	47,655	2,403
Total income	625,407	518,607	274,851
Charges	189,034	198,445	194,107
5 mos. surplus	436,373	320,162	80,684

N. Y., S. & W., incl. Wilkesb. & E. for Nov.—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	253,383	200,656	52,926
Working exp.	143,018	117,191	25,827
Net earnings	110,564	83,465	27,099

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

Five months ended Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	1,074,520	1,040,659	33,860
Working exp.	635,226	644,641	40,584
Net earnings	389,294	396,018	*6,724

*Decrease.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 29.—Closing prices quoted by Gardner & Co. to-day follow:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	7	Jackpot	5½	5¾
Anaconda	12	13	Little Bessie	2½	3
C., K. & N.	20	21	Moon Anchor	5½	6¼
C. C. Cons.	9⅞	10¼	Mollie Gibson	4½	4⅝
Dante	4⅜	4¾	Missouri	2⅜	2¾
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4⅝	New Haven	3	3¼
Elkton	67½	68	Old Gold	8¼	9
El Paso	115¾	116	Portland	175	200
Findlay	29	33	Rose Maud	5¾	5⅞
Gold Dollar	6¼	6⅝	Rose Nicol	4½	4¾
Gold Sov'n	8¾	9	Vindicator	70	78
Isabella	27	27½	Work	12¾	13⅝

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Dec. 29, 1904.

Impl Japanese Govt 6 p c sterl loan	500	93½	
	9,000	93½	
	20,000	93½	
	8,000	93⅜	
	10,000	93⅜	
	500	93⅝	
	5,000	93⅝	
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid	30,000	103⅛	
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co cts	100,000	12½	
	5,000	12⅜	
	2,000	12½	
Adams Expr 4s	500	103½	
	4,000	103¾	
Am Cot Oil 4½s	1,000	99½	
Am H & L 6s	1,000	95½	
Am Thread 4s	1,500	88	
	10,000	88⅝	
Am Tob 4s, Morton Trust Co ctfs	34,000	110½	
	31,000	110⅝	
	314,000	110¾	
	5,000	101¼	
	3,000	100⅞	
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s	10,000	97	
	20,000	96⅞	
	10,000	96¾	
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s	15,000	95⅝	
	5,000	95⅝	
	1,000	100⅜	
	9,000	100¾	
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s	3,000	96	
	4,000	96⅝	
Gold 4s	30,000	103½	
	12,000	103⅜	
Conv deb 4s	5,000	105½	
	5,000	106	
S W Div 3½s	54,000	93¾	
	4,000	93⅜	
	10,000	93¾	
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s	3,000	117¾	
B'klyn R T gold 5s	5,000	109	
B'klyn R T ref conv 4s	3,000	85⅝	
	4,000	85¾	
	1,000	85¾	
	15,000	85¾	
B'klyn Un El 1st	2,000	110⅜	
B'klyn U. Gas 5s	4,000	116½	
Bur. C R & N 1st	3,000	101⅜	
Cent De Ry 4s	5,000	97	
Cent of Ga cons 5s	6,000	111½	
	17,000	111⅝	
	10,000	111⅞	
	93,000	112	
	3,000	111⅞	
	5,000	112⅜	
	10,000	112½	
First inc 5s	2,000	92½	
	5,000	92⅜	
Second inc 5s	9,000	74	
	4,000	74½	
	13,000	73¾	
Third inc 5s	5,000	63	
	5,000	62½	
	10,000	62	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	5,000	102⅝	
	1,000	102⅞	
Ches & O con 5s	9,000	113

ft n of 184th St, 50x75; Esther Eisenberg to John Wynne, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration 100

65TH ST, 140 West, 20x100.5; James McGovern to The Society of the Immaculate Conception. (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n w corner of Field Place, 100x90; Eva B. Dundon to Philip J. Kearns, other consideration and 100

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 143 ft s of 183d St, 75x175.6x75.4x166.8; Eva B. Dundon to Joseph F. Vion, other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, 184, w s, 22.6x54x irregular; John H. Black, executor, to Henry A. Collins, other consideration and 100

6TH AV, s s, east ½ of Lot 358, map of Wakefield. 50x114; The Co-operative Building Bank to Charles A. Schenck, (mtg $1,500) 2,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 190.2 ft w of Wales Av, runs s 124.10x s w 30.2x n w 139.5x n 79.10; William Mohr to Max Montfeld, other consideration and 100

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 150x100; John C. Leary to Harris Friedman and another, (mtg $10,000)... Nom.

147TH ST, 504 West, 25x99.11; Simon Friedberg to Morris H. Stern, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 184th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 3,000

REICH, Ignatz, and another to William J. Amend; 6th St, 331 East, 1 year 15,000

ORLOPP, Jessie E., to Reminston Whitehead; 147th St, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 3 years 7,000

WITTNER, Joseph, and another to Hulda Wittner; Lots 34, 64, 65, 72, and 73, map of Cebrie Park, 3 years 2,250

CONNOR, Francis, to Bowery Savings Bank; Cypress Av, s e corner of 134th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 23,000

COLEMAN, Nathan, and another to Presbyterian Home for Aged Women; 29th St, 513 and 515 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 35,000

EGAN, Stephen J., to John O. Baker; 186th St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, prior mtg $4,000, due Oct. 9, 1906 7,750

AGINS, Jacob B., to William Buhler; 3d Av, 1,758, installments 10,250

KOMINERS, Abraham, to Julius Heidelman; Robbins Av, w s, 200 ft s of 149th St, 3 years 6,900

POWELL, Henry M., to Violet E. Hastinge; Bryant St, n e corner of 172d St, 3 years 2,450

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grand St, 415½ and 417, as per bond 38,000

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to Solomon Littenberg; Grand St, 415½ and 417, prior mtg $38,000, due Jan. 15, 1907, 6 per cent 3,000

MARIAMSON, Max, and another to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Southern Boulevard, e s, 186.5 ft n of Freeman St, 2 mtgs, each $3,500, 2 years 7,000

NASSAU-BEEKMAN Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Beekman St, s s, 183.9 ft e of Nassau St, as per bond 400,000

BERKOWITZ, Mary, to Joseph Breuer; 6th St, 335 East, prior mtg ..16,000, 3 years 9,000

BERKOWITZ, Mary, to Joseph Breuer; 6th St, 333 East, 5 years 24,000

MONJO, Ferdinand N., to Robert R. Velie; 134th St, 71, 73, and 75 West, 6 per cent. 25,000

TIPPER, Hulk, and another to Ernest Hammer; Bathgate Av, e s, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, prior mtg $7,800, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,200

MUNN, Charles C., to Frederick N. Du Bois; Bathgate Av, e s, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, 3 years 7,800

FREEDMAN, Herman N., to William C. Bergen; Fairmount Place, n s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year 500

MILLER, Barnet, and another to Isaac Rothschild; 137th St, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, due June 28, 1905, 6 per cent. ... 2,500

HANSON, Alfred E., to Cypress Realty Company; 141st St, s s, 120 ft e of Cypress Av, two mtgs, each $9,000, due Jan. 1, 1907 18,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Cypress Realty Company; 141st St, w corner of Robbins Av, due Jan. 1, 1907 17,500

HANSON, Alfred E., to Cypress Realty Company; 141st St, s s, 270 ft e of Cypress Av, due Jan. 1, 1907 9,000

WOLLHEIM, Isidor A., to Hudson Realty Company; 141st St, s s, 120 ft e of Cypress Av, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,333

WOLLHEIM, Isidor A., to Hermes Realty Company; 141st St, s s, 195 ft e of Cypress Av, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,333

WOLLHEIM, Isidor A., to Reliance Realty Company; 141st St, s s, 270 ft e of Cypress Av, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,334

DONLIN, Sarah A., to Nina L. Rieger; Jackson Av, w s, 134.3 ft n of Clifton St, 3 years 3,900

ENGLE, Samuel, to Agnes Shott; Baretto St, w s, 386 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Gerson Hyman and another; 111th St, 95 and 97 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Gerson Hyman and another; 111th St, 95 and 97 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 11,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Gerson Hyman and another; 111th St, 87 and 89 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 14,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Gerson Hyman and another; 111th St, 87 and 89 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,500

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Gerson Hyman and another; 111th St, 83 and 85 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 14,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Gerson Hyman and another; 111th St, 83 and 85 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,500

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Sender Jarmulowsky; 111th St, 85 and 87 East, 1 year 25,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Sender Jarmulowsky; 111th St, 83 to 89 East, two mtgs, each $15,000, 3 years 30,000

LANGAN, James C., and another to the American Savings Bank; Mapes Av, e s, 184.3 ft s of 150th St, 4 mtgs, each $2,500, 3 years 10,000

HALLENBECK, Harry C., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 45th St, 137 and 139 West, as per bond 65,000

STEER, Caroline, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 48th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Mayer S. Auerbach; Broadway, e s, 25.11 ft n of 176th St, as per bond 24,000

NATHAN, Benjamin, to Theresa Krenek; Vyse Av, 50 ft s w of Jennings St, 3 years 1,200

ROSBERG, Hyman, and another to Karl Wilber; 134th St, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, on sale of premises 2,000

HUSSEY, Thomas V., to Joseph B. Sargeant and others; 90th St, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, due Nov. 1, 1907 35,000

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 2 mtgs $29,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent 58,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and others to Gerson Hyman and another; Bleecker St, n e corner of 10th St, due Oct. 1, 1905 5,000

BIROTTA, Herman, to the State Bank; 12th St, s w s, 308.2 ft n w of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent., notes 4,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Barnett Hamburger and others; West 10th St, 211, 5 years, 6 per cent. 12,500

WEIL, Robert, to Joseph B. Bloomingdale; 77th St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent note 2,500

BOWE, John J. and another to Peter W. Bergman; Crotona Av, n s, 102 ft e of Prospect, 1 year 3,000

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th Av, n w corner of 27th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 45,000

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 21,000

EPSTEIN, Philip, to Frank K. Houghton; 3d Av, w s, 130 ft n of 183d St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

PEARSALL, Sarah E., to Joseph Bird; block contains 200 in length x200 in width, and the block being about 1,000 ft n e of Williams Bridge Road, marked A, map annexed 21 C. F. 181, 3 years... 16,500

MAYER Adolph, to Max F. Lissauer; West Broadway, n s, 241 and 243, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

LANGAN, James C., and another to Margaret Blake; Mapes Av, old, s e s, 967.7 ft n s of Tremont Av, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

LANGAN, James C., to John B. Ryer; Mapes Av, old, s e s, 851 ft n e of Tremont Av, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

BOWE, John J., to James Mallon; Crotona Av, n e corner of 179th St, 2 years 2,500

NOAKES, George, to John Jordan; Broadway, w s, 349 ft s of 125th St, 2 mtgs, each $3,500, 3 years 7,000

NOAKES, George, to John Jordan; Broadway, s w corner of 125th St, 3 years 8,000

SHAPIRO, Aaron S., and another to William Ebling and another; Trinity Av, n w corner of 190th St, 2 years 25,000

SHAPIRO, Aaron S., and another to Abraham Greenthy; Trinity Av, n w corner of 190th St, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Mary H. Allen; 180th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Mary H. Allen; Wadsworth Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 8,000

McDONALD, Frank R., to George Ehret; 6th Av, w s, 17.4 ft n of 6th Av, prior mtgs $68,500, 1 year 10,000

SHAPIRO, Aaron, and another to Joseph Dobkin; 102d St, 220 East, 2½ years, 6 per cent. 2,400

BRESLAUER, Henry, to Amalie Schillenberger; Rivington St, n e corner of Sheriff St, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

BEMANER, Bertha, to Alphonse Hogenauer and others; Audubon Av, s w corner of 189th St, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years 1,500

HOLL, Richard, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Trinity Av, s e corner of 163d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 13,000

AUSTEN, Mary M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greenwich St, 102 and 104, as per bond 35,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Jenny B. Ullman; Chrystie St, 184, 5 years 28,500

MACHIZ, Ida, to Abraham Unterberg and another; Chrystie St, 184, prior mtg $28,500, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 4,500

SCHMINKE, Charles R., to Nanette Weber; 26th St, 231 East, prior mtg $14,000, 5 years 14,000

SCHMINKE, Charles R., to Nanette Weber; 25th St, 227 and 229 East, (2 mtgs, $10,000 each,) each subject to $18,000 mtg, 3 years 20,000

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Canon St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, as per bond. 37,000

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Cannon St, e s, 109.4 ft s of Stanton St, (2 mtgs, each $37,000,) as per bond 74,000

BACHRACH, Julius, and another to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 1 year 7,000

BACHRACH, Julius, and another to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 100 ft s of 166th St, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

O'LEARY, John, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Stebbins Av, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, (2 mtgs $5,000,) as per bond 10,000

STELL, Alexander, to Marie E. Thode; Perry St, 46, 5 years, 4½ per cent. ... 12,000

STELL, Alexander, to Charlotte D. Terry; Perry St, 46, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year 2,000

SHAPIRO, Isaac L., to Robert G. Mead, Jr.; 107th St, s s, 141.2 ft w of Madison Av, due Dec. 1, 1909 45,000

SHAPIRO, Isaac L., to Hiram R. Dater and another; 107th St, 8 and 10 East, 5 years 45,000

SHAPIRO, Isaac L., to Augustus C. Gurnee; 107th St, s s, 100 ft w of Madison St, 5 years 45,000

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Ipsurance Company; Trinity Av, s e corner of 158th St, as per bond 13,000

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to Ernest Hammer; Trinity Av, s e corner of 158th St, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,750

PLANT, Albert, to Harris D. Colt; 76th St, 28 East, due Jan. 1, 1910, 4 per cent 35,000

KOLLENDER, Moritz, to Samuel Baum; Manhattan Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

TUOTI, Giuseppe, to Lewis M. Irving and another; Walton Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of Hawkstone St, 3 years 5,000

STILL, Stephen G., to Vincent M. Brolchi; Minford Place, e s, 325 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years 2,050

MONFRIED, Max, to William Van Westchester Av, s e s, 190.2 ft w of Wales Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 36,250

BARRY, James T., to Henry Dreyer; Trinity Av, e s, 470.8 ft s of 183d St, 2 years 7,500

PORTMAN, Isaac, to John Smithers and another; 139th St, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $1,000, installments 1,550

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to John O. Leary; Stebbins Av, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years. 3,000

ROGERS, Benjamin W., to Arthur Kekewich and others; 70th St, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av; 81st St, 147 West; 57th St, 106 East, prior mtg $5,000, 6 per cent... 31,500

BLOCH, Charles S., to Charles M. Rosenthal and another; 139th St, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 6,500

PABST, Barbara, to Margaret C. McGuire; 1st Av, n w corner of 87th St, prior mtg $13,000, due July 1, 1906.... 12,000

TILDEN, Marmaduke, to Edgar S. Appleby; Old Boston Road, s e s, adjoining lands of Tilden and Burke, 10 acres, Old Boston Road, n w s, at w of Briggs Av, 2½ acres; Briggs Av, adjoining lands of Burke and Crawford, 4 acres; plot bounded x land of Burke s x land of Spencer and another, w n w x land claimed x M. Tilden, 14 acres, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Joseph F. Cullinan and another; Lexington Av, s w, corner of 113th St, 3 years 51,500

CONKLING, Howard, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 29th St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, as per bond 21,000

BRESLAUER, Bella, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Rivington St, n e of Sheriff St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 40,000

DOWD, Michael J., to Thomas S. Walker; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 213th St, due Dec. 29, 1907 6,000

TEITELBAUM, Isidor, and another to Jonas Weil; 1st Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 49th St, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent 7,000

WEYMANN, Ernest C., and another to Rose Adams; 204th St, s w corner of Valentine Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SCHENCK, Charles A., to Co-operative Building Bank; lot 358, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

UHLFELD, Simon, and another to City Real Estate Company; 57th St, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, as per bond 25,000

WEISMAN, Rosa, to Samuel Engle; Baretto St, w s, 386 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

JACOBSON, Ferdinand, and another to William Ebling and another, executors and trustees; Cauldwell Av, s e corner of 160th St, 3 years 21,600

COLLINS, Henry A., Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 184 Lexington Av, installments 14,000

KEARNS, Philip J., to Eva B. Dundon; Grand Boulevard or Concourse, n w corner of Field Place, 3 years 4,620

DUNDON, Eva B., to Eva B. Dundon, as trustee; Creston Av, s s, 100 ft s of Field Place, 3 years 3,820

VION, Joseph F., to Eva B. Dundon; Grand Boulevard, e s, 143 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 4,350

McKENNA, John J., to Eva B. Dundon; Grand Boulevard or Concourse, s w corner of Field Place, 3 years 4,830

McKENNA, John J., to Eva B. Dundon; Creston Av, s e corner of Field Place, 3 years 7,020

MEADE, Patrick, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 139th St, 637 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 2,500

KEARNS, Philip J., to Eva B. Dundon; Grand Concourse and Boulevard, w s, 100 ft s of Field Place, 3 years 4,305

SACKS, Martin, to Belle Sacks; 149th St, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,000

NATHAN, Isidor, and wife to Israel Lippman; 8th St, 380 and 382 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

HYMAN, Louis, and wife to William M. Kingsland; 5th Av, w s, 80.11 ft s of 116th St, 6 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

HORNE, James A., and wife to Morris Berger; 111th St, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, due Oct. 17, 1905, 6 per cent 25,000

RICE, Daniel, to George E. F. Howard; 98th St, 304 West, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 27,500

COHEN, Herman, to Joseph Hamershlag; Longwood Av, s e corner of Kelly St, per bond 5,000

SCHREYER, John, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 57th St, 416 and 418 West, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 6,250

COHEN, Michael, to Ellen Kerby; Hughes Av, w s, 63 ft w of 180th St, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years 3,500

GOSSETT, Rachel, to Greenwood Cemetery; Hester St, 54 and 56, 5 years 65,000

WEIL, Leonard, to American Mortgage Company; Audubon Av, w s, 83 ft n of 166th St, 6 months 6,000

BETTS, Mary F., to Clinton Realty Company; 37th St, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, due March 31, 1906 10,000

RAFTER, Edward, to Eliza Walker; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 180th St, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 3,000

HARGRAVES, Lucy, to John McGown; Franklin Av, 1,144, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years 2,500

MARCO, Benjamin B., to German Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft n of 139th St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.... 18,000

TRANSIT Realty Company to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 137th St, n s, 276 ft e of 12th Av, 2 years 29,700

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to John C. Anderson; Stebbins Av, n e corner of Freeman St, 2 years 5,000

MOFFAT, Charles A., to John Bade and another; 39th St, 257 to 261 West, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

PLUNKITT, Peter D., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Broadway, s e corner of 67th St, 2 years 10,000

WAYTISEK, Frank, to Fincus Lowenfeld and another; 115th St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, and another to City Real Estate Company; 56th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, as per bond 15,000

SILVER, Joseph J., to Henry B. Wesselman and another; 149th St, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years, 5½ per cent. 8,000

BUTLER, Robert W., Jr., to German Savings Bank; 87th St, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 22,500

SOLOMON, Martha, to Maria Hillenbrand; Rivington St, 46 to 50, due Jan. 1, 1908. 50,000

BROWN, Henrietta M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 87th St, 140 West, as per bond 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 703 and 705; Fink & McCahill against Jacob L. Lissner, owner and contractor 37

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 157th St, 50x100; Antonio Spado against A. C. Fatton, owner; Vincenzo Rosciano, contractor 42

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 157th St, 50x100; Giuseppe Buonsignore against Vincenzo Rosciano, contractor 32

SYCAMORE AV, e s, 200 ft n of Albany Av, 230x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against William and Catherine Zinn, owners; Taylor & Jenkins, contractors 50

7TH ST, 220 East; Alberene Stone Company against Rachael Platt, owner; W. C. Bils, contractor 99

11TH ST, 18 West; Gustave Franke against Charles I. McBurney, owner; Matheeius Brothers, contractors 126

25TH ST, 350 and 352 West; City Fire Proofing Company against Abraham Silbermints, owner and contractor 128

25TH ST, 350 and 352 West; William H. Schmohl against Abraham Silbermints, owner and contractor 2,050

27TH ST, 327 to 335 West; City Fire Proofing Company against Abraham Silbermints, owner and contractor 154

27TH ST, 327 to 335 West; William H. Schmohl against Abraham Silbermints, owner and contractor 1,984

47TH ST, 242 to 248 West; The General Building and Construction Company against Levi C. Weir, as President, owner; Adams Express Company, contractor 13,648

86TH ST, 113 and 115 East; The Superior Manufacturing Company against The Congregation Agudah Cohorim, owner; O. L. Menard, subcontractor; Lustbader & Glants, contractors 1,075

106TH ST, 67 East; S. P. Pearson & Co. against Leopold Schmeidler and another, owners; Israel Epstein and another, contractors 315

180TH ST, 313 East; Bernard Schildhaus against John Mott, owner; Charles Flynn, contractor 36

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 23; Herringbone Metal Lath Company against Larthan and another, Aug. 5, 1904 ..... $12

32D ST, 34 and 36 East; Leonardo Branio against George L. Felt and another, Dec. 8, 1904 59

117TH ST, 122 to 126 West; George Carroll against Hartmann Schmidt and another, June 28, 1904 21

125TH ST, 160 to 164 West; William H. Danby against Edward D. Farrell and another, April 27, 1904 25

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 124; Frank Gyss against Jacob Bluestein, (action to impress lien;) attorney, C. Schwick.

OLD BROADWAY, w s, 74.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x96.9x irregular; George Eberhardt against Edmond L. Pollock and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Pannes.

WOODSIDE ST, 187 and 189; Fidelity Bank against Matrice Kaim and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

27TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 50x98.9; Samuel J. Buck et al. against Wells Real Estate and Construction Company, (notice of attachment;) attorney, G. M. Brooks.

102D ST, 428 East; Morris Goldberg against Henry Dammann and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. C. Reed.

164TH ST and Woodycrest Av, s w corner, 108.1 x25.2x irregular; Joseph E. Butterworth against August M. Gay, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Mathewson.

115TH ST, 111 East; Emanuel Lehman against Max Schmidt and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, January 5th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
the four-story and basement brick dwelling house and store, with lot,
No. 204 East 35th Street.
For maps and terms apply to John G. Boyd, Attorney, 41 Park Row, or at the office of Auctioneer, 158 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

5% REAL ESTATE SECURITIES.
If you have any sum from $500 up to $5,000 to invest in absolutely safe guaranteed mortgages on Real Estate (1st liens) drop a line to ask me to submit facts and figures that will convince you, without any expense to you, that I can recommend some of the best investments (without speculation) that are offered in New York. CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY, 34 Park Row, New York.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY-RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 Broadway. Telephone 7655 Cort.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart,
REAL ESTATE,
Agent for private houses in the 5th Ave. section.
576 5th Ave. 25 Broad St.

BEST PAYING INVESTMENTS.
New, modern, six-story tenements, with stores, in splendid renting location; direct from builder, very favorable. Price and terms, Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway,
want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.
We have many income paying properties, five-story flats and elevator houses, which justify immediate inspection. Call or write for particulars.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, at 106th St.

West Side.

PRIVATE HOUSES
ON
SALE OR LEASE.
SELECTED LIST.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 BROADWAY, COR. 81ST ST.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

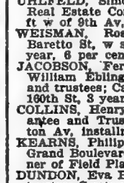

COLONIAL PARK.
D. E. SEYBEL, Executor, 41 Park Row.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway,
offer quick taker, West Side, 26-foot, cold water, thoroughly renovated, 20-family Tenement; rents, $2,352; after January, $2,616; price, $21,000.
Another quick taker, two West 62 Street, five-story, 20-family select (colored) Tenements; hall toilets, stone washtubs, hot water supply; excellent condition; rents each, guaranteed, $2,-$522; price, each, $19,750. Both big bargains.

LEVY BROS.,
116 WEST 135TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:
GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDER ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. Fine plot, 100x100; will divide to suit; price reasonable.
5TH AV, triple flats, with stores; fine location; hot water; rent, $4,200; price, $39,500.

REAL BARGAINS.
34th St., near 9th Av.—Fine block; two five-story steam-heated flats; rents nearly $4,000; grand future; also, 88th St., near 9th Av., two four-story tenements; 52x100, cheap; many others, Thirties, Forties, Fifties, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Avs.; principals. William F. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

BUILDER'S CHANCE.
Fifties, near 8th Av., never before offered; 3 private dwellings, 55x100; fine block; excellent side light; ripe for improvement; under $650 per front foot; possession; principals. William F. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

GREATEST BARGAIN.
With only $6,000 cash you can buy three four-story brick houses near West 14th St.; good rent; 40 per cent. investment.
CHARLES DUROSS, 155 West 14th.

Extra large double flat, vicinity 14th and 8th Av.; open plumbing; perfect order; $35,000; $10,000 cash; must return; never a vacancy. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

64th St., near Broadway.—Future of being Longacre Square No. 2; sell account partnership; 5-story down-town flat. Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

Tenements; two 5-story four-family houses, vicinity 50th, 9th; price for both $34,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Sacrifice; 5-story double flat; all improvements, vicinity 112th, Lenox; price $31,000; rent $3,450; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$6,000 buys 6-room double flat; price $28,500, vicinity 116th, 8th; net return $1,000 per year. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

5-story 3-family flat; rent, $3,100; price, $26,500; near 110th St., west side. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Tenth Avenue corner, near new Pennsylvania improvements; investigate; small payments. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Eighth Av., modern triple flat; large store; $32,-500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Double flat, vicinity 119th, 8th; $24,500; $5,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Triple flat, vicinity 116th, 8th; $32,500; one mortgage $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Lenox Av.; double flat; no heat; price $80,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

East Side.

320 East 66th St.
5-story double tenement; rents, $1,404; price, $13,000; mtg., $6,000, 4½%; no heat; 13.9x100; always rented; in best condition; pays over 10 per cent. Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., (145th St.)

Two 5-story two-family flats in East 70th St.; rent $4,650; price $46,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Yorkville corner, near 72d St.; $31,000; five-story modern tenement. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville; 5-story double flat; perfect order; $19,-500; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

EUROPE.

In the Archipelago of Azores, Europe, very near the Island Terceira, is situated the Island of Canto, very peculiar both by its configuration and its submarine grottos, where abound pigeons as well as a delicious kind of insular shellfish called craca. From past times it has only been inhabited by flocks of goats and sheep. These two islands, 147 miles above the sea, because of historical and well known since Alabama, running away from the persecution of Kearsarge, could elude him, escaping by the narrow passage between the Islands of Canto. This deed of the brave North American was then enthusiastically commemorated by all the naval centres of the world. A large capital, intelligence and audacity can always jest of all difficulties. Good keys, big warehouses, and habitations could easily be constructed in these small islands. They could, of course, be of great use for a lighthouse or a Marconi telegraph station. Many people would like to be proprietors of such well-known islands placed in the beautiful Archipelago of Azores, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. These islands are a private property, transmitted from century to century in the same family, and the actual proprietor would willingly enter into a transaction for a long lease, or even a sale, with all guaranties, according to the laws of the country. For reference please apply to Doctor Abreu, member of the R. Academy of Sciences and ex-member of the Portuguese Parliament, Amares, (Minho,) Portugal.

Attention, owners.—Have several clients wanting to buy 4 to 6-story flats, tenements, also other resident, business and vacant property, Manhattan, Bronx. E. Sharum Co., 879 Broadway.

WANTED—Income property, flats or tenements, west of 7th Av., from 23d to 65th St.; price must be low. LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St., New York City.

Wanted flats and tenements in Bronx; owners send particulars; have buyers waiting. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av., Phone 747 Tremont.

Party with $15,000 would like to buy two flats or tenements; also would place $3,000 in second mortgage. Address Box 707, 1,496 2d Av.

Flats and 3-family houses in Bronx; owners send full particulars of property you have for sale. Egers, 718 East 169th St.

Will pay cash for east side tenements between 42d and 110th Sts. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Flats, tenements; anything reasonable; immediate cash offers. Principals address particulars. Natkins, 103 West 104th St.

Acreage property for development, near railroad station preferred; Westchester, Bronx, Queens, Sharum, 879 Broadway.

5-story 2 or 3 family flats wanted for cash, west or east side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Lots in Manhattan and Bronx; send particulars; have buyers. J. Cash, 115 West 103d St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BEST PARCEL
to be sold this week,
250 lots, $1,000 per lot.
Original plot from first hands.
East approach Washington Bridge.
AND PARTLY SURROUNDED BY LANDS JUST SOLD BY THE OGDEN, LEE'S, MONTGOMERY, AND CHURCH ESTATES TO FIVE LARGE SYNDICATES, FOR IMPROVEMENT.
THIS IS A SPLENDID OFFER FOR LARGE PROFITS TO A QUICK BUYER.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Sole Agents.
2,259 BROADWAY, COR. 81ST ST.

GEORGE FOX TIFFANY
Westchester Av., cor. Southern Boulevard.
Six Plots for Quick Turns.
Fox St. R. T. Station. Great Bargains.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE—163d ST. and SHERMAN AVE.
Most substantially built two-family houses in the Bronx; contain two apartments of nine rooms each; hardwood trimmed; all improvements; size 20.10x72x100 ft. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. A. Wicks, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BARGAIN.
Three 4-story cold-water flats.
Rent $6,300; price $59,000; mortgage $37,000.
JOHN F. FREES, Real Estate Dep't, 608 East 156th St., Near Courtlandt Av.

This is the first time this property has been offered. Four 4-story 8-family flats; modern, $64,000. Mortgage, $41,000 at 4½%. Will sell separately; offers wanted immediately. Losere, 3,153 Third Av., near 161st St.

Bargain.—Kelly St., 120x100, two blocks from Subway station, $16,500.00; two lots, 50x101, 8 feet below grade Southern Boulevard, $7,500.00. Several corner plots on hand. Louis E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
KRONERNBEGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$4,000 cash buys the handsome five-story-and-basement triple flat, 998 Brook Av., 26.6x110x125; rents, $2,980; 5 rooms and bath to each flat; bargain. Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

$800 buys a beautiful two-family house on Prospect Av., near Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100; 9 rooms, 2 baths; car passes the house. Widow, care of Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

Lots in Washington Av. and other prominent streets, Bronx, at reasonable prices. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av., Phone 747 Tremont.

Must sell 2 lots, 25x125 each, on College Av, near 171st St.; $2,200 for both; cash, $1,000; buy right now. Klein & Sauter, 880 East 161st St.

South side of 184th St., 75 feet east from Boston Road, 75x100; sell cheap. Corbin & O'Ryan, Attorneys, 220 Broadway.

House and two lots, Morris Heights, at foreclosure price; 75% left on mortgage. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers; easiest terms. Times, Harlem.

Bronx Corner Sacrificed!—5 lots, $2,850 each; actually worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d St.

Bronx corner, 50x100, $3,000; mortgage to suit. Geo. Stois, corner Daly and Tremont Avs.

Choice Bronx corners, also lots and plots, from first hands. Folsom

DEC 30 1904

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 25c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—LOST—Sunday, Madison Av., between 67th, 94th Sts., gentleman's gold fob and charm, with diamond initials M. K.; highly valued on account of associations; liberal reward. M. Koch, 24 West 23d St.

LOST.—$15 reward for lady's small gold open face watch; "E. N. C." on back, and gold fob, lost Dec. 24. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

LOST—Bank Book No. 151,826, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

REWARDS.

$15 reward for lady's small gold open-face watch; "E. N. C." on back and gold fob; lost 24th December. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 25c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, well heated; other rooms; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallroom; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Steam-heated room; private bath; also single room; parlor dining room.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath; other rooms; parlor dining; table boarders; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large front and smaller room; one block from Subway station; gentlemen; board optional; Gentiles only.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

NEW ROCHELLE, 21 Park Place; large room, with board; family private.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 25c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

21st St., 405 West.—Choice rooms, heated; everything new; moderate.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Large front room; bath; strictly private house; references; "L" station corner.

26TH ST., 37 TO 41 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms; steam heat; elevator; excellent table; Turkish, electric, Roman baths; moderate prices for permanent or transient guests.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern; every convenience; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor, suitable for doctor.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., PARK AV., 862.—Two warm, light bedrooms; $2 and $3; reference. Ruggles.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Beautiful sunny room; private house; references; moderate. Owner.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight); bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

122D ST., 275 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen.

WANTED, by young man, one who is in business to share with him large rear parlor; delightfully furnished; references exchanged; $3.50 weekly. S. J., 253 West 54th St., west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—Two small connecting rooms, furnished, with or without board, by two young women employed during the day. Room 117 Depew Building, 487-491 5th Av.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to let; also furnished room.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—WANTED — Operators experienced in shirring ladies' belts. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

DR. E., East 7th St., requires reliable girl for plain housework in home of physician; must be able to read and write, answer 'phone; best reference; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 585.

DR. S., East 61st St.—Widow and daughter, about 17 or 18 years, wanted by physician for housework; widow to do plain cooking, &c., and daughter to answer 'phone, open door, &c.; wages, $35 for both. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 591.

FITTER.—Experienced fitter accustomed to theatrical and other work, wanted at once. Apply to Mr. King, fifth floor, Wanamaker's.

MRS. L., East 21st St., requires services of competent cook; no laundry work; German-American preferred; $30 paid to right party. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 590.

MRS. W., 63d St., East, wants chambermaid and waitress; private family of five adults; references; wages, $15. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 588.

MRS. S., East 80th St., wants chambermaid and waitress; family of adults; wages, $15-$16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 578.

WANTED.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have a vacancy for an experienced saleswoman competent to act as head of stock in their ribbon department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Competent woman, German preferred, as cook, and willing to do laundry work; personal references required. Call Friday, 322 West 76th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, experienced in legal work. Apply before 10:30 A. M., Room 1,308, 302-304 Broadway.

WANTED.—Draper for ladies' waists. Apply shirt waist factory, sixth floor, James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

WANTED—Typewriter, capable and possessing good head; $8; uptown office, Jupp Exchange, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

WANTED—First-class stenographer; capable of handling correspondence; must be regular attendant Protestant service; resident Manhattan; have perfect eyesight; permanent position; good salary. Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—The 14th Street Store requires experienced grocery order clerks and packers. Those having department store experience preferred. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 W 13th St.

WANTED—One first-class molder and one first-class builder to work in modern electrotype foundry; non-union; permanent employment; highest wages. H. H., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED.—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Amateur and professional entertainers for local engagements; club, church, and private work. Call Robert R. Frost, Mgr., 103 East 125th St.

WANTED—A young man of neat appearance to assist a manufacturer to introduce his product; salary and opportunity for advancement. S., 2,180 8th Av.

WANTED.—Boy with experience as stenographer of 8 to 10 months for good position; good opportunity for advancement. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED.—Packers; only those having had experience in large dry goods houses need apply, Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Young man to do general office work in good, permanent position, with chance for advancement. 147 Cedar St.

WANTED.—Young man as stenographer and typewriter; experience unnecessary; salary, $8 to start. W., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Assistant clerk; good typewriter; accurate, reliable. Montefiore Home, Broadway and 138th St.

WANTED—Office boy; intelligent; good penmanship. Apply 32 Park Row, not later than 8:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

HOUSEWORK wanted by middle-aged Jewess, speaking several languages; good home preferable to high wages. Call in person. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 1,426.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Educated gentlewoman desires re-engagement as secretary to lady or gentleman; competent stenographer; experienced in sending invitations, cards, &c.; excellent references. Jackson, 354 8th Av

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

REFINED and intelligent young woman, through slight spinal affliction desires light work of any description for a few hours daily. Particulars from Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typist, and office assistant; young lady; eighteen; two years' experience in a law office; high school education; neat, accurate, good penman; best references; familiar with all kinds of office work, filing, copying, indexing, taking dictation to the machine direct; salary $10 per week. Ernst, 906 East 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; six months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; moderate salary. Bessie Howard, 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Office assistant and experienced stenographer; rapid and accurate; $6 start. Miss Melville, Box 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Office assistant; one year's experience; accurate and neat; start $6. Miss Morse, Box 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 129th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; good speller; best references; $10. Dorothy Thorne, 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; possesses excellent education; accurate, rapid, neat personally. Excelsior, Box 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; capable doing intricate stenographic work; A1 credentials. Barnard, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not afraid of work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging. Box 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated young lady of 19; start $6. Miss Goodspeed, Box 136 Times.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Experienced typewriter, office assistant; thoroughly familiar with filing, card index, &c.; good reference; salary $7. Experience, Box 139 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional, corporation, expert auditor; go anywhere United States; books designed, opened, closed, systematized; perfect system introduced; guarantee trial balance monthly; auditing, systematizing books. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, audited, and examined; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; moderate charges. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

A YOUNG MAN, with ten years' good, practical experience as bookkeeper and general office assistant, desires a position; accountant's office preferred. Mac, Box 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional; corporation Auditor; books designed, opened, closed, systematized, audited. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT.—28; opening or closing books; auditing; special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

AN experienced blotter clerk wishes position in a New York Stock Exchange house. Experienced, 149 Times.

ASSISTANT to electrical engineer, technical graduate, and 7 years' experience, desires position. U., 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office stock, by experienced, reliable man; best references; salary moderate. Zuckerman, 1,360 3d Av.

BOY, 18, three years' office and high school experience; permanent position; can typewrite, &c.; best references; salary $7. Urgent, Box 1,014 Times, Harlem.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CHEF.—English, (35,) reliable, thoroughly experienced; excellent manager, highest references. Reynolds, 231 West 16th.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, competent; willing to be useful; care of furnace; best of references; country preferred; wages moderate. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Detail draughtsman and tracer desires position. C. H. Richter, 304 West 119th St.

FIRST-CLASS MAN, capable, energetic, is open for position requiring executive ability; 12 years' business experience; references. U Box 152 Times Office.

HOTEL CLERK.—Young man as clerk in hotel; age 22; best of references. W. T. Lang, 120 Greenwich Av.

PORTER.—By colored man, neat appearance, strictly sober, porter, elevator, office attendant, &c.; first-class reference. Banks, 496 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man, (21,) knowing his business; good penman; reliable; advancement; references. U Box 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Twenty; in banker's or broker's office; $12 start. Energetic, Box 140 Times.

DUTY ON HOTEL ASTOR CASKS.

Must Pay High Rate, Even Though They Come "Knocked Down."

W. C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, will have to pay 35 per cent. duty on nine great ornamental wine casks which are to form part of the fittings of the new hotel. The casks were imported in a "knocked-down" condition, for convenience in shipping. That is, the staves and ends were packed separately in bales and boxes. The ends were elaborately carved with allegorical figures.

The casks in this condition were assessed for duty as manufactures of wood at 35 per cent. Mr. Muschenheim appealed, claiming that they ought to pay duty as "staves" at 10 per cent. The Board of United States General Appraisers overruled his protest yesterday, and General Appraiser McClelland, who writes the decision, declares that casks are casks, whether "knocked down" or not. The tariff law provides a duty of 30 per cent. for casks, but as Mr. Muschenheim made no claim for this rate, he must pay the 35 per cent. rate, as assessed.

NAN PATTERSON CHEERS UP.

Counsel Assures Her She'll Get Either Bail or a Speedy Trial.

According to the attendants in the Tombs, Nan Patterson spent a more cheerful day yesterday in prison than on Wednesday. She was visited by Abraham Levy and Daniel O'Reilly of her counsel, who had become worried about the statements of her father that he thought his daughter was in danger of going insane. Mr. Levy spent almost an hour assuring the prisoner that, if there were not prospects of a speedy retrial, she would soon be admitted to bail.

Miss Patterson's father told the reporters that his daughter was in a much better frame of mind than she was when he saw her Wednesday.

"Perhaps I may have been unduly excited," he said, "but I was really concerned for the sanity of my little girl. The lawyers tell me that she is in no mental danger, and I am glad to accept their opinion."

Inquiry at the office of District Attorney Jerome elicited no information about the possibility of reduced bail. Mr. Rand refused to tell when he expected to go to trial.

BABY CHOKED TO DEATH.

Favorite Niece of Borough President Cassidy Dies in Mother's Arms.

Four-year-old Helen Cassidy, a favorite niece of Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens Borough, choked to death yesterday in the home of her parents, in Hull Street, Long Island City. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cassidy.

The child had been ill for two days, but yesterday she was better, and five minutes prior to her death was playing about the house with her younger brother. While running through the house she was seized with a coughing spell, and fell to the floor. In less than three minutes she died in the arms of her mother.

La Savoie Sails, Notables Aboard.

With cabins full, the French liner La Savoie sailed for Havre yesterday morning. Among the passengers she had many well-known people, including Castello Branco, the Portuguese Minister to China; Yves Guyot, ex-Minister of Public Works of France; Theodore Stanton of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Countess Sala, Capt. Perrier of the French Army, and Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O. Johnson.

SHOOTING OF O'BRIEN BOTHERS BOWERY POLICE

Victim Testified Against Patrolman Mallon, Brennan's Slayer.

SAYS HE'LL HAVE REVENGE

But Won't Tell Who Shot Him—Police, Not Knowing Themselves, Think O'Brien Doesn't Know.

The shooting of William O'Brien, a Bowery character, whose testimony against Policeman Mallon was mainly instrumental in sending the latter to Sing Sing for twenty years for killing O'Brien's "partner," Brennan, has stirred the police of the Eldridge Street Station to unwonted activity. Their efforts are directed to averting that suspicion which for a time overhung the Forty-seventh Street Station in the famous McAuliffe case.

O'Brien, who is now lying in Gouverneur Hospital with a bullet in his abdomen, was shot down early yesterday morning by an unknown person in the vicinity of 23 Bowery, almost exactly where his chum, Brennan, was shot by Mallon early last Summer.

Immediately after the firing of the shot, which no policeman admits having heard, O'Brien was carried to William Olliffe's drug store, at 6 Bowery, where the night clerk did what he could for him. Policeman Kiefer of the Elizabeth Street Station presently came in. He could get nothing from the wounded man, and on learning that the shooting had taken place on the other side of the Bowery, which is the dividing line of two precincts, he turned the case over to Policeman Kreutzer of the Eldridge Street Station.

O'Brien was then conscious. When Kreutzer asked him who shot him, he advised the policeman to "close his mouth."

"That's not the way to talk," said Kreutzer.

"All right," said O'Brien. "I haven't had a square deal, have I? I suppose you fellows are tickled to death to see me down and out. But don't you worry. I'm not going to die, and when I get out I'll send some of you to where I put Mallon!"

Even at the hospital, before it was known whether he was fatally injured, O'Brien refused to talk. The operation at the Gouverneur Hospital did not locate the bullet, but showed that the man's chances of recovery were good.

Capt. Flood of the Eldridge Street Station told the reporters yesterday that he did not believe O'Brien knew who shot him. The Captain said that he would be glad if O'Brien would name his assailant, if only to clear away any suspicion that might attach itself to the precinct or to some individual policeman. Capt. Flood's detectives arrested the bartender of Smith & Buchanan's saloon, at 23 Bowery, and also several habitués of the place, all of whom were immediately discharged by Magistrate Whitman, in the Essex Market Court.

Shortly before noon Detective Smith arrested Charles H. Havlin, a waiter in the saloon. He had been overlooked before, and when arrested had blood on the sleeve of his shirt. Havlin told Capt. Flood that O'Brien and two friends had entered the saloon shortly after midnight, "showing fight." There was a quarrel, and in the fight that ensued a young man was cut about the head. Havlin said he got the blood on his sleeve in dressing the wounds.

Later, at the Gouverneur Hospital, O'Brien, when confronted with Havlin and asked if the latter were his assailant, laughed and said:

"Gee, no!"

Havlin will probably be discharged today, unless the police find some additional evidence in the meantime.

BUCKS GAS TRUST ALONE.

Monroe and Shearn Won't Aid Grout—Investigation Begins To-day.

When Controller Grout starts his investigation into the lighting situation this afternoon, he will grapple with the trust single-handed, as both Robert Grier Monroe and Clarence J. Shearn, who were invited by the Controller to aid him, have declined to take any part in the proceedings. Whether the officials of the New York Edison Company will appear before the Controller and give information, as he has directed them to do, remains to be seen.

The Controller yesterday said he could not indicate how the investigation would proceed to-day or whether or not the Corporation Counsel would assign an assistant to the case. The Controller was asked if he did not think his agreement to pay the lighting companies their bills on condition that they abandon their claims for interest would compel him at least to regard the bills rendered as fair. Mr. Grout promptly denied that he ever had said such an agreement existed, even when his attention was called to his interview of Dec. 4, in which he said that "it seems to me to be far more to the city's interest to settle, as I have arranged, getting rid of the accrued interest of $250,000."

When Mr. Grout reached his office yesterday he found that the Corporation Counsel had sent over to him the book of statistics which were collected by Corporation Counsel Rives in regard to the franchises and conditions of the lighting companies. He also received word from Mr. Delany that he could have any assistant connected with the Corporation Counsel's office to aid him in the investigation. As yet, however, the Controller had made no request for aid.

FOR BETTER FIRE SERVICE.

Commissioner Oakley Calls a High-Pressure Conference for To-day.

Commissioner John T. Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity has called a conference of city officials and insurance men to meet at his office at 2 o'clock this afternoon to discuss several features of the proposed high-pressure fire service which has been taken up by the Water Department.

The chief subject to be discussed will be the installation of outside automatic sprinklers on office and mercantile buildings, so that in the event of a fire next door or opposite the sprinklers will protect the buildings on which they are fixed. The Merchants' Association has been urging this measure of protection. The conference will also discuss the acquisition of some dock property in connection with the high-pressure water service.

Invitations to the conference have been extended to Dock Commissioner Featherson, Fire Commissioner Hayes, Chief Engineer Birdsall, and Assistant Engineer De Verona of the Water Department, Engineer Crowell of the Merchants' Association, a representative of Building Superintendent Hopper, and President Henry Evans of the Fire Underwriters.

No Coin Tossed This Time.

Peter Eckhoff, who was convicted of assault in Jersey City on Dec. 19 by a jury which tossed a coin to settle the matter, was yesterday retried before Police Justice Higgins and acquitted. The jurors in the first trial cannot now be found, having been picked up in the street by the court officer. Greater care was taken in selecting the second jury, and their addresses as well as their names were carefully noted.

Failed in Saloon Business; Now Suicide.

Frank Frey, son of the late Adam Frey, who for many years carried on a saloon at Meserole and Lorimer Streets, in Williamsburg, shot and killed himself yesterday at his home, 84 Meserole Street. He succeeded his father in the saloon business, and during the present year his business was so unprofitable that he closed the saloon

BOY REPULSES HIS MOTHER.

Justice Leventritt to Name Referee in Carter Divorce Case.

Andrew Gray Carter, 10-year old son of Andrew P. Carter and his wife, Pauline Gray Carter, was produced in Special Term of the Supreme Court in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Leventritt, applied for by Franklin Bien, counsel for the mother, who charged that her son was being kept away from her by the father.

Mrs. Carter asked permission to talk with the boy and as she approached him the little fellow drew away from her and clenched his fist, as if to strike her, and would have nothing to do with her. Mrs. Carter retired to the rear of the court room crying.

In 1901, Mrs. Carter obtained a divorce from her husband in South Dakota. He was permitted to see the child at stated intervals, and it is charged by Mrs. Carter that on one of these occasions Mr. Carter moved the boy to a boarding school in Sweet Water, Tenn. Mrs. Carter alleges that it was at the instigation of her husband that she removed to South Dakota to obtain her decree of divorce.

She has begun a suit now for divorce in this State, naming several co-respondents. Mr. Carter brings a counter suit for divorce and names Preston Harrison, brother of the Mayor of Chicago and Col. Albert A. Pope, President of the Pope Manufacturing Company.

Justice Leventritt decided to appoint a referee to-morrow to take testimony. I. N. Jacobsen, counsel for Mrs. Carter, said C. H. Rollins of Boston had believed the South Dakota divorce to be good and had asked her to marry him, but when this decree was attacked, ceased his attentions in order to await the decision of the courts.

ONCE RAIDED; NO TELEPHONE.

Court Denies Action for Mandamus After Hearing from McAdoo.

The application of James G. Weston for a peremptory mandamus, to compel the New York Telephone Company to place a telephone in his place of business at 35 West Twenty-seventh Street and establish telephone connection therewith, was denied by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday. Weston said two applications to the telephone company had been rejected and that his business was thereby irreparably damaged.

Manager Bessell, of the Telephone Company submitted an affidavit in opposition to the motion, in which he said that last May he had received a communication from Police Commissioner McAdoo notifying him that the premises had been raided. There had been in existence a contract between the telephone company and John C. Coyle, and Weston's letter was accompanied with a check drawn by Coyle. An affidavit of Capt. Cottrell telling of the raid was submitted, which showed that Patrolman nJones had managed to gain admittance to the premises, found a poolroom in full swing there, and played the races. The raid was made on Dec. 23, 1903, on warrants issued by Justice Mayer. Those arrested were discharged for want of evidence.

Justice MacLean denied the application and added that Weston has an adequate remedy at law "for all the law allows him."

SIXTY MEN IN RAIDED ROOM.

West Third Street Poolroom, Police Say —"Boy Sleuth" Lost His Money.

Acting Captain Powers of the Mercer Street Station, with detectives of the precinct, raided a place in the rear of a cigar store in West Third Street between Mercer and Greene Streets yesterday afternoon. The police say the place is a poolroom.

Sixty men were present at the time of this raid. The alleged proprietor, James Egan, who said that he lived at 38 Ninth Avenue, was arrested, with three other men, who are held on the charge of aiding and maintaining a gambling house.

Acting Captain Powers acquired evidence against the place by the aid of Detective Griffiths, who is familiarly known as the "boy sleuth," who says that he went to the place yesterday afternoon and placed $5 on a horse named Careless to win in the fourth race at New Orleans. The horse did not win.

It was understood that if Griffiths did not give the prearranged signal before 4:30 o'clock the Acting Captain with his men should break in. The signal did not come, and Powers forced the side door of the place. They say that as they entered the results of the fifth race at New Orleans were coming in over the telephone.

Immediately there was a scramble for the doors, but the detectives held all the exits and told the people in the room that they need not fear—that there were only four people whom they wanted. Then the detectives arrested Egan and persons who gave the following names: Henry Johnson, forty-four, 34 West Ninth Street; John Smith, twenty-four, 442 Tenth Avenue, and Patrick O'Brien, forty-six, of 46 Monroe Street. All of the prisoners were bailed out. The police seized a telephone and some racing cards.

TAMMANY ORGANIZES FOR 1905.

J. Sergeant Cram Re-elected Chairman of General Committee.

Without a hitch Tammany Hall last night organized for 1905 by re-electing practically every one of its 1904 officers. First the old Executive Committee met and approved the nominations of the general committees of the various districts for new executive members, then the General Committee itself met and elected officers and the new Executive Committee, and afterward the new Executive Committee met and organized.

J. Sergeant Cram was re-elected Chairman of the General Committee and Daniel F. McMahon was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. The other General Committee officers re-elected included John T. Oakley, Vice Chairman; John B. Haslocher, Second Vice Chairman; Philip F. Donahue, Treasurer; Patrick A. Whitney, Recording Secretary; Morris Cukor, Corresponding Secretary, and Thomas F. Smith, Reading Secretary. Of these Mr. Cukor is the only new officer, he succeeding Jacob Marks, Senator-elect.

When the new Executive Committee met it was with but two new members out of thirty-seven, Joseph F. Prendergast, in the Fifth District, succeeding Senator Bernard F. Martin, and ex-Alderman John V. Coggey, in the Twenty-fourth District, succeeding Justice-elect Victor J. Dowling.

The Executive Committee, in addition to re-electing Judge McMahon as Chairman, named Charles G. F. Wahle as Vice Chairman; George F. Scannell, Thomas E. Rush, and Thomas F. Smith as Secretaries. No other business was transacted. Maurice B. Blumenthal acted as Chairman of the General Committee meeting in the absence of Mr. Cram, who is in Europe.

SEEKS PARENTS AFTER 47 YEARS.

Quest of Daughter Left in Kings County Almshouse in 1858.

In an effort to discover the identity of her parents, who left her in the Kings County Almshouse in 1858, Miss Anna A. Wilson, who is now fifty-one years old, is in Brooklyn. Miss Wilson was but eight years old when she was sent to the home of a farmer in Indiana. Since then she has made her home in the West, but has often visited the East in the hope that she might discover something of her parentage.

She was in Brooklyn in 1888, and caused searches to be made in various institutions, but without result. There is no record of the persons who left her in the almshouse, although it is the custom of the institution to keep a detailed record for reference. Miss Wilson is stopping at 1,002 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Stern Brothers

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JANUARY 3d

Annual Sale of

Household Linens

Desirable lines of Table Cloths, Napkins, Lunch Sets, Towels, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads.

Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Drawn Work, Reception and Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces, Doylies, Dresser Scarfs and Pillow Shams.

At
Decided Reductions From Prevailing Prices

ALSO CLEARANCE SALE OF

Fur & Fur-lined Garments

Neckpieces, Muffs & Children's Furs

AND IN THEIR

Cloak Departments

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Paletots, Redingotes, Jackets, Blouses, Carriage and Evening Wraps

West Twenty-third Street

Gems to discover.

Sack suits of odd lots and slower selling patterns that have been reduced, here and there, all through the stock.

Several hundred suits are $15.

Overcoats fresh from the tailors to fill in missing sizes, and the marking down of many of our most expensive coats to fill gaps at from $32 to $38, make our overcoat stock even more attractive than at the beginning of the season.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Treasures to find.

English squares and four-in-hand scarfs that we've been selling at $1 and $1.50.

85 cents.

If Dry Foot shoes don't keep your feet dry, we want you to "hot-foot" it back here for your money back.

Men's, $5.
Boys' $4.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WOMAN'S DEATHBED WILL THROWN OUT BY COURT

Surrogate Says Mrs. Choate Made It While in "Opium Stupor."

LEFT ESTATE WORTH $180,000

Decedent Had Been Drinking, Too—Beneficiaries Under Rejected Will Charged with Drawing Document.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday decided that the deathbed will of Mrs. Sarah J. Hassett Choate, in which an estate valued at $180,000 is disposed of, should not be admitted to probate, but that a previous will should be probated in its stead.

Mrs. Choate died last April. Shortly after her death a will was filed in the Surrogate's office, but as it bequeathed the majority of the estate to a niece, Mrs. Thomas Ronayne, and gave $5,000 to Mrs. Ronayne's husband, while making no mention of her mother, other relatives, headed by Mrs. Choate's sister, contested, declaring it had been drawn up by Ronayne when Mrs. Choate was under the effects of morphine and alcohol.

The Surrogate yesterday threw out the so-called Ronayne will, and in doing so filed an opinion in which he declared that it was made at a time when Mrs. Choate was stupefied by opiates. Another will, dated May 7, 1903, and drawn up in the office of Mrs. Choate's attorney, will be admitted to probate. This will gives Mrs. Choate's fortune to the relatives who instituted the contest.

"Mrs. Ronayne's husband is a lawyer," said the Surrogate, "and the paper which was executed as a will on March 26, 1901, was drawn by him pursuant to instructions prepared in the handwriting of his wife. Mrs. Choate was practically in a dying condition on March 26. Mrs. Ronayne and Henry Alexander, Mrs. Choate's nephew, got into a row at the house on that night, and Ronayne was compelled to take his wife by the arm and put her out. Mrs. Choate asked that the police be called in. It was 10:30 o'clock when the Alexanders left the house, and at 11 o'clock the physician attending Mrs. Choate called and injected morphine into her arm to make her sleep. It must have been after this and between the time the physician called and midnight that the will was executed.

"She had also been drinking whisky and champagne. According to the testimony in the case Ronayne and Mrs. Ronayne had also been drinking. If the testimony of Mrs. Murray is to be relied on, the decedent was forcibly awakened from her opium stupor and presented with the Ronayne paper. She was greatly bewildered and objected that no provision was made therein for her mother, and refused to sign. She dozed off and was again awakened, but went to sleep again and omitted to request the witness to sign the paper as her will.

Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Ronayne signed their names as witnesses. On the following morning she denied having executed a will on the previous night, and appeared to have forgotten all that occurred."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Eves. 8:20. Matinee Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.
(For Four Weeks.)
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Jan. 2.
Henry W. Savage offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy.
Cast includes Harry Bulger, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, and Margaret Sayre and Ida Mulle.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
Pinero's New Comedy A Wife Without a Smile.
NEXT MON. EVE.—SEATS TO-DAY.
FRANCIS WILSON in COUSIN BILLY.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy Brother Jacques
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Next Mond. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE.
"The Success of her Career."—World.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St.....At 8:20.
Mat. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15.
Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St....At 8:15.
Mats. Sat. & Jan. 2.
EDNA MAY | THE SCHOOL GIRL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann, Grefler. Cond'r, Hertz.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 31, at 2—RIGOLETTO. Melba, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 31, at 8, pop. prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Alten, Bauermeister, and Sembrich; Scotti, Blass, Rossi. Conductor, Franko.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 1st, at 8:30. Popular Prices. GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER and Miscellaneous Program. Soloists: Nordica, Homer, Lemon; Pollock, Plancon. Opera Chorus and Orch. Cond'r, Vigna.
Mon. Morning, Jan. 2d, at 11:30 precisely. Matinee—Last Performance of PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorge. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 2, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Franko.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 4th, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 5th, at 8:30—First Part of (DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN) DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Alten, Weed; Burgstaller, Dippel, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 6th, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Thurs., Jan. 12th, at 7:30...DIE WALKUERE
Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Thurs., Jan. 26, at 7:30, DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:15, Children's Matinee, Dornröschen. To-night, 8:20, Harry Walden in "Sternschnuppe."

NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
Special New Year's Matinee next Monday.

LIBERTY 42d St. west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday & Monday.
Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company IN NEWPORT | With the Big Five—Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Virginia Earle, Lee Harrison, & Fay Templeton.

NEW YORK Introduction of New Policy & New Prices.
Jos. Brooks' Production of "HOME FOLKS."
C. T. Dazey's Masterwork.
PRICES New Policy 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00
Popular Mat. Wed., 25,50&75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.
Seats now for Next Week, Inc. New Year's.

PRINCESS. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow.
EDWARD TERRY THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE.
BEGINNING SAT. MAT., MR. TERRY will lengthen the performance by producing the Trial Scene of "BARDELL VS. PICKWICK" as an afterpiece.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Tel., 6570—38. To-morrow.
"A most worthy opera."—Alan Dale.
LILLIAN RUSSELL In LADY TEAZLE.

LYRIC 42, w. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Tel. 6570-

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light southwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,159. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.—16 Pages with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TWO TALBOT ACCUSERS WILL TURN ON HIS FOES

Charging Trickery, They Threaten to Prosecute Men Responsible.

NOBLE BLAMES TALBOT AGENT

Says Vestrymen Were Coerced Into Repudiation—Detectives Called In—Mr. Irvine Talks.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Dec. 30.—John Langdon and James Denithorne, two of the six Vestrymen of St. John's Church whose names were attached to the presentment against Bishop Talbot, declared to-day that, having been tricked into signing the document by a conspiracy on the part of Dr. Irvine and his friends, they would not only prosecute him, or whoever was responsible for the trick, but would take action under the canons of the Episcopal Church.

They say they have been informed by counsel that if they appear before the court of inquiry in Reading Jan. 10, with an affidavit that their names were attached to the presentment without their knowledge or consent the entire proceedings must be quashed. They intend to be on hand with the necessary affidavits when the court convenes.

Langdon and Denithorne are both considering the advisability of taking legal steps to force those who have the original presentment in their possession to produce it in court, and they say they will spare no effort to ascertain who are really behind the presentment and who was responsible for attaching their signatures to it.

W. Grafton Miller, Vestryman of St. John's Church, whose name is attached to the presentment, and who secured the signatures of Langdon, Denithorne, M. S. and A. J. Jackson, and W. F. Hillier, refused to discuss the matter to-day. M. S. and A. J. Jackson, who are brothers and nephews of Miller, are equally reticent. W. F. Hillier is unwilling to talk.

Bishop Talbot was so interested in the denials of Langdon and Denithorne that they had signed the presentment against him that he called up the Rev. Thomas R. Johnson, present Rector of St. John's Church, to-day on the telephone and asked him to verify what had appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Johnson at once called upon Langdon and Denithorne and learned from them the truth. He communicated with Bishop Talbot, who expressed himself as greatly pleased. Langdon's position in the matter is uncompromising. He says:

"I have no hesitation in declaring that I have been the victim of an outrageous piece of treachery. My signature was secured by Mr. Miller under false pretenses, and if I find that he or Dr. Irvine or the latter's friends deliberately tricked me, I shall not only take legal action against them, but will go for them under the canons of the Church."

BISHOP WHITEHEAD PUZZLED.

Cannot Understand Motive for Attack on Bishop Talbot.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead of the Pittsburg diocese said to-day that the gravest offense with which Bishop Talbot is charged is the commission of an indiscretion in writing letters concerning Mr. Irvine in a positive form where a more cautious or a more worldly man would have written more guardedly and would have prefaced his statements by the words "it is said." While defending Mr. Irvine against the charge which have been suggested in some quarters and saying with the greatest emphasis that he did not believe them, Bishop Whitehead stated that in every diocese in which Mr. Irvine had officiated, of which the Bishop had knowledge, unfortunate dissensions had arisen.

Bishop Whitehead said that he could not understand the motive of the attack Bishop Talbot. He pointed out that the canons of the Church provide that a priest who has been deposed may, after having lived three years of unblemished life and regularly partaken of the holy communion, be reinstated if he is found worthy. If the object sought to be achieved had been the reinstatement of Mr. Irvine the matter might have been approached, he said, in a different manner.

Bishop Whitehead does not think it will be attempted to prove that Mr. Irvine had been guilty of personal immoralities during his life. "I do not believe one word of it!" he exclaimed. "The Church would not have carried on its rolls for so long a man against whom it could be believed that such charges, even with a probable ground for reasonable suspicion, could be brought.

"Mr. Irvine was shrewd, and perhaps he was oversanguine, but his troubles here were purely financial and did not relate to his personal matters. From every diocese that Mr. Irvine has been in, that I know of, have come rumors of dissensions, but there has been, as far as I know, nothing definite."

NOBLE CHARGES INTIMIDATION.

Declares Repudiation of Signers Doesn't Affect Presentment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Herbert Noble of New York, one of the leading figures in the controversy between Bishop Talbot and Dr. I. N. W. Irvine, who held a secret conference here to-day on the case, said to-night that intimidation had been practiced in getting the Huntingdon signers to repudiate the presentment against the Bishop.

"The friends of Bishop Talbot," he said, "had an agent at work, and we know who that agent is. We have had detectives on the case, and to-morrow we will make a statement and disclose all the facts to the public. We know the agent has done his best to break the power of the presentment and these repudiations are the result.

"If the Huntingdon signers do insist upon repudiating the presentment it will not invalidate the instrument, which even then would have more signers than are necessary."

Those in conference with Mr. Noble were J. Frederick Jenkinson and Agnew McBride, two of the Philadelphia signers of the presentment, and the Rev. W. B. Bodine, who is Chairman of the Board of Inquiry that will hear the case at Reading, Penn., next month. The conference lasted until well into the evening.

W. A. Wilson, another Philadelphia signer, to-night confirmed the statement made by Huntingdon signers that they signed a blank sheet of paper, but added that all the presenters attached their names to the original paper. The signatures to the blank paper, he said, was for the purpose of making another copy of the presentment if one was found necessary.

Opinion is still divided as to whether the Board of Inquiry, owing to a new canon going into effect on Jan. 1, will have the right to take up the case. It is now believed that nothing will be done until the board meets on Jan. 10, when the members of that body will themselves decide the question.

Bishop Talbot held a conference to-day at Sunbury, Penn., with Col. C. M. Clement, who is an attorney, and who has been close to the Bishop all through the trouble he has had with Dr. Irvine. Col. Clement was Secretary of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese until it was recently divided. He is now Secretary of the Harrisburg Diocese, which is the name of the jurisdiction carved out of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese. After the conference Bishop Talbot would not talk. All that Col. Clement would say was:

"At present I have nothing to say, but I may be able to give out a statement a little later."

Shortly before midnight, under strong pressure, Dr. Irvine broke silence for the first time since the story of the repudiated signatures was made public. He said:

"Perhaps I ought to say a word in my own defense in view of the direct allegations made in Huntingdon that I obtained or caused to be obtained the signatures of my former vestrymen of St. John's by fraud, duplicity, or trickery. I have no personal knowledge of how the Huntingdon signatures were obtained. I misrepresented nothing from the beginning to the end, and this means every act and deed of mine in my long battle against Bishop Talbot for vindication.

"I sent the presentment to W. G. Miller of Huntingdon. I believe him to be a man of strict honor and honesty, and to have obtained the signatures on frank representation of the facts. I do not believe that a single name was written on that paper, either at the head or at the bottom, by any man not cognizant of the letter and spirit of its contents.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Bodine, now Chairman of the Board of Inquiry, as the senior Presbyter, consented to show the copy of the presentment forwarded him on the withdrawal from the board of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York City. This copy is typewritten throughout, even to the signatures, which appear twice in the document. There appear first on Page 1, following "We, the undersigned."

At the foot of the document, following the plea and petition, the names reappear with the exception that the name of M. S. Jackson is not repeated.

Both Mr. Denithorne and Mr. Langdon are quoted as saying that they signed twice—once to a few typewritten lines purporting to be a request to the presiding Bishop, Bishop Tuttle, to use his office for an adjustment of the Talbot-Irvine difficulty. The second signature, they say, was on a blank sheet of paper. In Dr. Bodine's copy of the presentment the final paragraph of the presentment runs over on the page on which the second set of signatures appears. Another assertion made by the Messrs. Denithorne and Langdon is that they signed a paper that contained no signatures other than those of the Messrs. Miller, Hillier, and A. T. Jackson.

This assertion was submitted to the Rev. Dr. A. J. Arnold of this city, whose signature is second in the presentment. He said: "I signed after Mr. Jenkinson, whose name was the only one on either of the two sheets I signed. I signed in full knowledge of the purport of the document, which was complete when my name was appended. I was amazed to hear that anybody had repudiated his signature. However, as only seven presenters are necessary to a board of inquiry, I do not think the situation, basically, is affected."

ILLEGAL AFTER TO-DAY.

Canonical Authorities Discuss the Status of Talbot Presentment.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Charles G. Saunders of this city, one of the leading authorities on canon law of the Episcopal Church, is of the opinion that proceedings instituted under the old laws will be uncanonical after Jan. 1, the day the new canons adopted at the triennial convention in Boston in October become effective.

In this opinion Mr. Saunders is in apparent agreement with the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, a canonical authority of Philadelphia, who raised the point that the proceedings brought under the old canons against the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, in the interest of the Rev. I. N. W. Irvine, a deposed priest, will be illegal after to-morrow.

PAPER PULP PRESS ROLLS BOY.

Helper, Caught in Machine, Is Dragged Through, but Escapes Alive.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Dec. 30.—John Stockton, a press feeder in the Union Bag and Paper Company's mill here, was cleaning the big pulp press to-day when his hands were caught between a six-inch roll and the felt-covered bed.

Before the machine was stopped his entire body with the exception of his feet had passed under the roll. Under normal conditions the space between the roll and the bed is scarcely more than a quarter of an inch, yet the physicians who examined Stockton after his experience found that not a single bone had been broken. They expressed the belief that he would recover. Stockton is nineteen years old.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Admiral Dewey, from Port Antonio, passed in Sandy Hook at midnight.

The American Line steamship Philadelphia, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, was reported by wireless telegraph as being abeam of the Nantucket Lightship at 12 midnight. The vessel probably will dock at about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Umbria, for Liverpool via Queenstown, passed Brow Head at 5 o'clock this morning.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 3:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

A choice of eighteen trains a day New York to Buffalo, and a New York Central two-cent mileage ticket pays the fare.—Adv.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM PORT ARTHUR NEW TOWN

Chefoo Hears of Important Japanese Success at Fortress.

DEFENDER DESPAIRS OF AID

Writes That Line of Defense Is Hopelessly Broken—Garrison Determined to Die Fighting.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Chefoo to The Daily Telegraph says:

"A messenger from Port Arthur says the Russians have abandoned the New Town, but the Japanese have been unable to occupy it because of fear that it has been mined. [The New Town is on the north side of Port Arthur Harbor, under the shelter of the northwestern chain of forts. The Japanese have been advancing on it from 203-Meter Hill.] The Japanese have mounted eight guns commanding positions north of the Etse forts, but they suffered heavy losses by the Russian fire."

TOKIO, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department published to-night a letter written by a man on the battleship Sevastopol which had fallen into the hands of the Japanese. The writer despairs of relief of the fortress and tells of the destruction wrought by Japanese shells. He says the Russians are resigned to their fate and are determined to fight to a finish rather than suffer the shame of surrender owing to starvation. The letter reads as follows:

"The fortress cannot resist after December. The progress of the enemy in reducing our principal line of outer defenses is not fully known, but it is irresistible.

"We are sadly disappointed over the nonarrival of the Second Pacific Squadron and are daily nearing our miserable end.

"Gen. Stoessel's so-called impregnable line of outer defenses is now a myth. With 203-Meter Hill lost, the fall of Port Arthur cannot be avoided. Its capture by the Japanese means the fall of the town, however strong the other defenses.

"The new town is at the mercy of the enemy's fire. The old town alone is defendable, and here alone may resistance be prolonged.

"Two-thirds of the defenders of 203-Meter Hill were lost.

"The Sevastopol, which was exposed to the enemy's fire in the daytime, left the harbor on the night of Dec. 8 without being towed. She carried only 111, instead of her complement of 660 souls. When she went out she had her nets down, but was struck twice by the enemy's torpedoes, and was beached, irreparably damaged. Gen. Stoessel highly praised the officers and crew of the ship.

"Fuel is almost unobtainable, and it is impossible to keep our bodies warm.

"We no longer have a wireless telegraph system, and have no means of communicating with the outside world. Our isolation is complete. There is no news, and we have had no information for a long time.

"It is impossible to smuggle ammunition. The Captain of the King Arthur brought only barley. (The King Arthur, a British steamer, was captured Dec. 19 while attempting to leave Port-Arthur by the Japanese guardship Asagari. She had on board Russian naval officers who were attempting to join the Russian Pacific squadron. She is now at Sasebo undergoing trial.)

"There is a large hole in the hull of the Sevastopol, and she is completely disabled. All that remains for those on board her is to do their utmost in repulsing the enemy's attacks.

"The enemy's torpedo boats came close to the Sevastopol and attacked her as if they were going through ordinary manoeuvres.

"Should the Sevastopol sink we are to land at a place already decided upon. All are, however, prepared to fight to the very last. On us of the Sevastopol depends the duty of retaining the honor of the navy and avoiding the shame and humiliation of threatened starvation. We would rather die than be thus shamed.

"From Dec. 1 the enemy's ten-inch shells began to fall on the deck of the Sevastopol and some of them pierced through the decks to the bottom of the ship.

"Who is responsible for the fate we face? It is he who did not give instructions for the precaution of a Japanese landing on the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

"Among our officers there are very few who dare to brave death, the majority having no desire other than to save their own lives, but we are determined to die fighting."

GREET VICTORIOUS ADMIRALS.

Japanese Tender Ovations to Togo and Kamimura When They Return.

TOKIO, Dec. 30.—Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamimura, with their staffs, arrived at the Shimbashi Station at 9.20 o'clock to-day. Their journey from Kure to Tokio was a continuous ovation.

At an early hour to-day the streets were filled and the city was gayly decorated with flags, lanterns, and New Year's decorations. Representatives of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Fushimi, Jr., elder statesmen, Ministers, prominent Japanese, and thousands of school children greeted the arrival of the naval heroes at the station. The Presidents of both houses of the Diet presented them with the resolutions of commendation passed by their respective branches of Parliament.

The quiet, gray-bearded Admiral Togo, in a blue service uniform, seemed embarrassed at the noisy ovation. Rear Admiral Shimamura, Chief of Staff, laughingly elbowed forward Vice Admiral Kamimura. The junior officers tried to clear the way, but the crowd closed in on Admiral Togo, and they were frequently forced to push the crowd back.

Finally Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamimura were freed from their enthusiastic admirers, and, surrounded by officers, they reached the carriage sent by the Emperor to the station to convey the distinguished party to the palace.

As Admiral Togo appeared, a great shout arose, hats were thrown into the air, arms were raised, and "Banzai" followed "Banzai."

Preceded by gendarmes, the party drove

Continued on Page 2.

See the Old Year Out
with some exquisite Moselle or Rhine wine at Hinckel & Winekler, Frankfort-on-Main, Highest award at St. Louis. At exclusive hotels, restaurants, and wine merchants.—Adv.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO CLEVELAND, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York (West 23d St.) at 4:55 P. M. daily; arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Other good trains.—Adv.

BOY LOST IN MEADOWS.

Delirious from Exposure, He Ran to Keep from Freezing.

After a hundred men had vainly beaten the Great Meadows, which lie between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, for traces of ten-year-old Charles Brantjen of Jersey City Heights, who was lost in the big waste Wednesday evening, two boatmen accidentally discovered the boy early yesterday morning in a clearing near Secaucus. Cold and fright had made him delirious, so that he resisted the efforts of his rescuers to take him to a warm boathouse, and they were obliged to carry him.

When the boy had been thawed out and fed, he said that with three companions he had started Wednesday afternoon to cross the Meadows at a place where they are four miles wide. They wandered along together in the rank grass that was higher than their heads, leaping dykes and ditches, and springing from hummock to hummock till he, more venturesome than the others, ran on ahead.

He whistled and shouted for his companions. He could hear their responses in a far-away voice, but when he went to where the voice seemed to call him he could not find them. He wandered till night fell, and then, choosing a clearing, ran up and down all night to save himself from being frozen to death. All kinds of ogres seemed ready to pounce upon him from the surrounding bushes. But still he ran and ran till in the dawn a blinking light far away attracted him.

With that for a beacon, the lad set out for safety, but was soon stopped by a broad creek which he could not cross. By the time he had found his way around it the light was gone, and he gave himself up to fresh despair. At daylight he renewed his efforts to grope his way to a settlement, but found himself only the more bewildered at every step. He was becoming numbed with cold and weak with hunger, and felt that he must fall to the earth for sleep.

"But," he said, "I knew I'd die if I lay down, and I found another clearing, and was running up and down it to keep myself alive when the boatmen came. I do not remember their coming. I remember only of running up and down that clearing till I came to myself in the warm boathouse."

HELD UP GIBB'S AUTO.

Bridge Policeman Was Satisfying Grudge, Dry Goods Man Says.

Howard Gibb of the dry goods firm of Mills & Gibb had the "runaway gates" closed in front of him and his chauffeur yesterday afternoon on the Brooklyn Bridge because the policeman on the North roadway decided that the big automobile in which Mr. Gibb was riding was exceeding the speed limit.

Policeman Scannell declared that he had shouted to the chauffeur of the machine to stop, but avowed that his orders had been disregarded. Then he said, he rang the gong to have the gate closed. He declared that the big automobile had passed three trolley cars on the Bridge and reckoned that as they were supposed to run at the rate of twelve miles an hour the machine was traveling at the rate of at least thirty-six miles an hour.

Mr. Gibb indignantly denied the charge, but his machine was taken to the Oak Street Police Station. There Scannell preferred a charge against the chauffeur, Emil Linkendale.

"Sergeant," said Mr. Gibb, with some heat, "I've been going back and forth on the bridge for the past seven years, and I can freely say to you that this officer seems to have some grievance against me. He tried to stop me in my machine a couple of days ago, but, knowing that I was not exceeding the speed limit, I kept on. I believe, I again insist, that this policeman has some grudge against me, although I am at a loss to know what it is."

Mr. Gibb gave cash bail for his chauffeur, and then he departed in the same machine.

LIFE SAVERS SAVE COMRADES.

Oak Island Crew Take Fire Islanders Off Stranded Schooner.

EASTPORT, L. I., Dec. 30.—The Oak Island life saving crew this afternoon had to go to the rescue of the members of the Fire Island crew when the situation of the Fire Island men was desperate.

A week ago to-day the lumber-laden schooner Frank W. McCullough, bound for Patchogue, grounded on Fire Island bar a short distance from where the Drumelzier grounded Monday morning. The Fire Island crew this afternoon went out to the wreck of the McCullough to take off two men who while engaged in salvage work had been caught aboard. While lying alongside the Fire Island boat was dashed against the side of the wreck of the schooner and her sides stove in.

The Fire Island men took to the rigging of the McCullough and signaled for help. The Oak Island men put off at once and brought the Fire Islanders and the two men ashore.

WOULDN'T HELP LIFE SAVERS.

Power Boat Party Turned from Men Who Went to Its Aid.

A small power boat with a party of four aboard grounded off Little Fire Island late yesterday, and signaled for assistance. Capt. Doxsee of the Fire Island crew started out to her relief, but the boat floated off the shoal just before he reached her, and proceeded down the channel toward the inlet.

The life savers, who had broken through half a mile of ice and were worn out by their exertions, asked to be taken in tow, but their request was refused.

Ushering in the New Year

Music and Fireworks
AT
Midnight To-Night
AT
Broadway and 43d Street,
TIMES SQUARE,
Celebrating the Removal of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
TO
ITS NEW BUILDING

ASA BIRD GARDINER'S CASE INTERESTS JEROME

Appealed for Man Whose Papers He Had as Prosecutor.

ALBANY OFFICIAL COMES HERE

District Attorney Nettled by Odell's Action in Pardoning Fender—Many Applications for Pardons.

District Attorney Jerome appeared to be somewhat nettled yesterday when he learned that William S. Fender, who, with a man named Valentine, was convicted in 1897 for conducting a bucket shop in this city, had been pardoned by Gov. Odell. The pardon was granted, it was said at the office of Mr. Jerome, without his knowledge, and furthermore nothing was known of the matter until yesterday, when James P. O'Connor, counsel for the bondsman in the case, served notice upon Mr. Jerome that he would on Tuesday move for the discharge of bail in the case.

Immediately after the conviction of Fender an appeal was taken in the case. He was liberated on bail. This was in the time of District Attorney Olcott, and the papers in the case remained in the District Attorney's office throughout the terms of Messrs. Gardiner and Philbin, and were not unearthed until Assistant District Attorney Gans took charge of the Appeal Bureau. He unearthed the case, and it was argued before the Court of Appeals in Albany, former District Attorney Gardiner appearing for Fender.

On Dec. 16 the Court of Appeals handed down a decision affirming the conviction, but before the sentence of six months in the penitentiary could be put into effect Gov. Odell pardoned Fender. The pardon was made on Dec. 28. Mr. Jerome says that he received no letter from Gov. Odell, as is usual, asking him to make an investigation of the case.

Speaking further about the matter, Mr. Jerome said that he had never heard of so many applications for pardon being made to any out-going Governor as there are being made to Gov. Odell. He says that the present month he has received eighteen letters from Gov. Odell requesting him to look up cases. Five of this number were received in yesterday's mail.

Concerning the case of Fender, it was said that there was a section of the Penal Code which prohibits a former District Attorney from pleading a case which was in his office while he was District Attorney. The section referred to reads:

An attorney, who, directly or indirectly, advises in relation to or aids or promotes the defense of any action or proceeding in any court, the prosecution of which is carried on, aided, or promoted by a person as District Attorney or other public prosecutor with whom such attorney is directly or indirectly connected as a partner, or who, having himself prosecuted or in any manner aided or promoted any action or proceeding in any court as District Attorney or other public prosecutor, afterward directly or indirectly advises in relation to or takes any part in the defense thereof as attorney or otherwise or who * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Jerome refused to make any further comment upon the case, and declined to say whether he would seek to have the pardon set aside on the ground that Mr. Gardiner had no right to appear in the case.

Among the callers on the District Attorney yesterday afternoon was District Attorney Addington of Albany County. The object of his visit was not made public.

The bondsman in Fender's case is Peter De Lacy, and the amount of bail is $2,500.

SAYS PRIEST RESTORED VOICE.

Trenton Girl Suffered Nervous Trouble—Now She Can Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—Miss Mary Dickson of 837 South Warren Street, who for several months had suffered from a nervous affection that took her voice away entirely, came home from Philadelphia this morning and astonished her mother by speaking to her as well as ever. She said that the cure had been effected by the prayers of the Rev. Father S. Corkemas, an Assyrian priest, rector of the Catholic Church of St. Maron, at Tenth and Ellsworth Streets.

The girl had heard that the Philadelphia priest had cured a severe case of rheumatism, and was induced to visit Father Corkemas. She did so, and says that the priest prayed with her and touched her thorax with a relic of St. Maron. He then told her to go home and that her voice would return. She devoutly believes that a miracle has been worked. Miss Dickson's friends, who are Protestants, vouch for the cure.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Father Corkemas, who is a Maronite, owning allegiance to Rome, said this evening in his home:

"I am only an humble priest, and what ever has been accomplished has been through prayer and the merit of our patron saint Maron. I remember the visit of Miss Dickinson last Tuesday. I could see that she was a Protestant and unacquainted with the Catholic faith. I did what I do for all, no matter what their faith. I read to her a part of the Gospel, which told of one of the healing miracles of Jesus Christ, and then, taking the relic of St. Muron from its shrine, I passed it about her neck.

"A young man called to-day and told me that he came from Trenton and wished to tell me that Miss Dickinson had been entirely cured. It was good St. Maron who made the young woman well. I had nothing whatever to do with her cure any more than any other priest would have had."

130 H. P. FOR BIG LINTEL.

Four Auto Trucks Required to Haul It to Custom House.

Four automobile trucks with a total of 130 horse power last evening dragged the granite lintel for the new Custom House from the East River bulkhead, near the South Ferry, where it was landed a month ago, up Whitehall Street to its destination. Four broken manhole covers marked the total damage done, so far as observed. The job will bring to James Reilly & Sons, the truckmen, $300.

With the sole exception of the Central Park Obelisk the lintel is the biggest monolith in the city. It measures 31 by 5 by 3½ feet, and took three years to quarry and dress on Hurricane Island in Penobscot Bay. Two trucks with a total of 90-horse power tried to move it during the afternoon, but the wheels spun helplessly, and the job was given up.

The world provides no better Holiday drink than [illegible] Whiskey. Cosmos Conti[illegible]

PRESIDENT TRIES JIU JITSU.

Japanese Expert Proud of His Pupil—Instruction at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Prof. Yamashita of Japan was presented to-day to the President by Commander Takashita, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation. Prof. Yamashita, who is giving a course of instruction in jiu jitsu at Harvard University, met the President some weeks ago, and it is understood gave a few lessons in the science that is attracting so much attention among athletes. The Professor declined to say whether the President had acquired proficiency in jiu jitsu, but is evidently proud of his pupil.

Prof. Yamashita also called on Secretary Morton, with whom he conversed regarding the teaching of jiu jitsu to the Midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Arrangements have been made for introducing the science at Annapolis, and the services of Prof. Yamashita have been secured. The professor will confer to-morrow with Secretary Morton and Capt. Bronson, Superintendent of the academy, about the details of the work.

MANHOLE COVER INTO THEATRE

Hurled by Gas Explosion in East New York—Passerby Hurt.

Gas, which had accumulated in an electric light conduit in Fulton Street, between Alabama Avenue and Williams Avenue, East New York, exploded with a roar yesterday afternoon when ignited by a bonfire. Flames shot high in the air. A gang of men employed by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company had built the fire near the conduit in order to thaw out the frozen ground. They wanted to locate and repair a leaking gas main.

The workmen were knocked down by the force of the explosion, and the heavy cover of the manhole was sent crashing through a second-story window of the Gotham Theatre, almost directly opposite. Pieces of ice and frozen dirt were showered in all directions. Persons in the theatre escaped injury. A team of horses driven by Henry Fink of Riverdale Avenue and Watkin Street, took fright and bolted. Fink was thrown from his seat and suffered a fracture of the right arm. A policeman stopped the horses.

UPPER BROADWAY A CANAL.

Burst Main Let Flood Loose—Trickled Into Subway Station.

The gondola was missing, but in other respects Broadway, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last night came pretty near up to the standard of a "Venice in New York" show. Water a foot deep rolled down the broad thoroughfare with a merry gurgling sound, carrying with it empty barrels and boxes picked up along the route.

It was the bursting of a three-foot water main in One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, about one hundred feet from Broadway, which made that thoroughfare look like the Grand Canal. Pedestrians passing through the street shortly after 9 o'clock discovered a tiny geyser shooting up into the air. At 10:30 there was a sudden burst of water which hoisted the pavement of the street for a circumference of three feet and gave free vent to the waters. In a short time the flood was on.

The Water Department shut off the flow of water at midnight, but the water kept on running for half an hour longer.

The water trickled down into the Subway station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street in a score of places. The porters were kept busy sponging and sweeping it up, and those who got on or off trains there had to use caution to avoid getting wet.

THEODORE THOMAS HAS GRIP.

Supposedly Severe Illness Prevented His Leading Concert in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Theodore Thomas, confined to his home with a severe attack of the grip, was unable to conduct the usual weekly concert this afternoon in Orchestra Hall. At his home, 43 Bellevue Place, it was said this afternoon that he was no better than yesterday, although it was not admitted that he was worse.

It was said that his condition was serious, calling for the greatest care, but that Dr. C. F. Ely, the attending physician, thought there was no immediate danger. Arrangements were made whereby Assistant Conductor Stock is to take Mr. Thomas's place in directing the orchestra this afternoon and to-morrow night.

A. B. PARKER LOST HIS CASE.

Decision Against Him in First Suit Before His Old Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Alton B. Parker, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President, and ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, received an adverse decision to-day in the first case he argued before that tribunal since he resumed the practice of law.

Judge Parker appeared about a month ago as counsel for the plaintiff-appellant in the action of Elizabeth Reich, appellant, against Edith La Bau Dyer and Lillian La Bau Aymar, as executrices of the will of Alice V. La Bau. Mrs. La Bau was an aunt of William K. Vanderbilt.

The litigation grew out of a transaction in real estate which was conveyed to Mrs. La Bau as security for a loan, and it is claimed, with the understanding that it was subsequently to be purchased by Mrs. La Bau. The suit was for the difference between the amount of the loan and the purchase price, which was $40,000. The court to-day dismissed the appeal with costs.

DELAWARE DEADLOCK BROKEN

Truce Arranged Only Prepares Way for Renewal of Addicks's Fight.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 30.—The Legislature to-night, in extra session, after disputing nearly all day over a division of offices, effected an organization, passed the bill extending to Jan. 1, 1906, the time the new judgment lien law shall go into effect, also an appropriation bill covering the expense of the extra session, and then adjourned sine die.

An agreement in the dispute over offices was reached by the Union (Addicks) Republicans conceding to the regulars one-half the offices of the Legislature, with the understanding that those selected [illegible] serve only in the extra session.

A President pro tempore of the [illegible] was not chosen, it being determined the office could be filled [illegible] lar bi-annual session of the [illegible] which will convene on [illegible] a deadlock appears assured. [illegible] deal will prevail over the [illegible] balloting for United [illegible]

ODELL QUIT ALLIES HE SOUGHT—BRACKETT

Senator Declares Governor Broke Pledges a Year Old.

TIDE TURNED BY HARRIMAN?

Tale of Conferences and Odell's Fear of a Broken Friendship—Platt to Renew Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 30.—In response to the request that he outline his position regarding the Senatorial fight just ended, Senator Edgar T. Brackett this evening made the following statement:

"Something over a year ago I was asked by Gov. Odell to join in a project that would make him the Chairman of the State Committee, Gov. Black, United States Senator to succeed Mr. Depew, and effect a general reorganization of the party in the State. I agreed to give to the movement such help as I could.

"From that time on there has been no secrecy of my attitude with respect to any of these questions. Before election and since election I repeatedly declared my position, and when, in November, I was asked by Senator Depew to support him, I at once advised him of my intention to support Gov. Black, believing that frankness was due the Senator.

"Since the original talk with Gov. Odell he has repeatedly gone over the situation, and always declared his purpose to support Gov. Black to the utmost. It was at his urgent request that Gov. Black become a candidate, against his own judgment, and with many misgivings that Gov. Odell would prove a quitter, as he has done.

"Early this week it became evident that the quitting time had come, and with other friends I went to New York, and Tuesday evening, from about 11 to 1 o'clock, at the Republican Club, six of Gov. Black's friends interviewed Gov. Odell. He immediately answered that we could not succeed in electing Gov. Black. He was told that in view of his assertion a week before that there were 100 sure votes for Gov. Black, his statement was amazing, but he still persisted in his claim that it could not be done.

"A list of legislators was then gone over and his own estimate taken as to every one, when it still appeared that a clear majority was for Black, counting not a single doubtful vote, of which, it was said, we could reasonably hope for half.

"It was then said to him that it was manifest that his claim was a mere subterfuge, and that we had a right to know what there was behind it all. He finally gave as his only reason that it would break one of the dearest friendships of his lifetime should he persist in his support of Gov. Black.

"It was suggested that when the bargain was struck by which he was made the Chairman, and by which Gov. Black was to become the Senator, it was not made conditional upon approval by Mr. E. H. Harriman, and that a failure to keep his agreement might result in breaking some other friendships. He finally said that we would surely be beaten, but he would stick, precisely as he had agreed.

"The next day, at the same place, he was seen by a still larger delegation, and as a result of an interview of over an hour he gave his solemn pledge that some time during the following day he would announce himself as satisfied that Gov. Black was the choice of the majority of the Republicans of the State and that he would have the support of the organization. Within a few hours came his declaration for Senator Depew.

"Each one must draw his own conclusions from these facts, every one of which can be overwhelmingly substantiated. I have already drawn mine. What is my personal feeling at the result? I guess I can stand it as well as any one. If the State prefers to continue to be unrepresented in the Senate I am sure she has the right. Genial and mediocre, Senator Depew will not do anything very bad. Corporate interests may not be vised quite as closely as we should like, but we are used to that. Some of us had hoped for better things—that Republican manhood might count for more in the choice than an ability to collect money for use on election day, and that the great country territory that furnishes the vote might be represented by one of themselves rather than by two Senators from New York.

"Yes, I've learned—learned some things and some men. But I've held to the truth, broken no faith, and fought in the open. I hope that every one connected with the transaction has the same comforting reflection, but I doubt it."

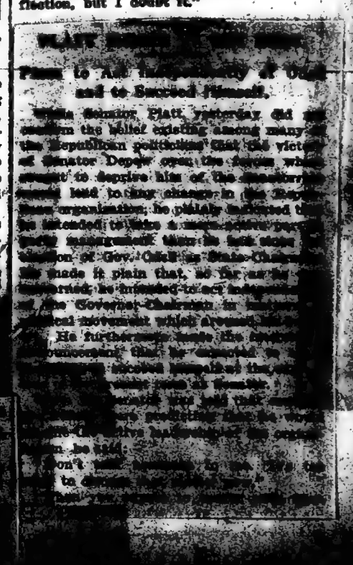

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FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED—"FINEST SERVICE SOUTH"—Leaves New York 9:25 A. M. daily via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,191 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

...rmor-Chairman Odell about party matters?"

"I don't know what I should confer with him about. I may see him, though. I suppose he will send for me."

"Will you consult with him about the organization of the Legislature?"

"I expect to confer with Speaker Nixon on that subject before the Legislature assembles."

"Are you interested in the make-up of the committees of the Assembly?"

"I am always interested in anything that has any bearing upon the cause of good government."

"Will you make any recommendations for Chairmanships?"

"I have a little list."

"Will you make any recommendations to Governor Higgins for appointments?"

"I have another little list on that subject."

"What do you think of the appointment of N. V. V. Francnot as Superintendent of Public Works?"

"I think that it was an excellent appointment. It is the best indication that Gov.-elect Higgins has given, other than his attitude with respect to the re-election of Senator Depew, that he intends to be, as I predicted before the election he would be, the real Governor of the State of New York."

Reference was made to the visit the Senator had received from Louis F. Payn, who was ex-Gov. Black's chief supporter for the Senatorship against Senator Depew, and Senator Platt was asked how Payn took the defeat of his favorite.

"Payn is not altogether happy," was the response, "but he accepts the outcome with due humility."

The Senator was told that Mr. Payn in an interview was quoted as having said that the withdrawal of Black was due to an understanding that Black would succeed him.

"Well, he will have to wait a long time," responded the Senator with a smile that was full of humor.

"Then you have no intention of retiring at the expiration of your present term?" he was asked.

"I never retire when other people try to force me to retire. I shall probably remain in the United States Senate as long as I can. Had Black been elected I probably would have resigned my seat. I was seriously contemplating such a step. But the election of Senator Depew has made me very happy. I am as much pleased over it as if the fight had been my own."

"In your judgment what contributed most to bring about the decision in favor of Senator Depew?"

"The rally of the old guard. Every man of the 100 I invited stepped up and declared himself like a man, and that settled it. There never was a chance of them beating Depew after my conference."

"Now that the fight is over, Senator, are you for peace?"

"Yes, I am for the peace that we make."

Senator Depew was one of Senator Platt's first callers yesterday. The meeting between them was joyous, but Senator Platt took his colleague to task for giving all the credit of the settlement of the contest to Gov. Odell. However, Senator Depew explained that to Senator Platt's entire satisfaction, and they parted with a thorough understanding.

When Senator Depew, with beaming countenance, was asked as he left Senator Platt's office what he had to say about his victory, his sole reply was "Happy New Year."

"Lou" Payn had a long talk with Senator Platt, after which, speaking of the Senatorial contest, he said with serious mien: "It's all right. I am satisfied, and I told Senator Platt I was. Depew was our second choice. We were never in favor of lugging in any outsider. I told Black six months ago he could not afford to take the Senatorship, and he agreed with me. But he was forced into the position of being a receptive candidate."

"Will the result weaken Odell's leadership?"

"Not a bit. Odell is as strong as ever."

Senator Depew will go to Albany to-morrow and will be there for the inauguration of Gov. Higgins. On Monday afternoon he will hold a reception in the parlors of the Ten Eyck Hotel.

MRS. CHADWICK MEASURED.

Bertillon System Applied for Comparison with Records of Mme. De Vere.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—Bertillon measurements were taken of Mrs. Chadwick to-day by a Government Secret Service expert. When Mme. De Vere was arrested in Lucas County, fifteen years ago, she was subjected to the system of measurements, and these are on file. The present measurements of Mrs. Chadwick will be compared with the De Vere record.

Dr. C. J. Aldrith, the alienist, again called at the county jail to see Mrs. Chadwick to-day, but on instructions issued by United States Marshal Chandler he was not admitted. Dr. Aldrith stated that he was making a study of Mrs. Chadwick at the request of her counsel, J. P. Dawley. Other developments in the Chadwick case to-day seem to indicate that insanity will be her defense.

Sheriff Barry of Cleveland, Ohio, who is in New York to arrest Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick on his arrival from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, is of the opinion that Dr. Chadwick will waive all extradition proceedings and willingly accompany him to Cleveland. The Pretoria is nearly three days overdue, and is expected to reach New York early this morning.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Fraud Charges Against Conneaut (Ohio) Men Follows Closing of Institution.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Cashier C. C. Lillie and President C. M. Traver of the First National Bank of Conneaut, Ohio, were placed under arrest late this afternoon at Conneaut by United States Marshal Chandler upon a warrant charging the bankers with a violation of the National banking laws. The specific charge in Mr. Lillie's case was the making of a false entry in the books of the bank, charging the sum of $233,605 to read $223,805. Mr. Traver is charged in the warrant with being an accomplice of the cashier in the alleged falsification.

In the Federal Court here this evening, Cashier Lillie waived preliminary examination, and gave $10,000 bail for his appearance in court in February.

The First National Bank of Conneaut closed its doors nearly two weeks ago, after a run upon it the preceding day. The bank has a capital stock of $50,000. The alleged cause of the run was the report that Mrs. Chadwick had secured large loans from it. The bank officials deny holding any Chadwick papers.

COUNTRY'S GIFTS OF A YEAR.

Total for 1904 $46,296,960, the Least Sum Since 1901.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—While the donations of 1904, by actual gift and bequest to charity, religious and educational institutions, libraries, museums, galleries, and municipal betterments, show a decrease, being but $46,296,960, as compared with $76,934,978 in 1903, $77,397,167 in 1902, and $128,888,732 in 1901—the record-breaking year—still, the total amount remains large.

The decrease is partly accounted for by the much smaller amounts contributed by multi-millionaires. The total stated of course does not represent contributions to charity in the general sense, or church contributions, or small sums. It includes only such donations or bequests as have been published.

Of the total amount for the year, the donations are $20,600,807 and the bequests $25,890,178. These sums have been divided as follows: To charities, $16,752,278; to religious enterprises, $5,842,890; to museums and art galleries, $898,000; to libraries, $1,141,866, and to educational institutions, $21,255,422.

"NEW MONROE DOCTRINE"

Russian Novoe Vremya Complains That We Meddle in Europe's Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Novoe Vremya to-day publishes an article on the "New Monroe Doctrine of America." While not objecting to what it terms the "hands off policy" of the United States, nor even to the "honest broker" policy, if the charges are not too high, it declares that the trouble is that the United States "do not seem to want to confine the doctrine to South America, but to have a finger in every European pie."

SAW O'BRIEN SHOOTING; CALLS POLICE DERELICT

Witness Says He Told Precinct Men Who Fired Shot.

FAILED TO MAKE ARREST

Later Man Accused Surrenders Voluntarily—Jerome Wants to Know Who Told Him of Warrant.

William K. Smith, thirty-one years old, of the firm of Smith & Buchanan, proprietors of the saloon and Raines law hotel at 23 Bowery, who lives at 938 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, went to the Eldridge Street Station last night and surrendered himself to Sergt. McDermott. Smith told the Sergeant he had heard he was wanted in connection with the shooting of William O'Brien, who was the chief witness in the case of Arthur Mallon, the policeman sentenced to Sing Sing for shooting a man named Brennan, O'Brien's chum. O'Brien was shot near Smith's place early Thursday morning.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station learned later that Cornelius J. Donlon of Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue went to District Attorney Jerome yesterday and told him that he saw Smith shoot O'Brien. Mr. Jerome took Donlon before Justice Zeller of the Court of Special Sessions and a warrant was issued for Smith's arrest.

The police say that Donlon told Mr. Jerome he already had told the story to Detectives Lohmeier and Schmidt of the Eldridge Street Station, and they had failed to make the arrest. As a result Mr. Jerome asked Capt. Flood last night to send Lohmeier and Schmidt to the District Attorney's office this morning to explain matters.

Neither the police nor the detectives will say how they know that Smith knew the warrant had been issued. Capt. Flood notified the District Attorney's office that Smith had surrendered. Detectives Price and McNaught went there and took him to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. Before being taken to Police Headquarters, Smith was taken to Gouverneur Hospital to be identified by O'Brien. O'Brien looked at him and said:

"I don't know who shot me—if I did I wouldn't tell."

O'Brien repeated these words and turned his head away.

In addition to the story that he saw Smith do the shooting, Donlon told the District Attorney enough to implicate several other persons. The identity of these was communicated to Capt. Flood last night, and he personally directed several of his precinct detectives in assisting Detective Sergeants Price and McNaught and Patrolman Reardon, all of the District Attorney's Office, in searching resorts on the Bowery for the men wanted.

Capt. Flood said last night that Detectives Lohmeier and Schmidt were not guilty of the negligence that had been attributed to them. The Captain said the detectives had done their best to arrest Smith, but had been unable to find him. Lohmeier and Schmidt early this morning brought to the Eldridge Street Station Sadie Ennis of 39 Bowery. They said she was a suspicious person, and she was locked up.

It was learned that the Ennis woman was suspected of knowing something about the shooting of O'Brien. She said she was in the saloon on the night of the shooting, but had left long before it occurred.

COLD STOPS COTTON PICKING.

Negroes in Mississippi and Louisiana Refuse to Work in Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—As the result of the recent freezing weather in Mississippi and Louisiana, negro cotton pickers have deserted the cotton fields and cannot be induced to leave their homes. Little cotton has been picked, and a conservative estimate places the amount of cotton unpicked in Mississippi at 300,000 bales, and 200,000 bales in Louisiana.

Reports say that the refusal of the negroes to work means a loss of at least 500,000 bales which is being rapidly destroyed by the cold weather. The planters are not making any efforts to get their product. They figure that if they sacrifice this cotton the world's visible supply will be decreased and prices for what they have gathered will be advanced.

COTTON HITS PRINT WORKS.

Unsteady Market Said to Have Affected Several Seriously.

TRENTON, Dec. 30.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day appointed Jay Ten Eyck of Newark receiver for the Windsor Company, which has print works at North Adams, Mass. The liabilities are $509,610, including mortgages. The assets are not given, but the application charges that the company is insolvent and without funds.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 30.—The Windsor Company operates print works here for finishing a fine grade of cotton goods. The unsteady cotton market has affected several plants in Western Massachusetts seriously, among them being, it is understood, the Windsor Company.

The concern is capitalized at $1,000,000, and its weekly capacity is about 22,000 pieces of calico and 2,000 pieces of print cloth. It had twelve printing machines.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30.—In the Superior Court here to-day David A. Russell and Fred C. McDuffie were appointed ancillary receivers of the Windsor Company of North Adams. Mr. Russell is the manager of the works and Mr. McDuffie is treasurer of the York & Everett Mills at Lawrence.

GALE SWEEPS OVER ENGLAND.

Danish Steamer Alabama Stranded—London Flood.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A fierce gale from the Atlantic swept over the United Kingdom yesterday.

At Stornoway, Outer Hebrides, the Danish steamer Alabama, from Stettin Dec. 1 and the Tyne Dec. 9, for Baltimore, which arrived at Stornoway Dec. 19 with her machinery out of order, stranded on Peninsula Point. Her engine room and the stokehold section are flooded. She is leaking forward and has listed to starboard.

Several minor shipping accidents have also been reported.

Much damage has been done inland. Telegraph and telephone lines are down and communications are interrupted with the provinces and some parts of the Continent.

The gale resulted in an abnormally high tide on the eastern coast of England and in the Thames estuary, producing serious floods in the low-lying parts of London, where hundreds of warehouses and residences were inundated and serious damage was done. It was the highest tide at London for many years, the water almost overs- sweeping the Thames embankment and the steps of Cleopatra's Needle being covered.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—Many persons were killed or injured in Belgium by a terrific ...icane to-day, which also caused much ...e to property.

Only Edison Bids for the Bridge.

Bids were opened yesterday for the lighting of the Brooklyn Bridge. The contract is divided in halves, one-half going to Manhattan and the other to Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Edison Company, for the Brooklyn half, and the New York Edison Company were the only bidders. Their price was $130 a lamp a year for the 2,000-candle-power arc lights and $18 a lamp a year for incandescent lamps.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM PORT ARTHUR NEW TOWN

Continued from Page 1.

under triumphal arches, waving flags, and discharging fireworks through the cheering crowds to the Navy Department, where a brief stop was made, during which the congratulations of the Ministers were received and future victories were toasted.

Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamimura then proceeded to the palace to report to the Emperor. They will probably remain in Tokio about one week, for the purpose of consulting with the General Staff and perfecting plans for future operations.

STRENGTH OF RIHLUNG FORT.

Largest in Russian Eastern Line—Trophies of the Capture.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, Via Fusan, Dec. 30.—Rihlung Fort, captured yesterday, is the largest and strongest of the eastern fort ridge. Tunnels for mines were cut through solid rock, and two tons of dynamite were used to blow up the walls. The spectacle was magnificent, and the work of the assaulters was splendid.

Half the garrison was killed by the explosion of the first charge. The remainder of the Russians made a stubborn resistance. Four heavy guns, seven rapid-firing guns, and two machine guns were captured, as well as thirty quick-firing guns which were stored in the fort.

TOKIO, Dec. 30.—The headquarters of the army besieging Port Arthur telegraphs that on the night of Dec. 28, after the occupation of Rihlung Fort, a small body of Russians still offered resistance in the passage between the siege gun line and the gorge.

At 3 o'clock in the morning they were dislodged entirely and the occupation of the fort became secured.

According to the statement of three prisoners, the defenders of Fort Rihlung numbered about 500, besides some sailors. A majority of the defenders were killed.

The trophies captured with Rihlung Fort include four large-calibre guns, seven small-calibre guns, thirty seven-millimeter guns, two machine guns, and much property is yet unenumerated.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS SCANDALS.

Papers Demand Punishment of Those Responsible for Big Steals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The old Red Cross scandals are receiving a thorough ventilation in the papers. Vast quantities of supplies went astray during the Summer and early Autumn. One hundred out of 120 bales from Moscow alone disappeared, and the demand is made for the punishment of those responsible.

The precautions now taken effectually prevent a recurrence of the disappearance of supplies. The Emperor has sent a personal aide de camp to see that their transportation is not interfered with.

It is reported from Moscow that some women in the highest society are proposing to form a Russian-Japanese League with the co-operation of ladies at Tokio to agitate for a termination of the war.

BOMBARDMENT NEAR SHAKHE.

Russian Artillery Shell Japanese Lines, but Draw Little Fire.

SIAPANTA, via MUKDEN, Dec. 30.—Russian artillery engaged in an action on Dec. 29 against the Japanese south of Shakhe and near the railroad bridge, the firing continuing till 6 o'clock in the evening. The bombardment of the Japanese position was effective.

The Japanese replied very slowly with shrapnel and Shimose shells, and did very little damage.

CHINA MAY RETALIATE.

Presses Demand That Russian Consul Surrender Accused Sailor.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.—The Taotai has been instructed by the foreign board at Peking to insist upon a reply from the Russian Consul to his demand for the surrender of the sailor belonging to the Russian cruiser Askold, who on Dec. 15 murdered a Chinaman on the Bund here as the result of a dispute over payment for the hire of a jinrickisha.

Should the Consul decline to comply with this demand, the Chinese authorities here say it will be apparent that Russia contemplated a serious breach of neutrality, and that henceforth China cannot undertake to protect Russians in Chinese harbors against actions of the Japanese.

BRITISHER ON THE HATSUSE?

Report That Capt. Glass, Naval Officer, Went Down with Japanese Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Associated Press correspondence from Honolulu says that word has been received there by relatives that Capt. Glass of the British Navy was aboard the Japanese battleship Hatsuse, when she was sunk recently, and was drowned.

The presence of the British officer on the ship had not been made public before, but the news now is said to be official.

CZAR SUMMONED KAZNAKOFF.

Admiral's Departure for St. Petersburg Not Due to Poor Health.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Dec. 30.—It is said on good authority that the departure of the Russian Admiral Kaznakoff for St. Petersburg is in consequence of a telegram from the Czar, saying he wished an oral report from him.

What may be behind the telegram it is difficult to say.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Admiral Kaznakoff (who was Russia's representative on the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident, but who has been recalled and will be succeeded by Vice Admiral Doubassoff,) starts for St. Petersburg to-morrow after receiving a laconic dispatch saying Emperor Nicholas desired to consult with him.

The Admiral's health, which is said to have been the cause of his recall, is excellent. Members of his staff say the renewed naval preparations are doubtless the cause of the consultation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The rumors that Admiral Kaznakoff's retirement from the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident is due to Capt. Clado's loquacity in Paris are denied both at the Admiralty and the Foreign Office, where it is said that the aged Admiral's recall is due entirely to the condition of his health.

RUSSIAN REFORMERS FEARFUL.

Apprehensive That Bureaucracy Will Smother Czar's Plan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The agitated state of the public opinion throughout the country over the reforms apparently continues unabated. The war has distinctly taken a second place. The papers discuss the situation pointedly but guardedly.

The fear is expressed that the proposed measures may be smothered by the cumbrous bureaucratic machinery before they are crystallized into laws. As a means of avoiding such a catastrophe the papers press more or less openly the advisability of the Committee of Ministers securing the direct co-operation of legally elected representatives of the various classes.

The Zemstvos seem to be acting with circumspection, and be more have followed the example of the Moscow Executive in adjourning sine die.

The [illegible] organization, it [illegible] Russian [illegible] have [illegible] Russian [illegible] Russian [illegible] Russian [illegible]

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
the Standard of Quality
AMERICA RECOGNIZES NO ARISTOCRACY—EXCEPT IN CHAMPAGNE—AND THEN IT IS POMMERY. SERVED AT EVERY FUNCTION WHERE QUALITY ALONE DICTATES THE CHOICE.

POET'S ETHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Frederic Mistral Will Devote Nobel Prize Money to His Project.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

PARIS, Dec. 30.—It is said that Frederic Mistral, the Provençal poet, to whom was awarded 50,000f. as half his share in the Nobel Prize for Literature, will devote the entire sum to the development and installation of the ethological museum founded by him at Aries.

The municipal authorities agree to furnish a building, the adaptation of which will cost 250,000f. Estward Leon, an American residing at Avignon, offers 50,000f. as a subscription, and undertakes to arrange for lectures in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore to help on the fund. He is confident the remaining 150,000f. can be easily raised.

COL. LEUTWEIN RETURNS.

Ex-Governor of German Southwest Africa Defends His Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Col. Leutwein, the much-abused ex-Governor of German Southwest Africa, has just arrived at Hamburg. In an interview he said:

"I am accused of too much leniency, and I cannot find this wrong. I was firmly convinced that I could win the natives by mild methods. At the same time, had I had 10,000 men instead of 400, it would have been better."

The Colonel admitted that a general uprising of the natives of Africa may be feared.

GIRL'S DEATH NOT MURDER.

Police Now Explain Riverside Park Case on Accident Theory.

The police are now convinced that the death of Mary Mangan, the servant girl, found unconscious last Monday morning in Riverside Drive Park, near One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was not the result of foul play. Both Inspector Smith of the Harlem District and Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau said yesterday they had been unable to discover either a motive for murder or any evidence of it.

The theory advanced by them and supported by Coroners' Physician Weston is that the girl went into the park while suffering from illness that rendered her dizzy, and that while trying to sit down on the bench near which she was found she fell heavily backward, striking the back of her head against the edge of the bench. Only in such manner, they held, could the breaking of hot neck be explained in the absence of any marks on the body.

Coroner Scholer was the only official found clinging to the murder theory, his contention being that even such a fall as just described could not produce a dislocation of the spinal column without leaving outside marks beind.

Mrs. Annie Mangan, the mother of the dead girl, was cross-examined by Inspector Smith yesterday, and admitted that six years ago her daughter had a child. She did not know whether it was still alive or not.

Bartley J. Kiely, the grocery store clerk who was supposed to have made an appointment with the dead girl for Christmas Day, was arrested by detectives of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station early yesterday morning. After a prolonged examination, he was taken to the Harlem Police Court, where Magistrate Baker promptly discharged him, adding that he could find no cause whatever for the arrest. Kiely gave a minute and satisfactory account of his movements on Christmas Day, which day he spent wholly with his family. He denied having any but a slight acquaintance with the dead girl or having made an appointment to meet her at any time.

A young man, describing himself as Alfred Bowles, a tile setter of 201 East Thirty-fourth Street, saw the body of the girl at the Morgue yesterday and thought he recognized it as that of a woman who had been a friend of a friend of his, a former member of the Marine Corps. The police were said to be looking for the man in question last night.

SHOT TO AVENGE INSULTS.

Stone Mason Wounded Cigarmaker in Front of Graveyard.

Antonio Catrano, forty-two years old, a cigarmaker of 349 East Twelfth Street, was shot down, probably fatally, late last night on East Eleventh Street by Baptiste Bellettini, a stone mason of 425 East Eleventh Street. Bellettini had complained to the police that Catrano had insulted his wife and seventeen-year-old daughter, Angela. The police, he declared, said they could not help that.

"Very well, then I will stop it," he said.

Last night he met Catrano in front of the little graveyard in East Eleventh Street.

"You scoundrel!" he shouted. Then he fired four shots. One hit the man in the abdomen, and the other in the groin. Two went wild. Detectives from the Fifth Street Station saw the shooting, and after a chase caught Bellestini. He showed fight at first, but readily surrendered when told they were policemen.

"You would not protect my wife, my Angela," he said. "I have. The scoundrel will die. It is good."

The injured man was taken to Bellevue and Bellettini was taken there for identification by his victim.

EXPEDITION TO THE CONGO.

H. L. Bridgman of Brooklyn Will Go with Explorer J. J. Harris.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, N. Y., leaves London to-night for the Congo by way of Naples and Cairo. At Cairo Mr. Bridgman joins J. J. Harrison, the explorer and big game hunter. They will both proceed to the Congo.

Mr. Bridgman will personally investigate the affairs of the Independent State.

High Rates for Policy on Czar's Life.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It came out to-day that the foundation for the story of the heavy insurance of the life of Emperor Nicholas at Lloyd's here by holders of Russian bonds was the fact that an individual yesterday proposed to take out a policy for $5,000 on His Majesty's life at 25 guineas per $1,000 for a year. He to-day took out a policy for $2,500 at that rate.

FIREWORKS IN THE NEW YEAR.
Music and fireworks at midnight, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway; Times Square.

GEN. PORTER TO RETIRE.

Successor at Paris Not Named—Tower and McCormick to Stay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—President Roosevelt is devoting some time at present to consideration of important appointments in the diplomatic and consular service of the Government to be made formally by him at the beginning of the new Administration, next March. Secretary Hay had a conference with the President to-day, and it is understood that diplomatic appointments were discussed.

In addition to the coming changes already announced several others have been decided upon. Gen. Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France, will retire from that post soon after the 4th of March. He was appointed by President McKinley, and with the expiration of his present term will have served at the French capital eight years. The President has decided on Gen. Porter's successor, but no announcement of his decision can be made.

Charlemagne Tower, American Ambassador to Germany, and Robert S. McCormick, American Ambassador to Russia, will continue at their respective posts. Strong influences have been brought to bear in behalf of both. In addition, their services have been satisfactory to the Government.

Bellamy Storer, Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, will continue at Vienna unless the President should decide to transfer him.

It has been rumored that Ambassador George V. L. Meyer is to succeed Gen. Porter at Paris, but such a change is not certain. The probabilities are that Ambassador Meyer will remain at Rome.

John K. Gowdy, who was appointed by President McKinley as American Consul General at Paris, will be succeeded by Frank H. Mason, who is now Consul General at Berlin. In succession to Mr. Mason John Lewis Griffiths of Indianapolis will be named.

SAW FIRES THROUGH KEYHOLE.

Woman Put Them Out and Told Police —Two Arrests.

Kalil Natta, thirty years old, proprietor of the dress pattern shop on the third floor of 157 Cedar Street, and Elias Keran, twenty-four years old, a cutter employed in the shop, both Syrians, were arrested last night by detectives of the Church Street Station and charged with attempted arson.

The arrests were made on information given to the police by Mrs. Charles Ransom, who lives on the third floor in the rear of the Cedar Street building. She said that on Thursday night she saw the reflection of a light in the pattern shop and looked through the keyhole. What she saw, she said, was a lighted candle which had burned down to within an inch of silk paper and other refuse. She managed to get the door open and put out the candle.

Last night Mrs. Ransom said she was nervous and looked again through the keyhole and saw a candle burning as on Thursday night. The silk paper was smoldering, she said, when she entered as on the preceding night and blew the candle out. She said also that the papers were soaked with kerosene.

Mrs. Ransom went to a telephone and told Police Headquarters about her experiences and the case was reported to Sergt. Nugent of the Church Street Station, who assigned detectives to the case. They arrested Natta and Keran at once. Each denied knowing anything about the circumstances related by Mrs. Ransom.

LOOKING UP APARTMENT FIRE.

Marshal's Deputies in Rooms Said to be H. R. Nurse's.

Deputies of the Fire Marshal's office are investigating a fire which occurred on Wednesday night in the apartments on the top floor of the five-story building at 138 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Fire Department officials say that the fire did at least $3,000 damage, although it was confined to the two rooms in the front. The apartment was furnished expensively.

For the last six years it has been occupied by a man who, according to the janitor, Frank Karl, has been known to him as H. R. Nurse. Karl says that he understood that the man was a broker. According to the janitor, he is the owner of an automobile and a string of horses.

A woman named Sophie Schilling has been the housekeeper, Karl says.

The janitor says that the last time he saw Nurse was on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Schilling says she has been away on a trip since Monday. She returned to the house last night, and appeared to be dumfounded at the wreck of the rooms and the presence of the Deputy Fire Marshal.

A deputy there insisted that there was nothing to be inferred from his presence there.

CONGRESS AND TRUSTS.

Edward B. Whitney Says Legislative Body Could Break Up Combinations.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Edward B. Whitney of New York declared to-day before the American Political Science and Economic Associations that Congress has the direct power to put an end to the United States Steel Corporation, the anthracite "coal pool," and similar corporations.

"Congress," Mr. Whitney declared, "has entire jurisdiction over inter-State commerce, and can therefore impose any conditions not specially prohibited by the Constitution upon corporations engaging in inter-State commerce. It has the same broad power to exclude State corporations from inter-State commerce except upon its own terms which a State has to exclude from its territory a corporation of another State.

Publisher Is Arrested.

A man said to be Charles F. Rideal, forty-five years old, and said to be a publisher of 1,204 Broadway, was taken to Police Headquarters last night by Detective Sergeants McNaught and Price, and charged with grand larceny. He was arrested on a bench warrant. The detectives declined to make known the nature of the case.

Our business furniture is designed throughout on the modern labor-saving ideas.
It costs no more, quality for quality, than the old hackneyed styles.
Library Bureau
Experts in card and filing systems.
Salesroom, 316 Broadway.

President Roosevelt,
Vice-President Fairbanks
and every Member of the Cabinet
send New Year Greetings
to the American People through the
New York Tribune,
Sunday. Jan. 1st, 1905.
Their Autograph Letters in Fac-Simile.
A Most Valuable Historical Souvenir.

THE
NEW YORK COMMERCIAL
Annual Financial,
Industrial and Commercial
Review of the Year
will be published on
Tuesday Morning, January 3, 1905.
Order it in advance.
Three Cents All News Stands

Budd
MADISON SQUARE, WEST
offers a large variety of fine Cotton, Linen and Silk Cloths, expressly for the manufacture of
DRESS SHIRTS
either simple or extremely elegant. Prices $3.50 to $19.50.

STRIKERS VOTE TO FIGHT ON.

Mill Operatives at Fall River Decide 3 to 1 Against Yielding.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 30.—The labor unions involved since last July 1 strike against a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages in the cotton mills of the city, to-day, by a vote of approximately three to one approved a continuance of the contest.

The vote of the five unions was as follows:

	For Continuance.	Against Continuance.
Carders	218	80
Weavers	817	150
Loomfixers	140	83
Slashers	64	23
Spinners	182	84
Total vote	1,401	420

The call for meetings of the unions to vote on a continuance of the contest was prompted by an agitation of the question whether the employes should return to work for the Winter, under the reduction, and renew the strike later if wages were not advanced. This was the first formal vote on the question taken since the action of the unions in July, on inaugurating the strike. The ballot then was 1,510 in favor of a strike and 396 opposed.

Thalmann on Seaboard Plan.

In response to inquiries addressed to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. regarding their attitude on Seaboard Air Line Railway matters, Ernst Thalmann last night said that all the members of the Board of Directors, including himself, were engaged in devising a plan which would be equitable and satisfactory to all the stockholders of the railway and would provide ways and means for the permanent financing of the road.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:10 A. M.—111 Seventh Street; L. Sobel; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—29 Warren Street; Philip Breidenbach; damage, $5,000.

11:05 A. M.—1,508 to 1,510 Broadway; Rector's; damage, $50.

1:05 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Cypress Avenue; Max Arunstein; damage trifling.

2:00 P. M.—261 First Avenue; Mrs. Lomsr; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—241 Monroe Street; Michael Tallimy; damage, $10.

3:05 P. M.—504 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; C. W. Silverman; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—25 Chrystie Street; Frank Muller; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—101 West Eighty-fourth Street; Mrs. Agnes Cushman; damage trifling.

3:42 P. M.—386 East Eighty-second Street; Henry Burnstein, damage, $50.

3:10 P. M.—318 East Thirtieth Street; Mrs. King; damage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—29 Cherry Street; Luke Drienie; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—108 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Charles Muller; damage, $200.

8:00 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Morris Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR.
Music and fireworks at midnight, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway; Times Square.

A GOOD NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION
USE GAS FOR COOKING AND HEATING
MUCH TIME ...and.. TROUBLE SAVED.

Out To-day.
A new illustrated edition of Mr. H. B. Lent's famous book,
BEING DON'T GOOD
PRICE $1.50
For Sale by All Booksellers.
Published by the Brooklyn Eagle.

THERE ARE NO SUBSTITUTES
For my L. J. C. ECLIPSE and 41 brands of Wines and Liquors for THE NEW YEAR'S table. They are absolutely pure. Try them. Send for Catalogue, Magazine and Price List.
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 & 43 Vesey Street.

Consolidated Trader Suspends.

The suspension of William R. Whitney, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, was announced yesterday. Mr. Whitney was a small trader, and has been a member of the Exchange for upward of ten years. It is thought that he will be able to meet his obligations and resume.

Money for Patterson Prosecution.

Assistant District Attorney Rand appeared yesterday before the Board of Estimate for District Attorney Jerome, and asked for an additional appropriation to assist in conducting the Dodge case and the Patterson case. He got $15,000.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Tuesday this unprecedented clearing gives way to the great January white sales.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

When you're downtown shopping don't miss lunching at our palatial restaurant—8th Floor.

ONCE there were two missionaries who were debating on the question of telling the little savage children about Santa Claus.

"No," said one, "if we do they will expect us to distribute stockings."

That's a good deal better than telling about something good and then withholding it, as a store may be inclined to treat a shopping public.

We've heard of stores advertising wonderful bargains and then even going so far as to decry their own merchandise in an effort to talk the prospective customer into buying something else at a greater profit to the merchant.

It's an antiquated method of storekeeping, entirely eliminated by the Simpson Crawford Co. policy, which is at all times to "quote the lowest prices possible without the sacrifice of quality."

When we advertise anything as a bargain you can depend on seeing values to back up the strongest statement made.

Last day of the ⅓ off sale of Artware, bric-a-brac cut glass and china

AFTER awhile you'll be searching the shops and paying regular prices for these very objects of artware and pieces of bric-a-brac to serve as wedding presents, favors and for home decoration—that is, provided you do not take advantage of this sale, which ends to-day. Fourth Floor.

Handsome artistic creations in royal Vienna, Sevres vases, carved ivories, marble statuary, bronzes—in artistic busts, figures, art pottery, Louelsa ware, Limoges and Theodore Haviland china, cut and rock crystal glass, Bohemian glassware, electroliers, porcelain miniatures, etc., all at ⅓ off.

There are a great many exclusive pieces you won't find elsewhere and will never see again. Their value will double soon—now you can buy them at a third less than our regular prices. Art connoisseurs and collectors have realized this from the first, and they have not been slow in claiming these highly prized creations.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

500 more handsome taffeta waists at $3.95.

JUST the waists you intend to buy at this time of year, and there's not one that wouldn't be a bargain at $5. Black, white, brown and blue are the shades of the season, all very effectively trimmed. Second Floor.

They're made of an exceedingly good quality of taffeta silk—new sleeves—back and front made of clusters of small tucks and hemstitching—fancy stocks—special to-day at $3.95.

$5 for silk waists—several different models—plaid or plain taffeta—tucked sleeves and back—some trimmed with hand knots and inverted plaits—others with stitched side plaits.

5.95 for allover lace waists—silk lined—fancy pointed yoke—trimmed with lace insertions and medallions—new sleeves, and cuffs and collar piped with taffeta silk—a very exceptional value.

10.00 for allover lace waists—four different styles—elaborate blouse effects, trimmed with medallions, insertions, tucks, French shirring—new sleeve made of tucks and lace with deep designed cuff.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Clearing infants' wear: same low prices to-day.

IT'S no effort to sell these garments even at the regular prices, for they are not the ordinary kind. They're the highest quality skirts, dresses, etc., you ever saw at the prices we say they're worth, and that's why we've been going way ahead of any previous clearing in this department. Second Floor.

25c. for 50c. outing flannel skirts.
50c. for misses' 85c. sateen skirts.
98c. for cashmere dresses—value $1.50.
25c. for 38c. long nainsook dresses.
25c. for 50c. outing flannel drawers.
45c. for bonnets—regular value 75c.
10c. for bootees—regular value 19c.
65c. for our 85c. knitted petticoats.

Just examine these garments and see how they are made—see that the materials are all of durable quality, made up in the best possible manner for the little ones' comfort. It will pay you to buy in advance at these prices, for in every case they are very much below what you'd usually pay for the articles.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Buying handkerchiefs at half price and less

IT has taken the town by storm—all week this department has been crowded until at times it seemed as if the Christmas rush were not over. Every bargain from the 10c handkerchiefs at 5c to the dainty $1 bits of linen at 39c is included, and when laundered they're as bright and good as the originals right out of the boxes. They were used in Christmas decorating.

5c for handkerchiefs up to 10c—all serviceable and durable.
10c for handkerchiefs up to 19c
15c for handkerchiefs up to 25c
19c for handkerchiefs up to 50c
39c for handkerchiefs up to $1.00

There are embroidered handkerchiefs, lace handkerchiefs, linen handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, French handkerchiefs, Swiss handkerchiefs and French embroidered handkerchiefs, all kinds of handkerchiefs, affording the greatest diversity in New York. Come to-day and make your selection while the showing is most complete. Main Floor.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

23 piano bargains all saved for the last day

ALTHOUGH we've had a number of requests for these piano bargains we have reserved the original Saturday list for the last day. There are twenty-three instruments, including one of the widely advertised Kranich & Bach pianos at $185, originally sold for $350, which, you doubtless know, is the regular price. Almost any one of these pianos will be delivered to your home on payment of $10—then small payments once a month.

First payment is ten dollars.

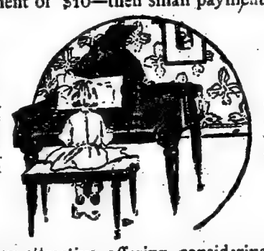

Small payment once a month.

It is certainly a very attractive offering, considering the many who have asked us to sell these pianos earlier in the week. Our reserve plan is what has made our sales so popular and we would not deviate from the rule under any circumstances. Each piano is subject to exchange at the full amount paid within one year for your choice of our new pianos. We represent the Packard, the Schubert and no less than ten other noteworthy instruments. Fourth Floor.

Reserved for Saturday—last day.

Well-known pianos.	Sale price	Orig'l price	Well-known pianos.	Sale price	Orig'l price
1 Kranich & Bach upright	$185	$350	1 Hazelton upright (new)	$325	$450
1 Knabe upright	245	500	1 Stetson upright	165	200
1 Briggs upright	185	350	1 Erhardt upright	155	250
1 Chickering upright	150	450	1 Steinway square	65	700
1 Mueifeld upright	135	325	1 Great American square	20	350
1 Davenport & Treacy upright	195	325	1 Glenn & Co. square	10	300
1 Schumann & Son upright	185	300			

Also 10 other special values.

First time Kuppenheimer clothing has ever been offered at clearing prices.

NOW comes the great after Christmas clearing of the Celebrated Kuppenheimer suits and overcoats, and we say to you in all seriousness that it is the first, last and only time of the season that you can buy America's best clothing at these prices. Ever since we began representing the House of Kuppenheimer in New York we have sold their clothing at unusually low prices, but they have never been as low as to-day. Second Floor.

Well-dressed men have learned and will say to you that there is no distinction between Kuppenheimer suits and overcoats and the made-to-measure clothing of the reliable merchant tailor—except in the prices.

The House of Kuppenheimer stands to-day the greatest factor in the tailoring of men's correct apparel—Think of buying such clothing at these remarkably low prices:

$14.75 for Kuppenheimer overcoats—We claim these the finest Winter overcoats in New York for the money—made of very fine overcoating fabrics, in the swell length—50 in.—also the conservative 44-in. coat—lined with either an Albert serge or foreign Venetian—collars fit very close to neck—broad concave shoulders—the regular price is $25; Saturday..... **$14.75**

1,000 men's fancy waistcoats at $2; for the well dressed man—newest designs—every desirable color and shade—quiet or attractive patterns that are effective—sizes 34 to 44 chest.

$12.50 for Kuppenheimer's $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 suits—garments guaranteed to look as though they were made to your measure—fabrics are the finest and latest merchant tailor patterns—Scotch cheviots, fine silk worsteds—English cassimeres, all absolutely reliable. Replete with style suitable for swell dressers—also quiet patterns.

$15.50 for Kuppenheimer's $27.50, $30, $32.50 and $35 suits. Made as only a high-grade, high-priced tailor can make them—the very latest approved styles—widest latitude of choice—perfect fit guaranteed. We've considered every individual taste in selecting these suits—variety of patterns and fabrics—every size.

Boys' suits and overcoats at clearing prices.

$4.50 sale of boys' suits and overcoats, value $6, $7.50. For boys of all ages—2½ to 16—overcoats of Tourist, regular coats and Russian—suits Norfolk and double-breasted—also reefers—flannel lined.

$3.00 for children's Russian overcoats, value $5. They are of blue and Oxford kersey—also frieze—mostly red flannel lined. Handsomely trimmed, sizes 2½ to 8 yrs.—reg. $5 coat. A very exceptional value.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Every suit and coat for miss or girl is reduced

WE simply had to engage a number of extra clerks when we looked over these unusual clearing bargains in girls' and misses' apparel, for we knew the demand for Simpson Crawford Co. equal to made-to-order apparel at about one-third the price would be so great our regular force would be far too small.

We don't believe as fine a lot of suits and coats has ever been shown in New York at less than regular prices.

14.75 for misses' $22.50 ¾-length coats of good grade kersey—semi-fitting model, tailor strapped, new full sleeve—collar and cuffs trimmed with panne velvet, finished with silk braid—satin lined—sizes 14 and 16. Third Floor.

13.75 for misses' $17.50 ¾-length coats of kersey cloth—new strapped model—fancy collar, cuffs, finished with panne velvet—lined with satin—sizes 14 and 16.

10.75 for misses' $14.75 ¾-length coats of Winter weight cheviot, in blue, brown and black—full box coat—inverted plait back, with belt—storm collar of velvet trimmed with silk braid—fancy cuffs—sizes 14 and 16.

8.95 for misses' $13.75 ¾-length coats of Winter weight covert cloth—full box, belt at back—flat collar, inlaid with panne velvet, finished with silk braid—body and sleeves lined with satin—sizes 14 and 16.

10.75 for misses' $12.75 ¾-length Cravenette rain coats, in Oxford, olive and tan—box plaited model, flat collar, full sleeve—belt all around—sizes 14 and 16.

12.50 for girls' $23.75 full length velvet coats—blue, brown and black—several models—strapped with self-color broadcloth—sizes 6 to 14.

6.95 for girls' $9.75 full-length coats in blue and brown cheviot—new model, yoke collar and cuffs trimmed with crushed velvet—sizes 6 to 14.

7.50 for girls' $10.75 full length cheviot coats, 6 to 14.
5.95 for girls' $7.50 full-length regulation coats, 6 to 14.
3.95 for misses' $6.50 skirts—mannish mixtures, 36 to 40.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

BOOKS at about ½ our holiday prices.

Second Floor.

At 15c., were 25c. and 35c.

Standard works, in superior cloth editions, favorite classics in dainty volumes; broken library sets of the great authors, children's books, in cloth and boards, &c., to clear, 15c.

At 5c., published at 20c.

Beautiful stories for children and young people, in neat and dainty-sized cloth editions; full-page illustrations. All the stories are by best juvenile writers. Among them are: "Sunbeams and Shadows," "Grandpa's Travels," "Stories from Many Lands," "Stepping Stones," &c., at 5c. each; they are most extraordinary value.

39c., were 50c. to 75c.

Illustrated gift volumes, high class edition of the poets, educational works, standard works in half morocco binding, famous books for boys and girls, high grade children's books, etc., 39c.

At 25c., were 35c. and 45c.

Recent popular fiction, editions we have sold all season at 45c.; standard literature, copyright stories, for boys and girls, by best authors, that sold up to 45c.; broken library sets, in superior editions, &c., 25c.

69c., were 95c. and $1.50.

Works of the great authors in superb library editions, bound in half morocco, and including the most popular works of Balzac, unabridged Saintsbury edition, Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, etc.; also poets in padded leather editions, classics in beautiful limp leather editions, choice illustrated gift volumes, etc., to clear at 69c.

98c., were up to $1.75.

Superbly illustrated editions of poetry, classic literature, famous masterpieces, history and works on art, music and the drama; a grand collection of the finest books on a large table, to clear at, each, 98c. An interesting collection.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Gloves worth to $1.50 at 59c

WE'LL say at least 500 pairs of $1.50 gloves at 59c.—broken lines, slightly crumpled from one of our very best holiday collections. Must be cleared out now and quickly, so we've marked the price 59c. to bring a crowd that will take them. Main Floor.

The gloves in this clearing sale will give you just as good service as if you had bought them at regular prices.

39c. pair for a small lot of misses' kid gloves—slightly soiled.
69c. a pair to-day for children's $1 Mocha gloves—broken lots.
$1 pair for women's mannish gloves—a special lot of extra qualities.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Mammoth clearing sale of coats and furs--- $22.50 coats $12.75; $12.75 fur scarfs $6.75

JUST remember, when considering these phenomenal clearing bargains, that the name Simpson Crawford Co. is back of every one, insuring a $22.50 garment like the illustration for $12.75—or some other value equally as good. Third Floor.

We set out early in the Fall to offer values that would double last year's business. This we have more than accomplished, and now comes the clearing of all the suits, coats and furs left from our tremendous selling.

Hundreds have waited for this event, and when you see a crowd in this department to-day you may know that they are well enough informed to have positive assurance that our values are the greatest in New York.

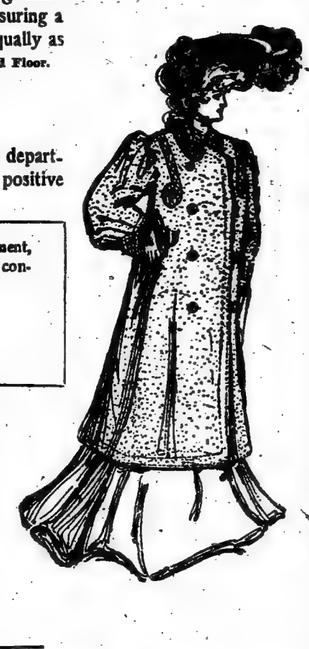

FURS We at first intended to make this exclusively a coat announcement, but these fur specials are so extraordinary that it is not fair to conceal them, and we assure you they merit the prominence we have given them.

$8.75 each for $15 Sable and Isabella fox scarfs.
$6.75 to-day for our $12.75 Alaska Sable scarfs.
$8.75 for fox muffs. $6.75 for Alaska Sable muffs.

16.75 for $24.75 fine kersey coats—45 in. long—lined with guaranteed satin, with heavy strapping of self-material—collar of inlaid broadtail velvet.

12.75 for women's $22.50 coats—42 in. long—of fine heavy cheviots, with heavy braid trimmings—lined throughout with fine quality of satin.

10.75 for women's $16.50 coats—40 in. long—of heavy cheviots, with new plaiting effect and large metal buttons. It's a very exceptional value.

8.75 for women's $12.75 and $14.75 coats—27 in. long—made of fine cheviots and kerseys—lined with guaranteed satin—odd coats—two or three of a style.

5.00 for women's $7.50, $8.75 and $10 coats—27 in.—in cheviots and kerseys—lined with fine satin. One of the most extraordinary bargains of the season.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

No mistake in the pricing of men's furnishings--it's a positive clearing.

THESE values may seem out of the question, but you must remember that we do not sell anything old. All the men's furnishings left from our unprecedented holiday selling have got to be sold now—under no circumstances will they be carried over, so you can settle on coming here to-day for the best values of the season. Undoubtedly the greatest after Christmas buying opportunity. Main Floor.

69c for men's high-class domet flannel pajamas—select patterns—military collar, side opening—large pearl buttons and extra full—value $1 and $1.25—exceptional Saturday special.

69c for men's neckwear—they comprise some of the handsomest creations that can be produced—usually sold for $1 and $1.25.

65c and 1.50 for silk mufflers—would make ideal New Year's gifts—the prices quoted give no indication of their actual values—They're almost invariably sold for $1.50 and $2.

50c for suspenders—beautifully mounted—durable and desirable—75c. and $1 values. Better ones never sold for those prices.

7.95 for bath or lounging robes—handsome colorings and strictly Wool—they wear everlasting and will amply repay the giver—value $15.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

New Year's Wines & Groceries

All day Saturday at these prices: Sixth Floor.

BOILED HAM—SWIFT'S Best Premium; machine sliced; lb.... **23c**

BREAKFAST BACON— Swift's or Armour's Mild Sugar Cured; lb.... **15c**

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT— Lady Fingers, Butter Thins, Sodas or Social Teas; regular 10c. package **7c**

FLORIDA ORANGES— Sweet, Ripe Fruit; regular 30c. size; dozen.... **22c**

CONCENTRATED SOUPS— Libby, McNeill & Libby's Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken and five other varieties; per can.... **8c**

OLD CROW WHISKEY— Gallon, $2.45; full quart bottle.... **65c**

PRINT BUTTER— Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery; 1-lb. print delivered, 30c.; 5-lb. pail.... **1.49**

MONTICELLO PURE Rye Whiskey—Gallon, $2.95; case 12 full quarts, $9.75; full quart, bottle.... **83c**

MESSINA LEMONS— Thin-skinned, juicy fruit; dozen, 14c.; two dozen.... **25c**

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE —Made according to the best French methods; case 12 qts., $10.75; quart bottle, 95c; pint bottle.... **50c**

NEW MIXED NUTS—A combination of all the best varieties; lb. **16c**

MONOGRAM PURE RYE Whiskey—Gal., $2.75; case, 12 full quarts, $8.50; full qt. bottle **75c**

CONDENSED MILK— Royal Stuart, the richest in cream; guaranteed strictly fresh; can, 9c; six cans.... **50c**

SCOTCH WHISKEY— Fine Old Glenlivet; gal., $3.00; bottle. **75c**

PEPPS GOLDEN WEDding Pure Rye Whiskey; gallon, $2.85; case 12 full quarts, $9.00; full quart bottle.... **78c**

PORT, SHERRY OR Tokay—Specially reduced; gallon, $1.98, $1.65, $1.35, $1.00 and 78c; full quart bottle, 65c, 50c and.... **38c**

FULL-BODIED CLARETS and Pure Native Rhine Wines; gal., $1.25, $1.05, 80c and.... **60c**

ST. JULIEN CLARET— Select Table Wine; case 12 quarts, $2.50; quart bottle.... **22c**

HOLLAND GIN—MEDER Swan; for medicinal use; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 bottle.... **68c**

EMMET'S OLD IRISH Whiskey—Gallon, $3.00; bottle.... **75c**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

All the $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 slippers for men in a clearing to-day at $1.45.

AS little as you have thought of buying slippers for yourself or for some one who wanted but didn't receive them for Christmas, these prices will give you a desire to have them, or give them to somebody. It's appropriate to give them at any time. They'll be a greater surprise now than they would have been Christmas Day. Second Floor.

We will sell several hundred pairs to-day, for it is not an ordinary clearing but a most complete showing of all our styles for men, women and children.

Men's slippers—unrestricted choice from our entire stock—which means from the best assortment shown this season—$2.50, $3 and $3.50 values—at $1.45.

Men's slippers—excellent assortment of patterns and sizes—$1.50, $1.75 and $2 values—at $1.10.

Women's slippers—pink and blue glace kid (mule) boudoir slippers—kid lined, with satin quilted sole linings—ribbon trimmed—pretty dainty room slippers—former price $3—also gray suede juliettes—$1.45.

Boys' slippers—choice of any pair of boys' slippers in our entire stock, which includes values up to $2—sizes 13 to 5½—at 98c.

Children's leggins—corduroy and velvets—with and without straps—for boys or girls—splendidly tailored high-grade leggins—variety of colors—formerly $1.50, $1.75 and $2—at 79c.

Women's all-wool full-fashioned button leggins—knee height—sizes 11 to 2—49c.—sizes 3 to 6—69c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

2,000 pairs of men's 50c imported half hose remain to be sold at 25c.

TWO days ago the number was 5,000 pairs, and we'll leave it to you if they are pretty good values to diminish so rapidly. In the first place they are the kind of hose men are wearing extensively, and even the men who have plenty of hose for the time being know that it will be a comparatively short time until a new supply is required, when they will probably cost twice as much as to-day. Main Floor.

Fifty cents is the regular price everywhere for imported fancy lisle and cotton half hose like these. They have vertical and horizontal stripes and Jacquard patterns—2,000 pairs to-day at 25c.

We're clearing out all our men's 75c and 85c underwear at 50c and that's another sale you can't afford to miss. It is of a quality to last at least all next season added to the remainder of this; so at ¼ to ⅓ the regular prices you get a half season's more service than you would get out of the underwear you'd buy next season at ¼ to ⅓ more. It's the heavy Winter weight natural wool shirts and drawers. We don't know of equal values having been offered this season.

50c for men's 75c and 85c heavy natural wool underwear—75 dozen—extraordinary value to-day.

75c for men's $1.25 and $1.50 medium and heavy weight underwear—unusual Saturday value.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

WE RING OUT THE OLD YEAR

With a Storeful of Extraordinary Offerings

Those Who Look Forward to a Profitable NEW YEAR Will Be Wise to Carry Over Some of These Splendid Economies from the OLD

We announce offerings in merchandise, for men and women, as well as the necessaries of the home, such as come seldom in a twelve-month; and go always to those who watch for, and are prompt to profit by, these WANAMAKER announcements. The detailed story follows:

Another Day of the Remarkable
Shirt Offerings for Men

This week we have had the largest selling of Men's Shirts and Collars that we ever knew. Of course, we had extraordinary merchandise to offer. We presented shirts, collars and cuffs that were not only extraordinarily low in the matter of price, but that were made of excellent materials, and in a way that particular men like to have them. It is not a sale of cheap goods, but a most stirring offering of well-made furnishings for men, at the lowest prices for which equal goods have ever sold.

Some of these lines will be in good supply next week, others, and they are the best in the collection, will probably be ended before the day is out. Brief descriptions of the various groups follow:

Men's Dress Shirts at 70c Each

Made of fine, serviceable muslin, with pure linen bosoms, handsomely laundered. Two styles, open front only; two styles, open back only. Shirts most stores would sell for a dollar—70c each.

Men's Colored Shirts, 70c Each

Light and dark grounds, with black stripes and colored figures. Good quality of percale; not one shirt in the lot made to sell for less than $1; some few worth $1.50. All have stiff bosoms and detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 16½ inches—70c each.

Plaited-Bosom Shirts, $1 Each

Linen bosoms, with twenty plaits on each side of bosom; madras or muslin bodies. Sizes 14 to 16 inches. Worth $1.50. Finish and laundering the best that can be put into a shirt of this style. Made by the careful maker of our famous dollar white shirts.

Plaited-Bosom Shirts, 55c Each

Another six hundred of these excellent shirts, laundered; white plaited bosoms; ten plaits on each side of bosom. Tuesday's quantity only lasted a half-day; these will probably go as quickly. Sizes 14 to 16½ inches.

Plaited-Bosom Madras Shirts at 50c Each

Plaited-bosom Shirts, made of good white madras over our own patterns, full size in every way. If they had cuffs one dollar would be the price. Sizes 14 to 16½ inches—50c each.

Plain-Bosom Madras Shirt at 50c Each

Plain-bosom White Madras Soft Shirts, with one pair of detachable cuffs. Material from which these are made is the kind most shirt manufacturers are putting in a white shirt which they offer for next season's trade at $1 each. Sizes 14 to 16½ inches—50c.

Men's Muslin Nightshirts At 50c Each

"Wanamaker Special" Nightshirts for men. Larger, fuller, more roomy garments than those offered elsewhere; made of good muslin, with best workmanship throughout. Plain white. Sizes 16 to 19 inches—50c each.

Men's Collars, 50c a Half-Dozen

Collars that will fit, launder and wear as well as most collars costing double. Twelve thousand of these collars were sold on Wednesday to men who saw and appreciated their splendid value. All the proper and correct styles; all sizes, 14 to 17½ inches. Wing, two heights; standing, three heights; lock-fronts, four heights; two styles of old-style turnover. Sold in half dozen lots only—six for 50c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Sale of SHOES

Most of the fine lines that were placed on sale yesterday morning are still in good supply today. Men and women who need new Winter Shoes will find remarkable opportunities to save a large part of the expected expenditure, and still get good-looking, serviceable shoes. The details follow:

Men's Box Calf Shoes at $1.90

Double soles, welted and stitched; medium and full toe-shapes. Shoes that sell at $2.50 and $3 in the regular way, and that are worthy at those prices—all sizes in broad widths.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.90

Single soles; dressy lasts, and comfortable-fitting shoes. Sizes are not complete in this lot, but most feet can be fitted.

Boys' Shoes at $2

WANAMAKER standard, these: whole vamps, best oak leather soles, welted and stitched, and Goodyear machine-sewed—kid, box calf and storm calf. Value by usual standard is a third more, and you can find nearly every size in the lot from 1 to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30

Sturdy Satin Calf Lace Shoes, with solid leather soles; full round toes with tips.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.90

Five styles to choose from. Button and lace, with kid and patent leather tips. The uppers are chrome-tanned kidskin, bright and durable. Soles are oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched. Lasts are the same as used for high-grade shoes. Shape and fit exceptional.

Women's Shoes at $2.60

A dozen styles are included in this lot, and the quality of leather and workmanship will appeal to wearers of $3.50 and $4 shoes. Included are patent kid, box calf and glazed kidskin—all made with welted soles, on lasts of most approved models; in full range of sizes and widths.

Those who do not find what they want in the under-price shoes, will secure almost as good a bargain among the WANAMAKER $3 Shoes.

The Wanamaker-Wear-Well for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable for Women

Each line being complete in the different shoe-styles and leathers, as well as complete in size-ranges. Each one presenting a greater value, and better character, than any other shoes to be found on the market at the price.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

BOOKS

Just as if there had been no holiday rush—and you probably know what a rush there was in our Book Store—all the popular books issued for the holiday and every-day trade are here complete, suggestive.

Is there a New Year's gift to be made? Books.

By the same token, there is a special counter of excellent standard works at very low prices.

Book Store, Ninth street.

How to Dress Little Girls

"In bright plaids," says one good fashion. "Present," says opportunity.

For here, newly made for us, are stylish little dresses of fancy plaids in Russian blouse style. With white shields beautifully hand-embroidered in gold. Trust any girl to like them.

$5, Worth $7.50

Sizes for 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's HATS
Two Special Offerings

First, is a collection of Men's $2.50 and $3 Soft Hats,

Today at $1.50 Each

They are in good styles, in pearl, black, navy blue and fawn colors; but the sizes are broken in the various lines, though practically all sizes are here in good variety.

Also a special lot of Men's Black Derby Hats of the regular $3 quality,

At $1.75 Each

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Overcoats, $15

Might justly be $20. There are only one hundred and twenty-five of them—new, just arrived from the workrooms.

Read their description:

Men's Winter Overcoats, made of black and Oxford velours; 50 and 52 inches long; gracefully hanging back; broad shoulders; some with extra heavy serge lining, and satin sleeve lining; others lined with extra quality Venetian. All made to wear well.

All regular sizes in this lot.

And keep in mind that every detail of quality, fit and finish is above reproach. It's a clear opportunity for you. $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Fine Offerings Of Boys' Clothing

First, is a collection of about fifty Norfolk Jacket Suits, of mixed cheviots. They were the manufacturer's samples, and are in odd sizes, ranging from 9 to 16 years. These suits were made to sell for $6.50 to $8.50—today's price is $4.50 a suit.

Also a similar offering of Russian Blouse Suits in odd sizes, from 2½ to 6 years, made to sell for $5 and $6.50, now at $3.75 a suit.

Boys' Knee Trousers of blue and mixed cheviots, in sizes for 6 to 16 years, 75c, worth $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Attractive News Of Women's Suits

This word announces more radical action on our part to clean up these stocks of women's dresses before the year-ends tonight. All of these suits are new, stylish and splendidly made. Women who secure them will be delighted with their purchase.

These two groups comprise about one hundred and twelve dresses, divided as follows:

$16 to $21 Suits at $10
$25 to $35 Suits at $18

Then we also have some handsome suits with three-quarter-length, tight-fitting coats at $18, that are fully worth a half more. They are made of cheviots and other cloths; 42 inches long, with full front, strapped seams; lined with excellent satin. The skirts are handsomely plaited.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Coats At $18

This is a collection of about two hundred and fifty stylish Coats that were worth $25 to $34. They are made of fine covert cloth, kersey and broadcloths. They come from some of the best tailors in the business. The styles are of the very latest, and include both semi-fitting and tight-fitting models, in the various popular lengths.

They are remarkable coats to buy at this price, $18 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Last-of-the-Year's Selling
Of China and Cut Glass

There was lively selling all day yesterday among these beautiful wares which housekeepers have been so delighted to find at these stirring reductions in prices.

It is impossible to give a detailed list of the Cut Glass, as we cannot tell exactly what pieces remain when this is written. Sufficient to say that the counters will be kept full as long as the store is open today, and that the values will be equal to those we announced yesterday, though the pieces may be changed.

Here are all the details that can be mentioned without disappointment; and, of course, many of these items may sell out early in the day:

Richly Decorated Plates

Twenty-seven kinds of beautifully Decorated Plates, in large and medium sizes. The decorations are mostly new this Fall, and we shall close out these patterns at mostly half prices:

At $27.50 a dozen, from $50.
At $36 a dozen, from $60.
At $15 a dozen, from $30.
At $12 a dozen, from $20 and $24.
At $7.50 a dozen, from $15.

Plates of which we have less than a dozen of a kind:

At 35c each, from 75c. At $1 each, from $2.
At 75c each, from $1.50. Main aisle.

German Steins

With and without covers; some with inscriptions, and some with painted centers:

At 75c, from $1.50. At $1.50, from $2.75.
At $1.25, from $2. At $1.75, from $3.
Main aisle.

Fancy China

The balance of some of the most beautiful and popular lines are in this sale. Only one or two sorts can be named here; but the collection will embrace very many odd pieces at half prices, in addition to these:

Chop Dishes, $2 and $2.50 each; from $3, $4.50.
Pudding Dishes, $4 a set, from $6.50.
Cracker Jars, $2.50 each, from $4.75.
Dinner Plates, $9 a dozen, from $15.
Salad Plates, $7.20 a dozen, from $13.50.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $4.80 a dozen, from $9.
Fruit Saucers, $4.50 a dozen, from $9.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 and $1.75 each, from $2.50 and $3.50.
Teapots, $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $1.50 a set, from $3.
Cake Plates, $1.50 each, from $3.
Baskets with handles, $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Main aisle.

A number of pieces of Fancy China—one, two or three of a kind, in rich decorations and fancy shapes, will be closed out at the following reduced prices:

Salad Bowls, 50c each, from $1 and $1.25.
Comports, 50c each, from $1.
Celery Trays, 85c each, from $1.55.
Salad Plates, 50c each, from $1.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, 25c each, from $7 doz.
Fruit Saucers, 25c each, from $5 dozen.
Basement.

The Day's News-Budget From
The Under-Price Store

Price-below-value enthusiastically illustrated. It's a remarkable occurrence—so many rare chances for economy gathered into one company. And today's news is exceptional, even for Under-Price Store news.

It's a wise buyer who sees her own advantage in this list. And profits by it:

Men's Garters and Suspenders At Contracted Prices

Suspenders, 25c a pair, the best suspenders on record at so little a price. Webbings the same as in dollar suspenders; finish and ends like the fifty-cent kinds.

Garters, three pairs for 25c. From the maker of the best-known garters that are sold.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Stockings And Underwear at Little

These excellent Stockings:

At 18c a Pair; Three Pairs, 50c; worth 25c a pair—American-made, fast black; "fashioned" Cotton Stockings, with double soles and high-spliced heels. Of fine, soft yarn; elastic and durable.

And these well-made, well-fitting, reliable under-garments:

At 25c Each, worth 50c—White ribbed "brushed" Cotton Drawers; ankle length; neatly trimmed and finished; without bands in sizes 3 to 5; with bands in size 4 only.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

The Little Prices of Children's Undergarments

Sensible to wear. Pretty to see. At price-reductions like these:

At 25c, from 40c—Children's Canton Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, with cotton torchon lace; sizes for 2 to 10 years.

At 25c, 35c and 50c, from 40c to 75c—Children's Flannelette Petticoats, prettily trimmed; assorted stripes or plain white. Sizes for 2 to 12 years.

At 35c, from 50c—Babies' Flannelette Dresses, with embroidery insertion and ruffle; pink and blue stripes. Sizes for 1, 2 and 3 years.

At 35c, from 65c—Girls' Flannelette Dressing Sacques, in two styles. Sizes for 10 to 16 years.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques At 50c, worth 75c

Good, pretty, comfortable, Sacques of red, light blue, pink, or gray eiderdown in a worthy quality. With crocheted edge and satin ribbon at neck. 50c each; ought to be 75c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

$1 and $1.25 Gloves at 65c

Women's Gloves of excellent quality. The post-holiday story—all sizes here, but not in all shades in every size. In colors, black and white.

65c a pair; instead of $1 and $1.25.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Japanese Goods Much Reduced

Mighty little prices on the beautiful products of the mighty, little Japs.

Gongs, in sets of three, at $1.50 to $3.75, were $2.50 to $6; in sets of four, at $2.50 to $7.50, were $3.50 to $10; in sets of five, at $3.75 to $7.50, were $5 to $15.

Fine Awadji Ware in colored grounds of green and yellow—

Saucers at 12c and 20c, were 20c and 25c.
Boxes at 25c and 35c, were 35c and 50c.
Hair Receivers at 35c and 50c, were 50c and 75c.
Rose Bowls at 50c, were 75c.
Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers at 90c a couple, were $1.50.
Loving Cups at 65c and 95c, were $1 and $1.50.
Jugs at $1.15 and $1.75, were $1.75 and $2.50.
Newest designs in Moriagi Ware at a quarter to a third below price.
Match Holders at 15c, were 25c, to Vases at $3, were $4.
Jewel Stands, Pin Trays, Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers, etc., similarly reduced.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Austrian China at Half Price

Cups and Saucers, Plates in three sizes, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers; of fine Austrian china with border decoration of flowers and gilt—

10c Each, Worth Double

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Under-Priced Stationery

Writing Paper and Envelopes, a tasteful sort. Smooth surface, suited to foreign correspondence. At 15c a box, instead of 25c.

And some high-grade Paper in fancy boxes tied with ribbon. The boxes are hurt very slightly; the paper and envelopes are perfect. At *half price*—30c, 30c and 45c a box, instead of 40c, 60c and 90c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Tilted Work Boxes, 25c and 50c

The noble remnant of a gala assortment. All pretty and in good condition. Supplied with sewing requisites, attractively arranged.

35c to 65c Work Boxes at 25c each
75c to $1.50 Work Boxes at 50c each

Under-Price Store, Basement.

White Castile Soap Pure and Under-Price

"Perfectly pure and good," White Castile Soap of fine quality. Sold regularly at 12½c a pound. Cut today into 3-pound bars—worth 37½c each—to be sold at 25c a bar.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

The Ups and Downs Of Umbrellas

The weather, these Winter days, keeps them going up and coming down about all the time.

But the prices on these splendid Umbrellas are more consistent than the barometer. We have brought them down unequivocally. 'Way down. Although the quality, high and permanent, protests:

At $3.75, were $5—

Men's and Women's All-Silk Umbrellas, of extra quality. Men's umbrellas with natural wood handles, silver-trimmed. Women's umbrellas with full-length pearl-and-silver, silver-capped, gun-metal and silver-trimmed natural wood handles.

At $2.75, were $3.50—

Men's and Women's Umbrellas of extra-quality all-silk, with natural wood and fancy handles.

Umbrellas with handles that fold up to fit in a dress-suit case or trunk, at $2 to $8.50 each.

Walking Sticks of natural wood, silver-trimmed at $1, $1.50, $2 and $3 each. With silver-trimmed gun-metal handles, cape or stag horn, and ivory, at $4 to $10 each.

Broadway.

Good Waists

Waists that are shaped to fit well over the shoulders and through the back, and in the places where slight troubles show so quickly. Very smart and of solid good quality:

At $1, worth $1.50

Of fine black sateen; full front with fine plaits to bust; plaited back; collar and cuffs finished with white turnover.

At $3.50, worth $5

Of velveteen in brown, navy blue or black. Front with stitched box plaits, and trimmed with cord buttons; stock collar with taffeta silk.

Second floor, Tenth street.

LONG KIMONOS

Of cotton crepe, plain or figured: in light blue, pink, red or black; yoke shirred at front and back; trimmed with wash Dresden or satin ribbon. $1.75, $2.50, $2.75 and $4.50.

Of fine albatross in solid colors; yoke plaited or shirred; trimmed with silk in plain colors, or Russian band; kimono or Japanese sleeves. $6.50 and $7.50.

DRESSING SACQUES

Of French flannel in light blue, pink, gray or red; full front with fitted back; finished with fine crocheted edge. $2.25.

Of cashmere in pink, light blue, lavender, gray or black. Fitted with deep pointed collar, full sleeves with cuffs; trimmed with fancy black and white braid. $3.25. Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

ERA OF ADULTERATION MENACES PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Leon L. Watters Sounds a Note of Warning.

FOODS AND MEDICINES IMPURE

American Association for Advancement of Science Hears Serious Charges Voiced.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Before the Section of Chemistry of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to-day, Dr. Leon L. Watters declared emphatically that the extent to which foods and medicines were adulterated in this country constituted a menace to the health of the public, the extent of which could scarcely be estimated.

"Labels have come to mean nothing," said Dr. Watters, "and even in the case of chemicals for the use of men who are supposedly best able to detect adulteration the designation 'C. P.' often comes nearer meaning 'crude product' than 'chemically pure.'"

Dr. Watters went on to say:

"The results of my investigation have brought to light the existence of evils such as would surprise even you who are chemists and who are of necessity brought more or less into contact with their manifestations.

"The matter of substitution and aduiteration applies to every one. It affects the layman variously by impairing the efficiency of foods and other supplies; it affects the physician and pharmacist in regard to the reliability of drugs and medicines.

"I think that I am justified in saying that this pernicious practice is on the increase and the brazen effrontery and audacity with which the practice is carried out are truly indicative of the indulgence of the American public. So far, indeed, has the evil extended that I venture to say that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain certain articles which are true to their name.

"For instance, I doubt if pure olive oil is to be had in this market, except from dealers of the highest standing, and cottonseed oil sold under that designation is almost universal. I have found that in almost every case the vinegar sold at low prices is fortified by the addition of mineral acid, a substance which, whether injurious in a greater or lesser degree, would not be knowingly imbibed by the purchaser. Cocoa is adulterated with an excessive amount of starch or with the ground shells and sugar.

"It is an old story among food chemists that ground coffee is duplicated by drying, baking, and powdering hog's liver, which is mixed with chickory and sufficient coffee essence to give it flavor, while even the whole coffee bean is duplicated by an artificial article of such a form as to defy casual detection.

"I am prepared to prove to the satisfaction of any one who will take the trouble to investigate that the greater part of the flavoring extracts offered for sale in the City of New York are made up of various mixtures blended and colored with aniline dyes, and the simple experiment of attempting to dissolve any of the cheaper candies sold on the lower east side will show invariably the existence of greater or lesser amounts of terra alba.

"Baking powder is loaded with excessive amounts of starch or either fillers and substances which impair the digestion and ruin health. Whisky has been and is now being manufactured from spirits by the use of so-called beading oils with various flavors and caramel coloring. I venture to say that by far the greater part of the gin consumed in this country has never been prepared by distillation over juniper berries, but is made by adding the oil to dilute its spirits.

"Tincture of Jamaica ginger is reinforced with capsicum; mustard is loaded with flour. The greater part of our ground spices are adulterated.

"I was once called upon to analyze a shipment of alkali which had been tendered to one of the departments of the City of New York as 'pure caustic potash 90 per cent.' Upon opening one of the cans the brownish yellow powder was observed. It was submitted to analysis with the result expected, namely, that it was impure carbonate of soda. I have in my possession samples of borax which have been delivered to the City of New York marked 'pure Pacific Coast borax,' which contained not a trace of that substance.

"One of the most baleful manifestations of the nefarious operations of the adulterator is in connection with drugs and medicines. Even the danger to human health and life does not act to deter them, and I have heard the statement made by a practitioner of long experience in public hospitals to the effect that the failure of many drugs to act as their properties would indicate is attributable to adulteration.

"I am not in sympathy with those who continually demand more legislation. There are sufficient laws upon the statute books of every State in the Union which if enforced would bring about the desired result. Every city has food laws of more or less rigor. The trouble is that these laws are not enforced."

The association also heard a paper by Frederica C. Croxton of the United States Bureau of Labor, in which he handled the question of the price of beef. He said that it was possible that combinations of packers exist which exert a steadying influence on declining prices or might be strong enough to control to some extent the prices of cattle bought for slaughtering which would seriously affect the price to the consumer.

SHAW GOT HIS ROLL BACK.

Street Car Thief Took It, but Dropped His Coat.

Thomas Shaw runs a blacksmith's shop at Wythe Avenue and North Third Street, Williamsburg. After closing his shop last night he went to Bedford Avenue and North Third Street, where he boarded the crosstown car. He was obliged to cling to a strap, and as the car went along he noticed that three stylishly dressed men were constantly pressing against him. In a hip pocket of his trousers he had a wallet containing $1,006. The three men continued to jostle him, and when the car reached the foot of Broadway they made a hurried exit out the front door.

Shaw discovered that he had been robbed, and he ran after the trio, followed by many of the passengers. Policeman Donohue of the Clymer Street Station was at the ferry crossing, and heard the uproar. Two of the fugitives were pointed out to him and he caught them on the run. One of the men knocked Donohue in front of a car and broke away. Donohue held on to the other, and presently Policeman Griffin appeared, and Donohue told him to chase the man who had escaped.

The chase led to the Lipton House, at Broadway and Kent Avenue. The thief discarded his coat as he rushed through the house, and finally reached the street by another door. In the coat was Shaw's money.

Meanwhile Donohue was having a desperate tussle with his prisoner. He succeeded in overpowering him and took him to the station house, where the prisoner said he was Joseph Harvey, thirty-one years old. He refused to give his address and was locked up, charged with grand larceny.

NEW TRIAL IN PRIEST'S CASE.

Plaintiff's Counsel Asked Talesmen About Their Religious Beliefs.

Because the plaintiff's counsel had examined talesmen with regard to their religious beliefs, with the idea of excluding Roman Catholics from the jury, Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon set aside the verdict for $13,500 given to Miss Tillie Smith in her suit for damages against the Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly. A new trial of the action is ordered.

The defendant, who is a Catholic priest, is the owner of a house at 148 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Smith, who resided there with her parents, alleges that while cleaning a window in the house in June, 1901, the sash and frame gave way and she fell to the street, sustaining severe injuries. She sued to recover $25,000.

BULLETS FLY IN STATION.

Attacked by Jealous Comrades, Steel Worker Shoots—Four Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 30.—Forty or fifty revolver shots were exchanged to-night in a fight of steel workers at the Lake Shore Station, Indiana Harbor, in the presence of several hundred men, women, and children, who were waiting for a Lake Shore suburban train.

Four persons were shot during the fusillade, which only ended when the train pulled into the station. John Jager, a striker, was shot in the leg. A. Wilnity of Hammond was shot in the arm, and two Englewood strikers received wounds from flying bullets. Their injuries were not such as demanded immediate attention from physicians.

The riot was the result of a strike at the big foundry of the American Steel and Wire Company at Indiana Harbor, where two thousand men are employed. One of the men, named Kroning, was working faster than the others and getting bigger pay. His companions remonstrated, but he paid no attention to them, and a committee waited on Superintendent Wright and informed him that unless Kroning was discharged they would strike. That official ignored them, and they went out in a body.

Their places were filled by other men Wednesday. To-night at 5 o'clock as the day men were going to their homes, about twenty-five of them, many of whom were intoxicated, lay in ambush near the station for Kroning. As he neared the station he saw them, and, whipping out a revolver, opened fire on the strikers. They returned the fire, shooting promiscuously into the crowd.

Kroning was captured, but after a desperate resistance succeeded in making his escape.

FIRES AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Marines and Sailors Fight Flames—Firebugs, Says Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Hundreds of marines and sailors, buckets in hand, aided by the Navy Yard's fire department and the crew of the Government tug Modoc, fought two fires of mysterious origin at League Island to-night, sparks from which threatened to destroy the great dry dock in course of construction.

The fires started within an hour of each other on the platform of a towering wooden crane on the bank to the west of the dry dock. The crane, 175 feet high, was aved by a party of marines, commanded by Capt. Wade Jolly, who climbed up the blazing structure and fought the fire at close range. A boiler and donkey engine on the crane were destroyed, and the contractor's loss is about $3,000.

Four marines were overcome by smoke and two sailors from the Denver in their eagerness to reach the scene of the fire stumbled i nthe dark and fell into the river. They were pllied out by the crew of the tug Modoc.

That the first fire was the work of an incendiary is the belief of officers at the yard. Rear Admiral Dickins, the Commandant, said that he would appoint a board of inquiry to-morrow morning and have a thorough investigation made.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon that a marine sentry on the bank west of the dry dock heard an explosion and saw flames burst from the wooden crane. The second fire occurred shortly after 8 o'clock, when a marine sentry saw it burst from another part of the partially destroyed crane.

After the fires had been extinguished the marine guards were doubled, and any one seeking to pass from one ship to another was challenged.

REVOKES GARAGE LICENSE.

Fire Commissioner After Other Such Places, It Is Said.

Upon the recommendation of Superintendent George E. Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles, Fire Commissioner Hayes yesterday revoked the license granted to Tadini F. Gerome, proprietor of an automobile garage and repair shop, at 71-73-75 South Washington Square, on the ground that the conditions there were in flagrant violation of the rules of the department.

Since the disastrous fire in the garage in Thirty-ninth Street, several weeks ago, Superintendent Murray has had one of his Deputy Inspectors, Edward F. Horne, looking over the garages throughout the city to find if any of them are being operated in violation of the Fire Department rules. So many instances of violations of the rules have been discovered, it is understood, that other revocations of garage licenses will follow.

Deputy Inspector Horne reported that in the Gerome garage were two large stoves in the rooms where the automobiles are stored. Within fifteen feet of one of these stoves, he said, was a gasoline storage tank, surrounded only by wooden partitions, instead of brick, as required. In its rear, he added, was an extension separated from the main building only by walls of wood. He said that it would be easy for a bad fire to start and gain headway. Several families live above the garage, and behind it is a factory where 300 persons are employed.

COURT HOLDS MISS PAGE.

Doctor Considers Ill-Health Responsible for Her Conduct.

Miss Emma Page was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Mayo, in the Jefferson Market Court, on the charge of grand larceny, brought against her by John F. Larkin, detective in a Sixth Avenue department store. He charged her with representing herself as Miss Marguerite Hall and Mrs. S. H. Richardson, obtaining $600 worth of merchandise under their names.

The woman was accompanied to court by her father, Dr. William A. Ewing, the family physician, and the two women whose names she was charged with using to obtain various articles. Miss Page was in a state of collapse, and the Magistrate did not require her to stand before the bar, but allowed her to sit among the spectators' benches with her physician and friends.

Dr. Ewing testified that Miss Page had suffered from dementia for some time owing to overstudy. Isaac Bell Brennan, her attorney, asked that the case go over until Thursday, and this the Magistrate agreed to, holding Miss Page in $2,000 bail for examination on that day. Dr. Ewing went on her bond, and Miss Page was allowed to go.

NOT TO REINSTATE BISSERT.

Diamond's ex-Wardman Delayed Application Too Long, Says Court.

George Bissert, who was Police Captain Diamond's ward man at the time Diamond was commander of the Fifth Street Police Station, cannot get back on the police force. This was the decision rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court by Justice Truax, in denying Bissert's application for a writ of mandamus to compel Police Commissioner McAdoo to reinstate him.

Justice Truax says that Bissert waited too long before applying for reinstatement. Bissert was suspended from the force Jan. 14, 1901, on charges of accepting "hush money." He was convicted of a felony in the Court of General Sessions on Aug. 1 of the same year, and after being sentenced to Sing Sing was dropped from the rolls of the Police Department. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed the conviction, and the case was then carried to the Court of Appeals, which tribunal on Nov. 18, 1902, confirmed the order of the Appellate Division.

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR.
Music and fireworks at midnight, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway, Times Square.

In these days of adulteration it's comforting to know that one can always turn to the
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
and get precisely what is wanted and a whiskey that can be taken on its merit.
The Doctor's Spirit.

MURDER, FIRE AND FIGHT IN NEGRO ATHLETE'S WAKE

Killed His Brother and Wounded Another, Say the Police.

HIS WIFE WAS SHOT AT, TOO

House Took Fire from Victim's Blazing Shirt—Arrested After Hard Struggle —Green Faces Homicide Charge.

Sterling Green, a six-foot negro athlete, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with homicide. The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who made the charge, also alleged an extraordinary series of misdeeds on the part of the prisoner.

According to the police, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Green ran amuck on West Twenty-ninth Street. It is charged that at that hour he fired at and wounded his wife in their room, at 216 West Twenty-ninth Street. At 4 A. M., the charge runs, he shot, and killed his brother, Cassius Green, at the same address. The finding of a man named John Brown of 1,226 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, on the sidewalk at Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, a few hours later, suffering from what may prove to be a fatal bullet wound in the head, is believed by the police to be due to more of Green's work.

At 8 A. M. the negro attempted to shoot Detective McIvor of the Tenderloin Station at a little French restaurant. And at the foot of this list it appears that Green is blamed for the fire which occurred in his rooms at 5:45 A. M.

All of these crimes are ascribed by the police to jealousy.

Some time after midnight Policeman Xenodocius of the Tenderloin Station was informed by a citizen that there had been a shooting affray in the tenement at 216 West Twenty-ninth Street. When Xenodocius went to that number he found Cassius Green, Sterling's brother, sitting on the stoop. Cassius said he had heard no shooting. The janitor also denied knowledge of the affair, so Xenodocius went away. That was the last time Cassius Green was seen alive.

At 5:45 A. M. smoke was seen issuing from the room which was occupied by Green and his wife. One of the other tenants ran to the station of Engine No. 1 and turned in an alarm.

Policemen Foley and Beekman arrived with the firemen and it was found that fire had been communicated to the furniture from a burning shirt on the dead body of Cassius Green, which was discovered lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his stomach. The shot had been fired at such close range that the explosion had set the victim's clothes on fire.

Neither Sterling Green nor his wife were to be found, but Mrs. Green was arrested shortly after daylight as she was returning to the house, and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, pending an investigation. While there she stated that she had been fired at in her room "by some one," but that the bullet, passing through her clothes, had only inflicted a slight wound.

At 6 o'clock Policeman Shaughnessy of the Tenderloin Station, discovered the man Brown lying on the sidewalk at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, suffering from the effects of a bullet which had entered his left temple and passed through the top of his head. This man, who was taken to the New York Hospital, made a statement some time later that he had been at the Green home when "somebody" had fired a perfect fusillade of bullets.

In the meantime Detectives McIvor and Murtha of the Tenderloin Station had not heard of the shooting, but when a big, athletic negro drew a revolver in a restaurant at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, they tried to arrest him. The negro put up a terrific fight, and would have shot McIvor had not Murtha struck the pistol aside.

The negro then attempted to escape, but was captured by Murtha at Broadway and he had been knocked insensible by the policeman who, with McIvor, took him to the Tenderloin Station.

There the different incidents of the night's events in Twenty-ninth Street were put together and Green was turned over to the Thirty-seventh Street Station, through which precinct he was arraigned and held on the homicide charge.

Detective McIvor says that Green admitted having shot his wife, his brother, and Brown, and seemed proud of his night's work.

FAVOR WATER CURTAINS.

Conference of Experts Approves Fire Protection for Skyscrapers.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply had a conference yesterday with the engineers of the various departments and some representatives of insurance interests, to discuss the outside sprinkler, or water curtain, system it is proposed to adopt in connection with the new high-pressure water system for fire protection. The meeting was unanimously in favor of the proposed system for big buildings.

W. A. Henderson of the New York Underwriters feared that the drain from the sprinklers would ruin the hose service from the engines, but Chief Engineer Di Varona of the Brooklyn Water Department explained that there was no danger of any lack of pressure when the new mains are installed. The new mains, Commissioner Oakley said, will be in operation within a year.

The insurance men held that the property owner should install the plant, paying for the cost by the reduction in his insurance rates, and that the city should furnish the water free of charge.

A COMPLAINT OF 3,414 PAGES.

Teachers' Salary Summons Weighs 42 Pounds—Seven Months Preparing.

The Department of Education yesterday received its record summons and complaint. The complaint covers 3,414 pages, occupying two volumes as thick as Webster's Unabridged. These massive volumes represent the work of many months with which Ira Leo Bamberger, the attorney for the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and the Class Teachers' Association of Brooklyn, has been occupied.

The papers were served in the action of the teachers to recover $301,315.81 for an unpaid balance of salary due them for the first six months of 1899 from the Board of Education.

The complaint weighs forty-two pounds, and represents the claims of 3,413 teachers. It took four accountants two months to prepare the schedules, and the drawing of the complaint required seven months of continuous work.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass
Fire Sets and Andirons,
Brasses, Steel and Black Iron Fire Guards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases. Wood Holders, Candle Brushes, etc.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.
Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway

CITIZENS TAKE DEMANDS TO STREET CAR OFFICES.

Company Accedes to Call for Washington Heights Improvements.

SECTION'S FUTURE AT STAKE

Want Amsterdam Avenue Cars Run Clear Through—Plain Talk to Vice President Gannon.

The members of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association demonstrated the earnestness of their purpose to secure better railway facilities for their district when nearly 100 of them, headed by ex-Corporation Counsel Whalen and Aldermen Gherardi Davis and Griffenhagen, spent over two hours yesterday in the office of the President of the New York City Railway Company and finally induced Vice President Gannon of the company to promise them at least a part of what they demanded. President Vreeland, whom the committee expected to meet, was indisposed.

Since the meeting on Wednesday night the members had fortified themselves with exact data as to the running of the cars in the Washington Heights section, especially above One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Mr. Gannon had likewise piled in front of him a lot of statistics to show how many passengers were being carried by the cars in that section.

In the course of the conference the fact developed that in the 28 days of December just passed the traffic on the Third Avenue line alone had fallen off from 2,800,000 cash fares collected during the same period in 1903 to 2,400,000 for the past 28 days, a decrease of 400,000 cash fares.

"You have said a lot about the growth of your section," said Mr. Gannon, "now here are the figures on the Third Avenue line."

"Oh, that's on account of the Subway," came back in a chorus.

Mr. Gannon had evidently overlooked this point, for when the Rev. Dr. Gates asked him to give figures of the falling off in the whole system in the same time, the Vice President said he had not yet made up all the figures, and turned the subject.

The principal cause for complaint, as voiced by the various members, was the discontinuance of the service of the Amsterdam and Sixth Avenue cars above One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. This has been a transfer point for persons coming up town on the line, and they are dumped out of the cars in all kinds of weather and made to wait until a Third Avenue car comes along to carry them above One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Solomon Moses objected to the statement made by Mr. Gannon that the cars were not earning enough on certain parts of the road. He said that the full run must be taken as a criterion, and that by picking out certain sections it might easily be made to show that such sections did not supply as many passengers as other sections.

"You wouldn't like some one to come to your place and tell you how to run your business, would you?" asked Mr. Gannon.

"I don't operate under a public franchise," was the sharp retort.

Alderman Davis said that the action of the road in cutting down the service on the railway was a terrible blow to the prosperity of the Heights. Alderman Griffenhagen added that people would move away from the section, which was a city in itself and which depended now upon one line of cars.

It was then suggested that of the crosstown cars on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street every other one be diverted to run up Amsterdam Avenue, and the most insistent point was that the through service on the Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue cars be restored to Fort George. Mr. Gannon said he did not think the company would be willing to grant this, except possibly during the rush hours of the day, but he said it would give serious consideration to the cross-town car proposition.

PIANO FIRM ABSORBED.

Aeolian Company Acquires Business of George Steck & Co.

A big piano consolidation was effected yesterday, when the piano manufacturing business of George Steck & Co. was taken over by the Aeolian, Weber Piano and Pianola Company, one of the largest concerns in the world engaged in the making of musical instruments. The Steck Company was founded in 1857 by George Steck. He was later one of the Board of Judges of pianos at the World's Fair in Chicago. Since his death the business has been kept up by members of his family and early associates.

The Aeolian Company has risen from small beginnings. Among its articles of manufacture are the pianola, the orchestrelle, Aeolian pipe organ, Weber piano, Wheelock piano, and the Stuyvesant piano. An officer of the Aeolian Company, when seen at the offices of the company, 362 Fifth Avenue, said:

"One of the important reasons leading up to our acquisition of the Steck business has been the demand for our new type of musical instrument, the pianola piano, an upright piano with a pianola built into it. Though we have three factories, we have great trouble in keeping the supply up to the demand. In uniting so many successful concerns we have secured the greatest force of musical and mechanical experts ever brought together into one organization. For the present we shall continue our retail warerooms at 108 Fifth Avenue, 136 Fifth Avenue, and at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue."

NOT MEDICINE

Babies don't need medicine — older children very rarely. Better nourishment will generally set them right. Scott's Emulsion is the right kind of nourishment and the kind that will do them the most good. Scott's Emulsion contains nothing that children should not have and everything that they should.

We'll send you a sample free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

A Review and Forecast
Retrospect of the Financial year 1904 — The Evening Post — Outlook for the Financial Year 1905
Will publish TO-DAY, DECEMBER 31st
Its Special Financial Supplement for 1904 and Forecast of 1905

¶ This issue will contain the most **complete and comprehensive tables** of the financial year ever compiled.

¶ **Views of eminent financiers** on government, corporation, bank and railway finance and on the outlook for the coming year.

¶ **The Year's Record;** also articles by experts on the events of 1904 in the commercial markets.

¶ **A Complete Chronological Record** of the year's important financial events, each incident following under its proper date.

¶ **Financial Dispatches** will be printed on the outlook for 1905 in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh; from Kansas, the Pacific Coast, Texas, Minnesota and the Eastern cotton States; from London, Paris and Berlin.

No one interested in the domestic or foreign markets can afford to be without the information contained in this issue.

TO-DAY The Evening Post TO-DAY
206-210 Broadway, New York
THE RECOGNIZED DAILY FINANCIAL AUTHORITY

"Do not use the word magnificent till you have seen this display."
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
An Event of Great Importance.
FREE VIEW TO-DAY (Saturday), also Monday next and following days, 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
THE REORGANIZATION OF THE JAPANESE FIRM OF
YAMANAKA & COMPANY,
JAPAN, CHINA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
HAS MADE IT IMPERATIVE THAT THEY REALIZE PROMPTLY ON THEIR JOINT PROPERTY. THEY WILL THEREFORE DISPOSE OF IT UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNDERSIGNED
At Unrestricted Public Sale
ON THE AFTERNOONS OF JANUARY 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 AND 11, AND EVENINGS OF JANUARY 9 AND 10.
The objects to be sold comprise a grand collection of carefully selected and desirable examples, which adequately represent
THE ARTS AND HANDICRAFT
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN
JAPAN, CHINA AND KOREA
IN ADDITION TO WHICH WILL BE SOLD
THE GRAND NIKKO TEMPLE ROOM
WITH ITS SPLENDID FURNISHINGS
Recently awarded a Grand Prize at the World's Fair, St. Louis.
A finely Illustrated Catalogue, published in two parts, will be mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of
The American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

Sec VEUVE Brut
CLICQUOT
CHAMPAGNE
Excels all Others in Quality.
Our special vintaged Cuvée Brut 1899, equal to the best Vintages of the past century, is now in the market. For sale by all first-class dealers.
CHAS. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS,
Sole Agents.

NOTICE.
TO THE READERS OF MY STORY, "FRENZIED FINANCE:"
During the past two days certain people have put afloat the statement that I had sold out to "Standard Oil," that Everybody's Magazine had been bought up, and that I would discontinue my story. Of course, this dastardly charge was in keeping with others of a like kind which have been circulated for the same purpose.
Amalgamated stock at the first rumor jumped $5 a share. To-day I gave notice I would answer this charge—and Amalgamated dropped $5 per share.
If the American people needed a simple illustration of what the Wall Street game of the "System" is, here they have it.
That Wall Street and the "System" cannot say I have sprung another "attack" without giving them full notice that they may brace themselves, I herewith inform them that I will give out to the press of America and Europe at midnight Monday, January 2d, another of my large advertisements, wherein I will deal in plain language and unmistakable terms with—with—momentous questions—and properties. As Wall Street and the "System" are of age, they, of course, know what momentous questions and—momentous properties—are.
Boston, December 30, 1904. THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Pauper's Death Warning Comes True.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 30.—De Witt Baldwin, 87 years old, who at one time [illegible] said to be well-to-do, died at [illegible] 5 o'clock this morning in the Town House, in Brookdale, in the midst of the Christmas [illegible] he called the matron, Mrs. [illegible] told her he believed he [illegible] dawn [illegible] comfortable [illegible]

Silver Service for Justice Palmieri.

Justice John Palmieri, who retires from the City Court [illegible] to-day, with the retirement [illegible] of service, which was presented [illegible] by members of the [illegible] ion. The [illegible] by Edward [illegible] that some day [illegible] to the city [illegible] will be succeeded [illegible]

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
THE best beginning to a new year is a cordial parting with the old. We've no grudges against 1904 nor have we ungrounded hopes for 1905. We base our expectations of the future on achievements of the past, and unfailingly pin our faith to this policy:—"Good taste and quality at attractive prices."
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

The Coward Shoe
For the normal foot the Coward Shoe answers every requirement because it follows the lines of nature.
For any special case it insures perfection of fit because it is built for that specific purpose.
For any use, whether for man, woman or child, it universally excels because it is the product of wide experience directed by intelligence and watchful care.
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Welch's Grape Juice
is the pure and unfermented juice of the best Concord grapes. Keep it in the medicine chest, but use it on the table and in the kitchen. The more you use it as a beverage and in making desserts, the less you will need of other medicines.
Welch's is pure. Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Royal LATEST ENGLISH "WING"
15¢ EACH
AUGUST
IF YOUR DEALER WON'T SUPPLY YOU, WRITE US
EMICH & STRAUB, DEPT. CC TROY, N.Y.

Peter Doelger's
SPECIAL HOLIDAY BREW.
An Exquisite Product.

Youmans Hats are The Hats for Gentlemen distinguished by their style and by their Trademark.
1197 Broadway (Madison Sq. West)
526 Fifth Avenue (near 45th St.)
158 Broadway (near Liberty St.)
YOUMANS' HATS

Giant Strides

ALL RECORDS AGAIN BROKEN

IMPORTATIONS OF

MOËT & CHANDON
CHAMPAGNE

IN **1904** MORE THAN

127,000

CASES, OR OVER

1,524,000

BOTTLES.

Geo. A. Kessler & Co.

WISH THEIR FRIENDS THE PUBLIC
A VERY HAPPY & PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
AND OFFER THANKS FOR THE POPULAR

Discrimination,
Distinction AND
Preference GIVEN TO

"WHITE SEAL"
CHAMPAGNE.

MOËT & CHANDON, THIS YEAR NOT ONLY EXCEEDS ALL OTHER CHAMPAGNES IN SALES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, BUT HAS ALSO ESTABLISHED A NEW HIGH RECORD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

DECEMBER 31ST 1904.

DEC 1904 31

CHAMPION ATHLETES FOR INDOOR HONORS

East and the West Will Be Rivals in Pastime Games To-night.

ROSE ENTERED IN SHOT-PUT

Lightbody Concedes Handicap to Carr in Two-Mile Race in Madison Square Garden Carnival.

An unusually fine lot of athletes, including a host of champions in different events, will appear to-night in Madison Square Garden in the big indoor meet held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club. This will be the first of the season of what have come to be termed athletic carnivals, and, very fittingly, it will close the long line of successes with which the year 1904 has been filled.

Of particular interest in the events to-night will be the presence of two of the most famous athletes of the West—Ralph Rose, the nineteen-year-old lad who holds the world's record for putting the shot, and James D. Lightbody, who will compete in the running events. Both of these athletes will represent the Chicago Athletic Association. Four indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided. They are the 1,000-yard run, putting the twenty-four-pound shot, putting the fifty-six-pound weight for height, and the sixty-yard dash. Rose, who arrived in the city last evening, stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel, will be the star competitor in the twenty-four-pound shot championship. The Westerners were winners of Olympic championships at the St. Louis games last Summer, Rose capturing the shot competition, in addition to making his new world's record. Opposed to Rose will be several high-class Eastern athletes, including the ex-Yale student, Richard Sheldon; M. J. Sheridan, champion discus thrower, and who has held records with the shot, and L. E. Feurbach of the New York Athletic Club.

Lightbody, it is expected, will be a hard man to beat in the 1,000-yard run if he shows the form he did at St. Louis, where he won the Olympic championships in the 800-meter, 1,500-meter, and 2,500-meter runs. He will meet a picked field of Eastern performers, and the race should be exciting and close from the start. Among those who will race are E. P. Carr, Xavier Athletic Association; C. Bacon, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; R. L. Sanford, Young Men's Christian Association; H. Christoffers, St. George Athletic Club, and Paul Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club. In the two-mile race, Lightbody will start from scratch, conceding 25 yards to Carr and 75 yards to W. G. Frank.

The sixty-yard championship will also be a good event, with Lawson Robertson, National 100-yard champion; William R. Knakal of Columbia, and Frank Rickert, New York Athletic Club, among the entries. John Flanagan, holder of the world's record for throwing the hammer and fifty-six-pound weight; R. Sheldon, M. J. Sheridan, H. Corsil, New West Side Athletic Club, and J. S. Burke, Pastime Athletic Club, will be the most formidable competitors in the championship contest at throwing the fifty-six-pound weight for height.

A novel feature will be the one-mile military relay race. The Thirteenth Regiment and the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, and the Eighth and the Twenty-second Regiments of New York have entered fast teams. Twelve teams are entered for the tug-of-war, representing the New West Side Athletic Club, Thirteenth Regiment, Twenty-second Regiment, Edison Association of Eccentric Firemen, the Viking team, First Battalion, Naval Militia, Aughney Wheelmen, Columbia Athletic Club, Court Leif Ericsson, F. of A.; the Svea Athletic Club, and a team representing Russia.

The entries for the handicap events include Knakal of Columbia, Rickert, Finley, and Callahan of the New York Athletic Club; Seitz and Mulligan of Georgetown University, Joseph McGuckin of Bethlehem Preparatory School, Robertson and Hall of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, in the sprints; Carr, Xavier Athlectic Association; Spring, Pastime Athletic Club; Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club; Bacon and Frank, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; Christoffers, St. George Athletic Club; McKechnie and Major, Mohawk Athletic Club, in the distance events.

WOMAN GOLFERS TO MEET.

Officers for Metropolitan Association to be Elected and By-Laws Amended.

Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Secretary of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the organization, which will be held at 11 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 31, at 25 East Thirtieth Street. Club members have been requested to send two representatives to the meeting. In accordance with the by-laws the Executive Committee has made these nominations for next year: President—Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County Golf Club; Vice President—Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County Golf Club; Secretary—Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Apawamis Club; Treasurer—Miss Georgiana M. Bishop, Brooklawn Field Club; Fifth Member of Executive Committee—Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood, N. J.

In addition to the election of officers the following substitute to Section 3 of the by-laws will be voted upon:

Nominations for officers and members of the Executive Committee may be made in writing, signed by not less than five delegates. Such nominations shall be made at least two weeks prior to election, and addressed to the Secretary. The Secretary shall not make public the names of the signers of such nominations unless with their consent. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to inclose a list of nominations with the notices of the meeting at which such election shall be held.

Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to invalidate any ballots cast at an election for any member of the association not nominated as hereinbefore provided.

Hockey Club's Team Much Improved.

With a much improved team, the Hockey Club of New York will make its first appearance in competition this season in a league game with the Wanderers, hockey champions of the United States, at the St. Nicholas Rink next Tuesday night. Under the coaching of Rupert Howard, the former member of the Victoria team of Montreal, Canada, the Hockey Club players have shown excellent form in the few games they have played this season. Howard who is Captain of the team, was unable to play last year owing to an injury received in the early part of the season. He is now in fine form however. The record of the Hockey Club in exhibition games up to date is as follows: beat Columbia University by a score of thirteen to one; beat Princeton by a score of twelve to two. The line-up of the Hockey Club will be Ellison, goal; De Casanova, point; MacKenzie, cover-point; Russell, Bryant, Howard and Phillips forwards.

Cyclists' First Run of the New Year.

At thirty seconds past midnight to-night about twenty of the hardiest bicycle riders will be started from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, over the historical New Years' race course to Valley Stream, L. I. This race was instituted in 1897, and has been run every year since then regardless of weather conditions. Despite the fact that there was a thaw in the early part of the week, making the roads muddy, which was followed by a cold wave that has frozen the roads and put them in a very rough condition, the entries received outnumber that of any previous year. This tends to show that there are a great many more hardy bicycle riders than there were a few years ago.

The Long Island Division of the Century Road Club Association has charge of the event, and entries will be received by the Chairman of the Race Committee, W. O. Stewart, at Bedford Rest, after 9:30 o'clock this evening. There are eleven prizes and the Jones' trophy to be contested for. This race is strictly for bicycles, no motor cycles or automobiles being allowed to compete.

Flushing Soldiers Win at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing, N. Y., sents its basket ball team here to-night to play the strong St. Aloysius five, and in a game replete with fast play the New York guardsmen were successful by a score of 34 to 31 goals. The line-up was:

17th Sep. Co., 34.	Position.	St. Aloysius, 31.
G. Clark	Right forward	Bell
Clinton	Left forward	O'Connor
Deibler	Centre	Carey
Cypriot	Right guard	Connell
E. Clark	Left guard	Fairchild

Goals from field—Cypriot, (7,) G. Clark, (3,) Clinton, (4,) E. Clark, Bell, (5,) Carey, (4,) Fairchild, (4,) O'Connor, Connell. Goal from foul—Carey. Referee—Mr. Fitzsimmons. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

HARVARD PLAYS FAST HOCKEY.

Collegians Tie the Score in Practice Game with the Wanderers.

Harvard's hockey team played a fast practice match last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, with the Wanderers, and the result was a tie, each side scoring two goals. The playing of the Harvard team was very encouraging to the few students who watched the game. The Wanderers, who are the champions of the Amateur Hockey League, did not present their full strength. Max Hornfeck, Clarke, and Howard were the stars for the Wanderers and did lively work, carrying the puck for long distances and shooting accurately. Max Hornfeck and Souther scored the goals for the Wanderers, while for Harvard the goals were made by Callaway and Wilder. The former, with Grant at point, did excellent work for the collegians, and as a whole the team showed far more snap and energy than in its previous practice match. The line-up:

Wanderers, 2.	Position.	Harvard, 2.
Von Bermuth	Goal	Anderson
Callahan	Point	Grant
T. Howard	Cover point	Callaway
Clarke	Forward	Townsend
G. Hornfeck	Forward	Pell
M. Hornfeck	Forward	Wilder
Souther	Forward	Thompson

Goals—M. Hornfeck, Souther, Callahan, and Wilder. Time of game—Fifteen minutes.

MUNRO BARRED FROM RIDING.

Jockey Punished for Poor Handling of Joe Lesser at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—Jockey Munro, who has been unable to furnish the Stewards a satisfactory explanation of his ride on Joe Lesser in the sixth race on Wednesday, has been barred from riding here for the remainder of the meeting. This decision was reached by the Stewards this afternoon after a careful investigation of the case. Mary Glenn was the only winning favorite to-day. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by Escutcheon, 108 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1; Florentine, 108, (H. Phillips,) 4 to 5, second; Jade, 105, (McIntyre,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Presentiment, Fruit, Tom Shelly, Billy Wake, Hannibal Boy, Filia, Judge Saulley, and Dr. Brady also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs—Won by Mary Glenn, 111 pounds, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5; Milady Love, 101, (Lee,) 5 to 1, second; Fitzhrillar, 106, (Seder,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:21 3-5. Vestry, Irby Bennett, Sarah Maxim, Royer Smith, Flora Levy, Josette, Marco, and Sigmund also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Optional, 102 pounds, (Shaver,) 20 to 1; Fox Mead, 103, (Romanelli,) 7 to 1, second; Dick Bernard, 110, (J. Martin,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Invincible, Sadduccee, W. P. Palmer, Corusca, Auditor, and Frank Kenny also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Won by Cataline, 86 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 1; Bengal, 90, (S. Dickson,) 7 to 1, second; Midshipman, 90, (Schilling,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:01 3-5. St. Sever, Rachel Ward, Merry Pioneer, April Shower, Semper Vivex, Beverly, and Hoodwink also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Won by Hand Spinner, 93 pounds, (Schilling,) 7 to 1; Beaucaire, 98, (Stoval,) 7 to 1, second; Frank Rice, 96, (E. Rice,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:02 4-5. Harry New, Always Faithful, Fleetful, Jack Doyle, The Hebrew, Goldogs, Reckoner, Myron Dale, and Brunswick also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Dallas, 114 pounds, (Schilling,) 5 to 1; Belle of Portland, 110, (A. Murphy, 11 to 1, second; Tootsy Mack, 113, (Aubuchon, 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Martians, Cyutiya, Potness, Fannette, Contentious, Alice Commoner, Hoceo, and Viona also ran.

Winning Horses at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 30.—Helgesen and Travers each rode two winners to-day at the track here. Glendene, at 15 to 1, captured the first race, and favorites won the second, third, and sixth. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Glendene, 108 pounds, (Helgesen,) 15 to 1; Saccharate, 106, (Bullman,) 7 to 1, second; True Wing, 108, (Jenkins,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Julie South, Princess Wheeler, Macen, Elba, Smilax, Lady Redhead, Lucrecre, Pearl Waters, Apollinaris, Onondulum, and Maid of Fermoy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Won by Hainault, 104 pounds, (Travers,) 6 to 5; War Times, 100, (Knapp,) 7 to 1, second; Hopponax, 104, (Greenfield,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:22½. Brennus, Sherry, Dotterel, Carlee, and Salto also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course. Won by David Bolonad, 107 pounds, (Bonner,) 9 to 5; Edrodun, 102, (Davis,) 6 to 1, second; Gallant Cassie, 102, (Wiley,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Golden Buck, Chestnut, A Lady, Grenore, Sweet Kitty Bellairs, Jerusha, Alone, and Maida also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and fifty yards. Won by Briars, 102 pounds, (Travers,) 4 to 1; Wenrick, 99, (Kunz,) 5 to 2, second; Barrack, 108, (Sherwood,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Red Burns, Sunny Shore, Sugden, Hogarth, Homage, and Waterspout also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Darksome, 107 pounds, (Helgesen,) 5 to 1; Down Patrick, 88, (W. Daly,) 5 to 2, second; Serenity, 103, (Miller,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Monet, Charmel, Maxette, Technique, Bearskin, and Tenny Burn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Won by Magraze, 101 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 5; Padua, 101, (Davis,) 7 to 1, second; G. W. Traherne, 107, (Travers,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Ink, Colonel Anderson, and The Lady Rohesia also ran.

Whitestone, at 40 to 1, Wins at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30.—The sport at Ascot Park to-day began with the winning of a 40 to 1 shot, Whitestone, but after that favorites won right down the line with the exception of the fourth race. The best that Jockey Hildebrand could do was to finish second in the fourth race and third in the final race of the afternoon. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Won by Whitestone, 110 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 40 to 1; Sandstone, 115, (Rennencamp,) 4 to 5, second; Retador 112, (Trubel,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Siniciade, Revel, C. P. Waterhouse, Dipper, Del Coronado, and Spring Leaf also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Rose of Hilo, 100 pounds, (Herbert,) 7 to 2; Golden Ivy, 91, (Moriarity,) 7 to 1, second; Lady Mirthful, 91, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Decimo, Mordente, Tizen, Winifreda, Birdie Stone, Laurell Phillips, Negrusca, and Anirad also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Won by Mrs. Grannan, 158 pounds, (Rice,) 4 to 5; Fies, 128, (Richards,) 9 to 2, second; Allegiance, 143, (McMahon,) 5 to 2, third. Time—3:07. Valido, Grey Morn, and Col. Ballantyne also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, Slauson course. Won by Tranjotor, 98 pounds, (Miller,) 6 to 1; El Otros, 108, (Hildebrand,) 2 to 1, second; Maggie Mackey, 82, (McDaniel,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Gold Rose and Sportsman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Merwan, 108 pounds, (McDaniels,) 8 to 5; Helgerson, 96, (Lawrence,) 7 to 2, second; Lustig, 95, (Perrin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Canejo, Dutiful, Tangible, Straggler, and McKee also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Happy Chappy, 105 pounds, (Lawrence,) 7 to 5; Tam O'Shanter, 110, (Tooman,) 6 to 1, second; Ben Lear, 110, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Dollie Weithoff, Komomba, and Doric also ran.

Cotton Broker Buys St. Louis Track.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Receiver John M. Wood to-day sold the lease and improvements of the Union Jockey Club to Jordan Lambert, a cotton broker, of St. Louis, for $63,000. Patrick Carmody, a former stockholder in the club, made a bid of $62,985. The purchase is said to have been made on behalf of the syndicate owing the old fair grounds track and the Delmar course.

Old Racing Association Revived.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 30.—The once famous Kentucky Racing Association, which held its first meeting here in 1826, and which held annual meetings until 1897, with the exception of the interruption caused by the civil war, has been revived. The following officers were elected: President, Capt. Samuel S. Brown, of Pittsburg, owner of Senorita Stock Farm and of the old Kentucky Association race course; Secretary, W. Campbell Scott, of this city; Treasurer, Max Samuelson, Capt. Brown's personal representative here. A number of prominent local breeders will serve as directors.

Hyman Won Pool Tournament.

The final game in the pool tournament which has been in progress for several weeks at the Broadway Billiard Academy was concluded last night with a game between Ga Recker and Dr. W. Horne for second place. It was one of the most exciting contests of the tournament, and was won by only one point, Recker scoring 100 to 99 for Horne. The former made a high run of 16, and Horne's best was 12. First prize in the contest was won by A. Hyman, who went through the series without a defeat. The standing of the competitors follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
A. Hyman	7	0	G. Howard	3	4
G. Recker	6	1	R. Cox	2	5
Dr. W. Horne	5	2	Dr. H. Arnold	2	5
F. Isherwood	3	4	Dr. M. Borden	1	6

Hamilton to Manage Harrisburg's Nine.

CLINTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—William R. Hamilton, for the past three years with the Haverhill team of the New England Baseball League, and last year its manager, has accepted an offer to manage the Harrisburg, Pa., team during the coming season. He will assume the position on April 20.

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OVER A TEN-MILE COURSE

Regatta Committee Has Arranged a Series of Ice Yacht Races for To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 30.—The first race of the season for the ice yachts of the South Shrewsbury Club was sailed this afternoon. The contest was for the Commodore's Cup and marked the defeat of the Hazel L., holder of the world's championship pennant for third class yachts. It was sailed over the club's ten-mile course at Goose Neck and attracted a large number of ice yacht enthusiasts. Four boats started, namely, Commodore B. P. Morris's Mildred, W. R. Joline's Hazel L., H. N. Baruch's Skedaddle, and E. E. Taber's Leroy. The Hazel L. led in the first round, but lost the advantage at the second turn to the Mildred, who maintained the lead to the end. The Hazel L. finished second and the Skedaddle third up to the time of an accident on the eighth mile, which caused her withdrawal. The Mildred covered the ten miles in 35:15 and the Hazel L. in 35:30.

The same boats will race to-morrow again for the challenge pennant, and on Monday will sail for the Commodore's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The Regatta Committee of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club met to-night and announced to the "skippers" that the first race of the season would be sailed to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Some of the yachts which will compete received their initial spins of the Winter to-day, among them being Edward Asay's Daisy, Daniel Asay's Zero, Newton Doremus's Atlanta, T. Henry Grant's Tyro, and Ivy Hance's Northwest. The wind was fresh and the boats made fast time over the triangular course. The new third-class yacht built for Raymond Howland of New York, a Summer resident of Fair Haven, was put on the ice to-day. The yacht, although built for pleasure, is a fast one.

COLUMBIA MEN IN TROUBLE.

Basket Ball Referee Hurried from Floor and Fisher Put Out of Game.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 30.—In one of the fastest, roughest, and most exciting basket ball games seen in this city this season, the quintet from Columbia University lowered the colors of the Y. M. C. A. team to-night by the close score of 19 to 16. The Columbia referee, who represented himself to be G. G. Moore of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and so incensed did the crowd become over his decisions that he was hurried off the floor at the close of the game to avoid any harm befalling him.

The local players put up a game uphill fight after their opponents got a lead of 10 points in the first part of the first period, the score at the end of which was 10 to 5 in favor of Columbia. In the second half the Fitchburg team started in at a hurricane pace, but could not quite secure sufficient goals to win. Play was rough throughout, Fisher, left forward for Columbia, being put out of the game in the latter part of the second half on account of repeated fouling.

Murphy for Fitchburg was the star shooter of his team, getting all four of the baskets scored from the floor, two of them being of the sensational order. W. Syme, shooting from foul, scored the remaining eight points. Fisher, Hurley, and Von Snolly did the best work for Columbia. The Fitchburg players were unlucky in their shooting, W. Syme, admittedly the best-scoring player on the team, failing to get a single floor goal, though he repeatedly rimmed the baskets in his attempts. The largest crowd of the season witnessed the game and the rough, fast work of the players and close score kept enthusiasm at the highest pitch from start to finish. The line-up:

Columbia, 19.	Position.	Fitchburg, 16.
Fisher, Trubenbach	Left forward	Sherwin
Moore	Right forward	J. Syme
Cameron	Centre	W. Syme
Hurley	Left guard	Murphy
Von Sholly	Right guard	Davison, Mologhan

Goals from field—Hurley, (3,) Cameron, Fisher, Moore, Murphy, (4.) Goals from foul—Fisher, (7,) W. Syme, (8.) Referee—G. G. Moore. Columbia. Umpire—J. W. Waters, Fitchburg. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

COURT TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

Amateurs and Professionals to Celebrate Coming of the New Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The return match in court tennis between Cecil Fairs ("Punch") of the Princess Club, London, who represents the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club at present, and George Gould's professional, Frank Forrester, will be played New Year's day on the court at Tuxedo at 2:30 P. M. In the match two weeks ago at Lakewood Forrester defeated "Punch" by an extremely lucky stroke. The odds received by Forrester was fifteen, and the same odds will be conceded in the coming match. In addition to this contest there will also be played matches between James Henry Smith and George Gould and T. Suffern Tailer and Jay Gould. An unusual amount of interest is being manifested in these competitions.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and their two sons, Jay and Kingdon, will arrive at Tuxedo to-morrow as the guests of James Henry Smith at Kincraig.

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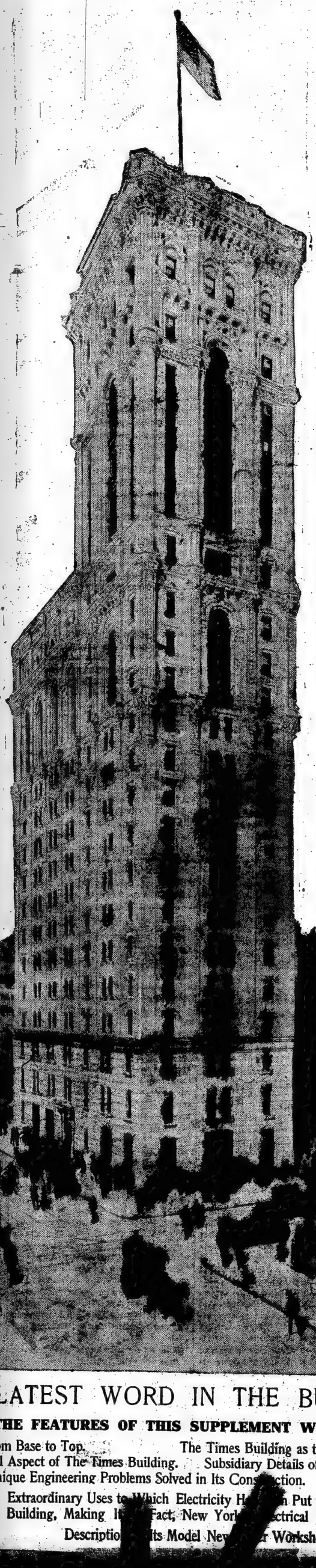

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THE SENATORSHIP.

One may sympathize with Congressman FOOTE, Congressman LITTAUER, State Senator BRACKETT, and even with "LOU" PAYN, difficult as it is to sympathize with "LOU," on the manner in which they have been left outside the breastworks by their precipitate and premature tying up of their political fortunes with the Senatorial aspirations of ex-Gov. BLACK. It looks as if they had cut loose from their base of supplies. They will not for the next six years be favorably viewed in the United States Senate Chamber, nor is it certain that they will be favorably viewed in the Executive Chamber of the State of New York for the next two. No wonder, perhaps, that they should turn upon the present Governor-Chairman-Boss, who, it now suits them to pretend, has got them into this scrape, and denounce him as a "quitter." But they should consider when a State Boss runs 100,000 behind his ticket it behooves him to go slow. It seems to have taken "Governor-Chairman ODELL" an extravagantly long time to comprehend this fairly obvious truth, but it appears that he has at last obtained a firm grip of it. What private griefs he may have had against Senator DEPEW we know not. What we do know is that there has been no time, since the question of the Senatorship became actual, when a poll of the Republican voters of the State would not have been overwhelmingly in favor of the re-election of the sitting Senator for the term which begins on the 4th of next March.

It follows that the Governor-Chairman's pretense of desiring to ascertain the Republican sentiment of the State was a false pretense. Mr. ODELL would be even less fit than he is for his position as Boss if he had not all along been perfectly aware that there was a strong and general Republican sentiment throughout the State in favor of Senator DEPEW, and no Republican sentiment whatever, except such as he might succeed in manufacturing among Republican politicians, in favor of supplanting Mr. DEPEW with anybody, but particularly of supplanting him with ex-Gov. BLACK. The tardy recognition of the facts does little credit to Mr. ODELL'S sagacity and none at all to his honesty. Messrs. ODELL, PAYN, LITTAUER, FOOTE, and BRACKETT bear much less resemblance to the people of the State of New York than they do to the three tailors of Tooley Street.

And yet it is a sobering thought that if the Governor-Chairman had remained in good standing as a Boss, it is probable that he would have been able to "jam through" the election of BLACK in a Legislature which went in fear of him, even though the legislators would have voted with virtual unanimity against his man if their collars were removed. Their collars have in fact been removed, removed by the disclosure of the ballots in November that the Boss was a discredited Boss, who was saved from actual shipwreck only because he was dragged in as flotsam in the trough of the tidal wave of which THEODORE ROOSEVELT was at the crest. But his falling behind was marked enough to impress the legislators. It made them more afraid of somebody else, of the Republican voters of the State, to wit, than they were afraid of the Boss. The precarious Boss has now made a virtue of necessity. But it is very well worth noting that the exhibition of independence by the hundred thousand voters for ROOSEVELT who refused to vote for "ODELL'S man," although it failed in its immediate object of defeating Mr. HIGGINS, yet had its effect, and was an exhibition extremely well worth making.

TREAT THE PHILIPPINES DECENTLY.

Prof. PAUL REINSCH of the University of Wisconsin is a man who should be listened to when he speaks of our colonial dependencies. He is among the most careful, acute, candid, and patient students of the questions they involve, not a theorist, still less a partisan, but a practical, clear-headed man of unusual ability who has given a great deal of time and labor to the study of the subject.

In his address at Chicago, Prof. REINSCH pleaded earnestly that the first duty of the people of the United States toward the people of the Philippines is "to give them an opportunity to live." That means that they should have free access to our markets for all their products and that they should have the right to import our goods free from all tax save for revenue. The proposition is so plain that every intelligent and fair-minded man, civilian or soldier, who has any responsibility for the work in the islands has insisted on it as soon as he understood the situation and has continued to insist on it. It would be a sound proposition even if the Filipinos were in a relatively prosperous condition; it is imperative now that they are suffering from ills that the utmost industry and prudence could not avoid. The rinderpest has destroyed a great part of their beasts of burden; disease has carried off numbers of the population; drought and tempest have injured crops; a long war for which only a portion of the people were responsible has wasted the land; in some sections there is greater disorder and more interruption to peaceful pursuits than under the Spanish rule. But the worst evil from which the Filipinos directly suffer is that whereas the markets of Spain were open to their products, ours are barred by heavy duties.

Prof. REINSCH very justly says that there has been in the rule of the Philippines too much consideration for public opinion at home, an ignorant and prejudiced opinion to a great degree, and that the "commission should have a free hand and be responsible only to the Insular Department of the Government." But this is a counsel of perfection for the present. Congress has not turned the islands over to the Insular Department, and is not inclined to do so, especially in the matter of the tariff. Ultimately that, substantially, will have to be done. When it will take place is for public opinion to decide. We cannot get away suddenly from our system, or from its methods. Congress will in the long run do what the people really wish. And we believe that the people will finally demand that their agents render justice in this matter. It will be a shame if they do not. Never did a nation assume greater or plainer responsibilities toward another people than ours toward the Filipinos. It is of no consequence that the islands came into our control through the force of events that we could not resist. We cannot plead a baby act as to our duties; however they became our duties, ours they clearly are, and it is our business to understand and discharge them. We are not lacking good guidance. Our chief agents in the islands, from the Civil Governor through all the long list, are practically of one mind as to what we ought to do. If we, the American people, having wrested these islands from Spain by force of arms, having suppressed by arms such resistance as their people offered to our sovereignty, and having done all this with a profession of high and humane aims, will not now let the islanders into our markets, we simply show that with us greed is more potent than honor, that we are ready to sacrifice the most important and essential interest of those dependent on us that limited classes of our own people may make a little more gain.

SUBWAY EXTENSION PLANS.

The Rapid Transit Commission has wisely and sensibly decided to print for general distribution and information the very interesting report of Chief Engineer PARSONS, embodying plans for the extension of the city's Subway system. Nobody would call in question the professional competence of the Commission's Chief Engineer to lay out and design a plan of Subway extension that would satisfactorily meet the primary demand for larger travel facilities. There are other questions than those of an engineering nature, however, other questions than those which are raised by a consideration of existing "streams of travel." They are questions of broad municipal policy, upon which it is exceedingly desirable that an intelligent public opinion should be formed to aid and guide the Commission in reaching its decision.

Upon three points of Mr. PARSONS'S report there is room for so much difference of opinion that full discussion should precede definite action. The plans he has drawn up provide in a general way for what may be called a belt line route originating at the Battery, one branch passing up William Street to Chambers, thence through Broadway to Union Square, and by way of Fifteenth Street to Lexington Avenue, under which it would proceed, ultimately passing under the Harlem River to a terminal at East One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Morris Avenue. The west side down-town line, passing under Greenwich Street, West Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue, would connect with the present Subway at Forty-second Street and Broadway. It may be objected that, as viewed upon the map, subways under Elm Street, under Broadway, and under West Broadway would seem a bit "huddled." A more serious objection, as it seems to us, is the failure to make use of Seventh Avenue below Twenty-fourth Street. The consideration that a Subway under Seventh Avenue would cause an immediate and very great advance in assessable valuations, thus bringing back to the city in taxes a large part of the money expended for subways, while no such indirect advantage could reasonably be expected of a tunnel road under Broadway, for instance, is one of which serious account should be taken. The Broadway route may be a necessity; if so, it would seem that Seventh Avenue and down-town streets which would prolong that route should be chosen rather than West Broadway and Fifth Avenue, for the west side line.

Chief Engineer PARSONS recommends a two-track line from the South Ferry to Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue on the east side, and upon the west side four tracks would be constructed to a point not far below Chambers Street, and thence extended by two tracks to the Battery. The narrowness of the down-town streets is his reason for this recommendation. An express service which at some point on the line must make use of way tracks is from the beginning hampered, imperfect, and subject to delay. Upon the opening of the present Subway the criticism was almost immediately heard that a great mistake had been made in not extending the four-track system to the northern terminals. Experience in passenger transportation in this city teaches us to expect that every newly opened route will be used by an immense number of passengers. The Commission ought to take thought whether it would not be wiser and safer, even at a considerable increase of cost, to extend the four-track system from end to end of every new route planned. The narrowness of streets is not an insuperable engineering obstacle, as Mr. PARSONS shows when he suggests placing local tracks above the express tracks north of Thirty-fourth Street on Lexington Avenue.

But in particular we feel that public opinion should be consulted in respect to the Chief Engineer's suggestion of a third track upon the present Sixth Avenue elevated railroad from Eighth Street north to Harlem, a third track on the Ninth Avenue elevated structure from Fourteenth Street to Cortlandt Street, and the reconstruction of the Second Avenue elevated road to give that line four tracks from the City Hall to its northern terminus. We had hoped that Mr. PARSONS would have seen the new light—that he would recommend taking down and utterly removing the highly disfiguring and obstructive elevated railroad framework as fast and as far as new subways provide facilities for carrying their traffic. Mr. ORR has seen the new light—he proclaims as one of the future's probabilities the removal of the elevated structures. Years ago their disappearance from the streets was predicted by the seers. Since the opening of the Subway nobody appeared to have thought of that transformation as possible until THE TIMES the other day began to preach the doctrine of Down with the elevated roads. Then the subject was taken up far and wide, and it has seemed to us that new converts were coming in daily. It would have given us high encouragement if Mr. PARSONS had displayed a firmer faith in the sufficiency of the great system of subways with which his own name and professional fame will be forever so honorably associated. Perhaps he was so absorbed with detail that he failed to survey the field of his duty and of his labors in that broad, detached way which would almost inevitably have led him, it seems to us, to the conclusion that the elevated structures would have to go.

THE TIMES firmly believes in their removal. It is manifest destiny. They are ancient and unsatisfactory—the Subway is a modern and better method of passenger transportation. They are to the last degree unsightly, they are noisy, they are subject to interruptions of service by snow and ice, they are a nuisance tolerated only because of the need we have had of them. They deprive us of the proper use of the streets. What is the use of talking about keeping trucks off Fifth Avenue until by the removal of the elevated railroad columns on Sixth Avenue and Third Avenue the surface of two great thoroughfares has been reclaimed for public use? Wherever an elevated railroad structure shall be removed and its business transferred to a tunnel road, real estate values will rapidly advance. The city will find its interest in the change. Mr. PARSONS'S plan of Subway extension, when perfected, will convert many miles of the Interborough Company's leased elevated lines into a mere redundancy. Business interest, the pride of the city in its appearance, and the comfort and convenience of its citizens will demand their removal from the streets.

INSURING THE CZAR'S LIFE.

The chief significance which attaches to the news from London that heavy insurances have been issued on the life of the Czar of Russia at the very high rate of fifteen guineas per cent., is that the speculators are gambling somewhat recklessly on an eventuality which cannot by any chance be reckoned arithmetically or on any basis recognized by Actuaries. The people who accept such risks have no better sources of information than have others as to the probability of the survival by the Czar of the present agitation for political reform in Russia. The high rate demanded would seem to indicate that in the opinion of the underwriters his chances of life are fairly comparable to those that a long overdue ship will reach port. That the persons buying such insurance are holders of Russian bonds who desire thereby to protect themselves against the imminent risk of loss is in the highest degree improbable. Investors in securities of this kind would much rather take the chances of loss on their bonds than pay so extravagantly for a guarantee of indemnity. It is a gambling operation, pure and simple, and one of a very objectionable kind, since it can scarcely fail to put a further tension upon the already strained relations between England and Russia.

It may be assumed that there is never a time when the Autocrat of the Russias is free from danger of attack from those who might hope by killing him to further revolutionary plans. But it is also doubtful if the attitude he has assumed toward the internal reforms demanded by the Zemstvos has had other effect upon the revolutionists who would gladly play the rôle of regicides if opportunity offered, than to restrain any tendency toward the carrying out of their plots. It is plain that the success of such plots would do more than anything else possibly could to postpone reforms and to put the bureaucracy in a position mercilessly to crush every one known or suspected to be identified with the movement for larger political and personal liberty.

That the Czar's answer to the Zemstvos is in many respects unsatisfactory to the more advanced leaders of the movement for the emancipation of the Russian Nation is to be expected. Indeed, he could not have made it satisfactory had his disposition to do so been very much stronger than it probably was. However, it promises important concessions, and to secure these opens the door for future reforms much wider than it has hitherto stood. That it has quickened the desire of any one to kill him is in the highest degree improbable. Speculation in insurance upon his life at no time comes within the classification of legitimate insurance, but that the risks of this objectionable form of underwriting are greater at the moment than normally may be doubted. What may be the basis of the rumors that the Czar is in poor health we do not know; but whether he dies young or lives to old age, the investment value of Russian bonds would be but slightly affected.

MATRIMONIAL ELIGIBILITY.

The reasons which prompt men to make offers of marriage to women are as many and various as the number and kinds of women thus honored. Not alone are the natural graces and charms of femininity the foci of attraction for the average man. Acquired accomplishments often count for a great deal, and it frequently happens that women are eagerly desired for qualifications which, while strongly appealing to those who desire them, would not in the least appeal to others occupying a different point of view.

These very general and not altogether luminous reflections are suggested by a news item which reaches us from Northern New York, of an avalanche of marriage offers which has overwhelmed two estimable young women, the daughters of a farmer at Schuyler. They are not described as beautiful. So far as we are advised they are not distinguished for accomplishments of the kinds which make for social pre-eminence. Perhaps they are not more amiable, more affectionate, nor more practical in the general duties of housewifery than others. Their claim to distinction is that they "killed, cleaned, scalded, and hung" two 300-pound hogs without masculine assistance.

Instantly an overpowering passion took possession of the heart of every eligible bachelor within what may be called buggy radius. The rural delivery carrier has had to provide himself with a wheelbarrow to transport the offers of marriage which come by mail, and the concourse of vehicles which is strung along the paternal front fence every day and evening suggests that a continuous funeral is in progress within. Perhaps it is. A great many nascent hopes of domestic happiness along strictly bucolic lines perish in the family "settin' room" every twenty-four hours, and enough broken hearts are left behind by departing suitors to fertilize the farm if their fragments could be composted. The young women are said to decline, "firmly but kindly," the offers of marriage which are pressed upon them. It may be that their unique claim to distinction puts them in a class which makes it an impertinence for the suitor to offer them the commonplace life of the farmer's wife, who can count upon a hog killing not oftener than once a year. Their sphere of social triumphs obviously lies in Cincinnati or Chicago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sound Sense as Well as Heroism.

Even at the risk of destroying what is evidently to many a pleasant delusion it seems worth while to reveal that something more, and a good deal more, than a sentimental affection for his ship caused the Captain of the Drumelzier to neglect several opportunities to escape from a most dangerous and uncomfortable position and to allow himself to be rescued only when it became obvious that a longer stay on the shattered hulk was little less than suicide. Of course, there was some sentiment about his repeated refusals to go ashore when he had a chance, and there was real heroism in them, too, as there was in the way that his officers and some of his men stuck to him until even his hope and endurance gave out. But, supporting—and justifying—the sentiment and the heroism, which otherwise would have been painfully like stupid obstinacy, was regard for his employer's financial interests, which were also to a great extent his own. To those interests it made a large difference whether the salving of the steamer, if it occurred at all, was done while he remained on board of her or after she had been abandoned to the uncovenanted mercies of the wrecking companies. In the one case the expense would be big; in the other it would leave only a meagre excess for the owner. The modern wrecker has thoroughly outlived the evil fame of the men from whom he takes his sinister name, and he is now the guardian angel of the coast instead of a culminating horror of storm and shoal, but he remains a very businesslike person, and of whatever besides life he saves he demands and gets a part that is never small, and in certain circumstances extremely large. Those certain circumstances Capt. NICHOLSON would have created if he had permitted himself to be rescued for anything less than absolute necessity. Many men would have gone sooner, perhaps a few would have remained a little longer. Upon the accuracy of his judgment depended in no small measure his future career, and the fact that he had run the vessel ashore was one that did not lessen his natural desire to do a bit more than his full duty. He did it, and while he will still have to explain the grounding—always an embarrassing task—he will not have the humiliation of telling why he gave up his ship too soon. He took a terrible responsibility as regards the men whom his example kept on board. It is, however, the business of Captains to take any responsibility that arises, whether terrible or other, and in this case the event proved—to all except the life savers, perhaps—that Capt. NICHOLSON did not defer his departure too long.

"Unusual" at the Very Least.

Newspapers employ in one capacity or another people of all the kinds there are—and the kinds are innumerable. There do newspapers at one time or another all the things that can be done, and those whose business includes the daily reading of a lot of them come to feel themselves beyond the reach of surprise. Dulled as their sensitiveness in this direction may be, however, they are never quite safe, for somewhere or other somebody or other somehow or other manages every once in a while to achieve the utterly new in journalism and to fill with wild amazement, pleasant or unpleasant, as the case may be, those who had supposed themselves above anything except calm criticism of a professional brother's work. Such amazement, we are sure, will be created in every newspaper office where it is discovered by the following "item" from The Titusville (Penn.) Herald of Dec. 28:

ON Monday FRANK B. SMITH of North First Street entertained at a dinner, the six guests being the pall bearers at the funeral of his brother, FRED J. SMITH, who died of typhoid fever eleven weeks ago.

It is difficult to comment on that remarkable production. To call the paragraph funny would be distinctly shocking, and yet it is doubtful if many can read it without laughter, or any without a smile. The word "humorous" does not apply, even if qualified by "unconscious" or "unintentional," and yet the dreadful thing does have a sort of humor, and it can be half suspected that the man who wrote the calm and formal statement of a fact had a full realization of its incongruity with the ideas and customs of ordinary human beings.

"Cibara" Is Neat But Needless.

A correspondent who agrees with us as to the relative merits of "Arizona" and "New Mexico" as State names, and who doubtless shares our abhorrence of any name made out of "irrigation," suggests an alternative novelty upon which he thinks the inhabitants of the two Territories could unite. "'Arizona,'" he writes, "was a happy inspiration, and is euphonious, and while 'New Mexico' is neither, the name given to the latter by the first Spanish explorers, 'Cibola,' is particularly pleasing and possesses claims to preservation. A combination of its first syllable with the first of 'Arizona,' with the addition of 'a' for euphony, produces 'Cibara,' a name that, besides, is distinctive and wholly unlike that of any other State or country." The suggestion is ingenious enough and the name not bad, but "Arizona" is too valuable to live only in a penult. "Cibola," too, is only the reminder of a tragical mistake, and its exact position would be as difficult to find as were its mythical seven cities by the gold-hungry Spaniards. Whether "Arizona" is Spanish for "dry country" or Indian for "little creeks" we do not pretend to know, but either meaning will do as a guess, and for the word itself, since "Coronado" is put out of court by its similarity to "Colorado," no superior need be sought. The antagonism of the New Mexicans to "Arizona" is an unworthy one, and they would soon forget, if allowed to do so, that from a feeling of petty jealousy they tried to rob our maps of one of their finest ornaments.

Traffic and Reform.

"Legal aid" societies are not new, but the benefits of most of them are exclusively for the very poor, because the very poor are supposed to be particularly helpless in matters of litigation. Some wise people over in Brooklyn, however, have recognized that against certain antagonists even the well-to-do, while unorganized, are practicaly impotent, and they have organized a transportation reform league for the purpose of watching the various street car companies and compelling them, when needful, to give the service their franchises demand. The idea certainly has its elements of grandeur. The inutility of the individual protest, or "kick," against overcrowding, reductions in the number of cars or trains, and like abuses of the public patience is familiar to all—so familiar that even those who make it are content to do so to irresponsible underlings, despite a full knowledge that the real offenders are far away. A "league" could adopt stronger and more efficient measures, and therefore would be treated with respect, even by the biggest of the companies.

"Step Lively!"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my thanks for your pertinent, caustic, and absolutely perfect article in to-day's issue, entitled "Step Lively!"

I am sure there are thousands of people not only in New York City, but elsewhere, who, when they read it, will heartily indorse what you have said so tersely and incisively, and as I do feel that you have voiced the general feeling in regard to this irritating expression so stupidly and constantly used to the public, without any other result than a desire to kick the idiot bawling it into the ears of passengers as anxious to get away as he is for them to be gone.

H. C.

New York, Dec. 29, 1904.

Why He Got No Letters.

From The Chicago News.

The old colored man at his gate with a crutch under his arm had sent a boy of his color about ten years old to the Post Office for mail and the lad had returned empty-handed.

"I don't see how dat kin be," mused the old man. "You inquired for Moses Whitbeck, did yo'?"

"Yep."

"And did de Postmaster dun look or only shake his head?"

"He dun looked."

"And he said dar was no letters or papers?"

"Dat's what he said, Uncle."

"Wall, I can't make it out. Did yo' call me Mose or Moses?"

"Moses, I reckon, but it might have been Mose."

"Hu, but dat 'splains it clear as mud!" exclaimed the old man. "When I hain't sendin' to de Post Office fur mail I'm Mose or Moses, but when I'm 'spectin' letters I'm Mr. Worthington Johnson, Esquar, and you dun orter know it. Yo' didn't gib my right name, an' ob co'se yo' didn't git any letters. Now, den, young man, yo' git right down dar an' sagatiate de mistake, and yo' take keer to furnish dat Pos'master wid sich an egotistical circulashun dat he'll know who I am and send me up dem leben or fo'teen letters waitin' fur me. Shoo! When anybody expects dat a boy ten years old has got a delineashun in his head he's suah to git combusticated!"

Scrambled.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A salesman in a department store who possesses considerable wit entered a restaurant in the central section of the city the other day, and, finding the waiter to have been a recent arrival from Ireland, told him he wanted two fried eggs.

"I want one egg fried on one side and the other egg fried on the other side, and I want them quick," the salesman added.

"Would you kindly write that on a piece of paper?" said the waiter.

"I haven't got time. Be quick, I tell you."

"One fried egg fried on both sides and the other fried egg fried on the other side," muttered the Irishman as he was leaving the table."

In a few minutes the salesman heard much commotion in the kitchen. There were loud words and they were punctuated with sounds which seemed like blows.

Presently the waiter appeared very much excited, and, rushing up to the salesman, exclaimed:

"Say, I had a terrible fight wid the cook about those eggs and you'll have to take them scrambled."

Would Like the Chance to See.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

"Oh! Ouch! Stop that!" yelled Tommy.

"Why, Tommy, aren't you ashamed?" exclaimed his mother. "I wouldn't cry like that if it were my hair that was being combed."

"I'll bet you would if X was doin' the

FIRE INSURANCE HAZARDS.

Companies Trying to Improve Risks and Conditions and Reduce Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In some fifteen years as a reader of THE TIMES I have found its editorials, with perhaps occasional exceptions, written with such fairness and evident freedom from disposition to consider any other opinion untenable as to be convincing. Naturally, there have been many subjects of which I have had only superficial knowledge, if any, and your views on such would be accepted as final unless disproved by other and expert testimony. I doubt not many of your readers have had experiences similar to mine, and may therefore be misled by the article in this morning's issue under the caption, "Fire Hazards and Insurance."

In theory, your conclusion may be correct, but like many other theories, they will not work out in practice. The fire insurance business is one strictly of "averages," and its only reliable statistics must be the results of many companies covering many years' operations. Any class of hasard may in any year show a loss, or one company may show a loss on one class, but all the companies in a period of years may show a profit on that class. Therefore, the question of "uninsurableness" is an open one. In life insurance, the average is reasonably constant, as each policy must mature, and the amount of the policy is the measure of damages, but in fire insurance no one can predict with accuracy when a fire will occur, or whether the ensuing damage will be total or partial destruction.

For each company to inspect every risk and every exposure would burden the business with an expense that would make it prohibitory, and so, to keep in touch with the constant changes that occur in our large buildings, is impossible. Nevertheless, in every large city the companies maintain inspecting and rating associations, not to "boost" rates, as the public thinks, but to find defects and charge for them, and to show which are the "uninsurable" risks, as you call them. It must be remembered that many risks have hazards necessary to their business which some companies may consider "uninsurable," or the inspection of a building may disclose one unsatisfactory tenant.

Manifestly such insurers or the other tenants entitled to protection, and the purpose of the companies is to find an adequate charge for each hazard and proper restrictions for its use. Anything that will bring about these results will be welcomed by the companies. I believe the fire companies spend more on investigating financial and moral hazards than merchants do, and take fewer chances, but it is absolutely impossible to altogether eliminate moral hazard, and when a company does meet with a case of arson or incendiarism it is legally impossible to avoid paying, because of the difficulty in getting a jury to convict, and because the daily press frequently, (usually, indeed,) takes sides against the corporation.

It is not, however, surprising that the public in general reaches erroneous conclusions because insurance seems simple enough, and nearly every one has something to do with it. Four years suffices to equip and educate a physician, yet no company would intrust its underwriting to a man with four years' experience; the public confesses to its ignorance of medicine, but not of insurance. It seems a pity that so powerful a molder of public opinion as THE TIMES should say anything that would result in hampering the work the insurance companies are trying to do to improve risks and conditions and to reduce rates.

Underwriting results have not been such as to invite new capital very freely, and the record of the past in times of conflagrations would seem to warrant help in maintaining the solvency of legitimate corporations rather than the disposition to destroy them, and if THE TIMES and other good newspapers would try to get the situation from the companies' side and aid in bringing about reform, it would do a greater service to the people than the publication of what, while they may be facts, are misleading.

JOHN F. RICE.

New York, Dec. 28, 1904.

Perhaps Too Pessimistic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have looked in vain thus far for comment by the press on the most salient point in what may be called our Senatorial controversy. We have had daily discussions of Mr. Odell's opinions, and Mr. Platt's, and now we have Mr. Black's gracious withdrawal and Mr. Depew's smug complacency, and all is settled! Not one word, so far, of the body that is supposed to elect a Senator! Are our legislators the utter nonentities this discussion assumes them to be?

Most seriously, are we not facing here the gravest danger to democratic government? I have been reminded, over and over, as I have read these discussions, of historical instances of the meeting of conspirators to overthrow a state. Where else is shown such entire contempt for the people and their chosen representatives as in this conduct of our bosses—assuming, indecent, tyrannical? These men are the enemies of true democracy and render our talk of government by the people, for the people, a travesty.

DEMOCRACY.

New York, Dec. 29, 1904.

THAT BOY.

[An incident of the rescue of the crew from the Drumelzier, off Fire Island, as told by one of the wreckers.]

She lay, a ship o' ghostly white, lashed by
the reef-torn wave,
We wreckers standin' by till dawn to comfort or to save.
We'd fought for days to rescue, an' it
didn't seem right fair
That the Lord should let 'em perish on
that frozen hulk out there.
All through the night we heard 'em sing,
poor devils, sore distressed;
And clear above the storm we heard one
voice above the rest.
I tell you, Sir, it made your scalp go
creepin' cold and tight
To hear a boy aboard that wreck a-warblin'
all the night!

When daylight came, the sea was less like
fury run amuck
An' the wreck was still unbroken by the
breakers' surge and suck.
We crept up clost as safety let and hollered: "Ship ahoy!"
An' first thing that we asked the crew was:
"Who's that lively boy?"
And them as we took off that trip said:
"He's the steward's rat.
He's on'y fifteen years—a kid—but one
fine lad at that.
He's bin the life an' soul o' us big fellers
since the wreck,
A-singin' as he shivered on that groanin',
frozen deck!"

Last trip we took the Cap'n off an' with
him was that boy,
A sleepy, frozen cherub—sorter "somebody's mother's joy."
"Why didn't you send the boy ashore?"
we asked the Cap'n bold.
The skipper answered husky-like, (Well,
mebbe he was cold:)
"He wouldn't leave the ship, first chance.
'I guess I'll stay,' said he,
'If it's good enough f'r the Cap'n—well, it's
good enough for me!'"
When we tough wreckers heard that tale
we shook the very deep
With a cheer for that little midshipmite,
but he—was fast asleep!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

MAY HAVE NEW BIDDER ON FURTHER SUBWAYS

One of Hudson Tunnel Companies Mentioned as Competitor.

FULTON STREET OPENING SOON

Jan. 7 Date Now Set—Battery and Harlem River Sections Expected to Open May 1.

Down-town men interested in railroad affairs had it yesterday that, in addition to the Interborough and New York City Railway interests, there would be soon another competitor to bid on the construction of further subways, in the shape of one of the companies having rights for tunnel construction under the Hudson River.

It was asserted that the right to operate a subway line in connection with the tunnel would be of great value, and that if transfer arrangements could be made the tunnel interests would certainly be heard from. Meantime such bidders are keeping their plans under cover, and none of the New York and New Jersey people would admit yesterday that they would be possible bidders, even for the construction, much less the operation of the road. Nevertheless, the talk—which seemed to have some foundation—pointed in that direction instead of toward the Hoboken and Manhattan Company.

While the proposed plans of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons for the belt line subway around the city are not entirely what either the New York City or the Interborough Road desires, they are generally accepted by the announced bidders as about the best obtainable. Contractors representing both companies will be bidders for the construction of the road according to the plans, if these are adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting Jan. 12, when they will be the "special order," and the opponents will have an opportunity to be heard. It had not been decided yesterday whether the New York City Railway interests would again advocate the proposed cross-town line through Chambers Street, against which Mr. Parsons advised on the ground of the cost and engineering difficulties. It was intimated that so important do these interests consider the cross-town line through Chambers Street that in the event of their securing the right to construct the entire line they will apply for a separate franchise, so that the road may be built on similar terms to those given the New York and Jersey Railway Company in the construction of their Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street lines.

Opposition to Mr. Parsons's scheme of subway extension through Bronx Park has already arisen. At the annual meeting of the North Side Board of Trade on Wednesday evening, when an inkling of the extensive plans had been given to the members, they adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution opposing the Subway extension through Bronx Park, whether by tunnel or viaduct, and asked the Board of Rapid Transit to continue the tracks north by running to the eastward of the park boundary, after tunneling under the Bronx River. By this change it was said that a large territory now without rapid transit facilities would be accommodated, whereas running the road through the park would only accommodate pleasure seekers.

It had been expected that the Fulton Street Subway station would be ready for use at the beginning of the new year. But weather conditions have delayed the workmen finishing the station, and Chief Engineer Deyo of the construction company says it will not be possible to open it before Jan. 7. The new year will find all of the excavation completed between Fulton Street and Battery Park, except for a strip of a few feet under the park itself. The removal of this dirt will be a matter of but a few days. Much of the iron work is now in place at intervals between Rector Street and the Battery Park station, and about all the steel for the work is either on hand or on its way here.

"The first of the year will find us in splendid condition," said Chief Engineer Deyo yesterday. "No rails have been laid in the section below Fulton Street as yet. That would be useless, as trains cannot be run below the Fulton Street switch until the Battery loop is constructed and ready for use. That we have been promised before May 1. As there are no switching facilities below Fulton Street none of the stations below that point will be opened before the first of May."

May 1 has also been set for the opening of the Subway under the Harlem River. Both tunnels have been completed and rails have been laid through them most of the way. The principal delay on this section has been in the construction of the station at Mott Avenue. Work on the station will not be attempted until Spring.

AMALGAMATED WAR TO-DAY.

It's Only a Big Pushball in Brokers' New Year's Fun.

The advent of the new year will be celebrated to-day by the brokers of the New York Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange. On the Stock Exchange the feature, it is said, will be a big pushball, labeled "Amalgamated Copper," which will be pushed up and down the floor much as the stock itself moves. Charles E. Knoblauch, George J. Weaver, and Richard King are on the Entertainment Committee, and Mr. Knoblauch and Mr. King will captain the opposing sides in the pushball game.

Other games have been arranged, but the Arrangement Committee will not guarantee that the programme will be lived up to for more than the first ten minutes. The galleries will be open to holders of regular tickets, but admission to the floor will be only at the invitation of a member. The board room has been elaborately decorated with evergreens, and there will be confetti and tape to throw about.

Couldn't Find Gotham on the Map.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"This here town of Gotham seems to be right smart of a place," said Uncle Goshall Hemlock as he put aside his newspaper. "Somethin' is always happenin' there; you see the town mentioned mighty frequent in the papers, an' yit—"

Here he shook his head dubiously—

"I hain't never been able to locate the town on any map!"

Took Away Her Opportunity.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"What's the matter with your wife?"

"Oh, I've just acknowledged that I made a fool of myself in lending Hammersley $25, and she's mad because there's no chance to go on arguing about it."

No Nonsense About Either.

From the Boston Transcript.

"What did Sallie say when you proposed?"

Dick—She asked me if I felt sure she was the brightest, prettiest, sweetest girl in all the world.

Harry—And of course you said yes?

Dick—On the contrary, I told her I thought she was a very ordinary creature.

Harry—And of course that settled it?

Dick—It did. She said it was evident we were a perfect match.

The Amateur Farmer's Success.

From Brooklyn Life.

"There goes a 'book farmer' that reporters use stock joke about what failures they are."

"How is that?"

"His favorite textbook is 'Success with Small Fruits,' and he has succeeded in growing enough strawberries from 5 acres each [illegible]

NOTABLE EDITION MARKS TIMES BUILDING OPENING

Story of Great Structure Told in Special Supplement.

AN ENGINEERING MARVEL

Total Weight, 82,923,000 Pounds—30,000 Field Rivets Used—74 Miles of Electric Wire.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, to commemorate its removal to its new building in Times Square to-morrow, will publish one of the most notable newspaper editions on record.

Foremost among its features will be the Building Supplement, in which will be told the story of the erection of a skyscraper—the Times Building—the city's tallest structure from base to top. This supplement will be of forty-eight pages, printed on supercalendered paper, and embellished throughout with half-tone cuts, which do their part to tell in picture form the tale of the rearing and equipment of the structure.

The outside cover page of the supplement is printed in four colors and shows the great building and the teeming life about it. There are pictures of the men who made the structure and all about it possible; pictures to show how the engineering problems were solved, the details of the carving and other decorations, the laying of the cornerstone, the heating apparatus, pumps, electric lighting, and views of the newspaper workshop, with all its intricate detail necessary to produce a great daily newspaper. Of special interest, also, are the views taken from different points of the observatory, on the twenty-fifth floor.

The Times Building reaches higher toward the clouds than anything within twelve miles, and its extreme height is over 476 feet. Nearly half the work and its most wonderful part is under ground. There is a pumping plant sixty-one feet below the curb, and all records in structural steel tonnage were broken in its construction. Its steel frame is the strongest and stiffest structure of similar dimensions ever erected, and the sub-structure is on a base more than three times the size of the building lot.

In the construction of the building many unusual engineering problems were solved. It has the heaviest steel frames and the thickest walls ever put into a high building, and in its construction 80,000 field-driven rivets were used. It contains a thirty-ton girder, the largest in any office building, and a nineteen-ton section column. Six systems are used to brace a mass of 40,000 tons. The structural iron in the building weighs, in round numbers, 7,000,000 pounds, the brick 19,000,000, cement and mixed mortar 14,000,000, terra cotta 3,500,000, wood 1,500,000, terra cotta arches and partitions 5,000,000, limestone 2,500,000, rubble masonry in back fill exclusive of 2,000,000 pounds of cement, nearly 15,000,000 pounds, so that, with the other figures, the whole weight is brought up to the tremendous total of 82,923,000 pounds.

The elevators in the Times Building are of the electric pattern. There is a smokestack 389 feet high, and the highest lift of water in America. All the cleaning is by vacuum process, and the water used throughout the building is filtered at the rate of 250 gallons a minute. In the building electric current is carried over seventy-four miles of wire and through twenty-one miles of conduits.

The new presses will produce 144,000 sixteen-page papers an hour, and provision has been made in the floor space for an additional 72,000 per hour. Clearance above the presses has also been allowed for extra decks that will double the possible floor equipment to a total of 432,000 sixteen-page papers an hour.

TO USHER IN NEW YEAR.

Display of Fireworks and Band Concert at Times Building.

The New Year will be ushered in at the new home of THE TIMES in Times Square with fireworks and a band concert. The display of fireworks will be managed from the tower of the Times Building. Bombs will burst 1,000 feet in the air, and not a feature of the exhibition will be hidden to Greater New York or the surrounding country.

Pain has charge of the entire display, and has arranged a programme at once varied and striking. Promptly at midnight two enormous fixed pieces, one to the north and the other to the south, will flare out with the figures of the new year, 1905. These figures will be 10 feet high. Red and green lights will flare from each corner of the tower while the display continues. With the touching off of the fixed pieces a salute of dynamite bombs will be fired. Every variety of fireworks known to Pain will be utilized before the display is over. There will be vari-colored rockets, bursting in all the colors of the rainbow.

The concert of Francesco Fanciulli's band will be a feature of the passing of 1904. A stand has been erected on the Forty-third Street side of the Times Building, and there, from 11 o'clock this evening until well after the conclusion of the fireworks display, a splendid programme of musical selections will be given. The Fanciulli Concert Band was one of the official bands of the World's Fair at St. Louis.

The numbers determined upon—of course the programme will include also popular selections—include:

1. Overture, Bienzi.....Wagner
2. Characteristic, "Hearts and Flowers"...Tobani
3. Grand selection, Babilonia.....Mussi (including the gems of favorite operas.)
4. Patriotic ("Our National").....Fanciulli
5. Gems from the "Yankee Consul"....Robyn
6. March, "Times Progress".....Fanciulli (Dedicated to The New York Times.)
7. American Fantasia.....Herbert (Concluding with "Star-Spangled Banner.")

BROOK CLUB'S NEW HOME.

To Use Remodeled Dwelling in East Fortieth Street.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the remodeling of the dwelling 7 East Fortieth Street into a house for the Brook Club, the present home of which organization, at 6 East Thirty-fifth Street, is one of the properties to be included in the site of the new Altman store.

The present front of the Fortieth Street house will be taken down and a new one erected some distance back from the building line. The first floor of the reconstructed house will be fitted as a reading room with a cafe at the rear. On the second floor there will be writing rooms and card-rooms, while the upper floors will be devoted to sleeping rooms. McKim, Mead & White have estimated the cost of the alterations at $15,000.

People's Institute Lectures.

At the meeting of the People's Institute, in Cooper Union to-morrow night, the Rev. Samuel Schulman will speak on the subject of "The Struggle for Virtue." On Monday night Marshall Darrach will give a Shakespearean recital on "The Tempest."

Changes in Morgan-Drexel Firms.

Announcement was made yesterday that Arthur E. Newbold of Philadelphia would become a member of the banking houses of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and J. P. Morgan & Co. of this city to-morrow, and that George C. Thomas would retire from the firms.

SITISIN'S LABOR OPLIACAION.

Having to Asport 7 Poisents, He Begs a Gob.

Collector Stranahan yesterday received a letter addressed as follows:

COLLECTOR
of the Pint
N. Y.
costemhouse
Voll St.
N. Y. C.

Within was inclosed the following letter:

Dec. 20, 1904.

Opliacion for labor.
I'm old 45 years. I have to asport seven poisents.
I'm a sitisin of United States more than 2 years. I'm working for myself. I'm a shoemaker.
I have nothing what to do. I begg a gob. I should be able to asport my 7 poisents.

The name of the writer was not made public by the Collector. The writer added as a postscript: "I'm aspect to get it as soon as possible."

The Collector wrote back that there was no position available under the United States civil service regulations, and he had the letter made public so that if anybody has a "gob" to give he can open correspondence.

THE CHRISTMASTIDE 'MESSIAH'

A Great Audience Hears the Oratorio in Carnegie Hall.

The Christmas performances of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society are an annual function that never fails to call forth crowded and devout audiences that listen to the immortal work as to a religious exercise approoriate to the season. It has long been an axiom of the conductors of choral societies that "The Messiah" pays for all their other productions of the season; and this year is no exception to the rule. The first of these performances was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall before an audience that filled every seat in the hall, and listened with profound attention to every number. The chorus of course sings the work with complete knowledge—with a familiarity, in fact, that is a menace to the life and spirit of the music; but Mr. Damrosch is unceasing in his efforts to keep the performance out of the ruts of perfunctoriness. He is in large measure successful, and the performance yesterday was creditable. The choruses were sung with vigor and animation, and with an abundance of shading. The choir is not altogether well balanced, and the body of male singers is rather small, lacking power, especially in the tenors.

The solo quartet included Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, who took the place of Miss Ella Russell; Miss Janet Spencer, who appeared last season in the "Messiah" performances; Mr. John Young, tenor, and Mr. Frank Croxton, bass. The last named is a new figure in New York concert halls, and while he shows immaturity of style, he sings in a manly and unaffected way, and discloses an excellent voice. Miss Spencer repeated the good impression she has made before, but still evinces more than an occasional tendency to sing slightly below the pitch. Mr. Young made a sincere effort and an intelligent one, but his voice is somewhat small for the purposes to which it was applied. Mme. Blauvelt's brilliant and clear soprano was heard to excellent advantage.

Mr. Damrosch used on this occasion Prof. Ebenezer Prout's emended text of the oratorio, with certain further changes in the orchestration made by himself; but they are such as rarely obtrude themselves on the consciousness of "Messiah" audiences. The second performance will be given to-night.

'DIE MEISTERSINGER' REPEATED

Miss Bella Alten Appears for the First Time as Eva.

The admirable performance of "Die Meistersinger" that has been one of the greatest distinctions of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House was given for the third time there last evening. There was a large audience that listened with delight and that enjoyed the movement and animation with which the drama is carried through and the richly comic spirit that pervades it. The cast was the same as that which has been presented at the two previous performances, except that in place of Mme. Ackté Miss Bella Alten enacted the character of Eva. Miss Alten has some valuable qualifications for a part which is difficult to fill satisfactorily; for an artist that has found out all there is in it has generally found it through an amount of study and experience that are not gained in youth. Miss Alten has the girlishness and youthful grace, but she lacks distinction. There is a note of petulance and poutishness that is exaggerated in her impersonation; and the tenderness and romantic fervor that belong to it are only indicated by her. She sings the music with spontaneity and flexibility. It may be said of her Eva that it contains the potency of a fine interpretation, but it needs much more depth and an appreciation of the finer values of its dramatic quality.

Mr. Knote's beautifully sung and deeply felt Walther, the Hans Sachs of Mr. Van Rooy, humorous and poetic and showing many-sided intelligence and delicate perception, and the remarkable Beckmesser of Mr. Goritz, certainly one of the most skillful and delightful characterizations of a most difficult part, elaborated with unfailing precision of effect and a rich resource of comic power—these were, as before, the striking and salient individual features of a performance whose highest excellence consists in the admirable union of all the elements that go to make up the drama. Mr. Hertz conducted with somewhat too much prominence to the orchestral part in many places, but with an energy and a choice of tempo that keeps the movement unflagging.

Edward Morgan Ill in Boston.

Edward Morgan, the star of "The Eternal City" company, now playing at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his home in Boston with typhoid-pneumonia. Mr. Morgan went to Boston to spend Christmas and became ill while there. Manager Sturgis of the Majestic said last night that word had been received that Mr. Morgan's condition was slightly improved yesterday. W. E. Bonney has taken Mr. Morgan's place in the leading role in the play.

WASHINGTON LIFE CHANGES.

John Tatlock Chosen President—Thomas F. Ryan a Director.

John Tatlock, who has been Assistant Secretary of the Mutual Life for several years, was yesterday chosen President of the Washington Life Insurance Company, to succeed William A. Brewer, Jr., who has resigned. The new President is the son of the Rev. John Tatlock. He was graduated from Williams College in the class of '82.

There were several changes made in the Board of Directors of the company yesterday. Among the new Directors chosen are Thomas F. Ryan, Harry Payne Whitney, and Winthrop Rutherfurd. A man conversant with the affairs of the company said that the next annual report would show that the company had done a larger business during the year just past than ever before in its history.

TO READJUST PROFIT SHARING.

Steel Trust Employes Subscribed at 55 —Stock now 93 7-8.

The profit-sharing plan of the United States Steel Corporation, under which employes of the corporation are permitted to subscribe to the preferred stock, will be renewed in the coming year under terms which have not yet been made known.

When the plan was first put out the subscription price was $82.50 per share. Late in 1903 the subscription price was reduced to $55 per share, the stock having had a corresponding decrease in market value. yesterday's close was 93⅞.

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR.

Music and fireworks at midnight, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway, Times Square.

SWEEPING ELECTION INQUIRY FOR DENVER

Colorado Supreme Court Will Probe Frauds to Bottom.

ACTS ON DEMOCRATIC REQUEST

Governor-Elect Adams Declares He Does Not Want the Office, If Tainted —Republicans Pleased.

DENVER, Dec. 30.—Stretching its hand so as to cast a shadow over every man and woman in any way implicated in election frauds of the city and county of Denver on or before or after Nov. 8, the Supreme Court to-day ordered an investigation so sweeping in its scope that every phase of the election may be scrutinized and everything that bears in any way upon it may be made known by judicial inquiry.

Alva Adams, Democratic candidate for Governor, who appeared from the returns to have been elected, but who has declared that he does not want the office tainted with fraud, asked the court to open every Denver ballot box, but the order of the court goes beyond the mere examination of the ballots and provides for an investigation of the registration lists, the campaign expenditures, and in brief all election matters.

Attorney Samuel W. Bedford, for Adams, and Attorney Henry J. Hersey for the Republicans, asked the court to make its order of such breadth that the court need not stop at anything in the investigation. The court said that was what it meant to do, and instructed the lawyers to agree upon the wording of the order and present it to the court for approval next Tuesday.

As there are two hundred and four ballot boxes it is evident that several months will be consumed in the examination of their contents by the two handwriting experts to be appointed for this work.

It is expected that the Supreme Court will be asked to make an order placing special watchers at the Courthouse to guard the registration books until such time as the investigation is made.

"There are probably 20,000 fraudulent registrations on the books of the city and county of Denver," said Attorney James H. Brown, the principal adviser of the Republican City Central Committee to-day.

F. A. Williams, Chairman of the Republican Committee, has published the following statement over his signature:

"Our investigation into the conduct of the recent election in Denver has developed the fact that approximately 20,000 fraudulent votes were cast or counted for Alva Adams in this city. There is now no reasonable doubt that Gov. Peabody and the entire Republican State ticket was fairly elected on Nov. 8 by the votes of a large majority of the legal voters of this State."

What effect, if any, the court's action to-day will have upon the course of the Legislature in respect to canvassing the vote for Governor and determining whether Peabody or Adams is entitled to the seat has not become apparent. Chief Justice Gabbert particularly said the court's investigation will not be permitted in any way to interfere with any investigation that may be set on foot by the General Assembly.

Republicans as well as Democrats admit that the opening of all the Denver boxes complicates the political situation in Colorado, but believe that it means that there will be no serious trouble, as predicted.

Gov. Peabody expressed himself as follows regarding the court's decision:

"I am more than pleased that the Supreme Court has decided to open every ballot box in Denver, and my only regret is that every box in the State will not be opened. A point in favor of the opening of the boxes by the Supreme Court is that it takes the matter away from politics.

"When the highest tribunal in the State is through counting the votes in Denver, it will settle beyond question who is elected. I consider the decision of the court an eminently wise and just one."

It was announced late to-day that the Republican plan to unseat Democratic Senators had been modified, and that possibly only Senators Born and Healy, who were seated by the Democratic majority on contests two years ago, would be turned out.

It also was reported that, on the advice of influential Republicans, the proposition to memorialize the United States Senate to unseat Senator Teller would be abandoned.

MEANING OF HEARST BOOM.

Might Be Satisfactory to Republicans, it Is Said.

Concerning the boom started by the Greater New York Democracy for William R. Hearst for Mayor, a politician who claimed knowledge of the facts said last night that this action might well point to a very interesting four-cornered Mayoralty fight next Fall. His understanding of the situation was that if Hearst got the indorsement of the Greater New York Democracy the Republicans would be very well satisfied to come out with a straight ticket of their own. All this, of course, with the premise that the Citizens' Union put up a ticket of its own.

It is said to be the firm conviction of the supporters of Mr. Hearst that in a four-cornered contest Mr. Hearst would stand an equally good chance as against any ticket which Tammany Hall could put up. The hope of the advocates of Mr. Hearst's candidacy, it is said, is that the fight which is being made on the administration of Mayor McClellan on account of the gas contracts, and the probable defection which would occur in Brooklyn because of the fight which Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, has waged against Senator McCarren, would so cut down the Tammany vote that Hearst, if he secured the indorsement of the labor organizations as well as that of the Greater New York Democracy, would be able to make a big showing, even if he did not win.

Ever since Mr. Hearst found that he could not make any headway toward securing the indorsement of the State Democracy when he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, he is said to have realized that his only hope for higher political honors would be through a demonstration that he was stronger in Tammany Hall in the City of New York. A four-cornered fight for Mayor, it is said, would give Mr. Hearst the best possible opportunity for making such a showing, and, although he has declared that he was not a candidate for Mayor, his friends believe he would not refuse to make the race if a situation which would result in a four-cornered fight could be brought about. At any rate, it can be said on good authority that Mr. Hearst's friends in the Greater New York Democracy are acting upon the belief that he can be induced to run.

An Engagement Announcement.

William Gardner Osgoodby, at a house party given by him at Willowhurst Farm, his country home near New Brunswick, on Christmas Eve, announced the engagement of his daughter, Justa Temple Osgoodby, to Herbert Remsen Pickering of Brooklyn. Miss Osgoodby is a granddaughter of the late Justus F. Temple.

CHATTANOOGA'S TRIAL DELAYED.

Speed Test of Cruiser at Newport Put Off by Snowstorm.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 30.—The speed trial of the protected cruiser Chattanooga, which was to have been made to-day, was temporarily abandoned because of a snowstorm which made the marks on shore invisible from the measured course. The date for the delayed trial has not been fixed.

NOVEL YOUNG FOLKS' DANCE.

Mrs. A. J. Moulton's Masquerade Ball for Her Three Children.

The masquerade dance given last evening by Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton for her three children, the Misses May and Bessie Moulton and Arthur Moulton, was one of the gayest and most original of the holiday entertainments for young people. The girl guests came in costume, as did some of the young men, and even those of the latter who came in ordinary evening clothes wore masks.

The dancing, instead of being in the spacious rooms down stairs, was in the squash court on the top of the house, and this was gay with innumerable strips of red bunting, pine needles, and greens. The electric lights were half concealed in large red bells, and from the centre of the squash-court ceiling was suspended an immense Christmas bell. The musicians were placed in the small gallery overlooking the court.

The guests began arriving at 10, and were received by Mrs. Moulton, gowned in duchesse lace and silver, in the green drawing room. The musicians were stationed in the pink room until 11, and then hostess and guests ascended by the elevator to the squash court, where the young people danced until midnight, when a buffet supper was served in the dining room, and more dancing followed. The Christmas decorations were confined to the top floor. The residence of Mrs. Moulton's mother, Mrs. Lewis, which is connected with her daughter's on the top floor, was also thrown open to the guests.

Many of the costumes were handsome, others amusing, and a few ridiculously funny. Miss May Moulton was a Spanish dancer in yellow and black, with red flowers in her hair; Miss Bessie Moulton was dressed as Dorothy in "The Wizard of Oz," and George Kobbé and Harry Ashmore were the Scarecrow and Tin Woodman. Mrs. Lyle Mahan was a French Court lady in a Watteau gown of blue and white; Miss Constance Pratt was Polichinelle in an all-black satin costume. Miss Emily Foster was gowned as a baby in white dotted Swiss and pink ribbons; Miss Mary Belle Hudson appeared as Janice Meredith in a pink and white gown and powdered hair; her fiancé, Robert Coffin, and Bailey Vanderhoef, with blackened faces, were the Gold Dust Twins.

Miss Sabina Watts came as Night in a black net frock strewn with silver stars; Arthur Moulton wore the costume of a gentleman of the Court of Charles II.; Miss Helena Ely was Sweet Kitty Bellairs, and Alfred Ely, Jr., was made up as the Hon. Denis O'Hara.

Miss Ruth Ashmore was gowned as a violet in a violet chiffon frock and a violet-shaped headdress of green velvet; Miss Nannie Wright Brown, as a Mogul cigarette girl in red, black, and orange, gleaming with golden sequins, and a red cap and hose; Miss Louise Vanderhoef was a Geisha girl, her hair done with Japanese ornaments and white sensations, her face made up to match, and a blue crepe kimono embroidered in white; Miss Adelaide Baylis went as a Puritan maid.

There were two shepherdesses, the Misses Dorothy Hinckley and Elsie Schefer; Miss Rosalie Hinckley was Folly in cap and tiny bells. George Brokaw wore the costume of a Venetian nobleman, black watered silk trimmed with jet, the long tunic drawn in at the waistline in plaits. He also wore a black skull-cap and a black curly wig and mustache. Most of the men, however, contented themselves by wearing ordinary evening dress and merely donning masks. Other guests included Louis Morris, Donald Vaughan, Resolved Williams, Anton Schefer, Lyle Mahan, Lloyd Aspinwall, Wm. Boulton, Alfred Edey, Charles Dana, Crittenden Duer, William Baylis, Jr., Marion Eppley, Grosbeak Fowler, Samuel Hinckley, Julian Hinckley, Huntington Jackson, Thorold Lee, William Lane, Argyle Parsons, Percy and Taylor Pyne, George Peabody, McAlpin Pyle, and Charles Townsend.

WHAT IS DOING SOCIETY.

Miss Constance Knower and her fiancé, H. Coleman Drayton, are to have a dinner given for them this evening by Mr. Eno, and Judge Russell and Mrs. Russell will also give a dinner for their daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell, her fiancé, Graeme Scott, and their bridal party.

***

Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker will give a large theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing at the St. Regis, for her daughter, Miss Blanche Shoemaker, the latter part of January. Mrs. Shoemaker and her daughter have just returned from Lakewood, where they spent the holidays.

***

Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester has returned to Baltimore after spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt.

***

Lord Fairfax and his brother, Edmund Fairfax, have gone to Northampton, their Maryland home. They will be in Baltimore for the New Year's cotillion. Lord Fairfax arrived from England a few days ago.

***

Mrs. William T. Bull will be unable to receive Sundays in January, as she had intended, owing to an acute attack of rheumatism.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Van Etten of Boston gave a dinner last evening at Delmonico's, and later took their guests to the Knickerbocker dance.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., of Short Hills are the guests over the holidays of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barclay, Sr.

***

The first of the Friday Junior Dances took place last night at the residence of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Washington Square North. The large old-fashioned mansion was decorated with holly and greens. The class is composed largely of girls not yet out, but a few débutantes, friends of Miss Mildred Barclay, were guests of last evening. They were received by Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Miss McAllister, and several other patroneses. The cotillion, danced at 10:30, was led by Mr. Thompson, one of the older men. The favors savored of the holiday season and were snowballs, holly sprays, wands tipped with flowers, and one original figure had Japanese parasols and lanterns; there was also a confetti figure. Supper was served about midnight. Among the members of the class and the guests were the Misses Louise Kobbé, Blanche Shoemaker, Hilda Hiss, Sophie Olyphant, Mildred Townsend, Emily Coster, Alice Kobbe, Gladys Endicott, Clara Barclay, Mildred Barclay, Grace Henry; also Munroe Robinson, Lanier Winslow, Lynford Dickinson, the Messrs. Gwynne, Albert Akin, Stephen Peabody, and Mr. Onativia. The second dance will be on St. Valentine's Day and the third soon after Easter.

***

Mrs. Charles H. Lee gave a small dance for her daughter, Miss Lee, last evening at her Gramercy Park house. Miss Lee will not be out until next year, and the guests included many young girls not yet formally introduced. There was a cotillion led by Miss Lee and Powers Farr, the favors being trumpets, paper canes, and other effective but simple tokens. It was an early dance and over by midnight.

STEEL WORKERS' PAY CUT.

Notice of Reduction Came When Men Were Expecting Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—Notices were posted this afternoon at the Howard Axle Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, West Homestead, stating that there would be a general reduction of wages on Jan. 1. The cut will vary from 16 2-3 per cent. in the case of the higher-paid employes to 5 per cent. in the case of the laborers.

The notices were productive of the greatest dissatisfaction, as the employes were anticipating an increase instead of a reduction of pay. The plant has been running on full time only for two months.

Old Guard Ball at the Garden.

For the first time in many years the Old Guard ball is to be held in the Madison Square Garden instead of the Metropolitan Opera House, the reason advanced being that the latter building is too small. The ball will be held on Jan. 26.

PROF. WALDSTEIN'S RIGHT QUESTIONED BY ITALY

Denial That Government Agreed to Proposed Excavations.

HE IS SURPRISED AT NEWS

The Professor Declares That He Has Been Invested with the Necessary Authority.

ROME, Dec. 30.—An official communication is published regarding the statement by Prof. Waldstein of the University of Cambridge, England, with reference to excavations at Herculaneum.

It is announced that in no case will Italy consent to any infringemet upon her rights to archaeological excavations in her territory. It is denied that the Government has agreed to the projected excavations at Herculaneum; on the contrary, it is declared, such a project never has been submitted to the Government or to the International Society for Archaeological Excavation.

Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge said last night, when the contents of the foregoing dispatch were brought to his attention, that he has in his possession a written approval of his whole plan by the Italian Government. He is now in this country for the purpose of interesting men of wealth in the plan to raise funds among all the civilized nations for the complete excavation of the buried city of Herculaneum, the ruins of which, hidden beneath eighty feet of lava, are supposed to contain enormous treasures of classic art and literature.

Prof. Waldstein lectured last Thursday night at the White House, in Washington, before the President and a number of invited friends on the proposed excavations. Next Tuesday evening he will repeat the lecture in this city at the home of J. Pierpont Morgan.

"I do not think any communication that may have appeared over there emanated from the Government," he said last night. "But the Opposition is always trying to annoy the party in power, and I suppose that something of that kind is behind this business. Should the cable prove literally correct, however, I shall have to publish the letters now in my possession, the principal one of which is written to me, at my own request, by Signor Orlando, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction.

"That letter embodies the approval of my entire plan, in all its details, by all the principal heads of the Italian Government, including the King himself, who was enthusiastically in favor of it, and Prime Minister Giolotti.

"I had a personal audience with the King and was told by him that he greeted with greatest pleasure the proposition that all the civilized world take part in and furnish the funds for this important work. He had to obtain the consent of his Ministers, he told me, and referred me to Giolotti. The Prime Minister was not less enthusiastic than the King, but required the consent of the Minister of Public Instruction. And this I gained without the least opposition.

"While I was still in London a Reuter dispatch was published, saying that the Italian Government would reserve 'supervision and autonomy' as far as the excavations were concerned—I think those were the words employed. And that is all right, for nobody has been thinking of taking away the control of the work from the Italian Government."

FOR A FINE SAILORS' HOME.

Plans Started and Land Bought—Society After Crimp System.

The American Seamen's Friend Society, it was learned yesterday, is entertaining plans to erect in this city the largest and best-equipped sailors' home in the world. Ground has already been secured for the purpose at a cost of $70,000.

The plans for the building, which will be erected at Jane and West Streets, are now being prepared. It is understood that $750,000 is available for building purposes, and that any part of that sum required to make the Sailors' Home in this city a model of its kind will be spent.

The building, according to Henry A. Roberts, shipping master for the Seamen's Christian Association, an organization which works in conjunction with the Seamen's Friend Society on certain lines, will contain quarters not only for seamen, but for Captains, engineers, and other officers. This is a departure. A steam tender will be used to transfer men to and from ships in the harbor. In addition to living accommodation for seamen ashore, the home will have club and reading rooms where men on board ships visiting this harbor may come and spend their evenings.

An important feature of the projected home will be the shipping department, where men can be shipped for vessels without paying a cent in bonuses. This will make it possible for a seaman to secure a berth on board an outgoing vessel without leaving behind him a note calling for a month's wages, which under prevailing circumstances the boarding house keepers and shipping masters can collect in full. This will make some trouble for the "crimps" and "sharks," it is expected.

"In building the home," said Mr. Roberts, "the best features in homes already in existence will be copied. How much money will be spent on the building itself it is impossible to say until we know what will be required to give New York the finest home for sailors in the world."

LYNCHING ON THE DECREASE.

Records for 1904 Show Mob in Evidence Least Since 1885.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The lynchings in 1904 were only 86 in number, the smallest of any year since 1885. None was reported in November, the first time in twenty years, that a month passed without a lynching. By States the lynchings were: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 17; California, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 17; Idaho, 1; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 15; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 4; Virginia, 4; Wyoming, 1.

The lynchings were divided as follows: 82 in South, 5 in North; 83 were negroes, 4 whites, and 2 women. The causes were: Murder, 36; race prejudice, 19; assaults on women, 20; murderous assault, 4; conspiracy to murder, 2; unknown, 2; insults, 2; threats, 1; robbery, 1.

There were 116 legal executions in 1904, compared with 123 in 1903 and 144 in 1902, divided by States as foloiws: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 7; California, 5; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 3; Montana, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 8; North Carolina, 7; Ohio, 10; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 19; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 5; Utah, 1; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; District of Columbia, 1. The executions were divided: 62 in North and 54 in South; 69 were white, 45 negroes, 1 Japanese, 1 Chinese. One hundred and ten executions were for murder.

Embessiements in 1904 showed a decrease, being $4,742,507 compared with $6,562,165 in 1903. The embezzlements were: Stolen by public officials, $238,794; from banks, $2,424,874; by agents, $758,879; forgeries, $193,490; from loan associations, $311,000; by postal employes, $14,500; miscellaneous stealings, $837,970.

The number of homicides including deaths by violence of every sort was 8,482 compared with 8,976 in 1903.

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR.

Music and fireworks at midnight, Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway, Times Square.

PRAISE DRUMELZIER RESCUERS

Letters From Secretary Shaw to Life Savers—Vessel Breaking Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Official commendation of the services rendered the men aboard the British steamer Drumelzier, which stranded off Fire Island last Monday, by the crews of three life-saving stations in that vicinity is made in letters dispatched by Secretary Shaw to-day to Keeper T. H. Patterson and men, at the Sandy Hook Station; Keeper Edgar Frost and men, at Oak Island Station, and Keeper Doxsee and men, at Fire Island.

The letters call attention to the perilous work of the men and their gallant, courageous, and faithful performance of duty. The letters also refer to similar acts of heroism frequently performed by the crews of stations along the coast, and mention as the latest instance the services rendered by life-saving men in connection with the wreck of the oil steamer Northeastern on Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras.

At daylight yesterday morning it became evident that Capt. Nicholson of the British freighter Drumelzier, which ran ashore on the Fire Island Bar on Sunday night, and his crew, had been taken off the stranded vessel just in the nick of time. During the night the gale that sprung up at dusk continued unabated with a heavy sea which almost completed the work of destruction of the preceding four days.

The Drumelzier has broken fairly in two amidship. Three big holes have been stove in her sides and it looks as though she might break up altogether at almost any time. Throughout the day yesterday wreckage was being washed ashore. The waves continued to run so high that wrecking tugs and barges which had been sent out to lighter the cargo could not get near enough to her to do any good. Finally they withdrew to await more favorable conditions.

Capt. Nicholson and the men who with him were rescued from the wreck remained on Oak Island, where they had been made as comfortable as possible by the men who brought them to safety. Capt. H. A. Seager, Inspector for the National Board of Marine Underwriters that carries insurance on part of the Drumelzier's cargo, was with Capt. Nicholson. The cargo is said to be worth about $600,000.

COLUMBIA'S ENROLLMENT UP.

4,833 Students Now—Pharmacy College Acquisition Accounts for Increase.

The total number of students at Columbia University, including the College of Pharmacy, but excluding the extension students, is shown to be 4,833 by the new Columbia catalogues. Last year the number was 4,557. The College of Pharmacy, which was joined to Columbia last Summer, has a student enrollment of 435 and a capacity of 1,475. The total number of officers of administration and instruction is 551.

The names of seventeen new professors and seventeen new adjunct professors appear in the catalogues. The new names on the list include John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy; Arthur Wesley Dow, Professor of Fine Arts; William A. Neilson, Professor of English; Jefferson B. Fletcher, in Comparative Literature, and George Stuart Fullerton, Professor of Philosophy.

AND ALL BUT HIM HAD FLED.

Dynamite on the Desk Didn't Scare Magistrate Baker.

Thomas McConnell, foreman for Malloy & Rexford, who are widening White Plains Road, appeared in the Harlem Court yesterday against one Luigi Posto, whom he charged with stealing five sticks of dynamite. The court heard the complaint in the case and then asked the complainant to tell his story. McConnell walked up to Magistrate Baker's desk, and, pulling the dynamite from under his coat, placed it upon the desk.

Many of the spectators and lawyers hurried from the court, and some of the clerks left their seats. Magistrate Baker, however, remained in his seat, and after listening to the story as told by the foreman, held Posto in $500 bail for trial.

Later Magistrate Baker said that he understood the use of dynamite and was not frightened when McConnell placed it upon the desk.

BALDWIN RESIGNS OFFICE.

Assistant U. S. District Attorney to Resume Private Practice.

Ernest E. Baldwin, for the last six years Assistant United States District Attorney in charge of the prosecution of the criminal cases of the office, made known yesterday that he has resigned his office, his resignation to take effect Jan. 10.

Clarence E. Houghton, for some time past an assistant in the office, will succeed him. Mr. Baldwin goes into private practice.

HALL OF RECORDS TENANTS.

Departments That Will Have Space in the New Building.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday decided what departments should come into the new Hall of Records, and what space they should occupy.

The Finance Department gets the central courtroom, together with Rooms 9, 10, and 11, in the basement, the Department of Taxes and Assessments get Rooms 1 to 8, inclusive, in the basement and the entire first floor; the Register gets the second and third floors and Rooms 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the southerly portion of Room 7 on the fourth floor. For the Surrogates' chambers are apportioned Rooms 1, 2, 8, and 9, the northerly portion of Room 7 on the fourth floor and the entire fifth floor; for the Law Department the apportionment is the sixth, seventh, and eighth floors and the attic.

The board approved the contract of Frank Dobson for furnishing the steam atus for the New York Public Library, amounting to $299,000. It also re-enacted its issue of $350,000 of corporate stock for betterments in the public schools.

At the request of the Fire Commissioner, an appropriation of $56,000 was made, $22,000 to be spent for an engine house in One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and $34,000 to be spent on an engine house in One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, near Audubon Avenue.

Capt. H. E. Smith, Inventor, Dead.

SALINA, Kan., Dec. 30.—Capt. Hamilton Ezra Smith, inventor of the first round-bale cotton binding appliance and who was a member of the Citizens' Committee of New York that overthrew the Tweed ring, died here yesterday aged eighty-five years. Interment will be in Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Fair weather is indicated for Saturday and Sunday in all districts east of the Mississippi. Rain is probable in Southern Texas Saturday, and rain or snow in the plateau region. Rain is also indicated for Sunday in Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature will rise somewhat in the South Atlantic States and New England. Moderate temperatures will also prevail in the central valleys and the Northwest.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southwest to south; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to southeast, and on the Great Lakes, fresh southwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday; Sunday, fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES— 1903.	1904.
3 A. M.	21	25	23	33
6 A. M.	20	26	23	33
9 A. M.	23	28	28	33
12 M.	28	30	29	39
3 P. M.	30	34	37	37
6 P. M.	25	33	33	36
9 P. M.	19	27	27	33
12 P. M.	17	26	26	32

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above sea level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1903	32
Corresponding date for last 35 years	30

The thermometer registered 26 degrees at 8 A. M., the maximum temperature, at 2 P. M., yesterday, the minimum being 25 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John M. Crane.

John M. Crane, ex-President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and at the time of his death its First Vice President and a Director, died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Crane was in his seventy-second year, and was the fourth official of the bank to die within six months

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after January 3rd, 1905.

Alexandria, La.	5s
American Felt Co.	5s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Deb. (Jan. 10th)	5s
Baton Rouge, La.	4s
Bay Cities Water Co.	5s
Billings, Mont., Funding	6s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire	4s
Bradford County, Pa., C. H.	4s
Bodley Wagon Co.	5s
Camden County, N. J., Building	4s
Cohoes, N. Y., School	3½s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer	3.90s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St. Ry. Co.	5s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co.	5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water	4½s
Fisheries (The) Co.	1st 6s
Galloway Coal Co.	5s
Granby, N. Y. Bridge	4s
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co.	6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal	5s
Kickitat County, Washington	6s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con	5s
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con	4s
L. I. R. R. Co., North Shore Branch	5s
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	3½s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding	4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Flippin	6s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing District	6s
Memphis, Tenn., School	4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Market House	5s
Wilmington, N. C.	4s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
Montauk Extension Ry.	5s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water	4s
Morella & Tacambro Ry. Co.	5s
Mont Vale, N. J., Road	5s
Montpelier, Ind., Funding	6s
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	5s
Multnomah County, Oregon, S. D., No. 13	6s
N. Y. Bay Extension R. R. Co.	5s
North Spring Lake, N. J.	5s
Oskaloosa Traction & Electric Co.	5s
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry.	5s
Philipsburg, Montana, Water	6s
Stonington, Conn., S. D., No. 18	4s
South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Sullivan Water Co.	5s
Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
Tampa, Fla., Refunding	5s
Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement	6s
Toledo, Ohio	Various
Trenton, Mo., School	5s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "K"	4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "L"	4s
Utah State	3½s
Utah State	4s
Vehicle Equipment Co.	1st 5s
Volney, N. Y., Bridge	4s
Water Works Co.	6s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding	4s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding	6
	4s

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

203rd Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

New York Mortgage and Security Company

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
November 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 4, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on December 21, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock on January 5, 1905.

W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,

7 Wall Street.

The Directors of the Bankers Trust Company have this day declared a dividend of 1½% upon the Company's capital stock, to be paid on January 3d, 1905, out of the Company's surplus profits to stockholders of record December 24th, 1904.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business December 24th, 1904, and reopened on January 3d, 1905.

BENJAMIN STRONG, JR., Secretary.
New York, December 19, 1904.

THE UNION BAG & PAPER COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 10, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of The Union Bag & Paper Company has this day been declared, payable on January 16th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1904.

The transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. December 31st, 1904, and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 16th day of January, 1905.

W. L. SPARKS, Secretary.

Coupon No. 21, Jan. 1st, 1905, from

JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after Jan. 1st, 1905.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY,

81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.

A regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One Per Cent. have been paid on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 16th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 5th, 1905.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.,
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.

Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. C., December 28, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 3d, 1905, to Stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed December 29th to 31st inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1905.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.

Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 13th, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 3rd, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

OFFICE OF

The United Gas Improvement Company,

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed. Lewis Lillie, Treas.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 45, due Jany. 1st, 1905, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Company, No. 62 William Street, New York City.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1904.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 15, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Six per cent., (6%,) free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23rd, 1904, and reopened January 3rd, 1905.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Common Capital Stock, payable at this office January 28, 1905, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 31, 1904.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
CITY OF MAYAGUEZ, P. R.
CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.

Coupons on the 6% Bonds of the above Cities, due January 1, 1905, will be paid at the office of **J. M. CEBALLOS & CO., Fiscal Agents,** 27 William Street.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.,

Boston, Mass.

Coupons from Pere Marquette consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1905, will be paid after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 5% Bonds falling due January 1, 1905, will be paid at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company on presentation on and after January 3rd, 1905.

HESTER H. HAVEMEYER, Treas.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

E. M. [illegible], Cashier.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 52.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due Jan. 1, 1905, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of this Company, will be paid upon presentation, on and after Jan. 1, 1905, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,** 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.
Bangor, Maine, Dec. 27, 1904.

THE PEOPLES BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 22, 1904.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

40 Wall St.
New York, November 28th, 1904.

A dividend of 2½% has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 3d, 1905, at the office of Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1904.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December 15th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M., January 4th, 1905.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treas.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO.,

No. 59 Broadway,
New York, December 28th, 1904.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the Coupons of the Refunding Mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due on January 1st, 1905, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company a dividend of One and 25-100 Dollars per share was declared, payable on January 30th, 1905, to the Stockholders of record on January 16th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from January 16th, 1905, to January 30th, 1905, both days inclusive.

FERDINAND SULZBERGER, Treasurer.

197TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Chartered 1799.
New York, Dec. 29, 1904.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905. The stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 16th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

New York, December 15, 1904.

Coupon No. 29 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after January 1st, 1905, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of the Swiss Bankverein.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

122d Dividend.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. 3d Av. & 23d St.
New York, Dec. 30, 1904.

This bank has declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. free of tax, payable Jan'y 3, 1905.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1st, 1905, 5% Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 3d, at the office of Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Company, 7 Wall Street, New York.

GEORGE E. HARDY, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1st, 1905, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after January 3d, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

GUAYAQUIL & QUITO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the 6% Gold Bonds of this Company due 2d January, 1905, will be paid on presentation at United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City.

S. H. LEVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

THE FUENTES COAL COMPANY,

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

The Coupons due January 1, 1905, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after January 3, 1905.

A. H. MacKIE, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER COMPANY.

First Mortgage 25-Year Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due January 1st, 1905, will be paid on presentation on and after January 3d, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City. J. SANFORD BARNES, JR., Treasurer.

Office of

National Railroad Company of Mexico,

30 Pine Street, New York.

The coupons due January 1, 1905, from the Prior Lien Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine Street, New York.

A. H. MacKIE, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20th, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 14th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock, noon, December 31st, 1904. Transfer Books will not close.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing January, 1905

PAYABLE AT THE

BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

THIRD.

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Board of Education School Building; Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead County, Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Billings, Mont., City Hall.
Bozeman, Mont., Funding Second Series.
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding.
Cascade County, Mont., Court House; Funding.
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Charlton, Ia., Funding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert County, Ala., Road.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville, Ill., Street Railway & Light Co.; Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day County, S. Dak., Refunding.
Denison & Sherman, Tex., Railway Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building.
Douglas County, Ore., School District No. 22 (Drain), School Building.
Elbert County, Ga., Court House & Jail.
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Refunding.
Fayette County, Ky., Funding.
Fisher, Polk County, Minn., Refunding.
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 58 (Melvin).
Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding; High School Building; Refunding.
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road.
Glenwood, Ia., Funding.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding; Sewer.
Greenville, Ill., Refunding.
Hamblen County, Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Heard County, Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, S. Dak., City Hall.
Hot Springs, S. Dak., School.
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage.
Ilwaco, Wash., School District No. 15.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding.
Lake County, S. Dak., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Lyons City, Clinton, Ia., Independent School District, School House.
Macon County, Ill., Court House.
Madison, S. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Marthasville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall & Funding.
Missoula County, Mont., Funding; Renewal or Refunding.
Missoula County, Mont., School District No. 1, Refunding School.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works.
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Works & Electric Light.
Muncie, Ind., Gas Light & Fuel Co., First Mortgage.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement.
New Orleans, La., Edison Electric Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Ottawa, Ill., Gas Light & Coke Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District, School Building.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Park County, Mont., Refunding.
Pecatonica, Ill., School Building.
Port Huron, Mich., Light & Power Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Powell County, Mont., Funding.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Municipal Improvement.
Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Gold Mortgage.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding First and Second Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building.
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Refunding.
Shenandoah, Ia., Independent School District Funding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Teton County, Mont., Funding.
Tallahoma, Tenn., Electric Light; Water Works.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 5.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 23, Refunding (Elgin).
Utica, N. Y., Electric Light & Power Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ill., School Site and Building.
Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding.
Yellowstone County, Mont., School District No. 2, School Building (Billings).

FIFTH.

Waukegan, Ill., Funding.

FIFTEENTH.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works, Refunding.
Riverdale, Ill., Village Hall.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District.

EIGHTEENTH.

Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom).

NINETEENTH.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works and Sewerage.

TWENTIETH.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

OFFICE OF

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,

120 Broadway (Equitable Building),

NEW YORK, N. Y.

COUPONS due January 1, 1905, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after January 3, 1905, at this office, namely:

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	6s
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	5s
Louisiana Western R. R. Co.	6s
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co.	5s
Austin & Northwestern R. R. Co.	5s
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (of Ariz.)	6s
Southern Pac. R. R. Co. (of N. Mex.)	6s
Northern Railway Company	6s
South Pacific Coast Ry. Co.	4s
Oregon & California R. R. Co.	5s
Southern Pacific Steamship Co.	6s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co.	4s
California Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mort.	4½s
" " 2d Mortgage	4½s
" " 3d Mort., Ser. "A"	
" " 3d Mort., Ser. "B"	
Stockton & Copperopolis R. R. Co.	5s
Galveston, Hous. & North. Ry. Co.	5s
Houston & Shreveport R. R. Co.	6s
Carson & Colorado Railroad Co.	4s
New York, Texas & Mexican Ry. Co. (Matagorda Division) 1st Mort.	6s
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.	5s
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co. (Lampasas Div.)	5s

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due January 1, 1905, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Coupons due January 1, 1905, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 20, 1904.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Security & Trust Company

26 BROAD STREET.

Coupons due on and after January 1st, 1905.

Adrian Water Co., 1st and 2d Mtge.	6s
Ashland Waterworks Co., 1st Mtge.	5s
Arizona Water Co., 1st Mtge.	5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund	5s
Citizens Gas Elec. Co. of Council Bl. 1st M.	5s
Citz. Gas & F. Co. of Dunkirk, N. Y., 1st M.	5s
City of Dallas, Texas	
City of Galveston, Texas	
City of Pullman, Washington	
City of Rome, Ga., Renewal or Ref. Mtg.	4½s
City Water Co. of Maryville 1st	5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Eagle & Phenix Mills	
Edison Elec. Lt. & P. Co., Erie Pa., 1st Mtge.	6s
Equit. illum. Gas L. Co. of Phila., Pa., 1st M.	5s
Franklin County, North Carolina	
Florida Publishing Co. 1st Mtge.	6s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Refunding	4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Ref.	4½s
Globe St. Railway Co. Debenture	5s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st	5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st	4s
Indiana & Michigan Elec. Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge.	4½ & 5s
Kootenai County, Idaho	
Lincoln Traction Co. Mtge. Gold	5s
Meade County, South Dakota	
Metropolitan Water Co., 1st Mtge.	4s
Michigan Traction 1st Mtge.	5s
Minnesota Waterworks Co. 1st	4½s
National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st	5s
New London Steamboat Co. 1st	6s
New Orleans City & Lake 1st	5s
New Orleans City Railroad Genl.	5s
Northport Waterworks Co. 1st	4½s
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st	5s
Paducah City Railway 1st Cons.	5s
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co. 1st Cons.	6s
Pike's Peak Hydro Electric Co. 1st Mtge.	5s
Plattsburg Traction Co. 1st	6s
Portsmouth Street Railway & Light Co. 1st	6s
Sharon & New Castle Ry. Co. 1st Lien S. F.	5s
Spring Valley Coal Co. 1st	5s
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co. 1st	5s
Tacoma Gas & Electric Co., 1st	5s
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. Deb. Mtge.	
Town of Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.	
U. S. Realty & Improvement Co. Deb.	5s
Utica Belt Line Street Railway Co. 2d Mtge.	
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Genl.	5s
Worcester & Con Eastern Ry. Co. 1st	4½s
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co. 1st	
Wabash R. R. Co., Des Moines Division 1st	4s
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 1st	5s
Yakima County, Washington, S. D. No. 2	
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L. Co., 1st S. F.	5s

Due 2nd.

City of Oregon, Mo.	

Due 14th.

Wladikawkas Railway Co. (Russia)	

Due 15th.

Franchville S. D. 18, Orangeburg Co. S. C.	
City of Oregon, Mo.	

Coupons due and payable at the

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

On and after January 3d, 1905.

American Thread Company	1st 4s
Arizona Territorial Funding (Due Jan. 15th)	5s
Ampersand Hotel Co. (Due Jan. 15th)	5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.	1st 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.	2d 5s
Barney & Smith Car Co.	1st 6s
Consolidation Coal Co.	1st 4½s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co.	1st 6s
Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.	1st 4s
Chattanooga & Rome & So. R. R.	1st 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Macon & Northern Division	5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Middle Ga. & Atlantic Div., Purchase Money	1st 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co., Mobile Div.	5s
Ocean Steamship Co.	5s
City of Troy, Ala., Imp. & Ref.	4s
Ellwood Short Line	1st 5s
Edison United Phonogr. Co. (Due Jan. 15th)	1st 4s
Fairmont Coal Co.	1st 6s
Fairmont Coal Co.	1st 5s
Findlay Home Telephone Co.	1st 5s
Galveston City Railway Co.	1st 5s
Great Northern Paper Co.	1st 5s
Interst. Equip. Co. Car Trust Loan (Due Jan. 15)	5s
Jacksonville Terminal Co.	1st 5s
Michigan Telephone Co.	1st 5s
New York & East River Gas Co.	1st 5s
Northern Texas Traction Co.	1st 5s
Nashville Ry. & Light Co. Mtge. & Collateral Trust	5s
Omaha Water Co. Prior Lien Mortgage	5s
Pittsburgh Co. 1st Mtge. Col. Trust	4½s
Pulaski Gas Light Co.	1st 6s
Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co.	1st 5s
Reynoldsville & Falls Creek R. R. Co.	6s
Richmond Light & Railroad Co.	1st 4s
Salt Lake City Railroad Co.	1st 6s
Syracuse Gas Co.	1st 5s
Toledo Traction Co., Con	1st 5s
Temple Iron Co., Mtge. & Collateral Tr.	4s
Town of Rye, Union Free S. D. No. 1	4s
Wayne County Electric Co.	5s

RHODE ISLAND SUBURBAN RAILWAY CO.

Holders of the January, 1905, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 3, 1905. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1904.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON No. 49, due January 1st, 1905, from the First Series Bonds of the above Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 62 William Street, New York City.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1904.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS CO.

New York, December 27, 1904.

The Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. due January 1st, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City. M. M. GRAHAM, Treasurer.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

New York, December 26th, 1904.

The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Co. due January 1, 1905, will be paid on and after January 3 at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.

W. C. PHELPS, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

COUPON NO. 32 OF THE ABOVE RAILWAY, maturing January 1, 1905, will be paid on and after January 2, at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., No. 45 Broad Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

Coupon No. 9, maturing January 1, 1905, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this company, are payable at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York.

C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

New York, December 30, 1904.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 20th next, to all Common Stockholders of record at 12 noon on Saturday, January 14th, 1905.

Common Stock transfer books will close at 12 noon January 14th, and reopen January 21st, at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after January 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago,* and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR** PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McLAHOS, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. Twenty-second Street.

171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 84th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500 and on deposits over $500 one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 and 343 Bowery

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes

OF THE

United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF

Four and One-half Per Cent Gold Coupon Treasury Notes

OF THE

United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

THE NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

BOSTON, December 20th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the principal and interest of the First Mortgage 7% bonds and of the First Mortgage 6% bonds of the New York and New England Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1905, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the bonds and coupons **at the office of The New England Railroad Company, 425 South Station, Boston, or at the option of the holder at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.**

GEORGE B. PHIPPEN, Treasurer.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

Referring to the above notice, we hereby offer, until further notice and subject to previous sale, to the holders of the maturing bonds mentioned above, the privilege to exchange their bonds for the new Consolidated Mortgage 4% bonds of The New England Railroad Co. on the basis of par and accrued interest for the old bonds and 110 and accrued interest for the new.

These new bonds are a part of an authorized issue of $17,500,000, of which $6,500,000, bearing interest at 5%, have already been issued; $1,000,000 are reserved for additions and improvements, and $10,000,000 are now being issued to redeem the above mentioned $10,000,000 bonds of the New York & New England Railroad Co. On the payment of such maturing bonds these Consolidated bonds become a first mortgage upon the property, rights, and franchises of The New England Railroad Co. The bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. They are in coupon form of $1,000 each, bear interest at 4%, payable semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st in each year, and mature July 1st, 1945.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will issue their engraved negotiable due bills for the bonds until such time as the definitive bonds can be delivered.

Exchanges may be made either at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York or at that of The New England Railroad Co. in Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
HARVEY FISK & SONS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 4TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

29 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shares Kenney Manufacturing Co.
140 shares Columbian Paper Co.
100 shares Amer. Life Underwriters' Agency.
100,000 shares Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Co.
32 shares Corn Exchange Bank.
28 shares People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
$1,000 Brook. Union Gas Co. 6% deb. bond, 1909.
$5,000 Dry Dock, East B'way, and Battery 5% cffs., 1914.
15 shares New Amsterdam Nat. Bank.
20 shares National Surety Co.
63 shares International Banking Corporation.
125 shares Journeay & Burnham.
25 shares Nat. Novelty Cor., common.
5 shares Bank of Metropolis.
40 shares New Amsterdam National Bank.
30 shares North American Trust Co.
48 shares Trust Co. of America.
17 shares Penn. Central Brew. Co., common.
20 shares International Banking Corporation.
20 shares Trust Co. of America.
50 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
65 shares Pearson Publishing Co.
28 shares Trust Co. of America.
30 shares U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.
20 shares Trust Co. of America.

Great Northern Railway
(of Canada.)

To the Depositors of Series A and Series B Bonds of Great Northern Railway with the Central Trust Company of New York under Bondholders' Agreement dated August 11, 1904.

You are hereby notified that an offer has been made for the purchase of the deposited bonds, which has been accepted by the undersigned Committee, and that a statement of said offer, its acceptance and the terms thereof, has been filed with the Central Trust Company of New York. The same may be examined at the office of said Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, by any depositor or by the holder of any outstanding certificates of deposit issued under said bondholders' agreement. The holders of such certificates of deposit shall have until the close of business on January 18, 1905, the right to surrender their certificates of deposit, properly endorsed in blank, and to withdraw the deposited bonds represented thereby upon the payment at the time of such withdrawal, to the Central Trust Company of New York of the sum of five dollars for each bond withdrawn. The holders of certificates of deposit failing to exercise such right of withdrawal in the manner and during the period above set forth and the deposited bonds represented thereby, shall be deemed for all purposes to have assented to said offer and its acceptance and the terms thereof, and doing be irrevocably bound and concluded by the same.

Dated New York, December 29, 1904.
Committee named in Bondholders' Agreement dated August 11, 1904.
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

BANKING OPENING

A LARGE BANKING HOUSE DESIRES TO EMPLOY A YOUNG MAN OF NATURAL APTITUDE FOR, AND PREFERABLY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN, THE PREPARATION OF CIRCULARS AND STATISTICAL DATA RELATING TO RAILROADS AND OTHER FINANCIAL SUBJECTS. ADDRESS, IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED, BANKER, P. O. BOX 1912.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

INVESTMENTS.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. L. & N. Coll. 4s.
CHI., BURL. & QUINCY RAILROAD Ill. Div. 4s.
CHI., R. I. & PAC IC RAILWAY 1st and Refd. 4s.
K. C., FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS RY. Consolidated 6s.
OREGON SHORT LINE R. R. CO. Un. Pac. Gtd. 4s.
RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY. CO. 1st Mtg. 4s.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT 1st Mtg. 6s.
METROPOLITAN STREET RY. CO. Refunding Mtg. 4s.
UNITED RYS. CO. OF ST. LOUIS Gen. 1st Mtg. 4s.
DETROIT (MICH.) EDISON CO. 1st Mtg. 5s.

Prices and circulars on application.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Executors

We are offering bonds which are authorized investments for trust funds and are non-taxable.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Charles Head & Co.

17 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
74 STATE ST., BOSTON.
Members of the New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.

Special attention given to orders to be filled on the Boston Stock Exchange.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,

Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.
Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE 5817 CORTT.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

LEHMAN BROS.

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,

BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

OMAHA & GRANT SMELTING COMPANY

First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Sixty-six (66) First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

7	182	391	710	803	1021	1124
8	221	419	722	831	1030	1134
13	222	435	726	837	1031	1144
83	229	471	727	891	1046	1186
86	243	513	728	916	1047	1198
90	244	609	742	963	1071	1205
107	257	615	753	968	1081	
168	260	625	781	994	1082	
175	347	685	789	997	1104	
181	386	717	802	1009	1112	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due March 1, 1905, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

New York, Dec. 12th, 1904.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-six (66) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

The bonds hereinbefore designated will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on and after March 1st, 1905, at 105 and accrued interest to March 1st, 1905.

OMAHA & GRANT SMELTING COMPANY,
GUY C. BARTON, President.

Omaha, December 17th, 1904.

WANTED

a good man with experience in the various branches of

foreign exchange

to enter into the permanent service of an out of town company publishing papers on foreign exchange. Knowledge of Canadian banking desirable. Literary experience not necessary. State salary wanted. Address, Foreign Exchange, P. O. Box 822.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24th, 1904.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Jan. 3d, 1905, to Feb. 11th, 1905, inclusive.

O. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Firmer, 3@5 Per Cent.

The Market Undergoes a Speculative Change, Without Alteration of Intrinsic Conditions.

The stock market yesterday opened with the remnant of Thursday's good feeling, but soon developed a reactionary temper under influences of considerable importance regarding specific properties, although not of general significance. For example, Consolidated Gas fell upon the report favoring the legality of a city lighting plant, and the fall was logical, although its effect upon the rest of the list was purely sympathetic. A little broader in its market bearings, although not disturbing to the general situation in any intrinsic sense, was a fresh outbreak from Boston, or Newark, both affirming and denying the adjustment of the differences between Mr. Lawson and Mr. Rogers. It had been thought that this was an exhausted influence, but Amalgamated sold off sharply, and the list suffered even more than from the fall of Consolidated. Doubtless it is true now as a fortnight ago that the market was ready to respond to such influences, the advance of the market this week having been somewhat ahead of its justification.

Probably the factor of most general application was the rise of call money to 5 per cent. It ought to have been a stimulating rather than a depressing factor, for it is the lowest seasonable rate on the corresponding date in any year with which it is fair to make comparisons. It is lower even than the average December rate, and it is quotable only of a small portion of the business done upon the eve of the largest January disbursements ever made, with abundant signs that it cannot hold. Gold, for instance, is again coming from San Francisco, and the forecasts of the bank statement show receipts of ample cash from the country, even though some of it may be diverted from the bank reserves for a few days. Provision of the gold basis for the flotation of the Russian loan in Germany has now been made, and our supplies will increase concurrently with reduction of the demands upon them. Even yesterday's small flurry was promptly reflected in lower sterling, while the weekly figures of grain exports show an increasing total of corn, whose value is a good substitute for any exchange demands which can be satisfied without specific shipments of gold. Another installment of bearish ginning news was received quietly in the cotton market, and there were less exciting statements regarding the burning of cotton, but the movement for reduction of acreage, which has been done successfully heretofore, upon a fair analogy with the reduction of pig iron production, is more serious. The cheapening of the staple has had minimum effect upon the Fall River strike, the hands having hardened their hearts into greater unanimity than before they went out, and the owners being resolved upon a scale which shall favor their competition with mills elsewhere paying even lower wages. The Mackay companies declared a 1 per cent. dividend, presumably quarterly.

The day's price movement was more remarkable for the universality of the reversal of Thursday's buoyant temper than for any great decline. With the exceptions of Consolidated and the coppers, for reasons given above, the fall averaged under a point, but had few exceptions. This is worth remembering, for the reasons of the buoyancy have not altered, and the market will return to its former temper, if they do not alter. There may be reasons for relative alterations. For example, New York Central was justly weaker than Pennsylvania. Nobody comparing their records can doubt that they must come together, either by the fall of Central or the advance of Pennsylvania. And there is no apparent reason whatever for the weakness of the candidates for dividend increases.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	2	Ft. W. & D. City	2
Am. Grass Twine	1½	General Electric	1½
Am. Woolen	1	Hocking Valley	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	North American	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Corn Products	½	Union Pacific pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Detroit So. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Fed. Min. & S.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Met. Securities	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Locomotive	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	¾
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	1½	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	National Lead	½
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Anaconda Copper	5	N. Y. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Pacific Coast	1½
Can. Pacific	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	People's Gas	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading	½
Chi. Un. Traction	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	2	St. L. & S. W.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Consol. Gas	4½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Twin City	¾
Distillers' Sec.	½	Union Bag & P.	1½
Erie	¾	United Fruit	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	U. S. Pipe pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather	¾
Fed. M. & S. pf.	¾	U. S. Steel	¾
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int. Paper	1	Wabash pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Bo. Ry. 4s	1	Int. & G. N. 3d	1¼
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Wab., Omaha Div., 3½s	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1½		
Ev. & Ind. con. 6s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Con. Gas def. 6s	1¾	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 30	1,101,922
To date this year	186,449,322
Corresponding date last year	160,748,368

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 30	$7,072,500
To date this year	$1,033,589,060
Corresponding date last year	$684,200,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Tobacco Co.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Canada Southern Railroad.
Central Coal and Coke Co.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.
Chicago Title and Trust Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.
Columbus Light and Heating Co.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.
Liberty National Bank.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Michigan Central Railroad.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad preferred.
New York Central Railroad.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. preferred.
Northern Central Railroad.
Otis Elevator Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.
Securities Co.
Southern Pacific Co.
Union Bag and Paper Co. preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Co.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.
Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
White Pass and Yukon Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.
American Chicle Co. preferred.
American Radiator Co. common.
American Screw Co.
American Surety Co.
Boston Wharf Co.
Celluloid Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
First National Bank, Brooklyn.
Franklin Trust Co.
Garfield National Bank.
Guarantee Trust Co.
Hood Rubber Co.
Hudson Trust Co.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
International Paper Co. preferred.
Maryland Coal Co. preferred.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
National Licorice Co. preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
New York Security and Trust Co.
North American Trust Co.
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad.
Royal Baking Powder Co. preferred.
St. Joseph Stock Yards.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.
Standard Gas Light Co. common and preferred.
Standard Trust Co.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
Yorkville Bank.

SPECIAL MEETING.

United States Rubber Reclaiming Works.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The late decline in New York had an unsettling effect upon the local leaders and somewhat interfered with what would otherwise have been an excellent market. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were distinctive features. The former advanced nearly a point on inside buying, but lost it nearly all later in the day. Lehigh Navigation, on the other hand, moved up 1¾ and closed near the top. It is this persistent buying which strengthens the belief that the sale of the property is a near development. There was a good demand for Cambria Steel, Elctric Company of America, Philadelphia Electric, Marsden, and United Gas Improvement, but without making any appreciable change in prices. Huntingdon and Broad Top common advanced 1¾ (making 5 points in two days) on official statements regarding an improvement in traffic. International Smokeless Powder was 1 higher, at 31, which is a new high record. Listed on the Du Ponts are still absorbing the stock. General Asphalt preferred was off ½. Total sales, 47,326 shares; $111,100 bonds. Summary:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	American Railways	45½	45½	45½
500	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
1,936	Cambria Steel	26½	26½	26½
130	Cons. Lake Superior	8¾	8¾	8¾
285	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	16½	16	16
125	Con. T. of N. J. ex div.	75¾	75¾	75¾
300	Diamond Steel pf.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
1,300	Electric Co. of America	11	10¾	11
100	Erie	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	General Asphalt pf.	41½	41½	41½
100	Huntingdon & Broad T.	20	20	20
1,900	Inter. Smokeless Pow.	31	30¾	31
2,813	Lehigh Valley R. R.	56	55	55¾
1,610	Lehigh Navigation	109	107	108¾
3,210	Marsden	4½	4¾	4 7-16
100	Norfolk & Western	79¾	79¾	79¾
2,041	Pennsylvania R. R.	99 15-16	99¾	99 15-16
70	Phila. & Erie R. R.	70	70	70
520	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
1,300	Philadelphia Electric	10¾	10¾	10¾
410	Philadelphia Co. ex div.	41¾	41¾	41¾
211	Philadelphia Co. cash	42½	42½	42½
15	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
14,165	Reading	40 7-16	39¾	39¾
4	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
120	Reading 2d pf.	42¾	42¾	42½
700	Rock Island	37¾	37½	37½
100	Southern R. R.	35¾	35¾	35¾
1,218	Tidal Gas Asso. ex div.	106½	106	106
210	Un. Gas Imp. cash	107¾	107¾	107¾
874	Union Traction	59	59	59
7,080	United States Steel	31½	30¾	30¾
3,607	U. S. Steel pf.	96¾	93¾	96¾
56	W., J. & Seashore R. R.	65	65	65

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,585,027, as against $3,091,577 for the previous week and $2,741,743 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,464,611, as against $3,171,062 for the previous week and $2,671,[illegible] for the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $314,067,700; balances, $14,348,900; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,303,714.

Money on call in London, 2¼@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8705; cables, $4.8775.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18½ and 5.16½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95½; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 25½; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—30@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange requirements. Discounts were weaker.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were buoyant on indications of an increase in the public demand. Consols and home rails were strong.

Americans opened steady at parity and moved up with confident buying, an all-round general broadening of the speculative demand, and arbitrage support, the Southern Pacific refunding scheme strengthening the Pacific lines. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners ruled firm. Japanese were higher on the Port Arthur reports. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96⅜. Russians were heavy on the new loan reports.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88⅝; consols, for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 91½; Atchison preferred, 104 ex dividend; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅜; Canadian Pacific, 137⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¼; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178½; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 33½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79½ ex dividend; Erie, 39¾; Erie first preferred, 77¾; Erie second preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 162½; Louisville and Nashville, 145¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33½; New York Central, 148½; Norfolk and Western, 82¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 42⅝ ex dividend; Pennsylvania, 71¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 41½; Reading first preferred, 47¼; Reading second preferred, 43½; Southern Railway, 36⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 68; Union Pacific, 118⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 32¾; United States Steel preferred, 97⅝; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 89¾.

Bar silver steady, 28 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £700,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 34.50; Lisbon, 15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A buoyant feeling prevailed on the Bourse to-day, and at the close the tone was very firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.80 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 99¾.

The private rate of discount was 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The tone in most of the departments on the Boerse to-day was weaker. American rails were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 6½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¼	104⅜	K. I., C., pf.	60	64
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Lacl. G. pf.	90	..
3s, r., 1918	104¾	..	L. E. & W.	38	40
3s, c., 1918	105	..	L. E. & W. pf., ex d.	96	100
3s, 1918, sm.	104¾	..	Lake Shore, ex div.	200	..
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106	Long Island	59	62
4s, c., 1907	106¾	107	Man. C. R.	240	..
4s, r., 1925	130	131¼	Man. Beach	9¼	11
4s, c., 1925	130¾	131¼	Man. Beach pf.	110	..
D. C. 3-65s	120	121	Mich. Cen., ex div.	135	140
Philippine 4s	100	..	M. & St. L.	54	60
Adams Exp.	240	250	M. & St. L. pf., ex d.	90	..
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	M. St. P. & S. M.	pf. 147	148
Alle. & W.	131	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	145	..
Am. Coal	180	220	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	110	120
A. C. O. pf.	95	97	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf.	76	77
Am. D. Tel.	38	39½	N. Y. D. Co.	..	..	..
Am. Exp.	209	210	N. Y. D. Co.	pf.	57½	60
Am. Lin. Co.	15¾	17⅜	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	166	170
A. L. Co. pf.	37	41	Ont. Mining	3¾	4
A. M. Co. pf.	26	27	Peo. & East.	29	31
Am. Snuff	165	169½	Pere Marq.	75	80
Am. Sn. pf.	97	99	P., Ft. W. & C.	183	..
A. S. R. pf.	138	130	P., Ft. W. & C.	sp.	179	..
A., T. & C.	93	95	Quicksilver	1¾	2
ex div.	145	148	Quicksilv'r pf.	5¾	6
Ann Arbor	31	35	R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. ctfs.	90¼	92
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	96½	Rens. & Sar.	206	..
A. S. R. 1st pf.	105	..	Rio G. W.	30	32
B., R. & P.	155	160	Rio G. W. pf.	93	95½
B., R. & P. pf.	160	165	St. J. & G. I.	15½	17
Bkn. R. T.	86	88½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55½	57½
Butterick Co.	60	63	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	29
Canada So.	67¾	71	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	130	135
Chi. & Alt.	75	85	St. L. & S. F.	24	28
C., St. P., M. & O.	150	157	D. M. & Ft. D.	100	125
C. & A. pf.	80	83	Det. Un. Ry.	78	78½
C., B. & Q.	210	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	102½	110
C. & E. I. pf.	91	95	St. L. & S. F.	1st pf.	55½	57½
Conso. Coal	85	90	St. L. & S. F.	2d pf.	27	29
Del. & R. G.	32½	33	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill.	130	135
D. & M. & Ft. D.	24	28	St. L. & S. F.	100	103
D. & M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	125	So. Ry.	M. & O. ctfs.	98	99
Det. Un. Ry.	78	78½	So. Ry.	St. L. & S. F. Tr.	36	38½
D., S. S. & A.	14	16	Third Av.	130	135
Ev. & T. H.	67	69	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	90	T. R. & L.	22½	23
Gen. Ch. Co.	64	70	U. R. & P. pf., ex d.	73	74
G. C. Co. pf.	101	102½	Un. Rys. I.	20	22
G. & St. Tel.	116	..	U. S. Exp.	120	125
Gt. Nor. pf.	242	245	U. S. Realty.	77	79
Homestake	70	73	U. S. R. & Ref.	18	25
Ill. C. I. I.	103	46	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	39	42
Int. Power	65	69	W.-F. Exp., ex div.	235	240
Int. S.	30¼	32	Westinghouse	190	196
Jol. & Chi.	180	184	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26½	27½
Kan. & Mich.	37	38½			
K. & D. M.	15	17			
K. & T. pf.	47	51			
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	11			

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—The last prices quoted on stocks to-day follow:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
218	Allegheny Valley pf.	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
550	Brewing	26⅞	26½	26½
100	Consolidated	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
50	Consolidated Ice	9	9	9
2,750	Crucible Steel	11¾	11⅜	11¾
710	Crucible Steel pf.	57¾	57¼	57¼
170	Fire Proofing	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Fire Proofing pf.	34⅝	34½	34½
195	Monon. Light & Heat	40¾	39¾	40¾
150	Ohio Fuel	41½	41½	41½
410	Pittsburg Coal	23½	23¼	23¼
977	Pittsburg Coal pf.	84¾	83¾	84
407	River Coal pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 30, 1904.

| Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reactions were more or less general in the market for outside securities yesterday, the declines in many case being sufficient to wipe out most of the previous day's gains. There were some exceptions, however, notably the Seaboards, which continued to show a good deal of strength. The stocks that had made new high records the day before, especially Northern Securities and American Can preferred, sold off a point or more each, probably on realizing sales induced by the previous sharp advances. Greene Copper was active, but after a further advance in the early trading the price dropped nearly two points, recovering fractionally at the close. Greene Gold was steadier than its sister stock. It was stated yesterday that the plant of the Greene Gold Company, with an estimated capacity of about 6,000 tons of gravel a day, has been in operation for about a week.

MACKAY COMPANIES.—The Trustees of the Mackay Companies yesterday announced the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock and an initial dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock. It was not stated that the dividend on the common stock was a quarterly one, although the understanding in the Street has been that the common was to be placed on a 4 per cent. dividend basis. The books of the company for the transfer of stock close in Boston to-day, so that properly all stock which sold yesterday should have sold ex dividend. Owing, however, to the fact that the announcement of the dividends was not made until yesterday, it was stipulated in the case of all the preferred stock sold yesterday that the dividend was to go to the purchaser of the stock. The stipulation was not made in the case of the common stock, although the general understanding seemed to be that the common stock traded in yesterday carried the dividend. Properly, all the stock should have sold ex dividend yesterday, but owing to the failure to announce the dividends ahead of time there was some confusion in the minds of brokers as to what was the proper method of trading in the stock. It would have been preferable if the trustees had given longer notice of the dividends, and it is likely that future dividends will be announced in a manner more in keeping with the general usage in stocks which are actively dealt in.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,450	American Can pf	92½	91¾	91¾
1,800	American Can pf	64⅝	63¾	63¾
100	American Nickel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Am. Light & Trac. pf	99	99	99
1,000	Arizona Commercial	28	28	28
4,600	Baldomero Mining	4¾	4½	4½
20	Borden's Con. Milk pf	112½	112½	112½
7,240	British Columbia Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,300	California Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16
400	Con. L. Sup., old stock	¾	¾	¾
200	Con. L. Sup., asst. pd.	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	C. Lake S. pf., asst. pd.	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Con. Refrigerating	6	6	6
1,875	Douglas Copper	8½	7⅞	8¼
10	Electric Boat	40	40	40
100	Electric Boat pf	72	72	72
5,200	Gold Hill Copper	1	1	1
14,200	Greene Con. Cop	28½	26½	27
4,300	Greene Con. Gold	8¾	7¾	7⅞
25	Grandby Con	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
100	Havana Tobacco	33	33	33
200	Interborough Rapid T	164	164	164
600	Internat. Mer. Marine	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
700	In. Mer. Marine pf	28½	28⅜	28⅜
100	International Salt	22	22	22
100	Kansas C. R. & L. pf	82½	82½	82½
10	Lord & Taylor pf	106½	106½	106½
1,000	Mackay Companies	40½	40½	40½
400	Mackay Cos. pf. div. on	76¼	76¼	76¼
100	M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	7¾	7¾	7¾
7,400	Montreal & Boston	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32
2,100	New York Trans	8¼	7¾	8
9,300	Northern Securities	135	133¾	134½
55	Otis Elevator	47	45	47
15	Otis Elevator pf	100	99½	100
1,300	Phoenix Mining	9	8	9
100	Pope Mfg. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16½	16½	16½
2,500	Seaboard Air Line	19¼	18⅝	19¼
2,100	Seaboard Air Line pf	38	37½	38
500	Seamless Steel	33⅝	33½	33⅝
640	Standard Con. Copper	2	2	2
12	Standard Oil	625	625	628
2,100	Tennessee Copper	38⅜	36	36
100	Tintic Co	9	9	9
25	Tonopah Min. of Nev	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	United Copper	50½	50½	50½
200	United Copper pf	56	55	55
1,000	U. S. Leath., new, w. i.	46	44½	45
1,300	U. S. L. pf., new, w. i.	94	93	93
300	U. S. Shipbldg	29½	28	29
1,300	U. S. Shipbuilding pf	82	81½	82
452	White Knob Copper	3-16	⅛	3-16
300	White Knob, new, w. i.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

BONDS.

$4,000	Japanese 6s, 2d s., w. i.	88¼	88	88¼
$10,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
56,000	Rock Isl. ref. 4s, ctfs	95¾	95¾	95¾
52,000	†U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝
62,000	†Wab. Pitts. T. inc. 4s	44½	44¼	44¼
5,000	†Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼

†Less than 100 shares. ‡Sell cents per share. §Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Am. & British Mfg. pf	....	55	....	55
American Banknote	50½	12	50½	12
American Can	11¾	12	12	12½
American Can pf	63½	64	64½	64½
American Chicle	124	128	122	126
American Chicle pf	93	95	93	95
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
American Malting 6s	102	104	102½	104½
American Nickel	1½	2	1½	2
Am. Tobacco tr. rcts	247½	250	247½	250
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	21½	22½	21½	22½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83½	84½	82½	88
Arizona Con. Mining	28	28¼	27½	28
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	93
Baldomero Mining	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	5
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	....	3½	....
Borden's Cond. Milk	138	140	137½	139
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	115	119	112½	112½
British Columbia Copper	6¾	7	6½	6¾
California Copper	½	5-16	½	5-16
Camden Land	¾	¾	¾	¾
Casein Co. of America	6½	7	6¾	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	62	....	62	....
Central Fireworks	10	14	10	14
Central Fireworks pf	60	80	60	80
Central Foundry	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾
Central Foundry pf	18½	18⅝	18	19½
Central Foundry 6s	73	75	73	75
Cogswell Air	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Lake Sup. ass. paid	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8½
Con. Lake S. pf., ass. pd.	15½	16⅝	15½	17
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3½	6	3½	6
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Cramps' Shipbuilding	32	39	29	32
Cuban 6s of 1896	100¼	101	100¼	101
Denver Union Water	....	....	....	....
Denver Union Water pf	37	43	37	43
Denver Union Water 5s	100¾	102	100	101½
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf	95	100	95	100
Dominion Securities	13	16	13	16
Douglass Copper	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Eastern Steamship	45	50	45	50
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	40	41	40	41
Electric Boat pf	70	72	70	72
Electric Lead Reduction pf	....	1½	....	1½
Electric Vehicle	10	15	10	15
Electric Vehicle pf	21	24	21	24
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	½	¾	½
Empire Steel	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	45	50	45	50
Gold Hill Copper	¾	1	¾	⅞
Great North. pf., w. i.	210	27	210	....
Greene Con. Copper	26½	27	27¾	27½
Greene Con. Gold	7¾	8	7¾	8
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70½	75	70½	75
Guggenheim Exploration	140	155	145	155
Guggenheim Ex., 7% pd.	132	145	132	145
Hackensack Meadows	10	18	10	18
Hackensack Water 4s	94¼	95	94½	95
Hall Signal, ex div	90	93	88	93
Havana Tobacco	33	35	33	35
Havana Tobacco pf	42¾	44	42¾	44
Havana Tobacco 5s	75	83	75	83
H. B. Claflin & Co	95	105	95	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	92	101	92	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	95	105	95	105
Hoboken Land	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Houston Oil pf	15	17½	15	17½
Inter. Rapid Transit	163¾	164½	163½	164
Inter. Mer. Marine	12	12½	12⅜	12¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	28	28½	28	28½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85	87	85	87
International Salt	21½	22	21¼	22
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	8	10	8	10
International Silver pf	37	40	37	40
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	85	....	85	....
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackawanna Steel	90	93	90	98
Lord & Taylor pf	104½	110	104½	110
Mackay Companies	40¼	40½	40¼	40⅝
Mackay Com. pf. ex div.	74½	75¾	76½	77
Mackay Square Garden	20	25	17½	20
Manhattan Transit	3⅞	4¼	4	4½
Mexican new 4s	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
Mex. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	....	....	....	....
Mexican Govt. 5s	102½	104	102½	104
Montreal & Boston	1 -16	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
National Bank of Cuba	116	....	116	....
National Sugar	101	....	105½	....
N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	65	67	60	63
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	89½	92	87	90
New Amsterdam Gas	8¾	....	8¼	8¾
New Am. Cam. & Pneu.	¼	....	¼	....

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Dec. 30, 1904.

Philippine Islands land pur 4s 15,000 110

Impl Jap Govt 6 p c sterl loan 28,000 ..... 93½ 50,000 ..... 93¾ 13,000 ..... 93⅝ 2,000 ..... 93½ 15,000 ..... 93⅜

Jap Imp Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6 p c sterl loan, second series 25,000 ..... 89⅝ 25,000 ..... 89½ 11,000 ..... 89¾ 25,000 ..... 89⅞ 25,000 ..... 89¾ 4,000 ..... 89⅞

Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs full inst paid 50,000 ..... 103¼

U S of Mexico, Speyer & Co ctfs for 4 p c bonds 10,000 ..... 93⅜ 25,000 ..... 94 4,000 ..... 94⅛ 4,000 ..... 94¼ 15,000 ..... 94⅜ 55,000 ..... 94¾ 15,000 ..... 94¼ 5,000 ..... 94¼

Tenn settlement 3s 2,000 ..... 97½ Small bonds 500 ..... 95½

Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 ..... 12⅞ 10,000 ..... 13 20,000 ..... 13¼ 15,000 ..... 14 2,000 ..... 14½ 10,000 ..... 14 10,000 ..... 14⅝ 10,000 ..... 14½ 50,000 15

Am H & L 6s 5,000 ..... 96 1,000 ..... 96¼

Am Tob 4s, Morton Tr Co ctfs 4,000 ..... 71¾ 50,000 ..... 72 60,000 ..... 71⅞ 50,000 ..... 72 20,000 ..... 71⅞ 4,000 ..... 72 50,000 ..... 71⅞ 100,000 ..... 72 25,000 ..... 71⅞

Am Tob 6s, Morton Trust Co ctfs 68,000 ..... 110 10,000 ..... 110⅛ 4,000 ..... 110 10,000 ..... 110⅛ 10,000 ..... 110 40,000 ..... 110¼ 15,000 ..... 110 40,000 ..... 110⅜ 10,000 ..... 110½

Atl C L 4s 10,000 ..... 100⅝ 20,000 ..... 100¾ 1,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 101¼ 20,000 ..... 101½ 15,000 ..... 101¾ 5,000 ..... 101¼ 65,000 ..... 101½ 4,000 ..... 101⅝

Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s 13,000 ..... 96½ Gold 4s 5,000 ..... 103¾ 500 ..... 103½ Conv deb 4s 10,000 106

P. L. E & W Va 4s 10,000 ..... 99½

S W Div 3½s 20,000 ..... 93⅝

B'klyn R T gold 5s 5,000 ..... 109¼ 12,000 ..... 109 Ref conv 4s 15,000 ..... 85½ 8,000 ..... 85⅝ 5,000 ..... 85¾ 1,000 ..... 85½ 16,000 ..... 85⅝

Brur, C R & N 1st 10,000 ..... 101½ 20,000 ..... 101⅝

Canada So 1st 2,000 ..... 105¼ 11,000 ..... 105⅝

Canada So 2d 2,000 107

Cent Ry Ry 3s 5,000 ..... 97½ 10,000 98

Cent of Ga cons 5s 1,000 ..... 112⅜ 15,000 ..... 112¾ 10,000 ..... 113 40,000 ..... 113¼

First inc 5s 13,000 ..... 93 Second inc 5s 13,000 ..... 74 10,000 ..... 73½ Third inc 5s 10,000 ..... 62½

Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000 ..... 136⅜ 5,000 ..... 136½

Cent Pac gtd 3½s 1,000 ..... 88 10,000 ..... 88¼ 40,000 ..... 88½ 25,000 ..... 88⅝ 10,000 ..... 88⅞ 25,000 ..... 89 5,000 ..... 88¾

Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 102¼

Ches & O con 5s 1,000 ..... 118⅜

Ches & O gen 4½s 38,000 ..... 108 15,000 ..... 108⅛ 1,000 ..... 108¼ 1,000 ..... 108⅝ 10,000 ..... 108½

Chi & Alt 3½s 2,000 ..... 82½ 5,000 ..... 82½

Chi, B & Q joint 4s 44,000 ..... 101 Registered 6,000 ..... 98⅝

Chi G L & C 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 110½

Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s 75,000 ..... 96⅞ 10,000 ..... 96¾ 205,000 97

C, R I & P R R 4s 361,000 ..... 82¼

C, St L & P R R coll trust 5s 35,000 ..... 95⅞ 40,000 ..... 95¾ 15,000 ..... 95⅞ 2,000 ..... 95¾ 1,000 ..... 96 10,000 ..... 95⅝ 10,000 ..... 95⅞ 2,000 ..... 95⅞ 10,000 ..... 95⅝ 10,000 ..... 95¾ 30,000 ..... 95¾ 2,000 ..... 95⅝ 5,000 ..... 95½

C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅛ 1,000 ..... 101¼ 2,000 ..... 101 10,000c 101⅞

Col F & I conv 5s, Trust Co ctfs 5,000 ..... 85¼ 5,000 ..... 85⅞

Col Mid 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 77 2,000 ..... 77½ 5,000 ..... 77¼ 18,000 77

Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 92 5,000 ..... 91⅞ 19,000 ..... 91¾ 5,000 ..... 91⅞ 10,000 ..... 91⅝ 16,000 92

Con Gas Co conv deb 6s 20,000 ..... 180½ 10,000 ..... 180¾ 10,000 ..... 180¼ 20,000 ..... 180 20,000 ..... 179⅝ 10,000 ..... 180 26,000 ..... 179½ 26,000 ..... 179¼

Conol Tob 4s 10,000 ..... 74⅞ 1,000 ..... 74⅝ 9,000 ..... 74¾ 3,000 ..... 74½

Cons Gas of Chi 1st 5s 9,000 ..... 106⅜

Dist Sec Cor 6s 1,000 ..... 79½ 36,000 79

Erie 5th ext 4s 1,000 ..... 101½

Erie 1st con 4s 50,000 ..... 102¼ 2,000 ..... 102½

Erie 1st gen 4s 28,000 ..... 92⅞ 125,000 ..... 93 5,000 ..... 93¼ 5,000 ..... 93½

Erie conv 4s 22,000 ..... 95⅝

Erie, Penn coll tr 4s 50,000 ..... 95 10,000 ..... 95½ 10,000 ..... 95¼ 25,000 ..... 95 10,000 ..... 95⅜ 2,000 ..... 95½ 7,000 ..... 95¼ 10,000 ..... 95½

Ev & T H con 6s 4,000 116

Ft W & D C 1st 1,000 ..... 106½

Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B 25,000 ..... 18 5,000 ..... 18½ 2,000 18

Int & G N 2d 4s 10,000 ..... 72¼ 5,000 ..... 72⅝

Va Iron, C & C 5s 5,000 97

Wabash deb B 1,000 ..... 66½ 50,000 ..... 66 10,000 ..... 66½ 137,000 ..... 66¾

Wabash, Omaha D 3½s 5,000 ..... 85⅝ 7,000 86

West Maryland 4s 8,000 ..... 90½ 35,000 ..... 90 10,000 ..... 90¼

Total sales $7,072,500

West Un funding & real est 4½s 1,000 ..... 104⅝ 5,000 ..... 104¾

Wh & L E expt s fund 5s 17,000 ..... 103¼

Wh & L E 1st con 5s 5,000 ..... 93⅜

Wis Cent gen 4s 10,000 95

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Dec. 30, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50,100	Amal. Copper	73⅞	74⅜	69⅞	70⅞
130	Am. Ice	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Am. Locomotive	36	36	35	35
300	Am. Smelting	82¼	82½	81⅞	81⅞
4,620	Am. Sugar	144⅜	145	142⅜	143⅝
1,340	At., T. & S. F.	85½	85⅝	87½	87⅞
2,140	Balt. & Ohio	104⅝	106⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2,080	Brooklyn R. T.	63⅛	63¼	61½	61⅝
90	Can. Pacific	134	134	134	134
130	Ches. & Ohio	49⅜	49⅜	49	49
1,100	Chi. Gt. West	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	22¾
3,850	C., M. & St. P.	174	174⅜	172⅜	172⅝
5,890	Col. Fuel & I	49½	49⅝	46⅝	47
20	Col. Southern	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
20	Dist. Securities	39½	39½	39½	39½
3,410	Erie	38⅝	38¾	37¾	37¾
10	Erie 1st pf	76	76	76	76
30	Ill. Central	158⅜	158⅝	158	158⅜
440	Louis. & Nash	141½	141⅝	140¼	140¼
1,140	Met. Street	122⅛	122⅝	120½	120⅝
980	Mex. Central	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼
20	K. K. & Tex.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
3,180	Mo. Pacific	108⅛	109	107⅝	107⅝
50	Nat. Lead	25⅜	25⅜	25	25
220	N. Y. Central	143⅜	143⅝	142¾	142¾
90	N. Y. O. & W.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛
180	Nort. & West	80⅝	80⅝	79½	79½
20	Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
5,120	Pennsylvania	139¾	140	138⅝	138⅞
450	People's Gas	108⅝	108⅝	107¼	107⅜
10	Pres. Steel Car	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
15,090	Reading	80½	80⅞	79⅝	79⅞
50	Rep. Steel	17	17	16½	17
20	Rep. Steel pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜
10,710	Rock Island	37	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜
7,850	Southern Pacific	66¼	66½	65⅝	65⅝
1,410	Southern Ry	35⅝	36	35¼	35¼
310	Tenn. Coal & I	74	74	72	72
220	Texas Pacific	35⅞	36¼	35⅜	35⅜
19,450	Union Pacific	114⅞	115½	114¼	114½
1,760	U. S. Leather	14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝
20	U. S. Leather pf	102½	102½	101½	101½
70	U. S. Rubber	34⅜	34½	34⅛	34⅛
14,970	U. S. Steel	31⅝	31⅞	30¾	30¾
44,780	U. S. Steel pf	95⅝	95⅝	93⅝	93⅝
220	Wabash	22	22½	21⅞	22
370	Wabash pf	43⅜	43⅝	42⅝	43
10	West. Union	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

205,240

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Erie gen	93	93	93	93

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Market Gets Another Shaking Down Which Is Attributed to Lawson.

The stock market got a severe shake yesterday by which it was unpleasantly reminded that it had not yet succeeded in losing Thomas W. Lawson. The rapidity with which prices, especially in the Lawson specialties, crumbled away after the publication of his telegram to his private secretary was heart-breaking to the many small speculators who had been tempted to get in again by the demonstration of strength of the last few days. All the "good feeling," as they say, was gone in a minute and all the honest laundry work of the pools was found to have been wasted.

The Influence of Lawsonitis.

According to the testimony of men who have recently been traveling through the Western part of the country, whence has come a large part of the public buying power which made the market what it was in the Fall, the effect of Lawson's attacks on methods of financiering now said to be in vogue, has not only been to frighten many people into selling stocks that they held, but, what is worse for the market, it has influenced them into refusing to come back into the market for the purpose of buying.

Rise in Call Money.

As yesterday was the last day in the year for the borrowing of funds on the Stock Exchange, it was to have been expected that the belated demand would cause a stiffening in the rates, but, even so, few had expected that rates would advance to 5 per cent. The opening loans were made at 3 per cent., as compared with 2½ per cent. the day before. The Union Trust Company was reported as having been the first to loan at that rate, and all that was offered was eagerly taken. The demand was so steady that the rate advanced until at the close 5 per cent. was the ruling price. This advance had undoubtedly some influence on prices, and many took profits rather than carry stocks over the holidays.

Atchison and Colorado Fuel.

The reports of the testimony taken at Chicago, by which it appeared that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had been getting rebates from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, resulted in breaking the price of the fuel company's stock 2¼ points, on the theory that without this preference it would have trouble in meeting competition. Atchison was not affected by the publication of the report. The price of this stock held very well at 88, and it is supposed that it was supported because of the coming bond issue.

Consolidated Gas Support.

Consolidated Gas, which has recently been moving up and down the scale with great agility, lost 4¼ points yesterday. There was, however, the same support in evidence which has been making its appearance every time when it looked as if the stock was bound to go a few points lower. Yesterday the peg was put in between 198¾ and 190. There are plenty of people ready to hammer the stock in the belief that it is selling too high, but the obstinate resistance of its supporters discourages one after another.

Changes in Stock Designations.

The members of the Ticker Club, who have been watching the tape record fluctuations in stock prices for years, will no doubt be somewhat disconcerted on Tuesday when they will be asked to accustom themselves to some new abbreviations for certain shares. As, for instance, United States Steel will be printed "US," not "USS," as heretofore. Amalgamated Copper will be abbreviated by a "C," not by "ACP," which has been the familiar sign for that stock. Rock Island will be known as "R," instead of "RIC." Registered bonds will be designated "REG" and United States bonds will be printed "US GVT."

New Listings Announced.

The following securities have been admitted to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange:

United States of Mexico, (Speyer & Co.,) temporary certificates for 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1954.

Japanese Government, (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,) temporary certificates, "full paid," for 6 per cent. sterling loan, "second series."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—New York exchange was 25c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Business on the local Exchange dragged through much of the session. At the outset there was a fair demand for Can issues and Box Board common and preferred showed some activity. Coincident with the midday Eastern selling interior processors here were inclined to sag. Gossip on the future of the American Can Company continues optimistic, and today reports have it that plans are on foot to begin paying full 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock some time next year. Late trading took Can preferred down over a point, and weakened Can - common and Biscuit common fractionally. List:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	American Can	12¾	11⅞	11⅞
1,975	American Can pf	64¾	63¼	63¾
75	Am. Shipbuilding	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Chicago Union	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Chicago Union T. pf	40⅞	40	40
10	Chicago City Ry	182	182	182
55	Diamond Match	139	138	139
100	Illinois Brick	10¼	10¼	10¼
90	Illinois Brick pf	70¾	70	70
110	Met. Elevated	22	22	22
318	National Biscuit	57⅜	....	....
22	National Biscuit pf	115½	115½	116⅜
36	North Chicago	80	80	....
200	Northwestern Elev. pf	87¾	87½	....
39	Quaker Oats	85½	86	139
100	Street's Stable Car	23½	23½	....
20	Street's Stable Car pf	93½	93½	....
1,063	Union Box Board	1¾	1¾	....
454	Union Box Board pf	10½	10	....
240	West. Chicago	60	60	....
100	Western Stone	24½	24½	....

FEW WORKERS UNEMPLOYED.

Bureau of Labor Submits Statistics for 1904's Third Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Of 385,770 wage earners reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to the New York Labor Bulletin, there were 9,175, or 2.4 per cent. who were idle throughout the third quarter of the present year. This proportion, while larger than in 1899 and 1902, was smaller than last year or any other year of the decade. But while the number of wage earners who had no employment at all was thus relatively small, those who were employed did not work full time. The average number of days of employment of 358,981 working men in July, August, and September was 69.8, which was about one day less than in the corresponding months of last year, (70.7 days.)

Notwithstanding the diminution in employment quarterly earnings averaged higher than last year and nearly as high as in 1902, the average for all organized working men having been $197 in 1902, $190 in 1903, and $195.50 in 1904. Earnings increased in eight of the thirteen groups of trades, the decreases being in the industries—clothing and textiles, wood working and furniture, food and liquors, theatres and music, tobacco—in which employment, as a result of labor disputes or other causes, diminished most noticeably.

WOOL SUPPLY FALLS SHORT.

Final Report from Boston Shows a Great Scarcity of Stock for Sale.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The close of the Boston wool market for the year 1904 is characterized by a remarkable shortage in the amount of wool on hand. In fact, the scarcity of the supply is causing traders in this, the chief wool market of the United States, apprehension that serious conditions will be encountered before the arrival of a new clip.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin has just completed its annual convass of the wool supply of the country. It will say to-morrow that Boston greets 1905 with a "startling situation." It finds that the supply of wool, domestic and foreign, on hand unsold here, is the smallest carried over in fifteen years. The Journal reports that there are of all kinds of wool only 29,000,000 pounds on sale in Boston, and that of this small total but 23,500,000 pounds are domestic.

Only 42,000,000 pounds of domestic wool are left unsold in the United States against 112,000,000 last year. The total supply of foreign unsold grades is but 11,500,000 pounds.

On the other hand it is stated that the mills are heavily stocked and that millions of pounds belonging to them and not for sale still are stored in this country.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—The money market is easy. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3%@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3%@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $22,913,956; balances, $1,772,601. Sub-Treasury debit, $17,331.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88½	....
Sterling	4.87⅞	$4.85
Commercial	....	4.84
Francs	5.16	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.96⅜
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅜

Dividends declared to-day: Boston and Orville Mining Company, 25 cents per share; Reece Buttonhole Machine Company, quarterly 2 per cent.; International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company, semi-annual 1 per cent.

Great activity was manifested in the stock market to-day. There were enormous transactions in Amalgamated, and Copper Range and Greene were features. Other active mining stocks were Allouez, Atlantic, Trinity, Utah, and United States Mining. American Zinc was taken in hand and put up in the early dealings. The steels were conspicuous, and Telephone and General Electric were bought for investors. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
829	Atchison	88¾	88	88
15	*Atchison pf	101⅝	101	101
305	Boston Elevated	155½	155½	156
24	*Boston & Albany	254	253	254
89	*Boston & Maine	173	172	173
25	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	152	152	152
2	*Fitchburg pf	141	141	141
20	Mass. Elec. pf	59½	59¼	59½
25	Mexican Central	22¾	22¼	22¼
546	N. Y., N. H. & H	199	198½	199
8	*Nor. & Worc. pf	228	228	228
12	Pere Marquette pf	77½	77½	77½
2,030	Union Pacific	115⅝	114⅞	114⅞
16	Union Pacific pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
130	West End	93½	93¼	93¼

TELEPHONES.

400	American	149	148¼	149
845	*American	146⅝	146¼	146⅝
320	Mexican	2	2	2
41	N. E.	137½	137	137½
35	Western pf	100	99	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LAWSON SCARE FOR STOCK MARKET

Telegram Threatening More Attacks Causes a Break.

SLUMP FOLLOWS EARLY BOOM

Lawson Reported to be in Newark, but He Had Not Left Boston.

The stock market had another Lawson spasm yesterday. Just as everybody had decided that the storm was over and that it would be safe to come out of the cyclone cellars, an angry growl from some unknown direction, but familiar in its tone, once more scared all the little people out of their wits and sent them scurrying for shelter. The growl ostensibly came from Newark via Boston. It was in the shape of a telegram said to have been sent by Thomas W. Lawson to his private secretary in Boston, and it read as follows:

I have heard rumors that I have been bought off by the Standard Oil-Amalgamated-City Bank crowd and the public will have my answer in a few hours. When they get it the Standard Oil-Amalgamated-City Bank crowd will know just what kind of goods they bought, and the public just what they paid for them. Make no mistake—the Standard Oil-Amalgamated-City Bank crowd will know just what goods they bought and the public what they paid for them.

I want to confirm the rumor that the next dividend on Amalgamated is to be at an increased rate—that is, it is the intention of the Directors to increase the rate, and it is also their intention to do other things, but hell is macadamized with second-hand intentions, and hell has no courts, or Jersey Chancellors either.

Every one who read it surmised that the reference to Jersey Chancellors and the date line as of Newark meant that Lawson was about to carry out his threat and apply for some injunction, habeas corpus, quare clausum fregit, or some other kind of writ against Amalgamated or United States Steel, or perhaps against Rogers himself. The stocks against which Lawson had been writing at once broke badly. Amalgamated Copper declined from 74⅞ to 70¾ and United States Steel preferred sold down from 95½ to 93⅞. The general market, which had been booming in the morning, under the influence of stimulating purchases by the pools and the big manipulators, turned heavy, and all the efforts of the bulls came to naught, for almost every active stock closed at a net decline for the day.

It was impossible to locate the actual abiding place of Mr. Lawson. There was a report that he had been in this city in the morning, but no one could be found who had seen him. The dispatch from Newark was followed by one from Boston saying that Lawson had been there all day. From Boston finally came the following from one of the Lawson secretaries:

"Mr. Lawson instructs me to say, in regard to stories of sell-outs, discontinuing stories, and court proceedings on Amalgamated, Wall Street will do well to remember when he hires others to make his announcements he will so notify the Street."

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—Thomas W. Lawson laughed to-night when asked about his alleged trip to Newark:

"When I go to Newark," he said, "the public will know it. I presume there are sixty reporters about the Court House here this afternoon waiting for me to appear."

Mr. Lawson also ridiculed the rumor that he had sold out, or intended to abate his warfare on "The System," and as an earnest of his position he is to-night sending out an advertisement written in Standard Oil that on next Tuesday morning he will put out a "screamer," in comparison with which his previous efforts will look dim.

THINK HE'S TELEPHONE THIEF.

Police Say Shertenlieb Admits Robbing Housekeeper Points an Inspector.

In Albert Shertenlieb, alias Bert Sheridan, who was remanded until this morning in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, the police believe they have the man who, by posing as a telephone or electric light inspector, has during the last six months robbed fashionable houses on the west side of valuables aggregating $20,000. The man went to Philadelphia Christmas Eve and was captured there Thursday by Detective Sergeant William Brown. Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau said yesterday that Shertenlieb had confessed numerous robberies and he expects many complainants to come forward.

The particular thief whom the police have been looking for has been the subject of several public warnings by the telephone company. His method was generally to get into a house as a telephone inspector, to ask the servant who watched him to get him a screw driver, and then decamp with what valuables he could lay hands on. He generally managed to secure a start on the police by disarranging the telephone upon entering a house. Shertenlieb is about 30 years old.

Richard Gamble was arrested Saturday charged with some of the robberies, and he was identified by one of the losers. He bears a striking resemblance to Shertenlieb and both were once employed by the same electric light company. Gamble is confined in the West Side Court Prison awaiting examination, but Inspector McClusky said yesterday that in view of Shertenlieb's confession he thought Gamble might be released.

PAID $25, GOT HIS BOY BACK.

Then Wolfberg Saw Police About Man Who Returned Lad.

Jacob Wolfberg, Jr., fourteen years old, who disappeared from his home 1,430 Madison Avenue, Saturday noon, is home again, and his father is out $25 which he says he paid to one Samuel Rosenberg. The boy ran away. He spent part of his time in the department stores and slept one night in a restaurant. A young brother of Rosenberg, it is said, recognized him in the street from a published picture, told his brother, and kept his eye upon him.

The man who is said to be Rosenberg called upon Mr. Wolfberg at his house at 6 o'clock Thursday night and said, according to Wolfberg, that he was a private detective employed by the "American Detective Association," a concern which does not exist, the police say.

Rosenberg induced the father to sign an agreement to pay him $25 if he found the boy, and three hours later walked him into the house and got the money. Wolfberg, after thinking it over, came to the conclusion that he ought to see the police, and yesterday he called on Inspector McClusky at Police Headquarters. The Inspector assigned Detective Sergeant Jackson to the case and notified the Children's Society.

SUBWAY TRAIN KILLS WORKER.

Carhouse Helper Stepped on Track at 140th Street Switches.

Henry Grier, thirty years old, of 329 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, employed as a carhouse helper in the yards of the Subway at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Broadway, was instantly killed there yesterday morning by being run over by the motor car of a south-bound train.

At One Hundred and Fortieth Street are the switches from which south-bound trains are sent on the main tracks. Grier was working there, and stepped directly in front of a train. Before the motorman could bring it to a stop the wheels of the first car had passed over the man's body.

E. M. Beers of 439 West Fifty-seventh Street, the motorman, was arrested by Patrolman Brown of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Before Grier's body could be removed it was necessary to jack up the car. Beers was later arraigned in the Harlem Court and remanded to the custody of the Coroner, who admitted him to bail.

GATHERING IN THE NEW YEAR.

BENNETT CUP RACE COURSE.

Automobile Club Pleased with Selection —One American Car Completed.

Members of the Automobile Club of America who visited the rooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday expressed general satisfaction at the selection of the circuit Auvergnat by the Automobile Club of France for the Gordon Bennett cup race next year. The contest will probably be held in June, as has been customary with former events of this kind.

Clarence Grey Dinsmore, the representative of the Automobile Club of America abroad, has notified Secretary Butler that he attended the conference on Dec. 12, and no change was made in the conditions. The race, therefore, will be a trifle over 300 miles long, and as the circuit Auvergnat is about 84 miles around, it will probably be traversed four times. No change in the weights of cars has been made, the maximum standing at 1,000 kilometers, or 2,204 pounds. Competing cars can also carry as many tires and air cushions as they wish.

That there was much difference of opinion regarding the best method for conducting this international race in the future is evident from the resolution adopted by the Automobile Club of France to the effect that it would not take part in another event unless the conditions were changed. A number of the French automobilists advocated a two-day event, running twice the distance. Mr. Dinsmore and others did not favor this plan, but in view of the wide sentiment that certain changes are necessary, it is quite likely that this may be the last race held for the cup under the old regulations.

In connection with this race it is interesting to mention that one of the ninety horse power American cars entered for the American team has been completed and will be shipped to Florida within a few days, where it will be thoroughly tried out on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, so as to be in perfect running condition when the speed tests begin there on Jan. 23.

RULES FOR OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Accepted by Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel —First Official Entry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Commander Hebbinghaus, Naval Attache at the German Embassy here, to-day received from the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel the rules for the ocean yacht race next May, which were formulated by Commander Hebbinghaus and the New York Yacht Club, and sent to Kiel for approval by the Imperial Yacht Club. The race will be sailed from Sandy Hook Lightship to the Lizard Lighthouse, the start to be made at 2 P. M., May 15, 1905. Three yachts must start or there will be no race. The international rules of the road at sea will govern.

Commander Hebbinghaus also received to-day by cable from the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel information that the auxiliary British yacht Valhalla has been entered in the race. The Valhalla is 1,480 tons displacement, Thames measurement, is owned by the Earl of Crawford, and belongs to the Royal Yacht Squadron. This is the first official entry.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Beginning Made on Disposal of Sugar Cases—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday in a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville began the work of disposing of the 18,000 protests by importers of sugar against the use of the scientific method of making the polariscopic test to fix the saccharine quality of the sugar, on which the rate of duty is based.

The protest overruled yesterday was in the name of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. and others, and in his opinion, which will be duplicated for all the other cases, Judge Somerville recites the history of the sugar litigation up to the refusal of the Supreme Court on Dec. 5 to grant a writ of certiorari.

Chief Clerk John F. Dowsing of the Board of General Appraisers has borrowed fifteen clerks from Collector Stranahan to handle the clerical work incident to the disposition of the protests.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer the board overrules a protest by R. F. Downing & Co. of New York against the classification at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal of the metal disks from which phonographic records are made. The importers held that they were dutiable at 25 per cent. as electrotype plates. Mr. Fischer holds that the tariff only contemplates the extension of the low rate to plates for printing.

In an opinion by General Appraiser McClelland, the board sustains a protest by Andreykovicz & Dunk of Philadelphia against the classification as an alizarine assistant at 30 per cent. of a soap used in connection with benzine for cleaning the silks. Mr. McClelland decides that it is dutiable as soap at 20 per cent.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 218 failures in the United States during the week, against 249 for the previous week and 200, 202, 268, and 229 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 63, New England 43, Southern 45, Western 40, Northwestern 8, Pacific 12, and Territories 2. Canada had 20, against 37 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had between $5,000 and $20,000 capital.

Attachment Against Promoter.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $11,500 against Alfred G. Curphy, a promoter, of London, in favor of the Western Pocahontas Coal and Lumber Company, for unpaid subscription to the stock of the company. It was alleged that he subscribed for $35,000 of the preferred stock, but paid only one installment of $3,500, and another party took up the subscription to the extent of $20,000. Mr. Curphy has 925 shares of the common stock of the company. The attachment was served on a third party here.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Pitney yesterday appointed Jay Ten Eyck of Newark receiver for the Windsor Company of North Adams, Mass. The complainants are John Hogg of Boston, Ralph L. Cutter of New York, and Smith, Hogg and Co. of New York. The Windsor Company was incorporated Aug. 10, 1901, to manufacture cloth. It was capitalized at $1,000,000. It is alleged that the liabilities of the concern are $309,610, while the only asset of the concern is its plant.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH F. SWEENEY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph F. Sweeney, plumber, of 377 Grand Street, by the following creditors: John J. Kelleher, $441; M. Reynolds Plumbers' Supply Company, $437, and the John Simmons Company, $382. It was alleged that he is insolvent, allowed a judgment to be taken against him on Aug. 31 for $1,014 in favor of the Colwell Lead Company, on which Joseph Rosenzweig was appointed receiver of his property in the City Court on Dec. 7, and is now in charge of the business. The business was started in 1877 by Michael A. Sweeney, who died in March, 1900, and Joseph F. Sweeney has since continued the business.

ANNA L. COSTON.—Anna L. Coston of 7 Water Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,931 and nominal assets of $810, due her from the estate of Martha J. Coston, of Washington, D. C. She was president of the Coston Signal Company of 7 Water Street, which made the well-known marine signals. The Coston Signal Company is a creditor for $416, money lent to her. There are fifty creditors mentioned in the schedules.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 30, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTMAN, Julius—American Peroxide and Chemical Company	132
ADELSON, Malka—Engel Heller & Co.	425
ASCHER, Isidor—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company	141
ATWELL, George J.—Brown & Fleming Construction Company	1,197
BALTERANSKY, Louis—C. Frankel	29
BECKER, John—S. Goldenblum	31
BETTS, Anna R.—W. Scott	271
BLANCHARD, Clarence A., Nellie B. Hoyt, and Hattie B. Fuller—C. D. Ingersoll and another, costs	79
BLANCHARD, Clarence A., Nellie B. Hoyt, and Hattie B. Fuller—A. B. Skinner and another, costs	86
BLANCHARD, Clarence A., Nellie B. Hoyt, and Hattie B. Fuller—S. G. Comly and another, costs	77
BLANCHARD, Clarence A., Nellie B. Hoyt, and Hattie B. Fuller—L. Garrard and another, costs	77
BLANCHARD, Clarence A., Nellie B. Hoyt, and Hattie B. Fuller—J. M. Suffrins and another, costs	78
BOWDRY, William—C. C. Meigs Company	39
BRENNAN, Thomas—J. N. Partridge, Commissioner, costs	55
BURKE, Joseph E.—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs	54
BOGLE, William F.—F. V. Greene, Commissioner, costs	102
COSSENAS, Miltiades—E. C. Brewer	718
CAPLAN, Sam—K. Rosenfeld	43
BECK, Charles C.—A. Kantz, costs	112
BECK, Charles C.—M. Frost, costs	109
BECK, Charles C.—M. Bohm, costs	112
DEVERY, Kieran—City of New York, costs	79
DUNNE, E. B.—E. M. Dunne, costs	95
COCCIA, Antonio—New York City Railway Company, costs	79
ELLIS, George V.—H. Jones and Cadbury Company	897
ECCLES, Alfred L.—H. L. Fox and another	85
FERRIS, Nina K.—J. E. Nichols	837
FRANK, Henry—R. G. Monroe, costs	68
FRIEDRICHS, Julius—E. Tobias and another	14,372
GABLER, John C.—C. C. Barthelson	16
GILL, William F.—K. E. Schwartz	242
GURTNER, Selma R., or Meyer—E. Jaeger	99
HIRSHFELD, David—S. Schild	217
HOLSTEN, John—Columbia Conserve Company	35
HILLER, Walter L.—E. W. Bedell	101
HALL, Thomas R. A. and William H.—J. W. Stolts, costs	59
HOLLIS, Henry B.—T. T. Hunt and another	124
N. LOPARD & CO., INCORPORATED—Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing and Printing Company	1,179
CHATSWORTH CLUB, and Clifford W. Hartridge, as Treasurer—L. Sherry	120
THE SINALOA RAILWAY AND SMELTING Company and Richard J. Hartman—National City Bank of New Rochelle, N. Y.	5,875
CO-OPERATIVE PUMPING COMPANY—K. Franzwick and another	2,384
SEABOARD AIR LINE COMPANY—A. C. Tripp, costs	138
ISBILL, Charles—Wotherspoon Plaster Mills	68
JACOBS, Michael—A. Rosenthal	74
JOYCE, John A.—S. G. Cloro	168
KELLY, James R. F., and William D. Kelley—City of New York, costs	119
KARMAZIN, Maurice—I. Feinstein	107
LIVECCHI, Giuseppe—G. Livecchi	178
MIDDLETON, William T.—D. Farrell costs	100
MATHEIS, Jacob—I. G. Johnson & Co.	73
MARSH, Grace F.—M. M. Sternberger	234
MORTEARLE, George E.—S. E. Montanye	9,969
MAGRUDER, Robert F.—F. R. Fish, Jr.	811
McCOUN, Henry T.—W. Smith	85
NOBLE, William J.—J. L. Hughes and another, costs	134
NESBITT, John J.—F. V. Greene, commissioner, costs	107
O'LOUGHLIN, Daniel—E. G. Gilmore	2,087
PETERSEN, Robert J.—F. A. Welsbecker and another	205
PELL, William J.—C. H. Osgood	641
QUIGLEY, William F.—C. Martens	44
QUINLAN, Elizabeth—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	121
RUDDOCK, Mary E.—East Side Lumber Company	46
ROBINSON, Archibald—T. Sturis, commissioner, costs	105
ROSS, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	117
SEGALL, Charles—M. Scheuer and another	88
SHEFFER, Reuben W.—G. H. Griffin	94
SLATER, Jacob and Louis—S. T. Slater	520
STRUMLAUF, Frederick—S. Messner	51
SCHNEIDER, Julia—West Side Bank	322
SUSSMAN, Max—C. F. Wildey, costs	88
STARK, Sophia—O. Horwitz and another	14,526
STREETER, Milford B.—The City of New York, costs	126
STEMMLER, Theodore and Bertha L., administrators—The Mayor, &c., costs	131
SAUER, George W.—City of New York, costs	125
SAUL, George W.—Park & Tilford	125
THIEL, Conrad—H. Conklin	40
TREEP, Frank C.—E. G. Psiaki and another	163
TRENCH, Charles S.—G. Fuller and another	180
TRELOAR, Gustavus R.—E. O. Gilmore	1,570
VOSE, Samuel J. S.—H. Higgins	79
WOODROW, Nancy M.—W. S. Bainbridge	85
WEISS, Jacob—K. Wise	59
WIGDERSOHN, Morris—E. Kieselstein	520
ZUBER, Joseph—F. V. Greene, commissioner, costs	106
ZELDAS, Philip—H. Galler and another	190

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

GOLDBERG, Isaac—H. H. Korn, April 15, 1902	90
MAHONEY, Robert J.—G. L. Hill, Nov. 26, 1904	462
SCHAFFER, Max—D. Stone, May 19, 1903	490
SCHWARZ, Henry and Jacob Mendelovich—J. W. Kelly, April 4, 1899	52
MINTON, Maurice M.—A. Corbin, Aug. 11, 1894	876
MINTON, Maurice M.—A. Corbin, Dec. 27, 1904	876
DEEVES, John H. and Richard H.—V. Belleri, Dec. 23, 1904	150
SCHREINER, Joseph J.—The City of New York, June 1, 1904	112
SCHREINER, Joseph J.—The City of New York, June 1, 1904	112
DOCTOR, Emanuel—S. Schorr, Jan. 18, 1904	125
POMROY, Henry K. and another—J. Morton and another, Nov. 9, 1904	610
POMROY, Henry K. and another—J. Morton and another, Nov. 9, 1904	67
CULLINFORD, Howard J.—The Staines, Bunn & Taber Company, Nov. 2, 1904	26
BURKE, William E. and Peter C. Waters—T. J. Dunn, April 30, 1880	1,225
LEMON, Jane F.—J. Spota, Dec. 29, 1904	276
MACK, Michael J.—The Mayor, &c., Nov. 11, 1903	118
BECKLEY, Leander J.—J. H. Brunell & Company, April 12, 1904	102
MACK, Michael—The Mayor, &c., May 10, 1903	101
MACK, Michael—The Mayor, &c., Nov. 10, 1902	79
MACCOCK, Charles—A. L. and I. L. Reynolds Company, Jan. 9, 1892	121
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER COMPANY—J. Barron, April 27, 1903	782
BURKE, William E. and Peter C. Waters—Pelham Hod Elevating Company, Aug. 21, 1888	241
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New York and James J. Williams—C. C. Marshall, Dec. 22, 1904	819

Judgment Vacated.

ZIMMERMANN, Moses—Tenement House Department, City of New York, May 22, 1904	264

Judgments Canceled.

GAULT, James—P. Graber and another, Jan. 16, 1897	217
BOYARSKY, Harris—J. Olinsky, Oct. 5, 1904	442

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A board to consist of Major Generals John C. Bates and George M. Gillespie, Brig. Generals Frederick Funston, Tasker H. Bliss, and Thomas H. Barry is appointed to meet at the Army War College in this city on Jan. 30 for the purpose of making selections for detail to fill anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps.

Capt. G. W. Kirkman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, now at Fort Jay, N. Y., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and report at that post in arrest.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed five visits prior to March 1 from Frankford Arsenal, Penn., to the works of the American Steel Foundries, the Crown Smelting Company, and the Pennsylvania Steel Casting Company, Chester, Penn., and not to exceed four visits during the same period to the Camden Forge Company, Camden, N. J., on business pertaining to the completion of ordnance material.

Leave of absence granted: Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, three months with permission to go beyond sea; Capt. C. E. Patten, Fourth Infantry, twenty days' extension on Surgeon's certificate: Contract Surgeon R. T. Burr, seven days' extension.

Navy.

Capt. J. E. Craig is detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and will wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda at Norfolk, Arethusa at San Juan, Massachusetts at New York, Olympia and Cleveland at St. Kitts, Gloucester at Pensacola, Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois at Hampton Roads, Ohio at San Francisco, Dixie at Colon, Brutus at Che-Foo, Cincinnati at Hongkong.

Sailed—Topeka from Newport for Hampton Roads, Florida from League Island for Norfolk, Wasp from Kingston for Chiriqui.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. W. Bradley, Boston.

HOLLAND—W. Oliver Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—T. M. Mordecai, Charleston, S. C.

GRAND—J. M. Clarke, Newport; Gilbert Hay, Atlanta; Capt. S. E. Smiley, U. S. A.; Capt. C. A. Martin, U. S. A.

MANHATTAN—J. H. Cross, Boston; H. T. Pritchett, Boston.

PLAZA—Jesse L. Eddy, Morristown.

SAVOY—Herbert L. May and Mrs. May, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—W. E. Carncross, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—William E. Stanhope, Newport.

WOLCOTT—Howard Hoppin, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator T. C. Platt, Washington; T. W. Ayer, Philadelphia; Capt. A. C. Chamler, London.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N.; Dr. Morton Grinnell, Milford, Conn.

HOFFMAN—David Gideon, Kentucky.

HOTEL ASTOR—Jonas M. Burnet, Albany; Clark Andrews, Litchfield, Conn.; E. L. Hill, Adams, Mass.

HERALD SQUARE—Prof. Brieger, Berlin.

GREGORIAN—F. Albert Ingalls, Tuxedo.

NAVARRE—Capt. J. E. Moore, U. S. A.

PARK AVENUE—Major H. L. Maddocks, London.

WELLINGTON—B. F. Brown, U. S. A.

EARLINGTON—D. F. Maroney, St. Mary's Penn.

ASTOR HOUSE—J. W. Erwin, San Francisco; Capt. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cohn, S. & E., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Greenfield Clothing Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. E. [illegible], clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Greenfield [illegible]; G. Greenfield, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Gladding [illegible]

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M.: "The Enigma of Life—Can None Resolve It?" At 8 P. M.: "What Is the Simple Gospel of Christ?"

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6-8 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Class led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., Cor. 64th St. REV. J. F. ELDER, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur morning and evening; evening: "The Church and Dr. Lyman Abbott's Latest Creed."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M.: "A New Start"; 7:45 P. M., "The Good Time Coming." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

EIGHTEENTH STREET CHURCH, 8TH AV., Rev. Arthur Jamison, Pastor.—Morning, 11; evening, 8; evening subject, "A New Face at the Door."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'WAY AND 79TH ST., REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, PASTOR. 11 A. M.—"THE TIME OF SOJOURNING; A NEW YEAR'S SERMON." 8 P. M.—"RATIONALISTIC TWEEDLE-DEE AND TWEEDLE-DUM; OR, IS THIS WORLD RULED BY AN INTELLIGENT PERSONAL GOD OR BY AN IMPERSONAL, INTELLIGENT ENERGY?" "A RESPONSE TO THE LATEST UTTERANCE OF INFIDEL CHRISTIANITY." YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED. THE 79TH ST. SUBWAY STATION IS AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., 7:45.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M.—"The Need of a Revival." 8 P. M.—"The Point of View." REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher. Special Services every night the coming week. Conducted by DR. PENTECOST. YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—Edward Judson, pastor, will preach 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Avenue, near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor, preaches two New Year Sermons. 11 A. M.—"Under Moreh's Oak." 7:45 P. M.—"Every Man's Horoscope."

WEST 33D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH AND 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45 and 7:45. Pre-eminence of Christ." Rev. Raymond Mapleseden will preach and assist during week of prayer. All cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street, Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor; Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. TO-NIGHT, 11 P. M., WATCH NIGHT SERVICE. Sermon by Dr. JEFFERSON. Sunday the pastor will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St., H. A. Stimson, D. D.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; holy communion and sermon by rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Rev. Charles H. Babcock, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Special musical service at 4:30 P. M., Rev. Cornelius E. Smith, D. D., will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST Street, Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, and 4; rector preaches; 8 P. M., Mr. Waterhouse.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon (rector), 10:45. Evensong, 4. Processions, Christmas music repeated.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M., (rector.) Musical service, 4 P. M., "Festival Te Deum," Sullivan. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M., (rector.) Watch night service to-night at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street. REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., RECTOR. New Year's Eve—Watchnight Service 11 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A. Sunday: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer: Preacher, The Rector. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer: Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., RECTOR. NEW YEAR'S DAY SERVICES 7:30 A. M. Holy Communion 9:30 A. M. Children's Service 11:00 A. M. Service and Sermon 12:00 M. Holy Communion 4:00 P. M. Service and Sermon. 8:00 P. M. Service and Sermon To-day, 8 P. M., a Service of Commemoration of the departed in the year past. Commencing at 11:45 P. M. a Watch-Night Service, followed by the Holy Communion at the commencement of the year 1905.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAITH, EAST 166TH St. and Trinity Av., Bronx Borough.—Bishop Greer will preach at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 3 E. 29. Communions, 7, 8, 9. MOZART'S Mass (Orchestra) and Sermon: 10:30. EVENSONG (Orchestra), Gounod's Magnificat, 4 o'clock. Sermon 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer; Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer, 4 o'clock. Choral Litany; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 7TE RUE. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ h. du matin et a 8 h. du soir. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 44th St., the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and sermon. 2:45 P. M.—Sunday school. 4 P. M.—Even-song and address. Anthem: "Like Silver Lamps," Barnby. Rector will preach at the morning service. The Very Reverend Dean Robbins at even-song.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector.—Watchnight service New Year's Eve, at 11 o'clock, followed by Holy Communion at 12 P. M. The Rev. John M. Meilsh, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will speak. All seats free. Doors will be closed at 11:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 71st St. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and sermon by Bishop Courtney. 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Sunday morning, 11:10 o'clock, Special New Year's exercises. Addresses by Mr. Leslie Sprague, Mr. Percival Chubb, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, with closing remarks by Dr. Felix Adler.

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach; subject, "Wishing and Making Happiness."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday 11:15, Dr. J. Silverman on "An Inventory of Our Real Possessions." All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 A. M.; evening, 8; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's.) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remenyder, Pastor. Services 11 and 8; Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "First Love, First Works." 8 P. M., "Life's Split Waters." To-night, 9:30, Watch-Night Meeting. Special services will be held every evening next week, except Monday and Saturday.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. Pastor preaches 10:45. Rev. N. V. Ross, 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. To-night Watch Night Service Conducted by Watch night service 10:30.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV., REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Av. and 86th St. 86th St. Subway Station adjoining the Church. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Haydn's "Creation," Evening Service.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., between B'way and 8th Av. Services at 11:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, cor. Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, Jan. 1st, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of the morning service. Mr. Knapp will preach at Choral Evening Service at 4 P. M. Cantata, "THE MESSAGE OF THE STAR." Seats free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Men's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M. Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Wednesday Evening Service at 8. Vesper Service Friday at 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Drimmie, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches morning and evening. Sabbath school, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Services at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. Dr. Stevenson's morning topic will be, "Behold, Now!" Afternoon Topic: "A Life Worthy of the Gospel." The Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Entire Block in Harlem—Small Parcels Sold in Down-Town Section—Good Demand for New Apartment Houses in Bronx — Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Alexander Henschel and William R. Lowe & Co. have sold for Mary G. Pinckney and others the triangular block bounded by Eighth Avenue, Macomb's Dam Road, and One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, to Klein & Jackson. The block has frontages of 179 feet on Eighth Avenue, 203 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, and 97 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. It was occupied by the sellers in 1843.

Deals on Beekman and Duane Streets.

Danforth L. Jones & Co. have bought from the estate of John R. Downey the five-story building 24 Beekman Street, north side, between Nassau and William Streets, on lot 23 by 85.6 by 23 by 85.3. The buyers are the present tenants of the building.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for a client the six-story building 177 Duane Street, 25.4 by 88.

O. H. P. Belmont Takes Title.

The dwellings 7 East Fortieth Street and 10 and 12 East Forty-first Street were conveyed yesterday by Thomas B. Clark to Oliver H. P. Belmont. Plans for remodeling the Fortieth Street property into a house for the Brook Club were filed yesterday at the Building Department.

Mrs. George T. Bliss is the buyer of the plot 45 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 255 feet east of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by Whitehouse & Porter for John J. Emery.

More Apartments Sold from the Plans.

Greenberg & Lederer have sold two apartment houses in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 37.6 by 100. The same firm has bought three of the houses being erected by the Fleischmann Realty Company on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, near Seventh Avenue.

The Northwestern Realty Company has sold to John Mulvey one of the five six-story apartment houses, each 40 by 90.11, now being erected on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue.

Sol Friedman negotiated the resale of 2,168 Fifth Avenue for Robert Arnstein.

The plot bought by Sol Simon from Liebman & Horwitz is on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, not on One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, as was reported.

S. E. Deiches has bought from Flora Barnet the two five-story double flats 122 and 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100.

To Improve 117th Street Plots.

Aaron Goodman has sold two plots, each 70 by 100.11, one on the north side and the other on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. The buyers will erect four apartment houses on the properties.

Samuel Wacht is the buyer of the twenty-three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Jacob Polatscheck to William Brand the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story three-family flat, with store, 25 by 100.

Operators Buy 122d Street Lot.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to the Realty Mortgage Company a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, giving purchasers a plot 150 by 90.11 at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Large Plot Sold on 148th Street.

Isaac M. Berinstein has sold to a firm of operators the plot of ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 250 by 99.11.

Geiger & Braverman have resold the plot, 100 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Richard H. Jackman has sold, in conjunction with Edward Silk, the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 157 feet east of Riverside Drive, for T. F. Gregg, to a client for improvement.

Henry Guttmann is the buyer of the lot, 50 by 104, on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 110 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue, and of 114 and 118 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

Max Marx has bought from John G. R. Lliendahl 520 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story double flat, 37.6 by 99.7 and irregular.

Max Marx has sold the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Isham Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Leases for Fifth Avenue Section.

Collins & Collins report among other leases the following: No. 48 West Eleventh Street, for Miss Isabella M. Hawley to Percy H. Brundage; 10 West Forty-ninth Street, for Mrs. Julia C. Hammond to Drs. Henry Norris and Edward B. Bronson; 56 West Fiftieth Street, for G. Willett Van Nest to Dr. St. Clair Smith; 71 East Fifty-second Street, for John L. Martin to Dr. Edward Livingston Hunt; 62 East Seventy-fifth Street, corner of Park Avenue, to Oscar Von Bernuth; 16 East Seventy-fifth Street, to Miss Annie Leary; 18 East Seventy-fifth Street, to Constance Bell Dittenhoefer, and 21 East Seventy-fourth Street, for F. De R. Wissmann to Mrs. A. Weeks.

Purchase on West 43d Street.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for Herman Hausman 505 West Forty-third Street and for a Mrs. Bell 507 and 509 West Forty-third Street, three four-story tenements, with stores, each 16.8 by 100. Charles and Henry Beck are the buyers.

Ames & Co. and C. M. Eadie have sold for Charles A. Grant to Margaret Kelsey the lot at 220 West Seventeenth Street.

P. C. Eckhardt has sold for C. Goll to a client 88 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story apartment house.

Mrs. Julia Levy is the buyer of 566 Columbus Avenue, recently reported sold.

Sale of 106th Street Residence.

Samson Lachman has bought, for occupancy, from Mrs. Sylvan Bier 313 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 23 by 100.11.

Third Avenue Building Changes Hands.

Wetmore & Magill have sold for Dr. Inslee H. Berry 880 and 891 Third Avenue, a four-story building, on plot 50 by 110. The property is leased to one tenant, and has been purchased for investment.

Charles B. Gumb has sold, through Montgomery & Seitz, 1,201 and 1,203 Lexington Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 40 by 70, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Klein & Klein to Hoffman Brothers 1,657 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 16.8 by 70.

Phillips & Samuels have sold for Julia D. Tomback 1,546 Park Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Angelo R. Palladino has sold for Concetta Marrone, to Dominico F. Pecora, 418 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a three-story dwelling 25 by 100.

Estate Sells First Avenue Block.

Samuel Wacht has bought from the Jones estate the block front on the east side of First Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, a plot 200.10 by 100.

Max Fischer has sold to Abraham Levine, through Phillips & London, the five-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 25.11 by 100.

Cohen and Della Max have sold 60 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 19 by 100.11.

Samuel A. Kelsey was the broker in the sale of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for Frederick Ehrenberg to Max Marx.

Geiger & Braverman are the buyers of 211 to 217 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, two six-story flats in course of construction.

Fourth Street Building Sold.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the Combined Securities Company the four-story brick building 74 East Fourth Street, known as McKinley Hall, on lot 25 by 93.1. This property was to have been sold by Mr. Day at auction on Jan. 5.

Geiger & Braverman have sold the new six-story apartment house 41 and 43 East Seventh Street.

M. Kahn & Co. and Emanuel Ehrenfeld have sold for David Barron, to Louis Solomon, the six-story tenement 618 East Seventeenth Street.

Joseph Price has sold to Samuel Hurwich, 51 Henry Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Houses Sold Before Completion.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Sauer, Gross & Herbener to Carl Schmid one of the five-story apartment houses now in course of construction on the north side of Jennings Street, between Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, 40 by 91 by 107.6.

The same brokers have also sold for Moser Arndtstein & Son to a client for investment one of the five-story apartment houses now in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, betweeen St. Ann's and Cypress Avenues, 38.6 by 100. The Messrs. Arndtstein will improve immediately the adjoining frontage of 200 feet, including the northwest corner of Cypress Avenue.

Charles B. Gumb has sold to Jacob Lederer the plot, 125 by 100, on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 100 feet north of Freeman Street. Henry M. Ribeth & Son were the brokers.

Max J. Klein and Ignatz Roth have bought from Eugene M. Hawkins, as trustee, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Belmont Avenue, 232.2 feet south of Pelham Avenue, and a similar plot 382 feet south of Pelham Avenue.

F. J. Wood has sold at the northeast corner of Arthur Avenue and Oak Tree Place, 25 by 90; also, the southwest corner of Lincoln Place and Grand Avenue, 25 by 100, with building; also, the plot, 50 by 190, on the north side of Tremont Avenue, 152 feet west of Marmion Avenue; also, the building, on lot 30 by 85, on the west side of Creston Avenue, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Julius L. Haas has sold to Betsey Wolfs the five-story double flat 3,076 Park Avenue.

Thorn & Co. report the following sales: For I. Freedman, the two-family house 2,444 Walton Avenue, 37 by 80, to H. Murgatroyd; also, plot, 50 by 85, on the east side of Elm Place, 89 feet south of King's Bridge Road, for the P. J. Leary estate, to H. B. Roach, for improvement; also, in conjunction with Nicholson & Co., the plot, 85 by 90, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Welch Street, for a client to S. S. Terry, for investment.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to I. Kassofsky a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Bartholdi Avenue, east of White Plains Avenue; also, to Samuel Barashansky, a plot, 50 by 105, on the east side of Second Avenue, 25 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Isaac Hattenbach sold for Anton Benes the five-story flat 231 East Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100, to an investor.

M. Edgar Fitzgibbon sold for John F. Whalen the Romona apartment house, 43 by 100 feet, at 108-110 West One Hundred and Third Street to H. M. O'Neil for investment. The price asked was $52,000.

The H. E. Hayes Company has exchanged the private dwelling 36 Riverside Drive, belonging to George Lowther, and cash, with George W. Stetson, for 2,189, 2,191, and 2,193 Broadway, the consideration being about $200,000.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Arnold Uhlfelder 195 Lenox Avenue, a four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 18.5 by 75 by 85, to Dr. H. M. Shaley.

Buyers for Brooklyn Flats.

Stokes & Knowles have sold the two four-story brick triple flats 39 and 41 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, for Gilbert Elliot to a client.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

128th St, 58 West, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x93; five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Rosendorff...$27,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

King's Bridge Av, e s, 132 ft n of 194th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22.2½x65; Antonio Guizone of 114 East 23d St, owner; Adam G. Fischer, same address, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Cherry St, 170, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; I. Sachs, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 30.

ALBANY ST, n s, 78.1 ft w of Washington St, 24.2x79.4x23.10x82.5; Florence W. Kenney to John M. Stoddard, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ALLEN ST, 134 and 136, s w cor 87.6; Morris Price and others to Tillie Burkan and another, (mtg $19,500) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 703, e s, 25x82; Fanny Ellinger, widow, to Israel Schneider..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 175th St, 63.8x95.4x72.8x95; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to William H. Siegman, other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 178th St, 25x100; Emanuel Heilner and others to The Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 20 x97; William C. Arnold to Royal E. Arnold, (mtg $1,150) 1

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 25x 95; Joseph Ullman, executor and trustee, to Frederick H. Peper, (mtg $20,000) 37,000

AVENUE D, 80, e s, 23.7x100; Henrietta Harris to Samuel Holober and another, (mtg $28,800,) other consideration and... 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 128.5 ft n of 175th St, 75x99.6; Pauline Danere and another to Morris Epstein, (mtgs $11,500,)..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 128.5 ft n of 175th St, 75x99.6x75x99.3; Morris Epstein to Isidor Robinson and another, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, n s corner of 161st St, 171.7x184.4x170x161; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 182d St, 79.9x100; Broadway n e corner of 179th St, 76.6x83x75x98.5; Audubon Av, s e corner of 181st St, 100x100; Edward Uhl to Sarah V. Baker, (mtg $135,500)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 161st St, 171.7x184.4x170x161; Broadway, n e corner of 179th St, 76.6x83x75x98.5; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $225,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, w s, adjoining Lots 35 and 36, map of Lucius Chittenden, —x— to Fort Washington Av; also Fort Washington Av, adjoining land conveyed by Stewart to Libbey, —x— to Boulevard Lafayette; Frederick A. Libbey to Hugh J. Grant, (mtg $65,000) 100

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 20, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, made by R. and P. Rose, 50x100; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to Michael M. McDermott, (mtg $2,500) 1,875

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 20, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, made by R. and P. Rose, 50x100; Michael M. McDermott to John Dowd, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, 873 and 879, n w corner of 18th St, 110.6x irregular; 18th St, 15 East, 23x77; Solomon Loeb to Jacob H. Schiff, ½ part..... 25,000

BROADWAY, 873 and 879, n w corner of 18th St, 110.6x irregular; 18th St, 15 East, 23x77; Solomon Loeb to Jacob H. Schiff, 1-6 part..... 175,000

BROADWAY, 873 and 879, n w corner of 18th St, 110.6x irregular; 18th St, 15 East, 23x77; Jacob H. Schiff, individually, and others to James I. Raymond. Nom.

BROOME ST, 58, n s, 25.11.75x25x75; Bernard Shlanowsky to Wolf Bloom, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CLINTON AV, n w corner of Fairmount Place, 166x100; Isaac Haft to Samuel Godgsky and others..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, 146, e s, 26.4x100; Louis Joseph and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 145th St, 50x100; Adam Bocher to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

CONCORD AV, s w corner of 149th St, 80x100; Mary A. O'Brien and others, executors, to Adamant Real Estate Company 100

COOPER ST, n s, 250 ft w of Hawthorne St, 50x200 to Seaman St; Emma R. Stodder to Otto A. Stryker..... 1

COOPER ST, s s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x100; Michael J. Dowd to Lawrence J. Rice 1

CROTONA AV, e s corner of Fairmount Place, 40x90; Henry Mahnken and others to Isaac Lowenfeld, other consideration and 100

DOMINICK ST, 41, n s, 20x87.6; William J. Bradley and another to John J. Bradley, all title, (mtg $6,000) 1

DOMINICK ST, 41, n s, 20x87.6; John J. Bradley to Ellen Bradley, (mtg $6,000).. 1

DOWNING ST, s s, 154.1 ft w of Bedford St, 27.10x91.1x28.9x98.10; Joseph A. Solomon to Henry B. Rosenthal and others, (mtg $22,000) 100

EAST END AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 82d St, 25.9x98; Isaak Syrop to Barnet Zucker, (mtg $8,000) ..... Exch.

ELTON AV, w s, Lot 16, map of Melrose, 50x100; Louisa B. Olney and another to Peter Daly 100

EMMERICH PLACE, e s, 344.11 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 323.4x170.7x irregular; John O. Baker to Joseph M. O'Connor..... 100

FAILE ST, w s, 100 ft n of Lafayette Ave, 100x100; Edward A. Rollins to Harlan P. Wright..... 5,000

FOX ST, w s, 95.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 25x42.11x irregular; Minna S. Busse and others to Sophie M. Olsen, (mtg $3,400). 5,000

FULTON ST, 59, n s, 25.6x60x24.10x99; Agnes E. Bell to Joseph Coulz, (mtg $57,500) 1

GRANT AV, n w s, 375 ft s w of Samuel St, 22x87; Peter Klefer to George Schwarze and another, other consideration and 100

HALL PLACE, 15, 374.11 ft s w of 167th St, 20.10x109.10x23.5x111.5; Pauline Knauss to Gustave Greenwald..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 162 to 166 East, 49.11x 80.4x irregular; Wolf Bloom to Bernard Shlanowsky, (mtg $65,250,) other consideration and 100

HUDSON AV, s w corner of C St, 100x 234.2x100x227.6; James A. Lynch and others to Mattie C. Gudebrod, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 25 ft s of 186th St, 75x87.6; Frank Schaeffler to Margaret Maher..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, w s, 25 ft s of 186th St, 75x87.6; Margaret Maher to Sigmund Lewy and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

JENNINGS ST, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 69.6x48.6x38.6x75.7; Asher Cohen to Philip Mirbach, (mtg $5,000) 100

LAFAYETTE AV, s w corner of Bryant St, 161x159.7x46.2x105.7; Edward A. Rollins to Harlan P. Wright..... 5,700

LAFAYETTE AVE, n e corner of Faile St, 50x100; Edward A. Rollins to Harlan P. Wright..... 3,200

LENOX AV, w s, 91.2 ft s of 134th St, 33.8x110; Max Reese to George Kitt, 1-3 part, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

LEWIS ST, 12, e s, 20x100; Max Goldman to Samuel Epstein and another, (mtg $16,500) 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.9 ft n of 39th St, 18x78; Katharine E. Duysters to Albert G. Duysters, all title..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x35; Leopold Kaufman to Miriam G. Thorn, (mtg $51,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 86, map of Neill estate; Joseph Diamond to Wolf Bloom, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

LOT 138, map of St. Raymond Park, w 124½ ft; Plot C, map of St. Raymond Park; Louis Mangone to Filippo Mangone, (mtg $1,800) 1

LOT 607, map of Van Nest Park; Walter B. Dixon to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... Nom.

LOT 615, map of Van Nest Park; Gabriel Johnson to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... Nom.

LOT 617, map of Van Nest Park; James J. Bracken to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company... Nom.

LOTS 3 to 33 and 36 to 62, map of lots of estate of John W. O'Shaughnessy, Bronx; Timpson Place, s s, at n w s of Whitlock Av, runs w 1.7 x s 0.9 x e 1.11; Thomas H. Raymond, Jr., to Sarah V. Baker, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 36 to 52, map of 330 lots of estate of John W. O'Shaughnessy, Bronx; Timpson Place, s s, at n w s of Whitlock Av, runs w 1.7 x s 0.9 x e 1.11; Sarah V. Baker to Moe Hyman, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and... 100

LOTS 250 to 254, map of Jacob Vyse estate; Mary Schafer to George A. Boehm, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

LOTS 600, 601, and 606, map of Van Nest Park; William Forbes to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company ..... Nom.

LOTS 85 to 88, map of Van Nest Park; Van Nest Woodworking Company to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company ..... Nom.

LOTS 249 and 572, map of Jacob Vyse Estate; John Lanzer to Sophie M. Olsen, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.... 100

LOTS 610, 611, and 612, map of Van Nest Park; William D. McKenzie to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... Nom.

LOTS 681 to 690, map of Section C, 24 estate; William R. Rose to Max Monfried, other consideration and..... 100

MADISON ST, 191, n s, 23.10x100; Morris Grosner to Abraham Rolfe, (mtg $31,000). 1

MARION ST, w s, 317.3 ft n of Becker Av, 50x100, Washingtonville; Mary Mallinson to Thomas L. Green, R. & S. ..... Nom.

NEW YORK AND ALBANY POST Road, s e s, 124.5 ft n of road to Old Post Road, 24.10x60x24.4x59.5; Clara B. Stresemann to Lewis Isaac, (mtg $1,400,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 90x25; Barnet Zucker to Isaak Syrop, (mtg $18,-250) ..... Exchange

PARK AVE, s e corner of 173d St, 100 x100; Charles E. Drake to Jacob Osmansky ..... Nom.

PLOT at s w corner, adjoining Augustus Drake's salt meadow, runs to Westchester Creek, contains 5 acres; John A. Straley, referee, to William C. Canning. 3,250

PROSPECT AV, 1,092, e s, 25.3x118.6x irregular; George A. Hiehl, executor, to Jennie E. Byrne, (mtg $4,500)..... 8,150

ROBBINS AV, w s, 175 ft n of 149th St, 75x100; Esther Eisenberg to Samuel Eilsberg and others, (mtg $7,000.)..... 100

ROBBINS AV, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, 75x100; Bridget Driever and another to Esther Eisenberg..... 100

SCHUYLER ST, n s, 295 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Frederick Gambel to Michael A. Burke, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 124.11 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Annie E. Moffett to Morris Klein, other consideration and 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 375 ft n of Jennings St, 74.11x115.4x17.5x100; Israel Diamond and others to Annie Bradley, (mtg $6,500) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 373, n s, 25x 100; John M. Rider to Max Rosenbaum, (mtg $14,500) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 671, n s, 25x 100; John M. Rider to Max Greanwald, (mtg $12,000) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e s, 153.11 n w of Decatur Av, runs n e 153.11 x n w 110 and s w 37.6x s e 50x s w 108.9x s e 60.5; Frederick G. Wetteran, referee, to John Brown and others. 18,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Jennings St, 250x141.7x irregular; Max Monfried to Julius — and others, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

STANTON ST, 182, n s, 26x65.6x25.11x 65.6; Morris Mandelskorn to Samuel Hoffman and another, (mtg $30,100,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. JOHN AV, s w corner of William St, 25x87.6; Florence E. Bloomfield and others to Sigmund Lewy and another, (mtg $700,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x100; Louise Bergmann to the Heights Club..... 10,500

TINTON AV, e s, 157.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x25x irregular; P. C. Dorsett to Alfred E. Hanson, other consideration and..... 100

TREMONT AV, s s, 35.6 ft e of Anthony Av, 87.6x100; Minnie L. Maher to Francis C. Kelly, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

TRINITY AV, 2046, s e corner 237.5; Newbury D. Lawton to Nathan Garber and another, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 75x100; Charles A. Camerer to William Fisher, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 185th St, 79.11x70; David S. Crater to Leopold Friedheim ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,185, w s, 40x140.3; N. D. Lawton to Louis E. Klebau and another, (mtg $6,000) 1

WASHINGTON AV n w s, 195.2 ft n e of 167th St, 40x140.2; Louis E. Kleban and others to Jacob Koronefsky and another, (mtg $9,250,) other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 68.6 ft n of Taylor St, 50x175; Elizabeth Brooks to Max J. Klein ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, s s, 685.6 w of 25x90; Catharine McNulty to Abrsham Shatzkin, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON ST, 232, s w corner of Bank St, 75x256x irregular; John Yard, executor and trustee, to Western Electric Company 150,000

WASHINGTON ST, 228 to 232, s w corner of Bank St, 75x256x irregular; Ann A. Hill and others to Western Electric Company, B. & S. 150,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,627, w s, 50x50; Isaac Rosensweig and others to Isaac Rothschild and others, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,527, w s, 50x50; Helen Jones to Louis E. Kleban and another ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, 100 ft s of 195th St, 50x96.5x50.2x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Lillie Whitton, (mtg $6,000)... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, Parker Av, Lyon Av, Grace Av, Block; Lillian V. Parker to Anna E. Lyon, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, 54, s e corner of 62d St, 25.5x100; Harry Herzog and others to Leonard W. Rosenthal, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 413 and 415, w s, 55.6x100; Daniel Burbacher to Julius Braun..... 1

1ST AV, 413 and 415, w s, 55.6x100; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $43,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,602, and 401 East 83d St; Louis Kean to Charles Hammel & Co., (mtg $32,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,602, and 401 East 83d St; Charles Hammel & Co. to Julius Stich, (mtg $32,000) 100

1ST ST, 31, s s, 87.1 ft e of 2d Av, 26.2x 72.7x36.7x87.7; Ernestine Popper to Gisella Popper, ½ part, (mtg $22,250,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, n w corner of 114th St, 25.11x80; Louis Bernstein to Maria Bove, (mtg $22,250) 100

2D AV, 2,487, w s, 24.4x100; Herman Hoffman to Morris Morgenstern, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 30th St, 98.9x100; Christopher M. Lowther to Catherine L. Lowther, 1-18 part..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 30th St, 98.9x100; Catherine L. Lowther to Christopher M. Lowther, 1-9 part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

3D ST, n e corner of 9th Av, 105x104.4, Wakefield; Peter Hermann to Hyman Shatzkin, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

4TH AV, s e corner of 3d St, 100x114.4 Wakefield Hyman Shatzkin to Leo Friedrich and Hyman M. Kutner, (mtg $1,-500,) other consideration and 100

4TH ST, 144 East, 34.2x36.2x11.2x36.2; Gisella Popper to Ernestine Popper, (mtg $53,000) 100

5TH AV, 1,462, w s, 25x100.11; Simon Hoffman to Hermen Harris, (mtg $37,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

6TH ST, s s, part of Lot 102, map of Unionport, 25x100; Franz P. W. Marquardt to Robert J. Rooney. (mtg $300,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH AV, 767 and 769, w s, 50.5x100; Richard M. Best to Annie Schmick and another, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH AV, 558, w s, 18.1x100; Marcus Nathan to Catherine O'Brien, (mtg $10,000,) 100

16TH ST, 449 West, 26.1x92.9; Annie Efron and another to Joseph S. Schwab, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and. 100

21ST ST, 232 West, 16.6x92; Mary B. Hague to Ellen Sullivan..... 15,500

22D ST, 262 West, 25x98.9; Joseph Schiff to Lewis A. London, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

23D ST, s s, 184 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Christopher M. Lowther to Catherine L. Lowther, 1-9 part..... Nom.

23D ST, s s, 184 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Catherine L. Lowther to Christopher M. Lowther, 2-18 part..... Nom.

28TH ST, 131 and 133 West, 53.4x98.4; Alfred B. Dunn to Isabella L. Rytten-berg..... 100

28TH ST, 131 and 133 West, 53.4x98.9; Adolph M. Bendheim to Alfred B. Dunn, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and... 100

32D ST, 450 West, 25x98.9; Nancy Cox, widow, to Rosanna Nolan, quitclaim.. 1

32D ST, 450 West, 25x98.9; Rosanna Nolan to Long Island Railroad Company, (mtgs $6,000)..... 100

33D ST, n s, 74.4 ft e of 10th Av, 24.8x 49.7x irregular; Jules S. Bache to Henry Wollman 100

34TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; The Thirty-fourth Street National Bank to the Thirty-fourth Street Safe Deposit, (mtg $100,000) 1

39TH ST, 251 to 253 West, 125x98.9; Robert A. Franks and another to United Engineering Society 541,380

41ST ST, 10 and 12 East, 41.8x101.11x 41.8x102.6; 40th St, 7 East, 25x98.6x25x 94.9; Thomas B. Clark to Oliver H. P. Belmont and others, (mtgs $175,000).... Nom.

43D ST, 342 East, 16.8x100.5; Adolph Powel to John P. Delury, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

56TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 17.8x 100.5; Samuel G. Tracy to Honore M. Berger, quitclaim, all title..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 122.3 ft e of 1st Av, 59.2x 100.5; John C. Betjeman, executor, to William J. O'Brien, (mtg $18,000)..... 33,750

58TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80.5; David M. Samuels to George W. Linch 100

58TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80.5; George W. Linch to F. R. Bauer, (mtgs $15,000)..... 1

59TH ST, s s, 122.3 ft e of 1st Av, 59.2x 100.5; Elizabeth Frank, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and..... 100

59TH ST, 149 East, 20x100.11; Gustav Schwarz to Arnold Kohn, ½ part and all title, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

59TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 40x100.5; Estate of John Lanzer to Sophie M. Olsen, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.... 100

59TH ST, 611, and 612 East, 40x100.5; William D. McKenzie to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... Nom.

59TH ST, 649 East, 25x100.5; Barnett Levy to Charles Gerst, (mtg $18,500)..... 1

90TH ST, 129 and 131 West, 54x100.8; Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York to Morris Grosner, (mtg $50,000) 71,000

90TH ST, 127 West, 27x100.8; Provident Savings Life Assurance Society to Morris Grosner and another, (mtg $25,-000) 35,500

90TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, 25 x100.8; Thomas F. Sexton to Samuel Loewy, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 123 and 125 West, 54x100.8; Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York to Samuel. Grosner, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, s s, and s West, 50x100.11; Joshua T. Buller to Hugh Stewart, (mtg $75,000.) ..... Nom.

106TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Gustav Schwarz to Arnold Kohn, ½ part and all title, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Abe Miller to Ida Maehis, (mtg $10,000) 100

111TH ST, 112 and 114 East, 38.4x100.11; Herman Gordon to Jacob Bernardik and another, (mtg $45,500) 100

111TH ST, 114 East, 19x100.11; Delia Brevoort to America Mannarino, (mtg $6,500) 100

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Edward G. Zoellner to Samuel Tischler and another, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

112TH ST, 156 East, 25x100.11; Edward G. Zoellner to Samuel Tischner and another, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

115TH ST, s s, 194.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 75x100.11; William D. Baldwin to Helen B. Baldwin, (mtg $115,000)..... Nom.

116TH ST, 45 and 47 West, 50x100.11; Abraham Silverson to Morris Simon and another, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 411 East, 20x100; Abraham Leipzig to V. Garofalo..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Addie B. Franklin to Philip Bachrach, (mtg $24,-500,) other consideration and 100

117TH ST, 120 to 126 West, 100x100.11; Henry Schmidt and others to Helen M. Bent, (mtgs $152,000)..... Exchange

118TH ST, 81 West, 20x100.11; John Bottomley to Mabel Walker, (mtg $15,000). 1

118TH ST, 79 West, 20x100.11; John Bottomley to Edith L. Burke..... 1

122D ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of 7th Av, 13x 100.11; Louise B. Engel and another to Leonard L. Roe, (mtg $7,100,) other consideration and 100

124TH ST, 420 West, 25x100.11; George Schmitt to Elizabeth Frank, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, n s, 500 ft e of Cypress Av, 100x 210; Helen D. Bogart to Catherine Devine, other consideration and 100

133D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Henry Arnstein to Charles Landin and another, (mtg $11,800,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, s s, 393 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; Gibson Putzel to Joseph Rosenthal, (mtg $31,500,) other consideration and 100

136TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Transit Realty Company to Mary A. Ryan, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

137TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 150x100; 133d St, n s, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 100x100; John P. Brown and others, executors, to Mary L. Potter..... 31,900

137TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Ave, 50x100; Mary E. Brown to Louis Lese, other consideration and 100

137TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Alexander Ave, 75x100; James B. Potter and another, executors, to Louis Lese..... 16,500

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 12th Av, runs w 14.10x n —x e 13.1x s 99.11; Charles B. Olendorf and others to Transit Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 300x 199.10 to 138th St x irregular; Louis A. Jaffer et al. to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtgs $92,750)..... 100

139TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 300x 199.10 to 138th St x irregular; Simon Uhlfelder et al

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250 lots, $1,000 per lot.

Origina plot from first hands.

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FOR SALE—163d ST. and SHERMAN AVE.

Most substantially built two-family houses in the Bronx; contain two apartments of nine rooms each; hardwood trimmed; all improvements; size 20.10x72x100 ft. Owner, 510 East 161st St.

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Send us full particulars of such property you have for sale.

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FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9. $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof.
80th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

NEW ENGLAND.
TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNANOA.
105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.

14th St. Subway Station within one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
5 rooms & bath, $45.00 to $60.00
5 rooms & bath, 55.00 to 80.00
7 rooms & bath, 90.00 to 115.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE WYOMING.
145 2d Av.—High-class apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat; elevator service; hot water supply, and all latest improvements; rents reasonable.

ELEGANT five and six rooms to let; all new improvements; steam heat, hot water, and private baths; low rents. Kaufman & Steinberg, 159 and 160 East 113th St.

Herbert Apartments, 2,085 Lexington Av.—Five and six room apartments; elevator, &c.; $38-$38.

Six large and light rooms; steam heat and hot water supply; rent exceptionally low. Janitor, 136 East 98th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

123d St., 206-210 East, near 3d Av.; four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; L express 125th St.

West Side.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Stet.

NEW HOUSES, 106TH STREET.
240-242 West, near Broadway.—5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy, all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27.50.

143D ST., 257 WEST.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments; hot water; steam heat; all improvements; rent $25 to $34. Janitor on premises. Lowy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

84th St., 120 West.—Choice seven-room single apartment, first floor, newly decorated with crepe paper throughout; highest references required. Janitor.

$53.50-245 WEST 125TH ST.—$53.50.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

To Let—Six-room apartment, all improvements, 2,185 7th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th.

Bachelor apartment, 174 and 176 West 89th St., $27 per month.

Bronx.

1,418 PROSPECT AV.
Exceptionally fine apartments, five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; near rapid transit station; ONE MONTH FREE; rent $23-$25. Janitor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, SARAH B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Rosalie King, Louis S. Brush, Leah S. King, Pauline Myers, Augusta Content, Letitia Samuels, Rachel King, Miriam Kahn, Adolphus H. Lissak, Louis S. Lissak, Minnie L. Whitney, Isabelle R. Tobias, Barnet L. Solomon, Augusta F. Hart, John I. Solomon, Albert E. Solomon, Rosalie Brandon, Robert L. Solomon, Kate M. Simon, Naomi A. Solomon, Frederick H. Aronson, Lucia Friedlander, Kate Johnson, and Joseph Wolf or Joseph Johnson, a son of Sarah Solomon, deceased, the heirs and next of kin of SARAH B. KING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Isaac S. Issacs of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly approved as the last will and testament of Sarah B. King, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BLOCH, SAMUEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Theodore Bloch, Jacques Bloch, Anna Bloch Levy, Juliette Bloch Rueff, Florine Bloch, Julien Bloch, Alice Bloch, Isaac Schwob, Jules Schwob-Schwob, Raphael Schwob, Lucie Schwob Ditisheim, Blanche Schwob Ditisheim, Armand Schwob, Rene Schwob, Maurice Schwob, Emily Zivy Bloch, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adolphe Schwob, as executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL BLOCH, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City. n19-14w7ws

ONEIDA COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—In the matter of the estate of MARTINA L. BRANDEGEE, deceased.

An intention to apply for letters of administration upon the above entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of Fred E. Brandegee and others, for the issuance to him of such letters, now therefore, pursuant to an order of this court duly made, filed, and entered on December 24, 1904, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been duly made and filed, notice is hereby given, as provided by Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all creditors having claims against the estate of Martina L. Brandegee, deceased, late of Utica, N. Y., to present them to Hon. Fred M. Calder, Surrogate of Oneida County, at his office in Utica, N. Y., on or before January 28, 1905.

Dated December 28, 1904.

JOHN E. BRANDEGEE,
Atty. for Petitioners,
20 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
152 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

FOR RENT
Store, Basement & Loft

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
20 W. 30TH ST.
DE SELDING BROTHERS, AGENTS,
149 BROADWAY.

FACTORY LOFTS
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

THE SLATER STUDIOS,
7 Forty-second St., West.
One suite (2 rooms) to let.
Apply janitor, on premises.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 25 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store to let for oyster saloon or other business, 2,305 8th Av., between 123d and 124th Sts.; rent $65.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 181 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

40x100, 2-story brick factory building, 221 and 223 Sullivan St., Brooklyn; several underground tanks and 50 (boiler) H. P. steam available; 200 feet from city dock and New York Dock Company's terminal railroad; short haul to Hamilton Av. Ferry. For terms apply to J. H. Williams & Co., 150 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old jewelers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, and watches and jewelry. A. Baum, 223 Bowery.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,391.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LUCIE CALUWAERT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October A. D. 1904, the said Lucie Caluwaert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 30, 1904.

No. 7,684.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ADAM DOUGLASS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Adam Douglass of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December A. D. 1904, the said Adam Douglass was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 115 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of January A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 31st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 7,144.—IDA ELIAS of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ida Elias, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 30th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JAMES S. HARRIS and THOMAS HARRIS, individually, and as co-partners of James S. Harris & Company, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated December 12, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 8th, 1904.

NO. 7,581.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ISSELBACHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Isselbacher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 30, 1904.

NO. 7,622.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS REICHMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Reichman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 8th, 1904.

INSTRUCTION.

Which School? You will come to Eastman if you investigate.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spanish, Civil Service and Academic Departments. Day and Night Sessions. Call or write for catalogue.

EASTMAN SCHOOL,
119 WEST 125TH STREET.

ELOCUTION and ORATORY

Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in elocution, gesture, expression, oratory, and recitation; special attention given to strengthening the speaking voice and the improvement of conversational speech. Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock; Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 10; tuition, $5 for ten lessons; Winter classes now forming; private instruction day and evening; circulars. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 16 East 23d St.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
15 and 16 West 59th Street.
Near Central Park West.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, VOICE INSTRUCTOR, 8 EAST 14TH ST. | Method scientific and natural. Interviews and trial without charge.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS M'CABE'S
Dancing Academy,
113, 114, and 116 West 125th Street,
3 doors west of 5th Av. L station.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.

Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentlemen assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY
Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
START IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST.
GO TO REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL,
215, 217, 219 8th Av. (54th St.)

Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1; 24 $5. Private lessons daily.
SEPARATE HALL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 5 private and 4 class lessons.
CALL OR SEND FOR LARGE BOOKLET.

At Mrs. Howe's Select School, 21 East 17th St., between Broadway and 5th Av., correct glide waltz positively guaranteed; (in 6 strictly private lessons, $5;) mornings, afternoons, evenings.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—Teachers—Gentlemen—Yale graduate, for first-class school for young boys; also teacher of geography and history for first-class boarding school near city; salary liberal. Several other superior gentlemen for first-class schools. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, 23 Union Square.

WINTER RESORTS.

Louisiana, Texas
VIA THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Best route to
All Points in These States.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

TO ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL RUDOLF.
Christmas and New Year's Outings.
$11.00 2 DAYS Includes R. R. ticket, N. Y. and return. First-class Hotel accommodations. Saturday Dinner, and Includes Monday luncheon
—OR—
$13.50 Saturday dinner until Tuesday includes breakfast.
2½ days.
Orchestra and most delightful location in Atlantic City. Hot and cold Sea Water Baths.
Special Outing tickets at 261 and 1,185 Broadway.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
10 stories, fire-proof.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White and Sons.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON,
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

Lakewood.

THE CLIFTON, Lakewood, N. J.
Accommodates 25.
First-class table. H. T. Leech's Sons, Managers

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

GEORGIA.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.

The famous high-class Winter resort of the Middle South. Well kept 18-hole golf course and completely equipped clubhouse. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving, and every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. Three-through trains daily, 22 hours from New York.

C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also Mgt. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel
BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY

Situated on high Elevation. Overlooking the city, harbor, and Victoria Park. Send for illustrated booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Manager.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 3 to April 12, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400 and up.

First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.

Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 12 days in Egypt and the Holy Land: Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice, Algiers, etc.

Tickets good to stop over in Europe.

EUROPE. Tours July 1, by chartered new, fast s. s. "Columbia," (9,000 tons.) One class, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.

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OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Pinehurst, Pine and Newport News, connecting for Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Washington, Chamberlin and entire South.

Steamer leaves Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., at 3 P. M. daily.

Ticket Office, 1,183 Broadway, corner 29th St.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPR.288.
6:40 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*241 MAIL.—4 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
12:30 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTH-WESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. —20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
5:20 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 25½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:33 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
8:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:29 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, 1,216 Broadway, 23 Park Pl.; 5c. W. 125 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St.; Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 388 and 728 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Detroit, Chi., & St. Louis.
*5:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chicago.
†6:00 P. M.—Roch., Buffalo, Detroit, & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., Nia. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager.

Direct to Italy
Only 8 days

By the Great Ocean Flyer
S.S. Deutschland
636½ feet long, 23½ knots average speed
Between New York, Naples & Genoa direct

From New York, Jan. 7, 1905
" " " Feb. 7, 1905
" Genoa Jan. 21, 1905

FIRST CABIN RATES, $90 AND UP.

Splendid opportunity to reach the Great Winter Resorts of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....Dec. 31 | *Zeel'd.Jan.14,10:30AM
Philadelphia.....Jan. 7 | New York.....Jan. 21
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 49, N. R.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Jan. 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Westerland.....Jan. 14 | Finland.....Jan. 21
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 | Vaderland.....Jan. 28

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric....Jan. 4, 6 AM | Majestic.Jan.18, 10 AM
Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM | Baltic, Feb. 1, 2:30 P. M.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon | Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon | Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 3:30 A.M.
ROMANIC..Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprins.Jan.17, Noon | Kronprins.Mar.21,6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prins.Feb.21,7:30 AM | K. Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel..Jan. 19, 10 AM | Barbarossa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.26,10 AM | Breslau...Feb. 25, noon
Br'nd'b'g.Ja.31,10 AM | *Kurfu'rst.Mar.9,11 AM
Main....Feb. 14, 10 AM | Wr'md.nb'g.Mar.14,10AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert...M

DEC 1904

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

50c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST—Bank Book No. 86,072, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

REWARDS.

$15 reward for lady's small gold open-face watch; "E. N. C." on back and gold fob; lost 24th December. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

50c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

38TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, well heated; other rooms; telephone.

32D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallroom; references.

42TH ST., 143 WEST.—Steam-heated room; private bath; also single room; parlor dining room.

34TH ST., 51 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; German-American house; table guests.

35TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (50th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

NEW ROCHELLE, 21 Park Place; large room, with board; family private.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for one or two adults, or adult and child, in private family; no other boarder taken; references exchanged. Address N., Box 129 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

50c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—1—Refined business woman may secure desirable room gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

17TH ST., 221 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

21st St., 405 West.—Choice rooms, heated; everything new; moderate.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Large front room; bath; strictly private house; references; "L" station corner.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; hall room; bath; high-class private home; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern; every convenience; third bell.

43D ST., 223 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; single or en suite; every convenience; half block from new Times Building; reasonable. Fawcett.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor, suitable for doctor.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., PARK AV., 862.—Two warm, light bedrooms; $2 and $3; reference. Ruggles.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Beautiful sunny room; private house; references; moderate. Owner.

87TH ST., 118 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room, two windows; elevator; near Subway; heat. Borden.

122D ST., 275 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

50c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to let; also furnished room.

HELP WANTED.

50c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Operators experienced in shirring ladies' belts. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

DR. B., East 7th St., requires reliable girl for plain housework in home of physician; must be able to read and write, answer 'phone; best reference; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 585.

DR. S., East 61st St.—Widow and daughter, about 17 or 18 years, wanted by physician for housework; widow to do plain cooking, &c., and daughter to answer 'phone, open door, &c.; wages, $35 for both. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 591.

FITTER.—Experienced fitter accustomed to theatrical and other work, wanted at once. Apply to Mr. Ewing, fifth floor, Wanamaker's.

MRS. L., East 21st St., requires services of competent cook; no laundry work; German-American preferred; $30 paid to right party. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 590.

MRS. W., 63d St., East, wants chambermaid and waitress; private family of five adults; references; wages, $16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 588.

MRS. S., East 80th St., wants chambermaid and waitress; family of adults; wages, $15-$16. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 578.

WANTED—Doctor, living in Yorkville, bachelor, requires woman and young girl about 17 or 18; woman to do plain cooking, &c., and girl to open door, answer 'phone, &c.; wages together $25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 591.)

WANTED—Mrs. K., 141st St. and 7th Av., requires German-American girl, about 20 years, for general housework in family of two; best references; good home and between $16 and $18 for right girl. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 560.)

WANTED—Mrs. L., East 21st St., wants competent cook; no laundry work; family of five; German-American preferred; references; wages, $30. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 590.)

WANTED—Dr. B., East 7th St., wants general housework; bachelor; must have references, able to answer 'phone, and read and write; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 585.)

WANTED—Mrs. C., East 71st St., wants German-American girl for plain housework in family of adults living in flat; wages, $14. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 593.)

WANTED.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have a vacancy for an experienced saleswoman competent to act as head of stock in their ribbon department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED.—A designer and trimmer for ladies' and children's hats; out-of-town factory; yearly engagement for a competent party. Room 112 Herald Square Hotel.

WANTED—Temporary employment for a few experienced saleswomen in muslin underwear department. Apply Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED.—Draper for ladies' waists. Apply shirt waist factory, sixth floor, James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

WANTED—Embroiderers and helpers; skilful. L. P. Hollander & Co., 220-222 5th Av.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts: 111 Broadway 33d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

THE New York Butlers' Association wants butlers, valets, and second men. 825 6th Av.

WANTED.—Experienced licensed engineer and superintendent for elevator apartment houses; splendid permanent position; liberal salary; only those having best references need apply. Address Arthur, Box 135 Times.

WANTED—One first-class molder and one first-class builder to work in modern electrotype foundry; non-union; permanent employment; highest wages. H. H., 1,334 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Grocery order clerks and packers; men only (not boys) with department store experience. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 18th St., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Amateur and professional entertainers for local engagements; club, church, and private work. Call Robert R. Frost, Mgr., 103 East 125th St.

WANTED.—Young man; must be experienced with vertical letter filing system. Apply W. S., New York Times, 32 Park Row, before 9 A. M. Saturday.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, young man, for position near Long Island City; $10 per week and transportation. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED.—Boy with experience as stenographer of 8 to 10 months for good position; good opportunity for advancement. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED.—Packers; only those having had experience in large dry goods houses need apply. Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED.—Office boy; intelligent; good penmanship. Apply 32 Park Row, not later than 8:30 A. M.

WANTED—Cash boys at Wanamaker's; bring working papers.

HELP WANTED.

50c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED.—Young man as stenographer and typewriter; experience unnecessary; salary, $8 to start. W., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Superintendent of agents; unusual contract. Prudential, (ordinary,) 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—Boy not over 15, in law office; write stating experience and education. Room 616, 49 Wall St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

HOUSEWORK wanted by middle-aged Jewess, speaking several languages; good home preferable to high wages. Call in person. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 1,426.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Educated gentlewoman desires re-engagement as secretary to lady or gentleman; competent stenographer; experienced in sending invitations, cards, &c.; excellent references. Jackson, 224 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a Hungarian-German girl, 16 years, as children's nurse with German-American family; excellent references. Call Tuesday, Jan. 3, Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady will highly recommend Swiss nursery-governess; teaches French, German. Call, 10 to 11, 5 to 6, at 131 East 16th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND EXPERIENCED stenographer.—Rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Melville, Box 127 Times.

REFINED and intelligent young woman, through slight spinal affliction desires light work of any description for a few hours daily. Particulars from Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typist, and office assistant; young lady, eighteen; two years' experience in a law office; high school education; neat, accurate, good penman; best references; familiar with all kinds of office work, filing, copying, indexing, taking dictation to the machine direct; salary $10 per week. Ernst, 906 East 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; 16-18 years; familiar with Remington and Smith Premier machines; also all office duties, filing, indexing, copying; start moderate. 2,804 3d Av., fifth floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience in difficult offices; capable taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes; best references; $8. Miss Mason, Box 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; six months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; moderate salary. Bessie Howard, 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One year's experience; accurate and neat; start $6. Miss Morse, Box 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; good speller; best references; $10. Dorothy Thorne, 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; possesses excellent education; accurate, rapid, neat personally. Excelsior, Box 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; capable doing intricate stenographic work; A1 credentials. Barnard, Post Office Box 167.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not afraid of work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging, Box 155 Times.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional, corporation, expert auditor; go anywhere United States; books designed, opened, closed, systematized; perfect system introduced; guarantee trial balance monthly; auditing, systematizing books. 293 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, audited, and examined; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; moderate charges. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—28; opening or closing books; auditing; special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

ASSISTANT to electrical engineer, technical graduate, and 7 years' experience, desires position. U., 143 Times.

BANK POSITION.—Wanted by young man, 27; National bank experience; accountant; best references. Box U., 134 Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CHEF, English, 35, reliable, thoroughly experienced; excellent manager; highest references. Reynolds, 231 West 16th St.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, competent; willing to be useful; care of furnace; best of references; country preferred; wages moderate. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

HOTEL CLERK.—Young man as clerk in hotel; age 22; best of references. W. T. Lang, 120 Greenwich Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter desires work in evenings or on Sundays. A., Box 123 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes a position at anything; willing and obliging. C. Fleming, 554 West 156th St.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD DISCHARGES EXAMINER

Ray Criticised Commission for Some Appointments.

HIS HINT FROWNED UPON

Said That Non-Competitive Appointments Opened Door for Tramps and Rascals—Defense, Justification.

After a trial before the Civil Service Commission yesterday afternoon on charges of "conduct unbecoming an examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and conduct unbecoming a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline," David H. Ray, an examiner, was dismissed. President Coler and Commissioners Talley and Appleton were all present. The defendant was represented by Charles T. Terry, who submitted a brief and urged justification for the alleged misconduct. Mr. Ray got $10 a day.

The specific act on which the charges were based was the writing on Dec. 10 of a letter, copies of which were sent to Mayor McClellan, the State Civil Service Commission, the Civil Service Reform Association, and The Associated Press, reflecting upon the Civil Service Commission in the appointment of expert examiners without open competition. The letter in question, which Mr. Terry admitted that Mr. Ray had written, read, in part as follows:

"A civil service examiner is appointed without open competitive examination, and a precedent is established which gives the Civil Service Commission a right, while maintaining a discreet play to the galleries, to appoint any dressed-up tramp or pliable rascal an expert examiner.

"With this pernicious precedent once established, does it not give a commission a precedent to appoint permanently, without open competitive examination, any suave, well-dressed rascal that might chance to suit its fancy or purpose?

"We have as chief examiner a Harvard man of quiet, unassuming worth and of such integrity that if old Diogenes were to come back with his lantern and start anew his famous quest I verily believe that he would cry 'Eureka!' when he grasped the hand of F. G. Ireland, and yet what can a sincere judge do when the jury may be 'packed'?"

The specifications of the charges further set forth that the defendant caused his letter to be published in various newspapers, "impugning the motives of the present commission and calculated to bring said commission into disrepute."

Mr. Ray allowed his lawyer to do all the talking for him, and Mr. Terry was questioned somewhat by President Coler and Commissioner Talley while putting in the defense. Mr. Terry pleaded that the appointment of the examiners in question without an examination openly was in violation of the rules of the commission; that Ray had endeavored to see the Commissioners and failed, and that he had a perfect right to complain to those in higher authority, and the nature of the terms in which it was couched was immaterial. He contended further that the men appointed did not do the work for which they were appointed, but that they did work that should have been done by Mr. Ray and his associates.

Mr. Coler said that the point of greatest importance was that Mr. Ray had not been loyal to his superiors. He asked what a railroad company would do in the case of an engineer who reported a weak bridge to the public before he did to the company. Mr. Terry said that the engineer would be doing right in making the case public if he knew that the Directors knew the condition of the bridge and still did not remedy it.

DEFINITE STEPS TAKEN FOR CITY LIGHT PLANT

Dillon and Delany Report Favorably—Estimate on Cost Asked.

A BLOW TO GROUT'S QUIZ

Edison Company Officials Refuse to Disclose Their Business to Controller—Some Figures on Charges.

Definite steps toward the construction of a municipal electric lighting plant were taken at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the receipt of concurring opinions from Corporation Counsel Delany and ex-Judge John Dillon, who held that the city has the power under the charter to establish and maintain such a plant. Acting upon the resolution of Mayor McClellan, the board then named T. Carey Hutchinson, Prof. George E. Seaver of Columbia University, and Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the board, as a commission to draw general plans and specifications, with an estimate of the cost of such a plant. Both Messrs. Hutchinson and Seaver made technical reports on the same subject to the Low administration.

In the afternoon Controller Grout tried to get under way his long-announced investigation into the bills and charges of the lighting companies against the city. The officials of the New York Edison Company, who had been summoned to appear, declined, however, to appear, and instead sent a letter, signed by Nicholas F. Brady, First Vice President of the company. In this letter Mr. Grout was informed that the company considered the city obligated to pay the bills as rendered according to contract, and also that the company did not consider that the Controller had any right to seek private information as to company affairs when an action is pending in court covering the entire subject.

Right up to 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the hour set for the beginning of the investigation in the Controller's office, Mr. Grout had no intimation whether Anthony N. Brady, Nicholas F. Brady, Samuel A. Beardsley, Harrison E. Gawtry, Lewis B. Gawtry, and the other officers of the New York Edison Company would appear in answer to their summons. The Controller was on hand, as was Henry Yonge, his personal counsel, and ex-Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, also personal counsel, both of whom had been engaged by the Controller without receiving authority from the Corporation Counsel's office.

EDISON COMPANY'S REFUSAL.

Five minutes after the time set for the opening of the hearing a messenger boy entered the Controller's main office and handed a note to Mr. Yonge. It was from Nicholas F. Brady, son of Anthony N. Brady, the President, and himself Vice President and Treasurer. The letter follows, in part:

While we are at all times desirous of complying with the reasonable requests of the city officials, we are advised that, under the present circumstances, the company cannot be required nor would it be proper for it to comply with your request. You ask us to furnish exhaustive information with reference to the private affairs of the company, and it is the opinion of our counsel that, under the statute pursuant to which you are acting, it was not the intent of the Legislature to authorize such an inquisition, in any event. It is not to be expected that any corporation or individual would submit to such an inquisitorial examination. * * *

Such an examination as you propose to make, if otherwise authorized, would be extraordinary from the company's standpoint, since litigation has actually been instituted and other litigation is threatened, in which it is claimed that these very matters and questions will be brought up for judicial consideration and review.

When Mr. Yonge had read the letter and laid it before the Controller in open session, he read a form of contract which he said was offered by the Edison Company to private consumers. Under this contract, which, however, is offered only to consumers of more than 10,000 "kilowatt hours" use of electricity per month, a rate of 5 cents per hour is made up to 15,000 hours, of 4½ cents per hour from 15,000 to 25,000 hours, 4 cents per hour from 25,000 to 35,000 hours, 3½ cents per hour for 35,000 to 50,000 hours, and 3 cents per hour for all over 50,000 hours. In such a contract the charges of installation, supply of lamps, and trimming is not included, the charges being merely for the supply of current. When this document was placed in evidence he called as a witness E. J. Larkin, examiner in the Finance Department, who testified as to bills received by the city from the Edison Company in 1903.

Mr. Larkin said that the city had fifteen separate installations in the Bronx and seventy in Manhattan, power being supplied to eighty-five different buildings in the two boroughs. In Bronx Borough during 1903 the Edison Company furnished 33,585.7 kilowatt hours of current at 15 cents, 36,954 hours at 10 cents, and 11,599 hours at 5 cents, a total of 82,459.7 hours' current for $9,828.36, or an average of 11.3 cents per hour. In Manhattan the bills called for 471,277.9 hours' service at 12 cents, 192,446.15 hours at 10 cents, 86,506.85 hours at 5 cents, a total of 750,229.8 hours for $80,128.33, or an average of 10.7 cents per hour. When Mr. Larkin had rendered this testimony against the private consumers' charges made by the company, Mr. Yonge declared the hearing closed and asked for a sine die adjournment, which was granted.

WILL APPLY TO THE COURTS.

"At the earliest possible moment we shall apply to the Supreme Court for an order compelling the Edison officials to appear here and testify," said Mr. Yonge afterward. "We probably shall be able to make our motion before Special Term on Wednesday of next week. Notice of hearing must be given, and it probably will be eight days more before the hearing can be had. If we get the desired order from the court we can put the Edison officials in contempt if they fail to put in appearance. Of course should we get such an order, the other side could appeal and hang the case up for many months. Should we encounter any grave doubts as to the power of the Controller to conduct such an investigation, we shall apply to the Legislature at once for the power. I regard the action of the Edison officials in failing to appear here to-day as a confession on their part of the weakness of their position."

Controller Grout said that there would be another session of the investigation next week, and that the officials of one of the gas companies would be summoned to appear at that time. Whether it would be the Consolidated officials or the officials of one of the subsidiary companies he declined to state until after a further conference today with Mr. Yonge and ex-Senator Donnelly. At this conference the course of the Controller before the Supreme Court will be decided.

"In any event," said the Controller, "I shall apply to the Legislature this Winter to have inserted in the charter a provision which existed in the old charter of the City of Brooklyn. This would make an appearance before the Controller when summoned to prove claims as a prerequisite to suing for bills due. If such a clause were in the Greater New York charter the officials of the New York Edison Company would be barred from suing for money because of action like that witnessed today."

EX-JUDGE DILLON'S OPINION.

Several hours before the Grout hearing the Board of Estimate, in its regular session, received its communication from the Corporation Counsel's office, inclosing opinions of ex-Judge Dillon and Corporation Counsel Delany. Two weeks ago the board, acting on the request of Mr. Delany, called in Judge Dillon to give his opinion on the subject. His opinion, delivered ten typewritten pages, beginning with the assertion that he believes the city has the power under the charter to construct an electrical lighting plant or system, or one by purchase. Then he cites his reasons, quoting Section 50 of the charter, which gives power to the Aldermen to provide for "grading, flagging, curbing, and lighting the streets," and which allows the administration to determine the methods to be used. He holds that the lighting of the city is a legitimate end according to the charter, and that the charter grants the power to so act. He says he has failed to discover any section of the charter which prohibits the city from proceeding along the lines laid down. It further is held that "the proposition that the purchase from private corporations or parties is the only method by which the city has power to obtain light would involve very serious consequences. It would tie the hands of the city and compel, or might compel, it to buy its light from a monopoly. Suppose private corporations would not sell light to the city at a reasonable rate, or suppose private corporations would not sell light to the city at all. Is it to be supposed that under the charter the city is helpless?"

Corporation Counsel Delany, in his own communication says that his own independent investigation already had enabled him to reach the same conclusion as Judge Dillon's, that the city has the power to construct and maintain its own plant.

"I think it my duty, however," writes the Corporation Counsel, "to direct your attention to a matter which, while not directly involved in the answer to your question, certainly is very closely related to it, and that is the question of the advisability of obtaining power from the Legislature in addition to that possessed by the Board of Aldermen. It seems to me that it might be wise to avoid the usual alleged taxpayers' suits brought by persons whose business interests are affected in order to delay and harass any attempt to do anything which affects adversely their business interests and to remove any possible doubt from the question by obtaining legislative amendment of the charter provisions which shall give the city in express words the power to do the specific thing which is necessary."

This last recommendation by the Corporation Counsel was made with a view to providing that when it comes time for the city to issue bonds for a lighting plant it will not be possible for any one to raise a point of the legality of the issue, and thus cast such a cloud on the bonds that bankers and investors would hesitate to bid for them.

VOTE FOR CITY OWNERSHIP.

Queens Democratic Committee Adopts Resolutions Unanimously.

The members of the Queens County Democratic Central Committee put themselves on record at a meeting in Long Island City yesterday as being in favor of municipal ownership of all gas, water, and electric-lighting plants. The five Democratic ward leaders of Queens, the heads of all departments under Borough President Cassidy, and Mr. Cassidy were in attendance.

What was considered a direct slap at Cord Meyer, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was a resolution introduced by President Cassidy. After the reading of the resolution, Borough President Cassidy got the floor and said:

"When we are talking of the city becoming the owner of gas, water, and electric lighting plants we want to remember that right here in Queens Borough we have the greediest owners of water companies. Outside of Long Island City the rates charged by private water companies are nothing less than robbery, and we should get the city to acquire all such plants by either condemnation proceedings or otherwise."

The words of the Borough President were greeted with loud and prolonged applause, and the entire gathering voted for the adoption of the resolutions, the first clause of which was:

Whereas, Corporations in their greed for gain have, by combination and otherwise, placed themselves in position to and are exacting exorbitant prices for the supplying of water, electricity, and gas to the municipality of the Greater New York and to the inhabitants thereof, and

Whereas, It has been shown by experiment that water and gas can be furnished by the municipality at much less expense than is now exacted by said corporations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Queens County Democratic Committee of the County of Queens, deeming it for the best interests of the municipality, do hereby earnestly recommend that such action be taken for the acquiring by the city of suitable water, electric, and gas plants, either by condemnation of the existing plants or the construction of new ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preambles and resolutions be transmitted to the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the members of the Board of Aldermen, and to the legislative members representing Queens County at Albany.

A feature of the meeting was that Deputy Water Commissioner George Creed of Jamaica presided and Superintendent of Public Buildings Philip T. Cronin acted as Secretary.

STREET CAVED IN UNDER HIM.

Broadway Policeman Has a Surprise Some Thirty Feet Square.

Policeman McLaughlin was standing at Morris Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon when the pavement, for a space about thirty feet square, caved in all around him and under him to the depth of about eighteen inches. The space affected was almost as wide as Morris Street, and ran out almost to the Broadway car tracks. McLaughlin climbed out of the danger zone with steam puffing up all about him.

McLaughlin summoned a gang of laborers from the subway work to keep the pedestrians back and then investigated. The workmen found that a small water main had burst and, throwing the escaping water against a steam conduit had caused clouds of vapor, which loosened the earth above and caused the surface to sink until portions of it fell into the subway excavation. The leak was quickly repaired and the work of filling the big hole up was started.

POCKET FIRE IN A THEATRE.

Both Pocket and Fire Borne Out While Jersey City Crowd Sat Still.

While the Thompson and Ryers Company were presenting "The New Minister" at the Jersey City Academy of Music last night a man who sat in the fourth row from the stage hung his overcoat over the back of his chair. A box of matches in a pocket ignited and set his coat on fire. There was no blaze, but a good deal of smoke appeared, and Fireman Sullivan, who was on duty at the house, carried the coat to the lobby and stamped out the fire. There was no panic.

SHOP ESTATE NEEDN'T PAY.

Heirs to Decide Where Decedent Lived at Time of His Death.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday handed down a decision declaring that the question of the residence of the late David W. Bishop at the time of his death has never legally been established and that consequently the State Controller cannot as yet take action toward collecting an inheritance tax from the estate.

Bishop left a fortune estimated at many millions of dollars in this State and the executors have been fighting against paying the inheritance tax.

Your attention is called to a special clearance of

Broken Lots of Men's

Single and Double-Breasted Suits.

They include some of the most popular Winter Models made up in stylish fabrics and are artistically tailored.

Reduced to $12.00.

Overcoat Opportunities:

Especially good values are offered in our $25.00 Full Silk lined Coats. Also our $18 & $20 Serge lined ones.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Look forward!

Storms will come, and that overcoat you've tried to make do may be done.

A fresh lot of medium priced coats from $18 to $28, and the mark-down of many higher priced garments to $32, $35 and $38 fit us to fit any sized man of any overcoat taste.

And this, when overcoat stocks are usually low.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Look backward!

When you left your happy home, did your hat look seedy?

Our $3 Derby will outwear many a $5 hat.

Our $4 Derby wears just as well and naturally is a finer quality—finer in fact than many a hat sold at $5.

Even our $6 Derby wears no better, though made from the richest materials known to Derby making.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
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Wallach's News

830 Columbus Av.
Third Ave., cor. 122nd.
OPEN EVENINGS.

FOR SATURDAY!

The PRICES are the NEWS in this advertisement.

Every PRICE is a guaranteed REDUCTION—guaranteed by US.

$18.00 and $15.00 Suits at $10.50
$22.50 and $20.00 Suits at $15.00
$30.00 and $25.00 Suits at $20.00

Every Garment in this unusual Opportunity is from HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX [Well-known] [Well-made] Line. Prices begin at **$10.50**

(ALTERATIONS FREE!)

TO WIND UP THE YEAR. SPECIAL SALES.

Do not miss this chance. Before taking stock to-night we have put the knife into prices in a way that will make them jump.

No HALF-WAY MEASURES—in many cases 50% off.

OVERCOATS, SUITS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS, BATH ROBES, HOUSE JACKETS.

Some very real bargains.

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I always thought a heap of "Stein-Bloch," but I didn't appreciate what magic is in the name until this sale.

Please don't all try to turn my door-knob at once.

Two big stores and a dozen willing clerks can do much, but they can't work wonders.

Better grasp Opportunity by the forelock—it is bald farther back.

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

STOPPED HORSE'S WILD DASH.

Policeman's Uniform, However, Was Ruined in Act.

Frightened by the "chug-chug" of a passing automobile, a big, powerful horse which was attached to a delivery wagon and whose driver was in a house, broke away at Ninetieth Street and Central Park West late yesterday afternoon and ran, narrowly missing cars, carriages, wagons, and pedestrians, to Seventy-second Street.

Opposite the Hotel Majestic Policeman Robert McAdam ran out and got up some speed as the animal rushed down. When the horse got abreast of him, McAdam was at full speed, running alongside, and gripped the bride. He was dragged for about half the block but pluckily held on until he had stopped the horse. His uniform was ruined by the mud and the horse's hoofs tore rents in his trousers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Last Time To-night. Last Mat. To-day. SUNDAY NIGHT! Victor Herbert's Orchestra. Piff! Paff!! Pouf!!! 1ST NEXT MONDAY—3 WEEKS ONLY. OPENING NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. BABES IN TOYLAND. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WEST END "ME, HIM & I."—Mat. To-day. N'xt w'k—"Merry Shop Girls."

WALLACK'S. Mats. Tdy., New Year's & Wed. B'way & 30th. THE SHO-GUN. Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders's Comic Opera. New Songs, New Costumes & New Ade-isms.

GARDEN Thes. Mat. Tdy., New Year's & Wed. 27St. & Mad. Av. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW

CIRCLE B'way and 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. HOWARD THURSTON. 8—Kaufmann Troupe, Carleton Macy & Edna May Hall, Joan Haden & Co., Press Eldridge, Norah Bayes and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Regular Mat. To-day. New Year's Mat. Next Monday. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. To-day & New Year's. Henry W. Savage's Latest Triumph. GOLDEN in COMMON SENSE BRACKET.

BIJOU Best Seats $1.50 all Mats. | Tel. 1530 Mad | Ev. 8:25. Mat. To-day. 2:20. MAY IRWIN Last 2 Weeks. Mat. New Year's. MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. | Mat. Tdy. 50c. to & Jan. 2. $1.50. WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—POWELL and MAJILTONA.

STAR NEW Lexington Av. & 107. MAT. TO-DAY. THE WOMAN WHO DID. Next Week—Thomas E. Shea.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c. & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. GEO. M. COHAN New Year's week—Lulu Glaser.

LEW FIELDS' MAT. TO-DAY. 1ST HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

AMERICAN Mat. To-day & Mon., 25 & 50c. SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH. To-morrow Night, Ted Marks' Big Concert.

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR.

Music and fireworks at midnight, 42d St. and Broadway, Times Square.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day. MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER. (For Four Weeks.) EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Jan. 2. Henry W Savage offers WOODLAND, A Musical Forest Fantasy. Cast includes Harry Bulger, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, and Margaret Sayre and Ida Mulle.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. Pinero's New Comedy A Wife Without a Smile. NEXT MON. EVE.—SEATS SELLING. FRANCIS WILSON in COUSIN BILLY.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St. near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy Brother Jacques. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Next Mond. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE. "The Success of her Career."—World.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM Mat. To-day & New Year's, 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore. "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.... At 8:10. Mats. To-day & Jan. 2. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-day Mat., at 2—RIGOLETTO. Webster Powell, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Giraldoni, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. This Evening, at 8, pop. prices—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Alten, Bauermeister, and Sembrich; Scotti, Blass, Rossi. Cond., Franko. Sun. Eve., Jan. 1st, at 8:30. Popular Prices. GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. BY SPECIAL REQUEST. ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER and Miscellaneous Programme. Soloists: Nordica, Homer, Lemon; Pollock, Plancon. Opera Chorus and Orch. Cond'r, Vigna. Mon. Morning, Jan. 2d, at 11:30 precisely, Matinee—Last Performance of PARSIFAL. Fremstad; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz. Mon. Eve., Jan. 2, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Salezа, Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Franko. Wed. Eve., Jan. 4th, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.

DEC

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO--SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ONE of our readers who, during a residence of four years in London, joined other Americans there in the graceful, reverential ceremony of Primrose Day, writes to express his astonishment at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's birth on the 21st of December. He had always fancied that Primrose Day, April 19, was Disraeli's birthday. The ceremonies in which our correspondent was accustomed to take part, however, are held on the anniversary of Disraeli's death, which occurred April 19, 1881, and are directed by the Primrose League, which was formed in 1883 to support the principles advocated by Lord Beaconsfield. The league has many members, including women as well as men. We believe their numbers have grown greatly in recent years, and the roll now includes nearly 2,000,000 names. Each member wears a bunch of primroses on the anniversary.

It is generally conceded that the sentimental novels of Disraeli are not his best literary work. Yet Mr. L. F. Austin, a London reviewer of very modern inclinations, goes far when he writes in The Book Monthly that "Henrietta Temple" is "pure bathos." It is, indeed, inferior in abiding interest to "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred," but its sentimentalism belonged precisely to the era in which it was written. "Contarina Fleming," another book amiably condemned off-hand by the same critic, is properly described by the editor of The London Academy as "the nearest English approach to 'The Sorrows of Werther' and 'Wilhelm Meister.'" One may not safely take up either of these classics of the German language in an "up-to-date" mood. The simple truth about Disraeli is that all his books have greater spirit and a larger permanent value than were accorded to them even in the hour of their largest popularity.

While Thomas Wentworth Higginson celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of his birth three days before Christmas, he is still actively employed in literary work, and has no thought of laying aside his pen. He still represents, in this late time, the best spirit of the old New England culture, yet is ever keenly alive to the drift of contemporary thought. Col. Higginson begins, in The Atlantic Monthly for January, a series of twelve essays which will be embodied in a book to be published next Autumn with the title: "Part of a Man's Life." He is also preparing a course of lectures to be delivered next Spring before the Lowell Institute.

The compliment paid by the Lotos Club of this city last week to Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton University was richly merited. No popular writer in this epoch of many books and a rapidly increasing multitude of readers better deserves the admiring recognition alike of other popular writers and of men of letters who have failed to strike the note of popularity. Dr. van Dyke may not be writing for all time, but upon his own age his influence is wholesome and elevating. He makes no pretensions that are not thoroughly justified. He writes of nature with intimate knowledge, and with equal knowledge of the language he uses. He stands, in this hour, as Col. George Harvey said, in what was probably the best speech of the evening, pre-eminently for a "sane idealism." All the speeches at this dinner were better than after-dinner speeches generally are, these days, because the speakers had something to say. Among them were Hamilton Mabie, Robert Bridges, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Richard Watson Gilder, the Rev. M. J. Savage, President Finley of the City College, Irving Bacheller, and Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club. We print conspicuously elsewhere this week the sonnet written by Edmund Clarence Stedman, which happily embodies the spirit of this enthusiastic but sane tribute to "sane idealism."

The new biography by James Douglas, "Theodore Watts-Dunton, Poet, Novelist, Critic," is almost ready for publication. A glance over the advance sheets shows that it will surely justify all anticipations of its unique interest. It is a study of Watts-Dunton by an avowed and most enthusiastic admirer, and will serve as an interpretation of that friend and critic of Tennyson, Rossetti, Swinburne, George Borrow, Lowell, and William Morris. Mr. Douglas deals at great length with "Aylwin," Watts-Dunton's remarkable romance, which he analyzes for the uninitiated. If this analysis should lead to a renewal of interest in "Aylwin" no harm will be done. It is a strange work, but one that merits distinguished consideration.

Prof. Münsterberg has frequently explained, we believe, that the books he writes in the German language and publishes in Germany are intended only for German readers. For Americans he writes books in English. But a translation of his "Die Amerikaner" having appeared under unimpeachable auspices a serious review is demanded, and this we now publish, and cordially commend to the notice of our readers. The reviewer, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, formerly editor of The Literary Year Book, and lately an associate editor of the monumental Jewish Encyclopaedia, finds that the book, though obviously a little biased and occasionally paradoxical, is well worth while, and will interest one who may not often agree with Prof. Münsterberg's conclusions. Mr. Jacobs, by the way, was an intimate friend of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, whose biography by Lady Burne-Jones was the principal book of last week, and is mentioned in that work in the following passage:

> One day this Spring [1895] the post brought an anonymously published book called "As Others Saw Him," the spirit of which Edward was at first inclined to suspect; but on reading further he was both touched and roused to admiration. It purported to be a retrospect of the ministry of Christ in Jerusalem, written A. D. 56, and sent by a Jewish scribe at Alexandria to a learned Greek at Corinth. The writer speaks of himself as having been among those who voted for his death in the Council at Jerusalem there. The learning of this book, combined with its artless simplicity, reverence, and humanity, moved Edward exceedingly as to the Author, who he thought in his mind of his friend Prof. [illegible]

GERMANY VIA BOSTON.

A BOOK ABOUT THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE BY PROF. MUNSTERBERG OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

JOSEPH JACOBS.

THIS work has had a somewhat remarkable history, of which it bears traces. Since his first coming to America ten years ago Prof. Münsterberg has from time to time given expression to somewhat strenuous criticisms of certain aspects of American life which he thought did not come up to the German ideals. These he collected together a couple of years ago under the title "American Traits." But at the same time he has been collecting materials for a larger work on American culture, intended to instruct his former fellow-countrymen in the salient characteristics of his adopted land. Here he felt it right to draw attention mainly to the good sides of American life, so that in a measure his German work was complementary to his English one. The book appeared last year under the title of "Die Amerikaner," and now appears in English translated by a pupil of the professor. He thus addresses at present a somewhat different audience from that at which it was in the first instance directed.

The book shows traces of this transformation. Though Prof Münsterberg has left out a special chapter on the German-Americans, at almost every stage of his inquiry he contrasts American characteristics with German ones, and explains the former by the latter. Thus, his eleventh chapter commences in a somewhat startling way with:

> The spirit aids! From anxious scruples freed, I write, "In the beginning was the deed!"

In the original German every one would recognize this as a quotation from Goethe's "Faust," but in its present form it is somewhat daring, to say the least. Generally speaking, the reference to German conditions in a book intended mainly for American readers has rather the appearance of attempting to explain the clear and obvious by what is more obscure. When, further, Prof. Münsterberg vehemently attacks the Monroe Doctrine mainly on the score that it would prevent German colonization of South America, which would provide a better government than the present unstable revolutions of that continent, one cannot but fancy one catches the spoor of the divided hoof. It was not for nothing that Prof. Münsterberg was the chosen leader of Prince Henry throughout the United States.

Apart, however, from this very natural bias toward a comparison with things German, Prof. Münsterberg's work is in many ways the most illuminating analysis of American conditions that has been given of recent years to the world. True, it cannot for a moment be compared with Prof. Bryce's classic monograph, at least as far as two of its sections—those on political and social life—are concerned. It scarcely vies with Mr. Muirhead's "Land of Contrasts" in the number of isolated observations on social phenomena, but Prof. Münsterberg is both fuller and more up to date than Bryce on the economic and intellectual aspects of American civilisation, and is much more profound and systematic than Mr. Muirhead.

Indeed, one wonders rather whether Prof. Münsterberg is not a little bit too profound in his method. "It is only the superficial," said a great wit, "who do not judge by what is on the surface," and in attempting to avoid the trite Prof. Münsterberg has occasionally fallen into the paradoxical. This is not true of his descriptive chapters, which are, as a rule, admirably done, but he prefaces these with psychological studies which are the chief contribution in the book, and of which he speaks with some pride in his preface. One may conveniently divide what one has to say into a discussion of his descriptive and his analytical chapters.

The book is divided into four sections, devoted to the political, the economic, the intellectual, and the social life of Americans. The first portion, as already hinted, is by no means novel or profound. Prof. Münsterberg deals with the political parties, the position of the President and of Congress, the character and effect of public opinion, the growth of imperialism, the difficulties of the negro problem, and of the Monroe Doctrine. Here we have practically none

*AMERICANS. By Hugo Münsterberg. [illegible]

...of the economic system, the removal of the impediments to free initiative, being apparently overlooked. The free, illuminating ramble, if ever, gives place to the "system" which seems to reign on the Kaiserin Auguste and the theatres are after all only travesties of the higher type. Something the same may be said of the fourth section on social life, which is generally inadequate, and practically confines itself to what Prof. Münsterberg calls the self-assertion of women and the aristocratic tendencies of American society.

The other two sections of the work are of a higher quality. It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that a professor at Harvard should be able to expound the intellectual life of America better than has hitherto been done by any student. Almost for the first time the claims of American science have been put forth by one who knows what admirable specialist work is being done on this continent. Still, considering the billions of dollars that have been spent on higher educational study, the total result does not seem adequate for the outlay, both in money and organising skill. It is more surprising, however, to find Prof. Münsterberg's section on the economic life so excellent. Nowhere, so far as I know, is so admirable an account of the main features of American economic life put so clearly and succinctly as in the five chapters devoted to this subject here. Particularly the chapter on the economic rise gives a bird's-eye view of the present conditions of American commerce and makes even statistics entertaining. His treatment of the tariff and trust questions is almost as full and able a presentation of the conflicting views as his section on imperialism, while his account of the labor question is equally clear and impartial. One may even go a step further and state that he has managed to make the silver question no longer questionable. But one dare not go that length, for that way lies monomania.

But the originality of this book does not consist in its summaries of sociological conditions, admirable as they are in many ways. To each of his four sections Prof. Münsterberg has prefixed an introductory chapter attempting to sum up in a single characteristic the determining trait of American life in the four branches with which he deals. In politics he finds the dominant note to be self-direction; in the economic life, self-initiative; in the intellectual sphere, self-perfection, and in social life, self-assertion. It is somewhat natural that a professor of psychology should attempt to ascertain the psychological basis of American culture. The danger of such daring is that if the attempt be not successful the science that prompted it is discredited. Indeed, one often wonders how any one dares to make any general remarks about any race or nation. There are so many sections in each conglomerate of human beings that it would seem impossible to make any any statement about a whole nation that would apply to all of them. But, there is nothing people are so fond of as such universal characterizations or—as they generally are—condemnations. Half the wars of the world are based on the assumption that the Spanish are cruel, or the Russians are bigoted, or that the English are grasping, and so on and so forth. Yet invariably when one takes individual specimens of these races one is obliged to recognize that the person in question is not grasping or bigoted or cruel, as the case may be. What, in fact, is really meant is that among some nations there are more persons who are cruel, grasping, or bigoted in tendency than in other nationalities. This is also probably what Prof. Münsterberg means when he applies his various forms of "selfdom" to Americans. Coming as I do from a civilization less remote from the American than the German, I should be prepared to claim that the Englishman is just as self-directed, self-initiative, self-perfected, and almost as self-assertive as the American. In other words, with all his psychological acumen Prof. Münsterberg has not yet hit upon the differentiation of the American variety of the Homo Anglo-Saxonicus, even if he perceives in what way he differs from the Anglo-Saxon from Saxony.

Let us take these motivating influences more in detail. The spirit of self-direction, according to Prof. Münsterberg, is the dominating force in American politics. What he is really thinking of is the contrast with his own country and the Continent of Europe generally, where the administrative or bureaucratic side of government is so much more prominent and socially predominant. But if the American were self-directing we should have a Mugwump President all the time. How does Prof. Münsterberg account for the political machine where the American is rather "bossed" than self-directed? So, too, in dealing with economic affairs, our writer sees the spirit of self-initiative in all the remarkable industrial progress of the United States, but as he very pertinently points out, this is due in large measure to the similarity of taste and thus of consumption for so wide an area, so that sales are on an enormous scale, and the ready-made article can be produced in colossal quantities. How does Prof. Münsterberg reconcile the self-direction of the American politics with his herdlike acceptance of the ready-made in matters of consumption? Or, allowing the self-initiative of the smaller tradesmen and capitalists, how is this to be reconciled with the tendency toward concentration of power in such hands, not alone in trusts and other industrial organizations, but in the intellectual world, where the President of the college is the most autocratic ruler known on this globe? Here, again, it seems to me, Prof. Münsterberg's facts do not jell, if I may use a theatrical phrase. In other words, his explanation does not explain.

So, too, with the explanation of the intellectual life, in which, if one alien may criticise another alien, Prof. Münsterberg seems to me too Yankee, in the restricted sense of that word. Self-perfection is the key of our author which explains what America has done, or, rather, what it has failed to do in the life intellectual. He begins this part of his work by claiming Boston as the intellectual capital of the United States and tracing the characteristics of the Bostonian celebrities. It strikes me that Prof. Münsterberg in this part of his work is not quite so up to date as in the rest of it. It is possible that his local patriotism may have had something to do with the exaggerated position he gives to Massachusetts workers. The spirit of self-perfection is found, according to him, in two directions—in the "New England conscience" and in the utilitarianism of Benjamin Franklin. The combination is somewhat bizarre, and it would be difficult to include Franklin's ideals under any form of perfectionist ethics. But the conception of perfection seems to the present writer just at present the last virtue of which one could accuse Americans. Rightly or wrongly, they regard "getting the work done somehow" as the main aim in all things, leaving for future generations the work of perfection and rounding off. This leads in many instances to what Americans themselves call "sloppiness," which can scarcely be denied by the most favorable observer of American characteristics. There is a certain reaction against this which in social affairs leads to that aristocratic and exclusive tendency which is perhaps the most surprising thing to a European in American social life. The European has a sort of vague impression that people ought to be aristocratic about something, but the American appears to aim at aristocracy for aristocracy's sake.

Altogether, as will be seen, Prof. Münsterberg, in the present writer's opinion, has not altogether solved the American riddle with his four psychologisms. This is, after all, only saying that Volkerpsychologie is not yet an exact science, and its preliminary conclusions will not always command universal assent. Still, the mere attempt at reducing the complex phenomena which we call national characteristics to a few leit-motive is so valuable that one could forgive Prof. Münsterberg a much greater multitude of sins for the daring of his attempt. Incidentally, he has given many a light-giving generalisation such as his defense of the so-called materialism of American men on the ground that they keep on making money, not for money's sake but for the making's sake. In other words, the American merchant regards his work just as an artist or student regards his, welcoming high reward as an indication of its value to the world, but treasuring it for its own sake. Similarly he has a defense of the specialisation of the American workman, contending that the division of a small part of a mechanical process is no more soul-deadening than is the specialization of a lepidopterist. Altogether, Prof. Münsterberg has produced an interesting book, whether we agree with him or not—perhaps most interesting where we least agree. J. J.

New York, December, 1904.

A Short German History.

"A Short History of Germany," by Mrs. H. C. Hawtrey, is a mere outline of the annals of the Teutonic peoples. (New York: Longman's. $1.25.) But for that very reason it will be useful to the great number who have no time to indulge in extended study, and who nevertheless want to know the historical background which will help them to understand the art, architecture, and customs of the Germans. Mrs. Hawtrey has confined her narrative to one marked characteristic of each King or Emperor's reign, in order to fix it in the memory, and to the rise of the house of Prussia. So far has she carried this condensing process that there is not even a table of contents.

All the larger Teutonic tribes are enumerated in the first chapter, and their habitat given; two more chapters complete the introduction, which occupies only nine pages in all. The other seventy chapters average only a little more, so that the book is a triumph of tabloid instruction. It is blessed with excellent indexes and a lengthy appendix. This last contains a bibliography, a list of important events from 1800 to 1903; the kingdoms, duchies, free-towns, &c., that make up the German Empire; the Kings and Emperors from Charles the Great to William the Grandson, with their houses, dates, and two-line sketches. Furthermore, each duchy, kingdom, &c., is treated in like manner; the names of the Empire's greatest men are given; there is a list of the Crusades, their leaders, dates, and results; a flashlight on Germany's literature precedes another on her inventions and discoveries.

MISS TARBELL'S BOOK.

A Glance at the Widely Advertised "History of the Standard Oil Company."*

Readable as any "story," and with rather more of romance than the average "business novel," is this history of the rise, development, and ultimate success of the Standard Oil Company. Incidentally, too, it is a history of the petroleum oil business from its first discovery and use as a "patent medicine" to its present position as fourth in the list of exports from this country—a business that enlists the use of something like $200,000,000 of capital. That the telling of this story should have been undertaken by a woman seems strange, perhaps, but Miss Tarbell was born in the Pennsylvania oil regions, and in her girlhood days was in the centre of the sphere of agitation that has existed from the time of the discovery of oil up to the present between the oil producer and the oil refiner. Her people were oil people.

Honest the writer has tried to be to both sides to the various controversies. Her records of these are digested from an enormous mass of statistics contained in almost numberless lawsuits, investigations by Congressional and Legislative Committees, records of hearings brought about by investigation of charges against the Standard Oil Company of combination in restraint of trade and of securing special favors from transportation companies. Indeed, nearly a third of the volumes is given over to documents and records on which are based the facts of her story.

Her text is what she alleges to be an oft-repeated assertion by Mr. Rockefeller that "the oil business and its regulation belonged by right to them"—the Standard Oil Company, of which he was President.

John D. Rockefeller's one irreconcilable enemy in the oil business has been the oil producer. * * * Whenever he had the chance he sought to persuade the producers to do what he would have done had he owned the oilfields—keep the supply of crude oil short.

It was to this position—controlling markets—after Mr. Rockefeller came into the field, that most of his energies were directed. Had he been successful, Miss Tarbell asserts, it would undoubtedly have been to the advantage of the oil producer from a financial viewpoint, whatever it may have been to the consumer, who, after all, has had to pay all the expenses for the conduct of the various wars that were waged until the supremacy of the Standard Oil Company was firmly established.

Beginning with the discovery of crude petroleum floating on the surface of Oil Creek by Samuel M. Kier, and his exploitation of it as a cure-all about 1850, following with the belief of George H. Bissell that petroleum was a possible illuminant and lubricant, and the confirmation of that belief by the analyses of the late Prof. Silliman of Yale and the subsequent development of the fields through the experimental borings of Edwin L. Drake in 1858, the history rapidly traces the slow growth until the oil fever was at its height in Western Pennsylvania. Then things came rapidly.

At that time there was in business in Cleveland a commission firm known as Clark & Rockefeller. They had but little capital, but Mr. Rockefeller saw the great possibilities in refining petroleum, then being carried on in that city in a primitive fashion. He took in Samuel Andrews as a partner. They improved the methods of refining, as Andrews was a mechanical genius, and later Henry M. Flagler, Stephen V. Harkness, and William Rockefeller were brought into the business. These men in 1870 established the first Standard Oil Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. This was a couple of years after John D. Rockefeller had discovered the possibility and value of railroad rebates and had secured them from the railroads that were hauling his crude oil from the fields and carrying his refined oils to the seaboard. It was that discovery that was the secret of Mr. Rockefeller's success as a refiner, and one that others in the business never were able to get the full advantage of, as was repeatedly shown at hearings instituted to find out how Rockefeller was able to prosper more materially than did others in the same business. That matter of cheap transportation, the writer asserts, was the keynote to the success that Mr. Rockefeller achieved.

...e there was a row over this question of rates Mr. Rockefeller found an old charter for the South Improvement Company which granted practically limitless business powers. This he had resuscitated and under a secret arrangement got a lot of his competitors to go into the "trust" business under its provisions—the first thing of the kind ever established in this country. The producers found out about the company as refiners that had been banded together to limit and control refining of oil and after a series of suits and legislative investigations succeeded in having the company's charter revoked. But before this was done Mr. Rockefeller had managed to get most of the twenty-five Cleveland refineries under his control, and thus became the greatest of producers and shippers in the West. The railroads were after his trade and got it by rebates that no one else could get, though freely promising similar rebates to others who would ship as much oil as Rockefeller did. This none of them could do, even in combination. All sorts of methods were tried for years to put a stop to these rebates, but under one subterfuge or another the Standard Oil Company managed to get them, and so materially limit successful competition. The oil producers raged and stormed and held meetings and had railroads investigated and tried legislative action—all equally in vain.

Then came the method of transporting oil from the fields to the refineries in pipe lines. This promised to put all refiners on an equable basis. Then the Standard Oil by devious ways got control of the pipe lines and once more had the producers on the hip. More investigations; decrees that the pipe lines were common carriers and must accept oil from all producers and for delivery to all producers at a common rate to all; acceptance by the Standard Oil; discovery that in spite of these decrees the Standard Oil was still a competitor that no one could meet; finally the unearthing of an agreement with the roads which showed that the Standard Oil Company was not only receiving the same rebate that others were, but that it also received a rebate on all oil that its rivals were shipping, a fact that then Vice President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad admitted when State and United States investigators, at the request of oil producers, took the matter up.

Yet in spite of the revelations the Standard Oil managed to keep up the advantage it had over its rivals.

With the discovery of a means of pumping oil over the mountains from the fields to the tidewater refineries, oil producers were sure they had found a way to destroy the domination of the Standard Oil Company over the business. Railroads tried in every way to block the building of the pipe lines, and a dozen local "wars" resulted. But when Mr. Rockefeller was convinced that both crude and refined oils could be piped to the seaboard he took the one way out of the difficulty. Agents bought out rival refineries in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. All the seaboard terminal and refining facilities that were worth anything were acquired. And when the pipe lines, built with the money of the producers, were completed and in good working order, they found they had no purchasers for their goods except the Standard Oil, which had now spread out to control the markets of the world by building huge tank steamers to transport oil in bulk. There was nothing to do but get discouraged and sell the pipe lines to Mr. Rockefeller and his associates. This they did.

Meantime, "unwilling that there should be any middleman in handling oil anywhere between the oil fields and the very lamp in which it was burned in the home of the consumers," the Standard established local agencies in every State in the Union to handle its products directly and even built wagons which should distribute the oil by the gallon to the tenement dwellers who were unable to buy in any greater quantities. This system was so perfected that today the company in this way handles 30 per cent. of the entire oil trade of the country, says Miss Tarbell.

Goaded to desperation at the baffling of all their plans, the producers now attacked the very life of the Standard Oil Company, maintaining that all its business was illegally in the hands of nine Trustees, although it included the business of more than a score of companies chartered under the laws of a dozen States. Suits brought in Ohio proved successful, and the trust was ordered dissolved. Producers thought they saw in this an opening of the door to free competition. Mr. Rockefeller thought differently. He had secured a charter in New Jersey for another Standard Oil Company under which business could be carried on as secretly as ever, and he merely smiled when the old trust was dissolved, and kept consolidating his interests and extending their scope under the Jersey charter until they are more firmly intrenched than ever.

And there this story leaves them, probably the most perfect business machine in the world, with a world-wide practical control of the refining and distribution of the cheapest illuminant and lubricating material on earth.

One of Miss Tarbell's conclusions is that "the personal quality of William Rockefeller was and always has been the strongest asset of the Standard Oil Company. * * * There was no obstacle too great for him to overcome, no difficulty but he was ready to meet and conquer; and always by the safest and surest route."

*THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. By Ida M. Tarbell, Author of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and "Mme. Roland: A Biographical Study." With Portraits, Pictures, and Diagrams. In two volumes. Vol. I.—Pp. xx.-466; Vol. II.—Pp. xiii-469. Cloth, 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $5 net.

1904

CANON LIDDON.

John O. Johnston's Life of the Famous Cleric of St. Paul's, in London.*

THE Bishop of Oxford appreciates conditions when he writes concerning controversies that time dulls them; the world moves "quickly nowadays, * * * the point of view shifts, * * * the importance is notably diminished." Of course there are what the Bishop calls rather deprecatingly "connoisseurs" who delight in such controversies no matter how dry and crumbled they may be.

"The Life and Letters of Henry Parry Liddon" is more than a record of the religious dissensions in England during the last fifty years, for it gives the best opportunity of appreciating a noble man who tried his best according to his own lights to direct the footsteps of Christians. The Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral was little given to merriment, and so sharp sayings and retorts are not to be found in the work. There is but one amusing incident recorded, and that happened to Liddon in Cairo. He writes about it to Dr. Bright. He was riding on a donkey when suddenly a passing camel made a grab at him and spat at him. Then the camel gave him a look of tranquil disdain, "with which these beasts generally regard everything, as if they were Heads of Houses of the old Type. Said Hassan, my donkey boy, 'That camel has been to Mecca, on the Hadj; all that go there learn to know Christians when they see them.'"

Canon Liddon was born in 1829 at North Stoneham, in Hampshire. The name Liddon is perhaps derived from a follower of the Conqueror, who called himself Leofun. The Canon's father was an officer in the English Navy, and was attached to Parry in the attempt to discover the Northwest Passage. Parry named a large gulf on Melville Island "Liddon Gulf." When Lieut. Liddon had a son he gave him for middle name that of Parry. The Liddon family belonged to the strict Evangelical school. Early in life the boy showed this Evangelical training. When he was fourteen he composed sermons. In 1844 he was sent to London to enter King's College School. Mr. Frederic Harrison, who was his schoolmate, gives many interesting details of the lad's school days. He writes "his interests were entirely with theology." He was confirmed in 1846. In 1848 he seems to have entertained the idea that he would never marry in order to better devote himself to Christ. There certainly was in his younger days a strong leaning toward the Catholic Church. This change in his religious attitude caused much alarm in the family. Going to Oxford, this was the precise time when the beginning of what is known as the "Oxford Movement" took place. It was then that the influence of Dr. Pusey was felt, and that approach to the Church of Rome which was called "Puseyism." It is not easy to decide what precisely were Liddon's convictions. He apparently swayed between the belief of the Church of England and Catholicism. In 1863 he went to Italy, and was invited by Mgr. Talbot to pay the Pope a visit. It must have been believed by the Cardinals that Liddon's adoption of Catholicity could be readily obtained. In fact, he was pressed to become a follower of Papacy, but declined the honor.

In 1852 Liddon was ordained a priest. Two years before, when Bishop Wilberforce proposed the building of a training college for candidates for Holy Orders, the Church was in a state of "excitement and fomentation." A contemporary writes: "The Papal aggression movement (as it was called) and the action of the Government thereon (1850) had stirred up a great deal of mud, which took a long time subsiding." The college at Cuddesdon, with Liddon as one of its officers, caused comment. Liddon accepted the position of Vice Principal, and delivered lectures. There arose criticism concerning the ritual. One of the Cuddesdon students was admitted to the Church of Rome. In 1850 Liddon sent in his resignation. It was at St. Edmund Hall that Liddon earned his fame as a preacher. His biographer writes concerning his extemporary preaching "that it was no device for avoiding hard work." All his sermons were carefully studied out beforehand. In 1865 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer. His success was wonderful. What he did was to refute the theories of Renan, Bauer, and Strauss.

In 1867 Liddon, accompanied by the Rev. C. L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll of "Alice in Wonderland" fame) went to Russia. Liddon seems to have been much impressed with the Greek Church. He wrote that:

> To the outward eye she is at least as imposing as the Roman. To call her a petrefaction here in Russia would be simply folly. * * * Right or wrong it is a vast, energetic, and most powerful body, with an evident hold upon the heart of the largest of European empires; indeed, a force within the limits of Russia to which I believe there is no moral parallel in the West."

Mr. Johnston writes "St. Paul's Cathedral in 1870 must not be identified except in external structure with what the words mean to an English Churchman of the present day." Pusey had called it "an Augean stable." With Liddon's appointment as Canon the change for the better was at once felt. He provided a form of service, and St. Paul's became something else than a show place. Of course there was trouble, and it was a time of anxiety and stress. There was a clash between the Church association and those who followed too closely the Athanasian creed. One of the causes of difference was as to whether the officiating clergymen should stand in front of the Holy Table during the service for the administration of the Lord's Supper. Makers of ritual brought about endless troubles. The Bishop of London wrote to the Canon:

> I need not tell you that the present is an anxious crisis for our Church. On the wisdom, forbearance, and consideration of leading men of all parties depends, under God, the future. Inflammable matter is all around us. Men's passions are aroused. Such action as you contemplate, deliberately pursued by men of your position and character, may fire the train and scatter the unity of the Church.

In 1876 Liddon traveled in Servia, and came home strongly impressed with the admirable qualities of the Russians and their nobility of action. "Russia," the Canon writes, "is not anxious for territory. She has enough on her hands as it is." He is "anti-Turk." In 1877, when there was further discussion on the matter of confession, he wrote: "If distressed consciences cannot get relief in the English Church they will go to Rome to get it." When Père Hyacinthe was a notable personage Liddon wrote: "People compare him to Luther. The correspondence is only outward. * * He is quite without Luther's incurable coarseness, a quality which was really fatal to his theology." Liddon had read George Eliot's life. In a letter he wrote that "it was very heart-aching reading. Such an abuse of so rich a genius! The easy way in which she throws off her Christianity, as if it were an old bonnet, without any trace of moral or intellectual anguish, is terrible. * * * Beneath all that is revolting, I seem to hear an undertone of deep sorrow. * * * which makes one think what she might have been had she not been what she was."

A curious incident was the proposition that there should be appointed a Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, who was to be at the head of the Syrian Christians. According to the plan invented by the Chevalier Bunsen the Bishop was to be selected alternately by the English and the Prussian Governments. The first so-called Bishop of Jerusalem was Alexander. He was of Jewish origin, (1841.) Four years later Alexander died, and there were many complications which arose as to his successor. Liddon was in opposition to the movement. Then began a long discussion in which the Canon of St. Paul's took a prominent part. In 1890 his health failed, and he declined other ecclesiastical honors. He died in 1890. The Bishop of Oxford, commenting on Canon Liddon, writes of his tendency to be prophetic, and says this rendered him "not wholly just to those from whom he differed."

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF HENRY PARRY LIDDON, D. D. C. L. LL. D., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Sometime Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford. By John Ostavius Johnston. With a concluding chapter by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. With Portraits. Cloth. Pp. 424. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE FAR EAST.

*EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST. By Sir Robert K. Douglas. With maps. Cloth. Pp. 450. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

In addition to his linguistic abilities, Sir Robert K. Douglas, Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, is considered as an authority on matters relative to the East. His book "Europe and the Far East" is in large part devoted to the study of China and Japan. The object is to give a connected history of the relations "which have prevailed between the nations of the West and the empires of China, Japan, Annam and Siam." In his preface Sir Robert acknowledges the assistance given him by Mr. John Murray. As to China he writes: "It is a remarkable fact that though China has loomed so large on the earth's surface for many centuries, so little should have been known in Europe until comparatively lately of her territories and people." Her comparative isolation was due in no small part to her policy, which has always been to keep the foreigner at a distance.

Chinese annals tell of the earliest presence of strangers in 2207 B. C. We find that Ptolemy was the first to use the terms "Sere and Serice," names derived from the silken goods which were already finding their way into the markets of Eastern Europe. Passing over a long period we come to the titles of Marco Polo, who spent some seventeen years in Cathay. After Polo a most remarkable man was the Franciscan friar John de Monte Corvino. He made many converts in China, and to further the spread of Christianity missionaries were sent from Rome. In 1338 Kublai Khan dispatched an ambassador to Pope Benedict XII., who in return sent John de Marignolli. Now came the fall of the Jenghiz-Khan dynasty, followed by a stoppage to both commerce and religion.

With the establishment of the Spaniards in the Philippines new conditions arose. Our author writes that "the arrival of Matteo Ricci in 1582 opened a new chapter of intercourse between the East and West." Matteo Ricci was a clever diplomatist, and seems to have made rather more use of his scientific knowledge than of his religion. Later came the Jesuit Adam Schaal, who followed the methods of Ricci. It was Schaal, a Jesuit, who corrected a mistake in the Chinese Imperial Calendar, and for a reward was made President of the Peking Observatory. This appointment caused jealousies, so when there came a new dynasty Schaal and his brother Jesuits were banished. Quarrels arose between the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Jesuits. As time went on the efforts of the missionaries were checked, the native converts were put to great suffering, and Christianity was suppressed.

The commercial intercourse with China, beginning with the sixteenth century, was due to the Portuguese and the Dutch. Queen Elizabeth always was keenly interested in foreign commerce. In 1650 the Czar Alexis made an attempt to open relations with the Court of Peking.

Sir Robert's chapter, "A Sketch of China," is a careful summary of the ways and the methods of the country. There are four classes in China—the scholars, farmers, mechanics, and traders. As to the mandarin the author writes:

> The mandarin class has been called an aristocracy of talent, and so it is. Theoretically a man can only reach its ranks by passing a succession of examinations which prove him to be learned in all the wisdom of the ancients. The circle of knowledge required is narrow, but so much more is it thorough. It is always easier to remember than to think.

The rise and progress of Japan is clearly explained. Sir Robert has no liking for Russian methods. He enters into the details of the clever dodges by which Russia laid hold of Port Arthur and Manchuria. The entire text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is incorporated in the volume. For a study of the relations between Europe and the East the work under notice is very useful.

English History.

In "A Short History of England," by Edward P. Cheney, Professor of European History in the University of England, small attention has been paid to Great Britain's many campaigns, thus giving more space to the civil history of the empire. (Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.40.) The early period has been treated in detail, so the high school and college students for whom the book is written may gain a thorough knowledge of what kind of a country England is, who the English people were, and what were their fundamental customs in language, government, religion, and economic organization. A great many persons and events often included in textbooks have been omitted to give enough space to those which are more significant.

Bibliographical references to primary and secondary sources, also to extended historical works and novels, are given at the close of each chapter. The book is illustrated with about 150 original pen drawings of contemporary objects, also many maps. Each map illustrates some particular phase or object, the detailed reference being left to special works on the subject.

Painter's Education.

William Torrey Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, is the general editor of the International Education Series, (New York: Appleton,) for each volume of which he has written a preface. In the "History of Education," by Rev. F. V. N. Painter, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Roanoke College, Dr. Harris states that it is necessary to look for the explanation of the system of education in the National ideal as revealed in its religion, art, social customs, and form of government; it is in the study of civilization as a whole, he says, that it is possible to learn to comprehend the organization of the schools of a country. Such a work is that of Prof. Painter. Viewed from the standpoint of the philosophy of history, he has traced his subject in its relations with the social, political, and religious conditions of each country. Wherever possible, the great teachers of all ages have been permitted to speak for themselves, as have also their commentators. Prof. Painter epitomises the leading characters of each period, and the labors and distinctive principles of prominent educators; he balances nicely between the humanists and realists, sees the advantages of either, but goes to extremes with neither. This, the second edition, appears seventeen years after the original issue; for the "History of Education" is still the standard volume in the International Series which was begun in 1887 and now includes fifty-seven titles. The book has been revised, brought down to date, newly rewritten, and a fourteen per cent addition has been added.

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MR. RHODES'S HISTORY

Prof. Dodd Reviews the Fifth Volume of the Record of Our National Development Since the Compromise of 1850.*

THE appearance of one of Mr. Rhodes's volumes on the history of the United States is an event of no small importance. In the year 1892 Mr. James Ford Rhodes began to publish his now famous "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." Since that time twelve years have elapsed. Years filled with events in the art and science of history writing, yet nothing has lessened the interest of scholars and the general public in this important work. From time to time new installments have been quietly, unostentatiously given to the reading world until now the fifth volume is before us. It was a great undertaking—an account of our momentous civil war and its consequences on American destiny. The first volume set a hitherto unattained standard of judgment, of criticism, of fairness to all parties concerned. Not a single chapter nor a single paragraph of the four succeeding ones has fallen short of the high promise of the first. Moreover the conduct of this magnificent piece of investigation has been contemporaneous with a revolution in the historiography of America. Since 1892 The American Historical Review has come into existence; the American Historical Association has grown out of its leading strings; and now the universities of the North have well-organised history faculties where they formerly had only one or two teachers of the subject; the Southern and Western colleges have all established chairs of history where before that time the professors of the various languages gave whatever haphazard history courses chance or fancy might suggest. Indeed, where we had one man interested in the subject in 1892 we now have ten. The output of books in this field has been so phenomenal that now the very nooks and crannies of history are explored for us. The great historic characters of the first half of the nineteenth century have been put on new pedestals and draped anew. It is then no small tribute to the author of this history of the United States to say that all classes of our educated public anticipate with keen interest the appearance of a new piece of his work. As a matter of fact the interest has increased with the passing years so that the earlier volumes have gone through repeated editions in order to supply the increasing demand. And it is not too much to say that Mr. Rhodes has not only written an epoch-making book, he has helped to work the revolution in the field of history which has just been mentioned; he has also lent a new charm to the study of that struggle of the giants which he has set himself to describe.

Mr. Rhodes begins this volume with an account of Sherman's famous march, and closes it with the election of 1866. The great events which transpired during these two years—events which belong as well to world history as to that of our own country and about which every intelligent American must have an opinion—are the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the death of Lincoln, and the beginnings of reconstruction under Johnson.

The first of these is approached in this work by way of Sherman's march, and the author shows how difficult of accomplishment might have been Sherman's task, and on how slender a thread hung the final issue. In the midst of a fairly dense population who were bitter enemies, confronted by an army half the size of his own, cut off from all communication with his base of supplies by the presence of hostile, if inferior, forces; having before him, say, after he left Savannah, a vast expanse of land and water, marsh and swamp, without roads and without bridges over streams, many of which were 200 yards wide, nevertheless the bold Yankee General forged steadily ahead at a rate of ten miles a day, if we count the time he was actually on the march. And what must have made the undertaking appear the more hazardous was the news from the North that New York City, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were still resisting the enforcement of the draft laws and offering opportunity to those who opposed the Government at Washington. At the very time when Savannah was presented to Lincoln as a Christmas gift Northern men were doubting whether after all the Administration could succeed in its great attempt against the South.

On the other hand, the many contributory causes of Lee's failure to hold Petersburg, of his final surrender, the waning of public enthusiasm in the South, the disorganization of the finances of the Confederacy, the inefficiency of the Southern railway system, the unpopularity of President Davis in several of the Confederate States, and the gradual cutting off of the South from all outside communication, all conspired to paralyze the great Confederate commander's arm. So that when the end came it was more of a general collapse than a simple military event. And the North had now too great a margin on which to stand, for had a great victory been won over Grant in January or February, 1865, such as Napoleon won several times in his career, Sherman must have succumbed; or had the people of the South risen against Sherman, as did Southern France in 1870-1, the Union Government would have been forced into some sort of terms with the Confederacy. Men were tired of war everywhere in 1865; and public opinion is too powerful in the United States not to have influenced the action of the Government at so critical a moment.

Keenly aware of all the conditions, both in the North and in the South, which surrounded all the parties to the struggle, possessed of a fine talent for portraying events, small and great, our author gives us a picture of the last phase of the war which is not likely to be equaled in accuracy or in completeness in a generation to come. The view, as expressed on page 140, that Grant outgeneraled Lee during the Appomattox campaign, while not entirely new, will probably occasion some dissent, though it is quite likely that this will be the final verdict of history. Still the merits of this success will probably never raise the successful commander to the first rank on the roll of the world's military heroes. The author does not enter into any comparison of the two great leaders; his high opinion of the vanquished has been freely expressed in former volumes.

Whether Lee meant to avoid a final engagement, break through the toils of the enemy, and, escaping to the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, resort to guerrilla warfare as a means of wearing out the Union forces and rallying the waning fortunes of the Confederacy, is a question on which little light is thrown, perhaps, because there is no way of casting more light on the subject. However, Mr. Rhodes's account inclines decidedly to the view that Lee did expect to do just this up to the day before the surrender; it was only on the last day that Lee said, "Then there is nothing left me but to go and see Gen. Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

The assassination of Lincoln was the taking away of another kind of Caesar from a world which needed him full as much as did ancient Rome her god-like despot. Speaking of the lamented President the author says:

> There is but one other historic assassination fraught with such consequences to country, perhaps to civilization—that of Julius Caesar. * * * It were too much to claim for him a world glory alongside of those men of titanic intellects who have bestrode the Old World, and whose deeds have amazed the New. It is enough that he is dear to Americans and enshrined next to Washington in their hearts. What a tribute to the worth of the man is the love and respect of the two sections of the country that strove against each other in a long and cruel war! Men marvel at Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon; their intimates and their subjects feared them. No one stood in awe of Lincoln; we respect, admire, and love him. The others were puffed with pride until they thought themselves demigods; he received suggestion and counsel that any other powerful ruler would have spurned. Personal aggrandisement ruled the giants; abnegation of self him who was molded from the clay of the unexhausted West." (Pages 142-143.)

There were men in the South in 1865 who rejoiced at the fate of the great President, but they were not the true leaders of the people; in the North, too, there were then not a few who felt, and even gave voice to the feeling, that Lincoln's death was, perhaps, a blessing in disguise; neither were these representative of general public opinion. It was known that the President was not of a vindictive nature; he meant to treat a fallen foe generously, and there were those in Government circles in Washington who saw in such a policy great peril to the country. Jefferson Davis and the other great Confederate leaders thought their beloved section would fare better in Lincoln's hands than in those of the Vice President, whom they regarded as a traitor, and the reviewer has heard many an old soldier say that he felt instinctively that Lincoln was the friend of the South who would do most for its future welfare.

"Reconstruction" is the name we give to the work of the years 1866 to 1876, and to most men of both sections of the country the term is synonymous with violence, corruption, and thieving. And much of this opinion is based on fact. Still there is a good side to it. While the author of this account of the subject certainly does not hold a brief for any party, he does show that the blame was not all on the side of the victorious nor all the right on the side of the weaker party.

Reconstruction was first mooted in Confederate circles in the late Fall of 1864; the idea of rejoining the Union was pretty well discussed during the early months of 1865. And a majority of the leaders of Congress, with Lee's almost outspoken approval, recommended President Davis to make overtures to Washington on a basis of a return to the Union with the understanding that emancipation of the slaves should take place gradually. But Lee failed to speak out his mind freely, and Davis wrote Congress: "There remains for us no choice but to continue the contest to a final issue." (Pages 79-80.)

The task of restoring the revolted States to their former status had long since been undertaken by Lincoln in Louisiana on a very fair basis. After the fall of Richmond Judge J. A. Campbell of Virginia was authorised to get the Virginia Legislature together somehow and then get it to recall the State troops from the Confederate armies, the question of rightful authority not to be brought up, and the State being considered as in part restored to the Union. These instructions were withdrawn by Lincoln when it was seen a few days later that the Cabinet at Washington could not be brought to the support of such a mild scheme. When Johnson took up the task he was confronted with the added difficulty that the country was angry and almost universally vindictive because of the assassination of Lincoln. To appease this wrath, and, perhaps, also because he thought it wise, Johnson declared that traitors must be punished and treason made odious. This meant the indictment, trial, and punishment of Davis and Lee. But in his policy on reconstruction proper he was mild enough, saying that the South had never been out of the Union, and that all that was now needed was for the various States to elect their Senators and Representatives to Congress according to the old basis of representation, the National Government laying down no laws as to the right of suffrage and only requiring the emancipation of the negro and the repudiation of the Confederate debt. These conditions were accepted so rapidly that during the Summer of 1865 nearly all the Southern States were considered by the President as members of the Union in good standing.

But Congress was unwilling that the recent "wayward sisters" should be allowed to return with so little of punishment. The Fourteenth Amendment was projected. Johnson opposed this. A conflict ensued, and the two parties "went to the country" for approval, and with overwhelming majority the Congressional plan was indorsed. This was, as every one knows, to hold off the newly elected Southern members until those States should do one of two things: either accept negro suffrage on the manhood basis or have their delegations in Congress reduced to the number corresponding to the white population. While these questions were being decided the leaders in the civil war were to be deprived of the elective franchise. Meanwhile martial law had superseded the former Confederate Governments. Under protection of military Governors the freedmen were organized into political parties, led by Republicans of no very high character. The main body of the Southern people, hoping that President Johnson's plan might yet succeed, declined to accept either of the alternatives set by Congress. The radicals of the South soon gained majorities in the Legislatures and conventions, and, accepting negro suffrage in the hope that this would mean permanent Republican control of the South, elected delegates to Congress, and by 1870 they had brought about a reconstruction according to the Congressional plan despite the wishes of the real leaders of the more respectable classes.

This is but a statement of the topics discussed so fully and satisfactorily in the last chapters of Mr. Rhodes's latest volume. All the light possible has been thrown on this much-discussed and much-misunderstood epoch of our history. No one man can rise from reading this book without feeling that he knows more of the subject than ever before. The author does not hesitate to say (Page 550) that he thinks it would have been best to leave the South to determine for herself the political status of the freedmen under the restricting influence of the Freedmen's Bureau and the military governments which must have remained a while at least. Gen. Lee thought this would have been the wiser plan, and Gen. Sherman said: "As I am a peace man I go for Johnson and the veto, * * * Sumner has turned all the Union people South as well as West against the party."

Aside from these important and authoritative portrayals of political events, the author has given us two chapters on conditions at the North and at the South during the war. Without entering here into details one feels no hesitancy in saying that no other chapters of similar value can be found anywhere in our war literature.

There is a single objection that may be raised by some, though perhaps the author has not thought of the construction that his language is open to: he refers to the opposition leaders and journals in the North as "Copperheads." (Page 212.) This may have only the significance of a party name in certain parts of the country, and in these sections no objections will be raised. But this work is intended for the whole English-speaking world, and certainly in many parts of this world the term will be misunderstood.

To sum up. This volume, like its predecessors, is the result of exhaustive investigation conducted by one who is unsurpassed in the knowledge of his chosen subject; it is done in dignified and pleasing language and with a spirit of fairness hitherto seldom if ever approached in this particular field. There is no likelihood that it will be superseded in many years to come.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

Randolph-Macon College, Va., December, 1904.

*HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE COMPROMISE OF 1850. By James Ford Rhodes, LL. D., Litt. D. Vol. V. Pp. xiv.-560. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 1904.

JIU-JITSU.

JIU-JITSU. The Japanese National System of Physical Training and Self-Defense. By Yao Kichi Yabe. In two volumes. 12mo. Rochester, N. Y.: Clark, Dudley & Co.

Now that Japan by going sedulously to school to all the world has turned the tables and started all the world to going to school to Japan, all Occidental "noble arts of self-defense" must be revised and improved after Japanese models. These two volumes, bound brilliantly in red with the sun of Japan shining in gold on the upper left hand corner, set forth in considerable detail and in 125 "lessons" the tricks of the famous Jiu-Jitsu, with directions for the necessary preliminary training. No doubt all of us have watched Japanese wrestlers and strong men and envied them their splendid control, agility, and strength. The author of these volumes seems to offer a way to enable the muscularly ambitious to acquire something of the same bodily handiness—for the directions for each lesson seem simple enough, and plentiful diagrams assist the text. Naturally there is much to learn and much that must be learned slowly before one arrives at advanced and spectacular forms of Jiu-Jitsu. The last few lessons but two describe certain methods of making a "vital touch," which show that the system is not solely designed for peaceful and profitable exhibitions upon the public stage. And the two concluding lessons only emphasize the deadly nature of their immediate predecessors, for they are heroic methods of "revivification" to be used upon the victims of the "vital touches" aforesaid by way of preventing the immediate departure of the vital spark.

The lessons each and all will interest athletes; to the man who without desiring to be a mighty man or to do "stunts," yet wants to keep his body "fit" for his more serious employments and who hasn't overmuch time to devote to that purpose, the extreme simplicity of the methods of preliminary training suggested by the author in the first few lessons will certainly appeal. Simple and few as the movements described are, it is impossible not to see that steadily pursued they must be admirably adapted to do exactly what the busy man knows should be done—exactly what the busy man in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand neglects to do. Doubtless other methods have been devised just as effective in the end, but few have the merit of like simplicity. A dozen and a few odd movements and no more, and these less idiotic (to the outward eye) than is usually the case with physical culture antics—and there you are. You have nothing to do but to use them regularly, which is of course the rub.

Two Pretty Cousins.

THE BELLE OF BOWLING GREEN. By Amelia E. Barr, Author of "The Maid of Maiden Lane," &c. Illustrated by Walter H. Everett. 12mo. Pp. 342. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

In the days when the Bowling Green was the heart of Manhattan, and Manhattan was all the City of New York and more, and beaus and belles walked at eventide on the Battery, these in "spencers" and Dolly Vardens and those in tailcoats and tall hats of quaint design—in such days lived Sapphira Bloommaert and Annette de Vries. One was good with the unreasonable goodness of good women; the other was a minx with all the unfathomable minxiness of minx women. They were cousins, and had a stately old grandmother of the finest old Holland Dutch pattern—wise-eyed and immortally young. Also they had lovers not a few, and each a special swain, one the descendant of a Scot who had grown rich after the prudent fashion of those other Scots New Yorkers, the Livingstons, the other a beautiful Frenchman—a refugee Marquis or something, incog. Moreover, Sapphira had a Judge for a father, very obstinate and Dutch, and the affairs of the young people are curiously complicated by the war of 1812, the battle of New Orleans, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the doings of Col. Aaron Burr, of whom and Col. Hamilton a story is told of how their two sad fates were in 1799 predicted in open court by a woman, the murderer of whose daughter they had by process of law saved from the gallows. Life in New York in her second set of teens as Mrs. Barr describes it must have been rather jolly—especially for young people in comfortable financial circumstances. And in Annette de Vries the author has succeeded in making a most real-seeming woman of the waspish temper that sometimes goes with a sort of demure beauty, and when it does generally produces unexpected and interesting results. In fact, Mrs. Barr's women are apt to be most womanlike: her men—but what matter about so dull and unpicturesque a sex?

1904

FOLK-LORE.

W. C. Hazlitt's Dictionary of National Superstitions and Beliefs.*

COUNTLESS are the fossils of the past, or as we designate them, "antiquities," but quite alive are our superstitions, for these mental aberrations are common to entire humanity. The study of old manners and customs is always engaging, and seems to us to be in a measure authoritative, because of inherent conservatism. We invariably seek for precedents. Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, the compiler of "Faiths and Folklore, a Dictionary," discusses and explains an endless number of questions. In 1723 the Rev. Henry Bourne published his "Antiquitates Vulgaris," which was, in a certain measure, of an anecdotal character, and it has its merits. Perhaps to a newer generation William Hone's several works on similar topics are better known.

All that can be done in presenting readers with a fair idea of the qualities of the volumes is to dip into them here and there in a happy-go-lucky manner. Take, for instance, the act of bowing. It looks as if the custom were derived from the East. It might be that the early worshipers of the sun, who addressed their prayers direct to the great luminary, were blinded by the brilliant rays, and on that account held down their heads. From the adoration of a superior being bowing was adopted in common life as a sign of recognition. We all know the origin of the barber's striped pole. There is an illuminated missal of the time of Edward I. which shows the precise barber's sign of to-day. In the long past the regular surgeon used the same kind of pole. In the trousseau of the young lady of to-day a pair of scissors might be admissible, but in the older times knives were a part of the accoutrements of a bride. There is the description of a woman's trinkets about 1549, and on her girdle there hang "knives, purses, and pin cases."

Supposably the Christmas tree is of German origin, but an authority insists that it is purely Egyptian, and was made from a palm tree, and that the custom dates back very much earlier than the Christian era. Coral holds as conspicuous a place among the superstitious to-day as it did in the past. One wise old doctor prints that "Coral helpeth children to breed their teeth, their gums being rubbed therewith." Then, too, it was believed that coral was in sympathy with the condition of the wearer, for if the coral changed color then the health of the wearer was to be seriously considered.

The Cornish people are still singularly superstitious. In the Eastern counties of England there are many superstitions connected with feathers. The feathers of pigeons and doves, when put in pillows, are supposed to add to the sufferings of the sick. Some one writes that "the pillows of dying persons are, therefore, taken away lest they may have pigeons' feathers in them." Cards and card playing are fully treated in the volumes. The precise origin of cards still remains doubtful. Edward I. played with cards because in his accounts there is a charge of 8s. 5d. for cards. In 1493 in Venice there was a protest entered by the Painter's Guild seeking to prevent the importation of foreign cards. It is believed that many of the games of cards are of Italian invention. Cards used for instruction are as old in England, as the reign of James II. Young people were taught geography and grammar by means of cards. Heads or tails has the merit of antiquity. It corresponds with the Capita aut Navis of the Romans. King Edward II. delighted in "Cross and Pile," as it was called, and it is on record that he lost 18d. when thus engaged.

Whence are derived the words which horses are supposed to understand? "Heit" and "Hock" are Chaucerian. "Gee" and "Geeho" are not so peculiar to the English, for they are used by the French. Placing the name of a horse over his stall seems to have been done by the Romans. That familiar object, the horse block, may be noticed in Pompeii, and goes back to a period when stirrups were not in use. There are many absurdities connected with the nails of the hands. On matters ecclesiastical the dictionary is full of information. It will be novel to many to learn that Richard Coeur de Lion had for years a mass repeated for the repose of his soul celebrated at the Rouen Cathedral on the anniversary of his death. "In consideration of three hundred measures or muids of wine left by him to the Canons, and leviable on his estate at Rouen." Whence comes that expression "You are the salt of the earth"? Salt, it seems, was once the emblem of eternity and immortality. Hence a certain sacredness was attached to salt, and thence the pother made about spilling it.

Many pages are devoted to witches and witchcraft. Witches only exist to-day in Haiti and Santo Domingo, and were brought over direct from Africa. In 1663 a man and his wife were burned to death in Kilcardy for the supposed crime of witchcraft. The cost of burning the witches is carefully specified. One item is for ten loads of coal "to burn them," and the tar barrel cost 14s. That a cat has nine lives has to do with witches, as pussy was supposed to be the faithful companion of the queer hag who rode on a broomstick. The Yule log is burned in rural France, for Thiers tells how it was the practice to light the log on Christmas Eve. Certain virtues are attributed to the chunk of wood. It would preserve the house from thunder and lightning, and the ashes, if mixed with water, would cure an animal of all diseases.

*"FAITHS AND FOLKLORE." A Dictionary of National Beliefs, Superstitions and Popular Customs, Past and Present, with their Classical and Foreign Analogues, Described and Illustrated. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Two volumes. Cr. 8vo. Vol. I., Pp. 506. Vol. II., Pp. 544. London: Charles Sutton. Sold by the trade in the States. $6.

The First Presbyterian.

JOHN KNOX. His Ideas and Ideals. By the Rev. James Stalker, D. D., Professor of Church History, United Free College, Aberdeen. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.

If the accepted dates are right it was 400 years ago this next twelvemonth that John Knox was born; the place, they say, was Haddington, and the time is not more closely given than that it was in 1505. In 1522 one finds the reformer-to-be at the University of Glasgow, after which he is very nearly eclipsed for the next twenty-five years. However, he entered the priesthood, and a document has been discovered in which he signs himself, in Latin, "John Knox, Minister of the sacred Alter of the Diocese of St. Andrews, Notary by Papal Authority," which, as a signature of this fierce hater of "Papists," is interesting at least. What else he did in this interval none know, but at the end of it, when he was forty-two, he was tutor in a noble family, and about the time of the martyrdom of Wishart and the murder of Cardinal Beaton, which followed hard after, we find Knox among the Reformers, Chaplain to the Castle of of St. Andrews in which the assassins of Beaton had taken refuge. When in 1547 the garrison of St. Andrews surrendered Knox and the rest of the so-called Castilians were carried in captivity into France and sent to the galleys.

Next he was in England, where young Edward VI. was reigning, and where Knox became one of the six Chaplains in Ordinary to the King, and, in 1552, says the author, had a hand in the compilation of the Book of Common Prayer.

Thus Dr. Stalker, like a loyal Presbyterian, shows the hand of the arch Presbyterian in the very heart of the Anglican system. The palmy days, when he was hectoring it over Mary and the quarrelsome and treacherous Scots Lords. It is not exactly the Knox of Mr. Andrew Lang that we see, and yet it is the same Knox seen from another angle. It is even the same Knox whom Mr. Maurice Hewlett has put into fiction. A very human imposing figure he is, from all the angles, if less so from this theological one.

After the life of Knox in this volume follows a section on his "ideas," which Dr. Stalker makes seem less grim than some would have them. Then comes a section on his "ideals." A last and valuable chapter deals with the book of discipline imposed upon the Scottish Church about 1560, and chiefly, of course, the work of Knox.

As a study of a very wonderful man by one of those upon whom he has placed his stamp, the book is both interesting and valuable.

Seneca Translated.

In her preface, which is placed by way of extenuation before the translation of ten "Tragedies of Seneca," Miss Ella Isabel Harris, Ph. D., (Yale) explains that she hopes to have filled an actual need for two reasons. In the first place, no complete translation of the tragedies attributed to Nero's tutor and more or less faithful mentor had been made, and in the second, the student of the English drama who finds "constant allusion to the influence of Seneca upon the development of English tragedy" is usually sorely handicapped from following these allusions to their source through his small Latin. (New York and London: Henry Frowde, $2 net.)

The first of these reasons would be sufficient excuse for a translation which should preserve something of the movement and atmosphere of the originals, together with a rational, literal construction. The importance of the second, however, we believe to be exaggerated, for commentators from Lipsius and Grosovius down to G. Boissier's "Les tragédies de Sénèque" have clearly shown that the plays, whose influence upon English tragedy may certainly be questioned, are nothing more than dramatic dialogues, more "dramatique-tragique," which were possibly written as models for actual dramas which were never to be enacted. There is no record of their ever having been produced on the stage or in the orchestra. Of the ten offered us in translation by Miss Harris two, "Hercules on Aeta" and "Octavia," were probably not written by Seneca.

It is quite superfluous for the translator to regret that on account of a limited poetic gift she has been obliged to present the lyrics, like the rest of the text, in very blank verse. They never achieved fame in the original, while the lambics themselves are monotonous in the extreme, and would be worse than tiresome were it not for the fact that they are used as a vehicle of pompous rant which has never been equalled by any Latin writer of verse.

Still Miss Harris's construction is so literal, in spite of its attempted rhythmic form, that the aforesaid student of English drama will have no difficulty in learning how slight is the debt owed to Seneca. As an aid to one who may try to read the editions of the originals prepared by Pieper and Richter for the Teubner Series of Latin plays her translation is unequaled.

Country Homes.

THE COUNTRY HOME. By E. P. Powell. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 383. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Are you only to plant cabbages and forget your sweet peas, or nasturtiums and hollyhocks? Is your sense of taste only to be gratified and the delights of flowers to be overlooked? Why cannot you have turnips and tulips? You certainly can, if you know how to go about it. "The Country Home" is essentially a practical work, telling you in plain English precisely what you must do in case you are the possessor of some five or even ten acres of ground.

Writers on the topics presented in this volume are too often inclined to be spasmodic. It is all very fine to vaunt the charm of your lawn, but suppose that near the house the badly constructed sink threatens an overflow? The meandering brook that sings so pleasantly on your little place may contain the most unwholesome water. A contented and happy life is only acquired after many precautions have been taken. It is not so difficult after all to keep up a country home—that is, after you know how to do it. And it is precisely the instructions given in the volume under notice which will be found so useful. The advice given in the choice of a country home is to select one not too far from civilization. Don't "live thirty miles from a lemon." Seek a neighborhood not many miles from a city. You are not supposed to be in Dakota or Montana, but have perhaps, bought a little place adjacent to a centre of population. Suppose you had the chance of finding customers for your eggs or your vegetables, is such commerce to be disdained? You are to try and make both ends meet, and here is your chance. The new era of civilization has come, and the prime factors are the trolley and the rural telephone service. High rentals in unhealthy quarters of great American cities are turning people countryward. The object of the book under review is "to meet the growing tide as it moves from congested cities into the freedom of home-making in the country."

You may be superb theoretically, and entirely wanting in a practical way. You have your well dug and pay a round price for it, and it yields a disgusting fluid. Had you been better posted no such calamity would have been possible. Remember that wells are contaminated, "not alone by surface water, by slops, and by barnyard drainage, but by subterranean streams that encounter cesspools or other contaminating substances." Here are the sources of typhoid and diarrhoea. The author writes most sympathetically concerning the flowers, the shrubbery, the fruit trees, all of which deserve attention from the occupant of the country home. The lawn is written about, and with much good sense. You may, if you have few square feet of grass, keep the lawn mower at work at it day and night if it so pleases you to waste your time, but when there is an acre of it have it mowed, say, three times a year, and that is quite sufficient. Will nature's beauty be disturbed because there happen to be some dandelions? There are chapters on the care of animals worthy of careful reading. The education of children is not overlooked. There are always good public schools in rural districts which the children can attend, but there is such a thing as instruction to be given by fathers and mothers. Certain books have their titles given for home use, and the choice of the author is of the best.

January Century Illustrations.

The frontispiece of the January issue of The Century Magazine will be a reproduction of Timothy Cole's engraving of Murillo's "Holy Family" in the Prado Museum, Madrid. There will be a full-page portrait of John Hay, from the bust by Augustus St. Gaudens, and one of Anna Whelan Betts's Angels, illustrating a poem by Clinton Scollard. "On a Steeple," Bliss Carman's contribution for January's article there will also be a poem of Salonika, the Macedonian port [illegible] represented in the pictures of the [illegible]

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RECENT VERSE.

The Posthumous Volume of Guy Wetmore Carryl and Some Other New Books.*

GUY WETMORE CARRYL had the modern touch, representative of the time in which he lived; negligently careful, certain, and light without frivolity. His manner was winning by its suggestion of deep sincerity beneath the sparkling surface. In this volume of his collected poems Mr. Stedman, who writes the preface, says of him that "despite his attachment to France and her literature, and his residence in Paris during impressible years, his verse is in nowise decadent; it betrays hardly a trace of the symbolist diction so little in accord with the genius of our English tongue. His best lyrics—and he is at his best in these—have the ring of a manful and genuinely American songster."

It is this purely American note that adds such charm to his description of the French metropolis, the enchantment of which he depicts without vulgarizing its quality. To those who know his work on the graver side the gravity of these serious poems will come with special pleasantness, and these stanzas from "A Derelict" will be read with a truly sorrowful sense of their prophetic note:

In younger days, of idleness grown sick,
On this low bank I saw, as in a dream,
The fingers of the leaning willows prick
Long dimples in the slow, reluctant stream.
Watching the pilgrim leaves forsake the stem,
Impatient of the dull, familiar cove,
And idle down the tide, I longed like them,
Untrammeled, homeless, free of heart, to rove.

I mind me that of these I noted one
That at the land a wayward eddy turned
And drifted back, its journey light begun.
The secret of the wider stream unlearned.
It seemed a poor reward for one so bold,
Checked at the start, and beaten back, to find
So stale a death. I did not know of old,
What seemed so hard could be in truth so kind!

Mr. Charles E. Russell dedicates his interesting volume, "The Twin Immortalities," to Emile Loubet, "foremost democrat of these times," and the dedicatory poem is in honor of France as the type of freedom. The contents of the volume are not, however, confined to patriotic and national strains. The convergence of music and poetry is the inspiration of many of the poems, and forms intended to emphasize the intimate relations between the two arts are attempted with a result extremely delightful to the uncritical ear, however it may be judged by musical experts. To the general reader, in fact, the volume offers extraordinary attractions. Passion, facility, power, and depth of thought combine to give genuine delight to the mind. A certain appreciation of names and things that stand for lovely dreams and high accomplishment is felt throughout with not a single trace of sophistication or dilettantism.

These stanzas in memory of Botticelli, taken from the poem on "Della Bella Simonetta," show how deeply the author is moved by the message of Botticelli's flowerlike art:

What of the soul made thus of dawn and fire?
What of the light that was the World's Desire?
What of the wonder of the hands that wrought,
Whose touch was as an angel's on the lyre?
What of the busy brain, the solemn thought,
The soaring spirit that beheld in dreams
What man had never seen nor sense perceived,
The heart that burned, the faith that disbelieved?
Are all but dust in air and mote in streams?
Alas! from sombre shadowland comes naught
That like an answer seems,

If any sphere for souls serene as he
Beyond the twilight and the darkness be,
There on the sunniest plain among the flowers
Or by the margin of the singing sea
He is for twain the sun of golden hours—
For Chatterton and Shelley, only these;
For these of all the singing souls alone
The fire that touched his spirit, too, have known
And heard the same mysterious melodies
That linger still in these dull days of ours
From brighter centuries blown.

In the new volume of poems by Florence Earle Coates the same note of devoted appreciation inspires many of the pages. Beethoven, Millet, Whistler, and Stevenson are among those to whom incense is given, and Joan of Arc and Dreyfus are exalted in equal martyrdom. In spite of frequent technical lapses the poems are full of poetic feeling and a natural and cultivated grace of phrasing that make even the slighter things worth while. The following is a tribute to Whistler that is perhaps better appreciation than poetry, but is sufficiently acceptable as either:

Greatest of modern painters, he is dead!
Whistler, in whom death seemed to have no part:
No of the nimble wit and jocund heart,
He sipped youth's nectar at the fountain-head,
And felt its wine through all his veins
run red:
Woo worshipped the ideal—not the mart,
And blessed the world with an imperial Art,
Whereby who longs for beauty may be fed!

When things men deem momentous are forgot,
Laurels will bloom for him that wither not;
And Death's inverted torch shall fail to smother
The light of genius, tender and sublime,
Which with austere restraint, and for all time,
Painted the gentle portrait of the "Mother!"

Clinton Scollard is timely with a collection of "Lyrics and Legends of Christmastide," that at first sight suggest the perennial anthology but turn out to be all the product of his own pen. Some of them are very charming, and none of them can be called hackneyed, a more or less surprising fact in view of the eternally inspiring subject.

"Light on the Hills" is a collection of poems on death and immortality, chosen with almost unerring taste and feeling for the elevated mood in which such poetry must be written to be tolerable. We note among the contents such masterpieces in their kind as Browning's "Prospice," Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," Edward Rowland Sill's "A Morning Thought," and "The Things That Will Not Die"; Christina Rossetti's "Paradise," and Whittier's "The Eternal Goodness."

*THE GARDEN OF YEARS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE TWIN IMMORTALITIES, AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles E. Russell. Chicago: The Hammersmark Publishing Company.

MINE AND THINE. By Florence Earle Coates. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

LYRICS AND LEGENDS OF CHRISTMASTIDE. By Clinton Scollard. New York: George William Browning. $1.

LIGHT ON THE HILLS. Edited by C. C. Albertson. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE COMPLETE HAZLITT.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF WILLIAM HAZLITT. Vols. XI. and XII. Edited by A. R. Waller and Arnold Glover. With an Introduction by W. E. Henley. In twelve volumes. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Possibly the last piece of prose to come from the pen of the late poet Henley was written in extenuation of William Hazlitt and the place which should be his by all the tenets of literary expression, but, alas! is not. It is this piece of writing which opens the new, and, for all practical and educational and reference purposes, complete edition of Hazlitt's works.

The judgment of Mr. Henley is that of literary men and professors of literature—Hazlitt is placed in the category with Addison, Steele, Goldsmith, and Lamb, but the oblivion which surrounds the first is properly contrasted with the fame of the others from the popular point of view. In criticism, historical and biographical writing, Hazlitt may be regarded as a literary inventor, whose greatest achievements were to be perfected by greater and less prejudiced hands; as a journalist, his finest impromptus were attached to phases of things not only of passing interest, but usually lacking intense human appreciation. As a student of literature, you ignore him at your peril; as a seeker after information dealing with the subjects on which he writes, you receive few contributions which cannot be better obtained from better men. Still, it cannot be denied that there are certain persons who find an intellectual joy in reading Hazlitt, and for these and for students and professors of English literature the present edition may be regarded as a possession of great worth. Their tastes and opinions have met with sensitive response from the editors, A. R. Waller and Arnold Glover. And we have to repeat what we ventured to assert when the first few volumes came to hand: No course in English literature can consider itself comprehensive without this set, and no admirer of Hazlitt can maintain his caste without having it near at hand.

The two closing volumes embrace those of Hazlitt's writings which remained uncollected during his lifetime and have not been included in earlier volumes of the present edition. Some were, indeed, included in the "Literary Remains," published by the author's son. They comprise a miscellaneous assortment—literary, art, and dramatic, critical essays and book reviews, comments on contemporary history, with judgments on the history of the past, and didactic essays on conduct, philosophy, and social and domestic paradoxes. They have been drawn from the files of the London papers to which Hazlitt contributed, from The New Scots and the London magazines, and from The Literary Examiner. Some are of doubtful authorship; some are unquestionably not Hazlitt's. Together they furnish, for the careful student, innumerable footnotes to the literary, artistic, dramatic, and intellectual life of the times. Still, had they been written by various hands neither hope of pecuniary reward nor of broad literary appreciation would have justified their reprinting. This definitive edition is unique. There is little danger that it will ever be anything else. Labors like those of Messrs. Waller and Glover, and enterprise like that of the present publisher represent elements of human endeavor which have seldom been so ideally supplied. The future is dark for a repetition.

A NEW ANTHOLOGY.

"The World's Best Poetry," Edited by Mr. Bliss Carman and Five Others.*

THE anthology issued under the editorship of Mr. Bliss Carman and his distinguished associates must be judged, of course, not only by the taste exhibited in selecting from American and English poetry and from translations into English of the poetry of the world, but by its method of arrangement, which is effective in making a poem of Whittier's subceed one of Shakespeare's, and a selection from Keats's "Endymion" follow a sonnet by Martial. Wordsworth set the example of classifying poetry according to a scheme of "mental physiology," his categories containing poems of fancy, poems of imagination, poems of sentiment and reflection, among others. Matthew Arnold considered it proper, when he freed Wordsworth's best poems from the mass, to reform wholly this "ingenious and far-fetched" method of classification, turning to the Greek divisions of epic, dramatic, lyric, odes, sonnets, and so on, as being the most natural. Palgrave, in his well-nigh perfect "Golden Treasury" of songs and lyrics, has subdivided the English lyrics of three centuries into what he considers the most poetically effective order by paying heed to the phases of thought and cultivation witnessed in the successive periods, making virtually a time classification. But he did not hold to this too rigidly, for, as he said, his collection aimed at pleasure and not at instruction; and within his four books he arranged the pieces "in gradations of feeling and subject." This latter appears to have been the exclusive method pursued by the editors of the present anthology of "The World's Best Poetry." The titled division according to books is as follows:

I., Home, Friendship; II., Love; III., Sorrow and Consolation; IV., The Higher Life, (Religious;) V., Nature; VI., Fancy, Sentiment; VII., Descriptive, Narrative; VIII., National Spirit; IX., Tragedy, Humor; X., Poetical Quotations.

Moreover, each book tabled above has its respective sub-divisions, of which Book V., "Nature," will furnish an adequate idea:

Nature's Influence; Light, Day, Night; The Seasons; Inland Waters, Highlands; Trees, Flowers, Plants; Animate Nature; The Sea.

The books are each well indexed by authors and titles, the tenth book of poetical quotations containing the special list of the topics quoted with cross-references, and a general index for the series, with the addition of the first lines. Each volume has a special introductory essay on the quality of poetry by competent writers, with a general introduction in the first volume by Bliss Carman on "The Purpose of Poetry," forming a modern symposium well worthy of notice and discussion.

The special essays for the ten volumes appear respectively as follows: "Young People and the Poets," by William D. MacClintock; "The Future of Poetry," by John Vance Cheney; "An Interpreter of Life," by Lyman Abbott; "Religion and Poetry," by Washington Gladden; "The Poetry of Nature," by Charles G. D. Roberts; "The Place of Poetry in Life," by Charles F. Richardson; "What's the Use of Poetry," by Richard Le Gallienne; "The Study of Poetry," by Francis H. Stoddard, "The Old Case of Poetry in a New Court," by Francis A. Gummere; "After All, What Is Poetry?" by John B. Howard.

The selections and classification of the anthology have obvious merits and defects, and the defects should not be lightly regarded. In the first place, the collection is pretty thoroughly Americanized. American poets, however beloved on this side, cannot bear extended and mixed comparison with their great English and Continental contemporaries and predecessors. Added to that, the poets of different nations and different periods in the world's history, as the classic and romantic, represent vast changes in thought and manner of expression not to be treated in any such way as this. Greece and Rome, England, Germany, France, America, have moved through their own varying periods of national thought and feeling, so that the mingling of their reflected attitudes in poetry, with rapid passage between old and new, has the effect of weariesomeness and general disharmony. An exception may indeed be noted in the arrangement of Book IX., in which the tragic poems and selections of the different nations are arranged in separate groups.

But the advantages are none the less immediate and practical. The anthology is meant for an American public, which likes its own poets and doesn't stickle too much at their comparative demerits when ranged with the choice productions of other and older lands. Also, granted its rather arbitrary apportionment, which is intended to appeal to the American family sense, the world's poetry in English gains a certain unity, "as episodes," to quote Shelley after Palgrave, "to that great Poem which all poets, like the co-operating thoughts of one great mind, have built up since the beginning of the world." The method has been proved to be popular. The scorners must remember that William Cullen Bryant gathered his anthology of English and American poetry under precisely this scheme of division.

*THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY. In ten volumes. Illustrated. Editor in Chief—Bliss Carman. Associate Editors—John Vance Cheney, Charles G. D. Roberts, Charles F. Richardson, and Francis H. Stoddard. Managing Editor—John B. Howard. Cloth, 8vo. Philadelphia: John D. Morris & Co.

The Cabin Dwellers.

PUNCH. A Novel of Negro Life. By George Barksdale, M. D. 12mo. Pp. 424. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

This is the story of Jeams Brooks, colored, who from early youth was called Punch. The cabin of his nativity was in one of the south side counties of Virginia—that is, in the territory south of the James River. You are introduced to Punch, aged five, "tendin'" his younger brothers and sisters and eating dirt. At the same time you are introduced to Punch's mother, black, stout, and voluble, threatening, in negro fashion, "to bu'n up" her offspring for his misdeeds. "To bu'n up" is a term for a sound whipping, which has obvious picturesque qualities. Later the cabin "bu'ns up" with real fire in the night and the poor negress burns with it—her children would have burned, too, their father being characteristically helpless with terror, but for "Marse Flournoy Morton," who rushes down from the big house and fetches them out of the flames. Thereafter of course John Brookes, the father, marries a "fractious woman," who satisfies all the ancient requirements of stepmotherhood in fiction, whereby Punch gets "bu'nt up" pretty often. As long as the story sticks to the country, to the cabins, to Punch's goings about with Marse Flournoy Morton's son (whom he rescues from a watery grave,) to the loves of John and Elviry, (the stepmother,) or Punch and Judy, (a youthful nursemaid,) it is true to conditions with which people who live in the Virginia countryside are familiar. And the dialect is excellent, though the attempts at spelling it phonetically are not such as to give any but a trained Southern ear any accurate notion of the sounds the writer has in mind. The latter half of the story, however, departs from both country and dialect, and purports to show how the colored half lives in Richmond—how it plays craps and attends balls and acquires the clipped speech of grammars. As nobody but one of themselves knows how the colored half actually does live in a Southern city, it is not possible to pass on the faithfulness to actualities of this part of the narrative. The adventures of Punch in Richmond, however, quite lack the attraction of the earlier part of the book and become very dull reading. The town negro in the pseudo educated state cannot be made picturesque—and he is too artificial to seem to lend himself to purposes of serious study.

New Lectures by Annie Besant.

Four lectures by Mrs. Annie Besant are appearing in pamphlet form from the press of John Lane. The first, "When a Man Dies Shall He Live Again?" was delivered last May at Myddelton Hall, Islington. The author declares that, as a Theosophist, she should at once say that man never dies. She examines the likeness between sleep and death, and the evidence regarding life after death, and points out the dangers in spiritualistic evidence. A number of phases of conditions in the "After Life" are set forth, such as the similarity between the occupations and attitude of minds on either side, and the fact that many people at first find life beyond the grave "exceedingly dull."

"The Necessity for Reincarnation" was addressed to the Hampstead Lodge of the Theosophical Society. In support of her thesis the lecturer gives the evolutionary teaching of Charles Darwin and the later teaching of Weissmann, which she declares receive their rational explanation in the teaching of reincarnation. This lecture is of additional interest on account of the fact that the Bishop of London forbade the Rev. A. L. Lilley, Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington, to preside.

The third lecture, delivered last July, was addressed to the Bishop of London in regard to his action. It is entitled "Is Theosophy Anti-Christian?" Its aim is to prove that it is not just for members of the Church to be driven from Theosophy when they had embraced it. Mrs. Besant shows that Theosophy is based on fundamental truths, which are made to appear in a new manner, and where they seem to differ this variance is rather in expression than in reality.

The fourth address is "Reincarnation a Christian Doctrine." The author traces the doctrine of metempsychosis, which was attacked in one form only, namely, that which set forth the possibility of the human soul passing into animal life. She examines the interpretations of Origen, Josephus, and Philo; the statements in the New Testament as to the second advent of Elijah, and the treatment of the subject by Jerome.

1904

RARE BOOKS.

A Review of the Auction Sales of the Year Now Closing.

SCARCELY one library of importance came into English and American auction rooms during 1904. We might possibly except the library of the late Bishop John F. Hurst, three sections of which were offered in this city in May, November, and December by the Anderson Auction Company; but this (the dispersion of which will be concluded in 1905) is a miscellaneous collection of interesting books, containing several volumes of high quality. A few rare early American books and a number of rare editions of the works of nineteenth century American authors were offered in Boston, in the Libbie rooms, Feb. 23-25, at the sale of the collections of L. B. Chubbuck and Col. Jonas H. French. English sections included a dozen collections of third-rate importance, such as the library of J. Dykes Campbell, (June 13-14, in the Sotheby rooms,) with one or two notable rarities; but the British sale year was mostly composed of miscellaneous sales of varying interest, some of which, however, contained a number of fine rarities, the best sale being Messrs. Sotheby's auction of Dec. 7-10, at which were offered Robert Burns's family Bible, (£1,580,) and the Psalter of 1459, (£4,000.)

The most important item offered during the early part of 1904 was the printer's manuscript of the first book of "Paradise Lost," which came up in the Sotheby rooms on Jan. 25, and was bid in for the owner at the upset price of £5,000. Early in the Spring the manuscript was privately sold for that sum to the late George H. Richmond, and soon passed into the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan, America thus gaining another bibliographical treasure having literary interest and value of the most precious character. The manuscript, it is quite true, is not in Milton's autograph, but it is the next best possible thing, the copy from which the first book of the epic was set up, and, as The London Times commented, "It is one, and perhaps quite the most important, of the many literary relics which have passed out of England into American collections."

A dozen examples of the rarest Americana were included in the first good American sale of the year, the Chubbuck-French auction in Boston in February. Among them were that infrequently seen account of the life of the Pilgrim settlement in New England, Mourt's "Relation," 1622, and the second issue of the first press established in Pennsylvania, Budd's "Good Order," 1685. The first was not represented by a good copy, but it brought the record price of $700; the same copy having previously realized $320 at the Deane sale in 1898. Budd's work, a much finer copy, sold for $800, an advance of $290 on the price given for this identical copy at the Barlow sale in 1890. American first editions figured to a considerable extent in the same sale, realizing these high prices: Hawthorne's "Peter Parley's Universal History," 1837, half morocco extra, uncut, $72, (another copy, in the original binding, brought $140 at the third Hurst sale in December;) "The Sister Years," 1853, $220, and "Time's Portraiture," 1853, $60. Two copies of "Fanshawe" were offered at this sale, one example, in the original binding, bringing $455, the second copy, in half morocco, uncut, realizing $450.

A portion of the collection of literary manuscripts and autograph letters gathered by George M. Williamson, sold in the Anderson rooms on March 1, included the original manuscripts of Hawthorne's "The Ancestral Footstep," ($630,) and "Feathertop," ($760,) and Poe's "System of Dr. Tarr and Prof. Fether," ($505.) The Sir Thomas Dawson Brodie sale, (Sotheby's, March 3-8,) contained the best copy of the First Folio Shakespeare which had been sold for two seasons, (£465.) It measured 13 by 8 inches; the leaves, "To the Reader" and "To the Memorie," were in fac simile, as was also the letterpress of the title page, (the portrait was an original impression, but was inlaid;) the margins of the last five leaves were mended, and the last leaf had a corner of the colophon in fac simile. "Otherwise" it was an "extremely good, sound, and clean copy," bound in crushed red morocco super-extra by Bedford. The same copy was originally sold for only £30 at the P. S. Ellis sale in London in 1865, and it is interesting to observe the great rise in value in not quite twenty years. Another good sale of the same month was the Mount Pelesh auction, (Stan. V. Henkels, Philadelphia, March 8-11,) containing seven volumes from Washington's library, one of which brought $230, and Washington's letter to Abraham Skinner, Dec. 1, 1778, in relation to the exchange of prisoners, $200

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

H. VAN D: A TOAST.

Sonnet by Edmund Clarence Stedman, read by Chester S. Lord at the Lotos Club's dinner to Dr. Henry van Dyke, Dec. 23, 1904.

Health to the poet, scholar, wit, divine,
In whom sweet Nature would all gifts combine
To make us hang upon his lips and say—
The Admirable Crichton of our day,
Whose quill and flute and voice are weapons shear
That quite outvie that gallant's swift rapier—
Whose dulcet English, from its fount that wells
This night, the Scotsman's dozen tongues excels!
Long may he live, to wear the cloistral gown,
Or from his Little Rivers bring to town—
From every haunt where purling waters flow—
The mystic flower that only votaries know!
Wouldst view what Nature's portraiture is like?
The Dame herself hath sat to this van Dyke.

MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE.

"J'escris mon livre à peu d'hommes, et à peu d'années," declares Montaigne in his essay "De la Vanité," and no understanding reader can doubt the sincerity of the modest statement. It was set down more than 300 years ago, amid writings the French of which is not easily read by the great body of his countrymen to-day, but "his book," with its searching revelations of the writer, is read in lands the existence of which he barely knew, and the study of the man has given rise to a body of literature formidable in volume by numerous authors, some of whom are of notable rank. "I would gladly come back from the other world," he cries, "to contradict him who draws me other than I was, though to my credit." It is a challenge to the study of his life which still incites to the fascinating pursuit.

The latest to feel the continuous, inexhaustible charm of this occupation is Miss Grace Norton of Cambridge, who publishes, with the Macmillan Company, two little volumes of rare interest, "Studies in Montaigne" and "The Early Writings of Montaigne." They show such patient research by a mind so unusually equipped for the task, so keen an insight and a judgment so sane and sympathetic, that our only regret in them is that they are but fragments. If we be not greatly mistaken, Miss Norton is qualified—in a way obligated—to give to the English-speaking world a comprehensive study, both narrative and critical, of Montaigne and his works. Judging by her rendering of brief passages she is equally qualified to give us that adequate translation into English which she justly remarks does not exist and is much to be desired.

The object of the chief essay in the "Studies in Montaigne" is to call attention to the evidence that two of the essays of Montaigne in their published form are each made up of two different essays, curiously distinct in subject, in purpose, and in style and in the date of composition. This is not the place to analyze that evidence. It is most interesting, pertinent, and competent and quite justifies the inquiry. In another "study" Miss Norton traces with much care the indications afforded by Montaigne of the authors he read, the order in which he read them, the influence they exerted, and the evolution of his mind at successive periods as thus disclosed. There are in the two volumes also studies of the early companions of Montaigne at Bordeaux and of some of his later personal relations, of his family, his relatives and connections, and of the associations he formed in his travels. The value of this work is that it helps us, not to a portrait, but to the history of the wonderful Frenchman. A portrait at best is but the rendering by the delineator of the subject as he saw him, and it is the besetting temptation of literary portraiture to portray an integral and constant being comparable to the sitter at the time of the sittings. More difficult and correspondingly more valuable is the tracing of the man from what he was in youth to what he became later. We may well say that "time is of the essence of the contract" the biographer or the critic of a writer makes with his readers. It is relatively easy and cheap to draw a portrait which may be at once striking and misleading. It is not at all easy to portray the course of Time's dealing with a mind and character. This, in a subject of extraordinary complexity and difficulty, Miss Norton, so far as she has gone, has done. We hope that she will go much further.

LAWSON AS A WRITER.

There can be no question about the "best seller" of 1904 on this side of the Atlantic. That distinction, so envied of authors and publishers, has clearly been attained by "Frenzied Finance." Envious authors may note with additional envy and disgust that the success has been attained in the first place by an amateur in the literary art, in which they imagine themselves experts and are at least professionals, and in the second place that Mr. Lawson's "circulation" owes nothing at all to the recognized reading sex. It is to "men's" business if not to their bosoms that it comes home.

Doubtless this is the chief factor in its success, and the accomplished author has worked this element for quite all it is worth. In the first place, if it had been only about the "System" that the author wrote, he would have had for readers all that public which occasionally is brought into Wall Street, mostly at the precisely wrong psychological moment for itself, when the stocks it seeks or sells are as high, or as low, as the case may be, as they are going. These innocents constitute a clientele which any author would be glad to have for his own. But, moreover, Lawson promised to unveil a mystery, and the "System" was a mystery, and an attractive mystery, and people in general like to see a mystery unveiled. Secrets of finance are guarded in this country like secrets of diplomacy in Europe. Why, a retired British diplomatist, one Rumbold, who could not write at all, managed to make a success of scandal the other day, and to get a harmless reproof from the Foreign Office, because he had set out to violate the confidences of his active career. But what is the British interest in diplomacy compared with the American interest in "Wall Street"? Here is already a great public eager for an indecent exposure of the secrets of finance by an unquestioned insider. Lawson was such an insider, and that was the kind of revelation that he promised at the outset to make, and to that extent he has clearly been fulfilling his promises. But he sighed for a wider audience still, and he managed to interest by astute devices not only all the ex-lambs and all the potential lambs, but all the policy holders of the great insurance companies.

But these factitious advantages would not have helped Lawson to a public if Lawson had not known how to avail himself of them, if he had not known how to tell his story in print. There are a hundred men, at a moderate computation, in the chief cities of the country who know as much about "Frenzied Finance" as Lawson knows, who know it as confidentially, and who have the material for "unveiling" in as great abundance. But there is probably not one of them who, if he were equally with Lawson disposed to turn State's evidence, could be as amusing on the witness stand. Nay, one of them, stung by Lawson to what he regarded as recrimination, undertook to answer Lawson by Lawson's means of a public advertisement. He probably cut as good a literary figure as the average Wall Street man would cut in undertaking to tell his story in print, for and by himself. And yet, while people read Lawson's revilings of his enemies gladly, nobody with the best will in the world could read this answer to Lawson and make head or tail of it. The difference was that one man knew how to express himself on paper and the other did not.

Doubtless Lawson's personal situation adds great zest to his disclosures. "Indignatio facit versus," says Juvenal. But the modern opinion is that a man with a grievance is therefore a bore. Lawson is rankling all over with grievances, and yet he is not the least bit of a bore. In the first place, he understands, we repeat, how to tell a story. It is only in the second place that the fact that he has an interesting story to tell comes in to explain his literary success. He can make a clear exposition of a complicated financial question, a feat which not all professional writers of money articles can perform. His accounts, in the earlier numbers of his serial, of the amalgamation of "Copper" in New York and of "Gas" in Boston, are models of clearness and conciseness, (the account of the complications of "Gas" in the current number is by no means so successful.) The interest of the transactions themselves is greatly enhanced by the manner of the presentation. It is noteworthy that Lawson's skits and sallies are never made to take the place of narrative. They are always strictly subsidiary and incidental to it. But they not only relieve the narrative but they very greatly enliven it, and it is these skits and sallies in which the ordinary reader finds his chief delight—they are so very racy, even though racy in turn of the street and of the barnyard. One cannot help enjoying these things and reading on in quest of more of his phrases concerning "the 'Standard Oil' the world knows as it knows St. Paul, Shakespeare, or Jack the Giant Killer, or any of the things it knows well but not at all." What a piece of depiction is that which sets forth the several sub-basements under the "ground floor" to which magnates were flattered to be admitted in the amalgamation of Amalgamated, with the chiefs of the "System" on the lowest floor of all, with thirty-nine millions of their exclusive own. Where can one read anything better in its kind than the account of the appearance of Addicks in Boston as "the peacock at milking time in the farm yard," the sumptuous man's exotic clothes and ways, his casual disclosure of the bale of $1,000 bills in his overcoat pocket, and his disgust to find that that was not what he was looking for, the "how this man has misjudged me" expression in Addicks's eyes, and the "hand-me-a-finger-bowl" tone in Addicks's voice when he was engaged in a conversation big with fatal issues for himself at the telephone, his appearance "as cool and collected as a bunch of orange blossoms at a Winter wedding," even after simple Boston had found him out and "decided that Addicks's star was of the shooting variety and on its return trip." In fact, the reader awaits as anxiously the reappearance of Addicks in Lawson as he does that of Micawber, say, in Dickens, sure of some first-rate low comedy, from the first scene, on the private steamboat to the last in the Delaware court, with the eminent jurist and the eminent promoter running for the special train locomotive with their two dress suit cases full of greenbacks lest the thugs of the opposition should waylay and rob them before they reached it. In fact Addicks is clearly Lawson's masterpiece, the most "convincing" character he has done. The people of "the System" are shadowy in comparison, even Rogers, who scarcely repays the pains his creator has lavished upon him, and remains but dim. As to much of the diction in which the author expresses himself, one is in doubt whether, ten years hence, it will be classical English or unintelligible jargon. But as to Addicks, there can be no reasonable question that in him his creator has added a new figure to fiction.

THE HUMORISTS.

The funny fellows continue to write for publication, and doubtless they have their readers, even the least of them. It is the popular pose of the movement to pretend to need diversion. "Smiles in Rime" (the Penn Publishing Company) is a compilation by E. W. Mumford, who has asked not to be confounded with Ethel Watts Mumford. There is no danger. Mrs. Mumford has original humor. These "rimes" are borrowed limericks, and other verses some of them twisted and distorted almost beyond recognition. A few are really droll, however, as limericks go, while the pictures are good of their kind, and the compiler's idea of giving a suggestion for an unwritten limerick on every alternate page is wildly diverting.

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"Toasts for the Times; Pictures and Rhymes," written by John William Sargent and illustrated by Nella Fontaine Binckley, is published by the Consolidated Retail Booksellers. If toasts in rhyme are still in fashion, (and the evidence of Mr. E. C. Stedman on this very page seems to be in the affirmative,) and you are looking for toasts, here you are. Here are toasts for all occasions, many of them quite reprehensible. Bacchus generally reigns supreme on the highly calendered page. But there are a few toasts to home, to mother, to friendship, and good wives, thrown in for good measure. Many of the jingles are neatly turned.

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The "Mixed Beasts" of Kenyon Cox range from the painterine, which is a fur-bearing animal of artistic instincts, to the pelican-telope, which is amphibious. The vampirishman, the elephantom, the flamingocart, the indianaconda, the kangarooster, and the walrustic are useful and entertaining zoological specimens. Mr. Cox aptly sets forth the charms and attributes of each in lucid rhyme, and gives us lifelike portraits of all. Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co. publish his book in an attractive form.

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Perhaps the most gifted literary genius in the United States is Mr. Gelett Burgess. He invented the goop, and made the most of it, and has written many things in prose and verse, the verse being easily distinguishable from the prose through the courtesy of the printers. We are inexpressibly shocked to learn that Mr. Burgess is a neglected genius, and that neglect has made him bitter and defamatory. We fancied he was earning enough money to buy victuals, but we learn, from a satirical travesty he has written of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (called, with a stroke of blazing inspiration, the Rubaiyat of Omar Cayenne) that he has not a living show. It seems that "the penny-a-liner is abroad, and strikes our modern literature with blithering blight." Too many books are published and reviewed. Mr. Burgess wants a better hearing for the goops and art.

Any intelligent boy of fourteen ought to be able to travesty Omar as well as Burgess travesties him, but the intelligent boy (not being a notorious humorist) could not get a publisher, so he'll continue to play ball. Which, in all honesty, we should advise Mr. Burgess to do, and to play the game fairly. The Frederick A. Stokes Company have thought it worth while to publish this goop "satire."

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1904.—It seems to be the practical agreement on the part of publishers, booksellers, and others qualified to speak on the subject that 1904 has not been a remarkably good book year in Great Britain. No matter what is the view point from which it is regarded, however, there have been issued a few fairly good selling books, but none for which seemed to be great or persistent demand.

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The London Times in its Literary Supplement says the year's record has been one of mediocrity, and that of all the books entered in its weekly lists and of those reviewed in its columns, numbering altogether about 5,700, there are none of outstanding interest and importance, none which gives distinction to the year, such as Morley's "Gladstone" gave to 1903.

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A suggestion by one of The Times's writers is that an explanation of the rather sluggish demand for books in this country this year may be found in the scarcity of money. No doubt there is merit in this suggestion, but it does not cover the whole field, for unquestionably the bookmaking and book selling business would have attained to much greater volume if the presses had turned out more books that people felt they really could not do without.

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The statement is made by one London paper that American novelists have appreciably strengthened their hold on English readers this year. There is not, however, unanimous concurrence in this view.

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There are few announcements for 1905 up to the present, as the publishers' plans for the Spring season are not yet matured. W.

Natural History.

Volume VII. has been added to the Cambridge Natural History, edited by S. F. Harmer, Sc. D., F. R. S., and A. E. Shipley, M. A., F. R. S., and issued by the Macmillan Company. This volume deals with "Hemichordata," the work of Mr. Harmer, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; "Asidians and Amphioxus," by W. A. Herdman, D. Sc., F. R. S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Liverpool; "Fishes," (exclusive of the systematic account of Teleostei,) by T. W. Bridge, Sc. D., F. R. S., Trinity College, Cambridge, Mason Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Birmingham, and "Fishes," (systematic account of Teleostei,) by G. A. Boulenger, F. R. S., of the British Museum. On account of various circumstances this volume was delayed in publication. Some parts of it have been in print for more than four years, and although the writers have made every effort to keep their material up to date, still, as it is admitted in the preface, the result is not the same as it would have been had the accounts been written immediately previous to publication. Owing to Mr. Boulenger's arrangement of the Teleosteans, and also because a number of writers have been working with the subject, it is stated that his portion of the work was finished in 1902, and Prof. Herdman's subject was ready for publication two years before. In making a selection it is difficult to find any paragraph which will adequately demonstrate the magnitude of this work, but one which will prove of interest to many is on "Coloration," from which the following is extracted:

Many fishes are known to have the power of changing their colors, and in some the change is rapid. Such changes are due to incident light reflected from surrounding surfaces, acting through the visual organs and the nervous system of the differently colored chromatophores. * * * Experience with sticklebacks (Gartrosteus) kept in glass dishes with a bottom of black or white tiles have shown that the fishes over the white tiles become partially bleached, while others with a background of white tiles retained their original coloration. * * * The interior of a minnow-can is sometimes painted white, so that the bait may assume a lighter color, and thus become more conspicuous in the deeper and darker water where perch and pike abound.

Weathered Rocks.

Since the microscope has been used in the field of petrology little attention has been given to the study of rocks in a weathered condition. The author of "Rocks, Rock-Weathering and Soils," which is being issued by the Macmillan Company, has endeavored to collect in his volume the results of different investigations. George P. Merrill, the writer, is Curator of Geology in the United States National Museum, and Professor of Geology in the Corcoran Scientific School and Graduate School of Columbian University, Washington. He will be recalled as the author of "Stones for Building and Decoration." His present volume, though it starts with a discussion of rocks and rock-forming minerals, must not, he states, be regarded as a petrology in the sense usually attached to the word. In the introduction one reads:

A rock is a mineral aggregate; more than this, it is an essential portion of the earth's crust, a geological body occupying a more or less well-defined position in the structure of the earth, either in the form of stratified beds, eruptive masses, sheets or dikes, or in that of veins or other chemical deposits of comparatively little importance as regards size and extent. In giving this definition, origin, chemical composition, and state of aggregation of the individual particles are for the time ignored. From a strictly geological standpoint, the beds of loose sand, and even the water of the ocean itself, may be considered as rocks, and either, under favorable circumstances, may undergo a process of induration such as shall be productive of the condition of solidity commonly ascribed to rocks by the popular mind.

Harvard Greek Lectures.

A volume of lectures which were delivered at Harvard University in April of this year is being issued by the Macmillan Company under the title "Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects," by J. H. Butcher, author of "Some Aspects of the Greek Genius," to which the new books a companion. These lectures are due to a gift made to Harvard by Gardiner Martin Lane of the class of 1881, and, the author adds, "they will ever be associated in my memory with the recollection of infinite kindness received during my visit to Cambridge and Boston."

Except for a few additions, these lectures appear as they were delivered. Those who listened to them originally were not only classical scholars, but also the public in general, and they are now offered to a "similarly mixed body of readers." The writer has attempted to bring to light something of the originality of Greece. To do this he begins in Chapters I. and II., by contrasting Greece with Israel and Phoenicia.

The other subjects treated are: "The Greek Love of Knowledge," "Art and Inspiration in Greek Poetry," and "Greek Literary Criticism." Concerning "The Greek Love of Knowledge," one reads:

The Jews, as well as the Greeks, felt that the paramount need of humanity was knowledge—that man should know the truth about himself and his relation to the power outside him. But the Greek, with unwearied insistence, asked himself, What is knowledge? Can it be attained, and how? * * * It was looked at from every side by a succession of great thinkers. Many and various were the answers. To the Jews, on the other hand, the answer was not remote or difficult; there was but one knowledge, and that the highest: "The word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it." It had been revealed to them by the Divine voice; repeated at every crisis of their marvelous history; written indelibly on the conscience of the nation; it was indeed the secret of which they were the repository, to be guarded inviolate and disclosed in due time to the world. The knowledge of the Lord was the beginning and end of wisdom.

British Navy Fighters.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a volume by Edward Fraser entitled "Famous Fighters of the Fleet." This is an account of the achievements of various English men-of-war. The text contains a number of illustrations, including the frontispiece, "The Enemy in Sight—Full Speed Ahead," "In Action at Midnight," "Rodney's Formidable on the Day Before Her Launch," "Rodney's Sword," "The Pitons of St. Lucia," "The Count De Grasse," "Bell of the Ville de Paris," "Fighting the Guns on the Main Deck," "The Formidable Breaking the Line," "Capt. Robert Faulknor," "Camp of the Grand Army at Boulogne, 1804," "Admiral Villeneuve's Signature," "Bombardment of Alexandria," and a portrait of Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, K. C. B. Chapter III., "Won at the Cannon's Mouth," being the story of H. M. S. Undaunted, opens with these lines from Scott:

Bound, sound the clarion, fill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.

The author writes:

There is no incident quite like it in all the annual of the Royal Navy. There is hardly a finer tale all said and done, hardly a more stirring story than that which tells how we came by our first Undaunted—why there is an Undaunted today on the roll of the British fleet. Better name for British fighting ship there could be none; none, assuredly, of happier omen. In a sense, indeed, to speak, a self-made name. No Admiralty Lord of high degree in the comfortable surroundings of a sanctum at Whitehall first made choice of or appointed it. No lady fair with customary libation of foaming wine on dockyard gala day wished "God speed" to our first Undaunted. * * * Amid the clash and ring of hostile steel, in the heat of a hard-fought fight, with shells bursting around, and grape-shot hurtling through the powder smoke, with bullets flying thick, while men closed hand to hand with cutlass any bayonet and boarding pike, came the first idea of the name Undaunted, and the scene of its appointment, of its first bestowal on a British man-of-war, was the quarterdeck of a British flagship as the last echoes of battle were dying down.

Shorthand Works.

Isaac Pitman & Sons are issuing a new edition of the "Shorthand Bible," which is the largest volume written entirely in phonography that is published in the English language. The total number of words in the Bible amounts to 773,692, and the shorthand volume consists of 800 large octavo pages. The same firm is issuing "The World's Commercial Products," which deals with the origin and distribution of the products of the world, a new and enlarged edition of "The Phonographic Phrase Book," consisting of more than two thousand phrases in shorthand, with a key and exercises, and "Pitman's New Era Geography of the World," which is illustrated with sixteen colored maps and ten colored plates.

War Two Centuries Ago.

Walter C. Horsley, Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Twentieth Middlesex, (Artists,) R. V., has translated "The Chronicles of an Old Campaigner, M. de la Colonie, 1692-1717," which is about to be issued in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. The translation is offered "as an addition to the material bearing upon the war of the Spanish succession." The memoirs originally appeared in 1737, in a German version, in answer to the "prayers, which were absolute orders," of some persons of rank addressed to the "old campaigner." The soldier recounts his personal experiences in the campaigns of France against those distinguished brothers-in-arms, Marlborough and Eugene, and in Prince Eugene's defeat of the last Turkish effort to invade Europe proper at Belgrade.

M. de la Colonie was a French dragoon officer. He was seconded for service with the Bavarian Army to organize the regiment formed of French deserters for the imperial service. Not only does he describe the details of military life and the conditions of war two centuries ago, but he also throws an interesting light on the social and political conditions of the countries to which his varied service led him.

There are sixteen illustrations in the book, including maps and plans of battles and photogravure portraits of Louis XIV., members of his family, and Mme. de Maintenon, the Elector of Bavaria, the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, the Marechal de Villars, and M. de Vauban, all of which are reproductions of contemporary prints.

The East End of London.

"This book, "Seven Years' Hard," is a human document. It professes to be no more; it claims to be no less. The persons who figure in it are living, breathing realities, not creations of pen and inkpot. The experiences recorded in it are history, not myth, and have been cast into mold piping hot from the memory. Being a simple record of fact, this book seeks neither to flatter nor to disparage. Therefore parts of it may be found unpalatable while other parts, let us hope, will be found palatable. The mixture should surprise no one. Human life is made up in that way simply because human life is fact and not fiction. I have not written a novel, but a history. * * * This book has been put together in odd moments of a busy life. * * * Moreover, it has not been compiled in that sweet solitude so dear to the literary expert.

The foregoing "word to the reader" prefaces the new book by Richard Free, author of "A Cry from the Darkness," entitled "Seven Years' Hard," which is a record of pioneering in the East End of London for seven years, beginning in the Winter of 1896. The opening chapter describes Millwall, the section of London in which the author "slummed." He then speaks of the children, the East End's vices, virtues, limitations, recreations, the work and wares of its inhabitants, "Soup-Ticket Philanthropy," "The Problem of the Rooftree," and the failure of Christianity in the East End of London. E. P. Dutton & Co. have acquired the American rights to "Seven Years' Hard," and will issue it next month.

Letters of Bishop Stubbs.

The volume of "Letters of William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, 1825-1901," which is to be brought out in America in a few days by E. P. Dutton & Co., writes the editor, William Holden Hutton, B. D., "is to be regarded as primarily a collection of letters." Mr. Hutton has added to the letters by and to the Bishop such an account of his life as should make the epistles intelligible to those who did not know him. He writes in the opening paragraph of the first chapter of the "Youth" of Bishop Stubbs:

A great school arose in the middle of the nineteenth century which embodied and expressed the enthusiasm of the time for an ordered study of the past. Of the workers in that school the greatest was William Stubbs, and his fame, if it be possible for the generation which knew him to predict it, should be beside that of Gibbon as the greatest historian of his country and his age. But he was much more than a historian. If in the field of history the most enduring part of his work was done, the Church of England will not cease to remember him as a faithful ruler and a servant of the servants of God. On all his life was set the mark of steady, unselfish service. He was a strenuous worker from his earliest years, and he worked to the end.

Following Mr. Hutton's account of Bishop Stubbs's youth comes the story of his manhood—as country parson from 1850 to 1866, and professor and Canon, 1866 to 1884, and his positions as Bishop of Chester from 1884 to 1888 and as Bishop of Oxford the last ten years of his life. Several letters of the Bishop are given in full, showing the [illegible] of his interesting places with which he was connected. In an appendix is given a list of his writings.

New History of Rome.

It is probable that this work, if it is ever completed, will be comprised in six volumes. According to the plan which I have provisionally laid down, the second volume will cover the period from 104 to 70 B. C., ending with the first Consulship of Pompeius and Crassus; the third the period from 70 to 44 B. C., closing with the death of Ceasar; the fourth volume will probably be occupied by the Third Civil War and the rule of Augustus, while the fifth and sixth will cover the reigns of the Emperors to the accession of Vespasian.

Thus A. H. J. Greenidge, M. A., D. Litt., opens his preface to the first volume of his "History of Rome During the Later Republic and Early Principate," which deals with the period from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the second Consulship of Marius. The original sources on which the contents of Volume I. are based have been collected by the author during the last few years, and have already appeared in an abbreviated form. The first hundred pages are devoted to a detailed exposition of the conditions preceding and determining the great conflict of interests with which the social and economic history of Rome begins.

Numerous references and explanatory footnotes have been provided by the author, and at the end of the volume is a list of the full titles of the works referred to. But Prof. Greenidge has made no attempt, he declares in his preface, to give a full bibliography of the period of history with which the book deals, he having cited only the names of authors whom he consulted. There are also several maps. E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue the book in America early in 1905.

Firth's "Constantine the Great."

J. P. Firth, an expert on Cromwellian strategy, writes a preface to his book on the "Life and Times of Constantine the Great," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue in January in their Heroes of the Nations Series. Concerning the author's impartiality in speaking of that first Roman Emperor who embraced Christianity, Mr. Firth says:

I have tried to write with impartiality—a virtue which one admires the more after a close reading of original authorities who, practically without exception, were bitter and malevolent partisans. The truth, therefore, is not always easily recognized, nor has recognition been made the easier by the polemical writers of succeeding centuries who have dwelt with that side of Constantine's career which belongs more particularly to ecclesiastical history. In narrating the course of the Arian controversy and the proceedings of the council of Nicaea I have been content to record facts—as I have seen them—and to explain the causes of the quarrel rather than act as judge between the disputants.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Dec. 21: Adult fiction—Thurston's "The Masquerader," Hall Caine's "The Prodigal Son," F. Marion Crawford's "Whosoever Shall Offend"; juvenile fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Barbour's "On Your Mark"; miscellaneous—Knox's "Japanese Life in Town and Country," Lavignac's "Music Dramas of Richard Wagner," and McMurry's "Elements of General Method."

OUR JANUARY MAGAZINES.

It may be that we are not the best judges, but in our opinion, the January numbers of *The World's Work*, and *Country Life in America* approach nearer to our ideal than any numbers we have printed for many, many months. *The World's Work* takes up the subjects which are interesting everybody, and discusses and explains and interprets these subjects with life and spirit and at the same time with a becoming brevity.

Country Life in America, too, for January touches upon the things which will interest us all as soon as the spring opens, and which we now are preparing. *The series of pictures of The Leaping Tarpon is worth a year's subscription.*

Next month, January 14th, we shall print the first number of our new periodical called *The Garden Magazine*, $1.00 a year. Subscriptions may well be sent now.

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FROM READERS.

"The Golden Bowl" and Henry James's Attitude Toward the Average Reader.

New York Times Book Review:

AS I read various reviews of "The Golden Bowl," I am tempted to think that the critics are not infallible; that they are capable of making mistakes like the rest of us. It really seems as if some of the critics have not the intelligence to get at the work of an artist like Henry James. It is as if they are stupid, or hasty. Henry James is not a novelist for the dense person; neither is he for the skimmer and the skipper.

While many critics are even inclined to be satirical, as they assert that Mr. James so overdoes the descriptive, the analytical, the narrative, is so perverse a stylist, and in consequence is not a good story teller, there is one, Mr. Howells, who says: "It is not yet known to the ignorant masses of educated people that Mr. James is one of the greatest masters of fiction who has ever lived."

This sentence, which expresses my own individual opinion, but with the authority of a fellow-craftsman, is in Mr. Howells's introduction to "The Ambassadors," when it came out in The North American Review, an extraordinary novel, a much more difficult book for the unsophisticated than "The Golden Bowl," which latter is plain, easy reading in contrast.

But I cannot say that "The Golden Bowl" is a lucid narrative, like, for one, that earlier novel, "The Europeans." In "The Europeans" even what a character does not say is obvious to the meanest capacity among novel readers. But as Mr. James has come to write, elderly person that I am, I confess I sometimes feel like Laura Wing in "A London Life," when she listens to Lady DeVenant, who "had no special conversation for girls, but generally addressed them in the same manner that she found effective with her contemporaries." Laura regarded this as an honor. But "very often she didn't know what the old lady meant; and she was ashamed to ask her."

In the progress of Mr. James he more and more compliments the discernment of his reader. I am entertained in the deepest sense of the word, but as I have said, I am at times mystified over the reflection of life in "The Golden Bowl." I stare and I wonder before the mirror. But I do not blame Mr. James when my intelligence fails me. It is not easy to reduce to its simplest expression a story like "The Golden Bowl." But any one who reads this novel carefully could, I am sure, outline it better than in a sketch of it made by a critic in a signed review, a critic who is facetious in his censure, and evidently feels distinctly clever as he belittles the work he is handling.

"The Golden Bowl" is written by a man who has a vision for all the humors of the world, but it is not a pretty comedy, not "a pretty coil," as one reviewer calls it. It is a story of two deep, quiet, competent Americans who manage to hold their own when involved with foreign characters whose "values" are different. These Americans, a father and daughter, seem, as the situation develops, to use the words of Mrs. Assingham—she feels very much to blame for their peril—to be "the victims of a false, cruel, conspiring crew." This is putting the matter at its worst. The Prince, a young Italian who marries Maggie, intends to be decent. He is "intelligent enough to feel quite humble." There is no deliberate desire, but in the course of three or four years Maggie, having encouraged her father to marry Charlotte, faces the horror of finding evil where she had only dreamed of good. It becomes vivid to Maggie that she can make the guilty ones turn pale, that she can bring shame and ruin, things as ugly as the broken fragments of the incriminating gilded crystal, dramatically smashed by Mrs. Assingham in her presence. But for "a sacred purpose" Maggie does not act as ninety-nine women out of a hundred would act in her place. The patient reader learns how she pieces together the broken fragments of the golden bowl—her happiness. I mutilate when I try to give an idea of this delicately shaded story of people, each one not a commonplace person, but a distinct individual, strongly imagined by an artist who goes for the final distinction, the ultimate analysis. Maggie, for one, is indeed "a very curious little person." I shrink from the complications involved in judging such a character. It is not the first time Mr. James has taught me to hesitate.

The story in which this heroine figures is indeed one for "serious discussion." I am willing to listen with deference. But when reviewers with an air of authority give misleading ideas about a novel which has its "dramatic value, its literary excellence, its moral significance," when they accuse Mr. James of being not quite nice, then it seems that, if the age we live in has not lost the sense of quality, some of the reviewers have.

As for me, I am a constant reader of the work of Henry James. If I do not admire him in silence, I take his hint to cultivate him at a distance, seeking him only in his works. I peruse my book where the clock ticks slowly these Winter evenings. I find "The Golden Bowl" vastly more entertaining than the dozen or so of the popular novels I have read this year, all of them with some claim to merit. But this novel is full of the finest maturities. How Mr. James interprets the play of modern complicated characters whose feelings do not find expression in sudden and violent action!

Old novel reader that I am, I am thrilled over the scene, which would not be effective on the stage, when opportunity provokes Maggie as "a beast might have leaped at her throat," and she sees, as in a picture, why it is that she has been able to save herself so little from the first to the vulgar beat of her wrong. Though I marvel over the consummate art of this scene, I can't do it justice. One has to be sensitive to shades, and to very fine shades, to appreciate such work.

But "The Golden Bowl" does seem to me a deeply interesting and moving story, the serious, sincere work of a great master. It does not surprise me that such a novel is not in the list of "one hundred new books favored by buyers" at this season. It may be too fine spun for the average reader. And I am not "snippy" when I mention "the average reader," when I agree with Mr. Bennett, in "a worthy person," who never reads a novel that is altogether bad.

But the critics who are supposed to enlarge our knowledge, to refine our tastes, do not seem to divine with marvelous keenness when they undertake to inform us about a writer, "one of the greatest masters of fiction who has ever lived."

A. F. E.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 27, 1904.

The Chancellor-Howes History.

New York Times Book Review:

The appeal in abatement of judgment from Prof. William Estabrook Chancellor in the matter of his History of the United States, recently noticed in your columns, is natural and quite characteristic. As the author eloquently pleads, his work is to be of the nature of an achievement sui generis. The usual canons of historical research and exposition, as no longer meeting the requirements of critical or popular demands, are to be confidently discarded and the patient reading public is invited to wait and see in due season a masterly vindication or demonstration in the form of a new presentation of the history of our country that shall allay henceforth all cavil, satisfy all expectation, and relegate existing effete methods finally to the spacious limbo of curious, outgrown bareblitamenta, that have heretofore cumbered and obscured our past annals. Of his entire preparedness to achieve such a revolution the author seems to feel no misgiving.

To be sure, if there is any one significant, controlling feature in our history that from the beginning has inspired, shaped, and guided, even unbeknown for the time, to ourselves, our life and growth as a people, it has ever been an actual sustained movement toward an essential unity in purpose and in activity. So marked has always been this phenomenon that barriers of distance, of diverse nationality, of religious systems, of local government, of varied industrial occupations, were consistently ignored, or lapsed into abeyance, to the end that a perfect unanimity in method and co-operation in all effort might be devised, recognised, and maintained in all domestic and foreign enterprises. The rapid growth and establishment of this common spirit and system was, even to the colonists themselves, an occasion of astonishment. Virginia could not suffer loss in any essential degree without Massachusetts feeling the injury; just as the prosperity of any one colony was in some degree a cause of personal advantage and satisfaction to the other colonies. Not all shared equally in every advancement; but all moved consciously and persistently in one direction. When, therefore, the final test of the reality and strength of their mutual progress came in the struggle with England, all were found to be actual members one of another. There was in the fullest sense one united people.

The adequate elucidation of such a unique development from manifold diversity to essential unison in spirit and in progress, resulting early in the appearance and recognition of a novel and at the same time quite compacted nationality, original in all its distinctive traits, as may readily be perceived, becomes no slight task for the most thoroughly equipped student of history. Naturally, therefore, not a few trained scholars have been attracted to venture the undertaking. Fortunately, sources of information, original and second hand, for the use of such earnest and qualified investigators, are abundant, and usually easily accessible. The results of the continued and happy endeavors of such students have, in many instances, been (long) favorably known as awakening and stimulating an intelligent interest in the wonderful and instructive history of our country. The simplicity and artistic skill shown by these writers in the selection and grouping of details, the happy co-ordinating of diverse elements and movements into a well-compacted and satisfying narrative, the subordinating of the sense of show to the presentation of a sustained and accomplished movement, the ability to appreciate and present clearly the various threads and phases of a complex life and growth as organic features of a great and self-consistent whole, rather than separable or accidental phenomena, has, to a degree highly gratifying, justified the right of their works to a permanent and most useful place in our literature.

From all such authorities or precedents the present writer, for reasons sufficient, as he claims, has seen fit to stand aloof—a sturdy protestant. Preliminary to such a step apparently he has with some persistency been devoting much time and putting forth much effort in various directions, preparatory to his great work, the first fruits of which are now before the public. His special studies and experiences in matters of finance, of census investigations, in manipulating statistics, his extensive work in correspondence, his well-known repute as a lecturer in matters of history and cognate themes, as also his qualities and achievements as an educator, are not without witness in the pages of the work. The matter presented in the preface as the unique and valuable feature of the announced ten volumes—that is, the elucidation of the history of the United States no longer, as above indicated, in itself a structural organic, harmonious whole, attractive and individual always because of its simplicity and oneness, but rather as a congeries of elements in greater or less degree dissevorable, and to be correctly understood only when so presented—has no real raison d'etre. This strange scheme, we are satisfied, will prove the writer's bane throughout. Matters which form integral parts of a greater whole are arbitrarily disencumbered and thereby become in greater or less degree devoid of true meaning or misleading; matters of simple fact become matters of mere personal opinion, or vice versa; form too often dominates and distorts substance—instance the ad captandum style, too frequently in evidence; the recurrent pen pictures, &c., in which the author plainly finds some cause for complacency. As fully conscious of being upon the defensive, an attitude in which some pleasure seems to be found, the writer too often lends to assume the rôle of a special pleader. In brief, the dry light of history is too frequently conspicuous because of its absence.

"And because it is an ability not common to write a good history, as may well appear by the small number of them, the compiling of a complete history of times might be better expected, when a writer should arise that were fit for it. For it is the true office of history to represent the events themselves together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment; but mixtures are things irregular, whereof no man can define."

V. De R. S.

"The Boy and the Outlaw."

New York Times Book Review:

You have already published a letter referring to "The Boy and the Outlaw," by Mr. McManus, but I should like to say a word about the same book. I think the outlaw has not been properly appreciated. The objection has been made by some who are familiar only with the present generation of the negro that Dekesy is impossible; but those of the South who can in memory go back to ante-bellum times will recall many a religious enthusiast who quoted Scripture with equal volubility.

Big Dr. Garland, weighing his inherited and cultivated ideas of slavery and his intense loyalty to his State against his word given to a boy, is admirable.

The setting of the story is picturesque, and each character is in its way interesting; but the chief charm is in the sense of reality. One feels after reading the book not that he has been taught how to solve an intricate problem of life, but that he has been among real people who are living their lives all unconscious that they are giving rare entertainment.

"The boy" is unique. I do not remember to have ever seen a youthful character portrayed in literature that is at the same time so human and so lovable. He is as real as Robinson Crusoe on his island.

D. R.

Martinsburg, West Va., Dec. 26, 1904.

Joseph Holt of Kentucky.

New York Times Book Review:

In my isolation here the issue of Dec. 10 of THE BOOK REVIEW reached me twelve days after its date! After papers reach the dock here it takes two days for the postman and four days for the newsman to reach this hotel, a mile away. Fact!

But the sight of THE BOOK REVIEW was good for the eyes, and for the intellect, too, and would have been altogether soothing if the notice of Mrs. C. C. Clay's book (Page 933) had not grated on my nerves with the expression of "the notorious Joseph Holt." Why "notorious"? Holt was prominent as Lincoln's United States Attorney General, whose duty it was to prosecute Jefferson Davis and C. C. Clay, two of the fourteen original conspirators who misled the South into rebellion. But no more modest, retiring, and patriotic man of high principle ever lived than Joseph Holt of Kentucky. He associated with himself in the anticipated trials of these arch-conspirators William M. Evarts of New York and Lovell H. Rousseau of Kentucky, two men as patriotic and honest and modest as himself.

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 22, 1904.

The Eagle's Shadow.

New York Times Book Review:

When I read a book I do it for pleasure. Is there the slightest enjoyment to be obtained from reading "The Eagle's Shadow"? The principal character, Miss Hugonin, is about as disagreeable a person as one can imagine; she is not only selfish and jealous, but also vulgar to the last degree. To be sure, she is true to life; but the better her character is drawn the more disagreeable the book becomes. Since every one of us is obliged to come in contact with such a large number of ill-bred people, why can we not leave them out of our novels?

THOMAS W. DONALD.

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

Henry Clay and the Presidency.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of THE BOOK REVIEW of Dec. 17, Page 909, second column, you comment on Joseph M. Rogers's book "The True Henry Clay," and say that he was twice a candidate for the Presidency. He was three times a candidate for the Presidency. I refer you to Fiske's History of the United States, Page 518: "They were all called Republicans, and the candidates were John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Henry Clay of Kentucky, William Crawford of Georgia, and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. (1824.) No one had a majority and the election was decided by the House of Representatives, and they chose J. Q. Adams for President."

Also, on Page 324: "The National Republicans nominated Henry Clay. Democrats nominated Andrew Jackson. Clay got 49 votes and Jackson 238." (1824.) Also on Page 338: "The Whigs nominated Henry Clay. He got 105 votes and Polk 170." (1844.)

RAY S. BAKER.

Huron, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1904.

Lewis and Clark Journals.

The second volume of the "Original Journals of Lewis and Clark," edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, author of "The Colonies," "Historic Waterways," &c., is published this week by Dodd, Mead & Co. It contains the journals and orderly book of Lewis and Clark, from Two-Thousand-Mile Creek to Shoshoni Camp on Lemhi River: May 6, 1805, to Aug. 20 of the same year.

Descriptions are given by both explorers of the journeys from the Yellowstone to the Musselshell, from the Musselshell to Maria's River, from Maria's River to the Great Falls of the Missouri, "portaging" around the Falls, from the Falls to the Three Forks, from the Forks to Beaver's Head, from Beaver's Head to the "Great Divide." The volume is full of human interest. It is evident that Lewis loved nature—he describes "picturesak" views, and, among others, there is a long account of his discovery of cataracts and "rappids" of the Great Falls. He was also more educated than Clark, and writes as if he liked the exercise. Clark writes in brief sentences, spells phonetically, capitalizes where he feels like it, and, as a rule, describes the weather and the results of shooting and fishing. For example, Lewis writes on Monday, July 29, 1805:

This morning some of the hunters turned out and returned in a few hours with four fat bucks, the venison is now very fine. we have killed no mule deer since we lay here, they are all of the longtailed red deer which appear gu(i)te as large as those of the United States. the hunters brought in a living young sandhill crain; it has nearly obtained its growth but cannot fly: * * * this young animal very f(i)erce and strikes a severe blow with his beak. * * * the King fisher is common on the river since we have left the falls of the Missouri. * * * the grasshoppers and crickets are abundant in the plains as are also the small birds frequently mentioned.

Then follow references to some celestial observations and an illness of Clark's. This is all Clark has to say on the same date:

A fair morning wind from the North I feel my Self something better to day. made some Celestial observations took two Meri'n. altitudes which gave for Lat'd. 45° 22' 34" N men all dressing skins &c.

There are eight illustrations in the book, the frontispiece being a portrait of William Clark. The other pictures include fac simile maps by Lewis and Clark and drawings of an ibex by Clark and an Indian pipe by Lewis.

The work will contain besides the journals of the two explorers the journals of Charles Floyd and Joseph Whitehouse. It is printed for the first time from original sources.

Tuscan and Venetian Art.

Hope Rea, author of "Donatello," "Rembrandt," &c., has made an attempt in her book, "Tuscan and Venetian Artists, Their Thought and Work," "to present the Italian Mediæval and Renaissance artists, their work and their thought, that the former may appear a natural outcome of the latter, and the men themselves living persons, the natural outcome of the traditional historical, social, and religious conditions of their time, even as we ourselves are of the corresponding conditions of our time." She begins with architecture—the influences which determined the character of building in North and Central Italy, and the influence of the goldsmith instinct and training on Tuscan art. This is followed by chapters on imagination and reality in art, artists as story-tellers, typical Florentine masterpieces, the popularity of della Robbia art, and the comparative treatment of subject.

Thirty-eight tinted half-tones illustrate the book. There are examples of the work of Raphael, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, Titian, Giotto, Michael Angelo, Luca and Andrea della Robbia, Orvieto, Bargello, Tintoretto, Donatello, Mantegna, and others. There is also an introduction by Sir W. B. Richmond, K. C. B., R. A., in the course of which he says:

The closing years of this century are not proving themselves remarkable for imagination in matters that relate to art, either literary or plastic. It is full of signs of change, whether for better or no who shall say? The temperament of the critic seems to be directed in a destructive rather than a constructive spirit. The old order is changing, no doubt; but there are still sensitive, receptive, and cultivated minds that regard with respect, aye, with love, simpler moments in the history of the development of the mind, when men were guided by higher if stronger and more violent feelings.

"Tuscan and Venetian Artists" will be brought out in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co.

BOSTON NOTES.

Books Most In Demand as Christmas Gifts—Scott the Most Popular Author.

THE American bookbuyer is an inconsiderate being; he knows that nobody reads Scott; that Scott is an author suited only to simple, uncritical boys, not to the complex, analytical, mature mind; that Scott has no atmosphere, no art, no critical faculty, no "human feeling," no ever so many more things to be found in the works of the American critic-novelist, but what does the American bookbuyer care? As far as the experience of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. this season bears witness, he buys Scott in preference to any other author sold in sets. The firm's list includes some four hundred and twenty-one volumes, by twenty authors, arranged in sets of from four to forty-eight volumes. Shakespeare, Thackeray, Dumas, Hugo, the first Lord Lytton, and Ruskin are among the twenty, but Scott has led all the rest. Further, the sale of the cabinet sets has been greater than that of the new books, although Mr. Browne's "Japan: The Place and the People" and Prof. Rolfe's "Life of Shakespeare" were bought in unexpected numbers, and "The Merryweathers" was again and again out of print. In spite of libraries brought to his door, and easily exchanged for other libraries by going around the corner, the bookbuyer still desires to possess "complete works;" and in spite of certain critics, prefers Scott!

***

The set of Tolstoy published by Dana Estes & Co. draws rapidly to completion, the seventeenth and eighteenth volumes having been delivered before Christmas, and four more being in type, leaving only two of the twenty-four to be prepared. The editor, Prof. Weiner, is one of those men of indefatigable energy who complete a piece of work while an ordinary beholder is saying that it is too heavy to be undertaken, and the preparation of this edition has been a rare pleasure to him.

***

With Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. the most successful book for adults has been "The Watchers of the Trails," but Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston's "The Little Colonel in Arizona" has surpassed the first season's sale of all the former "Little Colonels." Yet almost all the orders for it or for the illustrated edition of "The Little Colonel," the first of the series, have been followed by orders for certain of the other volumes, chosen in the most erratic fashion, as if by lot.

***

Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. found "The Quincunx Case," by Mr. William Dent Pitman, the most successful of their novels, although its title does not seem promising. Next in order comes Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's "The Island of Tranquil Delights," with its appeal to his old friends of forty years' standing, and to the younger readers who, having learned the charm of islands from Stevenson, delight to read of them in other authors. The reprint of Stevenson with the two volumes added this Winter, making nine in all, has been ordered in larger numbers than were demanded when the original seven appeared last year.

***

Least expected among all the sales was the call from Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Penn., for Mr. George Selwyn Kimball's "Piney Home." The book truthfully presents the good influence emanating from a refined but energetic and fearless family set in a newly opened country, but the Pennsylvanian is attracted by the author, not by the story. He knows Mr. Kimball, as he knew Bayard Taylor, and judging by the Scranton orders, which are large enough to have been surprising even had they come from Philadelphia, he means to give his neighbor's books such prominence in his library as he gave to Bayard Taylor's in former times.

***

Mr. Kimball was educated and entered business life in Boston, when the Mercantile Association was encouraging boys to worship authors and orators, and he tells of a day when he and some of his mates formally called on Wendell Phillips, then residing in Essex Street. Phillips himself admitted them, welcomed them, gave them an hour of his time, and sent them away happy, even although by comparing notes and recalling certain significant indications, they satisfied themselves that he must have been on his way to take a train for an evening lecture, and that the hour in their account had transformed a comfortable journey, with time for dinner, into a hurried passage from the train to the platform with no leisure for refreshment.

***

Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon's "Story of St. Paul," published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will soon appear in the English edition, its author's method commending it especially to the present mood of the English mind, just now inclined to sift and examine evidence, and to enjoy even fiction told in hints.

***

President Briggs's "Routine and Ideals" sold surprisingly well, seeming especially to commend itself to the undergraduate mind as a good book to present to another undergraduate, by way of advising him that his tricks and his manners were understood by the superior powers. "The Affair at the Inn" led all the other novels, and, as is invariable in Boston, there was a large sale of "The Birds' Christmas Carol," by the same author. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's "Bits of Gossip," Dr. Asakawa's "Russo-Japanese Conflict," and "A Third Century of Charades" came next, each for reasons perceptible to the dullest, but why should hundreds seek "The Vision of Sir Launfal," with its fifty years and more of history behind it? And why did dame and damosel flock into the Black Room and insist on receiving "Stevenson's Poems," Stevenson not being on the list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and nobody having a new edition of Stevenson's poems this year?

***

With Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. "The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield," Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith's book, was rivalled by Miss Grace E. Ward's "In the Mix," the new author's fun and Miss Atwood's pictures proving as attractive as her elder's Indians and Puritans. Among the more costly illustrated books issued by the firm, "Roma Beata" held its own to the end, and bids fair to become a permanent favorite.

—STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 30, 1904.

Practical Economics.

"Principles of Economics" grew out of the class lectures delivered by Prof Frank A. Fetter of the Department of Political Economy and Finance at Cornell University. The author has almost entirely omitted the critical discussions of controverted points in theory, believing the inherent difficulties of the subject great enough without these subtle controversies in classes of beginners. His purpose also was to make the book interesting to the general reader, for which reason it is full of applications to practical problems. There is, furthermore, a new conception of the theory of distribution: a subjective analysis of the relations of goods to wants, in place of the admixture of objective and subjective distinctions found in the traditional conception of rent, interest and price. The fifty-seven chapters represent the work of the typical college course in elementary economics, allowing two chapters a week, and a third meeting weekly for review and for the discussion of questions, exercises, and reports. Just preceding the index are a number of pages of questions and critical notes, including many bibliographical references. These questions are intended to arouse the student's thought, quicken his observation, and stimulate his interest. (New York: The Century Company.)

New York State and City.

When the school children of Manhattan reach the fifth grade they are required to take a course in the geography of the State and of certain topics in the history of the city. A most attractive book, "Geography of New York," has been written for this purpose by Floyd R. Smith and Arthur C. Perry, Jr. In language adapted to the understanding of its intended readers, and in very interesting style, it presents the facts about the State and City of New York, both geographical and historical. There are three maps, a physical and a political map of the State and one of New York City. On every page are photographs showing the natural beauties, the waterfalls, the mountains, large buildings, busy streets, parks, &c., of New York, drawings of scenes from Colonial days, and other details that will please and instruct the young readers. The latter half of the book is devoted exclusively to Greater New York, and is especially rich in well chosen photographs. The volume is sure to realize the authors' hope that it will "implant that seed pride which in due season shall ripen into a broad and intelligent National patriotism." (New York: American Book Company.)

Wireless Telegraphy.

"Maxwell's Theory and Wireless Telegraphy" is one of the latest contributions to the rapidly growing library on this end-of-the-century subject. (New York: McGraw Publishing Company.) Frederick K. Vrecland has written the second section, "The Principles of Wireless Telegraphy," himself, and has translated from the French of H. Poincaré: "Maxwell's Theory and Hertzian Oscillations."

To give a physical treatment of Maxwell's electrical theory and its application to wireless telegraphy, without recourse to the higher mathematics, is the task Mr. Poincaré has set himself; he shows how they apply to the production of electromagnetic waves in space. Mr. Vrecland carries the application a step further, and shows how these principles are involved in the practical problem of signaling through space without live wires, a problem which is daily growing in importance, and which promises to bear fruit of great industrial value. The text has been made as simple as the technical nature of the subject will permit, controversial questions are avoided, and the facts as generally accepted are put into such a form that the busy man can use them, or the student take them as stepping stones to the more advanced theory. There are many drawings, all as simple as possible, and a closely printed index, twelve columns in length.

Quintin Hogg.

"A book giving the life story of Quintin Hogg should be a useful one. * * * However perfect a State's organization may be, the unselfish devotion of the individual citizen to things affecting the common good will always be necessary. * * * Quintin Hogg proved how practical such a benevolent citizen may be, and how, with no commanding wealth, he may set an example to be followed by the Government, and begin that which his fellow-citizens shall desire to further with the National purse. * * * Quintin was a brave, honest boy when I first knew him at Eton, taking full part in all wholesome games and pursuits, and ever using what influence he had with other boys to make them manly, open, respectful, and fearless. * * * 'Indomitable' is a long word, but I know none better by which to express Quintin's good-natured determination of character. * * * He returned, in full measure any regard shown to him. * * *

So writes the Duke of Argyll in his appreciative preface to the biography of Quintin Hogg, by his daughter, Ethel M. Hogg, which E. P. Dutton & Co. are very shortly to publish in this country. Besides the narrative of the biographer there are many letters written by Mr. Hogg, including some "Letters of Travel" which the biographer has inserted to indicate the "rather striking characteristics" of her father. Mr. Hogg was identified with almost every movement for the help of poor English children, and his life work was the Polytechnic Institute. Among the sixteen illustrations are several portraits of Quintin Hogg at various stages in his career, &c.

Gissing's Last Romance.

"Veranilda" is the title of the last romance found among the literary effects of the late George Gissing, author of "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," "By the Ionian Sea," "The Odd Women," "Charles Dickens, a Critical Essay," &c. The manuscript was placed in the hands of H. G. Wells, author of "The War of the Worlds," "Anticipations," "Food of the Gods," &c., to complete, but it was found out that the chapters written by him were unsatisfactory to the family of the deceased author, nor was the introduction satisfactory, written by a personal friend of Gissing who signed himself with the initial "N." However, the book passed through one edition in England with this introduction, but without the Wells interpolations and additions. The second edition, which is the first to make its appearance in America through E. P. Dutton & Co., is the original text of the work as it was left by Gissing, prefaced with an appreciative introduction by Frederic Harrison, who has known "the whole literary career of George Gissing from the first to the last," and who describes the story as follows:

"'Veranilda,' "a story of Roman and Goth," is a historical romance constructed on a plan most unusual in the conventional historical novel. It deals with real historical personages and actual historical events; and it is composed after long and minute study of the best contemporary sources and what remains of the literature of the time. The epoch of the tale is the sixth century, the age of Justinian and Belisarius. * * * The scene is Rome, Central and Southern Italy, a country which was carefully studied by the author in his Italian travels. The period and the events are covered by the fourth volume of Dr. Hodgkin's great work, "Italy and Her Invaders." * * * But the setting of the tale itself was drawn, not from any modern compilations, but from local observation of the scenes depicted in the story and elaborate study of the extant documents.

Mr. Harrison thinks that this romance contains the late author's "best and most original work." It is composed, in his opinion, "with a wider and higher scope, a more mellow tone than the studies of contemporary life which first made his fame."

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OLD LAWYERS.

Famous Men Who Have Practiced at the Bar of Columbia County—A Series of Sketches by Peyton F. Miller.*

AMONG the lawyers of Columbia County, New York, have been numbered many of National reputation, and Mr. Miller has collected in his volume an exceedingly interesting group of sketches and portraits. He begins with a President of the United States—Martin Van Buren—and takes up next the man who so narrowly escaped being President—Samuel J. Tilden. For the rest, the list of names, barring four Livingstons, Elisha Williams, and a few others, is very Dutch. Yet perhaps the Livingstons furnish the most interesting of all the material, beginning with the first Robert Livingston, who, after being educated in Holland, came to America from Scotland in 1673 and settled in Albany in 1674, there to become Town Clerk and Secretary for Indian Affairs and to prosper exceedingly in this world's gear. This Livingston married the widow Van Rensselaer, who had been Alida Schuyler. In this connection the following circumstance is related:

In 1678 the Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, having become suddenly and seriously ill while away from home, begged to be taken back to his own home in Albany to die. They succeeded in reaching there, and, as he desired to make his will, Robert Livingston was sent for, and appeared in his lawyer's gown, a handsome, strong young man, who by his own ability and efforts, by his willingness to seek his fortune in all the avenues that were open, by perseverance, prudence, and never-tiring industry, had in a few years so advanced himself as to be called in by the most prominent people in the colony to perform the important and confidential service of drawing a will. As soon as he entered the room where the sick man lay the latter became much excited and demanded that he should be taken away, refusing to have anything to do with him. His brother-in-law, Major Peter Schuyler, remonstrated with him in vain, and upon his wife, who had been Alida Schuyler, the daughter of Philip Petersen Schuyler, begging him not to treat the young man so unkindly, he said: "Take him away! Take him away! I know. That young man shall not make my will; he will be your second husband!" Mr. Van Rensselaer died, and in due time the prophecy was verified.

It was this Robert Livingston who was first lord of the Manor of Livingston, the immense estate on the east bank of the Hudson, occupying the whole river front from Greendale to Tivoli Station, and extending back to the Massachusetts and Connecticut borders. Gov. Dongan granted the patent in 1686. In 1715 the Manor was resurveyed and the provincial grants confirmed by royal charter from George I. It was this Livingston, too, who, with Lord Bellomont was concerned in the venture by which Capt. William Kidd was sent out on the high seas with an armed ship. All the world knows that Kidd turned pirate, but the author does not think either Lord Bellomont or Mr. Livingston had in mind any such outcome of the enterprise. Robert Livingston was succeeded as lord of the Manor by his son Philip, but as it was his third son Robert who followed the legal profession Mr. Miller turns next to him. He dwelt at Clermont, the lower Manorhouse, where also lived his son Robert R., who in 1763 was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony by royal appointment, a lucrative office. Yet he was one of the signers of the "Association of the United Colonies" designed to induce all the colonies to enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, and, though he did not look with favor upon the idea of separation from the old country his patriotism (in an American sense) was above reproach. Judge Livingston died in 1775. Of his eleven children by Margaret Beekman, his wife, ten grew up. The eldest, Janet, was married to Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec; Robert R. was the famous first Chancellor of New York. Gertrude was the wife of Morgan Lewis, Governor and Major General; Alida was married to Gen John Armstrong, who was Minister to France under Jefferson; Edward was famous afterward for several reasons. Mr. Miller has written at some length both of the Chancellor and of Edward. Of the first the political career is familiar enough, but there is in this sketch a most interesting account of the share he had in the beginning of steamboat navigation. He had himself experimented with steam as a motive power for vessels, and had in 1798 obtained from the legislature a grant of the exclusive right to navigate the waters of the State of New York with steam for twenty years. This grant was at various times renewed, and, meeting Robert Fulton in Paris, he furnished Fulton with money and his own plans. So it was that the Clermont, which made its first successful trip in 1807, got its name from the Chancellor's estate. Even more interesting than the career of the Chancellor is that of Edward Livingston, his younger brother, who was simultaneously District Attorney for the State of New York and Mayor of the City of New York. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1803 he stuck to his post and visited the sick till he was himself stricken down. Then his chief clerk absconded with moneys belonging to the United States, and Livingston assigned all his property to cover the loss. After that he removed to New Orleans and built up a new fortune there, had some savage litigation with Thomas Jefferson, and prepared his "System of Penal Law," which while it was not accepted by the Louisiana Legislature, was widely read and praised abroad, and brought the author much fame and honor from foreign Governments and potentates. He was member of Congress from Louisiana, and on the day Gen. Jackson was inaugurated President, Livingston was elected United States Senator. Afterward he was Minister to France.

Another interesting sketch is that of Peter Van Schaack, who declined to take sides in the war of the Revolution, and was called a Tory and banished the country, but after the war allowed to return and resume his practice. He was something of a scholar, and when still an undergraduate at King's College (as Columbia was called in those days) he "eloped with Miss Elizabeth Cruger, who was the daughter of Henry Cruger, a wealthy merchant of the City of New York. The latter was seated in front of a blazing fire in his library when he heard of the elopement, and was so carried away by his rage that he tore off his wig and threw it into the fire."

One of Peter Van Schaack's sisters married a Mr. Roosevelt, who kept a store in Chatham, in Columbia County, who removed to the City of New York and engaged in the iron business, in which he accumulated a fortune. He was the great-grandfather of President Roosevelt.

The roll of worthies goes on to include Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, no less than five of the Van Ness family, three Vanderpoels, Benjamin F. Butler—not the Massachusetts General of that name—John W. Edmonds, Theodore Miller, and John Van Buren, son of the President, he who was called Prince John. Very lively in this connection is the account of the legal proceedings in the famous anti-rent war. John Van Buren was then Attorney General of the State; the counsel for Big Thunder, leader of the anti-renters, was Ambrose L. Jordan.

On Friday Mr. Jordan, while discussing the admissibility of some evidence offered by the Attorney General, said: "The Attorney General does not care for the condition of these men. He has not contended for right or justice, but to make an exhibition of himself, to pander to the miserable ambition which was the curse of his father. Though he had brains to temper his wild ambition in some degree, the son has none to temper his, and it breaks out everywhere in puerility and slush." Mr. Van Buren, after answering the legal objections with great calmness said contemptuously: "The counsel opposed has informed your Honor the cause of my presence here. I shall not stoop to deny his coarse assertions, but allow me to add that it is quite out of place for a man who stands here in this court with the contributions of murder and arson in his pockets to criticise me for any cause whatever." Mr. Jordan turned upon Mr. Van Buren and said, "You lie." The latter coolly pushed him aside with his elbow, whereupon Jordan hit him a blow upon the back of the head, which Mr. Van Buren returned, and they grappled with each other in a furious struggle. Sheriff Waldo and his assistants rushed in and separated them.

Judge Edmonds, presiding, sentenced both lawyers to solitary confinement in the county jail for twenty-four hours.

Mr. Van Buren arose with great dignity and apologized, and in eloquent and really touching words asked that the sentence be modified by the imposition of a fine. This the court refused. An apology was made by Mr. Jordan to the court, and the District Attorney (the author's father, Theodore Miller) also requested the court to overlook the occurrence and impose a fine. All of which was refused, and the court adjourned till next day. These two eminent lawyers were then removed by the officials. It is said that neither was confined in a cell, but that Van Buren was taken to the Sheriff's office and Jordan to his parlor. Mr. Van Buren on the day after the affair sent in his resignation of the office of Attorney General to the Governor, and Judge Edmonds on learning of the fact immediately wrote to the Governor that the Attorney General had done nothing derogatory to his character as a gentleman, and was justified as a man of honor in resenting the gross insults he had received. The resignation was not accepted. At the expiration of their imprisonment the counsel returned to the courtroom, entering as if nothing had happened, and proceeded with the trial.

The book closes with an account of this anti-rent war somewhat at large by Theodore Miller. The trouble grew out of complicated conditions of land tenure arising from the Livingston patents and the custom of leases for one or more lifetimes.

The portraits of the old lawyers provided wherever such a thing is possible form not the least valuable and satisfactory feature of a volume for which many persons of a curious turn in biography and the byways of history and genealogy will thank the author.

*A GROUP OF GREAT LAWYERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK. By Peyton F. Miller, Counselor at Law. With Portraits. 12mo. Pp. 245. Privately Printed.

CAMERA WORK.

Mr. Boraston's Wonderful Photographs of Birds—Mr. Brownell's Book on Photography for Sportsmen.*

MR. BORASTON, in his "Birds by Land and Sea," divides "the knowledge of birds into two kinds—the right kind, which is profitable; the other, which is amusing." He begins the record of his observations "at one of the two critical periods in bird life, March or September, those times at which the migrants come to us or depart," in preference to following "the civil calendar, which has no true application to the course of nature."

The opening is with September, and the field of observation is about the village of Stretford, four miles southwest of Manchester, England, on the northern bank of the River Mersey, which there divides the Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. The country for miles is low and flat, consisting mainly of grazing fields and land under cultivation. The observations are occasionally extended across the Cheshire border, and, on a holiday trip, to the Island of Anglesey. The birds by land are found in the first locality; the birds by sea in the last. Most of the birds about Stretford are migratory, and so the large and mysterious fact of migration is considered at the outset.

Looked at mentally the distribution of bird life presents itself as a great, permanent stream of birds encircling the globe between the polar regions and the equator—a stream, however, which flows across rather than along. Already in August the first waves of the migratory tide rippled southward, giving earnest of a movement destined to break up the calm, full flood of Summer life. Daily and nightly, with increasing frequency and volume, one living wave followed another, and we, who live within the northern bank, as it were, of this great bird stream, found ourselves left among the shallows, from which the outward flowing tide of bird life was drawing off.

Although prepared in some measure by the temporary retirement of numbers of the birds during the moulting season for their subsequent total withdrawal, any one accustomed to life in the open could not fail to be struck with a deeper sense of silence and solitude as the month of September drew toward its close. True, the cuckoo was gone long since, and forgotten. But then, the cuckoo is a law to himself and has special dispensation in more matters than early going. It seemed, however, but a matter of days since the swift was darting about like the runaway head of an enchanted pickaxe, and thousands of swallows and martins clustered on the shallows by the open waters. But the disappearance of the swift on the 3d September struck the note of the month. I had noticed that the bird was absent from his usual haunt by the river on the 29th August—a gusty, inclement day, with rain. As it reappeared on the 3d September in its usual place, it had evidently been under shelter during the boisterous last days of August. This, however, was its last appearance, and we could only wish him a safe voyage, a healthy moult, and a punctual return.

The strength of the migratory instinct is attested by the fact that it overmasters the maternal instinct, one of the most powerful to which birds are subject. Both the swallow and the house martin raise two or three broods of young during the season, and some of the last brood are abandoned when the day of migration arrives. Migration is undoubtedly an important factor in the preservation of the species, yet only a remnant, even of those hosts not subject to the war of the hunter, return again from the Southern pilgrimage.

Interesting observations are presented of various birds, notably robins, wrens, warblers, titmice, skylarks, lapwings, starlings, rooks, plover, pheasants, shelldrakes, gulls, guillemots, razorbills, puffins, and cormorants. The many illustrations from photographs are particularly interesting. Mr. Boraston accomplishes wonderful things with his camera.

Mr. Brownell calls his "Photography for the Sportsman Naturalist" a book for beginners. A strong plea is made to the huntsman to associate the camera with, if not to substitute it entirely for, the gun. Instances are cited, without names, of sportsmen who rejoice in the substitution. But while the association will doubtless be welcomed by many lovers of the chase, few, we opine, will consent to the substitution. Man is a predatory animal, and, though much is said and written against the inhumanity of killing, many decades, if not centuries, must elapse before the old Adam is entirely eradicated.

The different kinds of cameras and lenses are described and hints are given as to purchasing, focusing, cleaning the lenses, &c. There is a chapter on the dark room, developing and printing, full of instruction, and another chapter on the telephotographic lens and its uses. This, defined untechnically, "is a lens having the properties of a telescope in a diminished degree. Its main characteristics are two—it will give photographs of objects on a larger scale than will an ordinary lens with the same extension of bellows and from the same point of view; it is not of any fixed focal length and can be focused to give a sharp image at any camera extension, (measured from the negative lens to the ground glass,) provided only that the extension is as great as, or greater than, the focal length of the front, or positive lens."

The apparatus for a field worker is described, as is also the method of photographing various kinds of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, flowers, and other objects. The illustrations, mostly from the author's photographs, are many and very interesting.

*BIRDS BY LAND AND SEA. The Record of a Year's Work with Field Glass and Camera. By John Machair Boraston. Illustrated by photographs taken direct from nature by the author. Pp. xvi.-252. 8vo. Cloth. New York: John Lane. $2 net.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR THE SPORTSMAN NATURALIST. By L. W. Brownell. The American Sportsman's Library. Edited by Caspar Whitney. Pp. xx.-311. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Buffalo Historical Papers.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vol. VII. Edited by Frank H. Severance, Secretary of the Society. 8vo. Pp. 532. Paper. Buffalo, N. Y.: The Buffalo Historical Society.

This, the seventh volume of the publications of the Buffalo Historical society, is a very bulky affair. It contains, besides matters of routine belonging to the society, historical material of much local and some wider interest. Under the last head may be included fourteen letters of Thomas Jefferson, mostly in his own handwriting, addressed to Francis Adrian van der Kemp, and preserved by the society. Eight of these letters have not previously been published. The first was written from Rotterdam when Jefferson was Minister to France, and refers to van der Kemp's intention to settle in America. The next is written from New York, many others from Monticello. Most of the letters contain statements of Jefferson's views on the Christian religion. In one he professes: "I am a Christian in the only sense in which he [Jesus of Nazareth] wished any one to be." Later letters discuss Mr. Jefferson's "Syllabus of an Estimate of the Doctrines of Jesus Compared With Those of Others," which syllabus also is here printed for reference. It is notable that Mr. Jefferson does not always begin his sentences with capitals, as moderns are required to do. The letters are often long, and contain references to a considerable range of writings on religious subjects, mathematics, the classics, &c.

The "Journals of Henry A. S. Dearborn" are also included in this volume, these journals having to do with the councils with the Seneca and Tuscarora Indians at Buffalo and Cattaraugus in 1838 and 1839, and being now for the first time published. The councils were held to induce the Indians to sell out their lands and depart beyond the Mississippi. This Henry A. S. Dearborn was the son of the Major Gen. Henry Dearborn of the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Dearborn represented Massachusetts at the council.

His journals fill nearly 200 pages of this volume. Then follow "Narratives and Journals of Pioneer Surveyors of Western New York and Adjacent Tracts in Pennsylvania and Ohio," including the "Life and Letters" of Augustus Porter and of Judah Colt, (written by himself;) Joseph Stanley's Reminiscences, and the survey of the south shore of Lake Erie in 1789. Pictures and portraits are included in the Porter biography.

Rider Haggard's Romance.

THE BRETHREN. By Rider Haggard. Illustrated by H. R. Miller. 12mo. Pp. 411. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

With a historical background similar to that of Scott's "Talisman," and with a galloping sweep of incidents held fast by the rein of probability, the author of "She" has given us an absorbing tale into which enter the elemental virtues and vices, emotions, and actions of the Christian Crusader, the Saracen, and the Arab of the mountains.

Salah-ed-Din, commander of the Faithful, has a dream in his palace at Damascus. It is that his niece stays his hand as she is about to annihilate the Christians gathered in Jerusalem. This niece is the daughter of an English knight and Zobeide, Salah's sister, who had been borne away to England by the knight. There she died after giving birth to a daughter, who was named Rosamund, after the Saxon-Norman fashion. Salah-ed-Din meditates how he may secure the possession of his English niece, who, according to the dream, is to become a peacemaker between the races. He finally fits out a ship and sends it to England with orders to invite her to come to the Levant and succeed to her royal inheritance. Should gifts and promises fail to move the girl to do his will, the commissioners are to use force, strategy, and even treachery to accomplish their mission. Rosamund is beloved by two brothers; each declares himself to her; but before she can reveal her choice the Saracens arrive on the coast of Essex and carry her off. The brothers agree to bury their personal rivalry in their endeavor to rescue her from the hands of Salah-ed-Din. How they succeeded, and yet how the dream is fulfilled, and which of the Brethren she chooses, forms the motif of the narrative, which is related with that splendid genius of sustained suspense, that admirable imagination, that magnificent panorama of dramatic scenes which are characteristic of this writer.

Mr. Miller's pen-and-ink sketches with which the story is embellished are entirely worthy of it in their imagination and craftsmanship.

1904

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts at Home and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

BEST-SELLING BOOKS.—It is unquestionably a fine thing to be ranked among the very highest in the literary world, yet a study of the "Best-Selling Books" of the past five years shows that the stars of the first magnitude have not nearly had things all their own way. The names of such men as George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, J. M. Barrie, Henry James, and William Dean Howells look very impressive in print; yet somehow when the leading bookseller of Duluth, let us say, turns to the task of making his monthly report on the local literary market, he seems to pass these men by in favor of scribes of lesser distinction and narrower fame. During the past twelve months Mr. James, Mr. Kipling, and Mr. Howells have not been idle, yet so far as these reports are concerned, "Traffics and Discoveries," "The Golden Bowl," and "The Son of Royal Langbrith" might never have been written. On the other hand, the newcomer, though he or she may realize that years will be needed to build up a literary reputation of the first rank, has the consolation of knowing that the distinction of being the author of the best-selling novel in the United States and the accruing advantages are, in a measure, open to all.

While it is, of course, impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy what a year will bring forth, there are certain men and women writing to whom we can point as authors whose books will be found on the list for some years to come. There is Mr. Winston Churchill, for instance. We do not rank Mr. Churchill very high as a novelist, but we ascribe to him a very rare knowledge of the resources and the limitations of the American reading public. We have no hesitation in predicting that about the early Summer of 1906 Mr. Churchill will publish a new novel of five or six hundred pages, and that it will be instantly in great demand. Other authors whose books are almost certain to be found on these lists are John Fox, Jr., Booth Tarkington, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Marion Crawford, Stewart Edward White, Ellen Glasgow, Mary Johnston, Gertrude Atherton, Gilbert Parker, George Barr McCutcheon, Richard Harding Davis—the list might include a few names more. Most of these men and women are doing excellent work, and when we speak of them as "Best Sellers" it is without any intention of disrespect.—The Bookman, New York.

PHILLIPS AND SEAMAN.—Mr. Phillips's popularity as the peer of Dante—or was it Shakespeare?—is in the last quarter.

It is unlikely that comic verse, the things in Punch, were in Arnold's mind when he spoke of poetry as a criticism of life, but of all our living poets could any so well pass the criticism-of-life canon as Mr. Seaman? and he signs a poem in Punch every week. It is surely not only better, but greatly higher work to exercise in Mr. Seaman's manner this "faculty of comic perception" than to expand, for example, in the manner of Mr. Phillips into amorous wash of words on nothing in particular. Why should a bad drama claim inspiration refused to cultured satire? Certainly Mr. Seaman's Punch verses endure republication because they are a criticism of life, spoken from a sensitive character. Put aside the metric art, in which Mr. Seaman has a rare skill, and the verbal wit, we still find pleasure in the verse as his folly hard deserver it comes across it. Mr. Seaman is usually praised for the unvarying kindness of his satire. We are not so sure; the commendation strikes us as neither quite true nor truly commendatory. If any "literary parasite" should take to himself the lines on "Mr. Bertram Blighter," he would not think them kind.

Cambridge has housed him at the "Bull,"
And Oxford only at the "Mitre,"
And so the praise is due in full
To just himself—to Bertram Blighter.

Is not "rabies" a sensitive disgust of very mordant quality "armavit iambos"? Is "Lipton Unlimited" wholly kind?

Mixed nature, like the versatile Phœnician,
Blending with trade the instincts of a tar,
You keep intact that mercantile tradition
Which made us what we are!

The poem, with its climax, is an admirably trenchant satire on the perversion of hero-worship in the public and the pursuit of knighthood, or more, in the individual. "Waterloo Nelson Binks, M. P.," of "fine old Tory stock," who always

Ascribed the comments of alien powers
To natural envy of gifts like ours,

is a delightful type of the "stalwart sheep" in the House. The literary criticism is almost as good as the personal. The best example, perhaps, is the translation of Mr. Kipling's "Pay, pay, pay" into Austinese.

What boots it though he left his Scotland sire
Twixt Wapping barmaids serving Bacchic fire?
With claims of wife or wench 'tis Alfred's hope
To see your cornucopias cope, cope, cope.
—London Saturday Review.

BALZAC.—Looked at from any point of view, the life of Honoré de Balzac is prodigious. For thirty years he absorbed, or rather constrained himself, to live at white heat—and practically his completed work of fifty years was produced in the last seventeen, during which he was in addition writing and wasting as this travail was, Balzac's splendid strength of body, the sure an ready return of his inspired and seerlike periods, his quenchless belief in himself and intrepid faith in the future, enabled him to continue it, with a minimum of repose, for thirty-one successive years. And what a bulk of work! From 1821 to 1824 he wrote thirty volumes; and in 1824 he was but twenty-five years of age, and had not even begun to think of the "Comédie Humaine." Between 1830 and 1842 seventy-nine novels of the "Comedy" saw the light, and with all this the great work was never completed. On his deathbed he pleaded with his doctor for six months, six weeks, six days, in which to consummate his task, and sank into coma while pleading for six hours.

With Balzac's rising fame rises the mountain of his debts. These, starting from his two disastrous years of printing and publishing in Paris, accumulated (with bad bargains and bargains half fulfilled or not fulfilled at all on Balzac's part) until, at the top of his literary renown, he had to hide from his creditors in a garret under the name of his landlady or his washerwoman. In 1837 Balzac, at that date the best-known and the most-debated novelist in France, owed 162,000f. Then he must needs buy a cane which was the talk of Paris, some gold buttons for a new coat, a "divine ope. a glass," and a dressing gown beyond words, and give a dinner to the dandies of the opera box, respecting which Rossini said that "he had not seen more magnificence when he dined at royal tables." Balzac, three times a millionaire, would still have buried himself in debt, for the mental exaltation of his creative hours was reproduced when he broke loose from the galley bench, and he lavished in anticipation the wealth he had dreamed would be his. This gone, he borrowed anew, or devised another of those schemes that were to enrich him beyond the possibilities of literature.

His schemes were essentially a part of Balzac; the sovereign, unconquerable visionary. He would transport oaks from Poland to France; nothing like oaks from Poland to make your fortune three times over! Or, again, there was a project of visiting with a magical ring the Great Mogul, who, apparently, was to be mesmerized into changing places straightway with Balzac.

Could mortal have "hustled" the East, Balzac, as the Great Mogul, had been the man. Behold him again gravely working out his plan to make a corner in all the arts, and putting up the Apollo Belvedere for competition among the nations—to act as Auctioneer to Europe. The "child man!" as his devoted sister, Mme. Surville, used to call him.—Tighe Hopkins in The London Chronicle.

A RIVAL IN THE FAMILY.—The author of "John Chilcote, M. P.," is shortly to find a rival in her own household. No one questions the power of Mrs. Thurston in setting forth a story of politics and society as they exist to-day, but Mr. E. Temple Thurston, her husband, has written a romance which their friends aver has many points of merit that challenge a comparison he gallantly disclaims himself. It takes religion for its atmosphere instead of politics, and thus we find reversed the usual position which assigns the latter to the husband as his special field of interest, and the other to the wife. Mr. Thurston's story deals with the experiences of a man who enters the priesthood and works for a time in the South of Ireland, until, as in the case of Mr. Hichens's hero, it grows irksome, and he renounces it for a more normal state of things. The book is to appear early in the new year, the title is "The Apple of Eden," and the publishers are Messrs. Chapman & Hall. By a coincidence they have now in hand a novel, "Eve and the Law," to appear about the same time, and here the husband and wife collaborate instead of developing separate themes. They are Mr. and Mrs. Askew, who made a score a year ago with "The Shulamite," a story we warmly praised at the time.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SAINTE-BEUVE AND THE SECOND EMPIRE.—Sainte-Beuve was not alone among the Saint-Simonians to accept the coup d'état with equanimity. "Socialism hanged on authority" was their watchword; the Prince President reversed it and founded all empire based on individual enterprise. At first the Saint-Simonians, or some of them, were disposed to regard the [illegible] from Paris in 1852 reveal a somewhat similar state of mind. And for Sainte-Beuve, at all events, the Second Empire opened as an era of peace and plenty. He was middle-aged, moderately illustrious, a member of the French Academy, an ex-Librarian of the Institute, but he was earning the scantiest of literary incomes—not more than a hundred a year—when, in 1840, Véron, the editor of the Constitutionnel, offered him £20 a month for a weekly causerie to appear in every Monday's issue on some new book or literary debate. That monthly £20, which success soon more than doubled, balanced the critic's slender budget. Soon afterward the death of his mother left him a modest income of some 4,000f. a year, (£160,) and the pleasant little house she had built in a garden of the Rue Montparnasse. It is perhaps the quietest street in Paris. There, in his tranquil library, surrounded by his Greek reader, his doctor, his secretary, his housekeeper, his Berrichonne cook, Sainte-Beuve was to live, till the end of the chapter, if not the life of the sage, at least the life of the scholar. The humanitarian had become a humanist.

Out of this great quiet came the best things Sainte-Beuve ever gave to the world; the "Lundis," one of the most solid, most varied, and prodigious monuments which the nineteenth century has raised in France. We must turn to Voltaire or to Bayle to find such a union of method, grace, life, and erudition. The "Lundis" are a natural history of man as a thinking and especially as a social being. While George Sand and Flaubert were blaming Sainte-Beuve for "writing in newspapers" when he might have composed a book, he was in fact producing an encyclopedia which will probably outlive their works of art. The "Nouveaux Lundis," which he began in his sixtieth year, are even better than the causeries, so various, so fresh, so firm, so new. Time cannot stale nor custom wither the diversity of their intellectual interest. We pick up a chance volume, open it and read, first the two articles on Biot the chemist and physicist, then one on Apuleius's Golden Ass, then a review of Renan. There is not a wrinkle! What sanity, what grasp, what a serene and superior intelligence, what breadth of view and keenness of vision! The "Nouveaux Lundis" are undisguisedly Liberal. It is unfortunate, no doubt, that the critic should have turned his coat just after receiving from the Government the Senator's chair with its 30,000f. a year. This episode accords too well with his rancor against Pierre Leroux and Victor Hugo, the affair of the "Livre d'Amour," and one or two other such inexplicable lapses. Sainte-Beuve had no sense of an obligation. He had, however, his virtues—a stanch love of truth, an absolute independence, (he refused to write a "Lundi" on the Emperor's Caesar,) an inexhaustible charity, which showed itself not only in boundless almsgiving, but also in much personal exertion (more tiresome to a busy literary man) spent in obtaining pensions for many a widow and orphan, redressing wrongs and small injustices. Sainte-Beuve had in his heart a well, a perennial spring, rather, of fraternal compassion. His stanchness and his Liberalism endeared him to the young, and he became the idol of the Quartier Latin—"l'Oncle Beuve." He had his revenge. In 1852, appointed Professor of Latin Literature at the College of France, he had been hissed and hooted from his chair and obliged to resign; the students would not listen to the favorite of the Court. But in 1865, when Sainte-Beuve, sole of his species, defended Renan and Free Thought in the Senate, four hundred enthusiastic students invaded the quiet sanctum of the Rue Montparnasse. "Go back to your lectures, my dear young friends," said the sage. And he went back to his "Lundis." He died in 1869, on the very eve of the crash. What would he have said of the war, of the Commune, what of the apotheosis of Victor Hugo? And what of our new ideals, of imperialism, of the new Socialism? He died too soon. He should have lived thirty years longer; he should have absorbed and represented all the nineteenth century.—London Times.

GERALD CAMPBELL'S "EDWARD AND PAMELA FITZGERALD."—Mr. Campbell has had the inestimable advantage of access to unpublished materials for his picture of Lord Edward and Pamela. Himself a descendant of the famous pair, he has been intrusted by his cousins and aunts with many private letters from the actors and spectators of the stirring times which ended with the Union. These letters are genuine history, for however inaccurate may be the knowledge of facts told by these people—many of them ladies—the spontaneous and candid display of their sentiments is absolutely trustworthy; and if we know the feelings of a society, we go a long way into the knowledge of that society. The main group are the great houses of Leinster and Richmond, with their connections; but so many and complicated are these that we should have strongly recommended Mr. Campbell to include a genealogical page, beginning with Lord Edward's mother—sister of the Duke of Richmond and wife of the Duke of Leinster, who, having produced seventeen Fitzgeralds, married again, on the Duke's death, her sons' tutor, and had two more children, (Ogilvies.) Truly, "there were giants in those days, women of renown."

Since Moore's life of Lord Edward various unauthorized sketches of him and of his wife have appeared, and Pamela, in particular, has been unjustly dealt with. Her doubtful French origin, her French dress and manners, all coming from the Paris of the Revolution, made her much suspected in the provincial society of Dublin. She was in the eyes of the Dublin Francophobes, who were jealous of her beauty and attractions, an unprincipled foreigner, and so she was very harshly treated, even by the Government when [illegible] interest and [illegible] prove that she was innocent of political intrigue; that she was a fond and loving wife, though not inconsolable for the loss of her fascinating husband; and that her second marriage was wellnigh forced upon her by reason of her loneliness and want of an established position. We are not told why she separated from her second husband, except that it was for no fault of hers. The question of her origin is discussed calmly and without prejudice; on the whole, the evidence is in favor of her being the Duke of Orleans's child, though, if so, we cannot fathom the reasons of her mother, Mme. de Genlis, for keeping it a profound secret.

Lord Edward needs no rehabilitation; his character is as clear as the d singleness of mind and charm of manner did not preclude a want of mental balance, and his imatience at the incompetence of the Government and the cruelty of the executive hurried him into a course fraught with far greater misery to all concerned than the ill which he tried to remedy. He was tainted, too, with French Republicanism, and, though a great aristocrat, associated with low schemers, and miscreants, two of whom in the end betrayed him for money—the most infamous crime known in Ireland. The society to which he naturally belonged is shown by the letters in this volume to be humane and refined, well disposed to moderate the sad condition of the poor around them by all consideration and charity, anxious for reform in the law and for Catholic emancipation, but still an English colony in Ireland. Lord Castlereagh appears here and there, and always in a good light, just as he is drawn in Lady Londonderry's new volume noticed elsewhere. The details of Lord Edward's death are given from contemporary papers with a fullness hitherto unattainable, and the whole study is good and careful. We note only occasional slips owing to the author's not being Irish enough, e. g., he says Castletown (the seat of the Conollys) is just outside Dublin. If he ever tried to walk the distance under such an impression, he would amend the statement. —London Athenæum.

STEVENSON AND THE CRITICS.—No man has been brought less under the light of criticism than Stevenson. His must have been a delightful personality. He secured enthusiastic friends. Many of these friends were critics, but that glamour of a great personal friendship absolutely destroyed their gift so far as it related to R. L. S. When these good friends sat down to write about Stevenson's books they lost all balance, all power of appraisement.

It was my misfortune not to know Mr. Stevenson, never to come under that personal glamour, although I had some very pleasant letters from him, and one of his original manuscripts is, I am happy to say, in my library. I am able, therefore, to take a purely critical attitude, and I venture to believe that my attitude is a sound one. I admit that Mr. Stevenson was a charming writer who has given a great deal of pleasure. I only regret that his various friends—Sidney Colvin, William Archer, Edmund Gosse, and a number of others—should have led a crusade of laudation which has no basis whatever in actual truth.

Any half dozen critics who are in agreement can easily place a man on a pinnacle, and the rest of the writers in news paperland will follow blindly in his praise.

Let it be granted that Mr. Stevenson was a pleasant writer, that his "Treasure Island" is a capital book for boys, that his "Master of Ballantrae" is a readable story for "grown-ups," that his "Virginibus Puerisque" is a remarkable volume of essays and that in his "Child's Garden of Verses" there is much to please the little ones. Certainly Stevenson was an industrious and an agreeable writer, and he had a sense for style that few have to-day. But that is quite another thing to his being a great writer, which, to read some of the eulogies that have been passed upon him, one might be misled into assuming.

The great writers of every epoch are those who strike a new note, who break away from convention. Not in one strategic department of his literary work did Stevenson break away from convention. Carlyle was a great writer, Ruskin was a great writer, Scott was a great writer, George Borrow was a great writer, exactly as in poetry Wordsworth, Shelley, and Byron were great writers, because all these men did break away from convention and contributed something entirely new to English literature.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

"NEW SCHOOL."—Mr. Kipling belongs to those "who survive in a strange shadowy life in an alien time. He appears like one dancing and grimacing in the midst of the set, grave faces of a silent company." So at least thinks Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, who contributes a suggestive article to this month's Contemporary Review on the formidable revolt that is beginning to manifest itself against that crude and Nietzschean imperialistic literature which was itself but a Tory reaction against the cosmopolitan idealism of the Early Victorians. It was, he tells us, "a literature of intoxication—with its forced ferocity and academic enthusiasm for the noise and trappings of war, which was the work of men who despised death because there was present in their minds not death as a reality but death as an idea"; but granted the existence of the reaction, I confess I am unable to follow Mr. Masterman in his adage and sanguine prophecy that "the vital movement of the immediate years to come will be put in motion by the writers of the 'New England or Nationalist School.'" To imagine that Mr. Chesterton, Mr. Masterson, Mr. Belloc, who are mentioned as the protagonists of the new school, will revolutionize the whole tenor of [illegible] thought, [illegible] but we would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"C. D.," Forest Avenue, New York City: "Who was Blennerhasset? When did he live? Can you give me the address of Mrs. F. Blundell?"

(1) Harman Blennerhasset, (1747-1831.) lawyer and politician, is now remembered on account of his connection with the treasonable schemes of Aaron Burr. See the "Life" of Blennerhasset by Safford, 1853; "The Blennerhasset Papers," (embracing his "Private Journal,") 1864; and the sketch of his career in the Dictionary of National Biography. (2) The Manor House, Blandford, Dorset, England.

"H. M.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "(1) Can you give me the names of about half a dozen reliable American dealers in old and rare books on sports and pastimes? (2) Do you know of any English dealers who have representatives in this country? (3) If a two-volume edition of William Cavendish's (Duke of Newcastle's) 'Treatise on the Horse' (London, 1743) was worth $125 twenty years ago, what should its value be to-day?"

(1) All American rare book dealers of prominence handle books of this character to some extent. (2) No. (3) Less than one-third of this amount, unless in very fine condition.

L. ARTHUR, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Who issues Anna L. Bicknell's 'Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Empire'?"

The Century Company; price, $2.25.

"A. L. Y.," Saratoga, N. Y.: "Who was William Kingsford, the historian of Canada?"

William Kingsford (1819-98) was born in England, served for some time in the army, and went to Canada with his regiment. In 1841 he retired, turned his attention to surveying, and was for three years the Deputy Surveyor of Montreal. He then acquired a share in the proprietorship of The Montreal Times, which he helped to edit until its extinction two years later. Returning to surveying, he was appointed to the engineering staff of the Department of Public Works, and for many years was engaged in Canada, the United States, and in Italy, in important undertakings. His "History of Canada," begun after he had finished his work on the Canadian Pacific line, was completed in ten volumes, (1887-98.)

H. M. REYNOLDS, 318 Brent Street, Los Angeles, Cal.: "What books have been written on William Walker of Nicaragua?"

W. V. Wells's "Walker's Expedition to Nicaragua," 1856; Doubleday's Reminiscences of the Filibuster War," 1886; James Jeffrey Roche's "By-ways of War"; "The Story of the Filibusters," 1900, (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50.)

"MRS. H. K.," Omaha, Neb.: "A few years ago I read a remarkable book of tales by Katherine D. King entitled 'The Child Who Will Never Grow Old.' What other books have been written by this author?"

Katherine Douglas King, (Mrs. Burr,) who died on March 27, 1901, was also the author of "The Scripture Reader of St. Mark's," her first novel, (1895,) and of "Father Hilarion," "A Bitter Vintage," and "Ursula." "The Child Who Will Never Grow Old" was her third book.

P. J. CAULFIELD, 213 East Fortieth Street, New York City: "Please give me the French titles of Balzac's works in the order in which they were written."

We cannot spare space for such a lengthy list. See Miss Wormeley's "Memoir of Balzac," (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50;) the bibliography at the end of Saintsbury's "Balzac: A Study," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25,) &c.

"G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where in Tennyson's works occurs the line:

"'The fierce light which beats upon a throne'?"

In the dedication (to Prince Albert) to the "Idylls of the King."

"R. F. W.," 71 Broadway, New York City: "Can you give me any information as to where I can find a humorous poem written by J. G. C. Brainerd, commemorating the floating off of a Methodist meeting house with a lighted tree inside, on Christmas Eve, 1823, during an exceptionally high tide at Norwich, Conn.?"

This is probably given in either Brainerd's "Literary Remains," Hartford, 1832, or his "Poems. A New and Authentic Collection," Hartford, 1842, which should be in the New York Public Library.

JOHN FHIN, Paterson, N. J., writes: "'The Boy's Own Book,' about which Mr. Ashby-Sterry inquires, was the delight of my boyhood. Some years ago I happened to find a copy of an American reprint, and lost it now before me. The English book passed through several editions, and was changed and enlarged each time. The article on 'golf' is quite short. It speaks of it as being played in the northern parts of the kingdom. There is no cut or illustration, but the game that is briefly described is really golf. The publishers were Munroe & Francis, Joseph H. Francis, Boston; also Charles & Francis, New York. The date is 1849." "Book Lover," New York City, also writes concerning "The Boy's Own Book," and incloses a transcript of the title page of a Louisville (Ky.) edition of 1859, published by Morton & Griswold.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City: "With reference to George Ashby's remarks on 'The Boy's Own Book,' will you permit me to say that the first edition of this work was printed and published by my grandfather, James Viztelly, in London about 1826? The idea of the book was my grandfather's, and he engaged William Clarke, a versatile Irishman, to write it. The illustrations it contained were engraved by or under the supervision of Richard Branston. Twenty-seven years after publication (about 1853) the copyright of 'The Boy's Own Book' was sold for £1,000. The work recently referred to by me in Queries as 'The American Boy's Book,' published by Dick & Fitzgerald, is practically identical with that published by my grandfather, inasmuch as it contains the same illustrations or copies of them, and most of the original letterpress."

C. D. FRIEBOLIN, 613 American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio: "What are the books or publications of 'Bill Nye'? Who publishes each?"

Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye") published "A Comic History of England," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25;) "A Comic History of the United States," (Lippincott, $2;) "A Guest at the Ludlow and Other Stories," (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.25;) "Bill Nye's Remarks," (Donahue, Chicago, $1;) "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," (W. B. Conkey, Chicago, 25 cents;) "Bill Nye's Remarks," (Conkey, 25 cents;) "Bill Nye's Sparks," (Conkey, 25 cents;) "Bill Nye's Baled Hay," (Conkey, 25 cents;) "Forty Liars and Other Lies," (Conkey, 25 cents,) &c.

G. POMEROY KEESE, Cooperstown, N. Y.: "In reply to 'S. I.' Albany, N. Y., (Queries, of Dec. 17,) 'Elinor Wyllys' was written by Cooper's eldest daughter, Susan Fenimore Cooper, (the author of 'Rural Hours,') under the nom de plume of 'Amabel Penfeather.' It was her first venture as a writer of fiction, and Cooper assumed to present it to the public. It had only moderate success. Miss Cooper's writings on country life and natural history are well known and have enduring literary standing."

The Rev. LUCIUS M. HARDY, Christ Memorial Church, Pomfret, Conn.: "In Appeals to Readers of Dec. 10 Samuel A. Hamilton, Roaring Springs, Penn., asks for a list of books relating to the Old South. Adam Hodgson's 'Letters, 1819 1820, 1821, from North America,' published by Samuel Whiting, New York City, 1823, and 'The Huguenots of South Carolina,' privately printed by the Knickerbocker Press, New York City, 1887, from addresses and historical records in the fifties, will, I think, give him the material he is seeking."

"C. B.," Albany, N. Y.: "In THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 29 there is a quotation from 'The Martyrdom of Man,' by Winwood Reed. Where can I obtain this book?"

"The Martyrdom of Man," by William Winwood Reade, can be had from the Banner of Light Publishing Company, Boston, price $1.

"G. L.," Trenton, N. J.: "Who publishes the 'Memoirs' of Henri de Blowitz?"

Doubleday, Page & Co., price $3.

Mrs. FRANKLIN SMITH, 30 Burr Street, Rochester, N. Y.: "Where can I find a brief sketch of Joseph Conrad? Are there any short stories by him which illustrate his style?"

Joseph Conrad was born in Poland in 1856, his Polish name being Korzeniowski. French and Polish were the only languages familiar to him early in life, and he did not learn English until his nineteenth year. When he was only a lad he went to sea, and sailed around the world for nearly twenty years, serving in every capacity on shipboard, and without any idea of a literary future. In 1894 he settled in London and produced his first book, "Almayer's Folly," the following year. His books now number ten in all, the latest being "Nostromo," (Harper & Brothers, $1.50,) "Youth" and "Falk" are among Conrad's best tales. Each is published (with two other stories by him) by McClure, Phillips & Co. at $1.50.

E. PHILLIPS, 131 East Eighty-third Street, New York City: "Where can I find the expression, 'The life so short, the art so long,' used by William Morris in one of his circulars?"

In Chaucer's "Assembly of Fowles," Line 1, ("The lyfe so short, the craft so long to lerne,") an echo of "Ars longa, vita brevis," an aphorism of Hippocrates.

"H." Syracuse, N. Y.: "Who publishes a collection of Webster's best speeches?"

"The Great Speeches and Orations of Daniel Webster," (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $3, cloth.)

P. A. PHILBIN, Archbald, Penn.: "The words of the tune 'The World Turned Upside Down,' about which your correspondent 'J. A. T.' inquired in Queries of Dec. 10, may be found in Frank Moore's 'Songs and Ballads of the Revolution.' Concerning it Mr. Moore says: 'The ballad entitled "The World Turned Upside Down; or, The Old Woman Taught Wisdom," was published originally in The Gentleman's Magazine and afterward on a music sheet, set to the tune "Derry Down." The anonymous author says it is "an humble attempt to reconcile the parent and her children, made by a peacemaker to Great Britain and her colonies."'

"The first stanza runs, according to Mr. Moore's book:

"'Goody Bull and her daughter together fell out;
Both squabbled and wrangled and made a
——— rout,
But the cause of the quarrel remains to be
told,
Then lend both your ears and a tale I'll
unfold.'

"It is presumed that the line which suggested the title was taken from a song entitled 'When I Was a Dame of Honor.' This was sung in a ballad opera, 'The Fashionable Lady,' which was presented in 1730. Part of the first verse runs:

"'Since now the world's turned upside down,
And all things changed in nature,
As if a doubt were newly grown,
We had the same Creator,' &c."

R. N. TREVOR, South Orange, N. J.: "Albert H. White, 131 Summit Avenue Mount Vernon, N. Y., (Appeals to Readers, Dec. 17,) will find the quotation he seeks, 'Dear little, sweet little, nice little damosels,' in Robert Grant's satire, 'The Little Tin Gods on Wheels,' published originally in The Harvard Lampoon about twenty-five years ago."

"The Little Tin Gods on Wheels; or, Society in Our Modern Athens," was republished in book form in Cambridge, Mass., in 1870. It was Judge Grant's first book.

"M. B.," 102 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City: "In reply to the query of George Ashby of Yonkers, N. Y., in Appeals to Readers of Dec. 24, I would suggest that by 'the doctor and his brother' Macaulay probably meant Baron Stowell, Lord Eldon's brother, and Lord Eldon himself. The former had taken a degree of D. C. L. and was at the time the poem was written a Judge of the Court of Admiralty, while Lord Eldon was Lord Chancellor."

"HELLAS," Montclair, N. J.: "Who wrote these lines?

I thought so once, and now I know it.'"

They are said to have been written by John Gay as an epitaph on himself.

BROTHER ALPHEUS, New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of Dec. 24 'Anxious,' Albany Club, Albany, N. Y., asks for the authorship of the lines:

"'Then each guest in duty bound
The joke applauded and the laugh went
round.'

"They may be found in a poem entitled 'A Modern Wit,' by Selleck Osborn, included in 'Poems That Every Child Should Know,' edited by Mary E. Burt, on Page 165."

"Poems That Every Child Should Know" is published by Doubleday, Page & Co. at 90 cents. Selleck Osborn (1788-1820) was a Connecticut journalist and verse writer, author of "Poems, Moral, Sentimental, and Satirical," Boston, 1823.

H. PEACOCK, San Juan, Porto Rico: "Where can I secure good English translations of the following books Gautier's 'Captain Fracasse,' 'Letters of Mlle. de Lespinasse,' Flaubert's 'Mme. Bovary,' and Cellini's 'Autobiography'?"

(1.) L. C. Page & Co., Boston, $1.25. (2.) We do not know. (3.) Laird & Lee, Chicago, $1. (4.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City, Symonds's version, $2.50.

"Y." 29 East Thirty-second Street, New York City: "What were the twelve good rules" referred to in Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village'?"

The "twelve good rules" were ascribed to Charles I.: (1.) Urge no healths. (2.) Profane no divine ordinances. (3.) Touch no state matters. (4.) Reveal no secrets. (5.) Pick no quarrels. (6.) Make no comparisons. (7.) Maintain no ill opinions. (8.) Keep no bad company. (9.) Encourage no vice. (10.) Make no long meals. (11.) Repeat no grievances. (12.) Lay no wagers.

"LINCOLN," Yale Club, New York City: "Can Queries give me any information concerning a satirical poem on Abraham Lincoln entitled 'Old Abe, the Miller; or, The Campaigns of Richmond'? My copy has no title page and evidently never had one."

It was printed, perhaps, about 1863 in Washington, D. C. A copy was sold at a book sale in this city in December, 1903, for $5.75.

Appeals to Readers.

WILLIAM D. NOYES, Vale Road, East Chester, N. Y.: "I have an engraving, issued by the London Art Union in 1847, called 'The Prisoner of Gisors.' It represents a man in chains carving a crucifix out of the stone wall of his cell. Above it he has cut the inscription: 'O Mater Dei, Miserere Mei. Pontan.' Who was this Pontan and what was his story?"

"L.," 1,240 Lexington Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of the line: 'Till all the lands are blest'? I have frequently heard ministers and others use this line in addresses to the public; in fact, the line has long been familiar to me, but I have not been able to trace its origin."

Mrs. MARY A. DERBY, care of Major Derby, U. S. A., U. S. Engineer Office: "Where can I obtain a piece of poetry entitled 'Let It Pass'? I think there are six verses, each ending 'Let It Pass.'"

"S. W.," Sagaponack, L. I., N. Y.: "Can any one tell me the title of a song of which I remember only a few lines?

"'I'm going back to Dixie, where the cotton
blossoms grow;
I've left the old plantation,
My home and my relation,
My head turns back to Dixie and I must
go.'"

WILLIAM ASHBY, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Who was the author of 'Dat Galenus Opes dat Justinianus Honores'? I cannot find this line in any of the dictionaries of classical quotations I have consulted. I have frequently met with allusions to Shaw, the life guardsman, 'who immortalized himself at Waterloo.' He is mentioned in 'Bleak House,' in Chambers's Encyclopaedia, (in the article on 'Aristocracy,') in Haydon's 'Life,' and elsewhere, yet I never read an account of the battle of Waterloo in which he is mentioned. What did he do?"

ELIZA SMITH, 123 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In the days before the civil war, when I was a very little girl, I remember my mother having a book called 'Zorab, the Hostage,' which I should like to read, as I do not remember the fate of the Hostage, who was, I think, the hero of the story. The only thing I recollect of the book is that the Caliph had but one hair on one side of his chin and ten on the other, yet he required the services of a barber every morning—an office which, I think, Zorab filled, or had some attendance on the Caliph. In making some biographical researches in the Astor Library some years ago I came across the name of the author of this book in one of the encyclopedias, (Zell's, I think,) but carelessly did not make a note of it. If any reader can give me the author's name or information if the book is obtainable anywhere it will be a great favor. I have a curiosity to know if the story would at all interest me now."

JOHN BEARHOPE, 118 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City: "Where can I find a bit of versification entitled 'Walk, Damn You, Walk'? It appeared originally, I think, in Puck. I am very desirous of procuring a copy of these verses."

E. U. JOHNSON, Century Magazine: "1. Your very interesting reply to 'Keats' of the Springfield, Mass., concerning the manuscript of the 'Ode to a Nightingale' leads me to ask the gentleman who wrote the reply (or other readers of this admirably conducted department) for information as to the whereabouts of manuscripts of Shelley's poems or of others of Keats's. That of Hyperion,' I believe, has recently been presented to the British Museum collection by Miss Bird, whose father, Dr. Bird, was the literary executor of Leigh Hunt. I shall be especially obliged by news of any that may be owned in this country. 2. Can any one refer me to bibliographies of Keats and Shelley?"

Ancient Egypt.

"A Short History of Ancient Egypt," by Percy E. Newberry and John Garstang, covers the entire history of the Valley of the Nile, from the early tribal communities of archaic times, more than 3,000 years before the commencement of our era, to the conquest by Alexander the Great in the year 332 B. C. This has been presented as one continuous tale, for the authors reject the theories of those commentators who find repeated breaks in the sequence of events. After a description of the country and a chapter on the archaic period, including Menes, the first wearer of the Double Crown, and his descendants, the following divisions are observed: Memphite rule, feudal period, early Theban rulers, the Hyksos period, the Theban Empire, the Decline, 1250 to 750; the disintegration, 900 to 650; the Renaissance, 665 to 525, and the Persian invasion and the final conquest by Alexander. There are four historical maps, a chronological table, and an index.

Gen. O'Ferrall.

FORTY YEARS OF ACTIVE SERVICE. By Charles T. O'Ferrall. With portrait. Pp. 307. 12mo. Cloth. Washington: Neale Publishing Company. $2 net.

Ex-Gov. O'Ferrall began his official life when only fifteen years of age, at which time, owing to the sudden death of his father, for whom he had acted as a clerk, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of Morgan County, then a part of Virginia, but since made a part of the State of West Virginia. Two years later he was formally elected clerk of the court for a term of six years. A year later he entered the military service of his State by becoming a member of one of the military companies organized to suppress the uprising led by John Brown. He went with his company to Harper's Ferry, but took no part in the little fighting that was done in this forerunner of the war between the States that was to break out two years later. When that war did break out young O'Ferrall cast his lot with the Confederacy, though he says that his best impressions told him it would be a hopeless struggle. But with the young men of his neighborhood he entered the cavalry arm of the service and fought against the Federal forces from the beginning of hostilities until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Meantime he had been wounded a half a dozen times, had been gradually promoted from private to Lieutenant Colonel, and says, "I make the claim that my little command held the last Confederate line, made the last fight, and captured the last prisoner held, made, and captured upon the soil of old Virginia." This was at daybreak of April 9, 1865, before the news of the surrender had reached him. Then with a force of twenty-eight men he made a raid on a force of 375 Federal cavalrymen under command of Major Martindale, marching into the Shenandoah Valley, in which a number of horses and three prisoners were captured. The story of this fight is only one of the score about which he tells, and in which he was personally a participant. Gov. O'Ferrall boldly says he was a "rebel," and that he prefers being called one to being called a "secessionist," on the ground that he never did believe in the doctrine of the right of the States to secede, but that he did rebel against what he did believe to be an illegal attempt on the part of the people of the North to deprive those of the South of a part of their property—their slaves—property in which they were taught to believe they had as much of a vested right as Northerners had in the land they tilled. Personal reminiscences of such commanders as Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, Ashby, a brilliant cavalry leader; Gordon, and Early are told without any effort at literary effect, and the more charmingly for that, perhaps.

In the second part of the volume the author tells of his official life from his court clerkship, through its various stages as a county Judge, member of the Legislature during the days when Mahone was creating such a sensation in Virginia politics, through six terms in Congress, and finally for four years as Governor of Virginia, and his forced retirement from office because "I would not adopt the free silver heresy as my political creed." As in the military part of his story, this political section bristles with anecdotes about such men as the late President McKinley, President Cleveland, President Harrison, Congressmen Crisp, Reed, "Sunset" Cox, Bourke Cockran, Gen. Wheeler, and others of National fame, with whom he came in personal contact. Altogether the volume makes an interesting story of history in the making as seen through the eyes of a Confederate soldier and a Democratic politician who had an active hand in that making.

How to Study.

Is there a science of study? If so, upon what basis shall it be determined? These and similar questions Mr. James G. Moore has asked and answered in "Outline of the Science of Study" (New York: Hinds & Noble. $1.00.) He believes that with the average teacher the educational process has consisted chiefly in furnishing his students instruction per capita. With a rapidly increasing minority the student himself has been studied, and his interests, his limitations, and his status in general carefully marked out. But with only a few has the problem of educational work been treated in full recognition of the organic interrelations of its physical, psychological, and sociological aspects, and with a comprehensive grasp of the whole student period in its bearing upon the future life of the student. The author regards this book merely as an introductory volume of a series taking up each branch of study in turn. This "Outline of the Science of Study" is divided into the following parts: The defective organization of our educational work; the organic basis of study and its structure; the general foundation stage, the leading stage, and the professional stage, with its preparatory one.

1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE Macmillan Company is preparing to publish a new novel by Charles Egbert Craddock (Miss Murfree) early in the new year with the title "The Storm Centre." It is said to be a return to the manner of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain." The same house also promises, at about the same time, "At the Sign of the Red Fox," by the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and "The Woman Errant"; and "Eleven," by Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer, who wrote "The Day Before Yesterday."

G. P. Putnam's Sons promise a new volume from the pen of the author of "Letters to a Son from His Self-made Father." It will bear the title "A Self-made Man's Wife: Her Letters to Her Son." The author, Charles Eustace Merriman, says that although he has tried to please those readers who were primarily attracted to the first book by its humor, he has also striven to make the second a more serious piece of literature by showing what the self-made father and son owed to the homely, old-fashioned wife and mother, with all her goodness and kindliness not unmingled with shrewdness and a keen knowledge of human nature.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish next week, in their Temple Topographies, 16mo. volume series with pen and ink drawings by Edmund H. New, "Broadway: A Village of Middle England," by Algernon Gissing, and "Evesham." These delightful and quaint little volumes of about 100 pages each are bound in pea-green cloth symbolical design stamped in gold.

"In Tune with the Infinite" is being published in translation in eight different countries. The publishers, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., report that the New York and London editions have now passed the 100,000 mark in number of copies.

An elegant fac simile edition with hand-colored photogravure plates will shortly be published of "Autobiography of a Stage Coachman," by Thomas Cross, first issued in London in 1820. The new edition will bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons in this country.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has in press a new book by Charles M. Sheldon, best known as the author of "In His Steps." It is entitled "The Heart of the World," and is a sociologico-religious study of human problems. The same publisher also announces a new Quaker story, "For a Free Conscience," by L. C. Wood, for issue in the early Spring.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out in the English Men of Action Series Sir Rennell Rodd's biography of "Sir Walter Raleigh." This is described as a careful and thorough biography of the famous English navigator.

John Lane is bringing out "Memoirs of the Martyr King. Being a Detailed Record of the Last Two Years of the Reign of His Most Sacred Majesty, King Charles I., 1646 to 1648-9," by Allan Fea, author of "Flight of the King," &c. The book contains over 100 illustrations, a large number being in photogravure. They include portraits, relics, views of ancient buildings, reproductions of old printings and engravings, &c. The frontispiece, in colors, is a reproduction of the portrait of Charles I. and Lely, after Van Dyke.

"The Planting of a Nation in the New World" is the title of the first volume of Prof. Edward Channing's "History of the United States," which the Macmillan Company is issuing. The work will be completed in eight volumes.

Among the poems in the volume of "Selected Poems by John Davidson," author of "Godfrida," "Fleet Street Eclogues," &c., which John Lane is publishing, are the ballads of "Heff," "Heaven," "A Nun," "A Workman," "A Coward," &c.; "A Pioneer," "Song of the Train," "The Last Rose," "Insomnia," "Matinée," &c. "The Ordeal," the story of Hilary, also appears, as well as the epilogue to "Fleet Street Eclogues," and some of the "eclogues."

The Macmillan Company will bring out in January "The Secret Woman," the new novel by Eden Phillpotts, author of "The American Prisoner," "My Devon Year," &c.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company will publish in a week or two "The Belmarit House Mystery," by L. Dougall, author of "Beggars All," "The Madonna of a Day," "The Beltgaine," &c. The story is described as "daringly original, interesting and sympathetic, a powerful conception."

Little, Brown & Co. are about to issue in this country the second of the new two-volume edition of the "Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," edited by W. M. Rossetti, who has provided full explanatory notes. Among the most powerful poems in the volumes which will be published next week are "The House of Life," "Ballads and Sonnets," "The Early Italian Poets," "Dante and His Circle," "Translations," "Sonnets for Pictures," "Poems for Pictures," "Songs of the Art Catholic," "Sonnets and Lyrics," "Ballads and Narrative Poems," "Uncollected Poems," "Juvenilia," "Fragments," "Prose Tales," "Hand and Soul," "St. Agnes of Intercession," "Dante at Verona," "Rose Mary," "The Shadow of Dante," "Poems and Translations," "Sonnets and Lyrical Poems

NOSTROMO.

Joseph Conrad's New Tale of Life and Adventure in Tropical America.*

MR. CONRAD'S new story reveals its author's best qualities. It is noteworthy for good construction, good style, for the cleanness and strength with which its many complex characters are developed, and particularly for the vivid reality of the scene and the comprehensive, intelligible, and masterly manner in which it reveals the true inwardness of the methods of government that prevail in that part of America that lies west and south of the Caribbean Sea.

There are plenty of stirring events sprinkled through it, for the book teems with the particularly tragical form of revolution and intrigue that is indigenous to tropical America. One cannot easily forget the sense of underlying horror and dread which the author has imparted in some subtle way to more than one of his stories, including this one, generally without allowing the vague feeling to develop into anything more tangible than one of those shadowy, inexplicable premonitions with which all people are more or less familiar. That is but one of the innumerable delicate and masterly touches to be found in Mr. Conrad's latest work.

But "Nostromo" is, upon close examination, something more than the "novel of present-day adventure" which the advertisements proclaim it—which is, perhaps, all that the careless reader could be expected to find in the book. It is not by any means the first novel in which the highly picturesque and exciting incidents connected with a South American revolution have furnished the kind of plot that is warranted to hold the reader's breathless interest from start to finish. But "Nostromo," though possessing all the minor virtues of one of these melodramatic stories, in which foreign heroes, native rascals, rich mines, courage and treachery are cleverly mingled, differs from them all in putting the old properties and persons to a serious psychological use, far removed from anything that the conventional novelist has himself ever discovered in them, much less revealed in his novel.

The Costaguana Revolution, which looms so large in Mr. Conrad's story, is not an end in itself, but simply the means which he adopts as best fitted to enable him to analyze for our enlightenment the character of those neighbors of ours to the south with whom such dramas are of painfully frequent occurrence. Never before, surely, have they been analyzed with such brilliant and comprehensive accuracy as in this book. Every character in "Nostromo" is a type, thought out from intimate knowledge and with infinite care, and described and developed with supreme skill. They are not placed on the novelist's mimic stage like puppets and then moved hither and thither to suit the usually more or less improbable exigencies of the plot; they are living, reasoning human beings, swayed by impulse, custom, and the circumstances in which they find themselves, and their characters and destinies are evolved by their author as slowly, surely, and remorselessly as Nature herself accomplishes her ends.

But apart from its truth and comprehensiveness as a picture of conditions in the South American republics, "Nostromo" was undoubtedly meant by its author to be read as a parable upon modern conditions the world over, and it is this deeper and finer significance of Mr. Conrad's story that so many seem to have missed or misunderstood. The events that in the story lead up to and follow the Costaguana Revolution are simply a parable upon the prevalent and erroneous belief that industrial prosperity and peace, and the opportunity to earn in safety individual livings, are any guarantee of the ultimate contentment and progress of a people. At the beginning of this story the country of Costaguana is in a state of seemingly utter and hopeless chaos, in which the Government might be described as a body organized to exploit the people for as long a time as possible before giving place to the next stronger organized body intent upon following out the same programme. These successive bands of legalized robbers had applied this principle of extraction until the country's outlook seemed hopeless. At this point a young Englishman, native-born, but reared and educated in England, came into possession, through a concession of the Costaguana Government, of some abandoned silver mines. As it was much to his own interest to make the workings pay, and as he was an able business man, Don Carlos Gould soon had the San Tomé Silver Mine in excellent running order. Incidentally he was, to start with, a better man than the average, had high ideals, was as honest as the Costaguana business methods made possible, and looked upon himself in the light of a savior of the Costaguana people because by his establishment in their country a great and successful enterprise that furnished them with employment and gave to the region the aspect of being prosperous, law-abiding and secure. In the course of time he became the head and front of the country's activity, while its people were little more than helpless appendages of the mine. Finally, when at the height of his prosperity and popularity, and when his commercial scheme for reclaiming Costaguana seemed established on a sound and lasting basis, his whole carefully constructed edifice of power toppled over, for the simple reason that his ideals had been gradually lost sight of in the exigencies of business. The continuance of his successful mining operations had come to seem to him of so much more importance than any squeamish considerations of abstract principles that he had weakly submitted to the extortions of the Government as the price of being let alone.

Inevitably matters drifted to a crisis, and it was merely a question of blowing up the mines or letting the Government have possession of them altogether. The result was that Don Carlos Gould found himself the worst hated man in Costaguana, and the last condition of the Costaguaneros was worse than their first, or at least as bad.

In Mr. Conrad's story, every one who seems to be working for the benefit of poor Costaguana is really working for himself, to the ultimate ruin both of himself and of the object of his solicitude. This is true of Carlos Gould, the really upright, well-intentioned man, blinded by a wrong conception of success; it is true of all the rascally officials; and it is true of Nostromo himself, the poor unknown Italian sailor become "Capataz de Cargadores" by virtue of his passionate ambition to be popular, noted, a man to be pointed out with pride by his townspeople. As Nostromo's ambition was the most empty and ineffective of all, yet at the same time the highest, perhaps, in an abstract sense, his name, (itself one fixed on him by the foreigner,) is given to the story as its symbolic title.

There is no doubt that it is a great book, greatly done, and of immense value if only to show, as it so convincingly does, that though South American revolutions are thought excellent subjects for cheap wit and sarcasm, and are commonly referred to as "comic opera revolutions," they are far from being jokes to the people who take part in them. To the participants they spell ruin, suffering, death, or tortures worse than death.

*"NOSTROMO."—A TALE OF THE SEA-BOARD. By Joseph Conrad. One volume; Pp. 420. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Pendleton Collection.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FURNITURE. By Luke Vincent Lockwood. Descriptive of the Pendleton Collection. Printed on Imperial Mills Japan vellum. Engraved Title Page. Edition limited to 160 copies. Folio. Pp. 420. Providence, R. I.: The Rhode Island School of Design. $150 net.

The Pendleton collection, described by Mr. Lockwood, has recently passed into the hands of the Rhode Island School of Design. It was assembled in thirty years of the most discriminating collecting. The late Mr. Pendleton was especially interested in chairs, tables, desks, bedsteads, and high and low chests of drawers, with ball and claw feet. His collection naturally reflects this interest. One of the most important "lots," to use the auctioneering word, is made up of the unique set of six side chairs and settee, known to collectors as "The Mirror Back Chairs." This belongs to the pre-Chippendale period, and was originally in the Burlington Hotel, London. The collection is also rich in American furniture.

Three methods of collecting are described by Mr. Lockwood. The first is to collect specimens with respect to their dates, whereby upon completion the collection will contain examples of every style and date. The second method is to collect pieces solely because of some historic association, irrespective of date or style. The third method is to form a collection having in view the furnishing of a house in the manner in which a person of refined taste and possibly of wealth could have done at the time the house or style was in fashion. The first of these methods, as Mr. Lockwood points out, has many fascinations, requires a wide knowledge of the subject, and is perhaps the most generally instructive. When such a collection is completed, however, it necessarily savors of a museum. The second method is decidedly amateurish, and unless it develops into one of the other methods has but little real value. The third method, while lacking some of the variety and instructive qualities of the first, necessarily makes a consistent collection, which develops when complete a beautiful home as a by-product to the museum. Mr. Pendleton in his devotion to collecting furniture has persistently employed the third method with the most satisfactory results.

The furniture in the Pendleton collection was produced between 1690 and 1790. Chinese and Gothic designs which exercised so potent an influence just before the earlier period are not included in the collection. Dutch pieces, the style called by the name of Chippendale, the revival of the century under the brothers Adam and called by their name, and the styles originated by Hepplewhite, Sheraton, and their followers abound, and may be studied in pure types by the students of the Rhode Island School of Design and others who visit the collection. In the Dutch furniture the ball and claw feet are first met with. These feet are of two kinds: the first and earliest was the animal's claw on a ball, later a bird's claw appeared in replacement upon the ball.

It is interesting to note that decoration was variously obtained in furniture by means of painting, Japan or inlay, through the agency of colored woods and sometimes by carving. Mahogany, walnut, and all kinds of rare and exotic woods were used in making furniture. Extraordinary care has been exercised not only in the typography of this magnificent and expensive volume, but likewise both in the forwarding and finishing details of the binding of it. Ralph Randolph Adams, in whose hands the binding has been placed, has done his work exceedingly well, and the result has been the production of a monumental book upon which Mr. Lockwood may reflect with pardonable pride.

Travels in Manchuria.

THE HEART OF A CONTINENT. A Narrative of Travels in Manchuria, Across the Gobi Desert, through the Himalayas, the Pamirs, and Hunza. 1884-1894. By Col. Francis Edward Younghusband. Cloth. Illustrated, with map. 4Pp. 342. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Col. Younghusband in his preface to the second edition of "The Heart of a Continent" tells how the proof copies of his former travels were sent him from England for correction, and reached him "just before the Tibetan attack on his camp." Col. Younghusband has gained distinction during the present year (1904) by commanding the expedition which opened Tibet to Europe, and so the present work is certain to find many readers. Conditions in Manchuria and in Northern China may be better understood by a study of the work. The author is a born traveler, his taste for wandering being hereditary. He seems to have traversed China from end to end. He crossed the desert of Gobi, and found his way over the frozen passes of the Himalayas. Accompanied by a small escort he accomplished wonders. Indifferent to temperatures he accepted all conditions without a murmur. Endowed with a liberal spirit he finds much that is to be admired as far as the better classes of Chinese are concerned. "The Chinaman," the author writes, "is often in the clouds, but this does not arise from self-conceit, for he has in him the pride of belonging to an empire which has stood intact for thousands of years, and which was approaching civilization when we ourselves were steeped in barbarism."

As nice a piece of business as any was when Col. Younghusband was sent to the Kerghis country to put a stop to robberies of caravans on the Yarkand road. Col. Younghusband brings into prominence the superb fighting qualities of his small body of men who were Ghurkas. Possessed of extraordinary courage, they were thoroughly obedient. This little campaign was so cleverly carried on that it put an end to the robberies, and yet it was executed without loss of life.

Along the long line of Northern English India and Russian Asia there is frequent contact of English and Russian. The author had several meetings with Russian officers in command of small forces of the Czar, and his opportunities for comparison between the men in service were unquestionably excellent. He writes:

It is undoubtedly true that the Russian soldier is brave, enduring, cheerful, and uncomplaining; but it is equally true that Russian Generals and their staffs have often shown themselves incapable of organizing large forces properly, and that the knowledge that there are always plenty of men behind has caused them to be so negligent that many a Russian soldier's life has been sacrificed through want of necessary arrangements. This may matter little in wars close at home, but in expeditions where each man has to be transported for hundreds of miles through countries where nearly all the food for him has also to be transported a General cannot afford to have his men dropping off from neglect.

Only once was Col. Younghusband annoyed by the Russians. It happened in the Pamirs. The English officer was peremptorily ordered to vacate the place, and vacate he did, but under protest. At once Col. Younghusband reported the matter to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and the upshot was an apology from the Russian Government. "The Missionary Question" is the subject of a chapter in the work under notice. The author thinks that "in the method of imparting their own convictions to those who profess other religions some missionaries may be criticised. * * * In uncompromising language they denounce the religion which differs from their own." The missionary is held in the highest esteem by the writer, and he would enlist the sympathies of all his fellow-countrymen especially in the present "grave crisis of the missionary cause." How happens it that the European raise over the Oriental? It is because the European is morally the stronger of the two.

Life of a Cowboy.

BUCKING THE SAGEBRUSH, OR THE OREGON TRAIL IN THE SEVENTIES. By Charles J. Steedman. Illustrated by Charles M. Russell. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 259, with a map. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The life of the cowboy is adventurous, with plenty of hard work. In "Bucking the Sagebrush" Mr. Charles J. Steedman presents the practical side of the cow puncher. He has, so the author tells us, his characteristics, and one of the most prominent is the fear of ridicule. "To have his neck broken by a horse is awkward; to get shot is unfortunate, but to appear ridiculous—that breaks his heart." In 1876 Mr. Steedman left Boston for the West, and had ideas of "careering across the open prairie on a wild mustang, clad in buckskin, with rifle and pistol, spurs and sombrero." His first experience was on a sheep ranch in Wyoming, not far from Laramie City. Being in delicate health with weak digestive powers, at the beginning he had a hard time of it with the poor food. He never rode a mustang or fired a pistol, but he dug post holes and shoveled sand, made hay, and clipped sheep. The sheep ranch was some seventy-six hundred feet above sea level, and at first the least physical work left him exhausted, but soon came health and strength, and then an appetite which could hardly be satisfied. During the cold weather the temperature was often several degrees below zero. But owing to the dryness of the atmosphere the cold did not seem to penetrate like in damper sections of the country. Then there came to the author a desire to become one of the cattle kings.

The first necessity was to have cattle, and to find them a long journey, as far as Oregon, became necessary. After purchasing the cattle began what is called "handling a trail herd." At the beginning of the drive there are always losses of cattle. The overfat animals died from apparent apoplexy. Grass and water on the route seem to keep the herd cheerful and troubles are lessened. But there are vast areas to be passed over where the risks of starvation are imminent. Then cattle are subjected to stampedes. Cattle have to be always watched. The author describes how the cowboys at night circle around the herd on horseback singing, and he does not question that the human voice has a quieting effect on the dumb beast. At the end of the string of cattle there always are weak ones which hang in the rear. These are known as the "drag."

It is not only the steers and cows that have to be looked after, but the horses must have particular attention given them. The average ground passed over by the herd is from seven to eight miles per diem, always providing the trail is fair. Move too fast and the cattle lose flesh. One of the rough and ready ways of curing hoof troubles is told. A piece of new rope about an inch in diameter is drawn swiftly through the cleft of the hoof, and the decayed flesh and putrid matter is thus removed. Then a strong solution of blue vitriol is poured on the wound, and on top of that hot tar. Mr. Steedman says that he saw hundreds treated in this way with never a single animal lost. During his long journey the only book in the moving camp was Owen Meredith's "Lucile," and quite a touching incident is associated with the volume. In the party was a cook who had won the approval of the men. One day Robert Arkwright made up his mind to go home. As the party had no hold on the man he was permitted to leave. As he had no outfit all that was thought necessary was offered him. But he declined all help. The only book, "Lucile," was given him, and on the fly leaf his name was written with that of the firm. About a year afterward his body, or what the coyotes had left of him, was found near the lava beds. In his pocket was "Lucile," and his name was still legible thereon.

It took eight months for the party to make the trip. Mr. Steedman tells how he spent one hundred and twenty days on horseback, and the distance covered was 3,000 miles. Two per cent. of the herd were lost, and the cost of bringing it to its destination was $2.70 per head. Mr. Steedman concludes that:

Some persons contend that life of this kind is healthy. My opinion is that it takes the constitution of a jackass to pull a man through, and if he survives you can't kill him with an axe. Since I gave up the business about nine years ago I find that the asphalt of a large city to range in suits me.

Architectural Record for January.

One of the features of The Architectural Record for January is the article by Elmer Grey on "The Architecture of Southern California," which is illustrated with pictures of residences and buildings. Other contributions include "Architectural Refinements in Gothic Cathedrals," by Prof. Goodyear of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; "The Finest Store in the World," pictures of Newport houses, and a new department, "Notes and Queries."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Fair and warm; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,159. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.—36 Pages and Building Supplement (48 Pages). PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ODELL FACES CRISIS; BLACK MEN VENGEFUL

Some Leaders Believe Chairman's Power in Grave Peril.

PLATT'S AGE A FACTOR.

Platt and Black Followers Seeking to Draw Higgins into a Combination that Could Depose Chairman.

For Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee the new year was ushered in with a more ominous prospect of trouble than he has had to face since his political career began. The scathing arraignment of him made by Senator Brackett of Saratoga for his withdrawal of his support from ex-Gov. Frank S. Black for United States Senator to succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew, was supplemented yesterday by other leaders who have heretofore been among his chief political aides, and it was said by some of them, speaking privately, that the days of Odell's leadership were numbered.

With the friends of ex-Gov. Black bitterly antagonistic to him, with no apparent possibility of his being able to form an alliance with the Platt men, and with Gov. Higgins acting independently of him, it was argued that Odell's power as a leader was practically gone, and there were even some who went so far as to predict that when he came to a full realization of the strength of the forces against which he must operate he would hand in his resignation as Chairman of the State Committee.

There is good authority for the statement that there will be a sufficient number of Platt Senators who will join with Senator Brackett to block in the Legislature any measure which will in the slightest degree have a tendency to strengthen Odell's leadership. Both the Platt men and the Black men are now working to effect an alliance with Gov. Higgins from which Odell will be excluded.

If Gov. Higgins should accept their overtures, it is generally agreed among the politicians that Odell might as well step down and out, for he could not hope to be more than a figurehead under such conditions.

If, however, Gov. Higgins continues to recognize Chairman Odell as the leader of the organization and accepts his recommendations in matters of patronage where there is nothing involved that would affect him personally, Odell may be able to hold his own against his enemies, and ultimately regain the prestige which he enjoyed as a leader previous to the Black fiasco.

WEIGHING OF THE CHANCES.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the recent contest over the Senatorship, in weighing yesterday the chances of Odell weathering the storm of opposition which he has aroused, said:

"If Platt were ten years younger Odell would have to go back to Newburg. But politicians are cold calculators. Those men in the Republican organization who have ambitions are not likely to tie up hard and fast to a man as old as the senior Senator. A course of action which has for its motive mere revenge will not commend itself to the far-sighted. Odell is a matchless organizer. His abilities in that line are needed by the Republican organization, for there is no other man in the organization who has ability in that line which approaches his. Gov. Higgins recognizes that fact, and my prediction is that Higgins will scorn all overtures which have for their object the undoing of Odell as the State leader. He will continue as he has begun, so far as his personal independence is concerned, but my judgment is that he will stand by Odell. If he does, some of the men who are now loudest in their talk against Odell will be quick to make peace with him in order to secure favors."

Senator Brackett's statement giving the details of Chairman Odell's desertion of Black, printed exclusively in yesterday's Times, created a genuine sensation in political circles. Wherever politicians gathered it was the all-absorbing topic of discussion.

When Senator Platt was asked what he had to say about Senator Brackett's assertions, he replied:

"I want it confirmed on holy writ before I believe anything that Brackett says. Anyway, he is going too far back. He takes defeat much more bitterly than 'Lou' Payn but he will have to swallow it as best he can."

Col. Abraham Gruber, law partner of ex-Gov. Black and Republican leader of the Twenty-first District, takes the defeat of his favorite much to heart. In commenting upon Senator Brackett's statement as to the manner in which ex-Gov. Black's defeat was brought about, Col. Gruber said:

"I know Senator Brackett to be an honest man in every relation of life, professionally, politically, and socially. Besides the value of any statement that comes from him I know that what he is reported to have said in THE TIMES of this morning is so easily capable of absolute proof that no one will dare deny his charges and conclusions.

CRUBER'S REASONS FOR DEFEAT.

"It was Gov. Black's refusal to stand for the Eldridge railroad steal and other dishonest corporate legislation that brought the wrath of the then organization upon his head, and now, after six years, it was the contribution by corporate interests that turned the tide against him.

"All Gov. Black could do to bring about Republican success was to make the nominating speech in the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and about twenty other speeches in the State of New York during the campaign. He could not raise a dollar to have himself elected Senator."

Senator Brackett, having broken silence with respect to the conferences leading up to the decision on the Senatorship, further information as to what took place in those secret conclaves came out yesterday.

It was learned that at the conference between the Black men and Gov. Odell on the night before the announcement of his decision in favor of Senator Depew the Black men were able to count 100 votes for their candidate.

Mr. Odell informed the Black men of the machinations which Senator Depew was making for a fight in the event that he declined against him, and is reported to have told ex-Gov. Black:

"You may be beaten in the end."

"Fight," Black is said to have replied, "if you declare for me and I will take the chance of getting a licking."

This recitation to which Odell is said to have been subjected when it became apparent to the friends of Black that he had made up his mind to desert them is declared to have been as bitter as any man was ever called upon to endure. He was told in so many words, it is said, that he had forfeited the respect of every man who had been allied with him.

It was the insulting nature of the language used toward him which led the Governor-Chairman to refuse to attend the dinner given that night by ex-Congressman Wallace Foote at the St. Regis. That dinner was intended to be a celebration of Black's victory. It was turned into a feast of invective and a flow of venom against Odell.

QUESTION OF ELSBERG.

It was said last night by a Republican leader, who said he knew whereof he spoke, that Chairman Odell had made a positive promise to Senator Elsberg that he should be made Chairman of the Cities Committee of the Senate. The same leader predicted that in view of the changed situation Odell would be unable to make good on that promise, and Senator White of Syracuse would get the place again.

Thursday night at the Republican Club there is to be a dinner given to President Halpin of the Republican County Committee, and his predecessor, Charles H. Murray. Gov. Odell and William Barnes are to be among the guests, and Republican leaders were predicting last night that there might be some plain talk about the next municipal campaign.

It was said that Odell's chance of rehabilitating himself politically lies in the success which he achieves in the conduct of the municipal campaign. If he should succeed in bringing about a condition which would result in the election of a straight Republican his political enemies would have to take to the woods. On the other hand, if his campaign should prove a bad failure the demand for his political head is certain to become clamorous, it was said, owing to the deep resentment cherished against him by Platt's "old guard" and by the friends of ex-Gov. Black.

TURN ODELL'S FACE TO WALL.

Black's Friends in Troy Bitter Over Outcome of Senatorship Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Ex-Gov. Black held his usual Saturday conference with Republican leaders here this afternoon. There was an unusually large number present. But little reference was made to the Senatorial incident. It was said by one who attended the conference that Mr. Black did not encourage comment upon the subject.

While no formal announcement was made by Mr. Black that he was to retire from the local leadership, it is asserted that the tone of his remarks warranted the revival of the story that Mr. Black was to retire from the management of local politics with the coming of the new year. There has been no announcement as to who the local leader will be, but it was conceded that it will be Superintendent of Prisons C. V. Collins.

Mr. Black is said to wish to devote his time to his law practice in New York, but will retain an interest in local and State politics with an advisory voice, but leaving the details to others, especially in Rensselaer County.

His friends are very bitter against Gov. Odell over his desertion of Mr. Black, and when the announcement was made that Odell had decided in favor of Senator Depew the picture of Gov. Odell in the Republican Club room was turned to the wall.

IT IS GOV. HIGGINS NOW.

Oath of Office Administered—Succeeded Odell at Midnight.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The second administration of Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., ended and the succession of Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins to the office of Governor of this State took place at midnight to-night. With Gov. Higgins the rest of the new administration entered upon their two years' term.

Gov. Higgins, Secretary of State O'Brien, Controller Kelsey, State Treasurer Wallenmeier, State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne, and Chief Judge Cullen and Associate Judge Werner of the Court of Appeals took the oath during the day. Attorney General Mayer did so several days ago.

Gov. Higgins took the oath of office this afternoon in the office of the Secretary of State and in the presence of the members of his own family, together with a small number of personal friends. Secretary of State O'Brien administered the oath.

Gov. Higgins today announced the appointment of G. B. Sheppard, of New York to be his confidential stenographer. Mr. Sheppard is Secretary of the West End Association. The Governor also announced that of Gov. Odell's office staff he had definitely decided to retain Judge John T. Joyce, for many years executive pardon and requisition clerk, and Edgar L. Murlin, who for two years has been appointment clerk. Lieut. Gov. Bruce has not yet been sworn in.

PRESIDENT ELUDES GUARDIANS.

He and Mrs. Roosevelt Take a Walk Quite Unattended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt left the White House at 9 o'clock this morning and strolled down Pennsylvania Avenue. The Secret Service officers who keep watch over the President were unaware of his escape from the Executive Mansion and did not discover it until he and Mrs. Roosevelt were returning, after a half hour of exercise, which both enjoyed.

This is the first time Mr. Roosevelt has walked in the business section of the city since he became President. Almost every Sunday he walks from the White House to the church which he attends, his route lying in the residential section. On his walks to and from church the Secret Service officers are always close to him.

The President very much enjoyed the surprise of his guardians at his escape.

ANOTHER BIG FORT TAKEN.

Japanese Storm Sung-Shu Mountain and Capture Works.

TOKIO, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905—7 A. M.—Sung-shu Mountain was stormed and captured yesterday by the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur.

Sung-shu is another large fort overlooking Port Arthur. Its capture leaves only the fort on Pei-yu Mountain between the Japanese and the old city.

CALIFORNIA VIA SUNSET ROUTE.
Sunset Annex Sleeping Car leaves N. Y. daily 4:25 P. M. via Southern Ry., A. & W. P. Ry. of A., L. & N., via Washington and New Orleans. Dining car service. N. Y. Office 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

Fratelli Cora, genuine Vermouth; took grand prize at St. Louis Fair. Cesare Conti, agent, 38 B'way.—Adv.

SENATOR MITCHELL INDICTED FOR FRAUD

Representative Hermann, Too—Dist. Atty. Hall Removed.

ACTION IN LAND CASES.

Hall Was Government Prosecutor in Oregon—Indictment Says Mitchell Took a $2,000 Bribe.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 31.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell, Representative Binger Hermann, and George Sorensen, formerly a Deputy Sheriff of Multnomah County, were jointly indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury in connection with land frauds.

The indictment alleges that John H. Mitchell and Binger Hermann did in January, 1902, unlawfully and feloniously conspire together, and with S. A. D. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, N. W. Tarpley, Emma L. Watson, Salmon B. Ormsby, Clark E. Loomis, William H. Davis, and others to defraud the Government of the United States out of a portion of its public lands, situated in Township 11 South, Range 7 East, by means of forged and false affidavits and fictitious persons, and that in the furtherance of such conspiracy S. A. D. Puter did on March 9, 1902, pay to John H. Mitchell the sum of $2,000, to secure his influence with Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

The indictment also alleges that, acting upon the suggestion and the wish of Senator Mitchell, and influenced by him, knowing that the transactions were unlawful and felonious, Binger Hermann used his power as Commissioner of the General Land Office to expedite twelve claims in Township 11-7 and had them passed to patent when he knew them illegal and not according to the requirements of the law.

The indictment further alleges that on March 28, 1904, George Sorensen offered to John H. Hall, District Attorney for the United States in Oregon, the sum of $5,000 with intent to influence him in his official capacity when acting on the indictments returned against S. A. D. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, and others to defraud the Government out of land.

In 1902, the Government alleges, Puter went to Washington on business connected with the lands of Township 11, South Range 7, East, in which he was at that time interested. The lands were held up in the General Land Office, and Puter thought that it would be of benefit to himself and his fellows to go to Washington and see what could be done to expedite them to patent. It is charged that Senator Mitchell recommended Puter to Hermann.

Senator Mitchell, who came to Portland last week to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in connection with the land fraud investigations, departed for Washington to-day. In an interview just before his departure, he said that he could see no reason why he should remain in Portland longer, and thought his public duties in Washington demanded his presence there. The Senator, in a written statement to the press, said:

"I defy my accusers. I have lived in this State over forty-four years. I have served in the United States Senate, and I defy any man to charge me successfully with any conduct that is otherwise than honorable. I am sure I cannot be connected in any way with any land frauds, except by the grossest perjury of self-confessed and convicted thieves and perjurers."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Roosevelt to-day directed the removal from office of John H. Hall, United States District Attorney for Oregon. Mr. Hall has been prosecuting officer of the Government in the land fraud cases, and the removal is made in connection with them.

The announcement of District Attorney Hall's removal was made by Attorney General Moody as he left the White House after a conference with the President. He declined to say what charges, if any, had been made against Hall, but added that for the good of the service it was believed best to dispense with him, particularly in connection with the land fraud cases.

Earlier in the day Senator Fulton of Oregon had a talk with the President concerning the Oregon land fraud cases, but whether this interview had any relation to the removal of the District Attorney could not be learned.

Mr. Hall was indorsed for reappointment by Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann of Oregon, both of whom recently went to Portland, where they appeared before the Grand Jury in connection with that body's consideration of the cases growing out of the land frauds. The conduct of the District Attorney's office at Portland has been inquired into by Government representatives, and reports on the facts adduced have been transmitted here. The reports alleged that there had been obstruction of justice; that certain prominent men had been shielded, and that attempts had been made to prevent certain persons from giving evidence.

Oliver E. Pagin of Chicago, special assistant attorney of the Department of Justice, has been sent to Oregon to assist in the prosecution of the land fraud cases.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 31.—When John H. Hall, United States District Attorney for the District of Oregon, saw a dispatch from Washington announcing the action of the President in removing him from office he was greatly surprised. He had no information from Washington that the blow was to fall, and when he read the news angrily condemned several officers of the Government, denouncing his removal as resulting from the acts of personal enemies. Later Mr. Hall made the following statement:

"If it is true that the President has removed me, I have no knowledge of what prompted him to take this action. I have not been advised of the nature of any charges against me. I intend to go to the bottom of this affair, and have no fear that I cannot convince any fair man that I have never been guilty of any act while in office that would reflect any discredit upon me.

"I do not even know who has preferred the charges against me, but I am very much surprised that the President of the

Continued on Page 2.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 3:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

PINEHURST, N. C.
Sleeping car service via Southern Ry. from Washington. For information apply N. Y. Office, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

NEW YEAR'S FIREWORKS AT THE TIMES BUILDING, TIMES SQUARE

PUG SCARES ROBBERS.

Six-Inch Spaniel Saves the Hurd Family Silverware—Butler in Terror.

Ping, the tiny black spaniel in the home of Ebenezer Hurd, at 10 West Eighty-sixth Street, saved his master's house from being looted by two masked robbers last evening about dinner time. Ping is only six inches tall, but he can make a noise that would do credit to many times his size. He was Johnny on the spot last night, and now he wears a blue ribbon on his neck and may be entered at the next Dog Show at Madison Square Garden.

About 6:30 o'clock William Webb, the negro butler, heard the door bell ring. With a made-to-order New Year's Eve bow he swung open the heavy door and found the shining muzzles of two revolvers in uncomfortable and disquieting proximity to the tip of his nose.

"Don't open your mouth!" hissed a man with a chamois-skin mask over his face. William hadn't thought of opening his mouth, being too frightened, and the threat only strengthened him in his resolve to keep silence.

"Keep your trap closed and go right back to the dinin' room," directed the man.

With Williams leading the way at the persuasion of the two revolvers, the would-be robbers walked swiftly toward the dining room at the rear of the hall. All this time Ping, the spaniel, was standing on the top of the stairs taking everything in. It was all done in such an orderly and businesslike manner that he didn't scent anything wrong at first. But just as the silent trio got to the dining room door the air was split by the loudest and angriest lot of barks and growls that ever greeted an object of canine disapproval. The masked men, still holding their pistols at Williams's head, looked up with alarm. They couldn't see Ping in the dark.

"Is the family in?" the taller man asked the butler with a jab of his cocked revolver.

"Yes, they're in," the negro prevaricated easily.

"We'd better get out, Bill, if those mastiffs and bloodhounds up there are gettin' wise," one of the uninvited guests said to the other.

His partner agreed, and they turned William around to the front door again, still admonishing him in awful terms to keep quiet. All the while Ping kept up his barks.

"Go up stairs," directed the robbers, and William started up obediently, thinking that his masked friends were following to put an end to him and the dog at once. When the negro got to the first step he turned his head enough to see he had been deserted. The front door slammed, and there was the sound of rapid footsteps on [illegible] Then William's mouth was opened, too, and his yells were added to the clamor of the valiant Ping.

A moment later a negro ashead, sticking out of the second-story window of No. 10, was telling the whole block that robbers were abroad and were about to burn the town. Two dusky forms disappeared around the corner of Central Park West, the policeman on Columbus Avenue put his hand to his ear, and all was quiet again.

Miss Janet Hurd, on the third floor of the house, didn't know what was doing until it was all over. Then, when the negro told the frightful details, she became frightened, too, and proceeded to bolt up every door and window in the house. She was still at it when Mr. and Mrs. Hurd drove up to the house and entered.

Nearly all the silver in the house was lying unprotected on the big sideboard, ready to be used for dinner. Mr. Hurd said afterward he thought the robbers were the boldest he had ever heard of, to enter a house just about dinner time. Unless dinner had been delayed by accident, the family would all have been sitting around the table. Ping is the hero of Eighty-sixth Street now. Everybody on the block has heard about how he scared the robbers off and is hanging about living on the same street with such a dog.

The Alpers Pharmacy, Broadway and 31st St., is headquarters for reliable prescription work, pure drugs, elegant perfumery. Its soda water from germ-proof apparatus is unsurpassed.—Adv.

BIG NEW YEAR FETE AT TIMES SQUARE

Mammoth Crowd Centres There for Celebration.

FIREWORKS GREET 1905

With Crash of Bombs [illegible] Tower the Year Is Ushered [illegible] —Record Throngs in C[illegible]

As the old year died and 1905 was born the news flared out from the tower of the Times Building to the north and to the south, in giant figures which took on all the colors of the rainbow and bore the tidings to thousands who waited and watched over many miles of territory.

No more beautiful picture was ever limned in fire on the curtain of midnight. From the four corners of the skyscraper lambent flames played. From base to dome the giant structure was alight—a torch to usher in the new born, a funeral pyre for the old which pierced the very heavens.

Broadway had been waiting for the signal. The instant the first flash on The Times tower showed, a great shout went up, and an ear-splitting blast was sounded from the horns of the myriad of merrymakers on the streets below. As the first bomb ascended in a graceful arc, and burst 1,000 feet in the air, the city knew that 1904 had passed, and from factory, locomotive, and steamship whistles welcomed its successor.

Never was a New Year's Eve more joyously celebrated. The streets were crowded almost as darkness set in. Broadway seemed the thoroughfare to which all faces were turned, and about every man, woman, and child who put foot upon the street, at one time or another during the evening, visited Times Square. As early as 9 o'clock the square was packed, and when the time approached when another year should be inscribed upon the century book the crush was so great that progress was well nigh impossible in any direction.

At 11 o'clock Fanciulli's Concert Band, which was one of the official bands of the St. Louis World's Fair, filed into the stand which had been erected on the Forty-third Street side of the building, and played the inaugural number of a programme which continued for more than an hour. With the first note the stream of humanity which [illegible] up and down Broadway seemed to solidify in front of the [illegible] 1904 until long after the birth of 1905 had been signaled did the throng show any diminution.

THE NEW YEAR HERALDED.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock a dynamite bomb was fired from the tower. It was a warning that the old year was poised on the brink. Another bomb and another, and the fixed pieces figuring the new year were touched off. First they showed white against the sky. The color changed and they burned red. From every floor of the tower vari-colored lights were burned. It seemed almost as if the building were aflame. Throughout the night the building had stood sentinel. In an instant it assumed its function of newsgiver. There was no mistaking the signal. It might be seen from any part of Greater New York and far into the adjacent territory.

After the first signal there was a fitting display of fireworks. Rockets hurtled upward. All manner of bombs were exploded and the colored lights were kept burning for half an hour. The concert in front of the building was continued, too, until 12:30 o'clock this morning. Not once, but scores of times, THE TIMES was cheered by those who stopped to listen to the music and waited until the coming of 1905 should be announced.

The crowds on Broadway were unusually large and the spirit of the occasion was one of good fellowship. Every known device for making noise was pressed into service. There were horns of all shapes and sizes—horns which wailed with an almost human note and horns which carried an ear-shattering volume of sound. One of the favorite kinds of horns was fashioned in the semblance of a champagne bottle and gave forth a series of notes which sounded the scale from top to bottom. There were long horns and thin horns, thin horns and stout.

There were other inventions which competed with the horns. Of the lot the resined string with the tin-can attachment, which, when properly aedled, gave forth a correct imitation of seventeen dogs baying the moon and two boiler factories in full blast at one and the same time, was very popular. The cogwheel concern, which cracked like a volley of musketry when it was twirled also had a large following.

Every restaurant on upper Broadway turned would-be patrons away commencing after 10 o'clock. The more prominent establishments had reserved their tables far in advance. Tickets were issued, and none were admitted without them. Fashionably dressed men and women were turned away by the score. It did not make any difference who they were or how much money they had. There were men at the doors of the restaurants who were not to be bullied or bribed. Large sums of money were offered in many instances to no avail.

As a matter of course the crowds afoot monopolized the street, but there were many cab and auto parties. One enormous auto, carrying six men and an equal number of women, attracted a world of attention for several hours. The men blew horns of a peculiarly blatant tone and the women showered the greetings of the season upon all who came within the range of their voices. It was estimated that at 11 o'clock there were 1,000 fakirs on Broadway, between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, selling noise instruments. The standard price for horns until well toward midnight was 10 cents. After that they sold for what they would get. As is almost always the case with New York crowds, the utmost good nature prevailed. There was not the slightest disorder, and the extra large force of police on duty, including a number of mounted [illegible]

COTTON BURNING CONTINUED.

FFires of Staple Built in Georgia and Alabama Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., Dec. 31.—The farmers and merchants of Franklin County burned some cotton here to-day to show their willingness to destroy their pro-rata of the 2,000,000 bales it is proposed to burn in order to reduce the supply and restore the price. The burning of the cotton caused great excitement, as a bonfire was built in the square fronting the Court House.

ODELL, Ga., Dec. 31.—Much excitement was caused here this afternoon by the burning of cotton by planters and merchants. As the flames leaped up the planters and merchants cheered, crying, "If we can't sell it for a fair price we can burn it."

BATCHECHUBBEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—To-day a bonfire was made of a small lot of cotton by planters and merchants who favor destroying 2,000,000 bales in order to restore the price. Much enthusiasm was manifested while the cotton was burning.

Chorus to Greet President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—When President Roosevelt is inaugurated there will be, if present plans are carried out, at least one feature entirely new to inaugurations. The Committee on Music, of which Percy S. Foster is Chairman, has planned to have the President greeted on the steps of the Capitol by an immense chorus.

A band will be engaged for the [illegible] door exercises. The advocates of the [illegible] think it will add a striking and [illegible] feature to the ceremonies.

...e to do. Few arrests were made for any cause.

RECORD CROWD AT TRINITY.

Police Hold Throng at Cedar Street—Musical Programmes Elsewhere.

The crowds in lower Broadway from Trinity Church to City Hall Park, according to Police Inspector Titus, who had charge of the police arrangements, were the largest ever known to the police.

At the midnight hour, when the chimes began, the multitude became so great and threatening that Capt. McNally of the Church Street Station, who had 100 men under him, gave orders that no more sightseers be allowed to walk below Cedar Street.

Six hundred policemen, half a dozen captains, and a number of sergeants, roundsmen and numerous detectives, were on hand, and as the crowds marched down Broadway, expecting to halt in front of Old Trinity, they were turned aside and forced to go down Wall Street. Few were permitted to stand on the temporary board covering over the subway, as the police were afraid of an accident.

The early programme was completed several minutes before the stroke of twelve, and as the minutes went by the din decreased and each person in the crowd seemed to be waiting for the first tap of the bell which announced the birth of the new year. The older members of the crowd which, by this time numbered tens of thousands, were hushed. Silent the crowds stood while the great bell pealed out the twelve strokes that told of the New Year.

If the din before had been ear-splitting, what followed was beyond description. Horns, squeakers, clappers, rattles, and voices joined in an uproarious welcome to 1905, and people tried to shout "Happy New Year" to each other until they were hoarse.

A programme by Albert Meislohn lasting for another half hour then followed. The selections on the chimes were:

"Come, Welcome the New Year," "Sabbath Morning Bells," "Duke Street," "Grand Millennium," "Lead, Kindly Light," "My Sabbath Home," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Old Hundred," "Home, Sweet Home."

There were no services in the church last night, but early services will commence this morning, the first to be an early celebration at 7:30 o'clock.

THRONGS AT GRACE CHURCH.

For several blocks north and south on Broadway, near Grace Church, the sidewalks overflowed with people as early as 11 o'clock, and when forty-five minutes later the chimes began ringing the programme introductory to the New Year programme, which began at midnight, the street was so choked that the Broadway cars were barely able to make their way through. Mixed with hundreds who came from the vicinity of Washington Square and points further uptown and from outside of the city were throngs of poor people from the lower east and west sides.

The crowd's celebration was spent early, and at 12:15 o'clock hundreds were clamoring for foothold on the cars going north, but which could not accommodate them. Persons who were there to really hear the chimes and accepted the crowd's clamor as a necessary part of a New Year's Eve jollification, waited until the street was somewhat cleared of people to hear the bells.

The programme was as follows: "Rejoice, It Is New Year's Day," George Seymour; carol, "Merrily Ring the Bells," Novella; choral, "Ehr' festo Burg," Luther, 1529; "He Shall Feed His Flock," "Messiah"; carol, "Venite Adoremus Dominum"; choral, "Was Gott thut das ist wohlgethan," 1690; "Nearer, My God, to Thee"; choral, "Alles ist in Gottes Segen," 1742; "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

The Sequin chime rang out the old and rang in the new at St. Andrew's, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, beginning at 11:30. There were no watch services in the church. But the thousands that had been swarming through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street from Third to Eighth Avenue pressed about the church as soon as J. Grant Senia, who played, began the programme. The chimes could scarcely be heard on account of the tooting of horns and general racket.

There was also a large crowd in East Seventy-second Street in the vicinity of St. John's Bohemian Church, where the new chimes of the church were rung for the first time, having only been blessed on Tuesday last. The ringing of the chimes was by Chester Meneely of Troy. This morning at 9:30 the new chimes in St. John's will again be heard.

TIMES SQUARE HOTEL NOW.

Royal Arms in 43d Street Off Seventh Avenue Changes Its Name.

The Royal Arms Hotel, on West Forty-third Street, just off Seventh Avenue, was renamed the Times Square Hotel last night. The hotel was opened in October a year ago, the proprietor being Col. J. H. Davidson, ex-Mayor of Lexington, Ky. Col. Davidson tendered a dinner last night in honor of the renaming of the Royal Arms to a number of his friends.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer H. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Wylie, Charles Gould, John D. Boviss, Mrs. Sarah B. Halsted, and the Misses Katherine Ramsey, May Bateman, Demarest, and Brennan of Lexington, Ky.

LYNCHED FOR DOUBLE MURDER

Arkansas Man Thrown from Bridge Where He Killed Two Women.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Ark., Dec. 31.—A party of armed men to-day went to the jail and forced Sheriff Simmons to yield his prisoner, Louis Allwhite, accused by his son of assaulting and murdering two aged women near this city on Christmas Day. The mob took the prisoner to the scene of the crime and lynched him.

Newton Allwhite, the son, confessed to the Coroner's jury that he and his father on Christmas Day intercepted Mrs. Maudlin and Mrs. Kinkannon, two elderly women, near the bridge over White River, and killed them. The body of Mrs. Kinkannon was thrown in the river; that of Mrs. Maudlin was left on the bridge.

When the elder Allwhite was taken to the bridge on which the crime was committed the mob asked him if he had any statement to make. He said he was innocent, and that the son's confession was a part of a plot on the part of his family to get rid of him. When asked whether he would prefer to be hanged at once or burned at the stake when the missing body of one of his victims should be found, he said: "As you please, gentlemen."

Some one in the mob then pushed him off the bridge. The lynching on the last day of the year brought the total of Arkansas lynchings up to eighteen for 1904. This just equals the record of Mississippi, which led in lynchings with eighteen until to-day.

RIVAL SHANLEY RESTAURANTS.

Caterer's Widow Leases Place Next to That of Her Brother-in-Law.

Mrs. Rose T. Shanley, widow of Bernard Shanley, a caterer, yesterday took a lease of the four stores from 1,204 to 1,210 Broadway, inclusive, on a plot 68 by 100, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, and will throw them into one restaurant, which, it is expected, will open in March.

The place adjoins a restaurant now conducted under the family name by Thomas J. Shanley, her brother-in-law. The place will be fitted out at an expense of $25,000, it is said. The term of the lease is nineteen years and three months, and the annual rental $20,000. Maurice Rogalliner is the leasor.

Gift for Staten Island Sheriff.

Sheriff Charles J. McCormack of Richmond County completed his first year in office yesterday, when his friends summoned him to Bachman's Pavilion, at Rosebank, on the pretext that there was an arrest to be made, and gave him a gold watch, chain, and diamond locket, the address being delivered by Frank O. Driscoll, Superintendent of Letter Carriers at the General Post Office.

MAN AND WOMAN KILLED; POLICE HUNTING SUSPECT

Neighbor Saw Missing Man Enter Flat from Fire Escape.

DEAD MAN WAS FOUND ARMED

Said to Have Been Warned Against Feroni — Dead Woman's Husband Held, but Not Suspected.

George Fricke, a foreman in Conrad Brothers' bakery, 864 Broadway, was found dead, and Mrs. Clara Klopman mortally wounded in Mrs. Klopman's home, on the third floor front of the three-story tenement building at 144 East Fifteenth Street. Fricke lived in Seventeenth Street near Second Avenue.

The case was reported to the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station by the woman's husband, Ernest Klopman, who is employed in the bakery where Fricke was foreman, and who told the police he left Fricke and his wife only ten minutes before he returned to find him dead.

The police are looking for a man named Antonio Feroni, who had been friendly with Mrs. Klopman, and who, the police say they have reason to believe, entered the Klopman apartments by a fire-escape when the husband was out and shot Mrs. Klopman, and then the bakery foreman, Fricke. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was called, but Mrs. Klopman died within half an hour.

Klopman was arrested, but only on suspicion, as the police say they do not believe he did the shooting, and they are bending every effort to find Feroni. In Fricke's pocket was found an obsolete style of German two-barreled pistol, one barrel above the other, with each barrel loaded.

Klopman told the police he reached home at noon and found Feroni there. Although Klopman went to Boston last week after his wife, who had gone there with Feroni, and brought her back, he did not quarrel with Feroni yesterday afternoon. In the middle of the afternoon Feroni left the apartments, and at 4:30 Fricke called. Soon Fricke asked Klopman to go out, as he wanted to talk with Mrs. Klopman alone. Klopman said he went to Fourteenth Street to buy an iron staple, and when he returned found that murder had been done. The pistol which had been used was left in the room.

The police learned that a year ago Mrs. Klopman went to work in the shoe manufactory of John Azimonte at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street as an operator and met Feroni there. On Wednesday of last week Mrs. Klopman went to Boston and left a note telling her husband that she was searching for employment. On the day following he received a letter from her asking him to reply, addressing her in care of the Boston general delivery. Klopman went to Boston, met her at the general delivery window, and started with her for Lynn, where she had engaged a boarding place, to get her effects. On the way they met Feroni, who returned to New York with them.

Mary Menci, a niece of Klopman, who lives at 31 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, is said to have spurned Feroni's attentions a year ago. When Fricke, the bakery foreman, began to visit the Klopmans it is said the Menci girl cautioned him to be careful not to arouse the unfriendliness of Feroni, and the Menci girl told Fricke that Feroni had threatened to kill him. For this reason, the police say, the baker went armed.

Mrs. Sadie Siegrist, who lives on the floor beneath the Klopman apartments, told the police she was on the fire escape a few minutes before Klopman says he returned to the house. She said she was looking upward, and saw Feroni go out on the fire escape from the hall on the third floor, and stealthily enter the Klopman rooms. She heard no shots, she declares, but the police account for this by the proximity of the Third Avenue elevated railroad.

The police theory is that Feroni found both Fricke and Mrs. Klopman, and knowing the bakery foreman was doing what he could to induce Mrs. Klopman to forbid her house to Feroni for her husband's sake, entered quietly and first shot Mrs. Klopman and then Fricke.

To Coroner Goldenkranz Klopman told the same story that he related to the police. Mrs. Sadie Siegrist, the second floor tenant, who told the police she saw Feroni enter the Klopman apartments from the fire escape, also repeated her story to the Coroner.

TWO BIG FIRES IN CHICAGO.

Two Firemen Killed in One and $600,000 Loss in Another.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Two firemen were killed and two others and a spectator were injured to-day under a falling wall in a fire which destroyed the repair barns of the Chicago Union Traction Company, and entailed a loss of $150,000. The dead are Capt. Paul Dick, and Lieut. John Pyne. Injured: Charles Anderson, fireman, cut on face and hands and legs bruised; Capt. John Miller, fireman, crushed about body and cuts on head; August Kraut, severely hurt about shoulders.

A second fire, which destroyed $600,000 worth of property in West Van Buren Street to-day, started on the second floor of the seven-story brick building occupied by the Cash Buyers' Union. The building and other adjacent buildings were entirely destroyed. An explosion in the basement of the Cash Buyers' Union Building tore up the street and sidewalks, throwing five men into the air and down five stories of the Van Buren Street electric car wires on the Van Buren Street electric car line. Fred Blockl, a fireman, was caught under the débris and severely hurt.

A series of small explosions followed the fall of other walls, and a two-story frame dwelling at 166 and 168 West Van Buren street, occupied as a rooming house, was crushed like a shell. The inmates had been awakened earlier and escaped to the streets, but were unable to save any of their clothing.

Search is being made for the body of the night watchman of the Cash Buyers' Union. He is believed to have re-entered the burning building after giving the alarm. He has not been seen since. The fire is said by Chief Campion to have made more rapid headway than any in his experience since the great fire in 1871.

The principal losses are: Nos. 162 and 164 West Van Buren Street, seven-story building, $75,000; Peninsula Stove Company, $200,000; 156 and 158 Van Buren street, seven-story brick building, $75,000; Cash Buyers' First National Co-operative Society, $100,000; 154 and 156 West Van Buren Street, five-story brick building, $50,000; Rubber Paint Company, $40,000; Zeno Manufacturing Company, $20,000. Losses on other buildings in the vicinity range from $500 to $5,000.

AUTO REWARDS ALL RIGHT.

Court Upholds Suffolk Supervisors in McNeil Case.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 31.—In the suit of R. G. McNeil of Manhattan and Patchogue against the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County to prevent the payment to deputy sheriffs of the rewards offered by District Attorney Livingston Smith for evidence collected against automobilists who were arrested last Summer for alleged violation of the speed law, Supreme Court Judge Willmot M. Smith has handed down a decision in favor of the Supervisors.

The American Automobile Association is said to have been behind Mr. McNeil in the suit. It was alleged that the offer for rewards was not made right.

CYCLIST BADLY INJURED.

Wallace Johnstone Has Collarbone and Shoulder Blade Broken in Race.

Wallace C. Johnstone, one of the starters in the midnight bicycle run of the Century Road Club Association to Valley Stream, L. I., last night, was badly injured just after the run had been started. The cyclists began their journey from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, and Johnstone had ridden but two blocks when he was run into by another competitor. He was thrown heavily to the ground, and a call was at once sent for an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. W. E. McCullom, one of the hospital surgeons, found on examination that Johnstone's collar bone and shoulder blade were broken. Johnstone is eighteen years old and lives at 262 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

O. H. KEEP IN AUTO CRASH.

Augustus Patterson's Car Meets E. S. Dundy's Head-On—Two Arrests.

The head-on collision of two big touring automobiles at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon resulted in serious injury to Ollie H. Keep, a son of the shirt manufacturer, and the arrest of Elmer S. Dundy, of the firm of Thompson & Dundy, and Augustus Patterson, a hotel keeper, 58 West Forty-seventh Street. Both machines were wrecked. Mr. Keep, who lives at the Hotel Woodward, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, was taken to the New York Hospital, suffering from severe injuries to his head.

Mr. Dundy, who lives at 158 West Forty-sixth Street, in a nine horse power machine, was trailing behind a south-bound Seventh Avenue car just before the accident occurred. With him were a chauffeur, Edward Riley of 60 West Forty-third Street, and Howard Fielding, the foreign agent of the United States Express Company. At the same time Augustus Patterson, with Mr. Keep, was driving a twelve horse power automobile at a six-mile clip up the east side of Seventh Avenue.

About forty feet north of Thirty-ninth Street the Seventh Avenue car, which Dundy's machine was trailing, slowed up, and Dundy shot out from behind the car to the east side of the avenue, coming right in the track of Patterson's machine. At a glance it seemed impossible to avert a serious accident, but both Patterson and Dundy attempted to check the impetus of their machines. Then realizing the futility of the attempt, each attempted to dodge the other. Both turned the same way, and the two cars crashed into one another almost head on.

Notwithstanding the fact that Dundy's machine was the smaller of the two, it sustained the shock of the collision much better than the twelve horse-power car. Neither Dundy nor his companion was thrown from the seats. Not so, however, with the occupants of the bigger machine. Mr. Keep shot into the air and landed on his head on the sidewalk, unconscious. Patterson was more fortunate. He landed on the sidewalk flat on his stomach, and was all right when he recovered his wind.

The noise of the impact was heard on Broadway, and a huge crowd came together. No policeman, however, appeared for some time. A citizen turned in an ambulance call, while Patterson, Fielding, and Dundy attempted to do what they could for Keep, who was bleeding badly. The ambulance surgeon made a hasty examination, and, believing that Keep's skull was fractured, took him to the hospital.

While Patterson, Dundy, Fielding, and Riley, the chauffeur, stood looking over the wrecked machines, Policeman Armin of the Tenderloin Station appeared and placed the owners under arrest. Fielding and the chauffeur were allowed to stay and look after the cars.

At the Tenderloin station Patterson and Dundy offered to bail one another. Bert Wilson turned the proposition down on the ground that a charge of felonious assault might be made. Later, however, when the police received a report from the New York Hospital that Keep was not so seriously hurt as had been feared, bail was fixed at $500 each. The bond was signed by George F. Considine.

INSANE GAMBLER KILLED.

Patrick Corrigan Attacked Two Orderlies with a Fork.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Patrick Corrigan, sixty years old, who was widely known among gamblers and sporting men in New York and Newark, was killed in the county insane asylum on South Orange Avenue in a fight with orderlies to-day.

About three months ago Corrigan developed a murderous mania. After he had threatened to kill Capt. Cosgrove, head of the detective force here, he was declared insane and sent to the asylum.

In some way he got a large table fork to-day, and carrying it in his hand, walked into what is known as the keepers' room. The only other persons in the room were Charles Herder and Samuel Redden, orderlies. Without a word Corrigan rushed at Redden and drove the prongs of the fork through the orderly's nose. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Redden was unable to defend himself. Corrigan forced the orderly out through the door and into the corridor.

While being rushed toward the door Redden dropped his bunch of keys. After hurling the orderly into the corridor, Corrigan slammed the door. The catch was on the inside, so that when the door was closed it could not be opened from the outside without a key, and Herder was left locked in the room with the insane man.

A desperate fight followed and during the struggle one of Herder's ears was partly bitten off and he stabbed several times with the fork. Herder managed to get to the door, with Corrigan still clinging to him, and sprang back the catch and opened the door.

In the meantime Redden and some of the more rational patients had been trying to break down the door. When it was opened they managed to subdue Corrigan and put him in a straitjacket. This was not accomplished, however, before Corrigan had bitten off a part of the index finger of one of the patients and had stabbed three others with the fork.

After he had been put in a straitjacket Corrigan was placed on a cot, but he had not been there long when he suddenly collapsed. Despite the efforts of the physicians in the asylum he died soon afterward.

County Physician McKenzie made an autopsy on the body of Corrigan to-night. He found five ribs broken on one side and three on the other, the breast bone being crushed and the intestines ruptured. In view of the nature of Corrigan's injuries, Prosecutor Young has ordered an investigation to be made, but so far there has been no arrest.

COURTSHIP LIES ARE WHITE.

Justice Says So—Stories as to Rank Do Not Count.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided that lying on the part of lovers during courtship was a common practice and did not constitute a legal reason for the annullment of marriages. If it were so, he said, the calendars would be crowded and Judges be working night and day separating wives from husbands who in the wooing time had fascinated them with tales about being bloated bondholders and connected with the bluest-blooded folks in the land.

The decision was in the suit brought by Beatrice E. Wood against her husband, Seymour V. Wood, for an annullment of their marriage. The plaintiff said that in their brief courtship Wood told her he was State Attorney General of New Jersey and that his father was a General in the United States Army. The two lived together for three months when Mrs. Wood, as she alleged, found out that her husband had not told the truth about his wealth and connections, and she left him. On the ground of these alleged misrepresentations before marriage she sued to have the knot untied.

"I do not see how I can grant the relief asked for," says Justice Dickey, "as no case is made of any such material fraud on the part of the defendant as will justify an annullment of the marriage under our laws. It is not enough that this defendant is a liar, or that he made false representations as to rank, fortune, or social position, for such representations give no grounds for declaring the marriage void. If plaintiff was in such a hurry to marry the defendant because she supposed he was the son of a General and an office holder, without verifying either statement, as she has made her bed she must lie on it.

"Defendant may make a good husband without having a General for his father and without being a New Jersey official."

PHILIPPINES TARIFF APPEAL.

Save Us from Ruin, the Cry, by Lifting Tobacco and Sugar Duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary of War Taft has received the following cablegram from the President of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce at Manila:

"Philippine Chamber of Commerce asks Congress to save the Philippines from ruin by wholly abolishing the tariff on our tobacco and sugar."

SENATOR MITCHELL INDICTED FOR FRAUD

Continued from Page 1.

United States would so condemn an officer whom he had so recently appointed for meritorious service without a hearing or without any chance having been afforded me to defend myself.

"I shall leave no stone unturned to show the people of this State that I have been attacked in the dark by the weapons of falsehood and misrepresentation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—When Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior, heard of the indictment of Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann in the Oregon land fraud case, he made a statement which intimated that the indictments were in large part the result of the attitude of President Roosevelt. Secretary Hitchcock said:

"From information which has come to me from time to time, I am not surprised at the indictments. Of course, while we all regret that men occupying high stations in public life should get within the clutches of the law, nevertheless the Interior Department and the Department of Justice mad their duty to perform.

"These land fraud indictments are the result of two years of the most searching investigation, and are a part of the unalterable determination of the President and Administration to bring to justice all offenders of the law, be they high or low."

Senator Mitchell is the second Senator in the Fifty-eighth Congress to be indicted, Mr. Burton of Kansas being the first. Mitchell, however, is a far more prominent and active Senator than Burton, and his indictment will make a bigger sensation among his colleagues.

It is only a few days since Mr. Mitchell's ambition to be Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals was gratified. The Senate leaders were so averse to having Mitchell at the head of this committee that they tried to induce him to step aside, but he would not.

The land frauds are alleged to have been committed by an organized gang. At the time of the alleged offenses Mr. Mitchell was not a Senator nor was Mr. Hermann a Representative, the latter being then Land Commissioner. The friends of Hermann and Mitchell have been asserting that they were the victims of persecution at the hands of Secretary Hitchcock. A few days ago they left this city and went West to put down what they called the slanderous reports against them.

The conspirators are said to have obtained a lot of Government land by making false affidavits about the improvement of timber claims. In many cases it is said that the names of the persons purporting to be making the affidavits were fictitious. They were sworn to before a local commissioner, a woman, who is charged with having made false certifications. Then the claims were sent to Washington to Hermann's office, and it is charged that he used his power as Land Commissioner to hustle these claims through instead of waiting the usual slow course.

Mr. Hitchcock got Hermann out of the Land Office, and he went back to Oregon looking for a vindication, and got what he wanted—an election to the House of Representatives.

All the Federal officials out that way have been Mitchell men, and that is said to be one of the reasons why Mr. Hitchcock has found it so difficult to set in motion the machinery of the law. District Attorney Hall, who was removed recently, was a Mitchell man.

FIRE IN NEWPORT SHOW VILLA.

Costly Summer Home of W. Storrs Wells Slightly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 31.—Mrs. W. Storrs Wells arrived here this evening, having been summoned by the announcement of a fire at her Bellevue Avenue villa. The fire caused only slight damage, as employes of the estate, having a vivid recollection of a fire in May, 1900, which destroyed a former villa on the estate, summoned the Fire Department and then set to work to put out the fire.

Mr. Wells about five years ago purchased the estate on the corner of Bellevue and Ruggles Avenues, and at once set to work to remodel the old house and add so materially to it that a practically new house had been completed, when on May 5, 1900, fire completely destroyed both old and new portions of the villa. On the site of the old house the present costly Indiana limestone house was built. The villa is one of the show places of Newport, and last Summer was the scene of many elaborate social entertainments.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., returned to New York this afternoon after a brief visit to Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn and family, who have been spending a week here, will return to New York Monday.

Mr. George H. Norman has gone to Aiken, S. C.

Mr. Shafter Howard, who has been visiting Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter during the holidays, returned to New York to-day.

Miss S. E. Blatchford will remain at her cottage on Catherine Street during the entire Winter.

Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, who is eighty-six years old, entertained a party of friends at cards at her residence on Rhode Island Avenue this evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:20 A. M.—5 Spring Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:40 A. M.—450 Fourth Avenue; Densendorf & Newman; damage, $400.

12:45 A. M.—127 Bank Street; Mrs. Boylan; damage, $50.

1:50 A. M.—301 West Thirty-sixth Street; George Lamle; damage, $25.

4 A. M.—310 Bleecker Street; Abbott Brothers; damage, $1,500.

5:33 A. M.—61 Fifth Avenue; Macmillan & Co.; damage, $500.

10:20 A. M.—250 West Twenty-fifth Street; Martin McLaughlin; no damage.

10:28 A. M.—126 Goerck Street; Morris Geld; damage trifling.

11:03 A. M.—21 Park Row; Myron C. Clark; damage, $500.

11:10 A. M.—983 West End Avenue; D. Nabe; damage, $500.

11:40 A. M.—67 Columbia Street; T. Ashenbaum; damage trifling.

11:50 A. M.—17 Downing Street; Josef Mazzini; damage, $200.

1:10 P. M.—175 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:30 P. M.—247 West One Hundred and Ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

2:00 P. M.—317 East Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—61 Willett Street; Samuel Blond; damage trifling.

4:35 P. M.—280 East Houston Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—124 East Ninety-third Street; Max Guller; damage, $25.

6:35 P. M.—Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

6:10 P. M.—582 Manhattan Avenue; William P. Howell; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—1,004 First Avenue; Rose Herts; damage, $100.

8:30 P. M.—509 Madison Street; B. Singer; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—218 East Eighty-fourth Street; R. J. Stevenson; damage, $100.

10 P. M.—200 Greenwich Street; Smith & McNeil's; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31.—The Cunningham Milling Company's plant and Little Rock Furniture Manufacturing Company, the latter owned by Memphis people, were damaged by fire early to-day. Loss $150,000.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 31.—The high school building in this city was entirely destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is $110,000 and the insurance $40,000. A stove in the basement of the building is supposed to have caused the blaze.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. F. De Muth, Chicago; F. V. Greene, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Eugene Tompkins, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Horace Thurston, Providence; R. E. Ledbetter, United States Navy.

GRAND—S. A. Kephart, United States Army; Major A. A. Wolf, United States Army; Col. R. T. Oliver, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Virgil P. Randolph, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—Francis Skinner, Jr., Boston.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. F. W. Oakes, Denver.

MURRAY HILL—C. S. Merrill, Albany; J. C. Stanton, Pittsburg.

PARK AVENUE—William F. Hogg, Philadelphia.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. W. L. Bell, United States Navy.

ST. DENIS—Brig. Gen. J. Oakes, United States Army.

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Efficient service at reasonable rates the secret of the growth

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ADOREA

The New Breakfast Food

The Health Food Company's 30th Anniversary Gift to Its Army of Patrons.

Price 15 cents.

No. 61 5th Ave., New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST FURSMAN IS DISMISSED

Ex-Justice's Former Partner Vainly Pleads for Delay.

SHERIFF ERLANGER ABSENT

Clerk Wrote He Wouldn't Answer Subpoena — Schwarzkopf Couldn't Get His Witnesses—Will Prosecute Again.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY N. Y., Dec. 31.—Despite the strenuous protests of John Schwarskopf, the New York attorney, the warrant charging his former partner, ex-Justice Fursman of this city with perjury, was dismissed this afternoon by Police Justice Jones, who also refused the complainant an adjournment.

The examination was set for this morning, but Schwarzkopf was not in court, but on the Empire State Express bound for Troy. Telegrams were received announcing the fact, stating the delay to be unavoidable, and requesting that the case be held open until the arrival of the complainant and his witnesses. The result was an adjournment till 2 o'clock this afternoon. The complainant was then present.

Mr. Schwarzkopf said he had learned from the clerk of the court that Sheriff Erlanger of New York County would not attend. Justice Jones said he had a letter from the Sheriff's clerk stating that the Sheriff would not respond to the subpoena, and Mr. Schwarzkopf said there must be some mistake. He wanted the Sheriff present personally.

The first witness was William R. Townsend, a voucher clerk in the auditing department of the Metropolitan Street Railway. He had marked for identification vouchers in the case of Vincent Musman against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but he did not have the checks for $16,230 and $250 amounts paid in the case. Mr. Schwarzkopf then asked for an adjournment on the ground that he was unable to procure certain evidence and because he was unable to get counsel.

The application was opposed by William J. Roche, of counsel for Mr. Fursman, who said that great publicity had been given to the charges, and that information not in the complaint had been given to the newspapers.

"This man comes pitifully before you and asks for a favor," said Mr. Roche, "when he failed to use common decency and honesty in the treatment of this defendant."

Justice Jones said that the case must proceed, and again Mr. Schwarzkopf pleaded for delay on behalf of the people of the State of New York and the Bar Association of the State of New York. Mr. Roche asked if he had authority to represent the Bar Association, and Mr. Schwarzkopf replied that he had such authority from William B. Hornblower.

Again Justice Jones denied the motion and said that the defendant was entitled to the same rights of a speedy examination as any other defendant. Then Mr. Schwarzkopf asked for time to talk with his witnesses who, he said, were hostile. He got a ten minutes recess, but before taking advantage of this he asked Mr. Roche if the attorneys for the defendant had done as they agreed and brought with them the books of the firm of Fursman, Little & Schwarzkopf.

Mr. Roche said that it was not yet time to consider those books and refused to reply. He was sustained by Justice Jones. At the end of the recess Mr. Schwarzkopf stated that the witnesses he had been able to assemble in court were not the vital ones, and if he was forced to go on the complaint might as well be dismissed and the case commenced all over again. Justice Jones said he would deny the motion unless the defendant agreed to an adjournment. Mr. Roche declined to do this, and Judge Griffith of counsel for Mr. Fursman moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of prosecution.

Mr. Schwarzkopf urged the court not to be influenced by any political or professional adventurers, after which the motion to dismiss the complaint was granted. The complainant gave notice that he would begin other proceedings.

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Importations in 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Champagne

131,330 CASES

The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade

Leading Specialty Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Waist House in the City.

Bonwit, Teller & Co.

CONTINUATION OF

Midwinter Clearing Sale In All Departments.

SUITS and DRESSES.

Redingote Suits	Reduced from $45.00 to 32.50
Broadcloth Coat Suits	Reduced from $39.50 to 24.50
Velvet Dresses	Reduced from $39.50 to 15.00
Evening Dresses of Chiffon Cloth	Reduced from $59.50 to 35.00

COATS and FURS.

Coats of Scotch Tweeds	Reduced from $15.00 to 7.50
Coats of double-faced worsteds	Reduced from $19.50 to 9.50
Silk Rubber Coats	Reduced from $31.50 to 18.00
Velour Blouses, various styles	Reduced from $22.50 to 10.00
Velour Coats	Reduced from $27.50 and $32.50 to 15.00
Velour Coats, latest models	Reduced from $45.00 to 25.00
Squirrel-Lined Coats	Reduced from $35.00 to 25.00
Squirrel Lined Coats, sabled squirrel or mole collar	Reduced from $45.00 to 31.00
Squirrel-lined Coats, Persian lamb collar	Reduced from $59.00 to 45.00
Natural and Sabled Squirrel Sets	Reduced from $19.50 to 13.50
Mink Muffs, with 12 stripes	Reduced from $55.00 to 35.00
Ermine Muffs, pure white	Reduced from $40.00 to 28.50

FUR COATS—Imported models—

of Broadtail Persian, Persian Lamb, Russian Pony, Hair Seal,

At Exactly One-Half Their Regular Prices.

Twenty-Third Street, West.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D., President.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To reserve on policies and dividend additions, New York State standard	$8,236,908.00	By bonds and mortgages	$2,295,880.00
		By U. S. and other securities	2,904,494.13
		By real estate	870,280.69
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	2,277.20	By cash in banks	410,161.12
		By cash in office	956.22
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	54,345.00	By policy loans and premium notes	526,517.87
		By loans secured by collaterals	281,306.80
To premiums paid in advance	7,553.40	By balances due by agents, secured	32,782.94
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	2,612.00	By interest accrued	194,128.89
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts, etc.	16,085.36	By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	29,855.34
To guarantee capital and unassigned funds	614,705.00	By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	124,894.67
Total	$9,035,626.73	Total	$9,035,626.73

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS DURING 1904, DIVIDENDS, DEATH CLAIMS, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, ETC. $1,204,321.76.

DIRECTORS:

Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Plum, Charles P. Fralick, John P. Munn, M. D., Alfred B. Heidebach, Alfred Wheelwright, Francis L. Leland, D. H. Houghtaling, Thomas Russell, Charles E. Patterson, George E. Fisher, Donald B. Tuccy, Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles W. Dayton, Elgin R. L. Gould, Samuel W. Fairchild, Henry Sampson, David Banks, Isaac A. Hopper, Richard E. Cochran, Edwin Langdon, Wm. R. Seal, Charles A. Gardiner, Harold R. Mackenzie, Edward Townsend, Wm. H. Porter.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

JAMES R. PLUM, Leather | WM. H. PORTER, President Chemical National Bank.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President Title Guarantee and Trust Company

HOME OFFICE, NO. 277 BROADWAY, N. Y.

For Purity and general excellence nothing compares with

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

as a table water. Always the same. Sparkling and delicious. aid to digestion. Sold everywhere.

Half-gallons, still; quarts, pints, and splits, sparkling.

TO TALBOT PRESENTMENT SIGNED FOR ME---MILLER

Vestryman Declares He Merely Circulated a Petition.

IT WAS A BLANK PAPER, TOO

Story Told of Business Pressure Brought on Presenters—Dr. Irvine at Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Dec. 31.—The Rev. Dr. I. N. W. Irvine, former rector of St. John's Episcopal Church here, who was deposed by Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, and who has preferred charges against the Bishop, arrived here to-night from his home, in Philadelphia, and at once sought seclusion in the home of Vestryman W. F. Miller, a personal friend. All efforts to interview him were futile.

It is presumed the object of Dr. Irvine's visit is to clear up the misunderstanding which prevails regarding the signatures of St. John's Vestrymen to the presentment against the Bishop.

The Vestrymen insist that they signed a petition to Bishop Tuttle requesting a final settlement of the Irvine-Talbot controversy, and not a presentment against the Bishop, as now appears to be the case. In addition, it is stated, they affixed their signatures to a blank sheet. This was done, the Vestrymen claim, with the understanding that these signatures were to be used in case of accident to the original petition.

W. G. Miller, the Vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church who secured the signatures of the Huntingdon presenters to the presentment of Dr. Irvine against Bishop Talbot, said to-day:

"The paper which my brother Vestrymen, Messrs. Langdon, Denithorn, Jackson, and the others signed, was a petition addressed to Bishop Tuttle, praying that the controversy between Bishop Talbot and Dr. Irvine be permanently settled. It was not a presentment in any sense, for I have in my possession a copy of the paper. There were two separate parts to it, one containing the petition itself and the other a blank paper, both of which were attached.

"I received the papers from the Rev. Dr. Irvine at whose request I secured the vestrymen's signatures, and to whom I afterward returned the papers. Mr. Langdon and Mr. Denithorn both signed the paper about the middle of November. All the vestrymen seemed to comprehend the purport of the petition, and said it was a good move. I secured also their signatures to the blank which was attached after stating to them that this precaution would be advisable in the event of the original petition becoming lost.

"I signed only what I believed to be a triple petition, and not a presentment to have Bishop Talbot's official acts investigated. The others, I believe, acted similarly. If our names are attached to the presentment and the signatures are genuine then there must have been some fraudulent manipulation of the blank paper which contained them."

When Mr. Miller was asked why he and Mr. Hillier, both of whom are said to be friendly to Bishop Talbot, refused to speak of signing the papers when first approached, he answered:

"Because I thought it was none of the public's business, and only concerned the church affairs proper. I considered it would be time enough to speak when the court of inquiry would convene."

Mr. Miller's change of position is a great surprise to the churchmen and the public who are absorbed in the developments of the case. The indignation of Messrs. Langdon and Denithorn at finding their names to the presentment has provoked them to threaten prosecution against Miller and to accuse his method of procuring their signatures to be rigidly investigated.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The fact that two of the Huntingdon presenters, John Langdon and James D. Denithorne, have asserted that they signed the presentment under a misapprehension, was considered a meeting of about forty of the presenters and friends of Dr. Irvine to-day. Messrs. Langdon and Denithorne are uncle and nephew. Both are in the coal business at Huntingdon and both are large shippers. Mr. Elliott, husband of the Mrs. Elliott directly involved, is the freight agent of the Pennsylvania Road at that point. It is alleged at the conference to-day that immediately after the fact appeared that Langdon and Denithorne were among the signers to that they began to have trouble in getting their coal shipped to them, and found a remarkable shortage of cars in which to ship coal away from that point. As a state of affairs had continued for a week, so it was alleged.

Regarding the statement that the trial could not be held under the provisions of the Canon, Herbert Noble, the chief counsel for the presenters, said there was a wide-taken understanding of the canons by Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia, who raised the point.

"His contention," he said, "is made on an interpretation of the canon relating to the mode of selecting a committee to try a bishop. The new canon making an entirely new mode of procedure, it is true. But he overlooked Canon 55, which expressly provides that where an offense has been committed before the adoption of the new canons, then the proceedings shall be as if the old canons were in full force and effect.

"Under that provision we of the counsel for the presenters feel certain that we could go ahead legally on the presentment as now prepared. But if we should find after consultation with the higher authorities of the Church that there is any feeling of uncertainty about our position, then we will certainly withdraw the existing presentment, file a new one of exactly the same wording, and ask for the appointment of a new trial committee, as provided for under the new canon."

DEFENSE OF THE SANTA FE.

President Ripley Says It Broke No Law on Coal Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway made the following statement to-day:

"So many and such distorted statements have been published as to the recent hearing before two members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission wherein the Santa Fé Company is charged with granting secret rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, that it seems proper I should make a simple statement of the facts, so that the case may not be prejudged by the public, as it seems to have been by one member at least of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"There is no provision of the law which requires that divisions of through rates with other railroads shall be filed with the Inter-State Commission, nor is it customary so to do. There is no provision nor has the commission ever claimed that the sum to accept as a proportion of a through rate from the Colorado coal fields to points on the El Paso and Southwestern Road should be the same as our rate to the junction with that road, nor is there any reason, legal, commercial, or ethical, why the rates should be the same. Indeed, the courts have held there may well be a difference.

"The arrangement which is under discussion was made with the El Paso and Southwestern Railway Company for its own benefit and in no manner discriminated against any individual, firm, or corporation in the coal busness.

"Neither this company nor any of its officers are in any manner interested financially or otherwise in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company or its operations, or in any other coal company, and this statement includes Mr. Morton, who is not now an officer of the company, but was at the time this arrangement was made. We have not broken no law and have nothing to apologise for."

Need Funds for Sailors' Home.

George McPherson Hunter, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friends Society, said yesterday that that society had $100,000 which it intended to expend in the erection of an expensive home for sailors. Mr. Hunter said property had been secured for sailors, but the So-

CHARG[illegible]

Plaintiffs in Suit Allege He [illegible] solvent Company to Float Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—James F. McNamara and Peter Schmidt, in a suit filed today, declare that former United States Senator Charles A. Towne headed an insolvent company in a scheme for selling stock in the Doyle Air Burner Company, of South Dakota.

The complainants charge that they believe the former Minnesotan will be found to owe the Doyle Company more than $100,000 when their suits against the Towne Company is disposed of. Towne now resides in New York and represents a New York district in Congress.

It is asked that the term of trust by which the Royal Trust Company has control of the unissued stock in the Doyle Company be extended two years, and that an injunction be entered against the issuance of any part of more than $[illegible],000 in certificates held in its vaults.

McNamara and Schmidt say they have invested $30,000 and $40,000 each in the venture of the Doyle Company. The Towne Company, organized in New York, is alleged to have undertaken to float stock of the enterprise in the Spring of 1[illegible]. At the time the deal with Towne was made, it is asserted, his company was not financially responsible. A large quantity of the Doyle Company's treasury stock is alleged to have been sold in a few months, but no accounting, it is declared, ever was made.

LOADED DICE IN CLUB GAMES.

Members of St. Louis Social Organization at Odds Over Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—On demand of Carl A. Michaelis of 2324 Wittemore Place, an investigation is to be made by the Board of Directors of the Union Club, an active South Side organization at Jefferson and Lafayette Avenues, into charges that loaded dice have been used in the games at the club. The demand is the culmination of rumors which have been in circulation for a month past. The investigation is to be held at the next meeting of the club, Jan. 13.

The names of club members who played in dice games at the club and who were understood to have charged that loaded dice were used, have been mentioned in letters received by club officers. The aggregate of the sums won and lost in the dice games is said to be considerable, but members of the club say that the stakes played for were not large.

The fact that there is to be an investigation has caused a sensation among the members. Some of the members approve of the course of Mr. Michaelis and are urging him to insist that the investigation be thorough.

LAKEWOOD NEW YEAR GAYETY.

Children's Party at the Laurel House—Lakewood Hotel's Annual Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 31.—Patrons of the Lakewood Hotel are looking forward to the New Year's ball next Monday evening. This will be one of the events of the Lakewood season, and everybody is making great preparations for it. The ballroom of the hotel will be decorated with evergreen branches to resemble a forest scene, and the orchestra will be screened behind a row of pine trees on the stage. In addition to the usual numbers, the dancing programme will include serpentine and favor dances, and a dance, "La Troubadour," which has recently been introduced. It is a combination of a minuet and two-step.

Holiday visitors enjoyed a vaudeville and moving picture entertainment in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel last evening. Coon songs sung in German by Miss Ivy Schuyler made one of the hits of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus have been staying at the Cleveland cottage over the holidays. The cottage was known as "The Little White House," as it was practically the seat of government on the occasions when President Cleveland visited Lakewood during his first administration.

There was a large gathering of hotel patrons and cottagers at Mrs. Samuel S. Beard's new cottage on the Lake Drive on Thursday afternoon, where a musicale and tea for the benefit of the Parish House of All Saints' Memorial Church were held.

A children's party was one of the holiday entertainments at the Laurel House. The members of Miss Preston's dancing class joined in the affair and there was a large attendance of grown-ups. Master George J. Gould, Jr., led the cotillion, dancing with his sister Vivian. He wore a Highland costume. Among the children who danced were the Misses Adelaide Rhinelander, Hope Hamilton, Emily Randolph, Dorothy Tracy, Rosebud Beard, Maud Beard, Hope Beard, and Masters Reginald Pye, Erroll Pye, Adrian Pye, Philip Rhinelander, Oakley Rhinelander, Arthur Hamilton, Francis Beard, and Roy Mulqueen.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of Larchmont gave a dinner at the Laurel House this week. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Milliken, Miss Ruth Milliken, and Foster Milliken, Jr., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fullerton Milliken at the Laurel-in-the-Pines over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Pye are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dolan and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Grenet over New Year's.

Among the recent arrivals at the Palmer House are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warren Halpin and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Byrnes of New York.

Mrs. Louise Schreiber and Miss Olga Schreiber of New York have taken apartments at Bartlett Inn for a fortnight's stay.

William Sohmer and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hoburger of New York are registered at the Lenox over the holidays.

HAIL NEW YORKERS' ADVENT.

Atlantic City People Have Philadelphians Always with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 31.—That the New Yorkers here over the Christmas holidays exceeded very materially in numbers the Philadelphians is regarded by hotel men as a notable indication of the city's growth in popularity as a Winter resort. "There is this to be said about it," said one to-day while discussing the preponderance of Gothamites and New England visitors during the quietest months of the year. "The Philadelphians we have always with us; they are to be depended upon at Easter and in midsummer. What we want is to encourage travel from other points to fill in during the Winter, and eventually make Atlantic City's patronage profitable from January to December."

A. Cheshire Mitchall, one of the proprietors of the Grand Atlantic Hotel, is being royally treated in the cities on the Pacific Coast. Californians, Mr. Mitchall writes to his partner, Mr. D. P. Rahter, are greatly interested in the glowing accounts they have read of Atlantic City.

Nearly all of the beach-front hotels reflect in parlor and smoking room the spirit of the holiday season. Ropes of laurel and sprigs of red-berried holly are liberally displayed. In many of the most fashionable of the hotels immense Christmas trees have afforded no end of delight for the juvenile guests, while a mutual exchange of gifts among long-term sojourners brightened the hearts of many.

The New Year's crowd is arriving in force. Rooms reserved several weeks ago are being claimed at the beach front hotels, and exchanges and parlors are crowded. There are many New Englanders, New Yorkers, Philadelphians, Pittsburgers, Baltimoreans, and Washingtonians here, while a number of Canadians will also participate of their New Year's dinners.

Because the reckless driving of motor vehicles from Albany Avenue down to Longport has all but [illegible] the many vaunted Speedway, so far as the horses are concerned, Atlantic City is to have a Gentlemen's Driving Association and driving park with a half mile track. Much has been definitely [illegible] by a number of drivers who have made [illegible] to-day.

HILL OUT OF POLITICS WITH THE PASSING YEAR

Tells Friends He Stands by Pledge to Retire.

END OF INTERESTING CAREER

Unique Figure in State's Politics Voluntarily Gives Up Democratic Leadership—His Long and Strenuous Record.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—If David B. Hill adheres to his public announcement made on Aug. 29 last, to-day is his last day in political life, or at least his last day as political leader in the State of New York.

A careful inspection of that birthday manifesto, which was as unexpected as it was important, discloses the fact that he did not state that he would on Jan. 1 retire from all participation in political affairs, but only that he would not after that date ever be a candidate for or accept any political office, nor would he serve his party in this State as its leader, but only as a private citizen.

There were many who were inclined to doubt the bonafides of the anouncement and did not hesitate to intimate that it was promulgated for some possible effect on the then pending election, but it seems now to be generally conceded from the admissions of Mr. Hill's intimate personal friends, who would be likely to know his intentions, that "he said what he meant and meant what he said" when he declared that this was to be the last year of his political activities as a leader, and that whether his party was successful or unsuccessful would make no change in his conclusion.

While he absolutely declines to be formally interviewed on the subject of his retirement—asserting that his previous statement spoke for itself, and that it does not need to be supplemented by any additional or qualifying announcement—there is every reason to believe that Mr. Hill sincerely desires to be relieved from the exacting cares of a political manager, which position he has sustained for so many years to the Democratic Party of this State.

To-day he is quietly working in the same law office which he has occupied during his twelve years' residence as a citizen of Albany, which followed his nine years' residence here in his official capacity as Lieutenant Governor and Governor, and he politely answers the numerous politicians who have called upon him to-day to learn positively from his own lips his future intentions, that "my announcement in August last remains unchanged—there is nothing to be retracted and nothing to be added."

A unique figure in the politics of the State thus voluntarily relinquishes the Democratic leadership which he has exercised for so many years. He has for a long period prepared the party platforms; his influence has controlled its conventions and largely dictated its candidates, and necessarily he has offended many interests and disappointed many aspirants for office. He has had to fight the common enemy as well as factional, radical, and corrupt elements within his own party.

He retires, however, at a time when his party, although defeated, is substantially free from factional troubles, there not having been at the last State Convention a single contested seat anywhere in the State, and every candidate upon the State ticket having been unanimously nominated by acclamation, and the platform adopted by a unanimous vote.

He has been at the head of the delegation from this State to the last three National Democratic Conventions, and in each of such conventions occupied positions of responsibility and honor. With the exception of George and De Witt Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins, he has served a greater number of years as Governor than any other Governor in the history of the State and during his incumbency of the office the Democrats elected their State tickets at each and every election by increasing majorities.

Mr. Hill has presided over many State Conventions, usually making the speeches which have served as the keynotes of the ensuing campaigns. He was unanimously nominated and subsequently elected United States Senator from this State, and at Washington he at once took a leading position and served with much distinction, making many memorable speeches. His opposition to the Federal income tax—upon grounds which were thereafter sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States—and his opposition to the Wilson Tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, are well remembered.

He sustained the Cleveland Administration in securing the repeal of the Sherman silver measure, but vigorously opposed the confirmation of Justices of the Supreme Court from New York who had been nominated without previous consultation with his Democratic colleague and himself; he favored, however, the confirmation of Judge Marus W. Peckham in regard to whose selection he had been consulted.

While presiding over the Democratic State Convention of New York in 1894, he was nominated for Governor without his consent and against his protest, but finally, yielding to the wishes of his party, he accepted and made a gallant fight, but was badly defeated, as were all the Democratic nominees in all the Northern States that year, owing to the effect of the financial panic and the unsatisfactory character of the tariff legislation passed by Congress, which President Cleveland would not veto and yet would not approve.

Mr. Hill was the author of the bill which passed the Senate of the United States in 1896 with only one dissenting vote, providing for a jury trial in cases of indirect contempts for the violation of injunctions in the Federal courts.

He opposed the Republican-Populistic investigation of the sale of bonds by the Cleveland Administration, but which investigation was ordered and had, and resulted in nothing, and the committee appointed to conduct it never made any report.

Mr. Hill enjoys a large and lucrative law practice, but is not a rich man. He has a beautiful home on the outskirts of Albany, but lives plainly and unostentatiously. He is not specially fond of society, but enjoys politics, his books, and his law practice. He has never taken any extensive vacation, although it is rumored that he proposes this year to visit Europe and the Pacific Slope.

As a rule he declines to be interviewed, but whatever he has to say on public questions he says in his public speeches. He seldom notices adverse criticisms of himself, of which there are always plenty, and is never spectacular or sensational. He has been an earnest political worker, giving and receiving hard blows in almost every campaign in which he is interested. He always supports the regular nominations of his party, although sometimes more actively than at other times.

From this day forward a familiar figure will be missed from the Democratic councils, provided Mr. Hill adheres to his present programme.

CAUSE OF BIG COTTON CROP.

Secretary Wilson Explains Conditions That Led to Overproduction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Wilson, who called on the President to-day regarding a purely personal matter, reiterated his previous statement that this year's cotton crop would approximate 12,000,000 bales. He explained that there was an excellent reason for the heavy crop this year—a reason provided by nature itself, which was not appreciated generally.

"Last year, you will recall," he said, "the cotton crop was short. That was due to the fact that drought prevailed a part of the year over the greater portion of the cotton belt, and to the ravages of the boll weevil. In so-dry a season as that of last year was the plant food in the soil could not be taken up and assimilated by the plant. Last year, therefore, the plant food remained in the soil. This has been a favorable season for the growth of cotton, and, as the planters had practically a double supply of food, the yield is enormous. Next year, in all probability, the supply of food in the soil will be about normal, and, with a favorable season, we will have very likely a normal crop."

Secretary Wilson did not believe the [illegible] from New Orleans [illegible]

An Authentic Statement

The Importations in 1904 of

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CHAMPAGNE

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127,000 CASES

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Solely Into the United States

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Three Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-Three

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MR. YSAYE'S CONCERT.

Carnegie Hall Crowded—Symphony Orchestra Assists.

Mr. Ysaye gave the first of his concerts with orchestra in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon before an audience that crowded the hall and overflowed upon the seats upon the stage arranged for the Oratorio Society's use in the evening. He had the assistance of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and played a most exacting programme of three concertos—those by Mozart in E flat, by Saint Saëns in B minor, and Mendelssohn's.

His playing made a profound impression upon the audience, which submitted to the spell of a potent artistic personality. Of that potency there is always the evidence, even when Mr. Ysaye is in his less exalted moods. There is the touch of genius that holds the listener captive even when he has come down from the heights and is walking upon the earth. There is a quality in his playing that technical insufficiency and carelessness cannot blot out from it. There were things that he did yesterday that made the judicious grieve; but there was that which compelled something more than attention.

In Saint-Saens's concerto Mr. Ysaye is at his best, his most impassioned, and his most brilliant. Here he is most at Rome, and here his imagination and poetic feeling have their fullest sway. He plays it with much breadth and rhythmic incisiveness and with a large and free utterance that makes of it much more than the elegant and charming piece that it seems in the hands of some other players. His enunciation of the cantabile themes has a poignancy, a depth of emotional expressiveness, and a heart-searching quality that are entrancing; and there is a temperamental impetuosity throughout his playing of the piece that seems to embody the very spirit of the music.

His performance of Mozart's concerto abounded in beauties of phrase and touches of poetic insight; yet he scarcely seemed to preserve all the symmetry of outline and of proportion, all the urbane gayety and freshness of mood that belong to it. Least satisfying was Mendelssohn's concerto, in which he fell into extravagances and an overladen dramatic style that ill consorts with its straightforward and clear-cut outlines; and in addition it must be said that he lapsed more frequently here into a slipshod and unfinished technical way than in either of the other compositions he undertook.

Mr. Ysaye was most enthusiastically applauded and many times recalled, especially after he had finished with Saint-Saens's concerto. The orchestra played the overture to Gluck's opera, "Iphigenia in Aulis," with the close fitted to it by Wagner, and Saint-Saens's symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale."

"LE NOZZE DI FIGARO" SUNG.

Metropolitan Crowded on New Year's Eve—"Rigoletto" in the Afternoon.

"Le Nozze di Figaro" was sung last night at the Metropolitan Opera House for the second time at a popular performance in the history of the opera house. The audience last night filled the house to the surprise of those who recalled the reproduction three years ago, when Mme. Eames declined to sing "Dove Sono," owing to an operatic indisposition which was to be explained only by the size of the audience.

Mr. Conried used last night his best available forces for the presentation of Mozart's opera. Mme. Sembrich, authoritative in the Mozart spirit of song and action, was the incomparable Susanna that Metropolitan audiences have come to expect whenever Mozart's comic opera is sung. Mme. Eames's aristocratic bearing in song and action was never so charmingly revealed as in the rôle of the Countess, and the audience took delight in Mme. Alten's performance of Cherubino, which is certainly not lacking in spirit or vivacity.

Blass was as far as ever from representing Figaro, whatever his idea of the rôle may be.

Mme. Webster Powell sang Gilda in "Rigoletto" at the matinée in place of Mme. Melba, who was announced, but is still ill with bronchitis. Mme. Powell saved the performance for the management, which is perhaps sufficient comment on her performance. Messrs. Caruso and Giraldoni and Mme. Jacoby were her associates.

AUTO WRECKS HANSOM.

Driver Beneath Horses' Feet, but Escapes with Bruises Only.

There was a flurry in front of the Belasco Theatre yesterday afternoon just as the matinee crowd was passing in, over a collision between an automobile brougham and a hansom cab, which was wrecked.

The automobile, which is the property of William J. White of 22 West Thirty-third Street, was driven by a chauffeur named David Magnes. A woman and a niece of Mr. White were in the brougham. Just below Seventh Avenue, on Forty-second Street, the automobile struck a snag, in the vernacular, and bounced sidewise into the hansom, which was driving alongside. The driver of the hansom, George St. Clair, was thrown by the shock right over his horse's head.

He landed under the hoofs of a horse hitched to another hansom in the theatre line. This horse took fright, but St. Clair was dragged to the sidewalk, suffering only from a few bruises. The hansom was shattered.

HIS AUTO GOT AFIRE.

Engines Called, but Fifth Avenue Hotel Men Forestall Them.

A light automobile belonging to Edward D. Bristol of 186 Hart Street, Brooklyn, caught fire on Thirty-first Street, off Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bristol had found that the gasoline tank had been emptied, and had brought the machine to a stop in front of the Hotel Wolcott while he refilled the tank from the main tank under the seat.

The gasoline somehow became ignited by a spark. Bristol leaped back in time to escape being severely burned. His wrist was slightly burned. Policeman Debes called the fire engines, but when they arrived the employes of the Wolcott had succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

OAKLEY AIDING GROUT.

Assigns His Surface Construction Engineer to Help the Controller.

Acting on the request of Controller Grout, Commissioner Oakley said yesterday he had assigned Charles F. Lacombe, his engineer in charge of surface construction, to aid the Controller in his investigation of the city's lighting conditions. Mr. Lacombe is the engineer who reported against the acceptance of the old bids of $146 per arc light annually, but who afterward commended the award on the basis of $130 and $140 per light.

Ex-Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, who is assisting the Controller as personal counsel, said that his investigation into the conditions of the gas bills indicated to him that they were exorbitant, as well as the bills for electric lighting. The Controller had said he did not think it would be as important to go into the gas bills, but on the report of ex-Senator Donnelly has decided to make an equally thorough investigation of that subject.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

New York Times.

[illegible]ry.

[illegible]31.—Capt. J. E. Craig is [illegible] D. C., for duty as Presi[illegible]d to consider and report [illegible]verning the steamboat in[illegible]

[illegible]ver is detached from the [illegible] to the Iowa.

[illegible]per is detached fr[illegible] the [illegible]omze and wait orders.

[illegible]son is detached f[illegible] the [illegible]alrie and ordered home and wait orders.

[illegible] Moines at Puinde a Pitre, [illegible]t. Twos[illegible]d Yankee a[illegible]

"Do not use the word magnificent till you have seen this display,"

NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS SEEING IT.

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Madison Square South, New York.

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The Grand Nikko Temple Room

WITH ITS SPLENDID FURNISHINGS

Recently awarded a Grand Prize at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

A popular Japanese proverb says, "Do not use the word magnificent till you have seen Nikko."

Nikko wo minai uchi wa,

"Kekko" to iu na!

"Nikko's is a double glory—a glory of nature and a glory of art. Mountains, cascades, monumental forest trees, had always stood there. To these, in the 17th century, were added the mausolea of the illustrious Shogun Iayasu, founder of the Tokugawa dynasty, and of his scarcely less famous grandson Iemitsu."

"Japanese wood-carving and painting on wood being then at their zenith, the result was the most perfect assemblage of shrines in the whole land. But though there is gorgeousness, there is no gaudiness. That sobriety which is the keynote of Japanese taste, gives to all the gay designs and bright colors its own chaste character."

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A Finely Illustrated Catalogue Published in Two Parts Will Be Mailed on Receipt of Fifty Cents.

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GREAT NORTHERN R'WAY-NORTHERN PACIFIC

OR HEAD OFFICES OF THE COMPANY

POLISH REVOLUTIONISTS DYNAMITE A CHURCH

Troops Fire on Mob and Workman Shoots the Colonel Dead.

MANY WOUNDED AT RADOM

Strikers at Baku Cut Electric Light Wires—Street Car Service Stopped —No Newspapers Printed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Advices from Radom, Russian Poland, report the blowing up at midnight of a church by revolutionaries there. Such was the force of the explosion that tombstones were shattered and grave mounds scattered.

The military turned out and surrounded the destroyed building. Within an hour a mob bearing a red flag appeared upon the scene, singing revolutionary songs mingled with shouts of "Long live Poland!"

Col. Buletow, in a state of intoxication, rushed from the military club and ordered the soldiers to fire on the mob, which they did, wounding several persons. Thereupon a workman with a revolver shot the Colonel dead, but was in turn shot down by a non-commissioned officer, and then stabbed to death with bayonets.

Several arrests were made, but order was not finally restored till the morning was far advanced.

At Lody and other towns troops are guarding the churches.

A dispatch from Czestochowa, Russian Poland, where a monument to Emperor Alexander II. was recently destroyed by dynamite, says the ferment there continues and that the police are searching houses at night for Anarchists.

By The Associated Press.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Dec. 31.—The strike at Baku continues. The street railroads have suspended service, the electric light wires have been cut, and the newspapers are not being published.

An official account of the strike says it began during the morning of Dec. 26. The strikers damaged the telephone between Baku and Bulakhany, (eight miles north of Baku,) the centre of the naphtha wells, and also the machines and other apparatus of the naphtha works.

A strike has also begun at Bibiejbat, and now extends throughout the Baku district, including the town of Baku. No collisions have thus far taken place between the strikers and the police or troops.

GEN. PORTER WOULD REST HERE

Ambassador to France to Retire After 25 Years in Government Service.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—In view of the reports relative to the retirement of Ambassador Porter, inquiry at the American Embassy to-day resulted in the following authoritative statement:

"Gen. Porter has asked to be relieved from duty as Ambassador at Paris, with the intention of returning to New York to be with his children and look after some personal interests that require his attention. Having spent twenty-five years in the service of the Government, including eight years in charge of the Embassy at Paris, he is anxious to secure a period of repose in his own country."

The Ambassador has not yet given thought to the time of his departure, which probably will occur at the end of his term, March 4. However, the authorities have made known their earnest wish to have the Ambassador remain here pending the consideration of several current questions with which he is personally familiar.

The officials of the Foreign Office express great regret at Gen. Porter's departure, owing to the exceptionally cordial relations of the Ambassador with Foreign Minister Delcassé and other members of the Government.

TO RAISE BAN ON JEWS.

Russian Passport Commission Makes Favorable Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—It is now apparently certain that victory will crown the efforts of the United States to secure recognition of American passports without distinction of religion. The Passport Commission which this week has been considering the whole subject of Jewish passports has decided to recommend placing all foreign passports on an equality so that the Russian Consuls abroad will only refuse a visé where special reasons, such as a decree of banishment, exist for excluding the applicant from Russia.

The commission will also recommend that Jews have complete freedom of travel and residence in their zone without passports, which only will be required when traveling over other parts of Russia.

In considering the question of passports of foreign Jews the commission had before it Secretary Hay's note, the arguments contained therein being the chief factor in its decision.

AS RUSSIANS SEE US.

John and Jonathan's Laughter, as They Clasp Hands, Mephistophelian.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The Russian papers are beginning to discuss the British and Continental reports of an alleged Anglo-American Alliance, but consider that they have not any solid foundation, and that they represent more British anxiety to have it appear that such an alliance is in prospect than the deliberate purpose of the United States to abandon her traditional policy. The Gazeta declares the commercial rivalry between the two countries renders a lasting agreement impossible.

But the papers say it may be that a temporary truce is being glorified as an alliance for political purposes to strengthen Japan and intimidate Russia. It is added that the European press seems to have taken the matter seriously and become alarmed, but that Russia will not be intimidated. One paper remarks:

"It is a touching sight to see Jonathan stretching across the sea to John, but both indulging in Mephistophelian laughter, which seems to have escaped European observers."

POPE STILL LOVES FRANCE.

Will Never Despair of a Return to Better Conditions.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, has given out a letter from Pius X., in which the Pontiff says:

"... will the bitterness of the of... turn us from love of your ..."

TOGO TO HIS DEAD HEROES.

Humbly Addresses the Spirits of Men Who Fought Under Him.

TOKIO, Dec. 31.—At the funeral here today of several officers and men who were killed while fighting under him in attacks on the Port Arthur fleet and fortress, Vice Admiral Togo addressed their spirits in the following words, which he read from a manuscript:

"As I stand before your spirits I can hardly express my feelings. Your personalities are fresh in my memory. Your corporal existence has ceased, but your passing from this world has been in the gallant discharge of your duty, by virtue of which an enemy's fleet in this world has been completely disabled and our combined fleet holds undisputed command of the seas.

"I trust this will bring peace and rest to your spirits.

"It is my agreeable duty to avail myself of my presence in this city, whither I have been called by our Emperor, to render a report of our successes to the spirits of those who sacrificed their earthly existence in the attainment of so important a result as that above rendered.

"Most humbly me in person,

"HEIHAFHISO TOGO,
"Admiral of the Conbined Fleets."

The Emperor has presented Vice Admirals Togo and Kamimura with a number of articles, including watches, formerly worn by himself.

Vice Admiral Togo has declined the reception tendered him by the Municipality of Tokio, on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for such a function. He will devote his time while in Tokio conferring with Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council; Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy; Vice Admiral Ijuin, Assistant Chief of General Staff; Rear Admiral Saito, Vice Minister of Marine, and other members of the imperial naval staff, upon the plans for the future conduct of naval warfare.

TO WATCH BALTIC FLEET.

British Cruisers to Visit the German Marshall Islands.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 31.—The Argus intimates that the British cruisers Cadmus and Torch, which recently sailed for the Tonga Islands, will also visit the Marshall Islands in connection with the possible coaling there of vessels belonging to the Russian Second Pacific Squadron.

The Marshall Islands are situated northeast of the Ladrone Islands, Polynesia, in latitude 7 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 173 degrees and 30 minutes east. They were annexed by Germany in 1886.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31.—The Netherlands battleship De Ruyter, has been ordered to be placed in readiness to sail for the Dutch East Indies to assure the neutrality of Dutch East Indian ports during the war between Russia and Japan.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Marquette, Dec. 31.—Nothing is definitely known here regarding the intentions of the vessels of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron. It is rumored that they will rendevous at some port north of Majunga, Island of Madagascar. The British cruiser Forte is still here.

RUSSIANS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Army at Mukden Well and Comfortable, a Correspondent Says.

MUKDEN, Dec. 31.—Nemirovich Damchenko, of the Russian war correspondent, who has just returned from an inspection of the quarters occupied by the Russian officers and privates at the front, says:

"One could hardly imagine a greater contrast than that afforded by the hungry, tired army now resting south of Mukden. The men live in dugouts, but most of the officers' huts are above ground. Aside from the fact that there are only five officers to a hut and that the latter contain more decorations there is little difference between the men's and officers' quarters. Everybody is well fed and comfortable.

"The officers and men partake of the same fare, which is distributed twice daily in big coppers from the camp kitchens. A ration consists of a pound of meat and two and a half pounds of bread, with tea twice daily. There are short rations of sugar, but the only shortages observable are sugar, leather, sewing materials, and reading matter.

"There is little sickness, owing to the care taken with drinking water. There is a guard at each well. Some companies have been compelled to use water from the Shakhe River. Water parties go to the banks unarmed. There is a general truce protecting water parties of both sides, and much chaff between Russians and Japanese is exchanged across the river."

WAR BILL, $364,000,000.

Cost to Russia for a Year—Will Seek Another Loan.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—In connection with the approaching Russian war loans in Paris and Berlin the following statement of the Russian war finances was furnished to-day from the highest Russian sources:

"The expenses of the war up to Nov. 23 amounted to $238,000,000, of which $161,500,000 was for the army, $41,000,000 for the navy, and $35,500,000 for various military requirements, making about $22,500,000 per month. The outstanding credits up to the same time were $126,000,000, of which $83,000,000 was for the army, $31,000,000 for the navy, and $12,000,000 for miscellaneous expenses. That makes the total war expenditures for the year $364,000,000."

The statement then shows that the Treasury possesses $149,000,000, and that there is a stock of gold amounting to $620,000,000 to secure the note circulation.

The statement adds:

"A special investigation of Russia's war finances by such students of finance as M. Leroy Beaulieu, a member of the institute; M. Georges Levy, professor at the School of Political Science, and others equally eminent, has shown altogether favorable results. Similar results were reached by Professor Helfferich of the University of Berlin, who made the best comparative study of the finances of Russia and Japan, and whose conclusions are to the advantage of Russia."

The statement reviews the fluctuations of Russian bonds during the war period, showing their general stability, that practically they have suffered no depreciation since the peace period, sets forth the details of the last loan, and adds:

"It is quite probable that Russia will resort to another loan in 1905 of about an equal amount to those of 1904. A portion will be placed in Berlin during the first quarter and the balance at Paris."

Warship Not to Return to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The Admiralty absolutely denies the report circulated last night that the battleship Orel and the cruiser Izumrud of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron had been ordered to return.

Fifth Member of North Sea Board.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Foreign Office has been officially advised that Admiral Baron von Spaun of the Austro-Hungarian Navy has been accepted as the fifth member of the International Commission, which is to

SUSPECT FOREIGN SPY STOLE RANGE FINDER

Tackle of Eight-Inch Gun Disappeared Strangely in Boston.

MEANT FOR FORT STANDISH

Mechanism, with Other Parts of Big Rifle, Weighing Half a Ton, Lost in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The range-finder, cartridge-cap, and pedestal belonging to one of the new eight-inch guns at Fort Standish, Winthrop, have disappeared, and the suspicion is that their disappearance is due to emissaries of some foreign Government.

Search has been made in all directions, but no trace of the missing materials, which, combined weigh more than half a ton, has been found. The three cases, which were marked conspicuously, were taken from the New York, New Haven and Hartford freight sheds, in due form, by a teamster, and were receipted for properly, so there is no question that the articles reached Boston. The removal from the railroad was by a teamster employed by T. Libby & Co. of 85 Purchase Street. The firm has been in business thirty or more years and never lost a package. The teamster had been employed several years, and is considered to be reliable by the firm.

In accordance with the firm's custom, the freight was brought to the main office on Purchase Street, and there was transferred to another wagon which was going to the part of the city through which the freight must pass. The property was put in the custody of another of Libby's teamsters near the Purchase Street office, and the second teamster took it to 32 Atlantic Avenue to the Government landing.

There is where trace of the articles is lost. The wharf master says he has no recollection of having received the packages. The second teamster, who is another reliable employe of Libby & Co. is positive that the goods were so delivered. He cannot show a receipt, however, and this adds to the mystery. The articles were too bulky to have been stolen in transit. They would be of no use to any one except as junk, and would not fit any other gun.

These circumstances have led F. M. French, manager of the teaming firm, to suggest the theory that the representative of some foreign power appropriated the range-finder for the benefit of his country. The other two articles would be of no use, but it might be of the greatest service to outside military powers to have a range-finder of one of the guns which command Boston Harbor.

It is declared that spies in the employ of foreign powers have been in Boston.

SAXON KING'S LIBEL SUIT.

Attacks Comic Paper for Cartoon of ex-Crown Princess Louise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Saxon State Attorney, on behalf of the King of Saxony, has brought a suit for libel against the comic paper Simplicissimus for publishing a cartoon entitled "Anxious Hours of a High Lady."

It represents the ex-Crown Princess Louise pleading in the snow outside the royal palace, while the Christmas tree lights are seen shining within.

AMERICA STIRS UP TURKEY.

Prompt Redress Demanded for Looting a Caravan by Brigands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—The American Legation has sent another note to the Porte pointing out that the brigands who looted a caravan belonging to the American house of MacAndrews and Forbes of Smyrna, near Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, recently, have not yet been punished.

The demand is made that prompt instructions be sent to the Governor of Zór, the district in which the outrage was committed, to arrest and punish the followers of the notorious Kurdish Chief Ibraham Pasha, who looted the caravan.

AUSTRIA'S NEW PREMIER.

Gautch von Frankenthurn Again in Power—Other Cabinet Changes.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph at noon to-day gave an audience to ex-Premier Baron Gautch von Frankenthurn, President of the Supreme Court of Accounts, and in the course of the afternoon a decree was issued appointing him Premier in succession to Dr. von Koerber.

The other members of the Cabinet retain their portfolios, but Count Bylandtheidt is appointed Minister of the Interior, which portfolio was held jointly with that of Premier by Dr. von Koerber, and Privy Councillor Klein is made Chief of the Ministry of Justice, which post also was held by the retiring Premier. The reconstructed Cabinet held two short meetings this afternoon.

The selection of Herr Gautch is thought to indicate a continuance of the policy of Dr. von Koerber in endeavoring to treat all nationalities impartially. As a Government official he is not identified with any poltcal party.

TO HONOR CAPT. KAEMPFF.

A Dinner, a Clock, and an Address for Him at Hotel Astor.

In honor of Capt. Karl Kaempff of the Hamburg-American Line, a ban uet will be given to-morrow evening at the Hotel Astor. On this occasion, commemorative of the completion of his one hundred and fiftieth round trip across the Atlantic, a clock made by Tiffany & Co. will be presented to the Captain. The design suggests the sea and the clock strikes "ship's bells" instead of hours. At the sides are the arms and flags of the United States and Germany. Upon the top are two sailors at the wheel and at the bottom is the flag of the company under which Capt. Kaempff served for so many years. Interwoven about the clock are the ivy leaves of friendship and laurel leaves of success. This greeting will be presented also to Capt. Kaempff:

From friends who know his manly worth and sterling traits of character, and have learned to love him for his ever watchful devotion to duty, and who unite in offering him this tribute of esteem and testimonial of affection in order that he may know and keep in memory every second that the clock ticks, every time it strikes, whether in the lonely wastes of an ocean night or the bright sunshine of day, in tempest or in calm, loving hearts are yearning for him, warm friends are thinking of him, kindly voices are speaking of him, and welcome hands outstretched ready to greet him upon his arrival at any shore.

We congratulate Capt. Kaempff upon the successful completion of his one hundred and fiftieth round trip.

We wish him health, wealth and many years of happiness. We appreciate to the fullest for his many acts of thoughtfulness, kindness, solicitation, and care, and proudly point to him as a worthy criterion of manhood's highest type.

Among the signers are:

A. C. Kluge,	Adolphe
Henning G. Taube,	Oscar
Robert Rehr,	R. Reis

FRANCE TO ENTER MOROCCO.

Will Occupy Oudja, in the South, in the Name of the Sultan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—I hear that France will proceed to occupy Oudja, in South Morocco, almost immediately. This, however, will not necessarily entail further complications with the Moorish Government, as the occupation will be made in the name of the Sultan.

The post is of considerable importance, as its possession secures to French influence the richest district in South Morocco.

ANARCHY IN TANGIER.

Late British Minister's House Looted—Other Outrages Reported.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 31.—Complete anarchy reigns in the Tangier district and the country generally. This is conclusively shown by the reports from different points during last week. The British Consul requested that all British subjects living in the outskirts of Tangier move into the town, as the Government was unable to be responsible for the safety of life or property. A number of outrages have occurred within a two-mile radius of Tangier.

A house belonging to the late Sir John Drummond Hay (who was British Minister to Morocco) has been completely looted, notwithstanding the presence of a guard. The family was absent, and mountaineers entered Tangier, heavily armed, in defiance of the Governor's order that no arms were to be carried in the town.

The Moorish Government admits its inability to control the situation, and the British and other foreign residents freely express the opinion that France should take immediate action to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficulty or that some other Government should undertake the task. The trade of Tangier is paralyzed.

PREVENTS CORNER IN PIG IRON.

British Merchant to Use American Brands in Case of Necessity.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The pig iron merchants of Great Britain have concluded an agreement whereby in their new contracts certain specified brands of American pig iron will be tenderable against speculative contracts in the United Kingdom. Fourteen American brands are listed, of which ten are from Alabama and four from Tennessee.

The new arrangement will allow the delivery of American brands instead of British in the event of any attempt to establish a corner in the latter.

American's Chauffeur Punished.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—During a Summer tour in an automobile Clarence Gray Dinsmore, a prominent member of the American colony and a member of the American Automobile Association, overturned a peasant's cart, injuring the owner. The Provincial Court has just condemned Mr. Dinsmore's chaffeur to fifteen days' imprisonment and $500 damages.

HELD AGENT TO BE PRINCIPAL.

Jury Decided Against Secured Creditor Because of His Sign.

Judge Seabury of the City Court has just refused to set aside the verdict of a jury, which, unless reversed on appeal, may cause an upheaval among the dry goods commission merchants. The firm of Worthington, Smith & Co., wholesale milliners, who were formerly in business at 7 West Twenty-second Street, failed in May, 1902, owing upwards of $80,000. Of the total amount of the indebtedness, approximately $60,000 was due to James Talcott, a commission merchant of 108 Franklin Street. Talcott, however, was secured for the amount due him by the pledge of all the stock in trade of Worthington, Smith & Co., and by the assignment to him of all their accounts. This left nothing for the other creditors, except such small surplus as might be left after the payment of the Talcott indebtedness, but all of them, notwithstanding this, filed proofs of claim with the referee in bankruptcy except the firm of Espen, Stewart & Loeb, Limited, of Philadelphia.

This firm assigned its claim to John G. Ludowieg of this city, who, through his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, began an action against James Talcott to recover for the merchandise. The theory upon which the plaintiff in the action sought to recover was that Talcott had held himself out to be the principal and had misled the creditor who was seeking to recover. It was shown that by his authority a sign on the door was put up so as to read: "James Talcott, Annex; Worthington, Smith & Co., Department." It was also proved that Talcott permitted the use in and about the business of Worthington, Smith & Co. of stationery bearing his own name. On these facts the jury was asked to decide whether he had held himself out to be the principal, and they rendered a verdict for nearly $1,500, the total amount sued for, with interest. As many commission merchants in the dry goods district use signs similar to the one in question, the verdict is likely to cause quite a flurry.

DISCARDS BURR BRINTING BID.

Plant Inadequate, City Record Board Says—Brown Company Wins.

After an investigation made by the Corporation Counsel and by John H. O'Brien, Mayor's secretary, the Board of City Record yesterday awarded the contract to the Martin B. Brown Company for printing the City Record during 1905. This threw out the bid of Frank D. Harmon for the Burr Printing Company, which was 20 per cent. lower than the bid of the Brown Company. It was held that the plant of the Burr Printing Company was wholly inadequate to carry out the contract.

J. Ralph Burnett, counsel for the Burr Company, protested vigorously against the award of the contract to any other bidder, but Corporation Counsel Delany and Controller Grout were against him from the beginning. It developed that when the bids for the contract were opened Mayor McClellan appointed James Hughes of The Tribune's composing room to investigate as to the facilities of the Burr plant; he reported that the facilities were inadequate. Supervisor Tracy of the City Record made a like report. Mr. Burnett declared yesterday that newspapers had done more than a third of the composition for The City Record in 1903, and that if the Brown Company could go outside of its own shop to get work done the Burr Company should be permitted to call in like aid.

In reply to questions from the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Burnett declared that while the Burr Company could not handle the Record job with its present plant, the bonds which it offered the city would guarantee that ample facilities would be provided at once. William P. Havemeyer and Samuel Riker were the sureties of the Burr Company. Controller Grout declared that both Messrs. Hughes and Tracy had reported the Burr Company as not provided with the type called for in the specifications. Mr. Burnett hotly declared that his company had fifty cases of the type in question, but the Controller insisted that the reports of Hughes and Tracy should be taken.

After a whispered talk by Mayor McClellan, Controller Grout and Mr. Delany, the Controller offered a resolution that the contract be awarded to the Brown Company, although not the lowest bidder. This was adopted unanimously. The resolution which was adopted was, word for word, like the resolution adopted by the Board of City Record a year before when bids 16 per cent. below those of the Brown Company were rejected by the Low administration and the contract given to the Brown Company, which then, as this year, was the second lowest bidder.

Elihu Root Sells His Residence.

Elihu Root, who is building a new house at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street, has sold his present residence at 25 East Sixty-ninth Street, a

GIFT TO NATION PLANNED BY AMERICANS IN PARIS

Proposal to Buy Handsome House for United States Embassy.

A SURPRISE TO WASHINGTON

Action May Result in Congress Providing Homes for Our Diplomatic Representatives Abroad.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A project is afloat among the American residents here to subscribe a considerable sum to purchase the handsome residence of the Duchess of Gramont on the Avenue Hoche and present it to the United States Government for the use of the American Embassy.

It is understood that the projectors broached the movement to Washington, where it was favorably considered.

The Duchess is one of the Rothschilds and her residence is among the handsomest in Paris. It was occupied by Whitelaw Reid while he was Minister to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is highly probable that if the American residents at Paris carry out their purpose and purchase a home for the American Embassy in that city it will result in action by Congress to purchase or erect residences for its diplomatic representatives in the principal capitals of Europe.

Announcement of the proposition of the Americans in Paris caused genuine surprise here. The question of this Government furnishing residences for its diplomatic representatives abroad has frequently been discussed by the State Department, and propositions have been made to Congress to secure at the principal Capitals of Europe homes for our Embassies and Legations.

The Boxer troubles in China induced Congress to make provision for establishing the Legation at Peking in a house owned by this Government and on ground which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. With that exception all our diplomatic representatives are housed in rented properties, the rental of which is paid for the most part from the private funds of our Ambassadors and Ministers.

The Government makes a certain allowance for office rent, but this is totally inadequate to meet the expense that is imperative for this purpose. At London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other capitals of Europe our diplomatic representatives are required to pay for house rent a sum annually almost equal to the full amount of their respective salaries. The result of this policy is that none but very wealthy men can afford to accept appointments in the diplomatic service.

The principal countries of Europe have their embassies lodged at Washington in houses owned by the several Governments, and, in addition to freedom from house rents, their representatives have liberal allowances for contingencies, and in some cases these contingent allowances exceed the amount of compensation fixed by the United States for its diplomatic representatives abroad.

Great Britain has had a fine, commodious residence in the fashionable quarter of this city for the last twenty-five years. Germany has owned the building in which its embassy is lodged for many years, and recently purchased a new building, which has been improved to meet the official requirements of the embassy, as well as to accommodate the Ambassador and his family. Japan and Mexico own their own official residences here, and France and Russia are arranging to have their embassies established in homes owned by the respective Governments.

FIERCE STORMS IN GERMANY.

Seven Persons Killed, Ships Sunk, Railway Service Interrupted.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Hurricanelike storms have been prevailing in the greater part of Germany during the last twenty-four hours, accompanied by rain and snow. The storm was worst on the Baltic coast, where northwest and northeast winds drove the water into all the harbors. Kiel, Eckernforde, Flensburg, Lubeck, Hadersleben, Stralsund, Greifswald, and other towns are partly flooded, and considerable damage has been done to sea-bathing establishments.

From all parts of Germany shipwrecks, floods, railroad accidents, and the destruction of buildings are announced. The British steamer Italia went down at Geestemunde, but the crew was saved with lifelines. The British steamer Cito, the Bremen ship Claus Dreyer, the Hamburg steamer Rhaetia, and an English four-master are stranded on North Sea coasts, and many fishing craft were sunk at their anchorages or were driven ashore. Life savers rescued a number of crews of vessels, but several are yet unaccounted for.

All railways near the coast have suspended traffic, and some have been ruined by the waves. Railway communication with Dantsic is completely cut off, and a number of trains are stuck fast in the snow on all the lines approaching the city.

Much delay to railway and telegraph communication is reported throughout the empire, and as far south as Munich.

Thus far the only casualties actually reported occurred at Wieck, near Greifswald, where the high water inundated the poorhouse, causing it to collapse and killing three women and four children.

The storm caused a rise in the Elbe of twenty feet, and at Cuxhaven danger signals were fired. The wind moderated at 9 o'clock this morning and the water receded. A number of vessels, including the German bark Potosi, were torn from their moorings at Hamburg.

The damage by the storm in Berlin was not serious, but electrical traffic was partly interrupted and many trees were uprooted in the parks.

RIOTING SOLDIERS JAILED.

Also Fined for Their Part in Ohio Town's Troubles.

ATHENS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Seven members of the Fourteenth Field battery, U. S. A., were to-day fined $300 and sentenced to thirty days in jail for their part in the Athens riot, during the National Guard manoeuvres last Summer, when Lieut. W. H. Ohl, Ohio National Guard, was killed.

John L. Low, who was found guilty of rioting, will be sentenced later.

France Honors Ambassador Cambon.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—President Loubet today received Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Spain and formerly Ambassador at Washington, and personally presented him with the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, which is the highest rank of the Order. This was due partly to M. Cambon's notable services in negotiating the terms of peace between Spain and the United States.

The Umbria Had a Rough Trip.

CORK, Ireland, Dec. 31.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, (Capt. Stevens, from New York Dec. 24, for Liverpool, which passed

B. Altman & Co.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3d & 4th,

Important Sales will be held of

Oriental Rugs, Household and Decorative

Table Linens, Women's Cloaks, Blouses

Etc., particulars of which follow:

WOMEN'S CLOAKS, BLOUSES, ETC.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

January 3d and 4th:

Cloth Coats,	$10.50, 11.50, 15.00, 19.00, 25.00
Velour Blouses,	22.00
Russian Blouses of Velour,	25.00
Plain and Crushed Velour Paletots,	30.00

FINE DECORATIVE TABLE LINENS,

comprising Lace Trimmed Linen Reception and Afternoon Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces and Doylies, are offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

And on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3d & 4th:

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

will be placed on sale at the following prices:

Damask Linen Table Cloths,	$1.75, 2.10, 2.60, 3.25, 3.90
Napkins to match, per dozen,	2.50, 3.35, 3.85
Hemstitched Linen Sheets, per pair,	3.00, 4.25, 5.25, 6.50
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,	95c., $1.40, 1.75, to 2.25 per pair.
Hemstitched Linen Huck, and Fancy Weave Towels,	$2.75, 4.00 and 5.00 per dozen.

B. Altman & Co.

will hold an

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

ORIENTAL RUGS

on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3d & 4th,

consisting of Rugs in large sizes, suitable for Reception Rooms, Parlors, Libraries, Dining Rooms and Large Halls, at

$92.00, $110.00, $127.00 and $145.00,

the original prices having been

$150.00, 175.00 to 250.00

In addition to the above, a number of Oriental Rugs of various makes and sizes are offered at REDUCED PRICES.

RUG DEPARTMENT. THIRD FLOOR.

JAN

1901

DR. CHADWICK RETURNS; GOES TO FACE CHARGES

Starts to Cleveland with Sheriff, Waiving Requisition.

POOR BUT INNOCENT, HE SAYS.

Wife Mme. De Vere? Oh, No, No, He Declares—Charges Must Be False—Served in Newton's Suit.

Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, the husband of Cassie L. Chadwick of Cleveland, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the steamship Pretoria. Last night he was on his way to Cleveland, having waived extradition. The doctor said that he was broken in health and was practically penniless.

Soon after the big steamship anchored at Quarantine, Sheriff Barry of Cleveland, a friend of the doctor for thirty years, boarded the liner and told Dr. Chadwick of his indictment by the Cleveland Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud, and then informed him that if he did not decide to go to Cleveland with him he would be compelled to seek legal means to compel his return to his Ohio home. Dr. Chadwick replied that the reason he had returned to America was because he wanted to get to Cleveland as soon as possible, and that he would certainly waive extradition. This settled the case, and Sheriff Barry and Dr. Chadwick left for Cleveland on the Chicago Limited at 5:15 o'clock last evening.

When Sheriff Barry went on board the Pretoria at Quarantine he was followed up the ladder by several lawyers and at least a score of newspaper men. The lawyers were responsible for the first excitement that attended Dr. Chadwick's home-coming. One of the lawyers, W. L. Fay, of Elyria, Ohio, is of Mrs. Chadwick's counsel; the other was E. W. Drucker of Boston, representing Herbert B. Newton of Brookline, Mass., who has several of Mrs. Chadwick's notes for large amounts, two of which are alleged to have been indorsed by Dr. Chadwick. Drucker had some papers to serve upon the doctor in connection with the notes, and, although Sheriff Barry told him in plain words at first that he did not want him around, he at last got a chance and served the papers. The papers require that Dr. Chadwick shall file answer with the Massachusetts Supreme Court within twenty days.

Dr. Chadwick was accompanied by his daughter, Mary, a slender girl of eighteen, who has been called unusually pretty. The girl had the sympathy of every one on the Pretoria, and all the passengers who could get near her after the liner left Quarantine said something kind to her. Miss Chadwick remained in Hoboken until last night, and is said to have gone to Florida to stay with friends in Jacksonville.

IN THE SECOND CABIN.

Dr. Chadwick was in his cabin in the section reserved for the second-class passengers when Sheriff Barry boarded the liner. Sheriff Barry had some little trouble in finding Dr. Chadwick's cabin, but Lawyer Fay was more fortunate, and when the Sheriff got there he found Mr. Fay knocking at the door. A moment later the door opened and Mr. Fay walked in. The Sheriff followed, and, breaking into the conversation, told Dr. Chadwick that he would like to talk to him privately for a few minutes. Dr. Chadwick and the Sheriff then left the cabin for a moment, and Sheriff Barry informed him of the mission that had brought him to New York.

Dr. Chadwick's already pale face turned still paler, but he quickly said he would waive extradition and was willing to take the first train out for Cleveland.

"I HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR."

"I know absolutely nothing more about all this trouble," added Dr. Chadwick, "than what I have gleaned from the newspapers I have been able to get abroad. I was ignorant of any suspicion being brought against me, and not a little surprised to learn that an indictment has been returned against me. I have absolutely nothing to fear in this matter, and so I say I am going right straight to my home and without fear."

While the Sheriff was talking to Dr. Chadwick, the doctor's daughter went to his side and stood by him until the Sheriff finished. All this time Mr. Fay was doing his best to get near Dr. Chadwick, but his advances were cleverly checkmated by the Cleveland Sheriff, who was plainly much annoyed at the Elyria lawyer's persistence. Then Mr. Drucker arrived with his Massachusetts papers. Mr. Drucker and the Sheriff had some words, and at one time the colloquy was so animated that the Sheriff in his excitement picked up the lawyer's bag and made a move as if to throw it into the hallway.

Mr. Drucker, however, was not to be disposed of so easily, and, grabbing his bag, announced that he had come all the way from Boston to serve the papers, and would serve them upon Dr. Chadwick or know the reason why.

At this moment Dr. Chadwick reached out his hand, took the papers, and then Mr. Drucker left the cabin. The two notes which Dr. Chadwick is said to have indorsed are for $50,000 and $40,100 respectively.

Sheriff Barry explained that Dr. Chadwick was not under arrest, and that as he had agreed to go to Cleveland willingly, no arrest would be made. The reason of this explanation was clear a little later, when it became known that Detective Sergeant Arnold, who had received the papers from Inspector McClusky, had missed the cutter, the result being that Sheriff Barry had no authority to arrest anybody. The Sheriff had arranged to telephone to Police Headquarters to get the papers, but was unable to get "Central" to connect him.

PAPERS SERVED AGAIN.

About this time Mr. Drucker insisted upon serving his papers again, so as to be sure that he was doing it within the limits of New York. He got Barry's consent and repeated the service.

Meanwhile Mr. Fay wanted to talk to Dr. Chadwick, but Sheriff Barry was obstinate and would not permit the conversation.

"You may be a friend of Dr. Chadwick," said the Sheriff, "but if you want to talk to Dr. Chadwick you can talk to him all you want to in Cleveland, Ohio. But I want to say right here, and I want you to understand that you are not going to talk to Dr. Chadwick until he gets to Cleveland, Ohio."

Hearing this, Mr. Fay gave up his attempt.

"I have done business with Dr. Chadwick," he said to the newspaper men, "and it is true that I am a friend of the family. Yes, it is true that Mrs. Chadwick owes me a small sum for counsel fees. I do not fear that I have lost any money that may be coming to me. I am not acting as her attorney now, and my interest is purely a friendly one. Mr. Fay," she said to me, 'I would like to have you meet Mr. Chadwick and his daughter when they arrive in New York. They know no one, and I want a friend to be by his side.'

"If I could speak to Dr. Chadwick I would not advise him against returning to Cleveland. Of course, I would talk to him and act as his friend. I should judge that as Dr. Chadwick and his daughter were forced to come back in the second cabin of this steamship that the doctor had not a great deal of money."

DR. CHADWICK TIRED.

Dr. Chadwick was so completely fagged out after the Sheriff and the lawyers got through with him that he refused absolutely to say a word about his or his wife's affairs. Before that experience, however, he did consent to be interviewed, and talked at length. He was still talking when the arrival of the Sheriff and the lawyers put an end to the interview. He said in part:

"I am inexpressibly shocked by the recent turn of events. I am innocent of all charges against me, and can point with pride to a thirty-five-year residence in Cleveland. I cannot believe that the dreadful things printed by the papers are true. I am entirely without information as to the case except what I read in the Paris papers and what you have been good enough to tell me. So I can say nothing of the awful charges against my wife.

"This is awful! My life the past few weeks has been a living death, and I hope no man will ever go through what I have undergone. To think that my professional career, which had always been successful, should be blighted! My daughter Mary, poor little girl! When I recovered from my illness in Paris my financial resources made it necessary for me to travel in the second cabin. I insisted that she go first, but the noble girl refused and has kept at my side, cheering me in my dark hours of trouble and proving to me more and more what a splendid woman she is.

"A DREADFUL CALAMITY."

"This is a dreadful calamity. I had no idea that such a fate was mine. I know little of Mrs. Chadwick's financial affairs, and until I find out the details will say nothing. I am overwhelmed by the charges against her."

To Dr. Chadwick was then shown a dispatch from Cleveland which said that Mrs. Chadwick had been measured by the Bertillon system. As he finished the reading he groaned aloud, and as he turned to the reporter tears rolled down his cheeks.

"That is the last straw," he said, "measuring her in that way. Oh, that I am brought to this! You tell me that my friend Mr. Barry is here to take me back. Well, I am ready to go and shall be happy to accompany him. But this is a different home coming than that which I anticipated. I knew I should find troubles and breakers ahead, but I never for a moment anticipated arrest. Guilty? Of course I'm not guilty. I am absolutely innocent."

Dr. Chadwick was then told that Mrs. Chadwick was believed to be Mme. De Vere. He fell back as if stunned.

"MME. DE VERE? OH, NO!"

"Mme. De Vere?" he cried. "Oh, no, don't say that. That cannot be so. I do not believe that such a thing can be possible. If she is I have never suspected it, and I cannot for a moment believe it."

"Do you think Mrs. Chadwick can be guilty as accused?" was asked.

"I cannot think her guilty of anything. I do not know the charges, but she cannot be guilty."

Asked about his finances he said:

"If what the papers say are true I am a penniless pauper. You saw my home in Cleveland and you know how I have lived. Now see me coming back in the second cabin; I, who have always traveled by the best ships and occupied the best cabins. But if all that has been said is true I am homeless and without a dollar. Ah, it is hard for one at my time of life to come to this."

TO WRITE A BOOK.

Dr. Chadwick said that he was going to write a book to explain the case. He continued:

"You say my wife is said to be Mme. De Vere? Did I look into her history? Think of my position. I was a widower when I married her, with an invalid sister, my mother in bed with a fractured leg, and an eight-year-old daughter. Would I not be glad to know some one who would take an interest in my household and bring order out of chaos? No one on earth can know my feelings to-day, and God help my daughter."

When the Pretoria landed at Hoboken two Hoboken detectives insisted that Dr. Chadwick would have to be taken to Police Headquarters. He was taken there, but Sheriff Barry soon explained that Dr. Chadwick had waived extradition. Then the Sheriff and the doctor went to Meyer's Hotel, where they waited until nearly time for their train to leave over the Pennsylvania.

MRS. CHADWICK FAINTS.

Drops When She Hears Husband's Story of His Marriage.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—Judge Tilden in the Criminal Court to-day fixed the bail of Dr. Chadwick at $10,000. Attorney Dawley said that a bond for that amount would probably be ready when Dr. Chadwick arrived here.

With tears streaming down her face, and wringing her hands in nervous excitement, Mrs. Chadwick listened in the corridor of the county jail to-day to the reading of dispatches telling of Dr. Chadwick's arrival at New York.

"Oh, my poor husband!" she exclaimed, between her sobs. "To think that he must be dragged into these terrible charges against me. He is as innocent of any wrongdoing as a babe."

When the doctor's story of the circumstances under which he had met and married his present wife was read Mrs. Chadwick sprang to her feet and shrieked until her cries were heard throughout the big building. "It is not true," she cried. "I do not believe that the doctor ever said anything of the kind." Then she tottered and fell to the floor in a faint.

She was carried to a cot by the jail attendants, and later was revived.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 31.—Investigation discloses that there are no Bertillon measurements of Mme. de Vere on record at the Ohio penitentiary. The system was not in use at the time of her imprisonment. The prison records contain a very minute description of Mme. de Vere, however.

VARDAMAN NAMES VARDAMAN.

Mississippi Governor Incorporates His Town, and Appoints Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 31.—Notwithstanding the fact that the United States Government says that there shall be no town of Vardaman in Mississippi, so far as the Post Office Department is concerned, that town is now large enough to be incorporated.

This morning Gov. Vardaman issued a proclamation incorporating the "Village of Vardaman," located in the County of Calhoun, and appointed the following municipal officers therefor: Mayor, J. T. McCord; Marshal, M. L. Owen; Aldermen, J. E. Powell, J. N. Hanna, and N. R. Lamar.

In the official postal guide Vardaman is known as Timberville, and, as stated some time ago in these dispatches, the Post Office Department will not receive a letter addressed to Vardaman.

GOULD'S VIRGINIA PLANS.

His $5,000,000 Trolley to Open Up New Country.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31.—Frank Jay Gould has decided to add about $5,000,000 more to his already heavy investments in Virginia. He now controls the entire street railway and lighting properties in Richmond and Petersburg and the interurban line between the cities.

His new investment will be the building of a trolley line from Richmond to Ashland, and thence through the fertile and remote territory to the north coast, stretching to the Chesapeake. He will have the terminals on Chesapeake Bay. This system will cover 200 miles, and will bring a practically hidden country into touch with all the cities of the East. A charter has been asked for, and it is believed that construction will begin in the early Spring.

BIDS FOR NEW DRY DOCK.

G. B. Spearen's Estimate of $773,292 the Lowest for Brooklyn Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Bids were opened to-day in the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department for the construction of dock No. 4 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The bids were as follows: John Peirce of New York, $885,000; New York Continental-Jewell Filtration Company of New York, $820,880; United Engineering and Construction Company of New York, $815,934; Buckley Realty Construction Company of New York, $1,896,400; George B. Spearen of New York, $773,292.

The appropriation for the above work complete is $1,000,000, and the dry dock will be constructed of granite and concrete.

Souvenir for Sixtieth Birthday.

In celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Waters piano business Horace Waters & Co. have just issued a well-bound volume of new music for free distribution to owners of their pianos, with compliments of the new year. The volume is a quarto affair, bound in red flexible cloth cover.

Now For Business.

Tuesday, Jan'y 3rd

The entire stock of our

Imported Cloths

will be

Reduced

25% to 33 1-3%

in order to close out at once all remaining fabrics.

No Reservations.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

LAWSON CLOUD SPOILS BROKERS' NEW YEAR FUN

Stock Exchange Celebration Breaks Down After an Hour.

DIFFERENT ON PRODUCE FLOOR

Only Drawback There in Afternoon's Sport Was the Axle Grease on a Lazy Pig.

The brokers of the New York Stock Exchange tried to have a good time yesterday by celebrating the end of the old year, but some cloud seemed to hover over the festivities and after less than an hour's hard work they decided to quit and go home.

The cloud which marred the gayety of the brokers was Thomas W. Lawson's threat that he would say a few things Tuesday morning by way of ushering in the New Year. To the women folks in the galleries this cloud was not perceptible, and they thought it great sport to watch their friends on the floor.

The preliminary arrangements had been elaborate. The big hall was decorated with palms and wreaths of holly and evergreens, and a band helped matters along. It was shortly after the noon hour that the fun began. By that time the galleries were packed, and on the floor the space reserved for friends of the members did not even permit of standing room.

When the big gong in the Chairman's gallery sounded the closing hour, which marked the end of the old business year, a cheer went up, and then the brokers began to throw tape and memorandum slips at each other. This was kept up until the employes dragged in big bundles containing packages of confetti. These were pounced upon, and a fair imitation of a stage snowstorm was under way at once. Many of the paper bags filled with confetti landed in the galleries, and the folks there were not slow to send them back.

While this bombardment was going on there suddenly appeared on the scene a tremendous ball, fully seven feet in diameter. It was labeled "Amalgamated Copper," and at once the brokers formed in two sides. Between th opposing factions the ball finally rose in the air until it was unloaded on the outsiders who were looking on from behind the ropes.

The next amusement was a baseball game, in which "Bob" Wrenn and "Jay" Carlisle were the umpires and leading figures. There was no way of keeping track of the teams because they were changing all the time, but among those who took a whack at the soft rubber balls were H. H. Housman, "Doc" Freeman, "Bob" Chisholm, "Gail" Greenway, "Larry" Benkard, "Bert" Wilcox, "Larry" Worden, "Billy" Oliver, "Jim" Lowe, and "Sam" Babcock. The players wore red and blue caps, and Worden watched for the reds.

When "Billy" Oliver, in all the glory of a beautiful new waistcoat, stepped up to bat, Worden asked him politely what kind of a ball he would have.

"A highball, of course," said "Billy." He got it, and batted it up into the gallery.

As in every baseball game, the umpires had the worst of it, and the row over their decisions finally became so great that no one was able to tell what was going on, and if it had not been that the players got tired, the game might be going on still. As it was, the quitters began to get the upper hand, and by 1:00 o'clock the floor was empty.

Over on the Produce Exchange the celebration lasted much longer; there it was 3 o'clock before the hilarity of the brokers had spent itself. All obstructions in the centre portion of the floor were removed and an oblong square roped off for the games on the programme. The entertainment committee in charge of the proceedings was headed by Walter Beavens, and he had his hands full. A feature was the first public appearance of the newly organized Zion band of zobo soloists, with Robert Day as leader. It was said afterward that the band may never make another public appearance, being willing to rest on the laurels gained yesterday.

The celebration opened with the rendition of the National air, when simultaneously an immense flag covering the whole end of the exchange, fluttered down amid an outburst of applause. At the same time there was a shower of confetti and colored tape from the upper regions, and it showered down heavily till every one was covered and the floor well littered. While the noise was at its height the band started "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and everybody joined in the chorus. Besides the harmless confetti, other missiles of a more substantial nature in the shape of well packed bags of sample oats and corn were sent hurtling through the air and caused consternation when they struck. After a period of heroic endeavor something like the semblance of order was restored by Chairman Beavens, and the spectators crowded around the centre space to see the games.

In a pushball game between the bulls and bears of the Exchange the bulls, captained by D. W. Callighan, succeeded in pushing the ball over the line for three goals in the two halves. The greased pigrace was a frost. A husky young black porker had been secured, but when he was brought out on the floor it was found that he had been greased with wagon grease, and the brokers who had intended to go after him and the $100 that was to go to his captor declined to make the effort. Moreover, the pig himself lay down upon the confetti and refused to make a show of speed. He was finally led from the floor in disgrace.

A fine set of prizes was distributed among the winners of the various races which followed, and the losers were consoled with miniature pewter ice-water sets which had been marked "Lawson Copper. Please Do Not Handle."

THEODORE THOMAS VERY ILL.

Musical Director Has Pneumonia and Doctors Are Alarmed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Theodore Thomas, leader of the Chicago Orchestra, passed a restless night, and his condition to-day was less favorable. A consultation of physicians to-day confirmed the statement that the patient has pneumonia.

His physicians admit that they are becoming alarmed. Dr. C. F. Ely, who is in attendance, said: "Pneumonia has attacked some lung-tissue. Thomas has such an excellent constitution that he has at least a chance for recovery."

Arnold, Constable & Co

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JAN. 3rd,

A Special Sale of Lingerie

of finest American manufacture, illustrating the latest French and home ideas. The offering will be unusually large and varied, and will include many exquisite Matched Sets in Lace and Embroidery.

NIGHT ROBES	75c to $3.75
WALKING SKIRTS	75c to 3.75
CHEMISES	$1.25 to 4.50
CORSET COVERS	50c to 1.50
DRAWERS	50c to 3.00

Also our Spring Importations of

Fine Embroideries

Consisting of the newest styles and combinations in Swiss, Nainsook, Cambric and Linen Sets, Baby Sets, All Overs, Flouncings, Galons, Bands and Motifs, in blind, broderie, Anglaise and heavy raised work novelty effects.

Ecru embroidered Batiste Edges, Insertings and All Overs, in unusual qualities and designs. Embroidered Batiste Robes, semi-ready. Linen Shirt Waist Patterns.

SPECIAL.

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric

Edges and Insertings in most desirable effects, 4 to 12 inches wide,

18c, 25c and 35c a yard

being one-third below the regular prices.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, January 3rd and 4th,

Fine Hand Made Linen Laces

Consisting of 10,000 yards of Torchon, Medici and Cluny Edgings and Insertings, the highest grade Laces of their kinds; exquisite new designs, many in Matched Sets.

22c to 3.00a yard

being one-third to one-half under regular prices.

Also on TUESDAY, JANUARY 3rd,

2,750 Yards

Printed Foulards and Pongees

In rich Oriental designs of Foreign Manufacture; exceptional quality, 28 and 44 inches wide. Formerly $1.50 and $2.50..... 65c a Yard

Broadway & 19th Street.

FIRE WASTE IN 1904 MORE THAN $245,000,000

Four Conflagrations Besides the Great Baltimore Fire.

NATION'S BIGGEST ASH HEAP

Canada Helps to Swell the Total with Toronto's $12,000,000 Conflagration—Sioux City's Christmas Eve Fire.

More than $230,000,000 worth of property in the United States was destroyed by fire last year, making the largest annual ash heap in the history of the country. While the Baltimore fire of last February was to be compared in magnitude only with the great Chicago fire in 1871, the record of 1904 without that conflagration would have been the most disastrous of all recent years save 1900, and would have nearly equaled that year. As fire underwriters usually include Canada in their estimates of fire waste, the total which the insurance companies will reach in estimating the fire waste will be considerably larger, Toronto alone having been visited with a conflagration entailing a property damage fo $12,000,000.

The total property loss by fire in the United States and Canada last year reached about $245,300,000, the month of December being estimated at nearly $15,000,000. In this great total the Baltimore fire figures to the extent of $60,000,000 in the value of property destroyed, the insurance loss in that conflagration being not more than $33,000,000, however.

How unprecedented this aggregate of fire waste is appears from a comparison with the figures of the previous four years. In 1903 the total fire waste was $152,000,000; in 1902 it was $161,000,000; in 1901 it was $160,500,000, and in 1900, the worst of recent years, it was $178,000,000.

The year 1904 started with a severe record of fires in January, that month's losses aggregating some $22,000,000, in which was included a $1,500,000 fire at Shelby, Ohio. This was the worst monthly showing since that of May, 1901, which had been swelled by the upward of $10,500,000 damage done by the Jacksonville conflagration. Then came February, with the Baltimore fire, and later in the month the Rochester fire, with its $2,500,000 of property damage, involving an insurance loss of fully $1,600,000. March was the first comparatively normal month of the year. In April Toronto sustained its conflagration loss of $12,000,000.

The total fire waste for the six months was $171,500,000, or less than $7,000,000 below the full year's record in 1900, when the fire losses had reached a high mark for recent years.

While the record of the second six months of the year was nearly $100,000,000 less, it was considerably larger than the last half of a year generally yields, including, as it does, three of the Summer months, with their greatly decreased liability to fire in the large cities. The month of August produced a total fire waste of but $9,360,000, it being the only month of the year when the losses were under $10,000,000. In 1903, the months of March, August, and September fell below the $10,000,000 mark.

In one respect 1904 was unusual in its closing days. Conflagrations in recent years have occurred only during the first half of the year. The North German Lloyd pier and steamship fire in Hoboken in 1900 started on the afternoon of June 30. On Christmas eve last year Sioux City, Iowa, was partly swept by flames which did a damage likely to approximate $2,000,000, although at first underwriters believed their reports to be much exaggerated.

In looking for the abnormal element in the fire record of last year it is found that five conflagrations—Shelby, Ohio; Baltimore, Rochester, Toronto, and Sioux City, in the order of their occurrence—destroyed $96,700,000 worth of property. This leaves the fire waste, except for conflagrations, at $158,600,000 for 1904, which may be compared with the $152,000,000 in losses recorded during 1903, when there was no fire of sufficient magnitude to call for extraordinary exertions to preserve the term conflagration. The year 1900, however, had three conflagrations—Paterson, N. J., $7,000,000; Waterbury, Conn., $2,300,000, and Atlantic City, $1,500,000, making the total conflagration loss of 1900 $10,800,000. The year 1901 had but one conflagration, that at Jacksonville, and aggregating $10,500,000, or nearly equal to the combined loss of the three great fires of 1902. In 1900 there were two conflagrations. The cities of Ottawa and Hull had a fire in April of that year, which destroyed property estimated in value at nearly $13,000,000. In the following June came the $6,300,000 fire along the Hoboken waterfront, making the conflagration loss total for 1900 about $19,500,000.

While last year saw the worst single fire since the Chicago fire of 1871, and while it included five conflagrations in all, the ordinary sort of fires suffered no diminution in number or in severity in most parts of the country, as compared with the record of average years. In fact, there were nine fires which caused $300,000 or more damage without becoming extended enough to be classed as conflagrations. None of these, however, took place in this city.

Although Eastern, Southern, and Canadian fire insurance men had suffered severely in fire losses, Western underwriters had hoped to close the year 1904 with the best record in a number of years and were bidding fair to do so when the Christmas eve conflagration at Sioux City, Iowa, took place. The result is that the fire waste of the unprecedented year received heavy contributions from nearly every section of the United States.

FINE JOB BUT NO SALARY.

No Clerks, Either, but J. H. Moore Will Get Them from Congress Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, who was appointed Thursday to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures in the Department of Commerce and Labor, finds himself in a curious predicament. There is no salary for the place at present. There is no room for the office of the new bureau. There are no archives or documents of the bureau, nor has it a single clerk.

The act of Congress creating the bureau and the office of chief of the bureau fixed the salary at $4,000 a year, but there has been any appropriation for it, and Mr. Moore will be obliged to work without pay until Congress reaches his case. In the same way there will be no clerks under him until Congress provides them. It is doubtful if the Secretary of Commerce and Labor could detail clerks to serve in the bureau.

Congress evidently intended to provide clerks and salary, and will do so in due time. In the meantime it will be Mr. Moore's privilege to "foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, publishing and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and their markets."

PRESIDENT'S TITLE ORDER.

Navy Bureau Chiefs Not to be Presented as Rear Admirals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—By direction of the President, the chiefs of the bureaus of the Navy Department, when they are presented at the White House on New Year's Day and at all other Presidential receptions, will be presented by their bureau titles.

Rear Admiral Converse will therefore be presented simply as "the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation." The chiefs of the staff bureaus will be presented by their staff titles, that is, as the Chief of Constructor of the Navy, the Paymaster General of the Navy, and the Surgeon General of the Navy.

While this does not cover the entire question of titles in the navy, the fact that this order comes directly from the President is regarded as a strong indication that the final decision will provide that chiefs of bureaus as such are not necessarily entitled to the title of "Rear Admiral."

A COMET DISCOVERED.

First Noticed in Germany, Is Also Observed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Naval Observatory here was notified last night by cable from Kiel, Germany, of the discovery of a comet by Borelly of Marseilles, right ascension one hour fourteen minutes, south declination ten hours no minutes.

This comet was immediately looked up and observed by Messrs. Hammond and Wright of the Naval Observatory staff. Observations will be continued on every clear night.

Special Announcement

Annual Clearing Sale

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY

Women's Tailored Suits

Street and Evening Gowns

Coats, Wraps, Skirts, and Waists

Fur Lined Coats

Franklin, Simon & Co.

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BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED

Our Semi-Annual

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New Year's Dinner Menus

Monday, January 2nd, 1905

Chas. Leigh Taylor, President.
W. S. Gilson, Treasurer.

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Broadway and Eleventh Street,

EUROPEAN PLAN.

William Taylor & Son.

Blue Points. Cape Cod Oysters.
Choice.
Potage Windsor. Cream of Peas, St. Germain.
Celery. Pimolas. Radishes.
Choice.
Broiled Salmon, Bearnaise Sauce.
Turbant of Filet of Sole, Joinville.
Cucumbers. Potatoes. Perailade.
Choice.
Terrapine Maryland. Sweetbreads Braise St. Agnes.
Tournedos of Filet of Beef with Fresh Mushrooms.
Mashed Potatoes. Green peas.
Choice.
Roast Vermont Turkey, Chestnut Dressing.
Broiled Squab on Toast.
Lamb, Mint Sauce. Turquoise Salad.
Choice.
Baba au Rum. Alliance Fritters.
Glace Pantasie. Assorted Cakes.
Compote of Fruits.
Roquefort and Camembert Cheese.
Philadelphia Cream Cheese.
Toasted Crackers.
Coffee.

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Table d'Hote, A la Carte.

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NEAR 5th AVE.

The Restaurant in connection with this High Class Apartment Hotel is now open to the public. A very cozy place to dine, where the Cuisine is of the Highest Standard.

A la Carte

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Cafe Attached

Reisenweber's

AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE

S. W. Corner 58th Street and 8th Avenue

Have made Special Preparations for Entertaining and Dining You

New Year's

TABLE D'HOTE and A LA CARTE

NOTED FOR UNEXCELLED CUISINE

FINE MUSIC

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS.
Small & large banquet halls.
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Every requisite furnished.
Estimates given.

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Successors to Bangs & Co.

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Sale on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 4, at 3.
Books and Autograph Letters of Unusual Interest.

Sale on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 5, at 3 and 7:30.
Books relating to America, including Local Histories, Genealogical Works, Indians, etc., with a collection of Autograph Letters of Famous Americans.

Sale on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 6, at 3.
A Portion of the Private Library of the late
COL. JOHN G. NICOLAY,
Private Secretary to Abraham Lincoln.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES AND FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

THE TIMES IN ITS NEW HOME.

The removal of THE TIMES to-day from Park Row to its new building in Times Square at once raises the question of why that step is taken. It is because THE TIMES is now a much greater newspaper than at any previous time in its fifty-three years of existence. The editorial, business, and mechanical departments of the paper, continually expanding with its growth, call for more space and better accommodations. It was only in a new home designed, built, and equipped for its use that THE TIMES could find or create the editorial, administrative, and mechanical conditions essential to its progress and welfare.

In respect to THE TIMES, therefore, the change it makes to-day is of the highest significance. The establishment of this newspaper in a building owned by itself, constructed with a view to as near an approach to permanence as man may ever assume for his finite works, and equipped in a manner which places it in the highest rank as a complete modern newspaper establishment, proclaims the substantial quality of the newspaper's success, and by testifying to its prosperity and promoting it, comes also the best possible augury for coming years.

It is with THE TIMES a matter of much pride that the contribution it makes to the development and establishment of a character for a quarter of the city which until within a few years seemed to be overlooked in the march of improvement has been generously recognized by the city authorities in giving to the open space between Forty-third and Forty-seventh Streets, hitherto officially unnamed, the title and designation of Times Square. The same name has been adopted by the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the Subway station in the basement of the Times Building. It is at the centre of Manhattan Island, at the centre of the city's life and of the activities of its people that THE TIMES has erected this building, of such architectural nobility and distinction that it is conspicuous even in a community quite unmatched the world over for the number, magnitude, and the striking artistic quality of its commercial edifices. THE TIMES has been forced by the necessity of emancipating itself from the mechanical limitations of its temporary quarters to take possession of its new home at the beginning of the year. But its building will not be sufficiently advanced toward actual completion to be ready for inspection by visitors before Feb. 1.

THE YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the public affairs of the United States the event of highest importance in the year just ended was, of course, the election of THEODORE ROOSEVELT to the Presidency. The people's choice of a President, manifested as it was by an unprecedented majority, was attended by circumstances of continuing interest. One of these was the fact that the Democratic vote was much diminished, upon the one hand, by the unwillingness of many members of that party to cast their votes for a safe and sane candidate, and, upon the other, by the loss, possibly permanent, to the Democracy of a large class of voters hitherto considered secure in their attachment to its fortunes.

Within the year 1904 fell the decision of the Supreme Court dissolving the Northern Securities merger, as to which a feeling has arisen that it would have been much more important had it not been practically without result, and were it not considered highly improbable that the court will ever again in a like case express the same views. Questions of a fundamental character have been raised by the President's recommendation that the power to fix railroad rates be conferred upon a Federal commission, and by Commissioner GARFIELD'S plan of regulating and controlling all the corporations of the country by a system of Federal licenses. If the presidential purposes of the Administration in these matters should be carried into effect the year 1904 will long be remembered by students of the constitutional history of the Union as that which marked the beginning of the effacement of the States.

Our foreign relations have been notable for the escape from the Senatorial graveyard of treaties with Cuba and with Panama, and of arbitration treaties with France and Germany. The President on Oct. 20 invited the Powers to a second conference at The Hague, an action of rather more than doubtful timeliness, the Powers seem to have thought, owing to the continuance of war between Russia and Japan. Save for that war, however, the world has been pretty much at peace, and here at home our thoughts have been much given to that subject. There was an arbitration conference in Washington in January, and another in Boston, the International Peace Conference, in October.

The St. Louis Exposition, very large, very beautiful, and very successful in all those respects which concern the chief ends of international expositions, was an event of note to the people of this country. To the people of New York City the opening of the Subway, we suppose, should be put down as an event in a high sense important and memorable. As affecting the comfort and happiness of the people, the continuance, even a marked revival, of prosperity, and the harvesting of farm crops valued at more than two billions of dollars, must be held second to no other happenings of the year.

THE YEAR IN THE FAR EAST.

It was only at the very end of the year that the Japanese people had a chance, in the return to Tokio of Admirals TOGO and KAMIMURA, to celebrate that superiority in "sea power" which was evinced almost at its beginning, and quite at the beginning of the war, and which has been the decisive factor in the Japanese successes. When, on the 8th of February, and only two days after the formal severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan, the Japanese fleet ran in and inflicted grievous injuries upon the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, it was made evident to all the world that the Japanese naval preparations for the contest, continued for a third of a century, counting from PERRY'S time one may fairly say for half a century, had not been in the least wasted, but had been pushed with a careful, systematic, and successful effort that entitled the new Japanese Navy to at least a parity with any of the older navies of the world. The superiority has been maintained and emphasized. In point of enterprise and initiative, the only Russian rival to the Japanese Admirals has been Admiral SKRYDLOFF. With his four armored cruisers, issuing unexpectedly from Vladivostok and making their way safely back after successful forays, he did all that any sea fighter could have been expected to do with such a force. He actually made the transit between Japan and Korea, across the mere strait that divides them, unsafe, and seriously threatened the communications between the Japanese armies in Korea and Manchuria and their bases in Japan. It was a considerable feat. But the result of the year's fighting is that Russia has not "a fleet in being" in the waters in which it most behooves her to have one, and that the "Baltic squadron" now making its tedious and toilsome way toward those waters may well seem to be foredoomed.

On land the disparity has not been so marked, but the Japanese superiority in initiative and enterprise has been as clear in the army as in the navy. On the other hand, the Russian capacity for stubborn resistance has never been more conspicuously illustrated. It is true that the end of the year leaves the Japanese in possession of "the whole subject matter of the controversy," and that, if peace were made to-morrow, on the basis of "as you are," Russia would have to relinquish all her claims, that to Port Arthur only excepted. Fort Arthur, it seems, is visibly tottering to its fall, but so it has seemed to be for months past, and the end of the year sees its garrison still in possession of the fortress from which any hope of rescue or reinforcement was cut off last May, when the battles occurred, at the neck of the peninsula, which drove the potentially rescuing army back to the northward. The siege of Sebastopol, hitherto the classic example of stubborn resistance behind scientifically constructed fortifications, fades into insignificance in comparison with the defense of Port Arthur. The assaults of the allies upon the stronghold of the Crimea were child's play compared with the desperate and suicidal assaults, constantly renewed, of the besiegers, repelled with equal gallantry by the besieged, whose resistance has thus far been successfully prolonged. The final failure of the garrison seems to be neither doubtful nor distant. But the heroic obstinacy of the defense makes STOESSEL a national hero not less worthy of the admiration of his countrymen in his way than the enterprise and gallantry of SKRYDLOFF make him in his. And KUROPATKIN deserves equally well of his countryman. Confronted with an impossible military problem, and with a plan of campaign forced upon him in which it is incredible that he could have believed, beaten back, driven out, defeated on every critical field, he confronts the enemy which with good reason hoped to destroy him with an army still intact and formidable.

But, all along the line, Russia's fighting has been a series of "rear guard actions," a fighting in retreat. The year ends with her forced back beyond the arena of the conflict which she invited, with the Japanese masters of the field and clear victors in the first campaign. By any misprage which could be invoked they are victors of the war. Russian obstinacy, which seems to be official and not popular, may nevertheless avail to continue a war which, according to the consensus of mankind, is already fought out and decided in favor of Japan. That a Japanese victory is a victory for humanity and civilization is a proposition which, fortunately, does not now need arguing in these United States.

THE YEAR IN EUROPE.

It is a curious reflection that the chief political change of the year in Europe may be attributed to the personal influence of the most strictly Constitutional and the most "limited" monarch of that Continent. For undoubtedly the Anglo-French "understanding" has wrought the chief changes of 1904 in the alignment of European nations. With as little question, the one indispensable factor in the bringing about of that understanding is King EDWARD VII. It is strange that an influence which may be called dynastic has been of more avail with a republic than the efforts of all the British "responsible Ministers" to effect a result upon the national and international importance of which there is no dispute, but there seems to be no getting away from the fact. To attach France to her "natural enemy" without detaching her from her recent alliance required the highest degree of tact, especially considering that in England the theory of natural enmity has been transferred in popular appreciation from France to France's ally, unless, indeed, it be held to have been transferred to Germany. The conflict of interests between Great Britain and Russia in the Far East may seem to be on the eve of disappearing with the result of the Russo-Japanese war. But it has lasted long enough to produce a conflict of sentiment which it was necessary for King EDWARD to allay or avoid in order to secure the understanding which is of such great and fortunate augury for the future of the two nations concerned and of mankind.

The internal politics of Russia have been greatly affected by the war in the Far East. It is quite possible that the future historian may find the internal changes in Russia the most important consequence of that war, and by far the most important event of 1904. The common people of Russia have "waxed exceeding bold" under the encouragement that has been offered to them by the demonstration the war has furnished that the ruling classes of Russia did not know their business, and were not trustworthy trustees of the interests of the Russian people. The assassination of PLEHVE followed so hard upon the assassination of BOBRIKOFF as to bring home to Russian Ministers and Viceroys in general that if they were not constitutionally "responsible" they might become actually so. In the old phrase, "absolutism" was really "tempered by assassination," and the programme of PLEHVE'S successor showed that he appreciated his liability, and did not mean to encounter the fate of his predecessor. The Czar's treatment of his programme showed, upon the whole, that the Czar also had no desire to have his absolutism "tempered" in the traditional Russian fashion if he could fairly avoid that result and still hold fast to the principle of autocracy. The reforms promised by the Czar's ukase are thus real and substantial. They had to be, under penalties. It is by no means to be supposed that the Russian people are all at once to be placed on a political equality with peoples who have through long centuries earned as a birthright what the Russians are now reaching after as a conquest. But it is equally inconceivable that, after the promises of the Czar's ukase, the rights of Russian men will ever again relapse into the neglect which has been their portion during the whole historical past of Russia.

These two events, the British monarch's arrival at an Anglo-French understanding and the Russian Czar's acknowledgment that his people had rights which he was bound, or which it behooved him, to respect, take clear precedence of any other European events of the year, even of the rupture between the French Republic and the Vatican, even of the becoming once more acute of the chronic trouble caused by the Babel of the Austria-Hungarian dual monarchy. Both these leading events are of excellent augury. They tend to confirm the belief of the congenital optimists that the world is growing wiser and kinder as it grows older.

THE YEAR IN BUSINESS.

The merchant who said of 1904, "It is the best bad year in my experience," summed up the story of its trade aspects in few words. Very little happened just as it was expected to, and the disappointments were nearly all of a kind to leave those affected much happier than they would have been if their predictions had been fulfilled.

The conditions that attended the beginning of the year were such as seemed to warrant what the physicians would call a grave prognosis. A reaction from the great "boom" which permitted the launching of so many overgrown industrial consolidations had set in before the close of 1903, and was well under way when the business plans for 1904 were shaping. Everybody was nervous, and even the temperamentally optimistic were apprehensive of far-reaching and long continued depression. Failures were somewhat above the average in number and amount of liabilities, bank exchanges showed a falling off of between 15 and 20 per cent., and prices declined until "the bottom was scraped" about the midyear week—the first in July. With a Presidential election approaching; with labor stubbornly refusing concessions to meet changed conditions and resisting necessary readjustments of the wage scales; with raw materials upheld at artificial levels of value by the tariff; with a short wheat crop predicted and exports shrinking, almost anything seemed likely to happen between July and December.

What did happen was what appeared impossible in the circumstances. Money remained abundant and easy throughout the year, and no financial pressure occurred at any time. As the election approached the restriction of business began to be sensibly relaxed, and the closing months of the year have witnessed a distinct revival in every department of productive and distributive industry.

As a whole the year has been far from calamitous to legitimate interests, and the conservative tendencies developed by the effort at a general readjustment have been far from injurious. The statistics of domestic trade show that 1904 will average with 1903. Organized labor appears to have gained some wisdom from vicissitudes. The number of persons involved in the strikes of 1904 was about 400,000, as compared with the 640,000 involved in those of 1903. Of the important strikes of 1904, a large majority were over the conflict between union control and the open shop. In every instance in which this issue has been squarely presented and fought out the open shop has been established, and it is the issue the professional labor leaders fear more than any other.

In the crop records of the year only wheat shows a shortage. It is 13 per cent. below the harvesting of 1903 and 26 per cent. below 1901. Our losses in foreign trade are much less than were expected. The exports of 1904 will fall only about 2 per cent. below those of 1903, and are estimated at $1,460,000,000. The imports will exceed those of 1903 by about 2 per cent., and will run above $1,025,000,000. Taking imports and exports together, they show a total of $2,485,000,000, which establishes a new record.

In view of these and many other considerations, the conclusion that 1904 was "the best bad year" in the commercial history of this country will be that which the student of its records must reach.

LAUNCHING LIFE BOATS.

A Practical Suggestion by a Practical Sailor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the reason that so many lives are lost in accidents on board of A1 passenger steamers?

Inventors turn up with new boat types and other craft to replace the life boats now in use on a steamer, and, though highly recommended by Captains, ship owners, &c., none of them has as yet been accepted by any Government. If one craft is so much superior to the others in one way there is always something else about it to make it impossible, or at least not desirable, on board of a steamer. Some are too expensive, others take up too much room, and still others could hardly be launched. It is not, however, the type of the life boats that it is necessary to alter. When these are in the water, and clear of the ship's side, they are as safe as anything afloat if handled right and not overcrowded.

The lives are lost because the launching of the boats is too slow and dangerous. The boats are too heavy, and take too long to lift and swing out. Many a time the launching is delayed by the necessity of removing and unshipping rail pieces, ventilators, &c. To overhaul all this gear—tackles, screws, and keys—takes a long time, and has to be done very often to keep everything in "a running condition." Now of course the very last thing that's needed on board is the life boat, and with such a small crew as the steamers nowadays carry the life boats are generally neglected.

After accidents like the General Slocum and the Norge everybody concerned is more careful to look out for these things, but soon the same carelessness will again appear.

The life boats are placed wrong. The least rolling of the ship is likely to smash the boat against the side of the ship. Even if the boat should succeed in reaching the water the sea very often throws it against the ship, when it is upset with its precious load of human lives.

Now the question is: Where is the safest place to launch a boat? And which boat is the easiest to launch, at the same time offering the most protection against the sea? From long experience in heavy weather, I dare to say that to launch a boat over the stern will be the surest way to get a boat into the water in safety. To launch all the life boats over the stern, however, would be impossible, and take too much time.

The American-made dory is as good a seaboat as ever was built, and, when provided with a sea anchor, the passengers would be safe, even without any sailors on board. The dories could be placed on the saloon deck aft, put up in tiers between the stacks, and with one or two derricks be launched in a very short time. Two men on each watch could be trained to handle this gear, while the rest of the crew should assist passengers with life preservers, &c.

The dory has another advantage: being flat-bottomed it draws little water and could be put on the beach easier than any other craft. Sound boats could be fitted out with a gangplank over the stern, fastened to the bulwark like a gangway, so it could be hoisted straight up and down. The launching of the dories could be done by sliding down the gangplank.

I don't mean to do away with the life boats all of a sudden, but as these are condemned to replace them with dories answering the same purpose, and in this way this idea could be tried thoroughly before being enforced by law.

H. DE BULL.

New York, Dec. 28, 1904.

People's Theatre for Paris.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The movement for a popular lyric theatre has taken a great step forward. A building capable of seating four thousand persons will be erected on the site of the Temple, that old fortified monastery belonging to the Knights Templars, in whose tower Louis XVI. was lodged by the Convention and by them condemned to death; which was also the prison and death chamber of Louis XVII. Of late years this ground, identified with the history of France, has been occupied by a market which is frequented by the poorest persons on account of the cheapness of the second-hand articles exposed. It is proposed that the new building shall be in the form of a ship, a plan adopted by the municipality of Munich. It will seat 4,000 persons. The City Council of Paris is prepared to vote $140,000 for its construction, the cost to be covered by a loan spread over fifty years. The highest priced seats will be 3 francs, the lowest 50 centimes. For these tiny sums the poor will be enabled to hear the finest artists from the Opera and the Opera Comique. Paris means doubtless to become the city in the world where the poor must one day pay the bunches of lyric art for nothing, or next to nothing.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Reasons Why It Would Not Be Wise to Proceed with a Depleted Panel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent editorial published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the title "Trial by Jury," has attracted my attention, and, as a member of the bar of New York, I would comment upon its matter and the suggestion therein made.

Trial by a jury of twelve men is an ancient custom, and has been retained in modern procedure and considered advisable. The machinery of legal procedure is slow to change, more so than that of any other system of procedure, and trial by a jury of twelve men has stood the test of time. The system, excellent in its inception, and equally excellent in most of its workings to-day, has many imperfections, but one of these does not seem to be the number of jurors.

It is obvious that a system is far from perfect which, because of the incapacity of one man, necessitates a reselection of twelve other jurors, entailing in many instances, great expense to the State.

The best remedy, however, does not seem to lie in an alteration of the present law, as suggested in the editorial, enabling the trial to continue before the eleven remaining jurors. The strength of the present system would appear to be the definite number of jurors to be used in each case, a number sufficiently large to insure a verdict, as the result of the deliberation of as many minds as possible without their number being so great as to incumber or retard deliberation in the jury room. If the law be so amended as to provide that a trial may proceed before a jury depleted by the incapacity of one member, on this theory there is no reason why it should not proceed in a case where six members or more are incapacitated to serve.

Without going further into the matter at this time and in such a letter, I would suggest that a preferable remedy for the admitted defect in the present system and for the evils arising therefrom, would be an amendment of the law applying to trial by jury in important cases providing for the selection of thirteen or fourteen jurors at the time of the choosing of the jury from the panel, twelve of which chosen men should serve, and upon the incapacity of one or two, of the twelve first chosen, their places should be filled by the thirteenth and fourteenth men, who should be present during the trial and in readiness to act as substitutes.

It is to be admitted that there are possible arguments against this suggestion, but none so serious as the manifold objections that appear to arise against the suggestion of a once chosen jury continuing to act as such, even though its numbers be depleted by incapacity or death. There is certainly "no mystical sanctity or value about the number twelve," but there is "reason why the unanimity of ten men should not be as much respected as the unanimity of a dozen." Any modification of the present system which will avoid "premiums on delays and quibbles" will recommend itself to those of best standing at the bar.

HERBERT LAWTON COFFIN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1904.

REAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Talk of Reforms Described as Gallery Play for the Benefit of Foreigners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to state a few facts in reference to your editorial of last Friday, entitled "A Check to Russian Reform." While the writer's logic is faultless, he is mistaken in his belief that Presidents of the Zemstvos are "the Russians who had succeeded in life." The truth is that they came into their immense wealth, not through success, but through succession, being almost exclusively large landed proprietors and hereditary noblemen, whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the peasants and of the middle classes.

The degraded and oppressed masses of the Russian people had nothing to gain by the extension of the powers of those noblemen, who are, if possible, worse than the "institution" itself. There was never at any moment the slightest danger that a marked improvement will result from the meeting of these aristocrats, and if anybody has triumphed through these proceedings it is the clever American reporter in Russia who made an extremely interesting "story" out of an innocent and insignificant meeting.

The "great liberal," Sviatopolk-Mirsky, far from being discouraged, as your editorial supposes, is greatly amused at the credulity of the foreign nations who were made to believe that he really intended to institute reforms. A little "gallery play" is always in order on the Russian Governmental programme, and now Prince Mirsky will settle down to serious work, and will administer the office of Minister of the Interior in the spirit of the late M. Shipiagin, under whom he served as first assistant, or as it is called in Russia, Associate Minister.

As to the revolutionary movement and the popular discontent, they exist—like Russia's military peace establishment of 1,100,000 and its potential army of 5,000,000 on a war footing—mostly on paper. Ninety per cent. of the population of the empire is too ignorant and too brutish and fanatical to take any interest in any movements, revolutionary or other. Only a very small part of the remainder—indeed, only an infinitesimal fraction of the population—is battling heroically but hopelessly against the existing state of affairs, and this is why the bureaucracy feels safe and has the situation better in hand than is believed by your editorial writer.

PETER WIERNIK.

New York, Dec. 24, 1904.

The Times's New Building.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will turn over a new leaf in its history Jan. 1 by occupying its new building, which takes its place as one of the notable skyscrapers of the city. The new building is a "beat." It is New York's tallest structure. It measures 476 feet from base to top, and contains as many stories as THE TIMES itself.

Spoiled His Compliment.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Kindle, (whose husband had told her that the apartment house was the proper thing for her, on the principle of "suites to the sweet)—Henry said an awfully nice thing to me to-day.

Mrs. Kandle—Yes?

Mrs. Kindle—Yes. He said this was just the place for me—fitty to the—why, somehow that doesn't sound right, after all.

VERSES BY MR. BLACK'S PARTNER.

Both fate and luck are kind to you,
Your joys are many, troubles few,
Each seems day luck will stay away
And fate put hurdles in your way.

Don't lose a chance to laugh.

You plan, you toil, you build and strive,
To each event are most alive,
And yet, what some one else may do
Will keep away what's due to you.

Don't lose a chance to laugh.

What looks to be your worst mishap
May bring good fortune to your lap,
And that which you most sought to win
Twere better far had never been.

Don't lose a chance to laugh.

Since sunshine lights the earth around,
And everywhere good men are found,
Shake off your fears, have hope, be brave,
Since here no place but in the grave.

Don't lose a chance to laugh.

ABRAHAM GRUBER.

JAPANESE CURIOS GALORE.

Yamanaka Surpasses Himself at the New Show.

The war with Russia and the close of the St. Louis World's Fair must account for the wealth of objects of the fine and applied arts which Yamanaka will offer at auction in the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. In variety and size, in beauty of workmanship and numbers these marvels of China and Japan surpass all the previous exhibitions made by the firm carrying this name which New York has seen. The moment is not badly chosen; for the Christmas holidays have put people in the spirit of giving, and now that accounts are closed with relatives and friends, now that all the prefunctory gifts have been delivered, people can look about for some poor trifle to offer to their own dear neglected selves—and where could one be likelier to find a nice little bit of bric-à-brac than in such a gathering of bibelots, knick-knacks, embroidery, colorprints, furniture, and bronzes?

The teahouse which stood in the Japanese section at the St. Louis Exposition has been erected in the lower gallery, and maidens who toe inward and wear real kimonos and arrange their hair in the true Jap style pour the cheerful beverage into minute cups and serve the way-worn curiohunter at a sign. In one of the upper galleries a most realistic eagle of bronze, measuring eleven feet from tip to tip of his outstretched wings, balances himself on a bronze crag and opens his beak to scream. Very lifelike and impressive is this robber of the mountain and seashore. There are cases full of bronze beakers, incense burners and vases, of jades and crystals, of ivories in the greatest variety of shapes, of snuffboxes in porcelain and other materials, of laquers and pottery bits. There are gorgeous gowns and hangings, complete armor of the Japanese variety, metal helmets and saddles, curious Daimyo clocks and other gear. A set of antique Chinese cloisonné pieces for altar use will be sold on Friday afternoon, the second sale—for the auctions will begin on Thursday—and will be likely to attract attention. Some of them are in singular animal forms. The Japanese and Chinese paintings, color prints, and screens are given a catalogue to themselves and will be sold on the evenings of Monday, Jan. 9, and Tuesday, Jan. 10. Among them is a panel attributed to Kose Ariyuki, a painter of A. D. 1265.

Yamanaka is a famous firm of Kioto, Osaka, New York and Boston, whose name has been associated with many of the most interesting and successful auctions of Chinese and Japanese objects. The sale is preparatory to a reorganisation of the firm.

VARNISHING AT THE ACADEMY.

Prize Winners of the Eightieth Annual Exhibition—A Good Show.

The eightieth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design is held at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, and will be open to the public from to-day until Jan. 28. Yesterday was varnishing day, and the galleries had the benefit of excellent weather during the visit of the artists when the last touches are given to canvases. That some last touches are greatly needed appeared when one examined certain glazed pictures in a side light, for dust and dirt were thick on the glass, to the great detriment of a clear view of the pictures.

A general muster of the galleries gives warrant in saying that the exhibition is a good one. The west wall of the Vanderbilt Gallery is for the most part occupied by the paintings from Western studios, no less than seventeen Western painters having sent pictures in honor of the eightieth exhibition. As usual, landscapes are in the majority. The Inness Gold Medal, presented by Mr. George Inness, Jr., in honor of his father, has been decreed to Edward Gay, A. N. A., for his midsummer landscape "In the South Wind," a wide field of grain, beaten hither and thither by the breeze, the grain too heavy-headed to right itself after the blow. Yellows and greens are mingled in swirling masses. In the distance a hay cart stands before a clump of trees, while to the right are poplars almost leafless.

The Thomas R. Proctor prize of $200 falls to Thomas Eakins, N. A., for a capital standing portrait of Prof. Leslie W. Miller, who stands with one hand in his pocket, the other holding a written page, slightly lent forward from the hips, as if he were reading aloud. The rough, bluish suit in a thousand wrinkles, trousers baggy at the knees, waistcoat in well-worn folds, show the easy old clothes of daily wear. The face and attitude are realism itself. The painting has the place of honor on the north wall of the Vanderbilt.

The Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300, for the best figure by an American painted in the United States, goes to Mr. Childe Hassam for a "Lorlei" in the South Gallery, a nude woman crouching against the side of cliffs painted in the brilliant stippled way of the plein-air painters. There is no mystery about this figure of the dangerous siren of the Rhine; the name seems taken at hazard; but it is an interesting bit of flesh painting under sunlight. Of three Hallgarten prizes, the first, carrying $300, goes to Mr. F. Luis Mora for his interior with two young women in the dress of a century ago, called "The Letter." One wears a broad bonnet, the other has a flower in her hair. The colors are rich and the lighting good.

The second Hallgarten ($200) is given to Mr. Gustav Wiegand for a charming landscape, "Moonrise, Early Spring," with a stream, and snow patches on the banks and willows thick with buds. The third Hallgarten ($100) is taken by Mr. M. Petersen of Jersey City for "Curiosity Seekers," interior of bric-à-brac shop with old man behind the counter, and two young women, backs turned, looking at prints. There are natural poses, good harmony of colors kept rather flat, and excellent still-life painting on the objects of art curios, &c., about the shop.

The eightieth annual has many interesting exhibits, and will repay a visit.

Gave the Public Novelty.

From Harper's Weekly.

William Norris, the actor, tells of a variety actor who was speaking of the way he and his partner were always hunting for new "business."

"We have just changed our act all around," he said. "Everything is now brand-new."

"What have you done?" asked Mr. Norris.

"Oh, we've done enough. We recognize that the public demands novelty, and we supply it. My partner used to go on the stage first, and when I appeared he hit me with a club. Well, I go on first now, and when he comes on I hit him."

New Year Greetings to The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fearless and just policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES places it above all other morning papers in rendering to the public the greatest service.

Allow me to wish you many years of continued prosperity in your lofty home of lofty achievements. SIDNEY HACKER.

New York, Dec. 31, 1904.

In Memoriam.

From Harper's Weekly.

Admirers of Mark Twain believe he has never written anything more effective than the little verse he had cut in the modest block of marble which marks the resting place of his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y.:

Warm Summer sun,
Shine kindly here,
Warm southern wind,
Blow softly here,
Green sod above,
Lie light, lie light.
Good night, dear heart,
Good night, good night.

I NEVER SPECULATE—LAWSON TO THE TIMES

Considers Values Alone—Amalgamated Fight for the Public.

HE'S LOSING MILLIONS BY IT

Courts Investigation of His Methods—Wouldn't Spread False Impressions or Hurt Any One.

THOMAS W. LAWSON,
BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1904.

To the Financial Editor of The New York Times:

You are an earnest writer. I have found in your articles evidences of serious purpose and a desire to be honest in interpreting the affairs of finance to your readers. I know nothing about you save what I have read in your articles, and it is because of the impression I have obtained of your honesty of purpose that I desire to offer you another point of view concerning myself than that you have so far expressed.

We will both agree, I think, that you are responsible to your readers for your judgments of men and conditions, and that if you are wrong you do them an injury. I take it, then, that it is your duty to be careful of your facts and not to venture decisive statements without proper investigation.

You say in your article in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES that I care nothing for values, that all I want is action; all I want is speculation. Now, listen: Your statement is absolutely untrue, and if you had fairly investigated you would not have made it. It is absolutely the fact that in my entire career in stocks the one thing I have always looked to has been value—intrinsic value. In the sense in which you use the word, I never speculate. I do not buy or sell a share of stock from one year's end to the other but those stocks in which I am interested, which I have investigated to ascertain the worth or worthlessness of. I have been thirty-five years in stocks, and in the last twenty-five of them have absolutely avoided dealing with a stock until after I had been fully shown what that stock really was. That strikes you curiously, too, doesn't it? But it's a fact, too. I am one of the very few men in the stock business who will refuse a job of manipulation unless it can be done conscientiously, that is, unless I believe in that particular job. I have absolutely refused many such in the past, and will continue to do so in the future. I care everything for values. I have written for years that values are the only things that count. I care nothing for activity, and have written for years plainly and openly that all speculative roads, all active roads lead to loss and ruin.

Now, as a matter of honesty and fairness, don't you think you owed it to your readers, or at least to yourself as an honest man, to look up, as you well might, my part in stocks—look up those things I have "attacked" or "boomed" before you attempted to tell others who believe in you through your writings, what I am and what I have done? Why did you not first investigate the business in which I spent $360,000 in commissions before you used it as a reason for condemning me for the instruction of your readers? Did it never occur to you that a man who for thirty-five years has been in stocks, and for twenty-five years of that time more active in stocks than any man now doing business in Wall or State Streets, who was looking for activity would move from the conservative community of Boston into the frenzied company of Wall Street and New York?

You probably think that I do many things you would not do, things your ideas of right and wrong would not allow you to do. Isn't it queer how fallible we humans are? Now, I would sacrifice my right arm, I would willingly give to others every dollar I have or ever hope to have, rather than spread a false impression or consciously in writings do an injury to an innocent man. That strikes you curiously, doesn't it? Yet it is the simple truth. I write about what I know. The men I have exposed I learned all about through years of personal intercourse. My opinions, judgments, statements, are based on personal information and first-hand knowledge.

You write of my recent movement in Amalgamated as one wherein I was actuated only by a desire to make money. Be honest and admit you cannot comprehend one who is professionally a stock broker and manipulator who, having this great opportunity in his grasp, cared nothing for the opportunity for personal gain. I could have made millions out of Amalgamated, yet there is no member of millions on earth to-day which I would take in exchange for my present work, in which I cannot make a dollar, but which, on the contrary, will cost me millions to carry through. You cannot comprehend it, yet it is so, and I pledge you my word that at the end of one day's interview with me, if you are the honest man I take you to be, I can so improve it that you will see and admit it.

You say to comprehend my work you must first know how I stand on my stocks—Copper Range, for instance. Pardon me, it's not so. It is well known here in Boston exactly where I stand on Copper Range because before starting my campaign in it I said publicly over my signature: "I have sold my interest of 48,000 shares, and what I have done I am doing solely for the people, for the purpose of helping the work I have undertaken and for no other purpose."

The other day one of the ablest newspaper men of the country, James Creelman, came to talk with me. He came believing as you do, and I said to him as I say to you, "If I do not absolutely convince you my work is one for the people and into which personal gain does not entar you may write me up to the world as a fakir, and a cheap one at that, and I will OK it and shrink away into obscurity, and forever remain there." James Creelman is nobody's fool; he didn't write me a fakir, but you and others know what he did write.

Once more I ask, can you countenance to criticise me and my work and retain your honesty when, with a bit of investigation on your part, you can inform yourself as to just what I and my acts mean? If you do, go your way, and later, when you with all the rest of the world will be compelled to do justice to one who, single handed, has brought great benefits to the people at enormous sacrifices to himself, I will have the sad satisfaction of knowing you are the wiser and your pen more valuable than before—and satisfaction, for I assure you that satisfaction must be mired with much sorrow when I think how foolish those who, if wise and honest can become tempered by consulting their prejudices and errors and crimes of others instead of the senses and talents their Maker gave them with. Believe me, yours truly,

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Deadly Absinthe.

From The London Globe.

Statistics show a steadily continuing increase in the consumption of absinthe in France. Between 1886 and 1902 there was an increase of 65,000 hectolitres. From 1902 only four years more were needed to add another 65,000 hectolitres to the consumption. A recent experiment demonstrated that six drops of essence of absinthe in three gills of water were enough to fish life as six drops of strychnine in the same quantity of water.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, IN TIMES SQUARE TO-DAY

Removal to Forty-second Street and Broadway This Morning.

MONDAY ISSUE TO BE UP TOWN

Removal, with No Shut Down, a Delicate Task—Dismantling of Park Row Office Well Started.

This is the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES to be published from Park Row. When THE TIMES again appears on the street to-morrow morning it will come to the readers from its new home at Times Square, Forty-second Street and Broadway.

The chimes in the down-town churches were just ringing out the old and ringing in the new year when the final stage in the process of removal, which has been in progress for several days, was entered upon at THE TIMES's temporary home in the old News Building on Park Row. From that time until a procession of fifteen trucks containing machinery was moving slowly up Broadway in the early morning on their way to the new Times Building there was work enough for all interested in the moving.

In any ordinary business the moving of a mechanical plant as big as that required for the getting out of a modern newspaper, with the hundred and one details incidental to it, would be considered a task of sufficient magnitude to justify a temporary shut-down of business. In a newspaper office that is not to be thought of.

One of the most difficult pieces of work in the moving was the removal of the machinery used for setting the type, and all the rest of the equipment of the composing room. The trouble was that all of these various machines and appliances were in use until the paper had gone to press early this morning, and then had to be in position up town at a reasonably early hour this afternoon to permit of getting out to-morrow's issue.

Days and nights had been devoted to the preparation, and when the hard part of the moving started it began quickly and smoothly. It was just after 12 o'clock and the presses were rushing out the early edition of the Sunday paper when the work was begun. There were then twenty-seven linotype machines in THE TIMES's composing room. Some of these could be spared just as soon as the "copy" for the first edition had got into type. Each of these machines had to be taken apart, and each part had to be put in a specially marked box.

The dismantling of a linotype machine is a task almost as delicate as a surgical operation, and no ordinary engineer or machinist could undertake it. For that reason thirty or forty men, specially trained for this kind of work, had been engaged from the company that manufactures the machines. Under their hands the machines disappeared as by magic as soon as the foreman of the composing room had declared them out of commission for the night.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, after the last edition had "gone," at least 150 men were scheduled to be at work dismantling machines and removing the rest of the composing room's equipment. The same men will arrange the composing rooms in the new building. A newspaper printing room is one of the busiest places in the world, and it is important that even a new man should know where to find everything without asking questions. To make this possible everything has very much the same place in all printing offices, and the men who do the moving must know how to arrange things properly.

The removal of the library, the biographical department, desks, chairs, and the equipment of the editorial, reportorial, and business departments of THE TIMES has been in progress for several days. Last night only the things absolutely essential to the getting out of the Sunday issue remained at the down-town office.

The advertising office of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the old Times Building, 41 Park Row, will be maintained for some time. An office for the handling of down-town news and connected by direct telegraph and telephone lines with the new home of THE TIMES will be opened this morning in The Mail and Express Building, at 201 Broadway.

WHAT IT MEANS TO MOVE.

A Contemporary Describes The Times's Work of Changing Homes.

From Yesterday's Evening Post.

Changing the location of a big newspaper plant in twelve hours is no small undertaking, even though months have been spent in equipping the new quarters with furniture and machinery. Between the coming midnight and the noon hour tomorrow THE NEW YORK TIMES will be busy with the task of settling itself in its newspaper-making establishment at Broadway and Forty-second Street, and the fact that there is little actual moving to be done does not relieve the several departments of many necessary details of work incidental to resuming operations three miles north of where they are now getting ready their Sunday edition.

Twenty-seven linotype machines are to be transported up to the new building on heavy trucks. A few pieces of other machinery must be hauled from the composing room. Desks—as many as are good enough to keep company with the new ones up town—are to be shifted after the end of work in the editorial rooms at 3 A. M., and a force of truckmen will be ready at the same time to transport all the typewriters, personal belongings, and records of editors and reporters, each of whom has received labels containing printed directions indicating to what floor of the new building the drivers are to take the packages labeled.

The moving, however, is the smallest part of it. Before the Monday edition is distributed the news staff must "find itself," so to speak, in the new room on the seventeenth floor; the librarian must at least make a start at unpacking the books and records for the reference shelves; on the first floor the editorial writers and sporting department will be occupied at getting settled on the eighteenth and nineteenth floors, the typesetters will be accommodating themselves to new arrangement of their machines and cases in the fifteenth and sixteenth stories, and the workers of the pressroom, stereotyping department, mailing and distributing rooms will be busy down in their quarters below the street level.

For weeks the four enormous presses have been at work in the sub-cellar, fifty feet under ground, but their efficiency for turning out a complete daily edition is to be put to a test for the first time to-morrow night. The stereotyping equipment, too, as well as much of the composing room machinery and furniture in other departments, is in place, but still it will be a big job to start all the wheels of the plant moving and to keep them going smoothly between midday and press time to-morrow.

Especially delicate will be the organizing of the force which has to distribute the printed papers from the early morning hours on Monday. This is something for which there has been no chance of practice ahead of time. Even the men who tie up bundles of papers for city delivery, the operators of the electric machines for tying papers from presses to delivery rooms, the wagon drivers waiting on the Seventh Avenue side of the building and ready to run off with their loads of news—all these will be tackling a problem for which they have had preparation only in the shape of abstract instruction, and those who are to superintend the deliveries will have to keep their eyes open in order to make things move smoothly.

As the twenty-seven linotype machines finish their work early to-morrow morning they will be dismantled, one by one, and placed on trucks. The men who are employed by the manufacturers of the machines to move them have been trained until they can take one to pieces, load it, deliver it, and set it up ready for work in three hours, exclusive of the time consumed in "trucking" from one place to another. It is estimated that each trip from THE TIMES's present temporary quarters, at 32 Park Row, to the new twenty-three-story building at the south end of Times Square will take an hour and a half, so that each trucking crew will require four and a half hours to shift a linotype machine and install it in the new composing room.

There will be enough trucks to start a machine up town every half hour, so the last of the twenty-seven ought to be in place thirteen and one-half hours after the first. Two have been taken up already, and to the twenty-nine moved from the old quarters are added nine new ones, some of which are now in place.

Except for a few odds and ends from the composing room, the rest of the equipment to be moved consists of desks, personal property, and the last batch of the library's reference books, which were left down-town for use until to-night. Most of the records and some of the furniture were moved early this week. Altogether, the amount of material transported from the old plant is insignificant when compared with the new equipment taken to the Times Square building from factories and stores, and when the newspaper's employes report for duty to-morrow they will see little to remind them of the days gone by.

"We are labeling our typewriters and other belongings," as one of them expressed it, "and all we'll have to do up town is to put them away in new desks. By the time we appear everything will be ready for us."

MAKERS OF TIMES BUILDING.

Index to Advertisers in the Building Supplement.

Business announcements of the following individuals or firms appear in The Building Supplement which accompanies this issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. All of them had to do with either the construction or equipment of the model building from which THE TIMES will hereafter be issued. The figures following the names indicate the page in the supplement on which their announcements appear:

Abercrombie & Fitch Co., 45.
American Bridge Co., 46.
American Gas Furnace Co., 44.
Bardsley Bros., 45.
Capes & Son, Robert, 45.
Campbell Co., The, 43.
Clark & MacMullen, 45.
Conner, Pendler & Co., 44.
Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., 40.
Cutler Mfg. Co., 40.
Degnon Contracting Co., 44.
Dutton, J. E., 45.
Elevator Supply & Repair Co., 44.
Estey Wire Works Co., 45.
Fuller Co., George A., 48.
Gilroy, James J., 43.
Goulds Mfg. Co., The, 46.
Gross & Horn, 41.
Hadaway Electric Heating & Engineering Co., 45.
Hunt & Co., Robert W., 41.
Kenney, David T., 39.
Kohler Bros., 41.
Krantz Mfg. Co., H., 44.
Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co., 45.
Lodge, M. P. 45.
Logan, W. M., 42.
Manee, Peter, 45.
Manhattan Filter Co., 45.
Maigne, O. J., 42.
Marine Engine & Machine Co., 45.
Merritt & Co., 45.
Mitchell Vance Co., The, 45.
Miller, Clifford L. & Co., 45.
New York Edison Co., 47.
Orr & Co., John C., 45.
Otis Elevator Co., 42.
Peets, McAnerney & Powers, 40.
Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co., 42.
Peck, N. & W. J., 44.
Prentice & Co., L. H., 44.
Quadri Color Co., 46.
Rapp, John W., 43.
Richey, Browne & Donald, 45.
Roberts, John J., 46.
Rogers, R. M. & Co., 45.
Shipway & Bro., John H., 44.
Sprague Electric Co., 40.
Tucker & Vinton, Inc., 45.
United States Radiator Co., 41.
Wells & Newton Co., The, 43.
Wesel Mfg. Co., F., 42.
Westing, Theo., 45.
Westergren, M. F., Inc., 44.
Whitney Four Belt Safety Cleaner Co., 39.
Wildes, Thos., 45.

TUXEDO'S NEW YEAR'S BALL.

Biggest Dance of Winter in Clubhouse Drew Holiday Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Bright skies with ideal weather favored the society people at Tuxedo to-day for the week's end gayeties. The chief attraction was the ball at the clubhouse to-night, which attracted a large gathering, principally the younger set, though the Winter sports are now at their best. Several attractive coasting and tobogganing parties were out to-day, and the park was crowded with fancy sleighs. Never before has there been such interest in the holiday week at Tuxedo. Nearly twenty families opened their cottages for the week, not being able to obtain accommodations at the clubhouses.

House parties were followed to-night by dinners in nearly every cottage, and several large dinners were held at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lee, Mrs. Charles H. Coster, Mrs. M. K. Young, and Mrs. James Brown Lord were among those who have opened their cottages and are entertaining numerous guests.

J. Henry Smith is entertaining a large party at Kinerald to-night to meet the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who will remain until Tuesday. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Jay and Kingdon Gould, Eugene Zimmerman, T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, and James H. Hyde. Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Janeway arrived at the Winter club to-night with a large party, which they chaperoned over Sunday, among whom were Miss Janeway, Miss Jones, W. K. Prentice, Boyd Van Benschoyer, and Isham Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy also entertained a party at luncheon and dinner to-night at the club, among whom were Miss Hancy, Miss Roosevelt, R. Rogers, and A. Patterson.

Among those who are entertaining at dinners at their cottages to-night are Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mrs. H. Coster, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin entertained a party at the clubhouse to-night. Among their guests were Miss McAlpin, Mrs. Beverly, and others.

Among other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, the Misses Street, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Edward N. Taylor, O. Matsutsaka of Tokio, Count Linberg Bitrum, Senjuta Matsutsaka, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Amayar, Alfred Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stout, G. Thornton Warren, George J. Scott, J. F. D. Lanier, F. S. Witherbee, and others.

The annual New Year's Eve dance, one of the largest social functions held during the year by the Tuxedo Club, attracted a large crowd of well-known New York society folk to the colony to-night. For nearly a week every room in the club has been occupied, and a score or more families opened their cottages for the occasion. The night was perfect, and the floor skating rink, sleighing and other Winter sports proved an attraction for those who came out early in the week.

The halls of the clubhouse were decorated with roping of evergreen and wreaths of holly and mistletoe. The usual custom of ushering in the new year took place at midnight. The punch bowl was brought to the centre of the ballroom, and as the new year approached all joined in with brimming glasses singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Among those who entertained parties at the special table d'hôte dinner in the clubhouse were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. S. C. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. W. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech, and others. There were also several large dinner parties among the cottagers, and those who are the guests of J. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Goetchius, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Pell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham. After dinner all assembled at the club house, where dancing was in progress at 10 o'clock, and a midnight supper was served in the dining room of the club.

Guests of those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Mc[illegible] Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Congdon, Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, G Thornton Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Street, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Hoffman, Edward N. Taller, George H. Hull, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Coulter, Richard Aston Elliott, J. W. Kendall, Lucas Wilmerding, Jr., G. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy, Miss Hancy, Miss Roosevelt, Rudolph Nesser, Alattaneo Adorno, Leroy King, Mrs. W. A. Street, Misses Street, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Haggin, Mrs. Moberley, Miss McAfee, Miss E. L. Breese, Thayer Lindsley, Count de Linberg Bitrum, John W. Mintum, Ogden Mills, William Post, Bertram Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davied, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Walker, Stewart Walker, and James L. Breese.

M'AVOY, AS O'REILLY, EMPLOYS HIS OWN FACE

Angry at Rosenquest's Description of "Mayor of Bowery."

TALK OF PERJURY CHARGE

Comedian Also Wants $10,000 Damages for Statement That His Face Resembles a Baboon's.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order directing J. Wesley Rosenquest, manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, to show cause on Jan. 3 why a reargument should not be had on the Samuel Blair Company's application for an injunction restraining him from permitting the production of Henry W. Savage's play, "Common Sense Bracket," during the two weeks ending Jan. 7.

The order was issued upon the representation of Franklin Bien, counsel for the Blair Company, that in denying the injunction the court had been imposed upon by misstatements of the defendant. After it had been entered, Mr. Bien declared that he had been instructed by Dan McAvoy, leading man in the Blair production, to take action against Mr. Rosenquest. According to Mr. Bien there is a double reason for the accusation.

In his answer to the original application for an injunction, Mr. Rosenquest deposed "That Dan McAvoy, who played the principal character in 'His Honor, the Mayor of the Bowery,' to wit, Dennis O'Reilly, was made up in the most grotesque manner, his face resembling that of a baboon more than that of a human being." He also swore that he had witnessed a performance of the play in Utica, on Dec. 17. But these statements are strenuously denied by Mr. Bien.

Mr. McAvoy submitted an affidavit yesterday in which he set forth that he does not make up at all for the part of Mayor O'Reilly, but that he uses his own features exclusively. He is deeply aggrieved that Mr. Rosenquest should see fit to character-ize his countenance as more nearly resembling that of a baboon than a human being, and believes that the characterization warrants a damage suit in the sum of $10,000. With a tinge of protesting pathos the affidavit of Mr. McAvoy rehearses the numerous parts he has taken, including those of the leading comedian in "Sally in Our Alley" and "Mr. Blue Beard." It embodies also, the declaration that he is himself an Irishman, and would, therefore, absolutely decline to portray any role which caricatured the race. The idea of getting whiskers is indignantly repudiated. The lithograph objected to by Mr. Rosenquest is disowned.

The McAvoy affidavit, which was filed in support of the application for re-argument, was reinforced by affidavits from George Totten Smith, the author of the homeless "Mayor of the Bowery," who puts himself on record as believing the play a clean and meritorious production. Mr. Smith swears that he is well acquainted with Mr. Rosenquest and that he was in attendance at both the Utica performances, where he failed to see the Fourteenth Street manager. Another affidavit submitted was that of Thomas Grimes, who plays the opposite role to McAvoy. Mr. Grimes asserts that there is not the slightest hint of caricature in the show. Mr. McAvoy, he says, appears with his own face.

Abraham Leavitt, advance agent of the Blair production, not only substantiates the declarations of his associates as to the absence of caricature in the production, but points out that it is a much higher class than many which are appearing on Broadway. He was on the door Dec. 17, at both performances at the Majestic Theatre in Utica. He knows Mr. Rosenquest personally and is positive that he did not attend either performance. He assumes responsibility for the "Indian lithograph," but says it was not meant for use in New York.

"It is hardly probable that the new proceedings will be instituted before the application for re-argument is disposed of by Justice Leventritt," said Mr. Bien yesterday. "My instructions from Mr. McAvoy are positive, however, and a warrant for Mr. Rosenquest's arrest will surely be applied for. It is equally certain that he will be sued for $10,000 damages by Mr. McAvoy.

"Is it possible?" said Mr. Rosenquest, when informed of the actions contemplated against him. "A perjury charge won't hold, for I was in Utica, and I am not worried in the slightest about the damage suit."

OBJECT TO PARSONS'S PLAN.

Brooklynites to Meet Borough President Littleton in Conference.

Moved by the dissatisfaction expressed generally in Brooklyn with regard to the plans of Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission for new subways between Manhattan and Brooklyn, Borough President Littleton issued a call to twenty-five citizens of Brooklyn yesterday to meet with him to consider the transit situation. Engineer Parson's suggestion of a tunnel from the Battery to Fort Hamilton by way of Governors Island, Hamilton and Fourth Avenues is meeting with a storm of protest in the borough, those objecting to it asserting that the proposed subway would cut off South Brooklyn from the rest of the borough and admit of no connections with the main lines of travel in Brooklyn.

The plan is offered as a substitute for the proposed Fourth Avenue tunnel to connect Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge with the subway now building and the new Manhattan Bridge, at Fulton Ferry. Fulton Ferry, Avenue, the business and traffic centre of the borough.

The plan that Mr. Parsons suggested no traffic relief for the central and eastern districts of Brooklyn has stirred up the residents of those sections. The men whom President Littleton has invited to meet with him are:

Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Andrew D. Baird, William R. Stoney, Bernard Gallagher, William Cullen Bryant, William N. Harman, W. A. Porter, Frank A. Nelis, J. Mathews, Howard M. Smith, Frederick W. Wurster, C. L. Rossiter, Arthur Gibb, Abraham Abraham, John Waggaman, Nahanid H. Levi, J. Sloat Fassett, William L. Ogden, George W. Chauncey, William Berri, Col. William Hewter, Julian D. Fairchild, Daniel P. Morse, Theodore F. Miller, and Frank Bailey.

They have been invited to meet Mr. Littleton in his office in the Borough Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Littleton's chief idea is to press the question of Bridge relief, and will urge the early construction of a connection between the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Bridges in Manhattan.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—While the month in Northeastern districts has been four to six degrees colder than the average, it closes with temperatures much above the seasonal average in the interior valleys and Northern districts, including the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region. The conditions to-night indicate further high temperatures, and the temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains for to-morrow and Monday. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest to west.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and warm to-day and Monday; fresh west, wind.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Monday; fresh west winds.

The thermometer registered 38 degrees at 8 A. M. and 45 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 48 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 30 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
3 A. M.	17	30	20	
6 A. M.	20	28	23	30
9 A. M.	20	35	23	39
12 M.	23	45	26	48
3 P. M.	26	46	30	44
6 P. M.	24	46	28	44
9 P. M.	24	39	28	44
12 P. M.	23	41	26	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1903	36
Corresponding date for last 36 years	31

"Old Masters"
SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF
Classic Landscapes
Comprising beautiful examples of J. M. W. TURNER, CLAUDE LORRAIN, SALVATOR ROSA, HOBBEMA, RUISDAEL, JAN BOTH, BERGHEM, KAREL DU JARDIN, PANINI, CANALETTO, WOUVERMANN, JAN MIEL, SWANEVELT, GAINSBOROUGH, RICHARD WILSON, MORELAND, VAN WYCK, and many others.
Exhibition opens THURSDAY, January 5th, and continues throughout the month. Hours from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.
THE EHRICH GALLERIES,
8 W. 33d St., Opp. the Waldorf.

SOCIETY MOVING TO COUNTRY, FIGURES SAY

Private Residences in Manhattan to be Rare in 1922.

THAT IS PREDICTED, ANYWAY

Suburban Homes Claiming More and More New Yorkers, According to the Social Register.

That private residences for society people in New York will be a rare luxury in the year 1922 is the view of the compilers of The Social Register for 1905, which has just appeared. The estimate is based upon a comparison of this issue with that of 1888. This comparison also leads to a deduction that society is gradually abandoning private residences in Manhattan more for country homes than for apartment houses and hotels.

Of the families in The Social Register of 1888 about eighty-two per cent. lived practically under their own roofs; now only fifty-nine per cent. do so, among the prominent families of New York alone. Contrary to the general opinion, this population has not been even largely absorbed by apartment or hotel life but the bulk has taken up with country life and is to be found in the suburban towns on Long Island, in Westchester County, New Jersey, Tuxedo and some of the Winter resorts, such as Aiken, and one-quarter of it now lives permanently abroad with but an occasional visit to the United States.

In 1888 the largest number of families residing under one roof was eleven, now there are as many as twenty-seven in one hotel.

Of the 9,000 families in The Social Register 4,556 families reside 1 in a dwelling, being 51 per cent. of the total, and 712 live 2 in a dwelling, being 8 per cent. of the total. Families residing 2 in a house mostly belong to the same family, and they are for the purpose of this comparison classed with the private residences, leaving a total of 1,074 residing in apartment houses or hotels. They are 12 per cent. of the total. Of the families who live in the suburbs there are 1,486, or 16 per cent. Living abroad are 537 families. In 1888, according to the compilers' figures, 1,482 persons, or 6 per cent. of the total, lived 1 to a house and 2,256, or 9 per cent. lived 2 to a house. This then claimed 10½ per cent. of the total. In the change that has taken place the suburbs have got 12 per cent. and the apartments 6 per cent.

In 1888 the three apartment houses, containing five families each were 80 Madison Avenue 123 Madison Avenue, and 20 Fifth Avenue. That with nine families was 2 East old Hanover, 2 East Fifteenth Street. That with eleven in a house was 247 Fifth Avenue, the Knickerbocker apartment house.

Among the "congested" dwellings in 1905 are mentioned 47 West Forty-third Street and 56 West Thirty-third Street, each with thirteen in a house; 57 Madison Avenue, now an apartment house, where there are sixteen families; Hotel Plaza and the Renaissance, each of which has seventeen families, and the Park Avenue Hotel and 12 West Forty-fourth Street, each of which has nineteen families; 247 Fifth Avenue, which now has twenty families; 2 East Forty-fifth Street, which has twenty-one families; 44 West Forty-fourth Street, which has twenty-two families; Hotel Buckingham, which has twenty-six families, and the Waldorf, which has twenty-seven families.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

First Reception of the Season by Mrs. Fairbanks—Many Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Fairbanks entertained at her first reception of the season this afternoon from 5 to 7, when her home was filled by a succession of guests, many of whom found this their first opportunity of offering their congratulations on the latest honors that have come to this always popular hostess and her distinguished husband. Mrs. Fairbanks was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Timmons, wife of Ensign J. W. Timmons, United States Navy, who, during the absence of her husband at sea, will pass the Winter with her parents; Mrs. Alger, Mrs. John W. Foster, and Mme. Peral.

In the dining room Miss Cannon dispensed the hospitality of the beautifully appointed table. The assistants of the afternoon were Miss Harlan, Miss Childs, Miss McKenna, Miss Foraker, Miss Warren, Miss Azpiroz, Miss Lucy Kean, Mrs. Francis King Wainwright of Philadelphia, and Mrs. H. C. Grosvenor.

The Russian Ambassador has received a cablegram from the Emperor assuring him the decoration of St. Alexander Nevsky, an honor much valued in Russia, and bestowed on Count Cassini by the Czar in acknowledgment of the Ambassador's fifty years of faithful service completed last Wednesday.

The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Van Swinderen are now established for the season on Eighteenth Street, where Mme. Wilenkin will receive the first and third Tuesday afternoons of the month. The latest beauties in Russian Embassy, who is young, gracious, and hospitable, as an English woman by birth. She married the Russian Baron Emsberg. During his service in London, and has been identified with the diplomatic circle in both England and Russia. She and her husband, Mr. Wilenkin, already made many friends in Washington.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks were the guests of honor at a dinner given this evening when their house was ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson. To meet them were present Senator and Mrs. Scott, Senator and Mrs. Gillespie, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Loomis, Representative and Mrs. Huff, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Jr.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker entertained a dinner company this evening which included the Chinese Minister, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Alger, Gen. Crosier, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Garfield, Commissioner and Mrs. MacFarland, Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Mr. and Mrs. John Coit Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Schoepf of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright of Philadelphia, and Miss Foraker.

Mrs. John R. McLean, who is giving a series of Saturday evening dances at which she entertains the friends and contemporaries of her young son, Edward McLean, will give this evening the novelty of a Leap Year Cotillion, in which forty couples took part. Miss Josephine Boardman was the leader.

Engagement Announcement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances A. Mayler of Staten Island to Lieut. John Anderson Berry, Artillery Corps, United States Army, stationed at Fort Casey, Washington, formerly at Fort [illegible], N. Y.

FINANCIAL.
CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice President.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31ST, 1904:
RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds, (at Market)..	$1,035,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities, (at Market)	1,527,812.74
Bonds and Mortgages	501,798.28
Bills Purchased	498,846.44
Overdrafts	737.84
Loans on Collaterals	12,764,792.16
Cash in Vault and Banks	2,686,993.89
Interest, &c., Receivable	61,826.50
	$19,077,807.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	801,103.79
Dividends Unpaid	120.00
Deposits	15,439,826.90
Checks Outstanding	703,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	14,000.00
Interest, etc., Payable	27,757.16
	$19,077,807.85

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HILLEN—MOALE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Addison Moale and T. O'Donnell Hillen took place here to-day, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of Baltimore society people, with a prominent addition from New York and elsewhere. The bride is the only daughter of Dr. William A. Moale and a niece of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. The bridegroom is a son of the late Thomas Hillen, his mother, by her second marriage, being now Mrs. Elliott Schenck of New York. The ceremony was performed at noon at Old St. Paul's Church by the rector, the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin, lavishly trimmed with old rose point and duchess lace, and a tulle veil, attached with diamond ornaments. The maid of honor was Miss Gwendolyn Burden of New York. The bridesmaids were Miss Lila Mayo of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. J. Purviance Bonsal, Miss Bessie Beale Wilson, Miss Virginia Latrobe, Miss Alice Lee Thomas, Miss Ethel Whitridge, Miss Katherine MacSherry, and Miss Beverly James of Baltimore. All wore white gowns, with white picture hats, the maid of honor carrying a big bunch of white daisies and the bridesmaids yellow daisies.

Carroll Van Ness, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Edmund Marvin, and Edward Thurston, all of New York; Neale Fairchild, Percy Corbett Brown, and Reginald Boardman of Boston, and Henry May Gittings, J. Hanson Thomas, W. Plunkett Stewart, and R. Gordon Williams of Baltimore. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the residence of Dr. Moale, 1,004 North Eutaw Street. The house was decorated throughout with holly and other Christmas greens and poinsetta. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Schenck, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster of New York. The bride and bridegroom will sail from New York on Jan. 7 by the Deutschland for Europe.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Blaikie Swift, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Abbot E. Kittredge of 711 Park Avenue, to Howard McKesson Kirkland, son of Mrs. John L. Kirkland of New York.

***

The engagement has been announced of Clinton W. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wisner Miller of New Brighton, and Miss Camille Brown of Fort Hill.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Louise Russell, youngest daughter of Judge Horace Russell and Mrs. Russell, and George Weston, second. Miss Russell made her début last Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., are entertaining a large house party at Idle Hour over the holidays. The new tennis court recently built, which is one of the largest and most completely equipped of its kind, is being used for the first time. Mrs. Vanderbilt's sons, the Messrs. Sands, are with her.

***

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Florence Lounsbery and Frederick E. Alexander, at St. Thomas's Church, on Monday, Jan. 16. Miss Edith Lounsbery is to be maid of honor. The family of the bride live in the country, and there will be no house reception.

***

Mrs. William D. Sloane will give a small cotillion at her residence, corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, on Friday evening next.

***

Invitations for the dance for Miss Betty Auchincloss and Russell Auchincloss on Friday evening next have been recalled by Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, owing to the recent death of a relative.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will probably give their annual dance on Jan. 24. Last year the dance was omitted, owing to the serious illness of Peter Goelet Gerry.

***

Mrs. Karrick Riggs will give a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Pauline Riggs, at Sherry's on Dec. 23.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 35 East Fiftieth Street will give a reception on Monday, Jan. 10, for her débutante daughter, Miss Sylvia Parsons.

***

Adrian Iselin, Sr., will on Jan. 25 give a dance at Sherry's for his grandchildren.

***

Mrs. Archibald Gracie of 142 West Forty-ninth Street will give a reception on Friday for Mme. Waddington.

***

Mrs. William Boulton gave a New Year's party last night at her residence, 40 Fifth Avenue, for her young daughter, Miss Pauline Boulton, who will not make her début for a couple of years. The guests, who numbered thirty, were chiefly young girls and boys home for the holidays. Games were played and a supper was served. It was over at midnight.

***

Mrs. George W. Van Vlack gave a reception yesterday at her residence, 171 West Seventy-first Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Adeline Bromley Van Vlack. The Misses Ethel Stetson, Rebecca Van Rensselaer, and Margaret Deyo were among those who assisted in receiving. A dinner for twenty-eight, including those who received, followed. The drawing and dining rooms were decorated with smilax, red roses, holly, and poinsettias.

***

Mrs. George W. Tooker of 19 West Eighty-eighth Street will give to-day an old-fashioned New Year's Day reception from 3 until 9.

***

Mrs. Walker Fearn, who is spending the Winter in Washington, is now in town visiting her daughter, Mrs. Seth Barton French, who gave a card party last week for her.

***

The Dartmouth College Glee and Mandolin Clubs are to give on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 5, a concert at the Carnegie Lyceum.

***

Mrs. David Leavitt Hough (Miss Helena Beeckman) has cards out for Wednesdays in January.

Theatre Party.

Mrs. G. J. Merritt, Jr., of Whitestone, L. I., will give a dinner and theatre party on the occasion of the coming out of her daughter to-morrow evening.

WATERS PIANOS
Have been known for SIXTY YEARS as standard high-grade Pianos.
They are famous for their *Fine Tone* and are *warranted to be durable.*
Let us send you our catalogue, with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.
No Pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such *low prices* and on such *easy terms.*
Call and see them or send postal for catalogue.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
Three Stores: 134 Fifth Avenue, near 18th Street, 127 West 42d St., near Broadway, 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SOLDIERS OF THE RED CAUGHT.

Former Salvationists Boiled Kettles Selfishly, Police Say.

Backsliding Salvation Army soldiers are rare in the criminal courts, but the police believe they have two of them in Albert J. Neidinger and Charles H. Herbst, two young men who were captured yesterday while they were asleep in their room at 390 Eighth Avenue by Detectives Foster and McGee of the Oak Street Station. They seized there also one of the pots that the public is requested to "keep boiling" before Christmas, a dinner bell, and a Salvation Army uniform.

Up to Christmas Eve Neidinger was on post at the Park Row terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, regarded as a most important keep. That night he failed to report. The police say that although he turned in some money to his superiors, he kept the kettle and at night Herbst, who was recently drummed out of camp for appearing intoxicated at knee drills, got out and collected more money. After Christmas, the police say, the two collected $15 a day, "for New Year's."

The men were found through Lizzie Rudden, an orphan of 432 Pearl Street, and Annie Cushing of 434 Pearl Street, sixteen-year-old girls, who ran away from their homes on Christmas Eve and who were known to be frequent attendants at the Salvation Army barracks in Chatham Square and interested in the men who were stationed there.

The four were held at the Oak Street Police Station on charges of abduction against the men and vagrancy against the girls.

JOHN MOLLENHAUER DEAD.

Refiner Who Fought Sugar Trust Stricken with Apoplexy.

John Mollenhauer, a leading American sugar refiner, famous for the opposition which he made to

BLAZE IN SKYSCRAPER DOESN'T BOTHER TENANTS

Office in Park Row Building Wrecked, Flames Confined.

SMALL WORK FOR FIREMEN

Streams from Standpipes Put to Good Use—Efficacy of Fireproof Construction Demonstrated.

A blaze in the office of W. C. Clarke, a dealer in scientific works on the eleventh floor of the Park Row Building yesterday did some $200 damage to his papers and stock, filled the corridors with smoke for a time and made a lot of excitement on the ground floor of the skyscraper, where hundreds of people jammed the passages from Park Row to Ann Street until the police drove them out.

Superintendent Shay and his men had the flames practically out when the firemen arrived, and except for a temporary crippling of the elevator service by the water with which the Clarke office was flooded, there was little to show that a fire had occurred an hour after the firemen left. The blaze served to show, however, how completely immune from danger are occupants of modern buildings of fire-proof construction.

Dr. Woodbury, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, and a friend were engaged in conversation in the offices of the department on the fourteenth floor when one of the [illegible] employes came along and told them that there was a fire on the 11th floor, and that he would take the risk of closing the door in order to prevent the smoke from coming in and annoying them. Dr. Woodbury, his friend, and employes of the department paid no further attention to the fire.

"He simply shut the door, continued our informant as if nothing unusual was happening, and forgot all about the fire," said the doctor's friend. "I knew that the modern methods of construction there are nothing in the world to be frightened at, and that the employes of the building with the complete system of standpipes, would be able to attend to the fire, and that there was no danger to us, even more than there would be in a dwelling where there was a fire in the oven of a cooking stove, the result of a servant's carelessness. While there was something like a commotion among a few of the young clerks, the panic among them was quickly controlled.

"The experience in Dr. Woodbury's office was but that in a hundred other offices in the building, and the whole thing was really a splendid exhibition of confidence on the part of tenants who knew the value and the absolute safety of modern fire-proof construction. An inspection of the room where the fire occurred, after it was put out, showed conclusively to my mind, and to those who were about the room with me, that had the room been filled with the most combustible of materials, there would have been no damage from fire save in that one room. There was absolutely no structural damage done to the building.

"It was suggested that the floor might have burned through and damage have been done in that way. But this is as impossible in a modern building, steel-framed and constructed of non-combustible material as this is, as it is to burn any well-seasoned wood by lighting a fire on top of it. Why, in the lumber yards of the East—and I have personally seen this a score of times—the workmen are in the habit of building fires on top of some big bit of timber and heating their coffee or lunch over the flames. This is permitted because it is well known that a fire built in this way on top of a heavy timber will not set the timber afire, but only leave a bit of discoloration. The floor in the modern fire-proof building is equally immune to the flames."

In the extreme upper stories of the Park Row Building yesterday the fact that there was a fire on the eleventh floor was not even known to many of the occupants until after the blaze had been put out, and then the news was conveyed only by the odor of smoke that came up the elevator shafts. In the extreme upper stories where the offices of the Interborough Companies are located, there was no attempt made to take out the valuable records, as the employes were told that these could not be damaged. Work went along as if nothing out of the ordinary was happening.

LITTLE MAN USED KNIFE.

Is Big Employer Says, Showing Wounds to Court.

[illegible] Taylor, who stands less than five feet high, was arraigned before Magistrate [illegible] in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with assault by his employer, [illegible] Dunneen, of 240 South Street, a six-footer.

Dunneen told the court that Taylor had at him for no cause whatever, and slashing at him with a big knife, exhibited two deep cuts in his arm and wrist, which he alleged Taylor inflicted before he was overpowered.

Taylor was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

TRY NAN PATTERSON AGAIN.

Jerome Also Says He Will Oppose Bail Application—Girl Weeps at News.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday declared that Nan Patterson would be tried again for the murder of Caesar Young, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. He said that he would oppose any motions to have her released on bail.

Abraham Levy and Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for the girl, called at the Tombs soon after District Attorney Jerome had made his announcement. They found her aged mother ahead of them and the girl in tears. When Nan heard the news she said:

"I have been friendless so long that I do not understand why, when people offer bail for me as high as $50,000, Mr. Jerome insists on keeping me in prison. What object would I have in running away, and where would I go to? My future lies in New York, where I expect to live and work to help support my parents, who have sacrificed what money they have saved the cost of my trial."

TROLLEY CROSSES NEW BRIDGE

First Car Carries Commissioner Best, Engineers, and Traction Officials.

The first car of the Metropolitan system over the Williamsburg Bridge made a trip yesterday afternoon, bearing officials of the Bridge Commissioner Best and some of the bridge engineers. The car was No. 2[illegible] of the Avenue A and Fourteenth Street line, and left the Manhattan terminal of the bridge at 4:10 o'clock. It went slowly across the structure, and as the car neared the plaza on the Brooklyn side, a crowd gave a hearty cheer, as the loop was not completed.

The car proceeded back to Manhattan on the same track. On the car, besides Bridge Commissioner Best, were Walter Pierson, chief engineer of the road; A. W. Robinson, chief attorney; F. S. Robinson, Superintendent of Car Houses; H. A. Newell, Superintendent of the Eastern Division; James McArdle, Second Foreman; M. Brickbois, Engineer of Construction; M. Cardell, Superintendent of Construction; Kingsley M. Martin, City Engineer, and Ex-Chief Engineer and Mrs. Lafferts L. Buck.

FOR A CITY ASPHALT PLANT.

Highways Superintendent Recommends It in Report.

In the report of the Bureau of Highways, which was submitted to Borough President Ahearn yesterday by Superintendent George F. Scannell, it is suggested that the best interests of the city would be served by the establishment of a municipal asphalt plant. The report declares that much of the complaint against the asphalt companies for their neglect to make speedy repairs for pavements disturbed by sub-surface work is not justified because of the immense amount of work which had to be done.

More than 25,000 such openings were closed and repaired in the year, showing an extent of more than ten miles of asphalt laid. The enormous amount of work done and to be done, the report says, suggests the question of the establishment of a municipal asphalt plant, "which, if properly conducted, would be a benefit to the city."

The total amount of paving completed in the year covers thirty miles. Uncompleted work for which contracts have been made covers fifteen miles more. More than 20,000 complaints have been investigated.

Inadequate plants and facilities of the asphalt companies, the report declares, have greatly handicapped the bureau. The work of the Riverside Drive extension is progressing rapidly. When completed the connection of the Drive with the Lafayette Boulevard will furnish, it is declared, the finest river front drive in the United States.

MARRIED COOK, NOT LAUNDRESS

So Mrs. Adams Refused to Wash Husband's Shirts—He Left.

Augustus Adams, sixty-five years old, and his wife, Ada, fifty-five, were in the Tombs Court yesterday trying to explain their marital differences to Magistrate Breen.

The Adamses live at 260 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, and for some years prior to their marriage, on Dec. 3, the present Mrs. Adams had officiated as cook in the household. She told Magistrate Breen yesterday that about a month ago Mr. Adams's daughter Bessie came to her and asked:

"Why don't you marry pa? He likes your cooking, and I think you would be happy with him."

"I told her," Mrs. Adams continued, "that I was perfectly willing if he was. We were married and lived happily for three days. I am a good cook, and for years have earned my living that way. On the fourth day after the marriage Mr. Adams brought home some dirty shirts and asked me to wash them. I told him he had married a cook and not a laundress, and he left the house, vowing he would find a woman who would wash his shirts.

"I did not see him again for two weeks, when I heard he was boarding with a washerwoman. I went around to her house and found my husband there."

She wanted Adams held on an abandonment charge, but the court would not see it that way.

"A good cook is worth a dozen laundresses," said Magistrate Breen. "Go home and settle your differences, and if you've got to go to court, stay in Brooklyn."

AUSTRIAN VIOLINIST HERE.

Theatrical Company Aboard Ocean Liner with Fritz Kreisler.

Among the passengers who arrived at this port yesterday on the American Line steamship Philadelphia was Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, with his two expensive violins, one a ten-thousand-dollar Guarnerius, and another, a Gagliano, valued at $2,000. Mr. Kreisler will open his tour at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7. He will be accompanied by W. Safonoff, Director of the Conservatory at Moscow. Their tour will include a visit to Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and, in fact, all of the larger cities in the country.

J. Forbes-Robertson and his company were also aboard. In the company are twenty-six players, and the leading woman, Miss Kate Rorke. They are to appear first in Henry Esmond's play, "Love and Man," opening in Toronto on Jan. 19. Starting with that city, they will make a short tour of the country. The company opens in New York on Feb. 27.

Among the other passengers was Kathleen, Lady Alexander, who comes here to visit Lady Durand, wife of the British Ambassador. Nearly all of the passengers who came on the ship had a great deal to say about the fog in London, which they declared to be the worst in twenty-nine years.

MOUNTAIN POMPADOUR GIRLS.

Woman's Press Club Hears About Them —One Member Loses Husband.

That the pompadour had reached the North Carolina mountains was announced in this city yesterday at a special meeting of the Woman's Press Club in the East Room of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Ella O. Boole of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Presbyterian Missionary Board brought the news.

"It is difficult to make progress in any way in the mountains of the South," said Mrs. Boole, "but in spite of the disadvantages of getting around on horseback and tram cars drawn by mules, we eventually reach the people. They learn quickly, and the girls we find one day who have hardly combed their hair previously are wearing pompadours so high the next time that there has been a discussion about new styles of sun bonnets to accommodate them."

Several men were present at the meeting as guests, although this was an innovation in the club's meetings. For their benefit Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, President of Sorosis, paid several compliments to the male sex, saying, for instance, that man had not been treated with consideration in the art world.

At the opening of the meeting a presentation was made to the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, the President, of two oil paintings, the gift of the artist, who was Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

An event of the afternoon was the loss of a husband, ordered to report by a pretty young bride who had neglected to provide a guest card. Having been refused at the door, he disappeared before excited doormen and reception committees could catch him, and two hours later he was still missing, though it was said a full description had been sent to the hotel desk.

NEMESIS, TRUNK PACKED.

Mrs. Johnson Always Ready to Hit Mr. Johnson's Trail.

Nemesis, in the person of Mrs. Sophie Johnson, keeps her trunks always packed and ready, according to her story in the Tombs Court yesterday, so that her husband, James Johnson, may not get too great a start upon her when he gives her the slip.

Johnson at present is a shoe dealer at 516 Canal Street. Magistrate Breen gave her a summons for him and advised her to serve it Monday in the presence of the big policeman who guards that post. Mrs. Johnson is stopping with her niece, Mrs. Adolph Grundwald, at 97 Seventh Street.

She married Johnson, she said, in London, in 1894, when they went to South Africa. He left, she said, and she followed him to England and took him back to Johannesburg.

"This was about the time of the Boer war," she continued. "I took the plague, and he went away. I got well and went back to London, where his sister told me my husband was in New York. I found him. I keep ready to start after him at a moment's notice. I am determined now that I have located him, he shall not escape me again."

For Unidentified Slocum Dead.

Subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a monument to the unidentified dead of the Slocum disaster are still being received by the Treasurer of the fund, Frederick Reiss, at 70 First Avenue. The total sum received up to date is $1,501.94.

DAYLIGHT ABDUCTION IN BUSY EAST SIDE STREET

Young Girl Dragged from Sidewalk Into Raines Law Hotel.

WITNESS CALLED THE POLICE

Detective Breaks Down Four Doors and Finds Child Crying for Release—Two Arrests Made.

The story of how a sixteen-year-old girl was abducted on the open street and in broad daylight on Friday morning, was told yesterday before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Police Court. With such assurance was the thing managed that it was by the merest chance the abductors were discovered and their victim liberated.

Two prisoners were in court, accused of the abduction. They were Ferdinando Caporelli, manager of the Hotel Zasa, a Raines law resort at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester Street, and Oscar Ackert, a youth who gave his address 420 East Ninety-sixth Street, but who has spent most of his time both night and day lately at Caporelli's place. The girl in the case was Kate Cattogio, who is barely sixteen years old and lives with her mother at 200 Thompson Street.

The girl told Magistrate Breen that she was walking past the Hotel Zasa on her way to look for work at a near-by factory, when the prisoner, Ackert, who was standing near the side entrance of Caporelli's place, stopped her and asked her in Italian where she was going. She told him, when, according to the girl's story, Ackert tried hard to dissuade her from going to the factory, declaring that work there was hard and the pay small. He finished up by inviting her to come into the hotel with him and have a glass of wine, but she declined.

The rest of the story was told in court by Charles Reuss, chief clerk in the branch office of the Consolidated Gas Company, directly across Elizabeth Street from Caporelli's place, who was standing at a window when Kate came walking through the street.

"I saw a fellow stop the girl on the sidewalk," said Mr. Reuss. "This is a usual sight at that corner, heaven knows, and the only reason it attracted my attention this time was that the girl seemed to be so small. He was rgauing with her a long time, and she shook her head so vigorously that her little red bonnet almost fell off.

"The man then disappeared in the barroom of the hotel and the girl was about to continue up the street when another man came out from the family entrance of the place. Just as the girl was passing he threw his arms about her neck, and, putting his hand before her mouth, dragged her to the door. The door was thrown open by another man, and together they dragged the girl into the place. It was all accomplished in less than a minute.

Reuss went to the Elizabeth Street Station, where the Sergeant at once notified Police Headquarters and the police of the Mulberry Street Station, in which precinct the hotel is situated. He also sent two uniformed men from his own precinct to the place, but they were refused admission by Caporelli, who slammed the door in their faces and locked it. From the Mulberry Street Station Detective Vincent de Guida was sent to Caporelli's. He said in court that he had been compelled to force his way into the hotel. From the back room of the hotel he found a stairway leading to the upper floors. At the bottom of this stairway there was a steel door locked and provided with an electric busser. Teh bartender came rushing down the stairs just as the detective was trying the door, and Det Giuda slipped by him and was on the stairs.

Half way up the stairway he found a heavy oaken door. The bolt with which this was secured is in the police station now. It is about four feet long and weighs ten pounds. This door Giuda found open. The detective told the Magistrate that he broke in four doors before he reached a room where he found the girl, crying hysterically and pleading to be set free.

Caporelli, the proprietor, has been in the Tombs for some time past, awaiting sentence on a grand larceny conviction in connection with a scheme to defraud an insurance company by passing off a dummy in place of an alleged dead brother. His brother, Francisco Caporelli, who was an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, was arrested with him on the same charge and is in prison now. The man arrested yesterday was a nephew of the proprietor. He, too, is known to the police.

When the two prisoners ere arraigned, District Attorney Jerome appeared in court to press the charge. Edmund Price of the firm of Price & Hoyer appeared for the defendants, who denied their guilt. The Magistrate held them in $1,500 bail each for the Grand Jury.

MORE SHAKESPEARE RECITALS.

People's Institute Would Equip a Building for Dramatic Representations Also.

Marshall Darrach will give Shakespearean recitals at Cooper Union to-morrow and Friday evenings under the auspices of the People's Institute, "The Tempest" being the play selected for to-morrow and "The Merchant of Venice" for Friday evening. These recitals take the place of the dramatic representations that the institute managers are desirous of giving, but have been prevented from doing by the inhibition of such performances by the Cooper Union. How much interest is taken in these recitals by the people for whom they are intended was shown by the fact that on last Monday evening, one of the most inclement of the season, the hall was packed to its capacity, while several hundred were turned from the doors.

Intended as these presentations are for the advanced pupils of the city schools, particularly, and incidentally for people in general, to the end that they may be made familiar with the work of the great dramatists, the institute appeals to the public for funds with which to carry on the work of equipping and maintaining a building in which these dramatic representations of an educational character may be given properly.

Under the rule of the Cooper Union only readings and recitals may be held. While these are educational in a way, the institute managers feel that they do not so fully accomplish the work intended as do theatric presentations which enable the listeners to enter more fully into the spirit of the work of the great writers.

NON-SUPPORT AND BURGLARY.

Noble's Wife Withdraws First Charge to Defend Him on Second.

Frederick Noble of 227 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins yesterday, charged by his wife with non-support, and said he had been out of work eight months. He was told that he must give bonds to pay his wife $3 a week. At this juncture a policeman from the Gregory Street Station asked that Noble be held for burglary. The grocery of John Carpenter, at 823 Barrow Street, had been entered during the night, the officer said, and robbed. Entrance was effected by slipping a window catch with a knife, the blade of which had broken. The piece was left in the window.

When Noble was brought in on his wife complaint a broken knife was found in his pocket. This knife and the broken blade found in the grocery window, the officer alleged, fitted exactly. Noble denied the charge of burglary, but was committed in default of $1,000. Mrs. Noble then withdrew the charge of non-support and employed a lawyer to defend her husband on the burglary charge.

Head Your New Year's Resolutions with

Evans Ale

THE CHILDREN'S COURT NOW TWO YEARS OLD

Judge Mack of Chicago on the Bench with Justice Deuel.

WOMAN KIND TO PAROLED BOY

Chief Probation Officer Says Unrestricted Immigration Prevents Reduction of Child-Crime.

The second year of the Children's Court, Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, closed yesterday afternoon, with Justice Deuel sitting in judgment over the youngsters. Sitting with the Justice were Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson, and Judge Julian W. Mack of the Chicago Children's Court. Only two serious cases were to be decided.

William Buckley, fourteen years old, was charged with intoxication. He also realized that he had lost his job, by which he had supported himself for two years since the death of his mother. Justice Deuel talked to the lad of the danger of drinking, released him on parole, and told him to report at once to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the event that a friendly laundryman could not find a place for him. A woman among the spectators, whom nobody knew and who refused to give her name, handed the boy a five-dollar bill, so that he would not be without food until he got new work, kissed him, and told him to be a little man and leave liquor of every sort alone.

John Carson, the twelve-year-old schoolboy who stabbed his teacher, Michael Scharlitz of Public School No. 44, on Dec. 22, pleaded through his counsel that he was subject to epilepsy. The boy was paroled until Jan. 25 that physicians might make a report on the case.

Judge Mack of Chicago said he was greatly pleased with the New York Children's Court, saying that the keystone of such a court was in the Judge himself, his heart, common sense, and understanding of child nature.

A report by E. Fellows Jenkins, Chief Probation Officer, which was read, was in part as follows:

Boys paroled	1,037
Girls paroled	61
	1,098

OFFENSES.

	Boys.	Girls.
Disorderly conduct	288	1
Petit larceny	228	11
Grand larceny	101	5
Burglary	107	..
Unlawful entry	12	..
No proper guardianship	111	27
Assault	42	..
Robbery	18	..
Malicious mischief	6	..
Ungovernable	24	2
Disorderly children	60	8
Peddling	6	1
Violating educational law	37	..
Violating child labor law	5	..
Discharging firearms	6	..
Arson	3	..
Forgery	1	..

DISPOSITION.

Sentence suspended	401	22
Committed for violating parole	163	7
Discharged	165	37
Now on parole	133	9
Home fund	4	..
Total, boys and girls	1,141	
Number of cases disposed of in 1904 which arose in 1903	42	
		1,098

"It is rather too soon to say whether the work of the Children's Court for 1903 has produced sweepingly good results, but in view of the fact that 70 per cent. of about 8,000 children arrested annually have 'records,' the indication is that the 'repeaters' (those who come into custody on several occasions) are profiting by the privilege coupled with the warning of the lesson taught by parole. And in little things a new development is asserting itself.

"The average child of the tenement, whence most arrested children come, was inclined to go about unwashed and uncombed until he learned that one of the conditions of his parole was to spruce up and keep clean. Cleanliness is an important factor in the endeavor to keep aright in other directions. A conservative opinion may safely state that after two years' trial results indicate that the Children's Court establishment was a step in the right direction.

"There will probably never be a 'reduction in child crime' in New York City while immigration remains unrestricted, and no such action is likely to take place, for the reason that it would be a denial of the very liberty on which America bases its progress. This composite Nation will continue so, the ingredients remaining the same. So that our Children's Courts will always have plenty of work to do."

PALLAS THANKS PRESIDENT.

Wishes Him a Happy New Year from Patternmakers' League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Park Commissioner Pallas of New York City, John J. Jung, and James L. Gernon, members of the Board of Directors of the National Patternmakers' League, called on President Roosevelt to wish him a happy New Year on behalf of their organization and to thank him for favors extended to the Patternmakers' organization.

Several months ago they requested the President to institute some changes on behalf of the patternmakers in the navy yards of Washington, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. The President acceded to the request and the patternmakers employed in the yards have been benefited materially by the President's orders.

Suit Against Dentist Must Be Tried.

One of the last acts performed by Judge Palmieri, who ceased to be a City Court Judge yesterday, was to deny the application of counsel for Miss Ray L. Kanter, who asked permission to withdraw the suit for breach of promise which Miss Kanter brought against Dr. Victor C. Bell, a Madison Avenue dentist. Counsel for the dentist, Moses H. Grossman, in opposing the plaintiff's motion declared that the plaintiff was anxious to cause Dr. Bell more annoyance by bringing a new action in the Supreme Court.

Coming Masonic Charity Ball.

The Masonic Charity Ball for the benefit of the Masonic Home is to be held in the Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Jan. 9. It is expected that this ball will be one of the largest of the season, being under the auspices of the seventy Commanderies of Knights Templars, the 200 lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and by the 130,000 craftsmen composing the various Masonic bodies of the United States.

Time Is the Essence of All Things.

The New York Times found it necessary to move from the lower part of the city up to the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and they located as near as possible to the station, which is now recognized as the center of New York. The business office of The Times is only one minute and twenty-two seconds from Grand Central Station by the underground railroad, or nine minutes if you walk leisurely across Forty-second Street. The editorial department in the top of the building is a little farther away and a little harder to reach.

This is an object lesson not only for America, but for the whole world, as it is another proof of the central location of the metropolitan terminus of that great system of railways known as the New York Central Lines.

A copy of No. 33 of the "Four-Track Series," (the New York Central's books of travel,) which principally illustrates Grand Central Station and gives a large amount of information in regard to the hotels, clubs, theatres, etc., as well as views of the marble waiting room, the concourse and the train shed of the present building, which is to be torn down to make room for the new structure, will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of five cents, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

GRAND PRIZE

Was positively awarded to

UNDERWOOD

WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, 1904

Other awards, gold, silver and bronze medals, are 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes and are all inferior to the

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Do not be misled by deceptive advertisements of other typewriters into thinking that their gold or other medals were first prizes, as they were not.

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UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.
241 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

INSTITUTE FOR STUDY OF BLOOD POISON URGED

Of Paramount Importance, Dr. Maignen of Philadelphia Says.

QUESTIONS DISEASE HEREDITY

Theory Disproved in Case of Gout, Cancer, and Tuberculosis, He Tells Scientific Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Dr. P. A. Maignen of this city, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science to-day, combated the theory that many diseases are hereditary and maintained that the prevention of disease is the great problem for science. He advocated the establishment of an institution to study blood poison.

"In these days of marvelous activity," he said, "great problems can only be solved by specialization. The prevention of disease is one of these problems. Medical science deals with the cure of disease, sanitary science with its prevention. In most cases medical aid is called in too late; the physician often finds the disorder too far advanced. This is particularly true of blood poison. What can medical aid do for a man exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia or lockjaw? Medical science is almost as helpless in all disorders characterized by fever.

"From a careful study I have become convinced that it is of paramount importance to the public health that an institute be founded in this country for the special study of blood poison, particularly as regards the first step of infection. A sterilizing agent should be discovered which would be applicable in every case, and the dressing of wounds should be thoroughly gone into. We know practically nothing of the immediate phenomena which appear at the beginning of the disease. There are eighteen known ways of infection, which constitute a very large programme for study.

"Some of the diseases included in our list are said to be hereditary, such as cancer, tuberculosis and gout. The presumption now is that heredity has nothing to do with them, and that the word hereditary is used like that of temperament or constitution or predisposition.

"It has been proved in England that gout is not hereditary. The oldest son who stays in England has the gout. But the cadet who goes to India never has it. Cancer is not hereditary. Many cases of cancer were observed for years in the village of Cormeilles, France. Then the disease entirely disappeared. The only change in the habits of the people was the drying up of a pond, the water of which they had used. The cause, therefore, was not hereditary, but the bacteria in the pond.

"Malaria has often been attributed to the air of marshes. This is also a mistaken notion. The germs of malaria are found in marshy waters, and it is probable that they are introduced with the water instead of the air.

"Much fear has been entertained from personal contact with patients suffering from smallpox, diphtheria, scarlatina, and tuberculosis. This is wrong. The germs of these diseases cannot enter the unbroken flesh; the respiratory organs are naturally protected against their invasion by the hair of the nostrils. If it were not for these and other protections physicians could not wait on the sick.

"Nearly all these specific diseases get into the system through drinking water. There is a factor in the production of disease that has escaped serious notice, and this is the number of small wounds and scratches which are so common and so neglected. Parents should never allow small unbandaged. All the water drunk by everybody should be purified in every house so as to deprive it of all bacteria and other injurious substances.

BROKER HANGS HIMSELF.

J. J. Rogers of Philadelphia Commits Suicide in Mount Holly, N. J.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 31.—Joseph J. Rogers, sixty-three years old, a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, who lived with his married daughter in Medford, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday.

He was left alone in the house in the afternoon, and when the other members of the family returned in the evening he was missing. Late at night his body was found hanging from a rafter in the barn. Mr. Rogers's wife died two years ago, and he had brooded over his loss. This and ex-Exchange are thought to have unsettled his mind.

COMPANY SUES EX-PRESIDENT.

Corporation Alleges That Profits Were Diverted by S. A. McHanigan.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company brought suit to-day against Sidney A. McHanigan, its former Vice President, and now President of the Maple Hill Company, for $315,000, alleging fraud, in that the profits of the company were fraudulently diverted by him from the plaintiff company to the Maple Hill Company and were appropriated to his own use and benefit while serving the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company as its Vice President. The Maple Hill Company also is sued on the ground that it knowingly received the money. It is alleged that already Mr. Hill has received practically the entire profits of the company.

BULKELEY'S RECORD ASSAILED.

Connecticut Candidate for U. S. Senate Criticised in Minister's Open Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The open letter of the Rev. Newman Smyth of New Haven to members-elect of the Legislature on the subject of the United States Senatorship was made public this afternoon. Contrary to expectations, it did not contain an attack on Samuel Fessenden, but severely arraigned ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley.

"In so doing," Dr. Smyth says, "I am not to be undestood to be favoring the candidacy of the other prominent candidate, Mr. Fessenden. My objections to Mr. Bulkeley rest upon public documents and the records of the court. This appeal to your judgment should be understood also as in favor of any other candidate whom you may agree upon as worthy to represent in the United States Senate the people of an honest State."

The letter then goes on to cite that since 1899 ex-Gov. Bulkeley has been President of the Astna Life Insurance Company, which is in the nature of a semi-public trust, that since 1851 this company has done business as a stock and mutual company, and that in 1886 a suit of the Insurance Commissioner against the company charged the company with wrongful diversion of funds from its mutual account. The company, instead of going to trial to disprove the charges, he declares, settled by restoring to the mutual account $317,701 in cash and a million dollars in reserves with the connected policies. The authorization for this increased capitalization, he continues, was obtained over Gov. Hubbard's veto in 1878, and denounced by him in a message as "scandalously unjust."

Dr. Smyth asksif, until the charges are disproved, Bulkeley should come before the Legislature and ask for the honor of a seat in the Senate. As the second reason why Gov. Bulkeley should not be considered, the letter quotes from a hearing in 1886 concerning the corrupt practices act, in which it is alleged ex-Gov. Bulkeley said: "Is the ignorant voters in this country that make the trouble. You cannot influence them by argument, and I believe that they should be influenced by men who know what is right." And asked if he believed in [illegible] law and right to buy a man's vote, he replied: "I think it is right for a candidate to secure that man's vote if he is without principle and ignorant, by any means you can use."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.—[illegible] announcement was made here to-day that Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill of Norwalk would be a candidate before the General Assembly for the United States Senatorship, to succeed Senator Hawley, in opposition to the candidacy of ex-Gov. Bulkeley and Samuel Fessenden. It is claimed that already Mr. Hill has received many pledges.

Public School Athletes in the Big Annual Meet at Madison Square Garden Yesterday.

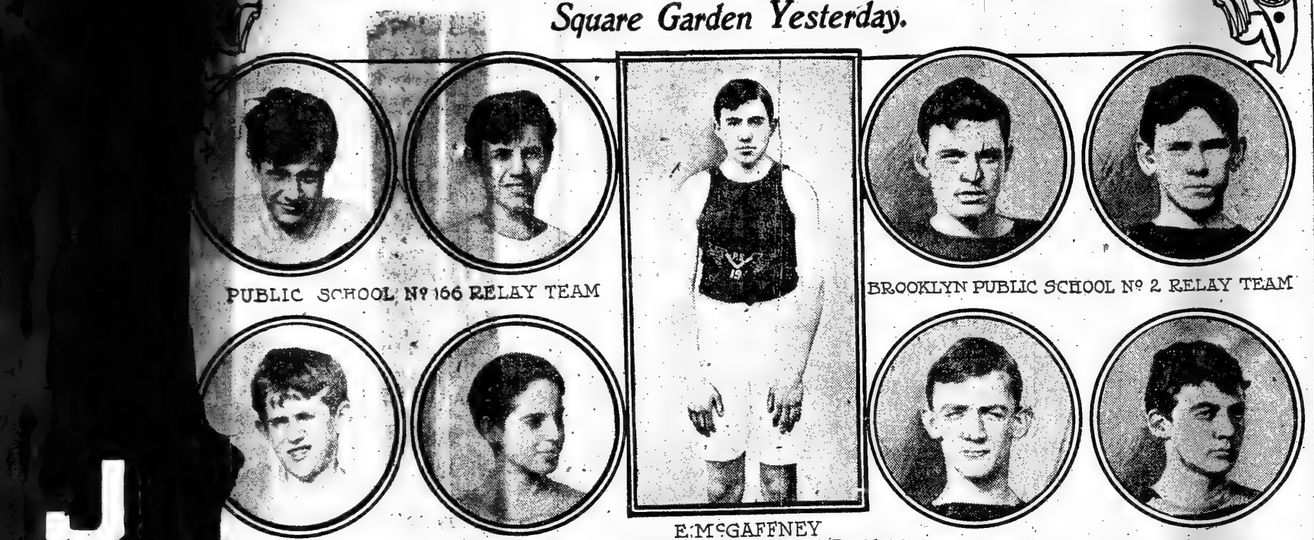

PUBLIC SCHOOL Nº 166 RELAY TEAM

BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOL Nº 2 RELAY TEAM

E. McGAFFNEY
~ HOLDER OF THE HIGH JUMP RECORD

ATHLETIC SCHOOL LADS IN ANNUAL GAMES

New Records Made in Nearly Every Event on the Programme.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL'S TROPHY

No. 18 of Manhattan Took the Hearst Trophy—40's Fast Junior and Senior Relay Teams.

Over 400 schoolboys, representing the elementary schools of every borough of the greater city with the exception of Richmond, competed in the second annual indoor championships of the Public Schools Athletic League, in the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening, and a marked improvement in athletic form during the past year was shown by the fact that almost every record made in the meet of a year ago was either equaled or taken.

Records were established in all five of the field events which were decided in the afternoon. Three of these—the junior eight-pound shot put, junior high jump, and special twelve-pound shot put—were held for the first time yesterday, so that in these events there were no former marks to be beaten, but in the senior twelve-pound shot put and the senior high jump previous figures were surpassed. In the senior shot put the former record of 33 feet 9¾ inches, made by E. Gluckman of Public School No. 163, Manhattan, on Dec. 26 of last year, was beaten by Oscar Heinz of Public School No. 123, Brooklyn, whose figures were 36 feet 4½ inches, and in the running high jump, Junior, Nicholas Volk of Public School No. 77, Manhattan, made 4 feet 10 inches, beating by an inch the former mark of 4 feet 9 inches, made by E. McGaffney of Public School No. 19, Manhattan, last year.

The track events, the trials of which were decided in the afternoon and the finals in the evening, were equally productive of new marks, as all three records made in this class last Winter were either equaled or lowered. The time of 0:03 3-5 for the 50 yards' run, made by Walter F. Bardell of Public School No. 139, Brooklyn, was equaled by Charles Robidas of Public School No. 18, Manhattan, while Bardell's mark of 0:26 3-5 in the 220-yard run was reduced to 0:24 4-5 by J. Kilpatrick of Public School No. 166, Manhattan. In the four-lap relay race the time of 1:29 4-5, made by the team of School No. 2, Brooklyn, last year, was lowered to 1:28 3-5 by the four of Public School No. 3 of Brooklyn. The other track events were not contested last year, so that there were no previous marks for them.

The best work of the evening was done by the relay teams of Public School No. 40 of Manhattan, who not only captured first place in the junior relay event with ease, but obtained second places in the senior race as well. The last runner for this school in the junior event was the smallest and youngest boy in the race, but he distanced the bigger competitors in a style which won for him the applause of the entire body of spectators.

The Hearst Trophy for the all-around championship of Manhattan was won by Public School No. 18, and the Eagle Trophy for the all-around championship of Brooklyn went to Public School No. 128 of that borough. The summary follows:

50-Yard Run, Junior.—Final Heat—Won by John Macauley, Public School No. 127, Brooklyn; Frank Shfek, Public School No. 122, Brooklyn, second; Thomas A. King, Public School No. 15, Manhattan, third. Time—0:07.

50-Yard Run, Senior.—Final Heat—Won by H. Plotz, Public School No. 25, Brooklyn; Thomas A. Wallis, Public School No. 34, Bronx, second; Bertram Audley, Public School No. 31, Bronx, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

200-Yard Special.—Final Heat—Won by Charles Robinson, Public School No. 18, Manhattan; William Lawler, Public School No. 31, Bronx, second; Lee Shepherd, Public School No. 82, Manhattan, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—Final Heat—Won by J. Kilpatrick, Public School No. 166, Manhattan; Howard Barrett, Public School No. 31, Bronx, second; George Taylor, Public School No. 3, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Special.—Final Heat—Won by Walter J. Bardell, Public School No. 139, Brooklyn; James Hart, Public School No. 35, Brooklyn, second; Elmer Rudd, Public School No. 9, Bronx, third; D. Reda, Public School No. 103, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:55.

Two-lap Relay Race, Junior; teams of four each to run one-half lap.—Won by Public School No. 40, Manhattan, team composed of D. Weinstein, W. Ringwald, W. Craig, and Earl Deproche; Public School No. 67, Manhattan, team composed of William Asbury, Joseph Lennon, George Geschilde, and James Halligan, second. Time—0:44 3-5.

Four-lap Relay Race, Senior; teams of four each to run one lap.—Won by Public School No. 3, Brooklyn, team composed of Kenneth M. Starr, Julius Buttner, Jr., Richard Horn, and F. Suarez, Jr.; Public School No. 40, Manhattan, team composed of Herman Kupfer, Leavitt Sherwood, Nicholas Derose, and Saul Weinstein, second; Public School No. 103, Manhattan, team composed of Lameraux, Stark, W. Cooney, and London, third. Time—1:28 3-5.

Putting the 8-Pound Shot, Junior.—Won by S. Stern, Public School No. 128, Brooklyn, with 32 feet 6⅝ inches; Henry Grotherr, Public School No. 15, Manhattan, second, with 29 feet 6¾ inches; William Murphy, Public School No. 9, Bronx, third, with 27 feet 9½ inches; Ainslie Forbes, Public School No. 44, Brooklyn, fourth, with 27 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by Adrian Bastide, Public School No. 13, Manhattan, with 4 feet 4 inches; N. G. Irvine, Public School No. 128, Brooklyn, second, with 4 feet 3 inches; Frank Schwartz, Public School No. 15, Manhattan, third, with 4 feet 1 inch; Paul Sutherland, Public School No. 44, Bronx, fourth, with 3 feet 11 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Senior.—Won by Oscar Heinz, Public School No. 123, Brooklyn, with 36 feet 1⅝ inches; Arthur Eichler, Public School No. 22, Manhattan, second, with 31 feet 6 inches; George Stark, Public School No. 31, Bronx, third, with 29 feet 8¾ inches; Rosario Lisi, Public School No. 19, Manhattan, fourth, with 28 feet 1¼ inches.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by Nicholas Volk, Public School No. 77, Manhattan, with 4 feet 10 inches; Ernest W. Pittman, Public School No. 20, Queens, second, with 4 feet 9 inches; Henry Lear, Public School No. 92, Manhattan, third, with 4 feet 8 inches; William Lyons, Public School No. 92, Brooklyn, fourth, with 4 feet 7 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Special.—Won by Achille Bernardini, Public School No. 46, Manhattan, with 38 feet 9¾ inches; Edwin Hverschaft, Public School No. 74, Brooklyn, second, with 37 feet 7 inches.

FOREIGN AUTOS COMING HERE.

Notable Exhibit of Cars in Importers' Salon This Month.

A number of foreign automobiles that have been exhibited in the Paris show will arrive here during the coming week for the Importers' Salon that will open in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall on Jan. 11. This exhibit will be continued for two weeks, and, as it will be exclusively confined to foreign cars and appliances, it will work a decidedly new departurue in the series of automobile shows held in America.

Practically all the foreign cars of note will be represented, including Argyll, Berliet, Bollee, C. G. V., Clement-Bayard, Darracq, Decauville, De Dietrich, De La Haye, Electromobile, Fiat, Gobron-Brillie, Hotchkiss, Martini, Mercedes, Mors, Napier, Panhard, Pipe, Puegot, Renault, Richard-Brasier, Rochet-Schneider, and Westinghouse. These include the best makes of France, England, Germany, Scotland, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium.

The scheme of exhibiting includes raised and carpeted platforms, with dividing railings and electric signs, all uniform in design and arrangement. In addition, a movable platform special exhibitions of the various cars will be given. Each afternoon a different car will be taken apart and its mechanism thoroughly explained.

Music will be furnished by the Italian band and there will be a Japanese garden with Geisha girls, who will furnish tea for the ladies.

In addition to the decorative features of electric light, banners, flags, and draperies, a series of enormous paintings, arranged like a frieze, 504 feet in length, extending around the entire hall, will show in panoramic form an endless automobile race. Twenty-four panels in oil, each ten feet high, comprise the series. The scenes portray landscapes, figures, and the various cars included in the show.

The Herald Square Exhibition Hall is on the top floor of the Macy store building and is reached by express elevators from the main floor. A special opening will take place on Jan. 10, admission to which will be by card only.

POULTRY AND CAT SHOW.

Entries in All Classes Exceed Those of All Previous Exhibits.

On Tuesday morning next the sixteenth annual show by the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will open at Madison Square Garden and hold its own until Saturday night.

The record of the association has been one of progress and success, each year adding to its popularity and importance, and the show has a firm hold upon popular favor. It is not simply a place where breeders and fanciers go to win prizes or to sell birds. It is popular with everybody, for it has thousands of birds on exhibition, big and little. They are worth seeing, and the arrangement of the show by Secretary Crawford gives even a big crowd of visitors a chance to see everything to advantage.

The entries in all classes of poultry, pigeons, ducks, turkeys, and fancy birds exceed this time all other records, and the display of game birds, bantams, pheasants, jungle birds, and caged birds and song birds will be a marvel in quality and number.

The Pet Stock Department, with the rabbits and the cavies, will be a wonder to the ladies and the children, who dote on the pet stock and the pigeons, and the incubators will be promptly at work, with all the little downy chickens making their first appearance in public.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the Atlantic Cat Club will give its third annual championship show, with more than 200 entries, including 75 cats that have won first prizes and several thousand-dollar cats willing to win more.

The show will open at 9 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. each day, and the judging will begin on Tuesday morning.

FAST MOTOR BOATS TO RACE IN FLORIDA

Endurance Run to Cuba Will Close Palm Beach Carnival.

SPORT BEGINS IN FEBRUARY

Events Arranged for All Classes and Reliability of the Power Boats Will Be Severely Tested.

Races for all classes of motor boats have been arranged by the managers of the motor-boat carnival to be held at Palm Beach during the opening week of February. The high-powered boat, popularly known as the autoboat, and which virtually monopolized all the sporting attention in local waters last season, has been the object of no particular consideration, but while its ability to attain high speed will, of course, be watched with general interest, it is quite safe to say that fully as much interest will be centred upon the contests for smaller powered boats and the endurance races that, very wisely, have been placed upon the programme.

There will be two endurance competitions. The first will be on Feb. 3, the boats to be marked on speed, reliability, and facility of operation. The exact distance has not yet been determined, but will be announced at an early date. The other endurance run will be a more serious contest, being nothing less than a run to Miami, Key West, and then across to Cuba, with the harbor of Havana as the destination. If a number of boats make this trip it will be the most notable motor boat run held in this country. A series of motor-boat races are to be held in Havana Harbor immediately after the Palm Beach events, and arrangements have been made to ship to Cuba most of the fast boats that go to Florida for the races.

The longest race at Palm Beach for the autoboats will be a twenty-mile event on Feb. 2. This will be held under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, and a $500 silver cup has been offered as first prize. On the first day, Feb. 1, the autoboats will have a four-mile race, and later one of eight miles. Special events have been arranged for pleasure boats going less than 12 miles an hour, for sailing boats and auxiliaries, for cabin motor boats and a manufacturers' class. In addition there will be a night parade on the evening of Feb. 2, and a floral parade in the afternoon of Feb. 3. Attractive prizes will be given for these events. The complete programme, showing the events scheduled for each of the four racing days, is:

Feb. 1—High-speed motor boats, four miles; pleasure motor boats, four miles, (under twelve miles an hour;) motor boats, manufacturers only,) four miles; cabin motor boats, four miles; charter motor boats, four miles; high-speed motor boats, eight miles.

Feb. 2—Sailing boats and auxiliaries, four miles, (free for all;) high-speed boats, twenty miles, (for $500 subscription cup; charter rowboat races; pleasure rowboat race; fishing boats, (sailing;) night parade with three prizes for decorations.

Feb. 3—Endurance race (all motor boats) based on speed, reliability, and facility of operation; one-mile dash, all motor boats, (under twelve miles;) high-speed boats, one-mile dash; motor boats, (under twelve miles,) four miles; flower carnival and parade.

Feb. 4—Start of endurance race to Miami, Key West and Havana.

Sir Thomas R. Dewar, a member of the English Parliament, and who is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow, has consented to act as one of the judges of the carnival. He will go to Florida soon after this month's automobile shows, as he is an enthusiastic automobilist. He will be present at the Ormond beach races, as he has given the challenge trophy for the one-mile championship race, one of the most important speed contests in the week's racing events, to begin there Jan. 23.

The officers of the Palm Beach Power Boat Association, under whose auspices the motor boat races are being held, are: President—H. M. Flagler; Vice President—W. C. Allison; Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick Sterry; Executive Committee—W. Gould Brokaw, Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby, J. S. Clarke, Leland Sterry, and L. S. Clarke. In formulating the programme and rules the officers have been assisted by A. J. McIntosh of the American Power Boat Association. He will be one of the judges, and others who have consented to act are Joseph Jefferson, Lieut. Willoughby, and ex-Commodore P. F. Griffin of the Bayswater Yacht Club. Entries for these races will close with W. J. Morgan, 116 Nassau Street, and the entry blanks are now being prepared.

Several fast motor boats that made creditable records in local waters last season are being prepared to go to Palm Beach for these Winter contests. Two or three new boats that have lately been completed will be seen, and some fast time is expected. One of the new boats will be built somewhat on the lines of the successful Ving-et Un II., that now holds the gold challenge cup offered by the American Power Boat Association. This boat will be fitted with similar motors, and if she does well there is a possibility that the boat may be entered for the international motor boat race abroad for the Harmsworth Cup to be held in the Bay of Arcachon, France, in July.

SEVENTH REGIMENT TENNIS.

Cragin and Kelly Gain Final Doubles Round in Exciting Match.

With all the rapidity of action that tennis on a board court assures, the competitors in the championship tournament of the Seventh Regiment yesterday gave splendid exhibitions. It was the continuation of the three events that were begun Monday, and, while the championship singles and handicap of the same event brought out stirring matches, the contest of the day that overshadowed all others was that in the semi-final round of the doubles. The match was almost a record-breaker for length on an indoor court, as thirty-four games were played before Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Company I, were successful, and defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur S. Cragin, also of Company I, by the score of 6—4, 13—11. In the championship singles Calhoun Cragin, who won the regimental title and trophy when the tournament was held three years ago in the armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, gained his place in the final round and seems in a fair way to again take the honors that have laid in abeyance for three seasons. An ex-Harvard player, King Smith, of Company K, won his place on the upper bracket of the handicap singles. Seemingly the old Harvard man has been too lightly handicapped, and from the scratch mark he has had little difficulty in defeating the men whom he has met. He faced C. C. Kelly, at owe 40, for the final round position, and had such an easy time with the expert that the latter withdrew and did not play out the mach after being beaten in the first set at 6—3.

The championship doubles match that eventually went to Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, was for more than half its length a thrilling series of rallies at the net, in which the points were won by spectacular cross-court shots. Throughout the first set Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly had a small degree the better of the playing, as they placed more to the alleys and combined some excellent passing and placing with their cross-court shots. This varied style greatly assisted them while the opposing team, W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur S. Cragin, were steadying their return play.

There was only a slightly perceptible change noticeable in the beginning of the second set, and it showed greater strength from the Cragin and Cragin side of the net. Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly ran the score to five games to one, and then the Cragins took a brace that was startling. Both went up close to the net and sent the ball whizzing off to the sides at sharp angles that made returns impossible. In this manner they brought the score to deuce at five games all, and even took the vantage game. The stroke on which the Cragins brought the score to deuce was a beautiful forehand drive for a pass by Arthur Cragin, the ball skimming under Calhoun Cragin's arm as he vainly tried to make a fair return.

Cragin and Kelly brought the games to 6-all by downright hard play, and then came a long series of games in which the Cragin and Kelly team repeatedly had the vantage games and points but could not win against the stubborn and accurate work of the pair opposing them. The peculiar feature of the last games was that service did not count, for each team won against the other's service. Late in the afternoon, when the gathering darkness made it difficult to see the ball, Cragin and Kelly changed to lobbing, and to this timely change of tactics owed their success at 13—11. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—M. S. Clark defeated W. A. O'Connor, 6—2, 7—5; Arthur Lovibund defeated R. E. Larendon, 6—5, 6—3; King Smith defeated Nelson Anderson, by default.

First Round.—W. B. Cragin, Jr., defeated Harry Parker, 6—0, 6—1; Calhoun Cragin defeated Arthur S. Cragin, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Calhoun Cragin defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., 6—3, 6—2.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Arthur Lovibund and D. N. Stewart, Company C, defeated Harry Parker and partner, Company B, by default; D. C. Houston and W. A. O'Connor, Company I, defeated W. D. Makepeace and King Smith, Company K, 8—6, 6—2; W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur S. Cragin, Company I, defeated M. S. Clark and R. E. Larendon, Company G, 6—2, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Company I, defeated A. E. Cragin and G. P. Nichols, Company I, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Company I, defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., and Arthur S. Cragin, Company I, 6—4, 13—11.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—D. N. Stewart, owe half 15, defeated Dr. North, scratch, by default; C. C. Kelly, owe 40, defeated R. E. Larendon, scratch, 6—2, 6—2; W. A. O'Connor, owe 15, defeated W. D. Makepeace, scratch, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; King Smith, scratch, defeated Arthur Lovibund, owe half 30, 6—4, 6—3; M. R. Cunningham, owe 15, defeated G. P. Nichols, owe half 30, 6—2, 8—7; Arthur S. Cragin, owe 30, defeated Harry Parker, scratch, 6—3, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin, owe 40, defeated M. S. Clark, owe half 30, 6—4, 6—4; W. B. Cragin, Jr., owe 30, defeated Nelson Anderson, plus 15, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round.—C. C. Kelly, owe 40, defeated D. N. Stewart, owe half 15, 6—0, 6—0; King Smith, scratch, defeated W. A. O'Connor, owe 15, 6—3, 6—2; Arthur S. Cragin, owe 30, defeated M. R. Cunningham, owe 15, by default; W. B. Cragin, Jr., owe 30, defeated Calhoun Cragin, owe 40, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

PHYSICAL TRAINERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Plan to Make College Gymnasium Work Simple and Practical.

COLUMBIA'S SYSTEM APPROVED

Outdoor Exercise Substituted for Gymnastics Found to be Beneficial After Fair Trial.

An increasing tendency toward making college gymnasium work as simple and practical as possible was shown in the reading and discussion of the papers presented at the annual meeting of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors, which, beginning on Friday, was concluded yesterday at the New York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South. In particular, general approval was given to the paper on "Methods of Assigning Marks for Proficiency in Physical Training," by Dr. George L. Meylan, Director of the Columbia University Gymnasium. Instead of the old plan of marks based upon attendance, punctuality, routine exercises, etc., Dr. Meylan proposed a system of marks based upon, first, the health of the student as shown by physical examination and strength tests; second, his vitality as shown by an endurance test, as jumping to a hanging position on a suspended rope; third, his bodily control as demonstrated by the following four tests: A high jump over graded heights, two fence vaults and a jump over a barrier from swinging rings. This system is already in use at Columbia, where it gives general satisfaction, and several of the athletic directors present at the meeting announced their intention of introducing it into their institutions.

Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst College described the experiment recently tried in that institution of substituting outdoor exercise on track and field in the form of regular training for various athletic sports in place of all gymnasium work for a period of five weeks. Pronounced gains in both height and weight were shown, and the result of the experiment was considered an emphatic demonstration of the advisability of substituting regular training for a part of the gymnasium work.

W. W. Davis of Lehigh University detailed the results of some experiments in the correction of physical deformities by gymnasium exercises, from which the conclusion was drawn that corrective drill for general muscular development is superior to either mechanical appliances or special work.

Dr. W. G. Anderson of Yale University described the favorable results which had been attained by the teaching of fancy dances as a part of the gymnasium work at New Haven. Jigs, reels, and leaping dances were taught, and were found to strengthen the action of the heart and lungs, increased the suppleness of feet, ankles, insteps, and knees, and in general give a better control of motions. The fact that the instruction appeals strongly to the inclinations of the students and is very popular with them was quoted as a further advantage of this form of exercise.

Other papers read at the meeting were as follows: Effects of Athletic Training, Dr. W. S. Cummings, Swarthmore College; Observations on the Marathon Race, Dr. H. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Raycroft, Chicago University; The Regulation of Athletic Expenditure, Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; Modifications of Strength Test Apparatus, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Chicago University; Athletic Longevity, Dr. D. A. Sargent, Harvard University.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President—Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia University; Vice President—Dr. Thomas L. Storey, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Council—The officers ex-officio, Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale University; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania. Standing Committee on Physical Examination—Dr. D. A. Sargent, Harvard University; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Chicago University, and Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia University.

The membership of the society includes the following: Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard University; Dr. William G. Anderson, Yale University; George R. Veltz, Trinity College; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; F. H. Cann, New York University; Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Amherst College; Lieut. H. J. Koehler, West Point Military Academy; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Walter Magee, University of California; Prof. George Goldie, Princeton University; Dr. F. N. Whittier, Bowdoin College; Frederick W. Marvel, Brown University; Frank Homer Curtis, University of Texas; Dr. G. W. Banning, Colgate University; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Amherst College; F. H. Dodge, Rutgers College; William W. Bolster, Bates College; Dr. James C. Elsom, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Charles C. Stroud, Tufts College; Dr. Louis James Cooke, University of Minnesota; Dr. John W. H. Pollard, Syracuse University; Charles Jesse Wehr, Adelbert College; Prof. A. Alonzo Stagg, Chicago University; Keene Fitzpatrick, University of Michigan; Dr. W. S. Cummings, Swarthmore College; Dr. W. F. Snow, Leland Stanford University; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Chicago University; Charles Suiter, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Thomas Wood, Teachers College, New York; Dr. Clark W. Hetherington, University of Missouri; Dr. Horace Swan, Wesleyan University; Dr. George L. Meylan, Columbia University; Dr. W. A. Storey, Leland Stanford University.

CURLING AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Big Event Postponed, but Several Practice Games Took Place.

Poor ice on Van Cortlandt Lake caused the postponement of the big annual game between the curlers of the North and South of Scotland. The managers of the clubs decided to play the game next Saturday if the ice is then in condition.

Members of the Van Cortlandt, Apawamis, Caledonian, and St. Andrew's Clubs played a series of interesting games against each other, however, until dark. George Frazier, who is known as the oldest curler in America, and who has played on Van Cortlandt Lake for half a century, led his men in a strong game against the four from the Caledonian Club. The latter men led for the first half of the game, but Frazier scolded his "four" in good old Scotch fashion, and they won by a score of 18 to 10.

The four of the Apawamis Club easily outplayed the St. Andrew's Club team by a score of 19 to 5, and the second team of the St. Andrew's Club defeated the third team of the same club by a score of 24 to 11.

Improvements in Simplex Touring Car.

Several improvements will be shown in the new model of the Smith & Mabley Simplex Touring Car that will be exhibited in the coming automobile shows this month. The general plan of the car follows the best foreign models. The motor is of the four-cylinder vertical type, with the cylinders cast in pairs. The motor is rated at thirty horse power, with a normal speed of 1000 revolutions a minute. The pistons are of light construction, lightly ribbed, each fitted with four eccentric rings having oblique joints. The driving gear on the crank shaft is steel. The driving power is transmitted through a cone friction clutch, which embodies several interesting features. It is of the internal cone type, in which the driven member is leather faced. The driving member is secured to the inside surface of the rim of the fly wheel by studs, bolts and nuts. The reverse speed has been made slower than the first speed ahead by using a double reduction in obtaining it. The reverse gear counter shaft is placed in the forward part of the box, beneath the main driving shaft and carries two gears of different sizes. Two means of braking are also provided. The complete chassis weighs 2190 pounds.

Orioles Win at Basket Ball.

The basket ball team of the Seminole Athletic Club of Brooklyn was beaten last night by the team from the Orioles Athletic Club on the Seminole Court, by a score of 53 to 33. The teams played rather evenly in the first half, but in the second the Orioles overwhelmed their opponents. The line-up:

Oriole A. C., 53.	Position.	Seminole A. C., 33.
Zinn	Right forward	Lewis
Welch	Left forward	Christian
Powell	Centre	Alcock
Wilson	Right guard	Thursby
Barber	Left guard	Lynch

Goals from the field—Zinn, 10; Welch, 6; Wilson, 4; Barber, 4; Powell, 2; Lewis, 8; Christian, 4; Lynch, 3; Alcock, 2. Goals from fouls—Lewis, 4; Welch, 1. Referee—Mr. Offerman. Umpire—Mr. Beard. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY

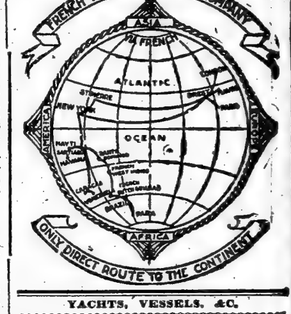

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

AUTO BOATS
THE LATEST FAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.
Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated,
Morris Heights, New York City.
Down-town Office, 1 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING AWAY WILL SACRIFICE CONTENTS PRIVATE STABLE. HANDSOME BAY FAMILY HORSE, full 16 hands high, long tail, stylish driver, attractive appearance; great endurance; afraid of nothing; very suitable for brougham, rockaway or general family use, for which purpose he has few equals; guaranteed sound, gentle, and reliable under all circumstances; 20 days' trial given. BREWSTER MINIATURE BROUGHAM, Brewster FAMILY TRAP (seats four,) handsome light COUPE ROCKAWAY, latest style RUNABOUT, Bailey SPEED SLEIGH (seats two,) elegant SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS. Coachman, 223 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.

A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses; also a few weight carriers; thoroughly broken; can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARRY BRENCHLEY.

Fifteen sleighs, $10 upward; no reasonable offers refused. Chelsea Stables, 228 West 20th St.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

IMPORTERS' AUTOMOBILE SALON

Darracq, F.I.A.T., Mercedes, Mors, Clement-Bayard, Decauville, Napier, Panhard, Renault, Rochet-Schneider

Exhibiting 1905 Models of the best known Foreign Automobiles

Pipe, Argyll, Martini, Hotchkiss, Richard-Brasier, Westinghouse, Puegot, De Dietrich, De La Haye, C. G. V.

HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL
NEW YORK CITY
From January 11th Until January 24th
ADMISSION 50¢ — MONDAYS $1.00

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS IN ATLANTIC CAT CLUB'S SHOW

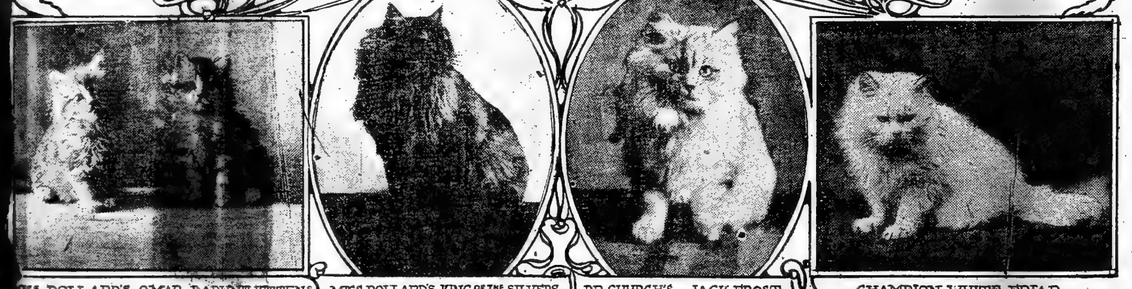

MISS POLLARD'S OMAR-DAPHNE KITTENS | MISS POLLARD'S KING OF THE SILVERS | DR. CHURCH'S JACK FROST | CHAMPION WHITE FRIAR

JAN

1905

ENTRIES SOON CLOSE FOR BIG STAKE RACES

Tuesday Last Day to Name Horses for Richest Events of the East.

NEARLY $100,000 FOR 4 RACES

Best Horses in the Country Expected to Appear in Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps.

One day behind the official celebration and two days behind the calendar, the turfmen of the United States will have their New Year's Day on Jan. 3. Then is the time set for the most important business of the season preliminary to the actual decision of races, for then must final decision be made on the momentous question of stake engagements for the year to follow and in some cases for years to come. On Tuesday, at midnight, will be closed the full schedule of stakes for three of the most important Spring meetings of the Metropolitan season, and a number of stakes extending into the future as far as 1907. The racing organizations which will close their Spring fixtures are the Brooklyn Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association, with a total of fifty stakes to be run in the early part of the racing year, and a number of others set for Fall meetings of 1905, aside from produce events for succeeding years.

The importance of the date to owners of horses may be measured in estimate of the money value of the races then to close, the gross value of the entire list of estakes being about $300,000, of which sum four events will contribute nearly $100,000, to be distributed to horsemen who may be fortunate enough to own winners. The big events to which nominations must be made prior to midnight Tuesday are the Brighton Handicap, with its guaranteed value of $25,000; the richest of the great Spring handicaps for horses of all ages, the Brooklyn Handicap of $20,000 guaranteed, and the Suburban Handicap of $20,000 guaranteed, both for horses of all ages, and the $30,000 Brighton Produce Stakes, for two-year olds, the produce of mares nominated under the conditions of the race, which will be run three years later.

Many of the other fixtures have great importance in the eyes of turfmen, who on Tuesday will have to decide which of their horses are to be engaged in stakes and to pick the engagements for them to the best advantage as to their chances of winning and the least cost as to the matter of forfeits to be paid. But to the public generally the chief interest in the closing concerns the make-up of the entry lists for the great handicaps. These as usual will attract all the best horses of the United States, and though the closing of the entries is only three days off, following custom, it will be fully a week before the announcement of the names of the horses engaged is made.

The entry lists will indicate fairly well what the character of the sport for the coming year is to be, and will mark the actual beginning of the racing season, for interest in the important events will have its beginning from the moment that the names of the horses are known. From that time patrons of the turf will be occupied in speculation as to the probable arrangement of weights in the three big events, the official allotment coming a month after the closing of entries. In spite of the mishaps and hardships of racing last season among the best horses of the handicap class, there is fair promise that most of the best animals will train on through 1905, and turfmen hopefully look to find the names of such horses as Hermis, Irish Lad, The Picket, and others among the candidates for the handicaps.

Even more interesting than the chances of the meeting again of the rivals of last season is the prospect offered by the presence in the field of the best of the two-year olds of 1904, reinforcing the list of four-year olds of the calibre of Stalwart, Beldame, Ort Wells, Delhi, Broomstick, Lord Sparkler, and others that figure conspicuously among the three-year olds, in addition to having a great part in the decision of races for horses of the all-aged division.

All three of the handicaps named will be run without change in conditions or distance, and though the allotment of dates may be made by the State turf officials it is regarded as practically certain that they will be run in their usual order, of Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton.

SHOOTING AT BAY RIDGE.

Crescent Athletic Club Gunners Meet in Last Competitions of Year.

The shooting contingent of the Crescent Athletic Club had perfect weather for the sport at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, and quite a number of the foremost gunners of the organization participated in the last shoot of the year. A special feature of the nine competitions was a fifteen-target contest between the "Russians" and "Japs," the former led by "Lottowsky," (E. H. Lott,) and the latter by "Vanderverlo," (H. B. Vanderveer.) The "Japs" were repulsed, but not without a stubborn resistance.

The best shooting of the day was done by H. B. Vanderveer and Lewis C. Hopkins, the former making the only clean score of the afternoon. Five trophies were taken by the pair, Hopkins getting three and Vanderveer two. Only three competitors faced the traps in the fourth and last contest for the December Cup, which went to David C. Bennett, who made the best three scores of the month—25, 22, and 24. H. B. Vanderveer and J. T. Bedford were a tie for second place, each having 25, 24, and 19. In all twelve men shot one or more times for the trophy. In another twenty-five bird shoot O. C. Grinnell, Jr., led with a total of twenty-two breaks, while his handicap was three. Summary follows:

TEAM SHOOT—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

"RUSSIANS."		"JAPS."	
	H. T.		H. T.
"Lottowsky"	14	"Vanderverlo"	10
"Southworthsky"	12	"Palmerlo"	12
"Bedfordesky"	14	"Grinlamo"	12
"Grinnelisky"	12	"Lockwoodlo"	8
"Hopkinsky"	12	"Marshallogo"	8
"Damronashsky"	12	"Hegemanogo"	14
Total	69	Total	64

DECEMBER CUP—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. B. Vanderveer	4	25	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	24
D. C. Bennett	3	24			

TROPHY SHOOT—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	25	L. C. Hopkins	2	21
D. C. Damron	2	24	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	20
D. C. Bennett	3	24	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	20
H. B. Vanderveer	4	24	E. H. Lott	1	16
C. A. Lockwood	3	23	W. W. Marshall	5	16

TROPHY SHOOTS—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. B. Vanderveer	2	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12
E. H. Lott	2	14	C. A. Lockwood	2	12
W. W. Marshall	3	12	A. G. Southworth	0	10
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	12	H. M. Brigham	0	9

	H. T.		H. T.
C. Hopkins	1	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	12
B. Vanderveer	2	14	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12
G. Southworth	0	13	E. H. Lott	0	11
W. W. Marshall	3	13	C. A. Lockwood	2	10
J. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	13			

Shoot-off—L. C. Hopkins, 15; H. B. Vanderveer, 14.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. C. Hopkins	1	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12
D. C. Damron	4	15	D. C. Bennett	1	12
H. B. Vanderveer	2	14	W. W. Marshall	3	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	13	E. H. Lott	0	10
C. A. Lockwood	2	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	10
G. Southworth	0	12			

Shoot-off—L. C. Hopkins, 13; F. C. Damron, 11.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. B. Vanderveer	2	14	D. C. Bennett	1	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	13	A. G. Southworth	0	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12	W. W. Marshall	3	10
C. A. Lockwood	2	12	L. C. Hopkins	1	10
F. C. Damron	4	12	E. H. Lott	0	4

First Shoot-off—H. B. Vanderveer, 13; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 13.

Second Shoot-off—H. B. Vanderveer, 15; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 12.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. C. Hopkins	1	15	D. T. B. Hegeman, Jr.	1	12
A. G. Southworth	0	14	W. W. Marshall	3	11
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14	F. C. Damron	4	10
H. M. Brigham	0	14	E. H. Lott	0	9
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	14	C. A. Lockwood	2	9
H. B. Vanderveer	2	13	H. B. Vanderveer	2	9
J. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12			

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	15	A. G. Southworth	0	12
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	14	D. C. V. B. Hegeman, Jr.	1	12
H. M. Brigham	0	11	C. A. Lockwood	2	8

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM "The House Beautiful." KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
HAPPY NEW YEAR MATINEE TO-MORROW.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
HUMPTY DUMPTY
Three Matinees New Year's (Monday,) Wednesday, ($1.50,) Saturday.
Seats on sale for coming 8 weeks.
"Intended for your Holiday Enjoyment."

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d St. Klaw & Erlanger.....Mgrs.
THE BIG 5 — Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Virginia Earl, Lee Harrison, and Fay Templeton. — THE BIG 5
KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY COMPANY IN NEWPORT
By JOHN J. McNALLY.
MATINEES THIS WEEK: To-morrow (New Year's) and Saturday.
In Preparation—with Full Strength of Company—GILBERT & SULLIVAN REVIEW.

NEW YORK THEATRE—The Popular Playhouse
Broadway, 44th to 45th Street. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
MATINEES THIS WEEK TO-MORROW (NEW YEAR'S), WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c & 1.00 POPULAR MATINEE WEDY. 25-50 & 75c.
JOSEPH BROOKS' Sumptuous Production of HOME FOLKS C. T. DAZEY'S Delightful American Drama.
PRESS and PUBLIC LEND HEARTY ENDORSEMENT.
"Warm welcome to Home Folks."—News.
"Like old time to all Home Folks."—World.
"A play true to life."—Telegraph.
"Like Riley's delightful poem, it is refreshing and wholesome."—Globe.
"Nothing small about 'Home Folks' but the prices."—Telegram.
"The spacious New York will be too small for the throngs to see 'Home Folks.'"—Herald.
"Go and see this play and go early."—Commercial.
"THE GREATEST PRODUCTION EVER SEEN AT POPULAR PRICES."

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST CONTINUOUS, 12:45 to 10:45 P. M. 23RD ST
TEN ICHI TROUPE
GEORGE C. BONIFACE and BERTHA WALTZINGER
EMMET DE VOY & CO.
Myles Stavordale Quintet
First appearance in America.
SIGNOR PAVESE & CO.
Brilliant fencing exhibition by the tutor of President Roosevelt.
STUART, the Male Patti.
JACK TIBBO TRIO, SALLIE STEMBLER, YEAGER, PERRIN & YEAGER, ROONEY SISTERS, AL. BURTON, RAY COX, MOTION PICTURES.
BIG SUNDAY SHOW TO-DAY.
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN, ROSE NAYNON, HOLCOMBE, CURTIS & WEBB, 20 others.
58TH ST Every Evening at 8. 58TH ST, Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK.
The Mammoth Spectacular Comedy Production,
CHECKERS
WITH
THOS. W. KOSS
AND 150 PEOPLE.
Greatest Racing Comedy Ever Known.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S BILL TO-DAY.
SIG. GERMINAL, RAE & BROSCHE, VIOLET BLACK & CO., NELSON-FARNUM TROUPE, DAVE NOWLIN, McINTYRE & RICE, 20 others.
5TH AVE. CONTINUOUS, 1 to 10:45 P. M. 5TH AVE.
E. M. ROYLE'S Broadway Farcical Hit,
"My Wife's Husbands"
By the PROCTOR STOCK CO., including EDWIN ARDEN, &c., Special Scenic Outfit.
IN THE VAUDEVILLE.
STUART BARNES, GALLANDO, DELIA DONALD, MEXICAN TROUBADOURS, HILL AND HILL, LES OLOPAS, MOTION PICTURES.
GREAT SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY.
FREDERIC BOND & CO., POWELL'S MARIONETTES, LLOYD'S DOGS, MELVILLE ELLIS, LEONARD & KING, VALDARES, RAY COX.
125TH ST. Every Aft. at 1:30. Every Eve. at 7:30. 125TH ST.
Marie Corelli's Greatest Play, "THE VENDETTA"
With special scenic effects and accessories and the Proctor Stock, including WM. J. KELLEY, BEATRICE MORGAN, &c.
Great Entr'acte Vaudeville.
CAPT. WEBB'S SEALS, EDITH HELENA (American reappearance,) MITCHELL & MARION, ZARA & STETSON, MOTION PICTURES.
SURPASSING SUNDAY SHOW TO-DAY.
SIX MUSICAL CUTTYS, TEN ICHI TROUPE, JACK TIBBO TRIO, MR. AND MRS. SWICKARD, GENARO & BAILEY, THE WOODWARDS, KINGSTONE GIRLS, HARRINGTON, &c.

BELASCO THEATRE
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-MORROW. SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY.
WARFIELD IN THE MUSIC MASTER
MR. BELASCO Announces THAT BEGINNING MONDAY, MR. WARFIELD IN THE MUSIC MASTER will continue for the remainder of the season at the BIJOU THEATRE, where Seats are now on sale four weeks in advance.
Mon., Jan. 9, 5th month, 125th time in N. Y.
SPECIAL: WED., JAN. 11, DAVID BELASCO will present
—MRS.—
LESLIE CARTER
IN THE NEW PLAY,
ADREA
written by DAVID BELASCO and JOHN LUTHER LONG.
SEAT SALE OPENS AT 9 A. M. NEXT WED., JAN. 4.

ICE YACHTS IN GOOD BREEZE.

Northwest Leads Fast Fleet in Race on North Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 31.—An exciting race marked by a close finish occurred to-day under the direction of the North Shrewsbury River Yacht Club. A fine breeze blew from the west, causing the yachts to lift at frequent intervals. The warm wind softened the surface of the ice, and the sharp runners of the boats sank deeply in the slush, which materially retarded their speed. Five yachts started, namely: Northwest, owned and sailed by Ivy Hance; Georgie, owned and sailed by Charles P. Irwin; Wizard, owned by George J. Gillig and Jacob Siegel of New York, and sailed by Henry Chadwick; Tyro, owned by T. Henry Grant and sailed by Garrett Morford; Eagle, owned and sailed by Everett Asay.

The Tyro went down the river like a scared bird, leading the other racers by several boat lengths. The Eagle, the smallest boat in the fleet, was second, closely followed by the Northwest, with the Georgie fourth and the Wizard bringing up the rear. It was a hot race up the river on the last leg of the triangle between the Tyro and Northwest, and the Tyro rounded the stake first, with the Hance yacht right on her cockpit.

It was apparent that the race lay between these two boats, and all eyes were centred on them. On the last lap the Tyro led to the first turning stake in Guion's Cove. Then the Northwest got a lucky slant of wind which pushed her to the front. The Northwest maintained the lead to the finish, her time for the fifteen miles being 42.45, which was fast, considering the conditions. The Tyro was second and Georgia third. their time being 43.20 and 44.05 respectively. The race was for the club pennant and special prizes donated by Commodore Samuel W. Morford.

DUFFEY OFF FOR AUSTRALIA.

Champion Sprinter Goes with Shrubb to Compete in Races.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 31.—Arthur F. Duffey, the American champion sprinter, arrived here to-day just in time to catch the steamer Ortola, on which, in company with Alfred Shrubb, the English runner of the South London Harriers, he will go to Australia, where they will participate in the principal sports of the season. Duffey's first race will occur at Melbourne Feb. 21.

Western Amateurs Box a Draw.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The boxing match between Sam Berger, the Olympic Club's amateur champion, and Jim Casey, another amateur, has been decided a draw. The bout was a slugging match and little science was displayed by either man.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. at 2
FOURTH WEEK
Extra New Year's Matinee To-morrow.
MRS. FISKE
AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
Presenting C. M. S. McLELLAN'S Drama,
Leah Kleschna
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPENS TUESDAY. CLOSES SATURDAY.
NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand Display of all Breeds, All the Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits. NEW YORK CAT SHOW, under Direction of ATLANTIC CAT CLUB.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY. OPENS 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION, 50 Cents. CHILDREN, 25 Cents.

NEW Lexington Av. & 107th St. STAR THOMAS E. SHEA Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat.
To night Big Sunday 25c CONCERT 50c Selection of Standard Plays Burke, La Rue & Their Inkey Boys. 15 Big Acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, 7 Av. To-TO-DAY, MAT., 25 & 50c EV'G, Good Seats, 50c BIG ALL STAR BILL! Elfie Fay, 8 Vassar Girls, Jewell's Wonderful Manikins, W. H. Murphy, Blanch Nichols & Co., Horse Show (14 Horses), Chas. F. Seamon, others.
Week Beg. To-morrow Mat. 25&50c. Ev. 25, 50, 75c. $1 (34 Horses),
3 DAY. 31st St. & 3d Av. Mats. Mon., Thur. & Sat. ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
TO-NIGHT BIG SUNDAY CONCERT "Pop" Prices 10—BIG ACTS—10

New Ice Rink Opened.

An open-air ice-skating rink has been opened at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and Jerome avenue. It is one of the largest in the country, having a skating surface of nearly two acres. There are two sessions each day, the first lasting from 9:00 in the morning until 6:00 in the evening. Because of the location, where the temperature is degrees lower than in the center of the city, a good skating surface is available on any clear day. The rink is easy of access. Skating races will be features several days a week, beginning next week.

MAJESTIC
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
STARTING TO-MORROW (New Year's Day) MATINEE.
THREE WEEKS ONLY.
"HOME AGAIN"
HAMLIN and MITCHELL'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
BABES in TOYLAND
By GLEN MACDONOUGH and VICTOR HERBERT.
Staged by JULIAN MITCHELL.
All the Old Songs and Some New Ones.
"Don't Cry, Bo-Peep,"
"Floretta,"
"Mary, Mary,"
"Barney of Lynn,"
"I Can't Do the Sum,"
"Slumber Deep,"
"Christmas Fair Waltz,"
"Don't Be a Villain,"
"Rock-a-Bye Baby,"
"Beatrice Barefacts,"
"Toy Soldiers' March and Military Ball,"
"The Toymakers,"
"Toyland,"
"My Castle in Spain,"
"Before and After,"
"He Won't Be Happy Till He Gets It."
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
VICTOR HERBERT'S Prices 50, 75, 1.00
ORCHESTRA and EMINENT SOLOISTS.

WEST END 125th St., near 8th Av. Ev'gs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW.
E. E. RICE'S NEW MUSICAL SURPRISE, MERRY SHOP GIRLS.
JOLLY MR. WIX OF WICKHAM AND THE
TO-NIGHT HURTIG & SEAMON'S CONCERT
Best Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
Smith O'Brien, Roberts, Hayes & Roberts, Harry Thorn Comedy Co., Walter Daniels, Kinetograph, others.
JAN. 9th—JOE WELCH in his greatest success, "COHEN'S LUCK."

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
SECOND WEEK.
FRITZI SCHEFF IS in the popular comic opera, FATINITZA
C. B. Dillingham, Manager.
"BRILLIANT."—Herald.
"DELIGHTFUL"—American.
"STUNNING."—Press.
"COMMENDABLE."—Tribune.
"GLORIOUS."—Times.
"SPARKLING."—Telegraph.
"INSPIRING."—Eve. World.
"BEWITCHING."—News.
"CAPTIVATING."—Sun.
"CHARMING."—World.
"REFRESHING."—Eve. Post.
"DISTINGUISHED."—Mail.
"FETCHING."—Eve. Journal.
"ENJOYABLE."—Telegram.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St. & 7th Av. Matinee Saturday.
One week, beginning To-morrow, with Special New Year's Matinee.
LIEBLER & CO. offer
KYRLE BELLEW
and great original Co. including E. M. HOLLAND,
In Princess Theatre Success, RAFFLES The Amateur Cracksman.
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT 10 ACTS
1,000 Orchestra Reserved Seats, 50, 75, 1.00
Jan. 9th JAMES K. HACKETT, "The Fortunes of the King." Seat Sale Thursday

KEITH'S
14TH STREET, Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:45 P. M.
HARLEM TO KEITH'S IN FIFTEEN MINUTES BY SUBWAY.
DELLA FOX, FOUR RIANOS, AL. FIELDS, MARTIN & MAXMILLAN, 3 Westons, Gorman & West, White & Simmons, LIQUID AIR, DOLAN & LENHARR, R. J. JOSE, Watson & Hill, Ed. Mullen & Dog, Biograph.
Doors Open Monday (New Year's) 10:30 A. M.
PRICES. 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
MATS. DAILY, 25c. Concert To-Night, 8.15
Howard Thurston, Press Eldridge, Crane Bros., Norah Bayes, Frances Gerard, Carleton Macy & Edna May Hall, Harper, Desmond & Bailey, The Barretts, Vitagraph.
Week Commencing Jan. 2:
R. G. KNOWLES, PAUL CONCHAS, THURSTON
Added Attraction: MARY NORMAN COMING.....ALBERT CHEVALIER
Ernest Hogan, 4—Casting Dunbars—4 D'Almos Dogs and Monkeys, 4—Village Choir—4 De Venx & De Veux, Vitagraph.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE, 44th St., near 5th Av.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE., JANUARY 2.
MATINEES THURS. DAY and SATURDAY at 2:30. Evenings, 8:30. Phone 3924—38th.
ENGAGEMENT OF
ROBERT T. HAINES
Supported by a Specially Selected Cast, in a Romance of Andalusia, called "Once Upon a Time."
by Genevieve G. Haines
Author of "HEARTS AFLAME," ETC.

Huber's 14th St. Museum $ Show for 10c.
300 Years Old. Weight 800 lbs.
Monster Holiday Bill.
Giant Plisosaur Methusela the Elephantine Tortoise; feet like an Elephant; trumpets like one.
LALOO & LALA Boy and Girl linked together by an inseparable bond; one head, yet two, with 4 arms, 4 feet, 4 legs and 4 hands.
THEATRE—20 Acts—3 Co's.

Admission 25c. Sundays WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
NAN PATTERSON MRS. CHADWICK
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA.
SPECIAL WONDERS ON
CINEMATOGRAPH.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Hurtig & Seamon's West 125th St. To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. ALL STARS!
MATINEE EVERY DAY TO-MORROW & WEEK, PAUL CONCHAS
Kathryn Osterman & Co. Avon Comedy Four Caron & Farnum Harris & Walters John D. Gilbert & others.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., near B'way. Jan. 5, 3 o'clock, Special Matinee. KITTY CHEATHAM

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S
EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S Comedy,
The Little Minister.
THREE MORE WEEKS.
MATS. THIS WEEK MON. & SAT.
Seats for all performances now on sale.
SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MRS WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
Anne Crawford Flexner's dramatization
POPULAR PRICED MAT. WEDNESDAY.
MATS. MON., WED. AND SAT.
Wed., Jan. 11, Augustus Thomas' new comedy
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.
Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St.
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Evs., 8:30. Matinees Mon. & Sat., 2:15.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Charles Wyndham MARY MOORE
AND THEIR LONDON CO. In the New Modern Play by H. H. DAVIES.
Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace
MON. JAN. 9—SEATS THURS.
THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN
CHARLES WYNDHAM & MARY MOORE in their original parts.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVEG.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
FRANCIS WILSON
in THE NEW COMEDY
"Cousin Billy"
BY CLYDE FITCH.
Cast includes Edwardes Abeles, May Robson, Wm. Ewers, Edith Barker, Grant Mitchell, Beatrice Agnew, Sydney Rice, Rose Cooke, Zelda Sears, Arthur Row, Elsa Gauntlett and others.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat., 2.
HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MORROW
"The success of her career."—World.
VIOLA ALLEN
as HERMIONE & PERDITA in
The Winter's Tale
"Is a fine success."—Alan Dale.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SECOND WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
WOODLAND.
The Successful Musical Forest Fantasy by PIXLEY & LUDERS.
Staged by GEORGE MARION.
CAST INCLUDES: HARRY BULGER, FRANK DOANE, STANLEY FOX, HARRY FAIRLEIGH, EMMA CARUS, CHERIDAH SIMPSON, IDA BROOKS HUNT, HELEN HALE, MARGARET SAYRE, IDA MULLE.

VECSEY
CARNEGIE HALL, JAN. 10.
VECSEY, the Marvellous Violinist, CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY, JAN. 10. MATINEE JAN. 21.
Seats Ready Thursday at Hall and Hotels.
Orders received at Lyceum.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 6570—38. NOW
Sam. S. & Lee Shubert, Mgrs. Mat. Sat. only.
LILLIAN RUSSELL With Beauties to Burn in LADY TEAZLE
By John Kendrick Bangs, Roderic Penfield, & A. Baldwin Sloane. Staged by R. H. Burnside.
"The queen of comic opera retains her sway."—Eve. Sun.
"It is a long time since an American musical comedy has made so strong an appeal to cultivated taste."—Times.
PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Tel. 6570—38. NOW
Sam. S. Shubert, Mgr.
MATINEE TO-MORROW ONLY.
EDWARD TERRY
in THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE, and as an afterpiece the trial scene of BARDELL VS. PICKWICK.
SATURDAY NIGHT To be followed by others
SWEET LAVENDER in Mr. Terry's Repertoire
"A beautiful work of dramatic art."—Tribune.
"An impressive performance of a strong and moving play."—Herald.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Tel. 6570—38. LAST WEEK
Sam. S. Shubert, Mgr.
Matinees TO-MORROW, Wed. & Sat.
JAMES K. HACKETT
in the Romantic Melodrama,
THE FORTUNES OF THE KING
By Mrs. Chas. Doremus & Leonidas Westervelt
An absorbing story of the love of Charles Stuart and its adventurous progress.
Beginning Saturday, Jan'y 14th, Seat Sale Monday, Jan'y 9th,
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN FANTANA
WITH ADELE RITCHIE, GEORGE BEBAN, KATIE BARRY, FRANK RUSHWORTH, HUBERT WILKIE, AND A BUNCH OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
4TH BIG MONTH. "OUT FOR A JOLLY DAY, OH, WHAT A HOLIDAY."
Special New Year's Mat. To-morrow
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers the new KOREAN COMIC OPERA, THE
SHO-GUN
By GEO. ADE & GUSTAV LUDERS.
New Songs. New Costumes & New Ade-isms.
Cast includes John E. Henshaw, Trixie Friganza, Christie MacDonald, Wm. C. Weedon, May Ten Broeck, W. Bourke Sullivan, Thomas C. Leary, Grace King, E. B. Martindell.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
15TH BIG WEEK.
Special New Year's Mat. To-morrow
"Scores an immense success."—Evg. Sun.
Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW
Prices: Nights and Sat. Mat. Orch., $2.00; Entire 1st Balc., $1.00 & $1.50; Entire 2d Balc., 50c. Pop. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.00

14th St. Theatre 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA NEW YEAR MAT. TO-MORROW.
RichardGolden
and the best company in town, in Henry W. Savage's Big Production of COMMON SENSE BRACKET "Takes 14th Street by storm."—American.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Beginning To-morrow, New Year's Day Matinee
WM. A. BRADY & JOS. R. GRISMER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION OF
Siberia
SURPASSING ALL OTHERS IN MAGNITUDE
—300 PEOPLE—
THE GREAT SCENES: The Kishineff Massacre. The March of the Exiles to Siberia. Grand Fete in the Palace, Russian Ballet. Escape of Exiles.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL TROUPE OF RUSSIAN DANCERS.
KISHINEFF MASSACRE.
PRICES, 25-50-75-1.00.
Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42 St., nr. B'way. LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH
TO-MORROW (NEW YEAR'S) MAT., ALL SEATS 25 & 50c.
With JAMES M. BROPHY and a SPLENDID CAST.
WEEK JANUARY 9th—"AT THE OLD CROSS ROADS."

TO-NIGHT, TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT, ALL SEATS 25, 35, & 50c. George Evans, "The Honey Boy"; Harris & Walters, William Cahill, Martin & Quigg, Acker & Gilday, and 6 other Big Acts.

LEW FIELDS' THEATRE. 44 St., nr. 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. Phone 166—38th.
The Musical Comedy,
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-MORROW.

XTRA NEW YEAR'S MATINEE
GRAND LULU GLASER A MADCAP PRINCESS
To-night 25c., 50c. ELFIE FAY, Milton & Dollie Nobles, Ford & Gehrue, Sydney Grant, McDonald & Huntington, Barr & Evans

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1904. Sixty-third Season. 1905.
FRIDAY, JAN. 6, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR, W. SAFONOFF of Moscow.
SOLOIST, FRITZ KREISLER Violin
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 6, C minor.....Glazounow
Concerto for Violin, D major...Tschaikowsky
Fantasy—Overture "Romeo and Juliet."—Tschaikowsky
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

BIJOU Evgs. 8:25. Mat. Sat., 2:20. Tel., 1530 Mad. MATINEE TO-MORROW. LAST WEEK.
MAY IRWIN IN MRS. BLACK IS BACK.
Com. Mon., Jan. 9—WARFIELD in The Music Master. Seats on sale to-morrow.

YORKVILLE 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT ALL STAR BILL
SACRED CONCERT
SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORROW (MONDAY.)
To-morrow Mattie Keene & Co., Powell's Marionettes and week: Cottes, Geo. Wilson, The Sully Family, &c

THEATRE
DANIEL FROHM... 6 NIGHTS. ...INEE TO-MORROW 7th to 14th ...S FROHMAN
EDNA MAY in the Delightful Musical Success, THE SCHOOL GIRL
...M. Potter and Henry Ba... ...ie Stuart.
Lyrics by C. A. ... MATS. MONDAY & SATURDAY. ...NIGHT, MISS MAY'S FAREWELL. ...DAY, JAN. 16, GEORGE EDWARDES' London Company in THE DUCHESS OF DANZIG.
HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Mon. & Sat. 2:15
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS. MATINEE TO-MORROW
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Ethel Barrymore in her greatest triumph, "SUNDAY"
By THOMAS RACEWARD.
MATS. MONDAY & SATURDAY.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Mond. & ... LAST WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S ... was laughing heartily." CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL in the New 4-Act Comedy, BROTHER JACQUES.
BEGINNING MON., JAN. 9, THE ARNOLD DALY CO.
(Management Liebler & Co.) Including W. H. Thompson, Harry Harwood, John Findlay, George Farren, Dena de Wolfe, Mabel Taliaferro, Jefferson Lewis, Ida Brunn, and ARNOLD DALY.
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL." By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.
Applications for seats made now will be filed in the order in which they are received when accompanied by check.
VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, JAN. 10.

WEBER MUSIC HALL
Joe Weber and F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Prop. & Mgrs.
HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MORROW 50 to 1.50 AND SATURDAY.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO.
Anna Held, Marie Dressler, Chas. A. Bigelow, Aubrey Boucicault, Henry Morris, FRANK MAYNE, SAM MARION, AND BONNIE MAYNE, Joe Weber, AIMEE ANGELES, MAY MACKENZIE.
In HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. By Edgar Smith and Maurice Levi.
BEGINNING THURSDAY, JANUARY 5. New Musical Satire. Based on Geo.

CONTESTANTS IN PASTIME A. C. BIG NEW YEAR'S EVE MEET

E. P. CARR, XAVIER A.A.

LOUIS MANG, MOHAWK A.C.

D. FRANK, NEW WEST SIDE A.C.

MYER PRINSTEIN, GREATER N.Y.I.A.A.

HARVEY W. COHN

G. BONHAG, GREATER N.Y.I.A.A.

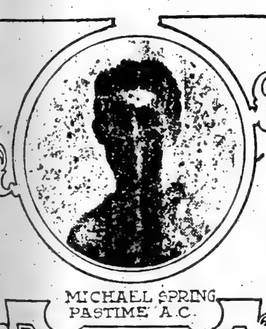
MICHAEL SPRING, PASTIME A.C.

JAS. E. SULLIVAN, REFEREE OF THE GAMES.

JAMES D. LIGHTBODY, CHICAGO A.A.

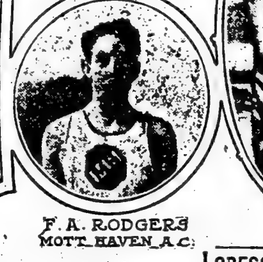
F. A. RODGERS, MOTT HAVEN A.C.

JOHN FLANAGAN, G.N.Y.I.A.A.

G. P. GILLIS, NEW WEST SIDE A.C.

M. J. SHERIDAN, G.N.Y.I.A.A.

JAS. MITCHEL, N.Y.A.C.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD BY WESTERN ATHLETE

Ralph W. Rose Hurled 24-Pound Weight 38 Feet 2 3-4 Inches.

PASTIME A. C. ANNUAL GAMES

Excellent Management at Big Meet Pleased the Large Crowd in Madison Square Garden.

A new world's record was made last night in the athletic carnival held in Madison Square Garden by the nineteen-year-old Western athlete, Ralph W. Rose, in the event for putting the twenty-four-pound shot. Rose hurled the missile 38 feet 2¾ inches, making a new world's record for open-air competition as well as indoor. The previous record was 33 feet 11¾ inches, held by George Grey, so the reputation of the Western giant's strength was worthily upheld. Rose already holds the world's record for the sixteen-pound shot put, and, besides attaching this new record to his string of successes, he won the Amateur Athletic Union championship with the twenty-four-pound shot.

Rose's splendid achievement was but one of many stirring athletic triumphs that made the monster indoor games held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club one of the most successful indoor meets ever held in this city. An unusually large crowd thronged the great enclosure. All the box and arena seats were occupied, and hundreds of enthusiasts from the top gallery peered down upon the floor, which never lost its activity from early in the evening until a trifle after 11 o'clock. The management was admirable, and no delay marred the evening's sport.

Robert Lightbody, the second Westerner representing with Rose the Chicago Athletic Association, did not fare so well as the young weight putter. In the 1,000-yard run Lightbody only got third place, while in the two-mile handicap he was entirely outclassed. In the latter event about twenty-five runners started, Lightbody and George Bonbag being at scratch. The latter made a good fight, but was just beaten for fourth place. The handicap men earned all the honors.

No one had to have the young Western giant, Ralph W. Rose, pointed out as he walked out on the floor for the Amateur Athletic Union championship at putting the 24-pound shot. The world's champion with the 16-pound shot was greeted with loud applause. Rose is only nineteen years old, but he is a veritable giant and towered above every other athlete on the floor. His first attempt with the shot created an outburst of laughter, for the big weight, hurled with fearful force, went way over the mat and crashed through the heavy board floor. Rose easily outclassed his competitors, although Richard Sheldon, the ex-Yale athlete and now of the New York Athletic Club, was a very creditable second, hurling the missile 36 feet 7 inches to the new world's record figures of 38 feet 2¾ inches set by Rose.

Robert Lightbody, the winner of several Olympic championships at St. Louis last year, made his first appearance in the 1,000-yard A. A. U. championship, which came early in the evening. Six contestants started Edward P. Carr, ex-Xavier runner, being the only absentee. Henry Christoffers of the St. George A. C. jumped for the lead, and, closely pressed by R. A. Sanford of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. and Lightbody, led throughout the first four laps. Sanford then took the lead and Lightbody dropped to the rear. The latter, just at the completion of the half mile, slowly forged to the front and for about half a lap led the bunch.

The men were close together as they passed the half-mile mark, when, to the surprise of the crowd, Charles Bacon, Jr., of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, who had been in third place, by a magnificent spurt, jumped to second place, and, amid the cheers of the crowd, drew up on Lightbody and passed him. Bacon was running in splendid form, and soon was ten feet ahead of the fleet Westerner. Lightbody appeared to have spent his force, and a few yards before reaching the rope he was passed by Paul Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club, who beat Lightbody by about a foot. Christoffers was fourth. Bacon won the race by about 5 feet in the very good time of 2:22.

The sixty-yard Amateur Athletic Union championship was won by Charles J. H. Seitz, the stocky Georgetown University runner, who had previously distinguished himself by winning the sixty-yard handicap from an enormous field. Seitz won the championship event in the fast time of 6 2-5 seconds, equalling the world's record. The same time had been made in the first heat by Frank Rickert of the New York Athletic Club, when Seitz ran second. Two heats were run for this event, the second of which was won by the Columbia sprinter, William R. Knakal, and the latter got second in the final.

In the sixty-yard handicap twenty-four heats were necessary to weed out the multitude of starters, only the winners being allowed to run in the four semi-final heats. Seitz was on the seven-foot mark, and won all of his heats with something to spare, his time in the final being 6 2-5 seconds. C. A. Vogel, from the twelve-foot mark, was second.

E. S. Jones, the American Athletic Union high-jumping champion, cleared the pole at 5 feet ¼ inch, but it was not enough to overcome the handicap he allowed the other men, and Walter Thomassen of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. won with a mark of 5 feet 4 inches, Jones getting second.

So many started in the two-mile run that it was a regular procession from the start. J. P. Sullivan, from the 100-yard mark, won in 9:41 1-5, while W. G. Frank, from 75 yards, was a close second. J. Burk of the Pastime Athletic Club won the Amateur Athletic Union championship at putting the 56-pound weight for height, his figures being 14 feet 9 inches. The summary:

60-Yard Dash.—Run in twenty-four trial heats, respective winners being E. W. Ferdon, Franklin A. C., 13 feet; G. J. Stacey, Gordon A. A., 16 feet, and W. E. Finley, New York A. C., 9 feet, dead heat; H. W. Taylor, Gordon A. A., 9 feet; Charles Bolvian, St. Ann's A. C., 15 feet; H. V. Hoyt, St. George's A. C., 16 feet; O. F. Luders, 10 feet; E. E. Buehler, Xavier A. A., 12 feet; Charles J. H. Seitz, Georgetown, 7 feet; S. B. Hutchings, Mohawk A. C., 14 feet; Peter Rack, Bethany A. C., 16 feet; L. E. Brittson, Naval Gun Factory, 11 feet, and F. J. Hollihan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 3 feet; E. M. Pearson, 22d Regiment, 15 feet; William P. Krokal, Columbia, 15 feet; Fred Englehart, Mohawk, A. C., 13 feet; C. W. Ferry, Pastime A. C., 16 feet; A. Vogel, 13 feet; Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., 14 feet; William Bechmann, 11 feet; F. J. Deloune, Xavier A. A., 12 feet; F. J. Rilly, Xavier A. A., 15 feet; J. J. Danaher, Xavier A. A., 11 feet; John Berger, St. George A. C., 14 feet. Time of heats from 6:06 2-5 to 6:12.

First Heat—Won by Charles J. H. Seitz, Georgetown University, 7 feet; M. A. Vogel, unattached, 15 feet, second; John Berger, St. George A. C., 14 feet, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Charles Bacon, Jr., Greater New York I. A. A.; Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C., second; James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., third; Harry Christoffers, St. George A. C., fourth. Time—2:22.

60-Yard Dash, A. A. U. Championship.—First Heat—Won by Frank Rickert, New York A. C.; Charles J. H. Seitz, Georgetown, second. Time—0:06 2-5. Second Heat—Won by William R. Krokal, Columbia; P. J. Callahan, New York A. C., second. Time—0:06 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Charles J. H. Seitz, Georgetown; William R. Krokal, Columbia, second; Frank Rickert, New York A. C., third; P. J. Callahan, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:06 2-5.

Putting 24-pound Shot.—A. A. A. championship —Won by Ralph W. Rose, Chicago A. A., 38 feet 2¾ inches; Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, 36 feet 7 inches, second; L. E. Feurbach, New York Athletic Club, 33 feet 5 inches, third.

Quarter-mile Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by L. R. Warford, Central Y. M. C. A., 24 yards. Second Heat—Won by C. J. Clarke, Twenty-second Regiment, 22 yards; William Horner, St. Bartholomew's C., 16 yards, second; W. C. Heinkel, St. George A. C., 24 yards, third. Time—0:52 1-5. Third Heat—Won by F. W. Travis, Mohawk A. C., 22 yards; S. B. Hutchings, Mohawk A. C., 23 yards, second; J. V. Mullican, Georgetown, scratch, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by L. P. Warford, Central Y. M. C. A., 24 yards; J. Edward O'Connor, Erasmus Hall, 23 yards, second; William Horner, St. Bartholomew's A. C., 16 yards, third. Time—0:49 4-5.

One-Mile Regimental Relay.—Won by 22d Regiment; 13th Regiment, second; 22d Regiment second team, third. Time—3:31 4-5.

600-Yard Novice.—Won by S. B. Rubb, St. George A. C.; J. A. Stack, Co. B, 13th Regiment, second; Arthur Everett, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., third; H. F. Cranston, 47th Regiment, fourth. Time—1:28 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William G. Edgar, 4th Regiment A. A., (38 yards); G. A. Miller, New York A. C., (33 yards), second; C. G. Meinder, Mohawk A. C., (48 yards,) third. Time—2:02.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Walter Thomassen, 23d Street Y. M. C. A., actual jump 5 feet 7¼ inches; S. S. Jones, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; actual jump 6 feet ¼ inch; John Ryan, St. Bartholomew A. C., third, actual jump 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew A. C., 100 yards; William G. Frank, Greater New York Irish A. A., 75 yards, second; Howard M. Basson, 170 yards, third. Time—9:41 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by Louis Mang, Mohawk A. C., 10 feet 6 inches actual; Roger Mason, Polytechnic Institute, second, 9 feet 9 inches actual; Harold C. Rogers, Erasmus Hall, third, 9 feet actual.

56-Pound Weight for Height, A. A. A. Championship.—Won by J. Burk, Pastime A. C., 14 feet 9 inches; William Prendergast, Xavier A. A., second; M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., third, both latter also doing 14 feet 9 inches.

LACROSSE MEN OPPOSE UNION.

Amalgamation Scheme Not Favored by Johns Hopkins Champions.

The proposed amalgamation of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League and the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, which was favored by the delegates from Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania at the recent annual meeting of the Inter-university Lacrosse League in this city, is not likely to materialize. It was urged at the meeting here that the union of the two organizations would enable the playing of an extensive schedule embracing all the teams in the North and East, and would by its universal nature have a tendency to extend the interest in the game throughout all the colleges in the country. This would also, it was urged, decide definitely the question of the college championship each year, as it would insure that each team would play every other team in the association.

The players of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, champions of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, which is composed of Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, Swarthmore, and Stevens Institute of Hoboken, N. J., are unalterably opposed to the amalgamation scheme. They contend that the distance between the institutions of the Inter-university League and those of the Intercollegiate Association would make the traveling expense too great, and the schedule would prove too extensive if every team in each organization played every other team.

The Baltimore students repudiate the argument in favor of a series to decide the championship of the country, contending that the teams of the Inter-university League never have been as strong as those of the Intercollegiate Association. They point to the fact that in no year has the Intercollegiates failed to prove their superiority over their Inter-university men, that point being pretty well settled last season, when the Johns Hopkins team gave the Cornell University players, who were rated as the strongest in the Inter-university League, a decisive beating.

While it is believed that the game will be stronger in popular favor this year than ever before, the indications are that the Intercollegiate Association will undoubtedly oppose any kind of a union with the Inter-university League.

ANOTHER TRACK FOR CORRIGAN.

Western Turfman Secures Control of Hawthorne Course at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Edward Corrigan has secured control of the Hawthorne race track. The deal was closed to-night when Richard Fitzgerald, who for a long time has been the principal stockholder in the track, sold out his interest to Corrigan. The change of ownership, it is said, means that the Western Jockey Club will have a fight on its hands if action is not taken at its regular monthly meeting Jan. 3 to revise the racing dates for 1905 picked out for the different tracks throughout the West and South at the annual meeting early in December.

Corrigan now has full control of the new track at New Orleans, and the probabilities are that he will also get control of the Kansas City track. Allied with Corrigan will be found several of the other and smaller tracks of the West and Southwest, including the course at Hot Springs, Ark. The price which Corrigan paid for the controlling interest in the Hawthorne track is not made public.

Tavelin Club Won Hockey Match.

The Tavelin Hockey Club of the Intermediate Hockey League defeated a team representing Polytechnic Alumni by the score 1 goal to 0 at the Clermont Avenue Rink last evening. There was no scoring in the first period, but Nichols of the intermediate team got the puck on a pass from Kennedy and shot a goal about two minutes before time was called. The line-up:

Tavelin Club.	Position.	Poly. Alumni.
House	Goal	Dewey
D. Kennedy	Point	Skinner
McNulty	Cover point	Binner
Nichols	Forward	Barnett
Milkman	Forward	Notman
J. Donoghue	Forward	Warden
W. Donoghue	Forward	Webster

Goal made by Nichols. Referee—Edward B. Dunn, Brooklyn Skating Club.

GARNISH'S NEW YEAR HANDICAP

Martin's Good Ride Responsible for the Colt's Victory.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Martin's well-judged ride landed Garnish winner by half a length in the New Year Handicap to-day. A strong second choice in the betting, the colt, led all the way, and had enough in reserve at the end to stall off Miss Betty, which was always a contender. Formaster, the favorite, never performed miserably and was always outrun. The race was worth $1,035 to the winner.

Frontenac, which scored easily in the third race, was the only winning favorite. Weather fine, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Sponge Cake, 104 pounds, (E. Phillips,) 5 to 1, won; Jake Sanders, 105, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, second; Mr. Barnaby, 103, (Romanelli,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Davis Stahl, Red Ruler, Bishop Poole, Dotted, Coeur de Lion, Recreo, Lionel, and The Deer also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Twemlow, 105 pounds (Baird,) 12 to 1, won; Oilbway, 107, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, second; Sir Blue, 107, (Waterbury,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Margaret G., Yellowhammer, Jeten, Duncan, Birch Rod, Diamond G., and Johnny Crook also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Frontenac, 108 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 5, won; Poseur, 102, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1, second; Jake Greenberg, 106½, (Davis,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Asparita, Mayor Johnson, Nervater, Aggratus, Ridder, Miss Aubrey, and Gay Boy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The New Year's Handicap; mile and seventy yards. Garnish, 112, (J. Martin,) 3 to 2, won; Miss Betty, 103, (L. Williams,) 15 to 1, second; Careless, 112, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Formaster, Montpelier, and Lucien also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Australina, 100 pounds, (Crimmins,) 7 to 2, won; Lady Draper, 104, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, second; Yeatry, 104, (Aubuchon,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Blemenworth, Arachne, Heritage, Irby Pennett, Pompey, Chockayotte, and Docile also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and three furlongs. Lee King, 85 pounds, (Ryan,) 25 to 1, won; Gravina, 107, (Wonderly,) 9 to 5, second; Aurumaster, 96, (Schilling,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:39 1-5. Bessie McCarthy, Lady Fonso, Mamie Hanlon, Daisy Green, Mainspring, Royal Arms, and Murmur also ran.

Long Shots Win at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Melar, at 10 to 1, and Vigoroso, at 20 to 1, were the features at Oakland to-day. The weather was damp and the track muddy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course. Melar, 103 pounds, (Knapp,) 10 to 1, won; Baker, 105, (Davis,) even, second; Robert Mitchell, 105, (Travers,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Calculate, Moregor, Harthus, Lady Fashion, and Mary Pepper also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Belle Reed, 111 pounds, (Hergeen,) 7 to 5, won; Revolt, 111, (Knapp,) 7 to 1, second; Redan, 106, (Bullman,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:02½. Suburban Queen and Red Cross Nurse also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Vigoroso, 99 pounds, (McBride,) 20 to 1, won; Young Marlow, 99, (Wright,) 10 to 1, second; Glenarvon, 99, (McGuire,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Petrolia, Dandie Belle, The Ledaen, Frank Woods, Black Thorne, San Lution, and Homage also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Venator, 106 pounds, (Travers,) 2 to 1, won; Judge, 105, (Michaels,) 7 to 1, second; Nigretta, 105, (Knapp,) even, third. Time—1:28¾. Matt Hogan, Ora Viva, Albula, Ishiana, and Seavoyage also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and 100 yards. Wenrick, 103 pounds, (Michaels,) 9 to 1, won; Lady Kent, 104, (Knapp,) 6 to 1, second; Dungannon, 100, (McBride,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Harrack, Isabella, Barney Dreyfus, Budd Wade, and Scherzo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity course. Prince Brutus, 102 pounds, (Jones,) even, won; Sea Air, 102, (McBride,) 10 to 1, second; Silverskin, 105, (Bonner,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:11¾. Albert Fir, Yada, Nabonassar, and A. Muskoday also ran.

Favorite Won Handicap at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31.—Sais, first choice at Ascot to-day, for the main won principally on account of the good riding of Hildebrand. It was raining, consequently the track was very sloppy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Ethel Scruggs, 97 pounds, (Miller,) 4 to 1, won; Eleven Belle, 101, (McDaniels,) 6 to 1, second; Foxy Grandpa, 95, (Moriarty,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Ed Guinsburg, Estado, Dug Martin, Mordente, Mi Rena, Ray, and Capable also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Andrew Mac, 104 pounds, (McDaniels,) 9 to 5, won; Chub, 110, (Hildebrand,) 2 to 1, second; Jingler, 98, (Tooman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:57¼. Needful and Remante also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; the Mount Lowe Handicap. Cruzados, 118 pounds, (Fuller,) 8 to 1, won; Fossil, 126, (Prior,) 5 to 2, second; John Sanders, 105, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, second; Mr. Barnaby, 103, (Romanelli,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Davis Stahl, Red Ruler, Bishop Poole, Dotted, Coeur de Lion, Recreo, Lionel, and The Deer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Sais, 102 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 9 to 5, won; Brazz, 115, (J. Booker,) 3 to 1, second; Line of Life, 97, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Nitrate and Ewe G. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Slauson Course. Cerro Santa, 103 pounds, (Herbert,) 8 to 5, won; West Brookfield, 95, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1, second; The Major, 108, (Fuller,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Interlude, Patsy Brown, Buchanan, and Fair Light also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Dutiful, 105 pounds, (Tooman,) 8 to 1, won; Exapo, 101, (McDaniel,) 6 to 1, second; Laureata, 101, (Moriarity,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Position, Crigil, Emily Oliver, and Blue Ridge also ran.

Hoppe to Play McLaughlin and Schaefer

Willie Hoppe, the clever young billiard player, and Edward McLaughlin will play a three nights' match at eighteen-inch balk line, two shots in balk, beginning on next Tuesday at McLaughlin's rooms, Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue. The conditions call for 400 points a night. After this contest Hoppe will visit St. Louis to play Jacob Schaefer a three nights' match at eighteen-inch balk line, commencing on Jan. 12.

CRESCENT MEMBERS WITH CUE.

Meyer Leads in Billiard Tourney and Hart at Top in Pool.

C. A. Meyer defeated D. H. Allen yesterday in the billiard tournament now in progress at the Crescent Athletic Club, on Clinton Street, Brooklyn. The score was 250 to 127. Allen's defeat puts him out of the competition, having lost two games. Meyer seemed to be much steadier than Allen, and he got the balls together for two good runs of 32 to 21, respectively. Allen's best runs were 28 to 22. Meyer now leads in the tournament, with three games won and none lost. J. T. Hardy is the only other contestant who has not lost a game, but he has won only two. Frank C. Gardner, champion of the club, is not taking part in the tournament. The standing of the players follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
C. A. Meyer	3	0	1.000	D. H. Allen	1	2	.333
J. T. Hardy	2	0	1.000	E. H. Griffith	0	2	.000
L. M. Parsons	2	1	.750	A. F. Clarke	0	2	.000
F. C. Coolidge	2	1	.750	De W. Bailey	0	2	.000

Much interest is also being manifested in the pool tournament, in which fifteen players have taken part. Only four, however, are left in the finals—A. S. Hart, J. M. Heatherton, E. H. Griffith, and N. M. Williams. In the remaining games Heatherton will be pitted against Williams and Hart against Griffith. The record of the tournament follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
A. S. Hart	4	0	1.000	W. J. Ryan	1	2	.333
J. M. H'th'ton	4	1	.800	H. M. Barrett	1	2	.333
E. H. Griffith	4	1	.800	R. Gair, Jr	0	2	.000
N. M. Williams	3	1	.750	E. Coddington	0	2	.000
W. F. Powers	2	2	.500	J. T. Hardy	0	2	.000
C. E. McM'h'n	2	2	.500	H. B. Roberts	0	2	.000
H. Krym	2	2	.500	De W. Bailey	0	2	.000
F. C. Winch'r	1	2	.333				

Ex-New Yorker Shoots Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—George H. Beck, aged forty-five years, a retired manufacturer, committed suicide late last night at his home in this city by shooting himself in the head. He had been in poor health for a long time. Beck was formerly a resident of New York.

HAZEL L. OUTSAILS MILDRE

Captain of Losing Ice Boat Had to Craft in Making Tack.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 31.—W. Jolline's Hazel L., holder of the third championship pennant of the world, which beaten yesterday by fifteen seconds by the dred, turned the tables this afternoon, and the South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club's beat Commodore Morris's boat by over three utes in ten miles. The yachts were sent together in a southwest wind. The too soft for good racing. Once Capt. of the Mildred was compelled to get out push in making a tack, which gave the L. such a lead that she never afterward caught. The time by rounds was: First L. Hazel L., 10:29; Mildred, 11:45; Leroy, 15 Second lap—Hazel L., 19:30; Mildred, 21 Leroy, 26:11. Third lap—Hazel L., 27:30; Leroy, 36:05; Leroy, 38:20. Final lap—Ha L., 5:30; Mildred, 39:13; Leroy, 41:50.

Yachts of the Shrewsbury Club sailed for a disputed championship pennant of last ye The Eagle, sailed by Capt. Green, took the lead and kept it to the finish. Capt. Green, however, omitted to turn the first stake. T Eagle's corrected time for the fifteen mi was 45:33, Shrewsbury 46:55, and the Gladys 51:45. The race was awarded to the Shrew bury. Five boats started in the race for t championship pennant of the club. The Shrew bury, Clarel, and Florence A., withdrew, leavin Walter R. Parsons's Sweetheart and Bayar Dominick's Harold to finish the three-mile race. The Harold's corrected time was 46:00:45 the Sweetheart's, 46:08:05.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examination and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
Chimney Expert,
213 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1413 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
While the Subway Work is under way on Flatbush avenue, our Livingston street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient.
Peerless Paper Patterns are best. Newest now here.

SPECIAL SALES THAT BEGIN TUESDAY MORNING
Clearing Sale of Women's
SUITS, JACKETS, SKIRTS AND WAISTS
100 Suits of different styles, made of mixed and plain materials, colors and black. A great many differe styles because they are the ends of many lines—
Reduced From $18.00 and $20.00 to $8.95.
Undoubtedly the Suit bargain of the season.

50 FINE KERSEY JACKETS.
Lined with heavy satin, black only, collarless, 30 inches long, trimmed with straps of kersey; sizes, 32 to 44; reduced from $12.50 to..... $7.75

WALKING SKIRTS.
Seventeen gore Walking Skirts, plaited, made of m wear mixtures, in dark colors; a graceful, well d garment, all lengths; reduced from $6.50 to.. $

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS
Washable material, new model, embroidered down f sleeves, sizes, 32 to 40; worth $2.00, at.....

The Splendid Values Offered in
OUR ANNUAL WINTER WHITE SALE
Are making this the most important event of the kind ever held.
The muslin and cambric Undergarments are generously cut, carefully sewed, prettily trimmed and finished the best possible manner by the most expert needlewomen procurable.
In the matter of prices, we have established a lower basis than ever before. We say clearly that garment equally expressive of quality and refinement will not be found elsewhere at like low prices. We invite comparison

At 11c., Corset Covers,
Of cambric, French shape, low neck, trimmed with torchon lace or hemstitched ruffle.

At 25c., Corset Covers,
Of nainsook, finished with several lace insertions and edging of lace; some with ribbon and beading.

At 45c., Corset Covers,
In three styles, trimmed with two or four Valenciennes lace insertions, ribbon run beading, ruffle of lace at neck and arm.

At 17c., Drawers,
Of muslin, deep ruffle of cambric, with wide hemstitched hem; open and closed.

At 23c., Drawers,
Of muslin, wide cambric ruffle, with cluster of pin tucks and hemstitching.

At 48c., Drawers,
Of fine cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, with two size tucks and stitching.

At 39c., Gowns,
Of muslin, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle, square neck and long sleeves.

At 69c., Gowns,
Of light-weight muslin, square neck, yoke of tucks and four lace insertions.

At 98c., Gowns,
In five styles—high or "V" neck, round or square yoke of fine tucks and embroidery insertions, ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves.

At $1.25, Gowns,
Of nainsook, low neck and short sleeves trimmed with wide ribbon run embroidery

At 98c., Petticoats,
In three styles, with umbrella flounce a embroidery ruffle, or lace insertions a edge of lace.

At $1.39, Petticoats,
Of cambric, with lawn umbrella flounce tucked in clusters of three tucks, and circular ruffle of six rows of Valenciennes lace; dust ruffle.

At 25c., Underskirts,
Of muslin, with wide cambric ruffle, hem stitched hem.
A number of manufacturer's and stock samples are also included in this sale. Because they are slightly soiled the prices are greatly reduced.

English Torchon Laces.
Imitations—5,000 yards, in Edges and Insertions, several widths, all good designs, per yard..... 5c
For wear and in appearance these Laces are exceptional. The whole quantity will no doubt be sold quickly.

The Linens in the White Sale
Are particularly attractive. They represent the best efforts of the foremost Scotch and Irish makers. In quality and design the new Linens are superb. In Table Cloths and Napkins, hemstitched Napkins and Doilies, Towels and Towelings the variety is comprehensive. Prices surprisingly moderate.

New 1905 French Challis.
Beautiful as Chal is have been in the past, these surpass all. T colorings and designs are exquisite. The Dresden and fowl designs, the polka dots and the new shepherd checks are esp fally attractive..... 49c, 55c and 6

Wool Shepherd Checks will be popul
More so than ever. We are ready for the demand, how ve great. There's one lot here especially worth of attentio is 38 inches wide, in black and white, blue and white and brown and white. Very special at..... 50c

New Year Sale of Women's Suits and Furs
At January Desolation Prices.
On Tuesday we will offer the most remarkable price inducements to buy splendid garments ever known in this city. We are backed in this sale by some of the largest wholesale manufacturers who are "taking time by the forelock," who know the folly of dallying with the changing moods of our Northern Winters. We invite you to see this splendid array whether you buy or not. There will be no extravagance even if you have to draw on your bank account. These values are simply unparalleled.
$7.50 to $8 50 lined Coats. (27 inch), at.....$4.98
$9.00 and $10.00 black ¾ Coats, at.....$5.50
$12.50 to $15.00 black and castor Coats, at.....$7.98
$20.00 to $25.00 choice kersey Coats, at.....$15.00
$11.00 to $15.00 black cheviot Suits, at.....$8 75
$25.00 to $30.00 choice tailored Suits, at.....$15.00
$150.00 choice Persian lamb Coats.....$124 50
$175.00 choice Persian lamb Coats.....$135 00
$20.00 sable fox Stoles, at.....$13.98
$35.00 sable fox Pelerines, at.....$25.00
Other fur Neck Wear reduced in price.

That Old Mummy Pharaoh
Admiring Linen as he did, wrapped in thousands of yards of it as he is, would, if he were not so wrapped up in Linen, be here early on Tuesday for these Linen attractions.
We have enough of these different items at these prices to serve about 3,000 housekeepers, on Tuesday. That's as far as we could get the manufacturers to contribute to this Happy New Year Sonata, but it's all pure gold.
Some people know a good thing when they have it pointed out, others are too smart and go to the poorhouse. This Linen concert begins promptly at 8 A. M. Tuesday.
All linen bleached Crash, 16 and 18 inches wide, value 10c., Tuesday, yard..... 7½c
Bleached and half bleached all linen Damask, extra weight, 62 and 66 inches wide, 65c. and 75c. regular price, at, yard..... 50c
Bleached Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, no Napkins to match, eight handsome patterns, our regular $1.00 quality..... 79c
Bleached Muslin, bleached Cambric, made by the Lonsdale Mills. Stained a little too hard, therefore instead of 10c. a yard you pay only..... 5½c
All linen fringed Napkins, regular price 80c. a dozen.
6 for 15c.
Berkeley extra Cambric, usual price 17c. a yd., all you want at, a yd. 12c

JAN 1 1905

...PORT IN QUICK TIME ...ON TENEMENT HOUSES

...missioner Crain Winds Up Record in an Hour.

...VIOLATION ORDERS OUT

...se Against 60,439 for 1903—Fire ...apes Inspected by Block System—Other Changes.

Tenement House Commissioner Thomas W. Crain yesterday wound up the record of the year in his department, and within an hour after noon dispatched his annual report to Mayor McClellan, accompanying it with a complete tabulation of all the work which had been done in the twelve months. This, Mr. Crain says, is the first time a city department's tabulations have been in such shape that they could be closed within such a short time of the closing of business on the last day of the year.

The statistics of the Tenement House Department for 1904 show that 84,923 violation orders were filed against properties, as against 60,439 filed in 1903, a gain of 24,400 for the year. Of these violation orders, 57,-[illegible] were dismissed or canceled during the year, as against 49,506 during 1903, an excess of 8,304 over 1903. One of the most interesting tables submitted with the report was that of the sanitary work of the [illegible]t in the Thirteenth Ward, the carrying of populated tenement house section not over a city. This ward includes the be[illegible]ounded generally by Rivington, [illegible]ed, Division, and Norfolk Streets. Th[illegible]erritory there are 874 tenement [illegible] with 12,008 separate apartments. [illegible] year 516 cases of contagious disease were reported in these tenements, [illegible] them being of tuberculosis. Deaths [illegible] number of 571 were reported in these [illegible]es in the year.

THE FIRE-ESCAPE INSPECTION.

Commissioner Crain's report shows for [illegible] first time the work of inspecting the [illegible]e city to see if the regulations in regard to fire-escapes have been followed. Early in November Commissioner Crain appointed 185 temporary Inspectors for the work and inaugurated a block-by-block system of inspection, which has already covered the entire Manhattan Island and now is progressing in the Bronx. Up to this time no attempt had been made by the department to issue fire-escape violation orders on its own initiative, the force of Inspectors being inadequate to make such inspections as might be required. The fifty fire-escape violation orders issued in 1903 were on complaints from outside, and the total reached but 144. In 1904 more than 20,000 violations were issued on the initiative of the department alone. The work in the Bronx, when completed, will show a total of upward of 25,000 such orders issued, all of which will have to be complied with in a reasonable time, under penalty of the vacation of the respective premises.

Next to the fire escape orders Commissioner Crain regards the work of the department in securing the removal of school sinks from tenement house property as the most important done. Since the Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of this section of the law in the Moschen case six [illegible] orders for the removal of school sinks have been issued at the rate of 580 per week in Manhattan, while in Brooklyn 2,000 have been removed, the work there practically being completed. In his report Commissioner Crain says he has sought to enforce all provisions of the tenement house law, now three years old, and that no section has been regarded as impossible of enforcement by the department. In every case where violation orders have been issued a reasonable time has been allowed to remedy improper conditions. He says that wherever it became necessary, by reason of the inadequacy of the inspection force, to determine the relative importance and urgency of the enforcement of the different sections these relating to public health in the cases of contagious diseases have been considered first; then in the order named have come cases relating to the maintenance of moral conditions in the tenements, cases having for their object the security of life in the event of fires and cases dealing with sanitary conditions in general.

MORE MONEY, MORE WORK.

"The public, in considering the work done," reports Commissioner Crain, "will remember that the appropriation made for the current year of 1904 was $516,483.08, as against $406,483.08 for the year 1903. In other words, this department had during the year 1904 about 10½ per cent. more money to spend than it had during the year 1903. The public, therefore, are entitled to [illegible] that work of the department show [illegible]ease at least proportionate to this [illegible] in the appropriation. They are, [illegible]r, entitled to require an additional [illegible] in the activities of the department based upon what should be increased [illegible]cy of the force due to larger and [illegible]experience and the adoption from [illegible] time of improved methods of production.

RANGE OF THE CHANGES.

[illegible] began to features of the department's [illegible] a congested year, as set forth by Mr. [illegible]by check the establishment of relations [illegible]king price co-operation between the de[illegible] Consumers and those engaged in Settlement [illegible]rk and organized charitable work [illegible] also the tenements; the establishment of [illegible]ations between the department and [illegible]various property owners' associations [illegible]ociations of builders and architects; the establishment of a more perfect [illegible]m of co-operation between this department and the Police and Health Departments; and between this department and the Bureau of Buildings in the various boroughs; the opening of offices in the Bronx [illegible]veniencing the public generally and [illegible]ent dwellers and owners, builders and [illegible]tects in the Bronx in particular; the [illegible]rement without increasing the rental [illegible]e offices of the department in Manhattan—affording the public having occasion to visit such offices improved accommodations; the adoption of rules facilitating and expediting action on all plans filed [illegible] the department, resulting in saving of [illegible]e to owners and builders and conserving them and architects; the establishment in the Brooklyn office of the [illegible]d of office procedure at all times in [illegible]e in Manhattan, thus securing uniformity [illegible] departmental procedure in all the [illegible]s.

[illegible]der Crain says that the purity of the [illegible] is nowhere more highly valued than [illegible]e tenements, and that this spirit of the [illegible]ple has been of great assistance to his [illegible]rtment. Mr. Crain also thanks former [illegible]missioner Robert W. De Forest and [illegible]right-hand man, Lawrence Veiller, for [illegible] advice.

...LIENTS ACCUSE LAWYER.

Birdseye Failed to Turn Over $229 He Collected.

[illegible]rence F. Birdseye, a lawyer with an [illegible]ce in the Broad Exchange Building, author [illegible]f the digest of the Statutes of New [illegible] was in the Tombs Court yesterday on [illegible]mons to explain a transaction involving [illegible]e collection of $229. After hearing [illegible]r's story, Magistrate Breen pa[illegible] Mr. Birdseye until Jan. 6, when he [illegible]ar more about the case.

[illegible] attorney for the American Coxin [illegible] obtained on May 28 a judg[illegible]nt for $229 against one of its customers. [illegible]judgment was assigned to Frank H. [illegible], who obtained the summons [illegible]ught Mr. Birdseye. In court he said [illegible] had Mr. Birdseye collect the money, [illegible] the lawyer had not turned it over. [illegible]dseye told the Magistrate that the [illegible]e had not turned the money over [illegible]e he had a claim involving a [illegible] larger amount against the Coxin [illegible]any.

Stern Brothers

Will hold Tuesday, January 3d,

AND

during the week

Special Sales

in the following departments

Cloaks and Wraps
Fur and Fur-lined Garments
Housekeeping Linens
Embroideries
Lace Curtains and Rugs

...s Twenty-third St.

Lord & Taylor

Announce their
Annual Sale

Blankets, Comfortables, Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases,

beginning Tuesday, January 3, 1905.

Included in this sale is the entire sample stock of the largest manufacturer of Bed Comfortables in the United States, including cotton, down and wool filled, all highly desirable, and offered

at 1-3 and 1-2 less than regular value.

Cotton Filled Comfortables,

Regular $1.50 to $4.50 quality,

98c. to $2.25.

Down Filled Comfortables, $3.95.

Regular $5.00 to $8.50 quality.
Better grades in down filled, $6.50 to $11.50.
Regular $9.00 to $25.00 quality.

Wool Filled Comfortables,

Regular $3.75 to $18.50,

at $2.50 to $10.50.

Utica Sheets and Pillow Cases

regularly made, hand torn and ironed, at greatly reduced prices. In fact, much less than the wholesale cost of the muslin unmade.

Sheets—54x90, 45c.; 63x99, 56c; 72x99, 61c.; 81x90, 62c.; 81x93½, 65c.; 81x99, 69c.; 90x93½, 72c

Pillow Cases—42x36, 14c.; 45x36, 15c.; 50x36, 16½c.; 54x36, 18½c.

Blankets, large size, decided reduction from regular prices. *$3.75 to $22.50.*

Bed Spreads, Crochet and satin Marseilles ..... *98c. to $14.50.*

Exceptional values.

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Ave., 19th St.

MR. GIBB'S CHAUFFEUR HELD.

Dry Goods Man Recommends Warm Beat for the Policeman.

Howard Gibb of 37 Fifth Avenue, a member of the dry goods firm of Mills & Gibb, who was very wrathful on Friday night when his chauffeur was arrested for speeding his automobile on the Brooklyn Bridge, was still more wrathful in the Tombs Court yesterday when Magistrate Breen held his chauffeur for trial and gave Mr. Gibb a lecture.

Mr. Gibb's chauffeur, Emil Linkendale, was arrested by Policeman Scannell of the Bridge Squad. Scannell said that the automobile was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and told him, when the chauffeur failed to stop at his repeated warnings, he telephoned to the officer at the "runaway gate" at the other end of the bridge, and thus stopped the machine.

Scannell told Magistrate Breen that Mr. Gibb had used threatening and abusive language to him, telling him, among other things, to "go to blazes," or words to that effect. Magistrate Breen asked Mr. Gibb if this was true.

"I don't remember whether I said exactly that or not," said Mr. Gibb, "but that's the beat he ought to be patrolling."

He objected with heat that his chauffeur was not violating the speed limit and that Scannell had arrested the chauffeur simply because he had a grudge against him. Scannell had warned Mr. Gibb on the bridge several times before.

"I am surprised," said Magistrate Breen to Mr. Gibb, "that a man of such public prominence as you are should thus treat a policeman who is doing his duty. It is my duty as a Magistrate to hold your chauffeur in $300 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, and I do so more with the object of giving you a lesson than with the object of punishing him for violating the speed law."

Mr. Gibb gave bail for his chauffeur.

McADOO'S NEW YEAR PARTY.

Reception at Police Headquarters—Albertson Wasn't There.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday gave an informal New Year's reception to every member of his force who could be present in response to the invitation sent out several days ago. All the Inspectors but two, nearly all the Captains of all five boroughs, and many Sergeants and Roundsmen, as well as doormen and matrons, were present, and exchanged the compliments of the season with the Commissioner.

Although the patrolmen were included in the Commissioner's invitation, very few of them appeared to wish their Chief a happy new year. Among others conspicuous by their absence was Capt. Albertson, who was deposed from the Inspectorship of the Bronx to make a place for the reinstated Inspector Cross. Inspector Cross was the first to be received by the Commissioner and his party. Inspector Schmittberger was an absentee, because he is laid up with a broken ankle.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

OPPORTUNE BUYING TIME.

IN ORDER to effect as great a clearance of stock as possible before taking annual inventory, material price reductions have been made on several Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, also on hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture of every description, including Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, &c.

The opportunity of the year to buy High-Class Furniture at specially advantageous prices

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

SMITH HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Jerome Appears Against Man Charged with Shooting O'Brien.

William H. Smith, one of the proprietors of the saloon at 23 Bowery, who is accused of shooting William O'Brien, the ex-convict who testified against Policeman Arthur Mallon during his trial for shooting Matthew Brennan last June, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in the Tombs Court yesterday, and, at the request of District Attorney Jerome, held without bail for further examination on Tuesday. Mr. Jerome told Magistrate Breen that if O'Brien died he would charge Smith with murder in the first degree.

After the hearing Mr. Jerome said that his investigation had shown that Detectives Lohmeyer and Schmitt of the Eldridge Street Police Station, the policemen who arrested Smith, were not in any way derelict in their duty. Sadie Ennis of 23 Bowery, the woman arrested last night on the supposition that she heard the quarrel which is said to have preceded the shooting, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell, in Essex Market Court.

Annual Sale of Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Kimonos and Corsets,

Commencing, Tuesday, January 3rd.

Night Gowns and Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95, $2.45 to $4.95

Chemises,
75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95, $2.45 to $2.95

Corset Covers,
35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.95

Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95 to $5.00.

Odd Pieces in Gowns, Chemises and Drawers (at about ½ their value.)

White Petticoats,
elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery, from $5.00 to $15.00. (about ⅓ their value.)

Trousseaux Sets
in a large variety of styles,
at $5.00, $6.75, $8.75 & $12.75,
value $8.00 to $20.00.

Outing Flannel Skirts, 25 cts.

Silk Petticoats

In White, Black and Colored Taffeta (in street and evening shades,) in a large variety of styles in best quality taffeta; 37, 39, 42-inch,

at $5.00, $6.75 & $8.75,

value $7.75 to $15.00.

Kimonos.

In Outing Flannel, flowered design, bound with fancy ribbon at $1.45 & $1.65.

In Crépon and Flowered Challie, bound with fancy ribbon, at $1.65, value $2.50 to $4.50.

In Novelty Crépe, bound with pompadour ribbon, at $2.45, value $4.50.

In Oriental Crépe, bound with satin ribbon, at $1.95.

In Albatross, bound with wash ribbon, at $3.75, value $6.00.

Short Kimonos
in outing flannel in flowered effect and Crépon, bound with fancy ribbon, at 98 cts.

Eiderdown Wrappers & Kimonos at $2.95

Corsets.

Straight Front Corsets.

In Fine Coutil, attached supporters,
$1.35 & $1.65, value $2.50 to $4.00.

In Fancy Batiste, including one model genuine whalebone, $2.75, value $5.50 to $8.00.

In Brocade Batiste, genuine whalebone, attached supporters front and sides, $3.75, value $10.00.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

McGuire and Dady to be on the Board of Elections.

Mayor McClellan to-morrow will announce the reappointment of three of the present members of the Board of Elections, President John R. Voorhis of Manhattan, Charles B. Page of Manhattan, and John McGuire of Brooklyn. He also will announce the appointment of Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn to succeed Rudolph Fuller. Commissioners Voorhis and McGuire are Democrats and Messrs. Page and Dady Republicans. In each case the recommendations for appointment were under the law made by the party county committees.

There was no question over the Manhattan appointments, but some doubt had been entertained about those for Brooklyn, as there was no desire on the part of the administration to accept the McCarren indorsement of McGuire or of the Woodruff indorsement of Dady. Two years ago Dady was recommended to Mayor Low, but he induced the Republican County Committee in Kings to make another recommendation, and named Fuller on it.

The Mayor also will swear in the Commissioners Monday and will announce his appointment of a Special Sessions Justice for Richmond County to succeed John J. Kenny, elected District Attorney. It was expected that the appointment of Park Commissioner John J. Brady would be announced to return to the Tax Board and allow Charles G. F. Wahle to be named Bronx Park Commissioner. A delay has been caused, however, owing to the declination of Mr. Wahle to accept the proffer of Park Commissioner. He declined because of the mixed political conditions in the Bronx, and because of his dislike to leave his law practice.

WON'T EXTRADITE BROKERS.

Odell Revokes Warrants for Harris & Co.—Court Doubts Charges.

When the case of George W. Harris and his partners came up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court on the writ of habeas corpus sued out by counsel for the brokers, a telegram from Gov. Odell was handed to Justice Leventritt. It announced that the Governor had revoked the warrant of extradition which he had issued at the request of the Governor of New Jersey. A representative of the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, counsel for Harris and his partners, said that Gov. Odell had been misinformed as to the facts at the time he signed the extradition, and had not been told that the offenses, if any, had been committed in this State and not in New Jersey.

Brober Harris and the other two defendants, Henry C. Robinson and Benjamin J. Dreyer, who had been paroled in the custody of their counsel, were in court. Justice Leventritt intimated that it was his belief that the charges were groundless, but he adjourned the hearing until Tuesday.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

ANNUAL SALE OF
Men's Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Night Shirts.

Linen Collars, 48c. ½ doz.
All new styles, made to our order of fine quality Linen and perfect fitting.
These collars compare favorably in quality, style and finish with the average 25c. collar (sizes 14 to 20). ½ doz. 48c

Cuffs, 95c. ½ doz,
Made of the same quality as the collars, straight links, square or round corners, in half dozen lots, only 95c

Unlaundered White Shirts at 47c each.
Made of extra quality muslin, reinforced 3-ply linen bosom, continuous facings throughout, open back, all sleeve lengths, sizes 14 to 18, 47c

Unlaundered Dress Shirts, 59c.
Made of Williamsville A1 muslin, 3-ply linen bosoms, re-inforced and double stitched, with continuous facings, beautifully finished throughout with extra barred buttonholes, open back or open back and front, sizes 14 to 18, 59c

Men's Night Shirts, 39c.
Made of good quality muslin, cut full and long, nicely trimmed, with or without collar, sizes 15 to 20, 39c

Orders by mail filled the day received.

BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STREETS.

Lord & Taylor.

Annual Sale

Household Linens

Begins Tuesday, January 3d, 1905,

with advantages never before equalled by any previous sale.

The best manufacturers of Europe have contributed their surplus stocks at price concessions in many cases below cost of manufacture, including lines taken from our regular stock at

Reductions Ranging from ¼ to ⅓ Less

than former prices. Our preparation for this sale has extended over the past six months, and the stock is replete with every housekeeping and decorative requisite.

Special lots of interest to Hotels, Boarding Houses and Institutions are included.

Among those worthy special mention are:—

Table Cloths.

2x2 yds., *$1.90 and $2.00,* formerly $2.50 and $3.00.
2x2½ yds. *$2.38 and $2.50,* formerly $3.15 and $3.75.
2x3 yds, *$2.85 and $3.00,* formerly $3.75 and $4.50.
2½x2½ yds., *$3.35 and $4.25,* formerly $4.50 and $5.25.

Longer lengths at proportionate prices, bearing same ratio of reductions

Extra Fine Damask Cloths.

2 yds. wide x 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 yds. long.
2½ yds. wide x 2½, 3, 3½, 4 yds. long.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Napkins. (Dinner size): regular 3.50 and 3.00 and 3.75 quality, *at $2.50*

Napkins. (Dinner size:) regular 3.75, 4.00 and 4.50 quality, *at $3.00*

Napkins. Regular 6.00 to 7.50 quality..... *$4.75*

Table Damask. (By the yard): regular 65c., 75c., 1.00 and 1.25 quality, *50c, 65c, 85c and $1.00.*

Towels. Hemmed Huck; regular 2.00 and 2.75 quality, at *$1.50 and $2.25.*

Hemstitched Huck Towels.

Assorted Damask Borders—
Formerly special 3.00 quality..... *$2.50 doz*
Regular 4.00 quality..... *$3.00 doz*
Figured Huck, regular 9.00 quality..... *$6.00 doz*

Bath Towels. Heavy Turkish Bath Towels, regular 37½c. quality, at *25c yd.*

Glass Toweling. All linen, blue and red checks; *12 1-2c,* reduced from 15c.

Crash Toweling. All linen, 10c. and 12½c. yd., regular 12½c. and 15c. grades.

Linen Pillow Cases. Extra quality, linen hemstitched 90c., 1.35 and 1.45 pair; regular 1.25, 1.75 and 2.00 quality.

Damask Tray Cloths, hemstitched and open work, 37½c quality, at..... *25c. each*

Pillow Cases. Irish Linen, hand embroidered, regular 2.75 and 3.00 quality. *$1.75 and $2.00 pair.*

Linen Sheets. regular 6.00 and 7.75 quality at *$4.50 and $5.50.*

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Ave., 19th St.

AMZI L. BARBER SUED.

Violet Aubrey Butler of London Would Recover on Notes for £1,600.

Violet Aubrey Butler, who describes herself as a resident of London, England, has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Amzi L. Barber, President of the Barber Asphalt Company, to recover the amount of two drafts on which payment was stopped in England in 1903.

The drafts which figure in the case and which are attached to the papers, read as follows:

London, Oct. 31, 1903.
Messrs. Drummond: Pay to self or order six hundred pounds (£600).
A. L. BARBER.

London, Nov. 2, 1903.
Messrs. Drummond: Pay to self or order one thousand pounds (£1,000).
A. L. BARBER.

In her complaint the plaintiff alleges that on Oct. 15 Amzi L. Barber made and delivered to her in this city, for valuable consideration, the two drafts referred to; that they were indorsed "A. L. Barber," making them payable to the bearer according to the laws of England, and that when they were presented at the banking house of Drummond, in London, payment was refused. Thereafter, the plaintiff says, Mr. Barber was notified, but paid no attention to the notice, and has not paid either of the drafts. She asks judgment for the full amount, with interest from the dates on the drafts.

W. W. Niles of the law firm of Niles & Johnson, attorneys for Barber, said yesterday his client would not personally or through his counsel speak about the case, but might discuss the matter later, if the plaintiff or her counsel attempted to make any public statement.

Benoni Lockwood, Jr., counsel for the plaintiff, said the case was one which had reached him in the regular course of business, coming to him from his London correspondent, but he refused to say what the valuable consideration mentioned in the drafts was.

German Charity Ball Jan. 26.

The German Charity Ball, given under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Bachelors, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Jan. 26. This will be the fifteenth of these annual balls, and it promises, those interested say, to be even more successful than any of the last. The net proceeds will be devoted to the German charitable institutions of the city.

Warm Wave Spoils Skating.

The mild weather of Friday and yesterday weakened the ice on the Central Park Lake to such an extent that the park police yesterday afternoon kept the skaters off it and the Park Department posted notice that skating would be discontinued for the present.

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

On Thursday the price movement of the year's last week made a very favorable comparison with last year, but Friday spoiled it. Too much cotton, too much Lawson, and too much discounting of the January boom appear to be the chief causes of the chill to the buoyancy which had promised to end the year in happy contrast with 1903.

The excess of cotton seems a curious complaint, and something more will be said of it later on, merely noting now the severity of the fall upon the overproduction. The fall marks a loss within a twelvemonth of over 10 cents a pound, from the highest point since specie payments were resumed to below the cost of production, and only 1½ cents above the minimum of fifty years. This is equivalent in percentage to the loss of several 10-point margins upon the Stock Exchange, but thus far the results have not caused any unfortunate sequel. It is known that Southern banks were carrying cotton at higher prices, and it is not even yet certain what the result will be upon borrowers and lenders alike. There are compensations, of course, but it will be a fortunate thing if a liquidation of such severity in so important an industry has only speculative consequences.

Since anything of Lawson is something too much there is easily an excess. The facts of Friday's market compel the admission that he is not yet extinct, and next Tuesday's market may show he is very much alive. An excellent programme had been provided for the retirement of both Mr. Lawson and Mr. Rogers from their present activities upon terms alleged to be satisfactory to both. But Mr. Lawson said he was still doing business at the old stand, and the market made a response which he may consider flattering.

The arrival of the January boom in December is no novelty. Everybody knows there will be an investment demand after the New Year disbursements, and everybody prepares to supply it. But the people who receive New Year disbursements have a preference for supplying themselves at December prices, and the January market is likely to be overstocked unless something comes along to stimulate the demand.

We all know what happened last year. There were such storms that freight could not be hauled to the railways or over the railways, with loss in net earnings of 23 per cent. And Steel common passed its dividend, the iron trade being headed down a decline whose bottom was not apparent. It must not be supposed that these facts are recalled to cast a gloom over the opening year. The exact contrary is the intention. The existence of better conditions and the expectation of improvement even upon the betterment is the necessary note of every comment. Ampler justice will be done this topic next Sunday than ever before in THE TIMES's Annual, but it is impossible to note the situation on Jan. 1 without touching upon it generally, even before accuracy and completeness are practicable. At this time last year we were at the end of an exhausting liquidation, but did not know it. We were about to enter upon a period of revival and expansion, but the vision of it was not clear. Now foresight is directed not into the shadows but toward the sunlight. This is so true that something more of soberness and less of exhilaration would be more contributory to realization of hopes. There is an overstock of nothing but cotton and money. There is a deficiency of everything else that men consume, as is indicated by the universally high range of commodity prices. If they were high from speculation there would be accumulation of stocks, and the situation would be meretricious. They are high because they are scarce and wanted for consumption by consumers able and willing to pay for them. Overtrading, overbuying, accumulation not for consumption but for sale at a higher range are the dangers in stock and commodity markets alike. The situation is well illustrated by recent conditions in the iron trade when the high range of prices reduced consumption and began to pile up stocks, threatening a congestion which was only averted by checking production, and by reducing prices and stimulating consumption. Consumption of iron and everything else is now on a high scale, and may long continue so, but the promise and stability of the situation would be much impaired by pressing rising markets too far. That is the operation which caused Sully's undoing, and is represented at the other extreme by operations like Lawson's. Brown and Sully smashed the cotton market at last by buying more cotton than existed, but they produced the present "calamity" of a larger surplus of actual cotton than ever was known before. They produced a real surplus of true wealth, but Mr. Lawson produces an apparent surplus of phantom stocks in an actual scarcity. It should never be forgotten that bears are always buyers, and always are the prudent buyer's best friend. If conditions are what they seem, and if Mr. Lawson produces another collapse to enable him to buy what perhaps he has sold he ought to have much company. Nobody who has belief in the soundness of the situation ought to be reluctant in picking up the fruit when he shakes the tree.

Among the remarkable events which characterize the year now closed it may be doubted whether any is more challenging to the dullest attention than the two collapses in the cotton market. In the Spring a bull campaign was in full swing, and twenty-cent cotton was the cry. The bubble burst with universal approval, and now the year closes with another collapse which is welcomed by many although it ought to be beneficial to the whole. A full yield at a moderate price would have helped all interests and most, none, but such an excess as weighs upon the market works injury in the present and future without benefits as regularly exhibit to anticipated. The cotton crop of 1903 was 10,131,000 bales, and that of 1904 will be 13,675,000 bales, or 3,544,000 bales more. The increase in consumption in the year was 1,000,000 bales, leaving 2,544,000 bales to be carried over. The carry over was 1,000,000 bales, and the total visible supply 3,544,000 bales. The price of cotton was 12 cents, and the value of the crop $1,641,000,000. The price is now 7 cents, and the value of the crop $955,250,000. The loss in value is $685,750,000. Is there any reason to see much good from extremely cheap cotton, just as they were little harmed by the dizzy prices during the cotton corner. The cotton cloth market did not advance with the staple, and is not likely to fall with it as it should. The middlemen will see that it does not, to the prejudice of their interests. They will not reduce their prices any more than they must, and help will not get larger wages because cotton is cheaper. The planter fares worst of all. For thirteen million bales, more or less, he is likely to realize $200,000,000 less than for a crop smaller by 3,000,000 bales. This only partially states the planters' hard case. There is a larger surplus than ever was known, and it will take more than one year to work it off, the price meanwhile being abnormally depressed. No wonder mass meetings are burning cotton with hymn singing and prayer.

This excess of cotton coincides with a deficiency of wheat, which has resulted in a price correction of exactly the opposite sort. Our farmers have raised 85,000,000 fewer bushels of wheat, but they have received $67,405,048 more money than for the larger quantity. These contrasts are surprising because of their concurrence in a single harvest, but experience furnishes many similar cases of both sorts for all crops. In 1895 the farmers raised 939,000,000 more bushels of corn than the preceding year, and received ten million fewer dollars. In 1896 there was another larger crop and smaller price return, and in 1897 a decrease of 381,000,000 bushels of yield resulted in an addition to profits of $10,000,000. Other cases might easily be selected from the history of wheat crops, but it will suffice to make the point clear if a case of an opposite sort be taken regarding cotton. The 9,142,838 bales raised in 1899-1900 were worth to the planters $29,000,000 more than the 11,180,205 bales of the previous year. It will be seen that the Georgia farmers are merely trying to assist Providence along the path that it has previously taken of its own accord, and yet what the farmers are trying to do in their own interests is regarded as a calamity when it comes unassisted by human help. For short yields are recognized as calamities only partially recompensed by price corrections. Prices rise more readily than they fall, for producers and distributors who will protect their profits stubbornly enough are even stouter in loading their costs of production on to others' shoulders. Bread eaters and cloth wearers know exactly how this works.

This topic is discussed rather because it lies at the root of the financial situation than because it concerns the interests of millions of consumers. For the primal force and motif of American values and prices is still agriculture rather than trade or manufacture. In a sense American farmers are both manufacturers and merchants; undeniably they are producers of the largest volume of new values created by any class; and when they "hold" or burn their crops they are using a judgment of markets characteristic rather of the merchant than the rustic, although jokes are made about their dullness or perverseness. Considered in this rôle it is clear that no other producers or merchants have a harder task. Farmers can have but one turnover each year; their eggs are all in one basket. Their crops must be planted in ignorance of what the demand will be at the harvest; the cost of the production is the same whatever the yield, and just and unjust alike are at the mercy of the elements. Suppose the Steel Trust could not alter its production between January and December; suppose that its output depended on chance and had no relation to cost or to supply and demand; suppose that the production of 1903 corresponded with the markets of 1904—what then would be the condition of the trade? And although the iron trade ranks first among manufactures as either a gauge or a barometer, it ranks after agriculture in its stimulus either to domestic or foreign trade.

It is in the latter aspect that this year's remarkable crops have an especial lesson. Not long ago financial observers were considering whether the decrease of wheat production signified a permanent decrease in the exportable resources of the United States. Now comes along this wonderful crop of cotton to attest that this is not a one-crop country, and to this must be added a record of exports of manufactures of a half billion. Evidently there is no limit except of price to a source of exports which has demonstrated its ability to triple in a decade. Here is a recompense for any theoretical decrease of exports of agriculture, for any decrease must remain theoretical until it is proved permanent. In 1885 Mr. C. Wood Davis proved to the satisfaction of many besides himself that 1894 was the last year in which the tillable area would be equal to the demands upon it for home consumption. But our best agricultural years have been since 1894. Mr. Sully's dozen or twenty reasons why we could not grow cotton enough now go into limbo beside Mr. Davis's similar argument. The planters will make less cotton next year, and the Northern farmers will make more wheat. On this year's acreage there was grown in 1898 128,000,000 more bushels than this year, affording ample surplus for export. But 5,000,000 more acres were planted than were harvested in 1904, and whenever we are as good farmers as Englishmen—being at present the worst except Russians—we can double our yield on the same acreage, putting any sort of deficiency off until the kalends. Startling as is the deficiency in quantity of wheat, and deficiency in value of cotton, neither nor both contain any serious threat to the outlook, for the aggregate is a new high record. There will be, as there have been, good and bad years, as it may please Providence to send them, but their misfortunes will be modified by human agency in the manner indicated by the examples cited.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

H. R. LEIGHTON & CO. of Boston have a man who writes a market letter in a vein nearly equal in slanginess to the renowned Thomas himself. This man the other day told the following story, which seems good enough to repeat in these days of liberal advertising of market advice:

"A chap who watches the ticker was put to his wits' end how to raise a few dollars to keep himself on speaking terms with his landlord and the grocery man. He finally hit upon an idea. He inserted a card in one of the Sunday papers which read: "Notice to investors. Upon receipt of $2 I will give a tip on a stock which will move ten points the coming week. Address Box —." The response to the advertisement brought eleven letters, ten of which had $2 inclosed, while the eleventh contained a check for the required amount. The check was returned to the sender without comment. The people who wanted the tip received an unsigned postal card which read, "Tobacco." Tobacco fell 40 points that week.

FRANK M. DICK, the jovial board member of Dick Brothers & Co., is about to retire from the firm with which he has been so long connected in order to take a long and well-earned rest. Mr. Dick will travel, but he does not intend to give up his seat on the Stock Exchange. When in New York he will make his headquarters with his old firm. He was there yesterday exhibiting a badly lacerated hand. It seems that on Friday, while he was on his farm, an Irish terrier in Maryland belonging to one of his friends got into a fight with one of the hounds with which Mr. Dick had just been chasing an aniseed bag. Mr. Dick tried to separate the dogs, but the Irish terrier had such a grip on the throat of the hound that Mr. Dick found it necessary to use his hands. He was badly bitten, but he saved the hound's life. Mr. Dick's activity in the last fifteen years was mainly in such stocks at Pennsylvania, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and St. Louis and San Francisco. Mr. Dick's place as the board member will be taken by Henry Markoe, Jr., and Isaac N. Solis will also become a member of the firm.

THEODORE H. PRICE, the cotton operator, who made himself noted for his original methods in presenting his arguments and views on the conditions of the cotton market last week, got out a graphic demonstration of the size of this year's cotton crop. He had a photographer travel through the South and take photographs of the cotton fields and of the towns where cotton is stored. The photographs, accompanied with affidavits by the photographer to prove that they were taken at a recent date, show that the fields in varying localities were still white with the unpicked staple, while in the towns hundreds of bales of cotton were shown stacked up in the centre of the streets for lack of warehousing facilities.

THOMAS W. LAWSON'S attack on the life insurance companies does not seem to have frightened any of the big men from taking out policies. Ernst Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. is understood to have taken out a policy recently amounting to $2,000,000. This is said to be among the largest policies ever written even in this city, where most of the big financiers carry heavy life insurance.

H. C. ROUSE, the former President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, who has been taking a vacation abroad, is expected back within a few weeks, and rumor has it that he may again assume the post which he relinquished to take a rest. It is said that while abroad he conferred with the big Dutch stockholders in the road, and as a result of this a dividend may be declared on the preferred stock.

STEWART BARR, formerly of Gross & Kleeberg, has been posted as an applicant for membership on the New York Stock Exchange, he having agreed to purchase the seat of C. Schumacher, who suspended recently. The last week of the old year saw a lot of new applications for memberships in the Stock Exchange. Among the applicants were Thomas Tower Bates, Henry Markoe, Jr., and Harold C. Smith, while W. Schuyler Smith was elected a member.

JOHN W. GATES left for Chicago on Friday to spend New Year's Day. He is one of the few of the prominent men in the Street that are out of town just now, and it was remarked upon in Wall Street that the holidays had called so few of the big men away from the Street. It was a curious coincidence that the departure of Mr. Gates and the decline in the market came at the same time. There may not have been any connection between the two, although it is generally believed that the Gates firm sold out big lines of long stock. Mr. Gates probably knows that it is unsatisfactory to speculate when you are too far away from the seat of activity.

JOHN H. DUNNE, for years connected with two of the largest Chicago stock and grain commission houses as their New York representative, has associated himself with F. L. Seligsberg & Co. He joined the New York Stock Exchange in 1899, and recently sold his membership to take an active interest in the above firm. His long and varied experience in Wall Street, aided by his extensive acquaintance all over the country, fits him to the office duties of this firm, which work he prefers to that of activity on the floor. Otto Schuster has been admitted to this firm.

T. A. McINTYRE & CO. yesterday announced the retirement of Charles W. Gillett as special partner in their firm. His interest will be succeeded to by J. E. Hulshizer, who recently retired as President of the New Jersey Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Jersey City, in order to take an active part in the Stock Exchange business of T. A. McIntyre & Co. Mr. Hulshizer has been a lifelong friend of Mr. McIntyre.

ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, according to a friend of his, was recently approached by an acquaintance for some transportation. The applicant was a multimillionaire, and Mr. Miller was curious to know why he objected to paying his fare. "Well," said the man, "I find that porters treat me very much better if I am traveling on a pass than if I show a paid-for ticket. They evidently think I am a personal friend of the powers that be and I like it." "You are wrong," replied Mr. Miller; "the reason they treat you more deferentially is because they know that a man with a pass will give a bigger tip, either because he can afford it, seeing that he pays no fare, or because he wants to impress the porter with his importance."

the manipulation of Montreal and Boston on the curb, the collapse in which stock ruined a number of curb brokers and caused the failure of Munroe & Munroe, will dissolve partnership to-day. Among the other changes which will take place in Stock Exchange houses to-day is the dissolution of James McGovern & Co., Stern & Sternbach, Lawrence & Tauchert, and Thibault, Penington & Colket. From the latter firm F. A. Thibault retires on account of ill health.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS has retired from the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co. Frank J. Connelly, Jr., has been admitted to the firm of Williamson & Squire. Francis M. Weld has joined Moffatt & White as a partner. Walter E. Beer has been admitted to H. P. Goldschmidt & Co. Frank R. McMullin has become a member of Kneeland, Clement & Curtis, and E. A. Young has retired from the firm. William M. Murray has retired from Worden & Co.

MORRIS STERNBACH will head the new firm of Morris Sternbach & Co. Lemuel C. Beredict will be the senior partner of Beredict, Drysdale & Co. Francis C. Bishop will head the firm of Bishop, Laimbeer & Co. From the firm of Keen & Ward Albert C. Ward has withdrawn.

W. R. FAGAN, one time New Orleans representative of Daniel J. Sully & Co., will manage a branch office in that city for Dick Brothers & Co. Mr. Fagan became a member of Sully & Co. a few days before the firm failed, and his friends rejoice that he has now placed himself so well.

C. S. CRANE, in addition to his duties as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Wabash Railroad, the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal Railroad, and the West Side Railroad of Pittsburg, will to-day assume charge of the passenger department of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, having been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of that company, vice E. B. Coolidge.

BANK STOCKS IN 1904.

Record of Sales at Auction During the Past Year.

Bank stocks, generally speaking, have fared well during the past year. In a large number of cases bank and trust company stocks have shown large appreciation in value due in some cases to larger dividends, but in more numerous instances to the normal increase in bank stock values favored during the latter part of the year by the generally satisfactory condition of the security markets as a whole. At the same time the recent advances in bank stocks have been somewhat out of proportion to the amount of business done in them. This probably has been due to the fact that the opportunity has been favorable for the dealers in such securities to bid them up, but this very bidding-up process has resulted in buyers being somewhat reluctant to make purchases, not yet having become satisfied with the higher level of prices. On the other hand the advance has not called out much stock, for the reason that in many cases the year's recoveries still left the prices of many bank securities below the high level of previous years. Although naturally incomplete as a record of the sales of bank stocks, most of which are dealt in chiefly at private sale, there is much of interest in the record of the sales of bank and trust company stocks at auction. The following table, compiled by Mr. E. C. Hillier, gives the high and low prices, with the months in which the prices were made and the total sales for the year of all bank and trust company stocks sold at the regular weekly auction of such stocks during 1904:

BANK STOCKS.—NEW YORK.

	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Number Shares Sold.
America	260	Nov.	225	Aug.	10
Am. Exchange	280	Nov.	220	Mar.	290
Coal & Iron	190½	Nov.	190½	Nov.	23
Consolidated	141½	May	143½	Nov.	20
Chatham	345¾	Aug.	336½	Jan.	351
Chemical	4295	Oct.	4295	Oct.	8
Citizens' Central	146	June	146	June	11
City	310¼	Dec.	261½	Aug.	149
Commerce	240	Dec.	202¾	Apr.	874
Columbia	400	May	400	May	10
Corn Ex.	900½	Nov.	855	Apr.	134
East River	160½	Apr.	160½	Oct.	...
First Nat.	610	July	555	Mar.	20
Fourth Nat.	254½	Sept.	204¾	Jan.	181
Gallatin	416	Dec.	390	Jan.	97
German Am.	161¼	Oct.	150½	Jan.	90
German Ex.	260	Nov.	260	Nov.	6
Germania	600	Oct.	600	Oct.	10
Hanover	540	Nov.	511	Apr.	30
Imp. & Traders'	610	Feb.	550	Apr.	218
Irving	220	May	219	June	45
Inter. Bkg.	275	Nov.	250	Mar.	276
Liberty	525	Nov.	525	Nov.	5
Mkt & Fulton	265½	Nov.	243½	Mar.	42
Metropolis	1875	Dec.	1875	Dec.	4
Mechanics'	317½	Mar.	249½	June	1,571
Mech. & Traders'	145½	Nov.	130	July	180
Mercantile	253¾	May	223	Jan.	85
Merchants' Ex.	183	Dec.	175½	Apr.	125
Mer. Ex.	175	Mar.	170½	Mar.	32
Mt. Morris	210	Apr.	210	Apr.	5
Mutual	275	Jan.	275	Feb.	29
Nassau	190½	Aug.	183¾	July	130
New Amsterdam	450	Nov.	405	Sep.	180
New York	291¼	Dec.	290	Mar.	90
N. Y. Nat. Ex.	200	Mar.	200	Mar.	16
North Am.	223¾	Dec.	200	Jan.	171
Northern	150	Nov.	150	Nov.	10
Oriental	230	Jan.	225	Nov.	203
Pacific	260	June	253	Jan.	40
Park	450	Nov.	436	Mar.	280
Phenix	105¾	Feb.	100	Feb.	90
Produce Ex.	175½	Nov.	170	Sep.	11
Shoe & Leather	145	Mar.	145	Mar.	8
Thirty-fourth St.	225¾	Apr.	187½	Sep.	8
Twelfth Ward	127	Mar.	125¾	May	56
Union Ex.	214½	Nov.	194¾	Jan.	42
United Nat.	95	Nov.	93	Nov.	63
Total of shares sold					6,214

BANK STOCKS.—BROOKLYN.

Manufacturers'	345½	Oct.	345½	Oct.	50
Mechanics'	290	June	275¾	June	28
Nat. City	305	Apr.	305	Apr.	2
Prospect Park	165	Dec.	165	Dec.	10
Sprague	200	Oct.	200	Oct.	15
Total of shares sold					105

TRUST COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty	115	Nov.	113	Dec.	62
Am. Surety	190	Dec.	169½	Nov.	203
Bankers'	280½	Feb.	260¾	Feb.	100
Bond & Mtg. G.	290	Nov.	238	Jan.	45
Bowling Green	225	Dec.	210	Oct.	220
Broadway	165¾	Nov.	161	Jan.	60
Brooklyn	405	Apr.	405	Apr.	2
Central	2,010	Feb.	1925	Apr.	45
Central R. R. & T.	650	Mar.	650	Mar.	5
Colonial	307½	Apr.	300½	May	55
Commonwealth	95¾	Mar.	85	Oct.	143
Farmers' L. & T.	1295	Jan.	1295	Jan.	20
Guaranty	860¾	Dec.	694¾	Dec.	10
Guardian	195	May	180	May	12
Lawyers' Mtg.	194	Nov.	191	Nov.	12
Lawyers' Title	345½	Dec.	270	Jan.	157
Lincoln	238	May	230	Apr.	30
Long Isl. L. & T.	260	Nov.	201¾	Nov.	32
Manhattan	485	Mar.	460	Aug.	110
Mercantile	1025	Jan.	1000	Nov.	118
Metropolitan	620	Feb.	600	Apr.	142
Merchants'	205	Feb.	175¾	July	140
Morton	200	Feb.	170	Sep.	100
Mutual	145	Dec.	140¼	Mar.	82
Mutual Alliance	209	Apr.	200	July	105
National	291	Mar.	290	Nov.	40
Nat. Surety	130	Oct.	118¼	May	40
N. Y. Life & T.	1057½	Mar.	1057½	May	30
N. Y. Sec. & T.	6075	May	5775	Mar.	121
North Am.	304¾	Dec.	280	Feb.	127
People's	320	Mar.	300	Aug.	140
Realty Assoc.	145	Oct.	110	Apr.	200
Title Ins.	168	Sept.	157	Nov.	60
Title G. & T.	201	Dec.	175	Feb.	246
Trust of Am.	417½	Aug.	375¾	June	220
United States	1440¾	Jan.	1440	Aug.	30
U. S. Mtg. & T.	401	Oct.	410¾	July	47
Van Norden	320	Oct.	300	May	40
Washington	490¾	Nov.	490¾	Nov.	15
West & Bronx.	250¾	Oct.	185	Mar.	11
Williamsburg	261	Apr.	247	Apr.	30
Windsor	200¾	Feb.	161	Aug.	200
Total of shares sold					4,866

*Change in capital stock.

Germany's Raw-Iron Production.

According to the figures of the Society of Iron and Steel Manufacturers of Germany, the production of raw iron in Germany in the month of October was 880,887 tons, against 880,976 tons in the previous month and 830,404 tons in the same month of last year. This amount is divided as follows: Open-hearth iron, 152,854 tons; Bessemer iron, 27,033 tons; basic iron, 691,000; Thomas raw iron, 1,000; puddled iron, 9,000. The total production for the year, 1904, to October 31 was 8,119,000 tons, against 7,884,000 tons in the same period of 1903. The total production for the year 1904 will probably be 9,750,000 tons, against 9,470,000 tons in 1903.

A Favorable Prospect.

The approach of the year 1905 is viewed in the financial community with a feeling of confidence. Crops of cotton and of most cereals have been abundant. It is estimated that the total farm value of the principal crops of the country, excluding cotton, will lamount to more than $3,720,000,000, the largest on record, and that the value of the cotton crop will exceed $500,000,000. There has been a decided revival in general business and manufacturing, especially in the iron and steel trade, railroad earnings are increasing and legitimate enterprise is now finding encouragement from capital to a greater extent than since 1901. It is significant that a recent temporary disturbance in the stock market had no influence upon the prices of investment bonds and caused scarcely any decrease in the demand. We look for a continuance of these conditions and believe that investments may now be safely made in well-insured issues.

FISK & ROBINSON.

Growth of the Coffe Exchange.

The increase in the speculation in commodities has nowhere made itself felt more plainly than in the business of the Coffee Exchange, which last year exceeded all records. There were sold 23,487,800 bags of coffee last year, as compared with 18,016,000 bags the year before. The wide range of the prices is another indication of the activity of the speculation in coffee. The quotations for No. 7, which is the standard grade, fluctuated between 9 cents and 6¾ cents, while the price for futures was as high as 6.40 cents in February, when the December, 1904, option sold at that figure and as low as 4.95 cents shortly after the Sully failure in March, when that month sold at that price. The money needed to carry on this speculation amounted to $20,621,750, as compared with $6,616,-

COTTON CROP PROBLEMS

Futility of Sensational Methods to Advance Prices.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS FAIL

Parallel with the Oversupply of Coffee Three Years Ago.

Last week's sensational stories of the burning of 3,000 bales of cotton in a Southern town dwindled down in later reports to the fact that one bale of cotton had been so destroyed. Nevertheless, the temper shown by the proposition to restrict supplies by destruction in order to raise the price has had considerable influence on the cotton market. The latter, not only in its speculative, but also in its strictly legitimate, phases, now faces a problem which occurs from time to time, and which is the inevitable consequence following a great shortage in the crop accompanied by speculative excesses of the cotton gamblers. The South has to thank in a large measure Daniel J. Sully and his followers, with their ill-advised cry of "Twelve-cent cotton forever!" for the low prices which the cotton market has now reached. The advice to the farmers to hold cotton for higher prices than those prevailing last Summer has brought losses to those who followed it, while those others who sold out early have reaped the benefit. If every farmer had early in the season sold enough cotton to assure his financial necessities the price would perhaps have been lower then, but there would have been less cause for alarm to the planters and carters on the score of their finances. What the Southern planters are understood to have done is to have based their expenditures for the current year on the assumption that cotton would sell at near 10 cents till the end of the season. They now find that they will have less to spend than they have expected.

The remedy, however great the danger of being smothered by the big crop, does not lie in the burning up of cotton, which is deemed superfluous, but rather in the reduction of acreage for the next crop, and in the securing of sufficient financial aid in the meantime to carry the cotton of this crop until it can or must be disposed of. Cotton does not perish when properly protected from the weather, and, although the warehouse facilities of the South are now overtaxed, temporary sheds will probably be found sufficient for the purpose until the supply is gradually marketed.

The scheme to reduce the supply by destruction of a part of the crop in order to raise prices from a level below cost of production is not a new one. It has been proposed in various countries for the same purpose. The last instance in the recollection of the commercial world occurred about two years ago, when the low price of coffee threatened financial ruin to the coffee growers of Brazil. The crop had been tremendously large, and the price of coffee had dropped to a point below 5 cents, which is supposed to be the average cost of producing a pound of that commodity. The planters were in despair, and a congress was called together to discuss ways and means to prevent what was termed overproduction."

The convention met in this city, and it was proposed to cut down a certain number of trees, to prohibit the planting of new trees for a period of years, and to burn some of the superfluous coffee. None of these propositions found much favor, although the Government of Brazil did pass laws forbidding the planting of new trees, and attempted to place an export duty on coffee. But before any of the remedies could be made effective, nature itself corrected the state of affairs. An unfavorable season reduced the size of the next crop, the demand for coffee increased, and prices recovered from the low level until now coffee is selling at 8 cents a pound. There is, of course, a difference between the planting of coffee and that of cotton, for a coffee tree once bearing fruit will continue to do so for a number of years, while a cotton plant has to grow anew each year. Thus it is easier to reduce the average of cotton, and therefore the remedy should be the more effective.

In the cotton business itself a similar condition of affairs has occurred before. The crop of the season 1894-5 was one of the largest ever known, and the price of cotton dropped in January to 5⅝ cents a pound. The acreage that season had been 23,687,950. The next year the acreage was only 20,190,675, a reduction of 3,497,285 acres. As a result the price of cotton advanced from the low point reached in January to over 7 cents in June of the same year. In the following September it had advanced to over 9 cents.

There is no reason to expect that the growing and picking conditions next year will be as good as they were last year, for the season just passing has been one of the most favorable ever known, such as only occurs once every ten years. A smaller crop next year will make the cotton held over from this crop worth considerably higher prices than now prevailing, and the question which the South therefore will have to solve will be that of financing the unsold portion of the crop. This cannot be done by spectacular bonfires.

CONTRASTS OF THE YEAR.

Remarkable Price Movement of Selected Leading Properties in 1904.

Every one interested in the stock market of the past year will probably remember it as one of extraordinary opportunity which came, however, in such disguise that there were few who profited by it to the extent which would appear to have been easily possible, now that the record of the whole year is unfolded. The year just passed was marked so far as the stock market is concerned by one of the most rapid recoveries from depression that Wall Street has ever experienced. It was a year, moreover, of decided contrasts between great depression and almost hopelessness during the first six months and buoyancy almost beyond record in its final period. The fact that last Spring even those not given to be overmuch impressed by the happenings of the moment were saying that a market anything like that of three years ago was not to be looked for again perhaps in a decade, renders all the more extraordinary the record of net gains that is shown by the prices of nearly every active stock traded in on the Stock Exchange. In no recent year has there been at one time or another so much talk of depression in business and of utter stagnation in the stock market itself, nor has any recent year seen any more determined attack against the market by the bear element. Yet with it all the active stocks show advances ranging from 5 points to several score points. This on the very heels of the pronunciamentos from New England that the day of reckoning had come for those who in Wall Street had been given larger credit for the development of the market than had been given to any other one set of capitalists. In many respects the closing scenes in the stock market of 1904 were its most interesting presentations, although in fundamental importance they were of insignificant value as compared wnth the factors that made possible first the stagnation of last Spring, and then the development of a market that compared favorably for strength and activity with any market that Wall Street has record of. The sensationalism of the recent Lawson attack on the market was all there was in that incident, so far as the stock market directly was concerned, that made the December reaction anything more than a more or less commonplace feature of any long sustained upward movement. The market shook under the broadside against it, and against some of the largest of the market operators, but immediately it recovered itself and in the brief interval between the reaction early in December and the close of the year the old level had been reached in a majority of issues and in some cases new high records were made for the year.

The depressing influences that marked the early part of the year, the falling off in general business, the reduction in railroad earnings, the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the iron trade, and in addition to these the export of large quantities of gold and the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, offered apparently ample explanation of the decline in the market during the period following the January boom which last year proved very ill-timed. That the decline, however, was carried to extremes seems clearly indicated by the fact that the market practically came to an end at the end of the first quarter of the year. Daily transactions for a considerable period represented no more than a half hour's business, and during some sessions of the Stock Exchange no more business was done than would represent the individual operations of some of the largest traders during the active days of last Fall. There were no stocks for sale, and buyers were for a considerable period too indifferent or too uncertain of the outlook to bid up for them. But withal while at times during the first six months the market was very weak, the net results of the market's ups and downs during that period were extremely small. It is interesting to note that with very few exceptions the year's large gains have all been made during the last six months. The accompanying table, which gives the record of the year for fifty or sixty representative stocks, indicates this movement very clearly. The changes between January and July were practically negligible in most cases in comparison with the movement during the last six months.

During its closing months the market was buoyed up by many favorable developments, most of them being in the way of corrections of the earlier factors that brought depression. The iron trade showed material improvement, continued imports of gold offset the losses made during the earlier months, and money was in plentiful supply so that rates practically all the year were at an unusually low level. But above all these influences was that of the bountiful crops that were harvested during the Fall. In some crops all previous records were broken, and where there was deficiency in yield there was compensation to the farmers, and to those dealing direct with them in the higher prices which were realized. The aggregate value of the crops exceeded the best record of any previous year. The result upon the market of this success of the year's farming was all the more decided because of the predictions made in the case of nearly every crop by numerous experts, and stuck to up to the very last, that the year was to be one of small crops and all but impoverishment for the agricultural communities.

With the close of the year the financial community has come to realize the wonderful opportunities that the security markets have presented during the past twelve months. In its early stages, however, the advance which began in June and gained in strength with the progress of the Summer was so measured, and even uncertain at times, that the opportunity for profit that was presented was scarcely realized by any. All classes of securities came to share in the upward movement. For a large part of the advance the steel stocks, especially United States Steel, were the leaders, and in their turn the high-grade railroad stocks and the minor securities that make up the setting, as it were, for the securities of substantial merit, took the lead of the market and carried themselves and other issues with them to new high levels.

The new year is looked forward to in many quarters to develop an even broader genuine demand for securities than has yet been displayed. The managements of many corporations are counting on the coming year to give them an opportunity of carrying out financial plans that have been long awaiting a favorable moment for accomplishment. It would not be surprising, that the year is more likely than any to be characterized by refinancing of established properties than by the flotation of new enterprises on anything like the scale that marked the buoyant times of 1901.

RECORD OF PRICES FOR STOCKS FOR 1904.

Stocks.	High. 1904.		Low. 1904.		Dec.31. 1903.	Apr.1. 1904.	July 1. 1904.	Oct.1. 1904.	Dec.31. 1904.	Net Change.
Amalgamated Copper	82¾	Dec. 1	43⅝	Feb. 8	51⅞	49	50	58½	71	+19⅛
American Car & F. pf.	93¾	Dec. 21	67	Jan. 6	68	73½	77½	89½	93¾	+25¾
American Locomotive	39⅝	Nov. 29	16¾	Jan. 6	18¼	21⅝	19⅞	27⅞	39⅝	+21⅜
American Smelting & Ref.	82¾	Dec. 3	66	Feb. 25	68½	72½	69⅝	77⅝	82¾	+14¼
American Smelting & Ref. pf.	115	Oct. 24	97⅝	Jan. 6	97⅝	102	99⅝	107⅝	115	+17½
American Sugar	153	Nov. 17	122¾	Jan. 6	122¾	127¾	125	139⅝	153	+30¼
American Sugar pf.	141	Nov. 14	123	Mar. 7	127¾	131½	127	135⅝	141	+13⅜
Atchison	89¾	Nov. 28	64	Feb. 24	70	72¾	68⅝	84⅝	89¾	+19¾
Atchison pf.	104¾	Nov. 28	87¾	Jan. 6	89⅝	91¾	90⅝	99⅝	104¾	+15⅛
Atlantic Coast Line	158½	Nov. 15	104½	19 -106	106¾	138	135	155	158½	+51¾
Baltimore & Ohio	101½	Dec. 6	72¾	Mar. 14	79¾	89	84	94	101½	+21¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95¾	Oct. 19	87¾	Feb. 19	89	91	89½	94	95¾	+6
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70¾	Nov. 15	36	Feb. 26	43½	44¾	42⅝	57⅝	70¾	+27⅛
Canadian Pacific	135¾	Oct. 22	109¾	Mar. 12	119	113¾	114	129¾	135¾	+16¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	51	Nov. 15	29¾	Mar. 14	33⅝	32¾	31⅝	41⅝	51	+17⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	177⅝	Dec. 1	137¾	Feb. 24	146⅝	145	143⅝	161⅝	177⅝	+31
Chicago & Northwestern	214⅜	Dec. 1	161¾	Mar. 14	169	171½	170	196⅝	214⅜	+45⅜
Consolidated Gas	220	Oct. 19	185	Feb. 8	194½	197

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Nominal, 3 Per Cent.

1904 Ends with a Declining Market, No News, and an Irregular Bank Statement.

The year did not end with the boom that was promised when last week opened. Upon the contrary the week's losings half nearly wiped out the advance of the first. The cotton crop "calamity"—meaning the unexpected abundance of yield— was the chief intrinsic cause of the change, but apprehension that the gentleman in Boston would do something startling as the preface to 1905 was more effective upon stock prices than loss of perhaps $200,000,000 in the value of the chief raw material for the world's clothing. It is obvious that nothing that Mr. Lawson can say can destroy intrinsic conditions, and the planters' loss is the gain of everybody else. The decline is placed on the record, together with dissent from its logical justification. The day's fall was not serious in its proportions, being confined to fractions, with but few exceptions, which are self explanatory. Consolidated Gas's continued fall on the merits of its relation to the City Administration; Steel preferred naturally bears the brunt of any speculative attack and Sugar has been plainly mentioned as likely to lead the next decline.

A market of Saturday's sort it is supererogatory to explain fractional recessions. No reason beyond simple sympathy between and among the room traders is necessary.

The bank statement played no particular part in the day's business. It was regular in its character and did not accord with expectations, but could not be expected to explain itself on Dec. 31, when annual statements are to be made and disbursements of $150,000,000 are to be financed. The disappearance of some $4,000,000 reserves traced into the banks is not surprising. It is quite likely that it found its way into the pockets of holiday shoppers, or into the tills of the trust companies for a day or two, when they will have no further need for it, and it will find its way into the bank surplus as naturally as possible. The increase of loans is quite likely nothing but the reverse of the operation whereby the trust companies assumed the burden of the banks a little while ago, the friendly service being now reciprocated over the turn of the year. The surplus remains unusually large, with anticipations of unprecedented additions resulting from the return of the exceptional amounts sent to the provinces. Whatever else beclouds the future, monetary anxiety is troubling nobody except brokers. If only a few greenbacks could be burned in the manner of the cotton planters it would be a great gain to all concerned. In default of that it only remains to start a society for the prevention of cruelty to bankers, who face another year in which money promises to fall to ½ per cent., as it did last year.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were;

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	2¼	Nat. St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1
Chi. & Alton pf	½	P. C. C. & St. L.	1
Int. Pump	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Iowa Cent. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Malting pf	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar	1½	North American	½
Am. Woolen	½	Pacific Mail	½
Anaconda	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rock Island	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rock Island pf	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Corn Products	½	Southern Railway	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Un. R. & P. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Gt. Northern pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel	½
Lake E. & W.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Missouri Central	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	West. U. & M.	1
Missouri Pacific	½		

There were no declines.

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. C. 4s	3	Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	2½
C. St. L. & N. O., M. 4s	1	Rep. Steel 6s	1
4s	1½	St. L. & I. M., R. & G. 4s	1½
Chi., Or. & Gulf 5s	4	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st 4	1
Cons. Ry. & L. 4½s	1½	Union Pacific 4s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 31	488,066
To date this year	186,320,384
Corresponding date last year	100,748,368

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 31	$3,347,000
To date this year	$1,036,810,560
Corresponding date last year	$684,200,850

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3¼@3½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $[illegible],006,283; balances, $18,765,237; Subtreasury debit balances, $828,108.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 3-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8715; cables, $4.8775.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 90 1-16@95 and 5⅝; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—30@35c premium.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16½	17¼	400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+3/8
66	69¼	800	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	66	69¼	66	69½	+3½
71	71¾	96,100	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	71¼	71¾	69½	71	— ⅝
83¾	84	400	Am. Car & Foundry	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
36⅜	37¼	100	Amer. Cotton Oil	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
13⅜	13½	400	*Amer. Grass Twine	13½	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅜
10¼	10⅜	30	Amer. Hide & Leather	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
46	46¾	350	Amer. Hide & L. pf.	46½	46¾	46	46	— ¼
34	35	3,810	*Am. Locomotive Co.	35¼	35¾	34½	34½	— ¾
25½	26¼	300	*Amer. Malting Co. pf.	26	26	26	26	— ½
81¾	82	1,200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
112½	113¼	100	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	...
53¾	54	500	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	53¾	54	53½	54	+¼
142¼	142¾	6,200	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	142⅞	142⅞	141½	142¾	— ⅛
92⅜	93	200	Am. Tob. pf., t. r. new	93	93	93	93	...
25½	25	300	*Amer. Woolen Co.	23	23	23	23	— ⅝
106	108	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	100	108	100	100	— 1
87⅛	87⅝	6,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88⅛	89¼	87½	87⅝	— ⅜
101½	101¾	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101½	100¾	101½	+ ½
123½	124	100	Atlantic Coast Line	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ½
103¾	104	20,275	Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	105¼	103¾	104¾	+1⅛
61⅛	61½	7,200	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	61	61⅝	60¾	61¼	— ⅜
12	12⅛	100	Brunswick City	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
132½	132¾	2,000	Canadian Pacific	132½	132⅝	132¼	132⅝	— ¼
100	100½	100	Cent. R. of N. J.	100	100	100	100	— 1
45	48½	2,010	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¼	48¾	48	48	— ¼
42	43	100	Chicago & Alton	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
80	83½	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
220	225	7,800	Chi. Great Western	224½	225½	224½	225½	— ¼
34⅝	34¾	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
171¾	171¾	6,230	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	172	172	171¾	171¾	— ⅜
206½	208	300	Chi. & Northwestern	209	209	208	208	— 1
123½	124	100	Chi. Term. Transfer	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ½
22	23	900	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	23	23	22½	22½	— ½
9	9¼	1,500	Chi. Union Traction	9	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
20¼	21	100	Chi. Union Traction pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½
6⅝	6¾	7,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	46¾	— 1
23½	23¼	100	Colorado & Southern	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
61½	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
17⅜	17⅞	1,100	Colum. & H. Coal & I.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
197½	198	3,100	Consolidated Gas	198¼	198¾	197½	198	— ⅝
209½	211½	100	Corn Products Co.	211½	211½	211½	211½	— ⅛
77½	78	700	Corn Products Co. pf.	78½	78½	78	78	— ⅛
194½	195¾	200	Delaware & Hudson	183	185	183	185	— 1
86	86½	200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ⅛
7	7½	200	Detroit Southern	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
39	39½	800	*Distillers' Securities	39	39	38¾	39	— ⅛
26	27	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	13,410	Erie	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
75	75½	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	75½	75½	75	75½	— ⅛
55¼	55½	200	Erie 2d pf.	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	— ⅛
188	190	300	General Electric	187	187	187	187	— 1
240	245	200	Great Northern pf.	242	242	240	240	— 2½
73¼	73¾	75	Homestake Mining	73½	73½	73½	73½	...
156½	156¾	1,000	Illinois Central	157	157	156½	156½	— ½
22½	23	2,100	International Paper	23	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
76	77	100	International Paper pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
38	39¾	900	International Steam Pump	39	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Iowa Central pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
82	82½	500	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
28	28⅝	100	Kansas City Southern	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
38	39	200	Lake Erie & Western	39	39	38	38	— ⅛
130½	130¾	2,300	Louisville & Nashville	130¾	131¾	130¼	130¾	— ⅛
104½	105	200	Manhattan Elevated	165	165	165	165	— ⅛
70¼	70½	200	Met. Securities	70	70	70	70¼	— ⅛
120¾	120¾	2,100	Met. Street Railway	120¾	121¼	120¼	120¼	— ⅛
22	22⅞	3,900	Mexican Central	22	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
99	99⅞	400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	99	99⅞	99	99⅞	— ⅛
82¼	82½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	82	82½	82	82	— ⅛
62½	64	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	64	64	63½	63½	— ⅛
107¾	107½	6,800	Missouri Pacific	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
141	143	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	143	143	143	143	— 2
57¼	57½	107	Nat. Biscuit Co.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
24½	25	900	*Nat. Lead Co.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
98	98¾	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
141¾	142	1,770	New York Central	142¾	143	142¼	142	— ⅛
76	77¼	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
188	190	145	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	190	190	189	190	+ 1
39¾	41¾	500	N. Y., Ont. & Western	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
80	80¼	2,900	Norfolk & Western	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
100	101½	400	North American	101	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
80	81½	600	Pacific Coast	80	81	80	80½	— ⅛
43½	44	450	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43¾	44	— ⅛
138¼	138¾	22,100	Pennsylvania Railroad	139	139¾	138¼	138¾	— ⅛
106¾	107	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago	107	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
77	77¾	300	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	78	78	77¾	78	+1
88	89	100	Pressed Steel Car	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
90	90¾	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
1½	2	100	Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
83	85¼	1,000	*Railway Steel Spring	85¼	85¾	83	83	— ⅛
79¾	79¾	22,800	Reading	79¾	80¼	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
91¾	92	2,800	Reading 1st pf.	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
70¾	71	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	71	71	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
70¾	71	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	71	71	70	70	— ⅛
88	89¼	28,900	Rock Island Co.	89¼	89¾	88¾	89	— ⅛
84¾	85	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	85	85	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
29½	30	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	30	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
70¼	71¼	200	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	71	71	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
71	71¾	1,700	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
178	180	280	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. pf.					

Stock Exchange Closed.

25	26	200	St. Louis Southwestern	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
57½	58	400	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
63	63½	900	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
64⅝	64⅝	14,400	Southern Pacific	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
115	115½	250	Southern Pacific pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ⅛
84¾	84¾	4,700	South. R'way extended	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
71¾	71¾	100	South. R'way pf. ext.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
71¾	71¾	2,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
35	35	600	Texas & Pacific	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
57	58	300	Tol., St. Louis & West	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
100	100	100	Twin City Rapid Trans.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
74	79	200	*Union Bag & P. Co pf.	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
112½	113	43,200	Union Pacific	112½	113¼	112½	113	— ⅛
96	96½	500	Union Pacific pf.	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
27⅞	28	230	United R'ways inv. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
29	30	250	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
74	75	1,200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
8	8½	2,710	*U. S. Leather	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
14	15	1,410	*U. S. Leather pf.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
37⅞	38	900	U. S. Rubber	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
107½	107¾	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
33	33⅛	33,725	U. S. Steel	33	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
107½	107¾	50,610	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	— ⅛
81	82	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	81	82	81	82	— ⅛
111¾	112	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	111¾	112	111¾	112	— ⅛
100	100	600	Wabash	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
29	30	500	Wabash pf.	29	30	29	29	— ⅛
44	44¼	200	West. Union Telegraph	44	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
122	123	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	122	122	122	122	— ⅛
228	230	530	Wisconsin Central	230	230	230	230	— ⅛
414	416	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	416	416	416	416	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last quotation. ‡Ex rights. §Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Cheerful, Buoyant Tone After the Settlement.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN PRICES

Belief That Money Will Be Plentiful After New Year's and Stocks Bound Upward.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The stock market this week, after the settlement had been finished, displayed a cheerful, buoyant tone and prices in nearly all departments advanced so that most of the quoted securities closed to-day considerably above last week's closing figures.

The good feeling evidently was based on the expectation that money would be very plentiful after New Year's and that stocks will advance rapidly.

It is reported that large financial concerns were heavy buyers of gilt-edged securities, their managers being of opinion that it would be impossible after the opening of the year to obtain securities at such figures as prevailed this week. And yet there really was a strong bull movement in these gilt-edged stocks.

Consols and all other British Government securities showed pronounced improvement. British railways were markedly strong, scoring gains of one, two, and three points, which are to be accounted for more by the confident tone of the market than by traffic returns, although the latter are distinctly good. American Rails, although a trifle depressed to-day, have been in great favor most of the week, and in the quotation tables show gains that in some cases were up to five points and more.

In the foreign section almost all changes were for the better. The most notable was a gain of two points in Japanese 4s, based on the recent successes at Port Arthur. Russians were off a trifle. Mines were cheerful in tone, with prices well maintained. In South Africans, however, business was somewhat restricted.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Money was in pronounced year-end demand in the market to-day. It was estimated that $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 was owing to the Bank of England. The latest arrival of gold weakened discounts.

On the Stock Exchange operators were cheerful, but business was restricted in view of Monday's holiday. Consols improved on the prospects of easy money, but closed below the best quotations of the day. Home rails were well supported.

Americans opened weak, and improved to above parity. The undertone was good, though New York's less confident tone restricted dealings. The market closed quiet.

Rio Tintos and Japanese were firm. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96⅛.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 11-16; consols for account, 88 11-16; Anacondas, 5⅝; Atchison, 90⅝; Atchison preferred, 103⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅛; Canadian Pacific, 136⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¼; Chicago Great Western, 24; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176⅛; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 32⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79; Erie, 39; Erie first preferred, 77; Erie second preferred, 57⅛; Illinois Central, 161; Louisville and Nashville, 145¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 38; New York Central, 147¼; Norfolk and Western, 81⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95½; Ontario and Western, 42; Pennsylvania, 71¾; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 40⅝; Reading first preferred, 46½; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 36⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 67⅜; Union Pacific, 117⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 100; United States Steel, 31⅛; United States Steel preferred, 96⅝; Wabash, 22⅛; Wabash preferred, 43⅝.

Silver quiet at 28¾d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 34.45; Lisbon, 15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The trading on the Bourse to-day was hesitating at first, but subsequently the tone became firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.65 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

The private rate of discount was 2⅜ per cent.

Three per cent. rentas, 97f. 97½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet, telegraphic communication being partly interrupted by the prevailing storms, causing a waiting tendency in foreign securities. Americans were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28¾d per ounce and in New York at 61¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
27,950	Amal. Cop.	71¾	71¾	69½	70¾
110	Am. Smelting	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,600	Am. Sugar	142¾	143	142¼	142¾
900	Atch., T. & S. Fe	88	89	87½	87⅝
870	Bal. & Ohio	104¾	105¼	103¾	104¾
1,290	Brook. R. T.	60⅞	61½	60⅛	61¼
60	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48	48
180	Chi. & Alton	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
2,400	Chi., M. & St. P.	172	172	171¾	171¾
2,070	Col. F. & I.	41	41⅞	41	41⅞
1,220	Erie	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜
10	Erie 1st pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
10	Ill. Central	156	156	156	156
220	Louis. & Nash.	144	145¼	144	145¼
440	Met. Street	120⅜	120⅞	120	120⅛
220	Mex. Central	22¼	22¼	22	22
760	Mo. Pacific	107⅜	107⅝	107	107⅜
10	Nat. Lead	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
40	N. Y. Central	142⅝	142⅝	142⅛	142⅜
40	N. Y. C. & St. L.	76½	76½	76½	76½
40	Pennsylvania	138⅝	138⅝	138⅛	138⅜
190	People's Gas	107	107	106¾	106¾
5,200	Reading	80¼	80¾	79¾	79¾
75	Rep. Steel	17	17	16¾	16¾
2,170	Rock Island	89	90	88¾	89
60	St. L. South.	30	30	30	30
3,800	South. Pac.	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
200	South. Ry.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
370	Tenn. C. & I.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
30	Tex. & Pac.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
5,600	Union Pac.	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾
310	U. S. Leather	8	8	8	8
10	U. S. Rubber	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
10,000	U. S. Steel	33	33	33	33
44,700	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
50	Wabash	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
150	Wabash pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
117,100					

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—The closing prices here to-day and the record of the day's business follow:

[illegible]								
[illegible]								
[illegible]								

JAN 1 1905

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Jan. 1.

Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
erican Cement Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
erican Sewer Pipe—Dividend payable.
pital Traction Co., (Washington, D. C.)—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, (Chicago)—Dividend payable.
Corporation Liquidating Co.—Dividend payable.
Cumberland Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Eastman Kodak Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Electric Boat Co.—Dividend payable.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
Garvin Machine Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad—Dividend payable.
Indianapolis Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Lancaster Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Little Rock Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers Light and Power Co.—Books close.
Nashville Railway and Light—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on common.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Bank of North America—Dividend payable.
New Orleans and Carrolon Railway—Dividend payable.
New Orleans City Railway—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Railroad Securities Co., Illinois Central Stock Trust Certificates—Dividend payable.
Reading Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
St. Charles Street Railway—Dividend payable.
State Bank, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Stuyvesant Bank—Dividend payable.
Union Traction Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Underwood Typewriter—Dividend payable.
United States Title and Indemnity—Dividend payable.

Monday, Jan. 2.

American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Thread Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
ndroscoggin Mills—Dividend payable.
rlington Mills—Dividend payable.
altimore and Annapolis Short Line—Dividend payable.
Bigelow Carpet Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston Belting Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Canton and Akron Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Citizens' Electric Light, Newburyport, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Cutting Car Co.—Dividend payable.
Electric Storage Battery.—Dividend payable.
Granite Railway—Dividend payable.
Great Lakes Towing Company—Dividend payable.
Hartford City Gas Company—Dividend payable.
International Silver Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Maine Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Monadnock Mills—Dividend payable.
National Shawmut Bank, Boston—Dividend payable.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.—Dividend payable.
Old Colony Railroad—Dividend payable.
Revere Rubber Co.—Dividend payable.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Passenger Railway Co., Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric Co., Providence—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Washington Water Power (Spokane)—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable on preferred.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable Jan. 14 to holders of record this date.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois common and preferred stock trust certificates.
Strowger Automatic Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Syracuse National Bank—Dividend payable.
Tampa Electric Company—Annual meeting.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Allegheny and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Express Co.—Dividend payable.
American Snuff Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Tobacco—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York N. B. A.—Dividend payable.
Bankers' Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Broadway Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Bank—Dividend payable.
Bliss (E. W.) Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Brooklyn Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Broad Exchange Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Camden & Barlington Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Chase National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Citizens' National Bank—Dividend payable.
City National Bank—Dividend payable.
Colonial Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Colonial Bank—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Buckeye Lake and Newark Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware Railroad—Dividend payable.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Du Pont Powder and Chemical Co.—Dividend payable.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Equitable Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.—Dividend payable.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
German Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Girard Trust Co., (Philadelphia.)—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Co.—Dividend payable.
Hartford Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Hanover National Bank—Dividend payable.
Importers and Traders' National Bank—Dividend payable.
International Paper Co.—Special meeting.
International Steam Pump Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Jamaica Rapid Transit.—Dividend payable.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Mortgage and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Medeef Eden Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Mutual Bank—Dividend payable.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Amsterdam National Bank—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
New Century Zinc Co.—Dividend payable.
New York County National Bank—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Co.—Books close.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
North Side Bank—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on special stock.
Plaza Bank—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable.
Rochester Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable.
Tefft, Weller & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Temple Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Trust Company of America—Dividend payable.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Co.—Dividend payable.
United Railways and Investment Co. of San Francisco—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.
Williamsburg Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
White Knob Copper Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Dertwiller & Street Fireworks Co.—Annual meeting.
Illinois Brick Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ohio and Indiana Illuminating Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
United States Glass Co.—Books close.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

American Shipbuilding Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Augusta and Savannah Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia—Books close.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Hudson River Telephone Co.—Books close.
Osceola Mining—Books close.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable Jan. 16 on preferred to holders of record this date.
Texas Central Railroad—Books close.
Union Trust Company—Books close.

Friday, Jan. 6.

American Smelting Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Central and South American Telegraph—Dividend payable.
Distillers Securities Company—Books close.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

American Cement Co.—Dividend payable January 20 to holders of record this date.
Ira Brown Co.—Annual meeting.
J. B. Stetson Co.—Books close.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,609,334
Gold	80,790,982
Silver	11,787,503
United States notes	4,518,157
Treasury notes of 1890	23,823
National banknotes	15,079,892
Total receipts this day	1,417,612
Total receipts this month	45,047,905
Total receipts this year	277,649,853
Total expenditures this day	1,167,000
Total expenditures this month	41,497,000
Total expenditures this year	300,028,747
Deposits in National banks	117,378,064

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$524,684,909
Silver dollars	477,102,000
Silver dollars of 1890	16,275,156
Silver bullion of 1890	1,743,844
Total	$1,012,805,909

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$524,684,909
Silver certificates outstanding	477,102,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,019,000
Total	$1,012,805,909

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$22,252,702
Gold certificates	58,528,190
Silver coin and bullion	3,688,747
Silver certificates	8,088,756
United States notes	4,518,157
Other assets	24,846,836
Total in Treasury	$121,933,470
Deposits in National banks	117,378,064
Total	$239,311,543
Current liabilities	95,702,209
Available cash balance	$143,609,334

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Culm Heater Company, Camden; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—H. K. Kreibel, Oscar C. Schmidt, Warren F. Martin, L. Stauffer Oliver, and M. Leon Berry.

The Howell Lumber Company, New Brunswick; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Lewis A. Howell, Lewis Stryker, and John L. Suydam.

Miller, Mayhew & Thompson Company, real estate; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Richard R. Miller, John Mayhew, and J. Wesley Thompson.

Emanuel & Co., mining, quarrying, and milling, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—David L. Emanuel, George W. Aubrey, and Walter B. Wolcott.

The Mercantile Agency and Binding Company, Camden; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—James A. Davis, Kenneth M. Davis, and Francis D. Weaver.

Brown's Mills in the Pines, to deal in real estate, Brown's Mills; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—James B. Reilly, Mahlon W. Newton, and Adolph G. Morgenweck.

The J. S. Young Company, Jersey City; dissolved.

The Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, East Orange; dissolved.

The Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company; decreased capital from $1,500,000 to $15,000.

The Illinois Car Company; decreased capital from $2,000,000 to $900,000.

The Sterling Leather Company, Newark; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Francis Schwarzwaelder, William Ronan, and Albert S. Archenbach.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hurlbert-Sherman Hotel Company, Jamestown; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. F. Hurlbert, P. J. Moynihan, Jamestown; W. G. Hurlbert, Warren, Ohio.

Smith Publishing House, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—O. G. Smith, G. C. Smith, and Cora A. Gould, New York.

National Bond Company, Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Warren, P. H. McMahon, and Ida M. Gerling, Rochester.

The Corporate Records Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. C. M. Rand, M. W. Reeves, and G. E. Forswell, New York City.

Albert Robertson & Co., New York, (general merchandise;) capital, $160,000. Directors—Albert Robertson, Merwin Ash, and T. C. Cairns, New York.

James McGinn & Brothers, New York, (bottles;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. McGinn, E. F. McGinn, New York; J. P. McGhin, Inwood.

Simons Pyrites Burner Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. H. Mills, J. A. Rawlins, New York; W. B. Simons, Valdosta, Ga.

Mining Chemical and Metallurgical Company of America, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. De Azugaray, E. Lions, New York; S. Sanford, Long Island City.

Seaboard Electric Equipment Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. B. Smith, New York; D. H. Patton and D. G. Patton, Yonkers.

Brookside Ice Company, Newburg; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. L. Stewart, T. W. Stewart, and Ida C. Stewart, Newburg.

Rockliff Motor Track Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. P. Van Wagner, C. H. Patterson, and Charles Rockliff, Brooklyn.

The Brackett Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. H. Abbott, New York; J. W. Abbott, Brooklyn; B. B. Coyne, Newark, N. J.

Max Grab Fashion Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Max Grab, Louis Fridiger, and Estelle L. Krause, New York.

The Star Shoe Company, Brooklyn; capital, $35,000. Incorporators—Louis Fridiger, Max Grab, and Estelle L. Krause, New York.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

MAIN OFFICE 55 Cedar Street. NEW YORK WEST END OFFICE 73d St. and Broadway.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.

CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 SURPLUS, - - - $3,500,000

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1903, and December 31, 1904.

ASSETS	December 31, 1903.	December 31, 1904.	Increase for year
NEW YORK CITY BONDS	$2,002,100.00	$2,454,200.00	$452,100.00
OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS	4,839,275.38	7,997,481.00	3,158,205.62
LOANS, DEMAND AND TIME	10,298,714.95	17,124,720.08	6,826,005.13
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK	4,015,558.76	8,582,635.00	4,567,076.24
BILLS PURCHASED	107,448.83	158,575.60	51,126.77
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT	750,000.00	500,000.00	*250,000.00
MORTGAGES	10,376,811.80	10,950,582.32	573,770.52
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	304,566.20	355,340.35	50,774.15
	$32,694,475.92	$48,123,584.35	$15,429,058.43
LIABILITIES			* Decrease.
CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	3,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	$500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	415,355.54	572,734.17	157,378.63
DEPOSITS	16,471,368.05	30,269,789.09	13,798,421.04
CERTIFIED CHECKS	674,525.00	1,644,528.68	970,003.68
MORTGAGE TRUST BONDS	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	133,227.33	136,482.41	3,255.08
	$32,694,475.92	$48,123,584.35	$15,429,058.43

In addition to the profits shown above as increases of Surplus and Undivided Profits, aggregating $657,378.63, the Company has earned and paid in Dividends for the year 1904 the sum of $400,000.

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

OFFICERS

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President. CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
GEORGE M. CUMMING, Vice President. CARL G. RASMUS, Treasurer.
LUTHER KOUNTZE, Vice-President. WILLIAM C. IVISON, Asst. Treasurer.
JAMES TIMPSON, Vice-President. GEORGE A. HURD, Asst. Secretary.
EBEN B. THOMAS, Vice-President. ALEX. PHILLIPS, Manager, Foreign Dept.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Vice-President. CHAS. B. COLLINS, Manager, West End Office.

DIRECTORS

C. LEDYARD BLAIR. CHARLES D. DICKEY. LUTHER KOUNTZE. VALENTINE P. SNYDER.
WILLIAM B. BOULTON. WILLIAM P. DIXON. WILLIAM B. LEEDS. LOUIS A. THEBAUD.
DUMONT CLARKE. ROBERT A. GRANNISS. RICHARD A. McCURDY. JAMES TIMPSON.
C. A. COFFIN. G. G. HAVEN, JR. CLARENCE H. MACKAY. EBEN B. THOMAS.
GEORGE M. CUMMING. CHAS. R. HENDERSON. ROBERT OLYPHANT. ARTHUR TURNBULL.
C. C. CUYLER. GUSTAV E. KISSEL. MORTIMER L. SCHIFF. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
GEORGE W. YOUNG.

THE NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

BOSTON, December 20th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the principal and interest of the First Mortgage 7% Bonds and of the First Mortgage 6% bonds of the New York and New England Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1905, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the bonds and coupons at the office of The New England Railroad Company, 425 South Station, Boston, or at the option of the holder at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

GEORGE B. PHIPPEN, Treasurer.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

Referring to the above notice, we hereby offer, until further notice and subject to previous sale, to the holders of the maturing bonds mentioned above, the privilege to exchange their bonds for the new Consolidated Mortgage 4% bonds of The New England Railroad Co. on the basis of par and accrued interest for the old bonds and 110 and accrued interest for the new.

These new bonds are a part of an authorized issue of $17,500,000, of which $6,500,000, bearing interest at 5%, have already been issued; $1,000,000 are reserved for additions and improvements, and $10,000,000 are now being issued to redeem the above mentioned $10,000,000 bonds of the New York & New England Railroad Co. On the payment of such maturing bonds these Consolidated bonds become a first mortgage upon the property, rights, and franchises of The New England Railroad Co. The bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. They are in coupon form of $1,000 each, bear interest at 4%, payable semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st in each year, and mature July 1st, 1945.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will issue their engraved negotiable due bills for the bonds until such time as the definitive bonds can be delivered.

Exchanges may be made either at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York or at that of The New England Railroad Co. in Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
HARVEY FISK & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BENEDICT, DRYSDALE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Successors to
JAMES McGOVERN & CO.,
7 Wall Street.

New York, December 31, 1904.

The firm of JAMES McGOVERN & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McGOVERN retiring as an active partner.

JAMES McGOVERN,
LEMUEL C. BENEDICT,
ROBERT A. DRYSDALE.

Referring to the above, the undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership, to continue until December 31, 1907, under the firm name of BENEDICT, DRYSDALE & CO.

Mr. JAMES McGOVERN has contributed One Hundred Thousand Dollars Special Capital.

LEMUEL C. BENEDICT,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ROBERT A. DRYSDALE,
RICHARD GOODWIN.
JAMES McGOVERN,
Special Partner.

DICK BROTHERS & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
New York and Philadelphia.

January 1, 1905.

Mr. FRANK M. DICK this day retires from our firm. Mr. ISAAC N. SOLIS and Mr. HARRY MARKOE, Jr., are this day admitted to partnership.

DICK BROTHERS & COMPANY.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
15 Wall Street,
New York, December 31st, 1904.

We regret to announce that Mr. GEO. F. CRANE is retiring from active business and has this day withdrawn from our firm.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

New York City, Dec. 31, 1904.

We regret to announce that Mr. ROBERT C. NICHOLAS has this day retired from the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co.

H. I. NICHOLAS & CO.,
66 Broadway.

HEYMAN, PITZELE & CO. of 118 Spring St. this day dissolved partnership, Julius Pitzele continuing said business and assuming all liabilities.

Dated Dec. 30th, 1904.

December 31, 1904.
30 Pine Street.

Mr. GEORGE S. STILLMAN has an interest in our firm from this date.

OTTO E. LOHRKE ROSEN & CO.

New York, December 31st, 1904.

Mr. R. WALDEN LEVY becomes a member of our firm from January 1st, 1905.

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.

Guaynopita Copper Stock Offered.

The Guaynopita Copper Company, which is organized under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $5,000,000, represented by shares of the par value of $10 each, offers 50,000 shares of its treasury stock at par, the proceeds to be used for the equipment of the property. The company is one of the enterprises of Col. W. C. Greene, and he is President of it. The properties are situated in the district of Guarrero, Chihuahua, Mexico, and consist of seven mines containing 5,737 acres. Besides these properties the company holds options on adjoining valuable properties. It also has under a concession from the Mexican Government the sole right of exploration in a zone having a radius of

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK.

Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $5,000,000

DEPOSITS, $59,316,128.43

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
New York City and State Bonds	$3,104,978.60	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds & Stocks	12,443,686.47	Surplus	5,000,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	31,963,676.94	Undivided Profits	507,196.10
Bills Purchased	3,430,309.09	Deposits	59,316,128.43
Cash on Hand and in Bank	12,617,206.59	Accrued Interest payable	23,542.36
Foreign Exchange	1,740,740.83	Due from Banks and Bankers	403,512.45	Reserve for Taxes	36,000.00
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	218,755.92	Quarterly Dividend, 5%	100,000.00
Total	$66,982,866.89	Total	$66,982,866.89

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice President. WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman.

GEORGE F. BAKER, R. SOMERS HAYES, NORMAN B. REAM,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN, CHARLES R. HENDERSON, DANIEL G. REID,
FREDERIC CROMWELL, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., HENRY H. ROGERS,
JOHN W. CASTLES, JAMES N. JARVIE, JAMES SPEYER,
WALTER R. GILLETTE, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, H. McK. TWOMBLY,
E. H. HARRIMAN, RICHARD A. McCURDY, FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT,
G. G. HAVEN, LEVI P. MORTON, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY,
EDWIN HAWLEY, OSCAR G. MURRAY,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman. DONALD C. HALDEMAN, JAMES TYHURST.

OFFER TO PURCHASE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY,

4% Bonds.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York gives notice that it will, on presentation at its office, No. 28 Nassau street, in the city of New York, on and after January 3, 1905, PURCHASE ANY OR ALL OF THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905, ON THE GENERAL MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dated, January 1, 1905. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York,
By E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

Referring to the above, the STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE give notice that such offer is made with their approval, and that MESSRS. JOHN W. CASTLES, HENRY W. DE FOREST, ALBERT GOODHART, J. B. HARRIMAN, and W. W. HEATON have been asked by the holders of large amounts of stock and bonds to act as a COMMITTEE to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, which plan will be announced as soon as practicable.

Dated January 1, 1905.

C. W. MAURY, H. K. POMROY, A. O. SLAUGHTER } of the Protective Committee.

HENRY S. STRAUSS,

COLLATERAL LOANS,

Short Time Securities.

Telephones: 7410, 7411, 7412 Cortlandt. 10 WALL STREET, N. Y.

£1,000,000
or $4,866,666.66⅔

Canadian Northern Railway Co.

First Mortgage Consolidated 4% Gold Debenture Bonds.

Principal payable June 30, 1930; interest June 30 and December 30. Coupon bonds of £100 or $486.66⅔ each. Principal and interest payable in London, Toronto, and New York at option of holder.

New York, December

Having purchased from the Com described bonds, the undersigned same, subject to sale, at 10[illegible] est.

There is endorsed on each form of guarantee:

"Payment of the pr by this bond and inte semi-annually at the cent. per annum is he the Government of Manito. Copies of the mortgage and a mation that may be desired may

New York, Philadelphia and Paris.
December 31st, 1904.

Mr. GEORGE C. THOMAS, to our great regret, decides to retire from active business, and withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia and Paris.

Mr. ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, heretofore of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Philadelphia, is this day admitted as a partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, (11,) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the banking room, 20-22 Avenue A, New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

GUAYNOPITA COPPER CO.

Organized under the laws of West Virginia

CAPITAL STOCK 500,000 SHARES

PAR $10 SHARE.

President, W. C. GREENE, Treasurer, E. B. TUSTIN,
Vice-Pres., ALBERT B. FALL, Asst. Treas., E. J. GATES,
Secretary, R. J. HARTMAN, Asst. Sec., JOHN H. MARTIN.

Transfer Agent, NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO. Registrar, KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Depositary, GUARDIAN TRUST CO.

New York Attorneys:
L. D. BALDWIN, of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin.
NORTON CHASE.

Mexican Attorney:
TOMAS MACMANUS.

New York Office, 24 Broad Street. Mines and Works, Guaynopita, Chihuahua, Mexico

The company offers for sale 50,000 shares of its Capital Stock at par; namely, $10 per share, payable one-half on subscription, and one-half in ninety days.

THE GUAYNOPITA COPPER CO. IS ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF WEST VIRGINIA, WITH A CAPITAL STOCK OF 500,000 SHARES; PAR $10 PER SHARE.

The property of this company is situated in the District of Guerrero, Chihuahua, Mexico, and consists of the following mines: La Cabrizas, Las Morelas, The Arizona, La Guaynopita, Morales, Santa Ellena, and Jay Gould Mines, containing 5,737 acres in all.

In addition to the above-named properties, the company holds bonds and option of purchase on adjoining valuable property. It also holds the sole right of exploration upon a zone having a radius of 12 miles from the Guaynopita Mine as a center, under a concession guaranteed by the Republic of Mexico on December 3rd, 1904.

The company also has obtained from the Mexican Government concessions for smelters, reduction works, etc., together with very valuable exemptions from the general Government and the State of Chihuahua, exempting from taxation machinery, construction material, and export duty upon metals.

The company has also been granted concessions of water rights to 80,000 horsepower upon the Aros River, affording it abundant power at nominal cost.

The Guaynopita property is situated in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and is one of the great ancient copper mines in Mexico, having been worked extensively in pre-historic time. The remains of over 200 ancient Azteo furnaces used in smelting the Guaynopita ores still remain. The remoteness from railroad connection has heretofore prevented the working of these immense deposits of copper ore.

The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad, now being constructed by the President of the company, Colonel W. C. Greene, and his associates, (156 miles having already been constructed and now in operation, and the remaining section of 140 miles to be completed during the present year,) will afford transportation for coke and supplies for the enterprise and for the transportation of copper bullion to market.

The country adjacent to these properties is heavily timbered, about 3,000,000 acres of pine timber being also owned by Col. Greene and his associates, thus affording cheap lumber and unlimited water power, which, with the cheap labor obtainable, and the large body of ore will give every facility for producing copper at a very low cost.

A large force of men is now employed and reserves of ore are developed sufficient to run for many years the two smelters of 500 tons daily capacity now being erected.

The ores from the company's mine run from 4 to 60 per cent. copper, carrying from 6 to 80 ounces of silver; and up to one ounce per ton in gold in addition to the copper values.

The present offering of 50,000 shares of stock at par, $10 per share, is a portion of the 200,000 shares of Treasury stock set aside to provide funds for the equipment of the property.

Further information will be given upon request at the company's office.

Address all communications to
W. C. GREENE, President,
R. J. HARTMAN, Secretary,
24 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

North American Trust Company

135 BROADWAY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

Statement December 31, 1904

ASSETS.

CASH IN VAULT	$804,055.48
CASH IN BANKS	7,809,767.75
BANKING HOUSE	1,050,000.00
LOANS, DEMAND, ON COLLATERAL	4,860,286.98
LOANS, TIME, ON COLLATERAL	6,151,074.57
BONDS	834,812.34
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES	1,620,921.39
	$23,130,918.52

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL STOCK	$2,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	3,291,958.02
DEPOSITS	17,838,960.50
	$23,130,918.52

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT

HEMAN DOWD, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, G. M. WYNKOOP, Vice-Pres. S. D. SCUDDER, Treasurer; F. W. BLACK, Auditor; J. R. BURNET, Attorney and Trust Officer; F. L. HILTON, Secretary; F. C. PREST, Asst Secretary; CARLETON BUNCE, Asst Secretary

Executes Trusts of Every Description

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK. PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

BONDS TO YIELD 5¼%

$250,000

UTAH LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

First Cons. 4% Gold Bonds.

Denomination $500. Due 1930. Interest payable Jan. 1st and July 1st at Colonial Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

This Company controls all the gas and electric lighting, and also the great water power business in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, serving an aggregate population of over 100,000. Net earnings are over 2½ times interest on the entire bonds issued, as officially reported by President Joseph F. Smith. Dividends on the preferred stock have been regularly paid since the organization of the Company. We recommend these bonds as a conservative investment yielding an exceptionally high rate of interest.

Price 82½ & Int., Yielding 5¼%.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

BROADWAY, COR. EIGHTH ST.

Statement at close of business, Dec. 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$410,250.00	Capital	$700,00
New York City bonds	420,325.00	Surplus	350,00
Other bonds and stocks	85,282.50	Undivided profits	66,4
Loans on collaterals, demand and time	2,417,475.75	Rebate on loans and bills purchased	6,0
Bills purchased	822,339.29	Certified checks	40,3
Due from banks	127,026.75	Unpaid dividends	1,4
Real estate	5,000.00	Deposits	3,4
Furniture and fixtures	23,000.00		
Accrued interest	20,525.57		
Cash	934,409.43		
	5,466,134.29		

M. M. BELDING, Jr., President. FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice-Prest.
JOS. E. SHERBERG, Vice-Prest. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.
MARKS ARNHEIM, Vice-Prest. LOUIS S. QUIMBY, Asst. Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

Allen W. Adams, Edwin A. Ames, Marks Arnheim, Ira Leo Bamberger, William H. Barnard, M. M. Belding, Jr., Samuel Brill, James Clarke, George C. Clausen, John J. Cooney, Edward T. Davis, Michael J. Drummond, Jo

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Dec. 22	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com.	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	.....
Atlantic Coast Line (extra)	*25	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	.....
Augusta & Savannah	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 23	Jan. 5
Balt. & Ann. Short Line	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 28	Jan. 3
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 3	Holders of record Nov. 26	
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 1	
Boston, Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Buff. & Susq. R.R. com. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Camden & Burlington	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 17	
Canada Southern	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Chicago & Alton Ry. pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Chi. & East Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chi. Great Western deb.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Chi. & N'western com.	3½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Chi. & N'western pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf (quar.)	2	Jan. 20	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Cumberland Valley (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Delaware	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 9	
Del., Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 20
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 17
Detroit and Mackinac pf.	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Granite	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Hocking Valley com.	1½	Jan. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 17
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 21	
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	4	Jan. 28	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Little Schuylkill Nav. & Coal	$1.50	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 21	
Louisville & Nashville (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 10	Jan. 23	Feb. 10
Maine Central (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Manhattan (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Manhattan (extra)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 22
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Minn. & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Mine Hill	2½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Missouri Pacific	2½	Jan. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 29
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
New York, Ontario & Western	3	Jan. 16	Jan. 3	Jan. 17
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	5	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quar.)	2	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 10	
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb. 4	
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record Jan. 5	
Railroad Securities (ill. Cent. cfs.)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Reading com.	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 24	
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 9, 1905	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Reading 2d pf.	2	May 10	Holders of record April 22	
Rich., Fred. & Potomac com. & div. oblig.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Rich., Fred. & Potomac com. & div. obligs.	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. pf. com. stock cfs.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & East Ill. pf. stocks cfs.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Southern Pacific pf.	3½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Texas Central pf.	2½	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
White Pass & Yukon	1½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Worcester, Nashua & Rochester	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston & Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Boston & Worcester Electric Co. pf.	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	.....
Canton-Akron pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Capital Traction (Wash.) (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 12	Jan. 12
Citizens' Elec. Light, Newburyport, Mass.	2½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Cleveland Electric Ry. (quarter)	1	Jan. 5	Dec. 20	Jan. 5
Columbus, Buck., L. & Newark pf.	3	Jan.	.....	.....
Consol. Traction of N. J.	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 16
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 12	Feb. 8
Hartford St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 28	
Indianapolis Street Ry.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Interborough R. T., New York	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
Lancaster (Penn.) Ry. & Lt. pf.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	Jan. 16	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Little Rock Ry. & El. pf.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 22	
Manchester (N. H.) Tract., L. & P. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Metropolitan St. (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 22	Jan. 17
Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne	¾	Jan. 10	Jan. 2	.....
Nashville Ry. & Light pf.	2½	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 20	
New Orleans & Carrollton com.	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 31	
New Orleans & C. pf.	2½	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 31	
New Orleans City RR.	50c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
New Orleans City R.R. pf.	$2.50	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Northampton (Mass.) St. Ry.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Philadel., Car. & Pittsb. com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 2	
Reading Traction	75c	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 17	
Rochester Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
St. Charles St., New Orleans	$3	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Thirteenth & Fifteenth Sts. (Phila.)	$6	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Twin City R. T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Union Passenger Ry. (Phila.)	$4.50	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Union Traction, Philadelphia	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
United Rys. Investment pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
United Trac. & Elec., (Providence.) (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Washington Water Power (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 20	
West End St. Ry. pf.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
West Philadelphia Passenger Ry.	$5	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 15	

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America (semi-annual)	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	6	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Broadway (Brooklyn)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Brooklyn	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Butchers & Drovers' National	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Chase	6	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Citizens' Central National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
City National, Brooklyn	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Colonial	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
East River National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Fifth National	6	Jan. 3	.....	.....
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 4
First National Bank of Morristown (extra)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 4
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
German Exchange	7	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Hanover National	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Importers & Traders'	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Jefferson	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Liberty National (quarter)	4	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Manufacturers' National, B'klyn	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Market & Fulton	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Mechanics', Brooklyn	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 3
Mechanics' Nation'l	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Mechanics & Traders' (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Mercantile National	4	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Merchants' Exch. Nat. (semi-ann.)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Merchants' National	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 4
Mutual	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Nassau National, Brooklyn	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
Nassau National, Brooklyn, (extra)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
National Bank of Commerce (quar.)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Nat. Bank of North America	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
National Park	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
New Amsterdam Nat. (quarter)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
New York County	50	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Nineteenth Ward	$6	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
North Side, Brooklyn	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 11
Oriental	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
People's (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Plaza	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
Riverside (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Seaboard National (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Second National	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Shawmut National, (Boston,) (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 22	
Sprague National, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
State	25	Jan. 1	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
Stuyvesant, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Twelfth Ward	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Union, Brooklyn	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
West Side	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 1	Jan. 4

TRUST COMPANIES.

Albany Trust (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Albany Trust (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Bankers' Trust Co.	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
Bowling Green (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Brooklyn	4	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Central (quarter)	15	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Central Realty, Bond & Trust (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 12
Colonial (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Columbia Trust & Sav. (Chi.) (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Commercial Trust Co., N. J., (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 29	Jan. 3
Girard (Philadelphia)	10	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Int. Trust & Trust, B'klyn, (quar.)	2½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Manhattan	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 7	Jan. 11
Manhattan (extra)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 7	Jan. 11
Metropolitan	8	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
Real Estate (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Trust Co. of America (quarter)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Union (quarter)	12½	Jan. 10	Jan. 5	Jan. 10
United States	25	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Washington (quarter)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Williamsburg (Brooklyn) (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 24	
American Can pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 19	Jan. 2	
American Caramel pf.	2	Jan. 12	Jan. 2	
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 20	Holders of record Jan. 1	
American Chicle Con. (month)	1	Jan. 20	Dec. 14	Jan. 21
American Express (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Nov. 30	
American Express (extra)	1	Jan. 3	Holders of record Nov. 30	
American Iron & Steel pf.	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 24	
American Locomotive pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Amer. Sewer Pipe (quarter)	¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 17	Jan. 6	Jan. 18
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 17	Jan. 11
Amer. Snuff com. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 4
Amer. Snuff pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (extra)	¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
American Thread pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Nov. 29	Jan. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Amer. Typefounders' com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record Jan. 10	
Amer. Typefounders' pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record Jan. 10	
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 3	Jan. 17
Androscoggin Mills (Mass.)	4	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 16	
Arlington Mills (Mass.)	4	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Bell Telephone Co., (Phila.,) (quar.)	1½	Jan. 18	Jan. 5	Jan. 19
Bigelow Carpet Co.	$2.50	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 12	
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Boston & Phil. S.S. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Broad-Exchange Tr. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Cent. & South Amer. Teleg. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 6	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	Jan. 18
Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 10	Jan. 18
Consolidated Gas Light & Heating pf.	3	Jan. 15	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Consolidated Pr. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 24	Jan. 10
Corporation Liquidating Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Cuban Telegraph & Teleg.	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Diamond Match (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Diamond Rubber Co. pf.	1¾	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Diamond State Fibre Co. pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf.	$3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 20	
El Paso Electric Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	$3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 20	
Empire Steel & Iron pf. (semi-ann.)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
E. W. Bliss Co. com. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Garvin Machine Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
General Electric (quarter)	2	Jan. 14	Holders of record Dec. 17	
George's Creek Coal & Iron	$1.50	Jan. 9	.....	.....
Great Lakes Towing pf.	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Guggenheim Exploration (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 11
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
Hartford City Gas Light	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Hudson River Telephone (quar.)	1½	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
Illinois Brick pf.	2	Jan. 14	Jan. 4	Jan. 16
International Power pf.	3	Jan. 16	.....	.....
International Power pf.	$3	Mar. 1	.....	Mar. 3
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Internat. Smokeless Powd. & Chem. Con.	50c	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 20	
International Steam Pump com.	½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
J. B. Stetson com.	10	Jan. 13	Jan. 7	Jan. 14
J. B. Stetson pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 13	Jan. 7	Jan. 14
Knickerbocker Ice (Chic.) pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Lawyers' Mortgage Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 15	
Mackay Companies com.	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Mackay Companies pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co.	1½	Jan. 20	Holders of record Jan. 1	
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Jan. 13	Dec. 31	Jan. 14
Monadnock Mills	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 23	
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 14	Dec. 28	Jan. 15
National Carbon com.	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
National Enamel. & Stamp. (quar.)	½	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
National Sugar Refining pf.	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 12
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 22	
New Century Zinc & Lead (month)	1	Jan. 3	.....	.....
New Century Zinc & Lead (extra)	½	Jan. 3	.....	.....
New Orleans Gas Light	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Jan. 17	Jan. 3	Jan. 17
N. Y. Mtge. & Security (semi-ann.)	3	Jan. 4	Dec. 21	Jan. 5
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	4	Jan. 10	Dec. 26	Jan. 11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quar.)	1½	Jan. 16	Holders of record Jan. 6	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (extra)	1	Jan. 16	Holders of record Jan. 6	
Novo Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 31	.....
Old Dominion S.S. Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Osceola Consol. Mining (semi-annt.)	$2	Jan. 27	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 14	Holders of record Dec. 31	
P. Lorillard Co. pf.	2	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 14	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Revere Rubber (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Rhode Island Perk. H. S. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 14	Holders of record Jan. 2	
Securities Co.	2½	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Street's W. S. Car Line com. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 14	Jan. 26
Street's West. Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Strowger Automatic Tel. Exchange	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 4
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 6
Tefft-Weller pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Temple Iron	3	Jan. 3	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Tennessee Copper	5	Jan. 25	Jan. 5	Jan. 29
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 19	
Underwood Typewriter 1st & 2d pf.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 10	
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Union Switch & Signal	2	Jan. 10	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	2½	Jan. 10	Holders of record Dec. 31	
United Fruit (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Holders of record Dec. 31	
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Jan. 14	Holders of record Dec. 31	
United States Glass	$1	Jan. 16	Jan. 4	Jan. 17
United Shoe Machinery (quar.)	2	Jan. 14	Dec. 17	Dec. 27
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 14	Dec. 17	Dec. 27
United States Leather pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 10	
U. S. Title & Indemnity (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
United Zinc pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record Jan. 10	
United Zinc pf. (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record Jan. 10	
Utah Consolidated Mining	$1.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	.....
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Wells-Fargo Express (extra)	1	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mort. Guaranty Co.	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Westinghouse Machine	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 11
West. El. & Mfg., all stocks (quar.)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 28	Jan. 11

*Books do not close.

†Payable 20 per cent. in common stock and 5 per cent. in Atlantic Coast Line Company certificates of indebtedness.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$2,900,500	$18,895,000	$2,789,000	$1,624,000	$17,515,000	$1,074,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	2,471,200	28,073,000	7,781,000	2,367,000	34,722,000	.....
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,428,100	13,421,700	2,882,000	1,354,000	16,476,000	.....
Mechanics' National	3,000,000	3,396,800	21,457,000	3,803,000	2,511,000	22,858,000	540,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	3,041,300	22,407,200	3,745,300	2,138,500	21,781,800	.....
Phenix National	1,000,000	291,100	3,330,000	570,000	230,000	2,851,000	48,700
National City	25,000,000	17,003,000	179,179,200	39,933,800	8,751,700	170,112,800	6,312,000
Chemical National	300,000	7,701,600	27,083,900	5,616,600	1,808,600	28,897,600	.....
Merchants' Exch. Nat.	600,000	575,500	6,925,300	1,089,200	568,300	6,545,000	246,300
Gallatin National	1,000,000	2,233,000	8,667,300	1,185,500	518,600	6,633,500	982,800
Nat. Butchers & Drov.	300,000	127,400	1,934,600	424,900	102,200	2,745,900	48,100
Mechanics & Traders'	700,000	384,700	4,767,100	738,000	362,000	5,516,000	.....
Greenwich	500,000	577,700	3,022,900	527,000	368,800	2,928,800	.....
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	4,153,800	29,971,000	4,837,900	1,970,500	23,822,500	4,923,100
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	11,097,300	147,483,000	20,834,400	12,914,700	132,201,000	1,124,000
Pacific	3,000,000	4,484,200	24,382,100	4,486,700	1,275,000	20,722,000	2,172,100
Chatham National	422,700	631,700	3,245,200	477,800	474,100	4,218,300	.....
People's Bank	200,000	418,000	2,074,400	547,800	250,700	2,731,200	49,400
National Bank of N. A.	2,000,000	2,649,300	14,321,700	1,720,200	2,070,100	15,286,600	815,700
Hanover National	3,000,000	6,774,700	43,107,700	11,448,800	4,183,800	59,580,300	50,000
Irving National	1,000,000	1,091,400	6,811,000	1,081,400	642,000	6,244,000	245,600
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	697,200	16,941,600	4,183,500	1,113,000	20,660,200	1,557,000
Nassau	500,000	223,100	2,824,700	418,600	448,800	3,530,000	.....
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,353,700	8,822,600	1,200,300	715,900	9,048,500	48,700
Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	380,700	7,100,100	2,048,600	394,500	8,762,300	98,500
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	3,298,700	27,814,000	4,867,000	3,745,000	34,182,000	.....
Oriental	750,000	1,086,000	7,497,500	1,894,700	1,004,200	8,178,700	1,000,000
Imp. & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	6,703,300	24,590,000	3,924,000	1,401,000	21,725,000	47,500
National Park	3,000,000	7,076,400	68,257,000	13,733,000	5,802,000	77,356,000	2,960,400
East River National	250,000	134,200	1,174,000	325,000	196,000	1,534,000	47,900
Fourth National	3,000,000	2,999,000	20,306,300	3,468,100	2,378,300	22,921,800

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The money market is steadily easy. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3¾@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $40,321; balances, $2,013,050; Sub-Treasury debit, $6,204. For the week: Clearings, $70,014,653; balances, $8,863,839. For the year: Clearings, $6,631,546,802; balances, $436,329,296.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight	60 Days
Sterling	4.87½	4.85
Cables	4.88¼	
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40¼

The stock market closed the year in a rather heavy and unsettled condition. Prices changes were not important to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Atchison	87⅝	87⅜	87½
5	*Atchison pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
20	Boston Elevated	155⅝	155⅜	155⅜
20	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
25	*Boston & Maine	173½	173	173
50	*C. J. & S. Y.	150	150	150
50	*C. J. & S. Y. pf	124¾	124¾	124¾
50	*Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
50	Mass. Elec	14	14	14
25	Mass. Elec. pf	59	59	59
104	N. Y. N. H. & H	199	199	199
15	Pac. Coast 1st pf	102	102	102
250	Union Pacific	114	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

225	*American	146½	146	146½
25	Mexican	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
25	N. E.	138	138	138
35	Western pf	100	99¾	99¾

AUCTION SALES.

The WHOLESALE MILLINERY Stock of Richard H. Macauley, Bankrupt; also the FIXTURES and MACHINES' and a two years' LEASE of the premises, corner Jefferson and Woodward avenues, Detroit, Michigan, will be sold at auction WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905, at 2 P. M. standard time. The assets will be offered separately and as a whole. For particulars apply to

Union Trust Company TRUSTEE.

BANKRUPTCY SALE—AT AUCTION, the entire outfit formerly belonging to the

United States Stables

IN BANKRUPTCY, ON THE PREMISES, 104 & 106 W. 39th St.,-N. Y. City, ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, Jan. 4 and 5, 10:30 A. M., sharp, daily.

140 HIGH-CLASS HORSES,

MATCHED PAIRS AND SINGLE DRIVERS, IN THE BEST OF CONDITIONS.

300 CARRIAGES,

Broughams, Hansoms, Miniature and Double Victorias, Cabriolets, Landaus, 6 and 8 Passenger Opera Buses, Cabs, Coupes, Surreys, Tandems, T Carts, Buggies, Runabouts, Depot Wagons, Rockaways, and Sleds.

150 SETS HARNESSES.

Livery Coats, Blankets, Lap Robes, Office Fixtures and Furniture, &c.

☞The above is one of the finest equipped stables in N. Y., and merits attention of the best trade.

JOS. GREENWALD, Auctioneer.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St. Daily.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

One line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

CASH PRIZE.

Will pay $100 for the best article on the various rapid transit improvements and their probable effect upon Westminster Heights Park. Copy should be typewritten, on one side of paper only, and not exceed 1,500 or 2,000 words. Maps and pictures acceptable additions. Westminster Heights Park lies between Flatbush and Ocean Avenues and between Avenues J and N, Brooklyn. Competition closed January 15, 1905. Enclose registered stamps for return of unaccepted copy. Westminster Heights Co., 277 Broadway, New York City. (Do not call.)

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH $25,000 TO $50,000 TO EXPLOIT NEW STEAM TURBINE ENGINE, RECENTLY PATENTED; CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION. ADDRESS C. F. FOGG, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, ROOM 913.

South America.—Spanish-speaking associate wanted, with $20,000, half cash, by two Americans of 10 years' residence there; open office here for promoting legitimate enterprise and acting as trade agents; have special connections in Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia; information furnished about these countries, including mining, railways and manufacturing, exports, and imports. Address Casilla, Box 121 Times.

Agency wanted in Boston for importing or mfg. house on commission by gentleman of 33, who possesses ability to sell goods to big people; have been associated with present company 8 years; can get the business for right house. Address Box 1,666 Boston.

A man with wide acquaintance in Wall Street wants to meet party with $50,000 to operate on basis of equal division of profit. Have a chance to more than double principal in 60 days. The best of references. Address Wall Street, 111 Times down town.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Partner wanted in old established ladies' hat manufacturing house with $25,000; right party will be considered with less capital. Address Anne, Box 178 Times Office.

Reliable young man wants Christian partner, with capital, to increase established fruit and produce business; state references, age, amount. Frank, Box 118 Times.

Purchase for a man who wants to buy new process to polish and clean roof cornices; keep brilliant many years. Apply F. Cormond, 233 West 59th St.

For Sale—General store, coal and feed business; sales $40,000 per year; stock $5,000; only store of kind in place; 20 miles out. Box U 157 Times.

Consult Stewart
if you want to buy or sell a business quickly. 9 East 21st St.

Have $1,000 to $2,000 to invest, with services, in going concern; must bear close investigation. Business, Times, Harlem.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established passenger and freight elevator manufactory. Union, 128 Times.

Business—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. F. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Partner wanted to start real estate business or will go in established one. B. B. Frost, 756 6th Av.

Drug Store for Sale—Splendid opportunity; no agents; for particulars apply F. C. Box 136, Brooklyn.

Partner wanted to meet party with $50,000 to operate on basis of equal division of profit. Have a chance to more than double principal in 60 days. The best of references. Address Wall Street, 111 Times down town.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Partner wanted in old established ladies' hat manufacturing house with $25,000; right party will be considered with less capital. Address Anne, Box 178 Times Office.

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For Sale—General store, coal and feed business; sales $40,000 per year; stock $5,000; only store of kind in place; 20 miles out. Box U 157 Times.

Consult Stewart
if you want to buy or sell a business quickly. 9 East 21st St.

Have $1,000 to $2,000 to invest, with services, in going concern; must bear close investigation. Business, Times, Harlem.

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Drug Store for Sale—Splendid opportunity; no agents; for particulars apply F. C. Box 136, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. Ag. Chem	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
65	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,105	*Am. Sugar	143	141¾	141¾
200	American Woolen	22½	22½	22½
5	American Woolen pf	94½	94½	94½
135	*Am. Woolen pf	92¼	92¼	92¼
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	18	18	18
16	*General Electric	187¼	187¼	187¼
100	Georgia Ry. & Elec	57	57	57
390	Mass. Gas	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
39	Mass. Gas pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
5	Pullman	238	238	238
15	*Swift & Co	113	113	113
377	*U. Shoe Mach	61¼	61¼	61¼
13	*Un. Shoe Mach. pf	31½	31⅜	31½
2,935	U. S. Steel	30⅝	29¾	29¾
1,443	U. S. Steel pf	94	92½	92⅝
1	*Westinghouse pf	91	91	91

MINING.

100	Adventure	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,405	Allouez	20	19¼	19¼
13,552	Amalgamated	71	69¼	71
250	American Zinc	12¾	12⅝	12¾
100	Anaconda	27	27	27
100	Arcadian	2	2	2
200	Atlantic	17½	17¼	17½
200	Bingham	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
150	Boston Consol	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
	Cal. & Hecla	645	642	642
285	Centennial	25⅝	25¼	25¼
2,295	Copper Range	67¾	66¾	67¼
111	Daly West	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
200	Granby	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
80	Guanajuato	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5,566	Greene Consol	27	25⅞	26½
275	Isle Royale	27½	27	27½
175	Mass	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Michigan	10⅝	10½	10½
180	Mohawk	53½	52	53½
120	Montana C. & C	5	5	5
350	Old Dominion	27	26½	26⅝
140	Osceola	95½	94½	95
45	Parrot	20	20	20
45	Quincy	115	115	115
50	Rhode Island	2	2	2
540	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,305	Trinity	10	9¼	9¼
118	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	11	11
810	U. S.	24¾	24½	24⅝
500	Utah	42¼	42	42¼
350	Victoria	5	5	5
30	Winona	12	12	12

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co	..	92½	..
Ashwright Mills	..	92½	..
Bourne Mills	..	100	..
Border City Mfg. Co	92½	97	..
Barnard Manufacturing Co	..	100	..
Chace Mills	..	97½	97
Cornell Mills	110	115	..
Davol Mills	82½	..	..
Flint Mills	..	90	..
Granite Mills	122½	127½	..
King Philip Mills	125	130	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co	..	82½	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	77½	..
Narragansett Mills	95	100	97
Osborne Mills	..	82½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co	115	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	115	120	116
Sagamore Mfg. Co	..	92½	91
Stafford Mills	..	80	..
Tecumseh Mills	110	115	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	122½	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	60	..
Weetamoe Mills	50	55	..

Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Sales.		Prices.	Previous Quotations.
—Amory		..	125
3—Ameskeag		1,952½	1,955
—Androscoggin		..	115
—Appleton		..	124½
—Arlington		..	122½
—Atlantic		..	38½
—Bates		..	172
—Belvidere Wool. Mfg., Lowell		..	70½
—*Bigelow Carpet		..	107⅛
—Boott		..	415
—Boston (new)		..	100
—Boston Belting		..	212½
—Boston Duck		..	1,175
—Cabot		..	90
8—Chicopee		97½	10
—Cocheco		..	121¼
—Columbian		..	1,012½
10—Continental		38	39
—Dwight		..	1,035
—Edwards		..	175¼
—Everett		..	115
—Franklin		..	100
—Great Falls		..	155
—Hamilton Cotton		..	995
—Hamilton Woolen		..	38
—Hill		..	45
—Hillsborough Mills (woolen)		..	25
—Jackson		..	650
80—Lancaster (new)		40	55
—Lawrence		..	111¾
—Lockwood		..	90¾
—Lowell		..	632½
—Lowell Bleachery (new)		..	90¼
—Lowell Machine Shop		..	880½
—Lyman Mills		..	68½
10—Manchester Mills pf		100	100
—Manchester Mills com		..	65¼
—Massachusetts		..	85
—Mass. Cotton of Georgia		..	100
—Merrimac		..	44
—Middlesex		..	52
—Monadnock		..	850
—Naumkeag Steam Cotton		..	51
—Nashua Mfg. Co		..	615
—Newmarket Mfg. Co		..	243
—Otis		..	1,852½
—Pacific		..	2,327½
8—Pepperell		263¼	251¾
—Plymouth Cordage		..	235
—Queen City Cotton		..	100
—Salmon Falls Mfg		..	110
—Stafford		..	107¾
—Thorndike		..	1,062½
—Tremont and Suffolk		..	87
—Waltham B. and Dye Works		..	80
—Wamsutta		..	115
—York		..	876¼

*Ex dividend.

The following dividends are announced: Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, Mass., 2 per cent.; Monadnock Mills, Claremont, N. H., 3 per cent.; Edwards Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Me., 3 per cent.; Dwight Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass., 6 per cent.; Winthrop (Me.) Mills Company, 4 per cent.

BOSTON GAS PLANT BEATEN.

Four Aldermen Changed—Charge of Corruption Had Been Made.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Boston Board of Aldermen this afternoon voted 8 to 4 in favor of establishing a municipal gas plant, but Chairman Doyle held that the order failed of passage because it did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the board.

Of the thirteen members of the board, twelve were present, the absentee being Alderman James M. Curley, who is serving a sentence in jail. On Thursday the municipal gas plant order was accepted unanimously by the Common Council.

Alderman-elect Frank J. Linehan, in a public speech yesterday, charged that four members of the board had been approached by parties interested, and offered $1,000 each to vote against the municipal gas plant project.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 30, the first name being that of the debtor:

BERGMAN, Sam—F. Kopf $117
CONOVER, Jacob D.—W. C. Broadwell 1,366
DI MONDI, Vincenzo, and Giovan Angelo Di Bellis—S. Denofrio 154
DUNCAN, Alphonse L.—S. H. Wandell 109
FRITZ, Walter—E. E. Fritz 1,000
FRICH, Abraham—J. L. Markel and another 116
FITZSIMMONS, Phillip—G. M. Vincent 44
FLEGENHEIMER, Henry—National Distillery Company 116
GOLDSTEIN, Charles—S. Medlin 60
GOLDBERG, Michael—M. Rosenzweig, costs 32
HALLDORN, George—J. Wilson 161
THE FASTERN ENGRAVING COMPANY—H. D. Farquhar 114
REX FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY—J. C. Oldmixon 135
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Johnson 2,147
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND Battery Railway Company—M. J. Eager, costs 116
LANDE, Faris—F. W. Temmler & Co., costs 72
KLINGER, Benedict W., Henry F., and Joseph A.—F. Vitrano 273
LOER, Julius—H. C. Reed and another 100
LEMES, Hilda, and Israel M.—L. Reller 155
MEGRAW, Robert H.—M. H. Bontrey and another 172
MARTIN, Jennie E., and Durwood H.—A. W. Tooker 142
McCAIN, Gertruude M.—G. Bernheim and another 44
NICOLL, William—F. Bultman 204
O'CONNELL, William—G. Galiani, costs 81
PEARSALL, William S.—Citizen National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 356
PRICE, Henry C.—J. G. Johnson and another 347
ROBERTS, Peter—H. Friedman and another, costs 89
RAMSAY, John—F. W. Darrin, costs 101
STRONG, Veronica—E. Koff 1,043
SCUDI, Michael A.—E. E. Beardsley 84
SIMON, Herman—D. Klein 29
SMITH, Delevan C.—M. E. Howlett and another 27
TALCOTT, James—J. G. Ludowieg 1,643
TIMONEY, Ellen—R. O'Gorman and another 85
TALLMAN, Britton, Edward Reinhart and M. R. Weaver—People, &c. 232
VANNEMAN, Kate F.—H. E. Johnson 492
VALENTI, Gabriel—Long Island Sand Company 218
WOOD, James G.—P. Schlieter 54
WELLS, Alexander W.—R. Welden 163
WILKINS, Alfred F.—D. H. McCornell and another 85
WALKER, Frank B.—H. L. Sonand 217

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

RODGERS, John C., Duncan D. McBean and Arthur McMullen—City of New York, Dec. 23, 1904 1,000
HILLMAN, Richard W.—J. C. Gillespie, May 15, 1900 114
KRAUS, George J.—G. Liesum, April 6, 1896 222
BESSAC, Elise—T. Roche and another, Dec. 24, 1900 125
BEADLESTON, William L. M. Mannion, Dec. 29, 1904 450
GEORGE RINGLER & COMPANY—M. Fernandez, Dec. 23, 1904 17
SCHNIGG, Francis J.—A. E. Kraus, Feb. 28, 1902 1,000

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

New Feature in Cuban Treaty Disposed Of—Other Decisions.

A new ruling on the question of when the Cuban reciprocity treaty went into effect was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers in an opinion written by Judge Somerville. In it he overruled a protest by the Franklin Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia against the assessment of the full Dingley rate on sugar imported by it, which arrived in Philadelphia prior to Dec. 17, 1903, the date of the ratification of the treaty by Congress. The sugar was withdrawn from bond prior to Dec. 17, but the entry was not liquidated by the Collector until after that date. On this state of facts the importer claimed the benefit of the 20 per cent. reduction allowed by the treaty on Cuban products. Judge Somerville rules that the date of liquidation is immaterial. The material fact is that the sugar entered into the possession of the importer and that the importation was thus completed prior to the taking effect of the treaty.

In a decision by General Appraiser Fischer the board sustained a protest by R. D. Wood & Co. of Philadelphia against the action of the Collector in classifying certain steel plates, 12 feet long by 59 inches wide and 5-16 of an inch thick, and checkered on one side as boiler plates at six-tenths of a cent a pound. The Appraiser had classified them as "steel plates not specially provided for" at four-tenths of a cent. The plates are used for flooring in boiler rooms. Mr. Fischer held that the Appraiser's classification was correct.

Protests overruled yesterday were by G. N. Sheldon & Co., Siegman & Weil, the William Stens Company, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, J. B. Ryer Son & Co., Wagner Brothers & Co., Lehman Brothers, Eugene Munsell & Co., the National Gum and Mica Company, Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Louis Metzger & Co., Dearberg Brothers, Bartram Brothers, Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co., L. W. & P. Armstrong, and others, New York; The Lipman Supply, Chicago; Morse & Whyte, Boston, and M. Rice & Co., Philadelphia.

Protests sustained were by Bullin & Taylor and Charles R. Weentig, New York, and G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago.

Protests partly sustained were by the Stone & Downer Company, Boston, and Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, F. Rosenstein & Co., Solinger & Co., and Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, New York.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF GLASS.

Official Announcement Made of an Increase of Five Per Cent.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Official announcement was made to-day by the American Window Glass Company of an advance of 5 per cent. in prices.

The American Company is now quoting 90 and 15 per cent. off the manufacturers' list on the first three brackets, single, and 90 and 5 per cent. off on all double and above third bracket glass. A meeting of the Manufacturers and Jobbers' Window Glass Association will be held some time in the coming week, at which, it is said, the minimum price will be increased.

FORTY-SECOND STREET BLOCK TRANSFORMED BY THEATRES.

Growth and Development Which Have Radiated From Times Square—Rise in Values of Lots.

The growth and development which have radiated from Times Square is in no direction more marked than along that block on Forty-second Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. When it became apparent that Broadway and Forty-second Street were to be the city's theatrical centre there began a scramble for theatre sites such as had never been witnessed before, and may never be witnessed again.

Values of lots facing the square itself had already risen to a point which made the purchase of even a narrow strip for a theatre entrance a difficult financial proposition, with the result that managers invaded the block on Forty-second Street west of Seventh Avenue, where prices, although they had advanced considerably, were still within the limit prescribed for the profitable building of playhouses. This block, the managers reasoned, afforded the best solution of their problem, not only because Forty-second Street lots were available for the entrances and lobbies of their theatres, but also because at the rear, on Forty-first and Forty-third Streets, there were plenty of lots still lower in price, upon which the auditoriums could be built. To what extent the theatre builders have taken advantage of this state of affairs is shown by the Lyric, New Amsterdam, and Liberty Theatres.

Before the theatrical invasion this block on Forty-second Street seldom figured in real estate records. There was little to commend it to real estate speculators, and what few transactions there were showed only slight advances over prices of ten or twelve years ago. Among the first, however, to appreciate its advantages for theatre sites were Potter & Brother, real estate operators, who acquired what is now the site of the Lyric Theatre, together with the adjoining property, early in 1902. For the lot upon which now stands the theatre and with a 25 foot entrance, 213 West Forty-second Street, 20 by 100, they paid $65,000. For the Forty-third Street lots at the rear the prices show an average of considerably less than $2,000 a front foot. No. 216 West Forty-third Street, 19 by 100, was transferred for $35,000; and 220 and 222, measuring together 33.4 by 100, for $60,000. Subsequently the same firm also bought 215 and 217 West Forty-second Street, 40 by 100.5, for $125,000. They then added to their holdings 219 and 221 and an abutting lot at 228 West Forty-third Street, so that after building the Lyric Theatre they had left a parcel of about equal size, which is now held in the name of the Star Holding Company.

That the buyers of theatre sites take no more high-priced property than is needed for an entrance appears in the records covering the purchase of the plot for the New Amsterdam. The entrance lot at 214 West Forty-second Street, with 50 feet at the rear on Forty-first Street, cost $165,000, while for $115,000 Klaw & Erlanger secured four additional lots on Forty-first Street, giving them a plot 150 by 100 for their auditorium. The other Klaw & Erlanger enterprise on this block, the Liberty Theatre, stands on leased ground, owned by the Goodrich estate, for which is paid an annual rental of $8,000 and taxes.

The building of Lew Fields's Theatre, the most recent addition to Forty-second Street's list of playhouses, marked the improvement of a plot that up to the time of Oscar Hammerstein's purchase of it had had an exciting if not fortunate career. The old houses on the site were bought in 1902 by the Regent Realty Company for $118,000. The plot was next transferred to D. M. Stone for $85,000 over a mortgage of $100,000. It then passed into the hands of the Provident Realty Company and later to the Phoenix Realty Company. In the meantime there had been a foreclosure sale, the mortgages had risen to $185,000, and with each change in ownership a new apartment house or hotel had been projected. The transfer to Mr. Hammerstein showed a nominal consideration over a mortgage for $100,000.

The Victoria, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, occupies a plot owned by the Gerry estate. For this Mr. Hammerstein pays a rental said to amount annually to $35,000, which if capitalized on a 5 per cent. basis would represent a land value of $700,000.

With a subway proposed for Seventh Avenue, and with the Belmont interests planning to complete the old Steinway tunnel from Long Island City across Manhattan at Forty-second Street, there is no reason to suppose that there will be any halt in the development of the latter thoroughfare west of Times Square. Seven theatres within a single block is believed to be a record unsurpassed not only in this city but anywhere in the world, and one which justifies a belief that the block will have ultimately fully as remarkable a growth along other lines.

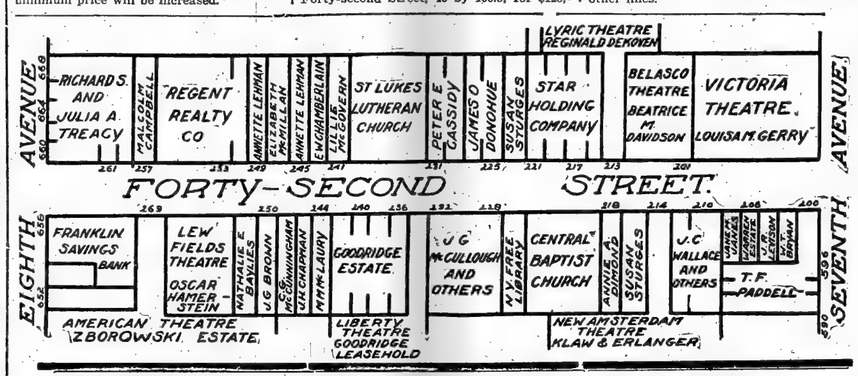

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN SCHWARTZ.—Herman Schwartz, a salesman of 175 Clinton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,380 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1899, when he was a manufacturer of shirts at 106 Franklin Street.

ISAAC WOLFF.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Isaac Wolff, cloak manufacturer at 127 Division Street, show liabilities of $13,418 and assets of $1,740 in stock. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $3,759; Manhattan Woolen Company, $972; Niagara Woolen Company, $866; Waimetah Silk Company, $990, and Armor Silk Company, $461.

SYDNEY OLLENDORFF.—Sydney Ollendorff, formerly a manufacturer of dresses at 41 East Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,043 and assets of $406, consisting of cash, $305, and accounts, $101. He has been in business two years, and used the style of Ollendorff & Co. On Nov. 22 last a fire in his place of business caused a loss said to be over $3,000, fully insured.

DU VIVIER & CO., (CORPORATION.)—Schedules in bankruptcy of Du Vivier & Co., (Corporation.) wholesale dealer in wines and liquors at 22 Warren Street, which business was established in 1856, show liabilities of $240,471, of which $180,116 is secured, and nominal assets, $100,388. The assets consist of stock, $55,000, of which $35,000 is pledged to the Hanover National Bank. A. H. Man, and the American Audit Company; fixtures and machinery, $2,000; cash, $652; notes, $684; account, $7,897 are bad or doubtful; club bonds, $950, pledged as collateral; shares of stock, $5,500, face value; life and insurance policies, $20,000, face value, on the lives of E. J. McSherry, John O'Reilly, and Charles Richardson, all of which are pledged. Among the creditors are the United States Government, $1,112 for customs duties; Hanover National Bank, $35,481, secured; Joseph F. Crilly & Co., Philadelphia, $72,480, secured; Gallice & Co., Epernay, France, $62,500, secured; Frank Bailey & Co., London, $6,630; Coates & Co., Plymouth, England, $10,271; John Walker & Sons, London, $4,271; A. H. Man, $5,470, secured, and American Audit Company, $4,978, secured.

THE WINDSOR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against the Windsor Company, manufacturer of cotton goods at North Adams, Mass., with an office at 31 Thomas Street, by Charles H. Williams, attorney for the following creditors: Blaikie, Muir & Co., (corporation.) $4,174, for merchandise; Herbert Schubert, $378, and F. W. Loudon, $92, both on assigned claims from Blaikie, Muir & Co. for goods sold to the company. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and on Dec. 30 suffered receivers to be appointed in New Jersey and Massachusetts, Jay Ten Eyck in New Jersey and David A. Russell and Frederick C. McDuffie in Massachusetts. Mr. Williams said that he understood the liabilities are $500,000 and assets $1,500,000, mostly in real estate and plant at North Adams. The stock here is pledged to a commission house; he could not tell what equity there was in it, and the equity may be wiped out by the decline in cotton. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in 1882, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The annual report for Dec. 1, 1903, showed assets of $3,177,000 and liabilities of $1,325,113. Braidwood's took away the company's rating in May last. T. S. Van Volkenburgh became President and Charles A. Brooks Treasurer about a year ago, and they have since been trying to build up the business. It was said at the office on Saturday that Mr. Van Volkenburgh had been home for two weeks, having dislocated his shoulder by a fall. Mr. Brooks said that he had not heard of the bankruptcy proceedings instituted in this city. Asked what other causes than the decline in the price of cotton affected the company, he said that it had been running behind for a year, and they had been trying to reorganize and get things into shape, but the company did not have money to pay its bills and it was thought best to stop now and hope for the best. He could give no figures as to the assets and liabilities, but said the press dispatches giving the liabilities at $500,000 were not far out of the way. The plant is a large and valuable one. The company has very little merchandise here.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leaventritt, J.—Blumenthal vs. Blumenthal—Robert T. Barnum, in re. Shepard—Henry Osborn Taylor vs. Becker—S. Conrad Becker vs. [illegible]—William L. Clark.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:25	Sun sets...4:42	Moon rises.2:59

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:41	Gov. Isl'd...4:12	H. Gate..6:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:10	Gov. Isl'd...4:34	H. Gate..6:27

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pannonia, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Flandria, Kingston	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	10:00 A. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	.....	2:00 P. M.
Prince Willem V., Port au Prince	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vincenzo Florio, Naples	.....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 1.

Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 28.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
British Prinzess, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
Cedric, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Dec. 26.
Elswick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 25.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 24.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Maracos, Trinidad, Dec. 24.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 22.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Vincenzo Florio, Naples, Dec. 12.

MONDAY, JAN. 2.

Armenian, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Dec. 23.
Maranhense, Barbados, Dec. 25.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 24.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

El Valle, Galveston, Dec. 28.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Dec. 24.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 28.
Algeria, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 26.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 28.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

Cassell, Bremen, Dec. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 24.

Arrived.

Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
Admiral Dewey, Fort Morant, Dec. 26.
Bordeaux, Havre, Dec. 17.
Yucatan, Cienfuegos, Dec. 22.
Granaria, Baltimore, Dec. 29.
City of Macon, Savannah, Dec. 28.
El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 24.
Lansing, Port Arthur, Texas, Dec. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton and Cherbourg, Dec. 24.
Niagara, Tampico, Dec. 21.

Sailed.

Joseph W. Fordney, for New Orleans.
Tripoli, for Philadelphia.
St. Louis, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
Campania, for Liverpool.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover.
Oregonian, for San Francisco, Tacoma, &c.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
Maracaibo, for La Guayra, Curacao, &c.
Ponce, for Ponce, Mayaguez, &c.
Perugia, for Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn.
Main, for Baltimore.
Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
Mexico, for

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The general trend of gossip in real estate circles during the last few days has been impressive in at least one particular—namely, the almost complete absence of talk about the prospects for future business. Seldom has the approach of a new year brought with it so little speculation as the outlook. Brokers and operators have just passed through one of the busiest and most successful Fall seasons they have experienced, and with a market that has been in motion for over two months and with conditions almost uniformly favorable to a continuance of active trading, there are few of those differences of opinion which usually lead to animated discussions as to the possibilities and probabilities of a new year.

The unanimity of the views expressed by many competent observers goes even further—to the point of predicting that 1905 will witness the largest volume of real estate business in the city's history. The only condition upon which this prediction is made dependent is that between now and May 1 the building trades situation shall so shape itself as to promise a reasonably long period of peace. With some assurance of this sort there would certainly come immediate renewal of interest in large building operations south of Fifty-ninth Street, many of which have been held in abeyance now for two years. With all the vacant property speculation since Oct. 1 in outlying districts, there has also been a noteworthy volume of dealing in centrally located parcels, and it is felt that nothing except the prospect of continued disturbances in the building industry can act as a check to many large undertakings within the next few months.

That the year will make new record figures in the volume of its flat and tenement house constfuction is a prediction made so often since the opening of the Subway as hardly to demand repetition. Probably within six months, or at any rate before buildings begun in the early Spring can be completed, the underground road will reach the Bronx and the more remote parts of Washington Heights. The supply of cheap and middle-grade housings is still less than the demand. New structures rent readily, and a large number of them, both in Harlem and the Bronx, have been sold before completion—circumstances which make it certain that builders will be found to support the speculative movement of the last three months.

The mortgage situation, furthermore, is excellent. There is a good supply of money seeking investment in real estate loans and the attitude of lending institutions is much more favorable than it was a year ago. If, as seems likely, the Spring develops some tendency toward ill-advised building operations, it is well that there is not available an unlimited supply of cheap money, but on the other hand officers of the largest lending institution say that they look for no dearth of funds for all legitimate operations.

Aside from the purely professional side of the outlook, many brokers also think that the market is going to receive substantial support from investors this year. They base this view upon two phases of the present situation, neither of which admits of argument at this time. First, there has been recently marked improvement in the attitude of investors toward New York City real estate, and, secondly, there is more property on a long term investment basis here to-day than at any time in many years—a larger number of properties which are absolutely sound and inviting propositions.

Last week's business showed the effect of the holiday interruption, for while there was a further decrease in the total number of transactions, as the result of the decline in speculative trading, the sales of better classes of property was of good volume. Down-town purchases on Ann, Beekman, and Duane Streets were reported. The sale of the Emery plot on East Sixty-eighth Street to Mrs. George T. Bliss was the largest transaction in the high-class residential district east of Central Park, while at the corner of Fifty-fifth Street Mrs. Althea Rudd Ward made an important addition to her holdings by buying the property of the Manhattan Island Corporation. The selling of apartment houses in Harlem before completion was again a noteworthy feature of the news, and, what is more significant, this class of business also made its appearance in the Bronx.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Rosalie Abrams to a client, for investment, the eight-story apartment house known as the St. Marc, at 504 and 506 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Mrs. Bella Unterbery to a client, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 149 West Seventy-seventh Street, 19 by 102.2. The house was sold completely furnished.

Dubois & Taylor have sold for the Pilgrim Realty Company the five-story apartment house known as the Norton, at 479 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Max Marx has sold for Henry Menken to Mrs. Weed the three lots on the south side of Vermilyea Ave., 100 feet west of Emerson Street, 75 by 150.

Builder Buys on Fulton Street.

The Ruland & Whiting Company and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Matilda W. White, as trustee, 46 Ann Street and 123 Fulton Street, a four-story building, on plot 25 by 119.3 by irregular, Dutch Reformed Church leasehold. The buyer is a builder who will improve the property.

Purchase on Upper Fifth Avenue.

Myer Cohen has sold 1,489 and 1,491 Fifth Avenue, two six-story flats, on plot 75.6 by 100, adjoining corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Max Marx has bought from Frederick De P. Foster and Robert Shaw Minturn, as trustees, the five-story double flat 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street on lot 20 by 100.11.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., have issued an attractive map of Manhattan, showing all transportation lines, as well as the subdivision of the borough into municipal court districts.

Gen. Porter's Residence Leased.

Whitehouse & Porter report the following leases: 277 Madison Avenue, for Gen. Horace Porter to George Rose; 10 East Seventy-fifth Street, for Mrs. Annie Leverich to Joseph Ulman; 67 West Fifty-second Street, for George S. Schermerhorn, to Howard Nott Potter; 35 West Fifty-third Street, for Mrs. Charles Dorenius, to Rudolph H. Kissel; 291 Madison Avenue, for Mrs. F. F. Thompson for a term of five years; also, the top-floor studio at 391 Fifth Avenue, to Edward Brandus, and the eight-floor apartment at 80 Madison Avenue, for Mrs. A. H. Lay, to Mrs. Edward Schoen.

Coroner Scholer Sells on 57th Street.

D. Rosenblum has sold for Coroner Scholer, to a client, 450 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 33.4 by 100.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought 231 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Operators Sell 104th Street Houses.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for W. & J. Bachrach, to Flaum & Kayfetz, 114 to 120 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, four buildings on plot 80 by 106.11. The purchasers intend to improve the property with six-story apartment houses, with

Irving I. Kempner has bought through William Wolff's Son 232 and 234 East Seventy-sixth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 102.2.

Buyers for Boston Road Flats.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son have sold for Flaum & McFerran 1,440, 1,442, and 1,444 Boston Road, three four-story double flats, 25 stores, each 25 by 90.

Max Schneider has sold to an investor a new five-story flat 652 and 654 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 90

Buttmann has sold for Mrs. Ellen 483 and 485 College Avenue, two four-story flats; also, for Otto Hille 682 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, and for the same client the southeast corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, with store.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Mrs. Caroline Richheimer 3,814 and 3,816 Park Avenue, two four-story double flats on plot 50 by 145.

Third Avenue Buildings Sold.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. Mapes the two and three story buildings at 2,770 Third Avenue, 25 by 78, with an "L" on One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 50.

Mark H. Cohen sold for Miss Lillian Levy to Alexander Heilbronner the two-family dwelling 33 Beck Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Laumeister & Co. report that they have sold the following properties: The four-story flat 821 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100; also, three lots, 37 by 90, on Jackson Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; also, the four-story single flat 1,115 Washington Avenue; also, the four-story flat 420 Brook Avenue, to A. Gilcher; also, the lot, 25 by 100, at 422 Brook Avenue; also, the four-story double flat 673 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; also, the plot, 50 by 200, at 761 and 763 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; also, the three-story building 3,363 Third Avenue; also, 821 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to L. Zinckgraff.

H. L. Phelps has sold for Claus Bosch the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, a new five-story triple flat, on plot 34 by 100; also, for a Mr. Kenna, 210 Willis Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75; also, for a Mr. Tekulsky, 151 Willis Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 81.6; also, for George H. John, 680 and 682 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100; also, for a Mr. Ackerman, 865 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. Magda, 806 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story triple flat, on lot 29.4 by 100.

Year's Building in the Bronx.

The records of the Building Department in the Bronx for 1904 show that plans were filed for three times as many buildings as during 1903, involving an outlay considerably over three times as great. During 1904 1,049 sets of plans were filed as against 545 during 1903. The ratio is much larger than these figures would indicate, since several structures are frequently included under one set of plans. The total estimated cost of new buildings in the Bronx was $22,977,385 in 1904, as against about $6,500,000 in 1903.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Sales of a flat on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and a $3,400 parcel at William's Bridge were all that saved last week from the distinction of having had no auction business. This week's offerings are somewhat more numerous, although the custom of auctioneers of waiting for a week or ten days after the opening of the new year before trying any voluntary sales of importance makes it quite impossible to say what character and volume of business the salesroom will bring forth during those Winter and Spring months, which are usually its busy season. There are many circumstances, however, among them the active demand for vacant property, which make the outlook for successful auction selling brighter than it has been for at least four or five years.

There are several executors' sales in this week's schedule. On Thursday Auctioneer Fisher will sell for the Nesbit estate the plot shown in the following diagram, facing Mount Morris Park. The lots are now occupied by old frame dwellings.

On the same day, at Peter F. Meyer's stand, the dwelling 204 East Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Third Avenue, will be put up.

A unique parcel, the location of which is shown below, appears among Wednesday's offerings. The sale, which will be conducted by Herbert A. Sherman, is held to satisfy a judgment of about $18,000.

This apartment hotels at 145 to 155 West Forty-seventh Street, to be sold under foreclosure, are the only items of importance in Tuesday's list. The incumbrances of these properties amount to about $475,000.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 506 mortgages for $8,707,182; of which 277, for $2,976,515, were at 6 per cent.; 1, for $8,000, was at 5½ per cent.; 241, for $2,342,617, were at 5 per cent.; 41, for $1,700,850, were at 4½ per cent., and 5, for $250,600, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 177 mortgages, for $4,468,548; of which 60, for $637,050, were at 5 per cent.; 86, for $613,798, were at more, and 31, for $3,217,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

47th St, 145 to 155, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, 120x100.5, three nine-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee; due on judgment, $27,183; subject to other mortgages for $472,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 157 West, n s, 255 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee; due on judgment, $8,042; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

137th St, 630 East, s s, 119 ft w of Willis Av, 12.9x140, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward W. Crittenden, referee, due on judgment, $5,547.

By George R. Read.

Pelham Av, n e corner of Emmet St, 82x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee; due on judgment, $3,438.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

27th St, 27 and 29 East, n s, 71.3 ft e of Madison Av, 28.9x24.9, two four-story brick buildings; together with right of way through alley 2.8 ft wide along easterly side; foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $17,824.

By John N. Golding.

47th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee; due on judgment, $5,201.

By Joseph P. Day.

Westchester Av, 815, n e s, 51.1 ft n w of Eagle Av, 27.6x96 and irregular; four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee; due on judgment, $12,663.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

By Joseph P. Day.

82d St, 146 West, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 4 Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $6,987.

Webster Av, e s, 1,250 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 65.1x76.3x69.11x78, vacant; foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $1,431.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

19 and 21 East, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, each 25x100.11, two and three story frame dwellings; executors' sale.

By Peter F. Meyer.

35th St, 204, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 20.4x74.1, four-story brick dwelling, with store; executors' sale.

By Philip A. Smyth.

3d Av, 3,305, w s, 175.4 ft n of 164th St, 25x99.8 x29x97.7, three-story frame tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Arthur Mayer, referee; due on judgment, $3,745.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 534, and Sullivan St, 56 and 58, being the n w corner, 37.8x62.8 and irregular, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Howard Payson Wilds, referee; due on judgment, $27,383; subject to other mortgages for $32,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

110th St, 65 to 69 East, for a six-story brick flat, 80x87.7; Cohen & Saplow of 16½ Carmine St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

Convent Av, w s, between 135th and 136th Sts, for a four-story brick orphan asylum, 157.8x 85.11; Orphans' Home and Asylum of Protestant Episcopal Church of 105 East 22d St, owner; W. P. Robins of 19 Liberty St, architect; cost, $125,000.

25th St, 137 and 139 East, and 26th St, 138 East, for a ten-story brick loft building, 42.2x120.6; Benoit Realty Company of 102 West 42d St, owner; Gordon, Tracy & Swartout of 156 Fifth Av, architects; cost, $210,000.

Jerome Av, northwest corner of Fordham Road, for a one-story frame office, 14x22; H. J. Cantrell & Co., West Farms Square, owners; J. W. Davison of 2,230 Hughes Av, architect; cost, $400.

Rider Av, w s, 425 ft s of 144th St, for a four-story brick shop and loft, 100x50; Kate Haiss of 334 East 120th St, owner; George Haiss Manufacturing Company, 141st St and Rider Av, architects; cost, $16,000.

Westchester Av, s w corner of Prospect Av, for a two-story brick store and office, 25.6x 88.8; Frederick Johnson of 344 West 72d St, owner; J. E. Sharsmith of 500 5th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Belmont Av, e s, 59 ft s of 189th St, for a one-story brick stable, 21x17; Benjamin Schmidt of 2,426 Belmont Av, owner; Michael E. Cody of 2,426 Belmont Av, architect; cost, $5,250.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

40th St, 7 East, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Brook Club of 6 East 35th St, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

9th St, 638 East, to a five-story brick tenement; I. Gluck of 153 Avenue B, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Broadway, w s, between 36th and 37th Sts, to a six-story brick hotel; the Sweeney-Tierney Hotel Company, premises, owner; G. Keister of 11 West 29th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; Helen Carhart and others to Max Schwolvitz; (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x100; Helen Carhart and others to Samuel Weiss, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 175th St, 88.8x95.4x72.8x80; William Stegman to Emanuel Heilner and others, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100

AUBURN AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100 x100; to Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

AUBURN AV, nw corner of 174th St, 44x 100.5x53.6x100; William Stegman to Frank T. Kee; other consideration and.. 100

AVENUE B, w s, 54 ft n of 2d St, 54x 105, Uniacport; Franz Engel to Mary E. Taylor 1,200

BATHGATE AV, w s, 128 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x190x25x190.2; Bradley & Currier Company to Gerald C. Connor ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x120; Mary E. Higgins to Thomas J. Higgins ..... Nom.

BEACH AV, 186, e s, 19.4x104.3x19x108.1; Bernhard Kreeger to Morris Levy and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

BECK ST, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x 100; Lillian Levy to Alexander Heilbruner and another, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

BOSTON AV, n s, 48.7 ft e of Suburban Place, 24.3x97.4x98.7; Margaret Hicks to Louis E. Miller, other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, 4,004, e s, 22.2x52x20x91.7; James Smith to Robert E. Westcott, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.. 100

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lot 385, map of Washingtonville, 25.9x198x25.10x 190; Augustus A. Knapp to Augustus Knapp and another, trustees, quitclaim. 100

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lot 387, map of Washingtonville, 25.9x198x25.10x 190; Lillian M. Knapp to Augustus Knapp and another, trustees, quitclaim. 500

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lot 385, map of Washingtonville, 25.9x198x25.10x 190; Augustus Knapp and another, trustees, to Daniel MacCallum 100

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lot 385, map of Washingtonville, 25.9x198x25.10x 190; Daniel MacCallum, Jr., to Irving S. Balcom 600

BRUSH ST, 124, n s, 20x87.6; Jacob Bluestein to Frank Gens, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

CATHARINE ST, 90, 20x100; Max Wolper to Charles Cohen, (mtgs $43,202) 100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 60th St, 75.5x80; Louis H. Hahlo, referee, to William A. Knapp, (mtg $230,000) 25,000

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 100.6x27; Emil Kuhn and others to Marie Jandorf, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

EAGLE AV, n w corner of 150th St, 50x 100; Henery Wels to Max Powell 100

ELIZABETH ST, s e corner of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 87x25x 125x40; Dennis W. Moran to Ralph O. Ives, ½ part ..... Nom.

FORSYTH ST, w s, 269 ft s of Houston St, 27.1x67.2; Louis Haims to David Jacobowitz, (mtg $82,000,) other consideration and 100

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 163d St, 49.7x75; Katharine Stones and others to Mary Schafer, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x83; Thomas Regan to Michael Regan ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,092, w s, 25x100; Israel Unterberg and another to Abraham Wederstein, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

OAKES AV, e s, 25 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edenwald Annie Vance to John C. Smith 100

PELHAM AV, n s, 61.1 ft w of Fulton Av, 20x112 x20x108.1; Mary T. Cole to Hewlett S. Baker, (mtg $1,900) ..... Nom.

ROGERS PLACE, 950 to 954, e s, 50x 90; Gustav H. Mayer to Isaac H. Sonn, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and.. 100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 77.1 ft n of Lyon St, 80x100; Elizabeth N. Gray to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $3,750,) other consideration and 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 83.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x100; Henry Malkan to George F. Moody, ¼ part, (mtg one-quarter of $28,800,) other consideration and 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, at centre line of Leggett's Lane, runs n e x n s s — x e —; Hiram R. Dater and another, administrators and trustees, to Morris Garfinkel 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 182d St, 79.9x100; Sarah V. Baker to Alphonse Hogenauer and others, (mtg $30,500,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 178th St, 188.10x100; Albert Cavanagh to Herman Harris, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

SYLVAN PLACE, 18, s s, 19.6x34.6; Emma Berrian to John S. Routh 100

TRYON AV, 927, n s, 18.11x95; Emil W. Boettcher to Mary E. Frech, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, 621, w s, 24.4x100; Michael Hecht to Alphonse Henning, (mtg $5,000) Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 225 ft s of Tallmadge St, 25x100; John J. Fox to Eliza Fox ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Scott Av, runs n e 75x n w 100x s w 44.3x s 104.7; Catherine A. Brennan and others to Jacobina F. F. Schuh, other consideration and 100

WEBSTER AV, 1,335, w s, 25x100; Leopold Bernizer to Regina Bernizer, ½ part ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, s e corner 82d St, 102.2 x100; Abraham Boehm and others to Willet Realty Company, other consideration and 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 216th St, 42.9x64.8x48.7x60.9; Michael J. Mack to Young Men's Christian Association ..... Nom.

WILKINS PLACE, w s, 50 ft n of Freeman St, 99.3x118x irregular; Emil S. Levi to Sarah V. Baker 100

WILKINS PLACE, w s, 50 ft n of Freeman St, 99.5x118x irregular; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $15,000) 100

WILLIS AV, 215, w s, 25 ft s of 137th St, 25x81.6; William Danzelsen to John F. Nubel, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 1,876 and 1,877, w s, 50x75; August Collet to August Tognola and another, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration and 100

4TH ST, 171 and 173 West, 43.2x irregular; Joseph Friedman to Maurice N. Hyman and another, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and 100

6TH ST, 422 and 425 East, 66.10x90.10, (mtg $35,500;) 9th St, 713 and 715 East, 43x92.3, (mtg $55,300;) David Jacobowitz to Louis Haims, other consideration and. Nom.

9TH AV, corner of 39th St, 20.8x100; Nathaniel B Abbott to Beadieston & Woerz, (mtg $40,000) 100

10TH ST, 412 and 414, Nathan Wise; 11th Av, s e corner of 182d St, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years 100

11TH AV, s e corner of 182d St, 25x100; Nathan Wise to Edward Rafter, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

13TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 100x100, Wakefield; Max Matzkin and others to Leo Friedrich and another, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

13TH ST, 544 and 546 East, 35.8x70; Valentine Gumprecht to Sarah Jacobowitz, (mtgs $31,000,) other consideration and. 100

26TH ST, 216 East, 25.6x98.9; Mary J. Duncan to Edward A. Schwartz, (mtg $7,500) 100

36TH ST, 425 West, 25x98.11; Joseph M. Goldberg and others to James Perolman, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.. Nom.

36TH ST, 132 East, 16.6x74; Lewis G. Ledyard to F. Norton Goddard (mtg $10,000) 100

40TH ST, 226 West, 14.8x98.9; Ellen A. Kent to Mary E. Magee, (mtg $6,250). Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 190.8 ft e of 10th Av, 20.4x 100.5; Allan C. Washington to Jacob Smalis, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

60TH ST, 229 EAST, 20x100.5; Maud Davis and another to Albert F. Mandel, quitclaim ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 229 EAST, 20x100.5; Elias Davis to Albert F. Mandel; quitclaim ..... Nom.

61ST ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 80x100.11; Margaret Smyth to Michael Connolly, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 402 to 406 East, 100x102.2; (mtgs $80,000;) 74th St, 416 East, 25x 102.2, (mtg $20,000;) Yorkville Realty Company to Michael Miller, other consideration and 100

83D ST, n s, 73.6 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 102.2; Christian Turek to James McGovern, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 221 East, 25x100.11; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x 76.10; Ratje Bunke to Sophie Hoffberg and another, other consideration and 100

118TH ST, 26 West, 25x100.11; John E. Simons and others to Gussie Herman, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, 68 East, 20x100.11; Morris Friedman to Morris A. Berkowitz, (mtg $19,800,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 293x99.11; Gibson Putzel to Joseph Rosenthal, other consideration and.. 100

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 287x½ block; Gibson Putzel to Joseph Rosenthal, (mtg $48,412,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, s s, 393 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; Joseph Rosenthal to Abraham I. Spiro, (mtg $41,250,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, 893 East, 25x100; Anna Wachter to Hyman Kaufman, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Lawrence N. Martin to Clara I. Lockwood, ½ E. T. & I., (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 784 ft e of Willis Av, 216.9x 240.1x irregular; Julia O'Gorman and others, executors, to the McKinley Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $60,000) 122,000

141ST ST, n s, 155 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 99.1; Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, to Simon Weiss, (mtg $14,000) 15,500

141ST ST, n s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 99.11; Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, to Simon Weiss, (mtg $14,000) 15,500

141ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Simon Weiss to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and... 100

141ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x98.11; Frederick N. Du Bois to Henry Fox and another ..... Nom.

141ST ST, n s, 135 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 99.11; Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, to Simon Weiss, (mtg $14,000) 15,500

141ST ST, n s, 95 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, to Simon Weiss, (mtg $14,000) 15,500

141ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 99.11; Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, to Simon Weiss, (mtg $14,000) 15,500

141ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 99.11; Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, to Simon Weiss, (mtg $14,000) 15,500

142D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Emanuel Hoffmann to Siegfried Blumenkohn, 1-3 part, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

146TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x199.10; Ira C. Horton to John C. Maximos, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

157TH ST, 751 East, 19.9x75x78.11x25; Samuel Levin and others to Cornelius Daniels, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

173D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100; Frank T. Kee to Winslow Realty Company, other consideration and..... ✱

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ALIANO, Grazia, and another to Italian Savings Bank; Marion Av, 23, 1 year.. 16,000

ALIANO, Grazia, to Rocco M. Marasco; Marion St, 23, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; Audubon Av, n e corner of 181st St, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years 5,000

BABILOT, Emil, to Mount Vernon Trust Company; 4th Av, (St.,) n w corner of 14th St, (Av.) demand, 6 per cent. 8,000

BAKER, Sarah V., to Emil S. Levi; Wilkins Place, 50 ft n of Freeman St, as per bond 15,000

CONNOR, Gerald C., to Bradley & Currier Company; Bathgate Av, w s, 128 ft s of King's Bridge Road, old title, 3 years 4,000

DAVIS, John C., and another to the New York Mortgage and Security Company; 155th St, s s, n w corner of Dawson St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 45,000

DAVIS, John C., and another to the New York Mortgage and Security Company; Dawson St, w s, 71 ft n of 156th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000

DEVINE, Catherine, to Jane Vause; 1324 St, n s, 500 ft e of Cypress Av, demand, 6 per cent. 8,000

DRUMMOND, Thomas J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 152, as per bond 10,000

ESTATE OF ASHER SIMON to Sarah Cohn; 106th St, n s, 200.6 ft w of Columbus Av, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 5,000

FOX, Henry, and another to Frederick N. Du Bois; 141st St, 85, 100 ft w of 10th Av, due Dec. 6, 1907 6,000

FRESCH, Mary E., to Isabel S. Kemp; Tinton Av, w s, 42.6 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 4,500

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Fernando Wood; Lafontaine Av, e s, 125 ft n of 181st St, 5 years 5,000

GODDARD, F. Morton, to Lewis C. Ledyard; 36th St, s s, 17.2 ft w of Lexington Av, due Nov. 11, 1910, 4 per cent... 9,000

HAGENAUER, Alphonse, and others to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 28th St, n e corner of 182d St, prior mtg $23,500, 2 years 7,000

HARRIS, Herman, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 40 ft s of 178th St, 1 year 8,500

HARRIS, Herman, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 178th St, 1 year 5,500

HARRIS, Herman, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 177th St, 1 year 4,500

HERMAN, Gussie, to John E. Simons and another; 118th St, 28 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

HESS, Charles A., to Louis Pinner and another; 95th St, s s, 106 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 days, 4½ per cent. 375

HOAG, William E., to Sarah H. Powell; 42d St, 8 East, 1 year 4,000

HOFFBERG, Sophie, and another to R. Bunke; 107th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1907 5,000

HOFFMAN, Samuel, and another to Morris Mandelskorn; Stanton St, 182, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 19,000

ISAKOVITZ, Max, to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 64th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,125

JACOBOWITZ, Sarah, to Valentine Gumprecht; 13th St, 514 and 516 East; installments, 6 per cent. 4,250

JACOBOWITZ, David, to Louis Haims; Forsyth St, w s, 269 ft s of Houston St, installments, 6 per cent. 6,250

KAUFMAN, Hyman, and Anna Wachter; 134th St, 893, prior mtg $8,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 18,875

KEE, Frank T., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Audubon Av, n w corner of 174th St, as per bond 3,500

KITE, Morris, and others to Anton Willian; 48th St, n s, 77 ft w of 1st Av, due Dec. 30, 1904 11,500

KOMMEL, Aaron, and another to East River Savings Institution; Orchard St, 28, (30,) 5 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

LINDEBOOM, Frank C., to Robert McGill; 8th Av, 373, 1 year, 6 per cent. 21,000

LOH, Anna M. K., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dawson St, 100 ft w of Union Av, as per bond.. 2,000

MAGEE, Mary A., to Ellen A. Kent; 40th St, 220 West, prior mtg $6,250, due Feb. 27, 1908, 6 per cent. 2,250

MANDO, Albert F., to the American Mortgage Company; 60th St, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 6,750

MANGELS, Marie, to Emil Kuhn and another; Cypress Av, n w corner of 141st St, 4 years 11,000

MAXIMOS, John C., to Ira C. Horton; 140th St, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 8,500

McCOY, Frank, and another to Italian Savings Bank; Marion St, 25, 1 year 13,000

McKINLEY REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Julia O'Gorman; 141st St, s s, 896.6 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year 16,000

McKINLEY REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Julia O'Gorman; 140th St, n s, 725 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year 8,000

McKINLEY REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Julia O'Gorman; 140th St, n s, 912.6 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year 15,000

McKINLEY REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Julia O'Gorman; 140th St, n s, 912.6 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year 8,000

McKINLEY REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company; Julia O'Gorman; 141st St, s s, 784 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 9,000

MILLER, Michael, to Yorkville Realty Company; 74th St, 402 to 408 East, (4 mtgs $12,500,) installments, 6 per cent... 50,000

MILLER, Michael, to Yorkville Realty Company; 74th St, 416 East, installments, 6 per cent. 12,000

MULLER, Frank A., to Alois C. Muller; 53d St, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, demand, 4 per cent 400

MULLER, Diedrich, and another to Sarah M. Hallock; Hudson St, 81, as per bond. 24,000

NABEL, John F., to William Danzelsen; Willis Av, 217, prior mtg $13,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 8,500

O'ROURKE, George A., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; College Av, s e s, and n e s of Concord (1422) St, demand, 6 per cent. 7,000

RAFFTER, Edward, to Nathan Wise; 11th Av, s e corner of 182d St, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years 5,500

ROSENTHALS, Joseph, to Gibson Putzel; 134th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtgs $48,000, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent. 24,000

ROSENTHAL, Joseph to Gibson Putzel; 134th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $40,225 12,500

ROWELL, Mar[illegible] Henry Weiss; 150th St, n w corner of Eagle Av, due Jan. [illegible] 5,000

SANDLER, [illegible] East River

JAN 1905

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x107', With Bowling Alleys.
Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison.
25'x100'; now offered $75 per mo. for 1st and basement; flats bring $67 per month; best investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $14,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., BET. ROCKAWAY & STONE;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
price $3,750; Title Co. mortgage $2,400;
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.
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"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., BET. LEWIS & STUYVESANT;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
full set of improvements, second floor.
Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.
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"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

PRICE $7,000.
HANDSOME 2-STORY BASEMENT BROWN-STONE DWELLING ON MACON ST., NEAR BED AVENUE; 10 ROOMS, BATH; FURNACE; OPEN PLUMBING; HARDWOOD FINISH; NEWLY DECORATED; FULL LOT; STRICTLY PRIVATE BLOCK; POSSESSION AT ONCE. HANDY TO TROLLEY AND L CARS TO BOTH BRIDGES.
KETCHAM BROS.,
129 RALPH AVENUE, COR. HANCOCK ST.

Price $4,200. Rent $432.
Chauncey St., opposite proposed park—3-sty. frame, 2-valor; 13 rooms; mtge. $2,400.
Eugene Young, 44 Court St., Room 416.

$500 DOWN
will buy a fine two-family dwelling in Flatbush, near three car lines and Prospect Park; also a few lots, 20x100, from $175 up.
Neef & Edwards,
1,625 Nostrand Av., near Vernon Av.

$2,000.—COTTAGE IN FLATBUSH.
Lots $225 upward; near Park; 5 car lines; Manhattan 22 minutes; Winter terms and prices unparalleled; small monthly payments if desired; open Sundays. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE OR RENT,
fine new house, large lot, in nice town in the great health resort district of North Carolina. For terms and particulars, address Post Office Box 141, Cheraw, S. C.

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FOR SALE.
To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, for $30, (only $6 per acre;) terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 119 Times.

Palisades, Opposite 42d St.—One and two family houses; choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

TO LET.
MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

FOR RENT.—Englewood Cliffs, N. J.; comfortable and attractive nine-room house; improvements; large grounds; reasonable rent; one-half hour at 42d and Franklin St. ferries. J. G. HOPES.

NEW ENGLAND.
TO LET.
To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

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WILL BUILD TO SUIT YOU
TENANTS
LESSEES
We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in Manhattan, on reasonable Mercantile, or Loft Buildings in Manhattan, on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
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WANT FOR CASH,
Five-story flats and tenements, with stores, on avenue or side streets, cash customer.
PRIVATE HOUSE,
Three or four story, 58th to 90th St., Park to Riverside; not over $30,000.
William B. Ware, 461 Columbus Av.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
Full particulars wanted at once from owners desirous to sell.
CLIENTS WAITING TO PURCHASE.
JOHN H. BERRY.
31 Nassau St., 'phone 4358 Cortlandt.

WECHSLER REALTY COMPANY,
Room 2221, 350 Broadway,
want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

Attention!—I want flats, tenements, or any Manhattan or Bronx properties; large or small; submit fullest detailed particulars; quick cash offers made.
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Any Property?—Buy, sell, lease, and exchange; in New York, Brooklyn, Bronx, Astoria, Newark, and Richmond, Va.; corner preferred. Paludino's, 209 East 97th St., New York City, Manhattan.

Attention, owners.—Have several clients wanting to buy 4 to 6-story flats, ten-ments, also other residential business and vacant property, Manhattan, Bronx. E. Sharum Co., 875 B'way.

WANTED—Income property, flats or tenements, west of 7th Av., from 23d to 65th St.; price must be low. LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 21 East 24th St., New York City.

Farms Wanted—New Jersey, all sizes; give particulars, price, terms, &c.; no agents. Dept. "A," New Jersey Land and Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Owners' triple cold water flats, tenements; well paying; Manhattan or Bronx; correct particulars considered. Attorney, 133 Times.

Flats and 3-family houses in Bronx; owners send full particulars of property you have for sale. Eagers, 713 East 166th St.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Flats, tenements; anything reasonable; immediate cash offers. Principals address particulars, Owlets, 1402 West 10th St.

Wanted—To buy 4 or 5 story flat in Harlem or Bronx for a good investment. Freed, 750 Elton Av.

Acreage property for development, near railroad station preferred; Westchester, Bronx, Queens, Sharum, 875 Broadway.

Want 5-story two or three family flats, east or west. Richmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Owners that wish to sell their real estate, send particulars to Lewi, 703 Broadway.

Lots in Manhattan and Bronx; send particulars; have buyers. J. Cash, 110 West 102d St.

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APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present. JOHN H. BERRY.
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A.—TO LOT OWNERS.
Have five-story avenue corner, $30,000 equity, and several private houses; trade good lots.
WILLIAM R. WAKE,
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Have free and clear Bronx lots, values $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000; want double or triple flats. State full particulars.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Denver property, free and clear, lots and two brick houses, cost over $45,000, will trade for N. Y. city equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 78 Broadway.

1st exchange plot of lots, free and clear, at Montclair, N. J., for 5-story flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Wanted—Desk room or part of small private office, location near 23d St. or 34th St., or 5th Av., between 14th and 42d Sts. Telephone connection desired; reputable [illegible] business. Address E. M. West, 3[illegible] 70 A.—Mr. Powell, [illegible]

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The LUCERNE
201 West 79th Street.

New York's newest and best family hotel, located on the most desirable corner of the upper West Side in a purely residential district, within 300 feet of the 79th station.

130 CHOICE SUITES, OF ONE OR MORE ROOMS.

Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home which is maintained at the highest standard of excellence at reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to investigate at once.

GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED.

Dining rooms are large and beautifully decorated, open to the general public. American and a la carte. Service and cuisine unexcelled.

GRILL ROOM AND BUFFET OPEN UNTIL 12 P. M.

After theatre specialties served a la carte. We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
Telephone 2,748 River. JAMES RUNCIMAN, Pres.

HOTEL
ABERDEEN
17-19-21 W. 32d, near 5th Ave.

This magnificent Apartment Hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. Furnished or unfurnished suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Cuisine of superior excellence. Conveniently situated within 5 minutes of theatres and shops. Subway and L within one block. Rates from $700 up. Descriptive booklet.
32d St. Hotel Co., Prop.

The BRAYTON
Madison Avenue, Corner 27th St.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL.
FIREPROOF.
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLY AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL:—
Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board; transients accommodated; week or season.
M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL, Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessible unexcelled.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
One 2 room and bath apartment, also one 4 room and bath apartment, both outside apartments, Southern exposure, furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., cor 81st St.

HENRIETTA 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
STANTON 9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900
ROYCROFT 219 West 80th St.
5 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$630
UNADILLA 123 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$720
SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$540 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380
1 Room and Bath, (sublet).....$360

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

A—A—A—WANTED AT ONCE
2-STORY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE FLAT,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

ARCADIA—ONE APARTMENT VACANT.
15 West 45th St.; ready for immediate occupancy; six rooms, bath, &c.; elevator and electric lights; very central location; $900 per annum. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

65 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; 4 and 5 room apartments; hall service, $25-$35.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway.—5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

143D ST., 257 WEST.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments; hot water; steam heat; all improvements; rent $25 to $34. Janitor on premises. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

84th St., 120 West.—Choice seven-room single apartment, first floor, newly decorated with crepe paper throughout; highest references required. Janitor.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other large, warm rooms; conveniences; meals; refined surroundings.

66 West 93d St.
Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

To Let—Six-room apartment, all improvements, 2,185 7th Av. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th.

Bachelor apartment, 174 and 176 West 89th St., $27 per month.

East Side.
8-10-12-14-16-18
EAST 107TH ST.
New apartments 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Apply on premises or C. P. Ryttenberg, 30 Pine St.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents

THE WYOMING,
145 2d Av.—High-class apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat; elevator service; hot water supply, and all latest improvements; rents reasonable.

The Everts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av.—Suites 6 rooms and bath; hall service; steam heat; rent, $46. John Peters & Co, 200 East 14th St.

ELEGANT five and six rooms to let; all new improvements; steam heat, hot water, and private baths; low rents. Kaufman & Steinberg, 188 and 190 East 113th St.

123D ST., 206-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath, all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; [illegible] 125th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The ARLINGTON
18 W. 25th St.
JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
New 12-Story Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL,
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 3 rooms and 2 baths.
Restaurant Service.
Apply to Manager, on premises, or
E. S. Willard & Co.
21 Nassau St. 'Phone, 6397—Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

NEW MODERN TWELVE-STORY
Fire Proof Building,
45½ TO 49 MAIDEN LANE,
Between Nassau and William Streets.
Offices and floors to lease. Ready for occupancy March 1st. Leases from May 1st. Moderate rents. Every service and improvement, including patent express calls. Four high-speed hydraulic plunger elevators.
(160-foot shaft attached to each car)
Permanent Northern light.
S. F. MYERS,
Owner,
48-50 Maiden Lane.
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.
Agents,
92 William Street.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building now occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above.
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts. adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES, OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS.
Also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 B'way.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 6th st. and 54th St.

THE SLATER STUDIOS,
7 Forty-second St., West.
One suite (2 rooms) to let.
Apply janitor, on premises.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST., 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.
Grand Location.

84th St., near 5th Av.; large steam-heated floor, elegantly furnished, for business purposes; rent, $2,200. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 83 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store to let for oyster saloon or other business, 2,205 8th Av., between 123d and 124th Sts.; rent $95.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

82d St., 117 West.—Large house, good for cafe or hotel purposes; rent, $3,000. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Light store and basement, suitable for manufacturing purposes, $14. 1,986 Park Av., near 124th St.

181 BROADWAY.
Large, light Office, $20. Room 12.

80,000 square feet, loft space; strong building; good light; central location; power at 30 foot; might divide. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Photograph gallery, good, light, large floor; $45 per month. 145 8th Av.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

40x100, 2-story brick factory building, 221 and 223 Sullivan St., Brooklyn; several underground tanks and 50 (boiler) H. P. steam available; 200 feet from city dock and New York Dock Company's terminal facilities; 1 mile to Hamilton Av. Ferry. For terms apply to J. H. Williams & Co., 150 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

159TH ST., 662 EAST.—Five rooms and bath, open side. Janitor or Lueders, 1,593 Eagle Av., Bronx, N. Y.

117TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Herbert Apartments, 2,085 Lexington Av.—Five and six room apartments; elevator, &c.; $33-$38.

Bronx.

1,418 PROSPECT AV.
Exceptionally fine apartments, five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; near rapid transit station; ONE MONTH FREE; rent $22-$25. Janitor.

1,390 Prospect Av., North of 169th St.—Choicest neighborhood; new high-class apts.; 3 elegant light rooms and bath, $40. Owner resides in the house.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

L.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

For rent, furnished, a large, elegantly furnished corner apartment of high grade. 101 West 55th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.
Wanted—A furnished apartment for two months in high-class, modern apartment hotel, below 59th St., near 5th Av., or furnished housekeeping apartment, same locality; family of six. Address J. M., Box 110 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MODERN TWELVE-STORY
Fire Proof Building,
45½ TO 49 MAIDEN LANE,
Between Nassau and William Streets.
Offices and floors to lease. Ready for occupancy March 1st. Leases from May 1st. Moderate rents. Every service and improvement, including patent express calls. Four high-speed hydraulic plunger elevators.
(160-foot shaft attached to each car)
Permanent Northern light.
S. F. MYERS,
Owner,
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CHAS. F. NOYES CO.
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92 William Street.

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northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts. adjoining State St.,
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Good site for any line of business.
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2 West 125th St., New York City.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS.
Also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING; elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 B'way.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 6th st. and 54th St.

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Apply janitor, on premises.

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Brooklyn.

40x100, 2-story brick factory building, 221 and 223 Sullivan St., Brooklyn; several underground tanks and 50 (boiler) H. P. steam available; 200 feet from city dock and New York Dock Company's terminal facilities; 1 mile to Hamilton Av. Ferry. For terms apply to J. H. Williams & Co., 150 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
Trains marked and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
3:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:40 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP. 5½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—MEMPHIS EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:30 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
to the
West Indies
by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
from N. Y. January 11, 1905

Arrive at		Stay
St. Thomas	January 16,	6 hours
St. Pierre	January 17,	4 hours
Fort de France	January 17,	7 hours
San Juan	January 19,	24 hours
Kingston	January 22,	10 hours
Santiago	January 23,	5 hours
Havana	January 25,	22 hours
Nassau, N. P.	January 27,	5 hours
New York	January 30.	

A limited number of passengers taken to and from JAMAICA and CUBA only, also to and from other ports mentioned above, except Porto Rico.
Rates $125 Upward.
Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.
To the
Orient
by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905,
76 days, including all points of interest. Rates $300 upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
83-35 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia... Jan. 7 | New York.....Jan. 21
*Zeeland Jan. 14 | 10:30 AM St. Louis.....Jan. 28
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 29, N. R.
MESABA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 | Vaderland.....Jan. 28
Finland.....Jan. 21 | Kroonland.....Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric.....Jan. 5, 6 AM | Majestic.Jan.18, 10 AM
Teutonic.Jan.11, 10 AM | Baltic, Feb. 1, 8:30 P. M.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
VIA
THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; Mch. 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC.Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE
ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE. Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.
FRANK C. CLARK - - 113 Broadway, New York.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon | Kronprinz.Mar.21, 6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Feb.21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II.Apr. 18, 8 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel...Jan. 10, 10 AM | *Barbarossa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.24, 10 AM | Breslau...Feb. 25, noon
Brand'nb'g.Ja.31, 10 AM | *Kurfurst.Mar.9, 11 AM
Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM | Bremen.Mar.14, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar.Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
DEERICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Pretoria...Jan. 7, 7 AM | *Bluecher.Jan19, 10 AM
‡Waldersee Jan14, 11 AM | ‡Pennsylv'a.Jan28, 11 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland....Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 2 P. M.; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar...Jan. 21, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria...Dec. 24, 7 AM | Lucania.Jan. 14, 11 AM
Campania.Dec.31, 10 AM | Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM | Campania.Jan.28, 11 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50 and $60 up, according to steamer & accomodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
SLAVONIA.....Dec. 20, noon; Feb. 7, Mar. 28
PANNONIA.....Jan. 3, noon; Feb. 21, Apl. 11
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA....Jan. 31, Noon; Mar. 21, May 4
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 19 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Dec. 31, Noon | Astoria..Jan. 28, Noon
Furnessia..Jan. 14, Noon | Ethiopia.Feb. 11, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $18 & $24.
Henderson Brothers, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino.Dec. 31 | Nord America.Jan. 25
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 26 Wall St.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

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1:40 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP. 5½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—MEMPHIS EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:30 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; holy communion and sermon by rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. D. S. Schulman will preach; subject, "Wishing and Making Happiness."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAITH, EAST 196TH St. and Trinity Av., Bronx Borough.—Bishop Greer will preach at 11 o'clock.

MISS MARGARET GAULE, MESSAGES FROM the so-called dead. First Assn. Spiritualists Tuxedo, Madison Av., 50th St., Sundays, 3 and 8.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday 11:15, Dr. J. Silverman on "An Inventory of Our Real Possessions." All welcome.

THE PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION services at 319 West 23d St.—Lecture, "Materializing"; flowers and trumpet seance, without cabinet; same demonstrations Tuesday and Friday nights; readings daily.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 386,137 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large, sunny room, steam heat; table excellent; references.

1.—MADISON AV., 155.—Second floor, back, square room; also large room, parlor floor.

1.—MADISON AV., 678, 684-686.—Rooms; superior board; $30 to $35, two persons.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, well heated; other rooms; telephone.

22D ST., 30 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; transients.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large heated front room, with bath.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

45TH ST., 227 WEST.—Physician or dentist, or parties of two or four can secure newly decorated parlor floor, also beautiful alcove room, sunny; one flight.

46TH ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive home; handsome square and hall room, with board; reference exchanged.

60TH ST., 149 EAST.—Rooms; good board; telephone; moderate.

67TH ST., 72 WEST.—Second floor, bay window; reasonable if permanent; also table board.

71ST ST., 102 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny, comfortably furnished room; superior, homelike board; one, $10.00.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged; convenient to "L" and Subway.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; German-American house; table guests.

84TH ST., 24 WEST.—Large rooms on second and third floors; table board; references.

87TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

93D ST., 67 WEST.—Fine steam-heated, sunny rooms; good table; near "L" station; references.

119TH ST., 74 WEST.—Suitable for two; every convenience; telephone; table boarders; reasonable.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Elegant rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; with board; references. Telephone 4317—Spring.

LEXINGTON AV., 1317.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can have large, handsomely furnished second-story front room, with board, in a private family; no other boarders; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

NEW ROCHELLE, 21 Park Place; large room, with board; family private.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, 51 Hawthorne Av.—Private family of two; pleasant room for gentlemen or married couple; abundant table; residential location; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—1—Refined business woman may secure desirable room gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References. Times, Harlem.

12TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; hot and cold water.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Three nicely furnished rooms, hot, cold water, and telephone service.

17TH ST., 221 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

21st St., 465 West.—Choice rooms, heated; everything new; moderate.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; hall room; bath; high-class private home; reference.

39TH ST., 28 WEST.—Beautiful; large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern, every convenience; third bell.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor, suitable for doctor.

57TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, bath adjoining; telephone; also large parlor bedroom, with private bath; refinement; gentlemen only; references exchanged; convenient to all cars.

71ST ST., 60 WEST.—Large room, running water; also sunny room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Very nicely furnished rooms, with bath adjoining; electric light.

77TH ST., PARK AV., 862.—Two warm, light bedrooms; $2 and $3; reference. Ruggles.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Beautiful sunny room; private house; references; moderate. Owner.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Two rooms, together or separate; running water; heated; $3.50 each. Lane.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house, near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

116TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room, two windows; elevator; near Subway; heat. Borden.

122D ST., 275 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

LARGE, LIGHT, SUNNY ROOM, west side, below 125th St., not over $12 monthly; business woman. Box 501 Times Main Office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—Unfurnished rooms, about $10 monthly, near Gramercy Park; references. L. S., 164 East 23d St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—WANTED—OPERATORS EXPERIENCED IN SHIRRING LADIES' BELTS. THE S. H. & M. CO., 363 MERCER ST.

A.—WANTED—Operators experienced in shirring ladies' belts. The S. H. & M. Co., 363 Mercer St.

DR. B., East 7th St., requires reliable girl for light work; must be home of physician; must be able to read and write, answer 'phone; best references; wages, $18. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 585.

FITTER.—Experienced fitter accustomed to theatrical and other work, wanted at once. Apply to Mr. King, Fifth floor, Wanamaker's.

MRS. L., East 21st St., requires services of competent cook; no laundry work; German-American preferred; $30 paid to right party. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. No. 585.

WANTED—Doctor, living in Yorkville, bachelor, requires woman and young girl about 17 or 18; woman to do plain cooking, &c., and girl to serve; floor, answer 'phone, &c.; wages together, $25. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 585.)

WANTED—A woman not over 25 years of age, to do general housework and laundry in a private American family of two adults and one child 9 years; in Vermont, Bronx Borough. German-American preferred; highest references required; state wages expected. B., 122 Times Office, Down Town.

WANTED—Young woman measuring 36 chest, about 5 ft. 7 in. full bust, 26 waist, and 43 hip, being feet 6 inches in height; steady position as maid; good wages and light, clean workroom; must be of highest standing; none need apply who are not conforming with measurements exactly. Room 814, 5th Av., New York

WANTED—Mrs. K., 141st St. and 7th Av., requires German-American girl, about 20 years, for general housework in family of two; best references; good home and between $16 and $18 for right girl. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 560.)

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their glove department; permanent positions with good salaries to right, capable saleswomen experienced in this line; none others need apply. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Mrs. C., East 71st St., wants German-American girl for plain housework in family of adults living in flat; wages, $14. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St. (No. 593.)

WANTED—Office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figuring and good penman; salary $10 to $12; permanent position; state experience; references. Address U Box 104 Times, downtown.

WANTED.—A designer and trimmer for ladies' and children's hats; out-of-town factory; yearly engagement for a competent party. Room 112 Herald Square Hotel.

WANTED—Temporary employment for a few experienced saleswomen in muslin underwear department. Apply Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require services of competent saleswomen for muslin underwear and domestics. Apply Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Cashiers; Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Embroiderers and helpers; skilful. L. P. Hollander & Co., 220-222 5th Av.

WANTED—Operators, all kinds, on shirt waists and suits. Rosenthal Brothers Co., 42 Greene St.

Males.

A.—

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL—APPLICANTS FOR THE POSITION OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT MAY ADDRESS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, 5TH AV. AND 100TH STREET; GOOD ADDRESS, CULTURE, AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY REQUIRED; HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 BROADWAY, REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR RETAIL LACE AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS; ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OR BY LETTER.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

THE GREATEST PROPOSITION OF TO-DAY.—Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the 20th century books and appeal to the 20th century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. L. Bromfield, 5th Floor, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Gardener; must be thoroughly trained in all branches of flowers, vegetables, fruit, lawns, and drives, where but one assistant gardener is kept; married; no children; wife good plain cook; both total abstainers. Address, giving references, Tuxedo, Box 131 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By foreign banking house, experienced bookkeeper to prepare statements; extra good handwriting absolutly essential; knowledge of French and German desirable. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired, &c., U. V., Box 105 Times.

WANTED—Young married man, capable of taking charge of correspondence, answering complaints, and managing office help in large mail order house; state experience and salary expected; all communications treated as confidential. Address U Box 124 Times, downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer and Remington operator; young man, 20 to 25 years old, in prominent wholesale house; must have had experience and be rapid and accurate; salary, $14 to start; advancement. Apply in own handwriting, Box 30, Station O, New York City.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; bright young man for position with good opportunity for advancement; salary $12 to $14 to start. G., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Lady offered splendid chance to study stenography, court reporter's offices; $15, $20 weekly assured when expert. F. Lusk, 147 West 42d St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, young man, for position near Long Island City; $10 per week and transportation. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Boy with experience as stenographer of 8 to 10 months for good position; good opportunity for advancement. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer, some experience; resident up town New York preferred; moderate salary. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Young man as stenographer and typewriter; experience unnecessary. Call Tuesday, 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Superintendent of agents; unusual contract. Prudential, (ordinary,) 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Cash boys at Wanamaker's; bring working papers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A GENTLEWOMAN WITH MANY YEARS' experience wishes position as housekeeper, with, if necessary, the supervision and mother's care of children; highest references furnished. Superior, 102 West 67th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; good roaster and baker, soups, entrees, and desserts of all kinds; French and American cooking; first-class references from last employer. Call, two days, 421 East 64th St., Curran's bell.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her cook. Apply Monday and Tuesday, 118 East 22d St.

COOK.—Colored woman, excellent cook; small family in flat. Jones bell, 221 W. 135th.

NURSE.—By a Hungarian-German girl, 16 years, as children's nurse with German-American family; excellent references. Call Tuesday, Jan. 3, Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typist, and office assistant; young lady; eighteen; two years' experience in a law office; high school education; neat, accurate penwoman; best references; familiar with all kinds of office work, filing, copying, indexing, taking dictation to the machine direct; salary $10 per week. Ernst, 906 East 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated young woman of several years' experience in law, railroad, real estate, banking, brokerage business, &c.; desires to change; best references; salary not less than $20 per week to start. Expert, Box 109 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thoroughly competent stenographer; five years' experience; rapid, accurate worker, (Remington-Underwood); excellent speller, grammarian, &c.; salary, $12. U., 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; 16-18 years; familiar with Remington and Smith Premier machines; also all office duties, filing, indexing, copying; start moderate. 2,804 3d Av., fifth floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in large publishing house; rapid, accurate; sure of my ability; excellent references; $10-$12. American, Box 177 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By Stenographer, typewriter, and double entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; satisfactory references; $12. Miss C., 209 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; one who does not know it all, but willing and anxious to learn; good writer; references. Ambitious, 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; seeks permanent position; best references. Earnest, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary, or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience; takes English notes and transcribes into Spanish. Dunne, Box 117 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not afraid of work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging, Box 155 Times.

YOUNG LADY (FOREIGNER,) LATELY FROM Europe, linguist and musician, (vocal and instrumental), at present visiting teacher in a west side private school, desires position as visiting or resident governess or lady's companion. 1,012 Times, Harlem.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her waitress. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 118 East 22d St.

WASHING.—First-class work done; piece or dozen. Call or write, 611 West 130th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional, corporation, expert auditor; go anywhere United States; books designed, opened, closed, systematized; perfect system introduced; guarantee trial balance monthly; auditing, systematizing books. 233 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, permanent or temporary employment; many years' experience. Stevenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—28; opening or closing books; auditing; special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER, VALET.—Englishman; highly recommended; personal references. Butler, Box 7, 1,515 3d Av.

CAPABLE, energetic worker of 12 years' business experience is open for position requiring executive ability. References, Box 113 Times Down Town.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CLERK, &c.—By first-class mathematician, correspondent, and typewriter; position as confidential clerk of private secretary in exclusive house or corporation; individual secretaryship preferred. College Man, 2,180 5th Av.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN, with good record and well acquainted with the trade throughout the New England States and Northern and Eastern New York, wants to represent a good house making a medium priced line. Salesman, Box 120 Times, Down Town.

COACHMAN.—20; Protestant; sober, competent; willing to be useful; care of furnace; best of references; country preferred; wages moderate. J. G. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

JANITOR.—German couple wish position in first-class apartment house; man understands thoroughly the business in all its branches and other repairing; own tools; long experience; can furnish best testimonial. U Box 116 Times, Down Town.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young Englishman, cultivated musician, educated Paris, Rugby, Oxford, with gentleman; speaks French and Italian; would accompany family abroad as courier-secretary. M Box 182 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood operator, bookkeeper, possessing decided artistic talent, desires opening in either newspaper, designing, or architectural office; newspaper, mercantile experience; excellent references. Connor, 1,013 East 187th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency. Adapted, Box 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter desires work in evenings or on Sundays, A., Box 123 Times Office.

TUTOR.—Private tutorship or position in a good school by experienced Oxford man; excellent; testimonials. 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

THE NEW SUBWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

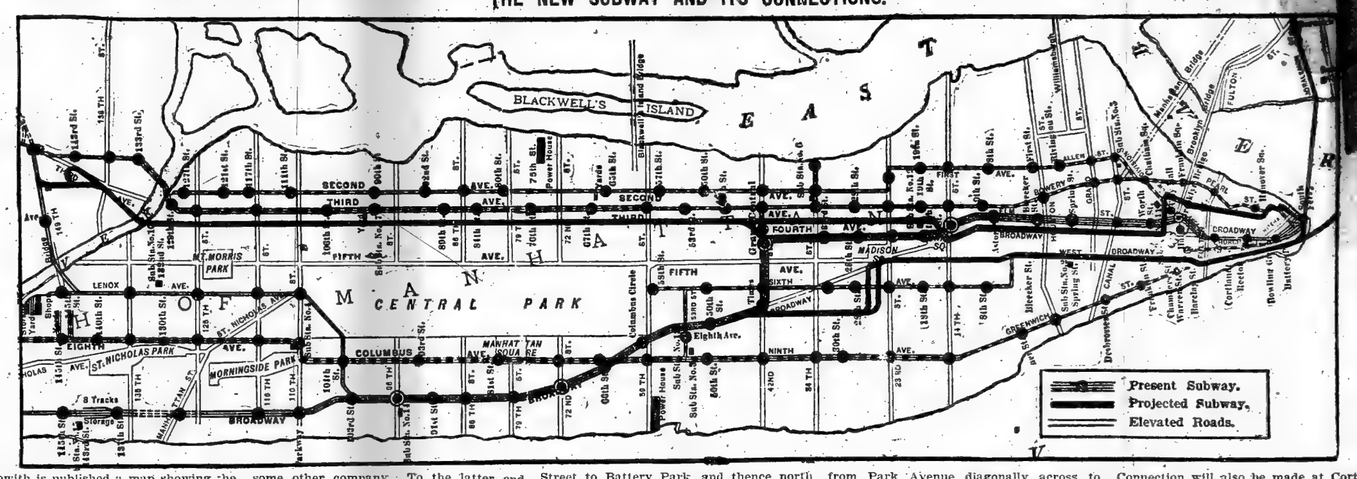

Herewith is published a map showing the new subway proposed by Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission as a compromise plan for those suggested by the existing city transportation companies, both of which are anxious to build and operate it as a corollary to the lines they now operate. His idea has been to make a road that could be operated in connection with those now existing or be operated wholly independently of either by some other company. To the latter end and also to make transfers from the proposed lines possible with the existing Subway he has provided for connections with the present lines at Times Square on the west side of town and at the Grand Central station on the east side. From Times Square the west side line runs down under Seventh Avenue, through Twenty-fifth Street, and then on under Fifth Avenue, Washington Square, West Broadway, and Greenwich Street to Battery Park, and thence north to Chambers Street, through which it will reach Broadway and then run north until it cuts under Union Square to Lexington Avenue, up which it will continue until dodging under the Harlem River it again meets the existing system at East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. This east side line will have a connecting line under private property running from just below the present Grand Central Station, from Park Avenue diagonally across to Lexington Avenue.

There are also provisions for the connection of this line with the tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under Thirty-fourth Street on both the east and west sides of town, and also with the new line which the New York and Jersey Company is to build through Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue as an outlet for the traffic through its tunnel under the Hudson. Connection will also be made at Cortlandt Street with the tunnel of the Hoboken and Manhattan Company, and with any other tunnel lines under the Hudson that may be constructed. The plan also provides for connection with the moving sidewalk which it is proposed to run under Thirty-fourth Street in case a franchise for that scheme is granted.

The total cost for this new Subway is estimated at $40,000,000, and its entire length, including loops and spurs, is 16.15 miles.

PROPOSED BRONX SUBWAY EXTENSIONS.

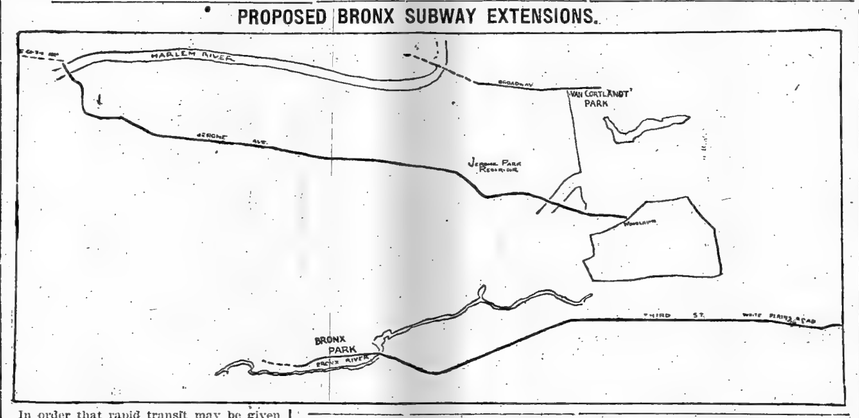

In order that rapid transit may be given the dwellers in the upper Bronx district, Mr. Parsons plans an extension of the present Subway viaduct on the upper west side by means of an elevated structure from the present terminus at King's Bridge north through Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park, a distance of a trifle over a mile. This, he suggests, should be supplemented for the benefit of those living in the central Bronx section by granting a permit to the Interborough Company to extend its elevated lines across the Harlem River, thence by tunnel under the ridge north to Jerome Avenue, and by elevated structure along that avenue, up past the reservoir now building, and which the line would skirt, to Woodlawn Cemetery, thus paralleling the trolley line of the Union Railway.

Over on the east side of the Bronx Borough his proposed line of 4.8 miles will extend from the present terminus at Boston Road and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, through Bronx Park by tunnel, bridge, and viaduct to the White Plains Road, out which the line would be run as an elevated structure to Mount Vernon, where connection would be made with the Westchester County trolley lines. The cost of these two extensions has been fixed approximately at $5,000,000. The two extensions will be fed by the lines of the New York City Interborough Railway Company, to which the Railroad Commission has recently been ordered by the Supreme Court to grant franchises asked for.

PROPOSED BROOKLYN SUBWAY EXTENSIONS.

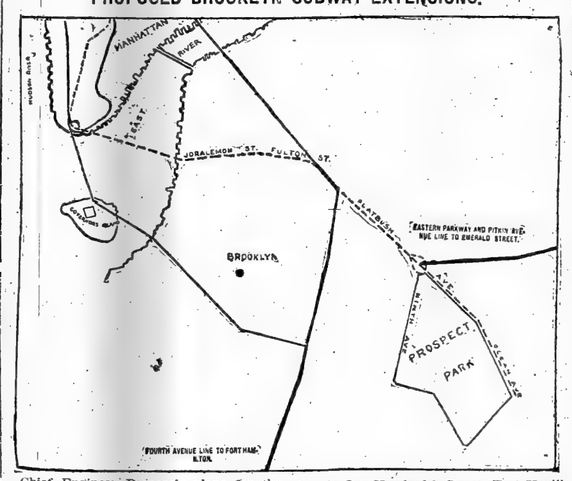

Chief Engineer Parsons's plans for the extension of the Subway in the Borough of Brooklyn contemplate the extension of the Subway now building from the Prospect Park Plaza, its present terminus, under Eastern Parkway and Pitkin Avenue out to and a trifle beyond Emerald Street, at the old city line, which will give traffic facilities to what is known as the Brownsville district, which has at present no traffic facilities of any kind save the most primitive. This will be the least expensive of any of the Subway extensions to construct, as it will be through a territory where there is no rock and where the excavations will be wholly in sand and loose earth, the estimated cost being $4,000,000.

A tentative plan is for another extension beginning at the terminal of the Manhattan Bridge, at Broadway, Williamsburg, thence running southeasterly to the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, with a connection with the Subway now building at Fulton Street and Flashbush Avenue, and thence southerly through Fourth Avenue to One Hundredth Street, Fort Hamilton. For this no estimate of cost was made, as the chief engineer proposes in place of this route, which was the suggestion of Controller Grout, a line which, starting at the Battery Park loop in this city, shall run under the harbor to Governors Island and under that island and Buttermilk Channel to Hamilton Avenue, South Brooklyn. From that point it will run southeast and east under Hamilton Avenue to Fourth Avenue and Twelfth Street, and thence south under Fourth Avenue to Fort Hamilton, the proposed terminal of the Grout route, and omitting altogether the extension to and connection with the Manhattan Bridge.

The Eastern Parkway extension proposed is six miles in length. The definite measurements of the two proposed Fourth Avenue routes have not been made pending a decision as to which of the two routes should be worked out in detail. Nor has the cost of either been even approximately figured out.

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JANITOR.—German couple wish position in first-class apartment house; man understands thoroughly the business in all its branches and other repairing; own tools; long experience; can furnish best testimonial. U Box 116 Times, Down Town.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young Englishman, cultivated musician, educated Paris, Rugby, Oxford, with gentleman; speaks French and Italian; would accompany family abroad as courier-secretary. M Box 182 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood operator, bookkeeper, possessing decided artistic talent, desires opening in either newspaper, designing, or architectural office; newspaper, mercantile experience; excellent references. Connor, 1,013 East 187th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency. Adapted, Box 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary, or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; one who does not know it all, but willing and anxious to learn; good writer; references. Ambitious, 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; seeks permanent position; best references. Earnest, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency. Adapted, Box 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary, or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times.

TUTOR.—Private tutorship or position in a good school by experienced Oxford man; excellent; testimonials. 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

Newark Mayor's Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Mayor Henry M. Doremus, who entered upon his second term to-day, announced these appointments: City Council—Joseph Coult; City Attorney—Malcolm MacLear; Assistant City Attorney—Frederick A. Lehlbach; Trustee of Free Public Library; Richard C. Jenkinson; Member Shade Tree Commission—James S. Higbie; Commissioners of Assessment—John J. McGrath, William Von Katzler, William H. Van Iderstine; Private Secretary to the Mayor—C. Albert Gasser; Executive Clerk—William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Mayor's Marshal—John Leonard.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Howard Terhune has been appointed general agent at the New York office of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Irving, whom he succeeds, will become general agent of the Pacific Coast department of the company.

O. E. Lane has been appointed Wisconsin special agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island.

James Larmore has been appointed Indiana special agent of the National Union Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

President Stevens of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Truman W. Eustis of Chicago has resigned as joint manager of the Atlas Assurance Company and Western manager of the Manchester Assurance Company.

The vacancy in the Presidency of the Armenia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, due to the resignation of Holmes Jones, has been filled by the election of John L. Shaw.

J. G. Hilliard has been appointed New York agent of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

W. F. Conklin has been appointed Wisconsin State Agent of the Queen Insurance Company of America.

C. [illegible] Franklin has been chosen manager of the United States branch of the Frankfort [illegible] Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. G. Vo[illegible]

[illegible]kelly has resigned from the Se[illegible] of the Manitoba and Northwe[illegible] Underwriters' Association to become [illegible] general agent of the Home Insurance C[illegible]toba and the Northwest Territory, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Col. McKinley, Illinois manager of the Guarantee and Trust Company, has been elected [illegible] of the Illinois Surety Company, a [illegible] recently incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000 and a net surplus of $50,000. In the new company are several interests identified with National banks in Chicago.

The Directors of the Central Accident Insurance Company have voted to issue 250 new shares of stock at 100, bringing the capital stock of the company on Jan. 1 up to $300,000.

In a case involving the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Germany, the Texas Court of Appeals has decided that where a building insured under a policy providing that the loss was payable to a mortgagee as his interest might appear was destroyed, it was not necessary that any proofs of loss should be made, and hence it was immaterial that they were furnished by the mortgagee instead of the assured.

Insurance Commissioner Young of North Carolina has issued his annual report for the year ended April 1, 1904. He calls attention to the fact that the home companies have grown increased since the organization of the department in 1889. One feature of the report is the reference to insurance carried on State property. The placing of these policies is in the hands of a commissioner, the amounts carried to be determined by him and the State officers. Since the Insurance Commissioner took charge of this matter the value of State property has increased from $4,822,000 to $5,180,000, while the insurance has only increased from $964,475 to $876,587. The asylums and prisons are assessed at $5,000,000 and they are carrying less than $1,000,000. Thus the volume of insurance has not kept pace with the increased value of the property.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.07	.07½	Keystone	.04½	.05¼
Anaconda	.10½	.11	Lexington	.04¾	.04⅞
C. K. & N.	.21	.21½	L. Puck	.04½	.04⅝
C. O. Cons.	.10⅜	.10⅝	Bessie	.02½	.03
Dante	.04¾	.04⅝	M. Gibson	.04⅝	.05
Dr. Jackpot	.04½	.04⅝	M. Anchor	.05¾	.06⅛
Elkton	.07¾	.07⅞	Portland	1.78	2.00
El Paso	1.16	1.18	R. Maud	.05¾	.05¾
Findlay	.30¾	.30⅝	Rose Nicol	.04½	.04⅝
Gold Sov.	.08¾	.08⅝	S. Eclipse	.02	.02½
Isabella	.27½	.27⅝	Vindicator	.70	1.78
Jackpot	.06¼	.06½	Work	.12¾	.13

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Treasury returns for the United Kingdom, issued to-night, show for the three-quarters ended to-day a total revenue of $481,248,320, a net decrease of $3,511,267 compared with the same period of 1903. Of the total $447,038,335 was paid into the exchequer. The net decrease is $1,218,193 compared with 1903. Among the items of principal decrease is

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL WOODWARD
& RESTAURANT
BROADWAY and 55TH ST. BROADWAY and 55TH ST.

THIS SUPERB HOTEL OFFERS UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT GUESTS.

It reaches the highest point of elegance in furnishings and appointments. Its superior accommodation and modern conveniences attract the most refine[illegible] patronage.
Elaborately decorated and furnished suites for rent.

A Restaurant noted for choice Cuisine and perfect service.
. . . MUSIC . . .
T. D. GREEN . . . . . Manager

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD
Means THOROUGH
—in everything pertaining to business education. The PACKARD REFERENCE is the PACKARD RECORD—46 years of faithful work. The distinctive Packard method of individual instruction enables students to enter at any time without disadvantage.
Night school for those who would earn while they learn. Call, write or 'phone for Catalogue V.
Packard Commercial School
4th Av. & 23d St. 'Phone 101 Gramercy.
Subway Station at the Door.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."
MILLER SCHOOL
1133-1135 Broadway, cor. 26th St. New York.
Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, and penmanship are the essential elements in a successful clerk's make-up. No business school is better known than the MILLER SCHOOL. Our work is crisp,—straight to the point—and our graduates are in the leading banks, railroads, public departments, and business houses of this city. Day and night sessions. Employment department for graduates. Send for booklet. "An old school and a thorough school."

Which School? You will come to Eastman if you investigate.
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spanish, Civil Service and Academic Departments. Day and Night Sessions. Call or write for catalogue.
EASTMAN SCHOOL.
119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, and all commercial branches taught, day and evening.
THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL
1,931 BROADWAY, CORNER W. 65TH ST.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
152 West 72d Street.
$100—All grades; college preparatory—$100. French, Physical Culture. Object Drawing included.

Grenville Kleiser's School of Elocution and Public Speaking, 24 West 22d. Write for information.

Gilman Francis School, Nyack, N. Y.
Gilman Francis School; home school, children; mother's care, instruction; moderate.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY
Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
START IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST.
GO TO REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL,
915, 917, 919 6th Av. (54th St.)
Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1, 24 $5. First lesson private free. SEPARATE HALL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS. For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 5 private and 4 class lessons.
CAL

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

JANUARY 1905

MAYOR M'CLELLAN REVIEWS AND FORECASTS

A NEW YEAR'S DAY TALK WITH THE YOUNG MAN WHO TO-DAY FINISHES HIS FIRST YEAR AS THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

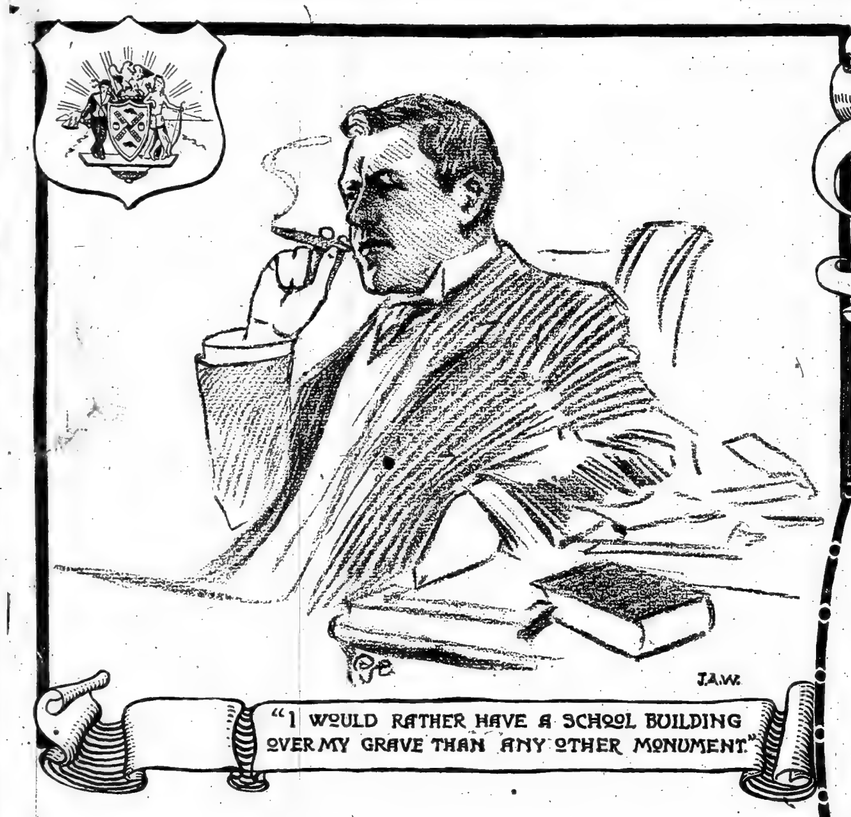

He Declares $250,000,000 Must Be Spent on Public Improvements During the Next Decade to Build a Greatest New York---Urges Higher Education for American Youth and Scores Federal Ownership---Would Swing the Immigration Door Wide Open and Build More Schools.

GAS—mentioned in a whisper—was needed to illumine neither the ample white-wainscoted office in the northwest corner of the City Hall nor the sharply defined face and figure of the gray-haired, young-looking man who had just entered and was beginning his daily morning attack on mountain of mail addressed to the Mayor—the youngest Mayor in the history of Greater New York.

Outside the sun was munching on a five-inch crust of Christmas snow with a sort of yellow joy. Inside a ruddy blaze, flickering in the gayly gilded fireplace, was fast thawing an atmosphere in which for the next eight hours Mayor George Brinton McClellan, at the age of thirty-nine, was to wrestle with the fearsome problem of pleasing four million people by giving them, as he said, a figuratively extravagant and literally economical administration. To-day Mayor McClellan celebrates his first anniversary in the Mayoralty chair, where he sits midway in his two-year term of office.

Gazing down from a far wall the Father of His Country was doing his best in an enormous gilt frame or ruffle, so to say, to resemble a Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam days. Elsewhere around the aldermanically proportioned chamber were displayed likenesses of city fathers of once honorable but now almost forgotten administrations. And if anything else were needed to vouch for the excellent character of the company which his Honor, the Mayor, keeps during office hours, an assemblage of dignified, not to say pompous, chairs placed in ceremonious order against the four walls boasted pedigrees which it were a sacrilege to question.

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As an office it was and is quite as imposing as a cathedral ante-room, and, as the present incumbent whimsically volunteered, it is quite as hard to fill as it is adequately to describe. Spires of smoke—as from sisal cereals—were temporarily adding to the cathedral aspect of the interior when Mayor McClellan pushed back his chair and mail with a simultaneous movement, gathered his features into a hospitable smile, sent a collar of smoke toward a chandelier and prepared to discuss anything and everything except—gas.

He was willing—even eager—to defend the city and save the Nation, even to the frontiers of diplomatic language. He was ready to diagnose past, present, and prospective civic diseases and to compound any number of remedies. He also wanted to say, in view of his record on the school problem, that he would rather have a school building over his grave than any other monument—a worthy ambition and within reach. But whenever gas was mentioned—Mayor McClellan has an extraordinary way of stammering with his hands only equalled by his ability at conversational side-stepping. Reduced to an art, it is both as effective and protective as jiu-jitsu.

It was ten in the morning, and his Honor had just arrived from his temporary home in Lakewood. Notwithstanding the greater distance he had had to come and the consequent start given a dozen or so attachés of his office, he was on hand and opening his mail before the wheels of government had fairly begun moving elsewhere in the building. For, as the Mayor has discovered among many other things during the past twelvemonth, it is always up-and-to-work-and-sleep-when-you-can for the first citizen of the metropolis.

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Ordinary allusion to a busy man as opening his correspondence the first thing on arriving at his office is a matter having neither special interest nor significance. It is a commercial rule rather than an exception. But busy business men as a usual thing operate on their correspondence with a paper cutter, while Mayor McClellan has contracted a tell-tale habit of using anything within range or reason to break open his envelopes, from his blunt index finger to a cane or even umbrella, as haste and the weather may decree.

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His haste he excused by declaring that Greater New York is now face to face with the gigantic undertaking of laying a solid and adequate foundation for a Greatest New York. Foreseeing the time when a dozen million people will be living within cannon shot of his office—predicting even that it will come to pass within a generation or so—the prophetic speaker indicated the necessity of spending largely as a means of future economy. His optimism breaking into a gallop, he overrode such alarmists as are foreseeing a grave National menace in keeping the immigration door open, and arrived in a United States comfortably supporting 400,000,000 inhabitants. Against the time when the metropolis must provide for its share in the increase Mayor McClellan frankly favored, he said, spending $250,000,000 in public improvements during the next decade.

Receiving a salary of $15,000 a year, or twice that of a Cabinet member and thrice the salary he himself received a year or more ago as a Congressman, it is a question whether any public or private citizen within twelve miles of the City Hall has a harder time earning his wage than has the Mayor.

His twelve months in office have written themselves upon him very legibly. Curious ideographs have been hurriedly traced upon his brow and around the corners of the mouth by the same hasty hand that has within the same brief period touched and whitened the hair around his temples. Ideographs they are by which the student of physiognomy may read of battles in the open over gas and lighting franchises, additional schooling facilities, and civil service matters and of star-chamber duels which only a master of political parry and thrust may fight without the details being disclosed.

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Perhaps it were beside the mark to venture that Mayor McClellan had one eye on the White House and the other on the stairway by which he ascended to the Mayoralty chair when he reviewed his year in office and forecasted the coming year of his administration. Wheeling his chair so as to face the cheery blaze, and taking a fresh cigar out of the same box that he pushes toward favored visitors, he expressed his gratification over having been privileged to open the Subway and also to plant the seed from which he hopes to see a new and adequate water supply system grow in the greater city.

New York, as the great American gateway, with eighty million American and innumerable foreign eyes focused upon it, is, he believed, facing responsibilities and duties toward itself and the country at large such as no city on earth has ever before been called upon to meet and master.

"If at the close of my administration," the Mayor continued, "the city shall have been assured of a water supply approximating 500,000,000 gallons a day, with sufficient pressure, as now planned, to send a stream to the top of the tallest skyscraper, I shall feel that the year 1905 shall not have been wasted. Of course," he pursued, "this much-needed improvement will demand an outlay of between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000, but it will pay for itself many times over in lowering the mortality by keeping the streets in better condition and in offering a perfect barrier against any considerable fire.

"As it is now, the top or head of the city—the upper floors of a hundred or more of our tallest buildings—are almost without protection from fire. But with the approaching completion of the pumping station at Coney Island we will have a salt water stream strong enough to reach anywhere the city may grow—above or under ground."

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Repeating that great needs demand great measures of meeting them, the Mayor continued: "There are a great many alarmists loose both here and in Europe who are decrying and deploring the increase of crime in the United States and who are even going so far as to foresee a labor war cloud gathering on the horizon—the old story of a cloud no bigger than your hand. Such persons are putting themselves to a deal of needless worry. As a matter of fact, it is my opinion that we can afford to extend a welcoming hand to every foreigner with the necessary credentials to become an American citizen.

"We, in other words, are big and healthy enough to swallow and digest both the gnats and the camels in so far as they are of a material which makes good citizens. Four hundred million inhabitants can be supported comfortably by this country, and in getting them New York may expect to have a population of ten or twelve millions within a generation or so. Any Mayor of the city who to-day did not foresee and plan to the best of his ability for the future would be guilty of a grave negligence. And so, while an administration may seem figuratively extravagant, it twenty years hence will have been literally economical, as time will assuredly prove."

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Dissecting the immigration problem, he continued: "It has been recently declared by an excellent authority that we are guilty of unjust and illogical discrimination in fostering a Lodge bill and excluding the Chinese while we admit the Slavs and Latins into the country. It may be said in passing that there is no comparison in the situations. The Chinese do not come here to remain nor even to be buried, we must remember, since many of them literally bring their coffins with them. On the other hand, immigrants from Italy, Russia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and elsewhere invariably come over with the intention of remaining and becoming citizens. As it is necessary for them to be able to read and to have at least a hundred dollars with them besides a clean bill of moral health, the restrictions are fairly severe.

"You do not then see any cause for alarm over capital and labor conditions?" was inquired.

"None," emphatically. "We are working out a high destiny with a smoothness which [illegible] the most extraordinary events of history. [illegible] sociologists, who, by the way, principally [illegible] versed in the German situation, come racing [illegible] here and spend a week in New York, another week in Washington, another in Chicago, and perhaps one in [illegible] to writing a ponderous volume of impressions—usually derogatory. As a rule such hastily garnered impressions are not worth the paper upon which they are written."

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Coming to affairs nearer home, on being asked to explain his attitude toward such measures as he has been called upon to take action, including gas, the smile vanished—went up in a particularly vigorous puff of smoke—and the Mayor deftly side-stepped. Shunting aside the troublesome topic with something to the effect that more gas had escaped orally and in print than the people would use in a month, the Mayor turned toward the future as more promising of a conversational entente cordiale.

"The past always speaks for itself," he continued. "The future is of more present concern. As for the coming year and beyond, we expect to have the new Staten Island ferry system in operation as a municipal institution within a few months at most. For the city will own the new ferries to Staten Island and the system will not only be the finest of the sort in existence, but it will afford New York a timely and convenient opportunity to indulge in another trial at municipal ownership. Owing to the comparatively sparse population on Staten Island it is questionable whether private persons would be willing to play a waiting game, as is necessary in the matter of returns on the investment. As for the city, we expect to get back the investment with interest in the increase of population over there and the consequent increase in property values and taxes."

"Are you in favor of municipal and government ownership?" was asked.

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Since smoking and thinking with the Mayor are synonymous, he moved casually toward the cigar box. Disentwining his knees, his feet fell to the polished floor with a suddenness further accelerated by a substantial pair of walking shoes so constructed as to fit both the wearer and his peripatetic reputation. Six perpendicular lines appeared in his brow—the Mayor frowns perpendicularly with very extraordinary effect—as the match flared as though illumining the subject: "Only in such cases as when private concerns cannot conduct a business to better advantage or with better results than the public is municipal or Federal ownership practicable or advisable, at least under present conditions," he believed. "And I do not see where conditions are going to change a great deal," he continued. "Of course Commissioner Garfield may be more far-sighted than the rest of us who differ with him in his public ownership ideas—and it is true that he has such allies as the Standard Oil people. But I am afraid I am a Democrat of too old a fashion to advocate any more centralization of power in the country to the weakening of the individual commonwealths. There are instances in a city where municipal ownership, as in the case of our new Staten Island ferry, is advisable and best. But when it comes to results—to safety and sanity—private concerns have proved time and time again their better ability to cope with such situations than a nation or municipality.

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"It is argued," continued Mayor McClellan, "that with the increase in expenditures growing out of expansion as a people the Government must have more revenue. That is a lame, a most lame and lame excuse, in my opinion. As a matter of fact, Government at Washington is in very close partnership with the trusts and monopolistic interests as present conditions. And why? Because of our

(Continued on Following Page.)

JULIA WARD HOWE: A GRAND OLD OPTIMIST

Bearing Her Eighty-five Years with Almost the Lightness of Youth, She Recalls with Interesting and Intimate Reminiscence Famous Friends Whom She Has Long Survived---Some Comments on Literary Men of To-day.

CRACKLING LOGS in an open fireplace from which flickering flames made the grotesque shadows dance merrily on the high walls, accentuating the dusk of the Winter evening; a half dozen old-fashioned straight-backed chairs, a trim table with slim, dainty legs, littered with magazines and papers, set squarely in the middle of a cheery rug; a few pictures, immaculate white curtains at the windows, against the panes of which a scurry of snow beat a gentle tattoo—and there in the centre of this dear old room in the literary centre of dear old New England—sat in a low rocker a little sweet-faced woman.

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The white hair was brushed well back from her forehead. The small soft hands rested easily on the modest black gown. The smile that lighted her face was an eloquent foreword to the optimistic glance into the new year, and the earnestness of her eyes that sparkled like a girl's, evidenced the glowing interest she still maintains in the companionship once enjoyed with the men and women who helped to build the foundation of American literature.

Thus appears Julia Ward Howe at her home in Beacon Street, Boston. Alive to all the great public questions of the day; yet carrying still green in her memory the reminiscences of those glorious past days with Emerson and Holmes and Hawthorne and the others, as if they were but yesterday, she represents the true type of literature in the New World—that which has gone, that which is here, and that which is to come.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's greeting for the new year was as genial as her smile. She is not of those who look back and bemoan the good old days—which are good enough, in truth, but no better than the younger days.

"There is so much good to come out of the world," she said, "and there is so much good that has come out of it that we should all feel thankful at the beginning of a new year—thankful for what we have received in the past and thankful for what we are to receive in the future. Yes, there is much good to-day, much that is good and beautiful. And in the past—ah, I recollect the past with pleasure."

She paused for a moment, and her eyes rested dreamily on the jets of flame that darted from the fireplace.

"There was so much to admire in the men and women whom I knew," she mused.

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And before one came the vision of Lowell and Longfellow and Carlyle, who amazed her with his tea drinking feats, and Washington Irving, whom she saw stammer and fail in an address of welcome to Charles Dickens, and Sydney Smith, whom she last saw at an evening party, and Florence Nightingale, who advised with Dr. Howe about her chosen profession of nursing, and Wendell Phillips, whom she last heard in the Old South Meeting House at the unveiling of the statue of Harriet Martineau, and Agassiz, in whose hands "bones and fossils became a living language," and John Brown—"Old Ossawatomie"—who called upon her, she personally answering his summons at the door, and whom she thought looked "a Puritan of Puritans," and—

"Of course there was Dr. Holmes," she continued.

And then she paused again.

"A lady once told me," ventured the visitor, "that she sat at table next to Dr. Holmes several times and that he was silent all through the meals, whereas she expected him to be very brilliant in his conversation."

"There was some good reason for that," was the quick response, "for Dr. Holmes was more brilliant in his conversations even than he was in his writings. You know sometimes these brilliant men do not like to talk if some one else is holding the attention of the table. They like to occupy the centre of the stage alone. There might have been something of that kind. I know that on the occasions I met Dr. Holmes he generally did all the talking. He was at my home to dinner one day—he and William Alger and Emerson and John Weiss—and Dr. Holmes did all the talking. In fact, Thomas Gold Appleton used to tell him that he talked too much."

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And in corroboration of this, if we turn to the diary of Mrs. Howe recording her visit during war times to New York as a guest of the Century Club at its celebration of the poet Bryant's seventieth birthday, we shall find the entry: "Dr. Holmes was my companion. His ethereal talk made the journey short and brilliant."

"Of all the writers you knew, who was the greatest?"

This was asked after the interchange of a few commonplace remarks. The little figure sat up straighter in the chair.

"Emerson, by all means," was the quiet reply; and there was in its very softness a half reproach that the question should have been asked at all. "But Dr. Holmes," she hastened to add, "was so cheery in his writings that he always brought pleasure with him."

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"The style of writing has changed somewhat since those days." This as a suggestion.

"Yes, it is true, but all things change. I think we have many clever writers to-day. The essay, of course, went out, but it is again being revived."

"And the essay—"

"It is the most delightful—the highest form—of prose literature."

"You spoke of many clever writers of to-day."

"Yes. To be sure, I think much of the writing that is called popular owes a great deal of its popularity to the business zest of the publisher"—and there was a twinkle in the bright eyes—"but, indeed, there is a great deal of good writing. Why, you may see that for yourself in the magazines; yes, and in the newspapers, too. You may see it every day."

"And whom would you call our representative American writer of to-day?"

"That might be hard to say."

"Henry James?"

"A beautiful and finished writer, but still he is hardly a representative American writer—he has lived so long abroad, you know—in London—he really has the English tint more than the American. I admire him and his work very much, and I knew his family well. I frequently met Henry James the elder."

"Would F. Marion Crawford be considered a representative American writer?"

"His case is similar to that of Henry James—he has passed nearly all his life abroad, and has in consequence become imbued with European ideas. He, too, is a beautiful writer, and he seems near to me because he is the son of my sister by her second husband, Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. I admire his books, but they are not of the American type."

"And William Dean Howells?"

"Mr. Howells writes fiction. There is much in his work that is representative of American life, and much that is to be admired. He represents a school peculiar to himself, and in some respects I suppose might be called a representative American writer."

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"Of all that you have written yourself what has brought the most satisfaction to you?"

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was the ready response. "Although that hymn has brought much criticism from the South it brings more happiness to me than any other work of mine. But I do not see why the South should take exception to it now. The prejudices of the war should have long since passed away, and now that the country is united the South should look upon this hymn with a broader view. But whatever the criticism, I confess to loving this child of mine more than all the rest."

"The little hands were folded demurely on her lap now and the eyes gazed into the fire, and as the logs snapped a light burned in the eyes. Perhaps the swinging lines of the hymn came to her—you know it well:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

Then after a short interval the visitor asked:

"You took more pleasure in writing poetry than prose?"

"Yes; I began to write poetry when I was only a child. My early poems were published by Charles King, the editor of the old New York American. He was a man of great literary taste and he had been a pupil of Harrow when Byron was there. Late in life he was President of Columbia College when it occupied the greater part of Park Place."

And the remembrance of those days brought her back to her old home in New York—a fine house in Bowling Green, when the Battery was the resort of fashion and the flagstaff used in the Revolution was still to be seen there, and the fort at Castle Garden had been converted into a pleasure resort where fireworks and ices were enjoyed. It was there that Julia Ward's nurse walked abroad with her in the early Summer mornings, and it was there in later life that she met many of the notable men and women of New York. And it was in this old New York that she first learned to write that pure poetry that wrought the beautiful out of the homely things of life. It was here in this old New York of hers that she wrote:

The clothesline is a Rosary
Of household help and care;
Each little saint the Mother loves
Is represented there.

And when across her garden plot
She walks, with thoughtful head,
I should not wonder if she told
Each garment for a bead.

* * * * *

A stranger passing, I salute
The household in its wear,
And smile to think how near of kin
Are love and toil and prayer.

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Once more the visitor asked:

"And you still take pleasure in writing and in public affairs of the day?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I still speak in public, but my folks"—and this was accompanied with a smile—"my folks do not like to have me go out much at night. I am eighty-five years old, you know. But we never grow old in spirit if the true love of life remains within us."

There in that quiet, restful room, furnished in the quaint old-fashioned way, sat the sweet-faced Julia Ward Howe. And there the logs crackled and the sunshine of a dear old age was there in all its glory, as she herself has put it:

From the hurried city fleeing,
From the dusty men and ways,
In my golden sheltered valley
Count I yet some sunny days.

"DISRAELIANA"—REAWAKENED INTEREST IN THE NOVELIST-STATESMAN

IN one of his speeches Gladstone characterized the attitude of Disraeli as diabolical—Disraeli replied that Mr. Gladstone had called him a devil. "Verse and chapter" Gladstone demanded. Disraeli rejoined in a letter that "the gentlemen who so kindly assist me in the conduct of public affairs have made their best endeavors to ascertain the precise time and place in which the Prince of Darkness was mentioned, but hitherto without success."

Both patronized a famous London bookseller, and of him Disraeli asked one day if anything of interest was coming. The bookseller mentioned one of Gladstone's Vatican pamphlets. "No," Disraeli replied, "please not that. Mr. Gladstone is a powerful writer, but nothing he writes is literature."

Murillo was his favorite painter and Mozart his favorite composer. The Government was habitually sluggish to the duty of improving and elevating the public taste and he deplored it. When the Blacar collection of gems was in the market at the price of £70,000, the Administration of the day at first would not listen to their purchase. Disraeli said if they didn't he would find the money himself, and with this before them they yielded. It is now worth three times what was paid for it. A fine Raphael now in the National Gallery owes its place there to him—as the frugal Government of the time made difficulties about its purchase.

Lady Beaconsfield always waited up for her husband's arrival after a critical effort, and one morning in the small hours entered in negligee the dim library and embraced—Lord Cairns, who was then writing an important minute before Disraeli's arrival.

Of Sir William Harcourt he said "I was aware that before the honorable gentleman was my colleague he had attacked me. I was also aware that he attacked me after he had ceased to be my colleague. Whether he also attacked me while he was my colleague I do not know."

Visiting Hughenden the same Sir William remarked upon a picture of Venus in the gallery showing more goddess than costume. "It is nothing," Lady Beaconsfield said, "to the one Dizzy keeps in his bedroom." "I can well believe it madam," Sir William said with a sweeping bow.

Of "the exotic element in his style and accent," the extravagance in language and situation in his earlier works John Morley compares it with Goethe's dictum about St. Peter's that while it is baroque it is always the expression of something great and not merely grandiose. Disraeli's big words were never for little things. Of the pleasures of high office he once told an aspirant that they lay chiefly in contrasting the knowledge it afforded of what was really being done with the ridiculous chatter about affairs in the circles that one frequented.

Standing to Sir John Millais for his portrait, (he wouldn't sit, though ill and in pain,) he noticed a proof engraving of the artist's picture of Gladstone. "Would you like it?" the latter said. "I was rather shy of offering it to you." "I should be delighted to have it," Disraeli said. "Don't imagine that I have ever disliked Mr. Gladstone. On the contrary, my only difficulty has been that I could never understand him."

In the thirties, at the Academy dinner, Disraeli was seated next to "Young Gladstone," and regretted that he had been "relegated from the wits to the politicians."

While he was at Glasgow to be inaugurated Lord Rector of its university, he heard good tidings of an old associate. "Mr. Disraeli and L." he wrote, "were overjoyed and we danced a Highland fling in our nightgowns."

"Boots at the Lion embracing the chambermaid of the Boar in connection with The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews" is one of his literary illustrations. Another about the Abyssinian expedition pictured "the standard of St. George waving over the mountains of Rasselas." On another occasion he likened the Ministry to a range of exhausted volcanoes—"No gleam of fire now kindles on any of those pallid summits."

Dr. Guthrie was once visiting at Grosvenor Gate, the London home of the Disraelis, and he invited his hostess to visit him in Edinburgh. "I will if you will wear your kilt in the streets." "Perhaps I will," he replied with hesitation. "You had better be careful, Guthrie," Disraeli said, "for that woman, I assure you, means what she says."

He used to haunt the House of Commons after he had become a Peer, revisiting the scene where his great career had mainly been wrought. One day he asked who a particularly dull speaker prosing along before a listless and uninterested House was. He learned that it was Mr. Blank, who had no qualities to be noticed except that he was stone deaf. "Poor fellow!" Disraeli said. "And yet he does not seem to be aware of his natural advantages. He cannot hear himself speak." This recalls Talleyrand walking with a bore who was reciting to him his latest poem, when they saw a man yawning on the other side of the street. "Not so loud," Talleyrand said. "He hears you."

T. C. EVANS.

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Flattery sometimes acts like too many lumps of sugar in a cup of coffee.

NEW YORK'S GREATEST NEEDS FOR 1905 DISCUSSED BY MAYOR McCLELLAN.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

high protective tariff. What better sort of partnership could be imagined or concocted than that?

"As a people," continued the Mayor, and his cigar went out, "we are working ourselves a very grave harm in maintaining a high tariff so indiscriminately. We are, as an instance, debarring ourselves from such needed and valuable instruction as great works of art provide. Then, again, touching upon the artistic side of the question, we have an exorbitant tax on spirituous liquors. What is the result? It is stunting the arts. For many arts are large consumers of alcohol, and under the present rate of taxation artisans as well as artists—many of them, at least—cannot afford to use alcohol at all.

"Rather than foster Federal ownership the United States would be vastly more benefited if the existing partnership between the Government and industrial combinations were speedily dissolved."

"Do you then consider the tariff as more vital than Imperialism and as being destined to reassume its place as a National political issue?"

"It certainly is more important to us as a Nation than many minor issues outcropping from it," he rejoined.

Having passed much of his youth in France and Germany, Mayor McClellan has been an interested student of foreign politics, particularly of Socialism as interpreted in Germany. Socialism abroad and as defined here was, in his opinion, far from being synonymous, since, as he ventured, German Socialism is American democracy in a slightly advanced form. Born in Dresden in 1865—Dresden, where they make the china—it is doubtless nothing save coincidence that the opinions of Mayor McClellan have a certain brittle quality reminding one strongly of the city of his nativity. Personally and politically the youngest Mayor who has held office in New York became greater may be said to have a dual personality.

His meteoric career from the repertorial file and rank to a position which rivals even that of the President of the United States in potential power, has been a repast such as few men of his age have sat down, or rather climbed up, to. His mess of pottage has been a course dinner, so to say, since he entered Tammany and politics by the same door. As a course dinner it began with the Board of Aldermen, of which he was President at the age of twenty-six or thereabouts. While the Aldermanic head of the city he was Acting Mayor during the sojourn here of the Rajah of Kapputtah some thirteen years ago, and was dubbed by the Indian Prince in his surprise as the Boy Mayor.

Following the courses, the soup was the Assembly in Albany, and, with an immaculate napkin beneath his chin and a Tammany knife and fork in his hands, Congressman McClellan had his ten-year entrée in Washington. Following came, a year ago, the Mayoralty course, and there are those who see for the son of the famous civil war leader a menu with yet to come a Governorship, a Senatorship, a Vice Presidency, or even coffee and caviare in the White House.

Born, if not with a silver spoon in his mouth, with a Dresden china plate in his hands, young McClellan as a youth received his early education in the best schools and under the best tutors afforded by Europe. They grounded him well in the rudiments of an education, and before he came to America he had mastered many tongues. Thus equipped he entered Princeton, became an athlete, of special prowess on the baseball diamond, and then came to the metropolis of which he is now the first citizen in his fortieth year.

Relaxing into generalities and in reply to a question as to the value, in his opinion and experience, of higher education for young Americans seeking political preferment, Mayor McClellan was of but one opinion. His advice, paraphrasing that of the Elizabethan dramatist, was for every young man to get educated, to get more educated, and still higher educated.

As to the dangers of over or half-way education, he could see none. He believed that as hunger comes with eating, so with educating the natural as well as adopted children of Uncle Sam.

"This is my hobby," continued Mayor McClellan, with a smile thinly veiling an apology. "We can continue without fear or favor to encourage immigration so long as we meet the requirements for better educating masses and classes. When I say classes I mean that a great many sons and also daughters of well-to-do parents graduate from colleges with diplomas, but with no real education oftentimes.

"During the past year under my administration," he pursued, "the part-time students in our public schools have been reduced to 23,000, while provision has been made for 40,000 more additional full-time students than last year. No one who is alive to the importance and need of increased educational facilities and who is ambitious for a Greater New York can fail of gratification over this. During the coming year I hope to see the part-time classes still further reduced in number. In short, my feeling in this line is that I would rather have a school building over my grave than any other monument of my possible choosing."

"Have you found a college education of assistance in your own case?" was suggested.

"Without it I would not have had this opportunity to emphasize the importance of every young American man and woman securing the best education possible and permitting such questions as racial suicide to take care of themselves," replied the Mayor earnestly.

"Why," with a smile which recruited even the perpendicular lines of the forehead, "do you suppose that Commissioner Woodbury would be as dexterous and efficient a street cleaner or snow shoveler if he had not engineered flying wedges on a college football eleven? It is hardly to be supposed," the Mayor abruptly concluded, as his secretary entering anxiously whispering that a line of Borough Presidents, Controllers, Commissioners, engineers, and other bearers of titles and troubles, something less than a mile in length, was clamoring for admission, he rose, united his fourth cigar, felt for the pearl in his cravat and awaited the procession.

Had George Washington in his gilded frame been endowed with speech, he might have said that the northwest corner of the City Hall is, in its rush and crush, after all but a few strenuous strides from the White House. Around the corridors through which forty-six Mayors have come and gone there is a saying that the best things come only to those who go after them and—avoid asphyxiation.

PASSING OF THE "MAN ABOVT TOWN"

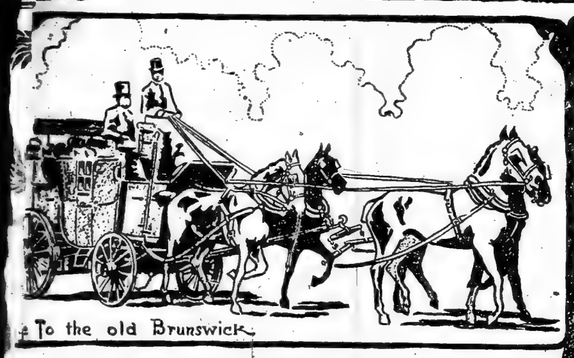

To the old Brunswick.

He was used to being the lime-light

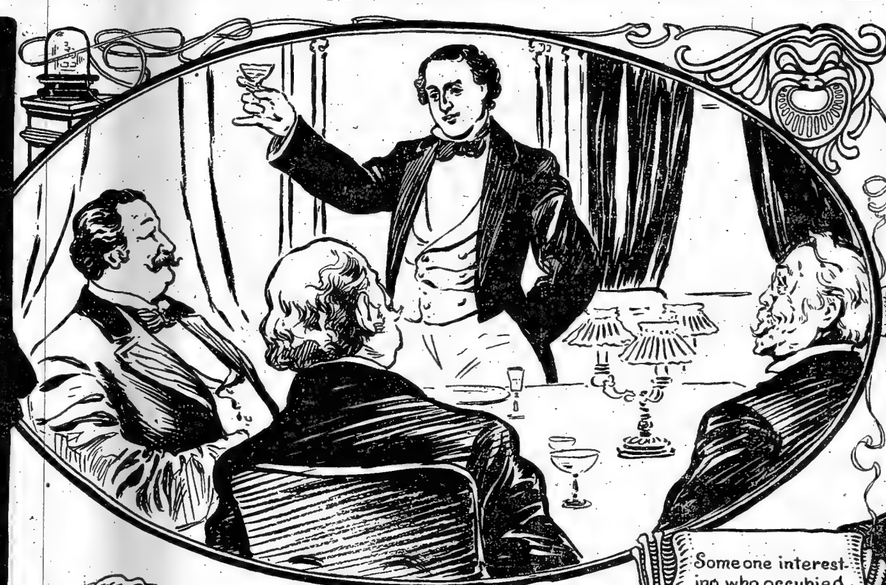

Pierre Lorillard

Someone interesting who occupied the post of honor

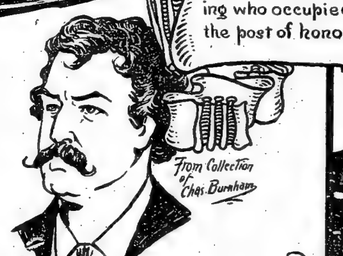

From Collection of Chas. Burnham

John W. Mackay

Col. Thos P. Ochiltree

Lester Wallack.

Wm J. Florence

It is surprising that there were so few.

May Have Imitators, But in the Opinion of a Veteran To-day He is as Extinct as the Dodo---Notable Types of New York's Man About Town Twenty Years Ago.

S New York grows larger and more cosmopolitan, certain interesting social types disappear beneath the horizon. It is in the comic opera "Cingalee" that the little Ceylon r, fresh from his studies in London, s of the forgetful waters of "Lithia." is no place on earth where one is so forgotten as in New York. No one t those with very disagreeable and enient memories; recalls anything has happened beyond a few weeks or s at most. This is or is not a con ion, as the case may be, and no one like the fabled Arab and his tent, so ly stolen away as the once omni nt Man About Town. He was the of success ten and twenty years ago; y he is almost akin to the dodo.

w York, like the human system, under a change, absolute and complete, every de. The delightful letters of Thack recently published, describing New t in the fifties, when Second Avenue in the full tide of its glory, seem as al to-day as do the way pencilings of haniel P. Willis in The Mirror, the ia of Astor Bristed, the American es of Dickens, excerpts from the diary Philip Hone, and Mrs. Trollope's omestic Manners of the Americans." the late seventies and the early ties the Man About Town was a per age. In fact, the coined phrase for a eur of this description became the e de plume of several clever writers on y and weekly periodicals.

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ut the Man About Town received a death w when the late Charlie Delmonico did renew the lease of the building at Fifth enue and Twenty-sixth Street, but had erected for himself in the newer part of w York, just above Forty-second Street. is rather difficult to name the original n About Town, but perhaps no one would t the all-round definition better than the William R. Travers, the grandfather Mrs. Clarence Mackay. With him, at t period, were Pierre Lorillard, the nce of hosts, and his younger brothers; two Jeromes, R. L. Cutting, the late n Mackay, one of the kindest and most ritable of men as well as one of the inest, and his friend Col. O'Brien, a art survivor and as young as ever; gh Sanford, who died in the late eight , and Gunning Bedford, who passed ay in the nineties. The list is extensive, t so many have died that it is only to oke a long procession of ghosts and mories to name them again.

he Man About Town was not necessarily dler. On the contrary, he was of many lities. He might be on Wall Street in morning and come up only in the after noon and drop in at Delmonico's or again it might be after banking hours before he made his appearance. But there was a continual sifting of the crowd, and there was in those days always some one interesting who occupied the post of honor at those little gatherings. The Man About Town belonged to many clubs. But the radius was limited. Fifth Avenue had four, the New York and the Manhattan on opposite corners of Fifteenth Street; the Union at Twenty-first Street, and the Lotos just over the way in the old residence of Bradish Johnson.

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The University, which is now the Manhattan, was visible from Delmonico's on the other side of Madison Square. And then there was the St. James Hotel, favorite place for the turfmen; the Hoffman for Democrats and the Fifth Avenue for Republicans, and on the side streets various chop houses and smaller restaurants, where assembled Bohemia and the theatrical world. The Man About Town had to have a small stage, and he was used to being in the limelight. The Brunswick was for a time the rival of Delmonico's, and the coaches tooled by Col. De Lancey Kane and other noted whips of the day started from there for Jerome Park. Everything—theatres, hotels, and clubs—was within a stone's throw.

And what sterling, good-hearted, jolly men they were, the majority of these Men About Town. Many had social position, brains, and wealth. Their jokes, their stories, and their bon mots, after going the round of the clubs, frequently found their way into print. Many an after dinner speech was saved by a quotation from the quaint stuttering wit of William R. Travers, or perhaps a sly allusion to something Tom Ochiltree had said, or an anecdote of Billy Florence. There were all sorts and conditions of Men About Town in those days, but they made an interesting lot, and one seeks for them vainly now.

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It is rather difficult to define exactly what was "A Man About Town." He was not an idler—many of them were well known in finance and only took up the rôle after banking hours: he was a clubman, but not a club idler. He was seen at Delmonico's, off and on, but he did not make it his permanent abiding place. Nat Goodwin tried to portray one species of the young Man About Town in "The Gilded Fool." But his personification, although very clever, did not represent the whole class. The Man About Town was anything but a Gilded Fool. That was the Pinchbeck article. The Man About Town was everywhere. He served on committees when noted foreigners were to be received, he was at the guests' table at public banquets and dinners given to celebrities, he was a first-nighter, he was always in evidence at the races, on yachts in Summer, at Newport, at Saratoga and the different watering places, and frequently his fame spread on both sides of the Atlantic.

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Tom Ochiltree lived more by his wits and was only one of many, and yet in a way he was a Man About Town, but totally different from such a man as John Mackay or from the younger generation, as Wright Sanford or Hermann Oelrichs. Jack Miley, who died last year, was another type, and very popular at one time. Some of the best-known Men About Town of still another period could not stand the pace, or went it too rapidly, and a few were their own worst enemies. Only a few Winters ago one of them, fallen from his high estate, having lost caste and friends, became an inmate of the police station. Another, well known in his day, has been of recent years arrested for begging in the streets and annoying his old friends.

Still another, again with only himself and an arrogant spirit to blame, came to grief and disappeared for a while in a State institution. When he returned his friends tried hard to put him back in his place, but the world is cruel, and sometimes it will not forget, or a man who has made one false step may be so persecuted that he has not the moral stamina to face the music. And the Man About Town could never be happy anywhere else than in New York. There was no other life for him. But these are only the failures, and in the large number of the class it is surprising that there were so few. The real Man About Town had much in his nature to be commended, and little to be censured.

And so the types were absolutely different. The name meant nothing but a liking to be a good fellow. The better class helped those who had fallen by the wayside. Of the more notable men who were constantly in the public eye on account of their charming social qualities and their great popularity and their love of life as it was worth living were such as R. L. Cutting, the patron of the drama and music; Travis Van Buren, a wealthy bachelor who belonged to many of the fashionable clubs in London and Paris as well as in New York, and who was known everywhere, and a hail fellow well met; John G. Heckscher, just as polished and as agreeable as of yore, a leader in various sports as well as of the cotillion; Col. Schuyler Crosby, a brilliant man with a splendid war record and one of the survivors of the Mohawk disaster; Lester Wallack, the elder Sothern, and John T. Raymond, who, with Billy Florence, represented the stage; the late Frederick Neilson, one of the handsomest men of his day and the father of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt; the late Carroll Livingston, a type of the New York gentleman of the older school, yet forever young; and among those more juvenile, Hermann Oelrichs, who gave up the role at his marriage, and who now lives in San Francisco; Frederick Gebhard, who is more interested in the turf these days, and the late George Work, who died abroad some years ago.

David Bradley Lee was another type of man about town. He had his rooms at Delmonico's for many years. His club was the Union. He was rich, and a brother of the Countess Waldersee. Eugene Cruger, who matrimonially had a varied career, was amusing and clever in his day. Wright Sanford, who seems to stand more or less as still another type with Jefferson George, was also well known to a large circle. Wright Sanford had inherited a fortune He never married, and he died in 1888. His funeral was held on an Autumn day from the Church of the Transfiguration. A contemporary describing it gives this tribute, which stands for a definition:

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"It would be rash to say how many warm friends of the dead could be pointed out in the throng, but it might have been affirmed with safety that every one who stood around his bier sorrowed. There never was an unkind word spoken of Wright Sanford, and in a twenty-five-year career as a man about town of the viveur species he was never taxed with a single act of a discreditable nature. Sanford belonged to about twenty clubs, and up to ten years ago—1878—he was in the habit of going the rounds of them all, besides being everlasting on the wing, now hurrying to the race track, occasionally joining a yachting party or a first night concourse, and winding up his day with the inevitable petit souper. The life he led was exclusively one of pleasure, but it was lived as a gentleman should live it."

George Law, again another type, was extravagant in his generosity, spending large amounts of money on his friends and giving them jewelry and other presents. He married late in life and left a very handsome widow, who is in New York this Winter. His money was derived principally from surface car roads.

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It is odd that none of the Vanderbilts or the Astors ever cared to be classed in this particular coterie of the growing cosmopolitanism of New York, and at the time, as now, veritable men of the world. And, again, son never succeeded father. The present William R. Travers is fond of hunting and of traveling; Clarence Mackay, inheriting the business ability of his father, has as time grows apace larger and more varied interests and prefers a more domestic life. And then conditions are changed. New York has grown more to be a city of magnificent distances. The young man of wealth of to-day lives on his country estate a greater part of the year and is unable to devote as much time to congenial companionship characteristic of a smaller community. Life was more simple ten years ago, but it was merrier all the same.

Berry Wall then earned the title of King of the Dudes, and he might be also classed as a man about town. To-day there are a number of men who dress in the very latest sartorial agony, and who consequently are not notable. Martin's has taken the place of the rather sombre but comfortable Delmonico's of other times. It is garish and brilliant, and it is more like a bit of modern Paris transplanted to the Avenue. Frank Work was one of the last who stood by the old place. When Delmonico's moved up town and with it Charlie Delmonico, who was also a type of a man about town, Mr. Work did not follow the popular trend.

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The first nighter is disappearing in the wake of the man about town. In a few years the latter term will apply to a species as rare as a Broadway stage or a horse car. And yet, in the march of improvement, this is one of the "landmarks" which might well have survived.

DE PROFUNDIS"---POSTHUMOUS WORK BY OSCAR WILDE WRITTEN IN JAIL

LTHOUGH "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" was written subsequently to Oscar Wilde's release from prison, a manuscript actually composed within his cell has been placed in hands of a London publisher by his rary executor. G. P. Putnam's Sons ve just secured the American rights to e work, which they will publish with the le "De Profundis."

As might naturally be supposed, in view the character of Wilde as a man, but no s on account of his character as a man letters, the manuscript has passed ough the hands of judges in matters of erature who have been able to dissociate e author from the man. They have animously advised its publication. The mé that the author takes is somewhat radoxical and daring. It is "Christ—e Spirit of the Romantic." This is developed in such a manner as to impress the ader with the idea that a human document is before one intended as a confession of repentance and of belief after sin d tribulation. Those who cannot, for tain reasons, accept the sincerity of the er will hardly deny the literary qualy of "De Profundis" and the success of e illusion produced. To them the prosecur will be apparent—with tongue in cheek and ny in eye. All may recognize the philosophy of his art as well as the cry of his olitude.

The manuscript which came to the suor's literary executor directly from the nds of the Governor of Reading Gaol, gins somewhat abruptly, with an attempt reveal how a prisoner's feelings become re composed under the influence of narow, confined life. Wilde goes on to show ow, having railed against the idea of the hristian God as a God of Love, on account f the suffering and wrong which he saw the world, he has come to understand the ntrinsic truthfulness of the God-of-Love eal and the need of suffering even punishment, for the completion of the individual "ego" in each man. And, he writes:

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"Now that I realize that it is in me, I ee quite clearly what I have got to do, hat, in fact, I must do. And when I use uch a phrase as that, I need not say that am not alluding to any external sanction r command. I admit none. I am far more f an individualist than I ever was. Nothng seems to me of the smallest value exept what one gets out of one's self. My nature is seeking a fresh mode of self-realiation. That is all I am concerned with.

"And the first thing that I have got to o is to free myself from any possible bitterness or feeling against the world. I am ompletely penniless and absolutely homeless. Yet there are worse things in the world than that.

"I am quite candid when I say that rather than go out from this prison with bitterness in my heart against the world I would gladly and readily beg my bread from door to door. If I get nothing from the house of the rich I would get something at the house of the poor. Those who have much are often greedy. Those who have little always share. I would not a bit mind sleeping in the cool grass in Summer, and when Winter came on sheltering myself by the warm close-thatched rick, or under the penthouse of a great barn, provided I had love in my heart.

"The external things of life seem to me now of no importance at all. You can see to what intensity of individualism I have arrived, or am arriving rather, for the journey is long, and 'where I walk there are thorns.' * * * I believe I am to have enough to live on for about eighteen months at any rate, so that if I may not write beautiful books I may at least read beautiful books, and what joy can be greater? After that, I hope to be able to recreate my creative faculty.

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"But were things different, had I not a friend left in the world, were there not a single house open to me even in pity; had I to accept the wallet and ragged cloak of sheer penury, as long as I am free from all resentment, hardness, and scorn, I would be able to face life with much more calm and confidence that I would, were my body in purple and fine linen, and the soul within sick with hate. And I really shall have no difficulty.

"When you really want love you will find it waiting for you. I need not say that my task does not end there. It would be comparatively easy if it did. There is much more before me. I have hills far steeper to climb, valleys much darker to pass through."

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Later he argues on the duty of refusing to be "broken," when one must learn to face life again:

"Then I must learn how to be happy. Once I knew it, or thought I knew it, by instinct. It was always springtime once in my heart. My temperament was akin to joy. I filled my life to the very brim with pleasure, as one might fill a cup to the very brim with wine. Now I am approaching life from a completely new standpoint, and even to conceive happiness is often extremely difficult for me.

"I remember during my first term at Oxford reading in Pater's 'Renaissance'—that book that had had such a strange influence over my life—how Dante places low in the Inferno those who willfully live in sadness—and, going to the college library and turning to the passage in the Divine Comedy, where beneath the dreary marsh lie those who were 'sullen in the sweet air.' * * *

"My mother, who knew life as a whole, used often to quote me Goethe's lines:

"'Who never ate his bread in sorrow,
Who never spent the midnight hours
Weeping and waiting for the morrow—
He knows you not, ye heavenly powers.'

"I absolutely declined to admit the enormous truth hidden in them.

"During the last few months I have, after terrible difficulties and struggles, been able to comprehend some of the lessons hidden in the heart of pain. Clergymen and people who use phrases without wisdom sometimes talk of suffering as a mystery. It is really a revelation. * * *

"What one had felt dimly through instinct about art is intellectually and emotionally realized with perfect clearness of vision and absolute intensity of apprehension.

"I now see that sorrow, being the supreme emotion of which man is capable, is at once the type and test of all great art. What the artist is always looking for is that mode of existence in which soul and body are one and indivisible. * * * Behind joy and laughter there may be a temperament. * * * But behind sorrow there is always sorrow. It is no echo—that is, truth in art is no echo—it is the unity of a thing with itself. * * * For this reason there is no truth comparable to sorrow. * * * The secret of life is suffering."

Wilde once told a certain lady that the least pain "completely marred the whole face of creation." Of which remark he says:

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'I was entirely wrong. She told me so, but I could not believe her. * * * Now it seems to me that love of some kind is the only possible explanation of the extraordinary amount of suffering that there is in the world. * * * If the worlds have, indeed, as I have said, been built of sorrow, it has been built by the hands of love, because in no other way could the soul of man, for whom the worlds are made, reach the full stature of its perfection. * * *

"When I say that I am convinced of these things, I speak with too much pride. * * * Far off * * * one can see the City of God. It is so wonderful that it seems as if a child could reach it in a Summer's day. And so a child could. * * * One (a grown man) can realize a thing in a single moment, but one loses it in the long hours which follow. * * * It is so difficult to keep 'heights that the soul is competent to gain.' We think it eternity, but we move slowly through time."

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He tells how, at Oxford, he had said to a friend that he would go out into the world with the intention of experiencing everything. He chose the pleasant and feared the reverse.

"Failure, disgrace * * * remorse * * * all these things were things of which I was afraid. And, as I had determined to know nothing of them I was forced to taste each one of them in turn * * * to have, for a season, no other food at all."

Then he denies that he regrets having lived for pleasure, but he "had to pass on." He speaks of how his writings foreshadowed this truth, and of what Pater tried to do in "Marius the Epicurean":

"But Marius is little more than a spectator (of life.) * * * I see a far more intimate and immediate connection between the life of Christ and the true life of the artist. * * * I remember saying * * * in Paris * * * that while metaphysics had but little interest for me and morality absolutely none, there was nothing that either Plato or Christ had said that could not be transferred immediately into the sphere of art, and there find its complete fulfillment. * * *

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"Nor is it merely that we can discern in Christ that close union of personality with perfection which forms the real distinction between the classical and romantic art and makes Christ the true precursor of the romantic movement in life, but the very basis of his nature was the same as that of the nature of the artist, an intense and flame-like imagination. He realized in the entire sphere of human relations that imaginative sympathy which in the sphere of art is the sole secret of creation. He understood the leprosy of the leper * * * the strange poverty of the rich.

"Christ's place, indeed, is with the poets. His whole conception of humanity sprang right out of the imagination, and can only be realized by it. What God was to the Pantheist, man was to Him. He was the first to conceive the divided races as a unity. Before His time there had been Gods and men, and, feeling through the mysticism of His sympathy that in Himself each had been incarnate, he calls himself the son of the one or the son of the other, according to his mood. More than any one else in history, he wakes in us that temper of wonder to which romance always appeals.

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"There is still something to me almost incredible in the idea of a young Galilean peasant imagining that he could bear on his own shoulders the burden of the entire world; all that had been done and suffered, and all that was yet to be done and suffered: the sins of Nero; * * * the sufferings of those whose names are legion and whose dwelling is among the tombs, oppressed nationalists, factory children, thieves, people in prison, outcasts, those who are dumb under oppression and whose silence is heard only of God, and not merely imagining this but actually achieving it, so that at present all who come in contact with His personality, even though they may neither bow to His altar nor kneel before His priest, yet somehow find that the ugliness of their sins is taken away and the beauty of their sorrow revealed to them. * * * His entire life is the most wonderful of poems * * * and shows how wrong Aristotle was when he said in his treatise that it would be impossible to bear the spectacle of one blameless in pain. * * * And certainly, if His place is among the poets, He is the leader of all the lovers. He saw that love was the first secret of the world for which the wise men had been looking, and that it was only through love that one could approach either the heart of the leper or the feet of God. Humility, like the artistic acceptance of all experiences, is merely a mode of manifestation.

"It is a man's soul that Christ is always looking for. He calls it 'the authority of God,' and finds in it every one."

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This is the main theme of the book which continues in the same strain, but with a feeling of growing feverishness and with a keener idea of self-examination in view of external results. Here is a characteristic passage:

"I have said to you that to speak the truth is a painful thing. To be forced to tell lies is much worse. I remember as I was sitting in the dock * * * listening to Lockwood's appalling denunciation of me. * * * Suddenly it occurred to me, 'How splendid it would be if I was saying all this about myself.' I saw then at once that what is said of a man is nothing. The point is, who says it. A man's very biggest moment is, I have no doubt at all, when he kneels in the dust and beats his breast and tells all the sins of his life."

The last paragraph in the book is:

"Society, as we have constituted it, will have no place for me, has none to offer; but nature, whose sweet rain falls on the just and just alike, will have clefts in the rock where I may hide, and secret valleys in whose silence I may weep undisturbed. She will hang the night with stars so that I may walk abroad in the darkness without stumbling, and send the wind over my footprints so that none may track me to my hurt; she will cleanse me in deep waters, and with bitter herbs make me whole."

FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A MODERN DIOGENES

When it comes to talking a woman can give a man a handicap of a mouthful of hairpins and beat him out.

Misery loves company, but the company doesn't always reciprocate.

Some people would rather beg than steal, and rather do either than go to work.

Always be on time—and you will have to wait for the other fellow.

The fellow whose courtship drives him to bankruptcy has no business wondering why marriage is a failure.

The oftener Cupid hits the mark the more Mrs. he makes.

Even an intellectual feast depends largely on the mental digestion.

Don't waste your time. You will need it all before you die.

In the matter of advice it is often well to shake before taking.

Giving the devil his due proves that there is always the devil to pay.

A man may have a large following simply because he doesn't pay his bills.

Self-pity is the consolation of married men.

The fires of ambition should result in more hot stuff.

One swallow doesn't make a Summer any more than it quenches a thirst.

A man's idea of a cozy corner is a place where he takes it.

Some girls waste a lot of time looking for the ideal man when there are a lot of real ones lying around loose.

Two men may stand on an equal footing, but it isn't long before one is pulling the other's leg.

It is just as well not to borrow more than you need.

There wouldn't be so many fellows in their uppers if the millionaires only had enough daughters to go around.

Life may be full of wormwood and gall, but we look in vain for the worm who is a lot of people.

The trouble with some people is that they believe one good turn deserves a [illegible]

Married people should take some consolation by hustle.

A gold brick is pretty good evidence of gilt.

The man who is satisfied with what he has doesn't worry about what he hasn't.

A man's popularity generally ends when he gets home.

It may be a mistake to marry young, but it is a mistake that is seldom repeated.

Various Valuations.

Cholly—By Jove, I'd like to chastise those reporters!

Reggy—Why so?

Cholly—We have been insulted. The other day the firemen rescued us fellows from the burning clubhouse, and now the reporters have the account headed: "A Few Things Saved, but Nothing of Any Value."

The rapidity with which some men make money is only equaled by the rapidity with which other men lose it.

The man who boasts that he neither borrows nor lends must lead a very monotonous life.

We have all heard of wolves in sheep's clothing, but the wolf at the door generally comes disguised as a bill collector.

No man is a bore who talks to you about yourself.

Man wants but little here below—and that's about all he gets.

Hope isn't much good unless it is backed by hustle.

"Hopkins and I": At a Church Bazaar

"COME, HOPKINS," I SAID.

Hopkins Is Seized with a Purpose to Help Some Pretty Girls With His Valuable Advice—Possibly He Was Useful, but They Didn't Seem to Think So—You Can Judge for Yourself.

HOPKINS came tripping into my bedroom one morning lately, a good hour or so before I had intended waking, and, having roused me out of a sound and peaceful sleep, sat on the edge of my bed and said things.

Among them:

"I've something rippin' for us to do today," he said.

"Have you?" I asked sarcastically. It makes me tired the way Hopkins thinks I've nothing to do but follow him about.

"Well, it just happens that I've something on hand myself, personally." I hadn't, but one likes to appear fairly popular.

"Pshaw!" said Hopkins, airily. "Yours is of no consequence beside mine, I'm sure."

"Think so?" I said. "Well, let's hear your plan, Hopkins?".

Hopkins leaned over and said dramatically:

"What would you say to a bazaar—a fair—church affair—I mean a church fair—quite the smartest sort of church—pretty girls—scarcity of men. We're to go and help put up booths in the afternoon."

My heart sang. It WOULD be fun. I love to go any place and show young ladies how big and brave and strong I am. I like to show 'em that I am clever, and that I have taste, and know more ways of doing things than they do.

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But I couldn't let Hopkins think me too eager. He's so crowy, is Hopkins. So I said no, that I thought it would be very tiresome.

"Tiresome?" sniffed Hopkins. "My word! Ain't you gettin' hard to please! Mean to say you won't go?"

"N—no," I said reluctantly, "not that, quite. I don't like disappointing you, Hopkins. So I'll go if you're quite sure there'll be a lot of pretty girls. Pretty, mind! And girls! No pillars-of-the-church at forty-five or so? You're sure?"

"Sure? Of course I'm sure!" said Hopkins angrily. "Wasn't I asked by a girl? And didn't she say there were plenty more like her?"

"'Oh, tell me, pretty maiden,'" I sang. "All right, Hopkins; get off my bed. I'm going to get up."

* * * * * * *

Just after luncheon we met again, Hopkins and I, and made our way to the parish house of the church in question. Hopkins was dressed like he was going to a wedding—frock coat, pale gray gloves, white carnation, monocle, silk hat, cane—he was most complete. As for me, I had on a sack suit and my every-day overcoat. I maintained Hopkins was overdressed. Hopkins said not at all, that I was underdressed.

I said:

"Hopkins, how are you going to hammer nails and cut crêpe paper in that rig?"

Hopkins looked haughty.

"My dear chap," he said in a high-and-mighty tone, "it is not my intention to do anything of the sort! Hammer nails, indeed! Why, how you talk!"

"But, Hopkins," I persisted. "I thought you said you were going to help put up booths?"

Hopkins squared his padded shoulders.

"By my advice, dear boy, by my advice."

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"Hopkins," I said, "you are a deceiver ever."

We entered the Sunday school room where the bazaar was to be held, and for a moment we could not gather our senses sufficiently to get further than the door.

Such a bevy of women—such quantities and quantities of colored paper and cheesecloth—such a miniature town of unfinished booths, such bustle, such hurry, such chatter, such argument! There is nothing in all the million worlds to compare with a church in process of construction—and managed solely by women.

We were at once greeted by Sibyl and Jane, both of whom seemed to be unusually glad to see us. It was as though they thought, "Here, at last, are two sane and able men. Now something will be done!"

Hopkins was looking about him in a dull and bewildered way. I could see that it wasn't at all what he had expected to find. He stood in the centre of all the chaos, a ridiculous figure in his fine clothes. The fear was beginning to dawn upon him that he was out of place.

I took off my overcoat and hung it on a nail.

"Now," I said, rubbing my hands together briskly, "what shall we do first? Where do you want us to begin?"

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Hopkins turned pale.

"Well," said Sibyl, puckering up her pretty brow, "I think you'd better nail those garlands to the very top of that booth. We can't reach, you know. And open that packing case, there's a lot of excelsior to be taken out, and then you'll come to the Japanese lanterns. Then—"

"One thing at a time," I said gayly. "Hopkins, you open the packing case—somebody give him some tools—and I will tack the garlands up." So saying I mounted a ladder and showed 'em what I could do. But I watched Hopkins out of the corner of my eye.

"Hopkins," I called down, finally, "why don't you go to work?"

Hopkins sucked the head of his cane.

"I was waiting," he replied, after a bit.

"What for?" I demanded.

"Eh?" said Hopkins. "Oh! Why, I was waiting for the—er—the psychologic moment."

I sneered.

"You wouldn't know it if you fell over it," I said, disagreeably. "Get off those gloves and get to work."

"But—" began Hopkins.

"But me no buts," I interposed. "Hustle!"

Hopkins came up close to the foot of my stepladder.

"Can't you see," he whispered in subdued fury, "that you're puttin' your foot in it?"

"Oh, of course," I said, aloud, "if you really don't know how, Hopkins—"

That settled it. Hopkins drew off his gloves with a gesture of outraged superiority.

"My dear boy," he said loftily, "the best thing I do." And he walked round the packing box with the air of a connoisseur.

"Bravo!" I cried. "Clear the track! Hopkins is going to do stunts!"

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One of the girls had sent a small boy to the carpenter for the tools, and when they came Hopkins took them, one in each hand. They were a hatchet and a nail-puller.

Hopkins looked the hatchet over carefully, with a scornful sort of scrutiny.

"Far too crude," he said finally, and laid it aside and turned his attention to the nail-puller. As soon as he looked at it, it was plain to me that he had never seen one before, and had no idea whether it was a cheese-knife or a lemon squeezer or what. He turned it over and over a dozen times, holding it gingerly, as though it might go off.

"Don't be afraid, Hopkins," I said, reassuringly, "it won't bite you."

Hopkins never heeded. He turned to the boy who had fetched the tools.

"Here," he said, handing them back. "These are much too clumsy. Bring me a saw."

"A saw?" I cried. "Heavings; Hopkins, what are you going to do with a saw?"

"I'm going to saw with it," said Hopkins, disdainfully.

"Hopkins," I remonstrated, "you're going to get a hurt, now, see if you don't. I've warned you, mind."

Hopkins gave me an awful glare.

"If you'll tend to your bally garlands and let me be, I think I can manage to pull through," he said sarcastically.

He took the saw, and deliberately got on top of the packing case.

"Somebody stop him!" I cried in consternation. "What ever are you climbing up there for?"

No answer.

"Have you any ante-mortem statement to make, Hopkins?" I asked.

Hopkins got red in the face.

"THIS," HE SAID, "IS AN OUTRAGE."

"Oh, be still!" he said, and stuck the point of the saw in the corner of the box, and began sawing around himself.

"Everybody stand by," I went on, remorselessly, "and have restoratives handy. Also procure a shutter, if possible, and notify the nearest Coroner."

Hopkins stopped sawing. "My word!" he said spitefully, "ain't we busy this mornin'. Seems to me if I had garlands to tack, I'd tack 'em."

"Seems to me," I said mockingly "if I had a box to open, I'd open it. I wouldn't saw a blooming hole in it and then fall through."

Hopkins smiled.

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"That shows," he said magnificently, waving his saw, "how little you know about—"

He got no further.

The carpenter had come along, grasped the situation, and more forcibly than gently possessed himself of the saw. And without a word he lifted Hopkins off the packing box and sat him down on a bench near by. Then in rapid work, manly fashion, he pulled the nails from the box and lifted the top off.

"There ye are!" he said to Sibyl, and without so much as a look toward Hopkins, was on his way.

Hopkins blinked after him from where he had been set down.

"Well, of all things!" he sputtered. "Some people ARE rough!"

"I had it on the tip of my tongue to say something really brutal to Hopkins, but I hadn't time. A bunch of femininity came rustling up from somewhere, all talking at once, and demanding of Sibyl and Jane to be shown how to make crêpe paper flowers.

"Gracious!" said Sibyl, "don't ask me!"

"Mercy!" cried Jane, "I haven't an idea!"

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A thought struck me.

"Ladies," I said, bowing from the top of my stepladder, "permit a suggestion from your humble servant. My friend, Mr. Hopkins, here is an expert on all such dainty matters. He will instruct you how to make crêpe paper flowers. It is his star parlor trick. He's always at it. I have to use force sometimes to keep him from cutting crêpe paper all over my house. There is nothing, ladies, that Mr. Hopkins cannot do."

"Oh, lovely"—"How clever"—"So sweet of Mr. Hopkins," and such like gentle gushing came from the bevy of girls.

"Hopkins," I said, waving my hand to him, "the ladies want you to make little dinkies."

Hopkins looked round the group. His importance grew apace as he saw the reverence in their eyes.

"Certainly," he said, grandly. "To be sure. Yes. What sort of flowers do you think you'd prefer me to make?"

"Better try your hand at cauliflowers, eh, what?" I said vulgarly. But no one seemed to hear.

One of the girls, a fetching little piece of crimson, spoke up and said:

"It shall be as you wish, of course, Mr. Hopkins, but we thought pink roses would be most decorative. What do you think?"

Hopkins shook his head. He was in his element now.

"No," he said finally. "Roses, especially pink roses, are too blatant, too bourgeois, if you will permit me to say so. No, really, madam, I cannot consent to pink roses." And Hopkins shuddered artistically, as if the idea jarred on him.

"Quite right, too," sang out a small person with fluffy hair. "I've said so all along. I think violets are really the only thing to use to trim a booth."

Hopkins turned on her.

"Why, I'm surprised," he said. "Violets! The idea! Not at all!" The young person looked most crestfallen. "I'm sorry to disagree with you, my dear lady, but violets are really out of the question." And he smiled a little patient smile.

"Well, then," suggested Sibyl, "suppose we leave the choice with you, Mr. Hopkins?"

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Hopkins bowed.

"Hurrah!" I cried. "Fine for you, hoppy. Make it immortelles, old chap, do."

Hopkins looked up at me with hatred in his eyes. His face was twitching like a rabbit's.

"Will you mind your business, you horrid thing?" he demanded. Then he turned to the expectant group around him.

"Ladies," he said, "I have decided to make you a replica of a little flower I discovered in my travels in—a—Egypt." (Admiring "oh's" from the girls.) "It resembles," he continued, "an orchid as much as anything, with perhaps a slight tendency toward the—a—dahlia."

"Sure," I broke in, "with maybe a little dash of the fringed gentian. Or, haply, the string bean."

+ + +

Hopkins was losing his temper.

"I—I—I—" he began.

"You don't say!" said I.

"I do say!" he exploded, "that if I had you down here I should be tempted to—to punch your head!"

The ladies gave a series of little screams and begged Hopkins not to be rash

"Very well," said Hopkins, magnanimously. "We'll pass it. Bring on your crêpe paper."

"What colors do you require, Mr. Hopkins?" said Jane, as she laid roll upon roll of the crinkly stuff, all hues, before him.

"Eh?" said Hopkins, seating himself. "It's quite immaterial."

"Why, aren't they any special color?" asked Sibyl, as she brought him the scissors and paste.

"No," said Hopkins, "not exactly. They are mostly any color it happens."

"Humph!" I said, as I descended from my ladder, "they're obliging, those Egyptian string beans."

"AND THEN YO U CUT IT—SO."

HE LIFTED HOPKINS DOWN.

"If," said Hopkins, sternly, "you say that word again I shall—I shall call you a name!"

The girls gathered round and begged him to go on, and, finding no way out of it, Hopkins selected a bit of paper of a burnt orange hue, and picked up the shears.

"First," he said, impressively, "you fold the paper—so—and then you cut it—so—and so." He had made a square of the folded paper and was cutting into it quite recklessly.

"Looks more like an omelet," I ventured, "than a string—than an orchid."

"If you'll have the goodness to wait a bit," said Hopkins frowning. Then he carefully unfolded the paper and spread it out.

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It looked like a maimed umbrella in a cyclone. Such a shape!

"What is it, Hopkins?" I asked, "an impression of Mont Pelée at work?"

"Don't be absurd," said Hopkins. "What's the good my tellin' you it's an orchid if you're goin' on like that? You never were in Egypt, were you?"

"No, Hopkins," I said, "I'm honest. Quite frankly, I never was."

"Then it stands to reason," said Hopkins, "that you don't know anything about this peculiar little blossom."

"Does that bit of orange peel look anything like it?" I asked.

"Of course," said Hopkins. "Exactly like."

"Then I'm glad I never was in Egypt," I said, acidly. And I was.

Jane was looking dubiously at Hopkins's effort.

"I don't think," she said slowly, "that we need to trouble Mr. Hopkins to make more than one, need we, girls? We can use this as a pattern and make as many as we want later."

This seemed to be the general opinion, so it was decided to discontinue the flower making. It's my private notion that these girls didn't think much of Hopkins's Egyptian orchid.

+ + +

Hopkins at first seemed rather disappointed. He figured that he had made a hit, and it was hard to be cut off in the hey-day of his triumph.

But presently he chirked up. After all it would probably have grown tedious after the first million or so.

"Well, he said, graciously, "what next? I assure you I'm not in the least fatigued. I m no end fond of this sort of thing."

"Hopkins," said I, "a burnt child *ought* to dread the fire."

"What d'you mean?" demanded Hopkins.

"Oh, nothing!" I replied, with my eyes fixed on the ceiling.

"Oh, girls," gurgled Sibyl, who seemed to be able to overlook even the paper omelet, "what do you say to letting Mr. Hopkins arrange the fancy goods table?"

"Charmed, I'm sure," cut in Hopkins before anybody could reply.

"Oh, now it's all day!" I groaned aloud.

"What's that you're saying?" queried Hopkins, sharply.

"I said I was Queen of the May," I answered without turning a hair.

+ + +

Hopkins smiled.

"I can't think," he said, shaking his head, "how you manage to go on livin' with that brain of yours. Which is the way to the fancy goods?"

Sibyl led him to a pretty booth, draped in yellow and white cheesecloth. It was loaded down with embroideries and sofa cushions and little painted cards and work bags and things.

"Oh, Hopkins," I cried, "look at the fuss-diddles!"

"I'm lookin'," said Hopkins in a sepulchral tone.

I followed his gaze and found him staring at a big pink sofa cushion, with s[ilk] blossoms painted on it.

'Of course," said Sibyl, timidly, "[we] like to have your opinion on the wo[rk] wouldn't we, girls?"

'Oh, yes," sang the chorus.

Hopkins was still staring at the [thing]. He had a shocked expression on [his] face. Presently he picked the object [up] between his thumb and forefinger.

'This," he said grandiloquently, "is outrage!"

There was a fluttering among the gi[rls] and little exclamations. One of them, a[big] girl, with nice eyes, drew herself up ind[ig]nantly and looked daggers at Hopkins.

"Hopkins," said I, "you're no la[dy]. It's a booful pillow."

Hopkins wasn't listening. He had se[ized] hold of an embroidered picture frame.

"And this," he roared, shaking it, "[is] a disgrace to the name of Art!" Anoth[er] damsel got huffy and threw poisoned da[rts] at Hopkins.

"I cannot conceive," he continued, "[that] anybody having the impertinence to co[me] tribute such atrocious specimens as th[is] and this, and this!"

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Three more girls went over to the enem[y]. Hopkins was making even a worse [fa]ce of it than I had expected.

He had picked up a gorgeous work-ba[s]ket with crimson ribbons, (really a pret[ty] affair, I thought) and a sarcastic sm[ile] broke over his face.

Presently he began to laugh, the nastie[st] snippiest laugh you ever heard.

The girl stood transfixed.

"Hopkins," I said dismayed, "whatev[er] are you giggling at?"

"Ha! ha—" he laughed. "It's really t[oo] amusin'!"

"What's amusing?" I demanded. "Q[uit] your tee-heeing and say something!"

"Ha! ha! ha! ha!" Hopkins was re[ally] getting on my nerves. "The funniest th[ing] I almost ever saw—this."

"What is?" I demanded.

Hopkins held up the work-basket.

"This!" he said hilariously. "Really, y[ou] know, so extraordinary—ha! ha!—so [ex]traordinary!" in a paroxysm of mirth.

Then:

"Well!"

It was so forceful, that "Well," so e[x]plosive, so vehement that we all turn[ed] about to see where it came.

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In the doorway stood an elderly gen[tle]man with a face like last year's sour-apple cr[op]. She was glaring with all her spectacled eyes at Hopkins with the work basket in his hand.

"So!" she exclaimed advancing slowly step by step. "So it's as funny as that, is it?" She waved her umbrella threatening[ly] in Hopkins's face. Hopkins fell back a [pa]ce.

The female still pursued him.

"I'll teach him," she cried, shrilly. "[To] made fun of my needlework."

"Yes, and of mine," cried the big g[irl] with the eyes, and presently they all to[ok] up the cry. They closed in about hi[m], talking all at once, shaking their fi[sts] under his nose, terrifying and subduing him. For a bit I couldn't see him, he w[as] surrounded. But presently their rage su[b]dued, and they separated, disclosing [Hop]kins.

His beautiful carnation was broken, [his] drooping, his collar was limp, his hair dishevelled. He looked like he had been doing a hard day's work on the Stock Exchange.

I went to him and took his arm.

"Come," Hopkins," I said, sternly, "you'll be having the vestry about your ears next. Better come with me."

Hopkins looked aimlessly about him. Then he gave a shiver and let me lead him.

Then:—

"I wonder if there's any place round here where I can buy some dog biscuit," he said.

LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY—SIMILAR PHENOMENA—PROFESSOR BRAUN'S INVESTIGATIONS

IN a recent lecture before the German Shipbuilding Society, Prof. F. Braun, the noted inventor of one of the German systems of wireless telegraphy, called attention to the fact that light and electricity are similar phenomena, and while different in quantity are identical in quality. He was particularly moved to make this assertion, because the new physical science has succeeded in finding electrical waves in the rays emitted from glowing bodies. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the words of the famous professor attracted the greatest attention among the laity, although the facts stated by him are well known to the scientific world. At the same time it will be instructive to the reader to hear something of the development of this interesting part

[illegible] in the sixties of the last century [illegible] as well as electricity, had [illegible] development. In earlier

lines a theorist like Frauendorfer, and practical men such as Steinthell accomplished great things. In the department of electricity the brothers Siemens made wonderful discoveries. However, between optics and electricity there was a wide gap, and, as it seemed, an unbridged chasm.

Three men, however, made possible the connection between optics and electricity. These were the Englishman Maxwell, the German Hertz, and the American Tesla. Maxwell, who was undoubtedly the greatest mathematical genius of the last century, solved the problem from the mathematical side by establishing a few and entirely logical formulae and laws on the probable nature of light waves, which later, by practical application, were brilliantly confirmed. According to Maxwell's theory light waves, those infinitely fine molecules filling both atmosphere and other matter, are in a condition to produce vertical vibrations of every desired length and amplitude. For all these waves should be considered the general principle, that they move with a rapidity of 186,411 miles per second. Furthermore, every other phenomena, also moving with the same rapidity, must appear similar, and as electricity does so, according to Maxwell's theory and experiments, the conclusion must be drawn that electricity and light are transverse vibrations of the atmosphere, in fact are almost identical.

The German physicist Hertz in fact demonstrated that the electrical waves, which for example are emitted from a powerful inductor, were certainly the wave vibrations of an unknown medium. He showed furthermore that these waves followed the same laws of refraction, of reflection, of polarization, and of interference as do light and heat waves. Particularly well known is the Hertz concave mirror. When one places two parabolic concave mirrors opposite each other, so that their optical axes come together, all the rays, of whatever kind, reflected from the centre of the hollow mirror are united in the focus of the other hollow mirror. At the same time one can move the two mirrors wide apart, even several inches, if they are carefully directed against each other.

If then one puts a watch in the focus of the one mirror, one can hear the ticking in the focus of the other, although they are wide apart. Also if one places a glowing metal globe in the focus, one can apparently light a cigar on the clear air, because all the warm rays emitted from the globe are united at this point. If one puts a burning light in the one mirror one can see the exact reproduction of this light in the other, with the aid of a pane of subdued glass. But if one places, as first done by Hertz, a glowing electrode in the focus, an electroscope put in the other mirror shows such a strong electrical charge that one can draw electric sparks out of it. By this experiment the similarity of heat, light, and electricity was established.

Tesla was the third inventor to show that one can modify electricity in such a manner that it is immediately transformed into light when one increases the number of electrical alternating currents. According to Tesla sunlight, for example, is an alternating current of many billion changes in the second, and of many million volts of electric tension. It is known now how Tesla proved by actual experiment that by properly coiling his transformer he produced such currents existing between the limits of electricity and light. From the poles of his transformer enormous flames were emitted, and every evacuated bulb shone in a mild white light. Scientific authorities in Europe see in the Tesla light the electric light of the future.

But while Tesla has succeeded in changing electricity into light, the opposite at first he [illegible] accomplish. But recent years have also solved this problem. We know, for example, that by putting together two copper plates immersed in copper chloride or copper vitriol, an electrical current is produced as soon as one puts light on one plate but leaves the other dark. In this manner in fact the energy brought in the form of light is directly changed into electricity.

After an explanation was found, both theoretically and experimentally, for the bridge that connects optics with electricity, the discovery was made that in nature the two similar forms of energy, light and electricity, are intermediate currents. One also learned that strong electrical currents are always connected with light waves. Lightning and northlight, for example, are a proof of this statement. A recent period has furthermore demonstrated that where there is light, electricity is not far away, for, as was already been mentioned, in the emissions of glowing bodies, besides rays of li[illegible]

is also not excluded that in the [illegible] progress of electrical science a still [greater] flow of electrical waves from flames [will] be discovered.

Prof. Braun, in his lecture, undoubted[ly] desired to give expression to the opinion that from the present transmitters of electrical waves in the course of time perhaps more simple and really economic lamps might develop. For, as a matter of fact, our present lamps, regardless whether fed by electricity or petroleum, work very unfavorably. They utilize in the best case only a small percentage of the energy in the form of light, while the largest part is necessarily transformed into undesired heat.

Tesla was the first to create the [illegible] transformer an electrical lamp, [so] one can truly say that it changed [about] per cent. of the energy into light. [His] theoretically brilliant invention received no practical application is due to the difficulty of its execution. Perhaps Braun, who has also [illegible] wireless telegraphy, will [illegible] distributor which [illegible] the luminous light as [illegible]

JAN 1 1905

MOST EXCLUSIVE CLUB IN NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN

An "Undiscovered" Part of New York's Chinese Quarter--A Peep into the Oriental Club--Its Personnel and Its Purposes--What the Reform Society is Accomplishing.

TUCKED away in all sorts of corners about New York one who thinks Americanism a valuable study for Americans can find men and women of alien blood and the groups of folk into which they congregate living unconsciously lives of the sincerest tributo to the country and its institutions. They are little in the public eye; that is to say, the newspapers have small concern for them. Undiscovered, they generally fail to understand that their affairs can have any interest to persons not immediately affected. Therefore, they naturally resent intruston, holding that it can have but one of twn motives—sneering curiosity or desire for profit.

Sometimes these colonies are "discovered," and their strange intermixture of Old World and New attracts to them the seekers after curiosities or new sensations. In such an event the curiosity is generally satisfied and the sensation granted—at a stated rate. But if this happens, the little alien community is pretty sure to lose its sincerity of living and the flattery straightway is eliminated from its imitation of American ways.

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A good deal of Chinatown belongs to this "discovered" category. The restaurants to which one may go and sit on an unoiled stool to eat strange concoctions, the theatres, with its "seats reserved for Americans"; the merchants of the curio-ittle shops: [illegible] which the omestic [illegible] may play or smoke [illegible]—all these are just American-ized enough to yield American profits and not so foreign that they will repel, as altogether out of the taste. It is not with this portion of Chinatown that we have to do at present.

Rather, it is with the Chinatown that the many do not see, or if they do in the course of visits to the "discovered" territory, they fail to notice it, as uninteresting. As a matter of fact, it is not very interesting to the curiosity seeker, and to the lover of strange sensations it has nothing to offer. Just a hundred or more Americanized Chinese, who, although they cannot be citizens, are resolved to be just as valuable inhabitants of the country and the city as they can, for their own sakes as well as that of the body politic. To the outsider their "Americanization" means the abandonment of the queue and pajama-like costume, and gradual straightening out of their speech. To them it means taking hold upon a civilization they believe to be in advance of the one from which they have been born.

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Once a year the Oriental Club of 5 Mott Street has a banquet. At such time sundry New Yorkers of more or less prominence accept invitations, as they do to any of the hundred banquets the season brings. The newspapers are apt to send one of their "funny men," and maybe an artist, and the people who draw new cartoons for every edition seize the opoprtunity to mix up queues and evening suits, chop suey, and pate de foie gras. All of which is far from strange, considering the tremendous sameness with which ordinary affairs march along and the number of editions that have to be filled in one way or another.

[illegible] out about the Oriental Club at [illegible] when who compose it need occur to no one. The banquet is the only time when it comes into the public eye through the usual sources, and at such time the obvious standard from which to judge it is that of the "discovered" part of Chinatown, in which all performances are on a business basis. They may, to be sure, be free, but if such is the case it is the gratuity of advertising and not of ingenuous action. Nor need it matter to the "funny" reporters, artists, and cartoonists that the feelings of the diners have been hurt. Lots of people's feelings have been hurt by published accounts and pictures, and probably will continue so to be hurt as long as there is "publicity."

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And nobody is to be blamed. Not even the Oriental Club allows its feelings to go so far as that. It is more often glad that somewhere in the accounts of its banquets there has crept in a shade of the serious, and quite willing to concede the good nature of all the fun that is poked at it. It hopes merely that one day the standard by which it is judged may be changed, and that in such mutation the Chinese people in America will be looked upon no longer as the "discovered" portion of Chinatown in New York is commonly looked upon now, but as a part of the population, which if it cannot have citizenship, at least desires to inhabit America with credit to itself and the country.

It is proposed to tell a little something about this undiscovered Chinatown. The Oriental Club is mentioned because it happens to be the centre of the social and a large part of the educational life of the Americanized Chinese with which we are dealing, and its membership is sufficiently identified with that of the Reform Society to make their interests common for the purpose of a hasty discussion.

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It is a front room many flights up, at 5 Mott Street. Overhead are Oriental decorations tastefully arranged, fringes of bamboo and beads, flimsy draperies and the inevitable lanterns. Around the walls on very American chairs and couches and in the centre space on folding camp stools sit a company of perhaps seventy-five Chinamen. Practically all of them are in American attire; most of them have abandoned the queue. Their conversation is in English, for English is the official language of the Oriental Club.

At a table at the head of the room is Lock Wing, who has been Chinese Vice Consul in New York for sixteen years, and is now President of the club. He was one of its founders more than a dozen years ago, and has stood by it through years when it could hardly afford to occupy such a room as that in which it now meets. Mr. Wing appears to be a man of thirty-eight or forty years. Perhaps he is ten years older; Americans are not good at judging ages of the Chinese.

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By him sit Dr. J. R. Thoms, who is the Vice President of the club, and Guy Maine, its Secretary. Guy Maine is Superintendent of the Chinese Sunday school that was built up by the Rev. Dr. Greer in St. Bartholomew's before his elevation as Bishop Coadjutor. Mr. Maine and Dr. Thoms both have been workers for years in the Oriental Club, along with Dek Foon, the present Treasurer, a merchant of 9 Doyers Street.

Very likely it is a debate that is going on. The club holds them frequently on subjects covering a wide range of thought, a recent one being:

"Resolved, That whisky is a worse thing for the community than opium."

If Dek Foon is speaking you can hear him argue with considerable eloquence that while neither whisky nor opium is to be condoned in its use or its traffic, at the same time he believes that whisky is the greater of the two evils.

"When a man is addicted to opium," Dek Foon declares, "he becomes first brightened in his mind, witty, then visionary, and finally, when he has had enough, he goes off to sleep. Now, all this is bad, because some day that man kills himself with his opium. But if it is whisky, it is very much worse.

"The whisky drinker, what does he do? He first gets foolish and then wants to fight, and when he is drunk—as they get drunk around here—wants to go out and fight and kill—maybe his best friend or his wife. So we hold that whisky is the worse, although just as you can put a big building that you own through the little hole of an opium pipe, so you can crowd it all up and get it into a whisky glass while your wife and children go all starving because you have used up all your money."

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The evenings of debate are, of course, only a phase of the life of the Oriental Club. Just at present it is considering establishing a death and sick benefit for its members, on the ground that such a feature will make membership appeal to future candidates as something tangible. At times it gives up an evening to an address by Mr. Wing or some one else closely in touch with public affairs, and again it devotes one or more of its monthly meetings to matters of purely internal interest.

The club declares its object to be:

"To promote literary desire and to cultivate mutual sociability among its members."

The sections of the by-laws regarding admissions and membership provide:

"One negative vote shall reject a candidate. All candidates so rejected may be reproposed at subsequent meetings.

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"Expelled members shall relinquish all their rights and privileges they had heretofore enjoyed, nor shall any money paid into the treasury of the club when they were members be refunded.

"A member or members committing offenses reflecting upon the name of the club shall render his or their membership subject to forfeiture."

Providing for $5 initiation fee and monthly dues of 50 cents, the by-laws continue that—

"The club shall take no cognizance of any member who shall engage in legal or personal controversy with any person or persons not members of the club, unless such controversy shall prove detrimental to the welfare of the club.

"Grievances existing between members of the club shall be settled by the majority of the members present at the regular monthly meeting."

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The club has a present resident membership of about 115 and a non-resident membership scattered throughout the country and made up of Chinamen who have been its members during some portion of their life here of 1,100 or more. It feels that it has the cordial support of the Government in the official relation of Mr. Wing to it and the courtesy with which its members have been received at different times when they have called to tender their regards to distinguished Chinese visitors in New York.

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But the Oriental Club does not furnish the whole life of New York's "undiscovered" Chinese. The Reform Society, with The Reform News as its official organ, has considerable activity of its own; considerable is required, in fact, to get out twice a week a six or eight page paper which has 6,000 different characters in its cases and needs some 3,000 more in order that its editors shall be able to express themselves without embarrassing restriction of vocabulary. Its four compositors take two days to set it up, and if you drop in at the office you will find them walking around the sides of a good-sized room in assembling the type.

There is no organic relation between the Oriental Club and the Reform Society. Nevertheless they exist to a large extent for the accomplishment of a common purpose—the uplifting of the race in the Western Hemisphere. The club, being non-political, very naturally limits its activities to the social and educational side, leaving the spread of political propaganda to the Reform Society. The Oriental Club makes its converts in its own way. It will be recalled that there were a few men at the meeting at which the whisky-opium debate came up who still wore the queue and the costume of the Celestial Kingdom.

"We persuade them to cut their hair short, like ours," says Dek Foon, explaining the circumstance. "You ask me how I cannot say. But we persuade them, some way."

MISS UP-TO-DATE'S DIARY—HOW IT REFLECTS THE MODERN FEMININE MIND

"AS for me, Uncle Joe, a couple of handsomely bound, roomy paged blank books that I may use for diaries will do," said his most thoroughly up-to-date niece when the family quiz as to Christmas gifts was under way.

"Diaries! Thought they had gone out of date with hoopskirts, infant damnation, and the use of 'Sir' or 'ma'am' when a child is speaking to its elders. Is my pet niece getting old-fashioned, or is she hopelessly in love and needs must have a book for a confidant, just as her grandmother had before her?"

"I'm neither hopelessly in love, nor am I old-fashioned. Incidentally, I may say it is utterly beyond my comprehension how the average man can possibly be so stupid and behind the times as he is and continue to exist, or even wish to do so. Properly kept diaries are now as much a necessity to a young woman as her boots or her gloves. If you have any young lady friends that you expect to remember on Christmas I might say that there will be no more appropriate present for them than one of the new sort of diaries. And to see that you may make no mistake I'll take you out on a shopping tour, and show you just the sort of thing she will want."

"And incidentally what you will want, I suppose," was the roguishly suggestive closing of the family conference.

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Rather than remain an imbecile entirely on things feminine, the crusty bachelor uncle took counsel. Then he found out that while the old-fashioned diary of his mother and the "commonplace book" of his grandmother had gone out of the life of the girl of to-day, there had come into it a newer and a better sort of thing, one that had real value. It was not a record of selfish and egotistical vaporings, of love-sick moonings and honey and treacle poetry, but a mighty sensible sort of a record of their life that the girls of the present day are keeping.

Disappearance of diary and "commonplace" book left a gap in the life of a girl that her sentimental nature needed to have filled. The scrapbook wouldn't do at all, though that had been tried.

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Then there came into the market as a Christmas speculation a few years ago little leather-bound, gilt ornamented books inscribed, "Plays I Have Seen," "Books I Have Read," "My Summer Vacation," "My Trip to Europe," and even those more personally intimate ones, "My Wedding Journey" and "The Story of My Baby." All these had places for photographs and for pasting in bits of her gowns and all that sort of thing. But they were both painfully small for the purpose, and restricted in scope. So with the [illegible] of her sex up-to-date [illegible] blank book can keep without fear of showing it to any one in after years, and one that will always be a source of comfort in bringing back the memories of pleasures past.

Eloise's mother could have told Uncle Joe all this and a heap more about those girl diaries, for as the mother of three strapping daughters and the almost motherly adviser of something like a dozen more she knew all about them. But she did not wonder, as Eloise had done, why it was that men did not know about these things. She had a husband of her own; therefore she knew men, or thought she did. Which was the same thing.

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Could mere man have seen Eloise's diary of the passing year he would have found there a pictorial, sartorial, newspaperial, programmatic and memoriabilatic record of the dying year that would have told him of the peculiar likes and dislikes in things theatrical, things musical, things sporty, things terpsichoreal, things social, things collegiate, and even things sacred of the very healthy-minded young woman who made the volume with her own pen, pencil, brush, camera, scissors, and paste pot. As she was a bit of an artist, clever with the paints, a good photographer, alert to good, healthy fun, an athlete, as well as a musician, an omniverous as well as judicious reader, and a thorough-going matinée girl, her diary happens to be a gem in its way, and takes up a couple of pretty bulky volumes. But there is no reason why others, not so gifted perhaps, could not make an equally interesting record of school-girl days. Its value would be priceless to her as a memento in later years. It's educational value would be immediate and helpful, for the average girl of to-day gets as far away as possible from Waverley Magazine poetry and slush-bucket sentiment as it is possible to do and still remain a woman. When she puts anything on paper it is more apt to be very much more common-sensible than were the dreamings of her grandmother with her narrower life and its excessive sentimentality.

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There are in Eloise's diaries snapshots of skating parties at Van Cortlandt and Central Park lakes, with a record of days and dates; of hockey games, with newspaper pictures of the players and accounts of the games she witnessed; programmes of dances attended, brief descriptions of "afternoons," of fairs and festivals at which she was a participant, with her portrait in the costume of an attendant at a Swiss booth; of Easter decorations at the church where she is a member of the Altar Guild; of Sunday services at a hospital where she had assisted as a pianist, with several pictures then taken; bills of the play at various theatres, with photographs of the actors and actresses that happened to strike her fancy, and personal criticism as well as a criticism from her favorite newspaper; musical programmes, Lenten lecture programmes, bills of the Columbia College play and pictures of the actors, with some mighty clever comments on their acting and personality; photographs of armory games, and games at the Columbia "gym;" water color and pencil sketches of a day at the "Zoo," of another at the Aquarium, and of visits to the Metropolitan Museum, Museum of Natural History, and the Botanical Gardens, with an accompanying picture of a young man who seemed to have no part in the composition unless the neatly written descriptive notes gave the reason for his intrusion; comments on books read, with pictures of the authors and newspaper scraps telling of that author's life or adventures, generally having to do with the book under review; bits of cloth showing the new gown of this or that friend, or of the owner; snapshots of herself and her friends at golf, at tennis, rowing, sailing, swimming, riding, driving, and enjoying life generally in a healthful glorious fashion; snapshots of the gymnasium where she went chestnutting, and where she enjoyed the delights of a raid on an apple orchard; photographs of a Sunday-school picnic in the country, and of a week's outing with a "Fresh Air" party; in short, the record of a year's activities that was delightfully fragrant of charming reminiscences as well as funny ones.

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So sane, so sensible is this record that it is a wonder that girls had not before been tempted this sort of thing in place of the old-fashioned diary that even its owner feels a bit ashamed of when she takes it out now and then to look over in the most secret corner of her most secret boudoir.

Modern photography, modern magazine illustration, and modern liberality in education have, of course, made it all possible. As for the inventor of those aids to a girl's diary the girls would—if they only knew him—rise up and call him blessed. To the unknown woman who first thought of the diaries she who now keeps one and knows of the pleasures of their compilation would erect a monument, or help to do so, on the most conspicuous point in Central Park. It would be of the most enduring of stone and there would be no feet of clay.

TRINITY'S ROMANCE

BACK of old Trinity, narrow, maybe,
Though that depends on one's company—
Is a concrete walk, yet, sooth to say,
Sylvan to lovers who stroll that way,
Whenever the steeple points to blue,
Thither they wander, two by two,
With always a pause midway to see
Trinity's sculptured mystery.

Flanking each window are stone heads twain—
Heads befitting the sacred fane;
Heads that are hooded, with eyes downcast,
Blind to the present, dead to the past;
At every window save one! But there
The eyes are open, the heads are bare,
And a tale of pass[illegible]old,
Of a burning love [illegible]'s cold.

For the maiden's col[illegible]e flint,
Which, spite of its g[illegible]in't—
Fire for steel and with[illegible]
That at a spark and a [illegible]

Surely her beauty hath blinded her,
Her eyes made deaf by some flatterer,
Or she had known love without disguise,
And heeded her hapless suitor's sighs.

For the youth is comely and finely strung,
A singer of songs till then unsung,
Fashioned by fancies, tastes refined,
With senses sharpened to spur the mind.
But his doom is writ on her countenance;
Poor twig on the stream of circumstance,
His true love won to be tossed away,
And his prayer cajoled, to say him nay!

A cruel beauty! her eyes disclose
Joy in his pain—the stab of the rose—
And the heart of manhood bleeds to see
The youth's lost love's intensity.
If women grieve not, 'tis because they say:
"None 'gainst our power may dare inveigh,
Tho' vaunted its strength for weal or woe,
Church cannot bind if a maid say 'No.'"

JOHN HARRISON.

TOM WATSON'S BOOMERANG

WHEN the Hon. Thomas E. Wa[illegible] Populist candidate for Presi[illegible] was running for a second te[illegible] the Representative of the [illegible] Georgia Congressional Distri[illegible] the early nineties, he made one serious [illegible] take," said a Southerner at one of th[illegible] tels the other evening.

"Mr. Watson was almost sure [illegible] chances—at least he should have be[illegible] the Populists had a majority of the [illegible] in all of the eleven counties in the [illegible] except in Richmond County, of whi[illegible] gusta is the seat. In that county [illegible] were 11,000 registered voters.

"Fearful lest something [illegible] should turn up, Watson appealed [illegible] Emory Speer of the United St[illegible] and the registration list was [illegible]

"Every man and boy in th[illegible] was willing to swear that h[illegible] one years old, and not in [illegible] poll tax, had a chance at th[illegible] election day. Hundreds of [illegible] at every precinct, and wh[illegible] closed at nightfall Richmo[illegible] Watson's opponent about [illegible]

"Watson came to Richm[illegible] enough votes to offset a [illegible] there, but he didn't have e[illegible] work. If he had left it alone [illegible] gone back to Washington [illegible]

"Of course there was a [illegible] test, and the election was [illegible] time, because Watson's [illegible] was not willing to hold [illegible]

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

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BY HY MAYER.

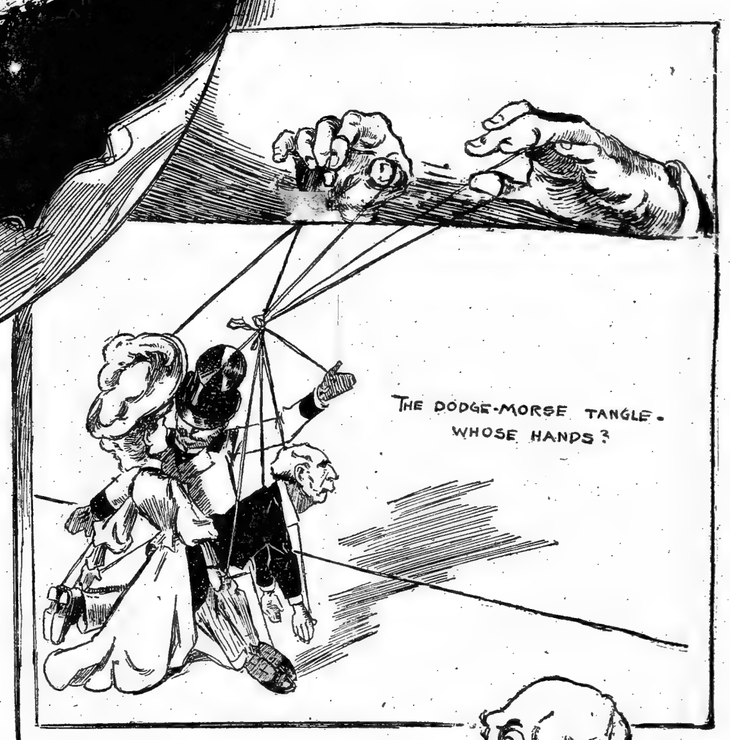

PART FOVR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

HOW WALTER FLORIAN DID RODIN'S PORTRAIT

JOSEF ISRAELS
BY WALTER FLORIAN

1905

Young American Artist Whose Dutch Ancestry Has Manifested Itself in His Predilection for the New Netherland School.

SELDOM does it occur that a little land in which a great outburst of art once took place appears again in the history of art with a school that attracts pupils from other tries and compels the attention of es. Yet that is the case at pres- with the Netherlands, which in sixteenth and seventeenth centuries me a rival to the wonderland of Italy produced works of art that are ght with as great avidity as those of Italian renaissance. In our country seem to be prized higher than Ital- ld masters, but that may be attrib- to the fact of their greater abun- rather than to qualities that make ery special appeal to our collectors. r museums and private galleries un- tunately are very bare of Italian piet- s. Perhaps we shall have in the zzarenti collection, soon to be installed Mr. Henry Walters in his new gal- ries at Baltimore, examples of Italian ork which will go far to fill this void. eantime the old Dutch and Flemish aintings reign in our museums undis- rbed by the charms of their rivals.

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Among the younger painters in Amer- t profoundly influenced by the modern etherlanders is Walter Florian of New ork, who has recently returned from s studies abroad. It is an influence hich includes what is best in the rench school of 1830-75, to which, with Barbizon," a locality and a name have een applied. For Josef Israels, Blom- ers, Neuhuys, Jacob Maris, Anton auve, and their comrades are not so uch the direct spiritual descendants of he old Netherland painters as they are f the Barbizonians, to whom one always entally adds Corot as a leader in that school." These men took their suring m the old Holland painters just as id contemporary British artists Crome, onstable, and Bodington did, but they ntroduced such modifications as to con- itute a new school, and from them ame immediately the reflorescence in olland of the painters' art which we e just now in complete bloom. It is nly natural that Americans like Tryon, achtman, Gruppe, Ochtman, and Flo- n should be attracted thither, rather an toward England, Germany, or rance; for the Barbizon painters were t without their influence on the past eneration of American artists, as one ight see lately in the Comparative Ex- bition of Native and Foreign Art just osed. The rising generation, therefore, naturally educated to appreciate any ch fine flower and offshoot of the Bar- onians as are these modern Dutch- n; and this is true not only of Amer- , but of Germany and England, where e finds young artists turning to the dern Dutch painters for qualities in e and atmosphere they cannot find in r lands. The compliment is well de- d, but it does not follow, because artists admire, that they can

der, fragile quality of much of this modern work, to do which demands an eye and a hand attuned to the subtlest effects of sunshine and mist, cloud and sea. These men have reached their skill after a lifetime of plodding and endeavor, and the young artist does not see why he cannot take a crosscut and reach their level before the time.

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Mr. Walter Florian is a native of New York, born of South Carolinian parents, whose ancestors came from Holland, so that, it may be, there are inherited leanings toward the land of dykes, ducks, and duffles. After studying in the atelier of Herbert Morgan he visited the school of the Metropolitan Museum, now no more, and passed a couple of years at the Art Students' League, with sketching tours in Summer to Cape Cod and Provincetown. Feeling the pull toward Holland, he shut the studio he had formally opened in New York and put himself under the care of Josef Israels, who does not indeed take pupils or even regularly visit a school where art students gather, but is not unwilling to give advice to students who know how to approach him. At the end of some two years of Holland, he went to Paris and tried the Colarossi and Julian schools. After spending five months in Madrid studying and copying Velasquez and Titian, he went back to Paris and worked there for a time before returning to New York. The Academy which opened yesterday has work by Walter Florian. Two paintings passed the jury. They are in the South Gallery and consist of a portrait of his father and a Dutch peasant interior showing a woman twisting yarns. Portraiture, indeed, appears to be his aim at present, and in truth it does seem to offer just now the most substantial rewards.

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Last year Mr. Florian brought back with him a capital portrait of the vet-

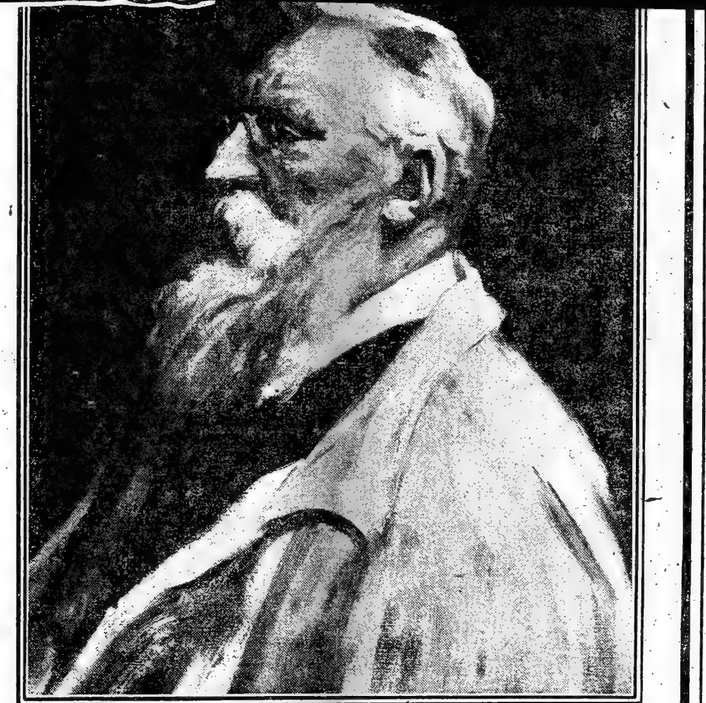

AUGUSTE RODIN, SCULPTOR
PAINTED BY WALTER FLORIAN

eran Josef Israels, which is here in a vignette that shows the head only. This year his Summer trip abroad was enriched by a profile seated likeness of the sculptor Rodin taken in the same studio where he modeled "Le Penseur," that Michael Angelesque figure which has been purchased by public subscription and established in the Pantheon at Paris—to the great rage and tumultuous bad language of those who regard the master as little better than a charlatan. The portrait is fairly reproduced on this page, but the black and white cannot render the nervous, summary brushwork that makes the face alive and suggests for the painter a career full of promise. We have had artistic, shadowy photographs of M. Rodin from the magic camera of Steichen; the new portrait makes him at once less mysterious and more human, not so much a wraith as a serious, elderly artificer. One may note, by the way, the general resemblance to Augustus Saint Gaudens, himself a Frenchman "by the side of the spear," and duly consider the curious coincidence that two sculptors who are regarded by many as the several leaders of their branch of the fine arts on the two continents should have so striking though superficial a resemblance.

"It was while making a visit to Rodin in his studio," said Mr. Florian, "that I determined to paint him. I had been introduced by a friend who wished to ask his advice concerning a sketch in clay, when on leaving I mentioned to this friend my desire to portray the sculptor. Fortunately he laughed at the idea—and at once I resolved to crush his scorn by succeeding. A first visit was not very encouraging; I got one or two photographs of Rodin which were worthless. However, I determined the pose and laid the ground in, lightly sketching the outline. I had to wait a long while, as M. Rodin was modeling a nude; finally I was summoned.

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"Without shaking hands with the master I planted my easel, opened my box, and fell to on the portrait, merely asking him to move a little. It was late in the afternoon, the light was going, and I knew we might be interrupted any minute. Indeed we were, but I motioned to 'Monsieur l'Importun' to sit down. I never concentrated my forces into so short a sitting as that. Any brush that went wrong flew off into the studio and stayed where it lay. Anything to get the portrait through.

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"Meantime Rodin was looking here and there, taking off and putting on his glasses, and working away on a statuette, having ceased work on the nude before I entered, and at the same time talking to the bore who had 'butted in.' I believe he expected nothing of this portrait, and merely allowed me to go ahead out of good nature. Finally the darkness grew too dense; I had to stop. But I had all that I wanted, and, except for varnishing, the picture remains exactly as it was. I had been working less than two hours.

Watched Rodin While He Was Working on a Statuette--Believes He Has Represented the Real Man on His Canvas.

"When Rodin got up and came to look at the portrait, I was glad enough to see that he was pleased. Othe the studio at the time were kind en to say that it is the best likenes taken of the famous sculptor, and surprised to see such results in a si time. However that may be, I think least I have given the real Rodin as h looks when at work, or, at any rate, as he looked that day when he was kind enough to allow me to paint him. I am sure from the laugh he gave that he, too, thought the likeness good; it was not the laugh of scorn, but of pleased surprise."

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The peasant interiors were done at Laren, near Amsterdam, in the house that Neuhuys often uses when he runs down to Laren to make a picture. Save for such necessary novelties as kerosene lamps, the country people in Holland use very much the same kind of things to-day that they used a couple of centuries ago, and at times you find that they have the very same objects which have stood the wear and tear of generations. The genre pictures by Mr. Florian are wrought with great care and offer a strong contrast in their brushwork to the portraits of Rodin and Israels. A difference in style is not a thing which gives him trouble, for his study of Velasquez in Madrid has convinced him that the master who seems to have forestalled modern ideas of brushwork practiced various styles as the mood struck him. "Sometimes you hear artists say that Velasquez worked with a thick impasto. Then you come upon a canvas where the paint is so thin that the grain shows through. You hear another artist exclaim over the certainty of Velasquez' drawing; but, behold one picture, behold another where the lines have been changed, and one can see where they have been changed. The portrait of Philip IV. at Boston, which is so like the early standing portrait of that King in the Prado, has, I hear, the feet wel apart instead of drawn together. W if you examine the Prado portrait care fully, you will see that it once had the left foot forward and to one side. The for some reason Velasquez changed his mind, painted out the left foot and leg which can still be seen dimly under th paint, and put the leg in where we now, the heel dr toward th the man's right f Wh any importance the Boston pict is at least changes Vel make in his

This young of his tool and is thoro line

ART NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

THIS is how the true-blue denizens of the Quartier Latin strikes a lady from Kansas City who visited the Autumn Salon in Paris. "You know they are artists by the way they are dressed. All French artists look alike. Their mothers cut their hair. Some say they never had a mother; but at any rate somebody cuts their hair, and it sits straight around their ears. Then they curl it out and puff it under in their wide-brimmed hats, and they always wear velveteen trousers, very wide and full at the hips and very tight at the ankles, so they are diamond-shaped, the points at the head and feet, and all the world knows them at a glance. And they are so pleased to be so known!"

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The January announcements for the National Arts Club are many and varied. On Tuesday, the 3d, the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society will hold its annual meeting. Prof. Edgar L. Hewett will describe, with pictures on the screen, the prehistoric and later ruins of the Southwest, and Mr. Joseph Keppler, who has been adopted by the tribe, will speak on the folk-lore of the Senecas. On Wednesday, the 4th, the exhibition by members of the Japanese Art Academy, at Tokio, will open; and in the evening Okakura-Kakuso-San will give a lecture on Japanese art. On Saturday, Jan. 7, the well-known archaeologist and writer on folk-lore, Mr. Bandelier, will describe with screen pictures the "Traveling Medicine Man of Bolivia." On Wednesday, the 11th, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff will talk about the "Influence of Organization upon Artistic Development." On Saturday evening, Jan. 14, Mrs. Annella S. Gilmore will produce a sketch of the comic opera, "The Pleiades," assisted by Miss Frances Laing, soprano, and Mr. Leo Braun, pianist. On Wednesday, Jan. 18, there will be a costume recital of "Candida," by Miss Genevieve Meritt

hibition of works by a group of painters who pass the Summer at Lyme, Conn., will open, and the same day, in the evening, the Manuscript Society will give a concert.

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Two decorated sarcophagi ha unearthed on the right bank of Rome, near the Palazzo Salv feet below the level of th Lungara. One has distinct signs in its reliefs. On the centre is a veiled lady kne right corner is the Good Shep lamb across His shoulders a lowing; on the left corner is ing fish with a hook and li a basket of fish in his ha shows the baptism of a yo a pool to his waist, while a w ium over his sho bo ov

sea monsters. Rodolfo Lanciani, reporting the find to The Athenaeum, holds that these chests were used again during the Middle Ages, the bodies found in them being later by many centuries than the period to which such reliefs belong.

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standing figure in bronze by F. Edwin ell, called "The New Life," has found lace on the memorial to Mrs. Clara ney Lilley at Lowell, Mass. The figure nds with raised face, holding open at 's length a voluminous cloak of the haic type, which covers the top of the d and falls in large folds, such as heavy olen material assumes, to the very ound. The figure is draped from below breast in a single garment, confined the waist, leaving one foot partly bare; d the cloak makes a background. The emorial, of large blocks of granite locked geth onze dowels, is in the shape omb; the doo

entrance niche, is concealed by the bronze figure; simple fluted columns in twos at the narrower sides of the monument support the deep entablature. Columns and figure are raised on two bases, one a deep one, the lower broad and shallow. The architecture is designed by Henry Bacon. The memorial has a setting of trees and is one of the finest monuments in the neighborhood of Lowell.

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A famous iron colossus of Vulcan designed by Moretti for Alabama's exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair has been offered to St. Louis as a permanent decoration of the spot on which it stands. The original plan was to take it back to Birmingham, but other suggestions interfered. What to do with the sculptures prepared in haste for world's fairs is a greater problem than the disposal of bulky structures. For the latter there are base-wrecking companies, but for the other there is no Society of Mu in working order

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF CURRENT PLAYS

Miss Viola Allen's Hermione and Perdita Considered as Expressions of the Actor's Art---Entitled to Attention When Her Ambition Leads Her to Attempt Such Types of Shakespeare's Women---Stars and Their Support.

HISTORY repeats itself. This is nowhere truer than in the theatre. If Miss Viola Allen is still sensitive to criticism she will do well to remember that fact when her mind happens to revert to the few discordant notes in the general harmony of acclaim that has greeted her appearance in "The Winter's Tale." Mary Anderson was fortunate in a London run of the comedy extending over more than a hundred nights. There had been many representations of "The Winter's Tale" before that time, there have been some since, but the length of Miss Anderson's run, together with a highly creditable histrionic achievement on her part, has made her production of the play and her acting of the rôles of Hermione and Perdita standards of comparison for all later revivals.

We are not prepared to accept Miss Allen's performance as one that is completely satisfying. In her own impersonations there are many mistakes of manner, many flaws of elocution. Her company, while in many respects superior to those frequently seen in Shakespeare's plays, even under the best conditions, leaves much to be desired. Nor has Miss Allen ever been numbered among the really great actresses of our stage. She does not soar on eagle's wings to the lofty summits of noblest dramatic achievement. But by temperament and training, experience and intelligence, she is fitted to command attention when her ambition leads her to attempt such of Shakespeare's women as are not of greatest tragic significance and power.

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Both Hermione and Perdita fall into this category. To play either rôle in such a manner as to satisfy the highest demands of the critical observer would be a task before which any actress might quail, but to play them both acceptably and interestingly is an achievement well within the range of any actress of reasonably sound technique and fairly broad intelligence.

Miss Allen has given convincing evidence of the justice of her ambition. She could hardly have been deluded with the idea that her Hermione and Perdita would be accepted without reservation. Such an acceptance, indeed, would establish a precedent hitherto unknown in the theatre. In the case of Shakespeare's plays a divergence in point of view is always the more in evidence. Such is the universality of the bard's characters that no two men will read them alike. In general, to be sure, their attributes appear the same to all of us. Leontes is a type of unreasoning jealousy, Hermione the symbol of dignified self-sacrifice, Perdita an exquisite blend of sweetest simplicity and youthful charm. But how many varying qualities and transient moods may we not each read into the lines? Othello, too, is jealous, but the quality in the Moor is far removed from that which stirs Sicilia's King; the noble dignity of Hermione from that which moves the gentle Desdemona to her belated and ineffectual protest.

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The actor who would satisfactorily portray these rôles must always face the difficulty of reconciling our varying ideas of them. When he essays a character of Shakespeare he must in some measure become a part and parcel of the thought of each of us. That, indeed, is why Shakespearean representations so seldom satisfy our ideals. It is only once or twice in a generation that the man or woman arises capable of embodying in his own impersonation the divergent qualities of innumerable imaginations. We accept the "Angelus" of Millet because it is a well-nigh perfect symbol of the holy, mystic idea it seeks to represent. But how many artists are there now who, charged with the task of painting such another canvas, could duplicate the spirit of this masterpiece? Deep in the inner consciousness of each of us some desire would cry out unsatisfied.

Let us be fair to the players in this matter of the great poetic rôles. What we have a right to demand is that the player shall in a measure at least approximate the qualities of these great symbols. For in the case of a rôle like Hermione the full realization of our ideal would be an accomplishment of enormous import. Mrs. Jamieson, outlining the poet's achievement, has indicated, has expressed, unconsciously perhaps, the player's difficulty exactly as we conceive it: "To delineate such a character through the medium of action and dialogue, without the aid of description, to preserve its tranquil, mild, and serious beauty, its unimpassioned dignity, and at the same time keep the strongest hold upon our sympathy and imagination, and

out of this exterior calm produce the most profound pathos, the most vivid impression of life and internal power—it is this which renders the character of Hermione one of Shakespeare's masterpieces."

+ + +

This description of the poet's difficulties in fashioning the rôle is equally applicable to the player of it. Viola Allen's most conspicuous defect in her assumptions of both Hermione and Perdita is one of elocution. As Hermione she is womanly, tender, gentle, but strong. She conveys the idea of calm dignity and saintly patience. Her reply to Leontes, after he has heaped insult after insult upon her, is deeply affecting, and there is a genuine ring of tragic fire in her reply to his outspoken charge. And yet the note of exquisite forbearance is there, for all the passion of her utterance. When it comes to the reading of the longer speeches Miss Allen fails for a lack of varied expression. The actress cannot read blank verse: that is always the first finding in cases of this kind. But the fact of the matter is that the mannerisms that mar Miss Allen's speech to-day are exactly those which marred it when she was reading prose.

In Perdita's scenes that fault is far less noticeable. Here there is the demand for less of elocution, more of actual movement. In Miss Allen's playing of the part we find the necessary suggestion of an elevated spirit, combined with girlish modesty and charm. The dance with Florizel and the shepherd band is a remarkable exposition of abundant, vital spirit. In a number of instances the faults that have been charged to Miss Allen's account are those which also met Mary Anderson's venture at the outset. It has been urged that in the first scene with Polixines she is so eager that there would seem to be every reason for jealousy on the part of her royal spouse. And yet it is difficult to see this as a fault once one has made a careful study of the text.

We are far too prone in our consideration of modern effort to judge the past solely by that which has survived in the present. When we rejoice in the classic

MISS ALLEN AS PERDITA.

comedies that have been handed down to us we lose sight altogether of the utterly unworthy material that must have been a part and parcel of the time from which those legacies have come. Is it not possible that when the record of our century is being written men will come to look upon this, too, as a golden age of drama? The ephemeral play of to-day and to-morrow will have crumbled into dust, but from the ruin there may still survive something that has merit. Are we not likely to be judged by the best of Ibsen and Suderman, Hauptmann and Maeterlinck—yes, and even of Pinero, Jones, and Grundy—rather than by the futile follies of the passing hours? We do not remember the incompetent plays of fifty, twenty, even ten years ago.

When it comes to remembering the achievements of the players our memories are even shorter. Has there ever been a time when actors COULD read blank verse? Read the contemporary criticisms of the acting of twenty years ago. Edwin Booth was by many considered an inspired interpreter of Shakespeare. But what about the players in his companies? More than once he was asked in the heydey of his prime why he did not have better support, and his invariable answer was that he engaged the best actors to be had. Contemporary critics did not think those men and women equal to their tasks. And yet we are constantly being told that the actors of long ago were better than those of our own day—that they, at least, could read blank verse. But could they? There are some old school actors in the company now playing "The Winter's Tale." Go and listen to their reading. It is hollow, false, and artificial.

We are too much inclined to make unjust comparisons of unlike things. We point to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Stoddart, and a very few others as representing the glories of the old school. So, indeed, they do. But these were the exceptional men even in the olden days. They are representative only of the very best that then existed, and their best qualities to-day lie in their modernness. Mr. Jefferson, indeed, was one of the very first to forsake traditions. A few of his contemporaries followed suit, and these men have come down to us as glorious representatives of a school that was by no means all glorious.

Difference of opinion there must be. But let us at least be just. In considering "The Winter's Tale" the name of Mary Anderson comes quickly to the lips. But has any one remembered her supporting actors? Not one word of them. And that production measured by the length of a theatrical epoch was but yesterday. The point of attack to-day is much the same as it has always been. As far back as Garrick's time there was the wail of despair at the maiming of the text. But Garrick went too far. Kemble restored Shakespeare's play and drove Garrick's curtailment from the stage. The version employed by Miss Allen, so far as investigation will reveal, is practically the same that was used by Mary Anderson. To play "The Winter's Tale" as written would require the best part of five hours. It was so played at the Queen's Theatre in Manchester only a few years ago, but one may reasonably assume that it must have been a tedious performance to even the most profound lover of the Bard.

Miss Anderson's revival of the play is so well remembered that it is a little surprising that those who remember most fail to recall an even more recent production of "The Winter's Tale," and one in which the cast was of sufficient worth to attract some comment. On Oct. 13, 1890, Miss Kathryn Kidder played Hermione at the Grand Opera House in this city. Charles B. Hanford, an exceptionally competent Shakespearean actor, was the Leontes, John Elsler the Shepherd, Colin Kemper the Clown, and Harry Langdon the Antigonus. Louis James then played Autolycus, giving possibly as good a performance of the part as has been seen on our stage, although the name of W. E. Burton will always be identified with that rôle in this country. Autolycus was also a favorite part with W. P. Davidge.

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Few persons probably remember that the late Mme. Januschek played Hermione in Cleveland, Ohio, very many years ago. Lawrence Barrett was seen in three different characters in "The Winter's Tale." He played Polixenes at the Boston Museum, was the Florizel to Burton's Autolycus, and in 1871 was seen as Leontes at Booth's Theatre. At Tripler Hall, in this city, April 6, 1852, Sara Stevens was the Perdita, J. W. Wallack, Jr., the Leontes, and Charles Fisher the Autolycus. At Burton's Chambers Street Theatre February, 1856, Harry Perry was the Leontes, Mrs. A. Parker Hermione, and Miss E. Thorne the Perdita. Burton's valuable assistant, Mrs. Hughes, was the Paulina.

Mrs. Warner made her American début as Hermione Sept. 22, 1850, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., were the Leontes and Hermione, respectively, at the Bowery Theatre Sept. 10, 1860. For several seasons R. D. MacLean and Marie Prescott played "The Winter's Tale" throughout the country. It may be seen, therefore, that although by no means among the most frequently represented of Shakespeare's plays, "The Winter's Tale" has not been entirely neglected in the American theatre. On the British stage it ha[illegible] many [illegible] a curious fact in conection with it [illegible] from 1754 to 1798 it was seen as a act afterpiece, under the title "The Stealing; or, Florizel and Perdita."

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It is a little difficult to understan heartiness of Edward Terry's rec on Monday afternoon, unless one into consideration the general friend of our people for the Anglo-Saxon b er. Mr. Terry is an accomplished but on this his first visit to Amer may be fairly assumed that his ach ments are not a subject of con knowledge. The average New playgoer has so much to occupy hi tention at home that he is likely somewhat unfamiliar with the playe the foreign stage, unless they are pe of world-wide reputation. The re tion of Mr. Terry's accomplishmen "The House of Burnside" was not nature calculated to arouse unbou enthusiasm. Despite this fact the a once at the holiday matinée exten him such a greeting as is usually reser for old favorites. Sir Henry Irving the occasion of his last visit here w not the recipient of a more cordial w come, and Sir Charles Wyndham's cent reception, warm and generous as was, did not excel the one to Mr. Ter Whatever the reason, one fact is clea demonstrated—Our playgoers have unpleasant prejudices.

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In England they have a censor of pla In America we have a Supreme Co The difference is not so great is seem. The court has decide whiskers are insulting, an atrical manager who sued f tion restraining another canceling his time has fai redress he sought. Accord Justice's finding "the misrep complained of under such circum cannot be regarded as immaterial. sulting exhibitions, to state it in mildest language, could not but res in the withdrawal of the patronage f any establishment not only of those felt upon racial and other grounds blood or sympathy aggrieved, but of decently disposed and properly min persons, no matter what their origin.

If members of the various nati alities who are burlesqued on the st from time to time take it upon th selves to resent "the insult," it is di cult to see where the matter will David Warfield to-day is one of the n successful players in America, but fame was first obtained in a burlesque a certain well-known type, then in more legitimate portrayal of the s type. From time immemorial the Ir ian, the Frenchman, and the Germ have been the subjects of burlesque. deed the Simon-pure American—t Yankee and the Southerner—have been caricatured. In this case the f that the caricature was carried to t point of green whiskers, such as w never grown upon the face of any ma would seem to have robbed it of any rea ly offensive intent. Is there a lack humor somewhere?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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[illegible]LTER CAMP, the Yale football coach, tells the story of a young student who came to New York to ness a football game, and who celebrated the victory of his team by visits to many cafés. He accompanied some friends to a theatre in the evening, where the performance was in pantomime. At the conclusion of the performance he exclaimed: "I'm drunker than I thought I was. I haven't been able to understand a single word of the whole play."

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MAYOR WEAVER of Philadelphia tells of an interesting encounter which took place between Dr. Swallow and a common laborer on Chestnut street, in Philadelphia. The doctor had noticed a big black bottle sticking out of the man's pocket. The doctor thereupon called the laborer over and started talking with him, and finally got him to break the bottle. He then gave the man a quarter and told him to get something else, and the man went over to the corner saloon

[illegible] got a drink. When he came out the [illegible]or asked him if he had had a drink, the man replied:

"Sure I did. The bottle I just broke full of cold coffee, and you wanted to get something else, so I got a whisky."

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EX-GOV. LEVI P. MORTON was discussing with a friend the other day the proper form of acceptance to invitations for receptions. He recommended the form adopted by a Mr. McCarthy, a gentleman living in the interior of the State, who received an invitation to attend a reception at Albany from Gov. Morton. Mr. McCarthy's reply was, "Yours received. I'll be there."

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THE following loses none of its interest because it was recently told in [illegible]ering of Presbyterian ministers. [illegible] the old-t[illegible]rue-blue Presby[illegible]outh" before the [illegible]thful old negro [illegible] years of reg[illegible] Presbyterian [illegible]a Methodist [illegible]verted. The [illegible]tioned him. [illegible]is this? I [illegible] Methodist." [illegible]go. Ise [illegible]. But, [illegible] up [illegible] I

byterian out of you? You have disappointed me." "Well, mars'r," said George, "what you say is true. You certainly has done your part. But, mars'r, don't you think the Presbyterian Church is a mighty dismal church for a niggah?"

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IN those earlier days when Col. John Singleton Mosby, now one of the Assistant District Attorneys at the Nation's capital, was writing his name large across the history of the country as the organizer and leader of one of the most daring cavalry commands the world has ever seen—"Mosby's Guerrillas"—he was sent with his men on scout duty into the immediate neighborhood of Washington. The general sentiment in the North was that Mosby must be killed if he could not be captured; to all intents and purposes there was a price on his head; but that did not prevent him from acting so close to the city that the dome of the Capitol was most of the time in sight.

Then one day he chanced upon an old colored woman bound for market. With infinite manner she was "held up," and with grandiloquent tone the young Confederate officer said: "Madam, here is a lock of my raven hair. I hear Mr. Lincoln wants more of it; but present him this sample with my compliments."

Lock and message were in due course delivered to the President, who laughed, summoned a force of cavalry, and sent them out with orders to get the scalp "from which this has just come in to me as a sample."

But the exchange of courtesies ended right there. The patrol returned empty handed. No one ever caught the man whose motto was, "Always rely on the unexpected and a navy six."

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PHILIP is six years old and is a lover of the theatre. His mother took him to a matinée the other day, and after the first act he wanted a drink. She told him to wait until a boy came along with glasses. The boy came, and gave Philip a drink in a glass of diminutive size.

"Look, mamma," he exclaimed in a voice that was heard all over the orchestra floor, "isn't this funny? The water is in a whisky glass."

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SUPERINTENDENT McCOY hears many excuses in his office at the Grand Central Station from conductors who miss their trains from sickness or other causes, and he has a variegated collection on file. The most amusing of them all, he says, was this, related to him the other day:

"I lost my train, Sir," said a belated conductor, "on account of a dream I had last night. I dreamed that the company, disgusted with its efforts to suit its patrons, sold out to a Western insurance company.

"I heard the call alarm, but so vivid was the effect of my dream that I did not respond, saying to myself: 'All the clerks and officers have gone into the insurance business, so I need not report any longer.'"

Superintendent McCoy let the man go on.

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W. C. MUSCHENHEIM of the Hotel Astor has a story to show that the point of view is likely to change everything. A short time ago a friend who had been riding up town stopped at the Hotel Astor, and in conversation with the proprietor said:

"Your hotel is all right, but you must admit that it is behind the Times."

"Not at all," said Mr. Muschenheim quickly. "If you had been riding down town instead of the way you came you would have to admit that the Astor was ahead of the Times."

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NOT long ago a young New Yorker, who shall here be nameless, found it necessary to take a trip to Boston. He took with him the current number of The Atlantic, and over one of its articles he lingered with particular fondness. At length he turned to his neighbor—"a good old grandpa" he would have described him. "Seen the last Atlantic?" On the stranger's replying, our friend began: "It's a number I am most interested in. Fact is, it contains an article of my own." Seeming to see a look of benign interest in the good old gentleman's face, the young author proceeded to outline his essay, and, going further, he told at length how he had been led to write it and what books he had read in his preparation.

It was not long before the journey came to an end. In the hurry of departure the two men exchanged cards. A pleasant glow pervaded the young man's being. "It must have been a genuine pleasure for my fellow-traveler to fall in with a literary man," he thought. 'Wonder what his name is." He searched for the card. The pleasant glow turned to a cold sweat. The card read, Mr. William Dean Howells.

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J. ARTHUR JOSEPHS, one of the wits of the financial centre, was approached the other day by a well-known character about "the Street," who plaintively put to him this question:

"Josephs, would you lend five dollars to a friend in distress?"

'I would in a minute," responded Josephs, "but I haven't got—"

'Don't tell me that you haven't got it," interrupted the other. "I saw you change a ten-dollar bill just now in Eberlin's."

"You did not permit me to finish my sentence," said Josephs, icily. "What I started to say was that I haven't got a friend in the world."

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DR. WILLIAM J. MORTON, the discoverer of liquid sunshine, tells of the following as having occurred during the early stages of his experiments. His assistant was making some Roentgen ray tests one day when he was interrupted by a young man who exclaimed excitedly that he had swallowed a diamond pin.

"Dr. —— remembered that the man was considerably in his debt for services rendered," he continued, "and was not overenthusiastic. But he turned on the rays, which revealed nothing of the stone. "'Are you sure it was genuine?' my associate inquired with a suggestion of sarcasm.

"'I didn't come here to be insulted,' was the short reply.

"'Perhaps you came around to settle our small account, which has been standing some time,' politely suggested the physician, to which the other answered that he would do so if he had the money.

"'Well,' he was told, 'the rays did not locate the diamond, but they revealed enough coin in your pocket to pay something on account.'

"Sure enough, and worse still," concluded the raconteur, "the coins were wrapped in a generous roll of bills, and the account was settled."

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A CLASSMATE of the Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters of Brooklyn was called to a Western mining village, where he found his parishioners hard to handle during the services, and especially during the responsive readings, which they were wont, much to his annoyance, to read in anything but unison. One Sunday morning, when they had been particularly turbulent, and the reading of the Creed was proceeding on the same order, he stopped them in the middle of it by shouting commandingly above the din: "Stop! Can't you descend into hell together?"

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A MUSICAL critic asserts that he overheard the following conversation at a recent concert, the speakers being two men of somewhat rustic appearance who held seats right behind him:

"'Who is that fellow standing up with a stick in his hand;"

"'Dont' you know? That's the conductor."

"'Conductor? Ahem! What kind o' horn does he blow?"

"'None at all; he doesn't play."

"'That's funny. I thought they all tooted or fiddled. Well, he's more'n ornamental, I s'pose. What does he do, anyhow?"

"'Oh, well—he does everything, you know. He's really the whole band."

Just then the conductor brought down his baton, the orchestra began with a Wagnerian crash, and the rest of the two strangers' talk was lost to the listener.

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HUGH O. PENTECOST relates with great glee a little incident which came under his observation during a trip in Florida. "We were driving up to the hotel in a stage," said he, "when we passed a bayou on the bank of which several alligators were visible. One of the passengers, who was evidently in pursuit of useful information, said to the driver, "Are those alligators amphibious?"

"Yes, Sah," said the darky; "fibious as hell, Sah. Whole shote at one mouful, Sah."

+++++

DR. SAMUEL M. BRICKER, former President of the Society of the Genesee, relates the story of a close-fisted man in Rochester who was known never to buy a drink, but who has always accepted the hospitality of others. One day he surprised his friends by saying: "Gentlemen, what will we have?" After considerable delay he took his friends to the window and said, "What do you think we will have, snow or rain?"

+++++

DOUGLAS ROBINSON was commissioned by a small Jewish tradesman in West Forty-second Street to negotiate for a store occupied by a neighbor. The neighbor was Irish.

Mr. Robinson only succeeded in being a source of annoyance to the Irishman without prevailing upon him to move in favor of the rival.

"I am not making money here," admitted the stubborn tenant, "but I won't move for the likes of your client."

So the matter hung for a week or more, and finally, in desperation, Mr. Robinson [illegible] "I will pay you liberally to mo said he. "I will pay you more than can make in a year. I will pay $1,500."

"When do I get it?"

"Now."

"I'll take it."

"There you are."

The money was counted out and Irishman folded it carefully, after r oning the amount to verify it.

"I'll move, and I'm much oblige your client for this money," he said. sold the place yesterday."

+++++

LAST Fall, when ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn was making the canvass the Twenty-sixth Assembly District re-election as Tammany leader again the opposition which had sprung up, h spent some time one evening in a Firs Avenue saloon kept by a lieutenan named Clancy. While there he bough two or three bottles of champagne, t the envy of a young fellow who spen much of his time around the place.

"Say, Tom," said this hanger-on, sid ling up to Dunn, "I would buy a quart meself if I only had the price."

"Well, you can buy it," said Dunn; "here's the price."

And he slipped a five-dollar bill into the young fellow's hand. With that the regular hanger-on dined up against the bar, swung out his chest, and looked more important than in years before. Catching Clancy's ey behind the bar, he motioned to him t approach.

"Give us a quart, Clancy," he sai with the air of one accustomed to givi such orders.

"A what!" exclaimed Clancy, whil the crowd looked on in wonder.

"A quart," said the young fell grandly.

Clancy got up on tiptoes, grasped th bar, and leaned away over to look dow in front of the bar.

"Where the divvil is yer can?" he d manded.

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A GOOD story is told of Presidet Roosevelt's pluck when he was a student in Harvard. He was outmatch in a bout at the manly art. In the cou of the bout his opponent landed heav on the future President's nose, floori him. The spectators shouted, "Fo Foul!" Young Roosevelt sprang to feet and cried: "It was not a foul." facing his antagonist, he said: " can do it again."

ROUND TIMES SQUARE.

THE theory that the Rialto, where in other days theatrical managers found the actors for their companies, no longer exists is not entirely correct. To be sure the Rialto of to-day is not on the south side of Union Square. It now extends from Thirty-fourth Street to Times Square and the smooth-shaven gentlemen who line up in front of certain Broadway hotels for hours at a time do so with the expectation of meeting managers and securing desirable engagements. It is not the riff raff of the profession that is found along the Rialto, by any means.

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Young women may have a special leaning toward matinees, but their mothers have the time will be found in the auction rooms. Matinee heroes are nothing to them, but a spirited contest over a Colonial chair, an Oriental rug or a piece of china is a very different matter. Throughout the auction season, which lasts from October to May, the same woman will be seen in the auction rooms week after week. What in the world they do with all the objects they buy is a mystery.

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At a sale of theatrical odds and ends last week a programme of the Theatre Brighton brought $1.25. It was dated Monday, September 30, 1878. The Theatre Brighton is but a memory now. Its site is occupied by the Bijou Theatre. The proprietor, Col. [illegible] W. Warren, catered to women and children with a refined variety entertainment. One of the performers on the programme was "the Great Levantine." He executed [illegible] remarkable feats as balancing [illegible] needles and barrels. To-day "the [illegible]ntine" sits in his office a couple [illegible] from where the old Brighton [illegible] clips coupons. His name is [illegible]

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There are [illegible] in town. T[illegible] [illegible]e

game at one of the leading halls several years ago failed. One table, however, is to be found in an establishment on upper Broadway and on Saturday nights it is in great demand by Englishmen. They play the game with the same calmness that they would enter upon a cricket match. In their wildly enthusiastic moments they exclaim: "good eye, sir," "played, by Jove," and "'ow thats a ripper."

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There was a time when the photographer ended his business day at dusk. Conditions have changed. The up to date "flashlight" photographers work throughout the greater part of the night. They usually take stage pictures after the performance is over. It may be two o'clock in the morning before they leave the theatre. Before they turn in they develope the plates and the finished prints are delivered the next day. The most successful of the photographers has stored away and classified in his rooms more than twenty thousand [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

LULU GLASER IN "A MADCAP PRINCESS" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. PHOTO BY GILBERT AND BACON.

MAUDE ADAMS AND MARGARET GORDON IN "THE LITTLE MINISTER" AT THE EMPIRE. BYRON PHOTO

HELEN HALE IN "WOODLAND" AT THE HERALD SQUARE. L. CLARKE

This Week's New Offerings

FRANCIS WILSON IN "COUSIN BILLY,"
a comedy by Clyde Fitch, to-morrow evening at the Criterion Theatre.

REVIVAL OF "SIBERIA,"
a melodrama by Bartley Campbell, to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music.

ROBERT T. HAINES IN "ONCE UPON A TIME,"
a romantic comedy by Genevieve G. Haines, at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening.

REVIVAL OF "BABES IN TOYLAND,"
a musical extravaganza by Victor Herbert and Glen MacDonough, to-morrow afternoon at the Majestic Theatre.

SATIRE ON "THE COLLEGE WIDOW,"
by the Weber-Ziegfeld Company, Thursday evening at the Weber Music Hall.

EDWARD TERRY IN REVIVAL OF "SWEET LAVENDER,"
Saturday evening at the Princess Theatre.

THOMAS W. ROSS IN "CHECKERS" AT PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHT STREET. PHOTO BY HALL.

SCENE IN "SIBERIA" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW.

MABEL BARRISON IN "BABES IN TOYLAND" AT THE MAJESTIC TO-MORROW. PHOTO. BY WINDEATT.

FRANCIS WILSON IN "COUSIN BILLY" AT THE CRITERION TO-MORROW. PHOTO. BY SARONY.

FRANCIS WILSON will appear in "the legitimate," a Clyde Fitch comedy probably answers that description to-morrow evening at the Criterion Theatre, where he will be seen in "Cousin Billy," a farce comedy by America's most prolific playmaker. Mr. Wilson has heretofore spent his talents on musical comedy, therein proving himself one of the most successful home-keepers on the stage. There is no music in "Cousin Billy," of course, but pretty nearly as many ballroom complications as can be found in the most extravagant of modern musical comedies will give the comedian a chance to make use of his cleverness.

Charles Frohman has gathered together a good company for him. There is Edward Abeles, who gave the thoroughly amusing and artistic characterization of the stupid valet in R. H. Davis's farce, "The Dictator," at the Criterion last Spring. Edith Barker will have the rôle of Kitty Meade. She played with Andrew Mack a year ago last Fall, and rose to be one of Richard Mansfield's chief supporters in the Spring. May Robson has dropped out of Lew Fields's company especially to take the leading female rôle of Mrs. Meade, a widow.

In the play William Jenks (Wilson) is an ex-Alderman of Allentown, Penn. He goes to Europe with his cousin-in-law, Mrs. Meade, with whom he becomes violently infatuated. He entreats her to marry him, but she refuses. Then he resorts to all sorts of absurd strategies to prevail upon her. Finally everybody goes back to "dear old Allentown," as Gaston and Alphonse would say, and every man in the phonse would say, and every man in the phouse would say, and every man in the phouse would say, and every man in the desires. Some story marries the woman he desires. Some of the players of minor parts are Zelda Sears, Amelia Kelr, William Lewers, Rosa Cooke, Elsa Garrett, Grant Mitchell, Ora Lee, Charles J. Greene, Marion Brooks, Sidney Rice, Freeman Barnes, Arthur Row, Alexander Brunn, and Beatrice Agnew.

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"Siberia" will be revived at the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon by William A. Brady and Joseph Grismer. In the last part of the second act the Jews in Kishineff are massacred by the Russians. Just to prove that Kishineff is not stuck in because the incidents that occurred there are fresh in the public mind, the press agent has explained as follows:

"The Kishineff incident is not an interpolation, but a scene provided for by the author at the close of the second act. Mr. Campbell's only reference to Kishineff was to a town in Southern Russia—again Odessa. It is now said that it has always been understood by his intimates that he meant Kishineff, which, at the time he wrote the play, (twenty-five years ago,) was not a town of any consequence, though it had figured as a town where massacres of Jews had occurred. The massacre is one of the big scenes, and will be represented graphically."

It is also averred that the "scenery is massive, the costumes are numerous and appropriate," and that in the palace scene there will be introduced a corps of Russian dancers of wonderful and surpassing beauty.

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"Babes in Toyland," the Victor Herbert-Glen MacDonough musical extravaganza, which succeeded the "Wizard of Oz" at the Majestic Theatre last season and ran twenty-three weeks, will be at the same house again to-morrow afternoon. Victor Herbert will conduct in person at both the afternoon and evening performances. Since the piece has left New York some songs have been added. One of them is called "Barbinee Barefacts," which sounds something like the title of a song in the other Herbert work down at Lew Fields's Theatre. But it is not the same song. Another of the new songs is "Don't Be a Villain," sung by Gaston and Stone. The older song hits, like "Toyland," "Don't Cry, Bo-Peep," and "I Can't Do That Sum," have been retained.

William Norris has been replaced in the leading male comic part by Ignacio Martinetti. Most of the other principals are the same. Mabel Barrison is still playing Jane. Bessie Wynn is Tom Tom. Others in the company are Charles Guyer, Nellie O'Neill, May De Sousa, Gus Pixley, John F. Ward, Arline Boley, Joseph Green, Katherine Murray, Virginia Foltz, and Katherine Bell.

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Robert T. Haines, who was leading man for Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods," and was earlier with Mrs. Fiske and Viola Allen, will appear to-morrow evening at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre in "Once Upon a Time," a play by his wife, Genevieve G. Haines. She is the author of "Hearts Aflame." This is Mr. Haines's first appearance as a star. Since his engagement with Miss Bates in the Japanese play he has been in vaudeville.

"Once Upon a Time" tells a love story of Andalusia. The scenes are laid in the ancient Moorish province of Jaen, principally in the courtyard of the ancestral home of the De Cerbados family. Dona Ana, the heiress of the house, is an orphan, the desire of all the fortune hunters in that part of Spain. So tired does the fair Andalusian become of her mercenary suitors that she becomes disgusted with the world and swears to take the veil unless a man to her taste turns up before the Fiesta of Santiago.

Don Fernando de Alva, a gay widower who has once been rejected by Dona Ana, determines to make a love affair between his monkishly-inclined son, Don Juan—the name doesn't suggest monks—and the heiress. The two young people are brought together and a mutual attachment follows. Finally pious young Don Juan saves Dona Ana from abduction at the hands of a gang of gypsies. This makes the love affair and in a wedding.

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The annual burlesque will be presented at the Weber Music Hall next Thursday evening. It is described as "a musical satire on 'The College Widow,'" and the author of it is Edgar Smith. It is not like other burlesques that have been presented at the little music hall. It is devoted almost entirely to a travesty on the football features of the successful Ade comedy. Since Weber & Ziegfeld are long on women and short on men their college will be a woman's college and their students women.

Anna Held, it is hinted, will play quarter back. Marie Dressler, probably because the author thinks she is large enough to carry them, is loaded with four rôles. Joe Weber is a little girl in the travesty. Bigelow, Boucicault, Morris, Mayne, Bonnie Maginn, and Aimee Angeles have character parts. As the new piece is to be added to "Higgledy-Piggledy," going on soon after 9 o'clock, the original attraction has been cut down considerably. The best features are retained.

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Edward Terry will appear next Saturday evening at the Princess Theatre in a revival of "Sweet Lavender." This will be this actor's first appearance in America as Dick Phenyl. On account of the necessity of rehearsals there will be no Thursday matinée of "The House of Burnside" this week. "Sweet Lavender" will be followed, within a fortnight, by "Love in Idleness," "The Magistrate," "The Woman Hater," and "The Times."

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"Zum Einsiedler," a comedy in one act by Ignaz Jacobson, will be given Tuesday evening at the Irving Place Theatre as a certain kaiser to Edmond Rostand's "Les Romanesques," known to Germans as "Die Romantischen." The part of Percinet will be played by Harry Walden, and Margarete Russ will be the Sylvette.

For Friday evening Mr Conried announces the first appearance of the Roumanian actress, Agatha Barsescu, in Grillparzer's tragedy, "Medea." Mme. Barsescu has played not only in her native country but is well known in large cities of Germany. In the supporting company will appear August Meyer-Eigen, Margarete Ruehmkorf, Max Freiburg, Elisabeth Ariaans, Otto Meyer, and Heinrich Habrich.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore begin with to-morrow's matinée their eighth week at the Lyceum Theatre. They are still presenting "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."

Maude Adams has received a tremendous welcome at the Empire in "The Little Minister."

"The College Widow" at the Garden Theatre is keeping up its success.

"Leah Kleschna" is at the Manhattan, doing a big business. It will stay on into the Spring if its present prosperity continues.

"The She-Gun" stays at Wallack's. The change in the cast seems to have improved it.

Edna May and "The School Girl" begin their last week at Daly's to-morrow afternoon.

May Irwin has but a week more at the Bijou in "Mrs. Black Is Back."

Ethel Barrymore will begin her third month in "Sunday" to-morrow afternoon at the Hudson Theatre.

Next Saturday night Annie Russell will give the last performance of "Brother Jacques" at the Garrick.

Fritzi Scheff has "made good" at the Broadway in "Fatinitza."

"Woodland" has started on a long run at the Herald Square.

Edward Terry will devote the first five days of this week to "The House of Burnside" at the Princess Theatre. Saturday he will revive "Sweet Lavender."

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" remains at the Savoy.

"Higgledy-Piggledy," reduced to fit in with the new burlesque, is at the Weber Music Hall still.

Viola Allen and her company continue to play "A Winter's Tale" at the Knickerbocker.

Lillian Russell has scored a success in "Lady Teazle." The Casino is crowded these nights.

"Humpty-Dumpty" is at the New Amsterdam Theatre. It is doing well, particularly at matinées.

"Home Folks" is at the New York.

David Warfield's triumph in "The Music Master" at the Belasco Theatre has not let up. There will be matinées to-morrow and Thursday. Warfield will go down to the Bijou a week from to-morrow.

Pete Dailey, Fay Templeton, Joe Coyne, Lee Harrison, and Virginia Earle are at the Liberty in "In Newport."

"It Happened in Nordland" succeeds in drawing big houses to Low Fields' Theatre.

James K. Hackett has another week in "The Fortunes of the King at the Lyric.

A special matinée to-morrow will usher in the second week of "Common Sense Bracket" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Richard Golden has attracted big crowds.

"Shadows on the Hearth" will remain at the American.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Lulu Glaser, in "A Madcap Princess," will be the New Year's attraction at the Grand Opera House. No change has been made in the cast since the musical comedy was produced last Fall at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The usual Wednesday matinée will not be given this week, but an extra one will occur to-morrow.

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Johnny and Emma Ray will come to the Metropolis Theatre to-morrow afternoon in "Down the Pike." This aggregation met with success at both the American and the West End Theatres.

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Thomas E. Shea, under the management of Nixon & Zimmermann, will give a series of plays at the New Star Theatre this week. For the two performances to-morrow he will present "Banished by the King." It will be repeated Wednesday afternoon. The others in his week's répertoire are "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, "The Bells" Wednesday and Friday evenings, "Othello" Thursday evening, and "Cardinal Richelieu" Saturday afternoon.

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This will be the last week of "Checkers'" engagement at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

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Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, will appear at the Olympic Theatre this week in "A Fight for Love."

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"The Child Wife" is the offering of the Windsor Theatre for this week.

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The sensational melodrama, "Escaped from Sing Sing," will be at the Third Avenue to-morrow afternoon for a stay of a week.

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"Mr. Wix of Wickham," which was at the Bijou Theatre in the Fall, will spend this week at the West End Theatre.

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Kyrle Bellew will come to the Harlem Opera House to-morrow afternoon with "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman." This is the first engagement of this play in Harlem. It ran several months at the Princess and Savoy Theatres last season.

VAUDEVILLE.

Delia Fox is Keith's headliner to-morrow. The Mystic Cauldron is the second in importance. Dolan and Lenharr will present a sketch called "Taking Chances." Others are the Four Rianos, R. J. Jose, the Three Westons in "A Messenger Boy," Burke and Dempsey, Ed Mullen and Dog, Watson and Hill, and Gorman and West.

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At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the Ten Eichi Troupe of Japanese Acrobats is the leading feature. Stuart, known as the "Male Patti," will sing. Boniface and Walsinger will appear in "The Woman Who Hesitates Is Won." Signor Pavese, who taught President Roosevelt to fence, will be on the bill in an exhibition of fencing. Emmet De Voy and company will give "The Saintly Mr. Billings." Others are Al Burton, Perrin and Yeager, and Sallie Stembler.

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"My Wife's Husbands," a farce-comedy by Edwin Milton Royle, is the dramatic offering at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Edwin Arden is at the head of the cast. Stuart Barnes, the monologist, leads the vaudeville list. Among the other specialists are Lew Welch, Gallando, the Hoover Sisters, and Delia Donal.

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"The Vendetta," by Marie Corelli, will be the attraction at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. Capt. Webb's trained seals will be first on the vaudeville bill. Mitchell and Marron, known as the "Minstrel Boys," offer a minstrel performance. Zara and Stetson have a juggling act.

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Paul Conchas, the strong man, is to be at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. Kathryn Ostermann and company will appear in "Emma's Dilemma." Caron and Farnum have a new act, and Harris and Waters will have a sketch called "A Dark-Eyed Widow."

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The Circle's features for this week are Paul Conchas and R. G. Knowles. Howard Thurston is down on the bill. He has a new bunch of tricks. The rest of the list includes Mary Norman, the Casting Dunbars, D'Alma's dogs and monkeys, the Village Choir, and Ernest Hogan.

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The Yorkville Theatre begins the new year with Mattie Keene and company in "Her First Divorce Case," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Others are George Wilson, the Sully Family, Polk and Trask, Marion Carson, Powell's Marionettes, and the Luts Brothers.

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Powell and the Majiltons are at the Eden Musée still. A duel scene, called "The Wife's Revenge," is seen on the cinematograph.

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"Laloo and Lala," the "boy and girl joined together by an inseparable bond," are the main feature at Huber's Museum. The turtle "Methuselah" is a winner, too.

The bill at the Victoria Theatre of ... rieties for this week includes Eli... Eight Vassar Girls, Murphy a... Charles F. Seamon, Green and ... De Koe Trio, and the Horse Sh...

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal features of this evening's concerts in New York theatres are as follows:

AMERICAN—George Evans, Harris and Walters, Watson and Dillis.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sutton and Dolly, Nobles, Ford and Gerhue, Sydney Grant, McDonald and Huntington.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sherman and De Forrest, Maggie Cline, Dolan and Lenharr, Barry and Halvers, Gasch Sisters, Meehan's comedy dogs.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Maggie Cline, Dolan and Lenharr, Sherman and De Forrest, Barry and Halvers, Meehan's comedy dogs.

METROPOLIS—Orpheus Comedy Four, Ethel Robinson, Gracie Emmet and company, Lillian Ashley.

NEW STAR—Reno and Richards, Harry Brown, McLeod and Melville, George Alexander, White and Simmons.

PROCTOR HOUSES—Vaudeville specialists, 2 to 11 P. M.

VICTORIA—Horse Show, Yorke and Adams, Rose Stahl and company, Florence Sisters, Fred Niblo, Juggling MacBans.

WEST END—Smith and O'Brien, Russell and Tylene, French Brothers, Rooney Sisters, Brando and Wiley.

WINDSOR—Elsie Bernard, Davenport and Lorella, Devoe Sisters, Nellie Seymour.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Irene Bentley is first on the list at the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn this week. She will give a musical specialty. Rose Stahl will give the "The Chorus Lady," a playlet by James Forbes. This little sketch won considerable success when it was given at Keith's and the Proctor houses in Manhattan.

The bill also includes Harry Gilfoil, the Eight Kaufmanns, Thorne and Carleton, Press Eldridge, Desmond and Bailey, and moving pictures. There will be the usual Sunday concerts to-day.

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Marguerite Clark will have the rôle of Mataya in "Wang" at the Broadway Theatre in Brooklyn this week. De Wolf Hopper is the star again.

There will be concerts this afternoon and evening.

MILDLY CYNICAL.

A hand mirror is one of the few things that a woman never holds up to criticism.

Many a strong swimmer in the sea of matrimony has found himself entangled in the widows' weeds.

An heiress is never too old to marry.

Love may laugh at locksmiths, but it doesn't dare laugh at wedlock.

A woman doesn't realize the trials that beset a reformer until she is married.

The cup of joy sometimes has a bottom.

It is doubtful if even the prettiest girls could form a Hot Air Trust.

When a man's logic is pitted against a woman's tears the result is a foregone conclusion.

JAN

1905

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC: NOTES AND COMMENT

WASILI SAFONOFF WHO WILL CONDUCT THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS ON JAN. 6, AND

PHOTO. BY GESSFORD

GLAZOUNOFF
THE RUSSIAN COMPOSER WHOSE SIXTH SYMPHONY WILL BE PLAYED BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY THIS WEEK

L. CLERKE

MISS OLIVE MEAD
OF THE OLIVE MEAD STRING QUARTETTE
PHOTO. BY MARCEAU.

FRITZ KREISLER.
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN VIOLINIST, WHO WILL MAKE HIS REAPPEARANCE IN CARNEGIE HALL ON TUESDAY EVENING
PHOTO. COPYRIGHTED BY GESSFORD.

MRS HISSEM DE MOSS
SOPRANO.
PHOTO BY BRENNER.

MME. LILLIAN BLAUVELT
PHOTO. COPYRIGHTED BY AIMÉ DUPONT.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK

SUNDAY—De Pachmann, piano recit[al] [Carnegie] Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Stabat Mater" and [popular] concert, 8:30 P. M. Victor Herbert's concert, Majestic Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Euryanthe," 11:30 A. M.; "Faust," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Fritz Kreisler, concert with orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Harold Randolph and Ernest Hutcheson, recital for two pianos, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Bohème," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Olive Mead String Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. Adele Margulies Trio, Aeolian Hall, 8:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Das Rheingold," 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Aida," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin," 2 P. M.; "Carmen," 8 P. M. Kindergarten and M. Young People's concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

MR. SAFONOFF, who comes from Moscow to take his turn at the head of the Philharmonic Society this week, is well remembered for his tremendously sweeping and impressive performance last year of Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony. He is certainly a Russian of the Russians, and what he does not know about the spirit and significance of the newer Russian music probably isn't so. The "young Russians" present to exclude Tschaikowsky from the circle are too much a cosmopolitan and too little a Russian; but Mr. Safonoff evidently does not share their views, for he found Tschaikowsky intensely Russian, as well as intensely and poignantly human. He is going to give his entire attention to Russian music at his forthcoming concert, and this time he has chosen a symphony of one of the exclusive group of men who think they are the real Russians and their music the real Russian music.

It is the sixth symphony of Alexander Glazounow; one of the recent, though not most recent, works of a man whose name has become increasingly familiar of late years on our concert programmes, and the one that has made the deepest impression and gained the widest acceptance of any of them.

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His music was first made known in New York in 1898; and since then his fourth symphony, given a year ago by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; his fifth, his sixth, that is to be repeated this week, have been played here; only a week ago the Russian Symphony Orchestra gave his important, though early, symphonic poem, "Stenka Razin," and last season Mr. Safonoff put a pretty little serenade of Glazounow's earlier years upon his programme.

Mr. Glazounow's appearance is certainly as characteristically Tartar as could be expected of any Russian unscratched, as may be seen from the portrait printed on this page. He is a disciple of Balakireff, looked upon as the founder of the neo-Russian School, and by him was turned over to Rimsky-Korsakoff, who imparted to him the secret of that wonderful orchestral palette that he keeps; and he used its colors lavishly in the picturesque and impressive symphonic poems to which he first devoted his attention, following in the Berlioz-Liszt tradition to which the Russians have especially given their adherence. "At first," writes Mr. Philip Hale, "Glazounow was given to fantastic and imaginative music. His suites and tone poems told of carnivals, funerals, the voluptuous East, the forest with wood sprites, water nymphs and will-o'-the-wisps, the ocean, the Kremlin of Moscow with all its holy and dramatic associations." He made much use of folk tunes, melancholy and wildly rhythmic songs of the Russian people. His earliest works, however, were a string quartet and a symphony, composed when he was a mere boy; the symphony made his first brilliant success when he was scarcely seventeen years old. Of later years he has been giving his attention more and more to absolute music—a fact that may, perhaps, be considered in connection with his appointment to an academic position in the Petersburg Conservatory. For his symphony he was so ambitious as to have orchestrated it no less than three times before its first performance in St. Petersburg, in the midst of fastidious-

ness that he has not shown in his more recent career, and the large number of works that stand to his credit before he has reached his fortieth year speak of an unusual facility and speed. Some have found that his later compositions are the indifferent fruit of this facility, in which brilliant formulas take the place of ideas.

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Although Glazounow is ranked with Balakireff, Borodin, Moussorgsky, Cui, and Rimsky Korsakoff as standing apart from Tschaikowsky, that greatest of the Russian composers cherished his friendship and hoped for his future. In modest Tschaikowsky's life of his brother there are affectionate letters from the older and bigger man. In 1889 he wrote to the boy of twenty-four from Germany that he had recommended his music to Karl Klindworth for performance, and that he had found there admirers of Russian music who were asking about him, and who were amazed to learn that he was but fifteen years old when he composed his E flat symphony. A year later he wrote to Glazounow showing abundantly how he prized his friendship, opening to him the sorrows of his inmost heart, his weariness with life, his doubt of the value of his own productions. He comforts his young colleague for the failure of one of his compositions—his "Oriental Rhapsody," Op. 29—and tells him wise things. That his friends had so ruthlessly expressed their dislike of a work to the author still in the ardor of its inspiration was wrong of them; yet it was better that they should have had the courage to utter their opinions frankly than that they should have given him the bungling and unthinking praise that is eagerly listened to because it is desired. He has much to say to him, writes Tschaikowsky, about his work as a composer. He is a great admirer of his talent. The seriousness of his strivings and his artistic rectitude he prizes highly. And yet he is often given pause. Tschaikowsky feels that, as an older and affectionate friend, he must convey to Glazounow warnings concerning certain of his tendencies and predispositions and a certain one-sidedness that he finds in him; but does not quite know what to say. He finds him in many respects a riddle. He has genius; but there is something that hinders him from gaining breadth and depth.

How far Glazounow may in the end merit the high opinion expressed by Tschaikowsky, and how far justify these prophetic fears it may yet be too early to say; but of the high rank he has taken among the living Russian composers there can be no doubt.

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A good many people have been wondering why the managers of comic opera companies have not done before the sort of thing Mr. Dillingham has done for Fritzi Scheff, in reviving "Fatinitza." That delightful Viennese operetta has scarcely been heard here for twenty years or so; it is practically unknown to the younger generation of theatregoers, who form the bulk of the managers' public. It is as fresh and as charming in its melodies, as amusing in its lines and its action as ever it was. There are a score of others of the same sort, dating from the brilliant period in operetta that finally flickered out with the death of Suppé, Strauss, Sullivan, Millöcker, and the other contributors to the gayety of nations a quarter of a century ago.

Does any one doubt that a revival of many of these works on the stage to-day would reproduce much of the delight they afforded when they were new? The Broadway school of comic opera, "musical comedy," "musical satire," "musical extravaganza," or whatever the amorphous and witless things may be called that have lived their brief lives out, has reached nowhere and accomplished nothing. Even the cleverest chiefs of that school have been running emptyings for a good while. The local jest, the topical song, the eccentric comedian, the phalanx of "show girls," the expensive scenery, and the Oriental or tropical "local color" derived from the fertile experiences of the Tenderloin, all weary, all satiate after a time. There might be something worth while, after all, in music of originality, distinction, and sparkle, and in a book that has wit and a certain amount of substance and human interest. These things are to be found in the older comic operas, and they are rarely to be found in new ones written to order around "stars," show girls, and scenery. There have been revivals of the older operettas from time to time that have made success when properly done and carried out with anything approaching the spirit that was intended for them. There will be success in further revivals of the same sort; and the brilliant idea of bringing forth "Fatinitza" for the theatrical public of 1905 ought to suggest the possibility of going further in the same direction.

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Some striking figures compiled by Mr. Samuel Swift set forth the very curious fact that until last Wednesday evening the operas of "Lohengrin" and "Faust" had had exactly the same number of performances at the Metropolitan Opera House since it was opened in 1883. The different régimes that have successively prevailed there in Italian, German, English, and French had given "Faust" 126 times; and the Italian, German, and English had given "Lohengrin" 126 times also. Wednesday evening put "Lohengrin" one ahead; to-morrow will bring "Faust" again even with it. Maurice Grau alone gave "Faust" no fewer than 85 times in the seasons between 1891 and 1903.

"Faust" was for years the mainstay of the repertory. It would very probably continue to be so now with the same singers in the cast, were Mr. Conried arranging his scheme in the old way. But it is his general policy to give each work only once in each of the subscription series. There is nothing in particular to be deduced from the fact that "Faust" had to wait for a production till the thirteenth week of Mr. Grau's last season, and the seventh of Mr. Conried's first—except that it wasn't convenient to give it earlier and especially that there wasn't a Jean de Reszke for the hero's part.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

The seventh week of grand opera at the Metropolitan will see the last performance for the present of "Parsifal" and the beginning of the promised evening cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." To-morrow at 11:30 A. M. there will be a New Year's matinée performance of "Parsifal," with Miss Olive Fremstad for the second and last time this season in the part of Kundry. "Faust" will be the bill on Monday evening. Mr. Scotti is to be Valentin. Mr. Nahan Franko will conduct.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, Puccini's "La Bohème" will be performed by a cast headed by Mme. Sembrich as Mimi and by Mr. Caruso as Rodolfo.

Among the events which each year are awaited with most interest at the Metropolitan is the

VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN.
PHOTO BY GESSFORD

Ring des Nibelungen." On Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at 8:30, "Das Rheingold," the prologue to Richard Wagner's immortal trilogy, will be produced with an unusually strong cast and the beautiful new scenery lately made abroad for the Metropolitan. Miss Olive Fremstad will be the Fricka, in which she has won much reputation; Miss Edyth Walker should be an impressive Erda, and Miss Marion Weed is to be the Freia. The Rhinedaughters are Miss Bella Alten, Miss Paula Ralph, and Miss Florence Mulford. Mr. Burgstaller is to interpret Loge, Mr. Van Rooy will appear as Wotan, Mr. Goritz is to be the Alberich, Mr. Dippel will sing Froh, Mr. Reiss will, of course, be the Mime, and the two giants Fasolt and Fafner will be impersonated by Messrs. Muehlmann and Blass. Mr. Greder will be the Donner.

For Friday evening, Jan. 6, the management announces "Aida," this time with Mme. Nordica as the heroine.

Saturday matinée, Jan. 7, will be marked by a performance of "Lohengrin," with Mme. Eames as Elsa and, for the first time here, Mme. Senger-Bettaque as Ortrud.

"Carmen," with Miss Olive Fremstad in the title part, Mr. Dippel as Don José, and Mr. Journet as Escamillo, will be the programme at the popular Saturday evening performance.

MONDAY AT 11:30 A. M.
PARSIFAL.

Kundry	Mme. Fremstad
Parsifal	M. Burgstaller
Amfortas	M. Van Rooy
Gurnemanz	M. Blass
Klingsor	M. Goritz
Titurel	M. Muhlmann

MONDAY EVENING.
FAUST.

Marguerite	Mme. Emma Eames
Siebel	Mme. Jacoby
Martha	Mme. Bauermeister
Faust	M. Salezа
Mephistopheles	M. Pol Plancon
Valentin	M. Giraldoni
Wagner	M. Begue

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
LA BOHEME.

Mimi	Mme. Sembrich
Musetta	Miss Alten
Rodolfo	M. Caruso
Marcello	M. Scotti
Colline	M. Journet
Schaunard	M. Parvis
Benoit	M. Rossi
Alcindoro	
Parpignol	M. Escobi
Sergente	M. Gill
Doganiere	M. Fanelli
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna.

THURSDAY EVENING.
DAS RHEINGOLD.

Fricka	Mme. Fremstad
Freia	Mme. Weed
Erda	Mme. Walker
Woglinde	Mme. Alten
Wellgunde	Mme. Paula Ralph
Flosshilde	Mme. Mulford
Loge	M. Burgstaller
Alberich	M. Goritz
Wotan	M. Van Rooy
Donner	M. Greder
Froh	M. Dippel
Mime	M. Reiss
Fasolt	M. Muhlmann
Fafner	M. Blass

There will be an intermission

FRIDAY EVENING.
AIDA.

Aida	Mme. Nordica
Amneris	Mme. Walker
Un Sacerdotessa	Mme. Schaffer
Radames	Caruso
Amonasro	Scotti
Ramfis	Plancon
Il Re	Muhlmann
Un Messaggiero	Giordani

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
LOHENGRIN.

Elsa von Brabant	Mme. Eames
Ortrud	Mme. Senger-Bettaque
Lohengrin	Knote
Friedrich von Telramund	Goritz
Heinrich der Vogler	Blass
Der Heerrufer des Konigs	Muhlmann

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY EVENING.
CARMEN.

Carmen	Mme. Fremstad
Micaela	Mme. Aino Ackte
Frasquita	Mme. Ralph
Mercedes	Mme. Jacoby
Don Jose	Dippel
Escamillo	Journet
Zuniga	Begue
Morales	Parvis
Dancaire	Dufriche
Remendado	Reiss

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

"STABAT MATER" AT THE METROPOLITAN.

To-night Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House popular concert, with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Homer, Mr. Pol Plancon, and the young American tenor, Mr. Frank V. Pollock. The orchestra and chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House will take part in the performance, which will be under the direction of Mr. Arturo Vigna. The "Stabat Mater" will be preceded by a short miscellaneous concert, to which Miss Marguerite Lemon will contribute a favorite aria from "Der Freischuetz." The chorus of the Metropolitan will sing the "Va pensiero," from Verdi's "Nabucco," and the orchestra, under Mr. Vigna's direction, will interpret the overture to "Fra Diavolo" and "Les Deluges" of Saint-Saëns.

MR. DE PACHMANN'S RECITAL.

Vladimir de Pachmann will play at his fifth and last New York recital this afternoon at Carnegie Hall the following programme, which is made up entirely from requests.

Of the mass of requests received the numbers comprising this programme are the ones most desired:

Rondo Capriccio, Op. 14	Mendelssohn
Grillen, from Op. 12	Schumann
Romanse, Op. 32	Schumann
Etude de Concert, F minor, No. 3	Liszt
Rondeau Brillant, Op. 62, E flat major	Weber
A. Henselt's arrangement.	
Nocturne, Op. 48	Chopin
Ballade, Op. 47, A flat major	Chopin
Three Etudes, Op. 20, Nos. 5, 6, 9	Chopin
Fourth scherzo, Op. 54, E major	Chopin
Four preludes, Op. 28, Nos. 20, 22, 23, 10	Chopin
Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 3	Chopin
Mazurka, Op. 67, No. 4	Chopin
Valse, Op. 63, No. 3	Chopin
Valse, Op. 64, No. 3	Chopin

FRITZ KREISLER'S CONCERT.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, will make his first appearance in New York, after an absence of two years, in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. He will have the assistance of the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch. The programme will be as follows:

Concerto for violin	Brahms
From Henry VIII.—(a) "The Gypsy."	
(b) "Scotch Idyl."	
Concerto for violin	Saint Saens
Sonata, "Devil's Trill"	Beethoven
	Tartini

ADELE MARGULIES TRIO.

The Adele Margulies trio will give the first of a series of three concerts at Aeolian Hall, on Thursday evening, at 8:15 o'clock. The organization consists of Miss Adele Margulies, piano; Leopold Lichtenberg, violin, and Leo Schulz, 'cello. The programme will be as follows:

Trio, Dumky, Op. 90	Dvorak
Suite No. 1, D minor, (piano and violin)	Schutt
Trio, A minor, Op. 17, (new)	Paul Juon

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The fourth public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. The conductor will be Wassili Safonoff of Moscow, who will be remembered for the brilliant manner in which he directed Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony last year at one of the concerts. Mr. Safonoff has also been engaged to conduct the fifth pair of concerts of the Philharmonic Society on Jan. 27 and 28.

The programme for the fourth pair of concerts will consist entirely of works by Russian composers. The principal orchestral number will be the Sixth Symphony in C minor by Alexander Glazounow. The soloist will be Fritz Kreisler, who will make his first appearance here in two years with the Philharmonic Society. He will play Tschaikowsky's concerto for the violin in D major.

Mr. Safonoff has written to Mr. August Roebbelen, one of the Directors of the Philharmonic Society, that he is anxious to conduct without a baton. He argues that since the days of Lulli the length of the baton has been gradually growing shorter, and he believes that a conductor may convey his musical intentions to an orchestra without that hitherto important adjunct. Mr. Safonoff realizes that his idea is a radical one, and may shock musical sensibilities in this country. In this connection it will be remembered that he produced an almost sensational effect last year in conducting one of the movements of Tschaikowsky's Symphonie Pathétique with his baton under his arm.

At the fifth public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society on Jan. 27 and 28 the soloist will be Jose Vianna da Motta, the Portuguese pianist.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The third Symphony Concert for Young People under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch will take place in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Francis Rogers will be the soloist. The programme is as follows:

Symphony No. 1 in C major	Beethoven
Love Me or Not	Puccini
The Wanderer	Schubert
Embarquez vous	Goddard
Mr. Francis Rogers.	
Two numbers from suite, "Peer Gynt"	
No. 2	Grieg
Requiem, (Stevenson)	Sidney Homer
"Turn Ye to Me," old Highland border ballad, (Scotch)	Cowen
Mr. Francis Rogers.	
Overture, "Tannhäuser"	Wagner

OLIVE MEAD QUARTET.

The Olive Mead String Quartet will give the first of a series of three concerts at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening. Their programme will be as follows:

Quartet in G minor	Haydn
Tersetto for two violins and viola, Op. 74	Dvorak
Quartet in D minor, Op. posth	Schubert

MESSRS. RANDOLPH AND HUTCHESON.

Harold Randolph and Ernest Hutcheson, pianists, both of Baltimore, will give a recital for two pianos at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The programme will be as follows:

Sonata in D major	Mozart
Variations in B major	J. B. Rodges
Etude, "Fee Reulant"	J. B. Rodges
Variations on a theme by Beethoven	

MUSICAL NOTES.

The soloist of the fourth Sunday afternoon symphony concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra on Jan. 8 will be Mr. Josef Hofmann, who will play the piano concerto in G by Rubinstein, his old master. Two interesting nocturnes for orchestra by Claude Debussy, an exponent of the French "impressionist" school, will be played for the first time in America by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

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Mme. Olga Samaroff, a Russian pianist who has recently arrived in this country, will give a concert in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18. Mme. Samaroff is well known in her own country, and also in Germany and England, where she has been concertising for several years.

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The Church Choral Society announces that in St. Bartholomew's Church on Monday evening, Jan. 9, at 8:30 o'clock, Edwin H. Lemare, the English organist, will give under its auspices a farewell recital on the eve of his final departure for England. Mr. Lemare, who for three years has held the post of organist of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg, succeeding Frederick Archer, was formerly organist at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London.

THE GREATEST THEATRE BLOCK IN THE WORLD.

WITHIN the last year the block of West Forty-second Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues has blossomed into the greatest theatre block in the world. Seven large playhouses, offering every sort of amusement from tragedy to frivolous vaudeville, have their electric-lighted entrances on this broad street. The far-famed "Rialto" seems to have turned its head to the west, and before long, it may be, an actor will boast not more of a long run "on Broadway" than of one "on Forty-second Street."

It is hard to realize that there are half as many theatres in West Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, as there are with entrances on the entire stretch of Broadway from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street. Not counting the Metropolitan Opera House, which if not an ordinary theatre so much as a combined music-and-fashion show, there are fourteen playhouses opening on Broadway, while there are seven on the one block west of Seventh Avenue. Of course there are several, like the Garrick, Savoy, Hudson, and Lyceum, that are just off Broadway, but their brilliant lights do not actually add to the effulgence of that most brilliant of all thoroughfares.

And there could not be a greater variety in the attractions offered than is shown sometimes in Forty-second Street. Just across Seventh Avenue from the Times Building is the Victoria, where Oscar Hammerstein entertains the frivolously inclined with the most varied of all variety shows. Next door is David Warfield in "The Music Master," a serious, pathetic drama which escapes being a tragedy by the breadth of a hair.

There is a romantic melodrama at the Lyric, with James K. Hackett as chief hero and lovemaker. Across the street, at the New Amsterdam, they are offering an elaborate spectacle called "Humpty Dumpty," in honor of the Mother Goose hero who distinguished himself by falling off the wall. The Liberty, further west, has a musical comedy with George M. Cohan, and at the Low Fields Theatre, some yards away, the famous comedian stock company disport themselves. Happened in Dixieland. Finally, corner of Eighth Avenue, is where sensational melo- the hungry [illegible]

With seven [illegible] business is [illegible] there will not be room [illegible] It is getting [illegible] to be the fashion [illegible] to build [illegible] house in [illegible] When [illegible] Hammerstein [illegible] to announce [illegible] other.

No [illegible] West [illegible] Sixth [illegible]

ECLIPSES SCHEDULED BY ASTRONOMERS FOR 1905

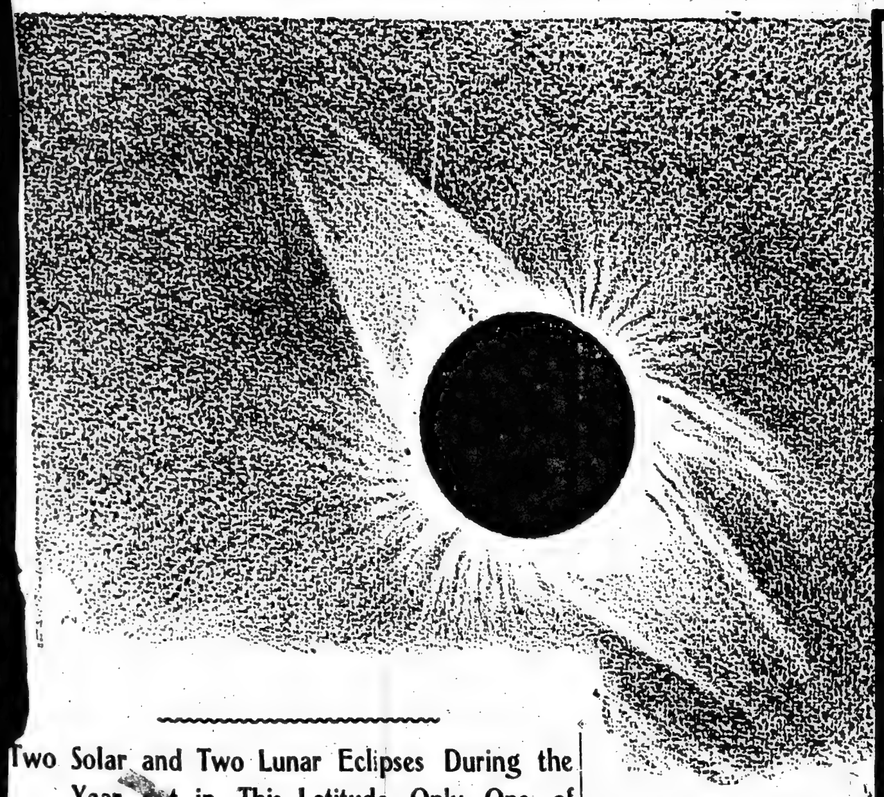

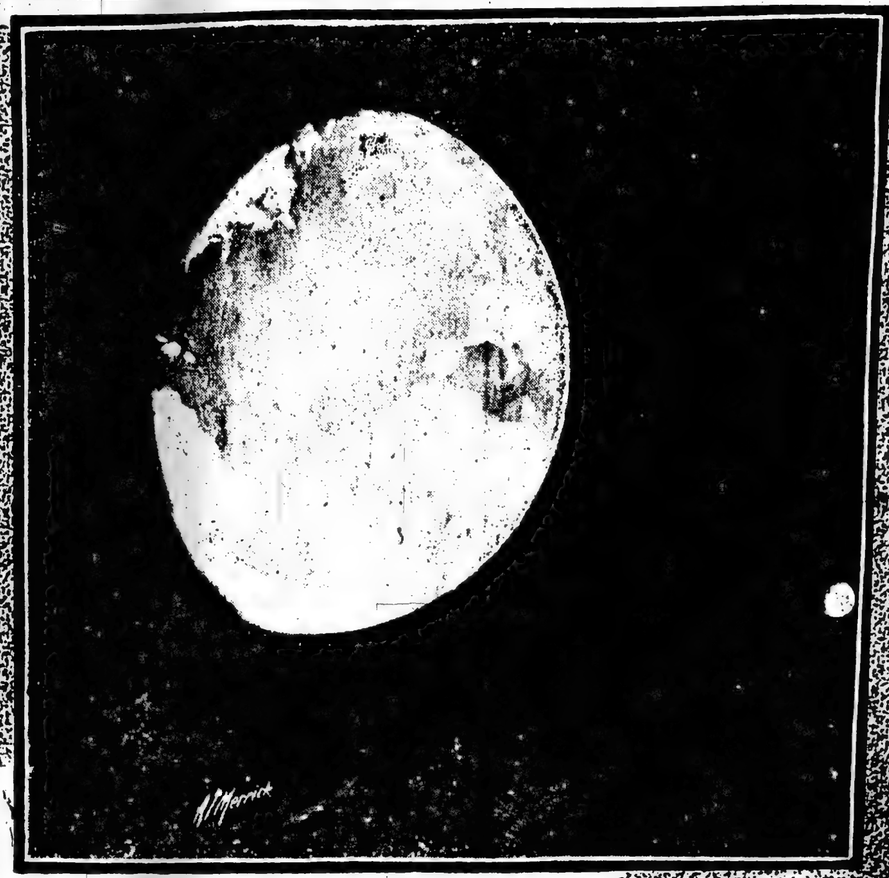

Two Solar and Two Lunar Eclipses During the Year, but in This Latitude Only One of Each Will Be Visible---Winter's Full Moon Due on Jan. 20---Programme of the Planets.

WHILE the new year comes in today, the celestial programme, possibly owing to the Christmas holidays not being over, does not contain a number on a date earlier than the 5th of the month. The outlook for 1905 is reassuring, and promises much that will attract and interest. There will be the usual number of visits in which the moon and planets shine in pleasing contrast, and the glorious constellations will, as usual, add an interest to our study of the evening heavens.

We are to have four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon. There is to be a partial eclipse of the moon in February, which we are not to be permitted to see, and another in August, which will be quite generally visible on this continent. The annular eclipse of the sun in March is not for us, and, in fact, the Australians are about the only people who will be able to pronounce on its beauties. In August, however, we shall see a partial eclipse here, and if we care to visit our Canadian friends to converse on matters of reciprocity they will in addition make a fair return by showing us the wonders and mystery that always are associated when day is so magically turned to night.

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We find the sun to-day at a little more than 23 degrees south declination, from which point he will have advanced 5 degrees before the month's close. The rate is an accelerating one, being more than three times as rapid on the last day of the month as it is at present. This statement at a time of year when the cold is more severe than it was when the sun was at its furthest south always seems hard to understand. But we all know that when the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen, and people have prepared for it ever since the original costumer set the style in the Garden of Eden.

It would seem as though the ancient Greeks had a better idea of the fitness of things when they began their year with the Winter solstice, which occurs at the time the sun finds itself at its furthest point south. The Jews, Egyptians, and Persians of old counted it from the Autumnal equinox in September. So far as concerns the Jews, however, this was the beginning of their civil year only. Their sacred year dated from the vernal equinox in March. Various dates have been selected by other people for marking this event, but none seems much more arbitrary than our own. But our style is so well established, so widely known, and so generally followed that for many physical and scientific reasons it could now be hardly changed to advantage.

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The December moon holds on until the 5th, when the first moon for the new year comes to us on the 13th. Eight days later we have the first quartering, and the glory of the Winter's full moon will be ours on the night of the 20th. The last quartering happens on the 27th. There are rather more than the customary seven conjunctions between moon and planets in January, as the moon and Uranus are twice close together. One or two of these meetings are sufficiently close to be attractive. The moon, like the sun, has always had her worshippers, and has generally been spoken of as being in the feminine gender. However, the Scandinavians view the moon as a god and the sun as a goddess, which inversion of gender is common among several of the countries of the Far East. Possibly the lugubrious and unmistakably masculine countenance which the full moon shows may be to some extent responsible for this. Yet, curiously enough, the picture seen in the lunar spots has not been so generally a human head. The folklore as generally accepted gives the impression of a hare rather than that of a human being.

When the old negro preacher gained lasting fame by asserting "the sun do move," he was only giving voice to a fact long recognized by astronomers, and recently considered so important that an expedition was fitted out to take photographs and make observations to endeavor to find out just what is going on about us, or perhaps just what we are going about ourselves. The result has been a determination that the solar system is moving apparently toward the star Vega, in the constellation Lyra at a rate of between eleven and twelve miles a second.

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The programme of the planetary phenomena begins with a short dialogue in which Uranus and the moon are the principal actors. The separation of almost 5 degrees admits of too much space to form a striking picture, even could we find the planet. On the last day of the month this event is repeated, but, alas, with no better luck as far as our entertainment is concerned than will be the case the first time. Uranus is one of the morning stars, and is only a short distance from the sun, having but recently deserted the banner of fair Venus.

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Mercury is also a moving star, and moves gradually away from the sun until the 22d, when he reaches his furthest elongation west. A few days ahead of this date and a corresponding number of days after he can be seen with unaided vision a short while before sun up, shining like one of the smaller magnitude stars not far from the spot where Old Sol first winks his eye in the morning. Mercury and the moon are at their nearest for the month on the 4th.

Saturn is an evening star, and is on his way toward conjunction with the sun, where he will arrive about the middle of next month. We shall see but little of him for some time to come, as he is not at his best, and when within a few weeks of a meeting with the sun, it is hard to see him without a glass.

Venus is now about three hours behind the sun in setting, and graces the early evening hours with her radiant beauty. We shall have her with us throughout the remainder of the Winter, but each succeeding night after reaching her extreme easterly limit she will reduce her stay until the latter part of April, when she will be in conjunction with the sun, and will then become the morning star.

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Jupiter is still very conspicuous during the greater portion of the night, and when we have said good night to his beautiful rival in the western section of the heavens we can try and console ourselves by admiring his majestic beauty. On the 12th he will be at the half-way post between opposition and conjunction, and will take rather more than three months to c... the journey. Neptune is also ... evening stars, and is moving ... sun. This planet and the ... somewhat distant meeting on ... far apart, in fact, that the ... trident will not be needed ... against the horns of the ... tune is now in six hours twenty... utes right ascension and 22 deg... utes north declination.

Mars is quite small ... Summer months it will ... times its present size. In ... be in opposition with the sun, ... East at about the time the sun ... in the West, and his beautiful ruddy light will make him easy to find for ... diamond setting that serves best to ... his brilliancy.

LUTHER BURBANK, WIZARD OF HORTICULTURE---THE MAN AND HIS WORK

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.
San Francisco, Dec. 21.

IF one were asked to name the most useful citizen of California, as well as the one who has done the most to promote the recent advance of the State in horticulture and agriculture, the choice would fall on Luther Burbank, the man who has worked so many wonders in crossing plants, trees, and flowers that he is known as the "Wizard of Horticulture." Since ex-Senator Stanford died Mr. Burbank has probably furthered more schemes for the advancement of the State of California than any other man, and most of this work has been of his own invention. Yet he seldom leaves his experimental farm near Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, and his name never figures among speakers at conventions. In fact, he shuns publicity and he has no time to attend to merely curious visitors who expect to see a show place at his home. Instead, such people find only an ordinary nursery, with no attempt made to display the floral wonders that Burbank has evolved from cross breeding and selection, and they never get sight of or speech with the man whose fame is worldwide.

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It is only within the last ten years that foreign and home societies came to know of what Burbank has accomplished. Since then he has received medals and other testimonials from many learned societies and hundreds of horticultural experts have made pilgrimages to his gardens. It was fitting that the Carnegie Institute, at the last meeting of its Directors, should honor him by granting him an allowance of $10,000 a year for ten years for his experiments. This will free Burbank from any financial worry, and the result will be important improvements in many departments of horticulture.

Students of heredity may find in Burbank's family clear proof of the transmission of traits. On his father's side he inherited a strong bent for mechanical in..., while his mother's family included famous horticulturists as Ross and ... The boy was born in Lancaster, ...ster County, Mass., and after thorough grammar school training he entered ...ops of the Ames Plow Company, in ...his uncle, Luther Ross, held a re... position. This uncle was a growseedling grapes, and in spare half ...hen he was released from work in ...op, Luther delighted in working ...his uncle's grapes and other plants. ...een Luther showed great ingenuity ...inventor, and he designed a labor... improvement in the wood-working ...ry which proved so valuable that ...inducements were offered to induce ...remain with the firm.

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...boy, however, was a born horticul..., and his health having suffered from ...close confinement of the shop, he de... to devote himself to the seed and ...t business. He first took up the de...pment of the potato, for which hand... prices were offered, and in a short ... he perfected the Burbank potato, ...h has since remained a standard va... He sold this potato to a seed house, ...ving for himself only ten potatoes. ...was in 1875. He found the Massachu... climate very trying for his health, ...cold Winters and Springs seriously ...d with his work. He read of the ...ges of the California climate, and he determined to move to the Pacific Coast. He came out, located near Santa Rosa, in the heart of the Sonoma Valley, one of the prettiest and most sheltered valleys in the State, and there he has remained ever since. He established two experimental gardens, and in them he began that series of studies which has been attended with remarkable results.

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Burbank's first work was with his own potato. From the ten seed potatoes he developed thousands, and to him much of the high quality of California and Oregon potatoes is due. Then he began experimenting with the plum, and soon produced the variety that bears his name and that is grown all over the world. This plum is a hybrid, a combination of the best qualities of the Japanese and American varieties. It is larger and of finer flavor than any former American plum. It revolutionized the plum trade. Cecil Rhodes planted 10,000 Burbank plum trees in South Africa, and they have borne so abundantly that others have planted them all through the British domains, from Rhodesia south to the Cape.

Then Burbank found the California orchardist growing a small German prune which, when dried, was largely made up of pit and skin. He proceeded to perfect this fruit until now there are hundreds of acres of orchards in Santa Clara County producing prunes four times as large as the average French prune of commerce. This prune has so large an amount of sugar that if stewed slowly no sugar is needed to make it palatable for the table. It is estimated that Burbank has thus added several millions yearly to the product of California prunes.

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Recently Burbank has even gone so far as to eliminate the stone from plums grown in his gardens. This work has not been fully accomplished, but he is confident that he has now secured results that will free the fruit from the troublesome pit. In the domain of berries he has devoted most of his attention to the blackberry. He has evolved all colors of the blackberry, and his best results have been gained by crossing standard varieties like the Cuthbert, Shaffer's Colossal, and the Lawton, with the wild berries of the coast. Among the wild berries that he used were the thimbleberry, salmonberry, and wild dewberry. From the latter Burbank derived the greatest aid and produced some wonderful berry strains.

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With raspberries he has been equally successful, and one of his triumphs is a thornless raspberry, a cross between the Cuthbert and blackcap. Of this plant Mr. Burbank said: "I worked seventeen years to produce this plant, free, from all thorns. There isn't a pricker on it, nor a particle of rusty down. It bears an abundant crop of mulberry-colored berries."

Another fruit to which Burbank has paid special attention is the quince. A favorite variety is the pineapple quince. In regard to this fruit Burbank says: "When it was yet in the seed box I noticed its superiority over its 500 brother seedlings. The leaves had a richer green and were finer cut and more luxuriant. The fruit is perfect, a beautiful varnished yellow with no touch of that disagreeable fuzziness characteristic of the quince. The grain is fine and entirely free from harsh acid. It gets mellow like an apple, and may be eaten raw like one."

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One of Burbank's latest achievements, which bids fair to rob the desert of its chief danger, is the thornless cactus. The present cactus is so covered with thorns that only the heart of the plant is suitable for food and moisture. The Indians and Mexicans and a few desert prospectors know how to reach this secret store of the cactus when they are in danger of death from thirst. But the average tenderfoot can make no use of the cactus, and the prickly leaves prevent even the hardy burro from eating it. Burbank has eliminated all the thorns so that the leaves and the stem are free from spines. The result is that the introduction of this cactus on the Mojave and Colorado deserts will mean good forage for animals at all seasons of the year, for the cactus is the one plant which preserves its greenness and its juices throughout the torrid heat of the Summer months. What the value of this improvement means is still uncertain; but when the new cactus shall have driven out the old, life may be maintained in many desolate places where water can never be brought for irrigation.

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Of late years Burbank has devoted greater attention to grasses and forage plants than he has to fruits. He has made a special study of the sugar cane and the bamboo. He is developing a species of sugar cane considerably smaller and thus much more easily cut and handled than the cane grown to-day in the Hawaiian Islands. It will also contain far more sugar, thus largely increasing the yield per acre. Burbank believes the bamboo will ultimately become a very valuable plant for the Pacific Coast.

LUTHER BURBANK.

It grows rankly in many parts of the coast, and it may enter into the building of houses and furniture and many kinds of implements in regions where timber is scarce. All its reeds are noted for irrigation.

In the domain of flowers Burbank's achievements have been so many that it would take a half column of space to enumerate the varieties that he has evolved or improved. Since 1870 he has produced eight new varieties of roses, two new cannas, (the Tarrytown and the Burbank,) an enlarged and improved daisy, and several beautiful varieties of lilies. He has accomplished the miracle of changing the California poppy from gold to red. One of his striking lilies is the "lemon giant." It is a foot taller than the tallest calla, and the flower is of a beautiful lemon shade, while the dark, glossy green leaves are spotted with white. It has the fragrance of a violet. Burbank took the common daisy and from a small, ragged single flower he changed it into a large, double one, each petal perfectly regular and of a creamy white. A new flowering plant to which Burbank has given the name of "Nicotunia" was produced by crossing the large flowering nicotinas with petunias. The flowers are striped white, pink, and carmine. Burbank's carnations, clematis, and gladiolus are also marvels of beauty, and his roses are blooming in variety and fragrance and color that would make any lover of the rose break the commandment about covetousness.

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Burbank's latest floral creation—the most marvelous he has yet produced—is the everlasting Australian flower. This is a large pink blossom which does not shed its leaves either on the tree or when cut from the stem. Burbank has one of these blossoms in his study, which has retained its petals, its color, and its fragrance for nearly a year, though the stem has dried up considerably. It has not been in water or received any moisture except from the air. If this flower can be produced in various colors it promises to revolutionize millinery, as it will be far more beautiful than any artificial blossom.

In speaking of his work, Burbank says: "In crossing, as in budding and grafting, the affinities can only be demonstrated by actual test, which often involves long, tedious, and expensive experimenting. There is no barrier to obtaining fruits of any size, form, or flavor desired, and none to producing plants and flowers of any form, color, or fragrance. All that is needed is a knowledge to guide our efforts in the right direction, undeviating patience, and cultivated eyes to detect variations of value. The experimenter, in producing and fixing valuable variations in plants, especially from uncultivated ones, soon learns that their old habits, like ignorance when found in the human race, are very persistent. The victories of science over the prejudices of the human race are not more striking than its victories over uncultivated plant life. Both must be acquired by patient persistency.

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"My aim in this work is to benefit mankind. If I receive enough material returns to pay expenses I am satisfied, for I feel that there are so few who can improve our fruits that it is my duty to fulfill my plans."

Prof. William A. Setchell, head of the Department of Botany of the University of California, has made no intimate study of the work done by Luther Burbank, but he has followed his experiments enough to realise their tremendous bearing on the science of botany and the still broader field of biology. He has particularly interested himself in the experiments of Hugo De Vries, the famous Dutch scientist, whose work has been along the same lines as that of Burbank. During his recent European trip Prof. Setchell studied the work of De Vries at Amsterdam and was able to grasp the nature of the problems which he was attacking. Prof. Setchell has the following to say concerning the recent donation given Burbank by the Carnegie Institute:

"Luther Burbank has shown himself to be a wonderfully successful practical plant breeder—one man out of thousands. To the botanist his methods are of intense interest because they offer some data toward solving the baffling problem of how ancestral traits can be combined and changed—really transmuted—into new traits. The work he is doing is of a bearing more particularly on the problem of heredity rather than on the wider problem of evolution. Burbank's results can give invaluable suggestions for future work along similar lines, and they can give suggestions of the principles that underlie such notable botanical work as that of Prof. Hugo De Vries.

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"Burbank's results are nothing short of marvelous, but, after all, they are valuable principally because of their suggestiveness. He possesses extraordinary skill in detecting points in breeding and their value. His peculiar genius is his insight. He is able to select out of thousands of seedlings, all apparently alike, those which have the potentialities for breeding new varieties. This instinct is something that the majority of gardeners do not have at all. They are utterly unable to pick out subtle differences in plants until they have reached a certain stage of maturity, but Burbank can note these fine oddities in his plants and select those which will do the work he is after. His is a marvelously successful power of forecasting a result. It is something which I doubt that he can teach or transmit. He sees something in a plant that others cannot see, and the correctness of this insight is demonstrated in his results. He seems to know the very nature of a plant, and this knowledge has not come through study, but through experimentation and close observation.

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"Now that Burbank has demonstrated this pronounced ability, he should go on. The Carnegie Institute, by its generous donation, has made it possible for him to devote his entire time to the pursuit of these plant-breeding problems. Many of these investigations are unprofitable from a ... standpoint, although of extreme value from a scientific standpoint. He can now ... out, untrammeled, certain lines of ... that are at present yielding astonishing results. While these results are not necessarily of immediate value, they will ultimately prove of the greatest ... for, by many examples, we may get the ... deriving principles of plant breeding. ... breeding in its widest sense, and ... way the very origin of species.

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"Although science knows little about ... details as yet, she knows that there ... some general principles governing the ... duction of new varieties. Darwin ... that species changed through a ... of modifications, each too small to be distinguished. De Vries, in a later ... found that there are many species ... have arisen by sudden jumps. Now ... nothing inconsistent in these two ... for the recent hypothesis is merely ... tension of the other. Burbank ... general scheme as a garden and ... creator. He stimulates plants ... variations by leaps and ... by a steady and uniform ... the laws underlying him ... much in the dark as the ... tific world. Breeding is ... we know very little ... breeding we have ... relying on such little ... gathered. Herein lies ... of Burbank's ... nish abundant data ... which trained ...

THE WONDERFUL FO-KA-HA-KA AND THE NEW YORK PROFESSOR

COLLEGE professors who have more or less reputation with lyceum bureaus and other persons who have no objection to being lured from their own firesides a few evenings during the Winter at $200 or even $100 an evening in order to enlighten rural communities on their scientific specialties frequently find odd things in their morning's mail.

At the Museum of Natural History in New York the laugh is going around just now on a professor to whom was offered a chance to make the fo-ka-ha-ka famous in the land. In his mail came a letter from a man in Massachusetts giving a report of a lecture of his on strange animals. The professor's name is withheld at the request of the man who tells the story, but his average lecture fee is $200 a night.

"The fo-ka-ha-ka," the eminent specialist on natural history was informed by mail, "is about nine feet long, with two horns and sixteen legs. It is supposed to have been captured at Port Arthur during the present bombardment. Any curiosity from the field of battle," the Massachusetts specialist goes on to say, "is sure to make big money." To induce him in order to get the New York professor straight on his facts, the following is appended:

HERE IS THE LECTURE YOU GIVE ON IT.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the Chinese fo-ka-ha-ka that has created more talk and astonishment than any other curiosity ever exhibited in this country. As you see, the fo-ka-ha-ka is a strange, horrible-looking monster nine feet long, with a head much resembling that of a hippopotamus, from which protrude two horns and two big tusks, while its body is like that of a sea serpent, with sixteen legs, or paddles.

It is said that this is the only animal of the kind ever taken out of Chinese territory, for this is the fabulous Chinese water god which is idolised by the lower-class Chinese coolies. To this devil-god fo-ka-ha-ka is sacrificed the first female child born ...

The child is taken to the water edge by the parents, and after a strange religious ceremony, somewhat like the Indian ghost dance, the child is cast into the water and is eagerly devoured by the fo-ka-ha-ka.

A strange religious ceremony by a strange people. This monster was captured alive after the first bombardment at Port Arthur. It lived but a few days after capture. After death it was embalmed by the Chinese method of embalming—first dried, then prepared with black pitch, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and several other poisonous ingredients that make it dangerous to handle. As you see it now it will remain preserved for years. Thanking you for your kind attention and asking you to tell your friends to come and see it, I will ask you to please pass out this way.

Incidentally, it was stated that the original monster was not for sale; but a good copy of him could be bought for ... A reporter for ... who has now achieved the distinction of a "Varieties Palace," and told him the story.

"Sure," he said. "There are lots of those fakirs, but I don't see how one of them came to hit up against a high-class lecturer. Of course they are hunting for new custom, and the old hands don't let many lecturers in their class get by them. Here is a circular I received the other day because the fellow did not know I was out of that class of business." He produced the following:

FAKE OR MUMMIFIED GOODS.

I make any thing you want in the above line either Animal or Human or part Animal and part Human or any kind of a curiosity you want—so, if you have an idea of any thing, any strange creature, Human or Animal with 2 or 3 heads, or anything of that kind you may want, I will make it at short notice. Just send a picture made with lead pencil or send a description so I can get an idea of what you want and I generally keep in stock or make to order at short notice.

Sea Serpent, from 10 to 20 ft.,	Cash,	$35.00
Devil Child,	"	25.00
Mermaid,	"	18.00
Indian Woman,	"	35.00
Indian Woman, with child,	"	50.00
3 Headed Patagonian Giant, 9 ft.,	"	35.00
Living Twins, 2 legs, 1 body, 4 ...		
...ciders, 4 arms, 2 heads,	"	30.00
Alligator Boy,	"	18.00
Pig Child—child with pig's head,	"	18.00
All other Mummified Stuff at about the same prices.		

A Suggested Remedy.

"Doctor," said the man with the moth-eaten hair, "what's a good way for me to keep my hair from coming out in patches?"

"Do you want me to prescribe for you, or do you want my candid opinion and advice?"

"Your candid opinion, of course."

"Well, then, get home earlier from the ... at night and give your wife a ...

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MISS MARY PIERREPONT BECKWITH
TO. BY AIME DUPONT

MRS. P. A. VALENTINE

Calendar for the Week

and Sundays in January and February.

Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, at home with music, 4 to 6.
New Year's Day (officially.)
Mrs. John Jay White at home.
Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, first day at home.
Mrs. Theodore Van Antwerp Trotter, theatre party for Miss Trotter, followed by supper at Sherry's.

Tuesday—
Wedding of Miss Eleanor Russell, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, and L. Graeme Scott, Church of the Incarnation.
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, dinner.
Mrs. Waldron Post Brown, dinner.
Mrs. George C. Kobbe, dinner.
Mrs. Douglas Robinson, dinner for Henry James and R. H. Munro Ferguson.
Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, dinner-dance for Miss Anita Stewart.
Junior Cotillion at Sherry's.
Dinner-dance by Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker for Miss Grace Eaton and Mr. Frank L. Schoonmaker, Metropolitan Club Annex.

Wednesday—
Wedding, Miss Emily Louise Deen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Morris Deen, to the Rev. B. Oakley Baldwin, St. Matthew's Church.
Meeting of Wednesday afternoon bridge class.
Mrs. Frank H. Bosworth's cotillion for Miss Douglas Bosworth, Metropolitan Club Annex.

Thursday—
Dance for Miss Washburne, by W. D. Washburne, Delmonico's.
Mrs. John Blake Baker, afternoon at home.
Mrs. Lawrence D. Alexander and Miss Alexander, afternoon at home.
Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, at home 4 to 7.
Mrs. William R. Wilcox, at home 4 to 7.
Mrs. Joseph J. Little, dance at Sherry's for Miss Elsie Robinson Little.
Century dance at Delmonico's.
Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, dance for Miss Katherine Harsen Rhoades at Metropolitan Club Annex.

Friday—
Mrs. Charles M. Lea, at home.
Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, at home.
Mrs. Edward Willetts, small dance, Delmonico's.
Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, small dance.
Friday Evening Assembly, Delmonico's.
Assembly, Hotel Bellevue-Straford, Philadelphia.

Saturday—
Mrs. J. Ross Curran, reception, 4 to 7.
Mrs. George Ward Van Vredenburgh, reception.
Saturday Evening Dancing Class, Delmonico's.
Wedding, Miss Frances Shethar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Shethar, to Henry De Sota Beales; Great Neck, L. I.
Bachelor dinner, Frank L. Schoonmaker, Delmonico's.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, dinner.
Bachelor dinner, Thomas Bloodgood Peck,

THE new year begins bravely with an array of entertainments, and it does not wait for Monday, but celebrates to-day. Miss De Forest and Miss Callender hold the first of their informal musicales this afternoon. These gatherings are among the most enjoyable of the Winter. The apartment in the Tiffany house is commodious and can accommodate numbers of people. There is always a warm welcome, and the best of music is provided. Sunday has rapidly become a day for informal entertaining. There are many luncheons in the early afternoon, followed by musicales and teas in studios. Many hostesses receive on Sunday, and although the old-fashioned custom of paying dinner and dance calls has gone out of vogue, still there are few houses where the hostess is not ready to provide a cup of tea to the wayfaring caller. In the evening the restaurants present a brilliant sight. One of the largest dinner givers is P. F. Collier, who is generally with his guests at Sherry's. Bourke Cockran also entertains in a similar manner, and so on through a long list.

This Sunday there are many of the fashionables in the country at house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have friends at Sagamore Lodge in the Adirondacks; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are entertaining at Staatsburg; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt at Idle Hour, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, and the H. McK. Twombly's at Florham. A few of the Christmas parties have disbanded, notably that at Biltmore given by Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

The city will return by Tuesday. The gayeties at Tuxedo, where Winter sports have never been so well enjoyed for years, will be ended, and many of the cottagers will close their houses for the season and come to town.

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December for débutante teas and dances and January for the ball. The calendar of the month promises Mrs. Astor's annual ball on the 9th, Mrs. Ogden Mills's on the 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's on the 20th, and others by Mrs. John Jacob Astor and James H. Hyde. There will be the dinner dance for Miss Anita Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, on Tuesday, and a dance by Mrs. D. Percy Morgan at Sherry's on Jan. 11 for her granddaughter, Miss Beatrice Morgan. Other announcements will be made later. The date of the Charity Ball is Feb. 2, and already arrangements are being made to make that event successful and brilliant.

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The clubs last week did not indulge in much formal celebrating to usher out the old year and to welcome the new. There was a punch served at several of them. The Union had the first anniversary in its new home.

The country clubs were gay. The Whippany at Morristown and the club at Tuxedo both observed the festivities last evening, and will make another observance to-morrow with mirth, music, and the traditional tripping light, fantastic toes.

There is the usual bewailing of the lapse of the fashion of new year's calling. But it [illegible] ip Hone's day, when the Fifth Avenue Hotel site was out in the country. When the town began to creep up toward Central Park and the fifties were first fashionable, it was high time to call a halt. But it was a kindly, hospitable custom, nevertheless, and it brought together old friends and acquaintances lost to view during the turmoil and hurry of the busy year.

There will be no lack of observance of the day, however. The Opera will have a holiday audience, and there will be family dinners and much good cheer. At the end of the week Twelfth Night will be observed at the National Arts Club and at the Century Association. There was an entertainment at the first named last evening.

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On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart will give a dinner dance for Miss Anita Stewart at 24 West Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Stewart has a host of relatives who have entertained and who will entertain for her. Her father is a grandson of the late Philip Rhinelander and a brother of Mrs. Frank Witherbee and Lispenard Stewart. Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart was Miss Armstrong of Baltimore. She is the sister of Mrs. Anthony Drexel. Mrs. Stewart and Miss Stewart have been great travelers and have spent each Spring and Summer abroad. Miss Stewart will be in London this season for the Drawing Room, when she will be presented. Her cousin, Miss Drexel, will make her bow at the same time. Miss Stewart and her parents have been during the past week the guests of J. Henry Smith at Tuxedo. There was a Christmas tree on the eve of the festival, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester were among those present. On the evening of Mrs. Astor's ball a dinner will be given in honor of Miss Anita Stewart, and the guests will afterward go to the ball.

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The second Junior Cotillion will take place on the same evening as that set for the dance for Miss Stewart. The débutantes will be out again in full force. It will be more a gathering of the young women who have had coming-out teas given for them. At Miss Stewart's dance there will be present the parterre box set at the Metropolitan Opera House seen on Monday evenings. Mrs. Murray Dodge has again the supervision of the favors at the Junior Cotillion, and there is an imposing array of names of well-known matrons in the fashionable world who are patronesses. It will be the only large general dance of the week.

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On Wednesday Mrs. Frank H. Bosworth will have a cotillion for her débutante daughter. On Thursday there will be three dances—Mrs. Joseph J. Little will give one at Sherry's for Miss Elsie Robinson Little, who made her début in December at a tea, and Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades will have another for Miss Katherine Rhodes. This will take place at the annex of the Metropolitan Club. At Delmonico's there will be the Century dance. On Friday Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will give a small dance for young people. Her niece, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, will be one of the débutantes present. Mrs. Edward Willetts will have a dance on the same evening at Delmonico's.

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Not a few New Yorkers will go over to Philadelphia for the first Assembly. The place where the ball will be held will be the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. To those who remember, although there is no doubt that the ball will be a very handsome affair and quite the equal of any New York function, the picture of the famous stairway and its perfumes of beautiful girls at the old Academy of Music will not be wanted from the memory. There was something so original and so interesting in this Philadelphia ball, a survival of country and home hospitality of other days, that it seems almost a pity that the shabby setting of the Academy of Music could not again be the mise en scène for this notable function. But there is a new element even in Philadelphia society. With the demolition of the French Opera House in New Orleans next year—it is rumored that a tall business building will be built on its site, where the mystic societies' balls have always been held—there only remains the St. Cecilia of Charleston to perpetuate the functions of other days. Baltimore this year returned to Lehmann's Hall for the famous Bachelors' German, after a desertion of one season to newer and more modern quarters.

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Christmas week was not without its weddings. The Earl of Suffolk and Miss Daisy Leiter were married on Monday and sailed on Wednesday on the Baltic. Major and Mrs. Colin Campbell, (Miss Nannie Leiter,) who were married a few weeks ago, were passengers on the same ship. The wedding of Morton C. Nichols and Mrs. Allene Hostetter took place quietly on Tuesday. On Wednesday Miss di Cesnola was married to Mr. Baker of Ballston Spa, N. Y., and Miss Edith Appleton Baker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker, to Dirk Herbert Arnold Kolff.

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The Lady Magheramorne, as she is called, who is to marry the Hon. Hugo Baring, is about forty years of age. She is a widow and the second sister of the present Earl of Shaftesbury. The peerage is merciless in birth dates and such other details. The Shaftesburys are well known in New York, where they have visited. Mr. Baring's fiancée comes from a family of beautiful women. The family name is Ashley-Cooper. Her sisters are the Countess of Mar and Kellee, one of the most fashionable women in London; Lady Ailsopp, Lady Levett, and Lady Warrender. Her husband, who came from an old Irish family named McGarel-Hogg, died two years ago. He was the second Baron and had a fine estate in the County Antrim. His sister, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Saumarez, is also a notable personage in the social world of London. The Baron and Lady Magheramorne were married in 1899, when Hugo Baring, the youngest of his family, was still a little boy. He was born in 1870, and is consequently eleven years younger than the fair widow to whom he is betrothed. Between him and the barony, now represented by Lord Revelstoke, a bachelor, young comparatively and in excellent health, there are two other brothers, one of whom, the present heir, the Hon. Cecil Baring, married Mrs. Maud Lorillard Tailer, the daughter of the late Pierre Lorillard and the divorced wife of T. Suffern Tailer of New York and Tuxedo. The Hon. Cecil and Mrs. Baring inhabit an island off the coast of Ireland, not far from the estate of the charming widow to whom Hugo Baring is to be married.

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There are many engagements rumored, but few with authentic sanction for publication. Some of these are only surmises. Among others thus reported is that of Miss Marie L. Russell, the youngest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, to George Weston, second. From abroad come reports of two separations, one of which, that of Lady Angela Forbes, who was in this country last year, from her husband, Col. Forbes, is a matter of publication in the English newspapers. Lady Angela Forbes was here during the cup races, and remained for some time afterward.

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Mrs. J. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden have been to Baltimore, where Miss Burden's fiancé, the niece of Mrs. Burden and the daughter of Dr. Heath, was married yesterday to Orlando Ritchie, the son of the British Minister to Denmark. Miss Burden has been in Baltimore for some time, and has been the guest of Mrs. Heath. Mrs. Burden and the Misses Burden will return to New York to-day.

handsome young woman, something on the style of her beautiful cousin, Miss Gwendolyne Burden. O'Donnell Hillen is a relative of the O'Donnells, Carrolls, Lees, and Iselins. His mother was a Miss Frick, nearly related to Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, who was, en première noces, Mrs. Robert Garrett.

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Lady Herbert and her two sons are on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are settled in their Fifth Avenue house. The only authentic and a bit surprising news of the week in diplomacy has been the possibility of the appointment of Von L. Meyer as Ambassador in Paris. His son recently married one of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Anso Hard of this city. The appointment, from a social point of view, of Mr. Henry White to Rome will be a decided loss to Americans in London. Mr. White has been associated with that post for many years, with only a single interregnum, during which time J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, son-in-law of Mrs. Astor, filled his place. Mrs. White is delicate and cannot stand the English climate. She was Miss Rutherfurd, and is a sister of Winthrop Rutherfurd, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, and of the late Louis Rutherfurd. London will be the most notable of all the places for an Ambassador, and there is no doubt that Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will entertain on a large scale there during the next few years.

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This week has seen several new cotillion leaders. In fact, there are now so many different sets that it is necessary that other men come to the front. Phoenix Ingraham, who led the cotillion with Miss Gulliver at the Farmington dance, is, for a young man, rather an old hand. He made a success of this sort of thing some years ago. He is the only son of Judge Ingraham. Mrs. Ingraham and Miss Ingraham will remain abroad this Winter. Franklin Plummer was the leader at the dance for Miss Page. Mr. Plummer has led once before this season. He is a bachelor, popular with the Newport set, and has visited for several seasons Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. On Thursday Edmund Rogers and Alfred Ely, Jr., led at the University Cotillion. Alfred Ely, Jr., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely. Mrs. Ely was Miss Helen Rutherfurd. The Elys have lived for many years in one of the old Rutherfurd mansions on Second Avenue, opposite St. Mark's Church. Edmund Pendleton Rogers is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers of New York and Hyde Park. Archibald Rogers, by the way, is President of the Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club, and at his place on the Hudson this past fortnight there have been parties from town to enjoy the ice yachting, which has been excellent. Henry Van Boskerck led the cotillion at the dance given by Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell for her daughter, Miss Wardwell. He is a relative of Robert W. Van Boskerck. Mr. Achelis, another new leader, is one of the Achelis family, who have a country seat on the New Jersey Coast. Grosvenor Atterbury, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Atterbury, will lead the next Farmington Cotillion.

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The wedding of the week will be that of Miss Eleanor Russell, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, to L. Graeme Scott of Forest Lodge, Farnborough, Hants, England, at the Church of the Incarnation. Mrs. Horace Russell gave a dinner for the bridal party last evening. This consists of Mrs. Harold FitzGerald, matron of honor, and Miss Josephine and Miss Marie Russell, bridesmaids. The ushers are J. Wells Farley, Frederick Rotch, and Harold FitzGerald of Boston, Cecil Barrett, Rodman Gilder, and George Weston of New York. The Rev. Dr. Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

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The wedding of Miss Catherine Morgan Dix, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix, and William H. Wheelock will take place at Trinity Church on Jan. 17. The Rev. Dr. Dix will perform the marriage ceremony. The maid of honor will be Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids are Miss Olivia Thorndyke and Miss Mary Sargent of Boston, and the Misses Frederica Webb, Therese Iselin, Marion Whitaker, Pauline Robinson, and Nathalie Chauncey of this city. Newton Perkins will be best man, and the ushers are Beverley Robinson, Dr. Austen F. Riggs, George C. Ward, Edward H. Thurston, Charles A. Cone, Guy McLane, and Frederick Jordan. There will be a small reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix after the ceremony.

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The Rev. B. Oakley Baldwin, rector of St. Mary's, Scarborough-on-Hudson, will be married to Miss Emelie Louise Deen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Morris Deen of 36 West Eighty-third Street, on Wednesday at St. Matthew's Church, in this city. Bishop Greer and the Rev. Arthur A. Judge are to perform the ceremony. Miss Florence Virginia Deen will be maid of honor, and Miss Constance Berry of New York and Miss Georgienne Bramhall of South Orange will be bridesmaids. A small reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

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There is no better proof of how large the town has grown and how many different sets there are than the social doings of a busy night. Already for Jan. 20 there are to be three private dances. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have selected this date for their annual ball at their home in Madison Avenue, Mrs. Edward Cromelin Wharton gives a dance on the same evening at the annex of the Metropolitan Club for Miss Helen Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Copeland Wallace, and William F. Havemeyer will have a dance the same evening at Delmonico's.

As yet the London custom of "going on" from one ball to another has not been adopted in New York. Here people think they should be loyal to one hostess or host. The only way in which this is practiced is the going from a dinner to the opera and from the opera to a ball. On Jan. 9, when Mrs. Astor gives her annual entertainment, there will be many who will do this, as Lispenard Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr are both giving large dinners on that evening. The opera possibly may be left out. Dinners begin so late that there is not much time to devote to the Metropolitan.

There is a popular impression that everybody almost who is in a parterre box on that Monday night will go afterward to Mrs. Astor's ball. But although this function is considered the most notable of the year, it is never an entertainment planned on an extensive scale. Mrs. Astor revises her list about once in five years. She is most conservative, and there are seldom more than a dozen or a half dozen New York names added to it each season. It has all the éclat of a European function. For instance, great singers, writers of note, and artists who are celebrities are generally included, as well as all visiting foreigners of social importance. The diplomatic corps at Washington is always well represented. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the evening of Mrs. Astor's ball are to give a dinner in honor of the Austrian Ambassador and his wife, the Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller, and they and their guests will be at Mrs. Astor's later in the evening.

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The floral decorations at Mrs. Astor's are always handsome, but never too elaborate. The picture gallery, which is the ballroom, is left in its simplicity. The American Beauty, introduced by Mrs. Astor, has the place of honor everywhere. Mrs. Astor has also clung to the charming custom of receiving her guests herself, standing near the door of her drawing room. No one receives with her. Col. John Jacob Astor's residence is used for the serving of the supper, which is one of the notable features of the evening. In fact, it is in every way a characteristic function, and to it may be well applied the much misused term "elegant." In other days this was a most potent and significant adjective and much better than the vulgar "smart" or the French "recherché." There have been given in New York at times entertainments on a more spectacular plan, but, as these fade from recollection, the annual ball given by Mrs. Astor always remains the standard.

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The second week in January will also be noteworthy in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Depew, who are now in town, and other New Yorkers are to go earlier to the capital for the different receptions given by the various Government officials and Foreign Ambassadors. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are going South early in the Winter. The Florida season, however, will not begin until the middle of January. Aiken at present is the most popular of the resorts south of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are coming up from Biltmore for a short season. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt go South this month, according to present plans. E. C. Benedict and his guests, who have been exploring the Amazon, went only as far as Manaos. At that point the river is still very wide and of immense depth. The party did not attempt to take the yacht Virginia up toward the rubber country, hundreds of miles beyond. The return will be made this month.

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A great number of the fashionable set went to Tuxedo for the ball given on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William Kent for their débutante daughter, Miss Emily Kent. Miss Kent is the granddaughter of the late Pierre Lorillard, the founder of Tuxedo Park. Last evening the New Year's Eve ball took place at the clubhouse. This is an annual event, and there were many house parties arranged for it. James Henry Smith and his guests will leave Tuxedo to-morrow. Among the number are the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and their children, who will spend the Winter in the South.

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Frank L. Schoonmaker, who marries Miss Grace Eaton at the Collegiate Church on Jan. 18, will have among his ushers Charles W. Fiske, Henry W. Lowe, Frank T. Reamer, William C. Clarke, George S. Oliver, J. Frederick Byers, Lewis L. Waring, and L. Hastings Arnold. Miss Ruth Eaton will be maid of honor; the matrons of honor Mrs. Witherbee Black and Mrs. Lewis E. Waring, and the bridesmaids Miss Madeline Evans of Morristown, Mona House of Texas, Evelyn Ellison of Philadelphia, F. Louise Vanderhoef, Betty Collamore, and Helen Johnson. There will be two flower girls, the Misses Gretchen Schoonmaker and Margaret Luce. A reception will follow at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Llewellyn Eaton, 40 West Seventy-third Street.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

THE recent début of Miss Gladys Durant Rice and her unusual skill for so young a girl as a violinist, recalls the fact that some years ago her mother, Mrs. Clarence Rice, started the first children's orchestra in New York. Mrs. Rice, herself an accomplished musician, knowing that many of her friends' children were studying music alone, and desiring to increase their interest in and love for music, began inviting the children to her home to play together under the direction of David Mannes. Some of the children were only eight years old, others older. For five years on every Friday the children met at the Rice home, many of them growing up meanwhile. Now and then Mrs. Rice gave a musicale to which the parents of the children and a few of their intimates were asked, and as the ability of the children grew concerts were given in the Chamber Music Hall at the Carnegie building, and a comparatively large audience was entertained. At the first of these Miss Maud McCarthy played a charming composition of Beethoven, and at the second Miss Gladys Rice, then little more than a child, repeated it, rendering it with much skill.

The Winter of 1903-4, however, brought the meetings at Mrs. Rice's to an end, as she spent the season in Paris, where her daughter studied the violin under Nadud of the Paris Conservatory. While in Paris Miss Rice played a number of times at the musicales given by Mme. Emma Eames, her playing being greatly admired. She is now pronounced by one of the best authorities on the subject to be the best amateur violinist in New York.

Most of the members of the orchestra organized by Mrs. Rice having grown up, they last Winter formed the Symphony Class, and a number of older people were admitted. These met, and still meet, every Thursday at the residence of Mrs. C. T. Barney, in Park Avenue, where there is a large and perfectly appointed music room. Miss Katharine Barney is a member of the class, as is also Mrs. Trenor Park. Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix, Mrs. Elisha Fulton, who was Miss Mary Butler Green; Miss Brayton Ives, Miss Gladys Rice, and others.

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Two Japanese women in native costume, attended by a Japanese gentleman in American clothes, and also by a young American man, attracted much attention the other afternoon as they went through a large department store near Thirty-fourth Street. They were in the millinery department, and, although the Japanese women were hatless, it was observed that they smiled appreciatively and apparently admiringly at many of the millinery creations placed on the "forms." One of the women was young and pretty, the other older. Both were about 4 feet 6 inches in height. Probably only one of the women looking at them knew who they were—the Misses Morita of Tokio, daughters of the manager of that city's largest theatre, an ownership and management that has descended to him through eight generations. Think of an American theatrical manager the ninth of his family in direct descent to own and manage the same theatre! These two women are two of nine children. They came over here to study the American theatres, and after a visit to the St. Louis Exposition they came on to New York, where, through the kindly offices of a Japanese official and a certain kindly society woman, they were placed in a first-class, homelike boarding house, from which they sally forth well attended and guarded to see the sights of New York and to visit its various playhouses. Neither speaks a word of English, and the woman who secured their present quarters for them in order to communicate with them had to use a small Japanese reading book with sentences translated into English placed by the side of the Japanese characters.

These two girls furnished the novel entertainment at the luncheon given a few days ago at the St. Regis by Mrs. Howard Mansfield for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Tuttle. The seventy-five guests were seated at small tables in the marble ballroom, and in the centre on a dias danced and played the two little Japanese girls. The other, who is the chaperone, played the guitar, to which the younger girl danced. Japanese dancing, however, is not dancing according to Occidental ideas, but a series of slow poisings and graceful gestures, each motion having a meaning of its own that in most cases is a mystery to the Western race. One gesture means the wind, another rain, others the movement of butterflies, the flight of a bird, or the opening of flowers, and so on. The dancer had three costumes or kimonos for these dances.

For the first dance, descriptive of Summer, the flight of butterflies, and the blooming of flowers, she was gorgeous in a scarlet kimono embroidered in gold, and made the most graceful use possible of fans. In the second dance a simple, rather dull-colored kimono was donned, and with the aid of masks she did a comic dance, in which she represented three different persons, a lover, his wroth ladylove, and a peacemaker. In the third she was in a blue kimono, figured in red. This third dance is what is termed "the bleaching of the linen" dance, prosaic in title, but poetic in its rendering, for she went through the motions of washing the linen and waving it in the air to dry; the pantomime and gestures reminding one of Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde," where she waves her veil as a signal. These girls are not professionals, but the younger having shown a taste and talent for dancing has been trained since the age of six in the art, and has at times danced in her father's theatre, but the samisen player has never before appeared in public.

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The Countess of Lutzow, now with the Count at their Bohemian home, Zampach, for the Christmas holidays, pays a visit every year to London, and while there her friends are favored with the sight of silver models of her various dogs. These models, done in solid silver, are duplicates of her pets, and have been presented to her from time to time by her various friends to console her for the absence, while in London, of her live dogs. These silver figures are often used with odd effect as decorations at her many London luncheons.

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Bridge continues to hold its own in London as here. The Princess Victor Duleep Singh has written in French a pamphlet on bridge, which has already been exhausted in several editions. The Devonshire Club shows the greatest possible number of bridge players, indeed the club was founded by and for devotees of the game. One of the noted English players, Lord Athlumney, never plays for money, but others are less rigorous. Lady Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Womboll, Lady Angela Forbes, and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild are among the enthusiasts over bridge.

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In some of the most fashionable houses in London cards are not permitted. Mrs. Evelyn Van Wart of Ivy House, Hendon, is a popular hostess in London, who does not permit cards, nor do the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Quite a number of hostesses who permit card playing during the week object to it on Sunday evenings, and instead old-time games such as puss in the corner and blindman's buff are played.

Poker is played by some of the smart set, among them Lady de Trafford and Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, the latter a twin sister of Mrs. Ogden Mills. It is said that Mrs. Arthur Wilson was the first to initiate the London smart set in the game of poker, as she also did of punch-the-carpet, a favorite game at many country houses, and roulette is well known in town houses.

Whist is no longer played at the clubs, barring Baldwin's Club and Pratt's, but at many old-fashioned houses it is still the favorite. Lord Cheylesmore and Lord St. Germans are among the players who are fond of whist, but few are there who know it at all these days.

The Last Straw.

Growler—My new son-in-law is a [illegible] dead fellow.

Fowler—Why so?

Growler—Did you hear him [illegible] living on [illegible] or nothing?

Fowler—Why should you [illegible] that?

Growler—What he [illegible]

NEW HATS AND FROCKS

THIS month will bring many and gorgeous sartorial creations to the fore, for Mrs. Astor's ball, on the 9th, is to be followed by other but smaller dances, to be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and others, will be the occasions of their appearance. It is for Mrs. Astor's ball that the newest and most beautiful ball gowns are reserved, and as it is always given on the first or second Monday evening in January, and on an opera night, many are present at the Metropolitan Opera House on that evening to study the gowns of the smart women rather than to enjoy the music, for many of Mrs. Astor's guests go from the opera to her ball.

Numerous spangled gowns in tulle, net, and lace are being held for their first wearing at this function, while chiffon velvets and exquisite brocades will also be first revealed at this annual event.

The débutantes have most of them agreed to go in white, chiefly tulle and chiffon, the most fragile of their kind. A few of the frocks will be sparingly spangled in silver, gold, or mother of pearl, and others will be trimmed with sprays and garlands of small flowers in pink, white, or blue. The débutante who elects to go in black tulle, with scarlet poinsettia blossoms in her corsage and hair, or deep yellow roses, will be certain to make an impression that her white-robed sister will fail to produce. Say what one will about white being most suitable for débutantes, even they, let alone their friends, must be weary of it, and it is a much to be desired revolution that blonde débutantes will appear in yellow or scarlet and reds or even black frocks, relieved by brilliant flowers, and the brunettes wear cold blues, pale mauves, and deep cream-colored robes and the palest pinks.

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Many of the fashionable women of the parterre row at the opera appear without any coiffure ornaments at all, and certainly a beautiful coiffure and handsome face require neither tiaras nor flowers, but for the plain woman an artistic coiffure ornament suited to her face and features is a decided improvement, and one recognizes the fact that the plain woman possesses a new charm, and that usually without crediting it to the ornament.

The low coiffure very seldom shows any of the hair extending below the nape of the neck; it is usually flattened out at the base of the head, the front hair being arranged in some sort of fluffy but not high pompadour, and the result when one has regular and not large features and a beautifully shaped head cannot be improved upon. For others the high coiffure with the hair fluffy at the sides and back is far better suited, especially if the nose be prominent.

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The most modish women of the parterre row are carrying huge ostrich feather fans and no others, the smartest being black, the next white, although with gray frocks gray fans are the correct thing, and also the most artistic.

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Miss Sibyl Douglas, a pronounced brunette with raven black hair and eyes, wore at the opera an effective costume of pale blue, almost a cadet in its shading, trimmed with the new sequins in blue shading to so dark a tint as to appear black at the edges. These sequins are attached by means of fine loops to the frock instead of being fastened flat, and therefore flutter and throw off far more lights than the old-fashioned sort. This frock was cut almost straight across in the front; [illegible] sequined bands went over the shoulders, and between them and the sleeves, over the top of the shoulder curve and [illegible] arms a bit, went a section of plain net to which were attached deep, almost V-shaped frills of net covered with sequins; these fell below the elbows at the back, each ending in a deep point that fell back from the arms as she raised her hands. She carried a large black ostrich feather fan.

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In the box with Miss Douglas was Mrs. Frederick Dalziel, formerly Miss Emily Hoffman, gorgeous in rose red chiffon velvet. The bodice was cut square with white lace about the neck; then came a fine plait of rose color, followed by a downward-turning, almost flat frill of white lace. The top of the sleeves was formed of the lace and or border at the top, then the rose-colored material was laid in narrow side plaits and puffed over a lining. These puffs were perhaps seven inches deep and were finished at the lower edge with bands and flat frills of lace. A beautiful demi-blonde in the same box wore a pale blue gown of some soft gauze and a blue twist to match in her hair. The frock had a bodice with puffed sleeves, the puffs rising above the shoulders and covering part of them, and the sleeves ending at the elbows in smaller puffs. The bodice was cut very low and quite square in the centre front, and had a flat, puffed effect. Just below the bodice edge, a little to the sides of the front and slanting down to form a shallow rounded point, was a narrow frill of the chiffon. The effect of the puffs, frills, and flat shirrings was unusually pretty and also girlish.

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Mrs. Arthur Iselin (Miss Jay) wore one evening at the opera a beautiful robe of silver white material that looked from a little distance like heavy net. It was spangled in the tiniest silver or steel spangles, and was almost princess, showing the graceful outlines of the wearer's slender figure. The bodice, modestly low, had a flat bertha flounce of the silvered lace or net not over five or six inches deep, and in the centre front gleamed one of her wedding gifts, from which drooped pendants attached to a slender chain six or seven inches long. The sleeves came nearly to the elbows and were formed of two crossing, overlapping flat flounces, as though a handkerchief had been cut in two pieces and then lapped over, one side being drawn high to show the other passing under. It was the sort of gown a description doesn't describe it all; it was simplicity itself in outline and coloring, but one of the most artistic seen at the opera. Mrs. Iselin wore a diamond tiara, one of the wedding gifts of her husband; a tiara large enough to be effective and not so large as to give the wearer a top heavy appearance. It takes a large-faced, heavy woman to wear a high tiara, and even then the effect is far better with a small one.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay was at the opera without a jewel, frocked in a princess robe of black covered with black sequins. It had short sleeves of elbow length, ending in a frill effect at the back. Straps went over the shoulders, and these were spangled. The bodice was cut modestly high. She carried an enormous black ostrich feather fan.

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A superb evening wrap seen at the Metropolitan Opera House was a long loose coat of white zibeline with wide sleeves. A band of ermine tails went completely around the edges of the garment, including

Green and white plaid cloth trimmed with green velvet and white silk braid.

the neck, sides, and sleeves. Down each side of the front at ten-inch intervals, back of the ermine border, were chous of black tulle. The wide sleeves were slashed up the backs to the elbows, and the ermine tails not only went around the bottom but up each side of the slashes—the lining being closed. Three black tulle chous also were placed on each sleeve from wrists to elbows. Flounces of white lace appeared between the rows of tails, and also under them all around the garment, forming a background for the black tips. It was lined with white satin brocaded in tiny pink rosebuds and green leaves.

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A notably handsome gown seen at a coming-out reception, and worn by a tall, slim woman, was black chiffon cloth and Irish lace. The very wide stock of Irish lace over white chiffon was an extension of the deep, round yoke. A two-inch bias fold of black panne velvet bordered the yoke, the band extending out over the edge of the shoulders and forming a heading for the deep bertha frill. This frill was eight inches wide where it drooped over the sleeves and six inches wide in the centre of the bodice front and was of point d'Alençon; it separated a little down the front, showing the accordion-plaited bodice of black chiffon cloth. These plaits that shaped the bodice in to the figure flared out over the hips, and some eight inches below hung loose, whereas above the waist and up to the bust line they were fastened invisibly to the tight black taffeta foundation. There was no girdle, and the accordion-plaited top to the jupe hung straight and full two-thirds of the way to the knees, terminating over another similar sunray-plaited flounce, this second one ending in similar fashion over a third that trailed all the way around on the floor; the lower two were of equal width, and the other, from where the plaits were released, was of the same depth as the other two. The sleeves of this gown were large puffs of Irish lace over chiffon and silk; their tops were veiled with the point d'Alençon bertha frill. These large puffs ended just above the elbows, and five inch frills of point d'Alençon drooped over the white gloves. Four small, flat French bows of black panne velvet, having tiny jet buckles in their centres, were arranged down the front of the bodice below the band of black panne. A large, flaring black panne hat, faced with white felt and trimmed with two large ostrich plumes, shading from black at the tips to white at the stems, topped the frock. A long scarf stole of ermine with tails at the ends was draped carelessly over the shoulders, and a large, flat muff to match was carried.

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A beautiful black velvet and Irish lace gown seen at Sherry's at the luncheon hour was worn by a youthful woman with fluffy silvery gray hair and pink and white skin. The stock and deep guimpe were of the lace over chiffon, and the sleeves were short, high puffs of velvet that ended in lace flounces over long gloves to the elbows. Narrow bands of black velvet went up over the tops of the sleeves, and where each ended on the bodice there was a ring of gold bullion, narrower at the top than the bottom, having a gold drop falling from the centre. Two similar straps, say an inch and a quarter wide and a couple of inches from the shoulder straps, also crossed from the bodice up over the lace, not far from the neck, and were similarly held in place and finished with gold rings and pendants. The gold was dull in tone, and none other showed elsewhere on the costume, which was a close-fitting princess robe with a sweeping skirt. Her hat of palest blue, short-napped silk beaver was a large chapeau, a modified marquise in shape, trimmed with rows of the tiniest lavender and blue rosebuds arranged in garland effect over the upturned back and around the front and sides.

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Mrs. Frederick Dalziel is partial to red, not only for evening but for day wear. She has a costume of rather light rose-red cloth, a redingote and slightly trailing skirt, and with it she wears a small tricorne hat, also red, trimmed at the left with a cluster of ostrich tips of the same hue. The redingote is tight-fitting, and its separate skirts are joined by scarcely visible seams to the tight body of the coat. Several curved tab extensions from the top extend down over the skirt. Each tab is bordered with a narrow band of silk braid, and has in its centre a red cabochon. There are also revers and pocket effects similar to the tabs, the pockets being, of course, on the skirts near the side, but the flat, smooth, and tight-fitting effect obtains throughout the entire costume. The sleeves are leg-of-mutton, shirred at the top to make them stand out straight from the shoulders. These sleeves are shaped in to the arms below the elbows, and have deep cuffs showing the braid and cabochons.

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One of the most effective gowns seen in New York was worn some time ago by Miss Emily Stuart Taylor, a niece of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, who gave a dinner dance for her coming out several years ago at Sherry's. Miss Taylor is a brilliant blonde and a beautiful girl of middle height and slight but rounded figure. The gown was a blue cloth of soft shade, but still rather vivid tint, and down the centre of the bodice in both the back and the front were deep Vs of white lace over chiffon. Embroidered on the bodice and also near the bottom of the clinging, trailing skirt were Japanese designs in Maltese cross form, done in shaded blue and in white silk, the blending being admirably done and the effect superb. With this costume Miss Taylor wore on her yellow hair a small plumed hat of mauve velvet and ostrich tips, and in her ears were large oval turquoises matching exactly the color of her eyes. The effect with her white skin and pink cheeks was wonderful, yet few American girls, perhaps none who have not lived in Paris, would have dared the combination, and it must be admitted that few could stand the test and escape looking a bit bizarre—or worse—yet Miss Taylor succeeded admirably in avoiding this.

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Mrs. Arthur Iselin lunched at Delmonico's last week with her mother, Mrs. William Jay, in a brown velvet costume that brought out the brown tones of her eyes and hair admirably. The material was one of the new velvets, the brown nap of the velvet rising from the silk foundation like fine moss, irregular in its thickness. The skirt was long and plain, quite close at the top and full at the bottom. The bodice was also of the velvet with white lace and mink fur bands and the nearly three-quarter length coat matched. This coat had separate skirts that were gored to be close at the top and full at the bottom and sewed at the top with an invisible seam. The back of the coat body was tight fitting and the front was a bit loose. It was rounded out in the neck and down the front in Russian blouse effect and closed with several small brown crochet cabochons from which drooped pendants to match. Around the neck of the coat was a band of fine, dull gold lace and below it another band of cream white embroidery. The sleeves were bishop shape from the shoulders to a little below the elbows, where they were banded in, and flounces of cream white lace fell over the mitaine lace cuffs of the bodice sleeves. The bodice had a high stock and deep yoke of white lace over white chiffon and silk; extensions of the yoke went out over the shoulders and down the sleeves in block effect nearly to the elbows. These extensions were perhaps six inches wide from the shoulder down by nine inches long and were bordered as was the yoke with a narrow strip of brown fur. The sleeves were moderately full and drooping, and from the elbows were the close-fitting, mitaine cuff style of lace matching the yoke. A little above the wrist were three-inch bands of dull gold lace, matching that on the coat, banding the lace. Her large round hat faced with brown had its top of shirred and corded white panne velvet with a large white aigrette at the left; she wore also a boa and carried a muff of brown fur.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was at the opera the same night in a blue and white velvet brocade, having full frills of point lace on the corsage attached to the plain blue shoulder straps to form the sleeves. There was more of the plain blue, a ciel blue, on the corsage; indeed the bodice seemed formed entirely of the plain material and very full ruffles of point lace.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in Mrs. J. W. Gerard's box at the opera, wore a princess gown of pale pink velvet brocaded with deeper pink ivy leaves. The gown was cut quite high for an opera gown and was plainness itself in outline. It had small, short sleeves of pink tulle and lace. She wore a wide pearl collar with diamond slides and a long rope of large pearls that left unconfined would have fallen far below the waist line, but it was caught in the centre to the top of her corsage and instead formed two long loops.

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Mrs. Jay wore a short walking costume of mouse gray cloth, the skirt of walking length and the short jacket Eton in cut. It was trimmed with moleskin. The skirt was laid in clusters of three or four half-inch plaits from waist to hem, the groups of plaits being some ten or more inches apart. This jupe had as a finish at the bottom and extending from under it as though the upper were a round overskirt, a six-inch section of the cloth plaited to match the upper skirt, the plaits being pressed in. The lower part of the skirt plaits were also pressed in for a distance of some five inches above the hem, the remainder being stitched up to the waist. The Eton coat was close fitting at the waist line and had moderately full sleeves, with bands of moleskin at the head of the wide cuffs, these slanting in from the fur to the wrists. Her rather small tricorne hat of mouse-gray, long-napped beaver had at the left side near the front three small and exquisitely shaded dahlias tinted from the palest hues to deeper ones at the edges of the leaves; they were the most natural looking artificial flowers seen in a long time.

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A beautiful frock worn by Miss Gladys Rice at the University Cotillion Thursday night was made of mauve chiffon over pale-blue liberty satin, the satin foundation having a flounce effect at the bottom and a band of narrow ruching going about it at the knee line. The bodice was in bébé effect, rounded out to show the neck, but high enough to cover the shoulders and bust. The sleeves were short puffs of the chiffon having the blue satin underneath and at the sides, but omitted at the top of the arm. Both bodice and skirt had the mauvé chiffon laid in soft folds simulating narrow boxplaits, the plaits being left loose save for an occasional stitch to hold them in place at the top. The chiffon at the bodice top was shirred into narrow ruchings and the sleeves were finished in the same way. The skirt had several narrow tucks at the bottom and was the round or dancing length. A pointed girdle of cloth of gold and a golden wreath in her hair, and also lapped in knife-deep folds. The corsage was formed of soft folds slanting from one side down to the other and meeting and closing invisibly in one of the under-arm seams. The folds formed a finish at the bottom of the waist and extended down over the skirt a trifle, no girdle, therefore, being required. Around the top of the bodice a fold of fine tulle was inserted, and where the folds slanted down in the centre a plastron of point d'Alençon lace was inserted, and at the left side, where the folds crossed over, there was a large flower in red rhinestones, a tiara of similar rhinestones banding her dark coiffure. The sleeves were puffs of the cerise velvet with falling frills of point d'Alençon.

MARIE WELDON.

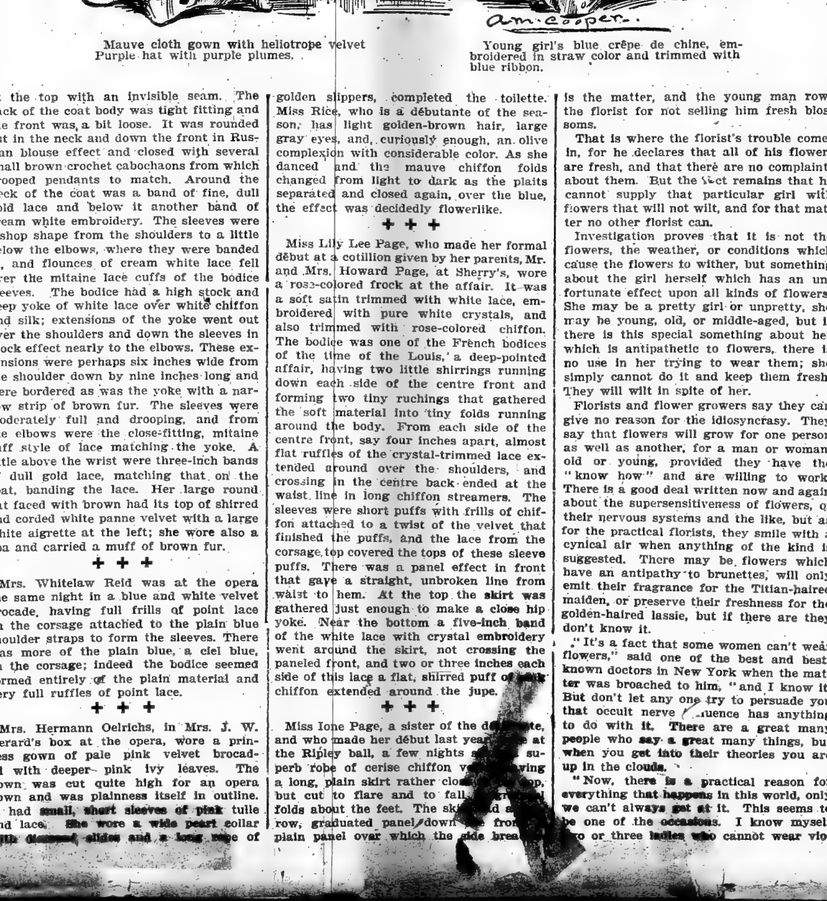

Mauve cloth gown with heliotrope velvet
Purple hat with purple plumes.

Young girl's blue crêpe de chine, embroidered in straw color and trimmed with blue ribbon.

WOMEN AND FLOWERS.

WHY can one pretty girl whose best young man tries to keep her in violets wear them a week while another will apparently put a withering blight upon them and find them faded before she has reached the door of the theatre.

This is a question some of the young men are asking rather anxiously and the pretty girls can't answer for the life of them. It isn't because the girl who keeps her violets takes any special care of them, for she doesn't. She gets every bit of good out of them that is possible, wears them on every occasion, jabs them with hatpins, ties them with ribbons, and sniffs them lovingly, but not over gently as she buries her nose deep in their hearts. The waiter at the restaurant hangs up her coat with the flowers suffocated inside it, and the girl herself dumps them into a bowl of water or anything that is convenient when she comes home, because she is so sleepy she can't possibly wait to do anything else.

That isn't the way with the other girl. She won't use a hatpin because it will tear her coat as well as bruise the stems of the flowers. She has a special flower pin that will hold the pretty things gently. She unpins the flowers from her coat when she removes it, she has a bit of charcoal in the water into which she puts the flowers, and she stands them on the window-sill over night if the weather is not freezing. But you can't make withered violets fresh again or many other flowers for that matter. The girl says she can't tell what is the matter, and the young man rows the florist for not selling him fresh blossoms.

That is where the florist's trouble comes in, for he declares that all of his flowers are fresh, and that there are no complaints about them. But the fact remains that he cannot supply that particular girl with flowers that will not wilt, and for that matter no other florist can.

Investigation proves that it is not the flowers, the weather, or conditions which cause the flowers to wither, but something about the girl herself which has an unfortunate effect upon all kinds of flowers. She may be a pretty girl or unpretty, she may be young, old, or middle-aged, but if there is this special something about her which is antipathetic to flowers, there is no use in her trying to wear them; she simply cannot do it and keep them fresh. They will wilt in spite of her.

Florists and flower growers say they can give no reason for the idiosyncrasy. They say that flowers will grow for one person as well as another, for a man or woman, old or young, provided they have the "know how" and are willing to work. There is a good deal written now and again about the supersensitiveness of flowers, of their nervous systems and the like, but as for the practical florists, they smile with a cynical air when anything of the kind is suggested. There may be flowers which have an antipathy to brunettes, will only emit their fragrance for the Titian-haired maiden, or preserve their freshness for the golden-haired lassie, but if there are they don't know it.

"It's a fact that some women can't wear flowers," said one of the best and best-known doctors in New York when the matter was broached to him, "and I know it. But don't let any one try to persuade you that occult nerve influence has anything to do with it. There are a great many people who say a great many things, but when you get into their theories you are up in the clouds.

"Now, there is a practical reason for everything that happens in this world, only we can't always get at it. This seems to be one of the occasions. I know myself two or three ladies who cannot wear violets or flowers of any kind, because they wilt immediately. Why is it? Well, it would seem, wouldn't it, that it was an exhalation from the body which was poisonous to plant life?

"No, it would not be likely to be the temperature of the body. The temperature in different people varies but little, and why should heat injure flowers when they are nurtured in it? But there is a slight exhalation from the body, imperceptible and varying with each individual. The keen scent of a dog will follow this on a trail. But of course I wouldn't say that, for what trouble I should get into if I should say that nice young girls were exhaling poisons that killed the flowers they wore! However, that's an idea to consider."

It has been said that these exhalations in healthy individuals are sometimes slightly noticeable and often agreeable, a faint odor like that of violets pervading the person of the occasional mortal, lingering in the clothes and about a recently vacated chair. The doctor chuckled at this idea.

"When there's an odor of violets," he said decidedly, "you may be sure that the real thing is there. Or if a bit of perfume lingers about the girl's chair you may wager ninety-nine chances out of a hundred that she has been dabbing violet water on the back of her neck," and he chuckled again.

"Higher thought" devotees say that the aura of the individual has a great deal to do with flowers wilting. A girl with a rose-pink aura—rose-pink denoting all the higher virtues—will be able to wear her flowers indefinitely while the orange-green—envy, hatred, malice and all-uncharitableness—girl will wilt her flowers like a black frost.

"The only trouble with this theory seems to be that it doesn't actually apply in real life. The rose-pink damsel, beloved by all her friends and showered with violets by many amiable young men, may see the blossoms fade before her eyes while the orange-green girl who only gets a tiny breast knot once in a dog's age succeeds in keeping it until she gets another.

"As a whole the subject is a serious one. It means to be or not to be in some instances. That is what the married man says.

"I chose the girl I married because she could keep her flowers I sent her a week and now—I don't send her violets any more."

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THE BLIND IN MASSAGE

A PAPER on the employment of the blind for massage was read recently at a meeting of the medical section of the New York Academy of Medicine by Dr. N. B. Potter. Among the remarks contained in the paper were the following:

"Many, if not most, of the efforts directed toward utilizing the blind people for giving massage have naturally been stimulated by the custom which has existed in Japan for a great many centuries of employing blind masseurs. There the blind have enjoyed a special protection and indulgence from the Emperor. They have been exempt from taxation, they have formed a sort of guild, and practically all the massage employed in Japan is given by the blind. Although this universal custom of employing massage by the blind has existed in Japan for a great many hundred years, comparatively few well-organized attempts have been made in other countries. Most of such attempts have been made in quite recent years, and a few of them have been reasonably successful.

"In Russia, Mrs. Z. I. Vengueroff began teaching massage to the blind in May, 1898. She selected a young girl who was born blind, who learned so quickly and became so adept that Mrs. Vengueroff has been encouraged to continue her work. At the time of the publication of her article there were eleven blind pupils at her school. Apparently her results have been very satisfactory. Her exhibition of photographs of the blind pupils at work evoked considerable interest at the congress last year in Paris.

"In Great Britain, the most perfectly organized attempt has been made to provide for the education, and more especially for the subsequent maintenance, of the blind as masseurs. Besides numerous individual attempts recorded, some more and some less successful, an Institute for Massage by the Blind was incorporated in London. The enterprise has already trained about thirty blind people, eight of whom are entirely self-supporting. At present they are in need of more financial help in order to secure a permanent central bureau, where the blind masseurs may practice their treatments, where some of them may reside and where calls for their services may be received and responded to. Dr. J. Fletcher Little, who has personally superintended their teaching, informs me by letter that almost all the women whom he has taught have done well, that greater difficulty has been experienced in regard to the men, and that but few of the latter are now self-supporting. He regards a three to six months' course long enough to fit them for this occupation and considers them then capable of competing with those who see.

"Turning now to America, we find that in Boston there are two women who have been successful in their efforts at massage. One of them is not entirely blind; the other, Miss S., lost her eyesight at the age of ten. From the age of thirteen to twenty she resided at the Perkins Institute, where she was thoroughly well grounded in elementary science, anatomy, and physiology. She paid $60 for twenty class lessons in massage, (with seeing pupils.) She also took a course in regulation gymnastics and another in medical gymnastics. She subsequently instructed nurses in massage at the Danvers Insane Hospital. Dr. Page, the Superintendent, speaks of her work in the highest terms. She has worked for several years twice a week at the Outdoor Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, under Dr. James M. Jackson. She now gives corrective gymnastic instruction at the Perkins Institute three mornings a week, and finds that she can give from three to five treatments a day to patients at their homes without fatigue, and she receives $2 per treatment. She works about eight months a year, and says that she is stronger than when she began. She thinks that people at first are apt to be rather prejudiced against the blind, but that later on they seem to overcome this prejudice. She thinks the general training is very important and that it is better for the blind to be trained in classes with seeing pupils. Miss S. is of course a remarkably bright woman, and would have succeeded in any work which she had undertaken.

"Mr. E. B. Allen, Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook, Penn., informs me that eight of his pupils have been trained in massage either at the Polyclinic or at the Orthopedic Hospital in Philadelphia. Four of them are already self-supporting, one earns about $100 a month.

"In New York I have only been able to find an account of one blind person, a Miss P——, who studied and practiced massage for a short time here. She gave it up, for what reason I am unable to learn. My own slight attempt at teaching the blind massage is about as follows. I applied to the Superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind some three years ago, in order to find the appropriate blind people to teach. He suggested my searching some of the charitable blind institutions of New York City, and I did so. I was unsuccessful in finding a suitable pupil at the Blind Asylum upon Blackwell's Island, and I then interviewed some seventy or more individuals from a list of the blind poor who receive a small yearly allowance from the city. Among these people I was unable to find a single person who was both willing and in my opinion suitable to start the occupation.

"I had already consulted Mr. Axel C. Hallbeck, a masseur who has been very successful here in New York, and in April of last year he sent me Mr. Arthur Martineau, a French Canadian, thirty-six years of age, blind for about ten years, fairly well educated, intelligent, formerly a bank-note engraver. After a week of preliminary trial Mr. Hallbeck was convinced that he could be taught and gave him daily one or two hours in lessons and practice for two months until the 20th of June, when he began actual practice in my wards at the New York City Hospital upon Blackwell's Island."

The reader then summarized as follows: "In one country, Japan, the blind have a practical monopoly over massage. There massage is cheap and within the means of all classes. The blind, protected by the Government, are self-supporting, and contented with their lot. This condition has existed for centuries. In four countries—Russia, Belgium, England, and Germany—we have read of well-organized and successful attempts to teach selected blind people massage. Here in America the only definite series of attempts in this direction which I have been able to learn have been made by Mr. Allen, but there is, it seems to me, very strong reason for expecting renewed and more persistent efforts."

In conclusion the reader emphasizes the feasibility of employing one or more blind masseurs in hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, insane asylums, private retreats, gymnasiums, Turkish baths, and the like.

THROWN TOGETHER.

ALDERMAN DIETZ, who has the reputation of performing more marriage ceremonies than any of his associates, relates the following story about one of his recent matrimonial fees. The man in the case, who may be called Smith, is quick tempered, and this was the rock on which his matrimonial bark foundered a year ago. He went to one of the Dakotas, established a residence, and obtained a divorce upon some flimsy pretext.

Hardly had the decree been granted when he began to repent. He loved his wife, and the hard fight he had had to win her made her doubly dear to him. One day last week he was riding uptown in a Sixth Avenue elevated train, brooding over his mistake, when a young women boarded the train at Fiftieth Street.

There were no vacant seats and she stood with a host of others. As the car swerved around the corner into Fifty-third Street the woman lurched to the side, falling finally into Smith's lap. As she rose their eyes met and Smith recognized his lost wife. His hand closed over hers and forgiveness was asked and granted.

"They alighted at the next station," said the Alderman, "and took a return car downtown. Within an hour they were at the City Hall and I was marrying the same couple whom I had joined in wedlock a year before."

The average woman thinks it's [illegible] if her husband is [illegible] he isn't, so [illegible]

JAN

1905

FAMOUS WOMEN WHOSE CAREERS ENDED IN 1904.

JANAUSCHEK As "LADY MACBETH"

SARA JANE CLARK LIPPINCOTT (GRACE GREENWOOD)

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

ANTOINETTE STERLING

EDNA DOW CHENEY.

MRS. GILBERT

FRANCES POWER COBBE.

ISABELLA B BISHOP

THE PRINCESS MATHILDE BONAPARTE.

Death Has Called Forty-five Famous Women During the Twelvemonth Which Came to a Close Yesterday, Leaving Poorer the Fields of Philanthropy and the Arts, and the Worlds of Letters and Social Life.

SINCE with every passing year more and more of the world's work is being done by its daughters, so, more and more each year, must the world count the losses which come with the harvesting of the Grim Reaper in the ranks of womanhood. In the long necrology of 1904 appear the names of many women—from those of Mathilde Bonaparte and Elizabeth Wormley Latimer in the roster of January to those of Adeline Sargent and "dear old Mrs. Gilbert," in December's list—and of these nearly four dozen are of such interest, such fame, such lasting value, even, as to leave vacancies not easy to fill.

Isabella, who has written her signature across the pages of thirty years and more of Spanish history; Francis Power Cobbe, who ever will be associated in thought with George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë and Mrs. Stowe; "Fanny" Janauschek, than whom the stage has produced no greater emotional actress; Mme. Herbelin, the unrivaled miniaturist of the world of portraiture—these are only four of those who have passed to their last long rest during the year which closed yesterday.

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The whole cause of feminine progress suffered in the death of Mrs. Frances Cobbe. All the adult years of her eighty-two were devoted to everything which should widen the sphere of woman's usefulness, and her influence to this end cannot yet be accurately computed, though no efforts of so powerful a thinker and writer were wasted. In philanthropy, too, her work was broad and lasting—was broad, indeed, as was that of her American colaborer, Edna Dow Cheney, who also was called away from her self-sought tasks in 1904. Mrs. Cheney will be remembered as the friend of Alcott, Emerson, and Margaret Fuller; she will be missed wherever good causes make their appeal to the assistance of author, preacher, or reformer.

While with Mme. Herbelin's name, in the losses which art has had to meet since January came in, must be written those of Maria a Becket, who had studied to such good purpose under William Morris Hunt and d'Aubigny, and Mrs. Edward Moran, an artist of note herself as well as the wife of an artist, yet this profession of theirs has been "hit" by no means as hard as has that of the drama. Francesca Janauschek was one of ten for whose deaths the stage is much the poorer.

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"Old timers" several of them were. Mrs. Maria Wilkes had played with Forrest and Lester Wallack; Mrs. Rosina Watkins had first won a name in the days of the McCready Company; Mrs. Sara Stevens was one of the cast of "Our American Cousin" that fatal night when Lincoln was assassinated, and Mrs. E. J. Phillips, dying last August, just as her seventy-fourth birthday was at hand, had spent forty-five of her years behind the footlights. Such as these linked to-day to the past glories of the stage—to the triumphs of that older generation which knew Mrs. Gilbert as the present knows Miss Annie Russell, and which spoke of "the great Janauschek" with so fervent an enthusiasm that it is the more wonderful she was allowed to die in her old age all but forgotten. Of the younger women who have this year answered their last curtain calls one thinks of Nellie Farren, the English favorite, Estelle Mortimer, Laura Joyce Bell, and Isadore Rush.

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The vacancies in the ranks of music, that other expression of art so closely allied with the stage, are represented by three names—Emma Babnigg, Antoinette Sterling, and Louisa Pyne—and all of these again may be said to have belonged to an earlier time. Mme. Babnigg, eighty when Death knocked at her home on the outskirts of Vienna, was in her glory when Napoleon III. was ruling France's Second Empire; she was a protégée of Victoria's and the friend of Austria's unhappy Elizabeth. Antoinette Sterling won fame when "The Lost Chord" was new—it was written for her to sing, by the way—and Mme. Pyne, while playing at one time no inconsiderable part in the development of English opera, had for fully a score of her seventy-six years lived retired from the public which was once so devoted to her.

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Not merely "play queens" have been called from life's stage during the past year; far-away Korea has witnessed the passing of both a Queen and a Crown Princess, and France and Spain have lost "grand old women" whose names read large in history. "The good Princess" Bonaparte never sat upon a throne, to be sure, but the eighty-four years of her life were all the happier for that—most surely so when compared with those eventful ones passed by "Isabella the Bad," Queen of Spain at three, married when a mere girl of sixteen to a cousin she neither loved nor respected, monarch for thirty-three uneasy years, and then exile for the thirty-eight that were left to her. In view of her career it may even be fortunate that the Princess of the Asturias; the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, the twenty-four-year-old sister of Alfonso, should have died last October.

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In March and November died two others who brought the work-a-day world nearer to the thrones. The Duchess of Alba was niece to the Empress Eugenie; the Baroness von Steec was sprung from royal blood on both sides of her house, Italian through the one, French through the other, yet she passed away in poverty in New York—a death quite as dramatic though not as startling as that which fell so suddenly upon the Dowager Grand Duchess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar during her May-day trip into Northern Italy. Three Princesses left worldly gayety and gauds behind them at almost the same time as that tragedy; Sophia of Lippe, Mary of Baden, and Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the last named being one of the semi-royal Gordon Lennoxes of England.

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English society, however, has this year witnessed the deaths of three women of far more "human interest" than any merely royal personage could offer on that score alone. Few women, for instance, have lived through such days and nights as those eighty-seven which the venerable Lady Inglis spent in beleaguered Lucknow during the terrible reign of India's Mutiny. Nor have many passed hours quite as entertaining in their sense of silent though real power as made up the years of the late Lady Tweedmouth, the famously clever political hostess of the Liberal Party. Lady Dilke, the third of the trio, may not have lived so enviable a life as either of these, but the woman who, freed from Mark Pattison, wedded Sir Charles Dilke when the scandal that connected itself with his name was yet very much to the fore was a character of decided interest.

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So, too, was Rosalie Montmasson, to whom the Italian papers referred at the time of her death in November as "the ex-wife of Crispi." Her career began in a prison, where her father was jailer and she laundress, but she walked from the stone corridors into a marble palace when she ran off with the Italian statesman, passing, on the way, through such plots and adventures and risks of life as come to few indeed in these prosaic times. Power and wealth turned her head; Crispi left her; and when death came he found scarce one to recall the brief but brilliant years of her fame.

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An interest not dissimilar to this marked the passings of two aged ladies here in America—Mrs. Caroline B. Ely and Mrs. Cornelia Grinnell Willis. The one had been the friend of such men as Clay and Calhoun, Van Buren and Jackson and Daniel Webster; the other linked to-day with the older time which worshipped at the shrine of Nathaniel Parker Willis, whose second wife she was.

And yet closer to Willis was the present brought by "Grace Greenwood," who died in April at the ripe old age of eighty-one. Her start in literature had come when "N. P. W." was the idol of a public which found poetic sweets to its taste in "Woodman, spare that tree." Her place was in that alliterative botanical catalogue of "Dora Dashwoods" and "Ella Ellwoods" and "Fanny Ferns" and "Minnie Myrtles." To most of the young people of to-day Sara Jane Clark Lippincott is only a name; to most elder ones she is a pleasant memory.

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Three of her contemporaries died with her. Mrs. Latimer, the friend of Prescott and the Brownings, was eighty-one; Celia Logan Connelly, who enjoyed her tuition by letters under the kindly eye of Charles Reade, was seventy, and Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, most indefatigable and courageous of lady travelers over the lands of the Far East, was seventy-two. Younger in years by twenty, yet they, too, correspondingly older day, were Adeline Sargeant, English novelist, and Barbara MacGahan. The latter would still have proper claim to memory if only that she had married and helped so greatly that Januarius MacGahan, who first lifted the calling of war correspondence to the levels of art and diplomacy, but she had her own just claim upon fame. It was she who, under the pen name of "Vlad Krisirin," popularized in Russia, through her apt translations, the works of Poe and Bret Harte and "Mark Twain."

What others are there who have this year left the work whereby they were known in the world? Euphemia Vale Blake, Kate Chopin, Mrs. Samuel Clemens, Margaret Hamilton Welch—these and many more, with the thought of whom comes the wonder, "Who are now to take up the tasks which they have left unfinished?"

WARWICK JAMES PRICE.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS AND COMMENTS.

AT Bautzen, Saxony, a young servant girl was recently senteneced to six months in prison "for having spoken disrespectfully of the general character of the officers of the local garrison." It is good to know that the honor of the German army has been vindicated.

The incident reminds us of that great Western General, Sherman Bell, who sent Cripple Creek women to jail last Summer for "speaking disrespectfully" of Governor Peabody's invading army. Militarism is the same wherever you find it.

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Sir Henry Thompson, senior member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has written a book to prove that 100 years is the natural span of life, instead of threescore and ten. Diet, diet, and again diet, is his prescription. The accumulated fat, internal as well as external, the loss of suppleness, the waning vitality, the departure of youth, the creeping paralysis of old age, he sets them all down to too much food.

There is no doubt that most people who have the money to do it put into their bodies more food than they require. The body does not need the food it demands at all. It has become accustomed to it, and makes the demand at stated intervals, just as the system demands alcohol after it has become accustomed to it. The demand for food is an appetite, just like the demand for stimulants or narcotics. This is a consoling thought in a beef strike.

The Bachelor Girl knew a boy once who went through a technological school on nuts. He "boarded himself" by purchasing a hundred-pound bag of nuts at a time. For each meal he laid out a given number of each variety of nut, varying the menu occasionally with a loaf of bread or a paper sack of fruit; never anything else. He got through his course just as well as boys who were living at home and breakfasting on the best pie that mother ever made. The Bachelor Girl is not of that heroic mold that can entirely dispense with pie, but she learned to put money in her purse by observing the nut boy.

Every living organism corresponds with its environment. When it ceases to correspond it is a dead one.

The most salient feature in the environment of every one of us is the way we get our living. That's the only objectionable thing about a bedbug.

Heredity, home influence, early training—all put together have not so much to do with making us as the way we get our living.

If we do not get our living at all, but inherit it or have an income given us by some one else, that makes a very distinct type of man. Each employment stamps another type.

Individuals may vary within the type, but no two mechanics will vary as much as a mechanic and a doctor, for instance.

The fact that the vast majority of men receive rewards proportioned to their efforts and abilities, and that the vast majority of women do not, is the fundamental cause of the intellectual, moral, and temperamental differences in the sexes.

No woman in domestic life gets what she earns. If her husband or father is a moneymaker, she has money whether she does anything for it or not. If he can't make money, she may work like a slave for board and clothes.

Nothing but the fact that their income is affected by the laws of finance, economics, and government has ever made men reason about these things.

Women don't reason about these things in general, because their whole relation to the laws that govern civilization is indirect.

Their immediate economic environment is the man who gets a living for them. All the rest is remote.

Put men and women under the same economic conditions and they reason in the same way.

Excepting for sex, men and women are as like as two peas. They are human beings before they are men and women. They are actuated alike by the same great law of self-preservation, alike accessible or inaccessible to the great influences of altruism.

This attitude of setting women aside as a world by themselves, to be discussed from a different standpoint, and governed by different laws, is nonsense. Freedom, dependence on one's self, economic independence, training, mental development, make just the same difference in women that they do in men.

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The most insidious cause of the death of love is the imposing of his or her will by one of the parties on the other. We always finally hate the one who enslaves us.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

The Explanation.

"It is a wonder to me how President Roosevelt manages to keep so many horses," remarked a friend to Congressman Bourke Cockran a few days ago as they were walking through the streets of Washington. "It must be a big expense."

"Not so much," remarked Mr. Cockran dryly; "you know the Government pays for his Hay."

The Reason Why.

Why is the Japanese fleet sailing south? It has To go.

HOW "SUNSHINE" CAME TO THE HOUSE OF PAIN—A TRUE STORY.

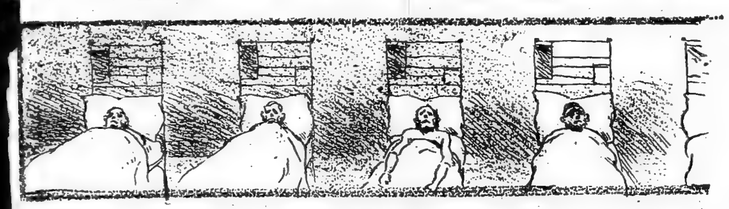

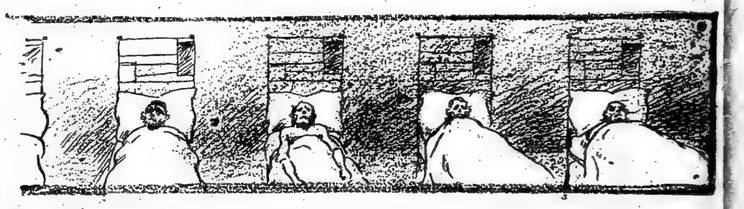

THEY brought him to the House of Pain in the clanging equipage of that establishment, yclept the ambulance.

A policeman had stumbled across him, not distinguishing the slight form of the boy from other snow-covered inequalities in the drifts of that fearsome night. Indeed, it was only by feeling with his foot that he was able to tell what it was that lay there covered with drift snow. A few newspapers tightly clutched under the arm told the story. It required an effort to pry the icy form off the frozen ground, the newly formed mixture of snow and ice being seemingly loath to loose its hold on the tattered garments of the newsboy. Two blocks away blinked the lighted windows of that Flannery's gin mill. It was the nearest place where there was sure to be warmth. There the policeman took his burden of rags on the run. A crowd of laborers huddled against the bar when the blue-coat entered with his burden.

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At first they seemed to resent the appearance of the man that meant the law to them; but only for a moment, and in the end they surrounded the pitiful bundle of humanity that he had laid on the floor. He hurried orders to chafe the wrists of the boy while running to the telephone in the corner, where he called an ambulance. The surgeon applied his stethoscope only a moment; then he bundled the boy into the ambulance and worked over him while riding to the hospital. At Flannery's the policeman took "one" on the house, and the incident was closed, as far as that was concerned.

Long before the doctors were through being able to save Barney's life by not material to this story; suffice it to say that they did it in a way. In a way only, for poor Barney's kidneys were so affected after that cruel night that he could not walk at all.

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Yet the strangest thing of all happened unknown to Barney, or the doctors, or the other patients, or the nurses, or anybody else in or about the hospital, except one man. Yet it did happen, and happen it did a week after the arrival of Barney at the hospital, and, moreover, it is happening ever since, and will, it is to be hoped, happen while Barney remains there and even afterward. The only person at first who was aware of it was the clerk who keeps tabs on the little house tucked away in a corner of the grounds, from which a wagon carries the silent garnering of the night in the early morning hours. The clerk noticed a decided falling off, and spoke to the principal physician about it.

That worthy, with pardonable pride, figuratively patted himself on the back by congratulating the young doctors under him on the decrease of mortality at the hospital, largely due to the great system of keeping track of every shade of temperature by means of a chart. That chart being his invention, he, like every successful man, naturally claimed the credit for it altogether. But the professor was wrong. It was all due to Barney.

Three nights after Barney's experience he woke up to a realization of existing at all, and likewise, as he explained to the doctor next morning, "feeling very sore in me shape." He expressed his satisfaction when told that he had better stay in bed for a few days. At twelve years a boy who gets his training in the streets is keen to see everything, and Barney was not slow to note that, though the patients all were in nice clean beds, with shirts on them furnished by the hospital, yet they exhibited in their demeanor and manner of suffering an endless variety.

After once having made up his mind as to the nature of the motley human mixture in the hospital ward, he became painfully aware also of the depressing effect of the quiet that reigned throughout the room, an oppressive stillness only broken by sighs and groans of pain.

Barney did not like that. It was entirely foreign to his nature. He began to whistle in order to make some kind of noise. The other patients turned their eyes toward him and then apprehensively toward where the head nurse sat. But she, instead of reproving the whistler, was quietly tapping time with her toes to the tune that Barney was whistling, to-wit, "Meet me in St. Louis, Louis," while she wrote her report.

A colored man in the next bed but one to Barney took up the tune and fluted a second to it. So it went on for about a quarter of an hour, and the other patients liked it, and some even began to hum the tune. The sighs and groans became less frequent.

Barney saw that his innovation was being viewed with favor, but nevertheless he asked the nurse when she came around whether she minded the noise. She smilingly answered, "Not at all, as long as the other patients like it, and," she added, as she caressingly smoothed down the tousled red hair on his forehead, "they seem to" Barney smiled at her gratefully. He felt instinctively that she was a good nurse; for any nurse who lets her patients enjoy simple little pleasures as long as they do not interfere with the other sufferers understands her business.

Then Barney propped his head a little higher and spoke to the other inmates of the room as follows: "Say, fellers, I am rotten on de gab, but I will have my say just the same, and it strikes me dat there is too blamed much whooping and sighing in dis place and not enough cheerful sounds. A well feller can't live without cheerfulness, leastwise he has not got no license to live without it, let alone a poor sick duck like some of youse fellers."

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There were mumbled murmurs of approval from the other beds, and Barney continued: "I read a piece in de pape onct dat says dat dere is about five days in what it don't rain to every one in which it does. Now, I have not lived so all fired long, but long enough to catch on to one thing, and dat is dat it cuts no never mind how long it rains, dere must be an end to it sooner or later, and den—and den," Barney went on enthusiastically, "de sun comes out all de shinier and kinder and like a day diamond. An' I say what's the use moping about rain or a sickness when you have de bright sunshine dat comes afterward to look forward to? I am de apostle of sunshine, I am."

"Hurrah for Sunshine!" called out one of the patients, and another, an old colored man, exclaimed, "Amen for de apostle," and he was entirely serious at that.

From that time on, as song and tuneful whistling increased everybody's cheerfulness in the ward, the doctors began to wonder at the remarkable recoveries in the room, even in some cases where the most medical prognosis was unfavorable.

The apostle of sunshine became the life of the ward. He played checkers with the patients who were well enough to be allowed to be up, told stories the points of which never wounded anybody, was sympathetic, yet cheerful, with everybody. He became the pet of nurses and doctors, and he soon was known to visitors, who pitied the poor orphan boy and brought him little goodies that he afterward religiously divided with the other patients.

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The day on which Sunshine, as he was soon called, received for the first time permission to get up was a day of joy at first and of bitter disappointment afterward to him. For on that day he found out that he could not walk. But did he let people see his chagrin? Not he, indeed. He just called for a rolling chair, of which the hospital has several for just such cases. Courteously he apologized to the nurse who lifted him into it for his weight, which was pitifully small, and soon he was the old Sunshine, if possible, brighter, and more enthusiastic than ever.

began his pilgrimage to the other that in an incredibly short time was fected with a strange and laudable crobe, the microbe of cheerfulness.

When he was not in some ward sure to be found in his favorite corn only room where he could muse Among the gruesome surroundings ed by the stretcher cart on which the out people that had died; oxygen cy only used in extreme cases, and paraphernalia, he sat with his back window toward the silent house, and another window that opened out u glorious sunshine which streamed a tillated on every vernal branch and the part fronted by the window, [illegible]

MAY RIDGELY.

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAN 1905

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 31, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 31. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales For Week Ended Dec. 31, 4,012,998.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range For Week Ended Dec. 31. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 31, '04.
235	230	250	Oct. 20	222	May 13	240	250		**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	24	..	236	236	236	236	...	10
23	7	21⅜	Nov. 21.	6	Mar. 22.	16½	17½	+ 1½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	10,000,000				17½	18	17	17½	...	2,000
87½	83	71	Nov. 26.	35½	Mar. 25.	66	69	+ 1½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,139,900	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	61	69½	61	69½	...	700
75⅝	33⅝	82⅜	Dec. 1.	43⅛	Feb. 8.	71	71⅛	+ ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	65,887,300	Nov. 28, '04.	½	Q	69½	74⅝	69	71	47½	576,195
25⅜	12	24⅛	Dec. 6.	13	Mar. 16.	...	...	...	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600				22	23¼	22	22¼	...	200
53½	70⅛	87	Dec. 5.	72	Mar. 16.	...	...	...	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,133,000	Oct. 1, '01.	3	SA	87	87	87	87	...	100
41⅝	17¼	35⅛	Dec. 29.	14⅜	July 1.	33⅞	34	- ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	34	34	34	34	20	21,200
93	69½	94⅛	Dec. 29.	67	Jan. 6.	93⅝	94	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	93	94⅝	93	94½	68½	2,800
46⅛	25¼	37⅞	Dec. 6.	24⅛	June 14.	33¾	37½	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	37	37¾	37	37	30	4,700
41½	24	39	Dec. 16.	22	Aug. 17.	38⅛	39½	+ ⅝	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1	SA	39	39	38⅝	39	...	200
225	171	210	Nov. 22.	180	June 7.	208	210	+ ⅝	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	6	SA	208½	209	208½	209	200	350
25⅝	7	14	Dec. 12.	6	Aug. 3.	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,080,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	11½	13⅞	11½	13½	...	4,020
11⅞	2¼	11⅛	Dec. 12.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,271,100				10½	10⅝	10½	10½	3⅜	1,980
37⅝	19	48⅜	Dec. 6.	11⅞	Jan. 5.	46	46½	+ ⅞	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,200				45	46⅞	45	46	12	7,050
11¼	4	9⅝	Nov. 21.	6	Dec. 19.	6¼	6⅝	- ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,371,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	3⅝	5,240
42¾	16½	42	Oct. 17.	24⅛	Mar. 24.	37	38	- ⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,022,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	38⅝	38⅝	36	37⅛	33⅜	1,464
11⅜	5	20⅜	Nov. 16.	7	June 7.	17	17½	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	18	18	18	18	...	100
31⅞	10½	36⅝	Nov. 16.	11	June 7.	34	35	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				34	36⅝	34	34½	10⅜	34,953
95⅞	61½	105	Nov. 28.	70⅛	Jan. 6.	103	104½	+ 1¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	101⅝	106⅝	101¼	106	77⅞	2,753
8½	2½	9	Dec. 14.	3⅛	June 16.	6¾	7	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6¾	7	6¾	7	3	8,200
24½	14½	20	Dec. 12.	16	June 3.	25½	26½	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1½	..	25¾	27⅛	26	26	17	1,000
82⅞	36⅝	83½	Dec. 14.	46	Feb. 25.	81⅞	82	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	81	82½	81	81⅜	48⅝	27,370
99½	80¼	115	Oct. 24.	88⅜	Jan. 6.	112⅝	113¼	+ ¼	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	111¾	113¼	112¾	113	90½	2,650
98⅝	80	95½	Nov. 30.	85	Jan. 6.	97	99		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	96½	98½	98⅛	98½	83	60
20	4½	9⅝	Dec. 2.	3¼	June 30.	13½	14¼	+ 1½	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000				13½	14½	13⅝	14½	6	3,540
69½	38	57⅞	Dec. 2.	26	July 7.	53½	54	+ ½	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	52	56	52	53¾	43¾	5,300
134⅝	107¼	153	Nov. 17.	122¾	Mar. 7.	142½	143⅜	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	142⅜	144⅞	141½	142⅞	124	45,400
123	116	141	Nov. 18.	123	Jan. 4.	138	140	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	139	139	139	139	122½	200
169	117¼	149½	Nov. 29.	121	Feb. 16.	146	148	+ 2¼	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	231,544,400	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	147	148¾	147	148⅜	128	260
..	..	96	Dec. 1.	83	Nov. 2.	92⅜	93	+ ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf. tr. ctfs. new.	100					91⅜	93¼	93	93	..	70
14⅜	7½	23	Nov. 21.	10	Jan. 4.	22½	23	+ 1¾	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000				21⅜	23⅜	21⅜	23	10	7,424
80	62	94⅝	Dec. 27.	69	Jan. 25.	91	92	+ 1¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	93	68¼	7,104
125⅛	58	120⅞	Nov. 21.	61	Feb. 20.	106	108	+ 0	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 18, '04.	50c	..	102	115	102	109	76½	8,430
41	25	36	Nov. 18.	23	July 11.	31	35	- 1	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000				31	31	31	31	...	100
69	54½	66	Nov. 18.	53	Mar. 28.	62	66		Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				64	64	64	64	...	10
89⅞	54	89½	Nov. 26.	64	Feb. 24.	87⅜	87⅞	+ 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2	SA	87⅛	88¾	87⅝	87⅝	67½	60,520
103½	84⅜	104⅝	Nov. 25.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	101⅜	103⅛	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,165,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	101	103½	101	101½	89½	8,702
118½	106	153½	Nov. 15.	104½	Feb. 18.	123½	124	+ ⅞	Atlantic Coast Line	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	124½	124⅝	123⅜	123⅝	..	4,000
104	71⅝	105¼	Dec. 30.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	104⅜	104⅞	+ 5¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	100⅛	105¾	100⅛	104⅞	77⅞	106,950
96⅞	82⅜	96¼	Oct. 19.	87⅜	Feb. 19.	95¼	96	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	129,373,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	95	96	95⅜	96	90	883
71⅜	29⅛	70⅝	Nov. 15.	38	Feb. 24.	61¼	61¾	+ ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				60½	63⅛	60½	63½	48⅝	26,410
223	170	229½	Oct. 19.	185	Mar. 16.	203	210	+ 5	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 4, '04.	2½	Q	210	219⅝	210	218	210	300
15⅝	5	17⅝	Dec. 5.	5	July 18.	12	12¼	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	10	5,000,000				12⅝	12⅝	11	11	...	4,300
160	140	165	Oct. 3.	160	Dec. 29.	155	165	- 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	160	160	160	160	...	100
55	40	62⅜	Dec. 5.	47⅛	Feb. 19.	60	63	- ½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	61	61	61	61	40	120
138¾	117⅜	133⅜	Oct. 25.	100½	Mar. 12.	132½	132¾	+ ⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	130¾	134⅜	130½	132⅜	117	33,450
190	153	194⅝	Nov. 21.	154½	Feb. 20.	193¾	194¼	+ ⅝	Central Rlroad of N. J.	100	27,419,800	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	190	194	190	190	160	350
53⅝	27¼	51	Nov. 18.	28¾	Mar. 14.	48	48¼	+ ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,783,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	47⅜	49⅜	47⅜	48	33	10,210
87⅛	18½	47⅛	Nov. 18.	33	Jan. 15.	42	43	+ ⅞	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,562,800				42⅜	49⅝	42⅜	44	34	4,200
79⅞	60	84⅜	Jan. 21.	73	Jan. 2.	80	83½	+ 1¾	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	82⅝	85½	82⅝	83½	75½	900
184	170	228	Dec. 20.	225	Dec. 19.	200			Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	110830100	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	221	224	221	224	..	250
20⅜	15	26⅜	Nov. 23.	12⅝	June 8.	22⅜	23	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	36,424,600				22⅜	26⅞	22⅜	25⅞	15⅜	54,400
40⅞	24	39½	Nov. 25.	20	June 6.	34⅝	34⅞		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100				35⅜	37⅝	34½	34½	27¼	2,500
90⅞	83	90	Nov. 7.	84½	July 13.	86	88½	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '04.	2	SA	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	..	100
..	..	89	June 17.	82	Aug. 16.	75	85		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	17,600,000	Dec. 28, '04.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	..	116
183¼	133¼	177⅝	Dec. 1.	137¼	Feb. 24.	171⅜	171¾	+ 2¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,300	Oct. 25, '04.	2½	SA	169⅝	174⅜	169¾	171¾	142¾	71,500
194½	168	187⅝	Oct. 25.	172	Mar. 4.	184	185	+ 2¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,767,400	Oct. 25, '04.	2½	SA	183	183	182⅜	183	177	1,200
224½	153	214⅝	Dec. 1	161¼	Mar. 14.	206⅝	208	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,333,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	205	209⅞	207	208	165¾	4,900
250	190	237	Dec. 30.	207	Feb. 8.	235	238	+ 3⅜	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	Q	236⅞	237	236⅞	237	..	500
19⅝	8	16¾	Nov. 22.	9¼	Aug. 31.	12½	12¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	9	1,200
36	15	27⅞	Nov. 22.	11½	Aug. 31.	22	23	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	22	24	22	23	18	4,250
17½	3	15⅜	Nov. 21.	9	July 11.	9	9¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	9	10	8¾	9	7	12,500
50⅞	30	48½	Nov. 25.	29	May 24.	38⅝	41	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	¼	..	41	42	39	39½	31	2,400
99⅝	66	93⅞	Dec. 30.	69½	May 18.	90	91	+ ¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	SA	90	91	90	91	30	1,900
82⅝	24	58⅜	Nov. 28.	23½	Mar. 12.	46¼	46⅝	+ 1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,952,000	Apr. 15, '02.	¼	..	45¾	49¾	45¾	46¾	30	58,800
31⅜	10	24⅜	Nov. 15.	13½	June 1.	23¼	23½	+ ¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,935,000	.....	..	..	23⅜	24	23¼	23½	15	5,500
72	44¼	63	Dec. 15.	48	June 1.	61¾	62		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000				60¾	63	60¾	61⅞	54½	2,640
48	17	37½	Nov. 15.	17⅜	June 7.	36	37	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				35⅞	37⅜	35⅞	37	15¼	2,100
28¾	9⅛	19¼	Nov. 28.	7⅝	June 7.	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	Q	17	17⅞	17¼	15¼	6	6,300
222	164	220	Oct. 19	183	Feb. 8.	197⅞	198	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	128	128¼	128	128¼	103	1,535
119	94½	131	Dec. 1	101½	Jan. 4.	127⅞	128¾	+ ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	21	22	21¼	21¾	15¼	3,800
35	15½	32¼	Nov. 18.	17⅝	May 9.	20½	21½	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	27,380,700	Oct. 10, '04.	1¾	Q	78¼	78½	78	78	67	8,040
85⅛	60	82¾	Nov. 15.	62	Mar. 9.	78		+ 1¾	Corn Products Co. pf.	100										
183½	149	190½	Dec. 6.	149	Mar. 12.	184½	185¾	- 1½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,990,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	180⅞	187⅜	184½	185	164½	11,500
276½	230	358⅝	Dec. 6.	250½	Feb. 23.	340	350	+10	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	20,200,000	Dec. 28, '04.	110	Ex	355	360	353	360	262	1,100
45	18	35⅞	Nov. 14.	18	Mar. 14.	32	33	+ 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	138,000,000				31½	33	31½	32½	20½	700
90½	62	80	Dec. 21.	64½	Feb. 24.	98	98½	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	98⅝	99	98½	98½	70	4,150
20⅜	7⅞	14⅜	Jan. 23.	7⅛	June 27.	7	7½	+ ⅜	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	7	7½	7	7½	7	1,300
38⅜	14	33½	Dec. 20.	17⅜	June 27.	22	23	+ 2⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,560,000				21	23½	21	23½	13½	3,675
90	55	79⅝	Dec. 5.	60¾	June 16.	77⅜	78½	+ ⅞	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	78	78	77	78	68	225
24⅝	20	40½	Dec. 21.	19½	June 9.	38⅝	39	+ 1⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Oct. 25, '04.	1¾	Q	37⅝	40½	37⅝	38⅜	28½	13,812
19½	7	14½	Nov. 15.	7⅝	June 3.	13¼	14		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	8¾	125
29⅜	10	28½	Nov. 14.	9¼	Aug. 10.	26	27	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	26⅜	28	26⅜	27	13	1,400
42⅝	23	41⅝	Nov. 9.	21¼	May 16.	37⅝	37½	+ 1½	**Erie.**	100	112,278,900	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	36⅝	38⅜	36⅜	37½	28	90,990
74	62¼	77	Dec. 6.	55⅝	May 31.	75	75¼	+ ⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400				74⅝	76¾	74½	75¾	67⅝	20,075
64½	44	58½	Dec. 6.	33	May 16.	53¾	55½	+ 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				54⅜	56½	54⅜	55½	49½	5,305
72½	30½	66	Dec. 28.	54	July 15.	61	60		Evansville & Terre Haute.	100	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	67	67	67	67	..	2,300
..	..	68	Dec. 3.	43½	Nov. 10.	60	65½	+ 1⅝	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	64	64¾	64	64¾	..	400
..	..	85	Dec. 3.	71	Nov. 28.	78¼	78½	+ 2½	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	76	79	78	78½	..	900
..	31	54	Feb. 3.	38	Dec. 12.	42	45	+ 4½	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	39½	43	39½	43	..	900
101	95	101⅜	Dec. 22.	94	Feb. 23.	101	102½		**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	101	101	101	101	..	20
204	158	194½	Nov. 22.	151	June 20.	188	188	+ 2	General Electric Co.	100	48,345,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	188	189½	187	189	176	3,109
262	160	242½	Dec. 29.	170	Mar. 17.	240	245	..	Great Northern pf.	100	124,169,300	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	240	242½	240	240	..	700
106¼	63	94	Dec. 5.	60	May 24.	90	91	+ 3½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1¼	SA	89¾	92	89¾	92	73¾	1,015
99¼	77	95	Dec. 6.	77	Mar. 12.	92	93	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	91	93	91	93	84	1,135
64	51	73	Nov. 30.	50¼	Jan. 18.	70½	73½	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Dec. 24, '04.	25c	M	73½	73½	73½	73½	..	35
151	125¾	150	Dec. 5.	125⅝	Feb. 24.	150¼	150¾	+ 2⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	193,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	154	158⅜	154	156¾	130	26,178
19⅞	9	25⅜	Dec. 13.	10¼	May 26.	22½	23	+ 1½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	Q	24⅝	24⅞	22½	23⅜	11	8,125
74¼	57⅞	78⅜	Dec. 10.	64⅛	Feb. 9.	76	77	- ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Dec. 31, '01.	1½	Q	77½	77½	76½	76½	64⅜	1,462
73	28	72⅛	Dec. 20.	26	Mar. 1.	67	67⅜	- ⅛	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	1¼	Q	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	28	100
46½	28	41½	Nov. 12.	28	Sep.	30	30¾	- ⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	37⅜	39½	37⅜	39¼	31	400
89¼	70	87	Nov. 30.	71½	Feb. 9.	86	87	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,250,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	86½	87	86½	87	72	300
48	16	33	Nov. 12.	14	June 4.	30	31	+ 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,622,800				20	31¾	20	31	20¾	6,650
77⅞	30½	59¾	Nov. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	56	57	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,675,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	56	57¼	56	56⅜	..	2,300
82⅜	62¼	83½	Nov. 19.	64⅜	June 1.	82	82½	+ ½	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1	Q	82	82¼	81¼	82¼	68	1,400
36½	16¼	31½	Nov. 14.	16¼	Feb. 24.	28	28¼	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,925,500	.....	..	..	28⅜	29	28¼	28½	19	2,500
61¼	29	56⅜	Nov. 17.	31	Feb. 29.	52¼	52½	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	53½	53½	52⅜	52⅝	35⅜	4,000
48	48	52	Apr. 12.	45½	Apr. 7.	47	51		Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,000	May 2, '04.	1½	..	46½	46½	46½	46½	..	65
53	23¼	43¼	Dec. 1.	26	Mar. 11.	37	38	- 1	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	39¾	39¾	38	38	32	710
334½	275	330	July 1	260	July 1	295			Lake Shore.	100	140,496,000	July 20, '04.	2	SA	300	300	300	300	..	10
130½	55	149¾	Dec. 3.	101	Feb. 23.	138¼	139¾	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	139¼	141¾	139¼	139½	107	25,500
155½	128¼	163½	Nov. 18.	139¾	Mar. 12.	164⅞	165	+ 1½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	163½	165⅞	163¾	165	141½	6,497
128⅞	70½	96½	Aug. 11.	72½	Mar. 14.	70¾	79½		Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	80	81½	70	70½	88¼	9,950				
142⅛	66¾	139⅝	Oct. 21.	104½	Mar. 24.	129⅝	130¾	+ ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	129½	132¼	129⅜	131½	121½	29,920
29	8¾	23⅞	Nov. 22.	5	Apr. 23.	22	22¼	+ 1⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100				10¾	23½	10¾	22	9⅜	44,550
79½	62	85	Oct. 20.	65	Jan. 4.	90	90½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	¾	SA	89	90¾	88¾	90¼	33¾	4,000
172½	100¾	150	Oct. 28.	116	May 2.	146⅝	148	+ ½	Minneapolis St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	147½	147¾	147½	147⅝	119½	500
30¾	15½	38⅞	Nov. 11.	14⅜	Feb. 24.	32¾	32½	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	36½	38¼	35¾	36½	22	13,800
104	38	82¾	Nov. 15.	22¾	June 1.	63½	64	+ 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	62⅝	67	62¾	63½	35⅜	8,040
115⅞	85⅞	111½	Dec. 1.	87	Feb. 24.	107⅝	107½	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	106¾	109	106¾	107⅝	90½	71,600
133¼	85	147⅜	Dec. 2.	101¼	Feb. 24.	143	145	- 2	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	143	143	143	145	120	100
47⅜	32	50½	Nov. 15.	26	Jan. 4.	56⅛	57¼	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	Q	56	58	56¼	57¼	37¼	3,000
100⅞	94	117	Nov. 26.	100¾	Jan. 18.	115	116	+ ⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	116	116	116	116	99	120
98	12	23¼	Nov. 9.	14	Sep. 28.	21	22		Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	Oct. 1, '04.	1	Q	22½	22¾	22	22	20	300
29½	10¼	28¼	Oct. 3.	14⅛	Feb. 25.	24½	25	+ 1	National Lead Co.	100	14,305,400	Mar. 1, '03.	1	Q	24½	25¼	24¼	24⅝	15¾	8,200
86	75	98½	Dec. 30.	87½	Jan. 28.	97⅞	98½	+ ⅛	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	97⅝	98½	97⅝	98	83¼	1,800
47⅜	24¼	45¼	Nov. 21.	24½	Feb. 25.	39½	41½	+ 2	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,900	.....	..	..	40	40½	39¾	40¼	..	450

...the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 31, 1904.—Continued.

Sales of the Year 1904. Lowest.	Highest.	Range of the Year 1904. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 31. Bid.	Ask'd	No. Ch'nge For Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Dec. 31. First.	Range For Week Ended Dec. 31. High.	Range For Week Ended Dec. 31. Low.	Range For Week Ended Dec. 31. Last.	Closing Sale Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 31, '04.
74	74	81⅝ Jan. 23.	74¼ Jan. 9.	75	80	— ⅝	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	Mar. 15, '04.	1		78¼	78	76¾	77⅛	80¾	400
65	65	80 Dec. 5.	65 Apr. 20.	77	77⅜	+ 1½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,300	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	77	78¾	77	78	65½	1,300
110	90	107 Dec. 6.	90 Apr. 20.	110	110¼	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	27,454,000	July 15, '04.	1		107	107	107	107	110	300
39	39¼	44½ Oct. 17.	39¼ Mar. 16.	39	39¾		Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1		39¼	40⅝	39	39	39¾	2,900
95	93¾	97 Dec. 5.	67 May 16.	90	90⅝	+ ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Nov. 22, '04.	1¾	Q	90	91	90	90	93	1,650
236¾	196	244 Nov. 30.	209 Mar. 14.	233	236		Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	Q	235	235	235	235	218	133
							Quicksilver	100	5,766,700									
2	1⅝	3¼ Nov. 15.	⅝ June 9.	1½	2	— ⅛							1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...	100
37	18	55 Nov. 17.	16 May 18.	33	33¼	+ 1	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2		33	34¼	32¾	33	22¾	9,750
90	67	94 Dec. 5.	71¾ Mar. 16.	94	95		Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	93	94	93	94	78	1,800
95	85	93 May 17.	85 Feb. 11.	91	96		Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	6,000,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	96½	96¾	96¼	90¾	...	130
69⅞	57¼	82⅝ Dec. 30.	39⅝ Mar. 14.	79½	79¾	+ 2⅝	Reading	50	70,000,000				77¼	81	77¼	80⅝	44¼	227,600
92⅝	87¼	92 Dec. 30.	76 Mar. 1.	91⅝	92	+ ⅞	Reading 1st pf.	50	22,000,000	Sep. 9, '04.	2	SA	90¼	92	90¼	91⅝	77½	5,750
89¾	85	93 Dec. 29.	83¼ Feb. 25.	94	94⅝	+ 3⅛	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '04.	2	SA	85	91¾	85	91⅝	61	6,850
61	53⅝	83 Dec. 29.	53¼ Feb. 22.	94	94⅝		Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	7¼	11,600
33¾	5⅝	18¾ Nov. 28.	5 May 16.	16¾	16¾		Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,305,000	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾		99	71¾	99	71¾	41½	3,400
83¾	36¾	73½ Nov. 22.	27 May 13.	70¾	71½	+ 2¾	Rock Island Co.	100	68,885,000				33	37¾	33	36¾	24¾	249,400
82¾	34¾	77⅞ Nov. 15.	31¾ Mar. 11.	36	36¾		Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,000,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	65¾	66¾	64½	64½	40½	8,650
94	87¾	98½ Nov. 28.	87¾ Jan. 6.	94⅞	95		Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 25, '01.	1		27	28	28	28	18	5,900
39	12	29¾ Dec. 6.	14¾ Apr. 13.	26¾	27	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,651,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	94	95	94	95	75	400
94½	86	98 Dec. 2.	74⅜ Jan. 15.	95	97	+ ½	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,800	Jan. 15, '03.	1		72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	55	100
73	80	72¾ Dec. 27.	30 Apr. 22.															
18¾	7	16 Nov. 15.	9 Mar. 15.	14½	16	+ 2	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,900,000				15⅝	16¾	15⅝	16½	11¾	400
42	32	60 Nov. 15.	33 May 17.	54⅝	56½	+ 3⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	6,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½		57	57	57	57	41	600
86	68	79⅝ Dec. 30.	70½ Aug. 1.	78½	79	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1	Q	77	79¾	76	79		1,700
78	69	72¾ Dec. 30.	39¼ Jan. 6.	71	71⅝	+ 4⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	67⅜	73¾	67⅜	71½	43⅜	16,400
120	145¾	183 Dec. 31.	150 Jan. 9.	170	180	⅝	St. L. & San F. C. & L. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,800	July 1, '04.	...	SA	175¾	177½	176¾	177¾		200
15	12	29 Dec. 5.	8¼ June 1.	25	26	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,548,000				25	25¾	25	25¾	14	1,900
68	24	60¾ Dec. 6.	24 June 1.	57½	58	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				57¾	58	57¾	57¾	34	3,300
72	24	69¾ Dec. 11.	23½ June 1.	61	63½	+ 4½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				61	64	61	63½	32	3,300
89¼	72¾	93¾ Nov. 15.	71¾ Mar. 14.	84½	84⅝	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200				84	85¾	84¼	84⅝	47¾	132,300
	38¾	88¾ Nov. 15.	41¼ Mar. 14.	64⅞	64⅝	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000				113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾		3,474
		119¼ Dec. 30.	113 Sep. 12.	117⅝	118	+ ½	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000				34¾	35	34¾	34⅞	20	62,450
35¾	16¼	37½ Dec. 5.	18¾ Feb. 24.	34⅝	34¾	+ ½	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '04.	2½	SA	96¾	97¼	96¾	96¾	61	9,650
98	60½	97½ Dec. 5.	71¾ Jan. 6.	96½	97	+ ⅝	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	5,622,000	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	98	98	98	98	91	100
95	86	98 Dec. 29.	90 Feb. 25.	98	100	+ 1⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000				2	3⅜	3	3⅜	⅞	700
4¼	¾	5 Nov. 18.	¾ Mar. 4.	3	3¾	+ ½												
69⅝	25⅞	77¼ Nov. 17.	31¾ May 16.	71⅜	71½	— ⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		71¼	74	71½	71⅝	38	21,940
45⅞	29¾	35¾ Nov. 14.	29 June 2.	34⅜	35	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	100	33,750,000				34⅛	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	24¾	12,100
42¾	22	39½ Nov. 10.	25 May 10.	36	38½	— ½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,838,500				39	39¾	39	39¾	26½	715
122½	100	134 Oct. 22.	115 Mar. 14.	131	133		Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Oct. 31, '04.	1½	Q	130½	130¾	130½	130½	120	100
27¾	17¼	27¼ Dec. 21.	17¼ June 21.	26½	25¾		Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				25⅞	25	25	25		300
51¾	15	58 Nov. 30.	21¼ May 27.	38½	39	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000				36½	37⅜	36½	36⅝	25	2,900
64	24	73¾ Nov. 30.	32¼ Feb. 24.	53¾	54	+ ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				54	55	54	54	35	3,600
124¼	79	103¾ Oct. 31.	87¼ Feb. 23.	103¼	106	— ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	103½	105¾	105¾	105¾	90	520
15	4½	13¾ Nov. 22.	3¼ Aug. 19.	10½	11	— ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				11	11¼	10½	10⅝	6⅝	1,100
87⅜	67⅛	75¾ Nov. 23.	45 Feb. 24.	73½	74	— 1⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	75	75	73¾	74	61	700
152¾	85⅞	117 Nov. 21.	87 Mar. 14.	112¾	113⅜	— ⅜	Union Pacific	100	119,340,900	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	111	114¼	110⅝	113¾	79¾	317,450
101¾	83½	96 Dec. 30.	86¾ Feb. 25.	97½	97⅝	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	96½	98	96¾	97⅞	90	3,580
114¾	94	112¼ June 13.	96 Feb. 6.			+ 4	United Fruit Co.	100	15,782,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	100	100	100¼	100¼		650
30	6¾	60 Dec. 2.	42¼ Apr. 19.	65½	65¾		United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	65¾	65⅞	65	65¼	45	1,125
15	6	20¼ Dec. 3.	6¼ May 16.	19⅜	20	+ 1⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,100,300				18⅜	20¼	18½	19⅝	6¾	5,620
58	28	81⅝ Dec. 30.	40 Mar. 24.	79½	79¾	+ ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	Dec. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	41½	42	41½	41½	41½	13,200
15⅛	6	20⅜ Dec. 9.	6¼ May 27.	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜	United States Leather Co.	100	67,360,900				14¼	15¼	13⅞	13⅜	7⅜	45,660
59⅜	17½	42⅜ Dec. 3.	17⅜ Jan. 4.	101⅝	101⅞	— ¾	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	67,360,900	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	101¾	102½	101½	101⅞	76	31,083
		84½ Nov. 22.	43 July 13.	76	78		U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,054,000				78	78¾	78	78¾	72	500
19¼	7	34½ Dec. 30.	10½ Feb. 6.	31½	32⅜	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,668,900	Apr. 20, '00.	1		32⅝	34¼	32⅝	33½	12	10,600
56	30¼	100 Dec. 29.	41 Jan. 4.	98	99	+ 2½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,025,500	Dec. 15, '04.	1½	Q	94½	100	94½	98¾	41	9,150
39⅞	10	33¼ Dec. 5.	8⅝ May 12.	28½	30	+ 1¼	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½		29¼	31⅞	29¼	30	11½	280,875
90¾	49⅜	93⅞ Dec. 3.	51⅛ May 13.	82⅜	82⅞	+ 1⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	82¼	85⅞	82	85⅞	56	308,985
69⅝	17½	44¼ Dec. 5.	22⅜ June 20.	39	39⅝	— 1¼	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,084,400	June 1, '02.	1½		41¼	42¾	39⅝	39¾	27	5,870
123⅝	89	114¾ Nov. 28.	85 July 6.	110½	111¼	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1		113	113	110¾	110¾	100	1,845
17	17	44 Nov. 20.	18¾ Sep. 7.	41½	42	+ ⅜	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600				39½	42	39½	41½	29	1,600
3¾	3¼	11 Dec. 5.	2⅜ Nov. 16.			— 1⅛	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '03.	1		9½	9½	8¾	8¾		300
32⅜	16½	25 Nov. 12.	15 May 16.	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000				21⅜	23¼	21⅜	21⅜	19¾	5,375
52⅜	27⅛	48¾ Nov. 18.	32⅜ Feb. 24.	42½	43	— ⅜	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				43	44¾	42½	42⅝	36¾	5,000
246¼	105	230 Aug. 23.	205 Mar. 26.	235	240	— 3	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '04.	6	SA	243	243	243	243		120
89	89¼	96 Dec. 16.	83 May 10.	92	93¾	+ 1	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,900	Dec. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	92⅝	93⅝	92⅝	93¼	89½	3,252
221	130	185 Dec. 17.	153 May 2.				Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	184	184	180	180	168	5,000
224	109	193¾ Nov. 28.	180 Aug. 17.	190	196	+ 2¼	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	193	195	193	193½	183½	100
27¼	12	25⅝ Nov. 14.	14⅛ July 25.	18¼	19¼	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				19¼	19⅝	18½	18½	17½	950
61	40¼	53¾ Jan. 22.	37 July 27.	46	46¼	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				45	46¾	45	46¼	47½	1,400
39	32	50 Nov. 12.	27½ June 28.	28	27	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				27	28¼	27	27	26½	700
20¼	14¼	23 Nov. 18.	16 June 6.	22	22¾	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900				22	23	21½	22¾	16¾	4,980
55¾	33	49⅝ Nov. 18.	47 June 6.	45½	46	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				45	46⅜	45	45⅞	38½	3,080

NORTHERN SECURITIES' VALUE.

Discussion of the Present Price of the Stock and Its Distributive Value.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please explain, if possible, why it is that Northern Securities sell, say, at 129¼, when Great Northern sells at, say, 240 and Northern Pacific sells at 160? Why is it that one buys the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock at above prices, when by buying Northern Securities at 129¼ they could obtain Great Northern and Northern Pacific at much less prices? Am I right or wrong in figuring the value of Northern Securities as below: In exchanging one would get in round numbers each 100 shares of Northern Securities, 30 shares of Great Northern, which at 240 would equal 72; 40 shares of Northern Pacific at 160 would be 64, stubs at 4, and accrued dividend of, say, $3.50 at this date would make the total value of Northern Securities 145½, instead of 129¼. It would seem to a layman in finance that either Northern Securities was much too low or one could buy Great Northern and Northern Pacific much cheaper by buying Northern Securities than by buying the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks at going prices. SOUTHWEST.

Roughly speaking, the above calculation of the relative values of Northern Securities and Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific is correct, and it is true that the present price of Northern Securities is below the aggregate value of the securities that would be distributed under the plan for the distribution of the company's assets formulated by the company last Spring. Disregarding the fact that the price of the Great Northern preferred stock that is held by the Northern Securities Company does not command the same price as the undeposited stock that is traded in on the Stock Exchange, the fact remains that the plan of distribution upon which the calculation is made is in litigation, and the uncertainty as to the period that will elapse before a final decision is rendered, and the uncertainty about the character of the decision when it is rendered, operates against Northern Securities stock commanding the full value of the assets which it represents. Were it known with finality what the methods of distribution would be, and that the distribution was to take place in the very near future, the price of the stock could be depended upon to approximate its distributive value, but as long as the factors upon which the stock's distributive value depends is in litigation, it is not to be expected that any one will buy Northern Securities except at a price sufficiently below its possible ultimate value to allow for the element of uncertainty that exists in the situation.

American Books Free of Duty in Spain.

United States Minister Hardy, Madrid, transmits a copy of a royal order, issued from the Ministry of Finance on Nov. 17, permitting the free entry into Spain of books from the following countries, (printed in the language of the country of origin,) in reciprocation of the free entry into said countries of books printed in Spain: Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States. American books imported into Spain were heretofore subject to a duty of 13 pesetas per 2.7 pounds, ($1.14 per pound.)

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1⅛	Mo. St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1⅝	Mo., K. & Texas	1½
Amal. Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Grass Twine	2	National Lead	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Linseed	2	N. Y. Dock pf.	6
Am. Locomotive	1⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2¼	Norf. & West.	1⅝
Am. Woolen	1⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1⅜	Pacific Coast	3
Anaconda Copper	9	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	6⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	2¼	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio	3¼	Pennsylvania	1⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Canadian Pacific	2⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Pullman	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. & N. W.	3¼	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3⅝	Reading	2⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	2¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Rep. Iron & S.	2⅜
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1	Rock Island	1½
Consol. Gas	1⅞	Rubber Goods	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	10	St. J. & G. Island	2
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅝	St. L. & G. I. 1st pf.	2⅞
D. & Rio Grande pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Det. Southern pf.	3¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅝
Dist. Securities	1⅜	St. L. S. W.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Slos-Sheff. S. & I.	4¼
Erie	1⅛	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1	Sou. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Pacific	2½
Ft. W. & Den. City	4⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Fed. M. & S.	1⅝	United Fruit	4
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2⅛	U. S. Pipe	1⅞
General Electric	2	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Hocking Valley	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	1½
Ill. Central	2⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1½	Western Union Tel.	1
Iowa Central	2	Westinghouse E. & M.	2½
Man. Elevated	1½	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	2¼
Mexican Central	1⅝	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Ann Arbor	1	Lake Erie & W.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	5	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1⅛	Union Bag pf.	1⅛
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	1⅛	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¼
Corn Products pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Vulcan Detinning	1¼
Int. Paper	1⅛	Wells-Fargo Exp.	9
Int. Steam Pump	1½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	2½
At. Coast Line 4s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Balt. & O. conv.	3	Mo., K. & T. of T.	1
B'klyn R. T. con. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & T. 5s	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. tr. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. con.	2⅜	Mo. Pac., Cent. Br. 4s	2
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1½	Ore. S. Line con. 5s	1½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	1½	Pacific Coast 1st	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1½	Rio Gr. So. 4s	1
C. P. & I. conv. U. r.	1⅝	St. L. & I. M., R. & G. 4s	1⅝
Cent. of Ga., C. Div. 4s	3	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1
Consol. Gas conv. 6s	2⅝	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Con. Ry. & L. 4½s	1⅜	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	1⅛	So. Ry., M. & O. Div. 4s	1¼
Erie & ind. con. 6s	3	Tenn. C. & I., Term. Div. 6s	1
Hudson Gas 5s	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1⅜
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	1	Union Pac. conv.	4
L. & N., Mob. & M. 4½s	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1
L. & N.-So. Ry. joint 4s	1⅛	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s	1
Met. Street Ry. 4s	4	Wab., Tol. & C. 4s	2¼
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2	Wis. C. L. E. eq. 5s	2

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1⅜	C. M. & St. P. con. 7s	9

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Dec. 31

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Parima	St. Thomas	$1,793
American Silver Coin—		
Seguranca	Panama	20
Parima	St. Thomas	1,312
Mexico	Havana	20,000
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Seguranca	Panama	400
Sarnia	Limon	391
Zulia	Curacao	224
Parima	St. Thomas	291
Mexico	Havana	120,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Seguranca	Panama	250
Advance	Colon	1,086
Sarnia	Baranquilla	474
Flandria	Fort au Prince	1,411
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Puerto Colombia	1,224
Catania	Barbados	1,500
Fluminense	Barbados	1,150
Alleghany	Savanilla	89
Alleghany	Cartagena	750
Allianca	Colon	5,353
Seguranca	Colon	816
Advance	Colon	640
Zulia	Curacao	420
Havana	Vera Cruz	2,174
Silver Bullion—		
Allianca	Colon	23,809
Zulia	Curacao	6
Havana	Vera Cruz	646
Gold Ore—		
Seguranca	Colon	5,500
Sarnia	Baranquilla	232
Silver Ore—		
Seguranca	Colon	29,768
Total		$222,339

Exports, New York, Dec. 27 to 31.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Dec. 27	Baltic	London, S. B. (U. S.)	$316,750
Dec. 29	La Savoie	Havre, G. B.	541,018
Dec. 28	Alene	Cape Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	2,315
Dec. 30	St. Louis	London, S. B.	80,400
Dec. 30	Campania	London, S. B.	134,000
Total			$1,168,483

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 23	St. Paul	London, S. B.	$88,085
Dec. 22	St. Paul	London, S. C. (Br.)	1,500
Dec. 23	Kroonland	Antwerp, G. C. (U. S.)	250,000
Grand total			$1,508,048

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Philippine Islands pur. money 4s	110	110	110	110	15
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	131	130⅞	130⅝	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107	107	107	107	10
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs, 2d series	89⅜	90	89⅜	89¾	101
Imperial Japanese Government 6s	93¾	93½	92⅜	93¼	294
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	103¾	103⅝	102⅝	103	178
U. S. of Mexico 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs	93⅝	94⅞	93⅝	94⅜	105
Total sales					$368,000

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	97¼	97¼	97½	97¾	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	95½	95½	95½	95¾	16
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	12⅜	16½	12½	16½	380
Total sales					$382,500
Grand total					$26,293,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale occurred in 1904 the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107¼ Jan. 23	Q. Jun. 9	104¾	Aug. 26	
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	104¾ Mar. 28	Q. Nov. 27	104¼	Dec. 19	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	108¾ Apr. 11	Q. Jan. 4	106¾	July 13	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	108¾ Jan. 6	Q. Nov. 28	107	Dec 31	
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	132½ Apr. 20	Q. Sep. 27	131⅞	Sep. 27	
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134 Jan. 5	Q. Nov. 28	130⅜	Dec. 28	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	108 Jan. 5	Q. Nov. 28	104⅜	Nov. 28	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107¼ Feb. 18	Q. Aug. 26	105⅝	Sep. 22	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	106⅜ Mar. 16	Q. Aug. 15	103	Aug. 18	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small				107	Jun. 25	
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.			121	Mar. 16	
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	111¾ Mar. 4	Q. Dec. 30	110	Dec. 30	
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	103¾ May 10	Q. July 18	97¾	July 18	
U. S. of Mexico 4s, Speyer & Co. cts		94⅝ Dec. 30	93⅜ Dec. 30	94⅝	Dec. 31	
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid		103½ Nov. 16	98¾ Jun. 6	103	Dec. 31	
Imperial Japanese Gov. 6s		93½ Oct. 4	89 Oct. 27	93¼	Dec. 31	
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K. L. cts, 2d ser		90 Dec. 31	89¾ Dec. 30	89½	Dec. 31	

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale occurred in 1904 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A,

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Last Price.	Range since Jan. 1. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Asked.
Texas & Okla. 1st mtg.gtd.5s,1943..MS*	105	Nov 28	104	Nov 28	104½	104½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906.....MN*	109½	Apr 25	105¾	Dec 1	110	106½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920.....MN*	109¾	Dec 31	111¾	Jan 14	108½	..
Do tr. rs. 5s stamped, Jan., 1917..MS	109¼	Oct 25	104	Mar 14	108½	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....FA	101	Nov 18	103½	Feb 16	98	..
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919..*FA	98	Dec 30	91¾	Feb 03	98	98
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 6s, 1926. JJ*	..	..	..	..	100	May 1, 02
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938..FA*	103¾	Dec 2	101	Feb 10	103¾	Dec 3
Do 2d ext. g. 6s, 1938.....JJ*	117	Dec 19	109¼	Mar 17	116¾	Dec 22
St. L. & S. F. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*AO	118	Sep 14	111¾	Jan 3	117	Dec 31
Do do rctf., g. 5s, stamped, 1931...*AO	..	..	..	..	92¾	Oct 29, 03
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1950. JJ*	97	Dec 30	84	Jan 3	97	96½
Do do registered.....*AO	87¼	Apr 25	87¼	Apr 25	97½	Apr 28
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933.*MN	97½	Dec 31	91	Mar 14	97½	Dec 31
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945....JJ*	111½	Mar 8	111¼	Mar 8	111¾	Mar 8
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, 1945.....JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	94	..
Do do small.....Aug	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....JD*	120¾	Jun 22	112¾	Jun 22	120¾	Dec 1
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....QJ	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 31	121	Apr 23
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....MS*	96½	Dec 20	90	Apr 11	96½	Dec 20
Do 1st g. 4s, 1927.....*FA	116¾	Sep 14	112	Sep 14	115	Dec 1
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947.....*FA	120	Oct 6	110	Jan 27	119	Dec 1
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....QJ*	92¾	Jul 15	88½	Mar 3	93½	July 29
Do do do 4s, May 1, 1950.....QF*	92¾	Jul 15	88½	Mar 3	93½	July 29
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913..JJ*	125	Dec 17	120	Jan 22	124¼	Dec 27
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*AO	116	Dec 31	110½	Apr 18	116	Dec 31
Do 1st g. 6s Jasper Branch, 1923...*JJ	..	..	..	..	116	De 1, 00
Do 1st g. 6s, McM. N. & Ala.....*JJ	113¾	Jun 9	111¾	Jun 9	111¾	June 9
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917.....*JJ	104	Nov 22	100	Feb 16	104	Nov 22
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926..JJ	82	Nov 21	73	Feb 16	82	Nov 21
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951.....*	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 04
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915...AO	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997.....JJ*	101¾	Jun 22	93¾	Feb 16	101¾	Dec 30
Do do registered.....JJ*	100½	Nov 18	98	Jan 6	98½	Dec 29
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934-1905.....*MN	101	Aug 15	100	Jan 14	99½	Dec 29
Do do reg. 4s, 1890-1905.....*MN	..	..	..	..	98	Dec 12, 02
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905...*MN	101¼	Apr 8	..	..	99½	May 17
Do deb. certs. g. 4s, 1905.....*MN	..	..	..	..	100¼	No 8, 02
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998...*FA	93¾	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	91	Dec 31
Do do registered.....*FA	91½	Jun 30	86	Jan 20	89½	Dec 29
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*FA	91¾	Jul 16	85¼	Mar 14	89½	Dec 29
Do do registered.....*FA	..	..	..	..	94	Je 17, 03
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....JJ*	108	Dec 16	101	Jan 5	108	Dec 16
Do registered.....JJ*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31
Cleve., Sh. L. 1st & r. gtd.4s,S.A.1940..JJ	..	..	..	..	93	Ap 3, 02
Do do registered.....JJ	..	..	..	..	104	Je 24, 97
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..MS*	..	..	..	..	107¾	Jy 9, 00
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.....*	..	..	..	..	104	Oct 16, 03
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993..AO*	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 15, 01
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*JJ	110¾	Dec 10	106¾	Jan 4	110¾	Dec 27
Do registered.....JJ	110	Dec 14	105¾	Jun 15	108	Dec 28
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997.....*JD	101½	Oct 20	98	Mar 10	100¾	Dec 30
Do do registered.....*JD	100¾	Oct 7	98	Apr 11	100¾	Dec 30
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928.....MS*	101¼	Aug 27	98¼	Mar 1	101½	Dec 30
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.....FA*	..	..	..	..	114	Fe 6, 02
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 21, 03
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932..MS*	115¾	Jan 18	108¾	Apr 10	109¾	Apr 19
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909..*MS	122	Jan 16	121¾	Jul 20	121¾	July 20
Do 6s, 1931.....*MS	132¾	Dec 6	131	Jan 5	132¾	Dec 6
Do do registered, March, 1931...*MS	132¾	Dec 6	131	Jan 5	132¾	Dec 6
Do 4s, 1940.....*MS	106¾	Apr 20	105½	Apr 13	106¾	June 9
Do do registered.....*MS	..	..	..	..	105¾	Nov 25, 00
Do g. 3½s, 1952.....*MN	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¾	May 20
N. Y. Cent. reorg. 3½ per cent. 100-year mtg.....*MN	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24, 03
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....AO*	115¼	Mar 8	113	Apr	115¼	Sept 1
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.AO	119½	Aug 24	112½	May	118	Dec 27
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.....*FA	..	..	..	..	113¾	Jn 25, 02
Utica & H. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922.....JJ	104¼	Apr	104	Feb	104¼	Dec 29
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....AO*	101	Sep	102¾	Apr	105	Dec 29
Do registered.....AO*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937.....MN*	..	..	..	..	131¾	Ap 20, 03
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*MN	..	..	..	..	125¼	Fe 6, 07
N. Y. & N. H. 1st 7s, 1903.....JJ	103¾	Nov 11	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Nov 11
Do do 6s, 1903.....JJ	101¾	Nov 11	101¾	Nov 11	101¾	Nov 11
N. Y. O. & W. ref. g. 4s, 1992.....MS	105¾	Nov 16	100¾	Mar 18	105¾	Dec 31
Do do registered, $5,000 only.....MS	..	..	..	..	100	De 7, 03
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941.....*MN	112¾	Apr 12	110	Sep	110	Nov 18
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....M*	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 30, 03
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*FA	132¾	Nov 5	132	Dec	132	Dec 1
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*AO	132¾	Dec 28	132¾	Dec	132¾	Dec 28
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996...AO*	102¾	Sep 26	98¼	Jan	101¾	Dec 30
Do registered.....AO*	..	..	..	..	100¾	Se 25, 03
Do dev. 1st lien & gen. g. 4s,1944. J*	98¾	Dec 10	93½	Dec	100	Dec 19
Do Pocca. Coal & C. Joint 4s,1941...JD*	97¾	Dec 30	97¾	Feb	101	Dec 31
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1952.....*JJ	112	Aug 25	111	Aug	112	Aug 25
Sct., N. & E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989.....MN*	103	Dec 31	96¾	Feb	103	Dec 31
N. F. Ry. pr.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997..QJ	106	Dec 29	101¾	Jan	106	Dec 29
Do registered.....QJ	104¾	Nov 29	101	Mar	103	Dec 19
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....QJ	79	Dec 29	70¼	Feb	79	Dec 29
Do do registered.....QF	70¼	Oct 19	69¾	Jan	73	Feb 10
Do R. & E. Div. 4s, 1996.....JD*	100¾	Nov 30	97½	Aug	100	Dec 31
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. coll. 1921.....*	101¼	Nov 16	99¼	Jan	101	Dec 31
Do do registered.....*	99¾	Nov 17	90	Jan	99¾	Dec 31
St. Paul & N. F. gen. 6s, 1923.....*FA	123	Oct 14	122¼	Mar	122	Dec 31
Do registered certificates.....*	..	..	..	..	122	Jy 29, 03
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931.....FA*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Jy 21, 03
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....AO*	108¾	Jan 20	105½	Apr	111	Nov 2
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....AO*	99¾	Aug 22	99¾	Aug	99¾	Aug 22
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948.QM	94	Aug 16	83	May	94	Aug 16
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...JJ*	119	Aug 24	111	Feb	118½	Dec 30
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*JD	117¼	Oct 19	110	Jul	7	115¼
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....AO*	112	Dec 6	111	Sep	20	112
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*JD	113½	Dec 29	103	Jan	10	113½
Panama 1sts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917.....*AO	102¾	Jun	9	102½	June	16
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 14, 02
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....JJ*	112	Dec 31	106	Jan	11	112
Do registered, 1921.....JJ*	108¾	Mar 31	103¾	Jun	23	103¾
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937..MS*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98
Do gtd. 3½s, coll.tr.cts.,S.B.,1941...*FA	..	..	..	..	92¾	De 28, 03
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916...MN*	99¼	Sep 16	95¾	Mar	23	97¼
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.....AO*	129	Sep 26	123	May	27	118
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942.....*JJ	..	..	..	..	108¾	Au 21, 03
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950.....*FA	86	Jan 8	86	Jan	8	96
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C. JJ*	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr	4	98¾
P.C.C. & St. L.con.g.4½s,A.1940..AO*	113	Dec 10	108	Apr	25	113
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*AO	112¼	Nov 16	103¾	Jan	4	112¼
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....MN*	110	Aug 17	110	Aug	17	110
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....MN*	104½	Oct 6	100½	Jan	23	104½
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....FA*	93¼	Sep 28	90	May	14	93¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....JJ*	..	..	..	..	127½	Oc 23, 02
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar	4	121
Do 3d 7s, 1912.....JJ*	123	Apr 11	116	Apr	11	119
Penn. R. R. Co. rs. est. g. 4s, 1923..*MN	106¼	Feb 15	104¼	Feb	15	105
Do con. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*	..	..	..	..	114	De 15, 03
Do con. g. 4s, 1943.....*MN	..	..	..	..	110	Au 28, 03
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912.....*MN	108¾	Nov 21	94½	Feb	22	103
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.....*MS	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...*MN	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941..JJ*	110	Oct 6	106¼	Apr	20	110
Phil., Bal. & Wash. 1st g. 4s, 1943..MN*	107¾	Nov 14	107	Nov	14	107¾
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944..*MS	111	Sep 28	110¼	Sep	28	110¼
Pec. & F. Un. 1st g. 5s, Feb., 1921...QF	123¼	Jan 18	122¾	May	11	122¾
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....MN	101	Jul 8	93	Jun	23	101
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....AO*	122	Jul 18	118	Apr	9	121¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	111¼	Sep 6	107¾	Feb	8	111½
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939..*AO	112¾	Aug 12	100¼	Jan	16	112¾
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....JD*	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J*	..	..	..	..	120	De 11, 01
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1925..AO	..	..	..	..	112¾	De 13, 02
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....AO*	115¼	Mar 7	114¼	Sep	2	114¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....*	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14, 97
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927...MN*	117¾	Oct 24	114¼	May	4	117¾
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*JJ	103¾	Dec 29	94¾	Jan	9	103¼
Do registered.....*JJ	100	Aug 25	98	May	6	100
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951..*AO	99	Dec 2	91¾	Jan	4	99
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911.....*JD	119½	Mar 7	119¼	Apr	2	119¾
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939...JJ*	111¾	Jul 28	110¼	Jun	19	111¾
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J*	76	Dec 28	63¼	Mar	29	76
Do guaranteed.....J*	87¾	Sep 7	87¾	Sep	7	87¾
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941..J*	108	May 3	103¾	May	10	103¾
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949...J*	..	..	..	..	..	101¼
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*JJ	95	Dec 22	84	May	31	95
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906...MN*	109½	Oct 22	103¾	May	3	104
Do g. 4s, Class C, 1906.....MN*	109¾	Jun 24	103¾	May	17	103¾
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J*	134½	Dec 20	122¾	Mar	14	130½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J*	114¾	Dec 19	110	Jan	13	114¾
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....*	96¼	Nov 15	96	Apr	14	99¼
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947...AO*	100	Jun 21	95¾	Nov	23	98½
Do refunding 4s, 1951.....J*	91	Dec 29	79¾	Feb	24	90¾
Do 2-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1906...JD*	98¼	Nov 23	94	Aug	15	98
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928..*MN	124¾	Nov 28	119¼	Feb	4	126¾
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936..AO*	96	Dec 30	75	Jan	7	89¾
Do do registered.....*	78½	Jan 14	77¾	Jan	13	78¾
St. L. & S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989..MN*	100¾	Oct 25	91¼	Jun	3	100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989...J	98¾	Nov 16	76¾	May	26	98¾
Do con. g. 6s, 1932.....*JD	69	Nov 23	66¾	Jun	1	81
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d gs. 1909.....AO*	112	Sep 22	107¾	Apr	11	110¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J*	134¾	Oct 31	129	Jan	3	134¾
Do do registered.....J*	..	..	..	..	..	Jan
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J*	112¾	Oct 15	107¼	Jan	4	114¾
Do do do reg.....J*	..	..	..	..	..	116¾
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*	111¾	Sep 6	106¾	May	11	111¾
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*JD	104½	Nov 22	100	Jan	4	103½
Do do registered.....*JD	..	..	..	..	..	106
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908..*AO	104½	Aug 10	102¾	Oct	25	102¾
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J*	135¾	Apr 23	134	Apr	14	136
Do registered.....J*	134½	Dec 20	134½	Dec	20	134¾
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J*	110¾	Sep	111¼	Mar	16	110¾
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938..*JD	117	Jan	11	117	Jan	11
Do registered.....*JD	..	..	..	..	..	115
S. Fe, P. & Ph. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...MS*	110	Jan	7	110	Jan	7
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	113¾
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g.4s, 1950.....A*	85¼	Nov 18	85	Dec	31	85¼
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911.....*MN	104	Oct 31	96	Jan	18	103
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949..*JJ	97	Nov 25	91	Aug	1	96

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Last Price.	Range since Jan. 1. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Asked.
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918...JJ*	..	..	..	..	100	Sep 6, 00
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*JJ	104¾	Jul 18	104¾	Jul	18	104¾
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. JJ	112¾	Nov 18	102	Jan	15	112¾
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929..JJ*	110¾	Nov 11	103½	Feb	23	110½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....JJ	..	..	..	..	111¾	May 7, 03
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924...JJ	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 20, 03
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905..JD*	102¼	Nov 23	97¾	Jan	8	100¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949..JD	96½	Nov 16	87½	Feb	21	96
Do do registered.....Aug	94¾	Aug 17	87¾	Jan	11	94¾
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941...JJ*	113¾	Oct 12	97	Feb	26	110¾
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..FA*	102¾	Dec 29	97¼	Mar	11	103½
Do registered.....*	..	..	..	..	90¾	Mr 5, 03
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929...JD	89½	Dec 31	84	Jan	6	89½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.....FA	112¾	Dec 16	107	Jan	25	112¾
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*JD	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan	26	103
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931.....*MN	125¾	Sep 29	106¾	Mar	9	113
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924..MN	104½	Oct 17	105	Jan	19	110
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933...*MN	107½	Oct	98	104½	Dec	7
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933.....MN	103¾	Jul	7	102¾	Jul	7
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..JJ*	113¾	Nov	14	110	Jan	14
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.....AO*	113	Mar	21	112	Jan	26
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.....*AO	96	Sep	19	90½	Jan	5
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930...*MN	..	..	..	..	107¾	Dec 29
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....JJ*	122¾	Nov	5	121	May	6
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*AO	130½	Mar	24	125½	Nov	2
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907...*JJ	106	Jan	8	104¾	Jul	25
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....AO*	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 4,
Ore & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....JJ*	102	Nov	25	100	Jan	8
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943..*JJ	96½	Dec	30	76	Jan	4
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909. JJ	110½	Dec	13	105	Jan	18
Do do March, 1910.....JJ	111½	Dec	13	103¾	Jul	11
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser.A. 1905..*AO	102	May	6	100¾	Oct	3
Do do Series B, 1905.....*	..	..	..	..	102	Dec 22,
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....*	104¾	Sep	14	102	Apr	12
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912...AO	113¾	Jun	14	112¾	Oct	17
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....*JD	118	Feb	2	119	Feb	2
Do stamped, 1905-37.....MN	110½	Oct	13	107	Jan	6
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911...JJ*	108¾	Feb	19	108	Mar	3
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....FA*	103	Oct	3	101	Feb	5
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912....MS*	100	Sep	13	100	Sep	13
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....JJ*	103	Jan	29	102	Jan	26
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....JJ*	121	Dec	29	111	Feb	23
Do registered.....JJ*	110	Feb	28	108	Feb	23
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938....MS*	97¼	Aug	26	92¾	Jun	8
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996...J*	117¾	Dec	2	114	Mar	21
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951..*JJ	100½	Nov	29	93¼	Mar	17
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....JJ*	118½	Nov	28	115	Apr	12
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....JJ*	107¾	Dec	16	104¾	Feb	24
Do 2d mtg. 4s, 1948.....JJ*	90¾	Dec	2	89¾	Dec	2
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....*JJ	110½	Oct	22	113	May	15
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930..JJ*	121¾	Oct	26	117	May	8
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....MN*	121¾	Dec	27	111	Feb	23
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938...*MN	112¾	Nov	23	109	Apr	20
Georgia Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1922.....*JJ	125¾	Dec	6	118¾	Jan	7
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....JJ*	125*	Sep	27	120	Mar	6
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*JJ	118	Oct	21	114	Mar	16
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*AO	112¾	Sep	2	111¼	Dec	31
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948...MN*	87½	Jul	29	87¼	July	26
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*MN	110¼	Oct	26	103¼	Jan	5
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*MN	117	Oct	12	110	Jan	18
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*MN	112¾	Apr	29	110¼	May	10
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906....MS	103	Mar	20	103	Mar	28
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911....MS	..	..	..	..	123	Fe 8, 02
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1913....MS	113	Jan	28	109	Oct	31
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921....MS	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926....MS	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931..J.-J.*	..	..	..	..	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924..*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914.....JJ*	117½	Dec	28	112¾	Feb	13
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939...J*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943.....*JD	100	Nov	22	100	Nov	22
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939..AO*	110	May	26	110	May	26
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....FA*	113¾	Oct	24	112¾	Jul	29
Do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s, 1953.....*JJ	101½	Dec	29	98	Jul	29
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930.....AO	112¾	Jul	28	110	Mar	26
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1905..*MS	102	Jul	1	100	Sep	12
Do 1st g. 6s, 1905.....*	102	Oct	7	115	Dec	29
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.....Mar	98	Nov	14	80	Jun	15
Do La. Ry. & Nav. Co. g. 5s, 1951.....*	110½	Jan	8	110½	Jan	8
Weatherford Mineral Wells & North western gtd. 1st 5s, 1930.....FA*	106¼	Feb	1	101	Feb	4
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....J*	115½	Dec	1	112¼	Jan	22
Do West. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1935.....AO*	111	May	31	111	May	31
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935.....*JD	107¾	Aug	5	104½	Jul	11
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990..*AO	90¼	Dec	7	91	Apr	18
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J*	93	Dec	9	88	Mar	9
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925..J*	80¾	Oct	31	81	Jan	6
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950.....*AO	84	Nov	30	68	Apr	5
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946...JJ	103½	Sep	30	93	Mar	15
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s,1928..*JD	113	Jul	6	100¼	Jan	22
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952.....AO*	91¾	Sep	29	91¾	Jul	1
Union Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947..JJ*	107¾	Dec	31	100¾	Jan	7
Do registered.....J*	104¾	Dec	2	100¾	Jan	14
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s,.1911.....*MN	110½	Nov	21	94½	Feb	24
Do do registered.....*	110½	Nov	21	94¼	Feb	24
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.....*JD	104¾	Nov	17	98½	Feb	24
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922..*FA	127	Dec	31	120¼	Feb	1
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946...J*	121½	Dec	31	111	Jan	14
Do 4 p. c. and partic. gold, 1927..FA*	104¾	Nov	22	90¾	Feb	24
Do do registered.....*	104¾	Dec	4	95¼	Apr	15
Do do temporary certificates.....*	97¾	Dec	29	95¼	Dec	27
Utah & Northern 1st 7s,

Consol. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb. 1909	J J*	102⅜	Oct 21	117⅛	Jul 1	115⅞	Dec 31	..	..
Det. Gas Co. conv. g. 5s, 1915	F A	..	..	..	..	105	Ja 2, 04	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	J J	101	Dec 5	95¾	Jul 11	101	Dec 20	105	101½
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	M S	..	..	..	..	112	No 11, 04	113	..
Gas & El. Co. of N. Co. con. 5s, 1949	J D	..	..	97	Oc 7, 04	..	..	..	..
General Electric deb. g. 5½s, 1942	F A	97¾	Nov 21	88	Feb 2	91⅞	Nov 21	..	91
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	F A	..	..	..	..	107⅜	De 17, 00	..	..
Madison Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	M N	106¼	Dec 28	103¾	May 16	106¾	Dec 29	106⅜	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	A O	100	Oct 18	100	Oct 18	100	Oct 18	104⅝	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	A O*	125	Dec 27	117¾	Jan 12	125	Dec 29	124½	..
Kd. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	J J	98½	Oct 7	83¾	Sep 22	98⅝	Oct 7	98¾	..
Lac. Gas. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919	Q F	119¾	Oct 20	103	Feb 9	103⅝	Dec 22	103	..
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	M N	90½	Jul 9	87½	Jan 8	90¼	July 30	90¾	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	J D*	113⅝	Nov 18	105½	Jun 1	110⅝	Dec 30	110¾	97
Do purchase money 6s, 1949	F A	105¾	Jul 20	90¾	Feb 24	105⅜	Dec 30	..	..
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 4s, 1910	M S	103⅜	Jul 29	102¼	Mar 8	104⅜	Dec 7	104½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1950	J J	120¼	Jun 27	115¼	Apr 5	120¼	June 27	119½	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	F A*	107¼	Dec 7	100¾	Feb 2	107⅞	Dec 7	107¼	..
N. Y. & Fligh. Gas Co. g. 5s, 1921	M N	100	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	A O	128	Oct 24	118¾	Feb 2	125	Nov 25	125	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	M S	109¾	Dec 20	103	Apr 2	110⅜	Dec 28	108⅞	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st grd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	110¾	Dec 30	105½	Jan 22	110¾	Dec 30	110¾	..
Con. Gs. Chi. 1st grd. g. 5s, 1936	J J*	108¾	Nov 19	104	Mar 5	107	Dec 31	108⅝	107½
Chi. G. & El. Chi. 1st grd. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	103	Dec 19	101	Mar 5	103	Dec 19	102½	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st grd. g. 5s, 1947	M N*	93	Mar 30	101½	Aug 16	102⅛	Nov 30	102⅝	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	M S	..	..	..	..	109	Fe 8, 01	..	..

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.									
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov 1, 1915	Q F	100	Sep 7	93	Mar 14	100	Dec 31	99½	100
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	98¾	Dec 30	70	Jan 4	98¾	Dec 30	96	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	97¼	Dec 5	82	Mar 10	99½	Dec 12	98	97
Am. Thread 4s, 1919	J J	89¾	Dec 29	74	Jan 18	89½	Dec 29	89¾	89
Am. Tobacco 6s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	..	113¾	Dec 1	106¾	Nov 7	113¾	Dec 31	..	..
Am. Tobacco 4s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	..	76	Dec 1	63⅝	Nov 5	71½	Dec 31	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	J J*	..	..	..	..	103	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	F A*	85⅝	Dec 1	68¾	Feb 8	74⅝	Dec 31	74	75
Do registered	..	85⅝	Dec 3	57⅜	Mar 18	85¼	Dec 3	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	A O	80	Dec 5	61½	Jun 10	70¼	Dec 31	70	70¾
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	M J	..	..	..	..	99	Se 16, 03	97¾	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	J J	..	..	..	..	99	Jy 17, 00	103½	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	A O	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	103	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	F A	109¼	Jul 25	103¼	Mar 16	100	Dec 27	103	..
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	J J	105¾	Dec 28	97	Feb 8	103½	Dec 31	105	103½
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	97¼	Oct 6	97½	Oct 6	97¾	Oct 6	97¾	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	A O	103	Dec 5	92¾	Apr 4	103½	Dec 30	103¾	106
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	M N	90¼	Sep 29	87	May 9	90	Dec 19	90¼	..

Do stmk. fund deb. g. 6s, 1926	J J*	75	Nov 17	66	Sep 27	72	Dec 19	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 5s, 1946	F A*	62	Nov 18	35	Jan 4	46½	Dec 30	..	47
Do Con. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1965	..	9	Nov 19	1½	May 2	6¾	Dec 28	5¾	5¾
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. 50-yr., 1924	J D	97½	Dec 1	80	Aug 1	98	Dec 30	98	96½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	M N*	113⅝	Oct 25	107¾	Jan 7	111¾	Dec 19	111½	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	86	Dec 23	76	Sep 8	86	Dec 30	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5s mtg. g. s. f., Aug. 1, 1963	M N	95¾	Nov 26	68¾	Jan 7	92⅜	Dec 31	92⅝	93
Do registered	..	95¾	Nov 26	68¾	Jan 7	91¼	Dec 31	..	..

COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	No 2, 00
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	F A*	103¼	Dec 28	86¼	Mar 11	103¼	Dec 28	103½	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	91	Nov 11	89	Jan 5	90	Nov 21	..	90
Do do Trust Co. certificates	..	88	Nov 29	69¼	Jul 8	88⅞	Dec 30	89½	85½
Col. Prod. Co. gen. g. 5s, 1919	M N	107¼	Oct 7	100	Feb 29	107½	Oct 7	106	..
Con. Coal 1st r. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	F A	107⅝	Nov 18	100⅝	Jan 7	107⅝	Dec 12	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	102¾	Jul 26	102½	Jul 26	106¾	July 26	..	107½
Haf. & Cin. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	..	..	..	107	May 23, 07	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	..	..	..	102¾	Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1951	J J	..	..	..	..	102¾	Oc 27, 02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1925	J J	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	J D*	96¾	Nov 14	91¾	Jun 30	96¾	Dec 30	95¾	96¾
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, 1917	A O	111	Dec 27	102	Mar 1	111	Dec 27	Jan.	113⅜
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	113½	Dec 16	101½	Jan 12	112½	Dec 27	..	..
Dahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	..	..	..	102	Dc 28, 03	99	..
De Barde C. & I. gtd. 5s, 1910	F A	105¾	Dec 13	100½	Jan 6	105¾	Dec 13	105	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	M S	87	Dec 30	66½	Jul 11	87	Dec 31	86¾	87½

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	94	Jun 30	90	May 31	94	June 30	..	..
Com. Un. Tel. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	92	Dec 17	92	Dec 17	92	Dec 17	95	95
Do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	100¼	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. s. f. 5s, 1935	J D	..	..	..	..	109	Oc 7, 04	..	..
Mar. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	M N	109¾	May 12	109¾	May 12	109¾	June 22	109¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	..	103¾	Jul 2, 03	104¼	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	J J	112⅝	Dec 14	105	Feb 8	112⅝	Dec 14	112	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	M N	106½	Oct 24	101½	Jan 2	106½	Dec 31	101½	104⅜
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 28, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	107	Jun. 14	107	Jun 14	107	June 20	107⅜	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding r. e. 4½s, 1934	J J	103⅝	Apr 27	101¾	Apr 21	103¾	July 26	102⅝	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 31, 1904

BONDS.	Week ended Dec. 31, 1904. Low.	Last.	Sales.
[illegible]			
American Hide & Leather 6s	103⅛	104	103½	103⅝	14½
American Thread 4s	99½	100	99½	100	4
	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	8
	88	89¾	88	88⅞	17⅛
American Tobacco 6s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs	100⅝	110¼	109¾	110¼	525½
American Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs	71⅜	72	71¼	71¾	197
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅜	103⅜	102⅜	103⅜	257
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg	101	101	101	101	60
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94¾	16
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s, stamped	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	138
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100⅝	101½	100	101½	403
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	96	96⅝	23
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜	1393
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	93⅝	93⅞	93½	93⅝	2084
Balt. & Ohio, Ptts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	16
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4s	103½	104	103½	104	29
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	117¾	117¾	117½	117¾	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	108
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	100⅛	100	100	22
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	4
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	116½	116½	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101⅝	36
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	17
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	107	106½	107	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	111	113⅜	111	113⅜	320
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	121½	121	121½	121	108
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	77½	74¼	73½	74¼	108
[illegible] of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	63	63½	62	62½	60
[illegible] of Georgia, Chattanooga Div. 4s	96	96	96	96	5
[illegible] Railroad of New Jersey gen. 5s	136⅞	136⅞	136⅝	136½	10
[illegible] Saneb. Railway 4s	98¼	98	96½	98	30
[illegible] fic 4s	101¾	102⅝	101¾	102¼	60
[illegible] cific 4½s	87⅞	89½	87⅞	89¼	170
[illegible] apeake & O. 4½s	107⅞	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛	146
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. con. 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Pot. 2d 4s	98	98	98	98	11
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113¾	37
Chicago & Alton 3s	84⅝	85	84¾	85	26
Chicago & Alton 3½s	83	83	82½	82½	81
Chi., Bur. & q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. it. 4s	100¼	101⅛	100¼	100⅝	861
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. it. 4s reg.	98	98⅝	98	98⅝	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	106¼	106¼	106	106	28
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	178	178	178	178	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & P. West. 5s	118½	118⅝	118½	118½	231
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	94½	96	94½	95¾	704
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	82	82½	82	82¼	1,387
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106¼	106¼	106	106	456
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	97	97¼	96¾	97¼	456
Chi., St. Louis, N. O. & Memphis Div. 4s	109	109	109	109	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86	88	86	86	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101¼	101½	101	101	38
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103½	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. tr. rcts	85	86	85	85⅜	163
Colorado Midland 4s	77	77¼	76¾	76¾	155
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	91¾	92	91¾	92	194
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	178½	181	178½	179¾	314
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	74	76	74	74⅜	105
Conn. Railway & Lighting ref. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	14
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	74
Detroit & Mackinac gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	89½	90	89½	90	34
Distillers' Securities 5s	78	79¾	78	79¾	269
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	69
Erie general lien 4s	92¾	93¾	92	93	462
Erie 5th extended 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94½	95¼	94⅜	95¼	161
Erie convertible 4s	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	54
Evansville & Indianapolis consol. 6s	114	116	114	116	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	108	108¾	108	108¾	50
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	89	89	88	89	10
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Green Bay & Western deb. B	17½	18⅜	17½	18	74
Hudson County Gas 5s	108¼	108¼	108½	108¼	1
Illinois Centrl 4s, 1952	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	101¼	2
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	71½	72¾	71½	72	23
International Paper 6s	100	100	100	100	1
International Steam Pump 6s	105	105¾	105	105½	96
Iowa Central ref. 4s	86½	86½	86	86	7
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	88	90	88	88¾	238
Kansas City & Southern 5s	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	14
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	67
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power 6s	125	125	125	125	4
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105½	105⅝	105	105⅝	52
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100¾	100	100¾	24
Lake Shore 3½s reg	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	51
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¾	101⅞	101½	101½	142
Lehigh Valley (Penn.) coll. 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108⅝	9
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102½	102½	101⅞	101⅞	5
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118½	119	118½	119	4
Louisville & Nashville Joint 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	48
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	167
Louisville & Nashville, Mob. & Mont. 4½s	108½	108⅜	108½	108⅜	2
[illegible] Railway con. 4s	105⅜	105¾	105	105	34
[illegible] Elevated 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
[illegible] Street Railway ref. 4s	96¼	97⅝	92¼	93	53

BONDS.	Week ended Dec. 31, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	117⅝	118¾	117⅝	118¾	59
Mexican Central 4½s	96	96	96	96	7
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77	76½	76½	14
Mexican Central 1st income	23	25¼	23⅜	24¼	325
Mexican Central 2d income	16	17¼	16	16½	118
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie con. 4s	100¼	100⅝	100½	100⅝	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101½	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83½	86¼	83½	86½	150
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104	104	103½	103½	17
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	33
Missouri, Kans. & Texas of Texas 5s	107	107	106	106⅜	28
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122½	122⅝	122½	122⅝	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107⅞	108½	107⅞	108½	14
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	109	109	109	109	21
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	22
Nash, Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	31
Nassau Electric R. R. 4s	83½	83¾	83¼	83¼	17
National it. it. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	81¼	82	81¼	82	27
New York Central gen. 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
New York Central deb. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100	100⅛	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	90⅜	91½	90⅜	91	192
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	89¼	89¼	89½	89½	3
New York Central, Mich. Central coll. 3½s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	105	104½	105	30
New York Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109⅝	110¼	109¾	110¼	39
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	97½	98⅝	95¾	95⅝	71
New York, Ontario & West. ref. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	7
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101	101⅝	101	101½	24
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94¾	95	94½	95	165
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	75½	76	75½	76	156
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	106	105¾	106	46
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	75
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5
Oregon R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	3
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	104	104⅛	104	104⅛	96
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s reg	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s ctfs	97	97¾	96¾	97¾	165
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	120¼	121¼	120¼	121¼	22
Oregon Short Line 6s	126¾	127	126¾	127	11
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102¾	420
Pennsylvania Co. 3½s tr. co. ctfs gtd	97½	97½	97½	97¼	8
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	112	112	112	112	2
People's Gas of Chicago, refd. 5s	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	10
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	72¾	73¼	72¾	73	33
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	3
Phila., Balt. & Washington 4s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	39
Reading general 4s	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103⅛	105
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	99	99	98¼	99	101
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	76	76	76	76	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	13
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s	89	89	89	89	54
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98⅝	97	96	96⅝	11
St. Louis & Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s	96	97¼	96	97¼	93
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	104	104	104	104	423
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	89¾	91	89¾	90⅜	675
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¾	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	189
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	80½	81⅜	80½	81	550
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	87⅞	88¾	87⅞	88⅝	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 4s	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89	90¾	89	90¼	222
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	103	101	101	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84½	85	84½	85	23
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	59
Southern Pacific 4s	94	95	94	95	148
Southern Railway 5s	120	121	119¾	120⅜	147
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97¼	13
Standard Rope & Twine incomes	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	47½	47½	45½	45½	14
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	111	111	111	111	6
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	98¼	98¾	96¼	96¾	24
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	119¾	121¼	119¾	121¼	33
Texas Pacific 2d income 5s	96½	97	96½	97	13
Third Avenue 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	57
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	86	86	82½	84	43
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94	94	94	94	9
Underground El. Ry., London, prof. sharing 5s	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛	1044
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102½	104½	102½	104½	127
Union Pacific conv. 4s	111	113⅝	111	113⅝	3,253
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s	88½	89⅛	86½	86½	5
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	86	88	86	88	5
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96	85
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	92½	94	92½	92⅝	2,828
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	92⅜	94	92⅜	93¼	44
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	86	87	86	87	24
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	84½	88½	84½	86½	82
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	118¼	117½	118	47
Wabash 2d 5s	110¼	111	110½	111	6
Wabash debenture, Series B	67	67¾	66	66½	763
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85¾	86	85¾	86	12
Wabash, Tol. & Chi. Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	10
West Shore 4s	110¼	110½	110½	110¾	10
West Shore 4s reg	106¾	106¾	106	106	4
Western Maryland 4s	90¼	90½	89¾	90	287
Western North Carolina 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	9
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie equip. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94	94	93¾	93¾	8
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	93	93	92¾	93	32
Total sales					$24,963,000

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The gain in cash reported by the banks yesterday amounted to $919,400, but this was not enough to prevent a decrease in surplus, owing to the relatively large increase in reserve requirements. Deposits increased by $9,933,000, and the decrease in surplus reserve amounted to $1,563,800. The statement is thus the direct opposite of the statements returned for many recent weeks, in which losses in cash—sometimes very large losses—were practically without effect on surplus reserve because of compensating decreases in loans and deposits. Yesterday, despite an actual gain in cash, the surplus showed a decrease, because of the larger loans and deposits.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Jan. 2, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,572,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net profits	135,197,700	129,800	129,954,500
Deposits	1,164,949,100	$9,933,000	886,178,900
Circulation	43,145,300	278,400	44,023,400
Total	$1,397,354,800	$10,212,000	$1,196,551,300
Loans	1,066,701,200	9,271,000	908,576,500
Specie	208,554,800	*1,590,200	160,675,900
Legal t'd's	81,140,900	2,776,300	70,419,900
Total	$1,356,396,900	$10,190,900	$1,139,657,160
Res. held	289,635,700	919,000	231,686,690
Res. req'd	276,012,275	2,483,800	227,344,725
Surplus	$13,683,423	*$1,563,800	$9,941,875

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixture," not given in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official reports."

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 31	$1,382,620,079	$58,987,084
Dec. 24	1,630,786,429	79,385,595
Dec. 17	1,900,774,064	69,517,587
Dec. 10	2,248,165,463	77,380,439
Dec. 3	2,299,046,043	92,825,542
*Nov. 26	1,796,051,334	64,601,287
Nov. 19	2,184,394,711	70,057,957
*Nov. 12	1,614,991,858	66,896,945
Nov. 5	1,938,740,336	75,989,977
Oct. 29	1,931,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,459,500
Oct. 15	1,515,867,529	73,439,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,785	70,178,705
Oct. 1	1,353,768,062	60,940,635
Sept. 24	1,190,672,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,637,331	65,028,038
Sept. 10	1,062,396,107	59,397,030
Sept. 3	1,179,391,911	59,788,880
Aug. 27	1,013,784,038	56,852,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,048	61,567,995
Aug. 13	992,146,392	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,486,179
July 30	1,063,864,529	52,856,789
July 23	1,268,864,886	61,038,959
July 16	1,299,494,329	64,561,348
July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472
July 2	1,243,921,097	78,363,780
June 25	1,055,994,294	61,726,174
June 18	1,046,972,967	48,238,985
June 11	979,612,020	49,226,988
*June 4	907,940,206	48,898,872
May 28	1,026,994,201	51,490,616
May 21	1,219,167,582	91,734,162
May 14	1,166,734,029	77,910,857
May 7	1,297,582,175	78,728,584
April 30	985,975,637	58,626,946
April 23	1,163,416,046	73,458,130
April 16	1,142,203,100	66,583,128
April 9	1,135,994,121	53,536,793
April 2	1,064,278,688	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,498,277	82,784,259
March 19	1,111,169,992	56,780,430
March 12	964,162,962	52,289,134
March 5	1,075,780,466	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	981,349,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,069,355,410	57,504,233
Feb. 13	1,070,262,445	60,182,571
Feb. 6	1,251,261,868	66,218,229
Jan. 30	1,247,525,928	66,758,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,466,508
Jan. 16	1,311,246,347	72,711,500
Jan. 9	1,469,165,444	77,330,260
*Jan. 2	4,745,217,797	66,986,811

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,941,875	$10,193,850	$7,515,587
Jan. 9	14,666,675	14,810,300	12,906,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	18,021,450
Jan. 23	28,072,075	26,414,975	26,432,400
Jan. 30	29,129,000	27,580,775	26,622,200
Feb. 6	21,942,775	16,545,675	17,986,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,528,975	13,060,350
Feb. 20	18,106,000	9,641,675	12,652,050
Feb. 27	13,683,423	9,941,875	9,961,975
March 5	29,943,250	666,975	5,986,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,084,000	5,173,800
March 19	27,810,275	3,130,400	3,473,250
March 26	27,468,075	5,290,900	5,965,375
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,825	2,649,625
April 9	25,918,400	1,671,700	1,671,700
April 16	27,906,000	5,007,050	5,978,650
April 23	24,366,700	10,964,475	9,461,050
April 30	23,144,250	11,181,950	7,494,000
May 7	22,774,300	10,699,825	8,441,000
May 14	12,937,200	8,892,625	8,944,650
May 21	19,009,775	9,229,750	14,941,450
May 28	23,662,225	9,648,150	14,982,600
June 4	31,709,975	4,775,450	11,236,975
June 11	28,852,450	5,477,175	13,981,825
June 18	26,892,825	10,050,675	12,153,300
June 25	29,458,675	13,275,850	13,915,350
July 2	26,106,300	8,577,675	10,084,725
July 9	24,047,725	8,006,475	12,236,925
July 16	24,905,300	13,378,975	15,705,275
July 23	20,630,000	12,215,400	16,096,400
July 30	16,989,600	14,060,075	13,795,125
Aug. 6	16,306,850	21,347,075	9,481,250
Aug. 13	17,191,475	21,563,575	9,726,600
Aug. 20	18,433,075	21,006,825	9,744,300
Aug. 27	17,575,900	20,977,625	9,745,775
Sept. 3	17,533,900	17,256,975	4,067,050
Sept. 10	18,629,775	15,592,975	5,170,975
Sept. 17	20,552,150	18,117,625	*7,962,650
Sept. 24	20,291,025	14,099,300	3,326,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	13,957,500	1,542,200
Oct. 8	17,696,000	10,077,125	1,545,250
Oct. 15	15,907,975	*7,453,250	5,605,250
Oct. 22	17,883,525	11,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,783,600	16,974,150	21,850,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,394,225	17,957,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	5,156,425	16,920,350
Nov. 19	9,586,100	3,911,350	19,928,975
Nov. 26	8,331,575	1,125,350	14,776,300
Dec. 3	6,339,975	6,905,200	9,973,750
Dec. 10	5,952,200	3,077,275	8,765,900
Dec. 17	10,246,625	12,064,850	8,063,000
Dec. 24	13,347,225	11,574,625	6,646,350
Dec. 31	19,683,425	9,641,675	10,324,850

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$19,683,425	1898	39,599,900
1903	9,641,675	1897	15,680,750
1902	10,324,850	1896	23,360,950
1901	7,962,650	1895	20,417,150
1900	17,229,000	1894	6,580,500
1899	17,166,075	1893	17,222,050
1898	15,183,975	1892	5,070,975
1897	16,782,750		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 5, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,275, Aug. 12, 1898; maximum since 1900, $50,366,250, Aug. 5, 1901; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Net Deposits.
Jan. 2	$289,635,700	$1,066,701,200	$1,164,949,100
Jan. 9	304,302,375	1,068,201,500	1,164,949,100
Jan. 16	312,816,750	1,070,201,500	1,164,949,100
Jan. 23	317,707,075	1,070,201,500	1,164,949,100
Jan. 30	318,764,000	1,070,201,500	1,164,949,100
Feb. 6	302,577,775	1,070,201,500	1,164,949,100
Feb. 13	300,015,225	1,070,201,500	1,164,949,100
Feb. 20	294,742,000	1,070,201,500	1,164,949,100
Feb. 27	289,635,700	1,066,701,200	1,164,949,100
March 5	290,601,900	998,813,400	1,069,555,800
March 12	290,594,200	997,992,600	1,067,992,600
March 19	288,464,100	995,878,800	1,067,013,700
March 26	288,133,450	1,007,625,100	1,077,993,500
April 2	286,224,600	1,035,533,000	1,095,512,600
April 9	311,047,200	1,048,360,800	1,106,574,400
April 16	311,722,700	1,048,360,800	1,111,712,900
April 23	308,452,400	1,071,630,000	1,151,712,900
April 30	305,321,150	1,079,228,600	1,161,615,400
May 7	298,145,800	1,066,553,500	1,159,568,100
May 14	294,420,700	1,049,261,000	1,089,953,500
May 21	299,440,800	1,055,566,200	1,098,792,800
May 28	312,670,300	1,067,351,800	1,109,014,100
June 4	316,178,800	1,069,098,200	1,122,056,000
June 11	314,131,200	1,069,098,200	1,122,056,000
June 18	334,281,200	1,069,098,200	1,122,056,000
June 25	334,352,500	1,077,081,500	1,125,098,500
July 2	334,352,500	1,077,081,500	1,125,098,500
July 9	330,358,700	1,077,081,500	1,125,098,500
July 16	330,970,400	1,066,142,200	1,106,442,200
July 23	330,970,400	1,066,142,200	1,106,442,200
July 30	327,962,300	1,066,479,000	1,109,318,600
Aug. 6	325,511,000	1,071,630,000	1,113,712,900
Aug. 13	321,191,100	1,070,228,600	1,113,712,900
Aug. 20	321,191,100	1,070,228,600	1,113,712,900
Aug. 27	317,575,900	1,067,351,800	1,109,014,100
Sept. 3	311,774,600	1,057,243,600	1,097,664,600
Sept. 10	312,886,600	1,057,243,600	1,097,664,600
Sept. 17	313,404,900	1,049,028,800	1,091,206,600
Sept. 24	314,287,300	1,049,028,800	1,091,206,600
Oct. 1	313,112,700	1,043,623,900	1,075,797,100
Oct. 8	307,809,275	1,043,623,900	1,075,797,100
Oct. 15	314,287,300	1,043,623,900	1,075,797,100
Oct. 22	317,808,100	1,037,930,400	1,062,796,700
Oct. 29	317,808,100	1,037,930,400	1,062,796,700
Nov. 5	308,180,850	1,036,670,800	1,064,462,200
Nov. 12	303,888,800	1,036,670,800	1,064,462,200
Nov. 19	299,599,100	1,035,742,700	1,062,677,900
Nov. 26	290,601,900	1,035,742,700	1,062,677,900
Dec. 3	290,601,900	1,035,742,700	1,062,677,900
Dec. 10	290,601,900	1,035,742,700	1,062,677,900
Dec. 17	290,601,900	1,035,742,700	1,062,677,900
Dec. 24	290,601,900	1,035,742,700	1,062,677,900
Dec. 31	289,635,700	1,066,701,200	1,164,949,100

Maximum deposits, $1,224,376,800, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1900, $770,372,600, Aug. 19, 1899; since 1900, $748,223,100; Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$12,338,792
Week ended Jan. 1, 1903	13,139,297
From Jan. 1, 1904	$51,794,773
From Jan. 1, 1903	52,934,197

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 27, 1904	$6,132,125
Week ended Dec. 29, 1903	7,976,603
From Jan. 1, 1904	$25,286,548
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,764,305

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$245,497
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,454,228
From Jan. 1, 1903	28,662,338
From Jan. 1, 1902	22,470,231

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$266,250
From Jan. 1, 1904	316,000
From Jan. 1, 1903	23,288,450
From Jan. 1, 1902	27,227,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$740,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	$6,253,000
From Jan. 1, 1903	16,008,000

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	$6,378,000

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$79,000
Week ended Jan. 1, 1903	1,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,362,000
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,362,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$66,000
Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	307,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	23,110,000
From Jan. 1, 1903	23,360,700

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$13,000
Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	306,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	20,748,000
From Jan. 1, 1903	21,998,700

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$324,497
From Jan. 1, 1904	3,816,228
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,024,338

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$2,666,250
Week ended Jan. 1, 1904	613,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	23,426,000
From Jan. 1, 1903	50,588,450

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 30, 1904	$2,341,753
From Jan. 1, 1904	19,609,772
From Jan. 1, 1903	21,564,112

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Closing Dec. 31. Bid	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.	
150	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	July 1, 1904	4½	*238	Dec. 19	*236	Dec. 19, 1904
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1, 1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			25	Nov. 7	10	Sep. 23, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	80	Nov. 10	74	Sep. 26, 1904
190	230	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1904	3	230	May 19	180	Oct. 28, 1904
35	99	American Cotton Oil pf	30,198,000	Dec. 1, 1904	2	97	Nov. 7	86	Jan. 6, 1904
37	41	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	42¾	Nov. 16	25½	June 2, 1904
165	169½	American Snuff	11,001,700	Oct. 1, 1904	2½	170	Nov. 16	110	Jan. 21, 1904
93½	94	American Telegraph & Cable	14,410,000	Dec. 1, 1904	1½	94	Nov. 7	82	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1904	2	149	Nov. 17	130½	Feb. 11, 1904
95½	96½	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1904	1¼	96	Dec. 7	90	Oct. 28, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,750,000	Sep. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....
105	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,955,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....
155	160	Boston Air Line	1,420,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....
86	88½	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	160	Oct. 5	118½	Mar. 2, 1904
..	..	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf. ($50)	.....	Dec. 1, 1904	1	85½	Aug. 29	83	Nov. 7, 1904
67½	71	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1904	1¼	72	Nov. 16	64	Apr. 29, 1904
..	..	Canada Pacific cfs., 1st in. paid	.....			127¾	Dec. 21	120½	Dec. 23, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	66	Dec. 23	63¾	Dec. 23, 1904
..	..	Central & South American Teleg.	7,017,900	Oct. 6, 1904	1½	120	Dec. 23	101	May 3, 1904
119	122	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	6,850,100	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	163	Oct. 15	124	Feb. 11, 1904
130	145	Chicago Great Western pf., A	9,489,100	Feb. 29, 1904	2	74¾	Nov. 28	47½	June 6, 1904
67	70	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,856,100	Oct. 1, 1904	2½	175⅝	Dec. 5	173¾	Dec. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,405,200	Aug. 20, 1904	3	160	Nov. 12	125	Mar. 22, 1904
152	156	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,046,800	Aug. 20, 1904	3½	192	Dec. 9	175	May 3, 1904
187	195	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,405,200	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....
115	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1904	1¼	113	Nov. 23	100	Feb. 8, 1904
70	80	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000			75	Nov. 9	60	July 29, 1904
102½	110	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898	1¼	100¼	Dec. 23	70	Apr. 13, 1904
..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	170	Apr. 29, 1904
184	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	95	Dec. 9	63	Apr. 30, 1904
93	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	6	68	Apr. 16	60	Apr. 16, 1904
45	90	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 20, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100			27	Dec. 6	10½	Jan. 7, 1904
24	28	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
100	127	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Dec. 1, 1904	2½	70½	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1904	2½	141	Jan. 23	70½	May 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,239			..	Nov. 16	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,352,491	Oct. 15, 1904	1	3¼	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..					50	Nov. 17	50	Nov. 17, 1904
85	88	**Electric Storage Battery**	15,812,200	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	83¾	Nov. 26	82	Nov. 21, 1904
..	..	Evans & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2½	83	Nov. 16	72	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000			..	.....	..	.....
..	..	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	90	Dec. 5	43	Mar. 1, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	*82	Dec. 1	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1904	2	*97	Oct. 21	*97	Oct. 21, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	*85¾	May 25	*85¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,370,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	*85	Apr. 14	*85	Apr. 14, 1904
..	..	**Ill. Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
..	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			38	.....	..	.....
..	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,400,000			..	Dec. 5	..	Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900		..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	5,125,000	Dec. 1, 1904		..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,591,000			..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901		..	.....	..	.....
10	12	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901		..	.....	..	.....
60	66	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1904	3	12¼	Oct. 20	6	Sept. 29, 1904
						66	Oct. 18	48½	Jan. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17, 1904
95	100	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,800,000	July 15, 1904	1	103	Oct. 18	83	June 17, 1904
50	62	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov. 1, 1893	1	62½	Nov. 12	46	May 17, 1904
..	9¼	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			14¼	July 23	6¾	Mar. 21, 1904
110	..	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1904	5	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1904	7¼	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700			17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	1,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	67	Dec. 1	63	Mar. 3, 1904
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	145	Dec. 1	123	Jan. 22, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....
55	66	Minn. & St. Louis	9,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	67¾	Jan. 18	40	June 3, 1904
90	..	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1904	2½	96½	Sep. 16	80	July 29, 1904
185	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7, 1904
86	95	**National Enameling** pf	8,546,600	Oct. 1, 1904	1¾	86½	Dec. 10	73	July 28, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			..	.....	..	.....
..	..	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	42	Nov. 17, 1904
110	120	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	115	Nov. 11	101¼	May 12, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,050	Oct. 1, 1904	2	415	Oct. 17	400	June 30, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	16,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	*121¼	Dec. 22	*121¼	Dec. 22, 1904
134	140	N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone	12,500,000	Oct. 15, 1904	1¼	158½	Feb. 1	158½	Oct. 18, 1904
166	170	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1904	2	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1904
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	July 15, 1904	4	190	Nov. 2	150	June 14, 1904
3½	4½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	3½	Dec. 5, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	75½	Oct. 1, 1904
98	104	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1904	1¼	101	Sep. 28	93	July 26, 1904
28	30	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			20½	Dec. 7	17	Mar. 16, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 25, 1904	2	79½	Nov. 10	59¾	Sep. 30, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	29,952,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....
183	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	10,714,200	Oct. 4, 1904	1¾	184¼	Dec. 7	180½	July 21, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....
5¾	6	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	7	Nov. 21	3½	Nov. 11, 1904
206	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
134	137	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	1¼	138	Dec. 1	131	Jan. 29, 1904
26	28	**St. Jo. & Grand Island** 2d pf	3,500,000			30	Nov. 16	16	Jan. 8, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....
120	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	4,191,700	Oct. 1, 1904	1½	133	Oct. 14	122	Feb. 14, 1904
..	..	Sliver Bullion cfs	.....			..	.....	..	.....
102	105	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	6,700,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1¾	105	Dec. 3	77	Jan. 5, 1904
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	380,525	July, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....
..	20¼	Toledo, Peoria & Western	2,541,200			*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,609,000	Oct. 1, 1904	1¾	158	Aug. 11	158	Aug. 11, 1904
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co**	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....
22	..	United Railways Investment	10,000,000			23	Dec. 1	9	Feb. 17, 1904
125	135	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	2	138	Nov. 16	100	Feb. 24, 1904
23	25	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,618,800	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....
39	42½	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	8,945,800	Oct. 1, 1904	1¼	40¼	Dec. 22	36½	Nov. 5, 1904
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,102,080	Sep. 30, 1904	3½	..	.....	*170	Oct. 25, 1904
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning** pf	1,500,000	Nov. 20, 1903	1	45	Dec. 22	45	Dec. 22, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

...t Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended D... 31, 1904.

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Name, Rate, Maturity.	Int.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Ask.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	96¾ Dec 9	91¾ Apr 10	98 Dec 20	97¾ ..
Atl. Coa. L. & B. F. gen. g. 4s, 1950	AO	103 Sep 26	98¾ Jan 8	103¾ Dec 31	102¾ 104
Do registered	AO	103¾ Sep 12	99 Apr 22	101½ Dec 27	101½ ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	88 Oct 6	87¼ Feb 13	94¾ Dec 30	94¾ 95
Do do registered	Nov	92½ Jan 29	92½ Jan 29	92½ Jan 29	.. ..
Do stamped		95½ Oct 24	87¼ Jan 8	95 Dec 31	94½ 95
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	FA	100 Jan 22	98 Feb 19	99 Aug 19	100¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	FA	100¾ Oct 18	98¾ Oct 18	98¾ Oct 18	100¾ 101¾
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	FA	99¾ Nov 1	98 May 31	99¾ Nov 3	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	FA	100¾ Dec 19	99¾ Dec 10	99¾ Dec 19	100¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	FA	100¾ Sep 12	97½ Sept 12	97½ Sept 12	98 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	FA	100¾ Nov 22	98¾ Nov 22	98¾ Nov 22	99 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	FA	97 Oct 25	96¾ Oct 1	97 Oct 25	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	FA	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ No 10, 02	97¾ ..
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	MS	99¼ Aug 26	92¾ May 2	99 Nov 17	97¾ 98¾
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	112½ Sep 20	110 Mar 15	112 Sep 20	110¾ ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	101¾ Dec 30	91 Mar 1	101¾ Dec 31	101½ 102
Do registered	MS	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	100 ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	.. ..	.. ..	125½ No 30, 03	122¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	JJ	113¾ Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	113¾ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN	113½ Oct 18	100 Mar 9	114¾ Oct 18	114¾ ..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	93 Jul 14	93 July 14	93 July 14	97 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ	98 Aug 2	97¾ Oct 5	97¾ Oct 5	97¾ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾ Nov 17	92¾ Feb 26	96¾ Dec 30	96 96¾
Do do registered	JJ*	96 Nov 7	92¾ Mar 10	96 Nov 7	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103¾ Oct 18	100¾ Feb 25	103¾ Dec 31	103½ 104
Do do registered	AO	103 Jan 21	100 May 10	102 Nov 30	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MN	106 Dec 22	104 Apr 26	106 Dec 30	.. 106
Do P. L. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	93¾ Oct 28	87¼ Jan 8	91¾ Dec 20	91¾ 91¾
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. Sys. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	100¾ Dec 1	87¼ Feb 24	100¾ Dec 31	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	94 Dec. 1	87¼ Feb 11	93¾ Dec 31	93¾ 94
Do do registered	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 10, 02	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA	103¾ Mar 11	103½ Mar 11	104½ Mar 11	108 ..
Con. Coal rcpt. 1st g. 5s, 1950	MS	106¾ Sep 6	106 Jun 2	106¾ Sept 7	106¾ ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO	122 Jan 12	111¾ Mar 7	111¾ Mar 7	116¾ ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100 Sep 7	98 Nov 7	100 Nov 16	100 ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100 Sep 22	100 Sep 22	100 Sept 22	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾ Jan 30	113¾ Mar 7	117¾ Dec 7	116¼ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	100 Apr 14, 04	112 ..
Rock. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1921	FA	121½ Mar 2	121½ Mar 2	121½ Mar 2	124¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	MN	120¾ Aug 17	120¾ Aug 17	120¾ Aug 17	.. ..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s,	April, 1951	JJ	100¾ Jun 27	97¾ May 9	100¾ Dec 23	99 ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106 Jun 30	102¾ Jan 5	106 Dec 30	105 106¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MN	109 Jul 14	104¾ Mar 29	107 Dec 30	106¾ ..
Do do registered	*MN	107 Jun 30	106 Jun 30	107 July 11	.. ..
Can. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ	98 Sep 14	90 Mar 9	98¾ Dec 31	93¾ ..
Can. S. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	104¾ Oct 26	100¾ Apr 8	104¾ Dec 15	107¾ ..
Can. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	113¾ Sep 28	110½ Feb 24	113½ Oct 20	110 121¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	114 Oct 26	103¾ Jan 4	114 Dec 31	113 113¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	107¼ Jun 7	105½ Jun 7	107¾ June 7	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	74 Nov 6	74 Mar 15	90 Dec 31	87¾ 92¾
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	74¾ Nov 6	58 Mar 2	73¾ Dec 31	73¾ 75¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	45½ Nov 6	28 Mar 17	45½ Dec 30	43 ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	JJ	18 Dec 21	16 May 23	26 Dec 31	23 26
Do Chat. Dock com. reg. g. 5s, 1951	JJ	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 19	103½ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	108½ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	Je 27, 99	110 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	107½ Aug 2	107¾ Aug 2	107¾ Aug 2	110 ..
Can. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1954	JJ	120½ Dec 30	120½ Dec 30	120½ Dec 30	123½ 126¾
Do do registered	JJ	126¾ Dec 5	127½ Apr 5	126¾ Dec 20	133¾ 135¾
Can. Dock & Imp. 5s, 1921	JJ	111¾ Jan 19	111¾ Jan 19	111¾ Jan 19	111¾ ..
Can. Dock & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1911	MN	104¾ Oct 18	102 Apr 16	104 Nov 29	103¾ 104¾
Cap. & Nthn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1910	QM	101 Nov 22	100 Jan 4	101¾ Dec 29	101¾ 102
Do con. 1s, ext. at 4% to 1910	AO	103¾ Mar 29	100½ Dec 2	103¾ Dec 30	101¾ 108
Car. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Ser. A,	July, 1949	JJ	111½ Jul 27	102¾ Apr 29	111½ July 27	107¾ 108
Do do	Ser. B	MN	113¾ Oct 20	103¾ Jan 6	111¾ Dec 31	110¾ 115¾
Cat. Gap & Pan. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	120 Jan 28	120 Jan 28	120 Jan 28	118¾ 119¾
Do do registered	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	104 May 14, 03	113½ ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	93¾ Jan 21	93¾ Jan 21	93¾ Jan 21	103 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	87¾ Apr 27	87¾ Apr 27	87¾ Dec 27	98 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MS	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Oc 29, 02	111 ..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO	95½ Sep 20	85¾ Sep 20	95½ Sept 20	98 ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	JJ	83¾ Jul 5	81½ Jan 5	85 Dec 31	84¾ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83 Dec 27	74¾ Jan 5	83 Dec 31	82 82¾
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	82¾ Ap 16, 02	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11, 00	100¼ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102 Jan 7	99 Feb 3	101¾ Dec 19	101¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97¾ Dec 27	91 Feb 3	97¾ Dec 27	97¾ 97¾
Do do registered	JJ*	93¾ Mar 11	93¾ Apr 16	90½ Apr 16	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 4s, 1949	JJ*	102 Aug 8	100¾ Jul 20	102¾ Aug 8	102¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 4s, 1949	AO*	102¾ Apr 27	100¾ Apr 27	102¾ Apr 27	110¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. 5s, 1919	AO*	107¾ Apr 22	102¾ Apr 22	107¾ Nov 1	107¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	107 Oct 14	103¾ May 14	106 Dec 27	106 ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	.. ..	.. ..	100	.. ..
Do do registered	MN	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 2, 03	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 2	100¾ Feb 8	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	108¾ Oct 12	105 Jun 8	108¾ Dec 17	107¾ ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	110 Feb 1	110 Feb 1	112½ Dec 17	112½ ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	108½ Apr 21	103¾ Jun 8	108½ Dec 20	116 103¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	131 Jan 28	131 Jan 28	131 Jan 28	130 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	120 Sep 6	114¾ May 3	120 Dec 27	119¾ 120
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	JJ	117 Sep	111¾ Jan 4	117 Sept 1	119¾ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	117½ Nov 28	111¾ Feb 11	117½ Nov 28	115¾ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	117½ Nov 18	111¾ Jul 18	117½ Nov 18	115¾ ..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	112¾ Dec 9	108 Jan 18	112¾ Dec 9	112¾ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905		104 Oct 20	100 Mar 14	118 Dec 27	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111 Oct 20	100 Mar 14	111 Oct 27	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	102 Dec 9	100 Mar 14	102 Dec 22	112¾ ..
Do do registered	JJ	104¾ Jun 18	103½ Jun 18	103½ June 18	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾ May 25	97¾ Mar 28	97¾ Oct 1	.. ..
Do C. & Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	120 Dec 7	115¾ Mar 21	119¾ Dec 7	117¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ	120 Dec 7	115¾ Mar 21	119¾ Dec 7	117¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pacific Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	111¾ Sep 20	110 Jan 19	111¾ Dec 30	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	118½ Dec 27	114¾ Jan 19	118½ Dec 28	117¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	116 Dec 27	111¾ Jan 19	116 Dec 27	115¾ 116¾
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	132½ Jy 18, 99	132½ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	113½ Feb 4	110½ Jan 20	113½ Dec 17	117¾ ..
Do 5s, 1910	JJ	106 Jan 15	106 Jan 15	106 Aug 1	107¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	103 Mar 14	103 Mar 14	103 Mar 14	.. ..
Do 1st Lac & Dak. 5s, 1919	JJ	111 Aug 31	111½ Jan 19	113 Aug 31	113¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	111 Oct 19	106½ Sep 13	112 Oct 19	112 ..
Do Southern Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	112 Dec 22	110½ Jul 11	113½ Dec 22	112¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	112 May 23	109¾ Feb 2	111 Sept 28	110¾ ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	113 May 20	109¾ Mar 10	112 Sept 28	112¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	JD	112 Jul 2	110½ Dec 14	113½ Dec 14	116¾ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	120 Oct 20	116½ Mar 11	120½ Dec 15	120¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	139½ Oct 4	137½ Jan 11	139½ Dec 15	139¾ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA	103 Apr 15	102½ Apr 15	103½ Dec 27	104½ 105¾
Do do registered	FA	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100 Aug 5	96¾ May 24	100 Nov 10, 02	99¾ ..
Do do registered	QF	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 10, 98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118 Jul 14	114¾ Apr 7	118 Dec 21	.. ..
Do do registered	AO	.. ..	.. ..	111¾ De 11, 03	113¾ ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110½ Dec 30	108¾ Apr 8	110¾ Dec 30	110½ ..
Do do registered	AO	107 Mar 28	106 Mar 28	107 Nov 7	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	108 Oct 26	103¾ Nov 7	103¾ Nov 7	104 106
Do do registered	MN	104¼ Jan 21	104 Mar 17	104 Mar 3	103 ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO	110½ Oct 5	107¾ May 17	110¾ Oct 5	111 ..
Do do registered	AO	108 Jan 12	108 Jan 12	108 Jan 12	112 ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	MN	118 Apr 12	113¾ Dec 5	115¾ Dec 19	115¾ ..
Do do registered	MN	113 Apr 21	113 Apr 21	113 Nov 19	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	102¾ Nov 17	102¾ Nov 17	102¾ Nov 17	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	103½ May 27	103½ May 27	103½ May 27	105 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 17, 03	103¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾ Apr 2	108¾ May 13	108¾ June 18	109 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	131 Jan 5	125¾ Mar 14	131 Dec 21	129 ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	119¼ Nov 15	117¼ Mar 14	119¾ Nov 15	120¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS	.. ..	.. ..	142¾ Fe 10, 02	142¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	131 Nov 28	131¼ Nov 14	133 Nov 28	134 ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 ..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	107	107 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	125 Jun 6	121¾ Apr 5	124 Nov 16	124 ..
Do registered	JJ	127 Nov 16	130 Feb 17	124 Nov 16	127¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	103½ Nov 22	101 Feb 17	103½ Dec 31	103 ..
Do do registered	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	107	.. ..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	AO	101¾ Dec 31	96¾ Dec 28	101¾ Dec 31	101 101¾
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1903	*MN	101¼ Sep 29	101 Sep 29	101 Sept 29	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97 Jul 14	97 Jul 14	97 July 14	99¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1913	*MN	96 May 16	96 May 16	96 May 16	98¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	93 May 23	93 May 23	93 May 23	94¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. O, 1917	*MN	94 Dec 1	94 Dec 1	94 Dec 1	96 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90 May 11	90 May 11	90 May 11	94 ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	100¾ May 12	100¾ May 12	100¾ May 12	101¾ 101¾
Do registered		101¾ Mar 11	101¾ Mar 11	101¾ Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	AO	107 Sep 21	111¾ Mar 29	111¾ Mar 29	110¾ ..
Do do registered	AO	.. ..	.. ..	130½ Mr 16, 03	.. ..
Cin., F. & M. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	JJ	112½ Sep 16	110¾ Jan 7	112½ Sept 26	112¾ ..
Cr., R. I. & P. R.R.Col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	87¾ Nov 16	76¾ Jan 7	87¾ Dec 31	82 82½
Do do registered		76½ Sep 16	76¾ Jul 16	76½ Sept 16	.. ..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	97¾ Nov 16	94¾ Jan 4	97¾ Dec 31	95 95¾
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	103¾ Dec 30	103¾ Jan 4	109 Dec 31	107 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ De 1, 03	101 ..
Do 1st 7-8s, 1905	JJ	95 Sep 14	95 Sep 14	95 Sept 14	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	98 Jan 19	93¾ Jan 4	98 Jan 19	99 ..
Kookuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	104¾ Jul 8	104¾ Apr 22	105¾ Dec 29	104¾ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO	102¾ Apr 26	102¾ Apr 26	102¾ Apr 26	104 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JD	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	135¾ Nov 29	130¾ Jun 3	134 Dec 29	132¾ 134
Do do registered	JD	.. ..	.. ..	130 Dec 19, 03	131 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	121 Dec 7	119¾ Jan 7	123 Dec 7	121¾ ..
Northern. Pac. 1st 6s, 1939	JJ	124¾ Mar 31	123¾ Jan 4	124¾ Dec 31	123¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	124¾ Dec 20	120 Apr 27	124¾ Dec 28	123¾ ..
Chi. Terminal Transf. g. 4s, 1947	JD	86 Dec 9	83 May 23	86 Dec 31	86 ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	DM	113¼ Dec 7	110 Mar 3	113 Dec 7	112¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Ap 28, 02	110 ..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	104½ De 5, 03	100 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	MS	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 10, 00	112¾ ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	115¾ Jul 14	111¾ May 13	113¾ July 14	117 ..
C. Ind. & W. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1953	*MN	90¾ Jun 30	87 Jan 5	90¾ Dec 31	90¾ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	103¼ Nov 14	95¾ Jan 8	101 Dec 30	101 ..
Do do registered		97 Nov 2	.. ..	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	101½ Apr 12	98¾ Jun 13	101½ Dec 27	101 ..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	93¾ Jul 30	93 Feb 3	98¾ Dec 30	99¼ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. tr. 4s, 1990	MN	100 Sep 30	98¾ Feb 3	100 Sept 30	.. ..
Do do registered	MN	100 Oct 3	99 Jan 28	100 Oct 3	.. ..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 9, 02	97 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	94½ Au 31, 03	100¾ ..
C., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	110 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	105 Sep 12	100 Nov 3	100 Nov 3	100¾ ..
C., Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. con. 1st 6s, 1928	*JD	115¾ Jun 23	110¾ Mar 15	115¾ Dec 23	114¾ ..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	130 Nov 29	123 Dec 6	123 Dec 6	123 ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JD	130 Sep 19	126 Mar 16	130 Sept 19	129¾ ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 10, 01	102¾ ..
Do 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	104¾ Sep 30	85 Apr 6	98 Dec 31	98¾ ..
Do 2d 4s, 1948	AO	73¾ Dec 31	58 May 4	73 Dec 31	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Int.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Ask.
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	112¾ Feb 9	112¼ Feb 9	112¼ Feb 9	115¼ ..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	118 Feb 10	116 ..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	77¾ Dec 30	68 Jan 5	77 Dec 31	76¾ 77¾
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	82¾ Dec 21	82 Jun 8	82 Dec 30	81¾ ..
Conn. & Pas. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec. 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾ Jan 25	109¾ Oct 2	106¾ Oct 4	109¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	130 Jul 28	127¾ May 13	130 Dec 31	129¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	133 May 18	128¾ Jun 17	133 Dec 14	129¾ ..
Do do registered	JD	.. ..	.. ..	104 Dec 29, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	126¾ Jun 14	127 Jan 6	129¾ Aug 27	130¾ ..
Do registered	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Se 14, 04	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115¾ May 13	111¼ Feb 9	111¾ July 6	118¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	103¾ Dec 6	100¾ Jan 4	103¾ Dec 31	103¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	100¾ Feb 8	100¾ Jan 4	100½ Dec 16	108¾ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	JD	.. ..	.. ..	110 Fe 23, 00	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¾ Jan 12	133¾ Mar 30	133¾ Mar 30	137¾ ..
Do registered	MS	.. ..	.. ..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Ald. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	JD	108 Jan 11	104¼ Dec 1	104¼ Dec 1	104¼ ..
Do registered	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 6, 02	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1936	MS	101 Mar 11	103¼ Nov 29	103¼ Nov 29	103¼ ..
Do do registered	*AO	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	140¾ Oct 10	140 Dec 27	140 Oct 10	.. ..
Do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	147 Je 18, 02	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¾ Dec 29	96¾ Mar 1	100 Dec 29	102¾ ..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	109 Dec 20	104¾ Jun 1	109 Dec 20	109 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	109 Oct 21	101 Jun 6	107¾ Dec 20	107¾ ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	101 Jul 14	94 Jan 4	101 Dec 31	100 100¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s	Ser. A, 1949	*AO	01 Aug 8	83 Apr 22	89 Dec 30	88 89¾
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 4s,	Ser. A, Jan., 1918	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jan. 02	95 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	110 Sep 30	99¼ Sep 12	110 Sept 30	97 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	100 Aug 31	98 Sept 13	100 Sept 30	97 100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	85¼ Oct 26	82¾ Jun 13	85¼ Dec 28	85 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1951	*JD	70 Dec 10	37 Jan 4	70 Dec 19	69¾ ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	90 Dec 1	68½ Jun 21	90 Dec 31	89 90
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO	117 Dec 30	112¾ Jan 4	117 Dec 30	116 117
Dul. So. Shor. & Atl. 1st 5s, 1937	JJ	113¾ Dec 1	111 Jan 28	113¾ Dec 1	113¾ 114¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	117¾ Oct 28	113 May 31	117¾ Oct 28	116¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	114 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	114 June 3	108 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*MS	113¾ Jul 11	112¾ Apr 26	113¾ Dec 30	114¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111 Jan 14	108¾ Apr 8	110¾ Sept 29	109¾ 110¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	*MS	111 Jan 14	111 May 4	111 May 4	114¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103¾ Sep 12	101½ Dec 30	101¾ Dec 30	102¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	135¾ Jan 27	131¾ Mar 22	135 Nov 25	132 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1930	MS	.. ..	.. ..	130 Au 7, 03	132¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	102¾ Dec 29	96¾ Feb 10	102¾ Dec 30	102 102¾
Do gold 4s, 1952	JJ	98¾ Jan 21	96¾ Jan 21	98¾ Dec 31	98¾ ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93¾ Dec 30	84 Jan 5	93 Dec 31	93 93¾
Do do registered	JJ	94 Nov 18	88 Jan 5	93 Dec 31	93 ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	89¾ Nov 18	88¾ Feb 24	93¾ Dec 31	95 95¾
Do conv. g. 4s	Series A, 1953	*AO	96 Dec 31	93 Dec 31	95¾ 96¾
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	127¾ Nov 18	122¾ Jun 21	127¾ Nov 18	125 ..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	JJ	106 Dec 16	106 Dec 16	106 Dec 16	106 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	120 Dec 16	119 May 16	120 Dec 14	120¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follow: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 31, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Actna Nat.	$100,000					
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	525	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	267½	275
Astor National	250,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	775	825
Bk. of Dist't.	100,000				120	
Butty Park Nat.	200,000					
Bowery	250,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	340	350
Bronx Borough	50,000				130	135
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($50)	300,000	3		July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000				175	183
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	325	335
Chelsea Exchange	100,000				150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov. 1, 04	4250	4350
Citz' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½		July 1, 04	165	170
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	270½	300
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000				200	205
Colonial	100,000	5			500	
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	230	235
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000				145	152½
Cooper Exchange	100,000					120
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	392½	400
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	160	165
Fidelity	200,000				180	
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 04	3250	3800
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 04	730	780
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	300	
Fourth National	5,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	225	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 04	415	423
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	
Garfield National	1,000,000	111	Q	Dec 31, 04	500	
German Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	163	173
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	350	365
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 04	500	
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	230	
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Dec 31, 04	165	
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	535	545
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	980	990
Internat. Banking	3,000,000				152	156
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	500	540
Lincoln National	300,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1000	
Manhattan ($50)	2,550,000	6	S	July 1, 04	320	290
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	262	277
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	295	305
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	140	145
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	170	
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000				120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	210	225
Mutual	500,000	8	S	July 1, 04	300	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	190	195
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Oct. 1, 04	500	525
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	320	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	20	S	July 1, 04	1400	
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	195	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 04	174	182
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3		Jan., 1897	225	
Northern Nat.	300,000				125	135
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	215	220
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	255	265
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	530	545
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	500	
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	450	
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1		July, 1902	135	150
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	
34th Street Nat.	200,000				190	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	130	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	
Union Exch.	750,000				200	206
United National	1,000,000				90	95
Wash. Heights	100,000				200	
West Side	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	300	
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 04	177½	182½
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	400	425
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15, 04	380	385
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	220	225
Broadway Trust	700,000	3	S	Nov. 5, 04	172	180
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 04	390	
Central	1,000,000	10	Q	Oct. 1, 04	2150	2250
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	665	675
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	315	330
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	365	375
Commonwlth Tr.	500,000				60	70
Empire	500,000				225	240
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 04	600	630
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1300	
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 04	625	
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 04	525	535
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 04	690	710
Guardian Trust	500,000				170	183
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	460	485
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	220	Q	Dec 27, 04	950	
Lawy'rs Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	530	540
Lincoln	500,000				200	225
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	225	235
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Sep. 30, 04	960	1015
Merchants'	500,000				100	150
Metropolitan	2,500,000	6	S	June 30,04	622	630
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 04	910	
Mutual Alliance	500,000				205	215
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	250	253
National Surety	5,000,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 04	115	120
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	Q	June 10,04	1010	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	140	165
N.Y. Security & T.	2,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	700	710
North American	2,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	300	310
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec 31, 04	335	340
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	365	390
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	585	600
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	165	175
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	500	550
Union	1,000,000	112½	Q	Oct. 11, 04	1425	
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	12	S	Dec 31, 04	500	510
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1400	1525
Van Norden	1,000,000				220	227½
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 04	420	425
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	225	240
Windsor	1,000,000				180	192
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	Nov. 1, 04	68	72
Do preferred	8,672,300	1½	Q	July 1, 04	96½	96¾
Bay State	250,000,000					½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1949	450,000	2½	S	Oct. 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	2			52	
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	95	100
Buffalo City	7,000,000	2½			5½	6
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1904	99¾	
Cons. Gas 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	103	103½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104	
††Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st cons. 5s, 1948	971,000	3½	S	July, 1904	92	96
Denver C. & El.	2,000,000	1½		Aug 15, 03	36	38
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	3,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	87½	89
Do gr. 1 6s, 1926	1,500,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	102½	
††Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1925	1,948,000	3	S	July, 1904	47	52
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co.	10,500,000	1	S	Nov'22, 04	102	104
Do 1st 5s	3,150,000	2½		May, 1904	103	103½
Lafayette (Ind.)	2,000,000	2	S	June, 1904	97	100
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	1,750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	102	107
				May, 1904	95	98
				May, 1904	92	95

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 31, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	100	
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	108	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10,04	230	250
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	110½	111½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	8,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	112	114
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	108½	111½
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104	107
††**Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924**	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	702,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	80	91
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	93	95
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	80	83
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	111	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	102	102½
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000				3½	4
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	55	60
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	100	112
&Y.&Enstitiver	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	70	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	107	109
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	650,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	91	94
Union, ex div.	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 15, 04	30	35
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	88	92
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	110	
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	800	850
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	100
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	3	S	July, 1904	200	
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	510	540
Germania Fire	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	350	
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1904	175	
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	135	
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	320	
Nassau ($50)	200,000	3	S	July, 1904	170	
New York	300,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	160	
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	300	328
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Dec. 1904	180	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	S	Dec., 1902	85	100
Peter Cooper ($50)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	215	
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	4		Jan., 1902	60	
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	80	90
Wchester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	300	
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	365	
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am.Bk.Note ($50)	2,000,000	81	Q	Dec 29, 04	59½	
American Can	41,233,300				11⅜	11⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 05	63	63½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Dec 29, 04	124	126
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 04	94	96
Am. De For. ($10)	11,500,000				18	25
Do pf. ($10)	3,500,000				3½	4¼
Am.Gr'phone ($10)	1,320,000	1	Q	Dec 15, 04	*5½	6
Do pf. ($10)	1,320,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 04	*9	10
††**Amer. Malt. 6s**	3,850,000	2	S	June 1, 04	103	104
Am. Nickel ($10)	5,000,000				1½	2¼
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 04	35	40
Do preferred	1,048,800	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 04	93	102½
Am.WritingPaper	11,500,000				4½	5
Do preferred	9,500,000				21½	22½
††Do 1st 5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	88½	89
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	3	S	July 5, 04	80	84
Bamberger, De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000				*3½	*
Barney & Smith	1,000,000				15	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 04	103	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	112½	114
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	135	150
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	138	140
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 04	111	113
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000				*6½	6¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000				*¼	½
Camden Land ($3)	720,800				*¾	¾
Cl.sein of Amer.	5,422,000				5	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10, 04	62	
Celluloid	5,925,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 04	110	125
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,100	2½	Q	Sep. 1, 04	13	18
Do preferred	1,397,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 04	60	65
Central Foundry	7,000,000				3⅜	3¾
Do preferred	7,000,000				18½	19½
††Do 6s	5,950,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	63	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 15, 04	440	470
Chatlin, H. B.	3,329,100	2	Q	Oct. 15, 04	93	105
Do 1st pf.	2,000,300	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	92	101
Do 2d pf.	2,070,800	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	95	101
Compressed Air	6,401,200					
Con. L. S. asst.pd.	74,070,800				*¼	¾
Do pf., asst. pd	28,452,400				80	85
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000				15⅝	16
Con. Rubber Tire.	4,000,000				5⅝	6
Do preferred	1,140,500	1½		Dec., 1900	*2	4
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,500			Apr. 1, 04	142	154
Continent. Tob. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	2¼	S	Oct., 1904	100⅝	101¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	S	Sep. 15, 02	29	32
††Cuban 6s of 1826	3,000,000		S	Oct. 1, 04	100½	101
Derry. Un. Water	5,000,000				33	45
Do preferred	2,500,000				37	45
Do 1st 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100⅜	102
Det. & Mack.	2,000,000				63	71
Do preferred	950,000	2½	S		95	100
Domin. Securities	3,500,000	2½		Jan 15, 02	13	16
Electric Boat	4,900,800				40	41
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 03	70	72
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000				⅛	¼
Do preferred	2,000,000					1
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2		Dec., 1899	15	16
Do preferred	8,125,000	4		Apr., 1902	91	94
El-F'matic ($10)	1,500,000				2¼	
Emptre Steel	2,281,400				*¾	½
Do preferred	2,600,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 03	45	50
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000				*⅝	
Gt. N. pf., w. rel.	118,124,200	1¾	Q	Feb., 1904	210	238
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	8,440,000	4		Dec 20, 04	*28⅝	30½
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000				*7½	1⅝
Guay. & Q. 1st 5s	9,800,000	2½	S	July, 1904	70½	73
Guggenheim Exp. 10% paid	6,500,000				132	133
Do Full paid	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct., 1904	145	155
H'sack Mf'g Cos	3,000,000	2			10	18
H'sack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	94½	96
Hall Signal	1,365,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	90	93
Havana Tobacco	20,000,000				30	35
Do preferred	5,000,000				30	35
Do deb. 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	75	88
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,850,000				2¼	
Do 1st pref'd	800,000				*27	
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000				5	
Houston Oil	20,000,000				1⅝	2
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 25, 03	15	17½
Hudson River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	85	90
Interbor. R.	30,000,000	2	S	July 1, 04	16½	18
Int. Marcan. Mar.	40,923,400				12	15
Do preferred	40,923,400				28	28½
††Do 4½s	22,600,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	93	94
Internat. Salt	36,750,000				22	23
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000				92	93
Internat. Silver	9,944,700				7	8
Do preferred	6,607,200	1	Q	Oct. 1, 04	30	40
Do scrip	1,095,342				10	
Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	101	103
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	90	100
Iron Nor (Ore)	400,000				*1	3
Kitch. Sls. ($5)	1,000,000				*3-16	5-16
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400				90	93
Lan. M'f'rs ($25)	1,627,525				*25¾	13
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	120	145
Mackay Cos	20,000,000				70	73
Do preferred	20,000,000				70	74
Mad. Square Gar.	2,000,000	1	S	Oct. 10, 04	75	90
Man. Trac.	6,000,000	2	Q		23	24
Marconi Wir. Tel. of Amer.					30	35
Mexican Telephone						
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $20 paid off	$7,000,000					7⅜
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000					*1-16
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	106	108
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000				65	67
Do preferred	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	89¾	92
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s	30,000,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	99½	100¼
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000				*7⅞	8¼
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000					1¼
Nor. Pac. reg.	1,249,300	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	160	180
Nor. P., w. rel.	153,750,640	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	160	165
Nor. Securities	393,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	132½	133
Do stub	3,954,000				350	400
Otis Elevator	6,250,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 04	43½	48
Do preferred	3,480,800	1	Q	Oct. 15, 04	99½	101
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000					⅞
Do preferred	7,100,000				2	2½
Pco., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000					1½
Phoenix Min. ($1)	750,000				5-16	7-16
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000				10	12
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000				5	7
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000				15	18
Proct. & Gamble.	6,250,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 04	373	
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 04	265	280
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8		1904	125	135
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 04	108	110
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,840,000	24	Q	Dec. 23, 04	181	184
Seaboard Air L.	25,000,000				10	12
Do preferred	19,400,000				28	35
Do 5s	5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 04	58	60
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	119	Q	Sep. 30, 04	650	700
Standard Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec. 23, 04	30	32½
Do preferred	300,000	4	Q	Dec. 23, 04	110	120
Standard Milling.	4,000,000					8½
Do preferred	6,000,000	1		Oct. 31, 04	31	34
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 04	91	96
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	Dec 15, 04	630	635
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000					*⅛
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	112½	113
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5		Jan 25, 04	*36	37
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000				*3⅝	
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000				*⅞	1
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000			1893	24	17
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 25, 04	85	87½
Do deb. 4s	520,000	2	S	July 10,04	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000				*1⅛	
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 04	94	96
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 04	110	121
Do 2d pf.	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 04	118½	120
Unit. B. E. & F.	14,918,500				1½	2¼
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾		Oct., 1902	16	17
United Copper	45,000,000				*7⅞	8¼
Do preferred	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 15, 04	52	56
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000				6	9½
U. S. Envelope	750,000				6	12
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	72½	
U.S.Ship.new.w.i.	15,000,000				22½	23
Do pf. new, w.i.	15,000,000				82½	85
Do 1st 5s (old) ctfs. of dep.	15,000,000					40½
Va.-C. Chem. 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	98	98½
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000				52	56
Vera C. & P. 4s	6,000,000				96	98
Wab. Pitts. Term. inc. 4s	20,000,000					44
Do 1st 4s	20,000,000					92½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	35	Q	Oct. 11, 04	*144	
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,100,000					*⅛
Worth. Pump. pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 04	119	125
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$730,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	101	103
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,941,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	112	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	230,000	2½	S	July, 1904	90	95
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅞	S	July, 1904	80	90
Do 1st 4s, 1959	700,000	2½	S	July, 1904	88	92

SPECULATING IN EXCHANGE.

Views of Brokers on the Question of Restricting Such Operations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in the issue of Dec. 18, 1904, pointing out the existing deplorable and uncontrollable practice of speculation among the foreign Exchange brokers is waiting for a reply from one broker who is not in the category of "speculative brokers," but who has suffered equally, if not more than, the complaining operator. Speculation in any established market makes the same very elusive and uncertain, but the writer firmly believes this is more so in our special branch of the financial world, owing to the area our market covers, especially in New York City. Any one at all familiar with existing conditions and practices can easily realize the amount of time it takes to operate between at least two international houses, and we ask, with this fact granted, why do not the banks and bankers give their offerings or bids "on hand" for a reasonable time to reputable brokers, not office boys or irresponsible ex-clerks of reputable brokers. The custom with a good many of the most active and largest international houses is to refuse any but "firm offers" or "firm bids." These restrictions placed upon brokers are the chief causes of speculations, and this practice can only be obliterated by the banks and bankers employing at "regulation brokerage" reputable and responsible brokers only, avoiding all known speculators and traders. This obviously will reduce the volume of exchange changing hands annually, but will allow the eventual buyers or sellers to make a fair profit, which, we regret to say, present conditions in a good many cases do not, the speculators often making more than the handlers. The remedy is with the banks and bankers, but their interests are so diversified that the writer doubts very much the honest desire on the part of some of them to see this practice done away with, as there are some who, with their restrictions and open expressions, encourage speculators and traders, to the great detriment of sound and experienced Exchange brokers.

A NON-SPECULATING BROKER.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article in Sunday's TIMES against the speculative element existing in the foreign exchange market, permit me to say that the very reasons advocated for the abolition of this speculation seem to me just the ones to countenance its existence.

It is granted by everybody at all familiar with the subject that foreign exchange as a commodity is a most important financial article, and it is in the interest not only of those directly connected with it, but also of the entire commercial community that the market in this commodity should be as free and active, and as large as possible. It is an acknowledged economic truth that speculation is a benefit to the community, and as it is recognized in the stock, bond, money, and any other market, there is no reason why it should not apply to the foreign exchange market, all the more logically as among the majority of the international banks and bankers there is no acknowledged brokerage commission, the consequence being "cut-rate" brokerages, reduced in the past five years very often to 1-128 of 1 per cent. It naturally follows that in order to make a living brokers without connections discount conditions according to their views, by either buying or selling for their own account.

Referring to the suggestion of Governmental supervision, any one familiar with the Constitution of this democratic country of ours will realize the utopian nature of the idea expressed.

A FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

CANADIAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

Increased activity in the iron and steel industries of Canada has resulted from the additional duty placed on steel rails, and the legislation recently enacted will doubtless secure to Canada the establishment of new iron and steel plants or the purchase by American firms of plants already in operation.

A recent issue of the Canadian Manufacturer, in commenting on the iron and steel industries in Canada, contained the following:

"A great stimulus has been given to the iron and steel industries of this country by recent legislation. The $7 duty on steel rails went into effect Nov. 1, and there has consequently been a rush on the part of American rail mills to fill existing contracts before that time, while new orders are going to Canadian producers. The 'anti-dumping' amendment to the tariff is being rigidly enforced. Where contracts are made by American firms for the installation of machinery, duty has now to be paid not merely on the articles imported, but on the whole contract price, including the cost of the labor employed in Canada in the work of installation. The effect of this is to confine American contracts to the shipment of machinery and to give installation work to Canadian firms. The result of these tariff changes, coupled with the great prospective demands caused by railroad construction, has been to stimulate activity in iron and steel manufacture and to increase the tendency on the part of American capitalists to retain a share of

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $500,000

DEPOSITS, $15,000,000

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SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice-Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice-Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
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ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice-Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
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Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent, and as Trustee for individuals and corporations.

ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

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THE GREENWICH BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Capital and Surplus $1,000,000,

432 HUDSON STREET,

will open a new BRANCH in the ROYAL BUILDING, 135 WILLIAM STREET, corner Fulton Street, NEW YORK CITY, on Tuesday, January 3d, 1905.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as an ADVISORY BOARD for the branch:

WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, President. CHARLES E. ORVIS, Vice President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

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EDWARD F. COLE,	Treasurer Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.
EDWIN E. DICKINSON,	253 Broadway. President Boynton Furnace Co.
R. R. FOGEL,	207 Water Street. R. R. Fogel & Co.
FRANK HEALY,	177 Broadway. A. Healy & Sons.
EDGAR H. LAING,	83 Gold Street. Robert Crooks & Co.
CHARLES E. ORVIS,	136 Front Street. Orvis Brothers & Co.
JAMES G. SHAW,	44 Broadway. Thurston & Braidich.
BENRY SMITH,	128 William Street. Lawyer.
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	9 Gold Street.

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
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MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western 1st 4% Gold Bonds,

Guaranteed Prin. and Int. by C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

A first lien on main line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

PAYS OVER 4% ON INVESTMENT.

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Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone Nos. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 58 New St.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000

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WILLIAM H. TAYLOR...1st V. President
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IN

Pounds Sterling

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BLAIR & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED 1832.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS and other Investment Securities.

NEW YORK. BOSTON. BALTIMORE.

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BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

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Issued available the world over.

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66 BROADWAY, 57TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 149TH ST.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 AND 46 WALL STREET.

Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

	New York.....	Boston.....	Philadelphia.....	Baltimore.....	Chicago.....	St. Louis.....	New Orleans...
1904.	$980,214,396	82,175,941	85,815,016	15,253,314	126,396,886	40,400,125	15,390,028
1903.	$707,101,391	77,296,465	70,492,818	17,319,903	133,794,282	42,006,877	17,713,224
P.C.	+24.1	+ 6.3	+ 9.6	-17.7	- 5.5	- 5.2	-13.0

June 4..	1,632,848,780	2,426,946,756	2,103,266,283	
May 28..	1,767,488,060	1,748,240,360	1,674,101,016	
May 21..	2,466,568,511	2,245,725,623	2,131,392,362	
May 14..	1,895,663,109	2,140,062,009	2,043,186,803	
May 7....	2,180,244,767	2,126,886,606	2,042,470,356	
Apr. 30..	1,755,754,009	2,225,216,086	2,810,200,649	
Apr. 25..	1,910,671,846	2,134,077,624	2,711,823,164	
Apr. 16..	1,977,313,067	2,355,443,345	2,576,305,891	
Apr. 9...	1,966,722,816	1,966,278,201	2,329,394,082	
Apr. 2...	1,822,180,935	2,448,963,059	2,321,796,837	
Mch. 26..	1,962,295,221	1,885,239,224	1,856,382,218	
Mch. 19..	1,916,942,214	2,125,168,020	2,159,014,256	
Mch. 12..	1,756,075,709	2,222,474,997	2,142,482,421	
Mch. 5...	1,937,625,170	2,405,100,323	2,152,102,967	
Feb. 27..	1,906,681,728	1,866,672,530	2,207,274,027	
Feb. 20..	1,875,659,901	2,154,180,863	1,777,359,085	
Feb. 13..	1,810,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,026,498,837	
Feb. 6...	2,124,344,360	2,415,688,973	2,256,827,105	
Jan. 30..	2,078,436,978	2,090,056,536	2,130,052,364	
Jan. 23..	2,160,119,916	2,252,901,338	2,212,088,537	
Jan. 16..	2,225,301,378	2,787,818,566	2,797,124,960	
Jan. 9...	2,410,047,737	2,733,523,092	2,582,780,865	
Jan. 2...	1,945,647,000	2,274,889,619	2,443,428,071	

*Estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $1,863,048,394; in 1900, $1,887,402,611; in 1899, $1,364,722,455, and in 1898, $1,515,877,031. Largest clearings this year were $3,795,534,749, in the week ended Dec. 3; smallest, $1,606,981,726, in the week ended Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262, in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,448,786,241, in the week ended Sept. 10. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 21 of 1901, $3,080,967,302.

Other cities, 5 days.....	590,018,798	250,191,687	+19.9	
Total, all cities, 5 days.....	$1,622,682,457	$1,412,511,488	+17.0	
All cities, 1 day	435,088,973	534,206,292	-18.5	
Total, all cities, for week.....	$2,087,771,430	$1,946,714,050	+ 7.2	

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 31	$2,087,771,430	$1,946,714,050	$2,274,869,019
Dec. 24	2,570,918,511	1,688,369,339	1,965,340,766
Dec. 17	2,098,092,864	2,073,300,131	2,358,548,857
Dec. 10	3,259,070,092	2,180,055,157	2,267,859,803
Dec. 3...	3,386,554,749	2,232,965,566	2,375,076,511
Nov. 26..	2,025,959,197	1,746,841,097	2,093,283,725
Nov. 19..	2,144,948,502	2,087,100,957	2,258,865,773
Nov. 12..	2,227,322,189	2,066,374,505	2,094,309,128
Nov. 5...	2,214,247,971	1,977,996,929	1,264,339,532
Oct. 29..	2,827,248,127	1,941,442,092	2,230,824,515
Oct. 22..	2,887,753,018	2,015,259,240	2,453,861,222
Oct. 15..	2,449,157,985	2,027,205,485	2,092,494,582
Oct. 8...	2,671,548,222	1,972,167,677	2,254,287,452
Oct. 1...	2,188,462,286	2,228,963,412	2,070,318,741
Sept. 24..	2,029,390,760	1,861,588,917	2,235,282,566
Sept. 17..	2,258,971,162	1,940,347,178	2,340,188,939
Sept. 10..	1,712,347,615	1,449,495,653	2,443,019,520
Sept. 3...	1,966,916,719	1,777,961,920	2,083,118,705
Aug. 27..	1,738,512,020	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,845
Aug. 20..	1,868,942,404	1,855,738,319	2,097,262,052
Aug. 13..	1,749,912,257	1,621,356,626	2,055,533,427
Aug. 6...	1,780,256,590	2,019,469,290	1,913,542,575
July 30..	1,773,859,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707
July 23..	2,111,110,074	2,021,472,008	2,276,719,494
July 16..	2,112,442,003	2,063,802,296	2,177,048,819
July 9...	1,922,838,255	2,193,805,749	2,223,993,936
July 2...	2,265,247,494	2,195,491,895	2,132,117,903
June 25..	1,827,213,196	1,944,841,011	1,858,573,791
June 18..	1,880,207,832	2,104,326,529	2,029,296,845
July 11..	1,761,961,566	2,252,044,855	1,947,947,071

JAN

1905

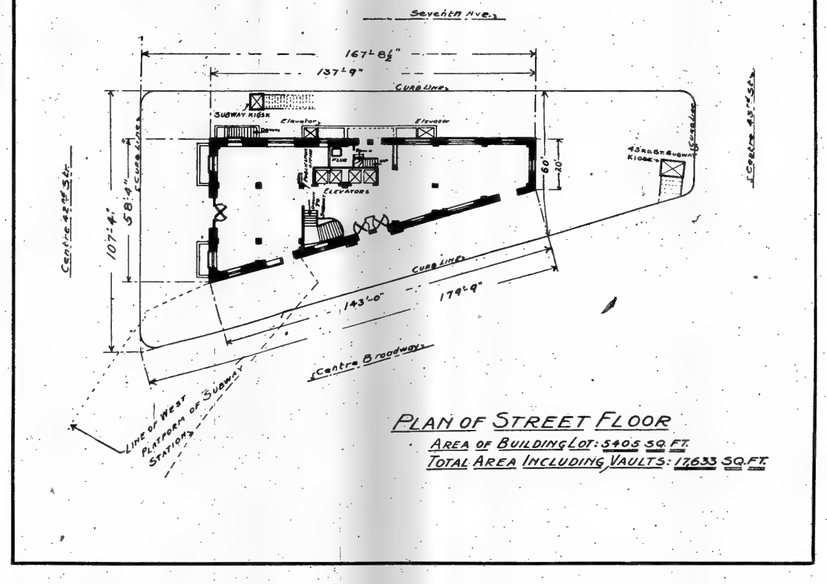

PLAN OF STREET FLOOR

AREA OF BUILDING LOT: 5405 SQ. FT.
TOTAL AREA INCLUDING VAULTS: 17633 SQ. FT.

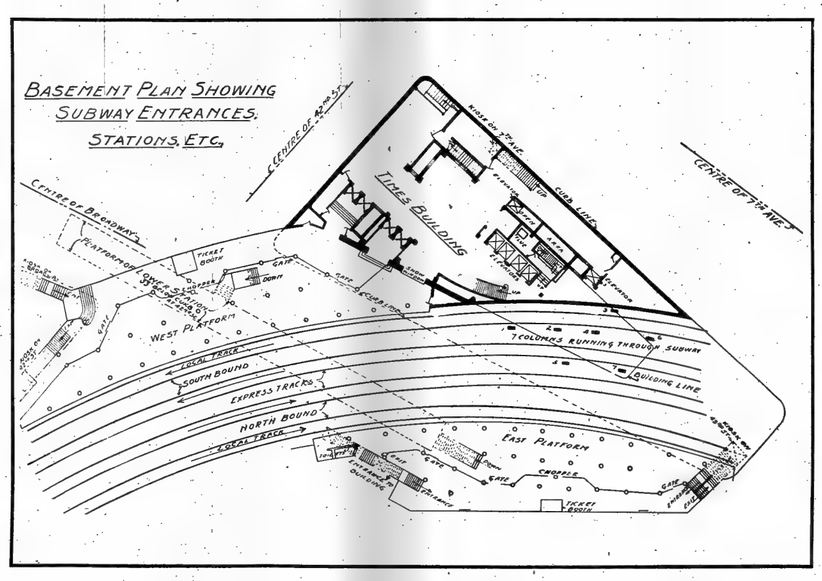

JAN

1905

LOOKING UP BROADWAY FROM 23D STREET, ONE MILE FROM TIMES BUILDING.

CITY'S TALLEST STRUCTURE FROM BASE TO TOP

It Touches Higher Clouds Than Anything Within Twelve Miles—Extreme Height of 476 Feet—Nearly Half of the Work and Its Most Wonderful Part Is Under Ground—A Pumping Plant, 61 Feet Below the Curb—The Sub-structure on a Base More Than Three Times the Size of the Building Lot—New Record in Structural Steel Tonnage—A Larger Percentage of Steel to Cubical Contents Than Any Other Office Building—Comparative Statistics of Recent Erections—The Strongest and Stiffest Steel Frame Structure of Similar Dimensions Ever Erected—Floor Space that Is 21 Times the Area of the Building Lot.

THE story of the habitation is second only in interest to the story of the dweller within. When men build for themselves a stately house, albeit as the domicile of their business, not of their families, they make a double appeal to the interest of the passer-by, in whose mind the very human impulse to inquire what manner of folk and what transactions are to have place within the structure at once gives way to a pleasurable sense of its outer dignity and charm.

The stranger who for the first time beholds the Times Building is little likely to concern himself about its commercial use, since in nine cases out of ten his earliest, his instantaneous, impression must be that it has none. If we were to undertake an interpretative criticism we should say that the universal "note" of the building is the beholder's surprise at seeing it there at all. Here in upper Broadway, where the aspect of street and shops betokens multiplicity rather than magnitude of affairs, one comes unexpectedly upon this building, which at once declares itself to be of the first order of importance. As the eye lifts from base to summit of that lofty tower the wonder grows. The immediate sense of great height, joined to the sense, not less immediate, of uncommon slenderness and grace, implants the belief that one is confronted by some public commemorative edifice, by a tower erected as a civic adornment, or by an imposing fragment of architecture that, like the Tour St. Jacques, has in some way got detached from its ecclesiastical or municipal pile, a notion which leads instinctively to a quest for the belfry.

At once and convincingly the impression of non-commercial use is deepened by the unusual and tender color of the walls. This is notably true if the building be viewed through a hazy atmosphere toward sunset, when the color of the terra cotta is enhanced in comparative value by the softening of all sharper hues and definitions. Then the charm and interest of this monument in Times Square are at their highest. The comparison most often made by those who speak of the Times Building is with the Washington Monument. A traveler from the other hemisphere who should for the first time gaze upon that historic shaft, unmatched, splendid, luminous, atoning by its tint for all other lack of interest, and who should also take note of the Capitol at one end of the avenue and the great department buildings at the other, would perceive that he was in no common city. A kindred conception of the Times Building as something in its nature and interest apart from everything that stands about it is unconsciously, almost inevitably, the fruit of a first contemplation. At least, it seems to us that this is the "note" of the building—that this is the thought of perhaps the greater part of those who view it from the south and from points to the east or west where the northern half of the main structure is not in the field of vision. A New York artist, in the fervor of his enjoyment of the building, which he acclaims as "one of the architectural triumphs of the age," begged that it be not lighted at night, lest the monumental effect due to form and color be destroyed.

THE TIMES does not deny that its building is commercial—utile dulci. That point must, in the nature of things and of buildings, particularly of buildings on the precious soil of Manhattan Island, be conceded as well as won. Yet as the possessor of a site so notable and conspicuous in a neighborhood rapidly undergoing architectural transformation, THE TIMES did not feel at liberty to limit its ambition and its expenditure to a structure sufficing merely in the physical sense for its needs. It freely acknowledged and has respected its obligation to erect here a building which any city would deem an enhancement of its architectural distinction, and upon which no passer-by could gaze without pleasure.

The briefest examination of the pages of this Supplement to THE TIMES, wholly devoted to its new building, will convince any reader that a high commercial quality is present. We think no building has ever before been described quite in this way—with such honors of accounting and description for every detail of construction, for every device of mechanism. But, then, there was never before such a building. In structure and equipment it visibly and by much advances the art—a score of arts. In its multitude of organs and its vast complexity of communications from man to man and from man to machine it is veritably a counterpart of the human body. In every part it thrills and moves and speaks by electric impulses speeding along its multitudinous nerves of wire. What shocks and quakings if in some chaos of epileptic mishandling all the nerves and steel sinews of such a building should crack at once under an uncontemplated voltage!

A higher interest pertains, no doubt, to a newspaper building than to buildings as to which the public feels that it has less concern about what goes on within. The double appeal of the Times Building is marked and audible. It has deeply interested the community by its architecture and its situation. It now engages their attention as the home of this newspaper, equipped with every modern appliance, where matter written and put in type twenty stories or more above ground is printed upon presses fifty-five feet below the surface of the earth. A wealth of information, not only about this building, but about the art and mystery of modern construction and equipment, will be found in the pages that follow.

Figuring on the basis that a building's height should be reckoned from the floor of its lowest basement to its topmost point, the Times Building is the loftiest structure in this city. From the curb at Forty-third Street to the top of the observatory rail is 362 feet 8⅜ inches, while the level of its lowest basement is 57 feet and ⅜ of an inch below that curb, making a total of 419 feet 9⅛ inches. This is nine feet greater than the sum of similar dimensions in the Park Row Building, with its 30 feet 8 inches below the curb and 380 feet from the curb to the bottom of the flagstaffs on the towers, or 410 feet in all.

HOTEL PABST, 42D ST. AND BROADWAY, BEFORE DEMOLITION.

In elevation above tidewater the Times Building takes first place from the big Park Row structure by only 9½ inches. The curb at Broadway and Forty-third Street is 51 feet 8¾ inches above mean high water, which, with the 362 feet 8¾ inches of height above the curb, gives a total of 413 feet 10½ inches. The Park Row Building rises 380 feet above the curb at a point where the elevation is 33 feet 1 inch, or a total of 413 feet 1 inch.

The extreme height of the Times Building from base to top of pole, including 56 feet 9 inches of pole above the rail, is 476 feet 6⅝ inches.

Some idea of relative heights may be had from the fact that a visitor atop the Times Building will be over 100 feet above Miss Liberty's torch on Bedloe's Island. He may feel assured that nobody within twelve or fifteen miles to the north will be able to "look down upon him," and to the west across New Jersey there will be no higher point until one reaches the Orange Mountains. The turret on the Times tower is at a greater elevation above sea level than any point on Long Island, so that wireless messages from incoming steamships 150 or 200 miles east of Sandy Hook will meet with nothing to obstruct their journeys to Times Square.

In the popular conception of a building's height—that is, above the street level—the Times Building will rank second among the city's tall structures, being exceeded only by the Park Row Building. The new building of the International Banking Corporation at 60 Wall Street, which rises 352 feet above the curb, is a close third in the contest skyward.

In at least one particular the subjoined table shows that the Times Building is unique among the largest of office buildings in the great area of its floors below ground. The privilege of using this vault space around buildings is eagerly bought by owners from the city, but no other new structure has found relatively so large an amount of it available as is the case in the Times Building—this because no other structure is flanked on every side by thoroughfares 100 feet wide, with sidewalks varying in width from 25 feet to 30 feet. In most instances, the vault space will add from 15 to 25 per cent. to the area of a building's basement floors. Buildings on corners at the crossing of two wide thoroughfares may gain as much as 40 per cent. The Fuller, or Flatiron, Building has space beneath sidewalks of 13,349 square feet in addition to the 7,690 square feet within the lines of the building site itself. The Times Building gains, through vault space, 12,228 square feet—somewhat less, absolutely, than the Fuller Building, but relatively a much larger amount. The Fuller Building's increase is about 173 per cent., whereas the Times Building, with a lot area of 5,405 square feet, spreads out below ground over 17,633 square feet—an increase of 225 per cent. In other words, the area of a floor in the Times Building basement is over three times that of the lot itself.

The table also shows that the Times Building contains 116,349 square feet of floor space, including that in the basements—a remarkably large amount for a structure on a plot of the size, and again the result of the building's location with streets on all sides, making it unnecessary to devote any space to light and air courts.

It is worthy of note that the floor space in the Times Building is more than twenty-one times the area of the building lot. The floor space of the Empire Building, which ranks second in this respect, is seventeen times the area of its building lot, that of the Flatiron Building sixteen times, the Park Row and Wall Street Exchange fifteen times. The curb line of the Times Building is higher above tidewater than any other building with which it can be compared. Its base is deeper and it fills more cubical space underground than any other building.

43D ST. AND 7TH AVE. BEFORE DEMOLITION.

LOOKING SOUTH FROM 43D ST. BEFORE WRECKING OF HOTEL PABST.

Early in the planning of the Times Building it was recognized that its isolated position carried with it the necessity of a structural scheme stronger than any that had been attempted before in steel skeleton buildings. With this idea in view the factor of safety was made a large one. The problems of lateral pressure received as much attention as did the proper distribution of the vertical loads over the foundation area. The result has been that the structure is braced in every direction and against every sort of strain to which it can possibly be subjected. This has been accomplished only through the lavish use of structural steel—to an extent, it is believed, not equaled by any other building in the city.

A ton of steel to every 800 or 900 cubic feet of

43D ST. AND BROADWAY BEFORE DEMOLITION.

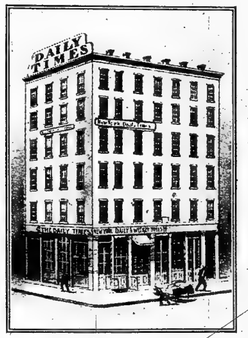

FIRST HOME OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUILDING.	Stories.	Datum of Curb Feet.	Height Above Curb. Feet.	Area of Lot. Sq. Feet.	Area Includ'g Vault Space. Sq. Feet.	Total Floor Space. Sq. Feet.	Cubical Contents.	Structural Steel. Tons.
American Exchange Bank	16	34.2	333	4,508	6,258	47,440	1,020,380	1,350
American Surety	21	33.4	366	7,133	9,263	90,127	2188,818	2,500
American Tract	23	37.6	388	9,478	11,378	119,422	2,720,934	2,600
Arthur	19	32.8	353	5,175	6,384	58,993	1,318,725	1,650
Atlantic	19	25.6	342	14,420	17,800	108,477	2,491,000	2,700
Bowling Green	16	12.1	229	28,159	32,800	248,160	6,439,480	6,550
Broad Exchange	20	13.2	270	28,875	33,333	346,500	7,187,000	6,500
Broadway Chambers	18	34	224	4,726	7,346	53,423	1,250,000	1,000
Broadway-Maiden Lane	18	30.8	230	8,937	11,767	97,319	2,110,000	2,500
Commercial Cable	21	16.3	275	7,425	8,985	90,100	1,974,573	2,200
Empire	21	33.10	283	13,760	18,210	236,083	4,100,000	6,300
Flatiron	21	38.3	290	7,690	21,039	120,000	3,100,000	3,485
Hanover Bank	23	31.9	320	10,008	12,008	127,374	3,252,000	4,000
Hotel Belmont	21	50	292	20,737	28,837	258,400	4,035,200	5,100
Hotel St. Regis	19	50.10	257	18,750	24,465	202,500	4,882,385	5,725
International Bank Building	27	19.7	352	12,743	14,242	151,200	3,432,000	4,500
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	20	30	250	6,578	8,006	78,734	1,644,500	2,300
Manhattan Life	25	32.8	350	11,160	13,445	119,252	3,400,000	4,500
Park Row	30	33.1	380	13,921	15,921	209,250	4,503,930	8,000
Wall Street Exchange	25	10.9	327	9,615	10,615	145,225	2,721,000	3,500
Whitehall	20	9	234	11,700	16,220	149,040	3,285,000	2,700
Trinity	22	34.8	288	10,930	13,130	139,000	3,990,000	5,000
No. 42 Broadway	20	29.4	250	20,350	22,010	257,796	5,443,000	4,500
St. Paul	25	32	307	5,368	7,443	79,348	1,556,248	1,825
Standard Oil	17	25.3	253	20,117	22,987	165,876	4,560,300	6,700
Washington Life	19	32.2	286	9,761	13,013	86,849	1,652,485	2,450
National Bank of Commerce	18	34.3	260	10,514	12,218	123,303	2,328,500	2,000
Times Building	31	51.8	362.7	5,405	17,633	116,349	2,242,000	3,712

STATISTICS OF LARGE OFFICE BUILDINGS OF NEW YORK CITY.

JAN

contents is a fair average, although in some structures covering very large areas there are 1,000 or 1,200 cubic feet for every ton of the metal. The Times Building, with its cubic contents of 2,242,000, contains 3,712 tons of structural steel, or a ton to every 600 cubic feet.

HIGHER THAN THE TIMES BUILDING.

Only nine buildings in the world have towers higher than the Times Building, and the number of church spires reaching to a loftier height is hardly greater. The height of the Times Building is 362 feet 8⅞ inches.

The highest towers are as follows:

Structures.	Feet.
City Hall, Philadelphia	537 1-3
Cologne Cathedral	512
Church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg	473
Strasburg Cathedral	465
St. Stephen's, Vienna	446
St. Peter's, Rome (to top of cross on dome)	435
Antwerp Cathedral	402
Freiburg Cathedral	380
Park Row Building, New York	380

The most famous spires that rise higher than the Times Building are:

	Feet.
Rouen Cathedral	465
St. Martin's, Landshut, Germany	462
St. Mary's, Luebeck, Germany	413
Salisbury Cathedral	404
Cremona Cathedral	392

The loftiest of all the spires are the open-work structures on top of the Cologne Cathedral's towers. These towers themselves (512 feet) are higher than the spires of any other cathedral.

It will be interesting to note that after the Philadelphia City Hall was projected with a height of 537 feet to overtop every construction on the face of the globe, the Commissioners in charge of the Washington Monument changed the shape of its apex, and thereby increased the height of that pile to 555 feet.

ACCOMMODATIONS OF TIMES BUILDING.

Strongest office building ever erected.
The geographical centre of Manhattan Island.
Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day, every day in the year.
Otis elevators equipped with every safety appliance and with costly Ward-Leonard system of positive control.
Absolutely fireproof.
Elevators at speed of 350 feet per minute.
More elevator capacity, proportionately, than any building in the city, with exception of Empire Building.
100-foot-wide street on every side, giving light and air to every office.
Outside light all day for all rooms.
No halls requiring artificial light in daytime.
No point more than 23 feet from a window.
No well holes.
No inside rooms.

OBSERVATORY IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Filtered water.
Water pumps with capacity far in excess of any possible requirement.
Toilet on every floor.
No steam in the building in Summer.
Heated by 400-horse-power boilers in Winter.
No dust. All offices cleaned by vacuum method.
Mail chutes from fourteenth floor.
Subway station in basement.
Close to every important railroad station.
Six surface car lines pass the door.
Two elevated railroad lines close by.
Arcades on first floor and in basement.
Lowest insurance rating of any newspaper office.
Barber shop in basement.
Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph, office boy, and stenographers.
Sixteen hundred telephone wires in building.
One hundred and sixty-two telegraph wires in building.
The standard of construction adopted as standard of other new buildings.
Information bureau on first floor.
Guides furnished for inspection of building.
Highest standard of operation for the safety, comfort, convenience, and health of occupants.
Heaviest steel framing and thickest walls—not a sash frame.
Conspicuous situation.
The building is a landmark.
Centre of business: Battery four miles south, 125th Street four miles north, East River one mile east, North River one mile west.
More theatres, hotels, and clubs located in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

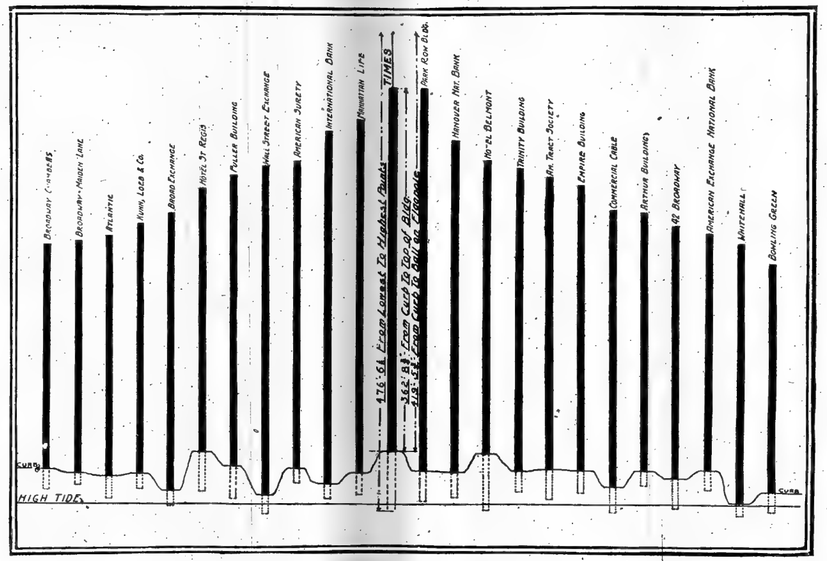

DIAGRAM SHOWING RELATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE CITY'S TALL BUILDINGS.

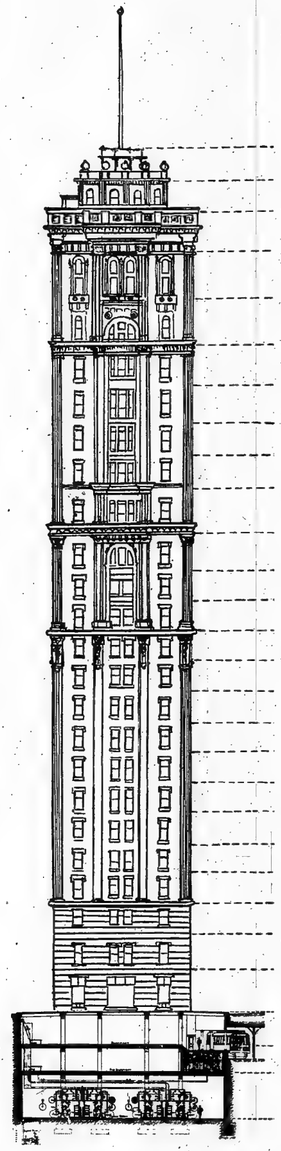

SECTION OF TIMES BUILDING.

Story.	Height of Story from Floor to Floor. Feet.	In.
Flagpole to top of ball	56	9
25.—Lantern	13	9
24.—Observatory	16	9
23.—Storage Room, Water Tanks	17	9
22.—The Hall	15	3
21.—Library	18	5 1/8
20.—Publisher	14	3
19.—Editorial Rooms	14	3
18.—Sunday Department, Sub-Editors, Telegraph Operators	14	3
17.—News and City Departments	13	11 3/4
Gallery.		
16.—Composing Room, Linotypes	18	5 1/8
15.—Mail List, Job Room, Advertising Composition	15	10 5/8
14.—Business Offices, Advertising Department	12	8 1/2
13.—Circulation Department, Information Bureau, Classified Advs.	12	8 1/2
12.—Rentable Offices	12	8 1/2
11.— " "	12	8 1/2
10.— " "	12	8 1/2
9.— " "	12	8 1/2
8.— " "	12	8 1/2
7.— " "	12	8 1/2
6.— " "	12	8 1/2
5.— " "	12	8 1/2
4.— " "	12	8 1/2
3.— " "	12	8 1/2
2.— " "	15	10 5/8
1.—Arcades and Publication Office	17	9 1/2
Subway Basement.—Arcades and City Delivery Department	15	3
1st Sub-basement.—Rentable Area, Mail Delivery Department	12	7/8
2d Sub-basement.—Presses, Stereo, Boilers and Gallery	21	1
Pit.—Pumps for seepage and for drainage of lower stories	12	2 1/2
31 Stories—Total	476	6 1/8

DIMENSIONS.

	Feet.	Inches.
Building Lot—Broadway	143	
Seventh Avenue	137	9
Forty-second Street	58	4
Forty-third Street	29	
Vault Space—Broadway	179	9
Seventh Avenue	167	8 1/2
Forty-second Street	167	4
Tower— Forty-third Street	69	
Broadway	61	8
Seventh Avenue	59	5
Forty-second Street	58	4
North Side	41	9 9-16

Sump pit, 32'8"x12'2½".

HEIGHTS.

Steps, 618.
Stories, 31.

	Feet.	Inch.
Extreme height, base to top of flag pole	476	6⅛
Base to Forty-third Street curb	57	6⅝
" to Forty-second Street curb	60	0⅝
" to First floor level	60	7⅜
" to Observatory rail	419	9⅜
Forty-third Street curb to Observatory rail	362	8⅝
Height of flag pole, 87 feet; rod, 18 inches; ball, 16 inches, (2 feet 10 inches)	89	10
Diameter of pole at butt		15
Diameter of pole at top		5
Height of flag pole above rail	56	9
Forty-third Street curb to top of pole	419	55
Datum at Forty-third Street curb	51	8⅝
Datum at Forty-second Street curb	54	8⅝

AREAS.

Broadway lot	5,465	Sq. Ft.
Lot inside curb lines	17,633	" "
Floor area, second sub-basement	16,138	" "
Mezzanine	818	" "
Floor Area—First sub-basement	7,560	" "
Basement	7,780	" "
First floor	4,206	" "
Mezzanine, 16th floor	2,128	" "
15 typical floors	4,119	" "
7 tower floors	2,140	" "
Total of building	116,349	" "
Cubical contents	2,242,000	Cu. Ft.
Excavation	1,003,615	" "
Air shaft, exclusive of smoke stack	76	Sq. Ft.

WEIGHTS.

	Tons.
Structural iron	3,712
Brick—Common, 3,219,000	
Face, 240,000	9,715
Cement and mixed mortar	7,331
Plastering	1,107
Ornamental iron	250
Terra cotta	1,831
Wood, 350,000 feet	126
Sand	1,182
Marble—2,220 square feet pink Tennessee; 500 lineal feet pink Tennessee saddles; 125 cubic feet Numidian, (main stairs.); 2,350 square feet Numidian; 16,000 square feet, Mosaic	315
Terra cotta arches, partitions, &c.	2,242
Electrical conduits, &c.	311
Heating and plumbing	350
Vault lights	42
Sidewalks, fill, &c.	72
Cinders	398
Air sweeping system, risers and outlets, mail chute and box, pneumatic tube	14
Hardware, sash weights, &c.	34.5
Limestone	1,350
Granite (Ashlar only)	195
Roofing, tile, and skylights	47
Glass	28
Elevator guides, sheaves and cars	74
Kalamein iron frames and sash	40
Rubble masonry in back fill, exclusive of 1,180 tons of cement	7,444
Contents, including machinery, water in tanks, furniture, &c., (estimated)	2,500
Total	41,461

PUMPS.

Two house pumps, 200 gallons per minute against head of 387 feet.
Three sewerage pumps, 200 gallons per minute against head of 55 feet.
Two boiler feed pumps, 97 gallons per minute.
Press pit drainage, 4 automatic ejectors, capacity 3,500 gallons per hour each.

TANKAGE.

1 5,000-gallon house tank, 2 compartments.
1 10,000-gallon suction tank, 2 compartments.
1 500-gallon hot water tank.
1 ink tank, capacity 6 tons.
1 sewage tank, 5,000 gallons.
1 ground water tank, 2,000 gallons.
1 air storage tank, 400 cubic feet of free air.

ELEVATORS.

Passenger	5
Freight	2
Lift	1
Matrix chute	1

Speed of passenger elevators, 350 feet per minute; load, 2,700 pounds; maximum load, 3,000 pounds.
Size of cars, 6x5½ feet.

Rise of elevator—	Feet.	Inch.
Rise of one elevator—Basement to 23d floor	326	1⅜
Rise of two elevators—Basement to 16th floor	217	3⅜
Rise of one elevator—Sub-basement to 14th floor	201	0⅜
Tower elevator—16th to 23d floor, rise	108	10

Sidewalk lifts—
South, 20 feet per minute, 2,000 pounds load.
North, 25 feet per minute, 6,000 pounds load.
Matrix chute, rise, 258 feet.

HEATING.

Boilers, 2; capacity 200 horse power each.
Smoke stack, 45x3 feet; height, 389 feet 7½ inches.
Heating pipe, 28,398 feet.
Radiators, 250, with 20,000 square feet of heating surface.
Coal bunkers—Capacity, 80 tons.

PLUMBING.

Roughed in for 172 basins.
Water closets, 59.
Urinals, 46.
Filter—Capacity, 250 gallons per minute.

ELECTRICITY.

Conduits, 21 miles	2,441
Outlets for lights	257
Outlets for telephones	246
Outlets for other wires in offices	1,175
Motors 109, horse power	75
Miles of wire in building	588
Number of telephone wires	100
Number of telegraph wires (Western Union)	62
Number of telegraph wires (Postal)	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vault Lights—36,000 lenses, each 2½ inches in diameter by 2 inches thick, covering 3,729 square feet.
Plastering—35,000 square yards.
Pneumatic Tubes—6; length, 1,685 feet.

PRESSES.

Hoe Octuples, 4—
Capacity, 384,000 8-page papers per hour.
Speed, 200 revolutions per minute.
Size of page, 22⅜x16⅝ inches.
Centre margin, 1⅜ inches.
All other margins, ⅝ inch.
Size of printed page, 21⅝x15 9-16 inches.
Column width, 13 ems.
Column rule, nonpareil.

ARCHITECTURAL ASPECT OF TIMES BUILDING

Advantages offered by the TIMES Square Site—Abundance of Light Gave Opportunity for Apparent Massiveness—The Tower as the Triumph of the Building—A Success in Scale—The Chief Charm of the Structure, Its Color, Achieved by a Stroke of Architectural Good Fortune.

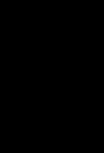

SOME of the same considerations which make the site of the Times building so eminently eligible for a newspaper office and plant make it also architecturally eligible. It is only by the anomalous exception and exemption of Broadway from the Procrustean street system imposed by the Commissioners of 1807 that there accrue the sites of irregular form at the intersections of the exempted thoroughfare with the rectangles of the system. Below Central Park these intersections are but four in number, each signalized by one of the wide streets of the system, Twenty-third Street at the intersection of Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth at the intersection of Sixth, Forty-second at the intersection of Seventh, and Fifty-seventh just below the intersection of Eighth. These four intersections supply but eight building sites altogether, one at the south and one at the north end of the long, narrow, and irregular area formed and cleared by the intersection of the diagonal thoroughfare with the avenue and the cross streets, and by reason of the changes in the direction of Broadway, their shapes and sizes differ. But all these sites offer a proportion of sidewalk to building plot, of underground to overground area, not to be had in any others. The subterranean and surrounding space thus gained is especially adapted to the uses of a newspaper building, with its special requirements of room for presses and for storage. Hence in part it is that no fewer than three of the intersections of Broadway have been reserved for the making of newspapers. The Herald coming first a decade ago, with its modest and most attractive two-story edifice on the northern trapezoid accruing from the intersection of Broadway with Sixth Avenue, and THE TIMES next with the building which is the subject of these remarks and which occupies the southern trapezoid at the intersection of Broadway with Seventh Avenue, while The Journal has reserved, with a view to building the next available space to the northward, at the intersection of Broadway with Columbus Circle to the advantages which the other intersections offer for the special purpose of making newspapers, that chosen by The Times adds quite a unique advantage in constituting, with the completion of the Subway, a centre of distribution not merely near, but actually within the site of the srucure itself.

ARCHITECTURAL ADVANTAGE OF SITE.

The architectural advantage which the site of the Times Building shares with other sites at the intersections of Broadway with the longitudinal avenues of the system, to the exclusion of all other sites on Manhattan Island above Fourteenth Street, is that of complete detachment. This detachment carries with it the drawback of unusual costliness of building, since every side of the building is equally and conspicuously in evidence and must be a finished front, but with the compensation of an abundant and secure supply of air and light, secure in spite of what neighboring builders may afterward do. Architecturally it enables the building to be seen all around, and with the foreground of at least a wide street from every point of view, while to the northward the immediate foreground is a clear space of 1,200 feet in length. Some thirty years ago the late Frederick Law Olmsted, in an earnest endeavor to prevent the extension of the rectangular street system of Manhattan to the annexed district beyond the Harlem, thus criticised that system:

"There is no place in New York where a stately building can be looked up to from base to turret, none where it can be seen full in the face and all at once be taken in by the eye; none where it can be viewed in advantageous perspective. The few tolerable sites for noble buildings north of Grace Church and within the built part of the city remain because Broadway, laid out curvilinearly, in free adaptation to natural circumstances, had already become too important a thoroughfare to be obliterated by the system. Such distinctive advantage of position as Rome gives St. Peter's, Paris the Madeleine, London St. Paul's, New York, under her system, gives to nothing."

In the light of this calm and conclusive showing it is clear that the most desirable building sites on Manhattan are those which the authors of the street system would have liked to improve and make conform, but did not dare to. These irregular spaces, which are fixed in number and cannot be added to without an enormously costly readjustment and Haussmannizing of the street plant of Manhattan Island, are thus in effect islands, islands surrounded by the open spaces of streets instead of by water, and it is to the detachment and conspicuousness which come from its isolation that the new building of The Times owes the rare, the almost unique opportunity it affords for the exposition and appreciation of its architectural design, as well as of its great altitude. It is, in fact, and this is its great architectural advantage, a tower on an island.

W. BROKAW BAMFORD, SUPERINTENDENT FOR ARCHITECT

INSPECTOR FOR ARCHITECT. WM. E. M'NEILLIE.

A CHALLENGE TO THE ARCHITECT'S INGENUITY.

But the very advantages of these sites which are exceptional and anomalous in the street system carry with them their corresponding architectural difficulties. Each is an irregular polygon, having a right angle only at the corners of the avenue. In the case of the intersection at Twenty-third Street the polygon is a triangle, at Thirty-fourth, on the south side, it is abolished altogether as a building site and left as an open space; at Fifty-ninth it is complicated with the curve of the circle which marks the entrance to the Park. At Forty-second the triangle of Twenty-third is truncated, so as to yield a northern front twenty feet wide, and to form a trapezoid with two sides only parallel, the narrow north and the broader south fronts, and with two right angles, those on Seventh Avenue. It was this irregularity of plot which formed a challenge to the ingenuity of the architect. In the case of The Herald Building, with its very modest altitude and considerable area, it was practicable to ignore the irregularity of the site, and, without offense, to treat the building as though it were a parallelogram. But in the case of an edifice of which the superstructure was to be detached against the sky, such a disposition would have been fatal, especially with the scheme which the architect assumed as the starting point of his design, of carrying the building far higher at the broad southern than at the narrow northern end. This disposition was suggested not merely by the ordinary exigencies of a tall office building on a plot of this shape, but also by the special requirements of an office building which was to be primarily a newspaper manufactory and only incidentally to contain offices for rental. In order to designate the double purpose of the structure it seemed that the readiest and most effective way was to arrange the rentable part of it in the lower stories, the "shaft" extending over the whole site, and to detach and carry above this the tower which was to house the editorial offices of the newspaper, of which the composing room must of necessity occupy the whole area at the top of the main building and the press-room the basement.

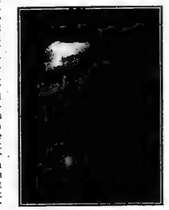

ANDREW C. M'KENZIE, ARCHITECT.

WHY GOTHIC STYLE WAS USED.

It was plain from the first that, with so irregular a ground plan, the classical styles did not supply the precedents needed, and that classical and formal symmetry would have to be abandoned in favor of picturesque irregularity. The free and romantic styles and periods of architecture were, so to say, "indicated" by the conditions of the problem. Of these styles, the Gothic is of course by far the most important and the most fruitful in precedents available for modern uses. The choice of Gothic for the style of the Times Building was accordingly not capricious, but proceeded from a consideration of the particular requirements of this building. Given the site, and given the general scheme of a building of which the sub-structure covered the whole of it, while something like half of it was to be carried six or seven stories higher, with an irregular ground plan, and it is hardly conceivable that a design in antique architecture or in the architecture of the Renaissance could have been effectively accommodated to the site and the scheme, at least without much sacrifice to architectural considerations of space of which none has in fact been sacrificed, but all utilized to the utmost.

CYRUS L. W. EIDLITZ, ARCHITECT.

EFFECT OF MASSIVENESS OBTAINED.

The arcade of three stories at the summit of the central division becomes at once the crown of the main building and the base of the tower, leaving below it a basement of three stories and a "shaft" of nine, all treated with a severe plainness which serves as a foil to the enrichment of the four-story attic and the increased rich-

ness of the culminating tower. The plainness is relieved only by the ornateness of the entrances, especially of the principal entrance on Broadway, while slight projections along the sides indicate the places of the steel uprights which form the real skeleton of the structure. The tower is foretold from the bottom by these shallow strips of pier, and by the arrangement of openings which they enforce; the flanking of the tower and of the building being marked by a single row of the openings which are elsewhere coupled. Fortunately, the building is so abundantly lighted and every point in it is so near a window, the very farthest being but 23 feet away, that it was practicable to give the walls great apparent massiveness by diminishing the size of the lower openings, instead of expanding them, as is more commonly done in tall office buildings, so as to convert the wall into a mere sash frame. The apparent depth of wall is unusually great for an example of the skeleton construction. Above the cornice which belts the building at the top of the nine-story shaft and the bottom of the three-story attic, he depth of wall is actually increased by corbelled projections between the great openings, contrary, of course, to the practical exigencies of masonry construction, and in conformity to the scheme the architect had adopted for dissembling the irregularity of the crowning tower. The result is a depth of reveal, in the tall arched windows of the arcade, which gives scope for an effect of great richness and solidity.

It is at this point that begins the effective detachment of the tower, although that is foretold in the arrangement of the openings even in the basement. The arcade of the three-story architectural "attic" is represented by a single great window, flanked, in each of the terminal piers of the tower, by a series of small and single openings which rather accentuate than disturb the massiveness of the pier itself. If the building were completed only to the top of the sixteenth story it would already be clear that it was prepared to carry the tower which occupies something like a third of its length and something like half its area.

THE TOWER AS THE TRIUMPH.

This tower is the chief architectural triumph of the building. It was perhaps at this point of the architect's studies that the "campanile of Giotto" at Florence presented itself to him as a pertinent precedent. It was a happy thought. The Florentine bell-tower has furnished other modern architects with motives. The tower of the Produce Exchange, here in New York, bears witness to that. But the peculiarity of the campanile which made it available for the tower of the Times Building is that, although it happens to be rectangular in plan, it is furnished at the angles with those polygonal projections which the architect of this modern building perceived might be so treated and emphasized as to cloak and dissemble the irregularity of the tower and to make it in effect rectangular. But it is only the motive of the tower for which the modern architect is indebted to the ancient. The detail, and even the composition, are very different. A spectator will find it of interest to note the affluence of device by which the gradual projection of the angles has been brought about so that the actual corner underneath is never permitted to assert itself, but disappears under the luxuriance of rich and graceful detail with which it is overlaid.

A SUCCESS IN "SCALE."

The success of this tower, which is acclaimed by everybody, is the result not merely of careful and prolonged study

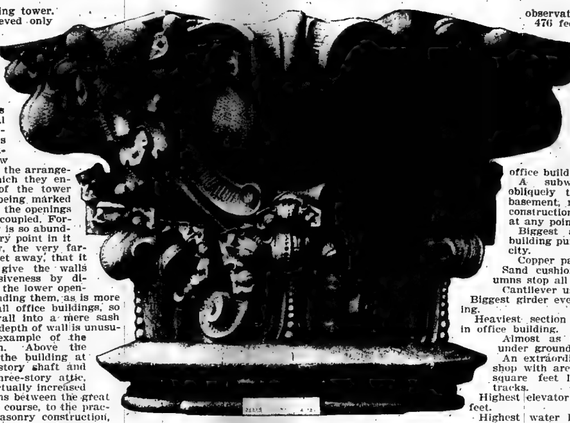

of detail. It is also and eminently a success in "scale," and in this we may perhaps say that there has been an element of luck, so often do the most experienced architects deceive themselves as to the actual effect of their detail in place at such great and varying distances from the eye. The enrichment of the tower of the Times Building is telling and effective as enrichment as far away as it can be seen at all, while from a near point of view it is entirely visible and apprehensible in itself, and while still keeping its place as a contribution to the total enrichment. To give the "man in the street" a notion of what the scale is, it may be well to inform him that the projection of the upper cornice of the tower from the wall is five feet and a half.

THE CHARM OF COLOR.

One of the chief charms of the new building, alike in a near and in a distant view, is its charm of color. This is striking and alluring, whether at noonday or under artificial light at night, or in the half-light of morning and evening, when it takes on that crystalline gleam which marks that still loftier erection, the obelisk of the Washington Monument at Washington, of which its color is the only charm. The original intention was to build the Times Building of the light limestone of which its basement is in fact composed. But it is undoubtedly a stroke of architectural good fortune that the change was made to the cream-white brick and terra cotta of the superstructure which, in the perfection with which the most delicate architectural detail has been rendered in it, has all the effectiveness of white marble, and adds a singular charm of color to a design which in any masonic material would have attained a distinguished and unqualified architectural success.

REMARKABLE FEATURES OF TIMES BUILDING.

1 pumping station 61 feet below the street.

Tallest structure in the city.

362.7 feet from curb to top of observatory rail.

476 feet from base to top of flagpole.

Highest point above tidewater within radius of twelve miles.

41,402 tons of material in the structure.

The strongest and stiffest steel frame structure ever erected.

A larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building.

A subway railroad passes obliquely through the building's basement, no part of the subway construction touching the building at any point.

Biggest and deepest hole for building purposes ever made in the city.

Copper pans under big columns.

Sand cushions under Subway columns stop all vibrations.

Cantilever used in architecture.

Biggest girder ever used in office building.

Heaviest section of column ever used in office building.

Almost as much of the building under ground as is visible above.

An extraordinary newspaper workshop with area of more than 16,000 square feet located under Subway tracks.

Highest elevator rise in the world, 326 feet.

Highest water lift in the world, 387 feet.

Highest smokestack in the world, 389 feet.

An electrical show place—a greater number and greater variety of electrical uses than any other building in the world.

No steam in the building, except for heating purposes in Winter.

Offices and machinery cleaned by air vacuum method.

Two arcades.

More theatres, hotels, and clubs located in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

Geographical centre of Manhattan Island.

Its floor space is 21 times the area of the building lot.

Its curb line is higher above tidewater than any other large building.

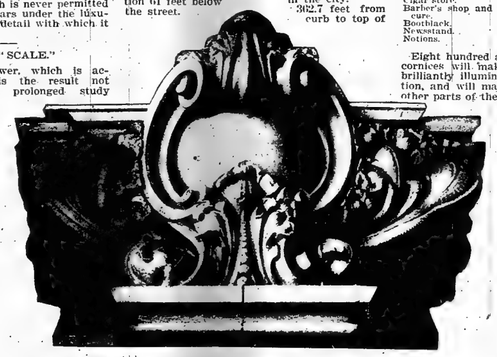

TWO ARCADES OF TIMES BUILDING.

Two levels of the Times Building, the ground floor and the basement, or Subway level, will be thrown open for booths of all sorts. There will be no divisions into stores. As the Times Square station is the centre of New York's midnight activities and vast throngs are passing there at all hours of the day and night, these arcades promise to become marts of considerable proportions. The ground floor level will have seven openings from the street. Three stairways and four elevators afford communication with the Subway level and four revolving doors with capacity equal to those passages that take all the crowds to the Brooklyn Bridge platforms will open to the Subway station.

Applications have been received thus far for space in the two arcades for

Railroad and theatre ticket stands.	Confectionery.
Drug store and soda water.	Optician.
Telephone booths.	Dyeing.
Telegraph offices.	Perfumery.
Public stenographer.	Haberdashers.
Florist.	Umbrellas.
Cigar store.	Cutlery.
Barber's shop and manicure.	Jewelry.
Bootblack.	Bazar du voyage.
Newsstand.	Stationery.
Notions.	Photographs.
	Fruit.
	Clothing.
	Shoes.

Eight hundred and fifty electric lights in the cornices will make these two floors the most brilliantly illuminated halls in that active section, and will make the place attractive where other parts of the city are deserted and quiet.

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UNIQUE ENGINEERING PROBLEMS SOLVED.

The Deepest and Biggest Hole in the City—Model Workshop Located Thirty Feet Under the Subway—Heaviest Steel Frames and Thickest Walls Ever Put in a High Building—80,000 Field Driven Rivets Used—A 30-ton Girder, the Largest in an Office Building—A 19-ton Section of Column—Six Systems of Bracing a Mass of 40,000 Tons, Nearly Half of It Under Ground—Two Kinds of Anchors—Carrying a 50-foot Railroad Obliquely Through a Basement Without Contact at Any Point—The Sand Cushion of the Steam Hammer Applied in Architecture with Wonderful Result—Odd Tests for Vibrations—Cantilever Used to Support a Wall, That Is Much More Than a Mere Sash Frame—Copper Pans to Prevent Rust or Electrolysis—A Remarkable Drainage Service—Wall Started at Sixth Story—Reinforcing the Vault Walls.

IT is doubtful if any office building yet erected in New York presented as many original problems in engineering to be dealt with as that of the Times Building. To speak of such problems as difficulties would be to overlook the fact that nothing which needs to be done is difficult of accomplishment if the consideration of cost is subordinated to the attainment of the results desired. To do something which never before needed to be done, and which calls for new adaptations of means to ends, is in the highest degree stimulating to the ambitious engineer, and if in doing this he can advance the "state of the art," establishing new standards and making the industries tributary to his purposes in new products, he is at his best. It is probably a safe generalization that there is nothing in the way of engineering construction needing to be done which offers difficulties sufficiently serious to embarrass the well-equipped engineer unhampered by the limitations of a sordid economy. The combination of steel, concrete, and mathematics will give us, when and as we need them, practical constructions which will be the seven wonders of the ancient world as the modern battleship is to the Roman trireme. The engineering details of the building were planned by Purdy & Henderson.

While considerations of prompt distribution of the newspaper were controlling, the trapezoidal area in question had the further advantage of offering opportunity for a monumental building which should be conspicuous as a public ornament. This was not lost sight of, though of less weight in determining the selection of the site and its purchase by The New York Times Building Company, than the fact that the location was one giving opportunity for extensive excavation, in an area about three times that of the superstructure. The area of the building lot is 5,405 square feet; that of the sub-basement, which contains the presses and their mechanical accessories, is 17,633 square feet. This means, of course, that the building rises in the middle of a great excavation extending to the curb line on all sides.

BIGGEST AND DEEPEST HOLE.

To accommodate basements and sub-basements to the depth of 55 feet below the level of the pavement, an excavation of 1,003,615 cubic feet was made by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company.

The ordinary mind, however, cannot comprehend what these figures really mean. The cubical contents of that part of the Times Building above the sidewalk is about one and one-quarter million cubic feet. The total amount of the excavation is, therefore, not so very much less than the whole of that part of the building which can be seen. Again, 55 feet in depth is almost sufficient for the construction of an ordinary five-story building. These comparisons may help us to understand the unusual importance which attached to the construction of the retaining walls of such an excavation. About three-quarters of this excavation was in solid rock, which lay in strata running north and south and nearly vertical, the top being somewhat inclined to the east. The heavy blasting required for the breaking up of this material tended to shatter and loosen the stratification for long distances. On this account, on the

eastern side of the property, considerable quantities of rock extending out under the street were loosened along the lines of the stratification and from time to time slipped into the excavation. For this reason it became necessary to back-fill these spaces, opened up under the street

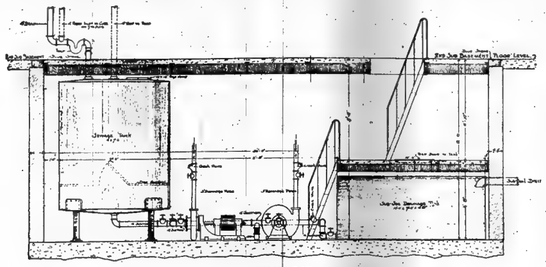

SUMP PIT.

proper, and this was done, not with loose material, but with coarse rubble masonry, of which 8,624 tons were actually required.

REINFORCING THE RETAINING WALLS.

The slope of the rock on the east side downward toward the excavation which caused the slips mentioned above suggested the possibility of later slides, so it was deemed essential for the protection of the sub-basement and the safeguarding of the valuable machinery it contains to make the retaining wall on that side strong enough to stand under any load which could be brought to bear against it. This was done by building into this wall vertical steel twenty-four-inch I-beams, 3½ feet apart, centre to centre, and 30 feet long. These reinforcing beams extend 5 feet below the cellar floor, and have their bases bedded in concrete. The thrust at their upper ends, immediately under the Subway, is provided for by a floor of steel beams and concrete arches, connected with the interior columns at that level, and extending across the building and bracing into the retaining walls on the opposite side. The brickwork between the vertical beams is laid straight, but is calculated to sustain the heaviest external pressure to which it can be subjected under any conditions which can be assumed. The other retaining walls have less pressure to sustain, but are, nevertheless, very substantial, 2 feet 8 inches thick, laid in Portland cement mortar. They support three tiers of beams for the basement and sub-basement floors. Each of these beams is provided with a pair of angles riveted to the extreme end, where it is imbedded in the wall, an arrangement which makes the beam effective as a strut and insures the stiffness and strength of the wall.

WATER-PROOFING THE WALLS.

All the retaining walls which protect the basement and sub-basement are thoroughly water-proofed and have a substantial back-filling of rubble masonry and concrete. Before the vault walls were built, six-inch tile drains, perforated at stated points, were laid at the bottom of the wall, entirely around the building. Vertical channels were built every ten feet in the back-filling outside the water-proofing leading to these tile drains. During the process of leveling a system of drains was also built into the sub-basement floor. The reason for this elaborate drainage provision is evident. No method of water-proofing could be made to hold back water under the heavy hydrostatic pressure which might be expected to occur in an excavation of this kind, if free and ample channels were not provided for its escape. The water-proofing was inserted as close as possible to the outside face of the retaining wall. It consists of five layers of felt and one of burlap, lapped and laid in hot asphalt. The same materials were used, in the same way, under the sub-basement floor, above the leveling concrete. Owing to the very great load which they carry, this felt and burlap material could not be carried under the columns, as is often done in smaller buildings. The gradual accession of the load would have destroyed the connection with the rest of the water-proofing material and broken the water seal. The water-proofing work was done by Gross & Horn.

COPPER PANS UNDER COLUMNS.

To avoid this and preserve the continuity of imperviousness, sheets of thirty-ounce copper were substituted for the felt and burlap under the cast steel bases and over the granite blocks. They were laid directly on the dressed granite and their edges overlapped on all sides about 8 inches on the first three courses of the felt. The column bases were set on top of the copper and grouted. The water-proofing was carried around the cast steel shoes from the copper pan to the under side of the basement floor, where it was connected with the damp course over the floor.

A REMARABLE DRAINAGE PLANT.

When the drillers blasted the rock to make space for this subterranean workshop they came upon numerous small springs. So it was necessary that special provision be made for conducting to a convenient receptacle the vast quantity of seepage water flowing out of the rock around the foundations and cellar walls, as well as for the waste water discharged from lavatories and plumbing fixtures below the street level. To meet this requirement there has been installed a remarkable plant and of so large a capacity that it is able to take care of 600 gallons of water a minute, which is far in excess of the quantity it will need to handle under ordinary conditions.

Beneath the floor of the second sub-basement is excavated a sump pit 12 feet deep, 30 feet long, and 8 feet wide. This pit reaches a depth of 61 feet below the street level. Inside it are two tanks. One is cylindrical, 10 feet long and 7½ feet in diameter, and receives the sewage of the three basement floors. The other, 10 feet long, 7½ feet wide, and 4 feet deep, is for the water which drains from the rock into the six-inch tile conduit around the foundation. This seepage water comes into the tank at the rate of

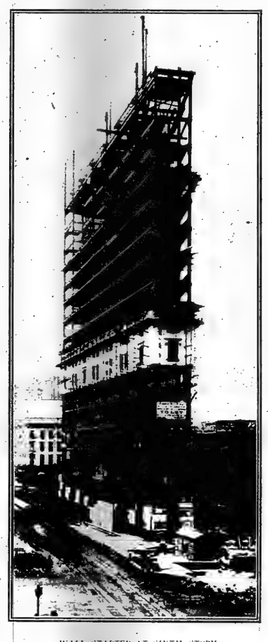

WALL STARTED AT SIXTH STORY.

nearly 4,000 gallons per day. To these tanks are connected three electrical automatically controlled pumps, and cross-connections have been arranged so that, while one pump is emptying the sewage tank and the other the water tank, the third is held in reserve. This reserve pump may be thrown into action by a switch on either side. In an emergency, by an additional connection, all three pumps could be made to operate on one tank.

THE SEEPAGE OF 24 HOURS PUMPED IN 7 MINUTES.

The capacity of each pump is 200 gallons a minute, guaranteed, against a head of fifty-five feet. With a combined capacity for the three pumps of 600 gallons per minute it would be possible to discharge in 7 minutes the entire seepage of 24 hours. The sewage and water tanks are made of sheet iron one-quarter of an inch thick, and the pit itself is brick-walled and water-proof. Each pump is driven by a ten-horse-power motor.

The plant necessitated much special piping and valving, and is unique in the installation of such equipments. The board has automatic starters and improved circuit breakers. The driving motors are not in the pit, but are placed above it on the cellar floor.

The sewage receptacle has a capacity of about 5,000 gallons and the water tank of about 2,000 gallons. The former is divided into two sections, arranged so that either division can be cut off and cleaned while the other continues to perform its duties. The pumps are automatic and start of themselves when the water rises to a certain point. It is doubtful if they ever will have an opportunity to show what they really can do, but if there should be any emergency, such as a broken pipe or sudden overflow, they would remove the water even though the entire "sump pit" were transformed into one tank and kept filling at the rate of 600 gallons a minute.

The drainage and sewage are pumped direct to the street sewer so soon after they accumulate that all danger of stagnancy or unhygienic conditions is averted. As an additional safeguard against slight mishaps there are alarm gongs on each tank, and these resound on the instant the automatic control fails to work, so that the pumps can be started immediately by hand and kept going until the defect is remedied.

PREPARING THE FOUNDATIONS.

The rock at the bottom of the great chasm, nearly sixty feet below the street line, was leveled and prepared for the foundations. These presented no embarrassment from an engineering standpoint; but in view of the great height and weight of the building, the necessity for making it rigid against wind pressure from all sides and insensible to vibrations which might be imparted by Subway trains, and particularly because the two sets of foundations in places interfered with each other, the whole subject required the closest study.

Of the Times Building it may be said with literal truth that it is "founded upon a rock." The footing for its foundations and for its forest of steel columns is the great gneiss ledge which is "the backbone of Manhattan Island," at a depth far below the action of disintegrating influences, and where it is held immovably in place by the mass surrounding it.

The building of the foundations was also much complicated by the fact that the tunnel and station of the Subway had to be built at the same time. It was deemed necessary to make the foundations of the railroad separate from those of the building, partly because it was thought undesirable that a public and a private work so different in character should be built with common supporting members, and partly because if any jar or vibration resulted from moving trains it would otherwise be communicated to the building. It was also complicated by the fact that Broadway, for the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, had to be bridged during this stage of the construction, and the great traffic carried without interruption.

STEEL INSPECTION DURING MANUFACTURE.

In the erection of a steel frame it is most important that all the steel used shall be inspected carefully, and in order to prevent flaws or misfits the builders insist that every piece be watched during its manufacture and certified by the inspectors before it leaves the factories.

The steel contract for the building was held by the American Bridge Company, a concern in the United States Steel Corporation. At the Elmira, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia mills, where THE TIMES'S steel was made, inspectors were on duty continually. The inspection, when it had been completed, represented the work of four men throughout the construction, although there were times when as many as eight or ten were on the job at once.

Tests were taken from each heat of steel intended for use, and only such as met with the architect's specifications were accepted. Then the steel, as rolled, was shipped to the fabricating shop, where each stage of its manufacture was watched. For instance, the straightening and punching of the material were looked after to see that it was not abused, and the method

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of driving rivets was watched and the rivets were tested to see that each fitted its corresponding rivet hole.

Upon the completion of each member, it was checked over with the architect's detail drawing, until the inspector knew that all the necessary brackets were in the right places. The squareness of the end of each column, too, was checked up—an important point, inasmuch as the strength of the column depends largely upon the bearing which the columns have one to another. When the final inspection of a completed column or girder or other piece was ended, the inspector indented into it the stamp of Robert W. Hunt & Co.—a letter "H" in a shield. Then the piece of steel was shipped to New York, where the builder, after seeing the stamp of quality, put it in its proper place in the building.

STEEL FRAMING.

The most characteristic feature of steel-frame construction, without which such a building as this would have been impossible, is the support of all parts of the building by the steel frame, instead of by the masonry walls inclosing the building. The superstructure is completely carried by the steel columns, in spite of many thousand cubic feet of substantial masonry, both brick and stone, which was found necessary to the construction of the building, both in the retaining walls and elsewhere, below the level of the street.

The vertical supports are steel columns, set seventeen feet apart, and resting on bases of cast steel four to five feet square. Cast steel bases are unusual even in a modern skyscraper. These bases in turn are carried by granite blocks eight feet square and two feet thick, weighing about ten tons each, which rest upon the native rock, cut off and leveled perfectly smooth with rich Portland cement concrete. The importance of these supporting columns is realized when it is remembered that the weight they carry is, approximately, 25,000 tons. The weight of the sub-structure extending to and beyond the curb lines being more than 15,000 tons additional, or 40,000 tons in all.

The columns are built up with steel channels and plates—that is to say, they are made by riveting the channels and plates together in pieces as long as the nature of the work in the different parts of the building requires, and as it may be practical to handle them in erection. The plates and channels are used in sufficient number and size to carry the load imposed upon them, and no more. In designing these columns, the weight of every part of the building is carefully calculated, and its distribution among the columns at each floor is likewise actually figured for each separate part. Every portion of floor, every pier or part of wall, brick, terra cotta, or stone masonry, the covering of the columns, and the weight of the steel frame itself are all taken into account. In this way the exact load which each piece of column carries is determined to a great degree of exactness. The exact amount of metal required to sustain this load is then determined. But this is not enough. In buildings like THE TIMES's, whose height is much greater than its width, the pressure of the wind must be taken into account in determining the size of the columns. The resulting vertical effect due to the horizontal pressure must be determined in such a way that the additional load upon the columns which it causes may be added to the weight of the building itself, and sufficient metal must then be provided to satisfy both requirements.

The rivets in these columns are not put in at random, but are adjusted to satisfy mathematical requirements, and in accordance with what is now well-established practice. So far as possible, these rivets are driven in the shop, but it is stated that not less than 80,000 were actually driven during erection on the Times Building. Several single pieces of these columns weighed about twenty tons each.

Owing particularly to the intrusion of the Subway it was necessary to start many of the most important columns in this building on immense steel girders in the roof of the Subway, the girders in turn being carried by other columns extending through the Subway to the foundations, which have been already described. The arrangement of these columns to suit the architectural features of the building, without interfering with the arrangement of the Subway, and at the same time to properly provide for the lateral stiffness of the building, was one of the most difficult engineering problems in the designing of the building.

The lower tier of columns carries an average of about 1,000 tons each, the largest one carrying as much as 1,400 tons. The inequality is, of course, due to the very extraordinary conditions under which the building is built.

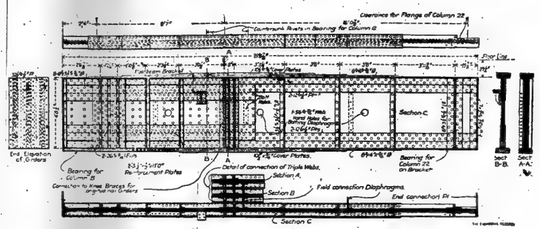

THIRTY-TON GIRDER OVER THE SUBWAY STRUCTURE.

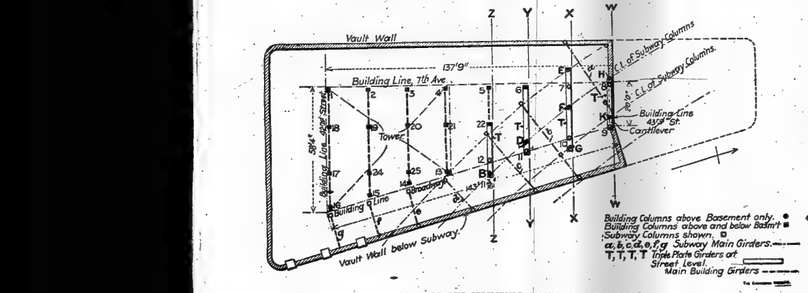

PLAN OF SUB-STRUCTURE COLUMNS AND GIRDERS.

CANTILEVERS PUT TO NEW USE.

The fact that the Rapid Transit Commission had the supreme right of way, which forbade any obstruction to the alignment of the Subway tracks, made it necessary for the columns supporting that part of the Times Building which is above the tunnel to be placed where they could go, inside or outside of the wall line to accommodate the Subway, and not where the preference of the architects or the customary practice in steel construction work would have located them. The Legislature passed an act in 1904 affirming the right of the city to permit such location of columns outside the line. The solution of this problem is of the greatest interest, both to the engineer and the layman. It was decided to put the columns, to the height of the Subway roof, where they could best go under the circumstances, and to bridge the spaces between them with the great plate girders already referred to, and which are required to support the upright members of the superstructure. In studying the appended plan of the column arrangement, it will be easily seen that two of these plate girders, those running from B to 22 and from G to E, are supported at both ends and carry their load between the supports. The two extending from 11 to 6 and from 9 to H, however, are supported at one end and at some point other than an end, and carry a large part of their loads on the unsupported ends. This type of girder, known as a cantilever beam, requires quite different designing from one of the sort first mentioned. Various considerations enter into the equation which do not complicate the simple beam. For example, it was calculated that for extreme conditions of loading and wind pressure the weight on the beam W might be so far shifted toward the Broadway side of the building that instead of column H having to bear part of the weight of the building it would for the time play the part of a tie-rod, and serve to hold its end of beam W down instead of up. This would throw on the column K the immense load of its own normal burden, the normal burden of H, and the force with which H was pulling down. For this reason K was designed to carry safely the enormous load of 1,500 tons. It has a cross-section of 258 square inches of steel, though the actual space it occupies is considerably greater on account of the hollow method of construction. There are sixteen separate steel shapes firmly riveted together in this column. K is stiffened by connecting it to H by means of two horizontal struts and a panel of heavy riveted cross-bracing. In order to secure H against the possible lifting effect due to the manner of distributing the load, it is web-connected at its base to three horizontal twenty-inch I-beams built into the retaining wall.

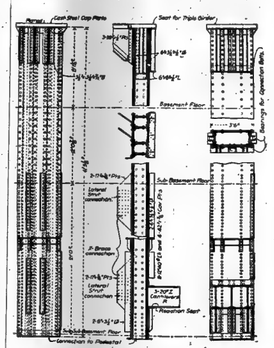

A 19-TON COLUMN.

HEAVIEST GIRDER EVER USED IN OFFICE BUILDING.

The plate girder resting on columns H and K, which carries the whole north wall, is, for its length, one of the heaviest ever used in building construction. It is five feet high and about three feet wide, and weighs thirty tons. It consists practically of three gigantic built-up I-beams. The load transmitted through it to its two supporting columns has been estimated as 3,097,000 pounds. It is stiffly connected to the columns on which it rests by triple web plates in each angle.

Although the steel frame of the Times Building supports not only the weight of the floors, but that of the outside shell as well, its own weight is comparatively small. On the other hand, the weight of steel used is materially greater than usually enters into buildings of this general type. One unit to which it is reduced for purposes of comparison is pounds of steel per square foot of floor area in the building. In the Times Building this unit is calculated to be about 46 pounds. Another basis of comparison is that which determines the number of cubic feet of contents per ton of structural steel; 800 to 900 cubic feet per ton of steel is considered a fair average, though in buildings of large area this figure reaches 1,200 cubic feet. In the Times Building there are 600 cubic feet to each ton of structural steel—an indication of its immense strength. The rigidity of the steel frame is greatly increased by the fact that the floors are extremely solid, consisting of flat, hollow terra-cotta arches between the steel floor beams. This construction serves several useful purposes. Besides adding weight and strength, it prevents the transmission of noise from floor to floor and permits partitions and other weights to be placed wherever the convenience of tenants may require, and is the most effective supplement to the wind bracing which could be devised.

PROBLEMS FOR THE ENGINEERS.

At the very beginning of this proposition, in fact before the deeds for the conveyance of the property were written, the most important problems pertaining to the construction of the building were considered. How well they were solved and the work was done the building itself bears enduring testimony. These problems were as follows:

First—The construction of the Subway so that it should not depend upon any part of the Times Building, its steel frame, its walls, or even its foundations, in fact, to keep the construction of the Subway so entirely independent of the Times Building that the latter could never be held responsible for the support of the Subway or any part of its construction.

Second—The construction of the Subway and of the building in such a way that the Subway could be maintained forever without involving the Times Building or any of its separate interests. It should be remembered in connection with these problems that the great pressroom in which the paper is to be printed hereafter is under the Subway.

Third—The support of the building without materially involving the Subway.

Fourth—The satisfactory bracing of the building against wind forces without interfering with the construction and operation of the railroad.

Fifth—The construction of the Subway and of the building in such a way that there would be no perceptible vibration or jarring effects in any part of the building on account of the stopping and starting of trains in the Times station or the passage of express trains through the building.

Briefly, the engineers worked out a method by which those who owned the building should design the building and those who owned the railroad should design the railroad, and that the two should be kept separate and distinct. The result has been reached. One goes through the other practically without any contact. Not one piece of iron or one particle of concrete that enters into the construction of the Subway touches the building proper, and vice versa. The two are interwoven, as it were, yet absolutely independent. An air space of about two inches surrounds each column of the building where it passes through the Subway floor, and the same space surrounds Subway columns where they pass through the building. In furtherance of this plan to make the building independent of the Subway construction the supports of the railroad over the pressroom were all carried to the bottom of the excavation.

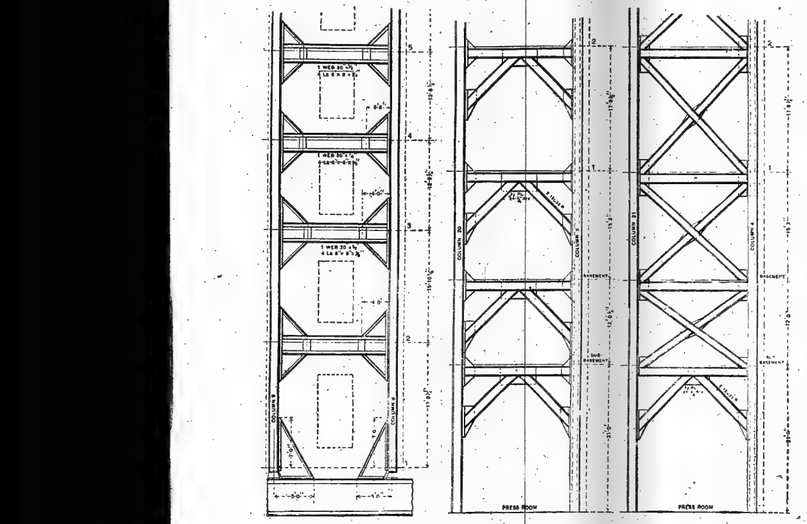

THREE KINDS OF WIND BRACING.

SAND CUSHIONS FOR SUBWAY COLUMNS.

The means adopted to isolate the Subway and protect the building from vibration have been completely successful. This was accomplished by the complete separation of the steel framework of the two constructions, which was carried out in the greatest possible detail. As a further precaution, and to insure the most perfect result, the foundations of all the heavier columns in the Subway construction were built upon sand. A hole in the rock considerably larger than the foundation itself was excavated and the foundation was then constructed in such a way that a cushion of sand twelve inches in thickness intervened at all points between the footing and the rock. It has been amply demonstrated in other buildings that a foundation on the rock will convey to the building vibrations which the same underlying rock strata receive directly from machinery or moving trains. It was proposed to exercise every precaution in this construction, and the result amply demonstrates the wisdom of the extra expense which these details involved. The sand cushion is constantly used under the steam hammer to deaden vibration, but never before in building.

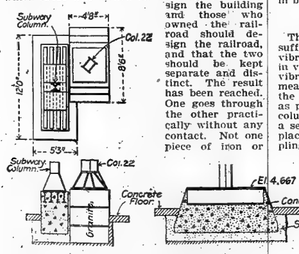

SAND CUSHIONS AND SUBWAY COLUMNS.

ODD TESTS FOR VIBRATIONS.

There are seismographs and like instruments sufficiently delicate in adjustment to record the vibrations of Subway trains and street traffic in various parts of the Times Building, but such vibrations are not discoverable by ordinary means, nor are they evident to the senses. On the sub-basement floor, as near the bedrock as possible, and close to the foot of one of the columns carrying the Subway, the writer made a series of tests with water in a glass bowl so placed relatively to an arc light that any rippling of the surface of the water would be magnified by reflection. The water was sufficiently sensitive to record the jar caused by walking near it on the inelastic floor, and it was interesting to note that the passing of an express train overhead made no more disturbance of the water than the footsteps of a person walking within a few feet of it. Of course these experiments could not, by their nature be accurately quantitative, but they were satisfactory as showing that the various means proposed to protect the building from vibration accomplish the purpose for which they were designed. Repeated on the first floor of the building, immediately over the crown of the Subway arch, by placing the bowl on the concrete ledge of an unfinished window, it was noted that a street car or loaded truck gave more evidence of vibration than a Subway express train.

ENGINEER C. T. PURDY, OF PURDY & HENDERSON.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF WIND BRACING.

A relatively tall building, with its principal façades to the east and west, even though it is built on a substructure more than three times the area of the building and regardless of the fact that the base below the street nearly equals the cubical contents of the building exposed to wind, demands that great attention be given to wind bracing. Not only must it be able to stand against any pressure of wind which may come against it, but it must be so rigid that it will not be set in oscillating motion by this cause.

Stiffness against wind pressure is attained by rigidity of framing and dead weight. In the judgment of experts who have studied the plans carefully, the Times Building is the strongest and stiffest steel-frame structure of similar dimensions ever erected, the steel construction weighing 3,712 tons, while the weight of the building proper, without machinery, safes, furniture, or appointments of any kind, is calculated at 38,981 tons. This is probably an underestimate. With boilers, presses, safes, office furniture, books, and the countless things which adapt it for use and occupation, it will be about 41,462 tons. Its 645 windows, though as large and as numerous as are needed for ample illumination of the interior, are of such size and so disposed as to diminish as little as possible the weight of superstructure. The walls are substantial. They are not mere sash frames. The methods employed in wind bracing are such as to give the building a rigidity rarely attained in steel-frame construction. The building is calculated to withstand not only without any invasion of the factor of safety, but without a tremor, a steady wind pressure from one direction of 30 pounds per square foot of area of the side exposed. This is far beyond the pushing force of a tornado. Its ultimate strength in respect to wind bracing is indeterminate, and may be assumed to exceed by a wide margin any strain to which it can ever be subjected.

The components which go to make up the resistance which the building offers to wind are the inertia, the stiffness of floors and partitions, the depth of the beams and girders, and the rigidity of their connections to the columns, and three special systems of transverse bracing proportioned to take definite calculated loads and transmit them to the vertical columns.

These systems are classified as

1. The gusset construction.
2. Intermediate brace construction.
3. Diagonal construction.

The strength of a steel-frame building is calculated to be in the frame; but the measure of its lateral stability depends upon the weight of the building as a whole. The architectural lines in the Times Building are heavy and strong. The construction from the top to the bottom is massive. The actual space allowed for windows is not as great as the space required in many other buildings less favorably located. The isolation of the building and the splendid light on all sides have made this possible, but the walls are thicker and heavier than in ordinary steel-constructed buildings, and the great cubical measurement of the masonry due to these architectural features affords the unusually great weight and a corresponding large measure of stability.

PREVENTION OF RUST AND ELECTROLYSIS.

Safeguards have been installed in some cases where their necessity was dictated only by a show of possible future need.

In the early use of the steel frame in building construction the fact was often overlooked, or deliberately neglected, that steel is subject to rapid deterioration from oxidation and

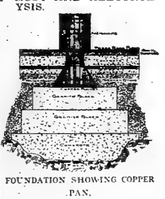

FOUNDATION SHOWING COPPER PAN.

electrolytic action, when the conditions permitting such action exist. As the result of his oversight the early failure of this type of building to have a useful life of profitable duration was predicted, and the impression gained currency that no steel-frame building could be considered safe against rapid deterioration from these causes. The Pabst Hotel, which occupied a part of the site of the Times Building, furnished much instructive data as to what kind and rapidity of deterioration may be expected in unprotected steel in columns and girders.

Nothing is built for all time. As was said by the orator at the laying of the cornerstone of the Times Building: "Upon these massive materials wrought into beautiful and solid forms the envious elements will forthwith begin their leveling work. The slow, ceaseless, disintegrating forces of Summer's heat and Winter's frost, of rain, and sun, and tempest, will accomplish Nature's will upon them." So it is. Moreover, "the fashion of this world passeth away," sometimes with bewildering rapidity of change. Very few buildings thus far erected in New York have fulfilled their purpose more than twenty-five or thirty years, or justified maintenance for as much as half a century, unless in neighborhoods of arrested development and indeterminable future. The danger that in the case of the steel frame rust and the disintegration of electrolysis would hasten the process of dissolution so much as to make structures of this kind prematurely unsafe through the destruction of their supports, was recognized in time to permit of ample safeguarding in the case of the steel frame of the Times Building.

It is axiomatic that columns to which moisture has no access will not be impaired by rusting, and that those effectually insulated from vagrant electrical currents will not be affected by electrolysis. The first consideration was to keep the basements dry. Hence the thorough waterproofing and draining of the retaining walls already described, which was also carried under the floor of the pressroom, occupying the great area of the sub-basement. As a further safeguard, all the steel members up to the street level are incased in Portland cement mortar to the minimum thickness of three-fourths of an inch. This is effectual protection against rust deterioration. Under these conditions electrolytic disintegration is deemed impossible, but the probability of its occurrence in even microscopic degree is rendered still further remote by as perfect insulation as can be provided. There is sufficient grounding to relieve any electrical tension which may exist in any part of the steel frame by drawing off the current at points where electrolytic action cannot be set up. This also makes it lightning-proof to the extent to which it is possible to impart that quality to a building.

To venture an opinion as to how long the Times Building will stand would be to enter the realm of prophecy.

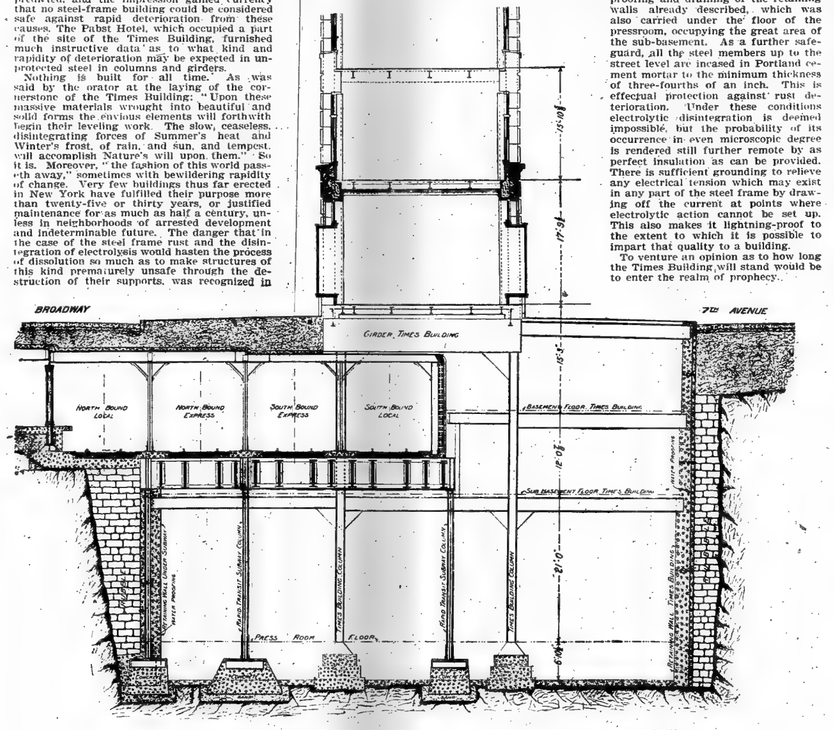

43D ST. END OF TIMES BUILDING SHOWING SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION INTERWOVEN WITH BUILDING COLUMNS.

TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR PLAN, TIMES BUILDING

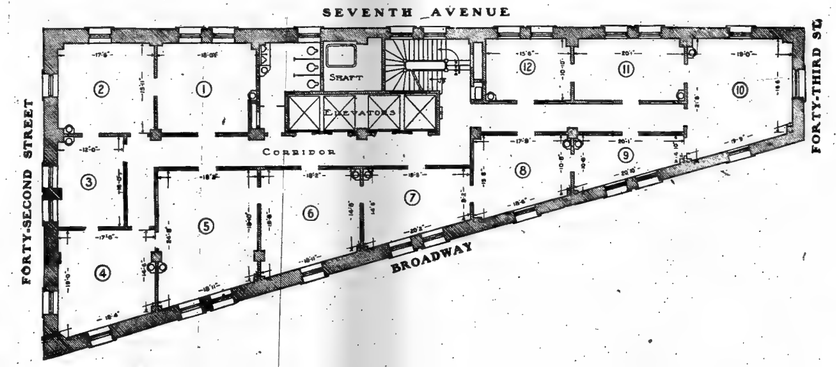

CENTRE OF BUSINESS.

A Railroad Station in the Basement—Times Square Station as the Geographical Centre of Manhattan—More Theatres, Hotels and Clubs Located in Its Proximity than at Any Other Point in the World—Changes of 30 Years in the Shifting of Business—Times Building One of the Chief Landmarks of the City—Point of Convergence of All Lines of Travel to and from the City—A Network of Elevated, Surface, Subway and Steam Railroads Tributary to It—Tunnels Under the Rivers and New Bridges Shifting the Base of Trade.

WELL-EQUIPPED newspaper office is a highly complex organization. The considerations which led to the selection of the site for the Times Building were quite different from those which control in speculative real estate improvements. The reasons which for many years made the east side of City Hall Park the natural centre of the newspaper publishing business were the best which could be found up to a very recent date. It was the point from which distribution could be effected most easily, quickly, and cheaply. With the growth and development of New York it was to have been expected that in a quarter of a century the special advantages of one neighborhood should be transferred to another, and that what were controlling conditions when the home of The New York Times was established at the angle of Park Row and Nassau Street should have largely disappeared with the building of the Rapid Transit Subway and the establishment of the main terminals of the principal railroad systems connecting New York with every part of the American continent, some four miles north of City Hall Park. To have merely transferred to a site "up town," without reference to the advantages for distribution offered by it, would have been extremely unwise from the business point of view. On the other hand, the wisdom of locating where the facilities for distribution are the best which can be foreseen for the next half century at least was equally conspicuous.

Still another consideration was the advantageous utilization of area for office purposes. To attract desirable tenants and give a high rental value to space, an office building must be at or very near a focal point of the business life of a city. If one leg of a compass is fixed at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue at Forty-third Street, a circle of a half-mile radius drawn by the other leg would include the largest advantages offered in New York for an office building. This consideration warranted the very large investment which under the most favorable conditions such a building must represent.

It was necessary to tunnel under a part of it to accommodate the curve of the Subway in swinging from Forty-second Street into upper Broadway. This rendered it possible to make a connection with the Subway into the basement of a building occupying it. As the space under the basement is utilized as a newspaper pressroom, it is possible in the early morning hours to load the successive editions on Subway cars for the most rapid general distribution which can be had. Almost equally accessible are the terminals of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, the New York Central and its allied lines, the trans-Manhattan connection with Long Island and the convenience of mail distribution through the up-town branches of the local Post Office.

CHANGES OF BUSINESS IN THIRTY YEARS.

Thirty years ago, when Fourteenth Street formed practically the northerly limit of the business district, when there were few hotels or clubs of importance north of Madison Square, when the great west side was the domain of roamers and truck gardeners—in fact, when the city ended at Fifty-ninth Street—then Park Row and Printing House Square were a centre for the purposes of a great newspaper. The means of communication with the rest of the world were for the most part from the lower section of the city—a condition which was decentuated by the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge.

To-day all this has been changed. How great has been the business growth of the city northward is shown in the fact that Fifth Avenue, up to Forty-second Street, has been taken over by merchants and promises within three or four years to become the greatest thoroughfare for high-class retail trade anywhere on the American continent and probably in the world. With possibly two or three exceptions, all of the finest hotels erected within the last ten years have been north of Forty-second Street. The elevated roads have carried the region of homes to the Harlem River and far beyond, and, judging by the real estate activity which has followed the opening of the Subway and the announcement of the projected improvements of the New York Central and New Haven Railroads, no distant date will witness the building up of the Bronx so the Westchester towns will be in direct contact with and virtually a part of the metropolis.

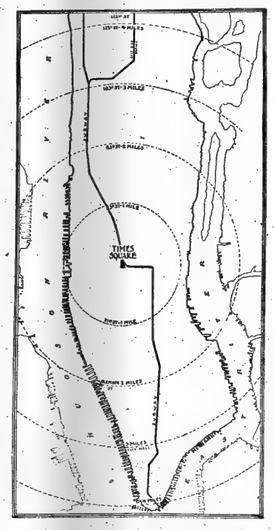

It is with regard to means of communication, however, that the last five years have brought developments of most revolutionary character and have made Times Square a location of the kind which must be sought by a great metropolitan daily journal, with its two great functions of the collecting and distributing of news. With a Subway station in the basement of its building—in fact, with this, the greatest of the city's transportation systems, literally running through its pressroom, THE TIMES may be said to have secured for itself facilities for local distribution that are well-nigh perfect.

The great railroads reaching the North and East have their termini within a quarter of a mile of the Times Building in one direction, while a similar distance in another will bring one to the immense Pennsylvania Station, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, with its vast connections all over the South and West, as well as to Long Island. These are the great factors which will serve to place the entire country almost at the door of THE TIMES structure.

Other changes are also apparent from the days when Park Row and newspaperdom seemed to be inseparable. The Brooklyn Bridge is no longer the only important means of communication with Brooklyn. It already has a larger neighbor in the Williamsburg span, and it will soon be dividing traffic with two additional bridges and two tunnels. That two of these new lines of interborough travel will reach Manhattan at Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets is in itself significant as showing the up-town tendency, but what is of greater importance is that they will all be linked to the Subway now in operation and to others to be built, so that Times Square will be directly in touch with the entire system of transportation which will eventually form a network over the whole of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The rapid strides made within five years in the direction of improved transit facilities to New Jersey likewise compel the belief that the new up-town centre in the region of Forty-Second Street is destined to become one of the greatest prominence. The plans of the New York and New Jersey Railroad, one of whose tunnel tubes has been completed, provide for an extension of its line up Sixth Avenue. Ten years ago, one railroad, the Erie, had a Twenty-third Street ferry. To-day improvements are being carried forward at the westerly end of that thoroughfare which will provide accommodations for four ferries, those of the Erie, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, and New Jersey Central Railroads. In the same immediate section the great Chelsea dock improvement is in progress, and its completion will bring the greater part of transatlantic business to a point north of Fourteenth Street.

If it carries with it remarkable advantages for the distribution of news, the location of the Times Building gives no fewer facilities in the matter of its collection—all of which are the direct result of its accessibility and the fact that it will have within easy reach so many of the city's departments of life and activity. Ten minutes in the Subway will land one at the City Hall or at One Hundred and Tenth Street—fifteen minutes, in the financial district or on Washington Heights—twenty minutes, in Brooklyn or the Bronx, while, with the completion of the Pennsylvania Tunnel, Newark and points correspondingly remote on Long Island will be within half an hour's ride. The projected Subway down Seventh Avenue will place Times Square in even quicker communication with the down-town district, while the multitude of surface lines and connections which are at one's disposal from the Times Building as a centre are almost too numerous to admit of detailed statement.

Great as are its qualifications as a newspaper and office building site, owing to its being a pivotal point in the city's transportation systems, the Times Building block is in the heart of a section which of itself has grown to great prominence along various lines and the ultimate importance of which has as yet been only partially realized. With no means of transportation but his own legs, a man standing at Broadway and Forty-second Street will be able to reach any one of thirty-seven hotels within ten minutes.

Fulfilling every requirement that could possibly be associated with a clubhouse neighborhood, the territory east of Times Square has been favored to a marked extent both by new clubs and those compelled to abandon their former homes further down town. Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, present almost unbroken fronts of clubhouses, while the purchases by the Army and Navy Club and the Lambs on these same streets, west of Sixth Avenue, show the tendency of the club district to grow toward Times Square. The twenty-one organizations named in the subjoined list are a greater number than can be found anywhere else in the city within an area of the same size.

Within a radius of 1,000 feet from the Times Building there are sixteen theatres, and it has not been successfully disputed that with the Victoria, Belasco, Lyric, New Amsterdam, Liberty, Lew Fields's, and American Theatres—seven in all—Forty-second Street between Times Square and Eighth Avenue contains more playhouses than any other single block in the world. In addition to the older theatres along Broadway, immediately south of Forty-second Street, there are on the east side of Times Square the Criterion and New York, on the west side the site of Sire Brothers' new playhouse, at Forty-fifth Street, and, in Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, the new Lyceum and the Hudson. A conservative estimate places the amount that has been spent in theatre construction in this neighborhood within four years at $5,000,000.

Another factor of great influence in determining the ultimate pre-eminence of Forty-second Street has been its rapid growth as an up-town financial district. Not long ago there was only one bank, the Lincoln, established there; to-day there are twelve, either directly on Forty-second Street or so close to it as properly to be identified with it.

The decision of the Government to build its up-town Post Office over part of the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal is also likely to have an important bearing upon the commercial and financial development of this section.

The indications are that Times Square will skip those transition periods incidental to the normal processes of real estate development. It will become immediately the great up-town business, hotel, and amusement centre. That is why the theatre builders have invested $7,000,000 there, and that is why the Astors did not hesitate when it came to putting $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 into two new hotels—the Astor and the Knickerbocker.

From the point of view of the tenants themselves and their employes, the Times Building is desirable as an office location. It can be reached from any one of the territories in the neighborhood of the city recently developed or

1905

now being made available for residential purposes, whether in Westchester County, Long Island, or New Jersey, at a less cost of time, money, and fatigue than the down-town districts. One fare will suffice where two or three were needed; no changes will have to be made. This will no doubt react on the office efficiency of the staff as well as add to the comfort and leisure of principals.

The Times Square underground station, with its ample 20-foot platforms, is 3.62 miles from the tunnel station at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, the down-town terminal of the Subway's main line. The trip from the Bridge to the Times Square Station takes eight minutes.

New York's new tunnel railway follows a course shaped like the letter Y. The main line runs from the Brooklyn Bridge, with a terminal loop through City Hall Park, to One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway. There the two branches diverge. The west side line continues up Broadway, under Washington Heights, and thence over a viaduct to King's Bridge. The east side branch, after passing under a corner of Central Park, follows Lenox Avenue, goes under the Harlem River, and has its terminal at Bronx Park.

The Times Square Station is approximately the half-way point of the main line. The locations of Subway stations and the distance of each from the Times Square Station are as follows:

MAIN LINE.

	Miles.
City Hall Park	3.70
Brooklyn Bridge	3.62
Worth Street	3.40
Canal Street	3.18
Spring Street	2.84
Bleecker Street	2.56
Astor Place	2.22
14th Street and 4th Avenue	1.88
18th Street and 4th Avenue	1.70
23d Street and 4th Avenue	1.46
28th Street and 4th Avenue	1.21
33d Street and 4th Avenue	.96
42d Street and Park Avenue	.45
Times Square	.00
50th Street and Broadway	.39
Grand Circle, 60th St. and Broadway	.92
66th Street and Broadway	1.29
72d Street and Broadway	1.69
79th Street and Brondway	1.99
86th Street and Broadway	2.35
91st Street and Broadway	2.60
96th Street and Broadway	2.81
103d Street and Broadway	3.21

WEST SIDE BRANCH.

	Miles.
110th Street and Broadway	3.56
116th Street and Broadway	3.86
Manhattan Street	4.17
137th Street and Broadway	4.61
145th Street and Broadway	5.42
157th Street and Broadway	6.02
168th Street and 11th Avenue	6.55
181st Street and 11th Avenue	7.22
Dyckman Street	8.13
215th Street and Broadway	8.95

EAST SIDE BRANCH.

	Miles.
110th Street and Lenox Avenue	4.52
116th Street and Lenox Avenue	4.78
125th Street and Lenox Avenue	5.27
135th Street and Lenox Avenue	5.73
145th Street and Lenox Avenue	6.25
Mott Avenue and 149th Street	6.64
North 3d Avenue and 149th Street	7.15
Jackson Avenue	7.70
Prospect Avenue	8.08
Fox Street	8.67
Freeman Street	9.07
174th Street	9.61
177th Street	10.09
Bronx Park	10.35

The express stations are those at City Hall, Fourteenth Street, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, and Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street.

The following table shows the accessibility of the Times Building from points on the underground railway system:

	Minutes.
From Times Square Station to Brooklyn Bridge	8
" " " " " 42d St. & Park Av.	1
" " " " " 50th St. & B'way.	1
" " " " " 96th St. & B'way.	7
" " " " " 103d St. & B'way.	8

SUBWAY TRAFFIC.

The traffic statistics of the Subway for the first twenty-nine days show that Times Square Station exceeded all the local stations in the origin of traffic, with a total of 347,261 passengers—a larger number even than was recorded at the City Hall Station. The second local station of importance is that at Twenty-third Street, where there was a traffic origin of 280,878.

The totals of each station for twenty-nine days were:

	Up.	Down.	Total.
Brooklyn Bridge	1,185,863	.....	1,185,863
City Hall	297,740	.....	297,740
Worth Street	64,004	1,069	65,413
Canal Street	97,280	6,147	103,427
Spring Street	93,508	15,102	108,610
Bleecker Street	89,720	30,713	120,072
Astor Place	127,462	62,950	190,412
Fourteenth Street	234,083	193,635	428,318
Eighteenth Street	61,445	74,223	135,668
Twenty-third Street	138,338	142,540	280,878
Twenty-eighth Street	69,964	63,475	133,439
Thirty-third Street	59,985	68,848	128,833
Grand Central Station	Both ways		476,670
Times Square	147,155	200,076	347,261
Fiftieth Street	36,007	83,127	119,134
Columbus Circle	60,673	121,890	182,563
Sixty-eighth Street	29,144	81,236	107,380

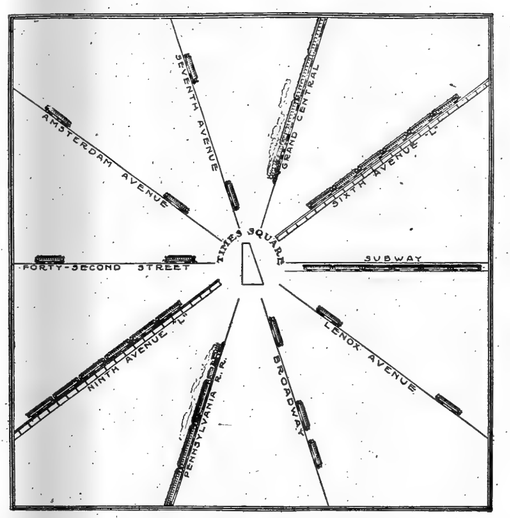

Seventy-second Street	Both ways		196,656
Seventy-ninth Street	13,475	87,115	100,590
Eighty-sixth Street	15,526	95,097	110,623
Ninety-first Street	6,557	56,203	62,760
Ninety-sixth Street	13,270	169,270	182,540
Bed Street	Both ways		173,622
Cathedral Parkway	3,932	85,397	89,999
110th Street	Both ways		84,441
Manhattan Square	Both ways		130,514
157th Street	14,618	104,657	119,275
145th Street	1.....	288,115	288,115
Grand total, 29 days			5,838,235
Daily average			201,318

HOTELS IN THE TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT.

Astor, Broadway and 44th St.
Algonquin, 59 West 44th St.
Barrington, 1,497 Broadway.
Belmont, 116 West 45th St.
Bristol, 122 West 48th St.
Cadillac, Broadway and 43d St.
Criterion, Broadway and 41st St.
Dunmore, 230 West 42d St.
Flanders, 133 West 47th St.
Gallatin, 70 West 39th St.
Grand Union, Park Av. and 42d St.
Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.
Iroquois, 49 West 44th St.
Knickerbocker Hotel, 42d St. and Broadway.
Manhattan, Madison Av. and 42d St.
Marlborough, Broadway and 57th St.
Maryland, 104 West 49th St.
Metropole, 1,465 Broadway.
Murray Hill, Park Av. and 40th and 41st Sts.
Navarre, 7th Av. and 38th St.
Normandie, Broadway and 38th St.
Odeon, 109 West 38th St.
Park View, 55 West 42d St.
Portland, 152 West 47th St.
Renaissance, 2 West 45d St.
St. James, 109 West 45th St.
Royal Arms, 296 West 45d St.
Royalton, 44 West 44th St.
Seymour, 44 West 45th St.

Somerset, 150 West 47th St.
Stanley, 124 West 47th St.
Touraine, 9 East 38th St.
University, 106 West 47th St.
Vendome, 41st St. and Broadway.
Wroxeter, 137 West 45th St.
Windham, 107 West 44th St.
Winsonia, West 44th St., bet. 6th Av. & B'way.

CLUBS IN THE TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT.

Army and Navy Club, 107 West 43d St.
Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.
Brown University Club, 12 West 44th St.
Century Association, 7 West 43d St.
City Club, 55 West 44th St.
Cornell University Club, 40 West 45d St.
Criterion Club, 683 Fifth Av.
Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Av.
Harmonie Club, 45 West 43d St.
Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St.
Lotos Club, 556 5th Av.
New York Yacht Club, 37 West 44th St.
Petroleum Club, 120 West 41st St.
Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West 43d St.
Republican Club, 54 West 40th St.
St. Nicholas Club, 7 West 44th St.
Transportation Club, Madison Av. and 42d St.
Union League Club, 5th Av. and 39th St.
Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 80 West 40th St.
Twelfth Night Club, 23 West 44th St.
The Lambs, 70 West 36th St.

THEATRES IN TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT.

Empire, 40th St. and Broadway.
Knickerbocker, 1,402 Broadway.
Casino, Broadway and 39th St.
Broadway, 40th and 41st Sts. and Broadway.
Victoria, 7th Av. and 42d St.
New Amsterdam, 214 West 42d St.
Liberty, 234 West 42d St.
Lyric, 7th Av. and 42d St.
Belasco, 209 West 42d St.
New Lyceum, 44th St., 6th Av. and Broadway.
Hudson, 44th St. and Broadway.
New York, 44th and 45th Sts. on Broadway.
Criterion, Broadway and 44th St.
Metropolitan Opera House, 40th and B'way.
American, 260 West 42d St.
Lew Fields's Theatre, 42d St., 7th and 8th Avs.
Herald Square, 35th and Broadway.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT.

Lincoln National Bank, 31 East 42d St.
New Amsterdam National Bank, 1,411 B'way.
United National Bank, 147 West 47th St.
Columbia Bank, 5th Av. and 42d St.
American Savings, 501 5th Av.
Franklin Savings, 578 8th Av.
Corn Exchange Bank, (branch,) 302 W. 42d St.
Fifth Avenue Bank, 530 5th Av.
Greenwich Bank, 1,440 Broadway.
Home Savings, 303 West 42d St.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co., 514 5th Av.
New York Realty Trust Co., 489 5th Av.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, (Times Square Branch,) Broadway and 46th St.
Windsor Trust Co., 5th Av. and 47th St.

CORNERSTONE OF TIMES BUILDING

Contents of the Copper Box Stowed in It—Ceremonies at the Laying.

IT was on the eighteenth day of January, 1904, that the cornerstone of the new home of The New York Times was laid. A large number of men connected with the newspaper assembled on the Broadway side of the building at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to witness the short, impressive ceremony, which consisted of a prayer by Bishop Potter, an address by Charles R. Miller, editor of The New York Times, and a dedicatory address by Miss Iphigene Bertha Ochs, the eleven-year-old daughter of the publisher.

The cornerstone, 60 inches long, 30 inches high, and 20 inches thick, lies at the base of the south side of the imposing Broadway entrance. It contains these mementos:

Jubilee number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 8, 1901.

Testimonials following the issue of the Jubilee Number.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 3, 1904.

Chattanooga Daily Times, Twenty-fifth Anniversary Souvenir Edition, July 1, 1903.

Photographs and biographies of C. L. W. Eidlitz and Andrew C. McKenzie, architects.

Picture of the Times Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway.

Programme of the laying of the cornerstone, Jan. 18, 1904.

Address of Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 27, 1903, describing plans of the Times Building.

CHARLES R. MILLER.

Articles from The New York Times containing detailed descriptions of various features of the Times Building.

Roster of employes of The New York Times.

The New York Times Medal, commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City of New York.

United States coins.

Kings's views of New York City.

Notable New Yorkers of 1896-99.

World Almanac and Encyclopaedia for 1904.

"Who's Who in America."

Issues of Jan. 18, 1904, of New York dailies.

The ceremony was opened by Bishop Potter in a prayer. He said:

"Almighty God, we beseech Thee to pour down upon this building and upon all the undertakings for which it has been erected Thy divine benediction. Thou hast created and Thou has given us the powers wherewith to bestow blessings upon our fellow-men. Grant, we pray Thee, O Lord, that these powers may ever be so employed by those in responsible places that they may recognize their responsibilities and their opportunities.

"Do Thou grant to those who are concerned in this enterprise Thy divine guidance and benediction, so that they may be enabled to do Thy will and speak Thy truth throughout this city and the Nation. Remember all who are interested in the erection of this building; direct their footsteps, protect the workmen, and grant that when these walls are reared the men who shall gather here to send out messages to the universe may work together for the upbuilding of the truth and for the protection and setting forward of Thy everlasting will to all the nations of the earth.

"All these things we ask in the name and for the sake of Him who has taught us when we pray to say: Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever and ever. Amen."

At the conclusion of Bishop Potter's invocation Mr. Charles R. Miller spoke as follows:

"In lines of grace and strength the architect and the builder shape to our use this enduring stone and steel. The shadow of these walls, with the coming and the departing suns, shall fall upon uncounted myriads of men whose tread shall echo around them, whose eyes shall become wonted to their harmonious proportions,

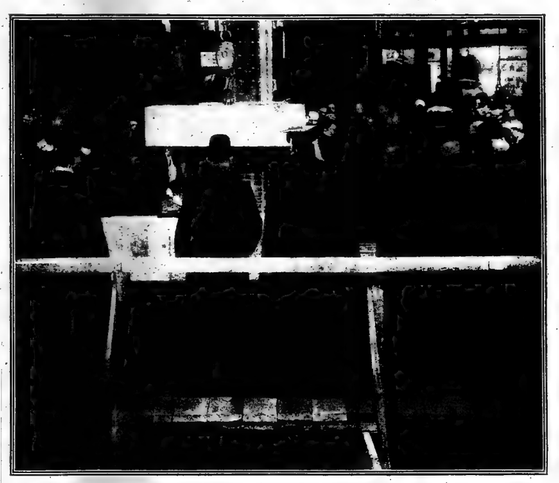

LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF TIMES BUILDING.

and whose voices shall swell the note and hum of the busy city through generation after generation until where we now stand a gray and time-stained pile shall stir the passer-by to reverie by its venerable and historic interest.

"Lifting story upon story, as our ambitious edifice rises toward the dome of Heaven, we affront physical nature and defy her laws, while we thwart the intent of time itself when we set here a sentinel to be a silent witness through the ages. Of what transforming changes might it tell could we return to read upon its facing front the testimony of the centuries! What strifes, what wounds, what reverses, and what triumphs, as the unconquerable spirit of man fares forward, ever forward, always upward and forward in fulfillment of the law of progress that inspires him, makes him, saves him from the heaviness of the clod and the dullness of the brute!

"What light denied to our unschooled sense shall break upon straining eye and restless mind in these years to come! What problems of life and matter shall yield up their wonderful secrets before this stone shall be moved from its place. What unimaginable chronicles of human society and government may be placed within this sealed casket by the hand of him who in some far-off day shall again give it sculpture in the cornerstone of a successor to this structure.

MISS IPHIGENE B. OCHS.

"Upon these massive materials wrought into beautiful and solid forms the envious elements will forthwith begin their leveling work. The slow, ceaseless disintegrating forces of Summer's heat and Winter's frost, of rain and sun and tempest, will accomplish nature's will upon them, but within this perishable building we install a living organism endowed, we devoutly hope, with the principle of self-sustaining renewal. The newspaper is not what men make it from day to day. There is a genius of continuance that guides their pens and policies, and through the rolling years throws the steady light of individual character and consistent purpose upon the printed page. If through nobility of mind and high achievement a man may win deathless fame, are we forbidden to cherish the hope that the newspaper whose home we lay this ceremony dedicate will through loyal adherence to the principles that now guide it be privileged to outlive its mortal tenement?

"'Long as thy science truth shall know,
Long as thine eagle bargns no dove,
Long as thy law by law shall grow,'

sang the poet in the hundredth year of this Republic. If these presses beneath our feet shall send forth into American homes no unfit and defiling page; if into the columns of this newspaper shall be put in duly abundance that which will commend a healthy and intelligent mind, and in general meet the approval of a just mind, we may without misgiving foretell for it a vigorous life and augmented influence in that distant time when dilapidation shall have made this structure unsuitable for its occupancy, and it shall go forth to seek elsewhere another home."

BISHOP H. C. POTTER.

After Mr. Miller's speech Miss Ochs approached the cornerstone and brandished with a silver trowel the mortar that had been spread upon the foundation. Then she said in a clear voice:

> I dedicate this building to the uses of THE NEW YORK TIMES. May those who labor herein see the right and serve it with courage and intelligence for the welfare of mankind, the best interests of the United States and its people, and for decent and dignified journalism; and may the blessing of God ever rest upon them.

The stone, suspended about three feet above the foundation, was thereupon gradually lowered. When it came to a firm rest, Miss Ochs stroked it three times with her trowel, saying:

"I declare this stone to be laid plumb, level, and square."

This ended the ceremony.

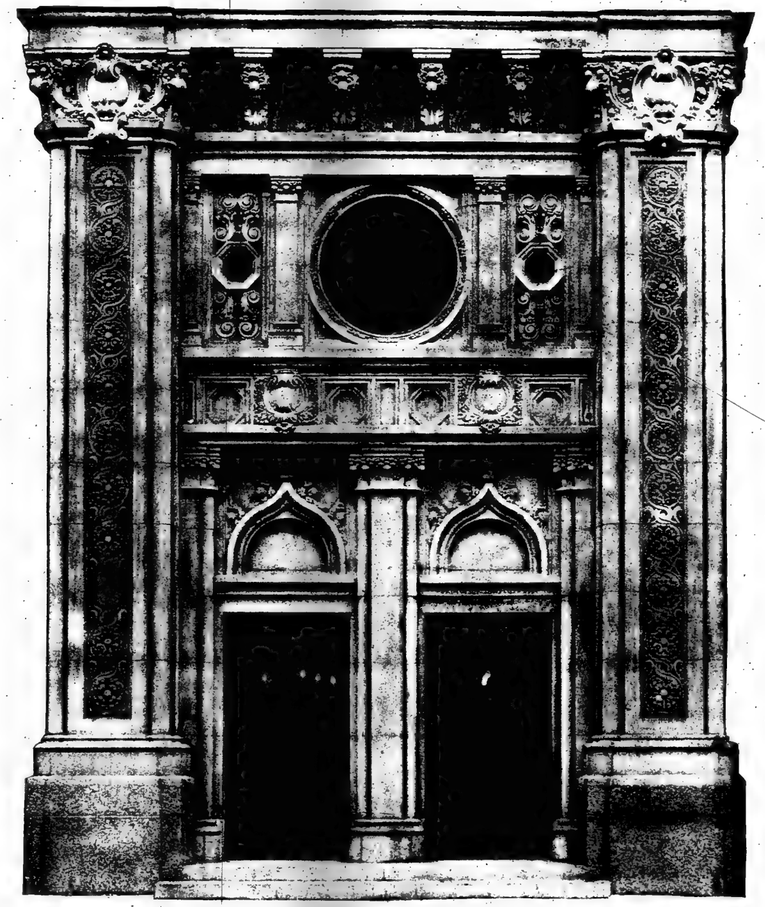

BROADWAY ENTRANCE OF TIMES BUILDING.

CONSTRUCTION OF TIMES BUILDING.

Elimination of the Fire Risks—"A Stone Fence Under Water"—Weights of Materials—Chronology of the Work—A Startling Record of Strikes and of Time Lost by Each Trade—List of Accidents Incidental to a Large Operation.

THE factors which give the Times Building the best insurance rate are:

1—It is an isolated office building, of steel construction of the heaviest character. There is no exposure, as the nearest building is 100 feet away. Insurance charges are made on basis of 25 feet, and the Times Building has four times that distance.

2—All structural iron is protected by brick and terra-cotta masonry, so that it cannot warp or buckle in case of fire.

3—Its walls are 2 feet 8 inches thick and are laid in Portland cement.

4—There are no well holes.

5—All partitions are of fire-proof and porous brick, making a cut off and preventing the spread of fire.

6—Its floors are constructed of fire-proofed wood and the space under the flooring is filled with concrete laid upon fire-proof arches.

7—It has stone-tread, fire-proof stairways in fire-proof halls, entirely cut off. All elevator shafts and stairways are cut off from the main building by wire glass and by fire-proofed wood.

8—All woodwork trim and flooring are fire-proofed or metal-clad.

9—Electric wires are laid in twenty miles of iron conduit, in strict conformity with underwriters' requirements.

10—There are no boilers in the building, except for heating purposes during a portion of the year.

11—Fire alarm to Central Station by special building signal.

12—Six-inch stand-pipe from sub-basement to roof, with connections near stair landings and with a tank supply on twenty-third floor.

13—An auxiliary private fire plant and two automatic force pumps, capable of supplying 418 gallons per minute, or six times the ordinary requirements of the building.

14—A competent engineer on duty every hour of the day and night.

15—Filled pails on each floor.

16—Building is open twenty-four hours in the day, with attendants.

17—Watchman, with clock, patrolling every floor.

18—In basement there are sliding metal doors, held in place by fusible links.

As a "fire hazard," the Times Building stands in a classification of its own. The pleasantry of the insurance surveyors, who compared it to "a stone fence under water," was not so much of an exaggeration as to deprive it of the quality of spontaneous humor. Its entire isolation is an element of safety against external danger rarely possible of attainment in city buildings. The destruction by fire of every combustible building fronting on the streets which inclose it would not put it in jeopardy, nor even seriously inconvenience its occupants.

Experience has shown how to make buildings so highly fire-resistent from without that they stand almost as dead walls in the path of a sweeping conflagration; also how they may be built and trimmed that a fire originating within them, of whatever local intensity, is restricted to the apartment in which it occurs and ceases when the fuel provided by such accessories as chairs, desks, letter-files, account books, and floor coverings is consumed, resulting in no greater damage than smoked walls and marred wood surfaces. These standards have been attained in the Times Building. The local building laws do not impose conditions comparable to those reached in the method of construction followed.

WALTER H. CLOUGH, VICE-PRESIDENT FULLER CO.

All the steel work in the building is effectively protected against high temperatures by an insulating covering of incombustible fire-brick material. The wall columns are incased in brick, bonded to the main wall, and forming solid buttresses in its face. The spaces between the columns and the brick work are incased in hard-burned fire clay, inclosing insulating air spaces. Structurally, the building is as highly fire resistant as it could be made. Doors and trim are fire-proofed wood, by a process that draws the sap out of the wood and then fills the pores with chemicals, which form into crystals. Wood thus treated can be subjected to fire of great intensity without receiving worse injury than an exterior scorching. Of this there is no more than is absolutely necessary. The doors of the basement and the window frames and sashes throughout the building are of wood covered with metal. Elevator doors are glazed with wired glass. There are no wood-and-glass interior partitions. Further fire protection is afforded by a six-inch standpipe, extending from sub-basement to roof, and connected with two automatic electric pumps, with a capacity of 418 gallons per minute, or six times the ordinary requirements of such a building. From this standpipe an efficient supply of water for the extinguishment of a local fire anywhere in the building may be drawn without waiting for the arrival of the Fire Department.

Everything considered, its position, construction, the nature of its contents, and the character of the business for which it is designed, the Times Building is probably the safest newspaper office ever erected from the fire point of view. A higher standard of fire-proofing is not attainable in any building of the modern type adapted to the requirements of modern business enterprises. It establishes the fact that the so-called "sky-scraper," instead of introducing a new danger to environing buildings by towering above the utmost reach of streams from hose-nozzles, may be so built as, in fact, to serve as a fire-wall which no conflagration can pass.

The woodwork—including doors, door frames, and window openings—is of quartered red oak, and more than 60,000 feet of timber were needed in the contract. The feature of the wood is that every piece of it is unusually heavy, giving to the rooms an appearance of elegant solidity. Fancy patterns were ruled out from the start, but nothing was accepted until it had been subjected to the severest tests as to quality and fire-proof texture.

GEORGE B. MOYER, FULLER CO., SUPT. OF CONSTRUCTION.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT AND METAL-COVERED WOODWORK.

The paint on all the woodwork, too, is fire-proof. Some of the interior wood was painted before it left the factory, and the rest after it was set in the building.

The woodwork inside—doors, doorframes, window openings, wainscoting—was painted with what is called the "medium dark natural finish," so that the quartered red oak has its natural grain with an artistic gloss added. Though the paint had been fire-proofed and the wood underneath it had passed through chemical processes, the finish is excellent.

The exterior work included the fire-proof painting of the kalamein window frames and of the roof, both on the tower and the main part of the structure. The outside of the observatory, which is covered with copper, is also to be painted so that it will form a continuous color scheme harmonizing with the terra cotta and limestone below it. Kalamein iron is a German invention. It is a fire-proof covering that can be used to cover wood—"drawn over wood," as they call it inside the trade.

This kalamein iron, supplied by John W. Rapp, has been drawn over the window sashes and outside frames, as well as the portion of the inside frames nearest to the sashes.

The standpipe is a safeguard that is universally favored, and tests have shown that it renders the structure immune from injury by fire even though the construction were not entirely fire-proof, as it is. Besides outlets for hose on each floor, the standpipe has a hydrant connection on the Broadway sidewalk beside the building wall, and another on the Seventh Avenue side. If a fire should start, the water in the tower tank would be immediately available, as the tank is connected with the standpipe. Before the tank had been taxed at all, fire engines could be furnishing additional pressure by means of the outside hydrants. Besides all this there is an emergency fire pump in the basement, attachable to the standpipe, to increase the pressure from tank and engines.

The enormous pressure of the water available in case of fire increases at the rate of 43.7 pounds per square inch for every hundred feet of the descent from the tank, which is 320 feet above the sidewalk level. Not only is the standpipe a safeguard for all the floors of the building itself, but in case of fire in a neighboring structure, hose lines can be pointed out of the windows and send streams of water from the skyscraper down upon any roof in the vicinity more than a hundred feet in every direction.

A sprinkler equipment in the press room, without waiting to be told, sends down in case of fire little circular showers from the ceiling at any point where heat has generated. Doors held by fusible plugs release and close sliding doors and prevent the escape of smoke in the event of fire. Reels of fire hose begin to play, without being turned on, as soon as one unwinds twenty feet or so by walking away with the big brass nozzle.

WEIGHTS.

The materials entering into the construction of the Times Building were:

	Pounds.
Structural iron	7,424,000
Brick	19,450,000
Cement and mixed mortar	14,992,000
Plastering	2,214,000
Ornamental iron	500,000
Terra cotta	5,992,000
Wood	1,472,000
Sand	2,364,000
Marble	620,000
Terra cotta arches, partitions, &c.	5,024,000
Electrical conduit, &c.	622,000
Heating and plumbing	700,000
Vault lights	84,000
Sidewalks, fill, &c.	146,000
Cinders	616,000
Air sweeping system, risers and outlets, mail chute and box, pneumatic tubes	28,000
Hardware, sash weights, &c.	62,000
Limestone	2,700,000
Granite (ashlar only)	230,000
Roofing, tile, and skylights	94,000
Glass	56,000
Elevator guides, sheaves, and cars	48,000
Kalamein iron frames and sash	80,000
Rubble masonry in back fill, exclusive of 2,240,000 pounds of cement	14,888,000
Contents, including machinery, water in tanks, furniture, &c., (estimated)	5,380,000
Total	82,925,000

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BUILDING.

The dates indicating the various stages of progress in construction were:

1902.

June 30.—Real estate transferred.
July 8.—C. L. W. Eidlitz and A. C. McKenzie retained as architects.
July 24.—George A. Fuller Co. engaged as constructors.
Aug. 21.—Removing machinery of Pabst building begun.
Dec. 22.—Wrecking of the Pabst Hotel begun.

1903.

Feb. 25.—Pabst Hotel entirely down.
June 22.—First concrete footings put in at northend.
June 24.—Brickwork started at north end.
July 2.—Water-proofing started at north end.
July 13.—Setting of base stones started for Columns H and K.
July 21.—Iron men started to set Column H.
July 31.—First riveting started on girders between Columns H and K.
Nov. 23.—Granite setters set the first stone of base course at side of column 8 on Seventh Avenue front.
Dec. 30.—Limestone setters started at side of Columns 18 and 1 on Forty-second St. to set limestone.
Dec. 31.—Bricklayers started to corbel out for the brickwork of Forty-second Street front at the sixth floor level.

1904.

May 9.—Plasterers started on second floor.
June 9.—First columns set on eighteenth floor for tower.
June 11.—Setting of marble started in second floor toilet.
June 14.—Carpenters started trimming fourth floor.

PAUL STARRETT, PRESIDENT GEO. A. FULLER CONSTRUCTION CO., CONTRACTORS FOR TIMES BUILDING.

STRIKES THAT DELAYED THE BUILDING.

Since the Times Building construction began early in 1903 there have been constant labor troubles that delayed the work. The building would have been ready for occupancy eight months ago but for these disturbances, and it is estimated that if a calculation of the total time lost by the different trades could be computed into a continuous delay of the entire undertaking, eight whole months would be cut from the time consumed in order to reckon the actual time of construction.

The sum of the days lost by the trades was 296, but there were times when work was being done, although two or three unions were on strike. There were other times when everything stopped for days. Several of the strikes, notably those of the plasterers and the stone-cutters, have continued to the end, so that independent workmen have finished the jobs begun by their unsatisfied predecessors.

William E. McNeillie, who has been the representative of THE TIMES and the architect in checking supplies and overseeing the construction of the building, has kept a record of all the strikes and lockouts. The following is his brief review of the delays and their causes:

1903.

May 1-14.—Forty-five rockmen and laborers employed by the Degnon Contracting Company in excavating for the foundations, together with the truck drivers at work on the same contract, struck for higher wages and fewer hours of labor. A start was made at breaking the strike on May 14 by starting a foreman and six non-union laborers at work.

HUGH WHITE, FULLER CO.

May 18-19.—Twenty-five negro laborers came from Baltimore to fill in, and on the 19th thirty workmen and ten drillers were on duty. The drillers had not struck, but had been stopped because of the laborers' action. With non-union laborers and truck drivers installed the strike was at an end.

Sept. 14.—Delegates Parks and McCarthy of Bridgemen's Union Local No. 2 threatened Sub-Foreman Craig for signing the agreement with the Employers' Association, and the sub-foreman quit work. They also threatened to tie up the iron work on the building. This was the first trouble with the bridgemen.

Nov. 10-19.—Fifteen bricklayers and three apprentices struck on account of the letting of the fire-proofing contract on another building. Twenty laborers who had been working with them were laid off. This strike lasted until Nov. 19 when it was settled by the payment of $610.05 for waiting time.

Nov. 21-Dec. 12.—Fifty-five iron workers and three sub-foremen were called out in order to make the Employers' Association recognize Bridgemen's Union Local No. 2. There was no iron work done on the build-

1905

ing until Dec. 2, when six men and a foreman belonging to the new union recognized by the employers came to work. Two days later seventeen men and two foremen from the new union were added. On Dec. 12 the members of Local No. 2 joined the new organization, and the strike was over.

1904

Jan. 7-13.—The limestone setters struck, and later demanded waiting time, but in six days a stonesetter started to work with non-union men, with whose aid the stone-setting was finally completed.

March 7-April 8.—Bricklayers and laborers struck for overtime pay and against what they claimed was a reduction of laborers' wages. When the laborers went out, the bricklayers went with them because they would not work with non-union men. By this movement 137 laborers and 57 bricklayers were thrown out of work. Three days later the limestone setting was held up because the limestone was not backed by bricklayers. On April 7 the strike of the bricklayers and laborers ended, but it was not until April 8 that the full force was at work again.

Apr. 1-9.—The elevator constructors, six in number, quit work, but they were back again in eight days.

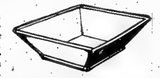

Apr. 2.—A foreman and three carpenters were laid off as a result of the bricklayers strike that began on March 7, but the carpenters were back at their places in a few days.

July 18-25.—The carpenters' strike, involving 14 men, a sympathetic movement because of the use of non-union trimmings at the Van Norden Trust Company Building, lasted for seven days.

July 26-Aug. 1.—Four painters struck for more pay and stayed out five days.

TIME EACH TRADE LOST.

The following table shows the time lost on the building through labor troubles to Nov. 10, 1904:

1903.

Trade and Dates.	Days Lost.
Degnon excavator strike—May 1 to 14	11
First bricklayers' strike—Nov. 10 to 19	7
Iron men's strike—Nov. 21 to Dec. 4	10
1904.	
Limestone setters' strike—Jan. 8, 9, 11, and 12	4
Bricklayers' and laborers' strike—March 7 to April 7	27
Limestone setters stopped by strike—March 11 to April 7	24
First elevator men's strike—April 1 to 9	6
Carpenters laid off for strike—April 2 to 7	5
First carpenters' strike—July 18 to 25	5
Painters' strike—July 26 to Aug. 1	4
Big lockout began Aug. 6	..
Second carpenters' strike—Started Aug. 6; independents at work Aug. 25	17
Electricians' strike—Started Aug. 6; independents at work Sept. 13	32
Plasterers' strike—Started Aug. 6; independents at work Oct. 20	61
Plumbers' strike—Aug. 9 to Sept. 28	42
Marble men's strike—Aug. 6 to Sept. 23	40
Second elevator men's strike—Aug. 6 to 9	1
Second painters' strike—Aug. 5 to 9	2
Total	299

A THIRTY-FIVE-DAY STRIKE BY THE WEATHER.

Another strike which was almost as serious as those of the labor unions was that of the weather. In recent years the construction of large buildings has been carried along with little regard to the temperature. There are some authorities that stop when the mercury drops. One is the United States Government. Another is the firm of architects which designed the Times Building. No bricklaying was permitted when the temperature was below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Consequently thirty-five entire days and many partial days were lost from that cause. In the month of January, 1904, only eight days of work were allowed. In one week the working time of the masons did not exceed two hours. It is a significant and creditable fact that the standards of construction which have been enforced in the Times Building have since been adopted by one large corporation that advances money on attractive real estate, and those standards are now exacted on all the work which it supervises.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS.

Left wrist sprained.
Wrenched right shoulder.
Scalp wound.
Scalp wound.
Cut on forehead.
Ran nail in left foot.
Arm bruised.
Severe scalp wound.
Cut on forehead.
Scalp wound and sprained shoulder.
Back bruised.
Left foot bruised.
Scalp wound.
Killed by falling from second floor.
Cut over left eye.
Left foot injured.
Ran nail into foot.
Scalp wound.
Right eye burned by piece of hot rivet
Slight scalp wound.
Slight scalp wound.
Smashed first finger of right hand.
Cut on left hand.
Ran nail into left foot.
Scalp wound and bruised arm.
Back hurt.
Contusion on left side.
Slight scalp wound.
Slight scalp wound.
Back sprained.
Bruised on face and hands.
Lost left eye.
Left hip bruised.
Cut on left hand.
Slight scalp wound.
Smashed second finger of right hand.
Scalp wound.
Scalp wound.
Left eye cut.
Middle finger of right hand split.
Middle finger of left hand smashed.
Severe cut on head.
Broke thumb of left hand.
Back strained.

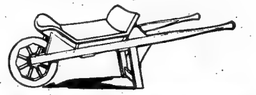

EQUIPMENT OF TIMES BUILDING.

Electric Elevators with Highest Rise and Costly Control—A Smokestack 389 Feet High—Highest Lift of Water in America—Cleaning by Vacuum Process—Artificial Illumination—Filtering 250 Gallons a Minute.

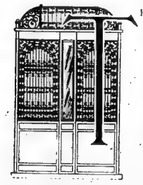

THE southerly elevator in the Times Building has the highest rise of any electric elevator in any office building in the world. Heretofore the Park Row Building has ranked first, with an elevator rise of 308 feet 9 inches. The elevator rise in the Times Building will be 326 feet 1¾ inches, starting at the Subway level and stopping at the twenty-third story. In a building of the shape and size of that under consideration the elevator service is of first importance. With four Otis elevators to meet the demands of the building up to the sixteenth story, representing a total floor space above the first floor of 74,000 square feet, it appears that there will be one elevator for every 18,500 square feet of floor area—a lower figure than can be shown by any other structure in the city, with the exception of the Empire Building. The average in office buildings is one elevator to every 25,000 square feet of space above the ground floor.

Instead of the hydraulic type of elevators usually found in tall office buildings, those in the Times Building will be operated and controlled wholly by electricity. They are of the drum type, directly connected. The Ward-Leonard system of positive control, never before installed in a building of this height, will be used. Elevators operated under this system cannot run in jerks, or come to stops, or jolt the passengers when the operator's hand slips. Usually, in case of electric elevators, each car has its own motor and there the equipment ends, except for safety appliances and minor details. The installation of the Ward-Leonard system requires two extra motors and four extra generators. The power which operates the elevator is drawn from two sources, one system of conductors being connected with the armature of the elevator motor and the other with the field coils of the motor controlling the action and speed of the motor armature.

Each of the four cars in the Times Building will accommodate comfortably sixteen persons, being 6 by 8½ feet in size. In capacity and speed the cars will vary somewhat. Three of them will be capable of lifting 2,700 pounds at a speed of 550 feet a minute. The other car can carry the same load at the high speed, but is "back-geared" so that it can carry 6,000 pounds at a slower rate. With this in view, its cables and other attachments are built more strongly than those of its neighbors. The running time of the express elevators will be at the rate of 550 feet per minute, or 35 seconds from the first to the sixteenth floor.

The most approved signaling and safety systems have been installed in connection with the Times Building elevators by the Elevator Supply and Repair Company. A red light in a globe signals the down-coming of a car and a white light the rising of a car. At the basement and first floor levels indicators will show the location of each car. The moment a car exceeds a given speed, whether through the breaking of its cables or from any other cause, the safety mechanism works automatically, causing wedges to grip the guide bars at either side of the elevator and bringing it gradually to a full stop. Connected with the control motors in the subcellar are regulators that prevent the cars from bumping against the top or bottom of the shaft. Car doors are arranged so that there is no danger of their being left open through the carelessness of an operator, as an electric lever sends them together as soon as the passengers are in or out.

In addition to the elevators in the building itself there are two others of the sidewalk type, which will be used to convey materials to and from the pressroom and other parts of the basement. One of these can lift 2,000 pounds at 50 feet a minute and the other 6,000 pounds at 25 feet a minute. Each sidewalk lift was equipped with a wire framing by the Estey Wire Works.

The elevator cars are finished in copper and their iron frames are handsomely modeled, with lengthwise mirrors set in on each side and a big

electric-light globe at the centre of the top. The elevator service will run at all hours of the day and night and on every day of the year.

HEATING.

For heating, lighting, and ventilation—those three particulars in which a building's equipment means so much to its future occupants—complete appliances have been installed.

More than five miles of heating pipe, or, to be exact, 28,358 feet, not counting the 19,436 square feet of heating surface in the 542 radiators, traverse the walls of the new building. If the temperature outside falls to 10 degrees below zero, the heating plant can maintain a uniform interior temperature of 70 degrees throughout all the twenty-four above-ground floors and the three basements.

Not one inch of the piping is visible, except the short connection reaching up from the floor to each radiator, for all the steam-carrying conduits are concealed in the walls and covered over with non-conducting material that prevents the steam from condensing before it reaches the radiators. In no case does a radiator extend above the height of the window sill, and each one is painted an aluminum bronze color. The heating system has its centre in the sub-cellar, where two 200-horse-power horizontal return tubular boilers are located.

The method of heating the building is called the "two-pipe system," which means that wherever a supply pipe rises through the walls there is a return pipe beside it. This duplicate arrangement is to safeguard against bad circulation of steam, and yet thorough tests have shown that in this building the circulation is perfect with only one pipe. The extra line is only an added precaution acquired at great expense to preclude a possibility of the system's getting out of order. From cellar to tower it will be possible to regulate temperature to a nicety, regardless of outdoor conditions.

Out of the two great boilers run what are known as the mains—pipes tapering from 10 inches down to 4 inches, reducing in size as the various branches are taken off. These run around the second sub-basement ceiling, and from them ascend the nine "risers," all concealed in the walls. From these "risers" connecting pipes run underneath each floor to the cast-iron radiators. The "return risers," containing the water of condensation, run down from the radiators into a main return line which is connected with two small pumps located near the boilers, to be converted into steam once more. So it travels, round and round. Were it not for the necessary leakage, the process might continue forever, but the tiny leaks exhaust some of the water, so that the pumps every now and then must call upon the city water main for aid.

Attached to the main steam pipe near the boilers is an elaborate pressure regulating valve for regulating the pressure in the pipes, and the boiler feed pumps are equipped with an automatic contrivance for maintaining a constant water level in the boilers.

It is an important detail of the construction of the Times Building that these boilers will be used solely for heating and not to furnish power. This means that throughout five months in Summer the steam plant will be shut down altogether, thus making the building's temperature several degrees lower than it otherwise could be and obviating all possibility encountered in some structures, of certain rooms being made almost uninhabitable by reason of their proximity to hot flues. The heating plant was installed by the L. H. Prentice Company, and the radiators by the United States Radiator Company.

A SMOKESTACK 380 FEET HIGH.

The smoke outlet from the two great boilers in the sub-cellar is a steel stack 380 feet 3⅝ inches high, running through the brick-lined vent shaft from cellar to top of tower. The stack is oblong in shape, its dimensions being 3½ by 5 feet.

One development of the high building indicative of the general changes it has wrought is the method of constructing this so-called smoke flue. To erect a brick chimney as large as this one, with an opening 6 feet square and 380 feet in height, the walls at the base would have to be at least five feet thick. The present method, however, consists of using plates of steel only one-quarter of an inch thick throughout its entire height. In this instance this style of construction renders possible what would be impossible with the brick chimney. From the very narrowness of its walls the heat caused by the smoke is radiated to the outer air, and thus forms the essential of the ventilating shaft.

An ingenious feature of this shaft is its position as regards the rest of the building. As it was feared that the rooms adjoining it might feel the heat through the walls, the architect was required to plan the structure so that there should be no such rooms. This has been accomplished with no loss of office space. The outer wall of the building touches the shaft on one side. On another the toilet rooms are built on every floor. The elevators face a third side, while the stairways form the fourth wall.

POSITIVE CONTROL OF ELEVATOR SPEED.

DAYLIGHT.

Having on three sides streets 100 feet wide and facing an immense plaza on the fourth, the Times Building will enjoy unusual facilities in the matter of light. The four walls of the building are pierced by no fewer than 645 windows. No room in the entire structure is without a window opening directly upon a street—in fact, with a single exception, on each floor there are

at least two windows in every room. Every room will have sunshine for at least five hours every day, and the rooms at the northerly end of the building will be similarly favored for ten hours every day during the Summer. The typical floor plan, moreover, shows a remarkable condition, probably not to be duplicated in any other building, namely, that if a man were to place his desk in the most remote corner of the least favorably situated office, it would not be possible for him to get over 20 feet away from a window. It is apparent that even with the sky overcast the building will enjoy an abundance of natural light.

TWENTY-EIGHT TONS OF GLASS.

More than twenty-eight tons of plate glass have been used in the Times Building. Of this the revolving doors alone contain more than half a ton.

OVER 12,500 TONS OF CEMENT.

More than 12,500 tons of cement were needed in the construction of the new building. The cement was used principally in the brick work, in mixing concrete, in the cement flooring and filling of the wooden floor sleepers, in backfilling outside the big retaining walls, and in setting the granite, limestone, face brick, and terra cotta of the outside walls.

Five thousand two hundred and ninety-two tons of mixed Portland cement were supplied by C. L. Miller & Co., the same firm furnishing 1,227 tons of Rosendale cement.

The cement used in making the extensive vault lights in the sidewalks on the Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue sides of the building is not included in that figure.

MORE THAN THREE MILLION RED BRICK.

About 3,293,000 red brick, partly of the Rosedale brand and partly of the Shamrock variety, were supplied by M. & W. J. Peck for the Times Building.

This brick was used for building the great retaining walls extending from the foundations up to the street level, and for encasing the press pits, the boilers and the steel columns as far up as the top of the sub-cellar. Brick was used also for making the partitions in the elevator machinery room, for backing the granite, limestone, and terra cotta in the exterior walls, and for making some of the foundations for machines in the sub-cellar, although most of such foundations are of concrete.

The Subway columns within the line of the building were encased in brick, like the lower parts of the skyscraper's columns. This was done to provide an additional safeguard against vibration from the Subway trains, and the red brick is known to withstand vibration better than the fire-proof blocks used around the steel in the floors above the cellar roof.

THE ROOFING.

Small though the roof area of the Times Building is, more than forty-seven tons of materials were required for doing the work.

All the roofing, both on the main part of the building and on the tower, was properly graded with concrete to the leaders. On the concrete were laid five thicknesses of water-proof tarred paper, well lapped and solidly cemented together with hot asphalt. On the tarred paper hard-burned, unglazed Ohio tiles one inch thick were laid in medium thin grout on a firm bed of Vulcanite Portland cement. The roofs are water-tight, and are guaranteed to remain so without repairing for five years.

The metal used in connection with the skylights and in covering the observatory and pent houses is 20-ounce copper. The pent houses are the three box-like structures over the elevator shaft, the tower stairway, and the vent shaft. The cold-rolled copper was neatly molded and ornamented. Under the contract, all the walls were flashed with 20-ounce copper flashing built in the walls at least sixteen inches above the finished roof. All pipes projecting through the roof, skylights, and bulkheads were flashed in the same way.

The skylights over the sixteenth floor, or top floor of the building's main section, have frames made of the copper and are glazed with heavy maze wire glass, absolutely water-tight. They are provided with ventilating sashes, and are equipped with a condensation gutter and leaders discharging on the roof. There is a brass rachet device for opening and closing the ventilating sash, with a downward pole for operating it. All this work was done by M. F. Westergreen.

ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION.

The extent of the provision that has been made for artificial light in the Times Building may be appreciated when it is known that 21 miles of conduits for light and other purposes have been installed, with 2,441 outlets for light, which represents a total of 6,293 sixteen-candle-power incandescent lamps installed. The building, however, is wired so as to allow for a total of 8,572 sixteen-candle-power lamps.

The first floor and basement levels are to be thrown open into arcades without partitions. Eight hundred and fifty outlets have been made in the cornices for an illumination which shall make that station of the Subway the most attractive and most important of the system after dark. The great blaze of light will be maintained at all hours of the

VAULT LIGHTS.

day and night when artificial light is necessary.

From the second to the fourteenth floor, inclusive, the four-light chandelier is the room fixture used. The chandeliers are controlled by what is known as the Robb-step switch, the peculiarity of which is that it is not attached to the wall, but is part of the chandelier itself. If all the lights are turned on, you turn the switch, and one light goes out; turn it again, and a second is off, and so on. After the fourth click the room is dark. There are about 150 chandeliers between the second and fourteenth floors.

The hall lights throughout the building are close up against the ceiling—bulbs covered by ornamental glass globes. Except where the specially designed brackets and big chandeliers have been installed in the upper stories, the fixtures are rather plain, but their appearance of solidity and strength commends them as fitting decorations in a building that has been con-

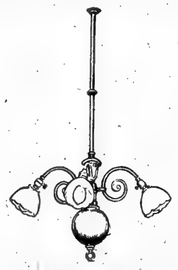

structed with reference to elegant simplicity rather than gaudy over-ornamentation. There is no gas in the structure. All the lighting is electric, and the incandescent bulb is the basis except where the mercury vapor and vacuum tubes are used in the mechanical departments of the newspaper. The chandeliers were made by the Mitchell-Vance Company.

The lighting of the subsurface parts of the building has also been generously provided for. In the surrounding sidewalks there are 3,720 square feet of vault lights, containing about 36,000 flint glass lenses, each 2½ inches in diameter and 2 inches thick, furnished by Tucker & Vinton. These lights extend along the entire Forty-second Street frontage and up Seventh Avenue to a point beyond the northerly end of the building, as well as over the southerly portion of the Broadway frontage. In making these "sidewalk windows," temporary frames are set up with holes for the lenses. When the glasses have been inserted the highest grade of cement, specially prepared, is poured in and twisted steel rods inserted in it to keep the mass rigid. Then the temporary frames are removed, and the completed vault lights lowered into their permanent position on iron supporting beams.

Besides lighting the basement rooms, the vault lights will also serve the south-bound platforms of the Times Square Subway station and the subsurface arcade of shops, which will be not the least interesting of the Times Building's many distinctive features.

VENTILATION.

Owing to the building's isolated position its ventilation during the Summer, when windows can be kept open, presents no problems. In Winter the supply of fresh air is wholly under control of the occupant of an office. To avoid any vitiation of the general air of the building a ventilating system has been devised and applied which carries the air to be removed into the roof at the sixteenth story and then into a chimney 369 feet above the pressroom ceiling, replacing it with air from outside.

From the bottom of the sub-cellar to a penthouse on top of the tower, there penetrates the building on the Seventh Avenue side a vent shaft lined with fire-proof terra cotta brick. In the pent house built over the top of this shaft there is an electric fan that draws up the air through the shaft, and consequently from every conduit connected with the shaft. In Winter the heat radiated from the steel flue will create a forced draught owing to the unprecedented length of the stack. In Summer, when the steel flue will be cold, the fan on the tower roof will draw the air out of the basements, from which there are several big exhaust ducts leading into the vertical shaft. These ducts run from various points in the sub-cellar—over the autoplate machines, for instance—and are laid along the ceiling toward a main tapping duct connected with the vent shaft. Similar connection is established in the first sub-basement. The shaft, in fact, may be tapped from any floor in the building, but it is manifestly unnecessary to use artifical ventilation for the floors above ground.

While the big shaft provides for drawing out the cold air from the basements, the fresh air comes in through the various areaways beneath the vault lights on the Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street sides, including the shaft of the electric elevator running to the sidewalk. As old air is drawn out, naturally new air comes in to take its place, and it is estimated that the blower on the tower will create a draught entirely adequate for pulling out the bad air fast enough to keep the basement and cellar atmosphere perfectly pure.

In case experience shows that this arrangement does not give sufficient ventillation, preparations are already made for the immediate installation of additional apparatus. This final system of ventilation—for which it is not believed there will be any need—would consist of machinery both for sending in fresh air and for drawing out the old air. One blower would draw in air, causing it to pass through filter chambers fitted with cheesecloth filters capable of being taken out and cleaned frequently whenever they became coated with dust. After passing through the filter chamber, the air would be conducted over a tempering coil, consisting of a series of steam pipes, and thus would be raised to the proper temperature. Then it would pass through ducts to registers arranged at various points, such as the ceiling spaces directly over the pressroom and stereotyping department. The arrangement for letting out the bad air in this reserve system would be the same as the one now installed, and the two fans, one forcing in and the other drawing out air, would be proportioned in such a way that there would always be in the cellar a pressure above the outside air.

CARPENTRY.

A feature of the carpentry work is the way the sleepers are laid under the flooring. They stand on their narrow edges, where usually the broad side is at the bottom.

Besides the ornamental woodwork of the building, there was a vast amount of what is known as rough carpentry, including the maple and yellow pine flooring, the floor sleepers, the "grounds," and the "bucks." The "grounds" are wooden planks behind the plastering, where picture cornices, bases, and other outside wooden pieces are to be nailed to the interior walls. The "bucks" are the rough door and window frames to which the "show frames" are nailed.

John C. Orr & Co. furnished for the Times Building 99,252 board feet of "bucks" and sleepers made of white pine, the sleepers measuring 3 by 4 inches and 1 by 4 inches, and the "bucks" 2 by 4 inches. The same firm supplied 42,351 board feet of maple flooring, 1⅝ by 2½ inches; 127,910 board feet of comb-grain yellow pine flooring, 1½ by 2½ inches, and 22,385 board feet of "grounds," made of spruce pine and three-quarters of an inch thick.

All this wood, like the rest of the woodwork in the building, was submitted to the fire-proofing process before it was installed.

100 TONS OF PLUMBING.

The pipes in the Times Building's plumbing weigh more than one hundred tons. A feature of the equipment is the pair of distributing drums that form part of the building's water supply plant. After the water from a city main has passed through the filter and into the suction tank it is pumped up to the big supply tank in the twenty-third story. From this forty tank pipes run down into the drums, which are in the sub-cellar, where they are always within the reach of the engineer. One of them is for

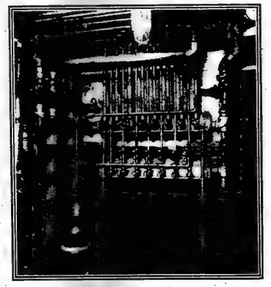

PRESSURE AND DISTRIBUTING VALVES.

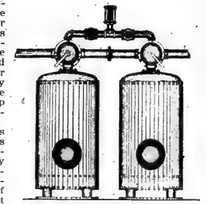

WATER FILTER.

high pressure, and the water from it ascends to the stories above the second in seven 1½-inch risers, while the low-pressure drum supplies, through another set of seven risers, the three basements and the two stories just above ground.

The distributing drums are made of galvanized wrought iron. The pipes connecting them with the tanks and each of the fourteen risers are fitted with numerous shut-off valves, so that any part of the piping can be put out of service immediately in case any section needs repairing.

The remarkable nature of the building's plumbing is described technically by saying that every piece of pipe is what is known as "extra heavy." There is little chance of their failing into disrepair, and if they do, no damage will be done to walls or interior furnishings, because of the many valves.

According to the strict letter of the plumbing contract all exposed connections of water pipes to the fixtures are of brass and nickel plated, but there are very few pieces of pipe visible, as the plans involve carrying them inside the walls. All the pieces that show are those absolutely necessary for connections with washstands, toilets, &c. There is a toilet room on every office floor.

The plumbing included the separate pipes leading from the hot water tank in the sub-cellar. These pipes, like the risers from the distributing drums, connect with a sink on every floor of the building.

ONE GASPIPE.

The one gas pipe of the building runs from the cellar to the sixteenth floor. Except for carrying the gas used in the machines of the composing room, it is entirely an emergency affair, as electricity furnishes the lighting power of the building. In case the electric light wires should become temporarily deranged, however, the gas pipe is connected with fixtures in each hallway and in the toilet rooms. The plumbing was furnished by the Wells - Newton Company.

STAIRWAY.

FILTERING 250 GALLONS A MINUTE.

A double Manhattan water filter, with a capacity of 250 gallons a minute, has been installed in the Seventh Avenue side of the cellar, and not a drop of the water used in the building reaches its destination until it has passed through this purifier.

Two flange-steel cylinders, each 42 inches in diameter and 8 feet high, form the filter. In the first cylinder the water is filtered through quartz, and in the second through bone charcoal. The two together cover 7½ by 4½ feet of floor space, and while they are intended to be used as a double cylinder filter, the same water passing through each cylinder, they are so arranged that each cylinder can be used as an individual filter, and also that one cylinder or filter can be shut off entirely whenever desired, while the other remains in use.

CLEANING THE WATER FILTER.

The cleansing of the filter is regulated by a four-way valve, the operation of which is most ingenious.

On this valve is a dial and lever. When the operator moves the lever to the point on the dial marked "Washing" the apparatus cleanses itself automatically. The turning of the lever has reversed the current of the water, the backward flow of which collects all the impurities retained in the filter bed and washes them out through a waste pipe. Between the filter and the waste conduit, however, there is what is called a sight glass. The operator keeps his eye on this. As soon as he sees that the water inside is clear, he knows that the quartz or bone charcoal has been washed thoroughly, and he turns back the lever to the point on the dial

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marked "Filtering." Then the cylinders begin to do their work as usual.

It is after the water, coming direct from the street main, has passed through these cylinders that it is pumped up to the big tank in the top of the tower, to be distributed from there to all the rooms for the skyscraper.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Both exterior and interior of the Times Building owe much to their ornamental iron work. Outside are the decorative framings and mullions of windows and doors on the ground floor, the window framings above the twelfth story, and all the railings protecting sidewalk entrances to the basements; inside are the stairway railings and elevator inclosures, both of which are distinctive because of their beautiful grillwork.

HOUSE PUMP.

The glass of all the show windows downstairs is set in iron, and the decorative cornices in each case have been worked out to minute details so that they are most artistic. On the exterior of the upper floors of the building, where specially large areas of the walls are pierced by windows, the ornamental iron framework and decorative mullions form a feature of the architecture, uniting with the lofty terra cotta ornamentation in making the structure a delight to the eye as well as a tower of strength. The iron work on the ground floor is electro-bronzed. The same type of work distinguishes the railings outside the building, including the one surrounding the electric elevators that rise from the basements with loads of printed newspapers and descend with supplies for the mechanical departments of The Times plant.

From the graceful curves that form the lower end of the stairway railing in the ground floor hallway to the last piece of iron in the railing in the topmost tower story the iron protection to the steps is formed by a railing ornamented with a series of decorative grills. There has been no curtailment of the ornamentation toward the top. The railings in the tower are just as complete in detail and as beautiful in design as those of the first floor. As in its other equipment, the constructors of the Times Building have seen to it that the first view does not deceive. In this building the entrance is typical of the excellence of everything behind it.

The grillwork of the elevator inclosures is in accord with the electric cars themselves. The accompanying pictures show some of the turns and curves that go to make the iron work distinctive. The contract was held by Richey, Brown & Donald of Maspeth, L. I.

There was a supplementary contract for interior iron work, done by Theodore Westing, who installed the iron trap door leading to the sump pit in the sub-cellar, the iron ladder ascending from the floor to the deck of the tower observatory, the machinery platform beside the autojarte machines in the stereotyping department, the extending mezzanine floor platform containing the Ward-Leonard elevator control between the sub-cellar and second basement, and twenty-four cast-iron trench covers for the press motor pits.

TERRA COTTA.

Sand-blasted terra cotta forms the entire exterior covering of the new building's steel frame above the thirteenth story, while ornamental work in the same material extends down the walls almost to the bottom of the twelfth floor. The decorative framing of all windows below that point is also done in the terra cotta, which is the variety known as "fully glazed," and has been reduced by mechanical processes to a texture whose surface is comparable to nothing except marble.

"The business Gothic style" is the term used to describe buildings on which terra cotta work of this sort is done, and the Times Building is the largest example of the class.

To all who have seen the Times Building, a subject for comment has been furnished by the contrast between the elegant plainness of the lower portions and the beautiful ornamentation of the walls around the upper stories. It is the terra cotta that has made the high decorations possible. The terra cotta was furnished by the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company.

THE PLASTERING.

The plastering is exceptional for an office building, being elaborated with cornices throughout. The ground floor is enriched by decorative beams and cornices, with entablature below, the frieze being ornamented with brackets and shelves and graceful little rosettes that act as shields for electric light bulbs. The style of the hallway trimmings is semi-Gothic, harmonizing with the rest of the building.

The Subway floor presents the same general plan as the hall above, except that the ceiling is ornamented by plaster beams dotted with electric lights. These beams are of heavy mold, and the capitals are rather simpler than those on the floor above.

There are 35,000 square yards of plastering in the building. In the cornices are more than 21,000 linear feet, not counting the ground floor and basement—which means that if all the cornices were laid down in a straight line along Broadway they would stretch nearly five miles. There are nearly four miles of metal corner beads—protections for the plastering at each corner—all imbedded in the plaster work itself. The pressroom ceiling, in the sub-cellar, is plastered with the hardest hydraulic Portland cement. The plastering was done by John J. Roberts.

MARBLE WORK.

The stair treads, hall wainscotings, and the partitions and skirtings of toilet rooms in the building are made of marble, while every hallway floor is of the finest Carrara marble mosaic, laid in artistic designs.

More than 5,000 square feet of the mosaic were required for the halls. The main hall of the ground floor, the Subway basement floor, and every other floor from street level to the topmost story of the tower are laid with the mosaic, in which the Carrara marble is what is known as "five-eighths size," as distinguished from greater thicknesses. The thinner variety was selected because it makes the mosaic work more delicate, just as a finer weave gives superior quality to a piece of cloth. The field of the mosaic is white Carrara, and the border is red, white, and black. The design used on the floors is Grecian.

For skirting, or wainscoting, the halls, 2,500 linear feet of Jaune Numidian marble were used, and all the door thresholds are of pink Tennessee marble. The stair treads from the ground floor to the top required 2,000 square feet of Tennessee marble, and 400 square feet of the Numidian variety were laid as steps from the ground floor down to the Subway station.

Four thousand square feet of marble were needed for the partitions and wainscotings in the toilet rooms on every floor, and 2,500 square feet of ceramic tiling for the floors of the same rooms. The marble work was furnished by John H. Shipway & Brother.

HARDWARE.

Door knobs, hinges, locks, and escutcheons (the plates under the knobs)—these are apt to impress the casual observer as small items in a building's make-up, yet there are three tons of them in the Times Building. It took a corps of skilled workmen many days to fit them properly, and now that they are in place they are perfect in mechanism.

The material of which all the door fixtures are made is bronze metal, which is specially adapted for this use because it is easily kept free from dirt and rust. The hinges weigh five pounds to the pair and look as though they would endure to the end of time. The locks are of the fine tumbler variety. Although no door can be unlocked with the key of any other door, every floor will have its "master key," and there will also be a "master key" for the entire building. The sash weights and other fixtures bring the total weight of hardware to 34½ tons.

HIGHEST LIFT OF WATER IN AMERICA.

Four hundred and twenty gallons of water every minute—that is the capacity of the pumps that send up a steady stream from the sub-cellar of the Times Building to the 5,000-gallon tank on the twenty-third floor at the top of the tower. From this great height the water is distributed through the structure. The capacity of the tank and pumps is six times as great as the absolute need of the building. The pumps are of the Gould triplex-power type. They work against a vertical elevation of 387 feet and 6 inches, the highest point against which any pump in America has to work. Each is of 35 horse power, equipped with an electric motor connected by a silent chain. A direct pipe line connects the pumps with the city water main.

The operation of the pumps is automatic and is governed by the rise and fall of the water in the tank—that is, when the water reaches its low mark the pumps are started by an electric switch, actuated by a ball float, and when the tank fills up to the proper point the float disconnects the switch and stops the pumps.

In addition to the water supply pumps, there are also three sewage pumps, which have a total capacity of 600 gallons a minute, working against a head of 55 feet. These pumps are fully described elsewhere as parts of a drainage plant in a remarkable engineering achievement.

REVOLVING DOOR.

SAFETY WINDOW DEVICE.

A device for preventing accidents to window cleaners has been in- of the building. Protected stalled on every window by this contrivance, a man can work on the outside sill of any floor between pavement and observatory with perfect confidence. No matter whether or not his feet slip, he is as safe as though he were on terra firma.

REVOLVING DOORS.

The Times Building has seven revolving doors—more than any other office building of its size in the country—and the doors are of finer quality than any ever before installed in a New York structure. The frames are of quartered oak, set with American plate glass one-fourth of an inch thick. There is one door in the Forty-second Street entrance, two on Broadway, and four in the two entrances to the Subway station from the first basement.

Except for the exterior of the oak frames, the doors are plain. The interiors of the curved frames cannot be otherwise, as there must be a perfectly smooth surface against which the rubber edges of the revolving four-sectioned door itself are to rub. The interior diameter of each frame is

MAIL CHUTE.

NORTH

PANORAMIC VIEWS FROM

SOUTH

JAN

1905

BUILDING SUPPLEMENT

EAST

TOP OF TIMES BUILDING

WEST

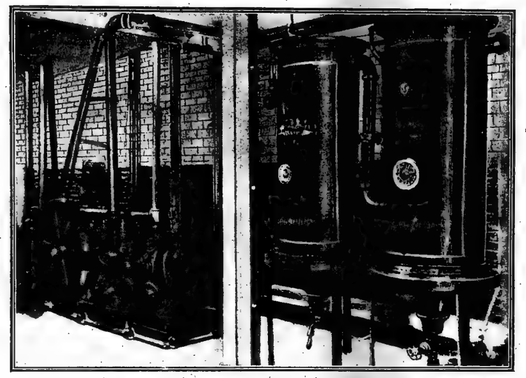

VACUUM MACHINE.

7 feet 2 inches, and the height 8 feet 6 inches. The whole contrivance is placed on a marble base.

Each pane of plate glass in the door wings measures 2¼ by 2¼ feet, and there is no glass in the outside of the frame. The feature of the arrangement is that the door can be folded together into a flat mass by touching a lever and then moved entirely out of the way in ten seconds, making room for any heavy piece of furniture that must be carried in or out of the building. The doors of the Times Building are of improved type. The expense of installing them is more than compensated by the saving of fuel in the building, for they are always closed, and so the cold air is effectually kept out. Another advantage is that the constant streams of people going in different directions are kept in their respective columns without trouble, and there is no bumping into one another in passing through the doorways. Then, too, they cannot be slammed or blown open, and no rain or snow can enter any more than any cold wind. They are doors that have no weights, no springs, and no checks, and yet their mechanism is so simple that it is hard to get one out of order.

A special advantage of having the revolving doors in the entrances to the Subway station lies in the fact that no air from the tunnel can stream continually into the building, as it could through any other sort of door.

MAIL CHUTE.

On every floor up to the fourteenth there is an inlet to a mail chute, made by the Cutler Manufacturing Company. The chute has its terminus in a big metal mail box on the ground floor, whence a postman takes the letters on his regular rounds, just as he does from the street mail boxes.

FLAGPOLE 471 FEET ABOVE TIDE.

When Peter Manee, who built the tall flagpole extending above the Times Building, climbed up last month to put on the last bit of paint, he could reach the top of the gilded ball,

CLEANING THE WALL.

419 feet 7¾ inches above the curb at Forty-third Street, or 471 feet 2½ inches above tide-water level. Mr. Manee had ascended many a pole, but never before had he reached such a dizzy height.

The pole is made of white pine. It is 87 feet long, but goes through the two observatory stories, so that its height above the observatory rail is 56 feet 9 inches. The small rod that holds the gilt ball is 18 inches long, and the ball itself measures 16 inches in diameter. Thus the total distance from the bottom of the pole to the top of the ball is 89 feet 10 inches. The pole has a diameter of 15 inches at its butt and 5 inches at the top. A half-inch lightning rod is imbedded in a groove running down the side, this rod being connected below with the steel framework and thus directing the course of the lightning into the earth.

VACUUM CLEANING PLANT.

There is no need for brooms or mops or dusting brushes in the Times Building. Vacuum cleaning will do the work, not only on the floors, walls, furniture, and interior ornamentation, but even on the clothing of the occupants.

To the end of each cleaning hose may be affixed any one of various-shaped implements. These implements resemble, more than anything else, a rake without prongs. There is one for ordinary sweeping, another for taking dust out of corners, a third for dusting desks and chairs, and still others that do the work of a whisk broom on one's clothes, or even eradicate dust spots from a delicate silk necktie or a fine curtain. The principle on which all this is done is simple: A machine creates a vacuum in each of the smooth-bore pipe lines running through the building's walls, and when a sweeping implement is attached to an outlet of the hose leading from these pipes, the suction draws in every dust particle or paper scrap over which the sweeper passes. It is known as "Kenney's vacuum sweeping system." Down in the subcellar is the electrically driven vacuum air-drawing machine that controls the work. Here also are the two separators—or rather the two-part separating apparatus—into which the dust is drawn from the different floors. The machinery is capable of taking the dust from ten stories simultaneously, and when anybody wants to clean a room or hall, he notifies the engineer, who starts the machine by pressing a button.

All the pipes from the cellar are concealed in the walls, following for the most part the columns of the building's steel frame. There are two outlets on every floor, and from each outlet runs a hose, the end fitted with a contrivance into which the cleaning implement is fixed almost like one section of a trout rod is fitted into another.

The different attachments are made of brass. The one for sweeping a floor or carpet is about three and a half feet long. As it passes along, adhering to the floor, the vacuum created by the pump draws into the attachment every bit of dust, every small piece of paper or trash, and sometimes even small coins or trinkets. The attachment for cleaning furniture is smaller, with a soft brush protecting its open end so that the metal will not scratch the woodwork. Another implement, made in several sections until it reaches a distance of eight or ten feet, will clean cornices near the ceiling or high picture frames or upper corners of the room.

There is, too, an attachment for cleaning spaces under furniture. If there were a bureau, for instance, with only two inches of space beneath its bottom and the floor, this implement could be pushed underneath on its tiny pair of wheels. On emerging, it would have left the hidden space as spotless as the rest of the floor.

Still another appliance, with a very small opening, is fixed to the hose for dusting clothing. The inventor, while explaining the apparatus the other day, threw a handful of flour on his office boy's coat. The boy evidently was accustomed to be used as a model, for he grinned when the inventor applied the cleaner and caused the flour to vanish. The coat looked as though it had come straight from a tailor's shop, and to make the test more complete Mr. Kenney scattered a lot of the flour on his own clothes and then cleaned it off instantaneously.

The barber's shop promises innovations that are sanitary and satisfying. Some of the latest shops have appliances for using what is practically a blow-pipe on the hair, scattering the fine particles into the surrounding air and giving provocation for a cold in the head. The vacuum system completely reverses that idea, providing treatment that is most pleasing and decidedly sanitary. Instead of whisks for clothing, hats, and shoes, the suction arrangement promptly and effectively removes all dust from the clothing, and sends it, with all the dust from the building, into the cellar receptacle, that will be cleaned once a day.

The woman who scrubs the floors will abandon mops and will remove all the soapy or rinsing water by the suction of a pipe which has an opening 12 inches long and ⅛ of an inch in width.

Apart from the dust and noise and annoyance of present methods, there is a material saving to carpets and furnishings, all of which are aerated as well as cleaned. The particles of dust and disease germs that would otherwise float and fill the air disappear in the tube, and a service which has hygienic as well as commercial value is rendered.

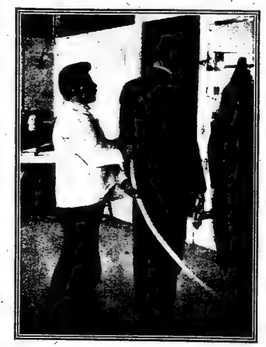

TIP, PLEASE!

than two seconds. The separator consists of two metal cylinders containing mechanisms too complicated for a layman to describe. In brief, the newspaper equipment—linotypes, presses, type cases, desks, and furniture—will be cleaned and dusted by this system, which will do away with brooms, brushes, pails, and dirty water.

The time it takes dust to be sucked from the twenty-third floor down to the separator is less what happens is this: When the dust arrives in Cylinder No. 1, it passes downward through a small annular space, and around an inner cylinder that goes upward toward a connection with Cylinder No. 2. The velocity created in the inner cylinder, of course, is not as great so that in the small annular space, and so the heavier mass of dust lodges in the bottom of Cylinder No. 1, not being drawn with sufficient force to rise through the inner cylinder.

About 90 per cent. of all the dust is thus deposited in the bottom of the first cylinder. Then the lighter materials composing the remaining 10 per cent. are drawn up through the second tube and into Cylinder No. 2. Here they pass through water or a disinfecting liquid. The 90 per cent. that has lodged in the first cylinder is taken out and burned at frequent intervals. The water or other liquid of the second cylinder finds its way to a sewer at the end of each day.

PARKER PHOTO ENG CO. N.Y.

ELECTRICITY IN THE TIMES BUILDING

Greater Variety and Greater Number of Uses of Electricity Than in Any Other Place—An Electrical Show Place—Many Kinds of Lights—Why Outside Service Was Preferred to an Isolated Plant—An Unusual Switchboard—Novel Three-Throw Kiss Switch—Load Diagram of the Building—74 Miles of Wire and 21 Miles of Conduits.

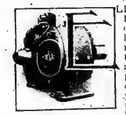

ELECTRICALLY, the Times Building differs from every other office building. Unlike many of them, it does not generate its own electrical energy. There is not a particle of steam in any part of the structure for a considerable part of the year, yet it utilizes electricity for a greater number and a greater variety of purposes than any other building in the country. In this respect it is a show place. Electricity actuates all its moving machinery from the ponderous 100-ton presses to the drop of the annunciator that summons an office boy. The delicacy of its employment is shown in the leviathans that print the paper. The visitor finds four machines, but not a thing in sight with which to move them. He looks in vain for heaps of coal and ashes—for the engines with which some basements are crowded. The air is fresh; the floor clean. There is no sound of straining steam or clattering of shovel. A three-year-old child presses what looks like an ordinary push button, and the giants start. At the touch of another button they stop. Every movement can be regulated without harm to their complicated structures. In the other mechanical activities of a great newspaper plant electricity is made to work the same wonders. The entire stereotyping plant moves at the touch of a button, the linotypes start into life by a turn of the wrist. The visitor looks in vain for the clumsy shafting—the whirring, dangerous belting. A wire applies the current direct. No power is wasted; no space lost.

Electricity runs the elevators and lights a structure that has outlets for 8,572 lamps. It operates 109 motors with an aggregate of 1,175 horse power and passes through 752 switches on 50 switchboards to perform at least 100 different functions. The development of the automatic method of control has been extended in many directions so that little is left to the watchfulness of the employee. The things which electricity has prevented in the Times Building are perhaps as important as those which it has accomplished. The general use of electricity in the Times Building for all of its requirements grew out of an effort on the part of the management to avoid overheating the subterranean workshop in which the mechanical plant of the newspaper had been placed. The machinery in the second basement, four stories down, rests on rock 55 feet below the curb line of Broadway. In this pit, the biggest and deepest hole in the city, involving more than a million cubic feet of rock excavation, it was proposed to locate a steam plant which would operate the building. Necessarily a vast amount of heat would be generated and artificial methods must be found to ventilate and cool this big workshop. A device for ventilation and for filtering the air, and for cooling it in Summer, was proposed. The ingenuity and complexity of these methods prompted further inquiry, and then it was suggested that the easiest way to keep the place cool in Summer was to avoid heating it.

WHY OUTSIDE SERVICE WAS PREFERRED.

If boilers and steam engines and large steam pipes were to radiate heat through the pressroom, might not the place be kept cool by dispensing with all that expensive equipment and by buying electricity from the Edison Company? This question presented the simplest and most obvious solution of a difficult problem. It accomplished the desired result and much in addition. During the past Summer, when the weather reached its extreme points, the temperature in the pressroom remained unchanged. A thermometer suspended at the intersection of the four presses for a period of five weeks showed by its hourly readings a uniform registry of 62 degrees in hot weather and in cool weather, at midday and at midnight, in rainy weather and in dry weather. A dripping of 4,000 gallons of ground water per day around the outer walls of the big room kept the walls cool. At no time was there a variation of more than one degree. It is possible that contingencies may arise which will slightly alter the situation, but they are not anticipated. This delightful outcome of a vexing problem brought with it a train of other gains. It saved an expenditure of $40,000 for an isolated plant, for steam engines, boilers, and steam pipes. It saved an outlay of $18,000 for a ventilation device; it reduced the cost of elevators $20,000, and it dispensed with a third boiler. The total saving in first cost was $80,000. The gain in valuable space was, at the least calculation, 1,000 square feet.

Newspapers is bound to guard against accidents that would prevent its continuous publication. An injury to its steam plant would be serious. Therefore a reserve of some kind would be necessary. Many offices make their own steam and generate their own electricity for light and power. In all such cases a breakdown connection with the electric station is deemed essential. But in computing the comparative cost of operation by an isolated plant and by outside connection, the electrical experts neglected to include this cost of a breakdown connection in their tables of cost. The fairest comparisons showed that the outside service was cheaper. In the item of cost of depreciation of an isolated plant, the electrical experts overlooked the fact that while under ordinary conditions an fifteen years, a newspaper office building, operating for twenty-four hours of the day and for seven days of the week, will wear out its equipment in six years. In one case the charge off for depreciation would be 7 per cent.; in the other case 16 per cent.

SEVENTEEN REASONS.

The decision to use Edison connections was reached after an elaborate inquiry had been made into the practical operation of office buildings in many cities and under many conditions. The reasons then cited are of interest at this time. They follow:

1. There would be a material saving in first cost.
2. There would be a saving in annual cost of operation.
3. Valuable space in the sub-basement would be saved and utilized for other purposes.
4. For six months in the year there would be no fires in the basement, thereby avoiding that unbearable heat which attends a high-pressure steam system in the Summer months, and to remove which the owner would ordinarily make a large annual outlay.
5. The pressroom plant should give better service at lower temperature.
6. The nuisances of receiving and storing coal and of taking out ashes would be avoided.
7. The bothers incident to the fluctuations in coal prices would be avoided.
8. The responsibilities that attend a steam plant in the employment of an operating force would be avoided.
9. The Edison service would give the insurance of independent connections with three Edison stations.
10. Vibration would be diminished.
11. There is no advantage to a building in the direct control of the production of steam.

12. In a period of ten years there has not been any general interruption of New York Edison service from any cause.
13. Many office buildings have relied for years and without embarrassment upon Central Station service for power and light. The Times has for some time past relied upon Central Station service for its power supply at 41 Park Row.
14. An experience in the Summer of 1902, when the isolated plant at 41 Park Row broke down, emphasized the necessity for a "breakdown" connection in a building which operates its own steam plant, and the cost of this connection must be reckoned as a part of the cost of maintenance.
15. All the requirements of a newspaper and of an office building, except those for heating in Winter, can be met by electricity, and heat may be bought; anyhow, the cost of producing it on the premises is less than the difference between the annual cost of an isolated plant and the cost of Central Station service.
16. In a building containing rentable offices and a morning newspaper plant the electrical and steam installation must operate twenty-four hours, thereby reducing the life of the machinery and increasing the cost of annual depreciation.
17. The Times Building will have two peaks in its load diagram, one between 5 and 6 P. M., due to the lighting of the offices at that time, and the second peak of three hours in the early morning, due to the operation of the presses, four hours in all. There would be no uniform load upon the plant. As a general proposition peaks and lack of uniformity in load are not economical.

In the few months of partial occupation preceding the actual moving of the newspaper into its new home many unlooked-for confirmations of this formulation of reasons have been obtained.

LOAD DIAGRAM.

The load diagram of the Times Building, as compiled from a combination of the newspaper's bills for electric current and the records of an office building, presents an interesting study.

It is calculated that the building will use current amounting to more than 7,000,000 kilowatt hours per annum.

No building in the city is as thoroughly safeguarded against interruption of the electrical service as the Times Building. The installation has been divided into three separate and distinct parts—practically that of three buildings. Each part is fed from its own service connection supplied from separate feeding stations of the Edison system—one at Thirty-eighth Street and East River, one at Fifty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, another at Thirty-ninth Street, near Broadway, and still another at 45 West Twenty-sixth Street. Through the medium of specially designed switches on the main switchboard these sections are made interchangeable, which means practically the triplication of the entire service.

The important item in the installation, and therefore receiving the greatest thought and consideration, was that the possibility of interruption of service must be absolutely eliminated. The requirements of a large newspaper, which must be delivered to the public on time, will not admit of any experiments. Everything must be absolutely infallible; that is, the supply of current must be maintained with perfect continuity. This necessity has been met by the division of the Times Building equipment into three installations. The entire building may be carried on one, two, or three services. The energy supplied through the main switchboard is greater than that of many of the small towns throughout the country. This insures perfect service.

SWITCHBOARD.

Behind a brass rail and a thick rubber mat in the second sub-basement is a maze of switches, meters, and circuit breakers controlling the distribution of electricity. The switchboard is 18 feet long and 7 feet 10 inches high. It is made of gray Tennessee marble two inches thick and is divided into three principal panels, each panel being connected with approximately one-third of the building; that is, the various floors are

divided nearly equally among the three, as are also the various power circuits. All the instruments and switches on the face of the board are of highly polished copper finish. Each of the three panels is controlled by a 2,000-ampere switch. Should any one of the services be cut off, through an accident or otherwise, the switches can be thrown on to either of the other two services. To obtain the utmost advantage of the duplication of the service, a special three-throw kiss switch had to be designed which can be thrown in three directions, and as these switches are of very large size, they constitute an interesting study in themselves. They are arranged on an axis which allows them to be swung from one position to another. The details were never before worked out for the reason that no other building in New York has three separate services connecting with as many power houses. Every appliance throughout the building that can be run electrically will be supplied from this switchboard.

The meters are located where the various services enter the building—one set on the Broadway side, one on Forty-second Street, and one on Seventh Avenue. Separate meter boards are located at these points with large service switches and constitute in themselves as much of a switchboard as is required by many buildings. From each of these meter boards ten large cables of 800,000 circular mill's capacity carry the current to the main switchboard, where it is distributed through the switches described above. Each of these cables has a diameter of about 1⅝ inches of solid copper.

All of the lighting circuits in the building are taken from the top of the board, and each lighting circuit is controlled by a laminated three-pole double-coil type circuit breaker. These circuit breakers are so arranged that the neutral and one outside leg may be thrown out together, the remaining leg being independent. By this is secured a combination switch and circuit breaker instrument.

The power circuits in the building are all taken from the bottom of the board and controlled by double-pole knife switches of a substantial pattern and serviceably constructed.

The instruments on the board are all of the recording type; that is to say, the dial of the instrument is supplied with a pen and ink which presses against a dial chart which is run by clockwork, so that each sheet shows exactly the variation in voltage and the amperes for any moment of the day during each of the twenty-four hours, thus furnishing a complete record of the service to the owners of the building.

There are on the switchboard twenty-five three-pole circuit breakers for lighting, which are arranged to feed parts of the building. Separate cables supply the sub-basement, basement, first, and second floors. Above the second floor each cable supplies two floors, i. e., the third and fourth are on one cable, fifth and sixth on another, and so on up to the fifteenth floor. The fifteenth and sixteenth floors have each a separate feed. The tower floors are provided with three feeders—one supplying the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth floors, the second the twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second floors, and the third the twenty-third floor and observatories.

Power feeds and switches are shown on the switchboard diagram.

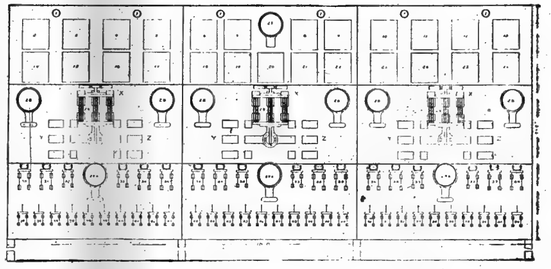

SWITCHBOARD DIAGRAM.

1 Two light brackets.
2 Twenty-six circuit breakers for service noted:
2 First floor.
3 20th, 21st, 22d floors.
4 17th, 18th, 19th floors.
5 16th floor.
6 15th, 14th floors.
7 11th, 12th floors.
8 9th, 10th floors.
9 7th, 8th floors.
10 5th, 6th floors.
11 3d, 4th floors.
12 2d floor display.
13 Second sub-basement, (A.)
14 Spec. halls, 17th to 24th floors, inclusive.
15 15th floor.
16 23d, 24th floors.
17 Spare.
18 Spare.
19 Second sub-basement, (B.)
20 Reg. halls, 17th to 24th floors, inclusive.
21 Reg. halls, 2d to 16th floors, inclusive.
22 Spare.
23 2d floor.
24 Basement.
25 Sub-basement.
26 Spec. halls, 2d to 16th floors, inclusive.
27 Recording volt meter.
28 Recording am-meters, 500 amperes.
29 2,000-ampere circuit breakers, Service No. 1.
29a 2,000-ampere recording ammeters.
30 Press switch.
31 Press switch.
32 15th floor power switch.
33 Spare switch.
34 Press switches.
35 Elevator switches.
36 House pump switches.
37 Heating apparatus switches.
38 Searchlight switch.
39 Six switches for two hoists each.
40 Vent fan switch.
41 Switch for vent motor at roof.
42 Switch for exhaust fan.
43 Switch for air compressor.
44 Switch for paper dumbwaiter.
45 Switches for autoplate machines.
46 Switches for plate shaver.
47 Switches for tail cutter.
48 Switches for machine shop.
49 Switches for elevators.
50 Switches for motor generator. (Hells.)
51 Switch for Kenney vacuum sweeping system.
52 Switch for matrix heater.
53 Switch for molding machine and steam tables
54 Spare switches.
X Edison Service No. 1.
Y Edison Service No. 2.
Z Edison Service No. 3.

A LOW VOLTAGE SYSTEM FOR BELL SERVICE.

In order to supply power for the various bell systems throughout the building there has been installed a motor generator; that is to say, a motor and a generator are mounted on the same shaft, the motor being run from street current at 220 volts and driving a generator which supplies a low voltage current suitable for bell work. This motor generator is controlled from a special switchboard located in the motor generator room. Connected with the motor generator is a storage battery which supplies a current of similar voltage to the motor generator and which is to be used when the motor generator is shut down. The charging and discharging of the storage battery is controlled through the special motor generator switchboard mentioned above. This arrangement of generator and storage battery assures the operation of the bell system in a satisfactory manner and entirely does away with the defects due to the local batteries and the consequent trouble and annoyance of charging and cleaning these local batteries.

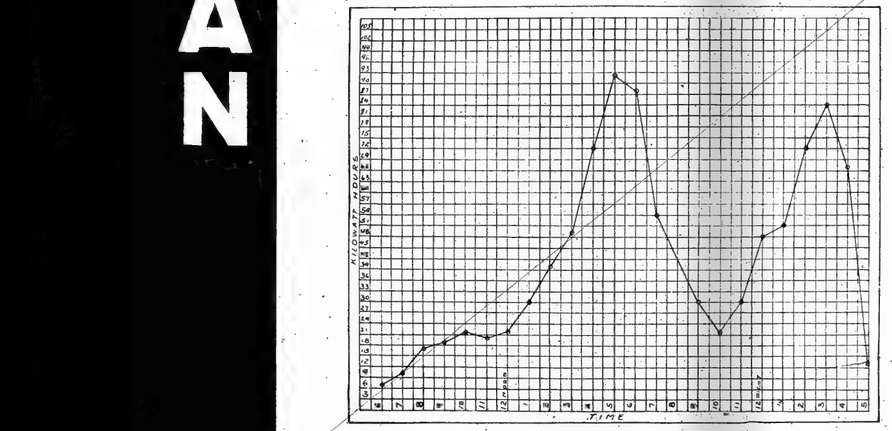

LOAD DIAGRAM.

USES OF ELECTRICITY.

There are 109 motors, with 1,175 horse power capacity. There are 2,441 outlets for light, 254 outlets for telephones, 246 outlets for other purposes.

LIGHT.

6,205 incandescent.
15 arc lamps (5 makes).
26 mercury vapor lamps.
Vacuum lamps.
Glower lamps.
Search.
Signs.
Bulletin service.
Elevator flash.
Cigar lighters.
Carriage call.

MOTORS.

The motors are as follows:

Motors.	Horse Power.
4 on presses	300
8 on Kohler controllers	80
8 on paper hoists	24
2 on autoplates	20
1 on tail cutter	3
1 on shaver	2
2 on blowers	2
1 on flat page shaver	1
1 on flat shaver	1
1 on jig saw and drill	1
1 on saw and trimmer	1
1 on large lathe	2
1 on small lathe	1
1 on emery grindstone	0.5
1 on drill	1
1 on planer	1
1 on paper conveyor	10
1 on reserve conveyor	7
8 { Four passenger elevators, Ward	150
8 { Ward	200
8 { Leonard system	160
3 on tower and sidewalk elevators (25-17.5-10)	52.5

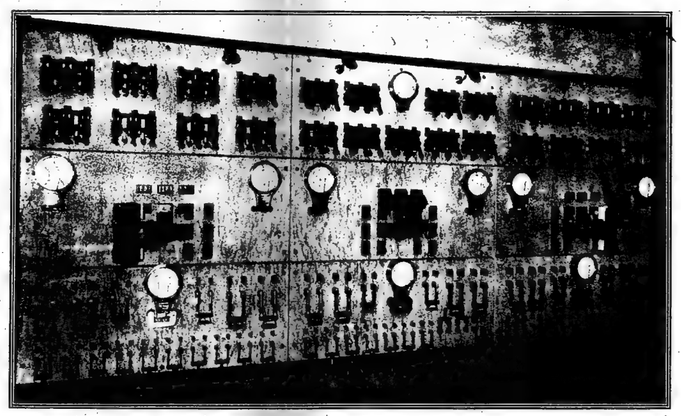

SWITCHBOARD.

3	on sewage pumps	30
2	on house pumps	70
1	on Kenney vacuum	15
1	on air compressor	5
78	on linotypes	9.5
2	on proof presses	0.25
2	on job presses	1
1	on molding machine	5
1	on saw and trimmer	0.5
1	on gallery lift	5
1	on fan top of shaft	15
6	in gymnasium	3
1	on matrix chute	0.5
108	Totals	1,175

HEAT.

Restaurant, including plate warmers, coffee urns, tea kettles, egg boilers, griddles, self-dumping oyster cooker for stews, and toasters.
Stereo pastepot.
Soldering irons.
Hair curler for ladies' toilet.
Heating pads.
Heating tailors' irons.

DENTAL.

Mallet.
Gold annealer.
Sterilizer.
Dental engine.
Mouth lamp.
Porcelain baking furnace.
Reflector for working on dark days.
X-ray apparatus.
Cautery.

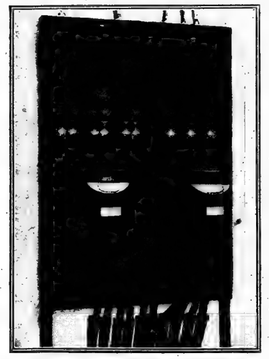

EDISON BOARD AT ENTRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Time clock connection.
Fire alarm connection.
Telegraph connection.
Telephone connection.
Messenger call connection.
Office call connection.

ILLUMINATION.

The illumination of the Times Building will attract, perhaps, more widespread attention than any other of its remarkable electric features. By day the graceful tower of the new landmark is visible from almost any section of the greater city. By night the electric illumination will distinguish it from all surroundings.

Straight up almost 400 feet from the Edison mains a cable carries 400 amperes to the top of the tower. Here is to be located one of the biggest searchlights in the world. Here, too, will be clustered a setting of ornamental lights that will attract the eye for miles about. Below this crown of light it is proposed to place two girdles of electric lamps, one about the cornices at the top of the tower, the other three stories above the street.

Perhaps the chief ornamental feature of the new building will be its arcades in connection with the Times Square station. Here, in the remarkable decorative effect upon ceiling and walls, electricity plays the prominent part. A thousand incandescent lights will twinkle from elaborate mural decorations. The Times arcade will be one of the sights of the metropolis.

But show lighting will be by no means the chief function of the Edison service in the Times Building. Every square foot of space in the great structure will glow after dark with the even brilliancy that only electricity can impart. There is not a corner, not a square yard of ceiling or wall throughout the vast extent of the skyscraper that has not its quota of electric lamps. Wherever one turns, there is a button at hand. The handsome office suites light by a touch the building over. At just the right spot over desk, machine, or bookcase is suspended an electric globe. In the halls a light shines from dark to dawn. One of the ingenious services of the many in the Times Building lighting system admits of a partially lighted corridor in the watches of the night when only the scrubwoman prowls the halls.

The record in lofty elevator flights has been broken by the Times. Heretofore the Park Row Building held the palm, with an elevator which was propelled upward a distance of 308 feet 9 inches. One of the comfortable, roomy elevators of the Times Building ascends a total distance of 326 feet 1½ inches. For twenty-four floors this elevator shoots evenly upward on express schedule. Of course electricity runs the elevators. But it runs them as the New Yorker has dreamed they might be run rather than experienced. By a special device the Edison current is applied so that the jump and flash of the ordinary elevator are eliminated. The cars move steadily and swiftly. There is no vibration and the lights do not lower nor sparks snap as they start. Safety and signal devices perfect their equipment. Instead of call bells, the elevators are fitted with electric lamps placed near the starting lever. When a person who wishes to use the elevator touches the button, the lamp shines out with a rose-pink light, and it continues to glow until the elevator stops at the floor from which the signal was sent. Then it fades out automatically. The light is situated where the elevator man cannot fail to see it, and as long as it shines he knows there is some one waiting for him. On each floor push buttons marked "Up" and "Down" start the light only in cars moving the corresponding way.

The broom and dust pan have no place in the Times Building. Electricity, applied to a vacuum system, does the sweeping and dusting throughout the entire structure. Dust and germs will not float in the air, but disappear into various vacuum tubes and be drawn away in pipes that extend to every part of the building. The vacuum system, run by electricity, has revolutionized office housekeeping and reveals new methods in newspaper maintenance.

Electricity makes possible, as well, an elaborate pumping and pneumatic tube system. Two thirty-five-horse power motors attached to two pumps solve the pumping problem. The water is pumped into tanks 387 feet overhead. Three pumps operated by three ten-horse-power motors in a pit 61 feet under ground raise the seepage water 55 feet and empty it into a sewer. Another two-horse-power motor operates a compressor attached to a complete system of pneumatic tubes, while another electrical apparatus regulates the tube terminals and prevents the customary hiss of air.

In scores of other ways the electric current is made to render services which heretofore must needs be performed by hand or by some clumsy mechanical process. In the restaurant the advantages of electric cooking, refrigeration, and dish washing are well exemplified. The equipment of its kitchen includes electric plate warmers, coffee urns, tea kettles, egg boilers, griddles, self-dumping oyster cooker for stews, and roasters. By electricity a full course dinner can be cooked, a lobster broiled in twelve minutes, and lamb chops in three.

THREE-THROW KISS SWITCH.

In the barber's shop of the Times Building, as well as in the gymnasium, dentist's offices, tailor shop, and photographic store, electricity will make possible many novel and helpful devices.

MANY KINDS OF LIGHT.

The lighting of the Times Building will include seven kinds of light as follows:

Edison incandescent.
Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor.
Moore vacuum.
Nernst glower lamp.
Three makes of arc lamps.

The Edison incandescent and arc systems are so general that description is unnecessary. The mercury vapor light is described in subsequent pages in connection with the lighting of the

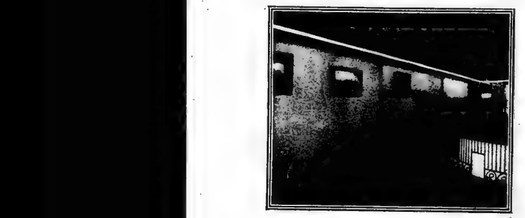

MOORE VACUUM TUBE AT CEILING.

presses. The Moore vacuum light, as it is installed in the Times Building basement, consists of a glass tube 100 feet long, sometimes called a vacuum tube, which has a uniform brilliancy throughout its entire length. The tube has a diameter about the size of one's wrist. It is run near the ceiling and walls, and its general shape conforms to the area lighted.

The two ends of the tube extend into a small terminal box, which is supplied with an alternating current. When in operation the tube appears to be lighted with an intensely white smoke, but in reality this appearance is due to the electricity flowing over a minute quantity of a special gas manufactured for this special purpose, which was placed in the tube after all the air had been pumped out of it. For this light the claim is made that it has perfect color values, and that it is artificial daylight, a reproduction of diffused light, which has many characteristics different from artificial light. The most salient of these are color, absence of heat, efficiency, steadiness, safety, no vitiation of the atmosphere, simplicity, and life unlimited. The Moore light claims an approach to these characteristics. A fifty-foot tube has been operated for 1,800 hours at a commercial brilliancy without any change detectable either in efficiency or color. No lamp renewals are necessary.

The Nernst lamp is a new form of incandescent electric lamp, and it derives its name from its inventor, the eminent German scientist, Dr. Walter Nernst. It suggests about the same relation to electric lighting that the Welsbach mantle bears to gas lighting. The Nernst light, like others, claims a daylight quality of light, high efficiency, and free from flicker. It is operative on all alternating current circuits and without vacuum. The distinguishing features of the Nernst lamp are its filament or glower and the means for making the glower conductive. The glower operates in the open air, its removal and replacement may be readily accomplished, and at ordinary temperatures is a non-conductor of electricity. A heater, separate therefrom, is therefore provided for giving it an initial temperature sufficient to make it conductive. When it becomes conductive any external heat the current traversing the glower not only causes it to emit light, but also to develop internally sufficient heat to maintain it in a conductive condition, the action of the preliminary heater being discontinued.

THE TIME-CLOCK SERVICE.

A direct wire has been laid by the Time-Clock Service Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company from its headquarters, at 195 Broadway, to the Times Building, where it regulates clocks located in the pressroom, composing room, stereotype room, newsroom, publication office, and delivery department.

At noon each day a signal from the United States Observatory in Washington sets the Western Union's clock. The different clocks in the Times Building will have this direct connection with Washington, and on the stroke of every other hour in the day they will be synchronized from the Western Union headquarters. The wire from the company's building to Times Square runs under Broadway all the way, and the number of clocks that may be supplied from it is practically limitless.

NERNST LAMP.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Four hundred pairs of telephone wires run into the sub-cellar. On a system of installation that is recent there can be 400 telephone instruments in the building, and the wires are arranged so that more than 100 of them may enter the different departments of the newspaper. Fifty-one receivers may be at work simultaneously in the upper floors of the plant alone, while the facilities for the three basements are sufficient to care for any demand that may arise.

The wiring, in short, is designed to accommodate the greatest need the building will ever know in the future.

The newspaper itself does not expect to need all its wires at any time, but with telephone facilities, as with telegraph wires, it was thought best to give the widest range, leaving no possible chance for a deficiency. There are so many wires that a few dozens of them may "go wrong" or prove bad wires from the start, and nobody inside the structure will ever be discommoded because of them.

The main cable of the New York Telephone Company under Broadway was tapped at the southeast corner of the Forty-second Street crossing, and from there a special cable was laid into the Times Building's sub-cellar to carry the 800 copper wires. An iron pipe was laid to hold these wires, which are contained in paper insulated lead-covered cables. In the cellar there is a cross connecting box, from which the wires are run upward through the building in one of the fireproof shafts intended for this class of service.

At various points the ascending wires, numbering 800 at the bottom, are tapped for lateral connections with the floors. These connections are so ordered that there may be at least one telephone in every room of the structure from sub-cellar to tower. There are 257 telephone outlets in the building with opportunity for four telephones from each outlet. The groups of wires supplying the floor connections are installed so that one group serves the floors from the first to the ninth, another from the tenth to the fifteenth, and a third from the fifteenth upward. All are separate and distinct from lighting and other high-tension wires, and all are protected by fireproof coverings, not only in the perpendicular shaft, but also as they diverge into the different floors. Each wire into a room is concealed under a cornice or in a partition, so that there are no visible strands to make the rooms or hallways unsightly.

At the present time the newspaper-making plant uses thirty-two telephone instruments, and under its contract with the company it has its own private switchboard, controlling that number of stations. Ten exchange wires run to this board. Should a greater number be needed at any time the board could be changed for a larger one. Every department of the paper carries on its business with every other branch through the telephone, and the old-fashioned speaking tubes of other newspaper days have been relegated to the obscurity of out-of-date contrivances.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

One hundred and sixty-two wires, laid in special cables from the trunk lines of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, run into the Times Building. In the telegraph room of the newspaper, on the eighteenth floor, are eighteen loops already prepared to serve that number of instruments, and the wires are so arranged that twenty-two more can be installed on a moment's notice. The wires of both companies, entering their respective cable stations in the sub-cellar, are sufficient to supply the private demands of all the building's tenants who wish to establish telegraphic service into their offices. Other wires are installed for messenger service, and call boxes can be put in any room from basement to roof. Conduits have been laid in the baseboards of each office for stenographer calls or messenger service.

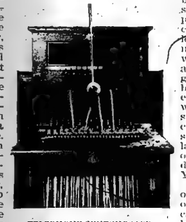

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD.

As no trunk line of either company passed the site of the building, the Western Union had to lay its cable under Broadway from Thirty-fourth Street and the Postal from Thirty-fifth Street. The wires of both enter the sub-cellar on the Broadway side about half a block north of Forty-second Street.

The Western Union's cable contains 100 wires, fifty of these go through fireproof ducts inside the walls to THE TIMES telegraph room. While twenty-four have been used for the twelve loops of this company, the remaining thirteen pairs are ready for immediate connection with instruments, if any occasion requires it. The wires are for the exclusive use of THE TIMES, except for two used by The Associated Press in the same room and one for the correspondent of The Philadelphia Public Ledger. The company's operators are located in the northeast corner of the floor, which is the second story of the tower. Two sextet tables, practically consisting of twelve individual desks, have been provided for them, together with a special desk for the chief operator. Each one of the men, besides having a lockable cabinet for his typewriter and another for his accessory materials, will use one of the new-style resonators, or sounding boxes, in which the instruments are placed.

The Postal Company has sixty-two wires running into the sub-cellar. Thirty of them go up to the telegraph room of THE TIMES, and twelve are arranged into six loops, ready for six instruments at the start. One of these is used for The Philadelphia Public Ledger's correspondence. The rest may be pressed into service on short notice for THE TIMES. The sextet table provided by the company is on the opposite side of the room from that of the Western Union, and is equipped with the latest conveniences, including patented extension-arm resonators that may be adjusted in a position several feet away from the table, so that the operators may lean back in their chairs. Another advantage of these resonators is that they may be turned downward, diverting from the main body of the room much of the noise that usually causes such a place to echo like the inside of a machine shop.

WIRING.

Tenants in the offices throughout the building will have no delay in establishing wire connections of every kind from the fireproof ducts through the baseboards outlets by which connection may be made with any room on any floor at any time without disturbing the plaster or running wires exposed in the offices.

The entire wiring of the building has been so arranged that alternating current may be used as well as direct current for the lighting, it being only necessary to change the instruments and circuit breakers.

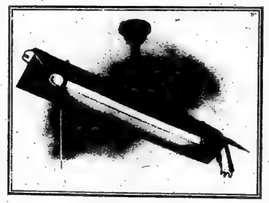

COOPER-HEWITT LAMP.

All wire used throughout the Times Building is of special high-grade rubber-covered make. This wire was tested at 10,000 voltage of 5,000 before being installed, thus insuring the very highest insulation for this purpose.

Twenty-one miles of conduit run through the building from the main switchboard to the thousands of electrical appliances, through fifty panel boards. Thirty-nine miles of wire carry the current to do its work at 2,248 outlets. From this remarkable electrical community 808 telephone wires and 162 telegraph wires run to the outer world. Electric fire alarms, electric time-clock service and messenger calls are also connected. To supply the building with current enough to light and move every bit of its inner activities is a task which would tax an entire municipal plant in a good-sized town. The Times Building is, in fact, a city in itself. Each floor demands an electric supply current greater than that of many villages. Yet not a bit of this tremendous supply of current is generated on the premises. It is delivered at the door—so to speak—by the New York Edison Company.

The arrangement of wiring is such that in all of the lighting work the neutral, or middle, wire of the three-wire Edison circuit is equal in carrying capacity to the two outside wires combined, thus at any time if it becomes necessary to change the present Edison three-wire system to a two-wire system, this may be done with no difficulty by simply connecting the two outside legs together at the switchboard.

All of the cables throughout the building are run in iron pipe to the panel boards and motors.

All the panel boards are marbleized slate and arranged with polished copper bus-bars exposed on the surface. Each panel board is supplied with a main knife switch, which, in addition to the usual and ordinary knives, has a special carbon break attachment.

All of the branch circuits are supplied with knife switches and inclosed fuses.

There is a total of 752 switches in the whole building mounted on the panels and switchboards.

The entire hall and stair lighting of the building is kept entirely separate from the switchboard throughout the building, the hall lighting being divided into regular hall lighting, so-called, and special hall lighting.

The regular hall lighting covers the general lighting of the halls and stairs throughout the building. Special hall lighting covers two special lights attached to the same fixture as the regular hall lighting. It is thus possible on night service to cut off the current from the entire building, except from halls, this being not only a safety factor, but an economical arrangement.

As noted, special feeds are run from the

switchboards to the various floors for regular and special hall lighting. The panel boards on the various floors are subdivided into two or more panel boards, one division being for the main lighting, the second for special hall lighting, and the third for regular hall lighting.

The local push-button switches are installed throughout the building, controlling principally the hall lighting. There are in all 285 of these local switches.

The lighting of the building is in general supplied by ceiling lights. There is a total of 2,441 outlets for lights, divided as follows:

Ceiling lights	1,628
Side lights	187
Base lights	498
Special	128

which represents a total of 6,236 sixteen-candle-power incandescent lamps installed. The building, however, is wired so as to allow for a total of 8,572 sixteen-candle-power lamps with only 2 per cent. loss; that is to say, the number of lights in the building can be increased about 38 per cent. without any change being made in the feeder systems or panel boards, thus giving ample reserve for further increase and the special requirements of tenants.

Feeds have been run to the twenty-fourth floor and there connected to a panel board, these feeds having a capacity of 400 amperes at 110 volts, thus enabling the operation of searchlights or other display effects at the top of the building.

In addition to this display arrangement there has been run a conduit with an outlet box to the north wall of the sixteenth floor, so that search light or other display lighting may be taken care of on the roof of the fifteenth floor.

SEPCIALLY DESIGNED PULL BOXES.

Owing to the great height of the building it is necessary to support at intermediate points the copper cables which supply the top floors of the building. To accomplish this, specially designed pull boxes were installed on the seventh and fifteenth floors, into which feeder cables are drawn and attached to porcelain insulators supported on an iron rod attached to the steel framework of the building. The result of this is the removal of all abnormal strain from the cables, and they are rendered more accessible. Most of the power is in the second sub-basement, and is taken directly from the main switchboard. The remainder of the power is taken from the sixteenth floor, and for this purpose a special feed for the power has been run to the power panel board, located on the south side of the sixteenth floor. From this board are controlled all of the small machines on the sixteenth floor, these comprising 38 linotype machines, elevator hoist, scorcher, planer, and many other devices. The wiring for the various linotype machines runs from the power board to a fused branch block located at each machine, four machines being run on each circuit, but each machine is on a separate fuse located at the machine, thus assuring that trouble with one motor will not interfere with the remaining motors.

There are two wire shafts in the building north and south of the elevators. The north shaft supplies all floors below the seventeenth, the tower being supplied by wires running from the south shaft. The north shaft is the larger of these and contains at the ground floor about twenty-five large iron conduits in addition to space for the telephone service, which provides its own cable. The south riser contains about ten ducts for lighting only, the entire service for bells, telephones, messenger calls, &c., being operated from the north riser. The wiring plans were furnished by Clark & MacMullen and the wiring was done by Feet, McAnerney & Powers.

From foundations to tip of tower the building is a revelation. As an electrical exhibition it will be the mecca for electric engineers.

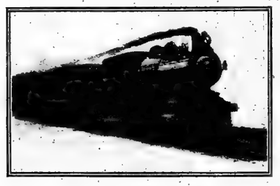

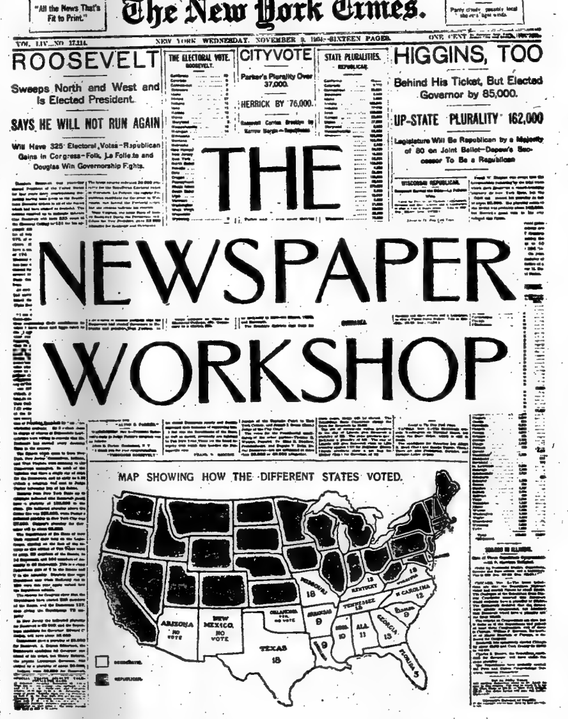
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

NEW YORK WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1904—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT ELSEWHERE.

ROOSEVELT

Sweeps North and West and Is Elected President.

SAYS HE WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

Will Have 325 Electoral Votes—Republican Gains in Congress—Folk, La Follette and Douglas Win Governorship Fights.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

CITY VOTE

Parker's Plurality Over 37,000.

HERRICK BY 76,000.

STATE PLURALITIES.

HIGGINS, TOO

Behind His Ticket, But Elected Governor by 65,000.

UP-STATE PLURALITY 162,000

Legislature Will Be Republican by a Majority of 80 on Joint Ballot—Depew's Successor To Be a Republican

THE NEWSPAPER WORKSHOP

MAP SHOWING HOW THE DIFFERENT STATES VOTED.

HE TIMES moved from Park Row because it could not obtain space for new presses. It had outgrown its old quarters, and it had stopped all artificialities in circulation promotion, while patiently pushing along on that idea which is the best circulation producer—the merit of the publication. In its Park Row quarters, The Times required 22,000 square feet for all departments. In its new home it has 46,000 square feet.

Its presses on Park Row were running faster and were turning out more product per hour than any machines of corresponding capacity in the city, but the circulation would not keep under curb. All circulation canvassers were dropped, the privilege enjoyed by dealers of returning unsold copies was abolished, earlier starts were made in printing the paper, but the circulation persisted in its upward course. The embarrassments of the management, though delightful, became serious. Outside presses were hired without providing a remedy. Then the new site was bought and plans were made for an installation which would be adequate for immediate needs. Ample expenditure was made for equipment that would be efficient and economical in operation, but without ostentation in appearance. For instance, the use of polished brass was excluded, upon the theory that valuable labor would be wasted in cleaning it. At 41 Park Row the labor expended during fifteen years in polishing one brass rail leading from the ground floor to the first office floor had cost more than if the rail had been made originally of solid silver.

In some cases the vanity of the equipment men could not be resisted, and a small quantity of polished brass has crept into the building, but not enough to provoke serious complaint. Partitions were tabooed.

Precautions were taken against any experimental machines. The test of proved result was the standard of the new equipment, and inspections were made of printing establishments in many cities for ideas. The results of that study appear in The Newspaper Workshop which now opens.

If sequence were to be followed, the telegraph, the telephone, and pneumatic tube installations would precede; then the accommodations for the editors and newsmen would follow, and the stages of handling through the composing room, stereotyping department, pressroom, and delivery department would come in regular order.

For purposes of adequate description and to avoid the unnecessary details of newspaper routine, it is deemed better to enumerate those features of the new plant which are entitled to priority by reason of their greater importance, such as:

Presses, with complete electric control.
Autoplates, with complete electric control.
The composing room equipment.
Link belt conveyor, with electric control, for delivery department.
The increasing use of electricity in newspaper manufacture.
Precautions taken for reserves in every branch of the mechanical outfit.
Extension of automatic methods.
Cleaning of machinery by vacuum.
Abandonment of engines and the abandonment of steam except for heating purposes.
Absence of belts and shafting.
The plan whereby a fifty-foot hole, hewn out of solid rock, was made attractive as a model workshop.
Possibilities for the prompt distribution of the paper, incidental to the location of a railroad station in the basement.
The advisability of the adoption of a standard size page and column for all newspapers.
Probably some mistakes have been made in the adaptations of means to ends in the new office—possibly the same results might have

SECOND SUB-BASEMENT MACHINERY PLAN

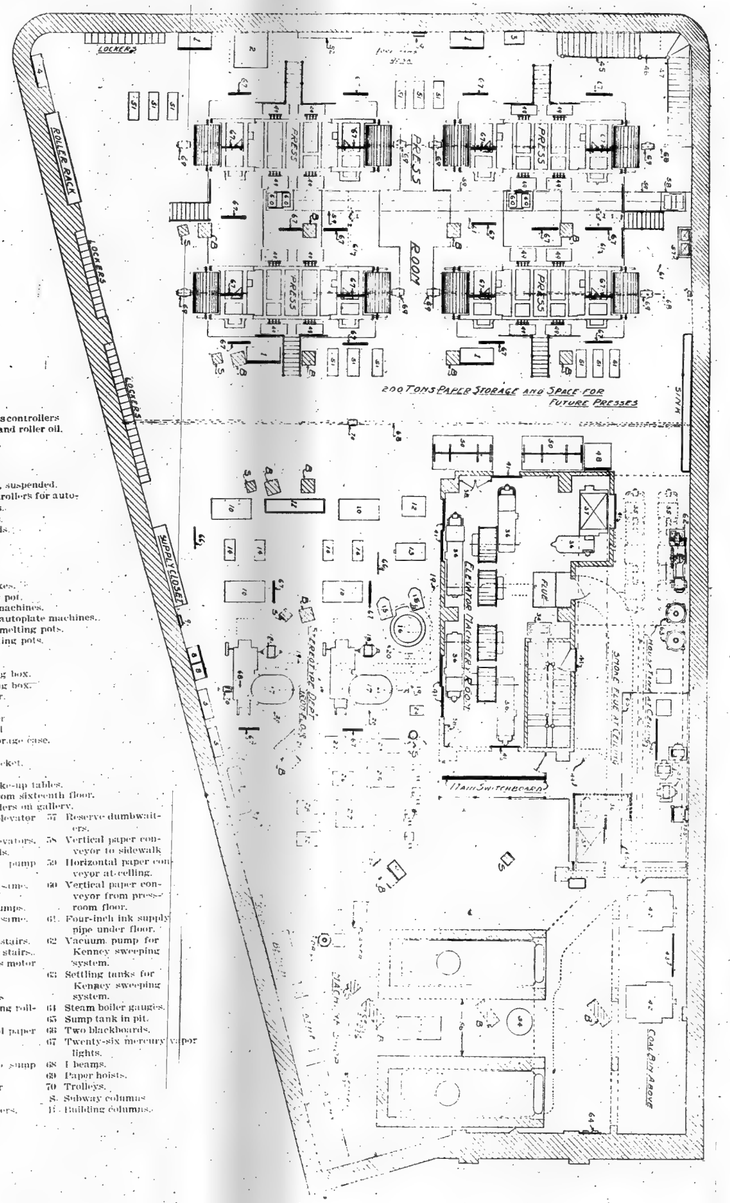

1 Four Kohler press controllers
2 Pit for machine and roller oil.
3 Tool cabinet.
4 Supply closet.
5 Two blowers.
6 Air compressor.
7 Air storage tank, suspended.
8 Two Kohler controllers for autoplate machines.
9 Two time clocks.
10 Four plate stands.
11 Cooling tank.
12 Shaver.
13 Cutter.
14 Four cylinders
15 Two casting boxes.
16 Reserve melting pot.
17 Two autoplate machines.
18 Two motors for autoplate machines.
19 Vent flue from melting pots.
20 Hoods over melting pots.
21 Scorcher.
22 Paper cutter.
23 Flat page casting box.
24 Small flat casting box.
25 Flat page shaver.
26 Router
27 Saw and trimmer
28 Jig saw and drill
29 Matrix paper storage case.
30 Matrix sink.
31 Electric paste jacket.
32 Flat shaver
33 Four matrix make-up tables.
34 Matrix chutes from sixteenth floor.
35 Elevator controllers on gallery.
36 Six electric elevator machines.
37 Two sidewalk elevators.
38 Two panel boards.
39 Three sewage pump motors.
40 Switchboard for same.
41 Sliding doors.
42 Electric house pumps.
43 Switchboard for same.
44 Fresh air inlet.
45 Core rack under stairs.
46 Waste bin under stairs.
47 Storage for press motor covers.
48 Scales.
49 Sixteen fly tables
50 Racks for cleaning rollers.
51 Twelve plate and paper trucks.
52 Spindle racks
53 Ladder down to sump pit.
54 Hot water heater
55 Hot water tank.
56 Two tubular boilers.
57 Reserve dumbwaiters.
58 Vertical paper conveyor to sidewalk
59 Horizontal paper conveyor at ceiling.
60 Vertical paper conveyor from pressroom floor.
61 Four-inch ink supply pipe under floor.
62 Vacuum pump for Kenney sweeping system.
63 Settling tanks for Kenney sweeping system.
64 Steam boiler gauges.
65 Sump tank in pit.
66 Two blackboards.
67 Twenty-six mercury vapor lights.
68 I beams.
69 Paper hoists.
70 Trolleys.
S Subway columns
B Building columns.

been obtained for less money. Some things that have been done may be altered or undone. Some arrangements are tentative and may be changed, as experience or convenience may suggest. It is certain that this installation cannot be defended as the cheapest of its kind, but it can be maintained that it includes many new and unique features and many up-to-date methods.

The purpose of this chapter on The Newspaper Workshop is to enumerate whatever is unique in the plant.

The newspaper workshop of THE TIMES occupies the following space:

Second sub-basement—Press and Stereotyping plant.
First sub-basement—Paper storage, Mail Delivery Department, and rentable space.
Basement—City Delivery and Arcade to Subway Station.
Ground Floor—Publication Office and Arcade.
Thirteenth floor—Circulation and Classified Advertising Departments and Resort Information Bureau.
Fourteenth floor—General Advertising Department, Business Managers Office and Cashier.
Fifteenth floor—Job Print, Mail List Composition, extra Linotypes, and Composing Room overflow.
Sixteenth floor and Gallery—Composing Room.
Seventeenth floor—City and News Room.
Eighteenth floor—Sub-editors, Sunday Department, Telegraph Operators.
Nineteenth floor—Editorial Writers.
Twentieth floor—Publisher.
Twenty-first floor—Library.
Twenty-second—Reception Room.
Twenty-third—Storage.
Twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth floors—Observatory.

—o—o—o—

LAYING OUT A MECHANICAL PLANT.

When the measurements of the Times lot showed that a space of 16,138 square feet inside of the vault walls would be available for the mechanical plant, an apportionment of space was made on the basis indicated in the accompanying cut.

It will be noted that no provision was made for engines or for dynamos, and that the boiler equipment was restricted to a heating plant. The visitor who takes a position in this subterranean chamber at the point directly below the corner of the curb lines had made possible. He will look to the north, and he will see a straight stretch of white wall 178 feet long and 20 feet high. If he turns to the west he will see a wall 107 feet long and 20 feet high. A clear space 30 feet wide under the Forty-second Street pavement provides room for two of the presses, and two more presses have been erected in the next space.

—o—o—o—

SECOND SUB-BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN.

Upon the floor plan of the second sub-basement it will be noted that there are located:

Four Hoe octuple presses, equaling eight quads; capacity 192,000 16-page newspapers per hour.
Four Kohler controllers.
Eight paper hoists.
Four 10-inch I. beams, measuring 275 feet.
One pit for oil storage.
Four tool cabinets.
Ink supply.
Supply closets.
Waste bin.
Roller racks.
Roller stocks.
Core racks.
Spindle racks.
Paper conveyor.
Reserve paper lift.
Sink.
Two autoplates.
Two Kohler electrical controllers for autoplates.
One reserve metal pot.
Two casting boxes.
One tail cutter.
One shaver.
Four finishing blocks.
Four plate stands.
Cooling trough.
Two blackboards.
Two trolleys with chain blocks.
Electric paste jacket.
Small flat shaver.
Flat dryer.
Flat-page casting box.
One flat casting box.
Flat-page shaver.
Jig saw and drill.
Saw and trimmer.
Four matrix make-up tables.
Matrix storage case.
Matrix paper sink.
Router.
One matrix trimmer.
Machine shop.
Vise bench.
Two lathes.
Planer.
Emery wheel and grindstone.
Drill.
Electric iron for burning knobs from blankets.
Ventilating outfit for autoplates and metal pot.
Two blowers for autoplates.
Vacuum machine.
Air compressors for pneumatic tubes.
Switch-board.
Foundations for building elevators.
Two sidewalk elevators.
Two stairways.
Filter for building.
Electric controls for elevators.
Two house pumps.
Three sewage pumps.
Sump pit.
Electric clocks.
Plate and paper trucks.
Lockers for 113 men.
Paper storage.

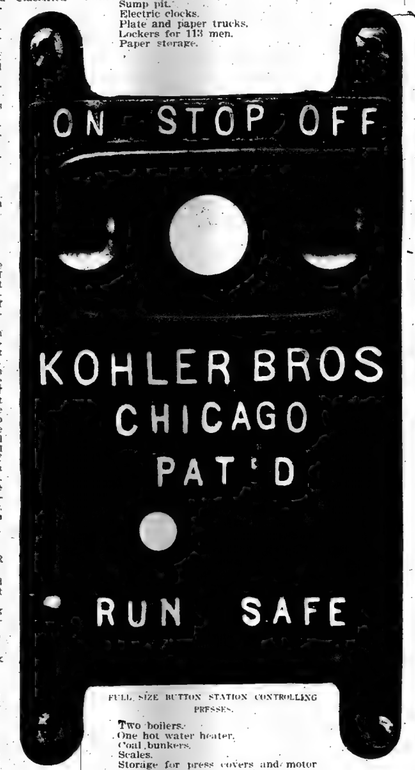

FULL SIZE BUTTON STATION CONTROLLING PRESSES.

Two boilers.
One hot water heater.
Coal bunkers.
Scales.
Storage for press covers and motor covers.
Two racks for cleaning rollers.
Fly tables.
Matrix chutes.
Radiators.
Desks.
Outlets for arc and incandescent and mercury vapor lights.
Telephones.
Delivery department signals.
Water outlets.
Gas outlets.
Electric power outlets.
Suction tank.
Air storage tank.
Electrical supply storeroom.
Building columns.
Subway columns.

The building columns and the Subway columns are entirely bricked in, but are free from contact with each other at any point.

The absence of the stereo-molding machine from this basement will be noted by technical newspaper men. That installation was placed in the composing room on the sixteenth floor after a serious study of the question which arises whenever a newspaper layout is attempted. There was a choice of three plans after the location of the composing room in the sixteenth floor and of the presses in the second sub-basement had been determined. First—To locate the stereo department in the press room, and drop each form a distance of 258 feet. Second—To locate the casting department in the composing room, and drop the plates 258 feet. Third—To put the molding apparatus in the composing room, and the casting apparatus in the press room, and drop the matrices in a chute. The first and second plans had the merit of economy in operating force, and many clever contrivances for dropping the chases in air cushions were considered, but the factors of speed and certainty favored a division of the stereo equipment.

PRESS PITS LIKE TURISKH BATH PLUNGES.

Under each press will be found a pit similar in appearance to the plunge of a Turkish bath, 6 feet in depth, 5 feet in width, and 30 feet long, its upper edge topped with bluestone, furnished by Martin P. Lodge. Such pits are rare. They give access to the driving mechanism of the presses. The fact that the press foundations are set upon solid rock is important, because such construction is an insurance against the possibility of deflection. The machine will always remain in perfect alignment, and should run as smoothly as a watch, which is essential for the perfect wearing of parts.

AUTOMATIC PUMPS IN PRESS PITS.

Dug out of the solid rock, the pits would be subject to leakage from any part of the sub-basement, and might fill with water from such leaks were it not for the provision made that in each pit there is a syphon arrangement, operated by the water pressure of the building, and which starts automatically as soon as water reaches a depth of two inches in a small pocket at the lowest point of the pit.

The floor of that part of the basement devoted to printing is made of 1⅛-inch maple laid upon concrete that rests upon solid rock. In the stereotyping department the floor is laid with ¾-inch steel plates. Directly over the presses are areas with an aggregate length of 26 feet, which afford natural ventilation directly to the sidewalk on Forty-second Street, 50 feet above. Corresponding areas on Seventh Avenue 77 feet in length ventilate the other parts of this strange basement. Altogether these vents to the street have a total area of 477 square feet. Two iron stairways and two sidewalk elevators provide entrance and exit.

PRESSES.

The Times's presses at its old plant on Park Row actually produced 54,000 16-page papers per hour. The new plant, which is new throughout, and which was built by R. Hoe & Co., will actually produce 144,000 papers of the 16-page size per hour. Provision has been made in the floor space for an additional capacity of 72,000 papers per hour, and clearance above the presses has been allowed for extra decks that will double the possible floor equipment, or a total of 432,000 16-page papers per hour.

The actual production of a press is only 75 per cent. of its theoretical production; the margin of 25 per cent being consumed in stops to change rolls, breaks in webs, chokes, replating, or readjusting. On a theoretical basis, which is the usual method of comparing presses, the new plant, when its printing cylinders are running at a speed of 200 revolutions per minute, will have a capacity of 192,000 16-page papers per hour. To complete the equipment of this large battery of octuple presses, the following materials were necessary:

400 tons of machinery—100 tons per press.
24 tons of paper in position at ends of presses.
200 tons of paper on the floor, for a week's supply.
24 tons of stereo metal, including eight tons in plates on the presses and sixteen tons in three melting pots.
8 tons of ink to fill the fountains and tank.
4 tons of roller composition.
420 inking rollers.
12 motors, with 380 horse power, to operate four presses.
8 yokes for lifting rolls.
8 electric trolley hoists, to raise paper rolls in

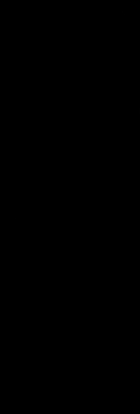

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

position at the ends of presses.

22 mercury vapor lamps.

28 incandescent lamps for press pits.

2 racks for cleaning rollers.

273 feet of 10-inch I beams.

4 tool cabinets.

18 plate paper trucgs.

8 fly tables.

1 paper conveyor.

2 auxiliary lifts for reserve.

The primary advantage of this large equipment is found in an early finish, in good printing, and in certainty of result. An establishment with one press can close late and can make an early start if it has stereotyping facilities, but when it has a large circulation it must have many presses to secure an early finish; and the time of finish is controlling. The presses are illustrated in the accompanying cut.

Each machine is a combination of two quadrupte presses, each quadruple being complete in itself. Altogether there are over 200,000 separate parts in this battery. It has extraordinary possibilities. No human hand touches the product from the moment the spruce tree is cut down in the forest until the printed sheet of paper, pasted, folded and counted, is laid on the link-belt conveyor to be carried around eight angles to the news companies, which are waiting in the delivery department two stories above. A spruce tree 12 inches in diameter will yield pulp for 2,500 sixteen-page papers. So that the pulp made from one large spruce tree is reeled off by these presses every 48 seconds. The operation of the presses is entirely automatic. The web from the rolls is led through the press, the stereotyped printing plates are locked on the cylinders, the inking rollers are placed in position, and the power is started. Then the finished paper comes out at the other end completely printed, folded, counted, and pasted as the reader receives it. The performance would be continuous if the paper did not break, for by means of reels and "flying pasters" it is possible to run the machinery for long periods without stopping them. The presses embody the latest ideas. They are arranged with two rolls at each end, and the folding and delivering mechanisms are placed in the centre. By this means the length of web traveling through the press is eight feet shorter than by any other arrangement of printing cylinders, and it is fourteen feet shorter than in the earlier makes of octuples. In each press there are two distinct printing mechanisms, which can be run independently or in combination. One end can print in colors and the other end in black. The machine can be used as a four-roll press, a three-roll press, or as two two-roll presses. It lends itself readily to color printing or to high-grade half-tone printing, having provision for extra distribution of ink and other facilities for fine work. It can be arranged for magazine forms with pages half the size of the regular newspaper, and, if desired, a cover of a different kind of paper may be run in from one portion and associated with the rest of the product. The addition of a patented wire-stapling apparatus, which has been provided for, will deliver these magazine products with the sheets stapled together in regular book form, cut at the ends and side. When the two printing mechanisms are run independently they can be combined without entering the press pit by slipping a clutch. This provision simplifies the matter of plating, and reduces the possibility of accidents. The folding mechanisms, including the V-shaped former and the tapeless folders and delivery, are placed near the floor level, thereby avoiding all the difficulties of adjustment which are encountered when one folder is placed above another. These mechanisms are, however, raised to a height that is convenient for handling the folded papers. The two lower rolls of paper, one at each end, can be rolled into place from the floor, and the upper rolls are raised 9½ feet by electric trolley hoists operated by wire ropes. With two rolls at each end the paper can be handled with greater facility and safety than is possible where there are four webs passing into the press at one end and four rolls of paper in one stack. On each press there are brackets to carry an extra set of paper rolls, to provide for changing rolls without stopping the press, thus giving that which is known in the press room as the "flying paster." A letter on the margin of each quadruplet end of each press identifies the press whereon each sheet has been printed.

BACK FOR CLEANING ROLLERS.

The folding cylinders of the presses have been made with adjustable segments for the purpose of regulating the position of the folding blade to the cutting sticks. To secure accuracy in folding a spring tension device is provided for equalizing the strain on each web of paper. Milled rollers and adjustable spring-seated propellers at the top of the folders facilitate a regulation of tension on the paper. The presses are arranged to collect either with the collecting cylinder or by transverse collector for odd product in collection. They are equipped to produce a 16-page paper inserted from each end and to deliver the entire product of the press on one side, thereby cutting down the number of fly boys and placing the papers at a convenient point for loading the paper conveyor. By this arrangement the product of the four presses is sent to the delivery department without employing any carrier boys. Comparing the double quadruple with the ordinary octuple, the advantage of the double quadruple lies in the greater accessibility, shorter webs, and in an increased production rated at 15 per cent.

The presses are built low in order that they may be used in rooms with comparatively low ceilings and upon the theory that the nearer the working parts of a machine can be brought to the floor or foundation the better it will work and the longer it will last. This form of construction affords better access to the fountains, cylinders, rollers, and other parts. The ceiling of THE TIMES's press room has a clearance of 20 feet, so that there will be ample space for putting another deck on top of the present frames and for enlarging the presses from four-roll to six-roll or even eight-roll presses, or color production may be added without requiring additional floor space or without restricting the use of the machine. In short, with space available on the floor and above the presses, THE TIMES has room for an actual capacity of at least 432,000 16-page papers per hour.

Air space above the presses also insures lower temperatures and saves rollers in Summer time, though if the experience of the past Summer is to be accepted as an indication that precaution has been unnecessary in THE TIMES's press room. In the hottest period of the Summer a thermometer was kept at the intersection of the four presses for a period of one month, and hourly readings were taken. The reports showed that in hot weather, cool weather, rainy weather, dry weather, mid-day, midnight, the thermometer did not vary more than one degree from 62. This uniformity is due to the large area of the second sub-basement—16,128 feet—and to a wall area of 10,240 square feet, built into the solid rock and around which cold ground water was dripping down the outer walls of the vault and thence through drains into the sump-pit at the rate of 4,000 gallons per day.

The experience of one recent newspaper construction had made its impression. In that establishment the space over the presses had been stinted so much that the rollers melted in Summer, and the machines could not be operated until the steam pipes had been covered and forced ventilation had been provided. An effort was made to guard against these contingencies by methods which are fully described in the chapter devoted to the uses of electricity in the Times Building.

An experience of a few months with uniformity of temperature suggests the possibility that the Times basement will be uniform in temperature at all periods of the year, thereby avoiding the necessity of making two kinds of rollers—the Summer and the Winter variety. In Summer the place is cool and in Winter it is warm.

ELECTRIC PAPER HOIST.

ELECTRICAL CONTROL OF PRESSES.

To the casual observer the most surprising feature of the new equipment will be the method of operating and controlling the 100-ton presses by means of little push buttons that look as if they might operate the ordinary electric bell. They are so inconspicuous that they escape notice unless attention is directed to them, yet they are of prime importance because they actuate electrical controlling devices which in turn supply current to motors for driving the presses. The motors are concealed under the presses, and the visitor does not realize what is actually happening in the pressroom. An air of mystery surrounds the manipulation of the machines. They respond much in the same way that the brain in the human organism responds to the impressions it receives, governing every movement with accuracy and precision. The wonder of this installation can best be appreciated when it is stated that a push button placed in Chicago and connected with the controlling system in THE TIMES press room in New York can be made to operate the press, and that if anything should happen to the press it would automatically come to a stop. The photograph shown herewith illustrates the exact size of a push-button station.

The evolution of electrical control of presses is interesting. Ten years ago the press builders objected to any direct connected power; they preferred belted power, because the presses were thereby cushioned against shocks. Since the

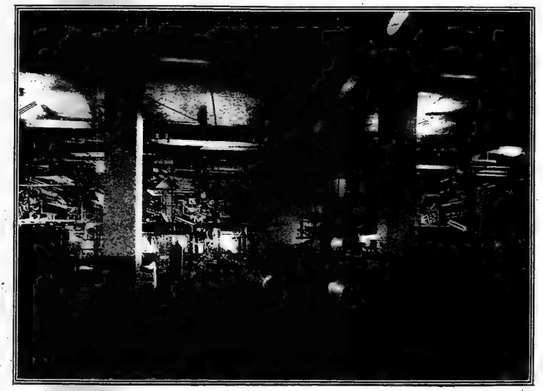

VIEW OF PRESS ROOM.

Kohler system has been introduced they are enthusiastic advocates of its adoption. The important factors of determining the value of such an installation are the saving in electric energy, saving in time; the material saving in print waste and white waste, averaging from 1 to 2 per cent. on the paper bill because of the greater control of the presses; the saving in labor, because no brakeman is necessary; the insurance against accident, and the increased product per hour, averaging 10 per cent. The protection of the machinery is assured by doing away with jars or jerks, and danger to the motor is eliminated by the automatic shut-off in case of overload. The easy start and graduated speed permit faulty spots in the paper, and poor paper, too, to run through the press without breaking. The saving in the paper bill to a newspaper of considerable circulation is controlling. Complete tests of the relative efficiency of the Kohler controllers in saving of electric current have not been made by THE TIMES, but the preliminary reports obtained by correspondence were sufficient to justify the investment. THE TIMES's presses on Park Row that were equipped with motors of average standard used 750 watts to print 1,000 8-page sheets. The St. Louis Republic, which keeps accurate record of all its mechanical operations, used an average of 617 watts to print 1,000 8-page sheets. The figures of one Chicago newspaper office indicate that with presses equipped with the Kohler system it uses 450 watts to print 1,000 8-page sheets. The Philadelphia Record presses in August, 1902, averaged 15,242 papers per hour per press. In August, 1903, after the Kohler system had been successfully running for some time, the same presses averaged 16,483 per hour. In other months the percentages of increase were much larger. Possibly other causes affected the results of that office, but the electrical control undoubtedly increased the efficiency and economy of the presses. There are twelve push buttons on each press at convenient points, and they are so small that a three-year-old child could readily start, regulate, or stop that big mass with absolute safety to the machinery. At each station there is a safety switch which protects the pressman against the sudden starting of the machine. If he pushes that switch to "Safe" he literally locks the press so that no one can move any part of the machine until that particular switch has been turned to "Run" position. A ten-horse power motor at each end of the press starts the machine and graduates its speed. At a given point the load is automatically shifted to a 75-horse power motor, which drives the press to full speed. So delicate is the mechanism that a movement of an eighth of an inch can be made while putting on blankets or plates. When a press is brought to the desired speed for threading paper, the "Safe" switch can be pushed, and it will be impossible to increase the speed until that "Safe" is released. It sometimes happens that a press "chokes," or journals become overheated. The motors used with this system of control are of the ordinary standard types. The controllers are so adjusted that when the load on the motor exceeds a certain predetermined point from any cause whatever, the power is automatically shut off and the press comes to a standstill in a few seconds, without shock. The same system of control has been applied to THE TIMES's autoplates, with additions which meet their peculiar requirements.

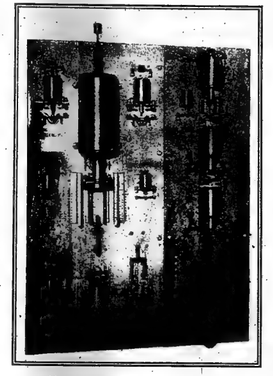

SLAB IN PRESS CONTROL EQUIPMENT.

LIGHTING OF PRESSES.

When the matter of lighting the presses was taken up a layout of 40 incandescent lights per press, or 160 lights in all, and 10 arc lights was proposed. The estimates for wiring this installation seemed high, and the explanation was made that 1,800 holes must be bored into the press frames to hold the conduits. Recourse was then had to the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor lamps, which cost less in original outlay than the wiring of incandescent lamps. It was guaranteed that the mercury vapor lamps would use less current. The question of cost resolved itself into a comparison based on three items—the cost of current, the quantity of current, and renewals. While this matter was pending the new Butterick plant made a test of five methods of press illumination, and that test determined the choice of the mercury vapor lamp for THE TIMES's presses. First impressions of its greenish light are unfavorable. Employes look as if all had liver complaint, but in the course of a few days, as they grow accustomed to the change, the men in the press room, as in the composing room, favor the light. By the use of the mercury vapor lamp all wiring on the presses was avoided. In fact, there are no lights attached to a press except in the pits, where 28 incandescent lamps

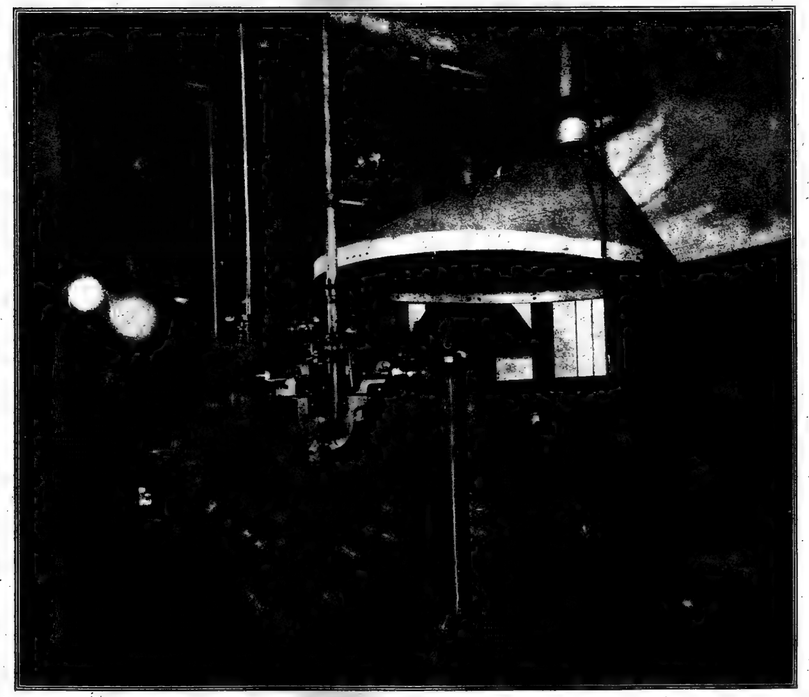

AUTOPLATE AND ITS VENTILATION.

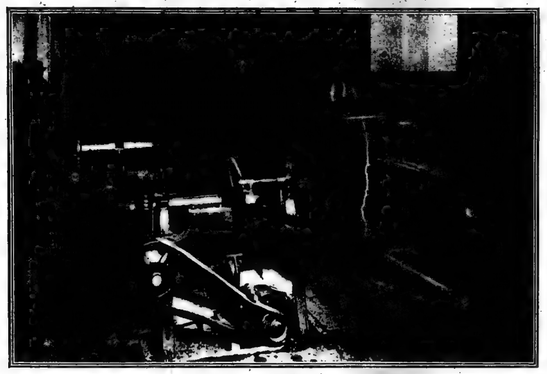

AUXILIARY HAND-CASTING OUTFIT.

were installed—7 in each pit, including one portable lamp with wire guard. Over the four presses, as well as suspended in the space between them, are 22 of the tubular lamps. Light penetrates every corner, high or low. The four lights in the stereotyping room make it easy to see each minute contrivance of the wonderful autoplates or plate-casting machines.

In the composing rooms there are 10 lights over the new-modeled make-up tables, showing every detail of the make-up and type. The lamps used by THE TIMES are 20 inches long and one inch in diameter, shaded by white enameled reflectors, and arranged in series of twos on Edison voltage. Three and a half amperes of electricity are required for each series and each tube is of 300-candle power. The long light tube is made of glass with wire sealed in at each end. These wires lead the current to the electrodes, one or both of which are of mercury. The tube is sealed after having been exhausted by the vacuum pump. It is lighted by tilting it, so that the mercury flows from one electrode to another in a small stream. This stream momentarily connects the electrodes, and when that stream breaks the mercury vapor that fills the tube connects the currents and becomes luminous. At close range the lamps appear to produce a light of brilliant whiteness. From a distance their glow has a blue-green tinge. Red rays are almost entirely lacking, and this is the reason the tubes are available for working lights. The absence of red makes them acceptable for photographing purposes. The diffusion of light from every portion of the tube and the extent of the luminous surface prevent the formation of heavy shadows such as are caused by more sharply defined lights. They enable a bench worker to "see around his work."

ELECTRIC HOISTS FOR PAPER ROLLS.

Various devices for raising paper rolls into place were submitted. Pneumatic hoists, hydraulic lifts, and electric trolley hoists offered attractions. The hydraulic platform worked by house tank pressure would have been economical in operation, though not in first cost. But considerations of convenience and adaptability of uses determined the selection of Sprague electric hoists, which are worm geared and operated by pendant cords hanging from outriggers. These cords give hand control to the hoists; a pull on one cord raises the roll of paper, and a pull on the other cord lowers the roll. When the cord is released the hoist instantly stops. The hoists travel on 10-inch I beams, one at each end of each press, or eight hoists in all. They are also available for press construction and repairing. Each hoist lifts one ton at the rate of 75 feet per minute. A limit or automatic switch prevents damage to the hoist by carelessness of the operator in lifting his load too high. It has a strong mechanical brake to suspend the load without the loss of power. Like a trolley car, it requires current only when it is in use. Each hoist is provided with its individual motor, and the electric current can be utilized directly. Two hundred and seventy-three feet of 10-inch I beams were installed to facilitate the work of building the presses, and for repair purposes and for piling paper rolls in tiers in the vacant space on the press room floor.

PRESS SIGNALS.

The use of Kohler controllers with safety signals obviated the necessity for any flashlight or other starting signals. A red light for each fly is actuated by a button from the delivery department, two floors above. This glow is a signal that enough papers have been printed, or at least that the presses are to be stopped.

INK SUPPLY.

Many newspaper plants recently built have installed ink pumps, or have used air pressure to force ink into the fountain. In the new plant gravity pressure has been tried, and a 5-ton tank, made by D. Gilroy, was located in the

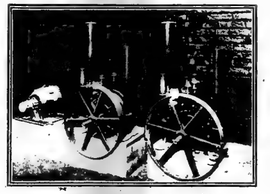

BLOWERS FOR AUTOPLATES.

first sub-basement with a trap opening in the basement floor, thus securing a height of 32 feet to force the ink into the lower fountain and of 26 feet into the upper fountain. Three-inch conduits were furnished by W. M. Logan to convey the ink under the floor to 2-inch distributing pipes, which branch off into 1¼-inch pipes for filling the lower fountains and 1½-inch pipes for the upper fountains. A stop cock regulates the supply while the machines are in motion. Inside each fountain there is a ¾-inch pipe which is not perforated in the old way, but which has three slots, 1-16, ¼, 3-16 inches in width; the widest slot being farthest from the ink supply. These slots can be cleaned with one stroke of a knife. In the old way it was necessary to poke a wire into each perforation.

The problem of temperature was deferred until experience should determine the necessity for artificial regulation.

STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT.

The stereotyping plant of THE NEW YORK TIMES includes two autoplates, and the manufacturers say these particular machines are the only installations that embody all their latest ideas. The autoplate machine is the final link in the making of an up-to-date newspaper plant, filling a gap that existed long after the typesetting and printing branches were equipped with modern time-saving machinery. While the linotyper worked at the wonderful typesetting apparatus in the composing room, and while papers by hundreds of thousands rolled out of the octuple presses, the stereotyping department continued to be the clog between the more modern branches, the problem which no inventor could solve. Progress stopped at this door. In hot weather overworked men dropped beside the casting boxes, while a large force of men in the press room idly waited for plates to slowly emerge from the plate foundry. For the ultimate solution the newspaper makers are indebted to Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, which made THE TIMES'S two autoplates.

In order to explain the advantages of the new machine it is necessary to describe briefly the old methods. As soon as the papier-mâché matrix was brought into the stereotyping room it was placed on a trimming table and cut to proper size. Then it was put on the trough-like bottom of the casting box. The stereotypers next closed the heavy lid of the box, dipped a big iron ladle into a caldron of molten metal, and poured the metal through an opening into the box. The metal hardened, and was taken out in the shape of an untrimmed plate. The matrix was stripped off, and the laborious processes of trimming began. A saw removed the end, or tail, which had been molded in the lip of the casting box. Then men at a finishing block trimmed off rough places. On another table a wide knife scooped out the hollow side of the plate and smoothed the interior surfaces. A dip in a cooling trough ended the performance. After all this manual work the plate at last was ready to go on the press.

By the hand process three minutes were required to cast, cut, shave, trim, and cool a plate. By the autoplate process that work is done in about one minute. The hand-casting box turns out an average of one plate per minute when operated by dexterous workers, or one plate in one and three-quarters minutes under ordinary conditions. The autoplate turns out four plates a minute, and equals a production of from four to six casting boxes. The New York World, with one of its autoplates, turns out the plates

STEAM TABLES.

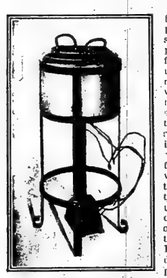

ELECTRIC PASTE JACKET.

for ten sextuple presses (four starters to the press) in about fifteen minutes. By hand methods that work took fifty minutes, and often an hour. In thirteen minutes from the receipt of the form in the molding room twenty-three finished plates were delivered to the pressroom. In thirty-four minutes from the receipt of the first of eight molds in the casting room 100 plates were delivered in the pressroom.

The facility and certainty with which plates can be turned out apart from the results in good printing are important in another aspect. The gain in time of starting the last press is so large that three sextuple presses fed by one autoplate will turn out more papers in a run of ninety minutes than four sextuples supplied by hand-made plates. Then, too, a better distribution of papers is made possible. The New York World has decreased the running time of its evening edition one hour and ten minutes by the use of autoplates. Its saving in press time is $200 a week, and its closing time in the composing room is later.

Though a complex creation, the autoplate is not a hard one to explain even to the uninitiated. The operator places the papier-maché matrix in the machine, where it is held in a trough-like shape. Then he presses a button. There his manual labor ceases, and he becomes an overseer of the apparatus. The machinery moves in response to the push of the button, and the bottom of the box rises, lifting the matrix close to a fluted cylinder. A pump begins to work, drawing a mass of molten metal out of a caldron and forcing it into the casting box. Meanwhile, sprays of water have made both box and cylinder almost as cold as ice, causing the metal to harden quickly and giving a steel-like face to the plate. When the plate is cool the matrix is neatly stripped off by the machinery. The plate is raised automatically to the top of the machine, where a metal arm seizes it and brings it under fine saws that trim off the rough edges, and a knife smoothes its under surface.

Up to this point the autoplate is an invention of a few years' standing, but the two machines of THE NEW YORK TIMES have an added appliance just perfected. These latest machines cut off the plate's rough ends, shave, rout, and turn it out completely ready for the press. The autoplates of the original type left the end to be trimmed by hand.

There is another detail in which THE TIMES's autoplates are unique. Hitherto the caldron for the molten metal has been equipped with a steel mixing paddle. Instead of steel, copper is used as the material for the mixer in these two newest machines. The idea of a copper mixer is original with Mr. Selkirk of THE TIMES's stereotyping department. As yet his theory has had no final practical test, but both he and the officials of the manufacturing company are confident that the change will be an improvement, and they base their claim upon this point: Stereotype metal is composed of three constituents—lead, antimony, and tin. The heat under the caldron or pot tends to make these materials stratify and separate, and the steel mixer adds to that tendency. Copper, on the other hand, possesses chemical properties that will lessen the separating, which heretofore has been a source of much trouble to stereotypers, and often has caused noticeable imperfections in the finished plates.

The newspaper reader, besides getting later news through the saving of time, derives another benefit from the autoplate. The machine turns out more perfect plates, and therefore causes clearer printed pages than ever was possible under the old régime. It is more gentle in its handling of the matrices, too, for they are so little affected that it is possible to make as many as a hundred casts from a single mold.

The water supply for THE TIMES's autoplates is a feature that alone would make the stereotyping equipment superior. There is a pressure of 160 pounds on the machines when the water is taken from the building's tank supply, and a pressure of 35 pounds when it comes from the street supply. A four-inch main is cross-connected, so that by a twist of a valve the water can be taken either from the house tank or from the street supply—2-inch pipes run from the 4-inch main to each cylinder, and ¾-inch pipes branch from the 2-inch pipes to the casting box and the shaver. The cold ground water that drips into the seepage tank from the outer walls of the vault will be used for cooling purposes. Calculations vary as to the quantity of water required to cool the autoplate products. Forty gallons per plate is assumed to be the standard, but the quantity will vary according to the temperature of the water. At a temperature of 40 degrees the water, under ordinary pressure, is promptly effective.

Within a few feet of the autoplates are two American Gas Furnace Company pressure blowers, attached by a 2-inch main, which branches into two 2-inch pipes, one to either machine, for the purpose of forcing air, when it is needed, to mix with the gas to generate the intense heat required under the throats of the autoplate. Air and gas join in a ⅜-inch mixer, and an air pressure from 1 to 2 pounds is obtained with a volume of 60 or 70 cubic feet per minute. Coal is used for heating the big six-ton metal pots, but coal would not produce heat sufficient for the throats beneath which eighty-five gas burners, each 3-16 inch in diameter, are necessary. Each of the blowers, like all other electrical devices in the plant, has

DELIVERY TABLE.

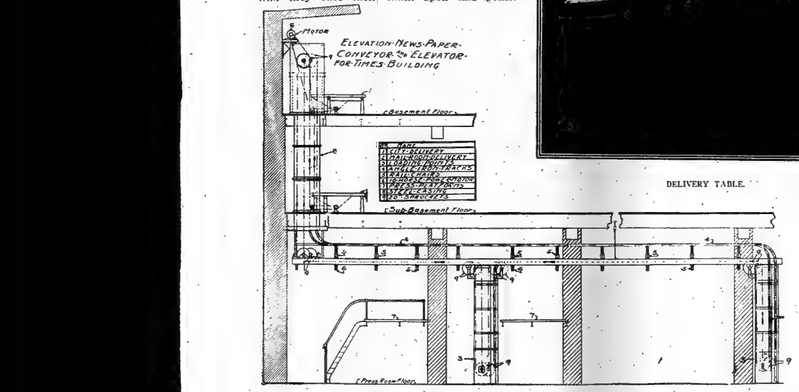

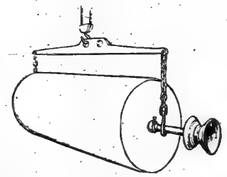

an individual motor. A flat matrix dryer is also near the autoplate to heat matrices if repairs are needed.

CONTROLLERS FOR AUTOPLATES.

The autoplates are operated by the Kohler system of control. From any one of various stations located at different points upon the machine the operator can start or stop or control its speed by pressing an electric button and causing the apparatus to run fast or slow. At each control station there is also a safety switch, and when this is turned off no one can start the machine from any position until that particular switch shall have been released, so that an error or forgetfulness on the part of another will not be the cause of starting the machine while he is entangled in it. One of these safety devices renders it impossible to start the autoplate if the metal is not properly heated, thereby preventing breakage of the machine. Another is a "no voltage" attachment, which, in the event of failure of current, causes the controller automatically to return to the starting position before the current can come on again. A regulating valve on the controller prevents too sudden start and increase of speed, thereby preventing a careless operator from injuring the machinery or the product.

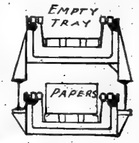

VENTILATING THE METAL POTS.

The ventilation of the autoplates furnished a subject for serious study. Other establishments gave little data on which to base results. The Times's second sub-basement had a depth of 50 feet below the street, presenting new problems. Finally an installation was made with two 6-inch steel screw pipes from the furnace of each autoplate and with 9-inch pipes leading from the large hoods over the melting pots. These pipes converged into 12 and 14 and ultimately into a 16-inch duct, which emptied into a steel flue 389 feet high. Big metal hoods placed over the autoplates catch the fumes of the metal pots. A flange has been placed in the main duct for the insertion of a blower if the natural draught is insufficient. Hitherto such hoods have been built with corners that hold some of the gases and prevent them from escaping, but The Times's ventilators are shaped like ovals with all their interior surfaces rounded. Into the pipe at the top of each hood there is drawn continually a draught that feels as if it might blow off one's overcoat if he should go close enough to the opening. A detachable cap two feet square is placed on the hood over the pump in the metal pot in order that the pump may be lifted out and cleaned whenever necessary. No. 16 galvanized iron is used for hoods and pipes. The covering of these large ventilating pipes has been held in abeyance. If they radiate heat appreciably, as is possible, asbestos will be used to cover them.

Running on a 10-inch I beam in the ceiling over the autoplate is a block and chain trolley for use in removing heavy pieces of the machine when repairs are necessary. All the mechanisms in the room are cleaned by the Kenney vacuum process, the same as is used throughout the building for getting rid of dust on floors, walls, furniture, and even on clothing.

The concrete flooring around the autoplates is covered with ¾-inch steel plates to prevent wear and tear incidental to the handling of the

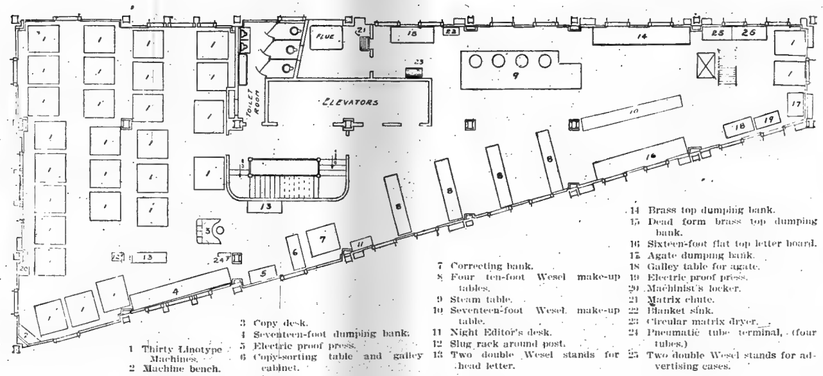

1 Thirty Linotype Machines.
2 Machine bench.
3 Copy desk.
4 Seventeen-foot dumping bank.
5 Electric proof press.
6 Copy-sorting table and galley cabinet.
7 Correcting bank.
8 Four ten-foot Wesel make-up tables.
9 Steam table.
10 Seventeen-foot Wesel make-up table.
11 Night Editor's desk.
12 Slug rack around post.
13 Two double Wesel stands for head letter.
14 Brass top dumping bank.
15 Dead form brass top dumping bank.
16 Sixteen-foot flat top letter board.
17 Agate dumping bank.
18 Galley table for agate.
19 Electric proof press.
20 Machinist's locker.
21 Matrix chute.
22 Blanket sink.
23 Circular matrix dryer.
24 Pneumatic tube terminal, (four tubes.)
25 Two double Wesel stands for advertising cases.

SIXTEENTH FLOOR—COMPOSING ROOM.

heavy plates, and the room is lighted by four mercury vapor tubes—"artificial sunshine" makers, as they have been called.

A new style of cooling trough, designed by Mr. Selkirk of the stereotyping department, has been built especially for THE TIMES. It is made of galvanized iron instead of wood. The water inlets and drains penetrate the bottom, and near the top edges are three overflows. In this trough the plates get their final cooling. The bottom of the vessel, which is 10 feet long, is covered with a wooden mat.

There will not be much old-time plate-making in this establishment, but the new stereotyping room contains a fully fitted auxiliary hand plant for reserve use. If anything goes wrong with the autoplates or with either of them during the late rush hours this supplementary equipment will transform into a comparatively slight delay that which might have been a serious tie-up.

AUXILIARY HAND-CASTING OUTFIT.

THE TIMES's stereotyping room has been designed especially for autoplate installation. The auxiliary hand plant contains one 4-ton Hoe metal pot, two self-balancing casting boxes of new design, easily manipulated, a new automatic shaver and cutter, and the most approved tables and finishing cylinders, each equipped with a Sprague motor. The cutting-off cylinder is of a new pattern, and entirely automatic. The shaving machine has an attachment by means of which the plate, after being shaved, is forced out of the machine into the hands of the operator. All these improvements save much time and greatly simplify the process of plate-making. The metal pot has been sunk in the floor, so that its height for pouring purposes is 3 feet 2½ inches, and the height of the shaving machine has been made 2 feet 7½ inches. It is claimed that this depression facilitates the dipping and raising of the ladle over the edge of the pot and shortens the hoist for putting in metal.

AN ELECTRIC PASTE JACKET.

Nearby is a Hadaway electric paste jacket or pot contrivance for boiling the paste used in making matrices, and matrix making is one of the nightly functions of the stereotyping department. Comparatively it is a small piece of equipment, but it is entirely up to date. There are four matrix make-up tables and a sink for wetting paper.

Like the composing room, the stereotyping department has a jobbing branch. In this job plant are machines for making flat plates as distinguished from the curved plates used on the big presses. The mounting of picture cuts and the casting of plates for advertisements are done here. Then there is a full-page flat casting box, self-balancing and self-locking, which is operated by hand. A flat-page shaver, jig saw and drill saw and trimmer, and other accessory machines have their own individual motors geared directly to them without cumbersome belting. No labor-saving device has been omitted in equipping the department, and conveniences for the storage of materials have been provided. The stereotyping department is a divided establishment.

THE EQUIPMENT FOR MOLDING.

The casting of plates is done in the second subbasement. The molding is done in the composing room on the sixteenth floor, 258 feet above. The apparatus up stairs for molding includes four Hoe tables, heated by gas, for drying the matrices; a circular gas-heated matrix-dryer or "scorcher," with an individual motor, a molding machine of latest design, driven by individual motor, a blanket sink, and a novel blanket rack. The rotary dryer is used in order that the forms may be pulled more quickly from the steam tables. The flat dryer in the basement is used to patch or repair matrices in case of accident. The steam tables, which are of the latest type, are capable of keeping steam up to a pressure of 125 pounds when in use, and

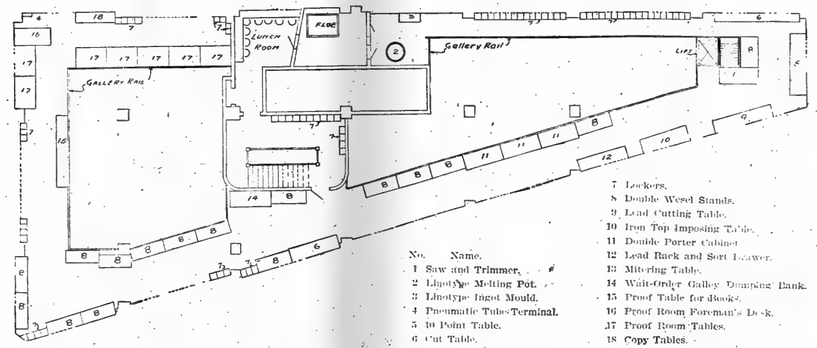

No. Name.
1 Saw and Trimmer.
2 Linotype Melting Pot.
3 Linotype Ingot Mould.
4 Pneumatic Tube Terminal.
5 10 Point Table.
6 Cut Table.
7 Lockers.
8 Double Wesel Stands.
9 Lead Cutting Table.
10 Iron Top Imposing Table.
11 Double Porter Cabinet.
12 Lead Rack and Sort Drawer.
13 Mitering Table.
14 Wait-Order Galley Dumping Bank.
15 Proof Table for Books.
16 Proof Room Foreman's Desk.
17 Proof Room Tables.
18 Copy Tables.

COMPOSING ROOM GALLERY.

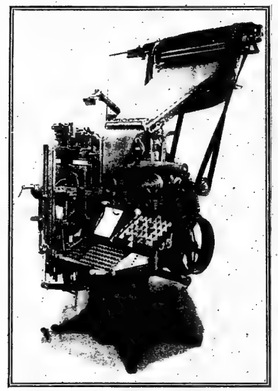

LINOTYPE WITH INDIVIDUAL MOTOR DIRECTLY GEARED.

are set at that pressure to blow off. They have a new method of obtaining water, for instead of using a pump they get their supply continually from a small tank built over each table. The blanket rack consists of a system of pipes on which the blankets are hung.

AN IDEA IN CHASES.

Another feature of the up-stairs section of the stereotyping department is the arrangement of slots in the bottoms of the chases—an idea of the foreman of the stereotyping department who says matrix drying is accelerated if some of the water from the wet page of type and from the wet matrix is allowed to drip down into these slots instead of remaining on the flat steel until it is evaporated by heat.

MATRIX CHUTE.

The matrices when made are dropped down a chute a distance of 278 feet to the second subbasement, there to have plates made from them on the autoplates. The matrix chute, designed by R. M. Rodgers & Co., consists of two

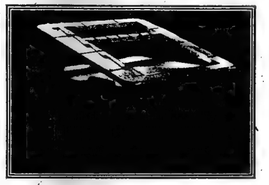

IDEA IN CHASES.

MAKE-UP TABLE IN COMPOSING ROOM.

flat and wide boxes operated as dumb-waiters, each of which is large enough to hold a full-page matrix without bending, and it is counterbalanced by another box, so that when one is at the top the other is at the bottom. The molding room is directly over and in line with the stereotype foundry. Gongs at each end are used for signaling purposes. To assure speed a small motor has been attached to this chute.

PLATE AND PAPER TRUCKS.

Twelve trucks, by Robert Capes & Son, from models obtained through the courtesy of The New York World, were procured for hauling

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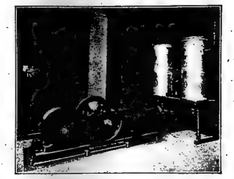

REFERENCES AND PARTIAL LIST of BUILDINGS IN WHICH THE Kenney Vaccum Sweeping System IS NOW INSTALLED

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HARVEY FISKE BLDG.....62 Cedar St.
R. H. MACY & CO. STORE.....34th St. & B'way.
HOTEL BRESLIN.....29th St. & B'way
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE CO.....19th St. & B'way
MET. OPERA HOUSE.....39th St. & B'way
J. WANAMAKER STORE.....10th St. & B'way
WALL ST. EXCHANGE BLDG.....Exchange Place
NAT. PARK BANK BLDG.....Fulton St. & B'way
MISS HELEN GOULD'S RESIDENCE.
O. G. JENNINGS RESIDENCE.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.....42d St.

TERMINAL, COMMUNIPAW, N. J.

N. J. CENTRAL R. R. CO. CLEANING CARS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. WANAMAKER'S STORE.....Broad St.
KEITH'S THEATRE.....Chestnut St.

BOSTON, MASS.

KEITH'S THEATRE.
JORDAN MARSH CO.'S STORE.

PITTSBURG, PA.

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P. O. BOX 900, CHICAGO

paper and plates over the floor. They have wooden tops reinforced with iron and run on cast-iron wheels. A special form of truck for handling upright rolls of paper was also obtained from a model used by The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

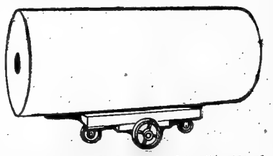

Against the wall that runs along the side of the second sub-basement are arranged the sanitary lockers for use of the men who work down there. All of the lockers are made of steel with drawn metal doors, by Merritt & Co. One in the centre is especially constructed with a solid steel door, on the outside of which is blazoned a red cross. To this special compartment both the press room foreman and the head of the stereotyping department have keys. Inside are stored all the requirements for giving "first aid to the injured."

THE MACHINE SHOP.

The equipment of this end of the mechanical department includes a portable vise table, two lathes, planer, and drill, and other large tools, all operated by individual motors. Electric irons for burning the margins of blankets are stored there.

VENTILATION OF THE SECOND SUB-BASEMENT.

Rising from the ceiling of the second sub-basement are four large areas allowing escape for the heated air to the street. These areas are 25 feet deep, 3 feet wide, and have a combined length of 105 feet. The products of cumbustion from the furnaces under the boilers are removed by a steel flue 280 feet high. Around this flue is an air shaft of equal height, and with an area of 258 square feet. The only possible source of vitiation of the air in the second sub-basement would be the stereotyping apparatus, and the ventilating system for that equipment is believed to be adequate.

OIL STORAGE IN A PIT.

A pit that had been originally built for the convenience of an elevator from the press room to the Subway platform was converted into a sealed inclosure for the storage of oil with a pipe leading up the side of the wall to a height of 3½ feet, where a hand pump enables the operator to draw the oil from a faucet. A safety can is also used for oil supply. It will be seen that the oil supply is fire-proof and water-proof, and the quantity of benzine is restricted, for insurance reasons, to one gallon.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS.

Chemical fire extinguishers have been provided and hose connections have been made with the building standpipe under a pressure of 160 pounds. Paper waste is stowed away in a big iron box and packed into bales for shipment. A sprinkler equipment begins to start showers of water wherever heat is generated. A fire reel turns on the water automatically as soon as twenty feet of hose is removed. Doors held open by fusible plugs are released by the fusing of the plugs when the temperature rises and the doors close to stop smoke from filling the building.

CLEANING MACHINERY BY VACUUM.

A vacuum sweeping machine for cleaning presses, autoplates, and linotypes has been installed in the building that serves a variety of purposes in the offices and especially in the barber shop. It is described fully elsewhere as part of the building equipment. In two newspaper offices compressed air has been adopted to clean the linotypes, but that method merely blows the material off the machine. The vacuum plan gathers all the white dust that usually accumulates on presses, disposes of the linotype cuttings, and gives access to the many nooks and crannies of the autoplates.

FLOORS AND WALLS.

Various suggestions were made respecting the floor of the second sub-basement. The stereo department required steel plates, but the space around the presses might be covered with concrete, with maple, or with asphalt laid on corrugated iron. A choice was made of 1⅝-inch maple as at least temporarily advantageous. The walls were covered with white water-proof paint with dark-green base. The ceiling was covered with Portland cement, and the radiators for heating purposes were put out of the way on the ceiling. The under side of the press platforms was also painted white, aiding materially in the reflection of light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Covers of khaki requiring 296 yards of material, furnished by Abercrombie & Fitch, completely shroud the monster presses in their idle hours. Twelve covers of water-proof material were provided for the motors in the press pits. To protect the cams at the corners of the presses from the paper trucks wooden shields were built around them and the ends of shafts which protruded from the floor were covered with steel plates.

Four quartered-oak tool cabinets, one for each press, were furnished and stocked with wrenches and other paraphernalia.

The electric wiring for power and light is concealed under the floor and in the ceiling except in those instances where electric brackets project from the brick walls.

Two electric hoists, having lifts of 50 feet, bring in paper and other supplies from the street, and take out ashes and waste.

A convenient arrangement for cleaning rollers without moving them has been provided in two racks holding 24 rollers each. It is a wrought-iron affair on four wheels, and can be moved to any part of the press room. The cleansing kerosene drops into a cast-iron pan that is fixed on the rack, and the delay of transferring the rollers to and from the roller racks on the wall is avoided.

Racks for keeping reserve rollers in perpendicular, and racks for spindles and for cores have been provided.

Telephones connect with all departments and with the long distance service.

A 20-foot sink along the Seventh Avenue wall gives ample facilities for washing, and compartments covering 230 square feet have been set aside for toilet purposes.

The drinking water is filtered.

MAILING AND DELIVERING.

The tables of the mailing room, on the first sub-basement floor, are unique. They have maple tops 1¾ inches thick. Each is 15 feet long.

Electric Motors

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The New York Times electrical equipment contains many of the Sprague Electric Motors and Hoists. The Sprague apparatus is scientifically constructed of the best materials and designed especially for this class of work. Newspaper and printing offices desiring to reduce operating expenses and to lessen the time of production should investigate the Sprague Electric Motors and Hoists which are unequalled for economy of service.

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3 feet high, and 3½ feet wide. Altogether there are 205 linear feet of table service, and all mail bags, twine, and wrapping paper are stored underneath the tables, so that no space is wasted. There are no supply closets or cabinets or racks. To each table are attached side arms and hooks for holding mail bags and keeping them open while they are being filled. The directing labels are stored in seven compartments under the tables, each compartment being located so that its labels correspond to the route handled at the tables nearest to it. The mail tables were made by Beardsley Brothers.

In the city delivery room the papers are bundled for local distribution to the news companies as fast as the electric carrier brings them from the presses. Passing both the basement paper-handling rooms and finally reaching the Seventh Avenue sidewalk is an electric elevator, which is equipped with wire screens four feet high, so that a great load of papers can be piled on without any risk of having them slip off.

It is not long after the presses stop before the papers are all sent on their various journeys. Then the day's work of the newspaper plant is done, and everything is ready for repeating the many-sided operation on the following evening.

ELECTRIC PAPER CARRIER.

The electric paper carrier, bearing the finished papers from the presses up to the mailing and delivery rooms, is one of the striking time-saving devices of the equipment. On a track parallel to the floor the carrier runs along between the presses, which are placed so that their flies face the same quadrangular space. After passing all the presses the carrier rises vertically and proceeds to the mailing room, one story above, and then to the city delivery room, two floors above the presses. The apparatus is controlled by pushing a button from either of the upper basements or from the press room.

The papers, as soon as they come out of the presses, are laid directly from the flies on the carrier, and they are ready for mailing or handling up stairs in less time than it takes to tell it.

The capacity of the carrier, which consists of a steel track on which steel trays run continually, is 384,000 eight-page papers an hour. It serves the four presses and dispenses with all carrier boys.

The carrier apparatus is operated by a ten-horse power motor, complete in itself, with starting box and switch. The path, or track, of the carrier, consists of two strands of malleable iron roller chain, and the trays, which are two feet apart, measure 20 by 14 inches each. The track is an endless affair, the carriers coming down on one roller chain and going up on the other. Attachable to the track at the mail-delivery floor is a horizontal "unloader," which consists of another moving chain arrangement that takes the papers as they are dumped from the passing carrier tray. A similar "unloader" operates in the city delivery room above. When the carrier is serving the mailing room the city delivery "unloader" is detached. If the city delivery room is being served, the mailing room "unloader" is disconnected.

COMPOSING ROOM.

Ten thousand square feet of space have been set aside for the composing room, comprising three levels of the building—the fifteenth floor, sixteenth floor, and gallery—230 feet above the street. The make-up and display forces on the topmost floor of the main building have the unexampled luxury of a thirty-foot clearance. Probably no composing room in the country equals it in height. The fifteenth floor is used for overflow purposes, for eight extra linotypes, for the mailing lists, and for a job printing plant, an adjunct of the typesetting department, but a complete establishment in itself.

Time saving, down to every fraction of a minute, was the underlying idea in designing the new composing room. With all of its machinery operated by electricity, and with up-to-date appliances, the typesetting department is practically complete. All shafting, belts and pulleys have been discarded. There are three-inch pneumatic copy tubes to the publication office, business office, and editorial rooms, as well as from the main floor of the composing room to the mezzanine gallery quarters of the proof-readers. The latest make-up table is used instead of the movable truck system. The taking of proofs is done by electricity, at the rate of one every two seconds.

On the Forty-second Street side of the main floor are twenty-seven linotype machines. Conveniently near, them, along the Broadway side, are the copy cutter's desk, dumping type bank, electric galley proof press, and correcting bank. Beyond these, and occupying the Times Square end of the floor, are four iron make-up tables for the use of the daily edition and one for the Sunday issue. A few feet away is the Sunday paper's type bank, beside which stand two more linotype machines. On the opposite side, toward Seventh Avenue, are four Hoe steam tables, equipped with improved gas jet generators and a molding machine. These are for making the matrices. All other equipment of the composing room was made by the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company.

One of the innovations is the stationary make-

THE NEW YORK TIMES PRESSES AND AUTOPLATES ARE OPERATED BY

"THE KOHLER SYSTEM"

MULTIPLE PUSH BUTTON CONTROL FOR ELECTRICAL OPERATION OF

Printing Machinery

PATENTED AND OWNED BY

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up table. Each of these is at least ten feet long. Besides space for the forms, each table contains systematically arranged compartments for all the accessories needed by printer and editor. When the editor indicates his wishes from one side of the table, the printer stretches out his hand, without moving a step, and secures whatever appurtenance is needed. The confusion of inumerable trucks, running backward and forward, is obviated. The storage compartments on the make-up table have room for all full-page as well as galley matter. In overhead racks there are places for graduated column rules up to full-length. Neither form nor make-up man need to change position until the page is all ready for the matrix makers.

From typesetting machine to galley, from galley to matrix roller, and from there to the basemen, each step toward the printing press is aided by improved mechanical devices, large and small.

Every linotype machine has a Sprague motor directly geared. Each machine is lighted by two incandescent lamps—one over the keyboard, and one with flexible cord used as a portable. Over each make-up table a well-shaded mercury vapor light sheds a glow as bright as sunlight. The methods of correcting proofs and passing galleys from linotype machines to tables are quick and safe.

With the exception of the few furnishings in which wood is a necessary material, everything in the room is made of iron; three-quarter inch steel plates protect the flooring and the side walls around the molding tables from wear.

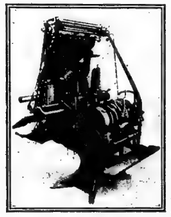

The proof-room and the advertising room on the gallery are located so that a portion of each is directly over the linotype machines on the main floor. To the proofreaders, each with his special desk, the copy and proofs are sent up from the main floor by pneumatic tubes. An electric lift from the fifteenth floor to the sixteenth floor gallery raises and lowers trucks containing full pages of advertising or other matter. It was furnished by the Marine Engine and Machine Company.

There is no better example of the department's conveniences than the advertising room. It is there that the setting of display type is done by hand, though some machine work is sent up on the lift for use along with the hand-set portions of advertisements. From end to end the room is like a catalogue of labor-saving devices and materials which save time, and time is money in a composing room. Every available inch of space is utilized. All the type cases are numbered and marked with celluloid-covered labels. Schedules are pasted to show the different faces of type for display. At intervals are duplicate sets of materials. One section of the wall is covered with elaborate cabinets wherein cuts are stored and classified. The cases and racks are arranged so that an entire stranger—such as an "extra" on a heavy night—can go to any case he wants without asking a single question or without losing a minute.

At one end—toward Times Square—is the make-up table for advertisements. It is similar to those below, with the same conveniences. Nearby are mitring machines, a combination saw and trimmer with linotype slug cutting attachment, and special tables for lead cutters, notched to various points, so that the operator can accurately and immediately gauge his lengths. Part of the space is used for a furnace that melts the linotype slugs. Close by is a mold for casting ingots from the melted slugs. It has a water back attachment to save time in cooling.

In all its divisions the composing room is arranged for its "sequence"—that is, the various machines are so located that each process is convenient to the next one in order. The copy cutter, who receives written matter from the editorial department through a pneumatic tube, is close to the linotypers, to whom he distributes the "copy." When the type has been set, it has to be carried only a few feet to the dumping bank. The galley-proof press comes next, within easy reach, and from there to the correcting table is a moment's trip. So, throughout the entire establishment, the advances from one process to another are by easy stages, with a view of making the closest sequence possible of the various transitions of the type from the machine to the form.

The job printing department on the fifteenth floor includes a battery of linotype machines. It is here, too, that there have been installed extensive storage cases for the mail-list galleys—specially constructed iron cabinets. There are two job presses, with individual motors. The compositors have their own restaurant located conveniently in the building. Like the rest of the structure, their working quarters are perfectly lighted and ventilated.

The ventilation of the linotypes was patterned after the method in use by The Wash-

TIMES BUILDING, Times Square

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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ington Star. From the hood over each metal pot extends diagonally a pipe 2½ inches in diameter to a larger flue—about 30 inches in area—running on the wall about eight feet from the floor. These pipes from four rows of linotypes increase in diameter as they converge into a main duct. The fumes and heated air are carried eight feet into the airshaft, which rises to the top of the tower, 120 feet above. The hoods, risers, and ducts are made of No. 16 galvanized iron covered with asbestos and painted with two coats of fireproof paint. No blower is used, the natural draught being sufficient to carry off the fumes and to keep the air in the machine room sweet and fresh.

Conduits have been laid for 274 incandescent lamps, exclusive of 12 mercury vapor lamps. There are 47 motors on the composing room floor, as follows:

Linotypes	38
Electric proof presses	2
Job presses	2
Saw and trimmer	1
Gallery lift	1
Mobling machine	1
Scorcher	1
Matrix chute	1
Total	47

A reserve in gas supply for linotypes is obtained by connections with two gas plants located in different parts of the city. The supply pipes are so arranged that either may be used. The pressure in the composing room is 45 tenths for the Forty-second Street line and 35 tenths for the Forty-third Street line. A governor in the composing room reduces it to 16 tenths for the linotypes. Connected with the autoplates in the second sub-basement, which use gas for heating the throats, are two pressure blowers, which blow under pressure of one and a half pounds, furnishing a volume of from 60 to 70 cubic feet per minute.

The saw and trimmer, weighing 450 pounds, is operated by a half-horse-power motor. It is of latest design.

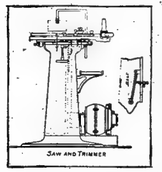
SAW AND TRIMMER

A two-letter machine has been installed.

No part of the furniture is lower than .812 of an inch in height, so that the matrix in molding will not squeeze in too far on display pages.

All sharp corners of rules have been rounded off.

Vacuum cleaners are used to clean the linotypes and to take dirt out of type cases.

Sanitary lockers of drawn metal have been provided.

SIZE OF PAGE CHANGED.

In order that the advantages of a standard size of page and column might be obtained, the size of THE TIMES's page was changed so that the four-page sheet measures 33½ inches wide, 22⅜ inches long, with a centre margin of 1⅛ inches and all other margins ⅝ of an inch. The column width has been reduced to 13 ems, and nonpareil column rules have been adopted, making the size of the printed page 21½ by 15 9-16. The change was made in order that THE TIMES might conform to the sizes used by many other newspapers and thereby obtain those facilities which are incidental to standard makes. The presses of three other morning papers and of three evening papers could print it. Press builders occasionally carry printing presses of common size in stock and may be able to fill an order promptly and at less cost, whereas for presses of unusual size they require extra time to make drawings, and usually deliver seven or nine months after receipt of order.

EDITORS IN THE TOWER.

The uppermost stories, the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, originally contemplated the possibilities of wireless telegraphy and are specially adapted to avail of any developments in that direction. The twenty-third floor is lighted entirely from above and may ultimately be available for art purposes, but at present will be used for storage. The twenty-second floor, covering about 2,000 square feet, is planned as a reception room for special occasions, and is equipped with pantry and coat room. The twenty-first floor has been planned as a library. It has the highest ceiling in the building except the pressroom and composing room, and gives the best opportunity for ornamentation. It has alcoves for the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW and for the librarian. This room, which is one of the features of the equipment, is fitted with every convenience in the way of book shelves, files, and catalogued references

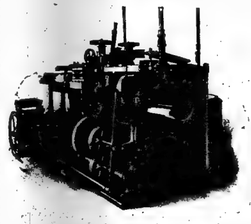

THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrates the opening of its new home by

Autoplating

its presses. The installation of a battery of Autoplate machines completes the automatic mechanical equipment of The Times's new plant.

The Autoplate, the type-setting machine, and the fast rotary press form a triumvirate of automatic mechanisms, which saves time, labor, and money and gives to the public a rapidity of news service never before procurable.

The Autoplate plant of this paper has cost it $50,000, and the great advantages derived from its use will have made it a splendid investment.

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THOUGH only forty-seven years old, Mr. Degnon controls through his company more big contracts than any man in America. His company completed successfully Sections 1, 2 and 5A of the Manhattan-Bronx Subway now in operation. At present it is building Section 1A of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Subway from the Post Office to the Battery and the Long Island terminal in Brooklyn and the Gould-Wabash tidewater railway and its extensive terminals in Maryland. Among the completed undertakings of this company have been the laying of anchorages on the Brooklyn side of the Williamsburg Bridge, the building of the Dismal Swamp Canal in Virginia and North Carolina, and the erection of the New York Central Railroad's bridge at Spuyten Duyvil.

Before Mr. Degnon came to New York, ten years ago, he had built hundreds of miles of railroad lines in the West, as well as a great bridge over the St. Lawrence River.

In connection with Section 5A of the Subway, the Degnon Contracting Company did the foundation work on the new Times Building, excavating to a depth of 56 feet in solid rock, and in the case of the Belmont Hotel to a depth of 64 feet. The foundations of both the building and the Subway, though they were almost interlaced, were constructed entirely independent of each other, so that each system was a model of strength. The most important of them all—the lower Broadway section of the Brooklyn Subway—is now progressing with the safety and speed which characterize all the work of the company.

One of the principal branches of work in the construction of The Times Building was that of the installation of the heating plant which was made by the L. H. Prentice Company, of New York. Over 28,000 feet of wrought iron pipe were used by this company in the installation of the heating plant, in addition to 10,436 square feet of heating surface in the 541 radiators used. All the steam carrying conduits are concealed in the walls and floors and are covered with non-conducting material. The system employed is the two-pipe underhead, up feed system, which assures an excellent circulation of steam and enables the heating plant to maintain an even temperature of 70 degrees inside when the external temperature is 10 degrees below zero. The only piping visible in any part of the building is the short connection reaching from the floor to each radiator. The heating apparatus is supplied with steam, from two 220-horse-power horizontal return tubular boilers located in the 2d sub-basement, and the piping at the boilers is so arranged that either one or both can be used at the same time. The main supply pipes are suspended from the 2d sub-basement ceiling, starting with a 10-inch pipe at the boilers and decreasing in size as the various risers are taken off. From the 2d sub-basement pipe supply and return risers ascend to the top of the building, all concealed in the walls. From these risers connecting pipes run underneath each floor to cast iron radiators, which in no case extend above the window sills. The return risers carry the condensed steam from the radiators back to the basement, where a pump forces the water into the boiler to be converted into steam again. A uniform pressure is maintained at all times in the mains by means of a Pressure Regulating Valve in the main steam pipe at the boilers.

All of the work was installed by the L. H. Prentice Company in the highest-class manner. Among other large heating plants which this company has installed are those in the Flat Iron Building, Saks Building, No. 42 Broadway, New York; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, and many others.

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about people and things of interest, so that at any minute of the day or night a message from any editorial branch will serve to produce whatever data are needed for historical treatment in the columns of the paper. A steel safe technically described as "the morgue" contains an accumulation of materials for obituary notices. Biographical sketches of over 29,000 individuals are kept here alphabetically arranged for quick reference.

The publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES occupies the suite on the twentieth floor. A large lobby and eight single rooms for the editor in chief and editorial writers divide the nineteenth floor.

The sub-editors, Sunday department, financial, real estate, and sporting departments, and telegraph operators have the eighteenth floor. The news and city departments are on the seventeenth floor, the first tower floor and directly over the linotype machines of the composing room. In the layout of this floor an effort has been made to abolish, as far as possible, all unnecessary sources of noise and interruption. Those departments which have not immediate and necessarily direct relation with the daily collection and presentation of the news have been kept out of this busy workshop. For this reason the telephone switchboard has been located on the fifteenth floor. The question of daylight did not require any special consideration owing to the large amount of window space on every side. However, those employes who work in the office in the afternoon, and who therefore will benefit most by having the light of the setting sun, have been placed on the west frontage. The other window spaces have been utilized as far as possible for the files and for books which are in constant demand. The room is protected from intrusion by an anteroom wherein an attendant is detailed for the reception of visitors. A telephone in this room enables him to call every desk and to promptly answer inquiries. An important feature of the news room is the specially designed U-shaped copy desk, made in two sections—one for the night city editor and his copy readers, and the other for the telegraph editor and his readers. There are double desks of the flat-topped variety, fitted with disappearing typewriter shelves, for the reportorial staff.

A post office on this floor contains seventy-two compartments.

All the desks in the editorial rooms are equipped with "ball-bearing lights" of the newest model. From a standard on each desk there projects a brass rod, on the end of which is the electric bulb. The rod slides back and forth, and there is an axis on which the light may be turned to shine up or down or sidewise. There are 150 of these contrivances in the building.

Into the news room run pneumatic tubes from the composing room and a chute from the telegraphers' quarters above. As fast as the wires click off the news the operators send down their copy to the desk. There it is put into shape and headlined, after which it proceeds to the composing room, on the sixteenth floor, through the pneumatic tube. Proofs from the composing room, which is the newspaper's typesetting department, are sent up through the tube. The talk necessary between the two departments, as between all other branches of the establishment, is done through the telephone.

Each tower floor is pierced by two elevator shafts, one of which carries passengers from the basement level to the twenty-third floor—the highest elevator rise in any office building. The other provides for a car that starts at the sixteenth floor.

What strikes the visitor to the tower is the flood of light that pours into every room. So high up in the air that there is nothing to cast a shadow over its windows, the tower commands a view that is unparalleled in the city, embracing scores of miles of city and country in every direction—Newark, Jamaica Bay, the hills of Staten Island, the Palisades, all the five boroughs to their furthest corners, the Atlantic Ocean and the Sound meeting the horizon, the dim, filmy line marking the limit of one's vision far out on Long Island, and almost underneath the busy streets and smoking chimneys of Manhattan Borough, with Broadway running transversely through it like a thin thread, and the people on the sidewalk appearing no bigger than ants.

As long as there is any daylight left no artificial light will be needed in the tower, and no desk can be placed so that the many windows do not provide all it needs. Yet the tower is not so far ahead of the rest of the building in this respect, for even down to the ground floor the distinctive shape of the structure has made possible a number of windows equal to all the lighting demands, and from street level to top there is not a room or corner that relies upon electricity by day, as is the case with the "inside rooms" common to nearly all New York skyscrapers.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The business department of THE TIMES includes the publication office on the ground floor, the circulation and classified advertising departments on the thirteenth floor, and the general advertising department and business manager's office and cashier's room on the fourteenth floor.

In the publication office, which is entered from the main hallway via Broadway, Seventh Avenue, or Forty-second Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received. All the rooms

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of the business end of the newspaper-making plant are equipped with new furniture, specially designed. The publication office is connected with the editorial department, the composing room, and business offices by pneumatic tubes. A noticeable feature of the layout of the business offices is the absence of partitions. Everything is open.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Six three-inch Lamson pneumatic tube lines connect the different departments of the newspaper. It takes but eight seconds to shoot a carrier full of "copy" or proofs from the publication office on the ground floor to the editorial department on the seventeenth floor, and only one second from the editorial department to the composing room on the sixteenth floor.

The tube lines are as follows:

Publication office to editorial department.

To composing room.

To general advertising department on the fourteenth floor.

Editorial department to composing room.

Main floor of composing room to the gallery room of the proofreaders.

Composing room to the job printing department on the fifteenth floor.

There are 1,085 feet of the brass tubing through the walls, and the unique feature of the installation is the arrangement by which the terminal doors of the tubes are released electrically. In older systems the compressed air continued to hiss through the tubes several seconds after the carrier had been discharged. In this plant the tube door opens at the dispatching end and the air is shut off automatically at the instant the carrier arrives at its destination.

The sender deposits the carrier in the tube and closes the door of the tube. In doing this he automatically opens the valve in the supply pipe which accompanies each tube. The compressed air flows into the carrying tube at a pressure of between one and two pounds. The air flow is automatic and begins when the door closes.

At the other end the door instantly opens automatically as soon as the carrier is out. The compressed air immediately ceases to pass through the carrying tube, for the outlet from the supply pipe has been shut automatically. This saving of the air that formerly was wasted after the arrival of the carrier makes the new plant much less expensive to operate, as well as preventing the noisy hissing that used to be a continual annoyance to those who worked around the terminals of pneumatic tubes. The system is a single-line system, but the speed of the carriers, which is about 50 feet per second, gives a carrying capacity of 2,800 carriers per hour.

An electrically driven compressor forces the air into a storage tank containing 300 cubic feet of air. Both these portions of the plant are in the sub-cellar. In the tank the air is under a twenty-pound pressure, but automatic regulators keep it down to between six and seven pounds in the wrought iron tubes from which the carrying tubes are supplied. Another regulator reduces the pressure to one or two pounds when the air is sent into the carrying tubes. The operation of the compressor motor is also automatic—it starts to work when the tank pressure gets down to fifteen pounds and stops when the twenty-pound limit is reached.

The carriers, which are made of brass and finished with felt where they touch the tube's interior, are 11 inches long and 2⅝ inches in diameter on the outside, while the interior dimensions are 9 by 2¼ inches. The tube doors are of wrought iron, neatly trimmed with brass.

The tube openings in each department are arranged for saving seconds. In the editorial department sending copy down to the typesetters is a matter of less time than it takes to tell it. Editor or boy has but to take a few steps; then there is a click, a swish, and within less than half a minute the compositor can be at work putting the "copy" into type. From the main floor of the composing room the proofs and "copy" are sent to the gallery proofroom in about half a second. There is not a department but will save many minutes and much labor in every twenty-four hours because of the pneumatic tubes.

AUTOMATIC METHODS.

Automatic methods have been carried to an advanced stage in the Times Building. Electricity is the chief agent, though not the only one. The big presses are started and stopped and controlled by the pushing of a button, dispensing with the customary brake. The pull of a wire cord raises or lowers the big paper roll into position. These rolls are fed automatically into the massive machines, and the webs are printed on both sides—cut, folded, pasted, counted, and then delivered by the first touch of human hand to a loading table, from which they are carried by a linked belt to the delivery department. A push of a "safe" button at any one of twelve points about a press protects every employé against accident or the carelessness of his associates while he is adjusting the press. A push button placed in Chicago and connected with the controlling system in the Times basement in New York can be made to operate a press. If anything should go wrong the press would automatically come to a stop.

A greater part of all the printed impressions in the newspaper is prepared without type on a machine that transforms the touch of a keyboard into lines of solid metal. The hand-casting of plates has been supplanted by a machine

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which begins to turn out perfect plates—cast, cooled, trimmed, shaved, and routed—within fifty seconds after the matrix has been placed in position. That autoplate machine is started and controlled by a push button.

Nine-tenths of all the copy for the newspaper has been furnished by typewriters. Telegraph and ocean cables, telephones and pneumatic tubes, assemble the news that once was covered by painfully slow service.

A storage battery automatically feeds the call bells in each office, and a motor generator automatically charges the battery with electricity. This motor generator also stores the air for the pneumatic tubes. When water in the tank on the twenty-third floor is lowered a few inches from any cause the pumps, 387 feet below, awaken and send up the required quantity—then they go to sleep again. The pumps in the sump pit start as soon as the water in the storage tank reaches a given level, and they industrially work until a given reduction has been made—then they stop.

An ejector in the press pit begins work as soon as the water rises to two inches in a pocket at the lowest point of the pit.

Elevators automatically stop when anything happens to the cable. A push of the button tells the operator of the nearest car that a passenger is waiting for him—a yellow light announcing that the passenger wants to go up and a rose pink light that he wants to go down. The tenant gives a quarter turn to a switch at the bottom of a chandelier and one lamp brightens; he gives another quarter turn and a second bulb glows, and so on until all are lighted or all are extinguished.

Electrical terminals automatically seal the pneumatic tubes when a carrier has been started on its course, and thereby stop the customary hiss of air. Electricity gives the signal of Washington observatory time at each clock.

The bootblack who wants to dust the clothing of his customer no longer uses the whisk. He touches a button and starts the vacuum machine that enables him to draw off all the dust.

A sprinkler equipment in the press room, without waiting to be told, sends down, in case of fire, little circular showers from the ceiling at any point where heat has generated. Doors held by fusible plugs release and close sliding doors and prevent the escape of smoke in the event of fire. Reels of fire hose begin to play without being turned on as soon as one unwinds twenty feet or so, by walking away with the big brass nozzle.

RESERVE PRECAUTION.

The most important step THE TIMES has taken as a reserve precaution in its mechanical equipment is the change of size of page. In adopting the standard size it has provided for numerous reserves in other establishments, because the presses of three other morning papers and three evening papers of New York City could print it.

The width of paper roll used is 67 inches, a size that is sold in New York City by more than one paper company.

Four Edison stations supply the light and power for the building from entrances on three streets. There are connections with two gas plants and with two water mains. A reserve has been provided for every piece of machinery requiring power, light, gas, water, or air.

The water tank on the twenty-third floor is in duplicate. The big suction tank in the second sub-basement is also in duplicate. The house pumps and sewage pumps are similarly protected.

In the newspaper equipment there are 38 linotypes, 4 steam tables, 2 autoplates, and 4 presses. The only piece of equipment not duplicated, a molding machine, can be dispensed with in an emergency by the use of a hand brush. A circular scorcher safeguards against accident with all the steam tables. A complete hand-casting outfit is available in case there should be trouble with both autoplates. The gas-burning apparatus in either of the autoplates can be supplied with air from either of two blowers. The paper conveyor, carrying papers from the press room to the delivery department from the Subway level, has its reserve in two large sidewalk elevators.

If the pipes supplying ink to the press fountains should become clogged there is an outlet below the tank which makes it possible to draw ink directly without recourse to the pipes.

Chain blocks can be used if every paper hoist goes out of business.

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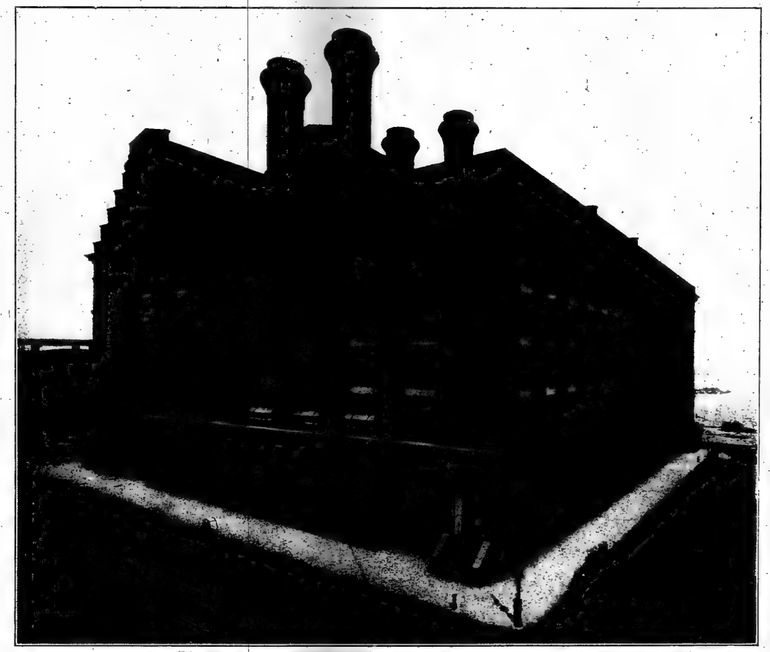

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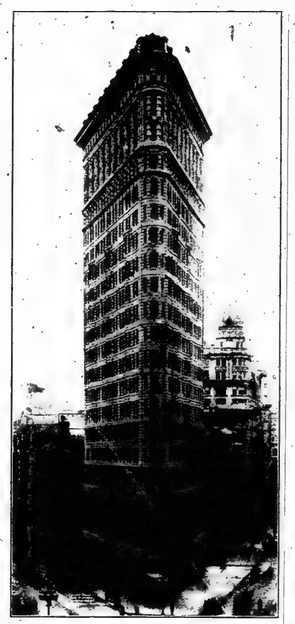

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy, probably rain at night; west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,160. NEW YORK MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT. In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY'S TIMES ISSUED FROM ITS NEW HOME

Delicate Task of Removal Was Well Completed.

BIG MACHINES TRANSFERRED

Subway Helps to Distribute This Morning's Issue—Account of New Building in Great Demand.

Under the most auspicious circumstances THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning begins publication from its new home at Times Square. The lights in its Park Row headquarters in the old News Building went out for good, so far as THE TIMES is concerned, in the early morning hours yesterday after the last edition of Sunday's paper had gone to press. The change from one base to another, with all that involved, was accomplished without the slightest hitch, and actually in two hours less time than even the most optimistic among those concerned had hoped.

An incident of the removal was that the Sunday edition of THE TIMES, with which was issued a 48-page illustrated supplement describing the new building, melted away from the news stands all over the city at a faster rate than sun ever melted snow. By 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was practically impossible to buy a copy, although an extra large edition had been printed.

A departure in the distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES, rendered possible by the fact that there is a Subway station in the Times Building, was successfully made this morning. For the first time since it was opened the Subway was then used for taking part of a newspaper issue through the city.

From the Times Square Station the whole edition going to Brooklyn was sent to the Brooklyn Bridge by way of the Subway. That meant a considerable saving in time over the old method of wagon delivery.

The papers sent to the various news companies having offices down town were sent the same way. Another new feature was introduced in connection with the handling of THE TIMES in the up-town districts also, when papers going to Harlem were sent direct to the newsdealers from THE TIMES's circulation department instead of through the news companies.

A visitor to the lofty quarters where the editorial and part of the mechanical work of getting out THE TIMES will be carried on in the future, would have found very little last night, except, possibly, the newness of everything pertaining to equipment, to betray that an important change had occurred only a few hours before. With such forethought had the removal been planned that everybody connected with the various departments found his place ready for him when he reported for work yesterday. As a result every one, from the veteran editor to the youngest office boy, dropped easily into his new surroundings, and business started off with clockwork smoothness and regularity.

EVERYTHING IN PLACE.

In the news department, which occupies the entire seventeenth floor in the tower of the Times Building, the editors and reporters, when they arrived to begin their day's work a little after noon, found everything practically new but everything in its right place. There was little to remind the members of the staff of the old quarters except the typewriting machines, which are the individual property of the reporters. A whole truckful of these had been moved up town after the stopping of work, three and a half miles down town, in the Park Row offices on Sunday morning.

Although as far as actual moving is concerned the editorial and news department has comparatively little trouble, because everything in the way of furniture and equipment in those departments had been replaced by new fittings, there were a hundred and one important details to be attended to before the work of getting out a paper could be entered upon with profit. During the early forenoon hours there was a small army of workmen busy putting the last touches to telephone and telegraph wires running into these departments, lights and so on, and by the time work was begun everything was in good shape.

In order to give THE TIMES such telegraph service as is required for the getting out of a paper, new cables have been strung from the main offices of the telegraph companies down town. The Western Union strung a new cable under the elevated structure in Sixth Avenue all the way from its down-town headquarters to Forty-second Street. From that point the cable has been laid in an underground conduit from which it makes a long climb to the eighteenth floor of the new Times Building, where the telegraphers have their quarters. Into that room the news of the world will come over not fewer than twenty wires every night, while there are five wires above that number for emergencies in addition to a short private wire leading from the down-town news office of THE TIMES, in The Mail and Express Building.

MOVING THE BIG LINOTYPES.

The feature of the moving problem which caused most anxiety and demanded more forethought than any other was the transfer of the linotype machines which had to be used in the old Park Row quarters of THE TIMES until the last edition of the Sunday paper had gone to press, and of necessity had to be ready for work in the new office in time for beginning work on the Monday issue.

That this feat was successfully accomplished was largely due to the systematic way in which the work was done. There were twenty-seven machines, each of which consists of from four thousand to five thousand parts—some of these parts as delicate as the machinery of a watch. Each machine had to be taken apart at the down-town quarters, and, after being carted for three miles through the city's streets, had to be hoisted to the sixteenth floor of The Times Building, to be set up there in the new composing rooms. Eleven machines had already been set up in the new building before the removal of the twenty-seven was begun, making a total of thirty-eight to be used by THE TIMES.

The Mergenthaler Company, the concern which manufactures the delicate linotype and has a large staff of trained men constantly at their disposal for work of this kind, had the contract for removing the machines.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Losses By Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 12.

KAISER GREETS AMERICA.

Says President Is Leading the Nation to Advanced Power.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Ambassador Tower called at the Palace to-day to present his New Year's congratulations to the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

"I desire," said Emperor William, "to send to the President and people of the United States my wishes for a fortunate and a happy New Year. President Roosevelt is leading the American people to an advanced position of power and influence in the world. Germany looks upon the increasing greatness of the United States without concern, because Germany has nothing but friendly feelings toward the people of the United States."

The Emperor alluded to the recent unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington.

"Gen. von Loewenfeld," said he, "has told me with what kindness he was treated. He was really overwhelmed by the warmth of his reception and at the goodwill shown him by every one he met. His account of what he saw and how he was received gratified me very much. I appreciate it."

During the conversation, which continued some time, the Emperor said:

"I wish that an arrangement could be made under which American professors could come to our universities and deliver courses of lectures each year, and for German professors to go to American universities and deliver lectures there."

Mr. Tower replied that he felt confident the suggestion would be welcomed in America, and he assured the Emperor that he would be happy to assist in carrying it out.

HIT WOMAN IN AUTO.

Gas Pipe Hurled at Mrs. Pike—Boy Is Arrested.

Mrs. Pike, mother of Lawrence Pike of 341 West Fifty-seventh Street, while riding in an automobile in Seventh Avenue late yesterday afternoon, was struck with a twelve-inch piece of gas pipe thrown by a boy standing at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

The missile struck her in the chest, but she was saved from injury by heavy furs. The blow, however, gave her a great shock. Mrs. Pike is seventy years old.

Henry Lippoth of 2,704 Eighth Avenue was arrested by Policeman Lloyd of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street station and taken to the rooms of the Gerry Society. He declared his innocence, asserting that the pipe was thrown by a boy with whom he was standing, but whom he did not know.

In the automobile with Mrs. Pike were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Boine and Miss Boine of 582 Fifth Avenue. The chauffeur was John Gernon.

As the machine passed One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street the heavy pipe came hurtling toward its occupants. Mrs. Pike gave a scream as it struck her. The chauffeur had witnessed the throwing of the missile. Two boys, Lippoth and another, were standing on the corner. The chauffeur steered the automobile to where the boys were.

They ran, but the chauffeur by sounding his automobile horn attracted the attention of Policeman Lloyd, who gave chase and captured young Lippoth.

The policeman and his youthful prisoner were taken into the machine and driven to the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. The chauffeur was positive that he was the one who did the throwing.

The police of the One Hundred and Fifty second Street Station aver that assaults upon passengers of automobiles have been very frequent in that part of the city. Last week there were several cases, but the inability to find the culprits has so far prevented any summary measures being administered.

GIRL SHOOTS HER RIVAL.

Fires Fatal Bullet as Other Girl Kisses Sweetheart.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 1.—Miss Florence Mitchell was returned from Chicago at midnight, having been arrested there this morning by Panhandle detectives, charged with the murder of Miss Ella Swisher at a New Year's Eve dance. A dozen witnesses of the shooting were this afternoon placed in jail.

The murder was committed at the roadhouse of Nicholas Calondia, in Dunkirk, a suburb of Logansport. Following a supper the girls and their escorts, C. L. Morgan and Horace Ray, decided on a slumming expedition. They visited several resorts, and were afterward driven to a roadhouse, three miles from Logansport.

At midnight the dance stopped for an instant, and the dancers raised their glasses to toast the New Year. With the last stroke of the hour Miss Swisher threw her arms around the neck of Morgan and pressed a New Year's kiss upon his lips.

While she was embracing Morgan, his sweetheart, Miss Mitchell, it is alleged, drew a revolver from her muff and fired three times. The third shot penetrated Miss Swisher's heart, and she was instantly killed. Miss Mitchell then turned the pistol upon the dancers and held them at bay while she escaped. Before the police could reach the scene she had disappeared.

With an escort she walked to Trimmer, four miles north. There she boarded a local train at daybreak in evening dress, and the conductor became suspicious. He notified the Panhandle detectives in Chicago, who placed Miss Mitchell under arrest on her arrival.

Meanwhile the police here were scouring the city for the men and women who had seen the shooting, and twelve were found, who are detained as witnesses.

Miss Mitchell comes of a good family, and her parents are prostrated.

Brakeman Burned in Car Explosion.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 1.—George Mills, a brakeman, was burned, probably fatally, by an explosion as he was walking on the top of a gasoline tank car in the Boston and Maine freight yards last night. The car is of a new pattern with two 1,500-gallon tanks. It is believed gas formed from a leak in one of the tanks, and that it ignited from Mills's pipe or lantern.

Latest Shipping News.

The Italian liner Vincenzo Florio, from Naples and Genoa, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:10 o'clock last night. She will dock about 9 A. M. to-day.

"LIES!"—MRS. CHADWICK "I HOPE SO"—HUSBAND

Imprisoned Woman Begs Doctor to Trust Her.

WEEP TOGETHER IN PRISON

Wife Protests Her Innocence—Husband Loth to Doubt Her—He Is Out on Bail.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—"Trust me! Trust me!" cried Mrs. Chadwick to her husband to-day as she clung to him in the woman's ward of the Cuyohaga Jail and wept convulsively. "Don't believe these stories which the newspapers have been printing about me," she said. "They are lies, every one of them. I have done nothing wrong. Believe me, trust me; everything will come out all right in the end, and it will be seen that I have been guilty of none of these things the public charge me with. Don't think I deceive you; I will tell you the truth, and I tell you that all these reports are lies—lies."

"I can only hope so," was the husband's answer. "I have trusted you, and it is hard to believe anything; my mind is so confused. This has all been such a terrible shock, and I don't understand any of it. I want time to think of it. I do not say I won't trust you; only give me time to collect my thoughts. I am not the judge. I can only hope that everything will come out all right, as you say."

The meeting of Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick and his imprisoned wife, which was the first they have had since the woman's troubles began, took place a few hours after Dr. Chadwick's arrival from New York.

Sheriff Barry, in whose company Dr. Chadwick was on the trip, chose to come to Cleveland over the Pennsylvania Road. The train arrived in Cleveland at 7:30 this morning. Scarcely any of the few at the station knew of the party, and the Sheriff and Dr. Chadwick were quickly driven to the county jail, where Dr. Chadwick was registered as a man against whom the law has suspicion, but this was not made a part of the records at once. A bond provided Saturday evening by Attorney Virgil P. Kline and Attorney Dawley was ready at the jail on the arrival of Dr. Chadwick, and he was soon released.

After the preliminaries in the Sheriff's office, Dr. Chadwick was escorted by Sheriff Barry to the fourth floor of the woman's ward, where his wife is held a prisoner. The meeting between the two was pathetic in the extreme. Mrs. Chadwick sobs when she heard the steps in the corridor, and fell into her husband's arms when she recognized him. Both broke down and wept convulsively for several minutes, while clinging to each other, the Sheriff attempting meanwhile to console them.

The two then sat down for a talk that continued for an hour and a half. There were pleadings and partial responses. Dr. Chadwick has lost his all in the operations of his wife, and the large independent fortune of his only child has been swept away—sufficient reason, it would seem, for some show of hardness on his part. Mrs. Chadwick tried to imbue him with the thought of her innocence of any wrongdoing. His only response to these pleas was, "I hope so."

The wife told her story, interpersed by violent fits of weeping, in which at times Dr. Chadwick joined. There were no apparent evasions, but there was the constant cry of "Trust me, trust me," on the part of the woman.

Finally Sheriff Barry was asked by Mrs. Chadwick to send for her attorney, J. P. Dawley, who was waiting with Attorney Kerrush in the jail office. Mr. Dawley went to Mrs. Chadwick's cell and held a conference with her and Dr. Chadwick, the result of which was said to be the instruction of the two prisoners by Mr. Dawley of their future public action. During the time of Mr. Dawley's presence with them both Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick gave way to their feelings, and Mrs. Chadwick wept aloud. Mr. Dawley was with them for an hour.

When Mr. Dawley and Dr. Chadwick arose to leave the jail Mrs. Chadwick apparently felt more severely than ever before the desolation of her position. She knew neither that her husband was her champion and protector nor that his sympathy for her had been swept away. She clung to him for a moment and again pleaded with him for his confidence. With tears in his eyes he told her she had his confidence until proof is produced to shatter it.

The doctor was dazed for a moment on returning to the turnkey's room. Emil Hoover had arrived at the jail while Dr. Chadwick was with his wife and was awaiting his step-father in the office. The man grasped both hands of the boy and searched his face for a moment before either spoke.

"Emil," slowly said the doctor, "it has been a long time since I saw you. Many things have happened." The boy made no response.

On the ride from New York Dr. Chadwick became somewhat reserved as his train neared his home city and he grew appreciably sadder. He was loath to discuss his troubles.

"My daughter," he said, "remained in New York and will leave at once for Florida, where she will stay at least for the present. All this trouble has come upon me with such suddenness that I am almost crushed. Of course I am not guilty of any wrongdoing. For thirty-five years I have made Cleveland my home, and this is the first time there has been any taint on my name. It is too terrible. Lives my home has been taken from me said, if all reports are true, I am a penniless pauper. I cannot suspect my wife, for I must first learn her story from her own lips before I can judge her. Heaven grant that it all may be cleared up at once."

There has been a question in the minds of the lawyers as to whether Dr. Chadwick has the occupancy of his Euclid Avenue home since it has been taken possession of for the benefit of creditors of Mrs. Chadwick, and it has been decided by the lawyers that Dr. Chadwick cannot be barred from its use.

KILLED WITH BABE IN ARMS.

Unknown Celebrates's Bullet Struck Hoboken Woman.

Mrs. Theresa Preschine, twenty-four years old, of 316 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, was shot and instantly killed early yesterday morning as she sat holding her nine months' old baby and laughing with a party of her friends who had gathered to watch the old year out. The bullet, which appears to have been fired by some celebrator, entered her temple.

Mrs. Preschine lived on the ground floor of the house. She and her husband had a party of friends with them to celebrate the passing of the old year and the incoming of the new. Just after the midnight hour the baby was frightened by the noise, and the young mother picked it up and sat down near the stove, about twelve feet from a rear window.

Outside whistles were blowing, bells ringing, horns being tooted, and there was some pistol shooting. The husband and guests were still laughing, Mrs. Preschine joining in, when a bullet crashed through the rear window and struck the young woman. She fell forward with a groan and died almost instantly.

The police say the shot was fired from the building at either 316 or 318 Madison Street, at the rear. Careful measurements are being made in order to trace the course of the bullet if possible. One bullet was found at the rear of No. 318.

CARNEGIE GIVES $263,000.

Maryland Institute of Art Now Can Rebuild Edifice Fire Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—Andrew Carnegie to-day announced, through ex-President Daniel C. Gilman of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, the gift of $263,000 to the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design. The gift, which is in amount equal to the present assets of the institute, is made for the purpose of erecting a building, the condition being that the city furnish the site. As the institute now has a site upon which stood the old building, which was destroyed by the big fire, this condition is practically complied with.

The site for the new building has been cleared, the streets have been widened, and the erection of a building to cost about $500,000 will soon be begun. The old building had become inadequate for the work of the institute, and the gift from Mr. Carnegie marks another of the benefits accruing from the conflagration of last February.

ODELL-DEPEW CONFAB.

Ex-Governor Said Afterward He Did What He Thought Best.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Gov. Odell met to-night in the café of the Ten Eyck and had a long talk, during which they were joined by Secretary of State O'Brien, who was one of the principal supporters of ex-Gov. Black in the Senatorial fight.

When Mr. Odell came out of the café after his talk with Senator Depew, he was asked whether he had any reply to make to the attacks made on him by Senator Brackett and Abraham Gruber, Mr. Black's law partner, who said that he deserted Black in the contest.

"No," he replied, "I have nothing to say, except that I did what I honestly believed was the best thing to do in the interest of the Republican Pary. I am confident that those who are now criticising me will come to see it in that light before long."

Senaor Depew will hold a reception for members of the Legislature and the general public at the Ten Eyck Hotel to-morrow. He maintains silence with reference to the outcome of the Senatorial contest and the recriminations which has caused, and says he purposes to continue that policy. He was congratulated on all sides here to-night on his victory.

TUNNEL THROUGH ORE.

Will Tap 200 Known Veins of Gold, Silver, and Copper in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 1.—Advices from Mexico say that the Guanacevi Tunnel Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a tunnel through a mountain a distance of 10,000 feet in the Guanacevi mining district of Mexico. The estimated cost of the tunnel is $4,000,000 gold.

Over 200 known veins of gold, silver, and copper will be tapped. The tunnel will be 2,200 feet below the surface at one point.

FIRE CHIEF'S NIGHT POST.

Will Answer Future Duty Calls from Hotel Sleeping Quarters.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department is having a suite of rooms fitted up on the second floor of the Broadway Central Hotel, and as soon as they are ready will make his night headquarters there instead of at the firehouse in Great Jones Street.

Chief Croker said that the reason for the change was that sleep is difficult in the engine house because of the alarms which he does not have to answer, and because of the noise made by the night men moving about in accordance with the two-platoon experiment. Chief Croker said that there was plenty of precedent for his taking hotel accommodations, as it is a general thing in smaller cities, and that Hugh Bonner, while Chief, had his night headquarters in a hotel at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

Deputy Chiefs will continue to sleep at their respective engine houses, the Chief said. The Chief's automobile will call at the hotel whenever there is an alarm in his district.

MIDDIES TO LEARN JUDO.

Prof. Yamashita of Japan Engaged for the Naval Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—An arrangement has been made by the naval authorities with Prof. Yamashita of Japan to teach judo to the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and a contract has been signed by the professor for one year. The art of judo includes that of jiu-jitsu. The former is a more advanced study than the latter, jiu-jitsu being in fact one of the elements of the higher study.

"A man who only knows jiu-jitsu," said Prof. Yamashita, "may unwillingly make great use of it and not know how to restore his victim. Judo teaches a higher study of the body. Every muscle and every ligament is studied in the most minute way, and by means of that science you may put your opponent out of business and yet be able to restore him."

HUSTLING CANAL BOARD DEMANDED IN CAPITAL.

Congress Likely to Pass Law for Three-Man Commission.

SEA LEVEL PLAN IS FAVORED

Engineer Wallace Believes Cost and Time Limits for It Can Be Kept Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—It appears to be a certainty that there will be legislation this session looking to more energetic work on the Panama Canal.

One of the first steps to be taken is to reconstruct the Canal Commission to secure concentrated and effective direction of the engineering and constructive work. It is expected that the commission will be reduced from seven to three members.

It is the general comment on the present commission that, measured by its reputation individually and collectively, and the opportunities it has enjoyed, it has failed signally to accomplish what was expected of it. Those who have visited the Isthmus recently, both officials and private individuals, agree in saying that the work of preparation has hardly begun.

Admiral Walker, in his report in 1901, when the alternative of buying the Panama Canal or undertaking the construction of a canal on the Nicaraguan route was being studied, said that the work of preparation for work at Panama should easily be done in one year. At the pace that has been set by the present commission it will not be possible, it is said by competent judges, to start any important work on any part of the canal before the Fall of 1905.

There is a strong feeling in Congress that a commission of seven members is bound to be unwieldy, and that it would be far wiser to reduce the number to three and require that these be men of the highest character as engineering experts.

It is significant that there are many expressions of confidence among public men in the conclusions reached by Engineer Wallace in regard to the character of the canal.

His argument for a sea level canal is accepted in high official quarters as the best solution of problems involved. It is declared it would eliminate the earthquake danger, cut out a large amount of problematical excavation in connection with the Bohio Dam and Spillway, and meet the ideas of many who think that the annual cost of maintenance alone is good enough reason to support the sea level idea.

The assertion is made that the $2,000,000 a year that would be required for the maintenance of a lock and dam canal at Panama would represent the interest on a much larger sum than the increased cost of the sea level over the lock scheme.

The immediate questions which deterred the Walker commission from recommending a sea level canal were the expense and the time required. The commission figured that it would cost not less than $200,000 and take twenty years. Mr. Wallace thinks that with the machinery now to be had the work could be expedited considerably under this estimate, and he does not subscribe at all to the commission's ideas of cost.

These are the considerations that in the next few days will determine whether the canal is to be expedited in its construction or linger over through an unwieldy and too deliberate policy.

ALBANY FILLING UP.

Great Crowd Will See Gov. Higgins Inaugurated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Politicians and military men, the vanguard of the crowd which will see Frank Wayland Higgins of Olean inaugurated Governor to-morrow, are arriving on every train. Among the arrivals this evening were ex-Gov. Odell, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Lieutenant Governor-elect M. Linn Bruce, Secretary of State O'Brien, Attorney General-elect Julius M. Mayer, Adjt. Gen. Henry, Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Homer Folks.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Bruce was accompanied by Mrs. Bruce. On his arrival he met his white-bearded father, who for forty years has been the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Andes, in Delaware County, and who wished to be present to-morrow when his son takes his oath of office as the second highest official of the State. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is arranging to give a breakfast to the members of the Brooklyn delegation, and on Wednesday evening Senator Stevens will give a dinner in honor of Gov. Higgins.

Attorney General Mayer and Senator Martin Saxe have taken a house together on Lafayette Place.

CROWDED CAR BUMPED.

Motorman Behind Had Lost Control—Many Thrown Down.

When a car bound west on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and heavily loaded with passengers, many of whom were standing, was standing at Lenox Avenue, last night, the passengers packed on the rear platform heard the motorman of a crosstown car that was approaching from behind shout:

"Pull the bell! Pull the bell!"

It was evident that the motorman, who was clanging his gong, could not control his car. A man on the platform signalled the motorman to go ahead. The motorman went ahead, just grazing a southbound Lenox Avenue car. Before the car got momentum, however, the two westbound cars crashed together.

Many of the passengers were knocked down. Nobody was hurt, but one woman, who was accompanied by a little girl, fainted. She got off the car at Fifth Avenue.

The plates on the bumpers of the two cars were dented and the woodwork cracked.

MOTOR WOULDN'T GO SLOW.

A. G. Vanderbilt's Machine Had Only Speed and Chauffeur Had Trouble.

YONKERS, Jan. 1.—Paul Satori, the chauffeur employed by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, was arrested on South Broadway this afternoon, charged with exceeding the limit for machine speeding allowed by law. He was paroled until morning.

He had to employ him to get his machine out of the city after being arrested as it was so speedy he could not reduce speed enough to be sure of not being rearrested.

Henry L. Sonnen, chauffeur for Samuel Untermyer, the New York lawyer, was also arrested for exceeding legal speed and was released in Mr. Untermyer's custody until to-morrow.

MEYER TO SUCCEED MOODY?

Attorney General's Retirement Indicated by Cards of New Law Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Attorney General Moody's tenure of office appears to be limited, despite assurances from Washington to the contrary.

This morning's mail disseminated the announcement cards of his law firm, Moody, Burdett, Wardwell & Snow. The cards, which are dated Jan. 1, 1905, announced that these gentlemen have formed a partnership to conduct a general law business at 801-814 India Building, this city.

The understanding here is that Ambassador Meyer is to be recalled from Rome and made Secretary of the Navy, while Secretary Morton will receive some other desirable appointment from the President.

"HELLO GIRLS" FARE WELL.

Miss Gould and Miss Iselin Present Candy, Gold, and Other Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Sixteen telephone girls in the New Rochelle office received a visit yesterday from Miss Georgiana Iselin. Miss Iselin was accompanied by her Secretary, who carried sixteen two-pound boxes of candy and distributed them among the "Centrals." Afterward Miss Iselin inspected the switchboards and equipment of the office.

At Tarrytown the telephone girls are rejoicing over a remembrance they received from Miss Helen Gould. Miss Gould, it is said, sent each of the girls a $20 gold piece. The girls in the Harlem and Westchester exchanges report that they received about $500 in cash, 200 pounds of candy, and a large consignment of prayerbooks, rosary beads and other holiday gifts.

AMERICAN WHEAT COMES BACK

Ship from Antwerp Brings in 1,100 Tons for Milling.

An unusual cargo of a west-bound transatlantic liner was that brought to New York on the Phoenix liner British Princess, in yesterday from Antwerp. The cargo consisted of 1,100 tons of American wheat, which it was explained it brought back to the United States for milling.

The British Princess also brought a large consignment of foreign-bred horses and many hundreds of singing birds.

POPE UNBENDS TO QUIRINAL.

Allows Clerical Aldermen to Attend the King's Reception.

ROME, Jan. 1.—For the first time in the history of United Italy clerical Aldermen were among the officials who went to the Quirinal to-day to extend New Year's greetings to King Victor Emmanuel.

It is reported that the clerical Aldermen had consulted with Pope Pius X. as to their attending the King's reception, and were advised that they should do their duty as loyal citizens.

After the reception all officials were received by the Dowager Queen Margherita, who, conversing with Deputy Pavia, spoke of the St. Louis Exposition, and said she regretted that she had been unable to visit the fair, as she had wished to do, adding: "America is a most interesting country."

INDICT BANK PRESIDENT.

Head of Oklahoma Institution Accused on Eight Counts.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 1.—The Federal Grand Jury last night, after a seventeen days' session, returned eight indictments against Charles E. Billingsley, President of the Capitol National Bank of Guthrie, which failed last May for over $1,000,000.

The jury asked that the case be resubmitted to the next Grand Jury. Judge Hainer so ordered, and held Billingsley under $10,000 bond, which he gave.

TWO VIEWS OF MARRIAGE.

One Kansan Would Prohibit Divorce—Other Would Limit Matrimony.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—The Kansas Legislature will be confronted with two opposite and extreme measures on the marriage question. Senator Waggoner has a bill absolutely prohibiting divorce.

Senator Smith is preparing a bill limiting the marriage contract to ten years. He says husbands and wives ought to be able to know each other in ten years, and if they prefer can continue to live together.

JOKE GOT HIM CLUBBED.

Being Ejected from Theatre Didn't Stop Constance Laughing.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—William Constance of 172 South Broad Street was last night removed from the Trenton Theatre here by Richard Mendham, a special officer, and it is alleged that Constance was clubbed into insensibility because he would not stop laughing.

The police surgeon took seven stitches in Constances's head, and when the special officer preferred a charge of disorderly conduct the surgeon supported Constance in the statement that he had been attacked by hysteria while laughing at a joke cracked by a vaudeville performer.

The officer thought, when Constance continued laughing after being ejected from the theatre, that he had been drinking, and when Constance would not move away he was clubbed.

THREE-CENT FARE FIGHT.

Cleveland's Mayor Would Resign Rather Than Agree to 5-Cent Fare.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The special meetings of the City Council held last night to consider the proposition of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company that the company be authorized to operate a special experimental service within a radius of two miles from the centre of the city at a fare of three cents was adjourned without any action being taken in the matter by that body.

The proposition was energetically discussed by the members of the Council, including Mayor Johnson, and the whole street car question was rehearsed.

Mayor Johnson said rather than sign an ordinance permanently setting the local street car fare question on a five-cent basis he would resign his office.

STOESSEL OFFERS TO GIVE UP PORT ARTHUR

Gen. Nogi Admits That He Has Received a Letter.

FORTS TAKEN BY JAPANESE

Besiegers Gained Notable Victories Saturday and Yesterday By Storming Works—Garrison Was Discouraged.

TOKIO, Jan. 2.—Gen. Nogi, the commander of the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur, reports that he has received a letter from Gen. Stoessel, the Russian military commander, relating to surrender.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 2.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers, the Skory, Stratni, Vlastni, and Serdity, accompanied by a large launch, arrived here this morning from Port Arthur.

Two other destroyers are reported to have gone to Tsingtau.

The activity aboard the destroyers seemingly indicates an intention of putting to sea again.

What appears to be Japanese destroyers can be seen with the aid of glasses in the dim distance.

A bundle of dispatches was sent ashore from one of the destroyers. The Captain of the Stratni says that they left Port Arthur because it had been impossible for ships to live in the harbor since the Japanese captured 203-Metre Hill. The destroyers encountered no Japanese warships en route to this port.

For the past five days the Japanese are reported to have been ceaselessly storming Port Arthur on all sides.

For the first time since the siege began the Port Arthur Novi Kral, whose sole aim seemingly has been to keep up the spirits of the garrison, betrays signs of the hopelessness of even the most heroic resistance.

Referring to the bombardment of High Hill, the paper, in its issue of Dec. 25, speaks of "the hill receiving with its breast the hammering of 800-pound shells, which split even the rocks and went through 18-inch steel as though it had been paper." It continues:

"Who but Providence can save us from these thunderbolts? We do not expect the Baltic fleet; we do not expect relief; but we can fight till death. What Port Arthur goes through it is impossible to describe, but Russia will know what her sons have suffered. It is past human genius to paint or describe Port Arthur's sufferings as they really are."

The High Hill fighting, according to the Novi Kral, lasted sixteen days until Dec. 6, when "death, which had had no rest for sixteen days, ceased its work."

Pathetic references to the last stand of the last ship of the Russian Asiatic Squadron are made. Even Gen. Stoessel, the military commander at Port Arthur, who had made little mention of the navy since Aug. 10, issued an order lauding the Sevastopol and Capt. Essen, who for five nights withstood numerous attacks of the Japanese torpedo fleets till at last "the death note was sounded through gaping wounds in the sides of the battleship," and Russia's Asiatic fleet was no more.

"Nothing," says the Novi Kral, "could exceed the unflinching devotion of the men who nightly calmly went forth to the roadstead in the face of certain ultimate destruction."

The only other mention of the fleet in the copies of the Novi Kral received here is the feeling of helplessness with which every one saw ship after ship succumb to the huge Japanese shells.

Barashaff Langa, Hunt Master of the Czar and Superintendent of the Red Cross at Port Arthur, had a conference with the Japanese with reference to the protection of hospitals from shells. The conference resulted in making the Red Cross flag larger, and also in painting the Red Cross on the sides of hospitals.

TOKIO, Jan. 1.—Following the dramatic capture of Sung-shu Mountain Saturday morning, the Japanese to-day captured "H" Fort and a recently constructed fort on Pan-lung Mountain, which gives them possession of the entire line between Erh-lung Mountain and "H" Fort by way of Pan-lung Mountain.

Simultaneously the extreme Japanese right, pressing south along Pigeon Bay, captured the heights south of Mounty-antao.

A telegram received here late to-day from the besieging army says:

"Part of the centre, dislodging the enemy, occupied H Fort at 7 o'clock this morning and also captured a new fort on Pan-lung Mountain. Thus the line between Erh-lung Mountain and Fort via Pan-lung Mountain has nearly come under our hands.

"Part of our right, which experienced a bombardment at 5 o'clock and finished the same, also pushed simultaneously and partly occupied a height [illegible] Yenlan-tai Yu-chuan."

station in Tokio. It is known that the Japanese losses were comparatively light. It is believed here that the Russian garrison is finally reaching its limits of strength, endurance and numbers.

The War Department advices of the capture of Sung-shu Mountain state that the attack began after the capture of Erh-lung Mountain.

At first the attack failed on account of the protection which the Russians enjoyed and the desperate character of their defense. Yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning the Japanese exploded a series of mines and immediately assaulted the works which they occupied entirely by 11 o'clock. The Russians exploded mines as they retired. A portion of the garrison retreated southward. Another portion held the gorge where they were buried by the debris thrown up by the explosion of their mines. Those who remained in the fort were captured.

Through an opening at the entrance into the bomb-proof in the gorge, all the entombed Russians were gradually brought out. The rescued numbered two officers and over 120 men. According to the prisoners about 150 corpses are buried under the debris caused by the explosion of the Japanese mines. The trophies taken include field and machine guns not yet enumerated.

At 6 o'clock Saturday morning the sapping body in front of the east fort on Pan-lung Mountain blew up a part of the old Chinese wall and began constructing defense works there.

The besiegers captured the observation ridge behind Sun-shu Mountain, slight resistance being shown by the Russians. The losses of the assaulting party were small.

The lines of the blockade of Port Arthur have been reduced, according to a proclamation signed by Admiral Togo which was issued to-day. The new line commences at the south head of Talien-Wan and runs southwesterly, clearing Dalny, to the south head of South Bay. All Liao-Tung westward of the line is included in the blockade.

Evidently it is intended to open Dalny to foreign shipping, but for the present only vessels having special permission will be admitted. The new blockade is effective to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at the headquarters of Gen Nogi before Port Arthur telegraphs under date of Dec. 31 that shelter has been given to non-combatants under Liao-Tie Mountain.

The correspondent says that the Russians have promised not to fire from that direction and have requested the Japanese not to bombard the position. The Japanese, it is added, have consented to this proposal.

LAST SHIP'S LAST STAND.

Even Stoessel Lauded the Sevastopol —Terrible Japanese Shells.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 1.—Pathetic references to the last stand of the last ship of the Russian Asiatic Squadron appear in the Port Arthur Novi Krai in its issue of Dec. 24 and 2[illegible].

Even Gen. Stoessel, the military commander at Port Arthur, who had made little mention of the navy since Aug. 10, issued an order lauding the Sevastopol and Capt. Essen, who for five nights withstood numerous attacks of the Japanese torpedo fleets till at last "the death note was sounded through gaping wounds in the sides of the battleship," and Russia's Asiatic fleet was no more.

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HAS SUBMARINES ABROAD.

Two Complete Boats Shipped on the Adria at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 1.—The steamship Adria, chartered by the United States Shipping Company, and flying the German flag, went to the shipyard today, and the two lake submarine torpedo boats just completed, presumably for the Russian Government, were hoisted aboard and lashed to her upper decks. The boats are complete and not in sections, as were the two shipped some time ago on the Belgravia from New York Harbor.

The Adria is expected to sail to-morrow if she is able to get clearance papers on a National holiday.

Investigator Ill at Port Arthur.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 1.—Prof. James Ricalton of Valley Street, Maplewood, a former associate, Prof. Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History, who has been gathering lecture material at Port Arthur, has become ill with typhoid fever. The last advices from him state him to be a very sick man. Prof. Ricalton has been at the front since the start of the war and has suffered much hardship in carrying on his work.

Some Baltic Ships at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Jan. 1.—The departure of Rear Admiral Botrovsky's third division of the Baltic fleet; we do not expect relief, but we can fight till death. What Port Arthur goes through it is impossible to describe, but Russia will know what her sons have suffered. It is past human genius to paint or describe Port Arthur's sufferings as they really are."

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SAY DOUBLE MURDER WAS LONG PLANNED

Police Theory of the Killing of Mrs. Klopmann and Fricke.

SEEK FERRONI IN VAIN

Man Had Engaged a Room Opposite House Where the Shooting Was Committed.

The police declared yesterday that the murder of Mrs. Clara Klopmann and George Fricke, the bakery foreman, at the woman's home, 144 East Fifteenth Street on Saturday was the result of long deliberation. For three days and nights the murderer waited and watched, they said, like a cat at a mousehole. And to make sure of his victims, he had secured the services of an accomplice, who took turns in the long vigil. When the opportunity came at last, the murderer struck quickly. A few minutes after the fatal shots had been fired, he disappeared as completely and as mysteriously as if the earth had swallowed him. At a late hour last night the police had found no clue to his whereabouts.

Ernst Klopmann, the journeyman baker, whose home on the top floor of the Fifteenth Street house was the scene of last Saturday afternoon's tragedy, had behaved in a somewhat peculiar manner, according to the police. Why, for instance, they inquire, did twenty minutes or more pass from the time Klopmann discovered the all but lifeless bodies of his wife and his best friend until he reported the find to a policeman stationed less than half a block away from the scene of the crime?

And why did he act like a log after the murder, while he supposed his wife dead, only to break down and weep hysterically when, for a few moments, it looked as if a summoned physician would be able to bring the woman back to life and the power of speaking? Despite these questions, the police say, there is no likelihood that the answers to them, if found, would make the husband out a murderer.

The murdered woman was thirty-nine years old. She was good looking, but far from beautiful. She was not remarkable for intellect, but she seemed to exercise wonderful power over the other persons concerned in th tragdy. Antonio Ferroni, now sought by the police, was one of those who came under the woman's spell. Fricke had sought Ferroni on several occasions to make him, either by threats or persuasion, promise to leave Mrs Klopmann alone.

Last Wednesday morning Ferroni appeared at the bakery and demanded an interview with Fricke. Several persons witnessed it and they noticed that both men grew very angry. Hard words and profanity was used. Fricke received warnings from several persons that day, all telling him to watch out for himself. The result was that the foreman armed himself with an old double-barrelled pistol, which was found in his pocket after his death. Nor did he go home Wednesday and Thursday nights, but slept with Mrs. Klopmann's brother, Hermann Lohse, at 431 East Fourteenth Street. On Friday he had allayed his fears.

After his stormy meeting with Fricke on Wednesday Ferroni went to Rudolph Mahlstedt's boarding house, at 143 East Fifteenth Street, which is right across the street from the Klopmann home. There he asked for a large front room. He was told that no such room was obtainable, but that he might have a small bedroom on the top floor. This he accepted. He had no baggage.

Several times that day Mahlstedt found his new boarder in front of the house looking across the street. Once, when Ferroni had gone inside, Mahlstedt, on leaving the house, found a stranger standing there. When the man was questioned, he said he was waiting for his friend Ferroni. Accent as well as appearance made it clear that the man was also an Italian. He was younger and shorter of stature than his friend, with a smooth-shaven face and dark hair and complexion. Ferroni is pretty tall, very dark, with large eyes, a mustache that looks like a thin black streak along the upper lip, and a shaved chin.

Every time Mahlstedt happened to look out through his front door during Thursday he found either Ferroni or the latter's friend on guard. It made him lose his patience, and finally he told the stranger to clear out or come inside. The man moved away a few feet and continued his watch as before. The same state of affairs continued all Friday. But the two friends must have found it irksome, and Mahlstedt's protests became more pointed.

On Saturday morning Ferroni heard that Mrs. Rudolph Dreymann, who keeps a boarding house at 145 East Fourteenth Street, had a front room on the first floor vacant. He promptly went over to her house and applied for the room, which he got by paying another week's rent in advance, sacrificing one-half of the week's rent he had paid to Mahlstedts. He took possession at once. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a boy arrived with two satchels addressed to Ferroni. These were taken to his room and he began to unpack. While thus occupied he was summoned to the door by the young man who had been sharing his watch.

Mrs. Dreymann was standing outside at the time. She heard the two friends exchange a few brief words. Then one of them disappeared toward Irving Place. A moment later Ferroni came down again, after a quick visit to his room, and started across the street to 144, where the Klopmanns lived. Near the door he changed his mind, as it seemed, and walked down to Third Avenue corner, around which he went out of view.

He was seen once more after that. It must have been some tenminutes later, or close about 4 o'clock. Mrs. Sadie Sechrist, who lives with her husband on the third floor of the house at 144 East Fifteenth Street, was shaking rugs from one of the balconies overlooking the inclosed yard in the rear of the house.

Mrs. Sechrist heard a noise on the balcony above, and looking up she perceived Ferroni, whom she knew as a friend of the Klopmanns, trying to get in through the rear window leading into the bedroom of that family. The shutters were closed. Ferroni managed to get one of them open. The other one was, as the police later discovered, securely fastened with bolts strengthened by wire. The opening thus made was very narrow, but Ferroni managed to force himself in through the window.

One young man who lives in the house, Kort Doelcke, says he heard shots soon after that. He says there were six of them, four in quick succession, then a second's pause, and two more shots after that he heard a woman scream. Four who were eating with Doelcke say they heard nothing. This is the evidence now in the hands of the police.

The positions in which man and woman were found, their condition, and the characters of the wounds indicate that when Ferroni broke into the room Fricke and the woman tried to escape, but found themselves cornered. There apparently followed a short struggle, in which a table standing in the middle of the floor was upset. Then came the shots.

The cartridges employed were of French make, with brass-covered round heads, and of a kind very rarely seen in this country.

Klopmann clung yesterday to the story first told by him after the discovery of the crime. He did not contradict himself in any manner, and several of the important details were corroborated by the his brother-in-law, Herman Lohse, who is also employed at Conrad Brothers' bakery The police insisted on holding him, however, and yesterday morning he was remanded by Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court for examination on Wednesday.

EXCAVATE MEXICAN RUINS.

Workmen in Mexico City Also Unearth an Ancient Fountain.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 1.—In excavating

NEW ARMOR PLATE TRUST?

Rumor That Schwab Has Effected Merger with Midvale Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—Iron and steel interests here are excited over the rumors that Charles M. Schwab has again created a corner in armor plate through the absorption of the Midvale Iron Company of Philadelphia by the Carnegies and the Bethlehem people.

It is asserted here that such a deal has been put through, and that as a part payment of good will to the Midvale people the Carnegies and Bethlehem allowed them to come in on the Krupp patent on armor, a patent for which the companies named have the rights in America.

Some experts who witnessed the recent Indian Head test of the Midvale plant assert that the plate was made under the Krupp plan, and not under the Chase-Gains plan, as has been asserted. Without the consent of the Carnegies and Bethlehem, the latter controlled by Schwab, the Midvale people could not use the Krupp process.

One close to the armor-plate industry of Homestead said to-day there would be no rate cutting when the Naval Committee came to open bids for the New Hampshire and two cruisers, on Jan. 12.

SUIT OVER SHELDON ESTATE.

Mrs. Wiggins of This City Asks for Removal of Executor Burr.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 1.—What promises to be the most important contest over an estate in the history of Broome County was begun yesterday, when Judge Robert S. Parsons granted an order directing George M. Burr, a banker of Manistee, Mich., to show cause why he should not be removed as executor of the estate of Henry A. Sheldon, and why letters testamentary issued to him should not be revoked. The order is returnable before Judge Parsons in this city on February 15.

The order was granted on the application and affidavit of Mrs. Mary E. Wiggins, of New York City, a daughter of Mr. Sheldon and a sister of Mr. Burr's wife. She asserts that the amount involved is more than $500,000.

In her affidavits Mrs. Wiggins charges Mr. Burr a few months after the death of H. A. Sheldon, who died in this city in March, 1900, of his brother, Judge Benjamin R. Sheldon of Rockford, Ill., who died two or three years before that, and the estate of Mrs. Scabelia Sheldon, wife of H. A. Sheldon, who died in this city last January, in such a way that the petitioner will lose and Burr will gain by such transactions.

She charges him with unlawfully investing the funds of the H. A. Sheldon estate, and letting the real estate run down and depreciate in value. She further affirms that she has reason to believe that her father was a beneficiary to the extent of at least $100,000 from the estate of Judge Sheldon, but that Burr has accounted for only $32,000 of such property. Mrs. Wiggins also charges Burr with having made unlawful investments.

PANIC IN NEGRO CHURCH.

Break of Girder Sent Congregation Out Through Windows.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 1.—The breaking of a girder under St. James's African Methodist Episcopal Church building here allowed the floor to sag during watch services last night. The break occurred about midnight just as the five hundred members of the congregation present had reached a high state of excitement in expectation of the passing of the old year.

When the floor began sinking every one made a rush for doors and windows. They did not wait for windows to be opened, but leaped through glass.

There was much fighting in the excitement for a minute, and about three-quarters of the congregation to-day sent ers from bruises and cuts. No serio is injury was reported.

INDIAN CHIEF PREACHES.

Comanche Leader a Convert of His Christian Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 1.—Quanah Parker, seventy years old and Chief of the Comanche Indians, has abandoned the heathen forms of worship of his tribe and is preaching the Gospel of Christ, to the great surprise of his fellow Indians.

Chief Quanah's first sermon was preached Christmas Day at the little village of Cache, twenty miles west of Lawton. He spoke to one hundred or more Indians for half an hour in the Comanche dialect, and then talked for ten minutes in broken English to the small party of whites who had come to hear him.

A year ago Chief Quanah's daughter Laura, who had been educated in a private school for girls at Dallas, began teaching a Sunday school class among the Comanches. Her father is her most conspicuous convert.

CAPTAIN DEAD; SHIP LOST.

Skipper Ended Life in Texas, His Ship Off Hatteras.

While his ship was pounding to pieces on the Diamond Shoals off Cape Hatteras, Capt. James Wilder of Brooklyn died on Friday in Fort Arthur, Texas. The news of the death of the Captain and the disaster to the ship was received in this city at about the same time yesterday.

In command of the North Eastern of the Mallory Line, Capt. Wilder left New York for Texas on Dec. 7. While in Texas the Captain was attacked by appendicitis and was unable to bring the ship back. He turned it over to the care of the First Officer. Early last week the North Eastern went ashore on the Diamond Shoals, and by a curious coincidence the last of the crew was taken off within an hour of Capt. Wilder's death. The rescue of the crew was made with the greatest difficulty, and a little while afterward the ship broke in two, distributing her cargo of oil over the waves that wrecked her.

Capt. Wilder was born sixty-seven years ago, and lived at 39 Patchen Avenue with his wife. He was in command of the steamer Leona, which caught fire off Hatteras several years ago, and put back to New York with the blaze raging in her hold. Several lives were lost in this fire, which was not extinguished until the fireboats were called to fight it. His management of the ship on this occasion called forth the highest praise.

Capt. Wilder was a member of the Marine Society and was a Freemason. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

PHYSICIAN BEATEN, MAY DIE.

Dr. C. M. Raymond of Rehoboth, Mass., Terribly Injured in Assault.

REHOBOTH, Mass., Jan. 1.—Dr. Charles M. Raymond, one of the best-known practitioners in Bristol County and prominent in the Republican Party, was assaulted last night on the Swansea Road, two miles from this village, and his death is hourly expected. He was removed to the nearby home of Charles Miles, where it was found that his jaw was broken, his skull fractured, and his body badly bruised.

Mrs. Raymond told the police that a Frenchman named Labria came to the house just before midnight and said that the doctor had sent him for his two revolvers. Knowing that her husband and the Frenchmen were not on good terms, she promptly dismissed the man. Soon after this a messenger brought word of the attack upon her husband, and the police being notified, a posse was organized to search for Labria.

Jersey City Man's Suicide.

William A. Meakin, sixty-six years old, a real estate agent, whose home was at 279 Fifth Street, Jersey City, committed

TO-DAY'S TIMES ISSUED FROM ITS NEW HOME

Continued from Page 1.

ing the machines. As soon as the last edition had gone to press on Sunday morning eighteen machinists, with seven expert helpers and a small army of men to box up and handle the machinery, sailed in and made things hum in the basement of the old News Building. As a result the compositors who had scrambled out from the old place over piles of boxes containing dismantled linotypes were "setting up" Monday morning "copy" on the same machines at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the new Times Building. There was not a machine missing, though the last one had been taken out of the Park Row basement as late as 12:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and not a single part had been broken or gone astray.

NOT A PIECE OF TYPE LOST.

In addition to typesetting that is done by machine, a great deal, principally such as advertisements and headlines, must be done by the old manual method. Although the appliances for this part of the typesetting work are small as compared with the other, it involved the removal of not less than 850 cases of type, alphabetically arranged in small compartments. If, as might have happened had any unusual jar occurred in transfer up-town, the type had been disarranged, it would have led to all sorts of trouble, involving the redistribution of the type, which at best is a very tedious process and one requiring a great deal of time. When the men at work in this department lined up to their cases, however, they found everything from A to Z in its allotted space.

The furnishing of the librarian's department, the business department, the circulation, mailing and distributing rooms has been in process for the better part of a week, and had been practically completed this morning. But especially in the mailing and distribution departments, the removal involved no end of changes, and the men who worked in these departments far below the level of the street, with the Subway trains dashing north and south above their heads, had no end of new conditions to become accustomed to. Especially was there a multitude of new mechanical appliances, which while they were adapted to facilitate the work in every case, as yet were not "tried out" completely. This meant a lot of extra work, but it was done without a serious hitch, at least up to the time the paper went to press.

DOWN WITH THE BIG PRESSES.

As the time for the paper to go to press drew near the interest of those most closely concerned with its prompt issue was transferred to the rooms in the new building far below the street surface.

Deep down in the second sub-basement, almost sixty feet below the level of the street, are the big machines without which all the work of the reporters and editors would never reach the public. Although giants both in mold and activity, they are supposed to respond to the gentlest touch of the men who are their guardians.

The four huge octuple presses which are calculated to turn out not fewer than 144,000 sixteen-page copies of THE TIMES printed, folded, and even counted, every hour, although they had had trial runs, were to be put to their first practical test early this morning. The pressroom or plant, which is also in this part of the building, is entirely new, and had its first test of efficiency in getting out this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When the huge presses had been set at work on the first edition of this morning's paper and everything had been found equal to the great task cut out for them the last uncertainty of the day had been removed.

For a few weeks some of the departments connected with the getting out of the paper will work under slight difficulties, because the interior work in the tower, to which these departments have been assigned, has not as yet been completed.

CONTEMPORARIES' COMMENTS

What Other Newspapers Have to Say of The Times's New Home.

The following quotations are taken from many made by various newspapers of this and other cities which have seen fit to comment upon the removal of THE NEW YORK TIMES to its new building, at Times Square:

(From the N. Y. World.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES will take possession to-day of its new building at Forty-second Street and Broadway. All the work of getting out to-morrow's edition of the newspaper will be done there.

Within ten minutes after to-day's issue is printed the work of moving everything uptown will be begun, and before nightfall it is expected that everything will be in running order in the new building.

The task of moving a newspaper from one home to another is no light one. The most elaborate arrangements have been made by those in charge of THE TIMES to effect the change speedily.

Precautions have been taken that will enable the publishers to get out the newspaper on time, even should there be a serious slip in the plans of moving.

To-morrow's edition of the Times will be distributed in part by the subway road, with which the new building has an underground connection. The Forty-second Street Station of the "L" roads will also be used for distributing purposes, the newspapers being loaded on the same trains which carry The World and other papers uptown.

In the new building, nine floors, from the thirteenth to the twenty-first, inclusive, will be used by the Times; also the ground floor and three subterranean floors.

From The New York Press.

With a great flight of bombs, bursting with a roar a thousand feet in the air and the flaming figures "1905" flashing out like huge torches in the sky, the new Times Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway, became a thing of life at 12 o'clock last night. A vast crowd swarming up and down Broadway furnished a setting for the display.

The pile of white towers into the clouds, higher than any other structure within a radius of twelve miles, and the skyscraper, which measures almost 420 feet from base to top, is taller than any building in New York. The topmost point of the structure is 476 feet above sea level.

The construction of the building is truly a marvel of engineering genius. Eighty thousand rivets were used and a thirty-ton girder spans the Subway. The structural iron in it weighs 7,000,000 pounds, the brick 19,000,000 pounds, cement 14,000,000 pounds, and, together with masonry, limestone and terra-cotta, the weight of the great pile is 82,000,000 pounds. Every new device that has shown its practicability has been installed. These include electric elevators with a speed of 350 feet a minute and filtered water in every room.

The new Hoe presses which have been installed have a capacity of 144,000 sixteen-page papers an hour, and floor space has been provided to permit an increase of this output by 72,000 papers an hour, and, should it be necessary, double-deck presses can be put in to supply 432,000 papers an hour.

Not the least interesting incident connected with the new Times building is the moving of THE TIMES newspaper equipment, which was begun early to-day.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Times Building reaches higher toward the clouds than anything within twelve miles, and its extreme height is over 476 feet. Nearly half the work, and its most wonderful part, is under ground. There is a pumping plant sixty-one feet below the curb, and all records in structural steel tonnage were broken in its construction. Its steel frame is the strongest and stiffest structure of similar dimen-

building, and a nineteen-tin section column. Six systems are used to brace a mass of 40,000 tons.

The structural iron in the building weighs, in round numbers, 7,000,000 pounds, the brick 19,000,000, cement and mixed mortar 14,000,000, terra cotta 3,500,000, wood 1,500,000, terra cotta arches and partitions 5,000,000, limestone 3,500,000, rubble masonry in back fill exclusive of 2,000,000 pounds of cement, nearly 15,000,000 pounds, so that, with the other figures, the whole weight is brought up to the tremendous total of 82,923,000 pounds.

The new year was ushered in at the new home of THE TIMES in Times Square with fireworks and a band concert. The display of fireworks was managed from the tower of the Times Building. Bombs were burst 1,000 feet in the air, and not a feature of the exhibition was hidden to Greater New York or the surrounding country.

Changing the location of a big newspaper plant in twelve hours is no small undertaking, even though months have been spent in equipping the new quarters with furniture and machinery. Between the midnight and the noon hour to-morrow THE TIMES will be busy with the task of setting itself in its newspaper-making establishment at Broadway and Fortysecond Street, and the fact that there is little actual moving to be done does not relieve the several departments of many necessary details of work incidental to resuming operations three miles north of where they are now getting ready their Sunday edition.

From The New York Commercial.

The establishment of THE TIMES to-morrow in its new building at the intersection of Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street, is the second important step in a movement that, in all probability, will eventually disclose the present favorite neighborhood just east of City Hall Park deserted by most of the dailies and "the Row" untrod by newspaper makers.

The general up-town trend of business will have had something to do with this; the Subway and its extensions a good deal more; the practically revolutionized transportation, mail, and distribution facilities of the region pierced by Thirty-fourth Street, the most.

THE TIMES is to be congratulated on the fact that it has been in a position to largely anticipate the conditions which, a little later, might have compelled it to move up town—and under circumstances far less agreeable and comfortable. It goes now into a building that in many of its features is a most wonderful architectural achievement—for one thing, the tallest structure in the city, its height from the basement foundation to the observatory rail being nearly 420 feet.

In its mechanical and other equipment our contemporary's new establishment is probably not excelled by that of any other newspaper in the world; and the same is true as to the attractions of its interior and environment. THE TIMES is well deserving of the success that has made all these things possible. Its high character, enterprise, and progressiveness have been and are a distinct influence in making the newspapers of New York the best and most reputable in the world.

(From The Utica Observer.)

"THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that its New Year's number will be issued from its new home—the sky-scraping building at Broadway and Forty-third Street. THE TIMES was able to boast yesterday that The Times Building is the highest in New York—476 feet being the extreme height. This may remain the record for a year or two, but THE TIMES will remain one of the most admirable newspapers in this or any other country

BISHOP PRODS CHURCH.

Deplores Inconsistency of Professing Christians as a Scandal.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, preaching on "Lawlessness" at Trinity Church to-day, deplored the inconsistency of church members.

"Men who have stood high in parish offices," he said, "women who are active in worship and good works have been and still are far from what they ought to be in sustaining the highest standards of obedience to the laws of God and man. It is the amusement of a scoffing world—the inconsistency between our faith and our deeds. Communicants of the church today, men and women, who in business and social habits are guilty of acts against moral and civil law and the healthy conventionalities of society, and are a scandal to people of no faith, are dragging the Christian faith in the dust."

Continuing, the Bishop said:

"A criminal now in a Boston jail condemned by a United States Court awaits his release to take his seat by the election of Boston citizens as one of the administrators of this city on a board entitled by tradition 'honorable.' It is a matter of common belief that great corporations have a silent fund for oiling the machinery of legislation in their favor, and that their officers of high standing in our communities are not unwilling to be ignorant as to how the money is spent."

SENATOR PLATT'S PLANS.

Expects Harmony, but May Attend Republican Conference This Week.

"Happy New Year!" called Senator Platt to visitors at his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. "May they last long after I'm dead," he added. The senior Senator of New York was never in higher spirits.

Asked about political developments, he said: "I'm going to Washington Tuesday. I may return and see Bruce and Nixon and Raines about the Chairmanships the latter part of the week here if it seems worth while. I may not be able to outline all my desires about the Chairmanships until then.

"No, I don't think there'll be any trouble. The Senatorship is settled and that ought to be the end of it. Odell did the wise thing—there's no doubt about it. Everybody was for Depew, and he perceived it."

Asked what his views were with relation to a straight Republican ticket in the city this Fall, in the light of the new condiions which have arisen in the Republican Party, Senator Platt replied that it was yet too early o decide between fusion and a straight-out ticket.

"Have you anything further to say about the statements of Senator Brackett?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything at all about him," exclaimed Senator Platt, rising to his feet with as much agility as a man of thirty. "You can't cross-examine me about Brackett. Don't ever mention that man's name again to me."

Woman Suffocated by Gas.

Kate Halloway was found dead in her room at the home of her brother, on Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., yesterday afternoon. She was a sister of Albert Fisher, an actor, and while Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were absent on the road she kept house. They went to Boston on Saturday, but Mr. Fisher had occasion to return yesterday, and found his sister dead. The unlighted gas jet in her room was turned on full. It was her habit to sleep with the gas turned on, and it is believed the gas went out in the night. Mrs. Halloway was a member of St. John's Church, Clifton.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

1905.
ADOREA
The New Breakfast Food
The Health Food Company's 30th Anniversary Gift to Its Army of Patrons.
Price 15 cents.
No. 61 5th Ave., New York.

WOULD HAVE TRUSTEES FOR COTTON RESERVE

Plan Proposed to Aid the Planters and Support the Market.

SCHEME MEETS FAVOR

Capitalists and Railroads Said to Have Approved the Suggestion at a Meeting.

Representatives of local banking interests, railroads in the South, and capitalists concerned in the condition of the cotton market, at a meeting in this city are said to have formulated a plan to avert demoralization in the cotton market, prevent further burning of the crop by Southern growers, and to insure a steady price for the staple in the future.

According to report the conference resulted in messages being sent to Southern financiers interested in the cotton situation asking for co-operation. E. F. Webber, President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange; Col. Harvie Jordan, President of the Cotton Growers' Association of New Orleans, and W. P. Brown were named as the men to whom messages were sent.

The proposed plan suggests that each cotton growing section appoint certain trustees who will act in the interests of the cotton producers, and that the growers deliver, or agree to deliver, ten per cent. of their holdings to these trustees on the condition that this cotton shall be withdrawn from the market and shall not be sold for less than a stated price. The trustees are to issue certificates to the cotton producers expressing these conditions, with the stipulation that cotton to the amount of say 1,000,000 bales, be received before the plan becomes effective.

This 10 per cent., it is argued, could be marketed at any time at the price agreed upon, and the trustees could distribute the proceeds arising from the sale to the holders of the certificates.

Bankers and moneyed interests, it is also suggested, could organize a fund to be used in the purchase of cotton to be withdrawn from the market and held under similar conditions.

BOOM FOR RUSSIAN LOAN.

German Financial Press Seeks to Reassure the Public.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Times to-morrow will publish from its Berlin correspondent a summary of a statement published by the financial press of Berlin for the purpose of reassuring the German public regarding the security of the new Russian loan.

The statement opens with the admission that Russia so far has been worsted in the war with Japan; that discontent and unrest exist among the Russian people, and that the Russian system of Government deserves severe criticism for its organized oppression and persecution. But all this admitted, it is declared, Russia's condition does not warrant the pessimistic opinion held by a section of the German press.

It is maintained that Russia's financial administration has been excellent since the eighties; that the condition of her treasury is extremely satisfactory and that her credit at home and abroad is quite unshaken by the recent course of events.

In view of these and other considerations Russian Government stock is recommended as secure and remunerative.

The statement also sets forth the reason why Russia came to Germany for financial aid. It is because the two countries now enjoy the best of relations.

Germany's friendliness has found expression, it is said, in benevolent neutrality, and grateful Russia has reciprocated with important trade concessions embodied in the recently negotiated commercial treaty.

NO OPPOSITION TO KNOX.

He Will Be Elected United States Senator to Succeed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 1.—United States Senators Penrose and Knox were the guests of Gov. Pennypacker at dinner this evening. Senator Knox came here this afternoon from Washington to attend the organization of the Legislature on Tuesday. Both the Senators will return to Washington Wednesday, and will come back here Jan. 7, when the election of United States Senator will be held.

The joint Republican caucus for the selection of a Senatorial candidate will be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow night. There will be no opposition to the selection of Senator Knox.

BRYAN BELIEVES LAWSON.

Convinced That He Knows What He Is Talking About.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 1.—W. J. Bryan, who is spending the holidays in Texas duck hunting, to-day paid a high compliment to Thomas W. Lawson.

"I have never met Mr. Lawson," Mr. Bryan said, "but the way he gives dates, names, figures, and conversation, and the failure of those directly affected to disprove his assertions, is convincing to me that Mr. Lawson knows of what he is talking. During the political campaigns of which Mr. Lawson tells we heard indirectly of great sums of money coming from Wall Street, but we never knew before the exact individual sources whence they came."

Double Engagement Celebrated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Two engagements, both in the family of Capt. E. B. Pinckney, a well-known banker and yachtsman, were announced to-day at New Rochelle. Miss Augusta Pinckney, Capt. Pinckney's youngest daughter, is to marry Prentice Sheather, a prominent young clubman and tennis player, and his son, Clifford Pinckney, an athlete and swimmer, is betrothed to Miss Ethel Moore of North Street, New Rochelle. The double engagement was celebrated with a New Year's dinner at the home of Mrs. Moore, which was attended by the members of the four families.

Don't Buy Clothing
until Wednesday, January 4, 1905. On that date begins our regular Semi-annual Sale of men's, youths', boys' and children's suits and overcoats at prices 25% to 40% less than regular. See to-morrow's papers.
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, near Chambers
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., near 14th
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

SAW CAESAR YOUNG SHOT?

Florida Man Says He Told Jerome Same Story as Nan Patterson.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 1.—Another person who asserts he saw the shooting of "Caesar" Young has come forward. He is Algeron C. Myers, a resident of Dolanda, Fla. In a despatch over his own signature to-day Mr. Myers said:

"Was in New York; witnessed the shooting; testified before Jerome, my testimony being about the same as Nan Patterson's."

Algernon Myers is not related to W. B. Meyers, whom rumor has connected with the affair, but who denied that he was in New York at the time of the shooting.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1.—Justice John M. Davy was requested by District Attorney Jerome of New York yesterday to preside at the second trial of Nan Patterson. The communication was by long distance telephone. Mr. Jerome getting the Judge in his Chambers in the Court House yesterday morning.

"Abraham Levy, counsel for the defendant, would be as pleased as I would to get you to sit in the case, Justice Davy," said Mr. Jerome.

"Can't do it, Mr. Jerome. I'm sorry to say," replied Justice Davy. "I have a trial term opening here Jan. 3, and a busy year before me generally in this district. My engagements here preclude the idea of sitting in New York for several months to come."

The conversation closed with Mr. Jerome expressing regret that he could not induce the Rochester jurist to take the big trial. Justice Davy has taken the bench in the First District more frequently, probably, than has any other up-State Justice, and is very well liked by the New York lawyers.

NEW POSTMASTER'S PLANS.

Mr. Willcox, Entering Office To-morrow, Will Not Hurry Changes.

Postmaster William R. Wilcox to-morrow will assume the office to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt. It will be some time before any changes in the office can be made, if such prove to be desirable, as the successor of Van Cott, Dayton, Monroe, and Pierson intends to familiarize himself with the details of his new office before pretendin to recommend changes of any character neeeuvbxvjppcp, frimewdhiuoasnt taoin

His appointment differs from any recent Post Office appointment in that it came to him before the first Roosevelt Administration had come to an end, and if the usual precedure is followed he will be reappointed for Roosevelt's second Administration. This, under political conditions which practicaly were established by Cleveland in his first Administration would take the Wilcox term of office well into the Administration following that ending March 4, 1909.

Bedford Five's Easy Victory.

The Bedford Five of Brooklyn defeated the German Athletic Club in a one-sided game on Saturday night, played on the court of the latter team. The visitors so far outclassed the home team that in the second half they were satisfied with holding the German Athletic Club team down to a few points and scoring a few themselves, the final score being 44 to 14. The line-up follows:

Bedford Five.	44.	Position.	German A. C.	14.
Rose		Right forward	Cooney	
Dray		Left forward	O'Connell	
Lehr		Centre	Thurston	
Sauer		Right guard	Merriweather	
Lehr		Left guard	Fessenden	

Goals from the field—Rose, 7; Lank, 5; Dray, 4; Lehr, 2; Sauer, 1; Cooney, 2; Merriweather, 2; O'Connell, 1; Fessenden, 1. Goals from fouls—Dray, 6; Fessenden, 2. Referee—Mr. Smeltzer. Umpire—Mr. Schumaker. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—W. H. Tichenor, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—E. E. Benedict, Buffalo; Henry Satterlee, Wilmington, Del.

GILSEY—U. T. McNeirney, Pittsburg.

BRESLIN—Col. George P. Olcott, East Orange.

MANHATTAN—William Naulty, Baltimore.

ALBEMARLE—R. G. Valentine, Washington.

PLAZA—A. Trotman, Chicago

MURRAY HILL—C. C. Woolworth, Albany.

WOLCOTT—C. E. Walker, P

MITCHELL INDICTMENT STIRS ALL OREGON

Government Says Senator Took Bribe in Land Cases.

BINGER HERMANN INVOLVED

Representative Said to Have Been Influenced by Mitchell — The Allegations in Full.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 1.—Not for years have political circles of Oregon been so deeply stirred as by the joint indictment yesterday of United States Senator John H. Mitchell and Representative Binger Hermann in connection with the land frauds which are under investigation at present in this State.

The indictment, full details of which became known to-day, alleges that Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann in January, 1902, conspired with S. A. D. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, N. W. Karpley, Emma L. Watson, Salmon B. Ormsby, Clark E. Loomis, William H. Davis, and others to defraud the Government of the United States out of a portion of its public lands situated in Township 11, South, Range 7 East, by means of forged and false affidavits and fictitious persons, and that, in the furtherance of such conspiracy, Puter on March 9, 1902, paid to Senator Mitchell the sum of $2,000 to secure his influence with Representative Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

It alleges that, acting upon the suggestion and the wish of Senator Mitchell and influenced by him, knowing that the transactions were unlawful and felonious, Hermann used his power as Commissioner of the General Land Office to expedite twelve claims in Township 11-7, and had them passed to patent when he knew them illegal, and not according to the requirements of the law.

The indictment also alleges that on March 28, 1904, George Sorensen, formerly Deputy Sheriff of Multnomah County, offered to John H. Hall, District Attorney for the United States in Oregon, $5,000 to influence him in his official capacity when acting on the indictments returned against S. A. D. Puter, Horace McKinley, and others to defraud the Government out of land in Township 11 South, Range 7 East.

STORY OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The alleged connection of Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann with the conspiracy dates back, it is said, to the time when Mr. Mitchell received the letter from a prominent attorney in Oregon introducing S. A. D. Puter as a "responsible business man of Oregon."

In 1902, the Government alleges, Puter went to Washington on business connected with the lands of Township 11, South, Range 7 East, in which he was at that time interested. The lands were held up by the General Land Office and Puter thought that it would be of benefit to himself and his fellows to go to Washington and see what could be done to expedite them to patent.

Before he left Portland, the Government will attempt to prove, Puter went to F. P. Mays, State Senator, and secured from him a letter to Senator Mitchell, though, in fact, according to the Government, he was already well known to the Senator.

Arriving at Washington, Puter went, so evidence will be offered, to the office of Senator Mitchell and conversed with him in regard to having his claims taken from the suspended list and put through to patent as soon as possible.

He told the Senator, it is alleged, that he had already sunk a large amount of money in the claims, and that Emma L. Watson, a hard-working and honest girl, had also invested in them at his suggestion. It was necessary for him to have some influence with the Commissioner of the General Land Office to secure favorable recognition of his claims, and he therefore wanted the help of Senator Mitchell.

The Government alleges that Puter went to see Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, and talked the matter over with him. Hermann, it is alleged, did not see that anything could be done to the lands unless some action could be taken which would make the transaction of record in the office.

Puter then, it is alleged, went to see Senator Mitchell and told him of the alleged conversation with Hermann. The famous Puter-Watson affidavits, according to the Government, were made in the hotel of the Senator, and it is alleged that Senator Mitchell dictated the papers to his own stenographer and had them delivered to Puter as finished.

The affidavits, which, it is asserted, told of the settlement of the land and its cultivation and the character of the persons making the filings then, so the defendant will attempt to prove, were taken to Mr. Hermann, who, it is alleged, took them under consideration.

THE HERMANN LETTER.

On March 6, 1902, the Government alleges, Mr. Hermann wrote a letter to Senator Mitchell, saying that he had expedited the claims as per his request. This is the letter which was introduced in the trial and over the identification of which both Senator Mitchell and Mr. Hermann were in doubt. It is also the letter to identify which Commissioner W. A. Richards made a trip to Portland from Washington.

This letter said that Mr. Hermann had expedited the claims, and that the clerk of the division would take them under his consideration and make an examination of them. This, it is alleged, was done, and on the following day the clerk recommended that they be returned to the local land office at Oregon City, Oregon, for further proof and investigation. The clerk recommended, it is alleged, that the entries seemed to be fraudulent and not according to law. These were the Davis lands, in which, it is alleged, W. N. Davis of Albany and others were interested.

Loomis, then Forest Superintendent, according to the Government, in the meantime reported against the claims, or part of them, but after this report it is alleged, D. W. Tarpley went to Davis and got him to raise $200 each from fourteen men in order to secure a favorable report from Government Agent Ormsby, who, it is alleged, had been also told to make a report.

Davis, it is charged, raised $1,460 of the alleged amount, which was said to be divided between Tarpley and Loomis. The Government will try to show that Loomis wrote Anderson a letter to see Hermann and asked that something be done in the expediting of the land cases or at least their favorable consideration.

George R. Ogden was the clerk handling the business. It is alleged he prepared a report and sent it to Hermann, especially calling attention to the alleged Loomis and Davis letters, asking that the lands be considered, but admitting, so it is said, that the laws had not been observed. This report was dated March 7, but on March 6 Mr. Hermann had ordered the claims expedited. When he saw the report made by Ogden, however, it is said, he hesitated, and when Puter came to see him, it is alleged, he told Puter that he thought the matter looked pretty bad and that he was afraid the claims would have to go back to the Oregon office for further investigation.

APPEAL TO MITCHELL.

Mr. Puter by this time had expended, it is alleged, about $6,000 on the deal, and when he was told this he went back to Mitchell and told the Senator that his influence was necessary to induce Hermann to put the lands through without sending them back to Oregon. It is added that he told the Senator that if the claims went back to Oregon they would be lost to him, and all the moneys he had put into them would be gone.

At this time, the Government will attempt to prove, Mr. Puter laid two one-thousand-dollar bills on the table in front of the Senator, and it will also try to prove that he told Mitchell to take them and see what he could do to help the lands through the patent. The Senator, it is alleged, did not wish to take all of the money, and pushed one of the bills back, but Puter insisted that $2,000 was not too much to pay for the alleged service, and, the Government asserts, the money was taken by the Senator. The Government alleges that Senator Mitchell told Puter that he would do the best he could for him.

The next day, it is alleged, Puter went to Hermann, who told him that he thought, upon a reconsideration it would be possible to put the lands through. He asked Mr. Puter to come back in the afternoon and said he had turned the matter over to W. A. Richards, his assistant. Puter, it is alleged, went to Mitchell and got him to take him to Richards and introduce him.

Following this introduction, on the recommendation of Senator Mitchell and Mr. Hermann, it is said, he allowed the lands to pass to patent.

Bonds of the indicted persons were fixed at $4,000.

CONSPIRACY, SAY ACCUSED.

Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann Affirm Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 1.—Senator J. H. Mitchell and Representative Binger Hermann are both on the way back to Washington. Mitchell left Portland Friday night, and Hermann followed him this morning. Mitchell learned of his indictment by the Grand Jury when he reached Spokane. The senior Senator from Oregon was very much annoyed, and unburdened himself in this fashion:

"If anybody says Puter ever paid me any money in connection with land matters or anything else he is a d—d liar."

"I never saw Puter in my life until he called on me in Washington with a letter of introduction from F. P. Mays, a friend of mine in Portland. In helping him before the Land Office I did what I have done for a thousand other citizens of Oregon. He told me that he had been employed by Mrs. Watson, as I recall it now, to look into her matters for her. Never in the slightest degree was the matter of compensation mentioned between Puter and myself.

"I am as innocent as a babe unborn of any complicity in any land frauds in Oregon or elsewhere, and if it is true that an indictment has been returned against me I assert in the most positive terms that it must be based upon the testimony of self-confessed and convicted land thieves and perjurers, who have been offered immunity in case they, to meet the vindictive desire of Secretary Hitchcock and his agents, will by their testimony involve me and others in the frauds.

"The prosecuting officer, Francis J. Henri, filled the newspapers of the United States with press dispatches from Portland ten days before the Grand Jury met to the effect that I was involved in the land frauds. I immediately left Washington for Portland to answer any charges made against me before the Grand Jury, and I wired Henri that I desired the privilege of going before the Grand Jury to answer any charges against me. On my arrival in Portland I made a similar request of the foreman of the Grand Jury.

APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY.

"I was told by Mr. Henri that I could go before the Grand Jury. On my appearance there I was told by Henri that no evidence had been submitted to the jury against me. I then said that if there was no charge against me to answer I was still ready to submit to an examination. This I did do for two hours and a half, and answered promptly all questions. I was not advised as to what the charge against me was, and assured the jury that I was ready and willing to answer any other questions which either Henri or any member of the jury might wish to ask me, and especially did I desire the privilege of answering any charges that might be made against me by any witnesses.

"Having been assured that no such evidence up to that date had been submitted I then remained in Portland for four days after that, and, receiving no word either from Henri or the Grand Jury, the latter being in session all the time, I left Portland last evening for my post of duty in Washington.

"If an indictment has been returned against me I am prepared to meet it before a trial jury immediately, and in this connection I defy thepro secuting officer to produce against me one particle of evidence worthy of a moment's belief which in any manner improperly or criminally connects me with any land frauds or with any confessed criminals."

"I demand a trial at the earliest possible moment, and I will return to Portland wherever I can be assured by the prosecuting officer of an immediate trial.

"I denounce this prosecution against me as the result of a most damnable and cowardly conspiracy, in which Secretary Hitchcock and this man Henri are the chief conspirators, their motives being partly revenge and partly politics. This man Henri is a California Democrat who is trying to blacken and destroy the character of leading Oregon Republicans.

"That there have been land frauds in Oregon I do not deny, but, speaking for myself, I do deny in the most positive and unqualified manner that I have been in any wise, either directly or indirectly connected therewith or received any benefit therefrom."

Representative Hermann, who left for Washington this morning, issued the following written statement:

"The indictment returned against me is the result of the basest conspiracy and malicious persecution. I came here upon the advice and urgent suggestion of my friends two weeks ago, as I had been informed by them that efforts were being made to complicate me and Senator Mitchell in Oregon land frauds, which have been under investigation and trial, which frauds, it was rumored, I had knowingly aided and advanced during my service as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

"I knew I was free from any imputation of wron doing, and that no honest witness could involve me in that charge. Several inspections were made as to those final entries. They passed the approval of the local land office. They had been under the careful scrutiny of the Assistant Commissioner, whose testimony in the late trials in this city was to the effect that he had found the evidence satisfactory.

"I believed the law had been complied with. I had no acquaintance with the lands, no intimacy or association with any of those to be benefited, no interest in the transactions, direct or indirect, and had no promise, no consideration, no inducement, and I scorn any suggestion that I ever hesitated to stand by my sworn duty in this or in any other trust imposed upon me.

"I have been a resident of Oregon since boyhood, and have been intrusted with many transactions affecting the public interests and my fellow-men, and in them all my single endeavor has been to discharge by duty and preserve my honor. Mistakes may have sometimes been made, and I may have been imposed upon, but I am not conscious of having violated my obligations as an officer or as a private citizen.

"In view of these conditions I am amazed at the action of the Grand Jury, and realize my disadvantage in not knowing who the witnesses were who testified against me, or what their statements were.

"I rely upon my vindication before a trial jury before which, as a citizen, I shall be protected against mere insinuations, basic persecution, and perjured testimony. I shall come back after the session of Congress to meet these malicious and base accusation."

GRIP COLDS

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

HOME-BUILDING SCHEME DENOUNCED BY KILBURN

New Plan Likened to Lottery by Banking Superintendent.

TRUST COMPANY RESERVE

Business So Similar to That of Banks, He Says, That It Requires Similar Restrictions.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The newly formed home building companies come in for severe censure in the annual report of State Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn. "The scheme," he says, "carries at least some of the characteristics of the old numerical bond associations, which were stamped out by fraud orders of the Post Office Department, and, strictly, it probably falls within the Penal Code's definition of a lottery."

The Superintendent condemns the practice of paying high rates of interest on commercial deposits, which, he says, tends to influence bankers to take dangerous risks, and he recommends more frequent examinations both by the Banking Department and by the Directors, as tending to restrict excessive loans and the opportunities of officers to make unauthorized employment of the funds in their keeping for the benefit of other institutions in which they are interested.

He favors the repeal of the law taxing the franchises of savings banks and recommends to the Legislature the advisability of a law permitting those institutions to establish upon their own initiative branches subject only to the approval of the Superintendent of Banks.

For the better protection of savings banks from unfair competition the Superintendent suggests a law prohibiting the use of the word "savings" by institutions other than the regular savings banks and building and loan associations.

Regarding banks of discount Mr. Kilburn says:

"The Superintendent of Banks has but one serious criticism to make upon the conduct in general of the banks in this State, and it will apply equally to trust companies. But while powerless to prohibit it, he deems it his duty to lose no proper opportunity to protest against it as unprofitable, unwise, and in conflict with sound principles of banking. He does not believe that any banking institution paying the interest that some of our own achieve by legitimate business operations results in the line of building up a proper surplus, and in affording returns to stockholders such as ought to be expected and realized. The practice tends constantly to influence a bank's management to take risks.

Of the methods of home-buying companies the report says:

"So-called co-operative home-purchasing companies are operated in increasing numbers in New York under a plan whereby it is undertaken to purchase or build homes, or satisfy mortgages, for members in the order of the members' association with a company, and upon the payment by them initially of small sums weekly, which, after a home is bought or built, or a mortgage paid, are increased in amount to what would be practically rental rates, and which are required then to be paid monthly.

"Withdrawals are usually permitted only after a member shall have paid for a number of months, and then only upon a forfeiture of 10 per cent. of the credited payments. Under the rule that by so much as the claim of one member in an association of this character is preferred those of others must be deferred, it is obvious that those who are well down on the list must experience a discouraging and wearying wait for their money, and be subjected to the requirement of contributing for a long time more than a third of their payments for expenses."

Mr. Kilburn recommends a reserve for trust companies. He says:

"If the transactions which go to make the bulk of the business of an institution are determinative of the class and character to which it belongs, then it is not debatable that many of the trust companies in the State, and particularly many of those of comparatively recent organization, are hardly other than banks, under another name.

"It is therefore recommended that the banking law be amended so as to require that trust companies keep a reserve against their deposits."

COLOMBIA REVOLT FIZZLE.

Gens. Velez and Valencia and Other Leaders Imprisoned.

PANAMA, Jan. 1.—Advices from Colombia report that the projected revolution has been unsuccessful, and that Gens. Joaquin Velez and Gonzales Valencia, who were at the head of the movement, and others have been imprisoned.

President Reyes has issued a manifesto to the Archbishop approving of his conduct.

Gens. Uribe-Uribe, Lucas, and Caballero have been appointed Ministers to Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela, respectively.

BOY ATHLETE STABBED.

Friend Made Unexplained Attack with Penknife.

William Smith, fourteen years old, of 453 East Eighty-fourth Street, was taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station yesterday afternoon charged with felonious assault in having stabbed Edward Crowley, fourteen years old, of 1,561 Avenue A with a penknife.

Patrolman Angelein, who arrested Smith, said that young Crowley was passing a group of boys at Eighty-fourth Street and Avenue A when, without provocation, young Smith walked up to him and, saying that he would get even, stabbed him in the shoulder.

The boys were friends, and Crowley says he does not know why he was stabbed. Crowley is something of an athlete, and took part in a race in the interscholastic games in Madison Square Garden recently, representing Public School No. 77, in East Eighty-sixth Street. Crowley was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital and Smith was sent to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

Now For Business.

Tuesday, Jan'y 3rd,

The entire stock of our

Imported Cloths

will be

Reduced

25% to 33 1-3%

in order to close out at once all remaining fabrics.

No Reservations.

Burnham Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

TISZA REPROACHES SECEDERS

Hungarian Premier Rejects Andrassy's Reconciliation Terms.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 1.—Responding to the New Year wishes of a deputation representing his party, Premier Tisza to-day warmly reproached the Liberal seceders who have thrown their powerful influence into the obstructionist scale, and referred to Count Andrassy's proposals for reconciliation.

He said he doubted whether the rôle of mediator was suited to a man who had tacitly identified himself with all the opposition excesses. Nevertheless, Count Tisza said, he had considered the proposed rules of procedure which Count Andrassy had suggested on behalf of the united opposition; but he had found them absolutely inadequate, while the conditions attached, requiring the resignation of the Premier, were absolutely unacceptable. "The opposition parties were trying to confuse the nation by a wholesale system of misrepresentation."

In conclusion, Count Tisza sought to impress upon his hearers the necessity of bending their energies toward convincing the electorate that national ambitions required that in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy the centre of gravity should be shifted increasingly to Hungary.

Lady Herbert Here for Visit.

Lady Herbert, widow of Sir Michael Herbert, who was the British Ambassador at Washington, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Cedric. Lady Herbert was accompanied by her sons, Michael and Sidney, and comes to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

Personally Conducted Tours to

California, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Mexico

VIA THE

New York Central Lines

Will move in January, February, March and May.

For particulars, inquire of ticket agents of the New York Central lines, or inclose a two-cent stamp for a copy of "America's Winter Resorts" to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

YEAR'S BIG IMPORTS INDICATE PROSPERITY

1904's Record Expected to Total $560,000,000.

THE INCREASE OVER 1903

Necessities Fell Off While Luxuries Went Up—$28,000,000 of Jewels—$5,000,000 of Cuban Cigars.

Figures which are being compiled at the Appraisers' Stores, and which will be completed some time this week, are expected to show a substantial increase in importations at this port last year over those of 1903, in which the total imports at New York were $355,225,505. It is expected that the imports for 1904 will total nearly $560,000,000.

The notable feature about the figures so far compiled is that while there has been a falling off in the imports of articles of utility there has been an increase in those of luxury. This is interpreted to indicate both a year of prosperity in the United States, which has increased the demand for articles which cannot be classed as necessities, and a steady increase in the domestic production of articles of everyday use.

One of the most notable increases has been in the importation of diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones. This, it is expected, will amount to about $28,000,000, which is equal to the high water mark in this class of imports attained in 1902.

Another branch of importation in which great growth is shown is that of cigars. This is, of course, largely due to the passage of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which has enabled Cuban cigars to enter into competition with the lower-priced domestic goods. In addition to this, however, the Customs officials have noticed a steadily growing demand for the better grades of Havana cigars, which again is taken as evidence that the American people have more money than usual to spend on non-essentials. The year's figures will show that about $5,000,000 worth of Cuban cigars were entered for duty at New York, which is nearly double the value of the imports of any previous year.

The imports of sugar have more than doubled, owing also to the reduction of duty under the Cuban treaty. It is estimated that they will amount to about $80,000,000. There has also been an increase in the value of imported wines and liquors, which will amount to about $70,000,000.

Investigating Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Suspicious circumstances surrounding the fire in the Van Buren Street plant of the First National Co-operative Association and Cash Buyers' Union, which are amalgamated concerns, have led to Chef Campion and Attorney Thomas Johnson of the Fire Department to make an investigation as to the origin of the fire. Late last night it became known that two minor stockholders of the concerns filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction restraining the President, Julius Kahn, from distributing any further dividends on the capital stock. The incendiary theory of the Police and Fire Department was founded on the strange manner of the starting of the fire.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

The January Sale of Muslin Underwear

Has Been Organized to begin on Tuesday, January the Third.

This we count our master-effort—the most important sale of its character which we have yet conducted. It concerns what is, perhaps, the most comprehensive collection of undergarments to be found the whole town over—garments of an exceptionally high character, fashioned of the better grade of fabrics. Fine laces and exquisite embroideries subscribe their richness to the garments, which are exceptionally generous in proportions. In their elaboration the power of good taste was exercised—good taste as the discerning understand it. The series of new and distinctive models demonstrate the ingenuity of the cleverest designers of two continents.

THE PRICE CONCESSIONS ARE ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD.

Chemise.

Chemise of Cambric in skirt and knee length models with circular neck and trimming of Val. and torchon lace. At 59c

Chemise of Nainsook, in Marguerite and Pompadour effects, trimmed with embroidery, lace, beading and ribbon. At 79c

Chemise of French Nainsook in short, knee and skirt lengths, skirts finished with deep embroidery ruffle, wide ribbon drawn embrdicery insertions or elaborate lace effects, Pompadour, V or round neck. At 98c

Chemise of Nainsook with fitted back, combination embroidery and German Val. trimmings in novelty designs, skirts trimmed with insertion and edge. At $1.29

Chemise of Lawn or Nainsook in decolette, Marguerite and Pompadour novelty models. At $1.50, $1.69 $1.98 to $4.95

French Lingerie.

A collection of exquisite handmade undergarments of fine sheer fabrics elaborated with laces, embroideries and ribbons.

Reduced One-Half.

GOWNS.

$4.95 $5.95 $6.95 $7.95 $8.95

CHEMISES.

$1.98 $2.98 $3.95 $5.95 $7.95

DRAWERS.

$2.98 $3.95 $4.25 $5.95 $6.95

CORSET COVERS.

$1.98 $2.98 $3.95 $4.95 $5.95

Misses', Children's Undergarments.

Drawers of muslin with cluster tucks and hemstitched, 2 to 4 years, 10c.; 6 to 8 years, 12c.; 10 to 12 years. At 15c

Drawers of Cambric with tucks and hemstitched ruffles, 2 to 14 years sizes. At 19c

Drawers of Cambric, tucks, lace insertion and edge to match, 2 to 8 years, 39c.; 10 to 16 years. At 50c

Drawers of Cambric, tucked and embroidered ruffle, 2 to 14, At 25c

Body Skirts of Cambric, with deep hemstitched hem, At 25c

Skirts without waists, of Cambric, tucked and deep hemstitched ruffle, 2 to 10 year sizes, 25c.; sizes 12 to 16, At 35c

Skirts of Cambric, with deep lawn flounce, hemstitched and trimmed with wide torchon lace, all sizes, At 45c

Gowns of Cambric, with yoke of embroidered medallions, hemstitched ruffle at neck and sleeves At 59c

Corset Covers.

Covers of Cambric and Lawn, with full cluster tucked fron or torchon and point de Paris lace trimmed. At 19c

Covers of Nainsook, Val. torchon and embroidery trimmed back and front, finished with ribbon and beading. At 39c

Covers of Nainsook, French model, circular or square neck, trimmed with Cluny, French Val. or fine embroidery beading and ribbon. At 50c

Covers of fine Nainsook, "De Bal" mode with ribbon straps on shoulders, circular or square neck, trimmed with platte Val. or snowball laces or French embroidery. At 79c

Covers of all-over Embroidery in Pompadour and medallion effects, trimmed back and front, ribbon and beading at waist line. At 98c

Covers of Lawn or Nainsook, in blouse effects, front and back trimmed with embroidery medallions and laces in effective scroll designs and wide beading and wash ribbon. At $1.29

Covers of fine Nainsook, with back and front set in scroll design of Val. lace, and finished with embroidered insertion and wash ribbons at waist. At $1.69

Covers of Lawn or Nainsook, exclusive adaptations of French models, in all-over effects, entire lace and ribbons front with tucked back and medallion and lace insertion designs elaborated with fancy ribbons. $.98, $2.25, $2.98, $3.95

Drawers.

Drawers of Cambric, umbrella flounce tucked and hemstitched, open and closed models. At 19c

Drawers of Cambric or Nainsook, distinctive styles, trimmed with lace and insertions, deep umbrella flounce with deep tucks and hemstitching, handkerchief effects, with fine cluster tuckings and umbrella flounce tucked and embroidered. At 39c

Drawers of Cambric or Nainsook in open and closed models, also the new garter Drawers, trimmed with hemstitched tuckings, full embroidery ruffles and lace and lace insertion. At 50c

Drawers of Nainsook with extra full umbrella flounces, trimmed with tuckings and embroidery, and snowball insertion and matched edges. At 79c

Drawers of Nainsook or Cambric in Vassar and umbrella models, umbrella flounces with three rows of lace insertion or circular ruffles of lace, and embroidered ribbon run beading. 98c

Drawers of French Nainsook with combination lace and embroidery trimming, matched insertion and flouncings and old England embroideries. At $1.29

Drawers of Nainsook in French models with section flounces of insertions four point ruffles finished with insertion and lace beading and wash ribbon; also Vassar styles and exclusive embroidered novelty Drawers, copies of French models with fine French Val. lace and medallions in scroll and diamond designs. $1.98 to $4.95

Gowns

Gowns of Cambric, yoke of group tucking, surplice neck with ruffle finish, generously large. At 39c

Gowns of Cambric, empire and surplice styles with lace and embroidery trimmings. At 50c

Gowns of soft finished Cambric in chemise, square, surplice and round models, effectively trimmed with laces, embroidery, beading and ribbon. At 79c

Gowns in an excellent variety of models in round and square effects, fancy embroidered yokes, also solid lace yoke effects, trimmed back and front, short elbow or full length sleeves and wide ribbon trimming. At 98c

Gowns of Cambric or Nainsook, open or closed front, surplice or Pompadour neck, trimmed with combination of embroidery and lace beading and ribbon. At $1.29

Gowns of French Nainsook, round, square and surplice styles with fine embroidery, lace and insertion rimming in unique designs, kimono and elbow sleeves. At $1.69

Gowns, several models in empire style with all-over embroidery yoke and sleeves, medallion effects and combination lace and embroidery trimming back and front. At $1.98

Gowns in novelty models which are copies of French models, with lace butt rfly sleeves and effectively trimmed with medallions, laces, and embroidery, at $2.39, $2.69, $2.98, $3.95, $4.95.

Petticoats

Skirts of Cambric, deep umbrella flounce trimmed with torchon insertion and edge or embroidery flounce. At 79c

Skirts of Cambric in an exhaustive variety of models in one or two ruffled effects with hemstitched hem and insertion, deep Hamburg flouncings and torchon trimmed effects. At 98c

Skirts of Cambric with Hamburg ruffle and insertion to match or deep umbrella flounce with four rows of snow-ball insertion and edge to match under-lay and ruffle. At $1.29

Skirts of Cambric with section flounce of insertions and edge to match or embroidery flounce with wide Hamburg insertion tucks and hemstitching. At $1.69

Cambric Skirts with deep lawn flounces, tucked and embroidered and wide embroidery beading and ribbon or with section flounce of eight rows of Val. lace or Hamburg ruffle. At $1.98

Skirts of Lawn or Cambric tops in novelty models with circular and umbrella flounces daintily trimmed with laces, embroidery medallions and ribbons in effective designs. At $2.50, $2.98, $3.50, $3.95, $4.95 to $13.50

Knee Skirts.

Skirts of Cambric with tucked ruffle and hemstitched hem. At 39c

Skirts of Cambric, lawn flounce, tucked and hemstitched. At 50c

Skirts of Cambric with lace insertion and lace and embroidery trimmed. At 69c and 98c

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S

Garments.

Bishop Slips of Nainsook, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle. At 19c

Bishop Slips of Nainsook, finished with embroidery. At 35c

Slips of Nainsook in Yoke and Bishop styles, neatly trimmed with embroidery, tuckings and laces. At 50c

Slips of Nainsook trimmed back and front with val. insertion, hand feather stitching and lace. At 79c

Slips of Nainsook, French embroidery yoke, lace and hand feather-stitching effects. At 98c

Slips of Nainsook, copies of French models, with daintily trimmed skirt, yoke and sleeves. At $1.29

Slips of Persian Lawn or French Nainsook in novelty models beautifully trimmed with fine laces and embroidery. At $1.50, $1.69, $1.98, $2.98 to $5.95.

White Dresses.

One, Two and Three Year Sizes.

Dresses of Nainsook, in Mother Hubbard styles, with cluster tucked yoke and embroidery insertion. At 39c

Dresses of Nainsook, Bishop and Mother Hubbard styles, daintily trimmed. At 50c

Dresses of Lawn or Nainsook, in yoke and Russian styles, daintily trimmed with laces, embroidery and tuckings. At 79c

Dresses of Nainsook, in yoke models, with combination embroidery and hand stitching; also, dresses of Linen in plaited Russian models. At 98c

Dresses of Lawns or Nainsook, in long waisted Gretchen or Russian models, prettily trimmed with fine embroidery. At $1.29

Dresses of Lawn, in novelty styles, simple or elaborate. $1.50, $1.98, $2.50, $2.98 to $4.95

Colored Dresses.

Advance Spring styles in one, two and three year sizes at special prices.

Dresses of Gingham in round and square yoke effects in dainty pink and white or blue and white dots or checks with solid trimmings. At 69c

Dresses of Percale and Gingham and in Russian effects, plaid in solid colorings. At 98c

Dresses of Madras, Chambray or Lawn in Russian models with embroidery trimmed collar. $1.19

Dresses of Gingham, Madras or Percale in plain and checked effects, trimmed with combination colorings. $1.39, $1.79, $1.98

HOLIDAY GAYETY HELPS POLICE IN BIG CAPTURE

Say They've Got Buggsey and Hamilton Jack Yeggman.

BANK ROBBERY THE CHARGE

Declare Buggsey a "Soup-Spoon Man" and Hamilton Jack a "Stick Up" —Prisoners Cracked Many Safes, They Say.

Detective Sergeants Kiernan and Brennan of Inspector McClusky's staff and Post Office Inspector Jacobs early yesterday morning captured on the Bowery three men who, they say, are among the most successful "yeggmen," or safe-crackers, in the business. When the prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters Assitant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Bureau identified the man who said he was William Smith, as Gus De Ford, alias "Ky Yellow," alias "Buggsey," an expert with high explosives, known as the "King of the Soup Spoon Men." The man who called himself Thomas Kennedy Dougherty declared to be Hamilton Jack, a Western "yeggman," who has been out of prison only a short time. The third prisoner described himself as Edward James, but Dougherty said he was James Casey, a thief of the "gay cat," or "pathfinder" class.

The detectives are much elated over their capture, as it is very rare to round up a trio comprising a "soup-spoon man," a "stick-up" and a "gay-cat." All three of the prisoners, whose pictures are said to be in the rogues' gallery designated as "first class," were unable to keep away from the Bowery during the holidays, and had been enjoying themselves according to their class ideas of pleasure until they had discarded their accustomed shrewdness. Contrary to custom they kept together, displaying bank notes of large denominations, spending gold and silver with liberality, and telling their chance acquaintances that there was plenty more cash where that came from.

All were lavishly dressed, carried handsome time pieces, and had in their shirt fronts diamond studs of large size. They seemed to take the greatest pleasure in displaying their jeweled rings, and attracted admiring attention wherever they went on the Bowery. They were recognized as bold and daring, and there was no one with nerve enough to try to rob them, even the "knockout drop" expert leaving them alone.

The police learned of their doings and shadowed them for several days before making the arrests, in the hope that they would be joined by others. The capture of a "yeggman" is an achievement of which detectives are proud, and they wanted to get as many as possible. A "yeggman" is the hardest sort of a rogue to catch, for he is usually shrewd enough to avoid traveling with his fellows or appearing in public places. At an appointed date the conspirators meet, share their loot in proportion to their rank in the profession, agree upon plans for the future, and set a date for future work, reserving a period of rest for the enjoyment of their profits.

As a rule, they have to be captured red handed, a proceeding of great personal danger. They take pride in the name given them by the detectives, since one ygg, who was killed at his labors is regarded as the greatest of the craft.

It was because the detectives have a wholesome respect for the promises of yeggmen" that they rejoiced as they watched the trio enjoying their holiday. There was not a moment when they were not shadowed, and they were surrounded on the corner of the Bowery near Chatham Square. The prisoners made no resistance. They were covered, and they realized that the fun was finished.

Handcuffed, they went peacefully to Police Headquarters, where they were accused of having been the principals in sixteen bank and twenty post office robberies within the last two years and a half. The specific charge against the prisoners is that they robbed the First National Bank at Champlain, N. Y., on Nov. 5, and the Bank of Brisco and Tupper at Churchill, N. Y., on Nov. 10. These banks, members of the American Bankers' Association, telegraphed of the robberies, and the association put the case in the hands of the Pinkertons, who worked in conjunction with Inspector McClusky and Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Meyers.

Gus De Ford, alias "Ky Yellow," or "Buggsey," was at one time a saloon keeper in Cleveland, Texas. He is about thirty years old, but looks younger. For the last seven years, the police say, he has made a handsome living in robbing small banks and rural Post Offices, chiefly in the South. When arrested he wore a large solitaire diamond ring and diamond studs of unusual brilliancy.

The identification of De Ford was aided by a huge scar on the left side of his forehead. He was found, according to the Pinkertons, on Feb. 25, 1901, in a country school house, near Chester, Va., seemingly in a dying condition. His skull was fractured, and he was terribly bruised and beaten. As he had many diamonds and a large sum of money in his pockets, it was evident that his assailant had not intended to rob him. When he regained consciousness he refused to tell who he was or how he had been hurt, and insisted on departing at once, although his rescuers were eager to nurse and help him. The detectives say that he had gone to the school house where he was hurt to divide spoil with a "pal," and that after a dispute over the division his chum tried to kill him.

The man declared to be "Hamilton Jack" wore a handsome gold watch, a big diamond ring and signet ring. He is declared to be a typical "yeggman of the stick-up" [illegible]. He is of massive proportions, with an abundance of brown hair, and a pair of piercing steel-gray eyes. The "stick-up" is always a powerful man, whose nerves are to intimidate intruders and kill them, if necessary, while the others are at work on a safe.

As for Casey, the alleged "gay cat" or "pathfinder," his accusers declare that his part of the yeggmen's profession is to enter a bank, pretending to be crippled, and beg for alms or sell court-plasters, thus giving opportunity to see whether the institution is protected by a burglar alarm. Casey is credited with the accomplishment of being able to dislocate his elbows at will.

In the campaign against "yeggmen" waged by the American Bankers' Association twelve have been lately rounded up in Baltimore, while six "pathfinders" have been captured recently in Boston.

The Churchville authorities have telegraphed Inspector McClusky, requesting that the men be held pending the arrival of an officer and witnesses. They will be arraigned in the First District Court this morning.

CONFISCATION TRUST CURE.

Oklahoma Judge's Solution of Evils of Monopoly System.

GUTHRIE, Okla., aJn. 1.—A decision rendered here in the District Court by Associate Justice Hayner, ordering the confiscation of goods delivered by the Diamond Match Company to an insolvent local firm on the grounds that the Diamond Match Company is doing business in violation of the Territorial trust laws, sets a precedent in this Territory for future decisions on trust cases.

Judge Hayner said in an interview that the consignation of property in this manner would give a solution for many of the evils arising from the trust system.

MUHLENBERG ENDOWMENT.

Completion of $100,000 Memorial Fund of Free Church Announced.

Announcement was made yesterday at the morning service in the Church of the Holy Communion by the rector, the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., that the Muhlenberg Endowment Fund of $100,000 had been completed. The movement for the creation of this fund was begun by an anonymous well-wisher of the church, who offered to subscribe $25,000 provided that before the end of the year $75,000 additional was forthcoming. The members of the church of every age and station contributed liberally.

Concerning the movement Mr. Mottet said in part:

"Perhaps the more striking feature of the movement lay in the response that came from without the church membership. Regardless of sect and creed, there came spontaneous and generous contributions.

"The endowment is named after and is a tribute to the memory of the late Rev. McAdam Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., the founder of the church. He began it as an absolutely free and open church for all people, regardless of sect or denomination. He contended, and he ever maintained, that the church is the Father's house for the Father's children here on earth, and that as God the Father knew nothing of sect, so he would ignore the same. A great and increasing mass of people gratefully appreciates the founder's position."

MAY LAND EXTRA STORES.

Ruling Made for Ocean Liners as to Surplus Supplies.

The Treasury Department, in a letter to Collector Stranahan on Saturday, laid down a series of regulations as to the course to be pursued in dealing with what are known as "excessive sea stores." The great ocean steamships which ply between this port and Europe are always compelled to lay in, in the European port from which they sail, an amount of food and other supplies greater than that strictly necessary for the use of the passengers and crew during the ordinary voyage. This is made necessary by ordinary prudence to provide for shipwreck or delay. It is the duty of the Collector to inspect the stores on each ship as it arrives, and, if he finds that there is an excessive supply, to deal with it according to law.

It is the determination of just what the law provides in such cases that has caused the trouble. Strictly interpreted, the law would compel the Collector to seize the excess of the stores, unless the master of the vessel could transfer it to another vessel, the property of the same owners; but as much of the excess brought into this port is perishable this course is not practicable. The practice has been to allow the masters of vessels to sell the extra stores here after paying duty on them as a regular importation.

Recently, however, regular importers have complained against this practice, and have pointed out that the law requiring a consular invoice with every importation was being ignored in these cases. It was of course impossible to require the master of a vessel to produce a consular invoice, as he could not know before sailing from the European port what portion of his stores, if any, was to be excessive.

The Treasury Department referred the matter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who rules that for such purposes the ship's manifest may, in his opinion, be assumed to take the place of a consular invoice.

BIG PUBLIC LECTURE LIST.

Educators to Speak—Half a Million Hearers in the Last Three Months.

In 150 lecture centres in this city and Brooklyn the second course of free lectures under the management of the Board of Education will begin to-morrow evening. During the months of October, November, and December 1,854 lectures were given in the first course, and were listened to by 472,034 people.

Several courses of from six to a dozen lectures on closely related subjects have been arranged for, to be given by the same lecturer, where the subject seems of sufficient importance, as, for example, electricity, evolution, first aid to the injured, prevention of tuberculosis, physiology and hygiene, American territorial expansion, municipal art, modern cities and their government, music and art. Pamphlets containing the lecture subjects and the places of their delivery can be obtained from the Board of Education at its headquarters, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

A number of well-known educators have been engaged to continue the course on educational topics at Cooper Union on Wednesday evenings. Among the speakers and their subjects are: President Schurman of Cornell University, on "Individualism," Jan. 4; Dr. Merrill E. Gates, ex-President of Amherst College, on "Education for Power," Jan. 11; Dean Russell of Teachers' College on "German, Feticent." He said that he was a Freemason, and held the position of hat and coat cleaner at the Masonic Temple on Forty-third Street. He said his wife was in Eastbourne, with a passion for bargain sales, and that the articles in the flat included the purchases of forty years.

"She watches the newspapers," he told Capt. Daly, "and whenever she saw a sale advertised she would attend. She bought all kinds of things she did not need."

Mrs. McVicker, their landlady, said that the Robinsons moved in two years ago.

"They brought six wagonloads of packages with them," she said. "The moving van men were hemed by the children when they kept on bringing parcel after parcel into the house, all of them numbered. Some weeks ago Mrs. Robinson complained to me that she had missed some of her belongings. I went up to her flat, and there I saw thousands of bundles.

"Why don't you unpack those things?" I asked her. "Maybe you'll find what you want in them."

"Oh, no," she replied, 'I know what's in every one of those bundles.'"

Tenants say that Mrs. Robinson, whenever she entered or left the house, had a bundle in her hand, and that she had frequent callers.

Detective Glennon said that some of the bundles were very old. He noticed one, he said, that was tagged 1891, and which seemed never to have been opened.

"It is a sure thing," said Detective Kehoe, "that comparatively little of the stuff was bought legitimately."

Robinson is a sturdy old man, who stands about six feet high, and who looks not nearly so old as he says he is. His wife is little. She dresses in black, and wears diamond ear rings.

OLD MAN'S TALE OF CRIME.

Tells Chicago Police He Took $7,000 of Pennsylvania Road's Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—John J. Taggart, who said he lived at 1,503 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, has given himself up to the police here, saying that he is wanted in the East for the embezzlement of $7,000 from the real estate department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Two nights ago, Taggart, who is sixty-five years old, applied at the Harrison Police Station for a night's lodging, saying he had no money. Being well dressed, the desk Sergeant took pity on the old man, and instead of placing him in a cell, gave him enough money to procure a bed at a hotel in the vicinity.

After his arrest Taggart said that the kindness of the Sergeant made him feel so repentant about the embezzlement that in order to clear his conscience he had decided to give himself up to the authorities and stand trial for the crime.

A Kentucky Bank Closes Its Doors.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Jan. 1.—The J. A. McGoodwin Banking Company, at Franklin, Ky., has closed its doors. The capital of the bank is $15,000, paid up. The semi-annual statement issued six months ago showed $100,000 on deposit. A. S. Walker, President, and J. A. McGoodwin, cashier of the bank, have made assignments.

POLICEMAN HURT IN RESCUE.

Crushed by Runaway Horses While Saving Woman and Child.

After saving the lives of an unknown woman and twelve-year-old child from being trampled to death beneath the heels of a team of runaway horses about midnight Saturday, at Market and Madison Streets, Policeman James Fox, thirty-eight years old, of 119 East Nineteenth Street, of the Madison Street Station, was knocked down, trampled by the horses, and run over by the wagon. He was removed to the Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that he had received a fractured thigh, a dislocation of the left shoulder blade, an injury to his right arm, three scalp wounds, and a severe cut over the left ear. The persons rescued disappeared in the crowd.

The driver of the wagon, James Moore, twenty-three years old, of 104 Cherry Street, was arrested. When arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning he was held in $500 bail for examination Jan. 3.

Policeman Fox was on duty watching the New Year's throngs at the crossing when the accident happened. The runaway team caused a stampede, but all got out of the way of danger except the woman and child, for whom Fox sacrificed himself.

HAITI'S RICH WOODS.

Supply of Valuable Timber Almost Inexhaustible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Consul Teres, at Port au Prince, writes that there is much activity in cutting and working the valuable woods of Haiti.

"The Government," he says, "has granted two concessions giving permission to cut certain valuable woods on its lands in different sections for a distance of over nine miles from the seashore inland. These two concessions were granted to Haitians, with the privilege of subletting them or of forming a foreig ncompany with the necessary capital to undertake the enterprise. In attempting to form such a company they have met with considerable encouragement from American capitalists. This industry, properly aided and encouraged by the Government, would add much to the property of the country, as its valuable woods are almost inexhaustible.

AGED SUSPECTS' FLAT PACKED WITH GOODS

Police Find Thousands of Parcels and Store Tags.

COUPLE HELD FOR BURGLARY

Robinson an Octogenarian—Wife Ten Years Younger—Department Store Detectives Busy.

When the police of the West Twentieth Street Station entered the flat of Thomas Robinson, eighty-one years old, and his wife, Hannah, who is ten years his junior, on the top floor of the apartment house 210 West Nineteenth Street, yesterday to arrest Mrs. Robinson for burglary, they found the Robinsons' rooms filled literally to the ceiling with goods of every description. There were canned goods, silks and silverware, clothing, cut glass and jewelry, crosscut saws, moth balls and millinery, shirtwaists, wax dolls and country hams, men's topcoats, kitchen utensils, and women's collar and cuff sets.

"The only thing I failed to find," said Detective Frank P. Glennon, who made the arrest, "was an automobile. I never saw such a bunch of stuff. The stuff included articles from every department store between Eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There are ten truckloads ow it, and it will take at least a week to get it sorted out and inventoried."

The police also found in the rear room many department store tags, which are usually removed by the sales clerks before articles purchased are wrapped up for delivery.

When the Robinsons were taken to the police station a charge of burglary was entered against the wife, while the husband was registered as a suspicious person. Prior to his arraignment the accusation against him was changed to burglary. A plea of not guilty was entered by them when they were taken before Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and they were remanded for examination on Tuesday in default of $3,000 bail.

The news of the haul spread rapidly. Police Inspector McLaughlin spent some time in the flat yesterday afternoon. "I never saw anything like it in all my experience on the force," he said.

Capt. Daly, the precinct commander, was also filled with wonder. "The first thing to be done," he said, "is to cart the stuff to the station house and list it. Goodness knows how long it will take, or how much the goods are worth. There might be $15,000 worth, or even more. There is absolutely no telling, as my men have simply scratched the surface, so to speak. There are great piles of bundles which have not been opened at all."

The news soon reached the department store detectives, and before the afternoon was over Detective Cash and Detective Bernard, two of them, paid a visit to the flat.

As soon as the police get the contents of the rooms straightened out every big store in the city will be asked to send representatives to inspect the articles, with the view of identification.

The arrest of the Robinsons was due to Mrs. Helen Coyle, who, with her husband and two daughters, lives on the floor beneath them in the Nineteenth Street house. About a month ago Mrs. Coyle missed a quantity of her husband's clothing and reported the loss to the police. Nothing was learned as to what had become of the wearing apparel and no clew was gained to the thief.

Saturday morning Mrs. Coyle went to market and returned unexpectedly. She found her kitchen door ajar and a latch key in it. In her parlor she found Mrs. Robinson. The aged intruder did not appear at all disturbed when Mrs. Coyle began to upbraid her.

"Don't you dare talk to me! Don't dare touch me!" she said.

Then the old woman went out. When Mr. Coyle came home on Saturday night Mrs. Coyle told him what had happened, and he told the police.

Capt. Daly detailed Detectives Adams, Glennon, and Welsh to the case, and later Detective Sergeants Kehoe, Becker, and Rein were called in. Becker and Rein have worked much in the department store district, and know many of the shoplifters.

When the police reached the Robinson flat they were met at the door by Mrs. Robinson, who declined at first to allow them to enter. They forced their way in, and were greatly surprised to find the house given over to packages and parcels of various sizes and types, in all of which had been wrapped articles of value.

When the two were taken to the station house Mrs. Robinson absolutely refused to talk. Her husband was not so reticent. He said that he was a Freemason, and held the position of hat and coat cleaner at the Masonic Temple on Forty-third Street. He said his wife was in Eastbourne, with a passion for bargain sales, and that the articles in the flat included the purchases of forty years.

"She watches the newspapers," he told Capt. Daly, "and whenever she saw a sale advertised she would attend. She bought all kinds of things she did not need."

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EXTRACTION OF PERFUMES.

French Processes Described by Consul General Skinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—French methods of extracting essences and perfumes are described by United States Consul General Skinner at Marseilles. "The essences or essential oils, known also as volatile oils and perfumes, are odorous substances, oily, volatile, indifferently soluble in water, more or less so in alcohol, colorless or yellowish, inflammable, and likely to alter in the air," he writes. "They are usually liquid at ordinary temperatures, while some are solid or partly crystallized. They have not the greasy consistency of the fixed oils and they leave no durable blemish upon paper.

"The most common means of extracting essences is by means of distillation with water or steam. Although the point of ebullition in the case of essences is above 100 degrees Centigrade, they vaporize easily with steam. The flowers are generally gathered before the rising of the sun, and are distilled immediately. They may be placed with salt in barrels, and thus preserved, but when this is done the perfume is likely to lose its delicacy. Some plants may be dried before distillation; but the principle may be laid down that prompt distillation gives far the best results.

"Numerous devices are on the market for cutting and crushing the plants and flowers and otherwise preparing them for the still. The essences do not immediately vaporize with steam, but only after a certain period. This results from the fact that the essence is frequently imprisoned in the cellular tissue of the plant, and escapes only as this tissue dilates under the application of heat. The stills are simple in form, and numerous designs are offered for sale.

"The steam carrying the liberated essence passes from the boiler through a coil of, pipes, to be condensed in another vessel. The distillation is considered as accomplished when the water discharged from the coil of pipe is odorless. The liquid remaining in the boiler is then used again with fresh plants, so that any remaining particles of the essence may be secured.

"The perfume-laden water is commonly received in a Florentine vase, from which the water is poured. If the essence is heavier than water the spout of the vase is placed higher than it would be otherwise, so that the oil may remain on the bottom.

"The foregoing is the generally accepted method of essence extraction in this region. The process of securing perfumes or essences by absorption is equally easy of comprehension. This method is employed when the flowers under treatment, notably the violet, cassia flower, jasmine, and heliotrope, are so delicate and possess perfume in so limited a quantity as to render extraction by distillation difficult. To extract these highly delicate perfumes manufacturers avail themselves of the property which the plants possess of transferring their odor to greases, fixed oils, and paraffine.

"Extraction by absorption is called maceration when the vehicle is liquid grease, enfleurage when it is a heavy grease, and pneumatic when a current of air is passed upon the flowers and then conducted through grease or benzine.

"To extract perfume by maceration a quantity of clarified beef or mutton kidney grease is mixed with clarified pork grease, the combination being then melted, and in this form, at a temperature of 65 degrees Centigrade maximum, receiving the flowers designed for treatment. The flowers are left in this bath for from twelve to forty-eight hours, after which they are strained out and replaced from ten to fifteen times, until the grease or pomade possesses the requisite strength. The French manufacturers designate these pomades by numbers, as 6, 12, 18, and 24, the numbers indicating the intensity of the perfume. Antique oils (huiles antiques) are manufactured in the same manner, except that the grease is replaced by olive oil.

"Certain perfumes are so delicate that the process of absorption in hot greases is impossible. In such cases the flowers are placed in a linen cloth and are plunged in olive oil. The flowers are renewed every twenty-four hours, the operation continuing during one month. The oil is unlikely to become rancid during the operation.

"Another process involves the use of glass-bottomed frames upon which is spread a layer of grease. Upon the grease the flowers are extended and allowed to remain from twelve to seventy-two hours. They are renewed during the flowering season, sometimes two or three months. The grease imbibes the perfume and is converted into a very fine pomade.

"Again, coarse cotton cloths soaked with olive oil and laid upon frames of wire netting are covered with flowers that are renewed frequently. Finally the cloths are subjected to strong pressure, and the perfumed oil is gathered.

"Many of the pomades thus obtained serve to produce the French 'extracts.' The extracts result from the introduction of alcohol into copper drums containing the perfumed pomades. After a long and violent trituration the greases remain intact, but the odorous substances are dissolved by the alcohol. The contents of the copper drums are decanted and such alcohol as remains in the grease is afterward withdrawn by distillation. The grease cannot be used again for the purpose of extracting perfumes."

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

Computed at 39,118,995 for 1903—Increase Due to Low Death Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—According to official figures quoted by A. M. Thackara, the American Consul at Havre, the excess of births over deaths in France in 1903 was 73,106; in 1902, 83,944, or 157,050 in two years, which, added to the population as determined in 1901, 38,961,945, make the number of inhabitants in France in 1903 39,118,995. There were 826,712 births in 1903, against 845,378 in 1902, a decrease of 18,666, and a decrease of 24,332 as compared with the average birth rate of the last ten years. The number of deaths in 1903 was 753,606, a decrease of 7,828 as compared with 1902, and a decrease of 54,788 in comparison with the average for the past ten years.

The number of marriages recorded in 1903 was 295,996, an increase of 1,210 as compared with 1902, and of 4,119 in comparison with the last decennial average. The number of divorces is steadily increasing, being 8,919, or 488 more than in 1902, and 1,458 more than the average for the past ten years.

The increase in the population is not due to a larger birth rate, for the number of births in 1903 was the smallest in the last ten years, but to a decrease in the annual number of deaths, the deaths in 1903 being less than in any year since 1893, with the exception of 1897. While in France the excess of births over deaths in 1901-2 was 21 per 10,000 inhabitants, the ratio in Germany was 153, in Holland the same, in Norway 150, Austria 125, Hungary 121, and Great Britain 119.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN HAITI.

Financial Disturbances Caused Reduction of Increased Planting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, aJn. 1.—Last year's high cotton prices, writes John B. Terres, the American Consul at Port-au-Prince, offered a great inducement to the planters of Haiti to cultivate the product on a more extensive scale, and they increased their planting.

"No doubt," he says, "cotton would have become a great factor in the exports, and would have greatly added to the revenue of this country but for the great disturbance in Haitian finances, which caused a rapid increase of all expenses and thus compelled the planters to reduce their planting. While there has been considerable increase over former crops, the improvement will not be as great as was expected."

GRAND OPERA TICKETS OPENED WAY TO THIEF

Robber Won Landlady's Favor and Chance to Steal with Gift.

CAUGHT AFTER STREET CHASE

James Walker, with a Long Record as a Furnished Room Thief, Confessed in Full After Capture.

James G. Walker, alias "Lawrence Macy," described by the police as the "most notorious furnished room thief in America," was arrested at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street late Saturday afternoon, after an exciting chase and a jump through a window in his effort to escape. With the arrest of Walker, Inspector McClusky yesterday stated that twelve or fifteen mysterious furnished room robberies are explained. The Inspector stated also that Walker voluntarily made a confession, giving as his reason the plea that he did not wish to be confronted by his victims.

One ruse employed by Walker, according to his confession, was practiced on Mrs. R. L. Ramsey of 246 West Forty-fifth Street, to whom the suave thief presented two tickets for the grand opera and installed himself at once as a favorite among the boarders. When the landlady went to the opera and the way was clear, Walker ransacked the house and stole property worth $500 from the rooms of three male lodgers.

Walker, who came from St. Louis last August, is forty-two years old, and sometimes works as a clerk. One week ago he rented a furnished room in the house at 130 West Twenty-first Street. Following his method, he paid two weeks' rent in advance. On Saturday afternoon E. B. Cushman, a lodger, returned to the Twenty-first Street house rather unexpectedly. On going to his room, Cushman found Walker, who apologized, stating that he had got in the room by mistake. Cushman was not satisfied, and consulted with the landlady, the result being that a policeman was called.

Th discussion between Cushman and the landlady was overheard by Walker, who secreted himself in the parlor of the house on the main floor. When the policeman entered and passed up the stairs Walker opened a window in the parlor and leaped to the sidewalk, and ran toward Fifth Avenue. Pedestrians saw the man jump out of the window, and some pursued. The crowd grew until several hundred men and women had joined in the chase.

Detective Sergts. Rein and Becker, on duty at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street when Walker approached, stopped the man and placed him under arrest. Rein took his prisoner to Police Headquarters, and Inspector McClusky at once recognized Walker as "Lawrence Macy." Yesterday Walker was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where Magistrate Moss remanded him to Police Headquarters.

Inspector McClusky stated that from Aug. 11 to Dec. 22 Walker had gone from one furnished room house to another, taking what he could get in the way of clothing or valuables. Mrs. Ramsey was the next victim, Walker going to her house Sept. 7.

One week later, according to the confession, he went to 22 Gramercy Park, and after being there several days he managed to "clean out" four apartments occupied by Messrs. Donald Appenzeller, C. B. Caper, J. R. Royal, and F. B. Johnson. Clothing valued at more than $500 was taken from the Gramercy Park house. Then followed his stays at the house of Mrs. Viva Brewster, at 128 West Eighty-second Street, where he got away with jewelry worth $1,000, which he pawned in Philadelphia; the house of Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, 14 West Eighty-fourth Street, where he stole goods valued at $100; the house of E. N. Davis, 308 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; the house of Alfred D. Pickin, 674 Madison Avenue; C. S. Wilkinson, 153 West Seventy-second Street; Donald Hops, 54 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; Mrs. Fuller, 38 West Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. G. Burns, 38 West Ninety-fourth Street; Mrs. Fitch, 655 Lexington Avenue, and Mrs. Murphy, 140 East Forty-fifth Street.

Inspector McClusky says Walker has been arrested many times, and sent to State prison three times. Walker dressed in the latest fashion. His address was such as to deceive many hundreds of naturally careful persons.

SUNDAY TALKS ON DIVORCE.

Society for Ethical Culture to Discuss Subject, Says Dr. Adler.

Following a new line that Dr. Felix Adler yesterday stated would be followed by the Society for Ethical Culture, four addresses were made at the society's New Year's morning services at Carnegie Hall, in addition to the concluding remarks of Dr. Adler. It was impossible for one man to know everything, Dr. Adler said, and in future the plan of co-operation would be followed in the leadership of the society.

"The Heritage of Our Yesterdays" was discussed by Leslie Willis Sprague, "The Worth of To-day" by Percival Chubb, "The Permanent Value of the Day's Work" by Dr. John Lindsay Elliott, and "The Promise of the Future in the Present" by Mrs. Anna G. Spencer.

In his introductory remarks Prof. Adler said that to the prosaic mind yesterday was no different from any other day in the year, but that there was a deeper view. There was a rhythm in nature in the coming and going of the seasons, and the same rhythm prevailed in the life of mankind.

In conclusion Prof. Adler announced that though the Methodist and Episcopal Churches had defined their positions in divorce, the society could not define its position until it had first discussed marriage. He proposed to take two Sunday lectures in the discussion of the subject, on next Sunday, he said, he would deliver the first of the lectures.

FIRM BUYS BROADWAY STORES.

Vantine & Co. Purchasers of Buildings They Now Occupy.

Papers were signed Saturday by James I. Raymond, President of A. A. Vantine & Co., purchasing from the estate of Solomon Loeb the property 873, 875, 877, and 879 Broadway, running 112 feet on Broadway and extending through on Eighteenth Street 138 feet.

The firm of A. A. Vantine & Co. was founded over forty years ago by Ashley A. Vantine and in business now at 877-879 Broadway, with an "L" extending around to 15 East Eighteenth Street.

With Wanamaker's new building at Broadway and Ninth Street, and Arnold, Constable & Co. at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, W. & J. Sloane & Co. and Lord & Taylor at their old stands, and with no idea of moving up town, Vantine & Co. have proved their faith in the continuance of the shopping centre along Broadway by the purchase of this large piece of property.

Four Children Drowned Skating.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Ada Williams, eighteen years old, and her brother, John, aged twelve, children of Thomas Williams of Lawnsdale, and Elizabeth Morrison, aged sixteen, and her sister, Katherine, aged thirteen, children of Edward Morrison of Kenemore, were drowned to-day while skating on the Ohio Canal near Barberton. John Williams had fallen on the ice, and his companions, thinking he had hurt himself, went to his assistance. The combined weight of the four persons was too great for the ice, and all were drowned. The bodies were quickly recovered. Those of Ada and John Williams were found embraced.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OFFER AT SPECIAL SALE

To-morrow (TUESDAY) and WEDNESDAY, January 3d and 4th,

Oriental Rugs, Women's Cloaks, Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS.

B. Altman & Co. WILL PLACE ON SALE (AT COUNTERS REAR OF ROTUNDA), TEN THOUSAND YARDS OF PRINTED NETS IN NEW DESIGNS, THE REGULAR PRICE OF WHICH IS 68 CENTS PER YARD, AT . . . . . 48c.

On TUESDAY, January Third.

BLANKETS, BEDSPREADS & COMFORTABLES

B. Altman & Co. IN ADDITION TO THEIR SALE OF DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS, WILL OFFER

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AND WEDNESDAY:

WHITE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, THREE-QUARTER OR DOUBLE BED SIZE, . . PER PAIR, $8.50
LARGE BED SIZE, ... " 9.50

MARSEILLES AND SATIN-FINISH BEDSPREADS, $2.00, 2.40, 3.50 AND 4.00 EACH.

WOOL-FILLED COMFORTABLES (SATIN BORDERS), FOR DOUBLE BEDS, ... $4.50

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

OWEN, EX-GAMBLER, TO GET LOVING CUP

To Reward His Renouncing of Cards on Liners.

DOC IS VERY POPULAR NOW

Handles the Cedric's Run Pools and Wins All Sorts of Praise from Globe Trotters.

"Doc" Owen, ex-king of ocean gamblers, whose retirement from the professional ranks, the "doctor" himself announced to the New York Police several weeks ago, is now, according to several American globe trotters, a necessary transatlantic accompaniment. This news reached New York yesterday, when, on the arrival of the White Star Liner Cedric, from Liverpool, it was announced that the renowned "Doc" was soon to receive from the globe trotters a loving cup in token of their regard and their joy at his divorce from the seductive influence of professional transatlantic gambling.

"Doc" was a passenger on the last eastbound voyage of the Cedric. He is one of the best known transatlantic voyagers living, and, of course, his identity would have been quickly recognized, even had he not, as he did, booked under his right name. As soon as the smoking room contingent saw Owen they naturally concluded that he was traveling for his pocket and not for his health. As a result great was their surprise when "Doc" announced that he had retired several weeks previous, and had quit playing cards, even for fun.

After this Owen became very popular, and by the time the Cedric was in mid-ocean, he was, according to one of the tourists, who got back yesterday, one of the best liked men on board, not only on account of his genial personality, but also for the witty stories, with which he enlivened the hours in the smoking room.

When the pools on the day's runs of the lines were made up, the bidders looked around for a disinterested auctioneer, and "Doc," being about the only frequenter of the room who had no interest in the outcome, was unanimously selected for the job.

So well did the ex-gambler perform his duties, that just before the Cedric reached Liverpool, a number of wealthy Americans got together and discussed a way in which to show "Doc" their appreciation of his labors in their behalf.

A loving cup was finally decided upon as the most appropriate token of their regard. Accordingly the Americans took up a collection and realized about $160. The presentation of the cup will be made in London, soon, it is said.

AUTHORS HOME ON CEDRIC.

Steamer with Big Passenger List Delayed Three Days by Fog.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, after an absence of nearly a year in Europe, arrived in New York yesterday in the White Star liner Cedric. Mrs. Burnett said she was finishing a new book, and that while she was abroad she rewrote the play, "The Little Princess," into a novel. Mrs. Burnett spent her time while abroad visiting the Mediterranean ports, Paris, and England.

Ernest Thompson Seton, the writer of animal stories, was another of the Cedric's passengers. Other passengers were Sir George Prescott, Capt. Claude de Crespigny, and F. Menzies of the Second Life Guards, who come to America to play polo in California, for which State they will start in a few days.

The late arrival of the Cedric was due to the fact that she was detained over three days by the dense fog that prevailed in the Mersey when she sailed. She left Liverpool at 4:30 P. M. on Dec. 21, but was obliged to anchor, and it was not until the night of the 23d that she resumed her voyage.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brigham Company, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Brigham, dry gods; Hotel Astor.
Erchison Hat Company, Richmond, Va.; J. E. Erchison, Jr., hats; J. H. Reed, hats; Hotel Navarre.
Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Roney, carpets, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Sisson, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Miss Kyser, waists; Hotel Astor.
Brown, E. S. Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. A. Sullivan, notions, hosiery, and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.
Curran Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. H. Flack, dress goods and silk; Grand Union Hotel.
Norton-Platt Company, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. Norton, dry goods; Hotel Imperial
Plant & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Rose, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Rose, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Simon & Lebovitz, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Simon, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; D. C. McInnish, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Whoples Company, Springfield, Mo.; W. L. Whoples, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Weil, I. S., Youngstown, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"PUNCH" WINS MATCH AT COURT TENNIS

London Professional Defeats Frank Forrester at Tuxedo.

SCORE THREE SETS TO TWO

George Gould's Coach Receives Odds of Fifteen and Plays Well Against the Celebrated Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The return match at court tennis between Cecil Fairs ("Punch") of the Princess Club, London, and Frank Forrester of Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., who is the professional court tennis coach to George J. Gould, was played at Tuxedo this afternoon. Both men entered the court looking very fit, and as if their whole existence depended on their winning. "Punch" spun his bat for the choice of sides, Forrester calling rough, which it was, and won. He chose the service and opened with a heavy cut sidewall service which "Punch" handled very cleverly. The service and returns were extremely good from start to finish, and chases were short. The rallies throughout the entire game were brilliant. "Punch" with his deadly force for the dedan and grille was a marvel of accuracy. It was acknowledged by all that Forrester seemed at his very best, and has undoubtedly improved since he last visited Tuxedo, when he met Ed. Johnson, who was then here by invitation of J. Henry Smith and T. Suffern Tailer, as is "Punch" at the present time.

The game lasted one hour and forty minutes, and was evenly contested. "Punch" conceded the odds of fifteen. In the first set "Punch" won six games to two. This was probably owing to "Punch" knowing the court so well, and the ball, but Forrester was working like a beaver, mastering all the angles of the court and bound of the balls. When the second set was started it was readily seen that Forrester had sized up his opponent and his method pretty well, and commenced to play aggressively. He continued to do so until the end of the third set, having won the second and third sets by scores of 7—5, 7—6. "Punch" by this time had worn his opponent down considerably, as Forrester began to weaken on the attack. This was "Punch's" opportunity, which he used to advantage, and he won the fourth set by a score of 6—4, making two sets all.

The fifth and final set brought forth some extraordinary long rallies, which kept the spectators in a state of excitement from start to finish. Both men battled their hardest to establish short chases and to defend their winning openings. "Punch," however, proved the stronger and won the set by a score of 6—3. He therefore took the match and purse, which was offered by J. Henry Smith. T. Suffern Tailer was the referee, and the game was accurately and cleverly marked by Robert Moore, Jr., son of Robert Moore, the Superintendent and professional of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club.

The professionals selected the English balls in preference to the domestic ones to play the match. The English balls have been used at Tuxedo for the past eighteen months, but it is the intention to put aside this ball and use the domestic one when the members of the Tuxedo Tennis Club should be playing in New York or vice versa.

The attendance to-day was very large, the match bringing out all the cottagers and guests who are spending New Year's at Tuxedo. The galleries and dedans were crowded and every available seat was taken. It was Punch's final match here, as he will sail for London on Friday or next week.

CYCLISTS IN NEW YEAR'S RUNS

Oscar Goerke Finished in Lead from Bedford Rest to Coney Island.

Oscar Goerke of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn won the opening bicycle race of the year, which was from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, to Coney Island and return, yesterday morning. The roads were in very bad condition, and the riders had much difficulty in covering the course. Goerke's time for the distance, about sixteen miles, was 49:40. The record for the course is 47:51. Goerke won the race from L. J. Wentz, also of the National Athletic Club, by about two yards. The members of that club—Goerke, Wentz, Cranston, Perden, Devine, Herman, and Victor Lind—took turns at pacing until about one mile from the finish, when the National riders tried hard to pass each other, and Goerke was successful. The N. A. C. won the cup offered for the club scoring the largest number of points, sixty-seven. The club also won the Popper trophy for the second time, and if it wins again next year the trophy will become the club's personal property. The riders finished as follows:

Oscar Goerke, L. J. Wentz, H. Cranston, "Gus" Perden, Owen Devine, Herman Lind, and Victor Lind, all of the National Athletic Club; Harry Early, Century Road Club of America; Harry Bennett, National Athletic Club; P. Sickanius and H. E. Fisher, Century Road Club of America; E. Drewitz, White Plains, N. Y. Special prizes for members of the Century Road Club of America who failed to finish with the first twelve were awarded to R. Sherry, Harry Hall, and J. A. Sierra.

Th New Year's road race under the auspices of the Long Island Division of the Century Road Club Association, which started from Bedford Rest and finished at Valley Stream yesterday morning was won by C. Schlosser of the Century Road Club Association, who covered the distance in 51:00. E. Hoffer was second, about five yards away. The finish was as follows: C. Schlosser, Century Road Club Association, first; E. Hoffer, C. R. C. A., second; J. Dorfman, Brower Wheelmen, third; R. B. Smith, Brower Wheelmen, fourth; J. Halbach, C. R. C. A., fifth; F. Graf, Jr., sixth. Time—51:00.

Yacht Eclipse Sold to Philadelphian.

The sloop yacht Eclipse has been sold by Collins Brothers of Keyport, N. J., to C. Pemberton, Jr., of Philadelphia, through the office of Stanley M. Seaman of this city. The Eclipse was designed and constructed by Long Island's famous builder, Nete Willis of Fort Washington, in 1881, and at the time was the best craft in her class. She is sixty feet over all, fifty feet waterline, sixteen feet seven inches beam, with a draught of five feet one inch. She was sailed for many years by L. J. Cullman, who later purchased the schooner Estelle. The Eclipse is now in charge of the crew, fitting out for a cruise to Chesapeake Bay.

Racing Cars for Big Auto Show.

Many of the fastest automobiles that won enviable records in American track and road events last year will be on exhibition at the automobile show which opens in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 14. Among them will be the "Green Dragon," with which Barney Oldfield won the track championship and established world's records up to fifty miles; the famous "Bullet" auto that Kiser drove in record time for a mile; the twenty-four horse power car with which H. H. Lytle earned third place in the Vanderbilt cup race; the twenty-horse power car driven by Frank Kulick, and with which he established new records in its class and defeated many of four times the horse power; the French car with which George Heath won the Vanderbilt cup race; the ninety-horse power American car, entered for the Gordon-Bennett cup race to be held in France next June; Frank Croker's American car that holds many amateur track records, and the machine that reduced the Chicago-New York record to 58 hours and 35 minutes.

VALUABLE PRIZES FOR DOGS.

Richard Croker, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and H. P. Whitney Among Donors.

The premium list for the twenty-ninth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held at Madison Square Garden during the week of Feb. 13, contains many valuable special and cash prizes, which will undoubtedly result in the appearance of many of the highest class dogs in the world at the show. Probably the costliest and handsomest trophy offered is the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, valued at $500, and presented by George Boldt. It will be awarded to the best bulldog or bitch bred by the exhibitor, three wins by any one member, not necessarily with the same dog, to win the cup outright. W. C. Codman was the winner in 1902 and 1903, and C. G. Hopton this year.

Richard Croker is represented in the offerings by the Deal Cup, valued at $100, for the best puppy in the bulldog class bred and born in the United States, of the opposite sex to the winner of the Puppy Bowl, donated by John H. Matthews. Mr. Croker also gives the Deal Kennel trophy, valued at $200, to the club, for the best dog and bitch, owned and bred by the exhibitor, to be offered at the Bulldog Club's annual show, and the judge to be approved by the Bulldog Club Committee. The trophy must be won three times in order to become the absolute property of the winner.

Among the individual donors, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., offers a silver cup for the best Old English sheep dog, and Harry Payne Whitney will present a silver cup to the owner of the best fox terrier in the show. For the best pack of foxhounds (five couples), the Westminster Kennel Club offers $150, or plate of that value, and the club also offers $100, or plate of that value, for the best pack of beagles, (five couples.)

Of the prizes presented by women, Mrs. J. W. M. Cardwell offers a Grand Challenge Trophy, value $100, for the best Great Dane under fifteen months old. Mrs. Theodore Offerman gives a cup for the best American-bred Airedale terrier. Mrs. E. N. Clark offers a challenge trophy for the best American-bred French bulldog, other than champion, and she also offers a silver cup for the best Maltese terrier, and a trophy for the best American-bred dog or bitch in the limit classes.

The classification of the premium list includes variety classes, bloodhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, (rough and smooth,) Great Danes, Newfoundlands, deerhounds, Russian wolfhounds, Russian sheep dogs, greyhounds, foxhounds, (American and English,) pointers, English setters, Irish setters, Gordon setters, Irish water spaniels, field spaniels, cocker spaniels, collies, (rough and smooth,) old English sheep dogs, Dalmatians, poodles, bulldogs, French bulldogs, bull terriers, Airedale terriers, Boston terriers, Russet hounds, (rough,) beagles, dachshunds, fox terriers, (smooth and wire-haired,) Irish terriers, Scottish terriers, Pomeranians, black and tan terriers, English toy spaniels, Japanese spaniels, griffons, and miscellaneous class, for established breeds for which no regular class has been provided.

AUTO RACES INCREASED.

Late Additions Give Total of Thirty-six Events for Ormond Beach.

The revised entry list for the Ormond-Daytona automobile races during the week beginning Monday, Jan. 25, shows thirty-six races instead of twenty-eight, as in the old schedule, which has now been superseded by the new one issued under the auspices of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association. The additions include three one-kilometer events, one for cars weighing from 551 to 851 pounds, one for cars weighing from 851 to 1,432 pounds, and the other for cars weighing from 1,432 to 2,204 pounds. The five-mile open event for the cup given by W. Gould Brokaw, a one-mile speed event for cars divided into classes according to the weights as given above, and two five-mile events for stock cars, one for vehicles selling from $6,000 to $8,000, inclusive, and the other for vehicles selling from $8,001 to $10,000, inclusive, are the other new contests arranged on the revised list.

The entrance fee has also been doubled. Instead of being $10, it will be $20 for all the events except for the one-mile international championship, for which the entry fee remains at the old figure of $50. The donor of this trophy is Sir Thomas Dewar, a member of the English Parliament, who is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The committee appointed by the Florida East Coast Automobile Association to take general charge of the week's race consists of W. J. Morgan, representing the Florida association; S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, and C. H. Gillette, Secretary of the American Automobile Association. All entries close on Friday, Jan. 13, with Mr. Morgan at 136 Liberty Street.

HETTY GREEN'S SON AUTOIST.

Has Several High-Class Cars and Is Going to Paris to Race.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 1.—E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, who is President of the Texas Midland Railroad, is the most enthusiastic automobilist in this State. He has many thousands of dollars invested in high-class cars, and is promoting and participating in automobile racing in various Texas cities, notably Dallas. He will take part in the contests at New Orleans in January, and the announcement has been made that soon after the end of the New Orleans races, Mr. Green will send one of his best racing machines to France to race in Paris and other cities.

The New Year races to be run at Dallas to-morrow promise to be interesting events. A costly cup is the main trophy, and Mr. Green will be a competitor.

TENNIS IN SEVENTH'S ARMORY

Calhoun Cragin May Meet One of His Brothers in the Singles.

Championship tennis matches will be on the programme to-day at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. Semi-finals in both the singles and doubles will be played and also the final and championship competition in one of these events. It is possible that both may be held as the committee desires to bring the tournament to a close so as to allow for the usual Wednesday and Saturday practice, which always precedes the National indoor championship meeting. This tournament is scheduled to begin on Friday, Feb. 17, and will continue until Washington's Birthday, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Calhoun Cragin, who is the President of the Regimental Tennis Association and foremost in indoor tennis affairs, seems destined to meet one of his brothers for the Seventh Regiment title in the singles. Paired with C. C. Kelly in the doubles, Calhoun Cragin may also be counted upon to make a strong bid for the team championship. Kelly and Cragin are the pair that last season came within a few points of winning the National indoor championship over Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy. The latter team will not play together this season, and Kelly and Cragin are striving to get in trim to defeat several of the college teams which are scheduled to compete for the National titles in February.

Four Days of Trotting on the Ice.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Arrangements are being perfected by the Glens Falls Ice Racing Association for a four days' trotting meet, beginning Jan. 10. Races will be held on the mile track of the Northern New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. The course is heavily coated with ice, and is in fast shape.

BILLIARDISTS SLOW TO ENTER TOURNEY

National Championship May Not Have Eastern Competitor.

CONTEST BUT 3 WEEKS OFF

Class B Championship of Greater New York Scheduled to Begin on Night of Jan. 23.

Interest upon the part of the amateur billiard players centres on the National amateur championship tournament which is scheduled for the Chicago Athletic Association. None of the Eastern players has sent in his entry to Col. Louis M. Hamburger, Chairman of the Billiard Committee, despite the fact that the opening match is to be played on Jan. 23. Among players it is usual to begin the preparatory practice at least three weeks previous to the commencement of an important tournament. So unusual is this course that one of the followers of the sport, who has done much to promote the game among amateurs, set out last week to ascertain from the men invited what their intentions were in regard to participating in the meeting at Chicago. When seen yesterday he said:

"The fact that the title and trophy have always been held in the East, and mainly by New Yorkers, would lead one to suppose at all of the ex-champions and the present champion would be eager to go to Chicago and wrest it from the grasp of the Westerners. Such a course would demonstrate their supremacy, and furthermore it would mean something, especially as it is now certain that H. A. Wright, the much-heralded Californian, is to play for the honors. Take the present champion, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Leiderkranz Club, for instance. At first he did not expect to enter, but now his plans may be changed. The ex-champions, Wilson P. Foss, Edward Gardner, and Arthur R. Townsend, are all practically of the same mind. The latter is not likely to enter, but Gardner is rather stronger for going than the others.

Of all the amateurs Gardner has been playing remarkably strong 14-inch balkline billiards recently, and has beaten several of the leading players who were on the invited list for the championship. Two nights ago Gardner met Dr. L. L. Mial by appointment at the Liederkranz Club. The match drew a big crowd to the café billiard room of the club and held it to the end, which came speedily, for Gardner counted his 300 points with an average of above 17. His high run was a beautifully executed cluster of 137 carroms, which gave him a total of 225 points for his first seven innings. Dr. Mial's cue work seemed frostbitten and he stopped badly, counting only 91 points. Charles Norris of the Chicago Athletic Association also overwhelmed Champion Poggenburg at the Union League Club a few nights ago. The Western player was self-contained throughout, and always had the victory within his grasp. His many double-figure runs were all the more remarkable, as only a few days before Christmas Morris sustained an injury in trying to board a Broadway car that gashed his arm.

The call has been issued under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players for the Class B championship of Greater New York. The entry list will close Jan. 18, and the opening match will be played at Maurice Daly's Academy on the night of Jan. 23. The call states that "the players eligible are those whose established grand average record is not better than seven nor smaller than four and one-half. The contestants will be limited to seven, and the committee in charge will receive the power to select or reject any entry."

VIRGINIA'S STATE LIBRARY.

Over Half the Volumes Reported by the Librarian to be Missing.

In the first annual report of State Librarian John P. Kennedy, of Virginia, the statement is made that instead of having in the library 96,000 volumes, as has been represented, there are only 43,272 volumes. The report also states that some works of great value have been literally cut to pieces. Mr. Kennedy says in part:

"The library has been represented as containing 96,000 volumes, this statement being furnished the United States Bureau of Education, and so published by that department in its report on libraries for 1900. The facts in regard to this subject, however, are different. Forty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-two volumes is the full strength of the collection, exclusive of 7,150 pamphlets. Seven thousand, two hundred and fifty-six of this number are Government and State publications, and are inter-State exchanges, while at least 2,000 represent presentations from individuals, societies, &c., reducing the actual number of the purchases to 33,000 volumes. Using this as a basis to determine the value to the State represented by each book, places the amount at a fraction above ten dollars. This figure is reduced, however, to approximately $7 per volume when considering the portrait collection, furniture, publication of Virginia State papers, purchase of pamphlets, and other expenses of the library from its formation to date as not exceeding $81,000, or $1,000 each year of the life of the library. This sum is far in excess of the value of the library, volume for volume, to-day. In determining the working value of the library, it is not only disappointing to note its discrepancies, but distressing to discover its condition. Several works of great value have been literally cut to pieces. Audubon's Quadrupeds being an example of this vandalism."—Washington Post.

Bore Wheelbarrows on Their Heads.

F. W. Angier, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific; J. E. Preston of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and W. C. Barnes of the Missouri Pacific, have returned to Denver from their trip to Old Mexico, where they attended the annual convention of Traveling Passenger Agents held in the City of Mexico. Mr. Preston told of an amusing incident which was brought to his notice by an old friend who had a contract to build a section of railway. He had deemed it advisable to use wheelbarrows in a certain portion of the work, and accordingly ordered about 200, which he put into service under the charge of some of the Mexican laborers. It did not take long to show them how to use the wheelbarrows, and things were running smoothly for a few days, when the contractor was called away. When he returned three days later he found that they had taken the wheels off all the barrows and were complacently at work filling up the beds with dirt and then packing it on their heads.—Denver (Col.) News.

A Big Farm's Products.

What is believed to be the largest cultivated farm in the Indian Territory lies on a big bend in the Arkansas River in the Osage Nation. This is known as the "Bill" Connor ranch. The river at that place makes a sweeping curve around twelve sections of land. It is a leasehold owned by H. Gilliland of Ponca City. A large per cent. of this land is under cultivation. In 1903 there was 125,000 bushels of corn in addition to a big crop of cotton and other crops. The 1904 crop is larger. The corn is husked and piled on the ground in large ricks. One of these big piles of corn was sold just as it lay on the ground for $9,000 in cash. It is believed that the value of the 1904 corn crop on this farm will be $36,000, and the other crops will swell this amount to $50,000.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

OARSMEN ROW AND SWIM.

Harlem River Rowing Clubs Take Advantage of Mild Weather.

The mild weather of yesterday gave the members of the Harlem River rowing clubs an unexpected opportunity to get afloat, and several zealous scullers began the new year with a practice spin over the Speedway course, while two members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club—John O. Regan and Michael Murphy—were so carried away by the spirit of the occasion that they wound up an exciting game of handball on the Metropolitan court by a plunge from the float into the icy waters of the Harlem River. It was noticed that they lost no time in regaining the float, though they subsequently declared that "it was fine."

Among the scullers who were afloat during the day were the Dunns of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, who were also out on Saturday; William Massey of the Atalanta Boat Club, and Adam Frank of the Lone Star Boat Club. The latter has ordered a racing single shell from Ward, the High Bridge boat builder.

At the house of the Friendship Boat Club yesterday afternoon there was a rehearsal of the fourth annual minstrel show of the club, to be held at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 10. The soloists will be Ernest Ball, George Allison, John JJ.,- -ni-U,lfu toyltd.nOi%u sh sh sh McNeille, John Hamilton, Seth Wilkes, Joseph Britt, Harry Bailey, Charles Allison, Harry Tiernan, and W. McClurg, all members of the club. The chorus of fifty-eight will include a number of members of the Nassau, Atalanta, Dauntless, and Union Clubs. Rehearsals will be held at the clubhouse to-morrow and Wednesday evenings and on Sunday afternoon a dress rehearsal will be held at the Harlem Casino. The entertainments of this club have always been very successful and have resulted in substantial additions to the building fund, which is now so large that plans are now being drawn for a new clubhouse, to be several times the size of the present structure, and it is expected that the work of construction will be begun next Fall.

Members of the Lone Star Boat Club are competing in a handicap billiard tournament which began last week and will continue to Feb. 16. In last week's games H. Sondheimer (50) beat R. B. Bechoff (60); and E. P. Seixas (100) beat M. Wallenstein, (75.) A handball tournament, with fourteen teams entered, will start next week, and a handicap pool tournament will begin on Feb. 25, and will last until April 13. A beefsteak dinner will be held at the clubhouse on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 28.

"Tony" Elchorn, the janitor of the Wyanoke Boat Club, who is building seven new boats, has finished five of them and has begun work on the sixth. The new boats include four single gigs, two double shells, and a four-oared gig. The Wyanoke Club will hold a dinner at the Harlem Casino on Jan. 1.

The annual election of the Metropolitan Rowing Club was held last week, resulting as follows: President—Dr. J. P. Kelly; Vice President—Dr. A. J. McCarthy; Treasurer—W. H. Dunn; Secretary—John Hogan; Captain—William Regan; Lieutenant—Robert Handy; Directors—John O. Reagan, T. Richards, A. Cochard, Robert Russell and Claude Ritch.

The Friendship Boat Club has elected officers as follows: President—Thomas A Brophy; Vice President—Thomas McKee; Secretary—Harry Tiernan; Financial Secretary—J. J. McCullum; Captain—Charles Allison; Lieutenant—Charles Aubert; Trustees—Francis J. McKee, Elmer E. Higbie, John J. Jarchow, William Hart, John Reinl, and the officers ex officio.

Officers of the Yust Bohemian Boat Club for the coming year are: President—E. F. Wokal; Vice President—W. S. Strnad; Secretary—Samuel Klein; Treasurer—Joseph Steiffel; Captain—Frank Vesely; Lieutenant—Edward Kallina.

CLOSING OF STAKES.

Last Date for Nominations to Fifty-seven Events Is To-morrow.

Final announcement of the closing of stakes to-morrow for the Spring meetings of 1905 have been made by the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association. The time fixed for closing all the stakes is midnight to-morrow to all nominations mailed prior to the time anywhere. The list of fixtures then to be closed is the largest and most important for any single date in the history of the turf, the total number of events for which nominations are to be made being fifty-seven, with an aggregate estimated value of nearly half a million dollars. Of the number forty-eight are Spring stakes for the three meetings at Gravesend, Coney Island, and Brighton Beach. Seven others are Fall stakes for this season, and two others are producestakes, including the famous Coney Island Jockey Club's Futurity of 1907, estimated value $75,000, and the Brighton Produce Stakes for 1907, guaranteed value $30,000. Included in the Spring stakes to close are the three richest of the great Spring handicaps, the $20,000 Brooklyn, the $20,000 Suburban, and the $25,000 Brighton, all at one and one-quarter miles, for three-year-olds and upward.

A STUDY OF THE SUN.

Carnegie Institute's Grant for Observatory on California Mountain.

A telegram has been received from Washington stating that the Carnegie Institute for the Promotion of Science of that city had made a grant of $150,000 for use in 1905 for the purpose of establishing a solar observatory on Mount Wilson. Its further equipment and maintenance will be provided for by subsequent grants. It is estimated that the equipment of the observatory will cost not less than $300,000.

Dr. George E. Hale, Director of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, has been appointed Director of the Solar Observatory. In the work he will be assisted by G. W. Ritchey, Superintendent of instrument construction and Assistant Professor of Practical Astronomy at the Yerkes Observatory, and by Ferdinand Ellerman and Walter S. Adams, Instructors in Ostrophysics at the Yerkes Observatory.

Plans for the establishment of a solar observatory have been under consideration by the trustees of the Carnegie Institute since 1902. In that year Dr. S. P. Langley recommended that an observatory be built on a high mountain for the purpose of determining whether the sun's heat is perfectly constant in amount or undergoes changes observed in the sun spots and other phenomena of the sun's surface, and for other research of a similar nature.

It is the purpose of the solar observatory to increase the world's stock of knowledge of the sun and to apply this knowledge in a general study of stellar evolution. It will bring into use for the first time various new and powerful instruments, applied under the best atmospheric conditions. One of these instruments, a fixed reflecting telescope about 200 feet long, is nearly ready for trial. Another giant telescope is also under course of construction. Parts of this telescope will weigh as much as five tons each, and it will be a difficult problem to transport them to the summit of Mount Wilson. The height of Mount Wilson is about 6,000 feet.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

Keg Washington Drank From.

The Ezra Griffin G. A. R. Post of Scranton, Penn., has come into possession of a water keg which went through the Revolutionary War and from which Gen. Washington frequently drank. The keg was presented by Horace H. House. It was made by Maurice T. Bennett of Orange County, N. Y., about 1770, and is one foot in diameter, six inches high and holds about a gallon. The keg was presented by its maker to his brother, Justice Bennett, who was an officer under Washington, and it was in his kit throughout the war.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Few people realize the beneficent influence of a glass of absolutely PURE WHISKEY upon the normal physique.

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SPEEDY SKATERS TO RACE.

Well-Known Amateurs Entered for Verona Lake Events To-day.

All indications point to the skating meet to-day on Verona Lake, N. J., under the auspices of the Verona Lake Skating Club, to be productive of a series of interesting results. The entry list includes all the fastest amateur skaters in the East, and reports from the lake last night stated that the ice was in excellent condition, with no prospects of a thaw. There are four events on the schedule, but the one-mile handicap is expected to be the principal feature of the sport. All the speedy men have entered, including Morris Wood, the champion; Phil Kearny, Allan Tayler, A. Y. Sarony, H. P. McDonald, and H. Palliser. The full list of entries follows:

One Mile Novice.—B. Rose and Charles Stecher, Brooklyn; H. McCulloch and H. L. Brandt, New York City; John H. Hanson, Panama Club, Brooklyn; James Nojmy, Caldwell, N. J.; Percy Arnot, Kearny, N. J.; Benjamin F. Howard, Verona, N. J.; F. P. Blaisdell, Red Bank, N. J.; E. L. Groff, Jersey City, N. J.; E. N. Smart, Yonkers, N. Y.; E. Schultess, Bloomfield, N. J.; W. Dickinson, Montclair, N. J.; H. C. Cook, West Farms, N. Y.; Ollie Wood, Long Branch, N. J.; A. E. MacCrowe, Paterson, N. J.

One Mile Handicap.—Morris Wood, Allan Tayler, M. Loewe, W. L. Smith, E. Mulligan, and T. Heywood, Verona Lake Skating Club; "Phil" Kearny, H. P. McDonald, G. Lyman, A. Y. Sarony, and W. Lee, New York Athletic Club; A. G. Stolz, New York City; H. Palliser, H. Earl, S. D. Kirk, H. M. McKeefrey, Robert Potts, A. R. Wilcox, W. B. Tayler, L. Kent, and John N. Hanson, Brooklyn; A. E. McCrowe, Paterson, N. J.; E. A. Leach, Newark, N. J.; Arthur Brooks, West Farms, N. Y.; John Williams, John Ewing, and A. Henderson, Verona, N. J.; E. Schultheiss, Bloomfield, N. J.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Morris Wood, P. J. Kearny, Allan Tayler, H. P. McDonald, A. G. Stolz, E. Mulligan, A. Y. Sarony, W. L. Smith, G. Lyman, T. Heywood, A. Y. Sarony, H. Earl, Brooklyn; E. A. Leach, Newark, N. J.; Walter Lee, New York Athletic Club; A. E. MacCrowe, Paterson, N. J.; S. D. Kirk, H. McKeefrey, Arthur Brooke, John Williams, E. H. Williams, A. R. Wilcox.

Half-Mile Scratch.—A. G. Stolz, A. Y. Sarony, Morris Wood, G. Lyman, H. Palliser, P. J. Kearny, W. L. Smith, H. P. McDonald, Allan Tayler, T. Heywood, M. Loew, and E. Mulligan.

Strong Hockey Rivals for Wanderers.

Play in the series of games for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League will be resumed at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night when the Wanderers, champions of the United States, and the Hockey Club of New York cross sticks. With Capt. Rupert Howard recovered from the injuries sustained in a game last year and on the line again, and Ellison at goal, playing the best game of his career, the Hockey Club boys feel confident that they will keep the undefeated champions busy during the forty minutes of playing time. That the Wanderers regard the Hockey Club as formidable opponents is proved by the fact that they have telegraphed both Hardy and Curruthers, two of their most important players, to be on hand.

WHY SOME CHILDREN ARE BAD.

Because of Parents' Neglect and Intemperance, Says Chicago Juvenile Court.

Upon the parents of Chicago has been placed the blame for conditions which have brought about the greatest year's work in the history of the Juvenile Court. The report of the court's work, prepared by Chief Probation Officer J. J. McManaman for Judge Mack, puts neglect and intemperance in the front rank of the causes of crime in children.

During eleven months past 1,460 "bad" boys and 328 wayward girls have been tried in the court. In the same time Judges Mack and Tuthill have been asked to decide the future for 786 homeless boys and 641 neglected girls. Records of the court stand as accusing drunkenness, laziness and their resultant poverty of parents as causing the children's plight.

"Whisky causes poverty. Poverty causes crime. That summarizes the situation," said Officer McManaman. "Children come to us first as dependents, but with age dependency becomes delinquency. Parental neglect lies at the foundation of work of the Juvenile Court."

During part of the time covered by the year's report statistics have been kept to learn how great an influence on the court's work is exerted by the "divorce evil." There was disappointment for those who expected much would be shown to have followed separation of parents. Only sixteen cases were discovered.

Pointing the force of the charge that intemperance and neglect, and not misfortune, has caused the work of the courts, reference is made to a table of causes of dependency in children, the first ever prepared in connection with the Chicago Juvenile Court. The table deals with cases of children taken into the court for the first time.

The causes of the little ones' poverty are shown thus:

Causes.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Lack of parental care..	162	148	310
Drunkenness of father..	85	75	160
Drunkenness of mother..	40	52	92
Drunkenness of both....	31	32	63
Desertion by mother....	15	14	29
Desertion by father....	51	96	147
Desertion by both.....	10	15	25
Separation of parents...	9	7	16
Neglect by father.....	8	5	13
Mother immoral	8	5	13

All the foregoing are considered preventable causes for the appearance of children in court as having no proper care and guardians. The following are held as impossible to avoid by the parents and guardians of the children figuring in the cases studied:

Causes.	Girls.	Boys.	Total
Death of father.....	30	53	83
Death of mother.....	41	32	73
Death of both parents...	24	41	65
Insanity of parents.....	13	19	32
Poverty of parents.....	57	22	79
Sickness of parents.....	39	41	80
Incorrigibility	5	32	37
Grand totals—			
Preventable			468
Non-preventable			395

Of the causes listed officially as non-preventable, the probation officers who investigated the cases say that 75 per cent. could be traced to their origin in the neglect and drunkenness of parents.

Of the 1,460 delinquent boys taken to the court 860 were there as their first appearance. The others had made previous trips to the court as follows: Second offenses, 305; third, 160; fourth, 91; fifth, 54.

Girls appear made more than two appearances, as a second offense means with them imprisonment in a State or city institution. Of the 328 girls made subject of inquiry during the year seventy-two were in court before.

There appears a striking difference in the average age in which boys and girls are charged with wrongdoing. More than half the boys taken to court as delinquents are between twelve and fourteen years old. Girls find their period of greatest misconduct between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Seventy per cent. of the girls' cases fall within those years. Larceny is the offense which brings the downfall of a great number of boys.—Chicago Post.

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BELL'S "ELECTRIC TOY."

He Tells How His Sweetheart Caused the Telephone to be Shown at Philadelphia.

At a recent reception in Washington I heard one of the most interesting romances of modern industry that has ever been brought to my notice. It was related by a stalwart gentleman with bushy grey hair, flowing beard and sparkling brown eyes, and the telling took no more than fifteen minutes, though it is the history of a complete revolution in modern business accomplished by the narrator, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.

The doctor is a Scotchman, and like many of his countrymen, is ambitious. He told me he had dreamed of being a great composer, and I gathered that in his youth he had aspired to surpass even the great Beethoven himself; but his canny Scotch father seems to have considered musician as another term for "ne'er-do-weel," and especially disliked the idea of his son's being a "wee bit fiddler." The young man's attention then turned toward the education of the deaf and dumb, and in this work he was absorbed when he commenced the line of studies which led to the invention of the telephone. It was about this same time that he was paying court to a young lady who afterward became his wife. His father was in charge of the Massachusetts exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and in this way Dr. Bell had an opportunity of placing before the people the wonderful scientific toys which had a place in the Massachusetts building.

But it was the irrepressible son of the house, Willie Hubbard, who seemed to take special interest in the work that whiled away the leisure hours of his brother-in-law-to-be, and it was he who enthusiastically mastered the working details of the wonderful little instrument which has since almost revolutionized the means of intercourse between business men, and given to spoken language an undreamed-of value. But the story is best told in Dr. Bell's own animated way:

"I was not much interested in having my invention represented in Philadelphia, but Mr. Hubbard was determined, and equally determined was his daughter. So the time came for the committee to give the final decision as to whether or not the telephone should be permitted to appear as an exhibit. I received a telegram to the effect that I must come to Philadelphia not later than the following Sunday. As I was in the midst of examinations at my school I felt that I could not go. That same afternoon there came a message informing me that the young lady was going, and I was to see her off. I appeared at the station in Boston in good time, and just as the train was about to start she suddenly burst into tears. This was too much for me; I sprang on the train, and before I knew it was hastening away to Philadelphia. Then my situation came home to me, and I recalled that I had no baggage, and was entirely unprepared for any lengthy stay, but my companion quietly assured me that "Willie would attend to all that," (and that irrepressible brother of hers sent me all I needed by the next train,) so I went on to meet the committee who were to decide the destiny of my telephone.

"It has been a long and arduous day for committee; they were almost worn out when they got around to the telephone, and they were on the point of deciding that it was scarcely worthy of a place in the exposition. I was feeling pretty well discouraged, and was thinking of leaving, when in came Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. I had met him in Boston, where he visited my school, and was very much interested in the project I had on hand, but little did I dream that he would recognize me again, having only met me in a casual way. However, he took me by the arm and spoke most enthusiastically about my telephone work, which rather opened the eyes of the judges, tired though they were with the day's strain. When he took one end of the line and I took the other and began to repeat Shakespeare to him in the best dramatic style at my command, and "To be or not to be" whizzed into the ear of the venerable Emperor, my victory was complete. He made a careful examination of the receiver, while I walked off as far as possible with the other end of the line and continued to recite to him the memorable words of the Bard of Avon. Well, the end was that the committee decided that an appliance that could interest an Emperor, an honored guest of the United States, must surely be worthy of a place in the Centennial Exposition, but even then I did not realize the overwhelming importance of the invention. My friends in Boston, and among them the at revered man soon to become my father-in-law, had often chaffed me about my scientific toy, and, although I never doubted that it would some time come into general use, I had no idea of its ever reaching the proportions that it enjoys to-day in city and rural life.

"So, you see our destiny is arranged for us sometimes by accidents over which we have no control," continued the inventor. "I have always been satisfied that if I had not been for the tears of that beloved woman, now my wife, the telephone would not have been exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, and, therefore, might not have been brought into common use for many years to come."—Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine for January.

Felt Just That Way.

"Do you ever feel," twittered the young woman with soulful eyes, to the great novelist, "as if you must fly from this world? As if you must bury yourself in some vast wilderness far from the haunts of men? Do you ever feel that you will die if you are not alone—all alone?"

"Yes," he told her, "indeed I do."

"Ah! And when do you feel that way?"

"Now."—Cleveland Leader.

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A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

There must be some mistake about Secretary MORTON'S defense and justification of the unlawful secret rate cutting by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad in favor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. That Mr. MORTON would knowingly, intentionally, and publicly commend an act in violation of law is incredible. Either he misunderstands the matter or the facts have not been correctly stated.

It appears from testimony given before the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Atchison Road, by authority of Mr. BUDDLE, its Traffic Manager, charged the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company $1.10 a ton for carrying coal from Trinidad, Col., to Deming, New Mexico, the rate charged to other shippers and filed with the commission being $2.25. Mr. C. A. PROUTY of the Inter-State Commerce Commission says of the transaction:

> In all my experience with railway operations I never saw such barefaced disregard of the law as the Santa Fé Railroad and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have manifested in this coal case. For years the railroad company has received less than its published rates from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, while its competitors have paid higher rates—but not always the published rates. The evidence in this case will be presented by the commission to the Attorney General.

Mr. PAUL MORTON, now Secretary of the Navy in President ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet, was for six years after 1890 President of the Colorado Fuel and Coal Company, afterward reorganized as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He then became Third Vice President of the Atchison Company, and was in general charge of the traffic of the railroad. There appears to have been a close financial or personal relation between the coal company and the railroad company.

When Secretary MORTON was questioned concerning the granting of this forbidden rebate to the coal company of which he was formerly President by the railroad of which he was Third Vice President, he said:

> What Mr. BUDDLE did was exactly right, in my judgment, and if I had been in his place I should have done the same thing. I had nothing to do personally with that matter.

Mr. MORTON was called into Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet in order that the President might have at hand a man of experience in railroad traffic, a subject which greatly interests him. It is understood that he has asked Secretary MORTON to give a good deal of attention to this branch of Administrative policy, in order that he may be ready to give advice when the President requires it. Of course a defender of illicit secret rebates would lack the moral qualification demanded of those who give counsel to the President of the United States. We are compelled to suppose that there is a mistake somewhere. We hope Mr. MORTON will set the matter right by some further statement.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

In its way Senator DEPEW'S triumph is as signal as Mr. ROOSEVELT'S. As in the case of the President, personal popularity was a determining factor; success would have been impossible for either without it. But Mr. ROOSEVELT had the machinery of the party at his command. Mr. DEPEW had it dead against him and was obliged to subdue it to his will. It is true that he had the not wholly unselfish support of the ancient head of the machine, and it is plausibly reported that business influences of a kind to which Mr. ODELL is sensitive came to the Senator's support. The fact remains, however, that the "organization" was openly and apparently unitedly on the side of Mr. BLACK, and was compelled to abandon its purpose and to take Mr. DEPEW practically on his own terms.

On the face of these facts the situation is a flattering one for the Senator. It gives him marked prestige. It gives him the chance for a good deal of power, and for the independent use of that power. What will he do with it? He is really no more under obligations to the old machine than to the new one, to Messrs. PLATT and DUNN and BARNES than to Mr. ODELL and Mr. BLACK. The old machine could not have secured him his seat; the new one could not deprive him of it. As things stood, and with the choice offered, it was public opinion that compelled his selection. He will enter on his second term under conditions of peculiar hon- [illegible] to use his own judgment, erect his own standard, follow his own conscience. No Senator from this State has been thus free for many a long year.

It is not to be denied that during his first term Mr. DEPEW has been somewhat a disappointment to his most admiring friends. In most matters of large importance he has been not very active. In matters of party—as to patronage, in short—he has been in great degree looked on as the mere follower of the senior Senator. It ought not to be so. He has ability, experience, knowledge of large matters, quite beyond the average Senator, and, despite his years, he has energy in plenty, as he showed in his campaign last year. If he were to determine that he would be as strong and efficient a Senator as he can be, and especially that he would devote his power and influence to promotion of the highest practicable excellence in all appointments, he could make himself felt in Washington and earn for himself a reputation which, with all his good qualities, he hardly now enjoys. We should say that it would be well worth while. Incidentally, we can imagine that it would be a great comfort to President ROOSEVELT.

THE RECORD OF THE MOB.

Though the record of mob violence for the year 1904, as made up by The Chicago Tribune, shows a decided improvement as compared with recent years, especially when the increase of population is taken into account, it is still very discreditable.

"Lynchings" are set down at 87 for the year—one every four days. All but five of these occurred in the South, and of these the victims appear to have been all negroes. Mississippi leads the grim list with 18; Georgia and Arkansas follow with 17 each, the three States supplying three-fifths of the total. The alleged causes of the lynchings include only 20—i. e., 23 per cent. of the total—as "the usual offense," assaults on women. On the other hand, against the 82 mob murders in the South, there were only 48 legal executions.

It is to be added that the five mob murders in the North—two in California, and one each in Ohio, Idaho, and Wyoming, are even less to be excused than those in the South.

CANADIAN OPINION.

At the meeting of the American Economic Association in Chicago last week there was a considerable discussion as to the economic situation in the Dominion of Canada, the association not taking its title of "American" in the narrow sense recently proclaimed by our Department of State. The discussion disclosed much difference of opinion on two points—reciprocity with the United States and the preferential duties vaguely advocated by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. But practically all the discutants agreed, as to both these questions, that the policy of Canada would ultimately be decided by what the Canadian Government believes to be the interests of Canada itself.

That is to say, neither British nor American politics would be seriously considered, and the former no more than the latter. Canada is loyal to Great Britain. It is prepared to bear what may seem a fair share of the cost and labor of maintaining the empire. It will do this quite independently of the fiscal policy of the mother country, not so much from any love for the mother country as from the conviction that the safety of Canada lies in the British fleet. By herself, situated as she is, she would be exposed to attack, in case of war, on several sides. Her strength as an independent State would be negligible compared to the strength Great Britain can contribute to her defense. But in her own business she will consider Great Britain precisely as she would consider any other country—solely with reference to her own advantage.

We of the United States cannot quarrel with this attitude. It is the same as our own. We should respect it as we do our own. If we hope to secure more profitable trade relations with Canada, we must offer terms mutually profitable. Her interests must be respected as much as our own. In a broad view of the question they are not discordant. In a narrow view, of course, they are. If we have only a higgling spirit we might as well let things go as they are. If we are prepared to negotiate on the principle that a really good bargain is good for both sides, some arrangement should be possible.

A DESPERATE HOPE.

It seems that some of Gov. ODELL'S supporters in the game of politics are nursing the notion that he can redeem himself from the discredit of his failure to get Mr. BLACK into the Senate by electing a Republican Mayor of this city this year.

This would, if it were possible at all, be brought about by the kind of combination in which Mr. ODELL is not an adept. It is plain enough to him as to any one else that no merely partisan Republican candidate for Mayor can be elected in this city. There is not anywhere near a partisan Republican majority among the voters. The sole strength of the party in a local contest is that it is an organized opposition to Tammany, but even so, it is a minority opposition, and can only win by combination with other organized bodies and by dissension in the Democratic ranks. The kind of politics for which Mr. ODELL stands and which he has consistently practiced is not a whit better than Tammany politics at its worst. Obviously we are not to have Tammany at [illegible] good deal, and the chances that Mr. ODELL will be able to get himself out of the bog he is in by successful manipulation of the New York situation are very, very small.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN.

In these days of Socialism and happiness, when callous professional friends of man are all day and all night long vociferously reciting their cookbook recipes for reconstituting human society, it is a genuine pleasure to hear the old, sound, tried-and-true doctrines affirmed with conviction and confidence, as Mayor MCCLELLAN affirmed them in the interview reported in THE TIMES yesterday. "Only when private concerns cannot conduct a business to better advantage or with better results than the public is municipal ownership or Federal ownership practicable or advisable, at least under present conditions," said the Mayor; "and I do not see when conditions are going to change a great deal. There are instances in a city where municipal ownership, as in the case of our new Staten Island Ferry, is advisable and best. But when it comes to results—safety and sanity—private concerns have proved time and again their better ability to cope with such situations than a Nation or a municipality."

Public confidence in Mayor MCCLELLAN has steadily grown from the day he took his seat in the City Hall. The utterance of views based upon reason and common sense such as we have here quoted confirms the belief that he is worthy of his trust, and among the taxpaying part of the community engenders the hope that he may be renominated and re-elected. There will be a curious scramble for the Mayoralty next Fall. Partisan selfishness, restless personal ambition and the propaganda of fads and half-baked philosophies will jostle each other on the ballot and at the polls. It will be a time when sensible men will welcome such a candidacy as that of Mayor MCCLELLAN as a solid breakwater against a flood of unsteadiness and perilous advent.

Mayor MCCLELLAN approves and supports the effort to provide the city with a lighting plant as an escape from the extortions of the gas and electric light monopoly. That is a sufficient answer to the persons who have assailed him for approving the Remsen Gas bill, as to which it is to be observed that these critics of the Mayor failed to show that the city would not have been a gainer if the bill had become a law. At any rate, the present necessity of putting the city into the lighting business has not made a municipal ownership crank of the Mayor. By keeping his head he keeps the confidence of the people.

The Mayor is looking ahead. He foresees a New York with twelve millions population, and in the next decade he would have the city spend $250,000,000 in public improvements. We must begin to prepare for the great future. A constructive foresight and imagination is a better equipment for Mayors of great and growing cities than the propensity for trying doubtful experiments at the taxpayers' cost.

THE GUILELESS MILKMAN.

There is something reassuring to consumers of milk and butter in a pretty name like the Blooming Grove Dairy. It whispers of sylvan and pastoral purity, of meadows red and white with fragrant clover, with peaceful and contented cows browsing therein; the title blown in its glass bottles and stamped on its butter rolls gives the customer a feeling of perfect security, like a gilt-edged indorsement on a note of hand.

There was an actual Blooming Grove Dairy somewhere up in the milk-producing regions of the State till a short time ago, and it had been putting forth its product for a long time as of exceptionally fine quality and justifying the highest public confidence. When it came to be inspected by health officers sent out by Dr. DARLINGTON to go over the dairy regions generally from which the city derives its milk supply, it was found to be a very dirty and unwholesome place indeed. There was no blooming grove in sight nor anything significant of sylvan sweetness and purity. The cows looked decadent, and so did their keepers. Typhoidal suggestions were strewn all about the place like toadstools after a Summer shower. In the search a variety of substances was found to doctor up the milk and butter for the market—formaldehyde and other preservatives to take the sourness out of the former and anatto and various coal oil coloring extracts to impart a merchantable tinge to the off-season pallor of the latter. The place had lately become an asset of a great metropolitan milk and cream company giving it the sanctions of a name more portentous than its original one, but the showing it made had the effect of wiping out both titles as well as the companies they designated. As soon as the official testimonies began to come in the big company wilted and went out of business, its license revoked and none other to be got. The smaller one was obliterated by its absorption into the other just in time for the explosion which sent the cows and milk cans, delivery wagons, and preferred and common stock of both flying in all directions.

The lesson of the occurrence ought not to be lost on the milk-producing farmer or the association which combines his properties and distributes his output. It signifies also that a house official visitation in the dai[illegible] region which supplies the city is by no means work or money thrown away. Having been begun for the best of reasons, it is not likely nor desirable that it should now be discontinued. The country as well as the city milkman evidently needs official inspection, and there is a good chance that he will get it hereafter. A fancy name for his cow pens and milk sheds will not stop the examiners in the least, and after the showing of the Blooming Grove Dairy it ought not to.

THE FIRE WASTE OF 1904.

The estimate of $245,000,000 as the fire loss of the United States and Canada during the year just closed is chiefly instructive as showing that the fire insurance system of this country is in a condition demanding firm and intelligent reorganization.

Fire insurance management has been the subject of a great deal of unintelligent criticism. For this reason the work of the newspaper press in reforming the real evils which afflict it has been largely futile. To attack the system as a monopoly or a corrupt trust, to exact high rates of premium and defeat the collection of claims on technical objections, accomplishes nothing. These allegations are partly untrue, and even so far as they are true they are without significance as affecting the more important relations of the business to the community. The real ground for criticism of the fire insurance system is that it has never taken itself sufficiently seriously as a means of encouraging and stimulating effort to reduce the fire hazard, but has been content with such margin of profit as could be gained in handling large amounts of money annually in dividing the accumulated premiums of the safe hazards among those who permit their hazards to become unsafe, or which are of the kind to invite classification as uninsurable when placed. The factory mutuals have shown what can be done not only to make insurance a legitimate business with compensatory profits to those who engage in it, but an agency for reducing the fire hazard to the least expression. This can be done in other lines if the underwriters wish to do it. They prefer a fire loss of $245,000,000 a year to seeing this amount divided by two, or four, or perhaps ten, if the result of such a saving of waste would mean a proportionate reduction in premiums. The evils of the business will ultimately correct themselves, no doubt, but probably not until it has cost the country more than it can afford in preventable fire losses.

THE TIMES is in its new home and mighty glad to get there. Unconscionable delays and postponements, trial, trouble, and the narrowed circumstances of temporary quarters had given it a sharp appetite for this new joy. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning it was a going concern at 32 Park Row, opposite the Post Office; at 6 o'clock last night it was installed, established, in full operation, and quite at home in its new building in Times Square, where it expects to celebrate its five hundredth anniversary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Defense of the Doctors.

Commenting on the notable tuberculosis article by Mr. S. H. Adams in the January McClure's, American Medicine credits the writer with an amount of information on his subject—with a lot, that is, for a layman, which is probably all that was to be expected from a professional source—and agrees with all he says about the evil effect of politics upon Boards of Health. It apparently enjoys, too, his savage criticism of the way in which several highly respectable bodies, like the Trinity Church Corporation and the University of Chicago, manage their tenement house property, but it uses a very different tone in discussing what Mr. Adams says about the heavy responsibility of doctors who evade or ignore the laws requiring them to register all cases of tuberculosis. It does not exactly deny his charges in this respect; indeed, it practically admits their truth and attempts a justification of a sort that would not sound at all well in court. The "professional prejudice" against doing what only the doctors can do toward the keeping of records the importance of which they fully understand is not, according to this high but not quite disinterested authority, either blind or bitter. Mr. Adams, it seems, "understands very well the political duress which governs many office holders, but he is probably less well informed about the subtler influences which rule medical practice." When we look through the article for some hint as to the exact nature of these "subtler influences" that make doctors break laws upon which the public safety depends, we learn only that "Boards of Health, as a rule, do not command professional confidence and are not fit to be trusted with information of the kind which the law commands doctors to give them! We are told, however, that "where health departments are free from this thralldom, as in Boston, and where a wise policy has a fair chance to survive an election, as in New York, the practice of registration is established." This is reassuring to New Yorkers, but as the formulation of a policy it defends the exercise by doctors of a discretion that seems somewhat excessive and dangerous, even for men as good and wise as they are.

More Delay In the Slocum Case

Those of us who are always preaching reverence for the law and always denouncing efforts to substitute for it "wild justice," whether that of the men who burn negroes or that of the doctors who refuse to register their consumptive patients, are not at all encouraged—are, on the contrary, seriously discouraged—when we note what the law we so much revere does with cases like those instituted against the men whom the public—and various prosecuting authorities—charge with criminal responsibility for the Slocum disaster. That slaughter of the innocents took place last June—now more than half a year ago. While the public excitement and indignation were high, proceedings against these men were promptly instituted and the legitimate de[illegible]nce for neg[illegible]med destined to have for once an immediate answer. But month after month has passed with practically nothing done except the summary dismissal of a few underlings in the Inspection Service, who had probably done all they had been taught to do and all their superiors expected them to do. One excuse after another for delay has been offered and accepted in behalf of those upon whom, if anywhere, the real blame lies, and on Saturday a postponement until March was asked and granted in the United States Circuit Court because one of the lawyers for the defendants is reported to be ill. That defers even the beginning of a settlement of the case until nine months after the boat was burned. By that time the disaster will be almost forgotten by all except the relatives of the victims, and even in March the possibilities of securing delay will by no means have been exhausted if counsel noted for ability in attaining postponements deem it wise for their clients to put off still further their not too eagerly desired "day in court." We are not prejudging the case and not criticising the action taken on Saturday; we are only presenting this as a typical instance which explains, or at least makes less mysterious, the rather general inclination to regard the law as a regulator of human affairs which is not quite perfect—not quite so efficacious as to render occasional resort to other devices as surprising as they are dangerous.

Limits of Appreciation.

"When I read a book," writes one of our correspondents, "I do it for pleasure," and then he proceeds to condemn a book—whether accurately or not we need not attempt to decide—because, as he says, its principal woman character is disagreeable, selfish, jealous, and vulgar, or would so be held by personal acquaintances. "To be sure," adds the correspondent, "she is true to life; but the better her character is drawn the more disagreeable the book becomes. Since every one of us is obliged to come in contact with such a large number of ill-bred people, why can we not leave them out of our novels?" This attitude of mind is a very curious one, and to some novel readers who are not a bit less fond of deriving "pleasure" from books than is our correspondent, it seems utterly inexplicable. To them judgment of a book or a play or a picture or any other work of art, when the judgment deals merely, or even largely, with the question whether the things presented would or would not make a desirable addition to the experiences of daily life, is worthy only of very young children in whom the art consciousness has not yet been awakened. Our friend who "reads for pleasure" has apparently failed to note that the sources of pleasure are diverse as well as many, and that while the pleasure which he gets only from books of one sort, dealing with subjects of one kind, is perfectly legitimate, others get other pleasures not less legitimate from innumerable books of different sorts and with different subjects. The facts of a story, to which he seems to ascribe such enormous importance, are regarded by those others as of little moment—as not comparable in importance, for example, to the skill or lack of skill with which the facts have been presented. Perhaps our correspondent will say that he, too, admires skill of presentation, but that he deems the skillful presentation of intrinsically unpleasant facts worse than a waste of time. To that assertion there is only one answer—it is contradicted by the selection of subjects by a great company of artists whom the world has agreed to call great.

Charges Without Probability.

A letter given out by the Japanese as written by a Russian soldier in Port Arthur declares that few of his officers are willing to risk their own lives, the majority of them desiring only to keep out of danger as much as possible. The letter may be authentic, but the accusation is grossly improbable, and it is apparently made by a man too unintelligent to realize that the day when spectacular exposure was demanded from officers as a duty is past. Beyond any reasonable question a majority—a very large majority—of the Russian officers are as brave as the privates they command, and higher praise than that could hardly be offered. In exact proportion to their knowledge of their business, however, the officers do about what their critic charges, and if they send other men to a death the officers shun for themselves, that is, or at least may be, only proof of their military competency.

No Disorder at Fort Totten.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A news item recently published was very disparaging to us soldiers of Fort Totten. It stated that seventy-five soldiers, armed with rifles having bayonets fixed, left the post, and by intimidatory practices compelled the proprietor of a saloon just outside the reservation to serve them with grog, gratis, for Christmas.

Having investigated the matter I find the whole story to be nothing but a malicious fabrication. We soldiers are generally, in respect to outside criticism, as silent and defenseless as a gagged infant, being, as a rule, little given to seeking notoriety in any form.

I have lived at Fort Totten, off and on, as a soldier for nearly eight years, and though the garrison strength has never been less than 600 men, I can proudly affirm that I have never seen our men disgrace themselves, in a body, upon a single occasion.

Taken as a whole, a better behaved body of troops is not to be found in any army of the world than the troops at Fort Totten. I take great pride in the fact that I can say this with truth.

THOMAS T. COCHRANE,
Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Fort Totten, Dec. 29, 1904.

Mormon Sealed to Queen Victoria.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Ludicrous phases of Mormonism were forcibly portrayed by Mrs. Anna McKean White in an address before a meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the rooms of the Civic Club, 1325 Walnut Street. Mrs. White was for several years a resident of Utah, and her talk included many incidents which had come under her personal observation.

"The Mormon religion teaches that baptism is a means of washing away sin," she said. "A Mormon may commit a sin, then be baptized and so forgiven. Not only can he obtain forgiveness for his own sins, but if he is willing to be baptized for the sins of others he can do so and secure pardon for them. One man, John Taylor, became so afraid that the signers of the Declaration of Independence had died without repenting of their sins that he was baptized for each one.

"Another most absurd practice is that of sealing for eternity. By paying a fee and going through the endowment house with her name a man can have any woman he admires sealed to him for eternity. I know one man in Fillmore who has five living wives and is sealed for eternity to forty more, the late Queen Victoria among the number.

Averaged It.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"I lost a lot of sleep writing that article."

"Well, I made it up for you [illegible] to read it."

ALCOHOL AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Not a Cure, and in Excess Retards Recovery, Says Dr. Knopf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Alcohol for Tuberculosis. Whisky, Beer, and Wine Useful for Consumptives, says Dr. Wiley." Under this heading, in your esteemed issue of yesterday, I read a report of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In this report it is alleged that Dr. W. H. Wiley, the distinguished Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, had said that "among the food material which had justly attained a high place as nutriment for persons troubled with tuberculosis was alcohol." That "alcohol was most commonly used in the forms of beer, wine, whisky, and brandy," and that "in many maladies whisky and brandy had apparently been used to great advantage, and doubtless such was the case in tuberculosis."

Whether the distinguished scientist has been reported correctly or incorrectly, the harm that is done by such announcements in the public press seems to me incalculable. As one interested in the solution of the tuberculosis problem, I feel it my duty to protest and, if possible, correct an erroneous impression before it takes a stronger foothold in the minds of the people.

Extensive experience in the treatment of tuberculosis has convinced me that alcohol can never be considered a food for the consumptive. There is so little food value in alcohol, and it is so easy to overstep the amount that can be assimilated by the system, in which case the deleterious effects far exceed the benefit derived, that it is not safe to recommend it as a food at all. It may be possible to apparently arrest the disease in a consumptive by making a drunkard of him, but this will not be lasting; on the contrary, the disease will soon break out again, and the general system (liver, kidney, heart, &c.) will have suffered by the secondary effects of the excess of alcohol to such an extent that all the natural resisting power to the new invasion of the tubercle bacilli will have been destroyed.

To preach to the masses that alcohol is a food in tuberculosis is to my mind an error so grave, so fearfully dangerous, that I repeat that I cannot let it pass without the strongest possible protest. The average person will say that if good whisky will cure consumption, it will certainly also prevent it. Alcoholism, with its fearful consequences, will be on the increase. A statement praising alcohol as a food in tuberculosis, if really made by that distinguished Government official, will be used as a means to advertise all brands of strongly alcoholic beverages as "sure cure for consumption."

We are only just beginning in our anti-tuberculosis campaign to educate the people to the fact that alcohol never was a food for consumptives, never cured and never will cure tuberculosis. We are cautioning all our consumptive poor against the use of alcohol, and urging them to spend their money for milk, eggs, and meat instead. Not only will the poor consumptive himself derive no benefit from taking alcohol as food, but often the children must suffer for it. It has happened again and again that because some one had said that alcohol was good for consumption, wife or children were in want of food because the consumptive husband and father needed so much money for "the sure whisky cure."

No unbiased physician will deny that in a few isolated cases a judiciously prescribed dose of alcohol may do good to combat certain symptoms in consumption.

Large doses, often repeated, are absolutely harmful in tuberculosis, and I venture to say in all other diseases as well. In my private and hospital work alcohol is prescribed for consumptives with the same care and prudence as if we were dealing with poisonous substances, and I know that the colleagues known to me, who are engaged in this kind of work, follow the same rule.

Alcohol does not cure tuberculosis! Used in excess and injudiciously administered, it surely retards recovery.

Alcohol used in excess predisposes to consumption! Statistics in hospitals for tuberculosis and scrofulous children show that the majority of them had parents addicted to the excessive use of alcohol.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will pardon this lengthy letter, but I believe it is in the interest of a large number of people that the erroneous impression which the above mentioned report must have given should be effaced. S. A. KNOPF, M. D.

New York, Dec. 31, 1904.

The "Goody" at Last Recognized.

From The Boston Herald.

It is good to note that the press has taken due note of the fact that the incipient conflagration in the dormitory at Harvard was first discovered by the goody, who promptly gave the alarm. It isn't often that the college goody gets mentioned, except as the butt of a joke. And yet in the performance of her menial service she takes care of the students' rooms and in a humble but faithful way contributes to his home comfort and welfare. The achievements of about all the other attaches of the college, including the orange man and the old clo' man, come in for frequent notice, but the goody is overlooked in the general glorification. At last she has compelled popular notice. Perhaps she may even get mentioned by name in the records of the university. We are glad for the humble goody.

Something Useful.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Yes," she said, "I always try to give useful things on Christmas—things that it seems to me people need most."

"That is very sensible," he replied. "What did you give your husband?"

"A new checkbook. I thought that would come in handier than anything else he could get just now."

Looking for More Strenuousness.

From The Chicago News.

"Where is that wild citizen who used to be so reckless?" asked the cactus collector in Eagle Eye. "Is he still out here?"

"No," responded Amber Pete, "it got to be too tame out here. He's gone East to be a chauffeur."

YE BALLAD OF YE "STARTER."

It is ye lordly starter—
And he haileth one of three!
"Now, by my halibut!" he cries,
"Ye must be ruled by me!"

"Stop not for halting signal
Of any man or boy,
Nor woman, if you do not choose—
'Twill work them much annoy.

"Ho, motorman, I charge ye,
At ringing of the bell
Keep on, nor stop for passengers—
The jest will please ye well!

"And thou, stalwart conductor,
Refuse to take a fare
Unless in silver it is paid,
And growl like any bear

"If pennies should be proffered ye,
Or transfers mildly shown;
And always grumble loudly,
And speak in harshest tone.

"If stranger wight should beg ye
To stop at any street,
Of course ye will forget it—
To ask it was not meet.

"Farewell—farewell—remember,
My loyal minions two;
Be proud, be hasty, and be rude,

HITS AT FRATERNITIES.

Dr. Andrews Also Says Women Are Replacing Men in Liberal Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the Nebraska State University in his biennial report, filed with the Regents and the Governor last night, declares that the fraternities increase student expenses, create an atmosphere detrimental to the colleges of the United States, and propagate false ideas of scholarship. In addition, he asserts that women are surpassing men in educational work.

"Greek letter societies," says the report, "have become a part of the United States university system, yet considerable abuses, which it is most difficult to reach, occur in connection with them. Membership in these organizations often adds painfully to student expenses. Such membership is in no sense necessary or required, students' scholarship, reputation, standing, and influence being quite independent of the question whether they join these bodies or not.

"Germane to the above evil is the rising scale of personal expenditure among our students, accompany prosperous times and the growing wealth of the State. The extremely 'simple life,' once the rule at the university, has become almost rare.

"Another phenomenon occasioning some concern is the decreasing proportion of men, as compared with women, taking academic and general courses. In liberal studies women are rapidly winning the ascendant. Some very important literature courses have scarcely a male member apiece. It is not clear that the change results wholly from the popular tendency of the day to the so-called practical and material. We must inquire if other factors are not at work. Have our programmes or methods of instruction been growing effeminate, appealing to routine industry, discouraging independent reflection, and deep thought? Does our teaching lack spirit and unction?

"If present tendencies continue, two schools will result, one for women, monopolizing the specially educational and cultural subjects, hitherto regarded as of the greatest possible value in the development of choice humanity, and the other for men, teaching only 'bread and butter studies.'"

AMERICAN MEATS IN FRANCE.

Outlook Good for Business in Spite of Adverse Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General at Marseilles, reports that in spite of the adverse legislation, which has already seriously affected the volume of the American meat trade with France, there seems to be a possibility that an opening may be found for this class of merchandise next Spring and Summer.

"Of late," he says, "there has been a practically inexhaustible supply of domestic pork products, which have been offered at such ruinously low prices as to greatly discourage farmers, who are obliged to pay excessive prices for grain and other forms of food. The result has been a considerable killing off of domestic live stock, which has, probably, by no means been replaced. If this conjecture proves to be correct, American pork will have to be imported."

Folly of Cotton Burning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The selfish spirit displayed by the Clay County farmer who burned a bale of cotton in the public square, in the hope that his example would start a movement for the general destruction of the surplus crop, thus raising the price, should be frowned on. The great advance in the price of cotton last year, due to the short crop, considerably lessened the output of the cotton mills, deprived the operatives of employment, and caused great suffering in New Bedford, Fall River, and Lowell, and also in Lancashire, England. This surely should prove a factor in shaping the sentiment of the American people and cause them to vigorously protest against a course which would result in misery to so many.

The same spirit of strict monopoly actuated the Dutch who in the year 1605 drove the Portuguese from Amboyna, and by 1621 were in full possession of the whole of the Moluccas. Thus they became the sole purveyors of Europe with cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg. Better to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, they declared a war against nature itself. When these spices accumulated in too large a quantity for the market they were thrown into the sea or destroyed by fire.

Thus M. Beaumore, a French traveler, relates that on June 10, 1760, he beheld near the Admiralty at Amsterdam a blazing pile of nutmegs valued at 4,000,000 florins, and an equal quantity was to be burned the next day. The air was perfumed with their delicious fragrance, but no one was suffered to collect any of the essential oil which flowed in one spicy stream at the feet of the spectators.

But the reign of monopoly has ceased, and their ports are now at length open to the commerce of all nations. And just as it was the fate of the Portuguese to succumb to the Dutch, so it was the fate of the Dutch to succumb to the English. The ancient system of monopoly could not possibly be maintained any longer.

W. D. BENNETT.

New York, Dec. 30, 1904.

Misdirected Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many days I have read with wonder and astonishment the sentiment of the press in regard to Nan Patterson and her trial. I read with much interest the editorial in THE TIMES, and while I consider it clean as a whole, and perhaps from one point of view fair, I am still surprised at it.

Here we have a woman who had never refused to go anywhere with Caesar Young, and yet according to her own testimony on that particular morning Young was armed with a revolver ready to take his own life, for fear she would refuse to go.

All honor to the six men who were not won over from what they saw in the evidence that led them to say guilty. There is one thing certain. While Miss Patterson is in the Tombs she will not be causing any one any trouble, she will not be breaking up any homes. If some of the people who are sympathizing with her would sympathize with the integrity of the home they would be doing something to uplift humanity, not encourage vice.

We are now hearing about Miss Patterson's nervous system and fears for her sanity, but we do not hear any sympathy for the woman's nervous system whose home she wrecked and whose husband is dead. H. G. Y.

Clyde, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1904.

The Cat Likes to See Sights.

From The Boston Herald.

The Kansas City woman who took her big gray cat shopping on her shoulder understood the feline character. Cats enjoy seeing things. They have the trait of curiosity largely developed, and, besides, this Kansas City cat undoubtedly had Christmas presents to select for the family. The other day I met a young woman on Boylston Street carrying a sweet black kitten in a black bag, all tucked behind her muff, and in the glimpse I had of those topaz eyes I read a world of appreciation of the situation. Lucky cat!

Their Diverse Skill.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

Friend—So you think the Japs are particularly versatile?

Tourist—Yes, they are the only nation in [illegible]

CASSINI, IDEAL DIPLOMAT, FIFTY YEARS IN SERVICE

Representative of Absolutism Most Democratic in Manner.

FACES PROBLEM IN AMERICA

Prides Himself on His Collections of Arms and Cigarette Cases—A Triumph in China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. To say that the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington last Wednesday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the diplomatic service of his country is to conjure the vision of a bent and aged man, with retirement as an early goal.

Strongly in contrast with any such conception is the real Dean, stalwart, active, vigorous, full of life, and with ni sign of age about him but the gray in the hair and the grizzle of the mustache.

For Count Arthur Cassini was only eighteen years of age when he entered the Czar's service and he is a youthful-looking diplomat to-day for a man of sixty-eight. He is a handsome man, handsome in face and figure, firm of step and bright of eye. He looks like a soldier, and like one who could still give account of himself on the field.

If there are not many years of service to the Czar still before him, service in exacting and difficult posts which call for tact, energy, and self-command, nobody will be more surprised than Count Cassini himself.

The memory of man runneth not back to the time when there has been in Washington a man who in port and manner more completely filled the measure of the diplomatic ideal.

A pudgy, hoarse-voiced diplomat, a mild and clerical-looking soldier, a low-statured and shrill-toned statesman are the commonest of truth's satires on the ideal. But Count Cassini looks what he is. He is gentle in voice, and there is in his manner something that invites confidence and puts the most bashful of strangers at instant ease.

"A charming man" is the description always fitted to Cassini after an introduction and conversation, which of course does not mean there is anything "easy" about him. Russian diplomats are not celebrated for that. If ever there was a Russian diplomat who was confiding and easy to floodwink, he did not celebrate a golden jubilee in the service. And a rather grim respect, somewhat infused with dread, has been the tribute of Cassini's rivals from countries whose interests had no identity with Russia's.

In the long game which Great Britain and Russia have been playing in China for ascendency, each move, small as it might have been, has counted. It was a game wherein there were no moves to be presented to the other side. When Cassini was there, Russia did not often lose a trick.

One of the moves in the game was the establishment of a diplomatic language. China had gradually been won to see that there were other languages besides Chinese, and that it might be well to adopt a European one for diplomatic purposes. French is the diplomatic language in Europe. It would count as a move in the game to have China adopt English.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, engineered the thing in an ingenious manner, and had managed it so craftily that he had practically won his object without a hint having got to the cars of his rivals, or rather rival for Russia was the only rival England feared in the Flowery Kingdom.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office, had yielded to MacDonald's arguments, and had promised that English should be adopted. The order was to be duly promulgated on a certain day, and things had gotten along as far as this, when Cassini heard of it. He heard of most things that he wanted to know about in Pekin. How he heard about them is a question for the distributors of the Czar's secret service fund.

The time was short, and Cassini knew that it would be a waste of time to see the Tsung-Li-Yamen. Only one appeal would avail, to the Empress Dowager, oNthing could be deep in the way of seeing that omnipotent person if Sir Claude MacDonald was around.

To the Belgian Minister came a suggestion from the Count that it would be a fine thing to give a hunting party. The Belgian Minister fell into the suggestion with alacrity, and issued invitations to the entire Diplomatic Corps. The idea struck them all as magnificent; great was the enthusiasm, and particularly so with he British.

On the day that the hunt was to take place Count Cassini fell ill, but the other diplomats were on hand. After the hunt was well under way the Russian herald went to see the Empress Dowager. That day the Empress notified the Tsung-Li-Yamen that the official diplomatic language would be French.

In this country Count Cassini's task is unusually difficult, because the institutions of this land are so different from Russia's. It would be hard, however, to find a man by temperament better fitted to get over the hard places and make things smooth.

One American institution which gives Count Cassini much trouble is the press. Criticism of himself, and even sensational articles in so-called "society" journals about his family, concern him very little. What comes as near as anything to disturbing his calmness is the appearance of vivid articles on Russian customs and habits, generally designed to prove that Russian society is fairly representative of the infernal regions.

"Why do these things get into print?" he asked one day, lifting from his desk a highly entertaining "Sunday story" depicting some peculiarly atrocious torture which was veraciously alleged to be one of the institutions of Russia. He raised eyebrows and shrugged his shoulders with an expression of patient pain.

"Can you explain to me, my friend," he went on. "It is not true, of course, this thing; neither is there any truth in the others like it. We are not savages. I have seen these things many times, but never can get over my astonishment. Each time I see one of them I am amazed again, and always ask the question: 'Why do men write these things, and if they are written, why are they printed?' Can you tell me?"

When Representative Goldfogle introduced his resolution calling on the Government to take steps to secure better treatment of American Jews visiting Russia a friend of Count Cassini's asked him what he thought of Goldfogle.

"I don't suppose you have a very high opinion of him?"

"Why not?" answered Count Cassini. "Mr. Goldfogle was here yesterday and took dinner with me. He is a very pleasant gentleman."

As a matter of fact, they had discussed the whole question with the greatest friendliness.

There is a strong streak of sentiment in Count Cassini's nature. He does not attempt to conceal his personal friendships either, as the average Anglo-Saxon would do and as perhaps most others would do. One of his passions is poetry, particularly French. He has a great collection of it, and likes to quote.

He has other collections, and in two of these he takes a good deal of pride. One is a collection of arms, made during his fifty years' experience. Originally it is said to have been one of the most wonderful collections in the world, for in these fifty years the sovereigns in every land where he has been stationed, knowing his hobby, have made him presents of curious weapons of their countries. Unfortunately, a great part of the collection was lost at sea, including many of the most valuable gifts from monarchs.

Another is a collection of cigarette cases. He has 6,000 of them, many of them expensively made and of great value. A good many have been presents from monarchs and nobles, and the cases come from every civilized country on the

civilization, Count Cassini, is the most democratic man in the corps, and this despite the fact that he is unmistakably a "grand seigneur." He is approachable, easy and affable, though never undignified. There has seldom been in Washington a diplomat whose personal charm was so great or whose manners were so simple and plain.

NEW YEAR SPIRIT MILITANT.

How Baby Cooed When the Tooter Squelched the Grouchy Guard.

Crowds going home to Brooklyn after the midnight celebration in Manhattan of the birth of the new year were generally uproarious, but one particular elevated railroad guard failed miserably to chime in with the spirit of his passengers. He was big enough to impress everybody with his official power, and even the most joyful singer found it advisable to keep quiet.

The train had gone far into the Sabbath stillness of the borough across the bridge when a tired woman with a petulant baby entered the car. The infant began to cry. The woman tried to hush and soothe the child, but failed. Then a man with a beaming face who sat across the car aisle pulled a horn out of his pocket and tooted it at the baby, who quit crying at the second toot and began to coo happily at the third. The mother looked volumes of thanks.

The car door slammed open and the conscientious guard poked his head inside.

"Shut up that tootin'," he shouted, "it's Sunday."

The man with the horn laughed, but kept on tooting, whereupon the guard walked up in front of the tooter and repeated the order in gruffer tones. The man removed the horn from his lips.

"I'm not very big, but I think I can lick you," he said. "If I can't I guess there are enough sensible people in this car to help me. You can go to thunder."

The guard went back to his platform. The tooter tooted. The baby cooed.

BRITISH BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Conditions Better and More Encouraging Than at Close of 1903.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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Special Cable Telegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"There have been no developments of importance during the past week, but at the close of the year conditions are better and the outlook more encouraging than at the end of 1903.

"The grain markets are without life, buyers being apparently free from anxiety as to the future and the tendency of prices generally is downward.

"The cotton trade has been active. In raw material at times there has been great weakness, but a recovery has taken place within the last two days.

"Manufactured goods fully maintain their exceptionally favorable position. In woolens and worsted new business has been quite moderate both for home and export account in manufactured goods. Raw material continues difficult to buy except at higher prices.

"In iron and steel, trade has been fairly good. Shipbuilding orders are reported from Glasgow, and the work now booked on the Clyde is estimated at about 40 per cent. above a year ago. The highest prices of the year were touched for pig iron this week and production is increasing. Copper also made a new high record."

SCHOOL HOURS TO STAND.

East Side Civic Club Protests Against Plan of Reduction.

The East Side Civic Club, which has headquarters at 254 Grand Street, has sent to the Board of Education a protest against the proposition to shorten the school day from five to three hours.

"The proposed reduction of the school day from five hours to three and one-half (more or less) in the lower grades," says the protest, "meets with the unqualified disapproval of the East Side Civic Club. We believe this would be a false step in any part of our great cosmopolitan city, but especially so in the district we represent.

"The peculiar origin of this radical proposition calls for passing notice. It arose in the discussion of means of relief for part time classes. Now we are told it is a change demanded by the physical limitations of the younger children. Had this latter doctrine been enunciated as the conclusion of careful scientific study it would have more weight with laymen than it can have when seized suddenly as a means of satisfying the demands of both Mayor McClellan and the people for the abolition of part time.

"The protest goes on to say that the conditions surrounding the lives of the great mass of school children in New York, with its dense tenement house areas, makes the problem peculiar here, where the schools partake something of the nature of nurseries of the little boys and girls that would otherwise spend their hours either in the streets or stifling tenements.

DRANK A DEATH TOAST.

"Here's to You," Said Dawson—Drank Acid and Died.

William Dawson of 5 Ridgely Place, Weehawken, killed himself early yesterday morning by drinking a mixture of acids in a saloon on the Hackensack Plank Road, in Union Hill. Dawson lived with his brother. They quarreled late Saturday night, and William left the house and purchased two ounces of carbolic acid at each of two drug stores. He then went to the saloon and met two friends. He invited them to drink with him.

When beer had been served Dawson emptied out some of his and with his back to the others replaced it with the acid. Then facing his friends he exclaimed:

"Here's looking at you."

As his friends drank their beer, Dawson swallowed the acid. He fell to the floor and died within a few minutes.

West Indian Fruit Manager Killed.

ST. VINCENT, Jan. 1.—William Symington, manager and Director of the West Indian Fruit Syndicate and a promoter of the West Indian and Plymouth fruit trade, and Dr. T. Murray were accidentally run over and killed on Dec. 30 by a freight train. They were on the railway at the fruit packing shed in Port of Spain.

Bringing Shipwrecked Crew Here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 1.—The steamer Minnehaha of the Atlantic Transport Line, which has sailed for New York, has on board Capt. Nelson and wife and five members of the crew of the American schooner W. R. Chester, who were picked up in midocean by the British steamship Anglo-Chilian.

Cardinal Langenieux Dead.

RHEIMS, Jan. 1.—Cardinal Bénédict Mary Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, is dead, aged eighty years. He was created a Cardinal in 1886.

Plainfield's Oldest Building Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 1.—At an early hour this morning French's flour mill, the oldest building in this city, with its contents of hay, flour, and grain were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

CHAUFFEUR RETURNED MRS. BARNEY'S JEWELS

Found Necklace Valued at $18,000 in His Brougham.

LOST ON A SHOPPING TRIP

A $50 Reward for Dudeck's Honesty—Owner Was Indifferent About Loss, Man Says.

Herman Dudeck, a chauffeur, made New Year's Day somewhat pleasanter than it otherwise would have been for Mrs. Charles T. Barney by returning a pearl and diamond necklace said to be worth $18,000 which she had lost on a New Year's shopping trip on Friday last. Dudeck's holiday was also somewhat brighter by $50 than he had expected.

Dudeck had no permanent job when he took Mrs. Barney out on the shopping trip on Friday last. The manager of the Electric Vehicle Company knew that Dudeck was not doing anything, and so when on Friday last Mrs. Barney telephoned for an electric brougham he sent Dudeck out with one.

The company on Thirty-ninth Street that she was for the time without a chauffeur because of the death of his sister up-State Dudeck at 749 Eighth Avenue, where he boards, to take Mrs. Barney out. An electric brougham was chosen for the trip, and by appointment the chauffeur met Mrs. Barney at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street.

The trip included a visit to several stores, one being Tiffan's. Dudeck left Mrs. Barney at the door of her residence, 67 Park Avenue, about 6 o'clock. At that place Mrs. Barney pulled out her pocketbook to pay the chauffeur. Dudeck thinks that Mrs. Barney then flipped the necklace out of her wallet.

"I took the brougham back to the Electric Vehicle Company's place again," he explained yesterday, "and went to dinner. After dinner I went back to the garage. The brougham had been dusted out in my absence, but the man who had done it had not folded the laprobe quite to my liking. I pulled it out of the brougham and shook out of it a necklace that fell like a little garter snake at my feet. It was a little silver necklace with a large pearl in the centre—for the front, I suppose—all surrounded by little diamonds. No, I cannot tell whether Mrs. Barney had just bought it or not. I tried to call up Mrs. Barney by telephone that evening, but found that there was no public telephone to the house. I therefore put the necklace in my pocket, to take it to Mrs. Barney's house in the morning.

"In the morning I found that the Electric Vehicle Company knew of a private wire running into the Barney residence, and I called Mrs. Barney up. I was surprised that she did not at once admit that she had lost the necklace; that she acted so indifferent about it. When I began to describe it, however, she asked me to call for her with the brougham again and to bring the necklace with me.

"Of course it was her necklace, and of course she was glad to get it back, but I had to guess much of it. That she was grateful was made very plain to me because she gave me $50.

"I took her out on a shopping trip again, and I tell you she treated me fine."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Barney were said to be out of town yesterday.

GOOD ROADS WORK GROWING.

The State Engineer's Report Marks Its Progress.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—In his first annual report, now being prepared for the Legislature, State Engineer Henry A. Van Alstyne pays particular attention to highway improvement, which he considers of equal importance with canal work. The building of these roads by State aid has been in progress since 1898, during which time surveys have been made and plans have been adopted by the Boards of Supervisors, and the money of the various counties has been appropriated for 1,398 miles of roads located in thirty counties. For this work the State has during the last seven years appropriated $3,273,000, the counties appropriating an equal amount.

The survey of the boundary line between the States of New York and Vermont, of which permanent marking was in progress during last year, has been completed, and the details, with map and photographs, will form a part of the forthcoming report.

The county boundary line marking the south line of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties and being the north line of Lewis, Herkimer, Hamilton, and Essex Counties, has been finally determined, although its completion has been delayed by litigation. Permanent monuments have now been set marking the whole of this line.

A TELEPHONE TO HEAVEN.

Dr. Lillecrone Thought He Had One—Taken to Insane Ward.

Suffering from the wildest kind of hallucinations, Dr. Oswald Lillecrone, thirty-four years old, who is said to be connected tiwh a sanitarium in the South, was taken struggling in an ambulance from the boarding house at 27 West Nineteenth Street, last night to Bellevue Hospital.

At the boarding house, which is conducted by Andrew Kirby, it was said that Dr. Lillecrone was an expert on tuberculosis. He is believed to have fallen a victim of overstudy. Yesterday afternoon he thought he was in communication with Heaven by telephone, and called repeatedly for a woman, who, it was gathered by the people in the house, was his fiancé. Among his many hallucinations was a wireless system, by which he thought he was in touch with people hundreds of miles away.

At Bellevue Dr. Lillecrono was placed in the pychopathic ward. He expressed a fear that he was about to be beheaded.

For Cotton Growing in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 1.—Mr. McLean, the Commonwealth Minister of Trade, is considering the advisability of State bonuses for the encouragement of the cultivation of cotton in Australia. He will discuss thesubject at a conference of State Premiers at Hobart in February.

Phi Beta Kappa in the West.

It has been said that in the Western third of the United States there are two States that have a distinctively superior population, drawn there in both cases by superiority of climate. These States are Colorado and California. It is probably true that in Colorado Springs there is a greater proportion of college graduates than in any other city in the country. To California went those who sought a mild, balmy climate, similar to that of Italy, while Colorado attracted those in search of a cool, stimulating climate, made a maximum of sunshine and with dry, aseptic air. In the per capita expenditure of moneys for the maintenance of public schools Colorado leads all other States, and no State in the Union has better schools. The fact that California and Colorado stand out alone among the States of the Far West is illustrated by the Phi Beta Kappa Society. This society, the oldest of all college fraternities, since it was founded in 1776 at William and Mary College, has come to be of purely literary, and honorary character. In order to receive a charter an institution must give evidence that it does work of a high standard, that it has a good faculty, and satisfactory library and laboratory facilities—in a word, that its graduates are worthy of wearing the society's badge. In the western third of this country that is, west of Nebraska and Kansas, only four institutions of learning have as yet succeeded in securing charters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and these are Colorado College and the University of Colorado, in Colorado, and the University of California and the Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California.—Boston Transcript.

BEEF TRUST MEN ARRESTED.

Montana Charges Conspiracy to Fix Meat Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 31.—Proceeding under the terms of the Penal Code, Attorney General James Donovan has caused to be issued warrants for the Montana State agents of the so-called beef trust, charging the defendants with conspiracy in an alleged unlawful agreement to fix the price of certain articles of commerce for consumption by the people of Montana; and also that in pursuance of this alleged conspiracy the defendants did actually carry out a restriction of trade in the sale of meats and meat products in this State and county by creating a monopoly in the sale of such articles.

These warrants were placed in the hands of Sheriff O'Connell, who placed under nominal arrest the representatives of the Hammond Packing Company of Chicago and Pueblo, Armour & Co., Chicago; Swift & Co., Chicago, and Cudahy & Co., South Omaha. Under the instructions of Judge Smith, these representatives were released under $50 bonds each, and will appear in Justice Smith's court in Helena on January 9.

The information filed by Attorney General Donovan, who, incidentally retires from office at midnight to-night, is a novelty in Montana jurisprudence, being the first instance of such a case. The course of the packers in the case is a matter of conjecture, but it is regarded as probable that a general demurrer will be filed as in the original proceedings under the organic law, but which was dismissed by the Supreme Court because of a lack of jurisdiction.

IRON DOGS AS REAL ESTATE.

Two Women of Dover Quarrel Over Their Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 1.—Trouble that started some time ago between Mrs. Annie Kemp Ridgely and Mrs. Ruthana J. Wilson, her step-daughter, because the late Dr. Henry Ridgely disinherited his only child and left practically all of his $500,000 estate to his widow, has broken out afresh.

It was first a war for the possession of the bulk of the estate, for the daughter began proceedings to contest the will, but the matter dwindled into a settlement by which the daughter was to have $50,000, part in cash and part in real estate. The real estate included the Ridgely mansion, on State Street, this city, and the mansion, presumably, included four iron dogs, and it is over these that the quarrel has been renewed. Mrs. Wilson charges that her step-mother removed them from the mansion and sent them to Easton, Md., and she has brought suit to recover damages for their removal. Her contention is that the dogs were part of the house, and therefore real estate.

They were removed from the house with the furniture and other personal property of Mrs. Ridgely, and are worth probably as much as a cart load of scrap iron.

CHATTANOOGA GOES FAST.

Protected Cruiser in Trial Exceeds Contract Speed of 16½ Knots.

NEWPORT, Jan. 1.—The protected cruiser Chattanooga completed her two days' speed trial to-day, having averaged between 16.1 and 16.375 knots per hour over the measured mile course in Narragansett Bay yesterday, and 16.605 knots per hour in a four hours' speed run off here to-day. The Chattanooga was built to make 16.5 knots per hour.

The measured mile test yesterday was over the bay course off Jamestown, where torpedo boats are tested. To-day's trial, in which the vessel exceeded her designed speed, started from the Brenton Reef Lightship. To-morrow the Chattanooga will start on her final trial, an endurance run of twenty-four hours, during which she will fire her guns singly and in broadsides, be run in a seaway, and put through her paces generally. Commander L. K. Reeves, Chairman of the Engineer Trial Board, was taken to the Naval Hospital at Coaster's Harbor to-day suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

As soon as the Chatanooga returns the Trial Board will test the Boston, built torpedoboat Blakely over the measured mile course. Her contract calls for a speed of 26 knots per hour.

LONDON WEATHER IN 1904.

Highest Temperature in Shade 89.2 Deg.—1,282½ Hours of Sunshine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 1.—The highest temperature recorded in the observatory in Regent's Park in 1904 was 89.2 degrees Fahrenheit, and the lowest 25 degrees. Both temperatures were taken in the shade. The lowest grass temperature was 12 degrees.

There were 1,282½ hours of bright sunshine during the year, and rain fell on 157 days.

POTTERY MEN AT ODDS.

The East Against the West and Prices Will Be Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 1.—The Eastern pottery manufacturers will to-morrow start a price-cutting war which promises to be one of the fiercest commercial contests ever waged in this trade. It will be Eastern potterymen against the Western manufacturers, and prices are to be very much reduced within a week.

It is reported here to-night that the East Liverpool (Ohio) pottery manufacturers will meet the reduction. The cause of the price war is attributed to the smaller pottery manufacturers, who will not go into the selling agreement.

Electrical Transmission of Pictures.

Dr. Arthur Korn has devoted considerable time to the subject of the transmission of photographs and pictures by electricity, and publishes a booklet in which he has described very precisely and carefully the details of his method. Successful results have been obtained over telegraph and telephone lines for a distance of 800 kilometres. A ray of light is made to pass systematically over the picture of which is to be transmitted. After passing through the film it impinges upon a selenium cell, the resistance of which varies proportionately to the amount of light which passes through the photograph. These varying currents pass through the transmission line and are received in a moving coil galvanometer, the pointer of which, moving inserts or takes out resistance in a high-tension circuit, according as the current flowing in the moving coil changes. In the transmission of half-tone illustrations and handwriting the articles are prepared on metal foil with non-conducting ink. The conducting point travels over the metallic foil and closes and opens the sending circuit according as it is traveling on a marked or an unmarked space. For a half-tone illustration a strip one-half centimeter wide and 10 centimeters long can be sent in 100 seconds.—Electrical Review.

Not to Lose Her Triumph.

Husband—What makes you yell so through the 'phone? Do you think the machine is deaf?

Wife—No, but I want that woman in the next flat to know that I have a box of American Beauty roses. She was out when they came.—Detroit Free Press.

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STATEMENT DEC. 31ST, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds, (at Market)	$1,035,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities, (at Market)	1,527,812.74
Bonds and Mortgages	501,708.28
Bills Purchased	436,840.44
Overdrafts	737.84
Loans on Collaterals	12,764,792.16
Cash in Vault and Banks	2,880,966.88
Interest, &c., Receivable	61,826.30
	$19,077,807.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	801,105.79
Dividends Unpaid	120.00
Deposits	15,420,580.90
Checks Outstanding	735,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	14,000.00
Interest, &c., Payable	27,757.16
	$19,077,807.85

MONEY NOW RAISED FOR CITY'S BIGGEST CHURCH

Episcopal Cathedral's Forerunner to Seat 5,000.

WILL BE READY IN 3 YEARS

One Unknown Donor Gave $600,000—$1,000,000 to be Expended—Dr. Huntington Thanked.

The largest church in New York will be ready for services on Morningside Heights within three years, according to the present plans of the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. This means that in the place of the irregular pile, dominated by one huge stone arch, which has for several years been a familiar sight to New Yorkers traveling on the west side elevated railway, there will soon be a fine stone church, with greater seating capacity than any other in New York.

The church, which it is hoped so soon to complete, will be but a part of the great cathedral structure which will ultimately crown the hill at One Hundred and Tenth Street, but it will provide room for 5,000 worshippers, and is expected to prove adequate for a number of years.

The sum of $750,000 is already in hand or pledged to carry on the building to the point indicated above, and $100,000 more is pledged conditionally on the entire sum reaching $1,000,000. The Trustees are confident that the additional money can be raised.

Last Friday at the first meeting of the Great Chapter of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a body made up of leading clerical and lay Episcopalians of the Diocese of New York, it was learned that the man to whom greatest honor should be paid for making possible the pushing of work on the cathedral structure is the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church.

The Great Chapter unanimously adopted a resolution expressing thanks to Dr. Huntington for his services in drawing up the constitution and statutes of the cathedral and in raising $700,000 for the cathedral building fund. While it is understood that $600,000 comes from one donor, it has not been announced who gave the amount, and diligent inquiry among the Trustees and other cathedral officers yesterday disclosed nothing except that all were resolved to keep the donor's name from the public.

The work which will be done to the cathedral with the $750,000 now available includes the completion of the "choir" and the erection of three more arches of the one now standing. The three arches will form three sides of a huge square, of which the fourth, now standing, is the eastern. These arches are ultimately to support the towers of the cathedral, the top of which will be 425 feet above the ground, but they are to be temporarily rooted over and walled in, and the space thus enclosed, usually known as the "crossing," will form a large part of the temporary cathedral church.

The Belmont Chapel, at the eastern end of the pile, is already approaching completion, and waits for little except the receipt of the windows, which Mr. Belmont is having made for it in England. Another chapel, funds for which were provided by Mrs. Edward King, is to be built to the south of the Belmont Chapel. Work on it will be at once begun.

The organization of the cathedral staff or chapter has just been provided by the election of three canons residentiary, a first and second minor canon and four canons missioner. The canons residentiary are elected for nine years, and are the Rev. Drs. John P. Peters, George William Douglas and Ernest Voorhis.

The Archdeacon of New York, the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, is, next to Bishops Potter and reer, the head of the chapter. He was also elected the first minor canon, the canon precentor, and as such serves for six years, and has full charge of the music of the cathedral. The second minor canon, the registrar, has not yet been chosen. The third minor canon is the bursar, and to this office the Rev. John Cornell has been elected. He also serves for six years.

Doubtful About the Cheese Cutter.

A wonderful cheese cutter has been installed in a store in Manistee, and according to "The News" it "acts as a faithful arbiter between buyer and seller." The operation of the machine is based on the assumption that the cheese upon which it operates is a perfect cylinder, and being set upon that assumption, makes all computations automatically. It is instanced that, suppose a customer wants 27 cents' worth of cheese, the machine is set accordingly and down comes the automatic guillotine, and there is your 27 cents' worth of cheese. It is not likely that The Tribune's knowledge of cheese-cutting is as deep as that of the automatic machine, but studying the problem first with one eye and then with the other there arises the question: Does the machine in cutting cheese take cognizance of the density as well as bulk of the hunk? This inquiry is promoted by the remark of a colored man who entered one of our stores and complained thus to the grocer: "Boss, you cheated me on dat two poun' o' cheese I boughten you de odder day. Mo'n half a poun' ob dat cheese was holes."—Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

Missouri's Prosperity.

State Labor Commissioner Anderson has prepared his annual report, and it discloses Missouri's wonderful strides in all lines of industry, particularly manufactures. The summary exhibits an enormous production from factories alone. The manufacturing enterprises have invested in grounds, $21,438,970; in buildings, $29,014,497; in machinery, $52,907,112. The total capital invested (1903) is $145,055,626, as against $103,213,430 in 1902, the previous year. The total value of all goods manufactured during 1903 was $311,074,256, as against $270,456,223 in 1902, showing the enormous gain of $40,618,021 for the year. The average number of days in operation during the year was 281. The manufacturers paid out in wages to their employes during 1903 $38,425,547, an increase of $8,862,775 over 1902. They employed 103,130 males and 25,220 females, as against 87,282 males and 21,856 females in 1902, and they had 1,718 male and 143 female managers.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

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CAMPAIGNING IN WYOMING.

Political Speaking Always Supplemented by a Dance in the Evening.

"Wyoming has the most joyous political campaigns of any State in the Union," said Mr. F. M. Brandon of Cheyenne.

"The country people are never so happy as when the candidates for public office, out our way, are making their rounds of the counties for vote-getting purposes; it means a season of excitement and innocent pleasure to them, which forbids all thought of acrimony and ill-feeling, no matter how tightly partisan lines may be drawn. The chief factor in this pre-election gayety is that whenever there is to be a speaking by the aspirants to office it is always the custom to have a dance that same night. Hundreds of people turn out to hear the spellbinders, not because they love the oratory so much as that they are keenly bent on the terpsichorean festivities that come after the shades of night have fallen.

"And these dances; what glorious carnivals of fun they are! Young men ride from twenty to fifty miles to attend them, and there is not a girl in all the neighborhood missing. To cap the climax of their importance, all the candidates, from United States Senators and Governors down to constables, are on hand, and every one of them, by the unwritten law of the land, must take his partner for the dance. Any politician, no matter how exalted his office, who flunked when the time came to trip it on the light fantastic toe would be forever persona non grata with the electors of Wyoming."—Washington Post.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—There will be snow Monday in the upper lake region, rain or snow in the lower lake region and upper Ohio Valley, extending Monday night or Tuesday into the Middle Atlantic States and New England. There will also be snow Monday in Western Montana, and rain or snow in the State of Washington; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be colder Monday in the lake region and central valleys, and colder Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh and variable, becoming west and increasing Tuesday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh southwest, becoming westerly by Tuesday and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh southwest to west; on the Gulf Coast fresh southwest to northwest, probably brisk on the west coast, and on Lake Michigan brisk northwest to north.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds, increasing Tuesday, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, partly cloudy Monday, probably rain at night; Tuesday fair and colder, southwest to west winds, increasing Tuesday.

Western New York, rain or snow Monday; colder in west portion; Tuesday, snow; colder in east portion; increasing southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow Monday; colder by evening; Tuesday fair; colder, except snow flurries along the lake; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M. and 40 degrees at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 2 P. M., the minimum being 38 at 2 A. M. The humidity was 76 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 at 8 P. M.

MORE SENATORS FOR CANADA.

Proposition to Increase Western Representation to Twenty-four.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 1.—The Dominion Government has under consideration a proposition to increase the representation in the Canadian Senate. At the time of confederation there were three groups of Senators, twenty-four from the Maritime Provinces, twenty-four from Quebec, and twenty-four from Ontario. The intention now is to make another group of Senators of twenty-four to represent the Canadian West.

At present there are eighty-three Senators in all, only eleven of whom are from the West. The idea is to increase this eleven to twenty-four in course of time as population increases. The Dominion can now increase the Senate representation in the Northwest, but it will require the approval of the Imperial Government before any increase is allowed to Manitoba or British Columbia. Legislation, therefore, will be asked for at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament.

GANG CAUGHT IN RAID.

Counterfeiters' and Burglars' Outfits Also Seized in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Secret Service agents to-night raided a second-story room of a lodging house and captured five men who they assert are dangerous counterfeiters and burglars. In the room were found besides molds and other counterfeiting machinery a complete layout of burglars' tools and two drawers full of jewelry.

The prisoners gave the following names: Frank Kelly, alias Clark, New York; Harry Franks, Danville, Penn.; Alexander Kelly, Edward Parker, and John Burns, Philadelphia. The men are said to have made and circulated bogus quarters and dollars.

Two Observers See Borelli's Comet.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Harvard College Observatory announces that Borelli's comet was observed simultaneously yesterday by Coh, at Koenigsberg, and Hammond, at Washington. The right ascension was 1 hour 15 minutes and declination minus 8 degrees 29 minutes.

DIED.

BARKLIE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 31, of pneumonia, May, daughter of Archibald and Sarah Saxton Barklie.

Funeral from the home of her parents, 535 Jefferson Av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905, Julia Frances, widow of Elias P. Browne, aged 82 years.

Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, D. C. McEwen, 160 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

CALKIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904, of pneumonia, Hervey C., beloved husband of Edith A. Calkin, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 2,963 Decatur Av., Bronx Park, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, at 2 P. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery.

CARPENTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, of pneumonia, Horace Graham Carpenter, in his 20th year.

Services at his late residence, 37 Spruce St., Richmond Hill, L. I., Monday, Jan. 2, on arrival of 10:50 train from East 34th St.

CORBETT.—Suddenly, Jan. 1, Ida A., daughter of the late Otis G. and Josephine M. Corbett.

Funeral services at her late residence, 177 West 58th St., Tuesday at 12 M. Interment private.

DEALING.—On Thursday, December 29, 1904, at her late residence, Bishop Place, New Brunswick, N. J. Margaret H., widow of the late Samuel F. Dealing, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house on Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

Yonkers papers please copy.

DENMAN.—At Cranford, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1904, Elsie Conger, beloved wife of John C. Denman.

Funeral services at her late residence on Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet 2 o'clock train, N. J. C. R. R., from New York, foot Liberty St. Interment private.

GILLET.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, in her 78th year, Mary Higginbotham, widow of the late Joseph Gillet.

Funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at her late residence, 138 East 38th St. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LOCKWOOD.—On Dec. 31, 1904, Edwin L. Lockwood, in his 73d year.

Funeral services at Plymouth Church lecture room, entrance on Cranberry St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 28th, Anna Clarkson, wife of Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Henry Bewgill Stevens, of New York.

Funeral services in Christ Church, New Brighton, at 10:45

JAN 1905

TIMES SQUARE

Times Building

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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents

158 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 1711 CORTLANDT. TIMES BLDG.—ROOM 707.

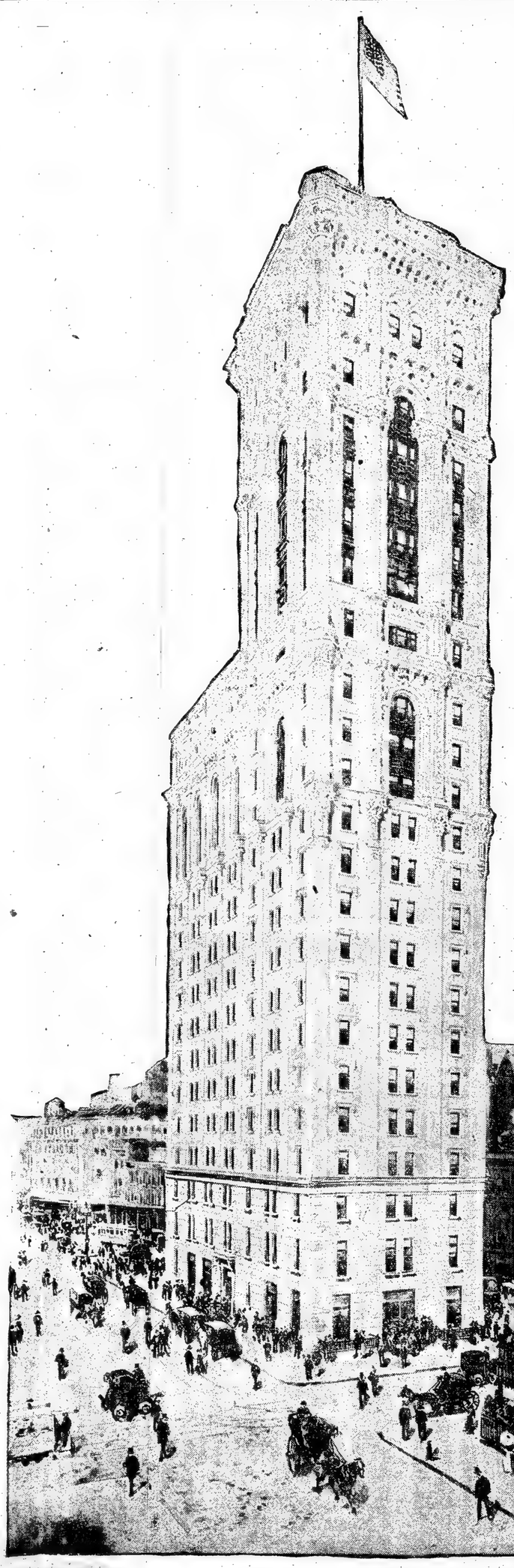

TIMES BUILDING
Now Ready for Tenants

STRONGEST office building ever erected.
The geographical centre of Manhattan Island. Half-way between Harlem and Battery—and half-way between the East and North Rivers.

Absolutely fireproof.
Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day, every day in the year.
Otis elevators equipped with every safety appliance and with costly Ward-Leonard system of positive control.
Elevators at speed of 350 feet per minute.
More elevator capacity, proportionately, than any building in the city, with exception of Empire Building.
One-hundred-foot wide street on every side, giving light and air to every office.
Daylight all day for all rooms.
No halls requiring artificial light in daytime.
No point more than 23 feet from a window.
No well-holes. No inside rooms. **Filtered water.**
Water pumps with capacity far in excess of any possible requirement.
Toilet on every floor.
Heated by 400-horse-power boilers in Winter.
No dust. All offices cleaned by air vacuum method.
Mail chutes from fourteenth floor.
Subway (Times Square Station) in basement.
Close to every important railroad station.
Six surface car lines pass the door.
Two elevated railroad lines close by.
Arcades on first floor and in basement.
Lowest insurance rating of any newspaper office.
Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph and call bells for messengers and stenographers.
Sixteen hundred telephone wires in building.
One hundred and sixty-two telegraph wires in building.
The standard of construction adapted as standard of other new buildings.
Information bureau on first floor.
Guides furnished for inspection of building.
Highest standard of operation for the safety, comfort, convenience and health of occupants.
Heaviest steel framing and thickest walls—not a sash frame.
More theatres, hotels and clubs in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

Times Building Arcades.

Two levels of the Times Building, the ground floor and the basement, or Subway level, will be thrown open for booths of all sorts. There will be no division into stores. As the Times Square station is the centre of New York's night activities and vast throngs are passing there at all hours of the day and night, these arcades promise to become marts of considerable importance. The ground floor level will have seven entrances from the street. Three stairways and four elevators afford communication with the Subway level and four revolving doors with capacity equal to those passages that take all the crowds to the Brooklyn Bridge platforms will open to the Subway station.

No space in the two arcades will be rented until the two levels shall have been thrown open to the public. Up to this time applications have been received for:

Drug Store.	Barber shop.	Dyeing.	Stationery.
Soda water.	Manicure.	Perfumery.	Photographs
Telephone booth.	Bootblack.	Haberdashers	Fruit.
Telegraph offices.	Newsstand.	Umbrellas.	Clothing.
Public stenographer.	Notions.	Cutlery.	Shoes.
Florist.	Confectionery	Jewelry.	Railroad and theatre ticket stands.
Cigar store.	Optician.	Bazar du voyage.	

Eight hundred and fifty electric lights in the cornices will make these two floors the most brilliantly illuminated halls in that active section and will make the place attractive when other parts of the city are deserted and quiet.

Remarkable Features Times Building.

618 Steps on the stairways.
25 Stories above ground.
3 Stories below ground.
2 Galleries.
1 Pumping station 61 feet below the street.

31 Stories in all.

Tallest structure in the city.
362.7 feet from curb to top of observatory rail.
476 feet from base to top of flagpole.
Highest point above tidewater within a radius of 12 miles.
41,462 tons of material in the structure.
The strongest and stiffest steel frame structure ever erected.
A larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building.
A Subway railroad passes obliquely through the building's basement, no part of the Subway construction touching the building at any point.
Biggest and deepest hole for building purposes ever made in the city.
Copper pans under big columns.
Sand cushions under Subway columns stop all vibrations.
Biggest girder ever used in office building.
Heaviest section of column ever used in office building.
Almost as much of the building underground as is visible above ground.
An extraordinary newspaper workshop, with area of more than 16,000 square feet, located under Subway tracks.
Highest electric elevator rise in the world, 326 feet.
Highest water-lift in the world, 387 feet.
Highest smokestack in the world, 389 feet.
An electrical show place—a greater number and a greater variety of electrical uses than any other building in the world.
No steam in building except for heating purposes in Winter.
Offices and machinery cleaned by air-vacuum method.
Its floor space is twenty-one times the area of the building lot.
Its curb line is higher above tidewater than any other large building.
Convenience, health and comfort unsurpassed.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents,

Telephone 1711 Cortlandt. 158 Broadway.

Day Light and Good Air—In a great city it is difficult to secure day light and good air at the best location in the best building. The Times Building combines all these advantages unexcelled by any other building in the world.

Time Is Money—Time saved in a live business will many times pay the rent of an office in a building where the elevators in front of the office door lead to the most central station of the Subway.

Good Company—279 applications for space in the Times Building have been declined because of the character of the business. No tenants will be accepted except those of recognized financial and commercial standing.

JAN

1905

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing January, 1905

PAYABLE AT THE

BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

THIRD.

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Board of Education School Building; Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead County, Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Billings, Mont., City Hall.
Bozeman, Mont., Funding Second Series.
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding.
Cascade County, Mont., Court House; Funding.
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Chariton, Ia., Funding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert County, Ala., Road.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville, Ill., Street Railway & Light Co.; Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day County, S. Dak., Refunding.
Denison & Sherman, Tex., Railway Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building.
Douglas County, Ore., School District No. 27 (Drain), School Building.
Elbert County, Ga., Court House & Jail.
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Refunding.
Fayette County, Ky., Funding.
Fisher, Polk County, Minn., Refunding.
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 58 (Melvin).
Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding; High School Building; Refunding.
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road.
Glenwood, Ia., Funding.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding; Sewer.
Greenville, Ill., Refunding.
Hamblen County, Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Heard County, Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, S. Dak., City Hall.
Hot Springs, S. Dak., School.
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage.
Ilwaco, Wash., School District No. 15.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding.
Lake County, S. Dak., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Lyons City, Clinton, Ia., Independent School District, School House.
Macon County, Ill., Court House.
Madison, S. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall & Funding.
Missoula County, Mont., Funding; Renewal or Refunding.
Missoula County, Mont., School District No. 1, Refunding School.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works.
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Works & Electric Light.
Muncie, Ind., Gas Light & Fuel Co., First Mortgage.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement.
New Orleans, La., Edison Electric Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Ottawa, Ill., Gas Light & Coke Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District, School Building.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Park County, Mont., Refunding.
Pecatonica, Ill., School Building.
Port Huron, Mich., Light & Power Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Powell County, Mont., Funding.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Municipal Improvement.
Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Gold Mortgage.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding First and Second Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building.
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Refunding.
Shenandoah, Ia., Independent School District Funding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Teton County, Mont., Funding.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light; Water Works.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 5
Union County, Ore., School District No. 23, Refunding (Elgin).
Utica, N. Y., Electric Light & Power Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ill., School Site and Building.
Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding.
Yellowstone County, Mont., School District No. 2, School Building (Billings).

FIFTH.

Waukegan, Ill., Funding.

FIFTEENTH.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works, Refunding.
Riverdale, Ill., Village Hall.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District.

EIGHTEENTH.

Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom).

NINETEENTH.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works and Sewerage.

TWENTIETH.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1ST, 1905.

Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Albion, Water Co., Albion, Indiana.
Billings, Montana, Funding.
Bluffton, Indiana, Water & School.
Chaffee Co., Colo., School District No. 9.
Chehalis, Washington, Funding.
Chickasha, Ind. Terr., Water & Sewer.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Escanaba, Michigan, School.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 7.
Green Bay, Wis., School, City Hall & Refunding.
Hillsborough Co., Fla.
Huntington, Indiana, Water Works Co.
Huntington, Water Co.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
Lewis County, Washington, Funding.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Madison, Ga., School.
Otero County, Colorado, School.
Pipestone, Minnesota, Refunding.
Quebec, Canada.
Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5s.
St. Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Smokomish, Washington, Funding & Water.
South Orange, New Jersey, Refunding.
Sullivan, Indiana, Water.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Tillamook County, Oregon, School District No. 7.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JANUARY 15TH, 1905.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 15TH, 1905.

Kokomo, Ind., Funding & School.
Pontiac, Michigan, Water Works.
St. Louis County, Minnesota, School District No. 1.

JANUARY 16TH, 1905.

Veedersburg, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 17TH, 1905.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 120 Broadway (Equitable Building), NEW YORK, N. Y.

COUPONS due January 1, 1905, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after January 3, 1905, at this office, namely:

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	6s
Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	5s
Louisiana Western R. R. Co.	6s
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co.	5s
Austin & Northwestern R. R. Co.	5s
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (of Ariz.)	6s
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (of N. Mex.)	6s
Northern Railway Company	6s
South Pacific Coast Ry. Co.	4s
Oregon & California R. R. Co.	5s
Southern Pacific Steamship Co.	6s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co	4s
California Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtg.	6s
" " 2d Mortgage	4½s
" " 3d Mort., Ser. "A"	6s
" " 3d Mort., Ser. "B"	6s
Stockton & Copperopolis R. R. Co.	5s
Galveston, Hous. & North. Ry. Co.	5s
Houston & Shreveport R. R. Co.	6s
Carson & Colorado Railroad Co.	4s
New York, Texas & Mexican Ry. Co. (Matagorda Division) 1st Mort	6s
Houston & Texas Central R.R. Co.	5s
Houston & Texas Central R.R. Co. (Lampasas Div.)	5s

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1905.

Blackford County, Indiana, 5s.
Bedford, Indiana.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. General Mtge. 4½s.
Columbus City, Indiana.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Cons. Mtge. 5s.
Dallas County, Iowa, 4s.
Grant County.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co
Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co.
Hancock County, Indiana
Hartford City Ind. 4½ School Bonds.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jekyl Island Club.
Johnson County, Indiana.
Louisiana National Bank Dividend 4.
Louisiana 4s (State of).
Marion, Indiana, School 6s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Company 1st 6s.
New Orleans, Louisiana, City of.
Niagara Falls Power Company 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works Company 1st 5s.
Okonite Company, Limited, Debenture 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 1st & 2d Mtge. 7s and Special Guaranteed Stock Div. 1¾%.
Peru, Indiana.
Rensselaer, Indiana.
Rushville, Indiana.
Traverse City R. R. Company 1st 6s.
3d Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Guaranteed Stock Div. 1¾%.
5th—Grant County, Indiana, Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Indiana.
13th—Pendleton, Indiana.
Grant County, Indiana.

242d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend,

ESTABLISHED 1784.

Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association.

48 WALL STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 22d, 1904, until January 3d, 1905.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

203rd Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable January 3rd 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after Dec. 23rd, 1904, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.

SAM'L S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

235 and 235 Canal St.

December 22, 1904.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on January 3d, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due January 1, 1905, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Coupons due January 1, 1905, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND SUBURBAN RAILWAY CO.

Holders of the January, 1905, coupons of the four per cent gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 3, 1905. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BARCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1904.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Ave.

New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:30 A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

DIVIDEND NO. 32

A dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1905.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President

The Reece Button Hole Machine Comp

DIVIDEND NO. 75

A Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1905.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 16th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 3d, 1905.

HENRY DISSE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905, till which date transfer books will be closed.

HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 23d, 1904.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

Coupon No. 9, maturing January 1, 1905, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this Company, are payable at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York.

C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

122d Dividend.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. 3d Av. and 22d St.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

This bank has declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3, 1905.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

COUPON NO. 32 OF THE ABOVE RAILway, maturing January 1, 1905, will be paid on and after January 2 at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., No. 25 Broad Street, New York.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec. 19, 1904.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 31 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 46 Cedar Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting, including the approval of all of the acts of the Directors of said Company for the past year.

Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of Imperial Corporation will be held at No. 225 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in Room No. 3, on eleventh floor, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open thirty minutes.

Dated Dec. 22, 1904.

CHARLES A. LIEB,
CHARLES C. LIEB,
ERWIN LAVENS,
Directors.

CHARLES A. LIEB, President.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.

New York, December 20th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors; to vote on an amendment to Article 4th of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

NOTICE

to the Stockholders of the

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the fifth day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association,

48 WALL STREET.

New York, December 8th, 1904

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

4 Irving Place.

December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.

Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, (11) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the banking room, 20-22 Avenue A., New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, 52 to 54 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 1 o'clock noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1. P. M. January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY DISSE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from December 21, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 1 P. M. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 30, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOFTIN LEE, Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 21, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 6, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 19, 1905.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 27th, 1904.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 7th to January 11th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 100 William St., on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at its banking room, No. 190 Fifth Av., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,

1 East 14th Street.

New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of the City of New York to elect four Directors to serve for three years will be held at the Library, Astor Place, on Tuesday, January 17th, 1905. Polls open from 3 until 5 o'clock P. M.

A. F. MONTANYE, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. F. MONTANYE CO. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH, at 11 A. M., at the office of the company, 135 5th Av., Manhattan, New York City.

A. F. MONTANYE, President.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

Chartered 1866.

177-179 Montague Street.

Bedford Branch: Fulton St. and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATEMENT TO BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.

$8,000,000 U.S. 2% Reg'd Bonds.	$1,043,750 00	
633,000 City of B'kn Bonds..	645,234 20	
300,000 City of N. Y. Corporate Stock	303,120 00	
Real Estate	157,352 59	
Railroad and other Securities..	6,350,683 11	
Loans on Bond and Mortgage..	486,000 00	
Bills Purchased	708,813 71	
Time Loans on Collaterals....	1,588,138 89	
Overdrafts	91 35	
Accrued Interest	68,813 66	
Demand Loans on Collaterals.	$4,597,911 50	
Cash in Vault	435,240 84	
Cash in Banks..	2,617,742 07	
	$7,650,894 41	
	$19,002,891 92	

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	2,044,576 99
Deposits	15,855,194 33
Taxes, accrued	15,000 00
Rent, accrued	1,833 33
Dividend, due Jan. 3, 1905	40,000 00
Interest, payable and unearned interest	46,287 27
	$19,002,891 92

Trustees

Thomas T. Barr	Francis L. Hine	Willis L. Ogden	Charles A. Schieren
Samuel W. Boocock	William A. Jamison	Joseph E. Owens	J. H. Walbridge
George W. Chauncey	Frank Lyman	John J. Pierrepont	Alexander M. White
William N. Dykman	William H. Male	Charles M. Pratt	Alexander M. White, Jr.
William Hester	Theodore F. Miller	George G. Reynolds	C. D. Wood

Executive Committee

Thomas T. Barr	Francis L. Hine, Chairman	Charles A. Schieren
Samuel W. Boocock	Frank Lyman	Alexander M. White
	Theodore F. Miller	

THEODORE F. MILLER, President. FREDERICK C. COLTON, 2d Vice President
SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, 1st Vice-President STANLEY W. HUSTED, Secretary
FRANK J. W. DILLER, Assistant Secretary.

The Life Association of America.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
HENRY P. TOWNSLEY, President.

100 Broadway, New York City.

Financial Statement January 1st, 1905.

ASSETS.

New York City bonds, par value $100,000, deposited with the New York Insurance Department, market value	$103,500.00	
Cash in banks and trust companies	70,535.93	
Loans on collateral	83,616.04	
Loans on bond and mortgage	25,000.00	
Railroad stocks and bonds, market value	76,800.00	
Premium notes	3,300.00	
Loans on policies	5,772.10	
Agents' balances	23,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures	4,332.52	
Net premiums in course of collection (commissions deducted)	37,470.67	
Net deferred premiums (commissions deducted)	20,130.37	
Interest due and accrued	4,255.88	
	$457,713.51	$457,713.51

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on policy holders' account	$110,518.00
All other liabilities	10,000.00
Capital stock paid in	200,000.00
Surplus	137,195.51

Insurance outstanding January 1st, 1905 ..... $7,059,734,00
" " " " 1904 ..... 4,698,000.00

Gain in 1904 ..... $2,361,734.00

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.

Fifth Ave. and 43d St., N. Y.

Capital,	$1,000,000 00
Surplus,	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits,	472,955 86
Deposits,	17,876,864 57

OFFICERS

LEVI P. MORTON	President
M. D. SLOANE	Vice-President
CECIL D. LANDALE	2nd Vice-President
JAMES M. PRATT	Secretary
WALTER MEACHAM	Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES

E. J. BERWIND.	G. G. HAVEN	W. H. McINTYRE
FREDERIC CROMWELL	J. H. HYDE	LEVI P. MORTON
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER	A. ISELIN, Jr.	JACOB H. SCHIFF
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW	A. J. JUILLIARD	WM. D. SLOANE
C. D. DICKEY	D. H. KING, Jr.	VALENTINE P. SNYDER
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY	CECIL D. LANDALE	HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000

John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Philip S. Babcock, Trust Officer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD COUPON BONDS OF THE

GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD CO.

REQUEST FOR TENDERS OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed by the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company dated February 1, 1902, to the undersigned, as Trustee, request is hereby made for tenders to the undersigned, as Trustee, of bonds for redemption and cancellation, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest. All such tenders to be delivered in writing to the undersigned, as Trustee, on or before January 15, 1905.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

No. 26 Broad Street, New York.

New York, December 23, 1904.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

Trustees Attorneys Capitalists

$500,000.00 wanted on first mortgage, Newark property worth treble, bonus of equal amount for five-year loan, absolute safety; negotiations strictly confidential. W. T. Brown & Co., 52 Broadway, N. Y.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Company.—Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall St., New York, December 31, 1904.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of this Company, both SIX and FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on Tuesday, January 31st, 1905, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,456.45 deposited in the Sinking Fund of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1905, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

GUAYNOPITA COPPER CO.

Organized under the laws of West Virginia.

CAPITAL STOCK 500,000 SHARES

PAR $10 SHARE.

President, W. C. GREENE,
Vice-Pres., ALBERT B. FALL,
Secretary, R. J. HARTMAN,

Treasurer, E. B. TUSTIN,
Asst. Treas., E. J. GATES,
Asst. Sec., JOHN H. MARTIN.

Transfer Agent, NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO.

Registrar, KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

Depositary, GUARDIAN TRUST CO.

New York Attorneys:
L. D. BALDWIN, of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin.
NORTON CHASE.

Mexican Attorney:
TOMAS MACMANUS.

New York Office, 24 Broad Street.

Mines and Works, Guaynopita, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The company offers for sale 50,000 shares of its Capital Stock at par; namely, $10 per share, payable one-half on subscription and one-half in ninety days.

THE GUAYNOPITA COPPER CO. IS ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF WEST VIRGINIA, WITH A CAPITAL STOCK OF 500,000 SHARES; PAR $10 PER SHARE.

The property of this company is situated in the District of Guerrero, Chihuahua, Mexico, and consists of the following mines: La Cabrizas, Las Morelas, The Arizona, La Guaynopita, Morales, Santa Ellena, and Jay Gould Mines, containing 5,737 acres in all.

In addition to the above-named properties, the company holds bonds and option of purchase on adjoining valuable property. It also holds the sole right of exploration upon a zone having a radius of 12 miles from the Guaynopita Mine as centre, under a concession guaranteed by the Republic of Mexico on December 3d, 1904.

The company also has obtained from the Mexican Government concessions for smelters, reduction works, etc., together with very valuable exemptions from the general Government and the State of Chihuahua, exempting from taxation machinery, construction material, and export duty upon metals.

The company has also been granted concessions of water rights to 30,000 horsepower upon the Arcs River, affording abundant power at nominal cost.

The Guaynopita property is situated in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and is one of the great ancient copper mines in Mexico, having been worked extensively in pre-historic time. The remains of over 200 ancient Aztec furnaces used in smelting the Guaynopita ores still remain. The remoteness from railroad connection has heretofore prevented the working of these immense deposits of copper ore.

The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad, now being constructed by the President of the company, Colonel W. C. Greene, and his associates, (156 miles having already been constructed and now in operation, and the remaining section of 140 miles to be completed during the present year,) will afford transportation for coke and supplies for the enterprise and for the transportation of copper bullion to market.

The country adjacent to these properties is heavily timbered, about 3,000,000 acres of pine timber being also owned by Col. Greene and his associates, thus affording cheap lumber and unlimited water power, which, with the cheap labor obtainable and the large body of ore, will give every facility for producing copper at a very low cost.

A large force of men is now employed and reserves of ore are developed sufficient to run for many years the two smelters of 500 tons daily capacity now being erected.

The ores from the company's mine run from 4 to 60 per cent. copper, carrying from 6 to 80 ounces of silver; and up to one ounce per ton in gold in addition to the copper values.

The present offering of 50,000 shares of stock at par, $10 per share, is a portion of the 200,000 shares of Treasury stock set aside to provide funds for the equipment of the property.

Further information will be given upon request at the company's office.

Address all communications to

W. C. GREENE, President,
R. J. HARTMAN, Secretary.
24 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus $9,500,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

146 Broadway, Manhattan. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Manufacturers' Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Statement of condition at close of business December 31st, 1904.

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
City of New York Bonds, at par.	$ 900,000	Capital Stock	$ 4,375,000
Other Stocks and Bonds	4,065,925	Surplus	5,125,000
Bonds and Mortgages	9,319,847	Undivided Profits	353,230
Bills Purchased	1,936,643	Amount Due Depositors	22,631,753
Real Estate	320,881	Accrued Interest	59,809
Plant	250,000	Accrued Expenses	46,438
Accounts Receivable	294,191	Certified Checks	256,602
Accr

FINANCIAL.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $9,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

James F. Dryden, James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, William Scheerer, Dehuyler B. Jackson, Uzal H. McCarter, Jerome Taylor, William N. Coler, Jr., William H. Steake, Forrest F. Dryden, Thomas N. McCarter, Henry S. Redmond, Charles A. Felsh, Bernard Strauss, John C. Eisele, Anthony R. Kuser, William H. McIlvaine, H. B. Wenthron, Robert H. Mcarter, Otto H. Kahn, Mark T. Cox, Henry M. Doremus, Jacob E. Ward.

£1,000,000
or $4,866,666.66⅔

Canadian Northern Railway Co.

First Mortgage Consolidated

4% Gold Debenture Bonds.

Principal payable June 30, 1930; interest June 30 and December 30.

Coupon bonds of £100 or $486.66 2-3 each.

Principal and interest payable in London, Toronto, and New York at option of holder.

New York, December 31, 1904.

Having purchased from the Company the above-described bonds, the undersigned now offer the same, subject to sale, at 102½ and accrued interest.

There is endorsed on each bond the following form of guarantee:

"Payment of the principal sum secured by this bond and interest thereon payable semi-annually at the rate of four per cent. per annum is hereby guaranteed by the Government of Manitoba."

Copies of the mortgage and any further information that may be desired may be obtained on application at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the **Mexican International Improvement Co. of the City of Mexico**, held in said City of Mexico on November 9th, 1904, it was resolved to redeem on and after January 1st, 1905, the following bonds, as per allotment held at the office of said Company in the City of Mexico on November 1st, 1904. The interest on said bonds will cease January 1st, 1905.

$500 BONDS.

Numbers:									
3	6	24	47	72	84	85	92	71	83
84	92	93	115	116	122	133	135	141	147
161	162	175	192	196	216	181	185	188	191
211	213	247	263	272	280	289	291	295	317
318	321	322	326	332	335	363	365	382	399

$100 BONDS.

Numbers:									
402	405	407	413	426	427	430	437	444	449
452	457	460	470	472	475	517	521	531	540
570	578	586	589	590	591	626	658	664	670
688	691	712	720	722	724	727	763	772	774
782	791	794	799	841	851	854	865	870	873
882	884	888	891	901	902	916	921	923	927
946	950	959	1002	1021	1025	1051	1066	1070	1080
1126	1131	1140	1145	1150	1153	1154	1185	1190	1192
1196	1199	1198	1206	1207	1208	1209	1214	1215	1219
1288	1260	1280	1290	1300	1307	1310	1314	1325	1333
1349	1357	1361	1368	1370	1372	1378	1389	1390	1391
1397	1398	1400	1410	1423	1424	1425	1437	1439	1440
1448	1452	1457	1469	1491	1493	1494	1495	1507	1521
1525	1532	1536	1537	1542	1540	1552	1554	1561	1583
1596	1601	1614	1616	1624	1625	1626	1627	1629	1643
1644	1645	1652	1659	1668	1678	1682	1691	1700	1728
1736	1738	1741	1745	1747	1751	1755	1766	1768	1764
1769	1781	1782	1784	1804	1817	1827	1836	1858	1873
1854	1915	1916	1920	1943	1950	1973	1974	1981	1985
1988	1993	1994	2006	2009	2011	2047	2049	2050	2053
2057	2058	2072	2073	2045	2047	2049	2057	2067	2069
2084	2087	2089	2093	2095	2106	2120	2122	2132	2138
2142	2157	2166	2167	2168	2170	2185	2188	2190	2200
2203	2206	2213	2225	2227	2247	2250	2253	2260	2270
2286	2280	2290	2305	2313	2315	2323	2324	2350	2400

E. BERTHIER, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

WHITE KNOB COPPER COMPANY
LIMITED:

At the request of the holders of a majority of the bonds of your Company, the undersigned have consented to serve as a reorganization committee, and have prepared a reorganization plan and agreement, which have been approved by such bondholders, copies of which may be obtained from the depositary, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, or at the office of the Company, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

More than one-half of the amount of cash required by such plan having been subscribed in advance by the large stockholders, the bondholders are hereby requested to deposit their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company on or before **January 4, 1905**, and the stockholders are hereby notified that, if they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in the reorganization, they must deposit their stock with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and pay to said Company One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, the amount of the first instalment of their subscription, on or before **January 4, 1905**, being one-half of the total subscription of $3 per share.) For the securities and payments the Trust Company will issue negotiable certificates of deposit.

George W. Young, Chairman.
Arthur Turnbull,
F. Eugene Webb, Committee.
Edwin B. Sheldon,
56 Wall St., New York, December 17, 1904.

New York, Philadelphia and Paris,
December 31st, 1904.

Mr. GEORGE C. THOMAS, to our great regret, decides to retire from active business, and withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia and Paris.

Mr. ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, heretofore of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Philadelphia, is this day admitted as a partner in our firms in New York, Philadelphia and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO.,
Paris.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Jersey City, N. J.

Dec. 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$4,147,755.84
Due from other banks and bankers	4,683,779.88
Real estate and securities	557,549.94
United States bonds	550,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,268,802.31
	$11,547,887.93

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,063,365.98
Circulation	350,000.00
Deposits	9,631,521.97
	$11,547,887.93

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERSON, Assistant Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

Bonds of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, as a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $13,756.85.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.
New York, October 31, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, and to the holders of the four per cent. collateral trust gold notes of said company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement executed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated November 1, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said trust agreement, such resignation to take effect upon the seventh day of January, 1905.

Dated New York City, December 2, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

INVESTMENTS.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. L. & N. Col. 4s.
CHI., BURL. & QUINCY RAILROAD Ill. Div. 4s.
CHI., R. I. & PACIFIC RAILWAY 1st and Refd. 4s.
K. C., FT. SCOTT & MEMHIS RY. Consolidated 6s.
OREGON SHORT LINE R. R. CO. Un. Pac. Gtd. 4s.
RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY. CO. 1st Mtg. 4s.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT 1st. Mtg. 6s.
METROPOLITAN STREET RY. CO. Refunding Mtg. 4s.
UNITED RYS. CO. OF ST. LOUIS Gen. 1st Mtg. 4s.
DETROIT (MICH.) EDISON CO. 1st Mtg. 5s.

Prices and circulars on application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Redmond & Co
BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Investment Securities
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BENEDICT, DRYSDALE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Successors to
JAMES McGOVERN & CO.,
7 Wall Street,
New York, December 31, 1904.

The firm of JAMES McGOVERN & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McGOVERN retiring as an active partner.

JAMES McGOVERN,
LEMUEL C. BENEDICT,
ROBERT A. DRYSDALE.

Referring to the above, the undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership, to continue until December 31, 1907, under the firm name of BENEDICT, DRYSDALE & CO.

Mr. JAMES McGOVERN has contributed One Hundred Thousand Dollars Special Capital.

LEMUEL C. BENEDICT,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ROBERT A. DRYSDALE,
RICHARD GOODWIN.
JAMES McGOVERN,
Special partner.

New York, Dec. 31, 1904.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have this day dissolved by mutual consent. Both partners will sign in liquidation.

JACOB STERN.
MORRIS STERNBACH,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
40 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
Jan. 2, 1905.

We beg to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

MORRIS STERNBACH & CO.,

for the transaction of the general banking and brokerage business.

MORRIS STERNBACH,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Mr. JACOB STERN will be located at the offices of H. P. Gobleschmidt & Co., 40 Exchange Place, where he will make a specialty in bonds and investment securities.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF W. H. NEWBOLD'S SON & CO. expires this day by mutual consent.

WM. HENRY NEWBOLD,
CLEMENT B. NEWBOLD,
ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD,
JOHN S. NEWBOLD,
JOHN W. GEARY.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1904.

The undersigned have associated themselves in partnership to conduct a banking and brokerage business under the firm name of W. H. NEWBOLD'S SON & CO. at 143 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

WM. HENRY NEWBOLD,
JOHN S. NEWBOLD,
JOHN W. GEARY.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1904.

THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EXPORT CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN C. KLATZL and CHARLES R. ASENSIO, carrying on and doing business under the assumed name of THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EXPORT CO. as export agents, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said JOHN C. KLATZL will sign in liquidation.

Dated New York City, December 29th, 1904.

JOHN C. KLATZL,
CHARLES R. ASENSIO.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
15 Wall Street,
New York, December 31st, 1904.

We regret to announce that Mr. GEO. F. CRANE is retiring from active business and has this day withdrawn from our firm.

DARING, MAGOUN & CO.

New York, December 31st, 1904.

We regret to announce that Mr. ROBERT C. NICHOLAS has this day retired from the firm of H. L. Nicholas & Co.

H. L. NICHOLAS & CO.,
66 Broadway.

January 1, 1905.

We beg to announce that

MR. WALTER LEVY BEER

has this day become a partner of our firm.

H. P. Goldschmidt & Co.,
40 Exchange Place.

New York, January 24, 1905.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. PHILIP M. LYDIG has this day become a member of our firm.

LOUNSBERY & COMPANY.

New York, December 31st, 1904.

Mr. R. WALTER LEVY becomes a member of our firm from January 1st, 1905.

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Reliable young man wants Christian partner, with capital, to increase established fruit and produce business; state references, age, amount. Frank, Box 188 Times.

Fortune for a man who wants to buy new process to polish and clean roof conipce; keen brilliant for many years. Apply F. Cohmond, 222 West 27th St.

Consult Stewart

if you want to buy or sell a bsiness qickly. 38 East 21st St.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established passenger and freight elevator manufactory. Iron, 120 Times.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. F. Fry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Partner wanted to start real estate business or will go in established one. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Drug Store for Sale—Splendid opportunity; no agents; full particlars. P. O. Box 138, Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice store, candy, cigars, tobacco, toys, and stationery, reasonable price. 175 Bleecker St.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after Jan. 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treas.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

205 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MINE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 10th, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after January 16th, 1905, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Assets, $16,250,000. Surplus, $850,000.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. COUSLIN, Secretary.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 10th, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.

Broadway Savings Institution

106th Semi-Annual Dividend

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after January 16th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 7th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

L. A. SHERMAN, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto from $5 to $5,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON
SAVINGS BANK,
WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $500,

FOUR Per Centum.

On deposits from $500 to $3,000, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PAYment has been stopped on the following named and numbered first mortgage bonds which are lost or stolen: American Writing Paper Nos. 2,439, 2,440, 10,041; Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry., Nos. 7,070, 7,077; Des Moines & Fort Dodge Ry., Nos. 1,654, 1,752; Northern Pacific & Great Northern Ry., Nos. 45,064, 44,762; Reading Co. and Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., Nos. 17,537, 23,038; Rio Grande Western Ry., Nos. 13,369, 14,969; St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., Nos. 3,843, 7,531; Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry., Nos. 455, 2,307; Western & North Carolina Ry., No. 3,320; Wisconsin Central Ry., Nos. 1,020, 1,021, 1,922. Tate & Hays, 71 Broadway.

LOST.—Certificates A-10,839 for 50 shares common stock of the United States Rubber Company. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to the U. S. Rubber Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Good Record of the Year's Last Week.

A Seesaw of Prices Which Left Nearly All Stocks Higher—Details of the Improvement.

It will be recalled that the closing week of 1904 had two movements. It began with an advance almost equal to the 3 per cent. rise which constituted the moderate January boom of last year. This was simply the expression of an almost general feeling of optimism based upon intrinsic conditions. But it was succeeded by a decline which it was thought almost wiped out the earlier advance, the motives of the fall being the excessive production of cotton and apprehension regarding the next move of the gentleman in Boston. How wrong was the rough-and-ready estimate of the fall appears from the subjoined record of dealings in the twelve leading stocks which contributed 2,784,549 shares to the total of 4,012,998 for all stocks:

Stock.	Shares.	Advance.	Rank in Activity.
Amalgamated	376,195	5	1
Baltimore & Ohio	168,950	5⅛	8
Erie	90,900	1¼	10
N. Y. Central	70,886	⅞	11
Pennsylvania	380,728	1⅜	5
Reading	237,000	2⅜	7
Rock Island	249,400	1⅛	6
St. Paul	71,000	2⅞	12
Southern Pacific	133,200	1⅛	9
Union Pacific	317,450	3½	2
U. S. Steel	280,875	1¼	4
U. S. Steel pf	308,905	1⅛	3
Average		2⅜	

Including all stocks which moved a point or more, 90 rose and 17 fell. In the bond department 45 rose and 2 fell. The record of the very active bonds is as follows:

Bond.	Number.	Advance.
American Tobacco 6s	225	⅛
American Tobacco 6s	227	⅛
Rock Island 5s	994	1¼
Rock Island 4s	1,387	¼
U. S. Steel 5s	2,828	⅝
Union Pacific conv	3,253	3
Total	$7,184,500	
Total all bonds	$26,203,300	

*Decline.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Woolen Co.
Rhoue Islanc-Perkins Horse Shoe Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Caramel Co.
American Trust Steel Co. on preferred.
American Thread Co. on preferred.
Androscoggin Mills.
Arlington Mills.
Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line.
Bigelow Carpet Co.
Boston Belting Co.
Boston and Maine Railroad.
Ecston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad.
Boston and Worcester Railroad.
Canton and Akron Railway on preferred.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad on common and preferred.
Citizen's Electric Light, Newburyport, Mass.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Cutting Car Co.
Electric Storage Battery.
Granite Railway.
Great Lakes Towing Co.
Hartford City Gas Co.
International Silver Co.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad on preferred.
Maine Central Railroad.
Mechanics' National Bank.
Monadnock Mills.
National Shawmut Bank, Boston.
Nanmkeag Steam Cotton Co.
Old Colony Railroad.
Revere Rubber Co.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway on first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois common and preferred stock trust certificates.
Strowger Automatic Telephone Co.
Sprague National Bank.
Torrington Co.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. preferred.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
United Traction and Electric Co., Providence.
United States Leather Co.
Washington Water Power Co.
West End Street Railway, Boston.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:25	Sun sets..4:43	Moon rises..4:05

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..4:38	Gov. Isl'd..5:08	H. Gate..7:04
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..5:10	Gov. Isl'd..5:37	H. Gate..7:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY.) JAN. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pannonia, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Flandria, Kingston	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	10:00 A. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	.....	2:00 P. M.
Prince William V., Port au Prince	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vincenzo Florio, Naples	.....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 2.

Armenian, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Dec. 23.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Dec. 26.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 25.
Elswick Lodge, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Maracon, Trinidad, Dec. 24.
Maranhense, Barbados, Dec. 25.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 22.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 24.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

El Valle, Galveston, Dec. 28.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Dec. 24.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 28.
Algeria, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Furnessia: Glasgow, Dec. 26.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 28.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

Cassell, Bremen, Dec. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 24.

Arrived.

Cedric, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 24.
British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Sopergo, Genoa, Dec. 25.
Monroe, Norfolk, Dec. 31.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Dec. 31.
Capt. A. F. Lucas, Philadelphia, Dec. 31.
African Prince, Yokohama, Sept. 14.
Olinda, Matanzas, Dec. —.
New York, Boston, Dec. 31.

Sailed.

Citta di Torino, for Naples.
Llandaff City, for Bristol.
Therese, for Norfolk.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 1, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

St. Paul, at Southampton, Jan. 1.
Umbria, at Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Bovic, at Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Buteshire, at Cape Town, Jan. 1.

Sailed.

Lucania, from Queenstown, Jan. 1.
Bluecher, from Dover, Jan. 1.
Ultonia, from Naples, Dec. 31.
Amsterdam, from Boulogne, Dec. 31.
Minnehaha, from Southampton, Jan. 1.

Passed.

Slavonia, (from New York,) Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

For Latest Shipping Intelligence See Page 1.

Y. M. C. A.'S BIG GROWTH.

City Membership Doubled in Five Years—Big Gains All Around.

The annual review of the Y. M. C. A. movement, made by Association Men, the International Y. M. C. A. paper, shows that the last five years has witnessed as great an advance as the previous forty-seven years.

The Street Railway Department has been added; the Army and Navy, begun in 1858, has gone with the soldiers to camps, fields and posts, its Secretaries providing entertainment, literature by the ton and stationery for nearly 1,200,000 letters a year. In one year one of the new Naval Departments received for safe-keeping $368,000 of the sailors' money.

The Railroad Associations have increased in membership from 32,000 to over 70,000, and have added a new building every four weeks. The Colored Associations more than doubled their membership and their buildings; the Boys' Department grew from 19,434 to over 50,000 members, making large additions from working boys. The college associations have grown to 721, with 47,000 members. The physical department is now giving physical training and recreative sports to 130,000 men and boys in its 550 gymnasiums.

The attendance at meetings for men has more than doubled, conversions quadrupled, Bible students more than doubled, attendance of shopmen at noon classes grown from 70,000 to 320,000 a year, and the amount spent for religious work multiplied by four.

The city associations, which constitute the original "trunk association" of the movement, made a gain of 50 per cent in membership, $2,000,000 a year in property, not including $5,500,000 pledged and being expended for new buildings. Within these five years associations have been successfully launched in the City of Mexico, Havana, Argentine Republic, and Alaska, and begun in Panama.

MEXICO CALLS FOR DOWIE.

Elijah III. Says That He Has Been Offered a Million Acres of Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The establishment of a new Zion city in Mexico is contemplated by Dr. John Alexander Dowie, who made the announcement this afternoon at the meeting in Shiloh Tabernacle, Zion City. He told the people that he had been offered a tract of a million acres of fertile land on the Gulf for $500,000. This section, he said, contains eight rivers, and also mountains rising to a height of 3,000 feet. It has fifty-two miles of shore land, but its exact location was not disclosed.

Dr. Dowie will leave for the South in a few days to rest, and on the trip he will visit his wife and son in Florida, and then continue to Mexico, where he will inspect the land offered. If it is not satisfactory, he will seek, it is said, a tract elsewhere in the South.

WALDSTEIN WILL EXCAVATE.

Repeats That Italy's King Has Given Him Authority for Herculaneum.

Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge, England, who is in this country to raise money for the excavation of the buried city of Herculaneum, and whose right to undertake the work was questioned in a dispatch from Rome published on Saturday, reiterated yesterday that he had full authority from the King of Italy and his Ministers to proceed with the exploration under the supervision and control of the Italian Government.

"I have been upon the face of it incredible as of not being authentic," he said "because it mentions the International Society of Archaeological Excavation," such a society exists.

Prof. Waldstein is to lecture at J. P. Morgan's residence to-morrow afternoon, when he says he will fully set forth his position in regard to the work and the Government of Italy.

Woman Killed on Railroad Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

CRANFORD, N. J., Jan. 1.—A woman was killed at the Cranford crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey this evening. The gateman says he had lowered the gates and that the woman walked under them by stooping. From a slip of paper found in the woman's pocketbook it is thought her name may have been Grumyns, and that she lived at 69 Madison Avenue, Newark. A card of N. J. Vail and $4 in cash were found in her pocketbook. Dr. Vail cannot recall having ever seen the woman.

Real Daughter of Revolution Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Sarah Ann Palmer Conkling, who took pride in the fact that she was a "Real Daughter of the American Revolution," and who was born in Durham Green County, N. Y., 96 years ago, died suddenly of exhaustion here to-day. Her father, John Palmer, served in the American Army, and her grandfather, Phineas Canfield, performed faithful service as a Minute Man.

Gunboat Marietta Damaged by Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—After being blocked for hours by the ice in the river, and with her bows badly damaged by the ice, the gunboat Marietta, with a crew of 150 men, under Commander H. Morrell, arrived to-night at League Island. The vessel has been ordered out of commission and will undergo repairs at League Island.

Surf Bathers Out at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 1.—Over a hundred persons entered the surf here to-day. Two-thirds were men. The weather was as balmy as the latter part of May, and but for the chill in the water the first-of-the-year bathers this year underwent no hardship.

Grand Mid-Winter Tours

CALIFORNIA

Parties will leave **New York, Boston,** and **Philadelphia** in Jan., Feb., and March, and visit Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Jose, San Rafael, and San Francisco. The Return Journey includes the Sierra Nevada by daylight, Salt Lake City, the Gorges and Canons of Colorado by daylight, Denver, Manitou Springs, and the Garden of the Gods. Leisure stop-overs will be made at the following celebrated hotels: The Glenwood, Hotel del Coronado, Hotel Green, The Potter, Hotel El Paso de Robles, Sea Beach Hotel, Hotel Del Monte, The Vendome, The Palace, Hotel Rafael, The Knutsford, The Brown Palace. Business men and their families and ladies can see all important points without waste of time, traveling luxuriously under escort of experienced conductors the entire round trip, and being relieved of every care.

OTHER TOURS To Florida, Mexico, Porto Rico, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, Cruises to West Indies, etc.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
New York: 25 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, etc.

"LA BELLOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DAUSH, LEONORA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T.

JAN 1905

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with six-story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1910, eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent,
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts.
adjoining Post Office,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8-10-12 & 28-32W 22d St
E. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or on premises.

FACTORY LOFTS.

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, hoist, elevator; an extensive light. Rieser Bldg., 410 West 54th St.

THE SLATER STUDIOS,
7 Portfolio St. West.
One suite 12 rooms, bath and kitchenette, top floor, on premises.

A very light floor to let, 68 Broome St., the EIGHT FLOOR BROADWAY, STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE, SIZE 50 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 31 LIBERTY ST.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 31 Liberty St.

Top LOFT, 20 to 70 feet high, 26 Crosby St., near Houston; well lighted; elevator service; low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 31 Liberty St.

A—Spacious lofts; buildings, offices; exceptionally fine for desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; 9-ft. light entrance, $11 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 6-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 50x [illegible] Bookman St., to be [illegible] Mark L. Rolfe & Whitney Co., 1 Beekman St.

Factory with 85,000 ft. [illegible] established [illegible] and [illegible] manufacturers. Apply [illegible] 1258 Fulton [illegible] Store to let for a shoe saloon or other business, 2,500 sq. ft. between 123d and 124th Sts., 2d Ave.

1ST LOFT, 50 ft. [illegible], 12 Franklin St., 27 to 37 FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 31 Liberty St.

181 BROADWAY.

Large light lofts, $20 to $30 up.

Superior corner floor, two-story strong building; good light; central location; lowest rate. 20 Cortlandt St., 18 Dey St., 83 Broadway; offices, 165 Broadway; 1 to 11 Cortlandt St., 83 Broadway; 1 to 11 Dey St., 83 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

[illegible] 2-story brick factory building, 221 and 223 Duffield St., near Fulton St., several [illegible] 1 to 11 and New York Dock Company's [illegible] to let; built to suit; 10 to 40 years. Apply to 1 to 11 Wall St., or 10 to 16 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted, to lease or part of small private office building, large enough for 25 to 30 clerks; location must be between 23d St. or 5th Ave. and Madison Square. Address, stating location, rental and full particulars, [illegible] Times.

Wanted, to lease, 5 to 10 lofts, 50 ft. deep, with [illegible] Ave. to 6th Ave. M. West, 31 E. 20th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALE.

Bankruptcy Sale at Auction.

UNITED STATES STABLES,

IN BANKRUPTCY ON THE PREMISES,
104-106 West 39th St., N. Y. City,
ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
JANUARY 11th AND 12th, 1905, 10:30 A. M.,
140 HIGH GRADE CLASS HORSES,
MATCHED PAIRS AND SINGLE DRIVERS
IN THE BEST OF CONDITION,
300 CARRIAGES,
Broughams, Landaus, Mail-Coupe and Double Victorias, Cabriolet, Landaus, 6 and 8 Passenger Open Buses, Depot Coupe, Surreys, Tandems, Trotting Runabouts, Depot Wagons, Express and Stock.
The SIX HARNESSES.
LIVERY COATS, BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, OFFICE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE, ETC.
☞ For the first time the finest equipped stables in New York and merits attention of the best trade. Everything will be sold positively without reserve.

JOSEPH GREENWALD, Auctioneer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VERHLAGE, JOHN H. G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. G. VERHLAGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. M. Geschickter, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of May next. Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1904. CHRISTINA VERHLAGE, Executrix. H. M. GESCHICKTER, Atty. for Executrix, 299 Broadway, New York City.

ARTHUR, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ARTHUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John Eyck, No. 15 William street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1904.
ALEXANDER A. ARTHUR, Administrator.
TEN EYCK, MORRIS & HITCHCOCK, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

BOSSONG, ANNA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA M. BOSSONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry W. Wolf, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next. Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1904.
FRANCIS BOSSONG, Executor.
HENRY W. WOLF, Att'y for Executor. 49 Wall Street, New York City. o17-law6mM

IGNATZ, EISERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ EISERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February, 1905. Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1904.
FRANZISKA EISERT, Executrix.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executrix, 20 Wall Street, Boro. of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

WIENER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH WIENER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1905. Dated New York, the third day of November, 1904. ANNA C. WIENER, Executrix. RICHARD G. WIENER, ADAM WIENER, FREDERICK WIENER, Executors. ADAM WIENER, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City.

STERN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS STERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max D. Josephson, No. 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next. Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1904.
JACOB SAALBERG,
BLANCHE STERN,
NATHAN STERN, } Executors.
MAX D. JOSEPHSON, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, January 5th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 161 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
the four-story and basement brick dwelling house and store, with lot,

No. 204 East 35th Street.

Particulars and terms apply to John G. Boyd, Attorney, 31 Park Row, or at the office of Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Arlington

18 W. 25th St.

JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
New 12-Story Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL,
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 3 rooms and 2 baths.
Restaurant Service.
Apply to Manager, on premises, or
E. S. Willard & Co.
21 Nassau St. 'Phone, 6397—Cortlandt.

THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper West Side, within 500 feet of 79th St. Subway Station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Added features inquired. Dining rooms are beautifully decorated, open to general public. Artistic cuisine and à la carte service; cuisine unsurpassed. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES BUNCHMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT

142-146 WEST 40TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 8, $1.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (fire-proof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. H. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,

Beautifully furnished.
59th S., corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$2.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Tel. alone every room; transportation accessible; unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

SWANNANOA,

105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.
15th St. Subway Station within one block, 4 minutes' ride. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. Many advantages and conveniences that can be secured elsewhere for double the money.

2 rooms & bath,	$435.00 to $460.00
3 rooms & bath,	55.00 to 80.00
4 rooms & bath,	90.00 to 115.00
5 room & bath (nublex),	125.00 to 260

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Choicest Apartment North of 86th Street.

A corner apartment in the beautiful building No. 1,230 Madison Avenue; nine rooms, two baths, and hall fix; entry; every modern convenience; two exposures, first-class service. Superintendent on premises. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Plot on Second Ave. near 120th Street.

100x88 with two good buildings, renting for $2,184. Price, $25,500.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE WYOMING,
115-21 Av. High-class apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot and cold service; hot water supply, and all latest improvements; rents reasonable.

The Evarts and Senate, 241 to 257 2d Av.—Suites 6 rooms and bath; hall service; steam heat; rent, $45. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

ELEGANT five and six rooms to let; all new improvements; steam heat, hot and cold service; private baths; low rents. Kaufman & Sieberg, 158 and 160 East 113th St.

125 ST., 249-259 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath, all improvements; rents $17-$19.50. L. express 125th St.

Herbert Apartments, 2,085 Lexington Av.—Five and six-room apartments; elevator, &c.; $33 to $38.

West Side.

A.—A.—WANTED AT ONCE
2-STORY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE FLAT.
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
157 WEST 125TH ST.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 31 Liberty Street.

65 MORNINGSIDE AV.,

near 123d St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,

near 121st St.; 4 and 5 room apartments; hall service, $22-$25.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway—5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

140 ST., 257 WEST.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments; hot water; steam heat; all improvements; rent $25 to $34. Janitor on premises. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

84TH ST., 120 WEST.—Choice seven-room single apartment, first floor, newly decorated with crepe paper throughout; highest references required. Janitor.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th, two and three rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, attendance, telephones; $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

44TH ST., 212 WEST—Physician's office; other large, warm rooms; conveniences; quiet, refined surroundings.

$33.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$33.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.
To Let—Six-room apartment, all improvements, 257 7th Ave. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th.

Bronx.

1,290 Prospect Av., North of 169th St.—Choice west neighborhood; new high-class apts.; 6 elegant light rooms and bath, $40. Owner resides in the house.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St. near 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARSONS, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PARSONS, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the undersigned executors, at the office of Edwin Parsons, one of said executors, No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905.—Dated November 29th, 1904.—EDWIN PARSONS, JEFFERSON, HOGAN, ROBERT W. PARSONS, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys for Executors, 24 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

5% Real Estate SECURITIES.

If you have any sum from $500 up to $5,000 to invest in **absolutely safe guaranteed** mortgages on Real Estate (1st liens) drop a line to ask me to submit **facts and figures** that will convince you, without any expense to you, that I can recommend some of the best investments (without speculation) that are offered in New York. CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY, 31 Park Row, New York.

ATTENTION! INVESTORS!

We advise you to get full particulars and examine following properties:
West 112th St.—Five-story double; 33.4 wide; price, $45,000; rents over $5,000.
East 113th St.—Modern six-story tenement; 42 feet wide; price, $62,000; rents $7,236.
In 80's near First Av.—Modern six-story, 40-foot tenement; price, $58,000; rents $6,768.
First Av., corner modern tenement, with stores all rented; price, $47,000; rents $8,400.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

INVESTORS CAN FIND NO BETTER SECURITY THAN MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE.
East 122d St., 2 3-story private, 22½x100, $15,000.
West 98th St., 5-story double..... 30,000
West 101st St., 5-story double, with stores 30,000
West 114th St., 5-story double, one door of 8th Av.; elegant condition..... 26,500
Madison Av., near 101st St., 5-story double, with stores..... 33,000
J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional cash not be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 Broadway. Telephone, 7055 Cort.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS & APARTMENT HOUSES.
Well secured investments in high-class properties showing over seven per cent. net, and sure to increase in value. Other property taken in payment. Exceptional opportunities at present. JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

5-story tenement house, with all requirements of Tenement House Department, beautifully improved; leased to one party for $1,500; price, $17,500. Kornbluth, 1 East 104th St.

Room—Improved property; three parcels; net over 10 per cent. on money invested. Phone F. S. Robinson, 39 Hancock Place, West 125th St.

Five-story new law apartment house; 50x80x100; choicest location; fully occupied; rents $6,500; price $57,500. Max Schneider, 930 East 152d St.

$3,000 cash will buy 5-story triple; all improvements; rent $3,360; will net 25% on investment. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

On 2d St.—187; investment guaranteed; also bargain on west side. Level, 262 Broadway.

Three-story residence; 18.6x100; private block in Harlem; $16,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

17th St., near 9th—Modern tenement; full lot; price $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

offer for sale:
West 86th St.—4-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; terms to suit.
West 119th St.—2-story and basement modern dwelling at sacrifice.
Convent Av., corner private dwelling, finest location; terms to suit.
West 116th St.—6-story elevator apartment with stores; great bargain; will trade.

17TH ST. WEST, 6th Av.

Will build to suit tenants.
2 stables, 3 and 4 story, 19x92, with possession; also plot, 50x92, opposite.
For sale at reasonable price.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

6TH AV. Near 33d St. Near 33d St.

Choice plot, 3,500 sq. ft.
Big future when underground is built; cheapest on 6th Av.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

Investors seeking to purchase vicinity 116th St. will do well to call on us, as we have the most complete list of property for sale in this vicinity.
Prices very attractive and terms exceptionally reasonable.
To principals meaning business we will submit full particulars. Brokers please do not answer.
Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway,

want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of exceptional prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

REAL BARGAINS.
34th St., near 9th Av.—Fine block; two five-story steam-heated flats; rents nearly $4,000; grand future; also, 38th St., near 9th Av., two four-story tenements, 32x80, cheap; many others, Thirties, Forties, Fifties, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Avs.; principals. William P. Rooney, 775 8th Av.

BUILDER'S CHANCE.
Fifties, near 8th Av., never before offered; 3 private dwellings, 55x100; fine block; excellent side light; ripe for improvement; under $650 per front foot; possession; Surveys. William P. Rooney, 775 8th Av., (47th St.)

BUILDER'S CHANCE.
Fifties, near 8th Av., never before offered; 3 private dwellings, 55x100; fine block; excellent side light; ripe for improvement; under $650 per front foot; possession; Surveys. William P. Rooney, 775 8th Av., (47th St.)

there a purchaser for a plot of ground on 17th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.? Should build stable, for which I have a No. 1 tenant; would lease for 21 years, 6 to pay owner 6% net. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story apartment; four and five rooms; 20 families; 50x80; lot, not very deep; 49,000; mortgage, 35,000, 4½. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Owner splendid double flat, going abroad, would entertain reasonable cash proposition; asking $50,000; rentals, $5,208; mortgage, $29,000, 4½. Principals only. 1,264 Broadway.

Block front, vacant, on Lenox Av., ready for improvement, near 125th St., suitable for elevator apartment. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Second Av. (Yorkville) double flat, perfect order, $28,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Below 14th Street.

Sacrifice—Vesey St., near West Broadway; price, $52,500; rent, $5,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St. Daily.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

4-story triple flats and stores, 17 rooms, baths; corner, 27x100; 32 feet wide in rear; price $30,000; 1st mortgage, $25,000, 5 years.
5-story triple, 3d Avenue, near office, 25x80x125; hot water; rent $3,000; price, $27,000.
3-family house, frame and brick, 17 rooms, one-half block from Prospect Avenue, near station; price $8,000; 1st mortgage $6,000, 5 years.
4-story triple flat, Washington Avenue, 25x142; up to date; price $21,000; mortgages $17,000.

MANY OTHER PARCELS.
ERNEST CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 THIRD AVENUE.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JENGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. P. Rooney, owner and builder, premises, or 771 5th Av., Manhattan.

CORNER PLOT IN BRONX.

Park Av., near 177th St.; two and two-third lots. Only $9,000.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

Two-family, 25-foot front, detached house, Home St.; 3 minutes from Pelham St. Station; 11 rooms; less than $8,000; $5,000 buys 4-story flat on 3d Av.; will show over 12%; A1 order. Kellogg, 169th and Simpson St.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
Northeast corner of 168th and 168th St., 97x45; southeast corner of Webster Av. and 170th St., 50x90; at a bargain; easy terms.
ATTORNEY, Room 707, 68 William St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Bargain.—Choice corner, excavated, 48x95, 175th St., near Webster Av., $6,000; easy terms; splendid future; also other choice small and large plots. WEBER, 632 East 149th St.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 5 lots, $3,250 each, worth $4,500. Owner, 40 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

Bargain—Willis Av.; 5-story; business apartment; near 138th St.; price, $21,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 138th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

$1,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $26,500; rent, $2,200. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 138th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

$10,000 buys 5-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $35,000; rent, $3,700. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 138th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

A.—15 per cent. investment in a Prince Henry apartment, 58 by 100; mortgage, 4½ per cent. interest; $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 138th St.

Bronx, bargain; make offer; 210th St., west of White Plains Av., near 2d Av.; examine; nine-room house, all improvements; lot 50x114. Owner, 96 Broadway, Room 126.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3 family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. 'Phone 741 Tremont.

House and two lots, Morris Heights, at forclosure price; 75% left on mortgage. Worthington Scott, Fiatiron Building.

Prospect Av., 66x100, 2 ft. above grade, $6,500.00; $2,500.00 buys 4-story double; price, $18,000.00. Louis E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Washington Av. plot, 50x88.6; price, $10,500; ready for improvement. Zimmerman, 2,250 Bathgate Av.

Speculators'—Southern Boulevard, 1½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. EASIEST TERMS. Times, Harlem.

Longwood Av. corner, one block from proposed rapid transit station, excavated, 75x90, $10,500; great bargain. Berger, 250 West 125th St.

One-family house, 9 rooms; bath, laundry; all improvements; parquet floors; lot 27x114; $1,000. East 175th St.

Choice lots, 25x100; no rocks; sewer, water, gas; block 3d Av.; $850; worth $1,500. Cash, 2,999 3d Av.

Lots in the Vyse estate. Call or write to Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Tiffany St. corner, Near Subway.—70 feet front; price, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

3 lots near 177th St., Tremont, $5,300. G. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Av.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Lots, with building loan.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,895 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

SOUTHEAST COR. Vacant plot, 75x100, for AUDUBON AV. } low grade, ready for im-
AND 173D ST. } provement. Terms easy.
PICKEN & LILLY, Cor. 118th St. and 7th Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms, Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country houses, farms, Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x107', With Bowling Alleys.
3 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; 351 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison. Lot 25'x100'; now offered $75 per mo. for store and basement; flats bring $47 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $11,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
price, $3,750. Title Co. mortgage $2,400;
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
full set of improvements, second floor.
Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

$2,000.—COTTAGE IN FLATBUSH.
Lots $320 upward. Near Park and car lines; Manhattan 22 minutes; Winter terms and prices unparalleled; small monthly payments if desired; open Sundays. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT YOU

TENANTS
LESSEES
We have capitalists and investors ready to buy lands and erect for responsible tenants. Mercantile or Loft Buildings in Manhattan, on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

WANT FOR CASH,

Five-story flats and tenements, with stores, on avenue or side streets, cash customer.

PRIVATE HOUSE

Three or four story, 65th to 90th St., Park to Lexington Av. Send details to
William R. Ware, 431 Columbus Av.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED AT ONCE
2-STORY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE FLAT,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
157 WEST 125TH ST.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Palisades, Opposite 22d St.—One and two family houses; choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

A.—TO LOT OWNERS

Have five-story avenue corner, $30,000 equity, and several private houses; trade good lots.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

Have free and clear Bronx lots, values $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000; want double or triple flats. State full particulars to
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Denver property, free and clear lots and two brick houses, cost over $45,000, will trade for N. Y. City equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 135 Broadway.

Will exchange plot of lots, free and clear, at Montclair, N. J., for 5-story flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

NEW ENGLAND.
TO LET.

FOR RENT.—Englewood Cliffs, N. J.; commodious house, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
fine new house, large lot, in nice town in the great health resort district of North Carolina. For terms and particulars, address Post Office Box 141, Cheraw, S. C.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

White Plains.

ISN'T THIS A SNAP?
White Plains, walking distance of station, also trolley; 90 acres; Sound view; price $350 an acre. Worth more as much, anyway. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payments of $400. Send a Postal Card for Circular & Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart,
REAL ESTATE;

Agent for private houses in the 5th Av. section.
576 5th Ave. 25 Broad St.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

Lakewood

Among the Pines of New Jersey. A fashionable and healthful Fall, Winter and Spring Resort.

The Laurel House
Now Open.
A. J. MURPHY, MANAGER.

The Laurel in the Pines
Now Open.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

THESE hotels are well-known throughout the country. The high standard of excellence maintained, and the select patronage which they have entertained for the long term of years since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.
REACHED BY NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6244 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON,
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT,
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
10 stories, fire-proof.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Hotel Chamberlin
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

GEORGIA.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
Through Pullman Service on fastest trains to

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.
COUNTRY CLUB GOLF LINKS, QUAIL, AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
Representative at 281 5th Av., cor. 30th St., daily 12 to 3.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT YOU

TENANTS
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We have capitalists and investors ready to buy lands and erect for responsible tenants. Mercantile or Loft Buildings in Manhattan, on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
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WANT FOR CASH,

Five-story flats and tenements, with stores, on avenue or side streets, cash customer.

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Three or four story, 65th to 90th St., Park to Lexington Av. Send details to
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A.—A.—A.—WANTED AT ONCE
2-STORY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE FLAT,
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WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
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WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Palisades, Opposite 22d St.—One and two family houses; choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

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APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
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A.—TO LOT OWNERS

Have five-story avenue corner, $30,000 equity, and several private houses; trade good lots.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

Have free and clear Bronx lots, values $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000; want double or triple flats. State full particulars to
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Denver property, free and clear lots and two brick houses, cost over $45,000, will trade for N. Y. City equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 135 Broadway.

Will exchange plot of lots, free and clear, at Montclair, N. J., for 5-story flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

MACHINERY.

Wanted—25 horse power gas engine. Box 1,011 Times, Harlem.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE
WEEK OF PRAYER.
Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Monday, Jan. 1-8, inclusive, at 4 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate A-10,839 for 50 shares common stock of the United States Rubber Company. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to the U. S. Rubber Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Three nicely furnished rooms; hot, cold water, and telephone service.

17TH ST., 221 EAST.—

ASK UNION MEN TO QUIT THE CIVIC FEDERATION

Proposal Sharply Turned Down After Hot Talk.

CENTRAL BODY'S LIVELY DAY

Several Delegates Angrily Assert Right to Choose Their Own Company—Cigar Packers Censured.

There was an exciting time yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union over a request from Cigar Packers' Union 251 that the delegates in the central body who were in the Civic Federation should be requested to leave that body. Delegate Simons, who made the request, said that he had done it under the instruction of his union.

Several of the delegates indignantly declared that Cigar Packers' Union 251 had no right whatever to make such a request. James Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that, no matter what the central body did, he was in the Civic Federation, and he would remain in it. Coming after the row that was made a week or two ago over the charges that non-union bread and cigars were used at the Civic Federation's dinner in the Park Avenue Hotel, the new proposition aroused considerable anger among the delegates who were in the Civic Federation, among them James P. Archibald of the Brotherhood of Painters.

"I think the assurance of Union 221 in making this request is astounding," he said. "I would advise its members to attend to their own business. It is my privilege as an American citizen to choose my own company, and I now make the statement that the Civic Federation is entitled to the respect of every citizen for what it has actually accomplished."

Archibald said that the rumpus made last Sunday about alleged non-union bread and non-union cigars at the Civic Federation's dinners had done a great deal of harm. He added:

"This is one instance of the evil of rash statements. The Civic Federation stands on its own merits. While it may not be perfect, the work that it has done in the miners' strike and the lithographers' strike and other troubles shows that it can accomplish good results.

"I am a member of the Civic Federation," said James Daly of the Dock Builders, "and was a participant at the dinner which the kick was made about. I have no apology to make for it. I heard some good things when I was there. Must I only speak to such people as this body will allow me to talk to? I believe in the right of private citizenship, and, as to choosing my company, would shake the cloven foot of the devil if it would aid me to benefit organized labor."

Morris Brown, Socialist, who supported the complaint about the non-union bread and cigars, declared that the Civic Federation had no use for the labor members except as representatives of their unions.

"What use has it for Daly, for instance, except as a representative of organized labor?" he said.

"None whatever," said Daly. "What other better use could it have?"

Brown was censured by Archibald, who declared that he did not know that he was wilfully and deliberately misrepresenting matters in order to deceive those who knew nothing about the Civic Federation. Brown was not through, however. He said:

"The Civic Federation is made up of three parts, the public, the employers and organized labor. This means that the Civic Federation is 2 to 1 against organized labor."

"Bosh!" said a delegate.

Then Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union took the floor and defended the Civic Federation.

"Last April," he continued, "I attended a meeting where the Civic Federation tried to settle trouble in the trade in theatres, and succeeded. A reduction of wages was threatened, and among those present was Mr. Conried. At first the employers refused to do anything, and a rupture seemed inevitable, but the representatives of the Civic Federation who were there used all the pressure they could on the employers, and largely through their influence a settlement was reached. The Civic Federation at the same time settled the trouble of the musicians, or aided mainly in doing so, and I can tell you that it looked bad at that time."

After one or two delegates had spoken, John Cronin, delegate of the Tile Layers' Helpers' Union, got up and said: "Why don't you ask Mr. Gompers to leave the Civic Federation before you come here to ask the delegates in this body to leave it?"

Several motions of a more or less radical nature were made by the Socialists. One was that employers who were known to be engaged at present in a struggle with the unions or who were believed to be against organized labor should be asked by the Civic Federation to leave it. The majority of the delegates, however, took the stand that the membership of a man in the Civic Federation had absolutely nothing to do with his standing in a labor union, any more than it had to do with the church he attended. A motion made to table the matter was finally carried by a sweeping majority.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT DEFENDED

Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur's Sermon on Answer to Critics.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur came warmly to the defense of Dr. Lyman Abbott last evening at the Calvary Baptist Church. "I shall take two short texts to-night," said he, "but none the less significant. The first is from John, iv., 24: "God is a Spirit," and the second from John iv.: "God Is Love."

"Considering that we are in the midst of an era of peace and good-will, we are also in the very midst of an ecclesiastical strife. One Presbytery is considering whether it will place one of its presbyters on trial for heresy, and through the press a recalcitrant rector and a dogmatic Bishop are displaying a large amount of frayed ecclesiastical millinery.

Dr. Abbott had, in speaking to students in Boston, Dr. MacArthur said, created a genuine sensation. If it was Dr. Abbott's aim to stir up the clerical critics, he succeeded admirably, the speaker said.

Speaking of the attacks made upon religion because of Dr. Abbott's alleged utterances, Dr. MacArthur said that it required but little talent to be a destructive critic, but that it required the highest order of talent to be a constructive critic. "You will see if you study Dr. Abbott's full remarks, that he was constructive and not destructive," he said.

"Now to understand what Dr. Abbott meant," said Dr. MacArthur, "we should clearly understand what he was preaching against. He was discussing the old theory that when God made the universe, and finished it, he stood to one side to see it run. That made him an absentee God. Dr. Abott pleaded for a present God, an ever-present God, an ever-working God, from whom all forms and forces emanate. In that sense he didn't believe in a Great First Cause that wound up the world like an eight-day clock, and then retired to His throne until it ran down. He did not believe in such a First Cause. Neither do I. Neither do you. We believe in a real God, who is with us to-day as surely as He was with the children of Israel in the olden days.

"There are more difficulties in the Bible than most men know. I have found lots of them. But I haven't obeyed one tithe of those commands I do understand. After I have obeyed all those, then it is time, and not before, for me to argue with the world about those I do not understand."

Larceny of $5,500 Charged.

Amos W. Jones, aged thirty, of 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who was arrested in the New Year crowd in the Tenderloin by Detective Sergeant McConville, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Court, yesterday on a charge of the larceny of $5,500, and held in $2,500 bail for a hearing to-

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

THE really great resolve for the housewife the coming year is to adopt into her cuisine more genuine home made food. Shop-made, ready-made cake, tea biscuit, crullers, bread and substitutes therefor are dry, unsatisfying, extravagant and frequently unhealthful. In many bake shops alum powders are used to cheapen the product.

With Royal Baking Powder, cake, waffles, tea-biscuit, puddings, layer cakes, crullers, cookies, muffins, crusts, griddle cakes are made with greatest ease, in perfection, superior in every way to the ready-made foods, and a saving in money.

The United States Agricultural Department reports the result of elaborate experiments under its direction, which show the great saving by baking at home, as compared with cost of buying ready baked food.

All bread, cake, biscuit, etc., are much fresher, cleaner, wholesomer, cheaper and more wholesome when made at home with ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

MCMV

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LINERS AND THE TARIFF.

Steamship's Boilers Not Dutiable, Central Union Is Told.

The Central Federated Union received a letter yesterday from R. B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a request that duty should be charged on the new boilers and other repairs made on the American liner St. Louis, which was repaired in England.

The letter, after referring to statements regarding the condition of the vessel and protests made to Steamship Inspectors, says that, under the tariff laws and decisions, vessels and their equipments are not regarded as imported merchandise.

TENANTS FLEE FROM FIRE.

Hair-Breadth Escapes in Amsterdam Avenue Blaze—One May Die.

More than a score of tenants of the five-story brick tenement at 592 Amsterdam Avenue, just south of Eighty-ninth Street, had a frantic race with flames that swept the entire stairway at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and Michael Mahoney, rushing to the roof with his wife, Catharine, and their two-year-old son, John, was overtaken by the fire. Mahoney may die in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where all the injured were taken.

The baby was seriously burned about the legs and body and Mrs. Mahoney, who went first, was also burned, but not dangerously, when she stopped to help husband and child through the scuttle. She was dragging at her husband, whose hair was entirely burned away, when Michael Smith, their neighbor on the same floor, who had just led his family, consisting of his wife, Kate Sharkey, his sister-in-law, and his three children, ranging from three months to eleven years old, to safety by the same route, returned to save his money and gave them aid.

Suspicion is entertained that the fire was incendiary, because it started at the foot of the stairs on the ground floor, and the headway it gained indicated that it might have been fed with oil. It was discovered by Gustav Rustach, a milkman, who was just starting for work. Frederick Drier, a baker, his neighbor across the hall, heard the alarm, woke his wife, sister, and six-year-old son, and, leaning across the airshaft, smashed the window of the apartment of Mrs. Charles Schmidt at 594 Amsterdam Avenue and passed his family across. The little boy he missed, and, running through the smoke, found him groping his way from the kitchen, where he had gone to save his Christmas engine.

Policeman Charles Tullman of the West One Hundredth Street Station arrived just then and dashed up the ladder dropped by Rustach. On the third floor he found Arthur Finn, a twenty-one years old, overcome, bore him to the fire escape platform and went on. Terito Ostermann he found hysterical and almost unconscious on the fourth floor and treated her in like manner. Then, as the firemen were approaching, he dashed into the top floor to find it vacant.

He tried to reach the scuttle but failed, then he broke through the airshaft window of Mrs. Margaret Munroe, at 590 Amsterdam Avenue and fell unconscious, being revived with much difficulty by Dr. Rogers of the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Rudolph Noveli, on the third floor, tried to take his wife through the hallway, but was driven back and had his feet badly burned. Firemen took the cople down the front fire escape. Other tenants fled in their night clothes down the fire escapes and across the airshafts, and were cared for by neighbors. The police estimate the damage at $4,000.

OLD TURKISH BATH AFIRE.

Place Said to be First Here—Its Patrons Escape.

Fire in the ew York Turkish Bath, at Broome Street and the Bowery, last evening caused six men to run into the street scantily clad and did nearly $4,000 damage. The baths were almost ruined. They were the first baths constructed in this city, it is said, having been built in 1877 by Abel Easton.

At the time of the fire five of the six patrons of the baths were asleep on couches, and Thomas Grady, at attendant, was about to take the sixth man into the hot room. As he opened the door smoke and flames poured out into the room. The five men were awakened and made a rush to the street. They ran to the Occidental Hotel, across the street, where they were placed in warm rooms.

The blaze was extinguished after about half an hour. It is supposed that the

NEW YEAR OPENS WITH SUNSHINE AND THAW

Mild Weather Brings Out Crowds but Spoils Winter Sport.

CHURCH CONGREGATIONS BIG

Celebrations of the Season Fill Police Courts and Prisons with Repentant Merrymakers.

New Year's Day of the present year will be longest remembered by most folk because of the phenomenal weather. From morning until night the streets were filled with strollers in the mild sunshine, and there was a very general attempt to revive, at least in a measure, the obsolete custom of calling. Many who had contemplated a day spent indoors took short trips out of town, but the condition of the roads was not such as to attract pleasure drivers or automobilists. The ice was too soft for skating, though ponds and puddles in the outlying districts were a centre of attraction with the youngsters. It was no use. The runners would not glide.

Services were held in the churches where great congregations listened to sermons appropriate to the day, and in the evening concerts were well attended.

Unfortunately, the indications are that when the returns are fully compiled, the day will be found to be a record-breaker for unwise celebrations that had their finish in the police courts. All these tribunals were crowded with prisoners, for the most part, taken in for their own protection, when the Magistrates ascended their respective benches. Penalties varied in the different courts.

The Tombs Prison was a populous place. There were fifty-eight intoxicated prisoners, for the most part from the Tombs Court, who were remanded until they were in condition to face the bar of justice understandingly. Strict rules seemed to prevail there, too. Nan Patterson, accused of the murder of Bookmaker Caesar Young, was denied a visit from her aged father, and the old man left the prison gate in tears. It has been the custom from the early days of the prison to give the prisoners the liberty of the corridors for a few minutes while the year passes, so that they might enjoy a brief midnight relaxation. They petitioned this year for the privilege, but it was refused.

Incidents grave and gay were plentiful in the city streets. Edward McClane, a clerk of 410 West Fifty-seventh Street, was arrested at Broadway and Fortieth Street for brushing with a whisk broom the clothing of those who passed him.

"That's a custom in San Francisco, where I come from," he explained to Magistrate Moss in Jefferson Market Court. "Everybody does that there on New Year's Eve."

"Well, please don't try to instill any more of your far Western ways upon the peaceable residents of this city, and I will let you go," the Magistrate exacted. The prisoner promised.

Old 1904 has been rung out —gone with a crack.

But we're still crack'o'thiers, furnishers, hatters and shoers for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Stern Brothers

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JANUARY 3D

Annual Sale of

Housekeeping Linens

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

TABLE CLOTHS,	2x2 yds.	$1.88	$2.38	$2.90
	2x2½ yds.	2.35	2.85	3.65
	2x3 "	2.85	3.50	4.35
NAPKINS to match	20-inch. Doz.	1.88	2.50	2.85
	24 " Doz.	2.85	3.50	3.85
TABLE DAMASK,	per yd.	69c	85c	95c
HEMSTITCHED DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS,		25c	35c	45c
LINEN SHEETS,	Large Size, pair,	$3.65	$4.25	$4.75
PILLOW CASES,	22½x36 inch, pair,	80c	1.15	1.50
CROCHET BED SPREADS,	Large Size,	85c	98c	1.19
MARSEILLES BED SPREADS,	Large Size,	1.88	2.25	2.85
HUCK TOWELS,	Hemmed, Doz.	1.75	2.00	2.25
	Hemstitched, Doz.	2.85	4.00	5.25
TURKISH TOWELS,	Doz.	2.69	4.50	5.75

ALSO A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Hand-embroidered, Lace trimmed and Drawn Work Tea, Reception and Tray Cloths, Centrepieces, Doylies, Dresser Scarfs, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.

AT LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

West Twenty-third Street

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Tuesday

Special January Sale of

Cloaks and Evening Wraps

Including Imported and Domestic Garments of Panne Velvet, Broadcloth, Broadtail Mohair and Velour

AND IN ADDITION THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE VALUES

TAILORED COATS, THREE-QUARTER LENGTH of Kersey and Cheviot,	$9.75	12.50	16.50	19.75 27.50
PALETOTS AND LOOSE GARMENTS, of Broadcloth and Velour, trimmed with fancy braid,			$28.00	39.50
BROADCLOTH EVENING WRAPS, White, Biscuit and Black,			$35.00	48.00
RAINPROOF COATS, Tan, Olive and Oxford,		$8.50	13.50	16.50
RAINPROOF REDINGOTES,				$19.50

Exceptional Reductions in

Fur & Fur-lined Garments

Neckpieces and Muff

Imported and Domestic Coats of Raccoon, Russian Poney, Blended Squirrel & French Seal	$69.50, $89.00, $115.00
Persian Lamb Coats, Extra quality	$98.50 and $115.00
With Baum Marten Collar and Revers	$138.00
Cloth Coats, lined throughout with extra quality Grey and White Squirrel	$29.50, $34.50
With Shawl Collar of Assorted Furs	$38.50, $45.00, $65.00

Neck Scarfs			Muffs
$3.25	$3.95	RACCOON	$6.50
5.85	7.75	SQUIRREL	$6.75 9.50
6.95	8.75	BLENDED SQUIRREL	8.95 10.50
9.75	12.50	ALASKA SABLE	8.75 10.50
17.50	22.50	BLACK LYNX	17.50 19.75
24.50	35.00	BAUM MARTEN	49.50 58.00

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN

Tailor-made Walking Suits

in a great variety of styles and materials,

Reduced to $14.50 $18.00 $24.50

Former price $26.50 to $75.00

Embroideries for Early Spring

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Matched sets, comprising Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and All-overs in English, Eyelet and Lace Effects

Hand-made Maderia and Linen-embroidered Novelties in Galoons, Medalions and Ribbon Beadings, New Effects in Batiste and Linen Robes and Waist Patterns.

ALSO AN OFFERING OF

Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries at 9c, 14c, 18c, 23c & 29c yd

One-third less than regular prices

Lace Curtain Department

IRISH POINT CURTAINS	$3.00, $4.25, $5.95
Formerly $4.25, $5.95, $8.25	
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS	$6.50, $9.50, $11.50
Formerly $8.75, $12.50, $15.00	
ARABE LACE CURTAINS	$5.50 to $24.50
Formerly $7.50 to $36.50	
RENAISSANCE SCARFS AND TIDIES	75c. to $4.95
Formerly $1.45 to $7.75	

Sale of Turkish Rugs

In sizes for Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Office and Hall

$69.00	Reduced from $95	$72.00	Reduced from $115
$82.00	" " $125	$87.00	" " $130
$98.00	" " $168	$155.00	" " $235

Also a number of Oriental Carpets at corresponding reductions.

200 SHIRVAN AND DAGHESTAN RUGS

$8.50, $10.50, $12.50, $16.50

West Twenty-third Street

Fire in a Broadway Show Window.

Fire among the holiday decorations in the display window of a shoe store at 1341 Broadway caused a damage of $350, drew a large crowd and caused some excitement in the Hotel Marlborough yesterday. The fire was caused by defective insulation on an electric light supply wire.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MAT. TO-DAY SUNDAY NIGHT. VICTOR HERBERT'S Orchestra

BABES IN TOYLAND

West End SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. Rice's Merry Shop Girls.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. MRS. FISKE LEAH KLESCHNA

EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY at 2

Berkeley Lyceum THEATRE, 44 St., nr. 5 Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. TO-NIGHT AT 8.30 Engagement of ROBERT T. HAINES

In A Romance of Athlone Castle

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thursday and Sat. Month. WARFIELD Mon. Jan. 9 Mr. Warfield will continue in The Music Master at The Bijou Theatre, where seats are now on sale 4 wks ahead.

Wed., Jan. 11. DAVID BELASCO will present MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the new play ADREA by David Belasco and John Luther Long. SEAT SALE opens 9 A. M. NEXT WED., JAN. 4

NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN 215 West 57th St. Dec. 31 to Jan. 28 Inclusive. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 8 to 10 P.M. 80th Annual Exhibition. Admission 50c

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. to-day & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. MAUDE ADAMS, THE LITTLE MINISTER. THREE MORE WEEKS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Saturday. FRANCIS WILSON in Clyde Fitch's Cousin Billy.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St., B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND, A MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY. Cast includes Harry Bulger, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheshire Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, Margaret Sayre and Ida Mulle.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy Brother Jacques. Mon., Jan. 9—Seats Thurs. ARNOLD DALY "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," by George Bernard Shaw.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE. "The Success of Her Career."—World.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. ..... At 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Charles Wyndham and Mrs. Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ..... At 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

This morning at 10:30 precisely, Matinee—Last performance of PARSIFAL. Fremstad, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

This evening, at 8, FAUST. Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister, Saleza, Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Franko.

Wed. Eve., Jan. 4th, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.

Thurs. Eve., Jan. 5th, at 8:30—First Perf. of (DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN) DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Alten, Wood; Burgstaller, Dippel, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. Eve., Jan. 6th, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 7, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Senger-Bettaque; Knote, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

Sat. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Thurs., Jan. 12th, at 7:30, DIE WALKÜRE. Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED. Thurs., Jan. 26, at 7:30, DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats now on sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Last Children's Matinee, "Dornroesechen." To-night, 8:20, Harry Walden in "Sternschuppe."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Opens To-morrow, Closes Saturday. NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.) SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW. Grand Display of all Breeds; All the Pretty Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Song and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits. NEW YORK'S CAT SHOW, under Direction of ATLANTIC CAT CLUB. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION, 50 Cents. CHILDREN, 25 Cents.

CASINO. B'way & 39. Only Mat. Sat. LILLIAN RUSSELL LADY TEAZLE. PRINCESS, B'way & 29. Only Mat. To-day. EDWARD TERRY: The House of Burnside & "Bardell vs. Pickwick." LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Last Week. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. JAMES K. HACKETT in "The Fortune of the King."

CARNEGIE HALL. PHIL ARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. Fri., Jan. 6, at 2:30; Sat., Jan. 7, at 8:15. Conductor ..... W. Safonoff ..... of Moscow. Soloist ..... Fritz Kreisler ..... Violin. Program: Symphony No. 6, Glazounow; Violin Concerto, D major, Tschaikowsky; "Romeo and Juliet," Tschaikowsky. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mat. Paul Conchas, Kathryn Osterman & Co. Daily Avenue of the Four, Clarence Parham.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. LE BELLE "Raffles." E. M. Holland and Original Co.

58TH ST. PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. LAST WEEK—MAT. TO-DAY, WED. & SAT. CHECKERS 150 People WITH 150 People THOS. W. ROSS

CARNEGIE HALL. Tu. Eve., Jan. 3, at 8:30. KREISLER THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor. Res. Seats 50c. to $1.50, at Ditson's & box off.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TO-DAY. Hockey Match to-night. Irving School vs. Stuyvesant School at 8:15 o'clock. Adm. 50 cts. Music. Skates free.

CADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY. A SPECIAL PRODUCTION of Siberia. 300 People in the Kishineff Massacre Scene. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 58TH ST.—"Checkers." Mat. Today, Wed. & Sat. 5TH AV.—"My Wife's Husbands" and Vaude. 23D ST.—Ten Ichi Troupe. Big Vaude Bill. 125th St.—The Vendettas. Vaude. between acts

Wallack's, B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Thy. Wed. & Sat. SHO-GUN By Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders.

Garden, 27, Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tdy. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy. The College Widow

14TH ST. THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. XTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TO-DAY. Henry W. Savage's Latest Triumph. GOLDEN IN COMMON SENSE BRACKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company IN NEW YORK Matinees To-day & Sat'y. With the Big Five— Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Coyne, Virginia Earle, Lee Harrison, & Fay Templeton.

NEW YORK MATINEE TO-DAY. Jos. Brooks' Production of C. T. Dazey's Masterwork. "HOME FOLKS." PRICES Popular Mat. Wed., 25, 50 & 75c. New Policy. 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00 Reg. Mat. Sat.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. R. G. Knowles, Paul Conchas, Howard Thurston, Mary Norman, Ernest Hogan, 4 Casting Dunbars, D'Vima's Dogs & Monkeys, Etc. COMING!!! ALBERT CHEVALIER.

THE NEW OLYMPIUM THEATRE 125TH ST., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The greatest show—Vaude. all day every eve. MENDELA MARTIRER.

WEBER HALL. MUSIC B'way & 29th St. Mat. To-day & Saturday. WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c. to $1.50.

BIJOU Best Seats $1.50 all Mats. Tel. 1530 Mad. Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day 2:20. MAY IRVIN Last Week. Matinee To-day. MRS. BLACK IS BACK.

GRAND NEW YEAR'S MAT. TO-DAY. LULU GLASER, MADCAP PRINCESS

STAR NEW Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. TO-DAY. THOMAS E. SHEA. Monday Mat. & Evg. Banished by the King.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Wk—Powell and Majiltons.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

AMERICAN MAT. TO-DAY. 25 & 50c. LAST WEEK. SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH.

IN FIELD 7 Theatre, 424 St. Nr. Mat. Sat.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably rain at night; west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,161. C NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City and Newark; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POMP AND DISPLAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Uniforms the Rule at President's New Year Reception.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW PHRASE

"This Is Indeed a Happy Occasion," He Said, Discarding "De-light-ed"—Exclusive Reception Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A more brilliant New Year's reception than that of to-day has seldom taken place in the White House. Uniforms were the rule, and the man who did not have one on was conspicuous. Color was everywhere, and the brilliance of the scene was enhanced by the soft glow from myriads of shaded electric lights.

Rare varieties of palms were disposed effectively about the vestibule and main corridor, while in the great rectangular basins between the vestibule and the corridor palms and ferns formed a striking background for the scarlet uniforms of the Marine Band. In the state dining-room, in the East Room, and in the Red, Blue and Green parlors rare cut flowers were arranged with consummate art and effectiveness, the delicate colors of lilies and orchids being accentuated here and there by a blazing of flaming red or a splash of vivid green.

The receiving party was arranged in the arc of a circle in the South end of the Blue Parlor, facing the party behind the line. Between the two sections was a lane formed by old gold silk velvet rord, through which the guests passed from the Red Parlor to the Green Parlor. Near the entrance to the Red Room the President and Mrs. Roosevelt stood.

But persons who entered the room were liable to meet with an uncomfortable experience if they were so thoughtless as to hold in their hands a handkerchief, a muffler, or any other article of that sort. Neither was any person allowed to enter with a hand in his pocket or behind him.

Standing directly in the doorway was a secret service officer, whose sharp eyes here on the hands of all who passed. Anybody who carried his hand in an unusual way or held anything in it received an admonition and he could not enter unless he conformed to the requirements. The Secret Service leader much when Czolgosz entered the line at Buffalo with a handkerchief wrapped around his hand. An extra detail of police was on duty, as well as several Secret Service officers beside the one in the door.

The beginning of the reception was announced by a flourish sounded by trumpeters of the Marine Band, stationed near the foot of the main stair case. The fan fare signalized the approach of the President. Preceded by his military aide, Colonel Charles S. Ironwell, and his naval aide, Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, President Roosevelt, escorting Mrs. Roosevelt, descended the stairs, followed by the members of the cabinet and their ladies, constituting the immediate receiving party.

The President, as usual, wore a turn-down collar. He wore one when he was inaugurated Vice President, and will undoubtedly wear one when he is inaugurated President. No influence strong enough to induce him to discard this article has yet been discovered or invented. He had on his regulation frock suit and wore a dark four-in-hand tie. But he no longer says "de-light-ed." To-day his way was to smile soberly and say "This is indeed a happy occasion."

The whole corps attended the reception, and their gayety was a feature of the occasion. The absence of the German Ambassador, Baron Sternberg, and his wife, who are the guests of the German Emperor in Berlin, was a matter of distinct note. It was also observed that the Minister from Corea, who had gone to Macon, Ga., to be married to Mrs. Dunlap Ford, had made a hurried journey back to Washington so as not to miss the pleasure of greeting the President on New Year's.

Aside from the Cassini-Takahira incident perhaps the most distinctly interesting event of the day was the way that the receiving party with the President and his wife was made up. Official Washington was very little in evidence here. There were only four wives of Representatives asked to the Blue Room. These were Mrs. Screno E. Payne, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Grosvenor, and Mrs. Joseph Sibley. The Senatorial ladies were Mrs. Fairbanks and her daughter, Mrs. Timmons; Mrs. Cullom, and Miss Fisher, her sister.

Mrs. Alger and her daughter, Mrs. Bailey, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Julius C. Burrows; Miss Helen Cannon, the daughter of the Speaker, and her sister, Mrs. Le Socar, and a guest, Mrs. Loose of Chicago, were among the specially invited guests.

Mrs. Chaffe was the only army woman present. The navy was represented by Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Elliott, wife of the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. This exclusiveness in the make-up of the Blue room party sent a pang to the heart of the official and old residential society of Washington. It is to-night a bitter theme of conversation at many a fireside, where otherwise all would have been joy unrestrained.

The bridegroom and bride of the Diplomatic Corps, Jonkherr R. De Marees van Swinderon, the Netherlands Minister, and his wife, formerly Miss Glover, of this city received a cordial greeting. Aside from their regard for the Minister, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are friends of thebride's family, and there was more than mere official heartiness in the greetings they extended to the representatives of Queen Wilhelmina, who had cut short thir wedding trip in order that they might attend the reception.

President Roosevelt closed his New Year's day by attending the performance by Mme. Schumann-Heink and her company of the comic opera "Love's Lottery" at the New National Theatre to-night. The President, together with Miss Belle Hagner, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Cornelia Landon, Mme. Drolet, and Master Philip Roosevelt, occupied the Presidential box, while Masters Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Kermit Roosevelt, George Russell, Jack Roosevelt, and George Roosevelt were seated in the orchestra chairs just below the Presidential box.

Newark Druggist Dies in Store.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—Alexander M Levy, seventy years old, fortrwenty years a druggist at Congress and Lafayette streets, was found dead in his store here this morning, probably of heart disease.

SHIP BLOWS UP IN MIDSEA.

Seven of Naphtha Laden Marpesia's Crew Picked Up—Eleven Killed.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 2.—The Danish steamship Gallia, which sailed from Hamburg Dec. 8 for Savannah, has arrived here with seven survivors of the crew of the iron Norwegian bark Marpesia, Capt. Jensen, from New York Dec. 9, for Cette. The Marpesia was blown up at sea by the explosion of her cargo of naphtha, and eleven of her crew were killed.

The Marpesia took out from this port 440,000 gallons of naphtha, valued at $44,630. Her agents in New York were Benham & Boyesen.

The Marpesia was an iron three-masted vessel of 1,497 tons gross, and 1,353 tons net. She was built by Reid & Co. at Port Glasgow, Scotland, in 1866, and was owned by C. Hannevig of Christiania, Norway.

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

With Woman in Hansom, Horse Raced Twelve Blocks Through Crowds.

Dashing up Fifth Avenue at a terrific pace, a runaway horse attached to a hansom which contained a woman, ran from Thirtieth Street to Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon before he was stopped. The animal was checked by a mounted policeman, after two men had made unsuccessful attempts to stop him, and had been thrown to the asphalt and cut and bruised.

The runaway several times narrowly missed collision with vehicles. The driver kept the animal in the center of the avenue and his cries, combined with the screams of the woman, gave the hansom a comparatively free way. At Forty-second street, where traffic regulations are enforced, the runaway just escaped a cross-bound car by a few inches. After running more than half a mile, Mounted Policeman Arthur Werner, by leaping over his horses's neck and grabbing the bridle of the runaway animal, brought it to a stop.

The hansom was owned and driven by Samuel Parker, who has a stand at the Grand Central Station. In the hansom was a woman, richly dressed, who fainted when the horse was brought to a standstill. She refused to state her name and address to the police, and when she was revived, called another hansom and was driven away.

Parker was driving north in Fifth Avenue, and his horse, which is a large gray gelding, took fright when opposite the Holland House, at Thirtieth Street. The animal took the bit in its teeth and Parker was unable to stop him. He, however, managed to swerve the animal into the centre of the avenue and shouted to other drivers who were on either side. Throughout the run Parker retained his presence of mind and did all in his power to prevent accident. When the horse broke into a run the passenger started to jump from the hansom. Parker, however, closed the door and prevented her from leaping out. He then devoted his efforts to keeping his horse free from the traffic.

At Thirty-eighth Street a man who heard the screams of the woman and the cries of Parker ran to the centre of the avenue and attempted to stop the animal. He managed to grab the bridle, but was unable to keep his hold, and was thrown to the asphalt and turned several somersaults. He received cuts and bruises and his clothes were ruined, but he refused to give his name. At Forty-first Street Thomas Ralli, of 107 West Sixty-eighth Street tried to stop the runaway. Ralli seized the bridle, but could not hold on. He was thrown to the street after being dragged several yards. He also received several cuts and bruises. It was then that Mounted Policeman Werner, who is stationed at Forty-second Street, made the third and successful attempt to check the frenzied horse. Werner was loudly praised for his act.

SUBMARINE BOATS HELD.

Consignment, Supposed to be for Russia, Delayed at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 2.—The German steamship Adria, with submarine torpedo boats supposed to be destined for Russia lashed to her docks, and a pilot on board, was scheduled to sail at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but is delayed at the ship yards.

Reports of Government interference are current, but cannot be confirmed. Strict secrecy is being observed by all concerned.

RED RIBBON FOR LOOMIS.

French President Decorates Our Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Announcement was made to-day by Ambassador Jusserand that President Loubet of France had conferred upon Francis B. Loomis, the First Assistant Secretary of State, the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, which is the highest but one of the decorations within the power of the President of the French Republic to bestow.

One of the reasons which led to the conferring of the decoration upon Mr. Loomis was the interest aroused in France by his speech in behalf of international arbitration, delivered last September before the Interparliamentary Union.

GERMAN DIET VOTE FOR SALE.

Goes with Large Landed Estate in the Duchy of Mecklenburg.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—A Mecklenburg newspaper prints an advertisement offering for sale a large landed estate carrying the right to "a hereditary seat and a vote in the Diet."

The Vorwaerts (Socialist) says, evidently joking, that the Social Democratic Executive Committee intends to buy the estate so as to put one of the party's followers into the Feudal Diet of that duchy which is the only State of Germany without its own Constitution.

Killed Boy on Dare.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 2.—"I dare you to shoot me," said N. R. Griggs, a twelve-year-old boy, to his companion, an Italian named Pantacosta to-day at Houston. The banter was accepted, and Pantacosta fired a target rifle bullet into Griggs's abdomen, from which death soon ensued. Pantacosta was arrested, charged with murder.

Barnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels. —Adv.

HIGGINS-ODELL DEAL TO MAINTAIN MACHINE

Speaker Nixon in It—Submits Slate to ex-Governor.

BLACK MEN WILL NOT FIGHT

Leaders of Faction Reject Scheme to Oust Odell—Brackett May Continue Opposition Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Probably a quarter of an hour ride in the rain never before had such a tonic effect on any man as the ride which he took with Governor Higgins from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to-day, had on Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. The ex-Governor and present chairman of the Republican State Committee is a man of moods. When he arrived last night he was plainly in the dumps. After he had talked with Secretary of State Obrien, who was one of the most ardent supporters of Frank S. Black for the senatorship, he "perked up some." His talk with Senator Depew apparently improved his disposition still more, and his ride with Governor Higgins to the Capitol to-day completed the metamorphosis.

The best informed opinion here to-night is that Governor Higgins, while continuing to exercise an independence in big matters which will be convincing as to who is the real Governor, will do all that he can to aid State Chairman Odell in maintaining the efficiency of the State organization.

When the State Chairman came to Albany yesterday he was uncertain what the future had in store for him politically. When he left Albany on the 2:15 train, immediately after the inauguration ceremonies, he was confident from the assurances he had received that any attempt which might be made to unhorse him by the bitter political enemies he made by deciding in favor of Senator Depew in the Senatorial contest was foredoomed to failure.

A substantial evidence of the fact that his leadership is to be recognized was given immediately after his return to the Ten Eyck Hotel from the Capitol, when Speaker Nixon went to his room with him for the purpose of having him pass upon the list of Assembly committees which the Speaker had framed. Senator Platt has said that he has a list to submit to Speaker Nixon, but from the developments to-day it can be said with reasonable assurance that the committees which will be announced by the Speaker will be the list approved to-day by Mr. Odell.

Senator John Raines, who will be the majority leader of the Senate, after a talk with Lieut. Gov. Bruce, to-ady announced that the Senate committees would be made up under the rule of priority. That understanding, if adhered to, will preclude the naming of Senator Fisberg of New York as Chairman of the Cities Committee.

It was learned this evening on excellent authority that certain of ex-Gov. Black's supporters, who desired to be revenged on Odell, made overtures to some of the friends of Senator Platt, looking to the deposing of Odell as State Chairman. Their proposition was the re-election of Col. George W. Dunn.

Nothing is likely to come of it, as several of the leaders who were most conspicuous in the movement to elect Black Senator, and who will be most formidable at Albany this Winter, regarded such a movement as the height of folly.

"Lou" Payne, George W. Aldridge, and Secretary of State O'Brien took breakfast together this morning at the Ten Eyck, and came to the conclusion that they would not look for trouble because of their disappointment over the outcome of the Senatorial contest.

Senator Brackett did not come to the inauguration ceremonies. About the only Black supporter on the ground who was slinging to-day vitriol was Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins. He indulged in talk about ex-Gov. Odell's qualities as a quitteer, which were even more stinging than the observations of the Saratoga Senator on the same subject.

It looks very much as if Senator Brackett might have to conduct his insurgent movement singlee-handed and alone this Winter. He is very likely to be in the position Senator Coggeshall was when he constituted, so far as the Senate was concerned, "The independent part of Oneida County."

While Chairman Odell was in conference with Speaker Nixon about the committees this afternoon Senator Depew was holding a public reception in the Ten Eyck. A crowd went to shake his hand and congratulate him. As they passed in they were given a drink of punch, and as they came out they were handed a cigar, which led a Senatorial wit to remark: "The punch was a bracer to enable us to stand one of Chauncey's stories, and the cigar was to soothe us into the belief that it was one of the best we had ever heard."

NIAGARA TURBINES TESTED.

Largest in the World, and Trial Is a Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company, the ally of the Niagara Falls Power Company on the American side of the river, set in motion to-day two of their 5,000 horse power turbines. The officers of the power company, the commissioners of the Niagara Falls Queen Victoria Park, and other guests were witnesses. The trial was a great success.

These are the largest working turbines and dynamos in the world, and their successful operation marks an important era in electrical development. Francis Lynde Stetson of New York and President W. H. Beatty of the Canadian company turned on the power, and each machine under full power developed 12,000 volts and ran without a hitch.

After the test a luncheon was served at the Hospice of Mount Carmel on the high bluff of the Niagara. The guests, including Mr. Stetson, made congratulatory speeches, and the names of King Edward and President Roosevelt were heartily cheered.

Chauffeurs Fined for Speeding.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Paul Satori, chauffeur for Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Harry Stenson, who serves Samuel Untermyer in like capacity, were fined $25 each for speeding their automobiles, by City Judge Kellogg to-day, both pleading guilty. Mr. Untermyer was in court when Stenson was arraigned and they left together.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 3:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

COLORADO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Evidence to Show 18,000 Spurious Votes for Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—Repeaters and those who hired them last Election Day have made written confessions, and written evidence to prove that there were eighteen thousand fraudulent votes cast for Alva Adams in Denver at the late election has been prepared for presentation to the President of the Senate Wednesday afternoon by Attorneys John M. Wildron and James H. Brown.

Since Election Day Attorney Brown has had a large corps of assistants working on a recanvass of every precinct of the city, and while he asserts that there were 20,000 illegal ballots cast at the election of Nov. 8, the affidavits he will file with the records of the new canvass will make the assertion that fully 18,000 spurious votes were cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Harry C. Riddle, Republican member of the Elections Commission, has prepared a minority report on the vote cast in Denver, in which he asserts that gross frauds were practiced by people working under the pay of the Democrats, and that there were enough fraudulent votes cast to turn the result of the election.

DENIES ARMOR PLATE DEAL.

Official of Midvale Company Says They Want Whole Order.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—If the Government divides the $3,000,000 armor plate order which will be given out on Jan. 12, among the Midvale Steel, the Bethlehem Steel, and the Carnegie Steel Companies, it will not be with the consent of the Midvale Company, according to a statement made to-night by an officer of the company.

He contradicted the story that Charles M. Schwab had got the three companies to combine and submit bids differing little in price. The Midvale Company wants the whole order, and will submit bids with that purpose in view.

James F. Sullivan, Vice-President of the Midvale Company, said he had not seen Mr. Schwab, and that he knew of no such action as had been reported. Whether a combine has been effected will be known, he said, when the bids are opened by the Government officers.

OFFER TO HELP COTTON UP.

Webber Says That Southern Farmer Does Not Need New York Aid.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—E. F. Webber, President of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, said to-day that he had received a telegram from New York regarding a proposition by banking interests to render financial assistance to Southern farmers who desire to hold their cotton for higher prices. Mr. Webber said he would take no notice of the telegram because, so far as he knew, it came from no official source, being signed simply with the letter "R."

Mr. Webber said he believed the farmers in the South to be in a position to hold their cotton without financial aid. The small farmer, he said, had marketed enough cotton to carry him over until the next crop, and in many instances had from five to ten bales on hand awaiting higher prices.

CONNECTICUT'S MURDER ROLL

Nutmeg State Rejoices That There Were Only Twenty Last Year.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—Twenty homicides were committed in Connecticut during the calendar year of 1904, thirteen less than the figure for 1903, and three below the average for the past nine years. Seven of the year's homicides were accidental, of which five were committed by boys.

Of the twenty victims of the homicides all but three were males, and in every case the slaying was done by men. One of the slayers is now in State prison under sentence of death; another was executed in November, two have been sentenced to State prison for life for murder in the second degree, and five are serving terms in State prison for manslaughter. Some have not been tried. In three cases the murderers escaped and have not been apprehended.

MOVE IN CALEB POWERS CASE.

Kentucky's Attorney General Wants Court to Declare Him Guilty.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—Attorney General Hays filed a petition to-day for a rehearing in the case of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor William Goebel.

The Powers case now stands with the last verdict of guilty reversed and a new trial ordered. Attorney General Hays appealed for a rehearing on the decision by the Court of Appeals. In other words the court is asked to reverse itself, and let the death sentence stand.

Up to to-day the court was composed of three Democrats and three Republicans. To-day, however, Judge James Cantrill, a Democrat, was sworn in to succeed a retired Republican. There is doubt as to whether Judge Cantrill will sit in the case, as he presided in three trials of Powers in the lower courts.

WINS NEWSBOYS' HEARTS.

Mrs. Duncan Plays Princess Bountiful with $5 in Gold.

Four city newsboys spied Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., as she was alighting from a train in Long Island City yesterday, and followed her to her electric cab. Jimmie Cullen succeeded in asking her first if she wanted a newspaper.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Duncan, who, upon fumbling in her purse, found a five-dollar gold piece. "This is all I have," she continued. "Get it changed and divide with your boy friends."

"Sure," said James, and then gave effusive thanks.

The quartet waited long enough on the Long Island shore to ent a turkey dinner. Then they came to Manhattan, to the theatre, and to peanuts between and during the acts.

CHATTANOOGA'S SPEED, 16.7.

New Cruiser Exceeds Contract Speed of 16.5 Knots an Hour.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 2.—The official record made by the new protected cruiser Chattanooga on her four hours' speed run at sea yesterday was 16.7 knots an hour.

The speed called for by the contract was 16.5. After slight repairs to her machinery are completed the gunboat will be subjected to a twenty-four-hour trial for the purpose of testing her general efficiency.

SARASOTA, FLA., WEST COAST.
Tarpon fishing. Superb climate. Reasonable hotels. Quickly reached via Seaboard Air Line. Office 1,183 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE
Offer low rates and standard service to Florida and the South.—Adv.

STOESSEL, AFTER LONG CONFERENCE, SURRENDERS CITY

Articles of Port Arthur's Capitulation Signed at 4:30 o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon.

REMNANTS OF FLEET OUT

800 Wounded Escape on Ship---Sunken Vessels Blown Up.

MIKADO SENDS HUMANE ORDER

Russian Officers Tell of Sore Straits of the Garrison.

TALK OF PEACE IS NOW HEARD

Roosevelt May Be Asked to Act---Baltic Fleet May Be Recalled---News Kept from Russians---Wild Joy at Tokio.

TOKIO, Jan. 2.—Port Arthur capitulated at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Nogi received from Gen. Stoessel at 9 o'clock last night a letter formally offering to surrender. He appointed officers to meet Russian officers in conference at noon to-day.

The text of Gen. Nogi's telegram announcing the capitulation of the Russian forces is as follows:

"The plenipotentiaries of both parties concluded their negotiations to-day at 4:30 o'clock. The Russian Commissioners accepted on the whole the conditions stipulated by us and consented to capitulate. The document has been prepared and signatures are now being affixed. Simultaneously with the conclusion of negotiations both armies suspended hostilities.

"It is expected that the Japanese Army will enter the City of Port Arthur to-morrow."

An earlier report from Gen. Nogi said:

"At 5 in the afternoon Jan. 1 the enemy's bearer of a flag of truce came into the first line of our position south of Shuishiying and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows:

"'Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same, you will please appoint Commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation, and also appoint a place for such Commissioners to meet the same appointed by me.

"'I take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency assurances of my respect. STOESSEL.'

"Shortly after dawn to-day I will dispatch our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply addressed to Stoessel:

"'I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as Commissioner Major Gen. Ijichi, Chief of Staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your Commissioners Jan. 2, noon, at Shuishiping. The Commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties, and the same shall be exchanged by the respective Commissioners.

"'I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your Excellency assurances of my respect.

"'NOGI.'"

Marshal Yamagata, Chief of General Staff, under orders from the Emperor, dispatched the following cablegram to Gen. Nogi:

"When I respectfully informed his Majesty of Gen. Stoessel's proposal for capitulation, His Majesty was pleased to state that Gen. Stoessel had rendered commendable service toh is country in the midst of difficulties, and it is His Majesty's wish that military honors be shown to him."

It is believed here that the Port Arthur garrison has received liberal terms. There is a general disposition to be magnanimous in view of the garrison's marvelous defense. In military circles the opinion is expressed that the discussion between the Commissioners covered only a few questions, including allowing the garrison to march out carrying their arms, permitting the garrison to return to Russia with or without their officers, and requiring their paroie not to take any further part in the war.

A dispatch from the Japanese Army before Port Arthur received at noon to-day says:

"The enemy's forces occupying Keekwan Mountain and 'Q' Fort, following an explosion at 12:30 this morning, opened a sudden and fierce rifle fire, which suddenly stopped.

"Our scouts were dispatched to the scene, and immediately afterward found the enemy evacuating these places. Our forces immediately occupied these two forts, and also the heights known as 'M' and 'N' south of the forts.

"This morning almost all the enemy's ships, large and small, were blown up in the entrance and inside the harbor. Our offensive movements have been suspended pending the negotiations."

Gen. Nogi's telegram announcing that Gen. Stoessel was prepared to discuss terms of capitulation reached Tokio early this morning, but was not made public until 10 o'clock.

The fall of Wan-Tai, popularly known as Signal Hill, following the loss of new Pan-Lung, is regarded here as a clear indication that the Port Arthur garrison had lost its power of serious resistance.

It is probable that the back of the Russian defense was broken when 203-Meter Hill was captured. The Russians desperately sought to retake that eminence, and sent infantry and marines against it in a series of counter-attacks, fruitlessly losing thousands of men.

FORTRESS A VERITABLE HELL.

Bayonet Main Weapon of Defense for a Month—Ammunition Gave Out.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 2.—The Russian officers have a single word for what the fortress has been for the past five days, during which the Japanese have bombarded and assaulted it ceaselessly nightand day—hell. They use that word unprofanely and convincingly, declaring that the horrors witnessed were beyond any description.

There was not a single spot in town that was safe from shrapnel. Many of the hospitals were hit and the wounded refused to stay in them. Some lay in the streets on heaps of débris, exposed to the bitterly cold weather, and some staggered back to the front, hurling stones and defying the Japanese till taken prisoners or death came mercifully to end their sufferings.

The stock of ammunition, which had been carefully husbanded for months, was almost gone, and it was all too evident that Japan was about to grasp the prize which had cost her an army of men and countless treasure.

Commander Kartzow of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Vlastni said to-night:

"Port Arthur falls of exhaustion—exhaustion not only of ammunition, but of men.

"The remnant of the garrison left had been doing the work of heroes for five days and five nights, but yesterday they reached the limit of human endurance.

"In the casemates of the forts one saw everywhere faces black with starvation, exhaustion, and nerve strain. You spoke to them, but they did not give answer, only staring dumbly.

"The lack of ammunition alone would not have suggested the seeking of terms. Scant ammunition had long been common in the fortress, and during the past month many of the forts had nothing with which to return the fire of the enemy. Golden Hill has had no ammunition for three months.

"The Russians sat in the casemates firing not more than once to the 200 shots sent by the Japanese. When the assault came they repulsed the enemy with bayonets. But the men themselves having existed for three months on reduced rations, were so worn that it is marvelous they stood the final strain so long.

"In fact, for months we held Port Arthur practically by bayonets alone, until flesh and blood could do no more. When a man fell there was none other to replace him. Thus the garrison was gradually worn down. Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill alone cost us 5,000 men. The capture of that hill was the beginning of the end.

"Yesterday Gen. Soessel would still fight. His wound, which was received early in the siege, had been bothering him, but his determination to fight while one man stood had not been diminished.

"'But we cannot fight,' said his Generals. 'Our men cannot move. They sleep standing. They cannot see the bayonets at their breasts. We can order, but the ycannot obey.'

"'Then you Generals fight,' said Stoessel, clinching his fists.

"He seemed fanatical on the subject, but finally he was brought to see reason by the insistence of his subordinates, Admirals Lechinsky and Wiren, Gens. Smyrnoff and Fock, and many others, sometimes with broken voices, urged the step which all dreaded so long.

"I am sure Port Arthur would have sought terms a month ago had it not been for Gen. Stoessel, who with bulldog tenacity steadily refused to permit such action. He had told his Emperor that he would never surrender, and he meant to keep his word.

"The greatest loss suffered by Port Arthur occurred a fortnight ago, when Major Gen. Kondratenko was killed. Officers and men alike regarded him as the brightest star in Port Arthur's firmament. When his death become known the fall in the spirits of the soldiers was plainly visible.

"Gen. Kondratenko was seated in one of the casemates of a certain fort discussing with seven other officers the best way of counter-mining against the Japanese when an eleven-inch shell burst, killing everybody in the casemate.

"Gen. Nogi has taken Port Arthur with his artillery and his tunnels. His rifle bullets were seldom found to be of any use. We constantly endured a bombardment fiercer than any in history. The Japanese periodically assaulted and then, if repulsed, they calmly resumed their bombardments.

"We who came here do not know the terms of surrender suggested by Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Nogi nor the answer to them, having left Port Arthur even before the messenger had been dispatched. The general impression, however, is that Stoessel has proposed that the army shall go free and that he alone be made a prisoner. Even that concession seemed to wrench out the sturdy old man's heart.

SENSATION IN LONDON.

Stoessel's Surrender the One Topic of Discussion—Hayashi's Tribute.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The capitulation of Port Arthur was the sensation of London to-day. It was the one topic of discussion, from the street corners, where groups were sheltered from the driving snow, to the comfortable service clubs, the legations, and the residences and offices of Cabinet Ministers.

Everywhere the utmost admiration was expressed for the defenders and the attacking army, and the probability that Gen. Nogi has made concessions to the gallant Gen. Stoessel was received with much satisfaction.

The announcement of the fall of the Russian stronghold created little surprise in official and diplomatic circles, where it had been discounted by recent events. It was known as early as last October that, notwithstanding the brave showing in the official dispatches, that Stoessel's resources were nearly at an end.

Nowhere, not even at the Russian Embassy, was there a doubt concerning the generosity of the Japanese in arrangement of the final terms.

In diplomatic circles the main question was that of the effect of the surrender. The consensus of opinion was that it would tend in the direction of peace, but none dared venture to say that peace is at hand. At the Foreign Office it was stated that the British Government's attitude is unchanged; that, while peace is most desirable, affairs have not reached a stage where any foreign power could hope to offer its good offices with the assurance that it would be considered a friendly act by either of the belligerents.

At the Russian Embassy the same spirit of determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end was expressed. In fact, it was confidently stated that Russia would only regard the surrender of Port Arthur in the light of a fresh incentive and would spare no efforts for its recapture. First Secretary Poklewsky-Koziel, in the absence of Ambassador Benkendorff from the embassy, gave voice to this sentiment when he said that he felt satisfied the surrender of the fortress would only serve to unite all Russia in the determination to put forth her whole strength in the Spring with a view to retrieving the situation.

The general tone at the Russian Embassy formed a striking contrast to the cheerfulness and activity prevailing at the Japanese Legation. Minister Hayashi was the recipient during the day of hundreds of telegrams of congratulation from all parts of Great Britain and other countries.

MINISTER HAYASKI'S VIEW.

The Minister declined to discuss the probability of peace negotiations. He said, however:

"The fall of Port Arthur will at any rate end the horrible slaughter in one part of the theatre of war, and I sincerely hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace. This depends upon Russia and not upon us. It may strengthen the determination of Russia to continue the war at all costs. Its effect on Japan, however, cannot be doubted. Our fleet is free, and the release of the besieging army gives us increased forces available for services elsewhere. Our base becomes more secure than ever."

Speaking of Gen. Stoessel, Minister Hayashi said:

"The surrender will in no way affect the glory belonging to him and his men nor our admiration for their splendid defense."

Baron Suyematsu, son-in-law of Marquis Ito and former Japanese Minister of the Interior, said:

"Now that we have again got Port Arthur we will not allow any other power to hold it after we have beaten Russia; and I am now more than ever confident that Japan will be victorious. I do not expect the fall of Port Arthur will make much difference with the progress of the war, though Japan undoubtedly will be in a better position."

FIERCE FIGHT NEAR MUKDEN.

Russians Report Repulse of Japanese with Great Loss.

MUKDEN, Jan. 2.—A heavy cannonade and rifle fire commenced on the Russian centre early this morning and continued during the day.

It is reported here that the Japanese attacked in an effort to break the centre, but were driven back with great loss.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, Via Tien-Tsin, Jan. 2.—The positions of the Japanese and the Russian armies south of Mukden have not been materially changed during the last two months. In few places are the lines more than a mile apart, and they are so close before the Japanese left that loud talking in the Russian trenches can be heard.

Though the Russians became very quiet during the first half of December they have renewed the bombardment of the Japanese centre and left in the last fortnight and have selected several points to which they devote most attention. The Japanese usually lie low in their trenches and remain silent. Often several hundred

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shells will be fired in a day without doing any damage, although occasionally a shell strikes a group or kills some careless soldier.

Almost every hour of the day or night artillery is booming or rifles are popping somewhere along the lines. The Russian bombardment usually begins before noon and continues until sunset, but it is often resumed from midnight to the breaking of day.

Frequently sorties are made by the companies or by detachments when the fighting becomes severe. Both armies are using the hand grenade as one of their regular weapons for close fighting. Reconnoitring forces constantly patrol the country on both flanks to guard against offensive movements and to protect the artillery lines of communications.

WASHINGTON VIEW OF VICTORY

Important Effect on the Progress of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The fall of Port Arthur had been looked for daily by those officers of the army and navy who were specially assigned to watch the progress of the war in the East, and the only surprise expressed is that Gen. Stoessel was able to hold out so long.

Regarding the details of the remarkable siege, the effect of the surrender on the termination of the war, and the probable course that will be followed by Japan in further aggressive movements, none of the officers of the War College would express any opinion. The fall of Port Arthur, they say, was fully expected on all hands, and its surrender will result not only in a great loss to Russian prestige, but from a strategic point of view will prove of the highest advantage to the Japanese.

It is the general opinion that the surrender of Port Arthur will enable the Japanese to employ the forces that have been conducting the siege in a movement to force the Russians out of Manchuria, and that it will also enable the Japanese naval forces to concentrate and look after the Russian Baltic fleet, which, it is apprehended, will be annihilated if encountered by the Japanese.

RUSSIA MAY RECALL FLEET.

Rojestvensky's Division Now Off the Coast of Madagascar.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—In British naval circles the prevailing opinion is that the result of the Russian Second Pacific squadron has now become an absolute necessity.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—It is expected that Vice Admiral Rojestvonsky's squadron, in consequence of the face of Port Arthur, will proceed no further in the direction of the seat of war.

TAMATAVE, Island of Madagascar, Jan. 2.—Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's division of the Russian Second Pacific squadron, consisting of five battleships, three cruisers, the transports Kamschatka and Anadyr, and the hospitalship Orel, anchored to-day in the roadstead of Sainte Marie (an island on the east coast.

The despatch boat Libau afterwards visited Tamatave to file despatches. She will rejoin the division this evening.

The Libau reports that the Russian warships are in excellent condition despite the severe storms they have encountered.

ST PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The delay in the Russian cruisers Izumrud and Oleg leaving Suda Bay, Island of Crete, is explained by the Admiralty as being due to the necessity for affecting repairs of their boilers. The ships are new and started on their voyage to the Mediterranean practically in the nature of a trial trip, but it is said that the defects developed are not of a serious nature.

BERLIN AID FOR RUSSIA.

Powerful Financial Influences Rush to Support of Russian Stocks.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The military critics treat the surrender of Port Arthur as the beginning of a new phase of the war, liberating Gen. Nogi's army for co-operation with the armies before Mukden and removing causes of anxiety for the Japanese, who are now able to risk more in attacking Gen. Kuropatkin.

Capt. von Pustan believes the Japanese will now proceed against Vladivostok and destroy the last Russian naval base in the Far East.

Col. Gaedke, (war correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin,) who has now returned from Mukden, says Port Arthur's defense practically saved Gen. Kuropatkin's army, and that the Japanese have lost in the attack more men than the whole Russian garrison numbered.

All the newspapers here eulogize the courage and persistence displayed on both sides.

Russian securities, which are largely dealt in on the Berlin Boerse, stood the shock of the surrender with scarcely a quiver, Government securities losing one-tenth of 1 per cent. and private companies' shares losing from a quarter to half a point.

As soon as the report reached the Boerse powerful financial influence immediately met it with statements that the Russian Government would not deviate in the slightest from its determination to fight out the war, and by repeating the figures recently put forward that Russian finances, as shown by the expenditure of less than $400,000,000 over the usual budget since the war began would permit Russia continuing the war for ten years iwthout reaching a breaking point.

SENT $5,000,000 TO JAPAN.

Secret Out About Gold Engaged Ostensiby for Europe.

A shipment of $5,000,000 in gold was recently made from this city to Japan, but the transaction was so secretly managed that news of it did not leak out until the gold had reached its destination in safety.

The shipment was not made in the usual way, via San Francisco through the medium of the Sub-Treasury. When small shipments are to be made across the continent the gold is paid into the Sub-Treasury here, and then authority to pay out a similar amount is sent by wire to San Francisco. This saves time and freight rates. But in this case the amount was larger than usual, and the employment of the regular method would have attracted general attention. So the gold was engaged, therefore, ostensibly for shipmnt to Europe. It was taken abroad on express care in the custody of a heavy armed guard, and was then taken over the Great Northern Route to Seatle, where it was put aboard one of the ships of James J. Hill's steamship Company for Tokio.

The gold is understood to have been part of the proceeds of the sale of Japanese Bonds, the second series of which was recently offered for subscription. Some weeks ago considerable surprise was created in financial circles by gold engagements for shipment to Europe, although the rate of exchange at the time showed a loss on the transaction. It is now explained that this gold was to be sent secretly to Japan.

800 WOUNDED MEN ESCAPE IN A SHIP

Others on Board of Destroyers Which Also Get Away.

VESSELS AT CHE-FOO DISARM.

Japanese Cruiser and Several Torpedo Craft on Guard In and Outside the Harbor.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 3 (Tuesday.)—A Russian transport with 800 wounded soldiers on board, and accompanied by the destroyers Smirli and Bofki, escaped from Port Arthur on Sunday night in addition to destroyers and launches which have reached this port and succeeded in making the German port of Tsing-Fan, according to a dispatch from there.

The destroyers Skory, Stratni, Vlasini, and Serdity, which reached here Sunday night, were followed in this morning by the Japanese destroyers Asashio, Akitsushima, and Shirakumo, which made a demonstration, but on seeing that preparations were being made to disarm the Russian vessels, went outside again and joined the protected cruisers Akitsushima.

Early this morning two Russian torpedo boats launches got in and seven Japanese destroyers then entered the harbor.

The four destroyers, which arrived on Sunday night, lashed themselves together yesterday, and in the absence of a Chinese warship the Commissioner of Customs took charge of them. He ordered the crews of the destroyers and a number of invalid Russian soldiers who were on board of them to go to the Chinese fort where quarters for them are available. The customs men and details from the guardship are preventing foreigners from going on board the Russian vessels.

The departure of the ships from Port Arthur, it appears, was decided upon at the council of war at which it was determined to negotiate for a surrender of the fortress. Rear Admiral Wiren asked Gen. Stoessel's permission to save the destroyers, &c., which was readily granted. The destroyers, the transport, and the launch crept out of the harbor between six and eleven o'clock on Sunday night without encountering the Japanese.

PARIS DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

Tremendous Moral Effect Favorable to Japan Expected to Result.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The news of the surrender of Port Arthur created a profound impression here and was the universal theme of conversation in official and diplomatic quarters, and with the public generally.

The newspapers discuss the matter at much length and in a tone of sadness. The prevailing French view is summed up by the Temps, which says the historic defense of Sevastopol has now been surpassed, Port Arthur adding a glorious page to military annals, which will long remain unequaled.

Continuing, the Temps points out that the surrender will exert a tremendous moral effect favorable to Japan. The Japanese, the paper says, are now revenged for the loss of Port Arthur after the Chino-Japanese war.

French military critics regard the surrender of Port Arthur as rendering Gen. Kuropatkin's position increasingly dangerous, as the besieging army of 80,000 men is now released and will reinforce the Japanese army in the north.

The hope is expressed in someofficial quarters that the surrender of the fortress will hasten peace, but the prevailing view is that the fall will accentuate Russia's resistance.

Some Paris journals assert that Japanese occupation of Port Arthur will constitute a menace to all Europe, which the Chancelleries should prepare to meet.

TOKIO WILD WITH JOY.

Fortress' Fall Celebrated with Fireworks, Music, and Processions.

TOKIO, Jan. 2.—Tokio is wildly joyous over Gen. Nogi's telegram announcing that Gen. Stoessel has sent a letter relating to the surrender of Port Arthur.

Newsboys crying extras were the messengers who carried the news to the holiday crowds in the streets. The people grabbed the papers and repeated the cries. Thus was the news carried through-out the city, and within a few minutes the firing of aerial bombs and daylight rockets began. Bands appeared and a score of processions formed and surged through the principal streets.

Japan has paid a heavy price for the Russian fortress. The prospect of its early possession cheered the people as no other event of the war has done.

The Emperor's New Year reception and audience to the army and navy officers and civil officials continued this morning. The news from Port Arthur gave additional rest to the general exchange of congratulations.

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YALE JAPANESE JOYFUL.

Orientals, Skeptical at First, Now Plan a Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—The Japanese students at Yale were overjoyed to-day on receipt of the news of the fall of Port Arthur. They were a little skeptical this morning when the first reports of the surrender came in.

"Port Arthur has fallen so often," one of them said, when asked why his countrymen at Yale seemed so cool at the news. Soon the corroboration of the first report spread through the colony and the Japs dashed from room to room embracing each other in their ecstacy.

They said this afternoon that they would have a celebration of some sort soon. There are twenty-four Japanese students at Yale, more than in any American university except Leland Stanford.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:55 A. M.—407 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1 A. M.—79 St. Nicholas Avenue; H. Von Berg; damage, $5.

1:30 A. M.—56 Spring Street; Frank Milie; damage slight.

2:05 A. M.—346 East Houston Street; A. Blas; damage, $300.

9:45 A. M.—517 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Standard Gas Company; damage, $100.

9:50 A. M.—45 Market Street; G. M. Gardiner; damage, $25.

11:25 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Cypress Avenue; Max Aurnstein; damage, $5.

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CASSINI AT WHITE HOUSE.

Dexterously Avoids Japanese Minister —Russia Will Fight On, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—There has been no such New Year's Day for the Diplomatic Corps within Washington's memory. As the different Ambassadors and Ministers assembled, each resplendent in gold lace and decorations, the newsboys were shouting excitedly up and down the streets the extras that contained the news of the fall of Port Arthur. They seemed to be crying their papers the loudest when the carriage of the Russian Embassy drove up and the courtly figure of the venerable Ambassador alighted and turned to help out the Countess Cassini, his daughter, who was attired completely in black, as were also all the ladies of the Russian Embassy.

The Diplomatic Corps had gathered in the state dining room, and before the Russian Ambassador had arrived they had begun to pass down the line to pay their respects to the President. The Japanese Minister, Kogoro Takahira, and Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, had preceded him, and passed on into the East Room, where they withdrew into the recess of one of the windows and engaged in conversation for half an hour. Count Cassini was greeted even more cordially than ever by the President, who took his hand in both of his and asked earnestly after the Count's health and congratulated him upon getting out after his recent illness.

Something of the same character had taken place when he received Mr. Takahira, who had been absent from Washington for six weeks past after undergoing a trying operation for appendicitis. Count Cassini in wishing Mrs. Roosevelt a Happy New Year raised her hand to his lips and imprinted a kiss upon it. He then went on into the East Room and passed near where the Japanese and Chinese Ministers stood talking in low tones. As he approached they stopped talking and turned to greet him.

At that moment Count Cassini appeared to catch the eye of some one on in advance of him whom those around did not see, bowed and smiled and hastened forward without seeing the two diplomats who were waiting for an awkward moment and a half to begin. During the whole occasion the downfall of Port Arthur seemed to be uppermost in the minds of all the diplomats, and they ill-concealed their curiosity to note how the venerable Dean of the Corps bore the sudden sorrow that had befallen his country.

Although he had no official news regarding the surrender of Port Arthur, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, had no hesitation in reiterating what he has repeatedly announced, that the loss of Port Arthur would not have the slightest effect on Russia's determination to fight to the end.

"Russia will pursue the war to the end, and the temporary loss of Port Arthur after such a gallant defence can only spur Russia on to an ultimate victory."

ROBERTS LAUDS STOESSEL.

Wolseley and Baden-Powell Pay Tribute to Commander's Bravery.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—General Stoessel's defence of Port Arthur has elicited the admiration of Earl Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces.

"It was a magnificent defence," said the veteran fighter, enthusiastically. "What a splendid fellow he is, to be sure. How all the world must admire him."

Field Marshal Viscount Wolseleyand Major-General Baden-Powell also pay tributes to General Stoessel, General Powell saying: "It is an honorable surrender after a splendid defence."

The opinions of public men of all ranks have been canvassed, but few of those questioned would venture beyond similar praises of the bravery and tenacity on both sides in the great struggle. Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, however, thinks that in face of such a great blow to her prestige Russia, to reinstate herself, will turn her attention to the north-western frontier of India.

POPE HOPES FOR PEACE.

Says Both Nations Have Proved Their Metal.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The news of the fall of Port Arthur was received here to-day at first with incredulity.

Pope Pius, on hearing the news, exclaimed: "Let us hope that it is an augury that the end of the war is near, now that both nations have proved their mettle."

NEWS KEPT FROM RUSSIANS.

Czar Urged Stoessel Not to Go to Extremities—Talk of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—(Tuesday.)—While there is no longer any doubt in official circles in St. Petersburg that the fate of Port Arthur has been decided and Gen. Stoessel's long and gallant defence ended, news of the surrender has not yet been allowed to reach the public.

Foreign telegrams regarding the matter have been withheld from the newspapers pending the issue of the official announcement here. The Government is following the dictates of its own judgment in this course; but the public so far is entirely unprepared for news which must prove a serious blow when it comes.

The newspapers merely intimate that the defense of the garrison is proceeding as usual; but every one has realized for some time that the end was approaching, and there is no question that the majority, if they were prepared by a preliminary announcement by the Government, could forgivo the loss of the fortress in admiration of the garrison's heroic defense.

Possibly some of the hesitation of the authorities to make announcement of the fall of Port Arthur is due to threats and rumors of radical demonstrations, coupled with the absence of the Emperor, but it is certain that no demonstration is likely which could assume serious proportions, and the radical leaders would be sure to alienate the sympathy of many of the more liberal Russians if they chose such a moment for a revolutionary demonstration.

It has been learned that the last telegram sent by the Emperor to Gen. Stoessel vested the commander of the Port Arthur forces with discretionary powers and urged him to exercise them, rather than allow the defense to go to the last ditch. This may account for the apparently brief time required to conclude the negotiations between the Russian and Japanese commanders, no time having been occupied in communicating with Emperor Nicholas. It is equally certain that Gen. Stoessel did not surrender without previous authorization.

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SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR ONE OF HISTORIC NOTE

Courage and Ingenuity of Foes Never Surpassed.

SOME OTHER GREAT SIEGES

British Defended Gibraltar for Three Years—Features of Attack on Plevna, Sevastopol, and Vicksburg.

All things considered, the siege of Port Arthur must be set down as one of the most remarkable in history. It will be thus regarded on account of its duration, the loss of life involved, the courage, pertinacity and ingenuity displayed by the opposed forces.

Sieges of fortified strongholds always have formed important and conspicuous features of the struggles between warring nations, and some of the most interesting passages in recorded history refer to events of that kind. But as human inventiveness has produced successive improvements in all fighting machinery, whether employed for defense or attack, so the correspondingly increased difficulty of investing and subjecting a fortified place has tended to decrease the number of sieges.

As late as the middle of the eighteenth century the estimated average number of sieges in a campaign exceeded the number of battles by far. In the early part of the last century the relation in frequency between sieges and battles was as 16 to 100, and the tendency continues in the same direction.

It is also safe to say that, as a rule, beleagured places cannot hold out as they once did, before the advent of the rapid-firing gun, the colossal pieces of modern heavy artillery, and the high power explosive. It is not expected that the record of a Gibraltar, which withstood all efforts of a determined and ingenious enemy for more than three years, will ever be equalled again. If, however, not mouly time but conditions be borne in mind, the months of resistance offered by Gen. Stoessel must be said to equal a period two or three times as long in the days of less perfected military art.

Even Gibraltar would have succumbed, had its Governor had to contend with the means employed for the reduction of Port Arthur, and the utter disregard of death displayed by the Japanese. Scanning the records of the achievements credited to Gen. Nogi and the assaulting army, it seems only fair to conclude that before their impetuous onslaught Sevastopol would have had to fall in a couple of months, and Plevna would have been made a brief incident of the campaign. Nevertheless, these three famous sieges form, together with Grant and Sherman's reduction of Vicksburg, the most fitting precedents the past has to offer.

The longest siege that history mentions is that to which the Palestine city of Azoth or Ashdod was subjected by the Egyptian Psammetichus the Powerful in the sixth century before Christ. Herodotus relates that it lasted twenty-nine years. The most famous siege in history, that of Troy, by the allied Greek forces, seems brief in comparison, according to Homer. It lasted ten years to accomplish the destruction of Carthage. The first siege of Jerusalem, by Nebuchadnezzar, lasted one year, five months and seven days.

General Elliott and his 5,300 British troops held Gibraltar against the allied French and Spanish forces under the Duc de Crillon for three years, seven months and twelve days. During that time, however, he was twice reenforced. Constantinople fell under the attacks of the Frenchmen after an investment of only fifty-three days. It took Grant nearly fourteen months to subdue Vicksburg, the final storming of that place being only the climax of a campaign on land and water that has much in common with the one conducted by General Nogi against Port Arthur. "Chinese" Gordon held Khartoum within a few days of a year against the forces of the Mahdi. Sebastopol resisted eleven months.

The shortest siege on record is without doubt that of Alexandria in 1881. It may be said to have lasted only a day. But during those twelve hours 10,000 projectiles were thrown into the city and its fortifications. Antwerp was taken by the French in 1832 in twenty days, and the operations resulting in its reduction have been said to constitute that event "the most regular and scientific" siege in history.

Other sieges famous in modern history lasted as follows: Saragossa, 4 months; Delhi, 4 months and 9 days; Metz, 2 months and 3 days; Strasburg, 1 month and 17 days; Paris, 4 months and 9 days; Mafeking, 216 days; Kimberley, 123 days, and Ladysmith, 4 months.

It is difficult to obtain exact figures in regard to the number of lives lost in the sieges of the past. Those available seem to indicate that the most sanguinary struggle of that kind, in modern times at least, was the taking of Plevna by Gens. Skobeleff and Totleben. Several of the assaults connected with that struggle equaled in loss of life the storming of some of Port Arthur's main defenses by the Japanese. Thus the second great attack, in September, 1877, resulted in the killing of 7,000 Russians in four days, and the Turkish losses must also have been appalling. After the third attack the assailants left 18,500 dead behind on the field. The total cost in life of the Russian victory over Osman Pasha is estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000.

Similar sacrifices of human lives accompanied the taking of Vicksburg by the Federals during the civil war and the reduction of the powerful French fortresses of Metz and Strasburg by the Germans in 1870. In one way times have changed for the better. To-day bloodshed stops as soon as the invested stronghold has surrendered. It was different in the olden days, when fort and city were almost synonymous and the taking of one often meant the complete destruction of the other. After the Romans had scaled the walls of Carthage, the fighting continued in the streets for six days and nights, and did not come to an end until all life was extinct within.

Probably the most horrible event of this kind recorded in history is the taking of the Greek City of Scio by the Turks during the Greek insurrection in 1822. The entire population, said to have numbered 40,000 souls, was slaughtered in a few hours. The same number of non-combatants were killed or died from sickness in Paris during the four months of siege. What losses of this latter kind have been suffered at Port Arthur is not known yet, but there is reason to believe that mortality has largely been restricted to the active defenders.

The ingenuity displayed by both assailants and defenders in their struggle for the Far Eastern stronghold has many precedents in the past, although it may never have been excelled. The devices of Archimedes have made famous the siege of Syracuse by the Romans in 212 B. C. The sieges conducted by Alexander the Great were epoch-making in the history of warfare.

PORT ARTHUR'S LONG AND HEROIC DEFENSE

Attacked Incessantly Since Nan-Shan Battle, 221 Days Ago.

SCENE OF WAR'S BEGINNING

"Gibraltar of the East," Marvel of Military Engineering Science, Was Considered Practically Impregnable.

If the siege of Port Arthur be reckoned from the capture on May 26 of Nannshan Hill at the isthums leading to the Kwan-Tung peninsula, the fortress has been invested for 221 days. Military experts, however, probably will date it from the beginning of the engineering operations on Aug. 3, following the capture of the Wolf Hills four days previously, and according to this calculation the siege lasted 152 days.

"On the one hand there is Japanese energy, on the other there is Russian stubbornness. We shall see which will prevail." So wrote, some months ago, a British military expert who had seen the port Arthur defenses and who had described them in an article in a London newspaper. Japanese energy has prevailed, but at what a terrible price the world is as yet in ignorance. All that is known is that the cost in human life was fearful and that in modern times no military commander had previously dared sacrifice men as Nogi sacrificed them in the Shan-Tung peninsula.

It is probable that if Russia ever had any real fear that Japan would go to war the particulars which have been obtained in regard to the Port Arthur fortifications would not be available. Before last February foreigners who visited the fortress were allowed to drive around the works. They were not, of course, allowed to take photographs or make sketches, but little limitation was placed on their movements, and they carried away a fairly good general impression of the fortifications.

Port Arthur lies in a great amphitheatre, its area encompassed by an oval ring of hills, rising to altitudes of between 1,200 and 1,400 feet. On every one of these hills are semi-closed works, forts the fronts of which toward the enemy on the land side are hidden and protected by mounds or parapets of earth, while their gorges, or sides, away from the enemy, are closed by masonry walls inaccessible to scaling ladders and provided with slits or embrasures for the defenders to fire through.

Designed by Gen. Vernander.

The fortifications were designed by Gen. Vernander of the Russian Engineers. In technical language, they are on the "kaponier trace," that is to say, the ditches are very deep and are defended with kaponiers or projecting turrets of masonry, roofed with earth. They are sunk deep in the earth so as to be immune from the bursting shells of the enemy, and in them are placed quick-firing guns, which sweep the ditches with a hail of iron projectiles.

From Fan-tao-Shan round by Keekwan-Shan, Etse-Shan, and so to the new defensive works between the Liao-thie-Shan Promontory and the sea, runs a chain of over thirty forts and works, mounting at least 200 and probably nearer 300 guns, of calibres up to 11 inches, while on the Tiger's Tail and on Golden Hill are between 100 and 200 more guns facing the sea, some being 12-inch breechloaders.

Under the muzzles of the batteries were stretched wire entanglements to delay the rush of storming parties, while the Russians also provided an extensive system of mines, which did terrible execution among the Japanese.

All in all, Port Arthur was as nearly impregnable as modern methods combined with an immensely strong natural position, could make it. Military experts could find no fault in the defenses, except that one breach in the inner line would be likely to render other forts untenable, a criticism which applies to the majority of strongholds.

The Japanese operations against Port Arthur began with the first day of the war, and have continued without cessation until the fall of the fortress. The midnight attack by Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla on Feb. 8 seriously damaged the Czarevitch, the Retvizan, and the Pallada. The following day the fortress was bombarded, and the Poltava, Askold, Diana and Novik were struck. It was reported that some of these ships were damaged beyond hope of repair, but the Russians, by herculean efforts, succeeded in making all of them more or less seaworthy.

On Feb. 14 the Boyarm was torpedoed by the Japanese and sank. Then followed the various heroic attempts of the Japanese to "cork" the harbor in order to prevent the escape of the Russian ships. Some of these attempts blocked the entrance for a time, but none of them proved permanently successful.

Sinking of the Petropavlovsk.

On April 13 the great Russian battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk by a Japanese mine, Admiral Makaroff and 750 officers and men being killed. Three weeks later the Japanese land campaign on the Shan-Tung peninsula began, sixty transports reaching Hitsewo and disembarking an army for the siege of the stronghold.

On May 15 the Japanese suffered a serious reverse by the loss of the battleship Hatsuse and the cruiser Yoshino.

On May 26 the great battle of Nan-Shan Hill began, and the following day Gen. Stoessel was driven from his positions and forced to retreat. Three days later the Japanese occupied Dalny, which provided an excellent base for the operations against Port Arthur. That stronghold was thereafter cut off from communication with the world on the land side.

In the middle of June Gen. Kuropatkin, as the result, it is believed, of peremptory orders from St Petersburg, sent Gen. Stackelberg and a strong force to the south in an attempt to relieve Port Arthur. The expedition was a disastrous failure. Stackelberg was defeated in the battles of Vafangow and Telissor by Gen. Oku, and made a hurried retreat north, only just escaping complete disaster.

On June 23 the Russian fleet made a sortie, but returned to the harbor. Admiral Togo reported that a Russian battleship had been destroyed, but the report later proved untrue.

On July 10 the Japanese began the preliminary operations before the final attack. They ascended the Kin-Shan Heights and placed batteries there, from which they were able to bombard the town from the land side. There was fierce fighting at the end of July, and both sides suffered severely. Gen. Stoessel reported the repulse of all the Japanese attacks.

Capture of Wolf Hills.

On July 30, however, the Japanese captured the Wolf Hills, six miles north of town, and in consequence on Aug. 3 they drew their lines from Louisa Bay to Takhe Bay and began the engineering operations which really marked the commencement of the siege. The Japanese bombardment became continual, and refugees arriving at Che-Foo all told of the terrible havoc wrought by the Japanese guns.

On Aug. 10 the Russian fleet made its memorable dash for the open sea, with disastrous consequences. Most of the ships were driven back to Port Arthur. The battleship Czarevitch arrived, badly damaged, at Tsing-Tau, where the Germans disarmed her. The cruiser Novik, after touching at Tsing-Tau, endeavored to reach Vladivostok, but was caught by Japanese warships at Sakhalin and sunk. The cruiser Askold, seriously damaged, reached Shanghai, where she was dismantled.

Europe and America, and even the Japanese at home, expected that the fortress would be taken by assault. It is even now doubtful whether Gen. Nogi made any such attempt. That these separate great assaults were delivered is undoubted, but whether they were for the purpose of obtaining anything more than points of vantage necessary for an engineering siege is known only to the Japanese Generals. It is certain, however, that the Japanese ultimately settled down to an engineering siege.

First Great Attack.

The first great attack was begun on Aug. 19 and ended on Aug. 24. All that the Japanese obtained as a result of the six days' struggle was the Banju-Shan fort, and it is said that they lost 14,000 killed and wounded.

Another great attack was delivered on Sept. 19, the intervening time having been employed in cutting the Russians off from Pigeon Bay and in bringing up heavier batteries. The second attack was almost as costly in lives as the first, but certain important positions, such as Erh-lung-Shan redoubt, fell into the hands of the Japanese, from which they were able to carry on their sap work.

At length the main works of the main Russian position were brought under the fire of the heavy Japanese howitzers. Other batteries were able to fire on the ships in the harbor. It appears certain that a large number of the warships were damaged, among others the Peresviet, Pobieda, and Retvizan being mentioned as having suffered severely.

The position of the defenders grew more desperate daily. Terrible reports of the extremities to which they were reduced were taken to Che-Foo by Chinese who had been permitted to leave the doomed fortress. The Japanese blockade was made more effective, though it appears that quite recently one or two vessels carrying war munitions and supplies succeeded in running it. On the land side the engineering siege was pushed with relentless energy, and the Japanese artillery scientifically bombarded the forts, town, and harbor almost every day.

What is known as the third assault was delivered on Oct. 25. The glacis of East Erh-lung-Shan was stormed. A mine was exploded by the Russians, blowing hundreds of the attackers into the air. By sap work, however, a lodgment was effected on the crest of the counterscarp. The Russians made a number of determined counter-attacks, but were repulsed every time, and it is probable that the sorties of the garrison proved more costly in Russian lives than any of the other operations.

One of the two forts on the East Keek-Wan Mountain fell into the hands of the besiegers on Dec. 18, after a brilliant attack, led by Gen. Camijima. It was one of the main defenses of Port Arthur, and its fall was an entering wedge that reduced the complete reduction of the stronghold to a question of time only.

By a desperate dash, in which a force of 3,000 men took part, the army of Gen. Nogi on Dec. 22 forced their way to the fort of Peiyon Mountain, and secured a position in the rear of all the main forts, directly overlooking the city itself.

The great Erh-lung Fort was captured on Dec. 29, after seven dynamite mines had been exploded under its parapets.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION

The AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO and PIANOLA CO.

announce that they have taken over the business of Messrs. George Steck & Co., a nearly half a century manufacturers of

The Steck Piano

A LITTLE over a year ago the announcement was made that the Aeolian Company and the Weber Piano Company had united their interests, forming a single corporation which, with its branches at home and abroad, and, with the various other companies it owns, is the largest manufacturer and dealer in musical instruments in the world.

Beginning with the new year this organization will be further strengthened by the acquisition of the entire business and factories of the old established house of Geo. Steck & Co. Hereafter the main warerooms of the Steck Piano will be located at Aeolian Hall, New York's new musical center, where it will have a home in keeping with its high rank and artistic traditions.

The firm of Geo. Steck & Co. was established in 1857. During all this period, lacking but two years of a half century, the business has continued under the ownership of the family and earliest associates of the founder. Although the management and exploitation of the Steck Piano have always been conducted on thoroughly conservative lines, the business has shown a year-by-year increase in volume, proving that the public's appreciation was based upon recognition of the great merit and artistic qualities of the piano itself.

By his contemporaries George Steck was recognized as an authority on the construction and fine points of a piano. He was appointed a judge on the Piano Commission at the Chicago World's Fair, a carefully selected board of celebrated piano authorities from all over the world. The expert knowledge which George Steck was known to possess accounts for the minute perfection of the Steck piano down even to its smallest details and has resulted in the exceptionally high rank which it has always held in the opinion of the musical world.

Even as far back as 1873, at the great Vienna Exposition, the Steck Piano was signally recognized by the award of first prize. This was not a case where honors were shared and several pianos received "the highest award." There was but one first prize, and that meant absolute superiority. It was won by the Steck in the keenest competition with American and European pianos.

Again, when the Grand Nibelungen Orchestra at Bayreuth desired to tender Richard Wagner a special token of their affection it was a Steck Piano that was selected as the gift. The written expression of Wagner's and Liszt's enthusiasm for this instrument will always stand as a monument to the genius of George Steck and his creation.

In transferring this business to the Aeolian, Weber Piano and Pianola Company, the former owners have given a most substantial expression of their confidence that the Steck Piano's high standards, so zealously guarded for many years, will not only be maintained, but, with the greatly increased facilities and active cooperation of the largest force of musical and mechanical experts ever brought together in a single organization, will be actually advanced.

Until further notice the Steck Piano will be on sale both at 128 Fifth Ave. and at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Special sales of Waists and White Gloves are features of this great Tuesday event.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1905.

When you're down town shopping don't miss lunching at our palatial restaurant—8th Floor

Annual January sale of muslin underwear and hand made lingerie.

OUR 1905 muslin underwear sale will eclipse any previous event of its kind that has ever taken place, not only in this store, but in any store in America. We understand perfectly well that this is a strong assertion, but we intend to live up to it so thoroughly that you'll feel that we were warranted in making the statement. Sale begins promptly at 8:30 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Second Floor.

During the Summer and Fall our representative personally visited all the muslin underwear producing countries of Europe and America, including many of the famous French convents in the immediate vicinity of Paris that are noted for their fine hand-made Lingerie. Therefore we can say to you that all the very finest samples of muslin underwear will be shown during this sale, at prices only possible through the immense proportions of our business.

All of our underwear is made in small towns, away from the smoke and dirt of the large cities, under strictly sanitary conditions. We require every garment to be strictly sun-bleached, giving it an immaculate whiteness.

It is such precautions as these that have made our muslin underwear sales such colossal successes, and it is these features that make all garments on sale superior to those offered elsewhere at prices usually higher than we ask.

We earnestly request our regular charge patrons to make their selections early, especially because of the many attractive buying inducements that will not last throughout the sale because of the limited quantities.

French hand-made undermuslins,

consisting of night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and skirts—there are dainty sprigs of embroidery, finished with hand-worked scallop, and eyelets for ribbon—hand-run pin tucks.

$2.69 for French hand-made drawers.
$3.95 for French hand-made drawers.
$2.95 for French hand-made skirts.
$3.50 for French hand-made night gowns.
$5.00 for French hand-made night gowns.
$7.95 for French hand-made night gowns.
$1.75 for French hand-made chemises.
$2.25 for French hand-made chemises.
$3.85 for French hand-made chemises.

Night gowns

made of best muslin, cambric, nainsook and long cloth—high neck, V neck, round and square neck effects—some in slip-over styles, prettily trimmed with rows of lace or embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—finished with beading and ribbon—some front and back trimmed.

38c. for 59c. night gowns.
49c. for 69c. night gowns.
75c. for $1.15 night gowns.
95c. for $1.35 night gowns.
$1.15 for $1.48 night gowns.
$1.45 for $1.95 night gowns.
$1.95 for $2.50 night gowns.
$2.95 for $3.85 night gowns.

Corset covers

of fine nainsook or cambric—daintily trimmed with fine lace, embroidery, tucks and hemstitching, in the round, square and V neck effects—finished with beading and ribbon in the full French shape and close fitting styles.

To. for 15c. corset covers.
15c. for 20c. corset covers.
25c. for 39c. corset covers.
47c. for 75c. corset covers.
65c. for 85c. corset covers.
75c. for $1 corset covers.
95c. for $1.45 corset covers.
$1.25 for $1.65 corset covers.
$1.45 for $1.95 corset covers.

Drawers Best muslin, cambric and nainsook—all new lace or embroidery designs in the umbrella and regular styles—finished with beading and ribbon—some with French yoke effects.

25c. for 45c. drawers. 75c. for $1 drawers.
35c. for 58c. drawers. 75c. for $1.25 drawers.
45c. for 75c. drawers. $1.25 for $1.75 drawers.
$1.50 for $2 drawers.

Chemises of fine nainsook or long cloth and cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—finished with beading and ribbon, in several pretty styles.

59c. for $1.45 chemise.
75c. for 95c. chemise.
45c. for 65c. chemise.
$1.50 for $1.85 chemise.
$1.95 for $2.80 chemise.

Walking skirts

of muslin and cambric—trimmed with rows of lace and embroidery—some in circular effects, finished with embroidery beading with ribbon drawn through.

95c. for $1.85 Muslin Skirts.
$1.50 for $2.00 Muslin Skirts.
$1.95 for $2.50 Muslin Skirts.
$2.95 for $3.50 Muslin Skirts.
$3.95 for $4.95 Muslin Skirts.
$4.95 for $5.95 Muslin Skirts.
$5.95 for $6.95 Muslin Skirts.

25c. for 45c. short underskirts.
95c. for 75c. short underskirts.
95c. for $1.25 short underskirts.
$1.45 for $1.95 short underskirts.

Unprecedented values in this great annual sale of children's muslin underwear

10c. for children's 15c. muslin drawers—trimmed with hemstitched hem and small plaits—1 to 14 years.

15c. for children's 25c. drawers of Masonville muslin—generous width, continuous facings—trimmed with hemstitching and small plaits above—2 to 16 years.

19c. for children's 30c. drawers of fine cambrics—trimmed with cluster tucking, hemstitching and cambric ruffle—1 to 16 years.

25c. for children's 38c. drawers of superior cambric, ample in width; trimmed with good quality; blind embroidery bands; six well made buttonholes—continuous facings—1 to 16 yrs.

45c. for children's 68c. drawers of cambric; effectively trimmed with deep ruffle; made of two insertions and ruffle of lace; 2 to 16 yrs.

49c. for children's 65c. drawers of cambric; trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery and five hemstitched plaits above; 2 to 16 yrs.

A splendid assortment of styles at 50c., 58c., 68c., 75c., $1 and $1.25.

19c. for skirts of good muslin—full umbrella shape—tucked and trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

49c. for skirts of cambric—ample in width—umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery.

58c. for skirts of cambric—trimmed with deep flounce of insertion and ruffle of lace.

49c. for skirts of cambric—trimmed with deep lawn flounce and several rows of tiny hemstitched plaits.

89c. for skirts of cambric—trimmed with deep lawn flounce—two insertions and ruffle of pretty, new lace.

Other pretty styles at $1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 and up to $3.95.

35c. for gowns of muslin—Hubbard yoke, small plaits—two embroidered insertions—1 to 14.

39c. for gowns of muslin—high neck, bishop effect—neck and sleeves prettily trimmed with hemstitching and cambric ruffle—2 to 14.

58c. for gowns of muslin—square neck, trimmed with pretty hemstitched plaits and hemstitched ruffle—all sizes.

The more elaborate styles at 68c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

10c. to 50c. for children's waists of Canton flannel, jean and fine cambric.

—SEND FOR OUR WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

January sale of the new 1905 corsets at a special reduction.

A TIME when the new contours for the ensuing season are first shown—an event wherein the efforts of months of planning and figuring are conspicuously brought to the fore—enabling us to get the prices down to the lowest quoted during the year.

Second Floor.

Corsets offered at this sale are made during natural dull periods, when manufacturers are willing to accept half regular price in order to keep their expert working forces intact.

We want you to bear in mind that these corsets are made according to the very latest style requirements, and that the shape and sizes are so chosen that we can fit all forms with equal perfection—producing a smart, trim figure.

75c. for $1.25 domestic corsets—medium bust and hip—long over abdomen—graceful curve—made of heavy jean—heavily boned—prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon—sizes 18 to 30.

97c. for $3.50 P. D. and J. B. corsets of imported fine sateen—heavily boned—flat gut—for medium and full forms—medium high bust and medium long hips—black only—sizes 18 to 30.

$1.05 for $2.50 Augustine and Kosmo corsets of heavy coutil—medium full bust and habit hip—gored cut—flat over abdomen—for medium and full figures—heavily boned—lace and ribbon—all sizes—18 to 30.

$1.48 for C. P. French corsets of French coutil, medium high bust, straight front, tapering waist—made of French form bone—also some R. G. corsets—heavy bone, prettily finished with lace and ribbon—18 to 30.

$2.45 for 54 Judic corsets of French coutil—not all sizes.

—SEND FOR OUR WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

Annual sale of infants' white dresses at a saving of ⅓

IT'S a sale that comes as a perfect boon to the mother—reducing the cost of those handsome, dainty frocks for the little folks to about half. You could not begin to buy the material and make them for the prices we quote during this sale.

Second Floor.

There's a dainty style touch to each creation impossible for the home dressmaker to achieve. Write to-day for a special white goods catalogue.

Russian dress, made of good quality white lawn. Back has three box plaits, front trimmed with small tucks; cuffs, belt and collar finished with small tucks; 2 years and girls 2 to 5 years; 50c.; value 75c.

Hubbard style, of superior quality lawn; yoke formed of small plaits, back and front lawn, lace edged, ruffle on neck and sleeves; infants' long 6 months, 1 and 2 years; 25c.; value 39c.

A pretty little bishop dress of fine nainsook trimmed with beading and lace; for the infant's long 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years; 25c.; value 37c.

Long-waisted French dress with full blouse; made of white lawn; 6 to 6 years; value 75c.

French dress with full blouse effect; sizes 2 to 6 years; 81.00; value $1.65.

Russian dress of excellent quality P. K.; 3 large box plaits back and front running full length of dress; belt, cuffs stripping and collar of pique and white or red and white polka dot P. K.; each strap finished with three pearl buttons; 2 to 5 years; $1.48; value $2.25.

Russian dress of superior quality P. K.; 3 large double box plaits back and front; bishop sleeves, with cuffs, long belt, with buttonholes; for boys and girls 1 to 5 years; 98c.; value $1.25.

Hubbard effect, of nainsook; wide skirts, with deep hem; long 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years; 50c.; value 68c.

Blouse dress with long waist of fine lawn; 2 to 6 years; 95c.; value $1.30.

French dress of good quality lawn; 2 to 6 years; 76c.; value $1.00.

French dress, made of a good quality fine white lawn; $1.06; value $2.50.

—SEND FOR OUR WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

The new 1905 embroideries and laces

WE do not think we could give you a better idea of the very unusual values this annual sale offers than to call your attention to the $1.25 embroideries which we are going to sell at 39c. To-day we show for the first time all the new 1905 embroideries, many designs being confined to us exclusively, and outside of this store will not be shown except in the best London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna shops.

Main Floor.

Thousands annually depend upon this sale for their yearly supply of embroideries—the simple announcement always serves to fill our embroidery aisles—prices will prove highly interesting this year.

50,000 yards of the new 1905 $1.25 embroideries at 39c.

50,000 yards of manufacturers' sample and trial lengths of the coming season's newest embroideries are here—they embrace the entire output of several of the largest St. Gall manufacturers and consist of matched sets, odd widths, flouncings, insertions, corset cover embroideries, skirt widths, baby embroideries; in all the newest English eyelet effects; French hand-made effects; blind and open work; nainsook, Swiss and cambric.

10c for values to 25c. | **15c** for values to 35c. | **26c** for values to 75c. | **39c** for values to $1.25.

5,000 yards 27 and 21 inch beautiful Swiss flouncings for children's dresses, for skirt purposes, regular 50c. to 75c. embroideries, at 29c. yard.

19c. for 35c. corset cover embroideries—13 to 15 inches wide, on fine cambric.

69c. for $1.25 27-inch combination lace and embroidery skirtings. | 95c. for $1.50 27 and 45 inch combination lace and embroidery skirtings.

Also a comprehensive showing of all the newest ideas in embroidery, matched sets, in the new English effects, all-overs, flouncings, &c., &c., new button effects, new sheaf of wheat effects, new linen embroidered effects in bandings, &c.

Annual January introductory sale of the new 1905 laces.

For the first time in New York we hold a sale of an importer's line of broken sets and odd widths. They came to us at a very special concession, enabling us to offer new 1905 laces as long as they last at less than half.

Broken sets, odd widths, German Vals., Point de Paris, Cluny, Mechlin, Malines, &c., &c.; all beautiful new effects at half import prices.

10c., worth to 25c. 15c., worth to 35c. 25c., worth to 75c.

—SEND FOR OUR WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

Advance sale of the new 1905 all wool French challis at 47c.

WHEN the challis season is at its height you'll have to pay at least 75c. for these challis. We allow 500 pieces only to go into our annual January sale at this price. Handsome effects, suitable for all purposes.

Main Floor.

47c All wool imported French challis direct from one of the leading French weavers—all new 1905 spring effects, many of which are exclusive, having just enough for this sale. Very rare and artistic designs in floral effects, Dresden and Persian stripes, neat figures with the new Dresden and Persian borders—all full 30 inches wide. We want to impress upon you that this sale marks the opening of the new Spring styles, and that every yard is all wool—not cotton warp—but all wool—at 47c. **47c**

—SEND FOR OUR WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

Special notice to women requiring large sizes.

WE HAVE given their wants particular consideration and believe we have the finest line of night gowns, drawers, skirts and corset covers in cambric, nainsook and muslin to be found in New York. All are priced moderately, and we are prepared to supply all stout women with garments that will be satisfactory to the highest degree.

Second Floor.

—SEND FOR OUR WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

Annual sale of men's white dress shirts and night shirts.

PRICES are near half during this sale—an event that has been one of New York's foremost fixed features for over a quarter of a century—a sale always looked forward to by men who have been in the habit of annually awaiting this unapproachable buying time.

39c for 55c. white shirts—600 dozen men's white unlaundered dress shirts of medium-heavy weight fine quality white muslin—four ply linen bosoms, eyelets—shirts are made fully gusseted, double stitched—bodies extra wide and full—regulation length—cushion neckbands—reinforced front and back—shirts come in two sleeve lengths—regular length or short bosom—open back only—a regulation 55c. shirt, on sale one week at 39c. each.

Main Floor.

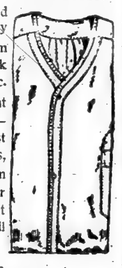

69c for $1 laundered dress shirts—150 dozen men's hand laundered white full dress shirts—extra large four ply bosoms—bodies full length and width—perfect fitting, fine firm quality cloth—made in two sleeve lengths—open front and back or open back—all sizes of each—our regular $1 dress shirt—at 69c.

49c for 59c. and 69c. night shirts—250 dozen men's night shirts of fine grades—extra wide and full—54 in. long—two lots secured, especially for this week's selling at exact cost of producing—of fine light-weight white cambric—collarless, pearl buttons and fast colored trimmings—also a medium weight plain white muslin shirt with the regulation turnover collar and trimmed with fast color trimmings—collar, pocket and cuffs—pearl buttons—these are two shirts that usually sell at 59c. and 69c. each.

Main Floor.

—SEND FOR OUR WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

Annual January sale of housekeeping and hotel linens and white goods

TO-DAY (Tuesday, January 3,) we inaugurate our annual sale of housekeeping linens, hotel linens, bedspreads, sheets, pillow slips and white goods—a sale that is conceded to offer the supreme buying advantages of the year. If there is one thing we take special pride in more than another it is our great linen store and this annual sale. It has been our custom for years to offer unapproachable values and the very highest standard of quality in these several lines during this sale, and at no time or place can values of such commendable character be secured at the prices quoted during this sale.

Main Floor.

Of course, you can well understand that this is not an ordinary sale, gotten up in a day or so, but a sale that requires months of preparation—allowing our representatives ample time to search the European and American markets in order to bring together a character of merchandise that will be in keeping with the Simpson Crawford Co.'s standard:

The main features of the tremendous selling of linens will be:

20,000 pieces of the finest French decorative linens at 50% off.
15,000 pcs. hand drawn German hemstitched linens at 40% off.
5,000 very fine hemstitched table cloths from Austria, 33⅓% off.
10,000 doz. breakfast and dinner napkins from Scotland, 25% off.
12,000 high grade Turkish bath towels from Penna., 25% off.
25,000 yds. fine white Persian lawn from New England, 50% off.
15,000 yds. muslin and white cambric from England, 25% off.
5,000 high quality white bed spreads from Marseilles, 33% off.

Ready made sheets and pillow cases.

Not only a superior standard of merchandise, but prices are undoubtedly the lowest quoted during the year.

Pillow cases—two sizes—42x36, 45x36—usually sell at 12½c.—during this sale at **8c.**

Pillow slips—5,000 extra fine slips—45x36—never have been sold for less than 16c.—at **12½c.**

Ready-made sheets—10,000 ready-made sheets of a very superior strong bleached sheeting—2½-inch hems—laundered ready for use—

54x90, for single beds, **36c.**
72x90, for ¾ beds, **48c.**
81x90, for double beds, **55c.**
90x90—extra size beds, **60c.**

Muslin, cambric—it has been a long time since you could buy this quality of muslin and cambric at this price—all fine white goods—fully one yard wide, fully bleached muslin and 36 inch bleached cambric, especially made for women's and children's undermuslins—5c. and 10c. quality, **5c.**

White Persian lawn—15,000 yards of fine white Persian lawn—40 inches wide—will be very popular for waists and gowns this year—the 35c. quality, during this sale, **19c.**

Fancy madras—10,000 yards in white, brocaded, dotted and scroll effects—mercerized finish—the 35c. quality, **19c.**

32-inch Victoria lawns, special at **10c.**

36-inch English nainsook—sells regularly in 12-yard pieces at $3.00—special, **$1.50.**

Fancy linens ½ price—hundreds of pieces of very fine hand-made Arabian lace, Renaissance lace and Italian lace.

Hand made plate doylies—very fine finger bowl doylies—originally imported to sell at 50c. to $2—a few are worth $3—while they last at **25c., 50c. and 75c.**

Renaissance centre pieces—those handsome 18 and 20 in. pieces—round or square—all lace and with linen centres—would be very good bargains at $1.50—special at **59c**

Renaissance scarfs in various designs:—

$1.50 for regular $2.50—20x36 scarfs.
$1.95 for regular $3.95—20x54 scarfs.
$2.50 for regular $5.00—20x72 scarfs.

St. Gall scarfs and Shams—which regularly sell for $1.50 each—during this sale will be, each, **55c.**

Send for Simpson Crawford Co.'s White Goods Catalogue.

Mammoth sale of bath and huck towels.

Thousands in each individual lot—values are positively unprecedented—a rare opportunity for large users—hotels, schools, institutions and boarding-houses.

19c. Turkish bath towels at 12½c.
30c. Turkish bath towels, 20c.
39c. Turkish bath towels, 25c.
12c. Huck towels, hemmed, 7½c.
16c. hemstitched huck towels, 12½c
16c. knotted fringe damask, 12½c.
28c. all linen huck towels, 20c.
39c. hemstitched hemmed, 25c.

35c. hemstitched Webb's old bleached towels at **25c.**

Remarkable sale of quilts and blankets.

59c. for full size spreads—value 75c.
80c. for full size spreads—value $1.10.
$1 for full size spreads—value $1.50.
$1.25 for full size spreads—value $1.95.
$1.95 for Marseilles quilts—value $2.75.
$2.50 for Marseilles quilts—value $3.50.
$2.50 pair for woollen blankets—value $3.50.
$3.00 pair for woollen blankets—value $3.95.
$3.50 pair for woollen blankets—value $4.50.
$4.50 pair for woollen blankets—value $5.95.
$5.00 pair for woollen blankets—value $6.85.

Fine pattern table cloths and napkins.

It's hardly necessary to impress upon you the bargain importance of this sale—sufficient to say that prices are the lowest ever quoted by this house—and a comparison, we think, will lead you to admit that prices as low as these have never been quoted before by any house—quality considered.

Superior quality satin damask table cloths.

$1.50 for 2 yd. size—value $2. **$2** for 2½ yd. size—value $2.50.
$2.50 for 3 yd. size—value $3.

All linen $1.95 napkins, 5-8 sizes.....$1.50
All linen $2.25 napkins, 22x22, at.....$1.75
$2.50 breakfast and dinner napkins, now at.....$1.95
$5.00 extra large napkins, double damask, 26 inches.....$3.75

Restaurant and hotel napkins.

Silver bleached—hemmed, ready for use—value $1.50; at, per dozen, $1.

Send for Simpson Crawford Co.'s White Goods Catalogue.

Hand drawn linens—handsome Austrian linen—hemstitched and one, two and three rows of openwork—doylies, centrepieces, scarfs, tray covers, tea cloths, luncheon cloths, &c.; prices are about half.

5c. and 8c. for doylies—various sizes—worth up to 15c.
10c. and 25c. for centrepieces, tray cloths—4 different styles of open work—worth up to 50c.
39c. and 49c. for dresser scarfs, shams, centrepieces, carving cloths, sideboard scarfs—large range of designs—values up to $1.
69c. and 75c. for lunch cloths, tea cloths, buffet and sideboard scarfs—of all linen, hand drawn work—various sizes—values up to $2.

Table damask by the yard in large assortment, of the very newest designs.

Full bleached satin damask, 63 in. wide—all linen—value 60c. yd.—at **45c.**
Full bleached satin damask, 66 in. wide—all linen—value 80c. yd.—at **68c.**
Full bleached double damask, 72 in. wide—new patterns—value $1 yd.—at **85c.**

Hemstitched table covers, for breakfast, luncheon or dinner—silver bleach German hemstitched damask cloths.
At. .8-4, **$1.00** 8-10, **$1.50** 8-12, **$1.95**
Silver bleached hemstitched damask table cloths:—
At. .8-4, **$1.50**—value $2.25 8-10, **$1.95**—value $2.75

The new fancy wash goods for 1905.

The first showing of the new 1905 cottons—a marvel of beauty—suggesting the pretty gowns to be worn this year—ideal creations from France, England, Germany, Scotland and America, delineating the handsomest and daintiest designs, weaves and colorings that will be shown this year—new and beautiful floral effects, silk and cotton mixed, many new ideas in checks and plaids—many exclusive designs that will not be shown later on.

100,000 yards of pretty Knicker effect suiting, for early Spring wear, in pretty colorings—tan, green, gray, blue—made to sell at 20c. yd.—special at **12c.**

100,000 yards of mercerized suitings—in plain colors, with raised dots and stripes, in the following colors:—Brown, champagne, navy, black, green, light blue, pink, white—made to sell at 35c. yd.—special at **16c.**

10,000 yards of pretty floral silk organdies—most dainty printings—very fine sheer silk and cotton fabric—value 50c.—at, yard, **29c.**

Handsome and fine quality silk mull, all the leading colors, including the new shade of green—28 in. wide—value 18c.—at **12½c.**

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

The JANUARY WHIRL OF WHITE

Opens the Doors of the New Year

We announce this January occasion with considerably more than usual enthusiasm. In a great many ways we have reached out far in advance of past efforts, and have accomplished things that are as much of a delight to us as they will be to the women who select from these garments.

On the other side of this page is told the story of the exquisite Paris-American Underwear, an achievement that will arouse the enthusiasm of every woman who loves dainty undergarments.

And this special effort has inspired us with new thought all the way through the other lines of underwear. There is more daintiness to the garments, and more refined and artistic finish all the way through, from the simplest to the most elaborate pieces.

The whole store seems filled with the bright, fresh, beautiful white garments, and women will enjoy choosing while the first freshness is still on them.

You cannot buy a badly made garment, or one that is unworthy in either fabric or trimming in the entire collection, no matter how little you pay. Most of the story is as well known by you as by us. For the rest we invite you to come, with the assurance that you will be delighted and well repaid for your visit today. The brief stories of the garments follow:

NIGHTGOWNS

At 38c—Of muslin, three styles; high or V neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion and plaits; or embroidery and insertion; others with yoke of plaits, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle. Three to a buyer.

At 50c—Of muslin; V neck, trimmed with embroidery and plaits.

At 65c—Of cambric; low neck, long or short sleeves, trimmed with lawn ruffles, Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or yoke of fine plaits.

At 75c—Of cambric or muslin, four styles; high, low or V neck, trimmed with embroidery; others with hemstitched plaits.

At 85c—Of cambric or muslin, seven styles; high, low or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or embroidery; others with hemstitched ruffle.

At $1—Of cambric or muslin, ten styles; high, low or V neck, trimmed with embroidery insertion and cluster plaits; others with hemstitched yoke; some ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.25—Of cambric or muslin, four styles; high or low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; yoke of blind embroidery; others trimmed with hemstitching or embroidery.

At $1.50—Of cambric, eight styles; V or high neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; low neck, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon.

At $1.75—Of nainsook or cambric, six styles; low or V neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others with lace and ribbon.

At $2—Of nainsook or muslin, three styles; high or low neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or hemstitching, ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.75—Of cambric or nainsook; low, high or V neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others with lace and insertion; all ribbon-trimmed.

Others up to $15.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of muslin, two styles; cambric ruffle with plain hem and plaits above. Three to a buyer.

At 25c—Of cambric or muslin, four styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above; also with lawn or cambric ruffle; hemstitched hem and plaits.

At 35c—Of cambric, two styles; ruffle of lawn trimmed with torchon lace and hemstitching; or lawn ruffle, with hemstitched plaits and fancy stitching.

At 50c—Of cambric or muslin, five styles; trimmed with embroidery ruffle, or Valenciennes lace; others with lawn ruffles, hemstitched hem and cluster plaits.

At 75c—Of cambric or muslin, three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or embroidery and hemstitched plaits; others with deep ruffle of embroidery and plaits above.

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric, six styles; trimmed with handsome embroidery, in blind or open effects; others with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.25—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or lawn ruffle with lace edge, ribbon-trimmed; also deep ruffle of blind embroidery insertion and plaits.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric, three styles; trimmed with neat embroidery in blind or open effects; others with lace and insertion, ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.75—Of cambric or nainsook, three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; others with embroidery in open or blind effects.

Others up to $4.50.

SHORT PETTICOATS

At 25c—Of cambric or muslin; hemstitched ruffle.

At 35c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; hem-stitched hem and plaits.

At 50c—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or embroidery; others with lawn ruffle and hemstitched plaits.

At 85c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and hemstitched plaits, or with neat embroidery.

Others up to $3.25.

LONG PETTICOATS

At 50c—Of muslin; deep flounce of cambric; hemstitched hem and plaits.

At 75c—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn; hemstitched hem and cluster of plaits.

At 85c—Of cambric or muslin; three styles; trimmed with embroidery; or torchon lace and insertion; or umbrella ruffle with hemstitched plaits.

At $1—Of cambric; seven styles; trimmed with torchon lace insertion, or point de Paris lace and hemstitched plaits; others with emroidery or umbrella ruffle of lawn with hemstitched plaits in clusters.

At $1.25—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits, or deep flounce of lawn with large hemstitched plaits.

At $1.50—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or embroidery; others lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.

At $1.75—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or torchon lace; others with embroidery.

At $2.25—Of cambric; three styles; trimmed with embroidery and plaits.

At $2.75—Of cambric; seven styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace; others deep flounce of embroidery with open or blind patterns.

At $3.75—Of cambric; three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or deep ruffle of handsome embroidery.

Many other styles up to $20.

CORSET COVERS

At 8c—Of cambric; two styles; V neck; trimmed with lace or embroidery. Three to a buyer.

At 18c—Of cambric; low neck, trimmed with torchon lace, draw-string at waist.

At 25c—Of cambric; two styles; low or V neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed; tight-fitting, or draw-string at waist.

At 35c—Of cambric; two styles; V or square neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery, tight-fitting or draw-string at waist.

At 50c—Of cambric; six styles; low or V neck; trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon, tight-fitting or draw-string at waist.

At 75c—Of cambric or nainsook; four styles; lace or embroidery trimmed; low neck, with ribbon draw-string at waist.

At $1—Of nainsook; three styles; trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon or neat embroidery and ribbon; draw-string at waist.

At $1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with dainty embroidery and ribbon or Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon.

Others up to $3.75.

CHEMISES

At 25c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery edge.

At 35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle.

At 50c—Of nainsook or cambric, two styles; round neck, trimmed with neat embroidery or Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric; three styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion and ribbon, or torchon lace and ribbon, also blind embroidery and ribbon.

At $1—Of nainsook; four styles; low neck, trimmed with lace and ribbon or embroidery and ribbon; some have trimmed ruffles on skirts.

At $1.25—Of nainsook or cambric; three styles; round neck, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon or neat embroidery and ribbon; some trimmed skirts.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; four styles; trimmed with neat embroidery or Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon; trimmed ruffles on skirt.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; five styles; round neck, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon or neat embroidery.

Others up to $5.

The First Appearance in Any Sale Of "Paris-American" Undergarments

An epoch, a new stage in White Sale History. Not content with superiority along known lines we go farther.

For the first time there appear in a White Sale the exact duplicates—not copies, not adaptations—the exact duplicates of fine French model undergarments, made in America and sold at half the cost of the originals.

We chose the French models and the man to reproduce them. The garments bore convent-made embroideries of a kind not to be found in America. So he sent to Appenzell in Switzerland and had precise copies made on hand-looms.

Then special nainsooks—a little better, with a little more body than usual—were manufactured to match the embroideries.

After that, fifty expert workers and the skilled nuns in a Delaware convent spent two months working on the garments alone.

They are truly *French* underwear made in America.

The man who made them, says:

"We never made anything like them before, and we have not made anything like them for anyone else; could not duplicate the lot, if you ordered me to, under four months' time."

Besides the hand-loom embroideries, there are other new and exquisite touches on these underclothes—such as fine real torchon, or German Valenciennes laces which can hardly be told from the real in color and mesh; delicate French veining, used to set the ruffles and embroideries into the materials; fine wash ribbons.

At least twenty-five different styles to choose from in these Paris-American underclothes. And they bear these simple, unaspiring White Sale prices:

Paris-American Drawers

At 50c—Of soft cambric; trimmed with embroidery and plaits.

At $1—Of nainsook, with deep ruffle of embroidery; trimmed with beading.

At $1.50—Of nainsook, with circular ruffle, trimmed with lace.

Paris-American Nightgowns

At $2—Of nainsook; trimmed with embroidery and ribbons.

At $2.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with cluster plaits, embroidery, fancy stitching and ribbon.

At $2.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with dainty lace, embroidery and beading; round neck, with short sleeves.

Paris-American Corset Covers

At $1.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes insertion, lace edging, embroidery and ribbon.

Paris-American Chemises

At $1—Of nainsook, with handkerchief yoke, trimmed with Valenciennes lace ribbon.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; embroidered yoke; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $2—Of nainsook; yoke of lace and featherstitching; trimmed with ribbon.

At $2.75—Of nainsook; yoke of fine plaits; trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and ribbon.

All chemises have trimmed skirts.

Second floor, Tenth st.

About 49,000 Yards of White Wash Silks

These are the staple Pongees and Shantungs used for all sorts of dress purposes, underwear, nightgowns, pajamas and children's dresses—any garments that require laundering. All are perfect new silks this season, and they are the most staple silks that are woven. While the reductions are not sensational, they are positive and mean much more on goods of this character than they would on fancy silks:

White Japanese Habutai Wash Silks

20 in. wide, at 20c, 25c and 30c a yard.

The 20c and 25c grades sold in Basement.

27 in. wide, at 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 a yard.

36 in. wide, at 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 and $1.25 a yard.

Real Hand-made Imported Shantungs

19 inches wide, in pieces of nineteen to twenty yards, at $11.50 a piece, or 65c a yard; at $14 a piece, or 75c a yard; at $15 a piece, or 90c a yard.

26 inches wide, in pieces of fourteen to fifteen yards, at $11.50 a piece, or 85c a yard; at $13.50 a piece, or $1 a yard; at $15 a piece, or $1.10 a yard; at $16 a piece, or $1.25 a yard.

33 inches wide, in pieces of nineteen to twenty yards, at $18 a piece, or $1 a yard; at $20 a piece, or $1.15 a yard.

White Imported Pongee Silks, 21 and 22 in wide, in pieces of sixteen to seventeen yards, which cannot be cut; stylish suiting silks that wash perfectly; at $12.50 a piece.

Domestic All-silk Pongees

23 in. wide; regularly 50c, at 35c a yard.

36 in. wide; regularly 75c, at 55c a yard.

Heavy White Corded Wash Silks, in checks and stripes; 19 in. wide; the 50c quality, at 40c a yard.

White and Ivory Washable Taffeta Silks, for dress purposes and linings; 19 in. wide; regularly 75c, at 60c a yard.

New Imported Habutai Wash Silks, in white grounds, with fine line checks and stripes in colors; desirable for waists and children's dresses; 19 in. wide, at 55c a yard. Rotunda.

White Sale Table Linens

These reductions are made direct from our own former prices, which have always stood as the very lowest prices on equal Table Linens to be found in this country. If reductions were quoted as from regular market values, some of these prices would seem quite sensational.

Housekeepers will judge for themselves when they see them:

TABLE CLOTHS

Extra fine French grass-bleached Table Cloths, bordered all around, unhemmed; in five choice designs:

2 yards square, at $2.50 and $6.15, from $3.75 and $9.25.

2 x 2½ yards, at $2.85 and $8, from $4.25 and $12.

2 x 3 yards, at $3.35 and $9.15, from $5 and $13.75.

2½ yards square, at $4.15 to $12, from $6.25 to $18.

2½ x 3 yards, at $4.85 to $12, from $7.25 to $19.50.

Other sizes from 2½ x 2½ yards, at $6.35, from $9.50, up to 2½ x 5 yards, at $21.50, from $32.25.

Matching Napkins, for some of the cloths, at $8.50 to $13.50 a dozen, from $5.25 to $20.25.

Grass-bleached Flemish Dinner Cloths, in broken sizes, from a 2 x 2½ yard cloth at $7.65, from $7.50, up to a 2½ x 4-yard cloth, at $11.25, from $15.

Dinner Napkins to match, full size, 26 x 26 in. square, at $6.75 a dozen, from $9.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

Cream white Irish Table Linen; bleaches quickly and wears longer than much more expensive bleached qualities, 62 inches wide, at 50c a yard, from 65c; 70 inches wide, 65c a yard, from 75c. Extra fine grade, 72 inches wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.15.

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, 64 inches wide; specially imported as our leader to sell at 50c a yard; now at 40c a yard.

A finer grade, 67 inches wide; imported to sell as a leader at 60c; now at 50c a yard.

Irish Damask Table linen, 2 yards wide; at 65c a yard, from 75c; 85c a yard, from $1; 95c a yard, from $1.15; $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Scotch full-bleached Linen, 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Heavy Scotch Double Damask, 2 yards wide, at $1.35 a yard, from $1.75.

Grass-bleached German Linen, in designs made specially for us; 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.25.

COLORED COTTON TABLE COVERS

German Hemmed Colored Table Covers; red, blue and olive combined with white: One yard square, 35c each, from 50c; two yards square, $1.50 each, from $2.25; 2 x 2½ yards, $2 each, from $3.

NAPKINS

Cream white damask Napkins, 18 in. square at 75c a dozen, from $1.

Silver-bleached Bohemian dice Napkins, 22 in. square, at 85c a dozen, from $1.10.

Half-bleached German damask Napkins, 18 in. square, at $1.25 dozen, from $1.75.

Silver-bleached German damask Napkins, 24 in. square; all hemmed ready for use; at $1.75 a dozen, from $2.25.

Dinner Napkins, 24½ in. square, at $2 and $2.50 a dozen, from $2.50 and $3; 26 in. square at $3.75, $4.50 and $5 a dozen, from $4.50, $5.25 and $6.

TOWELING

Checked glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; assorted colors and patterns; regularly 12½c, now 8c a yard.

Bleached Scotch crash Toweling, 17 in. wide, colored border; was 10c, now 8c a yard.

Unbleached twilled crash toweling; Turkey red border; 17 in. wide; regularly 11c, now 9c a yard.

Bleached Scotch huckaback Toweling, 20 in. wide, regularly 20c, now 15c a yard; 22 in. wide, regularly 22c, now 16c a yard.

TOWELS

Bleached Scotch huckaback Towels, 17 x 34 in.; washed and hemmed; at 12½c each; 18 x 37 in., 16c each.

Grass-bleached German huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; all-white or colored borders; 19 x 37 in., at 20c each.

Damask-bordered huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; 21 x 40 in., at 25c each.

Grass-bleached German huckaback towels; hemstitched ends; 20 x 36 in., at 25c each; handsome damask border, all-white, 23 x 40 in., at 25c each.

Bleached plain crash Roller Towels; 18 in. wide, cut 2½ yds. long and made up, at 33c ea.

BED LINEN

Grass-bleached German Linen Sheets, Hemstitched. Single bed size, 72 x 90 in., at $3.25 a pair. Double-bed size, 90 x 96 in., at $4 a pair.

A much finer quality—Single-bed size, 72 x 90 in., at $3.75 a pair. Double-bed size, 90 x 96 in. at $4.50 a pair.

Bleached Irish Linen Pillow-Cases. Hemstitched; 22 x 36 in., at 75c a pair.

Irish and German Linen Pillow-Cases. Hemstitched; 22½ x 36 in., $1 a pair.

Hemstitched and Hand-embroidered Linen Sheets. Single-bed size, $5 each, from $7; double-bed size, $6 each, from $8.50.

Third floor.

Garments for Children

In preparing the garments for the Children's White Sale, we kept these three things—Beauty, Comfort, Good Wear—in mind to the exclusion of all else. We forgot, for the time, the low prices at which the garments were to be sold. Only remembered how good they had to be.

CHILDREN'S NIGHTGOWNS

Some of excellent muslin, others of fine cambric, all beautifully made. In every conceivable good style—with cluster plaits, embroidery, hemstitching, featherstitching, braiding, beading, ribbon. You can scarcely desire a style that is not here. Sizes for 4 to 14 years. 38c, 50c, 65c, 85c and $1.

INFANTS' LONG DRESSES and SKIRTS

A wonderful assortment. Not only for the remarkably low-priceness, but for its great beauty and variety. This list will give a mere hint of an assemblage no mother can afford to miss:

At 25c, 38c and 45c—Infants' Long Slips; eight styles; cambric or nainsook; prettily trimmed.

At 50c to 85c—Infants' Long Dresses; twenty-one styles; nainsook; extremely plain or elaborately trimmed.

At $1 to $1.75—Infants' Long Slips in a multitude of beautiful styles; fine nainsook; some hand-embroidered.

At $2 to $3—Infants' Long Slips of fine nainsook; nine exquisite styles.

INFANTS' PETTICOATS

At 50c to $1—Long Petticoats of nainsook, in seven pretty styles. Finer petticoats, too, to match the dresses.

MOTHER HUBBARD DRESSES

In sizes for babies of 6 months to 3 years. Bishop and yoke effects. Some of nainsook, some of lawn, with every sort of dainty trimming—laces, insertions, embroideries, plaitings—or very fine and plain.

Nine styles, at 38c to 70c.

Eighteen styles, at 75c to $1.

Five styles, at $1.25 to $1.75; of English nainsook or Persian lawn.

And many charming models, at $2.25 to $2.50.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES

Fine lawn dresses in the most perfect taste, exquisitely made and finished. For children of 2 to 5 years. The assortment of fine laces and embroideries, the variety of stitchings, plaits and ruffles, the general perfection of style and workmanship make this gathering a gem of the White Sale.

Five styles, French and Russian, at 50c to 85c.

Six styles, simple or ornate, at $1 and $1.25.

Five styles, fine French effects, $1.50, $1.75, $2.

Six styles, all very handsome, $2.50, $3, $3.50.

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S DRAWERS

Good-looking, liberally cut, well made:

At 25c—Of cambric; prettily trimmed; sizes for 2 to 12 years.

At 50c and 65c—Of cambric, trimmed, ruffled, hemstitched; sizes for 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue, Cross aisle.

And these striking values in the Basement:

At 10c—Drawers of best Masonville muslin; size for 2 to 14 years.

At 18c—Drawers of fine muslin; sizes for 2 to 14 years.

At 25c—Drawers of cambric; trimmed; sizes for 2 to 12 years. Basement.

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S PETTICOATS.

Pretty skirts of cambric and muslin, made to stand wear and wash'ng. At 50c, in sizes for 2 to 16 years. At 65c, in sizes for 2 to 14 years. At $1, in sizes for 6 to 16 years. At $1.50, in sizes for 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth ave., Cross aisle.

And in the Basement—Masonville muslin Petticoats in good style, at 25c. Sizes 2 to 10 years.

Corset Specials

Here are eight groups of popular-priced Corsets in correct and stylish models, most of which have been specially made up for this occasion; and they present some of the most remarkable values we have ever offered:

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Augustine Corsets, new deep hip model, for the average figure; medium bust, small tapering waist; supporters in front.

Main floor, Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

At $1.50, worth $3.50—"Wanamaker Special" Corsets; an excellent new model, guaranteed whalebone, with high bust, flowing hips, and small waist; perfect fit.

Second floor, Ninth st. Elevator Counter.

At $1, worth $1.50—P. N. Corsets; excellent model for medium figures; deep hips, tapering waist, supporters attached; cork clasp protector. Main floor, Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

At $1, worth $1.50—"Style 88" Corsets; tapering waist, deep hips, straight front, full gored; brings out best lines of the figure; supporters front and side. Under-Price Store, Basement.

At 75c, worth $1—Warner's Guaranteed Rust-proof Corsets, in an up-to-date model; accentuates every curve of the figure.

Main floor, Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

At 75c, worth $1.25—C. B. a la Spirite Corsets; beautiful model, with tapering waist, medium bust, dip hips; extra light built, but unusual in endurance. Main floor, Cross aisle.

At 50c, worth 75c—La Special Corsets, designed for well-developed figures; made of excellent quality coutil; medium bust, deep hips. Under-price Store, Basement.

At 50c, worth 75c—W. B. Corsets, made for petite figures, with short hips; well shaped, graceful and durable.

Under-price Store, Basement.

White Bedspreads

Hard and tight as the market is on these staple goods, we have been able to pare down prices most decidedly to housekeepers' advantage. Every piece is absolutely perfect, and the reductions named are from former prices, which were the lowest we could find anywhere on those goods:

At $1 each—White Honeycomb Bedspreads, in a variety of good patterns to choose from; for full-sized beds. Were $1.25 each.

At $1.25 each—White Honeycomb Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns; ready for use. Were $1.50 each.

At $1.35 each—White honeycomb Bedspreads, made of long, staple cotton; in Marseilles effects. Were $1.75 each.

At $1.65 each—White Marseilles Bedspreads, fast back; in four good patterns to select from. Were $2 each.

At $1.85 each—White sateen-finished Marseilles Bedspreads, in handsome flowered effects. Were $2.25 each.

At $2.25 each—White Marseilles Bedspreads, English finished; hemmed ready for use; in handsome bold patterns. Were $3 each.

At $2.50 each—Marseilles Bedspreads, made of fine, long, staple cotton; hemmed ready for use. Were $3.25 each.

At $2.75 each—Marseilles Bedspreads, of heavy quality; rich patterns for selection. Were $3.75 each.

Third floor.

At 70c each—White honeycomb Bedspreads, made of good cotton; Marseilles patterns; hemmed ready for use; full size. Were 80c each.

At $1 each—White honeycomb Bedspreads, made of long, staple cotton; fringed ready for use. Were $1.25 each.

Under-price Store, Basement.

White Sale Laces

We have ready for this occasion one of the best lots of Washable Laces that we have ever offered. It consists of exactly the staple laces most wanted during the Spring season. We could put the entire lot in our stock, and sell them at regular prices. The items below tell how radically they have been reduced. All of these laces, except the allovers, will be sold only in twelve-yard lengths.

French and round mesh Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, at 15c to $1.60 for 12-yard lengths; worth 28c to $3.

Platte Valenciennes, Point de Paris, imitation Duchesse Laces and Insertions, at 50c to $3 for 12-yard lengths; worth 75c to $6.

Imitation Torchon and Cluny Laces and Insertions, at 20c to $1 for 12-yard lengths; worth 35c to $1.60.

18-inch cotton Allovers, at 25c to 75c a yard, worth 35c to $1.75.

Broadway.

White Lawns At 12½c a Yard

These lawns are one of the most staple fabrics made, and sell regularly at 15c a yard. Because of a purchase aggregating about one hundred miles of these staple fabrics we are able to save you 2½c a yard. The Lawns are 40 inches wide, and of an excellent and serviceable quality.

Broadway.

Girls' White Dresses At $2.75 worth $4

Dainty little dresses of fine white lawn, for girls of 6 to 12 years. They are made with yoke of lace insertion and fine plaits, finished with bertha of embroidery with lace edge. The skirts are very full, with deep hem. They are excellent dresses, now specially priced at $2.75. They were all brought in, spic-span-new, for the White Sale.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Scarfs and Pillow Shams at 25c

This is one of the finest collections of these pretty Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams that we have ever seen sold at this price. If bought in the regular way they would be sold for 50c to 75c each. We secured these at a concession, because the manufacturer was changing his patterns, and these particular designs were to be discontinued. No housekeeper will quarrel with their prettiness when she sees them.

Some are hemstitched, some have scalloped edges, and some are decorated with heavy cord forming designs.

Choose today at 25c each. Broadway

900,000 Sheets and Pillow-Cases At Lowest Prices Known for Two Years

We secured early advantage of market conditions by this enormous purchase of Sheets and Pillow-Cases direct from the mills that wove the sheetings. With savings from 11c to 14c each on such staple things as Sheets, and with proportionate savings of Pillow-Cases, housekeepers will realize the very positive advantages of this Sale:

HEMMED SHEETS of standard make.	HEMMED PILLOW-CASES of standard make.
54 x 90 in., at 46c, instead of 52c	42 x 36 in., at 13c, instead of 16c
63 x 90 in., at 51c, instead of 62c	42 x 38½ in., at 14c, instead of 17c
72 x 90 in., at 56c, instead of 67c	45 x 38½ in., at 15c, instead of 19c
72 x 99 in., at 61c, instead of 75c	50 x 36 in., at 16c, instead of 19c
81 x 90 in., at 63c, instead of 76c	50 x 40½ in., at 18c, instead of 22c
81 x 99 in., at 69c, instead of 83c	54 x 38½ in., at 19c, instead of 24c
90 x 90 in., at 69c, instead of 82c	
90 x 99 in., at 75c, instead of 87c	

Fourth avenue.

Formerly JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

HIGGINS TAKES OATH, PLEDGES INDEPENDENCE

Odell, Quitting Governorship, Speaks of "Ill-Natured Criticism"

PARADE IN DRIZZLING RAIN

Assembly Chamber Crowded While Ceremonies Take Place—Olean Delegation Cheers New Executive.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—"I shall jealously guard my prerogative of personal independence and, whether for good or for evil, I shall assume responsibility for all my official acts." With these words Frank Wayland Higgins to-day concluded his inauguration address, after having been sworn in to succeed Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., as Governor of the State of New York.

Not in many years has an inauguration been more brilliant. The Assembly Chamber, on the third floor of the Capitol, was packed to suffocation point with people from every part of the State, including especially a delegation of more than 200 of Gov. Higgins's fellow-citizens from Olean, who cheered at every opportunity.

The skies were gray and a drizzling rain fell, but the weather conditions did not in the least dampen the ardor of the 1,50 State soldiers and civilians constituting the escort with which the two Governors made their way from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol.

The two Governors an dtheir secretaries rode together to the Capitol, followed by their military staffs, two members of either staff in each of several carriages following.

When at noon the formal ceremonies began in the Assembly Chamber the signal was flashed to the detachment of the Second Battery of New York, stationed on the State Street pier, and the distant boom of the Governor's salute of nineteen guns accompanied the larger part of the ceremony.

Under a group of flags surmounting the arms of the State and further embellished Christmas greens and large scarlet bells, the new Governor received his office from theold. The audience had been assembled to the utmost capacity of the chamber for an hour before Assembly Sergeant-at-Arms Frank Johnson of Buffalo announced the approach of Gov. Odell, addressing Secretary of State O'Brien, who presided over the ceremonies. After an interval of about a minute Gov. Higgins entered. "The State officers followed, then the members of the Senate and Assembly.

TAKES OATH OF OFFICE.

The proceedings began at 12:20, after prayer by Bishop Doane, with the administering of the oath of office to Gov. Higgins by Secretary of State O'Brien. Then Gov. Odell, who was loudly cheered as he arose, made his formal speech, surrendering his office.

Ex-Gov. Odlel said in part:

"You have this day assumed duties which will at all time demand from you moderation, wisdom and discretion. He who seeks to please all men will fail. No compromise should ever be made except the results obtained are of a lasting character, more easily secured than through dissensions. The past should be considered more as a foundation upon which the future may be built, rather than as a basis for ill-tempered criticism of the acts of the present. That which has been accomplished has been largely through the surrender of theories and policies which sufficed for the time being, but which under the present application of governmental and business methods have been found inadequate to meet those problems which now concern us.

"Our Government would fail if the express will of the voters at the polls were thwarted by fraud and dishonesty, and it is this belief which had led to the enactment of the many wise laws to protect the purity of the ballot, which have been adopted within the last decade. That which has been accomplished, however, serves but to illustrate the work which is still before you, and before the Legislature, ever present problems to be solved, and demands made by the people to be met and fulfilled for the continued progress of the State.

"We still have much to do, much to accomplish. Government does not exist alone for the enforcement of law, but also for the encouragement of the citizenry and the perfection of those measures which are designed for that purpose.

"The question of more satisfactory relations between capital and labor is still an important problem, a problem which still awaits some master mind. Many questions of state of equal importance with those which have already been solved will serve to employ your best abilities, and I am sure that I but echo the wish of every local citizen in expressing the hope that to a successful solution of many of them, it may be your privilege to contribute."

Gov. Tiggins replied as follows:

GOV. HIGGINSS' SPEECH.

"Gov. Odell: I thank you for the cordiality of your welcome—approbation from one of your skill and experience is praise indeed. As Governor of New York you have for the past four years been one of the prominent figures in our National life. You have disdained the empty glories of things said and have striven only to leave behind you an honorable record of things done. If your acts have not always won for you the unsought praise of popularity, no one can gainsay your power of initiative, your force and determination, your untiring energy, and your sense of personal responsibility.

"Upon your recommendations direct taxation has been practically abolished, and departmental administration has been revolutionized. By your veto salutary legislation has been protected from mutilation, and reckless legislation has been checked. Criticism and condemnation have not swerved you from your purpose. Your plans have been carefully and wisely formulated and thoroughly and competently executed. You retire from office with the proud consciousness that you have rendered faithful service to the State that will long be remembered in its history.

"Fellow citizens:—It is an old but useful maxim that "It is not for him to boast who puts his armor on before the battle but for him who puts it off after the victory is won." With an abiding sense of the responsibilities imposed upon me by the constitutional oath faithfully to discharge the duties of the office of Governor to the best of my ability, I begin my administration with the hope that at the end of my term I shall have proved not unworthy of the confidence you have bestowed upon me.

"The overwhelming success of a political party at the polls should be to its representatives a counsel of moderation rather than an incentive to excess. A certificate of election is not a letter of marque, authorizing the successful candidate to urge licensed piracy against his political opponents. The welfare of the whole people must be the aim and goal of government. The exploitations of State or City for partisan advantage or private gain must be sternly rebuked. If, in the intoxication of victory, we abuse our delegated power, we shall speedily and deservedly forfeit it.

"With the constantly growing demands upon the State for the exercise of new functions and the extension of old ones, theproblem of limiting the outgoing and increasing income without, on the one hand, crippling the institutions of the State, or, on the other, laying undue burdens upon the taxpayers, becomes one of increasing difficulty and importance. Notwithstanding the attractive forms that taxation is sometimes made to assume in the eyes of the ordinary citizen, and notwithstanding the many meritorious demands upon the State, we should be assiduous to retrench rather than to tax; to economize rather than to be liberal.

"True economy is to be determined not by the sum total of expenditures alone, but by the results obtained from such expenditures and by a consideration of the resources of the State. An excess of running expenses over receipts indicates unsound public finance and should be corrected by reductions in expenditures rather than by an increase of revenues wherever possible.

"In performing the duties of the Executive Office, I shall freely seek the assistnce and expert counsel of those who have made a study of the multifarious branches of governmental activity. I shall welcome the suggestionsof all citizens. Ultimately, however, with God's help I shall jealously guard my prerogative of personal independence, and whether for good or for evil, I shall assume responsibility for all my official acts.

After the ceremony, which closed with the benediction by Bishop Burke, the new Governor and his staff returned to the Executive Chamber, at the door of which Gov. Odell congratulated him and bade him farewell. In the large room a public reception followed. Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce was the first to take Gov. Higgins's hand.

When Col. James W. Lester of Saratoga, commanding the Second Regiment, came forward to greet the new Governor, the latter stepped forward and presented him with a twenty-year service medal.

Idaho Has a Mormon Governor.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 2.—Frank Hunt, a Mormon, of Bannock, to-day was elected Speaker of the House of Legislature of Idaho. Both houses convened at noon, organized, and adjourned till to-morrow.

INCIDENTS OF INAUGURATION.

Olean Delegation Have Joke on Their Governor Neighbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Minority Leader Grady requested all of the Democratic Senators to come to Albany to attend the inauguration ceremonies to-day, saying that it would be a nice courtesy for them to show Gov. Higgins, and one which might be helpful to them in obtaining consideration for their legislation. About a half dozen of them came up, but Senator Grady himself did not put in an appearance.

With the Olean delegation which came to Albany to do honor to Gov. Higgins was Earl H. Eaton, who brought with him a bill printed in regular form, which provided that on and after Feb. 10 the name of Olean be changed to Higginsville. When Gov. Higgins received his friends and neighbors at the mansion Mr. Eaton handed him the bill with the remark: "Governor, here is a little measure which I would like to know if you would sign if it reaches you."

Gov. Higgins read the bill and enjoyed the joke as much as anybody.

When Col. Harrison R. Bird, who was Military Secretary to Gov. Odell, went to the Capitol to-day as a member of Gov. Odell's staff he was a Major, and when he came back as a member of the staff of Gov. Higgins he was a Colonel.

Col. Bird solved the difficulty of being in regulation attire on both occasions in a clever way. When he rode to the Capitol he wore his Major's overcoat, which has the three bars indicating the rank of Major, and on the completion of the ceremonies he cast aside the overcoat and came forth resplendent in his new Colonel's uniform.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew this afternoon made his first public speech since the contest over the selection of a United States Senator from New York State was settled in his favor. The speech was impromptu, coming at the closing of an informal reception the Senator gave in the Hotel Ten Eyck ballroom.

"This New Year has no political regrets. Everybody is happy, and everybody rejoices that Roosevelt is Presidedent. There is general pleasure in the election of Gov. Higgins, and I have not met anybody of either house to-day, in or out of it, who was not in favor of my re-election from the beginning.

"That there should have been such an almost unanimous expression from not only the men, but the women of our State for my re-election to the Senate was come to me in every possible form, by letter, telegram, interviews, and newspaper editorials of 497 out of 500 newspapers which gave expression, makes this New Year's Day the one excelling all others in supreme happiness."

Of the many prominent men who called, none received a heartier ovation than former Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

FOOTE FOR SUPREME COURT.

Succeeds Judge Werner—Deputy Engineer Judson Resigns.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Higgins this afternoon appointed Nathaniel Foote of Rochester as a Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District, in place of Judge William E. Werner, who has resigned to accept the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Governor also officially announced the appointment of Frank E. Perley of New York as secretary to the Governor.

The resignation of William Pierson Judson from the office of Deputy State Engineer is announced, to take effect on Feb. 1.

Mr. Judson, as the deputy during the three terms of ex-State Engineer Bond, has had for the last six years, in addition to his many other official duties, the general charge of the system of highway construction by State aid, and has had general supervision of the work, making the final inspections and the acceptance of all of the $7,000,000 worth of roads thus built in New York State.

LA FOLLETTE TAKES OATH.

Omits Address at Inauguration as Wisconsin's Governor.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 2.—Robt. M. La Follette was inaugurated Governor of Wisconsin for a third term to-day, and the following state officers for a second term: Lieutenant-Governor, J. O. Davidson; Secretary of State, Walter L. Houser; Attorney-General, L. M. Sturdevant; Treasurer, John J. Kempf; Insurance Commissioner, Zeno M. Host.

The inauguration occurred in the assembly chamber of the capitol. No inaugural address was given. Instead, Governor LaFollette will send a message to the legislature next week.

Treasurer-elect Kempf did not take office yet, as his bond has not been approved. Some doubt is still felt about Kempf getting office.

BROKER HELD IN NOTE CASE.

Trautwein, However, Promises to Return Negotiable Papers.

E. Elliott Trautwein, thirty-four years old, a broker, living at 351 West Twenty-seventh Street, was held in $1,500 bail for examination on Jan. 10 by Magistrate Moss, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of withholding two negotiable promissory notes for $5,000 each. Trautwein was arrested Sunday night on a warrant issued by Magistrate Moss on the complaint of Gustavus F. MacRae of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street. James W. Osborne, his counsel, requested the arrest.

MacRae said that he gave the notes to Trautwein to sell on Oct. 27, with the proviso that if they were not sold they were to be returned to MacRae. MacRae says that they were not sold and that he was unable to get them back.

Before the case was called yesterday, Trautwein's counsel promised to return the notes if a postponement was agreed to. The examination was then set for Jan. 10. Trautwein had no trouble in getting bail.

MISS ELSIE PORTER ENGAGED.

Her Fiance, Dr. Mende, Jr., of Zurich, to Become an American.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The engagement of Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of the American Ambassador, is announced, to young Dr. Mende, of Zurich, son of the physician who attended Mrs. Porter during her last illness, when she, accompanied by her daughter, frequently visited Switzerland to consult with him. The young people met there.

REWARD FOR MISSING GIRL.

$500 Offered for Restoration of Catherine Bierman, Supposedly Kidnapped.

Directed by Police Captain Linderman of the Sheepshead Bay Precinct, a search was made there yesterday for Catharine Bierman, the young German girl who disappeared from the St. Clair Hotel, Sheepshead Bay, eleven days ago. The Captain had a sand pit near the hotel dragged for the girl's body, but without success. Late yesterday afternoon he declared it to be his belief that she had been kidnapped by some unknown person in Manhattan.

Catharine Bierman lived with the family of W. H. Wickel, who owns the hotel. When she left she said that she was going to Manhattan with some presents for her sister, Marie, who is employed in the household of Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court. Mrs. McCarthy has taken a deep interest in the affair, and the Judge has offered a reward of $500 for the girl's restoration to her friends.

CORNETIST SCARED PORTER.

Theft Charge Did Not Disturb Banks, but Angry Music Did.

Albert Banks, a colored Pullman car porter, of No. 342 Fifth Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on suspicion of having taken $118 from the waistcoat of Bohaus Kryl, a Hungarian cornetist, who was a passenger on Banks's car Saturday night, coming from Elkhart, Ind.

When Banks was arraigned before Magistrate Moss he took the charge in a matter-of-fact way, while Mr. Kryl was boiling with indignation. The cornetist related to the Court how he had exposed the contents of his purse before Banks, and how, after the loss had been discovered, Banks had behaved strangely.

"What have you to say?" Magistrate Moss asked Banks. "You were acting mighty queer."

"Course I acted queer," said the porter, "an' if you had heard the way this yeahr man played that old cornet all day long and punctuatin' the peice of the journey, you wouldn't blame anybody from acting queer."

"That's not so, Your Honor," broke in Mr. Kryl.

"It certainly am, Sah," said the porter, "he jest blew that trumpet all the time, an' made all the peoples in the car feel like doing flip-flaps. He didn't play no tunes like 'I've Got a Feelin' for You,' but tunes that sounded just like thunder."

"He has a feeling, though, that you got his money," said Magistrate Moss.

Banks was greatly relieved when Magistrate Moss ordered his discharge, because of insufficient evidence.

WOULD NOT PRESS CHARGE.

Jeweler, Satisfied to Regain Diamonds, Caused Alleged Thief's Release.

As the complainant would not press the charge, having recovered his property, Otto Millone, 18 years old, of 225 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a trick bicycle rider, was discharged in Harlem Police Court yesterday. Joseph Solkliansky, a jeweler, at 2,069 Second Avenue, caused Millone's arrest on a charge of stealing diamonds worth $300 from his store Saturday night.

Solkliansky in his charge said that Millone entered his store and asked to see some diamond jewelry. His bicycle was standing at the curb outside. The jeweler showed him earrings and a ring, worth $300. Millone took the jewelry to the window, to examine the diamond better, and then, Solkliansky said, dashed out the door, mounted his wheel and rode swiftly off.

The jeweler had told his story to the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, when an hour later, Joseph Millone, Otto's older brother, returned the earrings and ring, telling Solkliansky he made his brother give them up. Solkliansky then did not wish to press his complaint, and Millone was discharged.

MAYOR CRITICISES POLICE.

Suggests Investigation of Bayonne Force's Part in Recent Election.

Mayor Thomas Brady of Bayonne, in his message to the Common Council of that city yesterday, severely criticised the police forces of Hudson County and more especially the police of Bayonne.

Assemblyman D. Kelsey Whitaker was defeated for re-election by the action of the policemen in Hudson County because he fathered a bill regulating police forces. This was opposed by the police and finally beater. The bill was introduced at the suggestion of Mayor Brady, and provided for a reduction in the pay of policemen.

The opposition of the police to Whitaker helped the Republicans to elect Robert Scott to succeed him. Mayor Brady suggested that an investigation be made as to how deeply the police interfered in the last campaign.

BLAST BROKE MAN'S LEG.

One of Many Flying Stones Hit Him at Breakfast.

An Italian contractor, who has been blasting to make apartment-house cellars in East One Hundred and Third Street, near Lexington Avenue, for aweek, and who has been warned to use light charges, set off an extra heavy blast yesterday morning with disastrous results in the two houses at 166 and 168 East One Hundred and Second Street.

Frank Fay, who lives on the second floor at 168, was at his breakfast when one flying stone weighing several pounds, one of several hurled out by the blast, crashed through the window and struck him in the left leg, breaking it below the knee. A fireman named Gilchrist, who happened to be in the house, ran to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station and informed Capt. Brennan. Detectives were sent to the place, but by the time that foreman and laborers had disappeared.

The apartments of William Wallace, on the first floor at 166, caught the full force of the blast. All of the windows were blown in and crockery and glassware was shattered. The family was in the front of the house at the time and escaped injury. Considerable damage was also done in the apartments of William Smythe on the third floor at 168.

The police are looking for the contractor and foreman.

6,000 IN CHURCH CONGREGATION.

Solemn High Mass for Catholic Societies in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Six thousand men, members of the parish organizations of the Holy Name Society, and representing every Roman Catholic Church in Manhattan Borough, attended a solemn high mass celebration at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral in honor of the Feast of the Holy Name.

Archbishop Farley occupied the throne in cope. The Rev. Daniel H. O'Dwyer of St. John's, King's Bridge, was the celebrant of the mass, the Rev. John Hughes of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle being Deacon, and the Rev. Father Molloy of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Subdeacon. The Rev. Father Richard O. Hughes of the cathedral parish was master of ceremonies. The Rev. John Dougherty of St. Gabriel's Church preached the sermon, dwelling on the work of the Holy Name Societies. The ordinary seating capacity of the Cathedral was not equal to the throng, and the aisles were filled with chairs to accommodate the delegations.

At the end of the mass Archbishop Farley administered the pontifical benediction.

HARVEST OF THIEVES IN BROOKLYN SCHOOLS

Many Teachers and Pupils Victims of Robbers.

POLICE VALUE LOOT HIGH

Say It Was Worth Thousands—Many Losses Hard to Bear—Detectives Called In.

The janitors in many of the public schools in the outlying section of Brooklyn yesterday applied to the police for a detective detail to watch the teachers' wardrobes upon the reopening of the schools. This action was taken because of the fact that hundreds of robberies were committed in the schools just before the holidays. Clothing said to be worth thousands of dollars was stolen, including many valuable wraps and cloaks belonging to the teachers.

In School 75, at the corner of Evergreen Avenue and Grove Street, one of the teachers lost a wrap which she had just purchased, and which she had worn to school to show it to some of her friends. She left the wrap in the teachers' wardrobe, and when she went to get it at noon it was gone.

In School 53, on Starr Street, in the upper end of Williamsburg, three coats were stolen from teachers in a few days, all of them being stolen from the wardrobe while the teachers were in their class rooms. Children's coats and wraps were also stolen from the wardrobes in this school.

On man teacher residing in New York went over to Brooklyn for a day to act as substitute for another teacher, and he lost his overcoat.

In Public School No. 87 in the East New York section of Brooklyn several coats owned by teachers and a large number of wraps owned by the children were stolen. In this school the robberies continued from day to day until the janitor took it upon himself to play detective. He caught no one.

In many of the private schools the clothing thieves managed to get away with coats and wraps, and, as was also the case in the public schools, jewelry and trinkets worth, the police say, thousands of dollars were stolen from desks in various classrooms. In many instances those suspected were persons who visited the school houses in the disguise of book agents or plumbers.

In the hall of the convent adjoining the parish attached to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel a man in the guise of a plumber was found by the Mother Superior. He said that he had called to make plumbing repairs and was permitted to visit several rooms in the place. He finally advised the nun in charge to watch the water faucet over the kitchen sink while he went to the cellar to make a test. He warned the nun to remain on guard at the faucet and to call to him in case the water there ran into the sink.

The Mother Superior watched the faucet until shegot tired of waiting for the "plumber" to return to the kitchen. Then she found that he was not in the building. Upon going to her office she found lockers and closets broken open, and papers littered all over the floor. Considerable money was missing, including about $400 which had been collected to buy a Christmas gift for the pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Durick. In this case the police were not notified, but they were notified in scores of other cases, and they seemed unable to capture the thieves. They sent out notices, however, to the school principals and janitors, informing them to be on the lookout for thieves.

"The robberies," said one of the school Principals yesterday, "fall pretty hard on the teachers and children, for they can ill-afford to lose a coat or wrap. Why, in one case a teacher who has a credit account at one of the stores treated herself to a fifty-dolar coat just before Christmas, notifying the store that she would pay for the coat out of the salary due her at Christmas time. She wore the coat to school, and it was stolen from the wardrobe. When she got her salary she had to go to the store and pay for the coat that had been stolen. This was not the toughest case, though. Another teacher, who purchased a coat as a Christmas present for her sister, had it delivered at the schoolhouse, that she might carry it home as a surprise to her sister, but when she went to get it in the wardrobe where she had left it it was gone. Some one had stolen it. That poor teacher just sat down and cried, and then had to borrow some money from another teacher and to purchase a Christmas gift for her sister.

"So many of these robberies have occurred in Public School No. 71 at Bushwick Avenue and Kosciusko Street, that it has become necessary to employ a private detective to put a stop to them."

HUNGARY'S POLITICAL SHIFT.

Count Apponyi Goes Over to Independents—Emperor at Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 2.—Count Albert Apponyi informed The Associated Press this evening that he will formally throw in his lot to-morrow with the Independent Partty, whose President is Francis Kossuth. This news will cause a great sensation in political circles here, as rumors of the Count's intentions have been taken only as threats.

To the Independent Party the accession of a politician of the prominence and experience of Count Apponyi will be a great gain. He will take with him the Deputies of the National Party, numbering about twenty, and is likely to assume the position of leader in the Chamber of Deputies, while Herr Kossuth remains President of the Independent Party.

Politicians regard Count Apponyi's action as a probable death blow to his political prospects, destroying forever his hopes of becoming President of the Council.

Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here this evening, and was met at the station by a great crowd of people, who gave him an enthusiastic New Year's welcome. His Majesty will read the speech from the throne before the members of the Parliament on Wednesday.

SHAMS COMA, DOCTORS SAY.

Rough Rider, Suspected of Burglary, Seemingly Unconscious Two Days.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Although four physicians have declared that Frank Powers, alias Arthur Determar, who fought under President Roosevelt in the Rough Riders at the battle of San Juan, and who is suspected of committing a score of burglaries in Mount Vernon, is shamming insensibility, he still remains apparently in a comatose state. This afternoon he was discharged from the Mount Vernon Hospital and removed to the police station, where he lies motionless.

Powers was arrested New Year's Eve in Stevens Avenue by Policeman Clancy, near the home of George R. Crawford, President of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company. Since then it has been learned that he is wanted for burglary in New York City and answers the description of the man who has plundered nearly a score of Mount Vernon homes.

New Year's morning Powers was found in his cell with a shoestring tied about his throat. He was apparently unconscious. He was removed to the hospital, where he was pronounced a sham.

His pulse and respiration are normal, but Powers has not taken a drink of anything or a mouthful of food in forty-eight hours. He has not closed his mouth or moved a muscle since he was found in his cell. Chief Foley says that the prisoner's record with the Rough Riders was excellent, but since his discharge from the army he has a criminal record.

A NEW YEAR AN OLD ALE

Ale

119 YEARS YOUNG—

STATION PEPPERED IN FIGHT WITH ROBBERS

Place, Morristown—Time, 3 A. M. —The Operator Was Asleep.

AND THE SAFE HELD $3,000

The Light Was Shot Out, and Then the Two Masked Visitors Were Put to Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 2.—The single ray of light that shot out into the darkness from a chink over the door of the little ticket office of the Lackawanna Railroad station here was the only sign of life in the vicinity at 3 o'clock this morning. Inside the office, some 15 by 20 feet in size(and dimly lighted by a single electric bulb, there was lying on a desk right under the light a prostrate figure. It was that of a man with his arms folded under his head and his legs drawn up to a sharp angle in order to keep them on the desk. He was undramatically snoring.

The man was P. A. Tower, the night operator. He was sleeping the sleep of the just and had a right to it, for no train was due for a couple of hours, and there was no business to attend to.

Suddenly he heard a harsh noise, awoke and yelling out an irate, "Come in!" turned over on his side, preparing to doze off again.

Then there came a blow against the panel of the door. Tower sat bolt upright on the desk, and his hand went out to the drawer beneath it, where he kept his loaded revolver. Before he had reached the weapon the panel yielded and dropped noisily to the door. Through the opening Tower made out the glistening lines of a gun barrel, and back of this a pair of eyes staring at him from behind a mask.

"Throw up your hands," a hoarse and muffled voice commanded. Almost simultaneously the barrel spat fire and Tower heard the whistle of a bullet within an inch of his ear. Pretending that he had been hit, the operator fell heavily backwards and lay still. But his left hand sought and found the drawer with the revolver. A second more and the weapon was in his hand. Just as he turned to raise it, the barrel belched flames and smoke again. A bunch of time tables lying at the end of the desk almost between the feet of Tower disappeared as if wiped off by some unseen hand.

The next shot was Tower's. It was fired while he was still in a lying position, but it missed the hole in the door by an inch. The barrel was quickly drawn back and the eyes melted away in the darkness. Quick as lightning the operator rolled sideways down to the floor between the desk and the window. It was done neatly and in the nick of time. "Crack-crack-crack!" snapped a revolver outside the door. The first bullet hit a calendar above the head of the man behind the desk. The second grazed the desk itself. The third one smashed the light bulb into a thousand fragments. Everything was lost in the blackness.

Tower had a good idea where the door and the broken panel were. Creeping round the corner of the desk, he pressed the trigger three times as quickly as he could move his finger. He heard two bullets strike against something hard. In the wake of the last shot came a sound as of somebody drawing in the breath very hard. Then Tower heard shuffling steps outside. They gradually died away.

Turnig around without rising up, he lifted the window shade an inch. It enabled him to make out two shadows that glided rapidly past the window and disappeared up the track in the direction of Morris Plains.

Tower jumped to his feet and pulled out a match. A minute later his telegraph apparatus was ticking out Morsese. Within an hour railroad detectives were on the trail of the visitors of the morning.

The safe in the ticket office contained $2,000 at the time, and there was $30 more in one of the desk drawers.

MAIL ROBBERY IN FRANCE.

Important Letters from New York May Have Been Stolen.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A mail robbery is reported by the postal authorities to have occurred between Chantouges and Pradec.

The contents of seven sacks are missing. They are believed to contain a considerable quantity of important New York mail. The sacks were found in a ditch this morning rifled of their contents.

California

If you have spent the Winter there you will want to go again. If you have not been there you have a treat in store. In either case you will be interested in the excellent service of The Overland Limited via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. Less than three days Chicago to California via this line.

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381 Broadway, New York

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

Financial, Industrial and Commercial Review of the Year

OUT THIS MORNING

The most comprehensive review ever published by a daily newspaper.

Three Cents. All newsstands.

Remnant Sale.

Earlier than ever—therefore, better for you than ever. You can have any short length of goods in our regular stock made up into a single or double-breasted suit for $17. Trousers, $4.50. What the price *used to be* doesn't count.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth St.

There are Many

table waters, but only one

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

Always the same.

Pure, sparkling, and delicious.

WOODRUFF SEEKS HARMONY.

Depew and Odell to be Among His Guests at Dinner To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who arrived here this afternoon, has been spreading the gospel of party harmony ever since his arrival. He will give a dinner to-morrow evening to the Brooklyn Senators and Assemblymen. He has invited Gov. Higgins, ex-Gov. Odell, Speaker Nixon, Senator Depew, and Lieut. Gov. Bruce as special guests.

He did not invite ex-Gov. Black, for the reason, so it is understood, that he considers Black's hurt too recent to expect him to sit down in good-fellowship with his successful rival, Senator Depew, and more especially with Chairman Odell.

Mr. Woodruff told some of the old Platt guard this evening that he believed everybody who had the interests of the party at heart ought to work to bring Senator Platt and Chairman Odell together again.

It is understood that the harmony scheme now being worked up by Mr. Woodruff and others contemplates the bringing back of ex-Gov. Black to the organization fold, but that so far as Senator Brackett, ex-Representative Foote, "Lou" Payne, and other kickers are concerned, no effort will be made to conciliate them.

STRIKE NO. 1, 1905.

Sewing Machine Agents Organize and Discuss Grievances.

The sewing machine agents, who have had no union and never struck before, started the first strike of the new year yesterday and then started a union. About 200 of them decided to quit work and held a meeting in the afternoon at 49 Henry Street, where they discussed their grievances.

The strikers speedily resolved themselves into a grievance committee of the whole. They are paid on commission, 25 per cent. being the usual commission, and their earnings depend upon their energy and capacity to make sales. One of their grievances, they say, is that a system of premiums over and above commission for good work has been abolished. Another grievance advanced is that they have to make good to the companies when dishonest purchasers who buy machines on the installment plan suddenly leave for parts unknown with the machines only partly paid for.

The strikers say that they have to give a bond of $150 each before they can be employed as agents. This, they think, ought to be enough, without holding them responsible for defaulting customers. They have other objections to the present form of contract between them and their employers.

The American Federation of Labor will be asked to detail one of its organizers to form this union.

OLD CURIO MAN'S SUICIDE.

The Rent Raised, He Hangs Himself in His Little Shop.

Charles Burghart, seventy-five years old, a dealer in antiques at 335 Sixth Street, was found dead in his store yesterday3 afternoon, hanging from a transom. About him in the dingy store were surios in china, Chippendale cabinets, curiously wrought pieces of iron and brass and weapons and armor cunningly fashioned. With the announcement of a new landlord a week ago that the rent was to be raised at the new year, the old curio dealer forsook his occustomed haunts. People who went to his little shop noticed that the old man was despondent. He had lived all alone since his wife's death two years ago, cooking his own meagre meals and sleeping in a little room back of the store. Neighbors thought that he feared for his treasures and wanted no one to be near him. He borrowed a half a dollar Saturday afternoon, went to the corner saloon, got a drink and returned to the old curiosity shop. That was the last seen of him so far as is known to the police. Neighbors went to the police of the Fifth Street Station yesterday afternoon when Burghart didn't appear. Detectives kicked open the door of the shop and found the body.

Don't Buy Clothing

until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 4, 1905. Then we begin our regular Semi-annual Sale of men's and boys' suits and overcoats at prices 25% to 40% less than regular. Price list in to-night's and to-morrow morning's papers.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., near 14th
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

EXCELSIOR LIQUID POLISH.

A Very Superior Article
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
Sterling Silver, Plated Ware, Plate
Glass Windows and Mirrors.

For Sale by

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West Forty-first St., New York, Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The greatest proposition of to-day: Nelson's Indiana Paper Editions sold by subscription; these are the 20th century books, and appeal to the 20th century buyer; get in among the first, and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, 5th Floor.

WHISKY KILLS LITTLE BOY.

Six-car-Old Died in Convulsions After Several Drinks.

Several drinks of whiskey taken early in the day caused the death last night of six-year-old Charles Healy in his parents' home at No. 235 Bradhurst Avenue. A physician attended the child for seven hours, but could not save his life.

An older brother said that Charles found a bottle of whiskey in a closet and took several large swallows of it from a water glass. Hearing his mother moving about in a nearby room, Charles poured out about what would be an ordinary whiskey glass full and drank that also.

Finding Charles in the hallway a few minutes later, the mother carried him into a bedroom. When he went into convulsions she sent for Dr. Charles Holman, of 251 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. By the time the physician arrived Mrs. Healy had found the bottle and glass on the table. The presence of rock candy in the whiskey for medicinal purposes is believed to have caused the boy to drink.

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Wheatena

When You want

MAYOR IN FAVOR OF CITY LIGHT PLANT

His Message Declares Present Prices Extortionate.

TO APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

Sounds Warning on Water Supply—Praises School Work—Common Sense Civil Service.

Public interest in the message which Mayor McClellan transmitted yesterday to the Board of Aldermen centred in his handling of the city's lighting situation. He declared that the prices which the city is compelled to pay to the gas and electric lighting companies was extortionate, and he came out unqualifiedly in favor of the establishment and maintenance of a municipal plant to furnish electric lighting to the streets, parks, and buildings of the various boroughs.

The message, which was delivered to the board at its charter meeting, held at noon, follows in part:

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

I am in favor of municipal ownership and operation of an electric lighting plant to light the streets, parks, and public buildings of New York. I do not believe that Government should engage in any service which can be done better or as well by private enterprise, or should invade business fields in competition with the legitimate trade of the citizen. Where service rendered by private corporations is unsatisfactory, either because of its inferiority or excessive cost, it becomes the province of Government to take control of that utility for its own uses. The prices which the city is compelled to pay for gas and electric light are so out of proportion with the charges in other cities that they must be extortionate. No relief is in sight, as there appears to be an absence of real competition.

This matter has received the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and at its last meeting, after hearing the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and Judge Dillon, a commission was appointed consisting of Prof. George G. Seaver of Columbia University, W. T. Cary Hutchinson, electrical engineer, and Nelson P. Lewis, the engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and instructed to report, as soon as possible, general plans and estimates of cost for a municipal lighting plant for the streets, parks, and public buildings of the city as a whole, by boroughs and by districts. This project if decided on will be greatly aided by the use of the rights reserved in grants heretofore given to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company and the Empire City Subway Company, and by virtue of which these companies have constructed and now maintain their conduit systems. Section 4, Paragraph 3, of the agreement of May 15, 1891, is as follows:

"Said party of the second part shall without charge supply to the City of New York all space in said subways, conduits, and ducts, necessary for its electrical conductors, and the electrical conductors of such separate department of said city which may now or hereafter be required."

Here we have the right to the free use of the conduits in which to place wires for the transmission of electrical currents. This right removes from the discussion a large element of expense, and seems to leave it open to the city, even if it should not build its own generating plant, to perhaps secure in the open market the City or State of New York.

I do not apprehend that the matter of purchasing the lamps and poles now in use or, if that be inadvisable or unprofitable, supplying others in their stead, would offer any serious problem.

In connection with this subject, it is suggested that still another economy may be affected by the utilization of the waste and refuse collected by the Street Cleaning Department, for this, it is urged by competent authority, will very likely generate all the current needed for lighting the streets, avenues, parks, docks, and public buildings of the entire city.

The experience of many cities and towns in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales has demonstrated that their lighting has been made possible by employing the mixed refuse as fuel for the making of steam, which in turn is utilized in the generation of electric currents. The process calls for well-designed, well-built and intelligently managed destructors. The incinerator used by the Street Cleaning Department in West Forty-seventh Street, where a current is generated for lighting the stable and dock, shows the practical results that are obtained even on so small a scale.

Data has been furnished showing the very considerable extent to which this method is carried, especially in the cities of England, and the actual product per ton of refuse. The borough of Woolwich, in London, has recently established a destructor and in connection with it a complete electrical equipment, which is in practical operation. Brentford, with one small destructor, erected four years ago, and burning only fourteen tons of refuse in twenty-four hours, pumps 600,000 gallons of sewage in that time, besides supplying light to the stable and plant. Gloucester lights its streets with its waste, using no other fuel. Liverpool utilizes its refuse in the same way. In Sheerness the destructor plant is within sight feet of a public school, and is so inoffensive as to cause no complaint.

There are scores of illustrations in Great Britain of the successful operation of these plants. With 5,500 tons of refuse gathered daily by the Department of Street Cleaning—twice the per capita quantity collected in London—New York has a power-producing fuel that should be used profitably. It would seem feasible, therefore, to settle two propositions at the same time—that of municipal lighting and that of utilizing the city's waste as fuel for the generation of electricity. The subject is an interesting one, and it is hoped that it will receive careful consideration by your honorable body.

While the right and authority of the city to establish and maintain a plant for supplying light to the public streets and buildings appear, from the recent opinions of the Corporation Counsel and Judge Dillon to be settled, it may be that when such a course is determined upon interested persons may resort to vexatious litigation to retard or defeat if possible the proposed plan. For the purpose of

JAN 1905

and power already existing in the city, but its enactment may prevent so-called tax-payers' suits by which private interests may seek to impede the institution of a public improvement.

WATER SUPPLY.

The numerous evidences of the city's amazing development which give so much satisfaction to the people, suggest at the same time important plans for the future. Our trade, commerce, and population grow at a rate that makes calculations on the future of New York mount into stupendous figures. The progress of to-day must make provision for the greatness of to-morrow. The rapid transit system planned but four years ago has already been overtaken, and we have been put to new projects to keep pace with our expansion.

Yet there is another problem quite as important, if not as constantly in the public mind as that of transportation. Health and the safety of property—two essentials to municipal advancement—demand adequate supply of pure water. When we have reached the limit of our supply we have reached the limit of our growth. Only last Winter New York was warned by legislation which shut off access to desirable watersheds that the solution of this problem will become more difficult with each year's delay. Nor are the physical questions to be met in a day. Expenditures now to secure our supply will, I feel confident, be regarded as judicious and economical investment when the city of four millions shall have attained ten million inhabitants.

Recently the Board of Estimate and Apportionment received from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity a report, predicated on the findings of the Burr Water Commission, recommending the adoption of a plan for acquiring watersheds and building aqueducts and mains, roughly estimated to cost $90,000,000. This report was committed to the three experts, Messrs. Burr, Freeman, and Herring, who had previously made an exhaustive examination into the question in the interests of the city, and their opinions on the recommendation of the Commissioner will be delivered to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment some time this month.

If the city decides to take up the project, I believe the work should be placed in the hands of a commission, and I shall recommend a special enactment by the Legislature therefor. My own view is that the commission will be aided as materially by the mass of information and suggestion now in the city's possession that its preliminary inquiry will be correspondingly shortened and the actual work of construction may begin some time this year.

I believe the enterprise will be safeguarded by constituting a commission in this manner: One member appointed from a list certified to the Mayor by the governing body of the Chamber of Commerce, one member appointed from a list certified to the Mayor by the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the third member to be named by the Mayor. Such a commission should secure the highest efficiency. If correct business administration could be had through a bi-partisan body, I should favor so constituting it, but the experience of the city with a bi-partisan Police Board and a bi-partisan Aqueduct Commission has demonstrated the signal failure and irresponsibility of that method of administration.

The act creating this commission should enable it to so plan its work astoutlize the energy that may be developed from the water power. Since we are at the disadvantage of taking our supply from distant watersheds and piping it down from the higher levels up-State, the water should be made to earn its own passage. Experts have estimated that many millions of horse power may thus be created and put to many uses to bring revenues to the city. Only an insignificant part of this power, for example, would be needed to provide the energy to light the city with electricity.

This project is as vital to the other boroughs as it is to Manhattan and the Bronx.

Although large appropriations have been expended in almost every variety of improvement and extension, and will be continued on a generous scale, the water supply and service of Brooklyn do not, in consequence, measure up to the standard required for that rapidly developing borough.

Brooklyn's needs are partially supplied by private enterprise. As for that matter more than half the territory of Queens Borough and almost the whole of Richmond Borough are similarly supplied. The increasing demand of the citizens of those two boroughs for the enjoyment and improvement of their water supply service may ultimately result by their being entirely supplied by the City.

Convinced that the importance of this whole subject of water supply warrants immediate and affirmative action, and equally confident that the people of this city prefer to handle a proposition of such magnitude themselves, and acting solely in what I believe to be the interests of these five boroughs, I beg to recommend to the public that a commission be created, as I have suggested, with full authority to conduct the undertaking.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

While the administration of the public school system is not within the direct control of the Mayor, I have regarded it with the gravest concern, believing that our civic progress depends largely on the provisions for education. One of the first acts of my administration was to ask for the co-operation of the Board of Education in supplying a seat for every child, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment loyally supported me in tendering to the Board of Education all the money that might be required for adequate accommodations for the 500,000 children seeking admission to our schools. The Board of Education has done well although its work has been retarded by labor troubles, which have interrupted the work of construction in permanent buildings, and by the difficulty of securing sites for temporary buildings at advantageous rentals.

We may derive satisfaction from the fact that in the first year of this administration more money has been printed and expended for school buildings, and more sittings have been contracted for than in any previous year in the history of The City of New York.

There remains an imperative necessity for more buildings on the crowded east side. Condemnation proceedings have been begun to meet this situation and plans have been drawn for buildings, which will be erected as soon as title has been vested in the city. More than 25,000 sittings will be provided by the buildings for which plans have been completed, and the Board of Education will confer a boon early in the year for additional issues of corporate stock to acquire new sites on the lower east side of Manhattan and in the rapidly growing sections of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

I realize that your honorable board is so keenly alive to the wisdom of such expenditures that there is no need to urge upon you the expediency of giving the Board of Education every dollar it may want for these purposes.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The opening of the rapid transit Subway and the demonstration of its success is a cause for congratulation to the public of this city. The necessity for further subway facilities, notably on the east side, where transportation lines are now almost overwhelmed by the crowds of the rush hours, must be kept continually in mind and provided for as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Of related interest to rapid transit is the administration of the Department of Bridges. The work of the year has very largely dealt with revision of much criticised action previously taken by the department, and with the completion and utilization of the Williamsburg Bridge, nominally opened to the public in December, 1903, with one roadway, partly available for use. This bridge carried 30,000 passengers daily during the month of December, 1904, and the surface cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which have been operating on the bridge since the middle of November, have carried an average of 20,000 passengers daily. The Nassau Electric Railroad Company's trains have been operating on the bridge since December 15, and the Long Island Railroad Company's trains will begin operating on the bridge on January 15. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's tracks are now ready for use, and the immense facilities of this bridge are now felt in the amelioration of the difficulties of the East River crossing traffic.

The revised action of the Department resulted in the elimination of the experimental eye-bar construction for the Manhattan Bridge and the substitution of wire cable suspension. Bids for the anchorage of this bridge were opened last month (December, 1904), and plans for the steel work are well advanced. It is very much to be regretted that some four years of progress on this important work were wasted in the effort to impose individual ideas upon a public enterprise. As now planned, the Manhattan Bridge promises to be the most efficient of those yet built or authorized over the East River. The roadway provided for is 34 feet wide, and there will be eight railway tracks.

The Manhattan terminal improvement of the Brooklyn Bridge, pending the construction of a complete terminal, has been stopped by the litigation of an unimportant question involving a small leasehold. This proceeding has avowedly only the object of delaying the work. In the meantime plans are nearly ready to provide for the fuller utilization of the present facilities. In the complete terminal construction I shall recommend that the utmost advantage be taken of the costly site by carrying up the structure as many stories as will be needed to furnish offices for the City Department and effect a saving of rent sufficient to pay interest on the immense expenditure involved.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The administration of the Tenement House Department has effected notable progress in a more perfect, thorough and uniform enforcement of the Tenement House Law. The practical elimination of the social evil, with its deadly moral contamination, from the homes of the people is a most important and beneficent effect of the work of this department.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

In the Department of Parks conditions were found presenting great and peculiar difficulties for the incoming administration.

In the thickly settled parts of the city the need of new parks and playgrounds, and the proper care of the established popular pleasure grounds were both pressing and important questions. Substantial progress has been made all over the city in remedying this state of affairs.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In morale and efficiency the police force of the City of New York equals any similar body in the world. In numbers only is it an inferior organization, and the wonder is that it executes so well the infinite variety of tasks thrust upon it. The force has not increased proportionately with the population, property value, and needs of the five boroughs. It is almost impossible, therefore, to afford the people of this city at all times the fullest measure of police protection to which they are justly entitled.

The force now numbers 8,291 officers and men. Application has been made for an increase of 400 patrolmen, and substantial arguments are advanced in favor of a very much larger increase than that.

In 1896 there was one patrolman to every 540 of this city's population. Greater protection to life and property was demanded, and an increase of 800 men was authorized. To-day there is one patrolman to every 574 of population, a per capita representation which is below the standard of the great cities of other countries and very much below that of this city for the preceding twenty-eight years. Any application, therefore, for an increase in the city's patrol force may be regarded as timely and most reasonable.

The three-platoon system which has been adopted during the year has justified the expectations and hopes of its friends and advocates.

A Bureau of Street Traffic Regulation was established by the Police Department in July, which is rendering valuable service in enforcing the rules of the road adopted by your honorable board.

The general testimony is that there has been a decided improvement in the movement of street cars and vehicular traffic, and that pedestrians are assured far greater safety.

STREET CLEANING.

The work of enlarging Riker's Island by the Street Cleaning Department, in co-operation with the Department of Docks and Department of Correction, has been steadily prosecuted during the year, and it is expected that in about eight months the entire area between the westerly bulkhead and the island shore will have been filled in with the city's refuse, and a tract of land comprising about 63½ acres will thus be added to the city's territory. The departmental records show an increase in the volume of work for the year over that for the year 1903.

OPERATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The work of the Municipal Civil Service Commission is of growing importance. The code of rules in force under the Civil Service Law and the City Charter has been gradually extended in operation, in compliance with the point of the law to govern all appointments, promotions or other changes of status, whether temporary or permanent, in 98 1-3 per cent. of the public service, excepting elective offices, heads of departments, principals and teachers in the schools. This comprehensive system is not a creation of statute law alone. It is incorporated in the Constitution of the State and has been accepted as a permanent part of our public policy.

That the Civil Service rules should be fairly and correctly administered becomes, therefore, a matter of direct concern to every department of the City Government.

The most important object to be sought, in my judgment, is to improve the examination system itself. The common-sense methods lately introduced are steps well taken in that direction. Capacity and fitness for the service required are the real questions to be determined, and it is quite impossible to do this by a purely academic standard. The examinations should be as searching as a fair ascertainment of the qualifications of candidates may demand, but practical in their character and sensibly fitted to the particular case. eBtter results would follow if the opportunity for candidates to compete were offered more frequently. Entrance to the city service should not be barred for such long periods as the present practice involves. This is not democratic, as the principle of competition in itself essentially is, and it is not businesslike.

I am of the opinion that the administration of the Civil Service rules, and the smoother working of many departmental bureaus and offices as well, would be greatly facilitated by a systematic reorganization of the public service.

DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Contracts have been let by the Dock Department for five new high-speed ferryboats for the municipal ferry connecting Manhattan and Staten Island. The boats are well under way, and the people of Staten Island will soon enjoy the benefits of rapid transit. New terminal plans for St. George and Whitehall docks have been adopted, which will make material improvement there.

The Dock Department secured from the Legislature of 1904 power to undertake extensive improvements along the East River water front, between Whitehall and Montgomery Streets, and work is now in progress which will give the city the benefit of an adequate marginal street for a distance of 7,080 feet. By this proceeding the number of the city's piers will be increased by twenty.

Whitehall and Montgomery Streets be asked for all of the water front of the City of New York, and the administration contemplates the introduction of such a bill at Albany in the interest of our vast and growing commerce.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Under the present control the hospitals have done greater service in the year 1904 than ever before. The number of patients treated has increased largely over that of any previous year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The efficiency of the Fire Department has been largely increased during the year 1904, not only by the addition of 419 firemen, but also by the repair of an old fireboat, the building of a new one, and various improvements of that character.

Precautions taken by the City Government to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster as the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago in December, 1903, have evidently been effective, for the insurance companies now recognize the diminished risk of such an event by reducing the rate of insurance in a marked degree.

The most pressing need of this department at the present time, and of a part of the city, is the extension of the paid Fire Department system throughout the more thickly settled sections of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The general work of the Law Department has increased greatly during the year. This follows necessarily from the increase in the size of the city and the number and complexity of the questions presented thereby.

It is a source of satisfaction to observe that, despite the fact that more contract and tort actions have been tried during 1904 than 1903, the aggregate of judgments against the City is only about one-half, being less than $794,000, as opposed to more than $1,500,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Department has been conducted with great vigor and success during the last year. It has shown marked results not only in the carrying out of its routine duties, but also in taking of the initiative in devising and furthering certain plans for the prevention as well as the cure of some of the more common diseases to which the city is subject.

Accompanying the message and in compliance wiwth the requirements of the charter the Mayor sent to the board the annual financial statement of the city, prepared by the Controller, and showing the conditions of affairs at the close of business on Dec. 31. The statement shows that the gross funded debt was then $558,285,517.60, as against $485,063,-094.35 for 1903 and $428,503,422.27 for 1902. The 1904 figures include $18,000,000 of general fund bonds; those for 1903 include $8,500,000 of the same form of bonds, none included in the 1902 figures.

After deducting the amounts of bonds held in the sinking fund the fuded debt on Dec. 31 last amounted to $160,935,-164.75, as against $334,160,389.20 for 1903 and $311,760,474.30 for 1902. The temporary debt of the city, covering revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes, amounted to $34,457,000, as against $41,-748,000 for 1903 and $22,407,000 for 1902, a decrease of $7,291,600 of 1904 over 1903. Of this the Mayor says:

The foregoing statement displays the debt of the city so far as its funded and temporary debts are concerned.

To ascertain the borrowing capacity or margin for incurring further indebtedness we must take into consideration an item not shown in the foregoing statement. That item consists of obligations incurred by the city in connection with contracts entered into; the liability accruing for lands acquired in condemnation proceedings and not paid for and the liability of the city on account of judgments in litigations not yet liquidated.

The condition of the city's finances in relation to its borrowing capacity or margin for incurring further indebtedness on Oct. 1, 1904, was as follows:

10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate for the year 1904	$501,516,377.90
Net funded debt (excluding county indebtedness)	$358,412,858 90
Net contract liability (including rapid transit construction Manhattan and the Bronx, originally as $35,-000,000, and extra work amounting to $4,500,000; Brooklyn-Manhattan as $2,000,000)	43,072,393.41
Liability for lands acquired	11,174,398.59
Liability for judgments (estimated)	2,000,000.00
	414,659,650.90
Margin or excess of 10 per cent. of assessed valuation over debt	$86,856,727.00
From this margin or excess must be deducted revenue bonds of 1902 issued in 1903, outstanding Oct. 1, 1904	570,000.00
Balance of excess of 10 per cent of assessed valuation over debt	$86,226,727.00

From a report made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Controller, Dec. 6, 1904, it may be reckoned that the formal increase per annum of the city's borowing capacity will be between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000. It shall be my policy to keep the issue of obligations for ordinary requirements within this limit, and to reserve the present existing margin for such large and important public works as water supply and rapid transit.

The Mayor, in conclusion, refers to one feature of the city's finances which he says needs special attention and, if possible, remedy. The taxes are collected in the Fall, and the city has to issue revenue bonds until that collection, thus making the city live on credit for several months. The budget and the treasury ought to balance, the Mayor says, when the taxes are in, but they do not.

The uncollected tax schedule is growing larger and larger every year, the Mayor adds, and quotes a recent report by the Controller on that subject. The Mayor says:

Radical faults exist in a system of taxation which permits us to reach such a condition, and unless a remedy is found they will ultimately bring our finances to a state of embarrassment. Either the uncollected personal taxes were imposed without proper estimate of the responsibility of the individuals or corporations assessed, or the machinery to enforce payment is defective. Uncollected real estate taxes ought to be a good asset, being liens on the property, but since 1889 no Controller in Manhattan and the Bronx has undertaken to collect them by tax sale, the means prescribed by the Charter.

The practice of living on borrowed money from January to October costs the city annually $2,000,00 in interest, adding to the burden of taxation. A cure for this, for the accumulation of uncollected taxes, and for the other weaknesses of our financial system must be had by legislation. I shall appoint a commission to examine into our financial methods and report a plan to perfect them.

NAMED BY THE MAYOR.

Elections Board, as Announced—Justice Brown for Richmond.

Mayor McClellan held an informal reception at City Hall yesterday, most of his Commissioners and heads of departments calling in the three hours that he was at his office. In that time the Mayor sent his annual message to the Board of Aldermen by Secretary John H. O'Brien and announced several appointments, chief among them being the members of the new Board of Elections.

The new Board of Elections consists of John R. Voorhis and Charles B. Page, for Manhattan, with Col. Michael J. Dady and John McGuire for Brooklyn. Messrs. Voorhis and McGuire are Democrats, Messrs. Page and Dady, Republicans.

The Mayor also announced the appointment of Justice Edward B. Brown, of the Supreme Court, to be Justice of the Municipal Court for the Borough of Richmond, to succeed Justice Thomas C. T. Crain, who has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court.

SUGGESTS VAST SCHEME FOR GREATEST CITY

Report on Park, Street, and Terminal Development.

FIFTH AVENUE AS PARKWAY

Great Viaduct Planned Along North River—New Bridge Connections to Solve Traffic Problems.

Probably the most elaborate and comprehensive plan for city improvement ever laid before the municipal authorities has been reported to Mayor McClellan by the members of the New York City Improvement Commission and yesterday was laid before the Board of Aldermen in a special message from the Mayor.

The general idea of the commission is to suggest a system that will, in all its essentials, improve and develop the parkways and park systems of the city, adequately equip and beautify the main thoroughfares, so as to provide the best means of communication with the outlying boroughs and make the points of entrance to and departure from the city, such as docks, railroad stations and bridges, properly representative of the leading city of the Western Hemisphere.

No figures are appended on the probable cost of the improvements suggested, as such action was not considered within the province of the Commission. Details may be furnished in a later report. It is certain, however, that were all of the suggested improvements carried out, it would require the expenditure of at least the $250,000,000 which Mayor McClellan has suggested the city should spend in the next ten years to provide for what he terms "Greatest New York."

The members of the New York City Improvement Commission were named by Mayor McClellan last March under a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen the preceding December. Francis Key Pendleton was made chairman, the other members including Daniel S. Lamont, George A. Hearn, Harry Payne Whitney, William J. La Roche, James A. Wright, Frank Bailey, Whitney Warren, John W. Alexander, Daniel C. French, Jacob A. Cantor, J. Edward Swanstrom, Louis F. Haffen, Joseph Cassidy, George Cromwell, and Henry S. Thompson. In addition, the Commission has the advisory services of Samuel Parsons, jr., who is the landscape architect of the Park Department; Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment; John A. Bensel, Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks and Ferries and O. F. Nichols, Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges. The Commission received an appropriation of $15,-000, and was required to report to the Mayor by January first of the current year. In submitting the report to the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor commended the members for the work done. In his message he said:

The commission has attempted no more than a suggestion of what it proposes to submit to you in detail later. Enough progress has, however, been made to impress me with the necessity of forming a comprehensive and complete plan for the future development of our city. The great error of the past, from both the material and the artistic standpoints, has been that public improvements have been undertaken only to meet the emergency of the moment, and without regard for ultimate needs. Public buildings have been scattered far and wide, erected in impossible locations, and by architects who have had neither training in art nor conception of public necessities. Streets have been opened, bridges built, and money spent at haphazard according to the fancy or whim of changing administrations, with far more regard for the interests of individuals than for the good of the city as a whole.

When the Improvement Commission eventually submits to your honorable body a comprehensive and complete plan for the development of the city which shall receive the approval of the public, it may serve as a general guide for future administrations in their work of improvement. In carrying out such a plan, it will be of the first importance that no public work undertaken shall be antagonistic to it, or be of such a nature as to destroy the homogeneous development of the metropolis. This end has been reached in many European cities, and especially in Paris, by the creation of the office of City Architect. Should we provide for such an official we should see to it that the method of his appointment and the fixity of his tenure would assure the best professional equipment, and an absolute freedom from political influence.

DEVELOPMENT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Chief among the improvements suggested by the Commission is the treatment of Fifth Avenue, which it is proposed to widen by fifteen feet from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Streets, then to merge it with Central Park throughout the entire length of the Park. And finally to continue the avenue as a parkway into the Bronx, where it would join the Grand Concourse. In widening the lower section of Fifth Avenue, the proposition is advanced to put the sidewalk flush with the buildings and to take seven and one-half feet from each sidewalk from the curb line in. The elimination of all heavy traffic from Fifth Avenue also is contemplated.

Provisions for a terminal for the new Blackwell's Island Bridge, in connection with handling the Fifty-ninth Street traffic, also are important features of the report. It is proposed to construct a grand plaza between Second and Third Avenues, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, for this purpose. Traffic would be conducted to and from the bridge in the marginal streets, leaving the parkway for pedestrians. All of the trolley lines running over the Bridge would be dipped at the Manhattan end and a terminal provided under the plaza. Loops would care for the Queens trolley cars, while through tracks with platforms would handle the Fifth-ninth Street crosstown lines, which would be run in subways and under arcades through private property to Fifth Avenue, where they would continue under the cross streets and come to the surface near Sixth Avenue. Thus the Central Park Plaza would be left clear of trolleys.

The development of the North River water front is another important feature of the report, taken in conjunction with the Chelsea dock improvement. It is proposed to build an elevated roadway over West Street in the Chelsea district, running from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street, connecting with each of the piers. The ultimate aim of such a work is the continuance of the roadway down to the Battery and up town to Seventy-second Street, there to connect with Riverside Drive and furnish a continuous carriage and automobile roadway from South Ferry through the various extensions along the river front to Yonkers.

CLEARING CONGESTED POINTS.

Returning to the heart of Manhattan again, it is proposed to drop Forty-second Street eighteen feet under Fifth Avenue. The site of the Bartholdi Hotel and the property running back of it to Madison Avenue would be taken, also some of the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, so that Madison Avenue could be curved around into Broadway, and the Lexington Avenue cars started on their curve at Twenty-first Street, a block below where they now curve.

Bridge connections of an important nature are outlined. A magnificent plaza is proposed for Brooklyn near Borough Hall, carrying the approach of the Manhattan Bridge to that point and extending the approach of the present Brooklyn Bridge so that it too would come into the same plaza, with the elevated road traffic diverted before reaching that point. Delancey Street also would be utilized for the Williamsburg Bridge relief. All trolleys off the bridge would be dipped under Delancey Street, which would be used as a parkway from the Bridge to Elm Street, with the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines passing over it on ornamental structures. Subway loops would be provided for the

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FOULARDS AND PONGEES, Exceptionally high grade qualities, 28 and 34 inches wide, rich Oriental printings, values $1.50 & $2.50 ..... 65c a yard

Broadway & 19th Street.

DEATH RATE HIGHER.

Pneumonia and Bright's Disease Show a Large Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—November deaths for the fifteen years preceding 1903 in this State averaged 280 a day. November, 1904, had an average of 339. This increase is in excess of the birth rate, the death rate being 16.0 against 15.2 for the last five years.

Acute respiratory diseases, 72 per cent. of which were from pneumonia, caused 250 more deaths than the average of the month; diseases of the circulatory system 200 more; those of the urinary system are 15 per cent. above the average, 8.0 per cent. of the deaths of the month have been from Bright's disease. There is also a large increase this month in the cancer mortality.

The chief cause of increase in the mortality of the month is pneumonia, which caused 1,220 deaths, against 800 in October; 12.0 per cent. of the total mortality was from this cause, against 9.4 per cent. last November, and 8.0 per cent. in October of this year. The deaths from Bright's disease nearly equaled the entire epidemic mortality, and from pneumonia were 30 per cent. greater. The increase in both is universal.

Refuses a Russo-Chinese Trial.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 2.—The Taotai declines to agree to a joint Russo-Chinese trial of the two Russian sailors belonging to the cruiser Askold, who on Dec. 15 killed a Chinaman here as the result of a quarrel over the hire of a jinriksha, and demands the surrender of the alleged murderers.

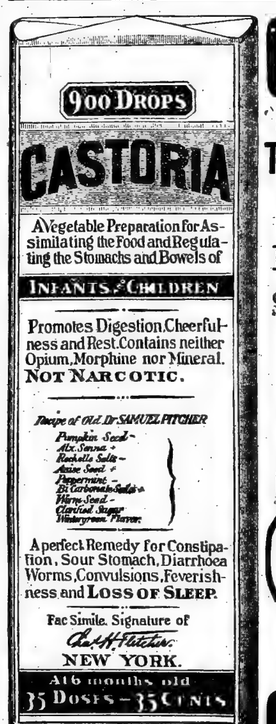

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JAN

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS ON ARMORY COURTS

Cragin and Kelly Win Doubles Title in 7th Regiment T..rney.

THEIR PLAY FAST AND STRONG

Final Round for Honors in Singles Will Bring Together Calhoun and Kelly on Saturday.

Well contested matches filled with brilliant racquet work resulted in two of the events being finished yesterday in the championship tournament of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Association. They were played on the courts of the Armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, of Company I, won the doubles title and trophy in straight sets. The final of the handicap singles brought out some excellent play, and was won by W. B. Cragin, Jr., of Company I, also in straight sets. This result was hardly expected, as King Smith, an old Harvard player, had won his way to the final round, and on the form that he had shown he was looked upon as an almost sure winner. Two players, C. C. Kelly and Calhoun Cragin, gained their places in the final round of the championship singles. The match for this title will hold over until next Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The competitions in the doubles proved to be the chief features of the day, because of the rapidity with which the game must be played on a board floor. The first pair out was H. A. Houston and W. A. O'Connor, the Company I team, who met Arthur Lovibund and D. N. Stewart, of Company G, in the holdover semi-final match. Houston and O'Connor developed great speed, which swept the Company G pair off their feet, and overwhelmed them with points won by placing, passes and terrific smashing at the net. There was no stopping Houston and O'Connor, who only allowed their opponents two games in the match.

The final and championship match in the doubles was played in the afternoon. It was between two of the best teams of Company I, the tennis company of the regiment, and as Houston and O'Connor had shown such tremendous speed in the morning they were regarded as being strong enough to force the doubles to a five-set ending. The veterans Calhoun, Cragin, and C. C. Kelly, who are also rated among the top-class teams of the metropolitan district and of the West Side Tennis Club, were not slow in breaking up the bursts of speed from the opposite side of the net and soon had Houston and O'Connor on the defensive. Once they had gained the upper hand Cragin and Kelly never played away from the net position. They rolled mightily and smashed every return that was high enough to play in such a manner. Houston and O'Connor tried lobbing with the intention of driving their opponents to the base line of their court. The lobbs fell much too short, however, and only gave Cragin and Kelly a better opportunity to smash and kill the returns. Kelly's service was remarkably strong, being so swift that the receiving player was obliged to play far back of his base line in order to make anything like a good return.

Arthur Lovibund, Company C, made a fine effort to gain the final round of the championship singles. He defeated the Company C man, M. S. Clark, in the longest match of the day, but on meeting C. C. Kelly he was only able to force the sets to deuce, although his play was aggressive throughout. Kelly won his place in the final and will meet Calhoun Cragin, who won the title of champion in the last regimental tournament three years ago.

That W. B. Cragin, jr. was able to win the final of the handicap singles in straight sets over King Smith, caused some surprise. The Harvard man was too lightly handicapped and played from scratch, while Cragin was at owe thirty. This was long odds to give, but Cragin used an effective underhand service that broke up Smith's game at the critical stages and took the first prize in that event. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Arthur Lovibund, Co. C, deated M. S. Clark, Co. C, Co. 6—4, 12—10; C. C. Kelly, Co. I, defeated C. Kelly, Co. K, 6—2, 6—2.
Semi-Final Round—C. C. Kelly, Co. I, defeated Arthur Lovibund, Co. C, 6—8, 9—7.
Championship Doubles.—Semi-final Round—H. A. Houston and W. A. O'Connor, Co. I, defeated Arthur Lovibund and D. N. Stewart, Co. C, 6—2, 6—0.
Final and Championship Round—Calhoun Cragin and C. C. Kelly, Co. I, deeated H. A. Houston and W. A. O'Connor, Co. I, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.
Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—W. B. Cragin, Jr., (owe 30,) deated Arthur S. Cragin, (owe 30,) 6—4, 6—2; King Smith, (scratch,) defeated C. C. Kelly, (owe 40,) 6—3, retired.
Final Round—W. B. Cragin, Jr., (owe 30,) defeated King Smith, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

AUTOS IN 100-MILE RACE.

Hetty Green's Son Wins First Contest of Kind on Race Track.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 2.—What is said to have been the first 100-mile automobile race ever decided on a regular race track in this or any other country took place to-day over the course of the Dallas Jockey Club, at the Texas Fair Grounds. The day was raw and cold, still 3,000 spectators were present. Five machines were entered, the winner being the one owned and driven by H. R. Green of Dallas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green of New York. The time was 2 hours and 6 minutes. A. B. Wharton's car, of Fort Worth, broke a bolt in the seventieth mile when Wharton and Green were going neck and neck and tied on mileage.

MANAGER GRIFFITH IN TOWN.

Will Begin to Prepare Greater New Yorks for Coming Baseball Campaign.

Clark Griffith, Manager of the Greater New York Baseball Club, has arrived in town from his ranch in Montana, and will at once begin signing players and making preparations for the Spring practice at Montgomery, Ala. At present Willie Keeler is the only player who has signed a contract for this year. Griffith says he will have no trouble in collecting a winning team for the coming championship campaign, and he predicts that the New Yorks will capture the American League pennant, and that they will lead from the start.

Speaking of Clarkson, the ex-Harvard pitcher, who is under a two years' contract with the New York team, Griffith says: "He will certainly do much better next year. The trip with me to Montana resulted in his taking on considerable flesh, something he needed, and I have not the slightest doubt that he will be competent to take his regular turn in the box and prove a winner."

ROSE MAKES ATHLETIC SLIP.

Broke College Rule When He Competed Here Saturday Night.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 2.—The general impression here is that Ralph Rose, the University of Michigan student who broke the world's indoor record for the 24-pound shot-put Saturday night in New York, has involved himself in a serious complication regarding college athletics.

It is a rule at Michigan not to allow student athletes to compete for outside organizations during the college year. It is said that Rose applied for permission to enter the New York meet under the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association and that he went East in spite of the fact that his request was denied. Chairman Pattengill of the Board of Control of athletics to-day declined to discuss

POULTRY SHOW OPENS TO-DAY

Cats, Rabbits, and Cavies Also Will Be on Exhibition.

There was little of the holiday aspect about the Madison Square Garden yesterday, as all day long there was a constant succession of arrivals of poultry, birds, rabbits, and cavies for the sixteenth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, which opens this morning and will continue until Saturday night. To-morrow the poultry and pet stock will be reinforced by the entrance of more than 200 cats in the third champion exhibition under the auspices of the Atlantic Cat Club, and the cats and their admirers will have their place in the show until Friday night.

The trophies to be awarded to the felines are valuable, and there are enough special prizes to make the show especially interesting. The finest chinchillas in the country will be shown, and entries of prize winners from Rochester, Buffalo, and other places show the importance of the New York exhibition to those who admire cats, who breed them, and who are willing to pay big prices for favorites. In the pet stock department the rabbits and cavies are shown in greater number than ever before.

The display cages containing pigeons, birds of all kinds, and a large number of pheasants and jungle birds will occupy the centre of the floor. The incubators with their little chicks ready to come out and peep their way into existence will have their usual place, and the pigeons will be on the platforms over the boxes. The cats will be in the restaurant, and the song birds and cage birds in the concert hall.

The judges of the cats will be E. N. Barker for long-haired silver classes, H. F. Vidal for all other long-haired classes, and Dr. Henry O. Wolters will be the judge for all short-haired classes.

The judges for poultry are David A. Nichols, C. M. Griffing, J. F. Crangle, J. T. Cothran, P. H. Scudder, George H. Burgott, Richard Oke, T. E. Orr, W. C. Denny, Herbert N. Rollins, Joseph B. Thomas, A. A. Parker, H. J. Quilhot, M. F. Deleno, Charles Cornman, George Brown, August D. Arnold, Dr. C. J. Andruss, Dr. J. S. Wolfe, W. F. Brace. The judges for pigeons are Henry Tieman, D. E. Newell, Joseph Bardroff, Wellington Kennedy, W. J. Stanton, C. E. Twombly, George B. Hart, Atwood B. Hopkins, George Horsman, and George Ewald, and for pet stock T. C. Turner and John Rollins.

The meetings of the various clubs will be held during the week, and the importance of their transactions is always shown by the increase in membership each year.

PELHAM CLUB'S NEW LINKS.

Farm with Two Houses Leased and Long Course Being Laid Out.

The Pelham Country Club has just closed a three years' lease of the Livingston Disbrow farm of 186 acres adjoining the old Tom Paine farm, on North Street, New Rochelle, and will lay out one of the largest golf links in the vicinity of New York. The new course will have eighteen holes, and will have a playing circuit of about 6,700 yards. L. E. Van Etten, who laid out the Deal Beach links and also the Pelham Bay Park and Knollwood County Club courses, will superintend the construction of the new Pelham Country Club links. The property contains a lake which will be used for water hazards, and two brooks will also be crossed.

On the property are two houses. The larger, which was the residence of Mr. Disbrow, will be remodeled and used for the clubhouse, and the new building will be usedl as a dormitory and fitted up with lockers and shower baths. About $25,000 is to be spent in remodeling the buildings. The Pelham Country Club has been forced to move, because its links at Pelham Manor are soon to be cut up into building lots. The club has had only 125 members, but since it has made arrangements to lay out the new course many new applications have been received, and the membership is now about 250. It is proposed to limit the membership to 300. Francis Wilson, the comedian, is one of the active members. It is probable that the Siwanoy Tennis Club of New Rochelle will be merged into the new club.

The club held its annual meeting yesterday and elected T. Le Clair Jacques of Pelham Manor Acting President. A new election will be held within a few weeks for the purpose of allowing all of the new members to vote. Nine holes of the new links will be completed on May 1, and the other nine will be ready about June 1. The club expects to occupy its clubhouse about May 1.

NEW ROWING CLUBHOUSES.

Two Notable Additions to Scullers' Row Approaching Completion.

The new clubhouses of the Metropolitan Rowing Club and the First Bohemian Boat Club, in Scullers' Row, in front of Macomb's Dam Park, are now almost completed, and form notable additions to the row of rowing clubhouses which now reaches in almost an unbroken line from the Central Bridge to the Putnam Railway bridge. Although the Metropolitan house is still in the hands of the workmen, the club has moved into it, and the temporary house used during the past season has been torn down. The new house measures 56 feet in width and 80 feet in length, and is two and one-half stories in height. On the first floor are the boat rooms, which take up all of the floor space except a strip about twenty feet in width on one side, where the bowling alleys are located. Over the alleys is a gallery, in which the locker room, bathroom, and toilet room are placed. On the second floor is the main hall, 55 by 40 feet; billard room and ladies' parlor. The main hall is a very imposing room, having three arches extending from the floor to the dome of the building, and two balconies. In the attic are the janitor's quarters. A wide balcony surrounds the second floor on three sides. The house is shingled except the gables, which are finished in concrete and half timbered. The cost of the house is about $10,000.

The Bohemian house is not so near completion, but the club expects to take possession of it in about two weeks' time. It is 56 by 84 feet, and two stories in height. On the first floor are the boatroom, 36 by 84 feet, and the lockerroom, 20 by 84 feet, containing 150 lockers in two tiers on either side. At the rear of this room are the shower baths and toilet rooms, with a private stairway to the upper floor. The second floor contains a large hall, 48 by 40 feet, for entertainments, and a smaller connecting room, which will be used as a billiard room under ordinary circumstances, but which by opening folding doors may be used in connection with the large hall. There are also a committee room, ladies' parlor, kitchen, toilet rooms, and a janitor's room upon this floor. There are wide balconies on three sides. The lower story is finished with clapboards and the upper story and the gables with creosoted shingles. The cost this house is said to be about $12,000.

N. Y. A. C. SKATER BEATEN.

Phil Kearney Unable to Overcome His Club Mate's Handicap.

Phil Kearney of the ew York Athletic Club made a splendid effort to beat his clubmate, W. R. Lee, in a one mile skating race at the Clermont Avenue Rink yesterday afternoon. Kearney was on scratch, while Lee received a handicap of one hundred and ten yards. This proved too much for Kearney to overcome, and Lee was declared the winner, with Guy Lipman, another New York Athletic Club representative, who had forty yards, third. In the races in the evening Guy Lipman defeated S. D. Kirk and T. Haywood in a one-mile race for Class A skaters, while in Class B, one mile, W. Sutphen, the scratch man of Long Branch, N. J., beat Clyde Martin and E. Crabb, both handicapped at seventy yards. Summary:

AFTERNOON EVENTS.

One Mile, Class A.—Won by W. R. Lee, New York A. C., (110 yards;) Phil. Kearney, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Guy Lyman, New York A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—3:56 2-5.
One Mile, Class B.—Won by W. Sutphen, Long Branch, (scratch;) F. H. McMillen, Hoboken, N. J., (110 yards,) second; Clyde Martin, Hermes A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—3:07 1-5.

EVENING EVENTS.

One Mile, Class A.—Won by Guy Lyman, New York A. C., (40 yards;) S. D. Kirk, Winthrop A. C., (110 yards,) second; T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, (40 yards,) third. Time—3:02 2-5.
One Mile, Class B.—Won by W. Sutphen, Long Branch, (scratch,) Clyde Martin, Hermes A. C., (70 yards,) second; E. Crabb, Winthrop A. C., (70 yards,) third. Time —3:13¾.

THOUSANDS OF TARGETS BROKEN AT BAY RIDGE

Busiest Day of the Season for Crescent A. C. Gunners.

STEPHENSON'S SPECIAL PRIZE

Twelve Trophies Distributed and the First Competition for the January Cup Decided.

With but very few exceptions the strength of the Crescent Athletic Club's shooting squad was represented yesterday at the Bay Ridge traps, and on the whole the sport was the liveliest that has fallen to the lot of the Brooklyn clubmen for a long time. In regular competitions and special affairs there were probably 3,000 targets broken, and the marksmanship as a rule was excellent. There were thirteen contests, including a special competition for a handsome bronze prize offered by the Shooting Committee. There were eight entries, each being required to shoot at fifty targets from scratch. Frederick B. Stephenson carried off the prize, missing but three times. The winner has always been regarded as one of Crescent's best shots, but he has rarely performed so well as in the long competition yesterday.

Stephenson also won the first shoot for the January Cup from a field of fourteen competitors, missing but one target out of a possible twenty-five. He also took the first trophy shot for during the day after a shoot-off with Henry B. Vandeveer. Charles A. Sykes celebrated his first appearance at the traps since the close of last season by winning a trophy from such gunners as F. B. Stephenson, A. G. Southworth, F. T. Bedford, Jr., E. H. Lott, and O. C. Grinnell, Jr. Charles J. McDermott, Chairman of the Shooting Committee, was among the successful shooters, winning a trophy in a fifteen-target shoot, and was defeated in a similar contest by one target, after a shoot-off with O. C. Grinnell, Jr.

Of the other prize winners E. W. Snyder took two trophies and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., H. L. Kenyon, W. W. Marshall, A. G. Southworth, and F. T. Bedford, Jr., one each.

A team competition has just been arranged for every Saturday during the season. Each man will shoot at twenty-five targets, and the team scoring the most number of wins during the season will be declared winner of a special prize. The contest will be started in next Saturday, and among the teams already entered are E. H. Lott and H. B. Vandeveer, the "Hollanders"; L. M. Palmer, Jr., and H. M. Brigham; F. T. Bedford, Jr., and O. C. Grinnell, Jr.; W. W. Marshall and A. G. Southworth

Scores yesterday follow:

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
E. W. Snyder...1	15	O. G. Southworth...1	20
O. C. Grinnell, Jr..3	24	H. L. Kenyon...2	19
E. H. Lott.....1	21	C. Kenyon, Jr....4	19
F. B. Stephenson.1	21		

SHOOTING COMMITTEE-PRIZE—30 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson....4	27	F. T. Bedford, Jr....3	27
E. H. Lott.....4	26	O. G. Southworth...3	26
O. C. Grinnell, Jr..4	26	W. W. Marshall...3	25
H. B. Vanderveer...3	26	O. Lockwood.....1	27

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson.1	23	A. G. Southworth.0	20
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.3	24	F. T. Bedford, Jr.2	20
E. W. Snyder.....5	23	D. V. B. Hegeman.3	19
E. H. Lott.....4	22	W. W. Marshall..5	18
C. J. McDermott.6	22	C. A. Lockwood..3	16
E. H. Lott.....4	21	Dr. F. C. Rayner.6	16
C. A. Sykes.....4	20	T. W. Shake.....4	15

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson.0	13	D. V. B. Hegeman.1	12
H. B. Vanderveer.2	13	C. J. McDermott.4	11
H. L. Kenyon.....1	12	E. W. Snyder.....3	11

Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 14; H. B. Vanderveer, 13.

	H. T.		H. T.
C. J. McDermott.4	14	E. W. Snyder.....4	12
H. L. Kenyon.....1	13	H. B. Vanderveer.2	11
D. V. B. Hegeman.1	13	C. Kenyon, Jr.....2	8
F. B. Stephenson.0	12		

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	13	D. V. B. Hegeman.1	11
C. G. McDermott.4	13	F. B. Stephenson.0	9
H. L. Kenyon.....1	11	B. Vanderveer.0	9
E. W. Snyder.....4	12	C. Kenyon, Jr....2	8

Shoot-off—O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 15; C. J. McDermott, 13.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. L. Kenyon.....1	15	C. A. Sykes.....1	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	15	H. B. Vanderveer.2	11
E. W. Snyder.....4	13	E. H. Lott.....0	11
C. Kenyon, Jr.....2	12	H. B. Vanderveer.2	11
F. B. Stephenson.0	11	A. G. Southworth.0	9

Shoot-off—H. L. Kenyon, 15; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 14.

	H. T.		H. T.
W. W. Marshall..3	15	C. A. Lockwood..2	13
F. B. Stephenson.0	15	C. J. McDermott.4	12
F. T. Bedford, Jr.1	15	H. B. Vanderveer.2	12
E. W. Snyder.....1	15	A. G. Southworth.0	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	13	T. W. Stake.....2	11
E. H. Lott.....0	13		

Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 10; W. W. Marshall, 15; E. W. Snyder, 13.

Final Shoot-off—W. W. Marshall, 15; E. W. Snyder, 14; F. T. Bedford, Jr., 14.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	15	F. B. Stephenson.0	12
F. T. Bedford, Jr.1	14	C. A. Lockwood.2	11
H. B. Vanderveer.2	14	T. W. Stake.....2	10
W. W. Marshall..3	13	A. G. Southworth.0	9
E. H. Lott.....0	13		

Shoot-off—E. W. Snyder, 14; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 13.

	H. T.		H. T.
A. G. Southworth.0	15	F. T. Bedford, Jr.1	13
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	14	E. H. Lott.....0	12
W. W. Marshall..2	13	F. B. Stephenson.0	12
H. B. Vanderveer.2	13	C. J. McDermott.4	11
C. A. Lockwood..3	12	E. W. Snyder.....3	11

	H. T.		H. T.
C. A. Sykes.....2	15	Dr. F. C. Rayner.4	12
D. V. B. Hegem'n.1	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	12
F. T. Bedford, Jr.1	13	C. A. Lockwood..2	11
A. G. Southworth.0	13	C. J. McDermott..4	11
H. B. Vanderveer.2	13	E. W. Snyder.....3	11
C. A. Lockwood.2	13		

	H. T.		H. T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.1	14	W. W. Marshall..2	11
F. B. Stephenson.0	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.1	10
Dr. H. H. Morton.4	12	C. A. Lockwood..2	9
A. G. Southworth.0	12		

NEW YEAR'S AT NEW YORK A. C.

Notable Gathering of Members of "Mercury Foot" Organization.

Following its usual custom on New Year's, the New York Athletic Club kept open house for its members and their friends yesterday, and there was a notable gathering of old-timers in the magnificent clubhouse at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Central Park South. Among the veterans present were Harry E. Buermeyer, the first Treasurer of the club; ex-President William A. Van Wyck; Frank J. Kilpatrick, Albert Curtis, Daniel Stern, Hugh H. Baxter, President John R. Van Wormer, Charles H. Sherrill, Fred Vilmar, Charles L. Burnham, Charles E. Goodhue, Richard H. Greene, Jr., Robert C. Kammerer, Mortimer Bishop, James R. Curran, M. S. Paine, Albert E. Colfax, Dr. G. M. Hammond, John C. Gulick, Benjamin C. Williams, E. J. Keene, and M. Halpin.

The dining room was appropriately decorated with evergreens and bunting, and a number of fancy dishes were displayed upon the tables, among them being representations of a "Naval Battle Off Port Arthur" and "Sunday Afternoon with the Huckleberry Indians." President Van Wormer made an address, in which he stated that the club had prospered during the past year to such an extent that it would be possible to pay off the mortgage on the Travers Island property this year, which will reduce the indebtedness of the club by $44,000.

Chauncey Wins Dyker Meadow Golf.

Daniel Chauncey, the nominee for President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, won the New Year's handicap competition yesterday, played on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. He made the best gross score of the day, 86 strokes, excellent golf for the muddy condition of the links. He had a handicap of 7, which gave him the net winning score of 79 strokes. One point behind him in net results was F. B. Edward, whose handicap was 26 strokes. Those who returned complete cards were:

Daniel Chauncey	86	7	79
F. B. Edwards	106	26	80
William Cassels	104	12	92
H. C. Duval	105	12	93
J. B. Holland	105	8	97
J. E. Butts	106	12	94
W. H. Thurston	105	8	97

In the afternoon a bogey handicap was played for two prizes. W. R. Thomas, with a score of 102 and 15 handicap, won the first prize, standing 2 down by bogey, while Daniel Chauncey and J. B. Holland tied for the lesser honors at 3 down. Chauncey's score was 84, while Holland took it.

GOLFERS GOING TO PINEHURST

Tournament for Advertising Agents Will Open the Series of New Year Events.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 2.—Great preparations are being made for the series of golf events beginning next Monday on the Pinehurst Club links. The international advertising tournament, which will precede the annual midwinter tournament, is attracting attention throughout this country and Canada. It is expected that, in addition to the entries from the United States, sevedal Canadian players will be present.

Thus far twenty-five entries have been reported by Frank Presbrey of New York City, who is Chairman of the committee. The New York contingent will be headed by Frank Presbrey and William C. Freeman. A large Western delegation will leave Chicago Friday night headed by A. L. Thomas and Crafts W. Higgins. Among the other entries are Leonard Tufts, Boston; D. W. Cooke, and W. R. Hotchkin.

The tournament will open next Monday, Jan. 9, with a qualifying round of eighteen holes at medal play, scratch. An innovation that will appeal to golfers generally is the elimination of all handicaps. Instead the players will be placed in groups of eight after the qualifying round. Each eight will play for two trophies, one to be fought for between the winning four and the other between the defeated four in each eight. In addition there will be medals for each of the lowest eight scores in the qualifying round, and a gold medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round. Under this arrangement every player will have a fair opportunity to meet players of his own class with a chance of winning one of the sixteen prizes offered.

FORTY GOLFERS IN HANDICAP.

Sidney F. Jones Wins Both Prizes in New Year's Event at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 2.—Playing under ideal weather conditions, a field of forty golfers started from the first tee in the Lakewood Country Club's New Year Handicap to-day. Sidney F. Jones of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club captured both prizes, making the best gross and net score. McCrane Van Ingen of New York, who has been playing a remarkably good game here, was second on the list. Summary:

Name.	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
S. F. Jones	99	12	77
McCrane Van Ingen	94	16	78
Henry A. James	97	16	81
Harry Suydam	94	12	82
Daniel Bacon	97	14	83
W. J. Symington	100	16	84
A. S. Carpenter	95	10	85
F. B. Fiske	101	16	85
R. C. Carroll	92	6	86
G. P. Fiske	105	18	87
Davison Lloyd	95	7	88
F. P. Kimball	93	5	88
K. G. Batterson	95	6	89
H. R. Wilson	100	11	89
J. E. Larendon	107	18	89
J. P. Kellogg	98	8	90
W. H. Evans	109	18	91
H. P. Carrington	110	18	92
L. Rieder	108	14	94
C. M. Cohen	122	18	94
De Forest Lyon	111	14	97
H. L. Thornell	118	17	101
R. E. Larendon	120	18	102
George Potts	120	18	102
W. S. P. Prentice	121	17	104
W. Underwood	125	18	107

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

Fifteen Contests Decided by Shooters of New York Aathletic Club.

Fifteen competitions were decided by the gunners of the New York Athletic Club at the traps at Travers Island yesterday, including contests for the Holiday and Monthly Cups at fifty targets. There were three ties for the holiday prize, but J. N. Borland won the first shoot for the Monthly Cup. It was the most enjoyable day's sport the "Mercury Foot" members have had this season. Summary:

TROPHY SHOOTS—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
C. E. T. Foster...5	24	E. W. Higgins....7	22
F. W. Perkins....4	22	C. L. Hornecke...7	20

	H. T.		H. T.
F. W. Perkins....4	22	C. L. Hornecke...7	19
E. W. Higgins....7	20	C. E. T. Foster...4	17

	H. T.		H. T.
F. W. Perkins....3	23	E. N. Higgins....7	17
C. E. F. Foster...4	21	J. T. Thallman...7	9
C. L. Hornecke...7	18		

	H. T.		H. T.
C. E. T. Foster...4	23	C. L. Hornecke...7	18
F. W. Perkins....2	22	J. T. Thallman...7	

	H. T.		H. T.
F. W. Perkins....1	24	E. W. Higgins....7	18
C. E. T. Foster...3	20	C. L. Hornecke...7	16
F. F. Wilcox....7	18		

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. J. G. Knowlton	2	C. E. T. Foster...5	21
	1	24	Gus Grieff.....2	20
E. P. McMurty...2	24	T. F. Wilcox.....7	14
F. W. Perkins....4	23		

HOLIDAY CUP SHOOT—50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland....10	47	Gus Grieff.....4	37
E. P. McMurty...4	47	T. F. Wilcox.....14	29
F. W. Perkins....8	47	J. N. Borland....10	26
Dr. J. G. Knowlton	2	W. J. Elias.....8	18
	2	42	W. L. Buchanan..14	21

MONTHLY CUP SHOOT—50 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland....10	47	Gus Grieff.....4	43
Dr. J. G. Knowlton	2	E. P. McMurty...4	45
	2	45	W. J. Elias.....8	33

TROPHY SHOOTS—15 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Gus Grieff.....4	13	Dr. J. C. Knowlton	1
J. N. Borland....3	13		1	11
E. P. McMurty...1	12	W. J. Buchanan..5	7
W. J. Elias.....3	12		

Shoot-off—Won by Borland.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland....3	14	W. J. Elias.....3	12
Gus Grieff.....1	14	W. L. Buchanan..6	10
E. P. McMurty...1	12		

Shoot-off—Won by Borland.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland....3	14	W. L. Buchanan..6	12
Gus Grieff.....1	12	E. P. McMurty...1	11
W. J. Elias.....4	12		

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland....3	12	W. L. Buchanan..6	10
Gus Grieff.....1	12	W. J. Elias.....4	5
E. P. McMurty...1	11		

	H. T.		H. T.
W. J. Elias.....4	15	Gus Grieff.....1	11
W. L. Buchanan..6	13	J. N. Borland....3	11
E. P. McMurty...1	11		

	H. T.		H. T.
W. J. Elias.....3	12	W. J. Elias.....4	7
Gus Grieff.....1	11	E. P. McMurty...1	6
W. L. Buchanan..6	11		

	H. T.		H. T.
J. N. Borland....3	12	E. P. McMurty...1	11
W. L. Buchanan..6	12	W. J. Elias.....4	8
Gus Grieff.....1	11		

Shoot-off—Won by Borland.

Killed Boy on Dare.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 2.—"I dare you to shoot me," said N. R. Griggs, a twelve-year-old boy, to his companion, an Italian named Pantacosta to-day at Houston. The banter was accepted, and Pantacosta fired a target rifle bullet into Griggs's abdomen, from which death soon ensued. Pantacosta was arrested, charged with murder.

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NEW YEAR SPURS CUPID TO UNWONTED ACTIVITY

At Least Dr. Warren, Hotel Chaplain, Thinks So.

FOUR COUPLES TO DATE

Another Was Turned Away Last Night —Abram Rose's Son Marries Without Telling Folks.

There has been an unprecedented rush in the marriage business for the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, the hotel chaplain of this city, since New Year's Eve. When after midnight this morning Dr. Warren's telephone bell tingled again and a lovelorn swain signified that he had only then won the girl of his choice, Mr. Warren called a halt. "No," he replied. "I think I have done about all in the marrying line within the last forty-eight hours that the union rules permit."

From New Year's Eve up to midnight last night the Rev. Dr. Warren had married four couples, under more or less interesting circumstances. The rush began at about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, when he married at his home, 48 West Ninety-fourth Street, Miss Anna E. Young, of 220 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Herbert M. Klous, a banker and broker of Boston, who has been living during his stay in this city at 139 West Forty-eight Street. Next, and at "high midnight," and just as the bells were ringing the old year out and the new year in, he married Adolph Schilling, a contractor of Albany, N. Y., to Mrs. Alice Preston of Bayonne, N. J., at the Victoria Hotel; then came the marriage of Samuel Blanchard Rose, son of Abram J. Rose, of the law firm of Kellogg & Rose, to Margaret Edna Higley of Groton, Mass., on New Year's evening, and without parental authority.

Last evening, while Dr. Warren was still discussing the Rose wedding, there arrived another couple, who proved to be George Corbett, a traveling salesman living at the Broadway Central, and Miss Nellie Phelon, of 143 West Fourth Street.

Mr. Corbett said that he and his fiancee had been taking a New Year's walk in the afternoon, and had decided during the stroll to get married, and they were. Then followed that futile effort of the young man at the telephone, but that was merely up to midnight, and, as that was after calling hours, there is no certainty that Dr. Warren didn't have others who wished to be married before the night was over.

There was something of a hitch in the marriage at the Victoria Hotel. Early on New Year's Eve, just as Dr. Warren was about to marry the Klous-Young couple, he got a telephone message from Manager Sweeney of the hotel that two people at his house desired to get married. Dr. Warren hastened down to the hotel as soon as he had said the binding words. The time for the Victoria Hotel wedding had been fixed at 9 o'clock, and the clergyman was there promptly. Miss Preston, her mother, and a friend who was to act as bridesmaid were waiting in the reception room for Mr. Schilling, the bridegroom. An hour passed by, then it was two hours, and still the bridegroom did not appear. The bride naturally became as nervous as any bride would become under such circumstances.

In the lobby of the hotel there was quite as nervous a person of the male persuasion. He was, strange to say, Mr. Schilling, the bridegroom-to-be. Sending his card up to the rooms of his fiancee revealed the fact that she had left there, but for what place nobody knew. Every few minutes Mr. Schilling had some question to ask of the clerk in the office, and cards were sent often, but with no result. Meanwhile Dr. Warren was waiting about the hotel with only one person for a ceremony that required two. It was nearly midnight when the two persons who desired to be one were brought face to face, and Dr. Warren administered the final vows when the bells outside began to ring in the new year, and the tooters were turning on full steam.

The wedding of Samuel Blanchard Rose to Miss Margaret Edna Higley was another interesting affair in the new year's rush. Both are quite young, the bride being nineteen, and the bridegroom giving his age as twenty-one to Dr. Warren, although he says he is only eighteen. The couple stole a march on their parents, young Rose neglecting to tell his father. The bride is the daughter of Prof. E. H. Higley of Groton, Mass. Miss Higley came to New York to live for a time with Mrs. B. Putzel of New Haven, also a visitor.

Soon after her arrival, Miss Higley attended an affair at Sherry's, and there she met Mr. Rose, whose athletic build belies his fourteen years. It was a case of love at first sight, culminating with a telephone message from the

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

LET US HAVE PEACE!

The fall of Port Arthur will not have produced the effect to which it is entitled unless and until it shall stir the civilized world to demanding that now at last, with the transfer of the most conspicuous gage and trophy of control in Manchuria, the awful conflict that has raged for all these months in the Far East shall be brought to a control. The "Gibraltar of the Far East" is a heap of ruins. Equally a heap of ruins is Dalny, the "fiat city," which WITTE thought to evoke as the commercial complement of the frowning fortress, and which the unhappier inspiration of ALEXIEFF diverted from its peaceful purpose. Fortress and port are now, after these eight months of horror, relieved by heroism, alike gone like the baseless fabric of a vision. Russia is driven back out of Korea, driven back out of maritime Manchuria, driven back to that eastward extension of her empire which consists of the steppes and the khanates, and which is her natural line of expansion, but excluded from China upon the unwarlike helplessness of whose teeming population she counted to make that, too, her prey, forgetting to reckon with the warlike people of Japan.

Why should not the impartial world now at last intervene to stop the further effusion of blood, and to save brave but unready Russia the consequence of the defeats arising from her own unpreparedness to execute the bold programme she had framed? Is it not clear that Japan has won the war? Russia is driven back on land to the verge of the territory which may be said to be by affinity her own proper "sphere of influence." She has been swept from off the sea, for nobody can imagine that the fleet she has improvised and hurried forward can avail more against the virtually intact Japanese fleet than the fleet which she had been for years deliberately preparing and forwarding for the Armageddon of the Far East, of which the fortune has gone against her. Is it not time for the civilized world to interpose its word, and to say that enough has been done for honor, that what, in the case of the garrison of Port Arthur was heroic resolution, becomes futile and foolish obstinacy when it is displayed by a great nation? Germany may indeed encourage her formidable Eastern neighbor to make itself less formidable by pouring out more of its blood and of its treasure on the shore of the Sea of Japan. But how can France possibly desire that her ally shall weaken itself still further in the prosecution of a war "which can have no triumphs," and which only stupid stubbornness can refuse to accept as already decided? What side the English-speaking peoples will take when the question comes up cannot be doubted. And there are already ominous signs of what the prolongation of the war may mean to Russia in the internal disturbance of her empire, of how soon she may have to reckon with an enemy of the autocracy yet more formidable than the Japanese. Let us have peace!

LIGHT AND WATER.

We should really like to know what the gentlemen in control of the lighting monopoly think of Mayor MCCLELLAN'S message. If they are simply angry and resentful, if privately or otherwise they rail at him for assailing their vested right to charge what they please for gas and electricity, or if they have been moved by the Mayor's words to begin devising plans to baffle him and prevent the construction of a municipal lighting plant, then, since they would be behaving very much after the manner in which they have of late behaved, the community would give them little attention. But if they should candidly admit that they have made a great business mistake, that instead of showing themselves to be possessed of enlightened modern ideas they have managed their affairs in a somewhat twelfth century manner, the public would at once be interested—it would have hopes of them.

There is no tinge of Socialism about Mayor MCCLELLAN. He is not given to fads; he declares that he is opposed to having the city undertake business operations save when private enterprise fails to supply its needs satisfactorily. But he favors the municipal ownership and operation of an electric lighting plant to light the streets, parks, and public buildings of the city, and he has prepared a bill which the Legislature will be asked to pass, declaring that the city has the right to erect and operate an electric lighting plant. Why does he make this exception? Simply because the prices the city has been compelled to pay for gas and electric light are "extortionate." That is the compelling reason which has brought great numbers of opponents of municipal ownership over to the position now taken by the Mayor. The lighting companies have by their unreasonable persistence in extortion destroyed a great part of their own business.

The Mayor points out that the city's installation will be very much simplified because of the fact that it has the right to use without charge the sub-surface electric wire conduits for which it has given franchises to various companies. The use of the city's waste as fuel for an electric lighting plant is discussed by him in a rather confident tone, which is perhaps justified by the experience of other cities. He makes, however, the highly interesting suggestion that inasmuch as the future enlarged water supply of the city must be brought from the distant uplands of the State the water can be made to work its own passage by turning the wheels of many industries along the aqueduct line, and among them he mentions the city's electric lighting plant. The horse power developed would be tremendous. Electricity from a plant operated by water would doubtless be cheaper than that generated by using waste as fuel.

The problem of a future water supply impresses the Mayor as one of prime importance. He feels that we must now begin to make provision beyond the immediate future, provision for the city which within quite measurable time may number 10,000,000 inhabitants. His suggestions are practical. He will recommend a special enactment by the Legislature creating a commission of three members to be appointed by the Mayor, one on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, one on that of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and one to be the Mayor's own selection. Since this commission would have before it the findings and report of the Burr Water Commission, which are full and valuable, the Mayor believes that the actual work might begin within the present year. Now that the problem of rapid transit is in part solved and its complete solution in view, the question of a new water supply must be reckoned easily first among those which confront the people of New York. The limit of water supply, as the Mayor points out, would be the limit of city growth. The action of the Legislature last Winter in shutting the city out from a source of supply it had counted upon shows the peril of delay.

GOVERNOR HIGGINS.

Gov. HIGGINS'S inaugural address is short and his resolutions are good. Some of his pledges will test his resolution to the utmost in the keeping. "It should be our earnest desire," he says, "to balance the account by securing a reduction of expenditures rather than by an increase of revenues wherever possible." There are two obstacles, neither insuperable, but both serious. In the first place, it has for years been the policy of the State, and notably the policy of Gov. ODELL, to do away with direct taxation altogether, until now substantially the entire revenue of the State is derived from indirect sources. Indirect taxation inevitably tends to extravagance, for the people, not knowing precisely how or when they are taxed, are indulgent with the spenders of their money, and little inclined to call them to account. The second obstacle to a reduction of expenditures is the fact that up-the-State legislators are disposed to regard this great, rich city as a place to be looted. A project of law which opens up new sources of revenue lying chiefly in New York City is sure of instant favor at Albany. Nothing but an exhibition of iron firmness by Gov. HIGGINS will suffice to compel the cooperation of the Legislature in his policy of lessened expenditure. The cost of the State Government has enormously increased in the past decade. The tendency toward increase is unchecked.

A stern rebuke, the Governor declares, must be visited upon "the exploitation of State or city for partisan advantage or private gain." We are not so sure about the private gain, but the State has been quite openly exploited for party advantage during the last two administrations. Indeed, these words of Gov. HIGGINS have the air of a personal reproof to his predecessor. Here again the State's new Governor will find himself under constant enticement to fall away from his initial resolution of public virtue. It is good to have the promises he makes. May his arm be strengthened to keep them!

PORT ARTHUR.

Undoubtedly the siege, now at last concluded, of Port Arthur is entitled to rank very high, if not at the summit, among the famous sieges of the world. To the Japanese the capture of the place has been, all along, a matter of sentimental importance quite out of proportion even to its enormous commercial and military value. For the possession of this promontory of the peninsula was, in effect, the possession of the peninsula, and the peninsula was, in fact, the object of the war. To shut out the enemy from it, and so from maritime Manchuria, has been the prime object of each combatant. And yet the stake was not equal. To the Russians Port Arthur was simply Port Arthur, the "ice free port" of Southern Manchuria. To the Japanese it was something more. It was the captive of their own bow and spear, the chief prize of their war with China ten years ago. Their capture of it then was signalized by a massacre entirely unjustifiable, however grievously provoked by the sight of their own mutilated and outraged dead which met them when they entered. Happily, in the face of the Mikado's express order that the heroic STOESSEL and his brave and shrunken garrison shall be treated with every circumstance of honor, there is no danger that the massacre of ten years ago will be repeated. But the possession of the place has none the less been the object of the embattled patriotism of the Island Empire. It was their prize and trophy. They were tricked out of it, as every Japanese believes, by the successful machinations of Russia, which induced France and Germany to join her in a "naval demonstration" against which Japan at the time was unable to make head, against which she could have made head only if Great Britain with her overwhelming navy had signified her disposition to take part with Japan, which promised to open the peninsula and all Manchuria to mankind, and against Russia, which threatened, not obscurely, to close them to mankind. The failure of Great Britain to take the side of Japan in behalf of Great Britain's own principle of the "open door" is not alone as an occasion on which London was outwitted by St. Petersburg. But it was one of the hugest blunders of modern British diplomacy. It is to be feared that there is no doubt that it was the blunder of that very amiable and accomplished man, Lord ROSEBERY, then Foreign Secretary, and it was one of the occasions which go furthest to justify the British citizen in his dumb, instinctive belief that the affairs of the British Empire are safer in Conservative than in Liberal hands.

That Japan has now attained single-handed the object which she had to relinquish a decade ago because she was not single-handed may very well intoxicate with victory the whole Japanese people, who have shown within these weary and horrible months of the siege that the men of no nation of which history bears record have been more willing, more anxious than they to die for their country. The "forlorn hopes" which NOGI has hurled, not once but twenty times, against the doomed fortress have been on every occasion composed of men who had no thought of coming back alive, and who bescught the privilege of falling. This is the spirit, this the fact, that goes far to alleviate and even to glorify the horrors of war. And in this the defenders were not behind the assailants. Perhaps the Japanese genius is at its best in attack and the Russian in defense. That seems to be the showing of this war, which, cruel and horrible as it has been, has left imperishable memories of valor and patriotism for the instruction of many coming generations of Russians and of Japanese. It is these things, these things even beyond the victories of smug national prosperity, that tend to ennoble nations and to build up a national spirit. While it is true, as MILTON has it, that Peace has her victories not less than those of war, it is also true that the death-defying heroism of which both the forces of NOGI and of STOESSEL have given such abundant evidence is the quality which poets and painters and sculptors delight to celebrate, and which fill with heroic figures, growing mythical as time goes on, the pantheon of a people. In this case, one effect, one great effect, of the heroically desperate attacks and the heroically obstinate resistance has necessarily been to inspire a mutual respect which is the best guarantee of an honorable and a stable peace.

THE MAYOR AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The spirit in which Mayor MCCLELLAN discusses the civil service law and the system under it is admirable, and the fact that he does discuss the subject so intelligently and broadly is noteworthy.

The substance of the Mayor's view is that the merit system, with its competitive tests, is, on the one hand, democratic and just, and, on the other hand, that it is legally as well as morally binding on all responsible officers. His opinion that it should, in its application, be made as practical as possible and that the tests should be such as relate to the fitness of an applicant to do the work he applies for, is entirely sensible. There has been an immense amount of opposition to the merit system on the pretended ground that it is not practical, when the real ground of opposition has been the fact that it interfered with favoritism. Mayor MCCLELLAN has just the contrary feeling. He insists that the system should be so administered as to prevent favoritism and secure the best service. In that he will be sustained by the best sentiment of the city.

THE CASE OF SENATOR MITCHELL.

It is not a pleasant thing for the people of the United States that two seats in the Senate should be vacated, even temporarily, because their former occupants are under indictment in the courts, and that two of our most important States should be deprived for such a reason of half their representation in the upper house. That is what will happen if Senator MITCHELL of Oregon shall follow the example of Senator BURTON of Kansas and absent himself from the Senate until his case is settled.

Mr. MITCHELL is entitled to the usual presumption that he is innocent until he is proved to be guilty, and we have no more desire than we have right to prejudge him. But it is a scandal of the first order when a man in his position is indicted for the vulgar crime of accepting bribes to use his influence in the promotion of fraud. He is of the same political party as the Administration, and there can be no suspicion of partisan motive behind the prosecution. He has been very active in factional disputes in his own State, and he has doubtless bitter enemies there, but it is not probable that they would be able to command the services of the Department of Justice in securing an indictment. There has been a lot of frauds in connection with the land operations in the State, and the Interior Department, under the urgent incitement of the President, has been for some time conducting a searching examination of the matter. It cannot be denied, in these circumstances, that the indictment is in itself a severe blow to the reputation of the Senator. It is to be hoped that he will challenge the promptest and most searching trial, and that no resort will be had to any of the technicalities of the law to delay or to defeat justice.

EXCHANGING PROFESSORS.

When the Emperor of Germany expressed his desire that an arrangement might be made by which professors in German and in American universities might exchange functions and those of each nationality lecture in the universities of the other, he approved a plan that had already been contemplated and in some measure prepared for, with the hearty co-operation of those immediately interested. Its merits are obvious from the point of view of education in its broadest sense, and it has certain political bearings to which the Emperor is naturally not blind.

For a number of years the students of our most enterprising universities have had the opportunity to attend the lectures of eminent foreign teachers of various nationalities, English, French, German, Russian, and, if our memory does not betray us, Japanese. There have been a few instances of like service in foreign lands by Americans, and a plan has been under study for some time to complete a considerable exchange, not only with Germany, but with France. Of course, it is a matter for sincere gratification that the older and more highly trained institutions of culture in Europe should deem it desirable that their students should sit under the teachings of our professors. The debt that American education owes to these institutions and to the influence they represent and embody is incalculable.

It may be said, also, with entire respect for the other nations, that this debt has been peculiarly large to the institutions of Germany. They have been the faithful trustees of the treasures, the privileges, and the opportunities of intellectual life in a somewhat different way, and in a different degree from those of any other land. They have especially been rich in investigators in every branch of learning and of science. More, perhaps, than in any other country, scholarship in its broadest sense has been in Germany a recognized career, with ample rewards of recognition for its devotees and with a singular self-respect among them and general respect for them quite independent of material wealth. Nowhere has the "splendid fire" of Prometheus, "from which the ornatures of a day shall mightily fashion great arts," been cherished and used more steadfastly or with higher devotion. Americans have drawn from that source much inspiration and received much aid and guidance. It is extremely gratifying to have practical testimony to the recognition of the fact that the relation of our scholars and of theirs is now one of common aims and of co-operation.

THE SUBWAY AND OUR SOCIAL LIFE

The fact that the Subway trains were as crowded at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning as they are apt to be at the culmination of the rush hour, and that it was after 3 A. M. before the multitude which had participated in the New Year's Eve celebrations went home and to bed, shows that the influence of the Subway is already felt in the social life of New York to an extent not generally appreciated. The ablity to reach Harlem or the Bridge quickly when they were ready to do so gave the multitudes which thronged the streets between Times Square and Madison Square the comfortable feeling that they could without inconvenience prolong their carnival at least an hour longer than would formerly have been deemed prudent.

It is also probable that a great many thousands came down town on Saturday evening who would not have come at all if the facilities of quick transportation had been less convenient than the Subway offered. When a person can make a journey between where he is and where he would like to be in fifteen or twenty minutes he is very likely to go, knowing that he can get back again in the same brief time when he is ready. On the other hand, if he knows it will take him forty-five minutes to an hour to go and as much, or possibly more, to return when he wishes to, the inducement must be strong or he will decide not to go at all. It is not improbable that a considerable part of the crowd which made up the carnival throng on New Year's Eve would have stayed home but for the Subway; certainly the street festivities would have terminated from one to two hours earlier if the participants had depended upon elevated trains and surface cars to get home again. This suggests that perhaps when the Subway system is complete and extends to Brooklyn "the waist of Manhattan" will need wider streets and more ample sidewalks than heretofore.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wild Wails from Boston

News that the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania has received a gift of $100,000 will be a cause of satisfaction for most people who take any interest at all in it, but that queer Boston paper, The Animal's Defender, outdoes its usual absurdity—no small task for an anti-vaccination, anti-vivisection, anti-serum, and pro-vegetarianism sheet—in lamentation over the giving of money to an institution where is practiced what, in derisive quotation marks, it calls "scientific research." It is almost incredible, but a fact, that this undoubtedly sincere friend of animals and foe of cruelty, deliberately announces, in its comments on the gift, that "the animals themselves would be better off if there were no veterinarians to meddle with them." This amazing statement is thus followed up: "If the keepers of animals had a sympathetic understanding of their wants, as well as a commonsense understanding of the simplest laws of health, there would be no demand for veterinarians. The sickness among domestic animals is caused chiefly by the cruel and unnatural manner in which their keepers treat them. The veterinarian who finds the subject of animal diseases a fascinating study is not doing much in the way of teaching people how to prevent and extinguish these diseases through the simple methods of regard for the laws of health and of kindness. No, to him the subject of disease and suffering is so intensely interesting that instead of attempting to cure the sick ones and relieve the already existing suffering he voluntarily gives diseases and inflicts the most atrocious suffering on hitherto healthy animals." That anybody outside of an insane asylum should write or talk such disgusting nonsense as this is really discouraging to those of us who try to believe the age to be one of high intelligence. Some of us who are making that effort are able from early observations to compare the present treatment of sick animals with the frightful tortures to which they used to be subjected by the ignorant rustics who posed as Galens of the barnyard. Compared with those fellows, the modern veterinarian is as much more gentle in the treatment of his dumb patients as he is better informed, and he devotes weeks to giving lessons in the prevention of disease where his predecessors gave seconds.

Sketches in Black and White.

Three peculiar stories illustrative of the Southern race problem are brought together by The Cleveland Weekly Gazette, which is one of the few negro papers that reveals its provenance more by matter than by manner. The first of the tales is of "a highly educated and cultured gentleman of color," who was riding in a Memphis street car with "a beautiful and attractive octoroon miss," who not only could be, but was, mistaken for a white woman by the other occupants of the car. As a result of the mistake, first the other passengers glowered at what they considered the wickedly assorted pair, then they growled, and finally, the spectacle proving unendurable, "their blood warmed up to fever heat, when, in a moment of madness, a half dozen white ruffians pounced upon the young Afro-American and beat him unmercifully." The hero of the second story is "a dark-skinned white man, a millionaire from New Orleans," who in a car in the same city was mistaken for a negro and came near suffering the same fate because he sat beside and talked with his own blonde wife. In this case, however, somebody with sharp eyes gave warning that it would be dangerous to assault the man from New Orleans, because he was "white," though swarthy, and nothing happend. Whence the Gazette concludes that "white men quail in the presence of each other, yet are exceptionally brave when they have a poor negro placed at their mercy." The conclusion seems a little far-fetched. The third anecdote relates to a white high school Principal in Milan, Tenn., who was invited to address a convention of colored school teachers held there. He accepted the invitation, and was heard with edification and applause, but there was a great row in Milan the next day for the single reason that his speech was introduced with the conventional "Ladies and gentlemen—." According to The Gazette, for no other offense than the use of this phrase, the Principal was so vehemently attacked by the local press that at last he was called before the Board of Education and dismissed. The first two stories are easily believable, but we find the third a little large for hasty deglutition—as it stands.

An Old Tune from a New Place.

Words strangely like those occasionally used by employers when discussing the dictation and interference of labor leaders in the conduct of their businesses were used by labor leaders themselves at Sunday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. A Socialistic delegate had formally demanded that all members of the Federated Union withdraw from the Civic Federation, and the request was angrily denied. "The assurance of Union 221 in making this request," said one man who is in the Civic Union, "is astounding. I would advise its members to attend to their own business. It is my privilege as an American citizen to choose my own company." Another asked: "Must I only speak to such people as this body will allow me to talk to? I believe in the right of private citizenship, and, as to choosing my company, I would shake the cloven foot of the devil if it would aid me to benefit organized labor." This reference to cloven feet is a bit disquieting, but the general tenor of the remark was in harmony with others that led to the final tabling of the Socialist's suggestion by an overwhelming majority. And particularly neat was the retort of Mr. JAMES DALY of the Dock Builders when asked what use the Civic Federation had for him except as a representative of organized labor. "None whatever," he answered. "What other use could it have?" The question was a good deal like a fuse running into a large area of mined ground, but it seems to have gone out without causing an explosion.

Literally Between Two Fires.

When the full history of the Port Arthur siege comes to be written, more than a few pages of it will certainly be devoted to the last days of the ominously named Sevastopol. After all the other vessels of the Russian fleet had been destroyed, disabled, or driven off in panic flight by the big Japanese guns, to which they could make no reply, the Sevastopol was left afloat, but compelled to alternate daily between the harbor, where she was exposed to the cannon fire, and the outer roadstead, where the Japanese torpedo boats lay in wait, merciless and patient. There could be only one end to this contest, but the Sevastopol seems to have fought to the last. And the last of her was pathetically close to the last of the city, because her resistance turned out to be useless.

CLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS.

Faults of United States Government System Pointed Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. A. Thomas, who would seem to be familiar with the subject, expresses an opinion that "we have too many distinct classes of clerks" in the governmental service. I fully agree with him. It is possible to find employes of the same office, all engaged in similar branches of clerical labor or in such as require equal skill, attainments and industry, receiving salaries differing as widely as $80 and $160 a month; some getting the minimum and others $75, $83.33, $90, $100, $110, $116.63, $125 and $150 a month.

No such absurd classification can be found in occupations other than clerical. Policemen, firemen, street cleaners, and others are paid uniform salaries. A policeman, for instance, would feel himself to be unjustly treated were he paid but one-half or less than one-half the salary paid to another member of the force no more efficient than he and whose duties were no more exacting, and so with the other classes named.

Your criticism of The Washington Star's statement "that there is at present among some of them [the clerks] a feeling of dissatisfaction that there is no provision in law to enable them to retire at their own expense at the close of a long service" is, in my judgment, rather unfair. "Is a provision of law required for that?" you ask.

Now, Mr. Editor, you ought to be familiar with the efforts of the Civil Service Retirement Association to arrange for the retirement on small annuities of the older men and women in the classified service. What is desired is that the funds for the purchase of the annuities proposed be collected from the employes themselves by means of assessments on their salaries, and that these funds be taken charge of by some one of the Federal departments and invested in such manner as may be considered best adapted to bring about the results sought, it being considered feasible to purchase annuities on more favorable terms when arrangements are made for such a large number than would be the case where an individual arrangement is made, the fees for soliciting agents and other intermediaries being avoided. This, I think, is what The Star had reference to.

OLD CLERK.

New York, Dec. 28, 1904.

Not Entirely Pleased.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I went to the opera last night and found my enjoyment of an otherwise admirable performance of the "Meistersinger" sadly marred by the noisy orchestra. It is painful to have to listen anxiously for the voices through the din of brass and cataut. It would be well to point out to the excellent Mr. Hertz that while it is good to have a giant's strength, it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. I heard a man (who must have been an organist) say that he wished he could have the orchestra in a swell box.

A word of thanks is due to Mr. Knote for restoring the second stanza of the prize song, which some tenors of late years have omitted.

The setting of the last scene was sumptuous and beautiful; but it appeared to me less picturesque and interesting than those of previous years, through the substitution of banners bearing pictures of the various emblems of the trade guilds for gigantic models of scissors, &c.

AMATOR.

New York, December 31, 1904.

Senator Brackett's Contribution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank THE TIMES for the light thrown upon the Senatorial situation by the Saratoga dispatch printed this morning; also to congratulate the people of New York upon the fact that there is one newspaper sufficiently immune to railroad syndicate influences to print the truth. As a Republican I welcome Senator Brackett's rounding out of an unpleasant story. History would not have been complete without it. Now we know what to expect when obligations to an individual representing powerful interests shall conflict with obligations to political friends and supporters. We may expect more broken faith, more backdowns, more betrayals. That is the situation and the outlook as disclosed in Senator Brackett's significant statement.

DISGUSTED REPUBLICAN.

New York, Dec. 31, 1904.

"Baked Meats" at Funerals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue expressing surprise at the fact that the pall bearers were entertained at a dinner recently in Titusville, Penn., recalls the custom of the early Dutch settler as related in that most interesting little volume "Old Bergen," by Daniel Van Winkle. The author itemizes the cost of entertainment at a burial in 1680 as follows:

Coffin and spirits	25 g.	10 st.
½ keg beer	15 g.	16 st.
Flour and milk	6 g.	5 st.
Xamsprker	19 g.	10 st.
Carting the goods	3 g.	9 st.
Sundries	15 g.	5 st.
Total cost	85 g.	10 st.

And the description given of the entertainment and ceremony is well worth reading.

From this narrative it would appear that the custom of providing "baked meats" at a funeral was very generally in vogue, and their profuseness often a matter of competition.

CONSTANT READER.

Jersey City, Dec. 31, 1904.

A Poem for His Tombstone.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

In John Chase, Brewer has an unique citizen. John is engaged in writing poetry which will be sold by him and the proceeds go toward the purchase of a suitable tombstone for himself. He will be seventy-one years old in January, and when not writing poetry is generally sawing wood. In fact, Mr. Chase calls himself the wood sawyer and poet laureate of Brewer. John thinks his poetry is of sufficient merit to warrant his having a tombstone rather better than the average. His latest poem is a death song which he considers his masterpiece. He hopes to have the entire poem on one side of the stone, and his name, age, and date of death on the other. Meanwhile he remains hearty and continues to saw wood.

If He Missed Her 'Twas No Exception.

From The Baltimore American.

Miss Utaplace—Tell me, confidentially, when you and Georgie were out on that hunting trip to the North, did Georgie seem to miss me?

Rowland Parke—Well, I can't say as to missing you, but he missed everything else.

Too Swift.

From The Chicago News.

Sickley—I spoke to Dr. Herb and he advised me that I should——

Dr. Shelfish (interrupting)—Oh, he gave you some idiotic advice, I don't doubt.

Sickley—He advised me to see you.

Matched at Last.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Since the South is burning its surplus property as a means of making money, the man was quite in order to shed a tear by pulling his boot-trench to its proper location.

THE TIMES UP TOWN.

What Contemporaries Say of This Newspaper's Removal.

From The New York Herald.

Leaving the down-town business district the establishment of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday journeyed northward three miles and without a hitch took up its permanent dwelling in the new Times Building, that imposingly stands at the junction of Broadway, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street.

All of the most recent labor and time saving devices for the use of the employes of the paper have been installed in the various floors occupied by the newspaper, and it is doubtful if there is a similar building equipped with electric appliances to the extent used in the Times Building. The Aldermen have recognized the relocation of the newspaper by changing the name of Long Acre Square to Times Square, and the Subway local station in the building bears the same name.

From The New York Sun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES moved yesterday into its new building at Broadway and Forty-second Street and prints this morning's number of the paper there. The presses are new and didn't have to be moved, and when they were first put to the test of turning out a newspaper early this morning their work was done directly under the two express tracks and the southbound local track of the Subway.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Truth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is a model of dignified and enterprising journalism, announces that it "will begin the year 1905 in its new home in Times Square, and to celebrate the event the issue of the newspaper on Sunday next will be notable in many ways." The leading newspapers of New York are splendidly housed, and the picturesque building about to be occupied by THE TIMES is one of the most striking structures in the metropolis. This substantial home of THE NEW YORK TIMES is symbolical of the solid worth of the great newspaper for which it was built.

From The Globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated on establishing itself in the splendid building it has erected at Forty-second Street and Broadway. Notable in its outward aspects among the towering structures of New York, this latest creation of engineering skill and architectural fancy is remarkable for perfect adaptability to the purposes for which it was designed. Provided with every mechanical contrivance for the making, printing, and distribution of a metropolitan newspaper, the completeness and complexity of its equipment illustrate the manifold requirements of the great modern newspaper and strikingly suggest the achievements of the journalism of the day.

The enduring material prosperity indicated by the change in THE TIMES's home is significant of the success that may be attained in the field of decent journalism at a popular price.

Mr. Connery Contgratulates The Times

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you on the new and splendid office of THE TIMES. Remembering, as I do, the modest six-story building from which THE NEW YORK TIMES was launched on Sept. 18, 1851, I recognize the tremendous stride made and the wonderful material progress achieved in its nearly fifty-four years of existence. Its new office, towering aloft in the very heart of our great city, is at once an ornament architecturally and a monument to the journalistic sagacity and business instincts of its guiding spirits. May THE TIMES continue to prosper at 1 cent for "all the news that's fit to print!"

You have indeed solved a problem I believed impossible of solution. You have made a great one-cent paper pay, and you have done it without pandering to low and vicious tastes. But, then, I ought to have remembered, as an old newspaper man, that THE TIMES started as a one-cent paper under Raymond, Jones, Wesley, Morgan, and St. John, and flourished from the start, though after one year of existence the price was raised from 1 to 2 cents per copy.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

New York, Jan. 1, 1905.

The First Quarrel.

From The Chicago News.

Greene—My wife and I guarreled last night for the first time in years.

Browne—What about?

Greene—She thought the reason we had never done so before was due to her generous nature and I thought it was mine.

THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY.

Heart of mine, the twilight deepens to a
denser, duller gray,
Let us link our arms and wander down
the road to Yesterday;
And, as sweethearts stroll together down
a leafy way and lane,
Let us gather blooms of memory and
weave them into song.
Heart of mine, we may discover as we
wander on and woo,
All those little lanes and byways that
our eager childhood knew,
And perhaps we'll hear some sweetness
from our journeying away,
As we wander on together down the road
to Yesterday.

Here I pledged thee fame and riches—
Ah, we both of us were young,
And we heard no note of music but the
song of Promise, sung
By the voice of Youth, grown merry in
the carclessness of play,
And the sunshine was all mellow as we
passed along that way.
Heart of mine, I pledged thee greatness
and I promised thee a crown
Fashioned by the hands of Effort from
the jewels of Renown,
But, alas! I bring thee nothing from the
years but temples gray
And a dream that lies all broken on the
road to Yesterday.

And I plucked a radiant flower on the
rosy way of Youth,
'Twas a blossom, fair and fragrant from
the spreading bush of Truth,
All my life I swore to keep it and to cherish it—so rare
Was it leaf and stem and odor, and its
beauty was so fair;
But the struggle grew so bitter, and so
denser grew the throng,
That the heart where I enshrined it could
not keep it overlong.
And I thought we might discover as we
wander on our way
Its poor bruised and broken petals on the
road to Yesterday.

But, O Heart, if hopes lie shattered all
along the weary way,
We are better for the sorrows on the road
to Yesterday;
Cleansed of arrogance and evil, purged of
all our foolish pride,
Chastened, humbled, better fitted for what
fortune may betide.
If I bring thee naught I promised, I will
offer thee instead
Nobler aims and sweeter dreamings—for
my little dreams are fled,
And the sweetness of Contentment leads
my chastened soul away
From the dreams that lie all broken on
the road to Yesterday.

POMP AND DISPLAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Uniforms the Rule at President's New Year Reception.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW PHRASE

"This Is Indeed a Happy Occasion," He Said, Discarding "De-light-ed"—Exclusive Reception Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A more brilliant New Year's reception than that of to-day has seldom taken place in the White House. Uniforms were the rule, and the man who did not have one on was conspicuous. Color was everywhere, and the brilliance of the scene was enhanced by the soft glow from myriads of shaded electric lights.

Rare varieties of palms were disposed effectively about the vestibule and main corridor, while in the great rectangular basins between the vestibule and the corridor palms and ferns formed a striking background for the scarlet uniforms of the Marine Band. In the state dining-room, in the East Room, and in the Red, Blue and Green parlors rare cut flowers were arranged with consummate art and effectiveness, the delicate colors of lilies and orchids being accentuated here and there by a blazing of flaming red or a splash of vivid green.

The receiving party was arranged in the arc of a circle in the South end of the Blue Parlor, facing the party behind the line. Between the two sections was a lane formed by old gold silk velvet cord, through which the guests passed from the Red Parlor to the Green Parlor. Near the entrance to the Red Room the President and Mrs. Roosevelt stood.

But persons who entered the room were liable to meet with an uncomfortable experience if they were so thoughtless as to hold in their hands a handkerchief, a muffler, or any other article of that sort. Neither was any person allowed to enter with a hand in his pocket or behind him.

Standing directly in the doorway was a secret service officer, whose sharp eyes were on the hands of all who passed. Anybody who carried his hand in an unusual way or held anything in it received an admonition and he could not enter unless he conformed to the requirements. The Secret Service leadner much when Czolgosz entered the line at Buffalo with a handkerchief wrapped around his hand. An extra detail of police was on duty, as well as several Secret Service officers beside the one in the door.

The beginning of the reception was announced by a flourish sounded by trumpeters of the Marine Band, stationed near the foot of the main stair case. The fan fare signalized the approach of the President. Preceded by his military aide, Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, and his naval aide, Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, President Roosevelt, escorting Mrs. Roosevelt, descended the stairs, followed by the members of the cabinet and their ladies, constituting the immediate receiving party.

The President, as usual, wore a turn-down collar. He wore one when he was inaugurated Vice President, and will undoubtedly wear one when he is inaugurated President. No influence strong enough to induce him to discard this article has yet been discovered or invented. He had on his regulation frock suit and wore a dark four-in-hand tie. But he no longer says "de-light-ed." To-day his way was to smile soberly and say "This is indeed a happy occasion."

The whole corps attended the reception, and their gayety was a feature of the occasion. The absence of the German Ambassador, Baron Sternberg, and his wife, who are the guests of the German Emperor in Berlin, was a matter of distinct note. It was also observed that the Minister from Corea, who had gone to Macon, Ga., to be married to Mrs. Dunlap Ford, had made a hurried journey back to Washington so as not to miss the pleasure of greeting the President on New Year's.

Aside from the Cassini-Takahira incident perhaps the most distinctly interesting event of the day was the way that the receiving party with the President and his wife was made up. Official Washington was very little in evidence here. There were only four wives of Representatives asked to the Blue Room. These were Mrs. Sereno E. Payne, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Grosvenor, and Mrs. Joseph Sibley. The Senatorial ladies were Mrs. Fairbanks and her daughter, Mrs. Timmons; Mrs. Cullom, and Miss Fisher, her sister.

Mrs. Alger and her daughter, Mrs. Bailey of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Julius C. Burrows; Miss Helen Cannon, the daughter of the Speaker, and her sister, Mrs. Le Soeur, and a guest, Mrs. Loose of Chicago, were among the specially invited guests.

Mrs. Chaffe was the only army woman present. The navy was represented by Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Elliott, wife of the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. This exclusiveness, in the make-up of the Blue room party sent a pang to the heart of the official and old residential society of Washington. It is to-night a bitter theme of conversation at many a fireside, where otherwise all would have been joy unrestrained.

The bridegroom and bride of the Diplomatic Corps, Jonkherr R. De Marees van Swinderon, the Netherlands Minister, and his wife, formerly Miss Glover, of this city, received a cordial greeting. Aside from their regard for the Ministers the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are friends of thebride's family, and there was more than mere official heartiness in the greetings they extended to the representatives of Queen Wilhelmina, who had cut short thir wedding trip in order that they might attend the reception.

President Roosevelt closed his New Year's day by attending the performance by Mme. Schumann-Heink and her company of the comic opera "Love's Lottery" at the New National Theatre to-night. The President, together with Miss Belle Hagner, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Cornelia Landon, Mme. Drolet, and Master Philip Roosevelt, occupied the Presidential box, while Masters Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Kermit Roosevelt, George Russell, Jack Roosevelt, and George Roosevelt were seated in the orchestra chairs just below the Presidential box.

MYSTERY IN CLERK'S DEATH.

Body Found Under Railroad Bridge and Eight Suspects Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—The body of Leonard Mamdeville, 19 years old, of 70 Chester Avenue, this city, a clerk for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at 195 Broadway, Manhattan, was found in a trench under the Jackson Street Bridge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at 9 o'clock this morning. The body was in about 15 inches of water, which covered the head and shoulders. There was an abrased wound on the left cheek, where he might have struck something in falling.

A woman who keeps a boarding house at 40 Jackson Street and seven of her boarders, all Poles, are detained by the police, who will only say that the prisoners were searching about the spot where the body was found with a bicycle lamp shortly before daylight. The prisoners say they heard a noise and were investigating. The police refuse their names.

"SIBERIA'S" TIMELY REVIVAL.

Melodrama Scores at Academy of Music on Port Arthur Night.

While the newsboys in front of the Academy of Music last night were shrieking out the surrender of Port Arthur, William A. Brady was taking a shot at Russian autocracy on the inside. He revived Bartley Campbell's melodrama, "Siberia," before one of the largest audiences that ever filled the Academy. The revival was a triumph from start to finish, and its five weeks on Fourteenth Street are apt to be prosperous in proportion to the age and fame of the play.

Kishineff is the centre of action. The crux of the plot is the ill-treatment of Jews by the Russian officers and their blind allies, the mobs. Mr. Brady has made a reputation for his mob effects; he never succeeded better in this department of melodrama than last night. The massacre of the Jews in the streets of Kishineff was a masterpiece of stage management and grouping. It is as convincing and effective a mob scene as has been seen in New York in many a day.

Ernest Hastings played the part of Nicholai Naigoff, the student who was, from his own account, "not an enemy of the Czar, but a friend of the people." Helen MacGregor was the half-Jewish maiden, Sara. Jessie Bonstelle, who has been a leading woman in the Proctor stock companies for a season or two, gave a sincere portrayal of the character of Marie, sister of Sara and finacee of Ivan Nordoff. As Vera, the flower girl, Marion Chapran won perhaps greater approval from the audience than any other member of the cast.

Bartley Campbell wrote "Siberia" many years ago, and it was given with great success at Nibolo's old place downtown. W. A. Brady, with his customary shrewdness, saw in the revival an appeal to the feelings aroused by the Russian-Japanese War, and the massacres in Kishineff. The story of the play is too well known to need repetition. "Siberia" is a melodrama the like of which is not often constructed these days; its appeal is none the weaker because it is old-fashioned.

SEASON'S LAST "PARSIFAL."

Miss Fremstad and Burgstaller in Principal Roles—"Faust" Last Evening.

The last opportunity of the present season to hear "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House attracted the largest audience there yesterday that has heard the opera this year. It was a matinee, beginning at 3 o'clock, the upper parts of the house were filled to overflowing, and the orchestra and standing room were occupied almost to their entire capacity. The representations this season have all been on about the same high level of excellence, and have differed for the most part only in the interpretation given to the two chief characters concerned in the music drama—Parsifal and Kundry.

Miss Fremstad yesterday repeated her extremely interesting and striking impersonation of Kundry, which she had given only once before, and Mr. Burgstaller was again the Parsifal. The other chief characters were taken by those who have been most prominently identified with them since the work was first made known here—Messrs. Van Rooy, Blass, and Garitz. There were a few misadventures upon the stage and in the orchestra, but on the whole the representation was a highly dignified and impressive one.

In the evening "Faust" was given for the second time before a large audience, the performance being nearly a duplication of that heard last week, except that Mr. Scotte, greatly to the benefit of the scenes in which he appeared, was the Valentine—well remembered and admirable in its dramatic as well as in its vocal aspects. Mme. Ramès's Marguerite, Mme. Jacoby's Liebel, Mr. Saléza's Faust, and Mr. Fol Plançon's Mephistopheles completed the cast. Mr. Franko conducted.

"BABES IN TOYLAND" BACK.

Begins a Three Weeks' Run at the Majestic Theatre.

"Babes in Toyland," the musical extravaganza by Glen MacDonough, came back to the Majestic Theatre last night after an absence of nearly a year. With a few exceptions the cast remains the same as it was last year. William Norris, then the comedian, has been replaced by Ignacio Martinetti. Mabel Barrison keeps her place as leading female member of the cast. Her song, "I Can't Do That Sum," is still the hit of the piece, and is just as productive of noisy encores as it was when New York first heard it.

Several new songs have been added, to the betterment of the play. The best of the old ones are retained. "Babes in Toyland" will be at the Majestic only three weeks this winter. Its former run there was unusually successful. It came directly after "The Wizard of Oz," both of them meeting with enthusiastic receptions. They won for the Majestic a reputation which three or four mediocre plays that have since visited that house have not been able to dim. A big crowd greeted the company at the opening performance last night, and Manager Flaherty anticipates a rush of business that will remind of the "good old Oz times."

PETE DAILEY AS MIKADO.

And Fay Templeton as Buttercup in Gilbert and Sullivan Review.

Gilbert and Sullivan's opera will have a revival at the Liberty Theatre when Klaw & Erlanger will present a "Gilbert and Sullivan review" with 'In Newport." The review will include the gems from five of the most popular operas—"The Mikado," "Iolanthe," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," and "Pinafore." Pete Dailey will be seen as the Mikado, Fay Templeton as Little Buttercup, Virginia Earle as Josephine, Joe Coyne as Bunthrone, and Lee Harrison as the Lord Chancellor.

The entire "In Newport" company will appear in the review.

COTTON MILL IN TROUBLE.

Stockholders of a Fall River Concern Apply for a Receiver.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 2.—Application for a receiver for the Davis Cotton Mills here was made by counsel for the stockholders before Judge Fox in the Bristol County Superior Court here today. It is expected that a decision on the appeal will not be announced before to-morrow.

The company was incorporated in 1903. The Industrial Trust Company of Providence holds a mortgage for $500,000 on the plant to secure an issue of bonds payable in twenty years. The quick assets of the corporation are placed at $587,836, and the liabilities at $1,007,342.

The mills, in common with many other concerns in the industry, have had to meet unfortunate markets for raw materials and finished goods. They are also involved in the operatives' strike against 2½ per cent. reduction in wages. Some of the stockholders have become dissatisfied.

FOR RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Wholesalers of Western States Indorse the President's Stand.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 2.—Wholesalers of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota have instituted an organized movement to support President Roosevelt in his agitation for more railroad legislation.

Congressmen will be asked to oppose the plan of legalizing pooling, on the ground that it will destroy the last vestige of competition, not only denying shippers a chance of good service and reasonable courtesy, but the right to choose the route.

FRANCIS WILSON IN BRIGHT FITCH FARCE

"Cousin Billy" Wins Much Favor at Criterion Theatre.

A GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS

Amusing Series of Sketches of Tourists' Blunders—A Comic Opera Comedian's Transition.

Mr. William Jenks.....Francis Wilson
Mrs. Meade.....May Robson
Kitty Meade.....Edith Barker
Howard Post.....Edward Abeles
Paul Norton.....William Lewers
Miss Carrie Green.....Zelda Sears
Burnside.....Sydney Rice
Burrows.....Charles J. Greene
Fraulein.....Beatrice Agnew
Cook.....Rosa Cooke
Maid.....Elsa Garrett
Mr. Henry Williamson Stutts...Grant Mitchell
First Porter.....Alexander Bruun
Second Porter.....Freeman Barnes
A Traveler.....Arthur Row
Another Traveler.....Ora Lee
A Tourist.....Algeia Keir
Another Tourist.....Marion Brooks

Francis Wilson's transition from comic opera was happily made last evening, at the Criterion Theatre, in an amusing farce by Clyde Fitch, adapted with many liberties, according to the programme, from a play by Eugene Labiche.

Oddly enough, although one ordinarily associates a good many liberties with Parisian entertainments of this sort, this particular play in the translation shows practically nothing of the dubious qualities of much French farce.

Double entendre for once is almost entirely forgotten, and there is not even an allusion to thin-ice marital complications. The story while of the frailest possible texture, serves to carry a series of amusing and photographic if possible exaggerated—series of incidents of foreign travel, as conducted by a man who disdains the assistance of a guide and who, consequently precipitates himself and his companions into much hot water.

Cousin Billy, otherwise Mr. William Jenks, of Allentown, Penn., is traveling in Switzerland with his cousin, Mrs. Meade, a widow, with whom he is in love. She promises to marry him as soon as her daughter, Kitty, has found a husband. Two young men, who attach themselves to the Jenks party, have both succumbed to Kitty's charms during the ocean voyage. They agreeto enter into a friendly contest for her hand. One of them rescues Jenks from a fall into a precipice and, for a time, matters seem to be coming entirely his way. But the other youth, recognizing Jenks's overweening conceit, conceives the idea of allowing that gentleman to rescue him, spreads the report of Jenks's great bravery, and so works on that gentleman's vanity that he becomes the favored suitor.

There is no occasion here to tell how Mr. Jenks eventually discovers the deceit and rewards the rival lover. The incident is carried forward with a considerable amount of fun. Much of Mr. Fitch's humor and many of his situations are of the obvious sort, that announce themselves to the alert mind before they transpire on the stage, but, for all that, "Cousin Billy" is bright enough to keep New York playgoers laughing for some time to come.

It has many touches of reality, and its characters, while ocasionally overdrawn, are generally near enough to life to seem plausible. The interest, too, is well sustained in the three acts, and the last one, with the travelers safe at home in Mr. Jenks's Alentown mansion, is possibly the most amusing of the three. A capital bit of naturalism is provided in a scene in which the two young men try to make themselves agreeable to the widow, while secretly attempting to learn the itinerary of the Jenks party.

The little piece is charmingly played. No one who has heard Mr. Wilson sing will regret his departure from the line of work with which he has hitherto been identified. In the excess of nervousness last night he was somewhat too exaggerated at times, even for farce, and there was an occasional tendency to play to the audience which might be modified with advantage. Some of his lines, too, are delivered with a too insistent indication of the fact that the actor himself thinks they are funny.

It is too much to expect that years of comic opera fooling will be eradicated in a single night. For the most part, Mr. Wilson played with such abundant unction and there were so many moments when he was so excruciatingly funny that there seems no good reason to doubt that his efforts in a more legitimate form of comedy will be gratifying to himself and a gain to the public.

May Robson, as the widow, also played with more restraint than might have been expected from her more recent efforts, and Edith Barker, a young actress of fine talents and charming personality, made the most of a role that is not particularly grateful. Edward Abeles and William Lewers were successful as the lovers. Mr. Abeles has the better acting part of the two, and his was a conspicuous hit of the evening. Zelda Sears, as a physical culture teacher, with original ideas as to how a lady should behave, also merits a word of commendation.

In response to the insistent demands of the audience and of Mr. Wilson, Clyde Fitch spoke his thanks, and his brief speech was repeated in mimicry by the comedian.

"ONCE UPON A TIME."

Melodrama by Genevieve Greville Haines at Berkeley Lyceum.

Dona Ana De Cerbados..Miss Gertrude Coghlan
Concepcion.....Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly
Don Fernando De Alva.....Thomas Ricketts
Don Juan De Alva.....Robert T. Haines
Don Guzman De Mendoza.....E. J. Ratcliffe
Antonio.....Arthur T. Hoyt
Malo.....Albert S. Angeles
Pedro.....Colin Campbell

The conflict between love and duty resulting from the awakening of love in the heart of one promised to the Church is not a new theme with either novelists or playwrights. Nevertheless Genevieve Greville Haines thought she could show it from a new point of view. In this endeavor she succeeded last night at the Berkeley Lyceum with much the same ability with which a child draws the picture of a man.

"Romance of Andalusia" as the "author" "romance of Andalusia" as the "author" designates her play. Dona Ana, a beautiful young woman, wooed by many antique admirers, has made up her mind to take the veil. The son of one of her suitors has for years been studying for the priesthood. The two are brought together and they learn to love each other, though the young man is, wonderful to relate, unaware of what the feeling within him is.

His jealousy is aroused by one Don Guzman, who acquired wealth as the head of a gypsy tribe, and these two fight a duel. The young man, badly wounded, returns to the house of his beloved, who in the meantime has concocted a plot by which the gypsies are to abduct her so that her lover may rescue her and confess his love.

Unfortunately Don Guzman learns of the plot and attempts to make a real abduction of it. The lover interferes and in order to save his life Dona Ana fires a convenient blunderbuss, frightening the abductors away but incidentally blinding her lover. They take this as a sign of Heaven's wrath, until a great physician restores the young man's sight, and of course everything ends well.

The comedy of this melodrama is furnished mainly by jests on the Catholic Church, its rites, and its priests. The audience was decidedly friendly, and after the last act called the author, who came out on the arm of her husband, Robert T. Haines, who essayed the leading rôle. The acting was generally quite acceptable.

FIRE CALLS OUT TWO FORCES.

Asbury Park Firemen Help Check $200,000 Blaze at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 2.—One fireman was overcome with heat and smoke late this afternoon in a fire which destroyed the Broadway store of Jacob Steinbach, one of the largest dry goods stores in Monmouth County, damaged several adjoining buildings and threatened for a time to spread to other property on all sides. The flames got beyond control of the firemen after they believed the blaze was nearly extinguished in the building where it started.

The Asbury Park Fire Department then was appealed to and helped the Long Branch firemen to check the fire, which is believed to have started from a defective electric light wire. The Steinbach loss is estimated at $200,000, partly covered by insurance.

TORE OFF BOY'S SCALP.

Sad Ending to Grand Street Natural History Lesson.

Any lingering fondness that little Isidor Dukoff of 109 Canal Street may have had for wild animals, passed away yesterday with half of his scalp, which he involuntarily left in the clutches of a pair of leopards, the property of Louis Ruhe of 248 Grand Street.

Isidor is ten years old and the son of Morris Dukoff, the assistant manager of the Grand Theatre. Mr. Dukoff has a number of canaries in his house, and invariably sent little Isidor for birdseed. Isidor always went willingly, because, unknown to the father, the bird fancier, who runs a sort of menagerie, had two real leopards. Mr. Dukoff didn't know that.

Yesterday afternoon little Isidor assured his father that "birdseed was running short," and, getting twenty cents for canary food as an excuse to see the leopards, he started for Ruhe's. Several of his playmates were waiting for him at Eldridge and Canal Streets, for Isidor's father was the only one who kept a canary and none of the other boys had seen the leopards at close quarters.

Isidor picked out two or three of his best friends to help him buy the bird seed, and soon they filed into the fancier's store. Isidor gave the order for the bird seed, to be made up "in small packages." In the consequent delay the boys got close to the leopards, which were imprisoned in a 5 by 3 cage with wide bars so that Ruhe's pets could air their paws. In order to avoid accident, however, a small barrier had been erected about two feet from the cage.

Dukoff's father declares that the barrier was not secure enough. Peter Schrieber, who was in charge of the store at the time, says, however, that the barrier was all right, and that anyhow, the boys had been itching to get close to those leopards for weeks.

Schrieber was too busy making up bird seed in small packages to see just what happened, but he says that he saw the boys, and particularly Isidor, annoying the leopards. Anyhow, he heard a sudden yell, and, turning around, saw the boys, except Isidor, vanish through the doorway into Canal Street. Isidor was inside of the barrier, lying on the floor, and one of the leopards had its paws through the bars of its cage and a set of keen claws buried in the boy's hair. Between Isidor's yelling and the loud snarling of the leopards, the place was like a sawmill with the door open.

Realizing that the leopard might kill the boy, Schrieber got an iron bar and started to belabor the leopard with it. The other leopard, the female, tried to defend its lord and master, and attempted to get at the keeper himself. But Schrieber was wary.

Although he struck the male leopard several times, the animal smiled blandly at each blow and took a deeper grip into the boy's hair. It was only when Schrieber raised the iron bar, prepared to brain the animal, that the latter, with a savage roar, drew back into the cage. Part of Isidor's scalp left its owner.

At first it was thought that the boy was seriously injured, but the doctor of the Gouverneur Hospital, who was summoned by Policeman Mallon of the Eldridge Street Station, said that although the boy would have to lie in the hospital for a few days, he would recover. He might be prematurely bald, however.

Isidor's father said last night that, as he had heard the story from his son at the hospital, both of the leopards had attacked the boy. One, the boy declared, gripped him by the coat, throwing him to the floor, while the other clawed his hair.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Paul Conchas, the strong man, appeared at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall last night. He had been announced as one of the attractions at the Circle, too, but that was a mistake. He did not appear at the latter house.

The Ten Eichi Japanese troupe was the headliner at the Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. Stuart, the "male Patti," was another attraction.

Edwin Milton Royle's "My Wife's Husbands," presented last year at the Madison Square Theatre, was given by the stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. Stuart Barnes is first on the vaudeville bill.

"The Vendetta," by Marie Corelli, was given at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre yesterday. Webb's Seals headed the vaudeville bill.

Powell and the Majilons are at the Eden Musée again. New pictures are being shown on the Cinematograph, and new features are on view in the World in Wax.

Della Fox is the topliner at Keith's. The Mystic Cauldron is on the list.

R. G. Knowles, the comedian, is at the Circle Theatre. Howard Thurston is on the bill for a number of card tricks.

At the Yorkville Mattie Keene & Company present "Her First Divorce Case." George Wilson is also on the programme.

Elfie Fay is at the Victoria Theatre this week. Others are the Eight Vassar Girls, Murphy and Nichols, and Green and Warner.

Lulu Glaser appeared at the Grand Opera House last night in "A Madcap Princess." She was greeted by a large audience.

Johnny and Emma Ray are giving "Down the Pike" at the Metropolis Theatre.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, gave "A Fight for Love" at the Olympic Theatre, in upper Third Avenue, last night.

"Escaped from Sing Sing," the sensational melodrama, is at the Third Avenue Theatre.

The Windsor's offering for this week is "The Child Wife."

"Mentela Mardirer," in Yiddish, is being given with great success at the Orpheum Theatre, in Harlem. It has succeeded so emphatically that it will probably run through the entire month.

Thomas E. Shea is giving a series of his classic revivals at the New Star.

Kyrle Bellew was at the Harlem Opera House last night in "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman."

"Mr. Wix of Wickham" is at the West End.

"Checkers" has begun another week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

W. H. Edgerly's Bachelor Dinner.

Walter Howard Edgerly of Boston, who is to marry Miss Nathalie A. Bloom of this city at 12 o'clock to-day, at the Church of the Messiah, gave his bachelor dinner at the University Club last night. His ushers include George Harris, Arthur Antony, Joseph Crocker, and William Smith of Boston and Albert A. Boyden and Wilfred Bloom of this city. Mr. Edgerly's brother, who will be his best man, and a few other friends were also his guests at the dinner.

Valentine Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—Valentine Hill, who was once a provision dealer in New York, died suddenly at his home on Fairview Avenue, South Orange, early Sunday morning of heart disease. He had been sitting up late watching the old year go out, and was apparently in the best of health. Mr. Hill was sixty-seven years old. He made a fortune in the meat business in the Houston Street market, New York, and retired ten years ago. He leaves a widow, three sons, and four daughters.

VOYAGERS' TRIBUTE TO VETERAN SEA CAPTAIN

Dinner and Gift Mark Completion of 150 Atlantic Round Trips.

CAPT. KAEMPFF THE GUEST

Commander of Hamburg-American Liner Deutschland Honored by Former Passengers at Astor House.

Capt. Karl Kaempff of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland last night was entertained by many of his friends at a dinner commemorative of the completion of his one hundred and fiftieth round trip across the Atlantic.

The dinner took place at the Astor House. Many prominent men were seated about the tables. When the menu had been finished A. C. Kluge addressed the banqueters as follows:

"Having been a traveler over the ocean for more than twenty-five years, and having known Capt. Kaempff when he was second officer, and then first officer, I have learned to appreciate him as a man who attends, first of all, to his duty. I have seen him received and complimented by the Emperor of Germany, the Sultan of Morocco, and other crowned heads and notables, who paid a tribute to him.

"Capt. Kaempff has been on the bridge in numberless trips, to numberless ports, and his entire career has been free of accident to the ship's passengers and crews under his charge. He has always brought his vessel safe to port through his able seamanship and sterling manhood. He stands to-day a man who has guided a great, first-class passenger ship across the ocean and been one hundred and fifty times without mishap. Because of his splendid career and manly character his friends and acquaintances have united to present him with a token of their regard and esteem."

The testimonial, a marine clock, which was brought in from an adjoining room, was a product of Tiffany & Co., of a design suggestive of the sea. Bells are struck instead of hours. At the sides are the arms and the flags of the United States and Germany. Upon the top are two sailors at the wheel. At the base is the flag of the company under which he has sailed.

A memorial, framed and engrossed on parchment, read:

"From friends who know his manly worth and sterling traits of character and have learned to love him for his ever-watchful devotion to duty, and who unite in offering him this tribute of esteem and testimonial of affection, in order that he may know and keep in memory every second that the clock ticks, every time it strikes, whether in the lonely vigils of an ocean night or the bright sunshine of day, in tempest or in calm, loving hearts are yearning for him, warm friends are thinking of him, kindly voices are speaking of him, and welcome hands outstretched ready to greet him upon his arrival at any shore.

"We congratulate Capt. Kaempff upon his successful completion of his one hundred and fiftieth round trip.

"We wish him health, wealth, and a long life of happiness. We appreciate and are thankful for his many acts of thoughtfulness, kindness, solicitation, and care, and proudly point to him as a worthy criterion of manhood's highest type."

Among the signers are:

A. C. Kluge,	R. Seidenburg,
Henning G. Taube,	L. F. Dommerich,
Robert Behr,	Louis Windmüler,
Chas. F. Steinway,	E. Pfarrius.
Ewald Fleitmann,	C. von Pustau,
H. R. Kunhardt,	George Ehret,
W. Bourke Cockran,	George H. De Witt,
George von Skal,	William E. Strong,
George W. Garner,	G. D. Mackey,
C. H. McCormack,	Judson C. Wells,
C. A. Mathieson,	A. Vogel,
James B. Oliver,	Andw Wheeler, Jr.,
Charles H. De Witt,	Geo. Otis Draper,
R. A. Schnabel,	Joseph Genti,
Adolphe de Ray,	H. William Gossler.
Caesar Conti.	

"Dear Gentlemen and Friends," said Capt. Kaempff when he had mastered his emotion, "I wish to thank you from the bottomof my heart for the greathonor you have conferred upon me. You may be assured I shall always remember this pleasant evening.

Gentlemen, the position of Captain on a large passenger ship, as you are aware, is one of many cares and much worriment. With all this, I can assure you, I am not sorry to have become a seaman, as it is almost impossible in any other occupation to gather so many good friends. This has been demonstrated again to-night, and also on my trip to Washington several days ago, as on many other occasions. In this great country we seamen always find a pleasant welcome.

I wish to thank you again for your kindness, and would ask you to remember that when my ship is in port or, better yet, when you are taking a trip abroad, I will gladly welcome you on the Deutschland."

ENTERTAINING AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Henry P. Loomis chaperoned a large party at luncheon to-day at the Club. Among the party were Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Atterbury and Mrs. Otis. Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook also entertained a large party at luncheon and dinner to-night, among whom were: Legrand C. Griswold, Reginald Fuicki, Langdon Parker Marion and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, who just arrived from abroad, also entertained a party at the Club at dinner. Among others who entertained at dinner to-night at the Club were Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

Among those who gave large dinners at their cottages were Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Post.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who were the guests of J. Henry Smith over Sunday, returned to Lakewood to-day by special train. The party included also the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who returned to town.

A children's play was presented at the Clubhouse this afternoon, and was largely attended by the cottagers and their guests.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT TARRYTOWN

Country Homes Filled with Guests and Employes Remembered.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Many of the large country estates were thrown open yesterday and to-day for New Year's parties, and good cheer was in evidence everywhere. Among the wealthy residents who are spending the New Year's holidays here were John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Harry C. Graef, Arthur L. Barney, H. S. Brooks, Samuel Ullman, and Edwin Gould.

Miss Helen Gould presented gold pieces to the employes at the railroad station and to the telephone girls, and to some of the help on her place. William Rockefeller gave ten men in his stable gold pieces. At the Ardsley Club a fund of $3,000 was distributed among the employes. The amount was subscribed by the members. The club was filled with members and guests, and the day was celebrated joyously.

NAVAL GUNS ON GUAM.

Old Armament of Cruiser New Orleans Will Protect Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Dec. 26, via San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Word has been received that the cruiser New Orleans now on her way from the Philippines, will leave most of her guns at Guam and Midway Island to give some protection to those places.

The New Orleans, with her sister ship, the Albany was purchased in England at the time of the Spanish War. She is a serviceable vessel, but her guns are not of the American type and will be replaced when she arrives at Bremerton to go out of commission and refit.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is much variety in to-day's social programme, which includes weddings, dinners, dinner dances, Cotillions, and a few small theatre parties.

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John C. Crimmins will give a reception on Saturday afternoon for his débutante daughter, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, for whom Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., recently gave a comingout reception.

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Consul-General at Bangkok, Siam, sailed on Saturday from San Francisco en route for his post.

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The annual meeting of the Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital is to be held on Thursday at the institution, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan is the first directress. The annual ball for the benefit of the Hospital will take place on Feb. 2 at the Waldorf.

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Stowe Phelps will lead the Junior Cotillion this evening at Sherry's with Miss Corinne Robinson. Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and others will include two at Sherry's, given by Mrs. James Sheldon and Mrs. James Blair. Others who will entertain at dinner and to take their guests to the Junior, will be Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, Mrs. Frederick Snow and Mrs. Henry Landon.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Adèle Taylor, daughter of John Henry Taylor, of 73 East Fifty-fifth Street, and John Pearce Manning, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Manning (Miss Leona C. Pearce), of 3 West Fiftieth Street.

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Mrs. G. Harold FitzGerald of Boston, daughter of Gen. FitzGerald of this city, is to be the matron of honor at the wedding to-day in the Church of the Incarnation of Miss Eleanor Russell, daughter of Judge Henry Russell, and Gramme Scott of England. The Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany is to perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

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This evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner at her Madison Avenue house. Mrs. Douglas Robinson will give a small dinner for Henry James and R. H. M. Ferguson, and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown. Mrs. George Kobbé, and Miss Chanler will give dinners from which their guests will go to the Junior Cotillion. Miss Chanler's dinner will be for Miss Alexandra Stevens, Mrs. Kobbé's for her débutante daughter, Miss Louise Kobbé, and Mrs. Brown's for her daughter, Miss Nannie Wright Brown, another débutante.

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A dinner dance for a prospective bride and bridegroom and the bridal party will take place this evening in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker will give it for their son, Frank Schoonmaker and his fiancé, Miss Ruth Eaton. Mr. Schoonmaker will have his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening.

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Mrs. Theodore Van Antwerp Trotter gave a theatre party last night, followed by a supper at Sherry's and later by informal dancing. The party, numbering about sixty-five and chaperoned by Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, and Mrs. Tinker, saw Fritzi Scheff as Fatinitza, and were then driven to Sherry's, where Mr. and Mrs. Trotter had engaged the banqueting suite, supper was served at small tables in the pink room, the dancing was in the other rooms of the suite. The guests included, besides Mr. and Mrs. Hatch and Mr. and Mrs. Tinker, the Misses Gabriella Dexter, Cornelia Wyatt, Pauline Boulton, Alexandra Stevens, Katharine Rhoades, Blanche Shoemaker, Martha Strong, Caroline Hatch, Jeannette Hatch, Rosalie Tone, Edith Landon, Olga Kobbé, Charlotte Grinnell, Louise Kobbé, Dorothy Corbiere, Louise Schroeder, Louise Frith, Marjorie Motley, Eleanor Whitridge, Constance and Beatrice Pratt, Dorothy Roosevelt, Margaret Tuttle, Mildred Barclay, Dorothy Grinnell, and Gladys Rice; also, Alfred Ely, Jr., Reginald Leaycraft, Throop Greer, Penrick Beekman, Doron Ferris, Maurice Heckscher, Arthur and Reginald Willis, Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Samuel Wagstaff, Bruce Falconer, Hendrik Hudson, Ashton de Peyster, William Shoemaker, John Auerbach, Sidney de Kay, Harold Imbrie, Harold H. Fowler, Frederic Sturges, Alfred E. Wagstaff, Blanchard Randall, Hamilton Hinckley, Oakley Vanderpoel, Halsted Vanderpoel, Stephen Nash, Theron Strong, Monte Le Montaigne, and Mr. Low.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. M. F. Miller entertained at dinner last evening at their home, 787 Lexington Avenue. Among their guests were Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. Rastus S. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vrooman, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—There will be snow Tuesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and east upper lake region, and rain in the South Atlantic States.

There will be rain Tuesday and Wednesday in the North Pacific States and rain or snow Wednesday in northern and western Montana; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be colder Tuesday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Eastern Gulf States, and much colder by Tuesday night in New England, the Middle Atlantic and northern portion of the South Atlantic States, with a cold wave in the north portions of New England and Eastern New York. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Northwest and warmer Wednesday in the slope region and the Mississippi Valley.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will become northwest and high, diminishing by Wednesday morning; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be brisk west to northwest, possibly high on the North Carolina Coast; on the Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk north to northeast.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have west to northwest winds, becoming high, with much colder weather and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Hatteras.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for northern New England, lower Michigan, east upper Michigan, eastern Wisconsin, western Ohio, and at Albany, N. Y.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from themometer of the Weather Bureau, is as foll

THE PROTECTION OF ONE MILLION FAMILIES.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

=1845= JOHN A. McCALL, President. =1905=

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds, cost value,	$287,062,384
(MARKET VALUE, $294,309,761),	
(Company does not include in Assets the excess $7,247,377 of market value of Bonds owned over cost.)	
Bonds and Mortgages (413 first liens),	23,595,105
Deposits in 489 Banks throughout the world (at interest $15,241,793),	17,694,110
Loans to Policy-holders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, $50,000,000),	35,867,475
Real Estate, 23 Pieces (including eleven office buildings, valued at $10,940,000),	13,257,500
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	4,086,171
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same $5,500,000),	3,331,618
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities,	2,746,326
Interest and Rents accrued,	2,469,571
Loans on Bonds (market value, $783,565),	550,000
(Company does not invest in stocks),	
Total Assets,	$390,660,260

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.) Dec. 31, 1904,		$336,222,459
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentation for payment,		6,909,661
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements,	$6,830,023	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1905, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	24,982,787	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	5,736,259	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	344,601	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	303,837	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	868,953	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies,	8,461,680	
Total (not including $7,247,377 excess of market value of Bonds owned over cost),		47,528,140
Total Liabilities,		$390,660,260

INCOME, 1904.

New Premiums,	$16,133,824	
Renewal Premiums,	64,422,754	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$80,556,578
Interest Receipts from:		
Bonds owned,	$10,634,987	
Mortgage loans,	1,069,232	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies,	1,943,063	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	702,056	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		14,349,338
Rents from Company's properties,		946,723
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year,		499,688
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.,		538,945
Total Cash Income		$96,891,272

DISBURSEMENTS, 1904.

Paid for Death-Claims ($19,734,245), Endowments ($5,051,629), and Annuities ($1,723,160),	$26,509,034
Paid for Dividends ($5,989,491) Surrender Values ($7,790,058) and other Payments ($95,279) to Policy-holders,	13,874,828
Commissions and all other payments to agents $7,276,850 (on New Business of year $342,212,569); Medical Examiners' Fees $788,761, and Inspection of Risks $178,155,	8,243,766
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,586,396,739 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures,	11,204,101
*TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS,	$59,831,729
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Disbursements for year,	37,059,543
*The Expense ratio for 1904 is lower than for 1903.	
Total Disbursements and Balance for Reserves,	$96,891,272

New Business Paid for in 1904 (185,367 Policies), = $342,212,569

GAIN IN 1904 (4,249 Policies) $15,554,323

Total Paid-for Insurance in force (924,712 Policies), $1,928,609,308

GAIN IN 1905 (112,001 Policies) $183,396,409

COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF BONDS OWNED.

GOVERNMENT, STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

(Total Market Value, $57,017,821)

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Total.
Argentine Republic of 1898	6	101	$64,652
Arizona Territory, 1942	5	106	15,900
Atlanta, Ga. (Water), 1923	4	102	134,640
Atlanta, Ga. (Redemption), 1916	4½	106	5,300
Austrian Gold Rentes	4	120	4,164,098
Austrian Hungarian Rentes	4	100	1,116,500
Austrian Kronen Rentes	4	100	812,000
Boston, Mass., 1934-1944	3½	102	1,020,000
Brazilian Funding of 1898	5	100	50,000
Bremen, Germany	3½	99	117,810
British Consols	2½	86	5,153,550
Butler County, Ohio, 1921-1924	4½	110	33,000
Cape of Good Hope, 1949	3½	92	47,840
Chicago, Ill., 1907-1924	4	103	1,545,000
Dallas, Texas (Funding), 1917	6	112	106,400
Dallas, Texas, 1928	5	108	113,400
Dallas, Texas, 1931	5	109	272,500
Davidson County, Tenn, 1915	4½	100	52,000
Essex County, N. J. (Park), 1915-1925	3½	101	198,970
Findlay, Ohio, 1907	6	105	5,250
Flatbush, N. Y. (Water), 1911	6	114	22,800
Fort Worth, Texas (Water), 1922	6	110	220,000
French Rentes	3	97	400,473
Galveston, Texas, 1923-1927	5	80	135,200
German Imperial	3	89	531,245
German Imperial	3½	101	384,608
Havana, Cuba, Treasury	6	115	29,072
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1887	4	119	119,298
Hungarian Kronen Rentes	4	98	397,880
Italian Government	3½ & 5	101	1,607,984
Japanese Imperial Sterling Loan, 1911	6	92	1,391,960
Japanese Imp. Sterling Loan, Ser. 2, 1911	6	88	440,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	118	118,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917	6	116	220,400
Jersey City, N. J., 1916-1921	5	109	862,190
Jersey City, N. J., 1905-1913	7	107	219,350
Lucerne, Switzerland	4	102	78,744
Madison County, Alabama, 1919-1929	5	100	60,000
Massachusetts, State, 1915-1939	3	96	4,706,830
Mecklenberg County, N. C., 1920	6	111	5,550
Memphis, Tenn., Tax Dist., 1915	6	115	115,000
Mexican Government Ext. Cons.	5	99	2,045,439
Mexican Government Int. Debt. Cons.	5	99	39,204
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	102	51,000
Montgomery, Alabama, 1918-21-24	6	119	238,000
Montreal, Canada, 1944	4	102	102,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	100	350,000
Nashville, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4	103	309,000
New York City (Assessment), 1914	3½	101	505,000
New York City (Corporate), 1954	3½	103	5,150,000
New York City (Dock), 1924	3	95	380,000
New York City (Corporate), 1942-1953	3½	103	2,060,000
N. Y. City (Mor. & W. Fms.), 1906-2147	7	125	30,000
N. Y. City (Corlears Hook Park), 1913	3½	101	101,000
New York City (School), 1913	3	97	291,000
New York City (Street), 1916	3	96	480,000
New Zealand, Debentures	4	100	48,665
North Knoxville, Tenn. (Munic.), 1919	5	103	103,000
Norwalk, Conn. (Funding), 1918	3½	99	247,500
Ottawa, Canada, 1908	5	101	101,000
Peoria Township, Ill. (Funding), 1910	5	100	36,000
Petersburg, Va., 1965	6	101	30,300
Philadelphia, Pa., 1934	3½	103	2,575,000
Pierce County, Wash'n (Funding), 1912	5	100	163,000
Pierce County, Wash'n (Funding), 1911	6	100	54,000
Prussian Consolidated	3	89	1,357,597
Prussian Consolidated	3½	101	639,411
Prussian Treasury	3½	100	4,706,001
Quebec (City), Canada, 1933	3½	93	65,100
Quebec (City), Canada, 1914	4½	102	51,000
Quebec (City), Canada, 1922	4½	102	153,000
Quebec (City), Canada, 1930	3½	93	395,250
Quebec (City), Canada, Jan., 1931	3½	93	93,000
Quebec (City), Canada, July, 1931	3½	93	93,000
Quebec (Prov.), Canada, 1908	5	102	81,600
Queensland Debentures, 1950	3½	93	45,258
Richmond, Va., 1925-1926	4	109	141,700
Rome, Ga., 1926	4½	100	163,000
Russian Government, Rentes	4	92	359,260
Russian Government, Agrarians	4	90	$2,037,330
St. Joseph, Mo. (School Board), 1914	4	103	192,610
Salt Lake City, Utah (School Dist.), 1913	5	105	52,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	100	300,000
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	102	150,960
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	106	530,000
Servian State Loan	4	78	11,291
South Australian, Cons.	3	86	20,926
South Australian Treas. Bills, 1907-1909	4	100	1,703
Spanish Interior	4	77	74,305
Spokane Co., Wash'n (School Dist.), 1910	6	109	98,100
Stockholm, Sweden	4	102	238,760
Swedish, State	3½	99	94,248
Swiss Gov't Loans of 1883,1897&1903,3½&	3	90	18,239
Toronto, Canada, 1913	3½	97	77,600
Toronto, Canada, 1914	3½	97	538,350
United States Government, 1925	4	130	1,300,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	105	229,950
Whitman Co., Wash'n (Funding), 1912	5	100	76,000
Wurtemberg, State	3½	100	45,220

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

(Total Market Value, $237,291,941.)

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Total.
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1942	4½	116	754,000
Alb.& Sus.1st Cons.Mtge.,g.by D.&H.,1906	7	103	765,290
Am. Dock & Imp. C., 1st, guar., 1921	5	110	440,000
Atch. T.& S.Fe,Adjustm't (Stamped),1995	4	94	752,000
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	102	4,080,000
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe,Ser. Debs., 1907-14	4	99	7,114,140
Atlantic Coast Line, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1952	4	99	1,392,930
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., 1952	4	95	4,750,000
Balt. & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1948	4	102	2,993,700
Balt. & Ohio (Pitts. L. E. & W. Va.), 1941	4	99	1,477,080
Balt. & Ohio, S. W. Div., 1st, 1925	3½	91	2,361,450
Beech Ck. Exn., 1st, g. N.Y.C.&H.R., 1951	3½	94	413,600
Brooklyn Union G. L. Co., Cons., 1945	5	115	575,000
Buffalo, N. Y., & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	124	62,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934	5	118	1,298,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 1906	5	101	42,420
Canada Southern, 1st Mtge., 1908	5	102	68,340
Canada Southern, 2d Mtge., 1913	5	105	17,850
Canadian No., 1st g. Prov. Manitoba, 1929	4	102	992,786
Canadian No., 1st, g. Prov.Manitoba,1930	4	102	1,489,200
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W.,1st gr.,1921	5	111	543,900
Cent. Pac., 1st Ref., g. S. Pac. Ry., 1949	4	100	2,000,000
Cent. Pac., Mtge., g. S. Pac. Ry., 1929	3½	88	44,000
Cent. of Ga. Ry. Equip., "Ser. D," 1910	4½	97	97,000
Cen. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., Col. Tr., 1937	5	110	1,100,000
Cen. R.R.of N.J.,Equip., "Ser.B," 1905-12	4	99	782,100
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Gen'l Mtge., 1987	5	133	3,192,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equip., 1909-11	4	97	242,500
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 1939	5	117	910,260
Chesapeake & Ohio, Gen'l Mtge., 1992	4½	106	636,000
Chicago & Alton, Refund., 1949	3	83	4,432,200
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, Ill. Div., 1949	3½	95	1,900,000
Chic. & East., Ill., 1st Cons., 1934	6	131	294,750
Chic. & East., Ill., Gen'l Cons., 1st, 1937	5	118	428,340
Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mtge., 1947	5	114	91,200
Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mtge., 1947	6	130	263,900
Chic., Inds. & St. L. Short Line, 1st, 1953	4	100	695,000
Chic., Mil & St. P., Gen'l, 1989	3½	96	1,440,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P., (H.& D.Div.) 1st,1910	5	105	120,750
Chic., Mil. & St. P., (H.&D.Div.) 1st, 1910	7	114	608,760
Chic. & N. W. Debenture, 1921	5	108	2,160,000
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, 1987	3½	99	990,000
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879, 1929	6	115	504,850
Chic. & St. L., 1st Mtge., 1915	6	111	277,500
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtge., 1930	6	134	1,407,000
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Skg. Fd. 1932	6	112	1,201,760
Chinese Eastern Ry., guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	39,357
Cin., Ham. & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge., 1942	5	113	1,130,000
Cin., San. & Clev., 1st Cons., 1928	5	111	634,920
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis, Gen. Mtge.	4	101	2,273,510
Clev., Col., Cin. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914	7	122	597,800
Clev., Col., Cin. & Inds., Gen. Cons., 1934	6	130	1,300,000
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1933	5	114	285,000
Clev.,Lor.&Wheel'g,1st Cons.,Stmpd,1933	5	108	81,000
Commercial Cable, 1st Mtge., 2397	4	93	93,000
Consolidated Ry., guar. Russian Gov't	4	93	911,807
Consumers' Gas L. Co., Chic., 1st, 1936	5	107	160,500
Denv. & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 1936	4	100	800,000
Denv. & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 1936	4½	107	749,000
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., 1995	4	93	75,330
Duluth & Iron Range, 1st Mtge., 1937	5	114	59,280
E. Ry. of Minn., N. Div.,1st Mtge.,gr.1948	4	99	$1,683,000
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., Cons., Mtge., 1956	5	120	666,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, 1st Mtge., 1941	5	114	210,900
Equitable Ill'g G. L. Co., Phil., 1st, 1928	5	107	242,890
Erie-Penn., Coll Trust, 1951	4	93	3,255,000
Erie R. R. Conv., 1953	4	95	950,000
Erie R. R., Gen'l Lien, 1996	4	99	233,100
Evansville & Inds., 1st Cons., guar., 1926	6	107	495,410
Evansville & Inds., 1st Mtge., guar., 1924	6	108	216,000
Evansville & T. H. 1st Cons., 1921	6	112	336,000
Evansville & T. H., 1st Gen'l Mtge, 1942	5	105	78,750
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6	120	120,000
Fla. South'n, 1st, g. S. F. & W., 1945	4	96	86,400
Fre't, Elk. & Mo. V., Cons., guar., 1933	6	138	1,380,000
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st, 1945	5	113	113,000
Greenbrier Ry., 1st, g. Ches. & Ohio, 1940	4	95	950,000
Hocking Valley Ry., 1st Cons., 1999	4½	109	1,362,500
Houston, E. & W., Tex. 1st, guar., 1933	5	104	260,000
Ill. Cent., L'ville Div., & Terminal, 1953	3½	94	2,931,860
Ill. Cent., St. L. D., & Terminal, 1951	3½	92	2,474,800
Illinois Cent. Main Line, 1951	3½	100	1,000,000
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., 1905-11	4	98	175,420
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., Monthly, 1905	5	100	40,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis 1st, 1939	7	126	177,660
Indianapolis & Gt. North., Equip.,1905-13	5	101	429,250
International & Great Northern 1st, 1919	6	119	1,190,000
International Navigation Bond Syndicate	4½	100	3,200,000
Kan. & Hock. Coal. 1st guar., 1951	5	100	540,000
Kansas City Cable, 1st Mtge., 1911	5	101	522,170
Kan. City, Ft. Sc't & Memphis, Ref., 1936	4	87	174,000
Kans. City, Mo., & L. Co., 1st Mtge., 1922	5	99	247,500
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. Mtge., 1907	7	107	149,800
Lake Erie & Western, 2d Mtge., 1941	5	112	1,008,000
Lake Shore & Mich. So., 1928	4	99	4,476,780
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 1st gr., 1940	4½	109	872,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st guar., 1941	5	117	175,500
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Cons., 1910	4½	102	1,750,320
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Mtge., 1912	5	102	387,600
Lewiston, Bruns. & Bath, 1st Mtge., 1918	5	80	200,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	132	1,320,000
Long Island, Ref. Mtge., 1949, g. P. R. R.	4	100	2,000,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	107	321,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1931	5	113	169,500
Louisville & Nash., 5-20 Coll. Tr., 1923	4	96	3,360,000
Louisville & N., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	107	1,070,000
Louisville & N., N. O. & Mob., 1st, 1930	6	129	272,190
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis, 1st, 1921	6	117	215,280
Louisville & Nash.-So.Ry., "Monon," 1952	4	95	2,408,250
Louisville & Nash., Unif'd, 1940	4	101	1,515,000
Madison Sq. Garden Co., N. Y., 1st, 1919	5	107	801,430
Mahoning Coal, 1st, g. L. S. & M. So., 1934	5	118	472,000
Manitoba & S. E., 1st g. Prov. Man., 1929	4	100	199,531
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	101	46,460
Metropolitan St. Ry., Gen., 1997	5	116	1,160,000
Michigan Central R. R., 1st 1952	3½	97	4,552,210
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	108	345,600
Milwaukee Elec.Ry. & L. Co.,Cons., 1926	5	109	272,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1910	6	110	55,000
Minneapolis Union, 1st Mtge., guar. 1922	5	108	550,800
Mobile & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1927	6	126	126,000
Mobile & Ohio, Montg'y Div., 1947	5	113	226,000
Moh'k & Malone Ry.,g. N.Y.C.&H.R., 2002	3½	94	2,632,000
Montana Central, 1st, guar., 1937	5	116	1,438,400
Morgan's La. & Tex. R.R.& S.S.,1st,1918	7	128	960,000
Mosc, Jar. & Arch. Ry., g. Russian Gov't	4	92	192,786
Moscow, Kazan Ry. guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	406,588
Moscow-Riasan Railway,g. Russian Gov't	4	94	11,633
Mosc.,Windau & Rybinsk Ry.,g.Rus.Gov't	4	94	814,676
Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chic., 1st, gr., 1947	5	102	127,500
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st Cons., 1928	5	114	613,320
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1913	7	120	498,000
New England R. R., 1st Cons., 1945	5	130	650,000
New Orleans Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1953	4	94	470,000
New York Cen. & Hudson Riv., Deb., 1934	4	99	1,980,000
N.Y.Cen.&H.R., Lake Shore Coll.,Tr.,1998	3½	90	900,000
N.Y.Cen.&H.R., Mich. Cen. Coll. Tr.,1998	3½	89	356,000
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	102	4,259,520
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	112	1,680,000
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st Cons., 1920	7	133	2,660,000
N.Y.,N. Haven & Hart.,N.R.&P.,1st,1954	4	109	1,090,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., 1st, P. M., 1905-11	5	100	1,100,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., Ref. 1992	4	104	1,560,000
N. Y., Susq. & W., 1st Ref., 1937	5	113	282,500
Nicolas Railway, guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	85,267
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas, 1941	4	95	475,000
Norfolk & W., 1st Cons., 1996	4	100	$1,000,000
No. Pac.—Gt. No., C. B. & Q., Coll., 1921	4	98	12,318,600
No. Pac., S. P. & Dul., Div. Mtge., 1996	4	99	1,208,790
No. Pac., Term., 1st (guar.), 1933	6	115	635,950
No. West. Elev., Chic., 1st Ref., 1911	4	94	940,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910	6	103	43,260
Ohio, Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, 1938	5	98	294,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav., Cons., 1946	4	102	1,253,580
Oregon Short Line, Cons., 1st, 1946	5	118	1,180,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	124	1,192,880
Panama R. R., 1st, S. F., 1917	4½	103	639,630
Pat'n & Passaic Gas & El. Co., Cons.,1949	5	104	520,000
Penn. Co., Trust, guar. Penn. R. R., 1944	3½	93	930,000
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1941	3½	94	1,898,800
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1916	3½	97	2,069,010
Penn. Equip. Trust, guar., 1909-1912	3½	97	1,940,000
Penn. R. R., Conv., 1912	3½	102	432,480
Penn. R. R. Car Trust, 1907-1909	3½	99	495,000
People's G. L. & C. Co., Chi., 1st,Con.,1943	6	124	124,000
Phila., Balto. & Wash'n, 1st, 1943	4	106	1,060,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L., Ser. A, 1940	4½	112	1,120,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L., Ser. E, 1949	3½	93	930,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic.& St.L.,Cons.,Ser.F,1953	4	104	1,040,000
Pitts., Va. & Charleston,1st,g.P.R.R.,1943	4	107	742,580
Provident Loan Society of N. Y., 1921	4½	95	190,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st Mtge., 1947	5	111	333,000
Reading Co.—J. C., Coll., 1951	4	98	1,960,000
Riasan-Oural Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	402,319
Richm'd-Wash'n, guar. P.R.R. & 5 others	4	103	4,120,000
Rio Grande Jct. Ry., 1st, guar., 1939	5	109	124,250
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Cons'd, 1949	4	88	1,579,600
Rio Grande Western, 1st Mtge., 1939	4	98	245,000
Rochester & Pitts., Cons., 1st Mtge., 1922	6	127	127,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	122	79,300
Rybinsk Railway, guar. Russian Gov't.	4	92	102,583
St. Lawrence & Adirond'k, 1st Mtge.,1996	5	106	265,000
St. Louis Bridge Co., 1st Mtge., 1929	6	141	289,050
St. L., I. M. & So., Gen'l, L. G., 1931	5	115	2,875,000
St. L. & San Fran., Equip., 1905-11	4	98	898,660
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Mtge., 1931	5	112	392,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Mtge., 1931	6	126	409,500
St. Louis & San Fran., Ref., Mtge., 1951	4	89	445,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	4½	110	1,100,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	6	133	1,463,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext., 1st Mtge.,1937	4	103	257,500
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Con. Extn., 1918	6	112	224,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l Mtge., 1944	5	96	456,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., 1st Mtge., 1915	6	111	222,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen'l Mtge., 1923	6	123	1,476,000
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix, 1st, 1942	5	108	216,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934	6	126	630,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934	5	112	560,000
Second Ave. R. R., N. Y., 1st Cons., 1948	5	113	282,500
Silver Spgs., Oc. & Gulf, 1st, L. G., 1918	4	96	192,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st Mtge., 1919	5	107	225,770
Southeastern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	1,868,520
Southeastern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	92,949
So. Pac. of New Mexico, 1st Mtge., 1911	6	107	428,000
Southern Railway, Car Tr., 1905-7	4	99	898,920
Southern Ry., E. Tenn., Reorganiz'n,1938	5	112	274,400
Southern Railway, 1st Cons., 1994	5	117	5,854,610
Southern Ry., St. L. Div., 1st Mtge., 1951	4	97	2,316,360
South & North Ala., Cons., guar. 1936	5	113	502,850
Southwestern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	11,126
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st guar., 1914	6	105	220,500
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, 1st Cons., 1944	5	117	333,450
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, guar. 14 R. Rs.	4	99	3,960,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1st Mtge., 1905	7	100	308,000
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., 1931	5	108	324,000
Third Av. R. R., N.Y.,1st Cons.,Mtge.,2000	4	95	2,470,000
Thirty-fourth St., Crosst'n, N.Y.,1st, 1996	5	112	196,000
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st Mtge., 1935	5	110	275,000
Toledo Traction, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1909	5	102	255,000
Toronto, Ham. & Buff., 1st Mtge., 1946	4	96	480,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st Mtge., 1947	4	103	3,090,000
Union Ry., N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1942	5	110	55,000
Utah & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1908	7	109	2,000,150
Western Transit Co., guar. N.Y.C., 1923	3½	90	81,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	110	485,100
West. Union Tel. Co.,F'g&R.E.Mtge.,1950	4½	104	936,000
West Shore, 1st, gr. N.Y.C.&H.R.R.,2361	4	108	1,080,000
Wilmar & S. F., 1st Mtge., guar., 1938	5	120	600,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st, Gen'l Mtge., 1949	4	90	16,200
Wladikawkas Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	94	72,933
Wladikawkas Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	94	2,997,660

A similar schedule of Bonds owned has been published voluntarily by this Company, in this way, at the beginning of each year, for ten years.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman. JOHN CLAFLIN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, WOODBURY LANGDON, GEORGE A. MORRISON, JOHN S. KENNEDY, ALEXANDER H. ORR.

Total Market Value of Bonds, $294,309,762

Total Cost Value of Bonds, $287,062,384

THE PROTECTION OF ONE MILLION FAMILIES.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

=1845= JOHN A. McCALL, President. =1905=

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds, cost value, (MARKET VALUE, $294,309,761), (Company does not include in Assets the excess $7,247,377 of market value of Bonds owned over cost.)	$287,062,384
Bonds and Mortgages (413 first liens),	23,595,105
Deposits in 489 Banks throughout the world (at interest $15,241,793),	17,694,110
Loans to Policy-holders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, $50,000,000),	35,867,475
Real Estate, 23 Pieces (including eleven office buildings, valued at $10,940,000),	13,257,500
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	4,086,171
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same $5,500,000),	3,331,618
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities,	2,746,326
Interest and Rents accrued,	2,469,571
Loans on Bonds (market value, $783,565), (Company does not invest in stocks),	550,000
Total Assets,	$390,660,260

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.) Dec. 31, 1904,		$336,222,459
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentation for payment,		6,909,661
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements,	$6,830,023	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1905, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	24,982,787	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	5,736,259	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	344,601	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	303,837	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	868,953	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies,	*8,461,680*	
Total (not including $7,247,377 excess of market value of Bonds owned over cost),		47,528,140
Total Liabilities,		$390,660,260

INCOME, 1904.

New Premiums,	$16,133,824	
Renewal Premiums,	64,422,754	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$80,556,578
Interest Receipts from:		
Bonds owned,	$10,634,987	
Mortgage loans,	1,069,232	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies,	1,943,063	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	702,056	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		14,349,338
Rents from Company's properties,		946,723
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year,		499,688
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.,		538,945
Total Cash Income,		$96,891,272

DISBURSEMENTS, 1904.

Paid for Death-Claims ($19,734,245), Endowments ($5,051,629), and Annuities ($1,723,160),	$26,509,034
Paid for Dividends ($5,989,491) Surrender Values ($7,790,058) and other Payments ($95,279) to Policy-holders,	13,874,828
Commissions and all other payments to agents $7,276,850 (on New Business of year $342,212,569); Medical Examiners' Fees $788,761, and Inspection of Risks $178,155,	8,243,766
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,586,396,739 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures,	11,204,101
*TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS,	$59,831,729
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Disbursements for year,	37,059,543
Total Disbursements and Balance for Reserves,	$96,891,272

**The Expense ratio for 1904 is lower than for 1903.*

New Business Paid for in 1904 (185,367 Policies), = $342,212,569
GAIN IN 1904 (4,249 Policies) $15,554,323

Total Paid-for Insurance in force (924,712 Policies), $1,928,609,308
GAIN IN 1905 (112,001 Policies) $183,396,409

COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF BONDS OWNED.

GOVERNMENT, STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

(Total Market Value, $57,017,821)

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Total.
Argentine Republic of 1898	6	101	$64,652
Arizona Territory, 1942	5	106	15,900
Atlanta, Ga. (Water), 1923	4	102	5,300
Atlanta, Ga. (Redemption), 1916	4½	106	134,640
Austrian Gold Rentes	4	120	4,164,098
Austrian Hungarian Rentes	4	100	1,116,500
Austrian Kronen Rentes	4	100	812,000
Boston, Mass., 1904-1944	3½	102	1,020,000
Brazilian Funding of 1898	5	100	50,000
Bremen, Germany	3½	99	117,810
British Consols	2½	86	5,153,550
Butler County, Ohio, 1921-1924	4½	110	33,000
Cape of Good Hope, 1949	3½	92	47,840
Chicago, Ill., 1907-1924	4	103	1,545,000
Dallas, Texas (Funding), 1917	6	112	106,400
Dallas, Texas, 1928	5	108	113,400
Dallas, Texas, 1931	5	109	272,500
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	100	52,000
Essex County, N. J. (Park), 1915-1925	3½	101	198,970
Findlay, Ohio, 1907	6	105	5,250
Flatbush, N. Y. (Water), 1911	6	114	22,300
Fort Worth, Texas (Water), 1922	6	110	220,000
French Rentes	3	97	460,473
Galveston, Texas, 1923-1927	2½	80	135,200
German Imperial	3	80	531,245
German Imperial	3½	101	384,608
Havana, Cuba, Treasury	6	115	29,072
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1887	4	119	119,298
Hungarian Kronen Rentes	4	98	397,880
Italian Government	3½ & 5	101	1,607,984
Japanese Imperial Sterling Loan, 1911	6	92	1,391,960
Japanese Imp. Sterling Loan, Ser. 2, 1911	6	88	440,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	118	118,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917	6	116	220,400
Jersey City, N. J., 1916-1921	5	109	862,190
Jersey City, N. J., 1905-1913	7	107	219,350
Lucerne, Switzerland	4	102	78,744
Madison County, Alabama, 1919-1929	5	100	60,000
Massachusetts, State, 1915-1929	3	96	4,706,880
Mecklenberg County, N. C., 1920	6	111	5,550
Memphis, Tenn., Tax Dist., 1915	6	115	115,000
Mexican Government Ext. Cons.	5	99	2,045,439
Mexican Governmen Int. Debt. Cons.	5	99	39,204
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	102	51,000
Montgomery, Alabama, 1918-21-24	6	119	238,000
Montreal, Canada, 1944	4	102	102,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	100	350,000
Nashville, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4	103	309,000
New York City (Assessment), 1914	3½	101	505,000
New York City (Corporate), 1954	3½	103	5,150,000
New York City (Dock), 1924	3	95	380,000
New York City (Corporate), 1942-1953	3½	103	2,060,000
N. Y. City (Mor. & W. Fms.), 1906-2147	7	125	30,000
N. Y. City (Corlear's Hook Park), 1913	3½	101	101,000
New York City (School), 1913	3	97	291,000
New York City (Street), 1906	3	96	480,000
New Zealand, Debentures	4	100	48,663
North Knoxville, Tenn. (Munic.), 1919	5	103	103,000
Norwalk, Conn. (Funding), 1918	3½	99	247,500
Ottawa, Canada, 1908	5	101	101,000
Peoria Township, Ill. (Funding), 1910	5	100	35,000
Petersburg, Va., 1905	6	101	30,300
Philadelphia, Pa., 1934	3½	103	2,575,000
Pierce County, Wash'n, 1912	5	100	163,000
Pierce County, Wash'n (Funding), 1911	6	100	54,000
Prussian Consolidated	3	89	1,357,597
Prussian Consolidated	3½	101	639,411
Prussian Treasury	3½	100	4,706,001
Quebec (City), Canada, 1933	3½	93	65,100
Quebec (City), Canada, 1914	4½	102	51,000
Quebec (City), Canada, 1922	4½	102	153,000
Quebec (City), Canada, 1930	3½	93	395,250
Quebec (City), Canada, Jan., 1931	3½	93	93,000
Quebec (City), Canada, July, 1931	3½	93	93,000
Quebec (Prov.), Canada, 1908	5	102	81,600
Queensland Debentures, 1950	3½	93	45,258
Richmond, Va., 1925-1926	4	109	141,700
Rome, Ga., 1926	4½	100	163,000
Russian Government, Rentes	4	92	359,260
Russian Government, Agrarians	4	90	$2,037,330
St. Joseph, Mo. (School Board), 1914	4	103	192,610
Salt Lake City, Utah (School Dist.), 1913	5	105	52,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	100	300,000
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	102	150,960
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	106	530,000
Servian State Loan	4	78	11,291
South Australian, Cons.	3	86	20,926
South Australian Treas. Bills, 1907-1909	4	100	1,703
Spanish Interior	4	77	74,305
Spokane Co., Wash'n (School Dist.), 1910	6	109	98,100
Stockholm, Swedcn	4	102	238,760
Swedish, State	3½	99	94,248
Swiss Gov't Loans of 1883,1897&1903,3½&	3	90	18,239
Toronto, Canada, 1913	3½	97	77,600
Toronto, Canada, 1914	3½	97	538,350
United States Government, 1925	4	130	1,300,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	105	229,950
Whitman Co., Wash'n (Funding), 1912	5	100	76,000
Wurtemberg, State	3½	100	45,220

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

(Total Market Value, $237,291,941.)

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	TOTAL.
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1942	4½	116	754,000
Alb. & Sus. 1st Cons. Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1906	7	103	765,290
Am. Dock & Imp. C., 1st, guar., 1921	5	110	440,000
Atch. T. & S. Fe, Adjustm't (Stamped), 1995	4	94	752,000
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	102	4,080,000
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe, Ser. Debs., 1907-14	4	99	7,114,140
Atlantic Coast Line, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1952	4	99	1,392,930
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., 1952	4	95	4,750,000
Balt. & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1948	4	102	2,993,700
Balt. & Ohio (Pitts. L. E. & W. Va.), 1941	4	99	1,477,080
Balt. & Ohio, S. W. Div., 1st, 1925	3½	91	2,361,450
Beech Ck. Exn., 1st, g. N.Y.C. & H.R., 1951	3½	94	413,600
Brooklyn Union G. L. Co., Cons., 1945	5	115	575,000
Buffalo, N. Y., & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	121	62,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934	5	118	1,293,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 1906	5	101	42,420
Canada Southern, 1st Mtge., 1908	5	102	68,340
Canada Southern, 2d Mtge., 1913	5	105	17,850
Canadian No., 1st g. Prov. Manitoba, 1929	4	102	992,786
Canadian No., 1st, g. Prov. Manitoba, 1930	4	102	1,489,200
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st gr., 1921	5	111	543,900
Cent. Pac., 1st Ref., g. S. Pac. Ry., 1949	4	100	2,000,000
Cent. Pac., Mtge., g. S. Pac. Ry., 1929	3½	88	44,000
Cent. of Ga. Ry. Equip., "Ser. D," 1910	4½	97	97,000
Cen. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., Col. Tr., 1937	5	110	1,100,000
Cen. R.R. of N.J., Equip., "Ser.B," 1905-12	4	99	782,100
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Gen'l Mtge., 1987	5	133	3,192,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equip., 1909-11	4	97	242,500
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 1939	5	117	910,260
Chesapeake & Ohio, Gen'l Mtge., 1992	4½	106	636,000
Chicago & Alton, Refund., 1949	3	83	4,432,200
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, Ill. Div., 1949	3½	95	1,900,000
Chic. & East., Ill., 1st Cons., 1934	6	131	294,750
Chic. & East., Ill., Gen'l Cons., 1st, 1937	5	118	428,340
Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mtge., 1947	5	114	91,200
Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mtge., 1947	6	130	263,900
Chic., Inds. & St. L. Short Line, 1st, 1953	4	100	695,000
Chic., Mil & St. P., Gen'l., 1989	3½	96	1,440,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P., (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910	5	105	120,750
Chic., Mil. & St. P., (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910	7	114	608,760
Chic. & N. W. Debenture, 1921	5	108	2,160,000
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, 1987	3½	99	990,000
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879, 1929	6	115	504,850
Chic. & St. L., 1st Mtge., 1915	6	111	277,500
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtge., 1930	6	134	1,407,000
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Skg. Fd. 1932	6	112	1,201,760
Chinese Eastern Ry., guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	39,357
Cin., Ham. & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge., 1942	5	113	1,130,000
Cin., San. & Clev., 1st Cons., 1928	5	111	634,920
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis, Gen. Mtge.	4	101	2,273,510
Clev., Col., Cin. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914	7	122	597,800
Clev., Col., Cin. & Inds., Gen. Cons., 1934	6	130	1,300,000
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1933	5	114	285,000
Clev., Lor. & Wheel'g, 1st Cons., Stmpd, 1933	5	108	81,000
Commercial Cable, 1st Mtge., 2397	4	93	93,000
Consolidated Ry., guar. Russian Gov't	4	93	911,807
Consumers' Gas L. Co., Chic., 1st, 1936	5	107	160,500
Denv. & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 1936	4	100	800,000
Denv. & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 1936	4½	107	749,000
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., 1995	4	93	75,330
Duluth & Iron Range, 1st Mtge., 1937	5	114	59,280
E. Ry. of Minn., N. Div., 1st Mtge., gr. 1948	4	90	$1,683,000
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., Cons., Mtge., 1956	5	120	666,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, 1st Mtge., 1941	5	114	210,900
Equitable Ill'g G. L. Co., Phil., 1st, 1928	5	107	242,890
Erie-Penn., Coll Trust, 1951	4	93	3,255,000
Erie R. R. Conv., 1953	4	95	950,000
Erie R. R., Gen'l Lien, 1996	4	90	233,100
Evansville & Inds., 1st ConCs., guar., 1926	6	107	495,410
Evansville & Inds., 1st Mtge., guar., 1924	6	108	216,000
Evansville & T. H. 1st Cons., 1921	6	112	336,000
Evansville & T. H., 1st Gen'l Mtge. 1942	5	105	78,750
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6	120	120,000
Fla. South'n, 1st, g. S. F. & W., 1945	4	96	86,400
Fre't, Elk. & Mo. V., Cons., guar., 1933	6	138	1,380,000
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st, 1945	5	113	113,000
Greenbrier Ry., 1st, g. Ches. & Ohio, 1940	4	95	950,000
Hocking Valley Ry., 1st Cons., 1999	4½	109	1,362,500
Houston, E. & W., Tex. 1st, guar., 1933	5	104	260,000
Ill. Cent., L'ville Div., & Terminal, 1953	3½	94	2,931,860
Ill. Cent., St. L. D. & Terminal, 1951	3½	92	2,474,800
Illinois Cent, Main Line, 1951	3½	100	1,000,000
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., 1905-11	4	98	175,420
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., Monthly, 1905	5	100	40,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis 1st, 1919	7	126	177,660
Indianapolis & Gt. North., Equip., 1905-13	5	101	429,250
International & Great Northern 1st, 1919	6	119	1,190,000
International Navigation Bond Syndicate	4½	100	3,200,000
Kan. & Hock. Coal, 1st guar., 1951	5	100	540,000
Kansas City Cable, 1st Mtge., 1911	5	101	522,170
Kan. City, Ft. Sc't & Memphis, Ref., 1936	4	87	174,000
Kans. City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st Mtge., 1922	5	99	247,500
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. Mtge., 1907	7	107	149,800
Lake Erie & Western, 2d Mtge., 1941	5	112	1,008,000
Lake Shore & Mich. So., 1928	4	99	4,476,780
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 1st gr., 1940	4½	109	872,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st guar., 1941	5	117	175,500
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Cons., 1910	4½	102	1,750,320
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Mtge., 1912	5	102	387,600
Lewiston, Bruns. & Bath, 1st Mtge., 1918	5	80	200,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	132	1,320,000
Long Island, Ref. Mtge., 1949, g. P. R. R.	4	100	2,000,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	107	321,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1931	5	113	169,500
Louisville & Nash., 5-20 Coll. Tr., 1923	4	96	3,360,000
Louisville & N., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	107	1,070,000
Louisville & N., N. O. & Mob., 1st, 1930	6	129	272,190
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis, 1st, 1921	6	117	215,280
Louisville & Nash.-So.Ry., "Monon," 1952	4	95	2,408,280
Louisville & Nash., Unif'd, 1940	4	101	1,515,000
Madison Sq. Garden Co., N. Y., 1st, 1919	5	107	801,430
Mahoning Coal, 1st, g. L. S. & M. So., 1934	5	118	472,000
Manitoba & S. E., 1st g. Prov. Man., 1929	4	100	199,531
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	101	48,460
Metropolitan St. Ry., Gen., 1997	5	116	1,160,000
Michigan Central R. R., 1st 1952	3½	97	4,552,210
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	108	345,600
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & L. Co., Cons., 1926	5	109	272,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1910	6	110	55,000
Minneapolis Union, 1st Mtge., guar. 1922	5	108	550,800
Mobile & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1927	6	126	126,000
Mobile & Ohio, Montg'y Div., 1947	5	113	226,000
Moh'k & Malone Ry., g. N.Y.C. & H.R., 2002	3½	94	2,632,000
Montana Central, 1st, guar., 1937	5	116	1,438,400
Morgan's La. & Tex. R.R. & S.S., 1st, 1918	7	128	960,000
Mosc. Jar. & Arch. Ry., g. Russian Gov't	4	92	192,786
Moscow, Kazan Ry. guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	406,588
Moscow-Riasan Railway, g. Russian Gov't	4	94	11,633
Mosc., Windau & Rybinsk Ry., g. Rus. Gov't	4	94	814,676
Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chic., 1st, gr., 1947	5	102	127,500
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st Cons., 1928	5	114	613,320
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1913	7	120	498,000
New England R. R., 1st Cons., 1945	5	130	650,000
New Orleans Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1953	4	94	470,000
New York Cen. & Hudson Riv., Deb., 1934	4	99	1,980,000
N. Y. Cen. & H.R., Lake Shore Coll., Tr., 1998	3½	90	900,000
N. Y. Cen. & H.R., Mich. Cen. Coll. Tr., 1998	3½	89	356,000
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	102	4,259,520
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	112	1,680,000
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st Cons., 1920	7	133	2,660,000
N. Y., N. Haven & Hart., N.R. & P., 1st, 1954	4	109	1,090,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., 1st, P. M., 1905-11	4	100	1,100,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., Ref. 1992	4	104	1,560,000
N. Y., Susq. & W., 1st Ref., 1937	5	113	282,500
Nicolas Railway, guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	85,267
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas, 1941	4	95	475,000
Norfolk & W., 1st Cons., 1996	4	100	$1,000,000
No. Pac.—Gt. No., C. B. & Q., Coll., 1921	4	98	12,318,600
No. Pac., S. P. & Dul., Div. Mtge., 1996	4	99	1,208,790
No. Pac., Term., 1st (guar.), 1933	6	115	635,950
No. West. Elev., Chic., 1st Ref., 1911	4	94	940,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910	6	103	43,260
Ohio, Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, 1938	5	98	294,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav., Cons., 1946	4	102	1,253,580
Oregon Short Line, Cons., 1st, 1946	5	118	1,180,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	124	1,192,880
Panama R. R., 1st, S. F., 1917	4½	103	639,630
Pat'n & Passaic Gas & El. Co., Cons., 1949	5	104	520,000
Penn. Co., Trust, guar. Penn. R. R., 1944	3½	93	930,000
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1941	3½	94	1,898,800
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1916	3½	97	2,069,010
Penn. Equip. Trust, guar., 1909-1912	3½	97	1,940,000
Penn. R. R., Conv., 1912	3½	102	432,480
Penn. R. R. Car Trust, 1907-1909	3½	99	495,000
People's G. L. & C. Co., Ch., 1st, Con., 1943	6	124	124,000
Phila., Balto. & Wash'n, 1st, 1943	4	106	1,060,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L., Ser. A, 1940	4½	112	1,120,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L., Ser. E, 1949	3½	93	930,000
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L., Cons., Ser. F, 1953	4	104	1,040,000
Pitts., Va. & Charleston, 1st, g. P.R.R., 1943	4	107	742,580
Provident Loan Society of N. Y., 1921	4½	95	190,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st Mtge., 1947	5	111	333,000
Reading Co.—J. C. Coll., 1951	4	98	1,960,000
Riasan-Oural Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	402,319
Richm'd-Wash'n, guar. P.R.R. & 5 others	4	103	4,120,000
Rio Grande Jct. Ry., 1st, guar., 1939	5	100	124,260
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Cons'd, 1949	4	88	1,579,600
Rio Grande Western, 1st Mtge., 1939	4	98	245,000
Rochester & Pitts., Cons., 1st Mtge., 1922	6	127	127,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	122	79,300
Rybinsk Railway, guar. Russian Gov't.	4	92	102,583
St. Lawrence & Adirond'k, 1st Mtge., 1996	5	106	265,000
St. Louis Bridge Co., 1st Mtge., 1929	6	141	289,050
St. L., I. M. & So., Gen'l, L. G., 1931	5	115	2,875,000
St. L. & San Fran., Equip., 1905-11	4	98	898,660
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Mtge., 1931	5	112	392,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Mtge., 1931	6	126	409,500
St. Louis & San Fran., Ref., Mtge., 1951	4	89	445,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	4½	110	1,100,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	6	133	1,463,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext., 1st Mtge., 1937	4	103	257,500
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Con. Extn., 1918	6	112	224,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l Mtge., 1944	5	96	456,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., 1st Mtge., 1915	6	111	222,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen'l Mtge., 1923	6	123	1,476,000
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix, 1st, 1942	5	108	216,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934	6	126	630,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934	5	112	560,000
Second Ave. R. R., N. Y., 1st Cons., 1948	5	113	282,500
Silver Spgs., Oc. & Gulf, 1st, L. G., 1918	4	96	192,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st Mtge., 1919	5	107	225,770
Southeastern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	1,868,520
Southeastern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	92,949
So. Pac. of New Mexico, 1st Mtge., 1911	6	107	428,000
Southern Railway, Car. Tr., 1905-7	4	99	898,920
Southern Ry., E. Tenn., Reorganiz'n, 1938	5	112	274,400
Southern Railway, 1st Cons., 1994	5	117	5,654,610
Southern Ry., St. L. Div., 1st Mtge., 1951	4	97	2,316,360
South & North Ala., Cons., guar. 1936	5	113	502,850
Southwestern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	11,126
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st guar., 1914	6	105	220,500
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, 1st Cons., 1944	5	117	333,450
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, guar. 14 R. Rs	4	99	3,960,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1st Mtge., 1905	7	100	308,000
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., 1931	5	108	324,000
Third Av. R. R., N.Y., 1st Cons., Mtge., 2000	4	95	2,470,000
Thirty-fourth St., Crosst'n, N.Y., 1st, 1906	5	112	196,000
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st Mtge., 1935	5	110	275,000
Toledo Traction, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1900	5	102	255,000
Toronto, Ham. & Buff., 1st Mtge., 1946	4	96	480,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st Mtge., 1947	4	103	3,090,000
Union Ry., N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1942	5	110	55,000
Utah & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1908	7	109	2,000,150
Western Transit Co., guar. N.Y.C., 1923	3½	90	81,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	110	485,100
West. Union Tel. Co., F'g & R.E. Mtge., 1950	4½	104	936,000
West Shore, 1st, gr. N.Y.C. & H.R.R., 2361	4	108	1,080,000
Wilmar & S. F., 1st Mtge., guar., 1938	5	120	600,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st, Gen'l Mtge., 1949	4	90	16,200
Wladikawkas Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	94	72,933
Wladikawkas Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	94	2,997,660

A similar schedule of Bonds owned has been published voluntarily by this Company, in this way, at the beginning of each year, for ten years.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman.
JOHN CLAFLIN, GEORGE A. MORRISON,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, JOHN S. KENNEDY,
WOODBURY LANGDON, ALEXANDER E. ORR.

Total Market Value of Bonds, $294,309,762
Total Cost Value of Bonds, $287,062,384

JANUARY DIVIDENDS AND COUPONS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 and 22 William St.,
New York City.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1905, AS FOLLOWS:
American Water Supply Company of Kansas.
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, 1st Mtge. 6 per cents.
American Fire Engine Company.
American Electric Street Railway Company.
Akron Water Works Company.
Akron Water Works Company.
Beth Water Works Company.
Bismarck Water Supply Company.
Brockville, Ontario, City etc.
Bethel Water Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Co. Registered interest.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Company.
Citizens' Water Works Company.
Consolidated Street Railway Co. (Memphis.)
Central Brewing Company.
Cortland Water Works Company.
Consumers' Cable Company.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Court Indian Publishing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company (1st Mtge. 6 per cent.)
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company (1st Cons. 6 per cent.)
East St. Louis City Water Company.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. (Cons. Mtg. 6 per cent.)
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co. (1st Cons. Mtg. 6 per cent.)
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company.
Fostoria Water Works Company.
Fulton, Auburn, Hein & Frankfort Electric Railway Company.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co., Called Bonds.
Iowa City Water Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kokomo Water Works Company.
La Crosse, City of.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Co. Bonds.
Lakewood Water, Light & Power Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension 4d Mortg.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "A."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "B."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mexican Gulf Company.
Mexican Consolidated Mining & Milling Co.
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley Railroad Co.
Natural Pearl Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Pensacola Water Company.
Pensacola & Selma Railway Company.
Pen Argyl Valley Company.
Rockaway Beach Railway Company.
Richmond Light & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis, Kennett & Arkansas Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company, Consolidated Mortgage.
South Dakota Water Company.
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company.
Salisbury Electric Railway Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, Series A 1st 50 Year.
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Company.
Vincennes Water Company, Indiana.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Co.
Warren Water Company.
West Side Railroad Company.
Wayne Cotton Mills.
JANUARY 2ND, 1905.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company dividend on Preferred Stock.
JANUARY 5TH, 1905.
Chicago, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co. dividend.
JANUARY 10, 1905.
Ft. Wayne & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
JANUARY 15TH, 1905.
Columbia Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Company & Minneapolis Street Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
Toledo Water Company.
JANUARY 16TH, 1905.
Texas Central Railroad Co. dividend Preferred.
Chicago, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. Div. pfd.
JANUARY 20TH, 1905.
Utica Water Works Company.
JANUARY 31ST, 1905.
Arizona Water Supply & Power Company.

FOUNDED 1803.
The Merchants National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.
203rd Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. payable January 3rd, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 22nd inst. and reopened Jan. 4th, 1905.
SAML. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
No. 2 and 235 Canal St.
December 22, 1904.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst. and reopened on the 4th proximo.
WILLIAM MINE, Cashier.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
New York, December 9th, 1904.
The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable January 3, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, December 23, 1904, and reopen Tuesday, January 3, 1905.
VINCENT CHATRY, Secretary.

CARTERET NATIONAL BANK.
Fifth Ave. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, at 10:30 A. M.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company
DIVIDEND NO. 32
A dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared, payable January 16 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1905. FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Comp
DIVIDEND NO. 75
A Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1905.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.
HENRY P. DOREMUS, Cashir.
New York, December 23d, 1904.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.
Coupon No. 9, maturing January 1st, 1905, of the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this Company, are payable at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York.
C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax payable on and after January 3d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 21, 1904.
A Dividend of Three Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES REDUCTION & REFINING COMPANY.
Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, due January 1, 1905, will be paid by KESSLER & CO., 64 Wall Street.
J. P. COBB, Asst. Treasurer.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Coupons due and payable on and after January 3d, 1905, at its office, 222 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Ave. R. R. Co. 5% Improvement mtge.
Brooklyn, Bath & West R. R. Co. 5% 1st mtge., series "A."
Buffalo & Lockport R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Citizens' Water Supply Co. 4% 2d mtge.
Confectioners' Manufacturing Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 4½% 1st and refunding mtge.
Corning Gas & Electric Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Crystal Hygiene Ice Co. 6%
Dawson Railway & Coal Co. 5% 1st and collateral trust mtge.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co. 6% 1st mtge.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Ry. Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Development Company of America 6% collateral trust mtge.
East Side Electric R'y Co. of Kansas City, Mo., 5% 1st mtge.
El Paso & Rock Island R'y Co. 5% 1st mtge.
Elyria, Grafton & Southern R'y Co. 5%.
The Hutton Co. 1st mtge.
International Steam Pump Co. 6% debentures.
Jacksonville Water, Light & Power Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension 4d Mortg.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "A."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Car Trust "B."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mexican Gulf Company.
Mexican Consolidated Mining & Milling Co.
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley Railroad Co.
Natural Pearl Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Pensacola Water Company.
Pensacola & Selma Railway Company.
Pen Argyl Valley Company.
Rockaway Beach Railway Company.
Richmond Light & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis, Kennett & Arkansas Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company, Consolidated Mortgage.
South Dakota Water Company.
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company.
Salisbury Electric Railway Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, Series A 1st 50 Year.
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Company.
Vincennes Water Company, Indiana.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Co.
Warren Water Company.
West Side Railroad Company.
Wayne Cotton Mills.
JANUARY 2ND, 1905.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company dividend on Preferred Stock.
JANUARY 5TH, 1905.
Chicago, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co. dividend.
JANUARY 10, 1905.
Ft. Wayne & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
JANUARY 15TH, 1905.
Columbia Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Company & Minneapolis Street Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
Toledo Water Company.
JANUARY 16TH, 1905.
Texas Central Railroad Co. dividend Preferred.
Chicago, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. Div. pfd.
JANUARY 20TH, 1905.
Utica Water Works Company.
JANUARY 31ST, 1905.
Arizona Water Supply & Power Company.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico
DATED JUNE 1, 1904
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and one-Half Per Cent Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1902, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22
The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock of the company, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 27th, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Preferred capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. December 27th, 1904, and reopen January 11th, 1905.
EDWARD MUSIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
New York, December 20th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 46.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock, payable January 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1904, at 3 P. M. and reopen at 10 A. M. January 11th, 1905.
S. S. PARRINGTON, Treasurer.

197TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
Chartered 1799.
New York, Dec. 29, 1904.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 31, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2 to January 14, 1905, both days included.
WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.
Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.
WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company.
COUPON NO. 11, due January 1st, 1905, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1904.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
New York, December 20, 1904.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1904, on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 20, 1905.
Transfer books close January 10 and reopen January 21, 1905.
MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

1221 Dividend.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. 3d Av. and 23d St.
New York, Dec. 30, 1904.
This bank has declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan'y 3, 1905.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Coupons due and payable at the
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after January 3rd, 1905.

Alexandria, La. 5s
American Felt Co. 6s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Deb. (Jan. 10th). 5s
Baton Rouge, La. 4s
Bay Cities Water Co. 5s
Billings, Montana, Funding 6s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire 4s
Bradford County, Pa., C. H. 4s
Bodley Wagon Co. 5s
Camden County, N. J., Building 4s
Cohoes, N. Y., School 3½s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer 3 90s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St. Ry. Co. 5s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water 4½s
Fisheries (The) Co. 1st 6s
Galloway Coal Co. 5s
Granby, N. Y., Bridge 4s
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co. 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s
Klickitat County, Washington 6s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con 4s
L. I. R. R. Co., New Con 4s
L. I. R. R. Co., North Shore Branch 5
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 3½s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Flippin 6s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing District 6s
Memphis, Tenn., School 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Market House 5s
Wilmington, N. C. 4s
Minneapolis, Minn. ..... Various
Montauk Extension Ry. 5s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water 4s
Morelia & Tacambro Ry. Co. 5
Mont Vale, N. J., Road 5s
Montpelier, Ind., Funding 6s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. 5s
Multnomah County, Oregon, S. D., No. 13. 6s
New York Bay Extension R. R. Co. 5s
North Spring Lake, N. J. 5s
Oskaloosa Traction & Electric Co. 6s
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry. 5s
Phillipsburg, Montana, Water 6s
Stonington, Conn., S. D., No. 18. ..... 4s
South Orange, N. J., Sewer 4s
Sullivan Water Co. 5s
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... Various
Tampa, Fla., Refunding 6s
Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement 6s
Toledo, Ohio. ..... Various
Trenton, Mo., School 5s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "K" 4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "L" 4s
Utah State 3½s
Utah State 4s
Vehicle Equipment Co. 1st 5s
Volney, N. Y., Bridge 4s
Water Works Co. 6s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 6s

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1904.
The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on February 1, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 14, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.
W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice, attention is called to the fact that dividends on the regular stock will be paid by the Reading Company in Philadelphia, 5nd not by us. Mailing orders should be filed with the Treasurer of the Company.

Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of the Reading Company are hereby notified that in order to collect the said dividend promptly it will be necessary for them to surrender their Trust Certificates for conversion into the regular stock of the Company. The certificates issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. must be surrendered to them at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York, and those issued by Drexel & Co. must be surrendered to them at their office, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on or before January 14, 1905.

After January 14, 1905, holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock can only obtain the dividend by presenting their certificates for exchange into the regular stock; the dividend on such certificates will be paid to the registered holder thereof or the Voting Trustees, unless an order signed by the registered holder, authorizing the payment to other than said holder, is presented at the same time.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 52.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at the office of
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after January 3, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1904.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 16, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 3, 1905.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon No. 15, due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 19, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 3, 1905.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.
Coupons No. 9, due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 19, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 3, 1905.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.
Coupons No. 9, due January 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Tuesday, December 27, 1904.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 19, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 3, 1905.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,
486 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND 11.
The regular dividend at the rate of 7 Per Cent. per annum has been declared, payable January 15, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.
C. B. JAQUA, Assistant Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York
December 20th, 1904.
The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1905.
The Transfer Books will be closed from December 21st to December 31st, inclusive.
EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis Railway Company.—Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended Five per cent. Loan.
Interest due January 1st, 1905, on the bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1904.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.—FOUR AND One-half per cent. loan. Interest due January 1st, 1905, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1904.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1905.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
Coupons due January 1st, 1905, 5% Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 3d, at the office of Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Company, 7 Wall Street, New York.
GEORGE E. HARDY, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Coupons due January 1st, 1905, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid after maturity at the offices of Brown Brothers & Co., in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.
C. J. BRAUN, Treasurer.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.,
Boston, Mass.
Coupons from Pere Marquette consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1905, will be paid after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Coupons due and payable at the
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
On and After January 3d, 1905.

American Thread Company 1st 4s
Arizona Territorial Funding (Due Jan. 15th). 5s
Ampersand Hotel Co. (Due Jan. 15th) 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. 2d 5s
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s
Consolidation Coal Co. 1st 4½s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. 1st 6s
Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. 1st 4s
Chattanooga & Rome & So. R. R. 1st 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. 5s
Macon & Northern Division
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Middle Ga. & Atlantic Div. Purchase Money 1st 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co., Mobile Div. 5s
Ocean Steamship Co. 5s
City of Troy, Ala., Imp. & Ref. 4s
Ellwood Short Line 1st 5s
Edison United Phonogr. Co. (Due Jan. 15th) 1st 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st 6s
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st 5s
Findlay Home Telephone Co. 1st 5s
Galveston City Railway Co. 1st 5s
Great Northern Paper Co. 1st 5s
Interst. Equip. Co. Car Trust Loan (Due Jan. 15) 5s
Jacksonville Terminal Co. 1st 5s
Michigan Telephone Co. 1st 5s
New York & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s
Northern Texas Traction Co. 1st 5s
Nashville Ry. & Light Co. Mtge. & Collateral Trust 5s
Omaha Water Co. Prior Lien Mortgage 5s
Pittsburgh Co. 1st Mtge. Col. Trust. 4½s
Pulaski Gas Light Co. 1st 6s
Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Reynoldsville & Falls Creek R. R. Co. 6s
Richmond Light & Railroad Co. 1st 4s
Salt Lake City Railroad Co. 1st 6s
Syracuse Gas Co. 1st 5s
Toledo Traction Co., Con. 1st 5s
Temple Iron Co, Mtge. & Collateral Tr. 4s
Town of Rye, Union Free S. D. No. 1. ..... 4s
Wayne County Electric Co. 5s

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 8, due January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 25 Cedar St., N.Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due January 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 25 Cedar St., N.Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
Common Stock Dividend No. 23.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared payable January 3, 1905.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 25 Cedar St., N.Y.
Fiscal Agents.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
32 TO 42 EAST 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors, to vote on an amendment to Article III. of the Articles of Association, in order to provide that the number of Directors of the Bank shall be not less than ten nor more than fifteen, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 32 to 42 East 42d Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to remain open one hour.
CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.
Dated December 30, 1904.
W. C. FIELDS, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the Company's office, No. 223 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, January 6, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, January 19, 1905.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

FIDELITY BANK.
New York, January 3, 1905.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905, at three-thirty o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open from three-thirty to four-thirty o'clock P. M.
EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 27th, 1904.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 7th to January 11th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society
for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after Jan. 1 at the rate of
5% PER ANNUM
to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago,* and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.
JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES G. HENNESSY, 1st V.P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treas.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts which do not exceed $1,000.
Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum
on accounts which exceed $1,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
2½0 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.
171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:
At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward, and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.
WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
203 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.
106th Semi-Annual Dividend
The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum,
payable on and after January 18th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 7th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.
L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 10th, and if not drawn later. Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)
4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR.
BEGINNING ANY TIME.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Philadelphia and Paris.
December 31st, 1904.
Mr

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

MAIN OFFICE 55 Cedar Street — NEW YORK — WEST END OFFICE 73d St. and Broadway

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.

CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 SURPLUS, - - - $3,500,000

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1903, and December 31, 1904.

ASSETS	December 31, 1903	December 31, 1904.	Increase for year
NEW YORK CITY BONDS	$2,002,100.00	$2,454,200.00	$452,100.00
OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS	4,839,275.38	7,997,481.00	3,158,205.62
LOANS, DEMAND AND TIME	10,298,714.95	17,124,720.08	6,826,005.13
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK	4,015,558.76	8,582,635.00	4,567,076.24
BILLS PURCHASED	107,448.83	158,575.60	51,126.77
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT	750,000.00	500,000.00	*250,000.00
MORTGAGES	10,376,811.80	10,950,582.32	573,770.52
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	304,566.20	355,340.35	50,774.15
	$32,694,475.92	$48,123,584.35	$15,429,058.43
			* Decrease.
LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	3,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	$500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	415,355.54	572,734.17	157,378.63
DEPOSITS	16,471,368.05	30,269,789.09	13,798,421.04
CERTIFIED CHECKS	674,525.00	1,644,528.68	970,003.68
MORTGAGE TRUST BONDS	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	133,227.33	136,482.41	3,255.08
	$32,694,475.92	$48,123,584.35	$15,429,058.43

In addition to the profits shown above as Increases of Surplus and Undivided Profits, aggregating $657,378.63, the Company has earned and paid in Dividends for the year 1904 the sum of $400,000.

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

OFFICERS

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President.	CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
GEORGE M. CUMMING, Vice President.	CARL G. RASMUS, Treasurer.
LUTHER KOUNTZE, Vice-President.	WILLIAM C. IVISON, Asst. Treasurer.
JAMES TIMPSON, Vice-President.	GEORGE A. HURD, Asst. Secretary.
EBEN B. THOMAS, Vice-President.	ALEX. PHILLIPS, Manager, Foreign Dept.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Vice-President.	CHAS. B. COLLINS, Manager, West End Office.

DIRECTORS

C. LEDYARD BLAIR.	CHARLES D. DICKEY.	LUTHER KOUNTZE.	VALENTINE P. SNYDER.
WILLIAM B. BOSTWICK.	WILLIAM P. DIXON.	WILLIAM B. LEEDS.	LOUIS A. THEBAUD.
DUMONT CLARKE.	ROBERT A. CRANNISS.	RICHARD A. McCURDY.	JAMES TIMPSON.
C. A. COSTER.	G. G. HAVEN, JR.	CLARENCE H. MACKAY.	EBEN B. THOMAS.
GEORGE M. CUMMING.	CHAS. R. HENDERSON.	ROBERT OLYPHANT.	ARTHUR TURNBULL.
C. C. CUYLER.	GUSTAV E. KISSEL.	MORTIMER L. SCHIFF.	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.
			GEORGE W. YOUNG.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.

(BIRMINGHAM, ALA.)

General Mortgage Refunding 4½% Gold Bonds

DATED APRIL 1, 1901. DUE APRIL 1, 1951.

Redeemable at the Company's option on or after April 1, 1909, at 105 and accrued interest. Coupons payable at New York Security & Trust Co., New York City, or Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, La.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Preferred Stock	$2,500,000
Common stock	3,500,000
Funded Debt:	
General Mortgage Refunding 4½ Bonds authorized	10,000,000
Issued	$2,208,000
Reserved to retire underlying bonds in the hands of the Trustee	5,022,000
For future improvements	2,770,000
Total	$10,000,000

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

As officially reported by the Company for the year ending December 31, 1903:

Gross Earnings	$1,311,851.27
Operating Expenses	707,698.35
Net Earnings	$604,152.92
Interest on Bonds and Taxes	335,055.48
Net Surplus	$269,097.44

THE EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904, (DECEMBER ESTIMATED,) WILL EXCEED THOSE OF 1903.

THE COMPANY, SINCE ITS FORMATION, HAS PAID 6% DIVIDENDS PER ANNUM ON ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND 10% DIVIDENDS ON ITS COMMON STOCK SINCE JANUARY, 1903.

CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

PRICE 93½ AND INTEREST

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.,

BANKERS

25 BROAD STREET

TO HOLDERS OF

Morton Trust Company Certificates of Deposit

For the Six and Four Per Cent Bonds AND THE Preferred and Common Stocks OF

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are notified that the MORTON TRUST COMPANY will be prepared, on and after January 9, 1905, to exchange the same for the definitive engraved securities upon surrender of the said certificates at our office.

Bonds are issued in Coupon form of $1,000, and in Registered form in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, and $100,000.

For the issue of Registered bonds and the Preferred and Common stocks, holders must give full name and address in which the new securities are to be drawn, and state whether the delivery shall be by registered mail or express.

The dividend of 1½% declared by The American Tobacco Company on its Six per cent. Preferred stock, payable to stockholders of record as of December 31, 1904, will be distributed by us at the time of surrender of our certificates of deposit.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
By H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Dated New York, January 3, 1905.

OFFER TO PURCHASE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY,

4% BONDS.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York gives notice that it will, on presentation at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on and after January 3, 1905, PURCHASE ANY OR ALL OF THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905, ON THE GENERAL MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dated, January 1, 1905. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York,

By E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

Referring to the above, the STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE give notice that such offer is made with their approval, and that MESSRS. JOHN W. CASTLES, HENRY W. DE FOREST, ALBERT GOODHART, J. B. HARRIMAN, and W. WHEATON have been asked by the holders of large amounts of stock and bonds to act as a COMMITTEE to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, which plan will be announced as soon as practicable.

Dated January 1, 1905.

C. W. MAURY, H. K. POMROY, A. O. SLAUGHTER — of the Protective Committee.

NEW YORK CITY TAX EXEMPT SHORT 3% BONDS

for sale by

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 30 NASSAU STREET.

TONTINE POLICIES BOUGHT

In excess of companies values.

RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 NASSAU ST.

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any other financial publication in America.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, JANY. 4TH, at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

29 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$1,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Consols Coupon, 1907.
$1,200 United States 4 p. c. Consols Regstd. 1907.
$500 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bd., 1903.
$1,000 Colorado Fuel Co. Genl. Mtg. 6 p. c. S. F. Bd., 1919.
$1,000 N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Conv. Bd., 1929.
$1,000 Northern Union Gas Co. N. Y. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$1,000 Flatbush Water Works 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$500 Newburg Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1927.
$1,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Central Union Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1927.
$1,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$1,000 E. W. Bliss Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Calvary Cemetery Greenpoint & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
3 shs. Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, N. J.
8,333 shs. Augusta Metal Mining Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Kinney Moulding Co.
100 shs. Amer. Life Underwriters' Agency.
140 shs. Columbian Paper Co.
100,000 shs. Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Co.
22 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
$2,000 Brook. Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. deb. bond, 1909.
$5,000 Dry Dock, East B'way and Battery 5 p. c. certs., 1914.
15 shs. New Amsterdam Nat. Bank.
20 shs. National Surety Co.
65 shs. International Banking Corporation.
125 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
25 shs. Am. Novelty Co., common.
5 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
40 shs. New Amsterdam National Bank.
50 shs. New American Trust Co.
48 shs. Trust Co. of America.
17 shs. Penn. Central Brew. Co., common.
20 shs. International Banking Corporation.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
45 shs. Pearson Publishing Co.
28 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
1 share Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1910.

£1,000,000

or $4,866,666.66⅔

Canadian Northern Railway Co.

First Mortgage Consolidated

4% Gold Debenture Bonds.

Principal payable June 30, 1930; interest June 30 and December 30.

Coupon bonds of £100 or $486.66 2-3 each. Principal and interest payable in London, Toronto, and New York at option of holder.

New York, December 31, 1904.

Having purchased from the Company the above-described bonds, the undersigned now offer the same, subject to sale, at 102½ and accrued interest.

There is endorsed on each bond the following form of guarantee:

"Payment of the principal sum secured by this bond and interest thereon payable semi-annually at the rate of four per cent. per annum is hereby guaranteed by the Government of Manitoba."

Copies of the mortgage and any further information that may be desired may be obtained on application at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

WHITE KNOB CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY LIMITED:

At the request of the holders of a majority of the bonds of your Company, the undersigned have consented to serve as a reorganization committee, and have prepared a reorganization plan and agreement, which have been approved by such bondholders, copies of which may be obtained from the depositary, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, or at the office of the Company, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

More than one-half of the amount of bonds required by such plan having been subscribed in advance by the large stockholders, the bondholders are hereby requested to deposit their bonds with the Knickerbocker Trust Company on or before **January 4, 1905,** and the stockholders are hereby notified that if they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in the reorganization, they must deposit their stock with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and pay to said Company One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, the amount of the first instalment of their subscription, on or before **January 4, 1905,** (being one-half of the total subscription of $3 per share.) For the securities and payments the Trust Company will issue negotiable certificates of deposit.

George W. Young, Chairman.
Arthur Turnbull,
F. Egerton Webb, } Committee.
Edwin B. Sheldon,

36 Wall St., New York, December 17, 1904.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$1,200,000

COMMONWEALTH POWER CO.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 20 YEAR SINKING FUND BONDS

Dated December 1, 1904 — Due December 1, 1924.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Issued	Authorized
Preferred Stock	$1,000,000	$1,500,000
Common Stock	1,400,000	2,500,000
First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds	1,200,000	4,000,000

The Escrow Bonds can be issued only under conservative restrictions

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

(As officially reported for year ending November 30, 1904.)

Gross Earnings	$260,188.22
Operating Expenses (including taxes and insurance)	112,434.87
Net Earnings	$147,753.35
Annual Interest on $1,200,000 First 5s	60,000.00
Surplus	$87,753.35

NET EARNINGS ABOUT TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES THE INTEREST CHARGES

The Commonwealth Power Company, serving a present population of approximately 90,000, in the rapidly growing manufacturing and agricultural district of Southern Michigan, does practically the entire commercial electric light and power business of Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson and several other cities. The company also supplies power to the various street railways operating in and between Kalamazoo, Battle Creek and Jackson, in addition to doing the municipal electric lighting of most of the cities in which it operates.

The Company generates a large portion of its current by means of valuable water powers on the Kalamazoo River, the full development of which will enable the company to provide for its business needs for many years.

PRICE 101 AND INTEREST

Special Circular Upon Request

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

CHICAGO — NEW YORK — BOSTON

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1904

RESOURCES

New York City and other Municipal Bonds	$940,710.36	
Mortgages on N. Y. City Property	966,000.00	
Other Investments (market value)	3,755,180.12	
Time Loans and Bills Purchased	3,664,756.89	
Furniture, Fixtures, and Building Improvements	50,000.00	
Rents Receivable	5,024.94	
Cash in Vaults and Banks	$3,430,612.36	
Demand Loans	1,534,442.65	
	4,965,055.01	
Interest Accrued	1,992.83	
	$14,348,720.15	

LIABILITIES

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	198,410.15
Deposits	13,150,280.00
	$14,348,720.15

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President	ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President	WILLIAM DARROW, Jr., Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President	EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD	B. AYMAR SANDS	SAMUEL D. STILES
CLARENCE H. KELSEY	J. HARSEN RHOADES	JOHN B. DENNIS
WILLIAM SALOMON	GEORGE C. CLARK	HENRY R. WILSON

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT	Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK	Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN E. DENNIS	Elair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING	Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD	Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY	Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY	Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN	Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS	Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN	Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK	Pres. Gorham Manufacturing Co.
ABRAM M. HYATT	Real Estate
BRADISH JOHNSON	Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY	Pres. Guarantee & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE	President Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT	Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES	Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON	Real Estate
JAMES I. RAYMOND	A. A. Vantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON	William Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS	Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN	Stern Bros., Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES	Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES	Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD	Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER	Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON	President
WILLIAM G. PARK	Pittsburg, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER	Pres. New York Savings Bank
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM	American Smelting and Refining Co.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Commercial Trust Co. Building, 15-17-19-21 Exchange Place, } JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds	$3,121,343.95
Mortgages	1,134,073.07
Loans, Demand and Time	4,381,927.93
Bills Purchased	289,500.21
Banking House	851,706.24
Furniture & Fixtures.	8,188.28
Accrued Interest	44,989.48
Due from Banks	689,225.40
Cash on Hand and in Bank	3,210,565.08
Total	$13,732,488.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	552,084.73
Dividend	40,000.00
Deposits	10,640,403.91
Total	$13,732,488.64

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION.

Boxes from $5.00 to $500.00 Per Annum.

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.	WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice President.	JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice President.	J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Walter E. Ammon,	Charles D. Dickey,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Robert S. Ross,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Oscar L. Gubelman,	James A. MacDonald,	Edwin A. Stevens,
Frederick G. Bourne,	John W. Hardenbergh,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Eben B. Thomas,
William Brinkerhoff,	George G. Haven,	Robert H. McCurdy,	Myles Tierney,
John D. Carscallen,	James N. Jarvie,	Allan L. McDermott,	James Timpson,
Frederic Cromwell,	William B. Jenkins,	James G. Morgan,	Cornelius Vanderbilt.
C. C. Cuyler,	Clarence H. Kelsey,	Moses Taylor Pyne,	John J. Voorhees,
Jacob J. Detwiller,			George W. Young.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS, LIST NOW READY

CATLIN & POWELL CO.,

High Class Unlisted Securities.

35 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Trustees Attorneys Capitalists

$500,000.00 wanted on first mortgage, Newark property worth treble, bonus of equal amount for five-year loan, absolute safety; negotiations strictly confidential. W. T. Brown & Co., 52 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent Bonds

Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 83 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD COUPON BONDS OF THE

GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD CO.

REQUEST FOR TENDERS OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed by the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company dated February 1, 1902, to the undersigned, as Trustee, request is hereby made for tenders to the undersigned, as Trustee, of bonds for redemption and cancellation, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest. All such tenders to be delivered in writing to the undersigned, as Trustee, on or before January 15, 1905.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

26 Broad Street, New York.

New York, December 23, 1904.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street.
Surplus, $9,000,000 — Equitable Building.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Office of the Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 22, 1904.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the DAYTON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at maturity January 1st, 1905, at the Bank of America, New York City.

CORNELIUS GWINNER, Jr., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST CO.,

59 to 65 Liberty Street,
Chamber of Commerce Building.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 11th day of January, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors of the class of 1908 and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and the transfer books which were closed on December 22d, 1904, will remain closed and will reopen on January 12th, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of Section 1 of Article I. of the by-laws of this Company, fixing the number of its Directors to be not less than seven nor more than fifteen, will be presented for the action of the Stockholders thereof.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST CO.
ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

New York, December 27th, 1904.

The Title Insurance Company of New York

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1905, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The stock transfer books will be closed on December 31, 1904, at 3 P. M., and opened on January 11, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, December 9, 1904.

CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of WM. A. MILES & CO.

Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office, at 57 Chrystie St., on the 9th day of January, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1904, and opened on the morning of Jan. 12, 1905.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND D. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK,

402 Hudson Street,
New York, December 20th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the banking house, 402 Hudson Street, Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from one to two P. M.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

RIVERSIDE BANK,

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Riverside Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of the next election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the banking house, 962 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M.

HENRY H. HAZALTON, Cashier.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

December 7, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it will be held at the Banking Rooms, 350 Columbus Avenue, corner of 83d Street, Tuesday, January 10, 1905, from 4 to 5 P. M.

GEO. S. CARR, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Commercial Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United Globe Mines, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE C. N. CHADWICK COMPANY ANNUAL meeting, to elect Directors, on Thursday, January 12, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon at 29 White St., New York City.

CHARLES W. TODD, Secretary.

The American Exchange National Bank of New York.

New York, December 8th, 1904. —

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 128 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

The Annual Election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

of the City of New York,
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 43 Cedar Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and such other business as may come before such meeting.

F. C. RICHARDSON, Assistant Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,

1 East 14th Street,
New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,

New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,

New York, December 31st, 1904.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,

New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank, 49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TAXES

Returns must be made as of January 9th.

We are offering non-taxable bonds

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner. Wm. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.

BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks of the Highest Character, Suitable for Banks, Institutions, Trustees, Firms and Individuals, constantly on hand.

LIST ON APPLICATION.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

Charles Head & Co.

17 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
74 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Members of the New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.

Special attention given to orders to be filled on the Boston Stock Exchange.

T. W. Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS.

Municipal, Railroad AND General Investment Bonds.

Circulars on application.

2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

DETROIT CITY GAS GENERAL 6S,
MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT 4S,
FONDA, JOHNSTOWN & GLOVERSVILLE 4½S,
MARQUETTE & BESSEMER D. & NAV. 4½S.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

January List on Application.

19 Wall St., New York.

Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION.

SIEGEL, HEILNER & CO.,

25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Investment & Miscellaneous Securities.

TELEPHONES:

OFFICE 6326 } BROAD. CURB 3000 BROAD.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,

100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 Broadway, New York.

Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.

Stocks bought for cash or on margin.

TELEPHONE, 5817 CORTT.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,

BANKERS,

40 Wall Street, Land Title Building.
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GOODMAN & Co.

2 WALL STREET.

Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANK STOCKS A SPECIALTY.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

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ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N. Y. Cot. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Estab. 1885.

Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

Lists of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch Offices: ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N. Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 15th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. CHARLES H. KAFFES, DAVID BANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan.) New York City.

JONES, JOHN J.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARGUERITE G. JONES, Jane J. Thayer, Daniel J. Griffith, Margaret E. Griffith, Susan D. Griffith, David J. Dannat, William T. Dannat, Julia D. Haviland, Walter D. Starr, Chandler D. Starr, Margaretta A. Jones, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Martin J. Keough of the City of New Rochelle has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John J. Jones, late of East Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. (L. S.) Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. d13-Jaw3wTu

BLOOMINGDALE, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur R. Spingarn, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1904. CLARA BLOOMINGDALE, ROSALIE E. SPIEGELBERG, LEWIS MORGAN BLOOMINGDALE, ELSIE BLOOMINGDALE, Executors. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, Attorney for Executors, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d-12-lawsixmM

COHEN, IRVING JOHN. In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRVING JOHN COHEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, room 1206, the office of Hollis, Wagner & Burghard, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of May, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1904. RICHARD COHEN, Administrator. HOLLIS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH M. MYRES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSE & PETZEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

POOLE, GEORGE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of M. Cleland Milnor, No. 223 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1904.

FLORENCE B. BALLOU POOLE, Executrix.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, New York City.

SCHAEFER, CAROLINE PAULDING. In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE PAULDING SCHAEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business No. 256 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next. Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1904. JAMES P. PAULDING, LOUIS E. HASBROUCK, Executors. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Executors, 256 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SEELEY, EDWARDS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward S. Seeley, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1904. CLARA EDWARDS SEELEY, Executrix. HOWARD C. SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SPIEGELBERG, LEHMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEHMAN SPIEGELBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Spiegelberg & Wise, No. 19 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, October 19th, 1904. CARRIE SPIEGELBERG, BERNARD SPIEGELBERG, CHARLES E. SPIEGELBERG, Executors. SPIEGELBERG & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 19 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TOUCEY, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Francis H. Toucey, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1505, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1904. CLARENCE GARRETSON, Executor. EDWIN M. WRIGHT, Attorney for Executor, No. 280 Broadway, New York. d6-law6mTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. HUGHES, doing business as the AMERICAN PAPER BOX CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, January 3, 1905, at 329 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large plant of machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing paper boxes, &c., and a general stock of paper, cardboard boxes, desks, safe, glue, glue pots, stoves, &c.

BURGWYN MAITLAND, Receiver.

LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES CROPPER, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, January 3, 1905, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at 2,224 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of clothing, shirts, collars, underwear, rubber goods, and fixtures.

JACOB M. SCHOENFELD, Receiver.

LOUIS J. POSETT, Attorney for Receiver, 79 Lenox Street, New York.

WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY Atlantic City.

WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J.

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Typewriters 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing; telephone 5068 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 205 Broadway.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE W. THYM, plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. McCARTHY and MARIA McCARTHY, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the right, title, and interest in and to that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point at the intersection of the easterly side of Emmet Street and the northerly side of Pelham (formerly Union) Avenue; and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Emmet Street 85 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of Pelham Avenue 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of said Emmet Street 85 feet to the northerly side of Pelham Avenue; thence westerly along the said northerly side of said Pelham Avenue 100 feet to the place or point of beginning.

Being the same property conveyed to Bernard Hughes by deed of Robert Boeh, referee, dated August 8th, 1878, and recorded August 14th, 1878, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1470 of Conveyances, at Page 71, excepting a strip of 17 feet by 100 feet from the parcel of tract hereby described hereby conveyed to the northerly side of Pelham Avenue and used in widening the same.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

JOHN M. GARDNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 141 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the line or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,105.90, with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $246.26, with interest from the 16th day of September, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises will be sold subject to all taxes, assessments, and water rates which now or may become a lien on the mortgaged premises prior to the date of sale, and which amount to about $1,771.75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, December 12, 1904.

(12-22-w3w Tu&Fe)a3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MARGARET D. HOWE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises described by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-one feet two inches easterly from the northeasterly corner formed by the intersection of said Street and First Avenue and opposite a party wall; thence running northerly parallel with First Avenue and through said party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of said Madeline E. Howe in and to one-half of said street to the centre thereof, immediately in front of said lot, subject to public use of the highway.

Dated New York, December the 15th, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 427 East 123d Street:

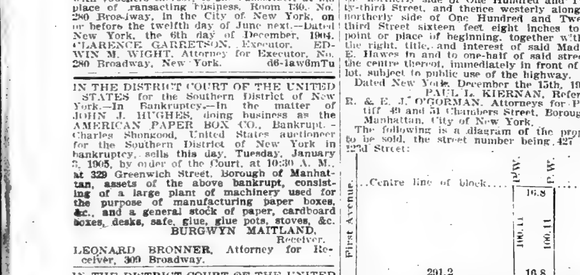

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,087.50, with interest thereon from December the 6th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $388.12, with interest from December the 12th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $237.28 and interest.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

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WATER—All the water furnished in the dining room, through the running ice water fountains in each guest chamber and throughout the house (except the Sea Water from the Ocean in each private bath), comes from our own private Artesian Well, 850 feet deep, and is clear, pure and safe.
Valet and Ladies' Maid service. Ownership, Management—JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED STATES TITLE GARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMANY and PETER COOK, plaintiffs, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, distant fifty-one and four one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Westchester Avenue with the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue eighty-two and eighty-seven one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Eagle Avenue thirty-six feet; thence southerly forty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to a point on a line drawn at right angles to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue from a point which is seventy-seven feet westerly therefrom, and is sixty-eight feet and thirty one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue; thence again southerly in a straight line part of the way through a party wall to the northerly aforesaid side of Westchester Avenue, which point is distant seventy-eight and sixty one-hundredths feet westerly from the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, measured along the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Westchester Avenue seventy-seven and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

HIRSH & RASQUIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 291 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 815 Westchester Avenue:

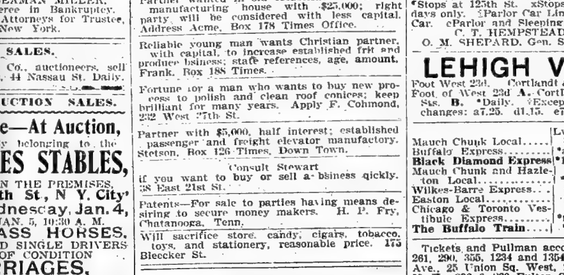

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,311.06, with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $352, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $231.55 and interest.—Dated New York, December 7th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

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Wanted—Desk room or part of small private office, location near 42d St. or 23d St. or 8th Av., between 40th and 50th Sts.; telephone connection required; reputable, established business. Address E. M. West, 31 South 7th Av., Mt. Vernon.

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D. S. WHITE, President.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. FLETCHER, Bankrupt.—No. 5,309.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles M. Hough, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 115 Leonard Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

A general description of said property is as follows, to wit: Outstanding accounts.

The said outstanding accounts will be on exhibition for inspection by purchasers on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1905, in the office of the Trustee, No. 79 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1904.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Attorneys for Trustee, 92 William Street, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St. Daily.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

Bankruptcy Sale—At Auction, Entire outfit formerly belonging to the UNITED STATES STABLES, IN BANKRUPTCY, ON THE PREMISES, 104-106 West 39th St., N. Y. City To-morrow, Wednesday, Jan. 4, AND THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 10:30 A. M. 140 HIGH-CLASS HORSES, MATCHED PAIRS AND SINGLE DRIVERS IN THE BEST OF CONDITION 300 CARRIAGES, Broughams, Hansoms, Miniature and Double Victorias, Cabriolets, Landaus, 6 and 8 Passengers Opera 'Buses, Cabs, Coupes, Surreys, Tandems, T. Carts, Buggies, Runabouts, Depot Wagons, Rockaways and Sleds. 150 SETS HARNESSES. LIVERY COATS, BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, OFFICE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE, &c. The above is one of the finest equipped stables in New York; and merits attention of the best trade. Everything will be sold without reserve or limit in lots.

JOSEPH GREENWALD, Auctioneer. INSPECTION TO-DAY, TUESDAY.

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12:10 A. M. *MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M. MEMPHIS-STATE EXPRESS.
8:15 A. M. FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M. *DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M. *BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M. *SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M. *CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:15 P. M. *THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M. ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M. *MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M. *LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M. *CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M. *WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M. *MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M. *ADIRONDACK & CANADIAN EXP.
8:00 P. M. *BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M. *WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M. *CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

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4:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Special for Del. Div. & Ft. Ontario.
*2:25 P. M.—Special for Del. Div. & St. Louis.
8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. Sundays, Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WINTER TOURS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

ORIENT. Annual parties to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, &c. Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 7, 18, Mar. 7, $600 to $1,025.

MEDITERRANEAN. Seven short tours to Italy, Southern France, Spain, Sicily, &c., with Paris & London, Jan. 17, Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 7, 11, 25, $175 to $500.

FLORIDA Pleasant tourist parties to chief resorts. Leave Jan. 28, Feb. 11, 25, Mar. 11, $75 to $140.

BERMUDA Special tours by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamship from New York, Jan. 18, 28, April 12, 17, $98.50 to $82.50.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO ALL WINTER RESORTS BY ALL ROUTES.

Programmes and all information from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 640 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK. Evening, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the CARLETON-CHASE ELECTRIC COMPANY for authority to change its name to the STANDARD ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Carleton-Chase Electric Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, will present an petition in writing, signed and duly verified by a majority of the Directors named therein, to Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to the "Standard Electrical Supply Company."

Dated New York City, December 30th, 1904.

CARLETON-CHASE ELECTRIC COMPANY, By CHARLES A. SEGOIL, Secretary.

LEVY & RALPH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 52 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of IMPERIAL CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—No. 7,668.

To the creditors of Imperial Corporation of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Imperial Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. of the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 31, 1904.

NO. 7,665. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD K. AMIDON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward K. Amidon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Edward K. Amidon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee of Bankruptcy, December 30th, 1904.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Partner wanted in old established ladies' hat manufacturing house with $25,000; right party will be considered with less capital. Address Acme, Box 178 Times Office.

Reliable young man wants Christian partner with capital to increase established frt and produce business; staff references, age, amount. Frank, Box 188 Times.

Fortune for a man who wants to buy new process to polish and clean roof cornices; keep brilliant for many years. Apply F. Colmond, 232 West 75th St.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established passenger and freight elevator manufactory. Stetson, Box 126 Times, Down Town.

Consult Stewart

if you want to buy or sell a business quickly. 38 East 21st St.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chatanooga, Tenn.

Will sacrifice store, candy, cigars, tobacco, toys, and stationery, reasonable price. 175 Bleecker St.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawnticketS, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawnticketS, diamonds, pearls, watches, and jewelry. A. Baum, 225 Bowery.

Great Northern Steamship Co'

The New Twin-Screw S. S. MINNESOTA

WILL MAKE HER FIRST SAILING FROM SEATTLE, WASH.

ON JANUARY 21, 1905,

Under command of Capt. JOHN H. RINDER, calling at YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONGKONG. SUPERB MODERN PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

For rates and other information apply to local representatives of GREAT NORTHERN R'WAY-NORTHERN PACIFIC R'WAY, OR HEAD OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 402 BURKE BUILDINGS, SEATTLE, WASH.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EX.
*9:25 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, *10:25 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (2:25, *Congressional Limited,) 3:25, *3:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *2:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M. 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, *5:55 (*5:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M. 12:10 night.

*Dining car. ‡Extra-fare train

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 1185, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av.; corner 23d St.; 263 Fifth Av., corner 29th St.; 1 Astor House, and stations named above, Brooklyn: 4 Court St., 340 Fulton St., 280 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "542, Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad cab service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, FREDERIC CROMWELL, G. G. HAVEN, SOMERS HAYES, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., JAMES N. JARVIE, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

FINANCIAL.

Morristown Trust Company, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Pays 3% interest on accounts subject to check. Statement December 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Bonds	$4,905,822.25
Stocks	309,350.00
Loans	2,958,480.78
Mortgages	243,050.00
Real estate	48,044.38
Interest accrued, &c.	93,042.13
Due from banks—collections	613.06
Cash	1,227,113.88
	$9,465,525.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,572,290.78
Deposits	7,288,440.08
Certified checks	418.50
Interest accrued	285.38
Due to banks—collections	3,890.34
	$9,465,525.28

Interest paid to depositors since organization, December 15, 1882, $846,171.99.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, President.
AURELIUS E. HULL, Vice President.
WILLARD W. CUTLER, 2d Vice President.
JNO. H. R. CORFIELD, Sec'y and Treasurer.
H. A. VAN GILDER, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS from the following Bonds are payable at the Banking House of

Kountze Brothers

Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City, on January 3, 1905:

ARIZONA—
PHOENIX CITY, ROAD 5s.
COLORADO—
COLORADO STATE, CAPITOL BUILDING.
ARAPAHOE CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARCHULITA CO.
BACA CO.
COSTILLA CO.
DELTA CO.
FLORENCE CITY.
FREMONT CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
GOLDFIELD CITY.
JEFFERSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LARIMER CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF.
MESA CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
PITKIN CO.
RIO GRANDE CO.
ROUTT CO.
SAN MIGUEL CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
SUMMIT CO.
IDAHO—
IDAHO STATE, NORMAL SCHOOL 5s.
BEAR LAKE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BOISE CO.
IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF.
KOOTENAI CO. FUNDING.
LEWISTOWN, CITY OF.
PIONEER IRRIGATION DISTRICT.
MINNESOTA—
WORTHINGTON WATER & ELECTRIC LIGHT.
MISSOURI—
KANSAS CITY.
KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
WEBB CITY (FUNDING.)
MONTANA—
BOZEMAN CITY.
CASKER, TOWN OF.
CUSTER CO.
DAWSON CO.
FERGUS CO.
MADISON CO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, CITY OF.
NEBRASKA (Fiscal Agency)—
AURORA CITY.
BOONE CO.
BUFFALO CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BURT CO.
BUTLER CO.
CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE OF.
CENTRAL CITY.
CLAY CO.
COLFAX CO.
CRETE CITY.
CUMING CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS
CUSTER CO.
DAVID CITY.
DAWSON CO.
DOUGLAS CO.
FURNAS CO.
GAGE CO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY & SCHOOL DISTRICT.
HASTINGS CITY.
HOWARD CO.
LINCOLN CITY.
LINCOLN CO.
MADISON CO.
NORFOLK CITY.
NUCKOLLS CO.
OMAHA CITY.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
PAWNEE CITY.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
RICHARDSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
SALINE CO.
SAINT PAUL CITY.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY.
SUPERIOR CITY.
TECUMSEH CITY.
WASHINGTON CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
YORK CITY.
OHIO—
CANTON CITY.
OTTAWA CITY.
OREGON—
COTTAGE GROVE CITY.
ELGIN CITY.
NEWBERG CITY.
PENDLETON CITY.
UTAH—
MANTI CITY. SCHOOL DISTRICT.
WYOMING—
CASPER, TOWN OF.
EVANSTON, TOWN OF.
UINTA CO.
WESTON CO.
CORPORATIONS—
ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., 1st & 2d Mtg. 5s.
GRANT'S PASS, (OREGON,) NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO. 6s.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. OF DENVER (Debentures.)
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO. 5s.
HAMMERMILL PAPER CO., ERIE, PA., 1st M. 6s.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO.
51 Wall Street,
New York.

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors, in advance of the Annual Meeting to be held in Bangor, Maine, on Wednesday, January 25th, 1905, the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on January 20th, 1905, and reopened at the beginning of business on January 19th, 1906. J. SANFORD BARNES, Jr., Treasurer.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

Coupons due January 1st, 1905, from bonds of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, will be paid at the National City Bank of New York, 52 Wall Street, New York.

S. W. PRINCE, Treasurer.

21ST ST., 140 WEST.—Large second-floor front, running hot, cold water; also hall room.

WANTED—Amateur and professional entertainers for local engagements; club, church, and private work. Call afternoons, Robert R. Frost, 103 East 125th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—German; to take entire charge; best city references; wages $30. 322 West 76th St.

By the use of the NATURAL source of the Havana fermentation, lately discovered by me, I am able to TRANSMUTE any GOOD tobacco into Havana tobacco in 24 to 48 hours' time. Apply to Dr. HENRY KOST, 532 West 182d St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office; reliable, trustworthy man; best city references; salary moderate. Bookkeeper, 1,360 3d Av.

MEDICAL STUDENT desires work after college hours. Max Unger, 622 East 11th St.

125TH ST., 61 EAST.—Neatly furnished front room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also single room; nicely located; first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Englishwoman as first-class cook, laundress; any work; best city references. 813 2d Av., Room 15.

BOY (16) wishes position in office with chance for advancement; can furnish references; has experience; wages $4 to start. Wm. Fisher, 414 East 70th St.

135th, 233 West.—Second floor, 7 extra large light rooms and bath; single apartment; $17.50; steam heat, hot water.

Attention, Investors! Bargain!—Four choice lots on 11th Av., 100x100x125; will entertain any reasonable offer for quick buyer. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway. Telephone, 4139 Riverside.

ANY ONE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE International Fire Insurance Corporation of Alexandria, Virginia, may communicate with the undersigned, who will prosecute such claims for collection.

SOLOMON J. ROSENBLUM,
Counsellor at Law,
132 Nassau Street,
New York City.

An exceptional bargain if sold quickly; one of the most attractively and conveniently situated houses in Passaic, N. J.; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; substantially built for owner's occupancy; plot 150x190 ft.; fruit garden, &c.; worth $14,000; will sell for $11,700; present mortgage can remain. T. E. C., Box 300 Times Main Office.

Mr. FLOYD W. MUNDY and Mr. J. NORRIS OLIPHANT have this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

JAS. H. OLIPHANT & CO.,
20 Broad Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MURRAY, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. HOE, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Dec. 17, 1904.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association will be held at the office of the Association, 21 East 14th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing two Directors and transacting such business as may properly be brought before it.

Respectfully,

WM. OPPENHEIM, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.
Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, (11) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the banking room, 29-22 Avenue A., New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from December 31, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 3 P. M. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 27th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, No. 85 East 125th St., on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, December 31st, 1904, and reopened on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 30, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOFTIN LOYCE, Cashier.

New York Dec. 31, 1904.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Lumber Company will be held in Room No. 1,463, Hanover Bank Building, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CHAS. E. CORKRAN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The American Surety Company of New York for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. B. ZEVELY, Secretary.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
No. 2 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK DISPENSARY.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Trustees of the Dispensary to succeed those whose terms shall have expired Jan. 1st, 1905, will be held at the Dispensary building, 137 Centre St., on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1905, from four to five o'clock P. M.

GOODHUE LIVINGSTON, Secy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF NEW YORK Times Building Company will be held Thursday, January 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, Times Building, Times Square. BEN C. FRANCK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW York Times Company will be held Wednesday, January 18th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company, Times Building, Times Square. BEN C. FRANCK, Secretary.

The annual election of Directors of the Inwood Realty & Dock Company will be held on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1905, at Room 915, 290 Broadway, New York City, at 12 M. LESTER S. HOLMES, Secretary.

JAMAICA

"The Winter Playground."

THE UNITED FRUIT CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES

afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, ADMIRAL SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT.

Weekly sailings from Boston & Philadelphia. New American built S. S. Huckman & Watson weekly from Baltimore. **Round Trip, $75. One Way, $40,** including meals and stateroom.

Address for information and booklets, Passenger Department,

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY,
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
And all Tourist Agencies.

Four parcels, neighborhood St. Ann's Boulevard, 1,234, Unionport; $400-$3,000. Room 1,221, 132 Nassau St.

Corner mercantile building, neighborhood Broadway-Houston; equity, $40,000; another equity, $25,000. Arnstein, 132 Nassau St.

91ST ST.—Private family will rent large, sunny front room and back room on second floor; board optional; Gentiles only.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Flats on Upper Eighth and Lenox Avenues—Buyer for Fortieth Street House—Other Dealings.

The firm of Joseph Bierhoff reports the following sales: 2,353 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, for Annie E. Frank; also, 536 and 538 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, four-story single flats, for H. Scheidcberg; also, 446 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100, for George Kitt; also, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, and 471 Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, 33.8 by 100, to various clients for investment.

Angelo R. Palladino sold for Mrs. Mary Sleyin to Michael Paladino the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and First Avenue, a four-story brick building with stores, on lot 25.4 by 80.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Mrs. Ellen A. Kent to a client the four-story English basement brick dwelling 226 West Fortieth Street, 14.8 by 98.9.

Aaron Marcus has sold for Samuel Feinberg to Morris Gross 235 East Sixth Street, a seven-story tenement on lot 23 by 90.

C. B. Coulter has sold 7 and 9 Gouvenor Place, 573 Robbins Avenue, and 185 Beach Avenue, four-story brick double flats; also, 964 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, a two-family dwelling on a lot 25 by 140; 2,011 Crotona Avenue, a one-family dwelling 25 by 100; 2,163 Crotona Avenue, a two-family dwelling, 25 by 100; 1,040 Elsmere Place, a one-family dwelling 25 by 100; 861 Tinton Avenue, a two-family dwelling, 25 by 100; and 2,272 Bathgate Avenue, a three-story dwelling 30 by 115; the same broker has also sold and resold 2,262 Bathgate Avenue, a three-story two-family dwelling on plot 40 by 115.

A Shatzkin & Son have bought from the Irving Realty Co. a plot, 50 by 105, on the east side of Second Avenue, 70 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street; the same firm has sold to G. Villa, at lot 25 by 100 on the south side of Bartholdi Street, east of White Plains Avenue; also, to Meyer Lipset, a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Beach Avenue near Tilden Avenue; also, to same buyer plot 75 by 100 on the south side of Ash Avenue, east of Elm Street.

The United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company has taken a three years' lease of two buildings on the old Academy of Music site at 178 and 180 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to which their present offices at 186 Remsen Street will be removed.

Investors

Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

For Charitable Institutions.

One of the best known and most philanthropic men in New York recently said: "I would not serve on the Board of Trustees of any Charitable Institution which invested its funds in any mortgages other than GUARANTEED MORTGAGES."

Lawyers Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $4,000,000

47 LIBERTY STREET.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Amsterdam Av., (156s) double, 20 front..$30,000
Eighth Av., below 154th, modern triple... 31,500
Lenox Av., near 135th, double.......... 28,500
Madison Av., below 106th, double....... 28,750
Manhattan Av., modern double, 25 front.. 34,000
Morningside Av., 6-room double, imps.. 33,500
Amsterdam corner, below 160th, 40 front 65,000
112th, 7-room double, 20 front..... 28,000
116th, (Lenox,) double, 27 front..... 36,500
116th, near Seventh, double, 32 front.... 44,500
117th, 12-room triple, all improvements. 29,500
117th, new office, 6-room double..... 24,750
139th, 50 front, 6-story quadruple..... 65,000

Welsh-ger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

COOK, &c.—By an American Protestant; do cooking, washing; reference; city or country. 138 West 126th St.

Will build to suit you, tenants, lessees. We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants. Mercantile, or Loft Buildings, in Manhattan, on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call.

H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.
Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.
Additional $50 per acre) terms, $22 be an essential feature of the trade.
SEND FOR LIST.
BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 Broadway, Telephone, 7655 Cort.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS & APARTMENT HOUSES.

Well secured investments in high-class properties showing over seven per cent. net, and sure to increase in value. Other property taken in payment. Exceptional opportunities at present.

JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

5-story tenement house, with all requirements of Tenement House Department, bountifully improved; leased to one party for $1,500; price, $17,500. Kornbluth, 1 East 114th St.

Boom.—Improved property; three parcels; net over 10 per cent. on money invested. 'Phone F. S. Robinson, 39 Hancock Place, West 125th St.

Five-story new law apartment house, 50x90x 100; choicest location; fully occupied; rents $6,360; price $57,500. Max Schneider, 930 East 152d St.

$3,000 cash will buy 5-story triple; all improvements; rent $3,300; will net 25% on investment. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Three-story residence, 18.6x100; private block in Harlem; $16,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

East Side.

Realty and Builders.—A corner, Grand St., near Columbia, 50x100, subject to 17 months' lease, for $60,000, all cash above mortgage $29,000 at 4½; a year ago refused $65,000; brokers will divide commission. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

Four-story 8-family tenement, 30x100, in the 90s, east side, $25,000. Hirschtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Below 14th Street.

Sacrifice—Vesey St., near West Broadway; price, $52,500; rent, $5,600. Folsom Brothers, 865 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced colored girl for stenography and typewriting at 61 Bible House.

Attention!—A reliable young man would buy established real estate business that would stand strictest investigation. Principals address full particulars, J. Miller, 966 Boston Road, Borough of Bronx.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor; running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and laundress; good reference; wages $25; city or country; no cards. Redden, 2,134 3d Av.

BROADWAY, 2,708, Opposite 103d Subway.—Homelike accommodation; two, three newly furnished outside rooms. Egmont.

Furnished rooms and restaurant for sale, best vicinity; income $500 weekly; good lease and reasons for selling. Apply between 11 and 3 P. M. Gottehrer, 225 East 60th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.
offer for sale:

West 86th St.—4-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; terms to suit.

West 119th St.—3-story and basement modern private dwelling at sacrifice.

Convent Av. corner private dwelling, finest location; terms to suit.

West 116th St.—6-story elevator apartment with stores; great bargain; will trade.

Investors seeking to purchase vicinity 110th St. will do well to call on us, as we have the most complete list of property for sale in this vicinity.

Prices very attractive and terms exceptionally reasonable.

To principals meaning business we will submit full particulars. Brokers please do not answer.

Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 Broadway,
want, immediately, tenements, triple or double flats of every description; prices must be right; quick action guaranteed; brokers fully protected.

REAL BARGAINS.

84th St., near 9th Av.—Fine block; two five-story steam-heated flats; rents nearly $4,000; grand future; also, 38th St., near 9th Av., two four-story tenements, 32x100, cheap; many others, Thirties, Forties, Fifties, 8ths, 9th, 10th, and 11th Avs.; principals. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av. (47th St.)

Is there a purchaser for a plot of ground on 171h St. and Rhinelander Av.? Should build stable, for which I have a No. 1 tenant; would leave for 21 years, so to pay owner 6% net. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

Near Central Park West.—Five-story apartment; four and five rooms 20 families; 30x100; hot water; 49,000; mortgage, 35,000, 4½. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Owner splendid double flat, going abroad, would entertain reasonable cash proposition; asking $50,000; rentals, $5,208; mortgage, $20,000, 4½. "Principals," 1,564 Broadway.

Block front, vacant, on Lenox Av.; ready for improvement, near 125th St., suitable for elevator apartment. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bargain.—5-story triple flat, West 100th St.; all improvements; guaranteed rents, $4,092; mortgage, $25,000; price, $36,500. E. Sharum, 878 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near Manhattan St.—3 stores, all modern improvements; price $65,000; mortgage $30,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Sacrifice.—Doubit flat: six rooms; all improvement; vicinity 110th, Lenox; $28,500; very easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat; elegant order; open plumbing; no heat; vicinity 110th, 8th Av.; $25,000; rent, $2,700. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat, no heat or hot water supply, vicinity 116th, 8th Av., $26,000; rent $2,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$6,000 cash buys elegant double flat vicinity 116th, 7th Av.; price $28,500; net return 15 per cent. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Entire block, 204 feet on west side Amsterdam Av., running back 100 feet, $275,000; terms to suit. E. Sharum, 878 Broadway.

125th St., between Lenox, 7th.—2 5-story double flats, 6 rooms, bath; modern improvements; small cash. Adolph Kronengold, 105 Broadway.

Safe Investment. Easy terms.—Steam-heated flat, $30,000; rent, $3,324. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

A lot, 20th St., near 7th Av., suitable business or stable. Graham, 60 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av., vicinity 63d, five-story double flat, $32,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Morningside Av., double flat, perfect order, $26,000; $5,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two five-story tenements; twenty families each; West 60th St., $17,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

New law 50 ft. apartment house, $66,000; rent, $7,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

5th Av., double flat, large store, $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Tenement house, West 24th St., fine chance; 6-story, 25x100. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Lenox Av., modern double flat, no heat, $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., Near 9th. Modern tenement, full lot; price $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 865 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Lots, with building loan.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

SOUTHEAST COR. AUDUBON AV. AND 173D ST. | Vacant plot, 100x170, below grade, ready for improvement. Terms easy. PICKEN & LILLY, Cor. 118th St. and 7th Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Bedford, Harlem R. R., 2 miles from Station; one hour from Grand Central Station; 35 acres of land, fine building site, 1,000 feet on two highways; watered by spring and never failing stream; location all that can be desired; offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser; price, $5,000.

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. City.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country houses, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

White Plains.

ISN'T THIS A SNAP?
White Plains, walking distance of station, also trolley; 90 acres; Sound view; price $350 an acre. Worth twice as much, anyway. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

For Sale—Summer residences and farms and estates in Northern Westchester. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building, ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, for $30, only $6 per acre; terms, $22 down, balance $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 119 Times.

TO LET.

Palisades, Opposite 42d St.—One and two family houses; choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.
TO LET.

FOR RENT.—Englewood Cliffs, N. J.; commodious house, Hudson River; 10 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; rent, $600 per year. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Hall Harris, Englewood Cliffs, N. J

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Friday last, a lady's gold watch, initials A. F. C. on case. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to D. H. Cooley, 41 Chambers Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large, sunny room, steam heat; table excellent; references.

1.—MADISON AV., 155.—Second floor, back, square room; also large room, parlor floor.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, 694-696.—Rooms; superior board; $20 to $25, two persons.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged; convenient to "L" and Subway.

83TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; parlor dining room; steam heat; $7 up.

93D ST., 67 WEST.—Fine steam-heated sunny room; good table; near "L" station; references.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Elegant rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; with board; references. Telephone 4347—Spring.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

NEW ROCHELLE, 21 Park Place; large room, with board; family private.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—1—1—Refined business woman may secure desirable room gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Three nicely furnished rooms; hot, cold water, and telephone service.

17TH ST., 221 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

21ST ST., 405 WEST.—Choice rooms, heated; everything new; moderate.

27TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large heated front room, with bath.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; hall room; bath; high-class private home; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern; every convenience; third bell.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other large, warm rooms; conveniences; meals; refined surroundings.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor, suitable for doctor.

65TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, bath adjoining; telephone; also back parlor bedroom, with private bath; refinements; gentlemen only; references exchanged; convenient to all cars.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

87TH ST., 15 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

122D ST., 275 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Double sunny room; reasonable; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests; references.

135TH ST., 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor; also hall room, with or without board.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

418T ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—OPERATORS EXPERIENCED IN SHIRRING LADIES' BELTS. THE S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER ST.

WANTED—Operators, all kinds, on shirt waists and suits. Rosenthal Brothers Co., 42 Greene St.

WANTED—Stenographer, some experience; resident up town New York preferred; moderate salary. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR RETAIL LACE AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS; ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OR BY LETTER.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $3.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 64, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts, 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

THE greatest proposition of to-day. Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the twentieth century books, and appeal to the twentieth century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. Thomas Nelson & Sons, 8th floor, 37-41 E. 18th Street, New York City.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; state position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 15, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—By foreign banking house, experienced bookkeeper to prepare statements; exact, good handwriting absolutely essential; knowledge of French and German desirable. Address, own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary asked, &c., U. V., Box 160 Times.

WANTED An experienced business man, discharged; to fill vacancy at once. Must have real ability, good address and education, with no objection to travel. "155," Times.

WANTED Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Cash boys at Wanamaker's; bring working papers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; take trial balance; rapid; start $7. Miss Grdham, Box 182 Times Down Town.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and experienced stenographer; accurate and rapid; start $7. Edna Barnes, Box 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; capable, efficient; start $8 with good firm where ability be appreciated. Francis, Box 197 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By Stenographer, typewriter, and double entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; satisfactory reference; $12. Miss C., 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Few months' experience; one who does not know it all, but willing and anxious to learn; good writer; references. Ambitious, 12N Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Limited experience; advantages education desired; seeks permanency position; best reference. Earnest, Box 100 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary, or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian and speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not afraid of work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging, Box 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in large publishing house; rapid, accurate, sure of my ability; excellent references; $10-$12. American, Box 177 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lawyer thoroughly experienced; transcribes sensibly; faithful service rendered; live at home. Miss Isabel, Box 114 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated and experienced; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Lawson, Box 164 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; not afraid of work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging, Box 155 Times Downtown.

WASHING—First-class work done; piece or dozen. Call or write, 611 West 130th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional, corporation, expert auditor; go anywhere United States; books designed, opened, closed, systematized; perfect system introduced; guarantee trial balance monthly; auditing, systematizing books. 253 Broadway, Room 425.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, permanent or temporary employment; many years experience. Stevenson, 1,829 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—28; opening or closing books; auditing; special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CAPABLE energetic worker of 12 years' business experience is open for position requiring executive ability. References, Box 113 Times Down Town.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, competent; willing to be useful; cars of furnace; best of references; country preferred; wages moderate. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

DINNER TO ROOSEVELT IN LITTLE HUNGARY

Promised When Governor to Attend When President.

NOW WILL KEEP HIS WORD

Hungarian Republican Club Making Great Preparations for Feb. 14—Big Republicans Invited.

President Roosevelt is to be the guest of honor of the Hungarian Republican Club of the City of New York at a dinner to be given on the evening of Feb. 14 at "Little Hungary," 257 East Houston Street. This announcement was made last night by the President of the club, Marcus Braun.

This dinner will be on the night following that to be given the President at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Republican Club. The President will remain in the city over night and after the Waldorf-Astoria dinner it is expected will take a late train for Washington immediately following the dinner given by the Hungarians.

The attendance of President Roosevelt is the result of a promise made when he was Governor, that, if he ever became President he would attend a dinner to be tendered by the Hungarian Republicans of his home city.

On May 31, 1899, Samuel S. Koenig, now Republican leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, in rising to a toast at a dinner given at the Café Boulevard by a the Hungarian Republican Club in honor of Gov. Roosevelt, said that he was convinced there would be ample opportunity by 1904 to tender a dinner to "his Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." This observation brought forth great cheering. The remark of Koenig pleased the then Governor greatly. At the next annual dinner, held again at the Café Boulevard, May 16, 1900, a speaker followed up the suggestions of Koenig. Again there was tremendous cheering. Leaning over to Gov. Roosevelt, "Governor, we might as well arrange for that dinner now. Will you allow us to give you a dinner when you become President."

"Certainly, I will," was the reply.

A few days following Nov. 8, Election Day, Mr. Braun went to Washington and reminded President Roosevelt of his promise of the days of his Governorship. The President recalled his promise and agreed to set a date for his coming. He selected Feb. 14, St. Valentine's Day.

When the President's decision became known, all of the Republican Hungarians began to plan for the dinner. All of the members, of which there will be about 400 selected to be present, are working hard to make the dinner the biggest event in their history since Kossuth arrived on the shores of America. Their clubhouse is at 76 Second Avenue.

The Cabinet officers and Vice President Fairbanks will be invited; also Gov. Higgins, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, Senator Platt, Senator Depew, ex-Gov. Odell, and about fifty other Republicans of State and National note.

ARMSTRONG SAVES ANOTHER.

Plucky Morgue Attendant Dives Into River on His Fourth Rescue.

Hearing cries for help coming from the East River at Twenty-sixth Street yesterday soon after daylight, John Armstrong, the night attendant of the Morgue nearby, and his assistant, John Moran, ran to the pier. In the tide eddies they saw a man who proved to be Thomas Maloney, a fireman on the Charities tug Thomas Brennan.

Without waiting even to throw off his coat Armstrong, who is a powerfully built, and an expert swimmer, plunged into the icy water. Meanwhile Moran found a rope and stood by to render any assistance he could. A few strikes carried Armstrong to where Maloney was lashing about. Armstrong tried to grab Maloney by the hair, but was himself clasped about the waist by the desperate man and both went down.

Armstrong fought hard beneath the surface and soon came up with Maloney's collar in his grasp. Maloney was unconscious. At the same instance Moran threw a rope to Armstrong and the latter caught it. Moran pulled the two men in the water to the pier, made the rope fast and then lowered a ladder to the water's surface climbed down, brought Maloney up first, and then discended again and fairly carried the exhausted Armstrong to the dock. Seeing that Armstrong was in no immediate need of assistance, Moran telephoned to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. He had respiration started when Dr. Lucas arrived with an ambulance. Maloney was take nto the hospital. Armstrong declined medical attention and resumed his work in the Morgue after he had dried his clothing in the steam room on the pier. He already has three medals for saving lives.

OLDEST CITY EMPLOYE DEAD.

Charles G. Buscall, Fifty ears Building Inspector for Education Board.

Charles G. Buscall, probably the oldest city employe, died yesterday morning of old age at his home, 73 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. He was eighty years of age and for fifty years had been an Inspector of Buildings for the Board of Education, serving as Chief Inspector for a long time.

Mr. Buscall was born in England. He came to the United States sixty-five years ago, learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at its until appointed to the city service. He was one of the founders of the Theatrical Mechanical Union and its oldest member. Mr. Buscall was a lifelong Democrat. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

The funeral of Mr. Buscall will be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Cecilia's Church, on East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

DIAMONDS PUT UP AGAIN.

Dealers Wonder What Poor Consumers Will Do with Latest Increase.

Stern Brothers & Co. of 68 Nassau Street yesterday received a cable dispatch announcing that the De Beers Syndicate, which controls 90 per cent. of the diamond output of the world, had advanced the prices 5 per cent. Dealers yesterday were loth to prophesy just what the poor man who needed diamonds would do if the thing kept up, for only three months ago the syndicate advanced the price 5 per cent. over the former price.

In the past year the price of diamonds has been put up 20 per cent., and the year before the advance was about the same.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young Englishman, cultured, musical, educated Paris, Rugby, Oxford, with gentleman; speaks French and Italian; would accompany family abroad as courier-secretary. M., Box 182 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood operator, bookkeeper, possessing decided artistic talent, desires opening in either newspaper, designing, or architectural office; newspaper, mercantile experience; excellent references. Connor, 1,013 East 187th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency. Adapted, 108 Times Down Town.

TUTOR.—Private tutorship or position in a good school by experienced Oxford man; excellent testimonials. 625 East 24th St., Paterson, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent; desires permanent position. Addr. 109 Plainfield Av., Jersey City.

BLAZE IN GAS PLANT.

Volunteer Firemen Handle Bad Fire Before Department Arrives.

The volunteer fire department composed of the employees of the Standard Gas Company, located at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Harlem River, proved its efficiency yesterday by putting out a fire that threatened serious damage before the arrival of the regular department.

Shortly before noon, and just as the middle shift of men had gone to work, there was a loud explosion in the generator house, a three-story brick building in the centre of the yard. All the windows were blown out, and a sheet of flame that mounted a hundred feet in the followed, the report arousing the entire neighborhood. A report spread in "Little Italy" that the gas house was afire and that the big tanks were likely to explode. Immediately a general exodus begun, and one would have thought tit was the first of May from the amount of bedding and furniture that was carried out on the surrounding streets by the excitable Italians. Meantime James S. Kennedy, Superintendant of the gas works had sounded his private fire alarm. Twenty-five men responded, and with chemical engine and a well organized bucket brigade handling sand, started to work on the burning structure, which by this time was enveloped in flames. There were seven large gas generators going in the building, and it was found that the largest of these had exploded. The connections between the retorts were cut off, and by th time the firemen arrived the flames were under control. Fire Chief Peter Short was loud in his praises of the volunteer fire department.

A ROMANCE OF THE FAIR.

Alps Flower Girl Marries Son of Wealthy Londoner.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The marriage of Kenneth H. Bailey, son of a wealthy resident of London, to Miss Clothilde Jiricka, a flower girl in the Tyrolean Alps at the World's Fair, ended a pretty romance of the Exposition.

During the fair young Bailey managed the exhibit of the Royal Doulton China Company of London, of which his father is President. While eating luncheon with a party of friends one day in the Alps Miss Jiricka approached him with her basket of flowers, and he told his friends that she was the prettiest girl he had ever seen.

Day after day he returned to the Alps for the sole purpose of seeing her, but all efforts to engage her in conversation failed, as she pretended that she could not understand English. Finally, after he had persisted in his declarations for weeks, she admitted one day that she had understood every word he had uttered, and that she reciprocated his affections. Bailey lost no time then in following up his suit, and would not desist until she had set the wedding day. The girl lived with her father in a little house in Soulard Street.

WHOSE WATCH IS THIS?

Mr. Hart Paid $5 for It—He Has Strong Suspicions.

If any one has lost a gold watch, valued by the police at $175, with a gold cord chain embellished with a diamond locket, in which nestles the face of a woman in sealskin, let him—presumably him—go to the Tenderloin Police Station, where he can have it by paying $5 to Leonard Hart, a Columbia medical student.

Hart was walking down Broadway last night when he was accosted at Thirty-ninth Street by a seedy individual, with a heavy black mustache, who offered the watch, chain, and locket for $5.

"No thanks," said Hart. "I've been there before."

The seedy man suggested a squint. Hart took it, paid $5, and got the watch. The man vanished.

The medical student, convinved that he had stolen goods in his hands, took the watch to the police and asked them to find the owner and collect $5.

LADENBURG-THALMANN CHANGE.

Interest in Estate of Georg von Bleichroder Ended Dec. 31.

The interest in the firm of the estate of George von Bleichröder in the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., terminated on Dec. 31, last, and the old firm of that name terminated by limitation. The remaining partners will continue the business under the same name.

The general partners will be Ernest Thalmann, Richard Limburger, Benjamin S. Guinness and Walter T. Rosen, and the special partners will be Hans von Bleichröder and Paul Schwabach.

Sudden Death of Mrs. Anna Hart.

Mrs. Anna Hart, seventy years old, of 514 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Lowerre, died suddenly yesterday about noon at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. After a visit to New York, she was on her way home, when she became faint and was carried into a corner store. Before Dr. Moeller of the J. Hood Wright Hospital arrived she died. Mrs. Hart's son, Edward M. Hart, took charge of the body.

Knocked from Horse by Car.

A Twenty-third Street Crosstown car at the Fourth Avenue corner hit the horse which James Gordon, twenty-two years old, of 200 York Street, Jeresy City, was riding yesterday. Gordon was knocked out of the saddle and fell underneath the horse. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the ew York Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from numerous bruises and possible internal injuries.

ARREST COST FIGHT FORFEIT.

"Kid" Murphy in Prison for Abducting Child Bride Lost $500.

Through the arrest of "Kid" Murphy of 15 Cherry Street, the featherweight pugilist, and Joseph Ross of 69 James Street, yesterday, on a charge of abduction, the former forfeited $500 which he had posted as a forfeit to fight last night in Philadelphia. Mrs. Charlotte Barnes of 327 First Street, complainant, alleges that Ross illegally became the husband of her daughter, the girl being under age.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Barnes, who with the daughter works in a box factory in Thompson Street, called at the Oak Street Station and asked the assistance of the police in finding out something about Ross, whose name appeared on a marriage certificate the girl showed, but concerning whose identity the daughter refused to tell anything. Later the girl left home.

Detectives found Ross and the girl in 69 James Street yesterday. Ross was locked in the Oak Street Station and the girl was sent to the Gerry society, after implicating Murphy, who was arrested as he was about to leave for Philadelphia to fight.

Railroad tickets for Murphy and his handlers and several followers had been purchased. The pugilist begged to be allowed to keep his engagement, declaring he would return to New York and submit to arrest, and asked consideration on account of the $500 he would have to forfeit if he was not in the ring when the gong rang. Mrs. Barnes was obdurate, however.

When Cherry Street learned Murphy was under arrest scores of his followers lingered near the Oak Street station and discussed all manner of plans to get him out in time to be in the ring in Philadelphia, but they made no move. Murphy and Ross will be arraigned in the Tombs Court this morning.

FRANCIS WILSON IN BRIGHT FITCH FARCE

"Cousin Billy" Wins Much Favor at Criterion Theatre.

A GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS

Amusing Series of Sketches of Tourists' Blunders—A Comic Opera Comedian's Transition.

Mr. William Jenks	Francis Wilson
Mrs. Meade	May Robson
Kitty Meade	Edith Barker
Howard Post	Edward Abeles
Paul Norton	William Lewers
Miss Carrie Green	Zelda Sears
Burnside	Sydney Rice
Burrows	Charles J. Greene
Fraulein	Beatrice Agnew
Cook	Rosa Cooke
Maid	Elsa Garrett
Mr. Henry Williamson Stutts	Grant Mitchell
First Porter	Alexander Bruun
Second Porter	Freeman Barnes
A Traveler	Arthur Row
Another Traveler	Ora Lee
A Tourist	Angela Keir
Another Tourist	Marion Brooks

Francis Wilson's transition from comic opera was happily made last evening, at the Criterion Theatre, in an amusing farce by Clyde Fitch, adapted with many liberties, according to the programme, from a play by Eugene Labiche.

Oddly enough, although one ordinarily associates a good many liberties with Parisian entertainments of this sort, this particular play in the translation shows practically nothing of the dubious qualities of much French farce.

Double entendre for once is almost entirely forgotten, and there is not even an allusion to thin-ice marital complications. The story while of the frailest possible texture, serves to carry a series of amusing and photographic—if possible exaggerated—series of incidents of foreign travel, as conducted by a man who disdains the assistance of a guide and who, consequently precipitates himself and his companions into much hot water.

Cousin Billy, otherwise Mr. William Jenks, of Allentown, Penn., is traveling in Switzerland with his cousin, Mrs. Meade, a widow, with whom he is in love. She promises to marry him as soon as her daughter, Kitty, has found a husband. Two young men, who attach themselves to the Jenks party, have both succumbed to Kitty's charms during the ocean voyage. They agreeto enter into a friendly contest for her hand. One of them rescues Jenks from a fall into a precipice and, for a time, matters seem to be coming entirely his way. But the other youth, recognizing Jenks's overweening conceit, conceives the idea of allowing that gentleman to rescue him, spreads the report of Jenks's great bravery, and so works on that gentleman's vanity that he becomes the favored suitor.

There is no occasion here to tell how Mr. Jenks eventuall ydiscovers the deceit and rewards the rival lover. The incident is carried forward with a considerable amount of fund. Much of Mr. Fitch's humor and many of his situations are of the obvious sort, that announce themselves to the alert mind before they transpire on the stage, but, for all that, "Cousin Billy" is bright enough to keep New York playgoers laughing for some time to come.

It has many touches of reality, and its characters, while ocasionally overdrawn, are generally near enough to lif etc seem plausible. The interest, too, is well sustained in the three acts, and the last one, with the travelers safe at home in Mr. Jenks's Alentown mansion, is possibly the most amusing of the three. A capital bit of naturalism is provided in a scene in which the two young men try to make themselves agreeable to the widow, while secretly attempting to learn the itinerary of the Jenks party.

The little piece is charmingly played. No one who has heard Mr. Wilson sing will regret his departure from the line of work with which he has hitherto been identified. In the excess of nervousness last night he was somewhat too exaggerated at times, even for farce, and there was an occasional tendency to play to the audience which might be modified with advantage. Some of his lines, too, are delivered with a too insistent indication of the fact that the actor himself thinks they are funny.

It is too much to expect that years of comic opera fooling will be eradicated in a single night. For the most part, Mr. Wilson played with such abundant unction and there were so many moments when he was so excruciatingly funny that there seems no good reason to doubt that his efforts in a more legitimate form of comedy will be gratifying to himself and a gain to the public.

May Robson, as the widow, also played with more restraint than might have been expected from her more recent efforts, and Edith Barker, a young actress of fine talents and charming personality, made the most of a role that is not particularly rich in opportunities. Edward Abeles and William Lewers were successful as the lovers. Mr. Abeles has the better acting part of the two, and his was a conspicuous hit of the evening. Zelda Sears, as a physical culture teacher, with original ideas as to how a lady should behave, also merits a word of commendation.

In response to the insistent demands of the audience and of Mr. Wilson, Clyde Fitch spoke his thanks, and his brief speech was repeated in mimicry by the comedian.

"ONCE UPON A TIME."

Melodrama by Genevieve Grenville Hawes at Berkley Lyceum.

Dona Ana De Cerbados	Miss Gertrude Haines
Concepcion	Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly
Don Fernando De Alva	Thomas Ricketts
Don Juan De Alva	Robert T. Haines
Don Guzman De Mendoza	E. J. Ratcliffe
Antonio	T. Hoyt
Malo	Albert S. Angeles
Pedro	Colin Campbell

The conflict between love and duty resulting from the awakening of love in the heart of one promised to the Church is not a new theme with either novelists or playwrights. Nevertheless Genevieve Greville Haines thought she could show it from a new point of view. In this endeavor she succeeded last night at the Berkley Lyceum with much the same ability with which a child draws the picture of a man.

"Once upon a time" is the title of the "romance of Andalusia" as the "author" designates her play. Dona Ana, a beautiful young woman, wooed by many antigue admirers has made up her mind to take the veil. The son of one of her suitors has for years been studying for th epriesthood. The two are brought together and they learn to love each other, though the young man is, wonderful to relate, unaware of what the feeling within him is.

His jealousy is aroused by one Don Guzman, who acquired wealth as the head of a gypsy tribe, and these two fight a duel. The young man, badly wounded, returns to the house of his beloved who in the meantime has concocted a plot by which the gypsies are to abduct her so that her lover may rescue her and confess his love.

Unfortunately Don Guzman learns of the plot and attempts to make a real abduction of it. The lover interferes and in order to save his life Dona Ana fires a convenient blunderbuss, frightening the abductors away but incidentally blinding her lover. They take this as a sign of Heaven's wrath, until a great physician restores the young man's sight, and of course everything ends well.

The comedy of this melodrama is furnished mainly by jests on the Catholic Church, its rites, and its priests. The audience was decidedly friendly, and after the last act called the author, who came out on the arm of her husband, Robert T. Haines, who essayed the leading rôle. The acting was generally commendable.

CITY COUNCIL DEAD-LOCKED.

Kingston's Newly Elected Aldermen Unable to Elect a President.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—After forty-six roll calls to-day Kingston's new City Council, which is, tied politically, was unable to elect a President. When twelve roll calls on other questions resulted in dead-locks, the Democratic Aldermen left the meeting in a body, but one returned and voted with the Republicans to adjourn until to-morrow night.

Mayor Block's annual message was not read owing to the failure of the body to organize.

MRS. GOULD'S LOST CURTAINS.

Stolen from a Delivery Wagon in October, Are Untraced Still.

It became known yesterday that valuable lace curtains belonging to Mrs. George J. Gould were lost early in October through a daring robbery of the delivery wagon of Duveen & Brothers, dealers in antiques at 302 Fifth Avenue. The wagon at the time was delivering goods on West Fifty-seventh Street, and the driver and two guards entered the house together, as they had to handle a heavy bronze. The lace curtains which they were to deliver at Mrs. Gould's home next were left in the wagon. When the men returned the curtains were gone.

H. J. Duveen said yesterday at his home that the curtains were left with his firm to be cleaned and kept until the Gould family returned to town. Duplicates were ordered from Paris, but he still is hopeful that the police will recover the stolen curtains.

Arrest Witness Against Reporter.

As soon as John Cosgrove of 224 East Forty-fifth Street was released from the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday he was arrested on a warrant alleging perjury in the case of Commissioner of Corrections Lantry against Monte Cutler, a newspaper reporter. Cosgrove is the man whom Mr. Cutler swears he saw in Second Avenue a few days before election. Cosgrove testified he was on Blackwell's Island all of the day referred to. Charles R. Northrup and Harvey Watts, private detectives, now declare they saw Cosgrove in Manhattan on the day in question. Cosgrove was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail for examination on Wednesday.

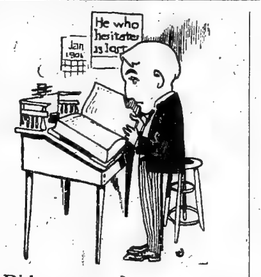

Did you turn?

Did the new leaf show that you need another winter suit to tide over with?

Did it show that something off regular prices would be nice?

A further shrinking of suit prices just happened, increasing the number of suits that have gone down to $15 and $20, and adding to the attractions of a generous stock already full of extra values.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren,
opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

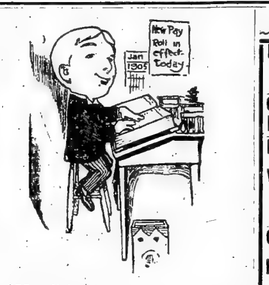

We did turn.

Our new leaf is headed "Hats," for we realize that we haven't half told what good hats we sell, and how many sorts we have.

Derbies, $3 and $4.
Silk hats, $6.
Opera hats, $6 and $8.
Soft hats, $3.50 to $12.
Boys' hats of all kinds at boys' prices.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren,
opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

100 Broadway ..... near Dey St.
605 Broadway ..... corner Houston
849 Broadway ..... near 14th St.
1197 Broadway ..... near 28th St.
1359 Broadway ..... near 36th St.
500 5th Av. ..... near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store,
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Distinctiveness is gratis—its the quality you pay for.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

PRECEDENT FOR MITCHELL.

Senators Accused of Crime Remain from Senate Until Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Following the inexorable rule of the Senate, it is not at all probable that Senator Mitchell will appear in his seat pending the trial incidental to the indictment found against him by an Oregon Grand Jury. The Senate itself does not look with favor upon one of its members who is called upon to answer a criminal charge.

The case of Senator Mitchell is not the first of its kind that has challenged public attention within the last few years. Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, who had been Governor of his State and a prominent citizen, for years, was accused of bartering Post Office appointments for his own pecuniary advantage. The Senator refrained from appearing in the Senate. The case was taken through the courts and the Senator fully exonerated.

Senator Burton of Kansas was indicted in St. Louis for accepting a fee of $5,000 from the Rialto Grain Company of St. Louis, the allegation against him being that money was paid for his exerting his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against his client by the Post Office Department.

He was convicted, and appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now awaiting final decision. Since the case was begun, in the St. Louis courts, the Senator has not appeared on the floor of the Senate.

CHARTS TO MEASURE CRIME.

District Attorney Jerome's Plan Shows Improved Conditions.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday morning said that he did not believe, as certain New Year's reviews in the papers made it appear, that crime has been on the increase in New York in the past year. The District Attorney has for some time been preparing charts that show the fluctuations of crime in the County of New York, as shown by statistics.

His charts, he says, show at times an increase in arrests for misdemeanors, but practically no increase in felonies. The increase in misdemeanors, he believes, is only apparent, and due to stimulation of effort on the part of the police, who are careless in regard to misdemeanors, except they they are stirred to activity. There is, according to the charts, a positive decrease in offenses committed by women in a twelve years' comparison of figures. This, he believes, is due to the fact that there is a constant increase in the number of opportunities for a woman to earn an honest living.

The District Attorney will exhibit his chart on excise at a meeting of the Methodist Conference at No. 4 East Fourteenth Street to-day. He intends to have the charts up to date at the close of his term of office, and leave them in such shape that they can be continued.

RAIDED THAT CANDY FUND.

Jealous Comrades Couldn't Stand Sight of Lewis Boys' $1.50.

Tommy and Willie Lewis, brothers, who live at 714 Eleventh Avenue, decided to save all their nickels and cents for a grand blow at Christmas. At the end of two weeks they had forty cents. The other boys got uneasy and wanted to compromise in a mild blow then and there.

"Yah," said the brothers.

At the end of three weeks the brothers had 70 cents. The jealous comrades offered to take it all back. But the brothers held aloof. Christmas came. The comrades looked wistfully at the brothers, who munched candy all day. Next day they determined to forget and forgive. But the brothers piled on the agony by announcing that they had now $1 and that the candy they had been eating was just Christmas stuff from the old folks. The grand blow was to come off New Year's Eve.

On that night the brothers again got enough candy from relatives to tide over still; also divers dimes and nickels that swelled the "blow" fund to $1.50. The comrades were now sullen and morose. A feud was on.

A deep scheme was laid. A scout was posted at the corner of Fifty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, where the gang's time honored candy store is situated. The plan was to waylay and hold up. Last night the brothers came, marching arm in arm past the jealous comrades without even a glance of compassion. The scan was infuriated and said as much. Finally unable to bear it longer its members pounced on that $1.50.

Weeping, the brothers told this sad story to the police, who shortly arrested the jealous comrades, Charles Meader, fourteen years old; George Wattendorf, nine years old, and Timothy O'Connor, thirteen years old. All live in the neighborhood of the Lewis home and all were sent to the Children's Society.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. E. Lanford, Cairo, Egypt; ex-Gov. Hogg, Texas.

HOLLAND—Homer Plattin, Philadelphia; Major Patterson, Bermuda.

IMPERIAL—T. Johns Rigby, Arizona; F. D. Kilgore, U. S. Marine Corps.

GILSEY—Dr. A. H. Kirby, Baltimore.

WOLCOTT—Richard Mortimer, Tuxedo.

MANHATTAN—Col. W. Donohue, Hartford; Capt. Lee, London.

NETHERLAND—Leo Kahn, Indianapolis.

ALBEMARLE—Bisbee Lawrence, Boston; Delancey Kane, Newport.

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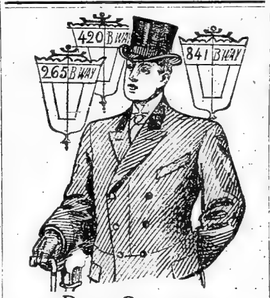

Dress Overcoats.

The distinguishing marks of our Paletot Overcoats are these:—

Broad shoulders and fitted waist; long skirts with plenty of room for easy walking.

They answer the exact requirements of formal occasions, because they invariably dress the figure with refined elegance and distinction.

$25.00 to $45.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS, THE LITTLE MINISTER.
THREE MORE WEEKS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Saturday.
FRANCIS WILSON in Clyde Fitch's "Cousin Billy."

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35St. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
WOODLAND, A MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY.
Cast includes Harry Bulger, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, Margaret Sayre, Ida Mulle.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy
Brother Jacques
Mon., Jan. 9—Seats Thurs.

ARNOLD DALY
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL,"
By Bernard Shaw.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE.
"The Success of Her Career."—World.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. ..... At 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."
Jan. 9—"The Case of Rebellious Susan."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. ..... At 8:10. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 4th, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Rossi, Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 5th, at 8:30—First Perf. of (DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN) DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Alten, Wendt, Burgstaller, Bispel, Van Dyck, Goritz, Reiss, Blass, Muhlmann, Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 6th, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker, Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 7, at 2—LOHENGRIN.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably rain at night; west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,162. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

PARKHURST HITS POLICE AND M'ADOO IS ANGRY

Preacher Says Force Diffuses Contempt for Law.

CALLS EXCISE WORK FARCE

Gambling and Poolrooms Flourish—Commissioner Says Letter Deserves No Reply.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst sent a letter to Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday in which he gave the Police Department a severe raking over. Dr. Parkhurst wrote as President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, after a consultation with the members of the Executive Committee of that organization, of which Frank Moss is a member. Dr. Parkhurst, however, was the only signer.

The letter was brought down to Police Headquarters yesterday morning by Thomas L. McClintock, Superintendent of the society, who said he would wait for a reply. A few minutes later Mr. McAdoo sent out word that he would make no off-hand answer, but that, if he thought it necessary, he would communicate with Dr. Parkhurst.

When the Commissioner was seen shortly after noon his manner showed that he was angry. He said that he had only glanced over the Parkhurst communication and that he would not reply to it then. Later in the day he said:

"I have read the letter sent to me and signed by Dr. Parkhurst. It does not merit a reply and I shall make none to it, now or at any other time. That is all I have to say on the subject."

Notwithstanding this reply, Commissioner McAdoo had before him yesterday among other police officials, Inspector Titus and Capt. Cottrell, who are prominently mentioned in the letter. It could not be learned whether he spoke to them concerning the Parkhurst communication, but the conference with them took up some time.

Inspector Titus had not been long in command of the Second Inspection Precinct when the incidents referred to in Dr. Parkhurst's letter occurred. This district takes in Chinatown, which is in the Sixth or Elizabeth Street Precinct station.

Inspector Walsh was transferred not long after the incidents referred to as happening in the Tenderloin occurred, and Inspector McLaughlin took his place. When Dr. Parkhurst speaks of poolrooms on the West Side he refers to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station Precinct, concerning which there were so many complaints that, early in December, Capt. Dillon who had been there since July 31, was transferred to Central Park and Capt. Cooney took his place, being in command there at the present time.

These transfers took place shortly after the occurrences spoken of by Dr. Parkhurst, but at the time they were made it was said as usual that they were "for the good of the service."

Evidently taking their cue from the utterances of their chief, the police officials referred to and those now in command of the various police and inspection precincts involved refused last night to make any comment on the Parkhurst letter or to say what steps, if any, would be taken as the result of it.

Dr. Parkhurst, immediately after preparing the letter, went to Lakewood. It was said last night that he would probably remain there a week or ten days. His letter reads as follows:

DR. PARKHURST'S LETTER.

"Sir: Engrossed as you doubtless are with the details of administration, and obliged in some measure to see things through the eyes of your subordinates, many of whom are seriously discredited, you will certainly welcome the frank statement of a society whose familiarity with the municipal situation long antedates your own official connection with it, and which now and always seeks only to act in the public interest.

"We have observed with surprise not unmingled with consternation the eulogistic terms in which on two or three recent occasions you have publicly characterized the force under your command. Not that there are not many members of the force who richly deserve every complimentary word that can be spoken in their behalf, but our own somewhat intimate acquaintance with current conditions compels in us the belief that the complacency thus evinced by you proceeds from some infatuation or other that is as ominous as it is amazing.

"You will allow us, then, in all courtesy, to ask your attention to two or three matters that are fairly symptomatic of the present conditions and that also evince the kind of estimate in which your department and your administration of it are held by those who come into such relation with it as to be capable of an intelligent judgment.

A POOLROOM COMPLAINT.

"I have before me this moment a letter recently received from a dealer in real estate who commences with the inquiry: 'Is there no way in which your society can prevent the corrupting influence of the poolrooms on the west side of town?' He then proceeds to specify by name, street, and number, giving details which we have been already able in part to verify. Now why does he appeal to us instead of to Mulberry Street? What explanation have you to give of the fact that so many of the complaints that reach us had previously been referred without effect to one or other of your officers? It is a common inquiry that our office makes of complainants, 'Why don't you go to the police?' 'Have been there; can't get anything,' is the reply.

"You are quoted as saying that during the past year the number of daily complaints received at your office has dropped from two hundred to six, and out of what looks to be the unsuspiciousness of your nature you apparently conclude that that reduction in complaints indicates a rise of 97 per cent. in municipal virtue. Let us see.

"You will let me refer to another incident of recent occurrence, which though in a way quite insignificant, nevertheless tells a very straight and damaging story.

"Exhibitions which are held in a certain public hall have been frequently interrupted by boys gathering on the outside and rapping on the windows. The man in charge asked from the Captain of the precinct that an officer be sent down to stand on the corner and drive the boys away. The executive functionary accordingly appeared, spent five minutes on the corner, and the rest of the time across the street in a saloon. This my informant tells me occurred twice, and that is the kind of guardians of the public peace that

Continued on Page 5.

STORM BLOCKS STREETS.

Ice-Coated Pavements Paralyze Surface Traffic.

Homeless men, scantily clad, and overburdened horses, poorly shod, suffered more from yesterday's storm than in any they had experienced this Winter. The men sought refuge in the City's Lodging House when they found other places closed to them. The horses, more than six thousand, according to a police estimate, fell on the ice-coated pavements in various parts of the city, blocking traffic on the car lines of the principal thoroughfares and choking the side streets with heavily laden trucks and wagons, so that for hours at a time in many parts of the city it was utterly impossible to move a vehicle of any sort any distance.

New Yorkers, who have become accustomed to all sorts of weather, found that of yesterday meant more than any they have experienced for years, for when the rainstorm came along early in the day the wind sent the rain in sheets into the faces of pedestrians, and, within a short time, the mercury began to drop until it seemed as if the zero mark would be reached before nightfall. And, freezing as it fell, the rain coated the streets with ice, making travel on foot most dangerous.

Now and then traffic on the elevated railroads both here and in Brooklyn was blocked by the ice on the rails short-circuiting the electric currents. The Subway alone was free from trouble. Incoming trains over the Pennsylvania Road arrived late, coming in from ten minutes to half an hour behind time. Those on the New York Central and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road were all late in arriving, the storm delaying them in some instances as much as two hours. The Southwestern Limited, which was due at the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock, was two hours and fifteen minutes late. The Lake Shore Limited was three hours behind time, and the Eastern Express an hour and twenty minutes late.

Numerous accidents, in addition to that on the elevated railroad, were reported at the various police stations, but few of them were of a serious nature. Surface Car No. 2,122 of the Third Avenue line, going south near Seventy-sixth Street, hit a brewery wagon just ahead of it, because the motorman, William Hopkins, was unable to stop the car, which slid along the tracks after the brakes had been applied.

The car was filled with passengers at the time. When the dashboard hit the tail of the wagon the standing passengers were mowed down like a file of soldiers in battle. Others in the car made for the doors when the crash came, and in the general scramble to get out many of the car windows were broken. The front platform of the car was badly damaged, the wagon was smashed, and the driver of the wagon, Patrick Kane, was slightly injured by being thrown from his seat.

Down at the battery on Whitehall Street a brewery wagon became stalled on the railroad tracks, blocking the cars of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines for half an hour. On Forty-second Street, opposite the Grand Central Station so many horses fell in the afternoon that the car lines were frequently blocked. At Thirty-second Street and Broadway the northbound trolley slot became clogged with ice, and before it could be removed the road had been blocked as far down as Fourteenth Street.

Another block on Broadway was caused by the breaking of a coal truck which slid against another truck on the icy roadway opposite the Hotel Breslin, at Twenty-ninth Stree. In Harlem there were several blockades on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line, all due to falling horses. A similar condition of affairs prevailed in the Bronx.

In Brooklyn the conditions of traffic were quite as bad as those in Manhattan.

The local district weather forecaster said at midnight that the storm was about over at 10:30 o'clock last night. To-day, he said, would be clear and cold, with plenty of wind. The storm centred over Virginia at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and had then moved to the New Jersey coast.

The wind reached a maximum velocity of forty miles an hour and the temperature fell at the same time to 18 degrees, making a combination of trouble that resolved itself into a miniature blizzard along the North Atlantic Coast, and gave to ew Yorkers worse weather than they had experienced before this Winter. Only about an inch of snow fell.

In the eastern part of the State the storm became so bad that it was found necessary to close the public schools. Up about Hoosic Falls the eastern section of the State was snowbound so that communication between Bennington and Hoosic Falls was completely cut off.

The City Snow Superintendent down here in New York made no arrangements to clean the streets last night, as he had received no orders for snow removal from Commissioner Woodbury. He will probably get his orders to clear away the snow to-day.

MRS. McKEE WANTS DIVORCE.

Application Made Last Summer Kept Secret—Report In.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—It was learned in Common Pleas Court III. to-day that Mrs. Eliza S. McKee, daughter of Dr. R. S. Sutton, had filed an application for a divorce from A. Hart McKee early last Summer after it had been announced that Mr. McKee had settled $300,000 on his wife and children. The application has been kept a secret and every one connected with the affair has been sworn to silence. The report of E. L. Mattern, Master in Divorce, filed today, is said to have recommended a divorce.

What the testimony in the case contains will not be known until the record is handed down by the court. Mrs. McKee is said to have testified at great length concerning the allegations against her husband, and told of numerous indignities which she is said to have been subjected to.

Mrs. McKee testifies that she was married Nov. 21, 1892 at 46 Beech Street, Allegheny, and that two children were born to her. Mr. McKee is now thirty-four years old, and his wife one year younger.

GALE TEST FOR CRUISER.

Chattanooga's Twenty-four-Hour Trial Starts in a Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3.—The protected cruiser Chattanooga, having on board the members of the naval trial and engineering boards, left the harbor this afternoon for a twenty-four-hour endurance test in the open sea.

A heavy hail and sleet storm, with the wind blowing forty miles an hour from the northeast, is prevailing, and the Chattanooga will without doubt encounter weather and sea conditions that will test in the highest degree her seagoing qualities.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

Eat Wheatena, the breakfast food made from winter wheat, and enjoy good food and good health. The oldest of breakfast foods.—Adv.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED ON STREET AT MIDDAY

Story Told by Clerk Sent to Bank with $500 and Checks.

EMPLOYER BELIEVES LAD

Man Says He Found Boy in Fulton Street Hall—Rosenfeld, III and Scratched, in Hospital.

Emil Rosenfeld, twenty years old, who is employed as a clerk in Kahn's toggery shop at 30 Cortlandt street, says he was held up, chloroformed and robbed of $500 on Fulton Street, between Church Street and Broadway, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He is now in the Hudson Street Hospital, and the doctors say he has all the symptoms of a person recovering from the influence of some powerful anesthetic. His story is implicitly believed by his employer, Martin Kahn, of 2010 Seventh Avenue, who is his brother-in-law.

Young Rosenfeld started for the National Park, Bnak at Broadway and Fulton Street, at about 11 o'clock; as he had done every business day for a year and a half. He had $500 and some checks to deposit.

At 11:45 the boy had not yet returned to the store. Inquiry at the bank showed that the boy had not been there. Just then two detective from the Church Street Police Station entered the store and asked if Kahn had a clerk who suffered from epileptic attacks. Kahn replied that one of his clerks was missing, but that the boy in question was not afflicted with epilepsy.

Emil Rosenfeld's brother Morris was sent to the hospital, but the boy was unconscious. Returning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Morris was told that his brother had recovered consciousness, but that he was hysterical and very weak.

He said that he had walked along Church Street to Fulton Street and had then turned east on Fulton Street, on which there was heavy traffic. When about midway between Church Street and Broadway he was jostled by somebody from behind. Turning about the boy said he had just time to recognize a tall dark man, whom he had noticed in the store last Saturday because he stayed there a long time before making his purchase.

Before he had time to remonstrate, young Rosenfeld continued, he found himself pushed toward a doorway near by. His impression was that something was put over his face, but it all happened so quickly, he said, that he had no distinct recollection of it. A moment later, he declared, he lost consciousness entirely. He did not recover it until he woke up in the hospital hours later.

Theb oy bore marks of having passed through a struggle. His right hand was badly scratched. The skin was scraped off the tip of his nose, and there were a number of small scratches on his face. His overcoat was streaked with mud as if the boy had been dragged along the ground.

While Morris Rosenfeld was listening to the boy's story at the hospital a well-dressed man went into Kahn's store, Mr. Kahn says, and asked for the proprietor. He gave his card, Kahn said, and explained that he had managed in spite of obstacles thrown in his way to iscover that a boy whom he had found lying unconscious in the doorway of 173 Fulton Street st about noon was one of Kahn's clerks. He went from the street when he caught sight of the boy's body lying in the hall. A woman was there at the time. As soon as she saw the newcomer she slipped out into the street and disappeared.

Kahn's informant thought nothing of her at the time, but gave his whole attention to the boy, fearing that the latter was dead. He called an employe of his named Murphy and sent him to get an ambulance. More than twenty minutes passed before either the ambulance or a policeman showed up.

Mr. Kahn said last night that he was unable at the time to tell the name of this man, because he had locked up his card in the store safe. Kahn was very indignant over the attitude assumed by the police of the Church Street Station. He said that the deectives had openly insinuated that the boy had not been robbed.

DIPLOMAT'S AUTO TOO FAST.

But de la Fosse, Like Gurney, Pleads Privilege.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Another automobile case like that of Hugh Gurney of the British Embassy at Lee, Mass., last Summer, has occurred here. The diplomat this time is M. de la Fosse, the Counsellor of the French Embassy.

On Sunday morning a big touring car, containing M. de la Fosse and a chauffeur, came around Depont Circle and down Connecticut Avenue at a terrific speed. Bicycle Sergt. Bode gave chase and overtook the car as it was traveling, according to the policeman's speedometer, at a rate of twenty-two miles an hour.

When halted by the policeman the occupant of the automobile showed indignation.

"I French Embassy! Go way!" he cried, waiving his arms.

"Oh, are you the French Ambassador?" asked the policeman.

"Non, non. Not ze Ambassador, but French Embassy," was the reply.

By consulting the District records it was ascertained that the owner of the car was M. de la Fosse. Bode made a formal report to Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, and it was through this means that the incident became known to-day. It also appeared that numerous complaints of a similar character had been registered against M. de la Fosse since his connection with the embassy, and that on two prior occasions the complaints had ben referred by the Superintendent of Police to the District Commissioners.

In view of the immunity of members of the Diplomatic Corps from the penalties of the law, the only remedy is to bring the matter to the attention of the State Department.

Major Sylvester will report the complaints against the French Counsellor to the Commissioners. Whether the latter will now see fit to communicate with the State Department in regard to the affair they decline to state until the report is received by them.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

LOW TO SUCCEED PORTER.

Ex-Mayor Chosen by President for Ambassador to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President has selected Seth Low as his choice for Ambassador to France to succeed Gen. Horace Porter, who desires to return home after the 4th of March. The New York Senators have not been consulted in regard to the appointment, but they will be consulted in due time, and it is not regarded as likely that they will object to the President's selection.

With the probability that hostilities between Japan and Russia will continue into the Summer of 1905, and that when peace finally comes the mediation of the United States will be sought, through suggestions of the French Government, the choice of ex-Mayor Low indicates the high regard and complete confidence which the President cherishes for him.

It is well known among the friends of the ex-Mayor that he has not desired any appointment. He was advanced as a candidate for postmaster of New York, because it was believed that the important task involved in the reforms needed in New York's postal service would be performed by him to the advantage of the city and its business interests.

But the place was not held to be one of the degree of honor and eminence suited to Mr. Low, and he was reserved for one of the highest diplomatic posts in the gift of the President.

MME. DE BUSSY'S DESPAIR.

Composer's Abandoned Wife Makes Second Attempt at Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Mme. de Bussy, wife of the composer of "Pélleas et Mélisande," again attempted to commit suicide with a revolver yesterday.

Some weeks ago M. de Bussy left her in company of a wealthy woman who is a near relative of M. Osiris, the banker, and announced from Venice, where he had taken up his abode, that he would never return. Mme. de Bussy then made the first attempt upon her life, shooting herself dangerously in two places.

Efforts were made by friends of both parties to bring about a reconciliation, but without success, and now the abandoned wife, in fulfillment of her threat, has made a second attempt to kill herself, and it is likely to prove successful.

BUSY DAYS FOR PRESIDENT.

Many Engagements This Month—Will Leave Capital Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President will be quite busy this month with engagements of various kinds, the fulfillment of which will take him from the city at least twice.

He will attend the exercises to be held here Thursday next in connection with the meeting of the Forestry Congress, when he will deliver an address. The evening of the 28th he will attend the January dinner of the Gridiron Club, and on the 30th he will go to Annapolis to attend the graduation of midshipmen. The President is not expected to make a speech at the Gridiron dinner, but he will make an address to the graduating class at Annapolis.

On the afternoon of the 30th the President will go to Philadelphia to attend the dinner of the Union League Club to be given in his honor, at which he will make an address.

He will go to New York Monday, Feb. 13, to attend the dinner to be given in commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday by the Republican Club of that city. The birthday falls this year on Sunday, but it will be observed on the 13th. Remaining in New York that night and the next day, the President will be entertained at dinner on the evening of the 14th by the Hungarian Club.

Some time ago the President accepted an invitation to attend on Feb. 22 a celebration to be held at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. His address on that occasion will treat of Washington.

The President will be the guest at a dinner on the night of March 17—St. Patrick's Day—given by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York City, of which he is a member.

UNION PACIFIC MOTOR CARS.

Branch Lines Expect Soon to Do Away with Locomotives.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 3.—The Union Pacific Railroad at last has adopted a type of gasoline motors to use on its branch lines in Nebraska and Kansas. This month will see a number of them installed, and soon all the smaller branches of the company will be equipped with this type of motive power, to the exclusion of the locomotive.

In general appearance the new car is about the size of an ordinary railroad coach, one end being fitted up for passengers and the other end as a baggage and freight car. The motor is between the two. It is expected that the car will develop sixty miles an hour, and its use will enable the company to give more frequent service on its branch lines. Only a motorman and conductor are necessary to run this car, and the company will save the expense of train crews.

"PITTSBURG PHIL" VERY ILL.

Plunger in Asheville Sanitarium—Picking Winners, Though.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—George Smith, better known as "Pittsburg Phil," the plunger, is reported to be rapidly declining at a sanitarium at Asheville, N. C., which he entered several weeks ago.

During the Christmas holidays he sent many presents to Pittsburg friends, and in that way his illness became known. It is reported from his sick chamber that he still takes an active interest in the horses and continues to pick the winners.

George Considine said last night that "Pittsburg Phil," after the last season of racing, in which he had bet recklessly with good luck was in a state bordering on nervous prostration. His friends persuaded him that he ought to take a rest before the coming racing season, and he went to Asheville about a month ago.

Keep well on Wheatena—the breakfast food made of winter wheat. Winter wheat never makes trouble for the stomach. Try it.—Adv.

SAVANNAH LINE
Offer low rates and standard service to Florida and the South.—Adv.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL BREAKS A KNEECAP

Actress, Hampered by Dog Under Arm, Slips on Carriage Step.

MAY BE LAME FOR LIFE

Will Be Confined in a Philadelphia Hospital for Three Weeks—Engagements Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress who has been playing in "The Sorceress" in the Broad Street Theatre, may be lamed for life as the result of a fall she received to-night while attempting to enter her carriage in front of the St. James Hotel.

Her dog, Pinky-Panky-Poo, was tucked under one arm, and a bundle of books under the other, when her foot slipped on the ice-coated carriage step and she fell to the pavement. Her right knee, doubled up under her, struck a wheel of the carriage, causing a transverse fracture of the cap.

Mrs. Campbell was taken to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, where, besides the resident physicians, she was attended by Dr. Edward Martin, Director of Public Health; Dr. J. Burton Carnet, and Dr. Collier L. Bower, the house physicians at the St. James.

After a consultation they agreed that the injury would keep the actress in the hospital for at least three weeks, and might result in making her lame for life. As a result the audience that had assembled in the Broad Street Theatre was dismissed, and a Cincinnati engagement, which begins next week, will be canceled.

Mrs. Campbell, accompanied by Mrs. Spencer Erwin, heard "Lohengrin" sung in the Academy of Music this afternoon and, after the performance, returned to St. James for dinner. Her carriage called to take her to the theatre at 7:30. When it arrived Mrs. Campbell, her maid and Martha Waldron, a member of Mrs. Campbell's company, emerged from the hotel.

Not only was Mrs. Campbell's free movement hampered by Pinky-Panky-Poo and the bundle of books, but she was tightly wrapped in a heavy cloak. No sooner did she place her foot on the step than she slipped. In an effort to save herself she released Pinky-Panky-Poo and the books. She fell heavily. Hotel attachés ran to her assistance and carried her inside. Subsequently she was removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Campbell suffered great pain from the injury, but it was said to-night that she was resting quietly.

Mrs. Campbell's daughter did not know of the accident until several hours after it occurred. She called at the hospital after the injury had been dressed and then returned to the St. James.

UMBRELLA BLOCKS TRAIN.

Ferrule on Forgotten Property Made Fuses Blow Out.

An umbrella left in the car by an absent-minded passenger caused an explosion in a Subway train in the yards above One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street last evening. In the explosion two men were badly burned and one of them is in a serious condition in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. The man badly burned is George Ridell, an inspector of electricity. The other is Edward Taylor, the conductor. Taylor went home after his burns had been treated by an ambulance surgeon.

When the subway train reached One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street just before five o'clock all the passengers left it, and it started to run, "dead," to the yards. Among the passengers was an old man, who asked the conductor several times to be sure to tell him when One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street was reached. During the trip the old man sat in the first seat in the first car directly behind the motor-man's box.

Near the seat is a switch box with a small door, and this box contains the fuses for shutting on and off the power and reversing it. The old man placed his umbrella near this box, and when he left the train he forgot to take the umbrella with him.

The motorman had turned off the headlight in the motor car, and this also shut off the lights on the platform, leaving the car in comparative darkness. He left the car at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Ridel took it in charge, intending to switch it to the yards, where it was to remain.

Taylor, the conductor, followed Ridell through to the front of the car, and the Inspector opened the switch box to turn on the head and platform lights. As he did so the steel ferrule of the umbrella, which up to that time had been unnoticed, fell into the box, and coming into contact with the fuses, caused a short circuit.

Immediately there was a roar as the fuses blew out, and a blinding flash of flame burst from the box. The force of the explosion threw Taylor and Ridell back into the car, and immediately all of the lights on the train went out, showing the employes on the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street platform that something was wrong.

They ran to the train, groped their way through to the front car and there found Taylor and Ridell unconscious. They carried them out and sent for an ambulance, while some of the mechanics got to work to learn the cause of the accident. After considerable investigation they found the ferrule of the umbrella jammed into the fuses in the box, and the train, with all its fuses destroyed, was effectually put out of business. It was laid up in the yards.

At the hospital it was found that Ridell had been badly burned about the head and hands.

Miss Borland Makes Her Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jn. 3.—Miss Maud Rives Borland of New York made her Boston début to-night at the Somerset at a large ball.

LET HIGGINS ALONE.

Absence of Political Leaders Significant of His Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—This was Gov. Higgins's first day as Chief Executive of the State. He was early at the Executive Chamber, and he and his secretary, Frank E. Perley, settled down to dispose of the vast amount of mail that had accumulated.

It was a notable fact that there was an absence of political leaders from the capital to-day. At the beginnir of other administrations for some years past placehunters swarmed down upon the Chief Executive to gain his favor. The different aspect of the Executive Chamber today was generally taken as further evidence that Gov. Higgins does not intend to concern himself with the upbuilding of a personal political machine.

CLYDE LINE PIER AFIRE.

Boats Get Ready to Go—Flames Soon Quenched, However.

Fire that looked threatening enough to call for a second and third alarm in quick succession was discovered at 10:15 o'Cock last night at the street end of the Clyde Line pier at the foot of Charlton Street, North River. By some vefy quick and very hard work, the firemen, led by Chief Croker himself, got the fire under control in little more than thirty minutes and before it had had a chance to reach the merchandise with which the rear end of the pier was piled. Two of the line's steamers, the Apache and the Carib, were tied up at the pier when the fire started, and for a while it seemed as if they were in serious danger.

The extra alarms brought sixteen engines and the fireboats McClelland and New Yorker to the spot. The fireboats did some very efficient work.

The offices on the second floor were gutted and the front of the pier was practically destroyed. The rest of the pier and its valuable contents were saved. The loss was estimated at $30,000.

The two Clyde liners got steam up and made ready to pull out as soon as their danger was realized. Their commanders soon realized, however, that they would not have to move.

TEXAS DROPS TRUST SUIT.

Action Against Insurance Companies Is Abandoned by Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 3.—An order was entered in the District court here to-day, under agreement of counsel, dismissing the case of the State of Texas against the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and fifty other insurance companies.

This was an anti-trust case, the charge against the defendant companies being that they had entered into an illegal combination to establish and maintain uniform rates of insurance.

FIRE IN KAISERIN'S ROOM.

German Empress and Little Princes Watch Servants Extinguish It.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Empress was in her music room at the palace this morning when fire started there from a defective chimney. Little Princes Joachim and Oscar were with her, and all three watched the servants extinguish the flames, which they did before the city firemen reached the palace.

The Emperor, who heard of the incident after it had happened, ordered his Adjutant to make a special report on the subject.

CASE AGAINST TUCKER.

District Attorney Says He Will Prove Accused Killed Mabel Page.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 3.—The outline of the Goernment's case to-day was presented by District Attorney George A. Sanderson to the jury, which will decide the guilt or innocence of Charles L. Tucker, the Auburndale young man who is charged with the murder of Miss Mabel Page, who on March 31, 1904, was found dead on the floor of her bedroom in her father's house in Weston.

The District Attorney said that the motive for the crime was robbery, and he declared that the Commonwealth was prepared to prove that, in addition to committing murder, Tucker had stolen money and jewelry from the Page house.

TROLLEY LINES UNITE.

Consolidated Buys N. Y. and Stamford and the Greenwich Tramway.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 3.—The New York and Stamford Street Railway Company and the Greenwich Tramway were sold out Jan. 1 to the Consolidated Railroad Company for a large sum, said to have beeen $1,400,000, or $150 a share. The lines consist of eighteen miles of straight road from the New Rochelle town line to Stamford, with extensions to Rye Beach, and was built by Col. Nathan F. Heft.

The stockholders have tried for some time to get their line into Stamford, but the Consolidated Railroad, which owns the Stamford line, blocked them.

On Jan. 1 the Greenwich cars began to run direct into Stamford, and to-day it was learned that the stockholders of the two trolley companies had sold out to the Consolidated.

PREVENTS CHADWICKS' TALK.

Marshal Says That Federal Official Must Also Be in Cell.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—The bail bond of Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick for his appearance in criminal court upon a date to be fixed later was renewed to-day, with Virgil P. Kline as surety. The amount of the bond was reduced from $10,000 to $5,000. Mr. Kline, who is a member of the law firm of Kline, Tolles & Goff, will defend Dr. Chadwick.

Dr. Chadwick called again to-day at the County Jail, and asked that he be permitted to see his wife privately, in order to talk over their affairs. The doctor was informed that it would be necessary to get a permit from United States Marshal Chandler.

Marshal Chandler refused the request on the ground that it was against the rule governing Federal prisoners held in the County Jail. The Marshal added that Dr. Chadwick could visit his wife as often as he desired, but that a federal official must be present at all such interviews.

Heavy Snow in Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 3.—Snow began falling here early to-day and to-night several inches cover the ground. A high wind which set in [illegible] drifted the snow, filling [illegible] and rendering railway tr[illegible] difficult. At midnight the [illegible]

FOES FRATERNIZE AT PORT ARTHUR

Forts Occupied by the Victorious Japanese.

TEXT OF THE SURRENDER

Parole for the Officers---Men to Go to Japan as Prisoners.

CZAR HASTENS TO HIS CAPITAL

Russian People Stunned by the Disaster and Revolutionary Demonstration Feared---Baltic Ships Reunited Off Madagascar.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—A number of the forts of Port Arthur were occupied by the Japanese yesterday morning, and it was understood that the entire fortress was to be handed over by Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Nogi in the course of the day. The troops of both nations are fraternizing.

By the terms of the capitulation the Russian officers and officials will be permitted to return to Russia upon parole, the officers retaining their side arms. The soldiers of the garrison and the non-combatants will be taken prisoners of war.

By permission of the Japanese Gen. Stoessel to-day sent a cable message to the Emperor of Russia. The message recites the fact that the Port Arthur commander was forced to surrender, announces the terms granting the officers parole, and asks the Emperor to send his commands.

Terms of Capitulation.

The full text of the capitulation convention, as telegraphed by Gen. Nogi, is as follows:

"Article 2.—All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, Government buildings, and all objects belonging to the Russian Government shall be transferred to the Japanese Army in their existing condition.

"Article 3.—On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee for the fulfillment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Etse Mountain, Sung-Shu Mountain, Ant-Se Mountain, and the line of eminences southeast therefrom shall be removed by noon of Jan. 5, and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese Army.

A Punitive Provision.

"Article 4.—Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in Article 2 or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the negotiations shall be annulled and the Japanese Army will take free action.

"Article 5.—The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese Army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur, and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines, underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and navy officers, with names, rank, and duties of said officers; a list of army steamers, warships, and other ships, with the numbers of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their race, and occupations.

"Article 6.—Arms, including those carried on the person; ammunition, war materials; Government buildings, objects owned by the Government, horses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and the Commissioners of the Russian and Japanese Armies shall decide upon the method of their transference.

Courtesies to Officers.

"Article 7.—The Japanese Army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian Army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian Army and Navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and to take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials, and volunteers who will sign a written parole pledging that they will not take up arms and in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese Army until the close of the war will receive the consent of the Japanese Army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole.

"Article 8.—Non-commissioned officers and privates of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniforms, and, taking portable tents and necessary private property, and commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such places as may be indicated by the Japanese Army.

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The Japanese Commissioners will indicate the necessary details therefor.

"Article 9.—The sanitary corps and the accounts belonging to the Russian Army and Navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the caring for sick and wounded prisoners. During such time such corps shall be required to render service under the direction of the sanitary corps and be accountable to the Japanese Army.

"Article 10.—The treatment to be accorded to the residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance, also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplementary compact. The supplementary compact shall have the same force as this compact.

"Article 11.—One copy each of this compact shall be prepared for the Japanese and Russian Armies, and it shall have immediate effect upon signature thereof."

Capt. Kartzow, commanding the Russian torpedo boat destroyer flotilla which escaped from Port Arthur and entered the harbor of Che-Foo Monday morning, tells a curious story of "bluffing" by the Russians at the beginning of the war, when, although there was plenty of ammunition at Port Arthur, there was none on the ships under Golden Hill, save blank cartridges used for salutes.

On three occasions when the Japanese warships approached at long range the Russians opened a noisy fire with blank ammunition, the Japanese in each instance retiring.

Prisoners taken by the Russians told that later, after the Russian ships had received ammunition, the Japanese learned of the ruse, and were greatly chagrined that they had not taken advantage of the opportunity.

"Our defense," said Capt. Kartzow, "has been replete with such makeshifts."

Japanese Press Criticises Stoessel.

Gen. Stoessel is being sharply criticised by the newspapers for destroying the Russian warships, attempting to choke the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur, and dispatching the torpedo boat destroyers to Che-Foo subsequently to his offer to surrender the fortress.

The Nichi Nichi says that while the General made a gallant defense, his action in blowing up the ships after he had offered to surrender leaves a lasting blemish upon his military reputation. His action indicates a want of sincerity and leaves no room for an extension of treatment of him commensurate with the reputation won by the bravery and gallantry of his defense.

The Jiji characterizes Gen. Stoessel's action as mean and unlawful, and says that it should deprive him of any military honors at the hands of his captors.

Both papers contrast Stoessel's action with that of the Emperor in directing that full military honors be paid to the General.

Defended by Naval Men.

Comment in naval circles, however, is directly opposite to the opinions expressed in the papers.

A member of the naval staff said today that if he had been in Gen. Stoessel's place he would probably have been compelled to act in a similar manner, and further that if Gen. Stoessel had been a Japanese he would probably have committed suicide, after dispatching the destroyers and blowing up the ships remaining in port.

Distant observation of the sunken warships at Port Arthur gives no idea of the condition of the battleship Sevastopol, which has evidently been towed off the beach and sunk in deep water. The warships previously sunk in the harbor have apparently been mined and torpedoed from the exterior.

Expert opinion upon the condition of these ships varies upon the question of their salvability, which will be determinable only by examination.

It is expected that the Diet will now take a recess and hold a special session for the purpose of passing a vote of thanks to Gen. Nogi and the men of the Third Army.

A great lantern procession in celebration of the surrender of Port Arthur was held last night and the city was splendidly illuminated. Thousands of men carrying flags and lanterns marched the streets and visited and cheered the various departments of the Government.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC STUNNED.

Had Not Been Prepared for the News of Port Arthur's Fall.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The Emperor will arrive here to-day, and a council of his advisers will likely be held immediately. He has already granted Gen. Stoessel's request that his officers be allowed to give their parole.

The public seems stunned by the announcement of the fall of Port Arthur, which the Government authorized in the shape of the publication of foreign telegrams. Little had been done to prepare the people and the impression produced, despite the heroic nature of the defense, was one of almost stupefaction.

What will be the immediate effect of the announcement on the internal situation remains to be seen although it is fully expected to be followed by big demonstrations on the part of the elements which spare nothing to embarrass the Government.

The authorities with heads long lowered for the blow, accepted it with dogged Russian courage and the stubborn response that the end was a long way off. Nevertheless, although this moment had been anticipated and discounted, it remained for the actual event to bring home a full realization of the great change produced in the military situation by the release of the men and guns at Port Arthur for the reinforcement of

its prolongation of the war, appreciating that no decisive victory is even then possible without control of the sea.

Gen. Stoessel's reports of Dec. 28 and 29 painting the harrowing picture of the depleted and exhausted garrison fighting on hopelessly were posted on the bulletin boards yesterday afternoon and attracted enormous crowds. The War Office and Admiralty were soon besieged by grief-stricken relatives and friends of those at Port Arthur eagerly asking for news, but the staffs were completely without details and could give none.

The city is perfectly quiet at present, the agitators finding that the people were in no mood for demonstrations against the Government.

STOESSEL'S TALE OF DISTRESS.

Describes Conditions During the Last Days of the Siege.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4. — Gen. Stoessel, despite his determination not to surrender Port Arthur, realized the gravity of the situation following the capture of 203-Meter Hill, from which the last Russians retired Dec. 6.

In dispatches to St. Petersburg and to Gen. Kuropatkin, which were taken to Che-Foo a fortnight ago by Commander Mizzentoff, who escaped from Port Arthur in a sailboat during a snowstorm, Gen. Stoessel inquired when the Baltic fleet might be expected to arrive and whether Kuropatkin could render any assistance to the beleaguered garrison. The replies sent doubtless decided him to listen to the pleadings of his Generals and surrender.

Later other dispatches were received from him. On Dec. 28 the general wrote:

"The position of the fortress is becoming very painful. Our principal enemies are scurvy, which is mowing down the men, and eleven-inch shells, which know no obstacle, and against which there is no protection. There only remain a few who have not been attacked by scurvy. We have taken all the possible measures, but the disease is spreading.

"The passive endurance of the enemy's bombardment, the eleven-inch shells, the impossibility of replying for want of ammunition, the outbreak of scurvy, and the loss of a mass of officers—all these causes diminish daily the capabilities of the defense.

Losses of High Officers.

"The tale of the losses of higher officers is an indication of the enormous losses we have suffered. Of ten Generals, two, Kondratenko and Tserpitsky, have been killed. Raznatovsky is dead, two are wounded, myself and Gemadeire, while Gorbatowsky is suffering from contusions. Of nine regimental commanders and Colonels, Prince Matchabeli Naoumenko has been killed, Dourire and Glagolew have succumbed to wounds, and four others have been wounded. Of the Lieutenant-Colonels, one has been killed and two are wounded.

"Among the field artillery, Col. Irman was wounded, Col. Peteroff was killed, and six officers were wounded. Among the other high officers there was an enormous percentage of killed or several times wounded. Many companies are commanded by Ensigns and the companies only average sixty men strong.

"The Japanese since Dec. 18 have refrained from assaulting. Yesterday they exploded a mine under the fortifications of Fort No. 5, and about a score of hardy Japanese mounted the rampart, but were exterminated by bayonets and hand grenades. In revenge the Japanese bombarded all night long and all day long with eleven-inch shells, especially the hospitals and ambulances, although knowing full well that there was no possibility of our wounded heroes joining the ranks of the defenders.

14,000 in Hospitals.

"There are 14,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals, and the number increases by about 300 daily."

On Dec. 29 Gen. Stoessel wrote:

"At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese blew up part of the parapet of Fort No. 3. Their afterward opened a severe bombardment along the whole front, but especially on Fort No. 3. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon they dashed to the attack of the parapet from the moat and glacis, where they had been held in readiness.

"Two attacks were repulsed, but the Japanese occupied the funnel-shaped opening formed by the explosion, and, reinforced by their reserves, began to run across the moat in groups of about five. They occupied the parapet and at dusk two battalions had entered the interior of the fort.

"Our troops fought from the intrenchments, which were badly damaged. Part of our troops hid themselves in the casements, but the Japanese placed machine guns in front of the exit from the casements, thus depriving our men hidden there of all possibility of making an attack. Three counter-attacks from the outside by our reserves met with no success. The fort consequently remained in possession of the Japanese. Our losses were considerable, especially in officers. The survivors of the garrison succeeded in getting out of the fort by the windows.

"By the occupation of this fort the Japanese became masters of the whole north front, and the fortress can hold out only a few days more. We have almost no ammunition. I will take measures to prevent carnage in the streets.

"Scurvy is sensibly weakening the garrison. I have now under arms only 10,000 men, all sick.

"Gens. Fock and Nikitina have been veritable heroes and admirable collaborators."

WAR RISKS ARE RISING.

British Underwriters Lose Insurance Wager by Two Days.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The insurance correspondent of The Times to-morrow will say:

"The fall of Port Arthur had a hardening effect on the market in war risks. Coal and stores for Vladivostok and provisions in steamers from Pacific ports of the United States to Vladivostok were covered to-day at 25 guineas per cent., with some amounts at 30 guineas. Coal from South Wales was covered at 30 guineas.

"In November last insurance was effected at 50 guineas per cent., the total loss to be paid if Port Arthur was not taken by Dec. 31. The underwriters have therefore lost the wager by two days."

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

CZAR, WEARY OF WAR, IMPATIENT FOR PEACE

Is Declared to be in State of Mystic Irresolution.

MOVE BY JAPAN LOOKED FOR

Direct Proposals to End the War Would Be Considered, It Is Intimated in St. Petersburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Many things are said to be passing in the Czar's mind just now. According to trustworthy information he is in a state of mystic irresolution to which a certain faith in Spiritualism is not entirely foreign.

He is swayed by different influences, such, for instance, as that of two Empresses, M. Pobiedonostzeff, certain Grand Dukes, and others who appear to have completely paralyzed the exercise of his will.

In these circumstances it is just possible that the surrender of Port Arthur may prove the precursor of peace, although in the absence of precise information it may be well not to be too sanguine. There are some slight indications that the Czar is weary of the war and looking with impatience to the moment when he may devote himself exclusively to the internal affairs of the empire.

Czar's Uncle Sees the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Grand Duke Nicholas Michailovitch, uncle of the Czar, was here yesterday, and it is said that his mission was to ask the Kaiser's friendly mediation between Russia and Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—All that has been said thus far of mediation between Japan and Russia through the kindly offices of the United States may be set down as speculation void of basis in fact. Secretary Hay to-day stated most positively that neither Japan nor Russia had made any overtures looking to the intermediation of the United States, and that it would be the undeviating policy of the Administration not to offer such services until there were unmistakable assurances that both combatants might be expected to entertain them.

Count Cassini has on more than one occasion enunciated the determination of his Government to wage the war until one or the other of the combatants should succumb, and with the distinct proviso that Russia would not succumb. Japan has observed through Minister Takahira the same discreet silence that has marked the Tokio Government from the beginning of hostilities.

It is a clear inference among the high officials of our Government, and with diplomats that Japan will not hint at intermediation of the United States until she has observed some sign that Russia has changed her mind and is more disposed to desire peace than has been thus far apparent.

Other Views of the Situation.

There are other views of the situation both among diplomats and with members of the Administration. There is a disposition to regard the firm declaration that there is as yet no indication of the approach of peace conditions as so much diplomatic crust under which are occurrences which may at any moment lead to a protocol of peace.

The fact that the fall of Port Arthur strengthens Japan and weakens Russia, that Japan now has a free and undisturbed base from which to send men and ample supplies in the operations against Kuropatkin, and that the Baltic fleet can be opposed by Japan's whole available naval force is taken to be practically a mathematical demonstration as to the ultimate result of the war.

As one high official put it to-day: "We must apply the rule of three: Stoessel said he would die before he would surrender, and Russia says she will never consent to peace. But Stoessel has surrendered to the inevitable, and Russia will certainly change her mind about peace." This is found to be a general expectation in official circles.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—At both the War Office and the Admiralty all talk of the possibility of peace at such a time meets with nothing but expressions of indignation. In spite of this, diplomatically the situation is extremely interesting, and in diplomatic circles it is regarded as certain that Japan has awaited this moment to submit proposals for peace, and that she intends to do so through the United States.

Intervention, or even the offer of good offices by the United States without the request of Russia is not admitted to be possible, and it is known that France will not act in such a capacity.

But direct proposals from Japan will be considered. The general opinion, however, is that, coming on the heels of a succession of disasters and with the present situation in the interior, it is impossible for Russia to bow to terms, even moderate ones, tendered by Japan as a conqueror.

A diplomat who holds exceptionally close relations with Russia said he did not believe peace was possible, adding:

"If the war is to end it must be more than peace. It must be a complete understanding between Russia and Japan almost in the nature of an alliance covering the Far East. An ordinary peace which might be ruptured in a few years would not be sufficient. Upon the basis of an equitable alliance Russia possibly could yield."

Views In Tokio.

TOKIO, Jan. 3.—Some of the foreign diplomats here believe that there will be an early renewal of efforts looking to the securing of peace. Outwardly, the Japanese Government gives no indications of its desires in that direction, but it is known that it is prepared to discuss the question, and to make terms which are characterized as reasonable.

Those who predict a movement for peace declare that the Japanese Emperor's commendation of Gen. Stoessel and the determination of the Japanese to give honorable terms to the surrendered garrison will soften the blow to Russia and create an opening for the discussion of the question of peace.

The United States, Great Britain, and France are named as possible direct or indirect intermediaries, though it is not improbable that Japan will broach the subject directly.

Business
Beyond Expectation
followed the opening yesterday of our January Sale.
There are still thousands of yards of
Imported Cloths
Reduced
25% to 33⅓%
in order to close out at once all remaining fabrics.
No Reservations.
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
119 & 121 Nassau St.

BATTLESHIP SUPREME SAYS THE NAVAL BOARD

Torpedo Craft Generally Unsuccessful in Present War.

NO TEST FOR THE CRUISERS

Statement Relates That the 24 Russian Destroyers in Port Arthur Did Not Score a Hit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—How absolute is the premacy of the battleship in naval warfare and how complete its superiority over all other types of war vessels has been demonstrated in the war in the Far East, is told in an official statement issued at the Navy Department to-day. The discussion is likely to arouse international interest because of its frankness and because it was prepared by a member of the general board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is President, and represents the views of that board as well as of the Secretary of the Navy.

Although the Russian destroyers in Port Arthur numbered twenty-four, the statement says that not one has scored a hit thus far in the war, and that of the many torpedo boat attacks delivered by the Japanese, "nearly all met with complete lack of success, although made as usual under the cover of darkness and against an enemy at anchor, and whose position was known." The report says:

"A great surprise has been caused by the superb condition and efficiency of the Japanese fleet, ascendency upon the seas being supposedly a less natural development of their old war time spirit than a fighting supremacy on shore. Every type of war vessel has its place in the Navy of that country, and it is not too much to say that each has been used in a manner and for the purpose to which it is best adapted, and for which it was intended; and perhaps no more useful book is opened to the modern tactician than a thorough and logical study of the employment of the different weapons."

The development of the torpedo boat is discussed and the fact commented on that a hundred years have passed since the craft was first designed, "and the battleship still stands supreme."

"In the brisk inauguration of hostilities by the Japanese torpedo boat flotilla," the statement continues, "during the night of Feb. 9, they did undoubtedly deliver a telling blow by disabling three Russian battleships. The temporary crippling of that force affected the conduct of operations not only during the beginning but throughout the entire first phase of the war; the Japanese, having by that stroke won the mastery of the sea, were able to land troops at the Yalu and later at Niu-Chwang, instead of at the far south end of the Korean peninsula. This mastery was due to their having the preponderating force of battleships, which alone enabled them to blockade the Russian fleet.

"No more eloquent tribute to the preeminent value of battleships is to be found than this one circumstance that the small margin of superiority thus obtained saved the army hundreds of miles of precarious and weary land transport of men and supplies, enabling them to strike swiftly, hard, and continuously upon a weaker enemy before he could be reinforced.

"On the other hand if, under normal conditions, battleships can be destroyed or seriously damaged by unsupported torpedo boats, their value is seriously compromised. This, however, does not appear to be the case. The action of Feb. 9 was a surprise far excelling the usual elements of a surprise attack; the Russian fleet, fourteen vessels in all, were anchored close together in the outer funnel-shaped roadstead, without suspicion of impending hostilities.

"Three Japanese destroyer flotillas, twelve vessels, approached close to the huddled fleet, and then, with a smooth sea, at close range, with all the conditions of easy target practice, not less than twenty-four torpedoes (and probably more) were discharged of which three took effect. Scores of other attacks have been delivered by the Japanese, in which they suffered severely and lost two destroyers and some of the smaller torpedo boats.

"Day attacks by torpedo boats have never been regarded as worth attempting. Several incidents of this war have been illustrative of their impotence in daylight. The first was when the Variag came out of Chemulpo to face the Japanese squadron; not a single torpedo boat was permitted to enter the field of action. Again during and following the fleet action of Aug. 10, although there were present eight Russian destroyers and at least fifteen Japanese destroyers and many torpedo boats, not a torpedo reached its mark—if indeed any were discharged; none dared to approach within torpedo range during daylight.

"Somewhat to the chagrin of students of the game of naval warfare, this war has afforded no field for the discussion of cruisers. Vessels of all types were present in both fleet actions, but the attention of both sides appears to have been devoted exclusively to crippling each other's battleships.

"The overshadowing importance of the battleship is nowhere more appreciated than in Japan. Had they had at the outset twelve or even ten, battleships instead of six, the Russian fleet would have been destroyed on Aug. 10—the supreme incentive to holding out at Port Arthur being thus resolved, that fortress would probably have fallen, the war correspondingly advanced, and thousands of lives and millions of treasure saved.

"In summing up the lessons of this war, one cannot do so more accurately or felicitously than was done by Lord Selborne, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in the following words: 'The lessons from the Far East are the importance of the personnel, the necessity for having a margin of strength, and the fact that without battleships no power can hold or win command of the sea.'"

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION

The AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO and PIANOLA CO.

Announce that they have taken over the business of Messrs. George Steck & Co., for nearly half a century manufacturers of

The Steck Piano

A LITTLE over a year ago the announcement was made that the Aeolian Company and the Weber Piano Company had united their interests, forming a single corporation which, with its branches at home and abroad, and, with the various other companies it owns, is the largest manufacturer and dealer in musical instruments in the world.

Beginning with the new year this organization will be further strengthened by the acquisition of the entire business and factories of the old established house of Geo. Steck & Co. Hereafter the main warerooms of the Steck Piano will be located at Aeolian Hall, New York's new musical center, where it will have a home in keeping with its high rank and artistic traditions.

The firm of Geo. Steck & Co. was established in 1857. During all this period, lacking but two years of a half century, the business has continued under the ownership of the family and earliest associates of the founder. Although the management and exploitation of the Steck Piano have always been conducted on thoroughly conservative lines, the business has shown a year-by-year increase in volume, proving that the public's appreciation was based upon recognition of the great merit and artistic qualities of the piano itself.

By his contemporaries George Steck was recognized as an authority on the construction and fine points of a piano. He was appointed a judge on the Piano Commission at the Chicago World's Fair, a carefully selected board of celebrated piano authorities from all over the world. The expert knowledge which George Steck was known to possess accounts for the minute perfection of the Steck piano down even to its smallest details and has resulted in the exceptionally high rank which it has always held in the opinion of the musical world.

Even as far back as 1873, at the great Vienna Exposition, the Steck Piano was signally recognized by the award of first prize. This was not a case where honors were shared and several pianos received "the highest award." There was but one first prize, and that meant absolute superiority. It was won by the Steck in the keenest competition with American and European pianos.

Again, when the Grand Nibelungen Orchestra at Bayreuth desired to tender Richard Wagner a special token of their affection it was a Steck Piano that was selected as the gift. The written expression of Wagner's and Liszt's enthusiasm for this instrument will always stand as a monument to the genius of George Steck and his creation.

In transferring this business to the Aeolian, Weber Piano and Pianola Company, the former owners have given a most substantial expression of their confidence that the Steck Piano's high standards, so zealously guarded for many years, will not only be maintained, but, with the greatly increased facilities and active cooperation of the largest force of musical and mechanical experts ever brought together in a single organization, will be actually advanced.

Until further notice the Steck Piano will be on sale both at 136 Fifth Ave. and at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., New York.

CAPTURE OF ERH-LUNG THRILLING SPECTACLE

Entire Front Wall of Fort Blown High Into Air.

JAPANESE FIERCE CHARGE

Took and Held Lower Level in Face of Withering Fire—After Respite, Captured the Whole Fort.

NOGI'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 29.—After many weeks of patient toil by a regiment of the center division, the making of mine tunnels under the north wall of Eirh-Lung Mountain Fort through solid rock was completed and the mines laid on Dec. 28.

Without warning seven mines containing two tons of dynamite were exploded at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The spectacle was magnificent. The entire front walls of the fort seemed to be lifted into the air in a tremendous opaque curtain of earth and debris of all kinds.

There was no preliminary bombardment to give the Russians a hint of what was in store for them. Half the garrison of this fort perished as the result of the explosions and the subsequent charge of the Japanese.

The force of the explosions was tremendous. The entire hillside was covered with the earth and debris, and the moat was filled to a level with the broken walls of the fort.

In anticipation of a stubborn resistance by a large garrison, the Japanese before daylight pushed a large force into the trenches, where they remained concealed until the explosions took place. The moment the mines were fired, a whole park of siege guns opened a concentrated fire upon the fort which was obscured from view from the bursting shells.

Under cover of this wonderful practice a large force in the nearest *saps* charged over the filled-in moat and attacked the first line of Russian trenches, behind which were machine guns.

The Russions were thrown into the greatest confusion and many of them were killed by the explosions. Nevertheless they fought desperately, but were not able to withstand the number and determination of the Japanese, who passed over the broken walls like rats, in the face of a fire from the machine guns. The first line of trenches was captured after twenty minutes of awful fighting.

The fort was arranged in two levels. In the lower level there were infantry in the trenches and upon the walls, and in the rear were machine-gun trenches, with a deep interior. In the centre of the highest level there were quick-firing guns and there were heavier guns in the emplacements. In the rear of the higher level masonry were the barracks, the magazines, and the kitchens of the garrison.

When the Japanese captured the lower level in the first spirited charge they were not able to advance further. With splendid courage, however, the black masses of troops maintained their position, notwithstanding an awful concentrated fire from the fortress and from artillery in the forts of Antse and Etz Mountains, across the gorge of the Shuishi Valley, and made a trench line from the broken walls to capture the machine gun trenches and the lower section of the fort.

GARRISON'S SOLDIERS REJOICE.

Received Severe Wounds Gladly Because It Meant Rest.

CHE FOO, Jan. 4.—The fort where the negotiations for the surrender of Port Arthur were held is called the Big Eagles' Nest, and it is near Rihlung Mountain.

According to the reports of the negotiations received here, Gen. Stoessel's proposal that the Russian sick and wounded should remain under Russian medical supervision and that the Japanese transfer the non-combatants was acceptable to Gen. Nogi, but the Russian proposal that the Russians should march out under arms caused some controversy.

Midshipman Kilsorich, commanding a launch which left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock last night, said to-day:

"Col. Reiss represented Gen. Stoessel in the negotiations for surrender. A table was spread with wine and food at the Eagles' Nest, and the envoys treated each other with great courtesy which quickly melted into informal good-fellowship. Each complimented the other on the bravery of their forces.

"The statement that there remained 5,000 fighting men at Port Arthur is misleading, because of a majority of these half are sick or slightly wounded. There has been for some time no proper bandages, and wounds have been dressed with hemp.

"The news that Gen. Stoessel was prepared to treat for surrender was received by the soldiers with a feeling of the utmost relief. For the past month severe wounds have been gladly received by the soldiers because they were allowed to rest. When the men were not fighting they were tunneling on half rations.

"The soldiers, for whom one mouth's service has counted as one year, are rejoicing that they will soon see their families.

"No shot has been fired at Port Arthur for two days. That which Chinese heard last night was the Russians blowing up forts, ships, magazines, warehouses, docks, and everything valuable. When I left Port Arthur the fortress and the town was almost completely wrecked.

"The warships died hard. Several explosions were necessary to complete the wrecking of them. The Sevastopol after catching fire exploded and turned turtle. The harbor's entrance is blocked with sunken ships. The only navigable craft now at Port Arthur are the hospital ships Kassan and Mongolia."

SINFUL NEGLECT
How is it possible for a sane man with good teeth to destroy them through careless neglect! SOZODONT is positively beneficial. It has made the toothbrush habit a real pleasure.
SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER
the natural complement of SOZODONT Liquid, is a beautiful polisher, absolutely free from grit and acid. Are you using it? You ought to be.
A POWER LIQUID POWDER PASTE

ALL HAIR ON FACE PERMANENTLY REMOVED OR MONEY REFUNDED. No electricity.

blue ointment, poison or pain. Cure guaranteed. Consultation free. 23 years' experience here and abroad. Entered according to act of Congress, Julie Julian, in

fice Librarian of Congress, Washington. Trial treatment, at office, $1. MME. JULIAN, 123 6th Av., (20th St.).

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We sell to the consumer more reasonable than others because we are manufacturers, thereby saving you the retailer's profit. We sell RETAIL at WHOLESALE prices. Remodeling and redyeing of Furs our specialty.
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On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated,
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

BALTIC SQUADRONS TOGETHER

Voelkersam's Division Now with Rojestvensky's at Madagascar.

TAMATAVE, Island of Madagascar, Jan. 3.—The division of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Voelkersam, which after passing through the Suez Canal sailed from Jibuti, French Somaliland, Dec. 10, for the Island of Madagascar, anchored to-day in Passandava Bay, in the Northwestern part of this island.

The squadron commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky is at Antonzil Bay, on the east coast.

It is believed that the whole squadron later will rendezvous at Diego Suarez Bay, on the northeast coast of the island.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Batavia says two Japanese cruisers are cruising off Java, and a flotilla of Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers are north of Borneo. A Dutch naval force, it is added, is cruising on the western shores of the archipelago.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—It is affirmed here, although positively denied at the Admiralty, that it has been decided that the Government cannot now take any chances with Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, and that it will be recalled to await the making ready of a third squadron in order to insure superiority ove Admiral Togo.

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HIGHEST AWARD
RECEIVED BY
Apollinaris
Natural Mineral Water
ST. LOUIS 1904

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our White Sales mark the time of the year to buy muslin underwear and linens. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905. The ideal place to lunch is our palatial restaurant—8th Floor.

ONCE there was a recently wedded woman of uncertain age who was telling an old sewing society chum of hers about her husband.

"Yes," she said, heaving a self-satisfied sigh—"I married Tom because he was such a quiet man—and do you know, the poor fellow is so meek and quiet that he always takes off his shoes before going upstairs when returning from the lodge, and I never hear him come home—so considerate, isn't he?"

You want to look to the motive when you hear of unusual things. For instance, some stores advertise merchandise at a loss, knowing that they are going to try to sell you something else when you come to their store.

We do not do business that way—there are no subterfuges here, what we advertise, we advertise because we want to sell—not as a bait to get you to come in to buy something else. That's why our sales are a success.

January sale embroideries and laces.

PRACTICALLY all the new 1905 embroideries at half or nearly half price—the result of our timely purchase of sample pieces and strips from a great importer whose very name insures high quality. Regular prices will prevail when the season is at its height, don't wait or miss this extraordinary opportunity. Main Floor.

10,000 yds. newest wash laces—importer's sample pieces new 1905 styles—broken sets of fine French Vals. and Point de Paris, German Vals., etc., etc.

10c. for 15c. to 20c. values.
15c. for 25c. to 35c. values.
25c. for 45c. to 50c. values.

3,000 yds. newest net top laces—Point Gaze effects—Pompadour effects—Rose Point effects—French dot effects—All the newest 1905 styles—limited quantities of each pattern.

48c. yd. for values up to 1.00
95c. yd. for values up to 1.50

2,000 yds new 1905 lace waistings—newest ideas in dots, figures, sprays, etc. A splendid collection is ready now in white and butter shades—some extra values at 95c. and 1.45 yd.

Continuing the great January sale of embroideries—10,000 yds. of manufacturer's sample strips and trial ends of new 1905 embroideries—cambric, Swiss, nainsook—values up to 75c. yd.—at 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c.

4,000 yds. of wide corset cover embroidery—wide skirt ruffling embroidery—wide embroidery for children's wear—extraordinary values—at 19c., 25c, 29c.

Newest 1905 flouncings—matched sets—baby sets—new English eyelet embroideries—new French handworked effects—matchless showings—special during the January sale—5,000 yards 27 and 45 in. flouncing—lace and embroidery combination—at 69c, 95c, 1.45 yd.

$1 to $2 dress trimmings at 50c. yd. One of those great Simpson Crawford Co. sales of imported dress trimmings when you buy the season's choicest kinds and styles at one-third regular values.

Dressmakers have long since known when we advertise dress trimmings that a season's want can be supplied at a fraction of their value—no great quantities of any one style, but large varieties and assortments.

50c. for $1 to $2 trimmings.
95c. for $2 to $3 trimmings.

Paris novelty trimmings.	Black silk appliques.
St. Gall emb. novelties.	White silk appliques.
Paris spangled trimmings.	Colored silk appliques.
Rich Persian bands.	Evening trimmings.
Hand-made trimmings.	Gold and silver trimmings.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S WHITE SALES ARE NOW IN PROGRESS

Annual sale of canned goods.

65,000 cases of high-grade vegetables and fruits at a very great saving. Conceded by all New York and surrounding country to be the most precious buying time of the year—a mammoth event that required months of forehand planning—a time when we dispose of train loads of canned goods at Model Food Store—Sixth Floor.

20% to 35% less than regular prices.

This annual event is looked forward to by all prudent and economical buyers. The quality of the goods hardly needs any introduction here. It is sufficient to state that they are guaranteed up to the Simpson Crawford high-grade standard in every respect. The vegetables have the natural garden flavor and in many instances are better than fresh gathered that are often withered and damaged when they reach the consumer. The fruits have the full orchard flavor. They are guaranteed the sweetest and most luscious fruit ever sold at the prices here quoted. The low prices we quote are not for goods of the ordinary quality. They are the very best grades, and are specially reduced for this sale.

If you cannot visit the store, your mail order will receive the same careful attention as if you personally selected the goods.

Send your order to-day—We've more than doubled our facilities in order to cope with the tremendous amount of business this sale always brings. Special arrangements for receiving telephone orders. [2100 Chelsea.]

NOTE—Ten Elevators direct to the Model Food Store—Sixth Floor.

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Not common standard tomatoes, but our regular 25c. fancy solid packed fruit; cans 2½ cans, $1.50; dozen, 75c.; 3-lb. can 6½c

DELAWARE TOMATOES—Large solid packed ripe fruit; case 24 cans, $1.95; dozen, $1.00; 3-lb. can 9c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Extra quality solid packed red ripe fruit; case 24 cans $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 3-lb. can 12c

EXTRA TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, the finest and best packed Jersey fruit; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; mammoth 2½-lb. can 14c

CUT STRINGLESS BEANS—Canary Bird brand; case 24 cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; 2-lb. can 10c

STRINGLESS BEANS—New York State; exceptionally tender; absolutely stringless; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can 12c

EXTRA STRINGLESS BEANS—Royal Stuart Finest Picked; case 24 cans, $3.25; dozen, $1.70; 2-lb. can 15c

STRINGLESS BEANS—Not common Delmonico, but fancy New York State tender beans; case 24 cans, $2.00; dozen, $1.05; 2-lb. can 9c

WHITE WAX BEANS—Royal Stuart Extra Quality; very stylish tender beans; case 24 cans, $3.25; doz. $1.70; 2-lb. can 15c

VACUUM KERNELLED CORN—All hulls and other indigestible portions of the corn removed; case 24 cans, $3.25; dozen, $1.65; 2-lb. can 14c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; the best corn grown in Maine; case 24 cans, $2.35; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can 13c

ARGOSY SUGAR CORN—Highly cultivated New York State creamy sweet corn; case 24 cans, $2.75; doz. $1.40; 2-lb. can 12c

SUGAR CORN—New York State Tender Solid Packed Corn; case 24 cans, $2.27; dozen, $1.15; 2-lb. can 10c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Cameron Sifted Sweet Peas; case 24 cans, $2.65; dozen, $1.35; 2-lb. can 12c

LIMA BEANS—Standard Quality; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 95c.; 2-lb. can 8c

MAINE SUCCOTASH—Royal Stuart best Lima Beans and Finest Maine Sugar Corn; case 24 cans, $3.15; doz. $1.60; 2-lb. can 14c

RED KIDNEY BEANS—Royal Stuart; the finest packed; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can 12c

NEW RED BEETS—The finest packed; case 24 cans, $3.15; dozen, $1.65; 2-lb. can 14c

TINY PEAS—Royal Stuart French Style; unexcelled for particular occasions; case 24 cans, $4.00; doz., $2.50; 2-lb. can 22c

EXTRA SIFTED PEAS—Royal Stuart Finest Quality; case 24 cans, $4.25; dozen, $2.30; 2-lb. can 19c

CIGAR CORN—Fancy New York State; tender and creamy; case 24 cans, $1.85; doz., 90c.; 2-lb. can 8c

NEW SPINACH—The finest packed in Maryland; case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; 3-lb. can 12c

RED ALASKA SALMON—Best Flaky Fish; packed in each oil; doz., $1.50; 1-lb. tall can 13c

TELEPHONE PEAS — Royal Stuart New Pack; case 24 cans, $2.90; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can 13c

MELTING SUGAR PEAS—Royal Stuart; the sweetest and tenderest peas obtainable; case 24 cans, $4.40; dozen, 2.10; can 18c

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart Extra Quality; case 24 cans, $3.15; dozen, $1.65; 2-lb. can 14c

MARROWFAT PEAS — Royal Stuart; large, handsome, tender peas; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can 12c

FRENCH PEAS—Extra fine; doz., $2.50; can, 25c.; Moyens, doz., $1.50; 2 cans 25c

FRENCH MUSHROOMS—"First Choice"; doz., $2.85; can, 25c.; hotels, doz., $1.85; can 16c

HIGH GRADE SOUPS—Royal Stuart Mutton Broth, Julienne, Chicken, and seven other varieties; case 24 cans, $5.65; dozen, $2.85; quart can 25c

CORNED BEEF — Armour's Veribest or Libby's; dozen, $1.40; 1-lb. can 12c

SUCCOTASH—FINEST QUALITY New York State; case, 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can 12c

NEW ENGLAND SPINACH—Potter & Wrightington Finest Quality; case 24 cans, $3.25; dozen, $1.70; 3-lb. can 15c

SUCANO LEMON CLING Peaches—New arrival from California; case 24 cans, $4.40; dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. can 20c

YELLOW CRAWFORD Peaches; Royal Stuart and Royal Anne; California Fruit; case 24 cans, $6.10; dozen, $3.15; 2½-lb. can 27c

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Cameron Fancy Yellow Crawford; case 24 cans, $5.10; dozen, $2.60; 2½-lb. can 22c

GREEN GAGES OR EGG Plums—Royal Stuart Extra California; case 24 cans, $6.25; dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can 28c

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Cameron Fancy Bartletts; in heavy loaf sugar syrup; case 24 cans, $5.60; dozen, $2.85; 2½-lb. can 25c

NEW PEAS—Selected Early June; tender, fine-flavored peas; case 24 cans, $1.65; dozen, 85c.; 2-lb. can 7c

CONCENTRATED SOUPS—Libby, McNeil & Libby's Celebrated Peerless Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken, Ox Tail, Mulligatawney, Consommé, Mock Turtle, or Beef; case 24 cans, $1.88; dozen, 95c.; can 8c

BARTLETT PEARS—Sneaus Packing Co.'s Standard California Fruit; case 24 cans, $4.40; dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. can 20c

WHITE CHERRIES — Royal Stuart Fancy California Royal Anne Fruit; case, 24 cans, $7.40; dozen, $3.75; 2½-lb. can 33c

CALIFORNIA WHITE CHERRIES—Cameron Extra Large Fruit; case 24 cans, $6.25; dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can 28c

BLACK CHERRIES—Cameron Extra Large California; case 24 cans, $5.60; dozen, $2.55; 2½-lb. can 25c

EXTRA PEACHES — Royal Stuart California Lemon Cling; case 24 cans, $6.65; dozen, $3.40; 2½-lb. can 30c

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Cameron Fancy California Fruit; in heavy sugar syrup; case, 24 cans, $5.60; dozen, $2.85; 2½-lb. can 25c

GOLDEN PUMPKIN — Royal Stuart; use this brand for all pies you are particular about; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; 3-lb. can 10c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Large tender stalks; choice of two popular brands; case 24 cans, $6.25; dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can 28c

MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—Royal Stuart, new 1904 pack; case 24 cans, $8.75; dozen, $4.50; 40c regular 45c 1-lb can 40c

NEW CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS, very tender stalks; no waste; case 24 cans, $10.00; dozen, $5.25; regular $12.00; full size 3-lb. can 45c

ASPARAGUS TIPS — Royal Stuart or Old Glory Brand; the grade usually sold at 30c.; Extra 24 cans, $6.25; dozen, $3.15; 2½-lb. can 26c

EXTRA APRICOTS — Royal Stuart Fanciest California Fruit; case 24 cans, $5.40; dozen, $2.80; 2½-lb. can 25c

APRICOTS—Cameron Fancy California Fruit; large halves, in heavy syrup; case 24 cans, $4.40; dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. can 18c

PLUM PUDDING — Cameron Fine quality; can, Dc.; three cans 25c

ENGLISH CHANNEL MACKEREL—Jas. Edgar & Co.'s New Importation from England; excellent for sandwiches or luncheons; dozen, $2.85; large can 25c

PUMPKIN — Fancy quality solid pack fruit; case 24 cans, $1.55; dozen, 80c.; 3-lb. can 7c

BAKED BEANS — Fancy Baltimore New Pack; case 24 cans, $1.65; dozen, 85c.; regular 10c. 3-lb. can 7c

NEW ENGLAND BAKED Beans—Potter & Wrightington's Lewis Brand; case 24 cans, $2.05; dozen, $1.40; 3-lb. can 13c

BOSTON BAKED BEANS—Columbia or Royal Stuart, with Tomato Sauce; case 24 cans, $1.65; dozen, $1.85; 3-lb. can 16c

EXTRA STRAWBERRIES — Royal Stuart Finest Preserved; case 24 cans, $5.40; dozen, $2.25; 2-lb. can 19c

STRAWBERRIES — Finest New York State; in heavy sugar syrup; case 24 cans, $3.15; doz., 1.65; 2-lb. can 14c

STRAWBERRIES — Maryland Fancy New Pack; case 48 cans, $4.15; dozen, $2.05; 1-lb. can 9c

EXTRA RED RASPBERRIES—Progress Brand; finest preserved; case 24 cans, $4.30; dozen, $2.20; 2-lb. can 20c

RED RASPBERRIES — Best New York State; case, 24 cans, $2.05; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can 13c

APPLE SAUCE—Clark's made from selected, ripe, sound apples; dozen, $5.50; gallon can 50c

SLICED PINEAPPLE—Golden Seal or Royal Stuart Brands; finest Bahama fruit; case of 24 cans, $4.90; dozen, $2.50; 2-lb. can 22c

BAKED BEANS—With Tomato Sauce; Fancy Boston Baked; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 95c.; 3-lb. can 8c

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLE Cubes—Best quality; dozen, $1.90; 1½-lb. can 16c

PINEAPPLE — Champion Brand; fancy sliced; case 24 cans, $3.90; dozen, $2.00; 2-lb. can 17c

GRATED PINEAPPLE—Cameron Selected Quality; case 24 cans, $4.00; dozen, $2.10; 2-lb. can 18c

IMPORTED SARDINES—Best Quality Fresh Smoked Norwegian Fish; dozen, $1.50; quarters, can 13c

FRESH LOBSTER—Star Brand; dozen, $4.50; 1-lb. flat can 38c

PLUM PUDDING—Royal Stuart, the richest and best flavored pudding made; 1-lb. can, 22c.; 2-lb. can, 40c.; 3-lb. can 58c

SLICED SMOKED BEEF—Libby's Best Peerless; dozen, $2.65; 1-lb. can 23c

APPLES—Best Quality New York State, peeled, quartered and cored; gallon can, 25c.; 3-lb. can 8c

FILL THE PANTRY AT THESE CUT PRICES: SALE OF WINES AND LIQUEURS

HAMS—Simpson Crawford Special best quality mild sugar cured; family size, 10 to 12 lbs. each, not can-vassed 12c

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart, makes the most wholesome Bread, Muffins and Gems; one-eighth barrel sack, 95c.; 10-lb. linen sack 45c

NOTE.—When ordering, please specify fine or coarse.

WHITE CAROLINA RICE—The grade that usually sells at 8c. 10 lbs. ..... 45c. 5 lbs. 25c

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—Social Teas, Lady Fingers, Butter Thins or Sodas; 1-qtr. tin-carton 6c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Simpson Crawford Blend of Fancy Imported Rich Drinking Coffees; 25 lbs. in Coffee Drum, $6.25; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Stuart Blend, Finest Imported Java and Arabian Mocha; 25 lbs., in Coffee Drum, $8.00; 3 lbs. in Canister, $1.10; lb. 35c

HIGH-GRADE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, India Ceylon, English Breakfast and all other Green and Black Varieties; 3 lbs., in Lead Foil Tea Caddy, $2.75; lb. 60c

MACARONI — FINE QUALITY; 10-lb. wood box 45c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—ROYAL Stuart; New York States; guaranteed absolutely pure; 10-lb. linen sack, 45c.; 5-lb. linen sack 24c

SYRUP—DELMONICO GOLDEN Drips, quart can, 10c.; ½-gallon can, 35c.; gallon 65c

SCOURING SOUP—SILEXO, FOR general kitchen use; 5 bars, 25c.; 14c.; 10 bars 25c

SOAP—ROYAL STUART; USE it for all laundry and household purposes; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 full-lb. bars 49c

PURE LARD—ARMOUR'S Best Shield or Swift's Silver Leaf, 5-lb. pail 49c

TABLE SALT—LOG CABIN Double refined; regular 10c. carton 7c

JELL-O-TABLE DESSERT: Strawberry, Raspberry, Orange, Lemon and Chocolate; dozen each or assorted, $1.00; carton 9c

BUTTER—Meadowbrook Fancy Creamery, 3-lb. pail 1.49

CORN STARCH—ROYAL STUART, for puddings and desserts; 1-lb. carton, 6c.; 6 cartons 35c

BAKING POWDER—STUART; absolutely pure Cream of Tartar; guaranteed equal to any brand in the market; 5-lb. can, $1.35; 2½-lb can 70c.; 1-lb. can 29c

GLOSS STARCH CAMERON; fine quality; 3-lb. carton, 22c.; 6-lb. wood box 43c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Extra Fancy Sweet Ripe Fruit; original 25-lb. box, $1.95; 3 lbs., 25c.; lb. 9c

EVAPORATED FRUITS—Large Yellow Peaches, Tart Golden Prune Plums, Fanciest Fat Pears, or Bright Moorpark Apricots, lb. 10c.; 5 lbs. 50c

PURE FRUIT JAMS — Royal Stuart Red Raspberries, Red Cherries, and twelve other popular varieties; dozen each or assorted, $2.25; 1-lb. glass jar 19c

BEECHNUT BACON — The nice streaky kind; usually sold at 22c.; 4 to 5 pound pieces, lb. 18c

PATENT FLOUR—Royal Stuart Best Premium; ½ barrel sack 85c

NEW SEEDED RAISINS — The fanciest 1904 New Crop Fruit; full 16-oz. carton, 10c.; six cartons 58c

PEA BEANS—Scotch Peas, or best Yellow Split Peas; lb., 24c

WHITE BORAX SOAP—Twenty Mule Teams; for fine laundry use; box 100 bars, $4.50; 10 bars in carton 45c

SUTTON'S BEST TABLE Rice—Guaranteed; Extra Fancy Whole Head; white Carolina Rice; 2½-lb. linen sack 25c

Visit the Rice Kitchen, 6th Floor.

NEW LAYER FIGS — Direct importation from Smyrna, Turkey; thin skinned, full flavored fruit; original 10-lb. wood box, $1.00; 5 lbs., 55c.; 1 lb. 12c

NORWAY MACKEREL—Very tender, fat fish, messed; 10 lbs., $1.85; 5-lb. pail 1.00

PURE WHISKEYS

MONTICELLO PURE RYE Whiskey—10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case 12 full qts., $11.00; full qt. bottle 1.00

BALTIMORE PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $2.25; case 12 full quart bottles, $7.25; full quart bottle 65c

OLD CROW OR PEPPER Whiskey—7 years old; gallon, $3.00; full quart bottle 83c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Five years old; gallon, $2.50; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle 68c

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Heather Glen; Extra Special Reserve; guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon, $5.85; case, 12 bottles, $15.00; bottle 1.35

BLUE GRASS WHISKEY—7 years old; gallon, $3.15; case, 12 full quarts, $10.00; full quart bottle 90c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.75; case, 12 full quarts, $8.50; full quart 75c

GINS AND BRANDIES.

HOLLAND GIN—The famous Medley Swan; none better imported; especially recommended for medicinal use; gallon $3.10; large 1-3 gallon, white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.60 white glass bottle 69c

OLD TOM GIN—Crystal, finest quality; gallon, $2.40; bottle 58c

SLOE GIN—Field & Co.'s or Underwood's imported in glass; case 12 bottles, $13.00; 1.10

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessey & Co.; vintage 1886; case, $11.00; bottle 1.00

PURE GRAPE BRANDY—Imperial quality; gallon, $3.00; case 12 bottles, $8.50; bottle 75c

PORT—Guaranteed Full Bodied. Absolutely Pure Native; the usual price is $1.25; special for this sale, gallon jug 85c

PORT, Sherry, Tokay or Muscatel, high-grade old vintage wines; specially reduced; gallon, $2.25 $1.85, $1.35, $1.10 and 75c

DEIDESHEIMER—Extra quality imported Rhine Wine, Erhardt & Co., Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany; case 12 quarts, $6.00; quart bottle 55c

PURE NATIVE RIESLING and Full Bodied Clarets; gallon, $1.15, 90c., and 58c

OLD HERMITAGE BOURBON Whiskey—1903; guaranteed absolutely pure, mellow old whiskey; gallon, $5.50; case, 12 full quarts, $15.00; full quart bottle 1.40

PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $1.85; case 12 bottles, $5.50; bottle 49c

IMPORTED PORT AND Sherry—Our regular $4.00 high-grade wines; old vintages; special, gallon $2.40; case of 12 bottles, $8.00; bottle 75c

January sale of muslin underwear and lingerie.

WE'VE done our utmost during the past eight months to secure the finest muslin underwear in the world for this wonderfully important annual event, and secure it in a manner to insure you the greatest saving. You should come by all means and see how well we have succeeded. No sale we ever held would begin to compare with it, and you know ours have been looked upon as the foremost in New York. Come to-day. Second Floor.

We do not lessen the prices at the sacrifice of quality and give you garments made in sweat-shops and unhealthful places in the great cities. We present for your inspection and selection the choicest product of the French convents and those quaint little villages where the materials were laid out on the hills in the purest air and perfectly bleached in the sun.

Now to think they are all on sale at these remarkably low annual sale prices!

Night Gowns

made of best muslin, cambric, nainsook, and long cloth—high neck, V neck, round and square neck effects—some in slipover styles, prettily trimmed with rows of lace or embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—finished with rolling frill, ribbon beside front and back trimmed.

38c. for 50c. night gowns.
45c. for 65c. night gowns.
75c. for $1.15 night gowns.
95c. for $1.35 night gowns.
$1.15 for $1.48 night gowns.
$1.45 for $1.95 night gowns.
$1.95 for $2.50 night gowns.
$2.35 for $3.85 night gowns.

French hand-made undermuslins

consisting of night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers, and skirts—these are dainty sprigs of embroidery, finished with hand-worked scallop, and eyelets for ribbon—hand-run, pin tucks.

$2.65 for French hand-made drawers.
$3.95 for French hand-made drawers.
$2.95 for French hand-made skirts.
$3.50 for French hand-made night gowns.
$5.00 for French hand-made night gowns.
$7.95 for French hand-made night gowns.
$1.75 for French hand-made chemises
$2.25 for French hand-made chemises
$3.85 for French hand-made chemises

Corset Covers

of fine nainsook or cambric—daintily trimmed with fine lace, embroidery, tucks and hemstitching, in the round, square, and V neck effects—finished with beading and ribbon in the full French shape and close fitting styles.

7c. for 15c. corset covers.
15c. for 20c. corset covers.
25c. for 30c. corset covers.
45c. for 75c. corset covers.
65c. for 85c. corset covers.
75c. for $1 corset covers.
95c. for $1.45 corset covers.
$1.25 for $1.65 corset covers.
$1.45 for $1.95 corset covers.

Drawers Best muslin, cambric, and nainsook—25 new lace or embroidery designs in two umbrella and regular styles—finished with beading and ribbon—some with French wide effects.

25c. for 40c. drawers. 75c. for $1 drawers.
45c. for 50c. drawers. 95c. for $1.45 drawers.
75c. for 95c. drawers. $1.25 for $1.45 drawers. $1.45 for $1.75 drawers. $1.50 for $2.00 drawers.

Chemises Of fine nainsook or soft cloth and cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—finished with beading and ribbon, in several pretty styles.

95c. for $1.45 chemise.
75c. for 95c. chemise.
45c. for 65c. chemise.
$1.50 for $1.85 chemise.
$1.95 for $2.50 chemise.

Special notice to women requiring large sizes

WE HAVE given their wants particular consideration and believe we have the finest line of night gowns, drawers, skirts and corset covers in cambric, nainsook and muslin to be found in New York. All are priced moderately, and we are prepared to supply all stout women with garments that will be satisfactory to the highest degree. We are prepared to please all.

Walking skirts

of muslin and cambric—trimmed with rows of lace and embroidery—some in circular effects, finished with embroidery beading with ribbon drawn through.

95c. for $1.35 Muslin Skirts.
$1.50 for $2.00 Muslin Skirts.
$1.95 for $2.50 Muslin Skirts.
$2.95 for $3.50 Muslin Skirts.
$3.95 for $4.95 Muslin Skirts.
$4.95 for $5.95 Muslin Skirts.
$5.95 for $6.95 Muslin Skirts.

25c. for 45c. short underskirts.
50c. for 75c. short underskirts.
95c. for $1.25 short underskirts.
$1.45 for $1.95 short underskirts.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S WHITE SALES ARE NOW IN PROGRESS

Our great annual sale of linens and white goods

IN order to make our gathering of housekeeping and hotel linens and white goods the finest in New York this season we bought twice as many as ever before and got them cheaper, so that instead of ordinary reductions the saving is 25, 33 and 50 per cent. We want you to bear in mind the fact that this is the annual event to which a great majority who require the highest standard of quality come to select linens for the entire year. Our representatives have spent months in the American and foreign markets in order to make this sale what it is—the greatest in America. Main Floor.

These are the distinguishing features of this sale:

20,000 pieces of the finest French decorative linens at 50 per cent. off.
15,000 pieces hand drawn German hemstitched linens at 40 per cent. off.
5,000 very fine hemstitched table cloths from Austria, 33 per cent. off.
10,000 doz. breakfast and dinner napkins from Scotland, 25 per cent. off.
12,000 high grade Turkish bath towels from Penna., 25 per cent. off.
25,000 yds. fine white Persian lawn from New England, 50 per cent. off.
15,000 yds. muslin and white cambric from England, 25 per cent. off.
5,000 high quality white bed spreads from Marseilles, 33 per cent. off.

Sale of bath and huck towels.

Thousands in each individual lot—values are positively unprecedented—a rare opportunity for large users—hotels, schools, institutions and boarding houses.

19c. Turkish bath, 12½c.
29c. Turkish bath, 20c.
39c. Turkish bath, 25c.
12c. Huck, hemmed, 7½c.
16c. hemstitch huck, 12½c.
16c. fringe damask, 12½c.
25c. all linen damask, 20c.
39c. H. S. huck, 25c.

35c. hemstitched Webb's old bleached towels at 25c.

Ready made sheets & pillow cases.

Not only a superior standard of merchandise, but prices are undoubtedly the lowest quoted during the year.

Pillow cases—two sizes—42x36—45x36—usually sell at 12½c.—during this sale at 8c.

Pillow slips—5,000 extra fine slips—45x36—never have been sold for less than 16c—at 12½c.

Ready made sheets—10,000 ready-made sheets of a very superior strong bleached sheeting—2½-inch hem—laundered ready for use.

54x90, for single beds, 35c.
72x90, for 2 beds, 45c.
81x90, for double beds, 55c.
90x90—extra size beds, 60c.

Remarkable sale of quilts and blankets.

50c. for full size spreads—value 75c.
80c. for full size spreads—value $1.00.
$1 for full size spreads—value $1.50.
$1.25 for full size spreads—value $1.95.
$1.95 for Marseilles quilts—value $2.75.
$2.50 for Marseilles quilts—value $3.50.

$2.50 pair for woollen blankets—value $3.50.
$3.00 pair for woollen blankets—value $4.50.
$3.50 pair for woollen blankets—value $5.00.
$4.50 pair for woollen blankets—value $6.50.
$5.00 pair for woollen blankets—value $6.85.

Fine pattern table cloths and napkins.

It's hardly necessary to impress upon you the bargain importance of this sale—sufficient to say that prices are the lowest ever quoted by this house—and a comparison, we think, will lead you to admit that prices as low as these have never been quoted before by any house—quality considered.

Superior quality satin damask table cloths

$1.50 for 2 yd. size—value $2; $2 for 2½ yd. size—value $2.50.
$2.50 for 3 yd. size—value $3.

All linen $1.05 napkins, ¾ size.....$1.50
All linen $2.25 napkins, 22x22, at.....$1.75
$2.50 breakfast and dinner napkins, now $1.95
$5.00 extra large napkins, double damask, 26 inches $3.75

Restaurant and hotel napkins.

Silver bleached—heavy oil, ready for use—value $1.50; at per dozen, 81.

Muslin, cambric—It has been a long time since you could buy this quality of muslin and cambric at this price—all the white goods—fully one yard wide, fully bleached muslin and 36-inch bleached cambric, especially made for women's and children's underwear—5c. and 10c. quality, 5c!

White Persian Lawn—15,000 yards of fine white Persian lawn—40 inches wide—will be very popular for waists and gowns this year—the 35c quality during this sale, 19c.

Fancy madras—10,000 yards in white, brocaded, dotted, and scroll effects—mercerized finish—the 25c. quality, 19c.

32-inch Victoria lawns, special at 10c.

36-inch English nainsook—sells regularly in 12-yard pieces at $7.00—special, $4.50.

Fancy linens ½ price—hundreds of pieces of fancy fine hand-made Arabian lace, Renaissance lace and Italian lace.

Hand-made plate doylies—very fine finer hand doylies—originally imported to sell at 50c. to 85c.—a few are worth $8—while they last at 25c., 50c., and 75c.

Renaissance centre pieces—these hand-some 18 and 20 in. pieces—round or square—all lace and with linen centres—would be very good bargains at $1.50—special at 59c.

Renaissance scarfs in various designs—

$1.50 for regular $2.50—20x36 scarfs.
$1.95 for regular $3.95—20x54 scarfs.
$2.50 for regular $5.00—20x72 scarfs.

St. Gall scarfs and shams—which regularly sell for $1.50 each—during this sale will be each, 55c.

Hand drawn linen. Immense Austrian linen—hemstitched and one, two, and three rows of openwork—doylies, centrepieces, scarfs, tray covers, tea cloths, luncheon cloths, &c.; prices are about half.

5c. and 8c. for doylies—fringeless, carving cloths, various sizes—worth up to 25c.

10c. and 25c. for sets—doylies, centrepieces, tray cloths—4 different styles of tea cloths, tea cloths, buffet work—worth up to 50c.

39c. and 49c. for work—various sizes—vals—all linen, hand drawn dresser scarfs, shams, etc.—worth up to $2.

Table damask by the yard in large assortment, of the very newest designs.

Full bleached! Full bleached! Full bleached satin damask, satin damask, double damask, 64 in. wide—all 66 in. wide—all 72 in. wide—new linen—value 60c.—linen—value 85c.—patterns—value 75c.—at 45c. yd. at 68c. $1 yd.—at 85c.

Hemstitched table covers, for breakfast, luncheon, or dinner—silver bleach German hemstitched damask cloths:

At—8-4, $1.00—8-10, $1.50—8-12, $1.95.
At—8-4, $1.50—value $2.25; 8-10, $1.95—value $2.75.

Silver bleached hemstitched damask table cloths—

The new fancy wash goods for 1905.

100,000 yards of pretty Knicker effect suiting, for early Spring wear, in pretty colorings—tan, green, gray, blue—made to sell at 20c yd.—special at 12½c.

100,000 yards of mercerized suitings—in plain colors, with raised dots and stripes, in the following colors:—Brown, champagne, navy, black, green, light blue, pink, white—made to sell at 25c. yd.—at 16c.

A wonderful sale of furs at about ½ price, direct from America's greatest manufacturer.

NO less than fifty stores, we are told, made an effort to secure this unrivalled stock of fashionable furs when it was announced that S. Steuer & Co., 27 East Tenth Street, New York, who manufactured them, had been awarded first prize by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, for exhibiting the finest furs produced in the world. Third Floor.

Note.—We do not recall that a half price sale of furs has ever been held in New York before, and as this event embodies features unlike those of any previous sale, as you will note by reading details, it is bound to crowd this department. A corps of extra clerks will the reforebe in readiness to serve you.

Simpson Crawford Co. alone succeeded, and as there are more than a thousand garments and pieces purchased at about half price, we think we are warranted in saying that the greatest sale of fine furs ever held in America takes place at this store, beginning to-day.

When you come into this department you'll see the gold medal and certificate of award granted the Messrs. Steuer—a worthy tribute to their success. Don't miss this sale, as you may not again in years be offered an opportunity to select furs of equal excellence at these unprecedented prices.

$6.75 for $12 and $12.50 fashionable furs

100 natural squirrel 4-in-hand ties—value $12—now $6.75
100 natural squirrel pillow-shape muffs—value $12—$6.75
200 sable and Isabella fox $12.50 scarfs, large tails—at $6.75

50 Isabella sable fox $15 scarfs, very large and full 8.75
$20 Natural mink ties—they're among the season's best 12.75
$45 Natural mink muffs, large pillow shape—4 stripes 29.75
$21.75 Marten scarfs—double scarfs—cord, tassel and tails 13.75
$12.57 Alaska 4-in-hand ties—72 in.—both sides fur—at 6.75
Alaska Sable muff to match, very desirable.....6.75
$15 Sable fox muffs, large pillow shape.....9.75
$35 Genuine ermine throw scarfs—Sale price today is 19.75
$7.50 Nearseal scarf .. 4.75 | $7.50 Nearseal muff.....4.75

$225 Fur coats, Persian lamb, mink collar 147.50
$150 Persian lamb coat, plain, very special 87.50
$150 Persian lamb, chinchilla collar and cuffs 87.50
$875 Silver fox set—very rare piece—special 474
$350 Baum marten set—extraordinary value 235
Hudson Bay sable scarfs—value $200—price 125
Hudson Bay sable scarfs—value $150—now $7.50
Baum marten scarfs—value $75—now $35
Chinchilla neckpieces—values to $75—$16.75 to 45.

JANUARY 19 1905

A Sale of Men's Fine Sack Suits.

We were fortunate enough to secure a collection of about one hundred and twenty-five Sack Suits that sold regularly for $18, $20 and $22 to offer today at $15 a suit.

They are made of neat hard-twisted worsteds, which are the most staple fabrics that go into men's clothing, always refined and in good taste, and the hardest fabrics to wear out that suits can be made of. They are going to be picked up in a hurry as a matter of course, for this is one of the best plums of the Winter season. Practically all sizes.

Fifteen Dollars a Suit Second floor, Fourth avenue

Boys' Wash Suits at $2.65

Worth $3 to $5

This is a fine collection of one hundred and fifty All-white Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits of drills, pique and butchers' linen that were specially secured for the White Sale, and will be appreciated by mothers of boys, at this extremely low price.

The Russian Suits are in sizes for 2½ to 6 years. The Sailor Suits are in sizes for 4 to 11 years. All are spic-span-new, just made up in absolutely perfect condition; and the same suits, made in the same way, will be put on the market later on to sell at $3 to $5, prices which they are well worth. Those who secure them from this White Sale lot will pay only **$2.65 a suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Thirty-seven Elegant Foreign Garments

At Half Price

Fifteen superb imported Wraps, and twenty-two exquisite foreign Gowns are included in this radical price-change today. They represent some of the finest dresses and wraps that came from abroad this season. Most of them came from the famous couturiers of Paris. Some of the wraps came from the famous makers of these garments in Berlin. Each piece is a gem of style and beauty. But now we wish to clean up our fine stocks quickly, and we offer these Dresses and Wraps for exactly half of their former fair prices. Pieces in detail are as follows:

Foreign Wraps

Was $225, Now $112.50
Three-quarter length Coat, of white lace.

Was $160, Now $80
Three-quarter length Coat, of white lace; handsomely appliqued.

Was $200, Now $100
Three-quarter length Coat, of gray satin; trimmed with Renaissance lace.

Was $160, Now $80
Coat, of white peau de soie; finished with inlaid lace.

Was $90, Now $45
Dolman, of champagne-color cloth.

Was $135, Now $67.50
White Renaissance lace Cape.

Was $225, Now $112.50
Coat, of white peau de soie and chiffon.

Was $225, Now $112.50
Coat, of white peau de soie; handsomely appliqued with silk.

Was $150, Now $75
Coat, of white spangled net, over accordion-plaited chiffon.

Was $165, Now $82.50
Three-quarter length Coat, of white Louisine silk; handsomely appliqued.

Was $150, Now $75
Black Renaissance lace Coat, over black peau de soie.

Was $90, Now $45
Seven-eighths length Coat, of champagne broadcloth; three capes.

Was $150, Now $75
Coat, of white cloth, with four capes green cloth embroidery.

Was $175, Now $67.50
Champagne-colored Coat; deep capes; handsomely embroidered.

Was $200, Now $100
White satin Dolman, handsomely trimmed.

Costumes from Paris.

Was $550, Now $275
Suit of three pieces—white squirrel jacket, Oriental embroidered blouse and flounced skirt of squirrel and broadcloth.

Was $550, Now $275
Directoire Gown, of velvet, with skirt of Irish crochet and chiffon.

Was $350, Now $175
Dolly; Evening Gown, of white spangled net.

Was $400, Now $200
Paneni; white broadcloth Dress, handsomely appliqued.

Was $450, Now $225
Sara Mayer; Dinner Gown, of black and white lace.

Was $450, Now $225
Handsome Directoire Gown, of Irish crochet lace and white.

Was $450, Now $225
Dinner Gown, of blue taffeta and net.

Was $325, Now $162.50
Havet; Evening Gown, of pink chiffon.

Was $450, Now $225
Havet; Dinner Gown, of white crepe de Chine.

Was $500, Now $250
Doeuillet; Evening Gown, of rose velvet.

Was $400, Now $200
Doeuillet; Blue Liberty Crepe Dinner Gown.

Was $600, Now $300
Handsome Suit, of black broadcloth; three pieces; jacket of astrakhan.

Was $500, Now $250
Beer; Evening Gown, of rose taffeta silk; Directoire style.

Was $425, Now $212.50
Sara Mayer; Evening Gown of gray spangles and net.

Was $375, Now $187.50
Doeuillet; Evening Gown of pink taffeta silk; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Was $300, Now $150
Arnold Gratz; Vienna Evening Gown, of white Louisiana silk.

Was $400, Now $200
Paquin; Evening Gown of pink chiffon and lace.

Was $500, Now $250
Beer; Directoire Evening Gown, of rose taffeta silk and lace.

Was $250, Now $125
Doliz; Evening Gown, of figured green taffeta silk.

Was $450, Now $225
Dinner Gown, of black net and velvet, over white chiffon.

Was $400, Now $200
Handsomely embroidered Suit, of white broadcloth.

Second floor, Broadway.

It Looks Like June Among the New Cotton Dress Goods

125,000 yards of Summer. Radiant, blooming Cotton Dress fabrics for 1905. They indicate coming styles. They indicate that the approaching Spring and Summer will be unique for beauty in dress.

And it is well to remember:

This is the first, choicest selection of the season.

This is the fullest assortment of the season.

Prices are as low as they will be at any time.

Moral: Buy now. Or, poetically and appropriately, "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may." (For rosebuds and other flowers bloom at their loveliest all over these nine sheer fabrics.

Merely to see them will delight you:

Printed Organdies—In many floral patterns—clusters, garlands and medallions, printed on the sheerest and finest of fabrics. 30c a yard.

In designs of buds and scattered flowers; a beautiful material, but a trifle less fine, than the water-proof goods. 25c a yard.

Printed Swiss Organdies—Charming floral designs and embroidered dotted grounds on sheer organdy. 25c a yard.

Printed Swiss Striped Organdies—Buds and full-blown flowers arranged singly, in groups of twos and in clusters, on embroidered, figured and lace-striped white grounds of sheer organdy. 18c a yard.

Novelty Batiste Voiles—Almost as sheer as organdy, in woven designs of colors and white in small-checked striped and plain grounds, with dashes, cubes and polka-dots in white silk woven above the surface. 25c a yard.

Tenth street, Fourth avenue.

Novelty Voiles—In colored grounds, with the small, net-like barege white effect, and with miniature knots. 20c a yard.

Printed Voiles—Sheer and crisp to the touch, like the fine hard-twisted woolen yarns. In printed designs of small over-plaid checks, pin checks, and tiny dots on melange mixed grounds. 18c a yard.

Printed Dimities—Domestic goods, but with the regular Irish finish; in rose-bud, Dresden patterns, floral stripes, small figures and polka-dots. 12½c a yard.

Printed Swiss Muslins—Made in American; in floral, polka-dot, and fancy patterns, on white and colored grounds. 12½c a yard.

Printed Batistes—In patterns of rosebuds, small figures and polka-dots, mostly printed upon white grounds. 12½c a yard.

Printed Taffeta Batiste—Woven sheer and with a mousseline finish; printed in quaint designs in white on colored grounds. 12½c a yard.

The Whole Store Is White This Week

It seems as though the snow storm had blown indoors over the shelves and counters of four of the floors of the store; for the White Goods are everywhere. From the Linens, Lace Curtains and White Bedspreads, on the Third Floor, to the snowy heaps of White Garments on the counters in the Basement Under-Price Store, it is snow-drifts of white everywhere.

Of course, this is going to be a full month of white goods. Our plans are made to receive new shipments to meet the demand during the entire month of January. But there is something about the first, crisp freshness of the goods as they are opened up this week, that is delightful to every woman and housekeeper who sees them.

There is always a "best" even where everything is superlative. You will find here well-made garments for just as little prices as you would care to pay, and yet the real betterness of the Sale is shown by the finer garments, which are just as radically reduced in price from usual values as are the lower-priced kinds.

The collection of "Paris-American" garments will probably be the most interesting feature of the Sale to particular women.

In addition we have a superb collection of real Paris garments, specially made up for us abroad, and marked at a full third less than they would ordinarily cost. The detailed story of these pieces is told elsewhere.

Here are brief hints of the most popular groups in the Sale:

Nightgowns—Three styles at 38c
Nightgowns—One style at 50c
Nightgowns—Two styles at 65c
Nightgowns—Two styles at 75c
Nightgowns—Four styles at 85c
Nightgowns—Eight styles at $1
Nightgowns—Three styles at $1.25
Nightgowns—Four styles at $1.50
Nightgowns—Six styles at $1.75
Nightgowns—Two styles at $2
Nightgowns—Three styles at $2.75
Others up to $15

Drawers—Two styles at 15c
Drawers—Four styles at 25c
Drawers—Two styles at 35c
Drawers—Five styles at 50c
Drawers—Three styles at 75c
Drawers—Three styles at $1
Drawers—Two styles at $1.25
Drawers—Three styles at $1.50
Drawers—Three styles at $1.75
Others up to $4.50

Short Petticoats—Two styles at 25c
Short Petticoats—One style at 35c
Short Petticoats—Four styles at 50c
Short Petticoats—One style at 85c
Others up to $3.25

Long Petticoats—Two styles at 50c
Long Petticoats—One style at 75c
Long Petticoats—Three styles at 85c
Long Petticoats—Seven styles at $1
Long Petticoats—Two styles at $1.25
Long Petticoats—Four styles at $1.50
Long Petticoats—Four styles at $1.75
Long Petticoats—Three styles at $2.25
Long Petticoats—Seven styles at $2.75
Long Petticoats—Three styles at $3.75
Many other styles up to $20

Corset Covers—Two styles at 8c
Corset Covers—One style at 18c
Corset Covers—Two styles at 25c
Corset Covers—Two styles at 35c
Corset Covers—Four styles at 50c
Corset Covers—Four styles at 75c
Corset Covers—Three styles at $1
Corset Covers—One style at $1.50
Others up to $3.75

Chemises—One style at 25c
Chemises—Two styles at 35c
Chemises—Two styles at 50c
Chemises—Three styles at 75c
Chemises—Four styles at $1
Chemises—Two styles at $1.25
Chemises—Four styles at $1.50
Chemises—Five styles at $1.75
Others up to $5

The White Sale Children's

All the essential of quality, all the niceties of finish, all the remarkable values-for-price that prevail throughout the White Sale give these Garments for Children an attraction that mothers cannot afford to miss.

Every piece is liberally cut, deftly made and of good materials. This list does not begin to represent the assortment.

Children's White Dresses

Fine lawn Dresses for children of 2 to 7 years. Twenty-two styles, 50c to $3.50.

Mother Hubbard Dresses in sizes for 6 months to 3 years; bishop and yoke effects; of nainsook and lawn, 38c to 2.50.

Infants' Long Dresses and Skirts

At 25c to $3—Infants' Long Slips of cambric and nainsook.

At 50c to 85c—Infants' Long Dresses of nainsook.

At 50c to $1—Long Petticoats of nainsook.

Girls' and Children's Underwear

At 25c—Drawers of cambric, in sizes for 2 to 12 years. At 50c and 65c, in sizes for 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth ave. Cross aisle.

At 10c and 18c—Drawers of muslin, sizes for 2 to 14 years. At 25c, of cambric, in sizes for 2 to 12 years.

Basement.

Petticoats of cambric and muslin. At 50c, in sizes for 2 to 16 years. At 65c, in sizes for 2 to 14 years. At $1, in sizes for 6 to 16 years. At $1, 0, in sizes for 8 to 16 years. Second floor, Fourth ave.

At 25c—Masonville muslin Petticoats, in sizes for 2 to 10 years. Basement.

At 25c to 75c—Body Skirts of cambric or nainsook, in sizes for 1 to 3 years.

Nightgowns of muslin, in every good style, in sizes for 4 to 14 years, at 38c, 50c, 65c, 85c and $1.

At 25c, 38c and 50c—Girls' Corset Covers of cambric and nainsook; in sizes for 10 to 19 years.

At 50c and 75c—Girls' Chemises of cambric and nainsook; sizes for 10 to 14 years.

Boys' Nightshirts.

At 50c—Of cambric, collarless, with colored featherstitch braid; in sizes for 4 to 14 years. Second floor, Fourth ave.

France In The White Sale

There'll soon be a new portmanteau word "on the other side." The word *Wanamerican*.

It will mean American progress and push. And a certain insistence on high quality besides.

Its force has been applied to the exquisite muslin garments that Paris makes for us. Beautiful as ever, they have been "Wanamericanized" to these low White Sale prices:

French Blouses made of French nainsook of handkerchief linen; embroidered fronts; some with embroidery and lace insertions. At $6.75, $10, $12, to $30.

White China Silk Slips, at $2.75 and $3.75.

Nightgowns at $3.75—Hand-embroidered collar and cuffs; front trimmed with French knots and cluster plaits. Others, more elaborate, at $4.50 to $25.

Chemises at $3—Hand-embroidered; scallop edge, embroidered front, with eyelets and ribbon running through. Others, more elaborate, at $3.50 to $4.

Corset Covers at $3—Hand-embroidered, scalloped edge, with embroidered front, ribbon running through. Others, at $4 to $9.

Drawers at $1.75—Deep ruffle, with hand-scalloped edge and fancy stitching. Others, at $2.25 to $12.

Petticoats at $2.25—Deep flounce, with hand-embroidered scalloped edge, with dust-ruffle. Others, at $3.75 to $22.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Fine Waists Undervalued

Two waist-materials, highly esteemed—lace and velveteen. And each of a rich quality and handsome.

The waists are new, stylish, without blemish, very attractive.

That she who reads may run—hitherward:

LACE WAISTS

At $5, worth $6.50—Of Oriental lace, in cream or white; trimmed with Venise lace, insertion and medallions; silk-lined

VELVETEEN WAISTS

At $3.50, worth $5—In solid colors—brown, navy blue or black. Front with stitched box-plaits; trimmed with cord buttons. Second floor, Tenth street.

Lillian Corsets

In addition to the superb new lines of Corsets specially made for this White Sale movement, we have taken out of our own regular stocks quite a large collection of Lillian Corsets, where the sizes are broken.

These splendid groups add much to the character of the White Sale offerings, as they present some of the best made, and most stylish models in our stocks, at reductions ranging from $2.50 to $6 on a corset.

The items in detail follow:

At $3.50, worth $6—A favorite model, of special figures; made of fine French outil, lace and ribbon-trimmed; supporter attached.

At $5, worth $10—Made for medium figures, of handsome silk brocade batiste; high bust, small top, long waist, with special abdominal supporters.

At $6, worth $8.50—Of fancy brocht, with tailor-finished top, tea front, with support ribbons designed for the tall, stylish figures, with high bust and small waist.

At $7, worth $10.50—An exclusive model of colored brocht, for medium full figures, with tapering waist, and double supporters.

At $9, worth $15—Made of handsome white brocade silk, exquisitely trimmed; suitable for the average figure; small waist, long hips.

Expert fitters to give special attention.

Second floor, Tenth street.

In Eiderdown

That is where women always find luxurious comfort. This is where they will find great beauty and remarkable economy, too:

At $2.75, worth $3.75—Robes of light blue, pink, red or gray eiderdown; full front with frogs; fitted back; girdle at waist.

At 50c, worth $1—Dressing Sacques of ripple eiderdown in solid colors; full front, fitted back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sale of Lace Curtains

These radical reductions are made on the two and three pair lots of Curtains from our regular stocks. These prices are most exceptional:

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS

Two-pair Lots—
65c pair, from $1; $1.70 pair, from $2.25
80c pair, from $1.25; $1.85 pair, from $2.75

Three-pair Lots—
$2.50 pair, from $3.50; $3.50 pair, from $4.75

Four pair Lots—
$1.20 pair, from $1.65; $2.50 pair, from $3.50
$1.30 pair, from $1.75; $3 pair, from $4
$2 pair from $2.75; $3.15 pair, from $4.25
$2.25 pair, from $3; $3.85 pair, from $5

IRISH POINT CURTAINS

Two-pair Lots—
$2.50 pair, from $3.85; $4.25 pair, from $6.50
$2.65 pair, from $4; $4.50 pair, from $6.75
$3 pair, from $4.50; $5 pair, from $7.50
$3.35 pair, from $5.25; $5.25 pair, from $8
$3.65 pair, from $5.50; $9 pair, from $13.50

Three-pair Lots—
$3 pair, from $4; $6.25 pair, from $8.50
$3.50 pair, from $4.75; $8 pair, from $10.75
$3.75 pair, from $5; $10 pair, from $13.75

Four-pair Lots—
$3.70 pair, from $4.50; $7 pair, from $9
$3.65 pair, from $4.75; $8.50 pair, from $11
$6.75 pair, from $8.50; $8.65 pair, from $11.25

TAMBOUR MUSLIN CURTAINS

Two-pair Lots—
$1.35 pair, from $2; $2.25 pair, from $3.50
$2 pair, from $3; $2.50 pair, from $3.75

Three-pair Lots—
$1.85 pair, from $2.65; $2.35 pair, from $3.25
$2.25 pair, from $3

BRUSSELS CURTAINS

Two-pair Lots—
$5 pair, from $7.50; $16.50 pair, from $25
$5.65 pair, from $8.75; $22.50 pair from $35
$8.75 pair, from $13.25

Three-pair Lots—
$3.70 pair, from $4.75; $15 pair, from $20
$5.25 pair, from $7; $17.50 pair, from $20.75
$7 pair, from $9.25; $16.50 pair, from $22
$14.50 pair, from $19.50

LACE BED SETS

Handsome Renaissance pieces. Full size—
$15.25 each, from $25.50; $20.50 each, from $33
$11.75 each, from $26; $21.65 each, from $35
$16.65 each, from $28; $31.50 each, from $56

Single size—
$14.85 each, from $24; $24.75 each, from $42
$22 each, from $35; $24 each, from $36
$23.50 each, from $39; $33.75 each, from $56

RUFFLED NET BED SETS

Full size—
$8.25 each, from $10.50; $14.75 each, from $18.50
$9 each, from $12

Single size—
$5.50 each, from $7; $6.75 each, from $8.50
$6.50 each, from $8.25

Third floor.

The Great Opportunity of the Year For the Purchase of FURS

This morning opens up the greatest economy time that comes during the entire twelve months for the buying of Furs. It is a little earlier than usual this season, and this fact emphasizes the very decisive savings that may be secured by women who are interested in these Fur Pieces and Garments.

We have been very careful in the selection of our Furs this year, and we brought over some of the finest garments that ever came from abroad. The stocks that are here to select from are unusually fine, and many of the reductions are quite radical. Then the chief end of the Winter for the wearing of Furs is still ahead.

The list that follows suggests the variety from which to select, as well as the splendid values that are offered during this mid-winter movement.

Persian Lamb Coats that were $82.50 now at $65 each.

Persian Lamb Coats that were $72.50, now at $55 each.

A considerable quantity of Electric seal Jackets, plain and trimmed; only a few of each size; marked at half former prices.

Nearseal Blouses; choice quality; with blended mink collar and lapels; at $60 each, from $80.

Staple Electric and Nearseal Coats:

$28.50 Coats now at $22.50.
$32.50 Coats now at $25.
$45 Coats now at $36.
$50 Coats now at $40.
$57.50 Coats now at $45.
$60 Coats now at $48.

A handsome Siberian Marmot Pelerine; imported model; at $60, from $115.

Deep Siberian Marmot Collar, at $40, from $80.

Blaam Seal Long Pelerine, at $40, from $90.

Beaded Japanese Mink Scarfs, at $7.75, from $13.50.

A deep Mole Coney Cape with long tabs, at $10, from $20.

MODEL COATS

One Broadtail Coat, trimmed with Chinchilla, at $115, from $175.

A superb Broadtail short Coat, made by Jaeger, of Paris, as exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition; was $450, now $250.

A handsome Broadtail coat, trimmed with embroidered white leather; was $550, now $350.

An Imported Persian and Ermine Coat, at $100, from $200.

A very beautiful Black Caracul Garment, composed of a short jacket and a separate skirt; very handsomely trimmed; was $500, now $325.

A Brown Caracul Short Jacket; trimmed with braid; was $225, now $150.

A box Coat of mole and ermine, with deep shawl; was $225, now $150.

Short Jacket, made of Russian pony skins, at $90, from $135.

A Russian Pony Automobile Coat, at $125, from $165.

A Model Coat of mole and clear white ermine, with deep skirt and kimono sleeves. Former price, $350; now $175.

A gorgeous Coat of very good quality of clear white ermine, 34 inches long, made with deep collar of natural dark Russian sable. Former price, $1000; now $500.

A Box Coat of snow-white ermine, trimmed with mirror velvet and ornaments of Irish lace. Former price, $850; now $500.

An exquisite Broadtail Box Coat, with Chinchilla back, deep shawl collar and cuffs of Chinchilla. Formerly $750; now $475.

Persian Lamb Short Jacket; very good quality, with collar of Hudson Bay sable. Formerly $225; now $100.

A Box Coat of coarse curl Persian lamb; good quality, with collar of Hudson Bay sable. Formerly $369; now $150.

CHOICE FUR LINED COATS

A number of our handsomest models have been reduced in price, as follows:

A rich quality onion color Broadcloth Long Coat, handsomely lined with squirrel back; shawl collar of Persian lamb; at $120, from $150.

A beautiful quality fawn Broadcloth Long Coat, with choicest squirrel lock lining; deep shawl collar of blended baum marten; at $175, from $225.

A dark brown Broadcloth Long Coat, with choicest squirrel lock lining; deep shawl collar of blended baum marten; at $130, from $165.

A Long Coat of the finest black broadcloth, lined with choicest squirrel lock, deep shawl collar of Leipzig dyed black lynx; at $135, from $175.

A rich quality crimson Broadcloth Coat, made in plaits, with choicest squirrel lock lining, deep shawl collar and cuffs of broadtail; at $175, from $220.

One mink dyed Marmot Coat, at $20, from $50.

MARMOT CAPES

A quantity of mink dyed Marmot Capes at $10 each from $25.

A superb Evening Wrap of a very dark natural-color Eastern mink and pure white ermine trimmed with chiffon. One of the most beautiful garments of the year. Reduced from $1,100 to $600.

A very handsome dark mink Pelerine, with large lapels of ermine. Reduced from $260 to $200.

A superb deep Cape, with long tabs of the choicest natural color Eastern mink. Reduced from $550 to $400.

NECKWEAR

Genuine natural black marten (Alaska sable) Cluster Scarfs, with six tails, at $6.

Genuine black marten four-skin Tab Scarfs, at $14.50.

70-inch genuine black marten Boas, at $21.

84-inch genuine black marten Boas, at $25.

Good quality German fox sable-dyed two-skin Scarfs, at $17.50.

Large Imperial Scarfs of sable-dyed American fox, satin-lined, at $25.

Good quality black lynx Pelerines, in several shapes, at $17.50.

Large four-skin Scarfs of black marten, with silk ornaments, at $12.

Large, good quality single-skin sable fox Scarfs, with two brush tails, at $9.

White Caracul Scarfs and Muffs; all in stock reduced one-half:

$12.50 Scarfs at $6.25
$12.50 Muffs at $6.25
$25 Muffs at $12.50
$20 Muffs at $10

Extraordinary value in dyed black Marten four-skin Long Scarfs, with tail ornaments, girdle and six tails, at $9.50.

Second Floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

LEGISLATURE GETS CITY LIGHTING BILLS TO-DAY

McClellan Administration to Fight Hard to Pass Them.

OLD CHARTERS QUESTIONED

Working on Mr. Rives's Data—City Authorities Proceeding, Regardless of Legislature's Action.

Promptly on the opening of the sessions of the Legislature to-day at Albany, there will be introduced in the Senate and Assembly the city bills fully to provide for the construction and operation of municipal lighting plants, both electric and gas. The bills have been so broadly drawn by Mayor McClellan and Corporation Counsel Delany that, under the powers sought, light could be furnished to private individuals should the city officials so desire at any time.

Drafts of the bills were forwarded to Albany last night. Senator Bernard E. Martin and Assemblyman Leslie J. Tompkins, representatives of the Senate and Assembly districts in which the Mayor resides, will present the bills to-day in their respective houses. As the committees to which they then will be referred have not yet been appointed, and will not be named for another week, it will be two weeks before hearings can be arranged.

By the presentation of the bills to the Legislature the administration makes it plain that it intends to move by several different routes for the construction of a municipal plant. Already the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been advised by the Corporation Counsel and by ex-Judge Dillon that it has the power to proceed under the present charter. But at the same time counsel advised that further power can be asked of the Legislature so that at no time could any question be raised.

Under the proposed act a new section is added to the Greater New York charter, to be known as 969-a. By it the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is authorized and directed, after appropriate action has been taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to acquire by purchase or condemnation any real estate needed for the construction of a lighting plant or plants, and to contract for, construct or cause to be constructed, upon plans and specifications approved by the Board of Estimate, such a plant or plants with the necessary fixtures and appurtenances and such extensions and additions as may from time to time be determined by the Board to be necessary for lighting the streets and public places.

It is made the duty of the Contractor, on the authorization of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment alone, to sell corporate stock in order to raise money to meet the requisitions of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Subdivision 3 of Section 469 of the charter is amended so that the Commissioner is empowered to contract with individuals, partnerships, or corporations for the furnishing of power only, in the event it should be thought best to buy only the cables and construct street lamps, instead of trying to construct a plant, and do the business entirely from the outset.

While the bill does not go into details in regard to the sale of gas or electricity to individuals or private consumers, it is considered sufficiently broad to permit of such action on the part of the city should it see fit to do so at any future date.

All the power of the administration will be brought to bear for the passage of this bill by the Legislature, but at the same time the city is going ahead with its plans under the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide for its plant under the present charter. Prof. Reaver and T. Casey Hutchinson, as a commission of experts, are busily engaged in the preparation of a general electric lighting plan, with plans, specifications, and estimates of cost, and it is believed they will be ready to report in about two weeks.

Controller Grout yesterday went over the data collected by George L. Rives while Corporation Counsel and he which Mr. Rives discovered what he believes to have been grave flaws in the franchises of the local gas companies. Mr. Rives reached the conclusion that the franchise of the Consolidated Company itself would expire in 1907, two years from now.

Practically all of the local gas franchises were granted with provisions to prevent their amalgamation and also to prevent them from selling or assigning any of their rights. Because of this Mr. Rives believed that in many cases these franchises could be invalidated in the courts, because of the control of a majority of the capital stock of each company in practically the same hands.

Mr. Rives also got evidence which led him to believe that the Standard Gas Light Company had had no valid franchise since 1884, and that the Northern Union and the Central Union companies of the Bronx have been operating for forty-six years under insufficient charters, which fully expired in 1879. Mr. Rives also believed that the New York and Westchester Lighting Company never was able to show any franchise whatever except one secured from the old town of King's Bridge.

Practically all of these data were used last year against the lighting companies when counsel opposed the approval of the Remsen Gas bill.

ODELL FAVORS GAS BILL.

Believes Such Legislation Would Make Republican Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee is in hearty accord with the movement to enact gas legislation at this session of the Legislature. He believes this course will increase Republican popularity in New York City.

The air here to-night was redolent with the fumes of the proposed legislation. A committee representing the Municipal Ownership League, and composed of ex-Senator John Ford and Judges Seabury and Palmieri, is here with bills providing for the municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting works in the City of New York, and for the appointment of a committee by the Legislature to investigate the whole lighting question.

Ex-Senator Donnelly, who is the special counsel for Controller Grout in the investigation now being made by the Controller, is also here, the purpose of his visit being to get evidence which will be of assistance to the Controller in proving that a gas monopoly actually does exist in New York.

Mr. Donnelly said to-night that he knew where he could place his hands on a lot of evidence of the kind he wanted, and he predicted that when it was presented in the investigation now being conducted by Controller Grout it would prove something of a sensation.

Accident, Not a Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—An autopsy performed to-day on the body of Leonard at Mandeville, found in a pool of water at the bottom of a trench under the Jackson Street bridge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday morning, showed that he came to his death by drowning. It was believed at first that he had been murdered, and several arrests were made.

All Typewriters at Romny Seized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—By direction of the Chief of Police of Romny, Russia, all typewriters in the possession of private persons have been confiscated because typewritten revolutionary proclamations have been circulated in that [illegible]

LEGISLATION FOR CITY.

Odell's Plan to Carry New York and Strengthen His Grip.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Brackett of Saratoga, who has recently indulged in some bitter attacks on ex-Gov. Odell for his action in the Senatorial contest, arrived here to-night. He talked as freely as ever about his grievance against the State Chairman, but not for publication. He said he had concluded to keep out of print for a while. Senator Brackett intimated, however, that he might be heard from later on in the Legislature in a way which would be of general interest.

It became known here to-night that Senator Brackett took full notes on the conference between the supporters of ex-Gov. Black and ex-Gov. Odell at the Republican Club and that he has had these notes written out for future use.

The work of harmonizing the discordant elements in the party proceeded today with ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff as chief harmonizer. Mr. Woodruff had a long talk with Senator Depew this morning, and later took up his mission of peace with renewed vigor.

The Black men who were most violent in their denunciation of ex-Gov. Odell are gradually quieting down, and it is now acknowledged on all sides that Odell will be undisturbed in his leadership at least until after the Fall campaign in New York City. After that campaign is over serious trouble within the Republican organization predicted, even by those who are now conservative, unless Mr. Odell should win a victory which would strengthen him to such an extent with the rank and file of the party as to make any attack on his leadership hopeless.

Odell expects to lay the basis for a Republican victory in New York next Fall on the legislation for the immediate benefit of the citizens of New York, which the Legislature will enact this session. Before his departure from Albany yesterday he had assurances from both Gov. Higgins and Speaker Nixon that they would aid him in every way that they could consistently with a sound State policy. He will have also the hearty accord of Lieut. Gov. Bruce.

One of the measures which is being considered to popularize Republican rule with the voters of New York City is a bill which will reduce the price of gas.

Legislation which will provide for a more stringent regulation of public service corporations in the interest of the general public is being also considered.

There will be amendments to the Raines law, which will be aimed to wipe out the fake hotels which foster immorality. Senator Raines had a conference with Gov. Higgins to-day on that subject. The amendments proposed by Senator Raines will provide that all Raines law hotels in the city of New York must conform to the regulations of the Health, Fire and Building Departments, and to the general law governing hotels.

Gov. Higgins has already announced his intention to recommend legislation repealing the Saving Banks Tax Law. If that act should be repealed, it would be necessary to provide the state with additional revenue from some other source. There is a difference of opinion as to the form new tax legislation should take. Some of the members of the legislature are strong advocates of a mortgage tax bill bill, but many of them, including members from the city of New York, suggest that the additional revenue be raised through an increased in the Excise Tax.

Republicans who advocate this plan assert their belief, in view of the recent presentment of the Grand Jury against the Liquor Dealers' Association in connection with the raising and disbursement of a big bribery fund, that further legislation which would have for its object the curtailment of the liquor business in New York would prove popular with the people.

The presentment of the Grand Jury against the Liquor Dealers' Association has not yet reached Gov. Higgins, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, or Speaker Nixon, according to statements made at their offices to-day.

There are whispers here to-day that legislation looking to the wiping out of the bucket shops is likely to command Republican organization support this Winter.

LEGISLATURE OPENS TO-DAY.

Will Hear Higgins's Message, Then Adjourn for a Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The State Legislature of 1905 will organize to-morrow and hear the first message of Gov. Higgins, and then take a recess or one week, until noon of Wednesday, Jan. 11. During the interval the committees in both houses will be selected by the respective presiding officers, Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce of the Senate and Speaker Nixon of the Assembly.

Comparatively few bills are expected to be introduced at to-morrow's session, but Senator Ambler of Columbia announces that he will introduce his long-heralded bill repealing absolutely the Canal act.

Senator John Raines of Ontario and Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua will be re-elected respectively as President pro tem of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly at the opening session of the Legislature to-morrow. These matters were decided upon to-night at the respective caucuses of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen.

Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schoharie, for the fifth time will be the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and thus by implication Democratic leader in the Assembly. The Democratic Senators postponed their caucus.

Only one new name will appear in the list of Senate attaches, Everett Brown, of Yates, who will succeed William W. Adams of Steuben, as assistant sergeant-at-arms.

HUNGARIAN HOUSE IN UPROAR.

Parliament Dissolved Amid Jeers—Opposition Won't Hear King's Speech.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 3.—The Hungarian Parliament died hard. Its expiring struggles to-day were continued for nearly three hours, with two intermissions, and came to an end amid scenes of disorder and jeers from the Opposition.

The President opened the session by reading a letter from Premier Tisza announcing that the Emperor-King would receive the Deputies at the Hofburg at noon to-morrow and read the speech from the throne. Gala dress was prescribed for the occasion, officers to wear their cartridge pouches, an announcement which called out great laughter.

Francis Kossuth, leader of the Independent Party, then rose and made a dignified protest against the dissolution of Parliament.

After Kossuth had ended Premier Tisza rose to reply amid a storm of interruption from the Opposition. The Premier spoke very briefly, declaring the Government was quite ready to take the responsibility for its actions. He referred slightingly to the "antics of the operetta revolutionaries."

When ex-Premier Banffy rose to speak Premier Tisza and all his followers left the House, returning later only for a few moments. The President declared the session ended amid shouts and jeers from the Opposition.

SUBWAY SPITTER ARRESTED.

First Offender Taken Gets Off Because No Signs Forbid the Practice.

It seems difficult at this late day to be "The First" to do anything in the Subway, but Benjamin Chesun, colored, twenty-three years old, of 339 West End Avenue, attained distinction in that direction yesterday when he got arrested in the Grand Central Subway Station for spitting.

Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court let him go with a reprimand when he learned that, among all the signs displayed along the road, none forbids the

TALBOT INQUIRY OFF; NEW PRESENTMENT DUE

Parties Anxious to Have Scandal Cleared Up.

BISHOP DECLINES TO TALK

Withdrawal of His Accusers Moves Him to Keep Silence—Huntingdon Presenters Here Recently.

Bishop Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, according to information obtained here last night, will not be placed on trial by the board of inquiry appointed by Bishop Tuttle, the presiding Bishop of the church, on Tuesday of next week, as was originally ordered, and the board of inquiry will be officially dissolved before that date by order of the presiding Bishop.

At about the same time that the order doing away with the Court of Inquiry is divulged there will come a statement from one of the members of the Board of Inquiry delegated for that purpose explaining the reasons for the abandonment of the proceedings. While the mass of the presenters are understood to be willing and anxious to go ahead with the matter, it has been deemed best by those who are only looking for justice to stop proceedings on the present presentment right where they are. This is done primarily because the signatures of some of the Huntingdon presenters were unquestionably secured under a misrepresentation. Aside from this fact there is the legal question as to the right of the existing board to act under the old canonical law of the Church, when a new one went into force Jan. 1.

The abandonment of the presentment against Bishop Talbot does not mean the abandonment of proceedings to probe the existing troubles. No new presentment has been drawn up as yet, and the story that one has been forwarded to Bishop Tuttle is without a shadow of truth. Mr. Jenkinson of counsel for the presenters did not take such a document to St. Louis, as has been stated, but instead carried with him a complete statement of the case, with all its legal and canonical phases explained, so that Bishop Tuttle might act understandingly in dissolving the Board of Inquiry that he had convened.

At the proper time, under the provisions of the new canonical laws, a new presentment will be framed, and as in the one that has been by this time, or will be soon, quashed, the Upjohn letter will be made the basis of the charges. The story that has found wide circulation to the effect that this letter will be dropped, and that new charges of "a more sensational nature" will be made against Bishop Talbot, is purely a matter of imagination, say the men who are back of the movement. When the new presentment will be drawn, or who will draw it, had not been decided yesterday.

All of the Huntingdon men who signed the presentment are said to have been in this city within the past day or two, and they are understood to have made sworn statements as to how they came to sign the original petition—they never did sign the regular presentment. Herbert Noble of counsel for the presenters refused to say anything about the case yesterday.

While some of the men who signed the old presentment were friends of Dr. Irvine, and anxious to have what they consider justice done to him, the Doctor will play only an incidental part in the new proceedings. One of the presenters said yesterday: "This whole matter has gone far beyond any seeming injustice in the unfrocking of Dr. Irvine. A Bishop of the Church has been attacked, and that same Bishop has been publicly accused of sending a letter that was at the least very injudicious, to members of another diocese. This has created a scandal that is injuring the Church itself, and it is for the purpose of protecting the Church that the new proceedings will be instituted, not to clear Dr. Irvine or punish Bishop Talbot for his action in the Irvine case, but to set at rest the much greater matter, the interests of the Church itself."

Special to The New York Times.

SUNBURY, Penn., Jan. 3.—Col. Clement of counsel for Bishop Talbot returned conferred with the other counsel of the Bishop. In regard to the public statement promised Col. Clement said:

"Bishop Talbot deeply regrets that the peace of the Church should be disturbed by the reopening of this long-settled controversy. He feels he will be completely justified in his course with regard to Irvine from beginning to end. He deems it inexpedient to make any further statement."

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Newspaper Comment Upon the Removal to Times Square.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published today from its new home, at Forty-second Street and Broadway. The building is one of the most palatial in the city, and the paper has every modern device, including a new equipment of presses, to facilitate the work of publication. THE TIMES is one of the best papers in the country. It is clean, every line of it, ably edited, and always up with the times. It has proved a great financial success at one cent a copy, although being of an entirely different character from most penny papers. It has consistently catered to the best element and won a record that is not surpassed by any paper. The success of THE TIMES is an inspiration to all editors to appeal to people who appreciate merit.

From The New York Tribune.

THE NEW YORK TIMES makes this morning its first appearance from its new home up town. While sorry to lose so old and good a neighbor, we congratulate our esteemed contemporary on the occupation of a building of its own, finely equipped for present convenience and future needs, sincerely hoping that it may enjoy a long career of usefulness, honor, and increasing prosperity.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

Such careful preparation had been made for the removal of THE NEW YORK TIMES to its new building, at Broadway and Times Square, that not the slightest delay occurred, and the paper was able to appear as usual. A difficult task was the removal of thirty linotype machines, which were carried out by 150 machinists with such celerity that it was possible to set the next day's paper on them.

The new building is the tallest in the city. It goes down 55 feet into the ground, and obliquely through it runs the Subway, 55 feet in width, without coming in contact with the building at any point. The new year was celebrated outside the building with brilliant fireworks, which at midnight added its share to the general noise, 400 feet above Broadway.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES moved to-day into its new building, referred to by experts as one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world. It is situated in Times Square, is twenty-two stories high, and the tallest structure in the city. The presses are situated 55 feet below the level of the street. The editorial and composing rooms and executive offices occupy from the fourteenth to the twenty-second story.

PARKHURST HITS POLICE AND M'ADOO IS ANGRY

Continued from Page 1.

we are paying the salary of and of whom you are the commander-in-chief.

"The simple English of that incident, and of others that I will cite, is not that the policeman in question was an exceptionally wicked fellow, but that the authoritative press are at the Central Office is too feeble to make itself felt in the ranks. When the electric bulbs all over a building begin to flicker and turn black, the trouble is not with the bulbs, the trouble is that there is a break in the circuit or a breakdown at the dynamo.

THE STATE OF CHINATOWN.

"You assumed police control of the city just a year ago. It would be of interest to know whether during that somewhat prolonged period you have found time to acquaint yourself with the condition of things in Chinatown, and, if so, on what ethical principle you have, as would appear, been able to reconcile yourself to a plague spot so infamous in its character and influence, and so much to the reproach of your administration.

"Last Spring, as your command seemed to take no interest in that blighted section of the city—except perhaps such interest as always warms with the prospect of revenue—we sent out men to work there who discovered thirty-five lottery-games, forty-nine fantan tables in operation, and eleven 'pie row' games—although it need hardly be called a 'discovery,' for the games were being carried on openly, pickets standing on the sidewalk and calling out that the games were running.

"Our work was carried on quietly till the 11th of May, when publicity was given to the situation by an article in the press. On the same day the games were closed down by order of Inspector Titus. Didn't Titus know of those games? If not, why not? And, if he did, why did it take a press notice to make him act? Do you not grasp the situation, and does not your contemplation of it humiliate you when you contemplate it for all that it imports—willing to let Chinatown go on reeking in progressive rot till the public begins to get the odor of the situation and then commissioning the man Titus to move upon the ground, or rather upon the quagmire, and assert the dignity of the law?

"After this little dash of comedy, which the Chinamen understand as well as we, and probably better than you, gambling quieted down till public indignation had time to cool off and freeze over, when the games were stealthily revived, and six weeks later we (not you) raided six places and captured a wagonload of gambling paraphernalia; thirteen men were arrested and held for the Grand Jury. About the first of October last we notified you of a new outbreak of the gambling fever, in response to which your Secretary made a tour of Chinatown.

SCORES MR. McADOO.

"Mr. Commissioner, let me, in all respect to the office you hold, inquire of you how it is that you and your department can demean yourselves to the position of waiting for the nod of the press or the nudge of a little society like ours? Why don't you stir about and do things on your own initiative? It is a standing indictment against you and your entire command that we are every day doing work that belongs to the police force to do, and that you were put into the Commissionership to make it do.

"Excise matters I will make no mention of, except to say that it is a burden under which you have ignominiously lain down without having made one valiant effort to move it. To arrest two or three dozen men a Sabbath for the violation of statutes that you know, or ought to know, are being contemptuously stamped upon in saloons all over town, is a farce that makes statutes ridiculous and your policy of administration puerile.

"There is a law requiring shades to be up during forbidden hours. Our representative on a recent Sunday morning between 12:30 and 2 o'clock, in company with one of your Captains, visited twenty saloons, prepared for business, with the shades down. The Captain of course told them to be good and put the shades up. In the afternoon of the same day the same saloons were again visited by our representative, and the shades were all down again.

"That is all that these saloon people care for your orders and the orders of your subordinates. They know that you mean little or nothing by them, and thus it comes about that a department that is constituted for the specific purpose of enforcing law becomes an immense seminary for the diffusion of contempt for law.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CHARGE.

"One word about disorderly houses. Why didn't you close up those brothels in West Thirty-second Street without waiting to have the Society for the Prevention of Crime tell you to close them? On the 29th of October we sent complaints to Inspector Walsh and Capt. Cottrell, and there began at once to be a great stir of heroic police activity.

"The strenuousness of policemen when the searchlight of publicity begins to be turned upon them is like the squirming of angle worms when the stone is turned up under which they have been dragging their lazy, slippery length. Do you imagine that Walsh and Cottrell did not know what was going on in West Thirty-second Street? Do you appreciate the ridiculous figure that you and your big, money-absorbing department cut by waiting for the Society for the Prevention of Crime to go around town pointing out the dirty spots for you to clean up?

"There were a dozen or more houses standing almost side by side that were grinding out their devilish grist night by night almost as publicly as though notice of the business they were transacting had been advertised by show windows and arches and festoons of electric lights. In one of these houses our detectives counted twelve men going in and ten men coming out in two hours; in another during the same length of time, twenty-eight going in and twenty-five coming out; in another, forty-three going in and forty-eight coming out; in another fifty going in and fifty-eight coming out.

"It is sickening to write these figures and I shall be disappointed in you to have to suppose that you are not nauseated by reading them but I set out to give you facts and you will have to take them as they come.

"Now, Mr. Commissioner, a single word in closing. How much of the present deplorable police situation is due to yourself, and how much to your men, and how much to the depraved Tammanyism of the municipal government in which the Police Department is an included factor cannot be accurately estimated.

"This, however, can be said, that Mulberry Street cannot get away from City Hall, that ethics work from the top down, and that New York City need never expect the honorable and successful administration of the several departments of its government till the predominating spirit that animates that government is distinctively and elevatedly on the side of law and righteousness, and till the administration in its innermost genius is committed not to its own aggrandizement but to the collective weal of the community over whose interests it presides."

SOCIALISTS HIT DELEGATE.

Obermager Loses Job for Attending Civic Federation Dinner.

Charles Oberwager, delegate to the Central Federated Union of Typographia No. 7, is the first victim of the displeasure of the Socialists against labor men who attended the dinner of the Civic Federation. His union notified the Secretary of the central body yesterday that he was withdrawn as a delegate.

The action of this union, which is composed largely of German Socialists, was taken at a stormy meeting on Sunday evening at 85 East Fourth Street. The Socialists poured out their vials of wrath on Oberwager's head and denounced him in unmeasured terms for sitting at the same board with "the enemies of the labor unions." They declared that nothing could palliate such an offense, and that he could not deny that he was at the dinner.

Oberwager said in reply that he could not see how the union was wronged in his acceptance of the invitation. His main object in going was to hear the speeches and say a word himself on behalf of the unions and the work they did, but there were so many other speakers that he did not get a chance.

Oberwager has been a prominent member of the Central Federated Union for years. He served one term as President of the body, and is at present Chairman of its Child Labor Committe. He has served on numerous other committees, and has been among the most hard-work-

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

CITY WATER BILLS UP IN ALBANY TO-DAY

Real Attempt to Get Needed Sources Is Started.

MAY SPEND $90,000,000

Commission of Three to be Named—Board of Estimate Has Final Word—Quick Condemnation.

Definite steps for the enlargement and improvement of the city's water supply will be taken to-day, when bills will be introduced in duplicate in the Senate and Assembly, empowering the Mayor to appoint a commission to handle the entire subject, and also providing methods to enable the city to expedite the work as much as possible.

For several days Mayor McClellan and Corporation Counsel Delany have been at work on the bills, copies of which were sent to Albany late last night, so that they could be introduced to-day during the first session of the Legislature.

Under the proposed act, which will make possible the carrying out of the entire $90,000,000 water improvement so that the city may be adequately provided for for years to come, the Mayor is empowered to appoint a commission of three persons to be known as the Board of Water Supply.

One member is to be named by the Mayor on his own motion, a second shall be a civil engineer who shall be one of three persons to be named by the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the third shall be one of three men to be recommended to the Mayor by the governing body of the Chamber of Commerce.

All members of the board are to hold office subject to removal by the Mayor, who, however, may make new appointments only in the same manner as prescribed for the original make-up of the board.

Each member of the Board shall receive an annual salary of $12,000, and the members shall have the power to appoint such engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, stenographers, clerks and employes as shall be necessary and to fix their compensation.

It is made the duty of the board to proceed immediately and with all reasonable speed to ascertain what water supplies are most desirable for an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the city, to make such maps, surveys, plans, specifications and estimates as may be deemed proper, and to report all facts to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with recommendations of a course of procedure.

The Board of Estimate is to retain the right of selection of the source of water supply to be adopted, and it may adopt, modify, or reject the entire plan submitted. After the preparation, adoption, and filing of proper maps and plans for the work in question, the Corporation Counsel is designated to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of appraisal to fix proper prices on the land which the city sought to acquire.

Such applications shall be accompanied by certificates of the Board of Water Supply, describing the land in question and the purpose for which it is desired. All commissioners named are to consist of three persons, at least one of be from New York County, and at least one from the county in which the property is.

Quick methods of condemnation are provided so that the city shall not be subjected to undue delays in getting the land needed and proceeding with the work in question.

EX-DOWIEITE A VAGRANT.

Warszawiak's Helper Magilinzsky, or Magill, Sent Up.

Max Magilinzsky, or Max Magill, one time a Jewish rabbi and later a Dowieite, was sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police court yesterday for six months on a general charge of vagrancy. He was accused of carrying on a wholesale begging business through the mails.

Supt. Forbes of the Charity Organization Society told Magistrate Cornell that the man was formerly a rabbi and was well known on the East Side as Max Magilinzsky. When Dowie came to New York Magilinzsky joined the Dowieites, becoming one of their chief workers on the East Side. Last October he and Herman Warszawiak were put out of the Dowie society by the Rev. George L. Mason, the Dowie superintendent in New York. Mr. Mason, who was in court, said that the two men were put out because they persisted in using tobacco. Warszawiak, on leaving the Dowieites, started a mission of his own at 2 Second Avenue, where he employed Magilinzsky.

Magilinzsky took the name of Magill, which he says is English for his Polish name. Warszawiak paid him $10 a week.

It is asserted that he wrote letters begging funds not only for the mission, but for his own personal relief.

Gives $1,000,000 to London Hospitals.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Lord Mountstephen, formerly President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has presented to the King's Hospital Fund as a New Year's gift $500,000 in Argentine funding bonds and $500,000 in Buenos Ayres water works bonds, yielding an annual income of $55,000. His lordship received a personal letter of thanks from King Edward.

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The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

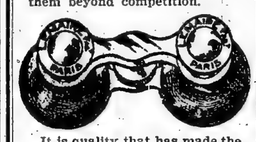

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

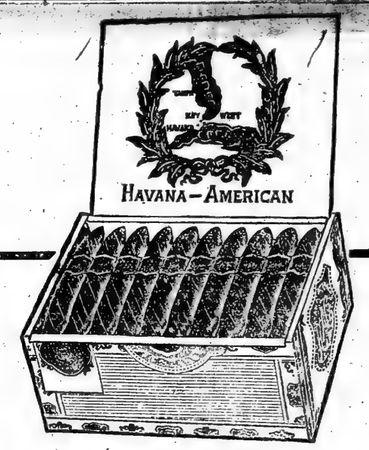

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EVERY cost-saving, quality-improving advantage which we possess is represented in this brand. Every step of its manufacture, typifies not only the best we can do, but absolutely *the best that can be done* for the price.

The tobacco is an expert selection from the finest growths that Cuba produces; the famous Vuelta Abajo leaf. The selections are blended *in the leaf*, and lie ripening for two years before they reach the cigar-makers, resulting in a blend absolutely harmonious and uniform.

The cigars are made in Tampa by expert workmen—Cubans and Spaniards who have, through the skill inherited from generations of cigarmakers, perfected by their own long practice, become known as "Regalia Workmen," the proudest title in the craft.

There is no better Clear Havana cigar made at any price than the Havana-American, nor can any better be produced at any expense of money or care. It can only be compared with a few of the better class of imported goods. Test by any of these sizes:

DIPLOMATICOS, 2 for 25c.; box of fifty	$6.00	REGALIAS, 3 for 25c.; box of fifty	$4.00
PURITANOS FINOS, 10c. each; box of fifty	$5.00	PERFECTOS, 3 for 50c.; box of twenty-five	$4.00
PANETELAS, 10c. each; box of fifty	$4.75	PERFECTO ROYALES, 2 for 25c.; box of twenty-five	$3.00

It is easy to reach one of the 300 United Stores in principal cities, or we will deliver these cigars by the hundred, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of price. Remit to Flatiron Building, New York.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Stores All Over. One Always in Sight.

Budd

MADISON SQUARE, WEST

offers a large variety of fine Cotton, Linen and Silk Cloths expressly for the manufacture of

DRESS SHIRTS

either simple or extremely elegant. Prices $3 50 to $19 50.

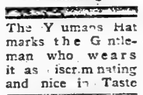

The Yumans Hat marks the Gentleman who wears it as discriminating and nice in Taste

1107 Broadway (Madison Sq. West.)
760 Fifth Avenue (near 58th St.)
158 Broadway (near Liberty St.)

YOUMANS HATS

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

The Cream of Cocoas.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical

WESTCHESTER GETS PARSONS

To be New Road's Chief Consulting Engineer.

The New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company has retained William Barclay Parsons as its chief consulting engineer. Mr. Parsons has just resigned as Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, and during tee next fe wyears will give a large part of his time to supervising the construction work of the Westchester Railroad.

William A. Pratt has been retained for two years a chief engineer of the Westchester Company. He has just resigned as chief engineer of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

John Bogart, formerly State Engineer, who, as engineer for the company, had mainly to do up to the present time with the preparation of its plans, will continue as a consulting engineer of the Westchester Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westchester corporation, at which a full new board of directors will be named, will be held shortly. William L. Bull, of Edward Sweet & Co., will continue as president of the company, and Samuel Hunt will continue as vice president and have en-

Dodd, Mead & Company

Clearance Sale

Previous to Annual Inventory, February 1st, they will offer (with the exception of current net books) their retail stock of

NEW BOOKS of the DAY
STANDARD SETS
FINE BINDINGS
RARE COLLECTED SETS

at DECIDED REDUCTIONS from their usual net prices.

Some Books at Cost.
Some Below Cost.

Fifth Ave. and 35th Street

Dodd, Mead & Company

"A good garment," said Beau Brummell to his Grand Nephew, "turneth away wrath."

SO DOES A GOOD RAINCOAT. AS PRESENTABLE IN FAIR WEATHER AS IN FOUL.

HERE'S A HEAVY RAINCOAT—THE RIGHT WEIGHT FOR WINTER WEATHER,

$25.

THE PATTERNS ARE LIKE THOSE IN THE USUAL GARMENTS, BUT THOROUGHLY WATERPROOFED.

NOTHING OF THE STIFF AND STICKY MACKINTOSH ABOUT THEM.

B&K Browning-King & Co.

Broadway, below 32d st. ... Manhattan
Cooper Square, at 5th st. ... Manhattan
Fulton st. and DeKalb ave. ... Brooklyn

HARRIMAN DEFEATED IN SECURITIES CASE

Injunction Forbidding Pro Rata Distribution Dissolved.

CIRCUIT COURT REVERSED

United States Court of Appeals Decides Northern Securities Company Owns Northern Pacific Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial District, in an opinion filed here to-day, reverses a decision of the New Jersey Circuit Court, which restrained the Northern Securities Company from distributing certain stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The decision is a defeat for the interests represented by E. H. Harriman. By a decree of the New Jersey court the Northern Securities Company was restrained from disposing of 370,230 shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, alleged to have been received from E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce, and of 347,000 shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company received by the Northern Securities Company from the Northern Pacific Company. To-day's decision, however, gives the Northern Securities Company the right to dispose of the stock.

Harriman and Pierce, when the Northern Securities Company had been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be an illegal combination, demanded the return of the original stock they had contributed at the time of the organization of the combination. The Northern Securities Company, it was asserted, intended to make a pro rata distribution of the stock of the contributing company.

The opinion was written by Judge Dallas. After reviewing the organization of the combination and its subsequent history he says:

"Harriman averred that the shares of railway stock in question were acquired by the Securities Company that it would hold them as custodian, depository, trustee, and that the owners of said shares were the parties who originally exchanged the same for stock in the Northern Securities Company.

"The Northern Securities Company claimed that it acquired the stock by purchase, and that it owns the stock outright."

After quoting the resolution under which the stock was acquired, Judge Dallas says the resolution contemplated a purchase and not a trust, and that the resolution was adopted at a meeting at which Harriman was present. The opinion continues:

"The Northern Securities Company is the owner of 1,537,594 shares of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which has been restrained from voting or receiving dividends, and in view of this restraint all parties agree that it should not continue.

"The Northern Securities Company accordingly proposes to assign them pro rata to its shareholders, including not less than 2,500 persons, whose shares are unquestionably acquired by purchase, and who are not parties to this suit, and as such disposition of them would effect a notable and therefore equitable division of them among all who are entitled to participate in a distribution of the corporate assets, we are of the opinion that the injunction which prohibited it should no longer remain in force.

"If the question before us had been involved and decided in the suit of the United States vs. the Northern Securities Company, or if it had been passed upon, though but incidentally, by the Supreme Court of the United States in disposing of the appeal in that case, we, of course, would not regard it as an open one.

"But it was neither decided nor considered at any stage of that litigation. The petition or bill of the United States did pray that the stockholders of the railroad companies who had exchanged their stock therein for stock of the Northern Securities Company should be required to surrender any stock of the Northern Securities Company, so acquired and held by them, and to accept therefor the railway stock in exchange for which the same is issued; but the decree, in so far as it was mandatory, went no further than to prohibit the doing of the specific things which being done would effect the result denounced by the act." 193 U. S., 350.

"This was all that was requisite, and it was accomplished by that part of the decree which has been already quoted; and the added clause, though apparently suggested by the prayer of the bill to which it refers, was obviously not intended to have any mandatory effect. It was permissive merely, and this so plainly appears from the fact that it is necessary only to direct action on them. They are:

"But nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the Northern Securities Company from returning said transferring to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company, respectively, any and all shares of stock in either of said railway companies which said the Northern Securities Company may have heretofore received from such stockholders in exchange for its own stock, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the Northern Securities Company from making such transfer and assignment of the stock aforesaid to such person or persons as may now be the holders and owners of its own stock originally issued in exchange or in payment for the stock claimed to have been acquired by it in the aforesaid railway companies.'

"This decree was affirmed in its entirety, and the complainants asked leave to intervene in the Minnesota suit.

The decision here reviews the Minnesota litigation, and in conclusion says:

"From all that has been said in the foregoing, the decision below must be reversed."

Judge George Gray of Delaware filed a dissenting decision. He said:

"I dissent from the judgment of the majority of this court. I do not think the Judge below exercised other than sound judgment in granting the injunction. Nothing but a clear conviction that the bill was without equity would have justified the court below in refusing the injunction. As I am of the opinion that the injunction has given due consideration to all the parties to the suit and a case established to entitle complainants to the protection of the injunction, I am in favor of affirming the decree."

HARRIMAN WILL APPEAL.

J. J. Hill Says Matter Is Settled—Views of a Securities Director.

The announcement of the Northern Securities decision was received differently by the two factions interested. E. H. Harriman called a conference of his counsel, and it was decided to apply to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the decision. Mr. Harriman declined to discuss the decision except to say:

"The matter now has been before four judges, and so far it is an even division, two having declared for us and two against us."

J. J. Hill was in good spirits when seen at his office, and seemed much pleased by the decision, although he said he was not surprised. He was asked if this meant a settlement, and he replied: "Why, of course, the court has settled it."

When asked if there would be a meeting of the opposing interests, he declared that there was no reason for such a meeting.

One of the directors of the Northern Securities Company said yesterday that in his judgment the decision absolutely settled the fact that the assets of the company would be ratably distributed, as was recommended by the Directors on the advice of their counsel, John G. Johnson, and ratified by all the stock except that held in the name of the Harriman-Rockefeller interest, which owns one-fifth of the company.

"That plan," said the Director, "has had the judicial sanction as being the only fair and equitable mode of distribution by the United States Court of Appeals, sitting in Minnesota, composed of the very Judges who originally decided that the control of parallel or competing lines was contrary to the so-called Sherman act, and by whose decisions a dissolution was made necessary.

"It has now the second affirmation by a second Court of Appeals, and in language most direct and sweeping, and covering absolutely the main question at issue—that Mr. Harriman sold his stock to the Securities Company and was paid for it.

"Judge Gray, in his dissent, does not go into the merits of the case, but refuses to condemn his neighbor, Judge Bradford, for granting the injunction to restrain a distribution of assets until the main question was decided.

"There will be no oversight or hasty attempt to forestall any further proceeding which the minority may propose. This is a matter of great magnitude, involving the interests of nearly 5,000 shareholders, and the Directors have had no other purpose than to honestly and fairly and equitably perform their trust, obey the laws as interpreted by the courts, protect the rights of all.

"They have acted on the motion and advice of counsel in the initiative, and in all subsequent proceedings, and it has been a matter of great regret to them that they have been unable because of the opposition of this one stockholder to make earlier distribution of the company's assets.

"In the meantime, however, while there has been much inconvenience to many people because of the non-payment of dividends, the properties represented by the assets have been most successfully administered and made wonderful strides in business and in values so that the owners will eventually receive stocks worth very much more than when sold to the Northern Securities Company and carrying an accumulation of years' dividends. The Northern Pacific stock sold to the Securities Company at 115 now sells for 160 and Great Northern has advanced from $180 to $240 per share.

"It is possible that the Harriman-Rockefeller interest may further delay distribution for a brief period by an attempt to get the Supreme Court to review these decisions, but any such proceeding should be speedily determined, and in my judgment, which is confirmed by that of independent counsel with whom I have conferred, the end of this litigation is in sight, and it will confirm the plan agreed to by all the stockholders except the Harriman-Rockefeller interest. That plan will give the Union Pacific a one-fifth ownership in the Northern Pacific and an interest in the Great Northern considerably less."

The announcement of the decision caused quite a spurt in prices on the Stock Exchange and on the curb. Northern Securities in the outside market advanced from 172½, the close on Saturday, to 175. Union Pacific advanced from 112¾ to 116¼, while St. Paul gained 3 points, Southern Pacific 1⅝, Erie 2, New York Central 1½, and other issues gained a point or less.

Toward noon, however, there was a reaction due to heavy profit-taking and selling by the short interest. The market then became dull and remained so until about 2 o'clock. Then another buying wave set in and this carried prices above the earlier high mark. St. Paul advanced to 171¾, Baltimore and Ohio touched 105, Union Pacific closed at 115¾, Erie at 29¾, New York Central at 143¾, and Amalgamated Copper at 73.

In Hoboken the adjourned annual meeting of the Northern Securities stockholders was again adjourned until Monday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M.

WIRED WORDS OF LAWSON.

Things He Thinks Will Happen to "The System" Sometime.

The following telegrams, dated at Boston and signed "Thomas W. Lawson," were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

BOSTON, Jan. 3.

"Still in the clouds, the Northern Pacific decision is out, and it is of great importance to the American people. The original controversy was: Can the other fellow hang the American people up by the heels? The United States Court decided 'No.' Harriman and Hill then went before the Circuit Court and asked for a decision as to whether Hill could pull himself into the air by his own boot straps, or whether Harriman must pull himself into the air by his own boot straps, or whether either, or both, should inaugurate the other by pulling upon their combined boot straps. The decision of this morning is that either one, or both, may elevate himself, including the other fellow, by continuing to tug upon his own leathers. The decision will be appealed. In the meantime, the American people are busy tucking their own straps out of sight.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.

"In writing my advertisement last night I said: 'The situation to-day in the United States is——' I then gave a set of figures which I have had compiled showing the condition of the National and savings banks and trust companies, setting forth a state of affairs the people should know a state of affairs showing that if the people who own the deposits want them quickly, there will not be 10 cents on the dollar to pay them with, and that the institutions who are responsible to the people for them if they attempt to get them, will bring chaos in the stock market where billions of stocks and bonds must be unloaded in order to have returned to the people what they have a right to demand.

"At the earnest—very earnest—solicitation of conservative, well-meaning men, I at the last moment consented to get this to the people more gradually. I therefore spliced the opening and closing sentences of my matter until it reads: 'The situation to-day in the United States is: That the people are getting very nervous.'

"I learn from one of the financial experts where business it is to know such things the 'system' is borrowing $900,000,000 with which to carry the undigested securities they have been hung up with for the past two years, and the enormous quantities of stocks they have been compelled to buy during the past thirty days, and which they have planned to sell to the people. They won't be able to sell them. The banking authorities of the people will demand an accounting with the institutions—and in such a way that the people can for the first time really know where their savings are, and how they are being used.

"Then—well, Wall Street knows what happens to small men and firms in such events. What happens to small men and firms is going to happen to big men—big firms and the 'system' must return to their owners that which they have borrowed or fail—yes, fail—and take the consequences, civilly or criminally. I know it sounds ridiculous, but the world knows that once there was a Jay Cooke & Co., bigger than the American people. Once there was a Baring Brothers—older and bigger than the English people. But they went the way of the wafer when the match was applied, and when the people said: 'Stand up and account.'"

HARVARD HONORS SCHILLER.

Observe Centennial of Poet's Death—Play by Conried Company.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 3.—The first observance in America of the centennial of the death of Friedrich von Schiller, the German poet and philosopher, was held to-day at Harvard University. In the afternoon there were literary exercises, and in the evening there was a theatrical performance in German by the company of Mr. Heinrich Conried of New York, under the auspices of the Deutscher Verein of the University.

The afternoon speakers included Prof. Kuno Francke and Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard's German department, and Prof. William Roscoe Thayer, the historian and critic. Prof. Francke discussed "Schiller's Message to Modern Life." Prof. Munsterberg spoke on "Schiller and Goethe," and Prof. Thayer's title was "Schiller's Ideal of Liberty."

A NEW YEAR AN OLD ALE

Evans' Ale

119 YEARS YOUNG—

PENNYPACKER PLANS TO BRIDLE THE PRESS

Pennsylvania Governor Wants Annoying Journals Suppressed.

PUBLIC NUISANCES, HE SAYS

Suggests Legislation to Give Persons Harmed Right to Apply to Attorney General for Relief.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—In his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day Gov. Pennypacker scored "yellow journalism" and asks for further legislation to restrict the freedom with which certain publications discuss public men and public affairs. He suggests an act declaring the habitual publication by periodicals of circulars of defamation and scandal to be a public nuisance, and providing for the suppression of such journals. In his message the Governor says:

"At the last session of the General Assembly an act was passed requiring newspapers to exercise reasonable care with respect to what they published and further requiring them to print upon the editorial page the names of those responsible for the publication. Although, as was natural, it caused some adverse criticism upon the part of many of those affected by it, the act has resulted in a marked improvement in the amenities of journalism in so far as they concern persons in private life.

"Further legislation is required for the protection of the Commonwealth from the injury to her reputation and the disadvantage to the administration of her affairs which arise from the prevalent dissemination of scandalous inventions concerning her officials and their efforts in her behalf. It is not only an unseemly spectacle, but it is a crime which the State ought to punish when day after day the Mayor of one of her cities is depicted in communion with a monster compounded from the illustrations of Cope's Palaeontology and Dore's Dante. In the large cities what is popularly called 'yellow journalism,' with its gross headlines, its vulgar and perverted art, its relish for salacious events and horrible crimes, and all the other symptoms of newspaper disease, is gaining a foothold.

"All of the people, proprietor and peasant, churchman and heathen, are concerned alike, that a deliberate policy of false report to secure ill-gotten gain could succeed. What is the remedy? Sooner or later one must be provided. Recently, in one of the States, an offended citizen shot and killed an editor, was tried for murder and acquitted. Lawlessness is the inevitable result of a failure of the law to correct existing evils.

"Under the English common law, when a woman habitually made utteries of scandals upon the public highways to the annoyance of the neighborhood, she was held to be a common scold and a public nuisance. Anybody may abate a public nuisance, and she was punished by being ducked in a neighboring pond.

"To punish an old woman, whose scandalous utteries are confined to the precincts of one alley, and to overlook the titulations which are daily dinned into the ears of an unwilling but helpless public by such journals as have been described, is unjust to both her and them. I suggest the application of this legal principle to the subtitual procleation of scandalous untruths.

"Let the persons harmed or annoyed present a petition to the Attorney General, setting forth the facts, and if, in his judgment, they show a case of habitual falsehood, defamation and scandal so as to constitute a public nuisance, let him file a bill in the Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction, asking for an abatement of the nuisance and let the Court have authority, upon sufficient proof, to make such abatement by suppression of the journal so offending, in whole or in part, as may be necessary."

INSPECTOR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Had Just Seized Cigars Under Ship's Boiler When Steam Was Turned On.

Special Customs Inspectors Hooley and O'Neill, whose duty it is to search incoming vessels for cigars, liquors, and other little trifles which members of the crews are likely to bring ashore without the formality of paying duty, had what they consider a narrow escape yesterday morning while searching the steamship Olinda, which has just arrived from Cuban ports and is lying at Pier 4 East River.

Hooley and O'Neill are not popular with the crews of incoming vessels, and accidents have a way of happening with surprising regularity when they are on board a vessel. Sometimes it is an iron bolt that falls down a hatchway just as they are passing beneath, sometimes a coil of rope becomes alive and trips them up, and once a bucket of paint fell from the crosstrees just as they were passing.

Yesterday they learned that a lot of cigars were concealed under one of the boilers, and Hooley crawled under it to get them while O'Neill stood guard. He found 4,000 cigars and had just got them out when there was a rush of steam from an adjoining boiler, which, if Hooley had been still underneath, would have scalded him. Of course it was an accident. None of the firemen or oilers could be found in that part of the ship.

NOT GUILTY, DOG WAGGED.

French Poodle's Plea Gets Mistress Off in Court.

The discharge of Josie Martin, who lives at West Thirty-first Street, by Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday when she was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct was due to the plea of her French poodle Mirabeau.

"Is that your lawyer?" asked Magistrate Moss, pointing at the dog.

Mirabeau lifted his head as if he understood the court's question, and gave a little bark and wagged his tail.

To the policeman the Magistrate said:

"The woman didn't cause you any trouble?"

"None, your Honor."

Magistrate Moss glanced over the bench and looked down at the dog who gave another bark and a wag of his tail.

"Your plea is accepted by the court and your mistress is free to go," said the court.

Mirabeau seemed quick to understand and with a bark of gratitude led his mistress from the room.

Jerome's New East Side Branch.

The East Side branch of the District Attorney's office was removed yesterday from 8 Rutgers Street to a room adjoining the flat in 3 Rutgers Street, which Mr. Jerome has been occupying since soon after election. The branch will be open every week day evening from 7 till 9 o'clock, and one of the District Attorney's assistants will be on hand to listen to complaints.

Brill Brothers

Semi-Annual Sale

of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing begins THIS MORNING at price reductions ranging from 25% to 40%. Our regular semi-annual clearance sales are well known to the people of New York. We need say nothing but announce this price list:

$10 Black Suits $10 Worsted Suits $10 Cheviot Suits $12.50 Worsted Suits $12.50 Cheviot Suits $12.50 Black Suits $15 Cheviot Suits	$8.50	$10 Box Coats $10 Great Coats $10 Belt Coats $12.50 Box Coats $12.50 Belt Coats $12.50 Great Coats $15 Belt Coats
$15 Black Suits $15 Worsted Suits $18 Cheviot Suits $18 Worsted Suits $20 Cheviot Suits	$12.50	$15 Box Coats $15 Great Coats $18 Box Coats $18 Great Coats $18 Tourist Coats
$18 Black Suits $20 Black Suits $20 Worsted Suits $22.50 Worsted Suits $22.50 Cheviot Suits	$15	$20 Box Coats $20 Great Coats $20 Belt Coats $20 Paddocks $22.50 Belt Coats
$22.50 Black Suits $25 Walking Suits $25 Black Suits $25 Worsted Suits $25 Cheviot Suits	$18	$222.50 Box Coats $2.50 Great Coats $25 Box Coats $25 Great Coats $25 Paddocks

Highest Grade Overcoats

Any $28 or $30 Suit or Overcoat $20
$32 and $35 Overcoats $25
$38 and $40 Overcoats $27.50
$45 Overcoats $32.50

Trousers Special

$4 and $4.50 Worsted Trousers $2.65

Youths' Suits and Overcoats

$6 and $8 Suits and Overcoats $5
$10 Suits and Overcoats $7.50
$12.50 and $15 Suits and Overcoats $10

Children's Clothing

$1.95 Suits and Overcoats $1.50
$2.95 Suits and Overcoats $2
$3.95 Suits and Overcoats $3
$4.95 Suits and Overcoats $3.75
$5.95 Suits and Overcoats $4.50
$6.95 Suits and Overcoats $5.25
$7.95 Suits and Overcoats $6
$8.95 Suits and Overcoats $6.75
$9.95 Suits and Overcoats $7.50

Automobile Apparel—Men's Fur Coats, Leather Coats, Leather Suits, Combination Robes, etc., at prices 1-3 off our regular low prices.

Sale begins THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock in our four convenient stores. Mail orders filled day received. Alterations made free of charge and packages delivered free. Money back on unsatisfactory purchases.

Bargains for all, but first choice, of course, belongs to the first-comer. Be a first-comer yourself. You will profit by it. Sale begins to-day.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, Near Chambers Street.
47 Cortlandt St., Near Greenwich St.
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., Near 14th St.
125th Street, Corner Third Ave.

BIG HOME PRODUCTION LESSENS 1904'S IMPORTS

Record of 1903 Not Reached—Jump in Luxuries, Though.

RECORD YEAR FOR DIAMONDS

Year's Imports, $552,709,959.40—Automobile Record Doubled—Growth of Cigar Trade.

Official figures made public yesterday by Appraiser George W. Whitehead show that there has been a slight falling off in the value fo merchandise imported during the value of merchandise imported during 1903. The figures are: 1904, $552,709,959.40; 1903, $558,225,905.97; 1902, $524,871,410.45.

A partial analysis of these figures made yesterday by Mr. Whitehead shows the falling off has been entirely in articles of utility which are produced in this country, while there has been a great increase in the imports of luxuries. For instance, the value of imported automobiles has almost doubled. In 1904 there were 602 automobiles imported, with an aggregate value of $2,200,102. In 1903 there were only 325 automobiles imported, and their value was $1,300,000.

There has been a great increase in the imports of cigars, which is not adequately shown by the values. The value of the imported cigars was $2,881,979.40 in 1904, against $2,450,434 in 1903. There were, however, 14,335 packages of cigars imported in 1904, against 10,178 in 1903. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that the Cuban reciprocity treaty has enabled the Havana manufacturers by reducing the size and weight a little to land in this country a cigar that can compete successfully with the cheaper domestic grades.

There has been very little change in the imports of wines and liquors. In 1904 the figures were $10,527,790.99, and in 1903 $10,327,132.15. This small increase is explained by the growing use in this country of domestic wines.

The year 1904 made a record year for imports of diamonds and precious stones. The total value of these imports was $26,092,275.20, against $24,678,956.10.

Collector Stranahan also made public some comparative figures yesterday. The total number of entries at the Custom House was 367,111 in 1904, against 358,079 in 1903, and the duties paid were $170,270,776.72 in 1904, against $172,470,725.52 in 1903.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove.

DENVER INQUIRY HITCH.

Gov.-Elect Adams Would Have Election Investigation Limited.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 3.—The Supreme Court to-day took under consideration the application of Alva Adams for a modification of the order of the Supreme Court ordering an investigation into the recent election, and Chief Justice Gabbert declared that the decision would be given "later."

Ex-Gov. E. S. Thomas, for Mr. Adams, urged that the order of the court be made applicable to the ballot boxes only, and not include pollbooks or registration lists, as asked by the Republicans. He asked that the investigation be conducted under the supervision of a referee, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, the fees for the referee to be borne jointly.

H. J. Herzy, the attorney for the Republicans, resisted the application for a modification of the order, declaring that an investigation of the boxes only would not reveal the extent of the frauds. He said that if the expenses of the investigation would be too great for Mr. Adams to bear, he would say for his clients that they would gladly bear the entire expense.

Chief Justice Gabbert remarked to Mr. Thomas: "An investigation of the ballot boxes only would not reveal all of the evidence in this case, Gov. Thomas."

"The expense will be too great for Mr. Adams to bear," replied Mr. Thomas. "If we cannot have the modified order, we shall request permission to withdraw our application for an investigation of the ballot boxes."

The January Grand Jury.

The January Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday morning before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Arthur T. Sullivan, a woolen merchant, of 66 Broadway and 584 Fifth Avenue, is the foreman. To this Grand Jury the District Attorney will submit the Dodge-Morse divorce entanglement, for which a number of subpoenas for witnesses are now in existence. There are awaiting the action of the Grand Jury 168 cases. Among its members are Henry De B. Parsons, Cornelius J. Ryan, Louis B. Sondheim, and Edward L. Oppenheim.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—First Lieut. E. W. Hickman, First Cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., to take effect Jan. 1.

Capt. G. H. Patten, Fourteenth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

Brig. Gen. F. D. Baldwin will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Capt. D. M. King, Ordnance Department, will make one visit from Benicia Arsenal to Fort Miley, and one visit to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., prior to March 1 on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at those posts.

A board to consist of Major William A. Mann and Capt. H. C. Hale is appointed to meet at Washington for the purpose of revising the firing regulations for small arms.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander V. O. Chase is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and ordered to the West Virginia as navigator.

Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle is detached from the Yankee and ordered to Washington for duty with the General Board.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Topeka at Newport News; Alabama at Hampton Roads; Atlanta at Annapolis; Whipple, Stewart and Worden at Sewall's Point; Tacoma at Tompkinsville; Newport at New York; MacDonough at Pensacola; Vixen at Guantanamo; Yankee at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Wasp, from Port Royal for Charleston; Hartford, from Key West for Pensacola; from Orleans, from Guam to Midway.

The San Francisco has been placed out of commission at the Norfolk yard.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE HOLDING IMPORTANT SALES OF

Women's Cloaks,

Household and Decorative Table Linens,

and Blankets.

And also this day (WEDNESDAY),

A Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS,

consisting of Rugs in large sizes, suitable for Reception Rooms, Parlors, Libraries, Dining Rooms and Large Halls, at

$92.00, $110.00, $127.00 and $145.00,

the original prices having been $150.00, $175.00 to $250.00

Kinsey's

Fifth Linen Ave. Store.

Discount Sale in Real LINENS.

We prepared for this yearly sale last July, when manufacturers were willing to take orders at a Liberal Discount from regular prices. Their loss will be your gain

100 doz. extra heavy Scotch Dinner Napkins at $2.50 doz.
Never sold for less than $3.00 before.

100 doz. Double Damask Irish Dinner Napkins at $5.00 doz.
Were $7.50.

An odd lot of extra size French Dinner Napkins at $6.00 a doz. Were $9.00 and $10.50 a doz. Some very fine Table Cloths, 2½x2½ yds., 2½x3 yds. and 2½x3½, at

Half Regular Prices.

These have no Napkins to match.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Sheets for single beds at $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 pair.
Sheets for double beds at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50 pair.
Pillow Cases, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 a pair.
Hand embroidered Huck Towels, at $1.50 each; were $2.50.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, at $3.00, $4.50 and $6.00 a doz.
Italian hand-made Towels, with deep fringe, at $6.00 and $9.00 a doz. These are the most durable Towels made.
Turkish Bath Towels, at $3.00, $4.50 and $6.00 a doz.

Wm. S. Kinsey & Co.,
240 Fifth Avenue,
Below 28th St.

C. C. SHAYNE, MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT

1905 January Discount Sale

Up-to-date Styles

Muffs, Neck Pieces, Victorines, Mantles, Jackets, Coats, Women's Fur-lined Garments, Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats, Sleigh Robes, Etc.,

AT THE FOLLOWING DISCOUNTS:

Fox, Moleskin, Gray Squirrel, Bear	22 per cent. Discount
Chinchilla, Coon, Alaska Sable (Skunk)	15 " " "
Ermine, Lynx and Persian Lamb	10 " " "
Hudson Bay Sable	10 " " "
Imperial Crown Russian Sables	15 " " "
Mink and Otter	5 " " "
Sable Dyed Squirrel and Martin	10 " " "
Men's Fur-Lined Coats and Sleigh Robes	10 " " "
Automobile Coats for Men and Women	15 " " "
Siberian Squirrel lined Circulars, Jackets, Coats, Newmarkets and Paletots	25 " " "

NOTE: I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables nor Mink. Ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain of a mottled, shabby appearance, after being worn a short time.

NOTE: I do not recommend Fox as serviceable fur.

In addition to the discounts on regular stock as advertised, I offer several odd Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Neck Pieces and Muffs and sample garments of various furs at very large discounts.

All sales strictly for cash. No goods sent on approval.

41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Ave.

FURS AND FUR LINED GARMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF GARMENTS OF RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, BROADTAIL, PERSIAN LAMB, ALASKA SEAL, CARACUL, MINK, ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA, ALSO FUR LINED CLOTH GARMENTS.

REDUCTIONS HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF THE REMAINING NOVELTIES IN MUFFS AND NECKPIECES.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

JAN

19

NO BASEBALL CHANGES IN LOCAL AMERICANS

Old Players of Last Year Will Be Signed by Greater New Yorks.

MANAGER GRIFFITH AT HELM

Men Drafted from Minor Leagues Include Five Pitchers—Griffith Opposed to Long Schedule.

Manager Clark Griffith, who will begin preparations to-day to map out the campaign for the Greater New York baseball team of the American League this season, declared yesterday that he intended to keep every player who finished with the team last year, and repudiated the report that one or two of his men would be traded. Griffith contends that as most all of the team filled the necessary requirements it would be very poor policy to make a change. "Of course," said Griffith, "if a player should bob up who would fill certain positions better than those who now occupy them, I would certainly sign them."

Griffith has just returned from a two months' visit to his ranch at Craig, Montana, and is eager to resume active work. Contracts will be sent at once to all the old players who include, besides himself, Chesbro, Powell, Orth, Clarkson and Putmann, pitchers; McGuire and Kleinold, catchers; Gangel, Williams, Elberfeld, Conroy, Dougherty, Anderson, Keeler and Fultz. Then there is a collection of minor league talent which, in the main, Griffith believes will materially strengthen the team. Five pitchers are among the men who have been drafted from the minor organizations, and Griffith is confident of being able to secure one or two fit to continue in major league company. The astute manager says he has undoubtedly secured an unusually good pitcher in William Hogg, of Spokane. He also speaks hopefully of Whitely, another pitcher, of Vincennes, Ind. He is a protege of Amos Rusie, the old pitcher of the New York Club. "Doc" Newton, formerly of Brooklyn, who has developed into one of the best pitchers in the minor league, will, so Griffith says, assuredly play with the Greater New New Yorks. Newton is looked upon to be one of the new pitchers who is expected to be permanently retained. The other pitchers are Starkelle of Boise City, Idaho, and Pearl Holyeross, who was with the Cairo, Ill., team last year. With this material to choose from, in addition to his regular force, Griffith is of the opinion that the New Yorks will be equally as strong in the department as any team in the country. He is very enthusiastic over the prospects of Pattman, the left hander, who, he avers, will not become a winning pitcher, but a batsman of the .350 mark.

Of the other new players drafted by the New Yorks, Griffith is highly pleased with Chase of the Los Angeles Club. His build and movements are something of the order of Chance, first baseman of the Chicago National League Club, and while he is a utility infielder of rare promise his first base playing with the Los Angeles, Cal., Club last year was equal to the best on the coast. In "Joe" Yeager, of last year's Montreal nine, the New Yorks have secured a rather valuable third baseman. Another new man is McManus, who formerly played with Brooklyn, but who was with Montreal last year. For the purpose of giving the new pitchers an opportunity of getting into the best of shape they will be taken to the Southern training quarters of the team at Montgomery, Ala., ten days before the regulars arrive there.

In speaking of his team's prospects in the next championship contest, Griffith is confident that it will be equally as powerful as last year, with the chances favorable of its being stronger. Burkett, he contends, will strengthen the champions, but at that he cannot see where the latter will have any advantage over the Greater New Yorks. "We should have won that championship last year," said Griffith, "even with the many disadvantages under which we labored."

Manager Griffith is strongly opposed to the schedule of 154 games as adopted by the National League. He says that it is against the interests of the ball players, for they will be unable to make any extra money, and furthermore it will, in his opinion, be detrimental to the post-season series for the world's championship. He contends that the patrons of the sport usually become tired of seeing league games after the 1st of October, unless there is an exceptional finish like the Americans had last year. Griffith further says that the American League should stick to the present schedule. Then he suggests that if an non-conflicting schedule is desired the two leagues could start playing together in the Spring, and when the American League finished the National could have the field to themselves.

Griffith says he cannot see, under the present circumstances, how the batting conditions can be improved. While not being overly fond of the foul strike rule, it is better than anything that has been proposed to take its place.

If the weather is suitable the New York team will leave for Montgomery either on March 7 or 8. The first exhibition games will be played at New Orleans, and then the team will go to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, and Jacksonville.

Regarding a post-season series of games for the world's champ ship, Chairman Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission says he believes a set of rules to govern such a series will be adopted at the coming meeting of the commission at Cincinnati. He is of the opinion that the rules will be along the lines suggested by John T. Brush, President of the New York National League Club. The winning club will receive a silver trophy similar to the Temple Cup. The club that wins the series will be the custodian of the cup, and will be responsible to the National Commission for its safe keeping. Under these conditions Chairman Herrmann says there is no reason why the Boston Americans and New York Nationals should not play in the Spring.

Advices received from Cincinnati yesterday state that the plans of the minor leagues to present an embossed testimonial to Mr. Brush for his effort to have the draft price for young players increased have been postponed until after the meeting of the National Commission.

SON KILLS HIS FATHER.

Says Rifle Was Accidentally Discharged—Police Believe Him.

James Barnett, twenty-eight years old, a furniture van driver, shot and killed his father, John Barnett, at their home, on the Springfield Dock Road, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The police say they believe the son's statement that the shooting was accidental, but he has been held on a charge of homicide.

John Barnett was a maker of fishing nets and lived near Jamaica Bay with his two sons and two daughters. He was a widower. He had been ill for some time, and was sitting in the parlor of his home stretched out on two chairs when the shooting occurred. His son, James, was sitting about fifteen feet away from his father, and was cleaning a magazine rifle, according to his statement, when the weapon, which he did not know was loaded, was suddenly discharged.

Thief's Visit Kills Woman.

Excitement caused by the visit of a supposed sneak thief to her home brought about the death early yesterday morning of Mrs. Ellen Reilly, sixty years old, of was excited by the incident, and died in 20 Bond Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Reilly a few minutes.

ARTEMUS WARD.

An Old Friend's Reminiscences of the Genial American Humorist.

Aside from the natural beauties of the town, Waterford, Me., especially to those of middle age in the 60's, owes its distinction to being the birthplace and early home of Charles Farrar Brown, (Artemus Ward,) who as a humorist was known from Maine to California. He was born in 1834, a son of Levi and Caroline (Farrar) Brown, and died in Southampton, England, in 1867. At an early age he left the paternal roof and learned the printer's trade at Norway, Me., an adjacent town, where his gift of humor began to manifest itself.

Of a roving disposition he soon left The Advertiser and worked for a time at Skowhegan and Gardiner in this State, and later drifted to Boston, where he obtained a situation in the composing room of The Carpet Bag, a humorous paper published by B. F. Shillaber, (Mrs. Partington.) While employed at this office he wrote his first pretentious article, which, unsigned, he slipped under the door of the "sanctum," being later highly pleased to see the copy come into the composing room to be set up; he contributed other articles which were well received, but the paper not being a continued success, he again drifted, and this time brought up in Cincinnati, Ohio. He then went to a town in Kentucky, where he taught school one week.

After other wanderings we find him engaged on The Toledo Commercial as a market reporter. It was on this paper that his work as a writer really commenced. He afterward filled for a time the position of city editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer; this office he filled with marked ability, his lovely and genial disposition making friends with all with whom he came in contact.

There is to-day an Artemus Ward Club in Cleveland, composed exclusively of newspaper men, where his memory is kept green by his old associates. Leaving Cleveland we next find him in New York, having selected the metropolis from the numerous calls that came to him, for now his fame as a wit and humorist was well established.

He accepted an engagement as a writer for Vanity Fair, one of the earliest weekly humorous papers of note in the country, and soon became its managing editor; but the country was not ready to accept such publications, and it passed out of existence. It was here that he published his first book, which had a large circulation.

Later, having decided to mount the rostrum, he wrote his first lecture, "The Babes in the Woods," toured the country with it, making a brilliant success. The particular joke was the title of the lecture, for there was not the first allusion to the "Babes" throughout the entire screed.

The manner of Artemus on the stage caused as much amusement as the matter in hand, as he had that droll expression of being entirely oblivious of what he was talking about.

Traveling West, he soon found himself and his Babes in that then far away country, Salt Lake City. Here he was favorably received by Brigham Young and his numerous household. His lectures were largely attended, and he was given the freedom of the city, whatever that implies.

Artemus was a good advertiser, fully equal to the best of our advanced age. When he appeared for the first time in Boston, almost wholly unknown, he paraded the city, and transporting them in the "Artemus Ward will speak a piece," not even mentioning time or place. Later in his wonderful career his poster proclaimed the following announcement:

"A. WARD HAS LECTURED
BEFORE THE CROWNED HEADS OF
EUROPE

ever thought of lecturing."

The next important venture was his panaroma and lecture upon the Mormons, which in the course of his travels he delivered at Bryan Hall, Chicago, before an audience of over 3,000 people. In January, 1865, he lectured for one week at he Melodian in Boston to well filled houses. The programme was a sheer of four pages containing descriptive scenes in his panorama and genuine bits of humor. We append a few as a simple of the whole:

"Washoe, the Silverland—Virginia City, game abundant, particularly poker."

"The Desert—In the art of bowling. Wild goats abound on the desert, however; their kids are white, and Artemus heard will wear a pair of them this evening."

"The East Side of Main Street—The State House and things. Post Office also. A few years ago an enterprising Mormon started an opposition Post Office, and by selling three-cent stamps for 2 cents tried to ruin the regular office out of town. He is now in furnishing quieast and owns oil wells in Pennsylvania."

"Brigham Young and His Wives—The pretty girls in Utah mostly marry Young."

"One page of the programme is devoted to answers to correspondents, among which we find the following:

"Inquirer.—'I am desirous of becoming a Mormon; what shall I do first?'

"First get good common sense, and then you won't want to be a Mormon."

Having opened his own country through his mirth and humor, his ambition again took flight. This led him in 1867 across the Atlantic to offer his wares to the people of the City of London. This, at that day, was far from being a humorous proceeding, but a decidedly serious matter, and many of his intimate friends, knowing the inability of the average Englishman to take a joke, and perhaps mindful of his somewhat too convivial nature and delicate constitution, endeavored to persuade him to abandon the voyage. He, however, persisted, and his reception can perhaps be best appreciated by quoting from a letter written by Alfian Chadbourne of London, a former townsman, to Daniel Brown of Waterford an uncle of Artemus.

He says: "I was especially interested in making his début a success, and took with me a number of my friends with the view of encouraging and applauding his efforts to please; but when we arrived we found the hall so well filled that we could hardly obtain seats for our party. His reception was a grand ovation, and he soon found himself the 'lion of the day.' He was at once admitted to membership in the Club of Authors and Artists, and while in London spent many happy hours with its members. But his public efforts and social requirements soon proved too great a strain for his delicate organization. He could not 'go the pace.' Illness overtook him, to which he soon succumbed. Thus passed away in the prime of life, mourned by a vast constituency upon both sides of the Atlantic, one who had done much to drive dull care away and smooth the wrinkled brow."

As his death his remains were brought from Southampton to London, and were removed to the house of Mr. Millard, one of the leading members of the club, where they lay in state until his burial. His funeral took place in the chapel at Kensal Green, where all that was mortal of that sunny nature was laid in a tomb. Later the remains were brought to his old home and interred in the beautiful cemetery at Waterford City, where a monument has been erected to his memory by the family.—Portland (Me.) Express.

Safeguard the Children

against serious consequences by giving them Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar as soon as they catch cold. It cures quickly and is pleasant to the taste. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Too hache Drops Cure in One Minute

When you need a "wee little drop" of PURE whiskey medicinally order the

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

And rest assured that you are getting the PUREST and most wholesome spirits the world ever saw.

Keep a bottle at home.

FOWLS AND PET STOCK IN AENUAL EXHIBIT

New Breeds in All Classes of Madison Square Garden Show.

EGYPTIAN AND CHINESE GEESE

Ducks from Australia — Davenport's Farm's Display a Feature—Cats to be Benched To-day.

Madison Square Garden resounded yesterday with a medley of cries of fowl of every description, assembled to take part in the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, which will occupy the huge building during the remainder of the week. The annual exhibitions of the Atlantic Cat Club and the New York Ornithological Society are also being held, the cat show beginning to-day and closing on Friday.

The exhibits of poultry and pet stock number over 4,500, the largest total in the history of th eassociation. In consequence of the large number of exhibits it has ben necessary to arrange the poultry cages in tiers on the main floor and to place all the pigeons and pet stock in the galleries. The song birds are placed in the concert room upstairs, and the cats in the restaurant, in the southwest corner of the building, on the main floor.

To the general the exhibits, which will prove most interesting are those of jungle fowl from Davenport's Farms. These includemany specimens of valuable East Indian pea fowl and peacocks, numerous variety of phcasants, jungle fowl of several kinds, Guinea fowl, wild turkeys, and alarge display of the rarer breeds of geese and ducks. Among the geese are Egyptian and Chinese varieties, and the ducks include some from Australia. There are also cagesof Angora goats, Damoselle cranes, and Victoria crown pigeons, the last named being large birds with very peculiar head plumes.

Features of the poultry show this year which have not been seen in several years are the entries of large classes of Pekin ducks and drakes and Favorelle cocks and hens. The Pekin ducks were first entered in competition some five years ago, and marked the beginning of a rush of fanciers to breed them, which became almost as much of a craze as the breeding of Belgian hares. There were no other entries, however, until this year, when a dozen or more exhibitors, having improved the breed, have entered large classes.

The Favorelles formerly were not entered to a large extent, as they are not hardy cities, and transporting them in the Winter frequently caused them to die. The breed has been strengthened noticeably, however, and now numerous entries have been made.

Over 600 different exhibitors have birds in the various poultry, pigeon, and pet stock classes, including a large number from Canada, and all through the Eastern States. A number of entries have also been received from as far West as St. Louis and Chicago. Among the exhibitors, who breed only for pleasure and competition, and not for a business, are Fred Alger, Waukau, Wis.; Fred A. Andrews, London, Canada; B. K. Barker, Tornato, Canada; Joseph F. Bardroft, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Boyce, London, Canada; W. Dunlop Disston, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Gibson, Jacksonville, Mich.; George B. Hart, Baltimore, Md.; C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.; D. H. Jenkins, Indianapolis, Ind.; George Carey Lindsay, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Charles A. Meyer, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Boston, Mass.; C. Schaefer Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. Turner, Baltimore, Md., and H. Wallace, London, Canada.

The pigeons are better represented this year than ever before. There are fifty per cent. more carriers and barbs shown than at any previous show and the quality, it was said, is higher than at any previous exhibition. The exhibition of pet stock is also larger than usual. There are many classes of rabbits, including the Belgian hares, Angoras, and the Flemish Giant varieties. The covies include the Peruvians, Abyssinians, English and many of the long-haired breeds.

The exhibition of song birds includes all of the many varieties of Belgian canaries, in their colors of yellow, buff, buff mottled, yellow green and buff green, as well as the Yorkshires, coppies, Norwich, rollers and Lizards. A large class of goldfinch mules is also shown and there are besides, European finches, goldfinches, bullfinches, gray linnets, shell parrakeets, chaffinches, siskins, minos, parrots, blackbirds, thrushes and African finches. Among the exhibits of canaries are two birds, not entered for competition, which on November 6, 1903, won the gold medal at the Paris exhibition; for the best pair in Europe. They arrived in this country too late to compete here. The male bird brought 300 francs at Paris and the female 200 francs.

The exhibit of cats promises to be exceptionally interesting, as of over 200 entries, seventy-five are first prize winners at previous shows of the Atlantic Cat Club and at other shows. The class of blue females consists entirely of prize winners, and the four finest Chinchillas in the country are entered in their class. One of them, Bitterne Chiffon, owned by Mrs. James B. Conlisk of Gowanda, N. Y., is valued at over $1,000, that price being refused for her at a recent show at Rochester. The short-haired cats, of which there will be a number, are especially large, some of them weighing over twenty pounds. It has been the custom for only a few of the best tortoise-shell cats to be exhibited, but this year there will be eighteen of them shown. The blacks, of all kinds, long haired and short-haired, are to be shown three times as plentifully as heretofore. During this show the Hofstra trophy, given by Mrs. W. F. Hofstra for the best cat in the show, will be awarded.

Judging in the various classes began yesterday and is likely to continue during the remainder of the week, as there are over 850 classes to be decided. The judging is tiresome and generally lengthy, owing to the care with which the judges have to examine the fowl. The birds are taken from the cages and examined as to comb, feathers, eyes, feet, and general appearance. As soon as the awards are made, the ribbons indicative of the winnings, blue for first, red for second, and yellow for thmird, are placed on the cages. This gives a brighter appearance to rows of cages.

A number of annual meetings of various breeding clubs are scheduled to be held during the week. Among them are the American Jacobin Club, American White Wyandotte Club, National Bantam Association, American Turbit Club, American Silver Pencilled Wyandotte Club, American Light Brahma Club, and National Single Comb White Leghorn Club.

EQUITABLE LIFE'S YEAR.

Total Assurances Now $1,500,000,000—1904 Increase, $90,000,000.

The preliminary statement for 1904 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society shows that the company's outstanding assurances now amount to $1,500,000,000 and that the increase for the year was fully $90,000,000. Its assets now reach a total of $410,000,000, an increase of $29,000,000.

The surplus is $78,000,000, $5,000,000 greater than it was at the close of last year. The annual income now amounts to $78,000,000, a large increase over the income in 1903. The total payments to policy holders were $37,000,000.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

DRESS Clothes are a necessity in New York. On the many occasions when they must be worn it is gratifying to know that one's attire is correct and well fitting.

Our Dress Wear is faultlessly made and, if properly cared for, will last for years.

Full Dress Suits, $34 to $58.
Tuxedo Suits, $25 to $48.
White Vests, $3 to $4.50.
All other accessories.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

NEW BILLIARD CODE BEING CONSTRUCTED

Rules in Vogue Since 1879 Will Be Revised.

UNIFORM SYSTEM THE AIM

Amateur and Professional Players Asked to Send in Suggestions—Changes for Pool, Too.

After many years the billiard rules governing that sport are undergoing the most rigid revision. The most systematic effort is being made to arrive at a standard which will be recognized alike by all amateurs and professionals, and thus do away with the many and frequent disputes that now arise. There has been no authoritative overhauling of the rules since 1879. Great advancement has been made since that time, and the changes in the style of play has caused many of the old rules to become obsolete. Actually, the work of revision is being accomplished by the foremost players of this country and Europe, including alike amateurs and professionals. In order to accomplish this monumental task revised copies of the old rules are being sent to the players and their opinions asked on specific changes or modifications. Practically the author in chief is Albert F. Troescher.

While only a few of the players have as yet received their copies of the rules, Benjamin Garno, a veteran in billiard affairs, has been at work on the revision for several weeks. In commenting upon the task of preparing the new rules, he said: "As often happens in such a matter in the course of years, the billiard code has got itself into bad shape, owing to yielding to the individual protchets of men who think that they ought to know everything appertaining to thier calling because it is indispensable that they should know much. Even carrom rules have been interpolated among those of ball-pool, without knowing either that some of the former were originally framed rather as innovations for a special end than as a necessity, or that precisely the same situation could be treated in the ordinary way in each carroms, pinpool, and "Blue Peter." As these and other games have each a genius of their own, to apply to one some rule borrowed from another is apt to create an interference with an older rule of unsuspected import. So, to cite three-cushion carroms as an example, the striker, when "frozen" to a ball, which may be his fault, is rewarded by being allowed to spot, which gives him the nurse of the game, and yet the rule is so unclearly phrased as to be doubtful if he can play from free ball or cushions. Of the two, he should be denied the spot and allowed the free ball.

"In balk line, the favorite with the amateurs, the freer is permitted to cushion and come back first on the ball to which he was tast, but in playing away by massing he can come back first upon the free ball only. This is obviously penalizing the one object ball in one case and premiumizing it in the other. In the amateur championship held at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club in 1880 for the Townsend Cup it was agreed to play away from frozen balls, and it sent runs and averages up at least 30 per cent. Applying the same rule to professions, it would have sent the figures sky-high in the old days of straight rail, with its steadily progressive movement, involving all once science, art, and habit. Straight rail billiards is a great game, much misused and misjudged. All over the world there have been fewer than a dozen straight railers of the first, second, and third class. The game may be revived, and it is to be hoped that it will be, but it cannot be if options as to play are admitted. Rules need to be restored and new ones made. An unwise condition of things has driven thousands to three cushions against their will."

Nearly all of the amateurs who will compete in the coming National championship tournament in Chicago will be asked to give opinions on the games most popular with their class. In this city Wilson P. Foss, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Edward W. Gardner, and several others will have a hand in the revision. Among the professionals Maurice Daly, George F. Slosson, Edward McLaughlin, Jacob Schaefer, and others will assist in the work of bringing about a standard, while Alfredo De Oro and Grant Eby will probably lend their aid in straightening out the rules for pool. While the work is just begun, it will be hastened to completion as rapidly as possible.

FATAL FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

Iron Bracket Falls on Fireman at Factory Building.

The large factory building owned by the Elysian Supply Company, at Fifteenth and Adams Streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building was a four-story structure and was occupied as follows: First floor, Elysian Supply Company; second floor, J. F. Owens, paper box manufacturer; third floor, Hanserman eMtal Plate Company; fourth floor, Astor Tannery Company and the Arnold Silk and Fur Cleaning Company. The loss is estimated at $75,000. It is partly covered by insurance.

While fighting the blaze, William Buckley, a fireman of engine company No. 5, was struck on the head by an iron bracket which fell from a fire escape. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died.

NEW YORK LIFE REPORT.

New Business for 1904 Over $342,000,000—Cash Payments, $40,000,000.

The sixtieth annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company, just out, shows 1904 to have been the most prosperous year in the company's history. New paid business during the year exceeded $342,000,000. The expense ratio for the year is lower than that for 1903. Cash payments to policy-holders for 1904 amounted to more than $40,000,000, and in addition $17,000,000 was loaned policyholders on their policies.

The accumulations under 925,000 policies amount to $280,000,000, an average of $420 a policy. The company owns bonds of a par value of $288,000,000. These bonds cost $287,000,000, and are worth on the market $294,000,000.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

WAS CONSPICUOUSLY HONORED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BY THE AWARD OF THE

GRAND PRIZE

IT HAS PASSED THE GOAL IN THE RACE WITH COMPETITION AND HAS REACHED THE ZENITH OF

APPROBATION

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives,
2 & William St., New York, N. Y.

SOLDIERS BREAK FROM FORT HAMILTON JAIL

Three Believed to Have Perished in Icy Bay.

ONE FUGITIVE REARRESTED

Says He Swam to South Brooklyn and Thinks Comrades, One a Desperate Man, Drowned.

News of a daring jail delivery at Fort Hamilton, in which three escaping soldier-prisoners may have lost their lives, came through the detention at the West Thirtieth Street station last nigh of Jaul Berg, one of four soldiers who broke out of the guard-house.

Berg was arrested at Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue last night by Corporal Herber of the Fort. He said he feared that his comrades had perished in the icy waters into which they plunged after they first got their liberty. Berg declares that his own offense was of minor importance, but further than this he will not talk about his experience.

Assistance from the outside is believed to have made possible the escape of the four men. There were about a dozen enlisted men confined in the guardhouse. The four, including Berg, were in a room near the water's edge. Near by are the stables. Some time after midnight yesterday morning all of the officers' mounts in the stables were stampeded, and at once the guard got busy to corral them. This, it is believed, gave the imprisoned men their opportunity, for when the horses had been rounded up they were gone.

Bars of the cells where the four were confined had been forced, apparently, by an iron rod, which was found on the floor of the cell, sufficiently to permit a man to squeeze through. It is believed that the four men dropped to the ground, twenty-five feet distant, and made off to the water front. There they jumped the wall and plunged into the icy waters. Berg said that he was almost exhausted when he got to a pier in South Brooklyn. He would not explain where he got dry clothes or how he made his way to Manhattan.

One of the three others who escaped is said to be a desperate man, who is imprisoned for having shot a policeman some time ago. Squads of enlisted men, under Corporals, are searching the entire city for the other men. With three privates, also in civilian dress, Corporal Berger came over here yesterday on a detail to search for the missing prisoners. It was believed that Berg could be found somewhere on the west side. After a thorough search of the Tenderloin Berg was finally located, and will be taken back to the fort this morning.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Cure for Asthma

The worst cases of Asthma in the world succumb readily to the one great cure that never fails. Dr. Randolph Schiffmann's Asthma Cure almost performs miracles.

Mrs. R. M. Spencer of 2,380 Vermont Avenue, Toledo, O., says: "Asthma has been growing on me for 3 years, until last Summer the attacks became so severe that many nights I spent half the time gasping for breath. Doctors seemed to give no relief whatever, and I felt there was no hope for me, when a drug clerk recommended your Asthma Cure. Its effect is truly magical and gives complete relief in from 2 to 5 minutes."

Sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 803, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

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Fancy trimmed cotton, with or without collar. Regular 1.00 quality 60c

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Uncalled for custom shirts that we will make great sacrifices on. Limited quantity.

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100 doz. special lot of full width Four-in-Hands, made from remnants of 50c. silks 25c

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Makers of Keep's Shirts.
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We can afford to lose all of profit and a part of cost on every suit we make from now on, but we *can't* afford to save a penny on the the tailoring, because our *reputation* is stitched in with the garments. If you want a suit as badly as we want to clean up our stocks, you will buy garments which were priced from $20 to $40 and up for $17. Trousers $4.50.

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Broadway & Ninth St.

SOLDIERS' FIELD IN WINTER.

Harvard's Famous Athletic Grounds Used for All Kinds of Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 3.—Never in the history of Harvard have the athletes of that university had so much "fresh air" as at present. From early in the Fall until almost the Fourth of July Soldiers' Field is filled with athletes, and, although in past years the number has dropped off somewhat in Winter, this season is an exception to the rule. The moving of the hockey rinks from Holmes's Field to Soldiers' Field has greatly helped to centre the interest in midwinter activities near the stadium, and now that the Association football team is also practicing there the old playground is almost as well populated during the reign of ice and snow as in the Spring and Fall.

Several track men, candidates for the weight events, swell the number, and it is now only a matter of a few weeks when the baseball candidates will go down to the batting cage for their practice. Meantime the shooting club is holding regular shooting contests in the batting cage, and the hockey team, when it is not skating, is running on the broad, dry track underneath the stadium. Later on, it is said, the track candidates will use this same track, thus getting their muscles limbered up long before the exposed cinder track has thawed out.

Man's Muscle Moving Feats in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Berlin medical circles are deeply interested in a man who has succeeded in controlling some of his muscles, separately, in a most extraordinary manner, even to slightly changing the position of his heart. His queer feats caused the utmost astonishment to-day to a scientific society that had invited him to give an exhibition of his powers.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

REPUBLICAN PARTY STRENGTH.

How much stronger was Mr. ROOSEVELT than his party in the elections of last year? It is plain that he was much stronger, but how much? The table that we give below will substantially answer the question. It gives the vote for Mr. ROOSEVELT in the States carried by him, with the exception of three—Colorado, where the State election is in dispute; Connecticut, in which there was no State election, and Delaware, where also there is dispute. These are all small States, with no special significance in their conditions. Next the table presents the plurality for Mr. ROOSEVELT in each State carried by him. Then the total Republican vote for the State ticket is given, and in the fourth column the plurality for the successful ticket, which is Republican, save in Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Missouri. The footings show the large falling off of the vote for the Republican State tickets, and the much larger falling off of the Republican State pluralities compared with that for Mr. ROOSEVELT:

States.	President. Republ. Vote.	President. Republ. Plurality.	State. Republ. Vote.	State. Republ. Plurality.
California	205,226	115,962	192,549	98,350
Iowa	307,306	214,693	271,877	173,670
Illinois	632,645	305,029	631,029	299,551
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	305,092	74,491
Kansas	267,267	159,706	241,935	148,440
Maine	61,148	36,799	59,591	36,749
Minnesota	167,827	92,705	158,484	*25,189
Michigan	293,809	227,782	283,769	60,228
Missouri	296,614	161,583	141,947	*6,250
Montana	21,449	7,417	20,552	*50,160
Nebraska	138,588	86,682	111,711	9,344
Nevada	6,867	2,408	6,059	442
N. H.	54,177	20,185	51,171	15,034
N. J.	245,164	80,508	221,033	51,644
N. Y.	859,533	175,552	812,201	80,560
N. Dakota	52,505	38,022	48,025	23,028
Ohio	600,095	277,221	587,408	200,160
Oregon	60,482	42,078	52,946	21,259
Penn.	920,349	505,649	737,978	430,718
R. I.	41,655	16,701	33,821	586
S. Dakota	52,083	30,114	48,501	44,999
Utah	62,414	29,021	59,837	12,760
Wash	101,540	55,112	72,278	13,179
Wis.	270,870	108,504	227,258	51,629
Wyo.	20,787	11,567	17,715	5,628
Vermont	46,451	30,082	48,115	31,559
West Va.	122,908	51,778	121,540	9,073
Total	6,628,707	2,962,373	6,023,515	1,830,034

*Democratic.

The Democratic pluralities in the three States of Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Missouri amounted to 72,339; deducting these from the sum of the Republican pluralities, we find that the latter is reduced to 1,766,695.

In brief, the vote for Mr. ROOSEVELT was 699,292 greater than the total vote in these States for the Republican State tickets, and the plurality of Mr. ROOSEVELT was greater than those of the State tickets by 1,225,678. Practically the result is the same as if some 600,000 of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S supporters had voted against his party in the States. Or, to put it in another way, as if one in eleven of his supporters had opposed his party on State issues. More than one-half of the Republican loss from the Presidential vote was in the six States of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin. These States may be said to represent each a separate and distinct section of the country, and a distinct element in its political forces. It is of some significance that 360,000 of the voters who supported the Presidential ticket refused to support the party in the State contests. Taking the total figures, we think that it is a safe and moderate estimate that there were last Fall at least 600,000 substantially independent voters who cast their ballots for Mr. ROOSEVELT, not because he was the Republican candidate, but because they believed it best for the general good of the country. It is not a bad showing.

AN INSPIRING CAREER.

We often hear in these days that the concentration of wealth, and of the power that goes with wealth, in a few hands has closed many openings to a successful and honorable career that were formerly available. The story of the life of WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Jr., dead at forty-one, makes that complaint seem foolish and cowardly.

Mr. BALDWIN had character, a good education and ability, and he had nothing else to aid his advancement. In less than twenty years from the time of his graduation from Harvard, he had had active and profitable experience in the administration of a number of railway systems, transcontinental, Pacific Slope, Southern, and, finally, in this region, he had been put in charge of the great schemes of the Pennsylvania Railroad for terminals and connections in this city and on Long Island, plans of vast scope, importance, and difficulty. Every step in this rapid rise to power and responsibility came through the demonstration of his singular ability and sterling character and in obedience to the constantly growing need for such qualities.

But the remarkable success of Mr. BALDWIN in administrative business enlisted only a part, perhaps the smaller part, of his energy and interest. He had an insatiable appetite for the kind of work that promotes the good of his fellow-men. The cause of better government in city and State and the Union; education in its broadest sense, and especially for those of limited opportunity; the suppression of vice, with the encouragement and helping of virtue and decency and pure family life; the improvement of the relations of labor and its employers; the better housing of the poor—each of these appealed to him, and to the appeal of each he responded with the most generous effort, with the soundest judgment, and always with a just and sympathetic heart. He was the least selfish, or self-conscious of men, simple, direct, true as steel, faithful to the utmost, kindly and winning withal, with high ideals in his personal life, and refined tastes. His death is an irreparable loss to a multitude of friends and to a great number and variety of good movements in the community; but in the scant score of years of his active life he bestowed upon his fellow-men a rich bequest of right action and influence that will last and yield its return even when his affectionately cherished memory has faded.

THE CHURCH AND ITS BISHOP.

Has the Episcopal Church no duty to perform in the matter of the charges against Bishop TALBOT, which have now collapsed and been abandoned? The scandal is not ended by the withdrawal of the assailants. An inquiry by competent Church authority into the motives of this assault upon the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, into the character and purposes of the persons most active in preparing the charges and forcing them upon public attention in advance of the hearing, would seem to be somewhat imperatively demanded. To those who have known Bishop ETHELBERT TALBOT through the greater part of his active and stainless life, who respect and admire him, and believe him to be utterly incapable either in the Church relation or in any other relation of the acts of deceit and dishonor with which he was charged, it has seemed surprising that the somewhat remarkable methods resorted to in formulating and procuring signatures to the presentment against the Bishop have been made the subject of no inquiry or action by Church authority. It is now intimated that the active opponents of Bishop TALBOT will ask permission to substitute a new presentment in place of the one which has just gone to pieces. The ordering of a court of inquiry on charges prepared in conformity with the new rules of the Church might be the speediest way of getting at the truth of this unpleasant matter. A speedy settlement of it is, of course, desirable. But the one thing plainly evident is that it cannot be allowed to rest where it is.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The obstinacy of STOESSEL'S defense at Port Arthur is recognized and acclaimed by all mankind as heroic resolution. It is recognized also as, at least in its degree, peculiarly Russian. But it will not be heroic resolution but stupid stubbornness if this quality is carried so far as to induce the Czar's Government to resolve to continue the war at all hazards. There is never anything heroic, there is always something stupid, in a refusal to recognize and face accomplished facts.

The facts of the military situation created by the fall of Port Arthur clearly are that Russia's sea power is for the time abolished, that the Baltic Squadron now at Madagascar is afloat without a "home port" nearer than European Russia, while it is too weak to encounter with any chance of success the reunited Japanese fleet left free to employ its whole force against that Baltic Squadron. Russia has no longer enough available naval force to harass or even to impede the communications between the Japanese islands and the Asiatic mainland. The situation on land is seriously modified, to the detriment of Russia, by the release of OKU'S army, numbering, in spite of the lavishness with which he has squandered it, apparently at least 50,000 men, to reinforce OYAMA against KUROPATKIN at Mukden. KUROPATKIN has been able, and barely able, to hold his own against the Japanese force already opposed to him. The accession to the Japanese strength will give OYAMA a clear preponderance as soon as active operations can be resumed in Central Manchuria, an advantage which it seems quite fantastic to assume can be overcome by such Russian troops as can be forwarded in the meantime over the Siberian Railway, in addition to the subsistence and supply over that road of the Russians already at the front, a work which of itself taxes the capacity of that railroad.

In these circumstances, it will be mere insanity for the Russian authorities to pretend to insist upon the arrogant terms of peace which they undertook, only fourteen months ago, to impose as "counter-propositions" to the very moderate proposal of Japan for "a mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires, and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in those countries." The arrogance of the Russian counter-statement was mainly revealed in the seventh Russian proposition, "Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest." This piece of what, in the light of subsequent events, it is rather mild to describe as the impudence of Admiral ALEXIEFF, the Japanese military successes have made not merely nugatory but absolutely ludicrous, seeing that Japan is now in undisturbed and undisputed possession of the whole "littoral" of Manchuria, and of all that part of Manchuria of which there was real question when the Russian demand was formulated.

Russia must recede from this demand, and must accept the Japanese amendment. She must give up her pretensions to an exclusive control of Manchuria or to any other commercial advantages there than that which is given to her by the long northern frontier marching with Siberia. The control of the Manchurian branch of the Siberian Road would seem to be the most likely sticking point of a negotiation which should leave Russia in possession of all that she has a right to claim, of all that she has not held in fraud of the international rights not alone of China but of all the commercial nations. But the question of the Manchurian branch is, after all, a detail. It is greatly to the credit of the Japanese statesmen that the victories of their arms have not led them greatly to enlarge the terms of peace which they laid down before the war. They have made good every one of their demands. Russia has failed to make good any one of her "counter-propositions." A recognition by Russia of these conspicuous and undeniable facts will lay the basis for a firm and lasting peace, to the advantage of all the world, to the advantage of Russia herself, in so far as she will be content with a fair field and no favor.

SURRENDER AND DISABLEMENT.

It would be a loss not merely to Russia but to mankind if it should appear that the heroic defense of STOESSEL had been marred at the last by any action in contravention of the strictest code of military or personal honor. The Japanese press, naturally enough annoyed to find that the Russian ships had been damaged by Russian acts as well as by Japanese fire, is trying to make out a case against the Russian commander upon that account. Some of the Japanese journals maintain that upon that account Gen. STOESSEL is unworthy of the military honors which the Mikado has ordered his lieutenants to pay him.

We can see no fair ground for this disparagement. It would require a more minute knowledge of dates and facts than is yet publicly accessible decisively to confirm or refute the charge. But the charge seems to be that after sending to the besiegers a proposal to surrender Gen. STOESSEL disabled his engines of war. This would not of itself constitute an offense. It is only when the surrender has been completed, or at least when a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to as a preliminary to surrender, that a commander can be said to have precluded himself from destroying engines or munitions which would then be in fact the property of the enemy. That is the offense of which the commander of the Cristobal Colon was guilty at Santiago. He sank his ship after he had hoisted the white flag and thus protected her and her crew from the enemy's fire. Admiral SCHLEY is said to have told the officer in question that he fully deserved to be hanged at the yardarm for this act of treachery. This was quite true, and the offender made his offense worse by publicly bragging about it afterward in Europe, to which the undeserved leniency of his captors had permitted him to return. But it does not appear that Gen. STOESSEL was in the same case. He was quite within his rights in injuring his own ships before they should fall into the hands of the enemy, even if he had opened negotiations for a surrender, unless those negotiations had gone so far as to bind both parties to suspend hostilities. Since this does not appear to have been the case, it does not appear that the Russian commander has smirched his heroic record of gallantry, as it would have been a great pity if he had done.

COTTON BURNING.

Notwithstanding the incidents lately reported from Georgia, Texas, and Alabama, it is still impossible to take seriously the proposition to destroy 2,000,000 bales of cotton by fire, or any considerable part of it, in order to sustain the price at a figure which the planters consider satisfactory. A plan to warehouse what it is desired to withhold from the market until the mills shall need it would be intelligible, and it could be carried out at relatively small expense. That the incendiary foolishness already perpetrated has excited "much enthusiasm" is not to be wondered at. Any kind of a bonfire will attract an interested and more or less enthusiastic crowd, and the deliberate destruction of values will always create a condition of nervous exhilaration on the part of the onlooker.

But that even a pound of cotton has been wantonly destroyed in the hope of creating an artificial scarcity and maintaining an artificial price shows how thoroughly the people of this country have been debauched and corrupted by the teachings of protection. To be deprived of an artificial advantage, whether from high duties which restrict competition for their benefit or from scarcity caused by natural or artificial conditions or through combinations to maintain in idleness productive plant or capacity, seems to the producer in any line to place him at a disadvantage and rob him of some part of what belongs to him. That there is a consumer to be considered, who has some rights in the benefits of abundance and cheapness which are the true objectives of all progress and development in productive or distributive industry, may commend itself to him as an academic proposition which he would be very glad to apply to himself if he could, but that he is under any obligations to sacrifice anything of immediate and personal advantage for the abstract consumer never occurs to him. If it did he would probably find cause to reproach himself for having sacrificed business to sentiment.

In view of the efforts which are making in every part of the world offering the slightest promise of success in cotton growing, to establish this industry on a scale which will render the manufacturers of Europe independent of American supplies, and that these efforts are encouraged and sustained by generous Governmental assistance, the Southern planter should rejoice in a crop which establishes the fact that the world's present needs in cotton can be supplied from this country at a price placing competition established under less advantageous natural conditions at a disadvantage so great that most of the experiment stations will be abandoned or developed along other lines. As a matter of fact there is no overproduction of cotton. The world's requirements are something like three and a half millions of bales beyond the maximum supply available from this country, and, as Secretary WILSON has explained, the causes which made the crop this year abnormally large will probably operate to make that of next year only normal or less than normal. This year's picking shows that the causes which Mr. D. J. SULLY made much of as tending to deprive this country of the ability to meet the normal requirements of consumption and which greatly encouraged foreign competition in cotton growing, are relatively negligible factors in the equation. The 13,000,000-bale crop, even at present prices, means a vast cash return to the South and new opportunities for its cotton mills in conquering foreign markets, and the net result might very well be such an increase in consumption that cotton would not have to be burned to sustain its price.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Ways and Other Ways.

Well illustrative of the European commonplaces that are so incongruous with our ideas as to be almost inconceivable, here is an advertisement in a Mecklenburg newspaper, calmly offering for sale a large landed estate with which goes to the purchaser the right to a seat and vote in the Legislature of the Grand Duchy. Of course there are few countries, if there are any, where something analogous to this method of creating lawmakers has not existed; indeed, there are few, if any, now where the judicious investment of enough money will not practically insure to the investor whose inclinations run that way a place among those who are allowed or empowered to control and guide in a greater or less degree the political and economic destinies of their fellow citizens or subjects. And nowhere need the expenditure be for purposes of corruption, though they often are. With a sufficiency of money, certain abilities and a character, or rather, a reputation, of the sort demanded by local standards, the would-be statesman can in this country find numberless villages and small towns where in time he is almost sure of getting any office he really wants. Something, too, in the same direction can be done in larger places by becoming the employer of many men, though nowadays the Australian ballot has seriously interfered with that once effective method of attaining office of minor rank. All this, however, differs in several important respects from the open offer of a seat in the Diet to anybody who will pay the price demanded for a piece of real estate, and almost as much from the remnant of a system of hereditary lawmakers that survives in England. Our local magnates do not get what they want by any acknowledged right of wealth or position. In a theory that approaches more or less closely to practice they must earn by services or promises the votes of tenants and employés, as well as of their general public, and they remain strictly responsible to their electors. But absurd as seem to us such announcements as the one in the Mecklenburg paper, the plan of selecting legislators in that way must have its merits, else would it not have been followed so long in so many lands, and as a matter of fact, some of the lawmakers thus chosen have performed their duties well and patriotically—which is about all that can be said for our own plan. The latter is very far from always successful, as we know to our injury and humiliation. None the less is the hereditary legislator an amusing anachronism, and he survives nowhere for any better reason than that it would be unduly troublesome and expensive to get rid of him.

Peculiarties of the Washingtonian.

Resuming its defense of the department clerks and their dependents from the charge of viewing with instinctive and habitual hostility anybody who endeavors to make them earn their salaries as salaries are earned elsewhere than in the National capital, The Star of that city says that "the people of Washington, whether in public office or not, have as high moral standards as any others in the country; that they as promptly and vigorously denounce wrongdoing; that the malefactor and the violator of trust are as justly and severely treated here as anywhere else." The number of shirks and wirepullers among the clerks, according to The Star, is only up to the average everywhere, and proves no more against the quality of Washington's population than does that of the grafters and plunderers that have occasionally gained control of affairs in New York. Of course, nobody denies the existence in Washington of many honest people, but the history of the city has supplied much evidence that these honest people are curiously inarticulate—that they view the misdemeanors of their wicked neighbors with composure, and have a very fervent regard for ancient customs that make life easy and profitable. Certainly they have not clamored for many departmental reforms, and have not accorded any great measure of affection to zealous newcomers in their little official world who have tried to cut fetters of red tape, establish efficiency as the one qualification of employment under the Government, and decrease the number of workers while increasing the amount of output. Such innovators have not been many, but there have been enough of them to make it plain that their kind is not popular in Washington, that their lot is rendered a hard one there, and that they can find peace only in resignation. Such men are nowhere liked by those with whose perquisites, privileges, and profits they interfere. In most other places, however, their hands are upheld by public sentiment, and they are rarely driven into exile uttering such cries of relief as those emitted by the late Commissioner of Pensions.

Still Alive and the City Fallen.

Nobody questions the desperate valor with which Port Arthur has been defended, or is disposed to deny that, from the military point of view, the frightful sufferings and sacrifices by which the fortress has been held back so long from its inevitable fall were demanded and justified by the interests involved. The military point of view, however, is not easily taken nowadays by all, and some who cannot do it are rather ungraciously recalling that the events of this week are not in exact accord with the eloquent proclamations issued by Gen. STOESSEL while the siege was in progress. He announced that Port Arthur would be his grave, and he has the best of chances of dying somewhere else; the fight was to be kept up while there was a Russian alive within the shattered town, and it has been ended with several thousand of them still able to resist for days if not weeks to come. These and other discrepancies between word and deed are obvious, but it must be remembered that Gen. STOESSEL addressed his thrilling phrases as much to his own men as to the Czar and the world at large and that he had much of the doctor's, and all of the politician's, license to express a confidence he did not feel. Port Arthur has surrendered, but it has been the cradle rather than the grave for its gallant General, for there has he won a fame that will give him a permanent place in history. And talk about dying to the last man can never be true of any except small groups. No army ever did it or ever will, and every besieged city gives up before all its garrison has been starved or killed. It was in part because the Russians promised to do more than they or other men could do that they did as much as they have, and surely they did enough.

After Jiu-Jitsu Comes Judo.

Not content with securing for their charges instruction in jiu-jitsu, the Annapolis authorities have secured for them a teacher competent to impart a knowledge of "judo," something of which Westerners never heard before—something of which jiu-jitsu is only a part and the beginning. Possibly this is attempting too much. Jiu-jitsu may be only the elements of a higher art, but there is a lot to it, and its acquisition in anything like completeness would take more time than the middies can spare from their mathematics. And we remain doubtful if this generation of them will learn even the elements—as applicable information. How to do many wonderful things will be revealed to them, but they will then be in about the position of a man to whom a prestidigitateur has revealed the secrets of his miracles. He understands, but he cannot duplicate till years of practice have trained hand and mind to swiftness and certainty, and he cannot do it then if he lacks a special aptitude for such work.

SUBSIDIES TO FOREIGN OWNERS.

Thinks the Equity of Present Conditions Is Not Obvious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having recently noticed several articles in THE TIMES as to the extensive repairs to the American Line steamer St. Louis by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland, I have eagerly scanned the editorial columns of your paper, while the said vessel was lately at this port, for some comments as to whether the United States Government was entitled to levy a duty on the said vessel on account of such repairs, or whether, under the circumstances, her owners are entitled to collect, or the Government are justified in paying to such vessels, public money as a subsidy for carrying United States mails. Granted that a contract was entered into for such service between the former owners of the vessels named and the Government, is that contract governed by terms and conditions favorable only to the owners, or whoever may become the owners, of these vessels.

It is common knowledge that the four vessels forming what was generally known as the American Line, two of which are foreign built and were admitted into American registry under most favorable conditions, are no longer under even American management. It has also become generally known that these ships are only American insomuch that they fly the flag of the United States; that since they became the property of the International Mercantile Marine Company (the ship combine) less and less of the money chargeable for the maintenance and management of these four ships has found its way into the pockets of the workmen and tradesmen of this city, and that on the contrary the great majority of the principals in the management of these ships are aliens to the United States. It is well known that now not a dollar of the earnings of these ships but what is found absolutely necessary, and for which the masters of each vessel is held strictly accountable, is expended in this country.

If, therefore, the contract existing between the owners of the ships referred to and the United States Government admits of the conditions mentioned, where does the equity of the thing come in? What benefit to New York City or its citizens does the payment of public money in the form of a subsidy to the owners of these ships guarantee?

Bearing in mind the opinions expressed in the columns of THE TIMES as to the payment of subsidies in general, your opinion as to the case in question would, I am sure, be interesting to many of your readers. W. H. R.

New York, Jan. 1, 1905.

Explaining the Unexplainable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article in to-day's paper entitled "Dr. Lyman Abbott Defended," allow me to say when Lyman Abbott preaches a sermon that has to be explained by Dr. MacArthur it seems to me it's time he should let alone those things he knows nothing about, and it never was intended he should know, for how can the finite fully comprehend the infinite? A.

New York, Jan. 2, 1905.

Made the Parrot the Scapegoat.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Father—"What did the teacher say when she heard you swear?"

Small boy—"She asked me where I learned it."

Father—"What did you tell her?"

Boy—"I didn't want to give you away, Pa, so I blamed it on to the parrot."

Kentuckians' Good Quality Accounted For.

From The Kansas City Journal.

A New York specialist says that water drinking is bad for the heart. That explains it. We have often wondered why Kentuckians are such good-hearted fellows.

IOWA COURT REVERSED.

Seizure of Packages of Liquor Pronounced Unlawful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa in two cases involving the construction of the Iowa prohibitory liquor law, the opinion in each case being handed down by Justice White.

In the first case, that of the American Express Company vs. the State of Iowa, the State authorities seized certain packages of liquors sent C. O. D. from Rock Island, Ill., to Tama, Iowa, and their destruction was ordered.

The Supreme Court of Iowa sustained this proceeding, but that judgment was to-day reversed, on the ground that it is in contravention of the Inter-State commerce clauses of the Federal Constitution. Justice White added that if such a practice was carried to its legitimate conclusion, and the various States received authority to control C. O. D. shipments of merchandise from one State to another, much of the inter-State business of the country would be placed at the mercy of the States. He said that the question of inter-State commerce is the principal point involved.

The other case was that of the Adams Express Company vs. the State of Iowa, and involved the same question as the American Company's case.

TRIAL BY JURY.

In Most Cases Far from an Ideal Way to Secure Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read in your Sunday issue an interesting letter from a lawyer on "Trial by Jury," I beg space for a few words from the standpoint of the juror.

My text might be "Deliberation," upon the importance of which your correspondent dwells, and without which, in its maturest degree, trial by jury seems a farce.

Now, I ask, can the full value of this service be reasonably expected under the existing system, that inspires the citizen liable to the duty with dread of the period of humiliating discomfort and inconvenience that he is summoned to face?

From his entry into the courtroom, the juror is apparently regarded as an object of suspicion and contempt, a creature to be flattered one minute and bullied the next, and finally to be locked in a dirty, ill-ventilated apartment of hall bedroomlike proportions—to deliberate!

Is it surprising that under these conditions the juror's most serious subject of contemplation is likely to be escape from such odious confinement?

Imagine the sense of relief that must have crept into the minds of some of the Jersey coin tossing jurymen, who, when rounded up and wigged by the magistrate, were informed that they would not be "allowed" to serve again!

There is, to my humble conception, too much trial by jury. We can all recognize the importance of it in criminal cases, but in the average cause of litigation, where questions of fact may be considered subordinate to questions of law, the result could be arrived at more expeditiously, more economically, and more satisfactorily by trial before a Judge, or tribunal of judges.

Recently I was held four days as a juror in a suit for damages, where the facts were so fully admitted that practically the same witnesses sufficed for both sides. Hour after hour was consumed in technical and brain-wearying wrangle, with a strong probability that the verdict rendered after our "deliberation" will be set aside on the appeal that the defendant will surely make.

That was the second trial of the case before a jury with nominal victory for the plaintiff.

What about final justice, and the profit to all concerned, excepting the lawyers?

While we are preached to on the civil legal aspects of "reasonable doubt" and "contributory negligence," it is not difficult for us to discern the basis of the practitioners' preference for trial by jury, but the common sense of it all is beyond our poor, uncertain understanding.

New York, Jan. 2, 1905. J. W. E.

Can State Regulate Commerce?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In deciding the question of Federal versus (?) State licenses to corporations as to inter-State commerce, shall we say that a State may, by the conditions affixed to its charter of a manufacturing corporation, prohibit or regulate the export of such corporation's product beyond its own borders or to other parts of the United States? Such would seem to be the alternative suggested by Mr. Garfield to the theory he upholds, viz., that the Federal Government may, and in case of supposed necessity must, provide a right with conditions, by National law, for entire freedom of distribution of products, whether directly or indirectly by the manufacturers.

To my great disgust, the Supreme Court has found that a State cannot impair the right of certain manufacturers (to-wit, of alcoholic liquors) to introduce their pernicious product into its territory. Is not this a case in point, indirectly? Should the potentiality of licensing or restricting out-of-State commerce reside (even if but theoretically) in each State? or should the interests of the whole Union in this matter, and its political powers for those interests—although possibly over them by abuse, as you apprehend—be in the hands of the central government under the right to regulate commerce between the several States?

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.

New York, Dec. 31, 1904.

Opinions Harmonized.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"The doctors have finally agreed upon the cause of Markley's illness."

"Ah! they've held another consultation?"

"No: post-mortem."

BOYTIME IS THE BEST OF ALL.

"Boytime is the best of all:"
'At's w'at Uncle Henry says;
Summer, Winter, Spring, and Fall
All so happy—an' he lays
Down his pipe an' 'en he'll smile
W'en I'm wishin' I wuz tall,
Says I'll find out after w'ile
Boytime is the best of all.

"Boytime is the best of all;"
'At's w'at Grampa alwus said
W'en he met me in the hall
Goin' out to get my sled.
"Let your heart be light as snow
W'en the flakes ist fall an' fall,
After w'ile you'll come to know
Boytime is the best of all."

"Boytime is the best of all;"
'At's w'at Pa 'ud alwus say
W'en we're startin' to play ball;
An' he'd come to watch us play
For a little w'ile, an' 'en
W'en he heard us youngsters call:
"Two strikes!" he 'ud say to Ben:
"Boytime is the best of all,"

"Boytime is the best of all;"
Grampa, he lays down his pipe,
Says he almos' can recall
W'en the apples gettin' ripe
Made his heart ist thump with joy;
Summer, Winter, Spring, an' Fall
All ist splendid for a boy—
Boytime is the best of all.

J. W. FOLEY.

ITALY FAVORS DIGGING UP BURIED HERCULANEUM

Prof. Waldstein's Proof of King Victor's Approval.

PRICELESS FINDS EXPECTED

Archaeologist's Lecture Before J. P. Morgan's Guests—No Plan to Take Art Works from Italy.

In a lecture delivered before invited guests at the old Anson Phelps Stokes mansion, at 229 Madison Avenue, recently acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan, Prof. Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge University, England, defended himself at length against the charges that his plan for excavating the buried city of Herculaneum had not received the sanction of the Italian Government, though he announced that it had been so approved.

Prof. Waldstein branded these statements, made in cabled dispatches from Rome, as entirely false. While admitting that no plans in a final form had been placed before the Italian authorities, simply because no such plans were in existence, he said they had been placed before King Victor in broad outlines and had been received by him with intelligent sympathy and enthusiasm. He read a letter from the Minister of Public Instruction in the Italian Cabinet, Signor Orlando, in which he gave the plans his warmest approval.

"I cabled him immediately the stories from Rome appeared," Prof. Waldstein went on, "and he replied that the whole matter would be publicly cleared up in a very few days. It is but natural that the Italian Government has retained complete freedom of action in the matter. It has been my view right along that it should. With such archaeologists as they have over there it would be ridiculous to send foreigners there to do the work. The work should certainly be done under Italian supervision, but with foreign cooperation, and there is not the slightest idea of taking any of the objects of art or manuscripts recovered out of the country."

In the letter from Signor Orlando which Prof. Waldstein read, the Minister said among other things, "From so great an enterprise, history, science, and the world would derive great benefits," and again, that "the Italy which opens its arms to the embrace of the world" would be glad and proud to co-operate with the rest of the civilized nations.

Prof. Waldstein displayed a number of lantern slides, showing statues and heads in bronze and marble which were laid bare by the excavation of the villa Piso, one of the stately palaces of ancient Herculaneum. There were specimens practically showing all the stages of transition in Greek sculpture, from the era of developed archaism to the age of Phidias, the last traces of Roman influence. All of these were so well preserved that in some instances they showed the marks of the sculptor's chisel, though they dated almost three thousand years back.

"There has been a widespread misapprehension which I want to correct," said Prof. Waldstein, "namely, that Herculaneum was buried under lava. That is not so. It lies under a bed of mud and ashes, and whatever lava there is is but insignificant and dates from a small eruption of Vesuvius in the seventeenth century.

"From the archaeologist's point of view Herculaneum was present at the eruption; it was preserved. At the climax of its development its life was arrested and buried so deep that neither iconoclast nor seeker after spoil could reach its treasures."

As already announced, President Roosevelt has consented to serve with the Kaiser, and possibly other crowned heads of Europe, on the international committee which is projected for the purpose of bringing about excavation of the ancient city. Prof. Waldstein will try to induce all the monarchs of Europe and the Presidents of various republics to accept places on the committee.

Among those in attendance at Prof. Waldstein's lecture were J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, and Miss Morgan, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Bishop Potter, Prof. E. R. Seligman of Columbia, De Witt J. Seligman, John Bigelow, F. W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Nikola Tesla, Miss Breese, Mrs. Ogden, and Mrs. Henry E. Howland.

FARIBAULT BANK FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for a Minnesota Institution.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Jan. 3.—The First National Bank of Faribault closed its doors to-day after the bank Directors had passed a resolution that the lawful reserve fund of the bank had fallen below the limit fixed by law, and that much of the bank's securities and other assets could not be converted into money.

It is believed the depositors eventually will be paid. No further statement than the resolution of the Directors can be secured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Bank Examiner Baird has been appointed receiver of the First National Bank of Faribault, Minn. The Controller of the Currency says that no reason is given for the closing of the bank. The bank had a capital stock of $50,000.

WILLCOX TAKES THE HELM.

Postmaster Tells Employes Outside Influence Won't Count.

With a great bank of flowers near him, Postmaster Willcox yesterday morning met the Superintendents of the various branches and sub-stations and the heads of the departments of the General Post Office, and formally assumed the duties of the Postmastership of New York. Mr. Willcox was with his private secretary, Thomas F. Murphy, whose appointment was the new official's first formal announcement, and who was Superintendent of Parks under Mr. Willcox.

Mr. Willcox made a little speech, in which he said that the New York Post Office's facilities were not sufficient, but that the employes would have to do their best to meet conditions. None need have any fear of outside influence, he declared. Mr. Willcox's one aim, he said, would be to bring the service to its highest plane. He had no other policy, he added.

POST OFFICE MONEYMAKER.

Net Profits, $9,669,196, an Increase of 8¼ Per Cent.

Postmaster Willcox, before closing his office yesterday, made public the figures of the immense volume of business done by the New York office throughout the year just ended. According to the figures of Auditor Jardines the Government got a net profit of $9,669,196.81.

The total receipts of the office for 1904, including revenue from all sources and all branches and sub-stations, amounted to $14,689,016.80. In 1903 the same sources yielded $13,513,023.72. The increase for 1904 is 8¼ per cent. over the preceding year, or $1,175,993.08.

The expenses of the New York office amounted to $5,029,719.96.

MITCHELL CASE DEFERRED.

Plaintiff Couldn't Serve Subpoenas—Morgan and Baer Witnesses.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The case of A. D. Wales of this city against John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, for $200,000 for settling the anthracite coal strike, was put over the term in the Supreme Court here this morning, with the consent of both parties. It was announced that Mr. Wales was unable to serve subpoenas on several witnesses whom he wanted to secure.

Among the witnesses subpoenaed were Senator Platt, ex-Gov. Odell, J. Pierpont Morgan and G. F. Baer, all of whom made excuses for their absence and promised to appear at a later date.

LAND FRAUD SCANDAL UNCOVERED IN IDAHO

Title to Million-Dollar Timber Tract Under Cloud.

AN INVESTIGATION BEGUN

Further Developments in Oregon at Representative Hermann's Home —380,000 Acres Affected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—That the Western land frauds are not confined to Oregon, where some have been disclosed, but extend to other States, was shown when it became known here to-day that an Inspector of the Interior Department has been ordered to Idaho to investigate the charge made in an affidavit as to frauds in that State. He is believed to have already begun his labors.

No information on the subject could be obtained at the Interior Department, and Secretary Hitchcock will not discuss it. The papers in the case, however, have been forwarded to the Inspector. It is expected that he will keep Secretary Hitchcock promptly advised of all developments.

The investigation in Idaho has been brought about by affidavits addressed to President Roosevelt by Fred D. Culver of Lewiston, Idaho, candidate for Attorney General of his State on the Democratic ticket two years ago. These affidavits charged frauds against W. F. Kettenbach, President of a trust company; George H. Kester, cashier of a bank, and Clarence Robnett, all of Lewiston.

The charges are made in connection with the entry of over a million dollars' worth of white pine through J. B. West, Register of the Land Office at Lewiston. Mr. Culver sent the affidavits to Senator Dubois, who, without comment, transferred them to the President. Secretary Hitchcock, to whom the affidavits were referred by the President, instituted the investigation.

Information sent to the Interior Department charges that frauds have been perpetrated on the land office at Boisé, as well as at Lewiston, and it is intimated that the inquiry when fairly started will reach out in many directions and many prominent citizens of Idaho may become entangled.

In connection with the Idaho affidavits it is alleged that a syndicate existed, formed to acquire valuable timber lands from the Government. Other affidavits than those mentioned are expected shortly in the Idaho cases.

The end of the Oregon land fraud scandal is evidently not yet. The latest development, which became known to-day, is that the Interior Department has held up within the past three weeks more than 1,500 patents on timber and homestead land in Oregon.

All of these patents were from the land office of Roseburg, which is the home of Representative Binger Hermann, who has been indicted in connection with the frauds. About 380,000 acres are included in the 1,500 patents which the Interior Department is investigating.

The methods followed at Roseburg are said to be the same as those followed elsewhere on the Pacific Slope, and the complicity of Government officers is understood to have formed a part of the game. Indictments against persons not hitherto connected with the case are said to be likely, in addition to new presentments against some of those already indicted.

Fresh indictments are being prepared in Portland, Ore., where the Grand Jury will resume its sessions during this week. The mission of Oliver E. Pagin, the Assistant Attorney in the Department of Justice, who left here several days ago for Portland, is to assist in the framing of new indictments, a work in which he figured conspicuously during the postal investigation a couple of years ago.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3. A. D. Puter, recently convicted in this city with Horace G. McKinley, David T. Tarpey, and Mrs. Emma Watson of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government of lands, made a statement to-day in contradiction of statements issued by United States Senator Mitchell, indicted Saturday last by a Federal Grand Jury.

"When I said that I gave Senator Mitchell $2,000 to use his influence with Binger Hermann to expedite those claims in 1147," said Puter, "I told the truth, and Senator Mitchell knows it.

"I gave Senator Mitchell $2,000 to get those patents through, and I will say that I never regretted telling anything so much in my life as the fact that Mitchell took the money. I never told a living soul in my life before I gave the details to Mr. Heney. I never told it to McKinley or Tarpey, my partners in these deals. Mitchell had no intimation from me as to the fraudulent character of the entries in this land. I never so much as intimated it to him. But, when Hermann gave me to understand that the land was down and out, and that the matter would have to be referred back to the Oregon City Land Office, I went to Senator Mitchell and told him that these patents would have to go through, for the reason that if they were referred back to the original office the whole thing would be lost.

"I laid two one-thousand-dollar bills on the table. Mitchell said that it was too much. I was desperate to have a desire to get the patents through and told him to take it and do what he could to influence the Commissioner. Congressman Hermann to take the clamps up and get the patents issued.

"All I know about Hermann is that after the money was paid to Mitchell and I had left him that inducement to make a good, hard talk. Hermann changed his mind. Why he did it I did not know, and would not presume to say."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The weather will clear along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast and generally fair weather may be expected Wednesday and Thursday over all districts except along the great lakes, where occasional snow flurries are probable.

It will continue cold Wednesday in the Atlantic States and lake region, followed by rising temperature Thursday. It will be warmer Wednesday in the central valleys and colder Thursday in the central Rocky Mountain region and the extreme Northwest.

The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be high north to northwest, in the South Atlantic Coast high north, slowly diminishing; on the Gulf Coast light north to east, becoming south; on the West Gulf and on Lake Michigan light to fresh and variable, becoming southeast.

Steamships reporting to-morrow for European ports will have light north and northwest winds and colder, clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Jacksonville.

Cold wave warnings have been issued for the east portion of the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.	
	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	6	40 42
6 A. M.	5	39 42
9 A. M.	5	37 40
12 M.	6	29 38
3 P. M.	9	25 36
6 P. M.	9	24 24
9 P. M.	8	20 21
12 P. M.	7	16 20

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	32°
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1904	7
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and 22 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 42 degrees at 1 A. M. and the minimum 16 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 91 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M.

TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Annual Issue, Out Next Sunday, a Notable Publication.

The ninth annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be issued on next Sunday, will contain fifty-six pages or more of information almost invaluable to those in business. It will include signed articles from men whose names carry weight throughout the country, as to the course of financial and business affairs in 1904, and the hopes which are justified for 1905.

Among its features will be a complete statistical review of the financial transactions for the year just ended, tables showing in detail the fluctuations of securities and staples, expert advices as to the principal industries of the United States, and their condition to-day, and comprehensive statements as to the conditions in other lands. Among the contributors are Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the City National Bank, who will write of "The Course of the Government Bond Market"; A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank and ex-Controller of the Currency, who will tell interestingly of "Politics and Business"; William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and Chairman of the New York Clearing House Committee, who will discuss "New York State Banks and Their Progress," and Willis S. Paine, President of the Consolidated National Bank and ex-State Superintendent of Banking, who will present a striking argument favoring frequent examinations of banking institutions.

Other authorities who will lend value to the Review, with the subjects they will treat, are the following: W. Van Norden, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Van Norden Trust Company, "Growth and Influence of Trust Companies"; George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, "Genesis of the Trust Companies Association of New York"; John Harsen Rhoades, "Present Conditions of Our Savings Banks"; John Farson, "Municipal Bonds as a Popular Investment"; Maurice L. Muhleman, "Our International Balance Sheet and Our Financial System"; John Foord, "Increase of Our Trade in the Far East"; James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General, "Decisions and Legislation Affecting Corporations"; Henry Schaeffer, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, "The Ups and Downs of the Cotton Market for the year," and Prof. James Douglas, "The Year in Copper."

There will also be articles on the iron and steel trade, compiled by experts; discussions of the foreign trade by American Consuls and trade experts, and articles on railroad development by widely known railroad Presidents.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The social programme for to-day includes, among other things, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth's cotillion for Miss Douglas Bosworth at the Metropolitan Club Annex, a dance given by Mrs. W. T. Washburn at Delmonico's, a meeting of the Wednesday Bridge Club, and several theatre parties.

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Mrs. Frederick Kobbe will give this evening a theatre party, followed by a supper for her daughter, Miss Ora Kobbe.

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Mrs. A. Holland Forbes has cards out for Thursday afternoons in January.

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Signor Caruso, Miss Olive Fremstad, Mme. Ella Russell, and Victor Herbert and his orchestra are to appear at the Friday musical mornings, the second series of which will begin next Monday.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart gave last evening a dinner dance for their debutante daughter, Miss Anita Stewart. The dance was preceded by a dinner for about sixty guests at small tables in the large dining room, and later there was a small cotillion in the salon led by Harry Lehr, dancing with Miss Stewart. Guests came from Mrs. Fish's dinner for the dance.

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There were several favor figures in the cotillion. The favors were floral parasols and walking canes, fors fans and boutonnieres to match; decorated bonbons and ribbon sashes, silk bags and cravat pins. Mrs. Collins also prepared satin satchets and decorated paper cutters. The guests included:

Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Comte and Comtesse de Rougemont, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. P. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Grace Chapin, Miss Lisa Cutting, Miss Harriet Daly, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Lucia Hall, Miss Lydia Jones, Miss Edith Kane, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Maria Moran, Miss Effie Pearson, Miss Pauline Rieg, Miss Anna Rinley, Miss Muriel Robbins, Miss Bessie Shoate, Miss Rosamond Street, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Charlotte Warren, Miss Natalie Wells, George F. Baker, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., William Burden, R. Beldsden, Frank Crowninshield, J. De Wolf Cutting, Gordon Douglas, Sumner Gerard, J. Lawrence Gillespie, Cyril Hatch, Francis L. Y. Hopkin, Lytle Hull, James H. Hyde, Phoenix Ingraham, Frederic A. Juilliard, Frederic Kernochan, Marshall Kernochan, Robert Le Roy, Hubert Litchfield, Monson Morris, Charles A. Munn, Alonzo Potter, William Neilson, Benjamin Nicoll, Courtlandt Nicoll, H. Peters, Alonzo Potter, John S. Rogers, Robert H. Russell, James Henry Smith, Lispenard Stewart, T. Suffern Tailer, John B. Trevor, Lloyd Warren, Charles Wetmore, Frank S. Witherbee, and L. Stewart Witherbee.

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The dinner given last night by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, from which the guests went on to the Stewart dance, while a large affair, the guests numbering sixty, was not an unusual one in its decorations or features. A Hungarian orchestra played during the dinner, which was served at five small tables, each decorated with a tiny tree laden with snowflakes and orchids. Mrs. Fish's guests included, besides Mr. Fish and Miss Marion Fish, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Miss Parsons, Miss Janet Fish, Phoenix Ingraham, Francis Hopkin, Monoure Robinson, Count Desportes, Count Limburg-Stirum, and a number of the debutantes.

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The second of the Junior Cotillions, danced at Sherry's last night, was as usual one of the smartest of the Winter dances. The guests were received by Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. Stowe Phelps led the cotillion, having Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson as his partner. The favors for it were silk bags for the girls and flower-topped blotters for the men. There was a large and fashionable attendance, many of the season's debutantes being present.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus S. Schoonmaker gave a dinner followed by informal dancing last night in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club for their son, Frank L. Schoonmaker, and his fiancée, Miss Grace Eaton. The dinner, for twenty-six guests, was served in the suite of rooms up stairs, the tables being decorated in pink, and later there was dancing in the large room on the first floor. The guests included Mrs. Witherbee Black, Misss Ruth Eaton, Miss Mona House, Miss Helen Judson, Miss Evelyn Ellison, Miss Madeleine Evans, Miss Betty Collamore, Miss Louise Vanderhoef, Miss Sarah Means, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bull, Witherbee Black, Charles W. Fisher, George Oliver of Pittsburg, F. V. Byers, H. W. Lowe, David McAlpin, second, Rutherford Sheppard, and F. A. Reamer.

W. H. BALDWIN AT LAST SUCCUMBS TO MALADY

Long Island Road's Chief Died Yesterday Morning.

MAN OF WIDE INTERESTS

In Addition to His Railway Activities He Was Associated with Many Philanthropies.

William Henry Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, died yesterday at his residence, Locust Valley, L. I., after a lingering illness. He died at 4:30 A. M., surrounded by the members of his family. The cause of death was intestinal cancer.

It is understood that a private funeral service will be held at Glen Cove. Interment will be in Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston, on Thursday. There is some discussion of plans for holding a memorial service here. When the death of Mr. Baldwin became known all the ferries operated by the Long Island Road had their flags put at half-mast. The principal stations on the road will be draped in black for several days.

Mr. Baldwin was the son of William H. Baldwin, for a long time known as one of New England's foremost philanthropists. The son was born Feb. 5, 1863, in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '85, and then took a year's course in the Law School. His railroad career began before he completed the Law School course. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, invited young Baldwin to learn railroading. He began as a clerk in the Auditors' office in Omaha. When Jay Gould obtained control of the Union Pacific, Baldwin entered the service of the Flint and Père Marquette.

During his service with the Union Pacific, however, Mr. Baldwin had risen successively from Auditor's clerk to General Agent for what was then the Territory of Montana, then to Assistant General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific system, with offices in Omaha. He next became Manager of the Leavenworth Division. In 1888 he became assistant to the President of the Union Pacific.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Baldwin went into the service of the Flint and Père Marquette. He remained with that road for two years, and then became Third Vice President of the Southern Railway system. One of his tasks was the reorganization of the Richmond and Danville lines. In three years he became Second Vice President and General Traffic Manager. It was largely through his efforts that the system was brought out of bankruptcy.

When Mr. Baldwin had brought the Southern Railway system to a condition of great effectiveness the Directors of the Long Island Railroad, seeking a successor to Austin Corbin, who died in 1896, selected Mr. Baldwin, then thirty-three years of age, to become the head of the road.

The road then consisted of three divisions, comprising 400 miles of trackage. During the administration of President Baldwin the road grew rapidly. One of the biggest things put through by his efforts was the resurfacing of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The cost is estimated at $2,500,000, and the outlay eliminated more than 100 grade crossings. New York City was brought half an hour nearer to all Long Island Railroad points.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad obtained control of the Long Island Railroad, President Baldwin entered into the improvement plans with great enthusiasm. They embrace the East and North River tunnels projected by the Pennsylvania corporation, the New York Connecting Railroad and the Bay Ridge Terminal. Much of the progress on these undertakings is due to the energy and wisdom of President Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin was a Republican, though he twice voted for Cleveland. He acted as Chairman of the Anti-Vice Committee of the City of New York, and was much interested in the work of the Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Baldwin is survived by his wife, Ruth Standish Bowles, who was the daughter of Samuel Bowles, for years editor and proprietor of the Springfield Republican; a son, William H. Baldwin, 3d, and a daughter, Ruth Standish Baldwin. Vice President William T. Potter of the Long Island Road is to succeed to the Presidency. Mr. Potter is now in Michigan.

Robert C. Ogden, who was intimately associated with Mr. Baldwin in many philanthropic works, spoke of him with deep feeling last evening.

"Mr. Baldwin's death makes a great void in a number of different circles of influence," he said. "He was a most valued Trustee of the Tuskegee Institute, the intimate friend of Booker T. Washington, and one of his ablest, wisest, and most faithful supporters.

"Also as President of the General Education Board and as a member of the Southern Education Board was deeply prized by his associates, and his counsels and help will be very greatly missed. His hopeful, altruistic, and optimistic temperament made him a very earnest and devoted worker in all humanitarian matters.

"His business was, of course, very important, but all his business affairs he carried on only as a means to an end, for he was a pure idealist in his services to his fellow-men."

CONSUL PHILLIPS DEAD.

He Was Appointed to Post in Wales from Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 3.—Daniel T. Phillips, American Consul at Cardiff, died suddenly at his residence here to-day.

Mr. Phillips had been ill for some time. Early this morning an explosion of gas occurred, wrecking one room of his residence and badly burning a servant. The Consul's death was accelerated in consequence of the shock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Daniel T. Phillips, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, who died to-day, was appointed from Illinois in July, 1897. He was a native of Wales, came to this country when a young man, and settled in Pennsylvania. Subsequently he went to Illinois.

Mr. Phillips was appointed after having passed a civil service examination under Executive order. His son, Ernest L. Phillips, who was born in Pennsylvania, is Vice and Deputy Consul.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Groh, Numismatist, Dead.

Edward Groh, who was considered one of the best authorities on ancient coins in the world, and who was curator of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, died on Monday in his sixty-seventh year, at his home, 215 South Third street, Williamsburg.

His personal collection of ancient coins is valued at thousands of dollars. He was the last remaining member of the Numismatic Society. Mr. Groh was also an expert on insects and had a valuable collection.

James B. Titman.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 3.—Leaving an estate estimated at $250,000, James B. Titman, one of the oldest residents of Sussex County, died at his home in the village of Sparta, where he had lived almost all his life, yesterday afternoon. He was eighty-four years old. Mr. Titman began life as a storekeeper at Huntsville. He served in the Second and Ninth New Jersey Regiments during the civil war. Recently he erected a soldiers' monument in the Sparta Cemetery. Mr. Titman was the oldest Free Mason in Sussex County and was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He leaves a widow and two sisters.

TIFFANY & CO

Pottery and Glass Department

Special Sale

In anticipation of removal, Tiffany & Co. have marked at greatly reduced prices a large part of their rich stock of plates, cups and saucers, carved, cut and gilded glass, novelties, etc.

Union Square New York

ROUGH HOCKEY PLAY IN ST. NICHOLAS RINK

Members of Rival Teams Get "Holds" and Throw Each Other.

SEVERAL PLAYERS WERE HURT

Hockey Club of New York Administers Heavy Defeat to the Champion Wanderers.

By the score of 7 goals to 3 the Hockey Club of New York defeated the Wanderers in one of the roughest hockey games last night that have ever been seen in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. It was the first meeting of these rival teams, and the Wanderers, as the champions of the Amateur Hockey League, having gone through the series of competitions last year without a defeat, were anxious to win. Their heavy defeat was a surprise to their friends, but the adherents of the Hockey Club were jubilant, and cheers, which had been frequent throughout the contest, rose up in a mighty volume at the conclusion of the play.

The match was characterized by some of the roughest work seen in the St. Nicholas Rink for several years. The referee, overlooking several aggravating cases, chiefly on the part of the winning team, in the first half, gave the opportunity for rougher work in the second half, and each side took advantage of it. These disgraceful elements finally culminated in an unseemly "set-to" between Clarke of the Wanderers and William Russell of the Hockey Club's team. This occurred toward the end of the second half, when, in a scrimmage, Russell seized Clarke around the neck.

The two men waltzed about the ice holding fast to each other until Clarke managed to push Russell from him, and both fell prostrate on the ice. A fight seemed imminent. Members of both teams rushed to the spot. The spectators stood up in their seats and shouts rent the air. The referee managed to restore order, but above the tumult rose the cries of "Put him off." As both men were manifestly at fault the referee ordered both off the ice for the customary two minutes. Russell was hurt again toward the end of the match. Clarke was again put off for tripping Russil shortly after their first serious encounter. Max Hornfeck was cut in the mouth and Clarke was cut almost to the ankle bone in a hot scrimmage for the puck.

Only two goals were scored in the first half, and both were made by the Hockey Club. Phillips got the first goal, and R. Howard made the second on a pass from Phillips. The play was fast, but not so aggressive as in the second half, but evidences of rough work on behalf of the Hockey Club players marred the clean-cut exhibition of hockey.

Beginning the second half, the Wanderers massed their men together better and did greatly improved team work. The defense of the Hockey Club, however, was hard to break through, but Clarke finally got the puck on a long carry by Souther and scored a neat goal. This revived the hopes of the Wanderers, but it was not for long. After some lively give and take play the Hockey Club carried the puck toward the Wanderers' goal, and in the scrimmage Bryant put it in the net, carrying the net down with him. Half a minute later another assault upon the Wanderers' net carried it away again. Heyward, the goal keeper, falling in a heap in the net.

Yells arose that the Hockey Club had scored, but it was not allowed. Russell, however, made the fourth goal for his side secure by scoring on a pass from R. Howard. Then the encounter occurred between Clarke and Russell, and soon after T. Howard made the second goal for the Wanderers on a pretty run half the distance of the rink. In less than three minutes R. Howard made two goals for the Hockey Club, and Hornfeck, on a pass from Clarke from the front of the net, made the third and last goal for the Wanderers. Bryant closed the match by the seventh goal from a long carry, for the Hockey Club. The crowd was the largest that has witnessed a game in the rink this season. The line up and score:

Hockey Club, 7.	Position.	Wanders, 3.
Ellison	Goal	Heyward
De Cazenova	Point	Carruthers
Mackenzie	Coverpoint	T. Howard
R. Howard	Forward	Hornfeck
Phillips	Forward	Hardy
Russell	Forward	Clarke
Bryant	Forward	Souther

Goals—Phillips, 1; R. Howard, 3; Bryant, 1; Russell, 1; Clarke, 1; T. Howard, 1; Hornfeck, 1. Referee—R. H. Drakeley, Crescent A. C. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

SCOTT—RUSSELL.

The marriage of L. Graeme Scott of Forest Lodge, Farnborough, Hants, England, and Miss Eleanor Russell, elder daughter of Judge Horace Russell and Mrs. Russell, took place yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Battershall of St. Peter's Church, Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation.

Mrs. Louis Fitz Gerald of Boston was matron of honor, and the Misses Josephine and Marie L. Russell, sisters of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The ushers included Cecil Barrett, Rodman Gilder, J. Wells Farley, Harold Fitzgerald of Boston, Frederick Rotch, and George Weston of New York. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 47 Park Avenue, followed the ceremony.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.

HENRY B. HYDE, FOUNDER.

120 Broadway, New York.

Preliminary Statement, Jan. 1st, 1905.

Outstanding Assurance, $1,500,000,000
Increase during 1904, $90,000,000.

Income, - - - - - - 78,000,000
Increase during 1904, $4,000,000.

Assets, - - - - - - 410,000,000
Increase during 1904, $29,000,000.

Assurance Fund and all other liabilities, 332,000,000

Surplus, - - - - - - 78,000,000
Increase during 1904, $5,000,000.

Paid to Policyholders, 37,000,000
Increase during 1904, $2,000,000.

The Amount paid in Dividends to Policyholders was larger than during any previous year in the Society's history.

James W. Alexander, President.
James H. Hyde, Vice-President.

Splendid opportunities for men of energy and character to act as representatives. Write to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice-President.

MIRRORS MAKE TINY BLAZE CONFLAGRATION

Women Rush from Florist's When Polish Ignites.

USHERS JUMP IN THEATRE

"No Danger" Announced from Proctor's Stage—Engine Horses Slip and Fall Around.

As a man was trying to sell a bottle of liquid metal polish in Alexander Warendorff's florist shop, at 1,193 Broadway, two doors north of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, at Twenty-eighth Street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the stuff caught fire somehow and went up in a puff of flame. Big mirrors all through the store so magnified the effect through the frosty plate glass store front that to those without the whole interior seemed instantly to become a seething furnace.

Some ran to the store, and others ran away from it, as the clerks quickly beat out the fire. A few women and girls in the shop ran into the street, screaming in their excitement, and somebody sent in a fire alarm.

Things began to happen forthwith over a large area of slippery pavement. Engine 16 was crossing Fourth Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street, when the near horse of the team of three went down. He was dragged by the others until the whole outfit banged against an American Express Company's wagon, causing much excitement, but no damage. One of the horses of the tender, following close behind, fell at about the same point, and the other swerved and jumped into a big, meat delivery wagon, dragging his fallen mate in after him. No harm was done.

Both horses of Truck 7 fell as they turned before Proctor's and were cut and bruised, but not disabled. All street traffic was blocked for several minutes till the long truck was moved out of the way.

As the clanging of the engines filled the playhouse the ushers jumped to their emergency stations, and after a quick investigation it was announced from the stage as the "true facts" that there was no fire; that the engines had been called on a false alarm, and that there was no danger. The show went on without further interruption.

The fire was all out when the firemen arrived.

WATSON IN FIRE PERIL.

Populist Candidate at Dinner When House Takes Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENSBOROUGH, Ga., Jan. 3.—While Thomas E. Watson, late Populist candidate for the Presidency, was being entertained at dinner to-day at the home of Alfred Branch, the house took fire and Mr. Watson and the other guests narrowly escaped with their lives.

The fire was far advanced when discovered, and exit from the dining room was almost cut off. Mr. Watson, before sitting down to dinner, had made a hot speech to about a thousand farmers, denouncing Wall Street, and advising them to hold their cotton.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The manufacturer's real problem is not to get the dealers to stock his goods, but to induce the consumer to buy them.

If from ten to twenty people were to go to a dealer and ask for your goods, that dealer would send a rush order to you or to his jobber.

If you approach the dealer who has had no demand for the goods he will turn a deaf ear to your story. It will cost you much more to get him to stock the goods by sending persuasive traveling men to argue with him than it would to bring the demand upon him through the consumer.

If you want the solid, substantial people of this country to ask for your goods and insist on having them, advertise their merits in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The former publication has over 1,000,000 paid circulation, and the latter —the leading weekly magazine —over 700,000. A small percentage of the patronage of this great army would keep your factories humming from one year's end to the other.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

New York Boston Chicago

The New York Times will publish next Sunday, Jan. 8th, its ninth Annual Financial Review,

56 PAGES

A comprehensive financial and commercial compendium. Order in advance from your newsdealer to be sure of getting a copy.

ATTEMPT TO KILL CZAR?

Rumor in St. Petersburg Denied by the Authorities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—There was a rumor here to-day that an attempt had been made upon the life of Emperor Nicholas at Vilna.

Later the report was officially denied.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall of St. Peter's, Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, to Lothian Graeme Scott, eldest son of Col. Lothian K. Scott, of Forest Lodge, Farnborough, Hants, England.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Locust Valley, L. I., William Henry Baldwin, Jr., son of William Henry and the late Mary Chaffee Baldwin, in his 42d year.

Services will be held at Forest Hills Chapel, Boston, on Thursday at 10 o'clock. Announcement of memorial services to be held in this city will be made later. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

BECK.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905, at her residence, No. 10 East 127th St., Cecilia Graham, daughter of the late James and Margaret Beck.

Services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. William A. Martin, No. 4 West 122d St., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 11 A. M.

BLAGDEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905, at his residence, 18 East 36th St., George Blagden, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BURRELL.—On Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, Seymour Burrell, in his 81st year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 375 Henry St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 2 P. M. o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CLATWORTHY.—At the Marie Antoinette Hotel on Jan. 2, Frank Clatworthy, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral private.

DOW.—At Woodbine Homestead, Wakefield, N. H., on Sunday, Jan. 1, Anna De Revoise Prince, wife of the late George Worthington Dow, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services at Wakefield, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 1:30 o'clock.

EDGAR.—On Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, in her 77th year, at her late residence, 118 East 39th St., Mary E., widow of James A. Edgar.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

GROH.—On Monday, Jan. 2, Edward Groh, beloved husband of Mary C. Hunt.

Relatives, friends, members of the Chancellor Walworth Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 271, and members of American Numismatic Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at his late residence, 215 South 3d St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LEE.—Jan. 3, 1905, at 246 East 49th St., New York, Robert Lee, aged 63 years 7 months.

Funeral private.

LEE.—Suddenly, in Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3, 1905, Thomas Nisbet Lee, son of Caroline Lawrence and the late Capt. Alexander Nisbet Lee.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORN.—At Tremont, New York City, Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, Mary J., wife of William W. Osborn, aged 73 years.

Funeral services from her late residence, 1,345 Washington Av., Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn.

RODGERS.—At Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 30, Margareta Osborn Hardenbergh, wife of the late J. Kearny Rodgers.

Funeral services were held on Monday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M., at the residence of her son, J. Kearny Rodgers, 3d, 296 Liberty St., Newburg. Interment at New Brunswick, N. J.

VAN KLEECK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, at her late residence, 271 Madison St., Brooklyn, R. I., Isabella, Van Kleeck, widow of Elbert H. Van Kleeck, and daughter of John Mortimer, Jr., of New York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday at 11 A. M., Jan. 6.

VAN VLECK.—At his residence, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on Jan. 2, 1905, Henry B. Van Vleck.

Funeral at Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y., on Jan. 4, on arrival of train leaving New York at 10:20 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'l'g Ist., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

Cemetery, 2,315 acres;

SAVINGS BANKS.

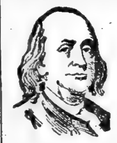

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after Jan. 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago*, and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.
JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V.-P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treas.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 1, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

311 & 313 Bowery, cor. 3d St., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after January 16, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan'y 1, 1905.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. E. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PEN[illegible], Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 22, 1904.

171ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5,000 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of January, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on January 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

50TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 16th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st, 1904,** in accordance with the by-laws and rule of the bank. Moneys deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

253 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

106th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after January 16th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 6th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 16, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMILTON BOUIS, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $5,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 2, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. PANCHER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, December 8, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 16th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1904. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, issued by the undersigned:

Having collected the January 1st, 1905, on the deposited Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, the undersigned are prepared to pay the same to the above holders on production of their Certificates of Deposit for stamping the payment thereon.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.
New York, January 3d, 1905.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company.
51 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 16th, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, and reopen January 17th, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

135 BROADWAY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

Statement December 31, 1904

ASSETS.

CASH IN VAULT	$804,055.48
CASH IN BANKS	7,809,767.75
BANKING HOUSE	1,050,000.00
LOANS, DEMAND, ON COLLATERAL	4,860,286.99
LOANS, TIME, ON COLLATERAL	6,151,074.57
BONDS	834,812.34
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES	1,620,921.35
	$23,130,918.51

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL STOCK	$2,000,000 0
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	3,291,958.02
DEPOSITS	17,838,960.50
	$23,130,918.52

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT

HEMAN DOWD, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, G. M. WYNKOOP, } Vice-Pres. S. D. SCUDDER, Treasurer; F. W. BLACK, Auditor; J. R. BURNET, Attorney and Trust Officer; F. L. HILTON, Secretary; F. C. PREST, Ass't Secretary; CARLETON BUNCE, Ass't Secretary.

Executes Trusts of Every Description

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK. PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Colonial Trust Company,

222 Broadway, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 1904

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	$996,042 50	Capital	$1,000,000 00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,007,245 60	Surplus	500,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	81,750 00	Undivided Profits	1,128 903 92
Loans on Collaterals	18,552,961 46	Accrued Interest Payable	48,716 03
Bills Purchased	1,385,702 80	Deposits	26,069,373 82
Accrued Interest Receivable	140,594 05		
Cash in Vault	1,153,772 43		
Cash in Bank	5,428,925 53		
	$28,746,993 77		$28,746,993 77

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice Presidents. ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary. PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, ANSON R. FLOWER, LOWELL M. PALMER, JOHN E. BORNE, RICHARD DELAFIELD, DANIEL O'DAY, PERCIVAL KUHNE, FRANK CURTISS, VERNON H. BROWN, SETH M. MILLIKEN, CORD MEYER, WM. T. WARDWELL, HENRY N. WHITNEY, THEO. W. MEYERS, GEO. EDWARD IDE, PERRY BELMONT, L. C. DESSAR, GEO. WARREN SMITH, JAMES W. TAPPIN, GEO. W. QUINTARD.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

67 William St., Jan. 3, 1905.

The Directors have declared

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 6, 1905.

FIVE PER CENT. as Interest upon the outstanding Profits Scrip expired in 1904. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 16, 1905.

The outstanding "Certificates of Profits" (Scrip) of the issue of 1899 will be REDEEMED and paid on demand on or after Feb. 21, 1905. Further interest thereon will cease whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment and cancelled.

The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 7th instant.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared out of the earnings of the company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th January, 1905.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. 5th January, 1905, and reopened 10 A. M. 17th January, 1905. D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.

New York, 28th December, 1904.

New York Mortgage and Security Company
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
November 17, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 4, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on December 21, 1904, and reopened at ten o'clock on January 5, 1905.

W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.

Philadelphia Pa., Dec. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., on the Preferred Stock for the half year ending November 30th, 1904, and a dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. on the Common Stock, payable January 15, 1905.

The Books will close January 7, and reopen January 14.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. A. T. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

The United Gas Improvement Company.

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share), payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Morris European and American Express Company, Limited, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 59 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on January 18th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the stockholders for action.

Dated New York, January 4, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM C. HOWE, Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.

Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, (11) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the banking room, 20-22 Avenue A, New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, whose terms expire will be held at its office, No. 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close January 5th, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 19th, 1905. ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company, for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 788 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. GREVEL, Secretary.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.

170 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, 170 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 25th, 1905.

Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Park Place, New York, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 21th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M. FRANK G. ROE, Cashier.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE SECURITIES COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at the offices of the company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, on the second Thursday of January, 1905, that is, the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The Transfer Books will close the 31st day of December, 1904, and reopen the 16th day of January, 1905.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1904.

A. J. MILLER, Secretary.

New York City, December 27th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the ALBERT PALMER COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, 134 West Fourteenth Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Elections, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Polls will be open for one hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 1, 1905, to January 12, 1905.

ALBERT PALMER COMPANY.
ERNEST J. BERGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Charles Craske Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 441 Pearl St., Manhattan, on Monday, January 9, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York Dec. 27, 1904.

ALFRED J. LA VIGNE, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 24, 1904.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

GANSEVOORT BANK.

New York, December 28, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of said bank for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

P. M. SAYFORD, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the banking house, 128 East 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE JOHN J. CROOKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE JOHN J. CROOKE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Avenue D, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, January 11th, 1905 at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing six (6) Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHAS. C. EMOTT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

January Investments

200,000	Pere Marquette R. R. Co. (Guaranteed by Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R.)	4s
100,000	Hudson River Electric Co. (Guaranteed by Hudson River Water Power Co.)	5s
200,000	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.	4s
100,000	Eastern Steamship Co.	5s
100,000	Potomac Valley Rd. Co. (Wabash System)	5s
100,000	Boston & Worcester St. Ry. Co.	4½s
110,000	Central Railroad of New Jersey	5s
75,000	Toledo Railway & Terminal Co. (Guaranteed by Pere Mar. & C., H. & D. R. R. Cos.)	4½s
100,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.	3½s
45,000	Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway Co.	5s
75,000	Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.	3s
45,000	Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Rd.	4½s
50,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	3½s
50,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rd.	4s

CANADIAN SECURITIES—SUITABLE FOR DEPOSIT.

$50,000	City of Ottawa, Ontario	4s
25,000	Dominion of Canada Stock	3½s
24,000	Town of Galt, Ontario	4s
65,000	Town of Whitby, Ontario	4s
175,000	City of Winnipeg, Manitoba	4s
25,000	Town of Maisonneuve	4¼s
30,000	Town of Windsor Mills, P. Q.	4½s

Full information furnished at our office or circular mailed upon application giving full particulars regarding any of the above investments.

E. H. GAY & CO.

1 Nassau St., New York
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK.
Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $5,000,000
DEPOSITS, $59,316,128.43

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
New York City and State Bonds	$3,104,978.60	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds & Stocks	12,443,686.47	Surplus	5,000,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	31,963,676.94	Undivided Profits	507,196.10
Bills Purchased	3,430,309.09	Deposits	59,316,128.43
Cash on hand and in Bank	13,417,266.59	Accrued Interest payable	23,542.36
Foreign Exchange	1,740,740.83	Reserve for Taxes	36,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	463,512.45	Quarterly Div'd, 5%	100,000.00
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	218,755.92		
Total	$66,982,866.89	Total	$66,982,866.89

OFFICERS:
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice President. WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE F. BAKER,	R. SOMERS HAYES,	NORMAN B. REAM,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,	CHARLES R. HENDERSON,	DANIEL G. REID,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,	ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,	HENRY H. ROGERS,
JOHN W. CASTLES,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	JAMES SPEYER,
WALTER R. GILLETTE,	AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,	H. McK. TWOMBLY,
E. H. HARRIMAN,	RICHARD A. McCURDY,	FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT,
G. G. HAVEN,	LEVI P. MORTON,	HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.
EDWIN HAWLEY,	OSCAR G. MURRAY,	

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman. DONALD C. HALDEMAN, JAMES TYHURST.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT Treasurer,
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Reg,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
LEVI P. MORTON, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
THOMAS F. RYAN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.
EDWARD J. BERWIND,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY,
Fifth Avenue and 43d Street.
New York, Jan. 4th, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1905, between the hours of 9 and 10, A. M.

JAMES M. BRATT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN GEM & PEARL COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 14 Church Street, on Monday, January 16th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

ARTHUR A. KAHN, Sec'y & Treas.

THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
New York, Dec. 29th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 100 William St., on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY.
Providence, R. I., Nov. 9, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT., $3.00 per share, was declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 16th, 1905, to stockholders of this date. The books are now closed, and will be reopened on January 17th, 1905.

Shareholders will please take notice that this dividend is in addition to the one previously declared, payable on December 1st.

WM. R. SHELDON, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from December 31, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 3 P. M. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 350 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 30, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 21, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 6, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 19, 1905.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Room 27 to 30, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1905, at 3 P. M.

H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
51 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 4TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
29 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Consols Coupon, 1907.
$1,200 United States 4 p. c. Consols Regstd. 1907.
$500 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bd., 1909.
$1,000 Colorado Fuel Co. Genl. Mtg. 6 p. c. S. F. Bd., 1919.
$1,000 N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Convt. Bd., 1920.
$1,000 Northern Union Gas Co. N. Y. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1927.
$1,000 Flatbush Water Works 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$500 Newburg Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Central Union Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1927.
$1,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$1,000 E. W. Bliss Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Calvary Cemetery Greenpoint & B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1907.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
2 shs. Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, N. J.
8,333 shs. Augusta Metal Mining Co.
10 shs. Trust Co., of America.
FOR ACCT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Amer. Life Underwriters' Agency.
140 shs. Columbian Paper Co.
22 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
$1,000 Brookl. Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. deb bond, 1909.
$5,000 Dry Dock, East B'way and Battery 5 p. c. ctfs., 1914.
15 shs. New Amsterdam Nat. Bank.
20 shs. National Surety Co.
65 shs. International Banking Corporation.
125 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
25 shs. Nat. Novelty Cor., common.
5 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
40 shs. New Amsterdam National Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
48 shs. Trust Co. of America.
17 shs. Penn. Central Brew. Co., common.
20 shs. International Banking Corporation.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
65 shs. Pearson Publishing Co.
28 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
1 share Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$2,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$5,000 Virginia Debt. Ctfs., (Brown Bros. & Co.)
5 shs. New Amsterdam Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Union Selling Co.
10 shs. New Amsterdam Natl. Bank.
10 shs. New Amsterdam Natl. Bank.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus	5,008,272.48

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT.
Vice-Pres. 2d Vice Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS. ERNEST EHRMANN.
Treasurer. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

**Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2 1-2@3 1-2 Per Cent.

The Year Opens with Plenty of News, a Buoyant Market, and Neglect of Lawson.

The ending of 1904 and the beginning of 1905 afford one of the many contrasts which add piquancy to the existing financial situation. It will be recalled that the old year went out with declining markets, and threats of worse to come under the auspices of a Boston tipster, whom it is a pleasure to see go wrong, and whom it would be pleasanter to say nothing about. Nothing serious will be said now, as the case does not call for it. Wall Street, which began by shuddering, passed into yawning some time ago, and yesterday grinned, or rather ignored the earthquake. There were moments when some thought they detected traces of this influence, but nobody was sure of it, and the market certainly turned upon more serious issues, of which there were plenty.

The news regarding the war, or, rather, the prospects of peace, was thought stimulating if only because it stops war waste and turns capital to peaceful use. There will be a better market for cotton than when wanted for guncotton; there will be less demand for gold, such as the shipment secretly of five millions to Japan, as mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday; there will be peace on many Bourses, as well as in Manchuria, if all goes well; and resources devoted to strengthening national securities against future issues will be freed in the striking manner illustrated here when the entire position solidified as the market rose and freed resources protecting undigested loans. This is an influence likeller to grow than shrink, and likelier to be felt with less masking here than abroad, where they still have troubles of their own. In London, for instance, there was a pressure of a local loan; France is struggling with its artificial position in Russia, Berlin is committed to another issue of a discredited loan; but here our position is in better shape to absorb any domestic offerings which are no longer regarded as bear points.

The Northern Securities decision divided attention with the war. Last week's price movement, together with yesterday's news, leaves no doubt that its purport had been guessed, and yesterday's market merely registered the construction placed upon it by the defeated parties. Southern Pacific was stronger than Union Pacific, and St. Paul was stronger than either. There is nothing unfavorable to be gleaned from that, together with Northern Securities selling at its record maximum, although it was not fully maintained. It is simply a case where everybody is benefited, outsiders and insiders, defeated and victorious alike. It is of course possible to contend that Union Pacific loses some millions which it would have made if it had prevailed, but it is a loss which leaves very handsome profits, and a debit of nothing but a strategic combination, which the law cannot countenance. There may be an appeal and some delay, but there will be no factious opposition, nor any clogging of the course of events toward a result anticipated from the first by everybody except the losers.

There were excellent traffic statements in five-figure increases, and some in the six figures. There were further exports of gold, together with favorable movements of both domestic and foreign exchange, and there was the familiar money market with almost disquieting ease. There was more gossip about increased dividends, and a rumor that the Western rate situation had been strengthened by some arrangement with Chicago Great Western. It only needs to be added that the most active stocks were the strongest, and that the market as a whole looked best when most was doing. The movement was a little ragged at times, and in spots, but the new year opens auspiciously.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3	General Electric	3½
Am. Express	1	Illinois Central	2¾
Am. H. & L. pf	3½	Int. Pump pf	1¾
Am. Locomotive	1¾	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Met. St. Ry	2
Am. S. F. pf	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex	½
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Sugar pf	½	N. Y. Central	1¾
Am. Tob. pf.	½	N. Y. Ont. & W	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	North. Amer	1¾
B'klyn R. T	⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Can. Pacific	1¾	Pacific Mail	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	People's Gas	1¼
Chi. & Alton	½	Pullman Palace	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	Rock Island	⅛
Chi. & N. W.	⅛	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Chi. Un. Trac.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1¾
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	1	Southern Railway	1½
Col. Fuel & I	1¼	Texas & Pacific	2½
Erie & Rtsdon	¼	Union Pacific	2¾
Detroit South. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A	½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Erie	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	⅞
Erie 1st pf	1⅜	West. Union	1½
Erie 2d pf	1⅜	Wheel & L. E	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chi. & Alton pf	1	T. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr	½	Iowa Central	½
Chi. T. T. pf	½	Int. Rys. Inv. pf	½
Detroit South	½	Va.-Car. Chem	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	2	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1½
Hocking Valley	1½	Wells-Fargo	½
Kan. City So. pf	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
N., O. & St. L	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1¾	Panama 4½s	1½
Det. Southern 4s	2	Pa. Pac. conv	2¾
Knox. & Ohio 1st 6s	1½	W. & L. E., Gr. a	
Manhat. con. 4s	1½	f. 5s	1½
Nor. Pac. 3s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 3	879,323
To date this year	879,323
Corresponding date last year	1,513,233

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 3	$6,1-,000
To date this year	$6,172,000
Corresponding date last year	$5,555,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Illinois Brick Co. on preferred.
United States Glass Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Dertwiller & Street Fireworks Co.
Ohio and Indiana Illuminating Gas Co.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,200,858 compared with $9,122,125 in the preceding week and $9,458,668 in the corresponding week last year. For the fiscal year $163,389,427 against $517,565,683 in the corresponding period of last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

First Day's Market of the New Year—Strength and Activity at the Close.

The New Year so far as the stock exchange is concerned opened with considerable activity, and although the character of the market varied much as the day progressed the closing was strong and nearly at the highest. The advertisement of Thomas W. Lawson had scarcely any effect on the market, but those who read the advertisement closely declared they saw no reason why it should have any. Mr. Lawson's statement that he had bought stocks on Saturday would, if true, be sufficient reason why he should not want the market to break badly yesterday, and this in turn would explain the more or less pacific attitude of his latest pronunciamento.

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The Northern Securities Decision.

Whatever depressing effect Lawson may have had on the market was offset by the announcement of the decision in the Northern Securities case, which was telegraphed from Philadelphia shortly after the market opened. This decision brought about activity with sharply advancing prices, which in turn were followed by a reaction of sufficient size to carry prices back below the opening. When the profit taking which had brought about this decline had passed the market steadied, and in the afternoon again advanced sharply to new high records for the day. At the close of the session prices were near the highest of last year, and in some stocks higher.

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Union Pacific the Leader.

With transactions exceeding 200,000 shares and a net advance of 2⅜ points Union Pacific was the leader of the market. This was considered the more remarkable, as the Northern Securities decision was against the Harriman interests. There was a good deal of stock for sale at 115, but the persistent buying by Strong, Sturgis & Co. at that price was so impressive as to finally advance the price through that figure to 116¾. The total amount purchased by that firm is said to have been approximately 40,000 shares. It was said that the purchases were for the account of James J. Hill, but this was later denied.

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Yarns About New York Central.

The strength in Union Pacific and in New York Central gave rise to a report that there would be a closer agreement between these two railroads and that the Union Pacific would take over the New York Central. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is a Director in New York Central and whose banking house finances all the deals in which Central is involved, denied this report, or at least declared that he had heard nothing of any such scheme. As a matter of fact, the interests in control of Union Pacific and of New York Central have been identical for over two years, and unless there were a physical union arranged the relations between the two systems could not be closer than they now are.

***

Strength in Other Railroad Issues.

There was an advance of 2 points in Erie and of 3¼ points in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, while the other railroad issues scored lesser gains. There were the usual reports to explain the rise, but all of these proved unfounded on closer investigation. The main factor in causing the advance was probably the covering of short lines sold out earlier in the day in the expectation that the Lawson episode would cause a break in the market. When this break did not materialize to the extent expected and the shorts failed to cover they found stocks scarce, and they had to bid for them. The Lawson following did not make profits yesterday.

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American Stocks in London.

In London American stocks opened strong before the market here got under way. The arbitrage business was not very large, but was principally on the long side, especially in Union Pacific. It is a curious fact that for some American stocks there is a better market in London than here. To these are now to be added the issues of the Mackay companies, which are here traded in on the curb. In this connection it was announced yesterday that the London Stock Exchange had ordered listed $88,885,000 common stock of the Rock Island Company, and that application had been made to list Southern Pacific preferred and Reading common, preferred, and second preferred.

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Heavy January Disbursements.

The payment of interest and dividend disbursements began yesterday and will probably continue for several days. The amount, as has been stated before, is an unusually heavy one this year, and is estimated variously from $135,000,000 to $145,000,000. All the banks and trust companies were kept busy yesterday handling the coupons, and at every tellers' window there were long lines of bank messengers and clerks cashing coupons.

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Port Arthur's Fall Helps Bonds.

The announcement of the fall of Port Arthur caused a sharp advance in the price of Japanese bonds. The first series rose from 94¾ to 96, but later reacted to 95¾. The second series was less responsive, and although there was considerable activity in the issue it looked as if there was good selling of the bonds, consequently the price held barely steady. There were many small lots sold, showing a demand by small investors.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 5-16d per unce and in New York at 61⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Accacia sold at .06, 300 Brunswick at .11, 800 Chollar at .30, 1,500 Comstock at .09@.10, 1,000 Comstock bond at .11, 300 Confidence at .75, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11@.12, 600 Isabella at .28@.27, 1,000 Jack Pot at .07, 500 Justice at .12, 500 Moon Anchor at .06, 50 Ophir at 7.00, 2,000 Pharmacist at .04½, 20 Potosi at .23, 50 Small Hopes at .20, 10 Sierra Nevada at .62, 200 Yellow Jack at .18.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Seaboard Air Line stocks were a feature in the local market to-day, responding to the higher quotations which ruled in the New York curb market. The prospect of a less drastic financial plan is credited with the deal for the merger of the United Electric Light and Power Company and the Consolidated Gas Company stiffened the values of the securities of these two companies. United Railways sagged somewhat on the statement that his property was not included, but recovered part of the loss later in the day when the impression developed that despite denials the Street Railway would eventually figure in the deal. The market closed fairly active and steady. Shares 4,865; bonds, $103,500. Transactions.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	101	101	101
10,000	Atl. C. L. 4s of S. C.	102¾	102¼	102¼
13,000	Central of Ga. 5s	113½	113½	113½
1,000	Ga. Pacific 1sts	122¾	122¾	122¾
5,000	Char., Col. & A. 1sts	117	117	117
3,000	Florida Southern 4s	96	96	96
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. Ga.	110	110	110
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	110½	110½	110½
2,000	Maryland-Penn. 4s	95	95	95
9,000	Seaboard 4s	84½	84¾	84¾
3,000	Va. Midland 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
500	Va. Midland 4s	113	113	113
1,000	South Bound 5s	113	113	113
6,000	United Rys. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	United Rys. Inc.	53½	52½	52½
3,000	Ann. & Potomac 5s	103½	103½	103½
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	74	74	74
15,000	Con. Coal ref. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾
19,000	Light & Power 4½s	96	95¾	96

STOCKS.

1,285	Seaboard	20	19⅜
10	Ga. So. & Fla. 1st pf.	99½	99½
2,180	United Rys.	14½	13¾
800	Nor. Ry. & Light	12	12
210	Con. Gas	86¾	86
220	Continental Trust	166	165
110	Maryland Casualty	60	59¾
50	Cotton Duck	8½	8¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $235,626,555; balances, $9,182,687; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $237,286.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8695; cables, $4.8740.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾@5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95½; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 25c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—30@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Money was in large supply in the market to-day, owing to the release of interest dividends and the maturing of Treasury bills. Discounts were sympathetically easier.

Stocks opened buoyant on the Port Arthur news and the abundance of money but closed quiet and below the best quotations of the day. Consols started higher and reacted at the close.

Americans hardened after the receipt of New York's opening prices on arbitrage buying and fair outside support and closed firm.

There was good all-round buying of Japanese securities, presumably largely for Japan. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 97.

Closing prices: Consols, 88 11-16; consols for account, (Feb.,) 88⅝; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 91½; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108½; Canadian Pacific, 137; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¾; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176¾; Do Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 33; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79; Erie, 39; Erie first preferred, 77½; Erie, second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 161½; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23½; New York Central, 146¾; Norfolk and Western, 83⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 32½; Pennsylvania, 141; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 41; Reading first preferred, 87; Reading second preferred 43; Southern Railway, 26⅝; Southern Railway preferred 19; Southern Pacific, 98; Union Pacific, 118⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89½; United States Steel, 31½; United States Steel preferred, 96; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish Fours, 89¼.

Bar Silver quiet at 28 5-16d per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 34.45; Lisbon, 16.

The Bank of England announced to-day that it is prepared to receive tenders for a new issue of the Irish land loan amounting to $30,000,000, and of the same rank as the stock already issued.

Copper opened strong in the market to-day, reacted a fraction on realizations, recovered and closed firm at 68¾. Sales amounted to 1,800 tons. There was a strong undertone in sympathy with America and the continuance of buying for export and investment.

Tin was easy, owing to heavy Straits' shipments.

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In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was very firm. The capitulation of Port Arthur did not produce any unfavorable impression. Russians tending upward, and the market closing buoyant. Rio Tintos gained 22 francs.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.95, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 2½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were unchanged. Russian 4s rose one-fifth of a point because of the higher quotations at St. Petersburg.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105
2s, c., 1930		
es int	104½	105
3s, r., 1918	103½	104½
3s, c., 1918	103½	105
4s, r., 1907	104½	106
4s, c., 1907		
4s int	103½	106
4s, r., 1925	120½	131¾
4s, c., 1925	130¾	131¾
D. C. 3.65s	110	
Philip'ne 4s	100	
Adams Ex. 5s	230	
Alb. & Sus. 6s		
Alle. & W. 4s		
Am. Coal	190	230
Am. Cot. Oil	97	
Am. Ex. 5s	116	
Am. Sugar	120	
Am. Tob. 6s	104	
Am. Tob. 4s	87

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Active trading in Northern Securities following the handing down of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals sustaining the Hill plan of distribution was practically the only development of interest in yesterday's market for outside securities. The market as a whole was very quiet, and while in some issues the trading developed some strength, the movement of prices was by no means uniform. The United States Shipbuilding securities were strong and made further substantial gains, the upward movement being most pronounced in the preferred stocks, which rose 1¾ points above last year's record price. The Seaboards opened strong, both issues equaling the best prices recently recorded for them, but there was a reaction of about a point from the highest prices of the day, so that the net gains were not very large. White Knob Copper, in the approach of the day for the payment of the $3 assessment on the stock sold about as close to nothing as possible. All that was left of the value of the stock yesterday was no more than enough to meet the expense, in the way of broker's commission, connected with the sale of the stock.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES soon after the opening sold up to 113, its previous high record, but it quickly dropped off more than 2 points. It closed with a net gain of 1⅝ points, at 121. There was also more active bidding for the securities held in the company's treasury than had been witnessed for some time past, but no transactions were reported. Great Northern preferred rose 1 to 125 bid and Northern Pacific with a record to 166 bid.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA stock was offered in an odd lot at $30 a share, the equivalent of 150 per cent.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows.

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Tobacco Co.	12	11¾	11¾
1,000	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	69½	67¾	68¾
2,000	Am. Tobacco Co. Mex.	27¾	27¼	27¾
1,000	American Chicle Co.	44	44	44
1,000	American Chicle Co. pf.	94	94	94
1,000	Am. De For. Wireless	18	18	18
1,000	Am. De For. Wireless pf.	37	37	37
1,000	American Malting	10½	10¼	10¼
1,000	American Malting pf.	40	40	40
1,000	American Steel Foundries	17½	17½	17½
1,000	Am. Telephone & Telegraph	127½	127½	127½
1,000	American Typefounders	15	15	15
1,000	Am. Typefounders pf.	65	65	65
1,000	Am. Writing Paper	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14½	14½	14½
1,000	Arizona Com. Mining	27½	27½	27½
1,000	Autovalog Heating pf.	95	95	95
1,000	Baltimore Mining	10	10	10
1,000	Bambrick-Buffalo	2	2	2
1,000	Bethlehem Steel	30	30	30
1,000	Bonanza Creek	11½	11½	11½
1,000	British Columbia	2	2	2
1,000	California Copper	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Canada Land	5	5	5
1,000	Cash Co. of America	2	2	2
1,000	Cassin Co. of Idaho	2	2	2
1,000	Central Fireworks	10	10	10
1,000	Central Fireworks pf.	40	40	40
1,000	Century Mining	2	2	2
1,000	Central Foundry	18	17½	17½
1,000	Central Foundry pf.	70	70	70
1,000	Compressed Air	10	10	10
1,000	Com. Lake Superior	5	5	5
1,000	Con. Coal of Maryland	6	6	6
1,000	Con. Rubber Tire	1	1	1
1,000	Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	5	5
1,000	Con. Rubber Tire 2d pf.	1	1	1
1,000	Cramp Shipbuilding	25	25	25
1,000	Cuban Steamship	7	7	7
1,000	Denver Union Water	10	10	10
1,000	Denver Union Water pf.	40	40	40
1,000	Denver Union Water 2d pf.	10	10	10
1,000	Detroit & Michigan	71	71	71
1,000	Detroit Shipbuilding	55	55	55
1,000	Dominion Securities	14	14	14
1,000	Douglass Copper	1	1	1
1,000	Eastern Steamship	25	20	20
1,000	E. W. Bliss	50	50	50
1,000	E. W. Bliss pf.	140	140	140
1,000	Electric Boat	10	10	10
1,000	Electric Boat pf.	70	70	70
1,000	Elec. Lead Reduction	1	1	1
1,000	Electric Vehicle	24	24	24
1,000	Electric Vehicle pf.	71	71	71
1,000	Electro-Dynamic	12	12	12
1,000	Empire Steel	3	3	3
1,000	Empire Steel pf.	47	47	47
1,000	Gold Hill Copper	3	3	3
1,000	Great North. pf. w. i.	220	220	220
1,000	Greene Con. Copper	7	7	7
1,000	Greene Con. Gold	6	6	6
1,000	Guayaquil & Quit. Inc.	3	3	3
1,000	Hartford Carpet	2	2	2
1,000	Hartford Carpet pf.	10	10	10
1,000	Homestake	75	75	75
1,000	Goldfield Consolidated	15	15	15
1,000	Greenfield & S. M. Tun.	122	122	122
1,000	Greenfield & S. M. Tun. pf.	105	105	105
1,000	Guggenheim Exploration	75	75½	75
1,000	Guggenheim Exp. pf.	115	115	115
1,000	Hackensack Water	100	100	100
1,000	Hall Signal	90	90	90
1,000	Havana Tobacco	5	5	5
1,000	Havana Tobacco pf.	44	44	44
1,000	Hazelton	10	10	10
1,000	H. B. Claflin & Co.	95	95	95
1,000	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	102	102	102
1,000	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Houston Oil	17	17	17
1,000	Houston Oil pf.	15	15	15
1,000	Inter. Banker Timber	10	10	10
1,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	13	12½	12½
1,000	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	47	47	47
1,000	International Salt	22	22	22
1,000	International Salt pf.	87	87	87
1,000	International Silver	37	37	37
1,000	International Silver pf.	97	97	97
1,000	Internat. Silver 1st pf.	101	101	101
1,000	Iron Steamboat, new	1	1	1
1,000	Kirby Timber	85	85	85
1,000	Kitchener Mining	1	1	1
1,000	Lackawanna Steel	90	90	90
1,000	Land & Water	100	100	100
1,000	Mc Kay Securities	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Mack. Com. pf. & Jo. Ry.	74	74	74
1,000	Madison Square Garden	29	29	29
1,000	Manhattan Transit	4	4	4
1,000	Mexican new	97	97	97
1,000	M. Nat. C. & Pet. 1st pf.	7	7	7
1,000	Mexican Gold	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Montreal & Boston	1	1	1
1,000	National Bank of Cuba	135	135	135
1,000	National Sugar	108	108	108
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	100	100	100
1,000	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	65	65	65
1,000	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st pf.	92	87	90
1,000	N. Y. Transportation	85	77½	78½
1,000	North Am. L. & Pul.	14	14	14
1,000	North. Pac. w. i.	166	166	166
1,000	Northern Pacific	185	180	180
1,000	North. Securities stub	400	350	400
1,000	Northern Securities	121	102½	121
1,000	Otis Elevator	49½	48	48
1,000	Otis El. pf. ex-div.	98½	100	100½
1,000	Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Pacific Pac. & Navig. pf.	5	5	5
1,000	Peoria Dec. & Evans	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,000	Phoenix Mining	12	10	12
1,000	Pope Manufacturing	6	6	6
1,000	Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	70	70	70
1,000	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15	15	15
1,000	Royal Baking Powder	125	125	125
1,000	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	108	108	110
1,000	Safety Car Heating	184	180	180
1,000	Seaboard Air Line	19½	19½	19½
1,000	Seaboard Air Line pf.	39½	38	38½
1,000	Seaboard Air Line 5%	99½	99½	99½
1,000	South Elberon Land	1	1	1
1,000	S. Elberon Land 5%	18	18	18
1,000	Standard Con. Copper	2	1¾	2
1,000	Standard Coupler	30	29	30
1,000	Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110
1,000	Standard Milling	85	84	84
1,000	Standard Milling pf.	21	21	21
1,000	Standard Milling 5%	76	76	76½
1,000	Standard Oil	628	630	625
1,000	Tennessee Copper	37	38	36
1,000	Ten Nah Min. of Nev.	9½	9½	9
1,000	Trenton Potteries	17	17½	17
1,000	Trenton Potteries pf.	85	87½	85
1,000	Trenton Potteries deb.	70	70	70
1,000	Union Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Union Typewriter	93	93	93
1,000	Union Type, 1st pf.	120	124	120
1,000	Union Type, 2d pf.	110	125	125
1,000	United Boxboard	1½	2½	1
1,000	United Boxboard pf.	11	11	11
1,000	United Copper	7½	9¼	7½
1,000	United Copper pf.	55	58	55

BONDS

$1,000	Jacobus 6s	91	90	90½
2,000	Mex. Nat. R. R. 4s, 2d	80	80	80½
5,000	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. 6s	100	100	100
2,000	Standard Electrical 5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Tennessee Coal 5s	94	94	94
20,000	Trenton Potteries 6s	22	22	22
1,000	Union Typewriter 5s	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Wabash R. R. 4½s	97½	97½	97½
10,000	Westinghouse Air Brake 6s	85	85	85
64,000	Westinghouse Elec. 5s	87½	87½	87½

Total for the day, $142,000.
Less than two hundred shares of stock.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stock compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Pneu. Ser.	55		55	
American Ice	26½		26½	
American Cot.	14	15	14	15
American Cot. pf.	62		62½	
American Sugar	127		128	
American Chicle	90		90	
Am. De For. Wireless	18		18	
Am. De For. Wireless pf.	37		37	
American Malting	10½		10½	
American Malting pf.	40		40	
American Steel Foundries	17½		17½	
Am. Telephone & Telegraph	127½		127½	
American Typefounders	15		15	
Am. Typefounders pf.	65		65	
Am. Writing Paper	1½		1½	
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14½		14½	
Anaconda Mining	37½		37½	
Autovalog Heating pf.	95		95	
Baltimore Mining	10		10	
Bambrick-Buffalo	2		2	
Bethlehem Steel	30		30	
British Columbia	2		2	
California Copper	3½		3½	
Canada Land	5		5	
Cash Co. of America	2		2	
Cassin Co. of Idaho	2		2	
Central Fireworks	10	11	10	11
Central Fireworks pf.	40	50	40	50
Century Mining	2		2	
Central Foundry	18		17½	
Central Foundry pf.	70		70	
Compressed Air	10		10	
Com. Lake Superior	5		5	
Con. Coal of Maryland	6		6	
Con. Rubber Tire	1		1	
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5		5	
Con. Rubber Tire 2d pf.	1		1	
Cramp Shipbuilding	25		25	
Cuban Steamship	7		7	
Denver Union Water	10		10	
Denver Union Water pf.	40		40	
Denver Union Water 2d pf.	10		10	
Detroit & Michigan	71		71	
Detroit Shipbuilding	55		55	
Dominion Securities	14		14	
Douglass Copper	1		1	
Eastern Steamship	25		20	
E. W. Bliss	50		50	
E. W. Bliss pf.	140		140	
Electric Boat	10		10	
Electric Boat pf.	70		70	
Elec. Lead Reduction	1		1	
Electric Vehicle	24		24	
Electric Vehicle pf.	71		71	
Electro-Dynamic	12		12	
Empire Steel	3		3	
Empire Steel pf.	47		47	
Gold Hill Copper	3		3	
Great North. pf. w. i.	220		220	
Greene Con. Copper	7		7	
Greene Con. Gold	6		6	
Guayaquil & Quit. Inc.	3		3	
Hartford Carpet	2		2	
Hartford Carpet pf.	10		10	
Homestake	75	76½	75	
Goldfield Consolidated	15		15	
Greenfield & S. M. Tun.	122		122	
Greenfield & S. M. Tun. pf.	105		105	
Hackensack Water	100		100	
Hall Signal	90		90	
Havana Tobacco	5		5	
Havana Tobacco pf.	44		44	
Hazelton	10		10	
H. B. Claflin & Co.	95		95	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	102		102	
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	97½		97½	
Houston Oil	17		17	
Houston Oil pf.	15		15	
Inter. Banker Timber	10		10	
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	12½	12½	
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	47		47	
International Salt	22		22	
International Salt pf.	87		87	
International Silver	37		37	
International Silver pf.	97		97	
Internat. Silver 1st pf.	101		101	
Iron Steamboat, new	1		2	
Kirby Timber	85		85	
Kitchener Mining	1		1	
Lackawanna Steel	90		90	
Land & Water	100		100	
Mc Kay Securities	97½		97½	
Mack. Com. pf. & Jo. Ry.	74		74	
Madison Square Garden	29		29	
Manhattan Transit	4		4	
Mexican new	97		97	
M. Nat. C. & Pet. 1st pf.	7		7	
Mexican Gold	102½		102½	
Montreal & Boston	1	1	1	
National Bank of Cuba	135		135	
National Sugar	108		108	
N. Y. Central deb.	100		100	
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	65		65	
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st pf.	92		87	
N. Y. Transportation	78		77½	
North Am. L. & Pul.	14		14	
North. Pac. w. i.	166		166	
Northern Pacific	185		180	
North. Securities stub	400		350	
Northern Securities	121		102½	
Otis Elevator	49½		48	
Otis El. pf. ex-div.	98½		100	
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1½		1½	
Pacific Pac. & Navig. pf.	5		5	
Peoria Dec. & Evans	5-16		5-16	
Phoenix Mining	12		10	
Pope Manufacturing	6		6	
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	70		70	
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15		15	
Royal Baking Powder	125		125	
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	108		108	
Safety Car Heating	184		180	
Seaboard Air Line	19½		19½	
Seaboard Air Line pf.	39½		38	
Seaboard Air Line 5%	99½		99½	
South Elberon Land	1		1	
S. Elberon Land 5%	18		18	
Standard Con. Copper	1¾		2	
Standard Coupler	30		29	
Standard Coupler pf.	110		125	
Standard Milling	85		84	
Standard Milling pf.	21		21	
Standard Milling 5%	76		76	
Standard Oil	628		630	
Tennessee Copper	37		38	
Ten Nah Min. of Nev.	9½		9	
Trenton Potteries	17		17½	
Trenton Potteries pf.	85		87½	
Trenton Potteries deb.	70		70	
Union Copper	1¾		1¾	
Union Typewriter	93		93	
Union Type, 1st pf.	120		124	
Union Type, 2d pf.	110		125	
United Boxboard	1½		2½	
United Boxboard pf.	11		11	
United Copper	7½		9¼	
United Copper pf.	55		58	

United Lumber 1st 5s.	40		40	
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	8½	6	8½
U. S. Leather new, w. i.	44½	46½	44	46½
U. S. Leath. new 5s, w. i.	96⅝	96¾	96	96½
U. S. Leath. pf., n. w. i.	94	94¾	93	94½
U. S. Ship, new, w. i.	28	29	27½	28¾
U. S. Ship. pf., n., w. i.	84	85	82½	..
U. S. Ship 5s, ctfs.	50	50¾	49½	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, E, F	112	113	112	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	112	113	112	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96	96½	96	96½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	98	99½	98	99½
Va. Southwestern	52	60	52	60
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	92¾	93	92¾	92⅞
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	41½	41¾	41	41½
White Knob Copper	1-16	⅛	⅛	3-16
White Knob C. & m. w. i.	2	3	2	2⅞
Worth. Pump pf., w. i.	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s.	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
B'way Surface 1st 5s.	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101	99½	101
Brooklyn, B. R. W. & E.	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	242	239	242
Coney Island & B. Gate	205	208	205	208
Con. Trac. of N. J.	70½	80½	70½	80½
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	108½	108	108½	108½
Detroit United 4½s	94	94½	94	94½
Eighth Av. R. R.	380	390	380	400
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	81	86	81	85
Grand Rapids Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	90	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buff. 4s.	77	78	79	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	77½	78	77½	78
New Orleans Rys.	24	25	24	25½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	10	12	10	12
New Orleans Rys. 4½s.	75	..	74	76
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s.	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	77	78	77	78
Public Serv. Corp.	138	141	138	141
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	74	74½	74	74½
Second Av. R. R. con.	207	212	207	212
South Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	118½	120	116½	120
Syracuse Rap. Transit	27	29½	27	29½
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	81	84	81	84
23d & 24th St.	110	113	110	113
Union Rys. 1st 6s.	108½	111	108½	111
United El. of N. J. 4s.	77½	78	77½	78
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	68½	70	68½	70
U. R. of St. L. ctfs. rcts.	32	33½	32	33¾
U. T. of Providence	87	88	87	88
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s.	108	109	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27	28	27	28
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	87	89	87	89
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4-5s	81	84½	84	84½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	65	72	65	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98½	99½	98½	99½
Bay State Gas	5	7	7-16	½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	52	..	52	..
1st & Un. Gas deb. 6s.	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	49	51½	49	49¾
Buffalo Gas 5s	66½	68	63½	65
Central Un. Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	96	98	96	98
Denver Gas	37	38	37	38
Denver Gas 5s	87	90	88	90
Denver Gas 6s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	123	126	123	126
Hudson County Gas	102	104	102	104
Hudson County Gas 5s.	108	109½	108	109½
Indianapolis Gas	67	72	67	72
Indianapolis Gas 5s	107	107	107	107
Jersey City	200	220	200	220
Mutual (N. Y.)	290	300	290	300
New Amsterdam G. 5s	110	112	110½	111½
N. Y. & N. J. Gas 5s	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & Queens Gas	110	111½	110	111½
N. Y. & Queens Gas pf.	45	..	45	..
N. Y. & O. Gas 1st 5s	105	109	105	109
N. Y. & Richmond	12	..	12	..
North Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	22	23	22	23
Peterson & Passaic Gas	67	71	67	71
Peterson & Passaic 5s	102	103	102	103
St. Louis Gas	90	93	90	91
St. Paul Gas	94	97	94	97
South J. C. & Hoboken	120	125	120	122
Standard Gas 5s	102	106	103	105
Syracuse Lighting	63	..	59	..
Syracuse Lighting pf.	93	..	69	..
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	..	101	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	100½	102	102½	102½

TRUST COMPANIES

Brooklyn Ferry	2½	4	2½	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	..	..	57	60
East River Ferry 5s	..	..	77	82
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	110	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s	107	110	107	110
14th & 23d St. Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	2	3	2	3
Union Ferry 5s	87	90	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—The money market is easy and conditions point toward further ease. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $36,564,803; balances, $6,044,635; Sub-Treasury debit, $189,576. The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¾	..
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial	4.86	4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40¼	.40¼

Mr. Lawson's announcement seems not to have affected the stock market. Amalgamated was irregular, but the variations were not large. It was by far the most active stock on the exchange, although the trading in the other coppers was fairly good until almost closing hour. Greene, Copper Range, Old Dominion, Shannon, Trinity, and United States Mining were at the front. Sugar and the Steels did not change much, but were a bit heavy most of the time.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
265	Atchison	88¾	88¼	88¼
100	Atchison pf.	101½	101	101
115	Boston Elevated	155⅝	155	155⅝
64	Boston & Albany	254	254	254
40	Boston & Lowell	242½	242½	242½
82	Boston & Maine	174	173	173
220	Chic. R. I. & P.	153	152	152½
100	Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
15	Mass. Electric	14	13½	14½
60	Mass. Electric pf.	59½	59	59½
2	Mexican Central	21¾	21¾	21¾
161	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	199	198¾	198¾
5	Rutland pf.	70	70	70
2,375	Union Pacific	119½	114½	116½
2	West End	93½	93	93½
2	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

985	American	147¾	146¼	146¾
9	New England	138	138	138
22	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

187	Amer. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	86	86
70	Amer. Pneu. Service	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Amer. Pneu. Serv. pf.	24½	24½	24½
1,211	Amer. Sugar	143	142¼	143
94	Amer. Sugar pf.	128½	128½	129
457	Amer. Woolen	32¾	32¼	32¾
10	Amer. Woolen pf.	93	92¾	93
70	Edison	254	253	253
157	General Electric	180½	180½	180¾
1,900	Mass. Gas	39	38¾	39
74	Mass. Gas pf.	89½	89	89¾
5	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
220	Pullman	229	228	228½
1	Rowe Buttonhole	85	85	85
295	Swift & Co.	132	131¾	131¾
2,300	United Fruit	107½	107	107½
120	United Shoe Mach'y.	61	61¾	61
241	United Shoe M. pf.	31¾	31½	31½
1,875	U. S. Steel	101	99¾	100¾
2,305	U. S. Steel pf.	95⅜	92½	95⅜

MINING.

150	Adventure	6¾	6½	6½
515	Alaska	29	28¾	29
12,200	Amalgamated	72¾	70¾	72⅝
150	Amer. Zinc	12¾	12¼	12¾
100	Arcadian	2	2	2
495	Atlantic	17½	17¼	17½
175	Bingham	55	54¾	54¾
650	Boston Consolidated	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
17	Calumet & Heela	650	640	650
100	Centennial	25½	25½	25½
100	Consolidated Mercur	38c	38c	38c
50	Consumers' Zinc	11	11	11
1,675	Copper Range	67⅝	67⅛	68½
20	Daly-West	13	12½	12½
50	Dominion Coal	62	62	62
130	Franklin	12¼	11⅜	12
125	Granby	5¼	5	5⅛
5,585	Greene Consolidated	28¾	27⅜	28¼
5,585	Greene Consolidated	26⅞	25⅝	26½
350	Guanajuato	3½	3¾	3¾
50	Isle Royale	27½	27	27
220	Mass.	9¾	9½	9¾
200	Michigan	11	10½	10¾
25	Mohawk	52½	52½	52½
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	Old Dominion	28¾	27	28¾
257	Osceola	57	56½	57
50	Parrot	29	29	29
15	Phoenix	3	3	3
50	Quincy	110	110	110
655	Shannon	9	8¾	8¾
5	Tamarack	124	124	124
1,025	Trinity	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
2,295	United States	25	24	24⅝
985	Utah	43	42½	42⅝
250	Victoria	5¾	5½	5¾
195	Winona	12½	12	12½
200	Wyandotte	2	2	2

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

TERMINAL TRANSFER DEFAULT

Guaranty Trust Offers to Buy Interest Coupons—Reorganization Planned.

Holders of the 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company who presented the coupons for the Jan. 1 interest at the Mercantile Trust Company's office yesterday received, in lieu of the interest a small circular which stated that the Guaranty Trust Company would purchase the coupons at its office.

The notice also announced that the Stockholders' Protective Committee, consisting of C. W. Maury, H. K. Pomroy, and A. O. Slaughter and others, approves of this offer and that John W. Castles, Henry W. De Forest, Albert Goodhart, J. B. Harriman, and W. W. Heaton have been asked by the holders of large amounts of stock and bonds to act as a committee to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, which plan will be announced as soon as practicable.

The common stock of the company declined as a result of this announcement 1¾ points, to 11¼. The bonds held steady.

By this arrangement the company technically placed itself in a position where stockholders can ask for the appointment of a receiver. The interest on $15,125,000 bon

FIFTH AVENUE REALTY DEAL.

Sanitary Company Gets $1,000,000 for Property at Thirty-fourth Street.

Another great retail establishment in the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street neighborhood will, it is believed, be the outcome of the sale of the Century Realty Company's holdings at 3, 5, and 7 West Thirty-fourth Street and 4 and 6 West Thirty-fifth Street, directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. None of the parties to the deal would give any inkling yesterday as to the identity of the buyer, beyond letting it be understood that the property has been acquired by prominent dry goods interests, now doing business in the city, and that it will be improved with a new building. The price paid for the properties was about $1,000,000. Negotiations were conducted by Albert R. Ashforth.

The holdings of the Century Realty Company at this point covered a plot 50 by 100, running through the block, with a plot 50 by 150, adjoining to the west, on Thirty-fourth Street the total area being about seven lots. There are now on the lots several old dwellings, among them being the residence of the late Henry Hilton, at 7 West Thirty-fourth Street. Some of the houses are occupied under short leases, but it is said that the new owner can have possession within sixty days.

SUBMARINES LEAVE PORT.

Two on the Adria Supposed to be for Russia.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 3.—The German steamship Adria sailed for Hamburg to-day with two of the Lake submarine boats, which are said to be consigned to the Russian Government.

The delay in the Adria's departure was caused by an agent for the underwriters, who closely observed the submarines being more securely fastened to the decks, fearing that rough seas might cause damage to the boats by dislocating the mechanical parts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—2013 Seventh Avenue; E. L. Scaglio; damage, $50.

3:40 A. M.—Attorney Street; Jacob Lanker; damage, $10.

3:40 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues; Eugene Sullivan; damage, $100.

10:50 A. M.—518 East Eighteenth Street, William Leonard; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—Jones Street; Francis O'Neill; damage, trifling.

12:55 P. M.—25 Jones Street; John Smith; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—1,500 Lexington Avenue; Samuel Bobowitz; damage, $25.

3:05 P. M.—1,195 Broadway; Alex. Wardendorff; damage, $25.

3:50 P. M.—15 Sixth Avenue; Samuel Gould; damage, $20.

3:50 P. M.—Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets; Metropolitan Railroad Company; damage, $25.

4:05 P. M.—156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Emma Greenberg; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—257 Mulberry Street; John Claire; damage, trifling.

6:15 P. M.—Front of 202 East Twenty-third Street; Metropolitan Railroad; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—307 Eldridge Street; I. Moskowitz; damage, trifling.

8:45 P. M.—27 East Eighteenth Street; Mary Davidson; damage trifling.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ach, S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Ach, millinery and cloaks, 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Adler Brothers & Co., Lockport, N. Y.; J. J. B. Aron, cloaks; Imperial.

Adler, B., & Co., Savanna City, Mo.; B. Adler, millinery; Grand Union.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. V. Chutter, notions and ornaments, 19 West 18th Street; Hotel Albert.

Broyer, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; M. J. Wachman, clothing; Broth Square Hotel.

Bradford, Pa.; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham-Shipp Company, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Y. Hunter, dress goods; 42 Lorraine Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss T. W. Quinch, cloaks and suits, 119 West 23d Street.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, cloaks, suits and dresses; Hotel Breslin.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dress goods and cloaks, 35 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.

Edwards, R. D., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Ryan, fancy dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bean, cloaks; Hotel Astor.

Peters & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; P. R. Stearns, cloaks; M. H. McNiff, suits, 2 Waverly Place.

Furnaux & Hyde, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Hoefle, millinery; H. C. Pierson, ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Global Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss A. Simonds, furs and ds; 377 Broadway; Imperial House.

Galer & Strode, Worcester, Mass.; Leslie Mac E. Galer, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Gross, E., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Gross, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Hudson, clothing; 115 West 125th Street; Hotel Breslin.

Howland-Armstrong Company, Denver, Colo.; H. Howland, men's furnishings; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hamburger Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. J. Hamburger, wrappers; Hotel Albert.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; M. Hart, clothing; H. Herz, clothing; 5 Broadway.

Howland, Ivy & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Conne, E. F. Curtis, underclothing goods; 75 Spring Street.

Hilbert, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Owen, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Dorset Hotel.

Hadley, F., Company, West Haven, Conn.; W. Bridges, cloaks, suits, and waists, 45 Lispenard Street.

Mitchell-Mayo-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. Garton, Mullenary; D. Wells, millinery; Hoffman House.

McMillin, J. H., Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. McMillan, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Meyer-Sulo Company, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Meyer, dry goods, silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Odell, millinery, 45 Lorraine and 47 West New Amsterdam Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Syracuse, Mich.; A. Peebles, dry goods, 51 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Square Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, cloaking; E. F. Masterson, notions, gloves, and leather goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hamburger, clothing; J. J. Meyer, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Kaufman & Co., Hammond, Ind.; C. Kaufman, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Katz & Weil Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Katz, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Kline Bros., Altoona, Penn.; I. Kline, cloak and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Lytle, W. A., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; E. W. Avery, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Lit, E. B., Portland, Ore., cloaks; Hotel Breslin.

McLean, Bowman Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; C. R. Bowman, dress goods; D. Kaufman, dry goods; 377 Hotel Astor.

Rosenstein, S. & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; P. Pilot, tops; Hotel Darlington.

Straus Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Northern, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 457 Broome Street.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. F. Shuman, dress goods; S. L. Lee, laces; 45 Lispenard Street.

Sargent-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; C. Wood, russ; 31 Union Square North; Hotel Stiegel.

Shea & Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Newton, hooks; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 31 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ward, M. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Rose, dry goods; A. M. Hedrick, cloaks and suits; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Woodhull, Raynor & Hegeman Company, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Walker Brothers, Dallas, Texas, Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Walsh, suits, 45 Lispenard Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Beers, clothing; E. E. Kibbee, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLF WEISS.—Adolf Weiss, a waiter residing at 1 East One Hundred and First Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5.58 and no assets.

WILLIAM JEREMIAS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William Jeremias, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 243 Broadway, show liabilities of $2,983 and assets of $1,698, consisting of stock, $1,800, and cash, $8.

FRED G. CHAMBERS.—Fred G. Chambers, baker and confectioner, of Croton and Pees al., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,216 and assets of $766 in stock, fixtures, accounts, and a wagon.

JOSEPH F. SWEENEY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Joseph F. Sweeney, plumber, of 577 Grand Street. The stock on hand is estimated at $750.

EMPIRE KNITTING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Empire Knitting Company, sweaters, of 359 West Broadway, show liabilities of $11,331 and nominal assets of $5,754, consisting of machinery, $2,000; merchandise, $700; accounts, $3,000, and cash in bank, $25. Among the creditors are the Pennsylvania Yarn Company, $3,134; Gussie Kitaiczz, $1,300, secured, and the State Bank, $500.

MARKS FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Marks Friedman by the following creditors: Louis Barnett, $621, and Samuel Barnett, $400. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on Sept. 2 removed and concealed woolens and children's clothing valued at $1,000, in November and December committed acts to move and conceal children's clothing, and on Dec. 7 transferred his stock and fixtures to his wife. The place of business was and given in the petition.

BENJAMIN A. LEVINE.—Benjamin A. Levine of 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a merchant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,153 and nominal assets of $3,500, consisting of unliquidated claims aggregating $8,100 against two concerns for salary and for merchandise. The debts were contracted in the city, Boston, Syracuse, and at Saranac Lake. The principal creditors are the Monroe Brewing Company of Rochester, $3,000, for beer; Max Levine, Mount and Supply Company of this city, $1,400, for merchandise, and Meyer Levine of Boston, $1,000, money lent. Mr. Levine was formerly a salesman for a wholesale liquor firm.

THE WINDSOR COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Robert C. Morris receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Windsor Company, cotton goods manufacturer of North Adams, Mass., with an office at 31 Thomas Street, and fixed his bond at $500,000. The receiver was authorized to continue the business [illegible] pending leave to extend the time on consent of a majority in amount of creditors. It was said that the plant was capable of an output of $75,000 to $200,000 worth of goods a day. If allowed to remain idle, great loss would result to creditors, but if the plant was maintained as a going concern the creditors would in all probability realize fifty cents on the dollar and have considerable surplus for stockholders.

Receiver for a Brewery.

Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Samuel Sanders receiver for Schmitt & Schwanenflugel, (corporation,) brewers at 490 East Fifty-seventh Street, to take possession of the assets, to [illegible] in same during the pendency of the action and to carry on the business of the corporation under direction of the court, in the suit brought by Louis von Schwanenflugel and Robert J. Fox against Josh Giessen and other directors, who got control of the concern and who, it was alleged, diverted trade from the concern to the Consumers' Park Brewing Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 3, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATWELL, Edwin, and Hoosier Copper Company.—Trus. Mont Iand Com ony, $379
1,000; Edwin Joseph Cl [illegible] 60
ELDRIDGE, Avery K.—J. L. Cary 210
BECK, Pauline and Sarah Martin—H. Hattuck 86
BARNES, Matilda, by guardian—Dixon Railway Company of New York, costs. 52
BARTH, Frank—Walter M. U. H. Berdell, costs. 1,057
BAKER, Katherine—W. L. Bryant 114
BENNETT, Henry and John—Hamilton Bank of New York City 173
BECKLEY, Robert M.—C. H. Messmore, costs. 278
BOWLING, Sutton, executor—Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company 276
COREY, Frank A., attorney—J. E. Fobl 42
CLARK, Michael J.—C. J. Corp 112
CARTON, Andrew R.—B. Berlick 90
CUPPERMAN, Samuel—E. Mason 139
CHAMBERS, Frederick—F. H. Hastings 569
DUNKIN, Martin J.—P. W. Engs & Sons 52
DAVIS, Thomas—Mrs. Osborn Company. 880
EDELMAN, Louis, and Joseph Handler—D. H. Plunkett and another. 503
FINKELSTEIN, Israel M.—L. Schlesinger 810
FLECK, Frederick F.—Albert A. Muench, and John W. Fleck—I. Reese 120
FREEMAN, Joseph—Brothers' and Manufacturers' Supply Company 237
GRANT, Patrick—Interborough Rapid Transit Company, costs 1,000
GOTTFRIED, Isidore W.—H. Heilberg 205
GALLETTO, Santo—G. W. Wundelich 476
HALL, A. Leonard—W. H. Woodin 62
HARDY, Ernest H.—A. Stumpf and another 170
THE NEW YORK AND NEW ENGland Auto Piano Company—S. Perlitz. 2,051
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—A. Hamilton and Brewing AMERICAN CUT SOLE AND LEATHER Company—W. H. Jordan and another 105
THE REX FIRE EXTINGUISHER Company—A. H. Campbell 93
THE MERCANTILE CREDIT COMPANY—Railway Building Company 523
THE PHOTOSCOPE COMPANY—Motion Picture Machine Works 105
JOHNSON, William C.—Empress Hotel Company, costs 101
JACKSON, John B.—A. Kosmeyer. 214
KUITKOFF, Victor—L. B. Meissel 305
LUDWIG, Bernard J.—H. McEnry and another 307
MACK, Scott J.—M. Schiffler 45
LOWITH, James F.—E. J. Mogadde 152
MCGOWAN, Albert C.—G. Miller 229
MAHLER, Charles—Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, costs 221
MCSTAGUE, George C.—S. E. Monaghan 97
PARAS, Solomon L.—W. R. Hinrichs and another, costs and disbursements 111
PACE, Scott J., and Harry L. Vine T. M. Cott [illegible] 44
PEND, Anson E.—T. A. McIntyre and another 877
QUIMBY, Frederick J.—F. Weil and another 226
REED, Edith A.—Henry Show Print 21
REESSEN, William H.—Secretary Mill Company 1,173
REED, John A.—Abner Show Print 293
SCHUBERT, Max H. Hilbers 2,331
SPIEGEL, Julius—Isaac Ray Stevens and Malting Company 189
SHIPMAN, John D.—C. Mabel 68
STOCK, Harris—M. Hecht 149
SCHLESMAN, Solomon—P. A. Welch and another 2,571
THE MASON, John and Dominion Steamship Company, costs 80
VISCONTI, Domenico, and Boniface Vigliarisi—Dodge & Giles Company 2,114

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

LA FARGE, John—F. H. N. Whiting and another, Feb. 4, 1903 ..... $1,511
LA FARGE, John F. W. Dexter and C. Raybould Company, June 29, 1897 1,328
GOODELL, Carl and Emanuel Blumenstock, administrators—H. F. Cunningham, Dec. 29, 1904 479
HOLZMAN, Jacob—W. Eggert and another, July 19, 1894 229
HOLZMAN, Jacob, and Emanuel Hirsberg, as administrators—I. A. Baldwin, Dec. 29, 1904 .....
PENZIG, Wilhelm, Valentine and Antonio Celli—The Bronx Company, Oct. 12, 1904 .....
GOLDBERG, Morris—A. J. Bates and another, April 1, 1903 .....
FLANAGAN, William C., and Francis Stubbs—C. Benning, Oct. 28, 1897.; Elliott Stubbs—J. Decker and another, Aug. 28, 1901 .....
BRANDT, Louis and John—L. Barth and another, Dec. 29, 1904 .....
GREEN, Anna—Palisade Realty Company, Dec. 2, 1901 .....
WOLFF, Gustav—J. E. Lyman, Dec. 29, 1904 .....
SEAWARD, William M.—I. Ratfish, Oct. 19, 1901 .....
PROCTOR, George H.—A. Shapiro, Oct. 3, 1901 .....
HALL, Thomas R. A., and William H. Hall—J. W. Stiles, President, Dec. 29, 1904 .....
BURKE, William F., and Peter F. Waters—J. Bell and another, Jan. 12, 1900 .....

Judgments Cancelled.

GINSBURG, Bernard, and John L. Lindsay—Yellow Pine Company, Dec. 13, 1899 ..... $1,054
EINSTEIN, Bernard, and Simon Sutton—H. Shannon, June 23, 1894 338
Bohman Brewing Company—H. E. Bohman, Dec. 30, 1899 305
GINSBURG, Bernard—F. D. Schuchardt, March 31, 1899 247
GOLDSTEIN, Aaron A.—E. Coburn and another, Oct. 30, 1899 .....
OLSEN, Anetta A.—J. Tooley, June 22, 1899 247

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red $1.23
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .53
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .37½
Flour, Minnesota patents 6.20
Cotton, middling 7.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .08¾
Sugar, granulated 5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .37
Beef, family 11.50
Beef hams 22.75
Tallow, prime ..... .04¾
Pork, mess 13.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb ..... .06¾
Lard, prime 7.15
Iron, No. 1 foundry 17.50
Butter, Western creamery ..... 23@28½

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10 @1.15; No. 3, 98c@$1.12; No. 2 red, $1.15@$1.18½; No. 2 corn, 43½c; No. 2 yellow, 42¾c; No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 30½@32c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 36@37c; fair to choice malting, 41@48c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22½; mess pork, per bbl., $12.40@$12.45; short ribs, sides (loose), $6.12½@$6.37½; short clear sides (boxed), $6.62½@$6.75; whiskey, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
January	6.81	6.62	6.80@6.81	6.59
February	...	...	6.86@6.91	6.70
March	6.96	6.82	6.94@6.95	6.79
April	7.05	6.89	7.04@7.06	6.84
May	7.09	6.89	7.08@7....	6.89
June	7.15	7.01	7.10@7.10	6.98
July	7.24	7.05	7.24@....	7.03
August	7.28	7.09	7.26@7.27	7.06
October	7.40	7.29	7.40@7.42	7.20

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 117,000 bales, including 106,000 American. Middling upland, 3.83d. Futures opened very steady, 10 points up on Friday and 14 points up on distant months. Closed quiet, 5@7 points higher. January-February, 3.97; February-March, 3.97; March-April, 3.97; April-May, 3.98; May-June, 3.81; June-July, 3.81; July-August, 3.86; August-September, 3.88; September-October, 3.91; October-November, 3.91. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—No. 2 red closed at 81¾, elevator and 81 2, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.05¾, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.10, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
May	.....$1.15⅝	$1.14 7-16	$1.14⅝	$1.15⅝
July	..... 1.03¾	1.02¾	1.02⅝	1.03⅜
Corn—				
May	...	...	50½	51⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
May	1.15⅝	1.14⅜	1.14	1.14⅝
July	99½	98	98¼	98¾
Corn—				
May	45 5-16	44½	44⅝	45⅛
July	45 11-16	45	45⅞	46⅜
Oats—				
January	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	...
May	31¾	31¼	31¼	31⅝
July	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31⅝
Lard—				
May	7.07	7.02	7.02	7.02
July	7.17	7.12	7.12	...
Pork—				
May	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.70
July	6.82	6.82	6.82	...
Ribs—				
May	12.02	12.77	12.80	12.80

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
January	7.70	7.70	7.65@7.70	7.55
February	...	...	7.70@7.75	7.65
March	7.85	7.80	7.80@7.85	7.80
April	8.10	8.10	8.00@8.10	7.90
May	8.15	8.15	8.15@8.20	8.05
June	8.30	8.25	8.25@8.30	8.15
July	8.40	8.35	8.35@8.40	8.25
August	...	...	8.45@8.50	8.35
September	8.55	8.50	8.50@8.55	8.45
October	8.65	8.65	8.60@8.65	8.50
November	8.70	8.70	8.70@8.70	8.60
December	...	...	8.75@8.80	...

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—40—Adolfo Sixto vs. Laurenana Sarria.—Inerror to the District Court of the District of Porto Rico.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for proceedings consistent with the opinion of this court.

28—The City of Seattle, appellant, vs. Daniel Kelleher, administrator of estate of J. W. Thompson, deceased.—Decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington in favor of defendant affirmed, with costs.

29—Motion by counsel for appellee to dismiss the bill and by remanding the cause for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of this court.

32—Abraham Wolff, plaintiff, vs. District of Columbia.—In error to the Court of Appeals.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

34—John J. Moore as J. J. Moore & Co., appellant, vs. the United States.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to enter judgment for claimant in the sum of $1,-126.

62—Thomas L. Hartigan, appellant, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

110—D. D. Lucius, appellant, vs. the Cawthon-Coleman Company.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

67—American Express Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Iowa.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court.

82—Adams Express Company, plaintiff, vs. the State of Iowa.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of the court.

69—The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. Patrick McGuire et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

94—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles M. Thomas, and 95—Charles M. Thomas, appellant, vs. the United States.—Judgment of Dec. 5 amended by remanding the case with directions to reinstate the original judgment for $87.

52—Sallie Field Scott et al., appellants, vs. Lizzie W. Carey.—Appeal dismissed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida.

53—The First National Bank of Jacksboro, plaintiff, vs. J. L. Lasater.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court.

100—The Butte City Water Company, plaintiff, vs. Ben Baker.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

93—M. H. Courtney, appellant, vs. Louis A. Pratt, executor, &c.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

57—A. L. Smalley et al., plaintiff, vs. George F. Lawrence.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

105—J. O. Comstock, appellant, vs. William L. Eagleton.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred cases.

General calendar.
111—Peet vs Shaw.
112—McCarthy vs N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
115—Fahey vs J. B. Colt Co.
114—Cabrarino vs Met Ry.
113—Smith vs Fruit Auction Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury calendar. Preferred cases.

29—McGuigan vs Hennessy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred cause.

288—United States vs Tiffany & Co.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Emancipated motions.

20—Niagara Fire Ins. Co vs Campbell.
32—City Trust, &c., Co vs Hasslacher.
33—Hanley vs Havemeyer.
72—Stein & Lanzlos Mfg. Co vs Am Elec. &c. Co.
126—Scanlon vs Lecy.
27—Sun Printing & Publishing Association vs Fidelity & Casualty Co.
41—Purdy vs Brantingham.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Scott, J.; MacLean and Davis, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. m. Litigated motions.

1—Berger vs Mut Res Life Ins Co.
2—In re Goelsim St C. Coleman Co.
3—Au mont Co vs Dewey.
4—Moran vs Moran.
5—Rauw vs Ketcham.
6—Same vs same.
7—Same vs same.
8—Schattman vs Schattman.
9—In re Brandon.
10—Hamerschlag vs Bruen Realty Co.
11—Roche vs Hungerman.
12—Lawrence vs Cowperthwait.
13—Knickerbocker Ins Co vs Voorhees.
14—In re Wicht-Sasse-Townsend Co.
15—Muller vs Boller.
16—Milliken vs Bank of Elberton.
17—Hollis vs Carter.
18—O'Neill vs Houston St. &c. Ry.
19—Gerst vs Union R. R.
20—Same vs same.
21—Kritch & Wall Co vs Thomas.
24—Washington vs same.
25—Verdon vs same.
26—Fogarty vs Cassidy.
27—Rees vs Evers-Ely.
28—Himes Co vs Nassbaum.
29—Rogers vs Rothschild.
30—Rogers vs Coleman.
31—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co vs Reed.
32—International Culinary Ass'n vs Sullivan.
33—Stone vs Stone.
34—Irving vs Cutting.
35—Page vs City of N. Y.
36—Jerg vs Mut Res Fire Ins Co.
37—Ambrose vs Sohns.
38—Rice vs Zindel.
39—City of N. Y. vs J. C. Coleman Co.
40—Silverstein vs Mayer.
41—In re Gandolfo.
42—Goldstein vs Goodman.
43—Merillon vs Everdell.
44—In re Woalen.
45—Blodgett vs Spaid.
46—Clopton vs Clopton.
47—Edelman vs Auramowitz.
48—Newmuller vs Holbrook.
49—Tillotson vs Towne.
50—Margolys vs Mollenick.
51—Thomashefsky vs Nathanson.
52—Haffen vs Mullen.
53—Nesdale vs H. Poehler & Co.
54—McDonnell vs O'Rourke.
55—Rauch vs Board of Fire Underwriters.
56—Antes vs Watkins.
57—Nelson vs Holmes.
58—Russell vs Thompson-Starrett Co.
59—Wheeler Elec Co vs Schoonmaker.
60—Braisted vs Board of Education.
61—Powers vs Bellers.
62—Parker vs Morning Tel Pub Co.
63—Hadley vs Hadden.
64—Union Trust Co vs St Luke's Hospital.
65—Foster vs Foster.
66—Campbell vs Stevens.
67—Searing vs W. E. Kruger & Co.
68—Goldberg vs Rosenberg.
69—N Y C & H R R R Co vs City of N Y.
70—In re Magnus.
71—Stratton vs La Farge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Preferred causes.
1723—Wyman vs Wyman.
2621—Met St Ry vs Barker.

General calendar.
1336—Urbansky vs Shirmer.
909—Slagle vs Jno W. Stevens Bldg Co.
1000—Reynolds vs Reynolds.
1511—F. A Hyde Tiling Co vs Damstadt.
1429—Reuss vs Kensel.
987—Hutson vs Ratson.
1256—Hirsch vs Kensel.
1276—McNabb vs Mervash.
1567—McGuire vs McDonald.
1568—Dyer vs same.
1569—Conlon vs same.
2014—Davor vs Davot.
1221—United Bldg Material Co vs City of New York.
1265—Smith vs Hahn.
1296—Navasky vs Marchese.
1297—Guest vs Guest.
1299—Platt vs Elias.
1303—Weissberg vs Becker.
1305—Jungman vs Parker.
1310—Scott vs Berthe.
1320—Dunham vs Hawley Box Co.
1326—Mullerman vs Muller.
1251—Foss vs Cohen.
1252—Riley vs Marx.
1338—Slater vs Slater.
1271—Broder vs Broder.
1341—Otis Elev Co vs Duxenbury.

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1494.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned to Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made, and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.
3091—Levin vs Rothschild.
1948—Shea vs Fid & Casualty Co.
2454—Sly vs Modes Fashion & Pattern Co.
2640—Dazian Theatrical Emporium vs Bank of the Metropolis.
3673—Frank L. Fisher Co vs Woods.
3720—O'Connell vs Hensler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar for trial to follow Trial Term, Part II. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provides: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be marked ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
Inquest, 1270—Berzovitz vs Bunge.
1206—F. V. Smith Con Co vs City of N. Y.
1241—Roosevelt vs Loan Trust Co.
1265—Fowler vs same.
1004—Reid vs Hertel.
2372—Pelvey vs Woolner.
1383—E. G. Lyons & Co vs Tischler.
1442—Hoffman vs Union Dime Sav Inst.
2369—Becker vs Wyarms.
923—Bosworth vs Spear.
3552—Cullinan vs Bohen.
31—Thomashefsky vs Nathanson.

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provides: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
2401—Church of George A. Fuller Co vs Douglass.
150—Grinnell vs Weston.
215—Merkel vs Strauss.
2284—Molgowan vs N Y Edison Co.
449—Brennan vs Fifth Av Coach Co.
2613—Nocheerer vs Adolph Hollender Co.
516—Eisly vs O'Rourke.
618—Carpenter vs Evening Journal Pub Co.
191—McLaughlin vs Zerfferblatt vs Fuchs.
1911—Foremen vs Horowitz.
2591—Carpenter vs N Y Evening Journal Pub Co.
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel.

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 40?.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:45 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X. and XI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
370—Donovan vs Dry Dock, &c., R R.
382—Addone vs same.
380—Ignazzio vs Int St Ry.
381—Lateer vs same.
382—Jesselson vs B H R R.
401

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

High Price For Forty-Third Street Property Between Sixth Avenue and Times Square—West End Avenue Flats in Big Deal—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

A transaction of more than ordinary interest, affecting property in the Times Square neighborhood, was closed yesterday. The old dwellings at 103 and 105 West Forty-third Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, have been bought by the Kompesula Realty Company, controlled by John Dunston, proprietor of the restaurant at 761 to 765 Sixth Avenue. Each of these houses stands on a lot 18.6 by 100, and they were owned respectively by the Shafer estate and the Medeet Eden Realty Company. The consideration in the deal, $91,500, is said to be a new high record for Forty-third Street property in the immediate vicinity of Sixth Avenue. The buyer was represented by Champe S. Andrews. Richard M. Montgomery was the broker in the transaction.

The properties adjoin Mr. Dunston's present place of business, and will probably be improved at an early date with an extension to the Sixth Avenue buildings. The houses at 107 and 109 West Forty-third Street were bought recently by the Army and Navy Club, and will be converted into a clubhouse for that organization.

Operator Sells West Side Flats.

Max Marx has sold, through M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., to Alfred E. Hanson 182 to 192 West End Avenue, six five-story flats, with stores, on plot 150 by 100, being the block front between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, with the exception of the two corners.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Mrs. Ida Keck to Mary Janssen 69 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Buyers of West 148th Street Plot.

Friedman & Femberg are the buyers of the ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, sold recently by Isaac M. Bernstein.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William H. Quinlan the 100.11x75 by 100 on the south side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

To Build on East 100th Street.

Douglas Schiesinger has bought from Kidansky & Levy, for improvement, a plot 200 by 100, on the north side of One Hundredth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Moses Kinzler has bought from the Sage estate the plot, 175 by 100, at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

William Wolff's Son has sold for the estate of Eva Unger to Mrs. M. M. Miller its four-family-third Street, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 102.2.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Stephen Ball 67 East Ninety-third Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 22 by 100.

The Pullman Realty Company and Joseph Bissinger were the brokers in the sale of 1,515 Avenue A to Esther R. Fox.

E. J. Pessin & Co. have leased for Isaac Herman to a client the six-story double tenements 222 and 224 East Sixteenth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $18,250.

Third Avenue Deal in Bronx.

Frederick W. Hotchkiss has sold for T. J. McGuire 2,673 to 2,677 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, three four-story old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

The firm of Lionel Friedlich has sold for Bauer, Gross & Herbener to an investor another of the five-story triple apartment houses now in course of construction on Boston Road, near Union Avenue. Seven houses have now been sold out of the row of nine.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Bronx Construction Co. Company the block front on West Farms Road, between Bronx Street and the Bronx River, 62 feet on West Farms Road and 100 feet deep, to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to the Tremont Realty Company the plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Arthur Avenue, facing Crotona Park, 50.8 by 98.3.

Lots Sold on East 149th Street.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for William McGowan a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, between Morris and Courtlandt Avenues.

J. J. Pittman has sold for Thornton Brothers to J. B. George 1,362 Teller Avenue, a dwelling on lot 25 by 100.

Max Schneider has sold to an investor the new five-story flat 652 and 654 East Ninety-Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 90 by 100.

William Wolff's Son has sold to George Meyer and others 1,176 Simpson Street, a two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100; also, No. 1,178, adjoining, a similar building, to Julius Stich and others.

Max M. Pullman has sold to a client the two-story brick dwelling 631 Cauldwell Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold a plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Fifth Avenue; also, a plot of four lots, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Bartholdi Street and Pine Alley, and another, 100 by 100, on the south side of Bartholdi Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

John Miller has sold the three-story dwelling 39 Bellamy Street; also, the three-story dwelling 221 West Twelfth Street.

Louis A. Jaffer and Joseph A. Goldfield have sold to Harry Matz the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

Mosmaer & Marks have sold for Esther Lidz 7 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, five-story triple flat, on plot 33 by 100.

E. Tanenbaum & Co. have sold the five-story double flat 113 St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, for Max Orbach to a client.

Brooklyn Flats Change Hands.

Halprin & Federman have sold for A. Agdon to a client the three four-story single flats 1,903, 1,905, and 1,907 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on plot 60 by 100.

New Realty Offices Opened.

The Gross & Gross Company announces the opening of its new real estate and insurance office in the Knickerbocker Trust Building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. M. R. Gross will have charge of the real estate department, the insurance department being under the management of T. H. Mack.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

47th St., 145 to 155, n s, 225 e of 7th Av, 125x100.5, three-nine-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Longacre Realty Company.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 157 West, n s, 25 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert Berry, $29,787.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

140th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x86.11; McGinley Realty and Construction Company of 287 Bowery, owner; J. Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $55,000.

139th St, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, for three six-story brick flats, 41.8x86.11; Navasky & Billowitz of 53 East 110th St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $150,000.

Delancey and Sheriff Sts, n w corner, for seven-story brick lofts and stores, 25x75; Hupfert & Bernstein of 150 Nassau St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $30,300.

Old St, 120 and 122 West, for seven-story brick lofts and stores, 40x100; O. H. Olsen of 2,512 Southern Boulevard, owner; C. A. French of 406 West 42d St, architect; cost, $75,000.

slaughter house, 25x92.6; J. N. Bookman of 41 Wall St, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 31st St, architects; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

100TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 50x98.10; Peter Haner to James Tyroler, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

67TH ST, 520 and 522 East, 50x100.5; Isaac Skurnp to Louis Segor, all title, ½ part, (mtg $62,000), other consideration and 100

77TH AV, s e cor, 23d St, 148x100 and irregular; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Isaac Stein, (mtg $350,000,) other consideration and 100

19TH ST, 148 to 152 West, 38.2x93.6 and irregular; Frederick Schmidt and another to S. Schmidt Company, (mtg $25,000 ..... Nom.

CYPRESS AV, n w s, cor. 140th St, 95.9x119.5x99.11; Silas H. Furman to Moses Arndtstein, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

CYPRESS AV, n w cor. 140th St, 188.4x138.6x169.10x188.10; Cypress Av, s w cor. 141st St, 4.9x135.5x21.11x136.5; Cypress Realty Company to Silas H. Furman, other consideration and .....

KINGSTON AV, s e cor. Birch St, 100x175; James T. Dongine to Henry D. Clark ..... Nom.

KINGSTON AV, s e cor. Birch St, 100x175; Henry R. Clark to J. R. Brown, (mtg $1,400) ..... Nom.

TINTON AV, 1,226, e s, 22x102; Ella Gulson to William J. Frey, (mtg $2,000)

TINTON AV, e s, 151.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x75x irregular; Alfred E. Hanson to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $5,333 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 334, e s, 25x90; Romanus Eusner to August Hennicke, (mtg $14,000) 100

FOREST AV, w s, 289.4 ft s of 165th St, 58.11x175 to Jackson Av 858.11x175; Ellen J. Nevins to Northwestern Realty Company 100

6TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, 125.5x98.9x irregular; Gotthardt A. Litthauer to William J. Salomon 1

2D ST, 193 East, 24x96.2; Julia K. Barry to Isaac Sakolski, all liens 18,000

PRINCE ST, n e corner of Mott St, 25.6x120.7x25x120; Moses Jones to Samuel Aronson, 1-3 part, (mtg $45,000) 100

UNION AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25x90; Paul M. Herzog to Herman Aaron, (mtg $4,000) 100

117TH ST, 17 and 19 East, 50x100.11; Joseph Cohen and others to Aaron Guedalia, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and 100

140TH ST, n e s, 233.4 ft n w of 3d Av, 16.8x75; Peter Barrett to Agnes M. E. Barrett and another, other consideration and 100

22D ST, s w s, 220 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x98.9 ..... Aaron Goodman to Augusta Landon ..... Nom.

BRONX PARK AV, s w corner of Leibanon St, 25x100; Louisa Diener to Oslas Rosner, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

10TH ST, 33 East, 25x100.11; Minnie Zhengdest to Mary Stein, 5-12 part, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

SANE AV, e s, 175 ft s of McGraw Av, 50x100; Mary E. Springsteel to Clinton Stephens, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

10TH ST, 429 East, 25x92; Lemuel Baum to Morris Mufson, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, n s, 63 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works to the Prince Iron Works, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,661, w s, 25x77; John J. Mueller to William Schwartz and another, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25x150.5x25x100; Herman Vaun to David Steckler (mtg $4,000) 1

117TH ST, 320 East, 25x100.11; Carmine Leberti to Maria Libert, (mtg $9,000).

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 135th St, 236 ft to 136th St, x95; John McLaughlin to Bernard Cheesser, 6-8 S, other consideration and 100

AVENUE C, 131, w s, 20x75; Aaron Segal to Bernat Springer, ½ part, (mtg $15,500) 100

47TH ST, 331 and 333 West, 50x100.5; Emil W. Klappert and others, to Fannie Mecagay and others, (mtg $30,000.

44TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Joseph S. Schwab to Harry Kosenthal, (mtg $17,000) 100

CORNELIA ST, n s, 25x75x25x75.4, Catherine Higgins to Sarah Miller and others 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 123d St, 100x100; Jacob Osmansky to Morris Osmansky and another, (mtg $9,250,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 63d St, 25x100; Helen Carhart and others to Frances Wildfeuer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of 152d St, 50 x100; Caroline W. Ohle to Jacob Mayer, other consideration and 100

DUCKHOUT ST, n s, 156.11 ft e of Morris Av, 30x100; Solomon Plant and Rachel A. Blanchard, other consideration and 100

TREMONT AV, n s, 79.9 ft w of Cathedine Av, 20x100; Lewis J. Quigley to Alida J. Poulson, other consideration and 100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 62.10 ft n of 181st St, 100.1x200; Eliza Goodman to Henry F. Elias, other consideration and 100

137TH ST, 837 East, 25x100; Adolph Steiner to Frank S. Conway, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

94TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Harris Fabberman and others to Morris Harris and another, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

158TH ST, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 50x100, irregular; Max Cohen and others to Joseph Hecht, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 1

82D ST, 103 East, 24x96.2; Julia K. Barry to Isaac Sakolski, all liens 18,000

PRINCE ST, n e corner of Mott St, 22.6 to Bank St, 140 to 158, s w corner Bank St, Macdougal St, 19; John, trustee, to Catharine De P. Pease 1

114TH ST, 244 East, 21x100.11; Jacob Kalfelz and others to Coleman Ebb, (mtg $10,000) 100

GARDEN ST, n s, 365.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x227.7 to King's Bridge Road x30x227.2; Sarah E. J. Roberts to William J. Roberts 100

LOTS 74 and 75, map of 112 lots estate of Moses Devoe; Henry W. Rose to Milton Rose Oppenheimer 1

CROTONA AV, n w s, lot 117 map of Belmont, 80x102x82.4x121; Oliver C. Richardson to Alexander Campbell 1

LOTS 87 and 98, map of W. F. Duncan, William's Bridge; William W. Duncan to Henry Price and another 1

74TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x162.2; Matthias Lachenbruch, trustee and trustee, to Johanna Lachenbruch, 1-5 part 1

CANNON ST., 55, w s, 25x100; Solomon Frankel and others to Louis Gebowitz, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.5; J. W. Thompson to John L. Martin, other consideration and ..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, e s, 375 ft n of 183d St, x99.10 to 151st St; John C. Rodgers to 225,100; Charles Walmwright to Henry Weinstein, (mtg $3,750) 100

109TH ST, s s, 308.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.6x100.11; Adalbert Bonchon to Max Thorn, (mtg $40,000 ..... Nom.

133D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 25x99.11; Ludwig Ernst to Edward H. Kelly, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

78TH ST, 100 East, 18.8x102.2; Henrietta A. Rosenblatt to Mildred C. Sawyer, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

41ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 19x100.3; The Germania Life Insurance Company to The Minsker Realty Company, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,785, w s, 25x75; Louis M. Rosenthal to Max Frankel, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and .....

LOT 24, map of Mapes Estate; William Lenhard to Eliza L. Kronemeyer 1

152D ST, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125 x199.10 to 151st St; John C. Rodgers tot Abraham Ruth and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

127TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x99.11; Annie Lemen to John J. McGrath, mtg $36,885) 100

MANHATTAN AV, 105, w s, 18x50; John F. Kohler to Jessie M. Proctor, (mtg $8,000) 1

100TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Silberberg to Louis Sternberg, and another, (mtg $29,750) 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 125 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x190x25x190.2; Gerald C. Connor to Gussie Englander and another 100

AVENUE B, w s, 112 ft s of Cliff St, 18.6x39; Avenue E, w s, 150 ft n of Avenue M, 50x—; Henrietta Hoppock to Margaretha Stein, all title 1

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Maud M. Fellowme to Frances L. Friedman, (mtg $21,000) 100

BARKER AV, e s, 133 ft n of Juliana St, 25x125, Olinville; Adelaide Burlando to George Zuelch 100

BARKER AV, e s, 133 ft n of Juliana St, 25x125, Olinville; John J. Brady to Adelaide Burlando ..... Nom.

LAND under water, Harlem River, adjoining land of Lowery, West Farms, containing 703-1,000 acre; People of the State of New York to Archibald H. Lowery 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of Madison Av, 61.7x89x60x103; Sidney Worms and others to Minnie Hecht ..... Nom.

CHARLES ST, 88, s s, 25x100; Louisa Schultz to Henry Schultz ..... Nom.

40TH ST, 226 West, 17x98.9; Mary A. Mages to Morris J. Wrona, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

28TH ST, 143 West, 25x98.9; Peter Eyers to John E. Kusell 10,500

61ST ST, 121 West, 20x100.5; Juliet Turner to Mary E. McNulty, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and .....

47TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, 120x100; Frank B. Arthur, referee, to Longacre Realty Company, (mtg $472,-

88TH ST, 512 East, 25x100.8; Henry Kell to Bora Hagedorn, (mtg $14,000) 100

89TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Henry Kell to William Liebel, (mtg $18,000) 100

73D ST, 336 East, 22x102.2; John Kolaszar to Vaclav Nement, (mtg $14,000) 100

EAST END AV, 46, w s, 25.6x98; Isaak Sroup to John Sladky, (mtg $12,000) 100

37TH ST, 353 and 355 West, 50x98.9; James J. Kennedy to William Oppenheim, (mtg $50,000) 100

37TH ST, 353 and 355 West, 50x98.9; William Oppenheim to Joseph Leblang, (mtg $50,000) 100

141ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Adolph Hollander to Louis Rosenberg, (mtg $70,000) ..... Nom.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 297.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Clements Grimm to Abraham Wolff 1

FULTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 80x106.1x71.11x115.4; Thomas Lenane to Abraham Segel 1

84TH ST, 216 West, 20x102.2; Garet Glynn and another to Sandor Kohn and wife, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

53D ST, 131 West, 25x100.5; George Lalour to Abraham Harnash and others, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.

44TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 75x 100.4; George W. Stetson and wife to Albert J. Adams, (mtg $165,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 987, w s, 25x99.11; Jacob Kaufman to Norbert Lieber, (mtg $29,700) 100

103D ST, 229 West, 40x100.11; George H. Robinson and wife to Louis W. Stotenbury, (mtg $73,000) ..... Nom.

120TH ST, 308 West, 25x100.11; Theresa Turk to Emma Fried, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

112TH ST, 257 West, 31.3x100.11; Morris Lurie to Simon Schwartz, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

104TH ST, 119 West, 25x100.11; Karl Leiermann to Mary E. Reilly, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

COLUMBUS AV, 981, e s, 25x100; Minnie Bendheim and another to Frank Desmuth, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

166TH ST, 69, n s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Ida Keck to Marie Janssen, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 50x100; Morris Rosenthal to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $73,500,) other consideration and 100

23D ST, 327 East, 25x98.9; Rachel J. Brown to Morris Gross, (mtg $32,500,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S PL, n s, 24.11x75; Morris Buchstanin to Louis Wack, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x90; Mary Huber and another to Sarah Silbermann, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

TREMONT AV, n s, 79.9 ft w of Cathedine Av, 20x100; Lewis J. Quigley to Alida J. Poulson, other consideration and 100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 62.10 ft n of 181st St, 100.1x200; Eliza Goodman to Henry F. Elias, other consideration and 100

137TH ST, 837 East, 25x100; Adolph Steiner to Frank S. Conway, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

94TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.8; Harris Fabberman and others to Morris Harris and another, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

158TH ST, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 50x100, irregular; Max Cohen and others to Joseph Hecht, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 1

82D ST, 103 East, 24x96.2; Julia K. Barry to Isaac Sakolski, all liens 18,000

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127TH ST, 277 and 279 West, 50x99.11; Annie Lemen to John J. McGrath, mtg $36,885) 100

MANHATTAN AV, 105, w s, 18x50; John F. Kohler to Jessie M. Proctor, (mtg $8,000) 1

100TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Silberberg to Louis Sternberg, and another, (mtg $29,750) 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 125 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x190x25x190.2; Gerald C. Connor to Gussie Englander and another 100

AVENUE B, w s, 112 ft s of Cliff St, 18.6x39; Avenue E, w s, 150 ft n of Avenue M, 50x—; Henrietta Hoppock to Margaretha Stein, all title 1

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61ST ST, 121 West, 20x100.5; Juliet Turner to Mary E. McNulty, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and .....

47TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, 120x 100; Frank B. Arthur, referee, to Longacre Realty Company, (mtg $472,-

FREEMAN ST, Lot 84, map of Section A, Vyse estate; James Todd to John Sklar, other consideration and 100

142D ST, 232 West, 39.11x99.11; Dora Wallach and another to John C. Fleisner, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and 100

163D ST, s s, 127 ft w of Macombs Dam Road, 100x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Isaac Mayer and another, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and 1

WEST END AV, 858, e s, 50.11x100; Jacob Hert to Palisade Realty Company, (mtg $72,000,) other consideration and 1

8TH AV, 2,779, w s, 24.11x75; Morris Buchsbaum to Louis Wack, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 161st, 50x100; Nathan S. Hart to Martha B. Zittel, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY s e corner of 161st St, 99.11x100; Sterling Realty Company to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $32,500,) other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 169th St, 99.11x100; George L. Walker Company to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $72,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

TYROLER, James, to Peter Bauer; 160th St, e s, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years, 6 per cent $10,000

FURMAN, Silas H., to Cypress Realty Company; Cypress Av, n w corner of 140th St, 2 years 15,000

FURMAN, Silas H., to Cypress Realty Company; Cypress Av, w s, 95.2 ft n of 140th St; Cypress Av, s w corner of 141st St, 2 years 18,000

FURMAN, Silas H., to Cypress Realty Company; Cypress Av, w s, 95.9 ft n of 140th St; Cypress Av, s w corner of 141st St, prior mtg, $18,000, 2 years, Feb. 27, 1905 2,870

MEGAY, Fannie, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 315 West, as per bond 21,000

MEGAY, Fannie, and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 311 West, as per bond 15,000

CLARK (Henry B., to James T. Maugine; Kingston Av, s e corner Birch St, as per bond 1,400

HENNICKE, August, to Romanus Eusner; St. Ann's Av, 334, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 5,000

PFEY, William J., to Ernst Finkbeiner; Tinton Av, 1,226, 3 years 5,000

PRICE, Henry, and another to William W. Duncan; Lots 67 and 68, map of land of W. F. Duncan, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

SCHWARTZ, William, and another to John J. Mueller; Avenue A, 1,661, installments, 6 per cent 5,450

LACHENBRUCH, Matthias, and others to Mary E. Yale; 74th St, s s, 168.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 9,000

McGRATH, John J., to Annie Lemen; 127th St, 277 and 279 West, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent 2,500

RUTH, Abraham, and another to John C. Rodgers; 152d St, s s, 425 ft w of, 10th Av, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years 2,700

ROBBINS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 50x104; irregular; Eva E. Hopp to Max Monfried, (mtg $5,000) 100

ROBBINS AV, s s s, 50 ft s of 152d St, 50x100; Ignatz Rosner to Joseph Kaplan and another, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 50x90; John Wynne to James J. Mooney, (mtgs $14,340,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, 689, w s, 19.1x95; Morris L. Sack to David S. Dillenberg, (mtg $6,250,) other consideration and.

163D ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 53x98.4; Meyer Goldberg and others to Samuel Lewis and others, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

CHERRY ST, 27, 29.6x88x25x67; Martha O'Neill to Union Construction Realty Company ..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 75 ft s of Houston St, 25.5x50; Jonas Weil and another to David Stolf ..... Nom.

87TH ST, 440 East, 20x100.8; Henry Kragel to Anton Skilagyi, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, 119 East, 18x75.5; Adelaide E. ohnston to Isidore Jackson and another, other consideration and 10

119TH ST, 166 and 168 East, 39.4x100.10; Isidor Jackson and another to Rafal Skurnik, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and .....

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 161st St, 50x100; Sterling Realty Company to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $32,500,) other consideration and 100

104TH ST, 129 West, 25x100.11; Karl Leiermann to Mary E. Reilly, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

COLUMBUS AV, 981, e s, 25x100; Minnie Bendheim and another to Frank Desmuth, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

166TH ST, 69, n s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Ida Keck to Marie Janssen, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 50x100; Morris Rosenthal to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $73,500,) other consideration and 100

23D ST, 327 East, 25x98.9; Rachel J. Brown to Morris Gross, (mtg $32,500,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S PL, n s, 24.11x75; Morris Buchstanin to Louis Wack, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x90; Mary Huber and another to Sarah Silbermann, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

4TH ST, n s, 73.9 ft w of Cathedine Av, 20x100; Lewis J. Quigley to Alida J. Poulson, other consideration and 100

3D AV, w s, 50.8 ft n of 142d St, 50.3x 100; Ann McGuire to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x90; Mary Huber and another to Sarah Silbermann, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

4TH ST, n s, 73.9 ft w of Cathedine Av, 20x100; Lewis J. Quigley to Alida J. Poulson, other consideration and 100

3D AV, w s, 105.2 ft n of 178th St, 325.9 and irregular; La Fontaine Av, n w corner of 179th St, 92.5x240x58.7x242.5; Jane O. E. Brockner and others, executors, to Arthur W. Saunders 162,500

3D AV, 2,673 and 2,677, w s, 50.3x100; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Edward Levenson, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

BELMONT AV, n w s, 272.4x ft s w of Pelham Av, 100x87.6; Charles H. Thornton and another to Pincus Glickman, (mtg $2,500) .....

VALENTINE AV, w s, 86.8 ft s of 192d St, 31.3x100; Wilbur T. Wright to Florence M. Wright, ½ part, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 322.10 ft n of Home St, 100x100; Abraham Wolff to Julius Stich and another, (mtg $4,000,) 1-3

2 mtgs, each $1,250, e sub, prior mtg — 1 year, 6 per cent 2,700

STOFF, David, to Jonas Weil and another; Eldridge St, w s, 75 ft s of Houston St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 13,000

STOFF, David, to Jonas Weil and another; Eldridge St, w s, 75 ft s of Houston St, installments, 6 per cent .. 10,500

FIDELITY REALTY COMPANY to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Hudson Av, e s, 250 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years 4,000

FIDELITY REALTY COMPANY to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Belmont Av, w s, being Lots 249 to 253, Map 3, Cambreling and others, 3 years 4,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Jane O. E. Brockner and others; 3d Av, e s, 105.2 ft n of 178th St; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 178th St; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 179th St, prior mtg $104,000, 1 year $2,232

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Jane O. E. Brockner and others; 3d Av, e s, 105.2 ft n of 178th St; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 178th St; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 179th St, due April 3, 1905 10,000

CAVANAH, Albert, to George S. Walker Company; Broadway, n e corner of 160th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,500

KANDELL, Samuel, and another to Joseph Kandall; Macomb's Dam Road, s e s, beginning 94 ft s of 141st St, prior mtg $45,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 2,500

TROOD, Morris, to David Steckler and another; 149th St, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

STROUSE, William W., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 253 St, 36 West, due March 1, 1908 70,000

FENERSTEIN, Henry, to Twenty-third Ward Realty Company; 150th St, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 50; Annis Av, n w s 75 ft e of 149th St, prior mtg $12,500, 3 years 10,500

SKIAR, John, to James Todd; Lot 84, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Thomas Lenane; Fulton Av, n w corner of 171st St, 3 years 12,000

HERB, Jacob, to Rosetta Hart; Amsterdam Av, 141 ft n of 161st St, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year — per cent 12,000

HOFFMAN, Simon, to Bertha Hofman; Amsterdam Av, 1,804, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years 7,000

MAYER, Isaac, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 153d St, s s, 127 ft w of Macombs Dam Road, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

EISENSTEIN, Tcha and another, to New York Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, n w cor. 115th St, due Jan. 1, 1910, 4½ per cent 40,000

PALISADE REALTY COMPANY, to Jacob Herb; West End Av, 838, 3 years, 6 per cent 12,500

LIPMAN, Samuel and another, to Isidor Jackson and another; 119th St, 284 and 290 East, demand 6 per cent.. 10,000

HOTCHKISS, Alfred M., to Ann Quire; 3d Av, w s,

Bankruptcy Sale—At Auction,
Entire outfit formerly belonging to the
UNITED STATES STABLES,
IN BANKRUPTCY, ON THE PREMISES,
104-106 West 39th St., N. Y. City
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.
AND THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 10:30 A. M.
140 High-Class Horses,
MATCHED PAIRS ND SINGLE DRIVERS,
IN THE BEST OF CONDITIONS.
300 CARRIAGES,
Broughams, Hansoms, Miniature and Double Victorias, Cabriolets, Landaus, 6 and 8 Passengers Oper Busses, Cabs, Coupes, Surreys, Tandems, T. Carts, Buggies, Runabouts, Depot Wagons, Rockaways and Sleds.
150 SETS HARNESSES.
LIVERY COATS, BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, OFFICE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE, &c.
☞The above is one of the finest equipped stables in New York, and merits attention of the best trade. Everything will be sold without reserve or limit in lots.
JOSEPH GREENWALD, Auctionner

WANTED — Stenographer; Smith operator; competent, lady-like girl; salary, $12; advancement. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. —Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rate. Accountant, Post Office Box 230, New York.

Wanted—1, 2, and 3 family houses; must be cheap; Bronx; owners only. Estate Attorney, 131 World Building.

Seven large, light, beautiful rooms and bath; brand new; latest improvements; good neighborhood; rents, $33-$38. Janitors, 672-674 East 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 137 Times, Down Towne.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; capable first-class work; A1 references; $7. Miss Haleigh, Box 111 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary, American, Box 124 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; not afraid work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging, Box 135 Times, Down Town.

$5,000, $6,000, $8,000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, $20,000 to loan at 5% on Bronx real estate. Attorney, Box 109 Times, Down Town.

WANTED—Boy to run a stock quotation cardboard. Answer at once, Post Office Box 1,089.

66 West 93d St.
Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will rent large, sunny front room and back parlor on second floor; board optional; Gentiles only.

RODGERS.—At Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 30, Margareta Osborn Hardenbergh, wife of the late J. Kearny Rodgers.
Funeral services were held on Monday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M., at the residence of her son, J. Kearny Rodgers, 3d, 296 Liberty St., Newburg. Interment at New Brunswick, N. J.

Attention, Investor.—$1; Bargain. West 114th St., near 8th Av., 5-story double flat, $26,500; net mortgage $15,000, 4½. Take 2d mortgage. J. Cash, 2,017 Broadway.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included); cuisonines, plasters; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 20th St.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

Want particulars improved corners vicinity Prospect Av., below 166th St. Agents protected. Louis E. Hiss, 3,221 3d Av.

COOK.—By young German-American Protestant woman as cook; can take full charge of kitchen; best city reference; city or country. Griswold, care Wagner, 301 East 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; good cutter; perfect fit and very stylish; wishes some customers by day. Louise, 55 West 11th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,134, (both).—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family; Holmes.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework or take care children; reference. N. L., 143 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young woman to do housework in apartment; good reference. J. L., 143 8th Av.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 10, 8:30 P. M. American Debut of Milnda Cerny, Pianiste, (eleven yrs.)
Seats 50c., 75c., and $1. For sale at Steinway's, Knabe Piano Used.

Decatur St., near Saratoga Av., 3 3-story limestone fronts 6 family apartment houses, 26.8x83.4x100, (new); rented for $1,800 per year each; will be finished by Apr. 1st; price, $51,000. Goblinghorst & Hash, 959 B'way, Brooklyn.

LOTS, DWELLINGS, AND FLATS.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH
179TH, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
ISN'T THIS A SNAP?
White Plains, walking distance of station, also trolley, 90 acres; Sound view; price, $350 an acre; worth twice as much, anyway. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the Slatington Textile Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt.—
GUS BRONNER, Auctioneer, sells at public auction, To-day, Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., at 231 Mercer St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of above bankrupt, consisting of several thousand yards of Silks and Satins, such as Pongee, Taffeta, Surah, Messaline, Peau de Soie, Tricotine, Tussah Pongee, Taffeta Glace, etc.; also a line of Dress Goods, together with large quantity of Raw Silk and Cotton, comprising several hundred pounds of Thrown, China and Japan Trams, Italian Extra Classical, Schappe, Tussah Schappe, Waste Silk, Cotton and Combed Cotton on Cones and Bobbins, &c., etc.
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, Trustee.
PUTNEY, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

PORT CHESTER.—Fine gentleman's place; view of Sound for miles; only $20,000.
138 ACRES, within 14 miles of New York, at a great bargain.
NEW ROCHELLE, near Sound; fine house; cost $15,000 to build; only $12,500.
MOUNT KISCO, 350 acres, near station, at a bargain.
ARDSLEY, six acres, with fine modern stone house, all improvements, fine view, near golf course; a bargain.
TURNER & CO., 28 EAST 42 ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone, 540-38th St.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny second-story front room; well heated; closets; hot water.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable room, second floor front; meals optional; references exchanged.

Six rooms, steam heat, hot water; near 96th St., station; $45. Goodale, 1,047 Broadway.

Apartments in select house, furnished or unfurnished; 105 Madison Av.

$1,000 buys detached, two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 183d St.; El. R. R. station; price $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 380 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes a position at anything. C. Fleming, 554 West 156th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 85 Broadway; north light; elevator; $44 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Will buy deeds of houses foreclosed or to be foreclosed, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn. N., 283 West 125th St.

COOK, $30; laundress and chambermaid, $22; waitress, $20; general housework, $22. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

22D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor, alcove; suitable one two gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family. Blumenfeld.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework; good cook; by day or week; city references. 153 East 127th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 142,654, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Owners that wish to sell their real estate send particulars to Lewi, 703 Broadway.

On 24 St., 18; investment guaranteed; also bargain on west side. Lewi, 703 Broadway.

SUCCESSFUL MANAGER to shirtwaist house desires other connection as manager or superintendent. M. L., Box 15 Times, Down Town.

BOOKKEEPER—Office; reliable, trustworthy man; best city references; salary moderate. Bookkeeper, 1,350 3d Av.

9ITH ST., 69 WEST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; central location; excellent table; references.

Improving the Indian.

The new Indian Commissioner is a friend of the old-style Indian. In a recent interview in which he expressed his views, he said: "I like the Indian for what is Indian in him. I want to see his splendid inherited physique kept up, because he glories, like his ancestors, in fresh air, in freedom, in activity, in feats of strength. I want to retain all his contempt for hunger, thirst, cold, and danger when he has anything to do. I love the spirit of manly independence which once moved a copper-colored sage to beg that I would intercede with the Great Father and throttle a proposal to send rations to his people, because it would pauperize the young men and make them slaves to the whites. I have no sympathy with the sentiment which would throw the squaw's bead box into the rubbish heap and set her to making lace. Teach her to make lace, by all means, but just as you would teach her bread-making, as an addition to her stock of profitable accomplishments, but don't set down her beaded moccasins as barbarous, while holding up her lace handkerchiefs as a symbol of advanced civilization. The Indian is a natural warrior, a natural logician, a natural artist. We have room for all three in our highly organized social system. Let us not make the mistake, in the process of absorbing them, of washing out of them

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Arlington
18 W. 25th St.
JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
New 12-Story Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL,
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 3 rooms and 2 baths.
Restaurant Service.
Apply to Manager, on premises, or
E. S. Willard & Co.
21 Nassau St. 'Phone 8397—Cortlandt.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway Station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON.
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnishe or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. Table d'hote dinner 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths ..... $1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath ..... $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 rooms & bath, $45.00 to $60.00
5 rooms & bath, 55.00 to 80.00
7 rooms & bath, 90.00 to 115.00
1 room & bath, (sublet) 360
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 42th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments of 5, 7 rooms. Dutch chef dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE WYOMING,
145 2d Av.—High-class apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat; elevator service; hot water supply, and all latest improvements; rents reasonable.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av.—Suites 6 rooms and bath; hall service; steam heat; rent, $45. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

123D ST., 206-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath, all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L." express 125th St.

117TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette—Seven and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

West Side.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD.
122-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; responsible. Restaurant, American and European; under original management C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

65 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; 4 and 5 room apartments; hall service, $25-$35.

NEW HOUSES, 106TH STREET, 240-242 West, near Broadway.—5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

84TH ST., 120 WEST.—Choice seven-room single apartment, first floor, newly decorated, with crepe paper throughout; highest references required. Janitor.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th, two and three rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water; references; $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

135th, 233 West.—Second floor, 7 extra large light rooms and bath; single apartment; $47.50; steam heat, hot water.
$33.00—25 WEST 135TH ST.—$33.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

Bronx.

1,390 Prospect Av., North of 169th St.—Choicest neighborhood; new high-class apts.; 8 elegant light rooms and bath, $40. Owner resides in the house.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Central, quiet, thoroughly furnished large apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; refrigerator, piano, telephone, all-night elevator service; large closets, splendid cafe in building; reasonable; January, February, March, or longer. H Box 30 Times Main Office.

CORRESPONDENT.—French correspondent; highest capacity and ability; expert commercial, mechanical, legal, scientific, literary translator; A1 record. Parisis, 247 6th Av.

Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; first and second mortgage money. Grunauer, 407 Broadway, Room 109.

Twenty-foot private, fifties, sale or exchange; equity $6,000. Grunauer, 407 Broadway, Room 109.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

For Sale or to Rent—Five-story apartment house, with store and rear house, near West Shore R. R. Ferry. Address H. J. E., 548 West 41st St., N. Y. City.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 132,718 the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

COOK.—Settled colored woman; flat, small family. Jones's bell, 221 West 18th St.

COOK, &c.—First-class dinner cook, butcher, carver, economical; good hustler. Howe, 505 West 24th St.

CHEF.—English; thirty-five; reliable; thoroughly experienced; excellent manager; highest references. 231 West 16th St.

MEDICAL STUDENT desires work after college hours. Max Unger, 922 E. 180th St.

45TH ST., 156 WEST, (Central.)—Large room, pretty furnishings; hot water; $7; small room, $3.50.

YOUNG LADY (FOREIGNER,) LATELY from Europe, linguist and musician, (vocal and instrumental,) at present visiting teacher in a west side private school, desires position as visiting or resident governess or lady's companion. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

Ladies and gentlemen can purchase their clothing on easy payments. Address Simons, 499 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR. — Temporary work; books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

Three 3-family frame houses, southeast corner of Stebbins Av. and Home St., $26,000; also fine corner near Jerome Av. at a bargain. Bronx Land Mortgage and Realty Company, 741 Tremont Av.

WANTED—Middle-aged man as doorkeeper and janitor in private sanatorium; good position for right man. Apply, between 12 and 2, at 2,064 6th Av.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT,
To Let from May 1, 1905,
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF.)
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
MACHINERY, &C., FOR SALE.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 6 BEEKMAN ST.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905;
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT,
with power, in the
RHINELANDER BUILDINGS,
Rose, Duane, and William Sts.,
By the
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevators; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

A 6-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 50x100, at 73-80 Beekman St., to let from May 1, '05. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 428 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 24 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

181 BROADWAY.
Large, light Office, $20. Room 12.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental. 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

30,000 square feet, loft space; strong building; good light; central location; power at 20 feet; might divide. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 84th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Desk room or part of small private office. Location near 42d St. or 23d St. or 5th Av., between 40th and 50th Sts.; telephone connection required; reputable, established business. Address E. M. West, 31 South 7th Av., Mt. Vernon.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS
OF THE
United States Battleship Fleet
IN
HAMPTON ROADS, VA.,
OFF OLD POINT COMFORT
From Jan. 6th to Jan. 9th,
Will be a most attractive sight.
OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers sail daily, except Sunday, for Old Point Comfort, Va. Tickets with or without hotel coupons on sale at Pier 26, North River, foot Beach Street, New York City.

"OLD DOMINION LINE."
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Finners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM|Campania..Jan.28,11 AM
Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM|Etruria...Feb. 4, 7 AM
Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM|Lucania..Feb. 11, 10 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer and accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA..Feb. 7, 3 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA..Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apr. 11, Jun. 26.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Pretoria..Jan. 7, 7 AM|*Bluecher..Jan19,10 AM
‡Waldersee..Jan14,11 AM|Pennsylv'a..Jan.28,11AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth. & Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland..Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert..Jan. 10, 2 PM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica. Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, JOHANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna M. Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Martin Camp, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1904. FRANCES

"NEW YORK"
CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
*8:09 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE."
A SELECT CRUISE
to the
West Indies
by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
from N. Y. January 11, 1905

Arrive at	Stay.
St. Thomas ..... January 16,	6 hours
St. Pierre ..... January 17,	8 hours
Fort de France ..... January 17,	7 hours
San Juan ..... January 19,	24 hours
Kingston ..... January 22,	10 hours
Santiago ..... January 23,	5 hours
Havana ..... January 25,	22 hours
Nassau, N. P. ..... January 28,	5 hours
New York ..... January 30,	

A limited number of passengers taken to and from **JAMAICA** and **CUBA** only, also to and from other ports mentioned above, except Porto Rico.
Rates $125 Upward.
Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.
To the
Orient
by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905,
76 days, including all points of interest. Rates $300 upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
33-35 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia.....Jan. 7|New York.....Jan. 21
*Zeel'd..Jan.14,10:30 AM|St. Louis.....Jan. 28
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MESAMBA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 14|Vaderland.....Jan. 28
Finland.....Jan. 21|Kroonland.....Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric.....Jan. 4, 5 AM|Majestic..Jan. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic..Jan. 11, 10 AM|Baltic..Feb. 1, 3:30 PM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; March 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC..Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC...Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

WINTER TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
ORIENT Annual parties to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, etc., Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 7, 18, Mar. 7, $400 to $1,025.
MEDITERRANEAN Seven short tours to Italy, Southern France, Spain, Sicily, etc., with Paris or London, Jan. 17, Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 7, 11, 25, $375 to $500.
FLORIDA Pleasant tourist parties to chief resorts leave Jan. 26, Feb. 11, 23, Mar. 11, $75 to $140.
BERMUDA Special tours by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships from New York, Jan. 18, 28, April 12, 17, $58.50 to $82.50.
JAPAN, HAWAII. Tours from San Francisco, Japan, Mar. 18, $850, Hawaii Feb. 23, Mar. 4, $150 up.
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL. TICKETS TO ALL WINTER RESORTS BY ALL ROUTES.
Programmes and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.
30 Tours to Europe, $175 to $1,000.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15 801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO **MEDITERRANEAN** AND THE **ORIENT**
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. Three most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 15 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE. Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for programs.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia..Jan. 14, noon|Ethiopia..Feb. 11, noon
Astoria..Jan. 28, noon|Furnessia..Feb. 25, noon
First saloon $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailings every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America..Jan. 25|Citta di Napoli....Feb. 8
Cabin $65 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Fairfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

Cook's Tours to Europe, 30 this season, $175 to $1,000. All expenses included. Programmes. Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; 649 Madison Av., cor. 44th St.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:20 A. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EX.
*9:25 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:35, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:57, 3:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M., daily.
ATL. COAST L.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., daily.
NORFOLK AND WEST. RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55, A. M., 3:25 P. M., daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 8:25 P. M. daily. ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays.) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, 8:25, 8:55 *9:25, *10:55, *0:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *4:55, (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only), 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:28, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 241 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above, Brooklyn: 4 Court St., 369 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "643 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:50 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
**LAKEWOOD

JAN 1905

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Gold watch and fob at Monday evening's performance Broadway Theatre or on Broadway car. Liberal reward for its return to J. F. W., Hotel Astor, New York.

LOST—Bank book No. 142,684, the New York Savings Bank, payment stopped. Finder please return to bank

LOST.—Bank Book No. 153,014, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank

LOST.—Bank Book No. 132,715 the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank

LOST—Thursday, small portrait. Return to Uhl, 381 Central Park West Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 161, Washington Square N. W.—Large, sunny room, steam heat; table excellent; references.

1.—MADISON AV., 157, Second floor, back, square room; also large room, parlor floor.

10TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor, running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable room, second floor front; meals optional, references exchanged.

72D ST., 153 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged; convenient to "L" and Subway.

52D ST., 30 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm rooms, both; superior table; private dining; table boarders.

62D ST., 77 WEST.—Large, sunny, suitable for two gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family. Blumenfeld.

53D ST., 67 WEST.—Fine elevator-heated sunny room; good table; near "L" station; references.

BROADWAY, 2,768, Opposite 103d Subway.—Homelike accommodation; two, three newly furnished outside rooms. Egmont.

GRAND AV., 2,456, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,134, (86th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

NEW ROCHELLE, 21 Park Place; large room, with board; family private.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 434.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—1—1—Refined business woman may secure desirable room gentleman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

17TH ST., 221 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; hall room; bath, high-class private home; reference.

43D ST., 18 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $5.

47TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other large, warm rooms; conveniences; meals; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 156 WEST, (Central.)—Large room, pretty furnishings; hot water, $7; small room, $3.50.

49TH ST., 331 WEST.—Sunny second-story front room; well heated; closets; hot water.

51ST ST., 334 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

54TH ST., 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, bath adjoining; telephone; also back parlor bedroom, with private bath; refinement; gentlemen only; references exchanged; convenient to all cars.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; private house; telephone; gentlemen, references.

87TH ST., 313 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen, private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will rent large, sunny front room and back parlor on second floor; board optional; Gentiles only.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Double sunny room; reasonable; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests; references.

97TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive newly furnished rooms; central location; excellent table; references.

122D ST., 275 WEST.—Large front room; newly furnished; running water; very reasonable; gentlemen.

135TH ST., 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor; also hall room, with or without board.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—OPERATORS EXPERIENCED IN SHIRRING LADIES' BELTS. THE S. H. & M. CO., 363 MERCER ST.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and write a good hand. M., 241 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Must understand hairdressing; good wages. Apply Protective Service Club, 150 Fifth Av.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require services of competent saleswomen for muslin underwear and domestics. Apply Superintendent's office.

WANTED — Stenographer; Smith operator; competent, ladylike girl; salary, $12; advancement. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

Excellent opportunity in advertising office for young man with knowledge of stenography. Apply by letter, stating age and salary. Irwin Jordan Rose, 41 Union Square.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, corner hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 210 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER for position in Jamaica, L. I.; good opportunity for young man; salary, $10 and transportation. Apply 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TELEGRAPHER; must be experienced and willing to begin at $15. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Amateur and professional entertainers for local engagements; club, church, and private work. Call afternoons, Robert R. Frost, 163 East 125th St.

WANTED—Middle-aged man as doorkeeper and janitor in private sanatorium; good position for right man. Apply, between 12 and 2, at 2,064 5th Av.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Boy to run a stock quotation cardboard. Answer at once, Post Office Box 1,989.

WANTED—Experienced filing clerk; vertical system. Apply W. S., Times Building, 42d St., 14th floor.

WANTED—Boy in busy law office. Box 1 139 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

COOK.—By young German-American Protestant woman as cook; can take full charge of kitchen; best city reference; city or country. Griswold, care Wagner, 531 East 84th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her competent cook. Apply until Friday at present employer's, 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park; wages $35.00.

COOK, $30; laundress and chambermaid, $22; waitress, $20; general housework, $22. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

COOK, &c.—First-class dinner cook, butcher, carver, economical; good hustler. Howe, 505 West 20th St.

COOK, &c.—By an American Protestant; do cooking, washing; reference; city or country. 138 West 19th St.

COOK.—Settled colored woman; flat, small family. Jones's bell, 221 West 18th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; good cutter; perfect fit and very stylish; wishes some customers by day. Louise, 55 West 111th St.

GOVERNESS.—English governess has afternoon hours free; English branches, French, and music 5 D., 21 University Place.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman (German) to do general housework; good cook; by day or week; city references. 153 East 127th.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework; good cook; by day or week; city references. 153 East 127th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework or take care children; reference. N. L., 143 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to do housework in apartment; good reference. J. L., 143 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and experienced stenographer; is accurate and rapid; start $7. Edna Barnes, Box 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; capable, efficient; start $9 with good firm where ability will be appreciated. Francis, Box 197 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By Stenographer, typewriter, and double entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; satisfactory reference; $12. Miss C., 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; one who does not know it all, but willing and anxious to learn; good writer; references. [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; seeks permanent position; best reference. Earnest, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 167.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in large publishing house; rapid, accurate, sure of my ability; excellent references; $10-$12. American, Box 177 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young lady; knowledge of bookkeeping; experience; salary moderate. A. Horwitz, 10 Rutgers Place.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced, accurate, and reliable; Oliver preferable. I Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law; thoroughly experienced; transcribes sensibly; faithful service rendered; live at home. Miss Isabel, Box 114 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated and experienced; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Lawson, Box 164 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; accurate; good speller; work week on trial. E., 150 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER. — Year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 137 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; capable first-class work; A1 references; $7. Miss Raleigh, Box 111 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; not afraid work or hours; capable, industrious; $9. Obliging, Box 155 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing; one year's experience; salary $7. A. C., Box 115 Times, Down-Town.

YOUNG LADY (FOREIGNER) LATELY from Europe, linguist and musician, (vocal and instrumental,) at present visiting teacher in a west side private school, desires position as visiting or resident governess or lady's companion. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Temporary work; books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, permanent or temporary employment; many years experience. Stevenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—28; opening or closing books; auditing; special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office; reliable; trustworthy man; best city references; salary moderate. Bookkeeper, 1,599 1st Av.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CLERK.—English; thirty-five; reliable; thoroughly experienced; excellent manager; highest references. 231 West 16th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—French correspondent; highest integrity and ability; expert commercial, mechanical, legal, scientific, literary translator; A1 record. Paris, 247 6th Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and structural; work for spare hours. V Box 202 Times Downtown.

MEDICAL STUDENT desires work after college hours. Max Unger, 622 E. 11th St.

OFFICE WORK.—By young man, (18,) as office assistant; experienced; hard worker. Box 108 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) ceilings, plasters, cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Twenty-one; over four years' practical experience; good penman; knowledge of bookkeeping; details of office work; references (Consultant, Box 112 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man, (21,) understanding his business; good penman; reliable; advancement; references. Box 1 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency. Adapted, 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent; desires permanent position. Angé, 196 Plainfield Av., Jersey City.

SUCCESSFUL MANAGER to shirtwaist house desires other connection as manager or Superintendent. M. L., Box 215 Times, Down Town.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes a position at anything. C. Fleming, 534 West 156th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) position at anything. J. F., Box 118 Times Downtown.

THE REV. DR. MARTYN HELD.

Former Preacher Accused, with Rideal, of Fraud.

The Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, once a preacher of some popularity and more recently a Republican stump speaker, was arrested yesterday at his home, 125 East Twenty-eighth Street, by Detective Sergeant O'Connell of District Attorney Jerome's staff. The charge against him is grand larceny in the second degree, and it grows out of Dr. Martyn's connections with the defunct Abbey Press, of which publishing concern he was President until succeeded by Charles F. Rideal. The latter was indicted by the Grand Jury on a similar charge last week and is now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

The complainants against both Martyn and Rideal are dry goods merchants and department stores that accuse them, as officers of the Abbey Press, of having swindled the complainants out of $10,000 worth of silks.

The goods were to be used for the binding of children's books. It is alleged that after a small quantity had been thus used the rest was turned over to an auctioneer and put under the hammer.

About the time this is supposed to have happened there was a fire in the storerooms of the Abbey Press, at 114 Fifth Avenue, and the firm claimed that the silk in question had been destroyed in the fire.

Martyn was remanded to the Tombs for trial. He is sixty-three years old and a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary. He was at one time pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church and later of the Bicommingdale Reformed Church, both of this city.

CAPTURE MISS CROSMAN.

Belasco Star Booked by Klaw & Erlanger for Next Season.

Considerable comment was caused yesterday in theatrical circles by the news that Miss Henrietta Crosman's tour next season was to be booked by Klaw & Erlanger. Neither Miss Crosman nor her husband, Maurice Campbell, was in town to say anything about the matter. But there seems little reason to doubt that it is true.

Miss Crosman is now playing in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," written by and the property of David Belasco. Mr. Belasco's manager said last night:

"Miss Crossman's contract with Mr. Belasco expires at the end of this season. After that she will not appear in 'Sweet Kitty Bellairs.' Another star will go on tour with the play. What Miss Crossman's plans are we do not know, except that they do not coincide with any of Mr. Belasco's."

For year's Henrietta Crossman has been one of the prominent stars who have stood out constantly with the "Independents." Her husband and manager, Mr. Campbell, was one of the Directors of that Booking Agency until the organization ended its career. Then he joined forces with David Belasco in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

NEW JUSTICES ON BENCH.

Floral Offerings to Messrs. Dowling and Green.

When the newly elected Justice of the Supreme Court, Victor I. Dowling, took his seat on the bench in Special Term, Part V., yesterday he found the courtroom filled with floral horseshoes, wreaths of American Beauty roses, &c., which had been sent by the Justice's friends.

They also presented gavels made from various pieces of wood that had an interesting history attached to them. One of the gavels, for instance, was made from wood taken from the Dowling family table, at which Justice Dowling sat when a boy. Another came as a gift from Harlem members of the Knights of Columbus. Still another gavel was presented by the Wyandotte Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, with which Justice Dowling had long been associated.

Joseph I. Green, the new City Court Justice, also presided in court for the first time yesterday. He also was the recipient of floral tributes and good wishes which came from his friends.

American Bride Dies in Panama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department received a cablegram from Panama that Mrs. John Seager, wife of the private secretary to Chief Engineer Walace of the Panama Canal, died yesterday from yellow fever. Mr. and Mrs. Seager were married in this city a few months

JEROME'S SPEECH WINS TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES

To Put the Raines Law Clear Up to the Governor.

WILL ASK FOR REMOVALS

Committee, Headed by Jerome, Is Appointed—Something Sure to Happen, District Attorney Says.

As the result of a warm address which District Attorney Jerome made to the Temperance and Municipal Reform Societies of the Methodist and Baptist Churches, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, 8 East Fourteenth Street, it was decided to name a committee of twenty-one members, headed by Mr. Jerome, to call upon Commissioner McAdoo and demand that he enforce the provisions of the Raines law.

If Mr. McAdoo does not keep the saloons of New York closed on Sunday after the visit, the committee, according to the programme mapped out for it, will seek Mayor McClellan and demand Commissioner McAdoo's removal. If the Mayor will not do this the committee will ask Gov. Higgins to remove both the Commissioner and the Mayor.

The Society of Friends was represented at the meeting. So was the Parkhurst Society. There were also representatives present of the Prohibitionists, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars, and the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting. The Rev. Dr. Dodge presided, and introduced Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Jerome requested the appointment of the committee, and promised to lead it, so that the impossibility of enforcing the liquor law as it stands at present might be demonstrated to church members and temperance workers. He told the meeting frankly that he did not expect to accomplish anything by the move in the way of enforcing the law.

"I present to you," he said, "the two horns of a dilemma. It may be that you do not believe with me that the only way to handle the situation as it exists to-day is to amend the existing law so as to permit the saloons to open at certain hours on Sunday. You cannot disagree, however, when I say that the law, as long as it stands on the statute books, should be enforced.

"At least, if you follow the course I suggest, the absolute hollowness and mockery of the claim that the Raines law is designed to elevate the temperance and morality of the State will be exposed. The law brings in its wake a train of evils which more than counterbalance the benefits to be gained under it. If you think it is more than a political measure, come with me to Police Commissioner McAdoo and insist upon its enforcement. When he fails, as he will, to comply with the demand, follow me to Mayor McClellan and demand that Mr. McAdoo be removed. From the Mayor's office visit Albany with me, recite the facts to Gov. Higgins, and ask him to remove both the Mayor and the Commissioner, and send his excise officers to see that the law is obeyed.

"There will be no results, and you know it, but I want to put it up to you so you can't duck, and let you put it up to the authorities. You profess to be the leaders of Christian thought, and the exemplars of morality. When we've gone through the motions there is not the slightest doubt that you will be convinced the law cannot be permanently enforced.

"You are right up against it. Either you must favor an amendment of the existing law, or its enforcement. I care little which course you choose, for in any event an attempt at enforcement will result in amendment. If you seek to evade the issue, after all the talking you have done, the interviews you have given out and the resolutions you have passed, you commend neither your intelligence nor your integrity. If you want to scare children, keep on passing resolutions, but you can't scare policemen, who are out for the stuff and getting it, with a lot of talk."

Mr. Jerome also said that he assumed that those interested in the temperance movement were for legislating for conditions as they really were, not as the temperance advocates would like to have them. Under the Low and Strong administrations, he said, there were many Excise arrests, and Mr. Low's defeat for re-election was due more to the enforcement of the Excise law than to any other cause.

"You will be laughed at if you do what I ask of you," Mr. Jerome concluded, "but you will show that you are willing to fight for your convictions, and if you do not weaken, but play straight with me, you may accomplish all at which you aim. I know the politics of this State like a book, and I tell you that if the Methodists and Baptists of New York get together and hold up their forefingers the Governor will dance. It will be your laugh then, but if you go away from this meeting and go at the work before you in a half-hearted way you will deserve to be laughed at."

Dr. Myers of Brooklyn spoke after that. He said the police force was "positively rotten."

"It has not been worse in sixteen years," said Mr. Jerome.

JUDGES BOUGHT—DR. MYERS.

Brooklyn Preacher Says He Heard This of Court of Appeals.

"It seems to be equally useless for us to expect redress in the courts. I have been informed that even the Judges of the Court of Appeals have been bought by criminals, and guided in their actions by politicians. So that even in the courts, from the lowest to the highest, we cannot find relief."

This declaration was made yesterday by the Rev. Cortland Myers of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, in his address to the American Anti Saloon League at its luncheon and conference at the Chelsea, on West Twenty-third Street.

Mr. Meyers was asked afterward to whom he referred, and who his informant was, and said:

"That doesn't matter, it was in the newspapers," he said.

The conference was held for the consideration of the situation arising from the non-inforcement of the excise laws. The Brooklyn pastor was one of the last speakers. His assertion that it was useless to appeal to the police introduced his remark concerning the courts.

Twenty-seven societies representing various social and reform organizations in this city, had delegates in attendance and unanimously decided that steps should be taken to secure an amendment to the law requiring certificates from the Fire, Health and Building Departments, as to the adaptability of buildings for hotel purposes before a license was granted. If this course was pursued, several of the speakers argued, the present trouble would very largely correct itself, as the enforcement of the existing provisions of the building laws as to hotels would at once put about 90 per cent. of the existing hotels out of business, without any other action being taken. The resolutions contained other points, but of minor importance.

It was voted to appoint a committee of fifteen to be later increased to fifty, and a "Capitol Committee" of five to represent the General Committee at Albany. Speakers who advocated the plans were the Rev. Dr. Howard E. Russell, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club, who appealed for practical, instead of fanatical work; T. De Quincy Tully of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, the Rev. Dr. Howard E. Russell, Superintendent of the League; the Rev. Dr. Cora E. Seberry of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av
238-242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
34 Av., cor. 122d.
246 W. 125th St.
Open Evenings.
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
at a special Price
is News indeed
$1.75 / $1.50 Grades, $1.15

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av.
238-242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
34 Av., cor. 122d.
246 W. 125th St.
Open Evenings.
About Prices!
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known / Well-Made)
Overcoats
A general Reduction
(for instance $15.00 Overcoats at $10.50)
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known / Well-Made)
$18 and $15 Suits, now $10.50
ALTERATIONS FREE.

VINCENT says
Stein-Bloch Overcoats
Curtailed Prices.
Tourists, formerly $28 & $30, $16.50
Tourists, formerly $32 & $35, $20.00
Paddocks, formerly $35, $20.00
Paddocks, formerly $38 & $40, $25
If you don't get a Fit, you're "easy." Fitless clothes might as well be blankets. By all means get a Fit!
Broadway Sixth Avenue
22d Street 12th Street

Stern Brothers
Will continue to-day and during the week
Special Sales
In the following departments
Cloaks and Wraps
Fur and Fur-lined Garments
Housekeeping Linens
Embroideries
Lace Curtains and Rugs
West Twenty-third Street

In time of peace—
Social struggles are on and your evening clothes must be proof against criticism.
Ours are.
Evening dress suits; $27 to $50.
Tuxedo jackets, separately; $14.50 to $27.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall; 842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.; 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St. We fill orders by mail.

Prepared for war!
Woolen sweaters; $4 and $6.50.
Hockey shoes; $4.
Woolen gloves; 50c. to $1.50.
Boys' hockey shoes; $3.50.
Boys' sweaters and gloves.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall; 842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.; 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St. We fill orders by mail.

MUNROES GOT $480,000 FROM THE CITY BANK

Eight Unsecured Notes from Nov. 27 to Dec. 7.

HAD $60,000 EVERY MORNING

Paid It Back When Market Closed Each Day—Business Satisfactory, A. G. Loomis Says.

Eight notes of Munroe & Munroe to the National City Bank, unsecured and undorsed, for $60,000 each, have been discovered among the papers of the suspended brokerage firm. At subsequent proceedings in the pending bankruptcy action they will be taken as the basis of searching inquiry into the relations existing between the brokers, managers of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated pool, and Archibald G. Loomis, Second Vice President of the City Bank, and once Treasurer of the Montreal and Boston syndicate, who, the Munroe creditors allege, was, for the purposes of their claims, a partner in the business.

The circumstances under which the notes were made and accepted have been cleared up definitely. The brokers put them in the bank on successive business mornings from Nov. 27 to Dec. 7, the day before Munroe & Munroe failed to make good their contracts on 100,000 shares of Montreal and Boston. On each afternoon, about the time the market closed, the brokers took up the note of that day and stood square until the following morning, when they went to the bank again. At the time of the failure, so it was said at the City Bank yesterday afternoon, Munroe & Munroe owed nothing, but had a balance to their credit.

Meanwhile the brokers had been buying and selling an average of nearly 100,000 shares of Montreal and Boston every day out on the curb. For instance, on Nov. 28, they bought 99,200 shares costing $294,999, and sold 94,420 shares for $284,297. On the following day, in which there was quite a movement in the stock, they bought 94,000 shares for $275,000. On Dec. 7, the day before the failure, the sales were 91,640 shares and the purchases 96,000 shares.

Such purchases, George H. Munroe testified before United States Commissioner Alexander, were made in order to sustain the price so that the syndicate might sell its 700,000 shares, at figures it considered justified by the value of the properties. Munroe & Munroe, according to the report of the Audit Company, acquired 1,799,724 shares for this purpose between Nov. 21 and Dec. 7. During the entire efforts of the brokers in the syndicate's behalf, which began in the late summer, they sold something like 130,000 shares for the syndicate account.

Eighty-eight thousand shares of their own stock were found in a tin box in the offices after the failure.

SUGGESTED WASH SALES.

On the basis of all these things, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the creditors, has suggested to various witnesses at bankruptcy hearings already held that purchases and sales by Munroe & Munroe must have been matched off against each other from day to day, which, according to Mr. Untermyer, constituted the process of "washing" stock. In this opinion Quincy Ward Boese, counsel for the syndicate, agreed while he was on the witness stand, and even told how he had would at once put about 90 per cent. of the existing hotels out of business, without any other action being taken. The resolutions contained other points, but of minor importance.

It was voted to appoint a committee of fifteen to be later increased to fifty, and a "Capitol Committee" of five to represent the General Committee at Albany. Speakers who advocated the plans were the Rev. Dr. Howard E. Russell, Superintendent of the League; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club, who appealed for practical, instead of fanatical work; T. De Quincy Tully of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, the Rev. Dr. Howard E. Russell, Superintendent of the League; the Rev. Dr. Cora E. Seberry of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

McGIBBON & Co.
Broadway at Nineteenth Street
OUR Inventory Preparation, which has been going on during December, will be completed this month—and, as then, we will continue to give the same inducements.
ALL Housekeeping Linen Goods
Brass Beds and Bedding
Curtains and Lace Draperies
Upholstery Stuffs
Oriental Rugs
EVERYTHING AT 10% DISCOUNT
Goods perfect in every way.
HOUSEKEEPERS will find this a good opportunity to get First-Class Goods at exceptional value.

28,000 shares of the stock at $1 a share. To this also Mr. Boese testified in the bankruptcy proceedings.

A reporter asked Mr. Boese, recently how the syndicate happened to pick out Munroe & Munroe to be brokers and managers. He said that the syndicate saw that advertising would be required to put through its proposition, and therefore had to go outside of Stock Exchange circles. It hit upon the firm of Munroe & Munroe, whose members, George H. Munroe declares, were engaged in the haberdashery business in Montreal until they came to New York. The capital on which the firm did business is still to be determined, although George Munroe testified last week that he couldn't tell without consulting his books whether it was more than $140,000 or not.

On the basis of this declaration of Mr. Munroe under oath, and the fact that the National City Bank loaned the brokers $480,000 in nine days without further security than the firm name, a reporter asked Mr. Loomis last night at his home, 149 Riverside Drive, how the bank came to make the loans.

BUSINESS WAS SATISFACTORY.

"The business was entirely satisfactory," Mr. Loomis said, "and was all done properly and in the regular way."

Mr. Loomis was asked what information the bank might have had about the brokers and the capital on which they were doing business. He said that that was a matter of bank business.

"Did you know that until they came to New York they were haberdashers in Montreal, and interested there in a brokerage concern that did not have connection with any Stock Exchange or similar board?" was the next question. He replied by asking:

"Did you know that before you read the testimony in the bankruptcy case?"

Mr. Loomis was then asked if the City Bank thought it had been deceived in regard to the standing of Munroe & Munroe. He said that the bank's information was its own business. The reporter asked him whether if he, the reporter, were to form a partnership with a capital of not more than $2,000, he could come to the City Bank and borrow $60,000 a day for eight days.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Loomis.

"Then why did you lend it to Munroe & Munroe?" To which the banker replied:

"Do you know how brokers borrow in this town? Do you suppose that they make their daily loans always on collateral?" when he closed the conversation.

The bankruptcy proceedings will be continued to-day before United States Commissioner Alexander, and Mr. Spear of F. P. Ward & Co. will be put on the stand to tell of the relations between his firm and Munroe & Munroe.

Wife Sues Richard F. Russell.

An action for absolute divorce has been started in the Supreme Court by Belle Constance Russell against Richard Fulton Russell, an actor now playing in Ada Rehan's company in St. Louis.

AMUSEMENTS.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 10, 8:30 P. M. American Debut of Milada Cerny, Pianiste, (eleven years old.)
Seats 50c., 75c., and $1. For sale at Ditson's. Knabe Piano Used.
LEW FIELDS' MAT. SAT'Y Theatre, 42d St. 'Phone 166 38th. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
NEW ST Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. TO-DAY. THOMAS E. SHEA Banished by the King. To-night, The Bells.

AMUSEMENTS.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fifth Ave. and 34th St.
First Concert Thurs. Eve., Jan'y 5th, at 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Miss Adele Margulies, Pianiste; Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, Violinist; Mr. Leo Schulz, 'Cellist.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
Mendelssohn Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan'y 9, at 2:15.
One Piano Recital Only
ADELE Aus der Ohe
Assisted by DAVID MANNES, Violinist.
Res. Seats, $1 to $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A WONDERFUL SUCCESS—
SIBERIA 300 PEOPLE.
The Great Kishineff Massacre.
Prices 25,50,75c,$1. Mats.To-day&Sat.2. Eve.8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, This (Wed.) Aft. at 3
Recital For Two Pianos HAROLD RANDOLPH and ERNEST HUTCHESON
Reserved Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
WEBER MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29th St. Mat. 50c. to Sat. $1.50.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO.
First Burlesque Jan. 5 on
THE COLLEGE WIDOW.
Manhattan MRS. FISKE B'way & 33d. Eve. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. LEAH KLESCHNA
Berkeley Lyceum THEATRE, 44 St., nr. 5 Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur. & Sat.
ROBERT T. HAINES
"ONCE UPON A TIME" by Geneva G. Haines.
VEGSEY CARNEGIE HALL. NEXT TUES. EVE., The Marvellous Young Violinist. Sale Opens Thursday at Hall, Hotels and agencies.

AMUSEMENTS.
EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mat. Sat. MAUDE ADAMS, MINISTER. THREE MORE WEEKS.
HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35St., B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Sat. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND, A MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY.
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL in the New Comedy Brother Jacques NEXT MONDAY—Seats To-morrow. ARNOLD DALY "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," By Bernard Shaw.
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE. "The Success of Her Career."—World.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.
SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. WED., JAN. 11TH—Seats Thurs. Augustus Thomas's New Comedy. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. ..... At 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mar Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE." Jan. 9—"The Case of Rebellious Susan."
DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ..At 8:10. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.
CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. "GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS."—Times.
FRANCIS "WILSON'S" "Is funnier than he ever was in any musical play."—Mail and Express. "BIG HIT" "FROLICS INTO SUCCESS."—Sun. "COUSIN BILLY" "Certain to furnish very acceptable diversion for many weeks."—World. "THAT'S ALL" "Big Whacking Success."—Press.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-night, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Rossi. Cond'r, Vigna. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 5th, at 8:30—First Part of (the RING CYCLE) DAS RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Walker, Alten, Weed; Burgstaller, Dippel, Van Rooy, Gorita, Reiss, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Hertz. Fri. Eve., Jan. 6th, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Vigna. Sat. Mat., Jan. 7th, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Senger-Bettaque; Knote, Blass, Gorita, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Sat. Eve., Jan. 7th, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Sun. Eve., Jan. 8th, at 8:30 at Pop. Prices. GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists—Nordica, Homer; Journet, Nulle, Theatre Met. Opera Orchestra. Cond'r, Franko. Mon. Eve., Jan. 9th, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Fremer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Gorita, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. Eve., Jan. 11th, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Fremstad; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond'r, Hertz. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 12th, at 7:30—Second Part of the RING CYCLE—DIE WALKUERE. Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Eve., Jan. 13th, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Demacchi, Jacoby; Dippel, Giraldoni, followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Parvis. Conductor, Vigna. Sale of seats for next week's performances begins to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 A. M. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED Thurs., Jan. 26th, at 7:30..DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eves. at 8:15. TO-NIGHT, double bill, 1. "Zum Einsiedler." 2. "Die Romantischen," with Harry Walden.
NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Pop. ($1.50) Mat. To-day. HUMPTY DUMPTY
LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Next Matinee Saturday. Klaw &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and not so cold; fresh easterly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,163. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MYSTIC MR. HENRY MADE LAWS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Also Wrote Letters for Lamented Finance and Mortgage Co.

WARD & CO.'S ERRAND BOY

So Says Cameron Spear, Anyhow, Who, According to McClusky's Men, Was Himself Raided.

The mysterious Mr. Henry, who has figured more or less in the doings of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining syndicate, as told in the bankruptcy hearings of the Munroe & Munroe firm, is a mystery no longer. He is Thomas J. Henry of Philadelphia, ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, real estate man, financier, and one of the group who figured in the American Finance and Mortgage Company of lamented memory, as references for prospective customers.

It appears that Mr. Henry's connection with both the American Finance and Mortgage Company and Montreal and Boston affair is very definitely known. If letters of the Finance and Mortgage Company to those whose money it solicited were not enough, easy reference could be had to a score of letters which Mr. Henry wrote on official stationery of the Pennsylvania Legislature while he was a member there. These letters are much the same in general tenor, being briefly to the effect that the writer has himself an account with the Finance and Mortgage Company which is perfectly satisfactory, and is recommending the company to his political associates and to some of his more intimate business friends.

The connection with Montreal and Boston came out yesterday afternoon in the Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy proceedings. Cameron Spear, according to his own admission general manager of F. P. Ward & Co. of the Montreal and Boston syndicate, who were also extensively interested in the sale of the stock with the suspended brokers, took the witness stand for exahination by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Munroe creditors.

To Mr. Untermyer he admitted that Thomas J. Henry, and no other Henry, was the man whom he sent after the Munroe failure to the office of Quincy Ward Boese, attorney for the Montreal and Boston syndicate, of which A. G. Loomis, Second Vice President of the National City Bank, was Treasurer, to get, after Munroe & Munroe had failed, 28,000 or 30,000 shares of Montreal and Boston for F. P. Ward & Co.

HENRY AN ERRAND BOY.

Mr. Spear then denied with emphasis that Thomas J. Henry was in any way interested in the Ward firm or had ever been connected with its New York office. By some coincidence it happened that F. P. Ward himself had called at the office of THE TIMES on Tuesday night to make a similar denial, unsolicited. But Mr. Ward admitted under questioning what Mr. Spear did not say on the stand, and this was that the time Mr. Henry acted as errand boy in getting the stock from Boese was not the only time when Ward & Co. had done business with him.

This errand boy idea seemed to have taken a firm hold upon Mr. Spear yesterday, although he did not explain by what mischance Mr. Henry had fallen from the high estate he had enjoyed, when, as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he used some of his allotment of official stationery to write letters to investors recommending the American Finance and Mortgage Company.

A short chapter of his testimony ran after this fashion:

Q.—(By Mr. Untermyer)—Do you know Tom Henry? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is he? A.—A man.

Q.—Were you ever connected with him in Montreal and Boston transactions? A.—I think I did have a man-action with him once.

Q.—Tell us about it. A.—I may have sent him on an errand.

Q.—What errand? A.—I think I sent him to get some stock.

Q.—Where? A.—Down to Boese's office.

Q.—Ever send him on Montreal and Boston errands again? A.—No, but I sent other boys.

Q.—Other boys? A.—Yes, I think so.

Mr. Untermyer smiled at this, but did not inquire who the "other boys" might be. He did, however, immediately get after Mr. Spear's record, and, although at times the witness protested, United States Commissioner Alexander kept him answering, except on two or three occasions, when he said it would tend to incriminate or degrade him. Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Spear if he knew Charles Weisman, who was, together with A. R. Goslin—the latter in some of the later phases of the case—prominent in the New York end of the Finance and Mortgage Company. Mr. Spear said he never did. He added that he had never known anything about the Finance and Mortgage Company, although he might have read something about it in the newspapers.

A LITTLE SPEAR HISTORY.

Then for a few minutes he answered queries as follows:

Q.—(By Mr. Untermyer)—Ever hear of the firm of Effinger, Bliss & Co. of 20 Broad Street? A.—Yes.

Q.—They conducted a discretionary note? A.—They did a general brokerage business.

Q.—You were interested in Effinger, Bliss & Co.? A.—I was employed there.

Q.—Interested in the business? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know a man named Kaufman? A.—Yes; he was there.

Q.—He was indicted for a stock swindle? A.—Yes.

The witness then objected to answering questions about his personal affairs of six or eight years ago, but Mr. Untermeyer explained that he wanted to demonstrate what sort of dealings the men had who were in the Montreal and Boston syndicate—Mr. Spear being himself an underwriter of $20,000 of Ward & Co.'s $70,000 allotment. The Commissioner directed Mr. Spear to answer unless it tended to incriminate or degrade. Then the examination continued:

Q.—You started the firm of Norman Spencer & Co.? A.—No; I was employed there.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the Manhattan Realty Company? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know a Charles C. Spear? A.—No.

Q.—An Alexander McCauley? A.—I knew him as a real estate dealer.

Q.—Who was Stephen J. Moen? A.—A bicycle dealer.

Q.—You had business relations with them? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were arrested in connection with those transactions and gave the name of Charles C. Spear?

The witness declined to answer on the ground that it might incriminate or degrade him.

Q.—You once lived at 154 West Fifteenth Street? A.—I think I did.

Q.—But you never knew anything about the Manhattan Business and Realty Exchange? A.—No.

Q.—Doing business under the name of Norman Spencer? A.—Not under that name.

Meanwhile, Detective McConville of Inspector McClusky's staff, who, as the files of the daily papers show, raided the Manhattan Business and Realty Exchange doing business under the name of Norman Spencer, on Oct. 15, 1898, had been sitting behind Mr. Untermyer. Before he left the room McConville had identified Cameron Spear, the witness, as underwriter in the Montreal and Boston syndicate and general manager of F. P. Ward & Co., as the Charles C. Spear he had arrested on that occasion, together with Alexander McCauley.

Mr. Spear was not informed of the identification. All questions bearing on the raid or upon who his partner was in the Cameron Carriage Company subsequently, the witness refused to answer on the ground that it might incriminate or degrade him. Mr. Untermeyer had an idea that creditors of the carriage company had lost about $80,000 and asked Mr. Spear who got away with it, but the witness thought that no $50,000 was lost.

MORE WARD COINCIDENCES.

The remainder of the examination had to do with the relations between Mr. Spear and F. P. Ward & Co. on the one side, and Munroe & Munroe, managers of the Montreal and Boston syndicate, on the other. The witness testified that he first became connected with Ward & Co. a year ago in Pittsburg, where Ward had been in business for about a month, and that by a coincidence Thomas J. Henry had occupied the same offices there in conducting some business of his own. Spear had a drawing account there, but no interest in the business, he said, and in New York and elsewhere, where the Ward firm has offices, still he has access to its bank accounts along with F. P. Ward.

He has not received a salary as general manager, but in the flotation of the Marconi wireless securities last Spring, in which by another coincidence Ward & Co. and Munroe & Munroe were jointly interested, he got ten per cent. commission on the stock he sold, in the Montreal and Boston pool. Mr. Spear being himself an underwriter of $20,000, he received no commission.

When it got to the question of wash sales and how Mr. Spear handled the stock he sold, there were lots of complications for it appeared that he not only took stock from Munroe & Munroe for the Ward account, but also dealt independently in it for his own account as a clerk of Ward & Co. with George H. Munroe. He said he handled several hundred thousand shares for the Ward firm and might have handled a hundred thousand shares for his own account as a clerk.

PAYING FOR THE STOCK.

There was also a little difficulty when it came to explaining how Spear paid Munroe for the various amounts of stock that he bought independently. He said that for some of the stock he paid with checks of J. C. Bache & Co., notably on the last before the Munroe failure, when two Bache checks, one for $18,000 and one for $19,000, were passed.

Mr. Untermyer then brought out that Mr. Spear and two personal bank accounts and a trust company account, in his capacity as clerk of Ward & Co. The hearing will be continued to-day.

ASKS MORTON'S REMOVAL.

Navy Secretary, Baker Says, as Railroad Man Allowed Rebates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Resolutions, having for their object the removal from office and prosecution of Secretary of the Navy Morton, were introduced in the House by Representative Baker of New York. The demand is based on the recent evidence before the Inter-State Commerce Commission concerning the granting of rebates by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad while Secretary Morton was its traffic manager. Mr. Baker says he intends to keep the subject up until something is done about it.

One of the resolutions recites that the traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gave evidence on Dec. 29 before the Inter-State Commerce Commission showing that his road on and after Aug. 19, 1902, granted a secret rebate to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, which amounted to more than $1 a ton less than the published rate, and that this rebate amounted to $400,000.

It further recites that Secretary Morton was head of the traffic department of the road at that time, and that he is reported as having defended the granting of the rebate, saying: "What Mr. Biddle (the traffic manager) did was exactly right."

The resolution calls on the Attorney General to inform the House whether Mr. Morton's act in allowing this rebate was not "a flagrant violation of law" and what steps have been taken "to prosecute him criminally for his said act."

The other resolution recites President Roosevelt's declaration against rebates in his message of Dec. 6, and quotes Justice Gaynor as calling rebates "the greatest crime of our day and generation." It alludes to the rebate to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company as having the effect of bankrupting certain competitors.

This resolution asks the President whether it is conducive to the public interests and in harmony with his message of Dec. 6 to retain Mr. Morton in his Cabinet.

Secretary Morton to-day had a conference with the President regarding the matter covered by the resolution of Mr. Baker and made an explanation of his relation to rebates while connected with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road that was perfectly satisfactory to the President.

It is understood that at the proper time, should it be deemed necessary, Mr. Morton will publish a statement which will fully set forth his relation to the matter in question.

LAWYER TRIED TO DROWN.

Parsons Leaped from Ferryboat Into the Hudson.

Despondent on account of ill health, Peter G. Parsons, a young lawyer thirty-four years of age, said to live in Boston, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from the ferryboat Montclair into the Hudson River. The tug New York Central, hearing the blasts from the whistle of the ferryboat, steamed to the side of the drowning man and rescued him. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that he would recover.

FLORIDA SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.

Inaugurated Jany. 9th. Lv. New York daily, except Sunday, 12:55 Noon. Every luxury and convenience of travel afforded. Solid train New York to St. Augustine; also carrying sleeping car to Aiken and Augusta. Two other fast trains daily. N. Y. offices, 271 & 1185 B'way.—Adv.

BRACKETT STRIKES AT HUGE CAMPAIGN GIFTS

His Bill Forbids Corporations to Contribute to Fund.

OPENS HIS WAR ON ODELL

Measure Admittedly Inspired by the Defeat of Black for United States Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Senator Brackett began his fight against State Chairman Odell almost as soon as the Legislature opened to-day. Although he had nothing to say in the Senate, he introduced a bill which promises to make trouble for the ex-Governor and the Republican organization.

The bill provides that no domestic or foreign corporation doing business within the State shall directly or indirectly contribute any money or valuable thing for use in any primary or in any election within the State, or for use in any work, or to meet the expense connected with such primary election; nor shall it reimburse directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, any person who has contributed for such purpose. Any corporation which violates the provisions of the act shall forfeit its franchise and be subject to dissolution. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, upon the proof of probable violation of the act, to commence proceedings at once against the offending corporation.

Senator Brackett's bill admittedly was inspired by his experience in trying to bring about the election of ex-Gov. Black to the United States Senate as the successor of Chauncey M. Depew.

Aside from this confessed object the Senator has the reputation of introducing more bills having to do with corporations than any other man who has sat in the Senate in the past dozen years, and he has acquired recently some decidedly radical notions on the subject of the interference of the corporations and the financial interests in the politics of the State. It is understood to be his intention to make a red-hot speech on that question when the bill he introduced comes before the Senate.

Aside from Brackett's political shrapnel and a flood of gas legislation, the opening of the Legislature to-day was without distinctive feature. The overwhelming majority which the Republicans have in both branches detracted from interest in the organization of the two bodies. The Republican caucus programmes for both the Senate and the Assembly went through without comment.

The only final act of the Senate was the immediate confirmation of Gov. Higgins's nomination of H. V. V. Franchot to succeed Charles S. Boyd as Superintendent of Public Works.

Senator Page to-day introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission to acquire a permanent water supply for the City of New York, and Assemblyman Ellis introduced a bill giving the city power to issue revenue bonds after the budget is made up to the extent of $2,000,000 instead of $1,000,000, which is now the limit.

Senator Page also introduced a bill to repeal the tax on savings banks surplus and undivided profits, as recommended by Gov. Higgins.

S. F. Nixon was re-elected Speaker of the House to-day. In accepting he made an address, in the course of which he recommended legislation to permit women taxpayers to vote on all tax propositions.

"I am heartily in favor," he continued, "of all the home rule that can be given New York City and every other city upon subjects in which the rest of the State is not vitally interested. I wish the same amount of home rule might also be extended to each county."

WOULDN'T TAKE CHILDREN IN.

Orange Hospital Criticised—Don't Run a Nursery, the Response.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 4.—As a result of a general fight supposed to have taken place yesterday afternoon at the boarding house in St. Cloud, run jointly by Mrs. Harry Halpern and Mrs. Frank Becker Mrs. Becker received severe injuries which may result in her death. She says Mrs. Halpern's husband thrust her off the edge of the piazza during a struggle for the possession of an axe which she believed Halpern was going to use on her.

The police learned of the affray last night when Dr. E. C. Seibert notified them that he had treated Mrs. Becker for a fractured skull at her home. An ambulance was summoned from Orange and on it Policeman Danglar and Daly started through the storm. Soon the ambulance met a wagon driven by Becker containing his wife and four little children. Mrs. Becker and the children, lightly clad and nearly frozen to death, were taken to the Orange Hospital, where they arrived after midnight. The woman was admitted, but not the children. However, an orderly named Reilley took them around to the ambulance station, warmed them up, and put them to bed in his own warm bed.

The hospital was criticised by people in Orange to-day for having failed to take the children in. Mrs. Mary J. Chambers, matron of the hospital, said to-day:

"We could not shelter them; we don't keep a nursery."

The police arrested Mr. and Mrs. Halpern, but they deny there was any trouble.

EX-U. S. SENATOR INDICTED.

Mayor Williams of Portland, Ore., Was Attorney General Under Grant.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 4.—George H. Williams, once Chief Justice of Oregon Territory, ex-United States Senator from Oregon, Attorney General in President Grant's second Cabinet, and now Mayor of Portland and eighty-three years old, was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury of Multnomah County on a charge of malfeasance in office.

The indictment states that on July 13, 1904, Judge Williams, while Mayor of Portland, failed to inforce the statutes regulating gambling. An indictment against Chief of Police Hunt is almost identical with that returned against Mayor Williams, charging that he knowingly permitted a gambling game to be conducted at the Portland Club.

Indictments also were returned against W. C. Elliott, recently deposed as City Engineer, his inspectors, J. M. Caywood and Henry Chandler, and E. W. and R. M. Riner, contractors, charging them with having obtained money from the City by false pretenses. J. Fleishman and M. G. Nease, managers of the Warwick Club, were indicted on a charge of maintaining a nuisance.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED LEAVES New York daily, commencing Jan. 8th, 12:25 noon. Arrives St. Augustine 9:10 P. M. Handsomest and quickest Florida train. Office 1183 Broadway.—Adv.

"BLACK HAND" BOMB.

Meant for Fassett's, But It Wrecked Another's Store.

A tall man and a short man, apparently under stress of excitement, walked up and down in front of the five-story tenement house at 1,143 First Avenue at 7:45 o'clock last night. Mrs. Annie Karobicek and her niece, Lizzie Myers, who live on the second floor of the house, were standing in the hallway, and noticed the men. Suddenly, Mrs. Karobicek told the police the smaller man stopped in front of Joseph Kudera's shoe store, which occupies half of the house. Sam Fassett's barber's shop is in the other store in the house. The hallway where the women stood is between the two shops.

The small man pulled what Mrs. Karobicek said looked like a little revolver from his pocket and began to pepper the front of Kudera's shop. Others said that instead of several small reports there was but a single loud explosion. Kudera said he had just started to put on a new shoe for a customer when both were knocked from their feet. Sam Fassett and two of his barbers were busy shaving patrons, and the force of the explosion was so great that they were hurled to the floor. Fassett said that his customer had the narrowest escape he would probably ever have from getting his jugular severed, as he was just shaving the man's throat when the crash came.

Fassett screamed for the police, and began to shout: "The Black Hand!" alternately in Italian and English.

"They have done it; they have done it!" he cried. "They have tried to blow up my shop and kill me!"

The police found the large pane of glass contained at least six holes, apparently made by bullets. The frame work had ten holes and the panes in two sidewalk cases were likewise perforated. The police concluded that a bomb had been loaded with small bullets. All the perforations were clear cut, and the glass was not shattered.

On Dec. 6 Fassett received the following letter in Italian, postmarked Station H, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue:

Dear Friend: Meet us at the end of the Third Avenue route at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and please bring $200 in a basket. Failure to come means injury.
(Signed.) THE BLACK HAND.

On Dec. 10 he got this letter:

Dear Friend: We notified you to come with $500. You did not show up. But we will give you one more chance. If you do not show up we will kill you. We will kill you and we don't care for the police. So it will be no good to tell them. We will meet you at the same place. (Signed.) THE BLACK HAND.

The postmark was illegible on this one. Fassett consulted with his friends, and then went to the police. Detectives Lonser and McGuire were put on the case.

"Fix up a bundle of brown paper with a dollar bill on the outside," they instructed Fassett, "and go on to the Central Bridge. We'll take the next car and get them when they come. Be sure and take the basket with you so they will know you." Fassett did so, and reached the place at 2 o'clock in the morning. He waited until 3:30 o'clock, but nobody appeared to claim Fassett's little bunch of brown paper.

Yesterday afternoon Fassett got a letter which had been mailed at noon at Station Y, Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and read as follows:

You miserable cur. You did not show up. Now we will blow up your shop and kill you.

Attached was the usual signature, but this time there appeared a red skull and cross bones rudely drawn. All the detectives of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and several from Police Headquarters have been detailed to the case. Fassett was so nervous last night that he did not dare to shave any customers, and after a short while shut up his shop.

LAWSON CHARGES IN SENATE.

Stone Quotes Parker, too, and Asks for Election Corruption Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Stone of Missouri introduced to-day a resolution reciting some of the assertions of Thomas W. Lawson and Alton B. Parker concerning campaign contributions and asking the Juidiciary Committee to inquire into the allegations.

The resolution is in part as follows:

"Whereas, Thomas W. Lawson, a prominent citizen of Boston, Mass., and a capitalist of reputed large fortune, in a signed article published in a responsible and widely circulated publication, has specifically charged that he conspired, with certain other well-known capitalists, to raise a large corruption fund to be used to promote the election of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President in 1896, and that they did raise $5,000,000 to be expended to turn at least five of the doubtful States; and

"Whereas, During the campaign of 1904 it was directly and emphatically charged by Judge Alton B. Parker, a prominent candidate for the office of President, and by other citizens of great prominence, that large sums of money had been contributed by, or extorted from, numerous trusts and corporations, to be used to influence the election then ensuing for President and Vice President of the United States.

"Therefore, resolved, that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be and is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to make inquiry into the matters stated in the foregoing preamble."

FATAL MALADY FROM HORSE.

Theory Accounting for Death of New Jersey Twins.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Henry Higgins and Raymond Higgins, the fourteen-year-old twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Higgins of Barley Sheaf, near this place, are dead. Their deaths are said to have been due to cerebro-spinal meningitis contracted from a horse.

A week ago the horse the boys were accustomed to drive was taken ill with spinal meningitis and was cured for by the twins, who were stricken Saturday afternoon. Raymond died yesterday afternoon and Henry this morning.

MOODY'S BEEF TRUST BRIEF.

Attorney General Charges Conspiracy to Control Nation's Market.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The brief of the Government in the case of Swift & Co. versus the United States, known as the Beef Trust case, prepared by Attorney General Moody, was presented to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The brief is devoted principally to an argument to show that the packers are engaged in a conspiracy to monopolize inter-State commerce in fresh meats. The Attorney General says:

"That there is a conspiracy to control the market of the Nation for fresh meats; that it does control it; and its control is merciless and oppressive, are facts known of all men. The broad question here is: Does the Government's petition, with its statements of facts standing unchallenged, discover that conspiracy to the court?

"We submit that it does, and that the decree of the Circuit Court should in all things be confirmed."

You can't enjoy life if your lungs trouble you. Piso's Cure will always help you. 25c. Adv.

STABBED SIX TIMES; NOTE LEFT ON BREAST

Staten Island Man Found Dying —Murderer Left Message.

WARNING TO OTHER PERSONS

"You'll Never Tell Again," Was Written—Police Have No Clue.

Samuel Sullivan, a young man living at Arlington, Staten Island, was murderously assaulted last night on the north shore of the island and left unconscious on the road. According to the house surgeon at the Staten Island branch of St. Vincent's Hospital, his wounds are probably mortal.

Pinned to the man's overcoat was a bit of brown paper on which was written in lead pencil:

"You will not tell anything more again. Others will get the same medicine if they tell anything. J. H."

Inspector Donald Grant and Capt. Hogan put all their available men on the case within an hour.

Sullivan is twenty years of age and lives with his mother on South Avenue, Arlington. He is employed in Manhattan, and left home at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for work. He reached Arlington, the last station on the North Shore Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad last night on his way home at either 9 or 9:40 o'clock.

Back of the Arlington station there is a pathway little used except by passengers who make it a short cut for their homes. Sullivan habitually used it and always reached Arlington on either the 9 o'clock or 9:40 train. The next train to arrive was at 10:40 o'clock, and a man who was one of its Arlington passengers took the back road to reach his home. Just back of the station, which has no attendant at night, he came upon Sullivan lying in the pathway.

The man lay on his back, the snow about him was stained, and on either side of the spot and for some distance up and down the beaten path were marks of a struggle.

The finder gave the alarm, and several persons quickly gathered at the scene. One of them was the mother of the unconscious Sullivan, who had been stabbed six times with a knife blade, twice in the head, once over the heart, and three times in the right arm.

Sullivan's watch, pin, ring, and money were not touched, so that robbery seems not to have been the motive. While the police insisted they had nothing to work on, it was said in Arlington last night that fraud on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad in connection with tickets may have had something to do with the case. It would appear from the gossip which started that for some time tickets dropped into chopping boxes along the road had been extracted and resold. It was rumored that Sullivan had bought some of these tickets at a reduced rate and had talked about it.

LIFE A CHEMICAL PRODUCT?

University of Chicago Professor Declares This Proved by Science.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—That life is the result of purely physical and chemical forces, irrespective of any divine or vital force, has been declared by Prof. Albert P. Mathews of the University of Chicago to his class in physiological chemistry.

While refusing to dispute the theory of the divine origin of life Prof. Mathews took the stand that the present creation of life has been proved to be the result of purely physico-chemical reactions.

"Certain chemical substances," he said, "coming together under certain conditions, do and are bound to produce life. There is no getting away from facts, and the results of laboratory experiments in regard to the production of certain phenomena of life are convincing."

EIGHT KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Ohio River Towboat Boilers Burst, Craft Burned and Sank.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Eight men are known to be dead and three seriously injured, the result of a boiler explosion and fire which destroyed the towboat Defender near here early to-day.

The Defender, owned by the Monongahela and Ohio Consolidated Coal and Coke Company of Pittsburg, and valued at $30,000, was returning from Cincinnati with a tow of empty barges. Capt. James Woodward was in the pilot house at the time of the accident and with the exception of firemen, engineer and the watchman, the others of the crew were asleep. The explosion blew out the entire starboard side of the boat. The survivors plunged into the icy waters of the Ohio. The night was bitterly cold, and those who escaped were nearly frozen before they could reach shelter. Ellen Welsh, chambermaid, of Pittsburg, the only woman on board the boat, escaped in her night clothing.

The boat caught fire after the explosion and drifting down stream about two hundred yards, sank in shallow water. The fire continued until she was burned to the water's edge.

THOUSANDS FOR HARVARD.

Class of '80 Will Give $100,000—A Bequest of $250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The famous Harvard class of 1880, of which President Roosevelt is a member, and which includes such men as John I. Woodbury, of the Metropolitan Park Commission; Robert Winsor, of Kidder, Peabody and Company; Henry W. Savage, Richard N. Saltonstall, Josiah Quincy, and Col. William A. Gaston, Boston, as well as many prominent business and professional men throughout the country, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in June by making to the college what President Eliot calls "a perfect gift." This gift, which will be without restriction, will be $100,000 in cash.

The men of 1880 hope this gift will keep Harvard from running behind in its finances, as it has for two years, causing a deficit of $40,000 and resulting in a diminution of salaries to instructors.

A gift of $250,000 under the will of E. W. Codman, '54, has just been announced for Harvard. The money can be used for any purpose except the payment of debts already incurred.

Genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses, the kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

YERKES DODGED UNDER ALIAS.

Escape from Service Caused Sharp Order from Federal Judge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—In the Union Traction Company litigation before Judge Grosscup in the United States District Court to-day, Attorney Henry S. Robbins, counsel for the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies, charged that Charles T. Yerkes had escaped personal service in the litigation by assuming the name of "Col. Richards," to leave the United States.

According to Attorney Robbins service had been secured on all other defendants, but in the case of Mr. Yerkes there was a lack of success, owing to Mr. Yerkes's change of name and departure from Boston on the steamer Ivernia. Mr. Robbins asked that the court enter an order for a published service on Mr. Yerkes. Judge Grosscup acceded to the request.

CONCESSIONS TO W. C. GREENE

Chihuahua, Mexico, Issues Grants for $3,000,000 Enterprises.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 4.—The Government of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has just granted to Col. W. C. Greene, the copper magnate of New York and Cananea, Mexico, two concessions for the establishment of great industrial enterprises in that State. One is for the establishment of a large smelter and the construction of a railroad and telegraph and telephone lines and electric power plant, and the other is for the establishment of a large paper mill, a furniture factory, and lumber mills. It is stated that more than $3,000,000 gold are to be invested in these enterprises by Col. Greene.

RUMOR BUSY WITH HARRIMAN.

Denies Report of Entering Central Board on Odell-Depew Deal.

That E. H. Harriman, President of the Union Pacific Railroad would enter the Board of Directors of the New York Central was the burden of very definite reports circulated in Wall Street yesterday. On the strength of these reports New York Central stock advanced to 146⅝, finally closing at 145¾, an advanced of 1½ points for the day. It was impossible to get either a confirmation or denial of the report during the day, but in the evening when Mr. Harriman was found at his house, and a note was sent to him asking if it were true that he was to enter the New York Central's Board, he replied:

"I have never heard of it."

A suggestion that accompanied the rumor was that Mr. Harriman had been invited into the Central's board in consequence of Senator Depew's re-election.

When this story was brought to Mr. Harriman's attention at his house, he came down stairs and said, laughingly:

"You know it is not my custom to say anything, but this story is so nonsensical that I thought I'd come down and tell you it was perfect nonsense."

WIRELESS ON PIKE'S PEAK.

American De Forest Company Will Experiment from Summit.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 4.—G. Simmons of this city, who owns a steel tower on the top of Pike's Peak, granted permission to-day to the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company to use it for an experiment station, and elaborate preparations are being made by Abraham White, of the company, for tests.

A station was opened here to-day for tests between Chicago and Kenosha, and later it will be used for the Pike's Peak experiments.

LAWSON DENIES CONTRACT.

Flat Repudiation His Answer to Suit of Paul Fuller.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Every allegation of the plaintiff is denied by Thomas W. Lawson in an answer filed to-day in the Supreme Judicial Court in the suit brought by Paul Fuller of New York to recover on an alleged contract to purchase stock of the Kern Incandescent Gaslight Company. The plaintiff, Fuller, asserts that Lawson failed to meet an agreement to subscribe to $250,000 worth of stock in the company.

After denying all the allegations in the bill of complaint Lawson says that if the plaintiff shall prove that any contract existed it was made through "false and fraudulent" representations by agents of the Kern Company.

DIVIDEND ON LEHIGH VALLEY.

Directors Agree on Two Per Cent. at Semi-annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The common shares of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are now on a dividend basis of 4 per cent. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors this afternoon a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the common stock.

In accordance with the laws of the corporation, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. was ordered paid on the preferred shares. It is necessary to pay 10 per cent. each year on the preferred stock before anything can be paid on the common.

Both dividends are payable on Jan. 14 to shareholders of record on Jan. 7. There is outstanding $40,334,800 of common stock. Of the preferred shares there is only $166,300.

TO PROBE DENVER ELECTIONS.

Inquiry Ordered by Court—Democrats to Have Adams Sworn In.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court to-day directed that an inquiry be made into the conduct of the last election in this city, and ordered that it assume the scope asked by the Republicans. This means that the investigation will not only take in the ballot boxes, but the poll books, registration slips, and all other matters pertaining to the election.

The application of Alva Adams for a modification of the order limiting it to the ballot boxes was denied. The order was, however, modified in the matter of pay one-half the expense attendant upon the examination of the boxes and one-half the salary of the referee to be appointed by the Supreme Court in this connection.

The Republicans were directed to pay one-half the expenses incident to the examination of the boxes, and all the cost of the investigation, of all other matters pertaining to the election.

The Democrats have decided that on Jan. 10, the date prescribed by the statutes, they will have Alva Adams sworn in as Governor of the State. The oath will be administered by Justice Steele, of the Supreme Court. The house and place of the ceremony have not been definitely settled.

FLORIDA LIMITED TRAINS.

The special Florida Limited trains between New York and St. Augustine, via Pennsylvania Railroad, will begin running Jan. 9. Full information from ticket agents.—Adv.

Niagara Falls only nine hours from New York via the New York Central.—Adv.

PORT ARTHUR'S SICK TENDED BY JAPANESE

Total Population of the Fortress 35,000, Including Fighting Men

WILL ALL MARCH OUT TO-DAY

Rojestvensky to Wait for More Ships—Russian People Angry at Port Arthur's Fall—Crisis Possible.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Jan. 4.—The following official telegram from Port Arthur, dated this afternoon, has just been issued:

"Order has been established in the town of Port Arthur, and everything is quiet in the official and civilian quarters.

"An accurate examination has not been concluded, but the inhabitants number about 35,000, including 25,000 combatants, of whom 20,000 are sick or wounded.

"There are still some provisions, but fresh meat and vegetables are lacking.

"There is a total absence of medical necessaries, and we are taking active measures to succor the sick and wounded.

"All officials, both land and sea, are busily discharging their respective functions."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—The Emperor of Russia has cabled to Gen. Stoessel saying that the giving of their parole or the alternative of imprisonment is optional with the officers.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with Gen. Nogi's army before Port Arthur, in a despatch published this morning, says that the Russian torpedoboat destroyers were purposely permitted to escape from Port Arthur under the eyes of the Japanese fleet as a tribute to the bravery of the Russian garrison.

The correspondent adds that 200 Japanese prisoners were discovered at Port Arthur, many of them having participated in the desperate efforts to block the channel and who were supposed to be dead.

The Daily Telegraph's Port Arthur correspondent telegraphs a picturesque account of the scene at the time of the negotiations for the capitulation of the fortress. He says:

"It was a magnificently sunny day, with a wonderful stillness reigning on the belligerents' lines. A strange concourse was gathered in the vicinity of the cottage where two white flags showed that the parliamentaries were deliberating, and comprised wondering Chinese peasants, children, and smiling Japanese 'Tommies,' all grouped around nine dismounted Cossack escorts, who carried on a gesticulatory 'conversation' with the Japanese escort.

"Thrice the parliamentaries separated and went to their respective tents before the first document was completed, and at 4 o'clock dispatched to Gen. Stoessel at Port Arthur. An hour later the second document was completed and handed to another Cossack, who, accompanied by Japanese cavalrymen, dashed toward Port Arthur.

"Later, when dusk set in, Gen. Stoessel signed the documents and the telephone informed the investing troops of the glad tidings.

"Immediately 'banzais' were shouted, and Bengal lights and flares flashed from ridge to ridge until midnight, when all again became strangely quiet."

ROJESTVENSKY TO HALT.

May Seize Coral Reef in Polynesia As a Base for Russian Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5 (Thursday).—It seems to have been definitely decided that Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron will not attempt at present to reach Vladivostok. He will, it appears, await the third Pacific Squadron, on which work is proceeding night and day, and several ships of which are expected to be ready for service by the end of January.

It is by no means certain that Rojestvensky will return with his ships to European waters; he may await the Third Squadron off the coast of Madagascar, and seize one of the uninhabited coral islands of Polynesia as a base.

In view of the report that the Japanese intend to invest Vladivostok, Gen. Batiavoff, who has been interviewed, has expressed the opinion that if Vladivostok should be blockaded Rojestvensky would be compelled to return.

Many interesting incidents in connection with the Port Arthur squadron heretofore carefully concealed are now common property. When the protected cruiser Bayarin was lost by going on the rocks her Captain, Sarytchoff, was subjected to considerable criticism. He appealed personally to Emperor Nicholas for mercy, saying that if forgiven he would sacrifice his life for his country.

Thereafter Capt. Sarytchoff volunteered on every occasion for dangerous duty. He commanded the gunboat Giliak at Kin-chow, and later a shore battery at Tiger's Tail. Afterward the Captain engaged in frequent sorties from the fortifications, but seemed to bear a charmed life and received not so much as a scratch.

Emperor Nicholas is expected to return to-morrow to St. Petersburg, when a council of war will be held.

TO EVACUATE FORTRESS TO-DAY.

Entire Garrison and Non-Combatants to be Marched Out.

JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS AT PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 3, via Che-Foo, Jan. 4, (Censored.)—The flag of the Rising Sun floats to-night over the captured citadel of Port Arthur.

When the news of the surrender of the fortress reached the soldiers yesterday, leaping from mouth to mouth, the Japanese drew close to their late enemies and fraternized freely with them.

When nightfall came great bonfires rose from the camp like a blazing halo, while great choruses of "Banzai" echoed through the hills.

The entire garrison and all the non-

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Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:40 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

combatants will march out of the city on Thursday to the village of Yafuthwel, near the shores of Pigeon Bay, from which place the Russian officers will be transported to Dalny, and thence to wherever they may desire.

The prisoners of war will be detained at the Russian barracks in the village until they can be transferred to Dalny, and from there to Japan. The formal entry of the Japanese Army into Port Arthur will take place on Sunday. It will be an imposing spectacle.

Japan during the five months' siege lost over 50,000 soldiers. The surrender of the fortress at the present time came as a surprise, as the desperate determination and courage of the Russians, even in the last assaults, indicated that the struggle would be one to the bitter end, and it was expected that another month would be required to capture the place. It had become evident, however, that the investing army could in a week or ten days closely invest and dominate Port Arthur City, the center of the whole system of defense, so that the powerful forts, both east and west, would be isolated.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 4.—It is said here that the booty which fell into the hands of the Japanese only amounted to 80,000 tons of coal and two months' rations of rice.

Of 270 officers of the Russian navy at Port Arthur at the beginning of the war 180 have been killed or wounded, many of them while doing duty in the forts.

RUSSIAN NATION ANGRY.

Grand Duke Sergius's Palace Stoned by a Mob.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Consternation over the fall of Port Arthur is undiminished here.

The latest disaster to the nation's arms has taken all the heart out of the approaching festivities of the Russians' Christmas. It is is even proposed to dispense with the illuminations and decorations which are always features of the holidays.

But the unmistakable grief of the people is also accompanied by undeniable mutterings against the Government. The papers are openly blaming the military censorship for keeping the public in the dark as to the true situation of the fortress and allowing its surrender to come as a surprise.

They are continuing their attacks on the bureaucracy, "whose bloodless lips repeat the same old lie whenever it is proposed that the Sovereign should hear the voice of the people," and demand that the real representatives of the nation be allowed to speak.

The renewal of agitation on this line in spite of the official warning is extremely significant, and may foreshadow a coming crisis.

Indeed, a prominent writer issues a warning in as many words that unless the people are taken into the Government's confidence in its ultimate purposes it faces inevitable disaster at home.

The action of the Committee of Ministers in recommending the abandonment of the practice of presenting Ministerial reports changing existing laws direct to the Emperor strikes at the root of one of the crying evils by which Ministers whose influence is sufficient with the Emperor induce him to alter laws over the heads of the Council of the Empire, the law-making body.

The nobility of Novgorod has memorialized the throne to summon a representative body so as to best safeguard the monarchy.

The Zemstvo at Ekaterinoslav, at its closing session to-day, adopted a resolution addressed to Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, urging the necessity of summoning a representative body to discuss the reforms promised in the recent imperial manifesto.

RUSSIANS LAUD JAPANESE.

Students in Germany Honor Them as Pioneers of a New Russian Era.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—A singular occurrence is reported from Koeshen, where a Japanese troupe is performing at a festival being held there.

Among the enthusiastic audiences were several young Russians who are studying at the Technical School. At the close of the performance they awaited the actors, and at a banquet which lasted for hours they honored the Japanese Nation as pioneers of a new era in their own Russian fatherland.

BATTLE EXPECTED AT MUKDEN

Japanese Night Attack On Russians' Right Flank Repulsed.

MUKDEN, Jan. 4.—Monday and yesterday a general attack was expected. On Saturday the Japanese showed indications of beginning serious operations. During the previous night they placed a battery on the Shakhe River Bridge, from which they enfiladed the Ruslan trenches, being supported by a heavy cannonade along the whole centre. The Japanese used Shimose shells.

At midnight Saturday, under cover of impenetrable darkness, the Japanese attacked the right Russian flank energetically, directing their movement principally against a strong redoubt, but they were repulsed. Simultaneously an attack was launched against the Russian trenches further east, but before daylight it was abandoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—From reliable information it appears that the military situation below Mukden is by no means as satisfactory as represented. The number of troops at Gen. Kuropatkin's disposition is about 225,000, and the transportation over the Siberian Railroad is proving inadequate.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—German military opinion regards the fall of Port Arthur as only an incident; and as having little relation to the immense field operations that will begin in the Spring. Gen. Kuropatkin, it is asserted in official circles here, has 600,000 troops east of Baikal, of which more than 400,000 are already gathered at Mukden. It is now impossible, the German military men aver, for the Russians to cease fighting with that army in being, which by the Spring, they add, is likely to number all told 700,000 men.

STOESSEL BEGS CZAR'S MERCY

Implores His Pardon for Being Obliged to Surrender the Fortress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—More dispatches from the commander of Port Arthur were made public yesterday.

Gen. Stoessel's last dispatch, dated Jan. 1, prior to the surrender of the fortress, details the Japanese attack of Dec. 31 and concludes as follows:

"We shall be obliged to capitulate, but everything is in the hands of God. We have suffered fearful losses.

"Great sovereign pardon us. We have done everything humanly possible. Judge us, but be merciful. Nearly eleven months of uninterrupted struggles have exhausted us. Only one-quarter of the garrison is alive, and of this number the majority are sick, and being obliged to act on the defensive without even short intervals for repose are worn to shadows."

A dispatch of Dec. 11 settles the question of who sank the Russian warships, saying that all those in the inner harbor were sunk by eleven-inch Japanese shells with the exception of the Sevastopol, which was removed to the outer harbor and for four nights repulsed Japanese torpedo boat attacks.

KILLED ON THE ELEVATED.

Motorman Says Shoe Salesman Jumped in Front of Train.

Samuel Harris of 630 Columbus Avenue, a traveling salesman for the Hummelstown Shoe Company of Hummelstown, Penn., was instantly killed yesterday forenoon by a northbound electric train on the Sixth Avenue line, at the Bleecker Street station.

The man bought a ticket and on reaching the platform paced impatiently back and forth on the south end of the platform close to the edge. As a train approached.

The motorman reversed his power and whistled, but before the cars could be brought to a standstill, both trucks of the forward car had passed over the man's body, killing him instantly.

Workmen were hurried to the scene, and the car jacked up to allow the body to be freed from its position. It was then found that the left leg had been completely severed while the body had otherwise been so disfigured that identification was difficult. A satchel, which the man had carried, contained a number of women's shoes. In his pocket was found a card bearing the name "Samuel Harris, representing the Hummelstown Shoe Company, Hummelstown, Penn."

The motorman of the train was arrested. He is Arthur E. Goodwin of 103 Van Horn Street, Jersey City. He was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded to the Coroner, though all witnesses agreed that the fault was not his. Goodwin asserted positively that Harris had deliberately jumped in front of the train.

PERJURY CHARGE NOW.

Complainant in Damage Suit Lost—Committed by Judge.

Isaac Bloom's suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $25,000 damages on the ground that he had become paralized as a result of a street car accident, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday. Witnesses were called to prove that Bloom had been treated for paralysis previous to the accident, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the company.

Justice Fitzgerald, who presided, then ordered that Bloom be committed to the Tombs on a charge of perjury. Bail was finally fixed in the sum of $1,000, and Bloom was paroled in the custody of his counsel pending his arraignment in the Tombs Court to-day on the perjury charge.

MEDAL POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

Coyne, with Reputation for Bravery, Accused of Taking Ring.

Patrolman Michael J. Coyne of the Delancey Street Station, who has half a dozen medals for heroic conduct, was arrested yesterday and later held for examination in the Tombs Court, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant is David Grushevsky, a jeweler of 31 Norfolk Street, and he says that Coyne stole from him a diamond ring valued at $200.

Grushevsky says that on Dec. 23 he gave Coyne the ring on memorandum, the policeman, he says, promising either to buy and pay for the ring, or else to return it on Dec. 26. The jeweler says that Coyne not only failed to pay for the ring or to return it, but when Grushevsky asked for either the money or the ring, threatened to kill the jeweler if he said anything more about the matter. Grushevsky told the story to Inspector Titus, and the District Attorney's office caused a warrant to be issued for the policeman's arrest.

Coyne's medals are for almost every variety of bravery which a policeman can display in his duty. He has saved lives in fires, rescued persons from drowning in the East River, and stopped runaways. One of the medals was awarded by Congress.

GAS BILLS INTRODUCED.

Administration and Municipal League Measures Before Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The lighting bills of the city administration of New York were to-day introduced in both branches of the Legislature, as were also the bills advocated by the Municipal Ownership League, giving the city the power to acquire gas and electric lighting plants.

The Municipal Ownership League, headed by William R. Hearst, called upon Gov. Higgins, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, and Speaker Nixon to urge their support for the measure which they put forward.

Gov. Higgins told the delegation that he would give the bills careful consideration.

Senator Page introduced a bill providing for the acquisition by the city of a municipal electric lighting plant and another bill providing for the acquisition of a gas plant. The measures grant power to the city to dispose of gas, electricity, and electric power to private consumers.

TO PROTECT EXCURSIONISTS.

Bill Provides for Fireproof Boats and a Fireman on Each.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4—There was a reminder of the Slocum disaster in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Marks. The bill requires that the superstructure of all steam vessels used for excursions and carrying more than 250 passengers shall be of incompustible material, and that the stanchions, deck beams and frames shall be of iron or steel, and the bulkheads of steel.

The bill also provides that a fireman from the Fire Department shall be assigned to every excursion steamer, to make an inspection of the steamer's fire apparatus, and to direct the fire brigade in case of accident.

Every owner of an excursion steamer must notify the Fire Department a day in advance of his intention to take out an excursion. A failure to do so shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not-less than $500, or by imprisonment for one year, or both.

State Officials Dined.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Senator Frederick C. Stevens gave a dinner at the Hotel Ten Eyck this evening to Gov. Higgins, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, United States Senator Depew, President pro tem of the Senate, and the Republican State Senators. About forty guests were present. Many of the Legislators left for their homes immediately after the dinner.

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CASSATT WILL ENTER NEW HAVEN'S BOARD

Pennsylvania Acquires $10,000,000 Stock of Consolidated Road.

GETS VOICE IN MANAGEMENT

Has Wanted That, Since Mellen Showed His Hand, to Protect Pennsylvania Interests Here.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is to enter the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the immediate future, in accordance with an arangement made on Tuesday last. On that day negotiations were completed for the transfer to the Pennsylvania Railroad of 30,000 shares of stock of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. This, in addition to the holdings of this stock acquired by the Pennsylvania at various times within the last five years, places the Pennsylvania Railroad among the few large stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

The majority of the $80,000,000 of stock of that company is held in small lots by investors all through New England. A good deal is in the hands of savings banks, but it is doubtful if there are more than a half dozen interests which control individually any amount of stock as large as that now held by the Pennsylvania. The stock purchased by Mr. Cassatt is understood to have been Treasury stock, authority to sell which could have been given to President Mellen, who closed the deal, only by a vote of the Board of Directors.

There have been many reports heretofore to the effect that the Pennsylvania had acquired control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, also known as the "Consolidated" system. All of these, as they came up from time to time, were based on the purchase of blocks of stock of the Consolidated by the Pennsylvania. These reports were all erroneous, and they do not become true now, because the Pennsylvania has only acquired a voice in the management of the road.

Under these circumstances the announcement that Mr. Cassatt would enter the board of the New York, New Haven and Hartford caused considerable talk in financial circles yesterday, for the reason that this is the first time that he will have entered the board of a railroad which the Pennsylvania did not control absolutely. So strictly has this rule been observed heretofore that when overtures were made to him a year or two ago to enter the board of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé the offer was refused.

The explanation of his deviation from the old rule is that it was considered necessary for the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad to have a voice in the management of the Consolidated, now that the aggressive policy of President Mellen has made itself felt in the administration of that road. The Pennsylvania's enormously costly improvements in this city and its vicinity were undertaken for the purpose, at least in part, of being able to reach New England by a less circuitous route than the present one, which necessitates a laborious ferry connection with the New Haven Road by ferry from Jersey City to Mott Haven. The acquisition by the New York, New Haven and Hartford of the Ontario and Western and the Central New England threatened to take away a large part of the revenue from passengers and freight which the Pennsylvania expected to handle through its New York terminals, and without which the investment might not be able to return a profit. The entrance of President Cassatt into the New Haven board insures the Pennsylvania against this loss of traffic.

What the effect on the New York, Ontario and Western might be was a question which no one was willing to discuss yesterday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—In connection with the announcement that President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad will enter the Directorate of the New Haven Road, it was announced that First Vice President Percy R. Todd also had been elected a member of the Board of Directors, and that he would attend the meeting of Jan. 14 with Mr. Cassatt.

Mr. Cassatt's acceptance of the new position indicates strongly that these former and somewhat conflicting trunk-line interests have now been harmonized, particularly as regards coal traffic and coal rates.

JAIL FOR ITALIAN FINANCIER.

Basso Who Sold Brooklyn Bridge Shares to Immigrants Gets a Year.

Edward Basso, an Italian, who once upon a time derived a considerable income from the sale of shares of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Custom House, and the City Hall to confiding fellow-countrymen just landed, was sentenced yesterday to a year in the penitentiary by Justice Wyatt, in the Court of Special Sessions.

The charge against him was petty larceny, and was made by Antonio Mancuso, a Brooklyn shoemaker, who said that Basso sold him a pass to Ellis Island for $10. Passes to Ellis Island are free upon application to the steamship companies.

Owing to the efforts of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, Basso was arrested last April on the charge of grand larceny. He pleaded guilty before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, and on an apparent earnest promise to reform, sentence was suspended. His lawyer yesterday made a plea for him, and on the ground that he had a wife and eight children to support.

"That's a poor excuse for defrauding the wives and children of hundreds of families," remarked Justice Wyatt, as he imposed the limit allowed by the law.

FIGHT IN COTTON PIT.

McGhee Hit Mayhoff, and Governors Are Moved to Action.

For the second time within a few weeks the floor of the Cotton Exchange was the scene of fisticuffs between members, and now the Board of Managers has decided to punish the offenders in order to prevent this method of settling disputes from becoming general.

The men who pummeled each other yesterday were Charles Mayhoff and Charles McGhee. They met just before the opening of the Exchange on the floor near the pit and entered into an argument regarding some transaction, in the course of which the lie was passed. McGhee hit Mayhoff in the face. The attack was so sudden that Mayhoff was caught off his balance and went sprawling on the floor. He jumped up quickly and attempted to come back, but before he could do so the other brokers interfered and separated the angry men.

Some weeks ago B. S. Castles and J. J. Chew had a similar encounter, but so far no action by the board in this case has been announced.

RUSSIA PAYS HIGH FOR LOAN.

Terms in Germany Equivalent to a Rate of 6½ Per Cent. Interest.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The prospectus of the new Russian loan of $81,000,000 will be issued to-morrow or Friday. Subscription lists will be opened in Germany, Russia, and Holland Jan. 12. The price of the issue in Germany will be 95. The bankers' syndicate has paid into the Russian Treasury 90½.

These terms are considered here to be very unfavorable for Russia, inasmuch as the holders can demand redemption at par after six years, which is equivalent to a rate of 6½ per cent. interest.

The financial press points to the uncertainty of Russia's military success in the coming campaign and also to distrust of the country's internal political situation as reasons why she had to accept such unfavorable terms.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

LONG LEGAL FIGHT ENDS.

English Creditor Wins in Suit Involving $700,000.

Litigation which involved an estate of about $700,000 and which began soon after the death of James Bogert, a resident of Brooklyn, in 1857, has just been ended by a judgment entered in the Supreme Court. The most recent action was brought by Charles Morrison, of London, said to be one of the richest commoners in England, against Louis Bogert Wright, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, as trustee, and a large array of other defendants, including Victoria Alexandria, Countess of Yarborough, and William Waldorf Astor.

The action in October, 1903, went to Charles F. Brown as referee. At that time the case had become so involved that when a hearing was had it seemed to the casual observer more like a meeting of the bar association than anything else. There were lawyers present representing every claimant.

James Bogert died leaving a will by which he gave his residuary estate to his executors to apply the income thereof to the use of his two daughters, Helen Bogert Souberbielle and Susan Louisa Wright, and the residue, after the life estates, to their lawful issue. The defendant, Louis Bogert Wright, being the son of Susan Louisa Wright, in 1883 endeavored to borrow money in New York on his expectations but was unable to do so. He then went to London and borrowed from Charles Morrison the sum of $125,000, and to secure this he gave an assignment of his estate, and several insurance policies, one of them for $90,000 on the life of Susan Louisa Wright. Mrs. Wright also executed to Mr. Morrison a guaranty of interest on this loan, in the event that Louis Bogert Wright should default in its payment.

When Mrs. Susan Louisa Wright died in October, 1901, the American creditors of her son immediately attached the estate in the hands of the trustees. Charles Morrison then commenced an action, making all the persons who had subsequent assignments or mortgages, or attachments, party defendants. The rights of all these persons have now been judicially settled and judgment entered upon the report of Charles F. Brown.

The referee decided that Louis Bogert Wright had a vested estate, capable of alienation or assignment; that in October, 1888, upon default in the payment of the debt due to the plaintiff, the estate of Louis Bogert Wright vested in the plaintiff, under the terms of the assignment or mortgage to him, dated October, 1883, and that, thereafter, Louis Bogert Wright had no legal estate in the trust property, his interest being equitable, and consisting only of the right to redeem the estate from the plaintiff.

The referee also held that the assignments or mortgages made by Wright to the other defendants to secure loans made to him operated with like effect in the order of their dates, and are to be so treated; that on the death of Susan Louisa Wright, the estate of the trustees ceased.

BANK AFTER BROKERS.

Springfield Institution Wants Receiver for Underwood, Frankhauser & Co.

Upon complaint of the Chapin National Bank of Springfield, Mass., Underwood, Fankhauser & Co., brokers, of 27 William Street, were ordered yesterday to show cause in Newark on Jan. 10 why a receiver should not be appointed and they be enjoined from continuing business.

The bank avers that it recovered judgment for $10,113 on Dec. 19, that the execution was returned unsatisfied and that no property of the brokerage firm can be found.

William H. Underwood, head of the firm, gave out the following statement:

"We had indorsed paper to the extent of $10,000, which was discounted at the Chapin National Bank. They have entered suit against us as indorsers. This suit was brought without our knowledge, and we were not notified of the suit until after judgment had been obtained. The plaintiff claims service was gotten at the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, who represented Underwood, Fankhauser & Co. as a New Jersey corporation. By some error, after notice was given to the Corporation Trust Company, we were not notified, hence, judgment was obtained by default. We have taken steps to have the judgment vacated, and when the suit is reopened we shall see if they then obtain judgment.

"There was collateral given to secure these notes to the extent of $20,000 in bonds. The matter will be unquestionably satisfactorily adjusted in a legal and proper way."

U. S. STEEL MEN'S BARGAIN.

101,502 Shares Employes Bought for $5,829,642 Now Worth $9,439,686.

The United States Steel Corporation, through E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors, yesterday made public the terms on which the corporation will offer to its employes preferred stock according to the profit-sharing plan instituted two years ago. Mr. Gary said:

"The Finance Committee of our corporation has decided to repeat the offer to the officers and employes of this corporation and subsidiary corporations to subscribe for the stock of the corporation on substantially the same basis heretofore adopted. The same amount, or 25,000 shares, will be offered this year. The price has been fixed at $87.50 in order to make the investment desirable. This price, with the rebates and other perquisites which may be received in case of continuous employment and satisfactory service, will make the final cost low."

The first installment of 48,983 shares was offered to the employes at $82.50 per share on Jan. 1, 1903. The employes were to pay for it in monthly installments covering a period of years, with interest on the unpaid installments at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. They were, however, to receive the dividends of 7 per cent. per annum, and also a varying bond each year, according as the earnings exceeded certain figures. In December, 1903, when the stock had dropped 25 points, the corporation again decided to offer stock to the employes, that time at $55 per share. This offer was accepted by 10,248 employes, who subscribed for 32,519 shares.

The total cost of the 101,502 shares to the employes, without deducting bonuses, &c., was $5,829,642. This stock at yesterday's price of $93 a share, was worth $9,439,686.

A Snow-storm
is always the forerunner of colds, grippe and pneumonia. When the snow is followed by severe cold the conditions are still worse. We can say confidently that no other remedy will strengthen and fortify the body against these attacks like Scott's Emulsion. Thirty years prove it.
Sample sent free.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York City.

THAT BOSTON VELASQUEZ.

Bode Does Not Believe the Master Would Have Made a Duplicate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Councillor Bode, Director of the Berlin Museum of Art, said to-day regarding the alleged Velasquez in Boston:

"When I was last in Madrid nothing was known of the picture nor was any talk of it heard. I am unable to judge of its genuineness from photographs, but I do not believe a master such as Velasquez would have lent himself to a duplication."

GIFT OF 100 CITIES.

$125,000 Table Service for German Crown Prince and Bride-to-Be.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The joint wedding gift of 100 cities of Prussia to the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the occasion of their approaching marriage, to which invitations to contribute were sent out by a committee of Mayors yesterday, will represent about 1 cent apiece from each Prussian city dweller.

The present will be a silver table service for fifty persons and of more than a thousand pieces of original designs, costing $125,000, or $25,000 more than the similar gift to the imperial pair in 1881.

MRS. CAMPBELL'S CONDITION.

Actress Undergoes a Successful Operation in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who fell last night and fractured her right knee cap, passed a comfortable night at the University hospital, to which institution she was removed immediately after the accident, and where an operation was performed.

The injured actress is being attended by Dr. Edward Martin, who said to-day that the operation was successful, and that he expected the patient to be about in a few weeks' time.

ART COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

R. W. de Forest to Head Municipal Commission.

Mayor McClellan yesterday announced the appointment of Robert W. de Forest and Walter Cook to be members of the Municipal Art Commission, to succeed John De Witt Warner and Henry Rutgers Marshall, whose terms have expired.

Mr. de Forest was Tenement House Commissioner under Mayor Low, and will become Chairman of the commission as Mr. Warner's successor. Mr. Cook is an architect. No salary attaches to the posts.

ART WORKS LOST IN FIRE.

Flames Sweep Upper Floors in Residence of C. S. Guthrie.

Fire practically gutted the upper floors of the house of Charles S. Guthrie, at 43 West Fifty-sixth Street, late yesterday afternoon. All the family are absent in North Carolina, but are expected to arrive home this morning. The police say that the damage will reach $5,000, but Mr. Guthrie's secretary said that it will approximate $20,000, as the entire library, including works of art, was destroyed, and hangings and statuary in the halls were damaged.

Margaret Florentine, one of the servants, discovered the flames bursting through the heavy doors which separate the library on the third floor from the rooms in the rear. She called Policeman Albogino of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who sent in an alarm. A large hall extending from the basement to the top of the house furnished a draught for the flames, and it took the firemen half an hour to extinguish them. Electricians had been in the house all day, and quit work a short time before the fire was discovered.

EXPELS IMPRISONED MEMBER.

Massachusetts Legislature Unseats Curley.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A resolution unseating Representative Curley was adopted by the House this afternoon by a rising vote of 157 to 43. This vote was afterward confirmed by a roll call.

Representative Thomas F. Curley, who was elected from the Seventeenth Suffolk District, at present is serving a jail sentence for fraud against the United States Government in connection with civil service examinations. Curley was a prisoner when elected last November.

Lighting Expert Coming Here.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—In compliance with a request by letter from Controller Grout of New York to Mayor Timanus, Chief Electrical Engineer Charles E. Phelps of Baltimore left this city this afternoon to submit to the Controller expert figures as to the cost of gas and electric lighting.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—204 and 206 West Houston Street; J. Fagan & Sons; damage, $11,000.

3 A. M.—502 East Seventy-first Street; John Hirlimd; damage, $10,000.

4:50 A. M.—225 and 227 West Twenty-ninth Street; Murstatt Acme Blind Company; damage, $50,000.

5:30 A. M.—95 Columbia Street; Bernard Funamann; damage $200.

8:55 A. M.—211 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; H. F. Flowey; damage trifling.

9:51 A. M.—315 East Houston Street; Wolff Albert; damage, $25.

11 A. M.—321 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:25 P. M.—346 Lenox Avenue; R. Vansiose; damage, $5.

3:35 P. M.—25 Chrystie Street; Salvator Salvatan; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—43 West Fifty-sixth Street; Charles S. Guthrie; damage, $5,000.

6:50 P. M.—180 Chrystie Street; Charles R. Ferorla; damage, $50.

7:50 P. M.—258 West Thirty-fifth Street; Margaret Laughlin; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—512 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

Unparalleled Achievement!
Importations in 1904 of
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s
Champagne
131,330 CASES
The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade

At KEEP'S STORES
Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets, New York, and 156 Tremont Street, Boston, the entire CASH SALES of one day in January (date to be selected by us) will be returned on presentation of Cash Sales slip bearing the date selected; this date will be announced February 4th.
Keep's Shirts
Always reliable for 40 years.
Made to measure, 6 for $10; often $15 elsewhere.
Perfect make, finish and laundry.
Large stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, all at
KEEP'S POPULAR PRICES

Grande Maison de Blanc
EST. 1861.
Linens, Curtains, Bedspreads, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Laces
January Discount Sale
All of our distinctive linens and specialties at a reduction of 10 per cent. or more.
This is a bona-fide clearance sale of our regular stocks. No goods are ever bought for this occasion, and none but our own exclusive productions are offered
308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st and 32d Sts.

FROM THE GRANITE HILLS
of New Hampshire comes
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Soft, light, and absolutely pure.

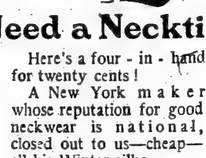
Need a Necktie?
Here's a four - in - hand for twenty cents!
A New York maker whose reputation for good neckwear is national, closed out to us—cheap—all his Winter silks.
Hundreds of dozens of ties—hundreds of patterns, not one of which offends good taste.
All full-length, three-inch wide, regular fifty cent four-in-hands, January sale price,
20c.
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, near Chambers
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., near 14th
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

Welch's Grape Juice
is especially valuable to the sick or the convalescent. It creates vigor without reaction. The delicious tartness tempts the most capricious appetite. The feverish patient finds it cooling and refreshing. Those unable to take other food find it satisfying.
Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

To Advertisers:
$5,000,000,000
The daily readers of The Wall Street Journal have the spending of the income of Five Billion Dollars. They invest most of it in bonds and stocks. You can get part of it. Let us be your go-between. It will cost little to try the experiment. Telephone or write us and a representative will call.
DOW, JONES & CO., Publishers.
44 Broad St., New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
On JANUARY 14th we publish Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, Great Novel, "The Clansman." Also the first number of "The Garden Magazine," 10 cents a copy; $1.00 a year.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
133-137 East 16th St., New York

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our White Sales mark the time of the year to buy muslin underwear and linens.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

The ideal place to lunch is our palatial restaurant—8th Floor.

ONCE there was a fair country lass who tired of the old farm and came to work in a city home.

After being hit on the head by the dumb-waiter and scared almost out of her wits by the telephone, the baker came with a package of pretzels.

She looked at them and then in a rage threw them in the baker's face.

"Why did you do that?" demanded her mistress sternly.

"'Cause the salt was all on the outside," she poutingly replied.

A good many storekeepers realize that people draw their impression of things from the outward appearance and offer merchandise that is outwardly good but inwardly inferior.

They depend upon the pu sa ions of a throbbing bargain seeking public for their business, caring only for the immediate returns from their announcement and not for the accumulative effect legitimate representation would produce.

This store is conducted on a different plan—a broad equality policy.

It is our aim to make every person who comes to our store a regular patron and to that end we give merchandise that will give utmost satisfaction throughout the wear of time.

Annual sale of infants' white dresses at ⅓ off.

IT'S more expensive to buy the material and make garments for the little tots than to make your selection here, and the way ours are made now-a-days they're lots more satisfactory. That's why you should attend this annual sale. Second Floor.

Come with a view to saving about ⅓ on the daintiest, stylish creations you ever saw and you'll not be disappointed.

Russian dress, made of good quality white lawn; back has 3 box plaits, front trimmed with small tucks; cuffs, belt and collar finished with small tucks; for boys and girls 2 to 5 years; **50c.**; value 75c.

Hubbard style of superior quality lawn; yoke formed of small plaits, back and front lawn, lace edged, ruffle on neck and sleeves; infants' long 6 months, 1 and 2 years; **25c.**; regular value 39c.

A pretty little bishop dress of fine nainsook, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; infants' long 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years; **25c.**; regular value 39c.

Hubbard effect of nainsook; wide skirts with deep hem; long 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years; **50c.**; value 68c.

French dress, made of good quality fine white lawn; **$1.96**; value $2.50.

Russian dress of excellent quality P. K.; 3 large box plaits back and front running full length of dress; belt, cuffs, strapping and collar of blue and white or red and white polka dot P. K.; each strap finished with three fine pearl buttons; 2 to 5 years; **$1.48**; value $2.25.

Russian dress of superior quality P. K.; 3 large double box plaits back and front; bishop sleeves, with cuffs; long belt, with buttonhole; for boys and girls 1 to 5 years; **96c**; value $1.35.

Long waisted French dress with full blouse; made of white lawn; **47c.**; value 75c.

French dress with full blouse effect; sizes 2 to 6 years; **$1.00**; value $1.65.

Blouse dress with long waist of fine lawn; 2 to 6 years; **95c**; value $1.39.

French dress of good quality lawn; 2 to 6 years; **76c.**; value $1.00.

Sale of furs at about ½ price

CONTINUING to-day the unprecedented event resulting from the purchase of more than 1,000 fur garments and pieces at about ½ price from S. Steuer & Co., 27 East Tenth St., city, who received the highest award at the St. Louis World's Fair for exhibiting the finest fashionable furs the world produces. Third Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New 1905 $1.25 embroideries at 39c

THIS sale started with 50,000 yards, but of course we haven't half that number now, although the remainder form an equal diversity of new 1905 designs of the same exceptional quality that made this sale such a tremendous success from the very start on a rainy day. Come and see $1.25 embroideries at 39c—a sight you never saw before. Doubtless you'll be so enthused over their beauty and high quality that you'll select enough for the season's wants and thereby save more than 2-3. Main Floor.

Outside of this store many of the handsome, new original designs included at 39c a yard cannot be found unless you go to the fashionable shops of Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna. It is a rare occasion to secure such a handsome lot of embroideries at a third their value as we did, and that's why it's so important for you to make your selection for the season.

5,000 yards of the new 1905 $1.25 embroideries at 39c.

50,000 yards of manufacturers' sample and trial lengths of the coming season's newest embroideries are here—they embrace the entire output of several of the largest St. Gall manufacturers and consist of matched sets, odd widths, flouncings, insertions, corset cover embroideries, skirt widths, baby embroideries; in all the newest English eyelet effects; French hand-made effects; blind and open work; nainsook, Swiss and cambric. A collection rich in quality and design, at very low prices.

10c. for values to 25c. | 15c for values to 35c. | 25c. for values to 75c. | 39c. for values to $1.25

5,000 yards 27 and 21 inch beautiful Swiss flouncings for children's dresses, for skirt purposes, 50c. to 75c. embroideries 29c. yard.

19c. for 35c. corset cover embroideries—13 to 15 inches wide, on fine cambric.

69c. for $1.25 27-inch lace and embroidery skirtings. | 95c. for $1.50 27 and 45-in lace and embroidery skirtings.

Also a comprehensive showing of all the newest ideas in embroidery, matched sets, in the new English effects, allovers, flouncings, &c., &c., new button effects, new sheaf of wheat effects, new linen embroidered effects in bandings, &c., &c.

Annual January introductory sale of the new 1905 laces.

For the first time in New York we hold a sale of an importer's line of broken sets and odd widths. They came to us at a very special concession, enabling us to offer new 1905 laces as long as they last at less than half. Main Floor.

Broken sets, odd widths, German vals., Point de Paris, Cluny, Mechlin, Malines, &c., &c.; all beautiful new effects at:

10c. worth to 25c. **15c. worth to 35c.** **25c. worth to 75c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New importation of 1905 white kid gloves at 1.00

WE wanted our white gloves at 1.00 to be the best in New York at that price, and that's why we selected the handsome creations you'll find in this new importation of 1905 styles. They're on sale now at $1, don't miss choosing yours. Main Floor.

The sale started with four cases of women's white kid gloves at $1 and a large shipment of men's white kid gloves for dress wear at $1, so you can see that it is no ordinary event.

We do not believe such carefully selected skins were ever before put into gloves you could buy for $1. At least, comparison shows this importation to excel in every way.

It is well to have a number of pairs of white gloves, for they will become soiled; and with a half dozen or so, you're not likely to be caught in a dilemma. And it is just such a sale as this that inspires one to select several pairs. At $1 they're fully a third less than what you would pay ordinarily for this same quality, and then they are the 1905 styles. We are also offering gloves of various shades and skins at special prices. It's an opportune time to make your selection. Why not come to-day?

47c for the new 1905 75c French challies.

WHOEVER is well informed about the fashions is aware that challies are going to be all the rage this season. After a while the price will be 75c. Now it is 47c for the same, or a better quality than will be offered by other stores at 75c.

We had 500 pieces for our January sale, but, of course, it started Tuesday, and this fine showing is rapidly diminishing. We'll have enough, though, to satisfy all who come.

All wool imported French challies direct from one of the leading French weavers—all new 1905 spring effects, many of which are exclusive, having just enough for this sale. Main Floor.

Very rare and artistic designs in floral effects. Dresden and Persian stripes, neat figures with the new Dresden and Persian borders—all full 30 inches wide. We want to impress upon you that this sale marks the opening of the new Spring styles, and that every yard is all wool—not cotton warp—but all wool—at 47c.

We don't believe any other store in New York will offer challies of the beauty and refinement of these at more than one-third below the regular price.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A 2-day sale of 20 used pianos, all taken in exchange last week.

LAST week we took a number of used pianos in part exchange for new instruments during our great four-day sale. To-day and Friday we are going to sell them at sensational bargain prices. They are instruments you will recognize as among the best America produces, and as used pianos they are worth ⅓ to ½ more than we ask for them.

It is a two-day sale, and the rare values advertised for Friday will positively be held.

In all there are twenty instruments. Although in exceptionally good order when we received them, we have spared no effort to bring them up to the standard of our used pianos. Fourth Floor.

For to-day, we offer:

1 **Chickering upright**..... $150
(good tone and condition—worth double).

1 **Fischer upright**..... $125
(a good investment—musically and financially—come early for this).

1 **Knabe upright**..... $225
(fine tone and case—splendid condition).

1 **Kranich & Bach upright**..... $175
(a good piano—cost originally $350).

1 **Sohmer baby grand**..... $275
(excellent tone—small size).

1 **Basil upright**..... $65
(think of buying a good upright piano for this price).

Also four more fine bargains for to-day.

On Friday, Jan. 6, we offer the following remarkable values:

1 **Wissner upright**..... $145
(walnut case—fine tone).

1 **Crown upright**..... $225
(like new—orchestra attachments—worth $100 more than we ask).

1 **Singer**..... $175
(mahogany case—fine tone—excellent construction.)

1 **Briggs upright**..... $165
(fine condition—worth double).

1 **Muehlfeld**..... $135
(excellent condition).

1 **Weber square**..... $45
(carved legs—worth double).

also ten other fine bargains on this date.

On account of the limited number of these instruments we advise you to call in early this morning.

Remember that we guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

We agree to allow you full amount paid to apply on any new piano in our warerooms within one year should you wish to exchange. This gives you choice of such renowned makes as **Packard, Schubert,** and ten others.

Annual January sale of women's suits and coats: more than a thousand garments about half price.

THE suits and coats we have assembled for this sale would back up a stronger statement than that, but we'd rather underestimate values in a mammoth selling event like this and have you *more* than satisfied with your selection than to have you just moderately pleased. This is indeed the sure result of this sale. To prove the truth of this statement, we ask you to come here as early as you can to-day. Third Floor.

You cannot help reading the prices because they are so interesting. Each is a very extraordinary bargain assertion, but if it were even more sensational it would not be overestimated.

Right after the holidays is the time selected by smart dressers to appear in new costumes, and in view of this fact we have made this sale more liberal in its bargain character than any previous event ever held.

The sale begins sharp at 8:30 o'clock to-day, and there will be a sufficient number of experienced salespeople in attendance. It will be their duty to show you these garments effectively, and you cannot make a mistake in choosing.

Several hundred of these suits and coats are from new and distinctive lots that have been coming in from day to day. The remainder are garments of which it is our object to effect an immediate clearing.

Women's coats—rare values in this great annual sale.

24.75 for 45 in. coats—of fine kersey, handsomely trimmed and lined with Skinner satin—value $35 to $47.50.

19.75 for 42 in. coats—of fine kersey, heavy satin lining—value $30 and $35—warm and stylish.

14.75 for 42 in. coats—cheviots and kerseys—all lined with heavy satin and handsomely trimmed—value $25.

12.75 for 42 in. coats—kerseys and cheviots—these are our $22.50 coats—very rare bargain.

10.75 for 42 in. coats—fine kerseys and cheviots—all our $15, $18.50 and $19.75 coats.

8.75 for 30 in. coats—lined with Skinner satin—heavy kerseys and cheviots—value $15.

5.00 for 27 in. coats in kerseys and cheviots, all lined—worth $8.75 to $10.50.

Storm garments:—Many new styles just in that will be sold during this sale at reduced prices—$10.00, $14.75, $19.75, $24.75.

Women's suits.

1,000 tailor-made suits, consisting of this season's choicest selections—all marked at about ½ former prices.

47.50 for 75.00 tailor-made suits.
39.75 for 65.00 tailor-made suits.
29.75 for 47.50 tailor-made suits.
19.75 or 37.50 tailor-made suits.
16.75 for 27.50 tailor-made suits.
10.00 for 20.00 tailor-made suits.

Women's skirts.

Annual clearance of about 2,000 dress and walking skirts at ½ the original prices—another of to-day's saving opportunities.

12.75 for 20.00 voile skirt—over silk.
9.75 for regular 15.00 broadcloth skirts.
6.75 for our regular 10.00 cheviot skirts.
4.95 for our 8.75 tweed & cheviot skirts.
3.75 for 6.50 skirts—tweeds and mannish.
2.95 for 6.00 skirts—mixtures and plain.

Annual ½ price clearing sale of fine costumes and evening wraps.

Fashionable Costumes.

About 175 beautiful costumes embracing several copies of gowns most prominent among the imported—such as Chiffon, Voile, Crepe de Chine, Poplins, spangled net—and all other fabrics suitable for evening dress. They are certainly exceptional values and have all their style originality.

67.50 for $100 and 125 costumes
47.50 for $75 to 97.50 costumes
33.75 for $60 to 75 costumes
21.50 for $35 to 47.50 costumes

Evening wraps.

Some of these are imported wraps at less than half the cost of importation. These are not sample garments used for showrooms—they are models that we very carefully selected for the most discriminating trade—we have about 200 models in all and marked them as follows:

75.00 for $150 evening wraps
65.00 for $125 evening wraps
47.50 for $100 evening wraps
24.75 for $50 evening wraps

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S GREAT WHITE SALE.

Our annual sale of linens

TO-DAY you choose from entirely new lots of fine housekeeping linens, wash goods and white goods. The saving is so great in this event that all the vast lots of immaculate, new linens placed on sale Tuesday have been chosen. We've drawn upon our reserved stocks, however, and it gives us a great deal of satisfaction to announce to-day a showing as complete and desirable as the original at reductions of 25 to 50%. Main Floor.

5,000 hemstitched damask breakfast cloths—each..... **1.00**
2,000 pattern table cloths—8-4 size—at, each..... **1.50**
3,000 extra size bleached Turkish bath towels..... **12½c**
5,000 ready made pillow cases—42x36, 45x36..... **8c**
3,000 Renaissance lace centrepieces, round—square..... **59c**
1,000 Renaissance lace scarfs, 20x54 inch..... **1.95**
500 doz. all linen napkins—22x22—in.—doz..... **1.95**
500 Marseilles and satin bed spreads—full size..... **1.95**
3,000 yds. extra quality white Persian lawn—40 in..... **19c**
1,000 pcs. fine English nainsook—12 yds. for..... **1.50**
10,000 yds. sheer India linen—30 in.—yd..... **8½c**
10,000 yds. white madras cloth—jacquard design..... **19c**

This annual January sale of linens is distinctive. Unlike the ordinary prepared-on-the-spur-of-the-moment sale, it is the result of eight months' planning to secure the finest linens at the least possible cost.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S GREAT WHITE SALE.

10,000 45c corset covers, 25c

IS it any wonder the great white sales at Simpson Crawford Co.'s are attracting unprecedented crowds, when we live up to such values as that? Think first of the beauty and sheerness of a corset cover worth 45c., and then think of securing a supply to last for months or a year at 25c. each. Second Floor.

French style, low round neck effects—trimmed with lace and embroidery and ribbon—several good styles.

5,000 drawers at 45c.—value 75c.

Of cambric and muslin—open and closed—full flounce of fine embroidery and lace.

8,000 night gowns at 95c.—value 1.50.

About two dozen different styles—high, square, round, surplice neck effects—all trimmed with fine laces and embroidery—made of fine cambric, nainsook and muslin.

4,000 chemises at 95c.—value 1.50.

Some skirt trimmed, others without—all trimmed with fine embroidery and lace and ribbon.

2,000 cambric petticoats at 2.95—value $4.

Of fine cambric, with deep flounces of insertion of fine laces—also full embroidery flounces—some trimmed with ribbon.

10,000 yds. 48c wash goods 29c

TEN THOUSAND yards of these handsome silk mousselines, for which smart dressers who do not attend this sale will soon be paying no less than 48c.—beginning to-day, 29c. Main Floor.

Bright new silk mousselines—printed in the most exquisite floral effects, large roses, violets, chrysanthemums in blues, pinks, lavender, mais, green—perfect fabric for handsome evening or Summer gowns, waists—soft for plaiting or shirring. You could not make a mistake in choosing this fabric if the price were 48c.—now it is **29c.**

Ten thousand yards of a high-grade silk mull, in plain shades—28 inches wide—all the leading shades—adapted for street and evening wear—value 18c.—at special January sale price of..... **12½c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S ANNUAL SALE CANNED GOODS.

Great annual sale of 65,000 cases of new canned goods at 20% to 35% less than regular prices.

WHEN you read the prices you will see how advisable it is to secure a supply of canned goods for months to come and have Simpson Crawford Co.'s guarantee of absolute purity back of every article. Not only are they strictly pure, but they are preserved under conditions that give you the genuine orchard or garden flavor, impossible even in most fresh fruits and vegetables, which are almost invariably withered when they reach the consumer. It is sufficient to say your saving is 20 to 35 per cent. Sixth Floor.

To-day we have greater facilities than ever for filling orders. Telephone orders will receive the best of attention and will be filled exactly according to your instructions. Call Chelsea—2100.

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Not common standard tomatoes, but our regular 10c. fancy solid packed fruit; case 24 cans, **$1.50**; dozen, 75c.; 3-lb can **6½c**

DELAWARE TOMATOES—Large solid packed ripe fruit; case 24 cans, **$1.05**; dozen, **$1.00**; 3-lb. can **9c**

EXTRA TOMATOES—Royal Stuart; the finest and best flavored Jersey fruit; case 24 cans, **$2.05**; dozen, **$1.50**; mammoth 3½-in. can **14c**

SPRINGLESS BEANS—New York State; exceptionally tender, absolutely stringless; case 24 cans, **$2.75**, doz., **$1.40**; 2-lb. can **12c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; the best corn grown in Maine; case 24 cans, **$2.05**; doz., **$1.50**; 2-lb. can **13c**

SUGAR CORN—New York State; Tender Solid Packed Corn; case 24 cans, **$2.25**, dozen, **$1.15**; 2-lb. can **10c**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Cameron Sifted; Sweet Peas; case 24 cans, **$2.05**; doz., **$1.35**; 2-lb. can **12c**

SUGAR CORN—Fancy New York State; sweet, tender, and creamy; case 24 cans, **$1.85**; dozen, **90c.**; 3-lb. can **8c**

MAINE SUCCOTASH—Royal Stuart; Best Lima Beans and Fanciest Maine Sugar Corn; case 24 cans, **$3.15**; dozen **$1.60**; 2-lb. can **14c**

RED KIDNEY BEANS—Royal Stuart extra quality; case 24 cans **$2.75**; dozen, **$1.40**; 2-lb. can **12c**

TINY PEAS—Royal Stuart French Style; unexcelled for particular occasions; case 24 cans, **$4.90**; dozen, **$2.50**; 2-lb. can **22c**

EXTRA SIFTED PEAS—Royal Stuart Finest Quality; case 24 cans, **$4.25**; doz., **$2.20**; 2-lb. can **19c**

TELEPHONE PEAS Royal Stuart New Pack; case 24 cans, **$2.90**; dozen **$1.50**; 2-lb. can **13c**

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart extraquality; case 24 cans, **$3.15**; dozen, **$1.65**; 2-lb. can **14c**

MARROWFAT PEAS—Royal Stuart; large handsome tender peas; case 24 cans, **$2.75**; dozen, **$1.50**; 2-lb. can **12c**

FRENCH PEAS—Extra fine; dozen, $2.50; can, **22c.**; Moyens, dozen, **$1.50**; 2 cans **25c**

FRENCH MUSHROOMS—"First Choice;" dozen **$2.85**; can, **25c.**; hotels, dozen, **$1.85**; can **16c**

SUCCOTASH—Finest quality New York State; case 24 cans, **$2.75**; dozen, **$1.40**; 2-lb. can **12c**

NEW ENGLAND SPINACH—Potter & Wrightington Finest Quality; case 24 cans, **$2.25**; dozen, **$1.70**; 3-lb. can **15c**

NEW PEAS—Selected Early Junes; tender, fine flavored peas; case 24 cans, **$1.65**; dozen, **85c.**; 2-lb. can **7c**

LEMON CLING PEACHES—New arrival from California; case 24 cans, **$4.40**; dozen, **$2.25**; 2½-lb. can **20c**

GREEN GAGES OR EGG PLUMS—Royal Stuart Extra California; case 24 cans, **$5.60**; dozen, **$2.85**; 2½-lb. can **25c**

EGG PLUMS OR GREEN GAGES—Cameron Fancy California Fruit; case 24 cans, **$4.10**; dozen, **$2.10**; 2½-lb. can **18c**

CALIFORNIA PEARS — Cameron Fancy Bartletts; in heavy loaf sugar syrup; case 24 cans, **$5.60**; dozen, **$2.85**; 2½-lb. can **25c**

BARTLETT PEARS—Sucano Packing Co.'s Standard California Fruit; case 24 cans, **$4.10**; dozen, **$2.25**; 2½-lb. can **20c**

BLACK CHERRIES—Cameron Extra Large California; case 24 cans, **$5.60**; dozen, **$2.85**; 2½-lb. can **25c**

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Cameron Fancy California Fruit; in heavy sugar syrup; case 24 cans, **$5.60**; dozen, **$2.85**, 2½-lb. can **25c**

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Sucano Packing Co.'s Standard California Fruit; case 24 cans, **$4.10**; dozen, **$2.25**; 2½-lb. can **20c**

APRICOTS—Cameron Extra Large California; case 24 cans, **$5.60**; dozen, **$2.85**; 2½-lb. can **25c**

PUMPKIN—Fancy quality solid pack fruit; case 24 cans, **$1.55**; dozen, **80c.**; 3-lb. can **7c**

GOLDEN PUMPKIN—Royal Stuart; use this brand for all pies you are particular about; case 24 cans, **$2.25**; dozen, **$1.15**; 3-lb. can **10c**

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Large tender stalks; choice of two popular brands; case of 24 cans, **$6.35**; doz., **$3.25**; 2½-lb. can. **28c**

NEW CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS— Very tender stalks; no waste; case 24 cans, **$10.00**; dozen, **$5.25**; regular 50c. full-size 3-lb. can **45c**

ENGLISH CHANNEL MACKEREL— Jas. Edgar & Co.'s New Importation from England; excellent for sandwiches or luncheons; dozen, **$2.85**; large can **25c**

EXTRA STRAWBERRIES—Royal Stuart Finest Preserved; case 24 cans, **$4.40**; dozen, **$2.25**; 2-lb. can **19c**

RED ALASKA SALMON—Best Flaky Fish; packed in rich oil; doz., **$1.50**; 1-lb. tall can **13c**

BAKED BEANS — With Tomato Sauce; Fancy Boston Baked; case 24 cans, **$1.85**; dozen, 95c.; 3-lb. can **8c**

PINEAPPLE — Champion Brand; fancy sliced; case 24 cans, **$3.90**; dozen, **$2.00**; 2-lb. can **17c**

FRESH LOBSTER—Star Brand; dozen, **$4.50**; 1-lb. flat can **38c**

SALE OF WINES AND LIQUEURS

MONTICELLO PURE RYE WHISKEY—10 years old; gallon, **$3.50**; case 12 full qts., **$11.00**; full quart bottle..... **$1.00**

OLD HERMITAGE BOURBON WHISKEY—1903; guaranteed absolutely pure, mellow old whiskey; gallon, **$5.00**; case, 12 full quarts, **$15.00**; full quart bottle..... **$1.40**

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, **$2.75**; case, 12 full quarts, **$8.50**; full quart bottle..... **75c**

HOLLAND GIN—The famous Meder Swan; none better imported; especially recommended for medicinal use; gallon, **$3.10**; large 1-3 gallon white glass bottle, **$1.05**; regular **$1.00** white glass bottle.. **69c**

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co.; vintage of 1896; case, **$11.00**; bottle..... **$1.00**

PORT, Sherry, Tokay, or Muscatel, high-grade, old vintage wines; specially reduced; gallon, **$3.35**, **$1.85**, **$1.35**, **$1.10**, and..... **85c**

FULL NATIVE RIESLING and full Bodied Claret; gallon, **$1.15**, **90c.** and..... **58c**

FILL THE PANTRY AT THESE CUT PRICES:

HAMS—Simpson Crawford Special, best quality mild sugar cured; family size, 10 to 12 lbs. each, not canvased; lb..... **12c**

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart makes the most wholesome Bread, Muffins and Gems; one-eighth-barrel sack, 95c.; 10-lb. linen sack..... **43c**
NOTE—When ordering, please specify fine or coarse.

WHITE CAROLINA RICE—The grade that usually sells at 8c.; 10 lbs., 47c.; 5 lbs..... **25c**

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—Social Teas, Lady Fingers, Butter Thins, or Sodas; regular 10c. carton..... **8c**

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE— Simpson Crawford Blend of Fancy Imported Rich Drinking Coffees; 25 lbs. in Coffee Drum, **$3.25**; 4 lbs., **$1.00**; lb..... **28c**

HIGH-GRADE TEAS — Formosa Oolong, India Ceylon, English Breakfast, and all other Green and Black Varieties; 5 lbs. in Lead Foil Tea Caddy, **$2.75**; lb..... **60c**

FRAGRANT TEAS—Choice of all our regular 60c. varieties, including our specially blended Teas; 5-lb. Lead Foil Tea Caddy, **$2.15**; lb..... **45c**

PURE LARD—Armour's Best Shield or Swift's Silver Leaf; 5-lb. pail..... **49c**

TABLE SALT—Log Cabin Double refined; regular 10c. carton..... **7c**

SYRUP—Delmonico Golden Drips, quart can, 10c.; ½-gallon can, 35c.; gallon..... **60c**

SOAP—Royal Stuart; use it for all laundry and household purposes; box 60 bars, **$2.85**; 10 full lb. bars..... **49c**

BAKING POWDER—Stuart; absolutely pure Cream of Tartar; guaranteed equal to any brand in the market; 5-lb. can, **$1.35**; 2½-lb. can, **70c.**; 1-lb. can..... **29c**

NEW SEEDED RAISINS—The famous 1904 New Crop Fruit; full 16-oz. carton, 10c.; six cartons..... **58c**

SUTTON'S BEST TABLE RICE— Guaranteed Extra Fancy Whole Head white Carolina Rice; 2½-lb. linen sack..... **25c**
Visit the Rice Kitchen, 6th Floor.

NEW LAYER FIGS—Direct importation from Smyrna, Turkey; thin skinned, full flavored fruit; original 10-lb. wood box, **$1.00**; 5 lbs., 55c.; 1 lb..... **12c**

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Extra Fancy Sweet Ripe Fruit; original 25-lb. box, **$1.95**; 3 lbs., 25c.; lb..... **9c**

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart Red Raspberries, Red Cherries, twelve other popular varieties; dozen each or assorted, **$2.25**; 1-lb. glass jar..... **19c**

EXTRA APRICOTS—Royal Stuart Fanciest California Fruit; case 24 cans, **$5.60**; doz. **$2.85**; 2½-lb. can..... **25c**

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS—Sucano Packing Co.'s; case 24 cans, **$4.00**; doz., **$2.10**; 2½-lb. can..... **18c**

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

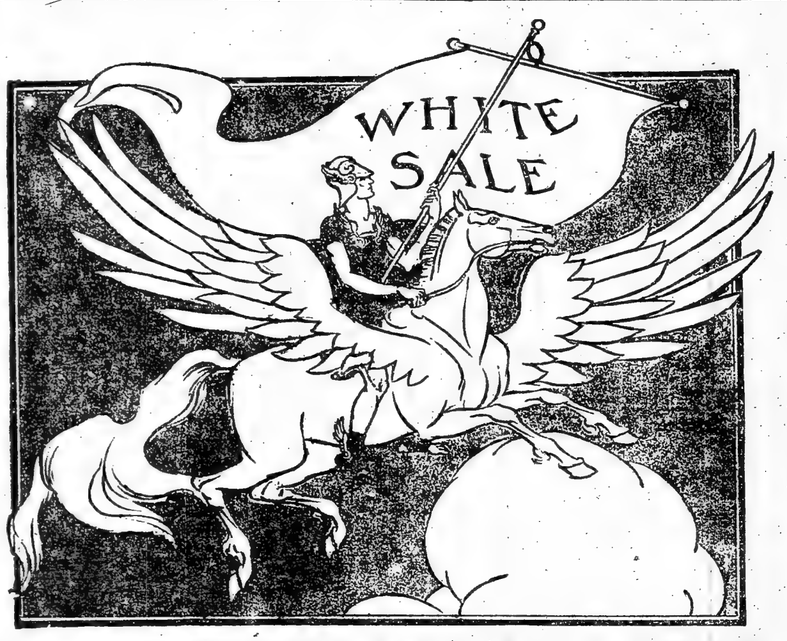

When WHITE MEETS WHITE

The Storm Can't Stop the Selling.

We scarcely expected a good start for the White Sale in such weather as we had Tuesday and yesterday, but when the days' reports were all in, we found that we had beaten the records of a year ago by a handsome margin.

While we had fewer customers to serve than we had the same day a year ago, each one made larger purchases, and the reason was not hard to discover.

We find that the largest selling was done among the "Paris-American" Underwear—the garments that were specially made for us by some of our best manufacturers, who copied models which we imported from Paris for the purpose.

But the same betterness is seen all the way through the collection, and the economies in prices are radical from the lowest-priced piece up to the most elaborate garment in our stocks.

With so much January news to tell, it is impossible to properly represent these splendid white stocks. We print this simple hint of variety:

Nightgowns—
Three styles at 38c
One style at 50c
Two styles at 65c
Two styles at 75c
Four styles at 85c
Eight styles at $1
Three styles at $1.25
Four styles at $1.50
Six styles at $1.75
Two styles at $2
Three styles at $2.75
Others up to $15

Drawers—
Two styles at 15c
Four styles at 25c

Drawers—
Two styles at 35c
Five styles at 50c
Three styles at 75c
Three styles at $1
Two styles at $1.25
Three styles at $1.50
Three styles at $1.75
Others up to $4.50

Short Petticoats—
Two styles at 25c
One style at 35c
Four styles at 50c
One style at 85c
Others up to $3.25

Long Petticoats—
Two styles at 50c
One style at 75c
Three styles at 85c
Seven styles at $1
Two styles at $1.25
Four styles at $1.50
Four styles at $1.75
Three styles at $2.25
Seven styles at $2.75
Three styles at $3.75
Other styles up to $20

Corset Covers—
Two styles at 8c
One style at 18c
Two styles at 25c

Corset Covers—
Two styles at 35c
Four styles at 50c
Four styles at 75c
Three styles at $1
One style at $1.50
Others up to $3.75

Chemises—
One style at 25c
Two styles at 35c
Two styles at 50c
Three styles at 75c
Four styles at $1
Two styles at $1.25
Four styles at $1.50
Five styles at $1.75
Others up to $5

Men's $20 Overcoats at $14.50

January is the month to buy a Winter Overcoat, first, because you are sure to have several months of good service out of it, and again because you get a decisive reduction in the price. Then an Overcoat is always good for two years' service at least, particularly if it is a Wanamaker Coat.

This offering presents one hundred and thirty-one heavy Overcoats of Oxford and black velours, cut 50 and 52 inches long, with broad shoulders, and full box back; lined with extra heavy serge with satin sleeve-lining. Some are lined with fine Venetian. They are in all regular sizes.

Our regular $20 Overcoats today at $14.50.

Second floor. Fourth avenue.

A Fine NEW COAT At $12

We have ready this morning another fine offering of spic-span-new Coats, from one of our best manufacturers. This model is on the most stylish and graceful lines that the season has brought out.

The material is excellent black kersey cloth; the Coats are 42 inches long; handsomely tailor-made; with fly front; semi-fitting back, which is belted, and attractively finished with inverted plait; velvet collar; full sleeves with cuffs; lined throughout with satin. It is the greatest money's worth in a coat that we have offered this season—

$12

Second floor Broadway.

Mid-Season Hats For Women

Almost every woman needs a hat "to finish the season." These hats of pyroxalin braid and chiffon, in stylish, becoming shapes and shades, are seasonable for the present moment and yet light enough to wear well into the Spring.

They were specially made up for the mid-season—

At $2.50 Each, worth $3.50

Seven styles. Turbans, Continentals, toques. Black, navy blue, brown, red, light blue, and white. Second floor, Tenth street.

$2 and $2.50 Tailor Suitings

At 75c and $1 a Yard

These Fancy Suitings were imported by the man who supplies the leading and most exclusive of women's tailors. Those tailors are selling the cloths now at the higher prices.

The importer imported too many pieces for his trade. We relieved him of the entire surplus, at a great reduction. That's the reason.

But your interest is here: Latest colorings, latest weaves, in the widths the best tailors like for making stylish gowns, 52 to 58 inches.

And at these once-in-a-long-time prices:

$2 Suitings at 75c a Yard.

Fancy Parisian Suiting in mixtures of black and white, blue and white, and brown and white with stripes and plaids of pronounced mohair yarns in basket, 58 inches wide.

Fancy Cloth Suiting in mixtures of blue, brown and Oxford grey, with heavy yarn stripes of black mohair. 56 inches wide.

Fancy Cheviot Suiting in mixtures of brown, dark grey and Oxford grey in self-colored stripes and diamond-shaped figures. 52 inches wide.

$2.50 Suitings at $1 a yard.

Twilled Mixture Suitings in mixtures of blue and white, brown and white, and black and white, in a cheviot weave, with a prominent twill similar to whipcord. 54 inches wide.

Fancy Broadcloths in mixtures of blue and white, black and white with small dashes of white, and self-plaid of blue mixtures. 56 inches wide.

Plaid Tailor Cheviot in combinations of blue-and-green with fine overplaids of cardinal. 54 inches wide.

Rotunda.

Today We Announce the Semi-Annual Carpet Sale

There are thousands of housekeepers anxiously waiting for this word. This January we have over forty thousand yards of perfect Carpets, each the very best quality in its grade, to sell at the stirring reductions told of in the list below.

This offering includes all of the short pieces in our stock, as well as the full rolls in patterns which the manufacturers are not going to continue this season. As is always the case, there are a great many patterns being discarded which are quite as pretty as any of the new ones; and, of course, many which have had wider popularity than many of the new patterns will have.

During this Sale, as our public well knows, we give the most decisive bargains, which are very easy for any housekeeper to get the full advantage of, if she comes knowing the size of the rooms to be covered, or with a good idea of the number of yards she wishes to purchase.

Of course the larger part of this stock is in full rolls, which can be cut in any length desired, all of which are at quite radical reductions from the regular prices; but the most decisive economies are in the short pieces, among which it will be easy to find almost any length, and secure the advantage of the very large saving that comes from taking the piece entire.

During this Sale we can only sell these Carpets outright. We cannot set any aside for future delivery, nor can we allow their return, as these radical reductions are made to clear our floors immediately.

Be sure to bring rough plans of your rooms, with measurements, so that we can tell you just how many yards you need. Here are the prices, according to the lengths of the pieces:

	Under 10 yds.	10 to 20 yds.	20 yds. to full pieces.	Full Rolls.
$1.60 Axminster	.55	.75	$1.00	$1.25 a yard
$1.35 Axminster	.45	.60	.85	1.00 "
$1.50 Wilton Velvet	.65	.75	.90	1.00 "
$1.15 Velvet	.50	.60	.75	.85 "
$1.00 Velvet	..	..	..	.75 "

	Under 10 yds.	10 to 20 yds.	20 yds. to full pieces.	Full Rolls.
$1.50 Body Brussels	.65	.75	.90	$1.00 a yard
90 ¢ and $1 Tapestry	.40	.50	.65	.75 "
75¢ Tapestry	.30	.40	.50	.50 "
75¢ Ingrain, Extra Super	.30	.40	.50	.. "

Carpet Samples, 1 yard and 2 yards, at 35c and $1.50 each

Third floor.

A January Clean-up Of WOMEN'S SUITS

We have just one hundred and ninety-seven of these Tailor-made Dresses, which we propose selling out in a hurry. They are in quite a wide variety of recent styles, all selected for our regular stock. Priced today as follows:

63 Suits worth $15 to $21, now at $10
95 Suits worth $25 to $35, now at $18
40 Suits worth $35 to $50, now at $25

Then we have taken every Velvet and Velveteen Suit in our stock, and marked them at a third below their former prices.

Suits that were $25 to $125 are now priced at $16.50 to $83.

Second floor, Broadway.

January News from the China Store

The annual righting of stock after the holidays brings out some stirring bargains that will be appreciated by shrewd housekeepers.

Here are several of more than usual interest today:

DINNER SETS

Several patterns of which we have only one set of a kind left—perfect sets, but we reduce the prices to make room quickly:

One Chas. Field Haviland Set of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters; border design, all handles gilt. At $17.50 a set, from $25.

One Austrian China Set of 102 pieces, at $15 a set, from $20.

One Austrian China Set of 101 pieces, at $12 a set, from $16.50.

One Austrian China Set of 102 pieces, at $15 a set, from $20.

A few imperfect Sets, as the result of the holiday rush.

American Porcelain Dinner Set, at $4.75, from $6.50.

English Porcelain Dinner Set, at $9, from $16.

Austrian China Dinner Set, at $12, from $20.

Austrian China Dinner Set, at $10, from $17.50.

Taken from our regular stock are the following special offerings:

Chas. Field Haviland Sets of 101 pieces, in fine flower decoration and all pieces gilt. At $30 a set, from $37.50.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; flower decorations, and all pieces heavily gold-stippled. At $32.50 a set, from $42.50.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in two rich flower decorations, and all handles gilt. At $25 a set, worth $35.

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two flower designs, and all handles gilt. At $15 a set, worth $22.50.

CHAMBER TOILET SETS

These sets are all of the finest quality of ware, and richly decorated. Having only one or two sets of a kind, we mark these at reduced prices for quick clearance:

Minton Toilet Sets of 12 pieces, including covered slop-jar, at $12.50, from $24; at $15, from $28.75.

Royal Bonn Toilet Sets of 12 pieces, including covered slop-jar, at $18.50, from $35; at $30, from $37.50.

English Porcelain Toilet Sets of 12 pieces, including covered slop-jar, at $9, from $14; at $12, from $20.

Basement.

White Blankets And Bedspreads

Reductions on prices already lowest are well worth your while.

These handsome white bed-coverings, perfect, eminently satisfactory to see and to sleep beneath, were already marked considerably below the market, considerably below their value.

But the White Sale is ruthless. Thus:

BLANKETS

At $4 a pair, were $5—White Blankets; soft wool finish; spool cotton warp; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4.50 a pair, were $5.50—White Blankets, of long, staple wool finish; cotton warp; extra size; 78 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

BEDSPREADS

At $1 each, were $1.25—White honeycomb bedspreads, in many good patterns; for children's beds.

At $1.25 each, were $1.50—White honeycomb Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns; ready for use.

At $1.35 each, were $1.75—White honeycomb Bedspreads, made of long staple cotton; in Marseilles effects.

At $1.65 each, were $2—White Marseilles Bedspreads, hemstitched; in four good patterns.

At $1.85 each, were $2.25—White cotton-finished Marseilles Bedspreads, in handsome floreated effects.

At $2.25 each, were $3—White Marseilles Bedspreads, English finished; hemmed ready for use; in handsome bold patterns.

At $2.50 each, were $3.25—Marseilles Bedspreads, made of fine long, staple cotton; hemmed ready for use.

At $2.75 each, were $3.75—Marseilles Bedspreads, of heavy quality; rich patterns.

Third floor.

A White Sale Of Mattresses

You will wonder how mattresses can find a logical reason for being in the White Sale, but they have an exceptionally good one. They are made of pure *white* horsehair, at a price you would ordinarily pay for black hair.

There are eighteen different styles of striped ticking from which to make your selection; and the mattresses will be made up in one or two parts, as desired.

Full-size Mattresses, 54x76 in.

At $20, worth $28

The other sizes in proportion:

Three-quarter size, 48x76 in., $17.50.

Large single size, 42 x 76 in., at $15.

Single size, 36 x 76 in., at $12.50.

We also offer this special lot of *Black Mixed Hair Mattresses*—elastic, made with the same careful attention to detail that we give to the more expensive mattresses.

Full size, 54 x 76 inches, at $12.

Three-quarter size, 48 x 76 in., $10.50.

Large single size, 42 x 76 in., at $9.

Single size, 36 x 76 in., at $7.50.

Box Springs at $10—Upholstered hair top with rabbet edge, for metal bedsteads; full size.

Pillows of selected geese feathers, 20 x 30 in., 3 pounds, at $1.95 each, worth $2.25; 22 x 30 inch, 3½ pounds, at $2.28 each, worth $2.63.

Bolsters—20 x 56 inches, 5 pounds, at $3.35 each, worth $3.75.

Fourth floor.

New Warm Waists and Sweaters

Pretty Waist of nun's veiling Smart Sweaters, snug and warm. Both items new and timely. Both items very low-priced.

Be equipped for the next blizzard. This easily:

NEW WAISTS—

At $2.75—Of nun's veiling, in white, red or black; finely tailored, with cluster plaits; back plaited; waist is lined.

At $3.25—Of nun's veiling, in white, light blue or black; entire front is of small box plaits, stitched to yoke; an entirely new model.

SWEATERS—

At $2—In white, red, gray or black; high or low neck, blouse style; fastened with pearl buttons.

At $2.75—All-wool Sweaters, in white, red or black; blouse style with high close-fitting collar; full sleeves.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Annual Sale Of WALL PAPERS

At the beginning of every year we clean up our stocks of all accumulations of small lots of Wall Papers. At this time we make prices of such radical nature that the entire collection will be cleaned out in a few days.

The collection presents quantities, in most cases, sufficient for a full room, and sometimes several rooms. The styles and patterns are right up-to-date, and the present season's goods. This condition is maintained, because of last season's stocks being cleaned out in the same prompt manner as these will go.

The variety is exceptionally broad, and there are three thousand and eighty-six pieces in the offering today, divided as follows:

588 pieces at 5c a roll.
377 pieces at 6c a roll.
142 pieces at 8c a roll.
576 pieces at 10c a roll.
163 pieces at 12½c a roll.
362 pieces at 15c a roll.
342 pieces at 20c a roll.
337 pieces at 25c a roll.
200 pieces at 30c to 75c a roll.

There are also five hundred and thirty-eight styles of nine and eighteen-inch borders at 2c to 5c a yard. Some match above papers and others are used with ingrains or felt papers.

Ingrains that sell regularly at 20c, are now 10c a roll.

Short lengths of Colored Burlaps, regularly 37½c, are now 15c and 20c a yard.

Be sure to bring room measurements with you, so that we will be able to tell you just what quantity you need. The measurements that are required are length, width and height of the room above the baseboard, and the number of doors and windows in each room.

Housekeepers who wish to fix up some rooms this Spring, shall find this a great opportunity to secure the wall coverings at exceedingly small cost.

Third floor.

More News of Linens

In buying Wanamaker Linens at these low prices you are sure of two things. Chiefest of these is that every fabric that is called linen is absolutely pure flax in every thread of its make-up, no matter how low the price. There is never any mixture of cotton in the cloth of our linens.

The other point is that regular values are always the lowest to be found anywhere on linens of their character. Hence reductions made in the prices are far more emphatic than they otherwise would be.

Housekeepers will judge best of these goods when they see them:

TABLE CLOTHS

Bleached Scotch and Irish Table Cloths, unhemmed, bordered; 2 x 2 yards, at $3 each, from $3.50 and $3.75; 2 x 2½ yards, at $3.75 each, from $4.25 and $4.50; 2 x 3 yards, at $4.50, from $5.00.

Scotch Dinner Napkins, 25 inches square, at $4.50 a dozen, from $5.25.

Irish Dinner Napkins, 26 inches square, at $5 a dozen, from $6.

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, choice designs: 2 x 2 yards, at $2.25, from $2.75; 2 x 2½ yards, at $2.75, from $3.25; 2 x 3 yards, at $3.25, from $3.75.

Napkins to match, 21 inches square, at $2.75 a dozen, from $2.75.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, 64 inches wide; specially imported as our leader to sell at 50c a yard; now at 40c a yard.

A finer grade, 67 inches wide; imported to sell as a leader at 60c; now at 50c a yard.

Irish Damask Table Linen, 2 yards wide, at 65c a yard, from 75c; 85c a yard, from $1; 95c yard, from $1.15. $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Scotch full-bleached Linen, 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Heavy Scotch Double Damask, 2 yards wide at $1.35 a yard from $1.75.

Grass-bleached German Linen, in designs made especially for us; 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.25.

NAPKINS

Cream white damask Napkins, 18 in. square, at 75c a dozen, from $1.

Silver-bleached Bohemian dice Napkins, 22 in. square, at 85c a dozen, from $1.10.

Full-bleached Irish Napkins, 20 in. square, at $1.50 a dozen, from $2.

Another make, 22 in. square, at $1.50 a dozen, from $1.75.

TOWELING

Checked glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; assorted colors and patterns; regularly 12½c, now 8c a yard.

Bleached Scotch crash Toweling, 17 in. wide; colored border; was 12½c, now 10c a yard.

Unbleached twilled crash Toweling; Turkey red border; 17 in. wide; regularly 11c, now 9c a yard.

Bleached Scotch huckaback Toweling; 22 in. wide; regularly 22c, now 16c a yard.

TOWELS

Bleached Scotch huckaback Towels, 17 x 34 in. washed and hemmed; at 12½c each; 18 x 37 in., at 16c each.

"Old Bleach" huckaback Towels; hemstitched ends; 20 x 38 in., at 25c each.

German bleached huckaback hemstitched Towels, 22½ x 42½ in., at 40c each.

Bleached German damask Towels; 24 x 50 in.; with knotted fringes; all-white or colored borders; at 25c each.

Bleached plain crash Roller Towels; 18 in. wide, cut 2½ yds. long and made up, at 38c each.

BATH TOWELS—all-cotton

Six for 50c—Snow-white; hemmed ends; extra heavy; 21 x 40 in., regularly $1.00 a dozen.

Bleached; double warp; hemmed ends; 21 x 43 in.; regularly $2 a dozen or 17c each, now 12½c each or $1.50 a dozen.

Bleached; red border; fringed ends; 19 x 40 in.; regularly 15c, now 12½c each.

Extra heavy hemmed; all-white; 22 x 42 in.; our regular 20c quality, at 15c each.

TURKISH BATH MATS

Extra large size white mats woven in center in colors, 26 x 48 in., three colors, at 50c each.

Third floor.

White Sale News Of Girls' Dresses

More lists of low prices mean nothing.

Here is the point of the story:

Shirts are full. Hems are deep. Trimmings are fine. Lawn is good quality. Workmanship is exquisite. Styles are beautiful. Dresses launder well. Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Now, these prices have meaning:

At $1.25—Guimpe Dresses, of white lawn; pointed collar with plaits. Plain full skirt; deep hem.

At $2.25—Dresses, of white lawn; round yoke of faggoting; deep pointed bertha trimmed with lace. Full skirt; deep hem.

At $3—Dresses, of white lawn; long waist effect. Plaited yoke; trimming of lace and embroidery. Skirt has deep hem and cluster plaits.

At $3.25—Dresses, of fine white lawn; long waist effect; trimming of insertion and embroidery. Flounced skirt with plaits.

At $4.75—Dresses, of fine white lawn; yoke and cuffs of faggoting. Full skirt with deep hem. Trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The White Sale of Laces

Beautiful, washable laces and insertions of quality. Our ambition to make them stand out in the White Sale is the reason for their unprecedented low prices.

You will say that the figures mentioned as their real worth err on the conservative side.

Exceptional lace news:

Torchon Laces and Insertions, at 2c to 8c a yard, worth 4c to 1 ½c.

Point Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces and Insertions, at 4c to 25c a yard, worth 7c to 50c.

French Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, at 15c to $1.60 for 12-yard piece, worth 28c to $3.

18-inch White Cotton Allovers, at 26c to 75c a yard, worth 55c to $1.75.

Broadway.

HIGGINS'S MESSAGE; ECONOMY, KEYNOTE

Would Keep Year's Appropriations Within $22,000,000.

CHANGE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

Local Boards of Managers Recommended, Public Bidding Encouraged Savings Bank Tax Repeal.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Governor's message was as follows:

Pursuant to the mandate of the Constitution I have the honor herewith to communicate to you by message the condition of the State, together with such recommendations as seem to me expedient at this time.

Public Debt Statement.

On Sept. 30, 1904, the close of the fiscal year, the total debt of the State amounted to $9,410,669 classified as follows:

Adirondack Park	$510,000.00
National Guard Public Debt	400,000.00
Canals	8,500,669.00
Total	$9,410,669.00

The sinking fund created by the annual tax of 13-100 of a mill per dollar of assessed valuation of real and personal property, provided by Chapter 79 of the laws of 1895, amounted on the 30th of September, 1904, to $3,636,193.35, which, in effect, reduces the amount of the canal debt to the sum of $4,864,166.15 yet to be provided for.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The total receipts of the State Treasury from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, were $25,548,362.98; the total payments were $25,000,796.73, showing an excess of payments over receipts for the year amounting to $351,833.75. The actual available surplus on Oct. 1, 1904, was $8,762,236.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, amount to $26,735,457.70, which is $2,310,228.07 more than the income of the last fiscal year which was applicable to the payment of appropriations, so that with the same revenue as last year there would be this excess of expenditures over receipts which must be met from the surplus. But the Controller estimates that the revenues for the present fiscal year applicable to the expenses of Government will show a decided falling off as compared with the receipts for the fiscal year last past, unless provision be made by law for increased revenue from present sources or for new sources of revenue.

The satisfactory condition of affairs whereby the tax laws produced sufficient revenue for the requirements of the State is threatened by the effort of very recent decisions rendered by the Court of Appeals in test actions brought and successfully maintained by corporations to obtain a construction favorable to them of the corporation tax laws, which decisions not only reduce current receipts by large sums to be credited as refunds of taxes, but establish new rules for future assessments at variance with the practice of the State in the past. Particular reference is made to the definition of "capital employed within this State" as laid down in the case of the Fort George Realty Company, (170 N. Y., 49) and the construction placed upon the law imposing a tax upon premiums received by life insurance companies contained in the case of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, (170 N. Y., 265).

It was impossible to foresee these decisions, which are a great disappointment and surprise to the State authorities. While it is impossible to make an exact estimate of the shrinkage in revenue and of the amount of the refunds required that will result from this cause, the Controller estimates the loss at approximately $1,750,000. He further estimates that there will be a shrinkage in the receipts from the transfer tax of $500,000, based on the shrinkage of two months of the present fiscal year compared with the first two months of the last fiscal year.

The extraordinary expenses of the present year will necessarily be large. Appropriations to meet the payment of judgments and other claims against the State must be made. We are confronted with a condition which is calculated to cause us to consider with utmost care the problem of adjusting receipts to expenditures. It seems unwise at this time to increase the burdens of taxation. The only alternative is the lowering of expenditures. It is obvious that while, if appropriations are sufficiently conservative, the surplus in the State Treasury is sufficient to carry us through another year without increased taxation, provision for increased revenue should be made to meet it.

Appropriations and Taxation.

Under our system of government, the National and State Legislatures do not make up single budgets of appropriations, but many special appropriation acts are passed without much regard for the sum total thereof, or for the relation it bears to the estimated revenue of the State. The finance committees of the two houses act to some extent as the responsible agencies of the Legislature to keep expenditures within the limits of the revenues of the State.

I recommend that so far as possible the appropriations for the session be treated as a single act, that the aggregate thereof be kept close to the estimated indirect revenues for the ensuing year, and that they should not exceed $22,000,000. This will call for serious reductions in certain directions without corresponding increases except where the same are imperatively demanded. I am aware that while economy in the abstract is universally commended, the application of the principle to particular instances is surrounded with difficulties, and I urge upon all interests a patriotic and unselfish consideration of the problem.

Further Tax Legislation.

The tax on the surplus and undivided profits of savings banks appears in its practical operation to be a tax upon the depositors, and is, therefore, contrary to the long-established policy of the State to exempt from taxation the savings of those who make use of these banks. The amount of the tax is charged against the current earnings of the bank and is not taken from the surplus, and it is claimed that the bank is, therefore, unable to pay the same rate of interest to depositors as it would if the tax were not imposed. A reduction of the interest on these accounts is a hardship to those affected thereby, and I recommend the repeal of this tax. The receipts from this source for the past fiscal year were $750,000, and the revenue thus lost must be made up; but at the same time justice seems to demand that this tax be abolished and that some more equitable method of raising the amount be resorted to.

I also recommend that the law be amended so as to meet the criticisms made by the court in the tax cases above referred to, in order to secure to the State the revenue which it will otherwise lose if these decisions are allowed to control.

Census Economy Urged.

The Constitution of the State (Article III., Section 4) provides that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Secretary of State, in the months of May and June, 1905. Since 1875 no complete census has been taken by the State, although in the years 1855, 1865, and 1875 the census was taken in a complete and thorough manner. The enumeration of 1892 was simply a count of the inhabitants of the State for the purpose of redistricting the State for the election of Congressmen and members of Assembly.

The value of a complete census is undoubtedly great, but such a census would cost at least $800,000, while a mere enumeration could be had for about $250,000. In view of the fact that the National and State governments have established the permanent Census Bureau, whereby comprehensive statistics as to matters of public interest are collected and compiled, I am of the opinion that the State should conduct the enumeration at this time at the lowest possible cost consistent with accuracy and thoroughness. I recommend that proper legislation be immediately adopted in order that the Secretary of State may be ready to begin active operations in the field at the earliest date possible.

Insane and Charitable Institutions.

The management of the State Hospitals for the Insane, fourteen in number, with a total number of patients on Oct. 1, 1904, of 25,049, was completely centralized by legislation of 1902, abolishing the boards of managers of the various hospitals and leaving with the Commission in Lunacy complete jurisdiction, both as to financial control and internal administration.

The advantages of centralized control of the financial operations of the hospitals are evident. It is of the utmost importance, however, that this great system of hospitals, involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money annually and the care of so many thousands of peculiarly unfortunate and defenseless persons, should rest upon a broad basis of public interest and public confidence, and should retain the co-operation of philanthropic citizens throughout the State. In my opinion this can best be secured by leaving the control of all financial matters, as at present, in the hands of the Commission, and by providing for each hospital a board of managers, in general charge, through the superintendent, of the internal affairs of the hospital.

The present overcrowding of the State hospitals, the large increase in the number of the insane each year, and the expiration—next September—of the lease of the buildings now occupied by 1,200 patients at the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush, make it imperative to take action during the coming session for a material enlargement of State hospital accommodations. This can probably best be met, in part, by additional accommodations in existing hospitals, and in part by the establishment of a new State hospital. In increasing the accommodations in existing institutions the importance of providing for each State hospital a building especially adapted to the treatment of acute insanity should always be borne in mind.

I recommend that before any insane person is permanently received as a State charge, the question be judicially investigated and determined whether such person is a pauper without relatives chargeable with his support and able to contribute thereto. The crowded condition of the State hospitals would, in my judgment, be relieved if they were maintained strictly as institutions for the pauper or dependent insane. All cases of insanity in a purely technical sense, due to old age or other cause, where there is no more need for State treatment than in other cases of illness, should so far as possible be excluded from the State hospitals and the patients cared for in the home or elsewhere as persons afflicted with other diseases are cared for.

More Bidding on Supplies.

It would seem that some additional safeguards should be provided looking toward more public competitive bidding in the purchases made by the hospitals and State charitable and reformatory institutions, either by amendment of the law or by some set of rules and regulations to be adopted pursuant to statutory authority granted therefor. Purchases wherever possible should be made in bulk and in large quantities and from the lowest satisfactory bidder, after public advertisement for bids.

I recommend that all appropriations to enlarge or improve the State charitable and reformatory institutions be included in one bill with such provisions as will in every instance insure the most careful and economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated.

I also recommend that suitable legislation be enacted to enable the State Board of Charities to transfer in proper cases inmates from one charitable or reformatory institution to another, where it appears that such persons more properly belong in an institution of the State other than the one to which they were originally committed. Different classes of defectives should not be allowed to mingle in the same institution if by a proper system of transfers they can be so distributed as to receive the best and most scientific care.

Election Reforms Urged.

It is the aim of the State so to guard the ballot box that an honest expression by the voters can be obtained. In the larger cities colonization, intimidation, and false registration are the principal crimes against the franchise. Laws for the punishment of these offenses have already been enacted. Proper means for the detection of such crimes, however, have not been provided. In the smaller localities the general acquaintance which exists among the residents insures sufficient protection against illegal voting, but in the larger centres of population more perfect methods of identification should be provided.

The law now provides that upon offering his name for registry, the elector shall state the place from which he voted last. I would suggest that in addition to this he should be required to state the time when he voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are perpetrated from lodging and furnished room houses. I would recommend that provision be made for reports from these houses similar to those made by hotels under the Liquor Tax Law to the State Excise Department. This might be effected under a licensing system at a nominal fee based upon the number of beds, and might be placed under the direction of the State Department of Health which now has some authority over such places.

Further means of identification of naturalized citizens should be provided for in the registry books so as to require either an absolute statement of the time of naturalization and of the court which performed the act, or the production of the naturalization papers themselves, so that the election authorities could verify the statements thus made. Too much latitude has been permitted in this direction in the past. During the last election it was discovered that great numbers of alleged naturalized citizens had no right to vote, either having been imposed upon, or having been parties to the attempted frauds. The naturalization laws of our State are much more effective in guarding against such abuses than are the United States laws. One of the principal methods of securing fraudulent naturalization papers has been for the holder of legal papers to apply for duplicate papers, and then to sell such duplicate papers to persons not entitled to possess them. The law should be amended in this direction so that duplicate naturalization papers could be procured only upon an order of the court, entered after a due presentation of the facts as to the lost certificates. This whole subject of further guarding the elective franchise is commended to your consideration and I hope that such laws may be enacted as will more effectually guard the purity and integrity of the ballot.

I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature both the extension and restriction of the right to vote at special tax elections in cities of the third class to those residents whose names shall be on the assessment roll, without limitation as to sex. If the right to vote at tax elections is to be limited to property holders, it would seem but an act of justice to extend that right to women property holders as well as to men.

Canal Estimate Adequate.

The bids on six test contracts for parts of the work on the 1000-ton barge canal seems to warrant the belief that the entire construction can be completed within the engineers' estimates of the probable total cost of the work. It is gratifying to know that this great expenditure, ordered by an overwhelming popular vote, will probably prove adequate so far as concerns that portion of the entire cost set apart in the estimates for construction, and it is to be hoped that the estimates of damages for taking of property will prove to be equally accurate.

The enlargement of the canal system of the State will be carried out to a considerable extent by the canalization of the rivers and other navigable waters of the State. It seems important at this time to call attention to the fact that the United States Government has expended yearly in the United States for river and harbor improvements vast sums of money, of which the State of New York has received but a trifling percentage as compared with the percentage which the commerce of New York bears to the total commerce of the United States. In the past twenty years the United States has expended nearly $800,000,000 in river and harbor improvements, of which less than 7 per cent. has been expended in the State of New York. It would seem proper that the Senators and Representatives of the State of New York in the National Congress be memorialized by the Legislature to press the claims of this State for larger appropriations for the improvement of natural waterways in connection with the canal system of the State.

Maintenance of Good Roads.

Without increase in the estimated revenues of the State for the ensuing year, the Legislature and the people upon the proposed constitutional amendment permitting the issue of bonds for the improvement of the highways. The attention of the Legislature to this amendment is commended.

Bank Assets Increase.

The whole number of State banks of deposit and discount engaged in business Sept. 30, 1904, was 186, against 190 at the corresponding date in 1903. Their resources amounted to $443,487,307, which was an increase of $75,873,962 from the corresponding date in 1903. The surplus and undivided profits of these institutions at the same date were $34,087,797, a gain during the year of $1,396,681.

The savings banks of the State at the date of the last report carried 2,406,660 open accounts. Their total resources were $1,275,180,107, which is a gain of $38,704,165 over the previous year.

Mere Restrictive Legislation.

Restrictive legislation guarding the rights of the depositor and protecting him from loss caused by unsafe banking should be enacted an enforced. The list of securities in which savings banks may invest the moneys of their depositors should be extended only with the greatest caution and upon the most satisfactory evidence that the added line of investments is one that is safe and conservative not only for savings banks, but also for trust funds. Special legislation enumerating the authorized investments should be superseded by a general law establishing proper standards of safety. Savings banks should be, if possible, limited to their original purposes of benevolent institutions organized to hold and invest the savings of small depositors, and the use of such institutions should be denied to people of wealth who are capable of managing their own affairs and who make large deposits therein for investment purposes only.

Investment associations and concerns should be brought more strictly under State control, and such concerns whenever operating under unsafe and vicious systems should be suppressed.

Bank directors should be compelled to make periodical examinations of the books of their institutions and should be held responsible for the thoroughness and sufficiency of such examinations. Building and loan associations should without exception be prohibited from loaning their funds upon second mortgage. The Superintendent of Banks should be directed by law to examine, at least once in every six months, the books and securities of all banks and trust companies.

Loan Reforms Needed.

The attention of the business world is again attracted to the evil results of unrestricted loans by banking institutions to favored individuals so that the solvency of the banks and the safety of depositors are made to depend to a large extent upon the financial integrity of a few borrowers. Safe banking requires that liabilities to the bank be distributed in number and restricted in amount. The provisions of the National Bank act limiting the total liabilities for money borrowed by any person to ten per cent. of the amount of the paid-in capital stock of the bank are to be commended. I recommend that, while reasonable exceptions as to the discount of strictly business or secured paper, the similar provision in the State law be amended by fixing the amount to be loaned to the individual borrower at not more than twenty per cent. of the capital stock actually paid in.

Insurance Risks $37,501,282,689.

The volume of business conducted by the corporations, companies, and societies under the Supervision of the Insurance Department has materially increased. The total amount of risks in force at the close of the last calendar year, including life, fire, and marine insurance was $37,501,282,689. It is obvious that the State owes a duty to its citizens who invest their money in insurance to this vast extent to exercise proper supervision and control over the companies doing business within its limits. No insurance company, association, or fraternal order that fails to meet its obligations in full within a reasonable time after they accrue, should be allowed to do new business.

Local Option for Cities.

The total gross receipts under the Liquor Tax Law for the period beginning May 1, 1903, and ending April 30, 1904—the statutory liquor tax year—amount to $17,797,642.84. This is an increase of $5,210,942.52 over the receipts for the previous year. The State's share of the liquor tax for the year ending April 30, 1904, amounts to $9,200,500.59, being an increase of $1,694,057.25 over the previous year. The localities show an increase of $516,855.27 in the receipts for the year ending April 30, 1904, over the receipts for the previous year.

During the year ending April 30, 1904, 28,829 certificates were issued, as against 20,144 for the previous year, being a decrease of 1,315 certificates, or 4.3 per cent.

The estimated total gross receipts for the year beginning May 1, 1904, and ending April 30, 1905, are $17,900,000.

The right to determine by popular vote whether trafficking in liquors shall be permitted in a locality, is now limited to the towns of the State. It is, in my judgment, worthy of the consideration of the Legislature whether this right of local option should not be extended to cities and the divisions thereof.

Unification of the educational system is established. The new organization is in good working order. The unfortunate controversies which existed under the dual system have been happily terminated.

Enforce Child Labor Laws.

New York is in advance of most of the States of the Union in the matter of legislation on the subject of child labor. The law, however, is not rigidly enforced and the lack of proper legislation in neighboring States makes it difficult to establish proper restrictions upon the work in this State. Uniformity of legislation on the subject of labor is a matter which should be strongly urged by the State of New York, in order that the condition of women and children may be ameliorated throughout the country and in order that the industries of the State may be relieved from the unfair competition of those States which place no restriction upon the subject. The place for children of school age is in the school, and they should not be withdrawn therefrom, or allowed to work in any way which interferes with their school attendance, before they reach the age at which primary education ordinarily ends.

The liberal appropriations made for the State Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, the College of Agriculture and the Veterinary College at Cornell University, the State Fair and the county and town fairs, indicate the fostering care which the State exercises over the development of its agricultural interests.

Prison Laws Antiquated.

The laws relative to penal institutions and prison administration and to the method of dealing with criminals have undergone radical changes in this State in recent years. Penologists still maintain that our prison laws are largely anomalous and antiquated, and they urge the adoption of a system of State control for all State offenders, the extension of the parole system, the enlargement of the reformatory idea, and other changes looking toward a more consistent and scientific treatment of the subject.

I recommend to the Legislature the consideration of this problem and the wisdom of adopting more modern methods when the finances of the State will permit. I also recommend that some provision be made for the transfer from penal institutions of imbeciles and idiots committed thereto, to other State institutions where they may receive proper treatment.

Civil Service Conditions.

The Constitution of the State provides that "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and the civil service of the various cities of the State, but provides only in general terms that the State Civil Service Commission may from time to time extend the classification to the other civil divisions of the State whenever practicable. This discretionary power has been exercised in but one instance, when, in June, 1900, the classification was extended to the county service of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Erie Counties.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York maintains a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents on Randall's Island. While it is a private corporation, the managers being elected by the members of the society, yet the children are committed to such house of refuge by the courts and the State appropriates annually a large sum for the maintenance of such delinquents.

The officers and attendants of the Randall's Island institution are paid by the corporation out of funds received from the State. Such employes are about 114 in number and their pay rolls for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1904, amounted to $73,184.13. The society is essentially a State agency and the civil service provisions of the Constitution should be applied to the appointment and promotion of such employes, as a condition precedent to the further receipt of State aid.

Additional Water Supply.

The best methods of preventive medicine and public hygienen should be adopted by the State and the civil divisions thereof. Germ diseases may be classed as preventible diseases, particularly those that are caused by the contamination of the water supply. All souces of public water supply should be examined and analyzed by the State Commissioner of Health as rapidly as possible and at frequent intervals. The private water supply of public resorts should also be subjected to State analysis and the results should be made public. We are confronted with a system of State inspection of domestic water supplies, to be maintained at the cost of the municipalities, corporation and private owners affected thereby.

The growing demands for additional water supplies in the greater cities and for adequate supplies of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes in other municipalities indicate that in the not distant future the problem of water supply for municipalities will be a most serious one. It seems doubtful whether all centres of population can continue indefinitely to rely upon a natural supply of pure and wholesome water without recourse to artificial methods of purification.

The question presents itself whether it is not feasible to develop some plan whereby the municipalities may be supplied with a water supply at a minimum cost under State supervision through State conservation of the waters of the Adirondacks and other sources. The Legislature of 1904 enacted a law creating a water storage commission which has for its object practically the conservation of water for power purposes. A State commission, having also for its object the supply of water to the cities might be of great service.

Fish, Game, and Forests.

The forests and streams of the State should be made attractive places of resort for the invalid and for those in search of wholesome recreation in the open air. To this end the fish, game, and forest laws should be strict and consistent. The preservation of the wilderness and the restocking of the waters of the State with food fish, and the protection of game, should, in my judgment, be encouraged, not only for the benefit of our own people, but for the purpose of attracting to our State the ever-growing army of sportsmen and pleasure-seekers.

The policy of the State toward the extension, preservation and control of the Forest Preserve demands careful attention, and I shall at some later date communicate to you by special message my recommendations on that subject, whereby I hope to be able to outline a more comprehensive and consistent treatment than would be proper within the limits of this message.

United States Deposit Fund.

The Controller in his report of 1903 states that "This trust fund under the State finance law is included with the common school and literature funds as a part of the education fund by Article IV. of that statute, but is managed pursuant to provisions applied to no other fund or class of investments for public moneys, with results and tendencies so unsatisfactory that a change of method seems imperative for the preservation of the fund and for the advantage of the citizens entitled to the benefits contemplated by the original acts under which the money was accepted by the State."

The United States Deposit Fund is distributed in the care of 122 Loan Commissioners, two in each county. It is loaned on real estate mortgages on improved lands worth double the amount loaned for, exclusive of buildings. With the lapse of sixty years the benefits to be derived from distributing loans of small amounts in remote districts have become secondary and the method proves to be antiquated, expensive, and inefficient for the purpose. During the past fiscal year the fund suffered a diminution from losses on foreclosure of mortgages, and other causes, of $160,312.73. The law requires that transfers be made from the general fund to maintain the principal of this fund intact. The annual net income from the fund for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, is stated by the Controller to be less than one per cent. During the same period the net rate of interest received on municipal bonds held by the Controller is 3.75 per cent. At the close of the year 1902 the State owned approximately 18,000 acres of land acquired through foreclosure of loan mortgages, upon which the rents collected for that year were less than 1 per cent. of the cost of the land to the State. The acreage from this source is constantly increasing, much of it unsalable or only to be disposed of at heavy loss. The tendency appears to be that this trust fund will become an annual charge upon the taxpayers, instead of an aid, unless some remedy is provided. I therefore recommend that the present system of investments be changed and that the fund be held and managed under the supervision of the Controller's office in some such manner as the common school fund and literature fund now are held and managed.

Tenement House Law.

The Court of Appeals has finally upheld the constitutionality of the only part of the tenement-house law of 1901 which has been contested in the courts. This measure is one not only of charity, but also of justice; not only for the benefit of the poorest families, but also for the general welfare of the community. For its enactment and enforcement my predecessor is entitled to the highest credit. The law is now definitely established. Large sums of money have been expended under it, and it would seem to be of the utmost importance that no change should be made in it except where the necessity therefor is apparent.

Places of Historic Interest.

The preservation of historic objects or picturesque places in the State should be encouraged. The beautiful and wonderful features of natural landscape should be protected from disfigurement, and places and objects identified with the history of the State should be saved from obliteration. It does not seem necessary that the State should expend large sums of money for this purpose, but it should aid by legislation, wherever possible, the protection of natural scenery and encourage the work of those associations which are organized for the purpose of commemorating historic events and marking points of historic interest. Legislation which seeks to promote the improvement of cities and villages by the adornment of their parks and thoroughfares, and which compels the removal of the unsightly and disfiguring from public places, should be enacted.

I desire to renew the recommendation of my predecessors, that laws, so far as possible, be general in their application and that the unnecessary multiplication of statutes be avoided. The Constitution of this State in terms prohibits many classes of special acts, and the spirit of the Constitution and of our institutions demands the application of the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

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THE GOVERNOR CALLS A HALT.

Gov. HIGGINS takes the impregnable position that the way to make the State revenues meet the cost of State Government during the current year is to cut down expenditures. He does not content himself with words of vague general advice to the Legislature, but specifically enjoins upon it the necessity of rigidly supervising and controlling all appropriations during the session, in order that they may not exceed a total of $22,000,000. This would constitute a pretty sharp pulling up in the course of extravagance which the Legislature has gayly pursued in recent years. But it is time for a halt.

Gov. HIGGINS shows that the total appropriations in force on Oct. 1, 1904, amounted to 26,735,457. This exceeds the revenues of the last fiscal year by $2,319,222. If the revenues should prove to be no greater than last year we should have in these figures the measure of the Treasury deficit. But the revenues will actually be much less. Decisions of the Court of Appeals in suits successfully brought by corporations to contest State tax laws will reduce the income by the great sum of $1,750,000, according to the Controller's estimate. Gov. HIGGINS, notwithstanding the impending deficit, has the courage to recommend the repeal of the tax upon the surplus of savings banks, which never ought to have been imposed, and this will cut off $720,000 more of revenue. Then the transfer tax, the Controller estimates, will show a shrinkage as compared with the previous year of not less than $1,000,000. In enjoining upon the Legislature the necessity of keeping appropriations within a limit four millions and three-quarters below those now in force, Gov. HIGGINS has rightly understood and faithfully performed his duty.

We regret to say that our confidence that the Legislature will heed his admonition is slight. There is an available surplus of $8,762,236 in the State Treasury. We have high military authority for the statement that a surplus is easier to handle than a deficit. The Legislature now in session at Albany will know how to handle this surplus. It stands there as a besetting temptation, as an easy way of relief from the hard economies enjoined by Gov. HIGGINS. The legislators, we very much fear, will overpass the Governor's limit, much overpass it, and meet the deficit out of the accumulated surplus. Perhaps it is just as well that the surplus be got rid of, and that the State commit itself to the policy of balancing its income and its outgo each year.

But it is not just as well that the Legislature continue in the path of improvidence. During the past decade the policy has been to seek out new sources of indirect taxation, many of them of uncertain or widely varying productiveness, and then to run the appropriations up to the full limit of estimated receipts. The extravagant appropriations of the current year, coincident as they are with the shrinkage of $1,600,000 in transfer tax income and the loss of a million and a half in corporation taxes, illustrate the embarrassment and the peril of such reckless fiscal management.

BABEL ON THE ISTHMUS.

The confusion not only of tongues but of minds that has marked the unsteady progress of work on the Panama Canal from the time when DE LESSEPS's men thrust the first spade into that swampy soil continues, swells, and is ever augmented by the uprising of new differences and difficulties. The quarrels and the tumults are now beginning to strike upon the ears of the American people as they struck upon the ears of the French people during the time when DE LESSEPS was pouring $300,000,000 of their money into the ditch, $200,000,000 of it being absolutely stolen or squandered. What we hear now is that the members of the Commission cannot get on with each other or with the President. There are rumors in Washington that an attempt will be made to amend the Spooner act in such a way as to legislate out of existence the Commission which was appointed in March last and appears to have accomplished very little. The President, it is said, will build the canal himself—that is through the Sea Level Commission—if the Spooner act is amended as proposed would not be altogether futile. Mr. ROOSEVELT may be able to build the canal; he can do almost anything. But he cannot without the best professional advice determine what kind of a canal to build. That he must now clearly see is the first thing to be done.

We have gone ahead in this Panama escapade very blindly, at times with breathless haste, and from the beginning there has never been a man in the country who at any moment has been able to say positively, giving good foundation reasons for his opinion, whether we could build upon this route any canal at all, or could tell within hundreds of millions what the work would cost. Talk about getting at work on the canal is premature. We first want to know whether we can build a canal with locks, what it will cost, and how long a time will be required; if a canal with locks cannot be built we want to know how much money and time will be required for a sea-level canal. It is perfectly evident that the French estimates and plans, and all plans and estimates so far made by American Commissioners, are worthless. They are not safe guides. If the present Commission cannot put before the President findings and opinions sufficiently accurate and trustworthy to warrant his beginning the work, then he would be quite justified in getting rid of it. But it is for such findings and opinions that he must first of all call upon them.

Our suspicion that Chief Engineer WALLACE's conversion to the project of a sea-level canal was the result of his conviction that a canal with locks could not be built and maintained as planned by the Commission, is confirmed in a measure by the statements made by Mr. GEORGE W. CRICHFIELD, whose article on "The Panama Canal from a Contractor's Standpoint" in the current North American Review is of great value. Mr. CRICHFIELD frankly confesses to a fear that the cost of the engineering works demanded by the lock plan and the difficulties in the way of their execution have been "greatly underestimated." Like Engineer WALLACE, he is an advocate of sea-level construction. It is evident that the close study of actual conditions on the Isthmus has gravely modified pre-existing opinions as to the practicability of the kind of canal we supposed we were going to build when Senator HANNA so successfully persuaded the Senate to send the Nicaragua project to the rear and give preference to a canal at Panama. President ROOSEVELT further committed us to the choice of Panama when he took the seceding cabal under the protection of this Government and set up the new Republic. It is a grave question whether at that time obedience to the law did not require of him the adoption of the Nicaragua route. However that may have been, both the law and the will of the people will now demand that, before involving the country in further expenditure, he lay before it definite and trustworthy information concerning the nature and cost of the undertaking in which we are prepared to engage. It is our opinion that if the cost of a sea-level canal is to be $500,000,000, which is very probable, the American people will refuse to undertake it. Such a contingency and such a refusal Senator HANNA may have had in mind when he turned the country's attention from the Nicaragua route, where the construction of a canal was a real and imminent probability. The transcontinental railroads were well pleased with the Senator's work. Their hopes would come to fruition if it should prove that the cost of a Panama canal is prohibitory. The cost of the Nicaragua Canal we know is not prohibitory. The difficulties there are not serious, are perfectly measurable, and the estimates are trustworthy within reasonable limits of variation.

DR. PARKHURST AND THE POLICE.

It is quite easy and tempting to say that the letter of Dr. PARKHURST to the Commissioner of Police is written in bad taste, that its tone is frivolous, that it betrays invincible vanity, and that it is a letter which a man in private life might with entire propriety, if it were addressed to him, toss into the waste paper basket. The doctor is in many ways an irritating and in some ways an untrustworthy person, with whom the public and public officials have long since become extremely impatient, so that contemptuous disregard of what he may say is often a safe way of treating him. It is not surprising that Mr. McADOO has resorted to this method of treatment.

Nevertheless it is not the proper method. Dr. PARKHURST's statements are not negligible, because there is altogether too much truth in them. If they were fictions or inventions, they might be ignored with confidence that the truth would vindicate itself. The instances he cites of neglect of duty on the part of the police may not have occurred precisely as he describes them, but they are known to have happened in some form and with some degree of the offensive character he attributes to them. Evasion of the law as to gambling in Chinatown and as to houses of ill-repute in the regions he mentions, violations of the most conspicuous features of the excise law, the failure of the police to afford protection from annoyance by young hoodlums, all these are the common talk of those who come into contact with the police. Dr. PARKHURST's statements are not to be met by denial, by abuse, by ridicule, by the assertion that he is a fanatic, a crank, a notoriety seeker, a man with a grudge, a man who has failed in his own business and is trying to make a living by blackmail. Such methods of meeting him are not worthy of the Police Department. The only way to meet him is by a thorough investigation. It is investigation, complete, impartial, searching, that the public has a right to demand.

Our readers are aware that we have not the slightest desire to do any injustice to any branch of the present administration, and, especially, that we have from time to time given recognition to the improvements Commissioner McADOO has undertaken with considerable success. We believe that we are not prejudiced against the officials of the City Government, and the fact that we opposed their election with all our might has inclined us to be rather more than fair in the estimation of their actions. But we certainly have not lowered our standard, and we do not think that the public is entitled to less than the best possible. Dr. PARKHURST'S letter, combined with other evidence, shows a condition of things in the police force than cannot be ignored. As things are, Commissioner McADOO must either absolutely disprove the charges so specifically brought against the force or he must reform the abuses that exist, or he must let the public know why he cannot.

MR. LOW AS AMBASSADOR.

We congratulate the President on his choice of Mr. SETH LOW to succeed Gen. PORTER when the latter retires from the embassy at Paris, and we should think that it would be an appointment gratifying to Mr. LOW.

Certainly he has unusual claims to the honor. Even from the ordinary party point of view he is plainly eligible, for he has always been a faithful party man in all things in which party loyalty can be required of an honest man, and he has contributed largely to the success of his party. As to the more important qualifications, he possesses them in ample measure. He has sound judgment, a well-balanced mind, thorough familiarity with public affairs, he is widely known and respected in his own country and in important circles abroad. He has had the unique and valuable experience of service at The Hague Conference. He is the representative of a high type of American citizenship. And he possesses what ought not to be a necessary qualification, a fortune that will enable him to meet easily the expenses which the Government ought to meet. The President could hardly have made a more satisfactory selection for this very important post.

TROUBLE FOR ALBANY.

When Mr. JEROME and his committee of church members get together the evidence that the excise laws in New York are constantly, notoriously, and probably corruptly violated, and take it to Albany, they will find there the testimony taken before the Grand Jury in the bribery cases connected with like offenses. Then there will be trouble for the simple rural legislators.

It is one of the fictions most fondly cherished up the State that the appetites of the people of this city must be restrained by statute and that the country members of the Legislature are our saviors from moral desolation. The notion is encouraged by these members, partly because it is popular, partly because it raises the money value of their votes, and partly because it permits them to pass laws burdening New York with the taxes the whole State ought to pay. But if Mr. JEROME fulfills his promises, or his threats, and convinces the representatives of the churches that the laws in professed restraint of intemperance in the city are sources of the grossest vice, and, besides, are corrupting the Legislature as well as the Government of the city, there will have to be a change in the attitude of the country members of the Legislature. Their constituents will believe what the church people tell them when they will ignore the truth from any other source. What the outcome will be it is impossible to predict, but there is a chance that the light is to be turned into dark places.

THE SUBWAY IN THE STORM.

If any additional demonstration of the incomparable superiority of the Subway over any system of surface or super-surface travel were needed to emphasize the conclusion that all future developments of intramural travel must be under ground, the snowstorm of Tuesday night would furnish it.

This storm, while not memorable for the depth of snow which fell, was of a kind fortunately not very frequent in this locality, but liable at any time to happen between December and April. The fall, measured on the level, was only about nine inches, but the high wind and extremely low temperature caused it to drift, piling up impassable barriers in some places and leaving others bare. Surface travel was brought nearly to a standstill, and the lines which managed to run cars at all did so with great difficulty. The elevated lines were kept open, but their traffic was seriously delayed, and had they been the only means of communication between the upper and lower ends of Manhattan, as they were the only ones between large sections of Brooklyn and the river front, the public inconvenience would have been incalculable.

The Subway continued running trains on schedule time, and while these were at times inconveniently crowded, the fact that they were available averted the dreadful conditions of the "blizzard" of 1888. The exposed third rail was able to meet the requirements of the exigency is an unanswerable argument in favor of the extension of underground travel in all directions required by the great daily transfers of population between the residence and business districts.

THEODORE THOMAS.

It is hard to estimate the debt that this country owes to THEODORE THOMAS. It is the debt of a pupil to a teacher; or it is the debt of a people led out of a wilderness to the prophet who has shown them a sight of the promised land. To Mr. THOMAS more than to any other single force is due the present state of musical culture in this country. To an amazing persistency in the face of repeated discouragement and piled-up difficulties he joined the fine and catholic taste, and most of all the willingness to make his propaganda gradually, that were precisely the qualities requisite for his success. He knew that there were many kinds of good music; and that the love and appreciation of the greatest kinds were best attained by a gradual uplift through the lesser.

Time and again he saw the work he had done apparently brought to naught by the settling down of public indifference. One after another his enterprises were declared to have failed. He began again on others and in a new way; and to the later view it seems that none of them really failed, and that what he did was for a permanent foundation, built on a rock. The Irving Place concerts, the Terrace Garden concerts, the Central Park Garden concerts, all saw the line of ignorance and indifference steadily pushed back, the standard gradually, almost insidiously, raised, and the greater public led and tempted to know and to love music. The "Thomas concerts" sowed lavishly of good seed throughout the country, and it has all borne good fruit. Most of them had to be given up; but

'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that repay,
But the high faith that fails not by the way.

The older generation of music lovers learned to know their classics through Mr. THOMAS's temperament and methods. To them he was the ideal conductor; and his breadth, repose, and clarity of view gave to his conducting artistic qualities that could never be invalidated. Other ideals have arisen in later years. Some accused him because he did not remold his artistic nature nearer to their hearts' desire; because he was not and in the nature of things could not be the "modern" conductor that has been evolved from WAGNER's influence and the movement set going by his famous essay. But in grasp of all that pertains to the direction of an orchestra, in authority over men, in knowledge of his own mind and purposes and the way to get them realized, and, most, perhaps, of all, in full possession of that subtle art that is called programme making, there were few who were the superiors of the great artist who is dead. The immediate loss is Chicago's; but the whole country, and New York in particular, will not let the Western city mourn alone.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Begging the Biggest of Questions.

Poor Gov. PENNYPACKER, having suffered much from the attentions of the newspapers that know him best, is naturally eager for the passage of laws by the Pennsylvania Legislature that will save him from further pain. As naturally the Governor assumes that the pictures to which he objects, the jests that fill him with rage and the denunciation that seems to him so undeserved, are the products of mere reckless malice, evolved with no higher purpose than to put on white paper something that will make it salable at more than cost price. In this assumption the Governor begs many and important questions. He and other statesmen who share his opinions of the press need to be told that laws against libel, slander, and malicious ridicule already exist; that most people find these laws adequate for their protection, and that there are few newspapers which, offending against these laws, cannot be held to a heavy responsibility. Many men in public life, at least as prominent as he, find no fault with the attention given them by the newspapers, and others, when they do find fault, take effective measures under the existing statutes to protect their reputations and their sensibilities. That Gov. PENNYPACKER has been savagely attacked both in pictures and with the written word is a fact that cannot be denied, and everybody, so far as we are aware, is perfectly willing to admit it. The only open question is whether the attacks were deserved by his conduct and were justified by a regard for the public interest. That question can be settled without difficulty under the existing laws, and his anxiety for new and more stringent limitations of what the newspapers may print is most easily explicable on the theory that he holds criticism of officials necessarily and intrinsically reprehensible. It is not, and he knows it—would say so in his calmer moments, when not smarting from personal wounds and eager only to protect himself from further hurt. The newspapers, though he forgets it, have praise as well as blame at their disposal, commendation as well as derision, and he would not seriously maintain that they discriminate without judgment and justice—not all of them and always, of course, but to such extent as is compatible with mortal fallibility. The Governor is on the wrong track and his face is turned the wrong way.

No Hospitals Were Bombarded.

This is no time for holding Gen. STOESSEL to strict accuracy of language in describing recent events in Port Arthur, but it was going far, and somewhat too far, even for him, when he telegraphed the Czar that in revenge for the repulse one of their charges had suffered, "the Japanese bombarded all night long and all day long with eleven-inch shells, especially the hospitals and ambulances, although knowing full well that there was the Japanese did this intentionally, that they did it otherwise than against their will, is quite incredible. Whether or not they were capable of such a thing need not be argued. The charge is sufficiently refuted by the obvious uselessness of the proceeding. The Russian in hospital was the same as a Russian dead so far as danger from him to the Japanese was concerned, and his survival in a state of helplessness in some measure decreased the effectiveness of his uninjured companions and diminishd the length of time the garrison could hold out. It is therefore absurd to suppose that the hospitals were "especially" bombarded. To have done so would have been worse than a waste of expensive ammunition, and, well supplied with eleven-inch shells as the Japanese were, they had none too many of them for use in wiser ways.

Automobiles and Diplomacy.

Automobiles seem likely to acquire in diplomacy the evil reputation as trouble breeders which they already have in less exalted circles. Ambassadors and Ministers are usually able to use the machines without producing "international incidents," but the gilded youth who share their immunities are not so careful and go rushing about in a way most trying to the patience of local authority. We all remember, shuddering, how narrowly the country escaped "complications" last Summer when a British attaché was arrested by a Massachusetts constable and fined by a Massachusetts Justice for violating speed ordinances that did not apply to him, and now a member of the French Embassy has narrowly escaped the same fate at the hands of the better-instructed officials in Washington. These episodes are embarrassing, particularly as some of our own minor diplomats have heedlessly scorched over European roads. They were forgiven, or at least they were not punished, and there seems to be nothing for us to do but to endure. It's all the fault of the automobile, anyhow, for the new temptation which it has brought into the world is beyond the resistance of more than a few remarkable men.

BETHESDA HOME'S THANKS.

Answers to Appeals for Surinam Lepers Are Acknowledged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bethesda Home Society of the United States of America wishes to thank you for your kindness in inserting the notice in your daily paper for help for Bethesda.

As many of your readers have answered our appeal by sending bandages, books, and toys without giving their names, it has been impossible for us to thank them personally for their donations. Should you therefore feel disposed to allow us to thank your kind readers through your columns for their liberal gifts to the poor lepers in Surinam we should greatly appreciate your generosity.

A. E. SCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer, per M. E. Chester, Corresponding Secretary.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1904.

THE TIMES IN ITS NEW HOME.

Further Newspaper Comments on This Journal's Removal.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has just moved its building up town, located in what is now known as Times Square. The Times Building aspires high; it is a lofty tower occupying a small plot of costly ground and utilizing that plot to the limit of what experts regard to be the skyline of safety. The Tower of Babel probably was scores of feet below the tower of THE TIMES, but in antiquity builders didn't know how to go safely to the stars. THE TIMES is one of the best newspapers in the country, clean, cautious, and safe; democratic but judicial, a good newspaper, and particularly strong in well-written news, financial and political.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

This building is an enormous advertisement, and the account of it which our New York contemporary sent out yesterday is the most remarkable publication of the kind that was ever issued, because no other newspaper ever before had so much in the way of novel architecture and mechanism to tell its readers about.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American.

THE NEW YORK TIMES made its entry into its new building the occasion of a grand display, and the publication of a history of the building and of the great structural difficulties which were overcome and provided against in its erection. A handsome quarto of forty-eight pages tells the story of this modern enterprise. The building is altogether worthy of THE TIMES, which has, under its new management, risen to the highest place in metropolitan journalism.

From The Utica Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES appeared yesterday from its new publication home at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. A fine picture supplement told everything about the wonderful new building that has five stories below the curb and rises higher than any other building in New York City to-day. THE TIMES believes it has struck the business centre of the Island of Manhattan.

From The Amsterdam Evening Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES made its contribution to the wonders of the New Year—we might say its gift to the New Year—in the form of a completed edifice, colossal, towering and stately, containing the most lately perfected form of every facility and appliance for carrying on the manufacture of an immense daily newspaper like itself. Not only so, but between the last of the mechanical making up of last Saturday's paper and the beginning of that for Sunday, the whole tremendous mechanism of composition—including twenty-seven linotype machines—was taken apart, packed, moved from the old building on Park Row to Times Square, about three miles, on a long procession of trucks and was all set up, ready for perfect operation again in the new building. The highest order of journalism with masterful administrative ability has made THE TIMES a newspaper second to none in the world, and this wonderful new building a necessity for its daily production and business.

From The Scranton Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated the New Year by issuing an elaborate special edition in honor of the house-warming of the new home of that journal on Broadway between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. The edition, which embraces a 48-page colored supplement in addition to 48 pages of regular matter, covering all topics of the Sunday magazine, was probably one of the most complete ever printed by THE TIMES. In the new sky-scraper, rivaling the famous flat-

PANACEA FOR CORRUPTION.

Initiative and Referendum Upheld as a Cure-All in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call your attention to the resolution offered by Congressman Baker in the present session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, to remit the tariff tax of $7.84 a ton levied on imported steel products.

A tariff is ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the American worker against the cheaper labor abroad by equalizing to the manufacturer the cost of production. Mr. Baker points out the fraud perpetrated on the American people in that the cost of production is greater abroad, the Steel Trust reaping enormous profits, besides being enabled thereby to limit production and fix exorbitant prices.

If we would but reflect how necessary iron and steel are in the production of the ordinary necessities of life, we might be less indifferent in this matter.

The bill referred to will be buried in oblivion, and many others like it, which are opposed by special interests, until such time as the people put into operation direct legislation by the initiative and referendum. Special interests could not be served if a referendum vote was required from a whole district to be affected by any contemplated measure, before such measure could be presented to the House by a representative. Thus would corruption in politics receive its death blow, and the interests of all the people be conserved, and not the interests of the privileged few.

A. MACGREGOR LEITCH.

New York City, Jan. 3, 1905.

A Travelers' Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In fifty years of railroad travel I have not witnessed or experienced the disagreeable conditions to which people were subjected last evening in the great New York Central road on the famous Empire State train. The inauguration of the Governor at Albany called many people to that city. The ceremonies were over about 6:30 P. M. When the greater part of the people who for three days had been going to Albany wanted to get back to New York, there was no train but the Empire State Express, on which hundreds of tickets were sold. The train reached Albany full to overflowing, two coaches were added, which soon filled up, throwing many passengers on the platform. The aisles of the cars were crowded. Three people occupied two seats. Women were compelled to stand from Albany to New York, thirty-four in one coach. The platforms were crowded, and in one car the washstand was occupied by two young women.

tify a train. The company knew an unusual crowd had gone to Albany for the inauguration.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

New York, Jan. 3, 1905.

Street Cleaning Department's Neglect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tenement House Department kick up a great muss about any disorder, defect, or dirt about the halls, yards, or stairs of a house even going into the rooms searching for delinquencies that is all right. But why do they permit the Street Department to continue to make the front doors a dumping place for ash cans and garbage heaps, generally and continuously, from early morn till 2 or 3 o'clock P. M., and in the present instance leave the said cans and garbage heaps pile up thereat from last Sunday morning till Monday night, and, for all I know, they are there this Tuesday A. M. Such is the case all through the Seventeenth Ward.

LANDLORD.

New York, Jan. 3, 1905.

Lucky Boy.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Farmer Foddershucks was angry with his scapegrace of a son. "Young man," he thundered, "ye're a disgrace to this here fambly! It's a mighty good thing fer you thet I hain't rich."

"Why, Dad?" asked his son, sheepishly.

"Becuz, if I was, I'd disinherit ye—that's why!"

How Hartford's Trolley Cars Differ.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

A lady from New York arrived in this city the other night and upon leaving the station one of the party who had met her hurried along to stop a passing street car, which, to the woman's surprise, waited. She was heard to remark:

"In Hartford the trolley cars run to suit the people, but in New York the people run to suit the trolley cars."

WHAT MOTHER DOESN'T KNOW.

Sometimes w'en I got to pile wood in the yard,
Ist wringin' with sweat 'cuz I'm workin' so hard
An' see all the neighbors' boys startin' to fish,
I can't hardly work any more, an' I wish
At I wuz a-goin', an' 'en right away
I run an' ast Ma if I can't go to-day,
An' she says to me 'en: "Johnny Jones, you can run
Off an' fish ist as soon as your work is all done.

You must work while you work,
You must play while you play
An' 'en you'll be happy for many a day"
An' mebbe it's so,
But, my goodness! to go
With the boys 'at's gone fishin'—I guess she dunno!

Sometimes w'en I got to hoe garden an' hear
The boys playin' ball in the next lot, so near
I hear 'em all cheerin' an' see 'em all score,
I can't hardly stand it to hoe any more.
So 'en I ast Ma if I can't go an' play
An' promise to hoe twict as much the next day,
But she says to me 'en: "Johnny Jones, you can run
Off an' play ist as soon as your work is all done.

You must work while you work,
You must play while you play,
An' 'en you'll be happy for many a day."
An' mebbe it's so,
But, my goodness! to hoe
W'en you hear 'em a-playin'! I guess she dunno!

Sometimes w'en the snow gets all piled up so deep
On the walk 'at she tells me to go out an' sweep
It all off, an' Sam Russell comes by with his sled,
My broom 'at I'm usin' gets heavy as lead.
An' I can't hardly sweep, an' I ast Ma if I
Can't go out a-slidin' an' sweep by an' by,
But she says to me 'en: "Johnny Jones, you can run
Off an' slide ist as soon as your work is all done.

You must work while you work,
You must play while you play,
An' 'en you'll be happy for many a

NEW SHIP SUBSIDY BILL BEFORE CONGRESS

Increases Tonnage Taxes and Gives American Vessels Rebate.

NAVAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE

Plan Includes Payment of Retainers to Officers and Men of United States Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Ship Subsidy Commission to-day reported its bill with a report supporting the measure. The scheme of the bill is to increase tonnage taxes on domestic and foreign vessels and pay in rebates to American ships on the basis of gross tonnage a subsidy of from $2.50 per ton in the lowest class of sailing vessels to $5 per ton to steamships on condition that the crews of these vessels shall constitute a naval reserve.

The bill also provides for the creation of a naval volunteer service by the payment of an annual retainer to each of the officers and men engaged in the merchant marine service and deep-sea fisheries.

"A practical application of the bill will explain the whole measure," said Representative Minor, one of the members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, also a member of the Subsidy Commission, to-day.

"Suppose you take," said he, "a ship of 4,000 tons, making on an average six trips a year and paying, according to this bill, in round numbers, we will say, $3,300 a year in tonnage taxes. Under our existing laws she would pay for tonnage taxes the sum of $1,300. If she came under the proposed new law and carried a crew registered in the navel reserve, the rebates due her on the basis of $5 per gross ton would amount to $2,000, making a difference of $1,400 for her to pay.

"This would be $100 more than she now pays. In the meantime a similar ship belonging to a foreign country would be paying the $3,400 tonnage taxes. The result would be the protection that is sought for American shipping and the reduction of freight rates necessary to build up our commerce; while the incentive to build ships to sail under the American flag would at once be furnished.

"The measure is safeguarded against any enormous expenditure to any one ship or class of ships. Even the largest ship of, say 20,000 tons cannot get over $100,000 out of the proposed subvention. It is estimated that the increased tonnage taxes will produce a fund of about $4,000,000 a year. By spending as much as may be called for out of this sum it is believed that valuable aid can be given to our merchant marine. Ten new mail lines will be made possible, three running to the Orient; three on the Atlantic coast, and four in the Gulf of Mexico.

"There will be no fast ship subsidies, no prizes for ocean greyhounds, nor will there be any direct payments."

The outlay of rebates in the proposed scheme of subvention, is cast up by the commission as follows: To forty-four registered steamships at $5 per ton for 263,871 tons for twelve months' sailing, $1,019,355; to 100,000 tons of square rigged sailing vessels nine months in commission at $4 per ton, $480,000; to 100,000 square rigged sailing vessels six months in commission at $2.50 per ton, $250,000; to 150,000 tons of schooners six months in commission at $2.50 per ton, $375,000; to 50,000 tons of deep-sea fishing vessels out nine months at $4 per ton, $200,000.

Subsidies for the carrying of mails from Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico ports to South and Central America and Cuba; and from Pacific Coast ports to Japan, China, the Philippines, Mexico, Central America, and the Isthmus of Panama are also provided by the bill.

The commission has reviewed extensively the character of its investigation. Its deduction is that immediate action by Congress is necessary to prevent a complete paralysis of American shipping interests. An adequate American ocean fleet, the commission says, would mean the saving to this country of $100,000,000 a year which now goes to build up the commercial power and naval strength of Europe and Asia.

Discontinuance of the transport service, as a measure of economy, and as a sure and acceptable encouragement to American trade and navigation on the Pacific Ocean is urged by the commission.

TRUSTS WORRY SCHURMAN.

Would Enact Roosevelt's Recommendation and Investigate Later.

In a lecture on "Individualism," which he delivered under the auspices of the Board of Education in the Assembly Hall at Cooper Union, President Schurman, of Cornell University arraigned on one side imperialism and the trusts and on the other hand Socialism and modern science as responsible for much of the evil wrought. As a remedy he recommended a reperusal of the Constitution and the principles on which the republic was based.

"If this city wants to run its own water and lighting plant, there is no reason why it should not do so. But when it comes to Government ownership all along the line, we would do well to remember that the distribution would be managed by politicians, and we all know what politicians are.

President Schurman said that the labor unions might become a monopoly as readily as the trusts, but that he was not going to dwell on that phase of the question. Passing to a discussion of the trusts, he noted that during the last decade of the last century eight times as many trusts had come into being as during the preceding three decades. There were in the United States at the present time 318 industrial trusts, controlling seven and one-half billions of capital, and if the railroads, which were the biggest trusts, were counted in, the total would be 435, with an aggregate capital of over twenty billion dollars.

President Schurman said he approved of President Roosevelt's recommendation for enlarged Federal supervision of railroads, and expressed his hope that some law in line with it would be enacted in the next three months.

"Let us enact the recommendation into law first and investigate afterward," said Mr. Schurman. "As for the industrial trusts, I do not believe the time is ripe for dealing with them. We are as yet too much at sea regarding them."

CHATTANOOGA RIDING GALE.

Cruiser Still at Sea, Although Time of Test Has Expired.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 4.—The protected cruiser Chattanooga, which went to sea at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a twenty-four hours' endurance trial, had not returned at dark to-night, and it is thought probable that she will complete her run at New York.

Newport felt the full force of the blizzard to-day, the wind attaining a velocity of sixty miles an hour. While the cruiser could not have escaped a severe buffeting, no anxiety is felt for her safety.

Perfectly Correct.

From The Pittsburg Post.

The deacon was hard to convince.

"No," declared he, "I'll have no such contraption in my house. Planners are things of evil."

"Oh, but pa," protested his lovely daughter, "this is an upright piano."

Lost Rest.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Deacon Jones—I have been losing lots of sleep during the past two months.

Friend—Yes, I noticed you haint been attending church much lately.

His Appearance Under Difficulties.

SEE POLITICAL MOVE IN PARKHURST ATTACK

Odell Now Expected to Take Up War on Vice.

MEANWHILE "LID" STAYS LOST

McAdoo Says Some People Amuse Him—Mayor Won't Talk—Dr. Abbott for Local Option.

The attack of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Society for the Prevention of Crime upon Commissioner McAdoo and the police, which was published on Wednesday, did not move anybody yesterday to take up a vigorous search for the "lid." The opinion prevailed that the letter of Dr. Parkhurst was but a part of a general move to cast discredit upon the present city Administration, and that it might bring about the appointment of a Legislative Committee similar to the ones headed in former years by Lexow and Mazet.

It is believed that ex-Gov. Odell will not let pass the opportunity of attacking the Administration, and that campaign material in plenty could be made out of such an investigation, even though its effects were no more far reaching than were former investigations of its kind.

Commissioner McAdoo seemed to have recovered his good nature yesterday. In fact, he denied that he had been angry at any time. When asked what reply he would make to Dr. Parkhurst or Mr. Jerome, he said smilingly:

"There was quite a wind storm in town yesterday, wasn't there? Now I suppose you want me to explain that, but I won't. I said yesterday that Dr. Parkhurst's letter did not merit any reply, and I have not changed my mind. I am sorry for some people, and others simply amuse me. That is all I have to say."

Mayor McClellan said that he would not be drawn into any controversy.

Mr. McAdoo found a champion in Rev. Dr. Slicer, who, taking exception to Dr. Parkhurst's utterances, declared that the Police Commissioner was not responsible for the conditions that existed, especially when he was compelled under existing conditions, to have men on the police force who had been convicted of crime, and when it was impossible for him to exercise any discretion in getting rid of men whose presence on the force was a detriment.

"It will be generally conceded," he said, "that any attempt to police 12,400 saloons with 2,800 men, which is the number at the disposal of the Commissioner at one time, is something of a task. It is also true that public sentiment would not sustain Mr. McAdoo in he could and did enforce the excise law as it stands. Mr. McAdoo should have 1,200 more policemen chosen from civil service lists. This would not only make a much needed addition to the force, but would bring a better element into the force to offset the influence of the criminal police."

At a meeting of the Anti-Saloon League yesterday to make up a committee to urge on the Legislature the amendment or repeal of the Raines law, a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in which he said he was heartily in favor of amending the law. Dr. Abbott said further:

"I agree with the view which, if I understood him aright, Dr. Funk advocated something like two years ago, for extending local option to the cities, and, in the City of New York, to districts, either the boroughs or smaller districts. At the same time, I would allow the people of the cities and the districts to vote on both the question whether any saloons should be allowed, and, secondly, if so, whether they should be allowed to sell on Sunday within certain prescribed hours.

"I would then provide for only three kinds of license—grocers' license for the sale of liquors not to be drunk on the premises; saloon license, for the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, and druggists' license, for liquor to be sold only on the prescription of a recognized physician. This would abolish the Raines law hotel altogether."

District Attorney Jerome yesterday upheld his former assertion that the Sunday closing law could not be actually enforced.

Mr. Jerome instanced the inability of the Government to stamp out gambling, and the inability of the customs officers to stop smuggling along the Canadian and Mexican borders, because the people in the various localities did not look upon these offenses as crimes.

COTTRELL SEES JEROME.

Conference in Secret—After It Captain Goes a-Raiding.

Tongues were set wagging around the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon when Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin Station appeared and made straight for the District Attorney's office. The ensuing conference between him and Mr. Jerome lasted more than an hour. After a while Assistant District Attorney Lord and a stenographer were called in. Later the Captain, who looked rather heavy-hearted, had a long talk with Mr. Lord alone.

None of those immediately concerned would say anything about the object of the conference, but it was generally supposed that Capt. Cottrell came to place before the District Attorney a lot of evidence against disorderly houses and gambling dens, and to obtain his assistance in proceedings against those places.

"RAINY DAISIES" NO MORE.

Short Skirt Club Have Farewell Appearance Under Old Name.

The Rainy Daisies are hereafter to be either the "Pretty Patties" or the "Patti Club"—they have not yet decided which. The former designation pleases them from the standpoint of euphony, while the latter appeals to many members as being more unassuming. It is natural that the club members should look with regret upon the abandonment of the name that has made their organization famous, but they are, above all things, up-to-date, and they realize that the work of the Rainy Daisies is done. Short skirts in bad weather are now the rule, not the exception, and the Rainy Daisies think they did it.

It was a social meeting and installation of officers day yesterday at the meeting in Carnegie Hall. It was also a day of surprises, for the club and its guests learned that in a long list of officers, including nearly one-third of the members, this greater number were making their effectively farewell appearances in their offices. They have been making farewell appearances for several years, but their present ones, they announce, are the last one they will ever make.

"Only Patti and I are in it for making last appearances," said Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the President, sadly.

"It seems to be a club treat," said Miss Sara Palmer, who had also positively refused to serve again as Chairman of the Executive Committee, "and I propose that we call ourselves hereafter the Patti Club."

The suggestion was received with enthusiasm. The clubhead for some time been in doubt about its name. It came into being and attained renown as a short skirt club. Its members came away from Jersey to obtain moral support in the wearing of abbreviated, microbe-proof petticoats, but that was some years ago, and when the little first edition of short skirts gave out they were not renewed, and the Rainy Daisies are now noted for wearing the handsomest gowns and the longest trains in the Federation of Women's Clubs.

It may be on this account that one Christian Scientist meaner, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, Second Vice President, was not present yesterday. It was announced that she was too ill to appear.

"Mrs. Schiff is indisposed," corrected the President. "Christian Scientists are never ill."

Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, who is Fourth Vice President, assured the club that her one duty of decorating the platform would be performed in the future as in the past. No farewell appearances

$5,000 TO DR. HUNTINGTON.

Left by Will of Miss Susan Travers—Charitable Bequests.

The will of Miss Susan Travers, who died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 7, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. She left an estate estimated at more than half a million dollars. To the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, she bequeathed the sum of $5,000, with $8,000 to the vestrymen of the church.

The sum of $10,000 she bequeathed to the Children's Aid Society for the benefit of the Astor Memorial School on Mott Street, while $5,000 is left to the Farmington Lodge Society and a similar amount to the Working Girls' Vacation Society. To her friend, Rosalie Livingston Waldo, the testator bequeathed $50,000 in cash and her collection of necklaces. To her brother William R. Travers and her sisters, Harriet Fearing, Maria L. Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., and Matilda E. Gay of Paris, $50,000 each is left. The residuary estate goes to Mary Appleton of 175 Madison Avenue.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day there will be numerous receptions and smaller "at-homes," and in the evening at least three dances. The chief of these will be that given by Mr. and Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades. Mrs. Joseph J. Little will also give a small dance at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Elsie Little, and there will be a century dance at Delmonico's.

***

Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades, for whom the dance at the Metropolitan is to be given, is the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Rhoades and a neice of Mr. and Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, who are giving the dance for her. The guests will include most of the season's débutantes.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Washburn of 53 East Seventy-ninth Street gave a dance last night at Delmonico's for Miss Lucy Washburn. The dancing, which was general, was in the small ballroom, and a seated supper was served in the adjoining suite at midnight. The guests numbered about one hundred.

***

Mrs. William Frederick King of 811 Madison Avenue has selected Thursdays in January as her days at home during this month. She will be assisted by her elder daughter, Miss Elliot King, who, however, has not yet been formally presented in society.

***

Mrs. John Packwood Tilden of 108 West Fifty-eighth Street is at home informally on Tuesdays until Lent.

***

Mrs. J. Edward Simmons receives on Thursdays until Lent, as has been her custom for years.

***

Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw of 1 East Seventy-ninth Street will give a small dance on Jan. 12 for her son, George B. Brokaw. It will be a young people's dance.

***

James Stillman will probably give a dance on Jan. 26. There are several more dances the dates for which have not yet been decided upon, and the list promises to stretch out through February.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Willets of Roslyn are to give a dance at Delmonico's tomorrow night for their daughter, Miss Willets.

***

Mrs. Thomas Blake Kent and Miss Kent will give a large reception on Saturday from 4 till 7 at their residence, 52 East Sixty-fifth Street, and will receive on Mondays, Jan. 16 and 23.

***

Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth of Park Avenue gave a dance last night in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club for her débutante daughter, Miss Douglas Bosworth. There were both general dancing and a cotillion, the latter led by F. Raymond Lefferts and Miss Bosworth. A midnight supper was served in the suite of rooms above the ballroom. Among the guests were:

Miss Judith de Forest, Miss Margaret Mynderse, Miss Gladys Rice, Miss Margaret Tuttle, Miss Dorothy Manson, Miss Kate Prentice, Miss Virginia Van Rensselaer, Miss Ruth Hubbell, Miss Elizabeth Dewhurst, Miss Ruth Ashmore, Miss Stephanie de Neufville, Miss Gertrude Easton, Miss Elsie Sears, Miss Adelaide Hegeman, Miss Isabel Cary, Miss Gertrude Ruggles, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Miss Martha Strong, Miss Edith Cook, Miss Louise Cook, Miss Virginia Deane, Miss Jacquelyn Kelley, Miss Elizabeth Masten, Miss Marie Russell, Miss Mary Wolfe, Miss Ruth Baron, Miss Mildred Harbeck, Miss Antoinette Hardin, Miss Elizabeth Hannah, Miss Lucille Stimson, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, Alfred Ely, Jr., Roderick Beebe, Walbridge Taft, Olive Du Val, John Church, Rodman Gilder, Lawrence Peck, Carrington Hannah, Thomas Hallowell, Mr. Bodman, Frank Markoe, Thomas Manson, Vivian Burnett, Harry Ashmore, John Lee, Henry Britton, James Forest, Edward T. Thurston, Harry Oakes, Augustus Wadsworth, Theron Strong, Frederick Woodruff, Seymour Woodruff, Harry Alexander, Joseph Howe, John Victor, Burnett Ruggles, P. G. Sedley, Foster Aldrich, Carol Stone, Charles Woodruff, Henry Stimson, Reginald Wigham, Franklin Butler, Hugo Chisholm, Vance Manson.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The storm in the Atlantic has continued northeastward, and to-night is east of the Canadian Maritime Provinces, now with northerly gales continued during Tuesday night in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by colder, clearing weather during Wednesday.

On the New England Coast the winds will be northwest to north, slowly diminishing; on the middle Atlantic Coast fresh north to northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on Lake Michigan, brisk and variable, becoming northerly.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have diminishing north to northwest winds, with fair and cold weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and not so cold to-day; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably followed by rain or snow; variable winds becoming easterly and fresh.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and not so cold to-day; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow in north and west portions; variable winds, becoming easterly and fresh.

New Jersey—Fair and not so cold to-day; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow in north portions; variable winds, becoming easterly and fresh.

New England—Fair to-day; not so cold in west and south portions; Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by rain or snow; diminishing north winds, becoming easterly.

The thermometer registered 12 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 18 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 11 degrees, at 11 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended last night, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.	
	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	10	14
6 A. M.	10	14
9 A. M.	5	11
Noon.	4	13
3 P. M.	9	17
6 P. M.	5	15
9 P. M.	5	12
12 P. M.	1	11

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the roof on which it stands, the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	17½
Weather Bureau	14
Corresponding date 1904	18
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

Edna May Wins Divorce Suit.

Edna May, the actress, appeared yesterday in the Supreme Court and testified in the action which she brought for divorce against Fred Titus, the bicycle rider of a few years ago. The jury rendered a verdict in Edna May's favor, practically granting a decree of divorce to her, and at the end of three months, when the decree of divorce becomes final, she will

THEODORE THOMAS DEAD AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Noted Orchestra Leader Succumbs to Pneumonia in Chicago.

DEVOTED LIFE TO MUSIC

Won Fame as Organizer and Conductor of Concerts and Educator of the Taste.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Theodore Thomas, the noted orchestra leader, died of pneumonia at his residence here early to-day.

Death came to the world-famous director almost at the hour of achieving his ambition of years, the establishment of the Chicago Orchestra in a magnificent permanent home. Mr. Thomas lived to lead his orchestra in but four concerts in the great new hall, built by popular subscription. His last appearance was at the concert on the day before Christmas.

There were present at the end his wife, his two sons, Hector W. and Herman Thomas, both of New York, and Charles N. Ray, his brother-in-law. His two daughters, Mrs. D. N. B. Sturgis and Mrs. G. H. Carter, residents of New York, were not notified of the serious nature of his illness in time to be at his bedside.

It was a week ago Saturday that Mr. Thomas first felt the ailment which culminated in his death. Apparently the trouble was only a slight touch of grip. Last Thursday, however, pneumonia developed. Saturday his condition was grave. Sunday he improved, and on Monday the physicians felt hopeful of his recovery. Last evening, while Mr. Thomas was sanguine as usual, there suddenly occurred a change for the worse. Without warning a severe chill seized the patient. Although there was a slight rally, he was never again conscious. His death was so peaceful that the watchers did not know the exact moment.

The burial services probably will be held next Friday in St. James's Episcopal Church. No definite arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. The body will be placed in a vault either here or in New York City.

It has been said that the story of Theodore Thomas's life has never been told. Many details of his earlier career have passed out of memory. It is said that at one period of his life he was a negro minstrel, and that at another he played on a Mississippi River steamboat.

The greatest part of his career, however, has been passed in the distinction of a genuine public service. He was born at Esens, Hanover, Germany, on Oct. 11, 1835. His father was a violinist, and the son himself displayed precocious talent, appearing in public at the age of six. In 1845 his family came to America, and the son was again put forward as a juvenile performer. For several seasons the boy appeared as a soloist in New York concerts, and in 1851 he made a tour through the Southern States. He was now ready to take his place among the artists of his time, and was engaged as solo violin in the opera orchestra, where he assisted in accompanying Jenny Lind, Grisi, Mario, Sontag, and other famous singers. Arditi was the conductor and Thomas the first violin. Sometimes he acted as conductor and then gave foreshadowings of his power in this capacity. He ceased to play in the opera in 1861.

In 1862 Thomas began his famous series of chamber concerts with the aid of Joseph Mosenthal and George Matzka, violinists; Carl Bergmann, afterward a famous conductor, and F. Bergner, cellists, and William Mason, pianist. These concerts were a most important agency in cultivating a public love of chamber music. The series continued till 1869. When Mr. Thomas resigned his place in the orchestra of the Academy of Music he set about organizing a concert orchestra. He was at the time a valued member of the Philharmonic Society, and felt that there was opportunity for a further development of the concert field.

He began his series of symphony concerts in Irving Hall, at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, in 1864, continuing them with varying success for five years. He found at one time that to be maintained at a proper standard, such an orchestra should be kept together all the year round under the same leader. To accomplish this he began his famous series of nightly concerts in Terrace Garden. In 1868 those concerts were moved to larger quarters in Central Park Garden. These were concerts on the German plan, in which beer and music were enjoyed together. They were successful as long as they were a novelty, when the novelty wore off they ceased to be profitable.

In 1862 Mr. Thomas became conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic. In 1869 he made his first concert tour with his orchestra in Eastern and Western cities, laying thus the foundation of a sound taste for music throughout the country. His orchestra in these tours numbered at first forty players, but it was increased to sixty. Mr. Thomas was planning steadily in view his educational purpose that played so large a part in his entire career. He played a certain amount of light music, and he was evidently in strong sympathy with modern musical progress; but he made the foundation of his concerts the music of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

In 1872 he resumed his regular concerts in New York. In 1873 he gave a musical festival here, with the aid of singers of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, with a memorable performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The Thomas symphony concerts were interrupted, however, in 1878. In 1876 he gave up the Central Park garden series, when he went for the Summer to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomas prior to that was the moving force in organizing, in 1873, the Cincinnati Music Festivals, of whose biennial series of concerts he continued to be the conductor, appearing for the last time there in May of last year. When the College of Music was established in Cincinnati, in 1878, he was naturally the one asked to become the head of it, and accepted the office. He occupied the position only two years, however, resigning on account of disagreements with the directors. In the meantime Mr. Thomas had been conducting the concerts of the Philharmonic Society in New York. He conducted the series of 1877-8, and in 1878 he was elected permanent conductor. He continued in this position till the Spring of 1891, when he resigned it, and also the conductorship of the Brooklyn Philharmonic, to go to Chicago.

Among the important events of his long activity in New York should be mentioned the great festival in the Seventh Regiment Armory in May, 1882, when the chorus numbered 3,000, and the orchestra 500; and the series of Wagner concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House in May, 1884, with an orchestra of 150, a chorus and famous soloists. Mr. Thomas was also musical director of the American Opera Company, which opened in the Academy of Music, and gave performances of high merit in England in a number of cities.

Mr. Thomas left New York in 1891, at the earnest desire of the founders and guarantors of the Chicago Orchestra, who offered him a permanently engaged orchestra, a substantial yearly guarantee, and all necessary support for building up an organization of the highest rank. His work at the head of this orchestra has been carried through resolutely for thirteen years, often in the face of large deficits averaging about $35,000. His efforts this year were by the erection of a hall built as a home for the orchestra, at an expense of $750,000, contributed by citizens and music lovers of all ranks in Chicago society. Mr. Thomas was distinguished for his wide and artistic taste in music, and for his willingness to produce the works of new men with new ideals. At the same time he held firmly to the classics, and never failed to keep the music of Bach and Beethoven before the public. He was a consummate organizer of remarkable persistency of purpose. He conducted with quiet and firmness, and insisted on the perfection of detail and discipline among his men; and when conditions favored him, gave performances of remarkable finish. As a maker of programmes he had a rare manual. As an artistic force and an education of public taste the United States, and New York in particular, owe him more than can ever be

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DEC. 31ST, 1904.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds, (at Market)	$1,035,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities, (at Market)	1,527,812.74
Bonds and Mortgages	501,738.28
Bills Purchased	498,846.44
Overdrafts	757.84
Loans on Collaterals	12,704,702.16
Cash in Vault and Banks	2,080,993.89
Interest, &c., Receivable	61,826.50
	$19,077,807.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	801,763.79
Dividends Unpaid	120.00
Deposits	15,429,820.00
Checks Outstanding	795,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	14,000.00
Interest, &c., Payable	27,757.16
	$19,077,807.85

STRAIN WITH WIGWAM ON CITY LIGHT PLAN

Tammany Apparently in Line with Mayor Now, However.

LEADERS PROMISE SUPPORT

McClellan, It Is Said, Demanded Unqualified Stand for Municipal Plant Bills, and Got It.

All is not harmonious between the McClellan administration and Tammany Hall as a result of the agitation which has progressed over the new city lighting contracts. Although it would be stretching matters to say that a break between Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy is imminent, it is a fact that relations are somewhat strained. The Mayor is insisting absolutely upon Tammany support to the municipal lighting plant bills which he caused the Corporation Counsel to prepare and which were introduced in the Senate and Assembly yesterday.

Since Commissioner Oakley signed the new lighting contracts there have been rumors of strained relations because Mayor McClellan did not know that the electric lighting contracts were ready to be signed until after they had actually been signed without his knowledge. Although the Commissioner had a perfect right to do this, it was felt at City Hall that he should have consulted the Mayor on so important a subject, especially as there were frequent rumors that the Commissioner had acted upon orders from Fourteenth Street. This, coupled with the belief that the lighting interests were liberal contributors to the Tammany campaign fund of 1903, lent color to the suggestion that Tammany had been straightening out the lighting muddle for the companies in order to make good campaign promises, and that the Wigwam had purposely left the Mayor out of consideration in the negotiations.

Mayor McClellan did not feel like indulging in any public strictures on Commissioner Oakley, and also did not care to engage in any open controversy with Tammany Hall, but from that moment, it is said, he set to work to repair what political damage he considered had been done and to meet the situation in what he believed was the best manner for the public benefit. The contracts, which run until March 16, had been signed, and could not be unsigned, but immediate steps were taken to give full publicity to all of the details and to prepare the way for the establishment of a municipal plant. Officials of the lighting companies took umbrage at the agitation for a municipal plant, and appeals were made to Charles F. Murphy to have it headed off. After a consultation at which Mr. Murphy ascertained the sentiments of the Mayor in the matter, the Tammany leader found it would be unwise to do anything to check the municipal plant idea, and the lighting interests were met with the full force of the determined stand taken by Mayor McClellan, however, that caused this position to be taken by Mr. Murphy, for it is said that if the organization leader had pursued any other course he would have found the Mayor openly arrayed against him. Since that time, however, the Tammany organization has been booming municipal plant legislation, and the organization delegation at Albany has been instructed to vote as a man for the measures when they come up for action.

It was learned at the City Hall yesterday that the Board of Aldermen may take up the subject of an investigation into the lighting situation at next Tuesday's meeting to head off any committee that might be sent down from the Legislature.

DODGE CASE TAKEN UP.

New Grand Jury Begins Investigation —Inquiry to be Long.

The Grand Jury began yesterday its investigation of the tangle of marriage, divorce, and annulment that is generally referred to as the Dodge-Morse case, the principal persons concerned in it being Charles F. Dodge, recently brought here from Texas to answer to the charge of perjury; his former wife, and Charles W. Morse. Previous juries have given considerable attention to this matter, and there is now available much material, including voluminous court records, which will have to be gone over by the present Grand Jury. The investigation thus promises to last some time. Indictments are expected which charge conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

Dodge may not appear before the Grand Jury for several days yet, as he is not in a condition to give testimony. His removal from the Broadway Central Hotel to an up-town boarding house took place yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Garvin refused to give the address of the place.

Four new witnesses in the case were on hand yesterday to be examined by the jury. They were James Fursman, son of ex-Justice Fursman; John T. Little and John Schwarzkopf, former members of the dissolved law firm of Fursman, Little & Schwarzkopf, and William A. Sweetser, counsel for Mrs. Dodge-Morse in her divorce suit against her first husband.

COL. HENRY C. ALLEN DEAD.

Well Known as Criminal Lawyer—Practiced, Though Blind.

Col. Henry C. Allen, who was well known as a criminal lawyer in New York thirty years ago, died on Monday of diabetes. He had been an invalid for a long time. Col. Allen was sixty-nine years old. He was a student of literature and had a wonderful memory.

He graduated from Williams College in the 50's and after being admitted to the bar, practiced law in this city, appearing as counsel in many famous criminal cases. In the Civil War he won honors by his services to his country and fighting as Lieutenant-Colonel of the New York Zouaves. After the war he returned to the practice of law here.

In the midst of his success at the bar he was forced to retire from practice for a while as his eyesight had become weakened. He later lost his sight entirely. He was frequently consulted, however, by other criminal lawyers. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner appointed him as an Assistant District Attorney, and Col. Allen served until Mr. Jerome became District Attor-

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND OLD JAPAN.

She Has Victories in the Arts as Well as Triumphs in War.

While the Japanese are surprising the world by their thoroughness in military science in the East, they are no less busy in the West exemplifying that the proficiency in the arts for which they have always been famous is still theirs. Yesterday some of the young painters belonging to the Hall of Fine Arts in Tokio opened an exhibition of paintings in the galleries of the National Arts Club, and Okakura Kakuso-San, the author, who established that hall at Tokio a few years ago as a protest against the Western influence which threatens to destroy the art of old Nippon, delivered an address on Japanese art to the club and guests, in which he reviewed the course of Japanese art in history, and told how he came to engage in the struggle.

Having formed part of the commission sent around the world by the Japanese Government about eighteen years ago to study the conditions of art in foreign lands, he came to the conclusion that Japan should continue to develop the old arts, the arts and crafts, the decorative arts, on the lines laid down by the old Chinese and Japanese masters, and give up imitating Western art. In this he was casting his ballot with the best of foreign observers, who have always deplored the readiness of the Japanese to surrender their own traditional methods for a superficial adoption of French or German art. Instead of contenting himself with writing and speaking in favor of the national art he used his position as Director of Fine Arts to teach the necessity of putting up a dike against the encroachments of Western ideas in art. Finding that the stream was too strong, he resigned and, opening the Hall of Fine Arts, encouraged such young artists as were convinced of his reasoning to cast their fortunes with the conservatives.

Mr. Okakura is perhaps not so perfect a speaker as he is a writer of English, but his lecture was a brilliant one and his audience extremely appreciative.

The paintings on silk and paper hanging on the walls are what we should call impressionistic. Some are light and airy transcripts from nature, others symbolical, others deal with Japanese myths. There is the feather garment of the fairy hanging on a tree above a pool in which one sees the inverted cone of Fusi-San, the beautiful mountain, reflected there by the light of the moon. The feather garment is a variant in a finer, more poetical form, of the world-wide story of the supernatural being who cannot escape if some lucky mortal gains possession of her bird-skin. Another picture shows the Japanese messenger of the gods, a kind of Hermes, rushing through the air with one hand thrust forward, one foot on a blue the other on a pink lotos blossom. Scenes of ocean viewed from a height, the high horizon studded with the square sails of fishing craft, or the ocean in wild turmoil without ship or boat, or ravines with strange, shadowy, overhanging trees, or shorescapes seen through the dusk, the jagged cliffs rising in forms that look like immense castles, may be studied for their poetic moods. In still another the leafless branches of old trees reaching across a gulf suggest by their gaunt forms the two dragons of the firmament at rest, the round moon between them representing the "soul jewel" one sees so often in the carvings from Japan.

To-day begins the great series of sales which the Yamanaka firm is about to make in the galleries of the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. A notable section of the enormous quantity of objects to be auctioned off is a number of landscapes, marines and bird pictures wrought in silks on silk, veritable marvels of cleverness in the way of embroidery. Romantic mountain scenes with cascades tumbling between which are truly astonishing, particularly the effects of rushing, foaming water, which surpass the results obtained by paints. The porcelain cases contain many splendid pieces in cream white, in fine reds, and the fine colors. The temple room, reproduced from a famous spot in Japan, forms an imposing entrance to this museum of modern and old pieces of metal work, embroidery, ivory carvings and color prints. As one strolls through the galleries one cannot escape the obvious parallel between the work done by Japanese in the old way, with their own materials and tools, and the work being accomplished in Manchuria with Western tools of offense and defense in our way. The Japanese are as surely masters in the field as in the other. It makes one regret the dissipation of the collection, to this great collection, just as it stands, would form a most instructive and enjoyable equipment for a wing of some great American museum like the Metropolitan, or the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

BALDWIN—DEEN.

The marriage of the Rev. B. Oakley Baldwin, rector of St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, and Miss Emelie Louise Deen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Deen, took place yesterday in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Greer and the Rev. Arthur Judge. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Virginia Deen, and the two bridesmaids were the Misses Constance Berry, of New York, and Constance Brumhall, of South Orange. The bride's little sister, Miss Margharita Deen, was the flower girl. Charles W Baldwin was the best man and the ushers were Crittenden Deen, Preston Watson, Charles Berry Egan and Guy B. Hurlburt. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents in West Eighty-third Street followed the ceremony.

JOHN T. FARLEY DEAD.

He and Brother Built Many Fine Fifth Avenue Houses.

John T. Farley of the firm of John T. & James A. Farley, builders, died yesterday morning of heart disease at his residence, 303 West Ninetieth Street.

Mr. Farley was a son of the late Terence Farley, who was also a builder, and who was prominently identified with the improvement of the upper west side in the early eighties, following the opening of the elevated road. With his brother, Mr. Farley had continued the building business of their father, and within the last six or seven years they had erected many of the finest houses in the Fifth Avenue section. Among these are the residences of Jacob H. Schiff, Frank Jay Gould, and William Guggenheim. Each of these dwellings is valued at $500,000, and they are said to be the costliest ever erected by speculative builders.

Mr. Farley leaves a widow and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER, one of the best-known members of the Faculty of Lehigh University, was stricken with apoplexy Tuesday night while returning to his home in Bethlehem, Penn., from New York City with his wife, and died at his home yesterday, aged sixty-five years. Dr. Frazier had been Professor of Mineralogy at Lehigh for twenty-five years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

FLEMING—PELGRAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, by the Rev. Harvey Glass, Caroline Marie Pelgram to Henry Stuart Fleming.

SCOTT—RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall of St. Peter's, Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, to Lothian Graeme Scott, eldest son of Col. Lothian K. Scott, of Forest Lodge, Farnborough, Hants, England.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Jan. 2, at San Diego, Cal., Henry Baldwin of New Haven, Conn., in the 73d year of his age.

BAUMGARTNER.—On Jan. 4, at her residence, 158 West 129th St., Emma P. Baumgartner, aged 77 years.

Funeral service from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 5th Av. and 19th St., on Thursday at 3 o'clock. Interment at Worcester, Ohio.

BINGEL.—Suddenly, of peritonitis, at his residence, 1 West 124th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, Henry, only son of Charles A. and Eveline Bingel, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

BELTON.—Nellie E. Belton, (nee Foley,) on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, beloved wife of Roundsman Samuel C. Belton.

Funeral from her late residence, 2,049 Ryer Av., at 9:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 6, 1905, thence to St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Bathgate Av., near East 178th St., where a solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M., sharp.

BURKE.—on Jan. 3, 1905, at his father's home 258 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn, William L., son of Charles G. and the late Frances Helmuth.

Funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 10 A. M., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

CONERLY.—Entered into rest Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, Dell Margaret E., widow of the late John F. Conerly, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROMELIN.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., Robert Oscar Cromelin, son of the late W. B. Cromelin, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral private.

FRAZIER.—Suddenly, at his home, in University Park, South Bethlehem, Jan. 4, 1905, Prof. Benjamin West Frazier, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house on Friday, Jan. 6, at 11:15 A. M. Interment private.

KING, John King, Jan. 4, after a short illness, at his late residence, 341 West 49th St., in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEHMAN.—on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, in the 70th year of her age, Semantha Vall, widow of Henry G. Lapham.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 10 East 68th St., New York City, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment private.

Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

LEE.—Suddenly, in Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3, 1905, Thomas Nisbet Lee, son of Caroline Lawrence and the late Capt. Alexander Nisbet Lee.

Funeral Memorial Church, Baltimore, Thursday at 3 P. M. Interment Green Mount Cemetery.

POOR.—At Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Henry V. Poor, in the 93d year of his age.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly, at Pinehurst, N. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Edwards Ogden Schuyler, son of the late J. Rudson Schuyler of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 4, Mary Cockburn Smith of Morristown, N. J., daughter of the late Thomas M. and Mary C. Smith.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SULLIVAN.—Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, Patrick D., aged 55 years, at late residence, 428 Fourth St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

VAN KLEECK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, at her late residence, 271 Madison St., Brooklyn, Isabella Van Kleeck, widow of Elbert H. Van Kleeck, and daughter of John Mortimer, Jr., of New York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday at 11 A. M., Jan. 6.

WYCKOFF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, the Rev. James Wyckoff, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Leonia, N. J., in his 68th year.

Funeral services at the church Friday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Train leaves foot of 23d St. at 6:40 P. M., Chambers St. at 6:45 P. M. Return train leaves Leonia 9:30 P. M. Interment at Germantown, N. Y., at convenience of the family.

BALDWIN.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY CLUB, HELD JANUARY 4, 1905, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the City Club, organized to secure permanent good government in the City of New York, recognizes in the death

TURF WAR AVERTED TEMPORARILY IN WEST

Track Owners Ignored by Jockey Club Fail to Reach Agreement.

MATTER WILL NOT BE DROPPED

New Organization and Racing Circuit May Be Formed at Future Meeting of Turfmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.- No guns were leveled at the Western Jockey Club by the disgruntled track owners or "Independents" to-day, and matters to-night stood about the same as on Tuesday. Ed Corrigan, Humphrey Devereaux, "Rome" Respass, and "Matt" Winn, whose demands were ignored by the Stewards of the Western Jockey Club, held several consultations at the Auditorium Annex and concluded to feel their way before coming to any definite conclusion as to what they would do regarding the forming of a new turf organization and a new racing circuit. Winn, who represented the new Louisville Jockey Club at the recent Western Jockey Club's meeting, advised Corrigan to weigh the situation carefully, as he (Corrigan) had more at stake than all the other track owners combined, but that his organization would undoubtedly cast its lot with the "Master of Hawthorne." Speaking of the manner in which the Louisville Club had been treated, Winn said:

"We have been in the racing business thirty-two years, and always have conducted clean meetings. That in itself should give us a standing second to no track in the country. We did not understand, make a plea for better dates on that account, but we have been pushed back so far that if we did not fight for our rights this year we do not know what they would do with us next year. The extra five days the Stewards assigned us were open, and I, on behalf of my association, accepted them, reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

The track owners received encouraging telegrams and letters from all over the country, the majority advising them to cut loose from the Western Jockey Club and form a new organization and racing circuit. The report from St. Louis that Judge Walter B. Douglass, in the Circuit Court, has set aside the sale of the Union Jockey Club to Jordan W. Lamberton on the ground that Lamberton's understanding of the terms of the sale was not the same as that of the other bidders, was pleasing news to the "Independents," but they would not state whether they would make any attempt to bring Capt. Carmody, the moving spirit of that course, into their fold.

Devereaux, Respass, and Winn left for their homes to-night, but Corrigan will remain here perhaps for several days. No arrangements for the next meeting were announced, as it will take some time to feel the pulse of the various cities that intend to secede from the Western Jockey Club. Those so stated are New Orleans, Hot Springs, Kansas City, Louisville, Hawthorne, Lexington, and probably Nashville, Latonia, and Worth. It was learned to-day that Corrigan paid $187,500 to Richard Fitzgerald for his 75 per cent. of the Hawthorne track. He has sunk considerable money in the Kansas City and New Orleans tracks.

CATS VIE FOR BLUE RIBBONS.

Madison Square Garden Exhibitor Offers to Give Away Pets.

Poultry of all kinds took a back perch, so to speak, at the Madison Square Garden yesterday and public interest was centred in the opening of the third annual exhibition of the Atlantic Cat Club in the restaurant on the Madison Avenue side of the first floor. Here were benched over 200 felines of colors, sizes, and breeds, from the aristocratic "King of the Silvers," whose value is well up into the thousands of dollars, to the gray-striped tabby which strongly resembles the ordinary back-fence variety as to excite wonder as to how they came to figure in the show. One of the latter-variety exhibits particular attention because his owner advertises by means of a card on the cage that he is "For Sale; price reasonable, if not sold before the end of the show will be given away. If you want a cat leave your name and address with the attendant." Most of the visitors seem inclined to consider that a joke, but the attendants said that it was posted in good faith, and that several applications for the cat had been received.

Another feature of the show is the cat with the gold teeth. This is a large tortoise shell Persian, owned by Mrs. Maude Adams, all of three of her long top upper front teeth are capped with gold. A cat which attracts considerable attention on account of its size is "Exter," an enormous smoke-colored animal bred in England and imported by Mrs. J. J. Bamberger of this city. Both Exeter and Duff Leite, the cat with the gold teeth, have park promenades, which enable them to be led by leash through the city parks. They take shower baths daily, play with dogs at the house, and generally act as if they were of the canine breed, instead of the feline.

As a whole the exhibition demonstrates the great popularity of the long-haired cats, more than three-quarters of the number shown being of this breed, and among these the silver grays seldom marry though the white, blue, orange, cream, and smoke colored varieties are exhibited in plenty and include many fine specimens. As much as $1,000 has been refused for some of the cats shown, and more than that amount would not purchase others which are valued as pets in addition to their abilities at breeding.

The judging of the cats was begun early in the day, and in the afternoon most of the cages had been filled out with the blue, red, or white ribbons, indicating first, second, or third awards respectively. They seem to be awarded with much liberality, as almost every "passable" specimen is to be found with at least one ribbon, while several have three or four. Many of the owners of prize winners also displayed ribbons received at previous exhibitions in addition to those awarded yesterday, so that in some cases the backs of the cages were almost covered with gaily braid emblems of victory.

In the class for short-haired silvers Miss Ava L. Pollard of Elizabeth, N. J., was the principal winner, taking first in four of seven classes, including the open class for females, which was won by her well-known Purity. In the open class for males the winner was William Hinman, owned by Mrs. Florian Brown of Brooklyn. Mrs. F. Champion of Staten Island won two firsts with her Miss Bob White.

The silvers had the largest classes and also brought out the strongest competition, the prizes were well divided, though Mrs. F. Champion and the Misses Champion, of Staten Island, were the largest winners. Mrs. Ashley Church, of Canton, N. Y., took two firsts and Miss Pollard was also a winner. Mrs. Julius Oppenberg, of West Shushury, Conn., won with The Commodore in the open class for creams. This cat has twice won the Hoffer Trophy at the head of the show, and if he wins it again this year it will become the permanent property of Mrs. Oppenberg.

Mrs. Ottolengui of this city made a clean sweep of the classes for blue, taking every first prize offered for that variety. The classes of black long haired cats were the largest that have been shown in this country and there was much trouble in awarding the ribbons. Mrs. Ottolengui's Saratoga Johnnie Fawe II. won, this being a champion cat. In the female blacks Mrs. Helen Jennings's Lady Babbie had things her own way, while Columbia Patrick and Satanita won in the novice classes. The special award for the best short-haired neuter cat in the show was won by Nig, a coal-black cat, weighing twenty-two pounds, the property of Mrs. J. Bellman, of this city. The judging of the cats will be completed to-day.

The judging of more than 850 classes of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock in the

JEROME DENOUNCES AUTOS.

Says They Make Streets Unsafe—Chauffeurs Punished by Court.

District Attorney Jerome appeared in Special Sessions yesterday in the trial of a chauffeur, and urged that the Justices impose more severe penalties on automobile drivers who are convicted of violating the speed ordinances. Mr. Jerome appeared intensely in earnest, and the Justices thanked him for his suggestions, and assured him that his suggestions would be followed. The District Attorney said:

"This town is getting dangerous through the recklessness of these chauffeurs, and it is time a halt was called. It has been bad enough for old people to attempt to cross the street, but now young persons take their lives in their hands in attempting to do so, owing to the recklessness of some of the inexperienced drivers of machines. There is no doubt in my mind that all autos exceed the speed limit. Some of our richest men are the worst offenders."

The trial in progress at the time was that of George Neun, twenty-five years old, of 201 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was arrested by Bicycle Policeman Ennis on Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, going at the rate of a mile in two and one-half minutes. The Court imposed a fine of $50 or twenty days in the Tombs. Neun could not pay the fine and went to prison.

William F. Wilmoth, a builder, who lives at 55 West Thirty-third Street, who was arrested in Fifth Avenue at Thirty-first Street, going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, was adjudged guilty and fined $50, which was paid. Frank W. Garson of 171 West Seventy-first Street, pleaded guilty and was fined $25, which he paid. He was arrested on Lafayette Boulevard.

AUTO CLUB MEETING.

Financial Outlook for New House with Garage Giving Little Trouble.

An important meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America was held Tuesday afternoon in the clubrooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Matters regarding the new clubhouse were considered, but nothing definite was done regarding it, as the whole matter will be laid before the members for final action at the special meeting that has been called for next Tuesday night. The opinion expressed by those at the meeting, however, was that the financial problem is appearing more favorable every day, and the outlook appeared extremely bright for a first-class club and garage within a comparatively short time. President David H. Morris presided, and among those present were Winthrop E. Scarritt, George F. Chamberlin, Albert R. Shattuck, M. R. Chapman, and Emerson Brooks.

Eight active members were elected, completing the membership limit of 500 active members. There is now a waiting list of 25. Those elected were: Frederick Flant, Charles W. Morse, James B. Wilson, John W. Cox, Jesse Wasserman, Marshall J. Dodge, and Robert A. Fairbairn.

A lecture on Porto Rico, illustrated by stereopticon views, was delivered by Orrel Parker before the members last night.

FAVORITES TOOK THE CARD.

Au Revoir Won the Feature Race at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—The feature event of to-day was the handicap of nine furlongs, in which Au Revoir, odds-on favorite, was returned winner. The Bennett horse was in with top weight of 113 pounds, but clearly outclassed his field and should have won further off than half a length, his margin over Brooklyn at the finish. Parker Bonner, in the Brooklyn at the finish, was a close third. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Red Rube, 110, (Gannon,) 2 to 1, won; Frank Bell, 107, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, second; Yorkshire, 100, (Hicks,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Lenzel, Parker Bonner, Sam Sanution, Light Note, Bannock Belle, Sharp Boy, Vic Zeigler, and Miss Hazy also ran. Coeur de Leon pulled up lame.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds. Verdant, 115, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 2, won; Ethel Hayman, 107, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2, second; Phil Hinman, 107, (Lee,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:45 3-5. Amorine, Pinta, Pearl Rugsell, Mrs. Frank De Neppe, Ca'o, Charade, Vigo, Miss Colette, De Soto, and Young Lights also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Janeta, 98, (Cummings,) 9 to 10, won; Percer, 115, (Hemandi,) 5 to 1, second; Lady Draper, 110, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Lou Moppin, Dana-l, La Sancha, Floral Wreath, Imaculate, Lady Mary, Jr., Miss Blaze Duncan, Lucy Rogers, and Edith Hinman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Au Revoir, 113, (Gannon,) 4 to 5, won; Brooklyn, 110, (Beard,) 9 to 1, second; Parker Bonner, 96, (Austin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:24 1-5. Jake Hornung, Exclamation, and Lucullus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Florentine, 93 pounds, (J. Metcalfe,) 3 to 2, won; Edith May, 105, (Hemandi,) 5 to 1, second; Soviet Fairy, 99, (Nicol,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Kidder, Anthony, Go to Win, Ranger, Husted, Delaval, Peba, and Smith Allen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Joe Jesser, 119 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, won; Interested, 96, (Schilling,) 4 to 1, second; St. Tammany, 106, (Shaver,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Lenzal, Barkelmore, Lampoon, Letcher Duncan, Dr. Sam, and Little Dick also ran. Reynote was left at the post.

Schoolmate Surprised Oakland Bettors

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4.—Schoolmate made his debut in California this afternoon, and, to the surprise of the bettors, beat Honiton, the favorite. With Honiton out it looked as if Honiton could make his own pace and win, but Schoolmate was overlooked. Many racegoers knew that the son of Wadsworth was a fine horse, but were hesitated about backing him in his first start. Honiton cut out the pace, but could not rail off Schoolmate when he made his run through the stretch. The last mile was run in 1:40. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs—Handy Boy, 106 pounds, (W. Daly,) 4 to 1, won; Pilot Farina, 106, (Mirrelees,) 4 to 1, second; Baker, 106, (Michaels,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:25½. Glenfinan, San Jose, and Macone also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs—Sir Wilfred, 113 pounds, (Jones,) 1 to 2, won; Soldad, 110, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, second; Abe Xzer, 116, (Hoffman,) even, third. Time—0:36½. Captain Burnett, Avonalis, Equorum Rex, Bill Perry, Yolo Girl, Lady Catherine, Red Term, and Don Garnet also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Budd Wade, 106 pounds, (Chandler,) 2 to 1, won; Lady Kent, 100, (Knapp,) 2 to 1, second; The Lieutenant, 106, (Jones,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Vulcain, Molto, Mr. Fanuna, Waterspout, and Lady Fashion also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Schoolmate, 106 pounds, (Devine,) 6 to 1, won; Honiton, 118, (Travers,) 6 to 5, second; Ara, 95, (Knapp,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Lady Whalen, Lady Magrane, Ora Viva, and Stilicho also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. Redan, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 9 to 2, won; Joe Frey, 105, (Kunz,) 15 to 1, second; Royal Winter, 105, (Bell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:11⅘. Berenice, Velma Clark, Bee Rosewater, Revolt, Peter J., and Miss May Bowdish also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Ishtar, 102 pounds, (McBride,) 7 to 1, won; Judge, 103, (Michaels,) 5 to 1, second; Little Wally, 102, (Foster,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Albula, Rector, and Padua also ran.

Swimming Races in N. Y. A. C. Tank.

The attractive programme of swimming races which had to be postponed by the New York Athletic Club last month, will be decided in the tank of the "Mercury Foot" organization, Central Park South, on Saturday evening, Jan. 14. The events, which will be opened to all registered amateurs and will be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, will include a one hundred yards handicap, fifty yards novice, plunge for distance, andicap, with a limit of fifteen feet; two hundred yards handicap and a water polo game. A prize will be given to the winner of each event. Entries will close on Jan. 10, with Charles L. Burnham, Secretary, at the Clubhouse.

Auto Race Shown in Panels.

At the Importers' Automobile Salon, which will be held in Herald Square Exhibition Hall Jan. 11 to 24, one of the features will be a panoramic view of an automobile race, embracing a series of large panels extending all around the dome of the building. These panels, done in oils on canvas, are the work of Jean Paleologue, a French pastel artist. There

BASEBALL CHAMPIONS PLAN FOR THE SEASON

All Players of New York Team but Warner Expected to Return.

BRESNAHAN SIGNS CONTRACT

Southern Training Tour Will Begin at Savannah and Wind Up at Wheeling on April 6.

With the exception of "Jack" Warner, catcher, who has been sold to the St. Louis National League Club, there is not likely to be any changes in the make-up of the New York team, champion of the National League, the coming season. Fred Knowles, Secretary of the club, who will leave for St. Augustine, Fla., next Tuesday, by steamer, in company with President John J. Brush, and then tour that part of the country in an automobile, winding up their visit at Ormond Beach, where the big automobile race will be held, announced yesterday that eleven of the seventeen players who aided in the winning of the championship had signed contracts for next year, and that there was absolutely no trouble anticipated with the others, whose contracts, with the acceptance of the terms, are expected at the New York Club headquarters daily.

That Roger Bresnahan will play at the Polo Grounds next season and not manage the Toledo (Ohio) team, as frequently reported, is shown by the fact that he has appended his name to another contract. Furthermore, he will be transferred from the outfield to catcher, a position which he formerly filled with much success. According to Secretary Knowles the old men who have contracted to play on the champion team again are McGinnity, Taylor, and Willse, pitchers; Bowerman and Bresnahan, catchers; Gilbert, Dahlen, Devlin, Dunn, Mertes, and Brown. Those who have not been heard from are Mathewson, Elliott, and Ames, pitchers; Marshall, catcher; "Dan" Mcgann, first baseman, and Mike Donlin, outfielder. The drafted players who have signified their willingness to play with the local team are Lindeman, the pitcher, of the Toronto Club of the Eastern League; Alfa Neal, an infielder, from Springfield, Ill., and Graham, an outfielder, from Manchester, N. H.

The champion players are widely scattered throughout the country. McGinnity, the "Iron Man," is associated with his father in the management of iron works at South McAllister, Indian Territory; Taylor is now known as the "Professor" at Baldwin, Kan., because he is a teacher of deaf-mutes at a school in that city; Willse is rusticating at Syracuse, N. Y.; Bresnahan is at Toledo, Ohio; Bowerman at Romeo, Mich.; Gilbert has been spending part of his time at Trenton, N. J., but is now with "Dan" McGann at the latter's home in Shelbyville, Ky.; Dahlen makes his home at Brooklyn; Devlin is at Washington, D. C.; Dunn at Baltimore, Mertes at San Francisco, and Brown in this city, although the latter has planned to pass the remainder of the Winter in the South with his wife. Of the unsigned players Mathewson is at Lewisburg, Penn.; Elliott at Pardeeville, Wis.; Ames at Warren, Ohio; Marshall at Philadelphia, and Donlin at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nearly all the arrangements for the champions' Southern trip in the Spring were made before Manager John J. McGraw went to Hot Springs, Ark., ten days ago. The players will probably report in Washington, D. C., shortly after March 1. They will go direct to Savannah, Ga., staying in that city until the 15th inst. From March 16 to 28 the team will be in Birmingham, Ala. Then it will go to Nashville, playing there on March 29 and 30; Louisville, April 1 and 2; Indianapolis, April 4 and 5; Columbus, April 6; Washington, D. C., April 7, and Wheeling, West Va., April 8.

Secretary Knowles says that the Polo Grounds will be conspicuously improved next Summer. The extreme end of the outfield will be sodded or sown with grass seed, with the exception of a driveway immediately behind the posts, and there will extend the entire width of the grounds. Then Groundkeeper Murphy proposes to set off this grassy portion of the field with a mound of flowers which can be seen from all portions of the grounds.

ORIGIN OF BASEBALL.

A. G. Spalding Says the Game Is Distinctively an American Sport.

Contrary to the opinion of some well-known baseball authorities, A. G. Spalding, in an article entitled "The Origin and Early History of Baseball," contends that the National game is distinctively an American sport, being a natural evolution from the old Colonial game of One Old Cat, and does not derive its origin from the English juvenile game of "Rounders." One Old Cat was played by three boys, a thrower, catcher, and batsman. The latter, after striking the ball, ran to a goal about thirty feet distant, and by returning to the batsman's position without being put out counted one run or tally. Two Old Cat was played by four or more boys, with two batsmen placed about forty feet apart. Three Old Cat was played by six or more boys, and Four Old Cat required eight or more players. Some ingenious American had suggested that one thrower be placed in the centre of the field, with eight batsmen and players into the game. This for many years was known as the old game of "Town Ball," from which the present game of baseball no doubt had its origin.

Mr. Spalding relates some interesting reminiscences in connection with the game, and asserts that more people annually attend baseball competitions than attend all other athletic games in the world put together.

Dashiell to Coach Navy Team Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the Navy Athletic Association held here last night Paul Dashiell agreed to assume entire charge of football during the season of 1905. The Army game will be on Nov. 11 to 5, in 1905, but in 1906, on account of Dashiell's coaching, the game will be on Nov. 4.

THE MINNESOTA'S CARGO.

New Great Northern Liner Will Sail with Over a Million in Freight.

The new steamship Minnesota of the Great Northern Steamship Company will sail from Seattle, on her first trip to the Orient, on Jan. 21, and will call at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, and Hong Kong.

Her cargo includes 21,000 bales of piece goods, 14,000 bales of raw cotton, 23,000 cases of canned goods, 1,000 cases of cigarettes, and 600 tons of flour. Other freight makes the total cargo over 22,000 tons and its total value as far as reported is $1,212,641.

The Chinamen, who form the largest part of the crew, were selected from the best that could be found in the Asiatic seaports. They were brought to this country some time ago and sequestered at one of the smaller ports on Puget Sound until the steamer was ready to receive them. The company has to put up a forfeit of $500 for each man, making its total liability for the trip $86,000.

Among the Orientals are a number of clever Chinese who, instead of playing poker, in which they have become very expert, employ their time in the furtherance of the fine arts. One of the firemen during his confinement drew an excellent picture of the Minnesota from a

HOPPE'S GOOD CUE WORK.

Outplays Edward McLaughlin on Second Night of Balk-Line Match.

Skilfully playing ball-to-ball billiards, William F. Hoppe, the youthful professional, last night increased his lead over the veteran, Edward McLaughlin, in the second block of their match at eighteen-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk. Hoppe counted his 300 points with an average of 14 6-21, and made a fine run of 67. McLaughlin was left at 243 points, and scored the high run of the match as far as it has been played, a cluster of 79.

Gathered about the table in McLaughlin's Academy, Fifty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue, was even a larger crowd than on the opening night, and it was mostly composed of bankers and brokers. Hoppe began from his unfinished run of 48, made on the first night, and added 5 to it. He was slow in getting started and a run of 48, made in the sixth inning, was the only good cue work until near the end of his string. Then, beginning at his fourteenth inning, he made a run of 43, following it with 67, and continued his brilliant work to the end of his block of points. The young professional held the balls before him at all times and drove around the table in the manner which was so remunerative in the games played by the late Frank Ives in the days when he was champion. Only once in his run of 67 did Hoppe hold the balls at all close, and then he counted so delicately that twice disputes arose as to whether or not the balls had carromed.

McLaughlin gave a splendid exhibition of close billiards from his ninth to his thirteenth inning. In these he counted a total of 15, the best run being 79. Much of the veteran's play was erratic, and his misses were all on easy shots. The summary:

William F. Hoppe—5 9 6 0 10 48 2 0 4 6 3 12 0 43 67 12 2 42 21 68 unfinished. Total, 300 points; grand total, 600 points; average, 14 6-21; high runs, 67, 48, and 43.

Edward McLaughlin—9 16 5 6 0 0 0 4 28 7 9 6 2 30 6 9 7 1 9 1 0. Total, 243 points; grand total, 343 points; average, 11 3-20; high runs, 79, 38, and 36.

Referee—Frederick Herrer, Union Club.

J. Smith, Jr., Wants $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Application was made before United States Circuit Court Judge William M. Lanning to-day by Richard V. Lindabury, of counsel for James Smith, Jr., for $200,000 fees as compensation for services rendered as receiver and master of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Col. Ned Arden Flood, Meadville, Penn.; D Cady Herrick, Albany; Louis F. Payn, Chatham.

IMPERIAL—W. B. Pratt and ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GRAND—Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls.

HOLLAND—Col. Ned Arden Flood, Meadville, Penn.; D Cady Herrick, Albany; Louis F. Payn, Chatham.

IMPERIAL—W. B. Pratt and ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GRAND—Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls.

HOFFMAN—Dr. J. G. Routhier, Ottawa; Congressman George H. Southwick, Albany.

HOTEL ASTOR—Capt. Thomas Franklin, United States Army.

ASTOR—Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Abeles, F. E., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Bernd, J. D., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. C. Allen, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Byrne & Hanner Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; G. L. Hammer, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Garling, silks and dress goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Dyas, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; S. D. Clark, silks and black goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. C., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Greene, silks; Hotel Albert.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Kirby, dry goods; Miss K. Coakley, wrappers; T. Lyford, furs; Hotel Seville.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing, hats, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Steifel, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Hotel York.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss R. Fuld, fancy goods; Miss K. Dolly, laces; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. W. Walsh, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and corsets; Miss McGibbon, corsets; 477 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Huzzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Volzat, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. E. Robinson, waists; Hotel Astor.

Herpolsheimer, H., Company, Lincoln, Neb.; F. A. Cramer, domestics, dress goods, and silks; H. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Davidson, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Herman, L., Danville, Va.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. C. Hoffsteiger, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; L. Kann, dry goods; Miss Enen, ladies' waists and wrappers; 467 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Miller & Co., Tacoma, Wash.; G. L. Morris, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Miller, A. R., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. F. Miller, clothing; S. F. Miller, clothing; 783 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; McKeivey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods; H. M. Garlick, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; T. A. O'Gorman, 530 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Palmer, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Persions, Lewis & Eastgate, Elmira, N. Y.; H. W. Persions, dry goods; D. W. Lewis, furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Rothschild, J., Ithaca, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Rice, L., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Rice, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Rooney Millinery Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. V. Rooney, millinery; L. A. McCall, millinery; Miss K. Moron, ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Ross, D. & Son, Wilmington, Del.; H. D. Ross, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Snellenberg, N. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Snellenberg, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; W. Wilson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, cloaks suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Astor.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. E. Hutchison, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Lindhoff, hosiery and underwear; S. J. Gloden, gloves; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stelger, Anderson, New Bedford, Mass.; S. Seventy, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, Charles, & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. W. Rosenberg, dry goods, notions, and jewelry; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Taussig, Chicago, Ill.; cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—275—The United States, appellant, vs. The Harvey Steel Company.—Argument concluded for appellant.

360—The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. Willis G. Rowland, Treasurer, and 361—Willis G. Rowland, Treasurer, vs. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.—Argument continued.

Day call for Monday, Jan. 9 (No. 361,) 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 103, 119, 120, 121.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.; Jury calendar.

118—Julia vs Critchfield
119—Same vs Allen
26—Campbell vs Moffat
71—Goldfarb vs Altman
72—Same vs same
93—Chandler vs Met St Ry
96—Burwitz vs Jay
100—Knowlden vs Press Pub Co
103—Tromp vs Cramp's

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes.

382—Jesselson vs D H R R
401—Sullivan vs Int St Ry
1255—Small vs Burke
1303—Mullaney vs Mullaney
1377—Haight vs Haight & Brother Co
1235—Yorkville Bank vs Yatte
1406—Turner vs Gardner
1419—Curtis vs Ontes
1427—Weber vs Jones
1426—McMurray vs 34th St Nat Bank
1437—Buckley vs Turner
1438—Same vs same
1424—Isaels vs Bank
1440—Commonwealth T Co vs Young
1447—Chapman & D C vs Chipper Mfg Co
1380—Isaacs vs Isaacs

Motion calendar reached in regular call of this calendar, 1504.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned to Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the affidavits of service must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the motion is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2640—Dazian Theatrical Importing vs Bank of the Metropolis
2636—I. Tannenbaum, Sr., & Co vs Goldstein
2633—Bloom vs Davis
2576—Same vs Same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be heard on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2405—Tamison vs N Y C & H R R R
161—Du Franc vs Met St Ry
440—Judge vs Int. St. Ry
477—Felix vs N Y C & H R R R
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
371—Addone vs same
237—Monahan vs same
305—D'Ambrosio vs same
71—Abels vs same
1419—Lewis vs same
1204½—Park vs same
256—Cullen vs same
260—Menlelsohn vs same
570—Donovan vs Dry Dock, &c. R R
372—Addone vs same
380—Ianazzio vs Int St Ry
581—Latzer vs same
382—Jesselson vs D H R R
401—Sullivan vs Int St Ry
460—Same vs same
461—Same vs same
462—Edwards vs Erie R R
465—Girretsson vs Union Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar before counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

150—Grinnell vs Weston
215—Merkel vs Strauss
2284—Bryan vs N Y Edison Co
449—Brennan vs Fifth Ave Coach Co
2018—Newberger vs Adolph Heidelbach
618—Evening Journal Pub Co
2509—Goldstein vs Frankel
427—Frew vs Ruther
473—Same vs same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 307.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:45 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X. and XI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
352—Falvey vs Woolper
1388—E G Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
1443—Hoffman vs Dime Sav Inst
5360—Becker vs Woarms
923—Bosworth vs Sire
3552—Cullinan vs Bohen
996—Gross vs Cohen
797—Wiggins vs Burlin
1450—Wiles vs Sire
466—Salomon vs Robinson
467—Same vs same
337—Feuchtwanger vs Lenhan
226—Tanenbaum vs
3224—Cullinan vs Fitzpatrick
846—Cohen vs Seril
885—Lewis vs Ind Cong, &c
464—Costet vs Jeantet
1348—Sutliff vs Morrison
3052—Carolan vs
1453—Stannard vs Robt H Reed & Co
2776—Dougherty vs C of N Y
1381—Lewis vs Am

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Barbara Rothenbarch, Samuel D. Sewards, Patrick Collins, Minnie O. Rinzler, William B. Davis, Anna E. Reimer At 2:30 P. M. Court

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR** PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after January 16th, 1905, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8.45 M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Assets, $16,250,000. Surplus, $500,000.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

125TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1ST, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 16th, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Copper Institute.)

Chartered 1852. 103d Dividend.

New York, Dec. 15th, 1904.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1904, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per Annum will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

—23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

106th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after January 16th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 7th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $2,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1904. Interest payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EERET, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVE. NEAR GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 16th, or any time later. Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

67 William St., Jan. 3, 1905.

The Directors have declared:

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 6, 1905.

FIVE PER CENT. as Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Jan. 24, 1905.

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Interest created in 1904. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 16, 1905.

75% outstanding "Certificates of Profits" created by the issue of 1900 will be REDEEMED and paid on demand on or after Feb. 21, 1905. Further interest thereon will cease whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment and cancelled.

The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 7th instant.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

The Associated Merchants' Company.

Hoboken, N. J., January 1, 1905.

A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. and an additional quarterly dividend of ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred stock; also a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. and an additional quarterly dividend of ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred stock will be paid to the Preferred stockholders of this company of record on January 16, 1905.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. January 7th and reopen at 10 A. M. January 17th, 1905.

MOSES ELY, Secretary.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 21, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Thursday, January 12, 1905, at the close of business, until Wednesday, February 1, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., covering the Annual Meeting to be held on February 1, 1905.

G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,

198 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DIVIDEND II.

The regular dividend at the rate of 7 Per Cent. per annum has been declared, payable January 15, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. C. B. JACKA, Assistant Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.

New York, December 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, payable January 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, January 6th, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on January 6th, 1905, and will be opened on January 26th, 1905.

J. H. SUSMANN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY.
Providence, R. I., Nov. 9, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT., $3.00 per share, was declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

Windsor Trust Company

575 Fifth Avenue.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Windsor Trust Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 575 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1905, at 12 M. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.

Dated New York, December 27, 1904.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.

Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, (11) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the banking room, 20-22 Avenue A., New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 21st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

NOTICE

to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

4 Irving Place.

December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from December 31, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 3 P. M. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 21st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 230 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 30, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.

New York, December 29th, 1904.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Nineteenth Ward Bank will be held at its banking office, 953 Third Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, President, and Vice President for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the banking house, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Davis & Lawrence Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Christopher St., New York City, on the 12th day of January, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN S. BATES, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of F. W. Gesswein Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 John St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, December 28, 1904.

SAMUEL P. DIXON, Sec'y.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for any other proper business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the banking rooms, Tuesday, January 10th, 1905.

The polls will be open from two to three o'clock P. M.

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK.

New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

The Annual Election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fisk, Deerr & Carroll Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 154 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HIRAM M. FULLER, Secretary.

The Bank of Washington Heights.

New York, December 29th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Number 1,015 Amsterdam Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at three P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

No. 2 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Washington Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan'y 17th, 1905, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer Books closed Jan'y 7th to 18th.

E. H. GARRISON, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of The Spiral Nut Lock Company for the election of three Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 John St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

January Investments.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
General Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, due 1989.

New York & Westchester Lighting Co.
5% Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1954.

Norfolk Terminal & Transportation Co.
1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1949.

United Railroads of San Francisco
Sinking Fund 4% Gold Bonds, due 1927.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
General Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 2003.

Western Maryland Railroad Co.
1st Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1952.

Trenton Gas & Electric Co.
1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1949.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
Refunding 4% Gold Bonds, due 1929.

Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Co.
1st Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due 1954.

Hudson County Gas Co.
1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due 1949.

Circular, with descriptions of these and other Bonds, mailed on application.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,

25 Broad Street, New York.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

30 Nassau St. Dec. 31, 1904

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds (market value)	$504,832.50	Capital	$500,000.00
Investment Bonds, (market value)	1,324,132.84	Surplus	250,000.00
Investment Stocks, (market value)	68,700.00	Undivided Profits	400,889.91
Bills receivable	69,328.92	Dividend payable January 3, 1905	25,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	197,500.00	Due Depositors (1847 accounts)	7,720,366.28
Loans, secured by collaterals on time	3,731,660.00	Reserved for Taxes	6,595.00
Loans, secured by collaterals on demand	1,795,532.90		
Cash in Vault	405,416.69		
Cash on Deposit in Banks	763,165.27		
Advances to Trusts	706.27		
Accrued int. Receivable	41,286.70		
	$8,902,256.19		$8,902,256.19

Receives Deposits (allowing interest), Accepts Trusts.

HENRY C. SWORDS, President. H. W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice-P't & Sec'y.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President. CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Ass't Sec'y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,000,000.00

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The modern trust company embraces every function of financial business. It will accept your deposit account, subject to cheque, and allow you a fair rate of interest; it will safeguard your securities; it will collect bonds, rents, mortgages, interest, dividends, coupons, and every class of income; it will pay taxes and insurance, sell property, and undertake the care and management of estates. It is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, under will or appointment of court. During your lifetime it will act as your agent, and at your death it will administer your estate.

15 NASSAU STREET, EQUITABLE BUILDING

TO HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company
Certificates of Deposit
For the Six and Four Per Cent. Bonds
AND THE
Preferred and Common Stocks
OF
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are notified that the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY** will be prepared, **on and after January 9, 1905,** to exchange the same for the definitive engraved securities upon surrender of the said certificates at our office.

Bonds are issued in Coupon form of $1,000, and in Registered form in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, and $100,000.

For the issue of Registered bonds and the Preferred and Common stocks, holders must give full name and address in which the new securities are to be drawn, and state whether the delivery shall be by registered mail or express.

The dividend of 1½% declared by The American Tobacco Company on its Six per cent. Preferred stock, payable to stockholders of record as of December 31, 1904, will be distributed by us at the time of surrender of our certificates of deposit.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
By H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Dated New York, January 3, 1905.

BONDS TO YIELD 5¼%

$250,000

UTAH LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

First Cons. 4% Gold Bonds.

Denomination $500. Due 1930. Interest payable Jan. 1st and July 1st at Colonial Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

This company controls all the gas and electric lighting, and also the great water power business in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, serving an aggregate population of over 100,000. Net earnings are over 2½ times interest on the entire bonds issued, as officially reported by President Joseph F. Smith. Dividends on the preferred stock have been regularly paid since the organization of the Company. We recommend these bonds as a conservative investment yielding an exceptionally high rate of interest.

Price 82½ & Int., Yielding 5¼%.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Leland & Hall Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Fuller Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour.

New York, December 24, 1904.

CHARLES J. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BUFfalo Brake Beam Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine St., in the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock M.

EDWIN C. FARLOW, Secretary.

Dated January 3, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of American Pirecracker Manufacturing Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 John St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, December 28, 1904.

SAMUEL P. DIXON, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 3d, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Speaking Telephone Company will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, Room 40, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 19th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A. R. BREWER, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.

December 29th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Nineteenth Ward Bank will be held at its banking office, 953 Third Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house, No. 60 Irving Place, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Is ANYBODY Interested in EVERYBODY'S for January?

If so, he should desire to know the truth about that title page and that spurious life insurance policy, and a great deal of historical information concerning the fiction in

"Frenzied Finance"

You can get the facts only as a reader of the Boston News Bureau, which from the beginning exposed Amalgamated Copper, its birth in Bay State Gas, and forecasted all the disasters which have befallen the company and its shareholders. At the same time it met and clearly showed the fallacy of all Lawson publications promoting Gas and Amalgamated.

The Libel Laws

in Massachusetts are such that the truth of a statement goes farther in justification of its publication than in any other state.

The libel laws of New York and Pennsylvania are so drawn as to endanger the property, liberty and personal freedom of editors and publishers.

The Boston News Bureau publishes financial matter every week, and has for many years, that no other publication in the United States dare print.

In 18 years its steady progress has never been halted but once, and that was for the period during which the Standard Oil-Amalgamated-Lawson party claimed that personal animus or other unworthy motives were inspiring the Boston News Bureau in its exposures of Bay State Gas and Amalgamated Copper.

The decline in copper from the artificial 17 cent copper market, the collapse in Amalgamated dividends, the failure of Amalgamated to control the politics and courts of Montana as clearly forecasted in the Boston News Bureau, opened the eyes of the public to that false claim that a newspaper could not know or could not tell as a pure news business enterprise the truth about such large matters; and the circulation of the Boston News Bureau is now growing as never before.

The Claim for the BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

is that it is the most complete and the nearest ideal daily financial publication in the United States for the men of affairs and investments—for those who should study and know the leading facts and factors controlling in business and finance.

It is written and printed for investment interests only—is published for no other object—has demonstrated through its 18 years of progress its right to stand at the head of true financial journalism.

Its sales of late have been larger than those of any other financial publication in America. Its present business aim is to increase and maintain the lead and hold a permanent subscription list of intelligent investors exceeding that of any other financial publication.

It is published after the close of the market every day in Boston and goes promptly into the mail for distribution over the country.

While it can be bought generally upon leading news stands, it cannot be so purchased regularly, for every time there is excitement or great interest in financial affairs, or any special presentations, the issue to the news stands is quickly bought up and sometimes commands 25 cents per copy premium.

The safe way for a man of business affairs is to subscribe for this paper for one month, read it thoroughly, become a believer or disbeliever in the principles, aims and motives actuating its management, and then, if found useful, become a regular subscriber at $12 per annum.

C. W. BARRON, PUBLISHER,
Exchange Place, Boston.

P. S.—A pamphlet printed many months ago and containing excerpts from Boston News Bureau articles on Amalgamated, published over a series of years from the inception of the company, will be sent free upon request.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$1,522,640 00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks	7,025,255 00	Surplus	3,000,000 00
United States Bonds	2,140 00	Undivided Profits	343,802 81
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	480,468 63	Reserved for Dividend No. 14, payable January 3, 1905	35,000 00
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	10,456,063 54	General Deposits and Deposits in Trust	19,382,470 25
Bills Purchased	1,693,083 61	Interest Due on Deposits,	53,581 31
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	212,691 02		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,422,512 57		
	$23,814,854 37		$23,814,854 37

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

December 31st, 1904.

We beg to announce that Mr. HENRY C. FOX has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm. FOX, LEDERER & CO., 9 & 91 West 4th St., New York City.

Notice.—David Jacobs has sold his interest in Novelty Display Company to Michel Jacobs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Jan. 5th, 1905.

Notice to the public and to the trade that on this date the stock in business of 101 East 125th St. has become absolutely the property of Ethel Eichner of the same place, by bill of sale from Daniel Eichner to Ethel Eichner, and from this day one Daniel Eichner has absolutely no connection and no interest in said premises or said business.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

WANTED, INTERNATIONAL SILVER FIRST 6s.

H. W. Bearman

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS,
25 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
MORRIS STERNBACH. ALOIS GUTWILLIG.

MORRIS STERNBACH & CO.,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
40 EXCHANGE PLACE.
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.

SIEGEL, HEILNER & CO.,

25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment & Miscellaneous Securities.
TELEPHONES:
OFFICE {6526 / 6527} BROAD. CURB 5000 BROAD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

INVESTMENTS.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R.
L. & N. Col. 4s.
CHI., BURL. & QUINCY RAILROAD
Ill. Div. 4s.
CHI., R. I. & PACIFIC RAILWAY
1st and Refd. 4s.
K. C., FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS RY.
Consolidated 6s.
OREGON SHORT LINE R. R. CO.
Un. Pac. Gtd. 4s.
RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY. CO.
1st Mtg. 4s.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT
1st. Mtg 6s.
METROPOLITAN STREET RY. CO.
Refunding Mtg. 4s.
UNITED RYS. CO. OF ST. LOUIS
Gen. 1st Mtg. 4s.
DETROIT (MICH.) EDISON CO.
1st Mtg. 5s.

Prices and circulars on application.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Trustees

We offer non-taxable bonds for trust funds.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Charles Head & Co.

17 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
74 STATE ST., BOSTON.
Members of the New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.

Special attention given to orders to be filled on the Boston Stock Exchange.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS

Write for Circular.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

27 William St., New York. 222 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,

Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway, New York.
Rector, Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 5817 CORTLT.

GOODMAN & Co.

2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,

BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES

(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

Bankers & Brokers,

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2@3 Per Cent.

The Market Seems Bewildered by Surplusage of News Difficult of Appraisal.

Before the market had digested the news which moved it upward on Tuesday there arrived more information as important in a domestic sense as Tuesday's had been internationally. Everybody knows that it is about as easy to introduce a bill in Congress as to post a letter, and there is always a strong presumption against the enactment of any one among such promiscuous projects of legislation. But a cloud of bills on any subject is a symptom of a state of the legislative mind favorable to the enactment of something, and this possibility becomes stronger when the Executive has power and will to enforce a special session—always dreaded—unless its views of what ought to be done are met in some degree. With the legislative pot bubbling and no certainty what may come out of it there is reason for all operators in railways and industrials to feel some tenderness regarding the prospect. Yesterday they showed that they felt it.

There was a continuance of the same good intrinsic news as buoyed prices Tuesday. There were six-figured increases in earnings by many railways, several of which were more favorable as prophecies than as history. That is to say increases since the crops began to move are upon a much larger scale than the previous decreases, and this influence is only beginning to be felt. It would be hard to keep the market down under such conditions were the situation not obscured by talk of new combinations which it is difficult to gauge. What is the significance, for instance, of the gossip regarding Mr. Harriman's anticipated entrance into the New York Central Directorate? Does it indicate a new eastward extension of his combination, or is it possibly an indulgence for his fancy to add other Directorships to his list, acquired perhaps through exchange of accommodation with friends who may have a fancy for holding United States Senatorships in leash, just as Mr. Harriman fancies Directorships useful to him in his business? Pennsylvania's new association with New Haven also opens conjectures leading to more reasonable explanation. Naturally Pennsylvania would dislike to see its elaborate New York terminals standing idle while the traffic for which they were planned went via Poughkeepsie and Ontario and Western. Nothing would be more natural than for Pennsylvania to acquire such an interest in New Haven—say 10,000 shares very recently in addition to any previous holdings in friendly hands—as to warrant representation to safeguard Pennsylvania's interests. The day's addition to the Northern Securities story was interesting also, being no less than a surmise that no obstacle would be interposed to any appeal proceeding because of reason to anticipate that there would be a prompt refusal to take up the subject, leaving the present stage the final one.

The foreign situation altered little, the interesting development being the disclosure of popular German reluctance to absorb Russian bonds. The Russo-German entente being dynastic rather than popular, like the Franco-Russian, is a shabby sort of arrangement, and a poor reliance for prolongation of hostilities. The financial aspect of course is the better prospects of peace with profit with every obstacle to borrowing money to spend on war. Paris's difficulties in supporting its depreciated, depreciating, and artificially sustained market for Russians led to such demands on London's gold supply that the price was marked up, although Berlin exchange turned in favor of London.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting ..... 2 | N. Y. Air Brake 1
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs ..... 5 | Peoples Gas 2
Atl. Coast Line ..... 3 | Pressed Steel Car 1
Buff. & Sus. pf ..... 3 | Rep. Steel 1
Chi. & N. W. ..... 2 | Rock Island Securities 2
Chi. G. W. pf., B ..... 3 | Rubber Goods 1
Chi. G. W. pf., C ..... 3 | Rep. Steel pf 2
Chi. & N. W. pf. ..... 2 | Rubber Goods pf 5
Col. Fuel & I. ..... 2 | Sloss-Sheff. pf 1
Del., L. & W. ..... 2 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf 2
Erie 1st pf ..... 1 | Tenn. Coal & I. 2
Erie 2d pf ..... 1 | Union Pac. 1
Hocking Valley ..... 2 | U. S. Pipe 2
Kan. City So. ..... 3 | U. S. Rubber 1
Manhattan ..... 1 | U. S. Rubber pf 1
Mexican Central ..... 1 | Va. Iron, C. & C. 2
Mo., K. & T. pf. ..... 3 | Wabash 1
Nat. R. of M. pf. 3

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper ..... 1 | Kan. Ice, Chi., pf 3
Am. Cotton Oil ..... 2 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1
At. Top. & S. F. ..... 1 | Nash., C. & St. L. 2
Balt. & Ohio ..... 1 | N. Y., Ont. & W. 1
Canadian Pacific ..... 3 | Nor. & West 1
Cent. Coal & C. ..... 1 | Pacific Coast 1
Chi., M. & St. P. ..... 1 | Penn. R. R. 1
Chi. Term. Tr. ..... 3 | Pressed S. Car 1
Chi. T. T. pf. ..... 3 | Southern Pacific 1
Consol. Gas ..... 2 | Southern Railway 1
Del. & Hudson ..... 2 | Tenn. Coal & I. 2
Fed. M. & S. pf. ..... 3 | Un. Rys. Inv. 4
General Electric ..... 3 | U. S. Realty 2
Int. Northern pf. ..... 3 | U. S. Steel 1
Illinois Central ..... 1 | U. S. Steel pf. 1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. L. & N. O. ..... 1 | Erie Conv. 4s 1
Mem. 4s ..... 1 | Mex. Cent. 1st inc. 4s 1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s ..... 1 | Mex. Cent. 2d inc. 1
coupon off. ..... 1 | Stand. R. & T. 6s 3
Cons. Gas, deb. 6s 1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 4	838,273
To date this year	1,712,857
Corresponding date last year	2,505,117

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 4	$4,303,500
To date this year	10,511,500
Corresponding date last year	7,723,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Shipbuilding Co. preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Osceola Mining.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway preferred.
Texas Central Railroad.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Activity Decreases with Irregular Price Movements.

For once the storm did not interfere with the business of Wall Street. The wires to the West were in good working order, and the only trouble experienced was with wires in the immediate neighborhood of New York. The decrease in activity was rather due to the continued absence of commission house business. In other words, the public was out of the market, and the manipulators, pools, and professionals had it to themselves. Fluctuations were rather sharp, and those who were reckless enough to get in on either side found it rather costly to get out again.

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A Late Afternoon Raid.

In the morning the market was worked up with considerable show. The closest observers, however, detected a continuation of what was considered good selling of the kind that has made itself felt recently. For instance, Union Pacific went up above 116. Of this stock there seemed to be a good deal to be had on a scale upward. This selling just before the close was seized upon by the bear element to break the market all around, and in the absence of good support they succeeded in doing so rather easily. Their efforts were concentrated on United States Steel issues, Union Pacific, and, for sentimental effect, Amalgamated Copper.

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Northern Securities Litigation.

The reason why the Harriman interests propose to carry the Northern Securities decision to the Supreme Court is understood to be that they desire to prevent any possible litigation on the part of any minority holder on either side which might be brought for the mere purpose of holding up the settlement. When they have the last word from the highest court in the land that the dissolution must be done one way and no other, all strike suits will have been excluded and there need be no fear of any molestation at a later time. There is not the shadow of illfeeling in the matter.

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Chicago Terminal Plans.

There was a severe drop in the price of Chicago Terminal shares. The preferred stock declined 3½ points and the common lost 3⅜ points. The bonds, however, were strong, advancing one-half of 1 per cent. The explanation is that in the reorganization the stock will probably be wiped out or very nearly so, and the property will go to the bondholders, who will probably receive part stock and part bonds for their holdings. The majority of the bonds are held by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who in the interests of E. H. Harriman desire the property. It is believed that the bonds will eventually be worth much more than they now sell at, even though at least they now will have to be raised in order to elevate the tracks and secure a new tenant for the property.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—The money market is easy and unchanged. Call money is 2@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $32,731,731; balances, $2,014,517; Sub-treasury debit, $76,-555. The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	4.88⅞	4.85
Sterling	4.87½	4.84
Commercial	5.15	5.12½
Francs	.95⅞	.95⅝
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.40⅛
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅛

United Shoe Machinery common stock was strong to-day on rumors of rights. The story is that the price is going to 100. Amalgamated was active, and there was a fair amount of trading in Copper Range, Greene, Allouez, Steel preferred, and Telephone. Complete transactions were as follows:

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17	Atchison pf.	101¼	101	101
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20	Boston & Maine	177	177	177
44	C. J. R. & S. Y.	152½	152	152½
10	Con. & Mont. Class A	180	180	180
50	Fitchburg pf.	143½	142½	143
75	Mass. Electric pf.	39	39	39
5	Mexican Central	22	22	22
24	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198½	198½	198½
5	Pere Marquette pf.	78	78	78
1,735	Union Pacific	116¼	114⅝	116¼
22	Union Pacific pf.	97½	97½	97½
60	West End	93¾	93¾	93¾

TELEPHONES.

522	*American	148	147½	147½
180	Mexican	134	132	132
5	New England	130	130	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
240	Am. Pneu. Service	45	45	45
811	Am. Sugar	142½	141¾	142
25	Am. Sugar pf.	139½	139	139
130	Am. Woolen	25	25	25
54	*Am. Woolen pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,005	Dom. Iron & Steel	19	18½	18⅝
80	Edison	255	255	255
10	*General Electric	187½	187½	187½
100	Georgia Ry. & El. pf.	86	86	86
505	Massachusetts Gas	80½	80½	80½
55	Swift & Co.	113	113	113
915	*United Fruit	106¾	105¾	106¼
1,870	United Shoe Machine	76	74½	76
650	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
700	U. S. Rubber	34¾	34¾	34¾
710	U. S. Rubber pf.	99⅞	99½	99⅝
1,450	U. S. Steel	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛
2,015	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅝	92¾	93⅝

MINING.

50	Adventure	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,715	Allouez	21	20	20½
11,779	Amalgamated	74⅝	72¾	72⅝
25	American Zinc	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
250	Atlantic	18	18	18
618	Bingham	35	34⅝	34⅝
150	Boston Con.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
11	Calumet & Hecla	650	650	650
50	Continental Zinc	13½	13½	13½
610	Centennial	26	25½	25⅝
3,930	Copper Range	70⅝	69½	69⅞
65	Daly-West	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Elm River	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Franklin	12	12	12
50	Granby	5	5	5
6,160	Greene Con.	26⅝	23½	23⅝
100	Guanajuato	10½	10½	10½
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27
272	*Mass.	9¼	9¼	9¼
55	Michigan	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
105	Mohawk	54	53½	54
100	National	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Old Colony	12	12	12
610	Old Dominion	28½	28	28
95	Osceola	97½	97	97
35	Parrott	30	30	30
300	Phoenix	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Quincy	111	111	111
30	Santa Fé	2½	2½	2½
610	Shannon	9	8¾	8¾
35	Tamarack	125	125	125
1,060	Trinity	16⅞	16	16
1,500	United States	24⅝	24½	24½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $521,066,628; balances, $22,354,779; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,068,777.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8475; demand, $4.8710; cables, $4.8745.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.84⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16@95⅛; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, Par. Chicago, 25c premium. New Orleans, Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—30@35c premium.

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BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 61¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .07, 100 Caledonia at .55, 400 Chollar at .38@.39, 300 Chrysolite at .08, 100 Confidence at .85, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.10, 300 Elkton at .70@.71, 300 Kingston and Pembroke at .12, 200 Little Chief at .06, 500 Moon Anchor at .07, 100 Ophir at 7.25, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04½, 100 Potosi at .28, 400 Savage at .50, 100 Utah at .12.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	8,255	8,041	7,569
4th week Dec.	$1,513,000	$1,405,000	$1,207,000
Month	4,535,000	4,229,000	3,914,000
From July 1	26,880,000	24,568,000	22,169,757

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	2,098	2,098	2,078
4th week Dec.	426,600	375,800	443,100
Month	1,442,700	1,169,800	1,498,800
From July 1	8,704,500	8,700,500	9,162,600

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,267	7,191	7,128
4th Week Dec.	1,311,970	1,251,959	1,115,195
Month	4,118,693	3,914,071	3,551,066
From July 1	24,868,920	23,040,088	21,220,088

WABASH—

Mileage	2,516	2,484	2,488
4th week Dec.	717,064	627,067	712,770
Month	2,072,400	1,881,063	1,630,344
From July 1	15,885,975	12,266,751	10,845,581

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	977	977	977
4th week Dec.	151,000	150,758	146,416
Month	560,000	485,407	502,857
From July 1	3,502,400	3,429,111	3,330,429

BOSTON & LOWELL for the year ended June 30—

Rent from lease	867,656	869,827	867,027
Organization exp.	7,000	7,000	7,000
Int. on bonds	342,700	337,075	337,075
Dividends, 8%	527,952	525,752	524,752
Total requirements	877,656	869,827	867,027
Surp., June 30	1,456,004	1,436,005	1,436,004

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for November—

Gross earnings	4,524,521	4,440,775	4,390,780
Op. expenses	2,693,687	2,617,615	2,773,420
Net earnings	1,830,834	1,823,160	1,617,360
Gross, 5 months	22,437,552	22,075,650	21,274,164
Op. expenses	13,621,385	13,487,925	13,150,592
Net, 5 months	8,816,167	8,587,725	8,114,572

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for November—

Gross	1,580,405	1,343,420	1,511,736
Expenses	890,094	834,750	981,238
Net	689,311	508,669	530,498
Other income	2,490	2,558	2,048
Total income	691,801	511,228	533,446
Chgs., tax., &c.	347,765	331,300	330,567
Balance	344,036	180,126	198,969
Renew fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	334,036	170,126	188,969
Gross, 5 mos.	7,754,399	7,759,180	7,873,884
Expenses	4,333,073	4,717,414	4,631,992
Net, 5 mos.	3,201,326	3,032,775	3,241,892
Other inc.	70,644	57,460	57,295
Total inc.	3,282,786	3,103,419	3,275,228
Chgs., tax., &c.	1,759,426	1,495,800	1,517,175
Balance	1,523,360	1,477,611	1,642,995
Renew fund	50,000	50,000	50,000
Sur., 5 mos.	1,483,360	1,387,611	1,592,995

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for November—

Gross	619,759	580,435	565,010
Exp. and taxes	402,487	382,045	378,922
Net	217,271	187,390	186,088
Gross, 5 mos.	2,760,856	2,683,881	2,645,279
Exp. and taxes	1,951,905	1,894,180	1,893,724
Net, 5 mos.	814,928	689,701	745,615

LEHIGH VALLEY for November—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross	2,746,097	2,259,622	486,475
Expenses	1,556,710	1,547,704	9,006
Net	1,189,387	711,921	477,466
Other income	40,678	63,071	22,393
Total income	1,230,065	775,805	454,159
Adds. and imp.	228,557	97,666	130,891
Surplus	1,000,228	718,229	280,999
Gross, 5 mos.	13,220,295	12,005,514	215,981
Expenses	7,550,914	7,774,167	221,125
Net, 5 mos.	5,667,251	5,230,147	437,104
Other income	289,923	221,439	68,485
Total income	5,957,175	5,451,586	505,589
Adds. and imp.	884,624	288,338	596,291
Sur., 5 mos.	5,272,550	5,163,304	109,246

*Decrease.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS, for November—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	872,350	812,000	777,760
Expenses	662,252	608,656	586,445
Net	210,098	203,344	191,325
Chgs. and taxes	150,502	150,387	150,387
Surplus	55,596	52,963	40,936
5 mos. gross	4,337,192	4,157,809	3,822,466
Expenses	3,009,251	2,911,881	2,753,181
5 mos. net	1,328,051	1,138,094	1,169,035
Chgs. and taxes	752,512	748,7089	751,536
5 mos. surplus	476,159	389,896	307,099

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—Lines east of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated—

Nov. gross	9,752,724	9,060,124	8,765,024
Expenses	6,666,166	6,280,166	6,229,406
Nov. net	3,146,558	2,878,958	2,541,558
11 mos. gross	100,516,808	105,887,508	95,005,208
Expenses	69,305,543	72,765,543	62,854,343
11 mos. net	31,297,265	31,101,965	32,168,865

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated:

	November.	11 Mos. Increase.	Increase.
Gross	650,000	*1,505,400	
Expenses	38,800	*2,845,800	
Net	622,800	540,200	

*Decrease.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Nov. gross	1,162,150	1,140,659	1,044,153
Expenses	786,949	801,710	715,510
Nov. net	365,549	338,949	328,649
11 mos. gross	12,501,146	12,323,446	11,330,446
Expenses	8,020,075	8,745,775	7,454,675
11 mos. net	5,580,471	5,777,671	5,875,771

Northern Central:

Nov. gross	804,837	834,837	776,127
Expenses	685,876	640,676	647,176
Nov. net	208,961	194,161	228,961
11 mos. gross	9,462,798	9,485,598	7,652,898
Expenses	7,128,809	7,280,809	5,503,909
11 mos. net	2,333,989	2,195,039	2,140,989

West Jersey & Seashore:

Nov. gross	242,363	244,963	226,063
Expenses	248,356	250,656	222,256
Deficit	5,780	11,180	3,810
11 mos. gross	4,062,984	4,025,784	3,676,940
Expenses	2,991,470	3,026,570	2,657,870
11 mos. net	1,071,505	979,805	1,012,905

*Surplus.

UNION PACIFIC for November—

Mileage	5,305	5,344	5,757
Gross	5,749,709	5,052,780	4,741,127
Expenses	3,324,636	3,028,570	2,915,041
Net	2,425,073	2,024,210	1,826,086
5 mos. net	12,769,077	11,755,592	11,176,539

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1918	103½	104½
3s, c., 1918	104½	105
3s, 1918, sm.	104½	
4s, r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1907	105½	106
4s, r., 1925	133½	
4s, c., 1925	134½	
Panama 3s	102	102½
Philippine 4s	103	
Adams Ex. 4s	250	
Alb. & Sus. 3½s		
Alle. & W. 4s		
A.-Chat. pf.	95	105
Am. Cot. Oil	180	220
A. C. O. pf.	94	97
Am. D. Tel.	36	39½
Am. Tel. Co.	93½	94
A. I. Co. pf.	37	38
A. Lin. Co.	15½	17½
A. Lo. Co. pf.	47	50
A. Loc. pf.	103	105
Am. M. Co. pf.	26	27½
Am. Snuff.	160	170
Am. Sm. pf.	97	99
Am. Sug. Ref.	134	135
A. T. & C.	94	95
A. T. & T.	146	149
Am. Tob. pf.	148	160
Am. W. Co. pf.	92	93½
Am. Arbor	55	60
Ann A. pf.	62	66
A. M. Ist pf.	95½	99½
B. Un. Tel.	165	175
B. Un. Gas.	203	210
Brunsw. City	11⅝	12
Brunsw. City pf.	19	20
Can. Pac.	165	166
C. & A. pf.	135	165
Cent. Ohio	67	70
Canada So.	68	70½
C. & S. A.		
Tel.	119	122
C. & S. A. pf.	2	
C. & E. I.		
pf.

FINANCIAL.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

PAUL SCHWARZ.....President
R. M. HUMPHREY.....Vice-Pres. and Sec'y
CHARLES DITTMAN.....Treasurer
T. A. DAVIDSON.....Assistant Treasurer

323-325 GRAND STREET.
66 BEAVER STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

TELEPHONE, 1020 ORCHARD.

REPORT MADE TO THE BANKING DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

RESOURCES.	
NEW YORK CITY BONDS AT COST	$534,310.00
OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS AT MARKET VALUE	1,012,411.25
BONDS & MORTGAGES	9,750.00
LOANS ON COLLATERAL	3,008,204.17
BILLS PURCHASED	1,108,344.00
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	19,070.26
CASH IN BANKS	663,570.85
CASH IN VAULT	157,521.26
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND BUILDING	19,079.81
OTHER ASSETS	3,715.50
OVERDRAFTS	148.78
	$6,535,825.68

LIABILITIES.	
CAPITAL	$500,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	526,525.21
REBATES ON BILLS PURCHASED	9,736.94
INTEREST DUE DEPOSITORS	1,420.84
GENERAL DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITS IN TRUST	5,491,387.44
RESERVE FOR TAXES 1905, &c.	5,000.00
OTHER LIABILITIES	1,746.25
	$6,535,825.68

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 16

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-three (63) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

5	53	399	556	727	881
21	221	416	563	743	882
32	324	439	568	788	904
38	335	444	581	808	946
39	345	476	601	812	955
49	356	481	627	813	969
61	361	487	652	836	1035
64	394	493	676	853	1041
68	396	497	709	856	1050

1053 1058 1082 1098 1109 1133 1153 1160 1179 1180 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1905, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

New York, December 7th, 1904.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-three (63) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
For Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMITH,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons thereafrom maturing March 1, 1905, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1905, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Great Northern Railway (of Canada.)

To the Depositors of Series A and Series B Bonds of Great Northern Railway, the Central Trust Company of New York Under Bondholders' Agreement Dated Aug. 11, 1904.

You are hereby notified that an offer has been made for the purchase of the deposited bonds, which has been accepted by the undersigned Committee, and that a statement of said offer, the acceptance and the terms thereof, has been filed with the Central Trust Company of New York. The same may be examined at the office of said Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City, by any depositor or by the holder of any outstanding certificates of deposit issued under said bondholders' agreement. The holders of such certificates of deposit shall have until the close of business, on January 18, 1905, the right to surrender their certificates of deposit, properly indorsed in blank, and to withdraw the deposited bonds represented thereby upon the payment at the time of such withdrawal, to the Central Trust Company of New York, of the sum of five dollars for each bond withdrawn. The holders of certificates of deposit failing to exercise such right of withdrawal in the manner and during the period above set forth and the deposited bonds represented thereby shall be deemed for all purposes to have assented to said offer and its acceptance and the terms thereof, and shall be irrevocably bound and concluded by the same.

Dated New York, December 29, 1904.
Committee named in Bondholders' Agreement dated August 11, 1904.
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 83 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND AND THREE ($102,003) AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OF MY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 15, 1905.
THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 3, 1905.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY,
Hoboken, New Jersey.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and Investments	$10,506,517.25
Real Estate	352,948.05
Interest Accrued	131,722.80
Cash	1,121,457.06
	$12,412,039.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital, Surplus, &c.	$1,536,258.92
Deposits	10,875,780.31
	$12,412,039.24

Officers:—Miles Tierney, President; Geo. W. Butts, Vice President; Hamilton W. Meeks, Vice President; Jas. R. Ferris, Treasurer; J. H. P. Reilly, Secretary; Fred'k W. Hille, Asst. Treas.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5 000,000.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

A PROMINENT BANKING HOUSE requires the services of an able and energetic bond salesman of experience; must be well acquainted with local and out-of-town financial institutions and investors; only those having the necessary qualifications need address, with full particulars, Bond, Box 113, care N. Y. Times, Down Town.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, New York, Dec. 31, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Jan. 16, 1905, for furnishing material and labor for wiring Qr. Mr.'s Warehouse and Wharf Buildings, installing electrical apparatus, &c., at Governors Island, N. Y. H. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals. Blank forms and specifications furnished upon application. Envelopes must be marked: "Proposals for Installing Electrical Apparatus, &c.," and addressed to G. S. HINGHAM, Major & Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., DEC. 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing new plumbing in Building No. 21, at post, will be received until 10 A. M., Jan. 7, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for plumbing," addressed The Quartermaster.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

{ N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, } Estab.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Price movements in the outside market yesterday were irregular, although for the most part the net changes were not large. Interborough Rapid Transit was very strong, advancing 3 points above the opening sale, which was 1¼ points above the final price of the previous day, despite the fact that the stock yesterday sold ex dividend of 3 per cent. Allowing for the dividend, the stock made a net gain of 4½ points on the purchase of about 2,000 shares.

HALL SIGNAL.—A contract has been secured by the Hall Signal Company for the equipment of the lines of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad with the company's system of automatic electro-gas signals. The contract calls all told for the equipment of about 350 miles of single track, in addition to the mileage of the road that is already equipped with the Hall Company's signals.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	American Can	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
1,900	American Can pf	69¼	67¾	67¾
22	American Chicle pf	97	97	97
200	American Nickel	24	2	2
1,700	Arizona Con. Mining	28½	2⅜	2⅜
2,300	Baldomero Mining	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,100	British Columbia Cop.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
850	Central Foundry	14	13⅞	13⅞
500	Central Foundry pf	18	18	18
800	Con. Refrigerating	6	6	6
1,200	Douglas Copper	8¼	8	8⅛
100	Electric Boat	37	37	37
50	Electric Vehicle pf	35	33	33
2,900	Greene Con. Copper	20¾	19¾	20¼
1,800	Greene Con. Gold	7¾	6⅞	7¼
400	Havana Tobacco	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Havana Tobacco pf	42½	42	42
2,400	Int. Rap. Tr., ex div.	100	100	100½
2,050	Int. Mer. Marine	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝
130	Int. Mer. Marine pf	28	27⅝	28
500	Ka. City Sy. & L. pf.	82½	82½	82½
2,900	Mackay Companies	39⅝	39	39
500	Mackay Cos. pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
2,700	Mont. & Boston	1¼	1 3-32	1 3-32
800	N. Y. Transportation	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	North. Pac., w. rel	170	170	170
10,400	North. Securities	133½	131½	132⅜
500	North. Sec., stub	350	350	350
500	Otis Elevator	48¾	48	48¾
600	Seaboard Air Line	10¾	10¾	10¾
525	Standard Con. Mining	2	2	2
400	Tennessee Copper	37¾	37	37¾
700	Two Rec. Quarter	6½	6½	6½
600	United Copper	8	8	8
100	U. S. L. pf., new, w. l.	94	94	94
100	U. S. Shipb. pf., w. l.	84¾	84¼	84¼
1,300	White Knob Copper	1-16	1-32	1-32

BONDS.

$5,000	Int. Silver 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½
50,000	Rock Island ref. 4s	96	96	96
4,000	Seab. A. L. 5-yr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	U. S. Ins. new 3s, w. l.	99¾	99¾	99¾
60,000	U. S. Shipb. 5s, ctfs.	50½	50½	50½
25,000	Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	85¾	85	85¾
24,000	Wab.-P. Term. 1st 4s	43¾	44	44
15,000	Wab.-P. Term. 1st 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	59¼		59½	
American Can	11⅜	11⅝	12	
American Can pf	67¾	68	67¾	
American Chicle	124	128	124	128
American Chicle pf	94	97	94	96
Am. De For. Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	34½	37½	34½	37½
American Malting	3	4	3	4
American Nickel	2	3	2	3
Am. Tobacco, tr. rcts	247½	248	247½	248
American Typefounders	40	45	40	45
Am. Typefounders pf	95	102½	95	102½
Am. Writing Paper	4	5	4	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	21	24½	20	24½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85½	88½	85½	88½
Arizona Com. Mining	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	95
Baldomero Mining	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Bamberger Co. (Lamont)	175		175	
Borden's Cond. Milk	139	141	138	140
Borden's Cond. M. pf	113	116	112½	115
British Columbia Cop.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	195	196	195	196
Buffalo Gas	5½	6	5½	6
Buffalo Gas 5s	103½		103½	
Central Un. Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	95	96	93	96
Chicago Subway	37	38	38	38
Denver Gas 6s	88	90	88	90
Denver Gas 6s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	127	128	126	128
Hudson County Gas	104	107	104	107
Hudson County Gas 5s	108	108½	108	108½
Indianapolis Gas	92	93	92	93
Indianapolis Gas 5s	105	107	105	107
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam G. 5s	110	112	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. 1st	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	108½	111½	108½	111½
N. Y. & Queens Gas	65		65	
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s	100	105	100	105
N. Y. & Richmond	35		35	
North Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	22	27	22	27
Paterson & Passaic Gas	67	71	67	71
Paterson & Passaic 4s	103	106	103	106
Peoples Gas 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul 5s	95	97	95	97
South. J. G. & Electric	120	123	120	123
Syracuse Lighting	60	65	60	65
Syracuse Lighting pf	92		92	
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101		101	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	102	102½	102½	102½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2½	4	2½	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s			55	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s			55	58
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	107	110	107	110
34th St. Ferry 5s	94	98	94	98
Union Ferry 5s	28	32	28	32
Union Ferry 5s	88	92	87	90

*Sell cents per share.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—On the local exchange business during the greater part of the day was dull. Here and there small selling developed to weaken prices somewhat. Swifts fell a point, to 112, in the morning session, and Diamond Match raised from 139 to 138. In Box Board there was some demand, the preferred rising to 11, while Biscuit issues showed firmness. Shipbuilding was absorbed and sold as high as 45¾ early.

In the late trading Box Board shares were in sharper demand, and the preferred topped 12. Swifts rallied and ran up to 112⅜. On the other hand Biscuit issues sagged off fractionally. Union Traction also slipped back from its firm position above 10. New York exchange sold at 30 cents premium before and after clearings. Time and call loans were 5@6 per cent.

Shares		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can	12	11⅜	11⅜
400	American Can pf	69½	69	69
500	American Chicle	97	95½	95½
75	Amer. Ship Build. pf	99	99	99
50	A. Booth & Co	39½	38	39½
10	Chicago City Ry	181	181	181
150	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
450	Chic. Union Traction	10¼	9½	9½
31	Diamond Match	139	138	138
164	Illinois Brick	11	10	11
150	Kansas City Ry. pf	82½	82½	82½
430	National Biscuit	57	56¾	56¾
250	National Biscuit pf	115½	115½	115½
75	Northwestern Elevated	23½	23½	23½
100	Street's Stable Car	25¾	25¾	25¾
40	Street's S. Car pf	99¼	99¼	99¼
652	Swift & Co	113⅜	112	112⅜
776	United Box Board	2⅜	2	2⅜
2,697	United Box Board pf	12⅜	10½	12⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	Chicago Gas 5s	107¼	..	..
10,000	Ch. Pneumatic Tool 5s	98	..	..
4,000	Consumers' Gas 5s	106	..	..
1,000	N. Chi. City Ry. 4½s	94	..	..
22,000	Northw. Elevated 4s	93½	..	..
25,000	S. S. L. 4½s	102¾	..	..

INCREASE IN GOLD PRODUCT.

Many States Showed Improved Output in Total of $73,591,700.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The preliminary figures upon the production of gold and silver in the United States in 1904 submitted to the Director of the Mint, show larger gains over the preceding year than were expected. Nearly every State of important yield has increased its output.

The Colorado yield is about $26,000,000, as compared with about $22,500,000 in 1903, and the State's best record, $28,800,000, in 1900. California has made the best output for many years, due to a good supply of water and the work of the dredges. Nevada and Utah have made notable gains. South Dakota and Alaska have beaten their previous best records. The Appalachian region shows improvement. The Klondyke shows a loss of about $2,000,000. The total of gold produced was $73,591,700, and of silver, 54,300,000 fine ounces.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT

General Improvement Indicated in Spite of Recent Drought.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Weather Bureau's monthly crop report is as follows:

The severe and protracted drought prevailing in October and November continued during the greater part of December in the Ohio Valley, but was relieved generally by rain and snow in the last ten days.

The greater part of the Winter wheat belt was protected by snow covering most of the month, but was exposed during the cold period of the 27th-29th. The unfavorable effects of drought noted at the close of the previous month are now less marked, a very general improvement being indicated, especially in portions of the Ohio Valley. A decided improvement in the condition of Winter wheat is reported generally throughout the Middle Atlantic States. In Central and Northern California the condition of Winter wheat is excellent, and while the wheat regions of Oregon and Washington have suffered from lack of moisture, the outlook for wheat in portions of these States is encouraging.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,528,733
Gold	79,125,498
Silver	13,388,078
United States notes	8,743,340
Treasury notes of 1890	67,422
National banknotes	16,273,024
Total receipts this month	4,716,181
Total receipts this month	4,966,750
Total receipts this year	281,716,373
Total expenditures this month	4,796,900
Total expenditures this month	5,050,000
Total expenditures this year	304,079,445
Deposits in National banks	131,412,898

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$525,488,989
Silver dollars	477,250,000
Silver dollars of 1890	11,015,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,335,720
Total	$1,013,753,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$525,488,989
Silver certificates outstanding	477,250,000
Treasury notes outstanding	11,015,000
Total	$1,013,753,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$21,245,368
Gold certificates	97,880,196
Silver coin and bullion	13,388,078
Silver certificates	8,743,340
United States notes	67,422
National banknotes	16,273,024
Total	$158,045,428

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-day.

Fair, with slightly warmer weather; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Forecast for To-morrow.

Fair, with slightly warmer weather; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Local Observations.

The following observations were taken at the Weather Bureau station in this city to-day:

8 A. M.	30
12 M.	34
4 P. M.	36
8 P. M.	34
Highest	36
Lowest	30
Average	33
Average for corresponding date last year	34

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$1,000 Brooklyn Ferry Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bond, due August, 1948, interest February and August, 60.

$1,000 Brooklyn City Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage bonds, due 1916-1941, interest January and July, 1075.

$1,000 Central Union Gas Company of New York first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due July, 1927, interest January and July, 100.

$1,000 Colorado Fuel Company of Denver, Col., general mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bond, due May, 1919, interest May and November, 108¾.

$1,000 New York and New Jersey Telephone Company general mortgage convertible 5 per cent. bond, due 1929, interest May and November, 108½.

$1,000 Flatbush Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due September, 1911, interest March and September, 106½.

$1,000 Northern Union Gas Company of New York first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1927, interest May and November, 105⅝.

$1,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad of Brooklyn first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due October, 1909, interest April and October, 104½.

$1,000 Calvary Cemetery, Greenpoint and Brooklyn Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due June, 1907, interest June and December, 103½.

$1,000 Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1920, interest May and November, 86½.

3 shares Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken, N. J., $10 lot.

8,337 shares Augusta Metal Mining Company of Colorado, $20 lot.

20 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 1,400.

22 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 390.

25 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, 240.

$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company 6 per cent. debenture bond, due 1909, 108½.

15 shares New Amsterdam National Bank, 475.

20 shares National Surety Company, 118.

30 shares North American Trust Company, 114½.

45 shares Trust Company of America, 524.

20 shares International Banking Corporation, 104.

20 shares Trust Company of America, 525.

50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 302½.

65 shares Pearson Publishing Company, $350 lot.

5 shares New Amsterdam National Bank, 475.

$2,000 Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, interest June and December, 95.

$2,000 Terminal Warehouse Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1910, coupons January and July on.

10 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, 222.

10 shares New Amsterdam National Bank, 500.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

To-day Mexican dollars unchanged at 50@52.

	To-day.	Tues.		To-day.	Tues.
Alta	.07	.07	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.16	.19	Mexican	2.10	2.25
Andes	.30	.38	Occid. Con.	.80	.80
Belcher	.22	.30	Ophir	1.85	1.87
Best & B.	1.15	1.15	Overman	.22	.21
Bullion	.33	.33	Potosi	.28	.28
Caledonia	.48	.52	Rescue	.15	.15
Challenge Con.	.29	.28	Sierra Nevada	.66	.66
Chollar	.40	.40	Silver Hill	.18	.18
Confidence	.85	.85	Standard	2.10	.10
C. C. & Va.	2.15	2.05	Syndicate	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.87	.93
Con. Pacific	.21	.20	Utah Con.	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.35	.34	Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
H. & Norse	1.25	1.05	Silver bars	61⅛	61⅜
Julia	.08	.07	Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Justice	.11	.12	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ken. Con.	.01	.02			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.09	.09¾	Lexington	.044	.048
Anaconda	.12¾	.13¼	L. Puck	.04	.04½
C., K. & N.	.20	.32	M. Gibson	.034	.05
C. C. Cons.	.11	.11¾	Mogul	.09¼	.09½
Dr. Jekpot	.04	.04½	Old Gold	.083	.09
Elkton	.63½	.69	Phunatic	.044	.05
El Paso	1.18½	1.19	Portland	.55	.56
Findley	.52	.54	Rose Maud	.05¾	.06
G. Dollar	.06¾	.06¾	Rose Nicol	.04¾	.05
Gold Sov.	.06	.06½	Vindicator	.23	.24
Isabella	.25¾	.27½	Work	.12¾	.13
Keystone	.05	.05¾			

Gold Sovereign declared 1½ cent dividend.

GENERAL APPRAISERS' YEAR.

Big Increase in Work Done Shown by Report.

The report of the work of the Board of United States General Appraisers for the calendar year of 1904, which was compiled yesterday by Chief Clerk John F. Dowsing, shows an enormous increase in the amount of work accomplished over that done in 1903.

The figures are as follows:

	1903.	1904.
Protests received	30,795	42,882
Protests decided	15,247	43,220
Opinions written	2,147	4,219
Reappraisements received	4,222	5,709
Reappraisements finished	4,207	5,421

The enormous increase in the number of classification protests decided is due in large part to the fact that the courts, by deciding several important issues, released large numbers of protests on the suspended files. At the same time the increase in the number of opinions written shows that the board under the new system of division into three sub-boards is accomplishing more work than under the old scheme.

The number of protests on the suspended files has been reduced from 48,729 at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1904, to 37,000 on Jan. 1, 1905.

The board's clerical force has been increased from fifty to sixty during the year, but five of the ten additions were accounted for by the assignment of a secretary to each General Appraiser under the new plan of organization.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

WASHINGTON—Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were to-day instituted in the District Supreme Court against John Kidout, who for a quarter of a century has been regarded as an authority on Washington real estate matters. The total indebtedness is in excess of $100,000, and the estimated assets $30,000. A hearing on the petition has been set for Jan. 11. Kidout had figured as trustee in a number of important real estate deals with Thomas E. Waggaman, the Washington capitalist, who recently failed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FANNY KLAPPER.—Fanny Klapper, residing at 667 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,378 and no assets. She was a cloak manufacturer at 61 East Eleventh Street in 1902 and 1903.

ABRAHAM FELDMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Abraham Feldman, cloak manufacturer of 123 Greene Street, show liabilities of $9,885 and assets of $7,494, consisting of stock, $6,000, and accounts, $1,494. The largest creditor is the State Bank, $4,000, secured.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS.—A meeting of creditors of Six Little Tailors, corporation, of 62 Grand Street, with stores in several other cities, was held yesterday in the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway. William Blau, one of the newly appointed Debuty Attorney Generals, was present, but the matter was left open for a short time. An offer to compromise at 30 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash and 20 cents notes of the corporation, was rejected by the creditors. The liabilities are $19,952 and assets $8,050.

LEMONOFF & SAXE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Lemonoff & Saxe, skirt manufacturers of 11 East Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $9,553 and assets unknown. The stock and fixtures are in the hands of the receiver, $8,000 of accounts has been assigned, and there is about $100 in free accounts. Among the creditors are the National Discount Company, $5,000, secured; Kessler & Co., $3,000, secured; J. D. Cohen & Co., $3,245; partly secured; H. B. Saxe, $2,200; partly secured; Holzman Bros., $1,400, secured; Kimmering Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, $1,435.

JOSEPH WYNER.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Joseph Wyner, dealer in clothing, dry goods, jewelry, &c., on the instalment plan, (address not given), by the following creditors: Morrison & Mashkowitz, $462; Jacob Sneolinsky, $293; Murray Weiss, $302, both on assigned claims from Morrison & Mashkowitz, and Abraham I. Tamon, $65. It was alleged that he has transferred all his accounts to a relative, and concealed or removed all his stock between Dec. 21 and Dec. 27. His place of business, it was reported to the court officials, is in Jersey City, but he has been living in this city since 1894, when he started a monthly publication called "Recreation," devoted to outdoor sports. Irwin L. Ernst of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, attorneys for the petitioning creditor, said that he understood that the liabilities were over $30,000, and good assets probably $20,000. The trouble was due to falling off in subscriptions. There are only about ten creditors.

SCHWARTZ, SCHEFER & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Schwartz, Schiffer & Co., glove manufacturers of 949 Broadway, and Gloversville, N. Y., show liabilities of $30,755 and nominal assets of $221,069, consisting of stock in New York, $85,752; stock in Gloversville, $101,117; accounts, $17,847; cash, $7,194, and horse and wagon, $750. Moses L. Schwartz has individual debts of $87,155. Joseph J. Schaffer has individual debts of $34,200, and Charles L. Stix has individual debts of $8,800. Among the creditors are Louis Delius of Bremen, Germany, $8,643; Lester & Lehman, $40,000; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $15,000; National City Bank, $25,000; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25,000; Union Exchange Bank, $14,000; Marine National Bank of Buffalo, $10,000; Walter A. Schiffer, $28,000; estate of S. L. Schwartz, $24,640; John F. Callahan, $9,000; Ross, Scanlger & Co., Michigan, $14,756; Clark Glove Company, $6,838; J. H. Decker, Sons & Co., Johnstown, N. Y., $12,068; Richard Evans & Sons, Johnstown, $17,157; Northup Glove Manufacturing Company, Johnstown, $5,231; Nathan Weil, $14,387; Ray, Hubble & Co., Northville, N. Y., $4,500.

Three Trustees for Berry Firm.

Another meeting of creditors of Jacob Berry & Co., stock brokers, of 42 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, and the creditors, after the election of a trustee was satisfactorily adjusted by the election of three trustees instead of one, namely, Ashley P. Fitch, Edward S. Thomas, the two opponents, and Lloyd M. Howell, formerly Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn. Their joint bond was fixed at $50,000. Messrs. Berry and Bennett, the two members of the firm, were present and ready to take examination, but it was decided to postpone the same until Jan. 10.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKRON, Charles—F. J. Dahlmeyer... 47
BAIRD, Henry—Caroline H.—P. Rugg... 241
BRADLEY, Lawrence—J. M. Partington... 191
BUTLER, Jacob D.—W. H. Lake... 1,055
BOWMAN, Edward—A. C. Ohlmstrom... 72
BAUMANN, Charles A.—Deutz Lithographing Company...
COHEN, Bernard—H. Bronstein...
CARSON, Charles G.—F. D. Onoglio...
CROSIER, Henry P.—H. L. Feasel Company... 764
CHEEVER, John D.—F. Sullivan Smith... 81
COHN, Albert L.—M. W. Brower... 2,101
CRAVATH, Paul D.—J. W. Pratt Publishing Company... 432
DOYLE, James—A. Eitel and another...
DI GIOVANNI, Carmelo—P. Stanziani... 126
DISS, Alvina C.—and Henry D. Kingsbern, as administrators—L. G. Bosworth... 759
DUNLAP, Adam—H. Koch... 12,046
GLASS, Adam—H. Koch... 351
GILDEA, Dennis H.—E. J. Markey Company... 691
FERTEL, Max—I. Wadinsky... 56
FERTEL, Max—D. Kahn and another... 115
FLICK, Fred F. and John W.—M. Wortmann... 3,000
GERSTLE, Robert J. and John William J. Popple and another... 113
HOPE, Frederick H.—J. M. Neatville and another... 28

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for Large Vacant Parcels in Harlem and on the Heights – Sale of Central Park West Apartments —Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for Isaac M. Bernstein to Samuel Mandel the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a plot 155 by 100, with an "L" twenty-five feet wide extending to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Mr. Mandel will erect an apartment house with stores on the site.

Louis A. Jaffer and Joseph A. Goldfield have sold to Harry Matz the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold to Silverson & Shaff the plot 50 by 125, at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Sale of West 135th Street Plot.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Sol Simon to the Unique Realty Company the plot of eleven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The same brokers have also sold for Robert Arnstein to a client the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, 80 by 100.

The Transit Realty Comany has sold the plot 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 262.6 feet west of Broadway, to Simon Marcus, who will erect an apartment house.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Bernard Goodwin estate the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 250 feet west of Broadway, to William J. Taylor, who will improve the property.

Purchase On Central Park West.

Andrew F. Morrison has sold the Irvington, a seven-story apartment house, at 407 and 408 Central Park West, on plot 50.6 by 100, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co have resold for Alfred E. Hanson to Krakower & Lubelsky 182 to 188 West End Avenue, four five-story flats, with stores, on plot 100 by 100.

Houses Sold Before Completion.

Vasser & Goldfield have sold to Harris Gottlieb the two six-story apartment houses, each 40 by 99.11, now in course of construction at 125 to 129 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The Berman Realty Company was the broker in the deal.

Lehman & Harlem have sold for H. Barth to D. Sylvan Crakow the five-story double flat 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for Andrew J. Connick to Frank P. Schimpf the northeast corner of Academy and Cooper Streets, a plot 100 by 300.

To Remodel Fortieth Street House.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and Brooke & Georger have sold for Richard R. Derby to Cotter & Co., 3 East Fortieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 27.6 by 93.4. The structure will be remodeled for business uses.

William Richberg has sold for the various owners 252 and 254 West Forty-first Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 98.9, to the Ludin Realty Company.

Corner Sold On Lexington Avenue.

Simon Sindelband has sold for a Mr. Kafka to Nathan Kirsh the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Geiger & Braverman have bought 238 and 240 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 40 by 100.11, a six-story flat, with stores, in course of construction.

Simon Sindelband has sold for a Mr. Millman to H. Manheim 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story frame building on lot 25 by 100.

Lowerfeld & Prager have bought from Jamkson T. Morgan 322 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 99.11; also, 127 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.10.

Operator Buys 94th Street Lots.

De Selding Brothers have sold for the Sage estate to Moses Kinzler the plot 150 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-fourth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

Farberman & Berlin have sold to Harris Goodman the five-story tenement 235 East Ninety-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Felicovich & Rabinowitz were the brokers.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold to Elann & Kaydotz the plot 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 125 feet east of Park Avenue.

A. Carlton Oliver & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Paltinghi 146 West Ninety-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15.5 by 80.

Bertha Helneman has sold to John J. Mueller 237 and 239 East Eighty-first Street, two four-story dwellings on plot 50 by 102.2.

Buyer for Henry Street Parcel.

H. Berliner has sold for a Mr. Greenberg to Joseph Gertner the new seven-story building 59 Henry Street, 25 by 100. Abraham Weinstein has sold through A. Joachim 148 Bleecker Street, a new six-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 125.

Day's Business in the Bronx.

Mosauer & Marks have sold for J. Homer Hildreth the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 550 feet east of Willis Avenue, and for the estate of William Morrison the lot, 25 by 100, adjoining on the west.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Mendelsolm & Co. 1939 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.3 by 91.

Franz Kuhlenbeck has sold to Louis Katz the plot 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and Ford Street.

A. Hollander has sold through Warren & Skillin 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the corner of St. Ann's Avenue.

Mosauer & Marks have sold for Esther Lidz 713 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat on plot 33 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

47th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Schmeidler & Bachrach..... $8,125

By Joseph P. Day.

Westchester Av, 815, n e s, 51.1 ft s w of Eagle Av, 27.6x90 and irregular, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Milton Mayer..... 16,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

140th St, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, for three six-story brick flats, 41.8x86.11; R. Mall of 63 West 140th St, owner; L. C. Maurer of 615 West 200th St, architect; cost, $129,000.

135th St, 105 West, for a one-story frame shed, 12.6x89; A. J. Broon of 432 Lenox Av, owner; E. Owens of 112 West 12th St, architect; cost, $100.

White Plains Road, w s, 414 ft n of 225th St, for a one-story frame office, 15x20; Charles A. Chapman of 235th St and 4th Av, owner; Simon K. Gabill of 759 East 230th St, architect; cost, $100.

[illegible] omitted. [illegible] brick

storage building; J. W. McDonald and another, owners; D. H. Burnham & Co. of 143 East 8th St, architects; cost, $250,000.

38th St, 111 to 115 West, to a seven-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey St, owner; Eidlitz & McKenzie of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan 4.

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Isaac Heifer to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

143D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Emil Bang, executor, to Ellen Slot, 7,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408, w s, 50.6x100; Julia B. Reeve to Ella M. Pellet reau, (mtges $119,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MOTT AV, s e s, 105.6 ft from range of s s of house of James Mooney, runs e 135 x e 197 x s 140 x w 170; Isaac Schlesinger and others to William Polak, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Brook Av, 28x irregular; 150th St, n s, 25 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; Morris Garfinkel to Hyman Lipke and others, (mtg $37,-000) 100

150TH ST, s s, 45.3 ft e of Kelly St, 25x 70.5x irregular; Leonard Weill to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 50x95.5; Charles H. Friedrich to George Brown, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100

149TH ST, n s, 183.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, 36.6x91; Moses Mendelsohn and others to Edward Miller, other consideration and..... 100

150TH ST, 220 and 222 East, 50x100.11; Sarah Gans to Cornelius Daniels, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

MYRTLE AV, s e corner of 29th St, 74.6x35; John J. Gibbons to Louis C. Boegener, 10-100 part, (mtg $30,000, 3d AV, 2504, s s, 24x100; Leopold Vain to Louise Lindemann, 1 part, (mtg $1,000) 1

2D AV, 2504, e s, 25x100; Louise Lindemann to Leopold Vain and another, (mtg $1,000) 1

2D ST, 325 East, 25x102.2; Bessie Kilgallon to Harris Schapiro, (mtg $40,000 .....

EAGLE AV, 705, w s, 19x99.3; John Vainoni to Kate Wielandt..... 100

149TH ST, 660 East, 24.5x100; Henry Deutsch, jr., to Regina Doutsch, (mtg $17,750) 100

149TH ST, 682 East, 25x100; Henry Deutsch, jr., to Joseph Ingeber, ½ part, (mtg $17,725) 100

81ST ST, 306 East, 25x102.2; Kaufmann Realty Company to Julius Post, (mtg $2,-000) 100

81ST ST, s s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; John H. Scully to the Slaire Realty Corporation, (mtg $15,500,) 1

81ST ST, 58a East, 25x102.2; Esther Rauch and another to Leopold Einhorn, (mtg $20,000) 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 115 to 119, n s, 75x94; Harris Maran and others to Wilhelmina Bohland and another, (mtg $30,000 .....

ST. MARK'S PLACE, n s, 150.6 ft w of Avenue A, 37.6x94, Wilhelmina Bohland to Regina Akner, all title, all liens 100

177TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Bronx Park West, 25x100; George H. Brock to Augusta Kietsch, (mtg $2,000) .....

WESTCHESTER AV, Lot 178, map of 3d Ward property, Edward H. Kelly to Frank L. Bacic, (mtg $4,250) 1

173D ST, s s, w corner of Tiffany st, 50.8x85.8x74.1x35.3, A. H Lyon to the F. H. & L. Realty Company, (mtg $10,000) 100

Lots 17 and 18, Block 2,603, Section 4, Case estate; Frank Skrwan to John Weiss, (mtg $1,000) .....

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 183d St, 25x100; Harry H. Kutner to Jacob Weiss .....

BLANT AV, s e corner of Freeman St, runs s 39.10x e 80.7x n w 68.2; Marun S. Kelly to Louis Nathan, other consideration and..... 100

51ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Harris Bayarsky to Ida Salkin, 1-24 part, all title, (mtg $7,000) .....

BERGEN AV, 613, w s, 25x86.8; Frederick Kurtz to Katie Ott, (mtg $9,000).

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 125d St, 50x115x65; William Bacon to Walter J. Dean, other consideration and.....

131ST ST, 454 West, 25x99.11; Bernard Oppenheimer to Peter Elbe, (mtgs $13,000) .....

157TH ST, s s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Emil Schaefer to Rebecca McBeecom, (mtg $4,000) .....

TREMONT AV, s s, 25 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Ellen E. Austin to Daniel Brady, other consideration and.....

WALES AV, w s, 100 ft s of Dater St, 50x100; David Steckler to Louis W. Koplin, (mtg $5,400,) other consideration and.....

STEBBINS AV, e s, 363.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Jessie Mark to Eastern Crown Realty Company, other consideration and.....

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 183d St, 25x100; Leopold Hutter to Harry H. Kutner .....

166TH ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; Minerva Congdon to Louis Marks, other consideration and.....

157TH ST, 515 East, 25x103.5; Patrick Goodman to Louis Strauss, other consideration and.....

HENRY ST, n w corner of Jefferson St, runs w 65.5x n 75x e 15x n 5.1x e 52.9x s 80.1; Lillian Simon to Minnie Horowitz and another, (mtg $20,000) .....

BROOME ST, 39, s s, 25x75; Solomon Silberman to William Sunshine, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) .....

JONES ST, 9, n s, 25x100; Joseph G. Abramsen and another to Ella M. Willerton, (mtg $25,500,) other consideration and.....

167TH ST, 229 West, 21.6x98.9; Elizabeth Kuhn to George W. Endres, (mtg $7,000) other consideration and.....

10TH AV, 657, w s, 25.1x100; Adolph J. Mayer to Rachel Davy, (mtg $25,-000,) other consideration and.....

COLLEGE ST, n s, 80 ft e of Emmet St, 25x150.10x80x150.9; Christenah Vosseler to Maximilian Kuehn .....

BROOK AV, w s, 98 ft s of 169th St, 50x90; Sarah J. Dickens to Stephen Rogin; Sarah J. Dickens to Stephen S. Meyer, Goldberg and another, (mtg $7,000) .....

149TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Lanler, trustee, to Godspeed Realty Imp ovement Company.....

39TH ST, 422 East, 25x100.10; John Merz to Nellie A. Welling .....

102D ST, 224 East, 25x100.11; Israel Mandel and others to Hyman Block, (mtg $21,000) .....

418ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.9; Adeline C. Arnold to the Ludin Realty Company .....

431ST ST, 252 West, 25x98.9; Christina Hitchberg, executrix, to Ludin Realty Company .....

431ST ST, s s, 97.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18.6x 100.5; Medeef-Eden Realty Corporation to Frederick C. Beer, (mtg $31,500).....

40TH ST, 249 West, 18.6x98.9; Elizabeth Kuhn to George W. Endres, (mtg $7,000) other consideration and..(mtg

10TH AV, 657, w s, 25.1x100; Adolph J. Mayer to Rachel Davy, (mtg $25,-000,) other consideration and.....

COLLEGE ST, n s, 80 ft e of Emmet St, 25x150.10x80x150.9; Christenah Vosseler to Maximilian Kuehn .....

BROOK AV, w s, 98 ft s of 169th St, 50x90; Sarah J. Dickens to Stephen S. Meyer, Goldberg and another, (mtg $7,000) .....

149TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Lanler, trustee, to Godspeed Realty Imp ovement Company.....

39TH ST, 422 East, 25x100.10; John Merz to Nellie A. Welling .....

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431ST ST, s s, 97.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18.6x 100.5; Medeef-Eden Realty Corporation to Frederick C. Beer, (mtg $31,500).....

40TH ST, 249 West, 18.6x98.9; Elizabeth Kuhn to George W. Endres, (mtg $7,000) other consideration and.....(mtg

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 19.10 ft s of Horatio St, 19.6x69.11x19.11x69.10; Mary E. Lockwood to Clara I. Lockwood, ½ part, all title, (mtg $5,000,).. Nom.

161ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Philip E. Reville to William F. Fishel 100

144TH ST, 338 East, 16.8x100.11; Marin Colia to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

144TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Gustave Schwerin to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

144TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.7x 100.11; Ellen W. McHugh to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

86TH ST, 123 West, 20x100.8; Julia S. Reynolds and others to T. N. Motley, Cs. G. 1

86TH ST, 123 West, 20x100; T. N. Motley to Henry E. Oppenheimer, (mtg $20,000) .....

135TH ST, 203 West, 25x99.11; Markus Pollak to George W. Hindmarsh, (mtg $20,000) .....

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408, w s, 50.6x100; Andrew F. Morison to Julia B. Reeve, (mtg $119,500).....

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 286.4 x99.11; Herman Cohen and others to Patrick Reddy, (mtg $48,500) .....

74TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of 4th Av, 75x102; Yorkville Realty Company to John Jaffin, (mtg $85,000) .....

85TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; New York Investment and Improvement Company to Benjamin C. Nash, Ca. G. .....

153D ST, 362 West, 18.9x104.11; Josephine Kaunsky to C. V. O. Hughes, (mtg $10,000) .....

ELIZABETH ST, 10, e s, 25x100; Michele Cocoli to Joseph Mangararo, (mtg $40,500) .....

FREDERICK ST, e s, Lot 204, map of S. Cambreling, 25x87.6; Smith Williamson to William H. Stonebridge, all liens .....

PARK AV, w s, 201.4 ft n of 179th St, 76.7x127.4x88x128; Isaac Heifer to Isaac and Simon Schleisinger, (mtg $30,000) ..

EAGLE AV, 707, w s, 21.6x99.3; Joseph Fettretch and others to John Vanoni, (mtg $5,500) .....

131ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 50x 99.11; Samuel Williams to Jacob Rogers, (mtg $54,000) .....

147TH ST, 202 West, s s, 25x103.3; William A. Read and another to John J. Clarke .....

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 149th St, 50x90; Prospect Av, w s, 25 ft. s of 150th St, 75x100; 149th St, n s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 50x90; Mount Morris Real Estate Association to Hyman Horowitz and another .....

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 25 ft e of Clinton St, 25x65.6; Solomon Gossett to Jennie Gossett, (mtg $1,000) .....

3D AV, e s, 51 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Charles C. Baake to Morris Krim, other consideration and.....

85TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50.3x92.2x50.8x102.2; Elias Kempner to Sigmund D. Rosenbaum, (mtg $80,000) .....

LENOX AV, w s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 24.11x75; Clinton Oppermann and others to Jerome Ledger, (mtg $24,500) other consideration and.....

LEXINGTON AV, 613, e s, 20x80; Melville J. Bennett and another, executors to Rose O'Brien .....

54TH ST, 147 and 149 East, 67x100.5; Louis Bergen to Mary A. T. Mc-Donald and another, (mtg $88,000) ..

167TH ST, 374 to 378 East, 30x92.3; John Brown to Meyer Kaplan and others, (mtg $30,000) .....

LOTS 370 and 371, Bk amended map of Mapes estate; Mary C. Burns to Charles G. Mead.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 250 ft s of Talmadge St, 50x150; also, Washington Av, w s, 225 ft s of Talmadge St, 25x150; Elizabeth L. Fox to Julius Braun, (mtg $13,250).....

85TH ST, 223 East, 20x80.5; Hoffman Miller to Max J. Kempter, (mtg $15,-000) .....

LEXINGTON AV, 825, e s, 20x79; Albert H. Lawrence to Gustave S. Bohm, (mtg $15,000,) .....

PARK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 120th St, 25x80.2; Fannie Lowenstein to Simon Ginsberg, (mtg $21,500,) .....

152D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 100.10; The Institution for the Blind to John McLaughlin, (mtg $20,000) .....

WASHINGTON AV, s s, 135.4 ft s of 169th St, 45x100.6; Samuel Ashmann to Harris Danzig and another, (mtg $7,-000) .....

72D ST, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 450x 204 4x irregular; Godfrey Knoche to Henry Weiler, ½ part, (mtg $172,700,) other consideration and.....

BASSFORD ST, n e s, Lot 32, map of Thomas Bassford, at Fordham, 50x100; Mary A. K. Swan, trustee, to Agnes Douglas .....

LENOX AV, s w corner of 144th St, 119.11x100; Jacob D. Knoff to Mc-Kinley Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $72,500,) other consideration .....

COLLEGE ST, n s, 80 ft e of Emmet St, 25x150.10x80x150.9; Christenah Vosseler to Maximilian Kuehn .....

BROOK AV, w s, 98 ft s of 169th St, 50x90; Sarah J. Dickens to Stephen S. Meyer, Goldberg and another, (mtg $7,000) .....

149TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Lanler, trustee, to Godspeed Realty Imp ovement Company.....

39TH ST, 422 East, 25x100.10; John Merz to Nellie A. Welling .....

102D ST, 224 East, 25x100.11; Israel Mandel and others to Hyman Block, (mtg $21,000) .....

418ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.9; Adeline C. Arnold to the Ludin Realty Company .....

431ST ST, 252 West, 25x98.9; Christina Hitchberg, executrix, to Ludin Realty Company .....

431ST ST, s s, 97.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18.6x 100.5; Medeef-Eden Realty Corporation to Frederick C. Beer, (mtg $31,500).....

40TH ST, 249 West, 18.6x98.9; Elizabeth Kuhn to George W. Endres, (mtg $7,000) other consideration and.....(mtg

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97.
BASEMENT 25'x107', With Bowling Alleys.
2 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; 351 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison.
Lot 28'x100'; now offered $75 per mo. for store and basement; flats bring $37 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $11,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
price $7,100. Title Co. mortgage $2,100;
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.

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"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
full set of improvements, second floor.
Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.

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"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

$2,000—COTTAGE IN FLATBUSH.
Lots $225 upward; near Park; 5 car lines; Manhattan 22 minutes. Winter terms and prices unparalleled; small monthly payments if desired; open Sundays. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Decatur St., near Saratoga Av., 2 3-story limestone fronts 6 family apartment houses, 24.8x83 each; one a corner; rent $1,800 per year each; will be finished 1st Apr. 1st; price, $51,000. Gohlinger & Hart, 369 B'way, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Bedford, Harlem R. R., 2 miles from Station; one hour from Grand Central Station; 35 acres of land, fine building site, with frontage on two highways; watered by spring and never failing stream; location all that can be desired; offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser; price, $3,000.
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. City.

FORT CHESTER, fine gentleman's place; view of Sound for miles; only $20,000.
138 ACRES, within 14 miles of New York, at a great bargain.
NEW ROCHELLE, near Sound; fine house; cost $15,000 to build; only $12,500.
MOUNT KISCO, 130 acres, near station, at a bargain.
ARDSLEY, six acres, with fine modern stone house, all improvements, fine view, near golf course; a bargain.
TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42d ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone, 640-38th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each when the new road, completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Special cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400. **Send a Postal Card for Circular & Views.**
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.
287 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Madison Park, near Park Street (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, pretty new house; first-class in all respects; modern conveniences; hot water heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; $7,000; terms easonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

An exceptional bargain in sold specially, one of the most attractively and conveniently situated houses in Passaic, N. J.; 9 colon rooms, all modern improvements, substantially built for owner's occupancy; plot 100x150 ft.; fruit garden, &c.; worth $11,000; will sell for $11,500; present mortgage can remain. T. E. C., Box 350 Times Main Office.

To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber for $50, easy $5 per month terms, 82 down, balance 21 weekly. Tingley, Box 139 Times.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

STAMFORD, CONN.
25 acres, poultry farm.....$1,500
100 " dairy farm.....6,000
15 " fine block brook.....6,000
14 " brook, fine location.....10,000
80 " high, splendid view.....10,000
5 " overlooking water.....14,000
8 " Water front.....17,500
8 " near station.....25,000
10 " water front.....24,000
ALL HAVE SUITABLE BUILDINGS.
100 acres, high ground.....$2,500
130 acres, trout brook.....5,000
Archibald T. Dodge, 29 East 42d St.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Shine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A splendidly built house, (furnished,) barn, &c.; orange groves, other fruits, with 150 acres on railroad; central Florida. J. C. Mumford, owner, 457 Broome St., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
fine new house, large lot, in nice town in the great health resort district of North Carolina. For terms and particulars, address Post Office Box 41, Cheraw, S. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—A.—WANTED AT ONCE
5-STORY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE FLAT,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

Wanted to lease pretty little inn or very large old farm house; prefer Connecticut; in pretty village, near trains and New York; for an all-year, high-class family resort for wealthy New York patronage. Address Lessee, P. O. Box 52, New York.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Farms Wanted—New Jersey, all sizes; give particulars, price, terms, &c.; no agents. Dept. C., New Jersey Land and Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

I own flourishing, profitable patent medicine business. Will sell for $10,000 cash, or will accept real estate or mortgages for whole or part payment. E. Sharum, 378 Broadway.

Owners' triple-end water flats, tenements; well paying; Manhattan or Bronx, correct particulars considered. Attorney, 135 Times Bldg.

I am in the market for unimproved property and cold-water flats. Send particulars. Edward S. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau st., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Flats, tenements, anything reasonable, immediate consideration. Cash offers. Simpkin's Company, 149th St. and Columbus Av.

Flats, tenements; anything reasonable; immediate cash offers. Principals address particulars. Watkins, 102 West 104th St.

Wanted—Applications for first mortgage loans improved Manhattan realty. Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; first and second mortgage money. Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 100.

Wanted—1, 2, and 3 family houses; must be choice; Bronx; owners only. Estate Attorney, 131 World Building.

Want 5-story two or three family flats, east or west. Richmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 103d St.

Owners that wish to sell their real estate send particulars to Lewi, 702 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

Have free and clear Bronx lots, values $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000; want double or triple flats. State full particulars.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Will exchange plot of lots 100x100, free and clear, Bronx, for horses, carriages, &c. Address Owner, Box 1,000 Times Office.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Arlington
18 W. 25th St.

JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
New 12-Story Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL,
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 5 rooms and 2 baths.
Restaurant Service.
Apply to Manager, on premises, or
E. S. Willard & Co.
21 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8397—Cortlandt.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway Station.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES BRUCKMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with cuisine; table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnishe or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,
New, fire-proof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
Sun rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessible; unexcelled.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1906—Seven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1906.
Apply to EDWARD C. COUNTY, or 35 152 Franklin Street, City.

14TH (TOP FLOOR),
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT,
To Let from May 1, 1905,
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING (FIREPROOF)
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
MACHINERY, &C., FOR SALE.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES.
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
43.4 feet x 96.2 feet.
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(61). 60 Liberty St.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12 & 28-32 W 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS.

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, electric light, unobstructed light. Chelsea Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

A 6-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 50x 100, at 78-80 Beekman St., to let from May 1, '05. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 20 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 25 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

181 BROADWAY.
Large, light Office, $20. Room 12.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental. 12 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

30,000 square feet, loft space; strong building; good light; central location; power at 25c foot; night divide. Duross, 135 West 34th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptional list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 24th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—To rent from April 1, 1905 store, dry and cool basement and sub-cellar, of about 17,500 square feet of space for a term of 5 years, with privilege of one renewal; mail manufacturers with full particulars, stating whether alterations or additions will be made, how premises are heated, and if by steam, whether by boiler on premises of through steam company; how many elevators, &c. Address P. O. Box 835, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Barrett Manufacturing Co., 2,082 7th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains; except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
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6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*BOSTON SPECIAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 140, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Fulton St. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. station, New York; 338 and 722 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab service. Passage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
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(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin st. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:23 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Del., Chl. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Roch., N. Falls, Buff., Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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UNFURNISHED.

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SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.

14th St. Subway Station within one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in Manhattan. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
2 rooms & bath, $35.00 to $60.00
5 rooms & bath, 55.00 to 80.00
7 rooms & bath, 90.00 to 115.00
1 room & bath, (sublet).....30.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE WYOMING.
145 to 24 Av.—High-class apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat; elevator service; hot water supply, and all latest improvements; rents reasonable.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av.—Suites 6 rooms and bath; hall service; steam heat; rent, $45. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Seven large, light, beautiful rooms and bath; hardwood floors; latest improvements; good neighborhood; rents, $33-$38. Janitors, 672-674 East 171st St.

123D ST., 206-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; L. 3 express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments in select house, furnished or unfurnished. 105 Madison Av.

West Side.

THE WESTERLY
103 W. 55TH ST.
Electric light, steam heat, shower baths, hot water; valeting; meals served.

BACHELOR
Moderate rents in centre of club district. Apply on premises or to Mcilreal & Lewis, Arts., 191 Bowery, Germania Bank Building. Telephone, 3691 Spring.

APARTMENTS
Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

ARCADIA—ONE APARTMENT VACANT.—17 West 45th St.; ready for immediate occupancy; six rooms, bath, &c.; elevator and electric lights; rent $900 per annum. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

65 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; 4 and 5 room apartments; hall service, $25-$35.

NEW HOUSES, 160TH STREET, 240-242 West, near Broadway.—3 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements; handsome, spacious entrances; gems $27 up.

84TH ST., 120 WEST.—Choice seven-room single apartment, first floor, newly decorated with gas, sage throughout; highest references required. Janitor.

Corner apartments, 99 West 9th, two and three rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, attendance, telephone; $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

61 West 9th St.
Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

66 West 93d St.
Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

Broadway and 86th St.—Apartment Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

125th, 231 West.—Seven, four, 7 extra large light rooms and bath; also 3 single apartment; $15-$20; steam heat; elevator.

$25.—246 WEST 125TH ST.—$25.00.
An elegant extra large light-room apartment.

Washington Heights.

501 WEST 142ND ST.
Corner Amsterdam Av. Excellent location. Seven large sunny rooms and bath. Rent $25.

533 WEST 145TH ST.
Very desirable flats of five and six rooms with all modern improvements. Rent $27 and $28.

503 WEST 158TH ST.
Close to Amsterdam Av.; new modern house, six rooms and bath. Rent $25.

KNAP & CO.
1,663 Amsterdam Av., near 142d St.

Bronx.

1,390 Prospect Av., North of 169th St.—Choicest neighborhood; new high-class apts.; 8 elegant light rooms and bath, $40. Owner resides in the house.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT to let; permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; first and second mortgage money. Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 100.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old

Great Northern Steamship Co.
The New Twin-Screw S. S. MINNESOTA
WILL MAKE HER FIRST SAILING FROM SEATTLE, WASH.
ON JANUARY 21, 1905,
Under command of Capt. JOHN H. RINDER, calling at
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONGKONG.
SUPERB MODERN PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
For rates and other information apply to local representatives of
GREAT NORTHERN R'WAY-NORTHERN PACIFIC R'WAY,
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402 BURKE BUILDINGS, SEATTLE, WASH.

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RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EX.
*9:25 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M.; 12:10 A. M., daily.
ATL. COAST L.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., daily.
NORFOLK AND WEST. RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M., week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *5:55, *7:25, *7:55 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only) *5:25, *7:55, 8:55, 9:25, 10:55 P. M. (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining car. †Extra-fare train. Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1334, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.) 265 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above, Brooklyn: 4 Court St., 859 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone, "542 Chelsea," for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—23:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., (12:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:59 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10, A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:59 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, (3:40, 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 25:00, 26:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 23:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—21:00, 5.50, 8.30, 11.50 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, (5.30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.00 A. M., 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, 7.00, 28.00, *9.00, 210.00, 211.00 A. M., 212.00, *1.00, 41.30, 22.00, 23.00, *4.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.30, 29.00, 210.50 P. M. *12.15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24.25, 28.00, *10.00, *12.00 A. M. *2.00, 24.00, *6.00, 27.00, 29.25 P. M. *12.15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8.00, *10.00, *12.00, *2.00, 43.00, *8.00, *7.00, *12.15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24.00, 24.25, 28.00, 210.10, (16.00, 11.00 A. M., Reading only, 21.10, *1.20, 22.00 P. M. night, week-days. Sundays, 12.10, 9.25 A. M., 4.55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
*3:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Daily. Lv. N. Y. City. South Ferry. Liberty St., Chicago, Pitts.. 12.10 nt. 12.16 nt. Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus 11.55 am. 12.00 nn. Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland 3.55 pm 4.00 pm. Lim'd.
Pitts. Limited 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis 12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis 9.55 am. 10.00 am. Diner.
Cin., St. Louis 5.55 pm. 6.00 pm. Diner.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway; 4 Court St.; Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 219 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via Shore Line—London and Providence—*3:50, *21:10-08, *9:00, *10:02 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, *3:00, *4:30-00, *4:05-00, *5:15-01, *12:00 P. M. Sundays, 3:50, *9:00, *10:02 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, *4:30-00, *4:05-00, *5:15-01, *12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—*3:00 A. M., *12:00, *3:00, *11:00 P. M.
WORCESTER—*3:50 A. M., Putnam & Worcester—*3 P. M.
NORFOLK—*8:50 A. M., *3:31 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—*8:50 A. M., *3:31 P. M.
WINSTED—*4:50, 26:00, *10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., *3:05, *4:30, 26:00, 26:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Offices at Grand Central Station and [illegible] Park Place, 425 Union Square, 261 Fifth Av., 215 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 1,357 Broadway, 125 West 125th St., 925 Fulton St., 393 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Stops at 125th St. 26Daily except Sundays. Parlor Cars and Limited. Fine Dining Cars. Excursion tickets also
E. H. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot West 23d St., Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts. Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
Sts. B. Exc't Sun. Sunday
Changes: at 7.25, 11.15, e7.45, 25.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mahoi Chunk Local.....	*6:40 AM	*6:50 AM
Buffalo Express.....	*7:40 AM	*7:50 AM
Black Diamond Express..	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM
Mahoi Chunk and Hazleton Local.....	*12:35 PM	*12:40 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express....	23:55 PM	*4:10 PM
Easton Local.....	23:10 PM	*5:20 PM
Chicago vestibule Express.....	*5:40 PM	*5:40 PM
The Buffalo Train.....	*7:55 PM	*8:00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 280, 1,323 and 3,354 Broadway; 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, and 143 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Arrive at 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.: 336 & 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va.; connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading issued and freight received at Company's Pier, foot of Beach St., N. R.
Passage, $15 one way, $25 round trip, including meals and stateroom.
Freight rates and further information may be obtained at Company's office, Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St.
JNO. J. BROOKS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street.	8.00 am.	Exc't Sun.	Buffet.
" "	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Ltd."	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pull'n
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleeper.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Daily. Lv. N.Y. City. South Ferry. Liberty St.,

Chicago, Pitts..	12.10 nt.	12.16 nt.	Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus	11.55 am.	12.00 nn.	Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm	4.00 pm.	Lim'd.
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner.
Cin., St. Louis	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway; 4 Court St.; Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 219 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia.....Jan. 7 New York.....Jan. 21
*Zeel'd.Jan.14, 10:30 AM St. Louis.....Jan. 28
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 30, N.R.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 Vaderland.....Jan. 28
Finland.....Jan. 21 Kroonland.....Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric.....Jan. 6, 6 AM Majestic..Jan. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM Baltic..Feb. 1, 3:30 PM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; March 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC...Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Bropadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Batt

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Thursday, small portrait. Return to Uhl, 381 Central Park West. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large, sunny room, steam heat; table excellent; references.

1.—MADISON AV., 155.—Second floor, back, square room; also large room, parlor floor.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor, running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 16 EAST (convenient to everything best) —Large, light, handsome back parlor; superior board; home cooking; moderate price; unexceptionable references. Sheldon.

22D ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable room, second floor front; meals optional; references exchanged.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged; convenient to "L" and Subway.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant well-heated rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will rent large, sunny front room and back room on second floor; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor, alcove; suitable one two gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 67 WEST.—Fine steam-heated sunny room; good table; near "L" station; references.

BROADWAY, 2,708, Opposite 103d Subway.—Homelike accommodation, two, three newly furnished outside rooms. Egmont.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

LEXINGTON AV., L 124, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Table board; cooking; high class service; dainty; parlor dining room; electric lights; high quality.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN wishes board and residence with refined private family; write all particulars, Pleasant, Box L, 102 Times, Down Town.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—1—Refined business woman may secure desirable room gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, 684, 696.—Large rooms, with board; $20, $25, (two persons.)

17TH ST., 300 W.—Large front room, newly furnished; porcelain bath; elevator. Ortman.

17TH ST., 221 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large, small comfortable, well furnished, heated; conveniences; lowest rates; gentlemen; transients.

19TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished; studios, bachelors' apartments; conveniences, comfort; telephone, transients.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; hall room; bath; high-class private home; reference.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other large, warm rooms; conveniences; meals; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 156 WEST, (Central.)—Large room, pretty furnishings; hot water; $7; small room, $3.50.

45TH ST., 230 WEST.—Newly renovated, warm, single rooms; also parlor; breakfast optional; telephone; central.

45TH ST., 240 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, $3 to $12; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny second-story front room; well heated; closets; hot water.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

68TH ST., 41 EAST.—Commodious, well-furnished, comfortable room; bath; private family; references essential.

68TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, bath adjoining; telephone; also back parlor bedroom, with private bath; refinement; gentlemen only; references exchanged; convenient to all cars.

71ST ST., 36 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 102 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms; convenient to "L", and Subway express stations.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Very nicely furnished rooms, with bath adjoining; electric light.

76TH ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Single sunny room; private house; gentlemen only; references. Owner.

87TH ST., 112 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight.) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near "L," Subway, and surface lines; references.

96D ST., 16 WEST.—Double sunny room; reasonable; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests; references.

125TH ST., 214 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor; also hall room, with or without board.

LENOX AV., 426, Near 131st St.—Well-furnished, large, heated, front room; also single one.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED IN SHIRRING LADIES' BELTS. THE S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER ST.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and write a good hand. M., 241 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Must understand hairdressing; good wages. Apply Protective Service Club, 15w Fifth Av.

WANTED—Young woman measuring 36 bust, (about 37 full bust,) 26 waist, and 35 hip, being 5 ft. 6 inches in height; steady position as model; good wages and light, clean workroom; company of high-class standing; none need apply unless conforming with measurements exactly. 16 Vandam St. New York.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Learners in wholesale millinery house; no better chance in New York to learn millinery quickly and without expense. Frederick Michel, 738 Broadway.

WANTED Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require services of competent saleswomen for muslin underwear and domestics. Apply Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Young lady to do addressing and general office work. Answer in own handwriting, giving full particulars, I Box 106 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer; Smith operator; competent, ladylike girl; salary $12; advancement. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Typist, one with considerable experience; must be neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

Males.

A.—A.—WELL-BRED BOYS of good education and habits; we want two such boys right away to fill a place of other boys who have been promoted to higher positions; even if you do not get these positions we want to have your application, because similar vacancies are occurring constantly; we employ over 200 people in our New York offices alone and there are always chances for the right kind of boys to advance in our employ. Address Corporation, Box 107 New York Times, downtown.

FIFTH AVENUE real estate concern wants experienced man to take charge of their care of property department; must furnish bond. J. S., Box 109, 617 Sixth Avenue.

PLASTERERS.—First-class plasterers, cornice hands, and lath men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 65, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 225 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 42d St. and 5th Av., H. W. Miller.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be familiar with architectural iron work of all kinds; quick, accurate, and not afraid of long hours; $15 weekly. Assistant Treasurer, 240 11th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER for position in Jamaica, L. I.; good opportunity for young man; salary, $10 and transportation. Apply 241 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TELEGRAPHER; must be experienced and willing to begin at $15. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED.—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; fireman average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $70, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An office boy in a large exporting business, a youth of good education and appearance, not under 16 years of age; one living with parents preferred. Answer, in own handwriting and give references, Commercial, Box 110 Times Down Town.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 339 Broadway.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced ledger clerk; must be an excellent penman, quick and accurate at figures. Apply G. J., Box 461 Times Main Office.

WANTED—Stenographer and bookkeeper; must understand bookkeeping; salary $7; good position. Call between 10 and 12. A. H. Altschul, 71 Park Place.

SNOWBOUND ALL NIGHT.

Five Women, Priest, and Young Man Swap Storm Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM, Jan. 4.—Seven passengers bound from New Rochelle to Manhattan spent Tuesday night in a snowbound trolley car in Wolff's Lane, Pelham. The car was stalled as it turned the Pelham Manor curve, and was not shoveled out until 9 o'clock this morning.

The passengers were five women, a Catholic priest, and a young man. They were joined by the motorman and conductor, and enjoyed themselves telling stories of their experiences with storms. The names of the passengers could not be learned, but it is said that the women were actresses and members of a company which played at the New Rochelle Theatre.

The storm tied up electric car traffic throughout Westchester County, and thousands of commuters from the cities and towns along the Sound were from two to five hours late in reaching the metropolis.

The horse car line between Bartow and City Island was put out of business early last evening, and two of the cars were abandoned in Pelham Bay Park. The snow piled up against the cars and hid them from view. They have not been dug out.

HORSE 8 HOURS ON BRIDGE.

Ambulance too Busy to Take Hurt Animal Away.

A horse lay on the Brooklyn Bridge from about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to 9 o'clock last night, when it was taken away in an ambulance wagon of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Policeman Schlip of the Bridge squad notified the Bridge Police Station in Brooklyn twice to send to the Society for a wagon, but the wagon was said to be busy elsewhere.

The horse was attached to a heavy express wagon. Near the Manhattan end of the bridge the horse slipped and went down in a heap. One of the animal's legs was so badly hurt that the horse could not stand on it, and it was decided to cover him up as well as possible and take him away in an ambulance. While waiting eight hours for the horse ambulance the animal had to lie shivering in the cold wind.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; bright young man; experience not necessary, but must be neat and accurate; salary $8 to $10. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Middle-aged man as doorkeeper and janitor in private sanatorium; good position for right man. Apply, between 12 and 2, at 2,084 4th Av.

WANTED—Salesmen, real estate; good opportunity for right men. Call Avenue J and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Bring references.

WANTED—Young couple in small private house, the wife to do janitress service for free rent, heat, and light; references. Call 11 A. M., 243 East 86th St.

WANTED — Newspaper reporter. Address Statesman, Yonkers, N. Y., stating age, reference, and salary expected.

WANTED—Young man to drive retail route; must have best of references; state age. Driver, 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Clever young man to sell hosiery to jobbers; salary and commission. Eros, Times, Down Town.

WANTED—Experienced filing clerk; vertical system. Apply W. S., Times Building, 42d St., 14th floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her competent cook. Apply until Friday at present employer's, 121 East 21st St., Gramercy Park; wages $35.00.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; good cutter; perfect fit and very stylish; wishes some customers by day. Louise, 55 West 111th St.

GOVERNESS.—English governess has afternoon hours free; English branches, French, and music. D., 21 University Place.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a housemaid whom she can recommend. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones 21 East 11th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman (German) to do general housework; good cook; by day or week; city references. 153 East 127th.

NURSE or MAID.—By Protestant woman as nurse to an invalid or as maid to an elderly lady; reference. Morris, 210 East 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Ladies' dresses cleaned and repaired; home or by day. Jones, 210 East 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By Stenographer, typewriter, and quickly getting books right; five years' experience; satisfactory references; $12. Miss C., 301 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; one who does not know it all, but willing and anxious to learn; good writer; references. Ambition, 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; seeks permanent position; best reference. Earnest, Box 106 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in large publishing house; rapid, accurate, sure of my ability; excellent references; $10-$12. American, Box 177 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One and a half years' experience with good firm; $6. Miss M., Box 141 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; accurate; good speller; work on trial. E., 150 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; thoroughly competent; references; start $6. Miss Frost, Box 142 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; not afraid work or hours; capable, industrious; $8. Obliging, Box 158 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately; $6. Miss Helen, Box 104 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing; one year's experience; salary $7. A. C., Box 110 Times, Down-Town.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR. — Temporary work; books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, permanent or temporary employment; many years experience. Stevenson, 1,020 Lexington Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—28; opening or closing books; auditing; special work. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. —Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 701, New York.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and structural; work for spare hours. V Box 202 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) calsomines, plasters; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

Porter, &c.—By young, intelligent colored man, (foreigner,) as office utility, elevator runner, or switchboard operator. Foreigner, Advertising Office, 2,423 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man, (21,) understanding his business; good penman; reliable; advancement; references. Box 1,121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency. Adapted, 108 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes a position at anything. C. Fileming, 354 West 156th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, position at anything. J. F., Box 114 Times Down Town.

A university graduate and experienced court reporter who is now a private secretary in the West, desires a responsible position as secretary or confidential clerk in the east. Expert, box 300

IF NOT A BLIZZARD, IT WAS MIGHTY NEAR IT

Surface Traffic Paralyzed—Elevated and Subway Jammed.

STEAM TRAINS IN LATE

Food Supplies Hard to Get—Snow Shovelers Scarce—Last Winter's Snow Record Already Beaten.

Old Winter started in upon a transportation blockade without about every device at his command on Tuesday, and yesterday morning—in fact, all day yesterday—the car lines, especially the surface roads, were tied in a pretty fast knot. The blockade won't be lifted completely for several days.

But for the Subway and the little "sleet cutter" that General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough Railway Company invented and installed on the elevated railroads a couple of Winters ago, and about which a lot of fun was then made, New Yorkers would have found themselves as badly off for transportation yesterday as they were after the famous blizzard of 1888.

Nine inches of snow that had fallen up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fierce wind blowing at the rate of forty to fifty miles an hour, while the thermometer kept recording a temperature of about 13 degrees, combined to make the storm one of the worst New York has had for traffic conditions since the days of the historic blizzard. Over pavements covered with the sleet of Tuesday afternoon, that had frozen as it fell, the wind swept the dry, hard, frozen, pelletlike particles of snow into drifts that made streets and sidewalks impassable when New York awoke yesterday.

It was almost impossible to get help to remove the snow. The bitter cold wind drove away men who had gone to that work. That made the task of those who were trying to cut through paths for the surface cars a very hard one. Meantime the little "sleet cutters" had been pushed over the rails of the elevated railroads all through the storm, and in that way traffic was kept moving, although attempts to make schedule time were balked at every turn. A car got off the track on the Third Avenue elevated line at 5:30 A. M. and blocked the line just long enough—a half hour—to make trouble all the morning. The police were called out to handle the crowds that swamped this and other elevated lines.

SUBWAY A REFUGE.

"That Subway proved to be worth about all it cost," was the frequent comment heard down town yesterday. General Manager Hedley ordered every car on the lines into service for the rush hours, and increased the Broadway express trains from the usual five-car trains to six-car trains. These were packed in the rush hours of the morning and evening.

Snow removal from the congested streets was a problem that neither the Street Cleaning Department nor its snow removal contractors could solve yesterday, try as they might. The drifts were tremendous on the north and east sides of the streets. They were inconsequential on the other sides, as a rule.

Down town the treacherous footing caused lots of trouble for man and beast. Horses could get no better foothold in the streets than could pedestrians on the walks because of the slippery sleet which formed the first coat on the streets.

SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES.

Aside from transportation, the most serious trouble people had to face yesterday was the difficulty of securing food supplies. Milk dealers were late. The grocery and provision stores had trouble getting stuff from the markets. The milk dealers expect some trouble to-day. The meat and fish dealers look for a shortage in supplies, and yesterday began serving only regular customers. Those who needed coal right away could not get it in many cases. A singular shortage developed in the down-town section yesterday. So difficult was it to walk about that there was a rush for all the shoe stores for rubbers. Nearly every shoe store had its supply exhausted before noon.

HIGH WIND, THIS.

A good example of the force of the wind was shown in Long Island City. The cover of one of the smoke jacks of the new Pennsylvania Road's power house was blown from its fastenings, carried over the roofs of the tenement houses on Borden Avenue, and crashed through the roofs of two passenger cars standing in the railroad yards. The cover weighed 400 pounds, was 18 feet in diameter, and was blown 700 feet from its original resting place.

Brooklyn traffic was as badly tied up in all sections of the borough as were the roads in this borough. It was not until late in the afternoon that there was any sort of communication with some of the outlying districts over the unimportant parts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, although the elevated road and the other surface lines managed to get in some sort of running order by noon.

The Borough of the Bronx was almost completely snowbound yesterday morning, and for several hours after daylight the only means of reaching Manhattan was by way of the Third Avenue elevated road. Surface travel was entirely suspended, as the streets and avenues were filled with snow drifts, many of which were six and eight feet high. In many of the streets on the high ground along Boston Avenue the gale piled the snow as high as the second-story windows of houses, and occupants found it necessary to dig their way out.

These fatalities were reported as due to the storm:

UNKNOWN MAN, about sixty years old, found dead in a snowdrift at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; nothing on him to indicate identity.

MOHR, —, about sixty, found dead in front of the Alligator Hotel, 265 Bowery; died from starvation and exposure.

IMHORST, AUGUST, seventy-three years old, of 370 First Street, Brooklyn; fell dead as he was walking from the car to his residence.

FISH, JAMES, fifty-four years old, of 2,173 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a guard on the elevated railway; died in the waiting room of the East New York Loop.

SEARING, DAVID, sixty-nine years old, a shipbuilder, of 256 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn; fell dead of heart disease while wading through the snow on the way to his work.

Many prostrations and accidents as a result of the storm were reported to the police.

Several of the hospitals, particularly St. Vincent's Hospital, reported last night that they had many more patients than usual. This was ascribed to the severity of the storm.

At the City Lodging House last night more than 350 homeless men were taken in, while an overflow of more than 150 were sent to the Charities Pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where they got a large cup of coffe and half a loaf of bread each.

LINERS IN LATE.

Mallory Liner Comes in Looking Like an Iceberg.

There was some delay in the arrival of ships yesterday, and skippers had some trouble when they neared this port, but up to late last night no serious mishap had been reported. The most striking evidence of the storms which steamships encountered in coming in was manifest on the Mallory liner San Jacinto which left Key West on Dec 31, and reached this port yesterday afternoon. Her masts were covered with ice, and she looked like a floating iceberg. Her decks were covered with ice, and the rigging was a mass of ice. The San Jacinto was compelled to slow down to three-knot speed. She crawled all the way up along the Jersey coast.

After a turbulent night several of the steamships from foreign ports got in, although several which were scheduled to get in yesterday had not been heard from late last night.

The ferryboats, after a turbulent night, got down to normal conditions again yesterday morning. There was little ice in the rivers.

The sound steamers suffered most from the storm. All of those that got in were late. Many anchored up the Sound.

RAILROADS HARD HIT.

Two Long Island Trains Still Stuck—All Fliers in Late.

The storm caused no end of trouble and delay to the steam railroads running into this city. Through trains came into the various railroad terminals all the way from one to seven hours late, retarding mails from the north, west and south as much as twelve hours in some instances. Local and suburban schedules during the early part of the day were altogether upset. Contrary to the expectation of some, the telegraph and telephone companies experienced but little difficulty on account of the storm.

Of the local and suburban lines, the Long Island Railroad was perhaps the one on which the blizzard got its severest grip. Although emergency gangs had been at work since midnight, shoveling snow in the various switching yards and snow plows with heavy working gangs had been sent out along the various lines at the same hour, traffic on Long Island was at a practical standstill until a late hour in the forenoon.

The Long Island City Express, which left Southampton at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with seventy-two passengers on board, bound for New York, got stuck in a hill of snow that had piled itself to a height of twenty feet on the track about nine miles from Southampton. The mammoth drift was at an angle exposed to the wind, and new snow was continually being added to it. After struggling with it until he had become convinced of the impossibility to get through, the engineer tried to pull back to Southampton, but found that he could get no further in that direction than where it had stuck all night and all day.

At the Grand Central Station both incoming and outgoing trains were seriously delayed. The suburban traffic ran up against snags all day yesterday and last night.

The following table shows the delay some of the incoming trains of the New York Central experienced as a result of the storm:

Limited Fast Mail, due 10 A. M., 6 hours 20 minutes late.

Twentieth Century Limited, due 9:30 A. M., 3 hours late.

Montreal Express, due 7:17 A. M., 3 hours late.

Atlantic Express, due 7 A. M., 3 hours late.

Chicago Express, due 10 A. M., one section 4 hours late, the second 6 hours 40 minutes.

Lake Shore Limited, due 6:30 P. M., 2 hours late.

Southwestern Limited, due 6 P. M., 2 hours late.

Of the New Haven trains, the Pittsfield Express was two hours and forty minutes late. The Empire State Express, on the Central, was about the only train yesterday morning that left the Grand Central Station on time. This train, the pet of the road, lost thirty minutes between this city and Albany.

FUNERAL OF W. H. BALDWIN.

Body Taken to Boston for Burial Last Night.

Funeral services over the body of William H. Baldwin, Jr., were held yesterday afternoon at his late home at Locust Valley. The body then was taken to Long Island City and transshipped to Boston. The branch road to Locust Valley was blocked yesterday morning by snow, but at noon it was clear. A special train was run to Locust Valley carrying President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, John P. Green, First Vice President of the road; Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President; C. L. Addison, General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, and a number of others. The party was in charge of Vice President W. F. Potter of the Long Island Railroad.

The attendance at the services was limited to the family and close friends and business associates of Mr. Baldwin. After brief services the casket was placed on board Mr. Baldwin's private car, No. 2,000, which was made a part of the special train and was taken to Long Island City, which was reached at 9:25. There most of the funeral party left. The car with the family party was run to the Sixth Street yards and placed on a transport and taken to the Port Morris yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Mr. Potter and a few others accompanied the family on their journey to Boston, where they are due to arrive about 7 o'clock this morning. Public services will be held this morning and Flower Hill Chapel at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in Flower Hill Cemetery.

NEW HAVEN BUYS DEAR.

Stamford Road, Once Within Its Grasp, Costs $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The sale of the New York and Stamford Electric Railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for $1,000,000 was confirmed to-night.

The million dollars just paid out by the New Haven Company is said to be the price of the carelessness of some of its officers a few years ago. According to a story which has been in circulation in railroad circles, Col. Hefft, who was then the General Superintendent of the electric lines of the New Haven Railroad Company, was the prime mover in the Larchmont to Connecticut. He worked hard for electric line and extended from Larchmont to Connecticut. He worked hard for three years extending the trolley road. When he got through he did not see the necessity of turning the road over to the New Haven Company, but instead the latter corporation was reimbursed for the money used in the electric construction, and the Directors of the Stamford corporation became its owners.

Republican Club's Vaudeville.

Lyric Hall, in Sixth Avenue, was crowded to the doors last evening at the annual vaudeville of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club, of which Henry W. Taft is President, and which includes among its committeemen Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gustav H. Schwab, Postmaster Willcox, Paul D. Cravath, and Hoffman Miller. The programme included many of the season's novelties from the local theatres.

Sixth Avenue Poolroom Raid.

The jury which tried the divorce suit brought by August Stern, a cloak manufacturer, against Eva Stern, yesterday returned a verdict in the Supreme Court

Columbia

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Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

It's remarkable—the quality we put into $3 Hats.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

A RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS.

Messrs. Randolph and Hutcheson in an Exhibition Seldom Seen in Public.

Harold Randolph and Ernest Hutcheson, two pianists of repute from Baltimore, gave a recital upon two pianos yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. There was no great public interest displayed in the performance, which was concerned with a form of art that is very little practised in public and indeed is more suited in its nature to the retirement of the home. Yet there is delightful music extant for this instrumental combination. The two concert-givers played Mozart's sonata in D major, a set of variations by E. Rudorff, showing much of the influence of Schumann in its charming harmonic color and rhythmic variety; a brilliant piece of passage work by J. B. Duvernay, Saint Saens's variations on a theme of Beethoven's, and Liszt's arrangement of his symphonic poem, "Les Préludes." The last might well have been spared, since the original is so well worn at Sunday night concerts; but the rest were all pieces that gave genuine pleasure, especially in the admirable interpretation that was given of them by Messrs. Randolph and Hutcheson, excellent in ensemble and thoroughly musical in spirit.

Wallach's News

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"LA BOHEME" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Sembrich as Mimi, the Rest of the Cast as at Other Performances.

"La Bohème" was repeated last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in a delightfully spirited and smooth performance. Its previous representation this season was chosen for Mme. Melba's reappearance. Lat evening Mme. Sembrich took the part of Mimi, which has been hers since she first essayed it a couple of seasons ago. She has elaborated and developed it in many details since then, and while it is not, perhaps, one of her most characteristic impersonations, it is thoroughly charming, and there is no need to say that she sings the music in a style that makes it count for all it is worth.

The other members of the cast were the same as at the previous performance—there has been a shifting from last year, so that Mr. Scotti takes the Marcello. Mr. Journet the Colline, and Mr. Parvis the new member of it, has been put in as Schaunard, not at all to the advantage of the general effect. Mr. Caruso's Rodolfo is superbly sung. There was a large audience.

We often close an eye to Profit.

Clearing Sale

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Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

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First Concert Thurs. Eve., Jan'y 5th, at 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Miss Adele Margulies, Pianiste; Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, Violinist; Mr. Leo Schulz, Cellist.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THREE CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
First Concert To-night at 8:15.
Olive Mead Quartet
Programme: HAYDN, QUARTET G minor; DVORAK, Terzette; SCHUBERT, Quartet D minor. Subs. & single tickets at Ditson's.

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, NEXT TUES. EVE., The Marvellous Young Violinist. Sale Opens To-day at Hall, Hotels, Agencies.
MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.

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A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.
SIBERIA 300 PEOPLE.
The Great Kishineff Massacre.
Prices 25,50,75c,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"

AMUSEMENTS.

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KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
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LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Next Matinee Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company "IN NEW YORK"
Next Monday Evening, Introduction of Gilbert and Sullivan Revivals, with full strength of Company, Peter F. Dailey as The Mikado; Joseph Coyne as Bunthorne; Lee Harrison as Lord Chancellor; Virginia Earl as Nanki Poo, and Fay Templeton as Little Buttercup.

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Under Direction of Atlantic Cat Club, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
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BELASCO MANAGEMENT DAVID WARFIELD
TO-DAY & EVE. Ev. 8:15. SAT'Y The Music Master
Mon. Jan 9th in The Music Master at THEATRE, where seats are now on sale four weeks ahead.
Wed., Jan. 11. DAVID BELASCO will present MRS. LESLIE CARTER In the new play, ADREA by David Belasco and John Luther Long. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Wallack's, B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sho-Gun By Geo. Ade & Gustav Luders.
Garden, 27, Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow
14TH ST. THEATRE. 6 Av. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Henry W. Savage offers Richard Golden in Common Sense Bracket

58TH PROCTOR'S 58TH ST.
LAST WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY.
150 People CHECKERS WITH THOS. W. ROSS 150 People
ST. NICHOLAS RINK.

THE SKATING
Intercollegiate Hockey Championship.
PRINCETON vs. COLUMBIA.
Saturday, Jan. 7th, 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Extra.

Berkeley Lyceum Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat'y. 2:15. THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. ROBERT HAINES "ONCE UPON A TIME" by Genevieve G. Haines.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE } LEAH KLESCHNA

May Irwin Last Week. Bijou
Evgs. 8:25. Last Mat. Saturday, 2:30.
MRS. BLACK IS BACK.
Mon., Jan. 9—Worried in The Music Master.

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125TH ST., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The greatest success—Friday and Saturday eves., MENDELSSOHN MARTYRER.

AMERICAN Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c. SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH. Sund. Night—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Next Week—"At the Old Cross Roads."

BROADWAY Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. THEATRE, 41 St., nr. 5 Av. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25&50c. Positively New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Wk—Powell and Mailtons.

GRAND—LULU GLASER A Madcap Princess. N'xt w'k—Primrose Minstrels.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT. THOMAS E. SHEA, Othello.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS, THE LITTLE MINISTER.
THREE MORE WEEKS.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35St., B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND, A MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL In the New Comedy Brother Jacques
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Ready.
ARNOLD DALY "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," By Bern

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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Snow or rain; warmer, with northeast wind.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,164. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

BALTIC FLAGSHIP REPORTED SUNK

Souvaroff, Rojestvensky on Board, Said to Have Hit Rock.

WHOLE FLEET TO BE RECALLED

Czar to Summon Extraordinary Council of War to Consider Situation in Far East and at Home.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris edition of The New York Herald telegraphs that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, has struck a rock and foundered.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—There is no confirmation here of the report from St. Petersburg of a disaster to the Russian battleship Kniaz Souvaroff.

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Mahe, one of the Seychelle Islands, on Jan. 5 both divisions of the Russian Baltic squadron were proceeding in the direction of Diego Suarez.

Merchantmen who passed Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's division reported that the squadron was keeping good station and appeared to manoeuvre well.

The latest report from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron was contained in a dispatch from Tamatave, Island of Madagascar, in which it was stated that the Vice Admiral's division of the Second Pacific Squadron, consisting of five battleships, three cruisers, two transports, and a hospital ship, had anchored that day in the roadstead of Sainte Marie, an island on the east coast.

The following day other Tamatave dispatches announced the arrival at Madagascar of the second division of the Baltic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Noelkersam, which after passing through the Suez Canal left Jibutil, in French Somaliland, on Dec. 10.

Rear Admiral Voelkersam anchored with his division in Passandava Bay, on the northwestern coast of the island. The plan, as announced in the dispatches, was to rendezvous at Diego Suarez Bay, which is near Cape Amber, at the northern end of Madagascar, and midway between the respective anchorages of the two divisions.

The parts of the coast which either squadron would have to traverse in order to reach the rendezvous are surrounded by dangerous coral reefs.

An important feature of the east coast—along which Rear Admiral Rojestvensky would have had to pass in order to reach Diego Suarez—is a line of shallow lagoons fringed by coral reefs fraught with peril to mariners, and many of which are only known to the native pilots.

Madagascar, besides is a volcanic island, and seismic disturbances not infrequently work violent subaqueous changes in this part of the Indian Ocean.

Near the rendezvous lies the Glorioso group of islands, owned by Great Britain, and surrounded by vast shoals and dangerous coral reefs.

In the recent dispatches it has been rumored that Rojestvensky might remain off the coast of Madagascar until the Third Pacific Squadron had been made ready to proceed to the Far East, and that in the meantime he might seize one of the uninhabited coral islands in the vast Polynesian archipelago to be used as a base of operations.

The loss of the Kniaz Souvaroff—if she really has been lost—following upon a long line of mishaps to her unlucky ships, will prove a severe blow to Russia. Admiral Rojestvensky's was one of the newest and at the same time one of the strongest fighting ships of the Russian Navy. She was a battleship of the first class, built at St. Petersburg in 1902, and was of 13,516 tons displacement. Her length was 367½ feet, her beam 76 feet, her draught 26 feet, and her speed 18 knots, with 16,000 indicative horse power.

Her armament was of the Russian Krupp pattern, and consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twenty 3-inch, twenty 3-pounder, and six 1-pounder guns. She had six torpedo tubes. Her complement of men was 740.

FLEET TO RETURN HOME.

Russia May Be Forced to Conclude Peace with Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Although orders to that effect have not yet been sent to Admiral Rojestvensky. The Associated Press is able to announce positively that the decision has been reached that the Russian second Pacific squadron will return to European waters.

Emperor Nicholas returned to-day to Tsarskoe Selo (fifteen miles south of St. Petersburg) from Minsk. It is expected that he will summon an extraordinary council of war at which the whole situation will be reviewed.

Gen. Kuropatkin has been called upon to telegraph his opinion of the situation at home, which cannot be disregarded in considering the future.

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KAISER WARNED THE CZAR.

Wrote Before the War Telling of Japan's Great Strength.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—A curious illustration of the Czar's inaccessibility to counsel was mentioned to me to-day in a quarter which cannot be suspected of Germanophilism.

Some ten days before the outbreak of the war in the Far East the German Emperor, alarmed by information received concerning the respective strength and degree of preparedness of the Russian and Japanese forces, telegraphed to the Czar in approximately the following terms:

"I beg of you to reflect before engaging in a war with Japan. From very precise information I have received concerning the forces of which Japan can dispose, the state of her preparations, and also the forces of which you can dispose and which you can maintain in Manchuria, I have doubts about the result of a war.

"I beg of you, therefore, to think well before definitely refusing the Japanese conditions."

To this appeal the Czar is said to have replied that the Japanese conditions had not been refused, but that, "in any case, all necessary measures already have been taken to assure the triumph of our arms."

I cannot guarantee the authenticity of the text above given. Possibly it has been modified in the course of oral transmission from diplomatist to diplomatist. But the fact that an exchange of messages of this nature took place between Kaiser Wilhelm and the Czar on the eve of the war is certified to me on authority so good that there seems no reason to withhold its publication.

FURSMAN CASE UP AGAIN.

Grand Jury Considers Larceny Charge Against Schwarzkopf.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Grand Jury to-day began the consideration of the charge of grand larceny against John Schwarzkopf of New York, accused of securing $2,750 from ex-Justice Edgar L. Fursman through misrepresentation. The testimony of Selig Menilla of New York, the indorser of the note which Schwarzkopf gave to Justice Fursman in return for the payment of $2,750, was taken. It is alleged Schwarzkopf represented Menilla to be the President of a brewery and wealthy, when in fact he was not.

Schwarzkopf came to Troy from New York this morning. He at once sent to the District Atttorney a request for the transmission to the Grand Jury of a communication signed by Schwarzkopf, in which he asked that he and others be called as witnesses before the Grand Jury. In this communication he first declares that he is innocent of any wrongdoing, and, second, he asks whether there were any reasons in the complainant's mind inducing him to part with the possession of his money aside from the alleged representation.

Schwarzkopf said this afternoon that the matter of swearing out another warrant charging Fursman with perjury was in abeyance and gave the impression that several days at least would elapse before an application is made for another warrant.

Mr. Schwarzkopf has filed with the State Bar Association an affidavit setting forth the connection of ex-Judge L. E. Griffith with the Schwarzkopf and Fursman matters. No action can be taken by the association until the next meeting, Jan. 17.

NO TRUST, SAYS PACKER.

Competition Is Keen, Louis Swift Declares—Profits of His Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Among Chicago packers anticipation is keen over the outcome of the battle in the United States Supreme Court at Washington to determine whether there is a "beef trust."

Attorney General Moody says there is a "conspiracy to control the market of the Nation for fresh meats, and its control is merciless and oppressive." Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-day flatly denied this.

"There is absolutely no conspiracy or combination to control either the purchase of live stock or the sale of meats or packing house products," he said. "On the other hand, the packing industry is subject to the severest kind of competition in buying and selling, and the per cent. of profit on sales is less than in other lines of business."

In explanation of his statement, Mr. Swift later said: "All our purchases are made in the open market where the freest competition exists, and all our sales are made in competition with a large number of other shippers. We are independent of them and they of us, and this talk of a Beef Trust is baseless.

"Our annual reports indicate that Swift & Co.'s percentage of profit on sales turned over for the last year was 1½ per cent., which indicates our entire business was done on a very small margin."

These "small margins," it appears from the Treasurer's balance sheet, were sufficient to net Swift & Co. a pretty sum for the year. Earnings on the capital stock—$35,000,000—were 12 per cent. After the payment of the regular dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock there was added to the surplus $1,750,000. The total surplus is now $8,246,005. The balance sheet shows an increase in quick assets of $7,843,196, or 22.8 per cent. In the matter of stocks and bonds there is an increase of $5,198,826.

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE LEADS ALL BRANDS.

The importations of Moet & Chandon Champagne into the United States in 1904 were 127,783 cases, placing them at the head of the importation list, being by far the largest quantity of any one brand ever imported into the United States.

The sales of Moet & Chandon in 1904, including foreign countries, were 336,430 cases, beating all records ever made. The quality of the celebrated brand of "White Seal" is unquestionably the finest dry champagne ever imported.

The great strides from 40,148 cases in 1900

JEROME IN DODGE CASE SEEKS MRS. GELSHENEN

Vain Hunt for Widow of Morse's Bosom Friend.

SUBPOENA SERVED ON SON

District Attorney Sought Woman Here and at Atlantic City—Going Abroad Saturday.

Having failed in repeated efforts to serve a subpoena on Mrs. Catherine Gelshenen, widow of William R. Gelshenen, once President of the Garfield National Bank, to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury, which body desired her testimony on certain matters relating to the pending Dodge-Morse investigation, District Attorney Jerome late last night decided to take the public into his confidence to the extent of publishing the following letter, which he, on Dec. 30 last, sent to Mrs. Gelshenen, addressing one copy to her residence, at 1,006 Fifth Avenue, and another to Atlantic City:

"There is pending in this office an investigation into the commission of a crime of very great importance to the people of this community. In my opinion your testimony is of importance. How or in what manner may not be apparent to you or your advisers, but as District Attorney of this county, charged with the prosecution of crimes, I know its importance, and from my knowledge of the facts involved in the investigation I am a better judge of the need of your testimony than any one else can be.

"I feel constrained to request that you attend in this county and appear as a witness before the January, 1905, Grand Jury. Prior to your giving your testimony there I desire to have a personal interview with you that you may be apprised of the facts which you will be called upon to testify to. The Grand Jury meets upon Tuesday, the 3d of January, 1905, and, as I understand that you desire to go abroad very shortly, I will examine you before that body upon either Tuesday, the 3d, Wednesday, the 4th, or Thursday, the 5th of January next, whichever date may be most convenient to you.

"I regret to give you this trouble, but feel assured from your position in the community that you will not place yourself in the light of one either endeavoring to obstruct the administration of justice or as a fugitive, to the end that you may not give testimony which the Chief Prosecutor of the county deems to be highly important to the public interest.

"I beg, madam, that you will immediately upon the receipt of this communicate with me in this city. I shall be at my office to-morrow and on every day next week, and on Sunday I will be in this city at 3 Rutgers Street during the greater part of the day, and should you be within reach I will place myself at your service to come to you, should you prefer it.

"As I am informed that you are about to sail for Europe on the 7th of January, 1905, it is of course important that I should be immediately apprised of your determination. I have addressed this letter to you at your house in Fifth Avenue, and have also sent a copy of it by mail, addressed to you, at Atlantic City, New Jersey. It hardly seems possible that you could have left your home in the city here without leaving with your servants or the custodian of your house, or with the postal authorities, directions where to forward your mail.

"I will therefore assume that one of these letters will reach you by Monday afternoon. As it seems to me the requests I have made of you in this letter are manifestly my duty to make, and plainly your duty to comply with, should I not hear from you by Monday afternoon I shall be forced to the inference that you have not received this letter, and inasmuch as the papers published in New York City are so widely circulated throughout all the States east of the Mississippi River, that anything published in them is almost sure to come to the eye of any intelligent person, I may take the liberty of communicating to the press my desire to have an interview with you in order that I may be assured that the requests embodied in this letter shall be brought to your attention."

No reply of any kind to this letter, or indication that it had been received by Mrs. Gelshenen, had reached the District Attorney at midnight last night.

During the evening a last attempt was made to subpoena her. Representatives of the District Attorney's office went to her Fifth Avenue home and demanded to see her. They were told that she was not in the house. Several servants replied to questions concerning her whereabouts either that they did not know or that they could not tell.

Finally Mr. Jerome's representative gained access to Mrs. Gelshenen's son, William R. Gelshenen. He professed the same ignorance as to his mother's present whereabouts. Subpoenas were then served on Mr. Gelshenen and on every servant known to be in the house at the present time, to appear before the Grand Jury when it meets this morning at 11 o'clock. They will then have to repeat under oath that they do not know where Mrs. Gelshenen is, or take the consequences of refusing to divulge what they know.

The last time Mrs. Gelshenen is known to have been seen in this city was on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, when she attended a performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, occupying the private box of Charles W. Morse, together with a party of her friends. It is known that she left this city a few days later and went to Atlantic City. Charles W. Morse is supposed at the present moment to be on the ocean on his way back from Europe to this country.

The letter to Mrs. Gelshenen was given out last evening by Assistant District Attorney Garvan on behalf of his chief. Mr. Garvan said:

"No response having been made to the requests of this letter, and because the District Attorney's office has been unable to reach Mrs. Gelshenen by its process or to ascertain her whereabouts, and because we are informed that she intends to sail for Europe on Saturday, the District Attorney has instructed me to give this letter to the press, for reasons explained in it."

The name of Mrs. Gelshenen was first mentioned in connection with the Dodge-Morse case last summer. Since then rumors have been heard repeatedly that, while personally she had no connection whatever with the events which by the District Attorney were regarded serious enough to warrant the spending of thousands of dollars for the capture of Dodge, she was in a position to give information of the highest importance to the prosecution.

The publication of the letter to Mrs. Gelshenen and the information concerning Mr. Jerome's measures to secure her presence before the Grand Jury are the first pieces of authentic information showing in what direction the District Attorney is moving.

Mrs. Gelshenen became a widow several years ago. Her husband, William R. Gelshenen, was President of the Garfield National Bank at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and left an estate conservatively estimated at $4,000,000. The greater part of the estate, if not the whole of it, was inherited by the widow. The late Mr. Gelshenen was a bosom

WATERSPOUT SMASHES SHIP.

Crew of the Herald Rescued After Seventeen Days of Terror.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—A thrilling story of the sea—a story of seventeen days and nights of suffering after their vessel had been crushed and almost torn to pieces one midnight by a huge waterspout, is told by the crew of the British schooner Herald, who were brought here to-day by the North German Lloyd steamer Koln, which rescued them.

The Herald was bound from Cadiz to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, with salt. William Yeatman, captain of the shipwrecked crew, said that on the night of Dec. 11 a terrific storm arose from the northwest.

"We were lying to safely and riding the heavy seas well," he continued, "when about midnight there was an awful roar and a tremendous smashing. The sea rose up like a volcano and completely enveloped us, blinding us with its spray.

"At first we were sure that we were sinking. Everything had been torn away—boats, galley house, bulwarks, stanchions, sails, waterways and covering boards, being crushed into bits.

The bowsprit had been carried away and water poured in through leaks in the hull.

"Some of the men manned the pumps, while others, with life lines, covered some of the broken parts. By this and other means we managed to keep her afloat for seventeen days, though the water was gaining on us all the time. We were without food, save for some light wines and hard biscuits. All our cooking apparatus had gone with the galleyhouse, and most of the stores we had were ruined.

"We had given up all hope on Dec. 28. We were nearly famished for food and drink, almost dead for want of sleep, and on account of the terrible strain. When the Koln came along we were so exhausted that we could scarcely climb into the lifeboat. I don't think we could have lived twelve hours longer."

BOY GYMNAST'S NECK BROKEN

School Children Marched from Building When Accident Occured.

While Henry Thalbert, 16 years old, who lived at 174 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, lay dead under the swinging rings in the gymnasium on the second floor of Public School No. 172, on Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighth Street, last night, Arthur Brandt, the physical instructor, lined up 400 boys who had been watching the youngster perform—boys who knew and loved him—and marched them down stairs and to the street. When they left the building the boys thought their playmate was merely stunned. As a matter of fact, his neck was broken. Death had come to him the moment his head hit the floor, where he fell from the rings and landed heavily.

It was the night for athletics, and the gymnasium was packed. All manner of feats had been performed when Henry, who was a great favorite at the school, swung himself up to the rings and went through a series of tricks. Suddenly his hold slipped and he pitched headlong to the floor. When the ambulance arrived, Dr. Parmenter, who was in charge, said that the lad had died instantly.

Henry had just taken employment in the office of this newspaper. It was his first work and he had returned greatly pleased with the prospect of looking out for himself. Director Brandt said that the boy had fallen a distance of only about five feet.

CHICAGO TROLLEY DEAL.

Marshall Field and Valentine to Confer with J. P. Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—John J. Mitchell left to-day at noon for New York, where an important conference will take place early next week relating to the deal to acquire control of the Chicago City Railway Company. Marshall Field and P. A. Valentine, who are associated with Mr. Mitchell in this matter, will join the banker in New York in a few days.

J. Pierpont Morgan and the Chicago men will then decide upon the next step in the matter and make some definite announcement. The City Railway control will ultimately pass to this syndicate, it is asserted; but the time of taking it over may be delayed some because of the tangled condition of the affairs of the Union Traction and subsidiary corporations and because of the proximity of the Spring elections, when a referendum vote will be taken on the South Side ordinance.

JAMES GILLESPIE GUILTY.

Convicted of Murdering His Twin Sister—Others to be Tried.

RISING SUN, Ind., Jan. 5.—James Gillespie, who, with his sister, Mrs. Belle Seward, and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbor, was indicted for the murder of his twin sister, Elizabeth Gillespie, was found guilty to-night and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other defendants will be tried separately, as in the case of Gillespie.

Miss Elizabeth Gillespie was shot and killed while in the parlor of her home preparing to entertain a women's literary club.

HUMMEL UP IN DODGE CASE.

He and His Law Partner Examined Before the Grand Jury.

A. H. Hummel and A. H. Kaffenburgh of the law firm of Howe & Hummel were examined yesterday by the Grand Jury in connection with that body's investigation of the Dodge-Morse case. After an interview with District Attorney Jerome, they were ushered into the presence of the jury, and remained there fully two hours. Their examination consumed the entire morning session. Assistant District Attorney Rand questioned them, but Mr. Jerome was present as a listener.

Nothing about what took place before the jury could be learned, either from the witnesses or from Mr. Jerome. It was said, however, that Mr. Hummel and Mr. Kaffenburgh had refused to answer many of the questions put to them, availing themselves, for this purpose, of their constitutional privilege.

It was learned that a number of subpoenas have been issued for to-day, and that Mr. Hummel has been summoned to appear in the District Attorney's office at the close of the Grand Jury's session this morning.

Mr. Rand spent the better part of his afternoon in the examination of a big stack of account books, pass books, and check stubs which had been conveyed to his room earlier in the day. In this task he was assisted by an expert accountant. It was said on good authority that the books and other documents, which had been obtained from a down-town bank, had an important bearing on the Dodge case.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleve-

LINER GOES AGROUND IN THE LOWER HARBOR

Hamburg-American Steamer Prinz Adalbert in Trouble.

PASSENGERS IN NO DANGER

Mishap at Early Morning—Vessel Not Thought Damaged—Expected to Come Off Easily.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Prinz Adelbert, from Genoa, Palermo, and Naples, with passengers and a general cargo, was reported aground early this morning in the lower bay.

The vessel struck shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the Swash Channel, near Romer Beacon, as she was coming up the lower harbor from sea.

The Prinz Adalbert was reported resting easily on a sandy bottom, and her plates were not damaged, so far as the officers could judge. It was believed that with the assistance of tugs she could be floated at the next high tide, which will be between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning.

The weather off the Hook at 2:30 this morning was light, with the sea fairly calm and the wind northeast.

The passengers displayed no alarm over the situation of the vessel after hearing the assurance of the officers that she would be pulled off into deep water soon.

The Prinz Adelbert is a twin screw, steel steamship. She was built in 1902 at the Vulkan Works at Vegesack, Germany, and is 403 feet long, 49.2 beam, 27.1 deep, and of 6,030 tons.

The Prinz Adalbert had passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:45 this morning and was coming up through the Swash Channel when she struck ground.

The steamship Winifred, inward bound from Port Arthur, Texas, ran aground on Romer Shoal, half a mile south of the Romer Beach, yesterday morning. She was pulled back into deep water at high tide and was apparently undamaged.

NIEDRINGHAUS FOR SENATOR.

Missouri Republicans Choose Him to Succeed Senator Cockrell.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—Thomas K. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was to-night nominated for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cockrell.

The Senatorial caucus was held in open session in the Hall of Representatives. The candidates were Thomas K. Niedringhaus, R. C. Kerens, ex-National Republican Committeeman; Congressman Richard Bartholdt, United States District Attorney D. P. Dyer, and Nathan Frank, all of St. Louis; United States District Attorney William Warner of Kansas City, and L. F. Parker of Rolla, Mo.

The nomination, which was made on the fifth ballot, insures the election of Mr. Niedringhaus.

LAWSON'S LATEST MOVE.

Says Moody Will Be Asked to Act Against Amalgamated.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—The real secret of the recent silence of Thomas W. Lawson concerning Amalgamated Copper was revealed to-night when he admitted that the next move against Amalgamated would come from Washington, and that the Attorney General would be requested to proceed against the Amalgamated Copper Company.

A large package of documentary evidence is ready for presentation to Attorney General Moody. The action taken, if one is brought, will be in line with that introduced lately against the General Paper Company.

"It's true," Mr. Lawson, "that something interesting is coming from Washington in regard to Amalgamated. Action is to be taken soon, I understand. I have no doubt there will be plenty of evidence."

Mr. Lawson had his opinion of the present stock market.

"It reminds me," he said, "of a man on the way to the electric chair; he is always reported as looking fine and being up well just before it. Wall Street will discover pretty soon that the public won't buy stocks now. The street is keeping the price up but no one is in the market. And the public won't come in. To find that out you need but to read the sorrowful plaint from Wall Street to-night. Anybody can keep the market up when there isn't any selling. The bears turned bulls for a while, but just wait."

COLORADO INQUIRY TO-DAY.

Legislature Will Begin the Work of Canvassing the Vote.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—To-morrow the Colorado legislature will commence the work of canvassing the vote for State officers.

The first struggle is likely to come over the choice of a presiding officer for the joint session. The rules provide that the Lieutenant Governor, as presiding officer of the Senate, shall take precedence over the speaker of the house, when the two bodies sit together.

An effort may be made to force him to give way to Speaker Dickson, who is favored by those members of the Legislature who believe that the contest between the rival candidates for the Governorship should be settled by the Legislature itself.

The message of Gov. Peabody said on the question of election:

"The fraudulent conduct of elections under our present system demands your immediate and concerted action. In a general way it seems sufficient to say that a modern primary and registration law should be enacted, and the advisability of introducing voting machines should be considered."

The Governor recommends consideration of a constitutional amendment providing for compulsory arbitration, and urges the abolishment of the present Arbitration Board, as it is without power to enforce its decisions. He also recommends the adoption of "a reasonable, just, and equitable eight-hour law," and the passage of an act prohibiting boycotting, picketing, unfair lists, or other interference with the business of others.

SHORT LINE TO CLEVELAND.
Three fast trains daily via Pennsylvania Railroad. Through sleeper on Chicago Limited; no extra fare. Leaves West 23d St. at 4:55 P. M. —Adv.

STATE SINECURES MUST GO.

So Says Gov. Higgins—Result, Activity of Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Higgins impressed upon such State officers as called upon him to-day, that his administration must be an economical one, and that this sentence in his message was not perfunctory:

"We are confronted with a condition which is calculated to cause us to consider with utmost care the problem of adjusting receipts to expenditures. It seems unwise at this time to increase the burdens of taxation. The only alternative is the lowering of expenditures."

Preliminary to taking his office the Governor had told State officers that he expected them to cut of all sinecures. Such men as are most likely to be allowed to go have mentioned the fact to their Senators and as a result many members of the upper house visited the Governor and State officers.

WILL SAVE BIG TREES.

The President Decides to Veto Bill Imperiling a Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President will celebrate the presence of the National Forest Congress in Washington by sending to Congress to-morrow a veto of a bill that has passed both Houses which might imperil a grove of fine large sequoia trees in California in the Yosemite Park.

The bill was intended to cut off from the park a piece of territory which was needed by some large mining interests where the mines could not be worked and would be a complete loss to the owners without the bill in question. A short line of railroad running to the neighborhood also was interested in the bill.

The President decided that the preservation of the big trees was of paramount importance.

BRYAN LAUDS ROOSEVELT.

Predicts That He Will Cause Split in Republican Party.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5.—In the course of an address here to-night William J. Bryan took occasion to praise President Roosevelt's attitude in advocating larger powers for the Inter-State Commerce Commission. "The President's attitude will cause a split in the Republican Party," declared Mr. Bryan, "but Democrats will be found siding with the President."

Mr. Bryan referred to Mr. Roosevelt as one who would be regarded as the greatest President in United States history, if he carried out his programme, and added that he had made himself more popular by declaring himself against a third term.

LACE CURTAINS FOR SCHOOLS

And It Is Kansas That Will Introduce the Luxury.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Jan. 5.—One of the new reforms to be enacted into law in Kansas is to provide for supplying the ten thousand school houses with green shades and lace curtains. Teachers are advocating it in the interest of the health and eyesight of the pupils.

Twenty years ago, J. C. Burnett, an old Indian fighter, equipped a school house near Lawrence with lace curtains. The Legislature now will make such equipment compulsory.

ASK WOMEN TO SERVE STATE.

Proposition Made That They Work One Year for Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—A number of representative German papers are discussing with all seriousness the suggestion of Dr. Ida Hilsiker of Zurich that women be called upon to serve the State one year, a proposition patterned on the compulsory military service of men.

The majority do not go so far as Dr. Hilsiker in demanding compulsory service, pointing out that the cost is prohibitive, but suggest that a year of voluntary service might have many advantages, especially educational and disciplinary.

The State, it is argued, could utilize women in army hospitals, asylums, public nurseries, and could train them in the household arts.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Trackman's Discovery Saves Baltimore and Ohio Express.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 5.—At Underwood, a small station in a sparsely settled section, thirty miles east of here, another attempt was made to-day to wreck the fast New York and Chicago express on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

A heavy iron bar was driven in the switch with such force that it required twenty minutes' work to remove it. The condition of the switch was discovered by a trackman, who stopped the train and prevented the accident. There were 200 persons on the train.

FREIGHT RATE LEGISLATION.

Not Probable That This Congress Will Act in Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia had a conference to-day with the President on the subject of proposed legislation regarding railroad freight rates. Mr. Elkins is Chairman of the Senate committee having jurisdiction of this subject, and both he and the President are interested in securing remedial legislation at this session.

Senator Elkins has little expectation that anything will be accomplished before March 4, beyond convincing Senators and Representatives of the urgency of remedial legislation and preparing them for action at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. After leaving the White House this afternoon Mr. Elkins said:

"This is a big question and it behooves us to think about it carefully and to move slowly. Whatever legislation may be enacted eventually must be just to all interests and must not be a shock to any. We have an immense amount of work that must be done, and as I suggested, there are too many conflicting ideas and policies to harmonize to warrant hurried action that might prove to be ill-considered."

Moors Attack British Consul's Home.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 5.—The British Consul's residence outside this city

PORT ARTHUR TO BE STRONGER THAN EVER

Japanese All Ready to Rush Work on Captured Fortress.

WILL REMEDY RUSSIAN DEFECTS

Exodus of Non-Combatants Begins—Czar's Officers Say Nogi Lost at Least 80,000 Men.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 5.—Gen. Nogi is prepared, through agents who have been recruiting for months, to put a horde of Chinese coolies at work in the fortifying of Port Arthur immediately the Russians in the place are disposed of.

Vast quantities of cement and timber are ready on the Yalu River for this purpose, while steel plates and other manufactured necessaries are ready in Japan for transportation to the fortress.

The Japanese are confident that the refortification of Port Arthur will place it in a better condition than ever, with the Russian defects eliminated, long before Russia can besiege it, if such a thing ever occurs at all.

Ammunition, food, and medical supplies to last for years will be sent to the fortress, Japan being heedful of the mistakes made by the Russians.

Japanese Consul Mizoune last night notified Russian Consul Tiedemann that the first portion of the 1,000 resident noncombatants at Port Arthur, who are to come to Che-Foo, will arrive to-day. It will be some time before the entire thousand reach here, owing to a shortage of transportation facilities. The local Russians are busy trying to find quarters for them. Most of these non-combatants are in good health, although some of them are merely sufficiently convalescent to reach here.

The statement of the censored dispatches from correspondents with Gen. Nogi's army that the Japanese lost only 50,000 men in taking the fortress is declared to be absurd by Russian naval officers here.

Their lowest estimate, they say, based both on personal observation and on stories told by prisoners, is that the Japanese lost 80,000.

NOGI AND STOESSEL MEET.

Hold a Long Conference, Shake Hands, and Part—48,000 Captives.

GEN. NOGI'S HEADQUARTERS BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 5.—A meet between Gen. Stoessel and Gen. Nogi took place to-day at Shushi village.

The hour fixed for the meeting was noon, but owing to a misunderstanding of the time Gen. Stoessel arrived at 10:40 o'clock, and was received by a Lieutenant. General Stoessel remained at Plum Tree Cottage until 11 o'clock, when Gen. Nogi arrived with his staff.

The Generals met in a room of the cottage, and, after an exchange of greetings, held a long conference. When they emerged from the cottage the Generals shook hands, and Gen. Stoessel mounted his horse and returned to Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Jan. 5.—A report received to-day from Gen. Nogi's headquarters largely increases the figures of the surrendered garrison, making a rough total of 48,000.

The garrison includes eight Generals, four Admirals, 57 Colonels and Majors, 100 Captains and Commanders, 531 Army Captains and Lieutenants, 200 Naval Lieutenants and Naval officials, 99 army officials, 100 Surgeons, 20 Chaplains; of the rank and file of the army, 22,434; of the rank and file of the navy, 4,500; army non-combatants, 3,645; naval non-combatants, 500; total, 32,207. Besides these there are about 15,000 or 16,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals. The volunteers are chiefly included in the list of non-combatants.

The transfer of the forts and batteries was completed yesterday. The Russians also surrendered possession of the dockyard and other naval property, and turned over to the Japanese ten small steamers available for immediate use. All the other craft had previously been sunk. They had ingeniously blocked the drydock.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Special dispatches from Tokio say that the Port Arthur garrison was marshaled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at Yahutsul.

The Standard's Port Arthur correspondent reports that the town appears to have been little damaged by the bombardment. Carriages and rickshaws, he says, are moving about with well-dressed people who apparently are anything but starved. The ruined forts resemble hills shaken by a mighty convulsion, and in many cases every trace of the works has disappeared.

According to The Daily Mail's Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent the British cruiser Andromeda, which sailed from Wei-Hai-Wei Wednesday morning for Port Arthur with hospital stores and surgeons, but which was not allowed to make a landing at Port Arthur and returned to Wei-Hai-Wei, had a narrow escape, having passed two floating mines. The Japanese refused all offers of assistance or stores of any kind.

Japanese officials in London consider it was solely on account of the danger of the vessel striking mines that the Andromeda's aid was declined. It is stated, however, that the British Admiral omitted the formality of first asking whether assistance was acceptable to the Japanese authorities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Some disappointment is expressed here at the fact that the entire Port Arthur garrison was not allowed to march out with military honors and the non-commissioned offi-

whole terms of surrender are considered to be quite fair.

The announcement from Wei-hai-wei, however, that the Japanese turned back the British cruiser Andromeda having on board the doctors, nurses, and hospital stores so much needed at Port Arthur arouses indignation and goes far to destroy the really good impression created by the attitude of the victors.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 5.—The refusal of the Japanese to accept the aid tendered by the British cruiser Andromeda was an error born of their desire to show the world that Japanese humaneness was equal to the occasion.

ROUSED OVER STOESSEL'S CASE.

Court-Martial Announcement Resented —Is He a Cancer Sufferer?

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Few incidents of the whole war have aroused more bitter criticism than the blunt announcement, officially issued by the General Staff, that Gen. Stoessel will have to come home and stand court-martial for surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur.

While this is an ancient regulation and quite according to law, it is bitterly resented on all sides that such an announcement should have been made gratuitously in the same bulletin containing Gen. Stoessel's appeal to the Emperor for "lenient judgment of a garrison reduced to shadows, who have done all that was possible for human beings to uphold the honor of Russia in the face of her enemies."

The Novoe Vremya, despite the example made by the suspension of the Russ yesterday, says:

"By all means, let us have a court-martial, and make it, if possible, severe. The cruel judge will, perhaps, deal leniently with those who have given their blood and lives for their country. Perhaps, also, the court will determine why a fortress known to be threatened with blockade is not supplied with necessary food and munitions to enable it to hold out. Perhaps such a court will bring to light many dark, hidden things, and expose the creeping, underground enemies of Russia who are infinitely more dangerous to the Nation than the foe who fights in the open."

There is no definite information here regarding Gen Stoessel's condition, but it has been current gossip for some time that the gallant defender of Port Arthur is suffering from cancer.

The Nigretia Condemned as a Prize.

NAGASAKI, Jan. 5.—The British steamer Nigretia, seized by the Japanese cruiser Tsushima on Dec. 30 off the coast of Korea, while bound from Che-Foo to Vladivostok, has been condemned as a prize.

JAPAN'S SUBMARINE BOATS.

Steamship Officers Told There Are About Thirty of Them.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5.—The steamer Kanagawa Maru, which arrived to-day from Japan, took a cargo of submarine boats on her first trip from Seattle. These were shipped in sections.

The officers were told that the Japanese Government now had about 37 vessels, many of them ready for service. Others are being put together at Kure. Some foreigners will help to man them.

LOOK FOR REVOLUTION.

Belief Widespread That Czar's Attitude Will Precipitate It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Friday).—Prince Troubetskoi's letter to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky (defending the discussion of the Moscow Zemstvo which so displeased the Czar and declaring Russia to be in a state of anarchy and growing revolt) has produced great impression throughout Europe, and apparently wherever it has been read the opinion is now held that a revolution in Russia is not improbable if the Czar maintains his present attitude toward his people.

Both Continental dispatches and editorial utterances in the London papers are in agreement in this view. Furthermore, there seems to be no expectation anywhere that the Czar will make any concessions likely to improve the situation.

The Times says editorially: "Nothing is more striking in the existing crisis than that it is Moscow which sends forth the cry for reform, while St. Petersburg minimizes or ignores it. In other words, old Russia is on the side of what Troubetskoi calls revolution.

"If the discontent in Russia were a mere passing ebullition we should not expect to find it indorsed by the ancient citadel of autocracy, the shrine of orthodoxy, the centre which saw the coronation of Czar Nicholas himself. Moscow, however, it is which is taking the lead in the reform movement, while the modern capital on the Neva shelters the bureaucracy who are the real objects of attack.

"Whether the Czar will listen, its voice, reinforced as it is by the fresh outspoken utterances of the Russian press to-day, is a matter about which no one can hazard a confident prediction. In moments of real crisis a mere straw may turn the scale, and perhaps when the Emperor learns how very much heavier have been Russian losses at Port Arthur than was at first supposed he may feel fresh misgivings as to the wisdom of his present course. But those who have had the best opportunity of gauging his character seem inclined to the less hopeful view."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—There is evidence that the revolutionary agitators have decided to take every advantage of the Government's embarrassment and the Moderate Liberals who are trying to force the Government's hand and compel the summoning of a National Assembly are beginning to redouble their efforts.

The newspapers despite the punishments inflicted on them are spreading out with great boldness. Seemingly reckless of the consequences they are using every pretext for savage criticism of bureaucracy.

The zemstvos, in defiance of the Government's note of warning, continue to memorialize the Throne for the programme adopted at the meeting of the zemstvos' delegates.

With the increasing complications M. Witte, President of the Ministerial Council looms up larger as the strong man, to whom the Emperor will turn in the present crisis.

Got Schafer's $800 Coat.

Myron Schafer of 217 West Seventy-ninth Street reported to the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night that his Russian sable automobile coat, valued at $800, had been stolen from his residence. The coat was on the hall rack when a colored boy rang the bell yesterday afternoon and asked the man who answered if a package of drugs had been delivered. The man went to find [illegible] and an hour later the coat

OLD COUPLE FREED AND EXONERATED, TOO

Took Police Four Days to Find Robinsons Innocent.

STUFFED FLAT EXPLAINED

Aged Woman Had Passion for Buying — Neighbors Vote Confidence in the Heart-Broken Pair.

Thomas Robinson, eighty-one years old, and his wife, Hannah, seventy-one years old, were honorably discharged from custody by Magistrate Moss, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, when, after having been held in prison nearly five days on the charge of burglary, Police Captain Daly of the West Twentieth Street Station calmly informed the Magistrate that he had no charge to make against the old couple. The police had found the old couple's little flat full of packages.

In that five days old Mrs. Robinson never once knew for what she had been arrested, and she had not been allowed to communicate with her husband, who was also a prisoner in the court house jail. When she heard what the charge was, after she had been set free, she fainted.

On Sunday last, after Capt. Daly and his half dozen detectives had made their raid on the flat, he called all the reporters together and predicted that he and his men would soon unearth a big "story." Last night Capt. Daly wasn't talking.

The Robinsons live in the top-floor apartment in the house at 210 West Nineteenth Street, and were well known and respected by every one in the neighborhood, including their landlord, Thomas McVicker. On Saturday last Mrs. Robinson found a letter in the hallway addressed to Mrs. Coyle, who lives on the floor below, and who is the only one in the house who has not been on very friendly terms with the old woman. She knocked at Mrs. Coyle's door, and not getting any response, turned the knob and entered. Just as she did so Mrs. Coyle returned from a shopping trip, and there were words between the women.

Later Mr. Coyle reported the fact of Mrs. Robinson's entry into his rooms to the police, and alleged also that he had lost a coat several days before. The police at 11 o'clock that night knocked on the door of the Robinson apartment.

ARRESTED AT NIGHT.

The old woman got out of bed and opened the door after she had slipped on a dress. Detective Glennon, who was the caller, forced his way in, and, without giving the old woman a chance even to put on her hat, took her around the corner to the police station. Another detective who had accompanied Glennon saw that the Robinson flat was piled to the ceiling with all kinds of bundles, some of them still done up in original packages as they had come from various stores.

There was every imaginable thing in the flat in the way of women's wearing apparel. Meanwhile the old woman had been locked up on a charge of burglary, and when Glennon got back after several hours, the old man was taken to the police station and locked up as a suspicious person. From that time until yesterday they were never allowed to see each other.

On hauling over the packages the police found that some of them contained store checks showing that the articles had been purchased in the stores as long as ten and fifteen years ago. The police put three or four other detectives on guard to see that the stuff did not disappear, and the next day they backed up several patrol wagons and took four loads of the articles to the police station.

Then they got the store detectives from every establishment in town to look at the stuff, and they all agreed that it had been regularly bought and paid for. They had all of them in court on Monday when the case was first called, but Capt. Daly was not satisfied, he said, and begged for a few days more in which to get further evidence.

Meanwhile the detectives got at old Mr. Robinson. He told them all about himself, and gave them every opportunity to verify his statements. He told them that for years his old wife had had a mania for attending bargain sales, and that she had spent every cent above their rent and bare living expenses in buying all sorts of things she did not need and never used. Capt. Daly laughed. He told the old man, who weepingly protested against this assault on his honor, that he would have to invent a better story than that. Then he locked him up, after making an additional charge of burglary against him.

When the case was at last called in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Moss called upon Capt. Daly to bring on his evidence.

"I haven't any," said the Captain, while his detectives stood by.

MAGISTRATE SURPRISED.

"You mean to say that there is no complain then?" said the Magistrate in a surprised voice.

"I'll make a charge of unlawful entry against the woman," said the Captain.

"Oh, no you won't," thundered the Magistrate. "This case is dismissed and the prisoners are discharged. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to drag the matter along as you have done."

All this time old Mr. Robinson and his wife stood in line with the other prisoners, she wondering what it was all about. When his lawyers, Thomas Moran and Amos H. Stephens, who had been retained by the Masonic order, of which Robinson has been a member thirty-five years, told the old man that there was no charge against him, he turned to his wife.

"We can go home now, Hannah," he said, trying to appear cheerful.

"Go home," she said in a dazed way. "But Tom, what have we been here for all these days. They didn't tell me and I don't know."

The old man bent his head and whispered to his wife of fifty years: "They said we stole the things that they found in our flat," he faltered.

"Oh," groaned the old woman, and fell in a faint in Lawyer Moran's arms. The old man stroked her head and pleaded for some water. Together he and the lawyer worked until they brought Mrs. Robinson to consciousness. Then they staggered out of the court room and went home to their wrecked apartment.

"I guess the old man was right when he said his wife had a mania for hoarding things," remarked Capt. Daly, as he left court. "It's a very funny case, but I'm not worried about it, oh, no. I only did what I thought was right."

Last night Mr. Robinson sat in the grocery store of his landlord, Mr. McVicker, and received the sympathies of his neighbors. He is a tall and sturdy looking man despite his years. His fringe of chin beard gives him the appearance of an old farmer. Up to the day of his arrest he worked nearly every night at the Masonic Temple, where he checked hats, coats, pumped the organ, and did what odd jobs his years would allow. His wife was attended by some of the women in the neighborhood, but she refused to be comforted, and broke into tears every time she thought of the charge that had been made against her.

WHAT THE CHARGE MEANT.

"Can you imagine what this charge means to me," said the old man, "who have lived an upright life for over eighty years, who have been a Mason in good standing for over thirty-five years, and what it means to the wife who has been my companion for fifty years? I cannot understand how such an outrage is possible. You see my wife had a mania for going to auction and bargain sales.

"She's pretty headstrong, Hannah is, and I told her not to buy such a lot of cheap stuff that we couldn't use. Why, we've got stuff in our flat that's been there for thirty years. She'd never use anything or give it away, but she was always buying. Recently she didn't buy so much because we hadn't any money to spare, and she was worried because such good bargains were being advertised and she couldn't take advantage of them. But she's learned a lesson now—a pretty heavy lesson for an old woman, but if there's justice in the land and a God in Heaven my good name and hers will be vindicated."

Then he wept.

"Don't you worry, old friend," said Mr. McVicker. "We'll see that you get justice if there's any to be had," and several young men who live in the same house echoed the sentiment. "You let your friends look after your affairs," they said. "Everything will come out all right."

The old man then took some comfort in showing his friends letters of confidence which he had received from fellow-Freemasons.

It developed last evening that the police had deprived the old man for the time being of his chance to earn a livelihood. He had in the house a box full of duplicate tickets which he had printed himself by hand, and which he used in checking hats and coats at Masonic meetings.

"They even carried those off," he said, "and I can't work until I get them back or a new set. I owe my rent now, but I guess my landlord won't go back on me."

"You bet he don't," said Mr. McVicker, heartily, "and none of your old friends, either."

At the police station in West Twentieth Street the Sergeant in charge said that the Robinsons would have to have the four wagon loads of goods that were taken from the Robinson flat returned; the police didn't do that sort of work.

CLASH OVER MRS. CHADWICK.

Federal Authorities Declare Woman Is Under Their Authority.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—As the result of the dispute between Federal and county authorities that has been on since Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick arrived in this city from New York as to which had jurisdiction over the prisoner, the Federal authorities to-night definitely said that they would assume such control.

Sheriff Barry retired from office last Saturday midnight. He was succeeded by George G. Mulhorn. As a county official Sheriff Mulhorn to-day obtained from the County Solicitor an opinion to the effect that, inasmuch as the jail was a county institution, a United States prisoner was no more than a county prisoner while confined therein and was under the authority of the Sheriff.

An opinion was handed to the Sheriff by District Attorney John J. Sullivan later in the day to the effect that the Federal authorities controlled Mrs. Chadwick.

To enforce this order two Deputy Marshals have alternated in the county jail to-day and to-night in guarding the way to Mrs. Chadwick's cell. Not even her attorney, J. P. Dawley, was allowed to see her, on the ground that he had not obtained permission from the Federal authorities.

The trunk belonging to Mrs. Chadwick was opened to-day by Attorney Louis Grossman. It contained only wearing apparel for Mrs. Chadwick valued at between four and five thousand dollars.

Both the trunk and satchel which were carefully guarded while Mrs. Chadwick was in New York City have been opened and their contents examined by Mr. Grossman. Nothing was found that will add materially to Mrs. Chadwick's assets.

HAD W. B. PARSONS DEAD.

Yankee Slang Fooled London Papers—J. B. McDonald, Too.

John B. McDonald, the contractor who burrowed under New York the route for the Subway, according to the plans prepared by William Barclay Parsons, worked as usual in his office, on the twenty-sixth floor of the Park Row Building, Tuesday, while his many friends in London mourned over his untimely death and that of Mr. Parsons, as well.

Mr. Parsons received the tidings of his demise as soon as he reached his office on the tenth floor, in the building, 220 Broadway. As he came in with his customary long, quick strides, he wondered why his clerks looked so relieved and why his secretary was wreathed in smiles.

As he was getting out of his overcoat he stopped, with one arm free and, addressing his secretary, said:

"What's up? Has Tom Lawson sent a tip to the office that has made you all rich, or has the force forgotten that the time for celebrating the New Year is past? Maybe you've all been devouring the 'hair of the dogs that bit you'?"

"You're wrong, Mr. Parsons," said the Secretary. "The trouble is that you are dead and gone, and they are tolling the church bells of England for you. The newspapers of London have printed the loveliest obituaries of you."

Mr. Parsons has valued the fleeting moment all his life, but he lost several in wondering whether his secretary was stark mad. That functionary, however, handed him a cablegram reading as follows:

"Rapid Transit Commission, New York:
"London papers report Parsons and McDonald both dead. Wire particulars.
"LYNDEN MACASSEY,
"Royal Transit Commission."

Mr. Parsons took his pen in hand and sent the following reply:

"McDonald and I both quite well. Thank you."

The only explanation of the hallucination of the London papers that made is that somebody in England, reading the American papers that told of the resignations recently of Mr. Parsons and Mr. McDonald, wired to one of the merry brokers in Wall Street asking for further information and that the broker had used American slang, sending to his friend the information:

"Both dead ones."

British inferences are supposed to have done the rest.

FIRE ALARM ROUTS DINERS.

Guests in Twenty-third Street Restaurant Fled When Gongs Rang.

Fire in the floor above routed the diners in Delmont's Restaurant, at 256 West Twenty-third Street, last night, and also drove the people from Cavanagh's, next door, to the street.

Women hearing the clang of the fire engines and the shouts of frightened waiters forgot their wraps and their dinners in their rush for the street. The damage was slight.

Left $6,000 to Private Secretary.

The petition accompanying the will of Edward Parke Coby, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office, does not state the value of the estate, but the will contains a bequest of $6,000 to the testator's private secretary and confidential clerk, Hannah B. Frank. Mr. Coby was a member of the firm of Coby & Co. of Platt Street. He left his residuary estate to his son, Frank C. Coby, who resides on Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Dancing No New Thing in Kansas.

Dr. Stanley Hall lectured before the Kansas State Teachers' Association at Topeka the other day. A Topeka paper says the teachers were "shocked" when the good man declared his belief in dancing as an exercise for both mind and body. Of course, no one was shocked by such a proposal. Probably nine out of every ten of the teachers present are votaries of the dance. Kansas has been bluestocking enough in certain directions, but she has never seriously tabooed the dance. There are in Kansas church societies composed of young people who have dancing parties regularly.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Thompson & Dundy have decided to call their Luna Park spectacle next Summer "The Fall of Port Arthur." They are constructing a rugged range of hills to surround the "Gibraltar of the East." The Luna Park firm has engaged Elfie Fay to appear in "A Yankee Circus on Mars," which will open the performance at its new hippodrome at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

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The Third Avenue Theatre has been leased by A. H. Woods. He will take charge on Jan. 30. Mr. Woods will not change the policy of the house.

***

Margaret Anglin and her company have arrived in New York to begin rehearsals of "The Eternal Feminine," in which Miss Anglin will appear on Jan. 16 at Schenectady. John E. Kellerd has been engaged to create the leading male role.

***

For young Vecsey's concert at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday Daniel Frohman has engaged Nahan Franko to conduct the orchestra, Heinrich Conried has released Mr. Franko to assist at Vecsey's début.

GROUT SUMMONS GAS OFFICIALS BEFORE HIM

Will Try to Make Them Shed Light on City Bills.

TO ASK LEGISLATURE'S HELP

Controller Seeks Aid from Other Cities in His Fight Against Companies.

Summonses from Controller Grout have been served on various officials of the gas companies ordering them to appear at the main office of the Finance Department at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to give information concerning the back bills which they have against the city. The officials are notified to bring with them books and papers and to be prepared to give figures as to the cost of manufacturing and distributing the gas to the city.

While the Controller has been careful to keep to himself all details as to what is to be done at this, the second hearing of his investigation into the lighting situation, it is known that he is planning a surprise in the way of a charter section or an act of the Legislature under which he believes he can compel the gas officials to testify or fall in contempt if they refuse to attend, as did the officials of the Edison Company a week ago.

The Controller has kept strictly to himself the names of the officials to whom summonses have been sent, but it is known that many of the officers of the Consolidated Gas Company have been so summoned, as well as some of the officials of the various subsidiary companies. Harrison E. Gawtry, President; Robert A. Carter, Secretary, and James A. Bennett, Treasurer, are among those understood to have been summoned, as well as many of the directors, who include William Rockefeller, Samuel Sloan, A. Taylor Pyne, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Stephen S. Palmer, Frank Tilford, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Anthony N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, and John W. Sterling.

Much of yesterday the Controller spent in consultation with Charles E. Phelps of Baltimore, who has been assigned by the Mayor of that city to aid Mr. Grout at the latter's request. Mr. Phelps is the chief engineer of the Baltimore Electrical Commission, and manages the municipal electric light plant in Baltimore. Mr. Phelps gave the Controller many facts concerning the lighting situation in Baltimore. He will be back in New York to testify at another hearing in the Controller's investigation on Thursday of next week, when it is expected he will be called upon for testimony comparing the charges in the two cities.

In addition to securing the services of Mr. Phelps, the Controller has written to the Mayors of other cities and has received promises from the executives of Chicago, Boston, Detroit, and New Orleans to send on their engineers in charge of street lighting.

Mr. Phelps is expected to testify that Baltimore pays $21 annually for each street Welsbach gas lamp as against $24.75 in this city. Baltimore paid $127.75 for arc lights until a municipal plant was projected, when the companies came down to $90.92.

There was an unverified rumor at City Hall yesterday to the effect that Thomas W. Lawson is interested in the Manhattan and Bronx Electrical Subway Company, which ten days ago applied to the Board of Aldermen for permission to use the present conduits of the city or to construct conduits of its own. Alderman Ware, who presented the application of the new company declined to say anything concerning its backers.

GROUT HAS A TAX BILL.

Says It Will Save City Property Owners $1,500,000 a Year.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that he was having prepared a bill which, if enacted by the Legislature, would benefit property owners to the amount of nearly $1,500,000 annually. It changes the time of collecting taxes, and is in line with the procedure outlined in the message which Mayor McClellan sent to the Board of Aldermen on Monday.

Under present conditions taxes become a lien on real estate on the first Monday of each October. To pay the working expenses of the city, bonds have to be issued each year beginning Jan. 1 and running until October, when the receipts begin to come in. Interest charges on these bonds amount to $1,500,000 annually, which would be saved if the taxes were collected the first Monday in January instead of in October.

The bill proposed by Mr. Grout changes the date at which taxes become a lien on real estate and to compensate the property owner for the apparent hardship of paying his taxes in advance allows a rebate of 3 per cent. on all taxes paid. The rebate is counted from Dec. 1.

Harmony Dinner for Odell.

A complimentary dinner was given to ex-Gov. Odell, William Barnes, jr., Charles H. Murray, and William Halpin, by the Legislative Committee of the Republican County Committee last night at the Republican Club. About fifty covers were laid and the dinner was described as a sort of a harmony feast. It is said that those present discussed the advisability of a straight Republican municipal ticket this fall.

BACHELORS' CIRCLE BALL.

Annual Dance Is Held at the Liederkranz Hall.

At 11 o'clock last evening Otto von Schrenk, President of the Balechors' Circle of the German Liederkranz, escorting Miss Scharmann, daughter of the President of the Leiderkranz, opened the twenty-first annual ball of the Bachelors' Circle, always a great social event among the younger German social element of the city. Miss Scharmann wore a silver robe veiled in white silk point d'esprit, the corsage ornamented with garlands of chiffon roses, caught at the waist with a silver girdle.

The handsome clubhouse on East Fifty-eighth Street was elaborately decorated with smilax, evergreen, and thousands of American Beauty roses from the entrance to the grand stairway, to the foyer and reception rooms on the second floor, opposite the concert hall, which, by similar decorations and the liberal use of electric lights, had been transformed into a charming ballroom. There the entertainers and guests danced until far into the morning. Below stairs the bowling alleys had been converted into a rustic dining room.

The souvenirs were sterling silver puff boxes, with French mirrors inserted in the covers.

NEGRO CHASE LOUISVILLE.

Crescent Hill, Residence Section of City, Greatly Excited.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—Miss Alice Brightwell, who lives with the family of John T. Bate, a bank teller, was attacked to-day by a negro, in Mr. Bate's residence at Crescent Hill, an exclusive residence section of Louisville.

A detail of police was sent at once to the scene, and four officers with bloodhounds took up the trail of the negro through the streets.

The Crescent Hill district is greatly excited, and Capt. Reilly of the Louisville police has given word that if the negro be found he be brought to the county jail here instead of to the police station.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

REPUBLICAN LEADERS ARRANGE COMMITTEES

Reported Promise of Chairmanship to Elsberg Withdrawn.

ODELL ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Ex-Governor Says If Brackett Bill That He Never Heard of a Contribution by a Corporation.

There was a conference yesterday between Lieut. Gov. Bruce, President pro tem. of the Senate, John Raines and State Chairman Odell with respect to the make-up of the Senate committees. Senator Raines had prepared for the inspection of the State Chairman a chart showing the service of each Senator. The conference is to be resumed to-day, nothing definite having been decided upon yesterday.

The only really serious problem with which Lieut. Gov. Bruce will have to deal in the composition of the Senate committees is that which grows out of the contest over the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities. The aspirants for that place are Senator Elsberg of New York and Senator Horace White of Syracuse. Senator White had a talk with State Chairman Odell yesterday about the matter. Shortly after he left Senator Elsberg and Edward Lauterbach were ushered into the State Chairman's room. It has been understood that when he was forced to give way to Senator White last year Senator Elsberg received the positive promise of Mr. Odell, who then was Governor, that he should have the office this year if he returned to the Senate. The promise to Senator Elsberg that he should succeed Senator White is said to have been a part of the compact which made Mr. Odell State Chairman and which was to have made ex-Gov. Black Senator.

There is little probability now, however, that the alleged promise to Senator Elsberg will be redeemed. The forces which were behind Senator Depew as against Mr. Black are now behind Senator White as against Elsberg, and the politicians argue that State Chairman Odell must bow to their will, owing to the realignment of forces necessitated by his action on the Senatorship.

The fact that Lieut. Gov. Bruce and Leader Raines are consulting State Chairman Odell about the make-up of the Senate Committees was further confirmation, if any were needed, that Odell's leadership is safe for the present. Speaking on that subject yesterday Col. Michael J. Dady, Election Commissioner for Brooklyn, said:

"Of course Odell is the recognized leader of the organization. There won't be any trouble over the question. Everybody who was for Depew is for Odell. They have to be."

State Chairman Odell was asked what he thought about the bill introduced by Senator Brackett providing that any corporation which contributed to a political campaign fund should forfeit its license.

"I am in favor of that," he said, "I think that a corporation which contributes to a political campaign fund ought to be punished. But I have never heard of a corporation making such a contribution. Certainly no contribution from such a source were received by the State Committee since I have been the Chairman of it."

Referring to the flood of gas legislation, which nearly swamped the Legislature on the opening day of the session, Chairman Odell said:

"It won't do any harm to have the gas question thoroughly thrashed out. However, I am of the opinion that the city authorities have power to solve the gas problem with which they are confronted without appeal to the Legislature."

The recommendations which Gov. Higgins made on the subject of excise are not receiving very hearty indorsement from the leaders of the local Republican organization. They do not believe that local option by Assembly districts would be a good thing politically. Neither are they in accord with the suggested amendments to the Raines law proposed by Senator Raines. What they desire is legislation that will wipe the Raines law hotels out of existence.

It was said by a high Republican authority yesterday that there was a likelihood of a bill being introduced in the Legislature which would put the Raines law hotels under the supervision of the State Board of Health with the idea of giving the State authorities a chance to show how much better they can deal with the evil than the police have done.

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BELEAGUERED DOG IN A SUBWAY STATION

Animal Firmly Intrenched in a Pipe Gallery.

HAS LARGE STORES OF BONES

Army of Trainmen Makes Afternoon Attack, but Fails to Dislodge Determined Garrison.

If your Subway train is held up for a minute or two to-day at the Bleecker Street Station and you hear a series of unearthly howls, this will tell you why. What the Subway men call the Subterranean Dog is installed there, apparently to stay.

The dog wandered into the up-town station one night last week. Probably the dog went in with his owner. Anyway, the animal, scared by the roar of traffic, darted across the tracks to the down-town side. A local train nearly hit him, and the rush hof an express nearly blew him over, but he crossed safely. Then he jumped behind the water main in an excavation a few feet wide under the platform.

long one, and the dog has plenty of room to walk up and down. Perhaps that is why he is so well satisfied with the place. He ventured out on Sunday and took a trot up the tracks, but came back like a homing skyrocket a few minutes later, with a local train grinding along at his very tail.

After tha the subterranean dog lay low until Monday, when hunger brought him out. A ticket chopper got the animal some bones and scraps and water. After that other employes began to throw rations into the dog's fortress.

The story of the dog traveled up and down the line. Mr. Motorman carried it home and Mrs. Motorman put a bone in her husband's lunch box to help the dog get along. Then some indiscreet person took the story to the head office.

"That dog will have to come out," said some official who stands for order in the ranks from morning until night and then back to morning again.

Yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of this ultimatum, a gang of linemen was sent out to invest the dog's fortress and restore him to his proper level above ground. The raiders reached the dog's new house at 3 P. M.

The dog greeted the gang with a growl that didn't promise well. One man put his arm in to stir things up, and jaws closed near it. Then the raiders got a lamp and let its rays light up the dog's refuge. The dog's pursuers saw that a perfect storehouse of bones had been laid up for him.

"Let's go back and report progress," said the foreman.

That is what they did.

At 1 o'clock this morning the dog was still there.

TALBOT CASE WITHDRAWN.

New Presentment May Be Drawn Up Against Bishop.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—J. Frederick Jenkinson of this city, one of the presenters in the case of Bishop Talbot of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, after a conference in New York to-day with Herbert Noble and others, arrived here at 10:15 o'clock to-night and handed to the Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine, President of the Board of Inquiry, a paper withdrawing the presentment.

The presenters reserve the right to draw up a new presentment, based on charges contained in the one now withdrawn, if Bishop Talbot does not himself ask for a trial.

A copy of the withdrawal has been sent to Bishop Tuttle at St. Louis.

TAMMANY MEN CELEBRATE.

Occasion of Dinner Was Work in "Thwarting" Morgan.

Charles H. Knox, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Law Committee, gave a dinner to the members of the committee last night in the banquet room of the Democratic Club, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Including the host, thirty-two persons were present.

The dinner was in celebration, it was explained, of the excellent work done in the recent campaign in "thwarting the machinations of that odious Superintendent of State Elections, Morgan, who tried to outdo the practices of the iron cage days of John Y. Davenport."

Clubhouse for Washington Elks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Under a deed signed by Cardinal Gibbons and placed on record to-day, Lodge 15 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of this city acquired property, on which it will soon construct a handsome clubhouse, to cost approximately $300,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—2,783 Webster Avenue; John Mohan; damage, $100.
2:35 A. M.—6 Hancock Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:20 P. M.—356 East Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. Anna Fetzer; damage, $25.
4:30 P. M.—144 East Houston Street; Emil Stern; damage, $5.
6:30 P. M.—310 East Thirteenth Street; M. Maleonio; damage, trifling.
7:15 P. M.—256 West Twenty-third Street; F. Shaw; damage, $2,000.
7:20 P. M.—457 Canal Street; C. Winchester; damage, trifling.

A NEW YEAR AN OLD ALE
Evans' Ale
119 YEARS YOUNG—

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE
On furniture, pianos, trucks, horses, carriages, rents, real estate, contracts, accounts, &c.
ACME SECURITY CO., Incorporated.
289 4th Av., Room 51, near 23d St., New York.

MATES ACROSS THE SEA.

Big Liners Travel Side by Side for Ten Days.

For ten days the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee and the Cassell of the North German Lloyd, both in early yesterday morning, kept company on the Atlantic. Both vessels sailed from Germany on Christmas eve, and met soon after they cleared the English Channel. After this they were never out of sight of each other, and were constantly so close that their commanders were often in conversation by means of the international signal code.

The spectacle of two big liners steaming along so close together for ten days is said to be a new record in transatlantic navigation.

TOOK ACID IN DOCTOR'S HOME.

Guest at Luncheon Committed Suicide in Host's Absence.

While his friend, Dr. Charles C. Page, of 218 West Fourth Street was out, Joseph H. Craig, 68 years old, of 147 East Forty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon drank carbolic acid which he found in the doctor's room. The man was taken to the St. Vincent's Hospital where he died.

Yesterday Craig took luncheon at Dr. Page's house. Early in the afternoon the doctor was called out and Craig waited for his return. When the physician returned Craig had been put to bed by the servants, who found him after he took the acid. Dr. Page attempted to revive him, and failing, sent for an ambulance. Dr. Page thought that Craig drank the carbolic acid in a fit of despondency.

GRAPE-NUTS.

THE POST DISCOVERY
A Revelation In Human Food.

Previous to the discovery of the Post process of changing the starchy part of Wheat and Barley into a form of sugar, many people suffered from what is known as starch indigestion.

That was shown by gas and all sorts of stomach and bowel trouble, (sometimes ending in appendicitis,) brought on by the undigested starch in wheat, oats, white bread, cake, puddings, etc., etc.

Nature ultimately punishes any one who continually takes some medicine or drug to smooth over or nullify bad conditions of the body. The only safe way to cure such is to correct or remove the cause. Therefore it was plain to Mr. Post, in working out his discovery, that people who show some weakness in digesting the starchy part of food, (which is much the largest part of all we eat,) must be helped by having the starch digested or transformed before being eaten. And of course the safest and truest way to do this would be to imitate nature and avoid all chemicals or outside and unnatural things. The body digests the starchy food by the following process: first it is mixed with the moisture or juices of the mouth and stomach, then warmth or mild heat from the body grows or develops diastase from the grain. Time is also an important element, and when all work together and the human organs operate properly the starch is slowly turned into a form of sugar, as it must be before the blood will absorb it and carry the needed energy to different parts of the body. Of course if the body fails to do its work perfectly trouble sets in.

So in the making of the famous food, Grape-Nuts, moisture, warmth and time are the only things used to turn starch into sugar, thus imitating nature and keeping the human food in original purity, free from outside things and just as Mother Nature intends it shall be kept for advantageous use by her children. The food is fully cooked at the factories, and is crisp and delicious with a little thick cream poured over.

It can be softened for people with weak teeth, but is most valuable to others when it must be energetically chewed, thus bringing down the saliva from the gums to go to the stomach and help digest the entire meal, besides the use of the teeth strengthens and preserves them. Nature blesses the parts of the body that are used and not abused. Grape-Nuts food brings peace, health, and comfort when people are in despair from the abuse of improper and undigested food.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Don't miss the great annual sale of canned goods in the Model Food Store—20 to 35% off.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905.

The ideal place to lunch is our palatial restaurant—8th Floor.

ONCE there was a man who insisted upon the clothing salesman giving him a pair of trousers forty-five inches long. "But," said the salesman, "they'll be fifteen inches too long for you."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the customer, "my wife will cut them off and make a pair of trousers for my little son."

We do not blame any one for getting all they can for their money, and the store that goes more than half way to give them all they can for their money, recognizes equal rights, that is a patron's due.

With us it's the best for the least—quality instead of quantity—and that's what counts in the long run. What you want is lasting worth and that's what the standard of our merchandise guarantees.

Skates for everybody.
Sleighs for the little ones.

TO give you an idea of the values in this sale we want to mention the handsome $4 sleighs, at $2 first, and then if you're not interested just come here to-day and you'll find exceptional values in skates, too.

The $4 sleighs at $2 are the large size and quite high—all parts are strongly braced with runners of heavy steel, making as strong a sleigh as you could imagine.

It is the kind of a sleigh adults require for coasting, so don't picture a small, frail sled such as the little ones like to play with.

Skating and coasting are pronounced the most invigorating exercises of Winter, and that's why we are so well prepared to furnish you with all the requisites at extremely low prices. **Basement Salesroom.**

First showing of the new Spring foulard silks

WE have priced them so temptingly low that when you come here you will in all probability make your initial purchase or a selection for the entire season, the saving's so much. **Main Floor.**

58c for the new Spring of 1905 Foulard silks—value 75c.

Nothing here that you have seen before. Designs are all new and original—the handsomest you ever saw—in all the newest shades.

Dresden figures on satin grounds are going to be all the rage this season. You should see them at 58c.

Florals with small stripe or fancy dotted effects are also among the prettiest of the creations. It's a great showing to usher in the season—58c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Friday bargains in the annual sale of corsets

HERE is the C. P. French corset that has a great reputation as a $3.50 model and the price in January sale is but $1.48. Also a number of the well known R & G corsets among the lot. They, too, are $3.50 values at $1.48, making this undoubtedly the best feature of the January corset sales in all New York. **Second Floor.**

C. P. French Corset made of a good quality coutil—medium high bust and medium hip—gored cut—heavily boned—flat over abdomen—R & G corsets—low bust—habit hip—of fine coutil—prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon—sizes in all—18 to 30—value $3.50—special at $1.48.

85c for W. B. erect form corset—made of very good quality jean—gored cut—medium high bust—flat over abdomen—dip hip—supporters on front and side—white only—sizes 18 to 25—value $1.25.

$1.05 for Augustine corsets—medium low bust—long habit hip—made of good heavy coutil—bias cut—flat abdomen—for medium and full forms—Nemo corsets in the lot—sizes 19 to 30—value $2.50.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

A sale of rubber boots specially for children

EVEN at these low prices you know the boots are the best made in America. The risk a child runs in the snow is very great. Boots do away with all that. So this sale's extremely important. **Second Floor.**

1.25 for children's first quality rubber boots—bright finish—sizes 6 to 10½—suitable for girls or boys.

1.75 for children's high cut Storm King bright finish boots—first quality—for boys or girls. Sizes 6 to 10½.

1.50 for misses' rubber boots—bright finish—first quality—sizes 11 to 2.

$2 for misses' Storm King high boots—first quality—sizes 11 to 2—also suitable for larger boys. Excellent value.

2.25 for boys' heavy dull finish mannish Storm King high leg rubber boots in sizes 11 to 13. —same boot in 1 to 5½ at 2.95.

1.50 for peerless button overshoes for children and girls—7 to 2—for women $2.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Distinctive models in new 1905 shirtwaists

THEY are individualized by style attributes entirely new to you, and will be the greatest surprise, for you could not begin to form a picture of their beauty, nor can we paint a word picture. You simply must see them. After you *do* will say you wouldn't have missed this exclusive new style show for anything. **Second Floor.**

$5.95 for linen waists—three styles—tucked back and sleeve—elaborate front made of medallion insertions and hand embroidery—sprays—inserted collar and cuffs.

$8.95 for new handkerchief linen shirtwaists—new sleeves with deep inserted cuffs—plaited back—shoulder and arm size finished with fine plaiting—front made of side plaits—hand-embroidered sprays—lace insertion and clusters of pearl buttons.

$10 for waists of Habutai silk—three excellent models—beautifully designed yoke of lace insertions, hand stitching or medallions—blouse effect—new tucked sleeve—collar and cuffs inserted to correspond with yoke—a very effective creation.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

16 used pianos to-day at ⅓ to ½ less than usual

NOT a third to a half less than the original prices, but a third to a half less than used pianos of equal merit usually sell for, making them the very best bargains in used instruments New York has ever known. **Fourth Floor.**

You wouldn't know they had been used on hearing them played if we didn't tell you. All are in fine condition and all were taken in part exchange for new instruments during last week's great sale.

Reserved for Friday.

1 Wisner upright.....$145
(walnut case—fine tone).

1 Crown upright.....$225
(like new—orchestra attachments—worth $100 more than we ask).

1 Singer.....$175
(mahogany case—fine tone—excellent condition).

1 Briggs upright.....$165
(fine condition—worth double).

1 Muehlfeld.....$135
(excellent value).

1 Weber square.....$45
(carved legs—worth double).

Also ten other very special bargains for to-day.

On account of the limited number of these instruments we advise you to call early this morning. Remember that we guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

We agree to allow you full amount paid to apply on any new piano in our warerooms within one year should you wish to exchange. This gives you choice of such eno wned makes as *Pa.kard, Schubert* and ten others.

First great Friday of our mammoth white sale.

TO-DAY will be a wonderful bargain day at the Great White Sale. Our enormous reserve stocks have been drawn upon heavily to make it the greatest day of the week. All the lots you see displayed are new, fresh and clean. We've gone over and revised our prices, cutting them a little lower here and there until we sincerely believe we are warranted in saying the most remarkable White Sale in America is here.

We have not forgotten other departments in planning to make to-day an extraordinary bargain day. Suits, coats and furs are reduced—men's suits and overcoats, infants' wear, challies—in fact, all over the store you will find unprecedented values that are bound to make this one of the most successful days in the history of Simpson Crawford Co.

The mammoth annual January sale of muslin underwear.

SENSATIONAL as these values may seem, there is not a single instance that does not show underestimation. We will give you greater bargains than promised in this advertisement—new, fresh, clean muslin wear right from the small towns of the Old World, where they are sun bleached and made under strictly sanitary conditions. New assortments ready. **Second Floor.**

38c for 59c night gowns; three styles; made of good muslin; trimmed with lace, embroidery or tucks; V and high neck effects.

68c for 85c gowns; four styles; of muslin and cambric; trimmed with lace, embroidery or tucks; square, V or empire effects.

7c for 15c corset covers; of good muslin; V or square neck effect; you will pronounce them the best 15c corset covers you ever saw.

25c for 39c drawers; of good muslin; in three styles; trimmed with lace, embroidery or tucks and hemstitching; umbrella style.

95c for 1.50 muslin walking skirts; in several beautiful styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery flounces, tucks and hemstitching; umbrella style.

Night gowns—made of fine muslin, cambric or long cloth—beautifully trimmed with fine lace, embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—in empire, slip over, high, square and low neck effects—all made large and full—45c, 75c, 95c, $1.35, $1.95 and $2.95.

Corset covers—of fine nainsook or cambric—daintily trimmed with fine embroidery—tucks and lace—finished with beading with ribbon drawn through—in full French and close fitting effects—tomorrow at 15c, 19c, 25c, 45c, 95c and $1.25.

Walking skirts—of best muslin or cambric—some with circular flounce trimmed with rows of lace—others embroidery flounce, tucks and hemstitching—all umbrella style—75c, $1.19, $1.50, $1.95, $2.50 and $2.95.

Drawers—of good muslin, cambric, long cloth and nainsook—trimmed with lace or embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—finished with ribbon and beading—regular and umbrella styles—35c, 45c, 75c, 95c, $1.25 and $1.95.

—SEND FOR SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S WHITE GOODS CATALOGUE.—

Annual sale of linens continues with new lots of rare bargains.

UNDOUBTEDLY to-day is the best time of the sale to buy linens. Special bargain preparations have been made. Vast new lots from our reserve stocks, and prices unprecedentedly low, insure it to be the value-giving event of the year. **Main Floor.**

Sale of bath and huck towels.

Thousands in each lot—values are positively unprecedented—a rare opportunity for large users—hotels, schools, institutions and boarding houses.

10c. Turkish bath, 12½c.
50c. Turkish bath, 20c.
38c. Turkish bath, 25c.
12c. Huck, hemmed, 7½c.
16c. hemstitched huck, 12½c.
10c. fringe damask, 12½c.
25c. all linen huck, 20c.
30c. H. S. hemmed, 25c.
35c. hemstitched Webb's old bleached towels at 25c.

Hand drawn linens—8c. doylies. 5c.

5c. and 8c. doylies—various sizes—worth up to 15c.
10c. and 25c. for centrepieces, tray cloths—4 different styles of open work—worth up to 50c.
39c. and 49c. for dresser scarfs, shams, centrepieces, carving cloths, sideboard scarfs—large range of designs—value up to $1.
69c. and 75c. for lunch cloths, tea cloths, buffet and sideboard scarfs—all linen, hand drawn work—various sizes—values up to $2.
Full bleached satin damask, 64 in. wide—all linen—value 60c. yd.—at 45c.
Full bleached satin damask, 66 in. wide—all linen—value 80c. yd.—at 68c.
Full bleached double damask, 72 in. wide—new patterns—value $1 yd.—at 85c.

Ready made sheets and pillow cases

Not only a superior standard of merchandise, but prices are undoubtedly the lowest of the year.

Pillow cases—two sizes—42x36, 45x36—usually sell at 12½c.—during this sale at 8c, —at 12½c.

Pillow slips—5,000 extra fine slips—45x36—never have been sold for less than 16c. —at 12½c.

Ready made sheets—10,000 ready-made sheets of a very superior strong bleached sheeting—2½-inch hems—laundered ready for use—
64x90, for single beds, 39c. | 81x90, for double beds, 53c.
72x90, for ¾ beds, 48c. | 90x90—extra size beds, 60c.

Hand-made plate doylies—very fine finger bowl doylies—originally imported to sell at 50c. to $2—a few are worth $3—while they last at 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Renaissance centre pieces—those handsome 18 and 20 in. pieces—round or square—all lace and with linen centres—would be very good bargains at $1.50—special at 59c.

Renaissance scarfs in various designs:—
$1.50 for regular $2.50—20x36 scarfs.
$1.95 for regular $3.95—20x54 scarfs.
$2.50 for regular $5.00—20x72 scarfs.

St. Gall scarfs and shams—which regularly sell for $1.50 each—during this sale will be, each, 85c.

Superior satin damask table cloths.

$1.50 for 2 yd. size—value $2. $2 for 2½ yd. size—value $2.50. $2.50 for 3 yd. size—value $3.

All linen $1.95 napkins, 5-8 size.....$1.50
All linen $2.25 napkins, 22x22, at.....$1.75
$2.50 breakfast and dinner napkins, now at.....$1.95
$5.00 extra large napkins, double damask, 26 in.....$3.75

Restaurant and hotel napkins.

Silver bleached—hemmed, ready for use—value $1.50, at, per dozen, $1.

Muslin, cambric—It has been a long time since you could buy this quality of muslin and cambric at this price—all fine white goods—fully one yard wide, fully bleached muslin and 36-inch bleached cambric, especially made for women's and children's undermuslins—8c. and 10c. quality, 7c.

Hemstitched table covers, for breakfast, luncheon or dinner—silver bleach German damask.
At.....8-4, $1.00—8-10, $1.50—8-12, $1.95.
At.....8-4, $1.50—value $2.25. 8-10....$1.95—value $2.75.

The new Fancy Wash goods for 1905.
100,000 yards of pretty Knicker effect suiting, for early Spring wear, in pretty colorings—tan, green, gray, blue—made to sell at 20c. yd.—special at 12½c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Women's suits and coats at ½

OF course you want to attend the greatest clearing sale of suits, coats and skirts in New York, and when you read of these remarkable bargains and then come here today will realize you have made no mistake. The saving opportunity of the year. **Second Floor.**

$19.75 for 42 in. coats—of fine kersey, heavy satin lining—value $30 and $35.

$14.75 for 42 in. coats—cheviots and kerseys—all lined with heavy satin and handsomely trimmed—value $25.

$12.75 for 42 in. coats—kerseys and cheviots—these are our $22.50 coats.

$10.75 for 42 in. coats—fine kerseys and cheviots—all our $15, $18.50 and $19.75 coats.

$8.75 for 30 in. coats—lined with Skinner satin—heavy kerseys and cheviots—value $15.

$5.00 for 27 in. coats in kerseys and cheviots—all lined—worth $8.75 to $10.50.

Tailor-made suits

$47.50 for $75.00 suits.
$39.75 for $65.00 suits.
$29.75 for $47.50 suits.
$19.75 for $37.50 suits.
$16.75 for $27.50 suits.
$10.00 for $20.00 suits.

Women's skirts

$10.75 for $15.00 voile skirts.
$9.75 for $15.00 broadcloth.
$6.75 for our $10.00 cheviot.
$4.95—$8.75 tweed-cheviot.
$3.75—$6.50 tweed-mannish.
$2.95—$6.00 mixtures, plain.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Infants' white dresses—ANNUAL SALE.

Second Floor.

Russian dress, made of good quality white lawn; back has 3 box plaits, front trimmed with small tucks; cuffs, belt and collar finished with small tucks; for boys and girls 2 to 5 years; 50c.; value 75c.

Hubbard style of superior quality lawn; yoke formed of small plaits, back and front lawn, lace edged, ruffle on neck and sleeves; infants' long 6 months, 1 and 2 years; 25c.; value 39c.

A pretty little bishop dress of fine nainsook, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; infants' long 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years; 25c.; value 39c.

Hubbard effect of nainsook; wide skirts with deep hem; long 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years; 50c.; value 68c.

French dress, made of a good quality fine white lawn, $1.96; value $2.50.

Russian dress of excellent quality P. K.; 3 large box plaits back and front running full length of dress; belt, cuffs, strapping and collar of blue and white or red and white polka dot P. K.; each strap finished with three fine pearl buttons; 2 to 5 years; $1.48; value $2.25.

Russian dress of superior quality P. K.; 3 large double box plaits back and front; bishop sleeves, with cuffs; long belt, with buttonholes; boys and girls 1 to 5 years; 96c.; value $1.35.

Long waisted French dress with full blouse; made of white lawn; 47c.; value 75c.

French dress with full blouse effect; sizes 2 to 6 years; $1.00; value $1.65.

Blouse dress of fine lawn; 2 to 6 years; 95c.; value $1.39.

French dress of good lawn; 2 to 6 years; 76c.; value $1.00.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$6.75 for $12 and $12.50 furs

ALMOST down to half price for this mammoth Friday sale, and to think they are furs from America's foremost manufacturer, awarded first prize and gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair for producing the finest furs in the world. **Third Floor.**

$6.75 for $12 and $12.50 furs, including

150 natural squirrel 4-in-hand ties.
125 natural squirrel pillow muffs.
175 sable and Isabella fox scarfs.

And all these other amazing values to arouse the desire for new, fashionable furs even in the disinterested.

250 Isabella sable fox $15 scarfs, very large and full, $8.75.
$20 Natural mink ties—they're among the season's best, $12.75.
$45 Natural mink muffs, large pillow shape, 4 stripes, $29.75.
$24.75 Marten scarfs—double scarfs—cord, tassel and tails, $13.75.
$12.57 Alaska 4-in-hand ties—72 in., both sides fur—at $6.75.
Alaska sable muff to match, very desirable—special price, $6.75.
$15 Sable fox muffs, large pillow shape—special to-day, $9.75.
$35 Genuine ermine throw scarfs—sale price to-day is $19.75.
$7.50 Nearseal scarf, $4.75; $7.50 Nearseal Muff, $4.75.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

New 1905 all wool 75c French challies 47c

A CHANCE to buy the fabric that promises to become the season's favorite at a saving exceeding ⅓. It's our January sale; no other time can we promise such low prices. **Main Floor.**

47c

All wool imported French challies direct from one of the leading French weavers—all new 1905 spring effects, many of which are exclusive, having just enough for this sale.

47c

Very rare and artistic designs in floral effects, Dresden and Persian stripes, neat figures with the new Dresden and Persian borders—all full 30 inches wide. We want to impress upon you that this sale marks the opening of the new Spring styles, and that every yard is all wool—not cotton warp—but all wool—at 47c. Come to-day and see this extraordinary bargain.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

New 1905 $1.25 embroideries, special at 39c.

YOU'LL be glad to get these embroideries at $1.25 later in the season if you have not attended this sale, because you see they are the style and designs required by fashion. That's why we urge you to buy them now and save more than two-thirds. They're mostly exclusive. **Main Floor.**

5,000 yards of manufacturers' sample and trial lengths

of the coming season's newest embroideries are here—they embrace the entire output of several of the largest St. Gall manufacturers and consist of matched sets, odd widths, flouncings, insertions, corset cover embroideries, skirt widths, baby embroideries; in all the newest English eyelet effects; French hand-made effects; blind and open work; nainsook, Swiss and cambric.

10c. for values to 25c. | **15c** for values to 35c. | **25c.** for values to 75c. | **39c.** for values to $1.25.

5,000 yards 27 and 21 inch Swiss flouncings for children's dresses, for skirt purposes, regular 50c. to 75c. values, **29c.**

19c. for 35c. corset cover embroideries—13 to 15 inches wide, on fine cambric.

69c. for $1.25 27-inch lace and embroidery skirtings. | **95c.** for $1.50 27 and 45 inch lace embroidery skirtings.

Also a comprehensive showing of all the newest ideas in embroidery, matched sets, in the new English effects, allovers, flouncings, etc., etc., new button effects, new sheaf of wheat effects, new linen embroidered effects in bandings, etc., etc.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

January sale of men's clothing at ½

IT'S the easiest thing in the world to buy suits and overcoats at half price to-day if you come early, $9.75 is the price of our $20 overcoats and suits, as well as our $15 and $18 values. The need of nearly every man for a new suit and of many for overcoats at this time of the year makes this January event one of those Simpson Crawford Co. occasions you can't afford to miss. **Second Floor.**

$9.75 for men's $15, $18 and $20 suits.

Guaranteed to look as though they were made to your measure—fabrics are the finest and latest merchant tailor patterns—Scotch cheviots, fine silk worsteds, English cassimeres, all absolutely reliable. Replete with styles suitable for swell dressers; let us show you these suits at $9.75; the result will be a great saving.

1,000 men's fancy waistcoats at $1.50; for the well dressed man—newest designs—every desirable color and shade—quiet or attractive patterns that are effective—sizes 34 to 44 chest.

$9.75 for men's $15, $18 and $20 overcoats.

You can't possibly select an overcoat that would sell ordinarily for less than $15, and the prospects are excellent for you to secure a coat that usually retails at $20. It all depends on how early you come—of course the $20 coats will go first. This great assembly of smart new style overcoats for Winter wear awaits you here to-day—at the extraordinary price, $9.75.

Boys' $7.50 and $8 suits and overcoats, $4.50

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Special advance sale of 1905 rugs.

ONE of the special bargains to-day is a 9 x 12 Axminster Rug at $22.45, and you know they usually sell for $30 or more.

Advance Spring patterns ready. **Second Floor.**

Axminster rugs—8.3x10.6—best quality—at $19.95.
Axminster rugs—27x63 in.—best quality—at $2.25.
Tapestry carpet—fine quality—value 75c.—now 56c.
Body Brussels—best quality—value $1.50—now $1.15.
Straw matting—roll of 40 yards—value $9.75—at $7.25.
Inlaid linoleum—value $1.25 square yard—at 84c.
Genuine cork linoleum—imported—value 65c. square yard—at 39c.
Sampson's fine quality oilcloth, value 40c. sq. yd.—special 27c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

⅓ off sale of table oilcloth at 10c.

No mail or C. O. D. orders can be filled at this bargain price. Every yard reserved for those who come to our basement salesroom.

95c for $1.50 gas reading lamp, including portable burner, mantle, chimney, 6 ft. tubing, white opal shade, cup.

49c. for 65c. extra large japanned bread boxes.
9c. for 15c. 7-lb. flour or sugar canister.
23c. for 35c. good quality parlor brooms.
93c. for 1.50 extra quality hair floor brooms—highly polished handle.
25c. for 8 rolls good quality toilet paper.
9c. for large bottle ammonia.
7c. for ¼-lb. box Ultramarine wash blue.
6c. doz. for handled iron wax.
49c. for 85c. large size oval wash basket.
23c. for 30c. japanned coal hods.
19c. for 25c. galvanized oil cans—gal. size.
49c. for 60c. Rival ash sift-covered top—fit any ash can.
69c. for 1.10 set Mrs. Potts' irons—3 irons, stand and handle.
1.10 for 1.55 gas radiators.

Blue and white enamelled on steel ware at exceedingly low prices.

Every piece guaranteed first quality—no seconds, which you pay as much for as the prices we quote you on first quality goods, which last you twice as long.

19c. for 30c. lipped preserving kettles—1 qt.
27c. for 38c. lipped preserving kettles—6 qt.
40c. for 85c. milk or rice boilers—2 qt.
55c. for 90c. tea kettles—7 qt.
55c. for 48c. coffee pots—2 qt.
23c. for 30c. tea pots—1½ qt.
39c. for 60c. Berlin saucepans—6 qt.
55c. for 75c. Berlin saucepans—8 qt.
23c. for 39c. pudding pans—6 qt.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual canned goods sale 20 to 35% off.

Sixth Floor.

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Not common standard tomatoes, but our regular 10c. fancy solid packed fruit; case 24 cans, $1.60; dozen, 75c.; 3-lb. can..... 6½c

SCOTCH KIPPERED HERRING—Marshall's finest imported; large oval can, 13c.; 6 cans..... 75c

FRESH PEARS—Fancy Jersey Fruit in sugar syrup; dozen, $1.50—2 lbs..... 13c

DELAWARE TOMATOES—Large, solid packed ripe fruit; case 24 cans, $1.95; dozen, $1.00; 3-lb. can..... 9c

EXTRA TOMATOES—Royal Stuart; the finest and best flavored Jersey fruit; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; mammoth 6¼-in. can..... 14c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; the best corn grown in Maine; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can..... 13c

SUGAR CORN—New York State Tender Solid Packed Corn; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; 2-lb. can..... 10c

EXTRA SIFTED PEAS—Royal Stuart; finest quality; case 24 cans, $4.25; dozen, $2.20; 2-lb. can..... 19c

SUGAR CORN—Fancy New York State; sweet, tender and creamy; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 90c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c

MAINE SUCCOTASH—Royal Stuart; best Lima Beans and fanciest Maine Sugar Corn; case 24 cans, $3.15; dozen, $1.60; 2-lb. can..... 14c

TELEPHONE PEAS—Royal Stuart; New Pack; case 24 cans, $2.90; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can..... 13c

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart; extra quality; case 24 cans, $3.15; dozen, $1.65; 2-lb. can..... 14c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Cameron Sifted Sweet Peas; case 24 cans, $2.65; dozen, $1.35; 2-lb. can..... 12c

SUCCOTASH—Finest quality New York State; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can..... 12c

NEW SPINACH—The finest packed in Maryland; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 3-lb. can..... 12c

NEW PEAS—Selected Early Junes; tender, fine flavored peas; case 24 cans, $1.65; dozen, 85c.; 2-lb. can..... 7c

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Cameron fancy California fruit; in heavy sugar syrup; case 24 cans, $5.60; dozen, $2.85; 2½-lb. can..... 25c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Large, tender stalks; choice of two popular brands; case 24 cans, $6.35; dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can..... 28c

GOLDEN PUMPKIN—Royal Stuart; use this brand for all pies you are particular about; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; 3-lb. can.. 10c

NEW CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS— Very tender stalks; no waste; case 24 cans, $10.00; dozen, $5.25; regular 5lc. full-size 2-lb. can..... 45c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Sweet, Ripe, thin skinned fruit; 25 lb. box, $1.00, 10 lbs., 45c.; 5 lbs.. 23c

SUTTON'S BEST TABLE RICE— Guaranteed; Extra Fancy Whole Head white Carolina Rice; 2½-lb. linen sack..... 25c
Visit the Rice Kitchen, 6th Floor.

FRESH LOBSTER—Star Brand; dozen, $3.00; 1-lb. flat can. 35c

HAMS—Simpson Crawford Special cured, best quality mild sugar cured; family size, 10 to 12 lbs. each, not canvased; lb..... 12c

BACON—Armour's Best Stur, Swift's Best Premiums, or the Celebrated Beechnut; usually sold at 22c., 4 to 5 pieces, lb..... 18c

EXTRA APRICOTS—Royal Stuart; Fanciest California Fruit; case 24 cans, $5.60; doz., $2.85, 2½-lb. can..... 25c

GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE OR Mild Cucuta Maracaibo Coffee; regular 25c. quality; special, lb... 16c

OLIVES—Royal Stuart; fancy Manzanillos, with Spanish pimientos; large vase bottle, 37c.; 6 bottles..... 2.25

FRAGRANT TEAS—Choice of all our regular 60c. varieties, including our specially blended Teas; 3-lb. Lead Foil Tea Caddy, $2.15, lb..... 45c

HIGH-GRADE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, India Ceylon, English Breakfast, and all other Green and Black Varieties; 5 lb. in Lead Foil Tea Caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

TABLE SALT—Log Cabin; double refined; regular 10c. carton..... 7c

Sale of wines and liqueurs.

MONTICELLO PURE RYE Whiskey—10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case 12 full quarts, $1.00; full quart bottle..... 1.00

BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.25; case 12 full quart bottles, $7.25; full quart bottles..... 65c

OLD TOM GIN—Crystal, finest quality; gallon, $2.40; bottle..... 58c

BASS & CO.'S ALE—Burton-on-Trent, England, Bulldog Bottling, imported in glass; dozen..... 1.67

CELESTINE VICHY—Direct importations from France; case, 50 qts., $9.75; dozen quarts..... 2.45

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY OR MUSCATEL, high grade old vintage wines; specially reduced; gallon, $2.35. $1.85, $1.35, $1.10, and..... 83c

HOLLAND GIN—The famous Medler Swan; none better imported; especially recommended for medicinal use; gallon, $3.10; large ½ gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular white glass bottle..... 68c

MEDALLION STOUT OR EXport Beer; special brew; dozen..... 78c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co., vintage 1896; case, $11.00; bottle..... 1.00

PURE NATIVE RIESLING and full Bodied Clarets; gallon, $1.15, 90c, 58c and.....

IMPORTED PORT AND SHERRY—Our regular $4.00 high-grade wines; old vintages; special, gallon, $2.60; case of 12 bottles, $8.00; bottle..... 75c

JAN 1905

The Wanamaker Store. | The Wanamaker Store. | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store. | The Wanamaker Store.

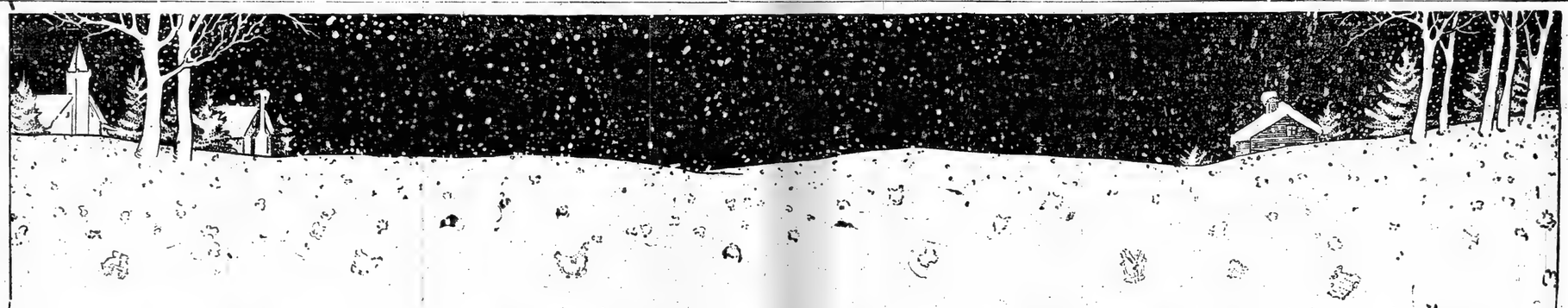

THE BENEFICENT BLIZZARD OF WHITE GOODS

Still Storms the Store With Its January Economies

Muslin Underwear, Linen, Sheets and Pillow-Cases, Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, Lace Curtains, Silks and Children's Garments—all lie in deep, crisp, beautiful snow-drifts for your selection:

Three Remarkable Offerings In MEN'S SCARFS

Today brings the most extraordinary opportunity of the season for men who wish to secure fine Neckwear at a little price.

The groups are as follows:

$1.50, $2 and $2.50 Scarfs at 65c Each

This group is composed of twelve hundred English Squares and eight hundred Folded Squares. The silks are of the most distinguished character, in weight, richness and patterns, which are exclusive. They are made up as only the finest scarfs are made. The coloring are rich and dignified. Every well-dressed man will appreciate such selection.

$1 and $1.50 Scarfs at 50c Each

This group is composed of a thousand two-inch Four-in-hands and six hundred Tecks with flowing ends. All are made from rich, dark silks in the same superb qualities as the square scarfs in the former group. 50c each.

50c Scarfs at 25c Each

A collection of fifteen hundred two-inch Four-in-hands and five hundred Teeks, made of dark silks, in good patterns; and every scarf in the collection is excellent half-dollar value. Now 25c each.

Ninth Street Aisle.

More News of the FURS That Are Flying

Real Fur-wearing time has just rightly begun, and yet we are offering the most radical concessions on some of the most staple goods in our Fur stocks.

All of our Furs are carefully selected, and come only from the best foreign and American manufacturers. All were fairly priced at former markings, and that emphasizes the reductions that are here to be profited by during this earlier-than-usual sale. A few of the items follow:

Persian Lamb Coats that were $82.50, now at $65 each.

Persian Lamb Coats that were $72.50, now at $55 each.

A considerable quantity of Electric Seal Jackets, plain and trimmed; only a few of each style; marked at half former prices.

Nearseal Blouses; choice quality; with blended mink collar and lapels; at $60 each, from $80.

Staple Electric and Nearseal Coats:

$28.50 Coats now $22.50.
$32.50 Coats now at $25.
$45 Coats now at $36.
$50 Coats now at $40.

MARMOT CAPES

A quantity of mink dyed Marmot Capes at $10 each, from $25.

A Parisian Model Set of clear blue chinchilla, consisting of a very large stole and a pillow muff; the skins showing fine furrier work. Reduced from $450 to $300.

A squirrel and white caracul imported model Cape. Reduced from $125 to $35.

A very full Cape, made of three rows of clear blue chinchilla skins, manufactured to show their full beauty. Reduced from $650 to $450.

Second floor.

A superb Evening Wrap of a very dark natural-color Eastern mink and pure white ermine, trimmed with chiffon. One of the most beautiful garments of the year. Reduced from $1100 to $800.

A very handsome dark mink Pelerine, with large lapels of ermine. Reduced from $260 to $200.

A superb deep Cape, with long tabs of the choicest natural dark Eastern mink. Reduced from $350 to $400.

NECKWEAR

Genuine natural black marten (Alaska sable) cluster Scarfs, with six tails, at $6.

Genuine black marten four-skin Tab Scarfs, at $14.50.

70-inch genuine black marten Boas, at $21.

84-inch genuine black marten Boas, at $25.

Good quality black lynx Pelerines, in several shapes, at $17.50.

Large four-skin Scarfs of black marten, with silk ornaments, at $12.

Large, good quality single-skin sable fox Scarfs, with two brush tails, at $9.

White Caracul Scarfs and Muffs; all in stock reduced one-half:

$12.50 Scarfs at $6.25.
$12.50 Muffs at $6.25.
$25 Muffs at $12.50.
$20 Muffs at $10.

Extraordinary value in dyed black marten four-skin Long Scarfs, with silk ornaments, girdle and six tails, at $9.50.

Five Hundred Walking Skirts At $4 Each

Just before Christmas, one of the leading manufacturers of Women's Skirts came to us with a proposition which we were glad to accept. After a wonderfully successful season, he had a large collection of short lengths of fine cloths, sufficient to make about five hundred Skirts. He proposed keeping his people a little longer, and making them up for us, after a new Spring model, at a price that seemed absurdly little, considering the quality of the fabrics.

The materials embrace nearly every stylish material used this season, including plain cloths, fancy checks, fancy tweeds, Scotch heather mixtures and cheviots.

Today this splendid collection, in a stylish advance model, is offered at the remarkably low price of $4 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Five Groups of Little-Priced Coats for Women

If we had allowed women to mark the prices themselves, they would scarcely take the liberty of being more radical than we have been ourselves with this collection.

Almost every kind of a coat worn this season is in the offering, and there is not an incorrect style in the entire lot—everything is absolutely up-to-date.

The Coats have large full sleeves; and are in every length from 27 inches to the long Ulster. High-grade materials and tailoring will be found throughout the collection.

The fabrics are coverts, broadcloths, kerseys, zibelines, cheviots, velours and meltons, divided variously among the following groups:

$11.50 to $16.50 COATS at $7.50 — $25 to $35 COATS at $18
$18 COATS at $10 — $35 to $50 COATS at $25 — $22.50 COATS at $12

Second floor, Broadway.

Really Wonderful Selling Of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Each day this month has been a surprise to us in the splendid results in sales of Muslin Underwear.

Such enthusiastic response, in the face of such adverse weather conditions, is a splendid tribute to past Wanamaker White Sales, as well as to present superb stocks.

We do not have space to give list of details, which have filled a large catalogue, and will be sent anywhere upon request.

Sufficient that the counters on the Second floor and special counters on the Main floor and Basement are filled with fine, new stocks—at the lowest prices known in years.

Pure Flax LINENS

January prices mean a lot more when you're absolutely certain that, no matter how little you pay, there is not a thread of cotton in the linens you buy. Splendid, pure Linens, these:

TABLE CLOTHS

Irish bleached Table Cloths, bordered, unhemmed, 2 x 2½ yards, at $1.90 each; formerly $2.35; 2 x 3 yards, at $2.25 each, formerly $2.85.

Irish bleached Table Cloths, from three makers: 2 yards square, at $2 each, formerly $2.25 and $2.50; 2 x 2½ yards, at $2.50, formerly $2.85 and $3.25; 2 x 3 yards, at $3 each, formerly $3.50 and $4.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, 64 inches wide; specially imported as our leader to sell at 50c a yard; now at 40c a yard.

A finer grade, 67 inches wide; imported to sell as a leader at 60c; now at 50c a yard.

Irish Damask Table Linen, 2 yards wide; at 65c a yard, from 75c; 85c a yard, from $1; 95c a yard, from $1.15; $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Scotch full-bleached Linen, 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Grass-bleached German Linen, in designs made specially for us; 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Heavy Scotch Double Damask, 2 yards wide, at $1.35 a yard, from $1.75.

NAPKINS

Cream white damask Napkins, 18 in. square, at 75c a dozen, from $1.

Silver-bleached Bohemian dice Napkins, 22 in. square, at 85c a dozen, from $1.10.

Bleached Irish Napkins, 18 inches square; regularly $1.25 a dozen; but sold specially in December at $1.15; now at $1 a dozen.

NAPKINS

Full-bleached Irish Napkins, 20 inches square, at $1.50 a dozen, from $2.

Dinner Napkins, 24½ in. square, at $2 and $2.50 a dozen, from $2.50 and $3; 26 in. square, at $4.50 and $5 a dozen, from $5.25 and $6.

TOWELS

Bleached Scotch huckaback Towels, 17 x 34 in.; washed and hemmed; at 12½c each; 18 x 37 in., at 16c each.

Grass-bleached German huckaback Towels; hemmed ends, all white or colored borders; 19 x 37 inches, at 20c each.

"Old Bleach" huckaback Towels; hemstitched ends; 20 x 38 in., at 25c each.

German huckaback Towels, extra large size, 23 x 40 inches, with handsome damask borders; our regular 35c kind, at 25c each.

German bleached huckaback hemstitched Towels, 22½ x 42½ in., at 40c each.

Bleached plain crash Roller Towels; 18 in. wide, cut 2½ yds. long and made up, at 33c each.

TOWELING

Checked glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; assorted colors and patterns; regularly 12½c, now 8c a yard.

Bleached Scotch crash Toweling, 17 in. wide; colored border, was 12½c, now 10c a yard.

Cubic-bleached twilled crash Toweling; Turkey red border; 17 in. wide; regularly 11c, now 9c a yard.

Bleached Scotch huckaback Toweling; 22 in. wide, regularly 22c, now 16c a yard.

Third floor.

The Sale of Sheets and Pillow-Cases

This present White Sale opens with the lowest prices on these staple goods that the market would allow in the last two years, and the savings, which are from 11c to 14c each on prices that were already at rock bottom, are only possible at this time, because of an enormous purchase of 900,000 pieces of these ready-made muslins; and this purchase was made directly from the mills that wove the sheetings.

The Sheets and Pillow-Cases are made of one of the best standard muslins on the market, the quality most desired by housekeepers, who will be prompt to take advantage of these exceptionally low prices:

HEMMED SHEETS

Of standard makes

54x90 in., at 46c, instead of 53c.
63x90 in., at 51c, instead of 62c.
72x90 in., at 56c, instead of 67c.
72x99 in., at 62c, instead of 75c.
81x90 in., at 63c, instead of 76c.
81x99 in., at 69c, instead of 83c.
90x90 in., at 69c, instead of 83c.
90x99 in., at 76c, instead of 87c.

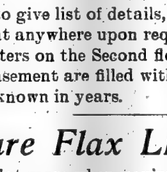

HEMMED PILLOW-CASES

Of standard make

42x38½ in., at 14c, instead of 17c
45x38½ in., at 15c, instead of 19c
50x36 in., at 16c, instead of 19c
50x40½ in., at 18c, instead of 22c
54x38½ in., at 19c, instead of 24c

Fourth avenue.

New Embroideries ∴ Waist & Robe Patterns

A promise and a fulfilment.

Promise—a season in which beautiful embroideries will be much used. Fulfilment—this gathering of the *most* beautiful embroideries. Our experts collected them in the St. Gall and the New York markets during many careful weeks.

200,000 yards reward their efforts—unmatched for variety, beauty, worth. Many exclusive. 5c to $6.50 a yard. Look below:

Lace Ruffled Sets, 2½ to 8 inches wide, at 45c to $1.25 a yard.

Allover Embroideries, many in the new Japanese and eyelet effects; 20 and 45 inches wide, at 80c to $2.75 a yard.

Hemstitched Swiss Muslin Bands and Sets, 3 to 8 inches wide, at 20c to 40c a yard.

Colored Embroidered Swiss Muslin Sets, in pink, sky blue, navy blue and black, at 20c to 35c a yard.

Linen and Batiste Bandings, in straight and irregular designs, at 20c to 35c a yard. Hand-embroidered Medallions, close and open work, at $1.50 to $3.50 a yard.

Matching Sets on Swiss muslin, in all the new designs, including Japanese, Irish point and *broderie anglaise* effects, at 40c to $5.50 a yard.

And these new Sets in Embroidered Waist and Robe Pattern Exquisites:

Fine hand-embroidered Waist Patterns on sheer linen at $5 to $14.50. In a great variety of patterns, each in a box; open in front or in back.

Robes of fine linen, batiste and mercerized cotton, at $13.50 to $50 each.

In all cases, this season, we have provided ourselves with the plain material from which these Patterns and Robes are made, and can furnish same to customers when desired.

The CARPET SALE Continues

That is news enough. The casual observer yesterday morning would have felt certain our floors would have been swept clean before night. Certainly the crowd that came made our Third floor a busy place yesterday. But the entire season's remnant offerings of the great Carpet Store cannot be so easily disposed of.

We had 40,000 yards of these special carpets to sell, and today is just as full of extraordinary opportunities as yesterday. That is as much as most housekeepers want to know.

During this sale we can only sell these Carpets outright. We cannot set any aside for future delivery, nor can we allow their return, as these radical reductions are made to clear our floors immediately.

Be sure to bring rough plans of your rooms, with measurements, so that we can tell you just how many yards you need.

Here are the prices, according to the lengths of the pieces:

	10 to 20 yds.	20 yds. to full pieces.	Full Rolls.
$1.60 Axminster	.75	$1.00	$1.25 a yard
$1.35 Axminster	.60	.85	1.00 "
$1.50 Wilton Velvet	.75	.90	1.00 "
$1.15 Velvet	.60	.75	.85 "
$1 Velvet	...	...	.75 "
$1.50 Body Brussels	.75	.90	1.00 "
90¢ and $1 Tapestry	...	...	.75 "
75¢ Tapestry	...	...	.50 "
75¢ Ingrain, Extra Super	...	.50	... "

The UNDER-PRICE STORE

White Sale goods dominate the counter space; but there are other offerings, striking in economy, that share Basement Store honors:

A dozen counters in the Basement Under-Price Store are filled with some of the best offerings of Muslin Underwear in the Sale. These groups include:

Nightgowns at 38c to $1.
Drawers at 15c to 75c.
Corset Covers at 8c to 50c.
Chemises at 25c to 75c.
Petticoats at 50c to $1.50.
Short Petticoats at 25c to 85c.

There are also the following special offerings in kindred goods:

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques worth 85c to $1, at 50c each.
Eiderdown Robes, worth $3.75 to $4.50, at $2.75 each.
Silk Waists, worth $4.50, at $2.75 each.

Special Corsets

These four groups of special priced Corsets present some of the remarkable values that have made this White Sale so successful.

At $1, worth $1.50—Style 88; made of coutil, with long waist and hips; supporters at front and side; gives comfort and ease to wearer.

At 75c, worth $1.25—C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, made of fine quality batiste; tapering waist and long hips.

At 75c, worth $1—Warner's Guaranteed Rust-proof Corsets; excellent model for long-waist figures; beautifully finished.

At 50c, worth 75c—W. B. Corsets; splendid model for girls and petite figures; low bust and short hips. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Embroidered Medallions, 5c

This is another fine lot of Embroidered Medallions, of which we have sold such enormous quantities during the last few months. We have been receiving various shipments of them, and they are sold out in a few days after we receive each lot. An excellent variety to select from—all worth two and three times the price—5c each. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Toothsome Candy Under-Price

Short and sweet:

Fresh, delicious Assorted Chocolates, regularly 30c a pound Today

At 18c a Pound

5-pound box for 75c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sale of Pearl Buttons

This is an offering of quite an assortment of fine Pearl Buttons at about half their usual prices. They are just the sort constantly needed by home sewers for under-garments, shirt-waists, wash suits and trimmings.

In the three following groups, each card holding two dozen buttons:

Plain and fish-eye Pearl Buttons; all sizes, at 15c a card.

Fancy shirt Pearl Buttons and cup-shape Pearl Buttons; all sizes, at 20c a card.

Self-shank, three-quarter ball shape Pearl Buttons and ring-cup shape Pearl Buttons, at 25c a card. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Handkerchiefs at 12½c

Two groups presenting exceptional values:

Women's unlaundered Handkerchiefs, with block initials in fancy embroidered wreath; all letters. Worth 18c, at 12½c each.

Fancy Handkerchiefs; all-linen centers; lace-trimmed. Good 25c value, at 12½c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Garments for Children

Dresses for babies and older children, in sizes for one to five years, of colored lawns, gingham and chambray, in plain colors, fancy stripes and assorted plaids; in ten different styles. Worth 60c to $1.50; now at 25c to 85c each.

Children's Drawers, made of Masonville muslin, in three different styles; for ages 2 to 14 years. Worth 35c and 40c; now at 10c and 18c each.

Children's Petticoats of Masonville muslin, with cambric ruffle and hemstitched hem; in sizes for 2 to 10 years; at 25c each, worth 40c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Good CORSETS at Little Cost

This January Sale has brought unusually large success to our special offerings of Corsets, and it was fully deserved. Never have we known of such excellent and up-to-date corsets being sold so radically below their real values.

Almost all of these corsets were specially made up for us over models of our own selection, which accounts for the very unusual excellence.

At $1.50, worth $3.50—"Wanamaker Special" Corsets, guaranteed; whalebone; high bust; long hips; small tapering waist; made of fine French coutil.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—"Wanamaker Special" Corsets, made of excellent quality batiste; beautifully trimmed with extra wide lace and two rows of ribbons; fit to perfection.

Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

At $1, worth $1.50—Beautiful model, with long waist and hips; made to conform to the natural beauty of the figure.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Augustine Corsets; new deep hip model for the average figure; medium bust, small tapering waist; supporters in front.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

M'ADOO STIRS POLICE WITH BIG SHAKE-UP

Five Manhattan and Nine Brooklyn Captains Shifted.

TENDERLOIN NOT DISTURBED

Flood Succeeds Hussey in West 47th St.—Gambling and Poolroom Complaints the Supposed Cause.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday announced the most sweeping changes of precinct commanders that has been made at any one time during the present city administration, five Captains being shifted in Manhattan and nine in Brooklyn. The Commissioner confined his discussion of the shake-up ot a brief printed statement issued by his secretary. Nothing is said in this statement by which the shake-up can be connected with the severe rating given the police by Dr. Parkhurst the first of the week, and the Tenderloin precinct which was particularly scored by the preacher is left undisturbed.

MANHATTAN TRANSFERS.

Capt. James E. Hussey, from the West Forty-seventh Street Station to the East Twenty-second Street Station; Capt. Edward Gallagher, from East Twenty-second Street to the Richards Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Capt. John W. O'Connor, from the Delancey Street to the Mercer Street Station; Capt. Robert A. Tighe, from the Mercer Street to the Delancey Street Station; Capt. John F. Flood, from the Eldridge Street to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

BROOKLYN TRANSFERS.

Capt. Bernard Gallagher, from the Bergen Street Station to the Adams Street Station; Capt. John J. Murtha, from Richards Avenue to Eldridge Street, Manhattan; Capt. Patrick Murphy, from Adams Street to Parkville Station; Capt. James F. White, from Parkville to the Bergen Street Station; Capt. Owen Rooney, from the Amity Street Station to the Rockaway Avenue Station; Capt. Sylvester D. Baldwin, from Borough Hall to the Amity Street Station; Capt. Charles H. Bedell, from the Liberty Avenue Station to the Nineteenth Avenue Station; Capt. Thomas Cullen, from the Nineteenth Avenue Station to the Liberty Avenue Station; Capt. John F. Gardiner, from the Rockaway Avenue Station to Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

In the list Capt. William H. Shaw's name appeared as transferred from Madison Street to the Eldridge Street Station, but late in the afternoon the Commissioner rescinded that part of his order and transferred Capt. Murtha to Eldridge Street instead of to Madison Street, as at first announced.

The Commissioner's statement follows:

"These transfers are made for what is believed to be the best interests of the police service. Capt. Flood, who is an officer of experience and capacity, is sent to the Twenty-second Precinct. (West Forty-seventh Street Station.) and Capt. Hussey is transferred to an important precinct. The transfers have been contemplated for some time past."

Most important of the Manhattan transfers are those of Capts. Flood and Hussey. Mr. McAdoo has time and time again repeated that he considered Capt. Hussey an excellent Police Captain, but there have been many rumors that Hussey was to be transferred. The East Twenty-second Street Station, to which Hussey is assigned, is Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy's district, and is quite important. It is believed that Commissioner McAdoo was impelled to transfer Capt. Hussey on account of the many complaints from citizens, various societies, and the newspapers, that gambling houses, poolrooms, and disorderly houses flourished in that district.

Capt. Flood, who succeeds Capt. Hussey, has been in the Eldridge Street Station almost two years. He was Captain of the Tenderloin from April 1, 1901, until Dec. 3 of the same year, and during the Greene administration was tried on charges of neglect of duty in having failed to close a certain disorderly house on Thirty-third Street. Sergt. John H. Shiels, who acted as Captain during the absence of Flood, was dismissed from the force, with two plain-clothes men of that precinct, while Wardman Glennon was dismissed from the force for failing to close this same house. Capt. Flood was removed from the Tenderloin to the High Bridge Station, where he remained until he was brought down town by Commissioner Greene and assigned to the Eldridge Street Station.

Capt. O'Connor was appointed a Captain by Commissioner Greene, and immediately assigned to the Tenderloin. He remained there only a few months. Capt. Myles O'Reilly of Brooklyn succeeding him.

The nine Brooklyn Captains who were shifted, it is said, were changed because of the prevalence of poolrooms in certain precincts. The most important Brooklyn transfer was that of Capt. Baldwin, who was recently reduced in grade from the rank of Inspector, having been appointed when no vacancy legally existed. The Adams Street Station is one of the most important precincts in Brooklyn.

All transfers are ordered to take effect at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

SHIPBUILDING SETTLEMENT.

Allowances Provided by the Decree Accepted by Counsel.

NEWARK, Jan. 5.—The decree accepted by counsel in the winding up of the affairs of the United States Shipbuilding Company makes an allowance of $10,000 to the Mercantile Trust Company for services in executing the trusteeship of the $16,000,000 mortgage, and another to the same company of $38,123 for counsel fees and other expenses in the suit as complainant in the foreclosure proceedings.

The New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee of the $10,000,000 mortgage, gets $10,000 for services in executing the trust, and $20,000 for counsel fees and other expenses as complainants in the foreclosure suit.

It was agreed that the Morton Trust Company should at once pay all claims that have been audited and sanctioned by Receiver Smith. These claims are to be paid out of a fund of $1,000,000 which was deposited about two weeks ago with the Morton Trust Company by the Sheldon reorganization committee.

TRIED FOR KILLING PUGILIST.

Witnesses Testify Victim Attacked His Slayer First.

Edward Hendry, who was attached to the Fire Patrol, was placed on trial for murder before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday afternoon. Hendry, who is thirty-two years old, on Aug. 28 last is said to have shot and killed Charles Miner, a pugilist and sparring partner of George Dixon. Hendry and Miner had been drinking together the night before and had quarreled. Miner gave him a beating. Then Hendry went home, and, securing his revolver, returned to Miner's lodging, which was at 356 Madison Street. He called Miner out, and is accused of shooting him fatally.

Policeman Corcoran testified that he was at Corlear's Hook the morning after the shooting when Hendry walked up to him apparently very much excited and told him he had just killed Miner. Corcoran took Hebdry over to the Miner place, where the pugilist was able to identify the prisoner as the man who had shot him. Several witnesses testified that Miner attacked Hendry first.

WANTS A WHIPPING POST.

Bill Introduced for Benefit of District of Columbia Wife Beaters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Representative Adams of Pennsylvania introduced a bill to-day providing for the establishment in the District of Columbia of a whipping post for wife beaters.

It prescribes that the whipping shall be done privately by the Chief of Police or his deputy in the presence of the jail physician only.

TIMES'S FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Issued Sunday Next, It Will Have Articles from Foremost Financiers.

The Ninth Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be issued on Sunday, will contain fifty-six pages and include signed and authoritative articles descriptive of how the business and financial worlds fared in 1904 and the outlook for 1905. Among its features will be complete tables and charts showing the prices and range of the various securities and staples—wheat, cotton, corn and iron—and comprehensive reviews of conditions in the principal countries of the world, indicating what opportunities the new year seems to afford for American enterprise.

Railroad Presidents, Government officers, and the Presidents of the leading banks and trust companies throughout the country, editors of trade papers, and Consuls of the United States in foreign countries, are among the contributors.

A partial list of the subjects treated is as follows: "The Course of the Government Bond Market," by Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice-President of the National City Bank and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; "Politics and Business," by A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank and ex Controller of the Currency; "New York State Banks and Their Progress," by William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and Chairman of the New York Clearing House Committee; "Decisions and Legislation Affecting Corporations," by James M. Beck, ex-Assistant United States Attorney-General; "Present Condition of Our Savings Banks," by John Hansen Rhoades, President Greenwich Savings Bank.

Other contributors are Willis S. Paine, President Consolidated National Bank; George W. Young, President United States Mortgage and Trust Company; John Farson, of Farson, Leach & Co.; Maurice L. Muhleman, ex-Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer; John Foord, Secretary American Asiatic Association; Henry Shaefer, President New York Cotton Exchange; Prof. James Douglas, Dr. James C. Bayles, Oscar S. Straus, President New York Board of Trade and Transportation; O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.

SAY MRS. EGAN WAS SANE.

Witnesses to Will Cutting Off Husband from $100,000 Estate Testify.

At the hearing in the contest over the will of Mrs. Julia H. Egan, the three witnesses to her signing of the will testified yesterday in the Surrogate's Court that Mrs. Egan was sane at the time.

Mrs. Egan died on April 14 last, at 353 West Thirty-fourth Street, leaving an estate of more than $100,000. A few days later her husband, James Egan, a wholesale liquor dealer, of 367 Seventh Avenue, obtained from the Surrogate letters of administration, ignorant of the fact that she had made a will leaving him only $5 until Mrs. Egan's will was found in the Surrogate's office, where it had been deposited for safety. In her will Mrs. Egan made it plain that her reason for cutting off her husband was because she considered herself ill-treated by him when he had her committed to an insane asylum.

She bequeathed $5,000 to her attorney, ex-Judge Henry W. Leonard, and a similar amount to his law partner and made Judge Leonard's son, Harry Leonard, the residuary heir as a reward for the services they had rendered in having her released from the asylum. She also left $5,000 to her pastor, the Rev. John Gleason, who assisted in having her released, together with the sum of $1,000 to St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Egan's attorneys offered the will for probate, but it was objected to by her husband and her sister, who are contesting it on the ground that Mrs. Egan was not of sound mind, and was unduly influenced by her attorneys in leaving them much of her property. The hearing will be continued to-day.

NERVE WON HIM PARDON.

Magistrate Naumer's Released Prisoner Came to Court as Promised.

While Magistrate Naumer, of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, was dining in a rathskeller Wednesday night, a seedy looking young man approached him, saying he had sought the Magistrate at the suggestion of a friend of the latter. He wanted a letter to get employment in a factory.

"All right," said the Magistrate; "come to court in the morning."

"I'll be there, sure, judge," returned the seedy one.

When the Magistrate took his place on the bench yesterday morning, and the "drunks" were brought before him, the young man who had spoken to him was at the head of the line.

"You'll have to wait until I get through," said the Magistrate.

"Oh, I'll wait, judge," responded the man. "I was so overjoyed at the promise of that letter that I went out and got a beautiful bun, and a cop pinched me. Do I get the letter, judge?"

"I've a mind to give you a letter to the warden of the jail," returned the Magistrate. "But you have such a nerve I'll let you go this time. Get out."

MORGAN'S ELECTION REPORT.

Small Vote Attributed to Elimination of "Unqualified Electorate."

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Stricter laws for the protection of the ballot are recommended by State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District George W. Morgan in his annual report to the Governor.

The report points out that, while every advance sign pointed to an unusually heavy vote last Fall in New York City, the expected increase was not realized. The total vote was 35,000 less than it would have been had the increase voted in 1896 and 1900 continued. In 1904 the vote represented only 24.57 per cent. of the registration, which is the lowest percentage cast at any of the last five general elections except that of 1902.

In discussing why these 35,000 votes were not registered and cast in 1904, the Superintendent says the loss cannot be attributed to political conditions, and concludes that they represent "an unqualified electorate which has heretofore run rampant in the City of New York, and which in former years at least tended to thwart the will of the citizens."

During the four months that the Bureau of Naturalization was in operation 4,500 certificates were examined; 407 papers were canceled, and 222 arrests were made.

FREDERICK BACHMANN DEAD.

Long Illness of Staten Island Brewer Ends Fatally.

Frederick Bachmann, who gave his name to the Bachmann Brewing Company of Staten Island, and who had accumulated a fortune of several million dollars, died at the Bachmann home in Clifton, S. I., at 7 o'clock last night. He had been ill for more than a year with Bright's disease.

Mr. Bachmann was born April 30, 1839, at Suedenheim, Baden Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1850. He was employed at first by the Lion Brewing Company in Manhattan. Then he went to Staten Island, and was employed in the Schmidt Brewery. From there he went to the Gabriel Meyer Brewery at Clifton as foreman. In the course of a few years the Meyer Brewery passed into the hands of David Meyer and Mr. Bachmann. In 1881 the brewery was destroyed by fire and Mr. Meyer and Mr. Bachmann parted company. Mr. Bachmann leaves a wife, two sons, three daughters and six grandchildren.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Clifton.

SAYS HER HUSBAND IS KEEPING HER BONDS

Mrs. Miller Has Court Attach Safe Deposit Box.

WORTH $200,000, SHE SAYS

Injunction Is Dissolved, but Deputy Sheriff Gets to the Vaults—Wife Gave Up Her Key.

Claiming ownership to railroad bonds said to be worth $200,000, which she said had been confiscated by her husband, Charles C. Miller of Long Branch, Mrs. Miller went to the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company at 120 Broadway yesterday with a Deputy Sheriff and seized her husband's, or somebody's, safe deposit box. Earlier in the day she had outwitted her husband and his attorneys by securing an attachment in the Supreme Court against all of her husband's property in this State. Mr. Miller is a retired merchant, and for the last five years has resided on Bath Avenue, Long Branch.

Before he reached town yesterday she had secured the attachment. Previously she had obtained a temporary injunction restraining her husband from interfering in any way with the safe deposit box or its contents, alleging that she believed that her bonds were in the box, and setting forth that she had started a suit against him to recover them. The bonds which she says she owns are $25,000 Union Pacific, $25,000 Santa Fé, $25,000 Baltimore and Ohio, $25,000 Denver and Rio Grande, $25,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis, $25,000 Central Electric Street Railroad of Kansas City, $25,000 Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf, $25,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and six $1,000 bonds of the East Pittsburg Company.

In an affidavit which she submitted to Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum Mrs. Miller said that she became the owner of the bonds about February, 1899, and deposited them with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company at her husband's suggestion. She said that the safe deposit box was secured at a time when she accompanied her husband to the safe deposit company's offices, that she believed the box had been hired in their joint names, and she and her husband each received a key to it. About a year ago, she declares, her husband told her she might lose her key in traveling, so she handed it over to him for safe keeping. Finally in June last she made a demand upon her husband for possession of the bonds, but she says her husband answered: "I will not give you back the bonds or access to them, and if you take any proceedings to recover them I will put them where daylight will never see them again."

On the day after Christmas, Mrs. Miller says, she went to the office of the company, access to the box was refused to her for the reason that she did not have a key to it. Later she called and produced a key, but the officers of the company would not permit her to use it, informing her that she was no longer the legal holder of the key, and had no right to use it and had no right of access to the box. She was informed, she says, that the box stood solely in the name of her husband.

Mrs. Miller also said that about a week ago when she again spoke to her husband about the property he told her, "You will never get them," meaning the bonds, and that he intended to make a trip to New York this week to cut off the coupons. She charges him with wrongfully and unlawfully converting her property to his own use.

About the time that Justice Greenbaum issued the attachment the court dissolved the temporary injunction restraining Mr. Miller from interfering with the safe deposit box or its contents. Then Deputy Sheriff Rinn hurried down to the offices of the company, and, serving the attachment, took possession of the box.

Mr. Miller was the head of the Peerless Rubber Company, with headquarters in this city. He sold the property some years ago to the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and retired. About ten years ago he married. His wife was Miss Sarah Farnum of Pittsburg and a friend of Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps. She was then twenty-five years old and he past fifty. They went to live in Long Branch, buying a residence there which Mrs. Miller alleges was placed in her name.

Ill-health it is said, induced them to go to Denver last October. Mr. Miller returned to Long Branch shortly and wired his wife to come back. It is said that she returned on Christmas. She says that she demanded an accounting of her property and as that was refused she brought suit.

It is said that the deposit box at the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company's vaults contains bonds and stock of the value of more than $500,000. Of this amount Mrs. Miller alleges the conversion of only $206,000, most of which she made by stock operations.

DENS, EVE, AND HANGING.

Topics of Women Who Are Watching Legislative Man.

There once was a lady in pink,
Who purchased a bottle of ink;
She had paper and pen
And a nice little den,
But she failed to evolve any think.

This was a rhyme with which Mrs. John Trow quenched literary aspirations of members of the Legislation League having "dens" at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon.

The paper of the afternoon was by Mrs. Annie D. Johnson, who told the club something about women's place in the world to-day, and incidentally their elevation by means of the "den" in the home and the club life outside it. It was then that Mrs. Trow quoted her verse.

"It is to men that we owe our leisure," said Mrs. Johnson, "and we are grateful for it, but if our homes are machine-made hereafter we can't help it. Our clothes come into the house ready to wear, and our food is not only ready to cook, but predigested."

Mrs. Johnson also told the club that every reform in morals and manners in Eden was due to Eve, but she did not give the names of her books of reference. "And it remains," she continued, "that among the notable acts of women it will always be credited to Eve that she bravely took the bite of the apple."

"And it is very certain," added Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the league President, "that there never was an apple. Mrs. Cady Stanton proved at one time that from the location of the Garden of Eden an apple was a geographical impossibility. It might have been a quince, but no apples grew in Mesopotamia."

Mrs. Blake asked the members of the league to send a protest against the hanging of a woman on trial for her life in Vermont.

"I don't know anything about the details of the case or care," she said, "but as long as they call us irresponsible and irrational, and will not allow us to vote, they have no right to hang us. Of course when we can vote we will be quite willing to be hanged."

A letter was read from Senator Albert J. Beveridge, saying that in reply to the requests of the league and other women's clubs, the phrase in the new Statehood bill, permitting voting to those not unfitted by "insanity, idiocy, and sex," had been altered, and the word sex omitted. A resolution against the adulteration of foods and drugs was authorized to be sent to the proper Senator.

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DEPEW ON WHAT HE'LL DO.

Has Better Chance Second Term—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Eulogized.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the guest of honor yesterday at the first monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held in the new year. The chief business transacted was the election of new members. Those elected were:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

David Banks, William T. Brown, Herbert S. Carpenter, Charles L. Case, John W. Castles, Howard F. Clark, Edmund C. Converse, William Wallace Cornell, Frank L. Eames, Henry C. Frick, Lewis B. Gawtry, Alexander Gilbert, Edwin Gould, Edward H. Harriman, George W. Hebard, Thomas H. Hubbard, Herbert T. B. Jacquelin, Marcell Kahle, Thomas W. Lamont, William G. McAdoo, John C. McKeon, George G. McMurtry, James C. Marshall, George Morely, Richard L. Munroe, W. McMaster Mills, Robert R. Moore, Virgil Nathan, Edward C. Schaeffer, George Semler, Jens C. L. Skovgaard, James A. Smith, William H. Taylor, Christian F. Tietjen, Judson Scott Todd, Edward Townsend, George F. Trowbridge, John Whalen, Charles J. Wittenberg, Edwin H. Wolf, Emil Wolff.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Arthur E. Newbold, George Nichols, L. L. Rue, Joseph Morris Ward.

The chamber then listened to a eulogy on the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., who had been a member, and, as President Jesup recalled, had served the chamber as Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen.

Jacob H. Schiff, after Mr. Jesup had finished, asked permision to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Baldwin, and the work he had done on the Committee of Fifteen. He said that when the Chairmanship of that committee was offered him Mr. Baldwin declared that he would accept the position even if it became necessary for him to resign the Presidency of the Long Island Railroad. He said, according to Mr. Schiff:

"I shall always be able to earn a living for myself and family, but I shall never have another opportunity, perhaps, to serve my city in this way."

After the eulogy Senator Depew was introduced. In the course of his remarks he referred to his work in the Senate, saying:

"The rules of seniority prevail in the Senate. The greatest lawyer in the country if elected Senator could not in his first term secure the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. All have to wait their turn. The rule operates so that the States which keep their Senators in office longest control the work of the Senate and rule our policies. And half a dozen men who have served three or four terms in the Senate are Chairmen of the great committees in which legislation is perfected and controlled. I know that I can do infinitely better work for your best interests in another term."

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trades and Improvements, then reported that the committee would be prepared to submit a paper on the question of railroad rates at the next meeting.

"YOU LIE!" CRIES POOL

Angry at Lawyer in Case of Two W. H. Smiths, Both Colored.

An interesting case, in which two William H. Smiths, a check for $100, and a lawyer named H. C. Stimson figured, came up in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon, ending by Magistrate Pool calling Stimson a liar and postponing the case in the middle of the proceedings.

William H. Smith, colored, living at 202 West Thirty-seventh Street, received a check from Boston the day after Christmas for $100, and had it cashed. William H. Smith, living at 342 West Thirty-seventh Street, also colored, a Pullman car conductor, came into the West Side Court yesterday and got a warrant for Smith No. 1, saying that the check belonged to him. He was accompanied by his lawyer, H. C. Stimson.

Smith No. 1 received the check from the postman in an envelope without any other inclosure. As his brother had married the sister of Joe Wolcott in Boston he thought that the letter with the inclosed check was a gift. Smith No. 2 said that he had been settling up his father's estate, and there was a hundred dollars coming to him on the settlement.

Stimson annoyed Magistrate Pool by the way he cross-examined a woman witness about the address on the envelope containing the check.

"You said the letter 'H' was larger," insisted the lawyer.

"Well, she meant that the letters on this envelope were not as large as the 'H' on the envelope she saw," said the Magistrate.

"I beg your pardon, she did not," said Stimson.

"She did," answered the Magistrate.

Again the lawyer contradicted the court, and contradictions flew fast and thick, until the Magistrate, red in the face, cried out:

"You lie!"

The courtroom was hushed for several moments, until the Magistrate turned toward the lawyer and said:

"You get out of here. This case is adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock."

INQUIRY INTO BANK FAILURE.

Mayer Appoints Official to Investigate Buffalo Bank Affair.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Attorney General Mayer has appointed Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo a special Deputy Attorney General to co-operate with Deputy Attorney General Joseph G. Dudley in investigating the situation growing out of the closing of the German Bank of that city. The appointment was made on the application of State Superintendent of Banks Frederick Kilburn.

Mr. Mayer, in his letter to Mr. Becker designating him to act for the department, says:

"I am informed that the failure of this bank has resulted in unusual hardship to a very large number of depositors, and that this failure was brought about by acts of a character demanding the most careful scrutiny. The essential purpose I have in designating you is that you shall be able to ascertain in what respect the law may be changed or otherwise improved so as to guard against similar situations."

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THE OLIVE MEAD QUARTET.

A Fine Performance of Chamber Music Works by Young Women.

The Olive Mead string quartet, which aroused high expectations at their single appearance last Spring, showed the fulfilment of their promise of excellence last evening when they gave the first of their series of three concerts in Mendelssohn Hall. They have already set a standard that none of their masculine competitors in the domain of chamber music are in the habit of reaching, and the seriousness with which they approach their task, the hard work they have devoted to it and the uncommon skill, intelligence, and musical feeling with which they approach it, were delightfully in evidence last evening.

Their programme included Haydn's quartet in G minor, Dvorak's terzetto for two violins and viola—an entrancing little work that he composed for his own children—and Schubert's D minor quartet; and there were a truly delightful beauty, smoothness and homogeneity of tone and finish of ensemble in their playing, as well as an acute and sensitive feeling for the significance of the music. There was an audience of fair size present; its size should be much larger when the lovers of chamber music in New York learn what an exceptional pleasure is offered by these young women's performance.

Here's An Important Point About Going to CALIFORNIA

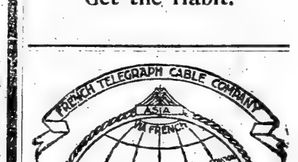

You can return by a different route, if you choose, but you'll save time, money and avoid mistakes concerning the best way to reach the best California resorts by planning your itinerary after you reach the Metropolis of the Pacific Coast. The

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TIMBER FAMINE NEAR, SAYS MR. ROOSEVELT

Accident and Waste Rapidly Denuding the Country.

NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE

The President Repeats That One Is Needed—Civilization's Growing Need of Wood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—That this country is in peril of a timber famine, and that there should be a National forest service to assist in preserving forests was asserted by President Roosevelt this afternoon in an address before the American Forest Congress. In the course of his remarks the President said:

"The producers, the manufacturers, and the great common carriers of the Nation had long failed to realize their true and vital relation to the great forests of the United States, and forests and industries both suffered from that failure.

"But the time of indifference and misunderstanding has gone by. Your coming is a very great step toward the solution of the forest problem—a problem which cannot be settled until it is settled right.

"The great significance of this congress comes from the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come mainly from within, not from without; from the men who are actively interested in the use of the forest in one way or another, even more than from those whose interest is philanthropic and general. The difference means to a large extent the difference between mere agitation and actual execution, between the hope of accomplishment and the thing done.

"The great industries of agriculture, transportation, mining, grazing, and, of course, lumbering, are each one of them vitally and immediately dependent upon wood, water, or grass from the forest. The manufacturing industries, whether or not wood enters directly into their finished product, are scarcely, if at all, less dependent upon the forest than those whose connection with it is obvious and direct.

CIVILIZATION'S NEED OF WOOD.

"Wood is an indispensable part of the material structure upon which civilization rests, and civilized life makes continually greater demands upon the forest. We use not less wood, but more.

"For example, although we consume to-day little less wood and relatively more steel or brick or cement in certain industries than was once the case, yet in every instance which I recall, while the relative proportion is less the actual increase in the amount of wood used is very great.

"Thus the consumption of wood for ship building is far larger than it was before the discovery of the art of building iron ships, because vastly more ships are built. Larger supplies of building lumber are required, directly or indirectly, for use in the construction of the brick and steel and stone structures of great modern cities than were consumed by the comparatively few and comparatively small wooden buildings in the earlier stages of these same cities.

"Whatever materials may be substituted for wood in certain uses, we may confidently expect that the total demand for wood will not diminish, but steadily increase. It is a fair question, then, whether the wood demands of the future upon our forests are likely to be met.

PROSPERITY AND THE FORESTS.

"No man is a true lover of his country whose confidence in its progress and greatness is limited to the period of his own life, and we cannot afford for one instant to forget that our country is only at the beginning of its growth. Unless the forests of the United States can be made ready to meet the vast demands which this growth will inevitably bring commercial disaster is inevitable.

"The railroads must have ties, and the best opinion of the experts is that no substitute has yet been discovered which will satisfactorily replace the wooden tie. This is largely due to the great and continually increasing speeds at which our trains are run.

"The miner must have timber or he cannot operate his mine, and in very many cases the profit which mining yields is directly proportionate to the cost of the timber supply.

"The farmer, East and West, must have timber for numberless uses on his farm, and he must be protected by forest cover upon the headwaters of the streams he uses, against floods in the East and the lack of water for irrigation in the West. The stock man must have fence posts, and very often he must have Summer range for his stock in the National forest reserves.

"In a word, both the production of the great staples upon which our prosperity depends and their movement in commerce throughout the United States are inseparably dependent upon the existence of permanent supplies from the forest at a reasonable cost.

FEARS A TIMBER FAMINE.

"If the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue, a timber famine is obviously inevitable. Fire, wasteful and destructive forms of lumbering, and legitimate use, are together destroying our forest resources far more rapidly than they are being replaced.

"What such a famine would mean to each of the industries of the United States it is scarcely possible to imagine. And the period of recovery from the injuries which a timber famine would entail would be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves.

"Fortunately, the remedy is a simple one, and your presence here is proof that it is being applied.

"It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forest not less than they need the product of the trees cut down, that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured.

"I want to add a word as to the creation of a National forest service, which I have recommended repeatedly in messages to Congress, and especially in the last. I mean the concentration of all the forest work of the Government in the Department of Agriculture.

"As I have had occasion to say over and over again, the policy which this Administration is trying to carry out through the creation of such a service is that of making the National forests more actively and more permanently useful to the people of the West, and I am heartily glad to know that Western sentiment supports more and more vigorously the policy of setting aside National forests, the policy of creating a National forest service, and especially the policy of increasing the permanent usefulness of these forest lands to all those who come in contact with them.

"With what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken sentiment of the West behind this forest policy, and with what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken support of the great industries behind the general policy of the conservative use of the forest, we have a right to feel that we have entered on an era of great and lasting progress.

"I ask with all the intensity of which I am capable that the men of the West will remember the sharp distinction I have drawn between the man who skins the land and the man who develops the country. [Applause.] I am going to work with, and only with, the man who develops the country. [Applause.] I am against the land skinner every time. [Applause.]

"Our policy is consistent to give to every portion of the public domain its highest possible amount of use, and of course that can be given only through the hearty co-operation of the Western people."

Robert W. Tayler Appointed Judge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt has appointed Robert W. Tayler, formerly a Representative in the House from the old-McKinley district, as United States District Judge of the Northern District of Ohio, to succeed Francis [illegible], resigned.

LO! THE GENTLE ASSASSIN.

A Ladylike Way to Inflict Six "Terrible Stab Wounds."

It was a very considerate assassin that attacked young Samuel Sullivan near the Arlington station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad on Wednesday night, if the story that young Sullivan tells be true. Before attempting to take the life of the lad with a terrible stiletto of the sharpest Neapolitan type the Italian assassin must have carefully unbuttoned young Sullivan's coat and vest, removed his collar and necktie, unbuttoned both his shirt and his undershirt, and then have made a couple of scratches in V-shape on the young man's breast—scratches that were about five inches in length, that barely broke the skin, and that might readily have been made with a common pin.

It was the same sort of scratch that the lad had across his forehead when, accompanied by his mother, he came from the hospital to the West Brighton station house at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a talk with Capt. Hogan. That scratch was plainly made by a right-handed person and from the right side of the lad. In the palm of the boy's right hand there were three slight scratches, none of them deep, and but one of them of sufficient importance to have caused any bloodshed. These were the six "terrible wounds" as they appeared in daylight.

Sullivan's story is that at 6:45 Wednesday evening after he had come from his work in this city he went back into the Arlington station to look for an Italian who had sold him a railroad ticket which he was prevented from using because the conductor recognized it as one that had been stolen. Sullivan appeared anxious to find the man who sold the ticket so that the railroad people could prosecute him.

Later, he says, he saw the man approach him, throw a handkerchief against his face, heard him say "Now I've got you!" and thereafter he was dead to the world until he came to his senses in the hospital. There was found tied to Sullivan's wrist this note, written in a carefully disguised hand, most assuredly not that of an Italian:

"There is one more life that belongs to me. If he does not destroy those railroad tickets I sold him he will get the same as this dam big mouth got. I heard he squealed on me so I made quick work of him and the other will get the same. Lock out, do as I bid, and you will be safe. (Ta, ta, by by.) I'm off if this big mouth refuses, those tickets when I asked him I would kill him there on the spot for the money. So when I ask you don't refuse." "B. H."

Near Sullivan was found a small bottle with a stopper made of a wadded bit of newspaper that Dr. Brady and the police all say had no odor of chloroform. Yesterday morning a razor, with a badly hacked blade, was found about twenty feet from where young Sullivan lay when discovered. Arlington cople who like young Sullivan, and believe he was assaulted as he claims, agreed with a man who said last evening: "It was planted there by a reported for one of the sensational papers. The Nan Patterson case is played out and they must have a sensation."

All the railroad men know Sullivan. None of them saw him on the train on which he says he went out of Arlington. Some twenty passengers got off there on Wednesday night. Not one of them has been found who saw Sullivan on that train that evening.

HOUSE DEBATES COTTON.

Representative Livingston Warmly Criticises Government Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Government's cotton statistics, as prepared by the Agricultural Department and Census Bureau, formed the subject of an extended discussion in the House to-day.

Representative Livingston of Georgia attacked the reliability of the Government's estimates and charged that the inaccuracy of the figures had created a panic in the cotton market. He called attention to the dissatisfaction which he said existed in the South over the Government statistics, and said that the press of that section was ready to demand the abolition of the Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department.

The question came up on a motion by Mr. Wadsworth, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to lay on the table the resolution presented by Mr. Livingston several weeks ago calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for information regarding the method of collecting cotton statistics.

The department, said Mr. Livingston, estimated the acreage of cotton last year more than a million acres too much, and corrected the estimate in October.

"The department," he said, "that could make a mistake of one million acres in the product of cotton, in the South in one season it seems to me, ought to give the country the information upon which the estimate was based."

The inaccuracy of the census and agricultural figures, he declared, had produced a panic at a most unexpected time. What the cotton producer wanted, he said, was, first, accuracy; next, frequency, and then, ability.

Mr. Wadsworth vigorously retorted that the object was solely to keep confidential information, which, if it had gotten out, would have affected the stock market.

By a vote of 80 to 17 Mr. Livingston's resolution was laid on the table.

CORTELYOU OFF TO EUROPE.

Worn Out by Campaign Work, He Will Take Seven Weeks' Trip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and Mrs. Cortelyou left here this evening for a seven weeks' trip to Southern Europe. Mr. Cortelyou, who is feeling the effect of his arduous work during the recent campaign, is in need of a rest.

He expects to return to Washington in time for the inauguration of President Roosevelt and will enter upon his duties as Postmaster General immediately thereafter.

WANTS MINISTER AT MOROCCO

Hay Asks Congress to Provide for One Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Hay, through the secretary of the treasury, has asked Congress to appropriate $7,500 annually to provide for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Morocco. He urges that the establishment of such a mission should not be delayed.

FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM.

Senator Bailey Would Make President Ineligible for Re-election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Bailey to-day submitted to the Senate a proposed amendment to the Constitution, fixing the term of the President at six years, and making him ineligible for re-election.

Favorable Report on Crum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day authorized a favorable report on the nomination of W. D. Crum to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C. Crum is filling the position on a third recess appointment, and the indications are that he will now be confirmed by the Senate, despite the opposition of Senator Tillman.

Fortifications Bill Carries $6,747,893.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the fortifications bill, carrying $6,747,893, which is $770,209 less than was appropriated at the last session. The estimates aggregated $10,458,570.

Nominations Confirmed by Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Seth Shepard, District of Columbia, Chief Justice, and Charles H. Duell, New York, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

DIRECT LEGISLATION URGED BY DOUGLAS

Bay State Governor Wants Popular Vote on Franchises.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Beggars and Other Minor Offenders Should Not Be Imprisoned—Calls for Tariff Revision.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Direct legislation, municipal ownership of public service utilities, popular vote on franchise grants, the abolition of indiscriminate imprisonment of offenders and tariff revision were the principal recommendations made by Gov. Douglas in his inaugural address.

Gov. Douglas, who is the forty-first Governor of the State, was sworn in shortly after noon to-day. He is the fourth Democratic Governor in fifty years. All the other State officers are Republicans and the Legislature is heavily Republican.

Gov. Douglas made a vigorous plea for tariff revision, attributing the increased cost of living to the present law. He asks authority of the Legislature to appoint a commission which shall determine the nature and extent of the injury the State suffers by excessive tariff taxes, and suggest a remedy.

A referendum vote should be taken, he thinks, on the conclusions of this commission, the object being to obtain an expression from the people which shall serve as a guide to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

Considerable attention is paid to labor problems, and legislation. Among reforms he urges are a shorter work-day, the prohibition of overtime work for women and minors, and improvement in hygienic conditions in mills and factories. He deplores the strike at Fall River as a Blemish on the State.

On direct legislation he says:

"It is difficult ot see what objection there can be to such a grant of power to the people over their legislation. As members of the Legislature are representatives of the people, they should not object if their constituents be given power to reverse or approve their acts. If the objection be made that the people cannot be trusted, such an objection is a denial of the success of popular government as shown by the history of town meetings, for more than two centuries.

"Especially do I recommend the passage of a law giving broad powers to the people of our cities to secure the submission to them of acts of the city councils affecting the interests of the citizens."

Continuing, Gov. Douglas advocates a direct vote on franchises. "When capital," he says, "has been invested in these franchises there arises at once, in the nature of things, a conflict between the public, which desires the cheapest and best service, and the franchise owners, whose purpose is to gain profit. It is futile to expect, if the Legislature continues the sole distributor of these valuable franchises, that it will not be invaded by men who seek them, or that their possessors will not protect their privileges to the utmost.

"If the people are given the right by direct vote to determine whether such franchises shall be granted, and how, within legal limitations, they shall be exercised, the seekers and holders of such franchises will be compelled to meet the popular requirements."

Gov. Douglas recommends wider powers of municipal ownership. "Whatever doubts," he says, "may exist as to the expediency of State or federal ownership of public utilities, the operation of such undertakings by towns and cities has now passed the experimental stage. It has been demonstrated by the experience of towns and cities in this Commonwealth, both with regard to water supply and public lighting, that under favorable conditions and proper management the business of gas, electric lighting and water supply can be conducted by municipal corporations with profit to the inhabitants, both in price and in service."

He, therefore, recommends that municipalities be granted the power to conduct their own public service utilities.

Gov. Douglas condemns indiscriminate punishment by imprisonment, asserting that as far as is consistent with the safety of the community, the prison should only be a final resort for the prevention of crime.

"A system of laws tending to curb unnecessary arrests and commitments might, it seems to me, encourage charitable institutions to develop as recognized adjuncts of the courts and rescue many an unfortunate from an evil career," says the Governor. "There seems to be an unreasonable provision in the law for the unemployed which deserves correction. When, without work, they loiter on the highways they may be imprisoned therefor, while if they beg for food to keep them alive they are likewise subject to punishment. Such laws seems barbarous and inhuman, and different methods of treatment are demanded."

Employment for short-term convicts is a problem which Gov. Douglas suggests could be solved by putting them to work to reclaim waste and unimproved lands. "No wage earner," he says, "can afford to clear land in Massachusetts as his only means of livelihood, and at the outset the proposition is one which eliminates at once competition with free labor."

Gov. Douglas announces his purpose to effect reforms in the militia service. Concerning the appointment of Gen. Miles as Inspector General of this State, he says: "It is my intention to have Gen. Miles at once make a thorough inspection of the organized militia of the State."

FUNERAL OF W. H. BALDWIN.

Body Cremated at Forest Hills—City Club's Tribute.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The special train bearing the body of the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., arrived at the Forest Hills station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad early to-day. W. F. Potter, Vice President and General Manager of the Long Island Railroad Company, of which Mr. Baldwin was President, accompanied the body, together with members of Mr. Baldwin's family.

Services, held in the cemetery chapel in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, assisted by the Rev. Charles D. Billings of Lowell. There was no vocal music, but a nephew of Mr. Baldwin, Roger N. Baldwin, played several hymns on the organ before and after the brief service. Mr. Billings read Scriptural selections and an appropriate poem, and Dr. Eliot pronounced a eulogy.

Mr. Baldwin's body was cremated.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Trustees of the City Club the following resolution in regard to the death of William H. Baldwin, Jr., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the City Club, organized to secure permanent good government in the City of New York, recognizes in the death of William Henry Baldwin, Jr., not merely a misfortune to the club of which he was a trustee, but an irreparable loss to the City of New York, of which he was so loyal and valuable a citizen. No sacrifice of time or labor was too great to ask of him when the interests of the municipality were concerned. No one felt more keenly the wrong done to any member or to any class of the city's vast population or was more ready to help end it.

He was one of those whose prime concern it is that the city shall grow great through the righteousness rather than through its size or its wealth, and for this end he was enlisted for life in the fight for good government. Just at the height of his powers, he had already behind him a career of unusual civic usefulness, of which his work in the City Club and as Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen deserves special mention and will long be remembered as a distinguished service of the very best type.

The head of a great railroad, he was recognized by all who came in contact with him as free from any influences which might hamper his judgment of any question involving the rights of the city and the corporations with which it had relations, and as one preserving his ideals in every phase of his commercial activity. A man of the most shining personal honor, as well as of the highest possible aims, the Citizens of the City Club commend his memory to the youth of the metropolis as a splendid example of civic virtue, devotion, and patriotism.

A Free Trip to Sunny California

Would be Attractive

But it costs money to run trains across a continent

Our personally-conducted California tourist-car excursions furnish the most travel-comforts for fewest dollars

Santa Fe

All the Way

Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco

Ask G. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City

SHOVELERS RACING AGAINST MORE SNOW

Another Storm on the Way, Maybe—13,000 at Work.

TRAFFIC HAMPERED YET

Piles of Snow Send Trucks Upon Surface Car Tracks and the Cars Can't Make Time.

With a gentle intimation from Weather Forecaster Emery that another snowstorm was likely to descend upon New York this morning Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury yesterday made every effort to clean the city's streets of the snow which had fallen with the baby blizzard that raged during Tuesday night and the early morning hours on Wednesday.

"If nothing ocurs in the meanwhile to change present conditions," said Mr. Emery last evening, "the snow should be here about the time people make ready to go to business to-morrow morning. There has been considerable snow in the lake region during the day, and the clouded area is now moving east. It does not look very formidable at the present time, and the bulk of the snow clouds seem to have been deflected north, but it is difficult to say precisely what will happen so far ahead."

Although Snow Contractor Bradley had had a large number of new shovelers at work all day Wednesday comparatively little impression had been made upon the millions of tons of snow that the storm had left in its wake, piled up in all the thoroughfares of the city. When people awoke yesterday and made ready to go to business they still found New York presenting every outward appearance of a snowbound city.

With the higher temperature and the general improvement in weather conditions yesterday, Snow Contractor Bradley experienced less difficulty in getting men to shovel snow than on the preceding day. Long lines of men were waiting in front of all the points where snow shovelers were put on, and before noon, according to estimates of Street Cleaning Department officials, there were not fewer than 13,000 men with 6,000 trucks at work in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. The 6,000 trucks were not enough, either.

About 3,000 men of the snow removing force went to work in Brooklyn with 1,500 vehicles to take the snow away, with the result that the principal thoroughfares in that borough and the district about the Borough Hall and the Court House and the Municipal Buildings had been pretty well cleaned up by last night.

In Manhattan the force was kept at work all day, and a night force, consisting of about 3,800 men, with 1,200 trucks, was started on the job. The Street-Cleaning Department last night reported one of the biggest day's work in its history. About twenty-five miles of streets in Manhattan were completely cleared of snow and about forty miles were gone over by the contractors and partly cleared.

Broadway as far north as Forty-seventh Street, including Times Square, had been cleared before midnight. Fifth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street had not been completely cleared at that hour, but nearly so. On the east side, Third Avenue and Madison Avenue had been cleaned. Forty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets had been cleared from river to river, together with all the principal thoroughfares leading to ferries and railroad terminals.

There was still much delay in surface travel yesterday. It was mainly due to the obstruction offered by long lines of other vehicles, including hundreds of trucks carrying off snow, which took to the street car tracks in preference to the space on either side, where huge mounds of snow piled up at frequent intervals greatly interfered with their progress.

SNOWBOUND 20 HOURS.

Food Market Soared Near Stalled Long Island Train.

After having been snowbound for more than twenty hours, and suffering from cold and hunger through a night which it seemed would never end, passengers who left Amagansett, L. I., for New York Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock on Train 20 of the Long Island Railroad were dug out by rotary plows yesterday morning at 6 o'clock and carried back to Southampton, where they remained until the Montauk Division was cleared. It was 11 o'clock before a train was ready to bring them to the city and 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon when they reached Long Island City.

The train stuck in a big drift five miles west of Southampton. Of the passengers nineteen were men. The one woman, who lives in Amagansett, was coming to New York on business. There was no food aboard the train, save the lunches carried by the crew. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon those aboard were ravenous, and the trainmen generously divided the eatables in their possession. The stock was small at best, and the division simply served to show the sufferers from the blockade how hungry they were.

To make matters worse the fuel began to run low, and the water in the boiler of the engine was rapidly exhausted. In consequence the cars, which are steam heated, began to grow cold, and the passengers were forced to pile on all their wraps and keep moving to preserve anything like warmth. When Wednesday night came, with no relief in sight, a few of the hardier passengers, defying the snowdrifts, left the train and headed for Southampton. On their journey they waded through snow four feet deep in places, and when they arrived at their journey's end, shortly before midnight, were fagged out.

Shortly before midnight some residents of the Shinnecock Hills, who had heard of the mishap to the train, drove over, bringing provisions which they retailed at exorbitant prices. Ham sandwiches brought 50 cents, and prices in proportion were asked for other articles of food. The belated passengers were furious over the imposition, but had no choice save to submit.

The railroad officials, shortly after midnight, succeeded in getting a sleigh through, and the womans passenger was driven back to Southampton, where a room in a hotel was supplied for her.

SLEIGH BELLS A-JINGLE.

Park and Up-Town Thoroughfares Filled with Sport Seekers.

There was a continual jingle of sleigh bells in Central Park and in the upper section of the city yesterday afternoon on all streets where Commissioner Woodbury's men were considerate enough to let the snow lie. In Central Park there was a splendid pageant of single and double sleighs nearly all day, filled with red-cheeked and red-nosed men and women, wrapped in furs, who found the glide over the frozen ground and snow a pleasurable relief from the rattle of the carriage wheels or the chug of automobiles.

The weather conditions were almost ideal for sleighing. The road-beds, however, were complained of a little up on the Speedway where th riders and drivers are experts. They said that the snow was uneven, sparse in spots and far too deep in others, and that in general it was not packed down enough. Despite this complaint, there were hundreds who were satisfied with the conditions as they were, and who dashed up and down the Speedway the greatest portion of the afternoon. Among them were men with horses of some considerable reputation for speed. There were a few brushes, but none with star performers as contestants.

Seventh Avenue seemed to be the favorite thoroughfare for all the sleighs. From early in the day until the lights began to flare up along the curb there passed up and down upon the covering of snow hundreds of sleighs of all types. The great number of runners soon packed the snow down well.

Many sleighs took to Riverside Drive, but the roadbed there was even less favorable for good sleighing than it was on the Speedway.

CHATTANOOGA STANCH CRAFT.

Successfully Passes Roughest Test Ever Undergone by U. S. Vessel.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 5.—The new protected cruiser Chattanooga returned to this port early to-day. She went out Tuesday for a twenty-four hours' sea trial and was expected to finish at New York. On account of the severe storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday, she came back here.

The cruiser sustained no damage beyond the loss of her forward chests containing tackle, which were washed overboard, and scratches made by ice. The trial board announced to-day that they were satisfied with the vessel and would recommend her acceptance by the Government, as she had successfully passed through the roughest and most trying test ever sustained by a United States naval craft.

The Chattanooga was constantly washed by great seas, and when she reached this port was covered with ice. All the boats were completely closed in by ice. The rigging was incased, and the pilothouse was coated from three to five inches thick.

The cruiser left the harbor at 2 P. M. Tuesday. Her course was set in a southerly direction at a speed of about fifteen knots. At 11 o'clock Tuesday night the vessel ran into a terrific storm of snow and sleet, accompanied by fog and a high northeasterly gale. The Chattanooga pitched and rolled in the heavy seas and some of the officers and men, long accustomed to sea life, were seasick.

LETTER TOLD OF SUICIDE.

Message to Wife in Wirth's Clothing on Harlem Bridge.

Mrs. Martha Stehe of 346 Pleasant Avenue was crossing the Willis Avenue Bridge, which spans the Harlem River at First Avenue, when she saw a coat, hat, and cane lying on the footpath at 8 o'clock last night. She notified Policeman Gillen, who took the articles to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. A letter there was found in the coat pocket addressed to Mrs. George Wirth of 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

A messenger who was sent to the house with the letter was told that the articles found on the Bridge undoubtedly belonged to Mrs. Wirth's husband, as the letter was signed by him, and contained a message to the effect that he contemplated suicide. In the letter Wirth wrote that he was ill and out of work and "intended to end it all as his head troubled him."

AWARDS IRRIGATION CONTRACT.

Six-Mile Tunnel Will Water Part of Uncompahgre Valley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Secretary of the Interior signed to-day a contract for the construction in the vicinity of Montrose and Delta, Col., of a tunnel six miles long through a ridge separating the Gunnison River from the Uncompahgre Valley, about 125,000 acres of which are to be irrigated by water from the Gunnison. This contract, which is in connection with what is known as the Uncompahgre Valley project of the Government reclamation service, was awarded last October to the Taylor-Moore Construction Company of Hillsboro, Texas, whose $150,000 bond has been approved. The contract is for $1,808,500, a bonus being allowed for completion before April 15, 1908, and a penalty being imposed in case it is not completed by that time.

KIBBE'S WIVES TO ATTEND.

Both Will Be Present at the Brakeman's Funeral.

The funeral of Edward Kibbe, a railroad brakeman who was killed in an accident at New Haven Tuesday, will take place to-day in an undertaking establishment at 788 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. The dead man's two wives, who have been living together at 655 Manhattan Avenue, will be present.

Kibbe married his first wife eight years ago in Greenpoint, and a year later he went to Tobyhanna, Penn., where he married again. A year later he again disappeared.

Mrs. Kibbe No. 1 learned of her husband's second marriage and induced Mrs. Kibbe No. 2 to go with her to Hoboken, where Kibbe was living. He admitted both marriages. Mrs. Kibbe No. 1 instituted divorce proceedings, and obtained a decree a month ago. Then she got Mrs. Kibbe No. 2 to live with her.

The New York City Interborough Railway Company

OFFICERS

ARTHUR TURNBULL, President.
ANDREW FREEDMAN, Vice-President.
J. J. ROLLINS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

ANDREW FREEDMAN, ALFRED SKITT, GEORGE W. YOUNG, WALTER G. OAKMAN, WALTHER LUTTGEN, ROBERT C. WOOD, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, W. J. FRANSIOLI, ARTHUR TURNBULL.

To the Property Owners in the Bronx and Adjacent to Washington Bridge, Manhattan:

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court having decided that there is necessity for the construction of the surface lines under the franchises granted to the New York City Interborough Railway Company by the authorities of the City of New York, the purpose of which was to carry passengers to and from the various subway and elevated railway stations in Manhattan and the Bronx, and to make easy the transportation of residents of the Bronx from the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan to various sections of the Bronx, the New York City Interborough Railway Company hereby requests the property owners who will be benefited by the transportation to be thus afforded to withhold their consents to the construction of any other surface railways having no connection with the subway system on streets adjacent to property owned by them for a reasonable time, until the representatives of the New York City Interborough Railway Company can see them in person and secure from them consents to the construction of its lines.

As soon as the few minor legal details remaining are adjusted, which the Company is assured will be within a very short time, it proposes to commence the construction of its line from the 181st Street Station of the subway in Manhattan across the Washington Bridge in Bronx Park, and also its other lines, five in number, and to vigorously push their completion.

The Company has secured a traffic arrangement with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company operating the subway and elevated lines whereby passengers will be carried over both systems for a reduced fare, thus affording a great benefit to the residents of upper Manhattan and the Bronx.

The New York City Interborough Railway Company

New York, January 6th, 1905. By ARTHUR TURNBULL, President.

Sale Continues To-day at 2:30 P. M.

"The Exhibition is the most comprehensive and bewilderingly beautiful and effective one of Oriental art ever held in New York."—*Herald.*

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

An Event of Great Importance.

Unrestricted Public Sale

ON THE AFTERNOONS OF THIS (FRIDAY) JANUARY 6th AND THE 7th, 9th, 10th AND 11th AT 2:30 O'CLOCK, AND EVENINGS OF JANUARY 9 AND 10 AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE GRAND YAMANAKA COLLECTION

Including

The Grand Nikko Temple Room

WITH ITS SPLENDID FURNISHINGS

"One of the most enchanting works of art ever seen in this country."—*Tribune.*

Which Will Be Sold on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'Clock.

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of

The American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

Remnant Sale.

Why, think of it—all of January—February—March and April in which to wear a heavy-weight suit. Any short pieces of cloth that you see in the house—irrespective of what price it stored the season with—made up into a single or double-breasted suit for $17. Trousers, $4 50.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth st.

FIRE SWEEPS BIG COOPERAGE.

$40,000 Loss Caused and Adjacent Manufactories Threatened.

A fire nearly destroyed the big cooperage of the J. C. Rouse Company, occupying almost a block between Eagle and Freeman Streets and Provost Street and Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, early yesterday morning, involving a loss of $40,000.

When the firemen reached the scene the flames had swept over the Eagle Street side of the cooperage. Two additional alarms were turned in. Sparks were blown toward adjoining manufacturing property, and it took hard work by the firemen to save it. The fireboat David A. Boody went up Newtown Creek and aided in checking the fire.

Whisky and Claret Killed Child.

Whisky and claret, which he drank while his parents were asleep, caused the death early yesterday morning of four-year-old Edward Dealy of Fourth Avenue, near Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn. Early Wednesday morning the child climbed out of his crib and found the liquor in the dining room. His mother discovered him in convulsions. Three physicians were called, but the child developed cerebral meningitis and died.

Commissioner Williams Will Stick.

William Williams, Commissioner of Immigation at the Port of New York is not going to resign. Yesterday Mr. Williams said the report was false in every particular.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Cure for Asthma

The worst cases of Asthma in the world succumb readily to the one great cure that never fails. Dr. Randolph Schiffmann's Asthma Cure almost performs miracles.

Mrs. R. M. Spencer of 2,380 Vermont Avenue, Toledo, O., says: "Asthma has been growing on me for 3 years, until last Summer the attacks became so severe that many nights I spent half the time gasping for breath. Doctors seemed to give no relief whatever, and I felt there was no hope for me when a drug clerk recommended your Asthma Cure. Its effect is truly magical and gives complete relief in from 2 to 5 minutes."

Sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1. Send 2c stamps to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 893, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

JAN 1905

DODGE JEWELS SOLD FOR CUSTOMS DUTY

Appraised at a Home Value of $63,972.80, All Brought $25,593.

END OF A FAMOUS SEIZURE

Smuggled Gems, Brought in by Woman in 1899, Have Figured in Courts for Five Years.

After having been before the public eye and in the various courts of the country, including the Supreme Court of the United States, for five and a half years, the famous jewels, once the property of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, were sold yesterday at noon by United States Marshal Henkel for a trifle more than what the Government appraisers said the duty on them should have been.

The final chapter in the most celebrated Custom House seizure case of recent years was written in the United States District Court room, and in the presence of a crowd of dealers in jewels and the man how the most interested, ex-Special-Treasury Agent Theobald, who made the seizure. Samuel Shongood was the auctioneer. Neither Mrs. Dodge, her attorney, J. Wickham Smith, nor a well-known banker whose name has been intimately associated with the case was present.

It is probable that there will be an added chapter to the story when it comes the turn of Mr. Theobald to claim his share of the proceeds. When he seized the jewels the old moiety act was in force, which gave to the informer or the person making the seizure one-half of the proceeds of the sale of such articles. Largely on account of the notoriety attached to the Dodge case the old law was repealed some years ago, and an act substituted which makes it a matter of discretion with the Secretary of the Treasury how much he shall allow the informer. Whether this can be made retroactive has not yet been decided, although United States Commissioner Alexander holds that Theobald can get only what Secretary Shaw allows him.

According to a "catalogue" sent out by Marshal Henkel, the appraised foreign value of the jewels was $39,985, the duty was $23,980.80, and the total home value $63,972.80. The amount realized, $25,593, was only a fraction less than $2,000 more than the duty imposed by the appraisers. Marshal Henkel said he was much disappointed at the prices realized, but a number of jewelers present said that the articles brought very near what they were worth.

The sale started at noon with an address by United States Marshal Henkel, in which he said that the Government did not stand by the figures of appraisal in the catalogue. Then the auctioneer asked for bids on the gem of the collection, the pearl necklace, with a diamond and ruby clasp, the necklace consisting of forty-three pearls graduated in size from about one-fourth of an inch in diameter to half an inch for the centre gem. The clasp, which consisted of a large ruby, surrounded by diamonds, was sold separately. According to the catalogue, the foreign value of these two was $35,060, the duty $21,036, making the home value $56,096.

The first bid was $10,000, and the Marshal laughed, as if he considered it a joke. Dealers then bid until the bidding narrowed down to a man whose identity was not disclosed, and the successful bidder, the pearls going to Max D. Steuer, a lawyer, of 320 Broadway, for $21,000. Mr. Steuer said he bought the necklace for himself.

Then came a pearl and diamond dog collar, consisting of 930 small pearls and six bars of small diamonds, valued in the catalogue at $7,200. The first bid on this was $5,000, and the last $6,525, at which price the collar went to Samuel Hammond, a jeweler, of 71 Wall Street.

The most amusing part of the sale came when the lots consisting of three rings, with imitation pearls and diamonds were put up. When the first of these, a ring containing an enormous black and white pearl, was first seized, the Custom House officials said it was worth $50,000, and the other two rings were worth about the same sum. Yesterday the first ring brought $31 and the other two brought $82. A. A. Housman secured the next lot, consisting of a set of mother-of-pearl buttons studded with diamonds, for $275. The final lot was a scarf ring, containing a turquois and several small diamonds, which went to L. W. Rubenstein, a jeweler, of 54 Maiden Lane, for $100.

A summary, showing the various values, is as follows:

	Foreign Value.	Duty.	Home Value.	Sold For.
Necklace and charm	$35,060	$21,036.00	$56,096.00	$21,580
Pearl dog collar	4,500	2,700.00	7,200.00	3,525
Pearl ring	25	15.80	30.80	113
Set diamond buttons	250	150.00	400.00	275
Scarf ring	150	90.00	240.00	100
Total	$39,985	$23,980.80	$63,972.80	$25,593

When Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge went to Europe in 1899 Mr. Theobald, then special agent of the Treasury, was on the same ship. He met the woman again in Paris later. When he learned that Mrs. Dodge had received a check with which to purchase jewels he kept her in sight. It was claimed that Mrs. Dodge showed Theobald the jewels in Paris. She sailed for New York on the St. Paul, arriving here on June 24, 1899. On information sent by Theobald, a satchel she carried was seized and the jewels found therein. Then began the remarkable fight in the courts, and when the case was decided against her, President Roosevelt was appealed to, but refused to interfere.

The money realized will be turned over by Commissioner Alexander to the Secretary of the Treasury, after the costs have been paid.

WANTS JAIL FOR SCHOOL.

Board Wants Ludlow Street Prison and Abandon Allen Street.

The Board of Education is now seeking to trade for the site upon which stands the Essex Market Court and Ludlow Street Jail, on Broome Street, between Essex and Ludlow Streets, the site of Public School No. 144, Allen Street, between Canal and Hester. This proposition, whose like the members of the board have never before heard of, it is said, was made by Commissioner A. Leo Everett, who represents the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation and the Associate City Superintendents. Regarding his proposition, Mr. Everett said yesterday:

"The immediate proximity of the court and the jail to Public School No. 137, which stands on the next site south, are injurious to the pupils who attend the school. The site of Public School No. 144, facing Allen Street, which is a thoroughfare of the elevated railroad, is unfavorable for school purposes, though well adapted to the needs of a court and jail."

"No. 144 is one of the oldest and absolutely the worst school in Manhattan," said another official of the Department of Education. "We shall soon have to build another structure to take its place, and it is desirable to build in a better position. If we can get the site proposed, we shall put up a great school for both elementary and intermediate pupils, which will greatly relieve the neighborhood.

"If we can get the site of the jail and the courthouse, we shall place upon it a six-story school structure which will seat 5,000 to 6,000 children. We have only one other six-story school. That is No. 62, on the east side, which will seat about 4,500 children when it is finished. At any rate, we are advancing toward the 'sky-scraper' school continually.

"The jail, I understand, has now only about fifty prisoners, and will soon be done away with anyway."

PALLAS ORDERS SIGNS DOWN.

Commissioner Obeys When Court's Order Is Served on Him.

Upon the receipt of the court order directing such action, Park Commissioner Pallas yesterday issued an order for the obliteration of the advertising signs on the board fence about the new Public Library in Bryant Park.

The court order, which required the removal of the signs within thirty days

WORK OF OLD MASTERS.

Landscapes, Marines, and Figure Pictures of the Past.

The old portraits have disappeared from the Ehrich Galleries, 8 West Thirty-third Street, a number of them having taken their way to Chicago, where a Portrait Show has been opened in the Fine Art Museum by Director French. Their places are taken by a collection of pictures by the old British and Dutch masters, which will be of great interest to those who like to trace the origins of the schools of France, England, and modern Holland belonging to the past century, more especially in the way of land and water scapes. To others who care nothing for origins and are happily content with the main purpose of pictures, enjoyment of them as companions and stimulus to the study of nature, this little collection offers a delightful hour or two, undisturbed by the wrangling of opposing schools and the appeals of clashing theories.

A small midocean view by G. J. M. Turner affords at once a link between the Dutch past and modern painting in Europe and America, and also an occasion to see what Turner could do when the subject moved him. It is a tragedy in the Bay of Biscay, said to represent an actual event. A merchant ship has been tossed about on enormous billows, rolling in from the Atlantic, and has been thrown on her beam ends, the masts preventing her from righting. As she plunges down a long incline the sailors are seen holding on to the bulwarks. A smaller cross-sea has hit the ship's bottom and rises in pure white foam. This dazzling mass of foam and the helpless vessel are relieved against a background of tremendous billows and a wrathful sky, the horizon showing between in irregular seams of light. Small though the canvas is, the scene is on the largest scale, and explains why Turner was an epochmaking genius in art. The other Turners here, such as the Italian seaport, possibly Genoa, and the curious Thames view, with the Tower of London raising its four towers against a very beautiful sky, have their fine points, but can scarcely be ranked with this little concentration of the fury of the sea, this simple little tragedy from the life of merchantmen.

Landscapes by Jan Both—in whose pictures the figures of Italian men and women, of cows, sheep, and goats, are often by his brother, Andreas Both—by Johan Heinrich Roos, a German who learned his art in Amsterdam, and by Karel du Jardin, are charming for their pearly transparent atmosphere, the exquisite repose of their backgrounds, the distant hills and woodlands, and, in the case of Jardin at least, for the beauty of the groups of peasants and cattle. These are some of the Italianized painters of the seventeenth century. A restful landscape by Ommeganck of Antwerp shows how the tradition held over into the last century; for he was still alive in 1826. British parables are Richard Wilson, (1713-1782,) of whom a pearly little example of the finest sort is here, and Sir George Howland Beaumont, painter and patron of the arts. A big seaport crowded with shipping is by Claude Gelée, and a Dutch port with seventeenth century battleships is by a Frisian contemporary of Claude, Jan Beere St. Raeten. An Italian rival is Giovanni Paolo Pannini of Piacenza, who is seen in a view of a harbor with ruins. Examples of the old painters of battle scenes and skirmishes are present in a splendid landscape with horsemen and a train of wagons by Pieter Wouwermans of Harlem, brother of the more famous Philip, and a slashing combat of cavalry by Bernard Gaal of Harlem, a pupil of Philip. A largish canvas attributed with fair probability to Gainsborough shows a young girl seated, looking at three little pigs feeding. It is an early piece, delightfully painted so far as the pigs and background are concerned, but clumsy in the face and figure of the girl. Among the Old Cromes is a very excellent canvas with hillside overlooking the sea, curious squat windmill, cattle, and man and dairymaid, lovely in color and individual in composition. The Dutch influence is obvious, but the color scheme is richer. Habbema, Canaletto, Salvatore Rosa, Swaneveldt, and other less famous painters are represented. The collection will remain for a fortnight.

LIFE, SIMPLE OR STRENUOUS?

Art Students Are Choosing by Ballot—Deuce to Pay, Maybe.

There was a bitter and prolonged struggle between the Simple Life and the Strenuous Life up at the New York School of Art, 57 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. For many months the three hundred or more pupils of that institution have been engaging in warm debate as to whether they should devote themselves entirely to their labors and eschew the world, the flesh, and the devil, or whether they should vary the routine by having dances, parties, lunch-eons, and other similar harmless but distracting festivities, which fall within the first of the three categories named.

One party was organized and immediately dubbed itself the party of the Strenuous Life, declaring in favor of pleasant social intercourse between the students. Thereupon the opponents of frivolity gathered together and declared themselves devotees of the Simple Life. Then the most illustrious apostle of the Strenuous Life had admitted himself a preacher of the doctrine of simple living did not deter the opposing factions from choosing to contrast the simple with the strenuous.

The election took place yesterday. It raged all the morning, afternoon, and far into the evening. Easels and shivering models were forgotten in the excitement of the campaign. Every ticket was made out in the form of a regular municipal or National election ticket, with the words "Simple Life" at the head of one column and "Strenuous Life" above the other. There was a voting booth, made of rude bagging strung on poles, and a stern guardian stood at the flap door and forbade more than one person to enter at a time.

The bureau of elections at first planned to select as party emblems the heads of Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Wagner, but the simple livers objected to such a wasteful outlay of ink and the scheme was abandoned.

"I move we change that 'Strenuous Life' to 'Wholesome Life,'" suggested one finicky female. "'Strenuous Life,' is getting to be so trite."

"Oh, no, that'd sound too much like a breakfast food," objected another, and the reformer was subdued.

The ballot clerks locked up the votes securely last night, and the result is to be announced this morning. Then, the instructors hope, the students will get back to work. If the Strenuous Life wins out its followers are going to prepare immediately for a grand reception and ball. If the election goes the other way the disciples of Charles Wagner intend to enforce a Puritan life of industry and sober self-denial.

Secretary Taft to Lecture at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Dodge lectureship at Yale University for the year 1906 will be filled by the appoint-

SHIP SUBSIDY REPORT RAPS THE STEEL TRUST

Protectionist Senators Subscribe to Harsh Criticisms.

AN OUTRAGE, SAYS GALLINGER

Testimony Shows That Steel Sold in Belfast for $24 a Ton Brings $32 in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Sharp and unsparing criticism of the Steel Trust, made in the report of the Ship Subsidy Commission, is attracting much attention at both ends of the Capitol. The report received the approval of all the Republican members of the commission, consisting of Senators Gallinger, Lodge, Penrose, and Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio, Miner of Wisconsin, and Humphrey of Washington, all stalwart protectionists.

The language of the report is unusual for any committee or commission to employ in an official document. No partisan speech in the House or the Senate in all the many attacks that have been made on the Steel Trust has exceeded in directness the following from the Subsidy Commission's report:

"American ships continue to be constructed of domestic steel, even when designed for foreign service. This fact lends large importance to certain testimony which appeared most explicitly in the hearing of June 28, 1904, at Cleveland, though the fact had been alluded to elsewhere. Mr. James C. Wallace, then Vice-President, now President, of the American Shipbuilding Company, said:

"'Recently one of our largest steel mills sold abroad 100,000 tons of steel plate. They delivered it, I understand, at Belfast at $24 a ton. That would practically mean, with ocean rates as they are, $22 a ton at tidewater. They are charging us to-day, at Pittsburg, $32 a ton. A differential of $10 in a ship carrying 5,000 tons is $50,000. That is the shipbuilder's profit.'

"And again in reply to questions:

"'Representative Grosvenor—I want to know who bought the steel you speak of.

"'Mr. Wallace—The Harland & Wolff Company, Belfast.

"'Representative Grosvenor—From whom did they buy it?

"'Mr. Wallace—The United States Steel Corporation.

"'Representative Grosvenor—Do you know where it was shipped from?

"'Mr. Wallace—I do not. I presume from the Carnegie Steel Company. I do not know that, though, for a fact, as they have so many mills.

"'Whatever may be said of the occasional sale abroad of surplus manufactures below the domestic price, this, manifestly, is a case for which the familiar defense is quite impossible. American shipbuilding is terribly depressed; it is essentially an unprotected industry in the foreign trade, and when American steel mills, long and amply protected, sell material to foreign shipyards at $8 or $10 below the price asked from American yards, these steel mills simply heap an unjust and intolerable burden upon an interest now well-nigh prostrate.

"'A sense of fair play or even cool business prudence should make it manifest to the steel companies that they ought to do their utmost to encourage the struggling American shipyards. For, after all, the best and permanent market for American ship steel must be in this country and not in Europe.'

Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the commission, at the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's testimony, said that in his opinion, if the situation was as described, it was a "great outrage."

The views of the minority have been prepared in the form of a report, which to-morrow will be made in the Senate by Senator Mallory of Florida and in the House by Representative Spight of Mississippi. The report is signed, also, by Representative McDermott of New Jersey. Senator Martin of Virginia is the only Democratic member of the commission who has not subscribed to the minority views.

Representative Spight is the author of the minority report, the principal feature of which is advocacy of the discriminating duty policy as a substitute for direct Government aid for American ship owners as proposed by the bill presented by the commission. The greatest impediment to cheaper ships in American yards is declared to be "the unnecessary and exorbitant tariff imposed on steel and iron products."

JEROME AFTER GUN BEARERS.

Draws Up a Bill to Make the Practice a Misdemeanor.

District Attorney Jerome has drawn up a bill for amending the Penal Code so as to make the carrying of loaded firearms without permit a misdemeanor. The enactment of such a measure would imply that a man caught with a revolver in his pocket would have to be held by the examining Magistrate for trial in the Special Sessions Court, and that he would be liable to as much as a year of imprisonment or a fine of up to $500, or both.

Assemblyman Tompkins will probably introduce the bill in the Legislature. Mr. Jerome said yesterday that he regarded such a law as the only satisfactory means of stopping the present promiscuous carrying of guns. If would particularly prove valuable, he said, in dealings of the police with professional criminals, who rarely are unarmed, and who may be sent to prison under this proposed law when legal technicalities or insufficient evidence prevent their conviction of the crime for which they are arrested.

YAMANAKA SALE ON.

Highest Bidding Comes When the Jades Are Auctioned.

At the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon the sales of the property of Yamanaka & Co. were begun. The afternoon sales at auction are to continue through the week with additional sales on the evenings of Jan. 9 and 10. Yesterday afternoon's sale was chiefly of small snuff bottles, which brought small prices. One of these, a cornelian, representing horses beneath a bamboo tree, and exquisitively carved in low relief upon a polished surface, brought $80; the average was here under $10.

When the vases, wine glasses and globes were put up for the bidding prices bettered, the jades being most in demand. Outside of the dealers among the buyers were Mrs. J. N. Ewell, Mrs. Herbert C. Wright, R. W. Paterson, Mrs. Isaac Untermyer, Mrs. J. W. Allen, and J. Aleenan. Mr. Aleenan bought a $420 green jade koro of globular shape with bold rudimentary dragon handles carved in high relief, the other ornamentation being of archaic designs carved in low relief. That was the highest price for the day. The two hundred and fifty-three objects auctioned brought $8,423.

MISS PAGE GOES FREE.

Shop Swindle Case Not Pressed—Woman to Enter Sanitarium.

Miss Emma Page, daughter of William C. Page, senior member of the firm of Page, Dennis, & Co., 341 Broadway, who was arrested on Dec. 29, charged with grand larceny in obtaining goods to the value of $265 from a Sixth Avenue department store, by the fraudulent use of another's name, appeared for trial yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court and was discharged by Magistrate Moss upon the recommendation of the representatives of the store concerned.

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COLUMBIA OUTPLAYED IN FAST HOCKEY GAME

Crescent Athletic Club Wins by Twelve Goals to Four.

SUPERIOR TEAM WORK TELLS

Only In Second Half Were the Collegians Able to Score in Clermont Avenue Rink.

Columbia University's hockey team was defeated last night at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, by the Crescent Athletic Club's team. The latter put up an excellent all round game and won by the comfortable score of 12 goals to 4. In the first half the collegians failed to score, but they improved materially in the final half, the forwards getting together better and showing greater accuracy and ability in passing and shooting for the net.

The Crescent forwards gave one of the best exhibitions they have shown this season. In team work, when carrying the puck down the ice and then by skillful passing for the final shot for the net, they were far superior than at any previous time this season. In this respect they far outstripped the collegians, and it was chiefly due to this concerted team work that they were enabled to earn so large a victory.

The game began in a quiet manner, and for three minutes the puck was kept running back and forth without much advantage to either side. Liffiton, Dobby, and Wall then put a little more snap into the play, and carrying the rubber close to the Columbia goal, Liffiton, in a scrimmage, put it in the net for the first score. This encouraged the crescents, and two more goals were made in the next fifty seconds. Dobby, almost as soon as the puck was put in play after the first goal, got it, and by fast work and clever dodging, carried it practically unassisted, and made the second goal in twenty seconds. Half a minute later, on a pass from Shiebler, Dobby scored again, making a difficult shot from the side of the rink.

Columbia then put up a better defense, but it did not last long, although Capt. Bode, Lang, and Miller made some good runs with the rubber, but lack of effective team support at the right time caused the opportunities to fail for scoring. The Crescent forwards, by an exceptionally neat exhibition of team work, carried the puck toward the Columbia goal from the far end of the rink. Then Dobby passed it to Shiebler, but Lang and Bode forced him to pass it behind him to Wall. The latter took the puck to the middle of the rink and then, lifting it for a try for the goal, sent the rubber straight into the net. This was soon followed by good goals made from long runs by Liffiton and Shiebler, closing the first half with the score 6 to 0 in favor of the Crescent team.

Columbia gave a more spirited display in the second half. Their opponents, however, were too strong for them and, although the collegians managed by dint of the hardest kind of work to make four goals, the Crescent men scored six more. The first five goals in this half went to the victors, Dobby making three, Liffiton one, and Sherriff one. The fifth goal was by Dobby was made on a neat pass from Wall after the puck had been carried the length of the rink by the Crescent forwards, cleverly passing it back and forth.

Lang then scored the first count for Columbia, followed a minute later by another goal by Bode, each being made from a scrimmage. Sherriff, on a pass from Schiebler, made the final score for the home team and Miller and Bode closed the match with two more goals for Columbia. Bode made the final score, getting the puck on the side of the net after a long carry by Lang and Jackson. He shot it into the net almost at the call of time.

An enthusiastic crowd watched the play and the winners were heartily cheered, not so much for their victory, but for the clever and almost perfect work displayed, particularly by the forwards. The line-up and score:

Crescent A. C., 12.	Position.	Columbia, 4.
Raymond	Goal	Ebling
O'Flynn	Point	Harrington
Wall	Cover point	Carter
Liffiton	Forward	Miller
Sherriff	Forward	Lang
Shiebler	Forward	Bode
Dobby	Forward	Jackson

Goals—Liffiton, 3; Dobby, 5; Wall, 1; Shiebler, 1; Sherriff, 2; Lang, 1; Bode, 2; Miller, 1. Referee—Sarsfield Kennedy, Crescent A. C. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

GIRLS BALKED AT LADDER.

Locked In, They Insisted on an Exit by Stairway.

Three girls worked overtime last night in the bookstore of Benziger Brothers, at 42 Barclay Street, and at 7:30 o'clock, when they started to leave for home, found the street door locked. All the lights were out, but they ascended the stairs and telephoned to Police Headquarters. Sergt. Daly, at the Church Stret Station, sent two policemen, who got a twenty-five-foot ladder from Hook and Ladder Truck House No. 10, in Fulton Street, and stood it up against the building at an open window, where the girls were waiting.

"Come now, girls," said Policeman McGinnis, "climb down the ladder."

"Not on your life," chorused the girls, "we never learned to climb ladders, and there's no fire, so we don't climb."

McGinnis finally went up the ladder and took the girls down the stairway, smashing open the door. They told him their names were Nellie Martin, Nellie Fitzpatrick, and Emma Sonnitter.

Seligman Bequest to Firemen.

A letter, containing a check for $1,000, with the request that it be added to the relief fund of the Fire Department, was received at Fire Headquarters yesterday from Henry Seligman, of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Mr. Seligman wrote that it was a bequest from his sister, Alice Seligman, who died in September last. Miss Seligman was always an admirer of the work of the New York firemen.

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The Siege of Sebastopol.
Lasted 332 days.
Described by Alfred Rambaud.

The Siege of Vicksburg.
30,000 Confederates captured.
Described by John Fiske.

The Siege of Plevna.
14,000 Russians killed.
Described by A. A. Shumakr.
(Specially transated for The Historians' History.)

The Siege of Metz.
173,000 surrendered.
Described by Henri Mart.
(Specially translated for The Historians' History.)

The Siege of Paris.
80,000 lives lost.
Described by Camille Pellatan.
(Specially translated for The Historians' History.)

All of the above great sieges are dealt with fully in The Historians' History, but in no other work—*Plevna* in the words of a Russian historian; *Sebastopol* in the words of French, Russian and English historians; *Gibraltar* in the words of an English historian; *Madgeburg* in the words of a German historian; *Jerusalem* in the words of a Jewish historian; *Vicksburg* in the words of an American historian. These examples show the plan upon which this admirable world-history has been built—*to give the narrative of history exactly as it has been written in all languages, by the historian most competent to describe it.*

No encyclopaedia supplies this information. None deals with the difficulties, magnitude and significance of these titanic death struggles. These lie only in the province of the historical writer. The latest encyclopaedia gives on the siege of Madgeburg less than 100 words; *The Historians' History* gives 4½ pages, or 3000 words. The same encyclopadiea gives to Gibraltar 200 words; *The Historians' History* about 2000 words To the siege of Jerusalem, the most dreadful in all history, the encyclopaedia gives 50 words; *The Historians' History* 4620 words by an immortal writer. To Sebastopol the encyclopædia gives 500 words; *The Historians' History* 8,000 words. To Plevna, the encyclopædia gives 400 words; *The Historians' History* 1,000 words. A similar comparison may be made with regard to all the other great events of history, excepting those which the encyclopædia omits altogether.

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EDITORS AND COLLABORATORS

THE Editor-in-Chief, Henry Smith Williams, LL. D., and a large staff of collaborators and translators, who had organized themselves as The History Association of London, labored for years in the great national libraries of Germany, France, England and other European countries. They include graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Berlin, Paris and Harvard. More than two thousand historians, the best authorities of all ages, have been put under contribution in writing the work.

EDITORIAL ADVISERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

THE greatest living historians of England, Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, and of other countries, evidenced their warm personal interest in *The Historians' History* by writing special essays dealing with subjects they have made peculiarly their own. Another body of experts—Americans and Englishmen—have given editorial assistance and critical suggestion to the editor in special lines of research, or have revised the pages of the history either in manuscript or in proof. Among those who have participated in this most elaborate work of collaboration are the following:

Prof. Thomas Kelly-Cheyne, Oxford University; Dr. Adolf Erman, University of Berlin; Dr. Joseph Halevy, College de France, Paris; Prof. Adolf Earnack, University of Berlin; Prof. David H. Muller, University of Vienna; Prof. Eduard Meyer, University of Halle; Dr. G. W. Botsford, Columbia University; Prof. A. Vambery, Budapest; Dr. John P. Peters, New York; Prof. Herman Diels, Universty of Berlin; Prof. Ulrich von Wilamowitz Mollendorff, University of Berlin; Prof. Wilhelm Soltau, Zabern; Dr. Otto Hirschfeld, University of Berlin; Prof. R. W. Rogers, Drew Theological Seminary; Prof. C. W. C. Oman, Oxford University; Dr. Theodore Noldeke, University of Strassburg; Dr. Alfred Rambaud, University of Paris (Member of the Institute); Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, University of Michigan; Prof. I. Goldhizer, University of Vienna; Prof. H. Marnali, University of Budapest; Dr. A. B. Hart, Harvard University; Prof. F. York Powell, Oxford University; Prof. W. L. Fleming, University of West Virginia; Dr. Julius Wellhausen, University of Gottingen; Prof. R. Koser, University of Berlin; Dr. J. T. Shotwell, Columbia University; Capt. F. Brinkley, Tokio.

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JAN 1905

AN IRREDEEMABLY BAD LAW.

There are several varieties of cant, hypocrisy, self-delusion, humbug, fraud, crime, and vileness bound up in the Raines Liquor Tax law. Undoubtedly it is the worst law ever enacted in the State of New York. It not only has failed to cure any of the evils at which it was aimed, but it has been the cause of other ills so great and grievous that if its responsible authors and abettors should henceforth lead the lives of saints, and every day accomplish works of penance and atonement, they could not put themselves in a condition sufficiently regenerate to free the minds of their friends from all anxiety about them on Judgment Day.

The intent of the Raines law was to restrict the sale of liquor, in particular on Sunday. That purpose has not been accomplished. The law declared that liquor could be sold on Sunday only in "hotels" having a certain equipment of rooms and furnishing food with the drinks called for. The immediate consequence was that a class of "hotels" has been created to meet the requirements of the law. That is not the worst of it. The Raines law hotels are not hotels at all. They are houses of ill-fame. For the high tax imposed and the cost of maintaining the required number of rooms compelled hundreds of persons who had before that been nothing worse than liquor sellers to become proprietors of disorderly houses. Meanwhile saloonkeepers who have not taken out a "hotel" license, and therefore have not the right to sell on Sunday, keep their places open by the side door on that day and pay protection money to the police for that illicit privilege. Police bribery and an increase and extension throughout the city of the social evil are two of the direct and necessary consequences of this law.

District Attorney JEROME says he does not care whether the law be enforced or amended; one course or the other, however, he insists, should be taken with it. What City Government could or would enforce the law? Under the Low administration the attempt to enforce it was not rigorous, yet there is a widespread belief that the not very determined efforts made in that direction were responsible for Mr. Low's defeat in 1903. Mr. JEROME very justly says that we ought not to have a law on the statute books which destroys the political future of a public officer who, as required by his oath, attempts to enforce it.

What reasonable hope is there of amending the law so long as we must depend for any change made in it upon the assent of rural legislators at Albany? The Senators and Assemblymen in Republican up-the-State districts look upon the law as a veritable gold mine. Gov. HIGGINS stated in his message that the statutory liquor tax for the year ended April 30 last amounted to $17,797,642, an increase of $5,210,942 over the previous year. Of this immense total the State received $9,200,560, an increase of $4,694,057 over its share for the preceding year. Those figures are sufficient to steel the heart of up-the-State law makers against arguments and persuasions from Raines law reformers in New York City. The entire annual cost of the State Government is $26,000,000, of which the Raines law now provides $9,000,000, and will soon provide fully one-half. The repeal of such a law is out of the question—Albany will never cut off such a source of revenue. The great stream comes almost altogether from the cities. Country lawmakers put the statute on the books.

That is the situation that confronts the sincere moralists and reformers who have undertaken the task of influencing the legislative mind. In the economic sense the law is as dangerous and indefensible as it is socially and morally. The fiscal system of the State rests upon an unstable foundation so long as 35 per cent. of the annual income of the Treasury is collected under a law subject at any session of the Legislature to amendment which might seriously affect its revenue features. Moreover, while the taxing of luxuries and of those indulgences like liquor and tobacco which many persons consider vicious is in theory entirely sound, it is not altogether either sound or wise to assess so large a proportion of the cost of government upon a single article," for this reason, among others, that the excessive tax now demanded poisonous compounds. The Raines law tax is so great that, instead of distributing his food among his consumers by a slight increase in the price charged, the retail seller makes himself whole by selling an inferior article at the old price. Inasmuch as men will drink, a law that has the effect of supplying them with poisonous liquors is not a good one.

Sensible persons would be glad to see a trial made of local option for this city, in order that the people might determine whether liquor should be sold at all, and if sold, under what conditions as to hours and days. A regulated Sunday sale would be better upon every ground than the practice under the Raines law régime. But in order to secure any amendment whatever of the law, the pressure of public opinion will have to be tremendously exerted upon the obdurate makers of the laws at Albany. Should they refuse the city the relief it demands, the verdict of an impartial world upon them would be that they are as bad as the law of which we complain. It would be unjust to hold the men who drew up and enacted the law wholly accountable for the evils it has engendered, all of which they could not possibly have foreseen. These evils are now in plain sight of the Senators and Assemblymen at Albany, and they are hideous. The refusal to supply a remedy would stamp the Legislature as indifferent, not merely to public opinion and public welfare, but to the most common considerations of decency and morality.

GOV. PENNYPACKER AND THE PRESS.

The Governor of Pennsylvania is not exactly a surprising person, for the reason that nothing he does is calculated to cause surprise. With the training of a lawyer and the experience of a Judge, he has developed in office more vagaries of ill-temper and bad judgment than would have seemed possible in the circumstances. However, he is not unintelligible. His desire to "gag" the press and render it impossible for the newspapers to report and comment on the doings of the Legislature has no other object than to give the corruption which exists in that body opportunity to accomplish its purposes without molestation from the press or the knowledge of the people. The bill he has drafted to effect this result is one which the party leaders would be well enough pleased to have enacted if its enforcement were possible, but they are much too wise to allow this measure to get through the Legislature. Meanwhile the Governor, who had a good deal to do with planning the new State Capitol, saw to it that the press galleries in the legislative chambers were so placed that those occupying them could hear little and see less of what is going on down below. By this means it is hoped to prevent any reports of the proceedings from getting into print.

It would be fair reprisal on the part of the newspapers of Pennsylvania to close their columns to all references to the Governor or the Legislature. They should refuse to report the action of party conventions, to mention the names of candidates or to print any of Governor PENNYPACKER'S public documents. A very few days of this kind of treatment would bring all concerned in the conspiracy against the freedom of the press to a sense of the fact that what they are seeking to accomplish is exactly what they most wish to avoid. Governor PENNYPACKER would do well to let the newspapers alone. He is in the position of a boy throwing stones at a hornet's nest. The worst thing that could happen to him would be to succeed in hitting it. All that is proper, right, and reasonable in his bill may now be accomplished under existing laws, but the power to suppress newspapers which it seeks to confer upon the courts at the instance of the Attorney General, on the petition of "any six persons," is one which will never be specifically conferred by legislation. That Governor PENNYPACKER has drafted and offered it shows his conspicuous unfitness for the high office to which he was most unwisely chosen.

GEN. STOESSEL.

A good deal of sentiment is likely to be wasted over the announcement that Gen. STOESSEL must face a court-martial on his return to Russia, to answer for the surrender of Port Arthur. If this was not ordered he might reasonably be expected to demand it as a means of officially vindicating his courage and loyalty as a soldier and his capacity as a commander. He surrendered because he could not hold the place any longer. What he says of the condition of his command is doubtless true. It was incapable of further resistance. What can a court-martial do but commend the stubborn bravery of his defense of the stronghold he commanded and acquit him of any blame for not prolonging the torture to which his unfortunate soldiers were subjected?

Every army officer who suffers defeat or is forced to surrender his command, every naval commandant who loses his ship or permits it to touch bottom, expects a court-martial, and desires it if the facts are favorable to him. That Gen. STOESSEL has this to look forward to, instead of an arbitrary judgment by the Imperial Autocrat he serves, is all the better for him and for the Russian Army.

TO DEVELOP WESTCHESTER.

The acceptance by Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS of the position of Chief construction of a number of suburban lines, indicates an approaching activity in the development of the district in which better facilities for transportation are perhaps more needed than in any other near this city. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has not made as good use of its practical monopoly of communication between New York and Boston as foresight would have suggested. A formidable competition would be the best thing that could happen to it. It is even clearer that it would be the best thing which could happen to those who have hitherto depended upon this road for access to New York. The system of suburban roads which it is understood to be the purpose of the Westchester management to build would open a great area of delightful country to occupation by New York business men, and if, as reported, Mr. PARSONS goes into the Directorate of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it is not difficult to see that very large plans are under consideration for the distribution of our surplus population throughout Westchester County.

CAR SHORTAGE IN THE WEST.

Reports from Chicago announce that every road centring in that city is short of cars, and that the aggregate deficiency is as great as 3,000 to 4,000 cars a day. This condition is likely to continue at least until next Spring. The effect of this upon the internal commerce of the country, and to some extent upon our export trade, cannot fail to be far-reaching and serious. The immediate effect is to congest the corn movement, which is being retarded by the inability of the railroads to handle it. Large quantities of corn intended for shipment abroad, instead of reaching the seaboard at New York and other Eastern ports, is moving south, and will be shipped from the Gulf ports. Meanwhile the general distribution of merchandise is suffering, and the complaints of shippers and consignees are many and serious. A well-known executive officer of one of the principal railroads is quoted as summing up the situation as follows: "The Western roads are in better shape as to the number of their cars than ever before in their history, but the prosperity of the country is too much for the carriers. They cannot handle the business."

Railroad men are beginning to see that there will have to be a pretty general overhauling of equipment if the best results as to earnings are to be secured. The fact is that they have not anticipated the conditions now existing. The corn crop is not unexpectedly large, but it will tax the carrying capacity of the railroads until next Spring. The oat crop is large, and must be distributed. There is still a great deal of wheat throughout the country, every bushel of which will be needed, and later on the flour movement will be of large proportions. The hog crop is also a fact to be dealt with. It is probably larger than can be marketed to the best advantage. In a word, the railroads are experiencing a recurrence of the conditions of two years ago, which should have been more instructive than they appear to have been.

INTERNATIONAL FLATTERY.

An era of good feeling, during which everybody who has the money builds ironclads to keep the peace, is productive of some of the most generous, warm-hearted sentiments (on the part of rulers) of which history has record. The German Emperor is deeply touched at the reception given his envoy to the unveiling at Washington of his gift. Der Alte FRITZ is now one of the heroes commemorated in bronze in that America which committed the crime of rebelling from his ally King GEORGE; so, in the hope that the effigy will do us good, the Kaiser overflows with kindness. Warmed by the millions paid for the Philippines, even Spain has a good word now and then for the Nation that got the worse of the bargain; and if Russia goes on blundering much longer, we shall find ourselves admired by the Muscovite!

Frau BERTHA VON SUTTNER, Austrian delegate to the recent Peace Congress, has nothing but admiration for the United States, the people thereof, and their ideals—for, unlike other German-speaking persons, she grants that, with all their practical sense, Americans do have ideals and that Germans are not the sole and exclusive possessors of such. She believes that the tendency to militarism which has appeared since the Spanish war is a kind of disease, but the country is aware that it is a disease. Among the steps taken to cure the malady was the Peace Congress, with its plan to raise by subscriptions just as many millions as it takes to build an ironclad and spend those millions for Palaces of Peace in the great centres of population.

The good Lady is enchanted with our parks, and libraries and colleges, particularly with the co-education of the sexes. "The new generation which is growing up over there, with their slender, tall, muscular figures, their minds thirsting for knowledge, their refined manners—what this generation will show the world is certain to justify the expressions used recently with regard to the United States by some foreign writers—the land of the future, the land of unlimited possibilities—almost the land of impossibilities overcome."

After a century of disdainful neglect on the part of Europe the people of the United States have suddenly waked to a chorus of praise which is either exag- across the Atlantic. The qualities of Americans are not of recent growth. Praise is sweet, and to cast a shadow on a happy situation would be boorish, but, all the same, one has to wonder at these sudden changes in popular opinion. There's Japan, about whose people not Russians alone were wont to write contemptuously; these same writers are now discovering virtues in the Japanese at a rate which makes the Japs blush. The present generation is so supplied with statistics, so traveled and indifferent to the old limitations of space, that its very flattery has become international; some of the things that now are being said of Americans are "just lovely"; we believe every one of them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Excursion Boats and the Statutes.

Senator MARKS has evidently attacked the excursion steamboat problem with a fierce determination both to "do something," and to do it quickly, but judging the bill introduced by him at Albany this week from the brief synopsis of it given in the dispatches, though on the right track, he is moving with somewhat startling rapidity. For apparently he would instantly deprive of their licenses nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine one-hundredths, of the boats now engaged in this very important business in New York waters, and there would be a natural reluctance to inflicting that amount of hardship, particularly as it would fall almost as heavily upon the public as upon the owners of the many boats that would be made worthless for their designed purposes and of little value for any other. Yet it is quite true that all vessels engaged in carrying large numbers of passengers should be constructed of the materials, and more or less closely according to the plans, outlined in the Marks bill, and that even under constant and competent inspection the majority of those now afloat will be, as long as they remain in use, full of menace for the great crowds that seek a legitimate and healthful pleasure on them. It is hard to understand, too, why the Senator drew at 250 passengers the line dividing the fireproof or slow-burning boats from those permitted to be built on the death-trap plan. Two hundred and fifty people make a crowd of considerable size, not easily to be handled in the few minutes required for a fire, once started in paint and pine, to spread from stem to stern. And the efficiency of an ordinary fireman, and especially of the firemen whom the always undermanned Fire Departments could spare for such service, would not be likely greatly to exceed that of any good mate or bo'sn, familiar with every corner of the boat and trained to the meeting of emergencies afloat. Possibly the way to settle this difficult and complicated problem is by the strict enforcement of stricter rules as regards the existing boats, with a large reduction in the number of passengers they can carry, while refusing licenses to any new boats not of approved construction. That would make the future comparatively safe, without any outright destruction of vessels made under the old laws. And this would work an improvement more rapidly than some might suppose. As soon as a few of the better boats were built, and that would be very quickly, the public could make a choice between them and the worse, with the result that a lot of pressure, of a sort about which nobody could complain, would be exerted upon the owners of the ancient craft, and waning profits would soon compel them to get into the line of progress and safety.

Long Expected, but Still a Surprise.

According to one of the dispatches from Port Arthur, the capitulation of the city came as a surprise to the besiegers. It had, indeed, held out much longer than they had expected after making the first breaks in the outer lines of defense, and they were sure that it would fall within a few weeks, but there had been no apparent weakening in the recent quality of the resistance, and the last charges were repulsed with a courage and vigor indicating that the garrison had enough both of strength and of vigor to last through several more bloody days at least. So the end, though delayed long beyond Japanese expectations, came suddenly, and at a moment when there was no particular reason for thinking it would come. The city as a whole was evidently in the condition of a man long desperately and hopelessly ill, clinging to life with a pertinacity that amazes his doctors and then loosing his hold on it rather because of a mysterious failure of the will to live than from any easily observable change in his physical condition. The analogy is not close, however, because the garrison of Port Arthur was made up of two parts—Gen. STOESSEL and his army—and with the former the Japanese were never brought in contact. His was the inspiring and compelling mind. He determined not only when his men were able to fight, but also when the moment came when further fighting was useless, and, just as his judgment had prolonged the siege, so it ended it, for reasons not visible to the eager observers outside the line of fortresses. His soldiers would doubtless have obeyed orders until his original promises of a resistance closed only by extermination had been fulfilled as fully as such promises ever can be fulfilled, but the weight of responsibility for slaughter that was only indirectly useful finally broke him down and the Japanese were "surprised." Perhaps their emotion was rather that of relief, for conditions outside of Port Arthur must have been almost as close to unendurable as they were within the city.

Boston Saved Against Its Will.

So many Legislatures have been, or have seemed to be, of lower moral quality than the public they were supposed to misrepresent that the action of the Massachusetts lawmakers in promptly unseating the convict whom a cynical Boston constituency had declared exactly the sort of man they wanted to take care of their interests is a somewhat notable event. Of course, it is not without precedent, for not infrequently Legislatures have recoiled from association with men who were able, though known law-breakers, to command the votes necessary to carry an election. But what is without precedent, or what certainly has had few precedents, was the election to high and responsible office of a man lying in jail for a proven crime, and a crime, at that, which was mere squalid fraud, without the slightest element of audacity or romance to mitigate its enormity in the minds of the unthinking. A majority of the voters in the Seventeenth Suffolk District of Massachusetts deliberately declared that they were not offended by an attempt to get around, evade, and bring to nothing the Federal laws in relation to civil service examinations. As emphatically as they could they placed themselves on record as mourners for the spoils system and foes of civil service reform. This was the spectacle city made no very resonant moan over the attempted exaltation of a criminal, and its gratitude to the Legislature for saving it from humiliation has not yet reverberated as far as New York, though it may do so in time.

Queer News from the Far East.

From China by way of Iowa comes a report that the American Minister and his wife have achieved the large and difficult task of converting the Dowager Empress to Christianity, and the Iowa friends of the CONGERS complicate the emotions which the news will create—in the minds of those who believe it—by claiming that the conversion of this ablest of unamiable despots is a great victory for—"Christian Science"! Rumors have been current for years that our representative in China entertained himself, or permitted members of his immediate family to entertain and more or less publicly to preach, very queer views of the philosophic-theologic sort, but hitherto there has been nothing more than timid whispers that the views were those of the Eddyites. This is the first public declaration to that effect, and to those who have not heard the whispers it will explain a lot of queer stories that grew out of confidential letters sent from China while the Boxer revolution was in progress. While recognizing cordially that Mr. CONGER'S part in the events of that exciting time was creditable to himself and his country, we feel that there are objections to placing important National business in the hands of a man in any way influenced by the absurdities of Eddyism. What the Dowager Empress believes has for us only an academic interest, but the American Minister in China should have enough common sense to save himself from even the suspicion of having fallen into a miserable and dangerous delusion.

Tribute to W. H. Baldwin, Jr.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The beautiful editorial you published this morning on the death of William H. Baldwin, Jr., will strike a responsive chord in many hearts. Among those who had the pleasure of knowing the deceased, in which category the writer felt honored in being enrolled, your tribute will be regarded as "what oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed." It has been said that to live in hearts you leave behind is not to die. Mr. Baldwin is secure in that rich fame. But his memory should be preserved in some public form also. This honor is due to one who, to borrow language that is familiar, knowing that he would pass through this world but once and knowing that he would not pass this way again, made any good thing he could do, and any kindness he could show, coincident with every opportunity that presented itself. P. J. DE CANTILLON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1905.

Seamen's Society Not Wealthy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Statements have appeared in the press concerning the American Seamen's Friend Society being in possession of $750,000 for a sailors' institute in New York. I regret exceedingly that we are not in possession of this sum, and should the impression get abroad that the society is in such a wealthy state, it is calculated to do much harm.

It is true that the society has purchased property, but definite action has not been taken concerning the work to be carried on, and an appeal will have to be made for funds when definite action is taken, as the society is dependent on voluntary contributions for the carrying on of its world-wide work and for any contemplated extension movement in the City of New York.

GEORGE McPHERSON HUNTER, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 3.

Has Justice Gone Wrong Here?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your Sunday edition that James J. Titus, the supposed murderer of Tillie Smith in Hackettstown, (who has been paroled), is again to be imprisoned. Now just imagine the feelings of his poor family. He might better have been hanged in the first place. It is understood by the residents of Hackettstown, including the lawyers, that he was not guilty of the murder, but the lawyers having gone so far could not go back without injuring their reputation (the evidence being entirely circumstantial), offered a compromise, and promised that if he pleaded guilty they would save him from the gallows, and he would be imprisoned for life. His family and friends, (being poor), advised him to do so, hoping that possibly the tramp who was really guilty would eventually be found.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Jan. 3, 1905.

Truly a Sad Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES certainly deserves severe punishment! Since you printed those remarks about the "step lively," of the underground conductors, these two words, whenever I hear them—which I discovered is quite often—exasperate me as nothing else would. Before I read your remarks about them, however, I never heard them, and they absolutely passed my ear, just as you do not hear the ticking of a clock to which you are accustomed until somebody tells you that it has a very annoying tick.

What, in your opinion, would be adequate punishment for your offense?

A SUBTERRANEAN.

New York, Jan. 5, 1905.

Made Jameson Feel Small.

From The London Chronicle.

Rudyard Kipling and President Roosevelt are mutual admirers, watch each other's doing from distance, and read each other's strenuous writings with enthusiasm. Some time ago the President wrote to Mr. Kipling regretting that he had not been able to write more often during the last four years, being busy but having "a bully time." Kipling returned the compliment, adding that Mr. Jameson was with him when the news of the American action in Panama arrived, that Jameson felt quite small, and took off his hat to the President.

Ewisicasa.

From The London Chronicle.

America has retaliated upon Sir Edward Clarke and his proposal to call the Great Republic "Usona." "You're another," says the United States of North America to the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, and all the British dominions Beyond the Seas. "Ewisicasa! Yah!" Fo rwe are England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, India, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, though we may not all approve of the order of the initials. But if we address our letters to "Usona" the reply will come to "Ewisicasa."

The Duke Bid Higher.

From The London Blobe.

An American millionaire, staying at Homburg, once gave the head-waiter at one of the hotels 100 marks to place him next to an English Duke at dinner. Next Day he found himself at the other end of the table. "Didn't I give you," he remonstrated, "a hundred marks to sit as near as possible to the Duke?" "Yes, sir," replied the waiter; "but the Duke he gave me 200 marks to put you as far away as possible."

His Gladness.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"What's happened? Has somebody left you a fortune?"

A REPLY TO MR. LAWSON.

Mr. T. W. Lawson, Boston.

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for the moderate and courteous tone of your letter, published conspicuously in THE TIMES last Sunday, (not in the advertising columns), remonstrating with me for the view I have taken of your part in "frenzied finance." You put me under an obligation to reply in the same way, and encourage me to hope that we may disagree amicably, at least until such time as one of us sees his error.

You appeal to my better nature not to go on prejudicing against you those who read my articles until I have informed myself regarding your point of view, and you say you would sacrifice your right arm rather than "consciously in my writings do an injury to an innocent man." I join issue on all points. By admitting that you regard me as an honest writer you bar yourself from asking me to admit that I am doing this consciously—I assure you that I am not—and I even suspect that you do not think I am injuring you and that you do not regard yourself as innocent. I assume that you admit authorship of all that you have published above your name, and since publicity is so valuable to you that you pay thousands of dollars for it, I fear that I am grinding your axe gratuitously, even in these few remarks persisting in the view which hurts your feelings.

My objection to your procedure is that it is so different from your polite letter. Frenzied attacks upon frenzied finance seem to me a remedy worse than the disease. You shrink from my moderate and reasoned remarks upon your public acts, and wonder that my conscience admits me to assume such a responsibility. Each to his taste. I for my part should shrink from procedure sacrificing stock prices on any of several days to a total exceeding the whole amount of the capital of Amalgamated Copper. If this loss had fallen upon your enemies alone I have enough human nature to imagine an excuse for you. But this disturbance of orderly markets fell alike upon the just and unjust, upon speculators and investors, upon those who heeded your warning and those who were ignorant of it, upon thousands in no sort of relation to you or your market position or your personal grievances, and all to no purpose. The System which you attack, and whose brief I do not hold any more than I hold any brief against you, can never be reformed thus. The stock market is fit only for appraisal of values, and if diverted to other objects, such as the adjustment of personal grievances, is impaired in its true functions. I would like to see every man in jail who ought to be there—excepting you and me of course—and I would like to see every wrong righted, either by litigation or by legislation. But never until I see another light can I lend approval to attacks upon general confidence, or upon specific institutions, unless fortified by facts.

You will notice that this position is entirely independent of your personality. I should dislike what you do equally if done by another or if done by you for the first time. But I know no other man who ever took your position, certainly no other who ever took your position twice. You will remember, Mr. Lawson, that this is not your first appearance at the bar of public opinion. You have been indicted for doing what I charge you with, and you would be indicted again if you entered this jurisdiction. This is not proof that you are guilty. Upon the contrary, if you are indicted I pledge you that nobody will follow the evidence more dispassionately than I, and if you are acquitted nobody will more freely admit error than I and do you full justice. For there is nothing personal about my remarks. I know you personally no more than you know me, and for each compliment you offer I pay you two. As an advertiser you are the best on earth. If you had not been born to be a stock rigger—if you will pardon me—you would have shone as a lit'y feller. But as a reformer you are—again excuse me—a humbug. Your articles abound in facts which are unimportant if true and contain nothing both new and important except innuendoes, which ought to have some other result than putting people you know into nervous prostration. That does you no sort of good, for you are too fine a fellow to wish to cause annoyance without profit to yourself.

What I call unimportant facts are your personal dealings with rich men. Never was so delectable a dish of gossip about scandals above stairs in high finance. But what public concern can there be possibly in whether you are accomplice or dupe, or exactly how rich rascals divide swag which they cannot go to law about? There are some to whom all this is just as tiresome as the gossip about the idle rich for which some people buy newspapers. Your articles—I hope I do not pain you—seem to me well adapted to financial nursemaids and bucketshops and the sewers of Wall Street. Nothing prevents this being universally recognized except the charm of your personality, the vigor of your style, and that indefinable quality which no mere literary art can give, and which springs entirely from a man having been an actor in and part of what he puts on paper. Quorum pars magna fui may well be your motto, and for me it disqualifies you from taking position as a reformer. Reformers do not libel the dead. Men of your capacity do not, without an object, magnify details which tickle the groundlings, and have no other part or purpose in your serial, which began nowhere and will continue, I fear, after I have ceased to take note of its contents. You know what I mean about libelling the dead.

You will not imagine that because I disapprove your procedure, therefore I defend the system. It would be too large an order until I more thoroughly grasp what the system is. You have only printed six or eight articles as yet, and it is much too soon to have grasped what you are driving at. Soon we shall know, and we may have to admit that we wronged you. Meanwhile, I do not grasp anything that is astounding. You do not prove—better witnesses than you deny—that $5,000,000 was spent to debauch some 13,000,000 voters. It is nothing to me that you narrate with much particularity the manner in which it was arranged that some of the money disbursed in the gas business—about which I should use an adjective if I were not writing to a gentleman who took part in it, and is polite to me—was disbursed under cover of this political fund. I honestly don't know the merits of the business, and prefer the testimony of others to your own that there was no bribery at all. It may surprise you that anybody should prefer other testimony to yours, and you evidently think it the duty of everybody to listen to you alone. Upon second thought, you will recognize that anybody who seeks the truth should preserve a dispassionate temper and not affiliate himself either with the System or with the System's assailants. You are a combatant, and have the rage of combat. I am a mere looker-on, and if I lost my temper I should think I was in danger of losing my wits. Standing aloof in this way what strikes me most in your attitude is the fustian and rubbish and false pleading. Surely you winked as you wrote "War Begun," about the awful price you are paying, about the shocking loss of advertising to Everybody's, about how it was losing money as its circulation increased, and so on.

Surely you winked both eyes very hard when you told me that you never speculated except in properties about whose intrinsic value you had informed yourself. Then what became of their intrinsic values afterward? And why is so bright a man so often mistaken? Why should I accept your invitation to inform myself more fully about your Copper Range business when my opinions were formed upon your own account of it? Is everybody wrong about you unless he has enjoyed a personal interview and especial explanation of acts which are abominable in my opinion—for I speak more plainly to you than I permit myself otherwise. You do yourself less than justice. Your position so far as you have expounded it is plain. So far as you have gone you have done much harm and no good. I do not know what you may have yet to say, but I hope there is something known to you which shall explain and justify what has gone before. It is in that spirit that I shall read it. I live in hope, although scarcely in expectation, that I may yet hail you as a chevalier sans reproche. At present I go no further than admit you a chevalier sans peur. You need not worry about my responsibility, and I do not fancy you worry about your own. I frankly admit that I know little about the sort of finance which you are exposing, but I shall know no more, whether stocks rise or fall to-morrow. Your fair words and good wishes are reciprocated, but with every reserve regarding your

THE TIMES IN ITS NEW HOME

Congratulations from Its Contemporaries on Its Removal.

From The Springfield (Mass). Republican.

The great task of moving a newspaper establishment was accomplished with remarkably little inconvenience to the orderly ongoing of its work, and so THE TIMES opens a new chapter in its useful career. That this will be for its own greater glory, the advantage of decency in journalism, and the profit of all good causes in the greatest American city, can be safely assumed. The ideals of service to which THE TIMES is wedded have given it power and success, and it has the good will of the public.

From The Boston Herald.

We congratulate our prosperous contemporary on the acquisition of this splendid home. It deserves the best, and, so far as one may judge from the elaborate description, the new structure comprehends every modern device for the convenient production of a modern newspaper that mechanical ingenuity has yet developed, including many that are novel. We believe it is the concurring judgment of all who are acquainted with New York newspapers that, in the completeness of clean news, the excellence of its makeup, and the ability and fairness of its editorial page, THE TIMES is a model newspaper.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

THE TIMES receives the congratulations of newspaperdom on its prospects for the future.

From The Washington Star.

In its equipment it is described as one of the most perfect of American newspaper offices, as the building itself is planned particularly for the needs and uses of its chief occupant. In a handsome special supplement, with colored covers, is told the story of the new home of THE TIMES from the engineering and mechanical point of view. It may be accepted as the sign of a well-deserved prosperity which The Star hopes will long continue.

From The Troy Times.

The old day of amusement over newspaper scribblings has quite vanished. In its place have come such journals as THE NEW YORK TIMES and such edifices as the sky-piercing tower which has just been opened to its destined uses. But when journalism conducts itself with dignity and decorum, and realizes that the public is served rather by judicious conservatism than by reckless disturbance, the advance in the power of the makers of newspapers is to be encouraged rather than to be deplored. But however it is viewed, journalistic growth is a fact and one of the most commanding in the recent history of civilization.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

THE TIMES is one of the best papers in the country. It is clean, every line of it, ably edited, and always up with the times. It has proved a great financial success at one cent a copy although being of an entirely different character from most penny papers. It has consistently catered to the best element and won on a record that is not surpassed by any paper. The success of THE TIMES is an inspiration to all editors to appeal to people who appreciate merit.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

THE TIMES under its present management, albeit astray at times politically, has become one of the great American newspapers and aims not only to be interesting but also to be clean and accurate; it is always readable and its literary and financial and other departments are maintained with singular ability. The Courant extends its cordial congratulations to its esteemed contemporary.

From The Buffalo Express.

The city newspapers mirror the daily progress of the times. THE NEW YORK TIMES has just given a concrete example of this progress by taking possession of the highest building in the city, moving the essential features of the plant from the old home to the new in a single day.

From The Troy Press.

The New York Times Building towers tremendously. It is 476 feet up in the air and 61 feet down in the ground. It is alike an aerial and a subterranean marvel, triumphant in architecture and stupendously symbolizing the grandeur of modern journalism. THE TIMES is bold, cleanly, enterprising, and independent of party trammels, and it deserves the superb success it has so signally scored.

From The Boston Post.

THE TIMES was a great newspaper when Raymond presided aloft, and that was half a century or so ago. That it is a greater newspaper to-day is due to the solid basis which its founders gave it as well as to the skill and the wise energy with which their successors have developed it.

From the Port Jarvis Gazette.

We heartily congratulate THE TIMES and wish them much prosperity in their new home.

From the Amsterdam Recorder.

The highest order of journalism with masterful administrative ability has made THE TIMES a newspaper second to none in the world, and this wonderful new building a necessity for its daily production and business.

From the Rochester Herald.

THE TIMES is one of the worthiest of American journals, and its assured financial stability is a tribute to the discrimination and discernment of American newspaper readers no less than it is a certificate of the skill and merit of those who conduct it.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer.

Provincial newspaper readers sometimes conclude that only the yellow sheets thrive in New York, which is a great mistake on their part. Among the several clean publications THE TIMES is at the top, and its motto of "All the News That's Fit to Print," has become proverbial. The publisher has rapidly pushed his paper forward, and all lovers of decent journalism will rejoice in THE TIMES'S notable building achievement.

KING WINTER.

Build your roads of iron and steel,
With the power of the universe drive your wheel.
Harness your brutes and summon your slaves.
Weigh your anchor and challenge the waves.
But ho!
I am King Death when my wintry breath
I blow!

Of what avail are your plans to-day?
I breathe command: your slaves obey.
Cataracts cease and rivers that rush
Thundering seaward, hear and hush.
Ho, ho!
I am King Death when my wintry breath
I blow!

Heap your furnaces high and bright.
Close your doors and your windows tight.
Way for the King! Make way! Make way!
Sealed at my touch is the world to-day.
Ho, ho!

BETTING ON WHISKERS, A LEGAL SYMPOSIUM

Maybe They'll Have Whisker Poolrooms By and By.

BARBERS WOULD HAIL 'EM

Question That Is Coming Up in Supreme Court Soon Starts a Discussion on Hirsutics.

The question as to whether betting on beards or whiskers is legal will soon be determined in the Supreme Court. As far as is known there is no law that permits or wagers on whiskers, and many lawyers who were questioned on the subject yesterday expressed the opinion that whisker betting was not legal even on the race tracks in this State.

The question, however, will probably be decided by the Supreme Court, for Moses H. Grossman of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, has just put in an answer to a suit over whisker betting, his client having been one of the parties to the bet. The bet was made in the café of the Waldorf-Astoria between a well-known physician, and a stranger whom he met there. The stranger and Mr. Grossman's client got into an argument about whiskers on moles, the stranger explaining that he had tried many eradicating remedies, but without success. The man offered to bet the physician twenty-five dollars that he (the doctor) could not produce anything that would take the whisker from the mole. The doctor took up the bet, and invited the man to call at his office on the following day.

JAPANNED WHISKERS.

Then he not only removed the whisker from the mole, but left a gap in the man's whiskers shaped something like a Port Arthur fort after a mine had lifted it. As there was nothing to balance the gap on the other side of the man's face the lack of symmetry brought the whisker bettor into ridicule with his friends and caused his sweetheart to break off their marriage engagement. The only thing left for him to do was to tear down the other forts in the vicinity, as his counsel put it, or in other words, to shave all of the whiskers from his face. He did this only after failing to grow new whiskers where the mole had been. He had also tried to induce the doctor to furnish some whisker-growing material to put back the whisker that had been eradicated on the bet, but the doctor refused to do this unless he received a regular fee. Then the man who had lost the whisker bet engaged an attorney to bring suit for $25,000 damages for the loss of his whiskers. It is in this suit that the question of betting on whiskers will come up for consideration.

Some of the lawyers seen yesterday quoted the Horton law to back up their assertions that whisker betting was illegal, while others declared that a bet on a whisker was just as legal as a bet on a horse race in a poolroom. One lawyer said he had made a wager with his barber, taking the long side of an argument in which the barber wagered a box of cigars that he (the barber) had a hair tonic that would grow five-inch whiskers in three weeks. The lawyer said that at the time he made the wager he did not consider that he was violating the law, for the reason that he once had known a Supreme Court Justice who wagered twenty-five cents with a German barber, betting the quarter that the barber did not know how to trim whiskers an inch and a half without losing the cut or style of the whiskers.

TEN-DAY WHISKERS.

Another lawyer said he did not consider whisker-betting illegal for the reason that he had once seen Riley Grannan, the race track plunger, bet a bookmaker $5 that a man with red whiskers never placed money on a sorrel horse. Still another lawyer said that an East New York Magistrate once made a wager that he could raise side whiskers in ten days, and the Justice won the bet, but he did not quote the law on the subject.

Abraham Levy, the Criminal Court lawyer, who admits he cannot even raise hair on the top of his head, not to mention whiskers, said he would take a chance on a whisker bet at any time, providing that some fellow came along who would take the other end of his bet. Mr. Levy said he was willing to wager $100 in good American money that no man in New York had a hair restorer that could put three inches of whiskers, or even a goatee, on the top of his head.

"If any one is not willing to take up this bet," said Mr. Levy, "I'll make another that there is no more chance of whiskers ever growing on my head than there is of whiskers growing on a billiard ball."

BOOK ON WHISKER RACES.

One of Mr. Levy's friends said that he knew of six hair restorer manufacturers who would make a book on growing whiskers on Mr. Levy if whisker betting was permitted by law.

"Of course," said this man, "the fellows I have in mind are probably bluffing, as they know there is not a Police Captain in town who would tolerate the opening of a whisker poolroom."

"Dere ain't no law on whisker betting," declared Herman, the Grove Street barber, who is considered an authority on the subject of whiskers. "If I had all dey money what I did not lost on betting on whiskers when customers vouldn't bet I vould be a rich man to-day. Just so soon as you give it outt you vant to bet something on a man's whiskers vill grow, you won't come der customer backs down. Dey might make some fun mit der barber, but dey don't put up der cash.

"Money talks when it comes to whisker betting. Last week I betted $2 I could trim a man's whiskers quicker as der Park Row barber trims, but when I put up der cash he backed down. Still, vhen ve vould cash he backed down. Still, vhen ve vould make twice so much money as der poolrooms, und more besides. Ain't it?"

SIGNOR TITTONI STRICKEN.

Italian Foreign Minister Taken Ill in a Cold Shooting Lodge.

ROME, Jan. 5.—Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was a member of a shooting party entertained by Ambassador Meyer at Magione, was stricken last night with cerebral congestion produced by a cold and from congestion of the right lung. He is being attended by Dr. Mazzoni, who was the physician of Pope Leo XIII.

The American and French Ambassadors who had been shooting with Signor Tittoni have returned to Rome. They say the Minister was not feeling well and did not shoot yesterday afternoon. In the evening he only partook of some milk and went to bed. There not being any facilities for heating his room the temperature even inside was at freezing point. During the night Signor Tittoni became seriously ill. Fortunately Dr. Mazzoni was one of the party and he hastened to the sick man's bedside and found him unconscious.

Telegraphed to Rome that he thought Signor Tittoni was dying, and the Minister's wife left here at noon for Magione.

MEMORIAL TO THOMAS.

New Building for Chicago Orchestra May Be Named After Him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—As a memorial to Theodore Thomas, a movement was inaugurated to-day to change the name of the magnificent new permanent home of the Chicago Orchestra to Thomas Hall.

THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS.

Entire Cabinet at First State Dinner of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the first of the three state dinners of the season this evening, when the guests of honor were the members of the Cabinet, all of whom were present.

The thirty or more additional guests, making the largest dinner company so far this season, included Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. T. C. Platt, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Knox, Senator Beveridge, Senator Crane, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Commander and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Charles McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Millet, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge. A portion of the Marine Band played in the corridor during the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge and Mr. and Mrs Pyle are guests at the White House overnight.

Mrs. Roosevelt has departed from her former custom of wearing white almost exclusively, and this evening wore a gown of lilac brocade, trimmed in white lace and lilac velvet. Miss Alice Roosevelt was at the dinner.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Dances again form the chief events of the social calendar programme. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will give a dance this evening at her town house, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street; Mrs. Walter Willetts of Roslyn, L. I., will have another dance at Delmonico's for her daughter, Miss Willetts, and Philadelphia's famous Assembly will be danced to-night. A number of New Yorkers will go over to attend it. There will also be several receptions and "at homes" this afternoon.

***

Mrs. Frederick Whitridge will give a dance at the Whitridge residence in West Eleventh Street, Feb. 3, for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Whitridge.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has invitations out for a large dinner to be given on the evening of Jan. 31, from which her guests will go to the entertainment to be given at Sherry's by James Hazen Hyde.

***

Mrs. Robert J. Collier gave a dinner last evening at her residence on Gramercy Park for her grandmother, Mrs. Astor. The guests included, besides Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurence Van Alen, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Van Alen, Cyril Hatch, and the Messrs. Minturn and Ledyard.

***

John Harsen Rhoades gave a dinner of thirty-six covers last night in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club for his niece, Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades, the débutante, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, the party being chaperoned by Mrs. Lyman Rhoades. The guests were most of them débutantes and included the Misses Martha Strong, Blanche Shoemaker, Edith Landon, Mildred Barclay, Dorcas Williams, Mildred Harbeck, Margaret Tuttle, Marjorie Motley, Mary V. Pyle, Edith Read, Eleanor Whitridge, Alexandra Stevens, Kate Prentice, Lillian Morrison, Malvina Hoffman and Helen Fargo, and Messrs. Oscar Stevens, Harold Imbrie, William Shoemaker, Sidney de Kay, Lynford Dickinson, Charles and Duncan Bulkley, Henry Williams, Charles aDna, Osborne Hayne, Charles Hoffman, Norton Bogue, Robert Bartholomew, Albert Aikin, Mercer Walker and Lyman Rhoades, Jr. There was music during the dinner by a small orchestra.

***

Miss Elsie Little, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Little, had a dance given for her last night at Sherry's by Mr. and Mrs. Little. It was an early affair, and there was general dancing before and after the buffet supper, which was served at midnight. The dancing was in the small ballroom, and the supper was served in the large room adjoining it. Mrs. and Miss Little received alone. The guests, who numbered about 125, included the Misses Louise and Nathalie Vanderhoef, Ruth Eaton, Grace Fargo, Adelaide Knox, Christian Wells, Paula Fleitman, Madeleine Evans, Beatrice Kobbé, Cira Carpenter, Ethel Howell, Ruth Dean, Helen Cluett, Kate Prentice, Dorothy Snow, Alice Demorest, Sylvia Barclay, Hildreth Dunn, Mattie Strong, Florence Macy, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson, the Rev. and Mrs. John Williams, Theron Strong, Howard Drummond, Edward and Lowell Cluett, Douglas Gibbon, Reed Schley, George Baker, Jr., Frederic Ingman, Freeman Smith, George Kobbé, Raymond Havemeyer, David McAlpin, Second, Percy Pyne, Lanier Winslow, Raymond D. Little, Elting Warner, and Donald Morrow.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry last evening gave a dinner of thirty-six covers. The table was gorgeous with American Beauty roses, and an orchestra played all evening.

***

Mrs. Heth Lorton (Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence) has sent out cards for two large receptions, to be given on Saturdays, Jan. 14 and 21, at her residence, 62 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Lorton recently returned from a trip South with Mr. Lorton.

***

The Comedy Opera Club of Staten Island is to produce "The Pirates of Penzance" on Jan. 24 and 25 at the German Club, Staten Island. Mrs. Ralph McKee will take the part of Kate, and Mrs. Seymour of Edith. Miss Hicks will be Isabel, and Miss Blizzard and Miss Van Cott are to be Mabel and Ruth, respectively. Mr. Kobbe is to be the Major General, Mr. De Planque will be Samuel, Frederick will be played by Mr. Donnelly, and Mr. McGahen is to be the King, while the Sergeant will be played by Mr. Stevens. R. O. Jenkins has charge of the rehearsals and the presentation.

***

Mrs. Sanford Bissell will give a reception on Tuesday at her home, 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, for Mrs. Robeson.

WORK FOR COLLEGE GIRLS.

Women's Federation Would Have Domestic Science Taught.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—Announcement of the apointment of Miss Mary Abbott of Watertown, Conn., as Chairman of the Educational Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been made by Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, President of the Federation.

"The work of this committee," said Mrs. Decker, "will be to formulate plans for work with college women, with a view to eventualy introducing domestic science, manual training, and the like into our colleges."

GEN. N. C. McLEAN DEAD.

Veteran of the Ohio Volunteers Served Through the Civil War.

BELLPORT, L. I., Jan. 5.—Brigadier General Nathan Collins McLean, U. S. A., retired, whose father, John McLean, was Postmaster General under President Monroe and Jackson, died here last night. He was born on Feb. 8, 1818, at Bigsville, Ohio, and was graduated from Augusta College, Kentucky, and the Harvard Law School.

In 1861 he recruited the Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and entered active service in the civil war as its Colonel, and served until peace was declared, after the second battle of Bull Run, he was made Brigadier General. After the war Gen. McLean went to Frontenac, Mich., where he engaged in farming and sheep raising. In 1883 he came to Bellport, where he since had

"DAS RHEINGOLD" GIVEN AT THE OPERA

First of the Cyclical Performances of the Nibelung Dramas.

A GOOD REPRESENTATION.

Large Audience Enjoys the Prologue—Mme. Homer Takes Miss Fremstad's Place.

The performance of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," in a complete cycle, especially if it is given apart from the regular subscription series, exercises an unfailing attraction upon the New York musical public. How great this attraction is can always be measured by the attendance upon "Das Rheingold"; the prologue of the trilogy, which by itself is now unable to excite much public interest. The projected cycle of special performances outside the regular subscription series, was begun last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, when the prologue was witnessed by a very large audience that filled most of the house, and listened with profound attention through the two hours and a half of darkness without intermission.

The performance was, in most respects, on a high level of excellence, carried through smoothly and with unfailing movement and dramatic truth—representing, in short, the general effect aimed at by the composer in a fashion to meet all but the highest expectations. It is true that there were not a few points in which the highest distinction was not reached, and there were some minor slips in the stage management that seemed unnecessary. Disappointment was in store for the audience in the very beginning, for a printed notice confronted it at the entrances to the house, notifying it the illness of Miss Fremstad, and the fact that Mme. Louise Homer would sing the part of Fricka, though she had never attempted it before and had learned it at very short notice. Under the circumstances her performance was a highly creditable one.

The cast in other important respects was the same as at the performances last year, yet the performance seemed animated by a considerably more dramatic spirit than has in recent years characterized the presentation of "Das Rheingold" on the Metropolitan stage, and the orchestral score was read by Mr. Hertz with greater euphony and elaboration of detail than it has sometimes been in the past, and all in all there were evidences of a more careful study and union of all the elements that go to make up the whole effect.

Mr. Van Rooy's superbly imposing impersonation of Wotan, Mr. Goritz's Alberich and Mr. Burgstaller's Loge were the most significant single items of the representation, all of them familiar. Mr. Goritz makes an exceedingly striking figure out of the malevolent Nibelung, of baleful intensity, relieved by his outburst upon his despoiling by Wotan, which had the eloquence of real tragedy and bitter irony. The old fault must be found with Mr. Burgstaller of mannered posings; yet he manages to express much of the picturesqueness and saturnine humor of the part. Miss Alten, Miss Ralph, and Miss Mulford sang the music of the Rhine Daughters for the most part in tune, though not with all the expression of its freshness, nor with the power that gives it its true effect; and their movements through the water were managed by the unseen forces that control them better than they have been at some previous performances.

Mr. Reiss's Mime is inimitable, as it always has been, and the other members of the cast brought competence in greater or less degree to their tasks. The stage setting was the same that has been recently used for "Das Rheingold;" the first scene representing the glimmering depths of the river is of entrancing beauty of suggestiveness in its delicate color and the play of the filtering radiance from above.

MISS CHEATHAM'S MATINEE.

A Pleasing Programme Well Received by Large Audience.

Generous applause and many floral tributes testified to the popularity of Miss Kitty Cheatham, on the occasion of her special matinée at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday. The audience was large and appreciative.

Miss Cheatham's talents are in themselves so varied as to almost constitute an afternoon's entertainment, but her programme yesterday was supplemented by Mme. Blauvelt, Mr. Bispham, Arnold Dolmetsch, and an orchestra under the direction of Manuel Klein.

Miss Cheatham gave for the first time a monologue, "Missy Virginia," written for her by Marguerite Merington. It provided ample opportunity for the display of her talent for character delineation, and was received with every evidence of approval. Several negro melodies and a number of children's songs, together with recitation with musical accompaniment, completed Miss Cheatham's contributions to the programme.

Miss Cheatham's methods are delicate, and in the rendering of the quaint chants of the old-time Southern negroes she is especially successful. Her entertainment has the merit of novelty and provides an agreeable change.

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore occupied a stage box.

HENRY V. POOR DEAD.

Fell on Ice Proves Fatal—Well-Known Railroad Authority.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Henry V. Poor, widely known for many years as a railroad authority and an expert on financial affairs, is dead at his home, in Brookline. Mr. Poor fell on the ice and broke an ankle three weeks ago, and the shock to his system eventually affected his heart.

He was born in Andover, Oxford County, Me., in 1813, and was the oldest graduate of Bowdoin College. For many years he lived in New York City, where he published a railroad manual and wrote many books on financial subjects. He was one of the founders of the New York Geological Society.

He is survived by a widow, one son, Henry W. Poor, a banker, and three daughters.

DEATH OF BELLE COLE.

American Singer Had Made Her Home in England for Many Years.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Belle Cole, the American singer, died here this morning.

Miss Cole was born at Chautauqua, N. Y. She was the leading contralto with the late Theodore Thomas during the festival tour in 1883. She has made her home in England since 1886. Her last visit to this country was in 1902, when she made a tour of the world.

Obituary Notes.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM CLAFLIN died last evening at his home in Newtonville, Mass. Death followed an illness of a few weeks, incident to old age. He was Governor in 1872, 1873, and 1874.

CHARLES H. PARSONS of 36 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, died yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Parsons, who was seventy-eight years old, was founder of the C. H. Parsons Bag Manufacturing Company.

MRS. SARAH SHIPMAN HUNT died Wednesday at her home in Sussex Borough, N. J., after a brief illness, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Hunt was the widow of Hill-

The First Complete Piano

Before making your selection of a piano instead of afterwards is the time to inspect the new

Weber Pianola Piano

An upright piano of the highest type with a Metrostyle Pianola built into it. Playable either by hand or by perforated music roll.

This remarkable advance in pianos is on continual demonstration and for sale at Aeolian Hall.

The Aeolian Company,
Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th Street, New York.

People will understand if you explain it times enough.

Thousands of manufacturers who have a really good article to advertise have made feeble, spasmodic experiments and become discouraged because large results did not immediately follow.

It is only by reiteration that a proposition makes itself understood. You have to argue and explain over and over again. The first few times your advertisement appears the people who read it do not gather the import of you message, but after awhile they see the point, and if your persist in explaining just why they should buy your goods they will gradually believe it and become good customers.

Continuous advertisers in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST find that it pays them well to place their announcement in every issue. This weekly illustrated magazine reaches 700,000 families 52 times a year. Its popularity proves that a weekly magazine is like a daily paper—none the less welcome on account of its frequent appearance.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
New York Boston Chicago

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The disturbance near the Middle Gulf Coast will probably move northeastward with increasing intensity, causing rain in the South Atlantic and snow in the Middle and North Atlantic States during Friday and also Saturday in the two latter districts. There will be snow Friday in the lake region, and on Saturday in the lower and northern upper lake region. In the central valleys and the West the weather will be generally fair. It will be somewhat colder Friday in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and colder Saturday in the South Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast, increasing Saturday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be east to northeast, increasing by Saturday morning; on the South Atlantic Coast northeast and increasing, and on Lake Michigan fresh and variable, becoming northwest.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds, with fair cold weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, snow in north and west, snow or rain in southeast portion Friday and probably Saturday, warmer Friday in the interior, east to northeast winds, increasing by Saturday.

New Jersey, rain or snow Friday and probably Saturday, east to northeast winds, increasing by Saturday.

New England, increasing cloudiness Friday, probably snow by night, not so cold; Saturday snow, north to northeast winds, increasing by Saturday.

Western Pennsylvania, snow Friday and probably Saturday; colder Saturday in south portion, variable winds, becoming northwest and fresh.

Western New York, snow Friday and probably Saturday, fresh to brisk east to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1904.	1905.	1905.
3 A. M.	1	12	18
6 A. M.	3	14	20
9 A. M.	0	18	27
12 M.	3	21	27
3 P. M.	13	20	30
6 P. M.	12	27	30
9 P. M.	10	28	29
12 P. M.	8	27	28

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	25½
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1903	6¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The thermometer registered 15 degrees at 8 A. M. and 28 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 37 degrees, at 7 P. M., and the minimum 15 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA

The Speculations of John Steele

By Robert Barr

"THE MAN WITH WHOM I GO IN MUST BE PREPARED TO PUT UP DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR WITH ME IN HARD CASH"

An Exposé of the Swindle in Consolidated Beet Sugar. The cipher telegram, the secret conference, the packed board of directors, and the final collapse of Peter Berrington's campaign against the young Chicago plunger; a good business story in this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine, selling more than 730,000 copies a week. 5 cents the copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW BURLESQUE AT WEBER'S MUSIC HALL

Marie Dressler Scores in "The College Widower."

BROAD HUMOR THAT PLEASES

University Students Make the Night a Memorable One for the Actors.

In having to burlesque a play in which satire has already been carried to an extreme point, Edgar Smith, author of "The College Widower," seen last night at Weber's Music Hall, faced a difficulty not usual to that line of work. Good burlesque of any kind is rare, but it may justly be assumed that it is far less trying to get broad fun out of a serious subject than from one already largely comic. Notwithstanding this fact and the presence of a large amount of matter that might be eliminated without loss, the new skit has elements which are likely to make it popular.

The fun is woven about the trials of girl collegians of Backwater who are about to engage in a football match with a team from Gingham theological seminary. The girls are much in need of a half back, the first person suggested, being referred to as "more of a drawback" than anything else. Then, Tilly Buttin, daughter of a boarding-house keeper, appears on the scene. Tilly has a reputation for prowess by reason of the fact that she "licked the blacksmith when he said 'ah there' to her.

Tilly is wooed and won by the college widower, who induces her to play on the Backwater team. The five Presbyterian ministers are allowed to go into the game minus six of their men, just because there is no hard feeling on the part of their antagonists. Of course, Tilly saves the game.

Marie Dressler made the hit of the piece as Tilly.

Miss Dressler has an abundantly varied comic method, and though her efforts are none too delicate, at times, she manages to infuse into simple lines and situations a considerable degree of humor.

Sitting on a rail fence she received her suitor's advances with an affectation of maidenly reserve and modesty that was distinctly funny, and in the excess of an affectionate demonstration the pair fall backward over the fence. From that little incident it may readily be seen just about what sort of fun goes into the making of this skit.

At one point Tilly appears wearing a huge pair of brogans which pinch her feet.

"It's no use talkin'," she says sadly, "the man was right. I ought to have worn shoes."

There are other ridiculous types besides Tilly, and an up-to-date touch that will be appreciated up Columbia way, is a burlesque on college yells, which was capitally by Sam Marion. Of course fraternal societies come in for a share of the ridicule. Buckwater, exclusive set being the Bite-a-pies.

A sign over the box office at the football grounds conveys the information that "Tickets not bought of speculators will be refused at the door," and the knowing smile went round when Joseph Weber, approaching a man who had asked him for his money back, informed him that he really ought to know better, as he was a regular patron of the place. Sometimes burlesque hits near home.

Mr. Weber wore a blonde wig, a plaid skirt, and other feminine paraphernalia. He was funny at times, but like the others in the cast, was overshadowed by Marie Dressler. Aubrey Boucicault could hardly have been any less humorous than he was, but it may be said in justice to him mthat his part was rather stupid. Of the lyrics, "An Educated Coon," sung by Charles Bigelow, and "Mamma's Boarding House," sung by Miss Dressler, won most applause.

Students from Columbia, Princeton, Yale, and Harvard occupied boxes and whooped it up with college yells. They also managed to delay the falling of the final curtain, but it was evidently their night, so who cares?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Batterhall of St. Peter's, Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, to Lothian Graeme Scott, eldest son of Col. Lothian K. Scott, of Forest Lodge, Farnborough, Hants, England.

TURRILL—SIMPSON.—On Jan. 4, at All Saints' P. E. Church, Frederick, Md., by the Rev. George W. Thomas, assisted by Rev. Osborne Ingle, Ida Randolph Simpson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Simpson of Urbana, Md., and Howard Fitch Turrill of Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In Providence, R. I., the 4th inst., Adrienne J. Babcock, widow of Albert N. Babcock, aged 81 years 2 months and 14 days.

Funeral Saturday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 13 Babcock St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at convenience of family.

BALDWIN.—On Jan. 2, at San Diego, Cal., Henry Baldwin of New Haven, Conn., in the 73d year of his age.

CHESTNUT.—Robert Chestnut, formerly of Greenock, Scotland, died on Jan. 4, 1905, at Glenville (Ohio) and New York City papers please copy.

CARNOCHAN.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Matilda Grosvenor, wife of Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, and daughter of the late Frederic Goodridge.

Funeral at Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 7, on arrival of 9:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Station.

CONREY.—Entered into rest Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, 1905, Margaret E., widow of John F. Conrey of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYES.—Entered into rest Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, Nora Hayes of 33 East 24th St.

Funeral from her late residence Saturday morning, Jan. 7, 1905. Requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, 10 A. M.

KING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, John King, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 341 West 46th St., on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

KLAUSER.—At Farmington, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, Karl Klauser in the 82d year of his age.

LELAND.—In Norwood, Mass., Jan. 3, Mrs. Florence Maud (Vinal) Leland.

Funeral services Friday at o'clock P. M. at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William F. Leeder, 21 Princeton Ave., Providence, R. I. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Burial private.

DIED.

MAIRS.—On Jan. 4, John D. Mairs, son of William H. Mairs.

Funeral services Friday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M., at 118 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEKEEL.—On Jan. 4, 1905, in his 78th year, Isaac Mekeel, suddenly, of acute Bright's disease, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. G. Lyon, Aurora, N. Y.

Buried Jan. 4 in Friends' Cemetery on Poplar Ridge Road.

MILLAR.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1905, after a lingering illness, John Millar.

Funeral services at his late residence Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, at his residence, 36 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, Charles H. Parsons, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PECK.—On Jan. 4, 1905, Jane Simmons, daughter of the late William H. and Jane S. Peck.

Funeral from her late residence, Ossining, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train arriving at 2:24.

PETERSON.—Suddenly, on Jan. 4, 1905, Isabella Talbot Peterson, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Constant, 148 St. James Place.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2:30. Interment private.

POOR.—At Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Henry V. Poor, in the 93d year of his age.

Funeral services at the First Parish Church, Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock.

SCHELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, Anna, widow of the late Augustus Schell and daughter of the late George S. Fox, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at No. 17 East 35th St. at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Jan. 7.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly, at Pinehurst, N. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Edwards Ogden Schuyler, son of the late J. Rutsen Schuyler of Burgen Point, N. J., in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALTER.—In Plainfield, N. J., Anna M. Haviland, widow of Ellwood Walter, in her 88th year.

Funeral at the residence of Justus H. Cooley, 122 Westervelt Av., N. Plainfield, at 2 P. M., Friday, Jan. 6. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 12 o'clock via Central R. R. of N. J.

WYCKOFF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, the Rev. James Wyckoff, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Leonia, N. J., in his 66th year.

Funeral services at the church Friday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Train leaves foot of 23d St. at 6:40 P. M., Chambers St. at 6:45 P. M. Return train leaves Leonia 9:30 P. M. Interment at Germantown, N. Y., at convenience of the family.

IN MEMORIAM—WILLIAM H. BALDWIN Jr.

New York, Jan. 5, 1905.

At a joint meeting of the Directors of the New York City Railway Company and of the Metropolitan Securities Company held this day it was ordered that the following minutes be spread upon the records of the respective companies:

The Directors of the New York City Railway Company and of the Metropolitan Securities Company desire to place on record their sense of the great loss which they individually, as well as their companies, have sustained in the death of their associate, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and to express to his family the sense of personal bereavement and sympathy which they feel.

Mr. Baldwin brought to the consideration of matters coming before the Board of Directors long practical experience in railway matters, keen observation, broad education, and matured natural abilities, which gave high value to his judgment and advice.

His life afforded a conspicuous example of one impressed in large affairs who nevertheless gave an unusual share of his time and abilities to these causes of education for all classes, improvement of the relations between labor and its employers, the relief of the condition of the poor, and active effort for good government, which represent the highest type of citizenship. His death is a loss not merely to those who knew him as an individual and to the interests which he served, but to the community and city in which he lived.

In the varied activities of philanthropy, and business and private life, Mr. Baldwin showed in a high degree the qualities of generosity, consideration for others, quietness and firmness in his dealings, and fidelity to high ideals, which make a man a worthy example and friend, and will endure in memory to all those with whom he was associated.

DONOR OF AUTO CUP ARRIVES FROM ENGLAND

Sir Thomas Dewar Comes to See Races at Ormond Beach.

LOOKS FOR NEW MILE RECORD

Fees for This Competition May Form Fund for Auto Speedway—E. C. Thomas and Croker Enter.

Sir Thomas Dewar, the donor of the perpetual challenge trophy for the one mile straight-away automobile race at Ormond, Fla., arrived here yesterday on the steamer Graf Waldersee. He was received by a number of automobilists and held an impromptu reception on the Hamburg-American dock. He then left in H. R. Worthington's automobile for the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will remain for two days, and then make a flying trip to Canada, returning in time to see the two automobile shows that will begin next week.

Sir Thomas Dewar is one of the most enthusiastic automobilists in England, and has given several trophies for endurance contests. The excessive speed attained last year on the Florida beach aroused his curiosity and brought from him the offer of the cup for the one mile championship. It is solely on account of his desire to see the Florida races that he has visited America at this time.

"I am simply here to witness what I believe will be the finest exhibition of racing automobiles ever brought together," said Sir Thomas. "I have been interested in the progress of the motor car for several years, and I hope to enjoy some automobiling here in a quiet way. I fully expect to see the one-mile record of 0:39, made last year, beaten this month."

Sir Thomas Dewar is a member of the English Parliament, and his official duties will require his departure early in February. He hopes to witness some of the motor boat racing at Palm Beach, however, before returning to New York to sail for home.

The conditions in the deed of gift for the Dewar Cup will be completed this week, and the custody of the trophy, which is now nearly completed and will cost fully $2,000, will be intrusted to a board of trustees. It will be a perpetual challenge trophy, gold medals being awarded to the holders of the cup, and it is intended to have the cup open for challenge at any time, and it may be competed for on courses other than the Ormond Beach track. Last year when W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., won the race, he won the prize outright, no provision having been made then to perpetuate the race.

Another important result of the Dewar cup may be the selection at an early date of a mile straightaway course for automobiles speeding within a few miles of New York. W. J. Morgan, with whom the entries for the Florida races are being made, said yesterday that all the fees received for the mile event will be set aside to constitute a fund for the ultimate purchase of a proper site for a mile automobile speedway. The trustees will probably be selected this week and they will also have charge of the plans for the proposed speedway.

Mr. Morgan yesterday received the entries of Frank Croker and E. C. Thomas for the one-mile contest, which brings the number already anxious to reduce the figures of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s time to fifteen. Among them is Arthur McDonald, the racing chauffeur for S. F. Edge, the Englishman, who won the Gordon-Bennett cup two years ago. Mr. Edge hoped to come over himself, but he will send one of his fastest cars.

Among the Americans who have entered are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H. L. Bowden and William Wallace of Boston; Bernard Shanley, Louis Ross, W. Gould Brokaw, Major J. S. Miller of Franklin, Penn., who will use a powerful six-cylinder car; Edward M. Sterk of Pittsburg, and President of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, T. A. LaRoche, Barney Oldfield, Webb Jay, and Isaac Emerson of Baltimore. Of the cars thus far entered Mr. Bowden's is the most powerful, having 120 horse-power. The entries for all the Ormond races close on Jan. 15.

Another arrival on the Graf Waldersee yesterday was E. B. Gallaher, who has been inspecting the latest models of foreign cars at the recent Paris show. Mr. Gallaher was unable to make arrangements with Thery, the winner of the Gordon-Bennett race last year, to revisit America for the Florida races. Thery's new machine is nearly completed and he is now busy preparing for the coming international race. Mr. Gallaher, however, is bringing over some new French cars of the latest models for the Importers' Salon, which will open here next Wednesday.

BETTORS KEPT GUESSING.

Rain Spoiled Some Good Things at Crescent City Jockey Club Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—A sudden change in weather conditions to-day kept the smart men at the rail grounds guessing, and after the third race there were several noticeable shifts in patronage. At the start the track was good, but rain soon made it muddy. The change spoiled part of a well-planned coup on Monte, which easily won from Pawtucket by more than five lengths. To the same cause might be attributed the surprisingly easy defeats of Kittie Platt in the third race, and Formaster in the sixth. Had the track remained fast, both of these probably would have been pronounced choices, but with a sloppy track to negotiate Ascot Belle was preferred to Kittie Platt. Reveille carried the bulk of the talent's money in the sixth race, although Formaster was held at the shortest price at post time. Ascot Belle won her race in handy fashion; Reveille made a show of Formaster. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Mrs. Rob, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 30 to 1; Green Gown, 108, (C. Morrison,) 6 to 1, second; Jade, 105½, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Shock the Talent, Lamplight, Fruit, Basile, Presentiment, Halcyon Days, Overture, Mr. Barnaby, and Bishop Weed also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Lineal, 107 pounds, (Baine,) 4 to 1; Light Note, 116, (Romanelli,) 6 to 5, second; Harpoon, 110, (E. Morrison,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Belle Indian, Billy Wake, Darius, Roderick Dhu, and James H. Reed also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Ascot Belle, 100 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 5; Kitty Platt, 105, (Crimmins,) 9 to 10, second; Flight, 98, (J. Hennessy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28 2-5. W. L. George, Dave Stahl, Triumvir, Mr. Voris, and Barry Stephens also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Won by Monte, 95 pounds, (Nicol,) 7 to 2; Pawtucket, 95, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 2, second; No Trumper, 100, (Romanelli,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Bessie McCarthy, Nomad, Ohio, Spongecake, and Brand New also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Won by Lady Charlot, 107, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5; Minbed, 107, (W. Hennessy,) 25 to 1, second; Reveille, 102, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Dudabek, Wellesley, Bonnie Lithe, Frank Rice, Byron Rose, White Ghost, Blue Mint, and Irby Bennett also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.—Won by Reveille, 99 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 2; Formaster, 98, (Houbret,) 9 to 10, second; Arsenius, 98, (Doherty,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:50 3-5. Hickory Corners, and Dorcastle also ran.

Columbia and Princeton at Hockey.

After several weeks of careful preparation the hockey teams of Princeton and Columbia are in excellent physical condition for the inaugural game in the series for the championship of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, to be played at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night. In the matter of public performances the "Tigers" have shown to much better advantage than the Morningside collegians. The best game played by the Old Nassau students was against the champion Wanderers in the early part of the season, the score being 2 goals to 2. Under the coaching of J. Duden, the former Captain of the Columbia hockey

FOSS MAY PLAY IN WEST.

His Entry for Billiard Tourney Said to Have Been Received.

According to reports received from Chicago Wilson P. Foss, the National exchampion billiard player, has sent in his entry for the annual tournament that is to begin Jan. 30 at the Chicago Athletic Association. Foss has not been seen about his usual place for meeting the followers of the sport for several days, and it was impossible to obtain his confirmation of the rumor. One of the Class B amateurs, H. A. Coleman, who has just returned from Chicago, states that Col. Louis M. Hamburger, the Chairman of the National Tournament Committee, was much elated at receiving from Foss a letter which seemed to indicate that the player, who is regarded as the foremost amateur of the country, would compete this year.

There are several well-informed persons on billiard affairs in this city who scout the idea of Foss competing in the championship. Among the number is Anthony F. Troescher, who has been trying to arrange the match between Foss and the French amateur, Reroille. He stated yesterday that Foss had said that if Reroille would not come to this country he would again go to Paris to meet him. Foss will have to make the journey, as Reroille has sent word that he cannot shape his business so as to visit New York. It is the opinion of Mr. Troescher that Foss will soon be on his way to Paris.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, the present holder of the title, has declared his intention to compete, although his official entry blank has not yet been forwarded to the committee. Wright and Sigourney, the Californians, and Conklin of Chicago have officially entered. In the absence of Foss, Wright is regarded as the favorite for the honors when the matches are played.

George Sutton, the American professional, now in Paris, issued a challenge to Maurice Vignaux for the world's championship at eighteen-inch balk-line, with two shots allowed in balk, and then suddenly withdrew the defi at the forfeit money which he had posted. This bit of news was cabled to this city yesterday and caused some gossip among amateurs and professionals. Both Sutton and Vignaux have been playing in the Grand Café Académie, Paris, for some months. Sutton issued the challenge just before Christmas, and several of the Frenchmen declared that it was most irregular, as the men were engaged in the same establishment. Sutton therefore agreed to withdraw the challenge upon the agreement of Vignaux that he would meet him at a later date.

HOPPE WON BILLIARD MATCH.

Young Professional Defeated McLaughlin at 18-Inch Balkline.

Continuing to play both close and open ball-to-ball billiards, William F. Hoppe, the young professional, last night defeated the veteran Edward McLaughlin in the final block of points of their three nights' match. The competition was at eighteen-inch balk line, two counts allowed in balk, and the final score was 900 points for Hoppe to 563 for McLaughlin. Hoppe's grand average for the contest was 14.28.

Standing room last night was to be had only in spaces of a few inches before the match began in McLaughlin's little academy, Fifty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The gathering of spectators was largely composed of members of the nearby clubs, mostly bankers and brokers. As he had done on the previous nights, Hoppe was slow in overcoming a stiffness and halting stroke. Because of this his opening innings proved unremunerative, and for the night's play McLaughlin obtained a temporary lead. On his eighth turn at the table, however, Hoppe worked out a small run of 12, which promised better things, and on his next turn he backed it with 32. From this point to the end he led McLaughlin, who was distinctly faulty in his wide angle shots and on his draws and banks off the cushions.

Hoppe's best display of his skill occurred in the fifteenth inning. In this he worked out a run of 98 caroms before terminating it by missing a difficult draw. Hoppe held the balls close all through this run, and his method of driving around the table and compelling the balls to gather in one of the corner pockets was little short of magical. The eighty-ninth count of this run was a palpable scratch. Hoppe found the balls badly lined up, and drove the cue ball twice around the table after caroming on the white. The cue ball found the hole around the red, but the white, which was still rolling, kissed it back and completed the run. Summary:

William F. Hoppe—20 2 5 0 5 1 0 12 12 17 2 10 2 12 98 18 7 11 3 3 19 5 18 (unfinished.) Total, 300 points; grand total, 900 points; average, 14 1-23; grand average, 14.28; high run, 98, 32, and 20.

Edward McLaughlin—0 16 7 0 2 1 7 2 29 31 3 1 7 0 27 25 41 3 8 0 1 3. Total, 220 points; grand total, 563 points; average, 10; grand average, 9.08; high runs, 41, 30, and 31.

Referee—Frank Hoppe.

WANT ENGLISH POLO TEAM.

Best Players of Great Britain Will Be Invited to Play Here.

W. A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association, gave a luncheon early in the week to a number of prominent polo men in the office of the Chairman of the Association, H. L. Herbert, at 15 Church Street. Several plans for the coming year were discussed, and it was virtually decided to make a serious attempt to get an English team to visit America as early in the season as possible. Plans have been proposed to this effect for the last two years, but they met with no success. A different method is to be adopted this year, and while no encouragement can be held out at the present time, it is hoped by the officers of the association that international polo may assume greater importance this year than has been the case in the past.

An invitation has been received from the Société de Polo of Paris, asking that an American team be sent to compete in the annual tournament and games at the club's grounds near the Bois de Boulogne next June. Efforts were made to enter an American team last year, but it could not be got together.

The revised handicap list has not yet been completed. The committee is still at work classifying the large club list, and it will be issued within a short time.

OLD STEWARDS RE-ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association held its annual meeting at the office of the organization, the Windsor Arcade, yesterday, and elected August Belmont, J. G. Follansbee, Clarence H. Mackay, and E. V. R. Thayer stewards to succeed themselves for three years, or until their successors shall have been elected at the annual meeting in 1908. The stewards subsequently met and selected the following as their committees: Committee for 1905: S. S. Howland, R. C. Hooper, H. J. Morris, J. E. Cowdin, J. G. Follansbee, H. S. Page, J. E. Widener, with August Belmont and J. H. Alexander as members ex officio.

A committee on rules, consisting of S. S. Howland, H. S. Page, and H. J. Morris, was also appointed with J. E. Cowdin, H. Hamilton Harris, and J. E. Widener committee on licenses of trainers and jockeys. The applications of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., for the week of Monday, June 12, to Saturday, June 17, both days inclusive, for its annual race meeting under the rules of the N. S. and H. A. P. was granted.

Brooke Football Coach at Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—George H. Brooke, one of the former stars of the University of Pennsylvania football team, was to-day elected head coach for the coming season by the Football Committee of the university athletic association. Dr. Carl Wilson, last year's coach, declined a re-election. The system of coaching will remain the same as last year, when the

ENTRIES FOR THE BIG HANDICAPS OF SPRING

List of Nominations for the Suburban and Brooklyn.

FAMOUS HORSES ENGAGED

H. P. Whitney Names Six Representatives, More Than Any Other Individual—Crack 4-Year-Olds.

The first announcement of the entries for two of the big Spring handicaps, which closed on Tuesday last, was made yesterday. The three great events that then were closed were the Suburban, oldest of the great handicaps fixtures; the Brooklyn, the second in age, and the Brighton, which this year is the most valuable of the trio of big Spring events for horses three years old and upward. The entries for the Suburban and Brooklyn include much the same horses, with the Suburban the first on the list in the number of horses entered; that classic stake having forty-nine entries up to date, with the probability that the number will be increased when the last mails, postmarked Jan. 3, come in from California and other distant points. The same is true of the Brooklyn, the first announcement of entries being regarded as incomplete as there still is the chance that nominations mailed from distant points will arrive within the next three days.

The entries received so far, however, are comprehensive in the fact that they include about all the best horses in training on the American turf, and while additions to the total number of eligible animals will make the task of the handicapper a little harder, it is not probable that any later entries will have any great effect on the races beyond swelling the probable fields.

The most conspicuous horses named for either of the two events is Hermis, winner of the Suburban last season, and now six years old. It was supposed last Fall that the horse was a doubtful proposition as regards future training, but from all indications his owner, E. R. Thomas, is confident he will race again, as he has entered him liberally in stakes, and especially in the handicaps. The largest nominator for either of the two handicaps is Harry Payne Whitney, who is represented by six horses, including the fleet and stout Goldsmith, which is to be trained again after a retirement of two full years, the horse now being six years old. Others of Mr. Whitney's entries are the fillies Tanya and Artful, the latter the Futurity winner last season. Both Tanya and Artful are now three years old. Sandria, Chieftain, and Rose of Dawn make up the list of the Whitney entries, though the last named probably will run in the name of H. B. Duryea, Mr. Whitney's racing partner.

The one-time great McChesney is one of three entries made by E. E. Smathers, who expects McChesney to make a good horse the coming season, as the cause of his trouble last year has been discovered and removed. From the West the most important entries are the fleet and consistent filly Tokalon, owned by J. W. Fuller, and the C. E. Rowe pair, Colonial Girl, which beat Hermis in the $50,000 World's Fair Handicap at St. Louis, and the fast five-year-old First Mason.

Others of the notable horses engaged in the races are the wonderful filly Beldame, now four years old, which this season will race in the name of her breeder and owner, August Belmont; and the great four-year-olds: James R. Keene's Delhi, largest winner of his age last season; J. A. Drake's Ort Wells, and E. R. Thomas's Stalwart, two other of the great winners as three-year-olds, and S. S. Brown's Broomstick, holder of the world's record for a mile and a quarter. The Picket, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap last season, is in again, while the crack colt among the three-year-olds of the West last season, Fred Cook's English Lad, is another of the stars engaged. The entries as announced are as follows:

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—For three-year-olds and upward; $20,000 guaranteed value; one mile and a quarter; to be run at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay track.

Years.		Years.
Beldame	4	Abdell
St. Valentine	4	McChesney
Ostrich	4	Wilful
Broomstick	4	Furleigh
Fonjum	4	Hermis
Grazialle	4	Stalwart
English Lad	4	The Picket
Ort Wells	4	Jaxon
Runnels	4	May M
Jocund	4	Colonial Girl
Knight Errant	4	First Mason
Red Pirate	4	Igniter
Tokalon	4	Rose of Dawn
Sightht	3	Chieftain
Broomsticks	3	Goldsmith
Delhi	4	Artful
Israelite	4	Tanya
Wild Mint	3	Sandria
Major Daingerfield	6	Jacquin

UNION RACE TRACK RIVALRY.

Corrigan's Turf Congress Planning to Get the Property at Any Price.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Upon good information it was learned to-night that the man who purchased the Union Race Track will probably be compelled to outbid Edward Corrigan and the proposed new congress of race tracks. Judge Douglas set aside the sale of the property to Jordan W. Lambert on Wednesday, and the new congress wants the track and, it is said, will purchase it at any price. This will force Lambert to bid up into six figures or give up the track. Friends of Mr. Lambert state that he will do his utmost to secure the course, and in that case there will be lively opposition to the Corrigan party.

About $40,000,000 is represented in the new turf congress, in which are included Capt Brown, Edward Corrigan, Thomas McDowell, the Clay brothers, "Rome" Respess, and other breeders of high-class horses. Condon is not the only man whom Corrigan is after, but also the Cella-Adler-Tilles contingent. If Corrigan decides to fight this trio in Missouri he is also liable to force them out of the racing game, despite the alleged political influence which they are said to have in Missouri.

MR. CROKER'S HORSES BARRED

English Jockey Club Forbids Their Training on Newmarket Heath.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Jockey Club has forbidden Richard Croker to train his horses on Newmarket Heath. No reason

CROWDS AT POULTRY SHOW.

Arrival of Out-of-Town Fanciers Enlivenes the Exhibition.

A largely increased attendance yesterday at the exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, in the Madison Square Garden, was partly due, no doubt, to the more moderate weather, which brought out the sightseeing public in greater numbers, but was principally caused by the resumption of regular traffic on the railroads, which enabled out-of-town breeders and fanciers to get into the city to visit the show. A number of exhibits in the cat show, which opened on Wednesday, were so delayed on account of the storm that they did not arrive until yesterday.

With the arrival of the breeders and fanciers, who, after all, are the people for whom the show is primarily given, there was a noticeable increase in activity among the exhibitors, and reports of sales of high-bred fowls began to circulate. Most of these sales were of small lots comparatively moderate prices, and none of the high-priced pens, such as the nine silver duckling Leghorns, shown in the centre aisle, for which $550 is asked, was reported to have changed owners. Large as this price may seem, it is surpassed by a buff Orpington cock, shown by the Willowbrook Farms, for which $30 has been offered and refused.

As illustrating the quickness with which new breeds are taken up by fanciers generally, it is interesting to note that the Orpington variety was introduced into this country from England only three years ago, yet at the present exhibition it ranks third in the total number of entries, one breeder alone, the Willowbrook Farms, of Berlin, Conn., showing 105 exhibits and taking nineteen prizes.

Evidence of the substantial business aspect of modern poultry keeping is shown by the many large exhibits of incubators, brooders, portable houses, food-cutting and bone-grinding machinery, prepared foods and grit, patent nests, food and drink receptacles, fencing, roofing, and, finally, by the numerous periodicals devoted exclusively to poultry and poultry keeping. Another interesting side light upon the possible adjuncts of poultry keeping is afforded by the exhibit of a school of poultry culture located in the northern part of this State, which has on a staff of over a dozen expert teachers and conducts courses in theoretical and practical poultry keeping by either correspondence or personal attendance. The school is conducted in connection with a large poultry farm, valued at $30,000.

The American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club has a number of well known millionaires as members. At the annual meeting yesterday the following officers were elected: President, T. A. Havemeyer, New York; First Vice President, Robert D. Winthrop, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Ricker, Scranton, Pa. The American Orpington Club also held its annual meeting, 22 new members were elected, making a total membership of 184. The following officers were elected: President, D. Paul Kyle, Flushing, N. Y.; Vice President, Frank W. Gaylor; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Edward Faber, Plainfield, N. J.

The cat show in the restaurant, which will last only one day longer, closing to-night, was thronged all day long with interested visitors, and was in particular the centre of attraction for the children. That there is a very practical purpose to the breeding of the long-haired Persians, now so much in vogue, was shown when it became known that Miss Phoebe Clark of Bronxville had sold her big black cat, a winner, Cady Fawe, to Mrs. Edward Brandegee of Brooklyne, Mass., for $500. This cat won three prizes in the black, long-haired classes, and is considered a practically perfect specimen of his breed. The judging in the cat classes was completed with the award of a number of special prizes, including the Persian Cup for the best cat in the show, which was won by Mrs. F. Champion of Staten Island with her Argent Sylvia.

Meetings of the various poultry specialty clubs, of which there is a large number scheduled, began yesterday. At the annual session of the American Pigmy Pouter Club the following officers were elected: President—George Ewald, Cincinnati, Ohio; Vice President—Dr. L. H. Jones, Rome, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—E. C. Duffy, Washington, D. C. The cups offered by this club for the best pigmy pouters were competed for by the 20 specimens benched. The winners were J. M. Harned of Brooklyn, Dr. L. H. Jones of Rome, N. Y., and C. R. and C. M. Diffemderffer of Baltimore.

Reversals of Form at Oakland.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 5.—There were several reversals of form at Oakland this afternoon, but the judges had no announcements to make. Prince Brutus had to run for his life to beat Smiths Kane at five and a half furlongs in the fast time of 1:07. The latter showed startling improvement over his previous race, when A. Muskoday beat him with ease. The event of the day was the five-furlong dash, in which several fast sprinters in training started. Misty's Pride ruled the favorite, but Sad Sam took the lead soon after the start and won in a drive from Mansard, by the best part of a length. The entire stable of Joe Yeager is expected here from Ascot Park in a few days. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Monorpio, 103 pounds, (McBride,) 4 to 1; Mimo, 104, (Travers,) 5 to 2, second; Hipponax, 109, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. The Cure, J. H. Bennett, Alta G., The Stewardess, Salable, Golden Buck, A Lady, and Royal Sweepstakes also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Karabel, 102 pounds, (Greenfield,) 10 to 1; Cinnabar, 106, (Alario,) 20 to 1, second; Haven Run, 101, (Davis,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅕. Frank Pearce, Kubelik, Suburban Queen, Penzance, Albonita, Silurian, Batidor, Mai Wells, Wistaria, Young Pepper, and Thorndale also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Robert Mitchell, 100 pounds, (Travers,) 6 to 1; Sweet Kitty Bellairs, 104, (Jones,) 40 to 1, second; Prince Zulu, 108, (Herbert,) 9 to 1, third. Time, 1:14⅘. Andvari, The Reprobate, Edna Sullivan, Cedarburg, Bearskin, Glendene, El Paisano, Ben Eric, Julia South, Nika and Pearl Waters also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Sad Sam, 114 pounds, (Sherwood,) 6 to 1; Mansard, 114, (Davis,) 5 to 2, second; Martimas, 109, (Kunz,) 5 to 1, third. Time 1:01⅘. Misty's Pride, F. E. Shaw, Sea Air and Sea Voyage also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Angie, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 3 to 1; Adirondack, 104, (Travers,) 6 to 1, second; Rene, 102, (McBride,) 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:49⅘. Frank Woods, J. Y. Kirby, Theodora L. Morengo, Hogarth, Box Elder, Young Carlo, Vigoroso and Trapsetter also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One and one-half furlongs. Won by Prince Brutus, 107 pounds, (Jones,) 1 to 2; Smithy Kane, 102, (Davis,) 6 to 1, second; David Boland, 107, (Bonner,) 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:01⅘. Squire Johnson, Estella J., Prickles, Apollona, and Duplex also ran.

New Track Records at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—Three new track records were made at Ascot Park to-day, as follows: Emperor of India, one mile and seventy yards in 1:44; Cruzador, 6 furlongs in 1:12⅘, and Cerro Santa, six and a half furlongs in 1:20. The track was lightning fast, and favorites were generally successful. Patsy Brown was the only outsider to upset calculations, winning the second race at 10 to 1. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.—Won by Revel, 98 pounds, (Kent,) 3 to 1; Linda Rose, 98, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, second; Lady Wilt, 98, (Miller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Bailey Zuzu, Dipper, Ding Dong II., Primero, St. Dixie, Massacre, and Spring Leaf also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile.—Won by Patsy Brown, 99 pounds, (Moriarity,) 10 to 1; Lustig, 98, (Perrine,) 3 to 1, second; Anirad, 93, (Kent,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41⅘. Henson, Hurapola, Ethel Scruggs, Lookaway, May Holliday, and Golden Ivy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards —Won by Emperor of India, 100 pounds, (Miller,) 7 to 2; Princess Tulane, 106, (Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Sais, 107, (Dugan,) 8 to 2, third. Time—1:44. High Chancellor, Elliott, Sheriff Bell, and Ralph Reese also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Cruzados, 107 pounds, (Kelly,) 7 to 5; Oxford, 98, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1, second; Sandstone, 97, (Hennessey, 15 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅘. William Wright and Delagoa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Merwan, 103 pounds, (McDaniel,) 8 to 1; Cerro Santa, 110 pounds, (Herbert,) 4 to 5, second; Needful, 104, (Kent,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47⅘. Phyz, Mi Reina, Laurestes, and Canelo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs—Won by Cerro Santa, 110 pounds, (Herbert,) 4 to 5; Durbar, 101, (McDaniel,) 2 to 1, second; Cloche d'Or, 106, (Fitzpatrick,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Alamanzor, Clovelon, and Buchanan also ran.

New Cricket Coach at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—John Pacey, professional coach of the Frankford Cricket Club of Philadelphia, has been engaged as coach for the Cornell Cricket Club. He will assume his new duties next week. Cornell will give more attention to

BILLIARDS FOR CHARITY.

Amateur and Professional Matches for Poor of the Bronx.

A night of billiards for charity is being arranged to relieve the suffering of the poor and needy in the Borough of the Bronx. Louis Haffen, President of the Borough, assisted by John Caldwell, has practically completed the arrangements for the short contests which will be held next week. George F. Slosson will meet Wilson P. Foss or J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, at eighteen-inch balk-line. Maurice Daly will play "finger shots" and Edward McLaughlin will also give an exhibition of fancy billiards. A number of other leading amateurs and professionals have offered their services. It is stated that one of the largest halls above the Harlem Bridge will be used.

Home Trainer League Proposed.

The Tiger Wheelmen will hold a home trainer tournament to-morrow night at the clubhouse, 424 Seventh Avenue. If sufficient interest is displayed, the wheelmen propose organizing a series of similar events, to be held weekly or semi-weekly throughout the entire Winter. If this can be brought about, it is likely that the club will endeavor to form an amateur home trainer racing league.

H. A. Gleisman, President of the club, favors the idea, and, if it is not possible to apply it to the home trainer tournament, he states that the Tigers will almost certainly take the lead in endeavoring to bring about a league of the sort when the outdoor season opens next Spring.

Fencing Popular at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 5.—The fencing squad of the Naval Academy held its third open contest of the series recently inaugurated yesterday with a view to increasing the interest of this sport to a point where it will be possible to hold the proposed meeting with West Point. Some fast men are being developed. The feature of yesterday's meeting was the foil bout between Midshipman Dichman and Sharp in which neither was able to score a "touch," after ten minutes of fencing.

Morrisania Yacht Club Officers.

The Morrisania Yacht Club has elected the following officers and committees for the year: Commodore—George Schroeder; Vice Commodore—H. Hassall; Rear Commodore—H. Bartram; Treasurer—F. Derluis; Financial Secretary—H. Schroeder; Recording Secretary—T. Grace; Measurer—A. D. Dowrie; Sergeant at Arms—Peter Hagen; Board of Directors—L. Orth and J. H. Tully, two years; House Committee—H. Orth, E. Robinson, N. S. Busby, C. Hendricks, L. Hitchler, W. Hixon, E. F. Barton, J. Kohn, and J. Custance; Regatta Committee—C. Kirchhof, C. Wilmore, Charles Reuterman, E. Delevante, and F. Starke; Membership Committee—J. Berrian, L. Fried, and W. Grady; Nominating Committee—H. Hopper, A. Doerfel, and J. McDermott; Auditing Committee—G. Grace and W. De Forest.

DEATH OF MRS. G. M. CARNOCHAN

Well Known in Society and Member of Prominent Family.

The numerous friends in this city yesterday received news of the death of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan on Wednesday at the Carnochan residence, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Carnochan, who was about thirty-two years old, was Miss Matilda Goodridge, one of the three daughters of the late Frederic Goodridge. She married Gouverneur Morris Carnochan in 1892.

The mother of Mrs. Carnochan died suddenly in California a few years ago. Of her two sisters, one married John H. Iselin and resides at 398 West Ninety-second Street, and the other married George Edward Wyeth. Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth live on their estate, Edgehill, near Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Riverdale, to-morrow forenoon.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..7:25	Sun sets..4:47	Moon sets..6:00

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..4:55	Gov. Isl'd..8:22	H. Gate..10:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..8:28	Gov. Isl'd..8:54	H. Gate..10:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 6.

Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Liverpool..... 2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Brazil..11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Yucatan, Bahamas.....12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
..... *12:30 P. M.	

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

Bermudian, Bermuda... 8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, Curacao ..... 8:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Montevideo, Montevideo 9:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans.....	3:00 P. M.
Etonia, Argentina ..... 9:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Evernia, Liverpool..... 3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Hamburg.10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas ..... 12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Delagoa Bay.....	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton..... 6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston.....	3:00 P. M.
Sibiria, Columbia ..... 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

Hamilton, Norfolk.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 6.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Dec. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 31.
El Sigio, New Orleans, Jan. 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

Fricka, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 31.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

SUNDAY, JAN. 8.

British King, Antwerp, Dec. 21.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

Bluecher, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Iceland, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Pilar de Larrinaga, Para, Dec. 23.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

Boniface, Para, Dec. 17.
Cassell, Bremen, Dec. 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 1.
Eldorado, Galveston, Dec. 29.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
Helios, Shields, Dec. 28.
Kansas City, Bristol, Dec. 18.
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 2.
Madura, Calcutta, Nov. 6.
Measho, London, Dec. 24.
Oneida, Philadelphia, Jan. 4.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 4.
Prinz Adalbert, Naples, Dec. 29.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Dec. 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 28.
Tician, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 17.
Winifred, Port Arthur, Texas, Dec. 28.
Goldsborough, Philadelphia, Jan. 4.

Sailed.

Byron, Pernambuco.
Fiandia, Insgua.
Fluminense, Para.
Jefferson, Norfolk.
La Champagne, Havre.
Larimer, Port Arthur, Texas.
Martello, Hull.
Montserrat, Cadiz, &c.
Monterey, Havana.
Numidian, Glasgow.
City of Columbus, Savannah.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Burgundia, at Marseilles, Jan. 4.
Consuelo, at Hull, Jan. 4.
La Savoie, at Havre, Jan. 5.
Menominee, at London, Jan. 4.
Powhatan, at Malta, Jan. 4.
Baltic, at Queenstown, Jan. 5.

Sailed.

Deutschland, (tank,) from Shields, Jan. 4.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Cherbourg, Jan. 5.
Manitou, from London, Jan. 5.
Majestic, from Queenstown, Jan. 5.
Potomac, from Sunderland, Jan. 3.
Yoruba, from Pernambuco, Jan. 1.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — C. A. Coleman, Boston.

HOLLAND—Major H. Newenham, London.

IMPERIAL—Dr. George Adams, Fort Worth, Texas.

BRESLIN—W. B. Scofield, Worcester.

VICTORIA—W. I. Cox, Birmingham, Ala.

MANHATTAN—W. S. Kuhn, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—C. R. Hotaling, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. H. C. May, Washington.

WOLCOTT—G. S. Lung, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Garrett, Washington; James D. Hill, Springfield.

The VERY BEST

Railroad's New Stock Issue.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company has issued a circular to stockholders notifying them that the privilege is given to holders of preferred and common stock to subscribe at par between Jan. 25 and Feb. 10 to $1,500,000 additional common stock, to the amount of 10 per cent. of their respective holdings. The proceeds are to be applied to pay the $500,778 additional cost to date of the Indiana branch and for other capital requirements.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.22½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.51½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.20
Cotton, middling	7.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	7.00
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.50
Butter, Western creamery	.29@29½

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.15; No. 3, 98c@$1.12; No. 2 red, $1.18½; No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31½@32½c; No. 3 white, 30½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 36@37c; fair to choice malting, 41@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22½; prime timothy seed, $2.17½; mess pork, per bbl, $12.12½@$12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.12½@$6.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
January	6.75	6.66	6.73@6.74	6.90
February	6.80	6.80	6.81@6.83	7.01
March	6.90	6.80	6.87@6.88	7.08
April	6.95	6.90	6.96@6.98	7.15
May	7.02	6.92	6.99@	7.18
June	7.10	7.04	7.09@7.11	7.26
July	7.05	7.05	7.12@7.13	7.30
August	7.20	7.10	7.15@7.17	7.34
October	7.26	7.16	7.22@7.23	7.40

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; mid-upland, 3.81d. Futures opened barely steady, 0 to 1 points decline on near and 11 points decline on distant positions; closed steady, net 10@13 points lower. January and January-February, 3.68; February-March, 3.71; March-April, 3.74; April-May, 3.77; May-June, 3.80; June-July, 3.83; July-August, 3.85; August-September, 3.87; September-October, 3.89; October-November, 3.90. Manchester-Yarns irregular, cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.21½ elevator, and $1.22½ free on board, afloat. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.26½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.10, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Wedn'y's Close.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.15 15-16	$1.14¼	$1.15¼@$1.15 9-16	
July	1.03½	1.02¾	1.03¼@1.03½	
Corn—				
May	50 1-16	50	50¼	

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wedn'y's Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.15⅝	$1.14⅛	$1.14⅜	$1.14 11-16
July	95⅛	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Corn—				
January	41½	41¼	41 3-16	41½
May	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44 7-16
July	44¾	44½	44½	44⅝
Oats—				
January	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
May	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31½
July	31¼	30¾	30¾	31¼
Lard—				
January	6.57	6.85	6.55	6.60
May	6.87	6.80	6.80	6.85
Ribs—				
January	6.32	6.27	6.27	6.32
May	6.65	6.57	6.57	6.62
Pork—				
January	12.15	12.10	12.15	12.22
May	12.60	12.50	12.50	12.62

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
January	7.70	7.70	7.70@7.75	7.95
February			7.90@7.85	7.75
March	7.95	7.95	7.90@7.95	7.90
April			8.00@8.10	8.00
May	8.20	8.20	8.15@8.20	8.15
June			8.25@8.30	8.20
July	8.40	8.35	8.35@8.40	8.30
August			8.45@8.50	8.40
September	8.60	8.55	8.55@8.60	8.50
October			8.80@8.85	8.60

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Capt. O. C. Horney, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Watervliet Arsenal to Elmira, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of steel girders in process of manufacture by the American Bridge Company.

Major O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to the works of Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Haskell, N. J., and two visits per month to the works of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, Parlin, N. J., during January, February and March on business pertaining to the inspection of powders.

Major W. A. Bethel, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia and will proceed to Manila and report for assignment to duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of Luzon, to relieve Major Frank L. Dodds, who upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco and upon arrival report for further orders.

Capt. Roberts Woolson is relieved at Fort Clark, Texas, and will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and report at that post for duty.

Navy.

Medical Director J. W. Ross will continue duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission after retirement Jan. 31.

A cable from the Asiatic fleet announces the following changes: Paymaster J. I. Irwin, jr., to Guam naval station, Cavite; Ensigns O. Hill and E. Cooper from the Wilmington to the Panay; Ensign L. Lyons to the Monadnock; Lieut. J. Mulshinnan to the Wilmington; First Lieut. L. C. Turner from Cavite station to Pollok station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ferry at Mare Island, Hartford at Pensacola, Tacoma at Hampton Roads, Des Moines at Rio, Kilty, Cincinnati at Che-Foo, Yankee at Bocas del Toro, Chattanooga at Newport.

Sailed—Columbia from Pensacola for New Orleans, Neeb and New York from Valparaiso for Montevideo, Yankee from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads, Leonidas from Hampton Roads for Monte Christi, Sterling from Boston for Philadelphia.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Western Tie and Timber Company vs. Jerk Brown, trustee.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule.

No.—The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. Bowland, Bowland, Treasurer, and Sol.—Willis G. Bowland, Treasurer, appellant, vs. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.—Argument concluded for the insurance company.

No.—The City of Covington, appellant, vs. The First National Bank of Covington, Ky., and No.—The First National Bank of Covington, Ky., appellant, vs. The City of Covington.—Argument continued for the City of Covington and concluded for the bank.

Day call for Friday—115, 116, 117, 118, 103, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury calendar.

100—Knowlden vs Ice Co
126—Schwartz vs Am Ice Co
118—Julia Crichfield vs Tromp & Sons
129—Leander vs Met St Ry
131—Yuvan vs Stack
132—Vitolo vs Bee Pub Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M.—Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Brobrich Copying Co vs Gurry
2—Western Elec Instrument Co vs Empire Elec Instrument Co
3—Allen vs N Y, N H & H R R
4—Foster vs Home Supporter Co vs Mayper
5—Crain Steel Co vs White Mfg Co
6—Large vs Consol N Bank
7—Madison vs Stoddard
8—N J Wire Cloth Co vs White Fireproof Const Co
9—Martin vs Wilson
10—Same vs same
11—Harrington vs same
12—Coburn vs N Y, N H & H R R
13—Munn vs Steinmetz
14—Same vs same
15—Hallgren vs Schr Marjory Brown

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

25—Eisenser vs Knickerbocker Ice Co
63—Hallgren vs Schr Marjory Brown

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Goldstein vs Michelson
2—O'Neill vs Met St Ry
3—Reich vs Cochran
4—Dunham vs Deralsmes
5—Same vs same
6—12th Ward Bank vs Zeltner Brew Co
7—Simons vs Stanton
8—Simons vs Zobel
9—Page vs Dempsey
10—Meyer vs Hoey
11—Ziemer vs Crucible Steel Co
12—Bossert vs Zimmerman
13—Steinhardt vs Erie R R
14—In re Sands
15—Brusco vs Star Co
16—Marks vs Elliott
17—Weil vs Wittc
18—Tyng vs American Beet Sugar Co
19—Tyng vs Corporation Trust Co
20—Schwartz vs London
21—Blum vs Blum
22—Tyrrell vs Met St Ry
23—Schlafain vs Fitzgerald
24—In re May

Non-enumerated motions.

1—In re Whitlock Av
2—Kellogg vs Wells
3—In re Erving
8—State Bank vs Feldman
9—In re Calman
13—Sire vs Long Acre Square Building Co
14—McDermott vs Int St Ry
16—Smith vs Irvin
17—Van Kannel Rev Door Co vs Sloane
22—Coughlan vs Hayes
23—Bernstein vs Graham

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Blodgett vs Sproul
2—Knick Inv Co vs Voorhees
3—In re Cunningham
4—Kip vs Hollingsworth
5—In re Bonynge
6—In re Mephisto Pet Burner Co
7—McAvoy vs Press F Co
8—Harris vs Garfinkel
9—Jackson vs Feller
10—Smith vs O'Donnell
11—Molley vs O'Donnell
12—Schwalbe vs Schwalbe
13—Gen Elec Co vs Int Ore Treating Co
14—In re Dobriner
15—In re McKenna
16—Andrews vs Woodend
17—Kellogg vs N Y C Ry
18—N Y C & H R R R vs City of N Y
19—Club Stables vs Schuchman
20—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
21—Russmann vs Russmann
22—Nat Bank of N A vs Nat Bank of Stamford
23—In re Sheafer
24—Strunsberg vs Brown
25—Wheeler Elec Co vs Schoenberg
26—Tisdall vs Karns
27—MacDonald vs MacMillan Co
28—Conley vs McClellan

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Demurrer
697—Richardson vs Hunt

1550—Isaacs vs Isaacs
1461—Poth vs Poth
1462—L I Sav & Ind Co vs Darmour
1466—Violett vs Horbach
1472—Mt Morris Bank vs Campbell
1473—Gorman vs Gorman
1475—Same vs Sugden
1480—Rothschild vs Dreyfus
1481—Koch vs Boyes
T1483—Berkowitz vs Levy

General calendar.

1567—McGuire vs Mc-Donald
1568—Dyer vs same
1569—Conlon vs same
1525—Muller vs Muller
1539—Broder vs Broder
1353—Small vs Burke
1369—Mullaney vs Mullaney
1426—McMurray vs 24th St. Nat Bank
1440—Commonwealth T vs Co vs Young
1447—Cushman & D C vs Chipper Mfg Co

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned to Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2640—Dazian Theatrical Emporium vs Bank of the Metropolis
3958—Oriental Bank vs Rubsamen
Buckley

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

162—Du Franc vs Met St Ry
433—Wheatley vs Met St Ry
237—Morahan vs same
305—D'Ambrosio vs same
71—Abels vs same
1919—Connor vs same
1920—Cullen vs same
969—Mendelsohn vs same
870—Donovan vs Dry Dock, &c. R R
372—Addone vs same
380—Ignazzio vs Int St Ry
182—Jesselson vs B R R
401—Sullivan vs Int St Ry
406—Kenney vs Met St Ry
410—Purdy vs Inter St Ry
416—Aulino vs N Y C & H R R R
421—Henry vs Met St Ry
422—May vs Inter St Ry
432—O'Keefe vs same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1430—Brennan vs Fifth Av Coach Co
2613—Newberger vs Adolph Hellender Co
618—Carpenter vs Eve Journal Pub Co
191—McLaughlin vs Koch
2301—Carpenter vs N Y Evening Journal Pub Co
2570—Goldstein vs Frankel
425—Frew vs Ruther
475—Dagner vs City of New York
627—Babcock vs City of New York
379—Lombardi vs Met Exp Co
284—Goetz vs Moffett
397—Elias vs Friedland

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:45 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts X. and XII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."

1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
1242—Fortescue vs same
832—Falvey vs Woolner
1383—E G Lyons & Raas Co vs Tischler
3360—Becker vs Woarms
3552—Cullinan vs Bohen
996—Gross vs Cohen
797—Wiggins vs Burrill
1430—Niles vs Sire
387—Feuchtwanger vs Reinach
226—Tanenbaum vs Joseph
2224—Cullinan vs Fitzpatrick
464—Costet vs Jeantet
1453—Stannard vs Robt H Reed & Co
1457—Conroy vs same
1458—Cullinan vs same
433—Seiter vs 42d St, &c, R R
459—Herer vs Met St Ry
460—Same vs same
461—Same vs same
462—Edwards vs Erie R R
463—Girrettson vs Union Ry
464—Gibbs vs same
468—Ferris vs Inter St Ry
470—Byrnes vs Met St Ry
471—Wright vs Int St Ry
472—Griffin vs same
474—Hatfley vs same
483—Hartman vs same
484—Wyman vs same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2591—Holmes vs City of New York
159—Purdy vs 5th Av
209—Abrams vs City of New York
360—Gallagher vs Prisk
334—Otero vs Clyde SS Co
479—Buchold vs N Y Times Co
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
2113—Gray vs Hopper
58—McCarthy vs Rosen
2578—Smith vs Graff
356—Schmase vs Hartford

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Anna U Neidermeier
2—Mathilda Bock
3—Samuel Schwartz
4—Joseph F Graham
5—Geo. E Montanye
6—Millie I Graham
7—Hannah Schlesinger
8—Louis Rossignot
9—James McDowell
10—Willard P Lloyd
11—Maud Daly
12—Mary Alice Regan
13—Margaretta Regan
14—Antonio Tufani
15—Robert Dunlap
16—Sigmund Tenner
17—Kate Davin
18—Yetta Sneudaira
19—Kaufman Marks
20—Helena Montanye
21—John Pouton
22—Archibald Brush
23—Margaret A Chamberlain
24—Julia Buckley
25—Ellen J Sweeney
26—Augusta Mertens
27—Catalina S Warren
28—Moses Stiefel
29—Catharine Cushing
30—Terrence G Halliman
31—Eweretta C McYuckar
32—Samuel Bloch
33—Edward Kearny
34—Robert J R Borrel
35—Wm C Schermerhorn
36—John Laurita
37—Marcos A del Castillo
38—Margaret Flynn
39—William T Rainey
40—Mary or Maria Knauer

Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Ludwig Muller
John H Johannes
Nathan Stern

At 11 A. M.

Augustus T Holly, Jr
At 2:30 P. M.

Joseph Sonnek
Edw Vreeland

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Andoor, in County Court House. Contested will. Case on. 2951—Julia H. Egan.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3343—Chadwick vs Schiff
2788—Gusmans vs Int St Ry
3074—Lorenze vs Schwartz
3583—Healey vs Mooney
3347—Stern vs Rubin
733—Flack vs Zerban
734—Booth Bros Co vs Gillespie
735—Hermenze vs Howe
736—Lustig vs Int Nav Co
737—Molea vs Bradley
739—Unterberg vs Kronthal
750—Dierenzo vs Met St Ry
741—Same vs same
742—Beckler vs same
745—Meislich vs same
746—Ernest Marx—National Co vs Gerding

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3499—Hanna vs Weingarten
672—Boscarelli vs Tomback
673—Hiller vs Heine
674—Gambendello vs Met St Ry
360—Pasca vs Rothschild
675—Improvator vs Met St Ry
677—Domieschell vs same
678—Class vs Hogan

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

547—Solomowitz vs 3d Av R R
694—Holmes vs Deegan
695—Mierowitz vs Gottlieb
696—Adams vs Gray
698—Zien vs Davidson
699—Kempler vs Shaler
700—Kapp vs Met St Ry
702—Smith vs Smith
703—Webb vs Met St Ry
704—Di Donato vs same
705—Pisterno vs same
706—Fitzpatrick vs Buckley
707—Zuckerman vs Fennell
710—Herrmann vs Muhlman
711—Gleason vs Guttag
712—Harris vs Kaufman
713—Rumbaugh vs McDonald
715—Davis vs Royal Print & Pub Co
717—Armstrong vs Am Dunlop Tire Co
719—Rasesich vs Met St Ry
720—Cardiello vs Gardella
723—Mielch vs Hart
724—Levy vs Bloom
725—Clarke vs Pickens
727—Bernstein vs Stuyvesant Ins Co
728—Waxman vs Bryant
729—Berman vs Wacht
730—Mittler vs Herter
731—Justice vs Bryant
732—McQueen vs Consol Gas Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

10151—Rieper vs Wobse
10171—Berry vs Smith
9461—Friedenheim vs Anzelowitz
10281—Feinberg vs Cohn
10232—Van Brink vs Barth

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3693—McNeil vs Int St Ry
3645—Schiff vs Int St Ry
2466—Curry vs Met St Ry
3051½—Abramowitz vs Spear
3262—McCormick vs Int St Ry
2920—Dittenhoefer vs Int St Ry
3680—Van Horne vs Fidelity Loan Ass'n
2717—Hill vs Int St Ry
2556—Verscope Co vs Brady
2589—McDonough vs Hermes Rotary Co
3032—Troshkin vs Degnon-McLean Co
3630—Killeen vs Met St Ry
3692—Finn vs Int St Ry
3693—Castori vs same
3694—Schmidt vs 42d St, &c, Ry
2419—Weinrieb vs Gans
3569—Fasanella vs Int St Ry
3568—Lindeman vs same
3685—Hirsh vs Union Ry
3647—Maloney vs Int St Ry
3113—Mello vs Monohan
3596—Goldhammer vs Cunningham
767—Am Specialty Co vs Langman
768—Rheinstrom vs Schreyer
770—Levy vs Kattman
771—Eisner vs Plonsky
773—Goldstuck vs Andrew C Allen Co
774—Zillecks vs Domestic, &c, Socy
775—Finkelstein vs Silberstein
776—Budner vs Kleinberg

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated day calendar.

18—Blackledge vs Phoenix Ins Co
20—Mathot vs Triebel
2, reargument—Matter of Corbin
23—Everett House vs Wechsler

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—American Elevator Company vs. Hannah L. Crossley—William Klein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt.—Emile Goldmark, Cutting vs. Cutting—Hamilton Odell. Moran vs. Moran—Edward P. Whitney.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—In re Studley—Felix H. Levy. Clothier vs. Campbell Realty Corporation, (two cases)—Hyslop vs. Erlanger vs. O'Brien—Abraham Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Vingut—Abraham Benedict.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Frank vs. Webber—Same vs. Franklin—Charles Frederick Adams.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated day calendar.

24—Ludington vs Mercantile Nat Bank
26—Patterson vs Wolf
27—Kustes vs Int St R
30—Gerhardt vs Schwartz

FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

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The Times.

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Daily Telegraph.

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Daily Graphic.

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Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.
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The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beau y which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
CONFECTIONERY
FIXTURES AND FURNISHINGS
OF
LA PALOMA CANDY STORE
ALSO LEASE OF STORE TO MAY, 1909.
7 Astor House, Broadway, N. Y. City.
YOUNG & KLINGER, AUCTIONEERS,
sell this day, 10:30 A. M.,
7 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY, BARCLAY ST.,
the entire outfit, consisting of 40-foot onyx fountain, with generator and all attachments, fully equipped; wall cases, onyx trimmed large mirrors, glass cashier desk, marble counters, wall cases, portieres, fancy crushed fruit dishes, brass and nickel candy stands, electric fans, are lights, candy pans, revolving chairs, cream dishes, brass twine holders, water urn, glass jars, &c. By order of Bertha Shandel, Administratrix. Abe A. Silverburg, Atty. 320 Broadway, office 309 Broadway, N. Y. City. Auctioneer's office, 237 East 42d St.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell Saturday, bars, novelties, 44 Nassau St. Daily.

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$2,000 will buy a quarter interest in an established monthly magazine; unlimited field and fine prospects; good opening for man or woman with some experience. Juvenile, Box 153 Times Downtown.

HAVING immense permanent outlet for Lead and Tin, desire party to invest $5,000 at once; fully secured; positively no agents noticed. Address Monopoly, 303 Times, Main Office.

Advertiser can use partner who will invest capital for development great muslin underwear business; established trade; samples only. M. WILBER DYER, 656 Broadway.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Reliable young man wants Christian partner, with capital, to increase established frit and produce bhisec; state references, age, amount. Frank, Box 188 Times.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established passenger and freight elevator manufactory. Stetson, Box 123 Times, Down Town.

Consult Steward.

If you want to buy or sell a bsiness quickly. 38 East 21st St.

Patents—For sale to parties having means desiring to secure money makers. H. P. Fry, Chatanooga, Tenn.

Will sacrifice store, candy, cigars, tobacco, toys, and stationery, reasonable price. 175 Bleecker St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, for authority to change its name to "FLEISCHMANN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY."

Sirs: Please take notice that the undersigned will move for an order authorizing the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, the petitioner herein, to change its corporate name to the "Fleischmann Construction Company" in this Court, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1905. Yours, &c. HAYS & HERSFIELD, Attorneys for Petitioner, office and Post Office address: No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between GEORGE P. BUTLER, Complainant, and COMMONWEALTH TOBACCO COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company:

Pursuant to an order duly made and entered in this court, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1904, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company to present and make proof to the undersigned, Jerome Taylor, receiver of the said corporation of their respective claims against the said corporation, on or before the 9th day of March, 1905, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said receivership.—Dated December 9, 1904. JEROME TAYLOR, Receiver.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between GEORGE P. BUTLER, Complainant, and COMMONWEALTH TOBACCO COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice of sale.

Pursuant to an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, Jerome Taylor, receiver of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the factory of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, at Seventh and Commerce Streets, Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 8th day of January, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following brands of Smoking Tobacco:

"Maud Muller,"
"Mellowleaf,"
"Sealskin,"
"Silver Slipper,"
"Greek Slave,"
"Jack Rabbit,"
"Maid of Virginia,"

and the following brands of Virginia Cigarettes:

"Mellowleaf,"
"Havana No. 1."

Ten per cent. (10%) cash deposit will be required.

For further particulars apply at the office of the receiver, at No. 95 Liberty Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWLEY & DRESSER, Bankrupts.—Notice to Sell by Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of John B. Lord, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

A general description of said property is as follows, to-wit: The catalogue printed and published by the above-named bankrupts, consisting of a number of songs and copyrights, and the right to publish the same, subject to a lien upon said catalogue; also printed sheet music. Also the copyrights and songs and all other information in detail concerning the said property, may be obtained from the trustee, John B. Lord,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 20 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

December 19th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 32 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.

Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the banking room, 24-22 Avenue A, New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE E. KRAPP, Cashier.

NOTICE

to the stockholders of the

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office, No. 750 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of The Associated Manufacturers' Corporation will be held at the offices of the corporation, 131 Prince Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, January 14, 1905, at 2 P. M. The purpose of the meeting is to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $250,000 to $500,000, to amend the by-laws and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

HERBERT L. KAUFMAN, President.
LEW W. JARLINE, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 28, 1904.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

4 Irving Place.

December 20, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen on Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM: AN election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the 2d Monday of January, 1905. The election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close December 31, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen January 17, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. W. WETMORE, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, for the election of Directors, for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at the company's office, 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from December 31, 1904, at noon until January 11, 1905, at 10 A. M. JOHN N. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 250 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 8, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 251 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 20, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house, No. 190 Bowery, New York City, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOETIN LOVE, Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 21, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 5, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 19, 1905.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

295 and 295 Canal St.

December 24, 1904.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 293 and 295 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM SELINE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

New York, Dec. 28th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 100 William St., on Monday, January 9th, 1905, at 12 o'clock P. M.

A. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. BENJAMIN T. WERNER, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking rooms, West Broadway and Chambers Street, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Company.

The Annual Meeting to elect Directors and transact such other business as may come before the meeting will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 12th, 1905, at three o'clock, at No. 27 White St, Manhattan, New York City.

CHAS. L. KNAPP, Sec.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,

No. 128 East 14th Street.

New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1115 Cedar Street, on Monday, January 16th, 1905 at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

GEO. C. M. WATSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hilgert Curative Foot Gear Institution, for the election of Directors, will be held at the offices of the Company, 31 West 34th Street, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE E. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Dec. 30, 1904.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers firms, corporations and individuals every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1904

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
New York City and other Municipal Bonds	$910,710.56	Capital	$300,000.00
Mortgages on N. Y. City Property	966,000.00	Surplus	300,000.00
Other Investments (market value)	3,755,180.42	Undivided Profits	198,440.15
Time Loans and Bills Purchased	3,664,756.80	Deposits	13,150,280.00
Furniture, Fixtures, and Building Improvements	50,000.00		
Rents Receivable	5,024.91		
Cash in Vaults and Banks	4,965,055.01		
Demand Loans	1,992.83		
Interest Accrued			
	$14,348,720.15		$14,348,720.15

OFFICERS

HENRY B. WILSON, President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President — WILLIAM DARROW, JR., Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President. — EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD — B. AYMAR SANDS — SAMUEL D. STYLES
CLARENCE H. KELSEY — J. HARSEN RHOADES — JOHN B. DENNIS
WILLIAM SALOMON — GEORGE C. CLARK — HENRY R. WILSON

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT.....Pres. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK.....Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers
JOHN B. DENNIS.....Blair & Co., Bankers
ROBERT E. DOWLING.....Real Estate
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.....Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.....Pres. Merchants' National Bank
HARRISON E. GAWTRY.....Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN F. HOFFMAN.....Pres. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
JOHN D. HICKS.....Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.....Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK.....Pres. Gotham Manufacturing Co.
ABRAM M. HYATT.....Retired
BRADISH JOHNSON.....Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY.....Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANGLEY.....President Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT.....Capitalist
T. HARRIS BROADES.....Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON.....Real Estate
JAMES A. RAYMOND.....A. A. Vantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON.....William Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS.....Bowers & Sands, Lawyers,
LOUIS STERN.....Stern Bros., Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGES.....Pres. Seamen's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES.....Pres. North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD.....Park & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER.....Pres. Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON.....President
WILLIAM D. WOOD.....Pitcairn, Paul & Co.
WILLIAM FELSINGER.....Pres. New York Savings Bank
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM.....American Smelting and Refining Co.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estates of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

67 William St., Jan. 2, 1905.

The Directors have declared a

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 6, 1905.

FIVE PER CENT. as Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb. 21, 1905.

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1904. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 16, 1905.

The outstanding "Certificates of Profits" (Scrip of the issue of 1900 will be REDEEMED on demand on and after Feb. 21, 1905. Further interest thereon will cease whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment, and cancelled.

The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 7th instant.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDEND NO. 53.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905; to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,

71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common capital stock of the company, payable January 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 6th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the Common capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. January 6th, 1905, and reopen January 20th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

OFFICE OF THE

New York, December 29th, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock, payable January 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1904, at 3 P. M. and reopen at 10 A. M., January 11th, 1905.

S. K. PARRINGTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 31, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2 to January 14, 1905, both days included.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable February 15th, 1905, to holders of record January 31, 1905, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again January 16, 1905.

C. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Toledo, O., Dec. 13, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Toledo Railways & Light Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the Smith & Baker Building, at the corner of Jefferson and Adams Streets, City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, on Thursday, January 19, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, January 7, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, until Friday, January 20, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. HEMAN S. SWIFT, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

No. 111 Fifth Ave., New York, Jan. 3d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the banking house, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AUTO LIGHTER COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and Inspectors of Election, and voting upon a reduction of the capital stock, and the transaction of such business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 77 East 130th St., New York City, on Monday, Jan. 9th, at 3 P.M.

WILLIAM SCHEUER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the stockholders of the Gas Tip and Self Lighter Co. will be held in Room 6, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, January 9, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

FINANCIAL.

A PROMINENT BANKING HOUSE REquires the services of an able and energetic bond salesman of experience; must be well acquainted with both local and out-of-town financial institutions and investors; only those having the necessary qualifications need address, with full particulars, Bond, Box 115, care N. Y. Times, Down Town.

DIVIDENDS.

BLOCK LIGHT COMPANY.

17 PARK PLACE.

New York, January 5th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend on the preferred stock of this Company of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 20th, 1905, to all Stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, January 10th, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on January 10th, 1905, and will be opened on January 20th, 1905.

Signed J. E. RYTTENBERG, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, Jan. 5, 1905.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, DIVIDEND NO. 23.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Wednesday, Feb'y 1, 1905, at the transfer office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1905. Transfer books will close Tuesday, Jan'y 10, 1905, and reopen on Thursday, Feb'y 2, 1905.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

D. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

New York, January 3d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend for the quarter ending January 31, 1905, of 1½% on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, out of the net earnings, to be paid on the first day of February, 1905.

They have also declared a dividend of 1½% on the Common Capital Stock of this Company out of the net earnings, to be paid on the first day of February, 1905.

For the purpose of payment of such dividends the stock transfer books will be closed January 16 at noon until February 2 at 10 A. M.

JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, January 5th, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Scrip of this Company, from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1905, payable March 15th, 1905.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, February 28th, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, March 16th, 1905.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

A dividend of 1% on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on January 10th next, to all Common Stockholders of record on January 6th. The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3:00 P. M. January 6th, reopening on January 11th at 10:00 A. M.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

Jan. 5, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURsuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Boulevard Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of Mr. Henry F. Shoemaker, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, January 16th, 1905, at four o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1904.

HENRY J. UDERITZ, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, January 5th, 1905.

The Manhattan Neck-Wear Mfg. Co., Lazarus & Newman, props., at 437 Broadway, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued on the same lines under the name and style of The Manhattan Neck-Wear Mfg. Co.

JOSEPH NEWMAN, Proprietor.

who has taken over all assets and liabilities.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, New York, Dec. 31, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Jan. 16, 1905, for furnishing material and labor for wiring Qr. Mr.'s Warehouse and Wharf Buildings, installing electrical apparatus, &c., at Governors Island, N. Y. H. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals. Blanks and specifications furnished upon application. Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Installing Electrical Apparatus, &c.," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Major & Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., DEC. 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing new plumbing in Building No. 21, at post, will be received until 10 A. M., Jan. 7, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Plumbing." JOHN L. PHILLIPS, Capt. & Q. M.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

31 WALL STREET, New York.
307 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

JAPANESE 6% BONDS

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
42 Broadway, New York.

Vermilye & Co.

BANKERS,

NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," will be received UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUMS OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,388.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after Jan. 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago,* and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES F. HENNESSY, Jr., V. P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treas.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

295 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

106th Semi-Annual Dividend

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after January 16th, 1905. Deposits made on or before January 7th, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

H. F. HUTCHINSON, Secretary. President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 16, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, DEC. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $5,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.

180 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

New York & Jersey (Tunnel) R. R. Co. Securities, New Orleans Railways Securities, National Bank of Commerce Stock. Merchants' Trust Co. Stocks dealt in by

J. G. ZACHRY & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

3223-3225 GRAND STREET,
66 BEAVER STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

TELEPHONE, 1920 ORCHARD.

REPORT MADE TO THE BANKING DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

RESOURCES.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AT COST	$534,310.00
OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS AT MARKET VALUE	1,012,111.25
BONDS & MORTGAGES	9,750.00
LOANS ON COLLATERAL	3,008,204.17
BILLS PURCHASED	1,108,344.00
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	19,070.20
CASH IN BANKS	668,575.58
CASH IN VAULT	137,521.26
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND BUILDING	19,079.91
OTHER ASSETS	3,715.50
OVERDRAFTS	148.78
	$6,535,825.68

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL	$500,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	526,525.21
REBATES ON BILLS PURCHASED	9,736.94
INTEREST DUE DEPOSITORS	1,429.84
GENERAL DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITS IN TRUST	5,491,587.44
RESERVE FOR TAXES 1905, &c.	5,000.00
OTHER LIABILITIES	1,746.25
	$6,535,825.68

PAUL SCHWARZ.....President
H. M. HUMPHREY.....Vice-Pres. and Sec'y
CHARLES DETTMAN.....Treasurer
H. A. DAVIDSON.....Assistant Secretary

JANUARY INVESTMENTS, LIST NOW READY

CATLIN & POWELL CO.,

High Class Unlisted Securities.
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
4s, r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1918	104½	105
38, 1918, sm.	104½	
4s, r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1907	105½	106
4s, r., 1925	133½	134½
4s, c., 1925	130½	134½
5s, r., 1904	120	121
Philippine 4s	100	

Adams Ex.	236	250
Alls. & Sus.	227	
Alle. & W.	154	
Alle. & W. pf.	94	97
Am. D. Tel.	38	42½
A. Lin. Co.	1½	4½
A. Lo. Co. pf.	37	41
Am. Ln. Co.	6½	
Am. M. Co. pf.	26	27½
Am. Smelt.	120	121
Am. Sm. pf.	97	99
A. S. R. pf.	137	139
A. T. & C.	192	195
A. T. & C. pf.	110	
Am. T. pf.	148	155
A. W. Co.	70	
Ann Arbor	93	94
Ann Arbor pf.	92	93
Am. Ag. Ch.	202	210
B. R. & P.	155	
B. R. & P. pf.	165	
Butterick	90	93
Canada So.	68	70½
C. & S. A.	122	
C. R. & O.	290	
C. & E. I.	130	145
pf.	77	
Ches. & O.	67	70
C. C. C. & St. L.	104	108
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	104	
C. & A.	180	183
Col. Fuel	70	90
Col. & H. V.	42	45
Col. & H. V. pf.	77	
Col. So.	94	96
Col. So. 1st pf.	84	86
Col. So. 2d pf.	66	70
Del. & Hud.	175	176
D. L. & W.	510	515
Den. & R. G.	32	33
Den. & R. G. pf.	77	80
Det. So.	6	7
Det. So. 1st pf.	25	30
Det. So. 2d pf.	12	15
Dis. Sec.	32½	33
D. S. S. & A.	120	125
E. T. H.	68	69
E. T. H. pf.	83	88
Ev. & I. H.	27	30
Ev. & T. H.	93	95
Fed. Min. & S.	61	63½
Fed. Min. & S. pf.	65	70
G. C. Co.	100	102½
G. & S. T.	116	123½
Homestake	240	245
Ill. Cen.	140	141
Int. Power	66	67
I. S. P.	87	88
Iowa Cent.	20	21
Jol. & Chi.	180	190
K. & D. M.	14	17
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
Kn. Inc. Co.	10	12
Kn. Inc. Co. pf.	95	105
L. E. & W.	27	
pf.	93	100

Lake Shore	205	
Long Island	57	62
L. N. R. R.	240	
Man. Beach	9½	11
Md. C. pf.	115	
Mex. Cen.	130	140
M. & St. L.	57	60
M. & St. L. pf.	89	98
Mex. Nat.	116	148
M. L. H. & P. pf.	82½	85
N. Y. C. & St. L.	104	108
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	78
N. Y. Dock	18½	28
N. Y. Dock pf.	58	60
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. ex div.	170	
N. Y. & W.	26	28
Ont. Min.	2½	3
P. C. & St. L.	87	
P. C. & St. L. pf.	98	101
P. & Fast.	28	31
P. C. & St. L.	77½	77½
P. C. & St. L. pf.	104	108
P. & C.	183	
P. & C. pf.	190	
Pullman Co.	235	239
Oswego & R.	1¾	2
Oswego & R. pf.	4	6
R. R. Sec.	1	
Ill. C. stfs.	91½	92
Ry. St. Sp.	32½	33½
R. S. S. pf.	93½	95
Rens. & S.	206	
R. W. & O.	34	36
Sou. Pac.	124	128
Sub. G. M.	90	
Sub. G. M. pf.	96	
So. Ind.	15½	
So. Ind. pf.	39	40
St. J. & G.	55	58
St. J. & G. 1st pf.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2@2 3-4 Per Cent.

Stocks Move Uncertainly in Default of Any Clear Reason Why They Should Move at All.

There was as conspicuous a deficiency of news yesterday as there was a surplus on Wednesday. Then there was too much news to digest, and yesterday there was continued discussion of the new strategic combinations suggested by Mr. Cassatt's entrance into New Haven's Directorate, and by Mr. Harriman's anticipated connection with New York Central. But no fresh light was thrown upon these subjects, and there was no further price movement of significance, although New Haven rose a point. On the other hand, there was a somewhat marked price movement among properties not included in Wednesday's gossip, and without anything authentic developing yesterday. The coal properties, especially Erie and Reading, were notably strong without any disclosures which were both novel and important. Amalgamated also rose more than a point, with strength in the metal and discussion of its significance to Amalgamated earnings and dividend expectations. The day's declines were as numerous as the advances. The weakness in Consolidated Gas is strictly seasonable; it is almost always weak around the season of Mayor's and Governor's messages, and there is special reason why it should be true this year. But the company has a winning way with Aldermen and legislators, and threatened combines live long.

There were the usual striking increases of railway earnings, but they had as little effect as usual. The fall of Louisville and Nashville is a striking non sequitur to its report, and Norfolk and Western's rise of 1⅛ was a poor response to its November net. The same is true of Ontario, which profited not at all by its gain since July of a quarter million earnings in addition to the new connection, which ought to increase its business. Sterling continued strong, and $1,000,000 was taken from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury for no assigned use. The rather softer money market, if anything, would not seem to indicate that any attention is being paid to the loss of gold on both our coasts. England is using her credit with us to pay her debts to Argentina in our gold, while Japan seems to be exercising some sort of mysterious attraction upon bullion sent West, supposably for other reasons. There was a fresh shower of legislative proposals at Washington, but none of them bore the Administration sanction, while the taking up of the Hill currency bill afforded at least a hope that some good might come out of Nazareth. The connection between the weak produce markets and the crop news is not very close, but they reinforce each other encouragingly. The Government report is good and private reports are better, to the effect that Winter wheat is in better condition than a month ago, and averages well for the season. This has been a tender point in the outlook.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Kan. City So pf	½
Am. Express	1	Manhattan	2
Am. Hide & L. pf	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Locomotive	¾	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	½
Asso. Merc. 1st pf	1	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	North American	½
Buff. & Sus. pf	1	Pacific Coast	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pac. Coast 1st pf	4
Chi. Term. Tr.	2	Pere Marquette	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Reading	1
Del. L. & W.	6½	nion Pacific pf	½
Erie	1¼	U. S. Pipe pf	½
Erie 1st pf	½	U. S. Realty	1¾
Erie 2d pf	2¾	West. L. & M.	1¼
St. North. pf	4		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf	3⅝	Lake E. & W.	1
Am. Car. & Fdy.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Cot. Oil pf	½	Mex. Securities	1
Am. Ice pf	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Steel Fdy.	1½	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
Am. Sug. Rfg. pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Woolen	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Atl. Coast Line	1	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Buff., Roch. & P.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. & Alton	½	Sou. Steel	1
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Rep. Steel pf	1
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Rock Island pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Standard Rope & T.	2½
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Corn Products	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Fed. M. & S. pf	½	Texas & Pacific	1
General Electric	1½	U. S. Pipe	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Int. Pump	½	Union Bag & P.	½
Iowa Cent. pf	½	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
E. Tenn. reor. lien	1	Roch. & Pitts. con.	1
5s	2½	5s	1
Erie conv. 4s	1½	St. P. & N. Pac.	1
Northern Ohio 1st	1½	general 6s	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	1	Consol. Gas deb. 6s	1
inc.	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 5	696,844
To date this year	2,409,701
Corresponding date last year	2,651,097

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 5	$4,261,500
To date this year	14,773,000
Corresponding date last year	10,210,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting & Refining Company (common stock).
Distillers Security Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Central and South American Telegraph Company.

GOLD ENGAGED AHEAD.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. yesterday engaged at the assey office $1,000,000 in gold bars for export to be supplied out of the meltings of next week, or the full amount of next week's supply of bars should it fall below that amount. Lazard Frères have reserved for themselves all the bars that may be prepared up to next Monday. The demand for gold for export is thus continuing unabated. That the exchange situation was one that called for further outflow of the precious metal seems indicated by a further advance in exchange rates yesterday. The shipment in bars to Paris is especially interesting at this time in view of the necessity that the Paris market may have to encounter of caring at least indirectly for a part of the Russian loan which it had been expected would be permanently placed in Germany.

Application to List.

The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $4,000,000 additional refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Inactive Market, with Irregular Price Movements.

The active trading on the floor yesterday was confined to a few issues. In the rest of the list there was no business to speak of, though probably the scattering sales in the inactive stocks represented more actual shares than nearly all the other transactions put together. There was the most evident manipulation in some stocks. So, for instance, Erie was pushed up by trading which looked decidedly artificial. The Erie crowd was the only one on the floor in the late afternoon. Besides the specialists and the pool brokers, the advance attracted the floor traders, and they made quite a respectable gathering. The attempt to put the price to 41 was most evident, but the extra one-eighth gave trouble, and the stock finally closed at 40⅞, one fraction below the highest price for the day. Erie second preferred advanced 2¾ points on dividend rumors.

***

Selling Other Issues.

While Erie was being advanced there was some quiet selling around the room, mainly in Union Pacific and United States Steel. Union Pacific is supplied in quantities every time the stock sticks its head above 115. It closed an eighth above the lowest. Steel preferred and common were weak, and it looked as if some one was getting ready for a disappointing quarterly statement. The forecast for the last quarter has been painted in such rosy colors by almost everybody with an interest in the steel and iron business that it is almost certain that unless the statement should prove exceptionally good and better even than these expectations, the speculative interest in the stock will be disappointed.

***

Building Great Expectations.

It is an invariable rule that great expectations which fail to materialize have a bad effect on a stock, as many disappointed holders sell out. For this reason it is a common trick of would-be short sellers to talk exaggeratedly of dividend prospects and of earnings, for if this talk is not based on absolute facts, there is bound to be a reaction when its falseness is exposed. Thomas W. Lawson is predicting a six per cent. dividend for Amalgamated Copper, but no idea is entertained by those familiar with the property that it could possibly pay more than four per cent., and such a dividend is talked of as possible. Amalgamated yesterday was strong on increased dividend rumors.

***

Rumors About the Coalers.

There were plenty of rumors about great events in the coal railroad situation soon to be made public, and these were used to bull Reading common. This stock was advanced 1½ points on transactions of more than 70,000 shares. At the same time Reading second preferred declined a point on sales of only a few hundred shares. The conclusion to be drawn is evident. There can be no good reason why a second preferred stock should decline on a few shares while the common advances on heavy transactions unless it be that there was a purpose in a market being made for the common while the other was permitted to look out for itself.

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Investment Selling and Buying.

There were several transactions recorded which cannot be regarded otherwise than selling by tired speculators or investors. So one lot of Allis-Chalmers preferred was pressed on the market at a net loss of 3⅝ points; Steel Foundry common, which declined 1⅛ points on the sales of 200 shares, and Atlantic Coast Line, which sold off a point on 300 shares. New York Air Brake, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Iowa Central preferred, Republic Iron and Steel preferred, and Rutland Railroad preferred were other examples. On the other hand, Great Northern preferred rose 4 points on 100 shares, Lackawanna advanced 6¾ points on a few hundred shares, while New Haven, Père Marquette, and Westinghouse Manufacturing were among the issues which advanced on small transactions, indicating buying for investment.

***

Weakness in Metropolitan.

Metropolitan Street Railway issues were weak because of the storm losses and the statement from semi-official sources that during the last nine days of December the Subway had carried an average of 318,000 passengers daily, and that in that period the traffic on the elevated lines had only fallen off about 40,000 a day. It is understood that since then, because of the recent heavy storm, the traffic on the Subway has increased still more. It is reasoned that a large part of the increase of travel on the Subway must have come from the surface lines.

***

American Coal Off the List.

The capital stock of the American Coal Company of Maryland has been stricken from the Stock Exchange list, the charter of the company having expired by limitation on Dec. 30, 1904. A new charter under the laws of the State of New Jersey has been applied for and application has been made to the Exchange to list $1,500,000 of the stock of the American Coal Company of New Jersey.

C. M. Clark Succeeds C. F. Clark.

Charles M. Clark yesterday was elected a Director of the American Cotton Oil Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles F. Clark. Mr. Clark is a Director and Treasurer of the Bradstreet Company, and Trustee of the Washington Trust Company.

Change in Rock Island Directorate.

James Speyer was yesterday elected a Director of the Rock Island Company of New Jersey. He was also made a member of the finance committee. This is in accordance with the agreement by which Speyer & Company brought out $25,000,000 of the Rock Island bonds.

Answer to Correspondent.

ED. THUMPELL.—The Illinois Central Railroad has not bought control of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$146,287,039
Gold coin	77,927,381
Silver	14,250,392
United States notes	5,100,795
Treasury notes of 1890	69,032
National bank notes	16,045,270
Total receipts this day	1,533,884
Total receipts this month	5,623,607
Total receipts this year	28,277,381
Total expenditures this day	2,040,000
Total expenditures this month	5,090,606
Total expenditures this year	305,119,149
Deposits in National banks	117,550,400

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$326,203,959
Silver dollars	447,377,000
Silver dollars (per contra)	9,320,752
Silver bullion of 1890	1,670,280
Total	$1,014,530,993

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$326,203,959
Silver certificates outstanding	477,377,600
Treasury notes outstanding	11,000,000
Total	$1,014,580,993

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$20,585,521
Gold certificates	57,341,810
Silver coin and bullion	4,929,939
Silver certificates	10,200,462
United States notes	5,100,795
Other assets	26,079,014
Total in Treasury	$123,348,532
Deposits in National banks	117,560,400
Total	$240,908,932
Current liabilities	94,619,893
Available Cash balance	$146,287,039

PRICE STILL BEARISH.

Cotton Breaks 20 Points When He Issues His Views.

Theodore H. Price came out yesterday with a statement that he had not turned bullish on cotton, and the market in that staple promptly broke about 20 points. One of the bears on the floor said: "The slide is now greased for five-and-a-half-cent cotton." Mr. Price's reason for expecting still lower prices were these:

"The longer receipts continue relatively light in proportion to the known facts regarding the crop the more bearish does the situation become in my opinion. It means an unprecedented and congested accumulation of cotton in the hands of those who must ultimately sell it, i. e., the farmers and their representatives. The demand from spinners becomes progressively light as the season advances. Therefore, the longer the sale of this accumulation of cotton in the South is deferred the less eager will be the demand for the unsold residuum when it is sold."

FOUR BROKERS SUSPENDED.

Cotton Exchange Discipline for Settlements by Blows.

The four members of the New York Cotton Exchange who, to settle differences recently resorted to fisticuffs on the floor of the Exchange, were disciplined last night by the Board of Managers of the Exchange at the regular monthly meeting. The four brokers were each suspended for sixty days, beginning next Monday.

The brokers disciplined are Charles Mayhoff, Charles T. McGhee, B. S. Castles, and James J. Chew. Mayhoff and McGhee had trouble on the floor of the Exchange just before the opening of the Exchange on Wednesday. Castles and Chew had a little encounter in the Beaver Street members' entrance about six weeks ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2¾ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3¾ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $371,546,850; balances, $17,983,495; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,284,091.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent., short bills, 2 7-16 per cent., three months' bills, 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞, demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 5-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

1,105	Shannon	9
5	Tamarack	125
1,155	Trinity	10
805	U. S. Coal & Oil	11
585	United States	24½
575	Utah	42¾
15	Victoria	5¾
285	Winona	12½

*Ex dividend. †First assessment paid.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25@30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 22½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10@15c discount. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Money was in quiet demand and increased supply in the market to-day. Discounts were maintained.

The tone of the Stock Exchange was undecided and prices were irregular. Consols were easier at first and rallied later. Home rails hardened.

Americans opened with a depressed and uncertain tone in sympathy with Wall Street, moved irregularly and became fairly steady at parity despite occasional profit-taking. Union Pacific was purchased on rumors of an increased dividend. The market closed dull.

Russians were maintained on Continental repurchases, Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1901 were quoted at 97½.

Kafirs occasionally were easier on Continental selling.

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Bar silver quiet, 27 15-16d per ounce. Money 1½@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent.

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Alpha Con.	.16	.16	Mexican	2.25	2.10
Andes	.35	.30	Ne. Con.	.92	.89
Belcher	.29	.29	Ophir	7.00	6.85
Best & B.	1.20	1.15	Overman	.27	.29
Bullion	.32	.33	Potosi	.28	.29
Caledonia	.51	.48	Savage	.51	.49
Chal. Con.	.28	.29	Sier. Belcher	.08	.08
Challenge	.40	.40	Sierra Nev.	.42	.46
Confidence	.83	.85	Syndicate	.19	.18
C. C. & Va.	1.95	2.05	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.50	.57
Crown Pt.	.21	.21	Utah Con.	.02	.02
G. & Curry	.38	.35	Yel'w J'k't	.22	.20
Hale & N.	1.40	1.25	Silver bars	.57⅞	.61⅛
Homestake	.08	.08	Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Thursday, 50@52c.

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Acacia	7⅞	8	Gold Sov'n	9¼	9⅝
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C. K. & N.	20	24	Lexington	4½	4⅝
C. C. Cons.	11⅜	11¾	Little Pittsburg	4½	4⅝
Dante	4¼	4½	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4½
Elkton	68¾	69	Missouri	2⅜	2⅝
El Paso	122	123	Portland	180	185
Findlay	31	34	Pharmacist	4	4¾
Gold Dollar	6¼	6⅞	Work	12¾	13¾

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The money market is dull and easy, the table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans 2¼@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Clearing house loans 2¼ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings $27,075,709. Balances $1,644,117. Sub-Treasury debit $145,137.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates are unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.87½	4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅜

There was unusual buying of Boston Elevated Railway stock to-day which carried the price to 158. Amalgamated was the only really active stock, but there was some trading in Copper Range, Trinity, Greene, United States Mining, Steel preferred and Swift. Shoe Machinery was quiet after its splurge of Wednesday. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
256	Atchison	88	87⅞	87⅞
1,550	Boston Elevated	158¼	156¼	158¼
32	Boston & Albany	256½	255	256½
30	Boston & Maine	176	175	176
60	Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
311	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	60	58	58½
5	Mexican Central	24¼	24¼	24¼
624	N. Y. N. H. & H.	199¾	198½	199¾
26	Old Colony	207	205½	207
100	Rutland pf.	71	70	70
719	Union Pacific	115½	114⅝	115½
42	Union Pacific pf.	97½	97½	97½
117	West End	94	94	94
35	West End pf.	113½	112	112½

TELEPHONES.

575	American	147½	146¾	147
50	Mexican	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
82	New England	140	139	140
1	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. Chemical	20½	20½	20½
162	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85½	86	86
70	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
5	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25	25	25
625	American Sugar	142½	142	142⅝
198	American Sugar pf.	130¼	138½	139
310	American Woolen	23	22⅝	23
300	*American Woolen pf.	93¾	94	93
190	Dom. Iron & Steel	19¼	18⅝	18⅞
25	Edison	253	252½	252½
85	*General Electric	183½	183	183½
200	Massachusetts Gas	38½	38¾	38⅝
405	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
115	Mergenthaler	192	191	192
70	Pullman	238	238	238
10	Seattle Electric	50	50	50
15	Seattle Electric pf.	94¼	94	94
350	Swift & Co.	115	114	114⅝
10	Torrington	25½	25½	25½
454	*United Fruit	106¾	106	106
1,825	*United Shoe Machine	67	66	67
231	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	31½	32
5	U. S. Rubber pf.	98½	98½	98½
1,640	U. S. Steel	30¾	29¾	30⅝
785	U. S. Steel pf.	95¾	92¾	92¾
10	Westinghouse pf.	97¾	97½	97¾

MINING.

60	Adventure	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
635	Allouez	20½	20¼	20¼
9,630	Amalgamated	74½	72⅞	74⅜
100	American Zinc	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Arnold	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
85	Bingham	34½	34½	34½
200	Bonanza	80c	80c	80c
150	Boston Con.	6½	6½	6½
488	Centennial	25½	25¼	25¼
20	Continental Zinc	14	14	14
1,500	Copper Range	70	69	69½
283	Daly-West	12⅝	12½	12⅝
50	Elm River	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
1,700	Granby	57⅜	57	57⅜
1,927	Greene Con.	26	22½	25⅞
75	Isle Royale	27¾	27	27½
255	Mass	9⅝	9½	9⅝
15	Michigan	10½	10½	10½
555	Mohawk	51½	51	51⅝
125	Montana C. & C.	5	4¾	5
25	Old Colony	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
500	Old Dominion	28	27¾	27⅞
110	Parrot	30½	29½	29½
12	Quincy	110½	110	110½
83	Rhode Island	2	1½	2
1,105	Shannon	9	8⅝	8¾
5	Tamarack	125	125	125
1,155	Trinity	10	9¾	9⅝
805	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	11	11⅜
585	United States	24½	24¼	24¼
575	Utah	42¾	42½	42⅝
15	Victoria	5¾	5¾	5¾
285	Winona	12½	11⅞	12

*Ex dividend. †First assessment paid.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Money was in quiet demand and increased supply in the market to-day. Discounts were maintained.

The tone of the Stock Exchange was undecided and prices were irregular. Consols were easier at first and rallied later. Home rails hardened.

Americans opened with a depressed and uncertain tone in sympathy with Wall Street, moved irregularly and became fairly steady at parity despite occasional profit-taking. Union Pacific was purchased on rumors of an increased dividend. The market closed dull.

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TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905.

U S 4s, con 1907		5,000	105½	Erie conv 4s		10,000	97⅜
						15,000	97⅝
Impl Japanese Gov						50,000	98⅝
6% sterl loan		4,000	95½			35,000	98½
		10,000	96			40,000	98⅜
		3,000	95½			5,000	98½
		20,000	95			1,000	98⅝
		5,000	95½			10,000	98⅝
		5,000	95¾			10,000	98⅞
		500	96½			100,000	98⅝
		10,000	95	Erie Penn col tr 4s		1,000	85
		5,000	95½			1,000	85
		20,000	96	Ft Wth & D C 1st		1,000	108½
		1,000	94½			1,000	108½
		54,000	95	Ft W & R G 1st		2,000	85
Japanese Impl Gov				Hocking Val 4½s		2,000	109¼
Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full pd for 6% sterl in 50 series				Ill Cent 4s, 1953		2,000	101½
		28,000	90⅜	Int & Gt N 1st 6s		2,000	121
		10,000	91	Int-S Pump 6s		16,000	105
		10,000	90⅝			2,000	120
		40,000	90⅜			5,000	89
		1,000	90⅝				
		25,000	90⅜	K C Ft S & M 4s		1,000	94
		2,000	90⅝			5,000	93½
		41,000	90⅞			10,000	93⅝
		10,000	90⅝			24,000	101½
		25,000	90⅜	Kans City So 3s		2,000	72½
		16,000	90⅜			1,000	72⅜
		51,000	90⅜	Kings Co Elv 4s		1,000	92⅜
		1,000	90¼	Knoxv & Ohio 1st		2,000	123¾
		6,000	90¼	Lacka Steel 5s		5,000	105⅜
		8,000	90½			3,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Nearly an Entire Block on the West Side Sold to Operators by the Clark Estate—Site Bought for New Building on Twenty-eighth Street—Active Dealings in Lots.

Flake & Dowling have bought the greater part of the Clark estate's block bounded by Columbus Avenue, Central Park West, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. Their purchase covers forty-two lots—eight on Columbus Avenue, twelve on Eighty-fifth Street, and twenty-two on Eighty-sixth Street. The Clark estate will retain the Central Park West front of the block, 200 by 150, and the fourteen dwellings on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, occupying a plot 250 by 100. That part of the block which has been acquired by Flake & Dowling is said to have been held at about $1,200,000. The brokers in the deal were Richtmyer & Irving and Slawson & Hobbs.

This sale disposes of the last vacant parcel of any size on Columbus Avenue between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fourth Streets. The property will be resold for improvement with apartment houses on Columbus Avenue and with dwellings on the street lots, in accordance with an existing restriction.

New Building on East 28th Street.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Jackson & Stern, to the State Realty and Mortgage Company, 114 and 116 East Twenty-eighth Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 40 by 98.9. This plot will be improved by the erection of an office and studio building.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Hubert B. McClellan, to Arthur D. Crane, the ten-story-and-loft building 23 and 25 East Twenty-first Street, on plot 44 by 98.9. This property was purchased by the seller at auction about two weeks ago.

The Mason Company has also sold 20 East Eleventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.

To Improve Eighth Avenue Block.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Meyer Cohen, for immediate improvement, the block front on the east side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets, 200 by 100.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Sol Simon the plot of six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, upon which the buyers will erect six-story apartments.

Jacob Friedman has resold the plot 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Livingston, Wolf & Cohen have sold for the Economy Realty and Building Company three six-story apartment houses 107 to 117 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, on plot 125 by 100.

Jaffer & Goldfield have sold to Harris Gottlieb the two apartment houses in course of construction at 125 to 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The Berman Realty Company was the broker in the transaction.

Estate Sells 101st Street Lots.

Joseph Folstein has bought from the Johnson estate the plot 107 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Leslie Jellinek has sold for Louisa Offerman 339 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 38 by 100.11.

M. J. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. and A. H. Levy & Co. have resold for Alfred E. Hanson to Starr, Shapiro & Portmann, the two five-story flats with stores 100 and 102 West End Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets.

Sale of Riverside Drive House.

Daniel B. Freeman has sold 35 Riverside Drive, a four-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.

The Greene & Taylor Company has sold for H. K. M. Williams to a client, for occupancy, 503 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 22 by 100, near Eighty-fifth Street.

The Greene & Taylor Company has also sold for the estate of William Lambert, 51 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, to Mrs. Louisa C. Mobbs.

Mrs. W. G. May has sold 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story-and-basement dwelling on lot 20 by 100.11, adjoining the south corner of Mount Morris Park West.

Amsterdam Avenue Plot Sold.

Geiger & Silverman have bought the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets, 150 by 100.

Louis H. Lowenstein has resold for Abraham I. Spiro a plot on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, 175 by 99.11.

S. G. Bayne & Son sold to Albert Cavanagh, for improvement, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, a plot 36 by 175. Henry H. Dreyer was the broker.

Garfield & Moll have let the six-story southeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, a lot 25 by 100, and from Abram Bachrach the plot 50 by 75, adjoining on the street. The same operators have also bought the lot at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, also the plot 50 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

M. Salmanowitsh, as broker, has sold a plot, 50 by 100, on One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, between Audubon and Eleventh Avenues.

Duff & Brown have sold for Gustav Bush to Walter J. Dean the lot 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Gibson L. Douglas of Buffalo the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, adjoining the plot of the same size sold by the same brokers for William H. Cochran.

Harry Goodstein has sold through Warren & Skillin to Adolph Hollender the nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 225 by 100.

L. Abramsan, in conjunction with Halpern & Fuderman, has sold for Michelsohn Brothers, Landon and Bloom the two five-story flats with stores 317 and 319 East Forty-eighth Street, on plot 40 by 100.

M. Nasanawitz & Son has sold for Mark Aarons and others to Ray Altman the five-story double flat272 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100; also for A. Hollender for a client 3 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Operators Sell Fifth Avenue Flats.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the two new six-story tenements, 1,489 and 1,493 Fifth Avenue, each 37.9 by 100, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets.

Nasanowitz & Weiss have sold for A. Hollender to Samuel Hynes and Hyman Cohen 2 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Jacob Friedman, Bernard Kamber and Hyman Goldstein have sold 32 and 34 East One Hundred and First Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

P. Fried has sold for a Mr. Bergheim to a Mr. Neuburger the five-story flat with stores, 1,777 First Avenue, 25.10 by 50; also, the five-story tenement with stores at the southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street and Second Avenue to Joseph Spivak and S. Greenfeld, who have resold the property to a Mr. Larshan.

New Houses Sold on 102d Street.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Moses Crystal two out of the three six-story apartment houses now being completed on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, each 40 by 100.

L. Price has sold for Parsons & Holzman to an investor the five-story double flat, 59 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Samuel W. Weiss sold for Esther Rosenberg to Harry Roman 71 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.11; also, for Mrs. Nemphach to Samuel Grodgisky a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, on Eighty-first Street, near Second Avenue.

To Build on East 125th Street.

Twenty-fifth Street, plot 75 by 100.11, to Cohen & Navosky, who will improve the property.

H. Hornstein has sold for Joseph Horowitz to Morris Pick the four-story double flat 431 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Josef Metzger has sold for J. Jafin to M. Spieler & Co. the two seven-story tenements 410 and 412 East Seventy-fourth Street, each 25 by 102.2.

Arthur G. Muhlker, in conjunction with J. Fippinger, has sold for Isaac Brothers the three double flats 321, 323, and 325 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 25 by 102.

Moses Kinzler has bought and resold 210 East Eighty-fifth Street, old buildings, on lot 25 by 102.2.

William H. Falconer has purchased the three-story brick dwelling 330 East Forty-first Street, near Second Avenue.

E. V. Peselu & Co. have leased for Dr. Sidonia Weiss to a client the five-story double flat 77 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $11,450; also, for Louis Chatser, the three five-story triple flats 516 to 520 East Seventy-sixth Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

Buyer for Allen Street Tenement.

D. S. Gerstenfeld reports that he has sold the six-story tenement 417½ and 419 Grand Street, 27.6 by 100; also, 229 East Ninety-seventh Street, a similar property, on lot 25 by 100.

A. H. Brill has sold for the Minsker Realty Company to Adolph Sauerstrom the property 203 East Fourteenth Street, 100 feet from Third Avenue.

B. Burstiner and S. Henry report that they have sold the property 153 First Avenue.

Edward D. McGreal and Frederick B. Lewis announce that they have formed a partnership under the name of McGreal & Lewis, with offices in the Germania Bank Building at the Bowery and Spring Street.

Builders Selling Bronx Flats.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Moses Arndtstein & Son to an investor another of the five-story four family apartment houses now in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between St. Ann's and Cypress Avenues, 38.6 by 100; also, for Sauer, Gross & Herbener to Mr. Hussey, another of the apartment houses now being erected by that firm on the north side of Jennings Street, between Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, 40 by 91 by 107.6. This is the fifth house sold on Jennings Street, and the fourteenth out of twenty-three being put up by those builders.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber, now at 292 Broadway, have sold the two four-story dwelling flats 347 and 349 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for the Burghardt estate, 717 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a five-story four-family flat.

Company Buys on Jerome Avenue.

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought from Andrew J. Connick, through John M. Thompson & Co., an irregular plot of about eleven lots at the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and Belmont Street, fronting about 242 feet on Jerome Avenue, 200 feet on Belmont Street and about 15 feet on Townsend Avenue.

William B. Hogan has sold the plot 50 by 92.11 at the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Dyckman Avenue, Woodlawn Heights.

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Vreeland of 2,016 Jerome Av, architect, cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

Madison Av, 1,771, to a seven-story brick tenement and stores; S. Hyman of 2,115 5th Av, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

Waverley Pl, 135, to a four-story brick tenement and store; E. Gerken of 2 Lincoln Pl, Brooklyn, owner; R. Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $5,000.

42d St, 16 East, to five-story brick offices; C. Weinberg of 31 West 23d St, owner; T. W. Lamb of 3 East 28th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

62d St, 24 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. J. Lonigan of 121 West 137th St, owner, C. P. Karr of 70 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

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FOX ST, s s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 83x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Jennie E. Broiles, other consideration and 100

4TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x109.8; Sophia Hencken to Joseph F. Gibbons, (mtg $16,000) 100

UNION AV, e s, 18 ft n of Denman Place, 19.7x86.7; Jennie F. Lee and others to Hermann Intemann 100

167TH ST, s s, 94.1 ft w of Tiffany St, 50x100; Reuben B. Burtin to Gus C. O'Dell, other consideration and 100

LOTS 326 and 327, map of S. Cambreling and others, 50x87.6; Catharine Dowd to Fern M. Wood ..... Nom.

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ADLER, Simon, to Jacob Kaplan; 2d Av, 1468, prior mtg $16,000, installment 6 per cent 5,000

HARRIS, Morris, and another to E. B. Levy; Morris Park Av, w s, 280 ft e White Plains Road, 1 year 1,900

HILL, Frank M., to John C. Heintz and another; Home St, n s at n e s 169th St, 2 years 100

BROLLES, Jennie E., to Central Realty Bond & Trust Company; Fox St, o s, 144 ft s 167th St, 3 years 10,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, 159 East, as per bond 6,440

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, 163 and 165 East, 2 mtgs, $17,000 each, as per bond 17,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Dolan to Wesley Thorn 34,000

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 290 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x95; Ephraim B. Levy to Morris Harris and another ..... Nom.

CRESTON AV, w s, 394.9 ft n of 196th St, 50x100.2; Creston Av, w s, 494.9 ft n of 196th St, 150x100.3; John F. Steeves to Arthur Knox ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 655.5 ft n e of 167th St, 75x irregular; Frank Starkman and another to Isaac A. Penequit and others, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

BOULEVARD or Dyckman, centre line, 350 ft n w of centre line of Sherman Av, 50x250; Naegle Av, centre line, 330 ft n e of centre line of Ellwood, 100x284.4x101x295.9; Bolton Road, s w s, Lot 518, Map of 80 acres, Part 3, Isaac Dyckman Homestead, 77.5x irregular; Pilgrim Realty Company to Henry J. Lange, (mtg $45,000), other consideration and 21,428

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167TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x33.7; Charles Douglass

JAN 6 1905

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET, or your own broker.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathrooms; very convenient location, 1620 St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. F. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
Northeast corner of Brook Av. and 168th St., 97x45; southeast corner of Webster Av. and 170th St., 50x90; at a bargain; easy terms.
ATTORNEY, Room 707, 68 William St.

Three 3-family frame houses, southeast corner of Stebbins Av. and Home St., $25,000; also fine corner near Jerome Av. at a bargain. Bronx Land Mortgage and Realty Company, 741 Tremont Av.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 3 lots, $3,250 each, worth $4,500. Owner, 40 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R, Harlem.

Bargain.—Willis Av.; 5-story; business apartment; near 138th St.; price $21,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

LOTS, DWELLINGS, AND FLATS.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH
170TH, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A saloon property, with elegant bar fixtures, growing section Bronx; leased for 5 years; 10% net guaranteed; owner, Herrmann, 202 Central Park West.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $20,500; rent, $2,300. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

$10,000 buys 5-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $35,000; rent, $3,700. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

A.—15 per cent. investment in a Prince Henry apartment, 38 by 100; mortgage, 4½ per cent. interest; $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,330. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bronx, bargain; make offer; 219th St., west of White Plains Av., near 24 Av.; examine; nine-room house, all improvements; lot 50x114. Owner, 94 Broadway, Room 126.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3 family houses; also flats and tenements. Latiner & Therman, 1,270 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Five-story new law apartment house, 50x90x100; choicest location; fully occupied; rents $4,300; price $57,500. Max Schneider, 230 East 152d St.

$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 183d St.; El. R. R. station; price $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 380 West 125th St.

$5,000, $6,000, $8,000, $10,000, $13,000, $15,000, $20,000 to loan at 5% on Bronx real estate. Attorney, Box 100 Times, Down Town.

Washington Av. plot, 50x88.6; price, $10,500; ready for improvement. Zimmerman, 2,250 Bathgate Av.

Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 114 lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest terms. Times, Times, Bldg.

One-family house, 8 rooms; bath, laundry; all improvements; parquet floors; lot 27x111; $1,000. East 176th St.

Choice lots, 25x100; no rocks; sewer, water, gas; block 5d Av.; $850; worth $1,500. Cash, $,000 3d Av.

Tiffany St. Corner, Near Sybway.—70 feet front; price, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Lots near 177th St., Tremont, $5,500. G. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

STORE, 25x97.
BASEMENT 25x107, With Bowling Alleys.
3 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; 351 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison. Lot 25x100; now offered $75 per month; store and basement; flats bring $81 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $11,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK; price $6,750. Title Co. mortgage $2,400; ONLY $600 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK; full lots, of inside dwellings, good floor.
Price $6,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

$2,000.—COTTAGE IN FLATBUSH.
Lots $225 upward; near Park; 5 car lines; Manhattan 22 minutes; Winter terms and prices unparalleled; small monthly payments if desired; open Sundays. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av. Brooklyn.

Decatur St., near Saratoga Av., 3 3-story limestone fronts 6 family apartment houses, 24.8x53.4x100, (new); rented for $1,800 per year each; will be finished by April 1; price, $51,000. Gohlinghorst & Hart, 939 B'way, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Montero Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; seven rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric lig.... and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, for $30, (only $6 per acre); terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 119 Times.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

STAMFORD, CONN.

25	acres, poultry farm	$4,500
100	" dairy farm	6,500
15	" fine view; brook	6,000
14	" brook; fine shade	3,000
80	" high; splendid view	10,000
5	" overlooking water	14,000
4	" water front	17,500
8	" water front	30,000
10	" water front	26,000

ALL HAVE SUITABLE BUILDINGS.

100	acres, high ground	$3,500
130	acres, trout brook	25,000

Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

TO LET.
To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Kitchen, Box 101 Times Office.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE GUARANTY & INDEMNITY CO.
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 346 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 340 Fulton Street.
BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar.

SECOND MORTGAGES.
Am ready to buy second mortgages from $1,000 up. Write or call, Louis A. Solomon, World Building. Phone 4220 John.

$25,000.00 to loan on mortgage at Four per cent. on downtown business property or private house, Manhattan. Wollnsky, 1225 Madison Av.

Have $12,000—to buy 2nd Mige—Particulars—Jones, 135 Times, Down Town.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1906—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
153 Franklin Street, City.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT.
To Let from May 1, 1905,
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING (FIREPROOF.)
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
MACHINERY, &C., FOR SALE.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAFF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. REENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

To let for a long term at low rent, house, 8 stories, 45 by 87. No. 187 Greenwich St., corner Dey St., containing banking floor and deposit vaults; also offices at second and third floor. Apply to C. M. Schell, 58 Dey St.

A 6-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 50x100, at 78-80 Beekman St., to let from May 1, '05. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, $35 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

181 BROADWAY.
Large, light Office, $20. Room 12.

Floor, all light, new building, 230 William, near Chambers; elevator, power, heat; rent low.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental. 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

30,000 square feet, loft space; strong building; good light; central location; power at 20 foot; might divide. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Part of office in modern building; elevator service; cheap rent. Weiss, 715 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other properties. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4359 Cortlandt.

Handsome west side corner residence; cost over $125,000; price, $75,000; mortgage, $35,000; will exchange equity for unincumbered country or Brooklyn residence. R. Wilmarth Appleton, 7 Pine St., New York.

Have free and clear Bronx lots, values $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000; want double or triple flats. State full particulars.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Will exchange plot of lots 100x100, free and clear, at White Plains for small house. Kreisch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.

Will exchange plot of lots, free and clear, at Montclair, N. J., for 5-story loft bldg. Richmyer & Irving, 2,640 Broadway, at 101st St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Conway & Corduke, 53 West 116th St., are empowered to purchase for special client, well located, reasonable flat or private house, preferably Long Acre section. Brokers having anything to offer are invited to send information and they will receive fair treatment. Telephone 559 Harlem.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED AT ONCE
5-STORY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE FLAT, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

Wanted to rent several stores suitable for mission work, 59th to 69th, 10th to 11th Avs., or wanted to rent house in Bronx suitable for minister and family. Nathaniel Walker Co., 10 Grand Circle. Telephone, 1685 J Columbus.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Latiner & Therman, 1,270 Tremont Av.

Wanted, in good location in Manhattan, for $2,500 or $3,000 cash, a 2-story small detached 2-family house with all improvements. Answer by letter, Corsi, 354 E. 156th St., City.

Farms Wanted—New Jersey, all sizes; give particulars, price, terms, &c.; no agents. Dept "A" New Jersey Land and Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Owners' triple cold water flats, tenements; well paying; Manhattan or Bronx; correct particulars considered. Attorney, 344 Broadway.

I am in the market for unimproved property and cold-water flats. Send particulars. Edward N. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Flats, tenements, anything reasonable, immediate consideration, cash offers. Natkin's Company, 104th St. and Columbus Av.

Owners.—Do you want cash for your flat or tenement? I have prompt buyer if price is right. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Particulars, income corners, vicinity Prospect Av., below 168th St. Agents protected. Louis E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Properties wanted. Manhattan, Bronx; first and second mortgage money. Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 109.

Want particulars improved corners vicinity Prospect Av., below 168th St. Agents protected. Louis E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Wanted—1, 2, and 3 family houses; must be cheap; Bronx owners only. Estate Attorney, 131 World Building.

Want 5-story two or three family flats, east or west. Richmyer & Irving, 2,640 Broadway, at 101st St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Arlington
18 W. 25th St.
JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
New 12-Story Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL,
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 3 rooms and 2 baths.
Restaurant Service.
Apply to Manager, on premises, or
E. S. Willard & Co.
21 Nassau St. 'Phone, 6397—Cortlandt.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper West Side, within 300 feet of 79th St. Subway Station.
150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled.
THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED; SINGLE AND EN SUITE
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKEE, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 rooms & bath, $45.00 to $60.00
6 rooms & bath, 55.00 to 80.00
7 rooms & bath, 90.00 to 115.00
1 room & bath, (cabin).....360
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments of 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms, tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE WYOMING,
145 24 Av.—High-class apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat; elevator service; hot water supply, and all latest improvements; rents reasonable.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av.—Suites 6 rooms and bath; hall service; steam heat; rent, $45. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

129D ST., 208-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath, all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments in select house, furnished or unfurnished. 106 Madison Av.

West Side.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

ARCADIA—ONE APARTMENT VACANT.
159 West 45th St.; ready for immediate occupancy; six rooms, bath, &c.; elevator and electric lights; very central location; $900 per annum. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

NEW HOUSES, 109TH STREET,
240-242 West, near Broadway.—5 large, sunny rooms, perfect light, air, privacy; all improvements, handsome, spacious entrance; rents $27 up.

65 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartments; modern in every detail; $45, $50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; 4 and 5 room apartments; hall service, $25-$35.

84TH ST., 120 WEST.—Choice seven-room single apartment, first floor, newly decorated with crepe paper throughout; highest references required. Janitor.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th, two and three rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, attendance, telephones; $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

66 West 93d St.
Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

135th, 233 West.—Second floor, 7 extra large light rooms and bath; single apartment; $47.50; steam heat, hot water.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.

Washington Heights.
501 WEST 142ND ST.
Corner Amsterdam Av. Excellent location. Every up-to-date improvement.
Seven large light rooms and bath, $40.

533 WEST 145TH ST.
Very desirable flats of five and six rooms and bath, with all modern improvements.
Rent $27 and $28.

503 WEST 158TH ST.
Close to Amsterdam Av.; new modern house, six rooms and bath. Rent $25.

KNAP & CO.
1,683 Amsterdam Av., near 142d St.

Bronx.

1,390 Prospect Av., North of 169th St.—Choicest neighborhood; new high-class apts.; 8 elegant light rooms and bath, $40. Owner resides in the house.

Seven large, light, beautiful rooms and bath; brand new; latest improvements; good neighborhood; rents, $33-$38. Janitors, 672-674 East 141st St.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica. Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan	Jan. 23, 1905
R. M. S. Athenian	Feb. 6th
Empress of China	Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar	Mar. 6th
Empress of India	Mar. 20th
Empress of Japan	April 10th

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:50 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTR'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:33 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 143, 201, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq., W. 125 Columbus Av., 274 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "200 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
*3:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia.....Jan. 7|New York.....Jan. 21
Zeeland.Jan. 14, 10:30 AM|St. Louis.....Jan. 28
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 17, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 14|Vaderland.....Jan. 28
Finland.....Jan. 21|Kroonland.....Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric.....Jan. 6, 6 AM|Majestic.Jan. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM|Baltic.....Feb. 1, 5:30 PM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA GIBRALTAR.
TO MEDITERRANEAN AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; March 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.Jan. 7, 10:30 A.M.; Feb. 18, 8:30 A.M.
ROMANIC.....Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Jan.17, Noon|Kronprinz.Mar.21, 6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM|Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
Kr'prinz.Feb.21, 7:30 AM|K. Wm.II.Apr. 18, 7 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM|Kronprinz.May 2, 5 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel...Jan. 10, 10 AM|Barbar'sa.Feb.23, 10 AM
Chemnitz.Jan.24, 10 AM|Breslau...Feb. 28, noon
Bremen.Jan.31, 10 AM|Karlsruhe.Mar. 9, 11 AM
Main.....Feb.14, 10 AM|Brm'nb'g.Mar.14, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM|Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM|Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM|Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM|Neckar..Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Brooklyn Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

WINTER TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
ORIENT Annual parties to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, etc., Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 7, 18, Mar. 7, $600 to $1,000.
MEDITERRANEAN Seven short tours to Italy, Southern France, Spain, Sicily, etc., with Paris & London, Jan. 17, Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 7, 11, 25, $375 to $600.
FLORIDA Pleasant tourist parties to chief resorts leave Jan. 26, Feb. 11, 25, Mar. 11, $75 to $200.
BERMUDA Special tours by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships from New York, Jan. 18, 28, April 12, 17, $58.50 to $82.50.
JAPAN, HAWAII. Tours from San Francisco, Japan, Mar. 18, $850. Hawaii Feb. 23, Mar. 4, $150 up.
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL by all routes.
WINTER RESORTS BY ALL ROUTES.
Programmes and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,183 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.
30 Tours to Europe, $175 to $1,000.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 10 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE. Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow, $245. Most attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. 52nd trip to Europe.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Ivernia...Jan. 7, 7 AM|Campania.Jan.28, 11 AM
Lucania.Jan. 14, 11 AM|Etruria...Feb. 4, 6 AM
Umbria...Jan. 21, 6 AM|Lucania.Feb. 11, 10 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer and accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA.Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; Jun. 26.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
†Pretoria...Jan. 7, 7 AM|*Bluecher.Jan19, 10 AM
‡Waldersee.Jan14, 11 AM|Pennsyl'a.Jan.28, 11AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
†Via Dover. ‡Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Deutschland...Jan. 7, 6:30 AM; Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Jan. 10, 2 PM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia.Jan. 14, noon|Ethiopia...Feb. 11, noon
Astoria...Jan. 28, noon|Furnessia.Feb. 25, noon
First saloon $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $12 & $14.
For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailings every Saturday at 10 A. M. from Pier 44, N. R., foot of Morton St.
Cabin, $60 and upwards. Third Class, $25.
Apply to Local Agents or to
FRANCESCO GRIMALDI & CO., 3 Bowling Green.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 22½ hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EX.
*9:25 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, †Congressional Limited,†) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 6:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, †Congressional Limited,†) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M., daily.
ATL. COAST L.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., daily.
NORFOLK AND WEST. RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:55 P. M. and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:55, 5:55, (*5:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *6:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining car. †Extra-fare train
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above, Brooklyn: 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, *4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10, A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 21:30, (3:40, 5:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 23:00, 26:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—9:10 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
CAPE MAY AND WILDWOOD—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:50, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—24:00, 6:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:30, 6:30 (Atlantic Hlds. only),

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Pearl and gold lorgnette opera glasses, on Broadway, between 34th and 30th Sts.; suitable reward. S. Black, care Hotel Astor, New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large, sunny room, steam heat; table excellent; references.

1.—MADISON AV., 155.—Second floor, back, square room; also large room, parlor floor.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Large rooms, with board; $20, $25 (two persons.)

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor, running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

18TH ST., 208 EAST.—Large and small very clean well furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent German board, in private house; references.

22D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

72D ST., 153 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged; convenient to "L" and Subway.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant well-heated rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will rent large, sunny front room and back room on second floor; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor, alcove; suitable for two gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 67 WEST.—Fine steam-heated sunny room; good table; near "L" station; references.

BROADWAY, 2,708, Opposite 103d Subway.—Homelike accommodation; two, three newly furnished outside rooms. Belmont.

GRAND ... 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,134, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Table board; cooking high class; service dainty; parlor dining room; electric lights; high quality.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—1—1—Refined business woman may secure desirable room gentlewoman's bachelor apartment. References, Times, Harlem.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, sunny, southern room; running water; large closet; gentlemen preferred; references.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; references exchanged.

17TH ST., 209 W.—Large front room, newly furnished; porcelain bath; elevator. Ortman.

17TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

87TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; hall room; bath; high-class private home; reference.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant small rooms, $4 and $6.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other large, warm rooms; conveniences; meals; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 156 WEST, (Central.)—Large room, pretty furnishings; hot water; $7; small room, $3.50.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny second-story front room; well heated; closets; hot water.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely, newly furnished rooms; steam heat; bath; near Subway; moderate. Sharp.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, well-furnished, comfortable room; bath; private family; references exchanged.

65TH ST., 156 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, bath adjoining; telephone; also back parlor bedroom, with private bath; refinement; gentlemen only; references exchanged; convenient to all cars.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Single sunny room; private house; gentlemen only; references. Owner.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

92D ST., 163 WEST.—Double sunny room; reasonable; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests; reference.

132D ST., 49 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, steam heated; telephone; housekeeping privileges; $2-$4.50; private.

135TH ST., 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor; also hall room, with or without board.

LENOX AV., 226, Near 131st St.—Well-furnished, large, heated, front room; also single one.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to rent; references.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—OPERATORS EXPERIENCED IN SHIRRING LADIES' BELTS. THE S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER ST.

MILLINERS AND LEARNERS ON LADIES' HATS. SCHWARZBART, 637 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced sales-woman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Learners in wholesale millinery house; no better chance in New York to learn millinery quickly and without expense. Frederick Rebell, 738 Broadway.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require services of competent saleswomen for muslin underwear and domestics. Apply Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Young lady, experienced operator, Elliott-Fisher billing machine; $10-$12. H. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Typist, one with considerable experience; must be neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Typist, one with considerable experience; must be neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

Males.

BOY.—Bright; ambitious; Christian; for office work; $4. H. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

FIFTH AVENUE real estate concern wants experienced man to take charge of their care of property department; must furnish bond. J. S., Box 103, 617 Sixth Avenue.

WANTED. 50 MEN.

Bookkeepers, clerks, and time-keepers to work on the Isthmian Canal, Panama.

Free transportation, good salaries paid in gold, and rapid promotion when eligible. Address Quick, Box 240 Times.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowley, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $3.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av.; 21st St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn. H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced ledger clerk; must be an excellent penman, quick and accurate at figures. Apply G. J., Box 461 Times Main Office.

WANTED—For bank work, a young man of from 18 to 20 years of age, of good character and education; references required. Address Banker, Box 301 Times, main office.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; bright young man; experience not necessary, but must be neat and accurate; salary $8 to $10. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; bright young man; experience not necessary, but must be neat and accurate; salary $8 to $10. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Young man experienced in men's furnishing store; refer to your former employer. Address Outfitter, 48 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—Stenographer, expert; good pay; also minor stenographer, for Ocean Steamship Co. Jupp, 159 Nassau.

WANTED—Boys as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

WANTED—Junior clerk in insurance office. Address, stating age and salary expected, F. 128 Times, Down Town.

WANTED—High-class advertising solicitor. Call in morning. Wm. Bartlett, Room 5, 131 W. 42d St.

WANTED—Clever young man to sell hosiery to jobbers; salary and commission. Eros, Times, Down Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; first-class; neat. Mrs. Tice, 210 East 38th St., top floor.

COOK.—Experienced woman, as excellent cook in small boarding house. Sutton, 221 West 18th.

COOK.—First-class cook and helper in hospital; city reference. McFee, 435 East 16th St.

MUNROE CHECK CYCLE INTERESTS BROKERS

A Pays B, B Pays C, and C Pays A—Market Supported Meanwhile.

$60,000 FOR RAINY DAYS

That Is the Part Figured Out for the Unsecured Note Deposited with the City Bank.

The bankruptcy investigation into the affairs of the brokerage house of Munroe & Munroe has shown that the National City Bank, whose Second Vice President, Archibald G. Loomis, was a member of the Montreal and Boston syndicate, accepted every morning for eight consecutive business days, unindorsed and unsecured Munroe notes for $60,000 each as deposits, and allowed the Munroe firm to check out on them. Wall Street men were interested yesterday in figuring out just what this meant.

The conclusion was reached that this was a part of a plan to "support" the market, so that the Montreal and Boston syndicate's 700,000 shares of stock might be sold at good prices; that it was a part of an interesting circle of payment.

This circle of payment, as figured out, is that Munroe sells possibly 10,000 shares to Cameron Spear of F. P. Ward & Co., an employe of Ward & Co. Spear then sells the stock to Bache & Co., with whom an order for the stock has possibly been placed by the Munroe ally, Quincy Ward Boese. Bache & Co., a reputable firm, pays Spear as soon as he delivers the stock, and in the course of the affair Munroe gets a certified check from Bache & Co. By depositing this certified check with the National City Bank it would be quite possible to obtain a certified check from the bank to pay Boese.

All this while Munroe & Munroe have a capital as to which George H. Munroe said, as a witness, that he couldn't remember whether it was over $1,400 or not. It would be a great relief in such a case to have a rainy-day deposit of $60,000 put away. With the end of the day's transactions, as has been shown, the Munroe note was withdrawn from the bank.

Up to the day before the failure the firm had been able to support the market, even in the general excitement of the so-called Lawson flurry. Their transactions of that day had been cleaned up, the brokers, with a few exceptions, paid and the note taken out of the National City Bank. But it was obvious to any one, in the last marketwise that on the next day, unless the impossible happened, the market would get away from them. According to the testimony in the bankruptcy case, this was what George Munroe told Messrs. Loomis, Leach, and Boese, whom he met in a conference that began at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 7 at his office, and ended at 2 o'clock the next morning at the Waldorf. The result was that the brokers with whom orders had been placed to buy on Dec. 8, bought away futilely while the market crumbled, and then found that Munroe & Munroe, not having started the daily check cycle, had not wherewith to pay them. In other words, Munroe & Munroe refused that morning to take about 100,000 shares of stock, and some of the brokers who bought and had it left on their hands are those behind the bankruptcy proceedings.

At the session yesterday Quincy Ward Boese was on the stand most of the afternoon.

"Didn't Munroe explain," asked Mr. Untermyer, "that he couldn't take up the stock he had directed brokers to buy, and that meanwhile he had had other brokers sell for him?"

"It was to that effect."

"Was that all syndicate stock?"

"Oh, no."

"Munroe had all the syndicate stock to sell, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"Well, there wasn't any of it that he was instructed not to sell, was there?"

"No."

"Oh, this buying that he couldn't handle the night before the failure was to support the market?"

"It was in part."

Mr. Boese didn't remember just how the various members of the syndicate had got into it, who introduced them, and whether they met their payments or defaulted. He said that Munroe brought Ward & Co. and Spear into the syndicate and didn't remember exactly how Mr. Loomis and he, who were in it before, happened to hit upon the Munroes to be the brokers and syndicate managers.

Cameron Spear of F. P. Ward & Co., who on the day before had told how he had sent Thomas J. Henry, along with "other boys," to Boese's office, did not show up for the continuance of his testimony. Abraham Gruber, who appeared yesterday for the first time as Spear's counsel, was very much surprised, and promised to have Spear on hand to-day. Mr. Untermyer asked for an order of commitment for Spear, but added that, in view of Mr. Gruber's statement, he would not ask for execution until this afternoon. The order was issued on these terms.

Cameron Spear's examination will be continued to-day if he appears.

GUNTHER'S SONS BIG BUYERS.

Credited with Getting $1,000,000 Plot in Thirty-fourth Street.

According to a report very generally credited in real estate circles, the large plot running through from Thirty-fourth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by the Century Realty Company for about $1,0000,000, was bought by C. G. Gunther's Sons, furriers, now on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets. John Claflin, whose name has hitherto been identified with the purchase, is largely interested in the Gunther concern.

The properties involved in the deal cover a frontage of 100 feet on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, with two lots extending through to Thirty-fifth Street. At the tie of the first announcement of the transaction it was said that a large modern business building would be erected on the site. All of the directly interested parties were still reticent yesterday as to the identity of the real purchaser of the property.

The purchase by the Gunther concern marks the coming of a second large fur house to that block on Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. At 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, on the site of the old Loomis residence, a new building is now being erected for Revillon Frères.

TO APPEAL ON SECURITIES.

Harriman's Counsel to Take Action on Philadelphia Decision.

W. D. Guthrie, of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, of counsel for E. H. Harriman in the Northern Securities suit, announced last night that at the opening of the new term of the United States Supreme Court, late in this month, an appeal will be taken from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, which gave a decision discontinuing the injunction preventing the distribution of the company's assets.

INTERBOROUGH IN CONTROL.

Transit Directors Also in Company with Bronx Franchises.

The interest of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the New York City Interborough Railway Company, which has just won its long fight for franchises in the Bronx and across Macomb's Dam Bridge, was shown plainly yesterday at the organization of the Board of the new company, when all the Directors except two were found to be Interborough Rapid Transit Directors.

Arthur Turnbull, who is President of the Queens County Railway Company, a concern which is also reputed to be controlled by the Belmont interests, was made President of the company. Andrew Freedman, a Director of the Subway company, is Vice President. The other Directors are W. G. Oakman, George W. Young, Alfred Skitt, Walter Luttgen, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, members of the Subway Board, and Robert C. Wood, W. C. Fransioli, and John J. Rollins, the latter Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

What the capitalization of the new company is to be could not be learned yesterday. "We will give it all the capital it needs," said one of the Directors. The company will build five east and west surface trolley lines in The Bronx, connecting the east and west side divisions of the Subway, and giving feeders for them that will cover The Bronx territory. The new lines will compete directly with the branches of the Metropolitan Street Railway.

BROKER RATES LINDSLEY.

Latter Dismissed Complaint of Patrolmen Made by Young Higginson.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley yesterday dimissed the complaint made against Patrolman Edward O'Neill, a plain-clothes man under Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station, made by James J. Higginson, a broker, of 16 East Forty-first Street, and his young son Thomas.

Mr. Higginson and his son were walking down Madison Avenue on Nov. 22 last when, they charged, O'Neill rushed up and tore open young Higginson's coat. The boy was on his way to a riding school and carried under his coat a pair of leggings. O'Neill was out looking for a burglar that had looted a house. Mr. Lindsley dismissed the case because, he said, the boy had made contradictory statements about it.

Five minutes later Mr. Higginson and his son entered the trial room. They were not informed that the case against O'Neill had been dismissed and were permitted to remain in the trial room until the calendar had been disposed of. When informed of the outcome of the case, Mr. Higginson became exceedingly angry and announced that he intended to push the case.

Later in the day THE TIMES received from Mr. Higinson a letter in which he comments upon the case as follows:

"This means that any detective may at his own sweet will, and on what he may please call suspicion, arrest and search and half frighten out of their senses any little children when carrying bundles. When did the carrying of bundles or arm or pocket become illegal? Every woman carries bundles.

"This decision is an outrage and should interest every father and mother. Any woman shopping can now with impunity be arrested and searched in the street by any detective. What a door is opened for malice and insult! Police Commissioner McAdoo should not permit this decision to stand one day."

FINES SUBWAY SPITTERS.

Only One Offender Gets Off Before Magistrate Crane.

Fifteen expectorators in the Subway and the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge were arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, and, with one exception, were fined $2 each. The sole exception escaped because he told the Magistrate that he had a wife and six children to support and was out of work. In imposing the fines, Magistrate Crane said:

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; customers by the day. Gowns, Box 117, 617 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—English governess has afternoon hours free; English branches, French, and music. D., 21 University Place.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman (German) to do general housework; good cook; by day or week; city references. 153 East 127th.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed; small private family. Mrs. E. S. Goset, 216 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman; seamstress, child's nurse; American, German family; reference. 143 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By Stenographer, typewriter, and double entry bookkeeper; five years' experince; satisfactory reference; $12. Miss C., 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in difficult office, capable taking rapid dictation accurately; best reference; start $9. Miss Anderson, Box 159 Times, downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Few months' experience; one who does not know it all, but willing and anxious to learn; good writer; references. Ambitious, 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; seeks permanent position; best reference. Earnest, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in large publishing house; rapid, accurate, sure of my ability; excellent references; $10-$12. American, Box 177 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—2 years' experience; desires permanent position; reference; salary $10. Box 1,133, Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; accurate; good speller; work week on trial. E., 150 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; not afraid work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging, Box 155 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER &c.—By refined educated young lady; experienced; $6. Miss Hall, Box 126 Times, downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Office assistant and expert typewriter; rapid, accurate; start $6. Miss Bell, Box 151 Times, downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR. — Temporary work; books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared. Auditor, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, permanent or temporary employment; many years experience. Stevenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. —Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rate. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturing or laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CORRESPONDENT.—French correspondent; highest capacity and ability; expert commercial, mechanical, legal, scientific, literary translator. At office, 247 6th Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and structural; work for spare hours. V Box 202 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE—Honest boy wants position as only house-worker in small family; low wages. To, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) calsomines, plasters; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

Painter, paperhanger, German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50; ceilings calsomined, 50c. up; plastering cheap. Frank, 331 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man, (21,) understanding his business; good penman; reliable; advancement; references. Box I 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency Adapted, 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Secretary, thoroughly competent, desires position; best references. Box I 105, Times, Down Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Man 35, intelligent, neat, strong, wants position as useful man; instructor, hotel; private family; care invalid; anything; reference. Charles, Box 301, Main Office.

YOUNG MAN, in stock brokerage house; seven years' experience; good references. Box 1,010 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, in stock brokerage house; seven years' experience; good references. Box 1,010 Times, Harlem.

Wallach's News 830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d.

Open Evenings,

News Indeed!

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) line of Overcoats at THESE PRICES!

$35 Box Backs $25
$25 Belt Backs $18
$20 Box Backs $15
$15 Box Backs $10.50

(Suits at equally advantageous prices.)

Wallach's News 830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

OPPORTUNITIES! HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits in these STYLES and at such Prices!

English Frocks
Double Breasted Sacks
Single Breasted Sacks

$30 & $25 } Suits Now $20
$20 & $22.50 } Suits Now $15
$18 & $15 } Suits Now $10.50

(Equal opportunities in Overcoats.)

THE DRAMA BANISHED FROM COOPER UNION

Trustees Put Ban on People's Concerts, Too.

BUILDING LAWS TO BLAME

Gloom on the East Side, but C. S. Smith Hopes It Will Bring People's Palace Nearer.

Cooper Union was shrouded in gloom yesterday. Even the bronze figure of the founder seemed drooping. Early in the afternoon word came to the institute that by reason of the building laws there were to be no more Shakespearean dramas performed there, and that the old hall was no longer to be gladdened with the sweetness of symphony concerts.

The bad tidings spread over the lower east side among the thousands who have rejoiced in the Cooper Union dramas and music more than in the opportunity of listening to their most daring Socialists. Seldom has the speed with which ill tidings travel had a better illustration.

Edward Cooper, President of the Board of Trustees of Cooper Union, said last night that the decision of the board to prohibit the drama and concerts was in no sense due to the fact that the members of the board depreciated their value. On the contrary, they highly approved of both the drama and music. The trouble was, he said, that the Board of Aldermen last June made it necessary for the institution to take out licenses other than those required for public meetings, so that to continue the drama and the concerts they would have to take out a further license for public entertainments. This would mean that they must reconstruct the old hall at large expense, rearranging the seats and entirely altering Cooper Union.

This they did not feel justified in doing. They could not hold entertainments in opposition to the city laws, and their attorneys had declared that the dramatic and musical entertainments were evidently not in accordance with the law, and therefore they were discontinued.

Director Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute, who has been the leader in the movement to give the people high class drama and music, was perhaps the only one of those directly interested who took other than a gloomy view of the restrictions placed upon Cooper Union. When seen at his home last night he said:

"When I first broached the project of a great People's Palace in New York I was told that I was a dreamer of pleasant dreams too splendid to be realized. I still dream of the People's Palace, and so often that it seems it must come true and that New York is to have a splendid institution, with the multitudes, with a theatre, concert hall, lecture rooms, and vast auditorium.

"I think the news that Cooper Union is so antiquated that the hall would have to be entirely changed before it could be regarded as safe for public entertainments, will awaken the consciences of the generous men of means of the city and that the day for the laying of the cornerstone of the People's Palace is nearer than those who believe me a dreamer imagine.

"In addition to the law there was some discussion as to whether Shakespearean drama was in the line of the original purpose of the endowment. Some of us think that the drama is as educational as lectures on Shakespeare. The symphony concerts were carried on under a concert license, which is no longer available under the new laws. We are not complaining of the trustees. They have been very good to us, giving us the hall free four nights in the week, with a very small rental for Sunday."

"If any philanthropist is of the opinion that the people of the east side are not eager for every educational advantage and that to build them a palace for instruction and proper entertainment would be a waste of good endeavor, let him come to Cooper Union to-night when he will hear a reading from Shakespeare. He will find that the police will be turning away hundreds of men and women, because there is not with safety room for them in the big hall downstairs."

OLD HOTEL MAN HURT.

Car Hit Mr. Read, Once Proprietor of the Hoffman House.

Cassius H. Read, seventy years old, proprietor of the Hoffman House up to the time of his retirement fifteen years ago, now living at 9 West Sixty-fifth Street, was struck by a south-bound Third Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street yesterday, sustaining a laceration of the scalp. He was attended by Dr. Drury of Bellevue Hospital and went home, refusing to make a complaint against the motorman.

Mr. Read was crossing from the east to the west side of the avenue and evidently did not see the car approaching him. He was struck by the front step of the car

Like father—

Likes a full stock of suits from which to choose at this midseason.

Likes unexpected savings due to price revisions of from $2 to $5 here and there through the suit stock, giving our regular customers the benefit of extra values—like the suits now at $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Like son—

The same plan of markdowns operates in boys' clothing, too.

Considerable savings are made possible by a scaling down of very many boys' suits.

As for boys' overcoats, beside the general price revisions there are a number of fine winter overcoats at $7.50 whose prices were higher.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
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SPECIAL DERBY HAT SALE. $1.80 while they last. All 3 stores. All especially made up for this sale, the slightly imperfect bodies of our regular $3 and $4 Derby Hats. One-third of them are $4 bodies.

YOU CAN'T FIND THE IMPERFECTIONS IF YOU TRY. $1.80 each.

Stock taking reveals several additional lots of fine high priced OVERCOATS that have been marked down to $22.50, and some excellent stylish suits that are now marked down to $15. They are well worth while.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.,

$1.80

Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Bklyn

"A New Year Change."

VINCENT says

Stein-Bloch Overcoats

Curtailed Prices.

Tourists $16.50, formerly $28 and $30.
Tourists $20, formerly $32 and $25.
Paddocks $20, formerly $35.
Paddocks $25, formerly $38 and $40.

TO BUY a Suit or Overcoat and *not* get a fit is like touring France and skipping Paris. By all means get a fit!

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

Sale of *Men's White Shirts,* *Friday & Saturday, January 6 & 7.*

Dress Shirts, made coat model, cuffs attached, also open front and back, without cuffs; various sleeve lengths,

$1.00, exceptional value.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

SLEEPING BURGLAR VANISHED FROM CELL

Feigned Unconsciousness to Trick Police, Then Broke Out of Jail.

SHAMMED FOR THREE DAYS

Ex-Soldier, Alleged Rough Rider, and Suspected Thief Left Mount Vernon in the Early Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—After feigning unconsciousness for three days, Frank Powers, alias Arthur Delatore, known as the "sleeping burglar," who claimed to have fought in President Roosevelt's Rough Riders at the battle of San Juan, and who was suspected of committing a score of burglaries in the towns along the Sound, escaped from the Mount Vernon Police Station early this morning.

Powers tore off the staple which held the sewer pipe against the side of his cell and with it pried open the Yale lock on the door of his cell. At liberty in the corridor then, he opened a cellar window and crawled out onto the sidewalk in front of the station, and started for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company's freight yards, where, it is believed, he boarded a freight train for the east. The fugitive escaped clad in trousers, coat, and overshoes.

Powers, who is twenty-three years old, was arrested by Policeman Clancy on Saturday evening while lurking near the home of George R. Crawford, President of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, in Stevens Avenue. He could not give an account of his actions and was arrested. When the prisoner reached Police Headquarters, Acting Sergeant Delaney recognized him as the man who robbed one of his boarders a few weeks ago. Since then it has been learned that Powers was wanted for burglary in New York City, and it is believed he could be connected with a number of Mount Vernon robberies.

New Year's morning, Doorman Marsh found Powers unconscious on the floor of his cell with a shoestring tied around his throat. From all appearances the prisoner was in the last throes. An ambulance was summoned and Powers, still in seeming coma, was removed to the Mount Vernon Hospital, where Doctors George C. Weiss and Edwin S. Newell declared he was shamming. Police Surgeon Van Patten and the police took issue with Doctors Weiss and Newell, and contended that something was wrong with the prisoner.

Powers remained in the hospital for two days, when Doctors Weiss and Newell agreed with Policemen Van Patten and Delaney that the prisoner was shamming, and he was returned to the police station. He still feigned unconsciousness and did not eat or drink for three days. The police were inclined to sympathize with the prisoner, fearing he might die. Through Police Surgeon Van Patten Powers was placed

Sale of *Men's White Shirts,* *Friday & Saturday, January 6 & 7.*

Dress Shirts, made coat model, cuffs attached, also open front and back, without cuffs; various sleeve lengths,

$1.00, exceptional value.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

3rd SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
Saturday, January 7, at 2:30.
BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 1; Songs; WAGNER, Overture "Tannhauser." Soloist: MR. FRANCIS ROGERS.
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th st., & box office, Carnegie Hall

CLOSES TO-MORROW NIGHT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
16th Annual Show by N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association (Ltd.)
Splendid Fowl, Pretty Pigeons, Little Chicks, Song Birds, Rabbits, and Cavies.
Last Day of Cat Show under Direction of Atlantic Cat Club. ADM., 50c. CHILDREN, 25c. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK.
ICE SKATING
Intercollegiate Hockey Championship.
PRINCETON vs. COLUMBIA,
Saturday, Jan. 7th, 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Extra.

Berkeley Lyceum THEATRE, 44 St., nr. 5 Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
ROBERT HAINES
"ONCE UPON A TIME" by Genevieve G. Haines.

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY and First Burlesque on THE COLLEGE WIDOW a Sensation.

THE NEW ORPHEUM THEATRE.
125TH ST., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The greatest success—Friday and Saturday eves.
MENDELA MARTINER.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE { LEAH KLESCHNA

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

AMERICAN Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c.
SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH.
Sund. Night—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT.
Next Week—"At the Old Cross Roads."

STAR NEW Lex. Av. & 107th. TO-NIGHT. THOMAS E. SHEA—THE BELLS. Next Week, A Wife's Secret.

MURRAY HILL. OPENS DanMcAvoy His Honor Sat. Eve. The Mayor of the Bowery

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way. Vaud. Overture 7:45. Mats. Daily, 25c. & 50c. Entirely new Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

LEW FIELDS' MAT. SAT'Y. Theatre, 42d St. bet. B'way & 5 Av. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Wk—Powell and Majilton.

GRAND—LULU GLASER A Madcap Princess. Nxt wk—Primrose Minstrels.

Powers's cell he says that the prisoner was in an apparently comatose state. The Sergeant says that he again visited the prisoner's cell at 5 o'clock and found Powers lying in the same position. When Doorman Marsh reached Headquarters, shortly after 6 o'clock Powers's cell was open and he was gone. The Yale lock and the hook which he used to effect his escape were on the floor near the door.

It was learned to-day that when Powers was arrested in New Rochelle for robbing gas meters, he swallowed a powder and brushed it with the mouth. He was removed to the hospital but the police thought he was shamming and manacled his hands

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. MAUDE ADAMS, THE LITTLE MINISTER. THREE MORE WEEKS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Sat'y. "GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS."—Times. FRANCIS WILSON in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL In the New Comedy Brother Jacques
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Ready. ARNOLD DALY "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," By Bernard Shaw.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE. "Twelfth Night" Special Mat. Wed., Jan. 11

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35St., B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND, A MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TWO NIGHTS. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. WED., JAN. 11TH—Seats Ready. Augustus Thomas's New Comedy. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. ..... At 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE." Jan. 9—"The Case of Rebellious Susan."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ... At 8:10. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVE., The marvellous young violinist. 1st Mat. Jan. 21

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-night, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann. Con. Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 7th, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Senger-Bettaque; Knote, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 8th, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Dufriche, Begue. Conductor, Vigna.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 8th, at 8:30 at Pop. Prices. THEODORE THOMAS MEMORIAL CONCERT. Soloists—Sembrich, Homer; Dippel, Journet, Max Bendix. Entire Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Cond't, Franko.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 9th, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 11th, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Fremstad; Knote, Van Rooy; Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 12th, at 7:30—Second Perf. of the RING CYCLE—DIE WALKUERE. Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy; Blass, Conductor, Hertz.
F

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; golder, with high northeast winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,165. C NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1905.—14 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. GELSHENEN GONE; COUNSEL RATES JEROME

Woman Wanted in Dodge Case Sailed Last Tuesday.

PROSECUTOR CONTRADICTED

James M. Beck Says No Woman's Reputation Is Safe If Jerome's Methods Are Allowed.

Mrs. Catherine Gelshenen, whose presence before the Grand Jury in connection with the Dodge case District Attorney Jerome on Thursday announced himself as vainly anxious to bring about, sailed on Tuesday last for Europe on board the Kaiser Wilhelm. This statement was made yesterday by her counsel James M. Beck, in a reply to the letter which District Attorney Jerome caused to be published, with the avowed purpose of securing the evidence of Mrs. Gelshenen on certain phases of the Dodge case.

Where Mr. Beck and Mr. Jerome differ is in regard to the time when the latter learned of Mrs. Gelshenen's departure. Mr Beck says he sent a letter to Assistant District Attorney Rand, notifying him that his client was already on the ocean, more than ten hours prior to the publication of Mr. Jerome's letter to Mrs. Gelshenen. Mr. Jerome, while not denying this outright, intimated pretty clearly that no such letter had come to his knowledge. Mr. Beck's statement, which apparently was prepared after a conference with William R. Gelshenen, the son of the woman whom the District Attorney has been trying to subpoena, read, in full, as follows:

"This office represents Mrs. Gelshenen and her family. Mrs. Gelshenen is not in this country. Some months ago she decided to spend the Winter with her family in Cairo, Egypt. Of this fact there was no concealment whatever, but, on the contrary, Mrs. Gelshenen on Dec. 17 gave at her New York home a farewell reception to her friends, and freely announced there and elsewhere her intended departure.

WHY MRS. GELSHENEN SAILED.

"Notwithstanding rumor connecting her name with the Morse matter, she saw no reason why she should change her plans, which had been formed wholly independent of the Morse investigation, and she sailed, as I am informed, last Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

"The letter which the District Attorney saw fit to make public this morning, and which Mrs. Gelshenen never received, seems to present a novel way of procuring the attendance of a witness. The laws and every civilized State authorize the issuance of a subpoena, but I find no warrant in them for a published threat of widespread and offensive publicity to a concededly reputable woman unless she will subject herself to a private examination by the District Attorney.

"If such methods is to be followed, the reputation of no woman in New York, however reputable her character may be, is safe. What, however, makes the publication of this letter the more remarkable is the fact that it was given out last night with a statement by an Assistant District Attorney that no response had been made to the requests of this letter. The District Attorney's office in taking the public into its confidence failed to state the facts that ten hours before they gave their extraordinary letter to the press they had received from me, as Mrs. Gelshennen's attorney, the following response to their letter, addressed to Assistant District Attorney Rand:

"'Referring to your conversation of yesterday and replying in Mrs. Gelshenen's behalf to Mr. Jerome's letter to her of Dec. 30, 1904, which you showed me yesterday, I beg to say that if you will write Mrs. Gelshenen, in my care, stating exactly what information you wish, I will forward the letter to her for such action as she thinks proper.

JEROME'S COURSE PROTESTED.

"'I feel constrained in Mrs. Gelshenen's behalf to protest against the course suggested in Mr. Jerome's letter, namely, that he will attempt to communicate with her through the press unless she voluntarily submits herself to the questioning of your office. Freely conceding the high motives of your office in this investigation, I yet respectfully submit that, as your office concedes that Mrs. Gelshenen is a woman of unquestioned character and social standing, any unnecessary publicity in this matter might be a lasting injury to her and her family.'

"We shall, of course, communicate the District Attorney's letter and subsequent action to Mrs. Gelshenen, and see whether she is disposed to return and testify. No subpoena having been served upon her, she is under no legal obligation to do so, and I fear the action of the District Attorney may not be calculated to persuade her to do so voluntarily.

Apart from the hesitation which any refined and modest woman, such as Mrs. Gelshenen unquestionably is, would have in appearing even as a witness in a trial of this character, she and her family owe a great debt of gratitude to Mrs. Morse, who prior to her husband's death was his intimate friend and business associate, and who, after his death, rendered the family great service in the settlement of his affairs.

"I may add that this office only represents the Gelshenen family, and has no relation whatever to any other phase of the so-called Dodge-Morse matter."

Mr. Jerome's rejoiner to Mr. Beck's statement took the following shape:

MR. JEROME'S RETORT.

"When all information of the whereabouts of an important witness is refused both at her house and by her counsel; when such a witness plans to leave the country on Jan. 7, 1905, and suddenly, on advice of counsel, leaves for Europe Jan. 3, 1905, leaving her children to follow on the 7th of January, allegations of impropriety come with little grace from her legal representative.

"The letter sent to Mrs. Gelshenen, published in this morning's papers, was sent as follows: One copy was sent by a special messenger to 1,006 Fifth Avenue, her home, from this office, and they refused to receive it at her home, on the ground that Mrs. Gelshenen was not at home, and this was on Dec. 30. It was then mailed by special delivery to the same address, 1,006 Fifth Avenue, and was not returned. Last Tuesday was the 3d of January, and I think Mr. Beck will not deny that on Monday, the 2d of January, he had the letter mailed to Mrs. Gelshenen in his possession, the day before she sailed to Europe."

Mr. Rand added to this statement. "Please call attention to these facts: On Monday the son of Mrs. Gelshenen received Mr. Jerome's letter to his mother and turned it over to Mr. Beck. On Tuesday Mrs. Gelshenen departed for Europe with such haste that she had to leave her trunks and her children behind to follow on another steamer."

When Mr. Beck was asked yesterday if he had anything to say in reply to Mr. Jerome's and Mr. Rand's utterances, he said that his original statement contained everything he and the Gelshenen family wished to have said in the matter.

"Just one thing more," he said, changing his mind. "Only as kMr. Jerome if he got my letter to Mr. Rand before he made public his own letter to Mrs. Gelshenen."

W. R. GELSHENEN SHADOWED.

William R. Gelshenen, son of Mrs. Gelshenen, and several servants from the family mansion at 1,006 Fifth Avenue, appeared yesterday morning before the Grand Jury in response to subpoenas. Of their testimony nothing could be learned, of course. Before going to the Criminal Court building Mr. Gelshenen paid a visit to Mr. Beck and was shadowed by an excited county detective while doing so. A number of county detectives kept watch on the Gelshenen house all day yesterday. They reported that they had seen an expressman carry away seventeen trunks labeled: "Gelshenen, Deutschland, Naples." The Deutschland sails to-day.

One of the evening papers last night printed a long interview with Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Morse, in which the latter was said to have criticised Mr. Jerome's conduct in connection with the subpoena for Mrs. Gelshenen. This interview was denied by Mr. Untermyer later in the evening. He said that he had uttered no criticism either of Mr. Jerome or his office.

EXTRA SESSION IN APRIL.

The President Wants Tariff Revised to Increase Revenues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—That the conference of Republican Senators and Representatives at the White House to-day will consider the question of an extra session to revise the tariff seems probable.

Among the Senators asked are Spooner, Allison, Hale, Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, and Elkins. Among those from the House are Speaker Cannon and Messrs. Payne, Daldell, Burton, Grosvenor, Tawney and Foss.

The President's idea of revision has now come to be with reference to more revenue, in view of the threatened deficit, and not to mak concessions to industries that complan of too heavy burdens of taxation. To meet the approaching situation in a business-like way, it is urged by some of his advisers that there should be an extra session in the Spring. To see what would be thought of it, the suggestion of a June session has been sent out as a feeler.

It is likely, however, that if there is to be an extra session it will be called to meet in April or not at all. There are strong considerations in favor of a Spring session in view of the expected deficit, and some insist that the sooner the process of correction can be set at work the better it would be for the country. This, it is expected, will be the suggestion that the President will ask his visitors to-morrow to discuss.

A rumor that a combination had been formed in the House to shave the army and naval appropriation bills down to economical lines and thus secure the few millions needed for rivers and harbors and public buildings has begun to alarm the leaders, and to-day the statement came from a member of the Naval Committee that, instead of adhering to the estimates which would make a naval bill running up over $100,000,000 and providing for three battleships and five scout cruisers, the committee had decided to authorize but one battleship and no cruisers.

By this sweeping renunciation of the President's programme for the navy, the leaders hope to get the bill down to something like $80,000,000, which would make it palatable to the disaffected Republican rank and file in the House and avoid mutiny.

STOLE TWO TONS OF EGGS.

Latest Work of Robbers Arouses the Mercantile Exchange.

Provision commission merchants on the lower west side are stirred by a series of bold robberies, that at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mercantile Echange at 6 Harrison Street yesterday morning, a committee was appointed to deal with the situation.

The store entered most recently is that of Reuben H. Peck, at 24 Harrison Street. The thieves broke in at about 6:30 o'clock Thursday evening, a few minutes after the last employe had gone, and loaded up a truck with eighty cases of eggs, belonging to A. A. Kennard, President of the Exchange. The lot comprised 288,000 eggs, weighing about two tons, and worth about $800. Passerby saw the robbery but supposed the men were simply faithful fellows working overtime on a rush order. A policeman trying doors two hours later discovered the marks of the thieves' "jimmy."

Other recent robberies of the same sort have been reported to the police.

ORDERS HOTEL SOLD.

Court's Action in Foreclosure Suit on the Walcott.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has ordered the sale of the property on the south side of Thirty-first Street, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, known as the Hotel Walcott, in the suit brought by the American Mortgage Company against William C. Dewey and others to foreclose a mortgage for $400,000.

Clifford W. Hartridge has been appointed referee.

Cuts His Throat on the Street.

A young man of about twenty-five years was walking along Vanderbilt Avenue, between DeKalb and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, when he drew a clasp knife from his pocket. With this he then cut his throat. He died before an ambulance arrived. The only thing found on the man by which he may be identified was the knife. It has the initials "C. C." He repeated his assertion. At subsequent

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LOOMIS DID IT ALL, MR. STILLMAN SAYS

His Explanation of City Bank Loans to the Munroes.

A RESIGNATION RUMORED

Mr. Loomis Doesn't Tarry to Repeat Denial — Untermyer Questions Ward & Co. Book Entries.

The National City Bank, which made to Munroe & Munroe, the suspended brokerage firm, eight unsecured loans of $80,000 each on the eight days immediately preceding the failure, began to take official notice of the Munroe tangle yesterday. Its President, James Stillman, in an interview put the loans and such other transactions as the bank had with the Montreal and Boston syndicate managers up to Archibald G. Loomis, Second Vice President of the City Bank, who, with A. B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Co. and Quincy Ward Boese, got the original syndicate members together, and then annexed the Munroes as brokers and syndicate managers.

Mr. Stillman was asked what he knew about the relations between Mr. Loomis and the Munroes. He said he knew nothing about the transactions until three days before the Munroe failure.

"You didn't know anything about the Montreal and Boston deal at all?"

"No," the banker replied.

"What about the eight sixty-thousand-dollar loans on unindorsed notes?"

"Perhaps that was an error of judgment. We are all liable to make mistakes. It was the act of a junior officer of the bank, and we are all liable to be fooled."

Mr. Stillman was asked whether the bank in the course of any of the Munroe transactions had overcertified checks. This he indignantly denied.

About Wall Street yesterday was spread the rumor that Mr. Loomis might resign from the City Bank in the near future. Mr. Loomis, who denied a similar report a few days ago, by what looked for all the world like a clever ruse escaped reporters who sought him just as he was about to go home. He had been in a conference with Mr. Stillman for an hour or so, and returned to his desk shortly before 5 o'clock. Reporters sent in their names and were told to wait a few minutes. Meanwhile Mr. Loomis got out of the bank building by the back door.

Subsequently another officer of the bank supplemented Mr. Stillman's explanation of the loans by saying:

SOMEBODY WOULD PAY.

"Why, we knew, of course, that if Munroe & Munroe did not make the loans good, somebody else would do so."

He did not explain whether this somebody else was Mr. Loomis or not; neither did he attempt to comment on the fact that according to Mr. Stillman's statement he had not known of the $640,000 daily loan scheme until three days before the failure. Mr. Stillman must have been aware of it at least on two days on which the loans were made, inasmuch as they continued until the very day before Munroe & Munroe failed.

There is a lot of matching of checks, check stubs and bank book entries going on just now to find out, if possible, under just what conditions the City Bank certified checks for Munroe & Munroe during their syndicate operations. Evidence of the certification of checks in amounts running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars exists among the Munroe & Munroe papers. It was, in fact, a part of the interesting check cycle by which the brokers, with their daily credit at the bank of $640,000 and capital which George Munroe was unable to place at an amount over 1,463, were able to buy a daily average of 100,000 shares of Montreal and Boston stock and sell a like amount, that they might buy it again and "support" the market.

On the other side of the cycle, Cameron Spear, of F. P. Ward & Co., who was around at the Manhattan Business and Realty Exchange and in 1898, and who occasionally used Thomas J. Henry, of the American Finance and Mortgage Company, as an errand boy to get Montreal and Boston stock, told a lot of interesting things while under examination by Mr. Untermyer at the bankruptcy hearing yesterday.

BOOKS MADE TO ORDER?

He produced the Ward & Co. books—those that were kept in the New York office. There were three, a ledger and two journals. The ledger showed, as far as Samuel Untermyer, who was examing the witness, could discover, only an account with Munroe & Munroe dating from the latter part of November.

Spear said that all earlier transactions with the general public would be shown by the Pittsburg books of the firm. Mr. Untermyer asked him if he knew when the entries in the ledger produced were made. Abraham Gruber, who appeared for Spear, interrupted to ask Mr. Untermyer if he meant to insinuate that they had been made to order.

"Broadly to insinuate that" was Mr. Untermyer's reply. "I mean to insinuate that those entries were all made after the failure of the Munroe firm.

Mr. Untermyer then brought out from Spear that he had maintained an account with Munroe & Munroe in the name of his sister, Allie L. Spear, for two years, Spear adding that during the later part of the time he had used the account for his own operations alone. Mr. Untermyer took up a statement from the Munroe books showing that Spear had purchased for Munroe & Munroe in the three weeks preceding the failure 374,000 shares of Montreal and Boston. For the purposes of his questions, Mr. Untermyer took a specific entry of 10,000 shares sold to Spear on Nov. 24.

"This ledger shows," said Mr. Untermyer, "that you were charged with $16,467.50 for those 10,000 shares. On the other side appear the entries: 'By cash, $16,375,' and 'Commission, $312.50.' Now, as a matter of fact, all your purchases of stock from Munroe were made through such entries as that, weren't they?"

"Yes," Spear replied.

"And what you did was to go to Munroe and get the stock, then sell it to Bache & Co., and take their check back to Munroe?"

"Yes."

"As a matter of fact, did you get any commission at all?"

"Not on those sales."

Spear said further that he always got the checks for the stock he sold before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Untermyer questioned him particularly about it, but he repeated his assertion. At subsequent

DEATH IN DANGLING WIRE.

Two Horses Killed — Their Would-Be Rescuers Are Shocked.

One horse of a team was killed instantly and its mate severely shocked and burned by running against a broken trolley feed wire last night at One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue. A policeman and several other men were slightly shocked at a distance of several feet from where the horses fell. The trolley wire grew red hot for several blocks, and a gang of repair men at work on the feed wire at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street had to jump.

The team was driven by Arthur R. Johnson. His wagon was several rods behind a southbound car when the feed wire became jammed between the trolley wheel and pole and was broken. The northern section of wire hung down to within a foot or so of the pavement, but no sign was given of its presence until the horses ran into it.

In an instant the horses were enveloped in a crackling and snapping bluish flame. From the wagon's tires and every bit of iron work on the vehicle flames darted about. Johnson jumped from the wogan and landed safely in a snow bank. It was seen that one of the horses had been killed instantly. The other horse lay on the dangling wire, and was soon badly burned.

Policeman Schery tried to get near the horses, but he was almost thrown by an electric current conducted by water and snow. Charles Hillsberg, a clerk in the Bronx Coroner's Office, also received a shock when he tried to go near the horses, as did several others. Schery at last killed the suffering animal with a bullet.

Unaware of what had occurred the repair gang was at work on the feed wire six blocks up. Suddenly the feed wire grew red hot in their hands, owing to its having been short-circuited. Rubber gloves an dother safety appliances which such workmen use protected all but George Boyd, the driver, who was shocked and thrown from the wagon. As soon as the repair men realized what had happened south of them they hurried with their wagon to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and soon had the feed wire in place and spliced.

INAUGURATION DEPARTURE.

Official Programme Will Be Gotten Up in Lavish Style.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Great surprise is expressed by Democrats here over the official programme of President Roosevelt's inauguration. They say that the idea expressed is that the inauguration is not that of the President of the United States, but of the leader of the Republican Party.

The official programme as planned will be gotten up in lavish style, one edition being a popular one and the other an edition de luxe. The popular edition will be printed on the finest double enameled book paper and bound in a beautiful silk lined flexible leather cover.

It is announced that in view of the world wide interest in the Roosevelt inauguration, arrangements have been made to place copies of the popular edition in all the Consulates and Embassies of the United States and in all the leading libraries and colleges of this country.

FLED FAR FROB BRIBERS.

President of Lowell Council Says He Went to Michigan Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 6.—The mysterious disappearance four years ago of Pierre Brosseau, President at that time of the Common Council, has been cleared up by his statement that he gave up home, offices, and reputation and fled to the forest wilds of Northern Michigan to escape the temptation of a bribe. Brosseau, who came back yesterday, is reported as saying:

"There was great fight for the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings. Certain Lowell men came to my house one night and offered me $500 for my vote. I refused. Then they offered me a great deal more. They told me they knew I was in debt, and when they found they could not tempt me they threatened me. They said they would have my job taken away.

"I was in debt; I needed the money; I saw poverty staring me in the face, and believed they could hurt my name. I made straight for the station and boarded the first train."

AFTER FRENCH DIPLOMAT.

District Commissioner Complains of His Violating Auto Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The action of M. des Portes de la Fosse, Counselor of the French Embassy, in taking shelter behind his immunity from arest as a member of the Diplomatic Corps to disregard the law limiting the speed of automobiles to twelve miles an hour has been cited to the State Department by District Commissioner MacFarland, who addressed a letter to Secretary Hay today calling attention to the repeated complaints against M. des Portes.

The State Department has not yet moved in the matter, but precedent indicates that the complaints and indorsements will eventually reac hthe French Embassy.

This is the sequel to the report of a Sergeant of the bicycle police that last Sunday the French Counselor speeded his touring car down Connecticut Avenue at a rate of over twenty-two miles an hour, and when halted refused in an indignant manner to give his name or that of his chauffeur. The complaint of Sunday is by no means the first that has been officialy made against M. des Portes.

INSURANCE FRAUD CHARGED.

Baecklein, the "Swedish Count," Accused by Paterson Man.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Charges of fraund against Robert Baecklein, the "Swedish Count," has been preferred by Morris Coldberg of 39 Paterson Street, who alleges that he paid Baecklein $39,50 for two fire insurance policies in the St. Paul Fire Insurance Company, and that agent having failed to turn over the premiums.

Baecklein left this city about eighteen months ago and later turned up at the Stratford Hotel in New York, where he was employed as night clerk. From this hotel was stolen a bag containing diamonds belonging to a woman patron of the hotel.

Brecklein was arraigned before Judge Scott in the Special Sessions Court to-day on an indictment charging him with embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses. He pleaded guilty

SUBWAY RUNS TO FULTON STREET ON WEDNESDAY

Express Trains Only at First—Locals Later On.

WILL RELIEVE CONGESTION

Weather Has Delayed Work — One Street Trestle to Come Down Monday—To Settle Broadway Soon.

The Lower Broadway section of the Subway is complete as far south as Fulton Street, and trains will run to that point next Wednesday unless something unexpected happens. The Interborough Company has been rushing the work with all possible speed, because running the trains to Fulton Street will greatly lessen the congestion of express trains on the switches just below the Brooklyn Bridge station. After Wednesday some of the trains will carry their passengers to Fulton Street, while others will still make the bridge station their terminus and start back thence on the northward journey.

Only the station on the east side of Broadway at Fulton Street will be used at first. There is a switch approximately under Ann Street. The south-bound cars will pass over this switch, empty themselves at the east platform, and take on another load. Then they will pass to the north over the regular north-bound track. In fact, they will be run exactly as are the Sixth Avenue elevated trains marked "Rector Street."

Since only two tracks run under Lower Broadway, every station will be an express station. For this reason every platform will be long enough to accommodate eight cars. The Fulton Street station stretches under Broadway from Fulton to John Street, with entrances on both of these cross-town thoroughfares. Instead of the entrances from the street being on the outer edge of the sidewalk, as they are along the present Subway, they are placed near the walls of the buildings. Furthermore, they have no kiosks over them, being supplied only with stout iron railings to keep pedestrians from falling in.

The local Subway trains wil continue to follow the loop at City Hall. Only the expresses will travel south through Park Row to Fulton Street. Any one whose destination is a local station will have to change at the bridge, or some other stopping point, for express trains.

But for the rough weather there might have been travel to Fulton Street to-day or to-morrow. The only work to be done now is on the street entrances. The snow and sleet during the last few days have put the trucks almost out of commission, and the necessary materials could not be hauled speedily enough.

"You can't count on anything with this sort of weather," said Engineer Deyo last night, "but we intend to be running trains down to Fulton Street by Wednesday. Of course, may happen to keep us from doing it—but that is always true of anything. You might go and ask the weather prophet what he's going to let us do about it."

Day after to-morrow the contractors will begin to take down the unsightly wooden trestle which goes over Broadway in front of St. Paul's Church. It has remained until now chiefly because it helped support the big gas mains which run on an elevated structure down Broadway to Wall Street. This gas main will be taken out of the way, too, some time during the next week, much to the joy of the crowds that hurry up and down the east sidewalk every day.

The contractors are nearly ready to put the pavement of Broadway north of Rector Street into proper shape again. The Belgian blocks are already down above Cortlandt. The wooden trestle near Trinity Church will remain up for a while yet.

As fast as the underground structure is completed the operating company can lay the tracks. Now that they have the original Subway at their command for purposes of hauling, steel rails and other materials can be carried down from the yards with little loss of time or convenience. The building of the track can be carried on with much greater speed than on the other sections, because little or no surface hauling is necessary.

SKULL FRACTURED IN PLAY.

Boy Was Sick a Week Before Injury Was Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—After suffering from a fractured skull for nearly a week without any one knowing what was the matter with him, fourteen-year-old John Reiner, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carmino Reiner of Park Place, West Orange, died early this morning at the Orange Memorial Hospital.

County Physician McKenzie to-day requested the West Orange police to investigate the case, and Nicholas Franko, a boy who lives near the Reiners, was accused of having jumped on Reiner when the latter was coasting on his sled, and thus inflicted the injuries. Franko said that he had been pushed on Reiner by another boy, John Turluccio of Mt. Pleasant Avenue. This was on Friday, a week ago. The next day Reiner felt so ill he stayed in bed. He grew worse, until a physician was called in last night.

Franko is but nine years old and Turluccio is not much older, so they have not been arrested.

TO PENSION PRESIDENT.

Bill Provides $25,000 a Year—Also Increases His Salary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Maynard, (Va.,) in a bill introduced today, proposes to increase the salary of the President to $75,0000 a year, that of the Vice President to $15,000, and to give the President after his retirement from office an annual salary of $25,000 per annum for life.

TO FINE GIVERS OF TIPS.

Bill in Missouri House Makes the Practice a Misdemeanor.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—Representative Tubbs introduced a bill in the Missouri House of Representatives to-day making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $500 to 'tip" a waiter, chef, or steward at any hotel, cafe, or restaurant.

Mr. Tubbs, in discussing his bill later, expressed the belief that it would pass both houses.

"There is a crying need to prevent guests from being held up in hotels and restaurants," he said. "The system has become so rotten that hotel keepers sometimes receive pay from waiters for allowing them to work, the waiter more than making it bac kthrough tips. This should

FRENCH LINE NOT SOLD?

Not Even Negotiated For by C. W. Morse, Says President Roux.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—M. Charles Roux, President of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, authorizes me to deny absolutely the rumor that Charles W. Morse has purchased control of the company.

He declares that no negotiations with this end in view have taken place between the parties named and that the story is a pure invention.

TO SUCCEED LOEB?

Lawrence Graham Says the President Has Tendered Him the Place.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 6.—Lawrence H. Graham of New York, who was officially connected with the St. Louis World's Fair Commission, has been visiting here. He said before his departure for St. Louis last night that he had been tendered the position of Secretary to President Roosevelt to succeed Secretary Loeb, but that he had not yet signified his acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Positive denial is given at the White House to the report from Austin, Texas, that an offer of Secretary Loeb's place has been made to Lawrence H. Graham of New York.

Lawrence H. Graham is a well-known newspaper correspondent. He represented The New York Evening Post at Albany for several years. He left The Evening Post to engage in the insurance business. He was appointed to an important position at the World's Fair in St. Louis through the friendship which President Roosevelt formed for him when he knew him as a correspondent at Albany.

TRAIN SNOWBOUND 48 HOURS.

Nova Scotia Travelers Suffer from Hunger—5 Below Zero.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—A Nova Scotia Central train, which left Bridgewater on Tuesday, reached here to-day after having been snow-bound near Alpena station for forty-eight hours, during which time the one hundred passengers suffered intensely from cold and hunger.

Alpena, with only a railway station, offered no accommodations for feeding the travelers, and the locomotive had barely enough fuel to keep up steam until a relief engine broke its way through the drifts. Communication with other points by wire was interrupted by the blizzard, which lasted two days.

The railway management sent twenty teams from Middleton to transfer the passengers to the nearest station of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, a distance of twelve miles. As the temperature was five below zero, few left the train to face the storm. Many of the passengers were en route for Yarmouth to take the boat for New England points.

A STANDARD OIL VICTORY.

Defeat for Man Who Says Rebates Ruined Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 6.—United States Judge Lanning to-day filed a decision granting the motion of attorneys of the Standard Oil Company to strike out the declaration filed in the suit of George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, who sued the Standard Oil Company for damages in the alleged wrecking of his oil business, said to have been worth at least $50,000 per annum. The decision amounts to a defeat for Rice.

The court declares that Rice, when he declares that the Standard Oil Company conspired against him to ruin his business, does not say when this was done or who committed the acts complained of. The court further holds that the declaration does not show forth by whom were allowed the alleged railroad rebates to Rices competitors, nor, it declares, is there specifi calegation of rebates, so that the defendant company can answer. Rice sued under the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

SHIP TRUST SETTLEMENT.

Receiver Accepts Agreement and Decree Is Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

Newark, Jan. 6.—Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company, today accepted the amended agreement with the Morton Trust Company, of New York, with respect to the distribution of the $1,000,000 cash deposit placed in its custody by the reorganization committee for the payment of creditors' claims allowed by the receiver.

The approval of the agreement was wired to United-States Judge Lanning at Trenton, and the decree confirming the concluding transactions in the transfer of the concern's property was immediately filed.

The deed conveying the property was passed late this afternoon by counsel representing George R. Sheldon, chairman of the Reorganization Committee, and Receiver Smith. It now remains for the receiver to compile his report before asking for his final discharge and the allowance of his fee as receiver.

BILL HITS AT RACING.

Missouri Legislature May Repeal Law Licensing Bookmaking.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—Representative Edward H. Bickley of St. Louis started the ball rolling in the Legislature this morning to repeal the breeders' law, which licenses gambling for 180 days each year at the race tracks.

The bookmakers now pay into the State treasury $5 day each, while they turn over to the racing association $100 a day. In return for this compensation they are made practically exempt from the gambling statutes, which denounces bookmaking as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $1,000 and one year in jail, or both.

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE LEADS ALL BRANDS.

The importations of Moet & Chandon Champagne into the United States in 1901 were 127,783 cases, placing them at the head of the importation list, being by far the largest quantity of any one brand ever imported into

FOE TOLD KUROPATKIN OF PORT ARTHUR'S FALL

News Sent to Him by Oyma, Who Praised the Garrison.

MAY HAVE IMPORTANT EFFECT

Japanese Troops Before Mukden Celebrating the Great Event While Russians Bombard Them.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Lokal Anziger's Mukden correspondente in a dispatch dated Jan. 6, says:

"Field Marshal Oyama has sent a letter to Gen. Kuropatkin communicating the news of the capitulation of Port Arthur, and prasing the bravery of its defenders.

"The effect of the news was especially confounding, last reports anticipating a long resistance. It is believed it will immediately influence the situation on the Sha River.

"Continued and intense cannonading has been heard since dawn along the railroad near Sin-chin-pu and Sha."

GENERAL OI[illegible] HEADQUARTERS, via Fusan, Jan. 6.—During the last three days the Russian bombardment has been the heviest in six weeks. For two days following the fall of Port Arthur hairdly a shot was fired. Since then many heavy guns have been brought into use and there has been firing almost constantly.

The front is unchanged, and there is no indication of a movement being made in the near future.

The Japanese are using their searchlights in the great rejoicing and nightly celebrations of the fall of Port Arthur.

MUKDEN, Jan. 6.—The Japanese celebrated the incoming of the new year on an. 2. Sounds of music could be plainly heard inside the Russian lines wherever the positions of the two armies were close. According to the apanese custom, an immense number of kites and paper balloons were sent up. Some of the latter, seven feet in diameter, which fell inside the Russian lines, bore the inscription in Russian, "Happy New Year."

The Japanese tried to combine business with pleasure, and while the festivities were in progress an attack was made upon the village of Vioto, in front of one of their positions. The Russians replied with artillery on the right and centre and prevented them from occupying the village.

The same night a party of Siberian volunteers surrounded the village of Sinlountoun, which the Japanese had been using as a signal station, and, catching them unawares, drove them out. Subsequently the Japanese opened a heavy fire from the neighboring hills, which compelled the Russians to retire from the village. They carried off twelve prisoners, seven of whom were wounded. The Russian loss was nine killed.

IRKUTSK, Jan. 6.—Many troop trains are passing through this place on the way to reinforce the Russian Army in Manchuria. The news of the fall of Port Arthur was received by the new soldiers with sadness, but they express determination to retake it.

The chief regret expressed by soldiers and officers is that they did not arrive in time to relieve the heroic garrison.

STOESSEL TO GO TO JAPAN.

With Other Paroled Officers Will Return Home Via Nagasaki.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—Gen. Stoessel and the other Russian officers who will leave Port Arthur on parole will return to their homes via Nagasaki. Only eighty Russian officers have accepted parole.

All the regular Russian troops have marched out of Port Arthur and will leave for Port Dalny to-day. Japanese troops entered the city yesterday to keep order. Non-combatants are allowed the option of remaining at Port Arthur.

The prisoners transferred yesterday numbered 206 officers and 5,451 men, as follows:

Fifth Rifle Regiment, 56 officers and 1,547 men.

Thirteenth Rifle Regiment, 38 officers and 865 men.

Fourteenth Rifle Regiment, 32 officers and 882 men.

Fifteenth Rifle Regiment, 50 officers and 1,353 men.

Sixteenth Rifle Regiment, 30 officers and 1,004 men.

The Japanese naval force at Port Arthur sank the following Russian war vessels in that harbor:

Torpedo boats—The Gaidamak and Fusatonik.

Torpedo boat destroyers—The Jetirny, Sisik and Boevol.

The armored cruiser Bayan is lying on the south coast of the harbor severely damaged, and the gunboat Bobr is entirely burned as the result of the Japanese shelling.

The battleships have not yet undergone official inspection. From a view of portions of the warships which at the last moment were destroyed by the Russians it seems evident that there were no interior explosions, and it is hoped by the Japanese that the damages can be repaired.

The docks are partially destroyed and filled in, and the dock gates have been damaged. The great crane, however, is still intact and serviceable.

The Japanese navy is removing mines and the Japanese hulks at the harbor mouth.

The Diet at a special session to-day adopted a resolution felicitating the Emperor on the success of the year's campaigning climaxed by the fall of Port Arthur, attributed it to His Majesty's illustrious virtue and thanked Gen. Nogi, and the Third Army for their glorious achievement.

STOPS FLEET SUPPLIES.

Russia Cancels Big Shipments of Coal and Ammunition.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 6.—The insurance correspondent of The Times to-morrow will say:

"The arrangements for coaling and

the two divisions which have gone by the Cape route and the Suez Canal.

"Some significance is not attached to the fact that there is no present evidence that supplies have been arranged for at points beyond Diego Suarez. There were several charters of coal and provision steamers, but these have been canceled. Most significant of all is the cancellation of two very large shiploads of arms and ammunition from Libau to the East Indian archipelago and Saigon.

"It is difficult to suggest any other reason for these canceled charters than the obvious one that the Baltic fleet is not going beyond Diego Suarez.

"Shipments for Vladivostok continue to be arranged from Australia, Pacific ports of the United States, and the United Kingdom, but these are not necessarily connected with the Baltic fleet. They consist of general stores as well as coal. No doubt Vladivostok will be used as a sea base for the Russian Army until the Japanese are able to stop it."

BALTIC FLAGSHIP NOT LOST.

Reports of Sinking of the Souvaroff Denied in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—Reports that Vice Admiral Rojestvinsky's flagship, the battleship Kirlaz Souvaroff, has struck a rock and sunk are unfounded.

JAPANESE HERE TO CELEBRATE

Mass Meeting of Mikado's Subjects to be Held in Carnegie Hall.

Arrangements have been completed for a mass meeting of Japanese citizens to be held in Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon, to celebrate the surrender of Port Arthur by the Russians.

It is planned to have the meeting strictly a Japanese affair, formal invitations having been extended to only two Americans, both of these, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Alexander Tison, will deliver addresses.

MOSCOW'S ACTIVE PROTEST.

Withholds Funds Because of Brutality in Suppressing Riot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—As a protest against the brutalities that are alleged to have been employed in suppressing the student demonstrations at Moscow, the municipality of that city has decided to suppress a vote for the maintenance of the gendarmerie until the offenders are punished.

DEFENDS CZAR'S COURSE.

Prince Hilkoff Deprecates the Agitation That Is Stirring Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6. It is significant that Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railroads, comes to the defense of the Government's programme in a long interview upon the internal situation in which he deprecates the agitation that is stirring the country, appealing to his countrymen calmly and soberly to consider the general interests of the country as citizens, and not as enemies.

He insists that the Emperor is striving earnestly to accomplish the reforms which the country needs, but the questions involved are too vital to permit of a solution in the haste of passion.

Despite the different conceptions of what is required, Prince Hilkoff expresses the firm conviction that the reforms promised in the imperial manifesto open a wide horizon by extending the importance of the Zemstvos and municipal and social institutions, thus meeting the present requirements.

"I know that many people believe we need a Constitution," the Minister continued, "but to my mind this is premature. The conditions are not ripe. It certainly would be a mistake to borrow a Constitution from abroad at present. A long residence in constitutional countries has convinced me that they do not everywhere respond to the requirements of the country, and especially that a Constitution would not meet the conditions in Russia, where the people are in various stages of development, and the vast majority without even elementary education.

"The nation suffers from distinction of caste, which is one of the greatest obstacles to the introduction of a Constitution, while many nationalities, Poles, Finns, Jews, Circassians, and Armenians, have had created for them special laws.

"What we need first of all is the equality of all citizens, such as the Emperor proposes. When that is assured, the other requirements and the eventful form of government will become clear."

BAKU, Caucasus, Jan. 6.—An encounter between strikers and Cossacks took place at Balakhany, Transcaucasia, yesterday. Six strikers and one Cossack were killed and many persons were wounded.

JAPAN TO PUSH THE WAR.

Fall of Port Arthur Only a Step, Minister Takahira Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Japan has made no overtures for peace to Russia, directly or indirectly, through the United States or any other power; she contemplates no such action, and now that Port Arthur has fallen purposes to press the war in the north all the more vigorously by reinforcing the Japanese armies at Liao-Yang with the greater part of the troops which have been besieging Port Arthur. This, in brief, represents the views of Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, who has recently resumed charge of the Legation at Washington after a long illness in New York.

"The fall of Port Arthur," said the Minister, "is but a step in the war which Japan is waging for a principle. We are as much in earnest to-day as we were at the outset of the war. We have made no overtures for peace either directly or indirectly, nor have the powers approached us with any idea of intervention."

At the Russian Embassy it was reiterated that Russia would fight all the harder in view of the temporary loss of Port Arthur.

Europe, it is learned, is firmly of the conviction that, however dark the outlook for peace may be at this moment, when the prospect brightens it is to President Roosevelt that the neutrals as well as the belligerents will look as the intermediary through whom peace negotiations will be initiated. A European Ambassador said to-day:

"The American government is practically the only government to which both belligerents will be willing to look for assistance in reaching a settlement when the time comes, and aside from this fact, the high personal regard in which the President is held, both at St. Petersburg and Tokio, makes it all the more probable that through him, when Russia and Japan have fought their fight, the Powers must hope for peace."

President's Coachman Buried.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 6.—Larry Sullivan, who for several years was coachman to President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, and who died two days ago, was buried here this morning. The funeral services were conducted from St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church. A requiem mass was read, the Rev. John L. Bedford, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church of Brooklyn, being celebrant.

JOINT SESSION CLASH IN COLORADO ASSEMBLY

Lieutenant Governor and Speaker Both Try to Wield Gavel.

SENATORS, ANGRY, WITHDRAW

Outcome of Noisy Session Is Creation of a Committee of Fifteen to Canvass Gubernatorial Vote.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—Behind locked doors and amid scenes of great confusion and excitement the Colorado Legislature passed a resolution to-day creating a committee of fifteen members to canvass the vote cast for Governor at the last election, and submit a final report to the Legislature not later than 2 o'clock on the afternoon of next Monday.

The committee is composed of five Senators and ten Representatives, the political division being twelve Republicans and three Democrats, and will commence the hearing of evidence to-morrow.

The trouble began with the opening of the joint session and continued until its close. It was understood that there would be a conflict over the respective rights of Speaker Dickson and Lieut. Gov. Haggott to preside over the joint session. Each had legal opinions to back him in what he considered his right.

When the Lieutenant Governor mounted the rostrum, Speaker Dickson was standing in front of the centre of his desk and did not move. The Lieutenant Governor advanced, bowed, struck hands and then stood still. Neither made a move, and their features hardened as they realized the situation. Together they turned to face the assembly, the Speaker behind the centre of the desk, the Lieutenant Governor at his left hand. Gently edging up to the Speaker, Lieutenant Governor Haggott gave him a gentle push with his shoulder, as if to move him along. The Speaker was immovable. The gentle push was repeated, and still the Speaker held his ground and brought down his gavel with a thump.

"The Clerk of the House will call the roll," he said.

Bang, went the gavel of the Lieutenant Governor. He is a powerful man physically, and every time he brought his black gavel down the pitcher of ice water on the Speaker's desk shook and the tumblers jingled.

"The Clerk of the Senate will call the roll," he shouted.

Clerk Harper of the House and Secretary Farwell of the Senate began to call their respective rolls, while great confusion arose in the house. Members laughed, cheered, and shouted, while Representative Sired gave vent to the cowboy yell of "Yip, Yip, Yip." A few names had been called, when Representative Frewen, a "Wolcott Republican," shouted, "Mr. Chairman."

"Mr. Frewen," responded the Lieutenant-Governor.

"You are out of order, Mr. Frewen," shouted the Speaker.

"You have the floor, Mr. Frewen," said the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Frewen accepted the ruling of the Lieutenant Governor and began to argue that the President of the Senate was the proper presiding officer at a joint session.

"You are out of order; sit down," commanded the Speaker.

"You have the floor," said the Lieutenant Governor, and again the gavels banged and boomed. "I move this session adjourn," shouted Senator Morgan.

"It is moved that this session adjourn," repeated the Lieutenant Governor.

"The session will not adjourn, and members will keep their seats," called the Speaker.

"All in favor of adjourning will say aye," called the Lieutenant Governor.

"All opposed, no."

The yeas and nays came in about equal volume, and then down came the gavel of the Lieutenant Governor with a vicious slam.

"The yeas have it, and the session is dissolved."

Whack went the Speaker's gavel. "The nays have it and the session is not dissolved," he said.

"The members of the Senate will leave the House," said the Lieutenant Governor, and, quickly walking from the Speaker's stand, he strode up the aisle, leaving his cave lover his head as if leading a charge. All the Democratic Senators and a number of the Republican Senators followed him.

"The Sergeant at Arms will see that nobody leaves the room," said the Speaker.

The Sergeant, however, was not quick enough, and the Lieutenant Governor and the Senators filed out.

"Members will resume their seats," said Speaker Dickson.

"The joint session is still on."

When Lieut.-Gov. Haggott reached the Senate Chamber he saw that he had not been followed by all the Senators, and directed Sergeant-at-Arms Berry, of the Senate, to arrest all absent members. Berry at once hastened down the hall to the House, pushed past Doorkeeper Ingersoll and was looking for Senators when Special Officer Sterling came up.

"What do you want?" asked Sterling.

"I want to get some Senators," said Berry with a laugh, but he got none.

Several Republican Senators returned to the House and took part in the proceedings held there until the final adjournment. The doors were then locked and no member was permitted to pass out. Representative Griffith presented a protest from Gov. Peabody, which was read by the Clerk. It covered the history of the recent election in Denver, and suggested to the Speaker that it was the duty of that body to make a complete investigation of the election. It protested against the canvass of the votes until the investigation had been concluded and the number of legal votes cast for each candidate had been ascertained.

Accompanying the protest was a resolution presented by Mr. Griffith urging the appointment of a committee of ten from the House and five from the Senate to investigate the vote and report daily to the Legislature with the final report not later than Monday afternoon.

After the reading of the resolution Mr. Griffith demanded a roll call on its adoption. Several members made speeches explaining their votes. Republican Senator Morgan declared that he only voted "aye" because he did not wish to ally himself with the Democratic Party, but he wished to say that the presiding officer of the Senate had been insulted by the House.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of fifty-one ayes to one nay, the negative vote being cast by the Republican Senator Wood. Seventeen Republican Senators were present and voted for the resolution. After the adoption of the Griffith resolution a motion to dismiss the joint session was carried. Speaker Dickson then called the House to order, and it promptly adjourned.

FIRE ABOARD THE IROQUOIS.

Clyde Liner Reaches Charleston with Burning Cargo—Damage Slight.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—The Clyde steamship Iroquois came into port this morning with fire in her hold, which had been burning for five hours. The fire was discovered last night in the forward hold in the cargo, and spread rapidly. Passengers rushed on deck in a panic.

The lifeboats were manned for an emergency, but after a short time the crew got the fire under control. The principal damage to the cargo was caused by water.

The ship is bound for Jacksonville, and had about 200 passengers aboard. Capt. Chichester and his officers say that there never was any danger to the vessel.

McAdoo to Review O'Neill Case.

Because of the dismissal of the charge against Detective O'Neill of the East Fifty-first Street Station during the police trials at Headquarters on Thursday, Commissioner McAdoo yesterday asked Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley, who was Trial Judge, to submit to him a written report of the circumstances. O'Neill was accused of stopping the young son of James J. Higginson, a broker, and forcing him to disclose the contents of a parcel he carried. The boy was going to riding school and had nothing more in the package than his riding leggins.

DANISH CABINET CRISIS.

Four More Ministers Tender Their Resignations.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Jan. 6.—In addition to War Minister Madsen, who recently resigned, the Ministers of Public Worship, the Interior, Agriculture, and Justice have now tendered their resignations.

The Cabinet crisis is consequent on a strong disagreement of Ministers over the military situation. Minister of War Madsen tendered his resignation, whereupon other Cabinet Ministers demanded the resignation of the Minister of the Navy, who refused. The other Ministers then resigned. The majority in the Folkething support the retiring Ministers.

MOROCCO MORE PEACEFUL.

Misunderstanding with France Settled —Foreigners to Remain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—France and Morocco have settled their recent misunderstanding and the French Minister at Tangier is proceeding to the Court of the Sultan for an audience.

This news comes to the State Department in a cablegram from Mr. Philip, the American Vice Consul at Tangier, who also says that no foreigners will leave the capital in view of the outlook for peace.

GERMANS ROUT HEREROS.

Bayonet Charge Ends Fierce Fight in Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Four companies of German infantry, one of cavalry, and half a battery of artillery in German Southwest Africa spent part of New Year's Day in a fierce fight with insurgent Hereros that ended in a bayonet charge through the undergrowth and the rout of the natives.

Lieut. Gen. von Trotha, in telegraphing the news, did not give the number of killed or wounded on either side, but said the natives lost heavily.

JOCKEY KILLED ON THE STAGE

Horse in Derby Scene at the Coliseum, London, Rolls Into the Orchestra.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—At the Coliseum, the largest music hall in London, which was opened a fortnight ago, a vivid realization of the Derby is produced by a revolving stage.

To-night Jockey Dent, riding the outside horse, attempted to pull across, but his horse stumbled on the ironwork surrounding the revolving platform and rolled over the proscenium into the orchestra beneath. Dent was thrown violently on his head, receiving injuries from which he died soon afterward.

Another fatal accident occurred at the Coliseum during a rehearsal prior to the opening of the house.

CANTERBURY TO AMERICANS.

Says Petitioners Don't Understand British Educational Problems.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, replying to a memorial from Baptists and Presbyterians of America, asking his assistance to prevent the hardships suffered by Nonconformists of Great Britain who object conscientiously to the payment of the educational tax, incloses a copy of a previous reply on the same subject to a memorial from the Baptists' convention at New York.

The reply contrasts the Archbishop of Canterbury's difficulty of understanding the political issues in connection with the Presidential election in America with the difficulty an American citizen might experience in understanding the complex educational problems of Great Britain, and maintains that the act under which the tax is levied does not interfere in the smallest degree with religious liberty and that the whole tendency of the bill is to remove so-called Nonconformist difficulties.

He says the present controversy in Great Britain would be found to "have other origin and interests than those purely educational."

Italian Foreign Minister Recovering.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was stricken with cerebral congestion, due to a cold, while at Ambassador Meyer's shooting box at Magione, is now considered to be out of danger.

RATS UTILIZED BY JAPANESE.

Skins of Rodents Furnish Ear Protectors for the Army.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—When the time came to forward the Winter outfits for the armies in Manchuria and the commissariat produced hundreds of thousands of fur ear protectors. Japanese and foreigners alike wondered where these things could have come from. No one had ever heard of their being made.

It seems that two years ago the plague was raging along the China coast. The Japanese Quarantine Bureau decided that strenuous efforts must be made to keep the dread disease out of the country. In all the seaports and larger cities bounties were offered for each rat brought in. The small boys found this a great source of revenue, and the competition at once became very keen. For each rodent the huntsman received a small sum and a lottery ticket. The money he might squander, but the ticket he saved; and at the end of the month there was a drawing, with prizes varying from $5 to $50.

Rat-catching became a popular amusement, and the Boards of Health all over the country were kept busy examining the daily bag. Each animal was duly registered and the place in which it was caught noted. It was then examined, and if any suspicious germs were discovered the building from which the rat came was immediately raided, all the animals in it were hunted down, and the place was disinfected.

No one ever stopped to think of what had become of the skins of these millions of rats that had been worrying the Boards of Health. The military authorities had used them to make ear-protectors.

Cornell Student Dies from Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Frederick E. Schmidt, a sophomore in the Cornell Medical School, who fell in the gymnasium from a horizontal bar a few weeks ago, died to-day in the Cornell Infirmary from his injuries. Young Schmidt was completely paralyzed from the fall he suffered, and his case was one of the most peculiar ever treated in the Cornell Infirmary. The remains were sent to-night to his home in Newark, N. J.

Card systems for every department of a business house.
Vertical system of filing for correspondence, invoices, orders, catalogs, credit reports, documents, legal papers.
Business furniture on the modern labor-saving ideas.
Library Bureau
Capital $2,500,000
Salesroom, 316 Broadway.

ROUMANIAN ACTRESS IN ROLE OF MEDEA

Agathe Barsescu Appears in Grillparzer's Tragedy.

EVIDENCE OF CRUDE POWER

Many Floral Tributes and a Silver Wreath from Roumanian Citizens of New York.

PERSONEN:

Kreon	August Meyer-Eigen
Kreusa	Margarethe Rahmkorf
Jason	Max Freiburg
Medea	Agathe Barsescu als Gast
Cora	Elisabeth Ariaans
Ein Herold der Amphiktyonen	Heinrich Habrich
Medeen's Kinder	(Olga v. Hollenhauser (Klara Kost
Eine Sklavin	Martha Wilhelmi
Ein Sklave	Louis Koch

Of all the gloom-enshrouded tragedies of the theatre none has had a more enduring life than that of Medea, and despite the sombreness of its theme and the overburdening note of woe which is sounded from beginning to end, the play is revived whenever there is an actress at hand who has the temerity to attempt its leading rôle. Twenty-two centuries lie between the Medea of Euripides and that of Grillparzer, seen last night at the Irving Place Theatre, and though there is all the difference between the two that one might naturally expect, the triumph of the Austrian poet calls for nothing short of genius in its interpretation.

In the playing of Fr. Agathe Barsescu the Roumanian actress, who made her first appearance at the Irving Place Theatre last night, some evidence of crude power were revealed. In several of the scenes she attained a degree of fervor, and in her recital to Jason of the incidents of her unhappy life there was a touch of sincere pathos, revealing a natural capacity for simple emotion. But in her inability to sustain a great poetic illusion, and in the utter lack of the dignity and repose necessary to the highest tragedy, there was a constant reminder that personal ambition is not infrequently far beyond the powers of personal attainment.

The actress, however, has undoubtedly had much experience, and there was that in her playing to indicate ability of rather a higher order than is often seen. She has a rich, full voice, capable of some sweetness, and highly colorful and effective in such pathetic appeals as those which Medea makes to her children and her husband, but in the larger passages her voice is far too strident.

Several of her scenes were played with a surprising amount of vigor, but there were frequent transitions from the highly tragic note to one of commonplace.

The support was generally competent, with the exception of Max Freiberg, the Jason, who roared and bellowed, posed and strutted, but who never once succeeded in conveying any adequate idea of the part of Jason, which calls for breadth and power far beyond his range.

August Meyer-Eigen, who played Kreon, was perhaps the most satisfying member of the cast, although he labored under the handicap of illness. Prior to the opening of the play it was announced that he had fallen to the pavement on his way to the theatre, and consideration for him was asked at the hands of the audience. The appeal seemed unnecessary.

Margaret Rahmkorf, as the daughter, Kreusa, provided a pleasing picture in her Greek robes, which she wore with grace, but it cannot be said that her acting was of an especially high order. Elisabeth Ariaans as the fickle rôle of Cora with some power and authority.

There were many floral tributes for Fri. Barsescu, and the Roumanian citizens of New York sent her a silver laurel wreath.

CHRISTIAN SUMMER HOME.

Silver Bay Corporation Buys Permanent Place for Conferences.

The Silver Bay Corporation, designed to furnish a meeting place for Christian workers who desire to assemble in the Summer and spend their mornings in conference, the afternoons being left open for recreation, has completed a fund of $100,000, the amount necessary to place the enterprise on a firm financial footing and has just come into possession of property at Silver Bay, estimated to be worth double that amount. D. E. Yarnell, M. D., for some time Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, West Side Branch, has accepted the place of General Secretary of the new organization, and resigned his old post.

Included in the property acquired by the corporation at Silver Bay are two inns, numerous outlying cottages, and 2,000 acres of lake shore and mountain land, in addition to a well-equipped hotel. The price paid for the property was $85,000, the remainder of the $100,000 fund will be expended in improvements.

Among the incorporators of the enterprise are John Willis Baer, William F. Cochran, Jr., Harry Wade Hicks, Silas H. Paine, James M. Barton, S. Earl Taylor, and Frederick M. Olyphant. The headquarters of the corporation will be in New York City.

SIXTH SATELLITE OF JUPITER.

Prof. Perrine of Lick Observatory Makes the Discovery—Double Stars.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 6.—Prof. Perrine of Lick Observatory has just discovered a sixth satellite of Jupiter by means of observations with the Crossley reflector. Early in December he found on photographs of the region immediately west of Jupiter the image of an unknown body, which changed position from night to night. This week he made observations which enabled him to determine whether this was a new satellite or one of the asteroids.

It is certain that the body is revolving around the planet Jupiter. Last night it was forty-five minutes of an arc due west of the planet, and the distance is slowly decreasing. The moon is on the fourteenth magnitude, or slightly brighter, and needs a telescope of ten or twelve inches in diameter to observe it.

The satellite is five or six times further away from the planet than the outermost of the five others; its period may be from six to eight months. The four very bright satellites were discovered by Galileo in 1610. The faint fifth one was discovered by Barnard in 1892 with the Lick telescope. The fifth and sixth satellites are of approximately the same brightness.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 6.—More double stars have been discovered and measured at the Lick Observatory. The latest bulletin issued by the university contains an account of another 100 new double stars discovered and measured there. These new double stars are of the same character as those previously discovered at the Lick Observatory.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—336 West Thirty-seventh Street; Thomas Briggs; damage, $5.

1 A. M.—5 Rutgers Place; L. Kaplan; damage trifling.

2:15 A. M.—256 West Forty-seventh Street; Emila Williams; damage trifling.

2:30 A. M.—38 Howard Street; Howard Cloak Company; damage, $1,000.

4:10 A. M.—20 Market Street; Jacob Blumberg; damage, $150.

7:55 A. M.—404 West Fifty-sixth Street; Joseph Hass; damage, $500.

8:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Eightieth and Bronx Streets; Weigel & Funke; damage, $2,000.

9:13 A. M.—141 Forsyth Street; Osius Weisman; damage, $75.

9:30 A. M.—203 Mott Street; Frank Ciscabro; damage, $50.

9:40 A. M.—795 Third Avenue; John Sheehan; damage, $200.

11:35 A. M.—794 East Third Street; Annie Schapiro; damage, $20.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Is the PUREST and highest type of whiskey that can be produced, and possesses medicinal properties peculiar to itself. It stands alone.
Sold all over the world.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM DUKE.

Extortion Case Heard in Special Sessions and Decision Reserved.

William Duke, who has been referred to as the go-between for the "man higher up" in the barter and sale of appointments in the Police and Fire Departments, was tried yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, decision being reserved in order that the attorneys may submit briefs.

He is accused by John E. Fitzpatrick of 156 East Forty-eighth Street of taking from him $600 for a place as a policeman, retaining the money and failing to secure the place. Fitzpatrick said his meeting with Duke was arranged by Cornelius Danahee, an election-district Captain, who had secured a letter of introduction from Charles K. Lexow. Before this Fitzpatrick had failed to pass an examination for the coveted position.

Fitzpatrick said he had paid the money to Duke in bills at the Fifty-third Street branch of the New York Cab Company on Aug. 3, 1903, with which concern both Duke and Lexow were connected. Duke warned him to be silent, he said, and when in the following January he demanded the return of his money, he says, told him:

"If you draw your money down now you can't take any examination or anything else. You will be boycotted and be unable to get your position."

Emil Sonner, who has already been convicted for his part in the case, testified that Duke gave him $500 for which he had drawn up an appeal to the Civil Service Commission asking that Fitzpatrick's case be reconsidered.

THEO. THOMAS'S BEQUEST.

Announcement of Donation of Musical Library Will Be Made Soon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The announcement of a public bequest of Theodore Thomas's musical library—a rare collection of scores and parts and manuscripts from the famous masters—is to be made within a month.

During his entire career the leader collected scores and manuscripts, many of which were presented to him by the authors. The library is valued at $300,000. Every year he added to it, with the result that it is the most valuable and extensive private collection of its kind in America.

Some of the original scores of Wagner, Liszt, and other composers, it is said, will be presented to the public library. A collection of programmes of every concert Mr. Thomas ever gave, preserved in book form, possibly will be donated to the Newberry Library. The Chicago Orchestra, although the formal announcement of the disposal of the gift is withheld until a later season, probably will receive the bulk of the bequest.

The funeral of Mr. Thomas in St. James's Episcopal Church took place today. Only the burial service of the Episcopal Church was said. Although simple, the service was imposing by reason of the notable attendance of musicians and representative Chicagoans. The body will be interred in New York.

FILIPINO MARRIAGE TRIAL.

Counsel for Capt. Mulliken Says Certificate Is a Forgery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Investigation as to whether or not Capt. David B. Mulliken, Twenty-seventh Regiment, was legally married in 1901 to a twenty-year-old Filipino girl, led to the charge at the court-martial at Fort Sheridan to-day that an alleged certified copy of the marriage certificate was spurious. William A. Adams, civil counsel for Mulliken, declared the document "false, fraudulent, and a forgery."

Attorney Adams then produced another paper which he said was the original certificate of Mulliken's marriage on March 12, 1901, to Regina Batismo, daughter of a Filipino merchant. This original, it was asserted, never had been filed with the authorities in the town of Escalante, according to law, and the marriage therefore was invalid.

Forgery of another marriage certificate, it was charged, was resorted to by a Filipino Justice of the Peace to shield himself from punishment for neglect of duty. This forgery, it was asserted, was used against Mulliken. Lieut. Ernest Murphy, interpreter, testified that in his opinion Capt. Mulliken's paper is the original, and the other probably was written from memory of some Filipino official.

ABEEL DECISION UPHELD.

Appellate Division Affirms Conviction —Another Appeal Likely.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the conviction and sentence of James N. Abeel, the young man who was accused of representing himself as J. Ogden Goelet, and of forgery in the third degree in signing the name of J. B. Van Every, Second Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to a letter purporting to be an introduction to all employes of that company of himself as "J. B. Goelet."

Abeel is now out on bail, which he secured pending the result of the appeal from the decision sentencing him to the Elmira Reformatory. It is now likely that his lawyers will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

To Give a Louis XVI Dinner.

On Jan. 11, the occasion being the completion of her new house at 23 East Fifty-first Street, Mrs. Hanan will give a unique banquet at the St. Regis, it being an exact copy of an old style Louis XVI. dinner. This entertainment to her friends will be given by Mrs. Hanan as a sort of house warming, her house not being ready for use yet.

TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Fifty-six Page Supplement to be Issued To-morrow.

No reader of THE TIMES can afford to do without the Annual Financial Review, which will be issued as a part of the regular paper to-morrow, and to bankers and business men it will be especially interesting.

Government officers, college Presidents, the heads of bank and trust companies and editors of trade publications will review the financial and trade operations of last year and forecast the present year. The usual tables and charts, which make the review valuable for filing purposes, will also be contained in the fifty-six pages of the supplement. Be sure that you get the review. It is well worth while ordering in advance of your newsdealer.

Sale Continues To-day at 2:30 P. M.
American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.
An Event of Great Importance.
UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
ON THE AFTERNOONS OF THIS (SATURDAY), JANUARY 7th, THE 9th, 10th AND 11th, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
AND EVENINGS OF JANUARY 9th AND 10th AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE GRAND
YAMANAKA COLLECTION
NOTICE:
The Grand Nikko Temple Room
WITH ITS SPLENDID FURNISHINGS
"One of the most enchanting works of art ever seen in this country."—*Tribune.*
Will Be Sold This (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON at 5 O'CLOCK.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
The American Art Association, Managers.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
B. Altman & Co. DESIRE TO MAKE MENTION OF SOME DECIDED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF THE REMAINING WINTER STOCK OF BOYS' SUITS, OVERCOATS, REEFERS, HATS AND CAPS; ALSO BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S BLOUSES.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY.

SAYS BID IS BEEF TRUST'S.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Alleges Monopoly Grab for Garbage Contract.

In an effort to break the so-called "offal contracting trust," which for many years has controlled the removal of the city's offal and garbage, application was made yesterday to Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Commissioners of the Department of Health from awarding a five years' contract to the syndicate that has had the work for many years, against a company that has made a lower bid. The application was made by ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, who announced a week ago that he had been retained by Isidor J. Poucher, a taxpayer.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy, in opposing the motion for an injunction, said that Dr. Darlington, the Health Commissioner, had brought in the new company, which claimed the contract as the lowest bidder, after having visited cities in the West to investigate garbage removal methods. While in Chicago Dr. Darlington had visited the company that had the contract there.

"This company," said Mr. Guy, "as I am informed, was in reality one of the dependencies of the Beef Trust, and this proceeding, I think your Honor will be convinced, is not a taxpayer's action in good faith, but is an action on the part of this great monopoly, known as the Beef Trust, using a taxpayer as a nominal plaintiff."

Mr. Olcott denied that the Beef Trust was the interest that had underbid the old contractors. Justice Leventritt reserved decision.

Kindergarten Twelfth Night Party.

The children of the Sunday Kindergarten Association are to have a Twelfth Night party at Ballentine Hall, 172 Park Row, on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A cake weighing seventy-five pounds has been provided, and Randolph Guggenheimer has promised to give caps and mittens to all of the little ones. Addresses will be made by Mr. Guggenheimer, Col. W. H. De H. Washington, and Col. C. W. De Leon Nichols. Contributions have been made by George J. Gould, Louis C. Tiffany, and James E. Nichols to the success of the affair.

POSTUM.
GOT ALONG.
A Pretty Girl of 17 With Energy.
"During the Winter of 1901-02 (I was then 17 years of age) I attended a Grammar School in Rolla, N. Dak., staying with some friends of ours and working for my board between school hours.
"I used to get up early in the morning to do my housework, but as those people got up very late I would not cook breakfast, but only make the coffee. Tired of working and in a hurry to go to school, I would eat but a snack and a cup of strong coffee for my breakfast, and it was not long until I got to be nervous, had headaches, and could not sleep.
"One day our Prof. Young was telling us what effect coffee had on one's system. I compared his words with how I felt, and found that coffee was ruining my health. So I tried to quit, but found I was a slave to it, but quit just the same. I did not know what to drink—I hated milk or tea, so I would drink nothing but water; got poor and thin, and finally left school to remove to Belma, Wash., where at present, by the constant use of Postum, you can find me a bright, healthy girl. After we settled down Papa opened a grocery store.
"At this time I was so ill I could not do a thing, and Mama was anxious about me. She would prepare some coffee and try to have me drink it in place of water, but every time I drank it I noticed it made me worse. One day while I was looking around in the store I noticed your Postum as a food-drink. I asked Papa if he knew what it was, but he said he did not, but found he had to keep it, so I took a package of it home and said I would try it, made it according to directions, and it was delicious. After using Postum two weeks I was much less nervous and noticed I was getting a little fatter, so I persuaded Mama to use it for the whole family. Every one of them liked it, and now they all complain if they cannot have Postum.
"After a while I got to be healthy and tired of being indoors, I went out to take orders for the store, and many a customer I persuaded to use Postum.
"One lady told me that they used coffee because they could get premiums for the wrappers, but she admitted they did not like coffee at all. I left them a package of Postum on trial, and the next time I came around she returned it—said they did not like it. She hadn't made it right. It was about dinner time, so I said, 'Let me make it for you; I am sure you will like it,' so I prepared the drink according to directions and had dinner with them, and they all said it was delicious and have used nothing else since. That lady thanked me afterwards for Postum; it improved their health, she said." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

MOLLENHAUER WILL FILED.

Sugar Refiner Cut Off One Son with $5,000 Annuity.

The will of John Mollenhauer, the sugar refiner, who died at his home, 156 Ross Street, Brooklyn, last Saturday, was filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday. The estate is estimated to be worth $3,000,000.

By the terms of the will the residuary estate is given to the widow of the testator for life, and after her death is to be divided into four equal parts, and one part each to go to four of the five children surviving. A son, John William Mollenhauer, is the one discriminated against, the will providing an annuity of $5,000 for him during life. For his two children, Julia M. and John William Mollenhauer, Jr., there is a provision bequeathing them $25,000 each when their grandmother dies.

It is believed that the testator was induced to cut off his son because of his marital troubles which followed his marriage to Julia Trebling, from whom he afterward obtained a divorce. The trial of the case brought the Mollenhauer family a great deal of notoriety.

The Wantburg Orphan Farm School of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and the Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital are to receive $1,000 each. There are several small bequests to nephews and nieces.

The executors of the will are Frederick Mollenhauer, John Adolph Mollenhauer, and Henry D. Mollenhauer, three sons, who, together with a daughter, Mrs. Julia T. Dick, are the residuary legatees.

LIVES WITH 13 WOUNDS.

Duescher Tried Hard to Die, but Hasn't Succeeded.

Although he stabbed himself thirteen times on Wednesday night, and his condition was not discovered until yesterday, Paul Duescher, twenty-four years old, of 2,320 Third Avenue, a coffee roaster, was still alive last night in Lebanon Hospital, and the surgeons there said he will recover.

Duescher inflicted the thirteen wounds with a small broken-bladed penknife, but did not succeed in severing any artery. His father says that his son must have made his suicidal attempt in a moment of mental aberration. The young man formerly lived with his father and elder brother, Max, who is a clerk in the Custom House. The brothers disagreed and the younger brother at last left home and went to live in a furnished room on Third Avenue. His father found him in bed yesterday, weak from the loss of blood due to his self-inflicted wounds.

Welch's Grape Juice
is made from the best grapes, by the best methods and with more care than others think necessary. These essentials, with absolute purity, make Welch's Grape Juice the best. Take a small glassful of this pure, unfermented grape juice one or three times a day. You will feel better soon.
Sold by druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

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See if your Collar is 4 PLY.
ALL "LION BRAND" COLLARS ARE 4 PLY
TRADE MARK.

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Gluten Grits in BARLEY CRYSTALS,
Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cakes and Pastry.
Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.
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Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our Great Annual Canned Goods Sale Continues All Next Week.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1905.

When you're down town shopping don't miss lunching at our palatial restaurant—8th Floor

ONCE there was a temperance woman of the Mrs. C. Nation order who followed an intoxicated man into a saloon, and addressing the "disburser of conviviality," she said:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself—instead of selling whiskey you ought to encourage men to drink water."

"I do," said the troubled mixer; "I put more water in my whiskey than any other man in town."

When you find a man doing more than his share of humane work there's a reason behind it all—a "why and wherefore" which, if known, would possibly dissipate his good intent.

This often applies to stores also. Those that proclaim that they are in business for their health are the "wool gatherers" of the mercantile trade.

It's our aim to do a legitimate business at a legitimate profit, based upon the lowest possible margin—to sell at all times the very highest class of trustworthy merchandise. We conduct our business so that we will at all times merit your patronage—not allowing our interest to overshadow that of our customers.

35c and 40c stationery at 19c

This department is on the Second Floor.

DO not mistake this for a sale of very great duration, for although we have 5,000 boxes of stationery the price is so low that we can't expect to have many left after to-day's selling at 19c. **Second Floor.**

It is not only a clearing of our own fine writing papers, but the sale of a great purchase of Whiting and Eaton Hurlburt papers valued even as high as 50c—to-day 19c.

19c for papers formerly sold by the quire at 35c and 40c—note the exceptional qualities—all the latest styles.

Crawfordshire Linen—Eight fashionable sizes and odd shapes—a fine linen paper in white and azure.

Whiting's Organdie Moire—Viceroy, Eugenie and Athena, fashionable cut, assorted colors, blue, gray and white.

Hurd's Royal English Mail—Gladstone, Billet and Astoria sizes, Wedgwood blue.

Whiting's Woven Linen—Regent—three sizes. Excellent for milady's writing table.

Hurd's Gainsborough—Mildred, Marjorie and Brunhilde—two fashionable shades.

Crane's Underglaze—2 sizes, grayette.

Crane's Honeycomb Linen—4 fashionable sizes. These bargains will all go to-day.

6,000 boxes containing 1 quire—24 sheets and 24 envelopes—each 15c.

Whiting's "Iris" stationery—regular price 25c—very specially priced, 15c.

Whiting's "Ye Olden Centurie" cloth finish paper—regular price 20c—at 12c.

Imperial satin cream—snow flake violet cotton fibre cream—regular 15c—at 10c.

5,000 pounds high grade papers—about 100 sheets to pound, at 12½c

Steel Vellum, Blue Laid, Blue Vellum, White Satin — **12½c** — Azure Vellum, Mazarin Bond, Steel Fabric, Correct Size

Fashionable Lorne size—per pound, 12½c. Envelopes, 5c a pack.

24c. for boys' 50c. caps. 45c. for boys' 75c. caps.

HERE'S a sale of boys' headwear for these wintry days, and it's difficult to say what's the best bargain, if there's any difference—they're all so extraordinary. **Second Floor.**

45c. for boys' 75c. Angora Tam o' Shanters; long hair, 15-inch crowns; pompons; white, navy, red, black.

45c. for boys' 75c. warm knitted worsted toques; all combination colors; some silk mixed; others pure worsted; full length, double body.

24c. for pure worsted toques; all colors; solid and combinations; value 50c.

50c. for boys' caps; full line, with pull down band for the ears; made of all-wool fabrics, including kersey, melton cloth, etc.; black, navy, oxford gray, etc.; silk lined and well made; value 75c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Books 15c — 5,000 cloth bound library remarkable sale to-day 15c — Books 15c

Second Floor.

FIFTEEN CENTS is our price to-day for books you will find in the best libraries and a great many were placed there at the publishers' prices, ranging up to $1.00 a copy.

They are not cheaply bound either. All the bindings are of strong linen cloth. The type is perfectly clear and the paper is a quality that will last and stand the frequent handling of popular narratives like these.

We could name 150 titles if we had the space, but the following will suffice to give you an idea of the highly prized literature contained in this unusual offering at the exceptional price of 15c. a copy:

Banker of Bankersville—Maurice Thompson.
As It Was Written—Henry Harland.
Gold Elsie.
Frankenstein.
Lady of the Lake.
Poe's Poems.
Mate of the Vancouver—Marley Roberts.
Tiny Luttrell—E. W. Hornung.
Wonder Book.
Barrack Room Ballads.
The Alhambra.
Shakespeare complete.

Copyright cloth books 25c each, sold formerly up to $1.50 each.

Professor's Experiment—Duchess.
Joan the Curate—Florence Warden.
Magdalen's Fortune—Heimburg.
Brown V. C.—Mrs. Alexander.
Sword and Crucifix—Van Zile.
Long Live the King—Boothby.
Impudent Comedian—Frankfort Moore.
Flames—Robt. Hichens.
London's Heart—Geo. Sims.

Broken sets of standard authors—subscription price $2, at 69c.

About 2,000 odd volumes, bound in half leather; photogravure illustrations; large, handsome books; sold formerly by subscription at $2; now **69c.** vol.—Balzac. | Eliot. | Scott. | Thackeray. | Dickens. | Dumas. | Hugo.

Holiday editions. New and some slightly soiled. 1-3 off marked prices. Two large tables filled with choice book bargains.

David Harum.—Edition de Luxe; limited and numbered; bound in full vellum; photogravure illustrations; a most sumptuous volume; former price, net, $7.50; special, $1.75.

Skakespeare.—8 vols.; English cloth; glossary and notes by Knight, Dyce, Collier, etc.; good paper, clear type; per set, $1.75.

St. Louis Exposition—Completely illustrated; official edition; 286 pages; heavy coated paper; showing buildings, statuary, paintings, exhibits, the Pike, etc.; strong linen cloth; a valuable souvenir; $1.98.

New Century Encyclopaedia and Dictionary—2 vols., 1903 edition; unabridged; complete; publisher's price, $5; sale price, 95c.

The International Atlas of the World—Revised to 1904—350 pages of descriptive and historical matter; 200 pages of large, new and complete colored maps; published at $7.50; sale price, $1.95.

Webster's Dictionary—1904 edition; bound in full tan sheep; indexed, appendix of new words; flags of all nations in colors: $1.23.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New thin model watch for men $6

IT is sufficient to say we guarantee the movement and that the open face case is warranted for 20 years. It takes a mighty good watch to make that guarantee possible. **Main Floor.**

It is only a $9 watch, but then the price is only $6, and it keeps accurate time.

We bought a lot of these watches because they give satisfaction to particular men who do not care to pay a higher price for a reliable timepiece.

Special dollar sale white dress gloves

USUALLY you pay, 1.50 or $2 to secure gloves you're satisfied to wear, but we guarantee you'll find as much satisfaction wearing these, although only $1. **Main Floor.**

It's a new importation of select kidskins in 1905 styles—price $1.

2.50 for women's $3 elbow length gloves.
1.98 for men's and women's reindeer gloves.
1.50 pr. for women's small size $3.50 gloves.
50c a pair for men's white knitted gloves

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

5,000 soiled handkerchiefs for to-day ½ and less than ½ regular prices.

HERE are the prices to give you at once an idea of the unusual bargain importance of this great Saturday clearing sale of men's and women's fine linen handkerchiefs.

5c, 9c, 15c and 19c each for 10c to 50c handkerchiefs.

You'll take an exceptional interest in this sale when we tell you it includes plain handkerchiefs, odd initial handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs trimmed with lace and embroidery—nearly every style handkerchief there is for man and woman is included in this splendid collection at ½ price or less.

We don't hesitate to tell you they are soiled and crumpled from being used in decoration. Why should we? If they were new couldn't be any more desirable. It takes a very little trouble to make them as fresh and bright as handkerchiefs for which you'd pay twice as much or more, and it's likely you'd have new ones laundered, too.

Since you cannot have too many handkerchiefs, and the saving in this sale is so exceptional, we don't think there's a shadow of a doubt about your coming here to-day for a supply of these handkerchiefs that will last you for months. Remember they are the very latest designs—many of them exclusive.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of rubber boots for the children

EVEN at these low prices you know the boots are the best made in America. The risk a child runs in the snow is very great. Boots do away with all that. So this sale's extremely important. **Second Floor.**

1.25 for children's first quality rubber boots—bright finish—sizes 6 to 10½—suitable for girls or boys.

1.75 for children's high cut Storm King bright finish boots—first quality—for boys or girls. Sizes 6 to 10½.

1.50 for misses' rubber boots—bright finish—first quality—sizes 11 to 2.

$2 for misses' Storm King high boots—first quality—sizes 11 to 2—also suitable for larger boys. Excellent value.

2.25 for boys' heavy dull finish mannish Storm King high leg rubber boots in sizes 11 to 13—same boot in 1 to 5½ at 2.95.

1.50 for peerless button overshoes for children and girls—7 to 2—for women $2.

Sample neckwear at about ½ price

IT'S exactly half price if you want the 50c neckwear—25c in this sample sale to-day. You can take your choice of Embroidery Sets, Lace Sets, Directoire Sets and chiffon lace combination neckwear at these exceptionally low prices: **Main Floor.**

12½ for 25c neckwear
25c for 50c neckwear
35c for 75c neckwear
50c for 95c neckwear

It's not like buying ordinary neckwear at reduced prices, but the newest effects from the best maker—all in perfect condition. These samples are an advance showing of the Spring styles.

A suit and overcoat buying opportunity that comes but once a year.

Your choice of all of our $17.50 to $40 overcoats, in this great Saturday sale at $15.

Your choice of all of our $35 suits at $15. ***Your choice of all of our $22.50 suits at $15.***

Your choice of all of our $25 suits at $15. ***Your choice of all of our $20 suits at $15.***

HELP yourselves, gentlemen—that's the true story tersely told and there's no string to the offer either—no possible evasion or restriction—choose any overcoat you like in the house—no matter what the former price may have been—at $15—and we say to you and say it candidly—that there are overcoats in this stock worth much more than $40, but not enough at any one price to make a positive statement—for fear of disappointing those who come after the sale is a few hours old. **Second Floor.**

It's our annual stock-clearing time, and what we've got to do, we do, and do it quickly, because it's the most expeditious stock-righting movement possible to inaugurate.

There's a loss, to be sure, but that loss is balanced by the early season profits, and the benefit of clean stocks gives us an ultimate profit necessary to good modern storekeeping.

Let's take a look at the suits—lay them before your very eyes, so to speak—here are the suits—your choice of any suit—no restriction—be it fancy, black or blue—single or double breasted—including English walking suits—allowing you to select from the very finest of imported English fancy worsteds, foreign black thibets, blue serges and unfinished worsteds, mixed cassimeres and fancy tweeds—every color, every style and size—all builds—every garment positively hand made—your choice to-day at **$15**

Here are the overcoats—and a gathering of more handsome or dressy overcoats has never been shown at the price. It's one of those extraordinary sales that act as the greatest advertisement a store can put out—your unrestricted choice of all of our overcoats—any style—any length—the Paletot—the Paddock—the Poole—the Tourist and Regular overcoat—some silk lined—some lined with imported Venetian—others with silk shoulders and worsted linings—also the fine mohair and Princess serge—the fabrics are all of the very finest overcoating effects—all colors—also a fine assortment of nobby Scotch effects—in the Tourist coats—any size you want—not a garment worth less than $17.50 and up to $40—your choice to-day at **$15**

Something important: These garments are all this season's make—we aim at all times to sustain our reputation of selling only the very highest grade of ready-to-wear clothing—it has been a rule with us never to carry over goods from one season to another—hence this sale to-day.

Boys' $7.50 & $8 overcoats, $4.50. Children's $5 overcoats, $3.

WE'RE not going to say much about this clothing, because every parent knows that our $6, $7.50 and $8 suits and overcoats are stylish and serviceable and that they are phenomenal bargains that will not permit of any delay whatever at $4.50.

$3 for children's Russian overcoats, value $5. They are of blue and Oxford kersey—also frieze—mostly red flannel lined. Handsomely trimmed—sizes 2½ to 8 years—regular $5 coat. A very exceptional value.

121 boys' frieze overcoats, sizes 7 to 14 years. Clearing **$4.50.**

41 Norfolk suits, blue serge, bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16.

72 double breasted suits, blue serge, sizes 7 to 16 years, at **$4.50.**

108 Norfolk suits, fancy mixtures, bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16.

125 Russian suits, all colors, sizes 3 to 8 years. Price, $4.50.

106 double breasted suits, fancy mixtures, sizes 7 to 16 years.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

10,000 men's white shirts, 39c

TEN THOUSAND men's shirts is the number apportioned the first Saturday of the Annual White Sale that supplies well-dressed men for months to come. **Main Floor.**

The price is 39c., although in fit, style, quality and workmanship they are acknowledged to equal the $1.50 custom made shirts.

This admission is made by men who depend on this sale year after year for their dress shirts—men who *could* easily pay $1.50.

39c for 55c. white unlaundered dress shirts of medium heavy weight fine quality muslin—four-ply linen bosoms, eyelets—fully gusseted, double stitched—extra wide and full—regulation length—cushion neckbands—reinforced front and back—two sleeve lengths—regular or short bosom—open back only.

69c for $1.00 laundered dress shirts—150 dozen men's hand-laundered white full-dress shirts—extra large four-ply bosoms—bodies full length and width—perfect fitting, fine, firm quality cloth—made in two sleeve lengths—open front and back or open back—all sizes of each—our regular $1 dress shirt—at **69c.**

Men's $1.50 combination suits of underwear, 79c.

In ecru, natural and fancy color—in Winter weight, Fall and Spring weights—perfectly tailored—value $1.50—to-day at **79c.**

Domet flannel pajamas—value $1—at **69c.**

English $1 squares and French four-in-hands—**69c.**

Men's 50c. suspenders—very special at **25c.**

Men's 19c. black cotton half hose—**12½c.**

Men's 50c. lisle thread half hose—at **25c.**

Men's 59c. and 69c. night shirts—**42c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Misses' $12.75 coats at $6.75.

HERE'S a positive statement—we're going to effect an immediate clearing to-day of every coat and suit for girls and misses at about half price. We have the garments to back it up. Not ordinary suits and coats, but the very finest, perfectly tailored stylish creations required at this time of the year to be smartly dressed. **Third Floor.**

These very suits and coats at about half price have the reputation of equaling the high-priced made-to-order apparel.

$6.75 for misses' $12.75 ¾ length coats of blue, brown and black zibeline—full box collar and cuffs, trimmed with panne velvet; sizes 14 and 16.

$22.75 for misses' $42.50 suits of broadcloth in blue, brown and black; new strapped model; 42 in. coat; lined with Duchess satin; skirt lap seamed; plaited below knee; sizes 14 and 16.

$14.75 for misses' $22.75 suits of blue, brown and black panne cheviot; strapped seams; lined throughout with Duchess satin; kilted skirt; sizes 14 and 16.

$11.75 for misses' $17.50 ¾ length kersey coats; collarless; trimmed with panne velvet; lined with satin; sizes 12 and 16.

$9.75 for misses' $14.75 ¾ length coats in blue, brown and black cheviot; body and sleeves lined with satin; sizes 14 and 16.

$7.50 for misses' ¾ length coats in novelty mannish mixtures; full box; also semi-fitting models; sizes 14 and 16. All very stylish.

$5 for misses' $9.75 hip coats of covert cloth, strapped model, lined with satin; sizes 14 and 16.

$11.75 for girls' $19.75 full length coats in blue, brown and black broadtail; flat collar, trimmed with broadcloth and silk braid; lined with good satin; sizes 6 to 14.

$7.50 for girls' $11.75 full length coats, Winter weight cheviot; full box, storm collar; sizes 6 to 14.

$6.50 for girls' $9.75 full length military coats of blue and brown cheviot; deep cape; sizes 6 to 14.

$10.75 for misses' cravenette rain coats, in Oxford, olive and tan, new models; sizes 14 and 16.

$3.95 for misses' skirts of blue, brown and black broadcloth; also mannish mixtures; plaited models; 34 to 40 in. length.

Girls' high-grade coats—sizes 6 to 12; new models, handsome materials, at half price.

Sale of $12 @ $12.50 furs, $6.75

IF this were not the greatest fur sale of the year surely so many people would not be selecting furs at this time. Know it is the only time they can secure them near half price. **Third Floor.**

$6.75 for $12 and $12.50 furs is a sensational bargain

A single price never commanded a greater diversity—natural squirrel four-in-hand ties, natural squirrel pillow shape muffs, sable and Isabella fox scarfs.

NOTE.—All furs in this sale are from S. Steuer & Co., 27 East Tenth st., city, who received the highest award at the St. Louis World's Fair.

50 Isabella sable fox $15 scarfs, very large and full, **$8.75.**
$20 natural mink ties—among the season's best—**$12.75.**
$45 nat. mink muffs, large pillow shape—4 stripes—**$29.75.**
$12.75 Alaska 4-in-hand ties, 72 in., both sides fur, at **$6.75.**
Alaska sable muff to match, very desirable, special, **$6.75.**
$15 sable fox muffs, large pillow shape, special at **$9.75.**
$35 genuine ermine throw scarfs, sale price is **$19.75.**
$7.50 nearseal scarfs, **$4.75.** $7.50 nearseal muff, **$4.75.**
$24.75 marten scarfs, double scarfs, cord, tassel, tails, **$13.75**
$225 fur coats, Persian lamb, mink collar, **$147.50.**
$150 Persian lamb coat, plain, very special, **$87.50.**
$150 Persian lamb, chinchilla collar and cuffs, **$87.50.**
$875 silver fox set—very rare piece—special, **$474.**
$350 baum marten set—extraordinary value—**$235.**
Hudson Bay sable scarfs—value $200—price **$125.**
Hudson Bay sable scarfs—value $150—now **$87.50.**
Baum marten scarfs—value $75.00—special **$39.75.**
Chinchilla neckpieces—values to $75—**$19.75** to **$47.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$16 voile over silk skirt, $10.75

THESE fashionable voile skirts are a necessary part of every woman's wardrobe, and when we concede a third on a skirt of this quality there can be no doubt that it is the greatest Saturday bargain in New York. **Third Floor.**

The skirt is like the illustration, but shows up far more handsome on the wearer—fine voile made over silk drop skirt with taffeta trimmings—value $16, at **$10.75**

6.77 for women's cheviot walking skirts—all colors—new styles—worth $10—extraordinary value.

4.75 for skirts of novelty mixtures and cheviots—latest models and choice patterns—value $7.50.

Sale of $12 to $15 coats, $8.75, and others.

8.75 for women's 27-in. coats, in fine kerseys and cheviots—lined throughout with fine quality satin—regular prices $12 to $15.

12.75 for women's 42-inch coats, of fine kerseys and cheviots—lined with guaranteed satin and trimmed with velvet and braid—value $20.

10.75 for women's 42-inch coats, of fine kerseys and cheviots—trimmed with braid; also neat tucking and belt effect—value $16.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Table delicacies and wines are reduced 20 to 35% to conform to the saving in our canned goods sale

THESE prices on table delicacies and wines that it is always necessary to purchase on Saturday will bring many hundreds in personal contact or telephone communication with the Model Food Store, and it is they whom we desire to remind of our great annual canned goods sale. During the next six months your household will consume a large quantity of preserved fruits and vegetables, and this opportunity to save 20 to 35% is certainly worth considering.

Model Food Store—Sixth Floor—Tel., 2100 Chelsea.

FRESH LOBSTER—STAR of Mayflower Brands; regular 25c. ½-lb. flat can, 19c.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS—Cameron Fancy Quality, Plain or with Tomato Sauce; regular 15c. full 3-lb. can, 10c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's Fine Sugar Cured; 4 to 5 lb. strips; lb., 12½c.

BREAKFAST COCOA—Royal Stuart; has a rich Chocolate Flavor; ½-lb. can, 19c.

FRESH BREAD—Large White Loaves; each, 4c.

NABISCO SUGAR WAFERS—Chocolate or Vanilla Flavors; regular 25c. box, 19c.

FRESH EGGS—EVERY ONE guaranteed strictly fresh; NEAR-BY GATHERED; dozen in carton, not delivered, 32c.

BOILED HAM—SWIFT'S Best Premium; machine sliced; lb., 23c.

ROAST BEEF—PREMIUM Native Stock, cooked in our Model Kitchen; machine sliced; lb., 25c.

CERVELAT—MACHINE sliced; lb., 15c.

SALAMI—MACHINE SLICED to order; lb., 18c.

MESSINA LEMONS—THIN-skinned Juicy Fruit; dozen, 14c.; 2 doz., 25c.

CONDENSED MILK—ROYAL Stuart; rich in cream; can, 9c.; three cans, 25c.

MALAGA LAYER RAISINS— Ribbon Tied Clusters; 1-lb. carton, 25c.

JAVA AND MOCHA COF-fee—Waverley Blend; Scientifically Roasted; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb., 22c.

TEA ETTE TEAS—ALL OUR regular 50c. varieties; lb., 39c.

NEW NAVEL ORANGES— Sweet Ripe Fruit; dozen, 25c.

POUND CAKE—DRAKE'S Finest; all varieties; lb., 15c.

PRINT BUTTER MEADOW Brook Fancy Creamery; 1-lb. print, delivered, 30c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OLD TOM GIN—FINE quality; gallon, $2.35; case 12 bottles, $7.00; bottle, 60c.

PORT OR SHERRY—OUR regular $2.00 Wine; Special, gallon, $1.45; full quart bottle, 50c.

BANQUET COCKTAILS—All varieties; bottle, 89c.

PEMARTIN SHERRY—SAN-deman, Buck & Co. Jerez; regular $4.00 Wine; gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 bottle, 75c.

FULL BODIED CLARETS and Pure Native Rhine Wines; gallon, $1.25, 90c. and 58c.; case 12 quarts, $3.00, $2.50 and $2.25.

FINCH'S GOLDEN WED-ding Pure Rye Whiskey; gallon, $2.85; full quart bottle, 78c.

MARYLAND PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $1.90.

LUCHOW'S CELEBRATED Hofbrau or Pilsner Beer; dozen, $1.75.

MEDAR SWAN—IMPORTED Holland Gin; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gallon white glass bottle, $2.45; regular $1.00 bottle, 85c.

DRY GIN—NICHOLSON & Co.; imported in glass; bottle, 83c.

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle, 68c.

IRISH WHISKEY—EMMET'S Thoroughly Matured, in Wood; gallon, $3.00; bottle, 75c.

COGNAC BRANDY—JAMES Hennessey & Co.; vintage 1896; gallon, $4.50; case 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 bottle, $1.00.

NORMANDY PURE RYE Whiskey—10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 full quart bottle, $1.00.

Two Splendid Offerings Of Men's Winter Overcoats

Yesterday we announced the first group of Men's $20 Winter Overcoats at $14.50; and the response was prompt and enthusiastic—three-quarters of the entire collection was sold yesterday. However, during the day we were able to secure from the manufacturer an additional lot of the same overcoats, and we have ready this morning one hundred and nine of these warm, handsome garments, in black and Oxford mixtures—the best $20 Overcoats we have seen this season,

Now at $14.50 Each

All regular sizes.

Then we have prepared for this morning an additional offering of fine Winter Overcoats from our own stock—

$25 and $30 Winter Overcoats at $20 Each

We have remaining in stock just one hundred and fifty-three of these overcoats, which are of the character a man usually expects to find only in garments made to order.

They are made of heavy, handsome black and Oxford-mixed velours. Some with wool body-lining, and black satin shoulder and sleeve-lining. Others are luxuriously silk-lined throughout. The assortment of sizes is practically complete. Our own $25 and $30 Overcoats at $20 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Evening Clothes

A man has no frills and furbelows to cover imperfections. His clothes must be precise. They are so much like other men's that his only hope of distinction lies in betterness—better material, fit and tailoring.

The way to that result lies through this store. The full volume of our interest and power goes into these evening clothes—the kind that make a man look and feel well-dressed.

Only the low prices differentiate them from custom-made:

Dress Suits, silk-lined throughout; a special value, at $30 a suit.

Dress Suits, silk-faced to buttonholes and Venetian lined; unusually low-priced at $25 a suit.

Also Tuxedo Suits, silk-lined, at $30 a suit.

Tuxedo Suits, Venetian lined and silk-faced to edge, at $25 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday Items For Boys

First, is a collection of Russian Blouse Suits, of handsome mixed cheviots, for boys of 2½ to 5 years. These are suits that, earlier in the season, would have sold for $5 and $6.50; today you choose at **$3.75 a suit.**

Also a fine offering of Boys' Top Coats, of heavy all-wool blue, black and Oxford frieze, in sizes for 8 to 16 years; worth $7.50 to $10.50, now at **$5.50 each.**

Also a new lot of all-wool Trousers, of blue and fancy mixed cheviots, in sizes for 7 to 17 years; **at 75c, worth $1.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Coats Under-Price

All of our stocks of girls' Coats are now marked at special prices, very decidedly below their former values. All of our best styles and colorings are included.

The Coats are in three-quarter and full lengths. Sizes are broken in individual styles, but you will find all sizes from 6 to 14 years in the collection.

Today they are marked at **$7.50 to $45,** formerly $10 to $60.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Women's Gloves

65 Cents a Pair

Present price—65c. Former prices—$1 and $1.25. Reason—not all shades in every size:

Description — Women's Two-clasp Glace Gloves in colors, black and white. Well-made. Well-fitting. Stylish.

Add up these points to your advantage.

Tenth street.

Effective Sweaters

The woman who wears a sweater under her coat will testify to the comfort it gives. These Sweaters are good for that purpose—snug without being close, roomy without being cumbersome. And very good looking.

At $2 Each, Worth $2.50

Rope-weave Sweaters, in red, white, gray or black; high or V neck; blouse style, with full sleeves; fastened with pearl buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The January Sale of Men's Furnishings

Full supplies are here today of the excellent Dress Shirts that are selling at **70c each.** These shirts bear the label of one of the most particular shirt makers in the trade. They are well-made and smartly finished shirts; and, in addition to their good looks, they fit you comfortably.

They are in the following styles: Open front only, open back only, open front and back. Made of fine, serviceable muslin with pure linen bosoms, in various lengths. All are handsomely laundered. 70c each.

$1.50, $2, and $2.50 Scarfs at 65c Each

This group is composed of twelve hundred English Squares and eight hundred Folded Squares. The silks are of the most distinguished character in weight, richness and patterns, which are exclusive. They are made up as only the finest scarfs are made. The colorings are rich and dignified. Every well-dressed man will appreciate such selection.

$1 and $1.50 Scarfs at 50c Each

This group is composed of a thousand two-inch Four-in-hands and six hundred Tecks with flowing ends. All are made from rich, dark silks in the same superb qualities as the square scarfs in the former group. 50c each.

50c Scarfs at 25c Each

A collection of fifteen hundred two-inch Four-in-hands and five hundred Tecks, made of dark silks, in good patterns; and every scarf in the collection is excellent half-dollar value. Now 25c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Suspenders at 25c

The webbings used in these Suspenders are the manufacturer's short pieces, which he regularly makes up in the dollar goods. The buckles and trimmings are of the regular 50c quality. The patterns are in light and dark figures. Just about five hundred pairs to sell at 25c a pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Some Stirring Economies In WOMEN'S SUITS and COATS

Of first importance today is an entirely new arrival in specially-made

Walking Suits at $13.50

These dresses are made of Lymansville cheviot, in black, blue and brown. They have 33-inch fly-front jackets, with tight-fitting coat back, and nine-gore plaited skirts. All seams are bound. The suits are tailor-made throughout, and the jackets are lined with satin. They are suits that would have been very much more earlier in the season, and yet they are made over the very latest model, in a style of our own selection.

In addition we have the following special groups:

$15 to $21 Suits at $10 $25 to $35 Suits at $18
$35 to $50 Suits at $25

And every velvet suit in our stock is marked at a third below its former price. Today we also have ample quantity of the

Walking Skirts at $4

We secured five hundred of these Skirts from a manufacturer who made up the short lengths of his fine materials, making a most remarkable skirt to buy at this low price.

There is also another special offering of Skirts at $5, worth very much more.

New Coats at $10, worth $18

These coats are especially made for us after an entirely new model, in three-quarter length, of fine kersey; collarless and smartly finished.

We have added to this group, at $10, a number of other coats of kersey, covert and broadcloths, formerly worth $15 to $20.

Stylish hip and three-quarter length Coats of covert and kersey; formerly worth $22.50 to $35, **now at $18.**

Very handsome kersey Coats with fur collars of various kinds; also others of zibeline; originally worth $35 to $50, **now at $25.**

New Raincoats in Oxford, tan and olive mixtures, **at $15;** worth $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats

And Velveteen Waists

Similarity in the advantages to you brings these two items into one good telling.

The petticoats are crepitating, lustrous, generous, graceful, handsome, and ready for long wear. The waists are stylish, shapely and pretty, and sure to give good service.

Price-chances:

$8 SILK PETTICOATS $6.75

Of fine taffeta silk, in all the newest colors or black; deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce; trimmed with two full ruches.

$5 VELVETEEN WAISTS AT $3.50

In brown, black or blue; tailor-made with stitched box-plaits to bust; trimmed with fancy buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bureau Sets at 25c

Openwork white lawn sets, printed in pretty colors. Crisp, dainty and inviting, with wide fluted ruffles. Mat and Scarf for only 25c. And they're new.

Tenth street.

Trimmed Hats

Reduced

In a trade sense, Winter is approaching its end. To common sense observation, that is an absurd conclusion.

In other words, these stylish Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, in the best Winter styles, are timely for you, untimely for us.

At $3 to $10 Each

Reduced from $8 to $25

Bonnets, Toques, Tailored Hats, Dress Hats, trimmed with ostrich plumes, flowers, ribbons. Light blue, navy blue, blue-and-green, black, black-and-white, pink and old rose.

Second floor, Tenth street.

VEILINGS

A small lot of excellent Veilings at a valedictory price.

15 Cents a Yard

Worth 25c to 35c.

Plain Tuxedo meshes in black, navy blue and brown.

Chenille-dotted Tuxedo meshes in black.

Fancy figured meshes in black with white figures.

Broadway.

Muslin Underwear Put to the Test

There are a good many reasons why Wanamaker Muslin Underwear should be better than that shown in any other January Sale. Chiefest of these is the fact that our purchases range from four to ten times the quantities bought by any other concern in the trade. This means that the manufacturers can plan economies impossible with smaller orders. They can make such purchases of muslins, embroideries and laces as to secure very positive savings in the cost of the materials for us.

Then our orders make several months' continuous work for very large factories. This again means very large savings in the cost of the work, while it permits the employment of the most skilful operators.

Year after year this has worked to our enormous advantage; but with all these positive reasons for the betterness of WANAMAKER garments, we are never satisfied until we have made most exhaustive comparison with the goods that other stores are selling. This comparison we have just completed, and the people in charge of the work have done their utmost to find goods by which the WANAMAKER stocks could be disparaged. From the beginning to the end they have been successful. Along the whole price-range, from top to bottom, we find that WANAMAKER garments are better in all the details that women appreciate in garments for personal wear; and we find that the prices are lower for values, right straight along the entire display.

All the way through we see the positive proofs of extra care and watchfulness in planning the models, and these are some of the details that show the betterness:

Nightgowns are almost half a yard wider at the hips than those found elsewhere at the price. This takes more material, but it means comfort.

Chemises, instead of being shapeless, are cut to fit in a manner that women desire.

Corset Covers are carefully cut to fit properly over straight-front corsets and tight-fitting bodices. They are not drawn up with a string like a bag.

Muslins and cambrics are soft and show their quality. They are not stiffened to give the appearance of a quality which they do not possess.

Laces and embroideries are carefully selected, and are not remnants and odd lengths picked up among the seconds and rejects from mills and importers.

Every garment has pearl buttons, which not only are handsomer, but they do not split and break in the laundering like the agate and bone buttons seen on so many garments which we have compared with ours.

These things would have a tendency to increase the price, as a matter of course; but as a matter of fact, we find our prices lower in many cases than cheaply-made and badly-finished kinds.

We have made the comparison, and are satisfied; now, all we ask is that you do the same.

In addition to the splendid stocks on the Second floor, you will find today fine, new collections of the very low-priced, but still nicely-made garments, on the counters of the Under-Price Store, in Basement.

Heavy Winter Shoes for Men & Women

Present indications and all signs point to a hard Winter on shoes, and an exceptionally hard one on badly-protected feet. Of course, during the worst of the storm, you will be wearing rubber shoes, arctics, and perhaps rubber boots. But as soon as the streets are cleared again you will want to get rid of the cumbersome rubber things; and proper protection and regard for your health require that you have warm, heavy leather shoes.

Our stocks are splendidly provided with just such footwear; and instead of the heavy, clumsy shoes that you have known in the past, you will find models that are exceptionally neat and stylish, and yet absolutely protective.

Here are suggestions of some sorts that we particularly recommend:

WOMEN'S STORM SHOES at $3

Heavy kidskin, lined with natural kidskin; heavy oak leather soles, backed with cork and wool felt; sightly, warm and durable.

WOMEN'S CALFSKIN SHOES at $4

Uppers are of stout selected box calfskin, lace and button; with heavy welted soles; warm and comfortable for walking or skating.

WOMEN'S BOX CALFSKIN SHOES at $2.60

Special grade, made from leather usually reserved for highest-priced shoes; with solid oak leather soles, welted and stitched; lace style only, in all sizes and widths.

MEN'S TAN LEATHER STORM SHOES at $5

High-cut Shrewsbury grain leather laced Shoes, treated to resist water; double soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; just right for heavy weather wear.

MEN'S LEATHER-LINED SHOES at $5

Kid and calfskin, lace style; warm and dry, and not clumsy nor heavy.

MEN'S CALF-LINED SHOES at $3.90

Uppers of plump box calf; laced; with lining of calfskin; double soles, stylish last; smart shoes for business men.

MEN'S STORM SHOES at $3

Blucher style, lace, with heavy double soles; waxed linings; soles and uppers are treated to resist water; just the shoes for men or college boys.

MEN'S DOUBLE-SOLED SHOES at $1.90

Heavy box calf laced Shoes, a special purchase of shoes made to sell at $2.50 and $3; warm, durable and shapely; all sizes in Broad widths.

Fourth avenue.

First Mohairs For the Spring

Fancy mohair is pronounced the favorite elect, by fashion experts.

The first shipments are here now, for the woman who wisely plans her Spring gowns early. Indeed, for all women—for who will not appreciate this rich, full, tasteful, novel assortment? Or these very moderate prices?

FANCY MOHAIRS at $1 a Yard

High-lustre Mohair, with narrow self-colored cords forming stripes: dashes or white; grounds of brown, royal blue, navy blue, reseda, light gray and black.

Broken pin-stripes of white on grounds of navy blue and black.

Broken-line stripes of black-and-white on fields of brown, reseda, navy blue and gray.

Pin-stripes of white on grounds of brown, navy blue, tan and light gray.

All 44 inches wide.

FANCY MOHAIRS at $1.25 a Yard

Iridescent dashes of color on fields of brown, navy blue, reseda and black.

Fancy broken stripes of black-and-white on fields of navy blue and reseda.

Iridescent dashes of color on fields of brown, navy blue and black with self-colored ring-dots.

Broken pin-stripes of white on grounds of navy blue, black and reseda with embroidered polka-dots in royal blue and golden brown.

48 and 54 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

50c All-wool Batiste At 37½c a Yard

Yours not to reason why—but if you are curious: The price of wool has gone up since we placed this order. And when the contract has expired, batiste identical with this will again sell for 50c, as it does generally now. Here

At 37½c a Yard

Excellent All-wool Batiste, in cream, light blues, light grays, light tans, reseda, cadet blues, cardinals, royal blues, garnets, dark tans, old rose, browns.

Rotunda.

Manufacturer's Remnants Of Table Linens

We have secured fifteen hundred yards of these short pieces, in lengths of 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ yards, which we are able to offer at a very handsome saving on their usual cost. These lengths are very nicely suited to housekeepers' uses.

The Linen is two yards wide, in every case, and would sell regularly at $1.25 a yard; today it is priced as follows:

2-yard Lengths for $1.75
2½-yard Lengths for $2.20
3-yard Lengths for $2.60
3½-yard Lengths for $3.10

Third floor.

Handkerchiefs, 15c

An importer's samples and surplus stock. Thousands of All-linen Handkerchiefs, faultless, perfectly made.

Women's all-linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c to 35c, at 15c each.

Plain hemstitched, embroidered, or lace-trimmed, on fine, sheer linen.

Men's all-linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c to 50c, at 15c each.

Plain hemstitched, with wide or narrow hems.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Electric Batteries For Toilet Use

"Electrotonic" Batteries — the compact, reliable, little dry-cell batteries so widely used for removing wrinkles, for facial or scalp massage and all the general uses of toilet electricity. Fifty of them, new, perfect—

$3.50 each, instead of $5

Toilet Goods Store, Tenth street.

Fifty-one Traveling Bags

Bags that lend tone and style to a traveler's appearance. Oxford, club and cabin shape; pigskin, seal and alligator-skin; 12 to 20 inches.

Ever so slightly marred or soiled in handling—as if you'd carried them a day or two. Perfect in every practical sense.

$2.25 to $10

instead of $4.50 to $15.

Fifth floor.

Leather Belts In a Hurry

We do not expect their stay with us to be long. They are brand-new, fashionable Belts of imported glove kid, in the good colors—green, red, brown, tan, white and black. Their exact duplicates sell regularly for $1 to $2.50—

At 60c Each

Four hundred of them—for a very little while.

Broadway.

Framed Pictures

At $2.50, worth $4

A fine collection of Carbon Photographs, including such subjects as Countess Potocka, Madam Le Brun, the Sistine Madonna, Baby Stuart and others. Many, also, in figure and landscape subjects, in reproductions of Old Masters. Framed without mats, in dark wood frames with ornaments. Size 16 x 20 inches.

At $2.50, worth $4

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

BOOK NEWS For January

Book News is out. An announcement that always has immediate effect on those who love books "a little" or "to desperation." For Book News treats *all* the new books, light or weighty, and all current news of literary events and personalities. In a style pleasant and conversational enough for the average reader, thorough enough for the scholarly. Its name describes it.

5c a copy; 50c a year.

A notable January article is "The Losses of Literature during 1904," by W. J. Price.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Popular Candy

At Little Prices

Candies that everybody likes. As fresh and pure, and delicious and wholesome as they always are. It is not often that the appreciating public has an opportunity like this.

ASSORTED CHOCOLATES—the 30-cent kind—18c a pound. Five pounds for 75c.

FAIRY STICKS—the 20-cent kind—15c a box.

Under-price Store, Basement.

SUSPICIOUS LAND BILL KILLED BY PRESIDENT

Santa Fe Might Have Got a Slice of Yosemite Park.

CONGRESS PASSED MEASURE

Investigation by President Disclosed Railroad Lobbyists Behind It—Forestry Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt has discovered a suspicious bill which had made its successful way through House and Senate, and has taken the necessary measure to prevent its further progress. It was a bill taking off part of the Yosemite National Park, ostensibly to be added to the Forest Reserve, but, according to well-informed persons, really to be added to the property of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. So deftly was it engineered through Congress that it had reached the President before anybody had a suspicion of it.

When it first became known yesterday that the bill was to be vetoed, the reason assigned was that a grove of fine big sequoia trees was threatened by its passage, and it was decided that the preservation of the trees was of paramount importance.

The bill takes from the Yosemite Park and adds to the Forest Reserve some lands containing valuable oil and mining properties. Private interests cannot get any land out of the Park, but they can get it out of the Forest Reserve, and that was the purpose of the bill. It slipped through the House without debate, and through the Senate with hardly any notice. Mr. Perkins signed it as Acting President in the absence of President Frye, and it went to the President.

What excited Mr. Roosevelt's suspicion was the discovery that the lands to be turned into the Forest Reserve had already been decided, by a commission appointed by himself, to be a part of the Park. The President investigated, and found that railroad men and others had been lobbying for the bill. He discovered its real purpose, sent for a member of the California delegation, examined him about it, and announced his purpose of vetoing the measure.

The News leaked out to-day, and excited lobbyists were trying to find out if the bad news was true, and discovered that it was. Some of them had gone back to California under the impression that with the passage of both houses the coast was clear.

In the meantime the American Forest Congress is in session and the importance of public forest lands to mining was the theme of the morning meeting. A. L. Fellows, Consulting Engineer of the Government Reclamation Service, contended that the forest reserves should be reserved by the Government and should not be left in the unreserved domain of the United States.

An address which created somewhat of a sensation was made by George H. Maxwell, the Executive Chairman of the National Irrigation Congress, who spoke as delegate from California. He scored Congress for its refusal to repeal the Timber and Stone Act, and declared that the House Public Lands Committee, the Western members of which, as alleged, "had deliberately prevented action" on the measure, and thus "allowed the stealing to continue, should be held up to public obloquy, and lashed at the cart's tail with the whip of outraged National sentiment."

He took issue with a statement in President Roosevelt's address of yesterday by saying that if the forests were left to the West they would continue to be "skinned," but added:

"It is to esteem sentiment and such men as Theodore Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland that we have had forest reserves and protection."

The Committee on Resolutions presented its report this afternoon. The resolutions as adopted by the Congress urge on all legislative bodies full protection and preservation of the forests; repeal of the Timber and Stone Act and enactment of a law authorizing the proper Federal officer to sell timber growing on public lands when the sale shall be for the public welfare; Congressional action confining exchanges of lands within a forest reserve or in lieu the selection of lands of equivalent value or of similar forest growth condition, and tree planting and preservation of shade trees along public highways throughout America.

CHAMPIONS WHIPPING POST.

The House Has Fun with Representative Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The whipping post as a corrective for wife beating was carried into the debate on the Fortification bill. Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, who is championing the bill, told how well the whipping post had worked in Delaware, and urged that the President's advice be followed in setting up the same method of punishment in the District of Columbia.

"Is it because the gentleman is a bachelor himself and therefore immune from the operation of his bill that he urges that the whipping post be set up here?" asked Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Adams after the roar of laughter that followed the question had died down. "I propose this law because as a bachelor I am disinterested and can discuss the question of the whipping post fairly. The only class of members who can fitly propose such legislation are the bachelors who are not in the married men's trust."

CONGRESSMAN MANN ANGRY.

Angrily Accuses E. P. Bacon of Slandering Congress Committees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Mann of Illinois to-day angrily accused E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Convention, of slandering members of Congress. The incident occurred at a hearing on the Cooper-Quarles bill by the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce.

Mr. Mann quoted Mr. Bacon as saying that, owing to the opposition of the majority of the two committees of Congress, there was no possibility of legislation to further restrict the carriers.

"Do you think that was true?" inquired Mr. Mann.

Mr. Bacon answered that he believed it was true at the time.

"I know," angrily retorted Mr. Mann, "that was a libel and slander. I know it was false, and I believe you knew it was false."

Mr. Bacon replied that he did not want to be classed as a falsifier.

FUGITIVE HID IN TRUNK.

Jeweler Chased Him and Says He Stole Tray of Watches.

After a spirited chase through flat houses and over roofs, a youth who said he was Albert Johnson, seventeen years old, of 328 East 123d Street, was caught by the police in a trunk in the cellar of the apartment building at 257 East Seventy-second Street yesterday afternoon. He was accused by Arnuln Hollingen, a jeweler, of 1,216 Third Avenue, of having stolen three watches valued at $50 from the latter's store.

According to Hollingen, Johnson took the watches from a tray, and ran out of the store. Hollingen chased Johnson through Seventy-first Street to Second Avenue and into an apartment house, where the jeweler caught him in a flat on the second floor and recovered the watches. Johnson broke away and climbed out of a window to a fire-escape, and descended to the yard in the rear, dropping twenty feet from the fire-escape ladder.

Patrolman Marschhauser of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station had joined in the hunt that followed, with the result told above. Johnson was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where Hollingen made a charge of grand larceny

W. D. CRUM CONFIRMED.

Senate Acts After Debate on Question of Constructive Recesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—After a debate in which fully a dozen Senators participated, including Senator Tillman, the Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William D. Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C. The race issue played only an insignificant part in the discussion, which related chiefly to the subject of constructive recesses.

OCEAN TRAVEL OF A YEAR.

Report of New York Landing Agent Shows Big Figures.

The annual report of William C. Moore, landing agent at Ellis Island, issued yesterday, shows that 372,798 steerage and 162,389 cabin passengers landed at the Port of New York in the year 1904.

In the European-Atlantic Coast trade the Hamburg-American Line leads in the number of steerage passengers carried, the total of that class transported to New York by that line being 82,364. The North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American's great German rival, comes next in this trade with 75,547, and is in turn followed by the White Star Line of the International Mercantile Marine, which brought over 57,863. The Red Star Line of the International Mercantile Marine comes next with a total 39,148, and is followed by the Cunard and French Lines, which landed respectively 38,971 and 34,684 steerage passengers.

In the Mediterranean trade, the North German Lloyd is ahead with a total steerage booking of 22,502. La Veloce and the Navigazione Generale Italiana, the two leading Italian Lines, following with 18,885 and 17,320 respectively. Thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-six Italians were brought to New York on the Hamburg-American vessels, and 15,053 by the Anchor Line.

In cabin transportation the North German Lloyd is ahead in both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean trades, in the former trade this line landed at New York 31,406 people and in the latter, 5,692. The Hamburg-American brought 23,175 cabin passengers from European-Atlantic ports and 1,008 from the Mediterranean.

The four lines, comprising the International Mercantile Marine—the White Star, Red Star, American and Atlantic Transport—landed at New York in the past year 125,417 steerage and 45,938 cabin passengers, the White Star service leading with 23,911 cabin and 57,863 steerage passengers. The Red Star, American and Atlantic Transport service follow in the order named.

Other lines that did a big west-bound business were the Scandinavian-American and the Holland-America.

FREDERIC EMORY RESIGNS.

Chief of Bureau of Trade Relations Will Retire After April 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State, has decided to retire shortly after April 1. Mr. Hay has accepted Mr. Emory's resignation in a letter in which he says:

"Your work has been characterized by a remarkable intelligence and skill which you have applied to the duties of your office with great industry and devotion. You leave an enviable record on the files of this department and still more in the knowledge of our foreign commerce which you have in all these years diffused through the country at large."

Mr. Emory, who had been a newspaper man, was appointed Secretary of the Bureau of the American Republics March 20, 1893, at the instance of Thomas F. Bayard. In April, 1894, he accepted the position of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of State.

In January, 1898, upon his recommendation, the daily publication of the Consular reports was begun. Upon the death of Joseph P. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, in February, 1898, Mr. Emory was put in charge of that bureau, and in May was made full Director.

On July 1, 1903, Mr. Emory was appointed Chief of the newly created Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State.

MORE EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE.

Independent Electrical Contractors Form an Association.

Another indication of the tendency toward organization of employers in all trades was shown yesterday by an announcement from the electrical contractors outside of the Building Trades Employers' Association that they had organized as the Independent Electrical Contractors' Association. J. T. Whitehead is President and M. J. Fleck Secretary of the new body, which will meet next week to adopt a constitution and by-laws.

The new body will employ members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, who have been locked out by the Electrical Contractors' Association. Some of the men, after the lockout, went back to work under the arbitration agreement and the places of others have been filled by non-union men who have signed the arbitration agreement individually and joined the union of electrical workers formed by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Many hundreds of electrical workers belonging to the old union are still idle, and the shops of most of their former employers contain a notice that no more wiremen are wanted.

DINNER TO WILLCOX.

Friends Honor the New Postmaster This Evening.

Friends of Postmaster William R. Willcox have arranged a complimentary dinner for him, which will be given this evening at the Union League Club. Preparations for the affair have been made by a committee of three, of which William D. Murphy is Chairman. The dinner will be a purely private and informal affair.

Sixty-seven covers will be laid. Among those invited to attend are Senator Depew, ex-Gov. Odell, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Mayor Low, Surveyor of the Port Clarkson, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, ex-Police Commissioner Partridge, Frank H. Partridge, David B. Simpson, Robert W. De Forest, William F. Havemeyer, Charles T. Barney, John I. Waterbury, Assistant Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, Chairman Halpin of the Republican County Committee, John S. Kennedy, John D. Crimmins, and J. W. Van Wormer.

WHITE AND ELSBERG AGREE.

They Will Run the Senate Cities Committee Together.

An entirely amicable agreement was reached yesterday between Senator Horace White of Syracuse and Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg with respect to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, for which they were rivals. Senator White is to be the Chairman of the committee, but he has agreed to designate a sub-committee, of which Senator Elsberg will be the Chairman and which shall first consider and pass upon all legislation affecting the City of New York. Although of course the full Cities Committee will have the right to set aside any recommendation which the sub-committee may make upon city bills, the likelihood is said to be that the sub-committee will practically control city legislation.

Senator White and Senator Elsberg had a long conference with State Chairman Odell yesterday, and it was at the end of their conference that the understanding reached was announced by the State Chairman.

"I am entirely satisfied with the solution we have found," said Senator Elsberg. "After thinking over all the considerations which entered into the matter, I concluded that the arrangement proposed was the only equitable one which could be arrived at under the circumstances."

When Chairman Odell was asked yesterday what he thought of Gov. Higgins's explanation of the condition of the State's finances, he said:

"I am not bothering my head about such matters now. I spent four years working over the State's finances, and while I don't want to see anybody else in difficulty, it's time for the other fellow

When You Want A Good Drink,

one that will satisfy you from the ground up—just step into the nearest club, hotel, cafe, or restaurant and order a bottle of

Evans' Ale

—or better still, order a supply from your dealer and enjoy solid comfort at home.

POLICE DEFEND ACTION IN HOLDING OLD COUPLE

Mistake, Capt. Daly Says, Was a Natural One.

MRS. ROBINSON'S HOARD

She Shopped Just for the Fun of It—Kept All Purchases Intact—Watched City's Stores Grow.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was asked yesterday what, if anything the department purposed doing in regard to the manner in which the police had acted in the case of Thomas Robinson and his wife, Hannah, the aged couple who had been arrested and held for nearly five days on a charge of burglary and under suspicion of conducting a fence for stolen goods, only to have it develop that they were entirely innocent and that all the goods found in their apartments had been bought in the usual manner from stores.

Mr. McAdoo replied that if the case was one which called for investigation from the police authorities it would be looked into in the regular way. He said he had not received any official report on the case.

Police Captain Daly of the West Twentieth street station denied yesterday the report that he had tried to have Mrs. Robinson held for unlawful entry in court on Thursday.

"I do not want it to be understood," he said, "that I had any feeling in the matter. I was only too glad when I found that the charges against them were baseless to have them go free.

"In all my experience in the police department I have never known of a similar case, and it is doubtful if one of the same kind will ever be known again. When we went to the flat of the old couple we saw a sight which cannot be equaled, in my opinion anywhere in this city.

"In the four rooms which they occupied there were piled thousands of bundles containing every imaginable kind of dry goods, dress patterns, handkerchiefs, and even infants' shoes and slips, stuff for which they could not seem to have any possible use. It was so thickly piled in that in all the four rooms there was room only for a cook stove and a bed, with a narrow aisle between the rows of bundles to allow one to pass through.

"It was a natural inference, I claim, when we say that mass of stuff, and when we had the owner of it under arrest on a burglary charge, that we should infer there was something crooked about such a collection of material. It is true that we found on a majority of bundles the store tags showing that the goods had been bought and paid for, but when we put this proposition up to the store detectives they said immediately that they at last were on the track of the persons who have for years been in the habit of stealing the bundles of customers in the stores and about which they had complaints by the hundreds. This only strengthened our own convictions.

I purposely gave the story wide publicity, thinking that if anything was wrong with our theory and that if the people were known to be honest some one would come forward to tell of their knowledge. This they failed to do until yesterday. No one came from Masonic Hall where the old man was employed, former friends and even relatives remained passive, and so we had to go ahead in our own way only to find out that everything was straight and perfectly honest.

Among the things taken from the flat are several bank books showing that the Robinsons have $3,000 on deposit in the Greenwich and Union Dime Savings Banks. This money came to Mrs. Robinson as a legacy from an aunt who died in England.

Mrs. Robinson, despite her seventy-one years, until several weeks ago was almost continually employed as a nurse in various places and received $15 a week. She is said to be especially expert in a sick room.

Mr. Robinson, who is eighty-one years old, met with an accident yesterday which may incapacitate him for a time. Searching through his looted flat yesterday he missed his razors and went around to the police station to see what had become of them. On his way home he slipped on the ice and strained his back severely. Last night his wife was nursing him and was very much concerned over his condition.

ONLY TWO RIBS BROKEN.

Takes More Than That to Make This Policeman Quit.

Roundsman Daniel J. Fogarty, of the theatre squad, last night handed in the following report at the Sixty-eighth Street Station:

At 9:50 P. M. Thursday, while assisting a woman across the street at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, I was accidentally run down by a brougham and sustained fracture of two ribs. Attended by private physician to-day.

Having made this report, Fogarty returned to duty at the theatres. Last night he was walking with a limp, which he explained came after one of the brougham horses had stepped on his left foot. The whole thing, he said, was purely accidental. It was in the rush hour of the outcoming theatre crowds. He had signaled the brougham to stop while he escorted the woman across the street. The driver had obeyed, but the horses had slipped on the ice and the pole had struck his right side.

"The woman," said Fogarty, "was not injured."

RECORD TRIP FOR BIG SHIP.

Deutschland, for the Mediterranean To-day, Has 430 Passengers.

With 430 saloon passengers on board, the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland will sail for Naples and Genoa this morning, beginning her first voyage since her entrance into the transatlantic trade to the Mediterranean.

It will be the first time that one of the speed record breaking German liners has visited the Mediterranean, and that the move is a popular one is shown by the fact that the number of passengers booked for the Deutschland is the largest in the history of the trade. The Deutschland is scheduled to sail at 9:30

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE have a lot of just 112 full weight Winter Overcoats, on which we have made a January cut of $3 to $10. They are all regular length Chesterfields in Blacks and Oxford Mixtures, and there is mostly every size up to a 56 chest. The opportunity is excellent.

Prices $15 to $35.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

THREE ELEVATED TRAINS IN A FATAL COLLISION

Electrician Killed Under Stalled Car He Was Repairing.

PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP

Alleged Neglect of Guard with Flag the Cause of Accident on Ninth Avenue Line.

Through the failure of a guard to go back with his lantern, three south-bound trains were brought into collision on the Ninth Avenue Elevated road at Horatio and Greenwich Street at 6:05 o'clock yesterday morning. Cyrus W. Metz, twenty-one years old, of 442 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, an electrician, who was repairing a blown-out fuse, the primary cause of the mishap, was instantly killed, the impact driving the truck beneath which he was lying across his body.

There were few passengers, all men, on any of the trains, but probably a score were thrown from their seats and bruised and cut by flying glass from the broken windows. Frederick Klaus, a driver of 135 West One Hundredth Street, was taken unconscious from the rear car of the second train to the New York Hospital, but his injuries proved but superficial. James Harding, fifty-seven years old, of 310 West Forty-first Street, had contusions of the leg treated by Dr. Bell of St. Vincent's Hospital, and went home. Five surgeons from the hospitals named worked over the injured, among whom were:

ABE FLAKE, 126 West Ninetieth Street.
A. ECKLER, 422 West Forty-fifth Street.
J. W. PAGE, watchman, Pier 13, North River.
M. FINN, 428 West Fifty-second Street.
W. BARNES, 307 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.
F. H. GOLL, 44 Eighth Avenue.
J. B. MULLIGAN, 478 West Thirty-fourth Street.
J. McELDARY, 340 West Forty-ninth Street.
GERALD CREW, Jr., 334 Amsterdam Avenue, motorman.

Train 528, of three cars, was stalled by the blown out fuse and Metz, stationed at Fourteenth street for such emergencies, was called. The rear guard went back two blocks and duly flagged the five car train following. It closed up slowly on the other, but Christopher Bradford, the rear guard of this train, witnesses agree, merely waved his lantern from the rear platform, although the curve was close behind. Motorman Crew, running the next train, also of five cars, came around the curve at the usual speed and telescoped the rear car of the train ahead for a quarter of its length. The shock drove the second train against the first and the three rolled along together for about twelve feet.

The first crash was deafening and the second almost as loud. The sound was heard a quarter of a mile away and for blocks around sleepers were roused by the crash and cries of the passengers. Bradford, it is said, leaped to the track and disappeared. Many of the passengers left the trains, regardless of third rail perils. Hook and Ladder 5 came from its house in Charles street and raised ladders, by which the people gained the street. Motorman Crew was found pinned down in his compartment and was chopped free by the firemen. The reserves from the Charles street police station were called out and kept order in the crowd that gathered.

Motorman Crew, slightly injured, and his conductor, Felix Christmann, thirty-five years old, of 234 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, were arrested on the spot. Bradford, who is thirty-seven years old, of 221 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and William F. Underdonk, his conductor, sixty-three years old, of 148 West Sixty-eighth Street, were arrested later at the company's offices. All were paroled until Jan. 17 in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Crew, questioned by Magistrate Flammer, said that Bradford had not come back to flag him. All down trains, he said, should have been held at the Fourteenth Street Station until the stalled train had gone on. Magistrate Flammer said that accidents on the elevated are generally due to carelessness of motormen.

$50,000 FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD.

City Hall Completely Destroyed—Narrow Escapes from Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6.—Springfield City Hall, valued at more than $50,000, was completely destroyed by fire in less than an hour to-day. The fire was discovered in the Assembly hall at 12:45 by employes of a food fair being held in the hall. There were probably fifty people in the building, and the flames spread so rapidly that there were many narrow escapes, but it is believed all got out.

It is believed that the fire was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp on the stage in the Assembly hall, where the fair was being held.

Keep Your Hat On

in a draught and use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar and your cough or cold will quickly vanish. Get it of your druggist. 25c., 50c., or $1 a bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Havana-American Brand

Of High Grade Havana Cigars

THIS cigar is just as good as it can be made. To improve it, it would be necessary to improve on Nature's choicest product in Cuba; to improve on the best manufacturers' scientific methods of curing and blending; and to find better workmen than the life-trained Cubans and Spaniards, who roll these cigars in Tampa.

To these features we have added all the cost-saving, quality-improving methods of the United System. In the Havana-American there comes to the public as a result

The Very Best Clear Havana Cigar

possible to produce in Tampa, Fla. It is a cigar that cannot be compared with other Clear Havana Brands. It can be measured only with the best Imported Havana productions. A few sizes and prices:

DIPLOMATICOS	PANETELAS	PERFECTOS
2 for 25c. Box of 50, $6.00	10c. each. Box of 50, $4.75	3 for 50c. Box of 25, $4.00
PURITANOS FINOS	REGALIAS	PERFECTO ROYALES
10c. each. Box of 50, $5.00	3 for 25c. Box of 50, $4.00	2 for 25c. Box of 25, $3.00

It is easy to reach one of the 300 United Stores in principal cities, or we will deliver these cigars by the hundred, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of price. Remit to Flatiron Building, New York.

CIGARS UNITED

United Cigar Stores Co.

Stores All Over. One Always in Sight.

THE RAINES LAW GOOD; THE POLICE AT FAULT

Legislator Says That Is the Up-State View of It.

PAYN FOR INCREASED TAX

Would Double It in Hope That There Would Be Epidemic of Saloon Keepers' Suicides.

Assemblyman Burnett of Ontario, who is the Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee and who represents part of the constituency represented in the Senate by Senator John Raines, author of the Raines law, was asked yesterday what chance he thought there was of legislation to meet the Raines law agitation now going on in New York.

"I can't say what will be done," he replied, "but I know that the sentiment up-State is that if the city authorities did their full duty under existing law there would be little ground for complaint. The Raines law is the best excise statute which has ever been put upon the statute books in this State. To say that the Raines law is responsible for the social evil in New York City is absurd. The fact that there is a law against homicide does not prevent the killing of people."

The contention of District Attorney Jerome and others who have made a study of excise conditions in New York that the Raines law hotel was a product of the Raines law, and that if the law were repealed the evil complained of would at least be mitigated to a considerable extent was mentioned.

"Of course we all agree," said Mr. Burnett, "that we ought to do everything we can to promote morality, and it certainly is deplorable that there are in this city so many places of the character that the Raines law hotels are said to be. Mr. Jerome's remedy is to allow further license to the men who are now largely responsible for the evil. That remedy seems to me to be very much like a proposition to prevent murder by increasing manslaughter."

"Lon" Payn was at State headquarters when there was a discussion of the Raines law problem and he gave expression to some forcible views on the subject.

"If I were the Governor," he said, "I would raise all the revenue the State needs without imposing extra burdens on the people, and at the same time promote public morality. I would increase the liquor tax to whatever extent the demand for revenues made necessary. If we doubled the tax we would not have it any higher than it is in some States."

The suggestion was made to Mr. Payn that when the tax was increased the last time some saloonkeepers who were unable to pay it committed suicide.

"Well," he replied, "if we doubled the tax now and produced ten such suicides I would be in favor of doubling it again, in the hope that an epidemic of such suicides would break out."

Mr. Payn said that he was opposed to Sunday opening. He said that as between the American sabbath and the saloons he was for the American Sabbath.

STREET CAR ROOF ON FIRE.

Snow Shovelers Extinguish Flames That Frightened Passengers.

Flames burst through the roof of a crowded car, westbound, on Fourteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, yesterday afternoon, and caused great alarm to the passengers, the majority of whom were women. They made a scramble for the front and rear doors, but were prevented by the conductor and several of the cooler headed passengers from jumping. Blinding flashes of blue and green light and dense smoke accompanied the fire.

The car was stopped by the motorman at Third Avenue. There the front gates were opened and all the passengers left the car without accident. Flames then enveloped the entire car roof and a large crowd gathered.

Two score or more snow shovelers at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue were directed by Roundsman McAuliffe of the East Twenty-second Street Station to shovel snow on the car roof. The men worked with spirit and in a few minutes the car was almost buried in a huge snow bank. Engine Company No. 5 in Fourteenth Street between First and Second Avenues, was called and turned a stream on the smoldering car roof. Railroad employes said the fire was caused by defective insulation of a lighting wire. Traffic on Fourteenth Street was blocked for fifteen minutes.

Steamer Pilot's License Suspended.

The United States Steamboat Inspectors yesterday rendered a decision entirely exonerating the pilot of the Lackawanna Railroad Company's ferryboat Paunpeck from all blame for the collision between the ferryboat and the steamer W. C. Redfield, which occurred early in the evening of Dec. 2, 1904. The pilot of the Redfield is held to have been wholly responsible for the collision, and his license has been suspended for sixty days.

UNPLEASANT GASH CUT IN THE STRAIGHT EDGE

Alleged Investor in Disciple's Kitchen Up for Assault.

SAYS HE LOST HIS $1,000

Head of the Restaurant-Promoting-Real Estate-Printing Concern Says That It Was Quite Otherwise

Ernest Eberlin, twenty-five years old, who gave his address as 1 Abingdon Square, where he is employed by the Straight Edge Kitchen concern, of which Wilbur Copeland is President, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Copeland charged Eberlin with assaulting him without provocation. Magistrate Ommen held Eberlin for examination and paroled him in the custody of his counsel, ex-Congressman Lessler.

"Your Honor," said Eberlin, "this charge is without any foundation. Eight months ago, at the death of my mother, I invested $1,000 in this concern, and up to the present time I have never received a cent for my money. I called on the complainant in this case before I invested my money in answer to an advertisement he had in a morning newspaper, in which he asked for men who believed in Christ and were willing to make the New Testament their rule of faith and practice and get what they earned.

"Believing Copeland to be a true disciple of Christ, I invested my money and didn't ask for any receipts. He gave me a job which included my board, but I never saw the color of my money. It was only after they had worn the edge off it that they decided to dispense with my services.

Eberlin produced a Straight Edge Kitchen pamphlet, which said that it was a restaurant, a printing office, a real estate office, a promoting office, an investment office, and a bakery. In one, Magistrate Ommen read a paragraph of one of the pamphlets of the concern:

"Straight Edge easy housekeeping bonds at $100 per share. Any person who pays $500 for five of the bonds will be recognized as having established thereby an industrial opportunity."

"Did this man invest any money in your concern?"

"Not a cent, Your Honor," said Copeland. "He has an elastic imagination."

Away from the snow and the slush! Trade it for the glorious sunshine of California! Four months there is like adding four years to your life. It's real living, not mere existence, in California. The trip is easily and quickly made by the through train service of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The Overland Limited leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6:05 p.m. Arrives San Francisco 6:20 p. m., the third day; Los Angeles 8.55 the next morning. The California Express, leaving Chicago at 10:25 p.m. carries both standard and tourist sleepers. Berth rate in the former $14; in the latter, $7.

A fifty-six page book descriptive of California sent to any address for six cents postage.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE SOONER THE BETTER.

According to The Tribune, which speaks with authority on such matters, the President will to-day receive a number of the members of his party in Congress for a conference on the question of when an extra session shall be called for the consideration of a revision of the tariff. That some sort of revision must be undertaken seems to the Republicans themselves now settled. Even the most obdurate of the "standpatters" no longer dispute that, nor do they deny that it must be taken up at an extra session.

This is a remarkable change from the temper in which they came to Washington in December, or in which they departed for the Christmas holidays. Apparently Santa Claus has put in their stockings the novel gift of understanding the needs and the wishes of the people. They no longer sneer at the President's plan as a further evidence of his rashness and of the necessity of keeping him under "conservative" control. They appear to have abandoned the notion that a little delay would permit "the thing to blow over." Probably the careful study of the figures which, as we pointed out the other day, show a difference of about a million and a quarter in the pluralities of the President and of his party's State tickets, has had some influence with them. They begin to comprehend the remark of one of the closest observers among the leading Republicans of the Union, that "the Republican Party would either revise and reduce the tariff before the next Congressional election or lose the House of Representatives at that election."

Since it now appears that the work is to be entered on, it cannot be begun too soon, and an extra session in the Spring would be decidedly better than later. There will be some disturbance of business, we regret to say, though not enough to justify postponement, which would only make matters worse. The conditions caused by the protective tariff are so artificial and arbitrary that the enterprises dependent on protection must feel the effect of a proposed reduction in the favors they enjoy. But that is one of the most vicious elements in the tariff itself, and it cannot be gotten rid of until the tariff itself is brought to decent and reasonable limits. The sooner a beginning is made the better.

RUSSIA AT HOME.

The Russian Imperial Council has resolved that Russia will not consent to make peace until she has won a decisive victory over Japan. That is an indefinite postponement of peace. For, both on land and sea, Russia is evidently far weaker than she was when the war broke out. At sea, indeed, she is annihilated. Before she can hope to cope with Japan, before she can repair her present misfortunes, much more before she can begin her verification of KROPOTKIN'S boast of crossing the Sea of Japan and dictating peace at Tokio, she will have to create a navy, the work certainly of years.

So the Russian declaration will be taken by all mankind as a "bluff." Not that the men who made it did not mean it. It is likely enough that "Pharaoh has hardened his heart," and that only after new plagues will it be softened. But the new plagues are visibly impending. Those of them which are likely to exert most influence, and which are nearest, seem to threaten "Pharaoh," meaning the Czar and the bureaucracy, from home rather than from abroad. However discontented with his own lot the Russian moujik may be, he has been kept quiet by his belief in the irresistibility of the great Governmental machine that oppresses him. But it must now be impossible to hide from the stupidest moujik in Russia the fact of Russian unsuccess. The fall of Port Arthur is an event so marked and decisive that it is impossible to conceal either it or its significance. The moujik has learned that his oppressor is not irresistible. Awful possibilities for the oppressor lie in that.

Moreover, under the pressure of defeat, Russian freedom has taken a step forward. It was undoubtedly a mistake for the autocracy and for the bureaucracy to encourage the liberalizing movement which has grown up in Russia during the last few years. But it has done so, and it has plucked up courage to express themselves in a quite new manner. Notwithstanding the express rebuke of the Czar himself to the President of the Zemstvo of Moscow, the Zemstvos continue to make demands for a greater participation of the people of Russia in the government of Russia. As to the Russian press, the plainness of speech in which it has indulged since the fall of Port Arthur is without any precedent within the memory of man. Notwithstanding the summary suppression of one newspaper, a suppression apparently a breach of faith in view of the Czar's recent manifesto, other newspapers dare to repeat and to enforce the teachings on account of which it was suppressed. To the class of active revolutionists which has always existed there now join themselves the most solid and substantial classes of the Russian people. The demand of all of them is that the people of Russia shall have something to say in the government of Russia, and clearly the first thing they have to say is to demand that the war shall cease.

It is plain that for the next six months, or until the time when active military operations can be resumed in Manchuria, the Russian Government has more to fear from its own people than from the Japanese. This is a consideration which should, and which possibly may, have weight even with "Pharaoh."

SEEING LIGHT.

The protectionist champions in Congress are no longer able to shut their eyes to some instances of the outrageous favoritism on the one hand and the outrageous oppression on the other hand brought about by the present tariff law. The majority of the joint commission of the Senate and House to investigate the condition of the shipbuilding trade discovered in the course of their hearings that the United States Steel Corporation had sold to the Harlind & Wolff Company of Belfast, shipbuilders, 100,000 tons of steel at about $22 a ton, when it was charging the American Shipbuilding Company $32 a ton for the same material. This means, according to the President of the American Company, a bonus to its rivals of $50,000 on every ship of 5,000 tons.

Undoubtedly this is very bad. It is grossly unfair to one industry and grossly partial to another. But it is precisely what happens in the case of nearly every considerable duty levied in the long list of the Dingley law. In almost every industry which the tariff tries to protect by impeding foreign competition, the product enters in one way or another into some second industry, and the duty which aids the first injures the second. The instance of the steel for ships is remarkable only for its magnitude. That is so great that Senators LODGE and GALLINGER and PENROSE and the veteran GROSVENOR of Ohio cannot help denouncing the "unjust and intolerable burden, heaped on an industry now well-nigh prostrate."

With a little more experience and investigation, they may apply the same principle of criticism to the duties on wool, on hides, on the commodities of the Beef Trust, on machinery, and a hundred others.

SENSIBLE CHANGES.

The House has again before it the bill of Mr. HILL of Connecticut to amend the laws relating to the currency. It is a very modest bill, with nothing radical in it, and there is a fair prospect that it will pass the House. That it will go the "way to dusty death" in the pigeonholes of the Senate Finance Committee is, we fear, only too probable.

The main features of the bill are authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the surplus funds of the Government in National banks with proper security, abolishing the exception of the customs receipts; allowing the banks to withdraw their circulation, and abolishing the present monthly limit of $3,000,000; permitting the Treasury to recoin the silver dollars as may be necessary for the public convenience into subsidiary coinage, and, finally, permitting the issue of ten-dollar gold certificates. All these changes would be beneficial to the general business interests of the community beyond the shadow of a doubt. They are simple, practical, and imperative.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT RULES.

Steamboat owners have no just cause of complaint that the new code of rules of the Steamboat Inspection Service are stringent in some particulars, or that the convenience of those who must comply with them was not consulted as to when they should take effect. Experience has shown that very little can safely be left to the judgment and conscience of the steamboat owner in the matter of construction and equipment. It is undoubtedly true that a very large fleet of boats annually employed in the excursion business cannot be reconstructed according to the rules now awaiting the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to become operative in time to be ready for certification when the excursion season begins next Summer. Well, from the point of view of the owners that is to be regretted; but if such boats are not reasonably safe against such disasters as befell the General Slocum, and still more recently the service to which they are so ill-adapted.

Unfortunately, little can safely be left to the average steamboat owner in the matter of doing the very best that can be done in the circumstances. Many will do this willingly and even eagerly; but many more will do it reluctantly, and not at all until compelled to by fear of the penalties of violating the law if such violation is discovered. Their policy in the purchase of life preservers which would not themselves float is an illustration of this. The new code is as near right as it is likely to be made at this time, and Secretary METCALF will do well to listen very critically to the appeals made to him by the committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation so to amend it as practically to destroy its value.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

There is no reason to dispute the accuracy of the report that the Russian Government has decided to recall the Baltic Squadron. For that matter, there is no reason to dispute the wisdom of the decision. All the same, one cannot imagine a decision so apt to throw a wet blanket on Russian patriotism. The return of the squadron will be even more humiliating than the fall of Port Arthur which has determined it. For there was at least nothing comic about the fall of Port Arthur. But there will be a highly comic element in the return of the squadron, comic as well as ominous. To quote the historical precedent so often misquoted, there has been nothing like it since

The King of France went up the hill
With twenty thousand men;
The King of France came down the hill,
And ne'er went up again.

Of course the dispatch of the Baltic Squadron was nothing more than a play to the galleries, and it was a play to the Russian and not the foreign galleries. No foreign naval officer, and for that matter no Russian naval officer, could have atttached any serious importance to the dispatch of the squadron, considered as an operation of war. It was not consigned anywhere. The choice of ports open to it in the Far East was between one which was blocked by ice and another which was equally blocked by Japanese. True, there were in Port Arthur when the squadron was dispatched Russian men-of-war which, added to the Baltic Squadron, would have given it something like a paper equality with the blockading squadron. If communication between the two could have been so well established that the ships at Port Arthur could know just when the Baltic Squadron would engage the Japanese, there would have been a fighting chance for the success of the two. But it was quite certain that there would be no such communication so long as the siege and the blockade lasted. Wherefore the whole scheme was absurd and fantastic, and calculated to impress only an ignorant Russian landsman.

And now the whole scheme, even to the apprehension of the ignorant Russian landsman, has visibly fallen through. The squadron the Baltic Squadron was to reinforce has disappeared from the face of the waters, excepting such part of it as may be tinkered up to subserve the uses of Japan. The Vladivostok Squadron, which for a time hovered so menacingly about the Japanese coast, has entirely vanished. Like those two, while they were still squadrons "in being," the Baltic Squadron has

Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back.

Back it must accordingly come after having semi-circumnavigated the globe to no purpose whatever. Back it must come, an object of derision to the enemy of Russia, and an object of terror only to the peaceful merchantmen it may meet and mistake for Japanese men-of-war. It is devoutly to be hoped that its officers may not see or imagine Japanese battleships or destroyers in these peaceful craft. If the Japanese do not really see their way to catching up with the squadron, if they really desire to speed the parting guest, it would be an act of humanity to innocent third parties who may have occasion to skirt the Asiatic, the African, and the European coasts upon their lawful occasions, for the Japanese to proclaim that they have no intention of again attacking the Baltic Squadron as the Baltic Squadron believed they were attacking it in the North Sea. A public proclamation to that effect, delivered to Admiral ROJESTVENSKY under a flag of truce, would greatly relieve the crews of the various proas, sampans, junks, and fishing smacks which may encounter the Baltic Squadron on its way home, and which might otherwise be taken for Japanese ships of war armed with modern projectiles and animated by deadly intentions.

GOOD ROADS.

The argument made by Mr. SHATTUCK before the Chamber of Commerce would probably have been no stronger or more convincing, but it would certainly have carried more weight, if the gentleman presenting it had not been the President of the Automobile Club of America. It may be that the farmer's reluctance to submit to taxation for the improvement of the country roads is due in part to the abuse of good roads by the automobile owners, who convert them into race tracks, to the jeopardy of pedestrians, farm ones. Railroad grade crossings are bad enough, but to have his highways of peaceful traffic converted into speedways for road locomotives would be immeasurably worse. Hence it is to be regretted that the really sound and cogent arguments of Mr. SHATTUCK will find the taxpayers of the rural districts disposed to shake their heads and ask whether it will really be to their advantage to have roads so good that the victims of speed madness who are able to provide themselves with motor vehicles will monopolize them.

The plan recommended by Mr. SHATTUCK and approved by the Chamber of Commerce provides for legislation authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, the proceeds to be expended at the rate of at least $10,000,000 per year, so as to complete within ten years a system of 7,500 miles of good roads, which would represent about 10 per cent. of the highway mileage of the State of New York. It would undoubtedly be repaid many times over in the reduced cost of haul, and in the civilizing influence of better facilities for intercommunication. But it should also be provided that such roads belong to the people, and that they are not race tracks for Summer tourists and amateur chauffeurs.

THE BLOOMING GROVE DAIRY.

In its issue of Jan. 2 THE TIMES made some comments upon the results of an investigation made by the Board of Health in consequence of complaints against a certain creamery in Blooming Grove Township, Orange County. The investigation showing unsanitary conditions, the Board of Health revoked the license of the milk company in this city deriving its supply from the concern. By inadvertence this creamery was referred to as the "Blooming Grove Dairy."

We now learn that there is and for many years has been in the township above mentioned a dairy establishment carried on under the name of the Blooming Grove (Ayrshire) Dairy. We are informed by Mr. BENJAMIN C. SEARS of SEARS & HOWELL, who carry on the Blooming Grove (Ayrshire) Dairy, that they have been delivering its product in this city since 1880 through their office at 445 West Nineteenth Street. "The Board of Health," says Mr. SEARS, "has never inspected our premises, though invited by us to do so. Our license has never been revoked or questioned." He adds that the Blooming Grove (Ayrshire) Dairy has never had any transactions with the milk company the license of which was taken away by the Board of Health because of the unwholesome condition of the creamery investigated by the board.

On inquiry at the office of the Board of Health we find Mr. SEARS's statements to be fully confirmed. The board has no record of any complaint ever having been made against the milk of the Blooming Grove (Ayrshire) Dairy, and the proceedings against the creamery in the same township had no relation to the affairs of the dairy. THE TIMES sincerely regrets the confusion of names which led to this unfortunate error, and wishes by this publication to set the matter right by explaining to its readers that the Blooming Grove (Ayrshire) Dairy is in perfectly good standing.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW TO-MORROW.

Readers of THE TIMES should see to it that they receive a copy of THE TIMES'S ninth Annual Financial Review with their paper to-morrow. The Financial Review, containing fifty-six pages, will be issued as a part of THE SUNDAY TIMES. It is the most detailed, comprehensive, and valuable review of the business and financial affairs of the year past that is anywhere published. The issue which goes to its readers to-morrow contains brief statistical tables and statements for the year 1904, charts showing the course of securities and staples, and a large number of signed articles written by some of the chief men of finance and business in New York City.

No banker or business man can afford to miss the Review, since the information and the discussion and illuminating comment which it contains can nowhere else be obtained. The unusual fullness and value of this year's issue make it worth while to take some pains to see that the newsmen deliver it with THE SUNDAY TIMES.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doggedness from Up the State.

Ignorance of dogs, as of other animals and things, is often excusable as due to lack of opportunity to acquire information on the subject by observation or instruction. A pretense of knowledge, however, is most trying to the patience, and, in the case of dogs, lack of knowledge must be conscious and he who rejects kindly proffered information and continues to present imaginings as facts is a very willful sinner. To that category belongs somebody who writes pieces for The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The other day, after he had written a piece in which he declared that dogs do and know many things which dogs do not do and know, we took the trouble to point out and correct his more important errors, but now he writes another piece, scorning our lesson and reiterating the very worst of his misstatements. It was the ludicrous declaration that dogs can tell whether a stranger is an honest man or a thief and that they treat him accordingly. "Perhaps," says the—well, let us be kind and call him only the deluded Rochesterian, "perhaps idiot dogs cannot, but smart dogs certainly can." And, not content with that, limited to some such thing as taming white rats or speculating in Belgian hares?" A fine specimen, that, of persiflage as it grows in Monroe county! Presumably its author is correct as to the stunning effect of any dog stories he might tell, but his assertion that dogs, or at least "smart" dogs, can distinguish the honest from the dishonest stranger is not a story—it is simply an absurd contradiction of what everybody knows who knows anything at all about the dog. In admiration of those animals we yield to none, and the extent of their intelligence along certain lines we cordially admit, but there never was a dog yet that drew a moral distinction of any kind, and to every one of them with any emotional force at all the stranger, qua stranger, is an enemy—an enemy to be treated with something between indifference and toleration in the public highways, but to be bitten if convenient, and barked at anyhow, if he ventures on the master's premises. Let the deluded Rochesterian ask the first postman he meets whether dogs can tell the honest man from the thief; let him ask any reputable person whose dangerous task it has been to make a series of calls at suburban residences, where the doggiest of dogs, and some mighty "smart" ones, are to be found. Thus will he learn a thing or two about dogs—if he has the capacity and the inclination.

"Abolition" and "Abolishment."

There is, so far as we know, not a bit of difference between the meaning of "abolition" and that of "abolishment," and the one is as well formed as the other, from the standpoint of the etymologist. That being the case, everybody has the right to use that of the two words which he likes best, and there is no particular reason why he should not use them both if he wants to do so. But the existence in a language of two closely similar words of the same significance is not a real increase or enrichment of the language's vocabulary, and we think—perhaps it is not a thought, but only the expression of a personal taste or fancy—that "abolition" is a better looking and more euphonious word than "abolishment," and therefore are we surprised and a little pained to notice what seems to be a growing tendency among the writers and speakers of English to give "abolishment" the preference over its twin. We see the one often, the other only occasionally, and we neither like nor understand the choice. As a matter of fact, neither of the words is a linguistic gem of the purest ray, since, if the verb from which they come were loyal to its derivation, it would be an intransitive one, and not only would we say that "slavery has abolished," not that "slavery is abolished," but the two nouns would be changed to fit. That, however, is the smallest and least consequential of objections, and irrelevant to the present discussion, the object of which is certainly not the abolition of "abolition." Can it be that the apparent unpopularity of "abolition" for general usage now is due to an unconscious or instinctive feeling that the abolition of slavery is "abolition," while that of anything else is its "abolishment"? We at least suspect the existence of such a feeling, and it is not altogether inexplicable, considering the closeness and the importance of the relation that for many strenuous years in this country connected "slavery" and "abolition."

Heeding Some Very Bad Advice.

Representative ADAMS of Pennsylvania, moved either by his own unwisdom or by that expressed by President ROOSEVELT in the paragraph of his annual message devoted to—and wasted on—the punishment of wife-beaters, has introduced a bill which, in the beautifully improbable event of its passage, would disgrace the whole country by causing the erection in the District of Columbia of whipping posts for the use of these particular criminals. As we have already remarked, the idea of beating the beaters of wives has its attractions to such of us—and that means all of us—as retain an instinctive liking for punishments in kind; but in this case, as in so many others, instinct is an unsafe guide, and reason, working on observed facts, long ago convinced the vast majority of civilized and thinking people that castigation is either a barbarous vengeance or a confession of the castigator's incompetency, in no instance productive of good and in all of harm. Law Notes, discussing this subject, after commending our position, says that "if experience counts for anything the infliction of physical pain has been found to be, on the whole, an unsatisfactory punishment," and, instead of admitting that the President was right when he declared it, "probably the most adequate way of meeting this form of crime," argues at length that there should be even more hesitancy about whipping wife-beaters than about applying that form of discipline to criminals of any other kind. For what, it asks, is the man who has been flogged likely to do when he returns to the bosom of his family? He may, possibly, refrain from repeating the offense that would again bare his own back to the lash, but the chances are very high that by other and worse forms of torture he would make more miserable than before the life of the woman on whose complaint he had been subjected to a penalty at once so painful and so humiliating. There are better arguments against the whipping post than this, but perhaps it will serve with the people to whom the ancient and discredited cure for brutality still appeals.

New Hope for the Forests.

Though the President was wrong about the punishment of wife-beaters—wrong because he has never given the subject any real thought and spoke on impulse—he is as right as right can be when he rejoices that the fate of the forestry crusade has passed from the hands of sentimentalists into those of the men to whom the perpetuation of trees means the perpetuation of profits and the extermination of trees the end of their businesses. These are, indeed, the men who for years have been acting as if there were no to-morrow; they are the lumbermen, the miners, the farmers, and the innumerable users of wood in all its forms and varieties; but they have repented of their follies at last and now they are studying the principles of forestry with a diligence and an intelligence that were never shown by the sentimentalists whose one idea was to "spare that tree." To spare trees is well—sometimes; to cut them down is also well—sometimes; and when to do the one and when to do the other are the equally important questions decided by the scientific forester.

Not So Bad for Him.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Yes, I used to be in the insurance business. I once got a man to take out a $50,000 policy only about a week before he happened to be killed. He was a mighty hard chap to land, too. I had to talk to him for nearly six

THE NEW HOME OF THE TIMES.

Congratulations from Its Contemporaries Upon Its Removal.

From The Buffalo News.

It is pleasant to extend congratulations over such a measure of prosperity as the Times Building is an evidence of. It shows that enterprise, fearless and clean journalism pays sufficiently to make it attractive as a business proposition when in combination with first-class business ability.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Truth.

This splendid home of a modern newspaper is more than a newspaer building; it is a bold stroke of originality in design and a triumph of engineering skill in which the harmonies of complex calculation are reconciled with all the accuracy and nicety of a symphony. The magic sway of Prospero on his enchanted island was puny as compared with the genius that evolved this wonder of Manhattan Island. Steel and electricity are the main elements in this fine structure, which constitutes an epic in architecture.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Tribune.

THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated the new year by issuing an elaborate special edition in honor of the house warming of the new home of that journal. In the new sky scraper, rivaling the famous flat-iron building, our esteemed contemporary will no doubt be identified with more extensive undertakings and move on to new triumphs in metropolitan journalism, which undoubtedly leads the world in the matter of enterprise.

From The Utica Herald-Dispatch.

THE TIMES is to be heartily congratulated on the fact that its prosperity has enabled it to enlarge its facilities and secure for itself a home befitting the model newspaper that it is.

From The Syracuse Herald.

The new building in Times Square will stand as an enduring monument to the truth that the journalism which is high-minded as well as progressive, judicious, and discriminating in its editorial attitude as well as zealous for the right, fastidious in its respect for decency as well as vigilant and thorough in its collection of legitimate news, is bound to be the most successful, and even the most profitable in the long run.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

THE TIMES is worthy of the stately home. Its rank among the great newspapers is enviable, and has been fairly earned by legitimate and dignified methods. It has proved a financial success through having been first made a newspaper success. THE TIMES, in many respects is conceded to be the ideal newspaper of the metropolis. Its new home is one of the rewards of merit to which, in the estimation of the people of New York, it is entitled.

From The Batavia News.

New Year's was celebrated by THE NEW YORK TIMES by moving from Park Row to its magnificent new building at Broadway and Forty-second Street. THE TIMES is a great paper in every way.

From The Schenectady Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has a model new home befitting that paper, which holds front rank with American journals. THE TIMES is one of the best of the New York dailies. Its news service is the equal of its contemporaries and frequently better. It is fair.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle.

Only a paper whose immense popularity would bring in an equal degree of prosperity could afford such a home as this. THE TIMES deserves both its popularity and its success, for it is the one model newspaper of the country in the character of the news which it gives and the manner in which it gives it.

From The Utica Press.

Under the present management THE TIMES is better than ever before, and is more than keeping up its prestige. Of late it has been rapidly gaining substantial ground, and with its largely increased facilities will be able to do more and better work than at any previous period. It has the hearty congratulations of its contemporaries throughout the State. There is always room for an independent, fearless, and ably conducted newspaper, and that is what THE TIMES aims to be under all circumstances and on all occasions.

From The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard.

The building is one of the notable sights of New York City, and the journal issued therefrom is one of the notable newspapers.

From Zion's Herald, (Boston.)

THE TIMES justifies the motto which it prints in the upper corner of its first page: "All the News That's Fit to Print." Its editorial page is pertinent, vigorous, comprehensive, and, best of all, refreshingly independent. We especially commend its management that it is free from the exploitation of news by the scare-heads which greatly disfigure so many daily journals.

From The Buffalo Times.

The new Times Building is the loftiest in New York and admirably equipped for the purposes to which it is put. We heartily congratulate our namesake upon this evidence of its popularity and prosperity.

An Annoyance at the Grand Central.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call the attention of your readers to an idiotic regulation at the Grand Central Station. It sometimes happens that from advanced age or illness it is necessary to accompany people to the trains, a considerable distance under usual conditions. Acess to the platform under suitable regulations is always granted in this and every other country. Systematic annoyance and delay is peculiar to the station-master's office at the Grand Central. Not daring to absolutely forbid access to the platforms, he tries to reach the same end by causing all the annoyance and delay possibly to those who venture to ask for permits at his office to accompany friends to trains. I do not complain of any reasonable regulation. I do complain of intentional, systematic annoyance and delay. Do the officials in charge consider this a wise way to treat their patrons?

E. W. ORDWAY.

New York, Jan. 5, 1905.

Some Government Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the resignation of Pension Commissioner Ware and his efforts to run the Pension Office on the businesslike methods of commercial houses, I would suggest that if the Government would use ordinary intelligence and common sense and less red tape, there would be less dissatisfaction.

I do not know what methods were pursued in the Pension Office, but I know of one Government office, where a record of the time of every employe who is late one minute after 9 o'clock is kept until if

THE CITY WILL GO AHEAD.

Mayor Says It Will Build Lighting Plant Under Present Charter.

Regardless of any action which the Legislature may take on the subject of a municipal lighting plant, the McClellan administration intends to go ahead and establish its plant under the power at present possessed by the charter. Announcement to this effect was made by Mayor McClellan yesterday.

"While we should very much like to have the Legislature enact the declaratory measure which the Corporation Counsel drew and which has been introduced at Albany," said the Mayor, "it is by no means necessary to the carrying out of our plans. The Corporation Counsel has held that the present charter gives us ample power to go ahead, and ex-Judge Dillon held also that we had the power. We merely applied to the Legislature in order to have a declaratory measure enacted to aid, should any question arise in the future."

Prof. Seaver and T. Carey Hutchinson, the members of the expert commission named by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to report plans, specifications, and estimates of cost of a municipal electric lighting plant, are busily engaged in their work, and it is expected that they will lay their report before the board by Feb. 1.

Controller Grout had several subpoena servers moving about mysteriously yesterday serving summonses on various gas company officials for the investigation which is to be held in the Finance Department offices this morning at 10 o'clock. The Controller said last night that the principal man whose presence is desired has not yet been served. Mr. Grout had three men watching the man's office, but he apparently had a disinclination to leave the office.

The Chemistry of Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the declaration of Prof. Albert P. Mathews of the University of Chicago in to-day's TIMES, that "life is the result of purely physical and chemical forces," I would like to mention the fact that, in an article of mine which appeared in The Medical Brief of February, 1904, a similar claim was advanced. In the course of this article, entitled "The Etiology of Influenza," written to disprove its origin from germs, and to show that its cause must be sought for in extra-terrestrial chemical and electro-chemical agencies, I made the following statement:

"Just as man is a product of 'the slime of the earth,' i. e., of its chemicals, so is all life—vegetable or animal—and germs are no exception. A product of the various chemical combinations that go to make up this or that disease, they eventually succumb to chemical change themselves and return to the chemicals from which they sprang into existence."

My statement had to do with concrete, material life.

If the professor referred to the abstract "life," then we might expect to find such abstractions as "kindness," "humility," "genius," &c., due to the same causes and merely chemical products.

The crystallization of these might be looked for in a period too far removed for human eyes to perceive.

J. D. HARRIGAN, M. D.

New York, Jan. 5, 1905.

Principle of Municipal Ownership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The building and operation of a municipal lighting plant which shall save the municipal government from the exorbitant exactions of the lighting monopoly may save the 10 per cent. or less who comprise the direct tax-payers a small fraction of their tax bills, but will leave the other 90 per cent. of our householders, many of whom pay 5 per cent. or more of their annual income to the gas companies, as completely at the mercy of their exactions as they have been heretofore.

Whenever a business cannot be conducted without granting an exclusive privilege, that fact is proof positive that it is the duty of government to control by ownership that business, in order to prevent the establishment of the monopoly which exclusive privilege involves.

Admitting municipal operation to be more expensive and perhaps wasteful than private operation, all the advantages of competition by private concerns may be secured by the municipal ownership of that part of the business involving exclusive privilege, leaving to private enterprise the production and distribution of the product, under short term leases of the part of the plant owned by the municipality.

JAMES V. GILLOON.

New York, Jan. 5, 1905.

Happy in Removed Responsibility.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"This is the happiest New Year I have had since I was a boy," said Edward T. Davis, formerly manager of the late William Weightman's vast real estate interests, on Monday. "I feel like a boy let of out of school, having had the responsibility for over $20,000,000 worth of some one else's property lifted from my shoulders this morning, when I had a final settlement with Mrs. Walker. The weight of that responsibility was something tremendous, and you cannot wonder that I feel a great relief, and have had the happiest New Year I have enjoyed since I reached man's estate."

His Resolve.

From The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"I thought you made a New Year's resolution not to drink any more."

"I did."

"But here you are drinking as much as ever."

"Well, that isn't any more, is it?"

WHIST AND THE WOMAN.

"I knew when I first heard the case
There was a woman in it!
Oh, Mr. Brown, is that your ace?
I'll play in just a minute.
Poor boy! I don't know what he'll do,
It seems a dreadful scandal!
Oh, dear! I've dropped a card or two,
They are so hard to handle!

"Oh, thank you, thank you, Mr. Brown!
I fear you got a bump, Sir!
It seems 'tis known all over town!
What did you say was trump, Sir?
Was that your ace? Oh, well, then I
Will change the card I'm playing;
Oh, yes, you did it, Mrs. Bly!
Let's see—what was I saying?

"Dear, dear! What was it that you led?
I wish that I were able
To keep the cards all in my head!
It fell beneath the table
I think—yes, it's right over there!
How careless 'twas to let it
Slip from my hand. Oh, Mr. Dare!
How good of you to get it!

"My lead? Oh, pardon me! I thought
You took the trick—that last one.
Has diamonds been led or not?
How these things do slip past one!
Oh, Amy, did you hear that Sue
Was coming for a visit?
What! Did I take that club trick, too?
Oh! That's trump signal, is it?

"Oh, pshaw! I've lost my king! Dear, dear!
How stupid 'twas to lose it!
I thought that ace was played—back here!

SAFONOFF CONDUCTS THE PHILHARMONIC

The Russian Director Wins Another Triumphant Success.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS

Funeral March from the "Eroica" Played—Fritz Kreisler's Brilliant Performance.

The Philharmonic Society, at its fifth public rehearsal yesterday, paid a pious tribute, as it will do again to-night, to the memory of its honorary member and former conductor, Theodore Thomas, by changing the scheme of its programme and beginning it with the funeral march from Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. A black bordered slip in the programmes announced Mr. Thomas's death, and noted the addition to the list of pieces and the consequent omission of the introduction to the third act of "Die Meistersinger") to the audience. It was a wholehearted tribute, given as such and so accepted by the listeners, to the man to whom the Philharmonic and the whole musical public of New York owes so much. Altogether notable was its performance by Mr. Wasil Safonoff of Moscow, the Russian conductor, who made an especially deep impression last season in the single pair of concerts that he conducted, and who again showed himself in this concert to be one of the most temperamentally gifted of all the conductors the Philharmonic has summoned to direct it.

He is a man in whom music stirs the blood and rouses deep emotions; a man to whom every measure is charged with vivid personal significance which he must have out. As a conductor his power seems to come not merely from his dominating authority over men, but even more from the communicating flame of his personality that fills his players with the same fiery zeal. Not that Mr. Safonoff is bent on illuminating everything with the same high color, vividness, and contrast. The funeral march had grave dignity, repose, and continence of expression; but it was a poignant expression, and every phrase was made eloquent. It has been the policy of the directors to get something of national characterization from their visitors; and as Mr. Colonne was asked to make one of his programmes chiefly of French music, so Mr. Safonof played only music of the modern Russian school at his first concert. And in this music the more outwardly striking emotional qualities of his musicianship are brought conspicuously to the front

His programme included Glazounow's Sixth Symphony and Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture. Mr. Fritz Kreisler played Tschaikowsky's violin concerto. The symphony is the work of one of the most conspicuous of living Russian writers, who shares the facility and fecundity of his compatriots and their skill in the treatment of the orchestra, to which unfortunately is added very little of strict self-criticism and caution in putting forth their ideas. The fatal facility that has been charged against Glazounow seems only too evident in this symphony. Its musical inspiration is light; few of its themes are highly significant, and its impression on the whole is rather of cleverness and dexterity, of a succession of pleasing and striking effects, than of compelling beauty or of the inevitable expression of deeply felt ideas. There are numerous well-contrived details. The orchestration is rich, glowing, sonorous. The first movement, which seems the most substantial, is wrought with skill in evolving high-sounding climaxes. The variations seldom rise much above gracefulness. In the intermezzo, which is to all intents and purposes a scherzo, there is some clever juggling with syncopated and shifted rhythms. In the finale alone has the composer resorted to the native folk song material, with its insistent repetitions and characteristic mournful cadences.

Tschaikowsky's "fantasy overture" overtopped the symphony by many cubits. Mr. Safonoff played them both with intense conviction. He makes every phrase count, and he molds them all with subtle plasticity, putting each measure in the right relation to the whole and obtaining the larger sweep and symmetry of outline unfailingly. His methods are sometimes drastic, and his lights and shades are highly contrasted, yet subtly modulated; his modifications of tempo incessant. It is all indescribably stirring, and the audience yesterday was deeply moved.

Mr. Safonoff, as it had been announced that he would do, conducted without a baton. All such technical methods are matters that lie between the conductor and his men, and what is best for their purposes is the final criterion for them. The conductor seemed able to convey his intentions unequivocally, and it remained only for the public to admire the cleverness of his beat and of his signs, and perhaps to marvel again, as it did last year, at the whirling complexities in his frequent use of both hands.

Mr. Kreisler's playing of Tschaikowsky's concerto was that of a consummate master, for whom technical difficulties have no terrors, and whose sense of musical beauty is unfailing. The concerto has some strikingly beautiful and characteristic themes, and there are moments when the real Tschaikowsky is glimpsed in it. But on the whole it is too deliberately a piece for display, and the musical ideas run to seed in bravura passage work. The brilliancy and security of Mr. Kreisler's playin, the elasticity of his bowing, the rhythmic incisiveness, warmth, and beauty of his tone, and the splendid spirit that animated it all, brought him rapturous plaudits.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Reappearance of Mme. Nordica in the Title Role.

The novelty in the cast of "Aida" at the opera last night was the appearance of Mme. Nordica for the first time this season in the rôle of the heroine. Mme. Nordica's "Aida" is perfectly well known to opera goers and very highly respected by them, even though it be not the part of all parts which one would choose to exhibit her qualities and qualifications as a dramatic soprano. Last night it was very good dramatically as well as very good vocally, which is to say that it was very good lyrically. The only modification one feels bound to make is that it was very bad sartorially. The prima donna's make-up in the first two acts, but especially in the first act, was of the most unbecoming, both to the part and to her personality. It was not going to be strictly necessary that an Ethiopian, or even Upper Egyptian, girl should bring up elaborate changes of raiment "from her cradle to the boudoir," but it was strictly unnecessary that she should bring up these particular costumes which had the effect of pointing any questions that might have arisen in the breasts of the audience, considering that the Americris was Mrs. Edyth Walker, about the taste of Radames.

For the rest, it is doubtful if there was ever a more satisfactory performance in New York of Verdi's first acknowledgment that there was a newer and truer school of dramatic music than that in which he had been brought up to believe. Not even those whose unenviable memories go back to Max Strakosch's first production in New York, when Campanini was Radames and Cary the Amneris, can decently pretend to recall a better. Nothing need be said anew about Mrs. Walker's Amneris, or Mr. Plançon's Ramfis, or Mr. Caruso's Radames, though, as with the Aïda, it is not the part one would pick out to exhibit him, or Mr. Scotti's Amonasro. All the parts were good, and the whole was better as well as greater than all its parts. In testimony of which thing the principals, when they were called out at the end of the second act, very justly dragged Mr. Conried out with them. Footlights and drapery

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening, at Delmonico's, Thomas Bloodgood Peck and Frank Schoonmaker will give their bachelor dinners, and the Saturday Evening Dances will be held in the large ballroom at the same place. Mrs. Charles S. Alexander will give a dinner at her present residence, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, and at Great Neck there will be the wedding of Henry De Sota Beales and Miss Frances Sheathar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Sheathar. Miss Sheathar was the maid of honor of Mr. Beales's sister, Miss Louisa Beales, a few months ago, when she married J. Gilbert Wilson.

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A few of the former members of the First Friday Cotillions purpose giving a subscription dance on Feb. 17. Many of the members of the Friday Cotillions are now married, and the list includes young married people only and the older dancing set.

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Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick, Sr., who had been visiting in Washington, has gone to Asheville, N. C., where she will spend some time in the hope of benefiting her health.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot gave a reception on Wednesday evening at their Washington home for the officers and delegates of the American Forestry Congress now in session in Washington. Miss Grace Bigelow of New York, who is visiting in Washington, was among those who helped Mrs. Pinchot receive.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who spent the holidays at their Carolina plantation, where they entertained several house parties, of New Yorkers, have returned to town.

***

Receptions and at-homes were given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. John Claflin, of Washington Square North, for her débutante daughter, Miss Wilhelmina Claflin; by Mrs. Archibald Gracie, for Mme. Waddington; Mrs. Samuel Dodd, for her daughter, Miss Marjorie Dodd, by Mrs. James Henry Parker, and by Mrs. J. Ross Curran (Miss Elise Postley.)

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The second of the Friday evening assemblies was danced at Delmonico's last evening. The ballroom was decorated with Christmas greens. There was a large attendance and a supper was served at midnight before the cotillion.

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Ferrals H. Tows, dancing with Miss Katharine Fowler, will lead the Cotillion of Eighty on Monday night at Delmonico's.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter Willets of Roslyn, L. I., gave a dance last evening in the small ballroom at Delmonico's for their daughter, Miss Willets. The entire first floor was reserved, and a supper at tables was served at midnight in the suite adjoining the ballroom. There was no cotillion. The guests numbered about one hundred.

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Mrs. William Douglas Sloane gave at her Fifth Avenue residence last night a dance for her niece, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The Sloane town house is admirably adapted for giving large entertainments, and Mrs. Sloane's dances and musicales are always perfectly planned and the best carried out of the Winter entertainments. The entrance hall on Fifty-second Street has in its centre, close to the outer door, a fountain pool backed with marble and lined with aquatic plants, on each side a flight of marble steps leads up, curving in, one toward the other, in rising, to glass doors opening into the long main hall, with dressing rooms at the right and left on the street side. At the Fifth Avenue end of this hall is the large library done in red velvet and brocade in the blue of American Beauty roses, and this in turn opens into the salon, done in lighter shades, looking on the avenue. Directly opposite the doors from the entrance hall are other doors leading into the large white and gold ballroom and picture gallery. The dining room, where last night a supper at tables was served at midnight, is in another part of the house. The guests last night included a large number of older married people as well as newly married couples and débutantes and dancing men. The guests were received by Mrs. Sloane, who wore green embroidered in silver. Dancing was general dancing until midnight, when the supper was served, and this was followed by a cotillion led from the one end by Creighton Webb and James A. Burden, Jr., and from the other by Harry P. Robbins, dancing with Miss Vanderbilt. The favors for it were simple and pretty. There were gilt pencils and scissors cases; hollow-trimmed wands and ribbons, work baskets, tobacco pouches, scarfs and sashes, and also musical rattles and musical toys, made by Mrs. Collins. After the cotillion there was a buffet supper. The guets included among others:

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies,	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce,	Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Sr.,	Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb,
Baron and Baroness Von der Bussche,	Viscountess Maitland,
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler,	Mme. Waddington,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,	Miss Mildred Barclay,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin,	Miss Georgette Borland,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr.,	Miss Constance Knower,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dickinson,	Miss Laura Chanler,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis,	Miss Martha Cameron,
Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Dows,	The Misses Fish,
Count and Countess de Rougemont,	The Misses Dix,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet,	The Misses Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	The Misses Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri,	The Misses Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,	The Misses Street,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet,	Miss Lydia Mason Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray,	Miss H. Dorothea Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Glyn,	Miss Ruth King,
Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hamilton,	Miss Beatrice Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,	Miss Martha McCook,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hanan,	Miss Dorothy Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward,	Miss Annah Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.,	Miss Corinne Robinson,
Mrs. Lewis Iselin,	Miss Sylvia Parsons,
Col. and Mrs. Jay,	Miss Anita Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Kissel,	Miss Isabella Selmes,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr.,	Miss Jessie Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay,	Miss Ruth Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar,	Miss Frederica Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr.,	Miss Eleanor Whitridge,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn,	Miss Wenonah Wetmore,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Peters,	Mrs. Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson,	Mr. Richard Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,	Mrs. Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs,	J. W. Beekman,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman,	J. G. Benkard,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly,	F. F. H. Betts,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble,	William P. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman,	Courtlandt Barnes,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Sidney Breese,
	F. Baldwin,
	G. Baldwin,
	Archibald Alexander,
	Major Arthur Armstrong,
	Hugo Baring,
	Prince Henri de Cayy,
	J. Coleman Drayton,
	W. S. Coffin,
	Gordon Douglas,
	Lord Fairfax,
	Gordon Fellowes,
	Comte Henri des Forets,
	John A. Dix,
	W. E. Dodge,
	R. M. Ferguson,
	Eliot Gregory,
	R. G. Hone,
	H. H. Hollister, Jr.,
	Phoenix Ingraham,
	Shipler Jones,
	Col. Osmun Latrobe,
	Gordon Maynard,
	Frederick T. Martin,
	Lispenard Stewart,
	Henry Sloane,
	Ogden Reid,
	Worthington Whitehouse.

***

Booked to sail to-day on the Deutschland are Mr. and Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emory, the Princess Poggio Ruspoli, Mrs. William G. Read, and the Misses Read, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, and Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Lawrence Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and the Misses Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright, and J. Dunbar Wright. Sailing on the Cedric yesterday were Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, the Misses Leggett, and Miss Alberta Sturges.

***

On Monday night, before the Astor ball, Harry Lehr will give a dinner at the Hotel St. Regis, at which Mrs. Astor herself and a party of friends numbering about one hundred will be present. The banquet will be a prelude to the ball, to which all the guests will adjourn at midnight.

Engaged to an Army Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The engagement has

ROUMANIAN ACTRESS IN ROLE OF MEDEA

Agathe Barsescu Appears in Grillparzer's Tragedy.

EVIDENCE OF CRUDE POWER

Many Floral Tributes and a Silver Wreath from Roumanian Citizens of New York.

PERSONEN:

Kreon	August Meyer-Eigen
Kreusa	Margarethe Ruhmkorf
Jason	Max Freiburg
Medea	Agathe Barsescu als Gast
Cora	Elisabeth Ariaans
Ein Heroid der Amphiktyonen	Heinrich Habrich
Medean's Kinder	Olga v. Bodenhauser, Klara Kost
Eine Sklavin	Martha Wilhelmi
Ein Sklave	Louis Koch

Of all the gloom-enshrouded tragedies of the theatre none has had a more enduring life than that of Medea, and despite of the sombreness of its theme and the overburdening note of woe which is sounded from beginning to end, the play is revived whenever there is an actress at hand who has the temerity to attempt its leading rôle. Twenty-two centuries lie between the Medea of Euripides and that of Grillparzer, seen last night at the Irving Place Theatre, and though there is all the difference between the two that one might naturally expect, the tragedy of the Austrian poet calls for nothing short of genius in its interpretation.

In the playing of Frl. Agathe Barsescu, the Roumanian actress, who made her first appearance at the Irving Place Theatre last night, some evidences of crude power were revealed. In several of the scenes she attained a degree of fervor, and in her recital to Jason of the incidents of her unhappy life there was a touch of sincere pathos, revealing a natural capacity for simple emotion. But in her inability to sustain a great poetic illusion, and in the utter lack of the dignity and repose necessary to the highest tragedy, there was a constant reminder that personal ambition is not infrequently far beyond the powers of personal attainment.

The actress, however, has undoubtedly had much experience, and there was that in her playing to indicate ability of rather a higher order than is often seen. She has a rich, full voice, capable of some sweetness, and highly colorful and effective in such pathetic appeals as those which Medea makes to her children and her husband, but in the larger passages her voice is far too strident.

Several of her scenes were played with a surprising amount of vigor, but there were frequent transitions from the highly tragic note to one of utter common place.

The support was generally competent, with the exception of Max Freiberg, who roared and bellowed, posed and strutted, but who never once succeeded in conveying any adequate idea of the part of Jason, which calls for breadth and power far beyond his range.

August Meyer-Eigan, who played Kreon, was perhaps the most satisfying member of the cast, although he labored under the handicap of illness. Prior to the opening of the play it was announced that he had fallen to the pavement on his way to the theatre, and consideration for him was asked at the hands of the audience. The appeal seemed unnecessary. Margaret Rühmkorf, as the daughter, provided a pleasing picture in her Greek robes, which she wore with grace, but it cannot be said that her acting was of an especially high order. Elizabeth Ariaans played the difficult rôle of Cora with some power and authority.

There were many floral tributes for Frl. Barsescu, and the Roumanian citizens of New York sent her a silver laurel wreath.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S TOUR.

Pianist to Give One Concert Here with M. Ysaye.

Eugen d'Albert, a composer and pianist who arrived in this country on the Teutonic on Thursday, for what, in all probability, will be his farewell tour of this country, discussed the plans for his American concerts at the Hotel Breslin yesterday. M. d'Albert is accompanied by his wife, Mme. Fink-d'Albert, who will be heard in her husband's compositions at several of the concerts to be given in this country.

M. d'Albert's American tour will include forty-five concerts in the leading cities. He will travel from coast to coast and spend a little more than four months in this country. At the close of his American engagement he will go to Mexico, where he will give half a dozen concerts next April in the City of Mexico.

The American tour will open at Washington, where M. d'Albert will give a concert next Thursday. His first concert in this city will be given at Carnegie Hall on January 26. In addition to some six or seven concerts, with orchestral accompaniment, to be given here, M. d'Albert will give several piano recitals. One of these concerts that should prove of interest to music lovers will be given in conjunction with M. Ysaye, and with orchestral accompaniment, M. d'Albert conducting during the half of the programme to be rendered by M. Ysaye and vice versa.

M. d'Albert visited this country thirteen years ago. Prior to coming here, the composer toured Germany, Austria and Germany. Upon leaving this country he will go to his villa on the Lago Maggiore in Northern Italy, to rest and to complete a new comic opera on which he is at work and which will be brought out in Berlin this autumn.

KENTUCKIANS CELEBRATE.

Take Possession of the St. Regis and Cheer Their State.

"The Kentuckians," the recently organized society of those who hail from the bluegrass State, were in full possession of the St. Regis last night. It was their first annual dinner, and they carried it off with a whiriwind of enthusiasm—not the dinner, but the occasion.

John G. Carlisle, President of the organization, was unable to attend, owing to illness, and his place was taken by Judge William Lindsay, formerly United States Senator. At the guests' table with him were Robert Burns Wilson, William H. McElroy, Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, and Walter M. Chandler. Letters of regret were read from Mr. Carlisle and from John Fox, Jr. A similar letter had been received from Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University, but the toastmaster announced that he would defy any man to read it, and quoted a telegram instead.

Judge Lindsay said "The Kentuckians" proposed to show New Yorkers that they hailed from a mighty fine land. He was afraid the State had been misjudged. Whenever its name appeared in the newspapers, he said, it was in regard to some outbreak of violence or the rekindling of a feud. Such bits of news gave an erroneous impression. It was no more just to judge Kentucky by them than it would be New York by the newspaper accounts of the sittings of the Lexow committee.

Kentucky had some bad people, he said, and they were as bad as they needed 'em, but most of her people were good people—the best people on earth, in fact. "It is the aim of this organization to bring our adopted city and our native State into closer touch," said he.

When the speech had ended the orchestra played "My Old Kentucky Home," and every man got up and cheered. Mr. McElroy, the only native-born New Yorker at the guests' table; Dr. Gibney, and Walter M. Chandler were the other speakers.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Waren of St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the

Non-Heatable Asbestos
Table Covers and Dish Mats
FOR
PROTECTION OF DINING TABLES
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and
135 West Forty-first St., New York,
Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

TEN-YEAR MARRIAGE? ABSURD,—D. A. R.-TERS

Greet Meredith's Idea with Superior Smiles.

REV. MR. STEELE'S BOLD OFFER

He'll Marry All of the Daughters, If They Furnish the Bridegrooms—A Washington Celebration.

"Lives there the man with soul so dead who ever to himself hath said that any woman once having lived with him for ten years could find it in her heart to leave him afterward?" asked Mrs. Donald McLean of the members and guests of New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. The inquiry was made apropos of George Meredith's remarks concerning ten-year marriages, and the "daughters," considering the variety of man and the constancy of woman, shook their heads at the short sightedness of the writer and smiled at the wisdom of their Regent in discovering it.

The meeting was in celebration of the anniversary of George Washington's wedding day, an annual festival of the chapter. It was held in the ballroom, which was beautifully decorated with festoons of laurel, set at intervals with red carnations, with Southern smilax, and with flags, while every committee member wore a badge of white ribbon with a spinning wheel in gold. This celebration of the chapter is always a love feast, distinguished by more or less references to the tender passion.

"We think it womanly," said Mrs. McLean in her opening remarks, "to celebrate not only the battles, but the love affairs, of history." Then she made her remark upon the impossibility of a man believing that a woman once attached to him could every really forget him.

"There has been one thing fortunate for us about the marriage of George and Martha Washington," she continued. "If they had had children, Revolutionary societies would have been an impossibility. Think what it would have been to have in our chapters members who were descended from the great George Washington himself! The rest of us would have eaten our hearts out with jealousy, and no one can tell what would have happened."

The Rev. J. Nevett Steele of Trinity Church made a general proposal of marriage to the daughters. He is ready to marry any and as many as will come to him at any time. He makes only one stipulation—they must bring their prospective husbands with them.

"There are many lessons of both love and marriage to be found in the history of Washington's life," he said. "We ministers are always important factors in love affairs. We tie the knots, and I believe I have been fortunate enough to tie them so tight that none in which I have had a hand have ever come unfied. It is a pleasant duty, and I shall always be glad to tie similar knots for any of the daughters."

Mrs. B. B. Odell, Jr., wife of the ex-Governor, was one of the guests of honor upon the platform, with different D. A. R. Regents. Among the speakers included Mr. Black of the Atlanta Society of the State of Georgia; John C. Calhoun, and Gen. James Grant Wilson.

WIFE PREFERRED CREDITOR.

Justice Clarke So Rules in Goodsell Alimony Suit.

Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of Mrs. Kathleen Treat Goodsell, setting aside the report of the referee who had inquired into her case, and ordering that Edward Leeds Goodsell, her former husband, pay to her $2,700 a year alimony, as had been decreed by the court in August, 1900, when Mrs. Goodsell obtained a divorce from him. She is the daughter of General Trent, a Mexican war veteran, who built up a fortune in Southern California.

About the time she secured a divorce from Goodsell his counsel moved for a reduction of the alimony, and the matter was referred to Algernon S. Norton as referee. The case dragged through the courts for four years, being carried to the Appellate Division on technical points of law, until finally the referee reported in favor of reducing the alimony, for the reason that Mr. Goodsell was anxious to pay up other creditors. Justice Clarke says that Goodsell must not keep from his wife money due under a decree to satisfy his creditors.

The Murray Hill Opens To-night.

The Murray Hill Theatre, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, will be opened to-night with Dan McAvoy in "His Honor, the Mayor of the Bowery," by George Totten Smith. The piece is in two acts and is a musical comedy.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Temperatures have risen considerably in the Middle Atlantic States, lower lake region and New England, and have fallen somewhat in the central valleys, Gulf States and the extreme West. On the New England and Middle Atlantic coast the winds will be high, northeast to north; on the South Atlantic coast brisk to high northwest; on the East Gulf coast light to fresh and north; on the West Gulf coast light and variable, and on Lake Michigan fresh northerly.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have high northeast to north winds, with snow or rain.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Saturday, colder in west portion; high northeast to northwest winds. Sunday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow Saturday with falling temperature, high northeast to northwest winds. Sunday fair.

New England, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Saturday. High northeast to northwest winds. Sunday fairer, colder in northeast portion.

There will be rain or snow Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by clearing and colder weather in the former district.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—1904.	1905.	—TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	4	24	27
6 A. M.	7	24	28
9 A. M.	7	24	28
12 M.	15	27	28
3 P. M.	22	33	30
6 P. M.	23	35	34
9 P. M.	22	45	40
12 P. M.	22	46	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the roof, and the local office of the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	32¾
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1903	14
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The thermometer registered 24 degrees at 8

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

More at 15 Cents
Than We Had at 10 Cents

Last January, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL sold at 10 cents per copy: we sold

A Million and 38,000 Copies

This January, at 15 cents per copy, we have sold

A Million and 85,000 Copies

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHARD MOCK DEAD.

Restaurant Keeper Was Widely Known Among Theatrical People.

Richard Mock, proprietor of the restaurant at 145 West Forty-second Street, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, in Derby, Conn. His death is mourned by hundreds of musicians, actors, and theatrical managers who patronized his house, and with whom he had an uncommonly large acquaintance.

Mr. Mock came to this country about forty years ago, when he was twenty years old, as a result of some trouble he had in Germany, his native land. Though educated at Heidelberg, he was unable to get any work except that of a bartender. Through thrift he finally became the owner of an eating house at Eighth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. From there he moved about a dozen years ago to Forty-second Street.

The funeral will take place in Derby to-morrow. A party of the restaurateur's friends will go up from New York to attend the ceremony.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. GLENN, ex-Circuit Court Judge of the Tenth Illinois District, died yesterday after a long illness at Monmouth, Ill. Judge Glenn had been active in the legal and political affairs of Illinois for almost half a century. He was a close personal friend and classmate of Whitelaw Reid.

MRS. CATHARINE WAGER, mother of William Wager, one of the commissioners for the Borough of the Bronx, died last night from pneumonia after a week's illness, at her home, 217 St. Ann's Avenue. She will be buried on Sunday from the house. Her husband, William Wager, and four sons survive her.

BENJAMIN LOGAN of 38 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., who for forty years was a grain exporter, connected with the New York Produce Exchange, died Thursday at his home of pneumonia, aged seventy years. He was born in Downpatrick, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. A widow and a son, Benjamin C. Logan, survive him.

OTTO SCHNURRER, editor of The Ohio Waisenfreund, and an authoritative writer on Catholic Church subjects, was found dead in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. He had been dead for several hours, either from heart disease or strangulation. A silk handkerchief around the neck had caught against a stud as Mr. Schnurrer fell, but as his head and body were resting on the floor the strangulation theory is not given credence.

HENRY WINTER, retired banker and capitalist and owner of considerable property in Ellicott City, Md., and at San Francisco, died in the former place early Wednesday morning. He was eighty-two years old, and for thirty years had not been active in business, living quietly on his model stock farm. Mr. Winter was twice married. He survived his second wife by two years. Of his first marriage one son, John S. Gittings, the banker, survives him, and also a sister.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion
—the old story, told times without number and repeated over and over again for the last thirty years. But it's always a welcome story to those in need of strength and health. There's nothing in the world that stops wasting diseases as quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

Great Clearance Sale

50,000 VALUABLE BOOKS
In Rich and Handsome Bindings

In anticipation of inventory February 1st, we offer for one month at special clearance prices, our entire stock of Books in Fine Bindings.

This immense stock comprises Best Editions of most of the Standard Authors and thousands of single volumes and small sets

We include also at this special reduction from usual net prices our large and interesting collection of Fine Old English Editions. There are many rare items among this stock, well worth consideration. A recent catalogue (90 pages), may be had on application.

A Rare Chance for Intelligent Buyers Who Appreciate Bargains.

Putnam's 27 and 29 West 23d St., N. Y.
(Retail Department)

Death of Samuel W. Schloss.

Samuel W. Schloss died yesterday at his home, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, of pneumonia. Mr. Schloss and his physicians made a desperate fight of seven weeks for his life, his long resistance to the disease being regarded as remarkable in medical circles. Mr. Schloss was widely known to the jewelry trade, and was one of the most popular men in Malden Lane. He was thirty years old, and had been married about three years. His wife was Miss Sadie Marx of Montgomery, Ala.

Appeals for the Worthy Poor.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $75 to pay part cost of an artificial leg for a mechanic and for $3 a month to be used as rent for the benefit of an old woman. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—DEEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, at St. Matthew's Church, by Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. Arthur A. Judge, Emilie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Deen, to the Rev. B. Oakley Baldwin.

PRATT—NESMITH.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, at home, by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, Ruth Nesmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Nesmith, to Auguste Goubert Pratt, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At his residence, 238 West 14th St, Charles A. Anderson, aged 55 years.

Services at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner West 11th St and Waverley Place, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 8 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—On Jan. 2, at San Diego, Cal., Henry Baldwin of New Haven, Conn., in the 73d year of his age.

CARNOCHAN.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Matilda Groverner, wife of Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, and daughter of the late Frederic Goodridge.

Funeral at Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 7, on arrival of 9:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Station.

CONREY.—Entered into rest Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, 1905, Margaret E., widow of John F. Conrey of this city.

Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St. near Columbus Av., on Monday, Jan. 9th, at 11 o'clock.

CRAIG.—Suddenly, on Jan. 5, 1905, Joseph

DIED.

KING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, John King, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 341 West 40th St., on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

MILLAR.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1905, after a lingering illness, John Millar.

Funeral services at his late residence Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MORRIS.—At Amityville, L. I., Jan. 6, 1905, James Teller Morris, aged 82 years, 3 months, and 4 days.

Funeral from his late residence Monday at 2 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, at his residence, 36 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, Charles H. Parsons, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Monday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

PECK.—On Jan. 5, 1905, Jane Simmons, daughter of the late William H. and Jane S. Peck.

Funeral from her late residence, Ossining, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train arriving at 2:24.

POILLON.—On Jan. 6, 1905, Anna L. Poillon, daughter of Julia M. and the late Cornelius C. Poillon.

Funeral service at her late residence, 425 West End Av, Sunday, at 12:30. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

POOR.—At Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Henry V. Poor, in the 93d year of his age.

Funeral services at the First Parish Church, Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock.

SCHELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, Anna, widow of the late Augustus Schell and daughter of the late George S. Fox, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services at No. 17 East 35th St. at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Jan. 7.

SCHLOSS.—At his home, No. 1106 E. 81st and Manhattan Av., on Thursday, at 4 P. M., of pneumonia, Samuel W. Schloss.

Funeral at Baltimore, Md., Sunday morning.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly, at Pinehurst, N. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, Edwards Ogden Schuyler, son of the late J. Rutsen Schuyler of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., at 12:30 o'clock Sunday. Train via Erie Railway, North Branch, leaves foot West 23d St., at 11:25 A. M.

VERDIN.—On Jan. 4, 1905, Jessie M. Verdin, daughter of the late John M. Verdin of New City, Rockland County, and of Jessie M. Verdin, aged 16.

Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood. Cincinnati papers please copy.

WILSON.—At Ridgefield, N. J., Lena Nourse, wife of Charles B. Wilson.

Funeral services from her late residence at 2:30 Sunday, Jan. 8; train from 23d St. at 1:40.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'rs Inf., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CAT SHOW EXHIBITORS HAVE LIVELY MEETING

Atlantic Cat Club Upholds the Doctor Against the Lady.

MRS. CHURCH IS EXPELLED

Breezy Ending of the Annual Madison Square Garden Exhibition—Chickens Sold for High Prices.

Dissensions in the ranks of the Atlantic Cat Club, whose third annual exhibition in connection with the show of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association finally resulted in the expulsion from membership in the club of Mrs. Ashley Church of Canton, N. Y., a prominent breeder and exhibitor of cats and owner of the prize winner "Jack Frost." Although the club is very successful, there is considerable factional feeling among the members, with Dr. R. Ottolengui, the Secretary, as the pivotal point.

Some of the members have contended that the doctor is too partisan in his activity, while his backers contend the opposite. The matter was warmly discussed at the annual meeting on Thursday evening, and although Dr. Ottolengui was reelected Secretary, the subject was still such a warm one that another meeting of the club was called for early last night, and at this meeting the matter of supporting Dr. Ottolengui came up again. The leader of the faction which opposed Dr. Ottolengui was Mrs. Ashley Church of Canton, N. Y., who had charged Dr. Ottolengui with having withheld ballots in the selection of judges, resulting in the appointment of Mr. Vidal, one of the judges who she charged is incompetent. In consequence, Mrs. Church, although she exhibited Jack Frost, her famous prize-winning Chinchilla cat, would not allow him to be entered for competition, she alleging that he would not be fairly judged.

The meeting specially called last night was for the purpose of deciding this matter, which threatened to disrupt the club. Mrs. Church, everytime Dr. Ottolengui came into the room, would leave it. Finally, when Mrs. Church was out of the room, Dr. Ottolengui arose and asked to be allowed to be maligned. He spoke with his voice breaking with emotion, said that he devoted his time and money to the good of the felines because of his love for them. His speech called the members to his arms to his defense, and a motion was made that Mrs. Church be expelled from membership in the club. This was unanimously adopted, and Mrs. Church was duly expelled from membership.

Besides this matter the club decided tentatively to increase the number of special prizes next year, and to make the cash prizes larger. They also discussed the feasibility of having members of other clubs, such as the Beresford Cat Club of Washington, D. C., and the Stamford Cat Club, compete, but this was not definitely decided upon.

The Cat Club, at its annual meeting and dinner on Thursday evening, at the Martha Washington Hotel, decided that at next year's show the cats will be exhibited for five days, instead of for three days, as was the case this year. On the first two days the kittens will also be shown, and then they will be taken out, and the rest of the exhibition given over to the cats. The officers elected for 1905 were as follows: President, Mrs. W. F. Hofstra, Hempstead, L. I.; Secretary, Dr. R. Ottolengui, New York; Treasurer, George E. Rowland, Jersey City; Recording Secretary, Miss Champion, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

A visitor to the cat show who was of an inquiring turn of mind was able to learn much of interest regarding the classification of feline nomenclature, which explained the high-sounding titles borne by many of the exhibits. He learned, for example, that in cat show circles all male felines are termed "kings" and those of the opposite sex are called "queens." "Then these, I suppose, are kings of the back fence?" inquired the visitor, innocently pointing to the two gray striped "tabbies" whose owners advertise to give them away "if not sold before the end of the show." He was informed with much dignity that one of them was a "queen." A card on the cage of this "queen" last night stated that she had been sold, but at what price could not be learned.

Many sales of high-class fowls, some of them at prices which seem almost incredible to persons unfamiliar with the poultry business, were made by exhibitors in the poultry show yesterday. The highest price reported was $1,000 for the exhibition pen of five white Orpingtons from the Willow Brook Farm of Berlin, Conn., which was paid by a Minnesota fancier.

Another notable sale was that of two pens of white leghorns, containing seven fowls each, which together were sold by H. A. Graves of Higganum, Conn., to William Barry Owen of Vineyard Haven, Mass., for $1,550, an average of over $110 for each fowl. High as these prices may seem, they do not by any means represent the highest values of the show, as a pen of Pyle leghorns, shown by E. G. Wyckoff of Ithaca, N. Y., is held at $1,000 for the first trio and $750 for the second, and there are a number of fowls which are not for sale at any price, as their owners desire to retain them for breeding purposes.

Golf Cups for Advertising Men.

Over forty entries have already been received for the advertising agents' golf tournament, which will be played on the Pinehurst (N. C.) Club links next Monday and Tuesday. These include representatives from this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington. Some of the well-known players in the list are William C. Freeman of the Montclair Golf Club, Dr. Frederick Schavoir, Captain of the old Innis Arden Golf Club team; J. I. Plummer of the Springfield (Mass.) Country Club, C. W. Higgins, William F. Carns, and J. A. Dickson of Chicago, M. H. Marlin of New Haven, Frank Allison of the Overbrook Golf Club, Philadelphia; R. W. Carter of Meriden, Conn.; George Dutton and Alexander McGregor of Boston, L. T. Boyd of Milwaukee, while among the New Yorkers are Frank Presbrey, Jason Rogers, R. Whiting, William F. Simpson, J. S. Bartle, R. S. Peet, Stephen B. Ayres, J. H. Hawley, W. R. Hotchkin, R. R. Mamlok, G. H. Eddy, E. N. Erickson, and D. W. Cooke.

The tournament will open with an eighteen-hole medal play round, from which four sets of eight will be picked for as many different cups. Consolation cups will also be given, and medals will be awarded to the golfers who make the eight lowest scores in the medal play qualifying round.

OUT TO-DAY

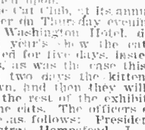

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac FOR 1905

Edited by JAMES E. SULLIVAN

(Chief Physical Culture Dept., World's Fair.)

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BOWLERS WANT BIG TOURNEY.

Local Alley Owners Working for National Contest Here Next Year.

The Eastern Alley Owners' Association, representing the leading bowling alleys of Greater New York, expected to complete its organization yesterday, at the Hotel Victoria, by adopting a constitution and perfecting other plans that will not only make it a benefit to bowling interests in this vicinity but will aid the New York Bowling Association in getting the American Bowling Congress and National tournament for this city next year. Unfortunately all members of the committee to prepare the constitution were not present and the matter was postponed until next Tuesday.

Charles H. Ebbetts, President of the association; Frank Samuels, vice president; William Durkin, of Brooklyn, secretary; "Uncle Joe" Thum, treasurer; Fred Schwartje, the international champion, William Cordes, of Brooklyn, and several other prominent alley owners were enthusiastic yesterday over the formation of the association, and all were confident that the National tournament would be held here next year. "Of course," said President Ebbets, "there are many obstacles to be removed before our object is attained. Financing the tournament is the most important matter which our organization will have to consider. The alley owners will be looked upon to do this, and if they all work together and have but one object in view we can get the tournament. It will cost, I should think, in the neighborhood of $25,000 to make the tournament a success, especially if we should hold it in Madison Square Garden.

"The American Bowling Congress will undoubtedly vote to come here next year if we can assure the success of the tournament. It is now up to the New York Bowling Association to see that our application is properly presented to the Congress. It will be the first time that a National competition has ever been decided here, and with the facilities that can be offered for holding an event of such magnitude in this city, the delegates to the meeting in Milwaukee in February will, I believe, decide in favor of holding the Congress and tournament in this city in 1906."

According to a despatch received yesterday from Samuel Karpf, secretary of the American Bowling Congress, many applications for membership are being received. The annual meeting at Milwaukee next month promises to be well attended, and the National tournament will have a large number of participants. Secretary Karpf announces that, in addition to New York, Pittsburg, Denver and Omaha are candidates for next year's convention.

GEORGE A. VAN CLEAF DEAD.

Was a Well-Known Swimmer and Water Polo Player of New York A. C.

George W. Van Cleaf, a well-known amateur swimmer, died yesterday at his home on Twentieth Avenue, Bath Beach, of typhoid fever. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, and during the past ten years had taken part in most of the important swimming competitions held under the auspices of that and other organizations. He had won more than 200 prizes.

Van Cleaf first became prominent as a competitor in local swimming races in 1895, when he was about fifteen years of age, and five years later, in 1902, he created a sensation in swimming circles by defeating E. C. Schaeffer of Reading, Penn., in the one-mile National championship event at Travers Island. He also won a large number of local swimming championships.

In later years Van Cleaf turned his attention to water polo, and soon became recognized as the best player in the country in that branch of sport. For the past five years he was a member of the team holding the National championship at water polo. He was a member of the team of ten swimmers who represented the New York Athletic Club in the swimming championships at St. Louis last Summer, and is the second member of that team to die within the month past.

KING'S TROPHY SHOWED FORM

Five Favorites Finished First at the New Orleans Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The eligibility of King's Trophy for stake or even Derby company was proved to-day, when in the handicap for six furlongs, in which he met some mud sprinters of a pretty fair class and gave every other starter weight, he romped home the easiest sort of winner pulled up, but still five lengths in front.

Five of the six winners this afternoon were pronounced favorites, the failure of the other one, Midge, was largely due to an accident before the start.

The most exciting finish of the day and one that gave Jockey Martin a chance to distinguish himself, came in the second race, when Maritana under a ride that excited admiration for its perfection won in a nose finish with Merry Acrobat. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, six and a half furlongs. Agnes Virginia, 99 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, won; Charlie Cella, 91, (Aubuchon,) 10 to 1, second; Mr. Jack, 94, (J. Hennessey,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:25 2-5. Sanction, Recreo, Bishop Weed, Galice, Lidden, Ethel's Pride, Rondolet, and Lady Consuela also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Maritana, 125 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Merry Acrobat, 129, (Schilling,) 6 to 1, second; John Boyle, 125, (Cheatham,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Tristan Shandy, Death, Glendon, Rabunta, and Worthington also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Sis Lee, 83 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 4en, won; Lady Fonse, 93, (J. Hennessy,) 4 to 1, second; Jungle Imp, 99, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Bank Street and Rian also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, six furlongs. King's Trophy, 102 pounds, (Nicol,) 12 to 10, won; Sid Silver, 101, (Romanelli,) 60 to 1, second; Astarita, 106, (Livingston,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Gay Boy, Subtle, Bishop Poole, Claremont, Chanterelle, and Zuima also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and an eighth. Hymettus, 102 pounds, (J. Hennessey,) 3 to 2, won; Barklemore, 99, (C. Harris,) 8 to 1, second; Lou Woods, 101, (R. Johnson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2.00. Rowland M. and Lord Tennyson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Red Ruler, 94 pounds, (Olandt,) 25 to 1, won; Coruscate, 109, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 5, second; Midge, 89, (Aubuchon,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Floral Wreath, Little Gregg, Antimony, and Bavarian also ran.

Well-Played Horses Cheat Bettors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Glendenning, the favorite in the second race at Oakland to-day, finished next to last. Follow Me, which was played to win the fifth, came in last. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Distributor, 101 pounds, (Bonner,) 15 to 10, won; Urbano, 104, (Stewart,) 10 to 1, second; McGregor, 92, (Sullivan,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Standard, Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Mullah, Charmel, Kimberly, Jennie B., Pearl Waters, and Lady Fashion also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Belle Reed, 114 pounds, (Davis,) 3 to 1, won; Revolt, 117, (Bonner,) 10 to 1, second; Dora I., 112, (McBride,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Redan, Adieu, Glendenning, and Ponapah also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Sterling Towers, 107 pounds, (Kunz,) 6 to 1, won; Gold Finder, 108, (Helgerson,) 20 to 1, second; Troy, 109, (Bonner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Yellowstone, Best Man, Marello, Sir Dougal, Wee Times, Doubiet, Myrtle H., and Duet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Harry Beck, 99 pounds, (McBride,) 6 to 1, won; Bronze Wing, 109, (Jenkins,) 2½ to 1, second; Isabella, 107, (Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Bard Burns, Step Around, Flaneur, Vaughan, Sunny Shore, Miracle II., and Maxtres also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards, selling. Scotsman, 106 pounds, (Davis,) 3 to 1, won; Meistersinger, 114, (Jones,) 15 to 1, second; Dungannon, 99, (McBride,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Follow Me, Flying Torpedo, and Hulford also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. The Lady Rohesia, 104 pounds, (Kunz,) 3 to 1, won; Padu, 109, (Jones,) 3½ to 1, second; Peter J., 109, (Clark,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. Last Knight, George Berry, Ranier, Cinnabar, and Little Wally also ran.

Hockey at Jerome Avenue Rink.

Several impromptu hockey games have been played on the new Jerome Ice Rink, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of the ice sheet for this popular Winter sport. The players pronounced the rink admirable for the game, and several of the athletic clubs will arrange a schedule beginning soon.

A space has been mapped out for curlers, as the ancient Scotc hgame can be enjoyed here when the park lakes are not available. Snow is no drawback at the Jerome Avenue Rink. The ice is always kept clear. The rink is open at 9 o'clock every morning.

ROUGH HOCKEY GAME WON BY NEW YORK A. C.

Stewart Hit Over Knees and Jammed Against Side of Rink.

BROOKLYN MEN PENALIZED

"Mercury Foot" Team Outplayed Skating Club Seven and Scored Six Goals to Nothing.

It was no gentle hockey match which the team of the New York Athletic Club won last night over the seven of the Brooklyn Skating Club. The final score was six goals to none in the New Yorkers' favor, but as a contest it was one of the liveliest bits of skating and stick work that teams have ever engaged in on the ice of the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Three times in the final half the Brooklyns challenged the rulings of Referee Kennedy of the Crescent Athletic Club. Capt. Holtan seemed to think, as did his men, that Kennedy's eyes only saw the slashing of the Brooklynites, and their fouls in violent body checking, tripping, and holding. They protested against his penalizing Burns, their forward, four times, sending him to the side on each occasion for the regulation two minutes. Bowers and Smith were also sent to the side, and at one period of the second half Brooklyn had only four men engaged in actual play.

The Brooklyns, however, were not alone the offenders, for several of the "Mercury Foot" team made slashing strokes with their sticks. They also frequently played off side, but Referee Kennedy overlooked their offenses and not once were any of their men penalized. During one of the mêlées Stewart, the star forward of the N. Y. A. C., was whacked over the knee and jammed against the side of the rink. He took five minutes to get over his hurt and then went back in the game.

Throughout both halves the New York Athletic Club players outskated and outplayed their opponents, Bullen proved the aggressor in every play, and he followed the puck as if he was tied to it by a string. On the opening face-off Bullen stole the puck cleverly away from W. Blake and began feeding it to Stewart, who made the shoots for the goal. These tactics were continued during both halves, the remainder of the New York Athletic Club players being engaged in keeping off the onslaughts of the Brooklynites. Soon after the first face-off Stewart shot the rubber disk into the Brooklyn's goal, but Kennedy refused to allow it as there had been a flagrant forward pass. Stewart kept the Brooklyn goal keeper, Kellum, busy blocking his shots, and it was not until the contest had been hotly waged all over the ice that he scored the first goal six minutes after play began.

On the next face-off Bullen cleverly dodged and rushed the puck straight up to the goal, and, passing it to Stewart, the score was made in a few seconds. A. Blake made several good attempts to score for Brooklyn toward the close of this half, but all were blocked by Williams, who stood guard for the New York Athletic Club. Burns took his first turn out of the game for tripping Fenwick, and the half ended with four goals scored by the New Yorkers.

There was a wild rush at the beginning of the second half, and it was in one of these that Stewart was hurt. When the play was resumed Fenwick got the puck and carried it nearly the length of the field, shooting it straight into the netting for a goal for the New Yorks. This served to stimulate the Brooklyns, and they were on the alert to score. So eager were they that Burns stuck his stick under Hoblitz's skates in order to head him off from the puck, and Kennedy ordered Burns to the side again.

There was a vigorous protest, but Kennedy upheld his decision. Shortly after Burns returned to the game he was again ruled off, as were Smith and Bowers. Smith tried to sneak back, but Kennedy stopped the game and would not allow it to continue until Smith had taken his seat on the side. Near the close of the match Cooligan picked the puck from beneath the players' skates and swiftly heading for the Brooklyn goal, sent it home before he was checked.

The game was filled with exciting features. The team work of the New York Athletic Club players was excellent, while for the Brooklyns the individual work of A. Blake and Kellum far surpassed that of the other members of their team.

Following the hockey match Oliver M. Dorlon established a new rink record for a mile. He was paced by Hugh Pallister, and covered the distance in 2:43 3-5. The old record was 2:51 2-5, made by both Dorlon and "Phil" Kearney. The line-up of the hockey game follows:

New York A. C., 6.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 0.
Williams	Goal	Kellum
Hunt, Captain	Point	Smith
Fenwick	Cover point	Holton, Captain
Hoblitz	Forward	Burns
Bullen	Forward	A. Blake
Stewart	Forward	W. Blake
Cooligan	Forward	Bowers

Goals—Stewart, (4,) Fenwick, Cooligan. Referee—Sarsfield Kennedy, Crescent Athletic Club. Umpires—L. W. Fossett, New York, and Anderson, New York Athletic Club; W. H. Burns, Brooklyn Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Notes of Automobile Interest.

Mayor McClellan has been invited by the officers of the New York Motor Club to be present at the dinner to be given by the club on Sunday night, Jan. 15, at the Hotel Astor to Sir Thomas Dewar, the English automobilist who has given the trophy for the mile championship straightaway race at Ormond. Sir Thomas Dewar will leave to-day for Montreal, but he will return here by the middle of next week, as he is anxious to see the two automobile shows that will open during the week. Other prominent automobilists who have been invited are President Dave H. Morris, of the Automobile Club of America, ex-President Winthrop E. Scarritt, and President Harlan W. Whipple, of the American Automobile Association.

A number of foreign automobiles will arrive to-day for the Importers' Salon, which will open on Wednesday next in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall. The majority of these machines were exhibited in the recent Paris show that closed late last month. The exhibition of foreign vehicles will be the finest and most varied ever seen in this country, and they will include the best makes of French, German, English and Italian manufacturers.

The annual report of the Executive Committee of the American Motor League shows an increase in membership of over 3,000 members and the compilation of over 20,000 miles of routes in seventeen different States.

The American Motor League will hold its annual meeting at Madison Square Garden during the week of January 14-21, and the adjourned meeting at Chicago during the week of February 4-11, when steps will be taken to incorporate the league and a campaign outlined for the year.

A department of route information is about to be established by the American Motor League to meet the growing demand among automobilists for reliable maps and road books, and to collect and compile correct descriptions of the best and most interesting tours in America and in Europe. About 20,000 route slips have already been sent out and route reports are coming in from the ten States for which American Motor League road books will be first printed. These are New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan.

A unique feature of the Importers' Automobile Salon, which will open next week, will be the movable platform from which individual exhibitions will be given daily. Each exhibitor will have an entire afternoon in which to demonsrate the workings of his car. The automobile will be taken entirely apart. The demonstration will be accompanied by a lecture in which all the distinctive features will be explained.

A great variety of American automobiles for all uses will be shown in the Madison Square Garden during the automobile show week of Jan. 14-21. The runabouts will range in price from $450 to $850. They are fitted with four to ten horse power. The light touring cars of twelve to sixteen horse power, carrying four passengers will sell from $1,200 to $1,600. Touring cars of from sixteen to twenty horse power will be rated from $1,600 to $2,000. The more finished type of the powerful touring cars of from twenty-four to forty horse power cost from $3,000 to $5,000. Above these classes are the luxurious cars with limousine tops and other paraphernalia that adds hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars to the selling price.

CROKER STILL IN THE DARK.

Can Give No Reason Why His Horses Are Barred.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Weatherby of the Jockey Club declines to discuss the reason for the action of the Jockey Club in interdicting Richard Croker from training his horses on Newmarket Heath, pointing out that under the Jockey Club rules it is not necessary for the Stewards to give reasons for their actions.

It transpires that Mr. Croker's trainer, J. E. Brewer, was summoned to attend the Jockey Club offices, where Secretary Weatherby verbally intimated that the stewards would not allow Mr. Croker's horses to be trained at Newmarket. In reply to a question Secretary Weatherby added that there was nothing personally against Brewer. Curiously, the entries of Mr. Croker's horses for forthcoming races have been accepted by Secretary Weatherby quite recently.

Mr. Croker wired the Associated Press from Dublin to-night as follows:

"Haven't the slightest idea why the Jockey Club barred my horses from Newmarket."

Mr. Croker also said he had no idea what course the Irish Turf Club would take, but he should continue the training of the forty horses he had in Ireland, and had no hesitation in saying that he took greater pleasure in racing in Ireland than in either England or America.

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac.

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac, published to-day, contains the first complete official report of the great Olympic games of 1904, embracing every event held from May to November. The almanac is edited by James E. Sullivan, who was Chief of the Physical Culture Department of the St. Louis Exposition and Director of the Olympic games, it will contain what will necessarily be the official report. Besides the official report there will also appear the records of all important athletic events and a summary of the notable events of the year, and best-on-record in all branches of amateur sport.

This year's issue of the almanac is dedicated to President Roosevelt, who acted as Honorary President of the Olympic games, and is the largest number ever published, containing 320 pages, and forming a complete encyclopedia of the world's amateur sport.

The almanac will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada upon receipt of 10 cents by the American Sports Publishing Company, 15 Warren Street, New York.

Strang Signs to Play with New York.

"Sammy" Strang, second baseman of the Brooklyn team, who was signed by Manager McGraw of the New York team when it was discovered that Brooklyn had no further use for him, has sent his signed contract from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Secretary Knowles, with this information: "I am anxious to be with you next season, and promise to be in the very best condition." Secretary Knowles said yesterday that the Spring training schedule of the champions had been changed so that they would play at Indianapolis April 3 and 4, and at Columbus, Ohio, on April 5.

N. Y. U. Baseball Schedule.

Manager Clark of the New York University baseball team has announced the following schedule:

March 29, Princeton at Princeton.

April 12, Columbia at Ohio Field; 19, West Point at West Point; 22, Cornell at Ithaca; 25, Syracuse at Ohio Field; 28, Wesleyan at Ohio Field.

May 3, open; 6, Crescent Athletic Club at Ray Ridge; 10, Trinity at Ohio Field; 13, open; 20, Trinity at Hartford; 27, Rutgers at New Brunswick.

June 3, Rutgers at Ohio Field.

How They Ran at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 6.—Three favorites won at Ascot to-day. Jim Bosoman finished first in the steeplechase, but was disqualified. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. Casador, 134 pounds, (Tully,) 9 to 5, won; Ed Lanigan, 130, (Fulks,) 15 to 1, second; Valido, 130, (Russell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—3:11½. Jim Bosoman and Flea also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Father Catcham, 113 pounds, (J. Booker,) 9 to 5, won; Wee Girl, 110, (Kent,) 7 to 1, second; Dorothea Fry, 110, (Smith,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:42½. Lady Walker, Cazazzo, Cash Box, Silver Sue, Placena, and Fendi Scheuber also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Ray, 102 pounds, (Kent,) 10 to 1, won; Position, 109, (Dugan,) 7 to 5, second; Jingler, 109, (Toonan,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Prestolus, Whilte Cap, Bandillo, Blue Ridge, and Pygmalion also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Pacifico, 90 pounds, (Perrine,) 7 to 1, won; Evea G., 102, (Fitzpatrick,) 5 to 2, second; Ralph Young, 102, (Smith,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Milas, Water Cure, Platonis, Briar Thorpe, and Bologna also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Blissful, 93 pounds, (F. McDaniel,) 5 to 2, won; Diamonte, 105, (Truebel,) 4½ to 1, second; Chub, 106, (Tooman,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:54. Audrew Mack and Home Bred also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tim Hurst, 103 pounds, (McDaniel,) 3 to 1, won; Retador, 104, (Truebel,) 6 to 1, second; West Brookfield, 106, (Lynch,) 4½ to 1, third. Time—1:13. Tyrollan, Crown Princess, Jardin De Paris, and McJetta also ran.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Scofield Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Lynn M. Scofield, Albany; Glenn M. Scofield, Edson M. Scofield, Philadelphia, Penn.

J. B. McCoy & Son, New York (building construction;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Josiah B. McCoy, Edward A. McCoy, Richard D. McCloskey, New York.

New Windsor Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Adolph Weiss, Moses Silverman, New York; Ignatz Feinstein, Brooklyn.

Elmer Bell, New York, (insurance agent or broker;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Lucy C. P. Bell, Orange, N. J.; Arthur Bell, New York; John Fowler Prentice, Englewood, N. J.

The Paraschutes Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Arden S. Fitch, Irving E. Burdick, Ernest A. Miles, New York.

Dann & Peckner, New York, (wearing apparel;) capital, $20,000 Directors—Edward G. Dann, Thomas D. Bowen, New York; John D. Peckner, Brooklyn.

Dealers' Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. J. Seaman, Horace Graves, Brooklyn; Frank Jones, New York.

J. S. Andrews & Co., New York, (machinery;) capital, $500,000. Directors—O. R. Gulick, O. C. Bassett, O. W. Palmer, New York.

Manufacturers' Steam Engine and Appliance Exhibition Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. L. Adams, Jersey City; W. H. Curtis, Bound Brook, N. J.; W. J. Spalckhauer, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Fairview Slate Corporation, to purchase and operate slate mines, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Walter V. Mendel, George V. G. Klein, and Edward Glandon.

The Union Legal Service Company, to employ lawyers to furnish persons and associations with counsel, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Frank J. Mangus, Cooper Riggs, C. T. H. Root, Henry Murdock and Bradford T. Campbell.

Carlos Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—James R. Strong, Edward F. Floyd-Jones, and George B. Francis.

The Mexican-American Power Company, Camden; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Joel H. De Victor, G. Stewart Simons, and B. Harvey Welch.

Manhattan Motor and Launch Company, Ridgefield Park; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—William D. Stratton, James Bean, Milford H. Dinker, and William D. Salter.

Property Corporation of New Jersey, Closter; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Clara P. Ackerman, Anna G. Knapp, and Julia L. Atwater.

Bohi Silk Dyeing Company, Paterson. Incorporators—Albert J. Bohi, Leonard J. Tynan, and Henry Sluyter.

Eagle Powder and Chemical Company, Wharton; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—R. M. Robinson, R. B. Cushing, and E. W. Cushing.

Cape May Sand Company, Cape May; capital $25,000. Incorporators—J. Henry Edmunds, Frank Entrikin, and William S. Van Zant.

The American Clarite Company, Morristown; filed certificate showing payment of $50,000 capital stock.

The E. J. Du Pont de Nemours Company, Carney's Point; dissolved.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅞	9	Lexington	4¼	4⅝
Anaconda	12	13⅛	Little Bessie	2½	3
C. K. & N.	22	23	Missouri	2⅞	2¾
Dante	4⅝	4⅞	New Haven	3	3⅛
Dr. Jackpot	3⅛	4⅜	Old Gold	8½	9
Elkton	68½	69	Pharmacist	4⅜	4⅝
El Paso	123½	124	Portland	180	195
Findlay	90	93	Rose Maud	5⅝	6
Gold Dollar	7⅜	7½	Rose Nicol	7	7¼
Golden Cycle	46	50	Vindicator	79	
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	Work	12½	
Isabella	3				

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LIVELY BASKET BALL GAMES.

Flushing Soldiers Defeat Atlantic A. A. Team by Score of 30 to 10.

The basket ball team of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing visited Far Rockaway last night and defeated the Atlantic Athletic Association five of that place by a score of 30 to 10. The game was fast from start to finish, and the soldiers earned all their points. Their passing and team work were the features. The Atlantics played quite well, but were no match for the crack team from Flushing. The line-up follows:

17th Co., 30.	Position.	Atlantic A. A., 10.
G. Clark	Right forward	Ward
Clinton	Left forward	Simsmore
E. Clark	Centre	Tuttle
Rogers	Right guard	Ebbets
Cyplot	Left guard	Sheparu

Goals from field—G. Clark, 5; Cyplot, 2; Clinton, 4; Rogers, 1; Ward, 3; Tuttle, 2. Referee—Mr. Turner. Umpire—Mr. Fox. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The Tiger Five of Brooklyn was defeated by the team of Company K of the Fourth Regiment, Hoboken, N. J., last night by a score of 31 to 18. The game, which was played on the court of the Brooklyn team, was very rough, although few fouls were called. The line-up follows:

Company K., 31.	Position.	Tigers, 18.
Faas	Right forward	E. Carney
G. Groote	Left forward	Klemi
W. Groote	Centre	Ashinger
Gerken	Right guard	Lavin
Doty	Left guard	T. Carney, Clark

Goals from field—Faas, 7; W. Groote, 6; Doty, 5; G. Groote, 4; Gerken, 3; E. Carney, 4; Klemi, 3; Ashinger, 1. Goals from fouls—E. Carney, 2; Faas, 1. Referee—Mr. Henke. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The Handy Five was beaten last night by the St. Jude's Athletic Club team on the latter's court in Bay Ridge by the score of 23 to 9. The contest was in favor of the home team from the start, the score at the end of the first half being 10 to 4. The line-up follows:

St. Jude's 23.	Position.	Handy Five, 9.
Kay	Right forward	Martin
Travers	Left forward	Elliott
Simpson	Centre	Dolan
Halstead	Right guard	McGregor
Herman	Left guard	Wilcox

Goals from field—Travers, 6; Simpson, 3, Herman, 1; Kay, 1; Dolan, 2; McGregor, 2. Goals from fouls—Dolan, 1; Herman, 1. Referee—Mr. Robichon. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

TWO YACHTS FOR OCEAN RACE

Apache and Utowana Entered by Members of the New York Y. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Commander Hebbinghaus, the representative of the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel, received to-day the entries of two American yachts for the race for the Ocean Cup, to be given by Emperor William. The first yacht to be entered is the Apache, (auxiliary,) owned by Edmund Randolph of the New York Yacht Club. Allison Armour, also a member of the New York Yacht Club, enters the Utowana, (auxiliary.)

Big Entry for To-night's Games.

With an entry exceeding 400 the games of the St. Bartholomew A. C., at the Eighth Regiment Armory, to-night, should prove a great success. Included among the entries are most of the best indoor performers in the city, and there is a fair sprinkling of college athletes among the men on the lists for the various contests.

Columbia has entered Knakal, who will try from a back mark to show his heels to Rickert, Walsh, Callahan, Dan Frank, Robertson, Warner, and other local sprinters.

The principal event of the night, however, will be the invitation, scratch race, in which the rivals for distance honors—Bonberg, Joyce, Carr, and W. G. Frank—will measure strides. Bonberg displayed fine form at the recent games in Madison Square Garden, when he defeated the Olympic champion from the West, Lightbody. Previous to that performance Carr was thought to have the race at his mercy, owing to his defeat of Daly, the Irish champion.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. C. Stillwell, Kansas City.

HOLLAND—Marshall E. Curweh, London.

IMPERIAL—James J. Necome, Hartford; C. G. Childs, Philadelphia.

GRAND—C. C. North, Cleveland.

GILSEY—G. L. Townsend, United States Army.

BRESLIN—J. H. Chandler, Sumpter, S. C.

ALBEMARLE—Allen H. Davis, Schenectady.

WOLCOTT—Duke and Duchess of Manchester, England.

HERALD SQUARE—W. H. Chase, Kansas City.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. J. Clay, Richmond.

HOTEL ASTOR—E. P. Metcalf, Providence.

NAVARRE—Capt. F. K. Weeks, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—W. H. Coyle, Toronto.

ASTOR—C. T. Patterson, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; 24 Worth Street; notions, furnishing goods, and laces; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

Byrne & Hommer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; L. J. Proebsting, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.

Casimer-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; H. W. Hawley, shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Chandler & Co., Hyson, Mass.; N. S. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Dubose, carpets; G. H. Jones, dry goods; Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Woltcott.

Diamant, R., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Pollason, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Myline, draperies; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Meyer, holiday goods; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Harmon, furs; 104 Worth Street.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockhart, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N

PENN NOT AFTER NEW HAVEN.

Mr. Cassatt, However, Is a Director of the Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—It was said at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day that there is no foundation for the report that the Pennsylvania is looking to a control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system.

As the Pennsylvania Railroad forms the most important connection of the New Haven system to the South and West, it was thought mutually advantageous that the relations of the two companies should be made closer by having a representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the New Haven Board, and with this in view the Pennsylvania purchased an interest in the stock of that company, and Mr. Cassatt was invited to take a seat in its board.

The New York Central for many years, it was said, has held stock of the New Haven Company, and has had a representative on the Board of Directors.

OHIO BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

Stockholders of Aultman-Miller Company Liable for Double Their Holdings.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Judge Hayden to-day delivered a decision in the state bankruptcy case of the Aultman-Miller Company affecting more than a million dollars' worth of stock. On the principle that the debts were incurred and the company was in existence before the amendment abolishing the double liability was adopted, Judge Hayden held that the stockholders must stand for double the face of their shares.

The question will be carried to the Supreme Court, and if the decision is sustained there, it will affect at least $50,000,000 worth of stock in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—The creditors' committee of the Aultman Company of Canton has had proceedings in bankruptcy instituted against the E. T. Kenney Company of Indianapolis, the Kenyon-Robing Company of Minneapolis, and the Cedar Rapids Supply Company of Cedar Rapids. The companies will be liquidated and closed up. The step was made necessary to prevent the action of outside creditors.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK A. GECKS.—Deputy Sheriff Forges has received an execution against Frederick A. Gecks, of Gecks & Co., exporters and importers of 15 Whitehall street, for $719, in favor of M. Straus & Co. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he found the office closed. August G. Hempler, the other partner, was not served with the summons on which the judgment was obtained.

Out of Town.

ALBANY.—Edward N. K. Mears, physician, of Albany, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with about seventy-five creditors and claims aggregating $12,817. His father, the Rev. Dr. David O. Mears, has a claim for $7,172 money loaned. The assets are $2,900, about three-fourths uncollectable accounts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWIN C. Lockwood, Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edwin C. Lockwood, Inc., stationers and printers at 144 Pearl street, by the following creditors: Turner Brothers, $680; Klim, Linter & Lauer Lithographing Company, $811, and E. W. Scarborough Company, $69. It was alleged that the corporation was insolvent and made an assignment on Dec. 15.

HYMAN SPIVAK.—Hyman Spivak, bartender of 169 Elridge street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,804 and no assets. No debts were contracted from 1894 to 1900. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Spivak & Cohen, and four saloons in Hester, Stanton, Clinton and Division streets.

Judgments Confessed.

The Safety Nut Lock Company of the United States of America confessed judgment yesterday for $1,275 in favor of Charles D. Newton on a claim for salary due to Mr. Newton's assignor, Edmund Dodge, for services to the corporation. The Liquid Air and X Ray Institute of 1437 Broadway yesterday confessed judgment for $250 in favor of Miss Natalie Louise Lodge for balance due for salary as stenographer and typewriter.

Receiver in Partner's Suit.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Rous & Eisenstein, manufacturers of cigarette stuffing machines and tubes at 104 Chrystie street, in a suit brought by Isaac Eisenstein against Bernard Rous for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 278 failures in the United States during the week against 218 for the previous week, and 262, 256, 246, and 320 for the corresponding weeks of 1904 to 1901. The Middle States had 55, New England 47, Southern 91, Western 47, Northwestern 17, Pacific 17, and Territories 4. Canada had 18 against 20 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOGART, John L.—E. Schatt..... $513
BLUM, Fannie—J. W. Hay..... 22
DEVOE, Minnie V.—J. A. Johnson.. 28
BRODERICK, John A.—M. Boehm..... 36
BADAMI, Biaggio—J. C. Oblmixon..... 102
BRADY, Mary—Same..... 184
CLARK, Mary T.—H. J. Herold..... 89
CAMPBELL, William A.—F. K. Hunter..... 640
COLLEY, Frank A.—E. Morris and another..... 1,441
DUMONT, Charles W.—E. L. Ely and another..... 716
GOLDBERG, Jacob, and Annie Aronowitz—The Manchester Fire Assurance Company..... 281
ECKEL, Herman—S. Cyge..... 40
ESCHWEGE, Sol—D. Mayer..... 35
HOWE, A. Woodcock—C. E. Fink..... 54
HAINES, E. Wetherbee—F. P. Peaton..... 84
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Benti, costs..... 120
THE ADAMANT ENAMEL WARE COMpany—Scranton & Lehigh Coal Company 97
THE SAFETY NUT LOCK COMPANY of the United States of America—C. O. Newton..... 1,265
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Lilitz..... 214
CHASA—Same—Boniface, Jr. 454
CITY HOMES IMPROVEMENT COMpany—M. Hillman..... 2,020
LIQUID AIR & X-RAY INSTITUTE—M. L. Lodge..... 250
KUEFFER, Herman—M. Mosson Co..... 112
LEVENSON, Morris—A. Voelkle..... 109
LUCK, Charles—Same..... 181
MAGEE, David R.—G. F. Fish..... 330
MILLE, Beatrice de—A. Kitchener..... 286
MARTIN, Abram—H. Wolf..... 40
MARTIN, George W.—S. Lederman..... 392
MUSE, Henry—H. Stiller..... 159
MUSE, Albert H.—Onward Can Company..... 2,557
PUCCI, Antonio—S. Mayer..... 452
RANDALL, Martin H. and another—Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con. Company, costs..... 475
RIEGEL, Abraham—H. W. Bell..... 127
RIEGER, Abraham and Hattie—T. Jacks..... 969
SCHNEIDER, Annie, or Mr. Joseph—Railwood Cash Register Company..... 111
STERN, Joseph—J. Mortimus, and another..... 458
SNYDER, John F.—L. L. Block..... 385
SAFFIR, Aaron—J. W. Hay and another, costs..... 32
SUNSHINE, Isaac—D. Mayer..... 73
SMITH, Delancey T.—C. W. Berry..... 442
TAYLOR, George J.—Manhattan College..... 401
TYRER, William E.—R. P. Hovey..... 273
WALDHORN, Samuel—S. Rosenthal and another, costs..... 72
WRIGHT, Wilfred J.—D. Monroe..... 138
WITCHHORN, Joseph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 110

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

BERMEN, Herman—S. Matchak, Aug. 8, 1904..... $168
BRITISH BLACK PRINT PAPER Company—T. J. Cavagnaro, June 30, 1904..... 144
VON HESSE, Emily—L. R. Berg, Feb. 16, 1901..... 143
JAMENTROWITZ, Davis and Simon—F. Weinberg, C. Kaiser, Sept. 14, 1900.. 37
GILDEA, Dennis K.—The E. J. Markey Co., Jan. 4, 1904..... 605
POLSTEIN, Isaac and Louis Cohen—N. E. Lacombe, Nov. 20, 1903..... 119
CANTWELL, William W.—Scarsdale Publishing Co., Nov. 14, 1904..... 25
LEIMAN, Otto A.—A. DeVide, Dec. 8, 1903..... 487
DUDENSING, Richard and Richard, Jr.—Tenement House Department, New York City, June 9, 1904..... 264
A. B. WOODRUFF Company—R. Coble, June 21, 1901..... 354

Judgments Vacated.

SHAMOWITZ, Joseph—T. Allison, Comm., Dec. 9, 1904..... 109
THE PHOTOSCOPE Company—W. W. Wood, Dec. 15, 1904..... 527

Judgment Reversed.

DUNHAM, Margaret J. and Elizabeth —J. A. Fuhham, March 29, 1901..... 811

Judgment Released.

SPRAGUE, Harriet E.—J. McG. Goodale, Sept. 6, 1899..... 1,952

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Capt. Beverly W. Dunn will proceed to the United States Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and assume temporary command of the depot.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report Jan. 17 to the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead is transferred from the Artillery Corps on his own application and is assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., to investigate and report upon the outbreak of typhoid fever at that post.

Capt. Charles M. Saltzman is relieved from duty with Company F, Signal Corps, to take effect upon the arrival at that company at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

Navy.

Capt. B. F. Tilley is detached from the Mare Island Yard and ordered to Washington, D. C., for ordnance duty.

Commander E. F. Qualtrough is detached from command of the Atlanta and ordered to command the Yankee.

Lieut. C. H. Fisher is detached from the Michigan and ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion, and thence to the Philadelphia.

Lieut. C. T. Owens is detached from the Marietta and ordered to the Colorado.

Lieut. Commander G. E. Burd is detached from Puget Sound Yard and ordered to the Pennsylvania in charge of engineering department.

Medical Director N. M. Forehee is placed on the retired list of the navy from Dec. 21, 1904.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yankee at Newport News, Columbia at New Orleans, Caesar at Lambert Point, Ajax at Singapore.

Sailed—Topeka, from Newport News for Key West; Blakely, from Boston for Newport; Chattanooga, from Newport for New York; Baltimore, from Che-Foo for Hongkong.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:48	Moon sets	6:58

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:46	Gov. Isl'd	4:04
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:11	Gov. Isl'd	4:33
		H. Gate	11:03
		H. Gate	11:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY.) JAN. 7.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Deutschland, Naples	4:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etonia, Argentina	2:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Moro Castle, Hamburg	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Siberia, Columbia	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aranjuez, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cassell, Bremen		10:30 A. M.
Manzanares, Venezuela, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Prinz Sigismund, Naples		12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY.) JAN. 7.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
El Sido, New Orleans, Jan. 1.
Frisian, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 31.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.

SUNDAY, JAN. 8.

British King, Antwerp, Dec. 21.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 23.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

Bluecher, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Congo, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Iceland, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Pilar de Larrinaga, Para, Dec. 23.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 30.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Jan. 3.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 1.
Marquette, Southampton, Dec. 31.
Zulia, La Guayra, Dec. 28.

Arrived.

El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Falco, Sagua, Dec. 26.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 5.
Orizaba, Colon, Dec. 30.
Phoebus, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Silvia, Sagua, Dec. 28.
Venango, for New York, at Bahia, Jan. 4.

Sailed.

Cedric, Liverpool.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville.
El Valle, Galveston.
Jumra, Shanghai.
Lewis Luckenbach, Norfolk.
Onekia, Philadelphia, (anchored in Sandy Hook Bay for harbor.)
Princess Anne, Norfolk.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Campania, at Queenstown, Jan. 6.
Cape Breton, at Buenos Ayres, Jan. 6.
Thermois, at Ymuiden, Jan. 5.
Chicago City, at Bristol, Jan. 6.
Indiawadi, at Suez, Jan. 6.
Knight of St. George, at Port Said, Jan. 6.

Sailed.

Beechburn, from Huelva, Jan. 3.
British Empire, from Antwerp, Jan. 3.
Dinnamare, from Licata, Dec. 28.
Lackawanna, from London, Jan. 6.
Maranhense, from Barbados, Jan. 4.
Tennyson, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 4.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—115—Harry Donovan et al, petitioners, vs. Pennsylvania Company.—Argument commenced by Richard A. Coopy for the petitioners, and continued by Edgar A. Bancroft for the respondent.

116—G. B. Keppich, trustee, vs. Tiffin Savings Bank.—Argued.

117—F. D. Thompson, trustee, &c., vs. Henry Fairbanks.—Submitted.

118—Northern Pacific Railway Company vs. August Husse et al.—Submitted.

105—Swift & Co. et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by John S. Miller for the appellants, and continued by Attorney General Moody for the Appellee.—Continued until Monday.

Day call for Jan. 9, will be as follows: 106, 18, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Jacob Harber, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Carlos F. Tucker, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Constance Nowakowska, appellant, vs. Gollek & Smith et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edward E. H. Lewis, respondent, vs. Helen A. Ely et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

John J. Keyes, appellant, vs. George C. Flint & Co., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Patrick W. Cullinan, respondent, vs. Ellicott D. Paxon et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on opinion in Cullinan vs. Burkard et al., 92 App. Div., 31.

Henry Brisr et al., respondents, vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Isaac T. Brown, respondent, vs. Mary C. Leary, as administratrix, appellant. Appeal from order dismissed with $10 costs.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Irving Savings Institution vs. Arthur E. Sontag et al.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Edward E. Spencer et al., respondents, vs. George W. Arnold et al, respondents.—Interlocutory judgment reversed with costs and demurrer sustained with costs, with leave to respondents to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

The same vs. the same.—Interlocutory judgment reversed with costs and demurrer sustained with costs, with leave to respondents to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam.

Max Oberfelder, respondent, vs. National Distilling Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Charles Kanter, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

The People, etc., respondents vs. Max Kornfeld, appelant.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Emilie L. d'Herbiay, respondent, vs. Helen Reddick et ald, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Rosa Rappaport, respondent vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant. Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Levi L. Whitney, appellant, vs. Althea Rudd, impleaded, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Gaetano Alban, respondent, vs. Press Publishing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs on the authority of Riglander vs. Star Company, (decided Nov. 25, 1904.) Laughlin, J., dissenting.

New York Security and Trust Company, appellant, vs. Solomon Rosenfield et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Luida D. Cooksey, deceased. —Order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of matter of Vanderbilt, (50 App. Div., 246; affd. 163 N. Y., 597.)

The Cameron Company, appellant, vs. Claudius E. Harrell, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. William G. Bradley, respondent, vs. John H. McCooey et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

George Streat, respondent, vs. Clinton W. Sweet et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Gerson Mayer et al., appellants, vs. Oscar M. Rothfuss, as administrator, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Samuel D. Rhoades, appellant, vs. Edward L. Andrews.—In re Carlton B. Pierce, respondent. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mercantile Bank of New York, respondent, vs. Henry B. Sire, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to abide event, and motion granted to extent stated in opinion without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. John Padian, respondent, vs. William McAdoo, Commissioner, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on authority of People ex rel. Mitchell vs. Martin. (143 N. Y., 407.)

Sender Feldmark vs. Isaac H. Weinstein.—Motion denied.

In the matter of John D. Meyer.—Motion denied.

In the matter of John D. Meyer.—Motion granted.

Charlotte B. Lawlor vs. Charles A. Bucklin. —Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Jacob M. Birnbaum.—Motion granted.

Felice Bisleri vs. Victor Biotto.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Calendars for Saturday, Jan. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Motions.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 WEST 54TH St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Leighton Williams, 11 A. M., "The Man With the Muck Rake vs. the Man With the Book." 8 P. M., "The Childhood and Youth of Jesus," an illustrated sermon.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46-8 West 46th St.—

Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Class, led by Dr. W. S. Rainsbridge. Young Men's Class, led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., corner 64th St.,
REV. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D.,
will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Pressing Forward." 7:45 P. M., "Real Riches; How to Get Them." Everybody welcome.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'WAY & 79TH ST.,
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"THE MISSION OF CHRIST, THE COMMISSION OF THE CHURCH."
8 P. M.—"HOW WE MAY KNOW THE BIBLE IS THE INFALLIBLE WORD OF GOD; OR, IS THE BIBLE CONTRADICTED BY SCIENCE AND BELOW MODERN MORALITY."
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 167th St.—Rev. Walter J. Swaffield preaches 11 A. M.—7:45.

MADISON AV. Baptist Church, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M.—"More About Revivals."
8 P. M.—"A Personal Wrong and a Judicial Offense."

REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher. Special Services every night the coming week. Conducted by DR. PENTECOST.
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY WELCOME.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St.
W. C. Bitting, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Crowns Without the King's Hearts."
7:45 P. M.—"Raines Law Hotels."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.
Methodist-ish Hall, 119 West 40th Street,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. C. B. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
The Pastor will preach 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St.—11 A. Stimson, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 21st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock, Special: Dr. Adler lectures; subject, "Marriage and Divorce."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; special musical service at 4:30 P. M.; the Rector will preach at both services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services, 8, 11 and 4; Rector preaches; 8 P. M., Mr. Waterbury.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M., (rector.) Musical service, 4 P. M., "Crossing Forward." Sunday Schubert
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith.
Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M., (rector.) Subject: "Kills No Murder."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street,
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D.D., RECTOR.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, Preacher, The Rector; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 44TH STREET. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Even-Song and Address.
Anthem: "There Shall Come a Star," from "Christus," Mendelssohn.
The Rector will preach at the morning service. The Very Rev. Dean Robbins at Even-Song.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon (rector) 10:45. Evensong 4.

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV and 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach, subject, "Spiritual Mindedness."

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening, 8; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET CHURCH, 8TH AV., Rev. Arthur Jamison, Pastor.—Morning, 11; evening, 8; evening subject, "A True Knight."

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor.
Pastor preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Attractive services every night. All seats free. People's Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 3D Av., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches morning and evening. Sabbath school, 2 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FOURTH AV PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 125th St.—Rev. Prof. James Everett Frame will preach; services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William W. Coe, Assistant Minister.
Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, will preach in the morning and Mr. Coe in the evening.
Bible school for adults and children in chapel and Rev. George Soltari's special course of Bible studies in lecture room 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Streets. Rev. Howard Duffield will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Work of God."
4:30 P. M.—"A Church Roll."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Broadway and 73d Street.
REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D.D., PASTOR. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly Services Wednesday evening at 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST 52D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH and 9th Avenues, Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, "Pre-eminence of Christ." 7:45, "Jesus, the Messiah." Seats free. All cordially invited.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D. D., acting Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"A Business Man of Jericho."
Evening—"A Cowardly Compromise."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Alex. MacColl of Briar Cliff Manor will preach, 11 A. M.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., of Brooklyn at 8 P. M.; subject, "A Sufficient Gospel."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Edgar L. Heermance, D.D., will preach 11 A. M. Rev. Herman C. Weber, 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. J. R. Dwyer, D. D., Minister.—Sunday services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 57th St.—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor, Rev. William Byron Forbush, Junior Pastor. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Forbush will preach in the evening at 8 o'clock. The first of a series on "Cheerful Saints," the topic being, "Saint Francis." Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia, will lecture on Constantinople in lecture room Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. AND 38TH ST. 9:45—Children's Service.
11—Morning Service.
4—Afternoon Service.
Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of Union College, will preach.

54TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor. —Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SCIENTIST.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.
Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 228-232 West 45th.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, 8; Communion morning and evening.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av., 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach second discourse on "God of the New Year." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Inner Logic of Protestantism."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) 34th St., cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach fifth sermon in series on "Life's Dark Problems." Subject—"Life's Incompleteness." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel. Entrance on Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Heresy of Dr. Abbott;" 8 P. M., on "Money."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81ST St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Rev. W. H. Dearborn, D. D., Pastor.—Service at eleven o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson will preach, 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. F. Meminger of Chicago will preach at evening service, 7:30.

HENRY FRANK BERKELEY LYCEUM, 19 West 44th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "Law of Charity"; Wednesday, 8 P. M., 108 West 45th St., School of Truth.

25th anniversary services of Christ's mission work (Reformed Catholic,) 142 West 21st St. James A. O'Connor, pastor. Afternoon 3:30; Rev. Alfred E. Myers preaches.

THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN CHRIST JESUS, unadulterated, unsectarian, and undenominational, preached by Mr. V. Pennington, evangelist, Sunday evening, 7:45, at No. 162 East 56th Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. You are cordially invited. Bible study Wednesday evenings.

VEDANTA. — SWAMI ABHEDANANDA. Sunday, 11 A. M., 62 West 71st St., "Perfect Health."

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St. Daily.

John P. Bissinger, auctioneer, will sell this day at public auction contents of restaurant, fixtures, &c., at No. 7 West 14th st. at 9 A. M. By order of attorney for mortgagee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York: —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE SIX LITTLE TAILORS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, January 12, 1905, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at 62 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ready-made clothing, woolens, suitings, office furniture, fixtures, safe, tailors' tools, &c. The said property may be inspected by persons desiring to purchase the same at the said place, No. 62 Grand Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.

HENRY LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ARGENTINA AND RIVER PLATE TRADE BUREAU. PRATTO & CO., 116 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Reliable information to exporters and investors; responsible agents secured to American manufacturers, commercial companies organized for the exploitation of natural resources; mines, railroads, and colonization in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

HAVING immense permanent outlet for Lead and Tin, desire party to invest $5,000 at once; fully secured; positively no agents noticed. Address Monopoly, 303 Times, Main Office.

Advertiser can use partner who will invest capital for development great muslin underwear business, already established; principals only. M. W

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment or substitute of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK G. PATTEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

49 Wall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. January 19, 1905.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES EAKER, JR., Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.

Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven (11) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the Banking room, 29-32 Avenue A., New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904 to January 10th, 1905 both inclusive. GUSTAV KRAPF, Cashier.

NOTICE

to the Stockholders of the

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that there is vacancy in the Board of Directors of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 250 Alexander Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock M.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 11.

Dated December 20, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Electric Development and Security Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Broad Street, New York City, on the 21st day of January, (Saturday), 1905, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN, Acting Secretary.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the FERRIS-PHELPS MARBLE COMPANY will be held at the company's office, 529 West 20th St., Manhattan, on Friday, January 20th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, two Inspectors of election for the ensuing year at the next annual election, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CHARLES H. PHELPS, JR., Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

4 Irving Place.

December 20, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM. An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January—the 9th inst.—at 4 o'clock P. M., at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE,
THOMAS T. BARROW,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
Inspectors of Election.
HENRY N. SPEET, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND P. SWANBERG, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 30, 1904

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock P. M. at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

GANSEVOORT BANK.

New York, December 28, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of said bank for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

P. M. SAYFORD, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of NEW YORK AND LONDON TRUST COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Gifford, Hobbs, Haskell & Beard, 5 Nassau Street, to elect Directors and transact any other business properly brought before the meeting.

Dated January 7, 1905.

M. S. DECKER, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cimiotti Unhairing Co. will be held at its office, 53 and 57 West Third St., New York City, on the 18th day of January, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CIMIOTTI UNHAIRING CO.,
Gustav Cimiotti, President.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the TRANSATLANTIC BANK OF NEW YORK, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

T. MARTIN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

of the City of New York.

New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,

1 East 14th Street,

New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of W. H. Crossman & Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1904.

W. H. CROSSMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company
Certificates of Deposit
For the Six and Four Per Cent. Bonds
AND THE
Preferred and Common Stocks
OF
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are notified that the **MORTON TRUST COMPANY** will be prepared, **on and after January 9, 1905,** to exchange the same for the definitive engraved securities upon surrender of the said certificates at our office.

Bonds are issued in Coupon form of $1,000, and in Registered form in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, and $100,000.

For the issue of Registered bonds and the Preferred and Common stocks, holders must give full name and address in which the new securities are to be drawn, and state whether the delivery shall be by registered mail or express.

The dividend of 1½% declared by The American Tobacco Company on its Six per cent. Preferred stock, payable to stockholders of record as of December 31, 1904, will be distributed by us at the time of surrender of our certificates of deposit.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
By H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Dated New York, January 3, 1905.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO.

26 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Office and Banks	$1,652,901.97	Capital Stock Paid in	$2,500,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	6,586,286.29	Surplus	2,500,000.00
Loans on Collateral	12,891,255.56	Undivided Profits	355,310.88
Bills Purchased	719,409.82	Deposits	10,471,363.11
Interest Receivable	73,595.49	Dividend unpaid	471.00
		Dividend payable Jan. 10, 1905	75,000.00
		Reserve for Taxes	13,500.00
		Interest Payable	10,994.34
	$24,926,639.33		$24,926,639.33

OFFICERS.

EDWIN GOULD, President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, 1st Vice President
CHARLES R. ARMSTRONG, 2d Vice President
JOHN A. HILTON, 3d Vice Pres. and Treasurer
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

YORKVILLE BANK.

New York, December 24th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank and the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,543 Third Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. Polls open from 12:30 until 1 P. M.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

NEW YORK TUNNEL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Tunnel Company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, New York, on Monday, January 9th, 1905, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

SHIRLEY ONDERDONK, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking house, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $5,000, for the six and three months ending December 31, 1904, payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1904.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR** PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after January 16th, 1905, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M. Holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Assets, $16,253,000. Surplus, $850,000.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and 3½ the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts whose balance exceeds $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

206 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER E. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

15 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $5,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 19th, or any time later. Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1905.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, January 28, 1905, for the installation of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quarter-

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.86 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

Great Northern Railway
(of Canada.)

To the Depositors of Series A and Series B Bonds of Great Northern Railway with the Central Trust Company of New York Under Bondholders' Agreement Dated Aug. 11, 1901.

You are hereby notified that an offer has been made for the purchase of the deposited bonds, which has been accepted by the undersigned Committee, and that a statement of said offer, its acceptance and the terms thereof, has been filed with the Central Trust Company of New York. The same may be examined at the office of said Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City, by any depositor or by the holder of any outstanding certificates of deposit issued under said bondholders' agreement. The holders of such certificates of deposit shall have until the close of business, on January 18, 1905, the right to surrender their certificates of deposit, properly indorsed in blank, and to withdraw the deposited bonds represented thereby upon the payment at the time of such withdrawal, to the Central Trust Company of New York, of the sum of five dollars for each bond withdrawn. The holders of certificates of deposit failing to exercise such right of withdrawal in the manner and during the period above set forth and the deposited bonds represented thereby shall be deemed for all purposes to have assented to said offer and its acceptance and the terms thereof, and shall be irrevocably bound and concluded by the same.

Dated New York, December 29, 1904.
Committee named in Bondholders' Agreement dated August 11, 1901.
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905. THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

STOLEN.

On or about Dec. 23d, 1904, in Malines, Belgium, $16,000 Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Sabine Division, 1st mtge. 6% gold Bonds, interest March and September, numbered as follows:

5, 41, 50, 59, 76, 174, 418, 813, 860, 917, 1273, 1407, 1728, 1876, 1907, 2019.

Registration of said bonds has been stopped; also payment of coupons on same.

All parties are cautioned against negotiating said bonds. Please notify

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
[illegible]

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TAX RATE
1.513%

We are offering bonds free from taxation.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

27 William St., New York. 222 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 Broadway, New York.

Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 5817 CORDT.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

N.W.HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
January List on Application.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

LEHMAN BROS.

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRAIN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 11TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$7,500 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4% Bds. 1995.
$4,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4% Adj. Bds. 1995.
$20,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 2d Mtge. 7% Bds., 1912.
$20,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6% Bds. 1909.
$5,000 Dakota Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds. 1910.
$20,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 7% Consl. Skg. Fd. Bds. 1915.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
1 sh. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
1 sh. Texas Land Syndicate.
1 sh. Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
4 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
9 shs. Lack. Coal & Iron Co.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$3,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds. 1948.
$3,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4% Bds. 1997.
$3,000 Central Pacific R. R. 4% Bds. 1949.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 4% Land Grant Bd. 1947.
$3,000 St. Louis So. Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds., 1989.
$1,000 Atchison, To. & Santa Fe R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
$1,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 3½% Bd., 1997.
$3,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 4% Bds., 1940.
$6,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. "Class B" Bds.
$3,000 Southern Rway. 1st Consld. 5% Bds., 1994.
$3,000 West Shore R. R. 1 Mtge. 4% Bds., 2361.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6% Bd., 1921.
$3,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st Mtge 5% Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Kentucky Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 5% Bds.
$2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4% Bds. 1990.
40 shs. National Bank of North America.
20 United Wine & Trading Co. of N. Y.
$2,698.50 Judge Co. Class "B" Purchase Money Gold Bds. 1911.
$500 Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce Building Fund Income Sub. Bd.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES:

10 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Prefd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Letters Patent of the United States, No. 710,269, dated Sept. 30, 1902, to Julian, R. Harrison, John M. Easterling, and James R. Easterling, for fountain combs, and by said patentees assigned to the Fountain Comb & Novelty Co.:

3 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Madison Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
83 shs. Saugerties Manufacturing Co.
70 shs. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R'way Co. 4% Guaranteed Prefd' stock, redeemable Oct. 1, 1921, at par.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. German American Bank.
50 shs. Irving National Bank.
12 shs. The Commercial Motor Co.
$5,000 Paterson R'way Co. Consld. 6% Bds. 1931.
30 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
25 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Fetz-Weller Co. common.
25 shs. National Novelty Corp. common.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
17 shs. New York Transfer Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$5,000 Augusta & Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds. 1924.
10 shs. 10th Ward Bank.
25 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
10 shs. Marconi Wireless Teleg. Co. of Am.
30 shs. Ulster & Delaware R. R.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LOWY & ABELS.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JACOB LOWY and HUGO ABELS, carrying on and doing business under the firm name of LOWY & ABELS, wholesale dealers in shoes, was on the 4th day of January, 1905, dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid to said JACOB LOWY, and all obligations will be paid by HUGO ABELS at 137 West Broadway.

Dated New York City, January 4th, 1905.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

We announce the dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between us SAMUEL ROSE and JOSEPH ROSE have formed a partnership under the name of S. ROSE & CO., 52 Walker St., and have assumed the liabilities of the former firm.

S. ROSE & CO.
SAMUEL ROSE,
JOSEPH ROSE,
ISIDOR BENJAMIN.

A COPARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN FORMED this day between R. NEWSTEAD and H. TOLL [illegible] wholesale silks and [illegible] Business [illegible] & TOLL.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The money market is dull and easy. The table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 2½@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing house loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $20,070,583; balances, $2,169,865; Sub-Treasury debit, $41,785.

The foreign exchange market is strong. Sterling rates have been advanced ½c all around. The actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88½	...
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85¾
Commercial	...	4.84¾
France	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.96⅜
Guilders	.40¼	.40¾

The advance of New York, New Haven and Hartford to 201 was probably the most salient feature of to-day's stock market. The copper stocks were firm generally at first and made some good gains, but receded later sympathetically with the Wall street reaction. Home investment stocks held former gains. American Telephone sold at 147, New England at 130, Cumberland Telephone 124, United Fruit 106¾, Shoe Machinery 67 and preferred 32¾, Edison Electric Illuminating 252, Agricultural Chemical lost 2 to 20, and preferred 84½; Woolen gained ½ to 23½, preferred 25, Printers Compressed Sod at 2 and preferred rose 3 to 13. Swift & Co. sold at 114@115¾. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

465—Atchison	87¾	87	87
30—Atchison pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
471—Boston Elevated	158	157	158
241—Boston & Albany	256½	256	256½
80—Boston & Maine	175	175	176
4—Boston & Maine pf	171	171	171
10—C. J. & A. & S. Y. pf	126	126	126
1—Canada & Mont. Class A	186	186	186
100—Erie	40½	40½	40½
100—Erie 2d pf	61	61	61
5—Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
75—Mass. Elec. pf	59	58½	58½
10—Mexican Central	23½	23½	23½
582—N. Y., N. H. & H	201	199¾	201
10—Old Colony	207	207	207
100—Ont. & Western	40¾	40¾	40¾
100—Pere Marq. pf	78	78	78
1,770—Union Pacific	115	114¾	115
400—Union Pacific pf	97¾	97¾	97¾
157—West End	94½	94½	94½
3—West End pf	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES

284—American	147	145¾	147
20—Cumberland	124	123	123
15—N. E.	130	130½	130
37—Western	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

150—Am. Ag. Chem.	20½	20	20
20—Am. Ag. Ch. pf	86½	86½	86½
10—Am. Pneu. Service	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,950—Am. Sugar	142¾	141	141¾
110—Am. Sugar pf	130	128½	128½
400—American Woolen	23¾	22¾	22¾
105—Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93
50—Dom. Iron & Steel	19	19	19
48—Edison	252	252	252
15—General Electric	187	186½	186¾
25—Mass. Gas	38¾	38¾	38¾
165—Mass. Gas pf	89½	89½	89½
78—Mercenthaler	193½	192	193
284—Planters' Compress	2	1½	2
200—Plant'd Comp. pf	17	17	17
333—Pullman	229½	228½	229
1—Seattle Elec. pf	94	94	94
150—Shoe	11¾	11¾	11¾
10—Torrington	25½	25½	25½
25—Union Land & Copper	4	4	4
2,475—U. S. Cast Iron	104	103	104
1,405—U. S. Shoe Mach.	67¾	66¾	67¼
1,031—U. S. Shoe Mach. pf	29½	29	29
1—U. S. Steel	35	35	35
2,815—U. S. S. pf	92¾	91½	92

MINING.

60—Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,120—Allouez	21½	20¾	20¾
12,050—Amalgamated	75	73½	73½
310—Atlantic	18¾	18	18
350—Bingham	34¾	34	34¼
1,000—Bos. Consol.	49¼	49¼	49¼
6—Cal. & Hecla	655	650	650
395—Centennial	27	27	27¼
70—Centennial Zinc	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,430—Copper Range	77¼	78½	69¾
2,580—Daly West	13¾	12½	13½
710—Granby	30	30	30
6,042—Greene Consolidated	20¾	19¾	20¼
125—Isle Royale	27	26½	27
1,000—Mass	1	1	1
50—Mayflower	1	1	1
200—Mohawk	104	104	104
125—Mohawk	59½	59	59
690—Old Dominion	28	27½	27½
105—Osceola	91	89½	90½
50—Parrot	30	30	30
45—Phoenix	3	3	3
10—Quincy	110	110	110
8,000—Superior	8¾	8¾	8¾
40—Tamarack	125	125	125
100—Tecumseh	2¾	2¾	2¾
100—Trimountain	10	10	10
200—U. S. Coal & Oil	11½	11½	11½
1,200—United States	24½	24½	24¼
1,571—Utah	42	42	42
90—Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¾
50—Winona	12	12	12
20—Wolverine	106	106	106
85—Wyandotte	2	2	2

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street.	
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building	

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 Fifth Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending December 31, 1904, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable January 16th, 1905. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 2@2 1-2.

The Market, Not Being Supported Against Unsettling News, Sells Off a Little.

The news yesterday included items of both general and specific application, and the market responded to them by a quiet and moderate decline. Possibly the intelligence of broadest application was the struggle over the legislative programme at Washington. Nobody can see the end of that from the beginning. Revenue debates by themselves are disturbing, and they possess promise and potency of unexpected developments. A contest between battleships and internal improvements has small Wall Street application, but it involves the balance between appropriations and expenditures, and upon that may hang tariff projects, or unholy alliances to defeat them. There have been many experiences that innocent projects become a different sort of legislation, and there will be no day between now and March 4—and possibly, it seems, after that—when the Street can feel entirely free of concern regarding Washington telegrams.

Of more specific application was the decided weakness in the local tractions upon advertisement of a new programme of competitive construction. This alone would not have unsettled the market, but it coincided both with the considerations above and with lack of support of the favorites in the better market of the earlier week. Erie, Ontario, and Reading retained a spark of animation, and there was idle gossip as to the significance, but no clear light was thrown upon it. The suggestion of a Reading corner rather darkens counsel. Outside of this group the trunk lines—Central and Pennsylvania—and their dependents, which had been the nucleus of much hopeful gossip, disclosed a reactionary tendency. This was added to by softness in such dissimilar quarters as Pacific Mail, and Grangers like St. Paul and Northwest, Amalgamated and Sugar, and all the Pacifics, but especially Missouri. There was a little rally toward the close, but there was nothing like aggressive support, and the sentiment was out of keeping with the previous theory of an immediate and considerable January boom.

It is difficult to say what became of the reinvestment demand, for the evidence of money seeking employment was indubitable. With money for periods to suit in all industrials at 3½, and with the call money market a shade lower concurrently with gold exports, nothing more could be asked of such support as cheap money can give. The crop news was good again, it being said that the Winter which has distressed city dwellers has made good the damage the Winter wheat plant had received in the late Fall. The iron trade reports were also good, buyers hitherto skeptical coming in freely and prices showing a rising tendency. Railway traffics were good from Southern Pacific up to Sault Ste. Marie. In short, there was material enough for a contested market, but the response was to the factors mentioned first, which go rather to unsettle confidence than to disturb values directly.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	3	Iowa Central pf	5
Am. Locomotive pf	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Tob. pf	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Asso. Merc. 1st pf	1½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Rock Island pf	½
Erie 2d pf	½	U. S. Pipe	1
Fed. M. & S. pf	3½	U. S. Pipe pf	1¼
General Electric	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Hide & L. pf	1	Nat. Enamel	¾
Am. Locomotive	¾	Nat. R. of Mex. pf	¾
Am. Smelting	1	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Steel Fdy	½	Norf. & West	¾
Am. Sugar	1	North American	1½
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs	¾	Pacific Mail	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	People's Gas	¾
Atl. Coast Line	¾	Penn. R. R.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1	Ry. Steel Springs	¾
Balt. & O. pf	1	Rep. Steel pf	¾
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Rock Island	½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Rubber Goods pf	¾
Chi. Gt. West	½	St. L. & S. F. C. & E.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	¾	E. L. ctfs	½
Chi., M. & St. P	1½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Chi. & N. West	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	¾	Sloss-Sheff. pf	1
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie	½	Union Bag & P.	½
Gulf & Ship	½	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Int. Power	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Kan. City Sou	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Kan. City So. pf	½	U. S. Steel	½
Manhattan	¾	U. S. Steel pf	¾
Met. Securities	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Mex. Central	½	Wabash	½
Mexican Central	¼	West. Union	½
Mo., K. & T. pf	½	West. E. & M.	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. Imp.	1¼	West. Md. 4s	¾
M. W. S. El. C. 1s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1	W. & L. E. con. 4s	1
Union Pac. conv.	1½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 6	920,181
To date this year	3,230,182
Corresponding date last year	3,057,197

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 6	$4,654,000
To date this year	19,127,000
Corresponding date last year	11,896,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Cement Company.
J. B. Stetson Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad

ANNUAL MEETING.

Ira Brown Company.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
53	A. V. pf.	93	93	93
80	Brewing	27½	27½	27½
75	Brewing pf.	47½	47½	47½
200	Crucible	117½	117½	117½
1,617	Crucible pf.	61	59	60¼
200	Fireproof	11¾	11½	11½
100	Fireproof pf.	34½	34	34
335	M. L. & H.	39	38¾	38¾
895	Marsden	9¾	9	9
139	Pittsburg Coal	22¼	22¼	22¼
250	Pittsburg Coal pf.	82½	82	82
130	Pittsburg Oil & G.	73½	72	73
200	River Coal pf.	31½	30½	30½
200	Union Switch	87½	87½	87½
125	United States Steel	29¾	28¾	29¼
200	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	91¾	91¾
200	West. Electric 2d	90½	90	90

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Increased Activity with General Weakness—Slight Rally at the Close.

The market yesterday developed a decidedly weak tone, due, it is supposed, to the disappointment over the non-appearance of the so-called January boom. The absence of the public continues marked, and there seems no prospect of their coming back. There is in fact more selling by investors than there is buying. Lawson, if he has done nothing else, has at least succeeded in scaring them out, and it cannot be said that recent investigations into a collapsed curb pool have done anything to create confidence in the market. As there is no one to sell to, there is no great need of supporting the market at this time, and the general opinion is that prices will be permitted to gradually decline to a lower level until the time for the Spring boom shall have arrived. Until then there will be fluctuations, but they will, it is expected, have a downward tendency.

***

Bear Party Strongest in Months.

The bears are stronger and more powerful than they have been for a long time. This also is a sign that the professional element predominates. Stocks sell off easier than they go up. Recoveries are almost entirely due to covering by the room traders, and, while there is some support, there is not much backbone to it. So, for instance, Steel preferred was supported at 91½, but nevertheless the stock was lifeless, and no attempt was made to force shorts to take in their lines. Union Pacific was weaker than anything on the list, showing hardly any support worth the name. And so on through the list.

***

Traction Issues Weak.

Metropolitan Street Railway, Metropolitan Securities, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were among the weakest stocks on the list. Metropolitan sold off 2 points, and the Securities 1¼ points, while Brooklyn lost 1¾ points. The continued bad weather making operation costly was used as an argument to depress these shares. There is an up-town clique which is particularly bearish on these stocks, and they have so far been successful in forcing down the price.

***

Railroad Shares Decline.

All the standard railroad shares declined a point and more. Such issues as Baltimore and Ohio, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Pennsylvania shared in the general weakness. Erie was the only road which showed any resistance, although the common, in spite of heavy buying, could not be advanced over the high price of the day before. The task was finally abandoned and Erie sold down to 39¾, closing at 40 for a net loss of ¾ of 1 per cent. In the lesser issues many of the pools thought it advisable to let go of some stock, as, for instance, in Great Western, which declined 1¼ points.

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U. S. Rubber's Good Earnings.

United States Rubber issues declined in spite of the excellent showing made by the company in its last quarterly report. The consolidated net earnings of the company for the quarter, with December partially estimated, amounted to $1,032,741.85. The earnings for the half year were $2,105,485.80 compared with $2,055,941 for the last quarter. The net earnings for the three quarters (April 1 to Jan. 1) were $3,138,227.74, out of which three dividends of 1¾ per cent. each, amounting to $1,058,647.50 have been declared, leaving a surplus for the nine months of $2,079,580.24.

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Applications to List.

The following applications to list have been made to the Stock Exchange: Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, $2,000,000 preferred stock. St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company additional preferred stock trust certificates for 20,200 shares of preferred stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, $810,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1951. These bonds are issued for the purpose of reimbursing the company for the purchasing and retiring of existing bonds.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing trade conditions, Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Aside from some hesitation at the South, owing to the recent fall in price of cotton, business conditions are favorable and optimistic sentiments are evidenced by extensive preparations for active trade. As annual reports appear it is found that the closing months of 1904 made a much better exhibit than the first half, which starts the new year with smaller stocks of goods in the hands of dealers, assuring liberal contracts in the near future for replenishing supplies. A few minor labor controversies have arisen, but the Fall River mills are more active, and in most branches of manufacture there is a steady decrease in the proportion of idle machinery, one prominent producer of woolen goods reporting 95 per cent. of all plants in operation. Storms have again caused temporary delay to traffic, but the ample water supply is a beneficent influence more than offsetting any injury in the aggregate.

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As inventories and repairs are completed, the various departments of the iron and steel industry steadily extend operations, and the sentiment is in striking contrast to the conservatism that prevailed a year ago. New business is gradually coming forward, the needs of consumers being felt in all sections of the market, while production is no longer retarded by adverse weather.

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Bradstreet's says:

Seasonable quiet rules distribution at present. Consideration of past favorable results and preparations for what is confidently hoped to be a prosperous year's trade engrosses wholesalers and jobbers. Cold weather, however, makes for a fair retail trade in Winter goods, and this, with necessary replenishment of broken stocks, induces a fair reassorting demand at leading centres. Western jobbers' stocks are reported 10 to 30 per cent. smaller than a year ago at this date, and this fact, coupled with the knowledge that the coming three and six months' business will compare with a reduced volume a year ago, leads to the belief that comparisons from now on will favor the present year.

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The strength of iron and steel prices, if anything, outruns demand, which, though quieter, still exceeds other years at this period in the volume of new business coming to hand. Consumers of pig iron are eager for supplies, and Northern iron is 50 cents higher, with Southern is firmer than of late.

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Bank clearings for the week (a holiday period) ending with Jan. 5 aggregate $2,771,644,879, 37 per cent. over last week and 25 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $826,030,883, 24 per cent. larger than last week, and an increase of 7 per cent. over last year.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The demand, which was light, was principally for investment bonds. The tone of the market was firm. Shares, 787; bonds, $125,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,500	At. C. L. new 4s, ctfs.	91½	91¼	91¼
2,500	At. Coast L. of Conn., S. S., 1920	92½	92½	92½
20,000	Seaboard 4s	85¾	85¼	85¾
5,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Maryland-Penn. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Gt. S. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
2,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	91	91	91
1,000	United Railways 4s	93	93	93
25,000	United Railways inc.	52¾	52½	52¾
3,000	M. St. Ry. 5s (Wash.)	118½	118½	118½
5,000	Cons. Coal ref. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	Breweries 4s	56¾	56¾	56¾
6,000	Breweries inc.	27	27	27
25,000	Md. Tel. gen. sheet 5s	70	70	70
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	74	74	74
3,000	Maryland Steel 5s	103½	103½	103½
8,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 6s	87	87	87
2,000	Elec. L. & P. 4½s	96	96	96

STOCKS.

315	Seaboard	19	18¾	19
27	Seaboard pf	39	38	39
100	Norfolk Ry. & Light	12	12	12
25	Ala. Coal & Iron	37	37	37
110	Cotton Duck	8¾	8½	8¾
50	American Bonding	41	41	41
10	C. & Farmers' Bank	104½	104½	104½
100	Baltimore Brick	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Baltimore Brick pf	49½	49½	49¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3¾ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $367,638,650; balances, $13,807,908; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,407,296.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent., short bills, 2½ per cent., three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8400, demand, $4.8745; cables, $4.8785.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.15⅞; reichmarks, 1 56@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95⅝; guilders, 40⅞-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c. premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c.; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati, 10@15c. discount. St. Louis—25@35c. premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Money was superabundant in the market to-day, and rates hardened slightly owing to heavy repayments to the Bank of England, which were readily met. A continuance of the ease of money is anticipated, though the exact position can scarcely be gauged until the further liquidation to the Bank of England is concluded. Discounts were fairly firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and hesitating. The cheapness of money was countenanced among operators in gilt-edged securities by revived rumors of an early issue of $50,000,000 of Transvaal Loan and other emissions. Consols were easier and home rails were irregular.

Americans opened quiet and steady at about parity and rallied somewhat. Erie was the feature. Trading was inactive and prices closed easier.

Foreigners were dull on Paris and Berlin selling.

Japanese started firm, but closed weaker on realizations. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 97½.

Speculators who had been selling Russian and Japanese bonds, becoming frightened at the rumors of peace, have been insuring against an early termination of the war. Both yesterday and to-day policies were taken out at Lloyd's against a cessation of hostilities prior to April 30. Yesterday 30 guineas per cent. was charged by the underwriters, but owing apparently to the belief that the prospects of peace are slimmer only 25 guineas was charged to-day.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88½; Consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 96⅝; Atchison preferred, 103¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 108; Canadian Pacific, 136⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅜; Chicago Great Western, 24½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178; De Beers, 17⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 32¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79½; Erie, 41¾; Erie first preferred, 73¾; Erie second preferred, 62½; Illinois Central, 161¾; Louisville and Nashville, 143½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33⅛; New York Central, 140¾; Norfolk and Western, 81⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 42¾; Pennsylvania, 71⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 42; Reading first preferred, 87; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 36½; Southern Railway preferred, 99½; Southern Pacific, 67; Union Pacific, 117⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 89⅝; United States Steel, 30¾; United States Steel preferred, 95; Wabash, 22¾; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish 4s, 89⅝.

Bar silver steady, 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.07; Lisbon, 16.25.

Copper in sympathy with continued strong advices from the United States and a further rise in electrolytic was decidedly firm during the week, closing 8s. 9d. higher than Dec. 30. The sales to-day amounted to 1,050 tons. The metal touched 48 and closed at 48¾.

Tin recovered part of the recent loss, lower prices inducing American buying.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A depressed feeling prevailed on the Bourse to-day, owing to fears of internal disorders in Russia, and prices closed feeble. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.60, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 89.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 70 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. Active trading in the new Russian loan at 96 to 96¼ began to-day. Operators assume the subscription to be a great success.

CLEARINGS IN 1904.

Clearings for the year 1904 were larger than for the previous year, but smaller than in either 1902 or 1901. The figures compiled by Bradstreet's show that the total clearings at 92 cities for the calendar year 1904 aggregated $141,787,363,425, a gain of 3 per cent. over 1903, but a decrease of 4 per cent. from 1902 and 5 per cent. from the record year 1901. New York City's clearings for the year aggregated $68,649,418,673, 62.7 per cent. of the whole country's clearings, a gain of 4 per cent. on 1903, but a decrease of 10 per cent. from 1902, and of 13 per cent. from 1901. The clearings at 91 cities of the United States, outside of New York, aggregated $43,137,944,752, a gain of 1.3 per cent. over 1903, and to this extent the largest total ever recorded.

Commenting on the year's showing Bradstreet's says:

"Bank clearings returns in 1904 did not reflect immediately the ebb and flow of trade and industry. This was largely because the movements varied in different sections, and also because financial speculation and trade did not become at once visible in the payments through the banks."

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—New York exchange was 25 cents premium. Time and call loans 4@5 per cent. Early strength in American Shipbuilding shares was the feature of the trading on the local exchange again to-day. Absorption was apparent and the demand readily carried the stock up from 47½ to 49, although later offerings became free and the stock sagged back to its starting point. Prospective dividends still is the subject of comment in the Street. American Can shares were fairly active over a steady range. Match was inclined to ease on the selling of small lots, while Biscuit common fell off to around 36 during the morning. Swift's stock reflected in no degree the publication of the annual report. Box Board shares early were in good position. Some pressure developed late in the day. Can issues and Box Board shares slipped off fractionally. Title and Trust rose to 105½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,120	American Can	11¾	11½	11½
1,000	American Can pf	62¾	62	62¼
435	Am. Shipbuilding	49	47½	47½
103	Chi. Title & Trust	105½	105	105¾
100	Chi. & Oak Park Com.	7¾	7¾	7¾
62	Diamond Match	137½	137	137
50	Ills. Brick pf	67¾	67½	67½
788	National Biscuit	36¾	36	36¼
5	Nat. Biscuit pf	115¾	115¼	115¾
5	Nat. Carbon pf	110	110	110
50	Street's Stable Com.	29½	29½	29½
75	Street's Stable C. pf.	98¾	98	99
325	Swift & Co.	113¾	113	113¾
920	United Box Board	2¼	2	2
417	Un. Box Board pf	12	11¾	11¾

L. W. Con.	.04	.04	
Mexican	2.10	2.05	
Occid. Con.	.94	.92	
Ophir	7.00	7.00	
Overman	.26	.27	
Potosi	.27	.28	
Savage	.49	.51	
Sag Belch	.07	.08	
Sierra Nev.	.59	.62	
Syndicate	.18	.19	
St. Louis	.10	.10	
Union Con.	.81	.86	
Utah Con.	.09	.10	
Yel.	.72	.72	
Sil.	.50@	.50@	
Dev.	.02@	.02@	
Tele.	.05	.05	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.01	.05
Alpha Con.	.16	.18
Andes	.32	.35
Belcher	.26	.29
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.20
Bullion	.30	.32
Caledonia	.49	.53
Chal. Con.	.25	.28
Challenge Con.	.40	.40
Chollar	.30	.30
Confidence	.72	.73
Con. Cal. & V.	1.85	1.90
Con. Imp.	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.21
Gould & Curry	.52	.53
Hale & N.	1.45	1.40
Julia	.08	.08
Justice	.11	.11
Mexican	.47	.47
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	7.00	7.00
Overman	.26	.27
Potosi	.27	.28
Savage	.49	.51
Sierra Nevada	.59	.62
Union Con.	.81	.86
Utah Con.	.09	.10

Mexican Dollars—Friday, 51; Thursday, 50@52.

GOLD TAKEN FOR JAPAN.

Transfer of $1,000,000 to San Francisco for Export—Foreign Exchange Very Strong.

In addition to the gold taken yesterday for export to Argentina in accordance with previous announcements there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,000,000 to San Francisco against that amount of gold bars taken from the San Francisco Assay Office presumably for export. It was inferred that the shipment was to be made to Japan. The transaction was credited to the same firm that recently took about $5,000,000 in gold bars from the New York Assay Office, the destination of which was not announced at the time, but which, it was subsequently learned was sent to Japan. It was said in Wall Street yesterday that further transfers of money to San Francisco for the purpose of paying for gold bars in that city were likely. The explanation offered for yesterday's transaction was that the gold represented a part of the proceeds of the recent issue of Japanese bonds and was being sent to Japan on instructions from the Japanese Government. Foreign exchange rates were decidedly strong yesterday. The price of demand sterling rose as high as 4.8745 a gain of about 20 points, receding later to about 4.8730. At the same time sterling in Paris was weak and all that prevented large gold engagements for export to France was the lack of gold bars in New York. It was estimated that were the bars available shipments to Paris might easily amount to $15,000,000.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Jan. 6, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
52,850	Amal. Copper	73¾	75½	72¾	73¾
150	Am. Car & F.	33½	33½	33½	33½
10	Am. Ice	6½	6½	6½	6½
250	Am. Ice pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
120	Am. Locomotive	35½	35¾	34¾	34¾
110	Am. Smelting	81¾	81¾	81	81
2,850	Am. Sugar	143¾	144¾	140¾	141¾
1,440	Am. T. & S. F.	88	88½	87¾	87¾
750	Balt. & Ohio	105	105¾	104¾	104¾
5,620	Brooklyn R. T.	61½	62¾	59¾	60¾
20	Can. Pac.	135	135	132	132
250	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	48¾	47¾	48¾
640	Chi. Gt. West.	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
6,920	C., M. & St. P.	174½	175	173¾	174
1,880	Col. Fuel & I.	47¾	47¾	45¾	46¾
13,790	Erie	40¾	40¾	39¾	40¾
480	Erie 1st pf.	77½	77½	77	77½
20	Erie 2d pf.	57	57	57	57
200	Louis. & Nash.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
50	Met. Securities	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
4,340	Met. Street	117½	118	117	117½
360	Mex. Central	23¾	23¾	23	23
50	M., K. & T. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
1,410	Mo. Pac.	103¾	103¾	103	103
690	N. Y. Central	144¾	145	143¾	144¾
750	N. Y., O. & W.	41½	41½	40¾	41¾
350	Norf. & West.	79½	79½	78¾	79¼
100	Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	45¾	46
2,710	Pennsylvania	138¾	139¼	137¾	138
170	People's Gas	107	107½	106¾	106¾
19,800	Reading	87¾	88¾	87¼	87¾
3,480	Rock Island	37¾	37¾	35¾	36½
50	Rubber Goods	29½	29½	29½	29½
10	St. L. & S. F.	24½	24½	24½	24½
1,950	U. S. Leather	13½	13¾	12¾	13¾
19,540	U. S. Steel	29¾	29¾	28¾	29
56,750	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	93	91¾	91¾
70	Wabash	21	21	21	21
40	Wabash pf.	42	42¾	42	42

BONDS.

$222,020				
$1,000	R. Rap. T. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
$11,020				

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$146,382,274
Gold	76,269,614
Silver	15,714,124
United States notes	5,548,004
Treasury notes of 1890	73,340
National bank notes	46,067,444
Total receipts this day	1,857,501
Total receipts this month	7,581,109
Total receipts this year	285,230,982
Total expenditures this day	1,780,000
Total expenditures this month	15,580,000
Total expenditures this year	300,609,455
Deposits in National banks	110,022,154

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$526,193,989
Silver dollars	477,349,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,329,405
Silver bullion of 1890	1,065,552
Total	$1,014,557,982

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$526,193,989
Silver certificates outstanding	477,349,000
Treasury notes outstanding	10,995,000
Total	$1,014,557,982

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$49,417,664
Gold certificates	58,851,050
Silver coin and bullion	4,115,275
Silver certificates	15,588,871
United States notes	5,548,004
Other assets	20,264,773
Total in Treasury	121,766,041
Deposits in National banks	110,022,154
Current liabilities	91,346,401
Available cash balance	$146,382,274

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Prices did not show the same stability they did yesterday, and declines were generally scored. Lehigh Navigation lost a full point and Electric Storage Battery a half; in other stocks the losses were fractional. There were a few strong spots in the list, including Lehigh Valley, which recovered a part of its dividend. International Smokeless Powder continued its advance, rising two points to 34, a new high record. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was a half higher. Marsden continued active. It was strong at the early trading, but later lost its gain under profit-taking sales. Reading was actively bought on reports of continued large earnings and an increase in the dividend rate to a 4 per cent. basis. Total sales 49,207 shares; $100,100 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	75	75	75
60	American Railways	48	48	48
50	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
1,850	Cambria Steel	70¾	70¾	70¾
310	Con. Lake Superior	8¼	8	8
40	Con. Lake Superior pf.	14½	14½	14½
200	Con. Traction, N. J.	70¾	70¾	70¾
250	Diamond Steel	9-16	9-16	9-16
325	Diamond Steel pf.	1½	1½	1½
1,500	Elec. Co. of America	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Elec. Storage Battery	78	78	78
2,200	Erie	40¾	39¾	39¾
500	Erie 1st pf.	78	78	78
4	Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank	133	133	133
700	Int. Smoke, Powder	34	32¾	33¾
47	Int. Nav. of America	25	25	25
630	Lehigh Valley, cash	54	54	54
755	Lehigh Valley, ex div.	52¾	52¾	53
425	Lehigh Navigation	110	110	110
5,920	Marsden	9 9-16	9	9
100	Met. Securities	76¾	76¾	76¾
235	Penn. Railroad	69½	69½	69½
5	Penn. Salt	105	105	105
20	Phila. Traction	90½	90	90½
1,360	Phila. Electric	9¾	9 13-16	9¾
700	Phila. Rapid Transit	17¾	17½	17¾
20,350	Reading	41 1-16	40¾	40 13-16
10	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
25	Reading 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½
200	Rock Island	15	15	15
500	Susquehanna Steel	2 1-16	2	2
100	Union Pacific	113¾	113¾	113¾
400	United Gas Improv.	104½	104½	104½
101	Union Traction	59	58¾	59
6,705	U. S. Steel	29½	28¾	29¼
1,545	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	91½	91½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

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Chal. Con.	.25	.28
Challenge Con.	.40	.40
Chollar	.30	.30
Confidence	.72	.73
Con. Cal. & V.	1.85	1.90
Con. Imp.	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.21
Gould & Curry	.52	.53
Hale & N.	1.45	1.40
Julia	.08	.08
Justice	.11	.11
Mexican	.47	.47
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	7.00	7.00
Overman	.26	.27
Potosi	.27	.28
Savage	.49	.51
Sierra Nevada	.59	.62
Union Con.	.81	.86
Utah Con.	.09	.10

Mexican Dollars—Friday, 51; Thursday, 50@52.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In some parts of the out

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Secured for New Building on Beach Street—Residence on Seventy-fourth Street Bought by Newman Erb—Resale of Lots in Clark Block—Other Dealings.

Miles & Helfer have sold for the James Pyle estate 24 Beach Street, a lot 25 by 100, with old tenements; also, for the Peter McArdle estate, 26 and 28 Beach Street; and for Thomas Lenane 22 Beach Street. The buyer of all these properties is George C. De Lacy. A large business building will be erected on the site.

Newman Erb Buys 74th Street House.

John N. Golding has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 100, for William S. Wyckoff to Newman Erb, Vice President of the Père Marquette Railroad Company. It is understood that Mr. Erb has bought the house for his daughter, Mrs. Dittenhoefer.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Harry L. Toplitz to Stuyvesant Wainwright 137 East Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

The National Realty Company has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 43 East Fifty-first Street. The buyer, Dr. J. Cameron Anderson, will occupy the house.

Builder Takes 85th Street Lots.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for Flake & Dowling the plot of twelve lots, 300 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Central Park West. The purchaser, James Carlew, will immediately improve the property with high-class dwellings. These lots are a portion of the plot of forty-two lots reported sold yesterday by the Clarke estate to Flake & Dowling.

G. A. Derschuch & Co. sold for Mrs. S. C. Morrill 24 West Eighty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 19 by 102.2.

Mortimer Levy and Huberth & Gabel have sold for Bernard Reich to Silverman & Levy 243 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.11.

To Improve 107th Street Plot.

Frederick Zittel has sold for T. W. Shotwell four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, to a client for improvement.

Benjamin Natkins of Natkins & Co. has sold for Mrs. Sarah A. Carroll to S. Weisshandler the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story brick building, 25 by 80, and the adjoining parcel, 171 West Ninety-eighth Street, a four-story building, 20 by 75.

H. Weisstock has sold for August Ganzemuller 128 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story double flat, 25.3 by 100.11.

Weisberger & Kaufman sold for a Mr. Goldfield to a Mrs. Goldsmith 23 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

The new twelve-story apartment hotel at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, on plot 100 by 102.2, has been sold by the Manhattan Square Realty Company. Property at Atlantic City is given in part payment.

Annie Stern has sold 245 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a six-story flat, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

Lease of Broadway Store.

H. L. Suydam & Co. have leased the store and basement at 469 Broadway for Lord & Taylor to John S. Hayler for a long term of years.

Deals in Lenox Avenue Section.

Meyer Mosky and L. Hyman are the buyers of the six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, sold recently by H. D. Baker & Bro. for Sol Simon.

Martin L. Sugarman has sold for Jacob Fraenthaler the new five-story four-family flat 236 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 40 by 100.

Active Buying in Dyckman Tract.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold the plot, 75 by 150, on the north side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet west of Isham Street, to Dr. H. S. Fincke of Astoria. Hopton & Weeks were the brokers in the deal.

William C. and A. Edward Lester have sold for Max Marx the plot of ten lots on the southwest side of Elwood Street, 100 feet north of Nagle Avenue.

Monroe L. Simon has sold to Anna L. Brown the lot, 25 by 150, on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 175 feet north of Academy Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Peter McDonell to the Sterling Realty Company plot, 150 by 150, on the south side of Vermilyea Avenue, 300 feet west of Isham Street.

Corner Sold on Old Broadway.

Kehoe & White have sold the southeast corner of Old Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 48 by 100, for the Broadway Reliance Realty Company.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother were the brokers in the sale of the plot of six lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets, to Geiger & Braverman. The property will be improved with four six-story apartment houses from plans by Neville & Bagge.

Daniel W. Richman has sold to S. Saunders the plot, 82 by 93.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway.

Charles E. Schleicher & Co. have sold for the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to a Mr. Hershfield the plot 100 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Henry C. Raynor and Max Just were the sellers of the plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Wadsworth Avenue, bought by Garfiel & Moll.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to Herman Cohen the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 95.

Levy Brothers have sold for J. Oppenheim 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat with stores, 25 by 100, to a client.

Harry Schweitzer has bought 463 and 465 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and has sold nine lots on the southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and St. Mary's Place.

Sale of Fulton Street Building.

De Selding Brothers have sold for the Wittkamp estate to a client the five-story building 144 Fulton Street, 27 by 107.

New Flats Sold on 108th Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Weinstein Brothers the three new six-story apartment houses on the south side of One Hundred and Eight Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 40 by 100.

Mosauer & Marks have sold for Max Lowenstein the recently-completed six-story flat, on plot 42.6 by 100, at 122 and 124 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

A Hollander has bought from M. A. Gottlieb the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Hundredth Street, a six-story double flat with stores on lot 28 by 74.

Hyman Glass is the buyer of the two new six-story flats in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, sold recently by Moses Tyroler.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Abraham Goodman 209 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 100.11.

East 110th Street Purchase.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold F. P. Fiore the three-story tenement 334 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100.

Moses Kinzler has bought from Mrs. Helen De Garcia 309 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story flat with two stores on lot 25 by 102.2.

Adler, Potsdam & Levin negotiated the sale of 321 to 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Osman, Lockwood & Cohen.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Spevock & Greenfeld to a client 351 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

George Brettell & Son have sold for William S. Patten and J. L. Van Sandt the two three-story brick dwellings 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.11; also, for Osk & Edelstein, the two frame buildings 341 and 343 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.11; also, in conjunction with L. Price, for Louise Freiss, the five-story double flat, with stores, 1st Ave. and Seventy-fifth Street.

Louis Fridiger has sold to Jacob Friedman, for the Northwestern Realty Company, plot 100 by 95, north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Max Marx has sold to Thomas Reese, Jr., plot east side McComb's Dam Road, 388.51 feet south of Gerard Place, 46.6x 99.30 by 50 by 84.8, taking in part payment the three-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 235 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.11.

T. L. Wemster and Charles Goldberg have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to a client 1,489, 1,491, and 1,493 Fifth Avenue, two six-story new buildings, on plot 75 by 100, also, for Weingarten & Chopak, northeast corner Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, 70 by 100.

Gelsman & Mushlitz are the buyers of two five-story apartment houses in course of erection at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each on lot 37.6 by 100. J. Kling was the broker.

D. I. Tobias & Son have purchased from Charles Palm, through R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,396 Third Avenue, three-story brick house, on lot 25 by 147, running through to Franklin Avenue.

H. Hornstein has sold for Joseph Horowitz to Morris Pick four-story double flat 431 East Seventy-sixth Street, on plot 25 by 102.2.

West 52d Street Parcels Sold.

Benjamin Wolfson has sold for a client to H. Friedenberg the two six-story tenements 326 and 328 West Fifty-second Street, 50 by 100.

Clarkson P. Ryttenberg has sold for Bernhard Lederer to K. Britton 518 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story brick tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought 229 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Herman Cohen & Son and J. Berman have bought 18 Monroe Street and 21 Hamilton Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 115 and irregular.

Samuel Grossman has bought from P. Winrow and D. E. Seybel, through W. J. Russell, the three-story building 746 East Sixth Street, on lot 22 by 100.

De Selding Brothers and Gyst & S. Ely & Co. have sold in a client the property 13 East Houston Street, 25.5 by 84.8.

Joseph J. Harris reports that Dr. Simon Cling, Morris Goldstein, and Samson A. Schneider have bought the six-story tenement 241 East Thirteenth Street, 22.6 by 100; also, that Raphael Kurzrok has sold to Morris Rabinowitch 218, 220, and 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a six-story flat, in course of construction, on plot 50 by 100.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Louis Haims 490 Forsyth Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 25 by 125, with a 7-story 50 by 58; also, for M. Kittenplan, 623 East Ninth Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 97, also, for David Jacobowitz, 428 East Sixth Street, a three-story single flat on lot 21 by 90; also, 425 East Sixth street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 90, and 715 and 715 East Ninth Street, a new six-story tenement, on lot 47 by 100.

Buyer for Brook Avenue Corner.

Mosauer & Marks have resold for Esther Lidz the northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on plot 50 by 90. The purchaser is Daniel Korn.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Sauer, Gross & Herbener to Harry Switzer another of the five-story triple flats now in course of construction on Boston Road, near Union Avenue.

Hyman Cohen, Moses & Son have bought the plot, 75 by 100, at 706 to 710 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues.

Mosauer & Marks have resold for Sarah Jackson the two two-story frame dwellings, on plot 100 by 110, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 50 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

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BOSTON ROAD, Lot 4, part of Lot 31, map of Morrisania, 35.7x100x65x15.11; Imogene Ashe, executrix and trustee, to Fincus Lowenfeld and another.....

77TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Park Av, 50x102.2; Frederick Volzing to John W. Herold, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.....

PARK AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 50.4x90; Markus Pollak to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and

PARK AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 50.4x90; Isaac Helfer to Harry Goldstein, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 45x110; Patrick J. Bond to John T. Delaney.....

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 45x110; John T. Delaney to Patrick J. Byrnes, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and.....

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 75x100; Northwestern Realty Company to Henry Relkin and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....

LOT 448, map of Van Nest Park; Julius Kast, Jr., to Christopher Fabel, other consideration and.....

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82D ST, 74 West, 16x102.2; Jennie L. Crawford to Robert J. Bailey, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.....

87TH AV, n e corner of 163d St, 195.10x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Myer Cohen and another, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and.....

97TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.8; Loeb Real Estate Company to Julia Levy, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

119TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 100.10; Julius Schattman to William Sheetski, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and.....

10TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 54th St, 41.10x100; Michael Bonn to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $72,000,) other consideration and.....

117TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.11; Fanny Cohen to Addie R. Franklin, quitclaim.....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 68.9 ft s of 1st Av, 50.8x70.10x51.4x66.3; Antonio Ruggiero to Vincenzo Ruggiero, (mtg $30,000).....

132D ST, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Josephine R. Jenny to Elizabeth O'Connor, (mtg $6,000).....

BROOK AV, n w corner of 136th St, 200x100; Brook Av, n e corner of 136th St 200x100; Charles S. Smith and others, executors, to Leopold Ehrmann.....

1ST AV, 2,161, w s, 2x100; Mannie Garofalo to Antonia Manfridi.....

1ST AV, 2,161, w s, 25x100; Antonia Manfridi to Patrick Garofalo, ½ part.

107TH ST, 20 to 225 West, 25x100.92; Carrie A. Miller to Irving Miller, 2 lots.....

38TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Gustav Keese.....

3D AV, e s, 51 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Morris Krim to Abe Krim, ½ part, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.

106TH ST, 133 and 135 East, 37.6x100.11; Michael Cohn to Aaron Goodman, (mtg $14,150,) other consideration and.....

128TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x 99.11; Carrie A. Miller to Lillian L. Miller.....

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 33x68.1x35x66.1; Edward C. H. Bostelmann to Richard Niemeyer.....

BOSTON RD, 1,879, e s, 61.11x116.5x51x116.11; Elizabeth C. Slayton to Max Meyers, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and.....

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WADSWORTH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; Nelson D. Stilwell to Michael J. Dowd, other consideration and.....

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EATHGATE AV, s w corner of 182d St, 72.3x100x irregular; Mary A. Loughman to Rose M. Loughman.....

3D AV, 4,000 to 4,004, e s, 50x90; Max Borck to Anna Weiss and others, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and

79TH ST, 220 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Reizken and others to Kassel Oskinsky, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....

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2D AV, n w corner of 119th St, 40.10x irregular; Business Men's Realty Company to Benjamin Meberg and another, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....

BATHGATE AV, 2,008, e s, 24x88.6x24x88.2; Elizabeth Wiesen to Julius H. Haas, (mtg $8,000), other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 77.9 ft n of 166th St, 47.3x100; Anna E. Spaeth to Bertha Pollack, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.....

129TH ST, 257 and 259 West, 49x99.11; Eugene Sondheim to Marie Obry, (mtg $60,000).....

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135TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Meyer A. Bernheimer to Charles Frank, (mtg $32,000).....

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TRINITY AV, 929, e s, 16.8x100; Ann Jackson to Helen Lauter.....

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TINTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 146th St, 50x100; Phillipus Hoffmann to Philip Siegel, other consideration and.....

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UNION AV, w s, 269 ft n of Wall St, 37.6x135; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Frank M. Hill, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

153D ST, n s, 600 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 8x102.9x irregular; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Walter M. Wechsler, other consideration and.....

82D ST, 74 West, 16x102.2; Jennie L. Crawford to Robert J. Bailey, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.....

87TH AV, n e corner of 163d St, 195.10x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Myer Cohen and another, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and.....

97TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.8; Loeb Real Estate Company to Julia Levy, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

119TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 100.10; Julius Schattman to William Sheetski, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and.....

10TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 54th St, 41.10x100; Michael Bonn to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $72,000,) other consideration and.....

117TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.11; Fanny Cohen to Addie R. Franklin, quitclaim.....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 68.9 ft s of 1st Av, 50.8x70.10x51.4x66.3; Antonio Ruggiero to Vincenzo Ruggiero, (mtg $30,000).....

132D ST, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Josephine R. Jenny to Elizabeth O'Connor, (mtg $6,000).....

BROOK AV, n w corner of 136th St, 200x100; Brook Av, n e corner of 136th St 200x100; Charles S. Smith and others, executors, to Leopold Ehrmann.....

1ST AV, 2,161, w s, 2x100; Mannie Garofalo to Antonia Manfridi.....

1ST AV, 2,161, w s, 25x100; Antonia Manfridi to Patrick Garofalo, ½ part.

107TH ST, 20 to 225 West, 25x100.92; Carrie A. Miller to Irving Miller, 2 lots.....

38TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Gustav Keese.....

3D AV, e s, 51 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Morris Krim to Abe Krim, ½ part, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.

106TH ST, 133 and 135 East, 37.6x100.11; Michael Cohn to Aaron Goodman, (mtg $14,150,) other consideration and.....

128TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x 99.11; Carrie A. Miller to Lillian L. Miller.....

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 33x68.1x35x66.1; Edward C. H. Bostelmann to Richard Niemeyer.....

BOSTON RD, 1,879, e s, 61.11x116.5x51x116.11; Elizabeth C. Slayton to Max Meyers, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and.....

STEBBINS AV, e s, 366.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Moses Siegler and others to Joseph Shindler, (mtg $4,750)

BROOK AV, n e corner of 136th St, 200 x100; Leopold Ehrmann to Israel Hoffmann, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.....

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 179th St, 100x100; Sarah V. Baker to Charles S. Sykes, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.....

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 186th St, 68.9x96.3x82.4x95; John J. Mahony to Aaron M. Jappole and others, other consideration and.....

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; Nelson D. Stilwell to Michael J. Dowd, other consideration and.....

136TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Broadway, 54x99.11; Transit Realty Company to Stm Marcus, (mtg $22,750).....

EATHGATE AV, s w corner of 182d St, 72.3x100x irregular; Mary A. Loughman to Rose M. Loughman.....

3D AV, 4,000 to 4,004, e s, 50x90; Max Borck to Anna Weiss and others, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and

79TH ST, 220 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Reizken and others to Kassel Oskinsky, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....

1ST AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 91st St, 75x 94; Charles Neshel to Jacob L. Lissner, (mtg $65,100,) other consideration and.....

58TH ST, 121 East, 17x100.5; Henry H. Todd to City of New York.....

79TH ST, 220 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Greenfeld and others to Adolf Miller and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....

2D AV, n w corner of 119th St, 40.10x irregular; Business Men's Realty Company to Benjamin Meberg and another, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....

BATHGATE AV, 2,008, e s, 24x88.6x24x88.2; Elizabeth Wiesen to Julius H. Haas, (mtg $8,000), other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 77.9 ft n of 166th St, 47.3x100; Anna E. Spaeth to Bertha Pollack, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.....

129TH ST, 257 and 259 West, 49x99.11; Eugene Sondheim to Marie Obry, (mtg $60,000).....

ARTHUR AV, Lots 49 and 50, Map 65, lots Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; G. W. Smith to William G. Ehrlich, other consideration and.....

LOT 50, Map 65, Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; Thomas F. Graham to William G. Ehrlich, other consideration and.....

135TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Meyer A. Bernheimer to Charles Frank, (mtg $32,000).....

WASHINGTON AV, 25 ft s of 178th St, 50x85; D. S. Crakow to Carrie J. Weil, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 181st St, 25x85; Flora Herw

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 163d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
Northeast corner of Brook Av. and 168th St., 97x45; southwest corner of Webster Av. and 170th St., 50x90; at a bargain; easy terms. ATTORNEY, Room 707, 68 William St.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed; 5 lots, $3,250 each; worth $4,000. Owner, 10 East 102d. Telephone 2405 R. Harlem.

Bargain.—Willis Av., 5-story; business apartment; near 138th St.; price, $21,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

LOTS, DWELLINGS, AND FLATS.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH
179TH, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A saloon property, with elegant bar fixtures, grossing $60,000; Bronx, leased for 7 years; 15% net guaranteed; owner, Hermann, 262 Central Park West.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; rents, $28,540; price, $32,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

$9,000 buys 5-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; rents, $25,000; rent guaranteed; owner, Hermann, 262 Central Park West.

A. 45 per cent. investment in a Prince Henry apartment; 8% to 10%, mortgage, 4½ per cent. Interest; $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,750. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Before buying or selling, have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3 family houses also flats and tenements. Lefferts & Tessman, 1,279 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Attention, Speculators! Three-month contract; Bronx corner, sacrificed; 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 40 East 102d. Telephone 2486 R. Harlem.

$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, lot 18 ft. 8 in. E. 161 R. R. station; price $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 580 West 125th St.

Washington Av. plot, 50x93.6; price, $10,500; ready for improvement. Zinsmerman, 2,275 Bathgate Av.

Special!!!—Southern Boulevard, 11th lots, excellent two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times, Harlem.

One-family house, 6 rooms; bath, laundry; all improvements; carpet floors; lot 27x111; $1,000. East 175th St.

$2,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; rents, $28,540; price, $32,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

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One-family house, 6 rooms; bath, laundry; all improvements; carpet floors; lot 27x111; $1,000. East 175th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $450 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth double price within two years after completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready for occupancy, in process of erection. Send a Postal Card for Circular & Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
55 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

STAMFORD, CONN.

22 acres, poultry farm		$4,500
100 "	dairy farm	6,500
15 "	fine views; beach	6,000
14 "	brook; fine shade	10,000
80 "	thick, splendid village	10,000
5 "	overlooking water	14,000
4 "	water front	17,500
8 "	near station	25,000
10 "	water front	25,000

ALL HAVE SUITABLE BUILDINGS.
100 acres, high ground.....$3,500
130 acres, trout brook.....25,000
Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

FARM BARGAINS—Litchfield Co., Conn., Berkshire Co., Mass. 30 cat. free for sale; 15 to 600 acres; $700 to $10,000. Write for list.
J. K. SMITH, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

TO LET.
To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

MORTGAGES.

SECOND MORTGAGES.
Am ready to buy second mortgages from $1,000 upward. Write or call, Louis A. Salomon, World Building. Phone 4220 John.

Wanted—First to eighteen of one hundred thousand dollars for five or ten years to replace a mortgage of one hundred and sixty thousand held by trust company; five per centum on a country estate worth four hundred thousand. Principal only. No commission. J. E. Cornew, New Lebanon, N. Y.

$35,000.00 to loan on mortgage at Four per cent. on down-town business property of private house, Manhattan. Woolsey, 1225 Madison Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Conway & Cochake, 55 West 116th St., are empowered to purchase for special clients, well located, reasonable flat or private house, preferably Long Acre section. Brokers having anything to offer are invited to send information and they will receive fair treatment. Telephone 559 Harlem.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED AT ONCE
5-STORY DOUBLE OR TRIPLE FLAT,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
WILL PAY CASH.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 WEST 125TH ST.

Wanted to rent several stores suitable for mission work; 30th to 40th, 5th to 11th Avs.; also want to rent house in Bronx suitable for minister and family. W. Nathaniel Walker Co., 10 Grand Circle. Telephone, 1658 J Columbus.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av.

Wanted, in good location in Manhattan, for $2,500 or $3,000 cash, a 2-3 story small detached 2-family house with all improvements. Answer by letter. Cors, 151 E. 59th St. City.

Farms Wanted—New Jersey, all sizes; give particulars; price, terms, &c.; no agents. Dept. A, New Jersey Land and Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Farms Wanted—New Jersey, all sizes; Give particulars; price, terms, &c.; no agents. Dept. A, New Jersey Land and Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Owners' prime cold water flats, frequently well paying; Manhattan or Bronx; correct particulars considered. Attorney, 133 Times.

I am in the market for unimproved property and cold-water flats. Send particulars. Edward N. Levey, 21 West 116th St.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Flats, tenements, anything reasonable, immediate consideration, cash offers. Nathan's Company, 104th St. and Columbus Av.

Owners.—Do you want cash for your flat or tenement? I have prompt buyer if price is right. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Particulars, income corners, vicinity Prospect Av., below 149th St. Agents protected. Louis E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Want 5-story two or three family flats, east or west. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,640 Broadway, at 103d St.

Ready to buy 4 or 5 story flat houses; good location in Bronx. Jac. Fried, 926 Elton Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4854 Cortlandt.

Will exchange equity of $15,000 in seven Philadelphia properties, in good rental localities; three corner stores and dwellings, and four private dwellings, all well rented, for Trefz-Weller Company preferred stock. Chas. W. Miller, 401-407 Commonwealth Bldg., 12th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Handsome west side corner residence; cost over $125,000; price, $75,000; mortgage, $35,000; will exchange equity for unincumbered country or Brooklyn residence. R. Wimarth Appleton, 7 Pine St., New York.

Have free and clear Bronx lots, values $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000; want double or triple flats. State full particulars.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Corner mercantile building, neighborhood Broadway-Houston; equity $40,000; another equity, $25,000. Arnstein, 32 Nassau St.

Will exchange plot of lots 100x100, free and clear, at 161st St. Plans for small house, [illegible]

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

Skylight studios, offices, 151 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Arlington
18 W. 25th St.
JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
New 12-Story Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL,
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 4 rooms and 2 baths.
Restaurant Service.
Apply to Manager, on premises, or
E. S. Willard & Co.
21 Nassau St. 'Phone, 6357 Cortlandt.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES KNOTTS, President.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
Few Select Families;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR. Table d'hote 6:30 to 8, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.00 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, PROP.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNOA,
105 EAST 15TH ST.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block, express stop. Four minutes to anywhere in business section. Light on four sides. Magnificent entrance. More advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 rooms & bath, $45.00 to $60.00
5 rooms & bath, 55.00 to 80.00
7 rooms & bath, 90.00 to 115.00
1 room & bath, (public).....300
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf, dining recess. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

The Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av.—Suites 6 rooms and bath; hall service; steam heat; rent, $45. John Peters & Co., 200 East 149th St.

124D ST., 206-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

117TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments in select house, furnished or unfurnished, 105 Madison Av.

West Side.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

ARCADIA—ONE APARTMENT VACANT.
150 West 45th St.; ready for immediate occupancy; six rooms, bath, &c.; elevator and Janitor Hughes very central location; $840 per annum. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,457 Broadway.

65 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
near 121st St.; elegant seven-room apartment, modern in every detail; $45, $50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; 4 and 5 room apartments; hall service, $25-$35.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th, two and three rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, attendance, telephones; $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

66 West 95th St.
Single flat, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

$53.00—245 WEST 125TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant extra large eight-room apartment.
Bronx.

1,390 Prospect Av., North of 169th St.—Choice apartments; new high-class apts.; elegant light rooms and bath, $40. Owner resides in the house.

Seven large, light, beautiful rooms and bath; finished new; latest improvements; good neighborhood; rents, $35-$38. Janitors, 672-674 East 141st St.

REAL ESTATE.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27W. 39th St
FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,689 7th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PADDOCK, FRANKLYN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gordon Paddock, an heir and next of kin of FRANKLYN PADDOCK, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, William Alexander of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 4th, 1903, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Franklyn Paddock, late of the County of New York, deceased; and you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONEGAN,
Deputy Clerk of Surrogate's Court.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Large Corner Building on Sixth Avenue.
TO LEASE FOR A LONG TERM; ONLY 150 FEET FROM L STATION AND CROSSTOWN TROLLEY LINE AND SUBWAY STATION ON NEW SIXTH AVENUE LINE. SUITABLE FOR ANY LINE OF BUSINESS. RARE CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.
NICHOLSON & CO., Sole Agents,
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT,
To Let from May 1, 1905,
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING (FIREPROOF),
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
MACHINERY, &C., FOR SALE.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT YOU.
TENANTS. We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in good locations, OFFICE, MERCANTILE or LOFT BUILDINGS in MANHATTAN on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call.
LESSEES.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAFF BUILDING
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
43.4 feet x 96.2 feet,
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(61) 60 Liberty St.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8 10-12 & 28-32W 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A 6-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 50x100, at 78-80 Beekman St., to let from May 1, '05. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A FERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 498 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 by 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 75 by 70, good light, 63 Crosby St.; steam heat, elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

An active offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131 BROADWAY.
Large, light Office, $20. Room 12.
Floor, all light, new building, 259 William; rent Chambers; elevator, power, heat; rent low.

1ST LOFT, 81 very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

20,000 square feet, loft space; strong building; good light; central location; power at 20 foot; night divide. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

1st part of jewelry store to optician, 125th St. best location. Box 1,017 Times, Harlem.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK M. SIMONS, individually and as member of the firm of S. Goldbach & Co., Bankrupt. No. 7613.
To the creditors of Frank M. Simons, individually and as member of the firm of S. Goldbach & Co. of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Frank M. Simons was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of NATHAN BURENSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,701.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Arthur Weil, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 17th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 A. M. of said day, a general description of said property is as follows:
33 Mantels.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it should bring at least 75% of appraised value.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Jan. 6th, 1905.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Maxfield & Co., 29 Wall St.
FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:30 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CINCINNATI (CLEVELAND), ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices: 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 253 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service; baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*8:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*7:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EX.
*9:25 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:35, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 3:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *3:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M., daily.
ATL. COAST L.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M., daily.
NORFOLK AND WEST. RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *10:25, 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25 *4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25, 11:55 P. M. (Broad Street, Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only.) *4:55 *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 11:55 P. M. (North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining car. †Extra-fare train
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above. Brooklyn: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 290 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Railroad Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM,
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier, than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK, 24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 3:40, 5:00, 6:45 (Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:00 A. M., 1:00, 5:20 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10, A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:00 A. M., 1:00, 5:20 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:10 A. M., 23:50, (2:00 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:00, 5:00, *6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 23:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*9:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., *1:20, 4:05, 5:30, 12:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1:00, 5:50, 8:40, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, (6:30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*1:25, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, 31:30, 32:00, 33:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, *7:00, 9:00, 10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*3:25, *8:00, *10:00, *12:00 M., *2:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *10:15, 11:55 P. M., 12:01 night.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—*1:00, 24:25, *8:00, 10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), 31:00, (31:20, 32:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only. *3:00, 5:00 P. M.
24,000 square feet, loft space; strong building; good light; central location; power at 20 foot; night divide. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

1st part of jewelry store to optician, 125th St. best location. Box 1,017 Times, Harlem.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK M. SIMONS, individually and as member of the firm of S. Goldbach & Co., Bankrupt. No. 7613.
To the creditors of Frank M. Simons, individually and as member of the firm of S. Goldbach & Co. of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Frank M. Simons was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 5, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of NATHAN BURENSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,701.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Arthur Weil, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 17th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 A. M. of said day, a general description of said property is as follows:
33 Mantels.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it should bring at least 75% of appraised value.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Jan. 6th, 1905.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Maxfield & Co., 29 Wall St.
FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC

Great Northern Steamship Co.
The New Twin-Screw S. S. MINNESOTA
WILL MAKE HER FIRST SAILING FROM SEATTLE, WASH.
ON JANUARY 21, 1905,
Under command of Capt. JOHN H. BINDER, sailing at
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONGKONG.
SUPERB MODERN PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
For rates and other information apply to local representatives of
GREAT NORTHERN R'WAY-NORTHERN PACIFIC R'WAY,
OR HEAD OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
402 BURKE BUILDINGS, SEATTLE, WASH.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS
OF THE
United States Battleship Fleet
IN
HAMPTON ROADS, VA.,
OFF OLD POINT COMFORT
From Jan. 6th to Jan 9th,
will be a most attractive sight.
OLD DOMINION LINE
Steamers sail daily, except Sunday, for Old Point Comfort, Va., Tickets with or without hotel coupons on sale at Pier 26, North River, foot Beach Street, New York City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M. Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia.....Jan. 7 New York.....Jan. 21
*Zeel'd, Jan. 14, 10:30 AM St. Louis.....Jan. 28
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 Vaderland.....Jan. 28
Finland.....21 Kroonland.....Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic.Jan. 11, 10 AM Baltic..Feb. 1, 3:30 PM
Majestic.Jan. 18, 10 AM Teutonic.Feb. 8, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA THE AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 28, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; March 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Jan. 28, 3:30 P. M.; Mar. 11, 1 P. M.
CANOPIC.....Feb. 18,

JAN 7 1905

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK No. 151,326 the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD for return of sealskin sacque; no questions asked; supposed to have been taken from 390 4th St., Brooklyn, Dec. 10th. Address E. B. T., care Tolar, Hart & Co., 160 Front St., New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large, sunny room, steam heat; table excellent; references.

1.—MADISON AV., 155.—Second floor, back, square room; also large room, parlor floor.

1.—MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Large rooms, with board; $20, $25, (two persons.)

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor, running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

18TH ST., 306 EAST.—Large and small very clean well-furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent German board, in private house; references.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged; convenient to "L" and Subway.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant well-heated rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

91ST ST., 129 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room, one block from Subway station; families only.

93D ST., 127 WEST.—Strictly private Jewish family, enjoying comfortable home, will rent one or two rooms to congenial people appreciating home surroundings.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Fine steam-heated sunny room; good table; near "L" station; references.

BROADWAY, 2,705, Opposite 103d Subway.—Home-like accommodation; two, three newly furnished outside rooms. Egmont.

GRAND AV., 2,470, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

LENOX AV., 206, Near 121st St.—Refined family will take few select people; steam-heated house; double room top floor, single room third floor, with board.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,134, (80th.)—Steam heated house; choice front board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

MADISON AV., 157, Near 34th St.—Table board; cooking high class; service dainty; parlor dining room; electric lights; high quality.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

127TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; references exchanged.

128TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, sunny, southern room; running water; large closet; gentlemen preferred; reference.

147TH ST., 200 WEST.—Neat, cozy room; steam heat; private family; reasonable; transients accommodated. Schmidt.

167TH ST., 212 EAST.—Large and small well furnished rooms in private family; references.

167TH ST., 278 EAST.—Most desirable room; view Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

17TH ST., 22 W.—Neatly furnished single bedroom, $1.50; bath. Strong.

17TH ST., 300 W.—Large front room, newly furnished; porcelain bath; elevator. Ortman.

17TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Very desirable, elegantly furnished room, with bath and running water.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for men only; references exchanged; quiet and homelike.

43D ST., 9 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Two pleasant south rooms, $4 and $6.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other large, warm room; conveniences; meals; refined surroundings.

46TH ST., 341 WEST.—Sunny second-story front room; all hotel conveniences; hot water.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely newly furnished rooms; steam heat; bath; near Subway; moderate. Shern.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, front parlor for doctor or other purposes.

54TH ST., 14 EAST.—Commodious, well-furnished comfortable room; bath; private family; references essential.

54TH ST., 158 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, bath adjoining; telephone; also back parlor bedroom, with private bath; refinement; gentlemen only; references exchanged; convenient to all cars.

56TH ST., 143 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms.

56TH ST., 27 EAST.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; private house. Near Madison Av.

58TH ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Single sunny room; private house; gentlemen only; references. Owner.

67TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near "L," Subway, and surface lines; references.

68TH ST., 102 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; reasonable; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests.

82D ST., 43 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, steam heated; telephone; housekeeping privileges; $2-$4.50; private.

[illegible] ST., 241 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor; also hall room, with use of bath.

A floor of four handsome furnished rooms, in private house; would be let to two or three refined people; excellent terms. Address X. Z., 2, Herald Times Main Office.

FURNISHED [illegible] PARLOR, brownstone [illegible] $5 per week. 571 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

LENOX AV., 126, Near 124st St.—Well-furnished, large, heated front room; also single room.

4257 3 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath; first floor; in Arc-lican basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities for cooking.

11758 ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor; [illegible] references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Large, light, sunny rooms, west side, below 59th St.; not over $12 monthly; business woman. E. A. B., Box 201 Times Main Office.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—OPERATORS EXPERIENCED IN SHIRRING LADIES' BELTS. THE S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER ST.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced sal-swoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter; applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require services of competent saleswomen for muslin underwear and domestics. Apply Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Waist helpers, at Wanamaker's; must be experienced. Apply French Dressmaking Salons, fifth floor.

WANTED—Typist, one with considerable experience; must be neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

Males.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowhey, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—By a foreign banking house, a young man about 25 years of age as assistant bookkeeper; must understand German, and be quick and correct at figures. Only those having experience and the necessary qualifications need apply, with references, to J. O. Box 1,834, New York City.

WANTED—A young man 18 to 20 years old to learn the domestic and importing hosiery and underwear business; must be of neat appearance, good connection, and a school graduate; great opportunity for a young man of ambition and push. Address Rare Chance, Box 108, 617 6th Av.

WANTED—Salesman, energetic and reliable, to represent manufacturing stationery and engraving house in advertising novelties, bank note and general engraving, and stationery in New York City and Philadelphia. E. A. Wright 1108 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Plasterers: first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 65, 67, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av.; 21st St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn. H. W. Miller.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 330 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman by manufacturers, importers and jobbers of calendars and advertising novelties. Manager, Eagle Company, Room 904, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced salesman for their men's clothing department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; bright young woman preference not necessary, but must be neat and accurate; salary $8 to $10. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Young man experienced in men's furnishing store; refer to your former employer. Address Outfitter, 48 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Boys as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

WANTED—Clever young man to sell hosiery [illegible] salary and commission. Box [illegible]

$60,000 CHADWICK GEMS FOUND BY DETECTIVES

Woman Placed Them in a Bank for Safekeeping.

TWO JEWELS IN WASHINGTON

Diamond Sunburst and Emerald Ring Now in a Treasury Vault—Investigation Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The secret service officers who have been investigating the affairs of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick have located $60,000 worth of jewels that the woman has placed in the care of a certain bank.

This much was admitted by District Attorney Sullivan to-day. Further than this he would not talk. He said the jewelry was being held, pending a secret investigation by the revenue officers to determine whether or not the stuff had been smuggled into the United States.

For some time Secret Service officers have been at work here along that line. There have been rumors to the effect that Mrs. Chadwick had smuggled many valuable jewels into this country, and the Revenue Department is determined that a thorough investigation shall be made.

Receiver Loeser of the bankruptcy case against Mrs. Chadwick has also been looking for any property the woman might have concealed.

Federal and county officials held a conference to-day with a view to reaching an agreement as to whether or not Mrs. Chadwick is under the jurisdiction of United States Marshal Chandler or Sheriff Mulhearn. United States District Judge Wing presided.

County Solicitor Stage, on behalf of Sheriff Mulhearn, asked that Judge Wing abrogate his recent order that only persons holding permits from Marshal Chandler be allowed to visit Mrs. Chadwick. Judge Wing said he would take the matter under advisement.

In the meantime Sheriff Mulhearn will not honor permits issued by Marshal Chandler.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There lies in one of the vaults in the Treasury Department to-night one diamond sunburst and one emerald ring, formerly the property of Mrs. Chadwick. They were sent to Controller Ridgeley by the receiver of the City National Bank of Oberlin, it being the judgment of the Treasury officials that the jewels should be deposited in the Treasury for safe keeping.

The ornaments were placed with the bank as security for a loan, the transaction being conducted not by Mrs. Chadwick but by a person whose name is treated confidentially. The receiver will in due time have the jewels sold at public sale and the proceeds applied to the debts of the bank.

The sunburst is regarded as a valuable one, and consists of a large centre diamond with thirty smaller stones set in a double row around it.

Free Loan Association's Report.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association of 221 Grand Street, which makes loans to borrowers, irrespective of creed or nationality, in sums of from $5 to $200 without any charge to the borrower, and to be repaid in installments, reports that in the year, 1904 the association loaned to 14,574 persons $238,820, an average of $16.31 to each person, and collected $254,-920.

A Common Sense Food

Wheatena

For Uncommon Breakfasts

First and best of breakfast cereals—25 years old.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families; best references. Dressmaker, 142 West 97th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant. —Young lady, 18; one year's experience; familiar with offices duties, filing, indexing, dictation to machine, &c.; High School education, salary $8 to $10. Miss Ida Clemenius, 578 Willis Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. —Mercantile, experience; rapid, accurate, neat, trustworthy; strictly businesslike; salary $9, with advancement; A1 references furnished. Address, Competent, 157 East 123th St.

STENOGRAPHER, etc.—By Stenographer, typewriter, and double entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; satisfactory reference; $12. Miss C., 210 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Three years' experience, possessing accuracy and speed, due to continuous practice, and having high school education. Box 1,014 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; one who does not know it all, but willing and anxious to learn; good writer; references. Ambitious, 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; advantages education insures; seeks permanent position; best reference. Earnest, Box 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, secretary or correspondent; broad experience, brains and ability to use same. Chapin, Post Office Box 157.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience in large publishing house; rapid, accurate; sure of my ability; excellent references; $10-$12. American, Box 177 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; not afraid work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging, Box 155 Times, Down Town.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Experienced typewritist, office assistant; thoroughly familiar with filing, card index, &c.; good reference; salary $7. Box I 127 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Capable and experienced stenographer and typist; accurate, reliable, and conscientious; Oliver preferable. Box I 101 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, permanent or temporary employment; many years experience. Stevenson, 1,629 Lexington Av.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. —Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 701, New York.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and structural; wants work for spare hours. V Box 202 Times Downtown.

HONEST young man, (20,) desires position of trust; three years' experience as assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter; A1 reference. Box 8, advertising office, 1,010 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE.—Honest boy wants position as only house-worker in small family; low wages. To, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) calsomines, plasters; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

Painter, paperhanger, German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50; ceilings calsomined, 50c. up; plastering cheap. Frank, 331 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of experience; A1 credentials; competent, reliable; permanency. Adapted, 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—An experienced young man as clerk and stenographer; best references. Box I 120 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, in stock-brokerage house; seven years' experience; good references. Box 1,000 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN [illegible]

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps This Morning from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

The entrance of the Sixth Ave. "L" into The Big Store is always a convenience for shoppers—alike in fair or stormy weather.

TROUSERS

5,000 Pairs of Men's Trousers At Two Dollars Each.

The Great January Sale Begins at The Big Store This Morning.

THIS is the most important sale of Men's Trousers in the history of the clothing business.

And for many reasons. During these January Sales thousands of men come to the store and buy enough to last them for many months. We prepare for this sale upon a wonderful scale.

We Place Our Orders with the Best Manufacturers Months in Advance.

The foremost Trousers makers in the country contribute to this sale, cutting the short ends of their best and most popular fabrics up and artistically fashioning them into shapely, becoming Trousers.

In no other city, not even in New York, has any store ever attempted a Trousers Sale upon such a scale. Its magnitude is simply astonishing.

There Are Sizes for Men of Every Build.
The Range Is Absolutely Complete

The man who is hard to fit will be particularly pleased. He will obtain exactly what he wants. He will have purchased Trousers that have style, that fit him properly, that will give him extraordinary service for the money invested.

Everything Is So Arranged That Selections May Be Made Quickly.

Most men are pressed for time when buying. For that reason we have arranged the Trousers in such a way that the right sizes and patterns may be had without difficulty.

Description of the Fabrics.

$2—Trousers of black and blue cheviot. Fast colors; tested as to strength and durability. $2

$2—Trousers of cassimeres and tweeds, in fancy stripes, checks, overplaids and fancy mixtures. $2

$2—Trousers of fancy cheviot in novelty effects; made in the new "peg top" models. Gray, brown and fancy mixtures. $2

$2—Trousers of fine striped worsted in the new stripe effects, including slate and gray on navy and black grounds. $2

$2—Trousers of corduroy; soft finish; gray or brown. $2

Sizes for Every Build.

$2—The Slender Short Man.—No need to have the Trousers cut down. Plenty of 28, 29 and 30 inseams. $2

$2—The Very Tall Man.—Usually the man who has to have made to order. Will find what HE wants in THIS sale. Plenty of 35 to 37 inseams. $2

$2—The Stout or Fat Man.—Doesn't matter how much over 200 he weighs. Lots of Trousers with 44 to 54 waists. $2

$2—The Tall and Stout Man.—This is the man who generally has to pay his tailor extra money to get fitted. Here's his chance. Waists up to 48—Inseams to 35. $2

HOLD-UP ON THE SUBWAY BY SUBTERRANEAN DOG

Outlaw Pup Captured, but Not Till He Stopped Train.

HE'S NOW IN DURANCE VILE

Attempted Suicide the Horrid Charge Against Him—How the Artful Dodger Lost His Head.

The subterranean dog, which has been making his residence behind a water main under the platform on the downtown side of the Bleecker Street Subway station for a week past, is now a prisoner in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with attempted suicide.

Before the adventurous beast surrendered to the employees of the Bleecker Street station, however, he managed to create some sensation by holding up downtown traffic for two minutes. He came out on the Subway tracks at 9 A. M. yesterday and rushed around, barking defiance at every train that passed.

In vain did the gateman and station employees try to coax him onto one of the platforms. The dog stood squarely between the rails, barking, and only leaping aside when a train was almost upon him.

The animal had just jumped from the downtown express track over the third rail to the local line when he found himself in front of a southbound train. He made a dive for his accustomed refuge behind the water-pipe. The motorman, seeing the dog's peril, stopped the train.

The dog stuck his head out from under the pipe and surveyed the situation. Apparently believing that he had frightened the train he came boldly into the open and, sitting between the rails, barked a paean of victory.

"What d'ye think o' that f'r nerve?" cried the station porter.

The dog held his ground for two minutes, until the motorman started the train. Then he took to his heels, ran half the length of the station, and with a yelp of terror jumped clean from the track to the platform, where the porter clapped an overcoat upon him.

The animal, securely fastened with a piece of rope was sent, in care of a policeman, to the rooms of the S. P. C. A. where, if his owner does not claim him soon, his checkered career is likely to terminate abruptly.

RUSSELL SAGE LOSES CASE.

Decision for Robert D. Vroom Is Affirmed in Stock Deal Suit.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the judgment of the trial court in the suit of Robert D. Vroom against Russell Sage, which grew out of a stock transaction on May 9, 1901, the day of the Northern Pacific corner. Mr. Vroom held Mr. Sage's "privileges" covering 1,100 shares of stock, and he and his witnesses testified that when the market was almost at its lowest Sage agreed to buy in the stocks at fixed prices, as shown by the ticker, which would net Mr. Vroom a large profit.

Later Mr. Sage presented Mr. Vroom with a bill for $3,750, asserting that the order to buy had been "at the market" instead of at the prices shown by the ticker, and that the purchases had been made at prices which wiped out Mr. Vroom's profits and brought him into debt to Mr. Sage to the amount stated.

The case was tried by Henry D. Hotchkiss, as counsel for Mr. Vroom, and Austen G. Fox, counsel for Mr. Sage. The jury gave Mr. Vroom a verdict for $15,000, which is affirmed by the Appellate Court. Mr. Sage intends to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Wallach's News 830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

SUITS OVERCOATS!

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made)

Lines (both Suits and Overcoats) at prices YOU cannot afford to ignore.

$30 Suits now $20.
$22.50 Suits now $15.
$15 Suits now $10.50.

$35 Overcoats now $25.
$20 Overcoats now $15.
$15 Overcoats now 10.50

(Alterations Free.)

Wallach's News 830 Columbus Av 238-242 Bowery. 349 Eighth Av., cor. 122d 246 W. 125th St.

Open Evenings.

REDUCTIONS!

IN every department of Wallach's fine HABERDASHERY lines there are REDUCTIONS that make purchases Good INVESTMENTS even though you do not have immediate needs for MEN'S FURNISHINGS Here is an example! MANHATTAN SHIRTS the $1.75 and $1.50 kinds at 1.15

We always give $2.00 worth of Hat at WALLACH'S Price, $1.90.

TRAIN BURIED AT COPAKE.

Stalled by Snow and Effort to Dig It Out Fails.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 6.—The train on the Central New England Road from Goshen, N. Y., due here at 3:24, is buried in snow at Copake, N. Y., and up to a late hour to-night, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had not succeeded in digging the train out.

The snow has been falling steadily for many hours, being one of the heaviest falls in years through this section. All trains on the western end of the Central New England branch are held up by the storm.

Good is good—

Good suits at moderate prices are good—we've full stocks of such.

Good suits whose moderate prices have been revised down—that's better.

Many such at different prices, specially at the bottom price, $15.

Same sort of scale-down in boys' suit prices.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Better is better—

A $3 Derby better than any other $3 hat we know and wearing as well as any $5 hat—as good.

$4 Derby with all the richness as well as the wear of any $5 hat—that's better.

Boys' hats in styles selected as carefully as if they were larger size.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

To Meet Expectation we offer the best of values in

Winter Overcoats,

marked down $5, $6 & $8 from regular prices.

Style, quality and service in every coat.

Exceptionally good ones are those now priced at $15.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Three BROADWAY Stores:—Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers St.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

Wanted—Various amounts from $3,000-$75,000 on good real estate first mortgages; ample security. Kaufman & Loeb, 1,320 Boston Road (169th.)

Speaking voice wonderfully developed; exclusive method. Kleiser Elocution, Public Speaking School, 24 West 22d St.

17TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house; Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Office, 10 East 17th St., east and light; rent $[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. THE LITTLE MAUDE ADAMS, MINISTER. THREE MORE WEEKS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day. "GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS."—Times. FRANCIS WILSON in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ANNIE RUSSELL In the New Comedy Brother Jacques NEXT MONDAY—Seats Ready, ARNOLD DALY "YOU NEVER CAN TELL," By Bernard Shaw.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE. "Twelfth Night" Special Mat. Wed., Jan. 11

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St., B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. To-day. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND, A MUSICAL FOREST FANTASY.

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LAST TWO TIMES. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. WED., JAN. 11TH—Seats Ready. Augustus Thomas's New Comedy, MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. ..... At 8:20. Last Mat. To-day at 2:15. Charles Wyndham—Mary Moore "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE." Jan. 9—"The Case of Rebellious Susan."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ... At 8:10. Last Mat. To-day at 2:15. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

VEGSEY CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVE., The marvellous young violinist. 1st Mat. Jan. 21.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-day, Matinee, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Knote, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. This Evening, at 8—CARMEN. Fremstad, Ackte, Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Dufriche, Reiss, Begue. Conductor, Vigna. Sun. Eve., Jan. 8th, at 8:30 at Pop. Prices, THEODORE THOMAS MEMORIAL CONCERT. Soloists—Sembrich, Homer; Dippel, Journet, Max Bendix, Violin; Entire Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Conductr, Franko. Mon. Eve., Jan. 9th, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. Eve., Jan. 11th, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Fremstad; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Conductor, Hertz. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 12th, at 7:30—Second Part of the RING CYCLE—DIE WALKUERE. Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Eve., Jan. 13th, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. De Marchi, Dippel, Giraldon. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Allen; Caruso, Scotti, Parvis, Reiss. Conductor, Vigna. DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Thurs., Jan. 26th, at 7:30—DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANO USED.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company "IN NEWPORT"

NEW YORK 25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00 Jos. Brooks' Production of "HOME FOLKS," C. T. Dazey's Masterwork. Pop. Mat. Wedy., 25, 50, 75c. Mat. TO-DAY

NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN 215 West 57th St. Dec. 31 to Jan. 28, Inclusive. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M. 80th Annual Exhibition. ADMISSION ..... 50c.

BELASCO MATINEE TO-DAY. WARFIELD THEAT. Ev. 8:15. The Music Master Mon. Jan 9 Mr. Warfield will continue in The Music Master at The Bijou THEATRE, where seats are now on sale four weeks ahead. Wed., Jan. 11, David Belasco will present Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in the ADREA New Play By David B. Iasco & John Luther Long. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

CASINO. B'way & 39. Only Mat. To-day. LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE. PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. TO-NIGHT, 8:30, SWEET LAVENDER. EDWARD TERRY

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Last Matinee & Night. JAMES K. HACKETT in "The Fortunes of the King."

Wallack's, B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Wed. Sho-Gun 42d Geo. Ade's & Hadley Authors.

Garden, 27 Mad. Av. EVS. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Wed. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy. The College Widow

11TH ST. THEATRE, 11th Av. Mat. To-day. Henry W. Savage offers Richard Golden in Common Sense Bracket

58TH ST. PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. LAST WEEK—MATINEE TO-DAY. CHECKERS 150 People WITH THOS. W. ROSS 150 People

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING Intercollegiate Hockey Championship. PRINCETON vs. COLUMBIA. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Extra.

May Irwin Last Week. Tel. 1330 Mad. Bijou Evgs. 8:25. Last Mat. To-day, 2:20. MRS. BLACK IS BACK. NEXT MON. JAN. 9 DAVID BELASCO will present WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. Seats on Sale.

CLOSES TO-NIGHT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. 16th Annual Show by N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association (Ltd.) Splendid Fowl, Pretty Pigeons, Little Chicks, Song Birds, Rabbits, Cats, Dogs, &c. Adm. 50c. Children, 25c. 9 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. R. G. Knowles, Howard Thurston, Mary Norman, Hassan Ben Ali's 12 Toozonin Arabs, Ernest Hogan, 4 Casting Dunbars, others. COMING!!!.....ALBERT CHEVALIER.

MAJESTIC Matinee Babes in Toyland To-day. SUNDAY NIGHT. VICTOR HERBERT'S Orchestra West End Nxt wk—Joe Welch, Cohen's Luck. Rice's Merry Shop Girls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW in "Raffles." SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT. Next week—James K. Hackett. Seats selling.

THE NEW ORPHEUM THEATRE. 125TH ST., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The greatest success—Friday and Saturday eves., MENDELA MARTIRER.

Berkeley Lyceum THEATRE, 44 St., nr. 5 Av. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. ROBERT HAINES "ONCE UPON A TIME" by Genevieve G. Haines.

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. Mat. 50c. to 1.50 To-day, $1.50. WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO. Higgledy-Piggledy—College Widower.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

AMERICAN Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c. 50c. SHADOWS ON THE HEARTH. Tom'w Night—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT Next Week—"At the Old Cross Roads."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Matinee & Eve. Last Times "Zum Ehnsteller" & "Die Romantischen," with Harry Walden.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. To-day, 2:15. THOMAS E. SHEA. To-night, 8:15. Next Week, A Wife's Secret.

MURRAY HILL Opens To-night DanMcAvoy, His Honor the Mayor of the Bowery

LEW FIELDS' Mat. To-day. Theatre, 42d St. bet. B'way & 5 Av. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

GRAND Mat. To-day, 25c. to $1.00. LULU GLASER Nxt wk—Primrose Minstrels.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Wk—Powell.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. —A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.— SIBERIA 300 PEOPLE. The Great Kishineff Massacre. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mat. Today & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee TO-DAY at 2. MRS. FISKE LEAH KLESCHNA

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 58TH ST.—"Checkers." Matinee TO-DAY. 6TH AV.—"My Wife's Husbands" and Vaude. 23D ST.—Ten Ichi Troupe. Big Vaude. Bill. 125th St.—The Vendells. Vaude. between acts.

20 AV. Jig Mat. To-day. Evenings, Orpheus [illegible]

JAN 1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1905. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE new book about that exceedingly interesting man of letters, Theodore Watts-Dunton, to which we give up a large share of space this week, is not of great value as a work of criticism. Perhaps those reviewers who expected to find in it a true and valuable appreciation of Watts-Dunton's services to English literature expected too much. Our own reviewer, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, who has long been a friend and associate of "the friend of poets," expresses the same sort of dissatisfaction with the book that we find in the English reviews which have thus far come to hand. Mr. James Douglas is an indiscriminate admirer of Watts-Dunton, who characterizes his subject's attractive phrase, "the renascence of wonder," as "undoubtedly the greatest philosophical generalization of our time." Mr. Douglas, in fact, is the eulogist of Watts-Dunton, and in a certain small but not disagreeable way his Boswell. He highly extols the poems, but his judgment of their value is uncritical. He esteems Watts-Dunton a great critic, but fails to give his readers an adequate idea of that quality in his work which impels Mr. Jacobs to call him "the foremost constructive critic of the English-speaking world." There will be plenty of room, later on, for other books on Watts-Dunton, but for the present Mr. Douglas's does very well. This enthusiastic biographer strikes the personal note strongly and warmly, and his book is very readable.

Pat to the moment has been the publication of Mr. Thomas Cowen's book on "The Russo-Japanese War from the Outbreak of Hostilities to the Battle of Liaoyang," which we have been enabled to review in the week of the fall of Port Arthur. Mr. Cowen is an English war correspondent of wide experience, who has lived long in the Far East. His book, as we said a fortnight ago, was written at the front day by day, and the printing and publication were hurried along. It brings the record of incidents up to the beginning of the great siege now ended with a Japanese victory, explains clearly the causes of the war, and is full of graphic descriptive passages.

John Morley, since his return to England, has been, prophesying a Byron revival. He was talking at the opening of a new Carnegie library, in one of the outlying boroughs of London, on the educational value of books, which he held might be overestimated, (for there are other important educational elements and agencies,) and he remarked that poetry, while the taste for it was not inherited by all, was needful to a complete existence. Then he recommended Byron to the beginner in poetry, and declared that "when democracy extends its reading, and applies itself for inspiration to poetry, Byron will once more have his day." Daring, energy, and the historic sense are the attributes of Byron's poetry, which, Mr. Morley thinks, ought to commend it to the multitude. Early in the nineteenth century, he said, Byron "was the great central inspiring force of democracy on the Continent of Europe." A revival of interest in Byron would really be an encouraging sign, and democracy is certainly beginning to "extend its reading."

Harvard celebrated this week the one hundredth anniversary of Schiller's death, choosing to mark the event at the beginning of Schiller year, as 1905 will be called in Germany, rather than wait for the date of the actual anniversary, May 9. The other noteworthy celebration of a literary anniversary this week occurred in Spain, France, and England and elsewhere on Thursday, the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the "Don Quixote" of Cervantes. This occasion is treated of on another page of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW this week.

It seems that the simple and useful phrase, "light literature," is to Mr. Hall Caine as a red rag to a mentally disturbed bull. We do not remember hearing any one call Mr. Caine's stories "light literature," and he does not expressly say that they were ever so called. But the phrase is used, in pulpit and press, and in common conversation, to denote fiction, and without English fiction, cries Mr. Caine, we should lack half of what we know about England and the English. Mr. Caine's remarks, which were uttered at a dinner of one of the London mutual admiration societies, yclept the New Vagabonds, are really not of great importance. By the use of the term "light literature" nobody intends to disparage the novels of Thackeray or Meredith or Hardy, or even those of Mr. Caine. It is an attractive phrase, which commends itself to the multitude. To be sure, Mr. Caine is, artistically speaking, a trifle heavy, but he ought not to let his mind dwell sadly on that. He is still a "best seller."

The Pall Mall Gazette comments on the increasing vogue in France of clean and decent literature. For instance, the little Goncourt Académie has lately "crowned" "La Maternelle," by Léon Frapié, a nice story about a pretty school mistress and a Government inspector. The same Académiette, as they jestingly call it, in 1903 "crowned" Nau's unpleasant book called "Force Ennemie." "Gyp's" latest book, "Clo-clo," though a veritable "shilling shocker" in plot, is perfectly clean.

A BOOK ON POVERTY.

ROBERT HUNTER, THE CHARITY AND SOCIAL-SETTLEMENT WORKER, DESCRIBES POVERTY AND ESTIMATES THE EXTENT OF IT IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by
EDWIN MARKHAM.
Author of "The Man With the Hoe" and Other Poems.

WE Americans—those who are fortunate among us—have been congratulating ourselves upon our National prosperity. Mr. Hunter's book on our National poverty, therefore, is a timely one. It comes to correct and moderate our jubilation; to point us to the grizzly Shape that follows in the track of Prosperity. Mr. Hunter tells a piteous story of the privations and degradations of the dim, silent millions among us. And Mr. Hunter speaks with authority; he has not gone to any man for his chief facts. He has gotten them at first hand, for he has been an earnest worker for many years among the tribes of poverty. One can live a lifetime on Riverside Drive, and yet know almost nothing of the gaunt poverty of the east side.

It is well, then, that Mr. Hunter comes to revive for us the actors in the grim drama of poverty, setting before us the Pauper, the Vagrant, the Sick, the Immigrant, the piteous and portentous Child. Among remedial measures he mentions only those that he has tried or that others have tried. We are told in the preface that "the more far-reaching and radical reforms proposed by the Socialist, the single-taxer, and the individualist have not been examined here, and therefore not condemned or indorsed." The book, as a whole, has one aim—namely, to show the grievous need of certain social measures calculated to prevent the ruin and degradation of those working people who are on the verge of poverty.

The first chapter deals with poverty in general, and with "the several reasons for believing that in fairly prosperous times no less than 10,000,000 persons in the United States are underfed, unclothed, and poorly housed." Mr. Hunter goes on to say:

There are many people in the world who believe that the provisions of charity in the present day are so generous and varied that no one need suffer, but, even if this were true, it would not materially lessen the sorrow of the poor. To thousands and thousands of workingmen the dread of public pauperism is the agony of their lives. * * * When the poor face the necessity of becoming paupers, when they must apply for charity if they are to live at all, many desert their families and enter the ranks of vagrancy; others drink themselves insensible; some go insane, and still others commit suicide. * * *

This distinction between the poor and the paupers may be seen everywhere. There are, in all large cities in America and abroad, streets and courts and alleys where a class of people live who have lost all self-respect and ambition, who rarely, if ever, work, who are aimless and drifting, who like drink, who have no thought for their children, and who live more or less contentedly on rubbish and alms. Such districts are certain portions of Whitechapel and Spitalfield in London; Kitrof Rynock in Moscow, parts of Armour Avenue in Chicago, Rat Hollow in Cincinnati, and parts of Cherry Hill and the Minettas in New York City, and so on in all cities everywhere. The lowest level of humanity is reached in these districts. In our American cities negroes, whites, Chinese, Mexicans, half-breeds, Americans, Irish, and others are indiscriminately housed together in the same tenements and even in the same rooms. The blind, the crippled, the consumptive, the aged—the ragged ends of life; the babies, the children, the half-starved, undersized beginnings in life, all huddled together, waiting, drifting. This is pauperism. There is no mental agony here: they do not work sore; there is no dread; they live miserably, but they do not care.

In the same cities and, indeed, everywhere, there are great districts of people who are up before dawn, who wash, dress, and eat breakfast, kiss wives and children, and hurry away to work or to seek work. The world rests upon their shoulders; it moves by their muscle; everything would stop if, for any reason, they should decide not to go into the fields and factories and mines. But the world is so organized that they gain enough to live upon only when they work; should they cease they are in destitution and hunger. The more fortunate of the laborers are but a few weeks from actual distress when the machines are stopped. Upon the unskilled masses want is constantly pressing. As soon as employment ceases suffering stares them in the face. They are the actual producers of wealth, who have no home nor any bit of soil which they may call their own. They are the millions who possess no tools and can work only by permission of another. In the main, they live miserably, they know not why. They work sore, yet gain nothing. They know the meaning of hunger and the dread of want. They love their wives and children. They try to retain their self-respect. They have some ambition. They give to neighbors in need, yet they are themselves the actual children of poverty. * * * Many, many thousand families who are in no sense paupers are in

*POVERTY. By Robert Hunter, Sec. Pp. 382. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

poverty. * * * They are the large class in any industrial nation who are on the verge of distress. * * * The fundamental thing in all this is that every workman who is expected by society to remain independent of public relief and capable of self-support must be guaranteed * * * an opportunity for obtaining those necessaries essential to physical efficiency. Such a standard is the basis of almost everything; for, unless men can retain their physical efficiency, they must degenerate. To continue in poverty for any long period means in the end the loss of the power of doing work; and to be unable to work means in the end pauperism.

A few years ago Mr. Jácob A. Riis collected figures which showed that about one-third of the people of New York City were dependent upon charity at some time during the eight years previous to 1890. The New York State Board of Charities reported that 29 per cent. of the people of the State of New York in 1897 found it necessary to apply for relief. In the Borough of Manhattan 60,463 families were evicted from their homes in 1903. This is about 14 per cent. of the total number of families. During the year 1900 in Boston over 136,000 persons, or 20 per cent. of the population, were aided by the public authorities alone. It is estimated that 336,000 persons were aided through private charities. And there are only about 606,000 persons in Boston.

So page after page we are confronted by staggering facts and figures. There is a general impression that we have a widespread diffusion of property ownership. But Mr. Hunter calls our attention to certain startling facts based on the census. It appears that 34 per cent. of our farmers are renters, and nearly 19 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged. The census for 1900 shows that more than half the families in the United States do not own homes. The case is at its worst in the cities. In Boston 81 per cent. and in New York (Manhattan) 94 per cent. do not own their homes. The property of the Nation is so divided that one family in every one hundred owns more property than is owned by all the remaining ninety-nine.

"Poverty," says Mr. Hunter, "is already widespread in this new country, and, knowing this to be true, it seems the height of folly that the Nation should disregard so absolutely this enormous problem of misery that not an inquiry is made as to its extent or as to the causes which add to its volume."

Mr. Hunter tells us again and again that the poverty of to-day is in a great measure unnecessary, and that it is due in no small degree to certain social evils which must be put right. He notes the curious fact that the people of any country can be easily aroused to protest against atrocities existing in another country. Injustice abroad causes great indignation among many of the people who are insensible and apathetic to the injustice and cruelty in their own State and country. And yet he is hopeful of the future, for he says:

> I am not so pessimistic in regard to the moral state of our Nation as to believe we shall much longer make the wage earner bear upon his own shoulders the heaviest costs of progress, and, in the painful struggle become uncomplainingly the despised vagrant, pauper, prostitute, or criminal.

Lack of space forbids adequate mention of the chapters on The Child, The Sick, The Immigrant, The Pauper, The Vagrant. Nor can I pause over the stories of the garbage heaps and the "flop houses." Nor can I stay to tell of the machine politician, "who, in some cities, owns the finest houses of vice in the district," of the saloon-keeping politician, "who is a feudal lord among his 'boys,'" of the policeman, "who is not permitted to stop law breaking when he sees it," of the party boss, who is the most powerful person in the political life of America." In passing these pages, however, the eye catches one momentous statement:

> So long, indeed, as there is such a thing as enforced unemployment, just so long will the sources of vagrancy be ever active. Neither artificial employments nor charitable provision can remedy the evil. The worker is himself helpless. He is a wastrel, begging to be used in a competitive industrial system which in its present form requires his continued existence.

Here is Mr. Hunter's brief summary of the whole problem:

> There are probably in fairly prosperous years no less than 10,000,000 persons in poverty; that is to say, underfed, underclothed, and poorly housed. Of these, about 4,000,000 persons are public paupers. Over 2,000,000 workingmen are unemployed from four to six months in the year. About 500,000 male immigrants arrive yearly and seek work in the very districts where unemployment is greatest. Nearly half the families in the country are propertyless. Over 1,700,000 little children are forced to become wage earners when they should still be in school. About 5,000,000 women find it necessary to work and about 2,000,000 are employed in factories and mills. Probably no less than 1,000,000 workers are injured or killed each year while doing their work, and about 10,000,000 of the persons now living will, if the present ratio is kept up, die of the preventable disease, tuberculosis.
>
> Mr. Hunter proposes certain reforms for immediate adoption.
>
> They would make all tenements and factories sanitary; they would regulate the hours of work, especially for women and children; they would regulate and thoroughly supervise dangerous trades; they would institute all necessary measures to stamp out unnecessary disease and to prevent unnecessary death; they would prohibit entirely child labor; they would institute all necessary educational and recreational institutions to replace the social and educational losses of the home and the domestic workshop; they would perfect, as far as possible, legislation and institutions to make industry pay the legitimate cost of producing and maintaining efficient laborers; they would institute, on the lines of foreign experience, measures to compensate labor for enforced seasons of idleness, due to sickness, old age, lack of work, or other causes beyond the control of the workman; * * * they would restrict the power of employer and of shipowner to stimulate for purely selfish ends an excessive immigration, and in this way to beat down wages and to increase unemployment."

Now we come to a still blacker chapter in the terrible story. One would suppose offhand that it would be necessary only to point out these social wrongs to have all peoples rush to the rescue. One would suppose that conventions, clubs, and societies would talk and work for little else. For, as Mr. Hunter says, "poverty is, to a considerable extent, due to social causes which are clearly to be seen, and which are possible of remedy." We would suppose, then, that wrongs would be searched out and remedied at the root. But, alas, instead of this, we find a cold, stubborn opposition.

It is impossible in a brief review to give a just impression of the scope and significance of this work. Mr. Hunter's book on "Poverty" is the most impressive and important book of the year. Every page is crowded with vital matter. There is no high coloring; only a plain, quiet statement of the frightful facts. The book should attract National attention It should have a million readers.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Staten Island, January 1905.

FACTS ABOUT INDIA.

INDIA. By Col. Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, Late Superintendent Survey of India. With Maps and Diagrams. Cloth. Pp. 375. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

According to the census of 1901, India, including Burma, with an area of 1,900,000 square miles, had a population of 287,000,000. Despite famines and epidemics, the population has grown largely during the last few years, and, summing it all up in a general way, India holds about 15 per cent. of the entire population of the world. To describe this vast country is the task Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich has imposed on himself. Having held the position of Superintendent of the Survey of India, his knowledge of the geographical conditions of the country is of the best. A large portion of the book is geographical. There are seven colored maps and 106 other maps and diagrams. As to the early history of India or the study of the primitive race or races which made India their home, the result is unsatisfactory. The probability is that the first comers were of a low grade in the scale of humanity, and were followed by a horde of a superior grade, who conquered the original tribes and held them in bondage.

India is the greatest Mohammedan power in the world. The followers of the Prophet number between 57,000,000 and 58,000,000. It is only in the large towns that the creed of Islam is carried on with fanaticism. In the Indian armed service the Mohammedans make the most trustworthy soldiers.

Climate, which varies widely in India, affects the agriculturd products. Of the present population, some 75 per cent. depend for their living on the fields. "The change of seasons and variations of rainfall affect the conditions of life so closely and so seriously that in no country in the world are the meteorological variations so anxiously watched and the promises of the future so minutely balanced as in India." Rice is a universal crop wherever irrigation is possible, and the area planted in tea is increasing. Our authority writes, that "tea will flourish at an altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea; and it is noteworthy that tea grown at the highest altitudes is reckoned the best in point of flavor, though the yield is inferior to that of the lowlands," which depends on irrigation. This work is carried out on the largest scale. Millions of acres which would be unproductive are rendered fertile by the many canal systems.

The mineral wealth of India awaits development. There seems to be an abundance of coal, and the carboniferous strata is of a much younger date than in other countries. There are several collieries now working at their full capacities. Once iron derived from native ores was largely made in India. To-day imported iron takes its place.

Washing for gold is a common thing in India. Four men will work all day washing for gold, and be satisfied with a result worth about one shilling. There is, however, hard, gold-bearing rock in India, which is regularly worked, and in the Nizan territory the product in 1899 was worth nearly $9,000. Much has been written in the past concerning the diamonds and rubies of India. It is a disappointment to learn that there never was a Golconda. There are three tracts in India where diamonds are found. Those at Panna are the most systematically worked.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Thomas Cowen's Book on the Russo-Japanese Conflict to the Battle of Liao Yang.*

SOMEWHAT prophetic in view of the recent capitulation of Port Arthur is the closing paragraph of Mr. Cowen's volume, which reads:

> The few occasions on which the Russians have attacked have perhaps not been in circumstances affording a fair test; but, at any rate, it is likely that the Japanese will hold their own, and that if the next phrase of this war is a wearing-out process, it will be Russia that will suffer.

A trained observer, for many years a war correspondent, describing for newspapers the Boer War, the Japanese-Chinese War, phases of the Spanish-American War, both in Cuba and the Philippines, the Boxer War in China, and the siege of Peking, Mr. Cowen treats of the war in the East with exceptional facilities for getting at the facts. His book prepared last September after the close of the Liao-Yang campaign, and while the Port Arthur siege was in progress, is most helpful to a thorough understanding of the situation. His analysis of the reason for Japanese success is thorough, both as to Japan's preparations for the struggle, and the causes for Russia's unpreparedness. He sums up the cause for the Russian failures in these words: "Indecision in emergency has been a characteristic weakness of Russia." "Beware of the correspondent" was, he says, the burden of the reports to Tokió of all Japanese army observers who accompanied the English troops during the Boer War. To the observance of this warning he attributes much of the success of the Japanese army and navy, in that the observance of that warning saved the conveyance of information that might have been of great value to the Russians. Japan's preparations for the war in which she has been so singularly successful began with Russia's announcement of the [illegible] Siberian Railway in 1891.

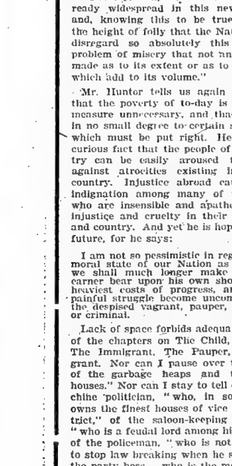

While Russia was slowly encroaching on [illegible] and Korea despite Japan's [illegible] Japan built [illegible] She [illegible] of the world [illegible] a new [illegible] to meet her [illegible] to be [illegible] by safe [illegible] protecting [illegible] built for her freedom such a harvest most as had never been [illegible] She was even ready for the Allied Powers of Europe if need be.

Napoleon was wrong, after writing of the battle of the Yalu, if he ever did say that Providence was on the side of the biggest battalions, he should have said the side of those who can shoot best. Russia had planned her faith in her numbers and the numbers failed. * * * Providence, too, is usually on the side of the quickest battalion. Finally, the most important of all the factors that made the Yalu battle pre-eminently the decisive battle of the war was that the Japanese soldier had made the acquaintance of the Russian soldier and had made him run. * * * It could, of course, not be by one defeat that the mighty power of Russia could be broken; but this one blow broke the spell of Russian resistlessness, which had crushed the largest part of Asia and had overawed Europe. It demonstrated that the prowess of the Samurai race was not merely a tale of Old Japan unsuited for modern times and European warfare.

Remarkably effective as word pictures are his descriptions of the naval operations in the early days before Port Arthur, when Admiral Togo wiped the Russian Navy out of existence, of the battles at the crossing of the Yalu, of the landing at Lisotung, and the operations before Port Arthur that preceded and made possible the successful battle of Telissu, the capture of the passes at Fenshuiling, and led up to the tremendous nine days' battle before Liao-Yang, the bloodiest and most desperately fought in all history. But of greater value are the carefully analyzed reasons for each step taken, the clearing thus of doubts as to the why and wherefore of it all. Nothing seems to be left to the imagination of the reader. With the simplicity of a tactical primer the reasons for success and the causes of failure are alike made plain. And with it all there is a constant succession of pictures of army and navy life that is positively fascinating in the simple old-fashioned manner in which it is told with no attempt at "fine writing," and a directness that is wholly effective. While probably not so intended, it is a perfect brief in favor of the military methods adopted and made perfect by the quiet, but clear-headed, yellow men who willingly took up the task that all Europe has feared. Here is his description how the Yalu was crossed:

> It was surprising that the entire Japanese army crossed the main stream of the Yalu practically without a shot being fired. * * * Eating and sleeping had to be very secondary considerations that night. During the day all the men had been supplied with three days' rations, and they could eat when they had the chance. In an advance there is usually a good deal of waiting. The men had to march, wade, wait their turn at a plank bridge or shallow ford, help each other up a slippery bank, pass in single file sometimes through a willow copse, wait, climb, jump, mud-scramble, and march again, for about six hours, getting into position, lining out in front of the long extending Russian trenches. No light was allowed, nor a voice above an undertone; for the most part there were not roads to march on, but the men had to cross fields, grope in the gloom for strange paths, or struggle past obstructions where no path could be found, using dry water courses as tracks till they led into pools, over stubbly cornfields, in and out among tenantless farm buildings, up country lanes and hillside footpaths, each officer and "non-com." peering into the gloom, feeling his way to the appointed spot, consulting a rough sketch plan, and drawing his men after him with an angry "Hush!" at any sudden sound that might reach the enemy. This silent, stealthy advance of a whole army into the blackness of the unknown was wonderfully impressive. Everything depended on getting into position before daybreak, and it was most admirably done. Really the battle was won in the silence of the night; the banging of guns and the slaying of brave men next day only proclaimed the accomplished fact.

Here is his description of the way in which the attack on Port Arthur that led to its capitulation has been carried on:

> While Admiral Togo's squadron, seven months at sea, and still tireless, vigilant, keen as ever, day and night continues sending in from long range those terrible Shimose shells, worse than lyddite, on the battered town, the forts, the outposts, the Japanese troops with patient and devoted heroism keep on creeping forward, burrowing under ground, digging deep trenches that zigzag toward the enemy's lines. Slowly, laboriously the Japanese turned into the slopes under the Russian forts, and literally inch by inch they forge ahead, till near enough to emerge and make a rush—only to fall in heaps, dying and dead—and their brothers have to try again. In many places the ground is solid rock and the Japanese cannot counter-mine; but, little by little, masses of rock and bags filled with sand are collected in some corner out of sight of the Russians, and are suddenly rushed forward in the night, to make temporary shelter where a regiment can get forward a hundred yards, rest, fire for a few minutes, and get forward another hundred yards, till at last they are close up to the enemy. Then a charge in the teeth of fierce rifle fire, and only a few Japanese survive it; but they reach the top of the hill somehow, for it is wonderful how many bullets can miss. * * * But it seems to be true, as Napoleon said, that there is no such a word as "impossible." It seems that no fortress is absolutely impregnable in the face of determined attack. The Japanese have not yet taken Port Arthur, but they have taken several of the outer forts, and apparently must in time take the innermost citadel. It is a question of time; to take the place means necessarily a terrible amount of bloodshed, and the best way in this case is the slow and sure;

Some Foreign Resorts.

Two volumes of interest and convenience to tourists are "Switzerland, Picturesque and Descriptive," by Joel Cook, (8vo, Pp. 570. Illustrated. Gilt top. Decorated red cloth. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.,) and "Mediterranean Winter Resorts" by Eustace A. Reynolds-Ball, F. R. G. S., (revised, enlarged, and rewritten edition. 12mo. Over 625 Pp. Thin paper. Limp cloth. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.)

Mr. Cook's volume on Switzerland is copiously illustrated with half-tones in various tints. There are pictures of the people, the Castle of Chillon, Mont Blanc, and Chamounix, the Jungfrau, Bern, the lion of Lucerne, the Spaler Thor in Basle, the tomb of Marshal Saxe in Strassburg, a statue of Wilhelm Tell, Beethoven's house in Bonn, the "Conversationshaus" in Baden-Baden, the Mouse Tower in Bingen, the old canal in Utrecht, and others.

The author has divided the volume into six chapters—Western Switzerland, Eastern Switzerland, the Upper Rhine, the Middle Rhine, and Main, the great Rhine gorge, and the Lower Rhine. He has here attempted to do for Switzerland what he has already done for America, England, and France, by emphasizing with personal impressions those points of human interest which usually receive mere perfunctory notice in the guide books. He opens with a rapid survey of the history of the Swiss Confederation, followed by descriptions of the Lake of Geneva, Lausanne, Vevey, and Montreux. Coming next to the Castle of Chillon, the reputation of which inspired Lord Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," the author writes:

> No place has more doleful legends than Chillon. The "potence," bleak with age, is shown, where the prisoners were hung; there is a hole in the wall whence their bodies were cast into the lake; a torture chamber, with a wooden pillar to which they were fastened and seared by hot irons; an "oubliette," having a trap door shutting out the light, beneath which were three steps downward, but no fourth step, and the victim fell eighty feet upon sharp knives. Such is ancient and forbidding Chillon.

The new edition of "Mediterranean Winter Resorts" has been enlarged and in great part rewritten. It is a complete and practical handbook to the principal health and pleasure resorts on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Special articles on the principal invalid stations by resident English physicians are included. Among the new matter are descriptions of such resorts as Cyprus and Khartoum, and fuller accounts of such smaller places as the Levantine Riviera; the hotel information has been brought up to date, and new details have been added, and there are articles on topics of interest to English and American residents in foreign Winter resorts. A map has been provided, and there are several diagrams.

*THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR—FROM THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES TO THE BATTLE OF LIAO YANG. By Thomas Cowen. With Illustrations, Maps, and Plans. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xii.-342. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.20.

JAN

OLD CHINA.

Arthur Judson Brown's Book About the New Forces Now Developing There.*

THE Boxer movement aroused all Europe and America, and of late the war between Japan and Russia, with its complications, in which China may be seriously involved again, excites greater interest in China. Arthur Judson Brown's "New Forces in Old China" has for its object the description of those features which he thinks are to effect changes in China, and this will be due to Western trade, Western politics, and Western religion. D. C. Boulger's words are: "The grip of the outer world has tightened around China. It will either strangle her or galvanize her into fresh life." Think of the magnitude of China! It covers an area of 4,228,991 square miles. China is one-third larger than all Europe, with the United States and Alaska, and there is room enough to spare to throw in several Great Britains. As to population, it is stated to be 426,000,000, but the data may not be trustworthy. The actual total, however, is overwhelming. Some one has written that "every third person who toils under the sun and sleeps under God's stars is a Chinese." Centres of population where cities with over 100,000 are numerous. There is a single province, Honan, with about the area of Missouri, which contains a population of 25,310,800. Dwelling on the Government, the author writes "that official corruption is well-nigh universal."

Offices, with merely nominal salaries or none at all are usually bought by the payment of a heavy bribe and held for a term of three years, during which the incumbent seeks not only to recoup himself, but to take as large an additional sum as possible. And the weakness of the Government and the absence of an outspoken press leave them free from restraint. China is the very paradise of embezzlers.

As to morality, Mr. Brown declares that it could not be worse. In Christian countries it is bad enough, though ostracized by honest people and condemned by the law, but in China "Buddhism puts immorality in its temples, and the Government supports it." The Chinaman seems to be indifferent toward human suffering. A man may be dying in the public street, and no one will make the least effort to befriend him. What does a Chinaman believe in? Mr. Brown declares that each individual Chinaman has three religions, and is at one and the same time a Confucian, a Buddhist, and a Taoist. His faith is an incomprehensible mixture of all the three systems. He is always under the dread of imaginary demons. The devils are supposed to walk straight forward, and object to turns in their paths, and accordingly the credulous Chinaman builds his house with many queer shunts in it, so that the fiends will have trouble in penetrating it. Most of the faults of the Chinese the author sets down to Confucianism.

It has lifted the Chinese from the level of barbarism only to place them almost immovably on a plane considerably lower than Christianity. It has developed such a smug satisfaction with existing conditions that millions are well-nigh impervious to the influences of the modern world. * * * It leads to a reverence for the past that makes change a disrespect to the dead, so that all progress is made exceedingly difficult, and society becomes fossilized. Whatever is is right, and custom is sacred.

Mr. Brown traversed vast portions of China, and used for trasportation what is called a "shendza," a mule litter. The comfort in the method depends on the character of the mules. On certain occasions he was the guest of high personages. Chinese food he hardly likes. Some of the table customs are not prepossessing. At a grand banquet, two bowls made of brass are placed beside each guest. You are to take some water in your mouth from the smaller bowl, and to expectorate it in the larger one. Some of the dishes were stewed sea slugs with ginger root and bean curd, and stewed fungus with reed roots and ginger; another was chicken boiled in oil, pork swimming in a great bowl of its own fat, stewed fish stomach and egg soup. Our own ways and manners are severely criticised by Chinamen. It is because we eat such vast quantities of meat in huge chunks that Europeans "smell so badly." And what is more shocking is they even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first, reversing the order of nature. As to the change in China of how it is to come about, the railways are giving the helping hand. The time is not so far distant when the Chinaman was satisfied with a wheelbarrow as a means of locomotion. He is becoming acquainted with innumerable things from the West, which enter into his domestic life. Nowadays, on a Chinese bridge you may see posters declaring the excellence of American cigarettes. As to the railroads, there are still racial prejudices directed toward them, but these are in a measure being removed. When the Germans built the first railroad from Tsing-tau to Kiso-cnon, the track ran over some graves, and the company had to pay three Mexican dollars for every grave thus desecrated. The Chinese resent European aggression, and why should they not? There never is presented an opportunity for gobbling up Chinese ground that is not carried out by Europeans. Money indemnities are settled with huge bites of China. Mr. Brown writes that there is not so much dread of either England or Germany as there is of France, and particularly Russia, notwithstanding the victories of the Japanese. No ill will is felt toward them to-day, but the Russian methods are detested.

That there is a reform movement in China is probable. The author says that some decades ago a Chinaman who was educated abroad, on his return was certain to be imprisoned. But a recent edict of the Emperor directs "the Provincial Governors to select young men of ability and to send them to Europe for special training, with the object of their occupying positions of trust on their return." There have been made great changes in the examination of the literati. They are required to become acquainted with other matter than the old legends of the past. According to the best authority, there has arisen a large demand for Western books. The millennium of China is still in the far distance. For the missionary the outlook is more encouraging. Never before have larger crowds assembled, intent on hearing the Gospel. In our treaty with China the following important clause may be read:

Missionary societies of the United States shall be permitted to rent and to lease in perpetuity as the property of such societies, buildings or lands in all parts of the empire for missionary purposes, and, after the title deeds have been found in order and duly stamped by the local authorities, to erect such suitable buildings as may be required for carrying on their good work.

If the betterment of the Chinese is to be brought about it will be due to the merchant and the missionary. The one must be the adjunct of the other, and one of the most hopeful of signs was when in December, 1903, the United States Senate unanimously ratified the treaty which secured an "open door" in China for Americans. The advance China may make may be likened to that of a glacier. It is slow, and there is much disintegration. What may happen in the next hundred years no man can prophesy. Mr. Brown's volume deserves general reading.

*NEW FORCES IN OLD CHINA. An Unwelcome But Inevitable Awakening. By Arthur Judson Brown. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 382. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Marjorie Fleming.

The story of Pet Marjorie ("Marjorie Fleming," by L. MacBean and John Brown, M. D., 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.40,) the "winsome" "Maidie" of her own family and Sir Walter Scott's "bonnie wee croodlin' doo," now appears with much hitherto unpublished material a century after her birth. Besides the accounts of the gifted child by L. MacBean and Dr. Brown are Marjorie's journals and letters, together with a number of her verses.

Marjorie Fleming was born in the Scottish town of Kircaldy, on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth. Three years of the nine she lived were spent in Edinburgh. Mr. MacBean speaks as follows of her:

A real, natural child, she was differing in nothing from other children, unless in the extraordinary vividness of her feelings and the consequent piquancy of her language, and very childlike was every expression of her affectionate disposition. * * * No one who knew little "Maidie" could escape her personal charm, and, fortunately for us, that charm is no mere tradition, for we chanced to embody much of her mind and heart in the little diaries which are here published.

The journals cover nearly three years of her life, from the Winter of 1808-09 to midsummer, 1811. She began them when six years old. The last item in the last book—there are three diaries—was signed and dated "Marjorie Fleming, Kirkaldy, July 19." Many of her poems are addressed to her cousin, Isabel Keith, whom she loved very much, and to whom she wrote her last verse. This reads:

Oh! Isa pain did visit me
I was at the last extremity
How often did I think of you
I wished your graceful form to view
To clasp you in my weak embrace
Indeed I thought I'd run my race.
Good care, I'm sure, was of me taken,
But still indeed I was much shaken
At last I daily strength did gain
And oh! at last away went pain.
At length the doctor thought I might
Stay in the parlor all the night
I now continue so to do
Farewell to Nancy and to you.
Wrote by M. F.

After she had finished the poem she lay down in bed. She was silent until midnight, when she complained of pains in the head. The third day following she died.

There are fourteen illustrations, including a number of pictures of Pet Marjorie alone and with Scott, her sister Elizabeth, and others.

Charades.

Florence L. Bahler in her book "Captain Kidd and Other Charades," (New York: Robert Grier Cooke, $1.) has provided verses and enigmas. The titles, including "Florentine Cloisters" and "My Motor Car," indicate the diversity of topics treated. Parodies, hits at bachelor maids, vegetarians, and the isms of the day, are interspersed with the more usual themes of versifiers, and underlying them all is the fascination of the puzzle. The introduction traces the history of the charade from the days of aboriginal man, when he propounded it to his comrades around the campfire, to the modern era when it has formed the relaxation of many men of letters. A fondness for enigmas, Miss Sahler says, is a characteristic of ages rich in intellectual life, and we may regard with satisfaction the prevalence of charades and kindred amusements at the present time.

Costarican Stories.

There are ten short stories in the book by Señor Ricardo Fernández Guardia, ("Cuentos Ticos"—"Short Stories of Costa Rica"—12mo. Pp. 294. With numerous illustrations. Cloth. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company. $2.00,) translated into English by Gray Casement, who has also provided a sketch of Costa Rica and its inhabitants.

The stories are: "El Estreno," ("The Début,") which relates how an ambitious mother tried to prevent her young daughter from "eating turkey" (being a wall-flower) at her first dance; "Un Héroe," ("A Hero,") the tale of a man whose drunkenness during his maturer years caused by his having been revived by too much brandy after a battle fought when he was quite young; "Un Santo Milagroso," ("A Miraculous Saint,") in which is related why the image of a saint was much worshipped especial, by the men—they kissed its feet from which poured contraband liquor; "La Política," ("Politics," tells the results of going into politics; "Hidalguía," ("Chivalry,"), which is the story of how the chivalry of a fugitive saved his life; in "La Botija" ("The Buried Treasure") is told the story of the disenchantment of a miser; "El Ahorcado" ("The Hanged Man") is a story of the time the railroad, under the management of Keith, was built across Costa Rica to the east; "Un Espadachín," ("A Swordsman,") which is the story of a henpecked husband who attempts to drown his woes in deeds of valor; in "Los Gatos Demoniacos" ("The Bedevilled Cats") is related the story of how a mercenary niece got rid of seven pets on which her uncle doted; in "El Clavel" ("The Pink") is told the story of a young country girl who vainly loves a well-to-do gentleman of the city; although here and there reminiscent of Castilian story tellers, the tales and the style in which they are related make one wish to know more of Señor Ricardo and his works.

Among the half-tone illustrations which appear on almost every page, are street scenes in Costa Rica, views of the mountains and valleys and different parts of the country, the Rio Grande Bridge, pictures of theatres, churches, and other buildings, a church procession, a military review &c.

"Murray's Small Classical Atlas."

This atlas, edited by G. B. Grundy, M. A., D. Lit., author of "The Great Persian War," and editor of Murray's "Handy Classical Maps," &c., is appearing in folio form. (New York and London: Henry Frowde, the Oxford University Press.) The editor has sought to avoid two or three defects usually found in other atlases, namely: "1. Failure to show with the requisite prominence the natural features of the countries. 2. Lack of clearness, owing to the congestion of names in important sections of the maps, and the confusion created by the engraving of names across 'hachured' mountains." He has adopted the system of colored contours, and the names necessary for the purposes of ordinary classical study have been printed in a clear and legible type. These names are easier to read owing to the fact that the mountain ranges have not been engraved. Another new feature is a sheet containing fourteen plans of famous ancient battlefields. The atlas contains a very full index.

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FRIEND OF POETS.

Joseph Jacobs Reviews the New Biography of Theodore Watts-Dunton, by James Douglas.*

I REVIEW this book with something of a pang. One of the last things I did before leaving England was an attempt to induce my friend and colleague Mr. Watts-Dunton to allow me to select from his admirable and, in many ways, epoch-making reviews in The Athenæum a volume which would give him his due position as the foremost constructive critic of the English-speaking world. Negotiations lingered. Mr. Watts-Dunton shuns notoriety as much as other people court it. Other projects summoned me and the plan fell through. Here it is carried into existence by another hand, and on somewhat different lines than what I had contemplated. Mr. Douglas has regarded his hero as primarily poet and novelist. I had designed to exhibit him to the world solely as critic by as large a collection of his reviews as I could cram into a volume. Mr. Douglas has besides given in some sort a biography interspersed with a few Boswellisms, and above all has included a number of illustrations which will recall to every one who has enjoyed the hospitality of the "Pines," Putney, the wealth of poetic and pictorial association which will one day make it one of the most sought for literary shrines in England.

Mr. Douglas, as I have said, has regarded Mr. Watts-Dunton mainly as a poet and novelist, and I have no doubt Mr. Watts-Dunton himself would prefer to be known mainly for his works of creative imagination—who would not? But if one must shame the devil and say the true verity, it is more as a critic than as a poet and novelist that Mr. Watts-Dunton will be known in future ages, if, indeed, he will not best be known as a higher and rarer thing than any of these—what Rossetti called "a hero in friendship." He nearly saved Rossetti from the demon chloral, and for a quarter of a century has been to Mr. Swinburne more than a brother. When one adds that Mr. Watts-Dunton has enjoyed the friendship of Tennyson, Morris, Browning, and Lowell, not to mention the smaller fry, it is clear that his name is already inseparably linked with the history of poetry in England in the nineteenth century. He is emphatically the friend of great poets.

But it does not follow that a friend of great poets must necessarily be a great poet himself. No one, it is true, can deny Mr. Watts-Dunton the title of poet. In particular some of his sonnet-sequences vie with the best in the language, and he has almost equal command over rustic description. His "Romany" poem, "Make the Kas while the Kem says 'make it'" given here, brings the very whiff of the hay field, and is fully equal to Barnes at his best. Mr. Watts-Dunton has most of the qualities of the great bards; he has vivid imagination, exquisite sensibility, a wide and accurate vocabulary, a sense of music rarely equaled, and has evidently experienced the very extremes of passion. Yet with all this it is going too far to range him, as Mr. Douglas does, with the great poets of the Victorian era. He is somewhat mannered; he is at times reminiscent, and above all he has rarely the individual note. There is scarcely a line of his of which one could say "Watts-Dunton and Watts-Dunton alone had written thus and so." This volume contains a tolerably full anthology of his poems. There are perhaps not more than four or five of them which one would insert in a golden treasury of Victorian poets. Let me not be misunderstood; no one for a moment would deny the true poetic gifts of Mr. Watts-Dunton, but one has at the same time a conviction that his mastery of poetic form is greater than his poetic force, to use a distinction which he would be one of the first to appreciate.

Similarly with the somewhat exaggerated claims put forth for Mr. Watts-Dunton's romance "Aylwin" by Mr. Douglas, he again places it on a level with the masterpieces of nineteenth century English novels. Here again no one can deny the very high qualities of this romance, but equally, if one is to remain true to one's literary conscience, one has to recognize an incoherent plot, a want of action of the characters, and on the characters, that bars it from a place among the highest. Yet that it has fallen in with a mood of the moment is undoubted. The solid fact of twenty-six editions in England is sufficient to prove its popularity. Mr. Watts-Dunton would however be the last to permit a claim of high merit to be based on wide circulation. Was it not Mr. Howells who said, "Thank Heaven, I never circulate more than twenty thousand"? Its appeal to the spiritualistic interests, its challenge to identification of the characters, the romantic situations and scenery would of themselves account for much of this wide circulation. But at best the novel will take rank by the side of "Contarini Fleming," the nearest analogue to it in the language, and few would claim for "Contarini Fleming" a high rank in the realm of fiction.

But when it comes to Mr. Watts-Dunton in his capacity as critic there is no need to make any such reservations as are called forth by his poetry and his novel. Indeed the chief fear is that one is likely to indulge in expressions which might be regarded as exaggerated. But it may be said without much fear of contradiction that his is the greatest critical intelligence that has been devoted mainly to the investigation of the laws of literary art in the English language. Others may have had the taste, the capacity for appreciation to as great a degree; others again may have had sufficient of the scientific bent to generalize about the laws of literary production; even Herbert Spencer has his say on such matters. But the combination of exquisite taste and generalizing capacity is found in Mr. Watts-Dunton, and in him alone. He reminds one indeed of the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, as described by Robert Louis Stevenson: Whenever any person mentioned an interesting fact to the professor he would immediately cry: "Surely, I have a theory to explain that," and sure enough within five minutes the theory was forthcoming. Mr. Watts-Dunton not alone observes literary phenomena with the keenest of observation, but he is never content to leave a literary fact alone until he has brought it in harmony with other facts of the same kind. When the scullion in "Tristram Shandy" hears that a fellow servant is dead and remarks complacently, "So am not I," Mr. Watts-Dunton is not content to point out the immortal humor of the remark, but explains to us why and how it deserved immortality, by an ingenious distinction between absolute and relative humor.

He is exceptionally equipped for the post of scientific critic. He has been trained in science by his father and uncle. He has passed through a period of what he himself calls "music madness," and is acquainted with the technique of painting, and in addition to all this he is exceptionally widely read in imaginative literature. Above all, he loves literature with an undivided passion. Matthew Arnold, with whom one naturally thinks to compare him, was, after all, much of a theologian, something of a politician, even before he was a literary critic pure and simple. Walter Pater, the other name with which one naturally associates Mr. Watts-Dunton's, was even more interested in Greek sculpture and Renaissance art than in Charles Lamb or Coleridge. When one adds that Mr. Watts-Dunton has seen in the working the operations of the minds of two of the greatest literary creative artists of the generation, one begins to understand why his literary criticisms bear the mint mark of true inductions, as compared with the mere impressions of a Henley or a Symons.

Yet Mr. Douglas in this book has chosen to represent Mr. Watts-Dunton as critic by very few, and those for the most part badly selected, specimens. He gives at length that review of Christopher North's "Noctes Ambrosianæ," which first revealed to us the new force which had come to English letters. But excellent as the review was in its exuberance, in its humor, in its style, the subject of it was scarcely worthy of Mr. Watts-Dunton's powers, and does not, therefore, give adequate expression to them. So, too, Mr. Douglas quotes a good deal of a review of Browning's "Perishtah's Fancies," just because it happened to throw light upon an interesting but rather trivial episode in the relations of Mr. Watts-Dunton and Browning, but the review itself happens to be perhaps the worst Mr. Watts-Dunton ever wrote on Browning's poetry. There remain only copious extracts from Mr. Watts-Dunton's eloge of the Bible in his review of the Marquis of Lorne's "Psalms," and from the article "Poetry" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, which, fragmentary as it is, is the only critical treatise on the subject in the language. None of his reviews of Mr. Swinburne, none of those on Victor Hugo—where Mr. Watts-Dunton was absolutely at his best—has been reproduced in whole or in part by Mr. Douglas. I remember in particular an elaborate review of Mr. Swinburne's "Note on Charlotte Brontë," which gave a whole poetics of the novel.

Mr. Douglas has a defense for his sins of omission. He claims for his hero that his best work in criticism is on a line with his poetry and his romance in expounding and advocating a new force in literature and even in religion. According to him, Mr. Watts-Dunton is preeminently distinguished as the Prophet of the Renascence of Wonder. Yet when one carefully examines what is meant by this Renascence it is somewhat difficult to distinguish it from what other critics call the Romantic Spirit. If this be so, the great originality of Mr. Watts-Dunton in this regard is somewhat lessened. We have had Heine, we have had Sainte-Beuve, and we have had Matthew Arnold on the romantic school and the romantic spirit, not to speak of more formal critics like George Brandes. Mr. Watts-Dunton's distinction is, however, to have seen signs of the revival of this spirit. Ordinarily when critics speak of the romantic movement, they are thinking of the Schlegels and Victor Hugo at the beginning of the nineteenth century. They have not recognized that somewhat the same tendency has arisen anew among creative workers at the end of the century as well as at the beginning. Perhaps it would be more exact to say that the romantic spirit came into England with the pre-Raphaelites, and spread from their painting to their poetry.

Mr. Watts-Dunton, as usual, is not content merely to observe a literary phenomenon. He must give his theory of it as well. The romantic spirit is opposed to the classic, not alone by its breaking away from the older forms, but by the whole attitude of mind toward the world and life. The Spirit of Wonder is the name given to this new attitude, and the same spirit works, according to Mr. Watts-Dunton and his disciple, Mr. Douglas, in religion as well as in art. In other words, the agnosticism of science, which denies, is to be replaced by the agnosticism of art which desires. Other thinkers have observed the same phenomenon in the trend of modern thought and called it "the wish to believe," or as Prof. James puts it, "the will to believe." Mr. Watts-Dunton regards it as the spirit of reverend wonder, of joyous awe.

All this is interesting in the extreme, but it would be hard to convince any one acquainted with the currents of modern thought that Mr. Watts-Dunton's views on these high matters are excessively novel or have had any wide influence. Mr. Douglas is, one might almost say, as usual, putting emphasis on the wrong things in laying so much stress upon this speculative activity of his hero, and this is all the more to be regretted as it has led him to confine his extracts from Mr. Watts-Dunton's critical writings to those portions of them which bear upon what Mr. Douglas seems to consider the central doctrine of the Renascence of Wonder.

In a certain sense, indeed, one must own that Mr. Douglas is justified in considering this the central aspect of Mr. Watts-Dunton's teaching as a critic, but that is merely to say that he represents both in poetry and in criticism the pre-Raphaelite school. His treatise on poetry in the Encyclopedia Britannica might be described almost as the poetics of pre-Raphaelism. He puts into conscious laws and generalizations the underlying principles of the poetry of Rossetti and Swinburne, the two most original poetic forces in late Victorian literature. Hence, his insistence upon the intimate relation of form and force in poetic composition. I remember how we used to be bored by Mr. Watts-Dunton's insistence upon the lessons to be derived from the Italian folk poesy, the Rispetti and Stornelli, of the Sicilian—or was it the Apulian?—peasants. But Mr. Watts-Dunton was in the right in insisting upon the vital relation of metre with the lyrical passion to which it gives expression. Indeed, his analysis of metrical effects in his various criticisms has been among his most original and valuable contributions to general criticism. It is undoubtedly the pre-Raphaelite poets who have of recent years tried most experiments in metrical effects on English poetry, and it was doubtless in watching their procedure that Mr. Watts-Dunton was enabled to bring his generalizing mind to bear upon the laws of verse.

Even in his philosophic views Mr. Watts-Dunton may be regarded as a product of the pre-Raphaelite school. One of the most interesting passages quoted from him in this book by Mr. Douglas is the contrast he draws between work and sport, and his arguments against the modern heresy of work as a duty. His paradox at first sight seems original, but after all it is but William Morris's contention that every work of art is prodded with a grin of conscious delight in the skill, and that without that delight life is not worth living. Of course, it might be contended that Morris learned this as much from Mr. Watts-Dunton as the latter from the decorative artist, but as William Morris told me himself—and indeed he made no secret about it—this view of his came straight from the chapter on the nature of Gothic in Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," so that the doctrine is one of the school and cannot be claimed by any one man. It is not the worse, or the less true for that, but Mr. Douglas was ill-advised in laying claim to the doctrine for Mr. Watts-Dunton.

Altogether, it will be seen that this book of Mr. Douglas does less than justice to the great position of Mr. Watts-Dunton in contemporary English letters. He lays stress upon the wrong thing, praises his hero for his lesser qualities, reproduces too little of his criticism, and too much of his poetry. Mr. Douglas even fills out—dare one say, pads out?—his pages with whole sections from "Aylwin," which is not what one could call an altogether inaccessible book. I dare say I am to some extent personally influenced by the feeling of a workman who sees a task that he had hoped to do himself bungled by another, but really I cannot think this a good piece of work, even apart from that somewhat narrow standpoint. Let this, however, be said for Mr. Douglas's book. Whoever wishes to know Mr. Watts-Dunton in his capacity as poet and novelist will find his merits more than sufficiently exemplified and insisted upon in Mr. Douglas's book. There still remains, however, the greater task of displaying Mr. Watts-Dunton to the world as the greatest of English critics, and that will not need so many ornamental epithets as Mr. Douglas has lavished on Mr. Watts-Dunton. There is a story of a merchant who after receiving for three weeks elaborate explanations from his drummer as to why he had just escaped receiving very large orders, wrote to him curtly and said: "Mr. X, we do not want explanations; we want orders." One might paraphrase this with regard to this book and say: "Mr. Douglas, we did not want explanations, we did not want gush, we wanted the criticisms."

J. J.

New York, January, 1905.

*THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON, POET, NOVELIST, CRITIC. By James Douglas. With twenty-four illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 451. New York: John Lane.

A FEW EXTRACTS:

RENASCENCE OF WONDER.—"Undoubtedly the greatest philosophical generalization of our time is expressed in the four words, "The Renascence of Wonder." They suggest that great spiritual theory of the universe which, according to Mr. Watts-Dunton, is bound to follow the wave of materialism that set in after the publication of Darwin's great book. This phrase, which I first became familiar with in his "Encyclopedia Britannica" article on Rossetti, seems really to have been used first in "Aylwin." The story seems originally to have been called "The Renascence of Wonder," but the title was abandoned because the writer believed that an unsuggestive name, such as that of the autobiographer, was better from the practical point of view.

EARLY ENVIRONMENT.—Mr. Watts-Dunton was born in the microcosm which was in those corn law repeal days a little metropolis in Cowslip Country—Buttercup Land, as the Ouse lanes are sometimes called, and therefore he was born to good luck. Cowslip Country will be as closely associated with him and with Rhona Boswell as Wessex is associated with Thomas Hardy and with Tess of the D'Urbervilles. For the poet born in a microcosm becomes identified with it in the public eye, whereas the poet born in a macrocosm is seldom associated with his birthplace.

To the novelist, if not to the poet, there is a still greater advantage in being born in a microcosm. He sees the drama of life from a point of view entirely different from that of the novelist born in the macrocosm. The human microbe, or, as Mr. John Morley might prefer to say, the human cheese-mite in the macrocosm, sees every other microbe or every other cheese-mite on the flat, but in the microcosm he sees every other microbe or every other cheese-mite in the round.

Mr. Watts-Dunton's work is saturated with memories of the Ouse. Cowper had already described the Ouse, but it was Mr. Watts-Dunton who first flung the rainbow of romance over the river and over the sweet meadows of Cowslip Land, through which it flows.

JAMES ORLANDO WATTS.—Whatever may have been the influence of his father upon Mr. Watts-Dunton, it was not, I think, nearly so great as that of his uncle, James Orlando Watts. His father may have made him scientific; his uncle seems to have made him philosophical with a dash of mysticism. Mr. Hake has identified this uncle as the prototype of Philip Aylwin, the father of the hero. The importance of this character in "Aylwin" is shown by the fact that, if we analyze the story, we find that the character of Philip is its motive power. After his death everything that occurs is brought about by his doctrines and his dreams, his fantasies and his whims. This effect of making a man dominate from his grave the entire course of the life of his descendants seems to be unique in imaginative literature; and yet, although the fingers of some critics (notably Mr. Coulson Kernahan) burn close to the subject, there they leave it. What Mr. Watts-Dunton calls "the tragic mischief" of the drama is not brought about by any villain, but by the vagaries and mystical speculations of a dead man, the author of "The Veiled Queen." There were few things in which James Orlando Watts did not take an interest. He was a deep student of the drama, Greek, English, Spanish, and German. And it is a singular fact that this dreamy man was a lover of the acted drama. One of his stories in connection with acting is this: A party of strolling players who went to St. Ives got permission to act for a period in a vast stone-built barn, called Priory Barn, and sometimes Cromwell's Barn. Mr. J. O. Watts went to see them, and on returning home after the performance said: "I have seen a little actor who is a real genius. He reminds me of what I have read about Edmund Kean's acting. I shall go and see him every night." And he went. The actor's name was Robson. When afterward Mr. Watts went to reside in London he learned that an actor named Robson was acting in one of the second-rate theatres called the Grecian Saloon. He went to the theatre and found, as he expected, that it was the same actor who had so impressed him down at St. Ives. From that time he followed Robson to whatsoever theatre in London he went, and afterward became a well-known figure among the playgoers

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of the Olympic. He always contended that Robson was the only histrionic genius of his time.

ROSSETTI.—It is well known that Rossetti wished his life—if written at all—to be written by Mr. Watts-Dunton, unless his brother himself wished it, but pressure of other matters prevented Mr. Watts-Dunton from undertaking it. I expected difficulties in approaching with regard to the delicate subject of his relations with Rossetti, but I was not prepared to find them so great as they have proved to be. When I wrote to him and asked him whether the portrait of D'Arcy in "Aylwin" was to be accepted as a portrait of Rossetti, and when I asked him to furnish me with some materials and facts to form the basis of this chapter, I received from him the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Douglas: I have never myself affirmed that D'Arcy was to be taken as an actual portrait of Rossetti. Even if I thought that a portrait of him could be given in any form of imaginative literature I have views of my own as to the propriety of giving actual portraits of men with whom a novelist or poet has been brought into contact. It is quite impossible for an imaginative writer to avoid the impridus suggestions of his memory when he is conceiving a character. Thousands of times in a year does one come across critical remarks upon the prototypes of the characters of such great novelists as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, the Brontës, George Eliot, George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and the rest. And I believe that every one of those writers would confess that his prominent characters were suggested to him by living individuals or by individuals who figure in history—but suggested only. And as to the ethics of so dealing with friends and acquaintances I have also views of my own. They are easily stated. The closer the imaginative writer gets to the portrait of a friend, or even of an acquaintance, the more careful must he be to set his subject in a genial and even a generous light. It would be a terrible thing if every man who has been a notable figure in life were to be represented as this or that at the sweet will of everybody who has known him. Generous treatment, I say, is demanded of every writer who makes use of the facets of character that have struck him in his intercourse with friend or acquaintance. * * *

"The D'Arcy that I have painted is not one whit nobler, more magnanimous, wide-minded, and generous than was D. G. Rossetti. As I have said on several occasions, he could and did take as deep an interest in a friend's work as in his own. And to benefit a friend was the greatest pleasure he had in life. I loved the man so deeply that I should never have introduced D'Arcy into the novel had it not been in the hope of silencing the misrepresentations of him that began as soon as ever Rossetti was laid in the grave at Birchington, by depicting his character in colors as true as they were sympathetic. It has been the grievous fate of Rossetti to be the victim of an amount of detraction which is simply amazing and inscrutable. I cannot in the least understand why this is so. It is the great sorrow of my life. There is a fatality of detraction about his name which in its unreasonableness would be grotesque were it not heartrending. It would turn my natural optimism about mankind into pessimism were it not that another dear friend of mine—a man of equal nobility of character and almost of equal genius, has escaped calumny altogether—William Morris. This matter is a painful puzzle to me. The only great man of my time who seems to have shared something of Rossetti's fate is Lord Tennyson. There seems to be a general desire to belittle him, to exaggerate such angularities as were his, and to speak of that almost childlike simplicity of character which was an ineffable charm in him as springing from boorishness and almost from loutishness. On the other hand, another great genius, Browning, for whom I had and have the greatest admiration, seems to be as fortunate as Morris in escaping the detractor. But I am wandering from Rossetti. I do not feel any impulse to write reminiscences of him. Too much has been written about him already—of late a great deal too much. The only thing written about him that has given me comfort, I may say joy, is this—it has been written by a man who knew him before I did, who knew him at the time he lost his wife, Mr. Val Prinsep, R. A., has declared that in Rossetti's relations with his wife there was nothing whatever upon which his conscience might reasonably trouble him. I do not remember the exact words, but this was the substance of them. Mr. Val Prinsep is a man of the highest standing, and he knew Rossetti intimately, and he has declared in print that Rossetti could have had no qualms of conscience in regard to his relations with his wife. This, I say, is a source of great comfort to me and to all who loved Rossetti. That he was whimsical, fanciful, and at times most troublesome to his friends no one knows better than I do.

"No one, I say, is more competent to speak of the whims and the fancies and the troublesomeness of Rossetti than I am; and yet I say that he was one of the noblest-hearted men of his time, and lovable—most lovable."

WATTS-DUNTON AND MORRIS.—It is natural after writing about Rossetti to think of William Morris. In my opinion the masterpiece among all Mr. Watts-Dunton's Athenaeum monographs is the one upon him. Between these two there was an intimacy of the closest kind—from 1873 to the day of the poet's death. This, no doubt, apart from Mr. Watts-Dunton's graphic power, accounts for the extraordinary vividness of the portrait of his friend. I have heard more than one eminent friend of William Morris say that from a few paragraphs of this monograph a reader gains a far more vivid picture of this fascinating man than is to be gained from reading and re-reading anything else that has been published about him. It is a grievous loss to literature that the man so fully equipped for writing a biography of Morris is scarcely likely to write one. Morris, when he was busy in Queen's Square, used to be one of the most frequent visitors at the gatherings at Danes Inn with Mr. Swinburne, Dr. Westland, Marston, Madox Brown, and others, on Wednesday evenings; and he and Mr. Watts-Dunton were frequently together at Kelmscott during the time of the joint occupancy of the old Manor house, and also after Rossetti's death.

When Mr. Watts-Dunton wrote "Aylwin" he did not contemplate that the Hurstcote of the story would immediately be identified with Kelmscott Manor. The pictures of localities and the descriptions of the characters were so vivid that Hurstcote was at once identified with Kelmscott, and D'Arcy was at once identified with Rossetti. Morris's passion for angling is slightly introduced in the later chapters of the book, and this is not surprising, for some of the happiest moments of Mr. Watts-Dunton's life were spent at Kelmscott. Treffry Dunn's portrait of him, sitting on a fallen tree beside the bank-water, was painted at Kelmscott, and the scenery and the house are admirably rendered in the picture.

SWINBURNE.—I have been allowed to enrich this volume with photographs of "The Pines" and of some of the exquisite works of art therein. But it is unfortunate for me that I am not allowed to touch upon what are the most important relations of Mr. Watts-Dunton's life—important though so many of them are. I mean his intimacy with the poet whose name is now beyond doubt far above any other name in the contemporary world of letters. I do not sympathize with the hyper-sensitiveness of eminent men with regard to privacy. The inner chamber of what Rossetti calls the "House of Life" should be kept sacred. But Rossetti's own case shows how impossible it is in these days to keep those recesses inviolable. The fierce light that beats upon men of genius grows fiercer and fiercer every day, and it cannot be quenched. This was one of my arguments when I first answered Mr. Watts-Dunton's own objection to the appearance of this monograph. The times have changed since he was a young man. Then publicity was shunned like a plague by poets and by painters. If such men wish the light to be true as well as fierce, they must allow their friends to illuminate their "House of Life" by the lamp of truth. If Rossetti during his lifetime had allowed one of his friends who knew the secrets of his "House of Life" to write about him, we might have been spared those canards about him and the wife he loved which were rife shortly after his death. Byron's reluctance to take payment for his poetry was not a more belated relic of an old quixotism than is this dying passion for privacy. Publicity may be an evil, but it is an inevitable evil, and great men must not let the wasps and the gadflies monopolize its uses. It may be a reminiscence of an older and a nobler social temper, the temper under the influence of which Rossetti in 1870 said that he felt abashed because a paragraph had appeared in The Athenaeum announcing the fact that a book from him was forthcoming. But that temper has gone by forever. We live now in very different times. Scores upon scores of unauthorized and absolutely false paragraphs about eminent men are published, especially about these two friends who have lived their poetic life together for more than a quarter of a century. Only the other day I saw in a newspaper an offensive descriptive caricature of Mr. Swinburne, of his dress, &c. It is interesting to recall the fact that mendacious journalism was the cause of Mr. Watts-Dunton's very first contribution to The Athenaeum, before he wrote any reviews at all. At that time the offenders seem to have been chiefly Americans. The article was not a review, but a letter signed "Z.," entitled "The Art of Interviewing," and it appeared in The Athenaeum of March 11, 1876.

John Burroughs's New Book.

When John Burroughs's "Riverby" appeared the author declared that it was probably his last outdoor book. But, as he writes in the short note to his volume of essays, "Far and Near," "My life has gone on, my love of nature has continued, my habit of observation has been kept up, and the combined result is another collection of papers dealing with the old, inexhaustible, open-air themes." Mr. Burroughs also promises another volume shortly.

The book opens with an essay on "green Alaska." It is the account of the author's trip to Alaska with the Harriman expedition of 1899, and takes up nearly half of the little volume. It appears in the first volume of the work on the expedition published by Doubleday, Page & Co., where it is profusely illustrated with text cuts, full-page photogravures, and colored plates. Following this are the essays entitled "Wild Life About My Cabin," "New Gleanings in Old Fields," "Bird Life in Winter," "A Bird's Free Lunch," "Two Birds' Nests," "August Days," "Babes in the Woods," and "A Lost February." In the last-named essay Mr. Burroughs tells how he lost February and found August in the Island of Jamaica. This is the only new chapter in the volume that has not been printed before.

The little book (12mo. Pp. 288. Gilt top. Silk cloth, with fac simile autograph on front cover in gold. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10.) has a frontispiece in half-tone, being a reproduction of a photograph of the well-known naturalist and author in his country study.

Some "New Thought."

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. By Charles Brodie Patterson, editor of "Mind." 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20.

"Do you not see then," says this author, "that each soul, however mistaken, is nevertheless striving truly, from its centre of good to a circumference, an outer condition of desired good? Its methods are wrong, and it is floundering along dark and devious pathways, but its goal is sure as its centre is steadfast." Even the murder of a friend proceeds, Mr. Patterson continues, from a misdirected good impulse. In other words, he sets out that the good is in man as life is in the seed and must grow, though outward conditions destroy its beauty. And it is the same impulse which leads to actions which the outside world calls good or evil according to circumstances. The author places man on successive planes and treats of him as he works upon each. There is the "natural man" who is doing right when he follows his physical impulses, there is the "rational man" who is doing right when he follows his reason, there is the "psychic man" who has attained control over still higher faculties, and has by that means more complete control of both mind and body—even his health is his own to give as he will. This, of course, (though Mr. Patterson makes no mention of it by that name,) is the stage of the Oriental "Yogi." Proper breathing seems to be the secret; but breathing not according to a reasoned plan, but as the expression of an inward harmony with things. "It is nothing more or less than the breath of the Spirit that we must inhale, and when we have learned to receive the Holy Spirit, (the whole breath,) the complete life of love, we will give it forth again in perfect vibration throughout our whole being and activity." And so on. Then comes something still higher, the "spiritual man," and the second half of the book is devoted to the consideration of Jesus of Nazareth as the "measure of a man," the pattern of what a man can become and must become. In the author's conception Jesus is only man with His full powers developed, and each man is a Christ in embryo. Such, at least, seems to be the doctrine, which, as is usual with such doctrines, is set forth in highly figurative language and avoids definitions in the plain words of the people.

Designing of Ships.

"The Naval Constructor." (12mo. Pp. over 600. Gilt edges. Bound in limp seal. Thin paper. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $5 net.) is called by the author, George Simpson, M. I. N. A., "a vade mecum" of ship design for students, naval architects, superintendents, shipbuilders and owners, engineers, and draughtsmen—in short, for all those engaged in the design, construction, or maintenance of ships. The freeboard tables have been explained and their application simplified by working out examples embracing the various types to which freeboards are assigned, including the modern shelter deck-er. It has been the author's aim, he points out in his preface, to eliminate all obsolete matter and antiquated data, and to bring the book "right in line" with present-day requirements.

The volume opens with a consideration of "Ship Calculations"—buoyancy, trim, stability, gravity, inertia, design, freeboard, shelter deckers, the transport of cattle, spectacle frames, strength of ships, resistance of ships, speed, and power curves, etc.; the sections following deal with "Strength and Materials," "Fittings and Details," "Rigging and Ropes," "Equipment," and closes with tables of weights, measures, outfits, materials, etc. Additional pages for memoranda have also been provided, besides diagrams and other illustrative material.

Legends of the Yosemite.

The text of "Yosemite Legends," ("Yosemite Legends," by Bertha H. Smith. Illustrated in color. Pp. 64. Gilt top. Buckram, with design in gold and two colors. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $2, postage, 10 cents.) consists of six short stories representing the tales of some far-away folk-song of the tribe of the Ah-wah-nee-chee or Yosemite dwellers. They are entitled: "Yo-sem-i-te, Large Grizzly Bear," "Po-ho-no, Spirit of the Evil Wind," "Rum-moo, the Lost Arrow," "Py-we-ack, the White Water," "Tu-tock-ah-nu-lah, and Tis-sa-ack," and "Kom-po-pai-ses, Leaping Frog Rocks."

Miss Florence Lundborg has made thirteen full-page pictures for the book. They are wash drawings in color, and have been reproduced in half-tones. There are also marginal decorations in an Indian design, and the fly-leaves are of like conventionalised barbaric patterns.

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THACKERAY.

Gen. James Grant Wilson's Book About the Novelist's Two Visits to the United States.*

EVERYTHING which has to do with the two visits of Thackeray to the United States has been collected by Gen. James Grant Wilson. A topic of this character has no restriction as to limits, for there is much to be told concerning Thackeray long before 1852, and after 1856, all closely united with his life and literary labors. Dickens's first visit to this country was in 1842, and he came in the hope of bringing about international copyright and was disappointed. His second visit was in 1868, and his readings from his own works brought him in handsome pecuniary returns. Between these two visits came William Makepeace Thackeray, in 1852 and 1855. His first course of lectures had for its subject the English humorists; the second course, the Georges. It was in 1852 that Thackeray decided to visit the United States to deliver the series of six lectures first given in London and in other cities of Great Britain during the previous twelve months. There is still preserved an amusing letter of Thackeray's addressed to his fast friend, Richard Doyle, concerning a first lecture, to be delivered at Willis's Rooms, London, May 22, 1851. Thackeray calls it "his tight rope exhibition," and he makes the following requests:

When you see me put my hand to my watch chain, you will say, "God bless my soul, how beautiful!" When I touch my neckcloth, clap with all your might. When I use my pocket handkerchief, burst into tears. When I pause, say Bray—ah—ah—ah—ve through the pause. No money returned. Babies in arms not admitted.

Thackeray sailed from Liverpol for Boston on the Canada, Oct. 20. Among his fellow-passengers were James Russell Lowell and Arthur Hugh Clough. It was four years before that, on reading "Vanity Fair," Lowell wrote to a friend:

I wish to say how much I have been pleased with Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." He has not Dickens's talents as a caricaturist, but he draws with much more truth. Dickens can take a character to pieces and make us laugh immodestly at the comic parts of it—or he sees only the comic parts of it—as boys take the honey-bag of the bee, destroying the whole insect to get to it. But Thackeray can put a character together. He has more constructive power. D. is a satirist, T. a satirist. I don't think D. ever made anything equal to Becky Sharp. Rawdon Crawley, too, is admirable.

Among the first to welcome the novelist was Prescott. Thackeray's opening lecture in New York was delivered in Dr. Bellows's Unitarian Church. The audience was large. Among those present were Irving and Cooper, and the former said that the lecturer seemed "a very castle of a man." His success was wonderful. He lectured in Brooklyn before his departure for Boston. In Boston he made many friends. Concerning his stay in Boston, this is found in one of his letters:

A word I know will tell you how happy I am, what a many, many friends I have found, I have found Beatrix Esmond, and lost my heart to her, and what a fortunate venture this is likely to prove to me. Last night was the first lecture in Boston—twelve hundred people, I should think—and I left behind me near a thousand pounds in New York, which Baring's house will invest for me, so that my girls will be very considerably the better.

There had arisen the idea that Thackeray would write something concerning the United States. This rumor he disspelled. He had been so much struck by the kindness of his reception that he wrote to Mrs. Procter.

As for writing anything about this country—about the kind friends I have found here, and who are helping me to procure independence for my children, if I cut jokes about them, may I choke on the instant. If I can say anything to show that my name is really Makepeace and to increase the source of love between the two countries, then, please God I will.

Nothing can be happier than Curtis's description of the lecturer.

His huge figure filled the pulpit, and the desk was raised so that he could easily read his manuscript. He stood erect and perfectly still; his hands thrust into his pockets, or the thumbs and forefingers into his waistcoat pockets, and in that deep, melodious and flexible voice he read his essays. No purely literary lectures were ever half so interesting. As he moved on, his felicitous skill flashed out the living form of each man he described, like a torch upon a statue.

The second course of lectures was even more successful than the first. Fields tells an amusing incident of Thackeray's riding home after a lecture, and "thrusting his long legs out of the carriage window, in deference, as he said, to his magnanimous ticket holders." In Boston he was a guest of Longfellow, and he wrote "I had a very pleasant little party-kin at Cambridge at Longfellow's, where there was a madcap fiddler, Ole Bull, who played most wonderfully on his instrument," Longfellow, who had heard the lecture on Swift, said that Thackeray played round the theme "with a lambent flame that scorches a little sometimes." The lecture tour was extended through the leading cities of the Southern States. In April, 1853, Thackeray was on board the Europa, bound for England.

The second visit began in October, 1855, and ended April, 1856. His subject was "The Four Georges." N. P. Willis wrote: "Mr. Thackeray's lectures have all been well attended by overflowing audiences—overflowing in numbers and appreciation."

Many are the incidents recorded having to do with Thackeray during his second visit. Supposably he was fond of good food. He was dining in Baltimore, and terrapin and canvasback ducks were served, and there was a particularly choice brand of champagne. Then, forgetful of bouillabaisse, Thackeray said, "Assuredly no Britisher ever sat down to a more delightful dinner, and that's a fact." Those familiar with "Vanity Fair" may call to mind how at the conclusion of the volume there is a picture of Becky Sharp, and Joe Sedley, a sick old man, is seated. Behind the curtain stands Becky with a dagger in her hand. Underneath the print there is the single word "Clytemnestra." Now what does it mean? Was poor stupid Joe to be murdered? Thackeray was asked what it represented. His answer was that he did not know. It is not necessary to discuss Thackeray's pictorial art. His instinct was good, but his execution distinctly poor. There were never worse horses drawn than by his pencil. Nevertheless some of his illustrations are singularly impressive. There is his Lord Steyne, a perfect cynic, even if the Marquis has abnormal calves. Mrs. Ritchie assures us that the picture was not intended for Lord Lansdowne, and the lady adds, "I suppose my father may have been told that the picture was like Lord Hertford, and thought it best to suppress it; or perhaps the publishers advised him to do so."

When in 1859 Thackeray took charge of The Cornhill Magazine, or rather created it, he wrote to at least four of his American friends asking for contributions, they were Fitz Greene Halleck, Washington Irving, Longfellow, and John Lothrop Motley. Mr. Wilson thinks that George William Curtis was also asked to give his help, but not one of them gave him their aid. The author is of the opinion that this editorship was a great mistake on the part of Thackeray. "The harness galled him and the drudgery of the work wearied him. It was a constant trial to his generous nature to be compelled to decline contributions accompanied as they frequently were with piteous appeals." Anyhow, as long as The Cornhill was connected with his name it was a marked success and highly remunerative. Once when asked which of his works he liked the best his reply was, "Well, I should like to stand or fall by 'Esmond.'" It had been Thackeray's intention to pay the United States another visit, and Canada was to have been included. He wrote to this effect to both Bayard Taylor and Longfellow. "But it was not to be." He died Dec. 25, 1863. Of all the tributes descriptive of the sorrow of the English-speaking people the one written by Henry Kingsley is the most tender and impressive. Across the lines separating Federal and Confederate, he says, came the news "Poor Thackeray is dead."

At the conclusion of the volumes there is a bibliographical list of the writings of Thackeray published in the United States, and the first is "The Yellowplush Correspondence," issued in Philadelphia in 1838 by Carey & Hart. Then follow Thackerayana, or the books referring to Thackeray, and innumerable mentions of him in periodicals. The illustrations in the work are of the very best. Here are all the portraits of Thackeray, numbering not less than twenty-six. As to typography and general make-up, the volumes are to be deemed as among the best achievements of the American press.

*"THACKERAY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1852-3, 1853-6. Including a Record of a Variety of Thackerayana. By James Grant Wilson. With Sixscore Illustrations and a Bibliography by Frederick S. Dickson. Two volumes. Cloth. Vol. I.—Pp. 372. Vol. II.—Pp. 403. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $10.

A Country Home and Garden.

Miss Sarah Warner Brooks, author of "My Fire Opal," "Poverty Knob," &c., writes in her new book, "A Garden with House Attached," in a semi-practical, semi-meditative manner in regard to the comforts and enjoyments of a small country home. (Square 8vo. Pp. 118. Illustrated. Cloth. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.) The garden she writes about is in Cambridge, and for nearly twenty years was the property of one who had in the Harvard Botanical Garden "a friend at Court" and was able thus to obtain choice shrubs and herbaceous plants. The author describes the rose, foxglove, iris, Canterbury bells, violets, hollyhock, and other plants in this garden. She portrays a "Spanish" garden she has in her "mind's eye."

* * * Let me explain that my garden in Spain is not purely ornamental; that its beds and walks, although tastefully laid out, are strictly devoted to "the useful," to culinary and medicinal ends. In earlier times our "Materia Medica," * * * pinned its faith largely to nature's ready-to-hand specifics. "Simples," as these herbs were then called, * * * were even in our own generation zealously gathered by our grandmothers, and I well remember the time when to be without dried herbs—boneset, hoarhound, wormwood, motherwort, catnip, and gentian—was to be shiftless indeed. In laying out this imaginary garden plot I have covered a good half acre of rich soil, which I have in fancy divided into pretty beds of various size and shape, with neat intersecting gravel walks. There I have sown or planted such herbs as once hung in generous bunches, drying leisurely, in all respectable garrets, when such minor ailments as "flesh is heir to" were cured on the spot.

And she proceeds to tell what she knows of the herbs to which she refers. Here and there are citations from classics, and a number of illustrations in half-tone from photographs have been provided.

AUTHORS' LANDS.

Essays by William Sharp in Which Several Famous Writers Are Treated Geographically.*

LIKE other books on geography, this one is furnished with maps; there are, for instance, maps of the Dickens country and Scott-land. But the author is too wise to be carried away entirely by analogies with uniterary geographies and map everything. There are no maps of Stevenson land nor yet of Thackeray land. The separate papers composing the book were published at intervals in 1903 and 1904 in The Pall Mall Gazette, and have been little changed here, where, with plentiful illustrations, they make a most entertaining book, not by any means exclusively devoted to geographical matters, straying, on the contrary, into many by-lanes of criticism, reminiscence, and biography. Mr. Sharp begins with George Meredith, who is obviously a special favorite of his own private fancy—by the same token that George Eliot, who comes somewhat later, is not. He places the capital of the Meredith country at Box Hill, near Dorking, Mr. Meredith's residence. Then he writes:

The literary geography of George Meredith cannot be confined to a region or scattered regions with definite frontiers, still less to a mere county or two with adjustable boundaries; it must be constructed, say, like the shire of Cromarty, which one finds in bits about the north of Scotland, or like that familiar "Empire" map where the red flaunt of our Kinship is scattered over the world with what a famous humorist has called an impartial and inveterate zest for dumping on the most desirable soft spots.

Meredith patches, as all good Meredithians know, are dotted about England, the Rhine country, Switzerland, Austria, France, and Italy, but, says Mr. Sharp:

He does not go to Venice or to Limburg to write about these places, or to note the bloom of local color for literary decoration, nor does he diverge to the Adriatic or by the winding ways of Lahn, so as to introduce this gondola view of the sunset city or that forest vision which for English folk has given a touch of beauty to Nassau which before it hardly owned in literary remembrance. His men and women are true for a time or passingly, and so the beauty that is in the background closes round and upon them or is flashed out for a moment through the magic of the same power which gave themselves the breath of life.

All of which is most pleasingly put. But then the author's heart is in it. He has much to say, too, of Meredith as a poet—quoting in the somewhat unsatisfactory manner of the enthusiast bits which none but a fellow-enthusiast can fit into their proper halos of association. In the next case Mr. Sharp is on surer ground with the mass of readers, for his subject is Stevenson and his enthusiasm hardly less. Of much that he says of Robert Louis Stevenson (whose proper country is all the land visible from Edinburgh Castle on a clear day, but whose conquests extend so far over seas we may best quote here the description of the first sight Mr. Sharp had of the man of "delicate inlay work." He reproaches Mr. Kipling for that term. It was at Waterloo Station, and Mr. Sharp was ignorant of the identity of the man:

My attention was attracted by a passenger of a strangeness of appearance almost grotesque emerging from a compartment of the Bournemouth train, which had just arrived. I allowed myself an idle and amused interest in the traveler, who had just stepped on the platform close to me. He was tall, thin, spare—indeed, he struck me as almost fantastically spare. I remember thinking the station draught caught him like a torn leaf blowing at the end of a branch. His clothes hung about him as the clothes of a convalescent who has lost bulk and weight after long fever. He had on a jacket of black velveteen—I cannot swear to the color, but that detail always comes back in the recalled picture—a flannel shirt with a loose necktie negligently bundled into a sailor's knot, somewhat fantastical trousers, though no doubt this effect was due in part to their limp amplitude about what seemed rather thin, green poles familiar in dahlia pots than the legs of a human creature. He wore a straw hat that in its rear rim suggested forgetfulness on the part of its wearer, who had apparently, in sleep or heedlessness, treated it as a cloth cap. These, however, were details trivial in themselves, and were not consciously noted till later. The long, narrow face, then almost sallow, with somewhat long, loose, dark hair that draggled from beneath the yellow straw hat well over the ears, along the dusky hollows of temple and cheek, was what immediately attracted attention. But the extraordinariness of the impression was of a man who had just been rescued from the sea or a river. Except for the fact that his clothes did not drip, that the long, black locks hung limp but not moist, and that the short velveteen jacket was disreputable but not damp, this impression of a man just come or taken from the water was overwhelming. That it was not merely an impression of my own was proved by the exclamation of a cabman was was standing beside me. "Looks like a sooercide, don't 'e, Sir? One o' them chaps as takes their down-on-their-luck 'eaders inter the Thimes."

Then, as a friend approached and greeted the unknown, Mr. Sharp describes the transformation:

The dark locks apparently receded like weedy tangle in the ebb; the long, sallow oval grew rounder and less wan; the sombre melancholy vanished like cloud-scud on a day of wind and sun, and the dark eyes lightened to a violet-blue and were filled with sunshine and laughter. An extraordinarily winsome smile invaded the face—pervaded the whole man. I was about to say:

After Stevenson comes Dickens country, where "it is mostly London." You have a map to show places outside the city where all good men and true have followed Dickens's creatures—Yarmouth and Yorkshire and Canterbury, but "we have nothing to do here with such minor places as America, despite Martin Chuzzlewit's voyage to that country." Later, dealing with Thackeray, Mr. Sharp shows in what a different sense his province also was London. "Not Dr. Johnson," he says, "nor Charles Lamb, nor Charles Dickens, was more truly a Londoner than William Makepeace Thackeray, born in Calcutta, student of Weimar, newspaper correspondent, and happy married man in Paris, a great novelist in the making at a chateau in Picardy." But in the case of Thackeray the author is not all enthusiast. "There is no great writer of our time," he writes, "who has committed so much that is commonplace in thought and observation, and commonplace and often jejune in style." Yet he does full justice to "Vanity Fair," "The Newcomes," and "Esmond," and dwells lovingly upon many places where Thackeray's beloved puppets have danced upon the wires he strung for them. Mr. Sharp regrets most in Thackeray the absence of those backgrounds of detailed natural scenery which he finds in his contemporaries, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, in Scott, and now in Thomas Hardy, and "that still greater master of prose, George Meredith," Thackeray being the other term of the comparison. It may be permissible to interject just here that many persons—lovers of good things in good books—skip just those identical descriptive passages, but every man to his taste. Thackeray's was for men and women as men and women, not as manifestations of a mood of nature.

Of course the land of Scott is all Scotland, and of that is a map as well as of England, showing the places most celebrated by the author of "Waverley" Mr. Sharp provides, too, in this case an elaborate table of local habitations for each of the Waverley novels and the poems, and does not here, as in the case of Thackeray, throw cold water on the wizard.

The section on George Eliot shows as already hinted but a lukewarm admiration for much of that lady's work. "Nothing would tempt me to read 'Daniel Deronda' again, and, like a thundercloud above the vistas of my past, looms the memory of weary travail through 'Romola.' As for 'Theophrastus Such' but Mr. Sharp has no quarrel with 'Adam Bede,' 'The Mill on the Floss,' 'Silas Marner,' or 'Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.' And the country where Mary Ann Evans spent her youth—the country of these stories—that is George Eliot country—Warwickshire, North Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire. Upon these Mr. Sharp dwells kindly. So to the land of the Brontës, and then, oddly it may seem to most readers, (since he has dealt so far with pretty universally recognized classics,) to what, after Mr. Watts-Dunton's strange romance of that name, he calls "Aylwin" land—Wales and East Anglia. It appears that both Welsh and Gypsies have taken the book for their own, and that it is responsible for much popularity of Romany names, where Gladyses and such like used to grow. As a first book, Mr. Sharp can compare the success of "Aylwin" to but one of our time—"Trilby."

And after "Aylwin" comes Carlyle, with Craigenputtock and Ecclefechan (not without some remarks on the advantage of euphonious places of nativity and youthful association,) and that Thebes of which he is called sage. Mr. Sharp quotes a certain rough Scot's contemptuous remarks on that circumstance. But obviously Carlyle's country is really Annandale, and as such this book treats it. Not that Cheyne Walk is neglected. There is a picture of Carlyle's house there as well as of Ecclefechan and Craigenputtock. By the way, each of the papers is illustrated with the dwelling places of the subjects as well as with scenes they have described—and these last in particular are often exceedingly attractive.

It is not possible to follow the book in detail further; but there remains the English lake country and its associations with Wordsworth, Gray, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, De Quincey, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold—Mr. Sharp insists upon these others. Another section is devoted to the literary geography of the Thames, and yet another to that of Lake Geneva, with Calvin, Knox, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and pictures of George Sand, Mme. de Staël, and especially of Mme. Récamier in several and voluptuous reclining attitudes. It is a wandering and frightfully illusive chapter—the last—but the Lake of Geneva touches too many literatures to be an easy subject. The book is one most book-lovers will be glad to have and to read.

*"LITERARY GEOGRAPHY. By William Sharp. Illustrated. Quarto. Pp. 248. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

A Modern First Reader.

Beginning directly with words and sentences, and skipping the intricacies of the alphabet entirely, Florence Bass's "First Reader" for first-year classes follows the very latest pedagogic theories. The first few lessons are in script as well as in print, with illustrations in colors. Words which pupils are not able to recall from previous work are first taught as wholes, either from association with objects, pictures, or actions, or from the sentences in which they are used. The teacher is supposed to give the children "phonic drill" separate from the reading lesson, with the idea that they will soon learn a sufficient number of sounds to enable them to find out some of the new words for themselves. Only eighty words in the entire book need be learned as wholes. The first twelve lessons take up the study of several familiar animals, their color, what they can do, &c. Many plays and talks of children are introduced, with a liberal use of kodak pictures instead of fanciful engravings. The author says there are only four new words to the page, yet at the end of the course the First Reader child should recognize easily over a thousand words. (Boston: D. C. Heath.)

JAN

1905

THE TARIFF.

A Book About Its Working In Germany, France and Our Own Country.*

THE great question which has been confronting the British public for the past months is the same as that very persistent issue in our own National politics—the tariff.

In Great Britain, however, Mr. Chamberlain's powerful personality gave to the policy he advocated an air of novelty, though ideas similar to his own had been advanced by others. The British public thinks slowly and deliberates long before it acts, and fortunately for itself is in no danger of being swept off its feet by a brilliant minister or an abstract proposition. The volume before us is an endeavor to put before the British public, in a brief form, the tariff histories of Germany, France, and the United States, for the purpose of showing how these countries have met the problems of free trade and protection. It is the work of a politician and an economist, who felt the necessity of coming to a clear and unprejudiced understanding of the great problem. Mr. Haldane is careful to explain in the preface, however, that the public must be wary of jumping at conclusions based on current opinion in foreign countries. Because protection has worked well in one country it does not follow that it should be adopted by another.

The tariff history of Germany is sketched from the formation of the Zollverein to the present time. Considerable attention is given to German economic thought on the subject of protection and free trade. Works of an academic nature have had far more practical influence on German tariff legislation than has been the case in the United States. Friedrich List's "Nationale System der Politischen Ockonomie" had an influence in Germany to which that of Adam Smith's work in Great Britain alone can be compared. List's influence depended to a great extent upon the patriotic appeal to the German people which his book made. His arguments remind us of those advanced by our early tariff legislators on the necessity of protection for military and political reasons. It is interesting to notice that neither List nor the great American protectionist, Clay, in their promulgation of the infant industries argument, originally favored protection as a permanent policy. The historical school of German economists has, in the main, inclined to protection, though not regarding it as an ultimate ideal. This school disfavors making tariff policy a question of right or wrong, and insists that it, like the whole economic organization of society at a given time, is merely a phase of a continual historical evolution.

More recent economic thought in Germany has been mainly protectionist, but the infant industries argument, being no longer tenable, has given way to the argument for the protection of agriculture. The theoretical free traders, of whom Prof. Brentano of Munich is perhaps the best-known representative, favor the abolition of duties on agriculture as well as on manufactures, point out the essentially wasteful nature of protection, the power which it gives combinations at home to maintain artificial prices, and declare that "the real protection of national labor is free trade." There is a middle school, also, which insists that the tariff problem admits of only relative solution, everything depending on time and place. After reading the first part of the book one feels that the English voter can derive very little practical help for his own problem from reviewing the history of the German tariff. As Mr. Ashley remarks, "the safest lesson to draw from the experience of Germany is the simple fact that changes in tariff policy have been only one, and commonly not the most important, among the many causes of her economic progress."

The case of France may be dismissed with a word or two. It probably throws even less light on the respective merits of the tariff question than does Germany, and it affords the Englishman no more valuable lesson. The protective policy of the Third Republic seems to have had a bad effect on industrial enterprise in France, but it has been only one of several influences making for economic stagnation, and it is impossible to discover the force of this particular one. Mr. Ashley thus sums it up:

> Of the French tariff legislation it can be said with some confidence that, whatever it may have done to maintain agriculture—and even there it is arguable that it has encouraged the continuance of old-fashioned methods—it has wrought little good and in various ways much harm to industry and commerce.

In the United States the policy of protection has generally been considered to have been begun by the tariff of 1816. The preamble to the Tariff act of 1789, however, justifies the contention that the framers of that act had the idea of protection pretty definitely in mind, and two years later Hamilton, in his great report on manufactures, made a very elaborate argument for this policy. We cannot say that the Government was committed to protection till after the war of 1812, which built up American industry by cutting off foreign trade. The patriotic motive was extremely popular with our statesmen and legislators at this period. Protection was popular because it would make America industrially independent of Europe. By 1832 it was becoming obvious that protectionists were beginning to regard their policy as a permanent one. The result of this discovery was South Carolina's nullification, which in turn caused the compromise tariff of 1833 and the gradual abandonment of protection. The era of free trade preceding the civil war is briefly described, and the leading events in our tariff history since the war. President Cleveland's message of 1887 definitely committed the Democrats to free trade and identified their opponents with protection. The campaign of 1888 was fought out principally on this issue. In connection with this campaign is an excellent example of the trouble caused by a misleading statement. Mr. Stanwood in his recent work on the American tariff says that the tariff had been the only real issue in the canvass of 1888, and that the Republicans had the right to treat the result as a popular verdict for protection. Mr. Ashley echoes the same opinion on Page 229, and neither one seems to have remembered that Mr. Cleveland on an avowed free trade platform won a very considerable popular plurality over the Republican candidate, though he lost the election in the Electoral College. How can we accept the result of the election as a popular approval of protection?

The conclusion reached by Mr. Ashley seems to be that protection in the United States has done a good work, but that its work is, in the main, done. That the tariff fosters the trusts Mr. Ashley is, of course, able to see, but he pays little attention to this most important phase of the question, as it is not germane to his subject.

He has given an interesting history of the tariff in three great countries, but we cannot see how the results of his studies are going to enlighten his countrymen very much. It is, after all, only by studying their own conditions that Englishmen will be capable of solving their own problem.

*"MODERN TARIFF HISTORY: Germany United States, France. By Percy Ashley, M. A. With a preface by the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Caricature.

THE ART OF CARICATURE. By Grant Wright. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 180. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.

Mr. Wright's little volume on caricature seems likely to serve a very useful purpose. For if it does not tread a well nigh untouchable art, it will be found to contain many serviceable hints to the workman as well as bits of information which a layman likes to posses. "To descend from the sublime to the ridiculous," says the author, "is the caricaturists' constant effort. To explain how this can be accomplished interestingly and pictorially is the purpose of these pages. Caricature, contrary to popular conception, is not incorrect or bad drawing; it is good drawing, refined, and controlled to produce a humorous effect."

One may insist that the effect of humor is not always produced by "refining" without impugning the large truth of Mr. Wright's statements. He proceeds to say something very general about the history of caricature and then to give attention to various practical hints about learning how to observe and to draw as preliminary to the exercise of the license of exaggeration, omission, selection, which is caricature proper. He suggests, for instance, that the ambitious aspirant try to draw a lamppost from memory, and then go out, sketch in hand, and consider an actual lamppost—and observe how badly his memory has served him. He presents diagramatic methods of getting the human head in due proportion—using an egg for model—he studies the measurements of the human figure, the arrangement of muscles and bones, and calls attention to the necessity of learning particularly how to draw hats and shoes. Then he discusses methods—rapid lines, slow lines, cross-hatching, providing illustrations of them all and commending simplicity. Mr. Wright has special reference, of course, to newspaper cartoons and the conditions of haste under which they must be evolved, and he insists on the importance to the cartoonist of the "nose for news" so indispensable in a reporter. Appended is an account of many conspicuous American newspaper caricaturists, living and dead, and the book is furnished with many examples of the work of each of these, from Thomas Nast to the present. Above all, the work is sensible and practical and easily understandable of persons devoid of the lingo of the trade.

January Book News.

The leading article in the current number of Book News is "The Market Value of Sincerity," by Arthur Stringer, author of "The Silver Poppy." There are also in this issue a critical article dealing with "The Philadelphia Art Club Exhibition," illustrated with reproductions of paintings in the recent exhibit; "The Losses of Literature During 1904," in which Warwick James Price gives a summary of the deaths that have occurred among writers; "With the New Books," by Talcott Williams, LL. D.; poems by Robert W. Brace, Norma K. Bright, and John Russell Hayes; the usual book reviews and notices, and other departments.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS HART BENTON. By William M. Meigs. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

Travel and Description.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS. Comprising I. Journal of a Tour in the West (Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois) in 1818. By Thomas Hulme. II. Letters from Lexington and the Illinois, containing an account of the English Settlement in the latter Territory, and a refutation of the misrepresentations of Mr. Corbett. By Richard Flower. III. Letters from Illinois, 1820-21. By Richard Flower. IV. Two Years' Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie, in the Illinois Country, United States. By John Woods. Edited, with notes, introductions, index, &c., by Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Separate publication from "Early Western Travels; 1748-1846," in which series this appeared as Volume X.) 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

ORIGINAL JOURNALS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, 1804-6. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, &c., by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 8vo. Vol. II. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

OLD SCHENECTADY. By George S. Roberts. 8vo. Schenectady, N. Y.: Robson & Adee.

THE CAMPAIGN WITH KUROPATKIN. By Douglas Story. Fully illustrated. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Religion.

THE FORGIVENESS OF SIN, AND OTHER SERMONS. By George Adam Smith. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3 net.

THE LETTERS OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA AND THEIR PLACE IN THE PLAN OF THE APOCALYPSE. By W. M. Ramsey. 8vo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3 net.

THE LIFE OF FATHER IGNATIUS, O. S. B., THE MONK OF LLANTHONY. By the Baroness de Bertruch. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. A Curse to the Church, a Menace to the Nation. By the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley. 12mo. Chicago: Published by the Author, Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. $1.

ON HOLY GROUND. Bible Stories, with Pictures of Bible Lands. By William L. Worcester. 8vo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

KINDLY LIGHT. A Little Book of Yearning. By John Milton Scott. 18mo. Ocawana-on-Hudson: Upland Farms Alliance.

Essays and General Literature.

THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, Fourth Earl of Oxford. Chronologically arranged and edited, with notes and indices. By Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Complete in 16 vols. Vols. 9, 10, 11, 12. 12 mo. Oxford and New York: At the Clarendon Press.

PARSIFAL. An ethical and spiritual interpretation. By R. Heber Newton. 8vo. Ocawana-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Upland Farms Alliance.

ONLY LETTERS, viz.: Only a lot of not necessarily improving, nor insistently instructive, letters from a brother on the "other side" to one on this. By Francis J. Maule. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

New Editions.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF WILLIAM HAZLITT. Edited by A. R. Waller. Introduction by W. E. Henley. Fugitive writings. Vol. XII. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

STORIES AND SKETCHES OF JAPAN. By Lafcadio Hearn. 12mo. 4 vols.: "In Ghostly Japan," "Shadowings," "Exotics and Retrospectives," "A Japanese Miscellany." Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.

Poetry, Drama, &c.

CASSIA AND OTHER VERSE. By Edith M. Thomas. 12mo. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.50.

THE PATH OF DREAMS. By Thomas S. Jones, Jr. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press. $1.

LOVE SONNETS TO ERMINGARDE. By Edward O. Jackson. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press. $1.

PRAIRIE BREEZES. By James W. Foley. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press. $1.25.

Fiction.

A ROSE OF NORMANDY. By William R. A. Wilson. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ADAM CLARKE. A Story of Toilers, being a Narrative of the Experience of a Family of British Emigrants to the United States in Cotton, Mill, Iron Foundry, Coal Mine, and Other Fields of Labor. By Henry Mann. 12mo. New York: Popular Book Company.

UNDER TROPIC SKIES. By Louis Becke. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE. By Capt. Charles De Langlade. 12mo. Menasha, Wis.: Log Cabin Inn.

Miscellaneous.

ISAAC PITMAN'S SHORTHAND INSTRUCTOR. An Exposition of Isaac Pitman's System of Phonography. Designed for Class or Self-Instruction. Twentieth Century Edition. Revised. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. $1.50.

THE DISEASES OF SOCIETY. (The Vice and Crime Problem.) By G. Frank Lydston. 8vo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.

VITAL RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF BREWSTER, MASS., TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1849. Literally Transcribed Under the Direction of George Ernest Bowman. 8vo. Boston: Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

A SUMMARY OF SAVINGS BANKS THAT HAVE FAILED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By Willis S. Paine. 16mo. New York: The Financier.

INTEREST TABLES, 1812-1905. 12mo. New York: The National City Bank.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand for the week ended Dec. 28: Adult Fiction—Thurston's "The Masqueraders," Mrs. Wiggin's "The Affair at the Inn." F. Marion Crawford's "Whosoever Shall Offend." Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Ralph Henry Barbour's "Arrival of Jimpson." Miscellaneous—Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music," Ulmann's "Landmark History of New York," Spencer's "Education."

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WILSON'S AMERICAN JURORS, Winthrop's Advocacy. Banks & Co., Albany, N. Y.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART.
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1905.

CERVANTES.

It is agreed by the specialists that the first publication of "Don Quixote" occurred three hundred years ago this month. There has not been a tercentenary since those of the births of Dante and Shakespeare, it would be bold to say that there will be another of the birth or the "first edition" of any writer born since 1605 of so much importance in the history of literature. It is curious to reflect that the devotion of the earliest of modern novelists to a life of letters was the result of accident. But for the severe and disabling wound which he received after conducting himself with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Lepanto it is very unlikely that the author of "Don Quixote" would have "smiled Spain's chivalry away" by becoming its author. It is as curious to reflect that the Spaniard who made the greatest mark upon his time in the generation preceding that of Cervantes should equally have been diverted by the same cause from a life of action to a life of thought. But it was on the most glorious day in the history of Spain, that day which broke the power of the Turk in the Mediterranean, that the future novelist received his disabling wound, whereas the siege of Pampeluna, conducted twenty-six years before Cervantes was born, is remembered now only for the circumstance that it converted Ignatius Loyola from a secular to an ecclesiastical career. Whether it was a greater achievement to found the Society of Jesus or to write "Don Quixote" is an invidious question upon which we need not enter.

At any rate, it was the turning of Cervantes from the art of war to that of literature which gave its beginning to the modern art of prose fiction. The romances which preceded the novel of Cervantes and of which it was begun as a burlesque are of no more importance to the modern reader than the lost tales of Miletus, whereas the novel three hundred years of age this month is as alive and as young as when it first saw the light. The priority of Boccaccio is no more to the real purpose than the priority, reaching back to "the twilight of fable," of "The Arabian Nights." For these wonder stories and sportive tales make no sort of pretense of containing the philosophy of life, of being the "book of humanity," as which Sainte-Beuve so justly praised the great novel of Cervantes, which still remains, in spite of Calderon and Lope de Vega, of all the poets and of all the dramatists, the chief literary monument of the Spanish people.

The justice of Byron's epigram has been strongly and justly disputed. It was not the "chivalry" of Spain, but the false pretenses into which that chivalry had degenerated that the first and greatest Spanish novel "smiled away." There have been other chivalries since, and some of them still survive, which have stood as much in need of the satirist's puncturing. But the satirist has not appeared. It was to the kindliness even of the satire, to recur to the French critic's word to its "humanity," that the satire owed its lasting power. Colonel Newcome is not more human or more modern than his illustrious predecessor. It was not "the true romance" but the false that the Spanish realist exploded with his realism, with the tilting of his hero, helmeted with a barber's basin, against giants that in the light of common day were seen to be but windmills. One can imagine no better meeting ground for the arrangement of a truce between the realists and the romanticists than this romance of reality affords. The consensus of mankind has at least decided that there is something the matter with the man who does not like it. And one can look forward to the six hundredth anniversary of its publication with as confident an assurance as he can feel about any book published since that "Don Quixote" will still continue to be read and relished and its author to be regarded with admiration and affection.

CONCERNING COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens may be relied on to view any question to which his glance is drawn "under an angle," as our grandfathers were wont to say, quite different from the usual. In the New Year number of The North American Review he takes up a special phase of the question of copyright and treats it, if not quite convincingly, certainly in a manner that will well repay the time spent in reading his half dozen pages.

His article is couched in what he calls "the unconventional form of question and answer"—a form not usually adopted in official communications, but not rare among the writers of polemics. The questions he puts in the mouth of the Register of Copyrights; the answers flow, with the facility that might be expected, from his own. The object of this Socratic method is to reduce the Register of Copyrights to abject acceptance of Mr. Clemens's arguments, and the aim of those arguments is to make it clear that the limitation of copyright to forty-two years is a gross wrong to the writers, very few in number—about one in two hundred and fifty—whose books outlive that period. At the end of the time, all right of property ceasing, the profits of further issues go to the publishers, neither the writers nor their descendants getting anything. It is a "crime perpetrated by a great country, a proud world power, upon ten poor devils a year. The profits on 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' continue to-day; nobody but the publishers gets them—Mrs. Stowe's share ceased seven years before she died; her daughters receive nothing from the book. Years ago they found themselves no longer able to live in their modest home and had to move out and find humbler quarters. Washington Irving's poor old adopted daughter fared likewise"—and so on.

The remedy? As easy as lying. Continue the copyright indefinitely on condition that in the forty-second year the owners shall issue an edition at a price equal to 25 cents for each 100,000 words or less, which edition shall be kept permanently on sale or the copyright lapse. This is about 20 per cent. of the usual price. Mr. Clemens reckons that it would yield a reasonable profit to the printer and the binder and the middleman and a small profit to the publisher. The owner of the copyright would get no profit from this edition, but it would so advertise and stimulate the sale of other editions that both the publisher and the "orphans" of the author "would live on canvasback duck and Cape Cod oysters—not on ham-and-not-enough-of-it, the way certain government-robbed orphans of my [his] acquaintance are doing now." Hereby two juicy birds are to be killed with one stone. The author or his heirs shall be enriched in the ratio of the demand for his works, and the public is to have cheap—really cheap—editions of popular literature. The latter being the avowed object of limiting the period of copyright to forty-two years, and never having been achieved, there can be no objection to Mr. Clemens's scheme—in his judgment.

We regret to say that, for reasons which Mark Twain will sadly appreciate, this scheme of his, sensible as it actually is in some regards, and truly philanthropic, will probably appear to the wayfaring man in Congress a mere joke, and rather a puzzling one. It will not be less puzzling when some one points out that the eighth paragraph of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution must be amended before copyright can be given except "for limited times."

William Wood.

William C. Wood, of the firm of publishers William Wood & Co., has written a brief historical account of that house. ("One Hundred Years of Publishing, 1804-1904." Thin 8vo. Pp. 29. Castor boards, with vellum back. New York: William Wood & Co.).

The firm was founded by Samuel Wood in 1804. The first publication was a primer called "The Young Child's A B C, or First Book." It contained sixteen pages, was about three inches square, and appeared in 1806. In 1815 Mr. Wood took into partnership two sons, and two years later a third son. From the time of the admission of the third son, William, into the firm, they began to bring out medical books, nearly all of which were imported from England.

In 1836 the father retired from the business to devote himself for the remainder of his life to the public charities in which he had always been interested. At that time the heads of the firm were Samuel S. and William Wood; but in 1861 Samuel S. died; and in 1863 William Wood took into partnership his son, William H. S. Wood, the present head of the house. The style William Wood & Co. was then adopted and has since been retained.

From the time of his admission to the firm, the present senior partner advocated further specialization in the direction of medical publications and proceeded to develop the business in this line. In 1865 he started The Medical Record, under the editorship of Dr. George F. Shrady, who retired in July, 1901, when he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman. Besides William H. S. Wood, there are in the firm his three sons, William C. Wood, Gilbert C. Wood and Arnold Wood.

A $20,000 Book.

The copy of the Latin Psalter of 1459, which was sold in London in the Sotheby auction rooms on Saturday, Dec. 10, realized the large sum of £4,000, which is remarkable as being the second highest price ever given at auction for a printed book. The record price for a book printed with movable types is £4,950, given in the same rooms Dec. 19, 1884, at the Sir John Hayford Thorold sale, for another and slightly finer copy of the same work, the second book printed with a date at the world's first printing press. The £4,950 copy remained in the possession of its purchaser, the late Bernard Quaritch, for a long period, and was finally sold after his death to J. Pierpont Morgan. Twelve copies, perfect and imperfect, are now known of the Psalter of 1459, of which an edition of twenty copies was printed by Fust and Schoeffer at the expense of the Carthusian Monastery of St. James, near Mentz. The copy just sold for £4,000 was discovered in 1887 by M. Alois Berger in the library of Count Wilhelm von Westerholt-Gysenberg, in the Castle of Freienthurn, near Klagenfurt, in Carinthia. It came into that family's possession on the dissolution of the Monastery of St. James in 1781. The bidding for this remarkable typographical treasure started at the Sotheby sale at £1,000, and at £4,000 it was sold to Baer & Co. of Frankfort, the under bidder being Bernard Quaritch, the son of the "Napoleon of rare book dealers" who twenty years ago paid £4,950 for the costliest book in existence.

Haeckel's New Book.

The Harpers will publish on Jan. 19 "The Wonders of Life," by Ernst Haeckel, a further explanation of the theory of existence propounded by the author in his previous book, "The Riddle of the Universe." This theory is purely material and largely biological, Haeckel taking biology as the basic or key science, and with that for a starting point, explaining the various processes and so-called miracles of life. It is said that the present volume is the outcome of what was intended to be a letter-general to all the persons who had asked for elucidations of points not touched upon or thoroughly explained in the earlier work. From a letter the explanatory paper grew into a book, which, taken with the other, may be considered a complete exposition of the author's views.

New Fiction for the Century.

Among the stories that will appear in early numbers of The Century Magazine will be Alice Hegan Rice's "Sandy," Edward W. Townsend's "Keegan's Coup at Ka," Eden Phillpotts's "The Earthquake Child," Maud Wilder Goodwin's "Suzanne's Catechism," Caroline Abbott Stanley's "The Mind Cure of Brother Peter-Paul," Margherita Arlina Hamm's "Kalaun, the Elephant Trainer," Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rose o' the River," Maurice Francis Egan's "The Seclusion of Rosalia," Anne Warner's "Mrs. Lathrop's Love Affair," a new Susan Clegg story, and Helen R. Martin's "The Narrow Escape of Permilia."

DISRAELI.

An invaluable volume for one who would comprehend something of the many-sided genius of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, accompanies the definitive edition of Disraeli's works issued by the Cambridge Society (M. Walter Dunne, 135 Fifth Avenue, New York. This contains the keys to the characters in Disraeli's novels, with portraits and short biographical sketches of supposed originals, as well as a synopsis of each of the books, a study of Lord Beaconsfield, from the point of view of a Hebrew, by Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, some reproductions of Punch's cartoons, and various addenda by Robert Arnot, who has been associated with Edmund Gosse in the editorship of this definitive edition. The key to the characters is regarded as official. The late Lord Rowton (Montagu Corry), who was Beaconsfield's private secretary and confidential adviser, revised it carefully just before his death, in August, 1903. A list of the probable originals of the personages in "Venetia" and "Tancred" is now given to the public for the first time. Lord Rowton altered the other lists considerably.

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The portraits of originals include Disraeli (Vivian Grey, Tancred, Lord Montacute in "Tancred" and Endymion, in the novel of (that name); the Countess of Blessington (Lady Doubtful, in "Vivian Grey"); Monsignor Capel (Catesby, in "Lothair"); Sir William Harcourt (Hortensius, in "Endymion"); Sir Robert Peel (Fitzbloom, in "Vivian Grey"); Alexander Humboldt (Baron von H., in "Coningsby"); Lord Granville (Lord Rawchester, in "Endymion"); Goldwin Smith (the Oxford Professor, in "Lothair"); Cardinal Wiseman (Nigel Penruddock, in "Endymion"); Bismarck (Prince Terrible, in "Endymion"); Gladstone (Oswald Millbank, in "Coningsby"); Charles Dickens (Mr. Gushy, in "Endymion"); Lord Palmerston (Lord Roehampton, in "Endymion"); Prince Metternich (Beckendorf, in "Vivian Grey"); Wellington (the Duke of Waterloo, in "Vivian Grey"); Thackeray (Mr. Sainte Barbe, in "Endymion"); John Bright (Jawster Sharp, in "Coningsby"); Robert Southey (mentioned as the chief writer of the Attack-All Review); Bishop Wilberforce (the Bishop, in "Lothair"); Harriet Mellon Coutts, afterward Duchess of St. Albans (Mrs. Million, in "Vivian Grey"); Napoleon III. (Prince Florestan, in "Endymion"); Gortschakoff (Prince Nimmpertookliw, in "Vivian Grey"); King Leopold of Belgium (Prince of Little Lilliput, in "Vivian Grey"); Lionel Nathan, Baron de Rothschild (Sidonia, in "Coningsby" and "Tancred"); George Canning (Mr. Charlatan Gas, in "Vivian Grey"); Alexander II. of Russia (the Czarewitch, in "Coningsby"); Richard Cobden (Job Thornberry, in "Endymion"); Marquis of Bute (the hero in "Lothair"); Cardinal Manning (Cardinal Grandison, in "Lothair"); Byron (Lord Caducis, in "Venetia"); Shelley (Marmion Herbert, in "Venetia"); Beau Brummell (Julius von Aslingen, in "Vivian Grey"), and Lady Jersey (Lady St. Julians, in "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred," and Zenobia, in "Endymion").

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With these descriptive and pictorial identifications of some of the principal personages in the novels, the reading of Disraeli by persons attracted to his books by the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary will be doubly interesting. Undoubtedly these long neglected works reflect vividly much of the spirit of the era to which they belong. The list of identifications includes the names of many persons whose portraits, at this late day, were obtained with difficulty, notably those of Capel, the Marquis of Bute, Baron Rothschild, Bishop Wilberforce, Mrs. Coutts and Lady Jersey.

The Ku-Klux Klan.

In his novel about the Ku-Klux Klan, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue next week, Thomas Dixon, Jr., interprets the spirit and purpose of this body. Instead of being a disorganized crowd of raiders, its members were, according to Mr. Dixon, a far-reaching body, numbering 400,000 people, with elaborate ritual and iron-clad oaths, protecting the South from the terror of the black rule, and the Reconstruction. Mr. Dixon's uncle, to whom "The Clansman" is dedicated, was Grand Titan of the Invisible Empire, as the Klan was known. It began as a Greek letter fraternity. In writing the book, the author had access to the secret ritual of the order. Mr. Dixon, just now, is on a duck shooting trip in Virginia.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Cambridge University Press is expected to publish next week the long-anticipated "Cambridge Companion to Greek Studies." It is the work of a large number of specialists, and has been edited by Leonard Whibley.

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Swan Sonnenschein & Co. will issue a new classical library, under the editorship of Dr. Emil Reich. It will include the works of Herodotus, Plato, Tacitus, Plutarch, and others, each accompanied by a new translation, notes, introduction, and bibliography.

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Jack & Co. announce a shilling scientific series. It will include "Balloons and Flying Machines," by Miss Gertrude Bacon; "Motors and Motoring," by Prof. Spooner, and "Radium," by Dr. Hampson.

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Werner Laurie will publish "Pictures in Umbria," by Katharine T. Macquoid, which will be illustrated by the author's husband.

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The Cambridge University Press is about to issue "The Speeches of Isaeus," with notes by Prof. W. Wise. The purpose of this edition is to show that the ancient scholars had a juster appreciation of the orator's art than is shown by modern writers on Greek law.

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Smith, Elder & Co. will publish "Tracks of a Rolling Stone," by the Hon. Henry Coke, who was kissed by Queen Adelaide, served in the Chinese war of 1840, explored the Western American prairies when herds of buffalo roamed over them, was welcomed as a guest of the Emperor Napoleon III. in the revelries at Compiègne, and enjoyed many other interesting experiences. W.

"Astronomical Discovery."

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to bring out this new book by Prof. Herbert Hall Turner, D.Sc., F. R. S., of the University of Oxford. The author's aim is to illustrate "by the study of a few examples, chosen almost at random, the variety in character of astronomical discoveries. An attempt has indeed been made to arrange the half-dozen examples, once selected, into a rough sequence, according to the amount of 'chance' associated with the discovery."

There are six chapters—"Uranus and Eros," "The Discovery of Neptune," "Bradley's Discoveries of the Aberration of Light and of the Nutation of the Earth's Axis," "Accidental Discoveries," "Schwabe and the Sun Spot Period," and "The Variation of Latitude." They correspond approximately to a series of six lectures delivered by the author at the University of Chicago in August, 1904, at the invitation of President Harper. At that time Prof. Turner had the opportunity of seeing "something of this wonderful university, only a dozen years old, and yet so amazingly vigorous; and especially of its observatory, (the Yerkes observatory, situated eighty miles away on Lake Geneva,) which is only eight years old, and yet has taken its place in the foremost rank." In concluding his book the author writes:

> The one positive conclusion which we may derive from the examples studied is that discoveries are seldom made without both hard work and conspicuous ability. A new planet, even as large as Uranus, does not reveal itself to a passive observer; thirteen times it may appear to such a one without fear of detection, until at last it encounters an alert Herschel, who suspects, tests, and verifies, and even then announces a comet—so little did he realize the whole truth. Fifteen years of unrequited labor before Astraea was found, nineteen years of observation before the discovery of nutation could be announced. * * * That the necessary labor is so often forgotten must be my excuse for calling attention to it somewhat persistently in these examples.

An index and numerous illustrations have been added.

The Zemstvo Movement in Russia.

The various strangely changing phases of the Zemstvo movement in Russia for parliamentary representation illustrate one aspect of what has been termed the revolutionary movement. It is curious that very little has been made known to the outside world of the exact life, adventures, and aims of the inner circles of the Russian revolutionists, and almost all the fiction that has dealt with the subject has been written from the outside and has been far from picturing the strangeness of the actual conditions. Now that the internal affairs of Russia and the dramatic possibilities of the future are brought daily before the world, it is interesting to hear that A. Cahan is completing a novel, upon which he has been engaged for a long time, picturing the actual inner life of Russia, and the adventures of the revolutionists. Mr. Cahan was a member of the Revolutionary Party and was forced to flee from Russia to avoid Siberia.

"Cornerstones."

Under this title E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly issue a volume by Katharine Burrill. The little volume is made up of essays, several of which appeared in a London magazine, to girls on friendship, cleanliness, duty to parents, letter writing, cooking, &c. In her "Foreword" the author speaks of the modern girl. She does not believe in sending a girl away from home for her education. The mother is the best teacher. "It is better," she writes, "to keep a girl at home, if all she learns is spelling and simple arithmetic, than give her a grand education out of all proportion to her home and its surroundings. There is a very silly expression used by some people, 'A Finishing School.' Could anything be more absurd! As if our schooling was ever finished! The world is a vast school, in which we all have lessons to learn, sometimes very hard ones, so hard that it takes us all our life to learn them." And she continues:

> At school a girl is hemmed in with rules and regulations, bells for this and bells for that, hours for work and hours for play, the whole day carefully mapped out and very little left to her own initiative. She comes home from the very superior Foreign School or the Higher Education College, and Hey, Presto! everything is changed, with very often dire results. For at eighteen we are quite sure we know everything as we are certain at eight-and-thirty we know nothing and can never live long enough to learn one-millionth part of what there is to learn. Cocksure Youth gallops round the world while Age sits at home and is afraid to look out of the window. Brave Dare All Youth is very fascinating; we can even forgive him his remarkable cocksureness, only I like to see Youth showing reverence and respect to Age. Age's slippered feet once were booted and spurred to ride round the world.

A Novel of New York.

"The Silence of Mrs. Harrold," a new novel by Samuel L. Gardenhire, author of "Lux Crucis," will be published Jan. 19 by the Harpers. The story deals with two love affairs: one of a woman with a "past," who married a husband on express condition that he make no inquiry into the past; the other of a young actress and an operator in Wall Street. Mr. Gardenhire is familiar as a lawyer with the ways of Wall Street, and he has introduced into the plot a theatrical syndicate and an opposition to which his actress heroine belongs. People who have read the book declare that it shows the hand of a man who knows his New York and New Yorkers, business men and stage folks, and the tricks of both trades. Further, there is the problem of the sphinx lady, and the husband bound to ask no questions leading to situations both curious and interesting.

Eight "Ghost" Stories.

Montague James Rhodes, Litt. D., of King's College, Cambridge, England, author of "Verses on the Windows of Canterbury Cathedral," "Sculptures of the Lady Chapel at Ely," &c., has collected in one volume which Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out in America, eight tales, under the title, "Ghost stories of an Antiquary." These stories have been written at long intervals, and most of them were read to friends. If any of them, the author says in his prefatory note, succeed in causing their readers to feel pleasantly uncomfortable when walking along a solitary road at nightfall, or sitting over a dying fire in the small hours, his purpose in writing them will have been attained. "Canon Alberic's Scrap-Book" and "Lost Hearts" have already appeared in print in English magazines. The others are entitled "The Mezzotint," "The Ash-Tree," "Number 13," "Count Magnus," "Oh, Whistle, and I'll Come to You, My Lads," and "The Treasure of Abbot Thomas."

There are four illustrations by the late James McBride, who died before he could complete the pictures for the other stories.

Concerning Agra and the Taj.

"A Handbook to Agra and the Taj, Sikandra, Fatehpur-Sikri, and the Neighborhood," writes E. B. Havell, A. R. C. A., Principal of the Government School of Art in Calcutta, and Fellow of the Calcutta University, in his preface, is not intended for a history or archaeological treatise, but "to assist those who visit, or have visited, Agra to an intelligent understanding of one of the greatest epochs of Indian Art." He continues:

> In the historical part of it, I have omitted unimportant names and dates, and only attempted to give such a sketch of the personality of the greatest of the Great Moguls, and of the times in which they lived, as is necessary for an appreciation of the wonderful monuments they left behind them. India is the only part of the British Empire where art is still a living reality, a portion of the people's spiritual possessions. We, in our ignorance and infatuation of superiority, make efforts to improve it with Western ideas; but, so far, have only succeeded in doing it incalculable harm. It would be wiser if we would first attempt to understand it.

The Great Moguls sketched by Mr. Havell are Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzib. There is a long chapter on the Agra fort, followed by shorter ones on the Jami Masjid, the Taj, Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb, the Chini-ka-Rauza, the Ram Bagh, Sikandra, other buildings and tombs at or near Agra, Fatehpur-Sikri, Bharatpur, Govardhan, Muttra, and Bindraban. There are fourteen illustrations in half tone from photographs and four plans. The author has also provided an index and foot notes. The book will shortly be issued here by Longmans, Green & Co.

Rev. J. F. Bingham's New Work.

The Rev. Joel Foote Bingham, D. D., Ph. D., has translated from the Italian Alexander Manzoni's "Sacred Hymns and Napoleonic Ode," (Crown 8vo. Cloth. Gilt top. Uncut. Pp. 230. New York: Henry Frowde, The Oxford University Press. $3 net.) for which he has provided a biographical preface, a historical introduction, and critical notes. Dr. Bingham speaks thus of Manzoni in the course of his short biography:

> The real dignity of the aristocracy, the ever-present sentiment of independence coming down for a thousand years in the stock of rural nobility, unbending patriotism boiling in blood derived from ancestral veins a hundred times pierced in battles for freedom, the solidity of profound learning, acuteness developed in wrestling with the subtleties of the various philosophies, literary polish from association with Parisian letters and society, the perfected technique of every form and every school of poetry, unbounded inspirations of nature received in elegant country life, the genial politeness of a gentleman of the world, the amenities of sincere and intimate friendships, the tenderness of devoted family life, over all the invincible charity and optimism of the ardent Christian believer, and, finally, a never-satisfied industry of the file and a self-deprecating criticism—all these foundations and forces wrought mightily together and resulted in building that beautiful greatness which has made the name of Alexander Manzoni, after that of Dante Alighieri, the most brilliant star in the galaxy of Italian letters.

In appendices are a bibliography and the Italian texts of the hymns and ode. Dr. Bingham will be recalled as the author of a volume on Italian literature written in Italian, entitled "Gemme della Letteratura Italiana." He has also translated "Francesca da Rimini" from the Italian of Silvio Pellico, and written "The Twin Sisters of Martigny," a novel of Italian life, and "The Bonanza of Canova," a story of Italian art.

Three Little Handbooks.

These are "Graphology," by Clifford Howard; "Epitaphs," by Frederic William Unger, and "Astrology," by M. M. Macgregor. (Each square, 12mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. 50 cents.)

Mr. Howard's little book tells how to read character from handwriting. He gives a full explanation of the science of graphology, and many examples of handwriting are fully analyzed. It is the object of the book to show the relationship of handwriting to the personality of the writer; to show the characteristic features of handwritings and their corresponding personal indications, and, generally, to present the subject in such a form "as to make it readily possible for any one to demonstrate to his own satisfaction the relationship of character to chirography."

The little volume of "Epitaphs," by Mr. Unger, is a careful and comprehensive collection of odd, grotesque, and striking epitaphs. There are "unconscious" and "deliberate" humorous inscriptions, conjugal epitaphs, derogatory ones, conversational epitaphs, epitaphs on occupations, on infants and children, on celebrated persons, punning, bacchanalian, brief, pathetic, and miscellaneous epitaphs, and the book closes with some epitaphs by "Max Adeler" from "Out of the Hurly-Burly."

M. M. Macgregor speaks of his book on "Astrology" as a "wholesome exposition of this ancient science," from which have been rejected the "morbid and narrow," eliminated "all sectarianism, fatality, and technicalities." It describes the influence of the stars on character and on success in friendship, business, and matrimony.

"Bob, Son of Battle."

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that "Bob, Son of Battle," by Alfred Ollivant, although published in 1898, has gone into an eleventh large edition. There are some interesting facts connected with the publication of this story of a dog's life. The author about nine years ago had the misfortune to be injured by his horse so severely that he could not leave his bed for two years. He wrote the story of this collie, Bob, during his invalidism. When it first appeared, the book made no impression in this country, but it was not long before the publishers received personal appreciations of the story from editors in the West, which were followed by large orders. In order to make the photographs for the illustrated edition of the story, J. Radclyffe Dugmore made two trips to England, the first having been unsuccessful on account of fog and bad weather.

Storm's "Immensee."

A reprint of Theodor Storm's little romance, "Immensee," is appearing in an English version by Bertha M. Schimmelfennig. (Thin 12mo. Pp. 46. Nile green cloth, gilt top, uncut edges. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.) The book contains a number of new half-tone illustrations and a preface by Helene Schimmelfennig White, in the course of which she writes:

> It is not in his [Storm's] own love life, * * * but rather in the bitter disappointments he suffered through his ardent but unrequited devotion to his country's long unsuccessful cause that we must seek the reason for that strain of gentle resignation, as well as heartfelt sympathy with unsatisfied love, that is so marked a feature in a large group of his writings, notably the earlier ones, and of which "Immensee" is typical. In them the old theme of "to have loved and lost" is sounded in many and touching variations, and, as our author's method is preferably that of retrospection, we meet his heroes and heroines in the evening of life, when, from the standpoint of an achieved aim, which is seldom the one set in the first flush of youth, the disappointments and passion of life appear in a subdued and mellow light to the clarified vision of age.

She gives also in this preface a brief account of Storm's life and of his work in prose and poetry.

Violins.

In his booklet on violins, ("Facts About Violins and Violin Making." Brochure. Pp. 31. Published by the Author, 32 Union Square, New York City. 25c.) Hans Tietgen, of this city, has attempted to show the public how its confidence has been abused by dishonest dealers. He describes the rise of the art of violin-making, tells of skillful imitation, and shows the difference between the old violins and the new. He also reveals some "tricks of the trade," how mistakes are made in repairing the instrument in question, and discourses on the tone of the violin. One-half of the little book is given up to the consideration of new violins—the prejudice against modern instruments, amateur violin makers, and hints on the improvement of tone. Mr. Tietgen recommends the Stradivarius as a model for modern violin makers. He also tells what kinds of wood to use, and writes on the influence of the right kind of varnish on the tone.

Our Geographical History.

"Epoch Maps Illustratmg American History," by Albert Bushnell Hart appeared first in 1891; reissued nine times since then, it is now revised a second time, and embraces fourteen historical maps showing the various stages in our history since 1620. Prof. Hart is also the editor of "Epochs of American History," and the author of numerous works on the subject, besides occupying the Chair of History in Harvard. These maps are identical with those in the "Epochs of American History," brought down to date by including the recent annexations of territory. They are made from the original records—from the texts of grants, charters, and Governors' instructions, and from statutes, British, Colonial, State, and National. In showing the territorial development of the United States, the principle adopted has been to make the maps conform to the official treaties and to the laws of the United States, as understood at the time when they were negotiated or enacted. The most typical map of all is No. 11, territorial controversies, 1840-1850. It shows all the claims by both sides in Maine, Texas and Oregon, just what was advanced before the Court of Claims, and what was finally allowed in each case. (New York: Longmans, 50 cents.)

JANUARY 14TH,

next Saturday, will see the publication of Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, new novel, THE CLANSMAN, which shows Lincoln as the great friend of the South. It describes also the rise of the Ku Klux Klan. An absorbing novel, the second in the series of which THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS was the first.

Also

on that day we shall publish the first number of our new monthly, THE GARDEN MAGAZINE. $1.00 a Year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

FROM READERS.

Some Further Discussion of the Novel Called "The Eagle's Shadow."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

If "The Eagle's Shadow" had been a bit of real life it could not have been interpreted with greater dissension of opinion. The most remarkable fact in connection with the uniformly remarkable debate it has occasioned in your valuable columns is that no two readers appear to have reached conclusions even remotely resembling one another. Now I can state only my own opinion, and it is that the book is a pernicious one.

Mr. Glaenzer advances a dangerous fallacy when he claims it must be considered as Lamb considers the comedies of the Restoration—as unmoral proceedings in an unmapped Utopia of gallantry. This is a kindly explanation, but its value is somewhat vitiated by the fact that it is obviously absurd. The scene is the Virginia of to-day, and the characters are very far from being marionettes. On the contrary, they are one and all degraded specimens of humanity, very vividly drawn. I grant that the book is clever, but I cannot commend a cleverness that can find no better exercise than to jeer at human nature, and, moreover, at every attempt to better human nature. Charity may have its parasites, philanthropy may have its parasites, but that is no reason for exhibiting these virtues in an ignoble light. To cite one instance in many, no one who has read the Van Vorst book will consider the present condition of child labor in the South a fit subject for jesting, and to make fun of an attempt to cleanse this blot from the Nation's name is not far from being a crime. The same holds true of the noble work of our foreign missions, of the great modern movement toward a more intimate comprehension of nature, and of various twentieth century endeavors toward the extirpation of vice and ignorance—in none of which can Mr. Cabell see more than an ingenious method whereby a parcel of hypocrites swindle a silly young woman. To call the story "thistledown" and "seafoam" and so on is to beg the question, for to render virtue ridiculous is materially to abet the cause of vice. I do not for a moment suppose that the young author intended this, but years will bring him the knowledge that in such a connection flippancy is misplaced. Concerning Margaret Hugonin I have already expressed my opinion, which is that a good complexion does not excuse bad morals or a fair mouth foul words. It may be we have progressed beyond "Jane Austen's gentlewomen and Cooper's helpless 'females,'" but if this leads to a condonation of profanity and bestial rage as peculiarly ladylike traits, the progress is scarcely toward improvement.

EMMETT H. BROUGH.

New York, Dec. 26, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Of all your many interesting debates from readers that concerning "The Eagle's Shadow" is easily pre-eminent in interest. And I should like here to venture a suggestion as to what in my opinion is the real root of argument.

It is that the book marks the passing of the heroine. She was such a dear, ladylike creature that it is no wonder some of us cannot bear to see her go. The novel heroine early crystallized in the character of Fielding's "Amelia," and since then Amelia has ruled English fiction. You find her in Scott, disguised it may be in mediæval trappings, but under them always Capt. Booth's tender wife. You will see her in Dickens under various aliases, and in Thackeray she comes forward boldly as Amelia, with a perfectly transparent affectation of being named Sedley and not Booth. In practically every English novel she appears, bearing various names, indeed, but always gentle and clinging and faithful, and in fine, always Amelia. She is the tyrant of English literature undethronable. For over a century the rule has been unquestioned. Your novel may treat of almost anything, your hero and villain may be what you will, but your heroine must be Amelia. And now Margaret Hugonin pops into fiction and naturally flutters the sedate. It is against all tradition that the heroine of a novel should even remotely resemble any woman that ever wore flesh and blood. She must be Amelia, says Mrs. Grundy.

I think that the real importance of "The Eagle's Shadow" lies in the fact that Margaret is very emphatically not Amelia. Margaret is a real woman, commendable or not as you please, but a real woman; and while we have had many real women in novels, hide-bound tradition shies at the notion of having a real woman as a heroine. It is so unusual. Candidly, is that not the true motive which actuates Margaret's detractors—irritation caused not so much by her being what she is as by her failing to be an Amelia woman? We are a people of enduring tradition, and to some of us this endeavor to plump a mere human being into the high seat immemorially sacred to that dear, ladylike creature, the heroine, must necessarily savor of blasphemy.

ALFRED H. GALE.

New York, Dec. 30, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I do not agree with Mr. Thomas W. Donald in his opinion of "The Eagle's Shadow," published Dec. 31. I have enjoyed the book immensely, and fail to see why the heroine should be called "vulgar to the last degree." I think the heroine is truer to nature than those in most novels which have a perfect woman for the heroine, and, if any one is ever justified in swearing, Miss Hugonin certainly is in the one instance in which she does so. Admit that she has a temper of her own. Does that necessarily show that she is vulgar? Taking into account she is a hot-blooded Southern girl and that her father often swore before her, it is perfectly natural that she should do so. Her mother having died when she was yet a baby, she had never been taught that it was wrong. I think, on the whole, the book is very interesting.

H. HOOKER ACHESON.

Baltimore, Jan. 2, 1905.

"Captain Amyas."

New York Times Book Review:

Your criticism upon "Captain Amyas" is true from an American point of view. The last few lines in your article I must beg to have the privilege of discussing with you.

The three books written by Dolfe Wyllarde are evidently all written for a purpose, which is to bring into evidence or to show up the immoralities and frivolities of the English men and women who live in Africa and India. The scene is set in Africa, but in India it is the same. These books were intended for the unsophisticated English parents who send their daughters to Africa or India to find husbands, possibly chaperoned by a self-absorbed brother, as in "The Story of Eden," or a stupid father places a young girl under the care of a Captain, as in "Captain Amyas." The young woman may or may not secure a husband; she most likely finds a lover; she sees the young married women childless, or mothers with nothing to do, their children having been sent home. The climate is too warm for healthy exertion, and they amuse themselves with risky flirtations with subalterns, spending hours alone in bachelors' bungalows.

Young wives, members, perhaps, of families of six or seven girls, are married to get rid of them to men they care little for. When circumstances throws some one else in their path in a country where life is so déclassé and without restraint, the husband is sacrificed as in the "Rat Trap." The English edition is "Uriah the Hittite," which is a better name—and which book is defended from being published in the United States.

These novels were not written for the American woman to read—from its moral point of view she does not need them. She has not the temperament of the European; she can stand alone and take care of herself. No one, unless he has taken these long ocean voyages, as I have done, can know how good a picture the life on board of Captain Amyas's boat is.

The book is vulgar, but the English people call "a spade a spade." The writing of it is not to be deemed "powers gone astray." It is said that the possession of India and Africa is a great opening for the unemployed Englishman—and a rumination to the young English men and women.

No one living in the atmosphere of the United States can comprehend it. Happily not.

MRS. C. A. MARKHAM.

New York, Jan. 2, 1905.

"The Boy's Own Book."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Your correspondent Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly is in error in assuming that "The Boy's Own Book," asked for by Mr. George Ashby, is identical with "The American Boy's Book of Sports and Games."

The two are entirely distinct. "The Boy's Own Book" being published in the fifties, I think, by Francis, (D. S.?) It is a thick duodecimo, evidently a direct reprint from the English, with odd old-fashioned border and corner pieces to each page. One of its peculiar features was a series of diagrams of calisthenic positions almost like skeletons. The phraseology and many of the words, if I remember correctly, were so thoroughly English as to be partly unintelligible to a young American boy.

"The American Boy's Book" was issued about 1864, as stated. It was an octave of more modern form and was made over from an English book, the illustrations, in particular those of yachts and rowing boats, being of archaic English type.

W. P. STEPHENS.

Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 29, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I am thankful to "Book Lover" and to Mr. Phin and Mr. Vizetelly for the information given about "The Boy's Own Book." Branston, the engraver, of whom the latter speaks, was of the school of Bewick, if not one of Bewick's own pupils, which accounts for the humor displayed in the little vignettes and tail-pieces. The copy I had was undoubtedly that identified by Mr. Phin as published by Francis. Since I made the inquiry I have seen on the flyleaf of a book published in 1864 by James Miller, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., 522 Broadway, New York, a list of books that he had then for sale, which includes "The Boy's Own Book" and also "The Boy's Own Book Extended"—this latter containing additional matter.

I remember that I wished to try some of the "chemical experiments" given in the book, and shall never forget my feelings when the astonished druggist to whom I went for the "ingredients" explained to me what the probable cost of such rare chemicals would be, even if he succeeded in getting them in New York, which was doubtful.

If not intruding too much on your valuable space I should like to ask a question about another matter that puzzles me.

Some little time ago, I cannot recall the exact date, The Sun, in an editorial, spoke of those many facts in history and biography which are not to be found in printed books, but which, known to a few, are handed down by word of mouth. It instanced as an example, among others, "the true story of Thackeray's death." What is the true story?

I read this in The Sun, if I remember rightly, about two or three years ago. I made a note of it, but did not keep the date. A few days after there appeared some remarks on the article (I think in THE TIMES) to the effect that stories of the kind, circulated in clubs and similar places, had better be passed over unnoticed.

GEORGE ASHBY.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1905.

The Boy and the Outlaw.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

I think that your readers who enjoy reading aloud would be very much pleased and amused by parts of "The Boy and the Outlaw." Molloy, the Irishman, sets an example of what a man may do in the line of giving evasive answers. Perhaps the thing that amuses the most is the account of the way ghosts and spooks may be made harmless and how "Alec" pines for the "left hine" foot of a graveyard rabbit.

MACEY F. DEMING.

Tappan, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

The story of that memorable raid by John Brown on Harper's Ferry could hardly have been more truthfully and vividly presented, and at the same time clothed with greater interest than has been done by Mr. McManus of your city in his recent work entitled "The Boy and the Outlaw." The book presents a coterie of unique characters that enter into and form a story that from beginning to end abounds in interest to both the young and to the old, and at the same time so sets forth the incidents of that ever-to-be-famous raid as to present a delightful commingling of facts and fiction. For his success in this Mr. McManus is certainly entitled to no little praise, and for the entertainment recently enjoyed from his pen I would at least add this slight expression of my gratification.

E. F. HILTON.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 31, 1904.

Much Ado About an Index.

New York Times Book Review:

It was the erudite and ingenuous Mr. Edward Harwood who, more than a century ago, writing of the making of indexes, expressed the opinion that "some of God's creatures, in successive centuries, appear to have been by his divine Providence originally predestined to this great and useful end"; and it was Lord Campbell—was it not?—who proposed to deprive of the benefit of the copyright act any author who should print a book without an index. This is my text—the application follows.

Some little while ago I read an announcement of the forthcoming issue by Harper & Brothers of a new and complete edition, in six volumes, of the poetical works of Algernon Charles Swinburne. It was stated that the poems had been collected and arranged by the poet himself, and that it was intended to be the final and definitive form in which he desired his work to descend to posterity; and the publishers added, with a fine flourish, that it was an edition which it would be "a joy and a distinction to possess." I was not altogether clear as to where the "distinction" came in, since the volumes were procurable by any one who could command twelve dollars or "stand off" his bookseller; but I was sure, from the description, that the possession would be a joy forever. Therefore, I ordered the books; and they came to-day. Mechanically, there is no cause of complaint—clear-faced type, good paper, generous margins and substantial binding leave nothing to be desired in this respect. So far I was delighted—and then I bethought me to reread a few old favorites. I turned confidently to the end of the last volume to consult the alphabetical index of titles which I felt of course I should find in its proper place—and any booklover may imagine my astonishment and disgust when I could find nothing of the kind. There is, as there should be, prefixed to each volume a table of its contents, with the titles of the poems arranged in the order in which they come in the volume; but the alphabetical index to the whole, which is much more essential, is conspicuous by its absence.

I have examined scores of volumes of poems in my library since I made the disappointing discovery set forth above, and I find that every one of them printed within the last two decades has an alphabetical index of titles, while most of them have an index of first lines in addition. It seems to me a very strange proceeding for a reputable publishing house to put forth with a flourish of trumpets an edition of the complete works of a great poet, "which it should be a joy and a distinction to possess," and omit so indispensable an adjunct to its satisfactory use as an index. For my use the volumes are practically valueless.

R. L. C. WHITE.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1905.

Henry James.

New York Times Book Review:

The letter you publish from a Philadelphia correspondent in your issue of Dec. 31 regarding the attitude of the critics toward Mr. Henry James expresses the views of many readers of that novelist.

It makes probably little difference to the admirers of the work of Mr. James what the critics say, but the adoption of a nearly unanimous cry of not understanding has become wearisome. The simple wonder is that some one of these gentlemen—and ladies—does not affect the other pose—if for no other reason than to draw away from the common herd.

As a matter of fact "The Awkward Age," "The Wings of the Dove," "The Ambassadors," and "The Golden Bowl" are not hard to read nor to understand—they are definite stories of life as it is lived to-day—and above all they represent the farthest advance that has been made along a road in literature that seems to be the only one not barred by the work of the great who are dead. And, gentlemen, (and ladies), American critics, the man whose work you affect not to understand—and thus lend the youth of our land to neglect—is the very first American in history who has definitely been placed by his fellow craftsmen in the whole English-writing world at the head of his profession.

O. S. P.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1905.

Clay and the Presidency.

New York Times Book Review:

The statement in your review of "The True Henry Clay" that Clay was twice a candidate for the Presidency (instead of thrice) was the fault either of the reviewer or the printer or both and not of myself. It evidently was a typographical error for "thrice." I write this lest there should be those who would imagine "The True Henry Clay" contained such a grevious error.

JOSEPH M. ROGERS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1905.

FitzGerald, the Irish Rebel.

"Edward and Pamela FitzGerald" is the title of a volume compiled by Gerald Campbell from the letters of those who knew them, in which is told the "life story" of the Irish rebel leader and his wife. Unlike other memoirs of Lord FitzGerald, this is not founded in Thomas Moore's "Life and Death of Lord Edward FitzGerald," which appeared in 1831. The letters cover in all a period of sixty years—from 1770 to 1831. The object of the first part of the volume is to give a picture of the home life of Lord Edward's family, and incidentally portraits of the writers of the epistles. No attempt has been made to give a connected account of the story of his life. The letters have been left to show how he was regarded by those who wrote them and who knew and loved him best.

Mr. Campbell, who is one of Lord FitzGerald's great-grandchildren, after dealing with the reasons which led his ancestor to adopt the cause of the revolutionary party and the circumstances of his arrest and death, considers more particularly than has yet been done the history of Lord Edward's wife, Pamela, the reputed daughter of the Duc d'Orléans and Mme. de Genlis. Speaking of Lady FitzGerald Mr. Campbell says in his preface:

> She has been so often the object of illnatured comment on account of supposed irregularities in her conduct, besides being a centre of interest owing to her reputed relationship to the Duc d'Orléans and Mme. de Genlis, that I wished, as far as was possible, to clear up once for all the two questions which have been connected with her name. The problem of her birth remains, perhaps, unsolved, but as far as her personal character is concerned her own letters and those of her husband's family reveal her as a woman of a singularly sweet and lovable and innocent nature; and it is my hope that the voice of calumny may now cease its attempt to defame her memory. She was the idol of her husband while he lived and of her children after his death. By her numerous descendants she is regarded with scarcely less love and reverence than Lord Edward himself.

There are several half-tone and photogravure portraits, including a number of Lady FitzGerald and two of Lord FitzGerald. In an appendix is given a statement by Lady Pamela Campbell, Lady FitzGerald's daughter, concerning her mother's parentage. (Octavo, pp. 256; index; uncut; cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $3.50).

The Philippines, 1493-1898.

The Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is sending out notices to the effect that, owing to the inadequate support accorded their publication, "The Philippine Islands: 1493-1898," only so many sets as will be ordered until Feb. 1, 1905, will be printed. It is stated that less than 100 sets have so far been placed in this country, and only seven of these are not in public institutions. A larger number, however, are said to have been placed in Europe, India, Australia, the Far East, and the Philippines. The publication of the remaining volumes of the work will be continued at a loss to the firm.

Books That Sell Well.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that the "Recollections and Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee," edited by Capt. Robert E. Lee, has gone into a fifth edition, and that Alfred Ollivant's "Bob, Son of Battle," is in its eleventh edition.

D. Appleton & Co. report that two large orders have followed each other from London for Edwin L. Shuman's "Practical Journalism."

Dodd, Mead & Co. are printing the tenth edition of George Barr McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark." This house also states that Marie Corelli's "God's Good Man" has gone into its thirty-first thousand.

JAN

BOSTON NOTES.

Some Atlantic Articles for February —Books Announced for Spring Publication.

THE January Atlantic, coming the last day of the old year, brought an innovation in the shape of a page giving biographical details in regard to the authors of the month, dates of birth and of some characteristic achievement sufficing in most cases. In deference to those who profess to care not for such things, this page is so placed that it may easily be neglected altogether, and it reveals nothing that can be called private. The February number will contain "The Democratic Predicament," by Mr. Edward Stanwood; "George Herbert as a Religious Poet," by Professor G. H. Palmer; "The Jackson and Van Buren Papers," by Mr. James Schouler; and "Put Yourself in Her Place," by Jane Seymour Klinck, a paper described as "a first-hand study of the domestic service problem." Almost any one might like to read a paper describing of the feelings of a mistress who discovered that the young person pretending to be her servant was really a spy collecting material for copy. How does a woman retain her self-complacence, or even her self-respect under such circumstances? Does she draw the line at listening at doors and reading letters, and if so, why? "The Confessions of a Newspaper Woman," by Miss Helen M. Winslow, also announced for February publication, will probably be interesting, as the author knows the Boston newspaper offices and their occupants very well, and has written a book or two while pursuing her newspaper work.

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Among the books to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Spring is a volume of the papers contributed last year to the London Queen by Mr. Odett Burgess, who, with Mr. Robert Hichens, Mr. W. Pett Ridge and one or two others, has since the death of Sir Walter Besant filled the space formerly occupied by his department. These papers are neither of the "Purple Cow" nor of the "Goop" school, but are light, agreeable essays with only the smallest dash of whimsicality.

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"Isidro," which is to come early in the season, reserves a surprise for its readers, both in incident and in development of character, and the chapter including its climax is very strong. The author, Mrs. Mary Austen, has grown very rapidly since her first sketches revealed her as one who could draw a scene or a character with a few strokes.

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Another coming Spring book is "Ireland's Story," by Mr. Charles Johnston and Miss Carita Spencer. This is not Mr. Johnston's first Irish book, for he is the author of "Ireland; Historic and Picturesque," which has had the rare good fortune of pleasing both the Catholic clergy and the Protestant laity, and is especially commended by Cardinal Gibbons. He is a North of Ireland man, son of Mr. William Johnston, Conservative member for Belfast, and the author of two or three books. Mr. Charles Johnston is a Liberal; he was at one time in the Bengal Civil Service, but has been living in America for some years. His coming book begins with the legends collected by Mr. Curtin and many others, and comes down through the various written records, of which there is a surprising number, to the modern questions, giving separate chapters to Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, home rule, and land purchase. It also has chapters on the Irish in America; on the Continent, where they seem to have fought most of the battles, and where they gave Prime Ministers to more than one country, and a President to France; and a third to the "Irish in the British Empire." The Irish literary revival is elaborately described and the volume closes with a section on the derivation of Irish names, a topic full of interest to all Irishmen, for the metamorphoses of centuries have concealed many a proud name under the humblest of guises, and the very slightest of indications is often all that can be found as material for tracing a genealogy even to the eighteenth century. The book will be illustrated with maps showing both the ancient and modern names, and also with views and portraits.

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Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are about to bring out a new edition of "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by Mr. William L. Scruggs, with an additional chapter on the Panama Canal, bringing the history of the project to the present moment.

They are also preparing "Front on Incorporation," a treatise on the incorporation and organization of corporations in all the States and Territories. A synopsis-digest of the general incorporation acts of each commonwealth with decisions bearing upon them; forms for drawing charters, and general and specific object clauses are added. The author, Mr. Thomas Gold Frost of the New York Bar, is general counsel of the National Incorporating Company, and his work is not only a guide to those wishing to form corporations, but a valuable manual for investors desirous of knowing the precise conditions under which their capital will be used.

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After some years of silence, Miss Annie Payson Call will publish a book this Spring, and its title will be "Freedom of Life." In a certain sense, it will continue her former works, being an extension of their principles, but it is quite independent.

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Miss Jessie Juliet Knox, the author of "Little Almond Blossoms," has a Chinese story in the current number of the Boston Cooking School Magazine, and Miss Helen Campbell writes of some Maya sweetmeats prepared according to Aztec receipts which have survived through all the centuries. As they include from thirty to forty ingredients, and require repeated boiling, and as thirteen hours steady stirring is part of the process, they are not likely to be imitated, but who dreamed that the native American counted dainties so elaborate in his list of edibles? That they spent days in preparing a skin and in making a bead has long been no secret, but that they so catered to the sweet tooth is indeed a surprise. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1905.

"Leycester's Commonwealth."

This historical work on Queen Elizabeth, Amy Robsart, and the Earl of Leycester, which is a reprint of "Leycester's Commonwealth" of 1641, edited by Frank J. Burgoyne, throws considerable light upon the life of Robert Dudleye, Earl of Leycester, and the political history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (Quarto. Pp. 247. Hand-made paper. Large modern type. Facsimile title page of 1641 edition. With marginal topical references. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $250).

In his introduction, Mr. Burgoyne describes the various editions of the work, also giving the opinions of those who read it. In its pages Leycester is depicted as an "inhuman monster." He is accused of attempting to gather in his hands the reins of government by filling all offices of trust about the Queen with his friends. He is full of "dissimulation, hypocrisie, adultery, falsehood, treachery, rebellion, treason, cowardice, atheism, and what not." He is said to be unscrupulous in his methods, and to have practiced the Italian art of poisoning upon many who stood between him and his ambitions. It is here, too, that the story of the tragic death of Amy Robsart is first related, and the Earl is charged with murdering her.

The authorship of the work, the editor writes, has never been settled. For some years after its publication it was declared that the author was Robert Parsons, the Jesuit Missionary and controversialist. But it has been decided that he could not have written the work. On the back of a letter in the British Museum, in which the authorship of "Leycester's Commonwealth" is discussed, the Rev. Dr. Mosse, to whom the epistle was addressed, wrote: "Parsons * * * * many years after the death of (Leycester) denies himself to be the author of it * * * In short, the author is very uncertain, and for anything that appears in it, it may as well be a Protestant's, as a Papist's. I shd rather think it the work of some subtle courtier, who, for safety, got it printed abroad, and sent into England under the name of Parsons." The first three editions of the book, printed in English, French, and Latin, first appeared on the Continent.

British Poets.

Prof. Curtis Hidden Page has chosen from all the British poets of the nineteenth century selections from Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Landor, Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, Clough, Arnold, Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne for his volume on "British Poets of the Nineteenth Century." (Octavo. Pp. 940. Cloth. New York: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.).

The selections are very full, and for the most part complete poems. They are designed to give the best of each poet's work and to give some representation of each important period and class of his work. Long poems are usually given entire. Among these are Byron's "Manfred," Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," Scott's "Marmion," Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," etc. Prof. Page has selected such poems as would be prescribed for a college student. The amount of space given to an author, he points out in his preface, does not necessarily correspond with his relative importance or rank as a poet. He has selected 100 poems from Wordsworth, 100 from Robert Browning, 38 from Byron; Rossetti, Tennyson and Landor are each represented by poems numbering between 80 and 90; while the others are not given so much space. The "Sonnets from the Portuguese" of Mrs. Browning are the only examples of her work in the volume.

The poems have been arranged in chronological order under each author according to the dates of their writing or of publication, these dates being given after each poem. A principal feature of the volume is the classified "Reference Lists." In these Prof. Page has tried to indicate for each poet the standard editions, other important editions, the best one-volume editions, the standard biography, the best brief biography, and all the important essays.

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

The Athenæum Press edition of Shakespeare's "Sonnets," edited by H. C. Beeching, M. A., D. Litt., Canon of Westminster, and at one time Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, (12mo. Cloth. Pp. lxvii.-145. Decorated dark green cloth. New York: Ginn & Co.; etc., postage 5c.) is primarily addressed to students. The text adopted is practically Malone's revision of the edition princeps, the Quarto of 1609, all the variations, with the exception of differences in spelling and punctuation, being noted. The sonnets have been divided into groups and carefully annotated. Dr. Beeching discusses all the most recent theories on the subject, besides criticising the work of other editors of the sonnets.

In the long analytical and expository introduction, which is based on an article in the February, 1902, Cornhill Magazine, occupying 67 pages of the book, he writes on the subject of the sonnets, the "patron" and "literary exercise" theories, the date of the sonnets, the friend, the rival poet, the form and style of the sonnets, the text of the Quarto, and the sequence of the sonnets. He pays special attention to the position taken by Sidney Lee, who holds that most of the sonnets were early work, conventional exercises addressed to a literary patron. Dr. Beeching has other views which he substantiates by facts drawn from his own researches. He writes:

* * * And in pursuance of his theory Mr. Lee places the bulk of Shakespeare's sonnets in 1594. But all the evidence there is pointed to a date considerably later. No reference to the sonnets has been traced in contemporary literature before 1598. It was not till 1599 that two of them found their way into print in "The Passionate Pilgrim." And the only sonnet that can be dated with absolute certainty from internal evidence belongs to 1603. The evidence from style points also, for the most part, to a later date. * * * There is, however, a line of argument hitherto neglected. * * * —the argument from repeated expressions * * * It is not uncommon for him (Shakespeare) to use a word or phrase twice in a single play, and never afterward. * * * Now the greater number of the parallel passages hitherto recognized are to be found in "Henry IV." in "Love's Labor's Lost," and in "Hamlet"; and it is certain that "Henry IV." was written in 1597, that "Love's Labor Lost" was revived in that same year, and that "Hamlet" is later still.

In his critical article on the relation between the sonnets of Michael Drayton and those of Shakespeare, Dr. Beeching says that Drayton copied Shakespeare's manner of writing, and concludes:

Neglecting, however, all questions of word borrowing, which can seldom be conclusively settled, I prefer to rest my case on the broader ground of style. I would ask any one to whom the Shakespearean rhythm is distinct and familiar to read Drayton's last sonnets. * * * above all, "Why should your fair eyes with such sovereign grace" and "Since there's no help, come let us kiss and part," and, if he detects, as he must, some fellowship, I would put to him this question. If a poet at one time could write so like Daniel that his "Clear Ankor, on whose silver-sanded shore" is as good and as characteristic of Daniel as any sonnet that charming writer ever produced, and at another time so not unlike Sidney that his "My heart was slain, and none but you and I" suggests at once the "Astrophel and Stella," is it reasonable, when in turn we find him writing in the school of Shakespeare, that he should be accounted Shakespeare's master and not his pupil?

The notes are clear and full, and the editor has credited every explanation that is not his own to its original proposer.

Japan's Monthly Blossoms.

An attempt is made by Ernest W. Clement, M. A., in his "Japanese Floral Calendar," (8vo. Pp. 57. Profusely illustrated. Boards with cloth back. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company) to tell Americans something of the flower or flowers popular each month of the year in Japan, with some folk-lore, poems, or other description of them. He begins by explaining the difference between the Christian and Japanese calendars, and finally gives the following twelve flowers as being the popular ones for the twelve months of the year, beginning with January and ending with December: The pine, plum, peach, cherry, wistaria, iris, morning-glory, lotus, "seven grasses," maple, chrysanthemum, and camellia. To each flower is devoted a chapter in which Mr. Clement, who has lived in Japan for several years, describes the festival of each month. The book is copiously illustrated with half-tones from photographs. The author writes concerning Japanese gardens in his concluding chapter:

The principal purpose, in fact, for a garden in Japan is realistic, naturalistic; it aims to imitate, and does not improve, actual landscapes. * * * Sometimes, also, sermons may be attempted, and abstract moral ideas, such as charity, faith, piety, content, calm, and connubial bliss, may be expressed in the beauties of nature. * * * The art of flower arrangement in Japan is a great accomplishment, and the theory of it is quite complex. The basal idea is simple, for the Japanese do not believe in such a massing of various colors and of different flowers, branches, grasses, &c., as is needed to delight our artistic senses. * * * The whole theory of Japanese flower arrangement depends upon the "language of line" rather than upon mass or color. * * * It has been stated that those who engaged in this "fine art" would possess the following ten virtues: "The privilege of associating with superiors, ease and dignity before men of rank, a serene disposition and forgetfulness of cares, amusement in solitude, familiarity with the nature of plants and trees, the respect of mankind, constant gentleness of character, healthiness of mind and body, a religious spirit, self-abnegation, and restraint."

"Miss Knapp's "Upland Pastures."

Each volume in the new edition of Adeline Knapp's "Upland Pastures," the little volume of nature essays (12mo. Pp. 77. Frontispiece. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.) is signed by the author. It was printed at the Tomoye Press, San Francisco, on Ruisdale hand-made paper in large, full-faced type, which has been distributed, and with uncut deckle edges. At the head of each page is a design in red and black. There is also a frontispiece in photogravure, being a reproduction of William Keith's painting, "Upland Pastures." The volume is bound in three-quarters green calf, wrapped in dark-gray buckram, and boxed.

Miss Knapp is the author of "One Thousand Dollars a Day," studies in practical economics; "The Boy and the Baron," "How to Live," a manual of hygiene for the Philippines, and "The Story of the Philippines." She is also a well-known magazine writer and newspaper woman. When the last revolution occurred in Hawaii she was sent out by The San Francisco Call, one of that city's leading dailies, to Honolulu to report, being probably the first woman to represent a newspaper in such a crisis. She went to the Philippines in July, 1901, where she spent six months traveling and obtaining material for her history of the people. She is the editor, since 1902, of The Household Magazine of New York.

Cooking By Trained Nurses.

"Practical Dietetics" was written with especial reference to diet in disease by Alida Frances Pattee, Instructor in Dietetics at Bellevue Training School for Nurses. (New York: Published by the author, 52 W. 39th St.) This volume is the result of the author's nine years' experience as a teacher in various hospitals; she regards the preparation of food as a science as well as an art, its chemistry as precise as that of the laboratory. Diet in disease is one part of the volume; diet in infancy takes up another, and the third tells how to prepare "liquid, semi-liquid and solid foods." Throughout the book each new chapter is prefaced by a straightforward little talk on what is the best way and why it is the best; the introduction explains the object and value of food, gives general rules for feeding the sick, shows just how to set the tray most artistically to tempt the invalid's capricious appetite, and finally explains the measurements used in a lucid fashion. The appendix contains practical suggestions for the nurse in the sick room, and tables of various kinds; equivalents, percentage solutions, calories, thermometers, &c. Two indexes are provided, one to the recipes and one to the chapter on Diet in Disease. The binding is a slate colored calico striped with broad white lines. Though only a year old, this is the second edition of the book. Many physicians and surgeons are credited with helpful suggestions in the preface.

A Grammar of Graphics.

"Elements of Mechanical Drawing," by Gardner C. Anthony, takes the pupil in hand before he has seen a single instrument, and in 132 pages teaches him to make full-sized sectional drawings of a complete commutator from a rough working sketch jotted down free hand. The author is Professor of Drawing in Tufts College and Dean of the Department of Engineering; his textbook, first issued ten years ago as a strictly elemental work, is now revised and changed for use in evening drawing schools and technical colleges. The first chapter tells just what tools to get: pencils, drawing-board, T-square, triangles, &c., and just how to use and not to use each. The next gives a short description of the art of lettering, with many examples. Then follow chapters on geometrical problems, cone sections, orthographic projection, and isometric or oblique projection, the development and intersection of surfaces, and the drawing of spirals, screw-threads, &c. The last chapter contains problems and their lay-outs. The numerous illustrations and the clearness of the text make this a most useful work for self-help, although it is written for study under a teacher. (Boston: D. C. Heath. Technical Drawing Series.)

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts at Home and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

JOSEPH CONRAD ON HENRY JAMES.—The critical faculty hesitates before the magnitude of Mr. Henry James's work. His books stand on my shelves in a place whose accessibility proclaims the habit of frequent communion. But not all his books. There is no collected edition to date, such as some of "our masters" have been provided with; no neat row of volumes in buckram or half-calf putting forth a hasty claim to completeness, and conveying to my mind a hint of finality, of a surrender to fate of that field in which all these victories have been won. Nothing of the sort has been done for Mr. Henry James's victories in England.

In a world such as ours, so painful with all sorts of wonders, one would not exhaust one's self in barren marveling over mere bindings, had not the fact, or rather the absence of the material fact, prominent in the case of other men whose writing counts (for good or evil)—had it not been, I say, expressive of a direct truth spiritual and intellectual; an accident of—I suppose—publishing business acquiring a symbolic meaning from its negative nature. Because, emphatically, in the body of Mr. Henry James's work there is no suggestion of finality, nowhere a hint of surrender, or even of mere probability of surrender, to his own victorious achievement in that field where he is master. Happily, he will never be able to claim completeness; and, were he to confess to it in a moment of self-ignorance, he would not be believed by the very minds for whom such a confession naturally would be meant. It is impossible to think of Mr. Henry James becoming "complete" otherwise than by the brutality of our common fate whose finality is meaningless—in the sense of its logic being of a material order, the logic of a falling stone.

I do not know into what brand of ink Mr. Henry James dips his pen; indeed, I heard that of late he has been dictating; but I know that his mind is steeped in the waters flowing from the fountain of intellectual youth. The thing—a privilege—a miracle—what you will—is not quite hidden from the meanest of us who run as we read. To those who have the grace to stay their feet it is manifest. After some twenty years of attentive acquaintance with Mr. Henry James's work, it grows into absolute conviction, which, all personal feeling apart, brings a sense of happiness into one's artistic existence. If gratitude, as some one defined it, is a lively sense of favors to come, it becomes very easy to be grateful to the author of "The Ambassadors"—to name the latest of his works. The favors are sure to come; the spring of that benevolence will never dry up. The stream of inspiration runs brimful in a predetermined direction, unaffected by the periods of drought, untroubled in its clearness by the storms of the land of letters, without languor or violence in its force, never turns back upon itself, opening new visions at every turn of its course through that richly inhabited country its fertility has created for our delectation, for our judgment, for our exploring. It is, in fact, a magic spring.

With this phrase the metaphor of the perennial spring, of the inextinguishable youth, of running water, as applied to Mr. Henry James's inspiration, may be dropped. In its volume and force the body of his work may be compared rather to a majestic river. All creative art is magic, is evocation of the unseen in forms persuasive, enlightening, familiar, and surprising, for the edification of mankind, pinned down by the conditions of its existence to the earnest consideration of the most insignificant tidbit of reality. * * * Through it all Mr. Henry James keeps a firm hold of the substance, of what is seeming, of what is worth holding. The contrary opinion has been, if not absolutely affirmed, then at least implied, with some frequency. To most of us, liking variety in a work of intellectual moonlight, in the faintly reflected light of truth, the shadows so firmly recommended by Mr. Henry James's men and women stand out endowed with extraordinary value, with a value so extraordinary that their rejection offends, by its uncalled-for meanness. Then the unconscious instincts which a careful Providence has implanted in our breasts. And, apart from that just cause of discontent, it is obvious that a solution by rejection must always present a certain apparent lack of finality, especially startling when contrasted with the usual modes of solution by rewards and punishments, by crowned love, by fortune, by a broken leg or a sudden death. Why the reading public, such as a body, has never laid upon a story teller the command to be an artist, should demand from him this sham of Divine Omnipotence is utterly incomprehensible. But so it is; and these solutions are legitimate, inasmuch as they satisfy the desire for finality, for which our hearts yearn with a longing greater than the longing for the loaves and fishes of this earth. Perhaps the only true desire of mankind, coming true to light in its hours of leisure, is to be let at rest. One is never let at rest by Mr. Henry James's novels. His books end as an episode in life ends. You remain with the sense of the life still going on; and even the subtle presence of the dead is felt in that silence that comes upon the artist-creation when the last word has been read. It is eminently satisfying, but it is not final. Mr. Henry James, great artist and faithful historian, never attempts the impossible.—Joseph Conrad in The North American Review.

THE LITERARY AGENT.—The literary agent has become a factor in the modern world of book and magazine making. He is, as befits him, a cog in the vast machine of his time, a labor-saving device. To say that he is popular with editors would be, perhaps, to overstate the truth. But he is adroit, suave, and he is conscious that, month by month, his importance increases, as more and more authors, tired of conducting their own business affairs, place their marketable wares in his hands.

But though he is, like the steam car, modern and convenient, his rise marks the decline of certain well-established and pleasant things, even as the steam engine compelled the decadence of the excellent, rambling stage coach, that vehicle inducive to friendly encounters and leisurely sightseeing. The literary agent has interrupted those courtly exchanges of compliments between authors and writers which used to add zest to the days of a hard-working writer. There was a delicate flavor to such exchanges; one beheld one's personality as in a flattering mirror. An accepted manuscript—toward which no author can ever be indifferent—appeared in an atmosphere yet more radiant than that created by the wonderful fact of acceptance, and this glory beyond a glory was the editor's compliment. Nor was the returned manuscript without its compensations. That perfect note of regret and appreciation which accompanied it, and which set forth the hardly resisted temptation under which the editor labored on reading it, was a compensation for much disappointment. That the public should go unedified, the author unrewarded, appeared light things in view of the fact that the editor had had the privilege of perusing a paper which he was, by unfortuitous circumstances, prevented from sharing with his subscribers.

But these amenities are passed. The literary agent is brief, businesslike, unemotional, and to the point—and to the per cent. A sturdy abruptness has taken the place of old-time courtesies. The minuet is over—aye, and the jig. It is a commonplace that the literary agent sets for us. Not ever his ready cavil—minus his well-earned percentage—can quite make up for the ceremonious, old-time pleasures of polite correspondence.—The Reader Magazine.

MARY ANDERSON AND THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.—Opposite the Black Jack Tavern, in Portsmouth Street, near Portugal Street, London, stands or once stood, a curious, irregular little building which claimed to be "The Original Old Curiosity Shop." No hint is anywhere given, in the Book itself, as to the exact situation of the home of the Trent family or even as to the neighborhood in which the Trents lived. But the house in question must have been very familiar to Dickens, lying, as it did, in the direct line of his many walks from the Strand to the Lincoln's Inn chambers of his friend John Forster; in which chambers, by the way, he placed, and killed, Mr. Tulkinghorn, the family solicitor of the Dedlocks. If there is nothing to prove that it was the dwelling place of Little Nell there is nothing to show that it was not; and on the strength of the might-have-been it was an object of no little interest and reverence on the part of visitors to London, especially of visitors from the United States. Two Americans who had made a particular study of the scenes of the stories of Dickens, who knew, or thought they knew, "Tom-All-Alone's," the dwelling of Bob Sawyer, the rooms of Mr. Dorrit in the Marshalsea, Tom Pinch's chambers in the Temple, and many more, knew well this alleged Old Curiosity Shop; and often did they pass it and discuss it, and wonder about it, with no thought of ordering it ever recurring to them.

At last, one day, during what are called a "Dickens pilgrimage," they showed it to Miss Mary Anderson, then playing her first theatrical engagement in London. Without a moment's hesitation she opened the door and walked in, her two guides following meekly in her wake. The establishment had sunk in the social and mercantile scale, and had descended to the depths of the rag and bone trade, with nothing attractive or romantic in its interior aspect. The decrepit, in aged woman typical of her class, and peculiarly typical of London, received her visitors cordially enough. She was evidently used to such inspection, especially on the part of Americans, and quite as evidently she was proud of her surrounding and of the attention paid them. She at all events believed firmly in the authenticity of the legend; and she did not seem to doubt for a moment that she was the direct successor of the famous curator of the emporium. She exhibited, in a cheerful, chirpy way the little that was to be seen and finally she led her visitors into the sitting room, which she asserted them had been little Nell's own apartment. Here, the hour being 5 of the afternoon, she produced the inevitable cups, caddy, and kettle, and brewed the never-failing tea. She and Miss Anderson did all the talking, and in an equally marked manner they showed how much they were mutually impressed. The young actress, not unknown to fame, but hitherto unrecognized by her new acquaintance, told who she was, and asked her hostess to be her guest that night at the Lyceum, writing out in her big, irregular, sprawling hand a document which read: "Pass my friend Mrs. Betty Higden." (that was not the name, but it is the name by which Miss Anderson always speaks of her to this day)—"Pass my friend Mrs. Betty Higden and party to the stalls to-night."

The pass was never used. A year or two later, making another "Dickens pilgrimage," Miss Anderson, this time acting herself as guide to an especially conducted party of her countrymen and countrywomen, called again on Mrs. Higden and found the paper, neatly framed, with a photograph of "Galatea" hanging, in the place of honor, over the spot where is supposed to have stood little Nell's bed. "So you did not come to see the play after all?" she said, a little disappointed. "Oh, yes; we saw the play. But when we found we'd 'ave to give h'up the h'order, or give h'up the stalls, we give h'up the stalls, and kep' the h'order. And we pled h'our w'y into the pit!"—The late Laurence Hutton in The Critic.

LELAND'S "HANS BREITMANN."—Hans Breitmann reflected nothing American, he satirized nothing American. Any creature more unlike that long, thin, lank, nervous, almost ascetic Uncle Sam American has evolved as its National type, could not well be imagined than the big, fat, easy-going, beer-drinking, pleasure-loving German who was the hero of the Ballads. He was not of the soil, as were Parson Wilbur and Hosea Biglow, and the others who roused the laughter of overwrought patriotism. He was not even Pennsylvania Dutch, as critics who had never set foot in Pennsylvania were so ready to assert. He was in every sense an alien; by birth, in his language—which was not Pennsylvania Dutch either, whatever the critics might fancy—an alien in his thoughts, his habits, his ideals, if he can be said to have ideals. No figure could have been more unlooked for in American literature, up till then so intensely National in character—or, "provincial." I can fancy Mr. Henry James correcting me. * * * Breitmann "flashed into being," as Henley says of Panurge. How spontaneous was the laugh from which he sprang, the history of the early Ballads and the character of Breitmann himself go far to prove. This historical can also be given with details never before published. It was partly told in the author's prefaces to the editions of 1871 and 1880. But it is more fully supplemented by the author's marginal notes in his copies of these two editions, now in my possession. I read chance throughout—the chance there is in any laugh that rings true. To begin with, it was the language that made Breitmann, and not Breitmann who made the language. For Breitmann did not appear until one, at least, of the ballads that now go by his name had got to the point of being printed. "Der Freischütz" was written before "Hans Breitmann's Party." In the note on a slip of paper inserted in the copy of the 1871 edition, open before me, "one reason when a German troupe was playing at the Opera House in Philadelphia. It was first published in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of which paper I was one of the editors. I subsequently republished it in Graham's Magazine, with a small wood cut, not larger than an English shilling, before each verse. These cuts were very clever and were executed by an engraver named Scattergood. 'Der Freischutz' was one of several burlesque opera librettos which I wrote. They all had a great run through the newspapers. 'Der Freischütz' was especially popular, but when published in a work with the rest of the 'Breitmann Ballads' the reviews declared it to be much inferior to any of the others." * * * While editing Graham's Magazine I had one day a space to fill," their author says in his "Memoirs," as he had already written in his copy of the 1871 edition, "In a hurry I knocked off 'Hans Breitmann's Barty' 1856; I gave it no thought whatever." "It was written only to fill up a page," the note in the 1871 edition says, "and I never expected that any one would notice it."

He thought so little of it that in the "Ballads" immediately following the "Barty" Breitmann was left out as often as not. The real link at first was the language, though nothing was further from his intention than that there should be any link of any kind. For, to quote again from the unpublished notes, "The Love Song, 'O, were mine lofe a sugar bowl,' was composed, the first two verses, one night in Philadelphia after going to bed. It was with a great effort that I rose and wrote them down. I lived at the time at Mrs. Sanderson's, in Spruce Street." The ballad of "De Maiden Mit Nollings On" was composed while sitting in a railway carriage, I think in Ohio in 1861. I carried it for a year or more in my memory before I wrote it down." "When Greise" was written in a letter to Miss D. L. Colton to show "that it was easier to write such rhymes than prose," just as a few years later "Breitmann in Rome" was written in that city for Miss Edith Story. "Schultze's Philosopede" was "the result of a suggestion of John Forney, Jr." With the exception of the 'Barty' most of the poems in the first edition were written merely to fill up letters to Charles Astor Bristed," a fellow-journalist living in New York.

But if Breitmann were an accident it was an accident that could have happened to no other man.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell in The Atlantic.

WATTS-DUNTON ON THE POWER OF WORDS.—The lover of painting will perhaps be startled by the contention, [1] Mr. Watts-Dunton that poetry is incapable, through the necessary limitation of mere articulated words, of rendering the most passionate expression of the emotions. This is mainly, as he truly points out, because the most passionate emotion, whether of love, rage or anguish, does not seek to express itself in words; and he quotes the Niobe and Laocoon groups as superior as expressive art to the speech of Andromache to Hector, to the cries of Cassandra in the "Agamemnon," and even to the wailings of Lear over the dead Cordelia. I said "startled," because, strangely enough, the view of his great namesake, George F. Watts, was the polar contrary, and, oft repeated, was generally accepted; he would habitually lament the fact that painting was but a poor medium for the expression of the higher thoughts and more passionate emotions, and that if a cruel fate had not withheld from him the power of words he could have appeared in his didactic work more directly and powerfully to the human heart. Doubtless the theory of Mr. Watts-Dunton comes nearer to the truth, albeit the actual limitation of the plastic or graphic artist is more narrowly restricted by its incapacity to do more than render the emotion of the instant.—M. H. Spielmann

SCHILLER YEAR.—Harvard thus takes the lead, and appropriately, in the celebration of Schiller year. As observed by Prof. Francke in the current number of The Harvard Monthly, "it seems peculiarly fitting that among American institutions of learning Harvard University should be the first to observe the Schiller centennial. For no other American university has so persistently and unswervingly stood for liberalism in every sphere of intellectual and moral endeavor as Harvard; moreover, it was here that Schiller found his first inspired interpreter in America, the never-to-be-forgotten Carl Follen, whose lectures on 'Schiller's Life and Dramas,' delivered during the Winter of 1832-33, and published in 1841 in the fourth volume of his collected works, are still interesting to us as a reflection of the youthful enthusiasm with which the liberalism of Schiller's own generation and of that immediately following entered upon the fulfillment of its tasks."

In Germany the Schiller year is already under way. For months past the repertoire of the leading German theatres has included an unusual number of the great author's dramatic works. German scholars have turned their energies anew to the study of the man and to every aspect of his work; various publications especially devoted to the occasion—"Festschriften," as they are called—bringing together the estimates and tributes of leading names in every branch of thought, are appearing constantly, and will make altogether an impressive array. Among the universities and learned societies the occasion is receiving appropriate recognition. The name "Schiller," more than at any previous time, is in Germany to-day a name to conjure with; remarkable evidence, it may be added, that not only the works but the personality of the great author gained a most enduring hold upon the minds and hearts of the German people, and of other peoples as well.—Boston Transcript.

DISRAELI AS A "ROMANTIC."—The typical Disraeli, from the point of view of the literary critic if not of the politician—the Disraeli who inspires enthusiasm in the breasts of youthful hero-worshippers—only found full and persuasive expression in the Young England sequence.

It is usual to regard those novels as having been, in the first instance and in the last resort, political manifestoes. They have, of course, their very definite relation to their author's political ambitions, just as George Sand's novels have their very definite relation to their author's amorous enterprises. Politics was his medium as illicit love was hers. But the artistic merit is independent of the medium in the one case as in the other, and has even less to do with it in the case of the Englishman than in that of the Frenchwoman.

Disraeli was the contemporary of the great Romantics—of Victor Hugo, and Dumas, and George Sand, and Balzac, and Alfred de Musset. His novels may be regarded as great English examples of the Romantic movement.

It is easier to define Romanticism than to be sure that one's definition will stand all the tests that may be applied to it and fit all the cases which it is designed to cover. But it means among other things the lifting of literature to a higher level than that of an exercise in composition—the breaking away from the classical and conventional rules which tended to reduce it to that level—the attempt to see life, whether of the past or of the present, through a temperament, to bring some strictly personal contribution to the literary result, to impose a view of life, and to criticise life, if not in set terms, at least by implication. It was also perhaps essential to Romanticism to find life, if not beautiful in all its details, at least striking and grandiose, and spectacular in its total effect. Disraeli's novels fulfill all these conditions and fulfill them in an eminent degree. They have, of course, their limitations. They lack certain great qualities to be found in most of the greatest novels both of the same school and of other schools. In particular they lack emotion. Not only the obvious pathos of Dickens, but also the more subtle pathos of Thackeray is wanting to them; and the loves of the various sets of lovers are quite unconvincing. No reader ever believed in the alleged passion of Coningsby for Edith or of Sidonia for Sybil. Statements are made on these subjects; but the actual passions are not conveyed to the reader because they are not realized by the writer. This is the price which Disraeli pays for realizing other sentiments too vividly. Overweening ambition to succeed in the world and the doctrine that the world is well lost for love are incompatibles. A man must choose between them, although it will be an unconscious choice determined by his temperament; and the choice will be reflected in his writings. So with Disraeli.

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It was through the eyes of ambition—a magnificent and grandiose ambition—that he looked upon the world which he was to interpret as a novelist.

Yet ambition—though it explains the rarefied air of the love stories—is not the last word to be spoken in the matter. A more potent factor in the molding of the novels was Disraeli's eye for the spectacular. If all the world was a stage for him, at least he was more concerned with the mise-en-scène than with the drama. He realized life as something potentially, if not actually, very gorgeous; and he was impelled so to render it. His genius lay in his ability so to render it without having recourse to other materials than those at the disposition of all the world—to arrive at the ideal by transfiguring the real—to build a stately edifice of very dirty bricks. For he had no illusions as to the worthlessness of most of the personages that fill his pages and give its character to the society therein described. He is absolutely cynical about the Rigbys, and Tapers, and Tadpoles, and other sycophants who offer themselves for sale; about the professional politicians for whom politics is a game with £1,200 a year for the prize; about the great political dames who are always intriguing for sinecures for their younger sons; about the noblemen who have perfect manners but no hearts; about the laboring classes who do not know what they would do with their charter if they got it; about the landed gentry who hold that any cottager ought to be happy and contented on 8s. a week; about the Bishops who regard any young man who is serious about his religion as a visionary; about nearly everybody and nearly everything. One could not easily imagine a sorrier company, pursuing grosser ideals more blindly, than that which he principally depicts. But he sees all this, and then sees further. He pictures youth, the trustees of posterity, working upon this unpromising material, and setting in motion the machinery that shall transform it. There are no details—no specific directions; but, somehow or other, character and enthusiasm are to operate like the magician's wand. Somehow or other all that is good in feudalism is to revive; somehow or other—we certainly are not shown exactly how—the sovereign and the people are to combine to dish the Whigs. The aristocracy are to distribute alms; the agricultural laborers are to dance around the Maypole; and true religion is to flourish and abound.

This is a beautiful picture in the romantic manner; and to take it seriously as politics would be to spoil it. It is incredible that Disraeli took it seriously himself, though it might be interesting to inquire how much of serious intent there was behind it. Assuredly there was nothing serious in the sigh for feudalism. To regard that emotion as anything but sentimental would be to write Disraeli down a fool who was blind to the signs of the times; and whatever he may have been he was not that. The feudalism seemed essential to the picture, and so he put it in.—London Times.

THACKERAY AND DICKENS.—In a review of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's book on "The Garrick Club," it is stated that as the author "accuses Thackeray of having attacked Dickens some time or other in 'Fraser,' he had better produce the evidence. As it stands, this loose statement conveys the impression that there is something in 'Fraser' not to Thackeray's credit. It is 'not generally known,' says Mr. Fitzgerald. Then let us all know it." The reference, I take it, is to a short passage in "Catharine"—not as a rule given in the reprinted editions of that story—in which Thackeray protested against the "Newgate parts" of "Oliver Twist" and other popular novels of the time, adding "the pathos of the workhouse scenes in 'Oliver Twist,' of the Fleet Prison descriptions in 'Pickwick,' is genuine and pure—as much of this as you please; as tender a hand to the poor, as kindly a word to the unhappy as you will, but, in the name of common sense, let us not confine our sympathies on cutthroats and other such prodigies of evil." I do not think that Mr. Fitzgerald can point out any worse "attack" by Thackeray on Dickens than this perfectly legitimate piece of criticism.—Walter Jerrold in London Academy.

"COMMENCED AUTHOR."—You state that the phrase "he commenced author" is not English at all. Will you allow me to point out that in the eighteenth century it was thought not only English but good English, for it was a favorite expression of Dr. Johnson's? He says of Akenside "he first commenced physician at Northampton" and uses the same phrase about Sir Richard Blackmore. He also says of Young "whether he ever commenced tutor is uncertain." (See "Lives of the English Poets.")

The expression seems to have been not uncommon in the eighteenth century, though it afterward went out of use, till latterly revived. Whether this old phrase is an English emigrant returned from America I will not venture to say.—J. F. P. in London Saturday Review.

Byron's Love Poems.

Another addition to the Lovers' Library is the "Love Poems of Byron," (long 16mo, pp. 136. Green cloth. New York: John Lane. 50 cents.) The book includes among sixty poems "When We Two Parted," "She Walks in Beauty," "Maid of Athens," "Stanzas Written on the Road Between Florence and Pisa," "There Be None of Beauty's Daughters," stanzas to "Emma," "Caroline," "M. S. G.," and others. There are also included some of the translations and imitations of Catullus, Tibullus, and Anacreon. The little volume is bound in green or violet cloth or leather, with gilt edges. The pages are printed with decorative borders in faint purple, the text in green.

UTILITY OF ART.

M. Reinach's New History—Latest Views of Gainsborough and Verrocchio.

IMAGINE a library of about 5,000 volumes dealing with the history, exposition, biography, and criticism of the arts of expression from which all ideas actually aiding the evolution of art or contributing anything to the better understanding of a painting, a statue, or a building have been extracted and placed in chronological sequence and in logical relation one to another, and you have the schedule upon which M. Reinach of the Institute of France has built his "Story of Art Throughout the Ages: An Illustrated Record," now translated by Florence Simmonds. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 316. 8vo. $2 net.) We prefer to say that he has taken ideas rather than facts. The complete essentials of the latter are necessarily included in the former term, particularly when applied to the arts of expression. M. Reinach's book seems to excel all others when examined from the point of view of inspired condensation. In order that this and other things which we shall say concerning its usefulness and value may not be considered superlative, let us at once describe the scheme, scope, and arrangement of the work.

Beginning with a brief discussion of the origin of art as a social phenomenon, M. Reinach indicates its beginnings in the stone and bronze ages, in Egypt, Chaldea, and Persia, and in the Levant, and its continuation and development through the five Greek periods and through the Etruscan and Roman periods, down to the time when the influence of Christianity inspired various ideals which were separately developed through Southern, Central and Western Europe until they drew into distinct form of local significance. The Renaissance in Italy through its independent development in the schools of Siena, Florence, Venice, Rome, &c., and where certain of its most exalted phases found expression through the great individual artists who were schools in themselves, we have sketched in rapid feverish style with salient features properly emphasized. The Renaissance in France, Flanders, and Germany is treated of in the same manner. Then come the Italian decadence and the Spanish school, and what might be called the second Renaissance in the Netherlands, in France, and in England, during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the book closes with a review of "Art in the Nineteenth Century."

There are about 40,000 words in M. Reinach's encyclopaedic survey of art, and nearly 600 illustrations, reproductions of the best examples, accompanying them, and each of the twenty-five chapters is followed by a bibliography, including the best books in all languages. An idea of the number of mere facts that the author has presented may be gathered when we say that the index to the book contains 1,500 odd items. One thus realizes how eloquent is the word fabric used for ideas with which the author has built his essay. That he has produced a readable and rapidly moving narrative—rhetorically colored and thoroughly coherent—and not simply a series of tables and lifeless schedules, is a fact which gives him a high mark in literary construction and execution. The book is a fine example of vivified data composed by a man of knowledge, judgment, and of a finely schooled imagination. There is not an essential element in the development of the arts of expression that has been overlooked. There is a monograph in almost every paragraph, frequently in a single sentence.

Of the educational value of such a survey, either as an introduction to the various departments of the subject or as a reference book, there can be no possible doubt. It gives in concentrated form what it would take the most diligent and gifted student weeks, perhaps months, to extract from the great collection of books, the facts and ideas of which form its framework. For the mature historian, connoisseur, or critic it can hardly be less than a refreshing synoptical reminiscence, or a faithful compendium. It may be a great deal more.

W. R. Lethaby in his excellent essay on "Mediæval Art" (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 313. $2.) sets the period of his subject between the years 312 and 1350, or from the peace of the Church to the eve of the Italian Renaissance. Although the author writes with easy familiarity and takes into account the supposed limited knowledge on the part of his student readers, he gives scholars something to think about. Unlike Reber, he groups all Mediæval art around two styles, the Byzantine and the Gothic, and he finds the evidence of Persian, Egypto-Saracenic, and Moorish forms in each. What many writers have considered to be the requisite elements in the definition of each style—as for example the balance of thrusts in the Gothic—he regards from the utilitarian point of view, as constructive exigencies which have been evolved into artistic form. The temper of the book may be gauged when it is said that Mr. Lethaby explains, analyzes, and criticises rather from the point of view of civilization in general than from that of art. Of course, the book contains the usual number of diagrams and drawings, but it is especially happy not only in the choice of the photographs selected for reproduction but also in the fact that many of these photographs have been obtained by the telephotographic lens, or the polychromatic process; in every case, we have most satisfactory results.

Andrea Verrocchio has long been considered the great enigma of the "quattrocento." How could the same imagination which created and wrought the "David" in the Museum of the Bargello, the equestrian statue of Colleoni at Venice, and the group of "St. Thomas Examining the Wounds of Christ," have devised and fabricated the numerous third-class sculptures, "Madonnas," and drawings which have been ascribed to the same man? In late years Berenson and other connoisseurs have gone far to solve the problem; they have identified as the work of pupils much that had hitherto borne the name of the master. And now Maud Cruttwell gives a survey of all recent research on the subject. ("Verrocchio," imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.) subtracts more items from the Verrocchio catalogue, but restores to him at least two pieces of sculpture that had been taken from him—the enthroned Madonna in the Pistoia Cathedral and the head of the horse in the Naples Museum, which, traditionally ascribed to Donatello, is now believed to have served as a study for the Colleoni statue. Verrocchio's authenticated contributions to fame are few in number, and his name—such as it is—in popular history of art is not due so much to them as it is to the fact that Leonardo was his pupil. In examining the sculptures, paintings, and drawings attributed to him, a pleasant guide for the amateur connoisseur is to remember constantly that Andrea Verrocchio was a painter of great delicacy before he was a sculptor, and a goldsmith and carver of miniatures before he was a painter. His proved works all seem like magnified statuettes. Such characteristics should be sought out in what has been doubtfully assigned to him. But Miss Cruttwell's book is not for the aspirant, but for those connoisseurs who believe that Verrocchio has not yet received his just due. It is a book of technique and of learning. It carefully weighs former evidence and is fortunate to confirm some of it and to controvert some of it by documents not hitherto published. The illustrations, while of intrinsic value, have been primarily selected as "exhibits."

The revival of interest in the English artists of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries has of late called forth elaborate monographs on Romney, Constable, Reynolds, and others. Taking advantage of this interest, Walter Scott, the London publisher, began the biographical series of The Makers of British Art, the latest addition to which is a volume on Gainsborough, by A. E. Fletcher (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.) The half-tone reproductions of the examples of Gainsborough's art are sufficiently significant, although by no means extensive or distinctive. The appendices, containing full data in regard to the artist's works, are all that could be desired. The book is popularly written, yet not without authority, and the critics cited in auxiliary judgment have long been approved and accepted, and Gainsborough's position as the founder of English landscape painting is left undisputed. His influence on subsequent British and Continental art is emphasized and its future possibilities conjectured.

The application of art to utility which the various arts and crafts guilds have done so much to revive has at length found encyclopaedic expression in a work which covers the department of ornamentation in everything from sculptured and carved implements to glass windows, furniture, and bookbinding. ("Ornament and Its Application," by Lewis F. Day, New York. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.25 net.) The reader of present-day successful art magazines must long have been conscious of how rapidly the utilitarian idea of art has become a successful successor to the "art for art's sake" theory. Examples of art applied to practical uses have been prolific in number and wonderfully varied in nature and design. The fantastic conceptions recently brought forth under the auspices of that much misused term "art and craft" will not be found in Mr. Day's book. His examples are drawn from the time when art and utility went hand in hand, and he does his best to expound the secret and necessity for maintaining the alliance if the greatest usefulness and possibly the highest art are to be achieved. His illustrations, whether drawings or photographic reproductions, are convincing examples of his principle—from the coffee-pot, bowl, and piece of furniture to the carved door and painted panel. It is a wholesome book—conservative, judicious, yet practical and inspiring in the last word's best sense.

American History.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago. In two parts. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Prof. Sparks recently made some pretty sharp hit, on the whole, just, criticisms of our average school histories. "The outrageous way in which American history is taught in the public schools today is enough to destroy the benefits of The Hague Tribunal and all of the peace conferences of the world." The histories of America teach nothing but "war, war, war!" "The real patriot," he said, "is the man who in times of peace dedicates himself to fulfilling the duties of citizenship, going to the polls and voting as his conscience tells him to; who works for the good of the Nation; who rears his children to be good citizens; who places in his heart God first and his country next."

Prof. Sparks's work is a rather agreeable reaction from that bellicosity which has been so much in vogue with writers of popular histories. The youthful braggadocio which hurried the country into a second war with Great Britain, the war cry of the Young Republicans, "On to Canada," and the party slogan of 1844, "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," are good examples of the sort of thing many historians have regarded as intensely patriotic. Prof. Sparks remarks that the "bluff and bluster policy which Europe is prone to ascribe to American diplomacy is not without historic foundation." Yet we cannot help thinking that Prof. Sparks pays too little attention to military affairs. It is carrying a principle too far to devote only about twenty pages in a work of nearly eight hundred to the civil war. It is going too far even when the author says: "It will be necessary to omit many details commonly found in a history of the United States for the sake of considering only those centralizing or decentralizing factors which have aided or hindered the unification of the States."

The main object of the book is to trace the constitutional evolution of a federal nation from a loose confederation. Prof. Sparks pays a good deal of attention to our Government under the Articles of Confederation, to the period to which Fiske drew popular attention for the first time. It is possible that Prof. Sparks's remark that "to the larger number of the American people the statement that we have lived since our independence under a national form of government other than the Constitution is a matter of surprise," is warranted. At any rate, the subject of the confederation deserves the somewhat extensive treatment accorded to it for the lessons which it taught.

The revolutionary character of the movement of 1787 and 1788 is clearly and correctly pointed out. "It was a true revolutionary movement, a turning upside down, in comparison with which the Revolution of 1776 becomes a revolt against the King." The question of State Sovereignty vs. Nationality was fought out as truly, though not as decisively, in the ratifying conventions of 1788 as in the civil war. The States, however, retained, as Prof. Sparks shows, a very considerable degree of supremacy. His words describe the actual historical situation, leaving aside metaphysical speculations as to the nature of the Union: "Whatever destiny may have made of the later Union, whatever theories may now be indulged in concerning the abstract Union the fathers made in 1789, the concrete Union which was put into effect was the offspring of the States, not only in the thoughts of the people, but it was even dependent upon them for aid in several particulars necessary for putting it into operation." The adoption of the Constitution, then, marked a revolution in that it overthrew the old government, but it did not give us the Union as we now know it.

The transfer of power from the Federalist to the Republican Party and the transformation of the latter from a party of strict construction to a party of liberal construction are suggestively treated.

The second volume begins with the popular revolt which swept Jackson into power, and concludes with a chapter on the "Present Aspects of the Republic." The so-called middle period of our history is adequately given from the constitutional standpoint; the United States Bank, internal improvements, the tariff, and slavery, were the great topics of this period of our history.

The constitutional aspects of the civil war and reconstruction are fully discussed. The subject of reconstruction has only recently received much critical attention. It is coming to be a historical rather than a contemporaneous subject of inquiry, and is so treated by Prof. Sparks. As is the case with other volumes in the Story of the Nation Series, the present work is not accompanied with a bibliography.

Mabie's "Parables of Life."

The holiday edition of Hamilton Wright Mabie's "Parables of Life" contains, besides four new "parables," eight full-page photogravure illustrations by W. Benda, who made the pictures for Warwick Deeping's novels, "Uther and Igraine" and "Love Among the Ruins." The parables touch some of the feelings and events in the human life. They are: "The Inflexible Guest," "The Waiting Figure," "The Last Judgment," "Behind the Mask," "At the End of the Journey," "That Which Abides," "The Touch of Nature," "Out of the Agony," "Dream and Reality," "Out of Pain," "The Awakening," "Knowledge or Life," "The Dead Soul," "Vision and Toil," and "The Easter Vision." (8vo. Pp. 158. Uncut. Gilt top. Green and gold cloth. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.)

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"A. C. W.," Stillwater, Minn.: "Where can I find a book that will give an account of Sophia Dorothea, the wife of George I. of England?"

"The Love of an Uncrowned Queen," by W. H. Wilkins, (Longmans, Green & Co., $5.)

F. SMYTHE, Bridgeport, Conn.: "Is a Dickens concordance or dictionary in existence?"

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish at $2 "The Dickens Dictionary: A Key to the Characters and Principal Incidents in the Works of Charles Dickens," compiled by Gilbert A. Pierce, with additions by William A. Wheeler. This useful work gives information respecting the date, origin, and circumstances of Dickens's entire works; a description of every character introduced in any of his stories, a running outline of each of his novels, a classified list of characters, and a full general index.

F. J. MAY, Catskill, N. Y.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of N. Y. 'C. H.,' 442 Fifteenth Street, Paterson, N. J., asks for a work on church fairs, &c. R. H. Russell & Son published in 1890 a paper-covered volume, price 25 cents, called 'What Shall We Do?' which gave directions concerning fairs and sales, children's parties, evening entertainments, &c."

"H. C. S. J.," Paterson, N. J.: "Who is the author of these lines:

"'We, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held.'"

They occur in Wordsworth's sonnet beginning:

"It is not to be thought of that the flood."

It is numbered XVI. among the "Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty." The first of the three lines quoted by "H. C. S. J." should read:

We must be free or die, who speak the tongue.

GEORGE D. COLEGROVE, 91 Grove Street, Worcester, Mass.: "I have the verses referred to by George B. Lincoln, The Hawthorne, Binghamton, N. Y., in 'Appeals to Readers' of Dec. 17, of which he quoted a few lines, beginning:

"'In a Broad Street building, on a Winter's night.'

"As I have them, they are entitled 'Stratagem of a Thief,' but the author's name is not given."

A copy of the verses sent by T. L. Donahue, 1,047 Third Avenue, New York City, has been forwarded to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Donahue writes: "I think I sat in the same seat with Mr. Lincoln, who asks for the poem, 'The Guilty Merchant and the Stranger,' in Mr. Grundy's school in Maysville, Ky., in 'the golden past,' 1865."

"PENNSYLVANIA," Babylon, L. I., N. Y.: "Who is the author of the pamphlet bearing the following title: 'A True and Impartial State of the Province of Pennsylvania. * * * Being a full answer to the pamphlet entitled "A Brief State and a Brief View, &c., of the Conduct of Pensylvania."' . . . Philadelphia: Printed by W. Dunlap, 1759."

Hildeburn, in his bibliography of printing in Philadelphia, 1685-1784, said: "The tract was probably inspired, if not wholly written, by Franklin," and Paul Leicester Ford included it in his bibliography of Franklin's works. It is one of the rarest of the long series of eighteenth century controversial tracts on Pennsylvania.

R. HENRY, 206 West Forty-third Street, New York City: "Where can I find Stedman's essay on Poe as a poet? Boswell gives a list of seventeen places where Dr. Johnson resided after he entered the metropolis as an author. Are any of these places still to be found in London? Is there any good account of Dr. Johnson's London residences?"

(1) In "Poets of America," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.25.) (2) No. 17 Gough Square, London, seems to be the only remaining house of Dr. Johnson's, the rest having vanished or else are not identifiable. His rooms in Staple Inn and Gray's Inn are in existence, but are not accurately known. Austin Dobson deals with the subject of Dr. Johnson's London residences in an exhaustive and valuable manner in his "Sidewalk Studies" (1902) in an essay on "Dr. Johnson's Haunts and Habitations."

E. REUEL SMITH, 144 West Seventy-third Street, New York City: "In 'Queries' of Dec. 19 a Western correspondent suggested that my verses entitled 'The Baby's Letter' were really written by the late C. Gilbert Beach, former publisher and editor of The Orleans Republican, Albion, N. Y. Regarding this Mr. Frederick G. Beach, formerly of Albion, N. Y., writes me as follows: 'I have no evidence whatever that my father wrote this poem, and I am sure that if he had written it I would have learned of it.' I cannot suppose that the public takes any interest in this matter, and I should not have called your attention to it again but for the communication of your correspondent, which suggested a question of veracity as well as one of authorship."

"C. R.," East Orange, N. J.: "Who was George Shea, author of 'The Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton,' 1879?"

George Shea (1827-1875) was the son of John Augustus Shea, an Irish verse writer who came to the United States in 1827 and was a journalist in New York City. He was born in Cork, Ireland; came to this city when an infant, and after his father's death studied law here. From 1865 to 1867 he was Corporation Attorney for the City of New York, and from 1870 to 1882 Chief Justice of the Marine Court of New York. He was also one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis when he was under indictment for treason. In addition to his historical study of Alexander Hamilton he published a work on the "Nature and Form of the American Government."

"J. R. S.," Hotel Savoy, New York City: "Although 'Quo Vadis' is the most popular of Henryk Sienkiewicz's novels, is it considered, particularly in the author's own country, his best work?"

In Sienkiewicz's own country we believe that his "Children of the Soil" is regarded as his masterpiece. This novel, translated by Jeremiah Curtin, is published by Little, Brown & Co. at $1.50. His most important works are probably "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael," which, in a kind of trilogy, recount the heroic struggles of Poland against Russia and Sweden. Little, Brown & Co. publish "With Fire and Sword" at $1.50, "The Deluge" (in two volumes) at $3, and "Pan Michael" at $1.50.

"Mrs. W. C. M.," Hamilton, Ont., Canada: "Kindly give a list of books relating to Dean Swift."

See Leslie Stephen's "Life," in English Men of Letters Series, (The Macmillan Company, 40 cents,) and his valuable biographical sketch of Swift in the fifty-fifth volume of the Dictionary of National Biography, (Macmillan, $5;) "Life," by Sir Henry Craik, which Stephen calls the "fullest and most careful" of the biographies of the Dean, (Macmillan, two volumes, $3;) "Jonathan Swift: A Biography and Critical Study," by J. Churton Collins; "Dean Swift," by G. P. Moriarty, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50;) Forster's "Life of Swift," (Vol. I., 1667-1711, all ever published;) Thackeray's "Lectures on the English Humorists," Gosse's "History of English Literature of the Eighteenth Century," (Macmillan, $1,) &c.

"J. H.," 348 East Sixty-first Street, New York City: "In what magazine has there recently been an account or comment on Walter Pater? Is there a sequel to George Moore's 'Sister Teresa'?"

(1) "Some Notes About Pater," by Milton Bronner; (The Lamp, April, 1904;) "Work of Walter Pater," by George Moore, (Lippincott's Magazine, February, 1904.) (2) "Sister Teresa" is a continuation of "Evelyn Innes."

"GEOGRAPHICAL," Lotos Club New York City: "Is the Hakluyt Society of London still in existence? Kindly give me such information regarding it as you happen to possess."

The Hakluyt Society, founded in London in 1846, is still in existence. Its object being, as in the past, to "print, for private distribution among its members, rare and valuable voyages, travels, naval expeditions, and other geographical records, from an early period to the beginning of the eighteenth century." The annual subscription to members is 1 guinea. Last October the Hakluyt Society announced for early publication Sir Martin Conway's "Early Dutch and English Voyages," Sir Richard Temple's "The Countries Round the Bay of Bengal," and Dr. Glanvill Corney's "Four Narratives of Voyages," and twelve other works were reported to be in course of preparation. We believe that the society's publications can be obtained through Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London.

S. T. CURTIS, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City: "Where can I find a discussion of the theories advanced by Kipling in 'The'?"

In The Lamp, October, 1904, (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

MARY J. O'MALLEY, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Jennie Burke, 101 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City, who asked in Appeals to Readers of Dec. 24 for Gerald Griffin's poem, 'The Orange and the Green,' will find it in his 'Poems,' published by Kenedy, New York City; in 'Irish Minstrelsy,' (Walter Scott, London,) and in the 'Tuxedo Reiter,' (Excelsior Publishing Company, New York City.)"

Appeals to Readers.

"M. W. H.," 27 Thames Street, New York City: "Can any reader give me the name of the orator who delivered a speech beginning, 'We stand the latest, and, if we fail, the last,' of the experiments of self-government or something like that?"

HERMAN DE FREMERY, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Can any one give me any information relative to the authorship of the following poem, which I find quoted in Mosher's list catalogue:

"'O World! whose days like sunlit waters glide,
Whose music links the midnight with the morrow,
Who for thine own hast Beauty, Power, and Pride—
O World, what are thou? And the World replied:
A hush of pleasure round a heart of sorrow.'

"'O Child of God! thou who hast sought thy way
Where all this music sounds, this sunlight gleams,
Mid Pride and Power and Beauty day by day—
And what art thou? I heard my own soul say:
A wandering sorrow in a world of dreams.'"

E. S. DONIPHAN, 289 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who wrote the old Scottish song beginning:

"'She was my ain love,
She was my true love'?"

"G. H. B.," 215 West Fifty-first Street, New York City: "I wish to find the poem of which I have the following fragments:

"'If we should * * * to-day,
Only our hands could meet;
* * * * * *
Lies crushed beneath our feet. *
* * * * * *
Our hearts were just as far apart
If I held your hand in mine.

Therefore, with never a backward glance,
I leave the past behind;
And standing here by the pleasant Rhine
I tell it to the wind;
I tell it all to the * * *
And I've not a word to say;
But, oh, to be as we have been,
And to be as we are to-day.'"

C. B. HALL, 3 College Street, New Haven, Conn.: "Several years ago, ten or more, I saw in a Boston paper a poem called 'The Followers of the Calf.' I am anxious now to get this poem, and I do not remember the name of the paper. It was the story of a calf that walked through the woods, and people followed the path the calf made until it grew into a village street, and then into a city thoroughfare. The moral was that people follow with no more reason a creed or fad that had its beginning in as senseless a thing as the wanderings of a calf. The poem contains twenty or thirty verses."

"J. B. S.," 1,820 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Where can I find this line: 'The wolf's long howl on Onalaska's shore'?"

Modern Irish Literature.

Volume X.—the final volume—of the "History of Irish Literature" (ten volumes. Octavo. Three-quarters green crushed morocco. Gilt tops. Illustrated. Philadelphia: John D. Morris & Co.) contains specimens of the ordinary Irish language of the people as they have had it for the last couple of hundred years, and as they have it now. Examples are given only of modern Irish authors. There are stories, songs, and sayings of the people themselves, and a large number of them have been written by scholars for old people in Ireland who did not know how to read or write their language. Another part of the book contains extracts from writings of such Irishmen as Father Peter O'Leary, James Doyle, Conan Maol (P. J. O'Shea), Patrick O'Leary, Thomas Hayes, Father Dineen, Todhg O'Donoghue, and others.

The book contains biographies of the authors, modern and ancient, whose work appears in the ten volumes; a glossary of more common Erse expressions, and a general index to the whole work. The Erse and English texts face each other. There are also a map of Ireland to-day and five illustrations, the frontispiece being in color and showing the characteristic costume of the older village folk in Ireland. It represents an old woman at a spinning wheel, which denotes an industry that has not yet died out. The other illustrations are portraits of Patrick O'Sheil, the Rev. Patrick S. Dineen, and Turlough O'Carolan, and a photographic facsimile of a part of a proclamation concerning Shane the Proud.

What may be called a sort of foreword is an essay on "The Irish Drama," by Stephen Gwynn, the critic. It deals with the Irish Literary Theatre, and the part in the present volume is an account of the Irish National Dramatic Society. Mr. Gwynn describes some plays by W. B. Yeats and others, which were performed by members of the Society. To the article is appended the "last word" on the subject by Lady Gregory:

There has always, on the part of the Irish people, been a great taste for dramatic dialogue. The "Arguments of Oisin and Patrick" are repeated by peasants for hours together with the keenest delight and appreciation. Other dramatic "arguments" appeal to them—the "Argument of Raferty with Death," the "Argument of Raferty with Whiskey," or the argument between a Connaught herd and a Munster herd as to the qualities of the two provinces. These old pieces are recited and followed with excitement, showing how naturally the dramatic sense appeals to the Celtic nature. It is curious, therefore, that only now should Irish drama be finding its full expression, and not at all curious that it has taken such a hold upon the country. The dramatic movement had made really an enduring impression upon the life and intellectual activity of the people.

"London as an Art City."

This title to her little monograph, ("London as an Art City." Thin square 16mo. Red limp leather. In the Langham Series of Art Monographs. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.) says Mrs. Steuart Erskine, author of "Lady Diana Beauclerk," &c., is "perhaps open to criticism." It is her aim to set forth "a few" of London's more obvious claims to the name, and, in her retrospect of the history of that city, she writes:

London is a magnet, and it is as a magnet that she must be considered when the long story of her existence as an art city is told. . . . From the earliest dawn of the history of Britain she stands out to us in this character, attracting to herself in ever-increasing numbers the foreign invaders who overran the land and the merchants who found a ready mart for their wares. Foreign invader and merchant alike brought their inspiration and impulse and often gave a distinct form to native art. * * * In the twentieth century London is still a magnet. She attracts all sorts and conditions of men, and perhaps the never-ceasing stream of human life which pours up and down her crowded streets may interest the modern student as much as the monuments of the past. It is art in another phase. * * * The poetry of numbers, the mass of human beings, surely they, too, are part and parcel of that art which is expressed in literature, and sometimes, rightly or wrongly, in painting.

Mrs. Erskine shows why London is a field for artistic study, on account of its architecture and wonderful art collections; a literary centre with a past as the home of such writers as Dickens, Thackeray, Beaumont and Shirley, Goldsmith, Sir Thomas More, Bishop Heber, and others, and it is the home of present workers in art—George Frampton, T. Brock, A. Gilbert, Prof. Legros, Derwent Wood, Henry Pegram, and other sculptors; while among the painters are Sir Edward Poynter, Luke Fildes, Alfred Parsons, Holman Hunt, Byram Shaw, John S. Sargent, and a number of others. Of late the literary men have taken themselves to the country.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

A VOLUME on "Chaucer" is to be the next addition to Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of Cambridge editions of the English and American poets. It will be edited by F. Norris Robinson, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of English in Harvard University.

A well-illustrated treatise on electric switchgear and systems of electric transmission by Leonard Andrews is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is called "Electricity Control." The same house is also publishing new editions of "Fever Nursing," by Dr. J. C. Wilson, and a "Text Book of Horseshoeing" by Prof. A. Lungwitz and John W. Adams.

Fleming H. Revell Company will issue early in the Spring a volume containing the sermons preached by W. J. Dawson in Plymouth Church, when visiting the United States last Autumn. Mr. Dawson will preface his book with a description of the experiences that led him to lead an evangelizing movement which ultimately brought him to this country.

I. C. Page & Co. are issuing a photogravure portrait, suitable for framing, of Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston, free of charge. The offer is made on a slip contained in every volume of the Little Colonel Series.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out at the end of the month Frank H. Spearman's new novel, "The Close of the Day;" Oscar P. Austin's book, "Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory;" "The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the West," by Robert E. Anderson; and in their series of popular editions of rare and famous books, Pierce Egan's "Life in London," and Henry Alken's "National Sports of Great Britain."

The Century Co. has on its list of early Spring books a new novel by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, author of "Hugh Wynne," &c.

It is reported by L. C. Page & Co. that a special Canadian edition of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's "A Woman of the World" is shortly to be brought out by Langton & Hall of Toronto.

Randolph-Freeman Company of this city has in preparation for publication shortly "The Parliamentarian," by Mrs. Cora Welles Trow. This will be of service to chairmen of assemblies and members of societies wishing to conduct their gatherings in a parliamentary manner. A special feature of the book treats of the proper methods to be employed in the preparation for an extemporaneous speech and the rules which govern informal debate.

With a revival of the sale of "As a Chinaman Saw Us," rumors that the book is a fake have sprung up again. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., announce that they have received a statement from the gentleman who sent them the manuscript that it is bona fide. He is a well-known public man in California, and for that reason will not divulge his name.

Doubleday, Page & Co. recently received an order from Beirut, Syria, for twenty copies of the "Quatrains of Abiel Alas," and from London a cable order for 2,000 copies of Ernest Thompson Seton's "Two Little Savages."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out this month the first two volumes in the series of French Classics for English Readers, edited by Prof. Curtis Hidden Page and Prof. Adolphe Cohn, both of Columbia University. The books will be devoted to Rabelais and Montaigne.

A. S. Barnes & Co. report that "In the Days of Shakespeare," by Tudor Jenks, in the Lives of Great Writers Series, has been adopted for use in Smith College.

The University of Illinois is publishing "Illinois Railway Legislation and Commission Control Since 1870," a monograph by J. H. Gordon, M. A., on the history of the attempts of the State of Illinois to control railway rates. An introduction has been written for it by Prof. M. B. Hammond concerning the subject before 1870. Mr. Gordon describes the railway situation in the State in 1870, and then recites the constitutional provisions concerning railroads, following with a narration of the restrictive legislation of 1871 and the work of the first Railway Commission. A part of the book is devoted to the history of the litigation over the enforcement of the law, and another to the discussion of the law of 1873 and the powers conferred upon the commission.

Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish in this country a new and revised edition of the report on public education in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony for the period between November, 1900, and February, 1904, prepared for Viscount Milner, Governor of the Colonies, by E. E. Sargent, Director of Education for that period. The report deals with camp schools, the coming of foreign teachers, the growth of town, country, and normal schools, growth of the Technical Institute, Christian National schools, &c. There are twenty-four appendices containing articles dealing with the subject.

"The Granger Movement in Illinois," by A. E. Paine, N. A., in the series entitled "University Studies," is published by the University of Illinois. It deals briefly with the history of the rise of the National Grange and the spread of the Granger movement. The history of the Illinois Grange, its organization and growth, is traced from 1868 down to April, 1904, and there is a chapter on "The Grange and the Railroads."

Scribner's Magazine for February will contain the first installment of Mme. Mary King Waddington's "Italian Recollections." This article tells of the arrival of M. and Mme. Waddington in Rome; of the various receptions there, their audiences with the Pope and the King, and of their many social experiences and sight-seeing trips. The illustrations will be photographic reproductions.

Beginning with the issue for Jan. 14, Collier's Weekly will contain a new department entitled "Whatthe World Is Doing," a review of current history. In it will be discussed events that have to do with human progress. Things of future interest, which the newspapers almost ignore, will be made prominent, while those that inspire big headlines will be passed over. In short, it is announced that the essential things that go to make up the history of the time will be extracted from the mass of facts made public from day to day.

"The War Correspondent and His Future," is the title of an article by T. F. Millard, which Scribner's Magazine will publish in its February issue. The paper deals with the difficulties that beset the path of the war correspondent—the condition of war censorship, &c.; and discusses the question of standing and recognition of a war correspondent by the armies engaged and by the outside public, and the duty of the correspondent to both. It urges more freedom for the press representative.

The importance of University Extension work in California and the attention given to its development add interest to the fact that Prof. Morse-Stephens, the well-known authority upon the French Revolution and subsequent phases of French history, has adopted R. M. Johnston's "Napoleon," recently published by A. S. Barnes & Co., for the use of students in the University Extension work in European history.

A very timely article, apropos of the fall of Port Arthur, will appear in the February World's Work. It is entitled "The Far East After the War," and is by Baron Kaneki, at one time a member of the Mikado's Cabinet and of the Japanese House of Peers. The article will discuss for the first time Japan's post-bellum ambition.

In an early number of Scribner's Magazine will appear an article by John Corbin, entitled "The Lights and Stars of Broadway." This paper, which will be fully illustrated by Christy, will describe the theatres of New York and the varied forms of stage entertainment that light up the pleasure resorts of Broadway, with comments on modern plays and playwrights and forecasts of the future.

A reprint is appearing in brochure form of Prof. John J. Stevenson's article on "The Status of American College Professors," which appeared in The Popular Science Monthly of December, 1904. In it the author makes a plea for the old-time college and faculty. He discusses the increase in expenditure, instructors, property; the decrease of pay, the necessity for endowments and qualified instructors; and suggests a remedy for a model college. "The first step should be elimination of mimic universities and restoration of the college with a fixed curriculum. * * * The second step should be complete readjustment of the relation between the corporate and educational boards."

"The Book of Symbols."

In this little 18mo, Henry A. Wise Wood portrays some carvings of ancient scenes on a "casket, curiously fashioned, and of many precious metals." The pagination of the little volume is neat. It contains decorations and initial letters, and is printed on hand-made paper from simple full-face type. It is bound in cadet blue boards, with a paper label, and boxed. (New York: William Ritchie.) As a piece of miniature bookmaking it deserves much praise. The character of its text may be judged from the closing passage: "From its slumber of untold centuries the World seemed suddenly to have waked, and at a bound to have passed from beneath the sombre clouds of savagery, barbarism, and civilization out into the clear dawn of the god-unneeding age of enlightenment." Some readers may see in this the triumph of irresponsible Socialism.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

F. MONTRESOR, who will be recalled as the author of "The Alien," "At the Cross Roads," and "Into the Highways and Hedges," is about to bring out a new novel here through Longmans, Green & Co., and in London through Edward Arnold. The title, "The Celestial Surgeon" is taken from R. L. Stevenson's poem of that name. The action has place in England and on the Continent.

C. M. Russell will have a series of four drawings in colors, presenting incidents of Western life, in Scribner's Magazine for February. Although a sharer of the field made familiar by Remington, Mr. Russell has a distinctly individual style.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown recently stated in his "New Forces in Old China," published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, that the next step in the Chinese advance would be the reorganization of the Chinese Army on the most modern lines—and under the direction of Yuan Shih Kai—a prediction which has come to pass.

Juliet W. Tompkins has written for the forthcoming number of Scribner's an amusing tale of a meek and lowly husband, whose identity is crushed under the weight of his wife's literary fame. The same issue of the magazine will also contain an article by John Fox, Jr., entitled "The White Slaves of Huicheng," in which the war correspondent will give an account of his trials and tribulations while under the surveillance and censorship of the Japanese.

Apropos of "Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton" it is interesting to note that the municipality of Venice will unveil, Jan. 26, a tablet marking the house occupied by Ruskin while residing in that city.

E. P. Powell, author of "The Country Home," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., was a minister before he took up literature and the study of problems of rural life. At present he is associated with The Independent and The Arena, and does literary criticism and other literary work for dailies and journals.

The Rev. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known author and writer on Japanese history and conditions, declares in a communication that he has read Okakura-Kakuzo's "Awakening of Japan" four times. The book, he adds, "in real, interpretative value, outweighs a score of the books written on Japan during this prolific year of 1904. Naturally, it will take a long time for Occidental men, especially the average sort, to appreciate the depths and reserve forces of Japanese civilization; but Mr. Okakura's interpretation is mighty to help in the desired work."

The two authors named Conrad are frequently confused by the reading public. Stephen Conrad, author of "The Second Mrs. Jim," published by L. C. Page & Co., is another person from Joseph Conrad, author of sea stories, who wrote, several years ago, "Lord Jim." Stephen Conrad is an American; Joseph Conrad, a British citizen, but born a Pole.

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, in explaining the fact that his latest book, "Die Amerikaner," was translated into English by Edwin B. Holt, says that it was written to give the German nation a better understanding of the Americans; but that had he translated it himself, it would have been simply an English book, written in English. And he concludes: "The rôle of critic, I have played, perhaps, more often and more vehemently than is the foreigner's right. My book on 'American Traits' has been its sharpest expression. Does that not give me, after all, a moral right to supplement the warning cry by a joyful word on the high aims of true Americanism?" McClure, Phillips & Co. are the publishers of "The Americans."

Hall Caine believes that moments of the greatest inspiration come in great solitude. The thought to end "The Prodigal Son" by having Oscar killed in an avalanche instead of by his brother Magnus as he had at first intended, came to the author when he was alone half way up a bleak and rugged mountain in Iceland. The book bears the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

Ida M. Tarbell, author of "The History of the Standard Oil Company," is at work on the story of the career and personality of John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the Oil Trust. A large part of the material for her book was found by Miss Tarbell in her searches for matter on her history of the Standard.

Thomas E. Watson, author of "Bethany," published by D. Appleton & Co., has returned to New York from his home in Georgia.

John Nilsen Laurvik, who translated Karin Michaëlis's story, "Andrea; or, The Tribulations of a Child," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., has received a letter from George Brandes, the noted Danish author, praising his work. Brandes calls the translation "inimitable," while the author himself has written that out of the nine translations that have been made of his "Andrea" the English is the best.

Henry Wellington Wack, F. R. G. S., of the New York bar, has written for G. P. Putnam's Sons "The Story of the Congo Free State: Social, Political, and Economic Aspects of the Belgian System of Government in Central Africa." The book is based upon official documents and records of men who have had direct responsibilities in the administration of Congoland. The author has lived abroad for many years and has made a special study of the subject.

Richard Aldrich, musical critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will have in an early number of The Century Magazine an article on "The Boston Symphony Orchestra and Its Founder," to be illustrated with portraits and sketches.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, editor of The Critic and author of the "Tomboy" books, has been asked why, in her story "The Tomboy at Work," she has substituted fictitious names for the people and places. She replied that it seemed to give her more freedom not to mention real names. Her first intention in writing "The Autobiography of a Tomboy" and "The Tomboy at Work" was to make them more fiction and less fact.

Melville E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press, is preparing a paper on the work of the press for The Century Magazine. He will write about the magnitude of its service, its methods, romance, and humor; its relations with foreign countries, and his work in procuring the abolition of the Russian censorship of foreign news. The Associated Press serves every morning paper except six in the United States.

William F. G. Shanks is in Hamilton, Bermuda, partly for his health and to complete his "Journalistic Reminiscences of the Last Half of the Nineteenth Century." He has already completed the first three parts into which he divides the book, which brings him down to the close of the civil war. In his preface he points out that this is no autobiography. He has tried to eliminate, as far as possible, his own personality. He writes about such persons as George D. Prentice, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, all the Presidents of the United States since 1840, and celebrated actors, actresses, and many literary men and women, all of whom he knew personally. Typewritten copies of the work as it is being completed are being sent to Mr. Shanks's son, who, with him, edits The Bond Buyer of this city.

David Bell MacGowan, author of "A Russian Lourdes," "The Cossacks," &c., is writing an article of current interest on "The Conflict of Finland," which will shortly appear in The Century Magazine.

Katrina Trask (Mrs. Spencer Trask,) contributes to The Arena for January an article entitled "Light Versus Legislation," which treats of the divorce question. Mrs. Trask argues that divorce cannot be safely stopped by laws, civil or religious. "It is a symptom, merely. "It would be better," she declares, "to let the evil of divorce rage somewhat longer, than to check the symptoms and have, from the organic trouble, some greater evil develop—for the last state of society might be worse than the first." She holds that men and women need enlightenment rather than laws.

Miss Clara Driscoll has written in "The Girl of La Gloria" a love story of Texas. The heroine is the last of an old Mexican family who have gradually been dispossessed of all their lands by the Americans. A young New Yorker falls in love with her. There are descriptions of the rough, romantic life of the plains. The book will be illustrated and will appear with the Putnam imprint this month.

W. S. Harwood is preparing articles for The Century Magazine on Luther Burbank's work in breeding fruits and flowers. There will be papers on edible cacti, the white blackberry, the plumcot, (cross between a plum and an apricot,) an apple tree bearing 400 varieties, new seedless fruits, &c.

Michaelis's "Andrea."

"Andrea, the Tribulations of a Child," by the Danish writer, Karin Michaëlis, is appearing in an English translation by John Nilsen Laurvik. (12mo, pp. 142. Decorated red cloth, New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.). This is the tale of a dying child. The first part is the author's story of her last illness; the second part contains "Andrea's diary." In this journal she speaks of her sorrow on account of the differences between her parents. She decides to find out the cause and writes to her grandmother. She gets an answer, but cannot read it because she has become almost totally sightless and the epistle is written in old Danish characters. The mother, after her child's death, reads the unopened letter, and there is a reconciliation. The book is printed in large, clear, black type on hand-made paper.

"GENEVRA."

A New Story of Cornwall by the Author of "The Column."*

WHILE "Genevra" is hardly the story that might logically have been expected from Charles Marriott as the successor of "The Column," it is undeniably interesting and a forcible presentment of its theme, which mainly concerns the opposite effects of a great passion in man and woman, the selfishness, vanity, and brutality that may easily lurk in the extreme development of the artistic temperament, and the natural working of such qualities when brought to bear upon the ordinary relations and responsibilities of life. It is not an exceptionally original theme, but it is one which easily lends itself to dramatic situations, strong character contrasts, and the expression of vivid emotions—all valuable adjuncts in novel making—and the author of "Genevra" has used every one of them to good advantage, besides giving ample evidence of being still the possessor of the same subtle force and style that rendered his previous book notable.

The scene is laid in Cornwall, within walking distance of The Land's End, and, with the exception of Genevra Joslin and her artist lover, the characters are of the simple type that inevitably figures in tales of the Cornish Coast. Genevra, elemental, perhaps, but certainly not simple, was the daughter of a yeoman farmer, and lived with her brother at the old manor house of Trecotts in much impoverished circumstances. She had been taught to hold in lasting memory that the De Joceline from whom she was descended had once been the proudest of county families, and that Trecotts, once the most important manor of West Cornwall, dated from the Norman conquest. This pride of birth, together with her poverty, had the effect of rendering her shy of human companionship, while much in sympathy with the moors and hills, and stern, forbidding coast of her native Cornwall, and as an outlet for a singularly full inner life, that had as yet found no object upon which to spend its riches, Genevra had early taken to writing poetry. At twenty-nine she had won some fame with her verses among the discerning few in London, and it is at this interesting point in her career that the author brings Mr. Leonard Morris, an artist of the most intense variety, to paint in Merlin's Wood, where Genevra was wont to go to declaim and revise her poetry.

Just what the poetry was about is never quite revealed, but its quality may be inferred from her publisher's forcible description of it:

> Brains! It isn't brains, it's woman! Writes verse? She don't write verse—she bleeds it. I hope to God she never marries—unless she's deserted in a week. I don't care if she's crucified so long as she don't use her blood for making babies and take to writing verse.

Nevertheless, after the old familiar fashion of women, whether clever or stupid, Genevra had only to meet the man who fitted into her dreams, in order to forget all about "bleeding verse," and stake her hope of happiness upon the very career to which Mr. Edgar Noy, previously quoted, was so bitterly averse. But that would have been commonplace and ended the story, and the author, evidently agreeing with Mr. Noy, that, for literary purposes, at least, a great poetess is better worth while than a happy woman, proceeds with his plot on tragic lines. Genevra is neither married, deserted, nor crucified, but she is served with the far worse fate of knowing her idol to be made of clay and of finding out by slow degrees that her lover could more willingly dispense with her in his life than with his art. Morris had neglected his precious art long enough to make himself indispensable to Genevra's happiness, but when it came to the crucial test of being bothered by her disturbing proximity for the rest of his life he quietly slipped off to Norway on a vacation, wrote her a letter that was "cruelly misunderstood," and later found himself absolved from any further anxiety about his "art" by having his subsequent missives left unanswered.

Every woman will feel grateful to Mr. Marriott for the manner in which he turns Genevra's sorry love story into a test of character that still proves the wisdom of her instinct, if not of her choice. Her lover failed her, but her love helped her to understand herself—made of her the woman she was meant to be. Genevra herself thus looked upon her lot, even though she was not always philosophical enough to prefer wisdom to happiness, but Noy openly took back his words—"I ask you, is it worth it? Lost faith, dead love, a lonely hearth, and children crying to be born—and a few little words on filmsy scraps of paper."

When seven years had gone by and Genevra, graver and sadder, but still beautiful and clever, and more than a little famous, was earning in London a comfortable living with her pen, the painter presented himself for forgiveness and acceptance.

"I have lived," he said, "to find that my work is—well—not everything."

"May I be frank?" she asked. "You have been successful and you are older."

"Yes, but not too old to love you," he said impatiently, "Genevra—is it too late?"

"It is too early," she answered, "since we are both alive."

A little enigmatic is the ending of Genevra's story, as far as Mr. Marriott is concerned, as if he were not quite sure himself of what a woman like the Genevra he has drawn would say to Mr. Leonard Morris at that point. To our thinking he had lost his chance for good and all, but in the words of Noy—"whatever gods may be used him for their own purposes, and undoubtedly he's made her."

Genevra and Morris dominate the book and absorb one's interest to an extent quite as large as they have filled this notice, but there are at least three other characters in the book that are notably well drawn—Genevra's weak brother and his vulgar wife, and the old schoolmaster, Uter Penrose, and the scene of the story is made vividly real.

*"GENEVRA. By Charles Marriott. Pp. 313. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Cruise of the Griffin.

THE LOG OF THE GRIFFIN. The Story of a Cruise from the Alps to the Thames. By Donald Maxwell. With illustrations by the author and Cuttington Taylor. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 304. New York: John Lane. $2.

The Griffin was amphibious, for she made her way from the mountains of Switzerland to the Thames, quite indifferent to the portages. The craft was in command of Capt. Donald Maxwell, who braved in his boat all the dangers of the sea and the land. "The log of the Griffin" is an account of his varied adventures. It was at Brunnadern, in the Alps, where the new Jason laid the keel of his vessel. Her precise tonnage he does not tell. The village carpenter and the blacksmith took the contract. She had a blunt prow, and was provided with lee-boards, and these lee-boards caused great wonderment in the village. Two masts she bore and the sails were made on the spot. There was some disappointment when the fact was ascertained that she was not to be speeded with an engine. She was carried on a wagon to the water. Lake Zurich was to welcome the Griffin. During the long voyage she took she proved to be fairly seaworthy, having only come twice into trouble. Her safety was due to her strength, for she was iron bound. When on the Rhine she behaved nobly. She threaded the rapids, in the most gallant manner. Then Strasburg was the haven. Now the bold mariner with his mate set sail for Holland, that is to say the Griffin was hung in the davits on a steamer, going up the Rhine. Arriving in the land of the dikes, the Dutch expressed their astonishment when sighting the nondescript craft. There was a great deal of cruising in the East Scheldt, with not pleasant experiences on account of the choppy seas. At Flushing the Griffin was taken aboard of a steamer and thus transported to the mouth of the Thames. Thence the brave mariners made their way to Twickenham. Going up the river the peculiar appearance of the craft caused some chaffing, and one old salt cried out "Blowed if it ain't the Ark." One feels regret to learn that the Griffin came to an untimely end, but it must be remembered that all good ships are launched to be wrecked, for the boat was sunk off the North Foreland some time afterward. No lives were lost, because the Griffin was in tow.

A. E. Gallatin's Essays.

A. E. Gallatin's little volume entitled "Whistler's Art Dicta and Other Essays," (long thin 12mo. Pp. 46. Illustrated, Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed. $1.50.) contains five essays—namely, "Whistler's Art Dicta;" "Aubrey Beardsley: Man of Letters," "Notes on Three Hitherto Unpublished Drawings by Beardsley," "Whistler's Realism," and "The Whistler Memorial Exhibition." The papers originally appeared in The International Studio, The Lamp, The Critic, The Weekly Critical Review of Paris, and The Literary Collector.

The essay on Whistler's art dicta deals with the painter's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies." It is illustrated with fac simile letters and a fac simile of the title page of that book. The essay on Beardsley as a man of letters contains a review of his last writings included in the volume published by John Lane, "Under the Hill, and Other Essays in Prose and Verse." The notes on some unpublished Beardsley drawings describe three sketches, unfinished, which are reproduced in the present volume. They are a border design for Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur," a formal design of an architectural nature sketched on a letter written on drawing paper, and a landscape sketch in pen and ink with some wash added, also executed on a letter. The essay following this treats of the "realism" of Whistler's work. The final essay describes the Memorial Exhibition held in Boston during February and March, 1904.

The book was printed by D. B. Updike at The Merrymount Press, Boston, in clear-cut eighteenth century tied type, and large initial letters. It is bound in marbled paper boards, with a dark blue linen back.

MEN OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Clark Carr's Book About Statesmen, Jurists, and Soldiers He Calls Illini.*

ACCORDING to Father Henhepin the State of Illinois derived its name from the Indian word that forms the title of this volume of reminiscences. That Indian word meant, wrote the famous missionary, a "complete, finished and perfect man, imbued with the spirit and bravery of the men of every nation that ever lived." Therefore the author thinks it particularly appropriate to the men of whom he writes. These men are such as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. U. S. Grant, John Hay, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. John A. Logan, Gov. Yates, Lyman Trumbull, and a host of others who played important parts in the history of the country as well as that of Illinois.

Interwoven in the reminiscences of the early political history of the State from the time the author went there in 1830 as a boy, until the close of the war between the States, is a bit of a romance in which a boy, supposed to be a fugitive slave, plays an important part, and gives an opportunity for a description of the workings of the "Underground Railroad" over which fugitive slaves were shipped through Illinois to a place of safety in Canada. The love story it carries along with it is of the most commonplace, but serves well enough its purpose as the string on which to hang the descriptions of the men that it fell to the author's lot to meet and the stirring political life in which he played a part.

This is how Chicago looked to him when he landed there in 1850 after a trip from his home in New York State through the lakes.

> It was low and flat; the buildings were small and beyond them there was nothing to relieve the eye but more flat land. As we entered the narrow river which is the harbor, we could see muddy streets, along which were successions of small frame buildings, with a few of brick, and no two of them of the same height, with broad sidewalks on such different levels that pedestrians in walking a single block were obliged to ascend and descend stairways a dozen or more times. The plank street crossings were covered with mud, and only seemed to keep the foot passengers from sinking out of sight. * * * Chicago seemed to me only a "transmission city, a place of meeting and separating, of hail and farewell."

While wandering along he saw "Long John" Wentworth coming to meet his father.

> As I was looking down Dearborn Street I saw approaching us in the distance what appeared to be a giant. He walked a few steps upon a level with us on the sidewalk, then descended, his legs, his body, and finally his head disappearing; then his head and body reappeared, but not his legs. He descended again, and again rose, revealing his whole great frame, and again descended till lost to view, and so appeared and disappeared, until finally he came up the steps to where we were. He was simply walking the street toward us up and down stairs, on a Chicago sidewalk as then constructed. He stopped before us and looked at us with a smile and then a grimace. He had a way of drawing back the corners of his big mouth, giving him a fierce look, and then relaxing the muscles of his face into a grin. * * * He stood 6 feet and 6 inches in his stockings.

Wentworth, as every one else, was talking about Stephen A. Douglas and the fugitive slave law, and Douglas's war cry of "nigger equality." It was then the author discovered that:

> To be an Abolitionist as I was, meant political ostracism, and in many localities those so branded were social outcasts. I became satisfied that the man who had done more than any other to arouse and inflame this prejudice was Stephen A. Douglas.

He met Senator Douglas later during the time of the famous Lincoln and Douglas debates, and thus describes him:

> I had never heard so impressive a voice, so deep and sympathetic. He had a sort of confiding way, as much as to say, "I am going to tell you—I feel that I can trust myself to say to you," as though you were the one person in whom he could confide. * * * He was only 5 feet 4, and was well called "The Little Giant." I was astonished to find he had so good a figure. There was a little tendency to corpulency, which grew upon him in after years, but I have never seen so massive a head, such lustrous eyes, such a magnificent forehead crowned with luxurious brown hair, and such a resolute but kindly expression of the mouth.

This was his first glimpse at and impression of Abraham Lincoln:

> Rapidly as the coach had swept by the hotel I had noticed that the driver was not alone on his high seat. He had a companion; and before any of the other passengers could alight this companion had alighted—stepping, as it seemed to me, from the high coach box clear to the ground, he was so very tall, and his legs were so very long. My first impression was that he was the homeliest man I had ever seen, but as he moved and spoke this impression was gradually changed. He was awkward and ungainly, bony and angular, his body abnormally extended, his long legs and arms terminating in big feet and large bony fingers. His neck was long, and seemed to be intended especially to lift his head high enough to survey every object about him. His head was covered with thick matted brown hair, his forehead was not high, but wide; his nose was prominent, his mouth large, his jaws widening back from his mouth and chin, and his cheek bones high. He had dark gray eyes, well set in his head, heavy eyebrows, a large expressive mouth and dark complexion. * * * My first crude impression of him was that he was a sort of clown, whose highest ambition was to make people laugh, and his greatest pleasure to laugh with them, for I noticed that he laughed with great glee at his own stories as well as at those told by others."

John A. Logan, young, ambitious, popular, reckless, and a rampant Democrat, was the leader of the "suckers" of South Illinois, who got their name in this way:

> I remember their explaining how Illinois people came to be called "suckers"; that when the lead mines were opened at Galena the Southern Illinois men, or "Egyptians," would make their way up the Mississippi to Galena and work in the lead mines. * * * and later would descend the river to cultivate their lands. About the same time that these men ascended the great river the fish known as "suckers" would make their way up, and as nearly all the population of the State was at that time in its southern portion, when these men began to appear from the South it was said "the suckers are coming up the river." And thus Illinois became known as "the Sucker State."

It was while waiting for a river boat, one day, that the author first saw Captain, afterward General, U. S. Grant, and whose commission as colonel of the 21st Illinois regiment it was the author's privilege to hand the future General after Governor Yates had made it out.

> While thus waiting, I noticed a gentleman come down the gang plank and approach us, seemingly for the purpose of speaking to us. He was of medium height, had broad and rather rounded shoulders, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, clear blue eyes, a very quiet, modest expression, and appeared to be perhaps a little more than 30 years of age. He wore a blue sack coat and blue trousers, somewhat worn, but well brushed and cared for, which I afterward learned was the fatigue uniform of the United States army. He was smoking a cigar, which he removed as he came near us and raised his hat, but gave us no other greeting. We soon saw that instead of being interested in us he was interested in Ross's Kentucky mare. He looked the mare over with great interest for a considerable time, puffing away at his cigar, but without speaking. Then, again removing his cigar and raising his hat, he returned on board the boat.
>
> "That man knows a good horse when he sees it," remarked General Silverton.
>
> Captain Grant of Galena entered the military service of his state at the breaking out of the civil war, and was a temporary clerk in the Adjutant-General's office at Springfield, where the author noted him as "modest as a girl, and, except when called upon or drawn out, disinclined to talk." It was then that Governor Yates discovered his worth and utilized it by placing him in command of a lot of insubordinate soldiers that formed the 21st Illinois volunteers. He made him colonel. "Many times I have heard Governor Yates, in public speeches and in private conversation, boast that these fingers signed the commission that gave Gen. Grant to his country and to the world."

Brimful as the book is of this unique sort of intimate personal history, and incidentally of political life, there is plenty to interest those who like to recall the days that led to the making of the Republican party and the troublous political years that immediately preceded the Civil War. Its value is greater in this way than as a "Story of the Prairies."

*"THE ILLINI: A STORY OF THE PRAIRIES. By Clark E. Carr. With 10 full-page portraits. Pp. 468. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Purely Pathological.

A DIVORCE. By Paul Bourget of the French Academy. 12mo. Pp. 362. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

M. Bourget, in this book, has so far subordinated the human interest of his characters to the problem that the whole may be said to take the shape of an algebraic formula in which the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, stand for the various persons and mathematical moral laws do the rest, that is, granting the author's premises. For the case is this: a, a pretty woman of the middle class marries b, who is a brute. They have a son c, and presently separate. B soon marries again. Then appears d, an old admirer of a, and persuades her to marry him. They live happily and have a daughter e. The mother, though she has cared little enough for the old faith for many years, brings up e in the church and finds the child's pious fervor a strong influence. Then when she would join her daughter at her first communion the priest forbids, since the Church does not recognize either the divorcee or the second marriage. So the law of the Church enters into the problem, we may call it. A is torn between religion and love. To make matters worse, c, the son by the first husband, b, falls in love with f, a young woman who has previously lived with a man without the formality of marriage. But not from passion. It was merely that she thought the mere legal sanction unnecessary. The second husband d cagerly disapproves the match. The son, c, can see no essential difference between the case of the girl, f, and his own mother. And he says so. For the Church holds his mother's second marriage void as the law refuses to recognize the girl's irregular contract. And there you are: a-b+c+d+e+f+M equals, misery. As M. Bourget regards it, it is the working out of the moral law upon the original sin of the woman in taking a new husband by the laws of France when the Church forbids such a thing. Naturally, M. Bourget has split some pretty fine psychological hairs and gone into minutiae after his somewhat feminine manner. Naturally, the thing reads in English much more like a scientific treatise than it would in the French.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy and colder; high west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,165. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1905.—44 Pages and Annual Financial Review (56 Pages). PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOGI AND STOESSEL IN DUEL OF COURTESY

Victor and Vanquished Lavish Compliments Upon Each Other.

FIRST MEETING AT PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Commander Smiles as He Refers to Loss of Both His Sons In His Country's Cause.

JAPANESE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, IN FRONT OF PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 5.—The meeting of Gen. Nogi and Gen. Stoessel to-day was as undramatic as the conclusion of the siege. It had previously been arranged to take place at noon in the single undamaged house of the village of Shuishi. This house was a miserable hovel called Plum Tree Cottage.

Through a misunderstanding Gen. Stoessel rode out of Port Arthur at ten o'clock, accompanied by Col. Reiss and two staff officers, to the Japanese lines and missed the Japanese officer delegated to escort him to the meeting place. The General rode there without an escort, and was received by a junior officer who happened to be on the spot. The latter telephoned to Nogi who hurried his departure from headquarters and arrived at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Major General Ijichi, his chief of staff, and Colonels Yasuhara, Hatsudaira and Watanabe, staff officers, and M. Kawakarin, Secretary of the Foreign Office at Tokio.

Shook Hands Cordially.

Gen. Stoessel is a large man of heavy appearance. When Nogi, looking careworn, entered the compound of the cottage the two generals cordially shook hands, and Nogi, through an interpreter, expressed his pleasure at meeting a general who had fought so bravely and gallantly.

Gen. Stoessel thanked Gen. Nogi for the pleasure of meeting the hero of the victorious army.

Gen. Nogi explained that he had received a message from his Emperor, asking that the greatest consideration be shown to Gen. Stoessel and his officers in appreciation of their splendid loyalty to their Emperor and country. Because of that wish, he added, the Russian officers would be allowed to wear their swords.

Gen. Stoessel expressed his gratitude to the Japanese Emperor for thus saving the honor of his (Stoessel's) family, and said his descendants would appreciate the thoughtful kindness of the Emperor of Japan. The General also expressed the gratitude of his officers and thanked Nogi for sending the message from Stoessel to Emperor Nicholas and transmitting his Majesty's reply, which read:

"I allow each officer to profit by the reserved privilege to return to Russia under the obligation not to take further part in the present war or to share in the destinies of their men. I thank you and the brave men of the garrison for the gallant defense."

Both Generals then mutually praised each other and their officers for their bravery.

Lost Fort's Entire Garrison.

The conversation afterward turned on the explosion of the mine at Sung-shu Mountain Fort. Gen. Stoessel said the entire garrison of the fort was killed or made prisoners.

The Russian commander greatly praised the Japanese artillery practice, especially the concentrated fire instantaneous with the explosion of the Sung-shu mine. The gallant deeds of the Japanese infantry, Gen. Stoessel added, spoke for themselves. It was impossible to exaggerate their good qualities. The skillful work of the engineers had also won his admiration.

Continuing Gen. Stoessel said he had heard that Gen. Nogi had lost both his sons and praised his loyalty in thus sacrificing his children who had died fighting for their Emperor and country.

Gen. Nogi smilingly replied:

"One of my sons gave his life at Nan-Shan and the other at 203-Meter Hill. Both of these positions were of the greatest importance to the Japanese Army. I am glad that the sacrifice of my sons' lives was in the capture of such important positions, as I feel the sacrifices were not made in vain. Their lives were nothing compared to the objects sought."

Gen. Stoessel then asked permission to present his charger to Gen. Nogi as a token of his appreciation and admiration. Gen. Nogi expressed his thanks for the Russian General's kindness, but said he could not accept the horse, but, he continued, he would accept it for the army, as he considered that the Russian horses were the property of Japan, and felt he could not make Gen. Stoessel's charger his private property. Gen. Nogi also promised that when the horse was handed over to him he would see that it was treated with the greatest kindness out of respect for the brave Russian General.

Thereupon Gen. Stoessel assured Gen. Nogi that he admired his rigorous principles and appreciated his point of view.

The Japanese commander requested Gen. Stoessel to continue to occupy his residence at Port Arthur until arrangements were completed for the return of himself and family to Russia.

To Erect Monument to Dead Foes.

Referring to the burial of the dead, Gen. Nogi said the Japanese, since the beginning of the military operations, had always buried the Russian dead. Those found later on would be interred at a special spot, and a suitable memorial would be erected as a tribute to the bravery of the former foes of the Japanese.

After luncheon, at which both Generals sat together, a group photograph was taken, at the cottage, and Gen. Stoessel remounted his charger, to show the horse's good points, said good-bye to Gen. Nogi, and rode back to Port Arthur.

The quiet, and even solemn, meeting of the Generals ended at about 1 o'clock.

The regular Russian soldiers in Port Arthur marched out to-day. The only

Continued on Page 2.

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO SUNSET ROUTE.
Sunset Annex Car leaves New York daily 4 P. M. via Southern Ry., A. & W. P., N. O. & N. to New Orleans. Connection with Sunset Express to Mexico and the Pacific Coast. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

FOOTPADS STAB PRIEST.

Father Quinn of New York Assailed in St. Louis Street.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Father Charles Quinn of New York lies at Mullanphy Hospital suffering from three severe knife wounds inflicted last night about 11 o'clock in a desperate fight with three footpads.

Father Quinn was on his way to Union Station, intending to board a train for Butte, Mont. In order not to be confused, he walked from the Laclede Hotel, where he had been staying, out Sixth to Market Street, and then west. He was crossing a dark alley west of Twelfth Street when he was attacked by a trio of tall, stout men.

"Throw up your hands!" the leader ordered.

Father Quinn obeyed, but the throwing up was a straight arm jolt that caught the robber on the jaw, felling him like an ox. The blow was the signal for a fierce fight. Father Quinn held his own valiantly. Twice he had two of the robbers on the ground simultaneously, but the odds were against him.

The robbers drew knives and slashed at Father Quinn from two sides. He could not evade all, and the tallest of the robbers reached the priest with a downward stroke, which tore his right cheek from temple to chin. A second thrust cut down toward the nose, and a straight stab pierced his right breast.

Half a dozen strokes of the knife rent the priest's garments. He staggered back and then the bandits fled through the alley. Father Quinn tried to follow, but fell. He lay in the alley for some time, exposed to the cold, soon losing consciousness.

When he regained consciousness some time had elapsed. It was after 2 o'clock this morning when he staggered into the drug store at 1,401 Market street. He was so weak from loss of blood that he could scarcely stand. The drug clerk helped him to a chair and then called Dr. Curtis, who revived the priest and obtained from him the story of the assault. Then he began dressing the wounds. He was busy when Policeman Driscoll entered.

The officer obtained the priest's version. He says that Father Quinn did not wish anything said of the attack, asserting that he could not identify any of the robbers, and therefore thought it best to drop the entire matter.

It is said that Father Quinn returned to America recently from Italy, where he had visited the Vatican, and that he arrived in St. Louis about two weeks ago, since which time he had been engaged taking notes concerning the city's various Catholic institutions.

The authorities are trying to shield Quinn from inquirers, and it is impossible to get more definite information about him. He is believed to be on an important mission from the Vatican to Montana. Quinn may be a fictitious name.

BOY SKATER SAVED THEM.

Raced to Engineer and Told Him Couple Had Slid Under Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Jan. 7.—A man and woman who said they were Mr. and Mrs. J. August Huntley of Brooklyn arrived on the noon train yesterday in quest of a suitable country place for next Summer. They arrived at the station just as the 6:05 P. M. train for the city was ready to leave.

It had been raining, and the rain had frozen upon the platform, thus making a solid coating of slippery ice. Across this Mr. and Mrs. Huntley slid, not stopping until they had fallen beneath the train just back of the forward trucks of a car. There had been nothing to grasp save each other, and it had not occurred to them to lie down, so quickly had they slipped. The light was dim, and those who saw the couple fall were few. These set up a shout, but it was not heard in the engine. The trainmen had boarded the train after the signal for starting had been given.

A small boy, whose name was not learned, was standing upon the platform. He had skates on his feet. Realizing the situation at a glance, he flew toward the front of the train, screaming to the engineer as he sped. The train fortunately was gaining headway slowly, owing to the slippery condition of the rails, otherwise the rescue might not have been accomplished.

"There's a lady 'neath your train!" yelled the boy to the engineer, and the man at the throttle heard him. It was but the work of a fraction of a second to reverse and apply the airbrakes, and the train came to a stop with the rear trucks of the car under which they had fallen almost touching Mr. and Mrs. Huntley. They were assisted out and boarded the train, none the worse for their experience, although Mrs. Huntley looked white. She laughed, however, as her husband "tipped" the young skater.

SHEEDY MADONNA CONDON'S.

Proprietor of Harlem Race Track Buys Reputed Murillo Painting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Pat Sheedy's heritage from Adam Worth—a painting of the Madonna attributed to Murillo—has been purchased by John Condon, the blind proprietor of the Harlem Race Track. For several weeks the picture has been on exhibition at Moulton's Art Galleries. The price paid for the work is said to approximate $15,000.

With this painting three other paintings went to Condon's residence, at 2,623 Michigan Avenue. One was the picture of a cavalier in a red cloak by Roybet, the French artist; another a gay scene in Venice by Tiem, and the last a portrait by Henner.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said once to have been a bidder for the Madonna painting, which is believed to be nearly 300 years old, and is supposed to have been stolen from a Mexican convent forty years ago.

It found its way to Worth, the notorious English "fence," who died, leaving it to Sheedy. On Christmas Eve, 1901, Worth became ill in his apartments, in the suburbs of London. His quarters were raided by a gang of thieves with whom he had consorted, who ransacked the house.

Sheedy, who was in New York, gave up all hopes of ever possessing the painting which had been promised him. One day, however, a stranger handed him a bundle wrapped in a soiled newspaper. Inside the wrapper was found the tattered canvas, hardly recognizable for dirt and grease.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the authenticity of the work, but some of the most eminent art critics of England and America are said to have pronounced it genuine.

Mississippi Lumber Company Sells Out

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—John and George Duboise, Pennsylvania capitalists, to-day bought the Muskegon Lumber Company's plant and 12,000 acres of land in Scott County, Miss., paying $70,000. They will build a railroad and plan to invest $500,000.

PINEHURST, N. C.
via Southern Ry. Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars Washington and Pinehurst. N. C. daily except Sunday. Lv. New York 12:05 P. M. Ry.—Adv.

ELEVATED WAS TIED UP; CROWDS CHOKED SUBWAY

Four Lines Paralyzed Half an Hour by Explosion.

POWER HOUSE PIPE BLEW UP

Homeward-Bound Throngs Swarmed to Underground Till Police Took Charge.

For more than half an hour late yesterday afternoon, beginning a few minutes before 5 o'clock, not a wheel turned on any of the elevated lines of Manhattan. The suspension of travel, due to an accident at the main powerhouse, caused a deal of trouble, crowding all of the elevated station platforms and stairways, and finally choking up the Subway traffic itself.

Trains on the Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue elevated lines were stalled all along the structure, from Harlem to the Battery. The chaotic conditions that prevailed at the downtown stations, and especially at those near the Brooklyn Bridge terminal, were not straightened out until the police of three precincts had worked at the problem for half an hour.

As to the cause that led to the trouble even the officials of the railroad company were in the dark until a messenger arrived at the main offices with information to the effect that it was all due to the bursting of a steam pipe in the powerhouse at Seventy-fifth Street and Avenue A.

The pipe, it was said, was one of the big mains connected with the largest boiler in the big powerhouse, and when it burst the escaping steam drove all of the workmen from the building. A second accident was caused by pieces of the pipe being hurled into the machinery of the dynamos, and it became necessary to stop all of the dynamos and shut off all of the power which operates the various elevated lines. To add to the turmoil, a citizen who believed the big powerhouse was on fire turned in an alarm, calling out the city's firemen and a squad of police from the East Sixty-Seventh Street Station. The police and firemen were told that their services were not needed and that the cause of the pipe's bursting was extra pressure used in the trial of a new dynamo which had just been installed in the powerhouse.

When the trains on the various elevated lines stopped, the lights in the cars were at the same time extinguished, leaving the passengers in darkness. Believing that a collision of some sort was responsible for the trouble, the passengers on many of the stalled trains became nervous, and in some instances women wept and became hysterical. The train guards had all they could do to prevent passengers from climbing from the cars to the structure, and it was only by convincing the passengers that they ran the risk of being killed by the third rail that they were deterred from climbing to the street.

The crowds on the station platforms and stairways, however, did not enjoy the situation. They fought and elbowed each other, and, it is to be feared, even swore over the conditions they found while they were in a hurry to reach their homes. Some who managed to get through the crowd and back to the streets went over to the Subway stations. Here they joined the regular crowds that travel underground. The rush of so many people into the Subway entrances overtaxed the ticketsellers, and the platform guards, who found it utterly impossible to handle the crowds in anything like an orderly manner.

The people who got on the station platforms insisted on getting aboard the trains they found waiting there, and as there was a continuous stream flowing down to the platforms the train guards were unable to close their gates or start their trains.

Even when the Subway trains were jammed to the car platforms, those on the station platforms clung to the handrails in an effort to get aboard, so that a train could not be started until the platform guards had called the police to their aid. Then, with the assistance of the police, the throngs were forced back from the gates of the crowded cars, and the train men were enabled to start their trains. When the locals once started few of them made stops at the regular stations, but came up from the Brooklyn Bridge as expresses, and made their first stop at Fourteenth Street.

So many people had gathered on the Fourteenth Street platform that the police found it necessary to form a dead line on the street level, to prevent other crowds from jamming their way below. The confusion, however, continued on the Fourteenth Street platforms for fully an hour, as many persons who lived near local stations got off at Fourteenth Street rather than run the risk of being carried past their destinations.

A similar condition of affairs prevailed at the Grand Central station of the subway, but, although many women here were roughly handled, luckily none of them was injured. The platform guards at the Central station, and, in fact, at all of the stations, deserve credit, for they certainly saved many people from being pushed to the roadbed in front of approaching trains.

Down at the Brooklyn Bridge station of the subway the crowd became so dense that is required the efforts of twenty policemen to establish order. The same conditions prevailed on the platform and station of the Third Avenue road at the Brooklyn Bridge terminal. Here, probably, the biggest crowd gathered, but it was a good natured throng, and even the women who had their clothing torn took it good naturedly.

Police Sergeant Donohue and the police reserves from the Brooklyn Bridge squad handled the crowds at the bridge terminal of the Third Avenue line. Donohue found that the ticket agents were continuing to sell tickets, notwithstanding the fact that the station platforms of the elevated were crowded to their edges. Fearing that some one might be pushed off into the street, he ordered the ticket sellers to shut off, and then he cleared the stairways, advising those assembled there to go over to the surface railroad lines, if they wanted to get to their homes.

In this way the police succeeded in turning thousands of people to the surface roads, and, although they found the cars crowded most uncomfortably, they rode in them not only to Harlem, but even to the Bronx.

On the Ninth Avenue line, while all of the downtown stations and stairways were crowded, the biggest throng of all assembled at Rector Street, where several thousands who could not possibly get near the elevated railroad stations waited on the sidewalks in the vicinity and chaffed each other.

During all of the excitement few knew exactly what had happened to the elevated lines. They heard all sorts of rumors. One was that a strike had occurred on the system. Another was that a collision had occurred at the Battery. Still a third story set afloat was that the elevated managers were engaged in testing the carrying capacity of the Subway.

The block on the elevated lines was lifted at twenty minutes after 5 o'clock, but it was half past the hour before trains were run on anything like a regular schedule. The official time of shutting off the power at the Seventy-fifth Street power house was 4:50, and the official time of turning it on again was 5:18.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO CLEVELAND
via Pennsylvania Station. Leaves West 23rd Street Station daily at 4:55 P. M., arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M.; limited train; no extra fare to Cleveland.—Adv.

Only one twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago—the "Twentieth Century Limited"—via New York Central-Lake Shore.

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TARIFF CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Joint Committee to Investigate Revision Proposed.

REBATES DISCUSSED, TOO

The President Hears Views—No Conclusion Reached and More Conferences Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A joint committee of Congress to investigate the question of tariff revision, and possibly a joint committee to investigate the rebate and Federal franchise questions, was the principal subject of a long conference held this afternoon at the White House by the President and the Republican leaders in both Houses. No conclusion was arrived at, and additional conferences are to be held in the near future, but a definite policy on the tariff probably will be decided upon within a very short time.

Besides the President, the conferrees were Chairman Aldrich of the Senate Finance Committee and three of his colleagues—Senators Allison of Iowa, Platt of Connecticut, and Spooner of Wisconsin; Speaker Cannon, Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, and Representatives Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Tawney of Minnesota.

It was thoroughly understood among those invited that the tariff was to be discussed, and the impression prevailed that the President was going to force his views on the conference. Some of the conferrees therefore attended in a somewhat truculent mood.

They were pleasantly disappointed. The President's first words when all were assembled were to the effect that he had invited them, not to expound his own views, but to learn theirs. He reminded them that he had promised, early in the session, to do nothing about the tariff until he had had an opportunity to confer on the subject with the party leaders, and he told them that this was the conference he had then spoken of. He invited an expression of their views.

After that he took very little part in the discussion. The subject of an extra session, in either the Spring or the Fall, was not even mentioned. There was some stand-pat talk, and then followed an idea of a joint committee of House and Senate to investigate tariff revision.

The impression is given that the President was disposed to favor this plan. He was told that the sentiment of the House was overwhelmingly in favor of it. The Senate sentiment in that direction does not seem to be so strong.

The question of inter-State commerce occupied a considerable share of the discussion. An inquiry into the rebate question and into the other forms of inter-State commerce legislation came up as a corollary to the tariff committee suggestion.

The divergence of views on both questions was considerable, and it was decided to postpone further consideration for the present. How soon the next conference will be held is not known, but it is officially admitted at the White House that there will be at least one more.

The joint committee undoubtedly would receive power to sit in the recess of Congress and report to the next session. It would be made up of members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees, and as every member of the present committees will be a member of the Fifty-ninth Congress, there would be no difficulty in making selections.

MARINES ORDERED TO CUBA.

Rumored They Are to be Held Ready for Venezuela Outbreak.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7.—A battalion of 300 marines is scheduled to leave the barracks to-morrow morning for the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba. The order to move the marines came quickly, and is thought to be significant of expected trouble in Venezuela.

The battalion, which will leave on the cruiser Yankee, will be in charge of Capt. Lyons of the New York Navy Yard. The marines were drawn from the Brooklyn, League Island, Boston, and Norfolk Navy Yards. A current report is that the marines will be held in readiness to be sent to Venezuela to protect American interests.

Guantanamo is not far from Culebra, where the manoeuvres of the squadrons now in Hampton Roads will be held after the inspection and review by the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey, and his staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It was impossible to verify here the report that the detachment of marines which will leave Norfolk to-morrow for Guantanamo is destined for Venezuela in case of an outbreak there. Guantanamo is a regular naval station, with a large marine garrison, and it is probable that the Norfolk detachment had been sent to relieve the force now there.

Reports that this Government has addressed an ultimatum to Venezuela are officially declared to be untrue. Although the situation has long been one of considerable annoyance to this Government, its patience is not yet exhausted, and no recent instructions have been sent Minister Bowen.

$550,000 FIRE OF WHEAT.

300,000 Bushels Destroyed When a Big Elevator Burns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Maple Leaf Grain Elevator in Kansas City, Kan., owned by the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, was burned to-night with 300,000 bushels of wheat, entailing a loss of $550,000 on building and contents, fully insured.

The fire was caused by sparks generated by friction of a belt.

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B. L. DUKE, AT BELLEVUE, HAD $40,000 IN BONDS

Married to Miss Webb Dec. 19 by Dr. Parkhurst.

DETECTIVES TOOK HIM AWAY

Bride Was a Chicago Woman—Officers Said They Were Taking Duke to Sanitarium.

An elderly, well-dressed man was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Detective Sergeants Flay and Fogarty last Friday night and entered in the psychopathic ward on a commitment signed by Judge Wyatt of the Special Sessions Court. The commitment gave the name of Brodie L. Duke and provided for an examination into the man's sanity.

Last night the detectives reappeared at the hospital, armed with an order issued by the same Judge which authorized the removal of Duke. He was taken away in an automobile, and it was said by the detectives that they were conveying their prisoner to a private sanitarium. They also said that they had placed Duke under arrest at the Park Avenue Hotel the night before.

The man in question came to the Park Avenue Hotel on Dec. 28 in company with two women, it was learned last night from Manager Reed, and registered as B. L. Duke and wife, the second woman registering as Agnes Des Plaines. It was explained that she was the companion of Mrs. Duke.

During their stay at the hotel both Mr. and Mrs. Duke talked freely of their recent marriage, which they said had occurred in this city on Dec. 19, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

The bride said that before her marriage she was Miss Alice L. Webb of Chicago, daughter of one of the members of the brokerage firm of Taylor, Webb & Co. of the Continental Bank Building, Chicago, and herself the President of the Texas-Cuba Tobacco Company of Nacogdoches, Texas, a concern with offices in Chicago.

Mrs. Duke said that her husband was a brother of Benjamin N. and James B. Duke, the tobacco manufacturers. Through her interest in the tobacco business she had come to know Mr. Duke, she said, but he had now retired entirely from business. She always called him Basil, and explained that she had known him only under that name up to the time they were married, when he gave the name of Brodie L. Duke.

CALLED UP J. B. DUKE.

When Duke had been taken into custody his wife called up the Hoffman House and asked for James B. Duke, who is supposed to make that hostelry his headquarters while in this city. Shortly afterward she left the hotel, together with her companion. She did not say where she was going, but she left the name of William Menzlie as that of her lawyer, to whom all matters concerning her should be referred. Mr. Menzlie was seen at the Grenoble last evening, and said that he knew nothing about the matter.

At the Park Avenue Hotel it was learned that while there Duke wrote out a check for $4,000 in favor of his wife and that he had in his possession when taken to Bellevue Hospital a considerable amount of valuable papers as well as cash, supposed to aggregate in value $40,000. That Duke had about him a large sum of money was confirmed at Bellevue Hospital, where it was also learned that Paul Franzel, the property clerk of the hospital, had been summoned yesterday to appear before the Grand Jury. Franzel said that the papers found in Duke's possession included stocks and bonds in various enterprises at Durham, N. C., which is the home city of the Duke tobacco manufacturing enterprises.

Among the papers were also three notes signed by Brodie L. Duke in favor of Miss Alice Webb for $5,000 each. The notes were dated Dec. 15, and were to mature in two, three, and five months, respectively.

When asked concerning the summons of Frangel, Mr. Jerome said last night that he knew nothing at all about it. It was learned from another source, however, that Mrs. Duke had appeared in the District Attorney's office and had a long talk with one of the assistants, and that mention was made by her of George H. Mallong, a lawyer, of 253 Broadway, who had received authorization from her husband to negotiate the three notes.

Judge Wyatt said last evening that he knew nothing about the case except that a man with a Scotch name had sworn to the affidavit on which the commitment was obtained, and that this man was accompanied by John D. Lindsay, a lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street, who represented the relatives of Duke.

It was said last night at Bellevue Hospital that two alienists had examined Duke during the day. Their names were given as Dr. Allan MacLane Hamilton and Dr. Carlos F. McDonald. Duke, it was said, had been taken to a sanitarium at Flushing, L. I.

W. Shepard, who is employed as a detective at the Park Avenue Hotel, said last night that Miss Webb had been in the habit of stopping at the hotel and that she met Duke there last October. The marriage, he said, was performed, not by Dr. Parkhurst himself, but by his first assistant. Afterwards Duke's son by a former marriage appeared at the hotel, Shepard said, and had a quarrel with his father, who also quarreled with Benjamin N. Duke, one of his brothers, who tried to talk him out of the marriage. He also said that Mrs. Duke offered determined resistance to the detectives when they came to take her husband away.

At the Hoffman House it was said last night that Benjamin N. Duke had not been seen there for some time, and that he had no room there at present. Another member of the Duke family was admitted to be there, but his name could not be obtained from the clerk, nor could he be seen.

Mrs. Duke called at the hospital at 8 o'clock last night, much excited, and urged the officials to tell her where Duke had been taken. She did not get the information she sought. It was learned, however, that the sanitarium in Flushing, whither he went, is Sanford Hall.

SHOT CLERK IN MAIL CAR.

Robber Got Registered Letters on a Train Near Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 7.—The mail car of the Atlantic Coast Line which arrived in Montgomery this evening was robbed when about five miles east of the city by a lone desperado. A large amount of registered mail was secured and the bandit made his escape.

A stop was made at Wiley, six miles from Montgomery. Shortly after leaving there Eugene Hester, the railway mail clerk, was ordered to throw up his hands, and turning saw that he was covered by a pistol in the hands of a masked white man. He grabbed at the pistol and the robber fired, the ball going through the palm of the clerk's hand. Hester then gave in and the robber, keeping him covered, helped himself to the registered packages, and when the train slowed up leaped from the car.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED LEAVES
New York daily, commencing Jan. 9th, 12:35 noon. Arrives St. Augustine 2:10 P. M. Handsomest and quickest Florida train. Office 1183 Broadway.—Adv.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

PEACE TALK WITH PRESIDENT?

Baron Kaneko of Japan a Late Caller at White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a member of the House of Peers of Tokio, was a late caller at the White House to-night and remained with the President for over an hour.

He refused to say whether or not the conference had to do with proposals of peace between Japan and Russia, nor would he say whether the war between those countries was discussed at all.

DEPEW AT WHITE HOUSE.

Said He Knew the President Was Anxious to Offer Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Among the visitors at the White House to-day was Senator Depew, fresh from his victory in New York.

Mr. Depew was beaming with good humor when he emerged from the Executive Office and confronted the newspaper men who watch over affairs at the White House. In reply to questions, Mr. Depew said that he knew the President was anxious to offer congratulations on the action of the Republicans of the New York Legislature, and he therefore called, that the President might experience speedy relief.

YELLOW FEVER IN PANAMA.

Three Cases in December, None of Sick Are American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has been advised by its representatives at Panama that between the 1st and the 21st of December there had been three cases of yellow fever in that city. None of the sick was an American, one being a Canadian, another a Scotchman, and the third a Spaniard.

There had been on Dec. 21 no new cases at Colon since Nov. 9. No reports have been received since Dec. 21.

WANTED TO KILL PRESIDENT.

Italian Who Read Anarchistic Literature Sent to Asylum.

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 7.—Raphael A. Salvatore of Shelton, aged nineteen years, who is alleged to have been making preparations to go to Washington to kill President Roosevelt, was committed in the Probate Court to-day to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

It is said that the youth had become imbued with morbid ideas through reading anarchistic literature. His talk about going to Washington led his family to have him detained yesterday by the Derby police, and his father asked the Court to have him placed in the asylum.

YOUNG HOAR KILLS FRIEND.

Grandnephew of Late Senator Accidentally Discharges Rifle.

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 7.—Clarence E. Jones, son of R. H. Jones of the Boston banking firm of Blake Brothers, was fatally shot from a weapon in the hands of Samuel Hoar, son of the late Samuel Hoar, this evening. He died a few moments later. The discharge of the firing piece was accidental. The boys, who were close friends and each seventeen years old, were hunting muskrats in a canoe on the Concord River when the accident occurred.

Young Hoar was reloading a 32-calibre rifle, when it went off and his companion fell forward. Terrified by the sight of blood oozing from Jones's temple, Hoar paddled quickly to the nearest boathouse, where Jones died a few moments after the arrival of a hurriedly summoned physician.

The shooting is regarded as purely accidental, and no action was subsequently taken against young Hoar, who to-night was prostrated by shock and grief over the death of his friend. The boys were schoolmates at Middlesex Academy and together daily. Hoar is a grandson of the late Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Grant, and the grandnephew of the late United States Senator Hoar. His father was a distinguished attorney.

TEN-MINUTE GIRL STRIKE.

Philadelphia Telephone Operators Win Holiday Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—One of the shortest strikes on record occurred today, when the 200 telephone girls of the Keystone Company struck for a continuance of their usual half day off on alternate Saturdays, and won.

On Friday the girls were notified by Harry Jacquett, Assistant Superintendent of Wires, that in the future they would not be allowed to leave the exchange on Saturday afternoons until 4 o'clock. When the new order was made known the girls drew up a round robin asking that the order be rescinded. When the operators assembled this morning at 8 o'clock they found that Manager A. J. Ulrich had paid no attention to their protest.

At 8:20 o'clock the 100 girls at the "main" exchange hung up their receivers and began to don their wraps. The 100 girls in the "Race" exchange followed suit.

As the girls at the main exchange filed out Mr. Jacquett rushed in and excitedly ordered the operators back to their switchboards. They laughed at him. Then the leader of the girls was approached by Manager Ulrich.

"The girls will not work until you have given me positive assurance that our half holiday will not be taken away from us," she said. After much arguing Mr. Ulrich gave the necessary assurance, and the girls returned to the switchboards.

GAS KILLS BURLESQUER.

Flora Wayne Dies in Jersey City House —Others Recover.

Flora Wayne, twenty-two years old, was killed by illuminating gas yesterday at the theatrical boarding house kept by Mrs. William Amos, at 77 Grand Street, Jersey City. Maud Harvey, who occupied an adjoining room, and Lawrence McHale and William Noble, who occupied a room on a lower floor, were found unconscious, but were revived. All were members of Erwin's Majestic Burlesque Company, now performing at a Jersey City theatre.

The theatrical people left their gas burning all Friday night. For several days the service had been defective, and yesterday morning the gas company sent a man to blow out the pipes. This was done shortly after 7 o'clock. It is supposed that in blowing out the pipes the light in the three rooms was extinguished. The discovery was made when a servant went to call the lodgers for breakfast.

Miss Wayne's family name was Wittemore. Her home was in Springfield, Mass., and she was married on Jan. 6, 1904, to Louis Hommer.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS
"N. Y. & Fla. Special" 2:10 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd." 9:25 P. M. The service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

NINE HURT IN FALL OF OPERA BRIDGE

Heavy Piece of Scenery Crashes Upon "Carmen" Chorus.

MME. ACKTE'S FOOT BRUISED

Thirty Fell With Structure—Small Panic on Stage—Curtain Rung Down—Opera Continued, However.

While an audience of 3,500 patrons of grand opera was in the Metropolitan Opera House last night, a bridge used on the stage in the first act of "Carmen" fell from a height of 18 feet, seriously hurting nine members of the chorus underneath and throwing those on the stage into such confusion that a panic among the singers was averted narrowly. The quick ringing down of the asbestos fire curtain checked anything like alarm in the audience, however, and prompt announcement by the management that the accident was not of an alarming nature and that the performance would continue, as soon as the stage could be cleared, reassured the auditors, who waited and wondered while the injured choristers were removed and cared for in dressing rooms.

A police call for ambulances brought three clanging through Thirty-ninth Street within the next few minutes, while doctors, hurriedly summoned, cared for the maimed singers and supernumeraries who were the chief sufferers, but no idea of the magnitude of the accident reached the front of the house, where the sale of tickets went on, as if nothing had happened.

The result of the mishap was that eight members of the chorus were removed to hospitals. A number of other performers, who suffered only slight hurts, continued in the performance, which, eight minutes after the bridge broke, was taken up where the accident had interrupted it and finished.

The injured, three women and six men, all of the chorus, were:

CARNEGLI, NATTALI, of 255 West Thirty-eighth Street, both legs broken; taken to the New York Hospital.

ADAMSKY, WANDA, woman singer, of 248 West Thirty-ninth Street, fractured ribs; taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition.

HAHN, CATHERINE, of 202 St. Nicholas Avenue, contusions and sprains; taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

RUBENSTEIN, IDA, of 363 West Forty-second Street, bruises and hysteria from fright; taken to her home.

PEZZETTI, DESIDERO, of 300 West Fortieth Street, broken leg; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

REGGADONI, VINCENZIO, of 605 Eighth Avenue, broken arm; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARIANI, GIOVANNI, of 663 Eighth Avenue, broken ribs; taken to New York Hospital.

ROSSI, GIOVANNI, of 217 West Fortieth Street, fractured ribs; taken to New York Hospital.

LONGOGNI, ATTELLIO, of 302 West Fortieth Street, dislocated right shoulder; taken to New York Hospital.

Of the many other persons who were slightly injured, the only one of the principals to suffer was Mme. Aino Ackte, whose foot was bruised by a piece of falling timber. She treated the matter lightly, however, and sang her part through the performance without complaint.

The accident happened ten minutes after the curtain had risen on the first act of "Carmen." The stage setting required a village scene, with a bridge in the rear, over a brook. This bridge, part of the regular stage fixtures of the Metropolitan Opera House, and, according to the management, comparatively new, was about twenty-two feet long and eight feet wide, a single span, with the ends concealed behind the side settings of cottages. It was built of big and strong timber, with the ends fastened eighteen feet up, on hinged iron supports. When the stage was set it was tested by the stage hands and found to be in good order, and, as far as any one knew, perfectly safe. The bridge was used in the grouping of the chorus, a single line of the chorus singers and supernumeraries leaning over the rail, facing the audience.

THE PRINCIPAL ON THE STAGE.

Dippel, the Don José of the cast, was the only one of the principals on the stage when the bridge broke, he being well forward in the centre of the stage, and so clear of any chance of injury.

Mme. Ackte was in the wings, waiting the time for her entrance, back of the bridge. Mme. Anna Arnaud, who made her first appearance in opera in America, having consented on short notice to take the part of Carmen for Miss Olive Fremstad, who was ill, also was in the wings.

The assembling of the chorus at the back of the stage had just been completed, when the singers grouped on the bridge felt it tremble and give under them. One of the iron braces on the left front of the bridge, a metal bar about a quarter of an inch thick and three inches wide, afterward was found to have bent and broken, causing the bridge floor to sag to that side and drop slowly, but without sound that could be heard above the music.

There were about thirty chorus people on the spar, and these were not frightened until the sagging of the platform threw the weight of the chorus group forward and caused a wrench that broke the structure near the middle. Even then the timbers held together so well that those on the bridge slid rather than fell, the sufferers from the accident in nearly every case being the singers who were grouped on the stage beneath the bridge

THOSE UNDERNEATH HURT.

These had no warning until the structure came down on them from a height of about eighteen feet. The splintered timbers were weighted down by thirty of the chorus, who were piled in a heap, and, as they slid or fell down the two inclined planes made by the two parts of the bridge, they struck all who were below. With the falling of the bridge the chorus became panic stricken, and the cries of the injured men and women caused great confusion.

CURTAIN RUNG DOWN.

The fire curtain was down before the alarm could spread to the audience. Many, although they had witnessed the accident, were not aware that anything

the grand opera season is being conducted, was in his box, and the moment the bridge began to sag foresaw the accident, and hurried on to the stage. He reached it a few seconds after the bridge fell, and at once gave orders that restored quiet. All the performers who were uninjured were directed to their dressing rooms, while stage hands cleared away the wrecked scenic bridge and removed the injured members of the chorus.

As soon as it was known that none was hurt fatally Mr. Conried went before the curtain and made a brief announcement that an accident had interrupted the performance, but that it was not serious.

"We have met with an accident," he said. "Thank God, none of us is severely injured. I beg of you to keep your seats. Everything will be all right in a minute and the performance will be resumed."

In the meantime order had been restored in the chorus, although the doctors who had been called were kept busy for some time before many of them were satisfied that their injuries were slight. The seriously hurt were removed to rooms near the Thirty-ninth Street stage entrance. Ambulance calls were at once sent to the New York, Bellevue and Roosevelt Hospitals, and a police call to the West Thirtieth Street police station brought out a squad of the reserves, of whom Roundsman Fogarty, of the theatre squad, took charge.

OPERA BEGAN AGAIN SOON.

The opera was again in progress when the ambulances began to arrive. News of the accident spread to the street long before any in the audience knew that anything serious had happened, and a crowd quickly collected about the Thirty-ninth Street entrance. In this gathering were many who excitedly proclaimed themselves friends or relatives of performers and singers in the opera. Several hysterical women arrived a little later, having been notified that relatives had been injured, and these were admitted after the ambulance surgeons had cared for the victims of the accident.

Roundsman Fogarty, after inquiring into the mishap, arrested Frank Palmer, stage carpenter of the Metropolitan Opera House, and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The prisoner, charged with criminal negligence, later was released on bail furnished by Mr. Conried.

Before this Mr. Conried had declared that he already had begun an investigation into the cause of the mishap. The scenery used in the opera last night, one of the popular Saturday night performances, he said, had been taken to the Opera House in the afternoon, after that used in the matinée performance of "Lohengrin" had been removed. The storage room at the Opera House was not large enough to accommodate all the scenery needed for the season, and this, he said, made frequent removals necessary.

BRIDGE HAD BEEN TESTED.

The bridge, he declared, was not more than a year old and had proved strong and safe in other performances, though he admitted that it might have been damaged and weakened in being moved about. Immediately after it collapsed he examined the broken pieces, which, when removed from the stage, were taken out o Seventh Avenue. He found that one of the iron braces was imperfect, this being the metal bar which secured the bridge to its support where the platform first gave way. Mr. Conried declared, however, that he was not prepared to place the responsibility for the accident.

Mr. Conried spoke in high praise of the coolness of the audience and the excellent order that was maintained when the bridge collapsed. He also praised the courage and discipline of the performers, of whom about 140 were on the stage.

STARS HELP INJURED.

Both Mmes. Arnaud and Ackte made every effort to restore the confidence of the women of the chorus and to aid the injured, and Mme. Ackte, although she declared her bruised foot was but a trifle, was complimented on her courage in continuing her performance.

Mme. Arnaud, who some time ago retired from the opera and has sung only in concerts, was induced to take Miss Fremstad's part only after much persuasion.

After the matinée yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, the chief of the staff of ushers, Thomas Bull, held his weekly fire drill, and found that his men could open the emergency exits in just twenty seconds. The practice thus gained was very promptly utilized after the fall of the bridge in the evening performance. The ushers had opened the fire exits of the opera house and were back in their positions in the aisles ready to quiet any panic in the audience and prevent any dangerous rush in any direction in less than half a minute.

There were few people of social prominence at the "Carmen" performance. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons in G. G. Havens" box, Mrs. Jules de Neufville, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder.

PANIC AT CRY OF "FIRE!"

Newark Theatre Audience Rushed to Street—Fire a Block Away.

NEWARK, Jan. 7.—During a matinee performance at Proctor's Theatre this afternoon a man in the balcony, who heard engines rushing past the building to answer an alarm for a slight fire a block away, raised a cry of "Fire!" Immediately the audience became panic stricken and made a rush for the exits, promptly threw open all the doors. George Bonface and Bertha Waltzinger, who were on the stage, did their best to calm the audience, crying repeatedly that there was no danger and begging the audience to return to their seats. A fireman stationed at the theatre also rushed out on the stage and shouted that there was no fire, and his appearance had a quieting effect on the crowd. No one was injured, and after the spectators had resumed their seats the performance was continued.

Commodore Berner's House Burned.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Jan. 7.—The residence of Charles E. Berner, Vice Commodore of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, was almost totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Mr. Berner was awakened by smoke and quickly aroused the other members of the household, all of whom escaped safely. The Sea Cliff Volunteer Fire Department was summoned by telephone, but before the firemen could reach the house the whole structure was in flames. The building was a large two-story wooden structure, and had only recently been remodeled. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Climatic Vicissitudes Up State.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Washington County has had a remarkable experience with rapidly changing weather conditions during the past forty-eight hours. In that time the temperature rose from 14 degrees below zero to 54 degrees above, and was followed immediately by a sharp drop of the mercury, accompanied by a six-inch fall of snow and high wind.

Cortelyou Sails for Mediterranean.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was one of the passengers who sailed for the Mediterranean to-day on the American Navy Department, and that Mr. Cortelyou [illegible] was going abroad for [illegible] about two

COLORADO LEGISLATURE SEATS ALVA ADAMS

Decides Peabody Must Contest for Governorship.

REPUBLICAN FACTIONS AGREE

Compromise on Supreme Court Judgeships After an All-Day Wrangle.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7.—At 7 o'clock tonight the canvass of the State vote was begun by the Legislature. It was intended to continue until midnight, and will unquestionably show that on the face of the returns Alva Adams has been elected Governor. He will be inaugurated next Tuesday, and Gov. Peabody can only obtain the seat through a contest before the Legislature. At the time of the commencement of the canvass it was undecided whether he would bring such a contest.

When the Legislature convened this morning Representative William Griffith of Cripple Creek asked for a recess until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, giving his reason for the request that "the white-winged dove of peace is about to light on the dome of the Capitol."

It was not nine long hours before the dove came down, and many and devious had been her flights before she alighted. It was a day given over to secret caucuses, conferences, to proposals and counter-proposals. It was finally agreed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the vote should be canvassed, that Alva Adams should be declared Governor, and that no contest should be made for any office until after his inauguration, at 1 o'clock next Tuesday.

Throughout the entire struggle for the Governorship the chief aim of both Democrats and Republicans has been to secure the appointment of two new Judges to the Supreme Court. The question of whether Peabody or Adams sat in the Governor's office was a secondary matter.

The Wolcott Republicans were insistent in their demand that they be recognized in the appointments, and it was finally agreed that the appointees should be George W. Bailey of Fort Collins and L. M. Goddard of Denver.

When the Republican leaders called on Governor Peabody to inform him of the conclusions they had reached and to tell him that his only hope of a second term lay through a contest in the Republican Legislature they were met by a wrathful and indignant man. He refused to accede to their wishes, and for four hours his friends labored with him. It was only the personal pleadings of some of his closest friends that finally induced him to agree to the plan proposed and to send the names of Bailey and Goddard to the Senate for confirmation.

The Peabody men refused to give way until the Supreme Court this afternoon refused to declare legal the proceedings of yesterday. It would not declare them illegal, simply declining to pass on the question.

With the joint session not declared legal, all things that came from it were in the same position, and the Peabody adherents then agreed to compromise. It took but a short time to reach an agreement, both sides being fairly disposed and in a conciliatory frame of mind. At 9 o'clock all things were settled, even to the fact that Lieut. Gov. Haggott should preside over the joint session, except while the canvass was in progress, when he would give way to Speaker Dickson.

The Senators filed into the House with Lieutenant-Governor Haggott leading. The Lieutenant Governor mounted the Speaker's postrum, where Speaker Dickson was awaiting him. The men eyed each other for a second, and then Haggott, with a laugh, extended his hand and it was cordially grasped. The Speaker stepped back, and the Lieutenant Governor called the session to order.

Representative Griffith moved a reconsideration of the action taken yesterday, the resolution creating the Committee of Fifteen as laid on the table, and that body passed out of existence. The canvass of the vote was then begun.

The seating of Adams will be hard Republicans who bet on Peabody, as all bets will be paid on the seating of a Governor, regardless of the result of the contest.

During the legislative proceedings, and especially after it became known that Adams was to be seated, Gov. Peabody restlessly paced the corridors of the Capitol, giving way to frequent outbursts of indignation.

FLEET'S CHARTS WORTHLESS.

Paris Fears Rojestvensky May Meet with Disaster—New Russian Navy.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Information received in official quarters here shows that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's charts of the waters in which the Russian Second Pacific Squadron is now cruising are defective and practically worthless.

This arouses apprehension of a possible future catastrophe, as it is known that the charts do not show the recent hydrographic dangers of the Indian Ocean.

Vice Admiral Doubassoff, who succeeded Admiral Kaznakoff as Russian representative on the International North Sea Commission, arrived here to-day and was received by Foreign Minister Delcassé. It is known that his service on the North Sea Commission is a mere incident, his chief mission being to preside at the meeting of the Naval Technical Commission, which is considering the complete rehabilitation of the Russian Navy.

This is not connected with the fall of Port Arthur or the present war, as the Russians recognize the necessity for recreating their navy without reference to the contest with Japan. Therefore naval experts, consisting of Dolgoroukoff, Porcelkine, Brinck, and others, have arrived here after visiting the shipyards of Germany, Holland, Austria, Italy, and France for the purpose of learning their capacity for the execution of an extensive programme for naval construction. Admiral Doubassoff, who is Chief Constructor of the Russian Navy, will preside at the meeting of experts and go over the reports.

Their visits included the shipyards at Toulon and La Seyne-sur-Mer, where they viewed the progress made on four new Russian torpedo boat destroyers and a large model of the battleship Czarevitch, which is considered to be a favorable type for future construction.

It is understood that the Russian programme contemplates the expenditure of $200,000,000 during the next three years of naval rehabilitation. The meeting of the experts leads to a coincident gathering of representatives of the leading shipyards, including the American.

TOKIO, Jan. 7.—In naval circles here the recall of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron is not regarded as a sign that Russia does not hope for final success on the seas. It is considered that the authorities at St. Petersburg have realized the improbability of the second Pacific Squadron alone defeating Vice Admiral Togo, and has recalled it to await reinforcements and to further train its officers and men preparatory to a supreme effort for the mastery.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—"The only lesson to be drawn from the maritime events in the Far East is that it is impossible to conduct a naval war without large battleships." The report that Germany intends to lengthen the course of instruction for torpedo boat crews in view of the developments in the present war evoked the foregoing statement from a German naval expert, which indicates that naval circles of Germany generally share the views of the American Navy Department, and that there is no intention to depart from the present theory of dependence on battleships

NOGI AND STOESSEL IN DUEL OF COURTESY

Continued from Page 1.

troops now in the city are the volunteers.

Two fires were started in Port Arthur to-day, for which Gen. Stoessel apologized. He said the volunteers were unable to control the populace, and he desired that the Japanese enter Port Arthur immediately, to keep order.

The formal entry of the Japanese Army into Port Arthur has been fixed for Sunday, Jan. 8.

TOGO RAISES BLOCKADE.

But Only Japanese Government Ships to Enter Port Arthur at Present.

TOKIO, Jan. 7.—Admiral Togo has issued an order abolishing from to-day the blockade of the Liao-tung Peninsula. For the present, however, no ships except those in the Japanese Government service will be allowed to enter Port Arthur.

Rear Admiral Katnoka reports that the commander of the flotillas sent to Kiao-Chau and Che-Foo have returned at last satisfied that the German and Chinese authorities have completely disarmed the Russian vessels which sought refuge in those ports. The armored cruiser Chiyoda and a flotilla of destroyers remained outside Kiao-Chau harbor until 6 P. M. Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Gen. Nogi reports the additional transfer of 182 Russian officers and 7,177 men at Port Arthur, made yesterday, as follows:

Twenty-seventh Regiment, (additional,) 1,000 men.

Twenty-eight Rifles, 57 officers, 1,505 men.

Seventh Battalion Reserve Conscripts, 14 officers, 282 men.

Thirteenth Battalion Reserve Conscripts, 12 officers, 300 men.

Tenth Regimental Headquarters, 2 officers, 46 men.

Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, Third Division, 4 officers, 195 men.

Fourth Artillery Brigade, 26 officers, 901 men.

Garrison Artillery, 2 officers, 118 men.

Kwantung Garrison Artillery, 68 officers, 2,783 men.

Gendarmes, 2 officers, 24 men.

One hundred and fifty-one officers were paroled.

The Emperor to-day issued a rescript thanking Gen. Nogi, the Third Army, Admiral Togo, and the combined fleet for the taking of Port Arthur.

A celebration at Hibiya Park to-day under the auspices of the Tokio municipality ended the week's jubilation begun upon the return of Vice Admiral Togo from the front. There was speechmaking and fireworks, and the students and merchant guilds paraded the streets, which were gay with flags and lanterns.

Five hundred of the wounded men from Port Arthur were permitted to leave the hospitals and were fêted at the Imperial Hotel.

DISGUISED ADMIRALS ESCAPE.

Ouktomsky and Dochinsky Reach Che-Foo from Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch from Che-Foo says it is reported that Rear-Admiral Prince Ouktomsky and Rear-Admiral Dochinsky have arrived there, disguised, on board a launch.

Prince Ouktomsky assumed command of the Port Arthur squadron after Admiral Makaroff was drowned as a result of the sinking of his flagship, the battleship Petropavlovsk, at the entrance of Port Arthur April 13. Later the Prince was replaced in command of the squadron by the late Rear-Admiral Witsoeft, and after the latter was killed during the naval battle of Aug. 10 Prince Ouktomsky again resumed command of the squadron and, it is said, contrary to orders, returned to Port Arthur, for which it was alleged he was to be tried by court-martial.

This was denied, but the Prince was succeeded in command of the naval forces by Rear Admiral Wiren, who had previously been in command of the armored cruiser Bayan. Recently, it is understood, Prince Ouktomsky has not been attached to any of the Russian ships.

The name of Rear Admiral Dochinsky has not figured in the cable dispatches from the Far East.

HEARD ARMY'S JUBILANT ROAR.

Russians at Mukden Then Surmised Port Arthur Had Fallen.

MUKDEN, Jan. 6., via Pekin, Jan. 7.—Though the news of Port Arthur's capitulation was first generally known here today, it was surmised by the Russian army January 4 from the cheering heard in the Japanese camp along the entire line, when cries of "Banzai!" were distinctly heard. Although the deaths of Gens. Fock and Kondratenko were not published here, the facts regarding Fock had been accepted for six weeks past.

The above dispatch contains the first definite announcement of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Fock, commander of the Fourth East Siberian Division and of the Russian left wing at Port Arthur. He was reputed to have been wounded at the battle of 203-Metre Hill, but this was subsequently denied. Later, January 2, Gen. Fock was reported from St. Petersburg to have been killed, but later in the day it was announced that his death "has not yet been confirmed," though it was admitted that he was wounded. Gen. Stoessel in his report of December 29 wrote: "Gens. Fock and Nikitin have been veritable heroes and admirable collaborators."

Gen. Fock was reported to have been wounded at the battle of Kinchow in May last, and for bravery and devotion in the field Gen. Stoessel recommended him for the St. George Cross, and in September he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. Much of the stubborn defence of Port Arthur was attributed to Gen. Fock.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 7.—The Russians in celebrating their Christmas Eve began a heavy rifle fire at 10 o'clock last night opposite Linlihimpu. Their artillery joined in at 11 o'clock and kept up two hours of the hardest firing known since the Sha River was reached, spreading along the whole front of Gen. Oku's army.

The Japanese suffered no damage and refused to reply. They simply moved into their trenches, preparing to repulse an expected attack, which was not attempted. There were no casualities among the Japanese troops.

SAD CHRISTMAS IN RUSSIA.

Usual Public and Private Festivities Dispensed With.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—With a heavy heart Russia to-day celebrated Christmas. The day was peculiarly a family fête. The trials of the war and losses at the front had brought sorrow and mourning to countless homes and the usual rejoicing was absent.

In St. Petersburg all the departments of the Government were closed until Tuesday, and intense cold kept the people indoors. All the ordinary public festivities and private entertainments were omitted. The imperial family observed the day quietly at the Palace of Tsarskoe Selo. There was a large Christmas tree for the children, but there was no elaborate celebration such as generally marks the day there.

JAILED HERE FOR THREAT TO HUNGARIAN PREMIER

Pennsylvania Ironworker Emulates the "Black Hand."

SAID COUNT WAS RELATIVE

Told Secret Service Man That He Thought It Was an Easy Way to Make $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Acting under the orders of Chief Wilkie, Operator Walsh of the Secret Service to-day arrested a man in Lebanon, Penn., who is entitled to rank at the head of all imitation Black Hand artists. Instead of threatening some humble barber or bricklayer with the vengeance of the "Black Hand," this man rose to the height of threatening the head of a European Cabinet from his little home in Lebanon.

Early in November Count von Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, received a letter postmarked Lebanon, Penn., and purporting to come from the "Black Hand." It said that the "Black Hand," being interested in worthy young men, had found itself attracted to a poor but honest Lebanon person named Ignatz Wenzler, and that Wenzler was distantly related to Count Von Tisza.

The letter said that it was a shame Wenzler should have to work so hard to earn a living while his relative had a large income and nothing to do except to run a Government. Count von Tisza was to remit $2,000 at once to Wenzler at Lebanon, and if he did not do so before Dec. 1 he would be assassinated.

The signtures were all illegible and Chief Wilkie is of the opinion that they were not signatures at all, but mere scrawls intended to defy deciphering. The Hungarian Premier sent the letter to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, who requested the State Department to look into the matter. The letter was turned over to the Secret Service Bureau.

Chief Wilkie sent Operator Walsh to Lebanon, and that officer made Wenzler's acquaintance. He found the deserving beneficiary of the Black Hand to be a man educated above the average for his condition in life, which was that of an employé in a foundry.

Walsh pretended to be an illiterate German, and told Wenzler he wanted to write to his girl in Berlin. Wenzler agreed to write the letter for him, and thus Walsh got a specimen of his handwriting in German. The chirography was identical with that in the Black Hand letter.

Here it looked as if the matter would rest, owing to the absence of the Black Hand envelope, but, fortunately, the first week in December the Hungarian Premier received a second letter in the same handwriting, calling attention to the fact that the money was not forthcoming.

Von Tisza was informed that the "Black Hand" had held a meeting and drawn lots, and that a member of the society who had drawn the fatal lot was now on his way to Budapest to imbue his hands in the Premier's blood. Unless the money was paid on Christmas Eve, Von Tisza would never see the light of Christmas Day, the letter said.

Count Von Tisza sent this letter across the Atlantic, and this time he sent the envelope. The Secret Service Bureau got the Lebanon postmaster to ask Wenzler to-day if he expected any remittances from abroad, and he said he expected one of $2,000 from Budapest, from his cousin, the Premier. Thereupon Walsh arrested him.

Wenzler admitted to-day that he wrote the letters and that he was not related to the Premier and that there was no "Black Hand" in Lebanon. He said he had been reading about the "Black Hand" in the newspapers and it struck him as an easy way to make money. He was taken before a United States Commissioner, held in $3,000 bail for the Grand Jury, and sent to Harrisburg.

MAYOR BILL'S NEW FIELD.

Inheritance from Sister Lost, He Starts a Poultry Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 7.—"Mayor Bill" Smith of Newmarket, who came into wealth through the death of his sister, Mrs. Charles L. Fair, and went back to work after the failure of the Plainfield Auto Garage Company, of which he was the heaviest stockholder, has gone into a new business in an attempt to regain his fortune.

He has established a poultry farm at Newmarket and installed a dozen big incubators. He will devote his entire time to raising chickens for New York's markets. "Mayor Bill" purchased two hundred prize fowls, according to his story to-day, at the New York Poultry Show in Madison Square Garden. He asserts that within a year he will have at Newmarket the largest poultry farm in all New Jersey. The Auto Garage Company, of which he was President, is now in the bankruptcy court.

FILE SHIP TRUST CHARTERS.

Reorganizers Incorporate Five New Subsidiary Concerns in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—The charters of what are believed to be the subsidiary companies of the reorganized Shipbuilding Trust were filed here in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The companies are the Union Iron Works Company with $2,000,000; the Samuel L. Moore & Son's Corporation, $300,000; the Carteret Improvement Company, $300,000; the Crescent Shipyard Corporation, $300,000; the Eastern Shipbuilding Corporation, $300,000.

The incorporators of each of the companies are George R. Sheldon, Pliny Fisk, John E. Borne and Charles W. Wetmore.

GALE SWEEPS GERMAN COAST.

Soldiers Save Flood-Threatened Dike Near Mouth of the Elbe.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—A storm that is raging on the north coasts of Germany equals in intensity the one of a week ago, but shore lands are inundated to an even deeper degree. The flood threatened to destroy the dike near the mouth of the River Elbe, and large detachments from the neighboring garrisons were set to work strengthening it. The damage already done is heavy.

Shipping generally was warned of the approach of the storm. At Cuxhaven the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pennsylvania was unable to take on board passengers destined for New York. The lightship was torn loose from its anchorage and driven to sea and the Norwegian bark Frey was sunk.

Gelshenen Children's Sailing Mystery.

Whether the children of Mrs. William H. Gelshenen were passengers on the steamship Deutschland, which sailed yesterday morning, could not be learned at the Hamburg-American dock. All the officials there professed total ignorance on the subject, and all the information obtainable was that seventeen pieces of [illegible] to the Gelshenen family [illegible] aboard the Deutschland

England's Finest Woo'ens.

The largest stock and the very best qualities of

Imported Cloths

Reduced

from 25% to 33⅓%

in order to close out every yard of seasonable fabrics.

This is the largest tailoring sale of the year.

Nothing Reserved.

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Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

WESTERN EDUCATED HORSE.

Does Feats Similar to Those of the Celebrated Hans.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Hans, the famous German horse, whose ability to do sums in arithmetic and other difficult feats, has astonished German scientists, has a rival in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee animal does simple sums, sums, but his education has not progressed so far as that of Hans. The same charges that are made against the German horse that the animal does not do the sums of his own accord, but gives results by marvelous powers of observation, are repeated in this case. It is also suggested his owner exerts hypnotic influence over the animal.

The horse is known as Colonel Dixon, and was a common delivery horse in the service of a caterer when his education was begun. Isaac Goodman is the discoverer of the animal's ability, and has only been giving the lessons for two months. He professes to believe that when he gives a sum to do the result is transmitted to the brain of the horse by telepathy.

When Colonel Dixon is asked to subtract three from five he taps twice. When asked how many letters there are in the name of a visitor he taps the number, provided Goodman knows the name.

VETERAN TEACHER DIES.

La Fayette Olney Long Principal of Grammar School No. 14.

La Fayette Olney, 78 years old, who had served for 58 years in the Public Schools of this city, was found dead in his bed from heart disease at his home, 130 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, yesterday morning.

He was born in this city and began his life work when 17 years old as what was known as a monitor in Public School 11, then located in Wooster Street. After a short time he became a teacher and was assigned to School 7, in Chrystie Street. A few years later he was transferred to Grammar School 14 in East Twenty-seventh Street, and in 1857 Mr. Olney became Principal of the school, holding that position without change or transfer until his retirement in 1902. Among his pupils at School 14, who afterward became prominent, were the present President of the Board of Education, Henry Neville Tifft, and Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis. Mr. Olney married Cecilia M. Slayback, of this city, 56 years ago, and she survives him with two sons, Charles, and La Fayette Olney, house to-morrow evening and the burial will be in Greenwood the following day.

UNIVERSITY MUST STAY.

Court Will Not Allow Presbyterian Institution to Move.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—The Chancery Court of Appeals of Tennessee has decided that the Southwestern Presbyterian University cannot be removed from Clarksville, Tenn.

There have been many efforts made by the Presbyterians of Atlanta to have the university removed to that city and combined with the one now located in North Carolina. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court, and possibly to the Supreme Court of the United States.

T. P. O'Connor to Edit The Era.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—T. P. O'Connor has been appointed editor of the theatrical paper The Era, which was recently purchased by Mr. Bass, the brewer.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—George Ade, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. Edgar T. Collins, United States Army; Capt. W. W. Hamilton, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Col. T. Evans, Ottawa; the Rev. V. A. Whittenham, Oxford, England; Murat Halstead, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—M. L. Regua, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to Washington.

WOLCOTT—John Hay, United States Secretary of State, Washington; Lawrence Rea, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. John T. Lombard, Boston.

ALGONQUIN—Victor Elting, Chicago; Gov. Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

HOFFMAN—Josef Hofmann, Berlin; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

EARLINGTON—Col. Percy Lockhart, Boston.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—Lieut. C. W. Cole, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3:10 A. M.—Seventh Street and 253 and 255 Bowery; H. Holliman; damage, $40,000.

4 A. M.—116 and 118 East Twenty-third Street; W. S. Binder; damage, $5,000.

4:05 A. M.—67 West Eighty-fifth Street; Michael Hyman; damage slight.

6:15 A. M.—113 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Department of Street Cleaning; damage, $40.

12:10 P. M.—474 Lenox Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

2:05 P. M.—110 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; S. Ballard; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—124 Thompson Street; Petro Lardo; damage, $20.

5:10 P. M.—111 Amsterdam Avenue; Raffalo Farina; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—104 Reade Street; the Minne Novelty Company; damage, $1,000.

7:20 P. M.—257 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; John Duran; no damage.

7:25 P. M.—360 Madison Street; Annie Malsky; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—29 Canal Street; M. Stein; damage, $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 7.—The hotel and dwelling of Barton R. Chaeffer, the barber's shop of Nathan Leeds, the dwelling and shop of Martin Leibold, and the residence of Charles Kessler a Reamstown were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Special Sale

Exceptional Values.

1500 prs. Children's Muslin Drawers

trimmed with neat embroidery; 2 to 6 yrs.,

25c. pair.

Fine Cambric, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed;

2 to 16 yrs.,

29c., 39c., 48c., 75c. & 85c. pair.

Girls' and Misses' Cambric Skirts,

4 to 16 yrs.,

48c., 69c., 85c., 98c. and up.

Girls' and Misses' Cambric and Muslin Nightgowns,

2 to 16 yrs.,

48c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c. & 85c.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Grande Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

Will place on sale Monday and Tuesday

Fine Towels

100 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels; value $4.00...3.00 per doz.

80 " Hemstitched Birdseye Towels, with Damask border; value $7.50.....6.00 " "

75 " Hemstitched Huck Towels, with fancy Damask border; value $10.00.....7.50 " "

No goods are ever bought for the occasion; none but our own distinctive productions are offered.

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st and 32d Streets.

WILLCOX SHALL HAVE A FREE HAND---WYNNE

Postmaster General Discusses New York Office Conditions.

MORE SUB-STATIONS NEEDED

Mr. Wynne Declares This City Will Get More Than Its Share of Postal Money.

Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne spent the greater part of yesterday with Postmaster Willcox discussing with him the needs of New York in the way of postal facilities. As he was about to take a train for Washington at 4 o'clock, the Postmaster General said he would return within a fortnight and remain for several days. He declared that the department had the utmost confidence in Mr. Willcox and would give him a free rein in every way, promising that New York should have even more than her share of the postal appropriation, to be used in improvements as Mr. Willcox may direct. He said that congestion was the main trouble in New York, but he predicted that by the opening of the next fiscal year, on July 1, a great improvement would be apparent.

"The remedy for the congested condition," said the Postmaster General, "is unquestionably more branch Post Offices. As an illustration, we badly need a station in Wall Street. An offer has been made to us of a property there, and a place admirably adapted for our purposes, but the rent asked, in round numbers, is $35,000 a year. I know that this, considering the location and advantages offered, is not excessive, but, much as we need this branch, we cannot afford, with the present appropriation in view, to lease the property. Next year, however, we hope to have it.

"I appeared personally before the committee of the House and carefully explained to them the many needs of the New York office, and that additional funds were necessary. I hope we will find our quota increased as a result.

"I had, as First Assistant Postmaster General, quite a number of ideas relating to the New York Post Office, but I shall surrender my views and indorse the recommendations of Mr. Willcox. Mr. Willcox's administration will stand or fall entirely by its own acts, and his recommendations as to promotions, removals, and other matters will in every instance be approved by me as Postmaster General.

"I shall strain a point to give Mr. Willcox more money than I really should, having in view the demands and needs of other cities. But as an old New Yorker I appreciate the commercial importance of New York, and I am going to assist the new Postmaster in every way to give the city an efficient service."

Some of the departments in the General Post Office, Mr. Willcox thinks, can with safety be removed, renting rooms for them near at hand.

Asked if any sweeping changes were in prospect in the office, Mr. Wynne replied: "New York is not a place to make sweeping changes."

The Postmaster General declined to say whether any important removals were to occur, nor would he discuss the question of the appointment of John Tiedemann as Superintendent of Mails.

DINNER TO MR. WILLCOX.

Cornelius N. Bliss Presides at Complimentary Banquet at Union League.

Cornelius N. Bliss presided last evening at a banquet at the Union League Club in honor of William R. Willcox, the new Postmaster of New York. The dinner was informal in that there were no set speeches. The banquet hall was decorated with cut flowers and palms. Beside each plate was a souvenir postal card, addressed to the man for whom the seat was reserved. These cards, which had been sent to the club through the mail, so that the stamp might be canceled, bore on the reverse side a photogravure of the Post Office Building, while the first page was given over to a portrait of Mr. Willcox.

Mr. Willcox and the other guests were seated at a long table in the centre of the banquet hall. Mr. Willcox was on the right hand of Mr. Bliss. Others at the table were ex-Mayor Seth Low, John D. Crimmins, William Halpin, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. James S. Clarkson, ex-Police Commissioner Partridge, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Assistant Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, Charles T. Barney, Joseph B. Bishop, John I. Waterbury, Robert W. De Forest, Charles M. Jesup, Stephen K. Willcox, Col. J. W. Vrooman, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, and Gen. T. Wilson. The gentlemen giving the dinner were seated at smaller tables, in groups of seven.

Toastmaster Bliss read letters of regret from George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster General Wynne, United States Senators Platt and Depew, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Gov. Odell, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Morris K. Jesup.

Mr. Bliss congratulated the city upon the appointment of Mr. Willcox to the position of Postmaster, and Mr. Willcox made a brief speech of acknowledgment. Others who spoke were ex-Mayor Low, ex-Postmaster General James, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Roosa, Mr. Van Wormer, and Col. Vrooman.

Chloe Kirby Dead, 110 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 7.—Chloe Kirby, a negress, one hundred and ten years old, died here to-day.

"77"

Cures Colds and

GRIP

FEATURES.

1st.—Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" cures by acting directly on the *sick parts*, without disturbing the rest of the system.

2d.—The tincity of "77" sustains and tranins the vigor and strength during and after the attack.

3d.—"77" is a small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket, so handy—no spoon or glass required.

4th.—If you have tried the old-time Cough and Cold cures, you will appreciate all these features of "77."

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.

Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ALL HAIR ON FACE PERMANENTLY REMOVED OR MONEY REFUNDED. No electricity, blue ointment, poison or pain. Cure guaranteed. Consultation free. 35 years' experience here and abroad. Entered according to act of Congress, 1905, in office Librarian of Congress, Washington. Trial treatment, at office, $1. MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Av., (20th St.)

BRAIN POLISHER

Grape-Nuts and Cream

"There's a Reason"

JEROME PUTS POLICE SCREWS ON SALOONS

Going to Reduce Raines Law to Absurdity, He Declares.

DRY SUNDAY PREDICTED

Forty-five Saloon Keepers Up on a Forgotten Section of Law—Raines on the Watch.

There was every indication last night that there was going to be a dry Sunday to-day, as far as New York's saloons are concerned. The police yesterday, urged on by District Attorney Jerome, began a crusade to enforce one practically forgotten section of the excise law—that forbidding booths, inclosed boxes, and other obstructions in any room where liquor is sold.

Mr. Jerome announced that he would try his best to reduce the law to absurdity. He declared that he was "after the police," and was going to continue after them until he got indictments. Senator Raines will be in the city to-day, and he says that he has planned to observe closely the working of the law bearing his name.

Mr. Jerome announces that his campaign will be waged mainly in the Tenderloin and upon Section 31, Subdivision H of the excise law, which reads as follows:

"And it shall be unlawful to have at any time in the room where liquor is sold any inclosed box, or stall, or any obstruction which prevents full view of the entire room by every person present therein."

This will mean a big lot of work for the carpenters of New York in rearranging barrooms so that the proprietors will comply with the law. According to the District Attorney's interpretation of the law, as agreed to yesterday by Magistrate Ommen, in the Jefferson Market Court, there can be no family entrances, side doors, partitions, booths, sitting rooms, or other devices which will make it impossible that everybody in the room can see everybody else present.

MANY PLACES AFFECTED.

Not only the smaller places in the city will have to make changes if this law is enforced, but the proprietors of some of the finest bars in the city will be forced to modify the interior of their places very radically. The Subway Tavern is one of these.

The first inkling of trouble for the saloon keepers was when forty-five saloon keepers of the Tenderloin district were summoned yesterday morning before Magistrate Ommen, in the Jefferson Market Court. They had been gathered in by Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station by advice of Mr. Jerome. Magistrate Ommen told the forty-five that they must obey the law exactly, and that he would adjourn their cases until Friday next, giving them time to remove the partitions, "family entrances," and other obstructions to a clear view of their rooms. The Magistrate said that if they did not comply with the law in the time he gave them he would issue warrants for their arrest. District Attorney Jerome and his assistants, Messrs. Lord and Kernochan, together with Capt. Cottrell, were present.

Among the saloonkeepers present was one from Seventh Avenue, who had a mind for details. He asked if having in his barroom a telephone booth where some one might hide would be against the law. Mr. Jerome replied with great solemnity that it was a distinct affront to the law, and further that any family entrance into the barroom proper, with its little window for serving drinks to women, must be removed.

Another saloon man wanted to know whether he could serve drinks in his back room. The District Attorney was of the opinion that he could not have two barrooms under one license. He added that in a hotel guests could be served anywhere. Magistrate Ommen said later that he had not quite determined whether drinks could not be delivered in a back room. News of the Jefferson Market proceedings was telephoned all over the city, and before the adjournment of the court the room was crowded almost to suffocation by saloonkeepers and lawyers.

JEROME'S REASON.

When asked why he had made the move, Mr. Jerome said that it was to illustrate the stupidity of the excise law, which he was sworn to uphold. He had been busy with many things, he said, but had been aroused to activity in this line through reading a report from Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin district, in which he said that there had been three arrests on one Sunday for violations of the excise laws when the truth was that the man who wanted a drink was able to get it at not fewer than fifty saloons in the district. He sent out his men to investigate. They found on the following Sunday that there were twenty-eight places wide open, the others having been closed by telephone "tips." The men representing the District Attorney had been followed by the police, who reported an equal number of violations. Mr. Jerome remarked that the Liquor Dealers' Association would in future need an architect as well as a counsel.

"I am not after the saloons," Mr. Jerome said, "but I am after the police. Just to show you the situation in the police department, I will call attention to some things I have noted in the investigation regarding these booths. In a list of disorderly houses furnished to the Commissioner by Capt. Cottrell was a house that had been carried on that list for three months. I asked Capt. Cottrell about it, and he said admittance was refused to the police, and in consequence his men were unable to get in there.

ONE SUSPECTED PLACE.

"Since then I have discovered that this house, carried on the police list during last August, September and October, was in fact a new ten-story apartment hotel. Long before the three months mentioned the old house had been torn down."

Mr. Jerome said further that Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lord, who had charge of the booth investigation, happened to discover that a friend of his, a builder, had bought the particular site named, and had told him about it, and he had helped his friend to finance the building of that hotel.

"Looking over the reports the Police Commissioner gets," Mr. Jerome continued, "from these policemen, I should say he is sitting in ignorance of what is going on in the department. I intend to continue this investigation. Where I can get sufficient evidence I am going to get indictments. But, in any case, I am going to let the public know through the press what is going on in the police department. I think the public is entitled to know.

"I have no doubt that my investigation will show that there are many similar cases such as I have enumerated. Whenever a raid is made by the police or by the Parkhurst society, the houses so raided are carried on the police list of suspected places. That's why I say if the Commissioner has to rely on reports such as these men furnish, the Commissioner is sitting in ignorance of what is going on."

Mr. Jerome was asked if he had any further conversation with Capt. Cottrell about the ten-story hotel carried on the list as a suspicious house. He said that he had.

"I asked Capt. Cottrell," he said, "if he knew the name of the officer or officers who made the report, and he said 'I don't.' 'Can you find out?' I asked, and he said 'Yes.' If he has learned the name or names of the men concerned, I am still in ignorance of their personality. However, I will say that as a result of my questioning Capt. Cottrell, several young and ambitious sleuths have been down to see Mr. Lord in the last few days, trying to explain their connection with the case.

"I told Capt. Cottrell that I wanted to co-operate or help him in cleaning up the precinct, and that I proposed to start in by bringing a certain well-known gambler down here. I gave to Capt. Cottrell a subpoena for him. That man was on Broadway every night. I could not walk up Broadway without seeing him. He even came up to me and tried to talk to me. Strange, as it may seem, Capt. Cottrell didn't succeed in subpoenaing that man, but did subpoena his partner, allowing the gambler I wanted to get away.

"You remember the case of Policeman [illegible] who was transferred from [illegible] tion? After John Prichett had been robbed in Todd's saloon, Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, $2,500 in two one-thousand-dollar bills and one five-hundred-dollar bill was turned over to Detective Sergeant Sullivan. Sullivan signed a receipt for this $2,500. Capt. Cottrell knew all about that transaction. Prichett has testified that he only received back $2,200. Where did the other $300 go to? That happened some time ago. So far as I have been able to learn, Capt. Cottrell has made no complaint to Police Headquarters. It may have been made, but if it has I cannot find it."

JEROME'S CHALLENGE.

District Attorney Jerome announced last night that he would go to Albany next Thursday for the purpose of having his Sunday Opening bill introduced, and in connection with that announcement he also issued a challenge to the up-State defenders of the Raines law.

"I see," he said, "that Senator Raines and Assemblyman Burnett say that the whole trouble grows out of the way the law is enforced or, rather, is not enforced. They say that if the law were rigidly enforced the evils complained of would be done away with and the agitation over the matter would cease. Well, if there is honesty in that profession it would seem to me that the State authorities ought to take upon themselves the enforcement of the law. They could do it.

"Governor Higgins could remove Mayor McClellan for keeping in office a Police Commissioner who fails to enforce the law, or the Legislature might pass a State Constabulary bill, and let the State constabulary see to it that the law was enforced. If the law is a good and a proper law, as its defenders insist it is, the State authorities ought not to shrink from the responsibility of its enforcement. Let them try such measures as I have suggested, and see how they come out.

"I will make them another proposition. If they will enact legislation which will give me a force of fifty detectives of my own choosing, the State to defray the expense of maintaining such a force, I will see to it that the law is lived up to, although I am not a believer in the wisdom of it."

In his room at the Grand Central Hotel last night Senator Raines said:

RAINES'S VIEWS.

"In the amendment of the law which bears my name and which does so because in the course of public business I introduced the measure, which I had helped in framing, I purpose to leave the liquor dealer to his own responsibility as to the making of a false oath, and to make if he has done so, the fact of his perjury absolutely certain.

"If the local authorities enforced the building laws, the health laws, and the fire laws, as their oaths require them to do, there would not be the slightest necessity for any amendment of the present liquor tax law. If we could increase our force of special agents by several hundred, the State Excise Department might accomplish the same things, but with only sixty agents we can't cover the State, or even New York City.

"There are 7,000 policemen in your city, who could, if they would, enforce the law. There are also the District Attorney and the City Magistrates who have sworn to enforce obedience of the laws. It seems queer that we put down the rebellion of 15,000 men South and cannot enforce a law that is violated by the four or five thousand liquor sellers of your city. That's a great commentary on the disgraceful management of the municipal affairs of your local authorities. I had the chiefs of police of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities on the stand and they all swore that if they wanted to they could enforce the law.

"Mr. Jerome admits that the law can be enforced, but he says that it is a matter of politics, and that if the party in power should enforce the law they would be turned out of power at the next election. Mr. Jerome is wrong. I believe that in the great city of New York, with all its good people and all its vile people, the good people are yet in a vast majority."

ODELL'S SUGGESTION.

Upon William Halpin, the President of the Republican County Committee, will devolve largely the responsibility for framing up an excise policy which the Republican organization will endeavor to have enacted into law.

"Nothing definite has yet been decided upon," said Mr. Halpin yesterday when asked what form the amendments to be proposed by the Republican County organization to the Raines law would take. "I will say this, however: I am confident that legislation will be enacted during the present session of the Legislature which will do away with the Raines-law hotels as an excise proposition. One plan for effecting that much-desired result would be the restaurant plan suggested by Gov. Odell last Winter. You will recall that Gov. Odell's suggestion was to issue licenses to restaurants to sell liquor on Sundays, thereby putting them on exactly the same footing as hotels. The theory behind that idea is that if the men who now run Raines-law hotels could have the privilege of Sunday selling by maintaining a restaurant instead of a hotel of ten rooms they would much prefer to have the restaurant.

"It would be much less expensive to them and more decent, and as most of them now conduct Raines-law hotels not from choice, but because they are practically forced to do so, they would undoubtedly welcome an opportunity of improving the character of their establishments. What we wish to bring about is an amendment to the law which will cut out of the Raines law the ten-room clause without at the same time affording authority for general Sunday opening."

Capt. Cottrell last night refused to discuss the charges of Mr. Jerome against his captaincy of the Tenderloin precinct. He said that it would be manifestly improper to do so when every one of the charges was under investigation by the department.

NO WHISKY AS DRUGS.

Detectives to Watch the Prescription Counters To-day.

Those whose thirst for whisky on Sundays usually leads them to drug stores for "prescriptions" are likely to have some trouble to-day. The detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, the District Attorney's office, and of the Police Department have been instructed to look out for excise violations in drug stores.

This is due to a decision handed down Friday by the Court of Appeals in a bitterly contested suit that has occupied a good deal of time and attention of various courts. Charges had been made that a Broadway pharmacy had sold a brand of patent medicine which the State authorities declared was whisky pure and simple. The defendant admitted that the goods had been sold by a clerk, whom he had instructed not to sell spirits on Sunday. This did not avail with Justice Greenbaum. Three chemical experts declared that samples submitted to them were sweetened whisky, with a little extract of chloroform. They said the samples had no medicinal properties.

HANDWRITING IN PAGE TRIAL.

Ewell, Who Testified in Molineux Case, on the Stand.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—Charles Louis Tucker, who is being tried for the murder of Miss Mabel Page, listened for three and one-half hours to-day with an air of weariness to the testimony of Marshall D. Ewell, a handwriting expert. Mr. Ewell reiterated the statement made by him yesterday that he was confident that the "J. L. Morton" address, written on a small piece of paper, found near the body of the murdered woman, was written by the same person who filled out certain sales' slips, which the prosecution alleges were written by Tucker when employed by a stationery firm in Boston.

Mr. Ewell had testified that the author of the disputed address had attempted to disguise his handwriting by writing in the back-hand strokes. Mr. Vahey, for the defense, then read an extract from Mr. Ewell's testimony at the Molineaux trial, in which the witness had said that the address on the poison package in that case did not contain enough letters to enable one to determine whether it was written in back-hand style.

It was then pointed out that the address on the poison package contained [illegible] which appear in [illegible] before the indictment.

BROOKLYN BAR TO PROBE ODELL'S APPOINTMENTS

Designations of Justices Miller and Rich Questioned.

NON-RESIDENCE OF JUDGES

Constitution of Appellate Division of the Second Department Discussed—Committee Will Investigate.

Although Gov. Higgins, by redesignating Justice Nathan E. Miller to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, yielded to one of their chief criticisms, the Brooklyn Bar Association yesterday appointed a committee to look into the legality of the temporary designation by Gov. Odell of Justice Miller and Justice Adelbert P. Rich to the Appellate Division, Brooklyn.

Gov. Odell assigned the two Justices to Brooklyn to aid in relieving the congestion of court business. The committee named by the Bar Association is made up of Frank Harvey Field, William N. Dykman, Robert H. Elder, William J. Carr and James McKeen.

The designation of Justice Miller was criticised because Gov. Odell had not chosen him from the number of Justices actually elected to the Supreme Court, Justice Miller serving at the time by special appointment. At the last general election, however, he was regularly elected a Justice, and Gov. Higgins has redesignated him to Brooklyn.

At the meeting yesterday it was stated that some of the members of the bar questioned the legality of the designation of Justices Miller and Rich as not being in accord with Article 6, Section 2, of the Constitution. This provides that the Governor may make new designations to an Appellate Court when terms expire, or vacancies occur for any other reason, and may make temporary designations in case of the absence or disability to act of any of the Justices.

When Justices Miller and Rich were designated, it is pointed out, no terms had expired, no vacancy had occurred, and none of the Justices was absent or unable to act. The Civil Code provides that the Governor may also make temporary designations "in case the Presiding Justice of any Appellate Division shall certify to him that one or more additional Justices are needed" to dispose of the business before the court.

This provision does not appear in the Revised Record of the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Both versions provide that a majority of the Justices designated to sit in an Appellate Division shall be residents of that department. Members of the Bar Association argue that in the designation of Justices Miller and Rich this provision is violated, as the two come from other departments, and with them there will be a majority of non-resident Justices sitting in the court. Justices Hooker and Woodward are the other non-resident Justices.

When the court convenes to-morrow its legality as at present constituted may be questioned.

RESCUE FROM OPEN BOAT.

Barge Crew Taken from Frail Craft After Hours' Exposure.

Four men, making up the crew of the coal barge Daisy, which foundered off Sandy Hook Friday night, were rescued in an open boat in an angry sea by the Sandy Hook Life Saving crew yesterday afternoon. When picked up the men were in a pitiful condition, owing to exposure and the terrific fight they had to put up in order to keep the frail boat in which they were adrift from sinking.

The Daisy was bound from Newport News to New Haven with a cargo of 1,800 tons of coal. In the very height of the storm Friday night the Daisy parted her towline and broke adrift. The tug could barely take care of the other barge and could render no assistance to the distressed craft and crew. Temporarily they were abandoned to their fate while the Murrell went on to the shelter of Sandy Hook with the other barge, leaving the Daisy off Seagirt, N. J.

The abandoned craft soon sprung a leak, and her crew took to their small boat and started to row ashore. When they neared the beach off Monmouth, N. J., the surf was pounding in such fashion as to make any attempt to land certain death. The patrol of the life-saving station flew signals of warning to sheer off, and the weary crew, with two men bailing the water from the frail craft while two others rowed, headed up the long, sandy beach to Sandy Hook.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after the men had been nearly all day in the open boat and had rowed eighteen miles along the forbidding beach, they were picked up by the life-savers and taken in to Sandy Hook. They were placed on board the other barge, Annie, and will proceed to New Haven.

BOY KILLED UNDER VIADUCT.

Big Timber Hit Him—Workmen Say Horse Ran Away.

Lawrence Hanken, thirteen years old, of 2,104 Boston Road, was instantly killed yesterday morning by a heavy timber which fell from the viaduct station in course of construction at the corner of Boston Road and Tremont Avenue. The boy was riding a horse at the time, and the employes of Furey & Funch, the contractors who are doing the ironwork, attempted to conceal the cause of the accident by declaring that the horse ran away and threw the boy to the pavement, crushing his skull.

Hanken had left the blacksmith shop of Harry Head at Boston Road and Bryant Street and was riding underneath the new structure. As he reached a point directly beneath the West Farms station there was a crash and a scream of terror. The boy fell to the street, and when a policeman arrived the workmen explained that he had been thrown from his horse.

The body was removed to the Tremont Station, and in making an examination Coroner Berry was amazed to discover that young Hanken's head was crushed as it could not have been in a fall from a horse. After a couple of hours' investigation detectives learned that a heavy piece of yellow pine timber had fallen from the viaduct structure at the same instant the boy was killed. Coroner Berry ordered the arrest of the foreman, Thomas F. Sullivan, and held him on a charge of criminal negligence.

ORDER TO SELL CITY.

Either This or Special Levy Necessary to Satisfy Judgment.

LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Sheriff Smutzer of La Porte to-night made a return on an execution against Michigan City, Indiana, for $11,000 in favor of Agnes Phillips, who has been awarded damages in that sum for injuries sustained. The Sheriff says he is unable to find any attachable property in the city, which has a population of 15,000.

Attorneys for Miss Phillips will bring mandamus proceedings against Mayor Schultz and other city officials to compel them to pay the $11,000. The City Treasury is said to be empty, and it is expected that the City Council will order a special levy on taxable property to meet the claim.

Miss Phillips, five years ago, fell through a defective sidewalk and suffered permanent injuries. She was awarded $9,000 damages. This award was affirmed by the Indiana Supreme Court. Failure of the city to pay the judgment, which with interest now amounts to $11,000, resulted in the issuing of an execution ordering Sheriff Smutzer to sell Michigan City at auction to the highest bidder to satisfy the judgment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH.

Unmade Robes

of Lace, Chiffon, Scrim and Linen; also Spangled Robes in Black, Silver and Black, White and Silver, White and Opalescent.

Formerly $30.00 to $120.00, 16.50 to 60.00.

Corsets.

Fashionable Shapes; materials of fine quality.

Formerly $2.50, $3.00, $5.00, 1.35, 2.00, 2.75.

2500 Yards

Printed Pekin Satin Stripe Grenadines and Japanese Tissues,

40 inches wide, all silk, exquisite floral designs for evening or street dresses. Value $2.00.....1.00 yard

WOMEN'S SUITS, from our regular stock of English Cheviots, Mixtures and Broadcloths.....37.50 and 45.00

VELVETEEN SUITS. Formerly $85.00.....45.00

IMPORTED TAILOR MODELS. Formerly $125.00.....75.00

Continued Sale during the week of

Finest American Made Lingerie

NIGHT ROBES	75c to 3.75
CHEMISES	1.25 to 4.50
WALKING SKIRTS	75c to 3.75
CORSET COVERS	50c to 1.50
DRAWERS	50c to 3.00

Also the Sale of

Household and Decorative Linens

at one-quarter to one-third under regular prices.

Spring Importations of Embroideries

Embroidered Robes (Semi-Ready) and Linen Shirt Waist Patterns, including many special offerings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

C. C. SHAYNE, MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT

January Discount Sale of Furs

Up-to-Date Styles

AT THE FOLLOWING DISCOUNTS:

Fox, Moleskin, Gray Squirrel, Bear	20 per cent. Discount
Chinchilla, Marten, Alaska Sable (Skunk)	15 " " "
Ermine, Lynx and Persian Lamb	10 " " "
Hudson Bay Sable	10 " " "
Russian Sable	15 " " "
Mink and Otter	5 " " "
Men's Fur-Lined Coats and Sleigh Robes	10 " " "
Automobile Coats for Men and Women	15 " " "
Siberian Squirrel lined Circulars, Jackets, Coats, Newmarkets and Paletots	25 " " "

NOTE: I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables nor Mink. Ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain of a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time.

NOTE: I do not recommend Fox as a serviceable fur.

All sales strictly for cash. No goods sent on approval.

41st and 42d Streets, between Broadway and 6th Ave.

Sale Continues Monday at 2:30 P. M.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

An Event of Great Importance.

Unrestricted Public Sale

ON THE AFTERNOONS OF TO-MORROW (MONDAY), JANUARY 9th, 10th AND 11th, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK, AND EVENINGS OF TO-MORROW (MONDAY) AND TUESDAY, JANUARY 9 AND 10 AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE GRAND YAMANAKA COLLECTION

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of The American Art Association, Managers.

LACK OF MONEY THINS RANKS OF CARPENTERS

Strike Fast Going to Pieces—May End To-day.

UNION'S FUNDS RUN LOW

Strike Benefits Ended Two Weeks Ago—Last $5,000 Will Be Distributed To-morrow.

After holding out for five months, the 2,000-odd men of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners seem to be on the verge of submitting to the conditions required by the employers. The one moving cause for the action, which it is expected will be taken soon, is the fact that the funds of the organization have been practically exhausted, and that for the past two weeks no strike money has been distributed and many of the men have been reduced to actual want.

Since the beginning of the strike the men have been reporting every day at the strike headquarters, in Bohemia Hall, on East Seventy-third street, between Second and First Avenues. While the reserve fund and the assessments on the members of the union sufficed for the purpose the men on strike were paid at the rate of $1 a day. But two weeks ago the funds became entirely exhausted and the men are coming to a condition of mind that favors calling off the strike and returning to work at the terms that the bosses have offered. It is either this or starvation. The men, when they were working, were paid at the rate of $1.50 a day. Such members of the union as have been working since the lockout started, last August, have been contributing to the support of their brothers at the rate of $1.50 a week. [illegible] not enough in the aggregate to keep up the $8 payments.

The expectation that the District Committee would make a recommendation yesterday on the proposition of abandoning the strike brought an unusually large crowd of strikers to the headquarters. The men showed plainly the physical effects of the long strike, and in their appearance and attire the poverty that they were suffering from was plainly evident. Announcement was made that no report would be made until to-morrow, inasmuch as a new District Committee had been elected, and the members did not want to take the matter up till they had organized formally.

It was also announced that there was an accumulation of about $5,000 in the treasury, which amount will be distributed to the men pro rata to-morrow also. The further fact that the bosses have been bringing in men from outside the city and putting them to work, after they have signed the agreement which the local men have refused to sign, has discouraged the Brotherhood men.

The main point at issue is the arbitration agreement which the bosses have drawn up, and to which the men subscribed for one year. The operation of the agreement, however, showed, according to the men, that the bosses alone benefited under its regulations, and they have held out up to this time in refusing to go back to work under it.

$2,000 HAUL BY BURGLARS.

Jewelry and Silver of Mrs. Emil Schoenberger of New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—Burglars who visited the residence of Mrs. Emil Schoenberger, in Davenport Avenue, last night took jewelry and solid silverware to the value of over $2,000. There are five persons in the family and two servants.

Each chamber door was locked by the burglars, so that there was no danger of interruption, the wild night outside aiding them in the thorough ransacking of the house. Several gold watches, Mrs. Schoenberger's diamonds, and all the solid silver tableware were taken.

Several of the family are indisposed to-day, but a physician who was called says he does not believe that chloroform was used on them, although he is at a loss to account for their condition.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Sale of Back and Side Combs.

Elaborate yet dainty combs, barrettes and kindred hair ornaments of imitation shell, with fine gold-plated mountings, set with jewels in a variety of the season's cleverest designs.

Value $1.50 to $3.50. Special at $1.00
Value $1.25 to $2.00. Special at 75c
Value 50c. to 95c. Special at 25c

New Cotton Dress Fabrics.

The tendency of the new Spring fabrics leans toward rich, though subdued colors. In a most diversified complement of effects, including perfect copies of the imported French foulard silks, our department presents the new weaves at modest prices.

On Monday We Will Offer

Printed, Dotted Swiss, Batiste and Dimity in floral designs, polka dots and conventional effects, representing the advance Spring styles, at 12½c

Paraiba Voile and Bourette suitings, in solid colors, embracing an extensive variety of shades, at 12½c

Silk Mousseline Tissue in a full range of colors, and shades suitable for gowns for evening wear, at 12½c

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

White Madras, satin finished, in richly woven floral and glace patterns or jacquarded stripes.

Value 45c, at 27c

Sale of Dress Fabrics.

Black Broadcloth, 52 inches wide, perfect in color, exceptionally brilliant and lustrous finish. Value $1.50. At $1.15

Imitation Furs, in brown or gray, representing the short lengths. Value $8.50 to $10.00. At $4.95

Tweeds and Worsteds, 46 and 56 inches wide, in a diversified variety of designs and colors, of which we have but one or two pieces of a pattern. Value $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. At 75c

Sale of Blankets & Comfortables.

The far-famed "Down East" and Californian mills contribute their best products to this sale.

The price concessions are most generous.

Blankets of wool, silk bound in pink, blue or red, full weight.

Single Bed size—
Value $2.50, $4.50 and $6.50
At $1.95, $3.45 and $4.95

Double Bed size—
Value $3.75, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00
At $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, $6.25.

Extra Large Bed size—
Value $7.00, $8, $10, $12.50
At $5.75, $6.25, $7.50, $10.00

Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton, covered with silkoline, new designs, full size
Value $1.25. At 95c
Value $2.25 At $1.25

Comfortables, filled with down and covered with sateen, in excellent designs.
Value $5.50, $7.50, $10.00
At $4.50, $5.75, $6.95

Comfortables, filled with down or lambs' wool, covered with silk, in new designs.
Value $10.00 and $12.50
At $7.95

Comfortables, filled with pure down and covered with silk or satin in excellent designs and colors; full size.
Value $22.50 and $25.00
At $17.00

January Sale of Household Linens

Table cloths and napkins of full bleached all linen, in excellent designs, 2 yards wide by 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long, representing the sample linens of one of the best Irish weavers, are presented at the following liberal price concessions:

Value $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00
At $1.65, $2.00, $2.45, $2.85 and $3.25.

Dinner Napkins to match. Value $3.25 per dozen. At $2.50

Napkins, full bleached, all linen, in new designs, size 22x22, Value $2.25 the doz. At $1.65

Table Damask of all linen, full bleached, in new designs,
60 inches,
Value 60c the yard At 45c
66 inches,
Value 80c the yard At 65c

Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched, heavy or fine weaves, with damask border, large size. Value $3.50 and $4.00 the doz. At $2.75

Towels of all linen, hemstitched, with knotted fringe or scalloped edge, Value $6.50 the doz At $4.95

Large Huck Towels in all-over designs or plain weaves, hemstitched or scalloped, Value $9.65 the doz. At $6.95

Linen Huck Towels, hemmed, heavy weight, size 19x36. Value $1.50 the doz. At $1.20

Turkish Towels, full bleached, heavy, hemmed, large size. Value $3.50 the doz. At $2.75

Pillow Cases, all linen, hemstitched and hand embroidered, new designs, 22½x36. Value $2.75 the pair At $1.95

Sheets of fine bleached muslin, with deep hem, size 81x90. Value 52c At 39c

Pillow Cases to match, size 45x38½. Value 14c At 10c

MATTHEWS COMPOUND CASTOR OIL 10¢ ABSOLUTELY PURE 10¢ TRADE MARK REGISTERED TABLETS THE MATTHEWS REMEDY COMPANY 99 NAIDEN LANE NEW YORK, N.Y. CASTOR OIL TABLETS

MATTHEWS COMPOUND
CASTOR OIL TABLETS
The Name Tells the Story.

A new, pleasant, mild cathartic—easily swallowed, guaranteed absolutely pure. They make you feel well, keep you feeling well. All stomach and bowel troubles and sick headache relieved at once and cured. The pleasantest medicine ever sold that acts safely, mildly and without the slightest distress to young or old. 10c. a box.

For sale by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
200 Broadway, 200 West 125th St., Amsterdam Av. and 155th St., Third Av. and 149th St., NEW YORK.

McHUGH

Of Forty-second Street

This Week Weeds Out Patterns NOT TO BE REPEATED AND SELLS SINGLE ROOM LOTS OF GOOD LOOKING FRENCH AND ENGLISH FINE WALL PAPERS (Regular Rates 50c to $2.00.) At 10c.

AND OLD FRENCH HAND MADE PRESSED PAPERS (Regular Rates 3.00 to 6.00) At 1.00

EARLY SELECTION ADVISED

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
9 to 15 West 42d St., 5th Ave.
At the Sign of the "Popular Shop."
(Trade Mark Reg'd.)

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
ASIA
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ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

Neeranfar-Faraneer LENSES FOR Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

Two lenses ground into *one* piece of glass, no cement as in other Bifocal lenses to loosen and blur and make sight worse than useless. No attached lens to become loosened and lost. *No* hidden lens cemented between two pieces of glass necessitating frequent trips to the optician, but just *one lens* ground optically and mechanically perfect.

Call or let us send you a little pamphlet explaining its beauties in a few lines.

Your oculist will prescribe them for you. Invented and solely manufactured by

THEO. MUNDORFF
Optician
1,107 Broadway, New [illegible]

RUSSIAN POLAND ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION

Trouble Chiefly Due to Calling Out of Reservists.

DEADLY RIOTS ARE FREQUENT

Bridges Blown Up to Prevent Troop Train Leaving Radom — Wires and Bridge Destroyed at Lodz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Official censorship does not prevent the real situation in Poland from being revealed here through the medium of private correspondence.

From thoroughly trustworthy sources it is learned that the country is on the verge of revolution. The calling out of reservists is the chief cause of the riots, and whenever the rioters come in contact with the united forces of the military and the police there is considerable shooting, the killed and wounded on both sides being numerous.

At Radom, as a trainful of recruits was about to pull out of the station, two railway bridges between that place and Zedlnia were blown up, and a goods train being between them, the line was completely blocked, in addition to being damaged. A number of soldiers took advantage of the resulting confusion to escape.

The same evening, Dec. 24, in a battle between Polish rioters marching under the Socialist flag and a party of soldiers, a Russian Colonel was shot dead, together with a Lieutenant, who went to his assistance, while among other victims of the fight was the Polish Socialist leader Kwiatowski.

Rioting is also reported from Lodz, where the telegraph wires were cut and a bridge blown up on Christmas Day, three policemen and a Cossack being killed. Workmen paraded the streets with a red flag bearing the inscription, "We will not be soldiers of the Czar."

At Czonstochowa a monument to Alexander II. was blown up with dynamite.

Baron Nolken, Prefect of Police of Warsaw, has left for St. Petersburg with the intention of resigning if Warsaw is included in the recruiting zone.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7. Dispatches to the Novoe Vremya from Ekaterinoslav say that a nobleman, Ivanitzky, fired at the Chief of Police of Ekaterinoslav Friday, but missed him. Ivanitzky was arrested, but refused to state the motive for his attempt to shoot the official.

TROUBLE OVER ROYAL GIFT.

Stuttgart City Council Refuses to Subscribe to Wedding Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 7. The proposition that the various cities of Germany shall combine to give a silver service valued at $125,000 as a wedding present to the Crown Prince is engaging the attention of the various city Councils.

That of Berlin has agreed to the plan, despite the opposition of the Socialists. The latter expressed willingness to vote for the appropriation, provided a public memorial were fixed upon to honor the event.

Much comment has been excited by the action of the City Council of Stuttgart in declining to grant an allowance for a wedding present.

GERMAN MINERS RESTLESS.

Delegates of 200,000 Men Discuss Trouble with Syndicate.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Meetings of representatives of 200,000 miners employed in the mines of the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate are being held throughout the district regarding the silence of the members of the syndicate on the workmen's requests for a different system of measuring the hours of work. The mines are under individual company management, the whole allotted product being marketed by the syndicate.

Two hundred and fifty men in one mine refused to work to-day, but a general strike is not yet in immediate prospect, although the miners are embittered by the long controversy. The miners ask that the hours of work shall be measured from the time of arrival at the pit's mouth until they reach the pit's mouth on returning, instead of from the time of reaching the working gallery until ceasing to work. The men affirm that it takes often forty-five minutes each way, going into and leaving the deep-sunk shafts and long galleries, so that a nominal eight-hour day becomes a day of nine and a half hours.

The coal syndicate's contract, which went into effect in April, 1904, for twelve years, fixes the allotment of each mine for the entire period. The result is that the powerful mining companies are mining economically, buying up the weaker ones and closing them and supplying their allotment from new shafts of the large mines. The workmen of the small mines are forced to sell their cottages at a sacrifice and move to the large mines.

There are Government representatives at the meetings of the miners and police and troops are held ready to suppress disturbances.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PERIL!

Liberal Leader Paasche's Revelations Astonish His Constituents.

BERLIN, Jan. 7. The National Liberal leader, Dr. Paasche, addressing his constituents at Creuznach to-day, made the astonishing statement that Germany and Great Britain were on the verge of war last week, referring evidently to the representations which the German Foreign Office made to Great Britain regarding a bellicose threat against Germany in The Army and Navy Gazette.

Dr. Paasche's words were:

"I know with absolute certainty that Germany and Great Britain last week were much nearer warlike complications than many people dream. Our diplomacy succeeded in averting the danger, though with difficulty."

Referring to the American duty on German wines, Dr. Paasche said he had mentioned the matter to Chancellor von Bülow, who had promised to do everything in his power to prevent it. Nevertheless, he added, the Americans were incensed against Germany because of difficulties thrown in the way of the impor-

CLAIMS OLDENBURG THRONE.

Lieut. Count von Welsburg Asserts That It Is His by Right.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—A claim to the throne of Oldenburg will soon be brought before the courts of that Grand Duchy. Count von Welsburg, a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards at Potsdam, asserts that he by right should be ruler.

In 1876 Elimar, a stepbrother of the then reigning Grand Duke Peter, announced his marriage to Natalie von Friessenhof, a belle of Vienna society, but not his equal by birth. The Lieutenant was the issue of this marriage.

WELCOME OUR WARSHIPS.

Peruvians Enthusiastic Over Visit of Admiral Goodrich's Ships.

CALLAO, Peru, Jan. 7.—The American cruisers Chicago and Marblehead, the first-named being the flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich, and the gunboat Bennington anchored in this port this afternoon.

President Pardo, it is said, will extend an invitation to Rear Admiral Goodrich and his staff to accompany him on a trip to Cerro de Pasco, and Richard R. Neill, American Chargé d'Affaires, and and the National Club will also entertain the officers.

There is much enthusiasm here and at Lima over the visit of the American warships.

TIDAL FLOOD'S HAVOC.

Coast of England Swept from Scarborough to Dover.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A tidal flood on the east coast this morning caused an enormous amount of damage at watering places, from Scarborough as far south as Dover.

Eight hundred feet of Scarborough's $125,000 pier were swept away, and the promenades on the sea front were broken up. Nearly all parts of the town of Yarmouth were inundated. hundreds of houses were flooded, and the inhabitants were obliged to vacate the ground floors. The esplanade and beach gardens were swept bare and blocks of concrete were tossed about, wrecking everything they came in contact with.

Similar destruction was caused elsewhere. Sea walls were washed away and waves swept over adjoining esplanades, destroying numerous costly permanent attractions, inundating houses, churches, and stores, and causing immense losses both to corporations and individuals.

PIUS X. TO SOUTH AMERICANS.

Give Up Revolutions and Avoid Foreign Intervention.

ROME, Jan. 7. Pope Pius has almost completed an important encyclical to Central and South American Catholics.

It will advise the people to abandon their frequent revolutions, to work in concord, and to avoid such evils as ultimately require foreign intervention.

RELICS OF NAPOLEON STOLEN.

Disappeared After Visit of Americans to His Birthplace.

PARIS, Jan. 7. A dispatch from Ajaccio, Corsica, says that a number of Napoleonic relics disappeared from the birthplace of Napoleon following the visit of two Americans whose names have been given to the police.

The authorities of Marseilles and Nice have been notified to maintain surveillance over the visitors. The relics include a bust of the Prince Imperial and Canova's bust of the King of Rome.

HER HUSBAND PUNCHED HIM.

Young Man Who Tipped His Hat Lost Five Teeth Thereby.

In the Far Rockaway Police Court next Wednesday Magistrate Healey, who is known as the "gallant Judge," will have to decide whether or not a married woman should regard herself as insulted by a strange young man who tips his hat to her, and whether her husband is justified in assaulting the hat tipper.

The case is that of James G. Meisel of West Arverne, who is bemoaning the loss of five teeth, and who charges Wilbur Johnson of Rockaway Beach with assault. Johnson does not deny the assault, and says he had good cause, as Meisel, he says, tipped his hat to Mrs. Johnson.

"I saw the young woman and tipped my hat to her, but did not speak to her," said Meisel, "and the next thing I knew I was punched by her husband."

THE NEMESIS OF BANANAS.

Result of Celebrating Arrival of First-born Not Wisely but Too Well.

The biggest bananas that ever hit New York got to the Rialto last night. Thereby hangs a tale which explains the excitement of a young man who rushed about among his friends in the hotel district, begging them to do as they pleased with the bananas—eat them, chop them up, throw them on the street, raffle for charity or what not—only keep the story of his generosity quiet.

It appears that the young man, who has hundreds of friends in the hotel and theatre district, comes from the West Indies, where bananas are so plentiful that the natives feed pigs with them. Among other interests which the young man has in the West Indies is a wife whom, after a few months absence, he went to visit last August. On his arrival there he learned that he had become a father. Promptly he began to celebrate with the stuff that made Jamaica famous. While still in celebrating mood, he observed that his house was surrounded by graceful banana trees.

Immediately he summoned his employees and told them to see to it that the entire crop of these bananas was shipped to his friends on the Rialto. He provided a list, moreover. Then he forgot all about it.

Recently he returned to New York, but it was only last night as he walked up Broadway that he noticed an extraordinary number of his friends eating bananas. But he did not suspect the horrible truth until he reached his office, where he discovered that the entrance was blocked with bananas. Pinned upon them was a note, addressed to his employer, which read: "To Mr. ——. Compliments of Mr. ——. Jamaica, West Indies."

Hastily the victim of his own parental enthusiasm hurled the pestilent fruit into the street. Then he hastened to the Tenderloin police station, where he has many friends—not among the prisoners. His worst suspicions were realized. Every man in blue was nibbling bananas. Out he rushed. On every corner stood a policeman eating bananas and bananas again—and then more bananas. He hid his face and fled—nowhere in particular—just anywhere from Broadway.

Banker de Zaldo Improving.

William de Zaldo, the Cuban banker, who was operated upon Friday in Roosevelt Hospital for appendicitis, was reported yesterday to be resting quietly,

Leading Specialty Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Waist House in the City.

Bonwit, Teller & Co

CONTINUATION C

Midwinter Clearing Sale in All Departments.

COATS and FURS.

Squirrel-lined Coats (guaranteed linings)	Reduced from $42.50 to	28.00
Squirrel-lined Coats, mole or sabled squirrel collar	Reduced from $45.00 to	32.00
Covert Top Coats, best satin lining	Reduced from $32.50 to	19.50
Black Kersey Coats, variety of styles	Reduced from $29.50 to	15.00
Persian Lamb Blouses (lustrous skins)	Reduced from $150.00 to	95.00
Sabled or Natural Squirrel Box Coats	Reduced from $125.00 to	85.00

SUITS, DRESSES and SKIRTS.

Cheviot or Broadcloth Tailored Suits	Reduced from $39.50 to	24.00
Broadcloth Coat Suits	Reduced from $48.00 to	29.50
Velvet Suits, various styles	Reduced from $50.00 and $65.00 to	35.00
Dresses of Eolian Cloth, Voiles and Chiffon Taffeta	Reduced from $75.00 and $100.00 to	39.50
Broadcloth Pedestrienne Skirts —late models—	Reduced from $19.50 to	13.50
	Reduced from $14.50 to	10.00

—ADVANCE SALE OF—

Shirt-Waist Suits. (Third Floor.)

Shirt-Waist Suits, new model waist and very full pleated skirt, in green, blue, brown, black, and in the new changeable pin checks.

Later season price $18.00. Special at **12.50**

Twenty-Third Street, West.

DARIEN CANAL SCHEME TO COME UP AGAIN

Promoters Think This the Opportune Time to Advance It.

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR AID

Friends of Plan Declare That Theirs Is the Best Sea-Level Route Across the Isthmus.

In the coming week there will be introduced into both houses of Congress a bill which will ask the Government to lend its financial aid to the Darien-Mandingo tide-water canal scheme. This canal scheme is not a new one by any means, as it was put forward as long ago as 1865 by Frederick M. Kelly, then a prominent banker in the Wall Street district, and much interested in the subject of an interoceanic canal. Interest in the Union Pacific Railroad was then at its height, and overshadowed that of any possible canal route. Then came the Frenchmen with their Panama scheme from Colon to Panama, and the beginning of the construction of that ditch. Following this was the Nicaragua scheme, and in the squabble as to which of these two routes was the better the Darien-Mandingo scheme was lost sight of.

Back of the scheme, as its chief engineer, was Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward W. Serrell, who had never lost faith in his belief that this was the best as well as the shortest and most easily constructed of all the interoceanic canals that had been suggested. A couple of years ago there was organized the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company, a New Jersey organization with a nominal capital, and a right to increase it to $300,000,000, and with a list of officers and Directors whose names mean nothing, in connection with the actual backing of the enterprise, which is said to be one of the most prominent financial houses in the city. This company took over the preliminary surveys, field notes, maps, &c., belonging to Gen. Serrell, and these at present form about all the company has in the way of assets.

SEA LEVEL ARGUMENT.

As a result of the investigations of Chief Engineer Wallace, Secretary Taft, and the Canal Commission, showing the advantages of a sea-level canal, the time seemed to have come to the promoters to revive the scheme, and it will accordingly be called to the attention of Congress, as it has once been before by the somewhat similar bill introduced into the Fifty-seventh Congress by Representative Pugsley.

This bill proposes, in brief, that the Government shall lend its credit to the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company to the extent of $150,000,000 in 100-year 3 per cent. bonds, the bonds to be issued in blocks of $5,000,000 each after the company has shown its good faith by the expenditure of $10,000,000 in the purchase of the right of way and the beginning of construction. It is agreed by the company in return to build a ship canal and tunnel at tidewater level, with a draught of thirty-five feet at low tide throughout the length of the canal, and to complete the work within a period of six years from the date on which work is begun.

The company agrees also to furnish free transportation through the canal for 100 years to Government ships of all kinds. It is also provided in the bill that in case the company defaults on the interest on the bonds for any four months the Government may take possession of "the canal and all the properties of the company without the necessity of any foreclosure of the mortgage other than an executive order signed by the President." It is also provided that in case the construction does not proceed as rapidly as the President and the Secretary of War think it should progress, the [illegible] "may compel the company to suspend

the further indorsement of bonds until the proportion of work as to time has been done."

WANT CREDIT AS WITH SUBWAY.

"This Government indorsement of bonds and loan of its credit," said Myer Auerbach, of counsel for the company, "is practically the same as that the City of New York has given in the construction of the Subway, or as the Government lent to the builders of the Pacific roads, and as Canada is giving to its transcontinental roads. The people interested in the company believe that the Government will decide that the building of the proposed Panama canal to which they are bound by the Spooner bill is impracticable within any reasonable expense at a sea level, and that a canal with locks will not do at all.

"If the Government has made a mistake in deciding on the Panama route we believe that it will be great enough to confess its mistake and turn to this Mandingo route as a practical one that may be constructed by merely loaning its credit. We think that the Government did right in getting the French away from the Isthmus, and that now with these people eliminated they will go further and be willing to build what we believe to be the only practical canal."

The Mandingo canal line is about fifty miles east of the proposed Panama Canal, and extends from the Gulf of San Blas in a practically straight north and south line across the Isthmus, reaching the Pacific Ocean at Chepo, where there is a fair harbor that it is proposed to dredge to make into a good one, and what is said to be a good roadstead protected by the Pearl and Chipello Islands. The route is twenty-nine and a half miles in length from ocean to ocean. From the Atlantic Ocean there is a stretch of about three miles of level land through savannas, then a tunnel five miles in length under a mountain of the Cordilleran range, 1,500 feet in height, and then an almost level stretch through to the Pacific Ocean.

The tunnel, its promoters say, is to be thirty-five feet deep at extreme low tide, is to be constructed without a lock of any sort, will be ninety-five feet in width at the narrowest single way and 180 feet wide at the narrowest double way. The tunnel under the mountain will be of a lean Gothic arch in shape and 101 feet in height at extreme high tide, permitting the passage of the tallest vessel without danger to its masts and rigging. The route, it is asserted, will accommodate the passage of 288 ships a day, against twenty-one for the Panama route and twenty-two for the Nicaragua. The Panama route is forty-nine and one-half miles in length, the Nicaragua 180½, to the Mandingo's twenty-nine and a half.

MAYOR MAY BE A WITNESS.

He Married a Young Woman Now Accused of Bigamy.

Mrs. Marcellus Loose, twenty-three years old, was a prisoner before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Court yesterday morning to answer to the charge of bigamy on which she had been arrested the day before. There is a possibility that Mayor McClellan, who performed the latest marriage for the young woman, may appear in court as a witness.

The facts in the case show that the young woman married the Rev. Mr. Loose, an Advent preacher of Irvington, N. J., about six years ago, the ceremony being performed by a book canvasser, who was at one time a lay reader in the Seventh Day Advent Church. For five years, she says, she heard nothing of Loose, and a week ago she was married to Maurice Gardner, an employe of a hotel at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and went to live at 8 Lincoln Place.

T. J. Sullivan, counsel for Mrs. Loose, says charges of kidnapping will be made against Loose on the ground that on last Sept. 24 he went to the home of the prisoner's mother, where her five-year-old child was being kept, and took the child away.

FIREMEN'S QUICK CHANGE.

Flames in Printing House Call Force from Bowery Fire.

As he was finishing work on the two-alarm Bowery fire early yesterday morning Chief Croker and part of the firemen employed there were called to another two-alarm fire in a five-story business building in the rear of 114-118 East Twenty-third Street. It started on and was confined practically to the first floor, occupied by the Mercantile Press, although it also caused damage in the establishment of Julius Steinfeldt & Brothers, on the second and third floors, and to a photographer's studio on the fourth floor. The total damage was about $5,000.

Chief Croker said that the fire had been burning for a long time before it was discovered by the companies to arrive. [illegible] inflammable contents of [illegible] ally the printing office, [illegible] alarm, although it was

POPE TO FREE CHURCH FROM VETO OF POWERS

Secret Bull Establishes New Rule for Papal Elections.

PENALTY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Pius X.'s Action Direct Result of Austria's Opposition to the Candidacy of Cardinal Rampolla.

ROME, Jan. 7.—One of the most important acts thus far in the Pontificate of Pope Pius X. has been embodied in a secret bull, the text of which will not be made public until the Pontiff is dead, when it will be read as forming part of the constitution in the next Conclave to elect his successor.

The bull is in connection with the claims of Austria, France, and Spain that they have the right to veto the election to the Papacy of any Cardinal. All the Cardinals have not been informed of the contents of the document, it having been drawn up in accordance with a decision reached in meetings held by the Cardinals living in Rome, with the exception of Cardinal Rampolla, who is absent from the city.

The bull is the direct result of the veto upon the anticipated election of Cardinal Rampolla as successor to Leo XIII., which was presented to the Conclave August 2, 1903, by Cardinal Puzyna, Bishop of Cracow, Austria, at the instance of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Briefly the bull says that all Cardinals are absolutely forbidden, under penalty of exclusion from the Conclave and of being debarred from voting, to bear a message of veto, and that if any Cardinal, knowing the intention of his ruler to object to the election of a Cardinal, communicates this intention to his colleagues in the Conclave he also will be excluded and not allowed to vote.

Various strong elements within the Roman Catholic Church have long been restive under the assertion of a right by Austria, Spain, and France to negative control over the election of a Pope by a veto of the name of any Cardinal who might be selected. In France, Austria, and Spain the Church has enjoyed special rights and protection, and in return these powers have claimed the power to defeat the election of any Pope who might be displeasing to them.

At the conclave of July and August, 1903, to elect a successor to Pope Leo XIII. Cardinal Rampolla, the retiring Secretary of State of the Vatican, appeared as one of the leading candidates. After Aug. 2, however, his name was practically withdrawn, and his strength was thrown to Cardinal Gotti. The result of that conclave was the election of Cardinal Sarto to be Pope, on the seventh ballot.

Subsequently it became known that the withdrawal of Cardinal Rampolla at the time when his prospects of success were bright, was due to the interposition of a veto by Austria. Cardinals admitted that there had been some discussion of the power of Austria and that a strong party had opposed the exercise of any temporal power over the conclave. Since that time various reports have come from the Vatican about a movement to avert any exercise of the veto in future.

MASONIC CHARITY BALL.

President Roosevelt and Vice President-Elect Among Invited Guests.

With President Roosevelt and Vice President-elect Fairbanks, both Masons, among the invited guests, it is anticipated that the Masonic Charity Ball to be held in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night under the auspices of the Knights Templars, composing the constituent commanderies in New York State, will be one of the brilliant functions of the Winter.

The ball will be for the benefit of the Masonic Home, a retreat in the suburbs of Utica for aged Masons and their wives. This institution now has [illegible] residents. In addition [illegible] Vice President-elect [illegible] Gov. Higgins and [illegible] will attend the ball.

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY.

B. Altman & Co. are offering at present in many of their departments various articles which have been reduced in price, and invite attention especially to the following announcements as being of particular interest:

UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, PORTIERES, ETC.

Upholstery Fabrics, Portieres, Couch and Table Covers, Lambrequins, Lounging Cushions, Screens, Lace Covers, Tidies and Scarfs are being shown at prices that are considerably reduced.

Also Embroidered Portieres, Valances and Lambrequins, at Fifty Per Cent. Less than Regular Prices.

On MONDAY, Jan. 9th, the following will be placed on sale:

Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics, for furniture coverings, wall hangings, window and door draperies; former prices, $2.75 to $12.50 per yard at $1.75, $2.50, $3.50 to $7.50 per yard.

Fabric Squares (24 x 24), suitable for chair seats and cushion tops, at 60c., 90c., $1.25 to $2.50 each.

Satin Derby Portieres (Rose and Green), the regular price of which is $13.50 per pair, at . $7.50

Double-faced Figured Velour Portieres (Ivory and Brown), formerly $27.00 & $35.00 per pair, at $16.50 & $22.00

Double-faced Jute Velour Portieres (Blue and Rose), formerly $35.00 per pair, at . . . $22.50

ORIENTAL RUGS.

A number of Oriental Rugs in large sizes, suitable for Reception Rooms, Parlors, Libraries, Dining Rooms and large Halls are offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LINENS AND BLANKETS.

During this week the Special Sale of Linens will be continued, comprising Fine Decorative Table Linens and a complete assortment of

Household Linens, which includes Table Linens, Bed Linens, plain, hemstitched and embroidered; Huckaback, Fancy Woven and Turkish Towels, also Kitchen and Glass Toweling.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND BEDSPREADS COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES are also offered at low prices.

ART OBJECTS AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

Large Reductions in the prices of a number of pieces in this department will be made, to take effect on Monday, January 9th, mention being specially been made of Bronze Groups and Statuettes, Clock and Clock Sets of Bronze and Enamel, Library and Boudoir Lamps, Electric Lamps, Porcelain Vases and Plaques with Vienna decoration, Curio Cabinets and Fancy Tables with marble tops.

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS.

The following Garments (recently made-up) will be offered on TUESDAY, January 10th:

Coats of Natural Squirrel, ... $65.00

Squirrel Lined Cloth Paletots, with Persian Paw, Alaska Sable or Beaver collars, sleeves also fur lined, $35.00 and $50.00

Persian Lamb Coats, with shawl collars of Chinchilla, Mink and Baum Marten, . . . $125.00

Also Fur Sets, consisting of Muff and Neckpiece, as follows: Natural Squirrel, $11.75 and $20.50; Sabled Squirrel, $14.50 and $17.00; Persian Paw, $16.25; Persian Lamb, $23.00; Beaver, $20.00; Black Lynx, $34.00; Mink, $35.00; Alaska Sable, $17.75 and $27.00.

Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue

DECLARES MANY BANKS OVERCERTIFY CHECKS.

Bank Official Tells of Accommodation Given Brokers.

TENSION AT NATIONAL CITY

Officers All Stay Late, Awaiting President Stillman — Comment by New York Commercial.

Although there was no hearing in the Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy proceedings yesterday, the tension which has apparently prevailed in the offices of the National City Bank since the affairs of the curb concern began to attract public attention was by no means relieved. James Stillman, President of the bank, was not at his office, but all the other officials were at their desks and they stayed considerably longer than is the custom on a Saturday half holiday, for, as one of them put it, "we don't know if the old man is coming down to-day or not. He is as uncertain as the proverbial Irishman's flea."

A. G. Loomis, the Second Vice President of the bank, who was one of the originators of the Montreal and Boston stock manipulation, was as unapproachable as ever. He declined to say anything except that he saw no reason why he should resign, as the bank had not lost a cent in the transactions.

A well known officer of one national bank said that it was not an unusual thing to extend accommodations to customers, and that many brokers had checks certified in the morning against which they did not make deposits until half an hour or thereabouts before closing time. In such cases, however, customers were required to give a note pledging all their property, including bank balances.

The property which would have been available for Munroe & Munroe to pledge in such a case is somewhat problematical. The capital of the firm, George H. Munroe, on the witness stand, was unable to place at a figure over $1,400, and the furniture, of the most expensive kind and valued at many thousand dollars, is now claimed by the furniture house from which the brokers bought it—on credit.

The New York Commercial said yesterday concerning the overcertification question:

"The question of the overcertification of checks has again become a topic of discussion in banking circles as a result of the facts brought out in the bankruptcy proceedings of Munroe & Munroe, in which it was shown that this firm borrowed several hundred thousand dollars from the National City Bank to manipulate the market without giving any security for the loan.

"In spite of the fact that overcertification is illegal under the National banking law there is hardly a single banking institution in the Wall Street district that does not follow the policy of overcertifying the checks of its customers, and bankers generally claim that it would be impossible to carry on the financial transactions in Wall Street unless the banks extended this privilege to their depositors.

"One of the reasons why it is necessary for the banks to overcertify the checks of their customers is because all of the stocks purchased on the New York Stock Exchange have to be paid for in cash before they are delivered. A customer, for instance, orders the purchase of 1,000 shares of stock which may be selling at par. The price of the stock will accordingly be $100,000. The customer puts up 10 points, or $10,000, and the broker usually adds another $10,000 out of his own capital. The remaining $80,000 is borrowed from the bank, the securities being put up as collateral for the loan.

"It is necessary, however, for the broker to pay the $100,000 for the stock when it is delivered to him. He may have only the $20,000 in bank and cannot give a check for $100,000 in payment for the stock. He has previously, however, made an arrangement with his bank to overcertify his check to the amount of $100,000. He agrees to deposit the 1,000 shares at once as collateral for a loan of $80,000. This loan increases his bank balance to $100,000 and makes the check good. Had the bank not agreed to overcertify the check, however, the broker would not have been able to purchase the 1,000 shares of stock. In other words the banks overcertify checks in the morning for the convenience of their customers, and the bank balances are then made good before the close of the market by loans based on the stocks purchased.

An old judgment for $749, obtained on June 11, 1900, was docketed yesterday against Cameron Spear of F. P. Ward & Co. in favor of Siegfried Golde, growing out of a settlement of the affairs of the Cameron Wagon and Carriage Company of 37 Warren Street, for which the late David J. Lees was permanent receiver. Golde sued Spear as both members in the firm, and Golde sued Spear for a dissolution of the partnership. The report of the receiver showed a balance of $1,402, out of which $1,072 went for expenses, and the remainder, $330, went to Golde. The referee found that Spear was still indebted to Golde to the extent of $749.

When Spear was on the stand in the Munroe bankruptcy proceedings the other day he refused to testify about the affairs of the Cameron Wagon Company on the ground that it might incriminate or degrade him.

POLICE IN SEVERE FIGHT.

Five Knocked Unconscious—Mounted Bluecoats to the Rescue.

Policeman Herman Meyer, known as "Sampson," attempted to interfere in a battle between five workmen armed with knives and big plumbers' wrenches, at Westchester Avenue and Freeman and Home Streets, last night. He was set upon by the five men and beaten into insensibility. The policeman knocked out three of the men, and was just becoming unconscious when Detective Sergeant Colby rushed out of his house at 1,153 Home Street, in his shirt sleeves and, armed with a short night stick, attacked the two remaining members of the group.

Mounted Patrolmen McCarthy and Shields responded to Colby's whistle and reached the spot in time to save Colby from a bad beating. In a patrol wagon the five men and the injured policeman were hurried to the station house. The men were said to have quarreled as to who received the largest salary.

Nine stitches were taken in O'Neill's head at the Fordham Hospital. Meyer was also taken to the hospital, suffering from a severe blow. The doctors said that peritonitis in the case of the injured policeman was likely.

THE SOUTH AND ROOSEVELT.

Sentiment Rapidly Growing Favorable, Says John Temple Graves.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.—In an interview to-day John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Ga., said:

"The South is rapidly changing in its attitude toward President Roosevelt. The people of that section, as a whole, are no longer apprehensive concerning his course toward them as the Chief Executive of the land. They have learned his true worth and are beginning to assume that degree of confidence in him once reposed in William McKinley."

On the question of cutting down the Southern representation in Congress, Mr. Graves said:

"I do not believe it will ever be done. The Southern people are for the most part indifferent about the matter, although many would welcome it. But it will not be done. Mr. Roosevelt is against it, as are many other Northern people."

DISMISS OREGON INDICTMENTS.

Mayor Williams of Portland, ex-United States Senator, Exonerated.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 7.—Upon the motion of District Attorney Manning, the indictments which were returned by the County Grand Jury against Mayor George H. Williams and Chief of Police Charles H. Hunt of this city were to-day dismissed by State Circuit Judge Frazer.

Mr. Manning also asked that the rec-

TO IDENTIFY PURE WHISKY.

That Bottled in Bond Bears Government Stamp and Is Genuine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—R. M. Allen, Secretary of the National Association of State Food Commissioners, is in Washington to present to the committees of the Senate the recent resolutions of the International Pure Food Congress, asking for the passage of the pending Pure Food bill. Speaking of the recent exposures as to the widespread adulteration of whisky, Mr. Allen said:

"The rectifiers who make imitations are offering the chief opposition to the bill. The public must look to the bottling in bond law for its protection against imitation and adulterated whisky. The National Association of State Food Commissioners, composed of the food control officials of the various States and the State chemists, have probed this whisky question and find that through the protective law any citizen may identify genuine whisky by the Government's guarantee stamp over the cork of the bottle.

"This official stamp tells the date the whisky was made, the name of its distiller, the State and district in which distilled, and means, under provisions of the law, that the whisky has not been tampered with.

"The rectifiers are fighting the bottling in bond act because they know that if the people once learn that genuine whisky has the Government stamp over its cork, and that rectified or imitation whisky cannot get the stamp, an enlightened public will demand the protection of the Government's guarantee."

VETERANS TO CELEBRATE.

Anniversary of Battle of New Orleans Will Be Observed.

Ninety years ago to-day General Andrew Jackson, afterward President of the United States, routed the British Army at New Orleans. It has been a time-honored practice of the Veteran Corps of Artillery in this city to celebrate the day with speaking and feasting. But because it falls on Sunday this year, the festivities are postponed until to-morrow. There will be the annual meeting in the Governor's Room at the City Hall then, and in the evening the usual banquet at Delmonico's.

Two years ago the militia law, passed by Congress, provided for the preservation of the privileges of the old military organizations, of which but eight now survive. The only one in this State is the Veteran Corps of Artillery. It was organized in the City Tavern, at the corner of Broadway and Thames Street, in November, 1790, by officers and soldiers who had served in the Continental Corps of Artillery in the Revolution.

After the War of 1812 another body of ex-soldiers was formed, calling itself "The Society of the War of 1812." Later this consolidated with the Veteran Corps of Artillery. One of the original members still lives. He is Hiram Trowbridge, now 105 years old. He served for six months in the defense of Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario when that post was blockaded by a British Squadron. He is the veteran for whose burial the Aldermen saw fit to provide two or three weeks ago. He shows no signs of failing, though, and it may be that he will live to see the funeral of some of the men who were so solicitious about giving him proper obsequies.

Among the present 110 members of the Veteran Corps are many prominent men, among them Rear Admiral Rodgers, Rear Admiral Allen, Asa Bird Gardiner, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Perry Belmont, Loyall Farragut, M. Livingston Delafield, Calvin Tompkins, and Howland Pell.

ARCANUM CROWD UPSET.

Car Carrying Thirty Jumps Switch—Nearly All Hurt.

A special car, chartered from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by Adirondack Council No. 1,742, Royal Arcanum, of Bay Ridge, returning from Canarsie, where its passengers had assisted in the installation of a new lodge, jumped a switch at Douglass Street and Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. There were twenty-eight aboard, and every one of them was more or less injured. The car was running at a lively gait and jumped high in air when it struck the switch, landing on its side. The motorman was thrown in one direction and the conductor in another. Several of the passengers were hurled through the windows. That no one was killed surprised those who helped extricate the injured.

The accident occurred when the rain and wind were at their height. The tracks, at the point where the accident occurred, were completely submerged by water. The shouts for help were answered by the police of the Atlantic Avenue Station, nearby, and two ambulances were soon on the scene from St. Mary's Hospital. The wreckage caught fire, but the rain and slush extinguished the flames. Nevertheless, a fire engine was summoned from Halsey Street, and the firemen assisted in extricating those who were tangled in the wreck.

Four of the injured were found to be in such a condition as to necessitate their removal to the hospital.

They were Edward Brown, the motorman, whose back and thighs were hurt; J. B. Moller, a clerk, of 413 Fifty-second Street; Joseph P. O'Rourke, a compositor, of 5215 Third Avenue, and James Dana, a boilermaker, of 416 Fifty-third Street. A dozen others were treated by the ambulance surgeons. Dana has several bad scalp wounds. His injuries are the most serious of all who were in the party.

ONLY MARRIED THREE WIVES.

When Accused of Bigamy, Prisoner Thus Justifies Himself.

Adam Czupak, thirty years old, of 326 East Seventieth Street, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy yesterday before magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court, adding: "But I only married three wives." He was held in $2,000 for trial, and was apparently relieved when he was led away from the women he admitted having married.

"Wife No. 1 was Katie Smalee before she married Czupak on Jan. 17, 1902. She now lives at 103 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, and has one child. Wife No. 2 was Miss Maria Obuszkiewicz. She is nineteen years old, and married the prisoner in Sept. 18, 1902. She now lives in Jersey city. The third wife was Antonia Pruslowsky, eighteen years old, of 326 East Seventieth Street.

According to the police, Czupak's system was one whereby he might live without work. Each of his wives, they say, he gave to understand that he was searching for work in the country. In this way he would visit each wife for a day or two each week, and from her secure enough money to keep him in clothes. Then he would move on, the police say, to the next domicile.

EDEN MUSEE MAY MOVE.

Likely to Land in The Times Square Amusement Centre.

The Eden Musée. It was learned yesterday, is likely to be the next of the city's enterprises to yield to the uptown influence and remove to the new amusement centre at Times Square.

The project, according to one wholly familiar with it, is still in the early stages, but the purchase of a large plot and the erection of a new building near Broadway and Forty-second Street are being considered by the officers and directors of the Eden Musée Company. The proposal is said to have been received favorably. No intimation was obtainable yesterday as to the exact location of the property in view.

The Eden Musée has been for many years in its present building on the north side of Twenty-third Street, just east of Sixth Avenue, where it was established when Twenty-third Street and the Madison Square neighborhood occupied the same position with regard to the amusement seeking public as Times Square does to-day.

Brentano's

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Brentano's

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

GOV. HIGGINS COMES HERE.

Will Talk with Local Leaders—Odell Off to Newburg.

Gov. Higgins arrived in the city from Albany about 10 o'clock last night, his train being several hours late on account of the storm. The Governor said he expected to be in the city until Monday evening, and intimated that he would confer with local Republican leaders with respect to proposed legislation.

Chairman Odell will not see the Governor during the latter's visit here. The State Chairman went last night to his home, in Newburg, and said that he did not expect to return to the city until Tuesday. Gov. Higgins and he had a talk over the long-distance telephone yesterday. "There is absolutely no political significance in the fact that the Governor and I will not meet during his present visit to the city," said Mr. Odell last night.

The best information obtainable yesterday at State headquarters with respect to the probability of a legislative investigating committee, with similar powers to those which were conferred on the Mazet Committee some years ago, was to the effect that the appointment of such a committee was altogether unlikely. It is expected, however, that there will be a special committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the lighting question. If such a committee is named Senator Elsberg, it is said, will be named as its Chairman.

DIED AFTER FALL IN SNOW.

J. C. Palmer, Pittsburg Oil Man, Formerly Lived in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Vice President J. C. Palmer of the Oil Wells Supply Company of Pittsburg, one of the best-known oil men in the State, fell in a snowdrift at Halkett and Forbes Streets this evening and died while being taken home in a patrol wagon.

Mr. Palmer formerly was a resident of Brooklyn. He had been confined to his room for several weeks with heart disease.

STAKE RACE FOR BROOKLYN.

Son of Tenny Wins Jackson Handicap at Crescent City Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—Brooklyn, the four-year-old son of Tenny-Floss, won the Jackson Handicap, at one mile and one-half, over a slow and lumpy track to-day. The Eastern horse, Garnish, a stake winner at the meeting, was second, and the consistent mare Lady Louise was third. Aladdin, Reveille, and Mate Hanlon were unplaced. The stake was worth $1,240 to the winner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Trejan, 104 pounds, (Nicol,) 13 to 1, won; Poseur, 107, (Schilling,) 4 to 2, second; Kleinwood, 105, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Eitzbrillar, Jim Hale, Circus Girl, Conundrum, Lord French, Mamselle, and Worthington also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Miss Cosette, 100 pounds, (Romanelli,) 7 to 1, won; Pinfa, 110, (Lindsey,) 12 to 1, second; Lady Tarascon, 110, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:44 3-5. Marjessa, Anodyne, Inspector Girl, Showdown, Little Rose, Craft, Ash Wednesday, Mrs. Frank De Bogue, and Carrie Graham also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Trapper, 107 pounds, (E. Phillips,) 8 to 5, won; Invincible, 105, (J. Murphy,) 11 to 5, second; Mayor Johnson, 102, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Ahola, Tom Shelly, Knowledge, and Maister also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jackson Handicap; one mile and a half. Brooklyn, 103½ pounds, (E. Phillips,) 9 to 5, won; Garnish, 110, (J. Martin,) 12 to 5, second; Lady Forge, 98, (Aubuchon,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:38 3-5. Mate Hanlon, Aladdin, and Reveille also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sir Dinmany, 109 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Mountebank, 104, (E. Phillips,) 7 to 1, second; Treswicks, 101, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Extol, George Perry, Little Boy, Mary Glenn, Desky, Nakim, Lord of the Valley, and Rachel Ward also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Joe Bessor, 100 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 5, won; Fahrman, 94, (Baird,) 6 to 1, second; Catalina, 98, (C. Harris,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:06. Golding, Barrie, Dr. Gurnsey, and Plautus also ran. Benson Caldwell lost his rider at the start.

For the Brighton Handicap.

Fifty-six nominations have been made to the Brighton Handicap of 1905, with only California to be heard from. The entries include probably the best handicap performers on the turf, and under favorable conditions the race for the rich prize should be interesting. The entries follow:

Abbell	Lord of the Vale
Alan-A-Dale	Little Em
Alexander	Ormsby
Artful	Major Daingerfield
Bellame	Merry Lark
Bartender	Monsieur Beaucaire
Broomstick	Miss Crawford
Bi Jolin	Gay W
Burleigh	Jolurgh
Bamboo	Al Chesney
Bryn Mawr	Jet Wells
Colossus	Snitch
Daily Spanker	Pulsus
Dreamer	Russet
Delhi	Rapido
English Lad	Rose of Dawn
Fort Hunter	Sam's Horn
Grazillo	Sea Tee
Galesmill	Sedlight
Gleitfer	Sweetart
Hermis	Sinbrid
Hurst Park	Serenity
Irish Lad	St. Bellane
Israelite	The Picket
Ivan the Terrible	Shadon
Jason	Spillikin
Jumbo	Tarwa
Knight Errant	Wilful

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...4:49	Moon sets...7:57

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:20	Gov. Isl'd...9:45	H. Gate...11:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:54	Gov. Isl'd...10:15	H. Gate...12:11

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, JAN. 9.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 10.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cassell, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Etona, Argentina, &c.	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Manzanares, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Prinz Adalbert, Naples	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.		
Ask, British Honduras		
	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Willcox announces that with the inauguration of Winter tourist railroad service to the South on Jan. 9, mails for Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., will be dispatched on the "Seaboard Florida Limited" train leaving New York at 12:25 P. M.; mails for Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line trains will be closed at the general Post Office, respectively, at 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 12 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7.—The searchlight used in throwing a vertical beam from the dock of Diamond Shoals Lightship has become deranged and the beam will be discontinued until repairs have been made.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 8.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
British King, Antwerp, Dec. 21.
Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Turia, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Republic, Naples, Dec. 28.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

Bluecher, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Iceland, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Pilar de Larrinaga, Para, Dec. 28.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 30.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Jan. 3.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 1.
Maruette, Southampton, Dec. 31.
Zulia, La Guayra, Dec. 25.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 31.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 4.

Arrived.

Carpathia, Trieste, Dec. 17.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Jan. 4.
Claverhurn, Yokohama, Sept. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 6.
Huron, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
Italia, Palermo, Dec. 15.
Manhattan, Malta, Dec. 11.
La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 31.

Sailed.

Avalon, Cartagena.
Bermudian, Bermuda.
Britannia, Cardenas.
Caracas, San Juan, &c.
Colleen, Norfolk.
Deutschland, Naples.
Ivernia, Liverpool.
Helios, Hamburg.
Lassell, New Orleans.
Morro Castle, Havana.
Oneida, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Southampton.
Priestfield, Shanghai.
Pretoria, Hamburg.
Rio Grande, Brunswick.
Sibiria, Kingston.
Sicilian Prince, Naples.
United States battleship Texas, Hampton Roads.
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa.
Yucatan, Santiago, &c.
Kansas City, Savannah.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville.
Pretoria, Hamburg.
Sailor Prince, Montevideo.
Goldsborough, Philadelphia.
Olinda, Matanzas.
El Monte, New Orleans.
Monroe, Norfolk.
Eldorado, Galveston.
Carib, Wilmington and Georgetown.
San Jacinto, Key West and Galveston.
Chesapeake, Baltimore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Campania, at Liverpool, Jan. 7.
La Gascoyne, at Havre, Jan. 7.
Prins Willem II., at Havre, Jan. 5.
Slavonia, at Naples, Jan. 4.
St. Louis, at Plymouth, Jan. 7.
St. Louis, at Southampton, Jan. 7.
Slavonia, at Trieste, Jan. 7.

Sailed.

New York, from Southampton, Jan. 7.
Trinidad, from Bermuda, Jan. 7.
Vltonia, from Trieste, Jan. 4.
Umbria, from Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Mannheim, from Hamburg, Jan. 5.
Ryndam, from Rotterdam, Jan. 7.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A board is appointed to meet at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for the examination of officers for promotion.

Major Hunter Liggett, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry.

Consolidated Library of Modern Cooking and Household Recipes

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK, Editor-in-Chief,
Author of "The Little Dinner," "The Chafing-Dish Supper," and "The Expert Maid Servant"

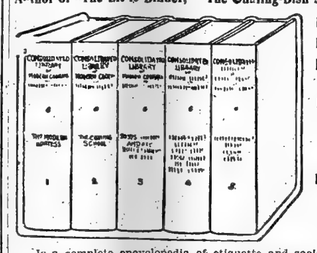

Book I. The Modern Hostess.
Book II. The Cooking School.
Book III. Soups, Chowders and Fish, Meats, Poultry and Game.
Book IV. Vegetables, Fruits and Cereals, Bread and Cakes, Salads and Relishes, Ices, Pastry and Other Desserts.
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Is a complete encyclopedia of etiquette and social usages.
It tells you the proper thing from the standpoint of the GUEST as well as HOSTESS.
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It gives you the same information for LUNCHEONS, SUPPERS, TEAS, &c.
It gives you the etiquette of INTRODUCTIONS, CARDS, CALLS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c.
It tells you how to give a DANCE or BALL—whom to invite, the invitations, acceptances, "bringing out a debutante, the dinner dance, extra guests, what the essentials are, etiquette of the ballroom, suppers, dress, &c.
It gives you the same information for giving RECEPTIONS, MUSICALES and DRAMATICS, THEATRE, EVENING and GARDEN PARTIES.
When a wedding occurs at your home—bound to happen if you have children—it tells you how to go about it, whether it is a CHURCH OR HOME WEDDING.
If you are a guest only, or bridesmaid or bridegroom, it tells you your part.
It gives you every detail covering the Engagement, Congratulations, Engagement Ring, the Demeanor, the Fiancee, Wedding Preliminaries, Invitations, Recalling Invitations, Anniversaries, Time and Place, Brides maids' Dinners, Bridegroom's Dinner, the Bride, the Groom, the Wedding Ring, Music, Refreshments, Presents, Wedding Breakfast, &c., &c.

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It interprets for you all the foreign cooking terms.
It gives the names of Meats, Fruits and Vegetables in various languages.
It gives you suggestions for pleasant conversation at meals.
It tells you how to respond to toasts—gives many clever ones—how to make a little after-dinner talk or respond to the well wishes of your guests.
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THE ENTIRE WORK IS BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED and bound in white oilcloth, so that you can wash it off if it becomes soiled through use in the kitchen.

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THIS SALE at auction will be held in the
Grand Ballroom of the
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THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 12 and 13, at 8:15.

By Order of Mr. Eugene F....., of Paris.
Mr. JAMES P. SILO will conduct the s le.

JANUARY 1905

THE TIMES REVIEW OF FINANCE TO-DAY

Supplement Published with This Issue of the Newspaper.

NOTABLE IN MANY WAYS

Authorities in Various Departments of Finance and Business Contribute Articles.

It is with much satisfaction that THE TIMES to-day presents to its readers the ninth in its series of Annual Financial Reviews. The first of this class of publications, it always has been the most complete, and the present issue is believed to be better than the best this newspaper has presented heretofore. Its statistical tables and charts, showing the range of the stock and produce markets during 1904, with the accompanying articles, reminiscent and prophetic, form a complete handbook for banker, broker, investor, and speculator alike, as all these varied interests have been considered in the weeks of preparation its publication has required. An evidence of its value to investors is given in the business announcements of the strongest and best of the financial institutions and business houses of the city.

It is from the active managers of many of these institutions that the articles in the review discussing the live financial questions of the day have come. None of these are of the superficial sort, for they get at the bottom of things and show that grasp on the situation that the trained and successful observer and manager must of necessity have.

Does the reader wish to know why it is that the Government bonds rule lower to-day than they did a year ago, while practically every other bond in the country is rated higher than it then was? Vice President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank takes him into his confidence and explains clearly and with much detail the reasons that lie beyond the range of the ordinary investor, who lacks opportunity to make exhaustive study of the question.

Touching on bond investment, John Farson of Farson, Leach & Co., a recognized authority on the subject, shows how and why the general public has recently become a bond buyer, and so entered into a sharp competition with the institutions and financial houses that make a specialty of that line of investment. Speaking of the probability of increased Government and municipal bond issues in the course of the coming year, he says: "We have begun an era of municipal improvement. Business conditions are good. Money is abundant, and improvements once enjoyed cannot be dispensed with. The taste of the people is becoming educated to a higher standard, and it must be kept up."

Of particular timeliness, because of some recent operations by bank managers in the West, is the article from the pen of Willis S. Paine, at one time Superintendent of Banks for this State, but now President of the Consolidated National Bank, in which he writes of the necessity of Government supervision of the sternest sort, supplementing the constant and searching supervision by Directors of banking institutions, in order to guarantee safety to stockholders and depositors alike. There is meat in the suggestions he has to make, and the remedies he would apply to put a check to the laxity that is so apparent when some bank fails.

To the business man perhaps the article of widest general interest will be that from the pen of James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General, who reviews some of the most important legal decisions of the year affecting the great business enterprises of the country. He discusses the reasons leading to combinations in railroad and business enterprises that have come to stay, in legal form, as permanent successors to the individual in business, and points out benefits that will continue to accrue. His candid discussion of their legal limitations and the power of the Government to restrain them when restraint becomes necessary will be read with interest.

Mr. Beck's review of the decision in the Northern Securities case will be of wide interest to every lawyer, railroad man, and investor. He compares that decision in importance to the decision in the Dred Scott case—"a milestone in the constitutional evolution of the Republic."

J. Harsen Rhoades appends to his essay on the savings bank situation to every man of thrift. He not only urges the necessity of the repeal of the present law taxing these savings of the people, but points out needed changes of the law as regards the investment of these savings so that they may be made more profitable to the co-operative investors, while at the same time being perfectly safeguarded.

William B. Ridgeley, Controller of the Currency, has a thoughtful article on why the United States does not hold the place in international finance that, with its immense resources, it is entitled to. The trouble seems to him to be the wide fluctuation of money rates, and he suggests that the control of these, within narrow limits will be the one thing that will make New York the financial centre of the world.

But finance is not alone treated of in this Review. The varied business interests that go to make up the strength and prosperity of this country come in for timely and exhaustive review at the hands of experts in such lines as iron and steel, copper, cotton, shipping, railroad transportation, produce of all kinds, and electric development. They show the condition of things during the last year, and give their views on the outlook for the future, which as a whole is decidedly favorable, even for our trade in the Far East.

A new feature of THE FINANCIAL REVIEW for this year is the introduction of portraits of many of the contributors.

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NORTH JERSEY FEARS FOR ITS WATER SUPPLY

Scheme to Serve Staten Island from Passaic River.

BAYONNE'S QUEER CONTRACT

Company to Furnish City Water Free —Officials Suspect Plan to Run Pipe to Manhattan.

New Jersey State officials and those of the municipalities in the upper section of the State are somewhat concerned over a grant, made a few nights ago, by the Common Council of Bayonne City to the East Jersey Water Company. But little attention was given to the grant at the time it was made; but suspicion is now aroused that it may be the first step toward emptying the great watersheds of the north part of New Jersey into the Greater New York reservoirs.

The water company and the City of Bayonne have entered into a formal agreement, by which the East Jersey Company is to be permitted to extend its pipe lines from Jersey City through Bayonne and to tidewater, and in return is to supply all the fire hydrants and public buildings water for Bayonne free of cost, and to pay the city $5 for each million of gallons that passes through the city into pipes to be extended under the Kill von Kull into Richmond Borough.

Bayonne lies directly opposite Port Richmond, on the Staten Island shore. The under-water pipes of the East Jersey Company are said to be for the supply only of Port Richmond and the adjacent Staten Island communities, but the Jersey State officials and those of North Jersey cities think that the ultimate design may be to make Port Richmond only a distributing point for all of Greater New York. They fear that if this were done the great watersheds that supply Newark, Jersey City, the Oranges, and all the other North Jersey centres would be depleted to an extent that will force North Jersey to go to the Delaware River for its water in the near future.

Steps are to be taken to prevent, if possible, the carrying out of the Bayonne agreement. It is proposed to assail the right of the company to lay pipes under water without the consent of the State Riparian Board, which does not appear to have been consulted, and at the meeting of the Legislature, which is to open on Tuesday, an act will be offered forbidding taking out of the State of any of the water stored in its sheds.

The water which is to be run to Staten Island will be drawn from the Passaic at Little Falls, it is understood. That above Little Falls has already been bargained, to the extent of 100,000,000 gallons per day, to Jersey City. The withdrawal of the water from the river below Little Falls will reduce the river to a feeble stream that will not have flow enough still further down its course to carry away the sewage of Newark and Jersey City, which is emptied into it. To make the water of the river pure for such demands for potable water as the communities may make upon it in the future, the North Jersey cities are preparing to build a ten-million-dollar flume through which the sewage can be carried to the sea without getting into the water of the main stream.

CROWDS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

May Weather in Mid-Winter Attracts Visitors to the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 7.—Sunshine, balmy breezes, and unruffled ocean, throngs of visitors, for the most part without overcoats and wraps of any kind, and children playing in the sand on the beach were combined at Atlantic City on the first Sunday in January. Vagaries of the weather that take no account of the calendar are not unknown at the shore, but seldom has Atlantic City enjoyed a May day in midwinter. Thermometers in the boardwalk sunshine registered 82 degrees.

Philadelphians were particularly numerous in the promenading throng. There were familiar faces in the pavilions and on the Steel Pier, and Mr. and Mrs. Emory Johnson, who were at the Chalfonte with Y. Kinoshita, Superintendent of the Imperial Railways of Japan, introduced their distinguished guest to many friends. Mrs. Andrew Gregg Curtin Quay and her two daughters, the Misses Quay, who are at the Strand, greeted many friends.

Trial surf bathing in Winter can be popularized and made a healthy diversion for those physically constituted to enjoy it, is the proposition advanced by Secretary W. F. Dunn, of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is preparing for a joint meeting of hotel men and bathing house-keepers to take up the matter. "The trouble is not with the water," said Mr. Dunn, "but in getting dressed after the plunge without suffering discomfort and exposure. What we need here are steam heated dressing rooms. Let one or more of the beach establishments provide them and I am confident that in future we shall have people bathing in the ocean all the year round."

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, has accepted an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Atlantic City Board of Trade this month.

The Steel Pier is now open for the season, which is much earlier than ever before in its history. The Royal Italian Band gives daily concerts, with sacred concerts on Sundays, as well as weekly dances. Another Boardwalk place of amusement just opened is the new Savoy Theatre, under the management of Moore & Nixon. Young's Ocean Pier is undergoing extensive improvements at a cost of $50,000, and the new theatre there will be opened the latter part of this month under the management of W. E. Shackelford. Charles B. Prettyman, proprietor of the Royal Palace Hotel, will rebuild the Hotel Victoria, on South Carolina Avenue near the beach. The New Victoria will cost $50,000, and will be a modern structure of six stories. It is expected that guests will be received about the first of July.

LAKEWOOD ICE CARNIVAL.

Will Take Place on Friday If the Ice Is Good.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 7.—The ice carnival which promised to be the chief event of the midwinter season is scheduled for next Friday afternoon and evening. The warm weather of Friday and to-day, however, may interfere with the plans. If the ice is in good shape the children will have a part in the afternoon programme. A hockey game, quadrilles, and fancy skating events have been arranged for their benefit. In the evening the lake will be illuminated with electric lights, colored lanterns, and Greek fire. The event of the evening will be the fancy costume quadrille, in which more than 100 skaters are expected to participate.

Mrs. James G. Batterson entertained a coterie of bridge whist players at luncheon this week, and of course bridge was played afterward. Among the players were Mrs. John Moller, Jr., Mrs. Mary A. Worth, Mrs. W. R. Bynner, Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Francis D. Beard. Another gathering this week was entertained by Mrs. W. R. Bynner.

In honor of Mrs. George A. Ellis, who was one of last season's brides, Miss Agnes Davis gave a tea one afternoon this week.

More than four hundred life insurance agents, each of whom has written at least $200,000 worth of insurance during the last year, are to be entertained at the Lakewood Hotel next week at the expense of one of the big companies, as a reward for "hustling." The three floors of the big Lakewood Hotel have been reserved for them.

Patrons of the Lakewood Hotel gave a welcomee to the new year at the annual holiday ball on Monday evening.

Amateur theatricals afforded pleasant entertainment for the Lakewood Hotel's holiday patrons who were kept indoors one stormy day this week. The hotel theatre held a crowded audience on this occasion. Miss Rose Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Mann, of Brooklyn, contributed monologues and recitations, and also took part in a one-act comedietta.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have returned from Tuxedo, where they spent New Year's.

Mrs. Clark-Culver of New York and her daughter Katherine are visiting friends at the Laurel House. Mrs. Culver is the daughter of Senator Clark of Montana.

A. Paul Keith of Boston joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Keith, at the Laurel House this week. Mr. Keith received as a birthday gift from his father the Bijou Theatre in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts of New York gave a dinner at the Laurel House on Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, William T. Bull, William B. Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. William Murray.

Judge Alfred P. W. Seaman and ex-Judge W. H. Kelly have been enjoying a stay at the Bartlett Inn. New-Yorkers registered there include Mr. and Mrs. George W. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Anderson.

Among the week's arrivals at the Lenox are J. H. Carlisle, Alfred M. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lorber, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hess.

A Vacation Trip for Bankers, Brokers and Others Next Summer

THE Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, June 1st-October 15th, 1905, while not as large as the Chicago and St. Louis fairs, will be large enough; will contain the cream of the St. Louis exhibits and much additional that is original, and will be a unique, valuable exponent of everything instructive and interesting about the old Oregon country of Benton, Webster, Polk, and Whitman.

While the Exposition will be valuable in itself, the low rates which will be placed in effect on account of it will present one of the finest of opportunities to the man of average means to see the best, commercially and scenically, that our country possesses—the Great Northwest—a land of excellent climate, great undeveloped natural resources, of rapid commercial growth, mighty potentialities, and scenery not surpassed either at home or abroad.

For instance, suppose our traveler, en route to the Lewis and Clark Fair, has arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, which, with Minneapolis, forms the Gateway to the Northwest. From this point the Northern Pacific Railway is selected as the best route, because its "North Coast Limited" (truly called "The Crack Train of the Northwest") furnishes all that the heart of traveler can wish in the way of comfort—the luxuries—because of its well-ballasted roadbed, well-laid heavy steel track and steel bridges, its delightful dining car service, courteous employés, and because it is the "Yellowstone Park Line," running its magnificently appointed trains right up to the official entrance of the Park at Gardiner, Montana; because it runs through the region of stock raising, mining, lumbering, and irrigation, presenting something interesting and edifying for each waking moment's consideration.

Through Minnesota, the "Broad and Butter State," the Bad Lands of North Dakota; Medora, near which President Roosevelt once roughed it on his ranch; Miles City, Montana, the great wool depot of that State; Billings, the country near which irrigation is so wonderfully developing, to Livingston, Montana, and on to Gardiner and the Yellowstone National Park.

What memories that name brings to him who has been there; what anticipations to him who hopes to visit it; the most wonderful region in all this peculiar and picturesque old earth. How ashamed we feel to think that after all the expenditure on the part of our Government to fit it "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," fully fifty per cent. of the persons visiting the Park during last season were foreigners.

Here such time as our traveler has to spare, from five and a half days (the regular tour) to three or four months or longer, is spent in the contemplation of sights and sounds so entirely beyond anything he has before experienced that he wonders at times whether or not it is real, and pinches himself to be sure.

Not the least enjoyable part of the Park tour is the service on the comfortable stage coaches, and in the modern hotels, furnished with all the conveniences of metropolitan life. Then, too, one meets such companionable people in the Park. There is the most engaging and abundant fishing to be found anywhere. Add to this the many side trips from the hotels to nearby points of interest, and you have the framework of a pleasurable and educational excursion not to be appreciated until experienced.

From Livingston, through Butte or Helena, as desired, our tourist speeds on to Spokane. If a scenic trip is desired, he goes via Coeur d'Alene Lake. Sit idle, the mind is busy taking in the remarkable prosperity and possibilities of the region. At Spokane you hear of the Palouse country—an agricultural district to the South of this metropolis of Eastern Washington, which has amazed all who have investigated the extraordinary fertility of its soil and the favorable climate which reigns there.

On again, train and traveler, both unwearied, both eager for more—the train apparently as enthusiastic as the man, it carries—into the Yakima Valley they go, and see the marvelous beneficent work accomplished by means of irrigation.

Thence on to Tacoma and Seattle on Puget Sound, the initial points of the Alaskan Tour, now well recognized as the grandest tour in the world. For 2,000 miles the traveler is transported in fine steamers over an inland sea where seasickness is unknown, through a panorama of most unusual sights. Mountains, fiords, glaciers, islands, smooth waters, Indians, form part of the scenic recluse. There is nothing in the world like it. The most renowned travelers give the trip to and from Alaska the palm for grandeur of scenery.

In Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Seattle, Everett and Bellingham on Puget Sound, we find five American cities with an aggregate population of more than 300,000 of the best that the East can supply. The commerce of this region runs to enormous figures in broadstuffs, lumber, shingles, fisheries, minerals, agricultural and horticultural products, etc., and reaches absolutely to the ends of the earth.

Climatically, the entire country is a vast sanatorium. Snow is rarely seen except on the mountains, the thermometer rarely reminds one of even an approach to zero, and Winter, as ordinarily known (hecheire), is conspicuous by its absence.

Scenically, the country is the peer of any in the world, and in many respects surpasses any other. The heavy forests of the Cascades, semi-tropical in character, reach up to glacial peaks that form the most wonderful mountain visions the eye of man ever saw. The gorge of the Columbia River exceeds that of the Hudson in beauty and grandeur. The Puget Sound, encompassed by mountains, is an inland sea, wondrous to behold, and in connection with the Alaskan archipelago is probably the most remarkable body of water of its class on the globe.

Hunting, fishing, sightseeing, health seeking, travel, education can all be found or pursued in this land of wonderful present accomplishments and magnificent future possibilities that once rang with the changes on "Fifty-four forty or fight."

This apparently is enough to satisfy the most exacting. If, however, after seeing the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which, by the way, will not be too large to be comprehensible (as was the case with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition) one still desires to see more, there is the return through California and the Southern States, with a side trip into Mexico, or through California, Utah and Colorado, or directly from Portland through Utah and Colorado.

There is absolutely no tour, European or otherwise, which, in view of what is to be seen, can be compared with this, and when the comparatively trifling expense is considered, comparison cannot be thought of.

The Northern Pacific Railway issues a little booklet called "The Lewis and Clark Exposition," and furnishes same to applicants upon receipt of 4 cents for postage, which contains much useful information to persons intending this journey.

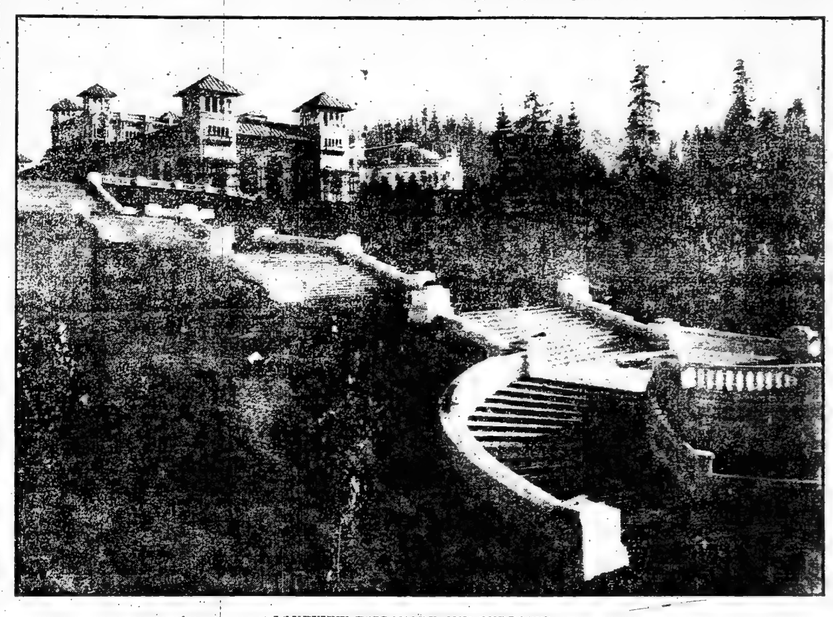

LAKEVIEW ESPLANADE AND TERRACES.

The approach from the lake front to the main group of exhibit palaces is by a series of balustraded steps thirty feet in width. The vista from the top of these steps is entrancing. The landscape comprehends rugged mountain ridges, river, lake, snow peaks and far-spreading valleys. There is an elevation from the level of the lake to the top of the balustrades of about 80 feet. The structure in the foreground is the Liberal Arts and Varied Industries, 150 feet wide by 225 feet long. Next to it is the Foreign Exhibits Building.

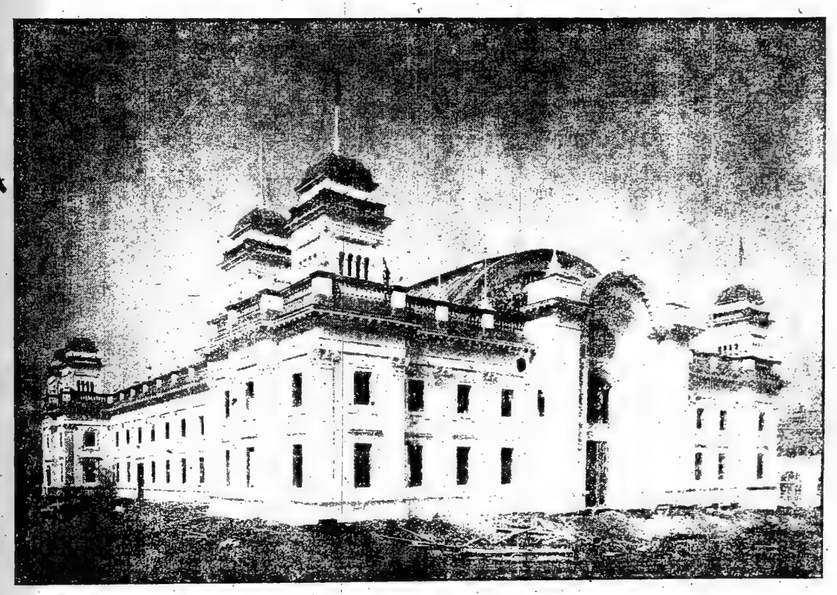

THE FOREIGN EXHIBITS PALACE.

This building occupies an area of 325x125 feet and stands in one of the most conspicuous terraces on the grounds. Two-thirds of the building were asked for oriental display alone. The building is of classic design and is capable of housing the exhibits of many foreign countries without counting the commodious galleries.

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gives a relish to your meals, and a distinct aid to digestion. Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.

We're done with profiting—so *you* begin to profit. Any of the cloths you saw here all winte. long—providing the fabric is a short length—**$17.** Made up in single or double breasted sack. Trousers $4.50.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

A Sixteen-Word Will.

The will of Edward C. Pratt, who died at 793 Lexington Avenue on Oct. 27 last, was filed for probate yesterday. It is one of the shortest on record, and reads: "I hereby bequeath all of my property, real

New Italian Freighter Here.

The new Italian freight liner Italia arrived yesterday morning from Messina and Palermo. The Italia registers 4,121 tons, and was built by the Cantiere Siciliane, at Palermo. Hirsel, Felteau &

RUSH OF NEW YORKERS TO CLIMES MORE MILD

Winter Travel for Recreation Increases with the Years.

WIDE VARIETY OF ROUTES

Lakewood and Atlantic City Charm Near By — South Atlantic and Europe for Ocean Goers.

With the passing of the holidays, the time has come for the annual Winter exodus of New Yorkers in search of milder and less variable climes. Days were when Summer time and traveling time seemed synonymous ideas almost; when to think of leaving one's home in this city during the long months when King Boreas reigns was as anomaly like that of proposing sleighing in June. That is, unless business called. Those days are gone long ago. Journeying for purposes of recreation and pleasure is now as common in January as in July, if not more so, even. Voices have already been heard expressing a belief that seasons here—i. e., the social seasons—may get twisted around into conformity with English customs, so that the best time to find the well-to-do New Yorkers at home will be in Summer, or rather in the Spring and during the delightful, slow-dying days of the Indian Summer.

Reasons for such a change are not difficult to find. Nor will they have anything to do with Anglomaniac apings. "This glorious climate," to speak of our weather in the terms of the noble Colonel Starbottle, has all the changeableness so unjustly ascribed by carping male scribblers to the feminine temper. When it is good—well, then it is simply the best in the world. But when it is bad there are no words at all fit properly to designate its badness. And about this time of the year it is generally at its worst. No wonder, therefore, that the New Yorker of means and independence, whether he be of delicate health or merely "hates elush and mist," longs to go away and feels happy that his inclinations are being encouraged in a steadily increasing degree by fashion and custom.

In this, as in so many other cases, the interchangeableness of cause and effect is manifested. A growing demand leads to an increased supply, and this, in its turn, increases the demand. The Manhattanese roam during the cold season over a territory extending from the plains of Palestine in the East to the valley of California in the West; from the pine groves of Lakewood in the North to the tropical regions of Barbadoes and Eurinam in the South.

AMONG LAKEWOOD'S PINES.

To the pines of Lakewood—living and odorous colian harps, and dispensers, as well, of health and vigor—a constantly growing host of New Yorkers has been wont to turn its steps of late winters. It is doubtful if there is any other winter resort, distant or near, that holds a larger colony of travellers from this city. The habit has become so extended that many families that used to have city homes here now spend almost the entire winter at Lakewood, visiting here only at intervals to take in some notable artistic or social event, and then making temporary homes for themselves at some of the fashionable apartment hotels. The husbands, tied to their offices, may stay here five days of the seven, but on Saturdays and Sundays they join their families at the happy, jolly New Jersey town.

The place may be regarded as an ideal spot for the purpose to which it has become devoted. The winds that blow there seem tempered by some kind deity. The pines are green and fragrant throughout the turning year. It is a question of little more than minutes to get back to the metropolis, and yet the dweller at Lakewood is as effectually removed from its hustle and noise and soot as if he lived at the pole or at the equator. It is a city in itself, but with all the joys and advantages of the pure country added.

Much that has been said of Lakewood applies in equal degree to Atlantic City, a place whose popularity with the New Yorker is testified to by the fact that two-thirds of the names entered on its hotel registers may be found in the directory of this city. What this means in exact numbers may be guessed at when it is recalled that the list of leading Atlantic City hotels includes not less than a half score of hostelries of the first class—Marlborough House, Haddon Hall, the Wiltshire, Chalfonte, Hotel Brighton, Hotel St. Charles, Hotel Dennis, Hotel Traymore, Galen Hall, and Hotel Rudolf. And as the pines figure whenever reference is made to the inland place, so Atlantic City cannot be mentioned without the thought embracing the surging, sighing ocean that heaves and swells at the foot of its famous four-mile boardwalk. Ocean breezes at Cape May being no chill with them, for outside flows the Gulf Stream, a radiator more effective than those provided in any city house.

MANY TRIPS BY SEA.

Still, neither Lakewood nor the shore resort may be warm enough to suit the health or the taste of the flitting New Yorker. Then there are the Bermudas within two days' sail of the metropolis. Situated no further South than Charleston, they are tropical in many respects—a fine region of eternal Spring, where the sky remains ever blue and the air balmy and the roads dry. They say that there are two things of which the true homestaying Bermudan can make himself no more idea than a born blind of color—mud and malaria. Both are wholly unknown on that cluster of happy isles, some 300 in all, that look like one from a little distance. The colony of temporary exiles from this city is always large at Hamilton and in the other Bermudan places from January to May.

Further south still goes the current of travel—there are ways and means enough to take one wherever one wants to go: regular routes established by the P. & O. Steamship Company, the Porto Rico Steamship Company, and several other similar concerns; or winter cruises mapped out by the same companies or the Hamburg-American line. A New Yorker used to be regarded like some kind of rara avis on Jamaica. When five of them were together in one place, the gathering took on the nature of a great national reunion. Nowadays they come by hundreds.

Still more the growing influx of tourists from this city is noticeable at Porto Rico. While the isle was Spanish, a New York visitor might think himself something of a traveler. But the planting of the Stars and Stripes at Ponce has reduced the whole island to a Metropolitan suburb. Commuting may not have begun yet, but optimists think it is only a question of time. Jesting aside, the island, as well as Cuba and the Windward group, is full of temptations and charms to which ever greater number of New Yorkers respond each new year.

IN OLDER LANDS.

Finally, if one continent fail to provide the wanted place, there are four older ones that may be visited to great advantage at this time of the year. The ocean liners at the present time are almost as crowded in January as in June. The shores of the Mediterranean are echoing the Yankee tongue from day to day with a frequency that makes it seem almost native to the region. Largely responsible for the increased amount of winter travel from here to that part of the globe are the popular and splendidly arranged winter cruises of the Hamburg-American line, which give the tourist with limited means and limited time a chance to review, in a few weeks, the old lands of history—Spain, Italy, Greece, Palestine and Egypt.

LIGHTING MEN DEFIANT, GROUT SEEKS WARRANTS

Would Punish Edison Company Officers for Contempt.

SUBPOENAED, WON'T TALK

Silent on Cost of Production and Object to Controller's Pursuit of N. F. Brady.

Owing to the refusal of officials of the New York Edison Company to answer questions put to them before Controller Grout yesterday, at the second session of his investigation into the city lighting situation, the Controller was forced to bring the session to a close after a brief period of sparring between counsel. The Controller then instructed Henry Yonge, his counsel in the proceedings, to apply to the Supreme Court early this week for warrants for the arrest of H. M. Edwards, Auditor, and Joseph Williams, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, of the New York Edison Company.

Both of the officials, who were before the Controller yesterday, had been summoned to appear there on Dec. 30, but on that occasion had refused even to attend. This week they were subpoenaed instead of being summoned. According to the Controller and Mr. Yonge, the city may now apply to the court on Tuesday, giving the corporation officers eight days in which to reply to a Special Term motion for a warrant. If the warrant then is secured and the witnesses again decline to answer, the court may order them jailed for contempt. The order of the court, however, is appealable, and it might be many months, if not years, before a final decision could be had.

Mr. Edwards was the first witness yesterday. Attorneys for the electric company objected to the examination on the ground that the Controller had no jurisdiction under the charter, the Code of Civil Procedure, or any statute of the State to inquire into the history or the organization of the New York Edison Company, its capital stock, indebtedness, or the cost of producing and distributing electricity, because the New York Edison Company had no contract with the city covering the period under investigation.

Mr. Yonge asked for the capitalization of the company, and a statement of the cost of production, both of which questions Mr. Edwards declined to answer. He was asked if he regarded the prices charged the city for electricity as fair, but declined to answer on the ground that he was not an electrical expert.

At this point it developed that the various lighting companies had served on the Corporation Counsel notice of impending suit for their bills against the city, and counsel argued that because of this also the Controller had no right to continue his investigation. After the vain attempts to get Mr. Edwards to answer questions the Controller ordered Mr. Yonge to apply to the Supreme Court for a warrant. Then Mr. Williams was called to testify. He said he believed the city had been charged a fair price for electricity, and declined to tell if his company had any books showing the cost of production of the electricity furnished the city. Then the Controller instructed Mr. Yonge to proceed against Mr. Williams as against Mr. Edwards.

Both Henry J. Hemmens and Samuel A. Beardsley, counsel for the Edison Company, objected to the stand taken by the Controller in his efforts to get Nicholas F. Brady, Vice President of the Edison Company and the son of Anthony N. Brady, its President, before him. Mr. Beardsley declared that Mr. Brady would attend the sessions of the investigation willingly if desired, and he promised to have him in the Controller's office at 2:30 o'clock next Tuesday, at which time the investigation will be resumed.

WINTER RESORTS. | WINTER RESORTS. | WINTER RESORTS. | WINTER RESORTS.

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JANUARY 1905

A MEMORIAL FOR MR. BALDWIN.

It is the natural desire of the great number of friends, admirers, and fellow-workers of the late WILLIAM H. BALDWIN to secure for him a lasting memorial suited to the character and service of the man, and tending to strengthen and extend the vital influence for good of which his life, cut off in the prime of manhood, was so constant a spring. The provision of such a memorial would seem to those who knew with any fullness the career of Mr. BALDWIN a duty, did it not present itself in the light of a privilege. To transmit to succeeding generations even an imperfect sense of what he was and what he did, and this in a way that shall inspire them to like being and like doing, that is something that would not fail to be gratifying to his unselfish, far-seeing, devoted nature.

The feature of Mr. BALDWIN'S remarkable career which, perhaps, sets it apart more distinctly than any other is the high ideal of social duty in tune with him, which he pursued in an every-day and all-day manner, as other men seek comfort or wealth or political distinction. Nor was this ideal exactly one of duty: it was rather a vivid and sustained realizing sense of his relations to his fellow-men, of what he was or might be to them and they to him, and of the potentialities of good and ill involved in the unending evolution of humanity to which each man in his brief day makes a contribution not to be withheld and not to be recalled, but which, in a very responsible fashion, he can shape. This sense is not extremely rare. A goodly number of men are consciously or unconsciously inspired and guided by it, and in obedience to it give up their lives to social work. What distinguished Mr. BALDWIN was that he did not give up his life to such work alone, that he wrought with eminent ability and success on the lines usually opening to such extraordinary gifts as his, and that he took his contribution to the evolution of humanity as a part of the daily occupation, as natural and as inevitable as his business.

The temptations, the conflicting aims, the distractions diverting him from such a course were great and varied. At the time of his death he was closely associated with distinct interests of great magnitude and power—the Pennsylvania Railway, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Metropolitan Street Railway, and others—and there was no degree of advancement to which he might not have looked with confidence based on achievement. Had he devoted his talents solely to business, his achievement might already have been very much greater, with wealth and influence in affairs not easily measured. His actual attitude toward these opportunities was simply and impressively described by his friend Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce when he described how Mr. BALDWIN, appealed to to take the Chairmanship of the Committee of Fifteen to investigate the prevalence of vice in this city, and questioned whether his business interests would permit him to assume the task, quietly answered that if these interfered with such a service they must be sacrificed.

What form should a memorial to such a man take? Primarily we think all will agree that it should include provision for permanent aid to some one of the many causes to which he was so nobly devoted. Of these we should say that the one represented by Tuskegee was as near his heart as any. The idea of education in industry for a race fearfully handicapped, whose material and moral salvation lies in work and in the qualities needed for and trained by work, appealed at once to his sympathy and his intelligence with intense and steady force. He gave much thought and time and careful labor to Tuskegee and to Hampton and to kindred enterprises, and no one familiar with what he accomplished will easily forget his solid and brilliant efficiency in this direction. His memory would fitly be honored and his precious beneficence would be perpetuated by a suitable fund, bearing his name, given to Tuskegee.

We think that in addition to this there might well be considered the plan of a monument to Mr. BALDWIN to be of the class, hampered by poverty, by lack of schooling, by the disabilities of foreign birth and foreign tongue, by the terrible heritage of oppression and prejudice and contempt, for whose rescue and uplifting he worked so faithfully, courageously, and wisely. We think it would be a good thing that those who go in and out of these homes should see in lasting bronze the form of one honored thus by the community because he was in the truest sense their brother, bound to them in affection and in the sense of a common destiny and mutual obligation. It would not be difficult to place on such a statue an inscription which the simple minds of the passing throng would understand and by which they should know not only who he was that was commemorated but why his memory was cherished. Especially would this statue be to these people a symbol of the true, the right American ideal of our duty to those who come to us from foreign lands, the idea, first, of sympathetic welcome, then of wise, gentle, steady training in the obligations and privileges of American citizenship. Himself an American of Americans, this young man had unbounded confidence in the power of our institutions and our principles to mold human beings from whatever shore, as in the past, to accept and apply our standards. Hearty sympathy with the unfortunate went with a sound appreciation of dangers and difficulties and a resolute determination to aid to the utmost. A permanent reminder of what one such man did and what each of us in our way can do would work for good, since it was not so much Mr. BALDWIN'S gifts that distinguished him as the use he made of them, as others can, if they will, use their gifts.

Finally, such a monument would in some measure transmit the sense of Mr. BALDWIN'S fine and endearing and inspiring personality. No one knew better than he the immense value of institutions of beneficence, the incorporation of the forces of good, continuing the service of the workers for good long after they have had to cease from their labors. But a fitting statue would convey, as nothing else can, the impression of the man, with his true and tender heart, instinct with passionate and steadfast sympathy, qualified to "stand before kings" in the world of wealth and power, and electing gladly to give his best to his brothers most in need.

A BAD FEATURE.

The report of the Mayor's commission to replan the city shows much intelligent consideration. That the execution of it will be very costly has really nothing to do with the case. When a city has been growing to wealth and greatness for a hundred years under a wrong and stupid plan, of course it will cost money to set it right. But the examples of Paris and of Vienna show that the expenditure required to set it right, no matter how great, will be speedily reimbursed, provided the new plan really does correspond to municipal needs.

Detailed criticism of the plan may be reserved for the detailed report, the present report being avowedly but preliminary. But it shows one very bad feature, which should be removed. That is the proposal to take down the east wall of Central Park, so as to make the Park part of the avenue, or the avenue of the Park. A mere walk along the Park is enough to show the unwisdom of this suggestion. For such a walk would show that the frame constituted by the wall is an integral part of the Park plan. To remove it would be to show ugly hills and valleys and unfinished scarps of landscape which would be intolerable when viewed from the seamy side. As soon as the fence was taken down it would be seen that the only alternative to putting it up again would be the complete reconstruction of the whole east side of the Park.

There is no sort of reason why such an expense should be incurred for a purpose worse than useless, for such is the purpose of bringing the Park into the street system, instead of sedulously removing it therefrom. It is conceivable that the owners of houses on Central Park East would like to have a view of the Park from their first floors, and even from their basements, as well as from their second-story windows. But that desire, if it exists, furnishes no reason whatever why the city should consent to spend a vast amount of money, first in spoiling the Park and then in undoing the work of spoliation.

THIS AND OTHER WINTERS.

If the way it has started in gives any indication of what may be expected of it during what remains of its term, the present Winter, if not the most severe in recent experience, promises to be one of the roughest. Up to the date of this writing the local snowfall has been 37.8 inches. The annual snowfall for ten years has averaged 31.3 inches. To maintain the December and early January average would give us a snowfall of something over 100 inches, but this is scarcely to be expected. It would tax the resources of New York to deal with half that total. To remove snow from the area which it is necessary to clean may be roughly estimated to cost the city $35,000 an inch. The warm rain of Friday night saved the city not less than $250,000, and perhaps $300,000.

Statistics show very clearly that our Winter average has remained fairly constant during the past thirty years. The reason the Winters seem so much milder and more bearable now than they did fifteen, or even ten, years ago is due to several causes, but of these the most important is the improvement in facilities for local transportation. To realize the real inconvenience of a heavy snowstorm one must recall the time when he had to make his way to and from business in cars drawn by double teams of perspiring and exhausted horses, clinging it may be to the platform handholds, with one foot on the step. When it became very cold the horse cars were likely to be withdrawn altogether, and many a night the citizen so imprudent as to venture away from home on a social errand had to walk back for the reason that no public vehicles of any kind were running.

Those were conditions which made Winter life strenuous even in the largest city of the United States. They no longer exist, save in memories which run back to the time of stage sleighs, horse cars, and snow-incumbered streets. Our buildings are better warmed, we move about with much greater ease, overshoes are rarely needed, "tippets" and ear mufflers have been safely discarded, and whether the average temperature is a degree or two above or below the normal we probably should not know unless the newspapers kept us reminded of it.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR REVIEWED.

If the statistical information and the articles of exposition and comment contained in THE TIMES'S Annual Financial Review to-day were published in a duodecimo volume they would make a book of about 500 pages, which could not be sold with profit to the compiler and publisher for less than one dollar. A similar publication has, in fact, been sold in this city for one dollar. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES get the Financial Review as a supplement to their Sunday paper, all for five cents.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS published on Saturday last would make a duodecimo volume of about 130 pages, which could not be sold for less than 25 cents. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES get the SATURDAY REVIEW as a supplement to the regular issue of the daily paper, all for one cent.

It is only out of the resources of a large newspaper establishment that the public can expect these generous, really prodigal, favors. Issued as a by-product, so to speak, as the fruit of the extra toil and diligence of a large staff of workers, these supplementary publications of THE TIMES become a possibility. Issued independently and not as a part of a newspaper they would be altogether impossible at any such price.

To business men, to every person in any way concerned with commerce, finance, or industry, the Financial Review, which is a part of the issue of THE TIMES to-day, should be indispensable. Even those persons who have only that intellectual interest in business affairs which every one desirous of being well informed ought to have will find the Financial Review profitable reading. It is a publication altogether unique in respect to the fullness of the information it gives and in respect to the value it has as something to be kept for handy reference. Treasurers and officers of financial institutions will find no more convenient manual for the year 1904. The discussion of financial and commercial questions by leading bankers and men of affairs will be found instructive and stimulating. There is a note of optimism running through the entire publication. The records of a year notable for recuperation, restored values, and increasing gains are dwelt upon with well justified satisfaction by all the writers who contribute to the Review, and they agree in taking a hopeful tone about the future.

JAPANESE DRILLMASTERS FOR CHINA.

China has for a considerable time had foreign military instructors to teach her the art of war as it is practiced by the nations most successful in it. Oftentimes it has been wounding to her pride to take lessons in the ways of defending herself from representatives of the countries which were outraging her and smiting her helplessness with no dread of reprisal. She kept her German military teachers, although after the Boxer troubles German invaders ravaged her territories and left a track of murder behind them which did not spare women or children or the unborn; there did not seem any way of substituting for them others belonging to services which had never smitten on the face the great slumbrous and unresisting Oriental empire. Pretty nearly all the nations except America had at times done that. The Germans were continued in their posts of instruction because for the time being nothing better could be done.

But the military showing which Japan has lately made has brought home to China the assurance that henceforward she has no need to fare westward around the bend of the world in search of teachers. They are to be found nearer home, Orientals themselves, and linked with the pigtail generations in some obscure chain of cousinship. There is nobody now to deny their competence. They are as good soldiers as there are in the world, and there is no wrinkle or refinement of the art to current date which they are not up to. The news, though it comes from Shanghai, that in the Yang-tse region the German instructors are being discharged in a body and Japanese installed in their places need not therefore excite any great amount of surprise. China knows pretty well on which side her bread is buttered and how she had better acquire the knowledge enabling her to defend herself. Teachers of a race kindred to her own and living next door were sure to have the preference as soon as they had fully demonstrated their qualifications. The Japanese have done that with a wealth of proof that does not admit of any denial. Henceforward they are to be the military instructors of the greater Oriental nation conducting it, it may be, to the same armed potency which their own country possesses.

"STEP LIVELY," WITH VARIATIONS.

The Interborough management would really do well to give some attention to the matter of the unnecessary volubility of guards and platform men. They talk too much. Last evening, at one of the crowded stations, the platform man began his monologue as soon as the train appeared in sight. This was proper, as the waiting passengers needed to be informed whether it was a Broadway or a Lenox Avenue train, and whether it ran local or express. When it slowed up the platform man resumed his declamation, in substance as follows: "Keep away from the gates. Let the passengers off first; you're only delaying the train. Broadway local; all stops. Step lively, please. Come now, get off as quick as you can. One side, one side. All aboard. Don't crowd. There's plenty of time. You don't gain nothin' by pushin'. Easy, there. Both doors. All aboard. Step lively. All right, shut the gates."

This formula shouted into the ears of passengers who were doing their best to get off and get on quickly, and who could not move any faster than they were doing, "got on the nerves" to an extent which would have excused a verdict of justifiable homicide if the average passenger had acted on his impulses and destroyed the platform man. They do these things better in Boston. The guard of a Subway train in that city who should so far forget himself and the instructions of his employers as to say "Step lively" would promptly lose his job, or, if extenuating circumstances could be pleaded, would be reminded of his manners by a substantial fine.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

FRANCESCA made DANTE "sit up" by telling him that amid the miseries of the Second Circle there was no greater grief than the memory of happier days. We would not add to the pains of ladies and gentlemen who have suffered on account of Mr. LAWSON'S free treatment of market values—quite the contrary. It is in the hope that they may snatch a fearful joy from a contemplation of profits which they might have reaped that we invite their attention to a few notable but on the whole not untypical advances in stock quotations culled somewhat at random from the complete quotation list for 1904 printed in THE TIMES'S Annual Financial Review to-day.

There are a few in the bond list. Wouldn't it have been pleasant if one had bought Rock Island Collateral Trusts at 73 on Jan. 6 and sold at 95½ on Dec. 31? Then there were Union Pacific 4s, which advanced 17½ points during the year. United States Steel 5s, too, which might have been bought at 68¾ on Jan. 7, sold at 95⅝ on Nov. 26, and closed Dec. 31 at 92⅝. A good many persons far-seeing, it may be, or merely lucky, made some of these fine bond market turns during the year just past.

In the stock list there are still more glorious opportunities. Here is a little table that shows the net advance in prices of the stocks named during 1904:

NET ADVANCES IN 1904.

Amalgamated Copper	19½
American Locomotive pf	28⅞
American Snuff Company	55
American Woolen Company	22
Anaconda Copper	32⅝
Baltimore and Ohio	26
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	32⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	29¾
Colorado Fuel pf	25
Continental Tobacco pf	25⅛
Delaware and Hudson	20
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	76
Illinois Central	25½
Manhattan Elevated	21¼
New York Central	22⅝
Reading	34⅛
Rock Island pf	22⅝
Tennessee Coal and Iron	33⅜
Union Pacific	33¾
United States Steel	17⅝
United States Steel pf	35⅛

Is there not balm and solace in this retrospect? Think what might have been done with the money if, say, one had had the full benefit of the seventy-six point rise in Lackawanna on a little block of 500 shares! But it is well to be content with the phantom joy. We have no wish or purpose to encourage belated attempts to gather now the fruit that might have been got into the basket in 1904. "Tradin' in sheers is mighty resky unless you understan' it," said DANIEL DREW, who was a prodigiously wise man in that department of human activity. Speculating on "pasts" is nothing like as "resky," however, as speculating on futures. The pleasant dreams in which one may indulge while glancing at this table will be interrupted by no importunate calls for more margin. Doubtless the inspection of last year's tables is the most inexpensive form of dalliance with the stock market.

The Atlantis.

The Atlantis of this city, the first newspaper in the Greek language published in the United States, is henceforth to be issued daily. It was founded twelve years ago by Mr. Solon J. Vlasto as a weekly; subsequently it became a semi-weekly, and then a tri-weekly, and now will be issued every day, owing to the increase of the Greek population here. The publisher claims that there are now nearly 150,000 Greeks in the United States and that nearly all have become or intend to become citizens.

PROTEST FROM DAVID BONNER.

Serious Error Made in Closing Seventh Avenue Entrance to Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much trouble has been caused by Commissioner Pallas's closing the entrance to Central Park at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to vehicles. A very large number of stables, both public and private, are located along the line of Seventh Avenue between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, and the drivers from these stables have been accustomed to use this entrance. To divert this traffic to the Fifth and Eighth Avenue approaches will more seriously congest these already overcrowded thoroughfares to the Park. The conditions there will be even more dangerous than they are at present.

An experience extending from the opening of the Park to the present day, both with saddle horses and driving in light and heavy vehicles, gives me some knowledge of what is required in its approaches, and I therefore, in the public interest, protest against the closing of this much-needed entrance for vehicles.

I trust Commissioner Pallas will recognize the importance of reopening it at once for both light and heavy vehicles.

DAVID BONNER.

New York, Jan. 6, 1905.

Are We a Frenzied People?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks of Dr. Spitzka on "the American brain before the American Science Association last week, as reported in the columns of THE TIMES, are certainly encouraging to those who "wish well of the Republic;" yet, for my own part, I cannot but think that the transitional epoch, during which we are to churn down, "digest," and assimilate all the various and incongruous elements, nervous and psychical, imported in such excessive abundance from foreign parts, will be indefinitely prolonged. And meanwhile what may happen?

What a spectacle has this holiday season given us? Was there ever so much excitement known before in New York and other cities over the matters that Christmas is not assumed to involve—personal gratification; entertainments, dinners, sports, gift givings, etc.? The old idea of Christmas was semi-religious, with an element of joyousness that imparted a delightful charm. To-day it has become for the most part a time of almost frantic excitement.

A certain Mr. Lawson, spoken of frequently in the newspapers as addicted to operations in finance of a most audacious and fantastic order, has had much to say of "Frenzied Finance in Wall Street." He might with even more truth speak of frenzied society, frenzied sport, frenzied industry, frenzied religion, frenzied politics, etc., for the excesses and follies notable of late in the walks of finance are but correspondent to the temper of mind dominant in other fields of social action.

H. S. D.

Jersey City, Jan. 1, 1905.

Combinations Inevitable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day entitled "Cotton Burning" probably rightly charges the policy of high protection with being responsible for that class of criminality. But under a system of tariff for revenue only, or under absolute free trade, would not the same consequences follow in time? Combination, as is now plain to be seen, is the child of free competition, certain to come to a birth under the present universal profit system, protection or no protection.

It is a fact of record that combinations now exist between manufacturers of different countries, notably England and the United States, and it is only a matter of a comparatively short time when all manufacturing industries will be merged in international alliances for the restriction of output and the increase of profits. This is the tendency of the age, and cannot be prevented by any form of fiscal policy.

No, the cause lies deeper and never will be removed until the people come to see that the only sane way of doing business is to produce for the benefit of the whole people instead of for the profit of the few.

L. JULIAN McINTYRE.

Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1905.

Old English Gardening.

From The London Chronicle, Dec. 20.

It is a little curious to think that even as far back as the Middle Ages a great quantity of "Garden Stuff" was imported into this country from the Continent. Although our ancestors were famous in those days for their salads and greens, they knew nothing about the cultivation of edible roots until the reign of Henry VIII. Up to then such things as carrots, turnips, and artichokes were sent from Flanders, and special messengers were sometimes despatched to bring back supplies for the Royal table. Among the green vegetables most popular in Tudor days was "Good King Henry" or "Mercery Goosefoot." Recently there has been some discussion as to whether this plant is wholesome or not. The ignorance that exists in most parts of the country about this once popular vegetable is astonishing. Many gardeners have never even heard of it. The only district in which it still seems to be cultivated is South Lincolnshire. Those who would like to have a really old-fashioned vegetable in their gardens are advised to try "Good King Henry." Nothing could be easier to grow, and as it is a perennial plant, there is little or no trouble connected with it after it has once been put in the ground. It may be raised from seed sown in the open in April or May, the young plants being set out in their permanent positions about a foot apart each way; or it may be started from old-established clumps or stools which are generally divided in autumn or in early spring. The young leaves are used in the same way as spinach, making an acceptable mild-flavored dish; and the young shoots are cut under the ground and served up like asparagus.

Railway Servants in Italy.

From The London Times.

ROME, Dec. 19.—To judge from resolutions passed by meetings of railway servants at Milan, Verona, and elsewhere, the danger of a general strike on the Italian railways has been conjured away for another month at least. The leaders of the agitation admit the necessity of giving the Government sufficient time to consider the demands made in a memorial. In the meantime they announce that any step made by the Government toward the so-called militarization of the railway service or the passing of any law to render railway strikes an illegal and punishable offense will be met by an immediate proclamation of a general strike. There is likely to be a struggle sooner or later, as it is impossible for the Government to accede in full to the demands made by the railway representatives, but by the time the crisis actually arrives it is to be hoped that the more reasonable of the employes will recognize the uselessness of provoking an actual fight upon a question which cannot be settled in their favor.

Oldest Inhabitant's Claims.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"The snow is lying pretty deep out this way," remarked the visitor from the city.

"Yes," replied the intelligent farmer, "but not as deep as the Oldest Inhabitant is lying about old-time snowstorms."

Her Safe Confidant.

From The Detroit Free Press.

He—So you are in the habit of talking to yourself?

She—Yes. You see, I've got to tell somebody, and if I tell it to myself, I'm sure that it won't get any further.

The Passing Years.

From The Washington Star.

"Have you congratulated our hostess on her birthday?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "I have condoled with her."

BAD STREET CAR SERVICE.

It Supplies the Principal Argument for Municipal Meddling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all due respect to your editorial of yesterday, it is not many years ago that Tammany Hall adopted in convention resolutions favoring municipal ownership, and I have always believed they were written by Mayor McClellan, for the reason he usually makes a play both in public speeches and writings of certain words and phrases.

If the reasons given for running the Staten Island ferry are sound, it is equally as logical for the city to run the surface roads and receive the profits.

Moreover, the conditions of these roads are the same as those complained of by the Staten Islanders. It appears the ferry companies neglected to give proper accommodations and that is just what the Metropolitan is now doing. On the Third Avenue there is not within fifty per cent. as many cars as under the old management. On the Sixth Avenue it is almost impossible to get a down town car. Those formerly running to Cortlandt Street have been diverted over to the Brooklyn Bridge and the South Ferry cars are few and far between. On the Seventh Avenue the headway is thirty minutes at Jefferson Market, the only location that a transfer can be had, and on the Eighth Avenue the down town cars are decidedly scarce.

In matters in which I have now engaged my car fare is about a dollar a day, and I calculate that I lose fully an hour and a half in waiting for cars.

Furthermore, some of the motormen run cars half way down the block before stopping, and if a person starts to get on the conductor keeps his back toward the passenger and the chances are that when within a couple of steps of climbing on board he pulls the bell, the car jumps, and the passenger has to undergo another spell of waiting. A more irritating and worse managed system could not be devised. Complaints are universal, cuss words are in common use against the management, even by those who never use them otherwise.

I am not an enthusiast on municipal ownership, but I see no hope otherwise of improving the transit of this city. The city has the power to wipe out all of these old companies and then by making short term leases to different parties competition would again be restored.

In this way the city would derive a benefit from its franchises to help along the taxpayers, besides the public would receive better service. It is the only solution to the arbitrary and disreputable system now imposed upon the public by the Metropolitan.

PATRICK McGINNIS.

New York, Jan. 3, 1905.

Not Protected by Civil Service Rules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

K. A. Thomas, in your issue of Dec. 27 last, makes the statement that the rights of Government clerks, letter carriers, &c., are amply protected under the civil service laws and regulations, and that they have recourse to the courts.

I would inform the writer that one branch of Government employes does not come under the civil service commission regulations or laws, viz.: Draughtsmen in the employ of the Navy Department.

A case came under my observation not long ago when a draughtsman was discharged, without any reason being given. He went to Washington, saw the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and asked why he was discharged, stating it would be difficult for him to get a position, unless he could give a reason for being discharged.

He was informed that the Government did not have to give any reason for discharging him, and that is all the satisfaction he could get. This man was a graduate of one of the best (if not the best) technical schools in the country, had passed a successful examination on entering the Government employ, and had an excellent efficiency report during the three or four years he was in the Government service. He was not discharged for lack of work because the Government was employing new men at that time.

Now, I admit that I only had his word in regard to his conversation with the Chief of the Bureau, but I was a classmate of his and he always bore a good reputation for truthfulness and honesty. I did see his discharge papers, though, and there was no reason given for his discharge.

State and municipal employes have redress through the courts, but not United States employes.

New York, Jan. 4, 1905. X. Y. Z.

A Word of Commendation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "International Flattery" in this morning's TIMES certainly deserves more than silent consideration. It is very amusing and admirably written.

I am certain that your editorials are appreciated by all who read them as being of the best. J. P.

Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1905.

American Girl in Paris.

From the London Telegraph.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—To be the first friend of the lonely English speaking girl in Paris is the aim of Miss Ada Leigh's homes. Since its establishment in 1872 this admirable institution has given shelter to no fewer than 17,645 young women of British and American nationality. In the year 1903 the total number of residents in the homes was 4,689, being a daily average of 81. The governing council of the homes are making an urgent appeal for funds to enable them to carry out certain compulsory repairs and drainage work, for which a sum of £936 is required. Sympathizers with the work of the homes may send their contributions to Mrs. Travers Lewis (Miss Ada Leigh,) 77 Avenue Wagram, or to the Secretary, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

First Aid to Memory.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

You are all the time making an error when writing the new year, are you not? Well, attention!

Take the figures of the new year and add them together. 1—9—0—5 added make 15, do they not?

Now, suppose you divide 15 by 3; you have 5 as a quotient, have you not?

Well, that's the figure to remember—5. Now you'll not forget, will you?

A False Report.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"I have been told," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that your daughter has been doing some wonderful things in pyrography."

"Oh, no," replied her hostess, "she ain't been there at all. The last letter we had from her she was in Pittsburg, and thought she'd go right through to Washington."

A Peaceful Household.

From The Chicago News.

Baggs—What! You and your wife never quarrel?

Waggs—Well, we haven't quarreled during the last three weeks.

Baggs—How's that?

Waggs—We're not on speaking terms.

His Line.

From The Baltimore American.

"Yes," said the lecturer, "I'm dealing in furniture these days."

"How is that?" asked a listener.

"Making one-night stands under [illegible] with the help of the time tab[illegible]

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Further Comments Upon This Journal's Removal Up Town.

From The Washington Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will be in the finest newspaper building in the United States. No paper could be more deserving of the good fortune.

From The Portland (Me.) Express.

In moving into its new building THE NEW YORK TIMES certainly scored a "beat" on its contemporaries. The structure is the tallest in the metropolis. It measures 476 feet from base to top and is a fitting home for one of the United States' great dailies.

From The Richmond (Va.) News-Leader.

Kindly comment on the removal of THE NEW YORK TIMES to its new home, probably the tallest occupied building in the world, comes from the newspapers of all sections of the country and of all parties. They are well deserved. THE TIMES has stayed the tide of yellowness and proved practically that a newspaper can be decent and conservative and live and prosper in New York. It is not only clean, but it prints more real news than any newspaper in New York and presents it in better form from a professional viewpoint and is strictly fair, fearless, and sensible in its editorial management. It is an honor to the journalism not only of America, but of the world, and deserves its present position of occupying and owning the finest newspaper building and outfit the world has ever seen.

From The Fayetteville (West Va.) Journal.

THE TIMES is worthy of its new home. There is no cleaner, more wholesome, better newspaper published anywhere.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Capital.

The growth and development of a newspaper from a "day of small things" to a day of large pretensions and power to make good is something in which the public is always interested. There are people now living who will remember when the first issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES was published, fifty-three years ago. On the first day of the new year THE TIMES moved into a new office structure which a great artist declares is "one of the architectural triumphs of the age." It has an extreme height of 476 feet and "touches higher clouds than anything within twelve miles." These are facts which will be especially interesting to the people who have recognized THE TIMES as a wholesome and vital force in the molding of public opinion during the past fifty-three years.

From The Berkeley Springs (West Va.) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES—the best and cleanest paper published in the United States—has moved into its new thirty-one story building in New York. May it live long and prosper.

From The Courier des Etats-Unis.

Under the most propitious auspices THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken possession of that gigantic and magnificent structure which it has erected for itself at Broadway and Forty-second Street, overlooking that open space which the public had already christened Times Square.

The installation took place during the night in the presence of an immense crowd, which was celebrating, according to the American custom, the coming of the new year. The exercises began with a very pretty concert on Times Square, under the direction of Franciulli, the execution of which was by no means spoiled by the din of horns and devil's fiddles, brought by the crowd to welcome in the new year. Owing to the compactness of the mass, movement was extremely difficult at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

The illumination of the new building was certainly one of the most successful exhibitions of its kind ever seen in New York. Toward midnight bombs were discharged from the summit of the edifice, welcoming the new year and at the same time inaugurating the veritable palace of which THE TIMES took possession. Simultaneously there was displayed in gigantic figures of variegated colors the legend, "1904 and 1905."

The inauguration was complete; but it showed a genuine "tour de force" on the part of our contemporary to have completed its transfer within a few hours and to have been able to lay out, set, print, and distribute its edition of January 2.

All was completed in the early hours of the new year, and THE TIMES, as though it had done nothing extraordinary, appeared on the following morning from its new home.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The most significant lesson from the completion and occupancy of this great building is that a newspaper, conservative, clean, absolutely devoid of bizarre and sensational features; a newspaper that prints only "news that's fit to print," and that makes principles of truth and right the cardinal rules of its thoughts and expression; a newspaper that takes counsel of conscience in reaching its convictions and never falters in its courage in expressing them, can achieve and has achieved success in the greatest and most cosmopolitan city of the world. It is a success in which—modestly be it said—this community takes a great pride.

Need Never Reproach Himself.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"What word did her father send after he had found out about your elopement?"

"Oh, he wrote me a very kind letter, saying he was glad we'd taken that course, as it relieved him of the necessity of giving his consent, and having it on his mind all the rest of his life."

TO THOMAS MOORE.

Sweet singer of the fairy-haunted Western Isle
Where rests the dying Day-God's latest lingering smile:
Thy native harp, from which thy witching songs were wrung,
With quivering human heartstrings warm was surely strung!

I little thought that grief could be so near to seize
A heart at peace when, sunk in pleasurable ease,
I drank again with new delight the draught divine
From Fancy's fountain sparkling in those songs of thine.

A sweet intoxication heaved my breast, and o'er
My senses stole a subtle rapture, evermore
Increasing till the bounds of feeling burst apart,
And blinding, gushing tears relieved the swelling heart.

Hail, Master Singer! Voice of silent hearts! Our praise
To many a bard whose lyre emits enchanting lays,
And fadeless laurel that survives the blight of years;
To thee alone we bring the tribute of our tears.

KATE O'CONNOR.

SHELL GAME, THAT DODGE JEWEL SALE, SAYS BUYER

Expert Calls His Pearls and Diamonds Bogus.

METZINGER WILL NOT PAY

Bid $82 for Rings Catalogued at $36.80, but Has Stopped Payment on His Check.

Let the United States Government watch out. H. Metzinger of 25 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, is in a frame of mind demanding revenge and nothing less. Mr Metzinger feels that it has been bunkoed into a shell game by Uncle Sam, and that when he paid for nothing he got only Aurora Borealis.

Mr. Metzinger, who is a retired business man, blessed apparently with joviality and good nature, was one of many citizens who helped to make the auction sale of jewels seized by the customs authorities five years ago from Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge the great financial success it was. The seized gems were sold last Thursday under the auspices of United States Marshal Henkel. Mr. Metzinger dropped in and bought what is described in the catalogue of the sale as "Lots 4 and 5," consisting of two rings set with so-called pearls and diamonds and placed at a valuation of $36.80.

Mr. Metzinger, carried away on a wave of brisk bidding, paid $82 for the two rings. He is the sort of a man who would prefer to treat a matter of this kind as a joke, but he admits he has failed in his effort to do so.

"So you have called in regard to that little sale of bogus jewelry conducted by United States Marshal Henkel the other day?" said Mr. Metzinger to a TIMES reporter. "Want to know how I feel about it, eh? Well, to-night I am in a frame of mind where I would like to begin a criminal action against the United States Marshal for running a bunko game."

Mr. Metzinger explained that he bought the gems because he was fond of the diamonds. He is sixty-five years old and the picture of respectable age. Some years ago he retired from business, and with his wife he occupies an apartment in an expensive Brooklyn boarding house, where he is known as "first floor, front."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Metzinger wear diamonds calculated to impress even the best of boarders. Mrs. Metzinger last week wore them in her ears and at her throat, and Mr. Metzinger's shirt bosom was adorned by a sparkler that would create a sensation even in the Eighth Assembly District.

"The so-called jewels were on exhibition in Marshal Henkel's office the day before the sale," said Mr. Metzinger. "I had read so much of the Dodge jewelry that from curiosity, more than anything else, I went in to take a look at them. Lots 4 and 5 took my fancy at once. Why, the diamond in the ring known as Lot 4 fairly made me blink. It is the kind of a diamond you never ought to look at without wearing smoked glasses. And in the other ring there was a fish-skin pearl that was a beauty.

"I told my wife about it when I came home. She told me she had all the jewelry she wanted. I don't want to intimate that there was anything hypnotic about the gems, but for some reason I happened to be about the place the next day when the sale was on, and, being there, I bought the two rings that had caught my fancy, with a view of presenting them to Mrs. Metzinger. I gave Marshal Henkel my check for $82, too, immediately after I bought them."

After having bought the two rings, Mr. Metzinger said, he discovered that the big "diamond" was cracked and the fish-skin pearl had a flaw. He then took them to a jeweler on West Twenty-ninth Street, who, according to his story, declared both the diamond and the pearl bogus. Mr. Metzinger lost no time in going to Marshal Henkel's office. He handed the Marshal the two rings and demanded that his check be returned, a request which the Marshal promptly turned down.

Mr. Metzinger then stopped payment on the check, and after taking the two rings home with him, put them in a small cardboard box, carefully packed in raw cotton, and mailed them to the Marshal's office. Marshal Henkel received them yesterday and immediately took steps to begin action against Mr. Metzinger to recover the amount of the check on which the latter stopped payment.

United States Assistant District Attorney Lloyd acted at the request of Marshal Henkel, wrote Mr. Metzinger a letter on the official letterhead of his office, calling upon him forthwith to present himself and explain his course in the jewel transaction.

Mr. Metzinger said last night that he had written what he characterized as a letter "hot enough to burn the paper" to United States District Attorney Burnett in reply to the one he received from Mr. Lloyd.

"The letter I got was one that I consider nothing more or less than intimidation," said Mr. Metzinger. "I have written him in reply that I am surprised to find that a man in his office dare use his official letterheads for the purpose of backing up a bunko game such as the jewelry sale was. It is worse than anything that could happen in the Bowery or Chatham Square."

The jewels purchased by Mr. Metzinger could sell for the price they did was a great surprise to Charles Shongood, the auctioneer, and to Marshal Henkel himself. The auctioneer, at the Marshal's request, before starting the sale, made the formal announcement that the Government would not guarantee the quality of the jewels sold and that customers should understand that they were buying the goods as they saw them and "as they are." The catalogue, of which Mr. Metzinger still has a copy, contains the same warning.

While experts and jewelers found it difficult to understand how the trinkets could bring three times their appraised value, it looked out yesterday that there were certain persons at the sale who believed that the rings were really genuine and had been appraised at a ridiculously low figure to enable certain favored Government officials to buy them for practically nothing. Hence the brisk bidding.

"The stones were called diamonds and pearls in the catalogue," said Mr. Metzinger, "and I do not see how Marshal Henkel is going to be helped by the notice he caused to be printed, saying that the Government would not guarantee them. I certainly believed them to be genuine."

"Well," broke in Mrs. Metzinger, "who could believe that a woman who bought a diamond necklace valued at $25,000, and a dog collar worth $4,500, would carry such trash as this with her from abroad. There is something funny about the whole affair."

DEMOCRATIC CLUB GAYETY.

Plans Galore for Vaudeville and for Dinners.

Following the custom of several years the Entertainment Commitee of the Democratic Club has arranged an elaborate series of entertainments for the present season, beginning with vaudeville performance at the club house on Tuesday evening next. This will be followed by like affairs on the first Tuesdays of February, March, and April.

A series of dinners has been arranged under the direction of a committee of which Robert B. Roosevelt is chairman. The first will be held Tuesday, January 17; the others being held the second Tuesdays in February, March and April. Smoking nights will be held the fourth Tuesday in January and the third Tuesdays in February, March and [illegible]

ELEVATED HAD A BOARDER.

Italian Boy Lived a Fortnight at the South Ferry Station.

A young vagrant, who was described by Detective Mury of the Church Street Police Station as "a big-eyed, curly-haired, angel-faced Italian boy of the Raphael type," was found in the South Ferry elevated station yesterday, where for seventeen days he had been living on the charity of kind-hearted employes of the road. The boy, who said his name was Aniasso Donato, told the police that he was turned into the streets nearly three weeks ago by a man known as Francesco Barbiero, in whose company he came to America two years ago. He told this story in good English:

"When I was about ten years old my mother told me she was going to send me away. Then they packed up my things, and three days later sent me to Naples, where Barbiero met me and took me on a ship.

"When we got to New York we landed in Brooklyn, and were taken to an island near the monument, (Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty,) where we stayed several hours. Then we went to live in a house with a lot of my countrymen. Since that time I've lived as best I could. I don't even know the name of the street where we lived.

"Seventeen days ago Barbiero told me to get out. I begged him not to turn me out into the cold, but I had to go. I wandered around for a long time, and finally landed down by the water. I saw a high station, and went up the steps, and the men there allowed me to go in by the warm stove. I stayed with them two weeks, and they were good to me."

The elevated employes said that the boy's story was true, as far as they knew. Aniasso is now in the care of the Children's Society. The police are looking for Barbiero.

NO BID FOR TEMPLE ROOM.

Auctioneer Fails to Get an Offer on Japanese Exhibit.

Several hundred women crowded into the Nikko Temple room at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon to see the room and its contents put up at auction and refrain from bidding on it.

This room, done in fine carvings, lacquer and gold, with furnishings of tables, chairs, and cabinets to match, was one of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition exhibits, and has been a feature of the Yamanaka collection of Japanese and Chinese art objects.

"I am instructed to sell this beautiful room for anything in reason," said the auctioneer. "If only one bid is made I will sell it. It is a magnificent specimen of Japanese art for a rich man to build into an art gallery. Will you take it at $16,000, one-fourth of its value? The room will be taken down and put up again wherever desired."

There was not a bid. The transaction occupied about five minutes, and the sale was announced closed.

RAIN AIDS WOODBURY.

Sweeps Snow Almost All Away—Steamboats Go Ashore.

The terrific rain early yesterday morning saved at least three days of snow removal for the Street Cleaning Department. The great force of the rain freed nearly half of the snow that remained, the rise in temperature melted a lot of the rest, while the torrents of water that rushed through the streets washed it away.

Over in Jersey City an unusually high tide overflowed into some of the streets early yesterday morning. In the Erie depot the water covered the flooring of the train shed leading to the ferryboats, and a temporary wooden platform had to be constructed, so that the passengers could get from the train to the ferryboats. The water also got into the restaurant and waiting room. Similar troubles were experienced at the Jersey City ferries.

The steamboats Matawan and Howard Carroll, both of the Starin Line, went on the Jersey Beach, at Bergen Point, Bayonne, N. J., as the result of yesterday morning's storm. Since the close of last season they had been tied up at the Starin dry dock. In the blow the hawsers holding them parted, and both boats were driven from the dock and across Staten Island Sound.

Opera Carriages Kept on Seventh Av.

A new scheme was put in operation last night in handling the carriage crush at the Metropolitan Opera House. Roundsman Daniel J. Fogarty, acting under instructions from Commissioner McAdoo, ordered all carriages to the east side of Seventh Avenue. As they are driven westward on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Street, they keep to the right until a little beyond the entrances, and then, making a loop, leave their passengers and return to Seventh Avenue, in this way the carriages are kept off of Broadway altogether.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

James Henry Smith will give his first large entertainment in his new house, formerly the residence of the late William C. Whitney, on Thursday evening. It will be a musicale, followed by a seated supper.

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The February date of the Century dances has been changed from Feb. 2 to Feb. 8, as the Charity Ball takes place on the 2d.

***

At the Bagby Musical Morning to-morrow Victor Herbert's orchestra will play and artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing.

***

A course of six lectures on "The French Styles in Interior Decoration," beginning at the epoch of Louis XIII., are to be given at the residence of Lloyd Warren, 1,041 Fifth Avenue, between 11:20 and 1 o'clock on consecutive Tuesday and Friday mornings. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the educational work of the Society of Beaux Arts architects. The first will be given this Tuesday by S. B. Trowbridge, M. A., Ph. B., and is entitled "General Review of Styles." The price for the course is $30.

***

The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital will give a large evening reception on Wednesday evening at the Waldorf. Among the boxholders for this reception are Robert B. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, John D. Crimmins, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. George J. Gillespie, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, Jr.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster has invitations out for two dinners, one on Tuesday and the other on Thursday evening, at her residence, 833 Madison Avenue.

***

Mrs. John D. Crimmins gave a reception yesterday afternoon for her débutante daughter, Miss Mercédes Crimmins. Mrs. J. Ross Curran also gave a reception at which she was assisted by Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran and Mrs. Guernsey.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Kathryn C. Coleman, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Coleman of Manhattan, to George E. Cullom of the same borough.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Edith M. Shepard, daughter of Henry B. Shepard of 60 East Ninety-second Street, to Alfred D. Smith of 61 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Harry Bulger Hurt on Stage.

Harry Bulger, the comedian in "Woodland" at the Herald Square Theatre, hurt himself last night and will not be able to play for a week. He fell while going through some of his comedy somersault

DOCTOR DEMANDS PAY FOR ARTHUR'S NEW FACE

Wrinkles Gone, He Says—Wants $15 from Playwright.

PAID $35 IN INSTALLMENTS

He Complained, the Doctor Says, Because Friends Found Him So Sadly Improved.

Dr. E. P. Robinson has brought suit against Lee Arthur, the playwright, the action, according to the doctor, growing out of the fact that Mr. Arthur's face didn't quite suit him.

According to the complaint, in September last Mr. Arthur presented himself at the office of Dr. Robinson in Thirty-fifth Street to have his face fixed up. To his aesthetic view his cheeks were too hollow. He wanted this remedied. There were wrinkles which caused grief, says the doctor, whenever the author saw them, and these, too, he wanted brushed away.

"Easy," said Dr. Robinson, who pointed at the photographs of noses he had straightened and faces he had entirely remodeled according to the latest Fall styles. Mr. Arthur was convinced. The $50 which the doctor asked for the work seemed a mere nothing.

In the treatment of cases like Mr. Arthur's there is something to be reckoned with, Dr. Robinson explained, which does not appear at first to the patient. It is his new appearance in the eyes of his friends and associates. A man may be strikingly ugly and his friends don't mind it. But to grow strikingly handsome in a day! Mr. Arthur, at least, Dr. Robinson declares, confessed that this fact caused him much trouble and embarrassment, so that at first he hid himself away in unfrequented spots.

To make Mr. Arthur's transformation as make Mr. Arthur's transformation as gradual as possible, Dr. Robinson avers, he divided the treatment into several sessions. As for his pay, it came, he says, likewise at intervals, until the playwright had paid $35 of the $50. In his complaint the doctor $15 still is due.

The suit was begun in the Eighth District Municipal Court yesterday. Mr. Arthur was served with the summons at the Girard Hotel, on Friday night. It appeared, to a reporter who tried to find the playwright, that Mr. Arthur has not yet thoroughly renewed his acquaintance with himself.

At any rate, a man who was pointed out as Mr. Arthur, rubbed his chin dubiously and denied identity with the defendant.

NON-PRESBYTERIAN CONDUCT

Davidson College Expels Students to Save Its Reputation.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 7.—The student ranks of historic old Presbyterian Davidson College have been thinned out within the past few days, and the Faculty is breathing more freely. In this year's student body there were a large number, according to the Faculty, who were utter hindrances and who brought the time-honored institution into weekly disrepute.

The Faculty has therefore seen fit to apply the test of "comparable fitness," and has expelled twenty-five students, including a number of seniors. The charges against the expelled ones are varied, including chicken stealing and the use and abuse of intoxicating liquors.

The Faculty says that its action became a necessity for the sake of the college reputation. Davidson College is one of the oldest institutions in the State, and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

HARVARD'S CENTRE ENGAGED.

Parkinson Will Marry Miss Emmons Sister of Football Player.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—The engagement of John Parkinson, Harvard's centre rush, to Miss Pauline Emmons of Boston has been announced. Miss Emmons is the sister of Robert Emmons, the old Crimson player, and has been prominent in Boston society this Winter. The two young people have known each other all their lives, having lived near each other on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

Mr. Parkinson, it is understood, will leave college next year and go into business in Boston. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

McAVOY A MILD CELT.

Appears with His Own Face—Show a Success.

Whoever expected to see Dan McAvoy decked out in green whiskers was grievously disappointed last night at the Murray Hill Theatre, where the comedian appeared in "His Honor, the Mayor o' the Bowery." He wore his own face, unembellished by any artificial hirsute adornment. There was nothing in the "crazy conglomeration"—as the musical mixture is characterized on the programme—to offend the most sensitive humorist. No old eggs or overripe vegetables were hurled at McAvoy from the galleries. The only thing he got was plenty of laughter.

J. Wesley Rosenquest, manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, would not let McAvoy keep his Christmas engagement at that house, giving as an excuse that the comedian was "made up in the most grotesque fashion, and his face resembling that of a baboon more than that of a human being." Some there may be to agree with Rosenquest in this charge, but it was unkind of him to say it, anyway.

There has never been a larger crowd in the Murray Hill Theatre than there was last night. Every seat was occupied and the standing room was all taken. The show was a huge success.

APPOINTED FEDERAL JUDGE.

John F. McCall Named for Western District of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President has appointed John F. McCall to be Federal Judge for the Western District of Tennessee, at Memphis, to succeed the late Judge E. H. Hammond.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—John F. McCall, who has been appointed to succeed Judge Hammond, is one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, and was the party's candidate for Governor two years ago. Mr. McCall is at present United States Revenue Collector for this district.

"The Pen," New Club, Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—"The Pen," of New York City, was incorporated to-day, to promote social and business intercourse between newspaper men of New York City with those of other cities and for the betterment of the social and business conditions of its members. The Directors are Nicholas Biddle, Eugene L. Bertrand, Edward P. Howard, Edward Von Bodle, Paul Krotel, Kemson Crawford, and Robert G. Dill of New York City.

New Italian Line Steamer.

The new steamer Europa, of about 8,000 tons, a twin-screw craft with accommodation for about 150 saloon passengers and 1,500 steerage passengers, will be put into service on the fast Italian Line, La Veloce, about the 1st of March. This steamer will make the trip from Naples to New York in ten days. The other three steamers, Italia, Brazile, and Argentina, which are now in course of construction, are expected [illegible]

YESTERDAY'S OPERAS.

Mme. Arnaud as Carmen—"Lohengrin" Given in the Afternoon.

The performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening that was so sadly interrupted in the first act by the fall of the bridge in the square of Seville naturally had something of its spirit taken from it for a time after that occurrence, and critical comment upon it is uncalled for. It may be stated that, the curtain having been dropped for about twenty minutes, the remains of the bridge were taken away and the rest of the act went on uninterruptedly without it. The feature of the performance that calls for notice was the appearance of Mme. Anna Arnaud as Carmen. Miss Fremstad, who was unable to appear as Fricka on Thursday evening in "Das Rheingold," was still incapacitated, and her place was taken at short notice by Mme. Arnaud, a singer of French origin and training, resident in New York, who had sung the part many times in France. She showed a thorough understanding of it and its spirit, which she reproduced with something of restraint, but with much charm and willful grace and an abundance of characteristic detail. In voice she was scarcely adequate, but vocal shortcomings are not to be too seriously reckoned with under the circumstances. Mr. Dippel was the Don José, a part which he presents most intelligently if not with the greatest distinction or lavishness of voice. The rest of the cast, including Mme. Alno Ackte, who suffered a slight contusion of her foot in the accident, as Micaela, and Mr. Journet as Escamillo, was the same as at the previous performances. The chorus retained a wonderful equanimity, matched only by that of the audience, after the alarming occurrence at the beginning of the opera.

In the afternoon "Lohengrin" was repeated, with Mr. Knote as Lohengrin, Mme. Eames as Elsa, Mme. Senger Bettaque as Ortrud, and Mr. Blass as the King. It was an admirable performance. Mr. Knote sang with even greater power and purity of voice than he has shown before, and published a noble and exalted conception of the Grail Knight. Mme. Eames's Elsa is extremely beautiful in every way. Mme. Senger Bettaque as Ortrud does not fulfill the highest demands, but her impersonation is skillful in routine, and dramatically not ineffective.

DENOUNCE COTTON BURNING.

President of Growers' Protective Association and Convention Chairman Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association and E. S. Peters, Chairman of the Shreveport Cotton Convention, have both come out in strongly worded statements opposing the action of some agitators in the outlying cotton districts who have been advising the burning of the surplus cotton.

The two men, who will practically control the stand of the farmers at the big cotton convention, soon to be held in New Orleans, declared to-day, the one by letter, the other in an interview, that no such measures were wise or proper. Both declared that the producers wanted the aid of the conservative merchants and bankers to reduce acreage and control the surplus.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

Mr. Frank Damrosch continued yesterday his policy of giving an entire symphony at his Young People's Concerts, and the prospect of hearing Beethoven's first work in that form seemed to exercise no deterring effect upon the patrons of these entertainments, who were present in greater numbers than at either of the series this year. Mr. Damrosch explained the outlines of the symphony as he usually does, and that gracious and melodious composition gave a great deal of pleasure, as it should, even to young people who have had the advantages that these concerts offer. The orchestra also played two numbers from Grieg's second Peer Gynt suite and the overture to Tannhäuser. Mr. Francis Rogers, baritone, was the soloist and sang half a dozen songs as widely contrasted styles as could well be imagined.

AUDIENCE CHEERS VERDICT.

St. Louis Woman Cashier Acquitted of Embezzlement Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Kathryne Bresnahan, formerly the cashier in the local office of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, was acquitted to-day of the charge of embezzlement against her.

Much sympathy has been expressed for Miss Bresnahan, and a large audience in the courtroom arose and cheered the verdict.

Manager Fulton of the St. Louis office of the Prudential was denounced in court by both sides. The Prosecutor says that the courts are open for charges against the manager.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Ladies' Auxiliary of Lying-In Hospital Asks Aid.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York makes an appeal for funds to carry on its work among the destitute women of the east side.

Some of these are unable, from various causes, to leave their wretched homes for the comfort and quiet of the hospital—and through the agent of the auxiliary, upon recommendation of the attending physician, food, fuel, and clothing are given, and the rooms cleaned and kept decent until the patient is able to get about.

Of those who go to the hospital some are homeless and in bitter trouble. The auxiliary steps in, holding out a helping hand. As far as possible, positions are found where mother and child are together.

The auxiliary distributes 30,000 garments in the year, the material for and cutting out of which costs $1,500. The sewing of the garments is done free of charge by several church societies.

Contributions are earnestly requested, and may be sent to the Treasurer of the auxiliary, W. R. Stuart Wortley, 65 West Eighty-fifth Street.

HOSPITAL FUND REPORT.

Contributions Made to Saturday and Sunday Association.

John C. Eames, Treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following contributions to the General Fund by the trade to date:

J. A. Hearn & Son	$500
Bloomingdale Bros.	250
The H. B. Claflin Co.	200
Faulkner, Page & Co.	100
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100
W. Ewart & Son	100
Taylor, Wendell & Co.	100
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	100
Catlin & Co.	100
Parsons & Co.	100
Wm. Iselin & Co.	100
C. L. Bauscher & Co.	100
J. B. Locke & Potts	100
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	100
The Thread Agency	100
Amory, Browne & Co.	100
Spool Cotton Co.	100
Cheney Brothers	100
Am. Hard Rub. Co.	100
Arnold Print Wks.	100
M. C. D. Borden	100
J. H. Lane & Co.	100
Smith, Hogg & Co.	100
C. Whitman & Co.	100
Am. Woolen Co.	100
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100
Joy, Langdon & Co.	100
J. S. Bernhelmer & Brother	100
Lawrence & Co.	100
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	100
W. Openhym & Sons.	100
Deering, Milliken & Co.	100
Rusch & Co.	50
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	50
O. Jaffe & Pincus.	50
The Nevins Co.	50
H. J. Libby & Co.	50
W. Stursberg, Schell & Co.	50
Lamb, Findlay & Co.	50
E. M. Townsend & Co.	50
J. P. Stevens & Co.	50
Cone Export & Com. Co.	50
James H. Dunham & Co.	50
Wise Brothers	50
Tefft, Weller & Co.	50
Creighton & Bugbee	50
C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	50
Greef & Co.	50
H. & W. H. Lewis	50
Treat, Converse & Co.	50
Stern Brothers	50
Fleitman & Co.	50
Sawyer & Blake	50
Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell	25
George B. Duren & Sons	25
J. Kridel & Son	25
Wellington, Sears & Co.	25
W. L. Wellington	25
Galey & Lord	25
Wilmerding & Bisset	25
Collins & Co.	25
Perkins, Van Bergen & Co.	25
S. Reiersen & Co.	25
Hockaman Associates	25
Townsend & Montant	25
Adams Dry Goods Co.	25

EDWARD TERRY SEEN IN "SWEET LAVENDER"

English Actor in Role That Has Made Him Famous.

PINERO PLAY WEARS WELL

Comedian's Dick Phenyl a Delightful Performance of Eccentric Character—Support Generally Incompetent.

Mr. Geoffrey Wedderburn	Mr. George Howard
Clement Hale	Mr. A. Byron Allen
Dr. Delaney	Mr. W. H. Denny
Dick Phenyl	Mr. Edward Terry
Horace Dream	Mr. Tom Lovell
Mr. Maw	Mr. Arthur Cornell
Mr. Bulger	Mr. William H. Day
Mrs. Gilfillian	Miss Nellie Mortyne
Minnie	Miss Cynthia Brooke
Ruth Rolt	Miss Olive Wilton
Lavender	Miss Beatrice Terry

The general desire to see Edward Terry in the rôle with which his name has been identified for nearly sixteen years was gratified at the Princess Theatre last evening, when the English comedian appeared with much success as Dick Phenyl in Arthur Wing Pinero's comedy "Sweet Lavender." It is not difficult to understand why Mr. Terry's playing of this part has enjoyed such emphatic and prolonged favor. He is essentially a character comedian, with a strong tendency toward parts of the most colorful and eccentric qualities, and that of the bibulous, run-down-at-the-heels, but golden-hearted old barrister of Mr. Pinero's little play provides him with exceptional opportunities.

His Dick Phenyl is painted in the broadest of colors, but it does not lack the illuminating high lights so necessary in intelligent and sympathetic portraiture. It is by turns richly humorous and deeply pathetic. If there is any exception to be taken to Mr. Terry's acting of this rôle it is in the fact that he seems occasionally, in moments of inaction on his own part, to allow his mind to wander. Once in a while last evening one could not help feeling that the actor had departed, mentally at least, from the composition of the picture in which his is so important a factor.

There was evidence that the supporting members of the company were not so sure of their lines as might have been desired, and perhaps Mr. Terry's anxiety on this account may explain what appeared to be the only important defect in an exceptionally charming performance. In any case, his Dick Phenyl will in all probability serve to make him known to a larger number of New York playgoers than the rôle with which he has hitherto been engaged.

Of Mr. Terry's supporting company it is not possible to speak with entire favor. Most of the parts were hopelessly miscast and badly played. Beatrice Terry in appearance met all the requirements, her delicate prettiness suiting the rôle of Lavender as Mr. Pinero has outlined it. She has the sweetness, too, which characterizes the girl, but she would be more appealing if she were less affected. This is a fault, however, that one rather expects to find in so young an actress, and one that time may mend. It is to be hoped so, for Miss Terry undoubtedly has inherited a share of the talent associated with her family's name.

Tom Lovell, who of all Mr. Terry's actors seems to be "most English," was cast for Horace Breem, and though he could not by any account be said to suggest an American lawyer, he played the part with all the necessary breeziness and gave one of the best performances of the evening. Cynthia Brooke was prunishly ideal as Minnie, and the Ruth of Olive Wilton was unnecessarily stagy and melodramatic. The others merely varied in degrees of incompetency.

The three acts of "Sweet Lavender" require but one scene. That fact alone should have insured some effort at an adequate setting, but the one used last night has evidently done much hard service.

Mr. Pinero's play wears well, but occasionally there is a creaking of the old hinges that opened the doors for the drama of the past. It would require less effort to completely modernize "Sweet Lavender" than is needed in most cases, but an elimination of some of the old-fashioned asides would not impair its value in the least. The play, however, can be accepted as a sort of modern fairy tale, in which Dick takes the place of the fairy godmother. As such it provides an evening of genial and wholesome amusement.

It was first presented at Terry's Theatre on March 2, 1888, and held its place on the programme for nearly seven hundred performances. It has been frequently revived in England, and since its production by Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum Theatre in this city, with W. J. Lemoyne in the rôle of Phenyl, it has been a stock piece in the American theatre.

NAVY CHAPLAIN DISMISSED.

Joseph F. MacGrail Court-Martialed for Scandalous Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Chaplain Joseph F. MacGrail has been dismissed from the Navy by order of the President. He was tried by court-martial on the Asiatic station on the charge of scandalous conduct.

A Roman Catholic priest will be appointed in his place.

BOY VIOLINIST ARRIVES.

Von Vecsey Plays Tuesday—"Duchess of Dantzic" Company Here.

Franz von Vecsey, the boy violinist, arrived on the Lucania yesterday. He will give a series of concerts under the management of Daniel Frohman. The young boy, who comes here from Budapest, is a Magyar, and is a little over eleven years old. His first American appearance will be made at Carnegie Hall day after to-morrow. The accompanying orchestra will be conducted by Nahan Franko.

Vecsey is accompanied to this country by his parents and tutor. It is said that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will allow him to play if he does not give more than ten concerts a month. After three New York appearances he will go on tour.

The members of the English "Duchess of Dantzic" company arrived on the Lucania too. This play will be given at Daly's a week from to-morrow. Holbrook Blinn will take the part of Napoleon and Miss Evie Green is the leading woman.

Death of Henry Bingel.

Word has been received here of the death of Henry Bingel, whose engagement to Miss Elsie Ladd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitehouse Ladd, was to have been announced to-day. Mr. Bingel died at his home in London of appendicitis.

DIAMOND KING'S SON DEAD?

Son of Kimberley Says Father's Father Owned African Mines.

George E. Kimberley, sixty-nine years old, of 98 Fifth Avenue, who died of pneumonia yesterday in the New York Hospital, was, according to his son, a son of the George E. Kimberley who at one time owned the Kimberley diamond mines in South Africa.

The dead man lived with his wife on the fourth floor of the building, which is at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, the first two floors being occupied for business purposes. When seen last night, young Kimberley, who was carrying a scuttle of coal, said his father had lost most of his fortune through unfortunate speculations.

Parke Godwin's Estate, $433,857.

An appraisement of the estate of Parke Godwin, [illegible] Harbor on Jan. 4 of [illegible] the Surrogate's office [illegible] that the net personal estate [illegible] to $433,857. This includes 1,259 shares of the Bryant Building Company, which owns property in Liberty St.

REMOVAL SALE

Sterling Silver and Silver at greatly reduced prices. Large variety of desirable and useful articles. This sale is to facilitate removal to our new store, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

Reed & Barton Co.,
41 Union Square.

NINE TRAMP CATS GET BLUE RIBBON

Brooklyn Back Fences Echo Triumph of Mongrel Nine.

13 PRIZES AT GARDEN SHOW

Mrs. Hale Took Snooks, Teddy Gold, and "Ida Saxton McKinley" from the Streets and Lo! How They Reward Her.

When the glad news spread through the alleys and along the back fences of Brooklyn last night there was wauling and caterwauling for joy among the vagabond cats of the borough. Tom meowed to Tabby and Tabby in turn squalled to Maria that nine tramp cats of Brooklyn had gotten away with thirteen blue ribbons at the Madison Square Garden Cat Show.

The reformed bootjack dodgers were entered in the exhibition by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hale, of 40 First Place, Brooklyn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hale are interested in cats and have reclaimed many a furry outcast. They gather in the homeless and friendless felines, feed and pamper them and teach them good manners. Mrs. Hale has taken in many a depraved vagrant prowling around on back fences and fast approaching the city dump and trained him to be somebody in the feline world.

Among the cats under her care which she has rescued from vagabondage were nine that had come to know and practice all the little niceties of cat etiquette. They had learned not to wash their faces in public and to keep their coats smooth and their whiskers neatly combed.

Mrs. Hale was so proud of the reformation which had taken place in these once dissipated and abandoned creatures that she decided to enter them in the cat show held at Madison Square Garden last week. She had no idea of playing a joke on the show people. Nor did she expect any of her entries to win a prize. She merely hoped some persons would take a fancy to the cats and give them good homes.

Joke or not, however, the nine Hale cats carried off thirteen prizes. They won purely on their merits as cats, Mrs. Hale declares. Four of them were bought by admirers.

Teddy Gold, of orange coat, formerly a swashbuckling freebooter, who picked his living out of areaways and kitchen windows in the neighborhood of Court Street and First Place, was one of the prize-winners. Another was "Ida Saxton McKinley," so named because she wandered into the Hale house on Mrs. McKinley's birthday. She was exhibited with her six-months-old kitten, Tittlemouse by name. Snooks, another Hale entry, with a shady past won in a walk out of his class, which should have been for nondescripts. Emmy Lou and Novi also simply ran away from the aristocrats in the gray tabby class.

Altogether it was regarded as a great triumph for the slums of Brooklyn cat-dom, and the celebration on the back fences of the borough last night was kept up until the sympathetic smile of the pale new moon was lost in the flooding light of dawn.

WANTED CHANGE, TOOK FURS.

Too Much Bustle at the Waldorf for Man Who Stole $400.

A suavely well-dressed man of about thirty years rented a room yesterday in a boarding house at 5 West Twenty-first Street, and after a five-hour stay quitted the house while the other guests were eating supper, taking with him $400 worth of furs and women's wraps and other property. The boarding house is kept by W. S. Musgrave, who reported the matter to Capt. Cottrell.

The gentlemanly boarder had said he desired a change from the bustle of the Waldorf-Astoria and the Hotel Astor, and was accepted by the butler, to whom he paid a month's rent in advance.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—On the New England coast, the winds will be high west to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic coast they will be brisk to high west to northwest; on the south Atlantic coast, fresh to brisk west to northwest; on the east Gulf coast light north; and on the west Gulf coast light and variable, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

Frost warnings have been issued for northern Florida and the east Gulf coast.

Flood warnings have been issued for the north branch of the Susquehanna River.

A disturbance now over the middle and southern plateau will cause rain Sunday and Monday in the Pacific States, except Southern California, and rain or snow, mostly snow, on the plateau and Rocky Mountain region. During Monday the precipitation area will probably extend into the middle and southern slope and the West Gulf States.

There will be snow from the North and West upper lake region eastward, and also in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. There will be snow Monday along the lower lakes except the extreme west portion.

It will be colder Sunday from the lake region eastward and in the Middle Atlantic States, and continue cold in the Central valleys and the southeast. It will be somewhat warmer Sunday in the Northwest and warmer Monday in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy to cloudy Sunday; snow in the interior, colder in East portion; brisk to high West to Northwest winds; Monday fair.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New Jersey, fair colder Sunday, brisk to high West to Northwest winds; Monday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Sunday, except snow in Northeast portion, colder in east portion; brisk to high west to northwest winds; Monday fair.

New England, fair colder in South, snow colder in North portion Sunday; brisk to high Southwest to West winds; Monday fair colder in Eastern Maine.

Western Pennsylvania, snow Sunday; brisk to high West to Northwest winds; Monday fair.

Western New York, snow Sunday colder in East portion; high West winds; Monday cloudy snow in North and West portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.		—TIMES.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	23	48	49	
6 A. M.	22	48	48	
9 A. M.	23	48	44	
12 M.	26	47	44	
4 P. M.	30	39	43	
6 P. M.	30	36	42	
9 P. M.	30	33	40	
12 P. M.	29	32	38	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	42°
Weather Bureau	42°
Corresponding date 1904	38°
Corresponding date for last [illegible]	[illegible]

Drink
NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S
[LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE.]
High Gr

BASEBALL EVOLVED FROM ONE OLD CAT

A. G. Spalding Says Game Did Not Come from Rounders.

STRICTLY AMERICAN SPORT

Veteran Sportsman Tells Some Interesting Incidents of the Game from Its Early Days.

Albert G. Spalding contributed to baseball history a long, interesting, and exhaustive article on the origin of the game in The Association Seminar, how it has prospered, and pays tribute to the men who in the early days of the sport were responsible for it success. Mr. Spalding's forty-two years' connection with the national game makes him well qualified to speak of the first time baseball was played in this country, how it was brought about, and the changes that have been made in the conduct and playing of the game during its sixty years of existence.

As to the inception of the game, Mr. Spalding contends that while there is more or less of a family resemblance in all games of ball, he considers baseball quite as much American in its origin, development, and evolution as cricket is of English origin, both being recognized as the national games of their respective countries. He takes issue with a number of well-known baseball authorities as to the origin of the game, he being decidedly of the opinion that instead of coming from the old English juvenile game of "rounders" it was a natural evolution from the old Colonial game of one old cat.

New York City, Mr. Spalding says, may properly be called the home of baseball, for it was first played here in 1842, but in a desultory sort of way, and without any organization or printed playing rules. In 1845 the first baseball club was organized in New York, known as the Knickerbockers, and five years later the Gothams came into existence. The Knickerbockers continued to make the rules until 1857, when a convention of players was held here, which resulted in the permanent organization in 1858 of the National Association of Baseball Players, consisting of twenty-five charter club members, all from New York City and immediate vicinity. This original association made the playing rules and governed the game until 1871, when the First National Association of Professional Baseball Players was organized.

Mr. Spalding says he gained his first acquaintance with the national game from a disabled Illinois soldier, returning from the war in 1863, when, as a lad of thirteen and under this old soldier's coaching he became a member of a boys' club in Rockford, Ill., which he believes was one of the first base ball clubs organized in the West. From 1865 to 1870 clubs sprang up everywhere, and rivalry between cities became intense. The National Club of Washington was the first Eastern club to make an extended trip through the West in 1867, and met with only one defeat, and that at the hands of the Rockford Club, of which Mr. Spalding was the pitcher. The result of this game was the indirect cause of his afterward becoming a professional player.

Every effort was made to keep the game on an amateur basis, but the rivalries between cities became so intense, and the demand of the public for high class ball so urgent, that it was impossible to keep the game on a strictly amateur plane. Veiled professionalism became the order of the day, and while the amateur status was insisted upon in the rules, young men possessed of skill as players received offers of lucrative positions in commercial houses with the understanding that they could play base ball all they wanted to, the playing part of their salaries being paid by the local club or some of its public spirited members.

Mr. Spalding recalls his own experience, when, in the fall of 1867, he was surprised with a proposition of a salary of $40 a week as bill clerk in a wholesale grocery house in Chicago, which he accepted with the understanding that, his business abilities were not specially appreciated. He learned, shortly, that the business concern approved of his services at $21 a week and the baseball club made up the balance. The so-called amateurism, or veiled professionalism, became so intolerable to players and club officials that in 1875 the younger organization of the National Association of Professional Baseball players was born.

An incident arose that resulted in an entire reorganization of the baseball government, such as usually happens, a man came to the emergency, appeared in the person of William A. Hulbert, afterward president of the Chicago Club. Then Mr. Spalding relates in an interesting way how he and Mr. Hulbert, how he became manager of the Chicago team after being a captain and pitcher of the Boston team, and the subsequent signing of White, McVey, Bowers, and himself, who were members of the Boston team, and Anson and Sutton, of the Philadelphia Athletics, for the Chicago team.

On Feb. 7, 1876, at the Grand Central Hotel in this city, there was organized the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, with ex-Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut as its first President, and N. E. Young as Secretary. This old organization has seen that day practically governed the sport in the game's best interest, and Mr. Spalding contends that professional baseball of to-day is conducted on a higher plane than any other professional sport in the world.

At the second meeting of the National League in December, 1876, when Mr. Hulbert was elected President, it became necessary to expel from membership two clubs, representing the great cities of New York and Philadelphia, for breaking their contracts and obligations by not playing return games due the Western clubs. In 1877 four noted players, Devlin, Hall, Graver, and Nichols were expelled for crookedness, they having been tried and convicted of selling games while playing for the Louisville club. From that day to this there has not been a player expelled for crookedness. In 1881 ten prominent players were expelled from the National League for dissipation, which has resulted in practically eliminating this vice from the game.

Baseball is the father or forerunner of athletic sports in the United States, which were practically unknown to this country before the civil war. Forty years ago it was a disgrace for a man to be seen with any kind of athletic implement, but now it is a badge of honor. To-day there is no greater moral and uplifting force influencing the youth of this country than athletics, when kept within reasonable bounds.

LATONIA TRACK IN DANGER.

Court Asked That Street Be Opened Through the Race Course.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Latonia race track will receive its death blow if the injunction and mandatory order asked of the Circuit Court of Kenton County by J. H. Kruse, a prominent citizen of Covington, Ky., is allowed. Mr. Kruse asks that the court require the race track company to open several streets through the course proper. His contention is that within the fence of Latonia are several streets, the other portions of which have been improved by the City of Covington, but that the portion within the fence is obstructed to the public by the race track.

The Latonia Company says that the streets never were properly dedicated to public use.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
SECOND MONTH.
MRS. FISKE
AND THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY
Presenting C. M. S. McLellan's Drama,
Leah Kleschna
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Thurs., Jan. 12, 3:30 P. M.—Seats Ready.
A Recital and Interpretation of Ibsen's "PEER GYNT," by
OLE BANG.
With Grieg's Vocal and Instrumental Music.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gerick Conductor.
Program: SCHUMANN, Overture to "Genoveva," Op. 81; DVINDY, Symphony, No. 2, in B-flat major (first time); BRAHMS, Concerto in B-flat major, No. 2, for pianoforte, Op. 83; DVORAK, Overture "Carneval." Soloist:
JOSEFFY
Saturday Aft., Jan. 14, at 2:30.
Program: BEETHOVEN, Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Op. 67; BRUCH, Penelope's Recitative and Prayer from "Odysseus"; BRAHMS, Waltzes (Orchestrated by W. Gericke); ELGAR, "Sea Pictures," Three Songs from a Cycle of Five for Contralto and Orchestra, Op. 37; WAGNER, Overture to "Flying Dutchman." Soloist:
MURIEL FOSTER
Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

HUBERS 14TH ST. MUSEUM
Visit early shows and avoid crowds. Last Chance to See
LALOO & LALA
BOY & GIRL—ONE, YET TWO. Two living beings merged into one. 4 Arms, 4 Legs, 4 Feet, 1 Hands.
Giant Turtle Methuselah
300 Yrs. Old, Weight 500 Lbs.
Gasnier, French Athlete; Chauncey Moulan, Fat Man.
THEATRE—Return of the favorite, John B. Burke & Co., in 3-act comedy, "Tangled Relations." Also 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Wednesday Afternoon, Jan'y 18, at 3.
KREISLER
VIOLIN RECITAL.
Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

GRAND-GEORGE PRIMROSE
And His Big Minstrel Co.
To-night JAMES THORNTON, GENARO & BAILEY, White & Simmons, D'Arcy Sisters, Frank O'Brien, Etc.
25c.-50c.

NEW Lexington Av. & 107th St.
STAR A WIFE'S SECRET Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat.
To-night Big Sunday CONCERT 25c 50c Elfie Fay, La Vine Cameron Trio, 15 Big Acts.

Murray Hill 42d St. & Lexington Av. Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat.
Dan McAvoy His Honor The Mayor of the Bowery

3 TO-NIGHT B'WAY, 31 St. & 3 Av. Mat. Mon., Thur. & Sat.
—A LITTLE OUTCAST.—
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT "Pop" Prices
10—BIG ACTS—10.

NEW AMSTERDAM "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. 42d Street, West of B'way.
"The Best and Biggest Show in Town."
HUMPTY Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Drury Lane Spectacle. DUMPTY
"Full of Laughter and Gorgeous Splendor."
POPULAR ($1.50 Best Seats) MATINEE WEDNESDAY. Regular Matinee Saturday.

LIBERTY THEATRE
Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
Klaw & Erlanger's Comedy Company, IN NEWPORT By John J. McNally.
THE BIG FIVE!
PETER F. DAILEY, JOSEPH COYNE, LEE HARRISON, VIRGINIA EARLAND, PAY TEMPLETON.
Evenings at 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday.
SPECIAL—MON., JAN. 16.
Mr. Tom W. Ryley presents
IDA CONQUEST in THE MONEY MAKERS

NEW YORK THEATRE—The Popular Playhouse
Broadway, 44th to 45th Street.....Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
Special Matinee Thursday for Clergymen and Teachers.
PRICES 25c., 50c. 75c., & $1.00 POPULAR MATINEE WED'Y. 25c., 50c. & 75c.
JOSEPH BROOKS' Sumptuous Production of HOME FOLKS C. T. DAZEY'S Delightful American Drama.
PRESS AND PUBLIC LEND HEARTY ENDORSEMENT.
"Like Riley's Delightful Poem; it is refreshing and wholesome."—Globe.
"A Play true to Life."—Telegraph.
"Go and see this play, and go early."—Commercial.
THE GREATEST PRODUCTION EVER SEEN AT POPULAR PRICES.

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST. CONTINUOUS, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. 23RD ST.
12-Herzog's Horses-12
Cleverly trained equines, in a novel act.
Rose Stahl & Co.
in James Forbes's "The Chorus Lady."
Melville & Stetson
America's Foremost Comedienne.
The Patty Bros.
Debut in America.
Europe's Marvelous Hand-to-Hand Balancers, MR. & MRS GARDNER CRANE, THE VALDARES, McCUE & CAHILL, RICE FAMILY, MICHAEL BRAHAM & "MICKY," MOZARTO, ANNA KENWICK, NANON JACQUES, THE MAJILTONS, MLLE. CARLOTTA, "THE LOOP."
SPLENDID SHOW TO-DAY!
TEN ICHI TROUPE, STUART, MYLES STAVORDALE QUINTET, BONIFACE & WALZINGER.
58TH ST. EVERY AFT. at 1:30. EVERY EVE. at 7:30. 58TH ST.
Marie Corelli's Greatest Success
THELMA
will be presented with new scenery and accessories, by the newly organized permanent Stock Company, including SYDNEY AYRES, EDNA PHILLIPS, LILLA VANE, etc.
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE, TOO!
STUART, (Male Patti,) DUFFIN-REDCAY TROUPE, SAVILLE SISTERS, WILLIAM H. SMITH, MOTION PICTURES, etc.
GRAND BILL TO-DAY!
BONIFACE & WALZINGER, THREE TOSCARYS, CHAS. BRADSHAW & CO., COMEDY FOUR, JOE FIELDS, 20 OTHERS.
5TH AVE. CONTINUOUS, 1 TO 10:45 P. M. 5TH AVE.
ELABORATE PRODUCTION OF
"Jim, The Penman"
All new scenery and accessories, and a large cast, including Edwin Arden, JAS. E. WILSON, ISABELLE EVESSON, etc.
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE!
MYLES-STAVORDALE QUINTET, LUTZ BROS., YEAGER, PERRIN & YEAGER, ALDO & DALE BROTHERS, BURNETT & WEYERSON, LYNOTT SISTERS, JOE EDMONDS, Motion Pictures.
SURPASSING SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY!
EDNA LUBY & CO., STUART BARNES, LILLIAN & SHORTY DE WITT, LES OLOPAS, DELIA DONALD, 20 OTHERS.
125TH ST. Every Aft at 1:30. Every Eve. at 7:30. 125TH ST.
HENRY MILLER'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
"D'Arcy of the Guards"
New scenery and accessories, and the permanent stock, including W. J. KELLEY, BEATRICE MORGAN, etc.
GOOD VAUDEVILLE, TOO!
ARTHUR WHITELAW, BELLCLAIR BROS., COLLINS & HAWLEY, VIOLA DUVAL, ETC.
ESPECIALLY STRONG BILL TO-DAY.
WEBB'S SEALS, EDITH HELENA, HOOKER & DAVIS, JAMES HARRIGAN, MITCHELL & BARRON, 20 OTHERS.

BELASCO THEATRE.
42d St., Near B'way. Eve. at 8. Mat. Sat'y Only at 2.
—FIRST TIME—
NEXT WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11,
PUNCTUALLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.
DAVID BELASCO
Will Present MRS.
LESLIE CARTER
IN THE NEW PLAY,
ADREA
Written by DAVID BELASCO and JOHN LUTHER LONG.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

NEW YORK THEATRES UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MESSRS SHUBERT.
TELEPHONE FOR ALL—6570-38.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Saturday Night SEATS TO-MORROW.
SAM. S. SHUBERT offers JEFFERSON
DeAngelis IN FANTANA
Cast includes Adele Ritchie and Katie Barry.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Matinee Saturdays. SAM. S. SHUBERT offers
Lillian Russell
in the Successful Comic Opera,
LADY TEAZLE.
PRINCESS B'way, near 29. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. SAM. S. SHUBERT offers
EDWARD TERRY
in his original character of Dick Phenyl in A. W. Pinero's Comedy,
SWEET LAVENDER
Acted by Mr. Terry more than 4,000 times.
BIJOU THEATRE
BROADWAY & 30th STREET.
EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY, 2:15.
TO-MORROW, JANUARY 9th,
125th TIME IN NEW YORK,
DAVID BELASCO
will present
WARFIELD
IN THE MUSIC MASTER
5th MONTH.
SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS AHEAD.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVE.
DANIEL FROHMAN ANNOUNCES
VECSEY
THE YOUNG VIOLINIST.
Supported by an orchestra under Nahan Franko. Courtesy Heinrich Conried.
Program—Vieuxtemps Concerto, Wieniawski's Faust Fantasy, Bach air; Bach prelude, etc., etc.
Prices $1, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes $15. At hall, hotels, agencies.
FIRST MATINEE.....Sat., Jan. 21

MENDELSSOHN HALL,
Monday, January 9, at 2:15,
One Piano Recital Only
ADELE
Aus der Ohe
Assisted by
David Mannes.....Violinist
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn
Res. Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3,
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Fourth Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert.
SOLOIST:
HOFMANN
PROGRAMME:
Beethoven, Symphony, "Eroica"; Rubinstein, Piano Concerto in G; Debussy, 2 Nocturnos (new.)
Walter Damrosch - - Conductor.
Tickets, 25 cts. to $1; Boxes, seating six, $12.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Ave. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. DAVID HIGGINS in HIS LAST DOLLAR
CONCERT TO-NIGHT. 50—Sirigano's Band of Rome—50. Mamie Remington and Picks, Three Madcaps, & others
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, 7th Av. TO-DAY, Mat., 25 & 50c EVG, Good Seats, 50c. BIG ALL STAR BILL!
Week Beg. Henry E. Dixey, 21 Imperial Japanese Guards, Barney Fagan & Herbert, Lord Byron, the 3 Dunonds, Ward Bros., The Rio Cortan, Jennie Yeamans, others

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40 St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat'nees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. BARRIE'S Comedy,
The Little Minister
TWO MORE WEEKS.
Seats for all performances now on sale.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
3D CROWDED MONTH.
Miss Barrymore's engagement continues until Sat., Jan. 28. Robert Edeson, in his new play, "Strong Heart," begins his annual engagement Mon., Jan. 30.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her greatest triumph,
"SUNDAY"
By THOMAS RACEWARD.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Sat. 2.
VIOLA ALLEN
SPECIAL MAT. NEXT WEDNESDAY OF
"TWELFTH NIGHT."
VIOLA ALLEN AS VIOLA.
IN THE WINTER'S TALE.
Beginning Monday, Jan. 23d,
MR. E. S. WILLARD
in Wilson Barrett's great play,
LUCKY DURHAM Tickets on sale Thurs., Jan. 19.

VECSEY CARNEGIE, TUESDAY. See Special Adv.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. 2:15.
NINTH WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
CHARLES WYNDHAM
MARY MOORE
And their London Co. in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy,
THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN
CHARLES WYNDHAM & MARY MOORE in their original parts.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS."—Times.
FRANCIS WILSON'S
"Is funnier than he ever was in any musical play."—Mail.
BIG HIT
"Frolics into success."—Sun.
COUSIN BILLY
"Certain to furnish very acceptable diversion for many weeks."—World.
THAT'S ALL
"Big whooping success."—Press.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE., THE
ARNOLD DALY CO.
Management Liebler & Co.
INCLUDING W. H. THOMPSON, HARRY HARDWOOD, JOHN FINDLAY, GEORGE FARREN, IRENA DE WOLFE, MABEL TALLIAFERRO, JEFFERSON LEWIS, EDA BRUNA AND ARNOLD DALY.
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."
By George Bernard Shaw.

VECSEY CARNEGIE, TUESDAY. See Special Adv.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CLOSED MONDAY & TUES. EVENINGS.
WEDNESDAY EVEG. FIRST TIME.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS, By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
Cast includes Fay Davis, Margaret Illington, Jessie Busley, Dorothy Hammond, Mrs. A. A. Adams, Wm. Courtney, Ernest Lawford, Vincent Serrano, J. H. Barnes, L. G. Saville, M. J. Gallagher, Jay Wilson and others.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
WOODLAND.
The successful Musical Forest Fantasy By Pixley and Luders.
Staged by George Marion.
Cast includes: Harry Bulger, Frank Deane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, Margaret Sayre, Ida Mulle.
NEXT ATTRACTION—
Managers Wagenhals & Kemper present
BLANCHE WALSH
in Clyde Fitch's new play,
The Woman In The Case
Requests for seats by mail will be filed in order of receipt.

DALY'S THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16,
GEORGE EDWARDES' ORIGINAL COMPANY
from the Lyric Theatre, London, in a romantic 3-act opera, entitled
The Duchess of Dantzic
THE CAST INCLUDES
Courtice Pounds, Adrienne Augarde, and Holbrook Blinn, and Miss Evie Greene.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-MORROW.

VECSEY CARNEGIE, TUESDAY. See Special Adv.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
4TH BIG MONTH. LAST TWO WEEKS
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers the new KOREAN COMIC OPERA, THE
SHO-GUN
By GEO. ADE & GUSTAV LUDERS.
New Songs, New Costumes, & New Ad-libs. Cast includes John C. Henshaw, Trixie Friganza, Christie MacDonald, Wm. C. Weedon, May Ten Broeck, W. Bourke Sullivan, Thomas Q. Jones, Jr., Ethel Kingsley, E. B. Martindell.
TUES'DY EVG., JAN. 24. Seat Sale Mon., Jan. 16.
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
America's Favorite Comedian,
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and Alfred G. Robyn's Comic Opera,
THE YANKEE CONSUL

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
17TH BIG WEEK.
"Scores an immense success."—Evg. Sun.
Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW
Prices: Nights & Sat. Mat., Orch., $2.00; Entire 1st Balc., $1.00 & $1.50; Entire 2d Balc., 50c. Pop. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.00.

14TH ST. THEATRE at 6th Av. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
RICHARD GOLDEN
in Henry C. Savage's Big Production of
COMMON SENSE BRACKET
"Best of All Rural Plays."
Next Mon., Jan. 16—The Forbidden Land.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., nr 7th Av.
ONE WEEK Beginning TO-MORROW EVG
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY
JAMES K. HACKETT
IN
The Fortunes of the King.
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT 10 ACTS
1,000 Orchestra Reserved Seats, 50, 75, 1.00
Week Jan. 16th, seats ready Thursday.
Special Matinee Wednesday, Jan. 18th
The ALL-STAR CAST REVIVAL.
Grace George, Mrs. Le Moyne,
Sarah Truax, Elita Proctor Otis,
James O'Neill, Louis James,
J. E. Dodson, Jameson Lee Finney,
Clara Morris.
The Two Orphans.

KEITH'S 14TH STREET, Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:45 P. M.
HARLEM TO KEITH'S IN FIFTEEN MINUTES BY SUBWAY.
GEORGE EVANS, LIQUID AIR DEMONSTRATION, FOUR DUNBARS
JULES AND ELLA GARRISON
TENBROOKE, LAMBERT & CO., BROWN & NAVARRO.
Aerial Smiths, Hathaway & Walton,
Tom Almond, Jeanre & Ellsworth,
Geo. & May Woodward, Biograph.
Specially Attraction, MAGGIE CLINE "THE IRISH QUEEN."
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

AMERICAN THEATRE 42d St. & 8th Av.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW EVE., 8:15,
THE PLAY FAMOUS FROM COAST TO COAST,
AT THE OLD CROSSROADS
With ESTHA WILLIAMS and JAMES M. BROPHY.
MAT'S TO-NIGHT, SAT., 25 & 50c.
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT
Jas. Richmond Glenroy, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Thorne & Co., Deonzo the Great & Elliott the Great, Rae & Brosche, and others.
ALL SEATS 25, 35 & 50c.
WEEK JAN. 16—HURTIG & SEAMON'S BIG MUSICAL SPECTACLE, "ME, HIM & I."

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Joe Weber & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD
ALL STAR STOCK COMPANY.
TWO BIG LAUGHING HITS!
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY
AND
COLLEGE WIDOWER
MATINEES TUES. & SAT.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., Jan. 18, at 8:15
MME. SAMAROFF PIANISTE
Assisted by The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, by Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Seats, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's and box office.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 10, 8:30 P. M.
American Debut of Miladа Cerny, Pianiste, (eleven years old.)
Seats 50c., 75c., and $1. For sale at Ditson's. Knabe Piano Used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK. AT POP. PRICES.
THEODORE THOMAS MEMORIAL CONCERT. Soloists—Sembrich, Homer; Dippel, Journet, Max Bendix, Violin. Entire Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Cond'r, Franko.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 9th, at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 11th, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Fremstad; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12th, at 7:30—Second Perf. of the RING CYCLE—DIE WALKUERE. Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor; Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 13th, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, De Macchi, Jacoby; Dippel, Giraldoni. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Parvis. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14th, at 2—FAUST. Eames, Begue, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Salezs, Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 14th, at 8. (Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Hertz.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Thurs., Jan. 26th, at 7:30. DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Star Engagement Agathe Barsescu.
Monday Evg., Grillparzer's Drama, "Medea"; Wed. Ev. & Sat. Mat., Sudermann's "Heimath"; Tues. H. Walden in "Die goldne Eva"; Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Harry Walden in Holz & Jerschke's comedy drama, "Traumulus"; Sat., 10 A. M., Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins.....Mgrs.
A REAL SENSATION
Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer's great production of
SIBERIA
THE N. Y. HERALD SAYS:
SIBERIA scores an immense hit before a great audience.
N. Y. TIMES:
SIBERIA was a triumph from start to finish.
EVE. WORLD:
SIBERIA was a tremendous hit.
200 PEOPLE IN THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE.
PRICES, 25-50-75-1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

Berkeley LYCEUM THEATRE, 44 St., nr. 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs & Sat., 2:30.
"Mr. Haines played with feeling and intelligence, and his diction was delightful."—Herald.
Robert T. HAINES
Supported by a specially selected cast in a Romance of Andalusia called "ONCE UPON A TIME," by Genevieve Haynes, author of "Hearts Aflame," etc.
Direction of W. M. WILKISON.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way & 60th St.
Valerie Bergere & COMPANY.
Elfie Fay
Paul Conchas
R. G. Knowles
Will H. Murphy & Blanche Nichols
Thorne & Carleton
DeKoe Trio
Marcus & Gartelle
Earle & Earle
The Brittons
Vitagraph
MATS. DAILY, 25c
Concert To-night, 8:15. R. G. Knowles, Howard Thurston, Mary Norman, Ernest Hogan, Prof. D'Alma, 4—Village Choir—4, De Veux & De Veux, Vitagraph.
Week Beginning Jan. 9:
NEXT WEEK.....ALBERT CHEVALIER

Admission 25c. Sundays
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS CONSTANTLY ADDED
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
SPECIAL WONDERS ON
CINEMATOGRAPH.
To-morrow—Montague's Cockatoo Circus.

LEW FIELDS' Thea., 42d St., bet. B'way & 8Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
The Musical Comedy,
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
By Victor Herbert. By Glen MacDonough.

Hurtig & Seamon's West 125th St. To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15. ALL STARS!
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
TO-MORROW & WEEK, Mr. & Mrs. ALFRED KELCY, Steely, Doty & Coe, Alf. Grant, Sylvia Cook & Tony Wilson & Heloise, Watson's Barnyard.

YORKVILLE 86 St., nr. Lex. Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT ALL STAR SACRED BILL.
To-morrow Every Day.
To-morrow and week, Jennie Yeamans, Kaufman Troupe, Roberts, Hayes & Roberts, & others.

JAN. 23, Last time in Harlem, HENRIETTA CROSMAN in DAVID BELASCO'S "SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS."

MENDELSSOHN HALL 40th St., near B'way. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19, at 8:30.
SECOND CONCERT of OLD MUSIC
SOLOIST: Mme. Gertrude May Stein
Tickets at Ditson's

MAJESTIC
Eves. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
ONLY TWO MORE WEEKS!!
HAMLIN AND MITCHELL'S Merry Musical Extravaganza,
BABES in TOYLAND
GLEN MACDONOUGH'S Libretto.
VICTOR HERBERT'S Music.
JULIAN MITCHELL'S Stage Management.
A BIGGER HIT THAN EVER!!!
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Box Office open all day.
VICTOR LAST CONCERT of the Present Series.
HERBERT'S
ORCHESTRA and EMINENT SOLOISTS. Prices 50-75-1.00.

WEST END 125th St., nr. 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Wednesday Mat., 25c. and 50c.
JOE WELCH in Lee Arthur's Successful New Comedy,
COHEN'S LUCK Excellent Cast. Elaborate Production.
TO-NIGHT HURTIG & SEAMON'S CONCERT
BEST RESERVED SEATS, 25c. and 50c.
Carl Damann Troupe, Majestic Musical Four, Hodges & Launchmere, Jane Brooks, Jolson, Emer & Jolson, Mabel Simpson and others.
JANUARY 16.....THE BURGOMASTER

BROADWAY THIRD WEEK. THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF
in the popular comic opera,
FATINITZA.
C. B. Dillingham, Manager.
"BRILLIANT."—Herald.
"DELIGHTFUL"—American.
"STUNNING"—Press.
"COMMENDABLE"—Tribune.
"GLORIOUS"—Times.
"SPARKLING."—Telegraph.
"INSPIRING."—Eve. World.
"BEWITCHING."—News.
"CAPTIVATING."—Sun.
"CHARMING."—World.
"REFRESHING."—Eve. Post.
"DISTINGUISHED"—Mail.
"FETCHING."—Eve. Journal.
"ENJOYABLE."—Telegram.

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, Jan. 15, 8 P. M.
YSAYE
Accompanied by N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
YSAYE The Bach Concerto,
WILL " Vieuxtemps "
PLAY and " Scotch Fantaisie of Bruch,
" Parsifal Paraphrase of Wagner-Wilhelmj.
The orchestra accompanying each No.
Seats at Box Office, Ditson's and R. E. Johnston's office, St. James Building.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway and Myrtle Av. Brooklyn's Handsomest. World's Safest.
TO-NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT
1,000 Orchestra Reserved Seats, 50c.
BARNEY FAGAN & HENRIETTA BYRON
SNYDER & BUCKLEY.
LONEY HASKELL, WILLIAMS & MELBINE, NORA BAYES, SMITH O'BRIEN, MOONEY & HOLBEIN, Tellerscope.
Extra Attraction: RENO RICHARD & CO.
WEEK BEGINNING MON., JAN. 9,
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Mr. F. C. Whitney's Musical Cocktail,
SUPERB CAST.
20 SONG HITS.
FRESH COMEDY.
ENGLISH PONY BALLET
8 MONTHS AT N. Y. CASINO
PIFF! PAFF!! POUF!!!
NEXT WEEK—KYRLE BELLEW AS RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN, INCLUDING E. M. HOLLAND.

ORPHEUM Ladies' Matinee Every Day.
HOWARD Thurston ILLUSIONIST.
Mary Norman.
MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY DREW.
ERNEST HOGAN, FOLEY BROS., SMITH & CAMPBELL, THE VILLAGE CHOIR.
FIRST TIME IN VAUDEVILLE, JIU-JITSU.

PULLIAM ON SPRING GAMES.

World's Championship Should Be Settled Then—Americans's Dates. Play Cincinnati.

H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, has arrived at Cincinnati to attend the meeting of the national commission to-morrow. Pulliam says he thinks the American League will refuse to grant to the minor leagues an increase in the draft price, but he believes a compromise may be effected. Regarding Spring championship games between rival leagues Pulliam says:

"I am heartily in favor of games between New York and Boston in the Spring for the championship of the world, and believe they will be played. Now, that the National Committee is to have absolute charge of the games, there is no reason why they should not be played. There is much interest as to which club is the stronger, and it should be settled as soon as possible."

Three exhibition games for the Greater New York team of the American League during its Spring training tour in the South were closed yesterday with the Cincinnati team of the National League, the meetings taking place at Macon, Ga., on March 28, 29 and 30. The Cincinnatis also will play at Jacksonville with the Detroits, March 17, 18 and 19; with Boston, March 31, April 1 and 2, and at Cincinnati with Cleveland, April 10, 11 and 12, and with Boston, April 13.

FAST SCHOOLBOY SKATER.

Young Pennsylvanian Defeats Field of Speedy New York Boys.

From a field of the best school-boy speed skaters in Greater New York, Benjamin Gatins, of the Wayne School of Wayne, Penn., won the half-mile handicap race for boys under eighteen years of age at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday. He received an allowance of one lap, or 120 yards. Getting away in his stride with the crack of the starter's pistol, Gatins set a terrific pace and the back markmen were never able to catch him. The Wayne school boy winning by fifty yards in 1:36. The contest for place honors between Brock Putnam of Irving School, and J. Granger of Public School No. 50, and Schuyler Phillips of the MacKenzie School of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was interesting, Granger got the prize by a few feet from Putnam, who was the same distance in front of Phillips. Granger and Putnam both started from scratch, while Phillips had an allowance of fifty yards.

Twenty-two embryo champion skaters faced the starter in the half-mile race for boys under sixteen years of age. G. Wilson of Irving School, who

Racing Ice Yachts In Preparation for the Season's Campaign

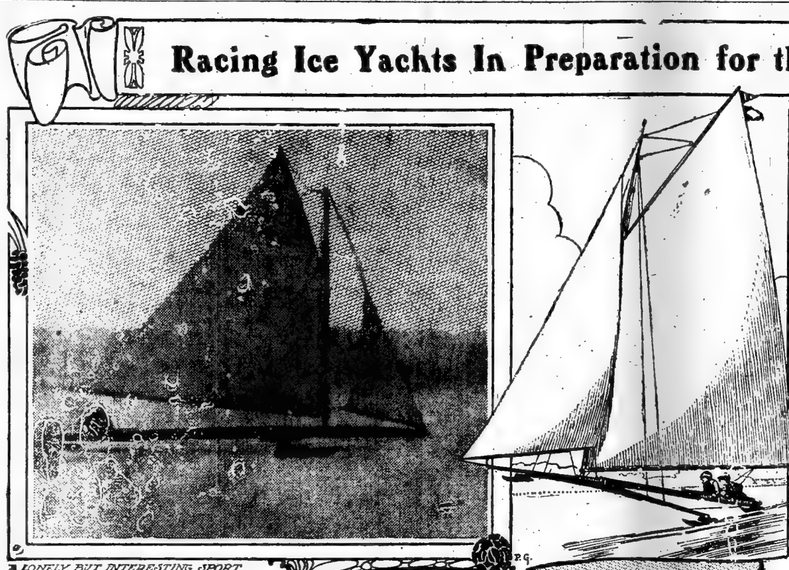

A LONELY BUT INTERESTING SPORT.

A HUDSON RIVER CHAMPION

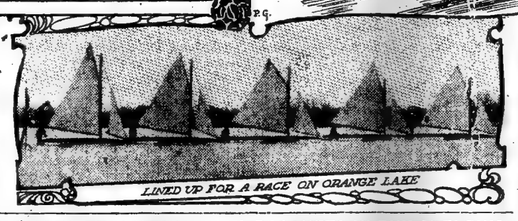

LINED UP FOR A RACE ON ORANGE LAKE

ICE YACHTSMEN READY FOR WINTER'S SPORT

Many New Boats Out for Championship Honors.

CHALLENGE PENNANT RACES

Hudson River Sailors Would Like to See a Western Club Try to Win the Trophy.

Over one hundred ice yachts within a few miles of New York have been ready for several days to spread their enormous sails over a long stretch of smooth, hard ice and show the army of speed lovers that they, too, can make their mile a minute, if not in a few seconds less. On the Shrewsbury River the racing has already commenced. Plenty of ice and a long, cold Winter are necessary for the complete enjoyment of the rare sport of ice yachting. It is a difficult matter to obtain these for any length of time in the vicinity of New York, but despite the drawbacks due to the weather ice yachting has continued to grow, and more boats are ready for the sport this season than in any previous year.

The headquarters for the sport in this locality are on the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie, at Orange Lake near Newburg, and on the Shrewsbury River, New Jersey. Half a dozen clubs race their boats on the Shrewsbury, and some of the most daring sailors that ever handled one of these risky boats have learned all they know about the sport on the broad stretch of ice opposite Red Bank. Two or three clubs have recently been organized in Maine, and there is plenty of activity on the St. Lawrence near Cape Vincent and Clayton, but the latter clubs practically combine during the racing season with the Canadian clubs at Kingston and neighboring places on Lake Ontario.

In the West there has been a great revival of the sport in the last three years. In Wisconsin, on Lakes Winnebago and Pepin; at Kalamazoo, Mich., and at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., ice yachting has grown much faster than it has in the East.

A challenge from one of the leading Western clubs for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America would be joyfully received by the Easterners. Such a challenge would add a great stimulus to ice yacht racing.

This Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America is the most important trophy in ice yachting in this country. It is open to the world, but no foreign boat has ever competed for it, and all of the races have been held on the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie. This pennant is to ice yachting what the America's Cup is to deep-sea yachting. The pennant is an elaborate piece of blue silk, thirty feet long, with the name inscribed upon it in gold letters. It was the gift of Irving Grinnell, and was presented for perpetual ice yacht competition through the New Hamburg Club, on the Hudson River. The first race was sailed over the New Hamburg course, a few miles below Poughkeepsie, in 1881, and the Phantom, owned by William Van Wyck of the New Hamburg Club, won in the rather slow time of 57 minutes 11 seconds over a twelve-mile course.

Since that time there have been thirteen races, most of which have been over a twenty-mile course, and of these events Archibald Rogers has won five and John A. Roosevelt four. Archibald Rogers, however, won two victories under the new deed of gift in the last competition for the trophy in 1902. It was then stipulated that the races should consist of the best two out of three, or three out of five, so that while Mr. Rogers's two victories were necessary for the holding of the cup he has won the pennant only four times—in 1885, 1887, 1893, and 1902, tieing with John A. Roosevelt, whose victories were in the years 1888, 1889, 1892, and 1899.

The names of these two men are known throughout the length and breadth of the ice yachting world in America. Mr. Rogers is called by his friends the most skillful ice yacht sailor in the country. He has been sailing ice yachts for over twenty years. While Mr. Roosevelt is a veteran of over forty years' experience, his first boat being a cradle craft that he built in 1861. In his boat house on the Hudson at Hyde Park Mr. Rogers has the largest fleet of ice boats belonging to one man in the country. Mr. Roosevelt's boat house, a few miles below that of Mr. Rogers, contains almost as many.

The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, of which Mr. Rogers is the Commodore, is the headquarters of the sport on the Hudson. Its fleet of boats is the most valuable of any club in the country, and many of its members are among the enthusiastic yachtsmen of the New York Yacht Club. Its racing rules, with a few variations, are practically the same as the rules of the New York Yacht Club. Archibald Rogers, while owning several boats, has never had but one name for his chief boat, Jack Frost, and the same is true of Mr. Roosevelt's racing boat, which has always been known as the Icicle. The present boats bearing those names are totally different from the originals, although the Icicle has undergone little change since 1885. The Icicle is forty-seven and one-half feet in total length and carries 755 square feet of canvas. The Jack Frost is a foot longer than the Icicle and carries 764 square feet of sail. The Icicle is known as the steadiest and one of the most reliable ice yachts ever seen on the Hudson, and it holds the record for the twenty-mile course in the Challenge pennant contests, of 46 minutes 19 seconds, made in 1892.

Yachts with small sail area are the popular boats to-day. The members of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club did nearly all their racing last year with boats carrying from 200 to 300 square feet of sail. There is more all-around fun in such boats, and they are less difficult to handle. Commodore H. C. Higgenson of the latter club, who owns the largest yacht in the club, the Windward, carrying 685 square feet of sail, did not put her on the ice at all last year. He has his own private boathouse on Orange Lake, where he keeps five or six boats all the time, and his sailing last Winter was confined to the lake, a boat carrying 250 square feet of sail, and with which he won several trophies. His yacht is a sister boat of the Junior, owned by James S. Taylor of Newburg, and which won the championship of the lake. W. A. Kidd sailed the boat in all its big races, among which were events for the Jackson Cup, the Van Nostrand Challenge Cup, and several pennants.

The Junior is 30 feet long, carries 250 square feet of sail, and holds the Orange Lake ten-mile record for boats of her class—19 minutes. Mr. Kidd, however, says he has frequently gone a mile a minute, and perhaps less, in some of his straight runs. The old Snowdrift, owned by Dr. Willett Kidd, but now in Maine, did the ten miles at Orange Lake about five years ago in 17 minutes 14 seconds, a record that has never been beaten. The Snowdrift, however, carried over 500 square feet of canvas, and during her career was practically unbeatable. Several new boats have been recently built by members of the club, and a number of trophies have been offered for competition this year. The club has over fifty members and a fleet of thirty boats. H. C. Higgenson is the Commodore, Dr. Willett Kidd Vice Commodore, and W. A. Kidd Secretary and Treasurer.

KELLY WON TENNIS TITLE.

Defeated Cragin for Singles Championship of the Seventh Regiment.

With the victory of C. C. Kelly in the final of the championship tennis singles yesterday, the annual tournament of the Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Association was brought to an end. In the three events played all of the finals were won by representatives of Company I. Kelly paired with Calhoun Cragin in the doubles, which they won, and W. B. Cragin, Jr., won the handicap singles. The surprising thing about yesterday's match, which drew a fair sized gallery to the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, was that Kelly should be strong enough to defeat Calhoun Cragin, his opponent, in three straight sets. The score of the competition was 6-3, 9-7, 7-5.

At the beginning of the match Kelly displayed excellent form. He used a swift hard service that Cragin found great difficulty in returning fairly. Several times during the first set Cragin was aced, and it appeared to worry him. Kelly took the first set at 6-3, and then continued his good placing and passing into the second set, obtaining a lead of 4-love. Kelly's driving, both off his forehand and backhand, had been fine up to this point, and Cragin had been repeatedly scored against by the ball cutting the corners of his court.

Cragin understood that he must draw Kelly up to the net so that the angle for passing would be lessened, and he made a plucky effort to achieve his object by playing back very short balls, that compelled Kelly to come up in order to volley, for nothing but a cross court pass was possible at such short range, and Cragin covered well. Cragin cleverly worked out this attack, and, although Kelly had the lead at 5-2 and 40-30, Cragin's short returns made the passing stroke impossible, while he out-volleyed and out-smashed Kelly at the net. It was fast tennis, and Cragin worked the score to deuce at 5-all. Then began a long series of deuce and vantage games, Cragin showing more and more unsteadiness until he lost the set at 9-7, because of his nets in trying to play the returns too closely.

Both men scored evenly up to 5-all in the third and final set. The old champion put forth a supreme effort to steady down and get length to his returns. His returned work was somewhat uneven, however, and Kelly took the deuce and vantage games in all earned points, his passing and placing shots being remarkably good. The summaries:

Championship Singles.—Final and championship round—C. C. Kelly defeated Calhoun Cragin, 6-3, 9-7, 7-5.

SPEAR TO TRAIN RUNNERS.

Noted Driver Will Have Charge of Smathers's Eastern Thoroughbreds.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—George Spear, who has handled E. E. Smathers's popular Grand Circuit string of harness campaigners for several seasons, arrived here yesterday and announces that he has temporarily retired from the trotting turf. He says he will associate himself at once with the extensive thoroughbred interests of Mr. Smathers, and during the Summer season will have active charge of the latter's Eastern division of runners, at present in Winter quarters at Montgomery Park, which includes McChesney and more than fifty other horses of various ages.

Spear intends spending much of his time between here, Hot Springs, and New Orleans before the regular running season begins in conjoining with S. C. Hildreth, who has heretofore looked after the interests of Mr. Smathers in the West.

McChesney has passed the present Winter in perfect health, and his daily exercise has been extended to long gallops over the local track. Spear stated that he could not forecast any campaign for the former great handicap horse, but that if he continued to stand training he would be shipped to Eastern tracks with the approach of warm weather.

Spear's announcement will probably set at rest rumors of the connection of Ed Geers, the veteran driver, with the training of the Smathers stable on Eastern running tracks.

COLUMBIA BEATS CADETS.

University Basket Ball Team Wins from West Point by 29 to 25.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y. Jan. 7.—In its annual game with the cadets to-day, the Columbia basket ball team was again victorious, but by a narrow margin. The score was 29 to 25. Not until the whistle sounded, ending the game, was the match won, and at no time during the entire play was there a difference of more than two points until just before the game ended. Von Sholly then shot a pretty goal, making the Columbia total 29. In the first half neither side could locate the basket with any degree of accuracy, and many easy tries were missed. The half ended with this score: West Point, 8; Columbia, 10. West Point started scoring a minute after the game started, Hetrick receiving the ball on a long pass and shot the first basket. Fisher evened matters shortly afterward.

Only four fouls were allowed during the game, and both Fishér and Jones missed one of their tries at goal from the foul line. Columbia's team work was fine, but while the cadets, perhaps, lacked their opponent's team play, they made up for it in shooting with greater accuracy and from most trying positions. Especially did Jones and Rockwell excel in this respect. Fisher carried off the individual honors of the visitors, and most of their points were to his credit. The line up:

West Point.	Position.	Columbia.
Rockwell	Forward	Fisher
Merchant	Forward	Moore
Tompkins	Centre	Cannon
Hetrick	Guard	Von Sholly
Jones	Guard	Hurley

Goals from field—Rockwell, (2,) Merchant, Tompkins, (3,) Hetrick, (2,) Jones, (4,) Fisher, (3.) Goals from fouls—Rockwell, (3.) Fisher, (3.) Referee—Mr. Kinney, of New York. Umpire—Mr. Hall, of Columbia. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

BIG SHOW OF AUTOS COMING THIS WEEK

Senator Depew Will Open the Foreign Exhibit.

CARS ARRIVING FROM PARIS

Imported and American Machines to be Seen in Separate Buildings—Popular Type of Cars.

Two automobile shows will demand the attention of the public during the coming week. One, known as the Importers' Salon, will be opened on Wednesday in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, and will continue for two weeks. The other, which will be the regular annual exhibit in the Madison Square Garden, will open on Saturday night and will continue one week. The latter show is held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America and the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and it will be devoted almost exclusively to the display of American machines and appliances. Some foreign cars will be in the Garden, among others the French car driven by George Heath when he won the Vanderbilt Cup race last Fall, but the greatest show of imported vehicles will be seen in the Herald Square Hall.

Despite this division, both shows will be crowded to their utmost capacity of exhibition space. The increasing demand for space in the Madison Square Garden necessitated the relegation last year of the foreign cars to the restaurant room. This caused crowding and dissatisfaction to both exhibitors and spectators. This year, therefore, in order to show the increased number of foreign cars properly that now have agencies in this city, the Importers' Salon was organized, and it is quite possible that it may be an annual affair.

The managers of this foreign show have arranged to open it by a private view on Tuesday night and following to some extent the plan of the great Paris show, a number of public officials have been invited. Senator Chauncey M. Depew has consented to be present, and he will press the button that will light all the electric signs in the hall. The foreign Ambassadors of all the countries that will be prominently represented in the show will also be present, among them being Baron des Planches of Italy, M. Jusserand of France, Sir M. H. Durand of England, Ambassador Von Sternburg of Germany and Baron Moncheur of Belgium. Informal speeches will be made by these foreign representatives and the Presidents of a large number of automobile clubs throughout the country have also been invited. The opening will be purely social in character, something novel for an automobile show in this city.

Workmen were busy all day yesterday in the Herald Square Hall putting up the decorations and arranging the stands. One car, an Italian automobile, was put in place, but many more will arrive to-day and to-morrow. There will be fifty individual exhibitors, and twenty-three of them will show complete machines of foreign manufacture. There will be about one hundred complete cars, and over thirty of these will be the same cars that were recently exhibited in the Paris show. Several arrived here yesterday and others are due to-day.

Most of these foreign cars will be of the popular touring type, revealing no striking innovations, but there will be a number of minor improvements in respect to ease in running. Simpler construction, greater convenience of mechanical parts, and in several cases more luxurious carriage fittings. The side door, one of the striking novelties last year, is now universal, necessitating a longer carriage body in some cars.

No freakish or unusually high-powered racing cars will be shown. The show will represent everything that is practical, thoroughly up to date, combined with the maximum of comfort and a much higher standard of artistic beauty than has ever before been seen in an automobile exhibit in this country.

The majority of the foreign cars will be of moderate horse power. One importer, who returned from Paris last week, will show four machines equipped with the same style of motors used in the car with which Thery won the Gordon Bennett race last year. One of these will be of fifteen horse power, two of twenty horse power, and the other of thirty horse power. They will all be four-cylinder cars. This represents what will virtually be the prevailing type.

Particular attention has been paid to the artistic decorations for this foreign show. Instead of a miscellaneous collection of signs, every exhibitor being allowed to pursue his peculiar fancy, all the signs are of uniform size and color, green by day, with black letters, while at night they will be illuminated with electric lights. No one name, therefore, will be more glorified than another, and if there is any superiority in a name, the observer will have to seek for it in the machines that will be displayed beneath the signs. The long panels of paintings representing an automobile race give the effect of a panorama to the dome-lighted portion of the hall, while hundreds of yards of red, white, and blue ribbon will be festooned from the roof to different parts of the hall. A music stand will occupy the centre of the floor and the revolving platform, on which cars will be taken apart and demonstrated, will be a novel and interesting feature to those who are close students of the mysterious working of the automobile.

In the Madison Square Garden over

RACQUETS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Play Advanced to Final Round in Annual Handicap Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Play was advanced to the final round to-day in the fifteenth annual handicap racquet tournament of the Philadelphia Racquet Club.

There were no special features attendant on to-day's matches, except that the Assembly had left its traces on some of the competitors. Late hours are not conducive to good athletics, and several of the contestants played way below form. In the semi-final match between Messrs. Bates and Hare the latter was suffering from a severe cold and only managed to score 16 aces in the entire three games decided. Bates gave his usual sterling exhibition and won the match much as he pleased.

In the other first-class match played Messrs. Longacre and Gregg had a battle royal. The former conceded his opponent 3 aces, but in only one game did he need the concession. Summary:

First Class.—First round—

J. P. Gregg, 3 aces	15	14	15	15	
John B. Longacre, scratch	6	17	10	8	

William E. Bates defeated Willing Spencer by default.

Semi-final Round—

William E. Bates, scratch	15	15	15		
T. T. Hare, scratch	6	2	8		

Second Class.—Semi-final round—

Thomas Ridgway, 7 aces	15	15	12	15	
R. M. Townsend, scratch	4	8	18	12	
S. K. Reeves, scratch	15	15	15		
T. L. Harrison, 7 aces	9	11	12		

Negro Woman Gives Note for Dolls.

"We saw," says The Northport (Ala.) Breeze, "a negro woman buy five dolls at $4 for the five. She paid 75 cents in cash and gave a waive note for the remainder of the purchase price. What shall we say to these things?" Well, you might say that she is a fool without being far out of the way, but she was merely giving an example of one of the greatest faults or failings of the negro. Probably the woman in this case could have bought the dolls for $2 in cash, but the chance to get them on credit was an inducement she couldn't resist. In this she is not very different from the average negro, and it is this spirit of inconsequence which makes them such an easy prey for the loan sharks.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Cleveland's Three-Cent Fares.

Cleveland is to have 3 cent fares. On all lines radiating from the centre of the city the Cleveland Electric Road will place 3 cent cars, running to points two miles out. The regular 5 cent cars will go the regular distance. No transfer will be given for a 3 cent fare. The experiment is an important one, and will be watched with interest in this city.—Buffalo News.

DR. RAYNER LEADS SHOOTERS.

Wins Three Trophies at Crescent A. C. Traps and Ties for January Cup.

Dr. F. C. Rayner carried off the honors of the Crescent Athletic Club's shooting competitions at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday. He won two of the first three contests of the day, at fifteen targets, outright, then defeated a field of sixteen aspirants for another fifteen-target trophy, after a shoot-off, and in the first trial for the January Cup, at twenty-five targets, Dr. Raynor tied with Dr. H. L. O'Brien and F. C. Damron at twenty-four targets each. Although the weather conditions were not suitable for accurate marksmanship, the light being poor, Dr. Raynor kept up his good work with such surprising regularity that the Shooting Committe toward the latter part of the day lowered his handicap from four to three targets in fifteen-bird shoots.

A two-men team match, which promises to develop into one of the most popular events of the Crescents' weekly programme, was begun yesterday, with four teams competing. Under the conditions the team having the most number of wins at the close of the season, a team being required to shoot three times to qualify, will receive an unusually handsome bronze prize. The high scorers yesterday were F. T. Bedford, Jr., and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., with forty-six targets out of a possible fifty. "The Hollanders," were second, "The Mormons" third, and "The Scots" last. Summary of the shoots follow:

TROPHY SHOOTS—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. F. C. Rayner	4	E. H. Lott	0 12
H. L. Kenyon	1	A. G. Southworth	0 11
H. B. Stephenson	3	W. W. Marshall	3 10
W. T. McConvill	2	F. C. Damron	4 10
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	C. W. Hickling	4 6
H. M. Brigham	0	12	

Shoot-off—Dr. F. C. Rayner, 14; H. L. Kenyon, 10.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	H. M. Brigham	0 10
Dr. F. C. Rayner	3	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1 10
W. T. McConvill	3	F. C. Damron	4 10
R. W. Haff	3	C. W. Hickling	4 9
C. A. Lockwood	2	W. W. Marshall	3 8
A. G. Southworth	0	L. Kenyon	1 8
T. B. Stephenson	0	H. B. Vanderveer	2 8
E. H. Lott	0	11	

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. F. C. Rayner	4	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 12
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	W. T. McConvill	3 12
H. B. Vanderveer	2	W. W. Marshall	3 11
A. G. Southworth	0	H. B. Stephenson	0 10
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	H. L. Kenyon	1 10
F. C. Damron	4	C. A. Lockwood	2 9
R. W. Haff	3	H. M. Brigham	0 7
E. H. Lott	0	C. W. Hickling	4 6

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. F. C. Rayner	3	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 11
H. M. Brigham	0	R. W. Haff	3 10
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	1	E. H. Lott	0 9
A. G. Southworth	0	F. C. Damron	4 9
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	W. W. Marshall	3 8
H. L. Kenyon	1	W. T. McConvill	3 7
W. W. Marshall	3	H. B. Stephenson	0 6
C. A. Lockwood	2	C. W. Hickling	4 5

Shoot-off—Dr. F. C. Rayner, 13; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 11; H. M. Brigham, 9.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	H. M. Brigham	0 11
H. L. Kenyon	1	A. G. Southworth	0 10
W. W. Marshall	3	C. A. Lockwood	2 10
F. C. Damron	4	H. L. O'Brien	2 8
R. W. Haff	3	12	

TEAM SHOOT-TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	H. M. Brigham	0 18
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 16
Team total	46	Team total	34

	H. T.		H. T.
E. H. Lott	1	W. W. Marshall	3 9
H. L. Vanderveer	4	A. G. Southworth	0 19
Team total	49	Team total	28

JANUARY CUP—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	4	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0 20
Dr. F. C. Rayner	5	R. W. Haff	5 20
F. C. Damron	7	E. H. Lott	1 16
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	C. A. Lockwood	3 19
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	3	B. Stephenson	1 18
H. M. Brigham	0	H. B. Vanderveer	4 18
W. W. Marshall	5	W. T. McConvill	4 18
A. G. Southworth	0	H. L. Kenyon	2 14

BROOKLYN SKATING RACE.

W. L. Sutphen Wins from Scratch in Junior Handicap.

The regular tri-weekly skating races for schoolboys were held in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, resulting in the victory of William Bauer, of Public School No. 11, in the quarter mile scratch event, and of Andrew Bahr, of Public School No. 69, in the half mile handicap. In the evening two handicap races were decided, the senior event resulting in a victory for W. L. Smith, of the New York Athletic Club, from the fifty-yard mark. Philip Kearney, of the New York Athletic Club team, started from scratch, but could not overtake the leaders, and quit after going three-quarters of a mile. In the junior event W. Sutphen, of Long Branch, N. J., won from scratch.

The races were followed by a hockey match in the Intermediate Hockey League series between the teams of St. Francis Xavier College and the Shawnee Athletic Club, the former winning by the score of 6 to 2. The summary of the skating races and the line-up in the hockey game follows:

MORNING EVENTS.

Quarter-Mile Scratch, for boys under fourteen years old.—Won by William Bauer, Public School No. 11; S. Bennett, Public School No. 77, second; T. Dauchey, Prospect Heights Academy, third. Time—:59 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, for Clark Trophy.—Won by Andrew Bahr, Public School No. 69, (100 yards) Clyde Martin, "Poly Prep," (scratch,) second; Leroy Martin, "Poly Prep," (50 yards,) third. Time—1:33.

EVENING EVENTS.

One Mile, Senior, Handicap.—Won by W. L. Smith, New York A. C. (50 yards;) T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, (40 yards,) second; Harray P. McDonald, New York A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:50 2-5.

One Mile, Junior, Handicap.—Won by W. Sutphen, Long Branch, N. J., (scratch;) E. Crabb, Winthrop A. C., (80 yards,) second; W. Pettit, "Poly Prep," (80 yards,) third. Time—3:02 4-5.

St. Francis Xavier, 6. Position. Shawnee A. C. 2.

Cassidy	Goal	Clarkson
Quinn	Point	Sullivan
Stancliff	Cover Point	Sykes
Murray	Forward	W. Sykes
Brown, Eagen	Forward	Schmeltzer
Hogan	Forward	O'Donahue
O'Rourke	Forward	Holton

Live Bird Shoot for Texas Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 7.—The Directors of the Texas Gun Club Association to-day decided to hold the annual State shoot at Waco on April 18, 19, and 20. N. A. Holt of Waco was appointed manager. It is expected that the competition will attract gunners of international fame. On the first day the chief event will be the live bird contest for the State Championship medal, which is now held by Edgar Nolle of Austin.

CHICKENS GO HOME TO ROOST

Last Day of Poultry and Pet Stock Show in Madison Square Garden.

Meetings of several of the specialty clubs and the award of the remaining special prizes in a number of classes marked the final day of the annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, which closed last night in Madison Square Garden. In spite of the unfavorable weather which prevailed during the greater part of the week, the officials of the show said last night that the exhibition had proved very successful, and that while the attendance of the general public undoubtedly had been affected to some extent by the adverse weather conditions, this circumstance did not affect the attendance of the breeders and fanciers for whom the show is primarily intended.

One of the most interesting features of the show, particularly to the casual visitor, was the exhibit of incubators in operation. There were several hundred eggs placed in the incubators, and so arranged that the chickens would be hatched during the show, and the little chicks were a source of more interest to the children than anything else. In the "brooders," in which the young chicks are placed after hatching, there were 700 chicks of good breeds running about. All of these were furnished by the Bonnie Brae Farms, at New Rochelle, and in spite of transit and the crowds about them at the Garden, not one of them died.

A large sale reported yesterday was of fifty Orpington fowls by the Willow Brook Farm of Berlin, Conn., to a resident of Westchester, who intends to breed this variety on a large scale. The price was $600 for the lot, which was mostly non-prize winners, but of good breeding. The Davenport Farms, whose exhibition of rare jungle and water fowl in the centre of the main floor was one of the principal features of the show, also reported a number of sales, particularly of the gaudy Asiatic pheasants, which despite the fact that they were the most brilliant colored birds in the exhibit, were among the lowest priced, ranging from $10 to $100 a pair.

Samuel Untermyer of Yonkers, who had two exhibits under the name of his farm, Greystone Poultry Farm, succeeded in getting an unusually large proportion of prizes with them. Eight birds of the white Plymouth Rock Breed won four first prizes, and his other exhibit, that of single comb black minorcas, eight single birds and two breeding pens, took four first and two second prizes.

One of the largest specialty clubs to hold its annual meeting yesterday was the American Plymouth Rock Club, which has a membership of over 1,200. It was the fourteenth annual meeting, at which W. S. Russell, of Ottumwa, Iowa, was elected president, and H. P. Schwab, Rochester, N. Y., secretary and treasurer. The National Single Comb White Leghorn Club also held its annual meeting. This club now has eighty-four members, having doubled in its membership in the last year, this being its second year. The officers elected were: President, L. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, Irving F. Rice, Cortlandt, N. Y.

At the annual meeting of the American Legborn Club, which is one of the largest of the fanciers clubs in America, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. F. Bruce, Victor, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, A. B. Arnold, Dillsburg, Penn., and E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Babcock, Bath, N. Y.

The awarding of special prizes occupied the time of the judges in the poultry and pigeon divisions yesterday, and many valuable prizes, consisting of silver cups, plate and trophies, were awarded. One specially valuable prize was awarded to the Norwood Farm, of Short Hills, N. J., for the best light brahmas. This has been won by this farm for three consecutive years, according to the regulations, and now becomes the personal property of the establishment.

Big Vulcan Statue Going to Oregon.

The mammoth iron statue of Vulcan, fifty-seven feet high, constructed to advertise the iron mines of Birmingham, Ala., will occupy a high point in the 1905 Fair Grounds in Portland, Ore. The statue will be started on the journey from St. Louis on Mar. 1. It was cast in iron from a model by Moretti. All the metal used in its construction, as well as the minerals in the foundation, are from Alabama. It cost $25,000, and required a year to complete. The companion piece to Vulcan, although not nearly on so large a scale, will be a statue of Savajawea, the Indian maiden, who piloted Lewis and Clark through the Rocky Mountains. The Indian maiden and her child will be cast from copper produced by Oregon mines.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Lone One.

Talk about your Robinson Crusoes! Think of that lone Republican member of the Texas Legislature, though The Galveston News says he need only browse around and draw his per diem, with no responsibilities and no expectations.—Victoria (Tex.) Advocate.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Lace Curtain Beauty About ½.

A long line of new designs that give Taste a chance to satisfy itself and at about the lowest prices Lace Curtains have ever been offered. A dozen salesmen to show you this spread at your leisure.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of Irish Point and Renaissance, 3½ yards long and full width, were $1.39, special, pair. 98c

White bobbinet ruffle Curtains, 6 inch ruffle, lace edge and insertion, 40 inches wide, 3 yards long, were $1.50, special, pair. 98c

Tapestry Couch Covers, 50 inches wide, 3 yards long, fringe all round. Oriental effect, were $2.75, special, each $1.98

Tapestry by the yard, for covering furniture or for portieres, 50 inch French Cotton Tapestry, assorted colors, were 50c. and 98c., special, yard 49c. and 29c

7,500 Pieces of Furniture at Cost.

The Judgment Day for counting the pieces is less than 30 days away. That means every heart beat in January is important in ridding our floors and storehouses of Furniture. This offer includes Grandfathers' Clocks, Renaissance Chairs, Desks, etc.; Couches, Sideboards, Mission Furniture, Brass Beds, etc.

There is no use attempting details. It's a matter of pick and choice. Of some lots there are but two and three, others dozens, but this depend upon—it's a money saver. Just a few prices to point the way:

$5.00 ROCKERS, $1.98. Polished mahogany and golden oak finish or golden oak leather seat Arm Rockers.

$10.00 MUSIC CABINETS, $6.98. Mahogany finish with real mahogany panel in door, 22 inches wide, 14 inches deep, 40 inches high, six shelves for music.

$16.00 CLOCKS, $12.75. Weathered oak, stand six feet high.

$65.00 BRASS BEDS, $39.75. 2-inch post, continuous camel back designs, very heavy fillings and large husks.

$65.00 CHINA CLOSETS, $49.75. All mirror back and four-glass shelves, 48 inches wide, 80 inches high.

$5.00 HAIR MATTRESSES, $2.98. Made to fit cribs; A. C. A. ticking.

$4.50 ARM CHAIRS, $1.98. Solid oak, open cane box seats, polished.

$8.00 TABLE, $3.75. Solid mahogany and quartered sawed oak 24x24 inches, top veneered and rim.

$16.00 MORRIS CHAIR, $9.98. Heavily carved mahogany finished, frame spring seat, fitted with plain blue silk velour cushion.

$22.50 SIDEBOARDS, $16.75. All quarter sawed, polished, double swell top drawers, French bevel plate mirror.

$7.00 to $10.00 UPHOLSTERED PARLOR CHAIRS, $3.98. Mahogany finished frames, full upholstered, spring seats, carved or upholstered backs, covered in silk damask.

$98.00 COUCHES, $14.98. Heavy carved frames, 70 inches wide, 76 inches long, best open construction, steel spring bottom, covered with best figured velour, roll edge.

Remnant Sale of Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Oilcloths.

A great clearing sale of all "dropped" patterns and short rolls In some cases there are 45 yards of a pattern. All grades Carpets, Linoleum and Matting. PLEASE BRING SIZE OF YOUR ROOM.

The beauty and goodness weren't hurt a bit when the cutter took off the big end. These short rolls and dropped patterns are trade accidents, and we have to pay for accidents. Be sure to bring the size of your room, then you can choose while others are hesitating.

Wilton Carpets, some hall and stair effects, regular $1.75 98c

5 frame Body Brussels, hall, stair and room effects, regular $1.50 89c

Savonnerie Axminster Carpet, some borders to match, regular $1.75 89c

Best grade Velvet, room, hall and stair effects, regular $1.25, 59c. and 75c

Brussels Carpet, hall, stair and room effects, regular 95c 59c

800 yds. of Matting, all grades 15c. and 18c. yd.

Ingrain Carpets, all grades, all wool, regular 74c 39c. and 49c

Oilcloth, all grades, remnants 15c. and 19c. yd

Cork Linoleum, all grades, remnants 29c. yd

Inlaid Linoleum, some lengths as long as 45 feet, some full rolls, Joseph Wild's, Stain's imported and Nain's inlaid Linoleum.

These goods have never been sold by any other store for less than $1.25 to $1.75 per yd.

Lengths under 15 feet, 59c.; lengths over 15 feet, 69c and 98c. yard

CYCLE RACER, ANGERED, STRIKES CONTESTANT

Exciting Features Mark St. Bartholomew Club's Games.

RUNNERS ARE DISQUALIFIED

Three-Mile Race Called Off Through Failure of Men to Appear—Relay Races Popular.

Several unusual features marked the indoor athletic games held last night in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, under the auspices of St. Bartholomew's Club. First in point of unlooked-for excitement and spectacular interest were the evidences of a fight in the two-mile bicycle race, which did not last, however, beyond one blow. In the second heat, George Cameron, from the forty-yard mark, had been riding a hard race, slowly pulling up on his seven competitors, when, in passing W. Van den Dries of the Twenty-second Regiment, on the far turn, Cameron's wheel slipped, and in falling he carried Van den Dries down with him.

Conflicting stories were told by both regarding the trouble, Cameron claiming that Van den Dries pulled out of the bunch and ran into him. No one, however, denied the fact that Cameron, jumping up in an instant from the spill, ran up to the Twenty-second Regiment rider and struck the latter a hard blow on the side of the face. Before he could retaliate, officials rushed to the spot and separated the combatants, but not until the vast crowd in the galleries was howling wildly. As neither of the men was placed in the race, protests were out of the question. The race was ultimately won by Joseph Arculeo of the Twelfth Regiment, with 120 yards handicap.

Foul running caused the disqualification of a number of men, particularly in the half mile and the 300 yards events. Four men were disqualified in each race by Referee Sullivan, the penalties in the half-mile race causing the second and third men to lose their places.

The failure of the three contestants for the three-mile run to appear caused considerable grumbling among the athletic portion of the spectators, who had looked for a lively race. E. P. Carr, W. G. Frank, and George Bonhag were to have met. Bonhag wanted the race reduced to one and a half miles, Frank insisted on the original conditions, and Carr was unable to appear. Hence there was no race, and the minor officials agreed that temporary suspension would be about the right thing for athletes who virtually promise to give an interesting race and then fail to live up to the conditions.

In the one and a half-mile race Bonhag started from scratch, but he was unable to overcome the high handicaps against him. The field was a largeone, which toward the end was strung out in a long procession. F. Lafforgue of the St. Bartholomew's Club won by 40 yards. He had 135 yards handicap.

The St. Bartholomew's team, headed by Lafforgue, won the open mile relay race by a good margin from the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association team. Relay races were one of the popular events of the evening. The Church Athletic League entered three teams in a special mile event, which St. Bartholomew's Club also won, the winners being headed again by Lafforgue. The Sunday School Athletic League brought out eleven teams in a mile race, which was won by the four runners from the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church, and a special event for the hospital corps of the regiment was won by the first team.

J. A. Miller of the New York Athletic Club, with 30 yards handicap, made a plucky race in the half-mile run, but would have been outclassed at the finish had it not been for the disqualification of the second and third men for foul running. The penalized men were H. Coates of the Xavier Athletic Association and J. H. Gahan of the New West Side Athletic Club. Charles Gemeinder of the Mohawk Athletic Club, with 44 yards handicap, made a gallant spurt on the last lap and won by 8 yards. The second and third men were closely bunched, with Miller 1 yard behind.

The large number of entries in most of the runs necessitated several heats, and in the majority of cases the finishes were very close. The armory has seldom seen a larger crowd of spectators at a series of indoor games. The summaries

Sixty Yards, Novice.—Won by W. Frankle, Mott Haven A. C.; W. E. Cimiott, St. Bartholomew's Club, second; H. L. Anderson, Acorn A. C., third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by P. J. Delome, Xavier A. C., (13 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. J. O'Keefe, St. Bartholomew's Club, (12 feet.) Time—0:06 1-5. Third Heat—Won by E. W. Ludington, (14 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. W. Taylor, Gordon A. A., (10 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by J. D. McDonald, Central Y. M. C. A., (14 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Seventh Heat—Won by W. E. Krakel, Columbia, (1 foot.) Time—0:07. Final Heat—Won by J. J. Danaher, Xavier A. A., (12 feet;) F. J. Delome, Xavier A. A., (13 feet,) second; E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

One-Mile Relay, Church Athletic League.—Won by St. Bartholomew's Club—F. Lafforgue, W. Luther, G. F. Smith, and W. Cimiotti, (24 yards;) St. George A. C.—H. Christoffer, J. Berger, W. Heinkel, and F. Newman, (scratch,) second; Xavier A. A.—W. Daly, J. W. Murphy E. Saddington, and W. Banks, (20 yards,) third. Time—3:41.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by A. T. Bailey, West Side Y. M. C. A.; J. C. Schaefer, Mott Haven A. C., second. Time—1:26 2-5. Second Heat—Won by R. P. Manners, Young Men's League, third. Time—1:26 2-5. Third Heat—Won by R. P. Manners, Young Men's League; W. Boyle, Mohawk A. C., second. Time—1:26 4-5. Third Heat—Won by D. N. Roberge, American A. A.; J. J. O'Day, St. Bartholomew's Club, second. Time—1:27 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by H. Odell, Mott Haven A. C.; J. C. Schaefer, Mott Haven A. C., second; R. P. Manners, Young Men's League, third. Time—1:26 2-5.

One-Mile Relay, Sunday School Athletic League.—Won by Fourth Avenue Methodist S. S.—W. H. Kerby, H. L. Finley, J. D. Durkee, W. Bursch, (35 yards;) Greene Avenue Baptist S. S.—Toole, Britton, Higbee, Meul, (20 yards,) second; Central Congregational S. S.—R. B. Seymour, H. V. Cornelius L. Halsey, D. C. Brewster, (scratch,) third. Time—3:56 3-5.

200-Yard Run Handicap.—First heat won by F. J. Ann, Central Y. M. C. A., (20 yards;) E. Breslin, St. Bartholomew's Club, second. Time—0:22 4-5. Second heat won by R. A. Kurka, Jr., Greater New York A. A., (10 yards;) H. V. Hoyt, St. George A. C., (20 yards,) second. Time—0:24. Third heat won by G. B. Hutchings, Mohawk A. C., (20 yards;) A. J. Bliss, Jr., Seventy-first Regiment A. A., (18 yards,) second. Time—0:24 2-5.

Final Heat.—Won by G. B. Hutchings, Mohawk A. C., (20 yards;) C. W. Ferry, Pastime A. C., (2 0yards,) second. Time—0:23 2-5.

Two Mile Bicycle Race.—First heat won by Joseph Arculeo, Company G, Twelfth Regiment, (60 yards; E. Basterling, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards, second; O. J. Devine, Company M, Fifteenth Regiment, 100 yards, third. Time—5:54.

Second heat won by Charles Weber, Company G, Twelfth Regiment, (0 yards; E. Out, Twenty-second Regiment, (0 yards, second; Charles Jacob, Company K, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards, third. Time—5:07 2-5.

Final heat won by Joseph Arculeo, Company G, Twelfth Regiment, (20 yards; H. F. Cranston, Forty-seventh Regiment, 80 yards, second; E. Out, Twenty-second Regiment, 60 yards, third. Time—5:56.

Half Mile, Handicap.—Won by Charles Gemeinder, Mohawk A. C., 44 yards; J. A. Miller, New York A. C., 30 yards, second; F. Hanlon, Mohawk A. C., 38 yards, third. Time—2:06 3-5.

Mile-and-a-Half-Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Lafforgue, St. Bartholomew's Club, (135 yards;) H. M. Peacock, Young Men's League, (120 yards,) second; E. Freeman, Xavier A. A., (130 yards,) third. Time—7:09.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by St. Bartholomew's Club—F. Lafforgue, W. Luther, J. J. O'Keefe, R. J. McDonald, (78 yards;) Greater New York Irish A. A. second, (72 yards;) St. George A. C., third, (43 yards.) Time—3:39.

One-Mile Relay, Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps.—Won by first team—Spitzer, Offenburg, Reilly, Burkhardt. Time—4:11.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RELAY TEAM.

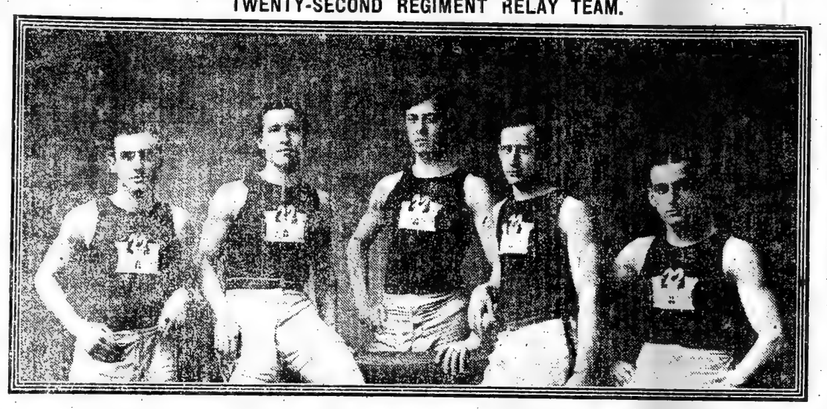

W. Cohu. J. Bromilow. O. Ludders. M. Marks. D. Frank.

COLUMBIA TEAM WINS LOOSE HOCKEY GAME

Princeton Defeated in Opening Match of Intercollegiate Series.

ROUGH PLAY ON BOTH SIDES

Blue and White Score Three Goals to Visitors' Single Tally—Lack of Team Work Noticeable.

Columbia defeated Princeton in the opening match of the intercollegiate hockey series at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by the score of 3 to 1. The game was characterized by an almost utter lack of team work, and by rough and foul play on both sides. Holland of Princeton was an especial offender, striking and tripping at every opportunity, while the play of Rafferty of the same team was almost equally objectionable. Ebling's defense of the Columbia goal was the best playing of the evening, as Callahan's work at forward was marked by unnecessary roughness.

As a whole the playing of the Columbia team was much better than that of the visitors, both in offense and defense, and Princeton's single goal was due to a blocked shot glancing from the skate of Harrington, the Columbia point, and thus passing into the net.

Five minutes of rough-and-tumble play was witnessed in the first period before Callahan scored the first goal for Columbia on a long shot from the side of the rink. A few minutes later, having made the second tally on a pass from Armstrong and then shortly before the period ended, Bodie made the third goal for the Blue and White on a pass from Callahan, who carried the puck almost the length of the rink. Score at the end of the first half: Columbia, 3; Princeton, 0.

The second period began with even tougher play on both sides, and Rafferty of Princeton was soon put off the ice for tripping Bodie. After a number of ineffective shots at goal had been made by each side Chew took the puck down the side of the rink and made a long shot across toward the Columbia goal. It was blocked by Harrington, the Columbia point, but struck his skate obliquely and, rebounded into the net, giving the visitors their first and only point.

More rough and poor play on both sides followed, and Rafferty, who had been allowed to return to the ice, was put off again. A little later Callahan tripped Holland, but was not seen by the referee. Holland then tripped Callahan, and, throwing him upon the ice, jumped on the neck of the prostrate Columbia player, whereupon both were put out of the game by Referee Hornfeck. They stole back in a few minutes, and the game was stopped while they were again put off. After a few more minutes of useless scrimmaging the game ended, with the final score: Columbia, 3; Princeton, 1.

The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Princeton.
Ebling	Goal	Chislett
Harrington	Point	Rafferty
Jackson	Cover Point	Zahnleiser
Armstrong	Forward	Chew
Callahan	Forword	Leake
Bodie	Forword	Holland
Lang	Forward	Winter

Goals for Columbia—Callahan, Lang, Bodie; Goal for Princeton—Chew. Referee—H. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club.

Suicide on Rockaway Beach.

The body of a young man was found yesterday on the beach at Far Rockaway. There was a bullet wound in his temple, and a revolver lay by his side. The body was identified later as that of August W. Bennett, twenty-five years old, of 14 Central Place, Brooklyn. The identification was made by William Caffrey of Greenwood Avenue, Far Rockaway, who said that Bennett worked for him several years ago as a check boy.

NEW YORK A. C. FENCERS WIN THREE-WEAPON CUP

Defeat New York Turn Verein and Fencers' Club Teams.

JAP SWORDSMAN DEXTEROUS

Without Losing a Bout with Foil, Dueling Sword, and Sabre Winners Capture Fencers' Club Trophy.

With foil, dueling sword, and sabre the fencing team of the New York Athletic Club last night defeated their opponents of the Fencers' Club and New York Turn Verein and won the Team Cup. This trophy was offered and won last year by the Fencers' Club, and is to be competed for annually until won three times by the team of some recognized fencing organization.

The bouts of last night's competition were held in the rooms of the Fencers' Club in the Windsor Arcade Building, Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The wearers of the Mercury foot did not lose a single bout of the entire series, although against the most formidable swordsmen of the organizations opposing them. The team of the New York Turn Verein took second place, while the Fencers' Club was third with only one point.

Following the bouts for the cup was an exhibition of Japanese fencing methods with the two-handed and double-edged sword. The exhibition was given by Kawasaki, an instructor of fencing in the Government University, Tokio, Japan. He used a sword made of bamboo, and was dressed in the native costume. His first opponent was John Allaire, of the New York Turn Verein, who used a sabre. Before the bout began Kawasaki insisted that Allaire put on a breast-plate of Japanese workmanship, so as to protect his ribs. This breast-plate was of metal, ornamented with enamels and elaborately trimmed with cloth, silks and a sort of embroidered skirt. Allaire is somewhat of the Russian type, stalwart and muscular, wearing a closely-trimmed Russian beard. Several of his friends among the large and fashionable gathering of spectators reminded him to be cautious or the Jap would forget himself and even break the handsome breast-plate.

When the men began it was evident that the American was no match for the dexterous Japanese. The latter fairly beat a tattoo upon the headpiece and breastplate. He kept the spectators constantly laughing, for, after the manner of the Japanese swordsmen, he grunted, roared like a lion, or chirped like a bird as he delivered his strokes. His rapidity and change of movement was bewildering, and he had a comparatively easy time with Allaire, who was only able to get in a few sabre cuts. K. B. Johnson of the New York Athletic Club then tried a bout with the Jap, and also fared badly.

The opening bout of the cup series engaged L. A. Micheloni of the Fencers' Club and the expert of the Turn Verein, George Reimherr. The former possessed all the mastery of the foil, and looked the part of an Italian swordsman. Micheloni won the bout, and then Heintz scored the first victory for the New York Athletic Club by defeating Dr. J. H. Woodward. Fencers' Club, with the duelling sword. Johnson then overcame Allaire with the sabre, and the first round ended with the New Yorkers winning all the bouts in which they competed.

Dr. G. M. Hammond won the first bout of the second round for the New York Athletic Club, defeating Micheloni. Heinz made quick work of Benzenburg with the dueling swords, pinking him almost as soon as their weapons got into play. Then Allaire defeated Dr. G. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club, with the sabre, his onslaught being so enthusiastic that the latter was nearly driven off the edge of the platform. This ended the second round, the New York Athletic Club again winning all of their bouts. Dr. Hammond and Johnson won their bouts in the third and final round, giving the New York Athletic Club a total of 6 points, the New York Turn Verein, 2 points, and the Fencers' Club 1 point.

The teams were: Fencers' Club—L. A. Micheloni, foils; Dr. J. H. Woodward, dueling sword; Dr. G. A. Lawrence, sabre. New York Turn Verein—George Reimherr, foils; Paul Benzenburg, dueling sword; John Allaire, sabre. New York Athletic Club—Dr. G. M. Hammond, foils; W. T. Heintz, dueling sword; K. B. Johnson, sabre.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

AUTO BOATS

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.
THE LATEST FAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.
Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and
CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated, Morris Heights, New York City.
Down-town Office, 11 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE.

A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses; also a few weight carriers all thoroughly broken; can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARRY BRENCHLEY.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

While the Subway work is under way on Flatbush Avenue, our Livingston Street Carriage entrance will be found convenient.
PEERLESS PAPER PATTERNS ARE BEST, NEWEST NOW HERE.

Clearing Sales of Suits, Coats, Silk Petticoats and Furs.

Prices Are Reduced Regardless of Value or Cost.

Preparatory to the annual inventory, stock clearance is imperative. To accomplish that object prices are reduced in the most radical manner. A few facts and figures are appended as illustrative.

Money Saving Opportunities No Woman Should Miss.

100 Women's Tailored Suits.
Made of fine all wool cloth, in brown, black and Oxford. They have the medium length, straight front Jacket, which is lined with satin and prettily trimmed with bands of cloth. Undoubtedly the best value of the season.
Real $20.00 Suits for $9.95

Women's Skirts
Gored and plaited Skirts, of dark and mixed fabrics, hang perfectly and fit faultlessly, finished seams.
Actual $4.00 Skirts for $2 95

Women's Silk Petticoats.
With ruching and accordion plaiting, also dust ruffle; black, changeable and plain colors. Excellent quality silks, will wear splendidly.
Real value, $6.00 clearing price, $4.75

Fine Quality Furs
About 50 Neck Pieces, in fox, mink, Alaska sable, in the most fashionable shapes. Also fine black lynx Neck Pieces, with satin lining. All from our own stock.
Reduced to close, from $12.50 to $7.95

More Surprises in Prices of the Muslin and Cambric Underwear in

OUR ANNUAL WINTER WHITE SALE.

In no instance is quality sacrificed to low prices. Even the 10 cent Corset Covers are made of good muslin and most carefully finished. Each item appended tells of greater value than the same price will secure elsewhere.

At 10c.—Corset Covers,
Of cambric, low neck, French shape, finished with hemstitched ruffle or lace edge.

At 19c.—Corset Covers.
French shape, front of four lace insertions, finished with lace edge.

At 35c.—Corset Covers,
Of soft cambric, low neck, yoke of lace insertion, neck and arms finished with dainty lace.

At 15c. Drawers.
Of light weight muslin, cambric ruffle, with wide hemstitched hemn.

At 23c.—Drawers,
Of muslin, deep cambric ruffle of pin tucks and hemstitching.

At 39c.—Gowns.
Of light weight muslin, square neck, long sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

At 98c.—Petticoats,
Of light weight muslin, in four styles. Styles 1 and 2, umbrella flounce, tucked, with ruffle of embroidery; style No. 3, umbrella flounce of three insertions and lace edge; style No. 4, wide lawn flounce, with deep hem and three wide hemstitched tucks. All have dust ruffles.

At 85c.—Gowns.
Of cambric, chemise shape, low neck and short sleeves, finished with wide insertion and embroidery ruffle.

At 45c—Outing Flannel Gowns
In stripe pattern, yoke back and front, bishop sleeves, collar or plain color, with scalloped edge.

At 98c.—Long Kimonos,
Of superior quality striped outing flannel, yoke back and front, with border of plain pink or blue.

At $1.25—Dressing Sacques,
Of flannelette, in Persian patterns, with fitted lining, turnover collar, bishop sleeve and fancy yoke trimmed with velvet ribbon.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.
Laundered and Unlaundered.
The Unlaundered Shirts Are $1.00 Goods at 76c.
The Laundered Shirts Are $1.50 Goods at 45c.

PARTICULARLY FINE ENGLISH LONG CLOTH
at $1.50 per piece of 12 yards.

English Cotton TORCHON LACES, 5c.
The Regular 7c. and 10c. Kinds.

Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries,
selling regularly from 40c. to $1.25, join the White Sale to-morrow at
25c., 35c., 50c. and 75c.

Women's Fine Imported KID GLOVES.
Newly imported. White, black, modes, tans, etc., with two clasps and one row of embroidery.
Gloves That Fairly Rival the Average $1.00 Glove, at 59c.
We bought them under value and will sell them the same way—that is the whole story of a Glove sale that will be wonderfully successful to-morrow, because REAL VALUE is the foundation.

January Clearing Sales of
Ruffled and Lace Curtains and Portieres.

Odd lots, ends of lines and discontinued patterns are marked at newly low prices that mean a rapid distribution.

English Bobinet Ruffled Curtains.
Trimmed with Battenberg lace edge and inserting; the ruffles are 6 inches wide. The price per pair.....**$1.19**

Ruffled Swiss Curtains.
Excellent quality Swiss muslin, in dots and figures, plain gathered ruffle, per pair.....**69c**

SINGLE PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS
Only one pair of each pattern, one of which is slightly mussed from having been used as a sample, and are now offered at Half Price.

A Great Many of the Famous
John S. Brown's IRISH LINENS
Are taking part in our annual Winter White Sale. These superb Linens need neither introduction nor words of praise. Their sterling qualities are world-wide known.

A Great Sale of
Men's Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
Not less than six Collars or six pairs of Cuffs sold. As many more as you want.
Six Collars for 45c.
Six Pairs of Cuffs for 65c.
None C. O. D. No Mail Orders filled.

A Special Sale of the New, Rich
BLACK CHIFFON CLOTH.
Black Chiffon Cloth is the handsomest black wool fabric so far produced. It is new, made of the finest, softest wools, to which is due the remarkable brilliancy of the dye—its rich luster. It is treated in a manner that renders it absolutely spotproof, and is sponged and shrunk, quite ready for the needle. In weave it is close, yet supple, so that it is not only extremely durable, but lends itself readily to the most graceful draping. It is 52 inches wide; the real value is $2.25 per yard; Monday only we shall sell it for.....**$1.75**
None C. O. D., taken back or exchanged.

CANVAS VOILE, the 59c. Kind for 35c.
It is only because the variety of shades is limited to navy and royal blue, gray and champagne that this wonderfully low price is made. The goods are new, pretty and durable. None C. O. D., taken back or exchanged.

Satin FOULARDS and White HABUTAI.
Two Offerings of Excellent SILKS
That, quality and price considered, are remarkable.
The Satin Foulards are of superior quality, standard make, new spring goods, with small dots and figures on black, navy and marine grounds; because the color range is limited to these shades the price, instead of being 75c. per yard, is only..... **50c**
The white Habutai is 36 inches wide, a splendid silk. The reason it is not 75c. per yard is because there are slight, almost imperceptible imperfections in the weave. The price to-morrow is..... **50c**
None C. O. D., taken back or exchanged.

500 Pairs Women's Shoes, Worth $3.50 to $5, Will Be on Sale To-morrow at $2.50.
Of all the value giving Shoe sales we have held, this is the greatest. This superior lot of high grade Shoes represents a famous maker's surplus stock, on which he sacrificed more than his profit in order to clear his warerooms.
Included are the very newest shape Shoes in fine dongola kid, Ideal patent kid, fine box and wax calf. Some are buttoned, others laced; extra heavy, medium and light soles; all stitched by hand.
To these we have added all odd pairs and short lines of styles that we are going to discontinue, from our own stock; a few sizes are missing in each style, but everybody may be fitted.

IMPORTERS' AUTOMOBILE SALON

Darracq F.I.A.T. Mercedes Mors Clement-Bayard Decauville Napier Panhard Renault Rochet-Schneider
Exhibiting 1905 Models of the best known Foreign Automobiles
Pipe Westinghouse Argyll Puegot Martini De Dietrich Hotchkiss De La Haye Richard-Brasier C.G.V.
Leon Bollee La Minerve Electromobile

HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL
BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY 34TH & 35TH STS.
From January 11th Until January 24th
ADMISSION 50¢ — MONDAYS $1.00

JAN 1905

TIMES SQUARE

Times Building

TIMES SQUARE

BROADWAY
42d - 43d ST.
7th AVENUE

NOW OPEN

Ready for Tenants

Highest Standard of "Sky-Scraping" Architecture

Unexcelled in Location, Construction and Conveniences

OFFICES---SINGLY AND IN SUITES--- $550 TO $12,000

BOOTHS IN TWO ARCADES

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents

158 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 1711 CORTLANDT. TIMES BLDG.—ROOM 707.

TIMES BUILDING
Now Ready for Tenants

STRONGEST office building ever erected.
The geographical centre of Manhattan Island. Half-way between Harlem and Battery—and half-way between the East and North Rivers.

Absolutely fireproof.
Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day, every day in the year.
Otis elevators equipped with every safety appliance and with costly Ward-Leonard system of positive control.
Elevators at speed of 350 feet per minute.
More elevator capacity, proportionately, than any building in the city, with exception of Empire Building.
One-hundred-foot wide street on every side, giving light and air to every office.
Daylight all day for all rooms.
No halls requiring artificial light in daytime.
No point more than 23 feet from a window.
No well holes. No inside rooms. **Filtered water.**
Water pumps with capacity far in excess of any possible requirement.
Toilet on every floor.
Heated by 400-horse-power boilers in Winter.
No dust. All offices cleaned by air vacuum method.
Mail chutes from fourteenth floor.
Subway (Times Square Station) in basement.
Close to every important railroad station.
Six surface car lines pass the door.
Two elevated railroad lines close by.
Arcades on first floor and in basement.
Lowest insurance rating of any newspaper office.
Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph and call bells for messengers and stenographers.
Sixteen hundred telephone wires in building.
One hundred and sixty-two telegraph wires in building.
The standard of construction adapted as standard of other new buildings.
Information bureau on first floor.
Guides furnished for inspection of building.
Highest standard of operation for the safety, comfort, convenience and health of occupants.
Heaviest steel framing and thickest walls—not a sash frame.
More theatres, hotels and clubs in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

Times Building Arcades.

Two levels of the Times Building, the ground floor and the basement, or Subway level, will be thrown open for booths of all sorts. There will be no division into stores. As the Times Square station is the centre of New York's night activities and vast throngs are passing there at all hours of the day and night, these arcades promise to become marts of considerable importance. The ground floor level will have seven entrances from the street. Three stairways and four elevators afford communication with the Subway level and four revolving doors with capacity equal to those passages that take all the crowds to the Brooklyn Bridge platforms will open to the Subway station.
No space in the two arcades will be rented until the two levels shall have been thrown open to the public. Up to this time applications have been received for:

Drug Store.	Barber shop.	Dyeing.	Stationery.
Soda water.	Manicure.	Perfumery.	Photographs.
Telephone booth.	Bootblack.	Haberdashers.	Fruit.
Telegraph offices.	Newsstand.	Umbrellas.	Clothing.
Public stenographer.	Notions.	Cutlery.	Shoes.
Florist.	Confectionery	Jewelry.	Railroad and theatre
Cigar store.	Optician.	Bazar du voyage.	ticket stands.

Eight hundred and fifty electric lights in the cornices will make these two floors the most brilliantly illuminated halls in that active section and will make the place attractive when other parts of the city are deserted and quiet.

Remarkable Features Times Building.

618 Steps on the stairways.
25 Stories above ground.
3 Stories below ground.
2 Galleries.
1 Pumping station 61 feet below the street.

31 Stories in all.

Tallest structure in the city.
362.7 feet from curb to top of observatory rail.
476 feet from base to top of flagpole.
Highest point above tidewater within a radius of 12 miles.
41,462 tons of material in the structure.
The strongest and stiffest steel frame structure ever erected.
A larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building.
A Subway railroad passes obliquely through the building's basement, no part of the Subway construction touching the building at any point.
Biggest and deepest hole for building purposes ever made in the city.
Copper pans under big columns.
Sand cushions under Subway columns stop all vibrations.
Biggest girder ever used in office building.
Heaviest section of column ever used in office building.
Almost as much of the building underground as is visible above ground.
An extraordinary newspaper workshop, with area of more than 16,000 square feet, located under Subway tracks.
Highest electric elevator rise in the world, 326 feet.
Highest water-lift in the world, 387 feet.
Highest smokestack in the world, 389 feet.
An electrical show place—a greater number and a greater variety of electrical uses than any other building in the world.
No steam in building except for heating purposes in Winter.
Offices and machinery cleaned by air-vacuum method.
Its floor space is twenty-one times the area of the building lot.
Its curb line is higher above tidewater than any other large building.
Convenience, health and comfort unsurpassed.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents,

Telephone 1711 Cortlandt. 158 Broadway.

Day Light and Good Air—In a great city it is difficult to secure day light and good air at the best location in the best building. The Times Building combines all these advantages unexcelled by any other building in the world.

Time Is Money—Time saved in a live business will many times pay the rent of an office in a building where the elevators in front of the office door lead to the most central station of the Subway.

Good Company—279 applications for space in the Times Building have been declined because of the character of the business. No tenants will be accepted except those of recognized financial and commercial standing.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

THE ADVANTAGES now being presented at our stock-reducing sale previous to inventory apply to all lines of Furniture—Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as to single pieces of every description. Those who find in these "mark downs" just what they want, will effect a material saving from regular prices.

In its high quality and character, its general completeness and variety of choice, our stock stands UNEQUALLED, with everything priced as low as goods of standard merit can be offered.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

BY TUBE TO BROOKLYN IN A YEAR, PERHAPS

They Are Rushing Work Hard Under the River.

SUBWAY TO BATTERY SOON

Trains on Manhattan Loop Promised for May—Under-Water Tunnel Designed for Fast Service.

In less than one year, if work continues at the present rate, the tubes going eastward from Manhattan and westward from Brooklyn will meet under the middle of the East River. The two parallel tubes, in each of which is one track for subway trains, now extend 1,450 feet, or about a quarter of a mile out under the river from the shaft in Battery Park, near South Ferry. From the Brooklyn side the distance tunneled is even greater.

The men working from the Manhattan shore are now sixty feet below the surface of the water. There the "sandhogs," as the workmen call themselves, are building the iron tube under an air pressure of about twenty-two pounds to the square inch. On the other side of the river the "heading," or end of the tunnel is not so far under the water and the pressure is only twelve or thirteen pounds to the inch. Not a single death has resulted there from the so-called "caisson disease" since the work began, nearly two years ago. The "sandhogs" have invented some sort of heroic method of treatment, which they declare to be superior to anything that the doctors recommend.

The steel and concrete structure in the loop winding around through Battery Park and under the South Ferry Elevated Railroad station will be complete in March. All of it is now ready for the laying of rails except the station that is to be directly under the elevated terminus.

Subway trains, it is said, will certainly be running south under Broadway and curving around in the loop by May. This part of the road is operated separately from the section that dips down and goes under the river. The Brooklyn tunnel goes straight south from Bowling Green, where the loop trains branch off, and passes several feet under the loop at South Ferry.

Crafford & McNamee expect to have the section under the Brooklyn streets complete in time for the junction with the river section when the latter is finished.

NO LET-UP IN THE WORK.

The boring under the East River goes on seven days in the week and twenty-four hours a day. Occasionally, on a legal holiday, there is a short let-up, but only then. There are three shifts of eight hours each. Now about thirty men are working on each of the four "headings" at one time.

A great deal has been said about the grade of the tracks as they sink down under the river. The division engineer said yesterday that the grade was almost exactly the same as that of the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge, or about three and one-half per cent. The trains can run beneath the river bed at a speed of thirty or forty miles an hour without any strain.

A feature of the tubes not hitherto mentioned in descriptions of them are the connecting passages from one tube to another. One is now being built a thousand feet from the Manhattan shaft and another near the Brooklyn shore. A third may be made in the middle of the river. These passages will enable the workmen of the railroad, when it is in operation, to pass from one track to the other without going to one end and doubling back on their tracks. The tubes are twenty-eight feet apart.

Seventy-five per cent of the underground steel and concrete structure under Broadway, north of Bowling Green, is finished. There still remain some 2,000 cubic yards of material to be excavated, all of it within a length of 175 feet near the intersection of Broadway and Morris Street. The contract calls for the completion of this part of the work by March 15. Delay has been caused by the exceedingly rough weather this winter. The owners of trucks, finding they could make a better profit by hauling snow for the street cleaning contractor, have left the subway work more than once, thereby causing a lack of materials at the points where they were most needed.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL SMOOTH.

In appearance there will be one noticeable difference between the Brooklyn extension and the older subway. The side walls of the new part will be absolutely smooth, not curved in flanges as are the walls of the subway now being used. The pillars on the sides will be invisible, the only pillars in view being those between the tracks. The ceiling will be smooth, too. There won't be any advertisements unless the Rapid Transit Commissioners consent.

On the inside of each tube under the river are two or three stone steps on each side of the track. The top one is eighteen inches wide, and any workmen who may be on the track when a train is coming can step up there, grab the handrail provided for his benefit, and let the eight cars whiz past at thirty miles an hour. Under these steps run several ducts for electric cables or wires.

Besides the slope there are two long, lateral curves in the tracks under the water. Both of them are very long and gradual, and neither is nearly so decided as many a one on the Manhattan subway. In fact, the radius of each one of the two is so great that no slackening of speed will be necessary when the trains run through.

RELIEF FOR "SUBWAY EYE."

Brown Paint to Remedy Dazzling Effect of White Pillars.

Orders have been issued by the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to have all of the white posts in the subway painted brown, so as to overcome the present dazzling effect on the eyes of passengers. The remaining is not to be changed, but as fast as the white coat is to be put on instead of renewing the white lead which was used in the beginning.

Already the pillars in front of the Thirty-third and the Ninety-first Street stations have been changed, and inside of a year no white pillars will be left. In constructing new subways, the pillars will be painted brown from the beginning. The side walls will not be changed, however, as there are no dark spaces intervening to cause repeated quick change effects on the eyes of passengers, and to darken the walls would have the effect of darkening the entire tunnel.

As it is, it is estimated that when the pillars have been painted brown the passengers will find the tunnel twenty-five per cent. darker than it is now. The reason for the change in color of the pillars is because Chief Engineer S. L. F. Deyo has received so many complaints from passengers of the effect which the flashing white posts have on their eyes. It also was found that the white pillars affected the eyes of the motormen, who had to look at them all the time.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday,

Exceptional Offering of

Dress Silks

for Early Spring Wear

including

15,000 Yards { 22-inch Black Taffetas, 21-inch White Taffetas, Fancy Chiffon Check Taffetas, } 63c

Regular price 85c to $1.25 per yd.

Annual Sale

of

Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin

Underwear

comprising most desirable styles, including those from their own workrooms

At Special Prices

In addition will offer

At Greatly Reduced Prices

a collection of

Blouses & Waists

for

Street and Evening Wear

Imported Hand-made, and of their Own Manufacture, made of Linen, Batiste, Nainsook, Louisine, Messaline, and China Silks, Madras, Flannel and Mohair.

Special Values in

Muslin Curtains & Bed Sets

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS,	Pr.	85c,	$1.25, 1.75
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS,	"	$1.50,	1.95, 2.50

Value $1.95 to 3.00 Pr.

RENAISSANCE BED SETS, THIRD FLOOR. Value $6.75 — $4.95

End-of-Season Clearance Sale

Misses'—Suits & Coats—Girls'

MISSES' SUITS, 14 and 16 yrs. Heretofore $15.50 to 25.00	$7.75, 9.75
MISSES' PALETOTS, 14 and 16 yrs. Heretofore $13.50 to 20.00	$6.90, 8.90
MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, plain & mixtures, Heretofore $5.95 to 9.75	$3.75, 4.95
GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, 6 to 14 yrs. Heretofore $7.95 to 15.00	$4.75, 5.75, 6.75
GIRLS' DRESSES, 6 to 14 yrs. Heretofore $5.95 to 8.50	$3.75

Clearing Sale of

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

Children's Overcoats, Small and Large Boys' Reefers Russian, Sailor, Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits,	$3.75 Formerly $5.00 to $6.50
Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits, Knee Pants Vest Suits, Russian and Sailor Suits of Fine Velvet Corderoys and Serges,	$5.00 Formerly $6.95 to $8.90
Boys' Reefers and Overcoats, Sizes 8 to 16 yrs	$4.85, 6.95 Formerly $6.40 to 11.90
Children's Fur-trimmed and Cloth Coats, Delicate colors in cloth and white corduroys, fine kerseys with fur trimmings	$9.50

Formerly $13.50 to 18.90

West Twenty-third Street

A RANSOM ON EACH SIDE.

Father Against Son in the Booth Will Contest.

When Mrs. Maria W. Booth died recently she left a will in which she bequeathed various sums to friends and relatives, but left only $10 to her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Harding Henriques, who resides at 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Booth had been employed for many years as a clerk in the Surrogate's office. She named as executor of the estate Andrew A. Jones, who was in no way related to her, and among others whom she named as legatees was ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, to whom she bequeathed $100.

Now Mrs. Henriques has begun a contest over the will, asserting that her mother was unduly influenced in making the will. She has retained ex-Surrogate Ransom's son as counsel to fight the matter in the Surrogate's Court, and, by a strange coincidence, ex-Surrogate Ransom has been retained by the proponents of the will to uphold it.

FITZ'S LION HITS BOY.

Actor-Pugilist's Pet Got Hungry Behind the Scenes.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, owns a pet lion which, with a sweep of its paw early last night, cut a gash over the eye of Thomas Laughlin, eleven years old, who is employed as a cleaner's helper in the Olympic Theatre, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue. An ambulance surgeon took four stitches in the boy's wound.

Fitzsimmons has been appearing in a play at the theatre, and he allowed the lion, which is eleven months old and nearly as large as a full-grown St. Bernard dog, to have the run of the space back of the curtain. Young Laughlin was walking along the wide passageway in front of the dressing rooms and carrying a bundle of papers. Theatre attachés said the lion thought the boy had food for him, it being the time when he usually was fed, and made a lunge for the papers, not intending to injure the boy. At all events, his paw swept across Laughlin's forehead, and hurt the boy badly.

Laughlin was not frightened. He gave the lion a kick, and called to Fitzsimmons, who was in a nearby dressing room, to lock his beast in a cage. The pugilist caught the lion by the neck, whipped him severely, and pushed him into his cage.

Just before the lion made the lunge at the boy the lion was playing with a little girl. It is said that both the boy and girl are children of actors.

SEEKS TO UPSET WILL.

Relative of Miss Susan Dyckman Alleges Undue Influence.

Miss Susan Dyckman died on Feb. 5, 1904, at her home, 15 East Sixty-second street, leaving a will disposing of a large estate, but making no mention of any bequests to relatives, although she had several cousins. To one of her friends she bequeathed $5,000, to another $10,000, to another $50,000, and so on. She left about $30,000 to charitable institutions. Her relatives contested the will, but the Surrogate upheld it and admitted it to probate.

Now a new proceeding has been brought in the Supreme Court by the cousins of Miss Dyckman, who seek to have the probate set aside, charging fraud and undue influence on the part of some of the legatees. The new action is brought in the name of Mary C. Bevers, a third cousin of the deceased, who is a resident of Brooklyn. The petitioners allege that the value of the estate was $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 instead of the $4,000,000 at which it was appraised for the purpose of fixing the tax. The petitioners also allege that Miss Dyckman was of unsound mind and memory when she made the will.

Stern Brothers

Continuation Sale To-morrow

in their

Cloak Departments

Imported and Domestic Carriage, Street and Evening Wraps at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Also

TAILORED CLOTH COATS, Three-quarter length, at	$9.50, 12.00, 16.25, 19.50
EXTRA QUALITY VELOUR COATS, Three-quarter length, lined with white satin, trimmed with fancy braid, at	$39.50
BROADCLOTH EVENING COATS, in biscuit, white and black, at	$29.50, 39.75
RAINPROOF GARMENTS, several new models in Oxford, Tan and Olive.	$12.95, 16.50, 19.50

Exceptional Values

will be offered in

Imported Fur Coats

Fur-lined Garments, Capes, Paletots, Neckpieces and Muffs

And in addition PERSIAN LAMB COATS, Extra quality, Blouse or Box Fronts, at	$110.00
With Baum Marten Collar and Revers,	$135.00
CLOTH COATS, lined throughout with gray and white squirrel, shawl collars of various furs,	$35.00, 45.00, 58.00

Neck Scarfs.		Flat Muffs.
$5.50 to $10.00	SQUIRREL	$6.50 to $15.50
9.50 " 16.50	ALASKA SABLE	8.50 " 12.50
12.50 " 55.00	MINK	19.50 " 69.50
22.50 " 69.50	BAUM MARTEN	48.00 " 65.00

Final Clearing Sale

of Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

In a great variety of styles Former prices $39.50 to 60.00 at	$24.50
Of Velveteen, Cloth, etc. Former prices $50.00 to 79.50	$35.00

Entirely New Models in

Women's House Gowns

Of Challies	Real value $7.95	at $5.25
Of Albatross	" " $8.25 & 9.50	at $5.50, 6.75
Of India Silk	" " $12.00 & 16.50	" $8.75, 11.50

To-morrow a Large Purchase of

Cotton and Linen

Dress Fabrics

Consisting of

11,000 yds.	SILK MOUSSELINES, with silk embroidered dots, in all colors, white and black also Chiffon Finish Mulls in this season's most popular floral designs.	17c yd.
5,700 yds.	IMPORTED LINEN SUITINGS, in Voile, Etamines, Homespuns and Cheviot Weaves, for Tailored and Outing Costumes.	21c yd.

Value 50c to 68c yd.

Additional Lines of Very Desirable

Household Linens

for To-morrow

SCOTCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, HEMMED READY FOR USE.

CLOTHS	2 x 2 yds., $1.88.	2 x 2½, 2.35,	2 x 3, 2.85
	2½ x 2½ " $3.38,	2 x 3½ 3.50,	2 x 4, 4.00
NAPKINS,	20 inch, $1.88 Doz.	24 inch, $2.85 Doz.	

Also unusually large assortments of Table Damasks, Lunch Sets, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

at

Decided Reductions from Prevailing Prices.

West Twenty-third Street.

TAX BOOKS COMPLETED.

Increase of Probably $200,000,000—Carnegie Heads Personal List.

After weeks of hard work the tax books have been completed and to-morrow will be sent to the Board of Aldermen, which will meet in special session to receive them. At the same time more than one hundred thousand notices of personal tax assessments will be mailed throughout Greater New York, three-quarters of the total going to Manhattan Borough.

Then will begin the work of swearing off the personal taxes and of altering the realty and personal assessments, which will proceed until April. This work of swearing off will be somewhat easier on the Commission this year because of the increase in the size of the Board.

According to the best information which can be obtained in advance on the tax figures for the year, the increase over 1904 amounts to approximately $200,000,000, of which practically all is in the city's realty. The personal assessments, it is understood, remain at just about the same total as a year ago, when they amounted to $650,000,000. Of the increases in realty values a number are caused by the completion of buildings which were merely under way a year ago and also increases in the values of adjoining properties, but the greatest part of the growth is in the property along the line of the Subway. From one end of the line to the other values have been raised from 10 to 20 per cent., and the total increases in the realty values, it is figured, will increase by between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 the "net" limit of the city.

Carnegie heads the new list, with $10,000,000 as the amount at which he is assessed. Two years ago Mr. Carnegie agreed to pay on this amount each year without making any attempt to swear off or have the amount reduced.

SAYS MAPES DROVE HER OUT.

Wife Makes Charges in Her Suit for Abandonment.

J. F. Mapes, thirty years old, a son of H. C. Mapes, who is the owner of a large estate at Van Ness, was a prisoner before Magistrate Breen in the Morrisania Court yesterday on a warrant obtained by his wife, Lena, who charged him with abandonment. She has a son, who is a year and a half old, and she was married to Mapes about three years ago.

Her troubles with her husband, she says, came to a climax on Thursday night, Dec. 22. On that night, she says, he came home about 11 o'clock and demanded that she sign an agreement of separation. This she refused to do, and he, she says, in a rage drove her from the house in her night robes, with her baby in her arms. She finally had to take refuge, she alleges, in the home of a neighbor. On other occasions, she told the Magistrate, her husband had threatened her, at one time having said he would kill her with a razor.

Mr. Mapes denied all his wife's charges. The case was adjourned until to-day.

Burglars at Fox House.

The home of Austen G. Fox, at 45 West Thirty-third Street, was visited on Friday night by burglars, who tried to gain an entrance by prying open the large door in the front vestibule of the house.

The noise was heard by servants, who frightened the burglars away. A strip of inlaid wood was torn away by the thieves, who are said by the Tenderloin police to

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Opening Sale of

New Spring Silks

at Extraordinary Low Prices.

2,000 yards SHANTUNG, 28 inches wide, natural color; this serviceable fabric promises to be more popular than ever this coming season; washes and wears well; should be 59c. yard, special at 35c

5,000 yards PRINTED SATIN FOULARD, 24 inches wide, a full range of most desirable colors, all new designs and styles; should be 75c. yard, special at 55c

1,500 yards NEW CORD WASH SILKS, best grade, colors guaranteed absolutely fast; very attractive styles; should be 55c. yard, special at 45c

5,000 Silk Remnants at About Half Regular Prices

We have an accumulation of silk Remnants left over from the holiday business which must be disposed of, to make room for incoming shipments of new goods. This lot includes almost every known weave and make of staple and fancy silk, in black and white, lengths ranging from 2 to 10 yards.

Clearance Sale of Millinery

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Feathers, Flowers and everything in the millinery line at immense reductions.

Immense Cut in Prices of Fine Furs

Rich "Baum Marten" Scarfs and Stoles, in newest shapes, reduced

From $25.00 to ..... $19.00 | From $39.00 to $27.00
From $55 to ..... $38.00 | From $75.00 to $55.00

Handsome Alaska Sable, new Parisian shape Scarfs:—
$35.00 values for ..... $19.50 | Muffs to match $12.00

Sable Fox Scarfs, very long, with full brush tails:—
$40.00 value for ..... $25.00 | $25.00 value for $15.00

Ermine, Mink and Squirrel Furs, all reduced.

Orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Lord & Taylor.

Annual Sale

Household Linens.

The Second Week of the Sale Offers Even Greater Price-Saving Opportunities

Some lines we were unable to get through the Custom-House last week will be placed on sale to-morrow at price concessions which should appeal to every housekeeper. The high character of the Linens involved, with the bona fide reductions prevailing throughout the department, makes this sale the most important we have ever held.

The following are offered for Monday:

Table Cloths.	*Napkins to Match.*
2x2 yds. ..... $1.90 Regularly $2.50 to $2.75.	5-8 size. ..... $2.10 Regular $3.00 quality.
2x2½ yds. ..... $2.40 Regularly $3.15 to $3.38.	3-4 size ..... $2.90 Regular $4.00 quality.
2x3 yds. ..... $2.90 Regularly $3.75 to $4.15.	

Odd Table Cloths ⅓ to ½ Less than regular prices.

A most comprehensive display, involving many bordered Cloths, of the best makes in the world.

2 yds. wide and 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yds. long..... $1.75 to $10.50
2½ yds. wide x 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yds. long..... $3.35 to $24.50

Table Napkins, dinner size, worth from $3.50 to $9.50, $2.50 to $5.95

Table Damask,	*Mill Ends of Irish Damask.*
By the yard. 72 inches wide, extra fine Irish Damask, 10 excellent patterns to choose from, at 88c yd. Regular $1.25 and $1.35.	2½ and 3 yds. long, full 72 in. width, regular value $1.00, reduced to ..... 65c yd.

Sale of "Webb's" Celebrated "Dew" and "Old Bleach" Towels,

plain and fancy weave huckaback, at ¼ to ⅓ less than

Our regular prices from $2.75 to $15.00 doz.

Also a special lot

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, regular $3.00; special value, reduced to.. $2.25 doz.

Hemstitched Damask

Table Cloths and Napkins

in sets of 1 Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins,

Reduced ⅓ and ½ Less

than regular prices.

2x2, 2x2½, 2x3, 2x3½ and 2x4, yds. from	2½x2½, 2½x3, 2½x3½, 2½x4 yds.,
$4.00 to $12.50	$12.50 to $22.50

Pillow Cases made of fine Irish Linen, hand embroidered, regular $3.00 quality at ..... $1.95 pr.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Two of the largest Irish and German manufacturers have sold us their "open stock" of Sheets and Pillow Cases at concessions that enable us to offer the same at

Fully ⅓ Less than Regular.

Pillow Cases,	*Sheets*
90c to $2.75 pair.	$3.50 to $12.50 pair.

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Ave., 19th St.

ACTORS' UNION TO MEET.

Chief Business Will Be Discussion of Employment Agency Law.

A mass meeting of actors and others interested in the theatrical profession has been called, to take place in the Grand Central Palace on Friday afternoon next, for the purpose of discussing the new employment agency law in its relation to theatrical agents. The meeting has been [illegible] under the auspices of the Actors' [illegible] and will be held in the [illegible] room, as the majority of those who [illegible] and are employed in their pro[illegible]

[illegible] tend are Mayor McClellan, Commissioner Frederick L. C. Keating of the Department of Licenses, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, District Attorney Jerome, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and several of the prominent actors of the city.

The operations of the theatrical agents who are accused of being in league with the managers and extorting an unfair amount of the salaries paid to members of the theatrical profession will be the chief subject of discussion.

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1905.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

VARIOUS PHASES OF THE GENERAL TRADE OUTLOOK

This Section of The Times contains many articles crowded out of the Annual Financial Review which accompanies this number.

PROSPERITY IN GROCERIES.

The Country Is Feeling the Stimulous of Bountiful Returns.

By F. N. BARRETT, Editor of The American Grocer.

The record of the year just closed emphasizes the prosperity of 1903. The grocery trade at the close of that year took a more optimistic view of the future than other branches of business, recognizing that the food requirements of 80,000,000 are such as to necessitate the transportation and distribution of $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 worth of food; that there was no occasion for economy in table supplies so long as the producers, constituting one-half of the population, received over $4,000,000,000 last year and will receive about $5,000,000,000 this year for the product of farms, orchards, cattle ranges, poultry yards, rivers, and lakes.

United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his annual report to Congress says:

"After a careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm in 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place the amount at $4,500,000,000, after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of values. This is 9.65 per cent. above the product of 1903 and 31.28 per cent. above that of the census year 1899."

Here, then, is the magnificent foundation upon which rests activity in the trade in food products which with some exceptions are bringing unusually remunerative prices to the producers and manufacturers, owing to the food requirements of other nations. In the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 worth of the products of agriculture are exported every year, which is equal to the total imports and exports of merchandise thirty years ago.

From North, South, East, and West; from cities, towns, villages, and cross-road settlements there comes but one story—of active trade, confidence in the future, and satisfaction with the past. The manufacturing and mining interests of the country are once more being taxed to fill orders and are constantly adding to their force. The railways have reinstated the tens of thousands of discharged workers and are again having their capacity overtaxed. Foreign commerce is the largest in the country's history, and is especially notable for the increase in exports of manufactures, which constitute nearly 37 per cent. of the total exports, against 29¼ per cent. in 1903, and which are double in volume what they were twelve to fifteen years ago. The year has been singularly free from any marked calamity of a character to check prosperity. The strikes and decrease of railway traffic during the Summer were local or sectional, and affected the distribution of foods less than any other line of commercial activity. Without exception the representative firms in the grocery trade report a volume of trade as large or in most cases heavier than in 1903, and with only a single exception express confidence in 1905 being as good a year for trade as any preceding year.

A good deal of trouble has arisen in some States through the execution of food laws acknowledged to be imperfect and made worse by the varied rulings of the Food and Dairy Commissioners of the different States. Articles of food which are extensively used and have been for scores of years without a single instance of injury to any individual being proved have been declared illegal because they have been artificially colored, as in the case of French peas, Maraschino cherries, and domestic catsup, or through the use of preservatives in food products, which when subject to being handled and exposed in transportation, and in the course of distribution, are liable to ferment. No doubt a great deal of injustice has been wrought, but it must be conceded also that a great deal of good has been accomplished. The makers of tomato catsup have already abandoned the use of foreign coloring matter and find that by greater care in manufacture and the selection of raw material they can produce a catsup of pleasing color to the eye, and thus satisfy the consumer's longing for a product which appeals to the palate through that organ. The Food Commissioners demand and the trade generally supports the requirement which makes necessary an honest label whereby the consumer shall have an opportunity to find out what his food contains and be left free to decide whether he wants French canned peas made a bright green through the use of sulphate of copper; sausages with or without chemicals; canned fruits with saccharine; catsup with benzoate of soda, or syrup from the cane with an admixture of glucose. And yet these Commissioners who advocate that the presence of foreign coloring matter shall be stated on the label exclude dairy products from their rulings, although they, too, are artificially colored. It is this inequality and injustice which create friction. All that the trade asks is "fair play," or, as President Roosevelt says, "a square deal—no more, no less."

The multiplication of proprietary articles of food and food accessories has intensified competition and inveigled manufacturers into all sorts of premium, coupon, tag, trading stamp, and other schemes to acquire publicity. This has started a war for the extermination of schemes of all kinds in which the organized grocers are taking a very active part. The manufacturer says: "We will stop if the others will." In the meantime a law went into effect on Dec. 1 in Massachusetts which requires that each dealer pay into the treasury of the city or town where his business is established 3 per cent. of the gross sales of all goods containing coupons. The Boston Wholesale Grocers' Association at a recent meeting took radical action in relation to trading stamps, checks, coupons, and similar devices, packed in merchandise to effect its sale, and passed the following:

That we notify all manufacturers that on and after this date, Dec. 1, 1904, we shall refuse to purchase or accept any goods containing checks, coupons, or other similar devices, and we shall expect and insist that all goods containing checks, coupons, or similar devices that we may have in stock shall be redeemed or exchanged by the manufacturer prior to Dec. 31, 1904, for goods without checks, coupons, or similar devices.

What the outcome will be is hard to prophesy. Probably present schemes will lose their novelty, die out, and some new publicity catcher be put into play. The trade records of the year emphasize the voice of the trade as expressed in the letters printed and which are typical of all received, irrespective of the section from which they come.

Taking sugar, the leading staple handled, we find that the year's consumption will show an increase over 1903 of 8 to 10 up to about 2,750,000 tons, and when we consider the extent to which glucose and saccharine supplant the demand for cane and beet sugar, the gain is remarkable. The refiners at the four ports report meltings estimated at 205,000 to 210,000 tons ahead of 1903's records. Their margin of profit has been very small, at times as low as 55 cents per 100 pounds, and at the present about two-thirds of 1 cent a pound, which means that the enormous capital and great plants are employed in refining sugar at a net profit of 2-16 or 3-16 cent per pound, giving the people a higher grade of sugar of more uniform quality than ever before enjoyed, at a retail cost that for the year has not averaged over a nickel a pound, or about 1 cent a pound more than the actual cost of refining in 1860, when consumers paid 15 cents a pound for granulated sugar without as much grumbling as is heard now at 5. In connection with sugar it is interesting to note exports of glucose to the extent of 131,693,534 pounds in ten months of 1904, an increase of over 5,000,000 pounds as compared with the same time in 1903 and 41,000,000 pounds in 1902.

Another notable increase is the growing consumption of the products of the cocoa

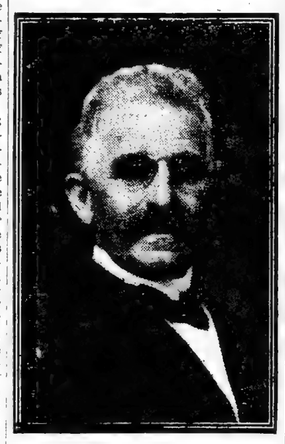

HERMAN MYERS,
President National Bank of Savannah, Ga.

bean, the imports of which have been growing fast ever since the Dingley tariff became operative. The chocolate industry has made a lusty growth. The imports of crude cocoa for ten months of 1904 were 61,645,035 pounds against 45,038,642 pounds in 1902, a gain in two years of over 37 per cent.

The coffee trade has been about the same in volume as in 1903. Early in the year a bull speculation reached its climax. During January and February the sales on the Exchange were 9,408,500 bags and the fluctuations so wide that spot coffee varied in January from 7⅞ to 9 cents for No. 7 Rio against 5¼ to 5 3-16 cents for the same month in 1903; in February from 6¾ to 9¼ cents against 5¼ to 5 11-16 cents for corresponding month of the previous year. The bull speculation undoubtedly led to freer shipments from plantations and to increased stocks in the United States, the latter rising from 2,911,207 bags Jan. 1, 1904, to 3,935,275 bags Dec. 1. The world's visible supply at the beginning of December was 248,621 bags larger than at the same date in 1903, reaching a total of 14,086,730 bags, or within 2,000,000 bags of the average annual production, which in 1901-02 reached its maximum of over 19,000,000 bags, against a probable outturn for 1904-05 of between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 bags. During the year a great deal of coffee that had been held back through revolutions in the United States of Colombia and Venezuela came to market, giving the trade the finest assortment of mild-flavored coffee it ever had. This excess of other than Brazil coffee has been pretty nearly distributed. Coffee is the most popular beverage in this country, if the quantity used is reduced to its equivalent as a beverage, when we find it surpasses beer in the quantity drunk. We have reached the point where this Nation needs about 1,000,000,000 pounds annually to meet its requirements.

The tea trade has been fairly satisfactory. The imports lead 1903, and show a consumption of about 1.38 pounds per capita, which is about one-third of a pound more than during the period of 10-cent taxed tea. The United States Tea Inspection act works very satisfactorily, keeping off the market trashy and low grade tea, and giving the American people tea of a higher grade than it ever enjoyed before. There is more of a demand today for fancy tea worth $2 to $4 a pound at retail than at any previous period. Unfortunately the American people have not acquired a taste which is critical as to distinctions in the flavor of the tea grown in the different tea districts of China, Japan, India, and Ceylon. The aggressive work of the promoters of British grown tea has increased the demand for India, Ceylon, and blended tea, and is steadily reducing the proportion of the imports from China and Japan. In 1904 thus far China furnished 47 per cent. of the total imports, Japan 38 per cent., and all other countries, 15 per cent.

In the line of canned foods there has been an overproduction of vegetables, with the result that some articles, notably tomatoes, are selling below the cost of production. The output of fruits is below annual requirements, and for these there is a strong and rising market. The exports of canned beef have been lighter than for 1903 and 1902, during which period heavy shipments were made to South Africa. The salmon packing industry has not been on the whole profitable, owing to an overproduction in 1902 and a fair average pack in 1903 and 1904. The foreign markets which for the year ending June 30, 1904, took 55,924,678 pounds of canned salmon, are all well stocked, especially the United Kingdom. The trouble has been an excessive output of low-grade salmon, which so burdened the market that certain varieties were sold at a slaughter price, to the ruin of many canneries and hastening the insolvency of the second largest company, whose plants have recently been sold at auction. Japan came in as a heavy buyer

JAMES E. NEVILLE.

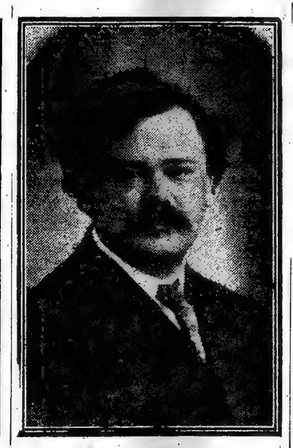

T. EDGAR WILLSON,
Editor The Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

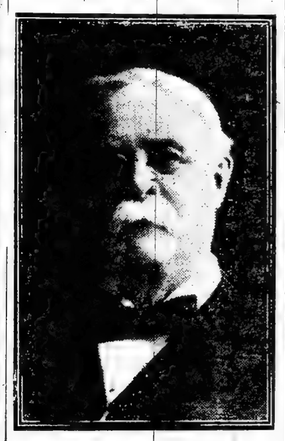

G. BYRON CHANDLER,
President Amoskeag National Bank, Manchester, New Hampshire.

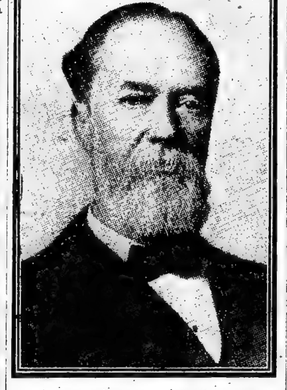

E. E. BENTLEY,
President Batavian National Bank, La Crosse, Wis.

F. N. BARRETT,
Editor of The American Grocer.

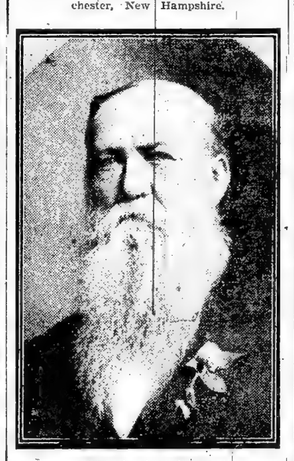

JOHN G. FLETCHER,
President German National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.

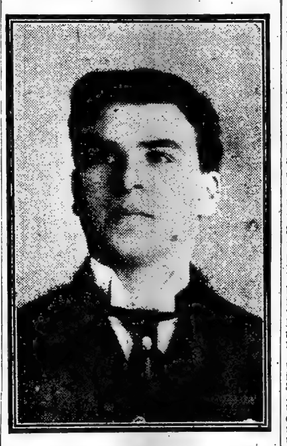

J. G. BROWN,
New York Manager Shoe and Leather Reporter.

stock, so that the year 1904 closes with the salmon trade in much better position than at the beginning of the year.

California's enormous production of raisins and prunes has kept prices unusually low, giving the people a generous supply at phenomenally low cost. Prunes have sold here at retail from 2 to 5 cents a pound, and full weight pound cartons of raisins from 6 to 8 cents, so that if eggs and butter cost the housekeeper more she can enjoy plum pudding and stewed prunes at insignificant cost. The export demand for prunes has been and is large. The shipments for ten months of this year were 43,544,232 pounds, against 37,301,334 pounds in 1903; 21,723,451 pounds in 1902, figures which show the increase in foreign requirements. No small share of the exports go throughout Europe as French prunes. There was also a large increase in the exports of dried apples, and a small gain in those of dried apricots. Altogether some $15,000,000 of canned and dried fruits were exported in 1904, of which over one-third went to the United Kingdom.

With the exception of three or four articles the imports of food products were heavier than in 1903. There was a heavy decrease in exports of breadstuffs, over $32,000,000. To this we must add a loss of nearly $13,000,000 in exports of provisions.

The year closed upon a very active condition of trade in groceries, the deliveries showing gains over the corresponding period of 1903, thus confirming the hopeful view taken by dealers all over the country. Every section of the country is feeling the stimulus of several years of bountiful returns to the producers and the miners. New England must improve conditions under the stimulus of cheaper cotton. In the West, Northwest, and the South the outlook is rosy hued. There are no signs of disaster or setback visible.

UNSETTLED YEAR IN JEWELRY

Bad and Good Business Succeed Each Other With Rapidity.

By T. EDGAR WILLSON, Editor of The Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

The year 1904 will be remembered in the jewelry business as a year of surprises—a year in which business was more spasmodic than at any time during the past decade, when jewelers alternately had cause to feel depressed and enthusiastic as the demands for their products increased, or, on the other hand, almost ceased, intermittently and without apparent cause. On the whole, however, when books are finally balanced and comparisons are made in cold figures, there will be little, if any, reason to complain, as there is no doubt that the merchants of this trade will find they had their normal share of business with respectable profits.

Dividing the trade into the several lines which compose it, the precious stone industry has been first in the transactions of the year, and dominates all others in importance, both for the amount and value of the product sold and by the fact that it is to this end of the jewelry business that the favorable showing of the trade for the year will be in great part due. Carat for carat there were probably more diamonds sold during 1904 than in any other year in the history of the country. The importations of precious stones and pearls, while in amount about equaling those of 1902, (the banner year

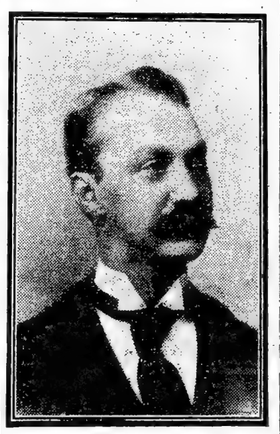

EVERETT SMITH,
President The Schenectady Savings Bank, Schenectady, N. Y.

in the precious stone trade,) show a more healthy condition of business than did even the importations of that year, because the total was made up of standard sizes of a more general character, with fewer special pieces and unique gems of high price to swell the amount in the aggregate. The importations of precious stones will probably figure over $25,400,000, and this despite the fact that there were during the year four advances in the price of diamonds, an exceptionally firm market in colored stones, and a distinct scarcity in pearls. As far as diamonds were concerned the trade had not alone to contend with a continual increase in price but also with a strike of many months in the diamond-cutting centres of Amsterdam and Antwerp, which resulted in tying up an enormous amount of rough stones and for several months preventing American dealers who buy cut stones abroad from getting anything like the quantity of gems in the quality and sizes that they desired. This strike was not without its effect on the American cutting industry, as will be seen from the fact that over $10,000,000 worth of uncut precious stones, principally diamonds, were imported through the Port of New York alone, the greatest amount on record for any year. Not only did our diamond-cutting factories, which are situated principally in New York and Brooklyn, for a time supply most of the cut gems required in this country, but in addition they did some cutting for the European market, this being due to the fact that a few of the Amsterdam and Antwerp shops, while tied up by the strike in Europe, sent over rough stones to their New York branches in order to supply their customers abroad. It was generally expected that when the agreement between the workmen and employers was reached the trouble was over, but unfortunately for the European, such is not the case, as the diamond-cutting concerns of Amsterdam and Antwerp to-day experience difficulties greater even than before the strike, owing to the demand for cut goods which they cannot supply. This results in manufacturers offering extra inducements to workmen, so that even now no cutter is sure from week to week that his workmen will not be taken by a competitor. The importers of the United States who buy their cut goods abroad, as well as those of Europe, must now order their goods ahead on the best terms obtainable, as it is no longer a question of paying an additional price to obtain what they want, but the trouble is to get goods at any cost. The market is very bare of fine diamonds at the present time in the rough, and those that are obtainable find a ready sale even before they are finished.

How much the United States has contributed to the demand for diamonds will be readily seen when it is stated that today this country is the greatest market for gems in the world, the importations increasing from $1,060,500 in 1868 to over $25,400,000 in the year 1904. This is nearly the full amount of yearly output of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, of South Africa, which mine over 90 per cent. of the white gem stones of the world. The product of these mines is controlled by a London syndicate which establishes the price of rough stones throughout the world, and the monopoly it has enjoyed and its ability to dictate values bid fair to continue for many years at least. There is one other mine not under the syndicate's control which may be classed with the great producing mines of the world—the new Premier Mine of the Transvaal, about which much misinformation has been given to the public. While the yield of this mine has been large and the prospects for a continued supply are still good, the Premier stones have not made much headway in the market, owing to the fact that they do not run of an evenly good quality. Those that do come up to the standard of fine gem have sold at about the same price per carat as the product of the De Beers mines.

The truth is gradually beginning to sink home in the minds of the public and the retail jeweler that the price of diamonds, which has been going up continually for the past seven years, is not due to purely arbitrary action on the part of the syndicate controlling the rough stones, but to the fact that in all the old, great mines, the amount of gem stones is decreasing every year, while the cost of mining them continues to increase.

Next in importance to the gem trade of the country was the business done in the watch and watch-case lines, both imported and domestic, during the last twelve months. In these lines manufacturers have not only had no reason to complain, but to a great extent they have been taxed to the utmost to apportion the products of some sizes and varieties so as to satisfy all customers. While the watch business was perhaps not as great as during the previous year, it was fully up to all expectation, as 1903 was one of abnormal demand, such as the manufacturers could not expect to see repeated for many years to come. In fact, the demand for watches then was of the "frenzied" variety, and was due to a number of unusual causes, not the least of which was the installation of time-inspection systems by a large number of great railroad systems. So great was the scarcity at certain seasons of the former year, and so anxious were dealers to keep from getting caught without watches, that a number of retailers loaded up during the last few months of 1903 with a stock that was carried over to the next year, and this to a certain extent caused a drop in the demand during the early months of 1904. Trade then settled to a normal basis, with a demand that could be fully satisfied by manufacturers only in regard to certain large sizes and standard grades. As for "12" size men's movements and "O" size ladies' movements, the scarcity exists even up to the present time. A notable feature of the watch trade of the year was the increase in the demand for hunting-case watches in the moderate-priced movements, which, however, did not affect the prevailing demand for open-face watches in the higher-priced timepieces.

In silverware good business was done by most of the leading manufacturers, fine artistic pieces being in great demand and even novelties selling to an extent that should give manufacturers and dealers no reason to complain.

Silver-plated ware in total showed an increase in the amount of consumption, but in this trade the reports of the manufacturers vary, some showing normal business, others an increase, and still others a decrease from the figures of the previous year.

Among the manufacturers of jewelry proper, either those who make the beautiful and artistic lines of solid gold and gems in Newark and New York, on the one hand, or the manufacturers of lower-grade gold, gold-plated, and electro-plated ware in Providence and the East on the other; it would be hard to obtain a unanimous opinion as to the year's business further than the statement that if not as good as 1903 it was at least up to and beyond the average of the past five years.

Of the lines allied to the jewelry trade the business of most importance, the optical trade, can be summed up in the words "normal and steady, with a slight increase over previous years." In this trade there were no disturbing factors in the business and little change in the general demand except perhaps a slight increase in the demand for gold-filled frames, a decrease in the cheaper grades, and a normal demand for solid gold products.

The export business of the jewelry trade did not make the good showing that was expected of it, but the subject of increasing trade in foreign markets is being given more and more attention by manufacturers, and there is no doubt that much more will be accomplished within the next year or two than has been done in the past, with the exception of Canada, in which market clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware of the United States lead the importations from all other countries. The record for the year was poor. A notable feature of our export trade is the decline in the amount of American jewelry shipped to the Philippines. In fact, in few lines have we held our own in this archipelago despite the advantages that American manufacturers should have in that market. Fortunately, for several months past there has been gradual increase in the shipments of clocks and watches. During the ten months ended Oct. 31 the shipments of clocks increased from 1,762 in 1903 to 2,393 in 1904, and those of watches during the same ten months increased from 7,216 in 1903 to 8,432 in 1904. But even though this shows an increase, the figures are not commensurate with the amount of business which our manufacturers should have done with the Filipinos. The figures for the year up to Nov. 1 show a substantial increase in the shipments of watches and clocks to Alaska and a decrease in the shipment of these same articles to Porto Rico.

How completely the American manufacturer controls the importations into the Canadian market in the clock and watch line is to be seen from the figures of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, the latest statistics giving the imports for the three months ending Oct. 1, which show that during that time clocks, watches, &c., to the value of $245,765 were imported from the United States as against $12,877 from Great Britain and $80,388 from all other countries. This shows an increase over the same period of 1903, but the same proportion obtained, the imports for the three months of that year being $217,087 from the United States, $10,555 from Great Britain, and $66,074 from all other countries.

The importations of precious stones and pearls at the Port of New York for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 amounted to over $23,000,000, of which about $9,675,000 were uncut gems, principally diamonds. The importations have been gradually increasing to such an extent that the figures for September, October, and November were of the record-breaking variety, the last two months averaging about $3,000,000. A careful compilation based on the average taken into consideration, will put the total figures for the year about $25,400,000, of which the rough or uncut stones amount to about $10,400,000. This compares well with the imports of previous calendar years, the imports of 1903 amounting to $24,077,000; those of 1902 to $25,415,000, of 1901 to $24,862,000, of 1900 to $13,366,000, of 1899 to $19,322,000, of 1898 to $12,935,000, and of 1897 to $7,046,000.

The commercial failures during the first eleven months of the year were greater in number than during any twelve months of the previous five years. On the other hand the proportion of the assets to liabilities averaged higher than usual, so that the resultant effect upon the trade in general was about normal. There were during the first eleven months of 1904, 201 failures, with liabilities of $1,380,339, as against 180 failures for the full year of 1903 with liabilities of $1,381,338; 181 failures in 1902, with liabilities of $2,029,481; 161 failures in 1901, with liabilities of $1,160,808; 122 in 1900, with liabilities of $1,009,636; 133 in 1899, with liabilities of $759,488, and 162 in 1898, with liabilities of $1,227,200.

PAPER OUTPUT CURTAILED

Drought Reduced the Production in the News Branch.

By COLIN K. URQUHART, Editor of The Paper Trade Journal.

The record of 1904 so far as the paper and pulp industry is concerned was one of progress, notwithstanding the fact that manufacturers had much to contend with, and in some departments the obstacles were more than usually difficult to overcome. The year began with a season of unusual drought, and at the close there was almost a similar condition of affairs. At the close of 1903 the supply of water available for power was very small. Pulp grinders were obliged to suspend operations, in many instances altogether and in others grinders were run only a small fraction of the time. The market, of course, responded promptly. Quotations were withdrawn and transactions were closed at values gauged by the necessity of the buyer and the ability of the seller to furnish the goods. It was not at all a question of price, but rather one of getting pulp at any price.

So urgent was the demand for mechanical pulp and so short was the supply that the domestic and Canadian mills were unable to meet the call. Orders were sent to Scandinavia, and the import of ground pulp from that section of the world, a business that had been suspended so far as this country was concerned, was revived. News paper manufacturers carried out their contracts, but only at great additional cost, and paper not under contract sold at greatly advanced prices. This season of drought ended with the breaking up of Winter and the coming of the Spring freshets. There was a fairly good flow of water through the Summer, but in December complaints as to insufficient power became general. Restrictions were put in force in both the East and the West. Grinders were again obliged to curtail or wholly suspend operations, and prices for ground pulp hardened and later advanced.

Conditions were somewhat changed, however, in this respect—that whereas in the latter part of 1903 and the beginning of 1904 we could obtain ground wood pulp on the "other side of the pond," this was not possible in the latter part of 1904. Norway and Sweden had an unusually dry season and the mills in those countries were seriously crippled, while some practically ceased work. Prices rose, and were pushed upward by the additional fact that Germany had likewise a severe dry season. At the close prices were very high, and even at the ruling quotations Scandinavian pulp manufacturers declined contracts, fearing that they could not fill them. They sold their product only as they could produce it. In this plant, which at a former time had suffered greatly because of low water, completed a system of reservoirs and consequently, in the latter part of the year, was not troubled by impaired power.

At the close of the year there was some shifting about of contracts, due to keener competition, but even at that the news market was the strongest in the entire paper list. The tonnage of news paper produced was increased somewhat in the Fall, not by the coming in of any new plants, but by some old plants, which had been running on other grades of paper being shifted over to news, nor do the indications point to any great increase of tonnage during the coming year. Plants for the manufacture of news paper are to be built at Glens Falls, N. Y., Rygate, Vt., and Sprague's Falls, Me., while it is promised that the plant of the defunct White Mountain Paper Company at Portsmouth, N. H., now owned by the newly organized Publishers' Paper Company, will be completed and at least four machines, with a daily capacity of 150 tons, will be installed. If this promise is kept the paper may come on the market in the near future, but the other plants referred to will not be ready for business at any early date.

Book paper has remained fairly steady during most of the year. There has been a demand that took up the product closely, and prices were maintained very well, this tendency being aided by the formation of the Inter-State Paper Company of Chicago, which took charge of the sales of a number of book paper mills. The price of soda fibre, the important raw stock of the greater number of book paper manufacturers, held up well throughout the year, and in the Fall the market advanced an eighth of a cent a pound. It was not plentiful at any time. Stocks rarely exceeded a week's supply. Production was lessened by the failure of one producing company and the consequent shutting down of its plant, so that the tonnage was closely consumed. Sulphite fibre also held its price well, and as the year grew older it advanced. Paper manufacturers in almost all grades were compelled to pay more for all their raw materials.

The writing paper manufacturers had a good year. Production for most of the year was under the control of orders, and prices were very regular. Manila, wrapping and tissue paper manufacturers also had a steady run of business and were able to secure better prices in the Fall.

Tariff questions of importance to paper and pulp manufacturers were decided during the year. One was the question of levying a countervailing or retaliatory duty on pulp wood cut in the Province of Quebec, Canada. It was decided that as that province levied an export duty on pulp wood cut on Crown lands, this wood, when imported into the United States, must pay the countervailing duty. The other was the "rossed" wood case. It was claimed that pulp wood that had been barked or "rossed" in Canada was assessable for duty as a manufacture of wood when imported into the United States, but after a hearing before the Board of United States General Appraisers it was decided that "rossing" did not rise to the dignity of manufacture and that therefore "rossed" wood was subject to entry as pulp wood.

JAN 1909

INCREASING USE OF LEATHER

Prices Strong During the Year in All Branches.

By J. G. Brown, New York Manager of The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The conditions that have governed the hide, leather, and shoe trades during last year have been of a nature seldom before experienced in these lines. As is well known, 1904 was an off year, and the first nine months was a trying period. Trade was quiet, strikes among the hide and shoe trades were prevalent, and the season generally was of a nature to make the most optimistic feel that the end of the year would show a loss, or at best no profit whatever. The last three months have, however, changed all this, and the fall season was in many cases one of the best experienced by firms in these trades, so that in a measure the year balanced and business was of average volume and in some exceptional cases aggregated a larger volume than usual. Prices on leather and hides opened firm at the beginning of the year and continued strong during the entire Summer months, with, however, the usual fluctuations as the quality of the hides deteriorated or became short haired and of better quality. Business during the first few months of the year was slow, resulting in many factories curtailing their output, and in the tanning line production was further curtailed when the strike among the packers took place; starting in July and ending in September, and seriously interfering with tanners who rely on this source of supply for hides to tan into leather. Values during this period started to advance slowly but surely. Hides that were taken off during the strike, while they were poorer on account of unskilled labor being employed, and were so much cut that they could only be used for inferior grades of leather, brought good prices. Furthermore, as there generally prevails a shortage in the supply during the Summer months, the strike had the effect of further increasing prices on practically all descriptions of raw material. Values have kept steadily advancing, not only in hides but also in skins, foreign dry hides and skins keeping pace with the advance asked on the domestic article, so that the value of leather was proportionately increased, and shoe manufacturers have had, during the last few months, to pay more for their stock than ever before, and in many cases they have been constrained to advance the price of their product in order to be able to continue running their factories. On calf grades of shoes from 2½ to 10 cents a pair more is now received, and in the finer grades that retail from $3 to $5 advances of from 2½ to 5 cents a pair have been made to the wholesale and retail trade in order to insure the same quality shoe.

A noticeable feature of the demand for shoes during the past Spring and Summer season was the call for tans and white canvas shoes, so that by the latter part of August, when the Summer season is about winding up, shoe manufacturers, jobbers, and shoe retailers had sold every pair of tans or canvas shoes that they could secure. The result of this is that, not since the demand for tans was general several years ago, has there been such a number of colored shoes in men's, women's, and children's made up as for the Spring and Summer of 1905. White and brown canvas shoes have also been manufactured in larger quantities than ever before, and the opinion generally prevails that this class of goods will sell in exceptionally large quantities during the coming Summer season. They are comfortable, sightly, and cheap, and the outlook is that not only will they be used at the seashore and Summer resorts, but that they will also be worn for street wear. Blucher Oxfords will be worn to a larger extent than ever before, and quantities have been made up in women's and children's styles. Another feature is the narrower toes that are shown on Spring and Summer lines, and that for men's shoes the swing last will be prominent, the vamps will be perforated, and the sole will have a front extension coming nearly to a point. Elongated eyelets with a strap and buckle fastening are also likely to be popular and will be made on tan Oxfords, in which the shades that are being used in large quantities are the golden brown and russet for men, with the champagne, russet, golden brown, and in the finer lines of slippers various shades of blue, green, white, &c., for ladies' shoes to match gowns. There is no doubt that tans are staples again. The patent leather shoe, which has been in universal use in both cheap and fine grades for the last few seasons, has again been manufactured in large numbers, contrary to the expectations of shoe men, who anticipated the decline of patent leathers for street wear and expected them only to be used for fine shoes for dress occasions. This has partly come true in that more fine grades of patent leather shoes have been made up, but the total quantity has by no means decreased, as, on account of the continued prosperity of the country, a better class of shoes is called for. The shoe manufacturers, moreover, are enabled to put on the market this year a patent leather shoe that can stand hard wear and will not crack as easily as the old style tannage. The new methods by which patent leather is made have resulted in the American product being in many cases equal to, and, in certain grades, superior to the imported article, so that imports of patent leather to this country have fallen off considerably, and only a few of the highest standard patent leather tannages are still brought here for consumption.

White buckskin and canvas occupy a prominent place for the Summer season, and these are made up mainly in Oxfords and have a wide ribbon closely matched in color to set them off. Both the lace and button shoes in Oxfords and high cuts will be worn, with the latter still in more general use.

Besides supplying the domestic trade in shoes we export large quantities to all parts of the world. Our total shipments for the last ten years show a continued increase. We exported $1,010,940 worth in 1895, and gradually increased the trade until in 1901 we exported $7,238,940 worth, these being the figures for the fiscal year ended June 30. Since that time we have exported considerable quantities, and for the first ten months of 1904 the exports of boots and shoes to all foreign countries amounted to $6,022,444. This is a slight decrease over the exports for 1903 for the corresponding period, but the rapid strides which we have been making can hardly be expected to continue indefinitely in the same proportion as for the last ten years. Our exports to the United Kingdom have fallen off nearly $500,000, those to Germany $100,000, and a slight decline in the Australian trade has taken place, while to other countries our exports have increased. The total exports of all varieties of shoes and leather show an increase of over $1,000,000 from 1903. The exports in leather, shoes, &c., amount in value for the first nine months to $25,165,250, as against $24,358,370 for the corresponding period last year. Sole leather shows a gain over 1903 of nearly $7,000,000—this including large shipments to Japan and China. The exports of upper leather also show an increase. Recently Japan bought through New York export houses 250,000 sides of oak, union, and hemlock sole leather, and 200,000 sides of grain leather for uppers, all being for immediate delivery, and this after they had cleaned up the California markets on oak sole leather. A feature worth mentioning is the increased quantities of shoes which we are exporting to Latin-American countries, where we are gaining a strong foothold in direct competition with other countries. The fact that our exports to England and Germany showed a decrease this year is the result of the waking up of the shoe and leather manufacturers in those countries to the up-to-date methods which are employed in the United States, so that tanning and shoe machinery are being shipped from this country to the United Kingdom and Germany, and they are now commencing to turn out finished stock which compares favorably with American-made goods. It is a matter of surprise to many business men in this line who visit the different factories in those countries to note the large number of practical American tanners and shoe men who are found introducing American systems in European plants. Most of the leading manufacturers have been in the United States to study the methods employed here, and on their return they have introduced them into their own countries.

A statement of the variety of uses to which leather is put will be a surprise to the majority of readers. It is not only used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, but of late years fancy leathers of all descriptions have been sold in increasing quantities for the manufacture of dress suit cases, traveling bags, trunks, ladies' handbags, belts, pocketbooks, &c., and this trade to-day has assumed proportions which were unthought of a few years ago. Leather is also used in the production of gloves, hatbands, and caps, and one of the latest features is the use of specially prepared leathers for the millinery and clothing trades. During the latter part of last year there has sprung up a demand for leather-covered hats for ladies, and gowns trimmed with leather are now a common sight upon our streets. During the recent Horse Show at Madison Square Garden gowns made entirely of leather, the colors blending, were noted. The skins are made soft, pliable, and velvet like, while the colorings are perfect. Another use for leather is for automobile clothing, and this trade is assuming tremendous proportions. Leather is also used largely in the production of carriages, automobiles, and furniture.

The outlook generally in the leather field for the present year is decidedly encouraging, factories reporting from all parts of the country that Spring and Summer orders have been of large proportions, and that every indication points to one of the largest seasons ever experienced in the various lines in which leather is used. Prices on all varieties of leathers are high on account of the increased values of raw stock of all descriptions, and in some lines on account of the scarcity now existing. This is resulting in higher prices for the manufactured product, such as shoes, bags, novelties, carriages, furniture, &c.

J. G. BROWN.

SHOWING OF FIRE INSURANCE

Fire Waste Breaks All Records, Exceeding $245,000,000.

Unprecedented fire losses, an increase in almost of the rates of premium in excess of the growth of the volume of insurable property, and a large banking profit due to the general advance of investment securities over the stock market prices of a year ago, constitute the record of the fire insurance companies, both foreign and American, in 1904. A more curious result has not been known to American fire underwriting than the present condition of the insurance situation.

In 1899 the fire insurance business made an unprofitable record on its underwriting, because of demoralization of the various tariffs of premium rates, this demoralization having been begun in this city the previous year with the dissolution of the New York Tariff Association. With 1900 fire losses became abnormal, the fire waste of that year for the United States and Canada aggregating $178,000,000, the high mark for losses between the Chicago fire year of 1871 and the year just closed, with its great Baltimore fire and its total fire waste of $245,300,000. In 1901 the property loss by fire was $169,500,000, and in 1902 it was $161,000,000. To offset the heavy underwriting losses of these four years the big advance in the stock market prices of investment securities yielded a wide margin of banking profit.

With 1903 came a change. The general run of fire losses declined in point of average severity, and the year saw no fire of sufficient area or extent of damage to be called a conflagration. In 1900 the fire waste had been swelled by two conflagrations. The cities of Ottumwa, Ia., had a fire in April of [illegible] insured property estimated at $12,000,000, quite $33,000,000. The fire waste in the United States and Canada for the year was $245,300,000, as against the high mark of $178,000,000 in 1900, but this proportionate increase will not affect the annual statements of many of the large foreign fire insurance companies, which will therefore be in a better position than the American companies for making a good net showing. The reason for this is that most of the Baltimore conflagration claims of the foreign companies were paid from special funds sent over by their home offices abroad for that purpose, in order to leave their American branches unaffected by the great fire.

Had there been no Baltimore fire 1904 would have been a bad year for losses. Its total fire waste, excepting Baltimore, was $167,300,000, as against $152,000,000 in 1903 and $161,000,000 in 1902. The average run of losses in several sections of the country was high, and then there were four conflagrations besides that of Baltimore. In a conflagration the insurance loss is generally higher in proportion to property damage than in other fires, because most recent conflagrations have included in their sweep a district of greatly concentrated values, either a congested business section or storage warehouses or a crowded waterfront. In January a conflagration swept Shelby, Ohio, causing $1,500,000 damage, and making the month's fire waste $22,000,000, that being the worst monthly showing since May, 1901, which included the $10,500,000 fire at Jacksonville. In February, besides the Baltimore fire, there was Rochester's conflagration, entailing a property damage of $2,200,000. Toronto contributed a $12,000,000 destruction in values by fire in April, and the total for the first six months of 1904 proved to be $171,500,000, or less than $7,000,000 below the showing for the twelve months of 1903, the highest previous year since 1871. The last conflagration of the year took place in Sioux City, Iowa, on Dec. 21, where the property destroyed was valued at about $2,000,000.

Another feature of the losses last year was that only in one month did the thirty-day showing fall below $10,000,000 as an offset to the bad months. August's losses approximated $9,300,000, whereas in 1903 the months of March, August, and September each fell below $10,000,000.

As for the operating expenses of the companies, other than fire losses, there is likely to be less change than in any of the other elements which enter into the net showing of the underwriting year. This element, however, will not be ascertained in advance of the filing of the annual statements of the companies with the State insurance departments of the several States of the Union on the completion of the tabulations now being made within the allowed thirty days following the close of a year.

The rates of premium, which had been gradually advanced because of the losses of 1900-2, received a great stimulus from the Baltimore fire, with its Rochester trailer. While uniformity did not mark the increases made, most of the country is paying more for fire insurance than before the Baltimore fire. A demand on the part of business men that underwriters should not be too quick to make up for Baltimore was weakened by the $12,000,000 Toronto fire in April, and the process of advancing rates has been followed more or less steadily.

More than ever before have the companies shown a disposition to classify risks so as to make each risk pay the premium its own fire hazard would seem to justify, thus tending to restrict all chance of lower insurance rates to the conditions that the individual risk shall be subjected to improvements and the local fire protection facilities shall be bettered.

That fire underwriters are not facing extraordinary weakness because of their losses is due to the great rise in the stock market prices of investment securities. On Dec. 31 of last year, as compared with Dec. 31, 1903, a list of sixty railway and industrial corporations of the sort whose securities are held extensively by fire insurance companies for investment purposes, showed an average gain of nearly 19% points in the market value of their shares, as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

The year 1904 also served to emphasize one problem which has been growing in its imminence, hand in hand with the evolution of great cities and large manufacturing centres. It is becoming more and more evident that there is a greater demand in the districts of congested values in great cities and in large industrial plants for insurance than the fire underwriting capital of the world can supply to-day. Elsewhere it is generally the case that the supply of fire insurance is considerably in excess of the demand. This condition of things is leading underwriters in their various association meetings to urge greater attention to insurance engineering, in order that in the congested city districts and large industrial plants there shall be a general improvement in the character of risks. This position was summed up at the last annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the President's address by Henry H. Hall of this city, who said:

"If the large cities of the country had adequate water supply and fire extinguishing facilities for any emergency, and if in every congested district every building was of slow-burning construction, without vertical openings, properly protected with shutters and equipped with automatic sprinklers, then the existing companies could prudently increase their acceptances to a very large degree, the demand for additional capital would be satisfied, and there would be a concentration of business in a smaller number of companies, with reduced expenses, and consequently reduced rates."

THE MORTGAGE LOAN OUTLOOK FOR 1905.

Prospect Is for Plenty of Money at 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

Loans on mortgage in Manhattan and the Bronx during 1904 amounted to about $225,000,000, as against about $275,000,000 for 1903. Aside from the interest which attaches to these figures, as a comparative showing, they serve also to give some idea of the enormous volume of this business.

With the single exception of the great governing principles of supply and demand, there is nothing which has so direct a bearing upon the city's vast real estate activities as the condition of the mortgage loan market.

The fact that the aggregate of loans for last year exceeded those for 1903 by, roughly, $50,0000,000, should not be made the basis of a conclusion that 1904 was as a whole a favorable year for the borrower upon real estate security. The first few months of it were not, even up to July 1, although the number of conveyances exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1903 by over 2,000—13,-315, as against 11,912—the amount of mortgage loans showed an excess of about $5,000,000 in favor of the first six months of 1903. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the early part of last year witnessed widespread dealing in tenement properties—business of a class which swelled greatly the total number of transactions without calling for very large amounts of freshly borrowed capital.

Not only have the figures for the last half of 1904 shown greatly improved conditions in the mortgage loan field, but, what is of infinitely greater importance to the professional element in the real estate market, both operators and builders, recent filings at the Register's Office indicate that the lending institutions are in the field to a much greater extent than they were a year ago. Of the total amount loaned during a fortnight in December, 47 per cent. was furnished by banks and insurance and trust companies, as against 31 per cent. of the total loans for the corresponding period in 1903. This, of course, reflects a greatly improved demand for real estate mortgages among investors, since the title insurance companies, probably the largest lenders among these institutions, are governed as to the volume of their loans to a very large extent by the market for mortgages among investment buyers.

The outlook for the coming year, while, perhaps, not encouraging to those to whom an easy mortgage market means unlimited money at 4 per cent. may be said to be satisfactory. Mortgage tax agitation, and it seems not unlikely that the Legislature will take up this subject again at the present session, promises to cause little or no disturbance. If a measure for a recording tax of ½ of 1 per cent. be put forward, it is safe to say that it will receive much more generous support from the real estate interests of the city than it did last year. The exemption of mortgages from taxation seems to be out of the question, and there is a decided trend of opinion in favor of this compromise, which means exemption aside from the small recording tax. That this tax, in some form or other, will fall upon the borrower, seems inevitable, but it is the borrowers, as a class, who are clamoring for the measure most loudly, in the belief that the influx of loanable funds from estates and individuals would be sufficient to cause lower interest rates and make the recording tax relatively insignificant.

In an effort to furnish some insight into the conditions which are likely to prevail in the mortgage loan field during the next few months, expressions of opinion have been sought from the officers of a number of large lending institutions and from others qualified to discuss the subject.

Replying to an inquiry as to his view of the situation, Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said:

"There has been a great change in the real estate mortgage market during the year 1904. The effort of the savings banks to raise the rate on the best mortgages from 4 to 4½ per cent. was not a complete success. During the fore part of the year the new rate was adhered to pretty generally, with the result of producing a deadlock between borrowers and lenders. Very little was done at the higher rate. The savings banks could not increase their mortgage lines extensively, for the borrowers waited for the rates of interest to drop back.

"As the year progressed, the accumulation of money seeking conservative investment increased, the life insurance companies changed their attitude toward mortgage investments entirely, and actively sought them, and the Fall of the year has seen very liberal offerings of mortgage money and the old rates largely restored, though 4 per cent. mortgage money is still not as easy for the borrower to get as it was three years ago. It has been well for the active real estate market that mortgage loans have become more popular. The increase of 50 per cent. in Manhattan and of nearly 100 per cent. in the Bronx and Brooklyn in the volume of real estate lending could not have taken place but for the aid of largely increased loans on mortgage.

"Some of the life insurance companies have increased their mortgage account by many millions of dollars, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned on mortgage more than $55,000,000, and turned over these mortgages to investors. This is $15,000,000 more than in any previous year in its history. The usefulness of the title guarantee companies and of their allies, the bond and mortgage guarantee companies, to the real estate interests of the Greater City are even yet only half appreciated. They are the means of collecting from all sorts of investors a vast sum each year to loan on real estate and to turn into buildings, erected by its use. Most of this money would go into other channels but for the facilities and protection which these companies furnish, and which alone attract the money in this direction.

"In the last twelve years the Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made over 20,000 separate mortgage loans in Brooklyn alone, aggregating over $100,-000,000, and of these more than 6,000 have been for the construction of new houses, the greater portion of which would never have been built but for this agency. It is safe to say that no other single influence has contributed so much to the sound development of Brooklyn as this private business enterprise.

"What is needed to support the present speculation in the Bronx and Upper Manhattan is this same capacity to borrow on mortgage, and it is very evident that the traders are going too fast to secure it. Lenders will be very slow to follow them into these very raw districts, and accept the prices that the present excitement is producing as the stable values that a conservative lender requires. The first rude awakening that will come to the ultimate buyers of the thousands of lots that are changing hands so rapidly in these districts will undoubtedly be when they seek their loans for building the houses which must be put on these lots at once, to justify the prices at all, and find that there is not mortgage money enough ready and willing to go there to supply one-quarter of the apparent requirements."

Louis V. Bright, Third Vice President and Secretary of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, in speaking of probable conditions in the mortgage loan field this year, expressed the following views:

"The close of the business year of 1904 finds the mortgage market in a very healthy and normal state. The level of interest rates has not reached the low basis which has prevailed in the past, but rates are fair, and, what is more important to the developers of real estate, money is abundant. What has the next year in store for us? So far as it is possible to judge, indications suggest a continuance of the present conditions, for it is believed that the general money market will continue to be easy.

"The value of the mortgage, as a first-class and conservative investment, is more and more appreciated by thinking people, and when based upon properly selected New York City real estate, the security ranks with any that is offered to the public.

"The borrower of money need no longer look to the great mortgage lending institutions for his money, for through the medium of the title companies access can now be had to sources which a few years ago were untouched. In addition to the general ease of money this means much to the mortgage business, for the borrower will not be so much affected as in the past by conditions which may lead to the withdrawal of funds by the great lending institutions for use in other investments, which promise higher rates than mortgage loans command. I venture the assertion, therefore, that money for mortgage loans will be abundant during the coming year, unless something unexpected happens to change a situation which, at the present writing, is most favorable.

"What may we expect as to the rates of interest? The advance by the savings banks of their interest rates on deposits to 4 per cent. will have a tendency, in my opinion, to restrict the market for loans at 4 per cent., for these institutions furnish the bulk of the funds loanable at that level. As a force working in the direction of lower rates the abundance of money will make sharp competition in the market. If the city were densely built the abundant supply would undoubtedly have its effect. The dearth of building, owing to the strikes and the pressure of population, will, however, provide large areas for investment, and lenders will soon scent the possibilities of higher rates in the newer districts of the city which are undergoing transformation from vacant lots to tenement and apartment houses. The competition among lenders is never so keen in these districts as in the older ones. The great development which is sure to take place as a consequence of the Subway service will also absorb a great deal of money, the pressure of loanable funds will be reduced by both these factors, I think, and therefore, that the interest level for the coming year will be about what it is at present, with a possible tendency downward.

"What has been said applies to the ordinary mortgage loans. Large loans from their very nature will continue to be difficult to handle, especially on buildings for business and apartment hotels. These are very safe and desirable, but it cannot be denied that investors do not care for them. It is undoubtedly true that higher rents have been nominally secured from many of the apartment hotel properties than the lessees can possibly afford to pay, but on a proper rental basis these properties have undoubted value, and some way will be found to finance them. They are about the only ones that there need be any anxiety about during the coming year, so far as loanable funds, at fair rates, are concerned. The outlook for them is, however, in my opinion, distinctly better than it has been for some time.

"I think that the coming year will show some signs of a movement to popularize investments in real estate mortgage securities.

"The great value of New York City real estate, as a collateral for money, is now so generally understood that it cannot be long before a method will be found for using it as a means to provide investors, large and small, with opportunities to invest, similar to the means employed by great railroads and other corporate industries. The present form of bond and mortgage has drawbacks which deter many people, otherwise desirous, from resorting to this form of investment. So promising and so safe a field cannot continue to be neglected very much longer.

"The mortgage tax question will undoubtedly be a feature of the legislative programme during the coming year. It is to be hoped that some definite policy may be reached in reference to it. A small recording tax on mortgages would be a great benefit to all interested. It would provide a better income to the State and by causing a great influx of funds reduce the rate of interest to the borrowers. It cannot be denied, I think, that some part, at least, of the higher rate obtainable on mortgage loans above other equally secure investments is taken as security against the possibility of the present high tax. Were this possibility removed, it is quite certain that the rate on good mortgages would soon be at the same level as other safe investments.

"The building and labor situations in their relation to the mortgage market are favorable and will probably continue so. While materials and wages are still high, they are not prohibitive in a city like this, where conditions are conducive to income results from favorably located and well-planned structures."

MILLING OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Short Wheat Crop Curtailed Production Last Year.

By James Neville.

Minneapolis millers view with relief the passing of 1904, in some respects one of the most unsatisfactory years ever experienced. Upon the threshold of a new year there are better things in sight. The industry has forged ahead slowly against a series of adverse factors, principal of which were severity of competition in distribution, due to railroad discrimination favoring the carriage of, wheat as against flour, and, later in the year, the difficulty of obtaining reasonably priced raw material. A fair domestic business has been done, but no new records are shown, and the valuable export trade has in great part been lost.

The new year promises a return to normal conditions, less friction and annoyance, the recovery of the export trade, and, with a good wheat crop in the Northwest, a flour production to exceed that of 1902, when the twenty-two mills of the city ground out their greatest total production. Of the 16,250,105 barrels produced in that year 3,410,405 barrels went abroad. Production has touched a new high mark, but it was not so with exports, for in the two years preceding, with productions of 15,082,485 and 15,-921,880 barrels respectively, exports were 4,702,485 and 3,870,905. Thus while Minneapolis was forging ahead as producer she was losing ground as exporter. With the ratio of exports to production moving inversely there was a forewarning to the experienced of the condition to come. In 1903 exports declined again to 3,091,115 barrels, and in the year just closed they fell off so greatly that latterly there has been scarcely any foreign business at all.

More than to any one factor, the troubles of the millers were due to high prices for American wheat, which put them out of line for European competition. A wheat crop as large as the millers would like to see, as large as the three States Minnesota and North and South Dakota ought to produce, has not been raised for several years. Last year there was the promise early in the season of a big crop, but in the period before maturity a barmetric "low" of unusually long duration covered the Northwest, and proved almost continuous and excessive. Rust struck the crop. Prices rose by leaps and bounds. Wheat had sold in Minneapolis for future delivery around 76 cents. Later prices for futures ranged up to $1.21 and cash wheat up to $1.23. These were, to be sure, extreme figures, not fairly representative, yet cash prices have not since gone back appreciably, and to-day No. 1 Northern a range from $1.10 to $1.15 has been maintained.

The Minneapolis miller who buys his wheat on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce cares not, especially what price he pays so long as he can do business. But when American markets rose flour buyers who had not stocked up—and they were the many—held off and adopted a hand-to-mouth policy. The foreigners only laughed at the American figures. Domestic buyers had of course to come around some time, for people must eat; but there existed through the Fall a lack of confidence and a fear that prices might any day have a great drop that kept the heartiness out of the buying. As to the foreigners, they did not have to come into line at all, for they could buy flour made abroad from the wheats of Canada, Russia, India, or Argentina far below anything a Minneapolis miller could offer. Hence the export trade has gone to smash.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace Helps Chili.

By Edward Eyre of W. R. Grace & Co.

That the boundaries of the different South American Republics were not or perhaps could not be clearly determined immediately after the independence of those countries had been secured from the control of Spain, has in the past been the cause of serious trouble between them, and, indeed, to the question of boundary limits may be traced all, or nearly all, the difficulties that have arisen between the South American governments.

During the last twenty-five years diplomacy has again and again been strained to almost the breaking point between Chile and the Argentine Republic to prevent the disputes in regard to boundary limits breaking out into actual hostilities, and while in the end diplomacy has proved successful in having all matters at issue decided by arbitration, war was prepared for by both Governments, and a war footing maintained for a number of years, immensely taxing the resources of both countries.

One of the first acts of the administration of Señor Riesco, the actual President of Chile, was to bring about an adjustment of the last pending question with the Argentine Republic, and as a result a mutual disarmament was agreed on, the war footing abandoned, and the sale of two large battleships Chile was having built in England was made to the British Government at the same time that the Argentine Government sold to Japan the two ships she was having built in Italy. The beneficial effect of this settlement was immediately felt in the commerce of Chile, confidence was restored, and a noticeable increase in the exports and imports immediately resulted.

In 1893 the total value of the exports from Chile amounted to $40,000,000 (United States gold), against importations of $38,000,000, while in 1903, subsequent to the settlement of the difficulties above referred to, the exports reached $57,500,000 and the imports $50,-000,000, showing a trade balance in favor of Chile of $17,500,000.

In June the Government of Chile granted a concession to the Transandine Construction Company (a British corporation) for the completion of a railroad which will connect Valparaiso, the principal seaport on the Pacific, with Buenos Ayres, the principal city of the Argentine Republic, on the Atlantic. Under this concession the Government guarantees interest at 5 per cent. on a capital of $7,-500,000, and the work will be completed within four years. The journey from the Pacific Coast to Europe will be reduced to twenty days, and this should be the most rapid route for mail communication between Europe and New Zealand.

The railroads of Chile are under Government control, and the Central Railroad of this system is being rapidly pushed toward the south, so that in a short time Santiago, the capital, will be in direct railroad communication with Port Montt, the most southern port of Chile, with the exception of Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan. The Central Railroad is also being pushed toward the north, and it is proposed to continue this line until it reaches from Port Montt in the south to the Province of Tarapaca in the north.

It is expected by this longitudinal railroad to open up rich mining districts in the northern part of the republic, with the result that Chile should be able to develop important copper-producing properties that now are not worked for want of railroad communication. At one time Chile was the largest producer of copper in the world, but the exports of this metal have fallen off of late, and to-day barely amount to 25,000 tons per annum. With improved transportation facilities it is expected this amount will be greatly increased.

The great article of export from Chile is, of course, nitrate of soda, of which Chile has the monopoly, as it is only found within her borders. The value of nitrate of soda exported this year is expected to reach $60,000,000, and it should leave in the Treasury of Chile, in the form of export duty, over $19,000,000.

Other exports of importance are borax, wool, hides, silver, gold, barley, and wheat.

The southern part of Chile is well adapted for the raising of sheep, and the wool industry is destined to reach considerable proportions. Several companies have been formed for operating extensive sheep farms in the Patagonia district, and large tracts of land have been granted by the Government to native and foreign syndicates for this purpose.

Encouragement is also being given to European immigration, and lately a Boer colony of over a thousand persons has been established in the rich central valley of Chile, to the north of Valdivia. Each emigrant received a grant of land in addition to farm implements and seed for first crop.

The manufacturing industries of Chile are few. There are two or three cotton mills, but no doubt at no far distant date Chile will be manufacturing enough to supply her own consumption, if not for export.

The many rivers from the Andes to the Pacific provide abundant opportunities for excellent water power, which are being more and more used, and in a short time all the principal towns of Chile will be supplying their own electric light and trolley car systems.

Public works of great importance are under consideration. It is intended to expend large amounts in the ports of Talcahuano and Valparaiso; in fact, in the plan contemplated to render Valparaiso a safe port against the storms from the north, it is estimated $10,000,000 will be expended. It is also intended to spend about $5,000,000 in the improvement of the drainage system of Santiago, the capital of Chile.

The foreign debt of Chile (principally held in England) amounts to $80,000,000, and her 5 per cent. bonds have lately been quoted in that market at par. The report of the Secretary of Finance, published in July last, shows that for the year 1905 the budget will show a surplus of about $5,400,000 in gold.

EDWARD EYRE.

Peru's Progress Described

By A. A. Calderon, Secretary Peruvian Legation.

The year 1904 has been an important one in Peru's history. Three Chief Executives have succeeded each other in this one year, completing a number of five civil presidents constitutionally elected. These changes in the Government which shake the very foundations of perfectly constituted communities, have been accomplished in a state of peace, the country thus giving one more proof of the stage of civil virtue reached by her sons.

President Candamo had scarcely completed the eighth month of his administration when he died, at Arequipa, on May 7, leaving the office to Vice-President Serapio Calderon. Candamo's sagacity, patriotism and progressiveness endeared him to the people, who regret his loss.

Dr. Serapio Calderon followed for the period of three months necessary to a new election as prescribed by the constitution, and distinguished himself for his impartial and just policy towards both contending parties in the electoral campaign.

Dr. Jose Pardo was favored at the polls and is to-day's Peru Chief Executive. The new President is the representative type of the progressive Peruvian. He belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families of the country, being the son of former President Manuel Pardo. Just forty years old, a lawyer and diplomat by profession, he was Candamo's Prime Minister for Foreign Relations, and his record and program of Government are indeed very promising for the future of the country. Senor Cabero, the Vice-President, is a prominent and distinguished judge.

Many problems have been successfully solved during the year, both in the field of diplomacy and internal reform.

The increase of the revenue on tobacco is estimated at a minimum of $1,000,000, and will form a fund for the building of three railroads—namely, from a point on the Central Railroad to a navigable point on the Ucayaly River; from the City of Cuzco to Sicuani, the actual terminal of the southern system, and from Oroya on the Central Road to the town of Huancayo; a total for the three of about 600 miles.

It may be of interest to state here that the greater part of these roads will be within the projected Pan-American line that will some day connect New York City with Buenos Ayres. The chances for rail communication between the Peruvian capital and Buenos Ayres are also on the increase, with the construction of the Peruvian system that will connect with the Bolivian roads to be built very shortly. Concession for another road in the north of Peru has been granted to an American corporation, that when built will connect the Pacific with the headwaters of the Amazon and other navigable rivers.

The preliminary survey of the roads, above mentioned, has been intrusted to three engineering commissions, one of which has already presented its report, one other two being still in the field carrying on their work.

Three roads have been completed during the year. The Lima and Chorrillos and Lima and Callao electric roads, constructed and operated with Peruvian capital, but using American electrical outfits, and the Oroya and Cerro de Pasco line, 120 miles long, owned and operated by the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company of New York. The latter is of great importance, because it is providing the outlet for the copper ores that the company owns and extracts from one of the richest deposits in the world. A smelting plant on a very large scale is being completed.

In connection with electrical engineering it may be said that the largest power plant in South America was finished this year by the Sta. Rosa Company, a Peruvian concern near Lima. The contract to transform the animal traction system into electrical within the city has been finally entered into between the municipality and the Tram Car Company. Wireless telegraphy is under study by a commission of engineers, having at their head a German specialist.

Considerable work has been accomplished in promoting public instruction during 1904, 180 new public schools having opened their doors. A manual training institution has been established at the capital, and the College of Guadalupe has been reorganized, with new buildings at Lima, under the immediate supervision of Belgian professors engaged by the Government. Twenty specialists on different technical subjects, in agriculture, chemistry, irrigation, and artesian well systems, have also been engaged and are at work in the field. Among them is Prof. George Adams of the United States Geological Survey, who is conducting special and interesting work on subterranean water courses on the coast. New buildings worth $500,000 and new laboratories have been completed for the medical department of the St. Marcos University, and the new hospital for the insane worth an equal sum are nearing completion. The evening school system for the laboring class has been successfully established and is being operated in the principal cities of the Republic.

A number of students have left the country to receive an education abroad, the bulk of them coming to the universities and factories of the United States. The Government supports some of them, and until a navy be built midshipmen and graduates of the Naval Academy have left to join the different navies for training in the practical side of their profession. Six of them, through the courtesy of this Government, have been permitted to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

The first appearance of some cases of bubonic plague in three ports of the coast led the Government to the establishment of disinfecting plants with equipments supplied by a New York firm, of which one is in the North of Peru, another at Callao, and a third at Ilo, on the southern coast. The danger of contagion has thus been removed in all the coast to the advantage of commerce and traffic.

Many clouds have been cleared during 1904 in the field of international relations between Peru and her neighbors. The conciliatory and peaceful policy of the Administration in the boundary disputes with Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia have led these Governments to arbitration treaties that will finally settle the disputes and fix a boundary line. The Brazilian question is nearing a peaceful solution, and if not settled by direct negotiation will be arbitrated. The only pending dispute is the long-outstanding Tacna and Arica question, in which Peru has not been so successful because the Government of Chile refuses to arbitrate the dispute.

The general condition of the country is indeed very flattering. High prices for the principal agricultural and mineral products such as sugar, cotton and copper, have contributed immensely to the welfare of the industrial classes. It is estimated that the increase in sugar prices represent $5,000,000, to the sugar planters in the year ending last month. Commerce and public revenue are also on the increase, the former having more than doubled in the last decade, and the latter more than trebled. The gold standard law has proved a great success in practice, and contributed in a high degree to foreign investments. The exchange with Europe is at par, and not infrequently with a premium in favor of Peru.

The finances of the Government, with no foreign debt and an insignificant internal one, are thus on a very prosperous footing. Two virtues have at last been acquired by the people at large, love of peace and honesty in the management of public affairs. With these two conditions, enormous natural resources, a healthy and agreeable climate for settlers and the prospect of short, frequent and cheap communication via the Panama Canal, the prediction of Colonel Aldrich, that the progress and power of some of the South American countries, in the near future, will prove a revelation to the world, as Japan has, will certainly come true with regard to Peru.

It would not be out of place to mention the fact that among the South American countries Peru boasts of ranking first in her friendly feeling toward the Government and people of the United States. The visit of Admiral Glass in April last, with his Pacific Squadron, special mention [illegible] opportunities to which [illegible]

ALFRED [illegible]

Utilizing Niagara's Powers.

We know of nothing more gratifying in its progressiveness than the utilization of the waters of the Niagara River by corporations formed in the United States and in Canada. A Canadian company has recently installed two turbine wheels of 10,000-horse power each, and ten companies now utilize what is said to be ten per cent. of the great power. The conversion of this transient amusement into electric light and power, which illuminates and vivifies a hundred cities and towns within a radius of a hundred miles, is one of the greatest feats of sane progress, of which we can furnish any illustration.—Trenton (N. J.) True American.

2,079 CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS WHICH MADE THEIR FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES IN 1904.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Ackerson, T. B., Construction Co.
Adams Express Co.
Adrian Water Co.
Adventure Copper Co.
Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Aetna National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Co.
Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co.
Akron Water Works Co.
Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.
Alabama Great Southern Railway Co.
Alabama Mineral Land Co.
Alabama National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. Co.
Alamagordo & Sacramento Mountain Railroad.
Alaska Perseverance Mining Co.
Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.
Albion Water Works Co.
Albuquerque (New Mexico) Bonds.
Alexander, Thomas & Davies.
Alexandria (Ind.) School Bonds.
Alexandria (La.) Bonds.
Allegheny & Western Ry. Co.
Allentown & Slatington Street Ry. Co.
Alliance Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
Alliance Water Works Co.
Allis-Chalmers Co.
Almy, Elmer D.
Almy & Willsey.
Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Agricultural Chemical Co.
American Barrel & Package Association.
American Bank Note Co.
American Beet Sugar Co.
American Bible House.
American Bible Society.
American Bridge Co.
American Can Co.
American Car & Foundry Co.
American Chicle Co.
American Cigar Box Lumber Co.
American Clay Manufacturing Co.
American Clay Working Machinery Co.
American Coal Co.
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.
American Connascent Nitrades Co.
American Consolidated Pine Fibre Co.
American Cotton Co.
American Cotton Oil Co.
American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
American Deposit & Loan Co.
American Diesel Engine Co.
American District Telegraph Co.
American Elevator Co.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange National Bank.
American Express Co.
American Felt Co.
American Fire Engine Co.
American Fruit Product Co.
American Gas and Coke Co.
American Graphophone Co.
American Grass Products Co.
American Grass Twine Co.
American Hatters and Furriers' Corporation.
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.
American Hide and Leather Co.
American Home Telephone Co.
American Ice Co.
American Industrials Co.
American Institute.
American Light and Traction Co.
American Lithographic Co.
American Loan and Trust Co.
American Locomotive Co.
American Lumber Co.
American Mail Steamship Co.
American Malting Co.
American Match Machine Co.
American Meter Co.
American Oil Cloth Co.
American Power and Contruction Co.
American Press Association.
American Railway Typewriter Co.
American Realty Co.
American Rubber Works Co.
American Savings Bank.
American School Furniture Co.
American Sewer Pipe Co.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
American Snuff Co.
American Standard Typewriter Co.
American Steel Foundries Co.
American Stoker Co.
American Surety Co.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Tin Plate Co.
American Tobacco Co.
American Tract Society.
American Tube and Stamping Co.
American Tubing and Webbing Co.
American Type Founders Co.
American Waltham Watch Co.
American Water Supply Co.
American Wood Fireproofing Co.
American Woolen Co.
Ampere-Electro-Chemical Co.
Amy, E. & Co.
Anacortes (Wash.) School Bonds.
Anagyros, S.
Anderson Electric Street Ry. Co.
Ann Arbor Railroad.
Anson, F. R., & Co.
Anzelwitz, A., & Co.
Appleton, D., & Co.
Aragon Mills (Ga.) Bonds.
Arayaipa Mining Co.
Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Arecibo (P. R.), Bonds.
Argentine Quebracho Co.
Arizona (Terr. of) Building Bonds.
Arizona Consolidated Mining Co.
Arizona & Utah Railway Co.
Arizona Water Co.
Arkansaw Water Co. (Bonds.)
Arkall News Corporation.
Ashbrook, Claude.
Ashland Water Works Co.
Ashwell & Co.
Asphalt Co. of America.
Associated Manufacturers' Corporation.
Associated Merchants' Co.
Associated Security Co.
Astor National Bank.
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co.
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry. Co.
Atlantic Avenue Elevated Ry. Co.
Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Auburn Gas Co. (Bonds.)
Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway Co.
Audit Co. of New York.
Auto Lighter Co.
Automatic Fire Alarm Co.
Automatic Fire Alarm & Extinguisher Co.
Automatic Merchandising Co.
Automatic Target Machine Co.
Automatic Weighing Machine Co.
Aztec Land & Cattle Co.

Bache, J. S., & Co.
Baird, Daniels Co.
Baker-Vawter Co.
Ballard (Wash.) Funding Bonds.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
Banco Internacional Hipotecario de México.
Banco Territorial Agricola.
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.
Bank for Savings.
Bank of America.
Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bank of Huntington, Huntington, N. Y.
Bank of Long Island, N. Y.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of the Metropolis.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Bank of North America, Philadelphia, Penn.
Bank of Pittsburg, National Association.
Bank of Toronto.
Bank of Washington Heights.
Bankers' Life Insurance Co.
Bankers' Loan & Trust Co.
Bankers' Money Order Association.
Baring, Magoun & Co.
Barnes & Chapman.
Barnum, Lawrence & Co.
Barrett, W.
Barstow, George E., Jr.
Baruch Brothers.
Bates, Martin, Jr., Co.
Bath Water Works Co.
Baton Rouge Co.
Battery Place Realty Co.
Bay Cities Water Co.
Bayonne Trust Co.
Bearman, H. W.
Beaver & Ellwood R. R. Co.
Beaverhead County, (Mont.,) Bonds.
Bebro Mercantile Agency.
Beck & First.
Bedford (Ind.) Funding Bonds.
Beech Creek R. R. Co.
Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martin's Fy. St. Ry.Co.
Bellingham Bay British Columbia R. R.
Belmont, August, & Co.
Benedict Brothers Corporation.
Bennett, George.
Bennett, M. C. & Co.
Bennett, Jesse C., & Co.
Benton, C. Mont. Co., The.
Bermudez Lake Co.
Bernard, J., Co.
Berryville, Va., Waterworks Bonds.
Bertron, Storrs & Griscom.
Bessemer Consolidated Iron Company.
Bethany, (Mo.,) Waterworks Bonds.
Bethlehem City Water Co.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
Bexar County (Texas) Bonds.
Beyer & Schechner.
Billings (Mont.) City Hall Bonds.
Binghamton General Electric Co.
Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Binghamton Railway, Light and Power Co.
Birnbaum, M. L., Corporation.
Bismark Water Supply Co.
Black Diamond Copper Mining Co.,
Blaine County (Idaho) School Bonds.
Blair & Co.
Blake Brothers & Co.
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
Bliss, E. W., Co.
Blodget, Merritt & Co.
Blumenthal, Erdman & Co.
Blunt, J. A.
Bodenheimer & Jaskow.
Bodley Wagon Co.
Boissevain & Co.
Bolotin & Daniel.
Bonbright, Wm. P., & Co.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Boody, McLellan & Co.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Borg, Simon & Co.
Booklovers' Library Corporation.
Borough Bank of Brooklyn.
Borough Bronze Co.
Boston (City of) Bonds.
Bottling Brewers' Protective Association
Bowen, A. T., Co.
Bowery Bank.
Bowery Savings Bank.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Bozeman (Mont.) City Hall Bonds.
Bradley, Daniel L., & Co.
Bradford Co., (Penn.) City Hall Bonds.
Brambie, D. K., Inc.
Brearley School, The, Ltd.
Breece Mining Co.
Brenham (Tex.) Water Bonds.
Brewer, Frank, & Co.
Bridgeport, (City of,) Ala., Sewer Bonds.
Bridgeport Gas Co.
Bridgeport National Bank.
British Bank of South America.
British Columbia Copper Co.
Broad Street National Bank, Trenton, N. J.
Broadwater County (Mont.) Bonds.
Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
Broadway Savings Institution.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.
Broadway Surface Railroad.
Broadway Trust Co.
Bromo-Chloral Co.
Bronx Borough Bank.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End R. R. Co.
Brooklyn Borough Bank.
Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.
Brooklyn and Coney Island Telegraph Co.
Brooklyn Dock Co.
Brooklyn Ferry Co.
Brooklyn and Montauk R. R. Co.
Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban R. R.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Co.
Brown, Alexander, & Sons.
Brown, Ira.
Brown Brothers & Co.
Brown, Thomas G., & Sons.
Browne, Stewart & Co.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co.
Brush Electric Illuminating Co. of New York.
Bryan, Charles S., & Co.
Buchanan (Michigan) Bonds.
Buellesbach & Braun.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Buffalo Gas Co. Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Ry. Co.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co.
Buffalo Ry. Co.
Buffelo and Susquehanna Iron Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna R. R. Co.
Burling and Missouri River R. R. Co.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co.
Burras, H. K., & Co.
Burrill & Stitt.
Busch, A. Bottling Co.
Bush Terminal Co.
Bushwhacker Mining Co.
Butchers' Hide & Melting Association.
Butler & Johnson.
Butler Water Co.
Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Co.
Butte Electric and Power Co.
Butterick Co.
By-Products Paper Co.
Cairo Water Works Co.
Canada Southern Ry. Co.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Candelaria Gold and Silver Mining Co.
Cannelton Coal Co. of West Virginia.
Cannon & Cannon.
Canon City (Col.) Water Works bonds.
Capital National Bank, Guthrie, Okla.
Carbonic Apparatus Co.
Carmen-Guanajuato Gold Mining Co.
Carpenter, H. L., & Co.
Carroll (Iowa) School bonds.
Carroll Light, H. & P. Co., Carroll, Iowa.
Carter Coal & Iron Co.
Cascade County (Mont.) Bonds.
Casein Co. of America.
Cashier & Champion Mining Co.
Cassella Color Co.
Castles, John W.
Catlin & Powell Co.
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Ceballos, M., & Co.
Centerville (Iowa) Bonds.
Central Brewing Co.
Central Crosstown R. R.
Central Foundry Co.
Central Fruit Co.
Central Indiana Ry. Co.
Central Market Street Ry. Co.
Central National Bank.
Central of Georgia Ry. Co.
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.
Central Ry. of Peoria.
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
Central & South American Cable Co.
Central Stamping Co.
Central Trust Co.
Century Bank.
Century Realty Co.
Chadwick, C. N., Co.
Chamber of Commerce Building Loan Bonds.
Chaney, (Wash.,) Bonds.
Chandler, A. N., & Co.
Charity Organization Society.
Charleston, (W. Va.,) Waterworks Co.
Charlotte, (Mich.,) Sewer Bonds.
Chase National Bank.
Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co.
Chatham National Bank.
Chattanooga, (Tenn.,) Bonds.
Chehalis County (Wash.) School Bonds
Chelsea Exchange Bank, The.
Chemical & Electrical Co.
Chemical National Bank.
Chemung Canal Bank of Elmira, N. Y.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
Chicago, City of, Department of Finance.
Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.
Chicago Junction Ry. & Union Stockyards Co.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.
Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Chicago Ry. Terminal & Elevator Co.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Ry. Co.
Chicago Union Traction Co.
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Ry. Co.
Child's Unique Dairy Co.
Chipman Electric Purifying Co.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co.
Chronometer Stamp Co.
Christopher & Tenth St. R. R. Co.
Church Construction Co.
Cimiotti Unhairing Co.
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley R. R. Co.
Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.
Citizens' Bank of Buffalo.
Citizens' Central National Bank.
Citizens' Gas Co. of Kankakee.
Citizens' Gas & El. Co. of Council Bluffs, Ia.
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Dunkirk.
Citizens' General Electric Co. of Louisville.
Citizens' Mutual Gas Light Co. of L. C/City.
Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, Md.
Citizens' National Bank of Beaumont, Texas.
Citizens' Natl. Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Citizens' Savings Bank.
City Bank of Richmond, Va.
City of Boston Bonds
City of Dallas (Texas) Bonds.
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va.
City National Bank, Selma, Ala.
City Record Proposals.
City and Suburban Homes Co.
City Trust Co. of New York.
City Water Co. of Maryville, Mo.
Claflin, H. B., & Co.
Clark County (Wash.) School Bonds.
Clark, J. Shepherd, Co.
Clark-Hutchinson Co.
Clarke County (Ga.) Bonds.
Clarke & Schoomaker.
Clarke, W. C., & Co.
Clarksville (Texas) Water Bonds.
Clallam County (Wash.) School Bonds.
Clauss & Hoffmeyer
Cleburne (Texas) school Bonds.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R. R. Co.
Cleveland, Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co.
Cleveland & Marietta Ry. Co.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.
Clews, Henry, & Co.
Clifton Forge (Va.) Bonds.
Climax Supply Co.
Clinton (Iowa) Bonds.
Clinton Realty Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
Clymer, E. M.
Coal & Iron National Bank, The.
Cohen & Simoff.
Colbert, (N. Y.) School Bonds.
Colbert County (Ala.) Road Bonds.
Coler, W. N., & Co.
Colonial Assurance Co.
Colonial Bank.
Colonial Safe Deposit Co.
Colonial Sugars Co.
Colonial Trust Co.
Colorado City Glass Co.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Colorado & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.
Colorado Springs (Col.) Sewer Bonds.
Columbia National Bank.
Columbia National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.
Columbus, Buckeye Lake & Newark Tr. Co.
Columbus Consolidated Gold Mining Co.
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Ry. Co.
Columbus-Toledo R. R. Co.
Commercial Cable Co.
Commercial National Bank, (Chicago.)
Commercial National Bank, (Detroit.)
Commercial National Bank of Houston, Texas.
Commercial & Farmers' Nat. Bank, Balt., Md.
Commercial Real Estate Corporation.
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Commissioners of Immigration, (Proposals.)
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.
Commonwealth Trust Co.
Campania Metalurgica Mexicana.
Compressed Air Company.
Computing Scale Co. of America.
Conlyn, Edward S.
Controller City of New York.
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co.
Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Consolidated Clearing House, Ltd.
Consolidated Elevator Co.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Consolidated Gas Co. of Pittsburg, Penn.
Consolidated Fireworks Co.
Consolidated Lake Superior Co.
Consolidated Lead Co.
Consolidated National Bank.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.
Consolidated Safety Pin Co.
Consolidated Street Ry. Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Consolidated Tobacco Co.
Consolidated Traction Co., Jersey City.
Consolidated Coal Co.
Constitution Publishing Co.
Consumers' Park Brewing Co.
Continental Coal Co.
Continental Cotton Oil Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Continental National Bank of Chicago.
Continental Tobacco Co.
Continental Trust Co.
Cooper, Peter, Fire Insurance Co.
Copper Exchange Bank.
Co-Operative Building Bank.
Coplay Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Co.
Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co.
Copper Belle Mining Co.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.
Corbin Banking Co.
Corinth, (N. Y.) Sewer Bonds.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corn Products Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Corporation Liquidating Co.
Corporation Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Corwin, W. F. & Co.
Cosmopolitan Realty Co.
Cottier & Co.
Cowenhoven Railway and Tunnel Drainage Co.
Cowlitz County (Wash.) Bonds.
Cowperthwaite & Co.'s
Craig Metal and Chemical Corporation.
Cramp, Wm., & Sons Ship & Engine Bldg. Co.
Crawford, H. L. & Co.
Crooke, John J., Co.
Croscup & Sterling Co.
Crossman, W. H. & Co.
Crouch & Fitzgerald.
Crown Mills of Marcellus, N. Y.
Cruikshank & Co.
Cumberland Coal Co.
Cumberland Electric Light and Power Co.
Currie & Gwynne.
Cuthbert (Ga.) Electric Light Bonds.

Dadabhoy & Co.
Daily, Frederick & Co.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.
Daniels, George H.
Danville (Ill.) Street Railway & Light Co.
Danziger & Margulies.
Daugherty & Albers.
Davids, Theodore Co.
Davidson County (S. Dak.) Bonds.
Davis, J. H. & Co.
Day County (S. Dak.) Bonds.
Day, Joseph B.
Dayton Union Railway Co.
Dechell, J. Uhle.
De Cordova & Co.
De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
De Haven & Townsend.
De La Vergne Machine Co.
Delaware & Atlantic Tel. & Tel. Co.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Co.
Delaware and Hudson Co., The
Delaware Investment Co.
Delaware Securities Co.
Demilt, C. A.
Denver Gas and Electric Co.
Denver and Rio Grande Railway Co.
Denver and Southwestern Railway Co.
Deposit National Bank, Du Bois, Penn.
Deschutes Irrigation and Power Co.
Desha Lumber Co.
Des Moines (Ia.) City Railway Co. Bonds.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Co.
Detroit Gas Co.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway Co.
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co.
Detroit Edison Co.
Detroit Southern Railway Co.
Detroit United Railway Co.
Development Co. of America.
Development Co. of Cuba.
Devlin Coal Co.
Dewller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Co.
Dewing, Ruggles & Co.
De Witt Wire Cloth Co.
Dexter (Mo.) School Building Bonds.
Diamond Match Co.
Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dick Brothers & Co.
Dick & Robinson.
Dickson Manufacturing Co.
Dieter Jacobus Sons Co.
Dillingham, G. W. & Co.
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg.
Distillers' Co-Operative Co.
Distillers' Securities Corporation.
Dodge, Clark & Co.
Dominick & Dominick.
Dorlton Corporation.
Douglas County (Ore.) Bonds.
Douglas, W. L., Shoe Co.
Dow, Jones & Co.
Dow, R. P.
Drevet Manufacturing Co.
Drake, Mastin & Co.
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
Dry Dock Savings Institution.
Dugan, W. S. & Co.
Du Bois Electric and Traction Co.
Dudley Brotaers & Co.
Duluth, Mesabi & Northern Railroad.
Duffy, Edward F.
Dugan & Campbell.
Dunlap & Co.
Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co., E. I.
Durant Land Improvement Co.

Eagle Fashion Engraving & Electrotype Co.
Eagle Fire Co.
Eagle and Phoenix Mills.
Eagle Savings and Loan Co.
Eagle Vending Machine Co.
East River National Bank.
East River Savings Bank.
East St. Louis Water Works Co. Bonds.
East River Gas Co. of Long Island City.
East River Mill and Lumber Co.
Eastern Railway of Minnesota Bonds.
Eastern Equipment Co.
Eastern Milling and Export Co. of New Jersey.
Eastern Milling & Export Co. of Penn.
Eastern Steamship Co.
Eastern Trust Co.
Easton, Palmer and Bethlehem Street Railway.
Ecuadorian Association Bonds.
Eden Musee Americain Co.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La.
Egan, K. & Co.
Elbert County (Ga.) Bonds.
Elbright Company of America.
Electric Boat Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Electric Construction Co.
Elias, Albert J.
Ellingwood & Cunningham.
Elliot & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
Elmira and Lake Ontario Railroad Co.
Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co.
Elmwood (Ill.) Bonds.
El Reno Water Co. Bonds.
Elyria (Ohio) Water Works Bonds.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
Empire City Fire Insurance Co.
Empire Hat Leather Co.
Empire Limestone Co.
Empire State Surety Co.
Ennis & Stoppani.
Equitable Banking & Loan Co., Macon, Ga.
Equitable Gas Light Co.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Equitable National Bank.
Equitable Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co. (Chicago).
Erie Railroad Co.
Essex County National Bank, Newark, N. J.
Essex Union Water and Light Co.
Etna Indemnity Co. of Hartford, Conn.
Evansville Gas and Electric Light Co.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Excelsior Novelty Co.
Excelsior Savings Bank.

Fairhaven Land Co.
Fairmont Coal Co.
Fanshawe, W. S.
Faribault Water Works Co. (Bonds).
Faris & Thayer.
Farlee, J. and R. D.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank, Phila., Pa.
Farson, Leach & Co.
Fayette County (Ky.) Bonds.
Federal Bank.
Federal Banking Co.
Federal Distilling Co.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.
Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
Federal Sugar Stock.
Feldberg & Cohen.
Fenimore Knitting Mills.
Fidelity Bank.
Fidelity Title and Trust Co.
Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
Fifth Avenue Estates Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Fifth National Bank.
Filkins, John & Co.
First National Bank, Albany, Texas.
First National Bank, Altoona, Pa.
First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Denver, Colo.
First National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa.
First National Bank, Danvers, Mass.
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.
First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.
First National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.
First National Bank, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.
First National Bank, Portland, Ore.
First National Bank, Salem, Mass.
First National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
First Nat. Bank of S. I., New Brighton, S. I.
First National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.
Fisheries Co.
Fisk, Harvey & Sons.
Fisk & Robinson.
Fiske Brothers Refining Co.
Fiske Fruit Co.
Fitch, Cornell Co.
Flatbush Trust Co.
Fleischman's Floral Co.
Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.
Flint & Co.
Flint, George C. Co.
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad.
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Co.
Fort Dodge, (Iowa) Water Works Bonds.
Fort George & Eleventh Av. R. R. Co.
Fort Madison Water Co.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Co.
Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge Co.
Forty-Second & Grand Street Ferry R. R. Co.
Forum Publishing Co.
Fourth National Bank.
Fourth National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourteenth Street Bank.
Fox, Charles H.
Fox, M. & Co.
Fox & Pier.
Frank, Charles & Co.
Frankfort-American Insurance Co.
Frankfort-o-M. (City of) Bonds.
Franklin County, (N. C.) Bonds.
Franklin (N. J.) Bonds.
Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin Society.
Frazier, Charles & Co.
Fredonia Water Co.
Freedman, L. & Co.
Freeport Water Co. (Bonds).
Fremont County (Colo.) Bonds.
Fries Manufacturing and Power Co.
Fry, Henry P.
Fuente Coal Co.
Fulton (N. Y.) Bonds.

Galesburg (Ill.) Electric Light Works (Bonds).
Gallagher, William G.
Gallatin County, Mont. (Bonds).
Gallatin National Bank.
Galloway Coal Co.
Gallup, George H.
Galveston (City of) Texas (Bonds).
Gansevoort Bank.
Garcia, F. Bros. & Co.
Garfield National Bank.
Garrard County (Ky.) Bonds.
Garvin Machine Co.
Gas Tip and Self-Lighter Co.
Gates, Chas. G., & Co.
Gay, E. H. & Co.
Gaylord, J. Alden.
General Audit Co.
General Asphalt Co.
General Chemical Co.
General Manifold Co.
Georgia Light Electric Co.
German-Alliance Insurance Co.
German-American Bank.
German-American Bank of Baltimore.
German-American Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
German-American Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
German-American Insurance Co.
German Exchange Bank.
German National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
German Savings Institution, St. Louis, Mo.
Germania Bank.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Gillies, John Co.
Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Globe Security Co.
Globe Street Railway Debenture Bonds.
Gogebic Iron Syndicate Bonds.
Gold Hill Copper Bonds.
Gold Sand Mining and Milling Co.
Golden Link Mining and Trading Co.
Golden Reward Mining and Milling Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Goldstein & Singer.
Goodhart, P. J. & Co.
Goodman & Co.
Goodman, C. E. & Co.
Goodwin Car Co.
Goshen Gas Co.
Government of Philippine Islands (Bonds).
Grace, W. R. & Co.
Graham & Co.
Grand Canyon Railway Co.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Co.
Graves, Robert Co.
Great Falls (Mont.) Sewer Bonds.
Great Northern Paper Co.
Great Northern Railway Co.
Greater Georgia Association.
Greater New York Security Co.
Green Bay and Western Railroad Co.
Green Bay (Wis.) Sewer Bonds.
Green Premium Stamp Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Greene Consolidated Gold Co.
Greensboro (Ala.) Water and Light Co.
Greenville (Ky.) & Tr. Co. of Jersey City, N. J.
Greenville (Tenn.) School Bonds.
Greenwich Bank.
Greenwich Savings Bank.
Greenwich Insurance Co.
Greenwich Tramway Co.
Greenwood Cemetery Co.
Griffin (Ga.) Bonds.
Groh's, M. Sons.
Gross, Harrison & Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Guanajuato Con. Mining and Milling Co.
Guardian Trust Co.
Guatemala Central Railroad.
Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co.
Gutman Brothers.

Hall & Henshaw.
Hall, J. Willett.
Hall Signal Co.
Haligarten & Co.
Hallowell & Henry.
Halsey, N. W. & Co.
Halsted & Hagemeyer.
Hamblen County (Tenn.) Bonds.
Hambleton & Co.
Hamburg (Iowa) School Bonds.
Hamilton Bank.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
Hanby, W. N. & Co.
Hanover National Bank.
Harbor and Suburban Bldg. and Sav. Assn.
Harding, Whitman & Co.
Harlan (Iowa) School Bonds.
Harlem Market Co.
Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Co.
Harlem Transfer Co.
Harvey, H. & Co.
Harowitz, Adolph.
Harper & Brothers.
Harriman & Co.
Harris, Emerson P.
Harris, George W. & Co.
Harris, N. W. & Co.
Harris, Henry B.
Hatch, Frederick H.
Hathaway, Charles & Co.
Havana Electric Railway Co.
Havana Dry Dock Co.
Havana Tobacco Co.
Haven & Clement.
Haverstraw Light and Fuel Co.
Hawarden (Iowa) School Bonds.
Head, Charles & Co.
Heard County (Ga.) Court House Bonds.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co.
Hegeman & Co.
Heller, E. & Co.
Henderson Bridge Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion and Frankfort Ry. Co.
Herrick, Hicks & Colby.
Herrick, J. H.
Herskovits & Roth.
Horsfeld, Richard & Co.
Hilgert Curative Footgear Co.
Hiller, M. J. & Sons.
Hirsch, Ferdinand Co.
Hitchings & Co.
Hocking Valley Railway Co.
Hoffman, Benjamin, Schultz & Co.
Holland & Webb.
Hollins, H. B & Co.
Holmes Electric Protection Co.
Holtz & Sperling.
Home Insurance Co.
Home Safeguard.
Homestake Mining Co.
Honesdale National Bank, Honesdale, Pa.
Hooley, Leonard & Co.
Hopkins County (Texas) Bonds.
Hopper Manufacturing Co. (Mich.) Bonds.
Hormiguero Central Co. of Cuba.
Hot Springs (S. Dak.) Bonds.
Houston Oil Co. of Texas.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad Co.
Howe, A. Woodcock.
Howe, S. O.
Hudson County (N. J.) Gold Bonds.
Hudson River Electric Co.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
Hudson Trust Co.
Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co.
Huntington Railroad Co. Bonds.
Hyde, A. G. & Sons.
Hyde, James H.

Idaho Falls (Idaho) Municipal Bonds.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Ilwaco (Wash.) School Bonds.
Imperial Corporation.
Imperial Japanese Government Bonds.
Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
Independent Salt Co.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Indianola (Iowa) School Bonds.
Institution for Sav. of Merchants' Clerks.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
International Acheson Graphite Co.
International Bank.
International Banking Corporation.
International Bank and Trust Co.
International Fire Engine Co.
International Goodyear Machine Co.
International Hydraulic Co.
International Mercantile Marine Co.
International Nickel Co.
International Ocean Telegraph Co.
International Paper Co.
International Power Co.
International Salt Co.
International Silver Co.
International Steam Pump Co.
International Street Cleaning Machine Co.
Interstate Securities Co.
Iowa Central Railroad Co.
Inwood Improvement Association.
Iowa City Water Co.
Iowa Falls (Iowa) Bonds.
Irving National Bank.
Irving Savings Institution.
Issaqua Coal Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.

Jackson Architectural Iron Works Co.
Jackson (City of) Water Supply Bonds.
Jacksonville Terminal Co.
Jacobs, R. J. & Co.
Jamaica Water Supply Co.
Jamestown (City of) N. Dak. Bonds.
Jefferson Bank.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Ind. Railroad Co.
Jeffersonville (Ind.) Qtmr. Dept. U. S. A. (Proposals.)
Jekyl Island Club Bonds.
Jerseyville (Ill.) Bonds.
Jesup, Charles M.
Journeay & Burnham.
Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad Co., The,
Jones, Joshua W. Co.
Juarez Co.
Juilliard, A. D.

Kalbfleisch, Franklin & Co.
Kaplon Brien.
Kansas City Southern Railroad Co.
Kaufman Advertising Agency.
Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.
Kentucky Coal Co.
Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Co.
Keokuk Water Works Co.
Keystone Typewriter Co.
Kidder, A. M. & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
King, Alexander & Co.
Kings County (Wash.) School Bonds.
King, U. C. & Co.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kinnicutt & Potter.
Kempsing, Edward Co.
Kirby Lumber Co.
Kitchender Gold Mining Co.
Kleybolte, Rudolph, & Co.,
Kittitas County (Wash.) Funding Bonds.
Klickitat County (Wash.) Bonds.
Knapp, Sheppard, & Co.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.
Knoxville (Tenn.) Public Improvement Bonds.
Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Co.
Kountze Bros.
Kraus Bros.
Kokomo Water Works Co.
Kraus & Jantzen.
Krantz, H., Manufacturing Co.
Krees, John, Brewing Co.
Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Laclede Gas Light Co.
La Crosse (Wis.) City of) Bonds.
Lahin & Lane Power Co.
Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade.
Lahaw & Co.
Lake Charles and Rice Milling Co.
Lake County (co. Dak.) Bonds.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Lake Street Elevated Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.
Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway Co.
Lakewood Trust Co.
Lakewood Water, Light and Power Co.
Launce and Grosjean Manufacturing Co.
Lane, F. E.
Langford, Charles W.
Langon Zinc Co.
Lapsley, Howard & Co.
L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co.
La Salle Water Works Co.
Lawrence, A. N.
Lawrence, Effingham & Co.
Lawson, Thomas W.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
Lawyers' Surety Co.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Lazard Freres.
Lazzell, Daily & Co.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
Lee, Charles W. & Co.
Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass.
Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Lehman Bros.
Levy, L. W., & Co.
Lewis & Frear.
Libby Manufacturing Co.
Liberty National Bank.
Liberty and Jeffersonville Electric R. R. Co.
Liebig Malt Extract Co.
Light House Board Proposals.
Lincoln, Caswell & Co.
Lincoln (Ill.) Bonds.
Lincoln National Bank.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Lincoln Traction Co.
Lincoln Trust Co.
Linde, F. C. Co.
Lindheim, R. & Sons.
Liverine Co., Danbury, Conn.
Lipton, Oscar M., Co.
Lleman, Lorze & Co.
Lit

NEW INCORPORATIONS EFFECTED DURING 1904 AND THEIR CAPITAL STOCK—RECORD OF DIVIDENDS PAID.

Although the record of the corporation department of the Secretary of State's office in New York shows that there were 4,400 certificates filed by corporations in this State alone, the great number of them were for small amounts and hardly worthy of permanent record. The same holds true of the other States, and in New Jersey, particularly, the heavy falling off in the number of companies of large capital incorporated was in striking contrast with recent years. Aside from the American Tobacco Company, with its $180,000,000 of capital, the Lake Superior corporation and one or two other concerns, there were few companies of more than a few millions and a much greater number under even a million.

Herewith is given a list of 363 miscellaneous companies incorporated in the last twelve months with $500,000 or more capital, the combined total of which is $862,905,800, and 44 railroads, aggregating $192,730,000 capital, a total of 407 companies and $1,055,635,800 capital. In a compilation of a like nature for 1903 there were 228 miscellaneous companies with $1,839,497,000 capital and 81 railroads, with $562,350,000 capital, or 890 companies, whose total capitalization reached $2,422,-647,000. This latter compared with 1,021 companies in 1902 of combined capital of $5,755,381,900, and with 1,030 companies in 1901, whose total enlisted was $4,333,-000,270. The total in 1900 was $2,580,699,-000, and in 1899 $4,207,000,000.

The following are the principal companies of $500,000 or more of capital incorporated during 1904, with the State and month in which the incorporation took place:

Academy of Music, N. Y., (N. Y., May)
Alaska Portland Canal Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Alaska Marble Co., (Me., March)
Allegheny Mining Co., (N. Y., June)
Amalgamated Graphite Co. of Maine, (Me., April)
Amazon Wireless Tel. & Tel. Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Ambridge Building & Loan Assn., (Penn., Feb.)
American Automatic Voting Machine Co., (N. J., April)
American Bond & Stock Co., (N. J., Feb.)
American Brick, Cement & Tiling Co., (N. J., Dec.)
American Chicle Co., (N. J., Dec.)
American Chrome Co., (N. J., Feb.)
American Cigarette Machine Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Electric Power Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Exchange Bank, (N. Y., March)
American Fancy Goods Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Fibre Chamois Co., (N. J., Dec.)
American Graphophone Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Hide & Leather Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Industrial Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Light & Traction Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Locomotive Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Malting Co., (N. J., Dec.)
American Pneumatic Service Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Portland Cement Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Public Service Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Railway Equipment Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Refrigerator Transit Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Sewer Pipe Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Smelting & Refining Co., (N. J., Dec.)
American Snuff Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Steel Foundries, (N. J., Jan.)
American Sugar Refining Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Tobacco Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Type Founders Co., (N. J., Jan.)
American Woolen Co., (Mass., Jan.)
Amsterdam Building & Loan Assn., (N. Y., Jan.)
Anderson Carriage Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Anglo-American Oil Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Anglo-American Provision Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Anglo-American Tel. Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Anglo-Continental Guano Works, (N. J., Jan.)
Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Anglo-Texas Oil Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Anthracite Coal Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Appalachian Mountain Club, (Mass., Jan.)
Arizona Commercial Mining Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arizona Copper Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arizona Eastern R. R. Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arizona Mining Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arizona Power Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arizona Southern R. R. Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arizona Southwestern R. R. Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arizona Trading Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arkansas Coal & Mining Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arkansas Land & Lumber Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet & Irrigation Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Arlington Mills, (Mass., Jan.)
Arnold Print Works, (R. I., Jan.)
Arthur Kill Terminal Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Ashland Coal & Iron Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Associated Merchants, (N. J., Jan.)
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Coal Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (Va., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (N. J., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (S. C., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (Fla., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (Ga., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (Ala., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (N. C., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (Tenn., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (Miss., Jan.)
Atlantic Coast Line Co., (Ky

FINANCIAL.

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT CO. OF BALTIMORE

N. E. Corner German and Calvert Streets.

Branch Office, S. W. Corner Charles and Saratoga Streets.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Baltimore City Stock		$2,799,734.17
New York City Stock		421,041.34
Other Stocks and Bonds		3,973,679.81
Loans on Collateral	TIME, $3,611,559.13 CALL, 2,372,444.64	5,984,003.77
Office Building and Lot		373,894 89
Open Joint Bond Accounts		252,635.94
Interest, etc., accrued		26,389.61
Cash on Hand and in Bank		1,584,495.99
		$15,415,875 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus		3,500,000.00
Undivided Profits January 1, 1904	$274,594.27	
Net Profits for Year 1904	307,233.89	
	581,828.16	
Less Dividends 1904—12 per cent., free of all taxes	240,000.00	
		341,828.16
Reserved for Dividend Payable January 15, 1905		120,000.00
Deposits subject to Check		$6,668,997.30
Deposits Time		2,434,801.56
Deposits in Trust		350,248.50
		9,454,047 36
		$15,415,875.52

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, Corporations and Individuals solicited.

Interest Allowed on Daily Balances subject to check, with Special Rates for Time Deposits.

Loans made on Collateral.

Loans negotiated for Cities, States and Corporations.

A Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

Acts as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stock.

Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities, States and Corporations.

This Company is subject to Annual Inspection by State Examiner, as well as Stated Examinations by its Stockholders and Directors.

The Company's Equipment and Resources are found to be of great service in the organization of New Enterprises.

A place for the Deposit of Capital not engaged in trade, UPON WHICH INTEREST IS ALLOWED.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

THIS DEPARTMENT is a DISTINCT and SEPARATE department under the direct supervision of a SPECIAL TRUST COMMITTEE appointed for this purpose.

The Company is authorized to act as Executor or Administrator of Estates; as Guardian and Receiver; and to Accept Any Trust under the laws of any State, or of the United States.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages issued by Municipalities and Corporations.

Acts as Trustees for Married Women in respect to their separate estates.

Acts as Manager of estates during the temporary or permanent absence of the owners, or for persons advanced in years or from any reason unable to give personal attention to the management of their property or estate, or for persons wishing to place the care and management of such property in the hands of a capable, trustworthy and entirely responsible agent, who will collect rents, interest, dividends, coupons, bonds, mortgages, etc.; and who will keep the property insured, the funds invested, and will pay taxes and other obligations.

SAFETY BOXES FOR RENT—VAULTS FOR STORAGE OF SILVER CHESTS.

OFFICERS:

JOHN GILL OF R.....President.

C. R. SPENCE, Second Vice-President. JOHN McHENRY, Treasurer.

A. H. S. POST, Third Vice-President. JOS. R. WALKER, Secretary.

CHAS. E. McLANE.....Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM H. WHITRIDGE.....Chairman.

CHARLES D. FISHER. AUBREY PEARRE.

WILTON SNOWDEN. FREDERICK M. COLSTON.

WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD. LAWRASON RIGGS.

JAMES T. WOODWARD.

TRUST COMMITTEE:

WILTON SNOWDEN. WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD.

DIRECTORS:

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E. AUSTIN JENKINS,
CHARLES D. FISHER,
WM. H. WHITRIDGE,
STEWART BROWN,
WM. H. BLACKFORD,
AUBREY PEARRE,
HARRY A. ORRICK,
BLANCHARD RANDALL,
LAWRASON RIGGS,
CHARLES W. SLAGLE,
F. M. COLSTON,
WILTON SNOWDEN,
DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,
N. W. JAMES,
JOHN D. HOWARD,
J. B. RAMSAY.

SAMUEL J. LANAHAN,
DECATUR H. MILLER,
ROBERT GARRETT,
T. EDWARD HAMBLETON,
JOHN K. SHAW,
SIMON ROSENBURG,
BERNARD CAHN,
A. H. S. POST,
C. R. SPENCE,
JOHN GILL OF R.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 30th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 32 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M. FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Cedar Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting, including the approval of all of the acts of the Directors of said Company for the past year. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
49 Wall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., January 19 1905.

Dated New York, January 5th, 1905.

CHARLES BAKER, JR., Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.
Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, (11) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M. at the banking room, 20-22 Avenue A., New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904 to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 250 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 30, 1904

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LORTIN LOVE, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Jan. 3d, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the banking house, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK.
New York, December 31, 1904.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M. and will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
No. 2 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

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Interstate Securities Co.

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JOHN TRUSLOW, }
HARRY F. BURNS, Secretary.
FRANCIS WEEKES, Asst. Sec'y.
WOODHULL MARTIN, Asst. Sec'y.

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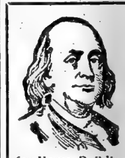

The Franklin Society

for Home Building and Savings will pay cash dividends after Jan. 1 at the rate of

5% PER ANNUM

to nearly 3,000 shareholders. This is its *Thirty-second Consecutive Dividend.* It never misses one. The Franklin Society was organized nearly *seventeen years ago,* and has received and accounted for over *seven millions of dollars* without the loss of a penny to any of its members or customers. It is the best place in New York for the savings of men, women or children. Begin with the new year with any amount from a Dollar up to $5,000. Deposits before January 10th share in earnings from January 1st. Send for further printed information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
Beekman and Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, V. P. & Mgr.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treas.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., COR. 121TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1904. Interest payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1905.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st, 1905.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.

THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after January 16th, 1905, Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Banking open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Assets, $16,250,000. Surplus, $850,000.

A. J. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

205 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up, to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

50TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 10th** on all sums of $5 and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st, 1904,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,

WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $3,000, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

FOUR Per Centum.

On deposits from $5 to $3,000, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27⅞d. per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Accacia sold at .08; 300 Consol California and Virginia at 1.95@1.90; 500 C. K. & N. at .25; 1,000 Isabella at .29; 25 Moulton at .16; 100 Ophir at 7.75; 500 Pharmacist at .05; 1,000 Work at .12@.11.

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PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,

BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
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SIG. H. ROSENBLATT & CO.,

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42 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

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DIVIDENDS.

American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock of the company, payable January 10, 1905, to stockholders of record December 27th, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Preferred capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. December 27th, 1904, and reopen January 11th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, January 5th, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day, declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1905, payable March 15th, 1905.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, February 28th, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, March 16th, 1905.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

Mobile, Ala., December 12, 1904.

Interest Mobile City Bonds, Issue 1881.

January coupons, Mobile City bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after Jan. 1st, 1905, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee & C.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1908-1918	103¾	104¼
3s, c., 1908-1918	103¾	104¼
3s, 1918, sm.	104½	...
4s, r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1907	105½	106
5s, r., 1922	113⅜	113¼
5s, c., 1922	113⅜	113¼
Philippine 4s	100	...
Adams Exp.	236	240
Alb. & Sus.	223	...
Alle. & W. pf.	151	...
Allis-Chalm. pf.	16	16½
Allis-C. pf.	62	67
Am. D. T.	38	39
Am. G. Twine	12¾	13
Am. H. & L. pf.	45¾	46½
Am. Ice Sec. pf.	27	27½
Am. Ice Sec.	27	28
Am. Sausage	100	170
Am. Sausage pf.	95	97
Am. Tob. pf.	148	153
Am. Tob. pf.	148	153
Am. W. Co. pf.	92½	93¼
Ann Arbor.	31	35
Ann Arbor pf.	67	70
A. M. 1st pf.	95½	96½
A. L. pf.	105	...
Atl. Gas.	205	...
Brunsw. City.	11½	11½
B., R. & P.	150	155
B., R. & P. pf.	157	165
Buff. & Sus. pf.	87	90
Butter'k Co.	60	63
Canada So.	70¾	70¾
C., B. & Q.	200	210
C. & E. I. pf.	130	145
C. G. W. pf., B.	35	35½
C. G. W. d.	86	88½
C., L. & W. pf.	75	85
C. St. P., M. & Om.	150	155
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	187	195
C., C. & St. L.	91	91½
C., L. & W.	71	80
C., L. & W. pf.	102½	110
Cleve. & P.	184	...
Cleve. & P. special	107½	108
C. F. & I. pf.	89	...
C. S. 1st pf.	61½	62
C. S. 2d pf.	35½	36½
C. & H. C. & I. pf.	16¾	17
Cons. Coal	65	80
C. T. Co. pf.	12¾	130
C. P. Co. pf.	77½	78
Del. & H.	184	185
D., L. & W.	344½	350
D. & R. G.	32	32½
D. & R. G. pf.	28	28
D., M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	127
D., S. S. & A.	12¾	13½
Ev. & T. H.	67	69
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	88
Ft. W. & D.	42	46
F. M. & S.	60	66½
F. M. & S. pf.	75	77½
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	65
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	102½
G. & S. T.	116	...
Gt. Nor. pf.	236	244
Homestake.	70½	73½
Ill. C.	149½	...
I. P. Co. pf.	76½	77
Int. Power.	67½	67
Int. S. P.	37½	38½
I. S. P. pf.	86	88
Iowa Cent.	30	30½
Jol. & Chi.	180	...
Kan. & M.	36	39
K. & D. M.	13	16
K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
K. Ice, Chi.	11	12
K. I. C. pf.	60	62
Lac. G. pf.	90	105

L. E. & W. pf.	93	100
Lake Shore.	203	...
Long Island.	57	65
Man. C. R.	240	...
Man. Beach.	9¼	11
Nd. C. pf.	115	...
N. W. S. E. pf.	20	24
N. W. S. E., Chi. pf.	55	65
Mich. Cent.	139	140
M. & St.—L.	50	60
M. & St. L. pf.	89	92
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	146	148
M. L. H. & P.	81½	82
Mor. & Es.	183	188
Nat. Bis.	53½	56
Nat. R. pf.	115	115½
Nat. Enam.	21	21¾
Nat. En. pf.	85	95
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. A. B.	135	159
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	42	44
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	74	78
N. Y. D. Co.	18½	28
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	58½	60
N. Y., L. & W.	134	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	...	170
N. & W. pf.	93	96
Ont. Min.	3½	4¼
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	84½	89½
P. & Fast.	28	31
Pere Marq.	75	80
P., C. C. & St. L.	77	77¾
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	108
P., Ft. W. & C.	183	...
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	...
Pullman Co.	237	240
Quicksilver.	1¾	1¾
Quicksilver pf.	3¾	6
R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. cts.	91¾	93
R. S. S. pf.	92½	95
Rens. & S.	200	213
R. I. & S.	16	16¾
R. W. & O.	134	138
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54	57
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	79
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	...	...
St. L. & E. I. cfts.	175	180
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	123	125
St. L. S. & I. S. S. M. pf.	98	102
St. P. L. Tr.	36	38
St. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	20½	23½
T. C. R. T.	104¾	105
T. C. R. P.	9½	10½
T. C. & P. pf.	70	72
Un. Pac. pf.	97	98
U. Rys. Inv.	20¾	23
U. R. I. pf.	65	65¾
U. S. Exp.	120	125
U. S. Rub.	79	79½
U. S. R. & pf.	39	42½
U. S. Ref.	18	25
W. F. Exp.	234	245
Westingh'se 1st pf.	187	195
W. & L. E.	18½	19½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	46
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25¾	27
Wis. C. pf.	45	45¼

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BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—New York exchange was 25 cents premium bid. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. In the short session on the local Exchange American Shipbuilding shares were strong. Gossip ran that pressure was being brought to bear on Directors to resume common stock dividends. To-day 315 shares sold around 49. In Biscuit common there was pressure all day in small lot sales.

The price fell from 56 to 55½. On the other hand, American Can preferred was in some demand and ran up from 62 to 62¾. Elsewhere business was dull.

150	Am. Can	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
900	Am. Can pf	62¾	62	62¾
315	Am. Shipbuilding	49½	49	49
10	Chi. Title & Trust	105½	105½	105½
50	Chi. Pn. Tract	91	91	91
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	32	32	32
8	Dia. Match	178	178	188
25	Ill. Brick pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼
37	Met. L. pf.	60	60	60
583	National Bis.	56	55½	55⅝
20	National Bis. pf.	115½	115¼	115¾
25	Streets pf.	99½	99	99⅝
100	Swift & Co.	113⅝	113	113½
1	Un. Box Board	24	24	24
80	Un. Box Board pf.	11½	11	11½

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 7 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. House Banks and Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$844,200.00	$25,700.00	$24,100	$18,800.00	$23,300.00	$622,800.00
Colonial	100,000	2,938,700.00	70,500.00	275,000	338,400.00	335,600.00	2,660,600.00
Columbia	300,000	4,928,000.00	323,000.00	213,000	354,000.00	3,500.00	5,061,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	5,627,300.00	370,400.00	39,500	597,100.00	225,000.00	2,536,200.00
Fidelity	200,000	836,300.00	36,729.00	44,385	84,366.00	.....	846,012.00
Fourteenth St.	100,000	2,115,900.00	102,700.00	99,400	354,500.00	105,000.00	2,784,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,947,151.00	18,185.00	140,815	131,320.00	77,225.00	2,173,967.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,514,700.00	190,000.00	127,100	132,700.00	200,000.00	4,008,200.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,415,700.00	11,500.00	140,500	304,800.00	100,500.00	2,684,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,524,800.00	311,900.00	58,700	313,900.00	55,700.00	3,265,400.00
Mutual	200,000	2,937,972.00	28,440.00	272,726	129,878.00	55,855.00	3,040,422.00
10th Ward	200,000	2,183,150.00	51,516.00	199,443	561,051.00	134,686.00	2,828,547.00
Plaza	100,000	3,354,000.00	193,000.00	186,000	278,000.00	.....	3,040,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,270,768.46	24,761.00	116,502	80,421.00	197,189.42	1,536,406.00
State	100,000	7,750,000.00	427,000.00	271,000	319,000.00	2,121,000.00	10,503,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,785,000.00	43,000.00	176,000	205,000.00	.....	2,251,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,577,000.00	56,000.00	173,500	137,000.00	191,700.00	2,029,400.00
Union Exch	750,000	3,984,600.00	149,500.00	244,700	1,194,600.00	720,000.00	5,420,400.00
United Nat	1,000,000	2,210,240.00	231,300.00	77,700	98,500.00	.....	1,339,700.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	1,967,470.00	15,660.00	39,930	76,480.00	.....	533,440.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,188,200.00	44,000.00	255,500	241,000.00	115,200.00	2,574,800.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	1,822,100.00	54,500.00	108,300	119,200.00	44,600.00	1,889,200.00
Broadway	150,000	2,324,465.00	172,885.00	178,596	357,700.00	1,455.00	2,559,525.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,821,200.00	130,500.00	70,700	200,200.00	122,900.00	2,070,500.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,608,500.00	215,700.00	156,000	614,000.00	51,400.00	4,343,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,402,300.00	221,500.00	695,700	1,061,100.00	98,700.00	9,256,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,207,047.00	27,351.00	87,250	132,192.00	107,213.00	1,731,022.00
Nassau	300,000	5,279,000.00	200,000.00	340,000	940,000.00	32,000.00	5,791,000.00
National City	200,000	3,072,000.00	151,000.00	394,000	898,000.00	96,000.00	4,069,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,020,454.36	19,750.00	89,113	42,433.00	29,000.00	1,281,880.27
People's	100,000	1,629,500.00	65,700.00	121,700	114,300.00	122,500.00	1,851,300.00
17th Ward	100,000	714,618.00	14,518.00	63,666	89,172.00	45,539.00	763,553.00
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,445,000.00	147,000.00	25,000	262,000.00	25,000.00	1,301,000.00
Union	200,000	1,137,900.00	55,300.00	110,700	152,600.00	432,900.00	1,003,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	798,700.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Nominal, 2@2 1-4 Per Cent.

The Usual Saturday Market, but an Unusual Bank Statement—The Year Starts Poorly.

It has been long since Saturday markets have possessed any distinct quality or interest when unfrenzied. Yesterday's business was no exception, being simply a continuation of Friday's heavy and declining trading, prices running off without attack or support of any decided sort. Yesterday there was nothing more marked than the decline in the tractions, but even Erie and Reading succumbed to the tired feeling. There was nothing worse than this to explain the general softness unless it was the bank statement, and that by common consent is of no sort of use or consequence compared with the money market which interprets it. On Saturdays this test cannot be applied fully, but there was no hint that Monday's market would reflect a loss of something less than a million cash instead of a gain of $7,000,000. The statement was also out of proof with itself by several millions, as well as contrary to known movements of money. And of course there was no intelligence regarding that half of the money market not reflected in the bank statement, except an influence from the increase of loans that the banks were reassuming the burden which passes between the trust companies and the banks according to neighborly accommodation. The surplus decreased, of course, but it remains substantial, and as large as is consistent with the excellent conditions outside of the stock market. To find a larger surplus at this time it is necessary to go back to times of inferior conditions, and, be it remarked, times when the market lacked the resources it now enjoys in the accommodations afforded by the trust companies. Too large a surplus is undesirable, both in itself and as a symptom of conditions outside the banks.

The bank statement and the conditions which it reflects therefore should be acquitted of any considerable share in the disappointing market of the year's first week. It was disappointing because it failed to reflect excellent news affecting intrinsic values. Easy money, excellent railway earnings, stimulating suggestions regarding new and larger communities of interest have had no effect. Upon the contrary the market responded rather to influences having no direct bearing upon intrinsic values, but chilling to the sentiment upon which all rising markets must rely for any except professional interest. Mention has repeatedly been made in this column of disturbance from prospects of legislation having no certain or ascertainable bearing upon the industrial or speculative outlook. To this it is now necessary to add the impression created by legal proof of the manner in which business is conducted by what is sometimes called our premier bank. It is a shock to confidence to find that it is doing business at all with customers who graduated from a retail business of a humble sort to wholesale financial dealings of a disreputable sort. To find that depositors' money is at the service of borrowers without repute and without collateral, and to find the case met with excuses instead of by internal discipline, is to lend support to serious attacks upon confidence. It is not an answer to say that the bank has lost no money. It would be a great deal better for it to do a smaller business of a different sort and abandon its ambition for hugeness and dominating position. The backbone of the market is in investment buying by those whose deposits are not created by credit accommodations. When that sort of buyer reads how the market is rigged and how his money is flung about it is not much use to whip up prices. There is nothing of frenzy in this sort of disclosure, but it strengthens alarmists and checks dawning confidence. The check to the January boom is sentimental but sufficient.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Fds..... 1½ | Illinois Central 1½
Am. Steel F. pf..... 1½ | Nat. R. of Mex. pf..... 1½
Chi. & N. W..... 1 | Sou. Steel Spring..... 1
Chi. Term. Tr..... 1 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..... 1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf..... ½ | Sou. Railway pf..... ½
Col. Fuel & I. pf..... 1 | Third Av..... 1
Consol. Gas..... ½ | Tol., St. L. & W. pf..... ½
Hocking Valley pf..... ½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper..... ⅝ | Met. St. Ry..... 2½
Am. Express..... 1 | Mo., Kan. & Texas..... 1
Am. Locomo. pf..... 1 | Mo. Pacific..... ¾
Am. Sugar pf..... ½ | Nashv., Chat. & St. L..... ½
Anaconda..... ¾ | Nat. R. of M. 2d pf. 1
Atl., T. & S. F..... ½ | N. Y. Central..... 1½
Balt. & Ohio..... ½ | Pacific Coast..... 2
Brklyn R. Tran..... ½ | Penn. R. R. ..... ½
Cent. of N. J..... 1 | Pressed Steel Car..... 1
Chi. Gt. W. pf..... ½ | Ry. Steel Sp..... 1
Chi., Mil. & St. P..... 1 | Reading 2d pf..... ½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf..... ½ | St. L. & S. F. 1 pf..... ½
Detroit So. pf..... 2 | St. L. & S. W. pf..... ½
Erie ..... ½ | Southern Railway..... ½
Gen. Electric..... 2 | Union Coal & Land..... 1
Kan. City So..... ½ | U. S. Steel..... ½
Lake E. & W..... 1 | West. U. & M..... 1
Met. Securities..... 2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. con. deb. 5s..... 1⅛
Met. St. Ry. 5s..... 1⅛
Mo., Kan. & Texas 4s..... 1
Nat. Starch 6s..... 1

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc. 5s..... 1⅛
Istand. R. & T. 6s..... 1⅛

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 7	345,135
To date this year	3,677,192
Corresponding date last year	3,360,754

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 7	$1,749,500
To date this year	21,264,501
Corresponding date last year	12,910,000

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. V. pf.	92½	92½	92½
73	Brewing	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
15	Brewing pf.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
70	Crucible	113⅝	113⅛	113⅛
60	Crucible pf.	60¾	59⅝	60⅝
15	Fireproof pf.	34	34	34
20	M. L. & H.	38½	38½	38½
15	Marsden	5¼	5	5¼
15	Pittsburg Coal pf.	82¼	82¼	82¾
413	Pittsburg, O. & G.	72	71⅝	72
10	Sewer Pipe	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
12	U. S. Glass	55	55	55
12	U. S. Steel	28½	28½	28½
5	West. Elec. 2d	90	89¾	89¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½@3½ per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $350,515,153; balances, $14,831,195; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,628,134.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85⅛; Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c. premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c.; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10@15c. discount. St. Louis—25@35c. premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge
600	American Can	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
1,300	American Can pf.	84	82	83	
450	American Nickel	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
25	Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	250	250	250	
200	Arizona Con. Min.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
200	Baldwin-Mex. Mining	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
20	Borden's Cond. Milk	142	142	142	
10	Borden's C. Milk pf.	111	111	114	
800	Brit. Colum. Copper	6¾	6½	6¾	
200	Central Foundry pf.	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
450	Dougias Copper	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
100	Electric Boat	40	40	40	
350	Electric Boat pf.	80	75	75	
300	Greene Con. Copper	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
1,800	Greene Con. Gold	7	6¾	6¾	
2,100	Interboro Rapid Tr.	170½	168¾	170½	
400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	28½	28½	28⅝	
100	Kan. C. Ry. & L. pf.	82½	82½	82½	
500	Mackay Companies	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	
700	Mackay Comp's pf.	74½	74⅛	74½	
100	Manhat. Tr. buy. 40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5,200	Montreal & Boston	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
8,700	Northern Securities	134¼	132½	133¾	
600	Seaboard Air Line	19	18⅞	18⅞	
100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	38½	38½	38½	
400	Seamless Steel	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
575	Standard Con. Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾	
20	Standard Oil	630	630	630	
200	Tennessee Copper	36½	36¼	36½	
300	Two Rough. Charter	99⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
1,200	U. S. Shipb. pf., w. i.	85	84½	85	

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge
$15,000	Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	84½	83½	84½	
5,000	Wab.-P. T. 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	

Stell flat.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 7, 1905. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated:

STOCKS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge	Net
4,700	Am. Can	12	11¾	11¾	—	¼
8,350	Am. Can pf.	64	62	63		
1,435	Am. Nickel	2⅝	2	2⅝	+	1
125	Am. Tob. tr. co. rcts.	250	250	250		
600	Am. W. P. pf.	22½	21½	22		
6,500	Ariz. Con. M.	29	27¾	28¾	—	⅛
6,000	Baldomero M.	4¾	4½	4⅝	—	⅛
500	Bldg. State G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	—	1-16
27	Bord. Con. M.	142	141	142	—	4½
190	Bord. C.M.pf.	114	113	114	—	½
5,935	Brit. C. Cop.	6¾	6½	6½	—	⅛
1,450	Central Fdry.	4	3⅝	3⅝	—	⅛
500	Cent. Fdy. pf.	18	17¾	17¾	—	¼
100	Con. L. Sup. assmt. pd.	8	8	8	—	⅛
1,400	Con. Refrig.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—	⅛
5,350	Douglas Cop.	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	—	⅛
850	Electric Boat	42	39	40	—	1
950	Elec. Boat pf.	89	87	89	—	3
250	El. Veh. pf.	22	20	21	—	1
5,500	Gold H. Cop.	⅞	¾	¾	—	⅛
20,425	Greene C. C.	27¾	25¾	25¾	—	1
11,400	Greene C. G.	6¾	6¼	6¼	—	⅜
100	Grandby Con.	5	5	5	—	⅛
800	Havana Tob.	33	31	31½	—	1½
700	Hav. Tob. pf.	42	40	40	—	2
7,512	Int. Rap. Tr.	170¼	166	170¼	+	3¼
2,650	Int. Mer. M.	12½	11⅝	12	—	⅜
3,850	Int. M. M. pf.	28⅝	27½	28¼	—	⅝
600	K. C. R. & L. pf.	82½	82½	82½	—	⅜
600	Kitchener M.	¾	3-16	1⅞	+	1-16
825	Lack. Steel	69½	66½	69½	+	6⅜
4,980	Mackay Co's.	39½	38½	39½	—	⅛
2,010	Mack. C. pf.	74½	74½	74½	—	⅛
700	Manhat. Tr.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—	⅛
1,000	Merg.-Horton B	8	8	8	—	⅛
21,200	Mon. & B. C.	1 3-16	1 1	1-32	—	7-32
100	N. O. Rys. pf.	10½	10½	10½	—	⅜
1,880	N. Y. Trans.	81	81	81	—	⅞
200	No. P., w. i.	170	170	170	—	7
83,650	N. Securities	135	130½	134½	+	1⅝
500	N. Sec. stubs.	350	350	350		
985	Otis Elevator	48½	47	48½	—	⅜
50	Otis Elev. pf.	100½	100	100½	—	⅝
100	P., D. & E.	3-16	3-16	3-16		
5,800	Phoenix Min.	10	9	10	+	3
100	Pub. Ser. Cor.	135	135	135		
10	Roy. B. P. pf.	111	111	111	—	3
7,400	Seab. Air L.	20½	18⅝	18⅞	—	⅜
3,100	Seab. A. L. pf.	40	38½	38½	—	⅝
800	Seamless Steel	34½	33⅝	34¼	—	⅜
2,335	Stan. C. Cop.	2	1⅝	1⅞	—	⅛
100	S. El. L. n. s.	3	3	3	—	⅛
228	Standard Oil	635	630	630		
2,500	Tenn. Copper	37½	35½	36½	—	¾
200	Ton. M. of N.	10½	10½	10½	—	⅛
2,300	Two Rep. Ch.	69⅝	69½	69⅝	—	⅛
400	Union Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	—	⅛
10	Un. T. 1st pf.	119½	119½	119½	—	⅛
600	Unit. Copper	8	8	8	—	⅛
250	U. S. Sh., w. i.	29½	28¼	28¾	—	⅜
1,708	U. S. Shipb. pf., w. i.	85	83½	85	+	2
818	U. S. Ln., w. i.	44⅝	43½	44	—	1
1,400	U. S. L. pf., n. s.	94½	93	93		
100	Wash. R. & Electric	28	28	28	+	2
5,100	White K. C.	1-32	1-32	1-32		

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell cents per share.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge	Net
$2,000	Am. Malt. 6s.	104½	103½	104½	+	1½
28,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	81¼	81	81¼	—	⅜
15,000	Int. M. M. 4½s.	84½	84½	84¾	—	⅛
5,000	Ill. Sil. 1st 6s.	102½	102½	102½	+	2⅜
£1,800	Japan. 6s, 2d scr., £p., w. i.	89½	89	89½	+	1⅞
$127,000	Rock Isl. ref. 4s, ctfs.	96	96	96¼	+	¼
9,000	Seab. Air L. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	—	½
7,000	S. El. L. 1st 6s.	23½	23	23½	+	1
60,000	U. S. Leather n. 5s, w. i.	97	96½	97	+	1
170,000	U. S. Rub. 5s, ctfs.	50½	50	50½	+	½
1,000	V.-C. C. 1st 6s.	100	100	100	—	1
70,000	V.-C. P. 1st 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	—	⅛
125,000	V.-B.T. Inc. 4s.	44½	41	44	—	¼
41,500	Wash. R. & E. 4s.	85½	84½	85½	—	1½

Stell flat.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.05	.04	Mex. W. Con.	2.25	2.10
Alpha Con.	.16	.16	Mexican	.27	.26
Andes	.04	.02	Occ. Con.	.06	.04
Belcher	.28	.25	Ophir	7.00	7.00
Best & Bel.	1.25	1.20	Overman	.20	.19
Bullion	.27	.30	Potosi	.27	.27
Caledonia	.65	.50	Sav. Con.	.55	.49
Chal. Con.	.28	.28	Scorpion	.10	.07
Challenge	.70	.60	Sierra Nev.	.65	.50
Confidence	.86	.72	Standard	.17	.18
C. C. & V.	1.10	1.00	Syndicate	.11	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.88	.81
Crown Point	.21	.21	Utah Con.	.10	.09
Gould & C.	.13	.13	Wel. Jacks.	.34	.30
Hale & N.	1.05	.15	Silver Bars.	66¼	66¼
Julia	.09	.08	Drafts, sight.	.02½	.02½
Justice	.12	.11	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Saturday, .51; Friday, .51.

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Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	8½	Jackpot	6¼	
Anaconda	3		Lexington	4	4½
C. C. Con.	11	11½	Little Bess	2⅝	2¾
Dante	4¼	4⅝	Moon Anc.	6½	
Dr. Jackpot	3½	4	New Haven	7	7¼
Elkton	67½	68	Old Gold	8¼	9
El Paso	123½	124	Portland	199	200
Findley	31	35	Rose Maud	5¼	6½
Gold Dollar	6½	6¾	Sun. Eclipse	15	18
Gold Sov.	9	9¼	Vindicator	78	82
Isabella	27	27½			

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 7.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

Cotton Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
American Linen Co.	92½	92
Border City Mfg. Co.	97	92½
Davol Mills	82½	97½
Narragansett Mills		97

New York Central's Map.

The New York Central Railroad's passenger department has published a pamphlet containing a map of the city of New York, with special reference to the location of clubs, hotels, theatres and public buildings. The pamphlet is profusely illustrated.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Dullness Succeeded Activity That Marked the Close of 1904.

DUE TO VARIOUS CAUSES

Early Irish Loan Issue One of Them—No Considerable Shrinkage in Values — Feeling of Hopefulness Regained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 7.—The course of the stock market this week has not been quite up to the expectation of those who looked for heavy investment, speculative buying, and rapidly advancing prices in the opening week of the new year. A distinctly dull tone has prevailed on the Stock Exchange in place of the anticipated activity and cheerfulness, and the confidence that the money market had attained a condition of permanent ease has given way to a certain amount of anxiety lest there be a recurrence of the stringency that prevailed during the greater part of last year.

This feeling of anxiety has been the dominating factor in the stock market, and until it shall have been eliminated it will be out of the question for stocks to show any great improvement.

The Government is responsible to a large extent for the nervousness in regard to the money outlook. Its action in announcing a fresh issue of the Irish loan so early in the year has been taken in some quarters to indicate that its financial advisers believe the present cheapness of money is not likely to last.

Another contributory cause of nervousness is the apprehension that Berlin in the event of the non-success of the Russian loan may resort to withdrawals of funds from London to strengthen the German banks.

In spite of these and other considerations, however, feeling on the Stock Exchange has regained hopefulness at the close of the week, reflection showing that the fair rise that took place in a great many stocks before Christmas was due to an oversanguine expectation that the advance would continue uninterruptedly into the new year.

Satisfaction, too, is felt in the fact that the dullness has not been accompanied by any considerable shrinkage in values.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Money was in quiet demand in the market to-day, and supplies were much depleted owing to repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and uncertain. Speculators were disposed to await developments. Consols were easier, but closed above the lowest quotations of the day, owing to the favorable Board of Trade returns. Home Rails were heavy.

Americans opened weak and under parity, recovered slightly, and closed quiet.

Foreigners were irregular, being affected by Paris offerings. They closed with a better tone.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 97⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅝; Consols for account, 88½; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 80⅝; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio 106⅝; Canadian Pacific, 135½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176½; De Beers, 17⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 32⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78⅜; Erie, 40¾; Erie first preferred, 80; Erie second preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 159½; Louisville and Nashville, 142½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅝; New York Central, 149; Norfolk and Western, 81; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 42; Pennsylvania, 70⅞; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 41⅝; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 42; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 65⅜; Union Pacific, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 104½; United States Steel, 20½; United States Steel preferred, 93⅝; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 43.

Bar silver steady, 27 15-16d. per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 20.67; Lisbon, 16.25.

The December statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of $2,628,500 in imports and $17,208,000 in exports. The chief increases in exports were cotton fabrics, $8,848,810, and wool fabrics, $2,-109,480. The increases for the year were $43,809,175 in imports and $30,088,945 in exports.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was heavy; but at the close the market was firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 80.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 90.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The tone on the Boerse to-day somewhat improved. The new Russian loan was quoted at 90⅝. Trading was active.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

It is understood that the Reichsbank's status has undergone considerable improvement this week. The market regards it as practically certain that the discount rate will be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. Tuesday.

Southern's Palm Limited.

Beginning to-morrow, the Southern Railway's "Palm Limited," the fast train in the Florida Winter resorts, will make its initial trip for the season. The equipment of this hostelry on wheels consists of drawingroom-sleeping cars, compartment cars, a library car, a club car, with buffet, barber shop and bath; a dining car and an observation car.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—The market was dull and featureless. Shares, 771; bonds, $71,700.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Va. Centuries 3s	97½	97½	97¼
1,700	Atl. C. L. of Ct. 6s, 1920	92½	92½	92½
17,000	Seaboard Air L. 4s	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
1,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¾
2,000	W. & L. E. equip 6s	102	102	102
3,000	United Rys. 4s	93	93	93
5,000	Ana. & Po. 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Nor. Ry. & L. 5s	91	91	91
3,000	Light & Power 4½s	96	96	96
2,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s	85½	85½	85½
5,000	Con. Coal ref. 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

STOCKS.

125	Seaboard	19¼	19¼
310	Seaboard pfd	38½	38½
25	Alabama C. & I.	37	37
99	Fidelity & Deposit	157	156½
10	Com'l & F'm's Bank	104¼	104¼
2,000	Bal. Brick	9½	9½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Jan. 7, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,900	Amal. Copper	73½	74	72⅝	73⅛
20	Am. Locomotive	35	35	35	35
20	Am. Smelting	80½	80½	80½	80½
990	Am. Sugar	141¼	141¾	141	141½
480	A. T. & S. F.	87⅛	87⅞	86¾	87⅝
150	Balt. & Ohio	104	104½	103¾	104⅜
1,980	Brook. R. T.	69¼	69⅝	69	69½
50	Can. Pacific	132	132	132	132
40	Ches. & Ohio	48	48⅛	48	48⅛
290	Chi. Gt. West	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23⅛
1,840	C., M. & St. P.	171½	172	171¼	171⅝
820	Col. Fuel & I.	45⅜	46⅝	45⅜	46⅛
6,290	Erie	40	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
40	Louis. & Nash.	139½	139½	139½	139⅝
20	Manhattan	166¾	166¾	166¼	166¼
10	Met. Securities	76	76	76	76
2,890	Met. Street	117⅜	117⅝	115⅝	115⅝
10	Mex. Central	23	23	23	23
2½	Mex. Nat.	21½	21½	21½	21½
750	Mo. Pacific	106⅞	106⅞	105⅝	105⅞
10	N. Y. Central	144½	144½	144½	144½
190	N. Y. O. & W.	41¼	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝
20	Pacific Mail	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝
1,840	Pennsylvania	137⅞	138	137⅝	137⅞
110	People's Gas	106½	106½	106	106½
12,280	Reading	81¾	82⅜	81¾	82⅛
50	Rep. Steel	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,010	Rock Island	30¾	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
1,830	Southern Pac.	64⅜	64⅝	63⅞	64
580	Southern Ry.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
460	Tenn. C. & I.	70⅝	70⅝	70	70⅜
50	Texas Pacific	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3,030	Union Pacific	116¾	117⅛	116¼	116⅝
510	U. S. Leather	12⅜	13	12¾	12⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	35½	35½	35½	35½
6,090	U. S. Steel	28⅝	29	28½	28⅞
20,700	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅝	92	91	91¾

$6,000

BONDS.

$2,000	Jan. 6s	91	91	91
10,000	Rock Island 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼

$13,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$145,046,311
Gold	75,801,091
Silver	14,877,954
United States notes	3,017,278
Treasury notes of 1890	13,633
National bank notes	16,732,772
Total receipts this day	1,703,693
Total receipts this month	9,284,149
Total receipts this year	286,934,902
Total expenditures this day	2,810,600
Total expenditures this month	9,259,000
Total expenditures this year	309,419,475
Deposits in National banks	118,881,093

The condition of the Treasury. Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	324,842,969
Silver dollars	477,188,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,303,465
Silver bullion of 1890	1,665,575
Total	$1,012,999,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$724,842,969
Silver certificates outstanding	477,188,000
Treasury notes outstanding	10,969,000
Total	$1,012,999,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$21,110,656
Gold certificates	54,630,440
Silver coin and bullion	4,580,680
Silver certificates	10,277,274
United States notes	5,317,278
Other assets	26,945,785
Total in Treasury	122,902,113
Deposits in National banks	118,881,093
Total	$241,783,116
Current liabilities	96,736,805
Available cash balance	$145,046,311

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 7, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan
15,000 ..... 95½
14,000 ..... 95⅞
500 ..... 95⅝
6,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96⅝
15,000 ..... 95¾
11,000 ..... 95⅝
2,000 ..... 95⅞
300 ..... 95½
31,000 ..... 95¾
Japanese Impl Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full pd for 6% sterl ln 2d series
2,000 91
21,000 ..... 90⅞
16,000 91
500 91
15,000 ..... 90⅞
500 ..... 90⅝
10,000 91
U S of Mexico Speyer & Co. certs for 1st bds
10,000 ..... 94½
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid
25,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 104
20,000 ..... 104⅝
Virginia 6s defd Brown Bros & Co. certfs
2,000 15
2,000 ..... 15½
Adams Exp 4s
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Am Hide & L. 6s
4,000 100
Am Tobacco 6s Morton Tr Co certfs
2,000 ..... 110½
11,000 ..... 110⅞
10,000 ..... 110⅞
1,000 ..... 110¾
Am Tobacco 4s Morton Tr Co certfs
1,500 ..... 71½
20,000 71
4,000 ..... 71½
1,000 71
1,000 ..... 71½
500 ..... 71⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 ..... 102½
500 ..... 103⅛
500 ..... 103⅝
3,000 ..... 103⅝
2,000 ..... 103⅝
Atlan C Line 4s
10,000 ..... 101½
Atlan & Dan 4s
10,000 ..... 95⅜
Balt & O prior lien 3½s
5,000 ..... 94⅝
5,000 95
gold 4s
1,000 ..... 103⅜
9,000 ..... 103⅞
S W div 3½s
7,000 ..... 92½
500 92
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
5,000 ..... 117½
Brklyn Rap Tr gold 5s
1,000 ..... 108⅝
Canada So 1st
2,000 ..... 102½
Cent of Ga cons 5s
5,000 ..... 113⅜
2d inc 5s
5,000 60
Cen Pac gtd 4s
25,000 ..... 102½
5,000 103
Chi & Alt 3½s
5,000 81
Chi, Br & Quincy joint 4s
25,000 ..... 99½
1,000 99
15,000 ..... 99⅜
Chi, M & St P con 7s
7,000 178
Chi, R I & P Ry refunding 4s
10,000 ..... 97½
C, R I & P R R 4s
1,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

With the announcement of sales of a large plot on Thirty-fourth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, and of nearly an entire block on the upper west side, and with a large volume of the ordinary run of trading in smaller properties, those prophets who have been predicting great things for the real estate market have certainly sustained no serious setback in the opening week of the new year.

The purchase of the Clark estate's holdings on Columbus Avenue, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets by Flake & Dowling presents several features of interest, aside from the all-important one that it means the improvement of a particularly unsightly piece of vacant land in an otherwise built up neighborhood. No less significant than the sale itself was the prompt resale of the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Street lots, and it certainly is a matter of some moment, in these days of talk about the declining popularity of the private dwelling, that builders of ripe judgment and experience should be ready to undertake large operations of this sort. What is in many respects the most interesting phase of this big transaction is of negative character and involves the question of why the Central Park West front of the block was not included in the deed. The question is one which affects the future of all of the northerly end of Central Park West, and raises considerable doubt as to the future development of that territory. Fine apartment houses have been looked upon as the logical form of improvement, but with the opening of the subway the area tributary to Broadway seems likely to enjoy greater popularity with apartment house builders and with apartment house tenants than Central Park West. The availability of these fine sites facing the Park for churches and institutions has been amply demonstrated, and is likely to continue, but whether for other uses they can compete with more accessible properties on the west side seems open to question.

Thirty-fourth Street's million dollar deal means an early and important addition to the group of large retail establishments in that neighborhood and tends to establish more firmly the character of that crosstown thoroughfare between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. That the buying of sites in the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street district is likely to furnish many of the more important transactions of the next three or four months is an opinion frequently expressed in well informed circles, despite the steadily advancing prices. In this connection it may be noted that the plot just sold by the Century Realty Company brought about $60 a square foot, which is as much as the Knickerbocker Trust Company paid for its Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street corner less than four years ago.

There is as yet no apparent falling off in the demand for new apartment houses, either in Harlem or in the Bronx. The sale before completion of fifteen out of twenty-three flats is the successful record of one firm of builders in the Bronx. Vacant property buying, as might be expected, is of comparatively small volume, but an early revival of interest in this branch of the market is believed to depend only upon weather conditions. Meanwhile, there is a considerable amount of Washington Heights speculation, and last week also witnessed several good sized deals in the Dyckman tract.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Amos F. Eno has sold to George R. Pond the building at the northeast corner of William and New Chambers Streets, 41 by 27 by 19.6. William A. White & Sons were the brokers.

Builders Buy on West 86th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for Flake & Dowling the plot 200 by 100, on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 250 feet west of Central Park West. The purchasers are W. W. & T. M. Hall, who will start at once the erection of high class private dwellings on the lot.

Sale of East 67th Street House.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Robert W. Lawrence the three-story dwelling 42 East Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Addition to a "Block Front."

Duff & Brown have sold for Jules Schneider the three-story dwelling, 628 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, on lot 16.8 by 99.11, 33 feet east of Riverside Drive. The buyer is John Brown, who owns the Riverside Drive front from One Hundred and Forty-seventh to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. This "block front" is a strip 100.10 by 5.

Carroll & Claflin have sold for E. Brower the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 275 feet west of Broadway, to a client.

Patrick Reddy has bought the plot 150 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 180 feet east of Broadway.

Plot on 139th Street Changes Hands.

M. J. Levinson has sold for a client to Siegel Brothers the plot 125 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Max Danziger has sold, through A. Joachim, the plot 100 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 410 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Alexander Henschel has resold for Klein & Jackson to Walter J. Cohn and Myers & Aronson the triangular block bounded by Eighth Avenue, Macomb's Lane, and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 179 by 97 by 203.

Leonard Will has resold to Silverson & Schaft, 2,610 to 2,616 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story building with six stores, on plot 99.11 by 43.4. Mr. Will recently bought the parcel from the Hudson Realty Company.

Shaw & Co. have resold 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a three-story dwelling, 15 by 50 feet, to an investor; also, sold for a Mr. Driscoll 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a three-story dwelling, 16 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company is the buyer of 128 West One Hundred and Second Street, recently reported sold.

Purchases in Dyckman Tract.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought from the Deane Realty Company the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Isham Street, a plot 100 by 100; also, from the Rexton Realty Company the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. George Ranger was the broker in the latter transaction.

Max Moore has sold to Gus. Cert the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Nagle Avenue and Ellwood Street.

Henry C. Raynor and Max Just have bought, through Hall J. How & Co., the plot at the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100 on Tenth Avenue and 25 by 100 on Two Hundred and Eighth Street.

Twenty-first Street Leases.

S. B. Goodale & Son have leased for Patrick Kelly the six-story apartment house 33 West Twenty-first Street; also, for Hobart Cleveland, the dwelling 10 West Twenty-first Street; also, the dwelling 13 West Twenty-first Street; also, for Robert Alexander, the six-story apartment hotel 21 East Twenty-first Street.

New Building Near Times Square.

rapidly developing territory between Times Square and the proposed Pennsylvania terminal is the ten-story building now being erected on Thirty-seventh Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, by James H. Ottley. The structure covers a frontage of 112 feet, and will be assured of permanent light and air through Mr. Ottley's ownership of adjoining lots on either side and two lots at the rear, on Thirty-sixth Street. The building will be completed about April 1, and will be wholly occupied by the McCall Pattern Company, of which Mr. Ottley is President.

New Flats Sold on 108th Street.

Weinstein Brothers have sold the three new six-story apartment houses on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 40 by 100.11.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought 221 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100, a four-story tenement, and 339 Thompson Street, 18 by 100, a five-story tenement. The sales operations have also 316 East Seventy-first Street, 521 East Eighty-third Street, and 246 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Samuel Greenfield has bought from Abraham Goldstein 253 to 343 East Seventieth Street, six four-story flats, on plot 150 by 100.5.

Schleichiller & Bachrach have sold the five-story flat 424 East Eighty-fourth Street, on lot 25.10 by 102.2, and have bought the lot, 24.6 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

Deal for 102d Street Plot.

M. J. Levinson has sold for Morris Weisberger a plot, 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Philip Siegel has bought the plot 60 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

Joseph Kantrowitz has sold to Morris Levy 2,101 and 2,106 Second Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50.5 by 100.

Adolf Miller and Lissberger & Jacobs have bought 230 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story tenement, with stores. Max Blau was the broker.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Frederick Buse a lot, 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 100 feet west of Bradhurst Avenue, and have resold it to J. Romaine Brown & Co. Tuoti & Co. have also sold for the Italian Society Rentivegna to a Mr. Spinella the two five-story dwelling tenements at 320 and 322 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 31.3 by 100.11.

The Fox Realty Company sold for Mrs. Anna Tremper her Quaker Ridge farm, consisting of ninety-four acres, to Edward M. Jarvis, who will build a handsome house on the property for his own occupancy.

Company Buys on Sixteenth Street.

The Mackler Realty Company has bought the two five-story tenements 610 and 612 East Sixteenth Street, on plot 50 by 103.3. The same company is also the buyer of the five-story building known as McKinley Hall, at 74 East Fourth Street.

Weil & Mayer have sold 194 Chrystie Street, an old building, on lot 25 by 100, to Elias A. Cohen, who owns adjoining property. The same operators have also sold to B. & L. Weil 217 East Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Samuel Klein has sold to Myer S. Perlstein 98 and 100 Avenue D, a six-story tenement, on plot 18 by 85.

Schwartz & Steiner have sold to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber 729 and 731 East Ninth Street, a new six-story tenement, on plot 40 by 92.3.

G. Tuoti & Co., in conjunction with Cook & Co., have sold for Mrs. S. Spero the five-story front and four-story rear tenements at 570 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

Big Purchase in Wakefield Section.

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought from the Crawford estate the Russell property known as Oakland Park in the Wakefield section. The tract comprises a little more than 25½ acres of land lying along the easterly side of White Plains Avenue. The Crawford property has a frontage of 1,740 feet on White Plains Avenue, from Two Hundred and Thirty-third to Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and is about 700 feet wide, being bounded on the south by the Bolgard estate and Thompson estates and on the south by the Bussing estate. Just to the south of it is the Woodlawn station of the New York Central and New Haven railroads.

William Jones has sold to Henry Monday fifteen lots comprising the block front on the west side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-ninth and One Hundred and Ninetieth Streets.

The Muskiud-Feinberg Realty Company has sold to Louis Livingston the plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to B. Schenkman the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and have bought the plot, 90 by 100, adjoining on the avenue.

E. Osborne Smith has sold to a client the two lots on the east side of Sixth Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Milton E. Oppenheimer has sold the plot, 50 by 124, on Crotona Park East, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

John Will has sold for Arthur H. and Tillie E. Sigler the lot, 25 by 95, on the east side of Walton Avenue, 150 feet north of Cameron Place. The purchaser was Adolph Cohn.

Builders Sell 140th Street Flat.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Moser Arabtsein & Son to a speculator the last of their five-story four-family flats now in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between St. Ann's and Cypress Avenues, 38.6 by 100.

William Stonebridge has sold for Henry R. Mitchell a plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to Max A. Weiler and David Solomon; also, for Frank McQuade, the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 88 by 70, to the same buyers; also, for James F. Power, a lot on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 187 feet south of Pelham Avenue; also, for August Kuhn, a plot, 75 by 87.6, on the east side of Arthur Avenue, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; also, to Patrick W. Parkes, a plot, 50 by 122, with two-story frame building, on the east side of Hoffman Street, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

Lowenstein & Co. have sold for Caroline Hoffman to Harris Linetsky 962 to 966 Washington Avenue, three houses on plot 90 by 180, and have resold the properties to Isaac Dobschinsky.

W. M. Ostrander of Philadelphia has sold, through his New York office, the East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a frame cottage, on lot 16.8 by 100, for a Mrs. Browne to a Mrs. Morse.

Charles Penndorf has sold to Joseph Smolinsky 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 45 by 100.

Jerome Avenue Owners Organizing.

In view of the prospect of better transit facilities on Jerome Avenue, it is proposed to organize a Jerome Avenue Association with the idea of promoting and protecting the interests of property owners along that thoroughfare and throughout the entire westerly portion of the Bronx. Preliminary arrangements are in the hands of Louis Rodney Berg of 35 Nassau Street. A meeting of those interested in the movement will probably be called within a fortnight.

Brooklyn and Brownsville Dealings.

The Naughton Construction Company has bought from the Corporation Liquidating Company the Alexandria apartment house, 477 and 479 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, 44 by 95. The same company has bought the two dwellings on the west side of Watkins Street, 125 feet north of Blake Avenue, 50 by 100; also of Jacob Fielsnik the three-story flat 260 Watkins Street.

Abraham A. Kotzen has sold to M. & I. Avenue, between Sackman and Powell Streets.

Ignatz Kronengold has sold to Abraham A. Kotzen three flats at the southwest corner of Stone and Dumont Avenues on plot 100 by 100.

Samuel Ginsberg has sold to the Naughton Construction Company the new five-story apartment house on the east side of Osborn Street, 150 feet south of Liberty Avenue, 50 by 100.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Thursday's sale of a fifty-foot plot on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, facing Mount Morris Park, developed the only exciting bit of competition in the salesroom last week. The rival bidders, a representative of the estate owning the property and the owner of the abutting parcel on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, carried their contest through 190 bids, until the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street owner was finally successful at $51,400.

Auction buyers this week will again be obliged to make their choices from a list made up almost entirely of judicial sales. The only offering not of this variety is that of 202 and 204 Allen Street, just south of Houston Street, to be sold on Wednesday by Bryan L. Kennelly under administrator's orders.

Among the foreclosures for the week are those involving two vacant plots—one which is shown in the following diagram—on East Ninety-fifth and East Ninety-sixth Streets. The other parcel is on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Park Avenue. Both properties will be sold on Thursday at the stand of Peter F. Meyer.

The small parcel at 153 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Eleventh Street, also appears in Thursday's schedule. The sale is held under a partition decree, and will be conducted by Auctioneer Ingraham.

On Tuesday Peter F. Meyer will offer the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, and on Wednesday the dwelling 134 West Eighty-fifth Street will be put up by Herbert A. Sherman.

Recorded Mortgages.

There were recorded last week 633 mortgages for $10,295,282, of which 330, for $3,554,202, were at 6 per cent.; 3, for $34,500, were at 5½ per cent.; 225, for $2,806,680, were at 5 per cent.; 39, for $2,781,006, were at 4½ per cent., and 16, for $1,118,900, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 376 mortgages for $5,290,271, of which 127, for $1,705,787, were at 5 per cent., 172, for $1,500,484, were at more, and 75, for $2,086,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.
By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, s w corner of 154th St, 25.6x100, vacant; sale by order of Sheriff; all right, title and interest of Julia Mize Ruvane on Oct. 15, 1901.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.
By Peter F. Meyer.

5th Av, 781, n w corner of 52d St, 25.5x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale; Edward L. Parris, referee; due on judgment, $66,402.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Albany St, 40 n e cor West St, 19x39.9x 18.7x40, four-story brick tenement.

180th St, 359 West, running through to 19th St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 25x95, three-story brick dwellings; partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Willis Av, 422, s e, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x39x 27x14, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, George F. Langbein, referee; due on judgment, $3,438; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

120th St, 14 East, s s, 125 feet e of 5th Av, 37x 100.10, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Isaac E. Bimpage, referee; due on judgment, $42,381.

148th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee; due on judgment, $4,478.

157th St, 630 East, s s, 110 ft w of Willis Av, 12.6x100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, E. W. Crittenden, referee; due on judgment, $3,547.

By George R. Read.

123d St, 427 East, n s, 291.2 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee; due on judgment, $5,035.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Allen St, 202 and 204, e s, 50.8 ft s of Houston St, 42.8x50 and irregular, two three-story brick dwellings; administrators' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Arthur Av, 2,354, e s, 25 ft s of Williams St, 25x87.6, one-story frame building and vacant; sale by order of the Sheriff of all right, title and interest of Michael Donohue on Nov. 3, 1901.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

161st St, 572 West, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 16.6x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee; due on judgment, $9,455.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.
By Peter F. Meyer.

95th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee; due on judgment, $4,678.

96th St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee; due on judgment, $26,191.

By Joseph P. Day.

113th St, 263 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Robert L. Cutting, referee; due on judgment, $26,191.

113th St, 303 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Robert L. Cutting, referee; due on judgment, $23,346.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

55th St, 134 West, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, C. L. Schurz, referee; due on judgment, $17,174.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

6th Av, 155, w s, 25.3 ft n of 11th St, 18x60, four-story tenement, with store; partition sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee.

By James R. Wells.

11th St, 341 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 138.2, and irregular, six-story brick building; partition sale, John C. Gullick, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

90th St, 421 to 425 East, for six-story brick lofts and stable, 75x93; Seitz Realty Company of 417 East 90th St, owner; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $52,000.

114th St, 334 to 338 East, for a six-story brick flat, 74.11x75.11; Frederick Broome St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

Topping St, s s, 75 ft e of 174th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 19x35; Henry Lang of 1,616 Washington Av, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

124th St, 421 to 427 East, to a one, two, and three story and sash and mill; E. J. Rogers and another, Yonkers, N. Y., owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 175th St, 194x90; Isaac Schmerdler to Isak Teplitz, mtg $155,000 ..... Nom.

WALKER ST, 9 to 13, s s, 60x106; Frederick C. Zobel and another to William H. Smith ..... (mtg $125,000,) other consideration and 100

57TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.5; William J. Gilbert to Maria W. Barton ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 60.3 ft n of 165th St, 25x95.5; Sarah Hanlon to Anna Bommner 100

UNION AV, w s, 183.8 ft n of 161st St, 26.4x93.3; Lena Aeschbach, by attorney, to Edward Greenbaum and another 5,000

BATHGATE AV, w s, part of Lot 36, map of Upper Morrisania, adjoining Lot 37, runs w 106x s 22x e 40.x n 21x e 90x s 43; Michael Dugan to Joseph Ravitch, other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, w s, 237.11 ft s of 168th St, 42x168.6x42.5x157.3; Webster Av Co, e s, 237.11 ft n e of 168th St, 17.11x irregular; Donato Picullo to Sophie Makler, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

HIGHWAY from Westchester to Eastchester, s part of Lot 5, map Jemima Watson; John A. Straley, referee, to William C. Oesting 7,000

97TH ST, 170 West, 23x100.11; Frank Koch to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

FAIRMOUNT AV, n e s, Lot 33, map of Fairmount, 100x200; Isak Epper to Morris Shalita and others, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and ..... Exch.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; Solomon Goldstein to F. S. Perry, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

48TH ST, s s, 107.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Property Corporation to the Apartment Realty Company, (mtg $9,500) 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 172.1 ft n of 171st St, 75x107.10x79.6x105.8; Israel Flatau to Harris Ratner, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, n w corner of 119th St, 40.10x 98, irregular; Louis Nieberg and others to David Herman, (mtg $26,000,) other 100

MORRIS 100

BOYCE, Adelaide M., to John K. Clark; Trinity Av, n e corner of 165th St, 3 years 100 6,500

TOWNSEND, Ida E., to John N. Bull; Decatur Av, s s, 63.4 ft w of 205th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 100 2,200

Mechanics' Liens.

42D ST, 5 and 7 East; Pinkas Schrank against Joseph Milbank, owner; George A. Moore, contractor 450 432

PELHAM and Belmont Avs, s w corner, 25x147, Francisco Guiliano against August Kuhn, owner; John F. Egan, contractor 150

5TH ST, 634 East; Aaron Klein against Lena Spiteberger, owner and contractor ..... 103 Nom.

162D ST, 775 East; John Fromer against Belma S. Heim, owner and contractor. 500

197TH St, 333 West; Frank L. Pfeifer against Minnie Roffmann, owner and contractor 16

5D AV, 4,058 and 4,060; Louis Lampert against Morris and Henry Woerenberg, owners and contractors 321

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

152D ST, 504 West; Richard T. Irwin against Henry Gottlieb and another, Nov. 5, 1904 ..... $94

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s; Lots 2, 3 and 4, map of property of Patrick J. Keary, Bronx; Diederich Beckerman and another against Fannie Chambers, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

AVENUE D, e s, 48.8 ft n of 7th St, 48x85; Myer S. Perlstein and another against Samuel Klein, (specific performance;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

7TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft w of Avenue B, 27.10x 90.10; Ethel Roth against Joseph Goldstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schalick.

120TH ST, 546 East; Anna N. Bulley and another against James T. Moynagh and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

53D ST, 414 West; Johanna Hogan, guardian, against Gottlob Treffinger, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Ruger, Sefton & Schenck.

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Marcus Stern and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

MADISON ST, 368 and 370; Fannie Wolf against Harry Abrams, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES.

Few of the trade auctioneers have resumed business after the holiday lull, and the only auctions of dry goods, etc., announced for this week are as follows:

Burling & Dole, 7-11 Greene Street, Tuesday, by order of American Woolen Company, 225 pieces spring worsteds, suitings, serges, trouserings, mixtures, cassimeres, cloths, &c. For account of other manufacturers and agents, 550 pieces piece dyes, clays, serges, suitings, tibbets, fancy worsteds, coverts, kerseys, meltons, cheviots, nameless, velveteens, dress goods, &c. 3-4 unions, meltons, skirtings, flannels, &c. Also tailoring ends and trimmings, velvets, &c.

Woodman & Clark, 94 Pearl Street, Tuesday, clothing, hats, tinware, agate ware, groceries, whisky, snuff, drugs, electrical goods, toys, machinery, steel, rubber hose, window glass, window sashes, new overshoes, furniture, toys, books, rugs, wool, burlap, bags, 400 bottle boxes, &c., &c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Grey made an order yesterday appointing Clifton C. Shinn receiver for the Shore Electric Light Heat and Power Company. The complainant, C. Franklin Davis, of Hadonfield, charges that the company is insolvent and his liabilities of $26,062. The defendant company has contracts for lighting Pleasantville and Absecon, in Atlantic County.

CHICAGO.—Judge Dunne to-day appointed the Hibernian Banking Association receiver for the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway Company and the National Telegraph Company. The complainant is the Midland Telegraph Company, which alleges that $50,000 realized on the sale of bonds was misused by the other companies for their own expenses. The bank gave a bond of $25,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS WEISMAN.—Louis Weisman, salesman at 187 Orchard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,086, contracted in April and May, 1902, and no assets.

GILROY & BLOOMFIELD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Gilroy & Bloomfield, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, formerly at 732 Broadway, filed by Louis K. Gilroy, show known liabilities of $18,467 and four claims unknown, and assets consisting of fixtures, $1,295, and stock, accounts and cash in hand, amounts unknown.

CHARLES A. PARSONS.—Charles A. Parsons, residing at 220 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,181 and assets $100 cash. The liabilities are for money loaned, rent goods, furniture, rug, clerk hire and a possible liability on an unexpired lease. Included in the liabilities is an accommodation note given to Josephine Scott, which note is in litigation, and Mr. Parsons claims that it is paid.

CHARLES R. SHAW.—Charles R. Shaw, of 105 and 107 Hudson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,089 and nominal assets $38,247, consisting of notes, $29,247, of J. E. Hannington, F. K. Kohler, and others; a claim against W. H. Shaw, $9,000, worthless, and five shares of stock of the Patchogue Mills, $900. This stock and $10,000 life insurance policies are pledged to I. D. Instein of 443 Broadway, who is a secured creditor for $14,000. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Arkwright Club and owes $69 for dues. He was formerly of Shaw Brothers, importers of linens and white goods, which went into liquidation 4 years months ago and which business was started in 1898.

MORRIS KARPELES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Karpeles, retail dealer in wines and liquors at 171 Amsterdam Avenue, by the following creditors: Isadore Weisbader, $500; Emma Ellenbogen, $1,169, and the New Amsterdam Bottling Company, $400. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has paid claims of $1,000 to certain creditors to prejudice, and committed in writing his inability to pay his debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Fanculi D. S. Bethune receiver of the estate on the application of Myers & Goldsmith, who said that the liabilities are $7,000 and assets $2,050, consisting of stock, $1,000; horse and wagon, $200; fixtures, $450; accounts, $400, and liquor tax certificate, $200. He came here from Omaha and has been in business five years.

CHARLES WEGHORST.—Charles Weghorst, formerly a liquor dealer at 4,197 Third Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street and First Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 30, 1904, with liabilities of $9,000 and assets only $270, is reported to have died in New Jersey. Abraham Oberstein, attorney for several of the creditors, said yesterday that he had received positive information of Mr. Weghorst's death, and the latter need no longer worry about an indictment found against him by the Federal Grand Jury for swindling property from the trustee in bankruptcy. Mr. Oberstein said that they had discovered that the bankrupt had concealed a lot of wines and liquors in the cellar of his residence, in East Eighty-eighth Street, shortly before the bankruptcy petition was filed. Upon breaking into the cellar the goods were found. They amounted to about $500. Mr. Weghorst was indicted on Dec. 13 last for this concealment. This is the second indictment under the present bankruptcy act since June 1, 1898. Mr. Weghorst moved from New York, and was last heard of in Hoboken.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. Jan. 7, the last day of the month, that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Joseph E. and Albert T. Peterson—H. M. Susswein 163

BERMAN, Bertha—Rosenstein Brothers, Incorporated 50 129

BROADS, Bernard—F. Cohn 163

BORDEN, Mathew I.—United Electric Light and Power Company 21

BIRKETT, Clarence T.—The Columbia Bank, costs 20

CONNOR, Edward—Wanamaker 201

CRAWFORD, Annie E.—C. K. Corse and another 163

CASHON, Edward M.—Stanley & Patterson 201

DAVIS, Isaac—Royal Printing and Publishing Company, costs 71

DENNENLEIN, Joseph A.—City of New York 17

D'ESTI, George A.—United Electric Light and Power Company 29

FAUSNER, Mrs. Clara—Merrill & Baker 84

FEININGER, Emil J.—C. Rauenbuehler and another 209

FOOTE, Elizur V., executor—J. S. Cattanach and another 209

GALL, Charles G.—Fifth Avenue Library Society 72

HENNESSY, John—D. Rodenberg 44

HEWITT, Robert J.—Long Dock Mills and Elevator 383

HELLBACH, Edward—C. Grandeman and another 293

HOLLAHAN, Richard and William Hazard—W. J. Lee 416

CONCOURSE PARK HOTEL COMPANY—J. Schuessler and another 115

THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY of New York—A. Koff 334

WILLIAM TAYLOR, SON & CO.—H. Boessneck and another, costs 90

OGDEN SAVINGS BANK—J. J. Hayden

REUSIL AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—Pennsylvania Rubber Company of New York 2,534

NEW YORK ELECTRIC MAINTENANCE Company—New York Edison Company 133

WILLIAM 2,000

LUDWIG, Theodore—L. W. Blum 35

MARTIN, Thomas—R. Payne, D. D. S. 258

MAIMAN, Morris—A. I. Spiro and another 255

MARCUS, Margaret E.—H. F. Winsman 780

MAXWELL, William H., Superintendent; James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, Jerome A. O'Connell, and George J. Smith—M. V. Price, costs 89

MILLIKEN, Albert E.—C. P. Dickinson 244

McDERMOTT, Thomas J.—J. J. Lenehan and another 835

OPPENHEIM, Louis and William—T. H. Jones, costs 93

PATTEE, Herbert H.—Finley-Acker Company 303

ROSENBAUM, Morris—G. Pelde and another 100

ROBINSON, Fred—H. Peitsch 372

RITZENTHALER, George and John—J. Liebleln 190

SLATER, Jacob and Louis—S. T. Slater 520

STEWART, John A.—T. R. Converse ... 9,580

SPEAR, Cameron—S. Golde 749

SEAMAN, Frank P.—J. Seeman and another 462

THILE, Paul—E. Blevins 46

TUCK, Henry W.—L. Sherry 105

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

PRATT, Webster—E. Lyons, Dec. 9, 1904 249

HANRETTE, James, and Henry C. Veit—H. L. Felt, Nov. 14, 1904 32

ECCLES, Alfred L.—J. L. Neefus, June 20, 1903 319

POWELL, Seneca D.—Judkins & McCormick Company, Oct. 17, 1904 5,133

WEST, Henry F.—J. J. Kelly, July 9, 1904 62

GILLIES, James W.—H. W. Coates and another, Jan. 16, 1884 8,915

KELLY, James R. F. and William B.—City of New York, Dec. 30, 1904 119

HALLIGAN, John J.—M. Heugen, Dec. 24, 1903 1,262

EISENSTET, Abraham I.—D. Schwartz, Dec. 17, 1904 ..... $202

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.22
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.51¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	7.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	3.85
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western creamery	26@28

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $5.10@5.30; straights, $4.80@5; Spring patents, $5@5.50; straights, $4.50@4.90; bakers, $2.70@$3.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.09@$1.15; No. 3, $1.04@1.15; No. 2 red, $1.18@$1.19½; corn, 42¾c; No. 2 yellow, 42¾c; No. 2 oats, 29¾c; No. 3 white, 30@31c; No. 2 rye, 76c; good feeding barley, 30@37c; fair to choice malting, 46@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22½; prime timothy seed, $2.77½; mess pork, per barrel, $12.35@12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.12½@6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@6.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
January	6.99	6.91	6.96@6.98	7.03
February	7.02	7.02	7.01@7.02	7.10
March	7.12	7.04	7.07@7.08	7.17
April	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.17	7.23
May	7.23	7.13	7.18@7.19	7.26
June	7.27	7.23	7.23@7.25	7.30
July	7.33	7.24	7.30	7.37
August	7.30	7.28	7.35@7.37	7.42
October	7.40	7.36	7.38@7.40	7.48

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Spot Cotton—A fair business doing; sales, 7,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; sales for speculation and export, 1,000 bales; receipts, 26,000 bales; American, 25,000 bales. Middling upland, 3.90d. Liverpool opened barely steady, 7 points lower on near and 6 lower on distant positions; closed steady, net 4@7 points under last night's finals. January and January-February, 3.75d; February-March, 3.79d; March-April, 3.81d; April-May, 3.84d; May-June, 3.87d; June-July, 3.90d; July-August, 3.92d; August-September, 3.94d; September-October, 3.96d; October-November, 3.97d.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.21½; elevator at $1.23, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.27½, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.30, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

| | | |

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

A SOLID REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

An improved Broadway corner; choice location. Both property and price will interest speculator or investor. Will entertain part trade. Full particulars upon application to

F. R. WOOD & CO.
Cor. Broadway & 80th St.

APARTMENT HOUSES

and mercantile buildings; AI investments in first-class properties paying high profits; property taken as part payment.

L. W. JOHNSON,
500 5TH AVE.
'PHONE 4646 38TH.

Don't look any further

For an Investment.

6th Av. corner, south of 59th St.; guaranteed net income $50,000 on an investment of $550,000 over a first mortgage of $100,000 at 4½%. This property is not known to be in the market and particulars must be treated confidentially. JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY!
141 West 27th Street, 25x98.9.
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.
FRONT AND REAR TENEMENTS.
GOOD INCOME.
Will sell for lot value only. Easy terms.
Broadway Reliance Realty Co., 135 Broadway.

A BROADWAY BARGAIN.
Corner plot, containing nearly 5 lots, near 137th St. Subway station; price, $75,000. We have numerous bargains in vacant lots on the Heights.
JOHN R. AND OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 Broadway.

Price ..... $25,000.
1st mortgage ..... 20,000.
Attractive 3-story and basement private house; electric lights; open plumbing; parquet floors; best residential block on west side; caretaker on premises. 122 West 87th St.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement private house on one of the best blocks on the west side; open plumbing, high ceilings, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electric lights; price, $25,000; mortgage, $20,000. Caretaker on premises, 122 West 87th St.

64TH ST.,
WEST OF BROADWAY.

2 4-story and basement dwellings, on plot 35x100; price $40,000 both; rent, nominal, $2,700; easy terms. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Asking $90,000 for three fine 25-foot doubles on west side, near a Subway station; rents now $9,200; can be made $10,000 sure.
N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

TENEMENT BARGAINS.

86th, adjoining Ninth Av., $28,000, rents $3,000
87th, adjoining Ninth Av., 19,000, rents 2,112
83d, adjoining Ninth Av., 34,000, rents 3,648
86th, adjoining Ninth Av., 26,500, rents 2,844
WILLIAM P. ROONEY, 173 8TH AV., 447TH.)

At $37,500; rental, $4,200; fine 25-foot double, six rooms; mtge. $31,000; fine upper west side location.
N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., Below 110th St.—Two five-story, 25-foot double flats; rents nearly $2,000 each; can be purchased much less than any similar houses in vicinity. Call
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—West 72d St. near Subway express station; four-story, white stone modern dwelling; fine condition; price asked $53,000, including mirrors, chandeliers, and carpets. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—103D ST, West, near Subway and L stations; five-story double flat house; rent $4,200; can be bought for $9,000 cash. Principals only; owner, U, Box 230 Downtown Office Times.

For Sale—Modern apartment house absolutely netting 15 per cent. on $45,000 equity; also west side flat renting for $4,300; price $38,000; cash required, $7,000. ELOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Attention, Investors! Bargain!—Four choice lots on 11th Av., 100x100x125; will entertain any reasonable offer for quick buyer. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway. Telephone, 4139 Riverside.

Two lots near Prospect Station, with plan permit building loan for 20-family house; 24-family house, West Harlem; 20% guaranteed; cash, $20,000. Martin, 870 Forest Av.

114th St., Near 7th Av.—Two 25-foot, 5-story triple flats; rents, $3,500; will be $3,700; price, $31,000; mortgage, $25,000.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

An elegant Amsterdam Avenue corner with stores, five-story triple, modern; rents $6,300; price $67,000. C. V. Schmidt, Jr., 304 W. 142d st.

122 West 87th St.; 3-story and basement, 18x55x100; open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors; fine block; at sacrifice. Caretaker on premises.

Attention, Investors—Big Bargain. West 113th St., near 8th Av., 5-story double flat, $26,500; net mortgage $13,000, 4½. Take 2d mortgage. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

Block front on Lenox Av., ready for improvement; near 125th St.; suitable for elevator apartments. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Near 103d St. Subway station, 5-story double; $17,000 cash, balance mortgage; price, $31,500; title guaranteed; offer considered. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

$24,500; mortgage, $20,000; rents, $3,528; five-story double, 103d, vicinity 103d Subway station; $7,500 cash; balance easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

BARGAIN.—302 West 108th St.; modern five-story American basement dwelling; sell cheap; lease; caretaker. Welles, 45 Broadway, telephone.

A Positive Bargain.—Several 5-story up-to-date triple flats, growing section, west side, Manhattan; owner, Herrmann, 292 Central Park West.

Small, double flat, six rooms, no heat, vicinity 97th & Columbus; rent $3,000; price $27,500; $5,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Handsome residence, West 87th; neighborhood unexcelled; improvements seldom equaled; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Amsterdam Av.; extra wide double flat; vicinity 96th; $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Nr Wash'n; 40 foot apartment house; no elevator; rent over $7,000; price $60,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., Near 9th.—Modern tenement; full lot; price, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.; modern corner triple flat; three stories; $65,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Extra wide six-room double flat, vicinity 110th St. and 8th Av.; $25,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$6,000 cash buys elegant six-room double flat, vicinity 115th and 7th Av.; net return 15 per cent. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Carmine St.—6-story triple, with stores, $37,500; rents, $4,100; bargain. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

41st St., Near Lenox.—50x100; price, $145,000; mortgage, $8,500. Folsom Brothers 835 Broadway.

151st St. West.—23.4 front; price, $12,000; artful rents, $1,620. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 27th St., 14 rooms, 6-story; price $24,500; rent $2,900; mtge. $18,000. Ehrenfeld, 5 Attorney St.

Sacrifice; triple flat; rent $4,100; price $34,500; $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat; no heat, vicinity 119th & 8th Av.; $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

107th St., Near Columbus.—20 families; $55,000; rents, $6,156. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

A lot, 20th St., near 7th Av., suitable business or stable. Graham, 60 Liberty St.

8th Av.; triple flat, large store, $32,500; worth $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two five-story twenty-family tenements, West 66th; $17,500; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

119th St., West.—3 double flats, 75x100; price, $72,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Handsome four-story residence near Central Park West for $26,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.
WANTED, ABOUT 10 ACRES.
SEND PARTICULARS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
261 COLUMBUS AV.

Nassau County.—70-acre farm with buildings and ground in high state of cultivation; price, $6,000; will require little cash to purchase. Inquire T. F. Archer, Jamaica, N. Y.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewletts. For information about houses and lots apply John P. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Manor.—70 acres of woodland, $700; good soil; exceptional bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Deer Park.—11 acres, house, barn, fruit; $1,200; bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

FARM BARGAINS—Litchfield Co., Conn., Berkshire Co., Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 to 600 acres; $700 to $10,000. Write for list.
J. K. SMITH, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

TO LET.
To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast season. Box 261 Times Office.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Attention! Builders and Speculators! Send for list large and small plots.
Bathgate Av., 2 lots, (below grade)..... $10,000
Corner, 48x95, near Webster Av..... 6,000
Webster Av., 3 lots, excavated..... 15,500
169th St., plot 50x80..... 15,000
Park Av. corner, 50x100..... 9,500
Webster Av., block front, 18 lots..... 75,000
138th St., 6 lots, choice location..... 50,000
Chas. A. Weber, 653 E. 149th St.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BRONX.
$5,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, rents $2,600, price $22,000; $6,000 cash buys finest house in Bronx, 5-story and basement, rent $7,000, price $27,500; $2,500 cash buys 4-story triple, rents $1,820, price $16,000; drop me a postal, and I will cheerfully submit further particulars. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

FOX TIFFANY,
Westchester Av., Cor So. B'lvard
Large & Small Plots near R. T. lines

3-story 5-family frame house, near Rapid Transit station, $7,250.
4-story single and double flats finest section Bronx.
Third Av. store property; little cash necessary; great bargain. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 1620 St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Hoe Av.
Plots of two, three, and four lots at $2,500 each; easy terms; bargains.
Rule & Bach.
Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Bldg.

Boston Road.
We have a few corners at bargain prices; send for our list.
Rule & Bach.
Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Bldg.

Attention!
If you are looking for a one, two, or three family house, communicate with us; we have genuine bargains.
Rule & Bach.
Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Bldg.

Vyse Av.—Lot 25x100.
Close to rapid transit station; no rock; $2,500 halt cash.
Rule & Bach.
Boston Road and 169th St., McKinley Bldg.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

LOTS, DWELLINGS, AND FLATS.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH
179TH, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A.—15 per cent. investment in a Prince Henry apartment, 38 by 100; mortgage, 4½ per cent. interest; $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bargain.—Willis Av., 5-story business apartment; near 138th St.; price, $21,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3 family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

2-family, furnace, stable, full lot..... $5,700
Union Av., all improvements, 22x100..... 4,200
3-story brick, store, Westchester Av..... 8,500
Bacchler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$10,000 buys 5-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $25,000; rent, $2,700. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $20,500; rent, $2,200. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

A saloon property, with elegant bar fixtures, growing section Bronx; leased for 5 years; 12% net guaranteed; owner, Herrmann, 292 Central Park West.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 183d St.; El. R. R. station; price $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 380 West 125th St.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

Corner lot, near Crotona Park, $4,000 equity and $2,000 cash or 4 or 5 story double flat. Room, 1,021 Boston Road.

Albany Av.—A few choice lots; two blocks from Bailey Av.; Subway station; easy terms. Realty and Commercial Co., 26 Cortlandt St.

For Sale—Beautiful residence, Bedford Park, Bronx, near Jerome Av. trolley; very cheap. A. E. T., Post Office Box 1,094, City.

$500 buys 2-family house, 9 rooms, near rapid transit, Bronx Park; terms to suit; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road.

Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times, Harlem.

Bargain in double flat, 163th St., $16,500; rent, $1,700; $5,000 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road.

$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 368 East 152d St.

Bargains in flats, lots, and small houses; write or call. Bliss, 2,221 3d Av.

$500 cash; 100x114; William's Bridge block; 3d Av.; price, $3,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

$2,500 cash; elegant vacant corner, 183d, 50x100; mortgage, $11,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

3 lots near 177th St., Tremont, $5,300. G. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

¼ ACRE FOR $79.00.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

New section will be offered for sale in the southerly section of this beautiful health resort near to the depot, school houses, churches, and stores, for cash or payments to suit; title given free from all charges; purchasers taken to the property every day.
R. HALLEY & CO.,
'Phone 2368J Harlem. 2 East 125th St., City.

MIDWINTER BARGAIN: PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Finest residential city in Greater New York District—25,000 population—45 minutes from lower Broadway—100 trains daily—no tunnel; carefully restricted, high ground, in choicest, most central residence section; no fancy prices; best values anywhere around New York; terms to suit; money furnished to build; chance for a perfect, modern home, or profitable investment; values rapidly increasing; send for particulars and be convinced. F. M. Welles & Co., 45 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

For Sale.—In Lakewood, N. J., boarding house, 18 rooms, furnished, central location; terms easy.
Coal, wood, hay, feed business for sale, doing $75,000 a year.
Several farms for sale, good location, from $1,000 to $10,000. Address D. G. Applegate, Box 334, Lakewood, N. J.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Pompton Lakes, N. J.—Elegant residence, $18,000; unencumbered; (loan $5,000 if desired;) owner wants Brooklyn lots. Robert Appleton, 7 Pine St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400. Send a Postal Card for Circular & Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

100 acres on line of trolley, $225 per acre; half meadow land.
34-acre farm with buildings; price, $13,000. T. F. Archer, Jamaica, N. Y.

MORTGAGES.

Wanted—First mortgage of one hundred thousand dollars for five or ten years to replace a mortgage of one hundred and sixty thousand held by a trust at five per centum on a country estate worth four hundred thousand. Principal only. No commission. J. E. Cornew, New Lebanon, N. Y.

$35,000.00 to loan on mortgage at Four per cent. on downtown business property or private house, Manhattan. Wolinsky, 1225 Madison Av.

Wanted—Various amounts from $3,000-$75,000 on good real estate first mortgages; ample security. Reuben R. Loeb, 1,123 Boston Road (Bronx.) 7 Pine St., New York.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x107', With Bowling Alleys.
8 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; 351 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison. Lot 25'x100'; now offered $75 per mo. for store and basement; flats bring $67 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $14,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

TWO FAMILY HOUSE.
Fine two-story fancy brick two-family house, Bay Ridge section; fine neighborhood; asphalt street; handy for cars; house very best condition; all improvements; upper part rents for $19 per month; mtg., $3,500; price, $4,750.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel., 754 Main.

FOUR FOU.-STORY DOUBLE BRICKS
Four fine four-story double brick flats 27 feet wide; good neighborhood; right near "L" station; buildings in very best order; always fully rented at $1,410 per year each; price, $12,000; mtgs. to suit.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel. 754 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
price, $3,750; Title Co. mortgage $2,400;
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

FINE BUSINESS CORNER.
Two fine thirty-foot double brick flats on good business street; four stores and eight apartments; saloon in corner; houses in good order; rent of both $2,820 a year; price, $25,000.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel. 754 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
full set of improvements, second floor.
Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

TWO THREE-STORY SINGLES.
Two elegant three-story single brick flats, 20 feet wide; buildings in fine order and fully rented; handy for Fifth Av. "L"; mtg., $4,200 each; price, $6,000 each.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel. 754 Main.

Decatur St., near Saratoga Av., 3 3-story limestone front 6-family apartment houses, 26.8x83.4x100, (new;) rented for $1,800 per year each; will be finished by April 1; price, $51,000. Goldinghorst & Hart, 939 B'way, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER
FOR SALE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.
A first-class farm, 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, 3 miles from Station; 180 acres of land, nearly all tillable and productive; 10 acres of woods; apple orchard and other fruit; watered by several springs and streams; old-fashioned house of 12 rooms, in good repair; large barns and stable; will accommodate 100 head of cattle or horses; 2 silos, icehouses, chickroom, hennery, pig-gery; price, $16,000.
Northern Westchester Realty Co.,
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

A Snap.—7-room Colonial cottage; every possible improvement; plot 50x100; beautifully laid out; stable, chicken house; 3 minutes to Mount Vernon Station; 1 block to trolley; price, $5,250, ½ cash. Write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Lots $50 upward; high ground; beautiful location; 35 minutes out; fare, 5c.; title insured; monthly payments; houses built to suit; trolley, school, churches. Godheip, 48 West 117th St. Write.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry.—Brick residence, two acres on Broadway; special bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.—28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; attractive modern houses, $7,500 to $9,500; spacious houses, grounds, and stables, $14,000 to $20,000; some bargains; building plots and acreage for sale. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT FOR CASH,
Five-story flats and tenements, with stores, on avenue or side streets, cash customer.
PRIVATE HOUSE,
Three or four-story, 68th to 90th St., Park to Riverside; not over $30,000.
William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Conway & Corduke, 53 West 116th St., are empowered to purchase for special client, well located, reasonable flat or private house, preferably Long Acre section. Brokers having anything to offer are invited to send information and they will receive fair treatment. Telephone 559 Harlem.

OWNERS OF FLATS
and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, willing to sell at fair prices kindly send particulars.
ERNST G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 Broadway and 149th St., 3d Av.

Attention to Executors and Estate Managers.—A client of mine has just returned from the West with $40,000 cash to invest in cold-water flats and tenements in any part of the city. Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

Wanted, to rent, for an Episcopal mission house with 10 or 12 rooms, vicinity West 60th St. W. Nathaniel Walker & Co., 10 Grand Circle. Telephone 1,685-J, Columbus.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Wanted, in good location in Manhattan, for $2,500 or $3,000 cash, a 2-story small detached 2-family house with all improvements. Answer by letter. Corsi, 354 E. 50th St. City.

Farms Wanted.—New Jersey, all sizes. Give particulars, price, terms, &c.; no agents. Dept. "A," New Jersey Land and Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

I am in the market for unimproved property and cold-water flats. Send particulars. Edward N. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

Flats, tenements, anything reasonable, immediate consideration, cash offers. Natkin's Company, 104th St. and Columbus Av.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, flats and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Owners.—Do you want cash for your flat or tenement? I have prompt buyer if price is right. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—To buy old tenements in need of alterations. Italian Contracting Co., 509 Broome St.

Owners, send particulars of your property for sale. L. E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

Want tenement or cheap double flat. E. F. Seaman, 44 West 131st St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

Exchange.—Fireproof Apartment Hotel, centrally located, equity $250,000, paying 9 per cent. net; one tenant, 21-year lease, secured by cash and chattels; a splendid investment and will bear investigation; also well-located uptown corner apartment building, under the old law, equity $100,000, for city or country equaling the equity. Amos S. Lamphear, 25 Pine St.

Atlantic City choice cottage property, value $30,000; just every convenience and is located in an exclusive section; exchange for small hotel, Manhattan or all year suburban.
N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

Annual rental is $14,500; price, $150,000; newly completed six-story elevator apartment, west side, below 34th, to exchange for lots or old buildings.
N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

Will exchange equity of $15,000 in seven Philadelphia properties, in good renting localities; three corner stores and dwellings, and four private dwellings, all well rented, for Tefft-Weller Company preferred stock. Chas. W. Miller, 401-407 Commonwealth Bldg., 12th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

A choice plot with frontages on two prominent Washington Heights Avs., 8,000 square feet; ripe for improvement and at right price.
N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

Handsome west side corner residence; cost over $125,000; price, $75,000; mortgage, $35,000; will exchange equity for unincumbered country or Brooklyn property. Appleton, 7 Pine St., New York.

APARTMENT HOTELS. | **APARTMENT HOTELS.**

The LUCERNE
201 West 79th Street.

New York's newest and best family hotel, located on the most desirable corner of the upper West Side in a purely residential district, within 300 feet of the 70th station.

130 CHOICE SUITES OF ONE OR MORE ROOMS.

Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home which is maintained at the highest standard of excellence at reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to investigate at once.

GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED.

Dining rooms are large and beautifully decorated, open to the general public. American and a la carte. Service and cuisine unexcelled.

GRILL ROOM AND BUFFET OPEN UNTIL 12 P. M.

After theatre specialties served a la carte. We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
Telephone 2,748 River. JAMES RUNCIMAN, Pres.

THE FISCHER-HANSEN ESTATE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT ITS NEW

APARTMENT HOTEL FOR LADIES ONLY

Nos. 4 to 12 West 92d St., under the management of Mrs. Gibson, is now open.

Handsomely furnished Rooms, from $3.50 to $8 per week; meals by the week, $6; by the day, $1, or a la carte.

Inspection now invited.

Send for booklets, and address the Fischer-Hansen Estate, 4 West 92d.

Rooms by the day for transients, $1.00.

HOTEL ABERDEEN
17-19-21 W. 32d, near 5th Ave.

This magnificent Apartment Hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. Furnished or unfurnished suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Cuisine of superior excellence. Conveniently situated within 5 minutes of theatres and shops. Subway and L within one block. Rates from $700 up. Descriptive booklet.
32d St. Hotel Co., Prop.

The BRAYTON
Madison Avenue, Corner 27th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL.
FIREPROOF.
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLY AND EN SUITE;
SPECIAL:—

Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board; transients accommodated; week or season.

M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished, 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, PROP.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A $22,000 equity in newly built six-story Lexington Av. corner stores and apartments, near 110th; exchange for lots and cash. N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

Indian River, Florida, near Rockledge, 125 acres, high land, river front; residence and improvements; $12,000; unencumbered. Welles, 45 Broadway, telephone.

$300,000, mortgage $200,000. — Seven-story apartment; want flats or tenements. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Apartments, tenements, city and suburban houses and farms exchanged. James Thompson Young, 171 Broadway.

City and country property exchanged; flats, houses, lots, farms. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

West 116th St. elevator apartment; will trade for lots. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

70TH ST., West.—Four-story; perfect order; two baths; hardwood finish; inland floors; newly decorated; immediate possession. Blakely, 715 7th Av.

Brooklyn.

3-story and basement brown-stone front; improvements; very low rent; also whole house including store; rent only $15; flats and apartments low rents. REEBER, 116 Nassau St., Manhattan Branch Office, 1,691 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted to rent from May 1, unfurnished house, situated between 72d and 90th Sts., west side. Address, with full particulars, Box 154 Times, Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

SUSSEX, 55 EAST 65.
Sublet seven-room elevator apartment, concession. Superintendent.
Five and six rooms; elevator apartment; improvements; 126th St., Lexington Av.; basement store, 227 East 63d; store, upper part private house, small family. Particulars, Greenfield, 541 East 86th St.
11TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Apartments in select house, furnished or unfurnished.

THE SEVILLIA Apartment hotel, 117 West 58th St. One apartment, 2 rooms and bath; also one of four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., cor. 81st St.

SWANNANOA 105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; light rooms.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$340 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,140 to $1,380

UNADILLA 128 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$720

HENRIETTA 316 West 95th St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$900

STANTON 9 and 11 West 91st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, one left.....$960

THE BRISTOL,
60-62 West 107th St., near Manhattan Av., Delightful five-room Apartment; telephone, elevator, electric light, &c.; rent $40.
A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD.
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

ARCADIA—ONE APARTMENT VACANT.
159 West 45th St.; ready for immediate occupancy; six rooms, bath, &c.; elevator and electric lights; very central location; $900 per annum. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th, two and three rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, attendance, telephones; $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant single apartment, eight rooms, all outside exposure; steam heat, hot water; hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

$53.00—245 WEST 138TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant large, eight-room apartment, all light.

80TH ST., 174-176 West.—Bachelor apartments; two rooms and bath to rent; $27 per month.

Bronx.

Seven large, light, beautiful rooms and bath; brand new; latest improvements; good neighborhood; rents, $33-$38. Janitors, 672-674 East 141st St.

1,470 Webster Av., Block from Wendover, Opposite Claremont Park.—Single apartment, one flight, seven rooms; porcelain bath; heat, hot water; $28.

772 German Place, (157th St., 3d Av.)—Five rooms; porcelain bath; one flight; $28.

158TH ST, West, corner Jackson, Bronx.—$24; 5 light rooms and bath; heated.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Try Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,032 7th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSE

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1910—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.

Possession about January 1st, 1905.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT,
To Let from May 1, 1905,
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING (FIREPROOF;)
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING MACHINERY, &C., FOR SALE.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT,
To Let from May 1, 1905.
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF;)
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
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STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
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A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

New Modern 12-Story
Fire Proof Building,
49 MAIDEN LANE
(45½ to 49 Maiden Lane,)
Between Nassau and William Sts.

Offices and floors to lease. Ready for occupancy March 1st. Leases from May 1st. Moderate rents. Every service and improvement, including patent express calls. Four high-speed hydraulic plunger elevators.

(160-foot steel safety plunger shaft attached to each car).

Permanent Northern light.

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Owner,
48-50 Maiden Lane.
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.
Agents,
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Large Corner Building on Sixth Avenue.

TO LEASE FOR A LONG TERM; ONLY 150 FEET FROM L STATION AND CROSSTOWN TROLLEY LINE AND SUBWAY STATION ON NEW SIXTH AVENUE LINE. SUITABLE FOR ANY LINE OF BUSINESS. RARE CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.
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"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
to the
West Indies
by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
from N. Y. January 11, 1905.

Arrive at	Stay
St. Thomas	January 16, 6 hours
St. Pierre	January 17, 4 hours
Fort de France	January 17, 7 hours
San Juan	January 19, 24 hours
Kingston	January 22, 10 hours
Santiago	January 23, 5 hours
Havana	January 25, 22 hours
Nassau, N. P.	January 27, 5 hours
New York	January 30.

A limited number of passengers taken to and from JAMAICA and CUBA only, also to and from other ports mentioned above, except Porto Rico.

Rates $125 Upward.

Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.

To the
Orient
by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905

70 days, including all points of interest. Rates $300 upward.

A booklet entitled "Voyages to Tropical Shores," containing full descriptions and 64 photographic pictures, will be mailed on application.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
37 Broadway, New York;
159 Randolph St., Chicago;
1229 Walnut St., Philadelphia;
901 Olive St., St. Louis;
70 State St., Boston.
OR ANY
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The World Renowned Winter Resort

IN THE FAMOUS PINE AND SAND BELTS OF NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD IS FIFTEEN DEGREES WARMER THAN NEW YORK AT ANY TIME DURING THE WINTER. THE SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE PERFECT, THE WALKS, DRIVES, OVER EXCELLENT MACADAM ROADS, OFFER SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXERCISE. GOLF, HUNTING, AND POLO, COMBINED WITH CLEAR, DRY, INVIGORATING AIR AND PERFECT SURROUNDINGS, MAKE OUTDOOR LIFE MOST ENJOYABLE.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING HOTELS, OR INQUIRE AT THE TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK, OR THE TIMES HARLEM OFFICE, 129 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y.

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NEW MANAGEMENT.
Main St., opposite Laurel House.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Send for booklet. W. H. & A. Wrigley.

THE CARASALJO.
"THE BEST OF THE SMALLER HOTELS."
Most desirable location. Commands view of Park, Lake, and Drive.
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Lexington Av. and 2d St.
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NEAR LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
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BEECHVILLE VILLA.
Clifton Av., aove 4th St.
Commodious house. Centrally located. Convenient to Hotel and Piines.
Send for circular. Mrs. M. A. Paul.

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Miss Rhoda Wetmore.

BROOKDALE COTTAGE
CLOSE TO THE FAMOUS PINES.
Excellent table. Homelike comforts.
Open fires, &c.
Miss A. E. Linehan.

VILLA SCHANNO,
Corner Clifton Av. and 2d St.
Miss Schanno Will [illegible] Hotel Schanno, Midfield, Pike [illegible] the famous hotels in the State of Pennsylvania.

THE LEXINGTON,
Lexington Av. and Main St.,
Opposite Laurel House.
A quiet family hotel; sunny rooms; open wood fires; private and public baths; modern improvements; rate, $2.50 and upper day or $15 per week for one person in a room. It is as clean as a new pin. We have thirty good things to eat. Parlor [illegible] and cozy den and best of friends.
A. S. Larrabee, Prop.

THE WOODMERE.
Monmouth St.
Near the Lake and Piazza. [illegible] Lakewood Hotel.
Select private boarding [illegible]
Reasonable rates.

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AMERICAN PLAN. EUROPEAN PLAN.

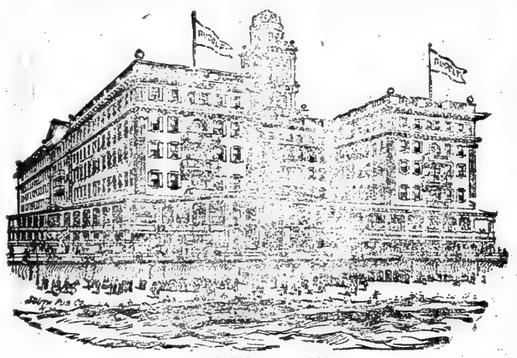

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CHAS. E. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE,
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remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 16 to 17 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

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Josiah White and Sons.

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New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

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In heart of famous Jersey pine belt; ideal Winter resort; thoroughly modern; bowling, [illegible] pool; sun parlor; open fireplace; game [illegible]

Lakewood.

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LAKEWOOD, N.J.
"THE HOTEL THAT MADE LAKEWOOD FAMOUS."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel. Probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf links, indoor lawn tennis court, squash court, palm gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked sun parlors and promenade, hydrotherapeutic (water cure) baths. The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bed rooms, one-half en suite with private baths. All with steam heat and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.
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Telephone 3026 Madison Square.
J. N. BERRY, } Managers.
H. E. EDER, }

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Furnished rooms, with board; first-class; rates, $7.00 to $15.00 per week; also a 3-room apartment, fully furnished; steam heated. L. Z., 218 Clifton Av.

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Accommodates 25

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
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THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 11:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
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WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
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WINTER RESORTS.

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The Kirkwood
ON CAMDEN HEIGHTS,
CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Golf, Polo, Riding, Shooting, Climate
Through Cars via Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railways.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ

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SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
NOW OPEN.
High-class hotel strictly in the Pines. No undesirable people. Eighteen-hole Golf Links. Fine hunting. Excellent drives. Best saddle and harness horses.
Write for New Booklet to
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The famous high-class Winter resort of the Middle South. Well kept 18-hole golf course and completely equipped clubhouse. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving, and every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. Three through trains daily, 22 hours from New York. C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands N. Y.

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Through Pullman Service on fastest trains to
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.
COUNTRY CLUB GOLF LINKS, QUAIL, AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
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Representative at 281 5th Av., cor. 30th St., daily 12 to 3.

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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
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HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Hotel Chamberlin
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

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LA GRANGE—SEMINOLE. Opposite Royal Poinciana, West Palm Beach, Fla.; $2.00 day; $10.00 week upward; handsomely appointed; newly decorated; best table South. Information La Grange Scatonia, 469-471 West 57th St., New York City.

Shooting privileges on 200,000 acres; dove, quail, duck, wild turkey, and deer; rates, $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Colonnader Hotel, Ormond, Fla.

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BERMUDA,
The Ideal Winter Resort.
The Princess Hotel,
Open from December to May.
Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address
N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ESTABLISHED 1892. TERMS $1 MONTHLY. Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
START IN THE RIGHT PLACE FIRST. GO TO REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL,
915, 917, 919 8th Av., (54th St.)
Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1, 24 $5. First lesson private free.
SEPARATE HALL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
For $5 we guarantee all the ballroom dances in 5 private and 4 class lessons.
CALL OR SEND FOR LARGE BOOKLET.

At Mrs. Howe's Select School, 21 East 17th St., near Broadway, private lessons mornings, afternoons, evenings; waltz and two-step guaranteed for $5; afternoon, evening classes forming daily; 4 lessons, $1; receptions Saturday; always open.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighning, accurate, durable cushions Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th S.

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MME. THIBAUD, 682 Lexington Av., will give estimate on ladies' own material on summer gowns for southern wear at small cost; short notice.

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Will buy unframed oil and water pictures at reasonable price from artist direct; no dealer. Address H., 143 8th Av.

Cash paid for pawnticketa, old gold, silver, old nevelvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Highest prices paid for pawnticketa, diamonds, pearls, watches, and jewelry. A. Baum, 225 Bowery.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents make $8 to $10 a day fitting glasses; big profits; our 24-page free eye book tells how; write [illegible] Optical College,

WHERE TRADE WINDS BLOW

Sunny skies and balmy air make Porto Rico a spot for a healthful, invigorating holiday. The constant trade winds preserve the climate from extremes of heat and cold, while the ocean breezes are charged with a reviving ozone.

If you wish to see cotton, sugar, bananas, rice, pineapples, oranges, tobacco, and all other tropical fruits where they flourish and offer excellent opportunities for enterprise and investment, take our three weeks' trip to the island.

By using the steamer as a hotel, the regular fare of $140 will cover all expenses aboard ship for entire cruise.

Write for our new books, "Opportunities in Porto Rico" and "Impressions of Porto Rico," containing full particulars about rates, sailing days, etc.

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Address Department D.,
No. 1 Broadway, New York,
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PERFECT CLIMATE—EVEN TEMPERATURE
HAVANA - KEY WEST - NASSAU
PENINSULAR and OCCIDENTAL SS. Co.
MAGNIFICENT SERVICE
AND FREQUENT SAILINGS
BETWEEN
PT. TAMPA (West Coast) and MIAMI (East Coast)
FLORIDA
AND HAVANA NASSAU AND KEY WEST

Stop-overs permitted at Will on Florida, going or returning, or both, on through Winter Tourist Tickets to above points.
Rates to Havana only slightly higher than to Southern Florida points, the meals and berth aboard ship nearly offsetting the difference.

SIDE TRIP MIAMI TO NASSAU AND RETURN $20.

Full particulars furnished and berth reservations arranged by all lines selling tickets to Florida, or by
CHAS. L. MYERS, Manager. ED. M. HAFER, Traffic Agent,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
*Zeel'd Jan. 14, 10:30 AM St. Louis.....Jan. 28
New York.....Jan. 21 Philadelphia.....Feb. 4
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 Vaderland.....Jan. 28
Finland.....Jan. 21 Kroonland.....Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic, Jan. 11, 8 AM Baltic...Feb. 1, 3:30 PM
Majestic, Jan. 18, 10 AM Teutonic, Feb. 8, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Jan. 14, Noon; Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4 Noon; March 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC...Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
CANOPIC.....Feb. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz. Jan. 17, Noon Kronprinz. Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
Kr'prinz. Feb. 21, 7:30 AM K. Wm. II. Apr. 15, 5 AM
Kaiser. Mar. 7, 10 AM Kronprinz. May 2, 5 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel...Jan. 10, 10 AM Barbarossa. Feb. 23, 10 AM
Chemnitz. Jan. 24, 10 AM Breslau...Feb. 28, noon
Gr'ndh'rg. Ja. 31, 10 AM Kurfurst. Mar. 10, 11 AM
Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM Br'nd'nb'g. Mar. 14, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Jan. 14, 11 AM Majestic...Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar...Feb. 11, 11 AM Neckar...Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Hoboken, 2d & 4th Sts.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania...Jan. 14, 11 AM Etruria...Feb. 4, 6 AM
Umbria...Jan. 21, 6 AM Lucania...Feb. 11, 10 AM
Campania...Jan. 28, 11 AM Umbria...Feb. 18, 2 PM
Saloon rates from New York $80 and Cabin $30 up, according to steamer and accommodation.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA...Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA. Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; Jun. 26.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Finners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and points South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. E. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailings every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America, Jan. 25 Citta di Napoli....Feb. 8
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE, 30 this season, $175 to $1,000. All expenses included. Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Jan. 5th, 1905.
Notice to the public and to the trade that on this date the stock in business of 161 East 125th St. has become absolutely the property of Ethel Eichner of the same place by bill of sale from Daniel Eichner to Ethel Eichner, and from this day one Daniel Eichner has absolutely no connection and no interest in said premises or said business.
The creditors of James E. Gumaer of 2,126 8th Av., New York City, will take notice that his store will be sold on the 12th day of January, 1905, to Samuel Susman.
New York, January 7th, 1905.
SAMUEL SUSMAN.

TEACHERS' AGENCY.

Miriam Coyriere's Teachers' Agency, 150 5th Av., New York; Telephone, 554—18th St.—Colleges, schools, families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

PATENTS.

Exceptional opportunity to secure patented article at reasonable price; has universal marketable value; useful for business purposes; rare chance for man with capital. L. P., 50 East 59th St.

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LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE."
A SELECT CRUISE
to the
West Indies
by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
from N. Y. January 11, 1905

Arrive at	Stay
St. Thomas	January 16, 6 hours
St. Pierre	January 17, 4 hours
Fort de France	January 17, 7 hours
San Juan	January 19, 24 hours
Kingston	January 22, 10 hours
Santiago	January 23, 5 hours
Havana	January 25, 22 hours
Nassau, N. P.	January 27, 5 hours
New York	January 30.

A limited number of passengers taken to and from JAMAICA and CUBA only, also to and from other ports mentioned above, except Porto Rico.

Rates $125 Upward.

Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.

To the
Orient
by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905,

76 days, including all points of interest. Rates $300 upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
33-35 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
†Waldersee Jan 14, 11 AM Pennsyl'a Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Bluecher Jan 19, 10 AM Patricia Feb. 11, 9 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Adalbert Jan. 10, 2 PM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
Deutschland.....Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
17,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 10 days in Egypt and the Holy Land; Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia." (9,400 tons.) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $10. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
Inc. Jamaica, Colombia, and Costa Rica. Rates include Stateroom Accommodation and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIP
New York to New Orleans
ON STEAMERS
of the **Southern Pacific**
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, Connecting with rail lines for all points in
Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of Japan.....Jan. 23, 1905
R. M. S. Athenian.....Feb. 6th
Empress of China.....Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Mar. 6th
Empress of India.....Mar. 20th
Empress of Japan.....April 10th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera....Feb. 3, '05 Moana....Mar. 3, '05
For rates and [illegible] apply to [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:35 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:35 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:35 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*9:35 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:35, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard-Florida Limited," 12:25 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:35 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:35 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:35 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M. and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:30, 3:55, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 8:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.); 265 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 369 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "541 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 21:30, 03:40, 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 05:00, 06:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—09:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—1:00, 5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:20, 4:30, (5:30 Atlantic Hlds. only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 41:30, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $8:00, †10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, †5:00, *7:00, *9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, 12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *5:00, *7:00, *12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), 1:01:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, *4:00, †5:00 P. M.
2From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Ticket offices: Liberty St., South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 157 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 240 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 890 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Exc't Sun.	Buffet.
" "	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Ltd."	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pull'n
" "	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleeper.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Daily. Lv. N. Y. City, South Ferry, Liberty St.,
Chicago, Pitts... 12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus 11.55 am. 12.00 noon. Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd.
"Pitts. Limited" 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis. 12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis 9.55 am. 10.00 am. Diner.
Cin., St. Louis. 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Diner.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 390 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia. Jan. 14, noon Ethiopia...Feb. 11, noon
Astoria...Jan. 28, noon Furnessia. Feb. 25, noon
First saloon $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*3:50, ‡‡10:00, *‡12:02, A. M., ‡‡1:00, *‡‡3:03, *‡3:30, ‡‡5:00, **‡5:01, **12:00 PM
BOSTON, via Willimantic—‡‡8 A. M., ‡2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—10:00 A. M., ‡‡12:00, ‡‡4:00, ‡‡11:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—‡3 P. M
Lakeville & Norfolk—8:30 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—‡3:30, ‡7:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡4:50, $6:00, *8:00, 10:02, ‡‡10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ‡‡3:03, 4:30, *$5:01, ‡6:00, $6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and 125th St., also at 1113, 261, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 423 Union Square, 182 Fifth Av., 275 Columbus Av., 640 Madison Av., 273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. in Brooklyn, 54 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 290 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. §Sundays only. ‡Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‖Parlor Car Limited. ‡‡Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also at C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot West 23d, Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts. Foot of West 23d A. Cortland & Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: a7.25, d1.15, e7.45, n5.25,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV and 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach, subject, "Spiritual Mindedness."

MISS MARGARET GAULE, MESSAGES from the so-called dead; First Asst. Spiritualists, Tuxedo. Madison Av., 59th St., Sundays, 3 and 8.

The People's Spiritual Association Services tonight at 320 West 23d St.; lecture tests, trumpet materializing flowers in full light, without cabinet; same demonstrations Tuesday night. All welcome.

URSULA GESTEFELD, ASSEMBLY HALL, 109 East 23d St.—Sunday 4:00 P. M., "Our Eternal Sonship with God;" lecture, 34 West 30th St., Monday evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Bank book No. 917,347 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 1st day of February, 1905, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST.—Garnet necklace, between Brooklyn and Yonkers, perhaps in Subway; finder rewarded. Call Room 1505, Park Row Building.

BOARDERS WANTED.

167TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor, running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

158TH ST., 306 EAST.—Large and small very choice well furnished rooms, steam-heated rooms, with excellent German board, in private house; references.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; ballrooms; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant well-heated rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

21ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room, one block from Subway station; 4 miles out.

92D ST., 20 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment, can accommodate two gentlemen. Illuminati.

94D ST., 12 WEST.—Strictly private Jewish family, having comfortable home, will rent one or two rooms to congenial people appreciative of home surroundings.

115TH ST., 41 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; board optional.

119TH ST., 71 West.—Large sunny room; hot water supply; porcelain bath; faultless table; private American family; suitable two; reasonable.

120TH ST., 19 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; private house; references.

123D ST., 223 WEST.—Private family have large, warm room, with board, for gentleman.

BROADWAY, 2,795.—Opposite 103d Subway.—Handsome modern apartments, three newly furnished upside rooms. Exmont.

GRAND AV., 2,450.—Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly; upstairs.

LENOX AV., 240, Near 121st St.—Refined family will take few select people; steam-heated house; double room top floor, single room third floor, with board.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,374, (90th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Table board; seeking high class; service unexcelled; dining room; electric lights; high quality.

MADISON AV., 673, 674, 676.—Parlor suite, $25.00; $20.00 (two persons); table guests accommodated.

OPPORTUNITY.—Board and lodging; one or two gentlemen; refined apartment house; lower easterly; reasonable. References. 205 Times Office.

RIVERSIDE DR., 401.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate. Araxene.

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS in a private family for one or two adults; no other boarders; references exchanged. I Box 144 Times, Down Town.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 163.—Park Slope; quiet boarding house; can accommodate few desirable guests; corner house; near Park; half hour from Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; references exchanged.

16TH ST., 109 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; comfortably furnished; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen preferred.

16TH ST., 212 EAST.—Large and small well furnished rooms in private family; references.

37TH ST., 218 EAST.—Nicely desirable room; view Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

117TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

117TH ST., 230 EAST.—Large room to rent; hallboy, telephone service.

87TH ST., 54 WEST.—Very desirable, elegantly furnished room, with bath and running water.

117TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; high class private house; reference.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two people; reasonable. Wood.

37TH ST., 120 EAST.—Furnished rooms for men only; references exchanged; quiet and homelike.

42D ST., 125 West, near Broadway.—Refined lodgements; single and double; cafe attached; two blocks Grand Opera House.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; four sunny windows; also front room.

46TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; heated; telephone; reference.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny second-story front room; well heated; close-in; hot water.

50TH ST., 36 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

52D ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely, newly furnished rooms, steam heat; bath; near Subway; private house; $20 up.

51ST ST., 231 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

54TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room, heated, running water; quiet house; references.

57TH ST., 311 West.—Second story, steam heated room $10; also hall room $7.00.

58TH ST., 8 WEST.—Clean, quiet, medium room; bath; suit gentleman; near "L" and cars.

67TH ST., 41 EAST.—Commodious, well-furnished, comfortable room; bath; private family, references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentleman preferred.

71ST ST., 341 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny rooms; hot and cold water, bath, telephone; references.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; electric light; gentlemen only; references.

81ST, 148 EAST.—Nice room, private house, breakfast accommodations; moderate price for gentleman.

81ST ST., 341 West.—Very pleasant room and desirable location, in private family of two. Apartment.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway and surface lines; references.

93D ST. and BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; large wardrobe; steam heat and gas logs; no other roomers; breakfast optional; $100 a week. K., Box 250, Times Office.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—Double sunny room; reasonable; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests; references.

106TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large, front room for one or two gentlemen; conveniences; reasonable. Fake.

132D ST., 49 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, steam heated; telephone; housekeeping privileges; $2-$4.50; private.

135TH ST., 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor; also hall room, with or without board.

A floor of four handsome furnished rooms, in private house, would be let to two or three refined gentlemen; excellent terms. Address X. Y. Z., 6 x 7-1 Times Main Office.

Fifth Av., 7.—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite; private; 1 to 4; with board; references; Telephone 4537 Spring.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, brownstone house, $2.50 per week. 871 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 14 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to rent; references.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A reliable young woman to act as treasurer and secretary; good salary. See particulars in this paper under heading: "Boarders Wanted, $2.50 a week." &c.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE A SALESWOMAN IN THEIR DRESSMAKING SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FINE TRADE NEED APPLY.

WANTED—Ladies to sing, "Home, Sweet Home" at Grand Opera House afternoons Jan. 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, Feb. 2 or 3; twenty best received seat tickets given each contestant; $100 in gold paid to lady singing this song best; large, select audiences will decide the contest by ballot; those desiring to enter the contest please state which afternoon they prefer to sing; also send some information as to ability and experience; only two contestants will sing each afternoon; all clippings and photos returned if desired. Address Home, Box 132 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Rothschberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office on 3d floor, New Annex, between 2 and 4 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

WANTED.—Nurse for child four years old for afternoons; please write, stating salary desired, and giving references and experience to B., The Narragansett, 23d St and Broadway.

WANTED—Lady offered splendid chance to study stenography, court reporter's offices; $15, $20 weekly assured when expert. F. J. Lusk, 147 West 42d St.

WANTED—Hairdressers; the 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced hairdressers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—The 14th Street Store requires experienced saleslades for their drug department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent nurse for child; Protestant, white. Call Monday morning, before 12, at 304 West 77th St.

WANTED—A competent stenographer; experienced in jewelry line and office work. Inquire Lucios, 110 West 34th St.

WANTED—Typist, one with considerable experience; must be neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply M., 281 Broadway.

WANTED—Waist helpers, at Wanamaker's; must be experienced. Apply French Dressmaking Salons, fifth floor.

Males.

A reliable young man to act as clerk and buyer; good salary. See particulars in this paper under heading: "Boarders Wanted, $2.50 a week." &c.

Salesmen, resident throughout the United States; article indispensible to any merchant; in demand; men making $60 to $80 weekly; only first class men apply. Pub. Company, 181 Broadway.

SEVERAL SCHOOL BOYS wanted by a prominent importing and manufacturing concern; must have a good school education and reside with parents. Box 102 Times, Downtown. Applicant's handwriting, stating age and previous occupations, Manufacturer, Box 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for general commercial house; good chance for advancement. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

THE greatest proposition of to-day. Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the twentieth century books, and appeal to the twentieth century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. Thomas Nelson & Sons, 8th floor, 37-41 East 18th St., New York City.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowley, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good width across the shoulders, to learn and fireman all railroads; firemen average, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $80, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—The Equitable Life Assurance Society, being desirous of increasing its agency force in the Metropolitan District, offers to men of character and ability, life contracts with increasing compensation every year; special attention given to beginners. Apply among rings, Branch Office, 4 E. 42d St., Jerome J. Wilson, Manager.

WANTED—By a foreign banking house, a young man about 25 years of age as assistant bookkeeper; must understand German, and be quick and correct at figures. Only those having experience and the necessary qualifications need apply, with references, to P. O. Box 1,834, New York City.

WANTED—Salesman, energetic and reliable, to represent manufacturing stationery and engraving house in advertising specialties, banknote and general engraving, and stationery in New York City and Philadelphia. E. A. Wright 1108 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 61, 65, 67 Pine St., 210 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av.; 21st St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Salesman acquainted with dress goods' buyers New York State and East, can secure representative line comprising suitings, mohairs, velvets, and cottons; salary and commission. "Experienced," Box 218 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require their office several bright young men; must be quick and correct at figures; state salary; opportunity for advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 only, in own handwriting.

WANTED—Salesman for optical department; one familiar with prescription fitting; state expectations and experience; information confidential. Address "Optical," Box 140 Times, Down-Town Office.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter, capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 239 Broadway.

Wanted—Young men and women, if you are out of employment, or desire better positions, write to-day for our employment offer. The Clark Company, Box 527, Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced ledger clerk; must be an excellent penman, quick and accurate at figures. Apply G. J., Box 461 Times Main Office.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 239 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; bright young man; experience not necessary, but must be neat and accurate; salary $8 to $10. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—The 14th Street Store requires experienced dress goods and silk salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

WANTED—Boys as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

WANTED—A young man about 18 years of age, good penman and accurate at figures. Address T., Box 5 Station A.

WANTED—Machinists; competent men on fine work for out-of-town shop. Auto, Box 146 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in law office; apply between 9 and 10 Monday. Wells & Snedeker, 34 Nassau St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern business methods; some stenography. Double Entry, 161 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Two years' experience; good penman; willing worker. Miss L., Box 151 Times Downtown.

BUTLER—COOK.—By butler and cook; first-class servants in a very respect; marketing, serve dinners, luncheon parties; good wages expected; long experience; personal references. Swedish Couple, 149 East 28th.

CHILPERON.—An attractive lady of good family, experienced traveller, would like to chaperon one, two, or three young people to West Indies, Cuba, California, or Europe; best social and financial references. Address for one week, Van, Box 212 Times.

COOK.—By young German-American Protestant woman as first-class cook; can take full charge of kitchen; city or country; no objections to go West; best city references. Griswold, 531 East 84th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman as cook; understands all kinds family cooking; good baker; private family; personal city references. 156 East 29th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, 314 West 51st St., janitor.

COOK.—Lady breaking up house wishes position for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at 10 East 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined French dressmaker; engagements by the day in private families; best references. Dressmaker, 143 West 97th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined woman, in every way capable, experienced in housekeeping and care of children; good home appreciated; highest references. Reliable, 102 West 67th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement, middle age; as housekeeper in widower's family or hotel; city or country. A. B., Times, Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman, breaking up own home, as light housworker in private family; skillful mender, careful, obliging; wages $16; best personal references. Silvestre, 256 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By trained nurse, North German, with invalid lady; can also do housekeeping; best reference. Nurse, Box 212 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and EXPERIENCED Stenographer.—Accurate, rapid; start, $7. Estelle Benjamin, Box 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly efficient, with knowledge of bookkeeping, nine years' experience, desires position. T., 107 Times down town.

STENOGRAPHER. — Three years' experience, possessing accuracy and speed, due to continuous practice, and having high school education. Box 1,014 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education, bright, ambitious, conscientious; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; conscientious; reference; $12. Clara Bolles, Box 177 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; not afraid [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ladylike; good speller and grammarian; gives at home; anxious to secure position; $6, dna Day, 297 H. D. T.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. F. J. M., 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; references; $10. Katheryn Scully, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start, $8. Miss Fowler, Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated young lady of 20, wants $6. Miss Goodspeede, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; limited experience; bright, businesslike; well shred; references. Knowlton, 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and entry clerk; competent and experienced; desires position promising advancement. Miss Schenck, 60 W. 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; broad general work in all lines. Qualified, 131 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months experience; high school education; spells well; accurate. Miss M., 159 Downtown Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing, intelligent, industrious; six months' experience. Miss S. G., 84 7th Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine months' experience; excellent references. Sophie Thomases, 235 East 4th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—A quiet woman stenographer wishes change. Moderate, Box 1,019 Herald, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, with good firm; competent; references. A. B., 510 West 57th St.

TELEGRAPHER.—By young lady; thoroughly understands brokerage work; best references. W., Box 102 Times, Downtown. Applicant's handwriting, stating age and previous occupations, Manufacturer, Box 101 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Experienced typewritist, office assistant; thoroughly familiar with filing, card index, &c.; good reference; salary $7. Box I 127 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Work on stock broker's books or any other, by an expert, at moderate charges; temporary or permanent. Accounts, Box 136 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires work in broker's office or with law firm; experience as public accountant; highest references. January, Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Honest young man, (20,) desires position of trust; three years' experience as assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter; A1 reference. Boss 8, Advertising Office, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Lady breaking up house wishes position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at 10 East 62d St.

CARPET layer by the day or piece, or position in hotel. Carpet Layer, 347 East 62d St.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. —Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CHEF.—Engagement desired by thoroughly reliable and competent chef to cook for and take care of gentleman's apartments; highest references; compensation no object. Allen, 360 West 23d St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

COACHMAN.—Single, 33; ten years' city and country references; good rider and city driver; willing and obliging; left last place as lady gave up horses. Dean, 1,064 B'way.

CORRESPONDENT.—French correspondent; highest capacity and ability; expert commercial, mechanical, legal, scientific, literary translator; A1 record. Parisis, 247 6th Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and structural; wants work for spare hours. V Box 202 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE.—Honest, boy wants position as only house-worker in small family; low wages. Tai, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST AND TOOLMAKER.
Expert mechanic open for engagement on experimental machinery, developing new inventions, dies, tools, &c. Mechanic, Box 143 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) calsomines, plasters; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

PAINTER and PAPER HANGER.—German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (including material;) kalsomining and plastering cheap. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

Painter, paperhanger, German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50; ceilings calsomined, 50c. up; plastering cheap. Frank, 314 East 24th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By competent man as private secretary or correspondence clerk. Alfred, Box 1,018 Times, Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Unquestioned ability and reference; can connect himself with some good financial house, where tact and business methods will produce results. R. R., Box 303 Times Main Office.

SALESMANSHIP.—No. 1 ability and highest references; wishes to make a change; specialty work. D. D., Box 303 Times Main Office.

STENOGRAPHER. — Mercantile experience; rapid, accurate, neat, trustworthy; strictly business; salary $20, with advancement. A1 references furnished. Address, Competent, 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young man, well qualified, experienced, reliable, good penman, neat appearance; references, Address Trustworthy, Box 148 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—An experienced young man as clerk and stenographer; best references. Box I 120 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN has been in cloak business; good as outside or inside man; knows the line from beginning to end. V, Box 230 Downtown Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) having 5 years' experience; willing to make himself useful; typewriter. H. Samuells, 358 West 36th St.

YOUNG MAN, in stock brokerage house; seven years' experience; good references. Box 1,010 Times, Harlem.

JEWISH THEATRE FAILS.

Jacob Silbert Files Petition in Bankruptcy at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Jacob Silbert, described as an actor, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His schedules disclose total liabilities of $11,383.65, with nominal assets.

The principal one of about sixty claims is that of Stair & Wilbur, $7,000 for rent. From them Silbert leased the Hub Theatre, at Washington and Dover Streets, last Spring. He presented a series of plays in Hebrew with a good stock company.

The venture was not a success, and the season closed shortly after it was opened. Several of the creditors are members of the company.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The following companies were incorporated today:

The E. A. Whipple Company, New York; (gas fixtures;) capital, $30,000. Directors—E. O. Whipple, William Wittenberg and Jesse Stearns, New York.

The Aerating Machine Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—O. H. Sloss, M. M. Sloss, J. S. Lovehelm, New York.

Meade Realty Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Samuel Wasserman, Emanuel Jacobus, and E. C. Godfrey, New York.

Consolidated Carousel Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. S. Terry, J. F. MacMahon, and F. C. Thompson, New York.

Dr. Johnson's Sanitarium, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. L. Hatch, F. T. Johnson, and Louis Oppenheim, New York.

The Woodbury Company, New York, (soaps, perfumeries;) capital, $1,000. Directors—M. D. Bullion, H. A. Keeler, and Joseph Delafield, New York.

The Montgomery Pick and Tool Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. F. Montgomery, Alexander Staszewski, and E. R. Olcott, New York.

John C. Nugent Company, Rochester, (boots and shoes;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. Nugent, F. J. Nugent, and J. J. Nugent, Rochester.

The Bench and Bar Company, New York City, (legal books;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. N. Patterson, A. R. Watson, and G. A. Steves, New York.

Gottlieb Steinman Company, New York, (combs;) capital, $3,800. Directors—Solomon Rosenthal, Brooklyn; R. H. Slitter, and S. S. Meyers, New York.

The Frank Schup Manufacturing Company, Albany, (manufacturers patented water closet;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. Howe, Jr., John Wiechmann, and C. T. Martin, Albany.

Island Amusement Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. A. Mills, Jr., Brooklyn; Castille Fusteris, Brooklyn, and P. A. Campbell, New York.

Commercial Lunch Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. R. Steiner, C. W. Simpkins, and W. A. Wall, New York.

Hope Clothing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Signor Hirsh, E. W. Pretzfeld, New York City, and Fred Hirsh, New Haven.

Buckeye Construction Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. R. Hefford, H. H. [illegible]

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 160, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury calendar.

80—McGuigan vs Hennessy
108—Troup vs Cramp & Sons
42—Hoag vs Weingarten
60—Vauntilburg vs Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co
107—David Moffat Co vs Globe & Rutgers Ins Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

126—Schwartz vs Am Ice Co
115—Julia Crichfield
129—Binder vs Mct St Ry
83—Chandler vs same
124—Allen vs Inter St Ry
132—Vitolo vs Bee Pub Co
183—Follwell vs Miller
134—Brocats vs Mut St Ry
135—Chajes vs same
49—Levy vs Popper
42—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co vs
43—Manovaltz vs Freedman
14—Matter of Mack
45—Matter of same
46—Matter of same
47—Matter of same
48—Matter of same
49—Matter of same
50—Matter of same
51—Matter of same
52—Matter of Goldberg
53—Frank vs Peffers
54—Schuchmann vs Rumetsch
55—Kahn vs Krimko
56—Matter of Cornell
57—Matter of Starr Ring & Pinkey Co vs Int Fire Ins Corp, &c.
58—People, &c, vs Berdy
59—Ungrich vs Crain
60—Anderson vs Van Norden
61—Buckley vs N Y C Ry
62—Ambrose vs Sohns
63—Granich vs Doctor
64—Roche vs Kingsman
65—Tower vs Frey
66—Bremer-Du Four-Ring & Pinkney Co vs Int Fire Ins Corp, &c.
67—Everard vs Reilly
68—Erster Buczazer, &c, vs Beer

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.

593—Spotswood vs Reda
461—Morse vs Hearst
590—Rogers vs Morton
600—Same vs same
701—Utah Nat Bank vs Jones
Preferred causes.
1809—Wilson vs Bremer
1944—Lesser vs Mutual Hotel and Realty Co
1723—Wyman vs Wyman
General calendar.
1355—Small vs Burke
1440—Commonwealth T Co vs Young
1447—Cushman & D C vs Clipper Mfg Co
1539—Isaacs vs Isaacs
1481—Koch vs Boyes
1487—Gomez vs Doutney
1491—Zimmerman vs Zimmerman
413—Osborn vs Apington
414—Nat Bank of the Republic vs Thurber
1591—Grassman vs Tampler
1793—Whitney vs Brown
1794—Same vs Bezozi
1816—Hart vs Hart
656—Meenan vs Carman
650—Pepper vs Peper
772—Geis vs Empire L Ins Co
456—Doyle vs Tammany Central Ass'n
930—Williamson vs Randolph
940—Beck vs Bauer
942—Columbia Shade Cl Co vs Wells
943—Parascandolo vs Amendola
948—Schachne vs Waterman
950—Nassy vs Deyo
959—Cohn vs. Hessel
963—Colon vs Gabrilovitz

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1494.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Preferred Cases.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Hery Bros. vs Hery
12—Issy White

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made. Clarke, J.—Opens At 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

3022—Kaufman vs Reich
3367—Corn Exch Bank vs Reilly

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

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3—Frost vs Bram
2—In re Bowers
3—Cent Trust Co vs West India Imp Co
4—In re Export Lumber Co
5—Willets vs Walgering
6—Koch vs Boyes
7—Grady vs J. W. Grady & Co
8—Wilson vs Segal
9—In re N Y Security & Trust Co
10—Star Holding Co vs Forgotston
11—Silberstein vs Bertl
12—Blanchard vs Ingersoll
13—Hague vs Canavotto
14—People, &c, vs Federal Bank
15—Morrison vs Wright
16—In re Wallstein
17—Greene vs Greene
18—Healy vs Jacobs
19—In re Beloroski
20—Ross vs Beyer-Pfaudler Co
21—Ryan vs Ryan
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23—Tubby vs Vynne
24—Decker vs Demanville
25—Spier vs Hyde
26—Schwalbe vs Schwalbe
27—Frish, Skoler, &c, Association vs Lehrfeld
28—In re Schnee
29—In re Bahman Brew Co vs Burke
30—Roche vs Monroe
31—Morgan vs Dey
32—Agresi vs Springsteed
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58—People, &c, vs Berdy
59—Ungrich

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1905.

RESURRECTING SNOW-BOUND NEW YORK

A STRENUOUS NIGHT WITH COMMISSIONER WOODBURY DURING THE RECENT BLIZZARD—MOVING ARMY AT WORK.

Wonderful System by Which 2,000,000 Cubic Feet of Snow Were Removed from 186 Miles of Streets in Twelve Hours—More than 8,000 Men and 3,000 Carts Required to Accomplish the Gigantic Task.

WHEN Greater New York slipped home and to bed last Wednesday night in the wake of boreal blizzard which transformed the roofless area of the metropolis into one vast skating rink, the streets radiating for ten miles or more from the civic centre were blanketed under a nine-inch fall of snow—the heaviest in years. On rising Thursday morning Father Knickerbocker rubbed his eyes and vigorously pinched his blue-and-white self on gazing forth from his windows. For within twelve hours after snow ceased falling virtually one hundred and eighty-six miles of white matting, so to say, averaging forty feet in width and nearly a foot in thickness, had been rolled up and carted away.

Had you the wings of the morning during those twelve crowded hours you might have visited a hundred corners of the city and seen a magical transformation in process—a breaking of snow banks and, incidentally, of limbs such as would open even the most indifferent eyes. Had you an automobile you might have met yourself at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street shortly before Wednesday-Thursday midnight and begun a matinal journey such as, in the absence of the President in Washington, would have convinced you that you were representing the National Society of the Strenuous Life. At Forty-second Street and the avenue is what is officially known as the Snow Office of the Street Cleaning Department, in charge of General Snow Inspector Bouton.

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Very few persons comparatively are aware of the tremendous amount of planning and executing involved in lifting and carrying away 2,000,000 cubic yards of snow from the streets through which 4,000,000 persons must come and go during the twelve or more waking hours of the metropolitan day. Beside it the Herculean labors of fable were as infantile play.

How and where and when was the work begun? For the task of removing such a quantity of snow is always inaugurated when a certain red flag with a black centre is displayed at the Weather Bureau as a warning that Boreas and his invading forces are mustering to carry the city by storm. Hardly, in fact, had the white, fluffy bees ceased swarming on Wednesday when the Bureau of Snow Removal began its work. As early as six in the morning signs of activity were noticeable at a score or more of street cleaning depots transformed for the occasion into recruiting stations. Drawn thither by the prospect of their each receiving $2 a day, or more than they could probably earn anywhere else, men suddenly began to appear as though summoned by Our Lady of Snows. Seldom is the power of a word more forcibly illustrated than when work was announced as waiting for those who were able and willing to swing picks and handle shovels.

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Armed with an automobile and a snowball-proof chauffeur, a writer for THE SUNDAY TIMES skidded around to Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue on the stroke of ten Wednesday evening, just in time to see a tall man enveloped in a shaggy greatcoat and wearing a Peary-Baldwin cap emerge from the Bristol Building and give the word to go. It was Street Cleaning Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury, who alternates with Deputy Commissioner Gibson in overseeing over the five boroughs whenever the Army of snow pickers and shovelers is in the trenches, so to say.

This night Commissioner Woodbury was starting out to inspect every company and awkward squad under his command, and the inspection was to take him over nearly the whole of Manhattan and the west end of Long Island. Woe betide the section boss or sub-contractor discovered derelict in his duty, and likewise the under man who wandered off between shovelfuls to the always open dispensary of bottled warmth.

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For a big man is the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and, as may be imagined, he had a big job before him. Just how big an undertaking it was was not evident at the moment. Else this had probably been—another story. Commissioner Woodbury also is a modest man in his desire to avoid the calcium—a desire almost as rare among men of his executive stature in these parts as are nine-inch snow falls. Under ordinary circumstances, which means on a purely social or business basis, the Commissioner is respectively as genial and approachable a man as one may happen across in a month of Sundays. But he has, unfortunately for interviewing purposes, never awakened in himself any special desire to ride atop a band wagon in the pursuit of his official duties. Hence—alas—the zero journey of the interviewer over the sleeping metropolis on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

As distinguished from those who achieve and have thrust upon them important civic departments, the Commissioner who now fills the job and chair once occupied by the late Col. Waring must be to the manner born. Chary of expressing sympathy for the men under him in the street, he has in nearly every blizzard during his term of office gone deeply into his own pocket to supply them with coffee and sandwiches free of charge—and the result is shown in the full and frequent shovels that rise and fall with military regularity when he happens to be around.

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Before leaving the Snow Office on the fifth floor of the Bristol Building the Commissioner had carefully gone over the reports from each of the fourteen districts into which the city is divided on the department map. Ting-a-ling-a-ling the telephone had been repeating over and over during the afternoon and evening. Up at the snow depot in West Twenty-fourth Street a bit of trouble was anticipated as being apt to occur between the union and free-lance pickers and shovelers—and it was necessary to provide against a possible contingency in that quarter. Again, there was a request from residents on the north fringe of Washington Square, among whom is Mayor McClellan, to have the snow drifts there carted away instanter to admit of carriages and other vehicles reaching the curb. Wrinkles, in the way of certain snow-moving fleets, as officially termed, being short of men and wagons had to be ironed out with the same steady hand that was to untie a thousand and one tangles in the work of relieving the snow-besieged town.

More than 8,000 men, in short, and 3,000 wagons were to be kept moving—moving snow—and before the last stubborn drift had been vanquished the total cost of the two or three day campaign was to approximate $250,000.

So the automobile bearing the Commissioner was starting on a journey which touched not only the persons but purses of some hundred thousands of taxpayers scattered along three score miles of streets to be traversed before morning.

A word from the Commissioner to his chauffeur, and, with a honk, the big red automobile leaped forward around the corner of Forty-second Street and sped toward the Grand Central Station. Whizzing along with THE TIMES automobile in his wake, the velocity almost rivaled that of the wind, which, blowing a thirty mile an hour gale, whipped hats from such few hardy pedestrians as were abroad and swept over the city like a breath of Labrador.

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Reaching the congested corner where Fourth Avenue strikes Forty-second Street and is violently deflected, Major Woodbury ran his practiced eye over the street surface without being able to detect a drift as big even as your hand. For this corner, being an approach and exit of one of the most-used city gateways, is one of the first to be touched by the Bureau of Snow Removal.

Being satisfied as to the efficiency of the work done there, the big motor careened around and ran up Madison Avenue with such speed as would have quickly animated the passing bluecoat had he not distinguished the official passwords—D. S. C.—on the law and record breaking car.

Failing to see any signs of the snow-moving forces north of Fiftieth Street, the inspection party made a detour over to Fifth Avenue and then down the avenue as clean as a whistle of snow from curb to curb the Commissioner was spirited to the theatrical district which in half an hour would be alive with theatre crowds en route from the play. As it was highly necessary for Times Square and all the important arteries of traffic radiating from it to be purged of snow before the stroke of eleven, a dozen fleets were displaying a fever of energy.

"Foreman," shouted the Commissioner with a voice like the rolling of barrels on planking. His call was answered instantly by a warmly garmented individual emerging from the shadow of the Times Building and deferentially touching his hand to his cap.

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"How soon will you have this section cleared?" asked the Commissioner.

"We are in sight of the next gang below," answered the foreman, with a touch of pride, "and within half an hour these streets will be as smooth as a ballroom floor."

"Yes, and as slippery," said the Commissioner. "It looks as though a few wagons of sand would be needed here unless the sun comes out strong to-morrow. Where do you go from here?"

Being informed of this to his satisfaction, another signal was given to the chauffeur and away the official automobile bounded down Broadway, never slackening speed until Madison Square was reached. Slowing up there and making a detour in the direction of Madison Square Garden, it was seen that the streets on the four sides of the square were as clean as though swept by a new broom. Back into Broadway the course continued, and down Broadway to Fourteenth Street.

This being one of the focal points of traffic during the day, some hundred men and twenty teams were respectively picking and neighing and shouting and shoveling as though their lives—and perhaps their coffee and sandwiches—depended upon so doing.

Repeating his call for the foreman, as the Commissioner did on arriving at each period, so to say, in the line of inspection, and learning that Fourteenth Street from Union Square to Eighth Avenue would be in good shape before morning, the Commissioner inquired if any one had seen Shanton. But that mysterious individual had not been seen since early in the evening.

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As the ox-blood automobile raced down Fourteenth Street to Eighth Avenue the party came into violent collision with a train of breezes bound east from the North River. Obviously there were nothing but refrigerator cars on that particular air line. So, at least, thought those in the trailing automobile, and so apparently thought a few shovelers in the next gang accosted. For they were just emerging from a refreshment emporium.

Nothing escaped the vigilant eye of the Commissioner. Steering the auto up the side street, on the corner of which the saloon was located, he alighted and disappeared in the side door on the run. Directly he returned, and as he climbed back into the vehicle he could be overhead remarking that there would be no more drinks between shovelfuls in that particular district during the night.

His customary shout for the foreman was this time answered by a young fellow, who explained that he was the assistant foreman. Asked where the foreman was, he replied that his superior was down in the house trying to mend a frozen ear.

"How long has he been on duty?" inquired the Commissioner.

"Nearly eighteen hours," was the reply.

Over to the house went the automobile with a teeth-rattling bound. Major Woodbury was out in a twinkling and in the house. A minute later the frost-bitten man was outside having his frosted ear harrowed with a handful of snow. Major Woodbury had doffed his robe of office and temporarily become Dr. Woodbury. Satisfying himself that the ear was hardly the worse for the nipping, he again became the Commissioner, and abruptly ordered the foreman to go home and to sleep, and leave the gang in charge of his assistant.

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Skirting Greenwich Village and shaving the corners of some dozen streets, the race continued back to Broadway, down which an unbroken course was steered to the Battery. Broadway, being the backbone of the metropolis, is always the first street to be whipped and shoveled into shape by the snow army. Indeed, it may be said that when snow falls in such quantities as last Tuesday-Wednesday, four or five thousand men concentrate their attack upon Broadway until it is fit for traffic.

Arriving at the Battery, a short stop was made, the party adjourning to a glowing base burner in the district office on the pier. But, inviting as was the place, the inspection, so the interviewer heard with a sinking heart, was only in the preliminary stages—and it was already far past midnight.

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All this time the Commissioner had been periodically inquiring for the mysterious Shanton, who had always left a trail from fifteen minutes to an hour old. Who was Shanton? The puzzle was solved by the foreman of the Battery gang saying that the Shanton brand of coffee and sandwiches was "particularly superfine to-night."

West Street was found to be in a fairly passable condition, particularly at the intersection of the streets leading to and from the ferry piers. Reaching Fulton Street, a hundred men and fifty trucks were straining and spraining themselves over a series of particularly obstinate snow drifts, the steady

(Continued on Following Page.)

NEW YORK THAT NEVER SLEEPS

By Night as by Day, That Section of the Great City Adjacent to Times Square is a Scene of Constant Activity--The Centre of the Amusement and Transient Life of This Great Metropolis.

THE Sleeplessland of New York leads a double life. Its laughter, gayety, and music; its ceaseless rush of pleasure and business never stop. Day and night, for every second of the twenty-four hours, the tide of human life ebbs and flows, with the dinner hour as the dividing line. Its inhabitants of the day are not its inhabitants of the night. The people of Sleeplessland never tire of it. They find it a land of infinite variety. It has the same endless charm for the blasé New Yorker as it has for visitors that are constantly drifting into it from all parts of the world to spend their money and to "see life." Sleeplessland is a huge human whirlpool, constantly drawing into it the flotsam and jetsam of the metropolis of the Western world.

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For a mile or more north and south of THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, Broadway, when the electric lights are ablaze, is the spinal column of this midnight pleasureland of the town. Broadway is in many respects the most wonderful thoroughfare in the world. There are other sections of New York where the hum of city life is perpetual, and where industry never sleeps—at the ferries and great railroad terminals, for instance, and in the Bowery—but there is only one Broadway.

Brilliantly illuminated with electric lights in all the colors of the rainbow, some as steady as the stars and others that are ingeniously arranged to flash at intervals; shop windows that are dressed to attract the passing throngs at midnight even more alluringly than they are at midday; restaurants that are busiest between the time the theatres close and the milkman starts on his morning rounds; hotels that employ a larger staff of clerks at night than they do when the sun shines; blazing cafés and barrooms where everybody seems to be spending money—a literal paradise for revelers of all descriptions and nationalities who seem to have forgotten that there is such a thing as sleep or a municipal "lid."

In the daytime Broadway and the great shopping thoroughfares contiguous to it have, of course, their full quota of the business life of the city. There is always the endless procession of well-dressed, handsome women; shops by the mile that equal those of any capital in the world; clubs for men and women of not only every faction, but almost every creed. But it is at night, at the dinner hour, that Broadway—or the "Great White Way," as it is frequently called—assumes its distinctive character. Two or three hours after that it really wakes up, and remains awake until the morning light breaks in the sky, the nighthawks drive home with their belated fares, and the traffic of another day begins.

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All this has no direct reference to that seething cauldron of crime which a few years ago was known the world over as the Tenderloin. There is now very little of the old Tenderloin left. It has moved away uptown A portion of it has even drifted across the Harlem River into the Bronx. The one-time disreputable haunts have, for the most part, been broken up and scattered. The midnight throng on Broadway is now made up of respectable and responsible men who have worked hard downtown or elsewhere during the day, and who prowl around Sleeplessland at night in search of relaxation; likewise of those whose business in life it is to supply the means for said relaxation in numerous forms. The modern midnight crowd consists of men with plenty of money to spend, and who are willing to spend it lavishly if they get their money's worth.

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There is no monotony about Broadway and its environments after midnight. If a man has acquaintances, and is properly introduced, he can find "life" in almost any form he looks for it. If he is not properly vouched for, and wanders around alone, he is likely to go home early and wonder what it is that makes upper Broadway the irresistible magnet to men and women who seem to get most pleasure out of life between sundown and sun-up. Very little of this night life of the howling swells is to be seen until one has reached Madison Square. There the Great White Way begins. It reaches its zenith all the way from Herald Square to Times Square, and then gradually sinks into dullness after passing Columbus Circle.

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In this region, ablaze with light and life from cellar to roof, are a dozen hotels, each big enough to hold the entire population of a good-sized town. At dinner time there sumptuous restaurants are crowded. Men dodge in and out through revolving doors with a rapidity suggestive of shooting the chutes. The midnight crowd, like every other crowd, is divided into groups and cliques. At one hotel one may find almost nobody but politicians of National reputation; at another politicians who do not care a straw about anything that happens outside the State or City of New York. The man of the midnight crowd knows precisely where to go to find any other man he wants to see. Opulent Westerners flock to one hostelry, festive Southerners to another, and so on. The groups never get mixed. Even the sporting men, and the different grades of sporting men have their own resorts where they roam through the corridors looking stolidly at one another as though they were utter strangers, and seldom speaking unless it is absolutely necessary.

After dinner the theatre crowds. There are thirty playhouses and variety halls within gunshot of one another, and all of them thronged to the threshold. Long lines of carriages drop jewel-bedecked women in robes fit for a princess at their doors. The men who accompany them are equally correct in dress and haughty in manner—typical New Yorkers who know what they want, and do not care to be disturbed in their pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. Many of the theatregoers arrive in vehicles that it costs a small fortune to own and keep, and nearly as much to hire. Most of them, even in evening dress, take the Subway and surface cars. Public conveyances are no bar to beauty and fine raiment in New York.

But with the places of amusement choked to the doors there is no diminution of the night crowds on the streets. The goddess of pleasure is chased in devious directions. Aside from the resident New Yorkers it is estimated that one hundred thousand out-of-town visitors join the night throng in Broadway each month, and that they spend half a million dollars each month solely for personal entertainment. The time to see this night carnival at its best is during the Winter, when the theatres and opera are in full blast. In the Summer the genial Broadway night crowd seeks cooler resorts. The after-dark prowlers one sees in the streets then are as strangers in a strange land.

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When the theatres are over and the carriages have rolled homeward Sleeplessland takes on a different phase. Men drift into the side streets and disappear into palatial houses with closely guarded entrances. Few will dispute that plenty of gambling of all sorts and descriptions can be found in New York if a person presents the proper credentials, and that high play is not confined entirely to the men. But unless these credentials are forthcoming the would-be gambler might as well go away. He may hear the click of the chips, the whirr of the roulette wheel, and the jingling of the coin, but this phase of the after-midnight amusements of New York are not for him.

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From 12 until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning the huge supper restaurants are wide open. Occasionally they are spoken of as "lobster palaces." Here, again, the man who has not a plethoric purse and the woman who is not fashionably gowned is out of place. A young man from Philadelphia who went into one of them accompanied by two women with healthy appetites, ordered a pint of champagne. The waiter nearly dropped.

"We serve nothing less than quarts here, Sir. Perhaps," with a glance at the women whom he appeared to recognize, "you meant to order a magnum, Sir. Yes, Sir, I'll bring a magnum."

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These supper palaces which keep open until nearly dawn are not strictly confined to Broadway. They stretch eastward to Fifth Avenue; taking in West Forty-fourth Street, which is called by the unregenerate "Rubberneck Row." This name was given to the street between Sixth and Fifth Avenues by the barkers on the sight-seeing coaches because of the frequency with which the passengers had to turn their heads from side to side in looking at the Yale and Harvard clubs, the Bar Association, and various other things of interest, including the two finest New York restaurants that are world-famous, while driving through it. The nickname has stuck.

In the all-night chop houses and cafés the tables are occupied by men to whom the midnight life of Sleeplessland is more of a business than a pleasure. These are the men in the uptown Wall Street, as Thirty-third Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, has come to be known. There is distinctly a new financial section growing uptown, which transacts a good deal of business hours after the Stock Exchange is closed. These brokers, usually branches of the larger downtown houses, have handsome suites of offices in many of the opulent uptown hotels. Their representatives drift around town visiting the various cafés and smoking rooms meeting customers from the West, who would rather place orders in advance at night for next day's business than take the trouble to go downtown during Stock Exchange hours.

The brokers engaged in this sort of business assert that their transactions are perfectly regular, and that no deal is consummated except during the legitimate hours of Exchange business. As many of these men wait up to get the opening prices cabled from London, which arrive about 8 o'clock, they are about the last of the midnight crowd. When they go home the street-sweepers are beginning to clean up Broadway for the moil of another day, and are wondering who has been up all night to make so much litter.

EIGHTIETH ACADEMY AND SOME OF ITS MOST INTERESTING PICTURES

COMING on the heels of the Comparative Exhibition, the eightieth annual of the National Academy of Design has a hard row to hoe. Unconsciously one makes comparisons with the selected paintings by Americans in the recent show. The same galleries of the Fine Arts Building on West Fifty-seventh Street which contained a collection of our native painters finer than has ever been brought together before, a retrospective show that covered more than half a century, offer now the recent works of a small section of living artists, and it stands to reason that the difference is great. Yet it is just such subconscious comparisons that influence people to be unjust and to withhold those allowances which ought to be made as a matter of course. Somehow, in criticising pictures, many people throw overboard all fairness and render verdicts so savage as to be absurd. To hear them denounce an exhibition of modern pictures one might imagine that artists were a band of criminals because they do not turn out masterpieces by the hundred. The artists themselves, it is only fair to say, set the fashion of violent criticism by carrying outside their studios the heated talk which comes naturally from their lips owing to their intense partisanship for or against certain phases in the arts. The lay world is apt to catch the infection and dogmatize almost as blindly as the artists.

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This exceptionally severe attitude toward works of art contains a latent compliment, but its results are often very unfortunate in paralyzing the tendency to acquire pictures in men and women who are easily turned from their purpose. What the buyer wants in a picture is pleasure of one kind or another; it is that which attracts him and moves him to think of owning it. But he hears such a clatter about him of criticisms that, spring from very different origins, criticism from the artist or amateur wedded to a certain kind of technique, criticism from the art lover who sees no good in modern work at all, or from one who enjoys only landscape, or only anecdote paintings, or only such as have no place in small frames, small canvases, easel pictures—that he gets confused, and fears to follow his inclination. Honor to him who suits his own taste and buys the picture that pleases him, let artist and critic rant as they will! In the long run it is he who becomes the true connoisseur.

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The score of Western painters who have sent pictures to the eightieth annual occupy the greater part of the west wall of the Vanderbilt Gallery, but also appear here and there in the South Gallery, where Henry Salem Hubbell of Chicago has "The Long Seam," and "Day Dreams" and Mathias Alten of Grand Rapids shows "In the Gravel Pit," while Frederick Freer of Chicago is seen in a portrait. Mr. Freer has also in the East Gallery a small seated figure with green-shaded lamp, called "The Medalist." Better are the Western canvases in the Vanderbilt. J. Ottis Adams of Indianapolis is happy with his reds in "Reflections of an Old Mill," and in "Mending the Nets, Chioggia," the view of a bridge in the little lagoon town near Venice, Oliver Dennett Grover of Chicago has a green sky, mottled with white cloudlets, which rescues the picture from commonplace. "Silvery Sunlight," by L. H. Meakin, and "Evening Over the Sea," by John C. Johansen of Chicago, "Spring," by Charles Francis Browne, and "Feeding the Cows," by Eugenie F. Glaman of the same city, are pleasing canvases that do not rise conspicuously above the average.

"Decoration," by Frederick L. Steddard of St. Louis is, however, a work that arrests attention, a landscape carried out, not for a transcript from nature, but for a bit of decoration to architecture, like a tapestry. There is a touch of the same intention in "Montecito" by William Wendt of Chicago, which is a classical landscape painted in broad simple tones—ranks of planted trees to the right, hills in the background streaked with layers of evening mist, balance of trees and copses to the left. "The River" by Frank Oakes Sylvester of St. Louis took a bronze medal at the late World's Fair. "The Winding River" by Edmund H. Wuerpel of St. Louis, and "Trelyon Moors," by George Gardner Symons of Chicago, call for little remark. Among the figure pictures are "Dutch Interior," by Walter M. Clute, and "Preparing for the Fete," by Paulina Dohn Rudolph of Chicago. R. Lorenz of Milwaukee has a moonlit open landscape with horses, called "Homeward Bound." In these pictures there is nothing distinctive which could be pointed out as Western or Southern or local in any way. It is plain that one has to go far awest to find anything with a suggestion of novelty, as far West as California, let us say, where in Rollo Peters one sees at least an individual touch, or at any rate, a painter who sticks to certain scenes that are distinctive of the Western Slope.

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Among the painters who devote their talents to scenes from the plains, in which Indians, cowboys, and soldiers figure, one of the latest to appear is Charles Schreyvogel, a realist, who offers "Breaking Through the Circle" and "Attack at Dawn." The modern trend toward naturalism has done these artists no little harm, for they seem to think it wrong to compose their scenes. The attack in question is that of Union cavalry on a camp of Indians, who are surprised. While some have got astride of their horses others are issuing from the tents. The effort to make the scene real produces a disastrous jumble of figures and masses, cross lines, and conflicting centres of interest. There is abundance of movement, to be sure; horses flying along and horses stumbling in death, men falling and men struck but still in the saddle. The black and white reproduction, however, is more attractive than the original, and that goes far to prove that the work is more an illustration than a battle picture.

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Another picture is the interior of a Breton forge by Henry Mosler called "Forging the Cross," where the moment chosen is the pause as the blacksmith raises his hammer to full head, preparatory to smiting the glowing bars which are to form the iron cross for some grave, at the open door is a group of women and children. Two apprentices hold the bars which are being welded together, and a man to the left pulls the bellows. Perhaps a trifle theatrical is the priest beyond the anvil, in that he holds his hat in his hand. But the picture is well thought out and ably composed.

Three figures by John W. Alexander, N. A., have the beautiful lines, the soft color notes, and fastidious reserve that characterize his work. "A Study" is a young girl in green dress, low neck, with hands in lap and red poppies behind her ear, who sits with her face strongly outlined in profile against a brilliant curtain. Her face is in shadow, but another window throws a strong light on the shoulder and arm nearest the spectator. A certain delicate appeal in the slightly drooping figure gives this picture a peculiar indefinable charm. Mr. William M. Chase repeats his success of the Comparative Exhibition with a masterly still life; but he has also several good portraits. One returns, however, to the still life as in a picture gallery in Europe one goes back to some old Dutch painting of fish, or fruit, or game, to wonder how a painter can make such consummate works of art out of very ordinary things. Undoubtedly if Mr. Chase would condescend to devote himself to that one narrow line of work he would have a career like Vollon and be the greatest living master of still life.

EXCAVATING A SNOWBOUND METROPOLIS---A NIGHT WITH DR. WOODBURY

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

gale of the day and night having combined with the pavement sweepers to mass the snow in head-high parallel rows along the curbs.

Meanwhile a silence as of death had fallen with midnight over the lower part of the island. Only two sounds disturbed the prevailing stillness—the snow men at work and the mournful sirens blowing from time to time out on the river and upper bay. By way of occasional variation a specially violent breeze came whistling direct from the river, carrying before it snow, cans, boxes, and indeed almost everything in the lightweight class which was not lashed and nailed down.

Dashing up West Broadway and reaching the dump at the foot of Canal Street, the elusive Shanton was found—Thomas Henry Shanton, present Superintendent of Stables in the Street Cleaning Department, and former cowboy, scout, and companion of Col. William F. Cody on many an unrecorded foray. When Capt. Gibson, second in command of the Street Cleaning Department, went to glory and almost to death with Custer, Shanton was in the vicinity proving himself then as now a valiant trencherman.

Day and night, whenever the snow removers are out, coffee and rolls are forthcoming as were the loaves and fishes of old. At the foot of Canal Street the coffee wagon had just arrived, and a hundred men had knocked off work for the moment to line up and receive each of them a steaming cup that cheered without inebriating. Where does the provender come from? Occasionally from charitable men and women who have chanced to be abroad on such odysseys and have seen frost-bitten, meagrely-clad-and-fed pickers and shovelers working in zero temperatures.

On Wednesday night and in the small hours of Thursday morning sixty gallons of coffee and some thousand sandwiches were apportioned to the workers, and there is no feature of snow removal in Greater New York that Commissioner Woodbury fosters more closely than this. Being of a practical turn he does not believe, as he would say, in giving red flannel petticoats to South Sea Islanders and vice versa.

Pausing at the Canal Street depot only long enough to assure himself that things were progressing satisfactorily, the Commissioner steered a course eastward past a line of stalled surface cars, whose motormen and conductors had amassed quantities of boxes and other inflammable material and started a huge bonfire, and on to the Manhattan approach to the Brooklyn Bridge

Still pursued by the recanting scribe, who was slowly freezing to death and wondering whether the mad pursuit was to continue over the bridge and into the wilds of Long Island, the mercury dropped another ten degrees as the official automobile veered toward the first tollhouse and flashed by and out on the bridge before the outraged tollkeeper was able to utter a protest.

Cold! Even the heart of a stepmother had shivered in the polar breezes as the bridge was negotiated. Exhibiting a badge to the gatekeeper at the Brooklyn end, the party ignored his command to slow down and proceeded up and down and across thoroughfares unknown to the insular Manhattan mind. Passing an hour and most everything else in Brooklyn, the Williamsburg Bridge was reached and crossed in the same meteoric fashion and the party shot over the Ghetto and struck the Bowery at Delancey Street.

But it was as a deserted village was the Bowery, swept clean of snow drifts and pedestrians as by a merger of brooms and breezes. Only a battered delivery wagon and a prostrate parody of horseflesh remained to tell the story of the night campaign on the Bowery. Overtaking the rear wing of the snow army at Fourteenth Street, Major Woodbury learned that, badly as many of the men needed the money, they were deserting one by one above Fourteenth Street. Only the more comfortably clad were willing to stand by their picks and shovels until the cold gray dawn of the morning before them. For while the greater city lay sleeping during those still small hours the mercury had steadily fallen, fallen, fallen until it hovered around the corner from zero.

Bonfires, it is true, were blazing merrily in fifty places where the army tramped and camped and picked and kicked. But ten paces from any fire in the roofless part of the metropolis noses and ears were being frozen with a fine disregard of persons. Before the Commissioner turned his auto homeward he was assured that the backbone and at least a dozen main ribs of the city were scraped and ready for drying in the morning sun.

All things considered this blizzard was the hardest knot the present Bureau of Snow Removal has had in untangle. On Jan. 28, 1897, when Commissioner Waring was in office, there was a ten-inch snowfall, but the lowest temperature he had to contend with was 24 degrees above zero, and even then there was a steady rise in the temperature of two degrees a day for three days, when the mercury jumped to 36, and a warm rain did the rest.

Records compiled by Weather Forecaster Emery show that this has been the coldest Winter since 1899-1900, and that more snow has already fallen this year than during the whole of last season. December was in itself the coldest twelfth-month since 1880. So far this Winter the snowfall has measured 36.3 inches, while the Winter of 1903-1904 aggregated only 33 inches.

Why, may be queried, is so much haste shown in removing the snow from the more important streets? Imagine it is now three hours since Commissioner Woodbury concluded his nocturnal round. Arriving by every road leading into the city thousands of wagons bearing milk, butter, eggs, poultry, and other foodstuffs are rumbling and swelling the vast heterogeneous roar which New York makes on waking. For the metropolis gets food supplies for only seventy-two hours in advance of its needs, and a delay of three, two, or even one hour would throw the machinery of affairs completely out of gear. Hence the necessity of first clearing a passage leading from and toward the ferries and other city gates.

Whereas in former years 48 cents a cubic yard was paid for removing sleet and snow, the cost today averages a fraction less than 16 cents. Owing, however, to the immensely greater territory with which the department must now cope it will probably cost this season over $1,500,000, out of a $5,000,000 total appropriation for the Street Cleaning Department for removing snow alone.

Stretched in a straight line, the magnitude of the undertaking may be better realized by the fact that removing the snow from the streets of Greater New York is equal to removing it from a road 100 feet wide extending from here to Albany and forty-four miles beyond or, from a highway linking the metropolis and Baltimore, which is twice the distance from here to Philadelphia.

Hence the necessity of an army numbering nearly 10,000 men and 3,000 wagons and carts. This snow was rendered doubly difficult of removal because it fell on the immediate heels of the holiday—a time when even the park benchers of the Summer are too busy absorbing the spirit of the season to work under the Winter stars. Yet this year, admitted Commissioner Woodbury, as he swung his arms in an effort to restore circulation, the class of men has been far superior to that of former years, the result being shown in the greater rapidity of the work.

On Thursday morning following their night of toil nearly 3,000 men formed in line in East Twenty-fifth Street to receive their pay. But for the coffee and sandwiches meted out by the Samaritan agent many of them would have gone hungry—supperless and breakfastless. As it was, most of them were scantily clad, and those who were warmly clothed appeared as though fitted out at some Allen Street sweatshop. Huge burlap bags swathed their feet and some of them were of Falstaffian proportions in two or three layers of clothing to the man. Yet, so to revise the saying, among them many were cold.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

THEODORE THOMAS AS DR. MASON KNEW HIM

Theodore Thomas.

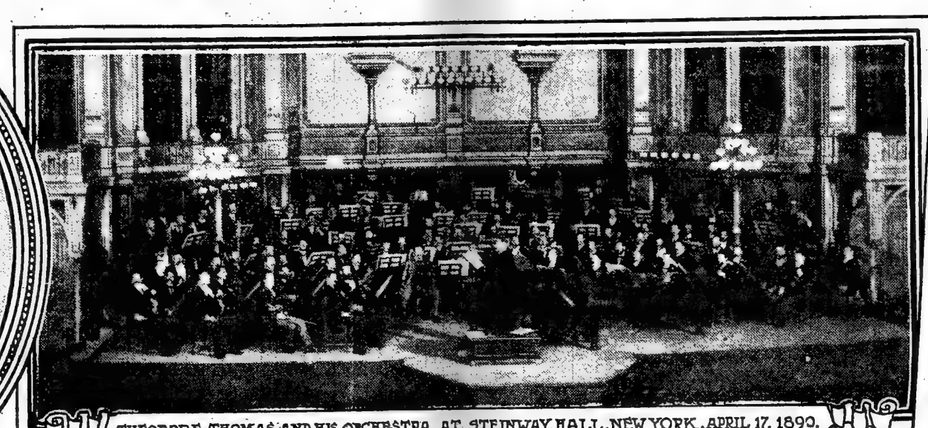

THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS ORCHESTRA, AT STEINWAY HALL, NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1890.

MR. THOMAS ABOUT 1857.

An Intimate View of the Great Musician To Whom America Owes So Much in the Development of Its Artistic Taste---As Mr. Thomas's Oldest Friend Knew Him.

PROBABLY the dominant thought among the few who really knew Theodore Thomas well, when they heard that the great conductor had passed away last Wednesday in Chicago, almost in the hour of the greatest triumph of a life crowded to the brim with hard and successful work, was that a born commander had breathed his last. The atmosphere of masterfulness always hung about him. Things moved the instant he touched them, and kept on moving until he let go. As it happened, the genius of his life impelled him irresistibly to the interpretation of the great works of the masters of music and to the instruction therein of the people of America in general, and, in particular, of the people of the West, whose idol he had come to be.

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But nobody who understood the character of Theodore Thomas had the least doubt that he was one of those few mortals for whom success was waiting at the end of whatever road he might chose to follow. Probably no man now living sustained relations of more intimate friendships with the dead musician than Dr. William Mason, whose position with reference to the musical history of this country for the last half-century and more is familiar to most cultivated people. Dr. Mason's association with Thomas began in the year 1855. At that time Dr. Mason had just returned from abroad, where he had studied the pianoforte under Liszt, being, in fact, the fifth pupil received by the master.

"On my return from Europe," said Dr. Mason the other day, "I brought with me Schumann's quintet, now famous, but then unknown here, and which I wished to introduce to the people of this country, as well as the Brahms trio, which I think Thomas and I and the others I shall name were the first to play here. To that end I consulted Carl Bergmann, then conductor of the Germania Symphony.

"'I've got the very man we want,' said Bergmann. 'He's a young man named Thomas, and he's a first violin in my orchestra.'

"The upshot of it was that we formed an organization for the presentation of chamber music which was called Mason and Bergmann's quartet. In addition to Thomas as violinist and myself as pianist, it included Bergmann as violoncellist, J. Mosenthal as second violinist, and G. Matzka with the viola.

"But the masterfulness of Thomas made itself apparent at the outset. His interpretations did not agree with those of Bergmann, and the result was that at the end of the second season the latter dropped out, and for the decade and more that the organization held together Thomas's influence was the dominant one. Fritz Bergner succeeded Bergmann as 'cellist, and now that Thomas is gone he and I are the only ones left of that little group.

"It was not much over two months ago when I saw Theodore Thomas for the last time. He was on his way back to Chicago from his Summer place at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, which he called Felsengarten. I thought at the time that I had never seen him looking so well. As a young man he was exceedingly careless of his personal appearance, but this quality he left behind gradually as he grew older, and on the day I last saw him—he had called at my studio in Steinway Hall—he was particularly well groomed. He was, in fact, the picture of physical robustness and health; so much so, indeed, that I remarked upon it, saying: 'I wish I had your health.' How little I dreamed that he was even then almost in the shadow of the valley of death.

"Thomas was a man upon whose brow success was written from the first. Coming to this country from Germany as a lad of ten, he started at the very bottom and fought his way, by virtue of the greatness that was in him, to the very top. I did not come to know him until he was twenty years old, but in the ten years before that time he must have suffered incredible privations. With his father, he did about everything that a musician can do to earn a living. At one time father and son traveled up and down the Mississippi River on the steamboats that plied there, playing for whatever the passengers would give them when they passed the hat.

"Everybody knows how he rose to be the possessor of the greatest name in the history of American music, but perhaps not everybody knows why. He was born to succeed. He would have succeeded in any walk of life. As a business man he would have been an organizer of the highest quality. As a railroad man he would have made a name record to note. As a General he would have won as great victories as those he won in music. For he was born to command.

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"In appearance Thomas was a man to catch the most casual eye and hold it. His height was only medium, but his shoulders were broad and square, his chest full and deep, and his presence commanding—authoritative. His complexion was light and his skin fresh and clear, and when I last saw him, though he was almost seventy, his step was strong and elastic and his hair was only beginning to whiten. From the days of my earliest acquaintance with him his strength was phenomenal. His arm, exercised by years of violin playing, was tremendous, and his muscles were like iron to the touch. It was this exceptional physique that carried him triumphantly through years of almost incredibly severe labor.

"Theodore Thomas was not a man of many friends. Indeed, he told me recently that I was the only man whom he had ever habitually called by his Christian name. There was a certain brusqueness of manner about him that kept most people at arm's length. It was not that he meant to be short with them. He simply felt that he did not have the time to be anything else. The consciousness of his work was always with him. He was the possessor of a violent temper, with which he struggled manfully all the days of his life, until he had brought it, I believe, under subjection.

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"There was never about him anything of the freak—nothing of the appearance with which many people have come to identify the professional musician—no long hair, no eccentricities of dress. You would have taken him for a successful American business man.

"As a conductor his attitude was always one of dignity. His position at the desk was manly, and he was always almost miraculously in touch with every player in his orchestra. He seemed to know what every man was doing, almost by intuition.

"I recall one instance in point. When a benefit concert was tendered to him on one occasion, the orchestra was enlarged to jubilee dimensions, and, if I am not mistaken, it included no less than sixteen violoncellos. While the final rehearsal was in progress, he was aware of some imperfection among the strings which at first puzzled him. At length he traced it to the 'cello players and soon saw that one of them was obscuring the phrasing by bowing the wrong way.

"Instantly he rapped for silence and admonished the offender. He had a wonderful ear, but in this instance his ear was at least much assisted by his eye. Yet though he had few intimate friends and was a born commander, his men all loved him while they feared him. I was present when the news of his death reached several members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, who had played under him in former days. Arnold, the violinist, was one of them. Several of these men were so affected that they shed tears.

"Thomas will always be remembered for his truly great powers as a conductor. He was, to be sure, a violinist of fine qualities, had the tone of a player of the highest rank, and played in a large, quiet, and reposeful manner, but as to technique his playing fell short of that of a virtuoso of supreme ability.

"But his fame as a conductor has entirely surpassed his earlier reputation as a violinist. He was a very great conductor—in my opinion the greatest we have had in America; greatest not only in the Beethoven symphonies and other classical music, but also in Liszt and Wagner and the extreme moderns; and his talent for programme making, by putting pieces in the right order and sequence, thus avoiding incongruities, was unsurpassed by any conductor I have ever known.

"I may illustrate what I mean in saying that Thomas was born to success by an anecdote of his earlier days which demonstrates the entire confidence he had in himself. I have referred to it in my book, 'Memoirs of a Musical Life.' He had settled down for a quiet evening at home one night when there came a frantic call for help from the Academy of Music. The management of the opera season then in progress there was in financial difficulties and Anschutz, the conductor, had declined to go on unless he was paid what was owing him.

"The audience was already in its seats, the orchestra ready to proceed, but Anschutz was obdurate. Would Thomas help them out? Now, mark you, he had never even conducted opera, much less the opera of that night, but that did not stagger him, though he was unfamiliar with the work the audience had gathered to hear.

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"In a moment he had decided, and hurrying into his dress clothes he rushed to the Academy, stepped to the desk, took up the baton, and conducted so smoothly that no one guessed his unfamiliarity with the work he was interpreting.

"Thomas married his first wife as a result of a series of chamber concerts given by the Mason and Thomas Quartet, which succeeded the Mason and Bergmann organization, at Farmington, Conn. She was a Miss Rhodes, and was a teacher at Miss Porter's seminary for young ladies, a fashionable boarding school at Farmington. Thomas was at first in some doubt about the wisdom of their marriage, for Miss Rhodes's bringing up and origin had been widely different from his. She, if I remember, was of the strictest type of Presbyterian, and Thomas was anything but that. There can be no harm, after all these years, in saying that he did me the honor of asking my advice in the affair. No matter what I told him; he married her, and they lived together up to the time of her death. His second wife was a Miss Fay.

"He was a strong man, a big man, a man not without faults, and as true a friend as one could have."

Mr. Thomas had some decided ideas about the drift of musical thought and interpretation. He is credited, for example, with making quite recently the following observation:

"We are losing the ability to play the old masters. Nowadays they play everything alike, as if it were written for the orchestra of the present day. This is all wrong. In the old days orchestras were different from what they are to-day. The violin bows were clumsier, the style of execution was totally different, there was no passion and nothing of the dramatic feeling of the present. I have heard Mozart played with great dramatic and emotional feeling. This is wrong. Things will soon come to such a pass that we will have to start museums. In one room Bach can be heard played in the proper style, in another Mozart, in another Haydn, and so on."

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A story of the extraordinary artistic sympathy that existed between Mr. Thomas and the men of his orchestra is told in connection with a music festival given in a Southern city. One number had an orchestral prelude, the chorus to come at a certain phrase.

Four bars before the cue note was one somewhat similar, and when that note was reached the chorus, being overwrought or seized by some mania for blundering, promptly came in—four bars ahead of the proper place.

A frightful discord arose, and the manager, standing in the wings, fairly tore his hair. The whole performance seemed falling about his ears in hopeless ruin.

But the next instant he found, to his amazement, no more discord, but orchestra and chorus moving along so smoothly that only those familiar with the score suspected the imminent shipwreck. So to the end it went smoothly and perfectly.

When it was over, big-eyed and still mopping his brow, the manager went to Mr. Thomas and gasped:

"Say, I wish you would tell me how you did that."

"Oh," said Mr. Thomas, "I just jumped the orchestra ahead four bars."

It may be that the great conductor had some premonition of his approaching death. Indeed, there is evidence which points that way. One day not long ago, in talking with George P. Upton, who was writing his biography, he said: "We must be getting on with this, for I am almost due; yes, I don't know but I'm overdue."

TWO LETTERS FROM MR. THOMAS TO DR. MASON.

Felsengarten Cottage
Bethlehem, New Hampshire
Sept. 8th 1901.

Dear William—

I shall leave here for Newyork on the 26th. We are both growing every year older, and I do not go often to Newyork—it may be agreeable to you to Cross with me on the 17th Boat?

9 East 17th Street.

Please do not give this address to any body—if I have any letters sent to Steinways, or Hanniers I shall have no peace—I shall be at Newyork, and I shall be forced to leave town at once.

Ever of old

Theodore Thomas

Dear William

I am sorry to say that I am too busy this week to hear the pieces of your composers tomorrow in consequence of the daily concerts, and some rehearsals out in Harlem. I will gladly arrange a day and postpone to you and your daughter. Let I hope me visit be able to hear you on the 2nd or 3rd week in September.

Yours

Theodore Thomas

Tuesday Sept 1st

"DISRAELIANA"---SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF THE FAMOUS STATESMAN-NOVELIST

IN the British Museum may be found a pamphlet published anonymously by Disraeli in 1825, when he was but a stripling. It is dedicated to Canning "by a sincere admirer." In it occurs the following sentence, which not only shows his bias in that period, but represents, in essence the sentiments to which he from time to time gave expression throughout his career. "The prosperity of England mainly depends upon its relations with America, and in proportion as the energies of America are developed and her resources strengthened will the power and prosperity of England be confirmed and increased.

Heine (1848) led young Germany by years before Disraeli had led young England. Both fronted an angry and menacing spectre, discontented labor, sullen, seemingly implacable, underfed, sometimes with no work to do, and ready to attack all forms of authority, kingship and capital alike, together with the Parliaments, which could only tell it that it was pretty well off as things stood and ought to be thankful.

"Ah! the people," Heine wrote from Paris. "This poor King in tatters has fallen on flatterers far more shameless as they swing their censers around his head than the courtiers of Byzantium and Versailles. Then Court lackeys of the people incessantly vaunt its virtues and excellencies, crying aloud, 'How beautiful is the People! How good is the People! How intelligent is the People! No. You lie! The People is not beautiful. On the contrary, it is very ugly. His Majesty is often as bad as other monarchs. Clad with the white handkerchief intended to a particular family. The documents will have a greater amount both of erudition and examination than they have yet received, but the Word of God is eternal and will survive the spheres."

Disraeli makes one of his characters describe the Church of England as Parliamentary Christianity. In "Lothair" the Rev. Dyonisius Smylie, type of the ultra-ritualist, is presented as saying "Rome will come to me." "The Roman Church has been the most consistent educator, the greatest organizer, the most universal legislator of the last thousand years." The mass of the Roman Church as a solemn act he could reverence, but not the masquerade of amateur ultramontanes. In "Contraini Fleming" he portrays the Church as presenting a union of ideals above and beyond the world with the mechanism of empires; its theoretic espousal of free will with the practical denial of it in action; its watchful intimacies with every moment of life, producing in its dazzling processions and sacred festivals an effect upon the business of the day "set it apart from and give to it a deeper influence upon the conscience and the will than any other organization ever created by man."

In 1872 Disraeli said, after stating that Lord Derby's successor was no enemy to Russian aggression: "I speak of what I know, not of what I believe, but of what I have evidence in my possession to prove that the Crimean war would never have happened if Lord Derby had remained in office." (1853.)

In 1845 he said of Canada: "I am not one of those who think that its inevitable [illegible] to the [illegible] States. Canada has all the elements of a great and independent country and is destined, I sometimes believe, to be the Russia of the New World."

In 1855 Lord Palmerston took credit for accepting Lord John Russell's resignation, and was "ready to stand or fall by him." "The Noble Lord," Disraeli said, "is neither standing nor falling. On the contrary, he has remained sitting—on the Treasury bench." Referring to the Indian mutiny in its initial stages, the significance of which few seemed to comprehend, he said: "A street ride in Boston and Paris turned out to be the two great revolutions of modern times."

In reply to a speech of Mr. Newdegate with its appeals to prophecy, Disraeli said, referring to the Jews: "They have survived the Pharaohs, they have survived the Caesars, they have survived the Antonines and the Seleucidæ, and I think they will survive the arguments of the Right Honorable member." According to Mr. Morley, Gladstone said that Disraeli asserted "that only those nations which had behaved well to the Jews prospered"—a dictum, however, repeated from Frederick the Great.

The late John Russell Young, who accompanied Gen. Grant on his journey around the world, thus recites a conversation he held with Bismarck with reference to the Berlin Conference. "'Oh, yes,' he said, 'we have differences on delicate questions. * * * The Frenchmen sits near me; we are good friends, and I do what I can to amuse him. Then there are Gortschkoff, Beaconsfield, and there is the duel—Gortschakoff all spirit, Beaconsfield all self-possession. In the end Lord Beaconsfield will be [illegible] the Russian is so angry that the more he thinks the angrier he grows. * * * and everything will be on the blaze. Then I have my last resource. Like the great General, I bring up my reserves. In an adjoining room I have a splendid set-out; no buffet at the Prussian railway stations half so well appointed—everything selected to suit the tastes of my noble and princely friends. Well, the talk verges on the blaze, and Beaconsfield's face grows dark and set and poor Gortschakoff nobbles and scrambles to his feet in passion, which it was hard to do with his infirmities. I say, 'Gentlemen, I am tired and thirsty and think I would like to take a drink.' That means a matter of an hour at my famous buffet, and we resume our seats in better humor."

At this Congress affairs at a time looked very threatening. The Russian Plenipotentiary was making mischief. Disraeli quietly penciled on a piece of paper some requisitions on the part of England, and forwarded them to him. "If you accept these," he said, "peace; if not, war." His Eastern travels in the early thirties in company with the Austins brought him into many interesting adventures, probably not lessened in his rehearsal of them. "I have remembered more than I have seen," he said in later life, "and seen more than I have remembered." In Italy Byron's Tita became his valet. In Spain he rescued a lady from robbers. On the Aegean he armed and drilled the crew against pirates. In Palestine he forced his way into the Mosque of Omar. In Egypt a Pasha asked him to draft a commission.

Lord Lyndhurst [illegible] the [illegible] talents, and retained for him a sincere friendship and admiration as long as she lived, and nothing pleased Disraeli more than the occasional visits of the great Chancellor to Bradenham. Disraeli escorted him when he was officially present at the ascension of Queen Victoria, and Lyndhurst's daughter of the same name, Sa, became an associate of Disraeli's sister, creating a new and endearing bond between the families.

Bulwer and he were fellow-dandies, and the fame of their early novels as well as their common genius for dandyism made them the fashion at Bath for certain seasons. "Then followed Gore House, with its high bohemian wits, its low bohemian buffoons, its loose celebrities, its man of destiny, Louis Napoleon; its laughter with tears, its Watteaulike parterres, and the generous, erring Egeria of the Grot." Here, too, shone, not paled even by the lustre of so magnificent a star as Count Dorsay, the American N. P. Willis, "a newspaper correspondent on ten dollars a week," whose genius for costume and high social airs and attitudes was not surpassed by any of them. In his "Pencilings by the Way," still worth reading, though little read, the Gore House Court, with its good-natured Queen and its mixed-up procession of courtiers, is mirrored with a light and gracious touch which even Disraeli's brilliant pen might not have disdained.

He believed with Swift that a community of ailments was a fastener of friendship. Once asked what he did when his acquaintance was claimed by those whose faces and names were unfamiliar, but who professed to have known him in [illegible] thing—'Quite so; quite so. And how is the old complaint?'"

The swells who came in after the dandies, as the dandies had followed the beaus, and the beaus the macaronis, invited Disraeli's portrayal, and the Aldigonde in "The Young Duke" is a "howling" example of the same, though he professed to hate the species. Their creed was unlimited bachelor indulgence; that all women should marry, but no man, "the exception only being in the case of a girl sprung from an affectionate family with good shooting and first-rate claret."

One of his Parliamentary opponents he calls "the conjuror who comes to the edge of the platform and for hours draws yards of red tape from his mouth." To another he referred: "One whom I will not say that I respect, but whom I regard." Of Austria he said: "Two things made her a nation—she was German and she was Catholic, and now she is neither"—recalling Voltaire's definition of the Holy Roman Empire, which "was neither holy, nor Roman, nor yet an empire." "Venus," he said, "was the goddess of watering places." He makes the French actresses at supper say "No language makes you so thirsty as the French." He defined a political deputation as a noun of multitude, meaning many, but not signifying much, and spoke of a third-rate statesman "who committed suicide through a lack of imagination."

In one of his speeches in the House he made a happy Virgilian quotation, and after repeating it in Latin, said: "Which for the benefit of the prosperous capitalists whom I see around me I will now translate."

T. C. EVANS.

Horrors!

Miss Oldgirl—(reading)—Here is a woman who received on Christmas a rose for every year of her age. I think that was just lovely.

Sourdrop—Good thing the custom is not general.

Miss Oldgirl—Why, pray?

Sourdrop—Not enough buds in the greenhouses to supply some people.

"WAKE AND WATCH AFRICA!" SAYS BISHOP HARTZELL.

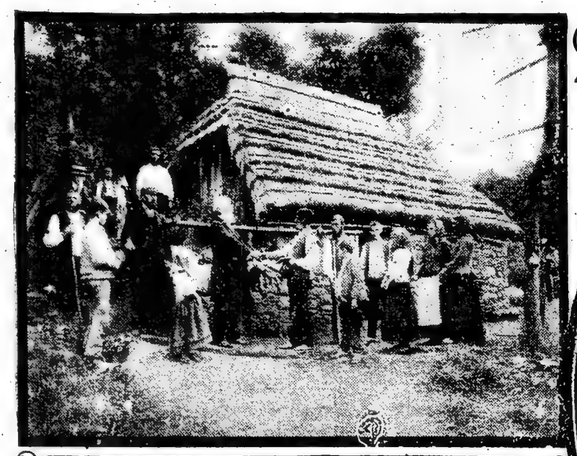

Bishop Hartzell visiting the peasant homes in the Madeira Islands.

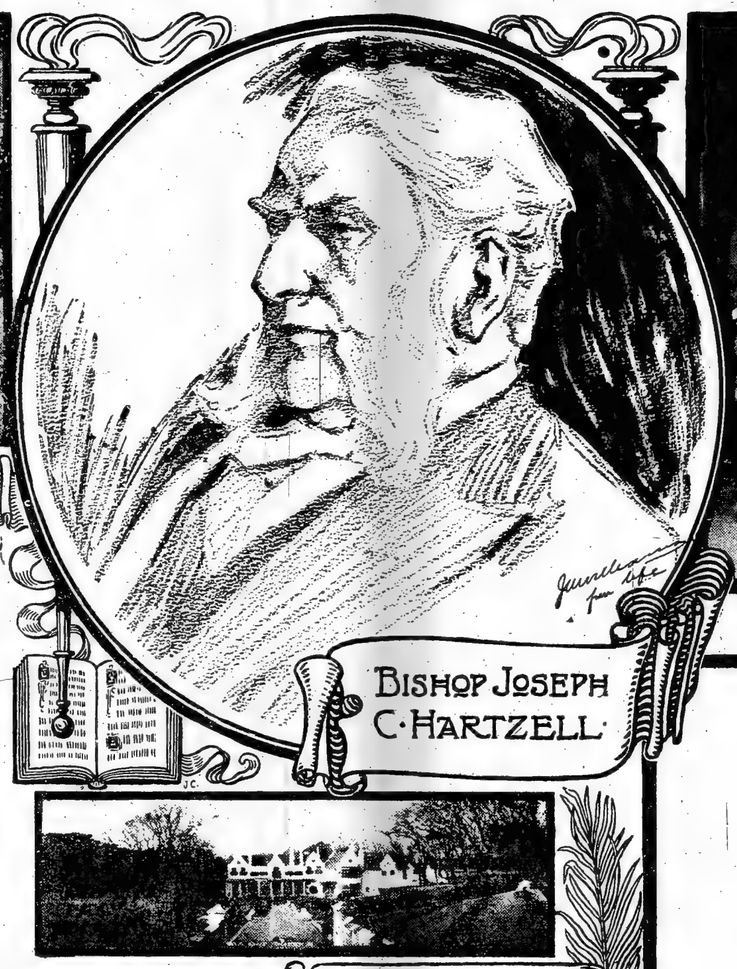

BISHOP JOSEPH C. HARTZELL.

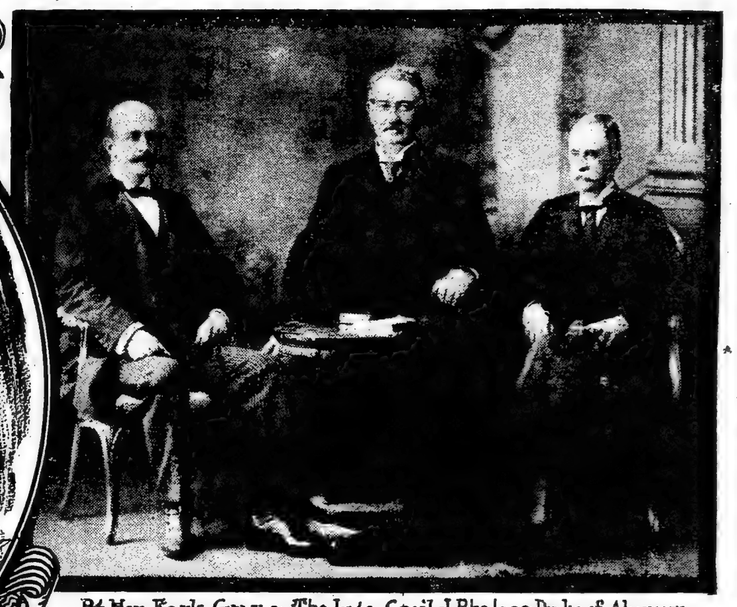

Rt. Hon. Earle Gray = The late Cecil J. Rhodes = Duke of Abercorn
Developers of British Empire in South Africa.

Groot Schoer, home of Cecil J. Rhodes, Cape Town.

Cecil Rhodes was one of the greatest men living.

The United States Missing a Valuable Opportunity by Not Entering Into Active Competition With European Commerce in the New Field---America's Moral Interest in the Civilization of the Dark Continent.

DECLARING that the negro race problem in America is intimately and permanently associated with the redemption of Darker Africa; that every plan for the solution of the problem in this country, involving the status of ten million citizens, which is not based upon the Golden Rule, will be found fundamentally wrong and in the end will threaten the unity of the Republic, and dismissing as impossible, un-American and un-Christian any scheme of general emigration to Africa, Methodist Episcopal Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, sailing this week to spend his ninth year in spreading sweetness and light, so to say, over a million square miles of African territory, sounded the keynote of an interview in which the United States is urged to make a united and determined dash for the enormous South African trade which is slipping into English, French, and German pockets and hands.

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Probably no living man is better informed as to actual conditions and possibilities in Africa than Bishop Hartzell. His information is based not only upon his own observation, but upon the experiences of such men as the late Cecil Rhodes, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada and former Governor of Rhodesia; President Arthur Barclay of the Liberian Republic; the late Paul Kruger, and the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, all of whom he has known intimately as host and guest in his adopted land.

As was said of Cecil Rhodes, Bishop Hartzell thinks in terms of continents. His years, spent among all sorts and conditions of men in the land of the Southern Cross, have bronzed and broadened him physically and mentally, his mind and manner having a rugged directness acquired from primal surroundings and associations. Weeks and months spent in regions seldom trod by white men and months distant from engines and agencies of American and European institutions have been his portion for the past eight years.

The Bishop, when seen at the Hotel Somerset, was busy preparing for a 25,000-mile journey, which will include the Madeira Islands, Liberia, St. Paul de Loanda, Cape Town, the East African Coast, and ending at a 13,000-acre missionary estate in Rhodesia which was conceded to him a few days ago by Governor General Grey in Montreal.

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Vast changes for the better have taken place in South Africa, began the Bishop, since the Boer war was concluded—changes which have paved the way, in his opinion, for a United States of South Africa under the English flag. Of the late President Kruger, whom he visited several times before and during the war, the eminent prelate had but few good words to say, characterizing him as having been a coward and as having tried to do in South Africa what the Czar is trying to do in Russia to-day. Summing up the South African situation by characterizing the supremacy of Anglo-Saxon rule as a great Providential fact, the speaker continued:

"Africa is now under the rule of the white man, and the Anglo-Saxon must be responsible for giving the millions there their chance in the centuries to come. As a portion of our burden in this connection, having already taken the initiative in founding a Liberia, my feeling is—and the same sentiment was expressed to me by President McKinley and later by President Roosevelt—that the United States has a binding moral obligation to encourage and help Liberia. During our civil war the Liberian Republic dropped out of public thought over here, but the old-time interest in the Black Republic must be revived. It is the open door for secular and missionary work for educated and enterprising negroes from this country. This does not mean that we are to encourage general emigration to Africa, for it will be a thankless and useless task. But, in the vernacular, it is up to our educated negroes to supply the African republic with ministers, teachers, and tradesmen, since there is a law prohibiting white men from owing property in the country.

"As a first step in that direction the United States will be guilty of a grave oversight if it does not at once establish a coaling station at Monrovia. Why? Because Africa is rapidly assuming a commanding importance in international commerce, and, as it is to-day, we have no coaling base within thousands of miles of the west coast over there," nodding Africaward.

"Only recently," continued Bishop Hartzell, "it came to my notice that a company had been formed here to establish a direct steamship line between New York and Liberia. I hope it will not end on paper, as, if once started, it can hardly fail of success.

"At present," continuing, "Liberia has a population of 3,000,000 or more, and with a territory twice as large as the Empire State, containing untold and unexplored natural wealth, the country has ample room for 7,000,000 more. At present the only thing the native Liberian does not want to acquire is white blood. He is, to his own mind, the pure negro, and he abhors the thought of mixing his blood with that of the whites. He believes he can work out his own salvation only by remaining what he is and what God intended him to be—a pure-blooded black man.

"His American brothers have not yet risen to this viewpoint, but they must in time, and when they learn what the love of a fatherland is they will be on the road that leads to the development of the best that is in them. Yet, it must be repeated, the United States Government can never use compulsory means of immigration; the American negro must himself be the leader and teacher of the Liberian of to-morrow."

Continuing, the Bishop agreed with many foremost students of the race question that its ultimate right adjustment lies in universal education as a means of eliminating the social issue, an opinion which, he said, was shared and illustrated by Cecil Rhodes, who, dreaming a broader dream, bequeathed $30,000,000 for the establishment of scholarships.

"Just about the time he made his remarkable will," pursued the Bishop, "I was his guest at Umtala. One day I asked him what his highest ambition was. He replied that it was twofold; first to do the largest possible thing for barbarous humanity, and second, to do all in his power for the unification of the English-speaking nations. He thus forecasted his action by setting aside half a million dollars a year in perpetuity for educating at an English university young Americans, irrespective of race or religion. I only wish he had made provision to send half the number of young Englishmen to American schools.

"During the same conversation," continued the Bishop, "he said, in answer to a direct question of the subject of religion, that he had studied them all, but that only Christianity met fully the wants of man."

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Viewing the South African situation more broadly, the distinguished churchman continued: "Only second in importance to Cecil Rhodes as a progressive civilizing power in the land has been the establishment of English supremacy in the seven English colonies occupying a territory larger than the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi. In time," he predicted, "they will form a federation of States under an English protectorate. Nearly a million, or four-fifths of the white people of Africa, are in this territory. There are the largest gold mines so far discovered on earth, the greatest diamond mines, and an agricultural country comparable with the corn, wheat, and cotton lands of America. In short, South Africa offers more opportunities to young men with and without capital than any other country on earth."

Anent the opportunities for American commerce, Bishop Hartzell said: "America must soon awaken to the harvest awaiting her over there. While it is true that American machinery is given preference over any other machinery for marketing coffee and cocoa, mining machinery, steam engines, bicycles, sewing machines, and farming implements, it also is true that American merchants are not grasping their chance to establish large and profitable trade relations with that country.

"As an example," he continued, "of the ease with which American foodstuffs may be marketed there, a few days before sailing for America I met an American agent in the hotel at Bulawayo who informed me that he had just sold $5,000 worth of canned goods in the town.

"But," seriously, "the Government itself is more to blame than our merchants, because of its tardiness in maintaining Consular services in the large and growing cities of South Africa. Dozens of cities along the west and east coasts, including even St. Paul de Loando, with its 30,000 inhabitants and its importance as a distributing point, have representatives of every European trading nation, but none from America."

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Reverting to Rhodes and Rhodesia, Bishop Hartzell said that his own missionary estate and residence in Rhodesia adjoined the splendid estate of the great South African benefactor, who on frequent occasions expressed his admiration for Americans and American institutions, and was hopeful that South Africa would sooner or later prove a powerful attraction for colonists from over-seas.

"For," explained the Bishop, "it is no less true than deplorable that the English commonalty is drinking itself to sleep. By that I mean that the lower classes are so addicted to alcoholism that it constitutes one of the gravest dangers to the future of England which, under present conditions, cannot compete with the labor of the world. As Rhodes saw and as Joseph Chamberlain once acknowledged to me, the American makes the best and most desirable colonist in South Africa as elsewhere."

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Subsequent to a series of interviews and an interchange of correspondence in Africa and London with Earl Grey, Cecil Rhodes, and other representatives of Rhodesia, the eminent missionary received donations in lands—13,000 acres—and buildings exceeding in value any other single gift ever received in a foreign land for such purposes. Their sentiment was expressed, said the Bishop, by Earl Grey, who said:

"We heartily welcome the co-operation of your countrymen and are particularly glad to be assured that it is the wish of your people in the United States to take an active part with England in her endeavors to establish the rules and security of Anglo-Saxon civilization in territories hitherto submerged with barbarism."

On the industrial mission lands in Rhodesia Bishop Hartzell and his co-workers now have planted hundreds of acres in corn and gardens and have a great stock farm. He is taking back with him a large quantity of cotton seed and hopes with it to establish an extensive cotton plantation. On his way to Rhodesia the Bishop will stop a few weeks in Liberia, and there also he will introduce cotton cultivation with the assistance of President Barclay.

"Monrovia," he concluded, "is, by reason of its geographical location, the key to South African commerce in so far as we are concerned, and it cannot be impressed too strongly upon our merchants and manufacturers that in overlooking their opportunity there they are neglecting a chance of a hundred years. Liberia itself is progressing rapidly toward a newer life and higher civilization such as is certain to gain her ultimate recognition and respect among the nations of the world. Her tribes are fast becoming united for one purpose. There is no indifference, much less hostility, shown toward accepting and profiting by the benefits of civilization. At a recent meeting of the Liberian Legislature native referees from every section of the country were present to make requests for the appointment of district judges, sheriffs, and constables in order that tribal disputes may in future be adjusted according to the laws of the republic instead of the ancient and heathenish custom.

"To-day the old Kings and chiefs, many of whom are enormously wealthy, no longer reject alliances with the civilized Liberians, with the result that trade with the most inland and remote inhabitants is no longer interrupted by tribal wars. Modes of dress also are changing rapidly, and the savage is gracefully crawling into long trousers and well-fitting coats. Schoolhouses are being built on the reservations of every tribe, and some of the more progressive and wealthier men of the interior are sending their children to the coast, where they can now be educated in the ways of civilization."

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Bishop Hartzell added that last year the value of imported and exported articles to and from Liberia amounted to more than $2,000,000, of which only a tithe reached the United States. Nearly every European power maintains a representative in Monrovia, and the valuable concessions at the disposal of the Government are eagerly sought for by Germany, England, France, and even Russia. In short, the Bishop believed if American agents were maintained on the Liberian coast a ready sale could be found for everything of American exportation and these same agents could deal to advantage with Liberian producers of such articles as the United States stands in need.

WHAT THE PRINCETON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IS DOING IN SYRIA

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.
Damascus, Syria, Dec. 10.

THE Princeton University Archaeological Expedition to Syria, composed of three departments, one for the study of art and archaeology, one for epigraphy, and one for topography and surveying, started from Jerusalem early in October. The department of archaeology, devoted chiefly to the history of architecture and sculpture, is in charge of Howard Crosby Butler, lecturer in architecture in Princeton University; the epigraphical department, for the collection of inscriptions in Greek, Latin, and in several Semitic languages, is in the hands of Dr. E. Littmann, lecturer in Oriental languages at Princeton; the engineering work is in charge of Frederick A. Norris of New York, a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1895.

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The expedition crossed the Jordan at once and proceeded to its first working station at Arakil-Emir, a great ruin in the mountains east of Jordan. The great ruined building here with its gigantic building stones, measuring often 25x12x4 feet, with its frieze of colossal lions, has been variously described by occasional travelers as a palace and as a late Roman building of unknown purpose—its usual title being the "Palace of Hyrcanos"—and it has generally been assigned, in this connection, to the Maccabean period of Jewish history.

A week was passed by the expedition at this place; a complete survey was made of the site, and the great building and several smaller ones were carefully measured and photographed. The chief ruin was found to be a temple in Graeco-Persian style, surrounded by high terraces.

The importance of the ruin lies in the fact that it is pre-Roman, and illustrates a mixture of the Ptolemaic Greek influences from the West, and the Persian influences from the East, that met in this Ammonite country. There are so few pre-Roman buildings existing in Syria that the interest of this is greatly increased. It is a monument of distinct importance to the history of architecture. If Hyrcanos ever had a palace here he made use of an ancient temple; but there is no evidence that the temple was ever made habitable, though it is probable that the sanctuary was deserted at an early period; for there are no traces of Roman work here, which alone makes the monument unique among the ruins of Syria.

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On the journey from Arak il-Emir to Ammân, a number of smaller unpublished monuments of considerable importance were studied. The second station for prolonged work was made at Ammân—the Rabboth Ammon of Scripture, and the Philadelphia of Ptolemaic and Roman times. This is one of the most splendid of Syria's ruined cities; it has been visited and written about from time to time.

Laborde, in the first half of the nineteenth century, made a plan of the great theatre, one of the largest and best preserved of all Roman theatres, and various other scholars have published some of the larger buildings; but no complete publication of the city with all its buildings has ever been attempted. Finding Armstrong's plan inadequate, this expedition undertook to make a new survey of the Acropolis, to trace the ancient streets, and to locate every ancient building, making plans, drawings, and photographs in extenso and in detail, for a complete publi-

far as possible, a restoration of each of its buildings of which there are any remains.

This ancient city was a place of great magnificence in ancient times, unquestionably one of the finest cities of the East, completely rebuilt by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and greatly extended and beautified under Roman rule. The existing remains belong almost entirely to this latter period. The city had long colonnaded avenues, like those at Palmyra, and a great vaulted conduit was built to carry the river (which later becomes the Jubbok of the Bible) under the town. A great theatre, an odeon, splendid baths, civil basilicas, and beautiful temples adorned the lower city, while a great temple and several other magnificent buildings surround the Acropolis.

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Many unpublished inscriptions in Latin and in Greek were found which, with those already known, will make a considerable body of documents.

The expedition was just in time to save a considerable part of this ancient city from oblivion; for the Circassian immigrants, Moslems from the dominions of the Czar, recently introduced into Turkey, are rapidly destroying the broken fragments of old Philadelphia.

At Bosra, a still greater city of ancient times, an important centre of Nabataean civilization, the Roman capital of Arabia, and the first great town to fall into the hands of the followers of the Prophet, a similar condition was found, on a still larger scale. Numerous travelers have described the ruins in a superficial way, the Marquis de Vogüi made a complete plan of the Cathedral, Dr. Porter drew a sketch plan, and some recent explorers have brought out plans and photographs of a few of the more important buildings; but a thorough survey of the city had never been attempted, the numerous colonnaded streets had not been traced, and a great mass of buildings, more ruined than those which have been published, have never been mentioned at all. Some of these are the more important because they are older than the others.

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There was much more material to work upon here than at Ammân, and the conditions for investigation were more difficult; for the ruins are in the midst of a thriving modern village, and most of them are inhabited. Thus, for instance, one of the great baths accommodates five families with their horses, their camels, their cattle, and their herds; walls have been constructed to separate the different domiciles, and direct access from one to the other is impossible. The theatre was built into an Arabic castle in the thirteenth century, and six mosques were constructed during the Middle Ages upon the ruins and out of the fragments of ancient buildings, and the difficulty of extricating the ancient from the more recent constructions is great indeed.

Two weeks were spent in collecting material for the reconstruction of the ancient city. Nearly one hundred inscriptions were found in course of the expedition's work, most of them heretofore unknown, and among them a number of inscriptions in Nabataean script. Here, too, the first details of Nabataean architecture were encountered. Its achitecture has been called Nabataean because it shows no influence of Greek or of Roman art, and because fragments of it have been found

From Bosra, through the Haurân, the expedition is devoting its researches chiefly to the study of the ancient Nabataean civilization, about which so little is known. This people had their capital in Petra as early as the fourth century, B. C. Two centuries later they had defeated the Greek successors of Alexander the Great in Syria, and began to press northward. In the first century B. C. they were in possession of the Haurân, and in the first century A. D. they took Damascus. They had various encounters with the Roman power, and Herox the Great was for a time their overlord, as the representative of Rome, and Rome often used them as a buffer state between her own Syrian provinces and the always ungoverned région of the Bedouins.

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The Greek historians make casual mention of the Nabataeans in the manner usually employed by Greeks and Romans in describing their enemies or other foreign subjects, speaking of them as uncivilized barbarians; but the discoveries of the Marquis de Vogüi forty-five years ago, and the discovery of numerous Nabataean inscriptions in recent years, has led the scholars of Europe to believe that the civilization of this people has been greatly underestimated.

The temple found by de Vogüi in the Haurân, was long believed to have been built under Idumean influence, owing to the discovery of the base of a statue of Herox the Great near the temple; but the Princeton expedition has found a sufficient number of architectural details of the same character in various parts of the country, many of them in connection with Nabataean inscriptions and showing a close relation with details known hitherto only at Petra and in tombs discovered by Doughty in Central Arabia, to show that this people, who had a beautiful script of their own, and employed it in monumental inscriptions, had also schools of architecture and sculpture that were all their own, borrowing nothing from classic sources, and depending, if borrowing at all, upon the Orient.

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At Siah, the great religious centre of the Nabataeans, where de Vogüi discovered the temple of Baa Shamin (the Lord of Heaven or Sun God), the Princeton expedition was able to find the plan of the interior of the temple, which de Vogüi did not find—a unique plan, showing a temple within a temple—they discovered a second temple of the same age and type as the known temple, and collected material for restoration of two monumental gateways, a third temple and a number of other buildings, large and small, including several remarkable tomb towers, all in this Nabataen style, all pre-Roman, and probably earlier than the Christian era. The sculpture and the carved architectural details of these buildings are unique and of unusual richness, in some cases rigidly conventional and geometrical, in others showing almost Gothic naturalism. In all their work there is nothing to show that they took lessons from the Romans but, in the Roman architecture of the Haurân there is much to show that the Romans learned many things from them.

The expedition will spend the next three months in following up this same line of work, exploring the Djebel Haurân and the country to the south of it, with the

aid in giving the ancient Nabataeans their place in the history of civilization.

After March 1 the expedition will move to northern Syria to extend the work of the American Archaeological Expedition of 1899-1900, two of whose members, Dr. Littmann and Mr. Butler, are members of the present expedition.

ORIGIN OF SEWING COTTON.

THE origin of sewing cotton, without which no woman would admit that she could exist to-day, was told at a cotton manufacturers' meeting recently by James Clark, head of the great thread house of Paisley, Scotland. It was discovered in 1805 by his grandfather, who had a little business in Paisley, making silk twine for heddles, which were used by every weaver. The silk came from Hamburg, and in 1903 Napoleon caused the stock held there to be burned in order to hamper British trade. The weavers were in despair, but James Clark conceived the idea that cotton yarns could be twisted together to form the twines.

The experiment succeeded, and from this grew the idea that cotton could be substituted for flax in the manufacture of sewing thread, and would not be so coarse and harsh. He began the manufacture of the thread in a very small way. It was at first put up in skeins and had to be wound into little balls by the purchaser, and then Mr. Clark invented the modern spool. He had them made by a wood turner, half a gross at a time. They cost him 6d. a dozen; and he charged the purchaser of the thread a halfpenny for the spool, which, however, was refunded when the spool was returned. The ladies of Paisley used to come to his shop with their spools and wait while he wound the thread on them.

From this small beginning grew a great industry, which now gives employment to 10,000 persons in Paisley, and has besides branch mills in America, Russia, [illegible] Germany.

JAN

1905

"Hopkins and I"---They Go Skating a la Mode

"I've taken pains with this."

Hopkins's Previous Knowledge of the Art was Acquired from Fancy Pictures Which He Copied Faithfully—How Much His Costume Benefited His Actual Performance Is Truthfully Set Forth Below.

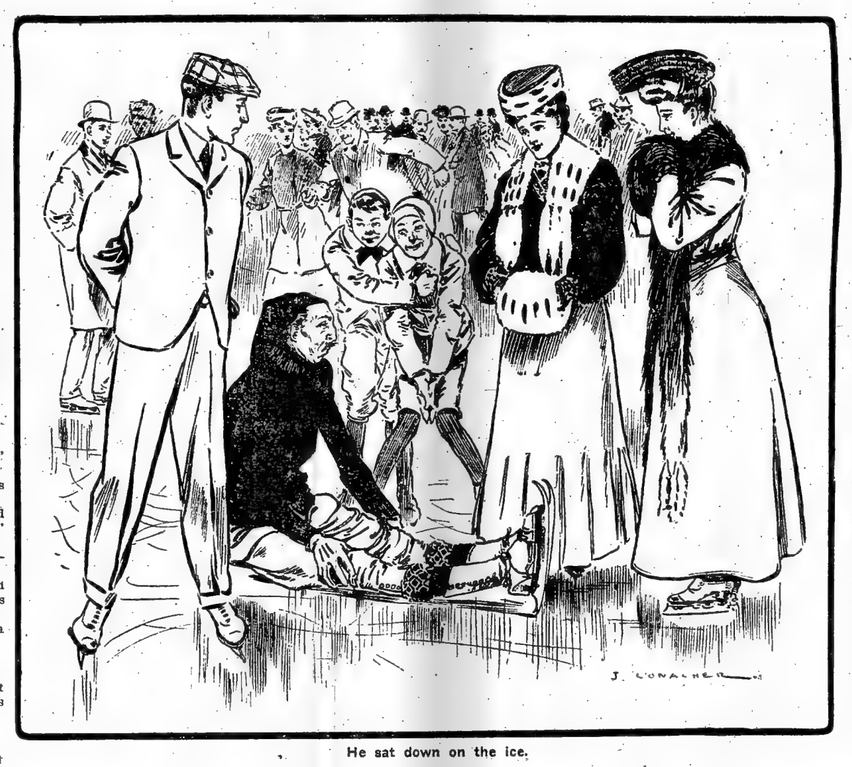

He sat down on the ice.

"Will you have a little gruel?"

GREAT guns!"

The above exclamation is mine. I admit it. I'm not keen on profanity as a rule, but this time I'm willing to acknowledge the corn.

Hopkins turned his head and looked at me. That was a funny thing, too. For whenever Hopkins turned his head the tassel of his red stocking cap went in his eye.

"What's wrong?" he asked, blinking at me.

"Hopkins," said I, "remove that bit of worsted from your starry orb and let me look at you."

Hopkins squared his shoulders, struck an attitude, and met my gaze.

If you could have seen him!

Have I told you that when Hopkins doesn't look like a circus wagon he's always clad like Solomon in all his glory? There was never anything that reflected half the bright and glowing color that went to make Hopkins a thing of beauty on that particular occasion. He wore a blazing scarlet sweater and knee trousers, and the beautiful harmony of his color scheme was emphasized by a pair of red stockings, which, in combination with his peculiar type of legs, made him look for all the world like an ill-fed flamingo.

+ + +

"Hopkins," said I, earnestly, "you're a bird!"

Hopkins smiled consciously and adjusted his knitted cap, which had a tendency toward escaping off the back of his head, caused by no fault of the cap, but by reason of the shape of the head.

"I think I'm rather fit," he said smilingly. "I feel a little reasonable pride in keepin' myself up to the mark. I've taken pains with this."

"Looks more like convulsions," I said, soft like.

Hopkins looked puzzled.

"What's that supposed to mean?" he demanded.

"Nothing, Hopkins," I said cordially. "I think you are the most wonderful being what ever was."

Hopkins smirked.

Then he frowned.

"I say," he said, "have you no sense of the appropriate?" And he looked me over in most unmistakable disapproval.

"What's eating you, Hopkins?" I inquired with some irritation.

"Why," said Hopkins, "your clothes, you know. You don't look at all like the pictures of skaters one sees. You haven't even got a toboggan hat."

"Is the one you're wearing a toboggan hat?" I inquired innocently.

"It is," said Hopkins.

I nodded.

+ + +

"That accounts," said I, "for the way it slides off."

Hopkins never noticed.

"I say," he said, "do you know that it is gettin' to be latish? Let's get on with our skatin' if we're goin' to. Eh, what?"

"Hopkins," said I, "if you think I want to be seen in the company of a starved turkey gobbler like yourself you've got another think coming. I don't, and I won't. Go 'way."

Hopkins smiled sweetly.

"Oh," he said, "you don't mean that."

"The dickens I don't!" I said. "Did you think any law-abiding citizen would want to be seen consorting with a whole volunteer firemen's brigade?"

"Why, how you talk!" said Hopkins. "I don't belong to the Fire Department."

"No?"

"No! You know better," and Hopkins got quite reproachful about it.

"Well, anyway," I said, "where did you get that 'creation' you've got on?"

Hopkins chuckled in his asinine way.

"You'd never guess!" he said mysteriously.

"No," I said, "and I couldn't stand the suspense. So tell me right out, there's a duck, and spare my life."

"Well," said Hopkins, "I had a—a picture—in my room"—

"Oh!" I said, beginning to see.

Hopkins got red.

"I wish you wouldn't say 'Oh' in that nasty way!" he snapped. "It annoys me."

I apologized.

+ + +

"Well, as I was saying," Hopkins went on, "I have a picture in my room. It is the picture of a tall, graceful youth in a costume just like this. Bein'—to my own mind—a good bit like the—a—youth, in build, I said to myself: "This Skater has made a hit with me; what's the reason I shouldn't make a hit if I were dressed like a Skater?' And so I ordered an exact reproduction of the costume from my tailor. The only thing," here Hopkins looked troubled, "which detracts from my perfect satisfaction is that in the picture the tassel-end of the Skater's cap blows out after him in the airiest way—so breezy. I cannot make mine flow after me unless I hold it out, and I think that would be apt to spoil the effect, don't you?"

I shook my head.

"No," I said. "I don't think there's anything which could spoil the effect."

Hopkins gave a little bow.

"Thank you, I'm sure," he said, puffing with pride.

"Hopkins," I said, "have you had the picture long?"

"About a fortnight, I think," said Hopkins. "Why?"

"Right in your flat?"

"Yes," said Hopkins. "What you drivin' at?"

"And the landlord hasn't given you notice?"

"Look here!" Hopkins was getting hot. "Don't the other inmates complain of too much heat in the house?"

Hopkins was trembling with rage.

"I say, you know," he sputtered, "if there weren't any ladies by I'd—I believe I'd strike you! You do upset me so!"

+ + +

I never answer Hopkins when he begins insulting me. I have a lot of self-control. So I looked about the rink. The band was playing a rollicking tune, and there was a delightful whirr and sizz from the steel runners clinking merrily over the shining ice. From where we sat I could see a beautiful panorama of feminine loveliness in all the glory of its Winter finery. Cheeks glowed and eyes sparkled, but for the moment Hopkins was oblivious to all these things. He was tugging sulkily at the buckle on his skate-bag. Finally he opened it. I nilled a smile of delicious anticipation. I could see Hopkins's finish then and there.

"Hopkins," I asked, where'd you get the scimetars?"

"The what?" he demanded.

"Why, the plowshares."

"These," said Hopkins, drawing two villainous looking pieces of steel from the bag, "these are speed-skates."

I burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, while Hopkins stared at me in wonder.

"Gee!" I said finally, wiping my eyes. "I see nothing humorous in a pair of speed-skates," said Hopkins haughtily.

"No more do I," said I. But the mental picture conjured up in my inner consciousness by the thought of Archibald Hopkins attempting to locomote on those same is to me a veritable kaleidoscope of graphically ludicrous images.

In all the range of farce comedy, burlesque, or comic opera, there was never an imaginary monarch of such enormously mirthful potentialities as this same Hopkins plus a red sweater, a pair of red stockings, a red worsted cap, and a countenance in itself conducive to mirthful explosion.

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There was a little thrill of laughter and two pretty ladies flew by, with firm, sure strokes of the steel runners.

Hopkins was struggling to make a No. 17 foot enter into a seven-and-a-half skate.

"Hopkins," said I, giggling, "how ever are you going to do it?"

Hopkins got mad.

"I could do it right enough if you would turn your bally back. Maybe you think you ain't embarrasin'."

"Oh, very well," said I, and faced about.

When I turned back Hopkins had them on. He was awful!

"Hopkins," said I, "you look a wicked red devil with new art hoofs. Get up; let's see you go through your tricks."

Hopkins drew himself up.

"I don't like your tone!" he said.

"Mebbe so," said I, "and I don't like your clothes. But I wouldn't offend you for the world, Hoppy, my friend, so I shan't tell you what kind of a band wagon you look like."

Hopkins sat and glared.

"I can't think," he began, "how you get 'em up—those stingin' things you say—I suppose you read 'em in a book."

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And with a scornful short he got unsteadily to his feet and made little quick leaps till he reached the ice.

Fearing for his life, I hastily sat down and put on my skates. When I had finished and looked for him I found him leaning against a bit of railing, and hanging on for dear life.

I skated up to him, making elaborate sweeping strokes, the better to impress him.

"Hopkins," I said, "why don't you strike out?"

"Huh?" said Hopkins, weakly.

"Strike out, strike out!" I said impatiently; "don't stand there like a monkey on a stick. If you're going to skate, skate!"

Hopkins gingerly and slowly let go the rail. Then, casting a quick glance at me to see if I were watching, he slid his right foot along, and then his left.

"I'm skatin'," he averred timorously.

"Sure thing," I said, curling my lip.

"Mean to say I'm not?" he demanded and tried to turn on me. Instead, he came a fearful cropper. He plunged headlong into a pair of perfectly delightful young women.

Hopkins recovered his balance for a second and stood, cap in hand.

"I'm so sorry," he explained, "believe me, ladies, I'm a—whoop!" and he sat down on the ice with more force than grace.

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Both the girls laughed uproariously and skimmed away. When they had gone I tapped Hopkins on the shoulder.

"Hopkins," I said, severely, "*can* you skate?"

Hopkins turned violet.

"Wh- how absurd! What a question! Really, I never did see—"

"Hopkins," I said again, "*can* you skate?"

"Certainly I can," whined Hopkins. "But it stands to reason that sometimes I want to more than others. Now, I don't seem to be so keen about it to-day."

"Suffering Susan!" I said, "if you weren't keen about it, why did you get yourself up like a Jocko lost from his hand organ?"

Hopkins gave a sigh and looked very weary. He mopped his brow with his handkerchief.

"I see that it is useless," he remarked, "to make you understand. You have no soul for this sort of thing."

"No, by Jove!" I cried, "and I'm not going to discuss my soul with anything as red and devilish as you."

Hopkins laughed a foolish sort of laugh.

"You may make me some more jokes if you like," he said.

I said: "'Hopkins, you're putting up a pretty bluff; but it won't work with me. I'm from Missouri and you've got to show me. Stir your cinnamon sticks and skate!'"

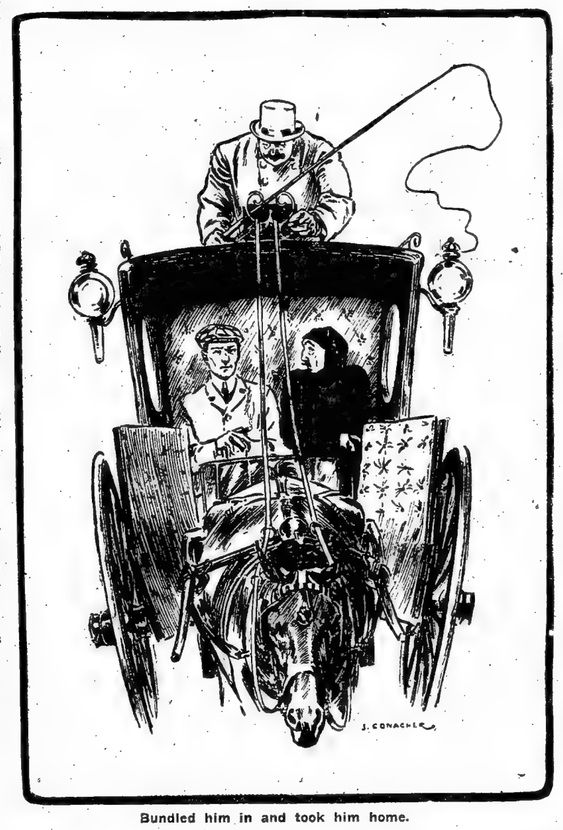

Bundled him in and took him home.

"My cinnamon sticks!" roared Hopkins. "How dare you?"

"Be sure you don't break 'em when you cut the figure 8."

"Sir!" said Hopkins distantly, "you offend me."

"Go on!" said I. "Let's have a turn around the rink. There isn't much more time." And I held out my hand to Hopkins. Hopkins waved it aside.

"Do you dream," he said, "that I am not capable of making an individual start? Away!" And he detached himself dramatically from the railing, unfolding like a scarlet jack-knife.

Finally he stood alone, and the gleam of triumph was in his eye, though his face was very pale.

"Come on, Hopkins," I said, skating out a little way.

Hopkins stood still.

"No," he said, "I cannot mingle with that heterogeneous assemblage. I will wait until they have gone."

"But, Hopkins," I said, "your nose is so red. You look so very cold. You'd better take a turn to warm you up."

Hopkins shook his head vigorously.

"Not at all!" he declared. "A man with a constitution like mine never—a-choo!—gets cold." And just then his teeth began to chatter.

I took him by the arm and led him out, sans gentleness. I called a cab and I bundled him in, and I took him home.

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With a tray full of medicines and toddies I entered Hopkins's room. He was propped up in bed, and he was too beautiful to be true.

His nose and eyes were a fine rosy red, his voice was thick, his tone sepulchral. He had cotton on his chest and it showed a good bit above his collar.

"Hopkins," said I, "will you have a little gruel?"

"Do," said Hopkins.

"Not dough, Hopkins,—gruel," I insisted, not realizing.

Hopkins got very impatient.

"Cad you see I'b dot id ady bood to be chaffed!" he said.

"I'm not chaffing you, Hopkins," said I. "I'm asking you do you want any gruel. Or will you have some toast and tea?"

"Cad you give be whatever is od the tray, ad do dab dodsense? I'b dot feelig very well this evedig."

I gave him the tea.

"Now, Hopkins," I advised, "if you'll take a mustard footbath, and let me rub your chest with oil, and smell of some camphor, and —"

"Dow look here!" Hopkins's tone was wrathy. "I'll be buch obliged to you if you'll shud up, you dow. I'b dot willig to stad for ady bore of your idsults."

"Idsults, Hopkins?" I queried.

"Do'd you dare to bock be!" cried Hopkins, in a rage.

"I'b dot bocking you, Hopkins," I said. "You've got me talking that way, that's all."

Hopkins turned his face to the wall with a muttered remark about "sobe people having do bore symbpathy thad a stode."

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"That's right, Hoppy," said I. "Try to sleep a little."

I had no sooner got the words out of my mouth than I heard a faint snoring which grew louder as I sat there. I watched that fool man for nearly three hours before he condescended to wake up. Finally he opened his eyes. Then he stretched himself, and yawned a bit.

"Hello, Hoppy," I said cheerily.

A deep drawn sigh came from Hopkins. Then:

"I say—I dow what's the batter with be," he said, "I've got idsobdis."

A Tip.

Patron (to waiter helping him on with his overcoat)—Waiter, does this hotel allow you to accept tips?

Waiter—Why, certainly.

Patron—Well, then, play Broomstick in to-morrow's race.

Plenty for the Money.

Farmer Greene (on his first visit to New York)—Say, look here, Margaret! Here's an eatin' house where it says we can dine from six till midnight—six hours o' steady eatin'—for half a dollar! Let's try it.

WRECK OF THE DRUMELZIER AND DEVICES OF LIFE SAVING AT SEA

SOME members of the Maritime Exchange, the rendezvous of the retired sea captain and able-bodied nautical critic, think that there was a good deal of unnecessary noise and wasted energy about the saving of the crew of the Scotch steamer Drumelzier wrecked near Fire Island. They maintain that while it sounded nice to read how the coast guardsmen fought insurmountable difficulties for over ninety hours to get the ship's company from the doomed craft the rescue might have been effected in a few hours had a little more common sense and practical knowledge been displayed. None of the crew of the Drumelzier cared to abandon the boat during the first twenty-four hours of her stranding, but when the war between wind and wave began the majority did not discuss the time of going, but how they could get away. The life-savers could not help them because of the wall of water that relentlessly threw itself on the shore, and the would-be heroes afloat in other nearby craft were for a time unable to get near the wave-whipped ship because of the shallowness of the water about her.

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The Maritime Exchange past graduates of the practical school insist that an ordinary barrel with a line atached might have been sent ashore by the Drumelzier's people when it was discovered that their vessel was too far off to reach by means of a Lyle gun line fired ashore. Or an ordinary kite would have been sufficient in carrying ashore from the ship a line by means of which a breeches buoy outfit might afterward have been rigged. Even the African goat which was on the craft might have been pitted as the expense of human safety in swimming to the beach with a light line, the forerunner of a stouter piece of rope.

The resources of the experts about the exchange do not end in the above-mentioned suggestions. They declare that every ship should be provided with a small balloon, to be inflated at will, for just such an emergency as the people of the Drumelzier were confronted with. A balloon might carry a line ashore in the event of the kite efforts failing. Another suggestion that these retired master mariners make is that every life-saving station along the North Atlantic seaboard should be equipped with a motor surf boat of the self-righting kind capable of pushing her way off shore no matter how hard the waves broke on the strand.

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"Every sea captain who crosses the bar without making adequate provision for the unexpected stranding deserves to undergo the hardships that the Drumelzier's people were put to," is the way a veteran mariner put it when seen at the "News Room." Then, he added, with the regulation sea-dog growl:

"Modern sea captains, forever complaining about small quarters and scanty deck room, carry accommodation ladders that eat up much valuable space which might better be used for lashing down life-rafts. The average life-raft is worth three lifeboats, as has been demonstrated many times in tight pinches.

"Accommodation ladders are all very fine for letting flounces and frills come aboard by the front gate on visiting days, but the life-raft makes a better back door exit to my way of thinking. A learned professor whose name I think was Davis once showed us the feasibility of the kite for use in saving life. His kite did not have to depend upon a fair wind, either, to get to a desired destination. It could sail against the wind, though I will admit it made some wild tacks. This professor took a few of us in tow one day and landed us at Arverne, Long Island, where on the beach with the aid of a star-shaped kite that was seven feet in diameter he propelled a wagon holding four men. By being able to steer the kite to right or left with one of the cords attached to it the party in the wagon was able to follow the line of the shore.

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"One of the tests that day was the sending of the kite to seaward against the wind, and the professor sent the flyer a full mile off shore in one hour and twenty minutes, the distance being marked with leather on the line at every quarter mile. A buoy and lifeline were attached to the kite during the operations, and it was noticed that whenever the manipulating cords of the kite were checked the kite immediately lifted the buoy fifty or sixty feet out of the water and dropped it again as it resumed headway. It was believed the same effect would be produced by obstructions, such as floating spars, bars, and reefs. With a serviceable kite assistance at sea might be extended to a ship, passing a hawser to another disabled steamer that she wanted to take in tow.

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"With a tank of hydrogen gas on board and a number of small and durable balloons a ship in trouble would have, in my opinion, no trouble in getting assistance. There is always wind enough to carry a light balloon, and the stronger the wind the quicker one of these air vessels could communicate with the land. There ought to be a law compelling every seagoing ship to carry these balloons, for in the event of a breakdown one of them would have fair chance of getting word to land, even hundreds of miles away, of the craft's condition. The balloons could be made floatable, and constructed of color that would attract the attention of passing vessels in the event of falling into the water.

+ + +

"Now, if the people of the Drumelzier had attached a light line to a stout barrel and thrown the latter overboard it would have most certainly drifted to the beach with the line hours before the first batch of the men were saved. Animals on shipboard may often be used in sending small lines ashore. Farmers used to have a theory that if a pig tried to swim it would cut its throat with its forefeet. This belief was disproved in the case of the British steamer Kamerukia that ran upon Pedro Reef, near Moruea Head, Australia, Oct. 16, 1897. No rockets were available to get a lifeline to the shore, so the novel plan of attaching a lifeline to pigs—a live deck cargo. Some of the pigs reached shore with signal halyards made fast to them, and so established communication which led to the rescue by breeches buoys of everybody on board. Among those saved were fifty passengers, many of them women and children.

"What is known as a wave boat has been tried with great success in shipwrecks abroad. This wave boat is simply a frame of wooden spars with movable shutters between. The movement of the waves up and down through the shutters causes the boat to travel. It travels on either side, so that it makes little difference which side comes topmost when tossed overboard. It is guided by the wind blown against a part showing above the waterline. Another part acts as a rudder, and should the boat be upset the previously submerged part becomes the wind guide and the other the rudder. The boat carries and pays out its own rope.

"Another serviceable device for carrying a man ashore I once saw in Germany. It was constructed of cork and other light material, and was shaped like a whale. The man trying to get ashore sat on the boat's back with his legs down in holes, so that they were protected. If necessary he had a rudder to steer with. A grapnel was attached to the forward under section of the boat and a line from the ship was pulled out and fixed on shore. At the forward section of the craft was a mouth holding an umbrella grapnel with a line dischargable by a coiled spring. When there was any difficulty in landing this coiled line could be liberated and fired ashore. The boat was fitted up for sail for driving power, had a flare up signal to be let off when the line was secured, and also a vent for oil for smoothing the waves. It was a sort of complicated affair, but worked surprisingly well.

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"An Englishman, Cresswell Wollett, has an invention by which he claims a man may cruise about at night or day from a stranded ship with a view of finding the safest landing place for distressed seamen. The machine cannot turn over, being constructed on raft principles, and is navigated by paddles driven by the feet of the navigator. The whole thing was a simple iron box with a lid opening at the top. The navigator is placed inside the box, and has a lantern to see around inside.

"Had the lifesaving crews at Oak Island or Fire Island been supplied with a motor lifeboat there would have been no trouble working out through the surf. The only obstacle that our lifesavers have in manning their boats is to get them sufficiently out through the breakers to permit them to jump in and get headway on with the oars before the succeeding waves dash them back on the shore. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain has just completed a motor lifeboat. A lifeboat formerly stationed at Folkestone, measuring 38 feet long by 8 feet beam, and pulling twelve oars double banked, was placed in a strong, waterproof mahogany box under the deck amidships. The box was made waterproof to save the engine in the event of the boat turning over too much or filling with water.

"Many other experiments have been published, but those already held prove that the craft can be driven in good shape against a wall of waves by the motor alone. One of the experiments included the capsizing of the boat by means of a crane. The boat never failed to right even with her sails set and their sheets made fast. The motor has an ingenious arrangement, that stops the machinery the moment the boat reaches a position beyond that of 'on her beam ends.'

"I maintain, and my opinions are those of many on the exchange, that our lifesaving service is not up-to-date, and that ships and stations should be fitted with kites, balloons, and other important means of communicating with each other in time of danger."

REAL SAYINGS OF REAL CHILDREN

Warrie (three) enjoyed a sail in the light of the full moon. A short time after, seeing that luminary in the first quarter, exclaimed: "Oh, Mamma; moon all broke."

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Florrie (four, seeing a woman in a London street wearing a respirator)—I dess that woman talks too much.

***

Papa home from a long journey, little May at her evening prayers. Little brother: "You have forgotten to ask God to take care of Papa and bring him safe home."

May—He is home, and he can take care of hisself.

***

The logical infant, Bébé, had fallen from her chair at table and raised a big bump on her head. Mamma, consolingly: "Eat your soup, deary, and the bump will go away."

Bébé—Mamma, if the camels eat plenty of soup will their bumps go away?

***

Entering Paris on Sunday and seeing all the shops open: "Is there no French God?"

JANUARY.

January came, a lamb;
How will it go out?
Evolution makes a ram
From the lambkin stout!
Will it then behave as such,
Butting on its way?
Let us hope not; we would much
Sooner have it play.

A. E. R.

APILE, THE GLOBE TROTTING ESKIMO

HIS DOG.

APILE'S PARTY AT CHICAGO 1893.

A REST BETWEEN CHOPS.

He Has Taken Part in Four International Exhibitions and Visited Nearly Every Part of Europe and the United States—His Good Health Attributed to a Daughter's Watchful Supervision of His Diet.

APILE, the Eskimo, has returned to New York after most remarkable travels for a man of his race, or even of any other race. He is now at the Hotel Putnam with his faithful old Eskimo wife, his daughter, and grandchildren. He may well be called "the Traveling Eskimo," having been at home on three Continents during the past twelve years and seen many of the cities of the United States and Canada, his home in Labrador, and a large number of the cities of Europe and Northern Africa.

He has seen more great expositions than falls to the lot of most white men, having been at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Pan-American Exposition, the Paris Exposition, and the St. Louis Exposition, from which latter he has just returned to New York.

+ + +

Apile first came to this city in 1892 on his way to the World's Columbian Exposition, where he was one of the colony from Labrador that was exhibited in the Eskimo village. During the exposition about half of the Eskimo became dissatisfied with their treatment by the authorities and managers of the Eskimo village. Apile was one of the malcontents, and with them escaped from the fair and set up with an outside show. This action lost for him the opportunity to be returned home, as were the Eskimo who remained in the village on the exposition grounds. The managers had pledged themselves to return the Eskimo to their homes, not only to the Eskimo themselves, but to certain Government officials.

At Chicago, Apile, his wife, and his daughter, while in the regular village assisted in the construction of the snow-house which is shown in the accompanying picture. Apile himself may be seen seated on one edge of the house. His wife sits directly behind him.

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There they dressed in their sealskin clothes, those of the women being different in cut and trimming from Apile's. The sealskin of which their garments were made, however, is not the same as that of our women's sacks and cloaks. The sealskin of commerce is made of the skin of the fur seal. It is first pared down on the flesh side until the roots of the hairs are cut. The hair is then plucked, leaving on the skin simply the down, and this product is the sealskin beloved and admired by our women.

The Eskimo woman's sealskin coat is made of a hair seal of an oily, greenish-white color, speckled with black spots and small circles.

The garment is made with the hair left on, and in preparing the skin the woman chews it to keep it soft while drying. The clothing must be cut a certain way, and the number of bands and the kind of trimmings are all prescribed rigidly by Eskimo fashion customs. These rules are, if anything, more exacting, and certainly less frequently changed, than are ours.

At the close of the fair, finding themselves runaways from the regular party in the Eskimo village, Apile and his companions also were left behind the regulars, who were returned to Labrador, as per contract. They were not only left behind, but stranded. These people then engaged to travel with the Forepaugh Circus, where they were exhibited as a part of a congress of nations. In this way Apile visited the chief cities of the United States and Canada.

Later, when the circus no longer had employment for him, Apile, with his dogs, took an engagement at Huber's Museum, in our own city. In a short time, however, he was again out of regular employment.

It was then that a member of the scientific staff of the American Museum of Natural History met him one cold, stormy day as he was leading his dog from Harlem down to his room near Huber's Museum. Apile was then engaged at the Natural History Museum in setting to rights certain Eskimo boats or kayaks and other objects with which he was familiar.

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Later a life mask was taken of him and his wife, and casts were made of their entire bodies. These, clothed in native Labrador costumes, may be seen on exhibition in our great scientific museum.

New York philanthrophists then subscribed to return Apile to his home at Davis Inlet, Labrador. They fully realized that in his own environment he would not only be able to earn his living by the healthful hunting and fishing at which he was an expert, but would be safe from the wicked environment and plundering parasitic scoundrels that were his only enemies here.

He was provided with rifle, ammunition, loading tools, and outfit with which to begin anew his old Labrador life, and one bright morning, with his good wife and a little Eskimo girl, was loaded aboard a tug which carried him out to the great ship that was to take him home. The steamship company, to do their part of the kindly work, took him free of charge, and with the outfit provided by his philanthropic friends he began life anew at his old home in the land of snow.

When the projectors of the Paris Exposition were building that exposition a concessioner planned to have an Eskimo village there similar to the one that had been so successful at the World's Fair of 1893. An agent was sent to Labrador, and he first secured Apile and his wife, then several younger Eskimo.

They were taken to Paris, where Apile saw much of that gay city. But the venture was not a success, and a short time saw him traveling in Spain as a part of an Eskimo show. Thus he saw many cities of Spain, and later crossed to northern Africa, where he visited many of the important cities of that continent also.

Apile had seen the Chicago Exposition and the one at Paris, but about this time the Pan-American Exposition was to open at Buffalo, and destiny had planned that he should see four great expositions at least.

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Not in a skin-covered framework, made of bones lashed together, the kayak or hunting canoe of Eskimo land, nor yet in the huge skin travelling or family moving boat, called by the Eskimo the umyak, but in a great ocean greyhound, was Apile and his small family hastened to America. Not on a dog-sledge over the frozen ice and snow-crust, but in a palatial modern passenger car drawn by a steam horse, instead of a dog, over frozen rails of steel, were Apile and his taken to Buffalo.

He stayed through the Pan-American as a brother wonder with old Geronimo, the Apache war chief, and made there many friends, for Apile, like all true men of his race, is of almost childlike, trustful disposition, happy, forgiving and faithful.

At the close of his Buffalo experiences he once more found himself in New York, but this time on Coney Island. After the show season closed in 1902 and the Coney Island boats stopped running for the season, he lived in a comfortable little house near Sheepshead Bay.

A HEAD STUDY OF APILE.

R. F. EPPERT SKETCHED FROM LIFE

SPORTING AROUND CONEY ISLAND IN HIS KAYAK.

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When the St. Louis World's Fair closed a few weeks ago efforts were made to induce Apile to go to Portland, Oregon, to become a feature of the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905. This effort to have employment at a fifth great exposition and to see it he rejected. Who can say whether he considered Portland beneath his dignity, or whether Coney Island drew him back with cords stronger than those which draw the young men West. Perhaps it was growing old age and feeble health, due to a great tumor in his neck, that brought him back once more to good old New York, where he is to undergo an operation and retire to a quiet home near Coney Island for the Winter.

Apile is staying at the Hotel Putnam, and was on exhibition for a few nights in Madison Square Garden.

He explains the recently reported giants of Greenland from his own Labrador point of view and has probably furnished the true solution of that story.

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A giant race in Greenland said to be accounted for in Eskimo legend was reported in the press of this country a few weeks ago. Captain Christian Jensen, according to a special dispatch to the THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 19th, after a year's visit to the land of the Eskimo, in the cryolite bark Silicon, arrived home from Ivigtut Bay, from which he set sail Oct. 4th.

He reported that a remarkable race of giants had visited the Eskimos and Danes at the mining settlement of Arsuck, ten miles from Ivitut Bay. These people had never before been seen even by Eskimo. They are copper colored and are seven, eight, and even nine feet tall. In features they resemble the American Indians.

"These strange people," said Capt. Jensen, "represented to the Eskimo a traditional, almost legendary, tribe of giants, stories of which had been handed down to them until they regarded the race as mythical. They cannot speak the language of the Eskimo and could only make known by signs that they had been driven from their homes in the interior by great storms and cold weather."

The Captain very shrewdly assigns a height to these people about equal to that of the height given by early explorers to the Patagonians, so recently brought to the public eye by those who came here and went to St. Louis for exhibition. Thus his story is accepted by some people.

Now, the probable solution of the matter is that Capt. Jensen has simply heard from the Eskimo about these people. The giants are not seen on the Greenland coast but are well known by Apile and the other Labrador Eskimo.

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Apile will tell you about them if you are skillful in making your questions fully understoodby him. He knows them as the Nascapee or Nasquapee Indians, who live in what he calls the Mingan Country. They are simply the Indians of Labrador who live back from the narrow coast line which is the home of the Eskimo. The Eskimo fight these people sometimes, but buy deer meat from them more often. Apile will tell you that they wear a long snow shoe, while his people use round ones. They live by hunting deer, for which they use little dogs, much smaller than the Eskimo dog.

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They are giants only in the eyes of the Eskimo. They are simply of the ordinary height of the tall Northeastern American Indian. But to the Eskimo, who are a very short, chunky people, they seem to be giants. And they have told of them to their Eskimo kindred across the water in Greenland. The Greenland Eskimo have, of course, exaggerated these storis until they now tell of the race of giants some one, two, or three feet taller than they really are.

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It is true that in bad seasons, times of famine in the forests of the interior, these tall Indians go to the coast, where the Eskimo always have plenty of fish, seals, &c. Thus the Greenlanders have told the story of the giants and their visit to the coast country, the home of the Eskimo.

Apile will you how the giants do not allow their little dogs to eat certain parts of the bones of the deer and otter, because they believe if the dogs did so bad luck would come to them. When they kill a partridge, they must pluck it while warm and hang it in their belt by the wing to prevent bad luck. The otter must be hung by the feet to a tree for the same reason.

That Apile is alive is most remarkable, since all the Eskimo brought here by Lieut. Peary, excepting one adult, died of tuberculosis. A boy, Mene, still lives here, probably because he was young enough to adapt himself to our warmer climate and method of life. The older individuals at home were not subject to attacks of the tubercular bacteria, and so were not fortified against them as are we. Of reaching here they were not only deprived of outdoor life, fresh air, and exercise but subjected to the bacteria everywhere present in our city air. Not being fortified, as we are, against such an attack or used to the stuffy air of our houses they soon were completely eaten up by the disease.

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The same fate came to the two little Eskimo girls brought here some years ago from Alaska. Apile has survived probably partly because he comes from further south in Labrador than did Peary's Eskimo or the Alaskans and where, subject to missionary teachings his ancestors and he have become used to living in stuffy houses and in contact with people giving off tubercular bacilli. Then, too, the labors of his daughter may have done much to save him during all his travels in Europe, Africa, and America, since she has seen to it that he give up part of the fat meat diet, the only sort the Eskimo can get in his own country, and also that he added to it a goodly supply of vegetables and fruit. These things they cannot get in the true Eskimo country, since there it is too cold for any plant to grow, but in his home country in Labrador they do have a few vegetables. Some cereals may be had also, being brought in by whalers, store keepers, and missionaries. Three of Apile's companions who went to Chicago in 1892 died, probably because they had no thoughtful daughter to prescribe a proper diet.

Apile, having endured now twelve years of travel in warm climates under all sorts of unfavorable conditions, has proved that he is able physically to cope with the diseases and exposure of such a life. He has withstood the moral temptations of exposition and circus life and, if his operation prove successful, he will probably live to a ripe old age among us.

SKETCHED FROM LIFE

AT HIS CONEY ISLAND HOME.

AMERICAN HANDICAPPING PROVED BY RESULTS, BEST IN WORLD

WHILE most people fond of horses have a general, vague idea as to what a "handicap" is, there are few who really understand it.

When racing was merely an occasional type of sport, in those good old days of which we still hear so much, the popular form of racing was what was known as "weight for age," an easily understood term, which, however, allowed a phenomenal horse to dominate all others, limiting contests by reason of other owners being naturally desirous of avoiding almost certain defeat, and in this way militating against the popularity and vim of the great sport.

As racing spread and developed, competitors became numerous. They classified themselves into certain stratas of excellence, and then came the "handicap" as an absolute necessity to "bring them together." Later it was found that no method of comparing two or more horses for a final decision as to premiere excellence was to be compared with the results of well-manipulated handicap contests.

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At the bottom of this was the fact that racing, from the idle sport of a few wealthy men, has become a great popular open-air amusement. Associations with vast amounts of money invested cater to the demand, and the too frequently one-sided weight for age race had to give way to the handicap in which every horse is supposed to have a chance. The true principle of a cleverly framed handicap is to take any number of variously speed-gifted horses, and, by the adjustment of weight, bring all to a common standard of excellence.

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Thus the ideal finish of the perfect handicap, run over a straight course, would be all contestants running a dead heat. That this never occurs is due to human fallibility, to the turns on which one horse travels much further than another, and to the accidents of a poor start, crowding, poor judgment of the riders, and the thousand and one tiny happenings which govern a horse race as they govern human life. From a practical point of view, our great handicaps are really glorified weight-for-age races. The principle is still held so far intact as stretted defects of speed or of weight-carrying capability have been shown that a horse receives any advantage or otherwise. Thus, the handicap to-day is the acceptable up-to-date race, producing close contests, pleasing the public, and attracting the best horses in the country. It is also pleasing to note that the handicaps of the American turf are truly marvelous examples of what mathematics, applied to a race with all its manifold intricacies, can do in bringing about close finishes at almost any distance.

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Taking the metropolitan racing season, there were in 1904 about 300 handicaps decided, as against 250 last season, which should be vital proof of their acceptability with the general public. When it is said that Walter H. Vosburgh, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, succeeded in producing 19 per cent. of head finishes it will be seen at once that it is a marvelous piece of work, more especially as last year his record was only 10 per cent. Looking further, it will be seen that although the length of a horse is averaged at nine feet, no less than 51 per cent of the 300 races were won by only a length or less. Then pause and remember that of two horses running neck and neck around the wide turn of the Coney Island Jockey Club course the outside horse will travel about thirty feet further than the horse on the rail, and that a horse outside of those two will travel nearly fifty-seven feet further than the rail horse. When this is considered, and the fact grasped that the rail horse does not win more than 17 per cent. of his races, the close finishes thus arrived at by mathematical calculation and weight adjustment are little short of marvelous.

To grasp the results fully it may be said that 56 races were won by a head, 6 by a neck, 36 by half a length, 15 by three-quarters of a length, 43 by a length, 39 by a length and a half, 47 by two lengths, and 58 by three lengths or over. These figures do not include steeplechases. With a horse running at the rate of fifty-odd feet a second it will be seen that the difference at the finish is infinitesimal, a head finish being practically a one-twenty-sixth part of a second. It is interesting to remember here that while American handicapping, under the one-man system, is showing such remarkable 90 per cent. in head finishes over the records of 1903, the English method, operated with a board of handicappers, is said by Lord Durham to be "far from satisfactory." We have twice tried a "board" here, and each time found it absolutely unsatisfactory.

This is the more strange because, under the light of analysis thrown upon the leading races of the past three years, the weights imposed by the official and two amateur tyros have made absolutely no change in the weight of the winning horse, but efforts have been mainly directed to the weight the heaviest penalty shall be. Mr. Vosburgh has always been on the lighter side of this question, believing that owners do not care to see their animals too heavily weighted, and has kept the top weight within limits, finding it just as easy to scale from 128 down, as from 132 pounds. True, there have been owners who have raved at their horses being unduly oppressed. L. V. Bell in 1903 and E. R. Thomas in 1904—but the fact remains that after growling at a certain weight and finding no change was made, both these gentlemen gave their horses to win. Lady Amelia, declining time and again at 130 pounds, finally ran and won with 135, and then with 140 pounds, thereby italicizing the official handicapper's knowledge of the horse's powers, as against the owner's ignorance or premeditated blindness.

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Glancing further, it should be noted that, of the 300 handicaps, the top weight won 72 races, or 24 per cent. That is the only drawback to the otherwise scintillant record. It is not a satisfactory handicap when the topweight wins. The ideal finish is a middleweight in front, with the topweight and a lightweight heads apart behind him. Here the narrow margin of the average win gilds this apparent weakness. As to the way the public and others interested look at the completed work before the race, it is interesting to note that 324 first favorites won, or 42 per cent. It is also interesting to note that no less than three dead heats during the season occurred in handicaps; May 3, Lady Amelia, 122 pounds, and Jacquin, 119 pounds; May 30, Hello, 99 pounds, and Colonsay, 101 pounds, and June 15, with Red Friar, 118 pounds, and Agile, 121 pounds.

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Among the really scintillant specimens of the official handicapper's work is the Tobeggan, May 7, won by the middleweight Hurst Park, 111 pounds, by a length, with the lightweight, Kohinoor, 96 pounds, a head in front of the top weight, Gay Boy, 120 pounds. A perfect finish, by the fact that Himself, 99, was a head behind the third horse; that Robin Hood, 100, was another head away, and that Major Pelham, 98; Rosetint, 101, and Orly II., 91 pounds, were only lengths apart. The race was for three-year-olds and upward, over the Eclipse Course.

In the Fall Handicap, Aug. 27, fifty yards from the finish, Hamburg Belle, 124; Alan-a-Dale, 124; Collector Jessup, 115; Armenia, 103; Lady Amelia, 125, and Grey Friar, 110 pounds, were necks and heads apart, Hamburg Belle winning by half a length. Sept. 15, in the Mercury Handicap, King Pepper, 99 pounds, won by a head; Mineola, 106 pounds, a head; Lady Amelia, 127 pounds, half a length, and Leonidas, 118 pounds, a head in front of the rest. Possibly The Occidental eclipsed them all as a finish spectacle. Then remember that of the four dead heats of the year three occurred in handicaps.

It is to be regretted that a certain embryonic section of turf critics attempts to decry handicaps from a theoretic point, unwitting of the ridicule which must surround their efforts when the above facts are generally grasped. As handicaps, this record will be difficult to surpass.

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Mr. Vosburgh has presented an idea for improving upon this type of race by inviting entries with the understanding that after the first figures are made, the entries be divided in half, one to stand as rated, and the other to have a separate race arranged for them, the individual weights being raised in ratio fifteen pounds over the original impost, say, with a top weight of 120 pounds. This would insure two rattling good races of handicap horses without precipitating the poorer plater against the crack. This was tried, with good results, for two seasons at Monmouth Park, but after the death of Mr. Withers it was discontinued owing, I believe, to the association's believing it individual race, which, of course, was not desirable.

Turning again to the English handicaps of which I have only the figures for those all over that country, and not for any leading section to correspond with, our metropolitan section, I glean the following results from a table published in the recent book by Alfred T. Watson:

Year.	Handicaps.	Dead Heats.	Won by Favorites. Head.	Neck.	Iters
1896.....	517	4	50	61	198
1899.....	517	11	54	54	201
1872.....	517	4	74	53	234
1873.....	517	4	58	50	227
1898.....	517	7	74	52	16.
1903.....	517	5	94	70	14.

+ + +

Taking the best year for head finishes in 1903 the English score 18 per cent. against the 19 per cent. of Mr. Vosburgh for 1904. This speaks for itself, as being the first time the English record came within 25 per cent. of the Vosburghian excellence. As to the number of handicaps won by favorites, that is beyond the official ken or consideration. The more interesting item is in the number of dead heats in England, the 11 in 1899 being equivalent to 6 in our 300, and it can only be accounted for along the line that American placing at the finish is better and more closely defined than in England. Not by any personal or individual excellence, but simply by reason of the methods employed. There the judge is frequently some distance away from the horses when finishing, and one may place the first three horses beyond appeal. Thus, Lord Durham's statement that English handicapping was not satisfactory appears to have a sound base. It must not, however, be overlooked that the English handicapper does not see practically, every race run. Meetings are held at varying points on the same day, and he works much more by "paper" than does the official handicapper of The Jockey Club on the Eastern tracks of this country.

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Taking the season through from March to November in the East, and about 1,300 races, handicaps and others, were decided. Of these, 230 were won by a head, 19 by a neck, 117 by half a length, 4[illegible] by three-quarters of a length, 170 by a length, 165 by a length and a half, 180 by two lengths, and 370 by three lengths or over. Average throughout thus make[illegible] the average race won by a trifle ove[illegible]

AMERICAN MAN CULTIVATING A FOOTBALL BRUSH

FOOTBALL players and musicians will not be in it as to chevelure with the average American man in a few years, says a clever little New York wig-maker and hair dresser. This is because the men of the country, man and boy, have taken to the feminine fashion of going without their hats. For the last two or three years the hatless man has been seen everywhere. He gallops through the riding paths of the park, he motors up and down country roads, he yachts and rows with the same comfortable freedom, and it is having its effect.

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The head is free from the pressure of a snug band around it, which stops the circulation; the sun and air both get at the hair and strengthen the roots, and not only this, but the hatless man is giving more and more time to outdoor sports.

"L'Americain he have not of ze hair," says the little wig-maker, "and cet ees for why? He have so mooch of ze beezi-ness. Constantement he tink, he tink and he tink. He have not ze time for ze amusement. Eet ees not so in my countrie. Eet ees not so in ze ozer countrie. L'Americain toujours he make of ze morinale, toujours, toujours.

"He have not ze time pour make remover son chapeau, hees hat, not even into ze bureau, ze place of ze beeziness. Tres bien, consequentliment ve have—what you call heem—tog me into ze theatre ze row of ze bald head. N'est pas?

"And eet ees not into ze premiere row seulement. Place ze eye upon ze theatre entirement. Always ze tete, ze head sans hair. Eet ees so ees eet not? And eet ees fourjours ze head of ze man. Ne'aire ees eet ze head of ze femme. Always ze cheveux of ze femme Americaine he are vaire beautiful. Eef eet ees blanch how ze snow, eef eet ees black how ze night, always ze femme Americaine she have ze hair charmant, ze beaux cheveux.

"Now everything she will be change. L'homme, ze man Americain, he find for himself ze time for ze amusement. He put away ze hat vich is most bad for ze tete, for ze head. Now you see ze hair, ze cheveux how he pousser, how he sprout queeck and ze man Americain he also have ze beaux cheveux, ze beautiful hair how ze femme. Eet ees vell, aussi; eet ees for ze health vaire good.

"No, eet ees not sad for me, eet ees zat I me make glad, mol. Eet ees zat I have mooch of ze beeziness avec ze mooch of ze hair. Ze Americain he have not ze proud. He have mooch distinguishment avec ze head sans ze cheveux. He wear presque nevaire ze—what you call heem?—ze weeg, ze toupee. Ze weeg I make heem for ze actor, for ze actress, presque nevaire for ze man of ze beeziness. I have mooch rejoicement for ze [illegible] he will [illegible] chevelure and vaire soon you see ve have no more ze row of ze bald head."

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If the American man is growing a healthy head of hair, it is well, for prevention is the only known cure for baldness, a German barber of long experience and many years in this country says. One of the German's patrons whose head already shows an infantine fuzziness on the top which presages more serious trouble in the future consulted him the other day.

"Fritz," he said half facetiously and half in earnest, "if anything should happen that I ever should be bald, and of course I don't expect it, what could I do to get back my hair?"

"Not a —— thing," replied Fritz with decision and American directness of expression.

COTTON PICKINGS.

When hit comes ter tacklin' dem Rush-ian' Japanese names, wah seems eben wus dan what Gin'rl Sherman called it.

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Hetty Sage an' Russell Green ain't in de runnin' wid er culled pewtercrat I onct knowed, who tried ter c'lect er picayune frum his shadder fur showin'

TRUE STORY OF ORIGIN OF "THE BLACK HAND"

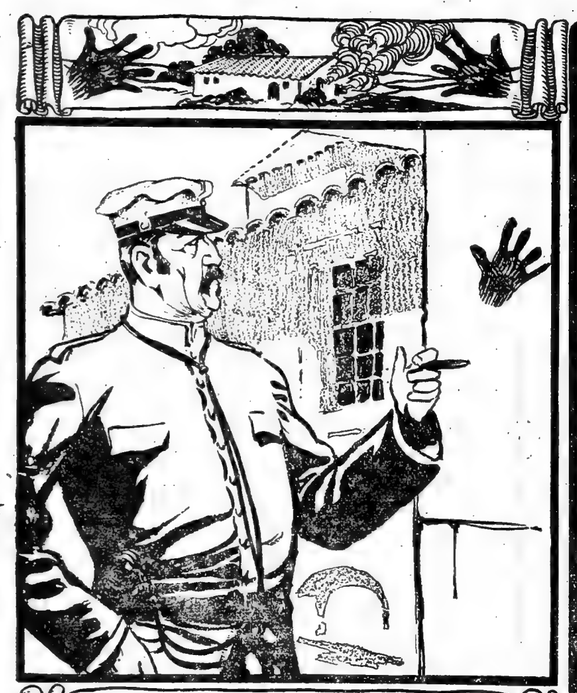

The intrepid Commandant noticed a black hand painted on the wall.

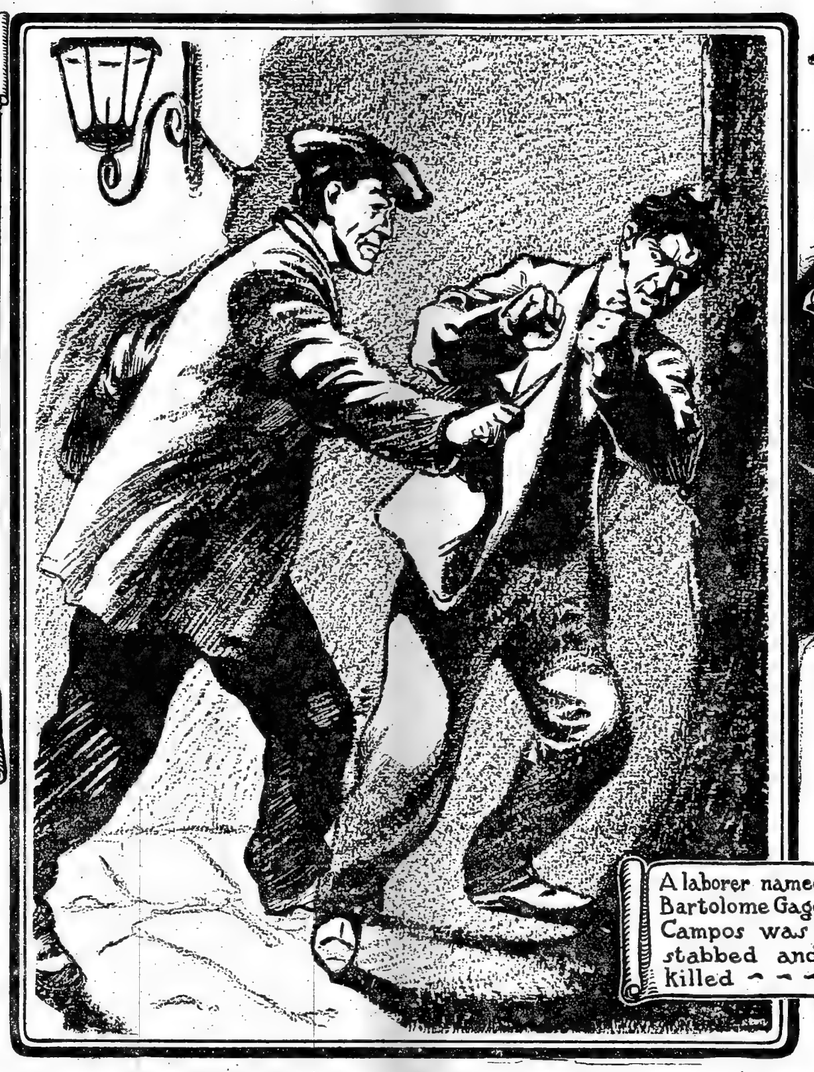

A laborer named Bartolome Gago Campos was stabbed and killed

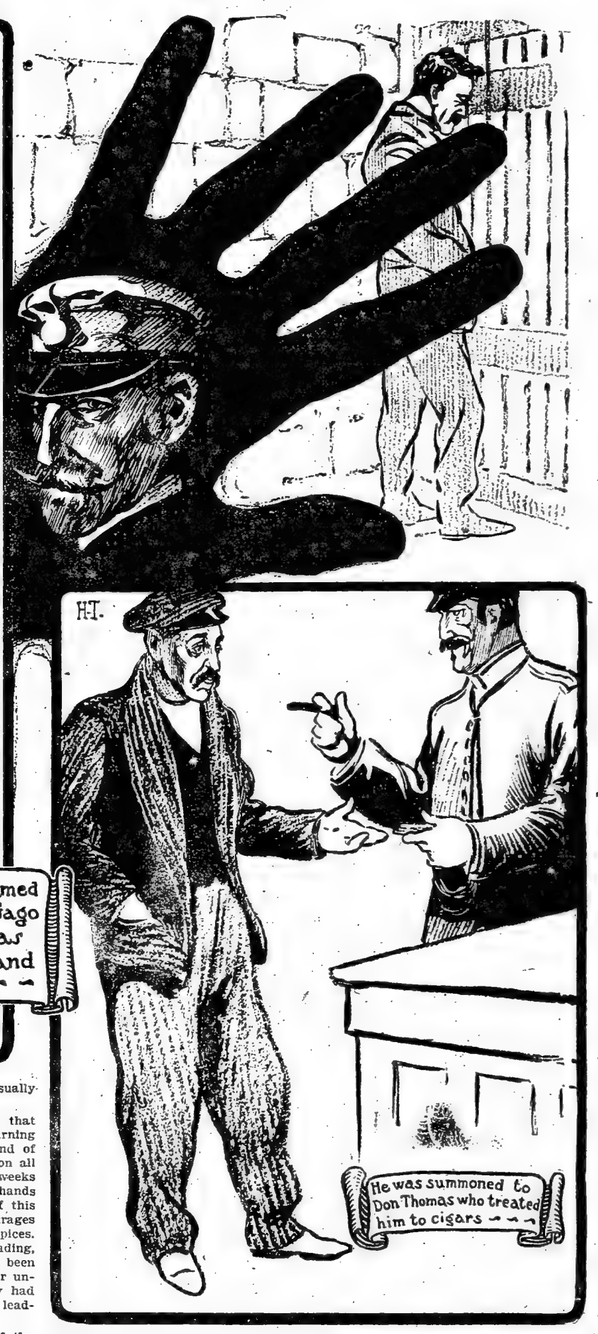

He was summoned to Don Thomas who treated him to cigars

The Ominous Emblem Invented by a Spanish Chief of Police to Account for Crimes and Outrages Committed by His Agents in the Effort to Discredit and Ruin a Labor Organization.

HARDLY a week passes without the publication of some piece of police news in which reference is made to a mysterious secret society known as the "Black Hand." Invariably members of the Italian colony are involved in the crimes laid at the door of that organization, more nebulous and intangible even than the Mafia. Now it is the reception of a threatening letter signed only with that ominous emblem from which the society has taken its name; now it is some blood-curdling crime which the police or friends of the victim assert to have been committed by the gang of conspirators; or again it is some criminal, already in the clutches of the law, who is suspected of connection with the society—but ever the mention of the Black Hand implies a crime impending or one completed.

If you ask an Italian what he thinks of the matter, he will probably, after having ascertained carefully that no listener be present, tell you there can be no doubt about the existence of such an organization, formed and maintained for the purpose of vengeance, for blackmail, for extortion, and for war on society in general. The same question will draw a more skeptical reply from a police officer—a precinct commander, for instance, or a detective—but still one that is affirmative on the whole.

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Of the origin or scope of the dreaded organization your informant will in all likelihood profess complete ignorance. But such details may be had from an encyclopedia. In its pages you will learn, to your surprise, that the Black Hand is not Italian at all, but Spanish, its original name being La Mano Negra, and that the name has been used for more than two decades to designate a group of extreme Anarchists or terrorists who are supposed to have filled the police records of Spain with many bloody entries—homicide and arson and wanton destruction of property.

Not later than last year an article appeared in Die Neue Zeit, (The New Time,) the official periodical of the German Socialists, in which such a well-posted man as Heinrich Cunow referred to the Black Hand as an Anarchist group that at one time played an important and sanguinary part in the revolutionary movement in Spain. And if anything more be wanting to prove the reality of the organization and its iniquities, there are still eight prisoners serving life sentences in Spanish bagnios, all of whom stand legally convicted of atrocities committed in the name of the Black Hand.

A Spanish gentlewoman, Señora Gustavo Soledad, was the first one who had the temerity of asserting, in the face of so much convincing evidence, that the Black Hand was nothing but a myth and that such an organization never existed. In a series of articles published in the Spanish magazine Tierra y Libertad (Land and Liberty) she proclaimed the complete innocence of those eight life prisoners, whose crime, according to her, had been merely that of belonging to a labor union which had aroused the hostility of the authorities and certain land owners.

Basing her assertions on sworn testimony given by several of those prisoners and corroborated by a searching investigation, she charged certain Spanish officials with having entered into a conspiracy the result of which was the conviction of the prisoners in question, the execution of others, and a merciless persecution of the members of the supposed secret society. Her statements were taken up by prominent men and women all over Europe, and particularly by the leaders of radical thought. Among those who became convinced that Señora Soledad had discovered the truth, and who expressed themselves publicly to that effect, were Pierre Quillard, M. de Pressensé, M. Jaurès, George Brandes, Prince Kropotkin, and others of equal prominence.

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During the last two years articles have been written and meetings held to arouse public opinion in favor of the release and rehabilitation of those unjustly enslaved eight men, and the agitation has finally reached such a height that Señor Dato, Spanish Minister of Grace and Justice, has said to interest himself in the matter. It looks now as if justice would be done to them, after twenty years of undeserved punishment. But no reparation is possible in the cases of eight men who were executed at the time of the trials, or in those of a dozen other unfortunate wretches who have died in prison since that time. Apparently we have here to deal with another one of those monstrous official crimes the belated publication of which every now and then shocks the entire civilized world. The Dreyfus episode seems insignificant and unromantic when compared with the wholesale prosecution of alleged members of the Black Hand organization some twenty years ago.

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The name La Mano Negra was first heard of in 1881. It appeared in a series of reports about outrages in the Spanish district of Jerez de la Frontera. Vines had been cut or burned in the yards; crops were set on fire; the houses of land owners were also said to have been the objects of incendiary attempts. The perpetrators of all these deeds were said to be members of the notorious International, which had strongly organized branches in several Spanish provinces.

As a warning of an impending outrage appeared always the black imprint of a hand with outspread fingers, placed on walls near the threatened spot. To understand the eagerness with which these reports were accepted as true and the horror they aroused, it is necessary to recall the general situation in Europe at the time.

Modern evolutionary and parliamentary Socialism was not yet born. All the movements representing the desire of the masses for change and improvement were of a violently revolutionary character. Anarchism and Communism were the favorite creeds of the working classes, especially in the Latin countries. Nihilism held its sway of terror in Russia. Four attempts on the lives of crowned heads were made in the year 1878 alone. A number of high Russian officials were killed by Nihilistic conspirators in the following year. Dynamite outrages were frequent. The popular agitators were ever recommending the use of bombs and the gospel of assassination. As a crowning climax came the killing of Czar Alexander II. on the very day when he had decided to call a constitutional assembly. The public was panic-stricken.

In Spain famine had raged year after year. The Province of Andalusia, of which the district of Jerez de la Frontera is a part, suffered probably more than any other region. Land-owning peasants were almost unknown in the province, all the soil being in the hands of a few noble proprietors who lacked both aptitude and money for the proper cultivation of their estates. The mass of inhabitants consisted of agricultural laborers ground down into abject poverty. In the seventies and eighties wages ran from 10 to 30 cents a day, when work was to be had—and half the time the people were unable to earn anything at all. At the same time food was so expensive that the price of a loaf of bread often equaled and sometimes exceeded a day's wages.

To improve their conditions and obtain the means of bare existence at least, the workingmen resorted to organization, and the Federation of Laborers of the Spanish Region saw the light. This organization had reached a point in 1882 where it was able to show an enrollment of 60,000 members, divided into ten provincial federations. The Federation of Andalusia was the largest and best organized, having 30,000 members. Unfortunately the Federation had been organized by avowed Anarchists, and was affiliated with the International Workingmen's Association. But the leaders belonged to the same Anarchistic group as Bakunin and Prince Kropotkin, and, while preaching revolution, they condemned assassination.

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At its annual convention held at Barcelona in 1881 the Federation declared itself to be wholly an agricultural association, foreign to all political movements, whether instigated by the proletariat or the property-holding classes, and intent on improving the economic conditions of the workingmen without the use of violence. Two years later, when the "Black Hand" spook had been raised by its originators with so much success that even the Anarchistic leaders themselves took it for a reality, another convention held by the Federation disclaimed solemnly all connection or sympathy with the alleged terroristic conspirators.

The land owners were, naturally enough, opposed to the labor organization, and the more it spread the greater grew their apprehensions. Outrages had occurred, but they were isolated cases, caused by extreme distress, and could nowhere be traced to the Federation, whose members, on the contrary, took special care to avoid giving provocation. The desire of the authorities to come to the assistance of the proprietors could lead to no measure, for even in Spain, where the memory of the republican revolt and temporary success was still in fresh memory, men could not be denied the right of banding together for strictly legal purposes. In this dilemma the authorities and the land owners received an unexpected help from the chief of gendarmes, or Commandant Rural, of Jerez de la Fontera, Don Tomas Perez Monforte, a man apparently possessed of an inventive as well as enterprising mind.

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Don Tomas seems to have set about to create what did not exist—a crime that could be traced to the Federation. The first thing he did was to obtain lists of the leading members of the organization. This he did by threatening weak members and by bribing others. Being thus prepared, he set to work through his agents. A series of attacks on property followed. Crops were destroyed, outbuildings were burned. There is every reason to believe that this was deliberately done by the emissaries of the police, and particularly by one Oliver, the right hand man of Don Tomas. In each case the injury wrought was charged to the Federation. But for some time nothing was heard beyond suspicions and accusations of a general character.

These gained general credence only when, seized by a truly genial inspiration, Don Tomas was able to play one of those tricks on the public imagination which never fail of success. While walking through the village of Villamartin one day the intrepid Commandant noticed a black hand painted on a wall. Some distance off another sign of similar nature was found. Both served to indicate the road to be followed, but Don Tomas chose to view them in a different light. Within a few days the mark of the black hand became visible all over the district, and especially in places where the tension between the land owners and laborers was known to be unusually great.

Don Tomas promptly announced that the ominous emblem was the warning given by a regularly organized band of criminals bent on waging warfare on all decent citizens. And within a few weeks another stroke of luck placed in the hands of the Commandant the by-laws of this organization as well as a list of outrages already perpetrated under its auspices. The laws and the list made rich reading, of course. Both were said to have been found by the above-mentioned Oliver under a stone in a field, where they had been placed for safe-keeping by the leaders of the organization.

La Mano Negra was the name of the band, and soon it had become famous all over Europe. The inherent improbability of Don Tomas's discovery would have led to its exposure at any other time, but just then the popular mind was quaking in fear of the Red Terror, which was stalking through all the countries, and nothing was too fabulous or too monstrous for belief.

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Even then Don Tomas had to bide his time for a little while longer. It came, however, when a laborer named Bartolome Gago Campos was stabbed and killed by his cousin, Manuel Gago. Campos had been a member of the Federation, but had been expelled. His cousin, Gago, still remained a member, and was furthermore known to have taken part against his kinsman when the latter's case was up before the Federation. This fact started the quarrel which ended in the killing. Another member of the Federation was with Gago at the time. The crime bore every mark of being unpremeditated. Yet it was used by Don Tomas as an excuse for arresting more than 100 persons.

Among these were all the leaders of the local branch of the Federation. The trial that followed became famous as the Parilla case. The whole Government machinery was employed in securing the conviction of as many persons as possible. The charge of conspiracy for the purpose of murder was entered against all of them. Campos was pictured as a martyr, having offended by refusing to partake in the crimes contemplated by the conspirators. His murder was said to have been prompted by desire for revenge as well as to prevent him from making disclosures to the authorities. The public prosecutor asked the court for fifteen capital sentences. He obtained eight.

Among the men thus sent to their death was the Secretary of the Seville Federation, a school teacher named Juan Riaz. Twenty more members were sent to the galleys for life. That happened in the beginning of the year 1882. The European newspapers were full of the Parilla case, and nobody doubted at the time that the authorities were using their lawful powers to root out a band of the most desperate and most dangerous criminals.

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Two additional processes followed, each of them caused by a crime similar in nature to the one on which the Parilla case was based. The D'Acos case and the process known as the case of the Inn at the Four Roads resulted in four death sentences and the life imprisonment of two men. Eight of the victims are still alive and undergoing their punishment, as has been mentioned already. One of them lost his mind as a result of torture inflicted on him while he was still on trial. He has been detained ever since in the hospital of the penitentiary at Puerto de Santa Maria. Four of the other prisoners are in the bagnio of Ceuta, two at Goinera, and one at Alhucemas.

In her efforts to see justice done to these victims of the Black Hand prosecutions Señora Soledad has obtained sworn depositions from all of them, in which they deny all knowledge of any organization so named or any conspiracy. All the statements contained gruesome details in regard to the torture and maltreatment to which all those arrested at the time of the trial were subjected in order to compel confessions.

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But more important than these documents is the sworn statement obtained by Señora Soledad from a laborer named Manuel Sanchez Alvarez, whom Don Tomas tried to use as an instrument. Alvarez belonged to the Federation in 1881-2. Prolonged illness prevented him at the time from earning even as much as the average farm hand. One day he was summoned before Don Tomas, who treated him to cigars and offered to employ him at a salary many times larger than an ordinary laborer could earn. The condition was, according to this statement, that Alvarez should furnish the names of the leading men within the Federation and also names of some of his fellow-laborers who might be willing to carry out the plans of the Commandant.

Alvarez refused at that and following interviews to comply. The persuasive attitude of Don Tomas changed into a threatening one. And finally Alvarez was arrested and charged with arson. He was kept in a prison cell for twenty months while on trial, but was released at last, no evidence being produced against him. The story of Alvarez might be discredited if isolated, but Señora Soledad has secured abundant corroborative evidence. The mythical character of La Mano Negra may be regarded as proved. It has been accepted as such by George Brandes, the Danish literary critic and historian, who has failed to find any flaw in the array of evidence laid before the world by Señora Soledad. No effort has been made, as far as known, to trace a connection between the sporadic appearance of a Black Hand scare in this city and the creation of Don Tomas's imaginative faculty. The truth seems to be that the name has passed into the consciousness of the Latin mind as bound up with organized Anarchistic or terroristic warfare on society, and on that account the name is used whenever an Italian with criminal tendencies if not record starts out to even up some old score or to get a slice of some other man's cake.

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In other words, the name and the emblem have become accessories to the criminal profession among the imaginative Italians. Letters threatening punishment in the name of an alleged Black Hand organization may be treated as ordinary attempts at extortion, with a dramatic touch added in order to give more point to the threat. Reports that criminals under arrest are members of such an organization have about as much foundation as similar reports had a few years ago, when every Italian charged with some crime of violence was supposed to be an agent of the Mafia.

EDWIN BJORKMAN.

HEARD ON WRITERS' ROW

Proofreader—Sappy speaks here of his ideas "wroughten in verse." Is that good?

Editor—No; make it "rotten in verse." Sappy never could spell.

Reporter (to distinguished military man after interview)—May you some time wear the stars of your country's flag, Sir.

D. M. M. (somewhat embarrassed)—Er—thank you—and may you some time—er—wear its stripes.

Bunner—How did the doctor diagnose Skitter's ailment?

Punner—No digestion.

Bunner—What did he give him?

Punner—Fifty cents, to get something to eat.

Miss Riter—Could you use anything in your "Household Department" this week?

Country Editor—Yes, we could handle a couple of dozen of fresh eggs nicely.

Reporter—You fixed me plenty with old Skadd's relatives.

Proofreader—How?

Reporter—I wrote that he died "full of years and honors," and you let it go through "full of beers and horrors."

Miss Gushington—Did you ever feel the delirium of the Muse, Mr. Tanker?

Tanker—No'm. I never got beyond the delirium of the booze.

Poet—Here is something on "Stella's Eyes" that I would like to have you look at.

Critic—Something on Stella's eyes? That's too bad. But the oculist is two doors down the hall to the right.

Nurse—He sends back all of my stuff. How can I get him to take something?

Purse—Ever ask him to have a Scotch highball?

Associate Editor—How would you parse "verse" in this sentence?

Editor—Never parse "verse." We always decline it.

Scribbler—Alas! I can get nothing of mine accepted.

Quibbler—That's too bad. And the magazines publish so much trash, too!

Scrabble—Yes, Sir; cold in death he was lying there—

Crabble—What was he, a war correspondent?

Professor—What are the great classes of novelists?

Student—Two, historical and hysterical.

J. W. FOLEY.

Considerate.

Satan—What was the occupation of that man who arrived a few moments ago?

Doorkeeper—He was a train dispatcher in the New York Subway.

Satan—Oh, well, let up on him for a few days. The poor devil has been roasted enough.

Force of Circumstances.

"When I was a boy," said Dr. Darlington the other day, "I wanted to be a soldier, but my parents persuaded me to study medicine."

"Oh, well," replied the friend to whom he was talking, "it's often that way. Many a man who aims at a big wholesale business finds himself forced into the retail trade."

THE CYNIC

Virtue is its own reward, and no questions asked.

The old sayings are called wise saws because they have all cut their wisdom teeth.

It's easy to be on good terms with people who flatter us.

If some inventor could only invent a collar button that would do its own swearing when it rolls under the bureau, his fortune would be made.

When a man lets his wife do exactly as she pleases, he generally does exactly as she pleases, too.

When a plumber gets a doctor's bill, the rest of the grafters all snicker.

Some people never forgive an injury until they have a chance to get even.

Man's fondness for sharing his misfortune is only equaled by his hesitancy in whacking up his good luck.

Pride may go before a fall, but it sometimes helps a man to get on his feet again.

A woman is fond of talking about the things she would do if she were a man, while a man confines himself to telling what he wouldn't do if he were a woman.

I often wonder if happiness is ever a matter of luck.

None of us would reach perfection by following the advice we give others.

Pleasure is the indulgence in things we can't afford.

MYTHS FOR MODERNS

Paris had finished judging at the celebrated beauty show, and had the apple ready for Venus when he suddenly paused.

"Fudge!" he exclaimed, with a wink. "How much more effective it would be if this was only a peach!"

So saying, he grabbed Helen, and Troy fell.

Epictetus's master was breaking the good slave's leg to make him show pain, but without results.

"There," remarked Epictetus, with some pardonable heat, as the limb dangled useless. "I'm done for now, and you've cut off your nose to spite your face."

Hearing this, his master had the grace to faint immediately.

Thetis was rising majestically from the sea foam. On the beach stood Poseidon. "Gee!" he groaned, "and not a Summer boarder here yet. Who'll ever believe it!"

Jason was gathering in the Golden Fleece while Medea waited and the dragon slept.

"That woman's a regular Cassie Chadwick," he chuckled, and scurried down to the beach with the spoils.

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest and most drear;
For bill collectors strike us dumb
With sick and quivering fear.

The vultures were descending upon Prometheus as he lay chained upon the mount.

Bravely he awaited their arrival, for he was a thick-skinned creature. Suddenly he remembered that he had no safe cure about him.

Moved by his tears, even the vultures were ashamed, and fled.

The harpies were getting in their usual fine work upon the King's dinner table, when they overheard the Argonauts order Pollux and Castor, sons of Boreas, the North Wind, to chase them.

With an eldritch screech of delight at their evil joke, they unfurled their wings and sprang into the empyrean.

And the horrified diners below heard them yell: "Hot air! Hot air!"

Before and After.

Nagg—Very curious how matrimony sometimes changes a woman, Stagg.

Stagg—Changes her? In what way?

Nagg—Well—er—before we were married my wife seemed to be—er—rather simple minded.

Stagg—And now?

Nagg—(resignedly)—She is simply minded.

Conscience Doesn't Tell.

Jimmy—Didn't you hear the Sunday school teacher say your conscience is what tells you when you are wrong?

Tommy—It's a good thing it doesn't tell your mother.

Overcome.

British Tourist (in Park Row restaurant)—Waitah, you may bring me oystah-cwabs dipped in oil, terwapin wag-out, Swiss bread, and a pint of yellow label.

The Waiter (with an excess of veneration)—Say, Jimmy, tell der speelers ter strike up "God Save d' Queen." D' Prince of Wales is came!

Making Allowances.

He—What allowance do you think your father ought to make us when we are married?

She—Well, I think if he makes allowances for my extravagance and your income, dear, he will be doing as much as we can expect of him.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

By HY MAYER

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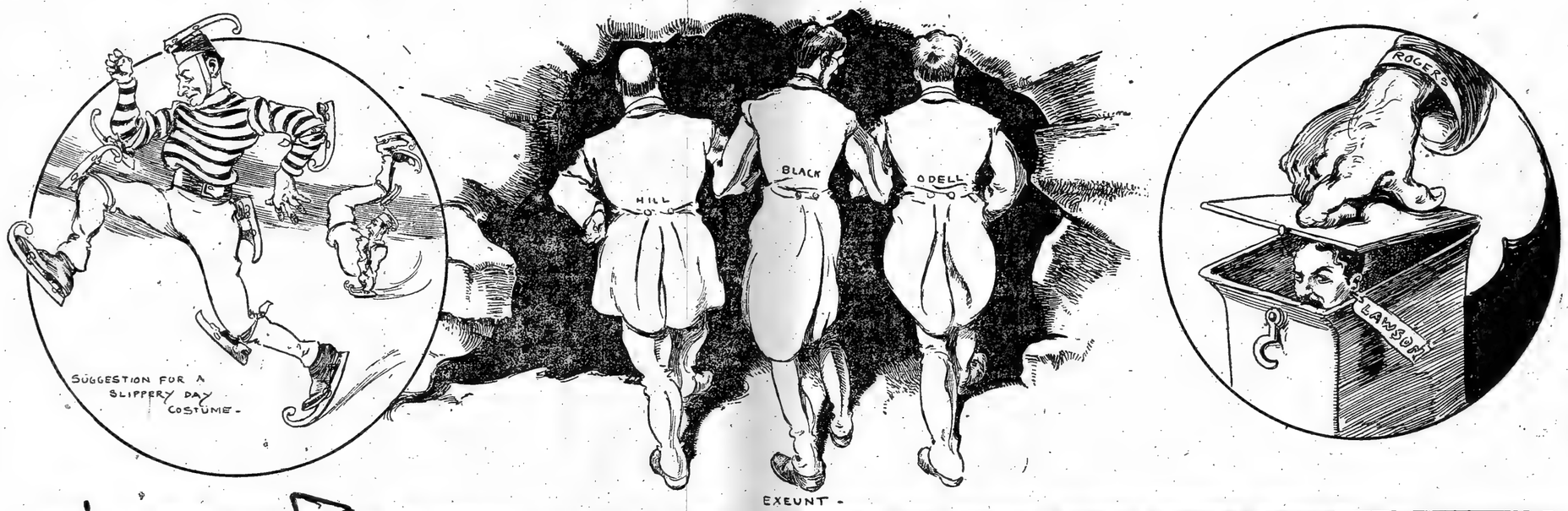

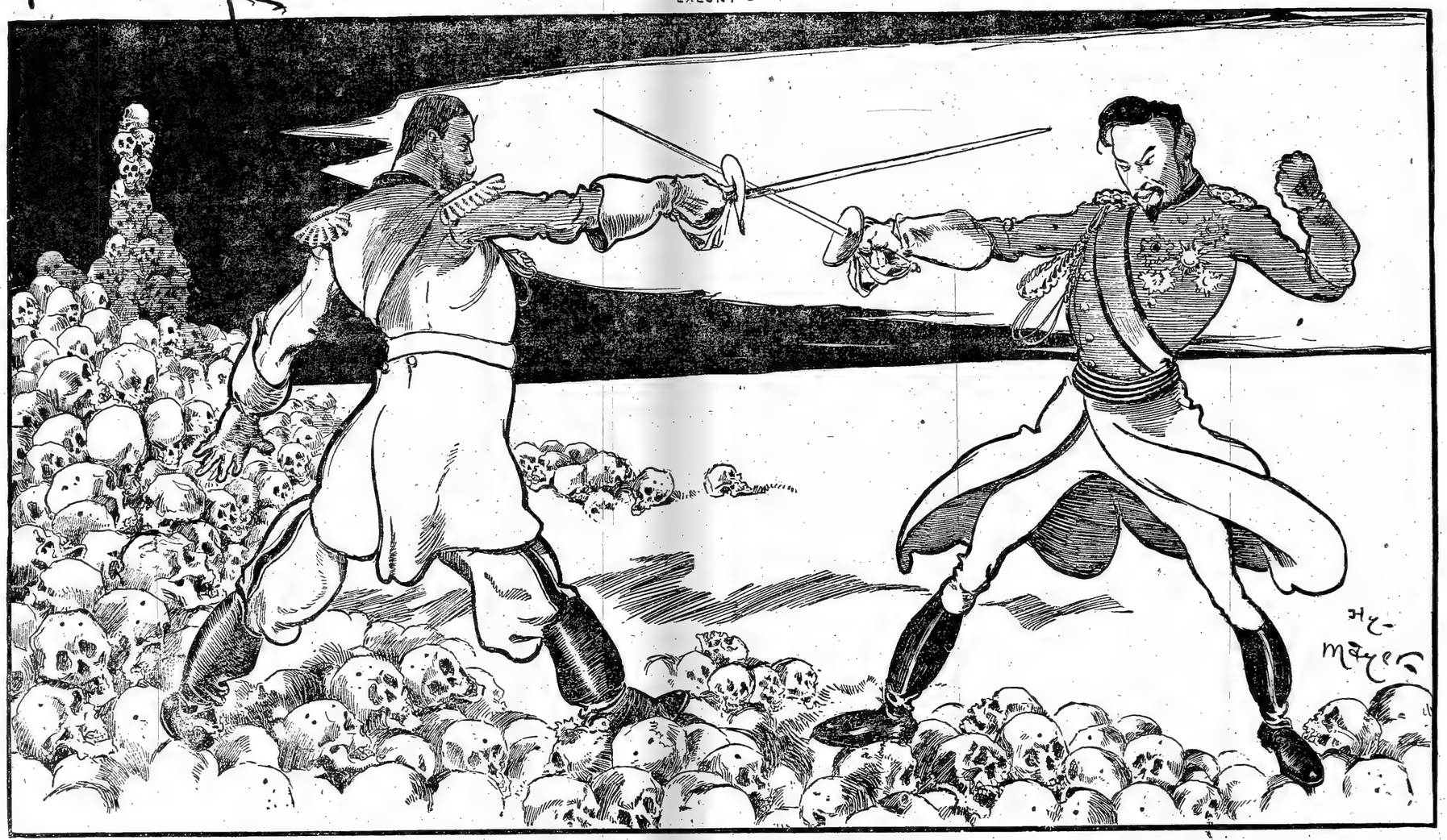

1905

ENOUGH! LET THE CZAR AND THE MIKADO FIGHT IT OUT THEMSELVES NOW.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY FOR THE SOUTH—

BEAUTIFYING NEW YORK.

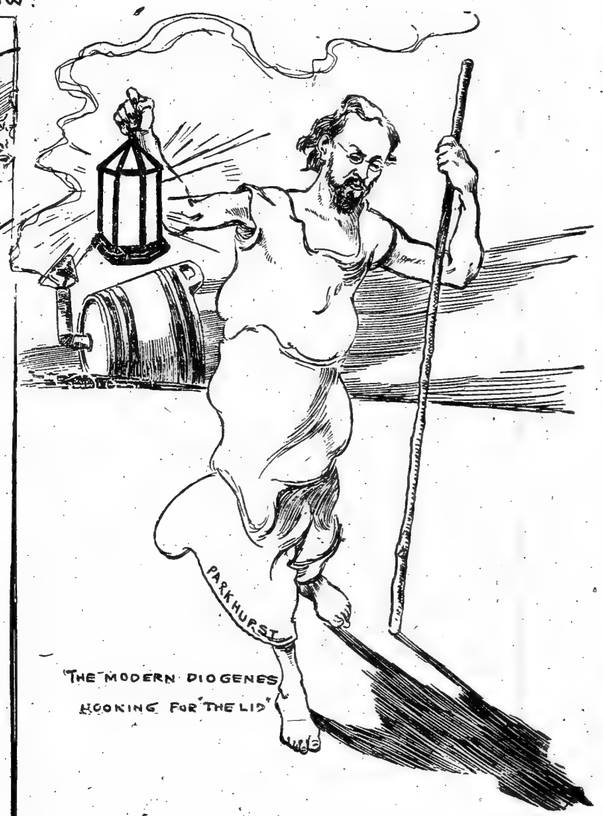

"THE MODERN DIOGENES LOOKING FOR THE LID"

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1905.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

GERMAN-AMERICANS AS ARTISTS AND ART LOVERS

JAN

1905

MISS SARA WIBORG

WILHELM FUNK

MRS. JAMES LINDSEY GORDON

LADY ELCHO

H I BARBEY ESQ.

DURANT CHEEVER ESQ.

COUNTESS F.

Art of the Fatherland at a Discount in Yankeeland--Wilhelm Funk, Once of Hanover, Now of New York, Is an Exception to the Rule--Never Had a Compatriot as a Client--Some of His Recent Work.

AT the late World's Fair the exhibition of fine and applied art made by the German Empire was one of the most effective, if not the very best, of all, yet it is no secret that the Commissioners from Germany are chagrined at the lack of practical interest taken by the public in their exhibit, an interest which is popularly understood to show itself—crudely but convincingly—in the purchase of art objects. More than one of them has been studying the situation in the fine arts since they reached America in the hope of finding the reason for this neglect of German art. So far, the problem seems to be insoluble by them. At one time the landscapes and marines by the Düsseldorf painters were sold by the thousand; once the Achenbachs, Meyer von Bremen, Knaus, Carl Becker, Franz Defregger, Grützner were familiar names; but now the younger generation hardly knows them. Once the leading art dealers found it profitable to visit Germany every year and arrange for fresh imports with the favorite artists; now there is but one dealer who professes to keep German pictures, and he complains that the New York branch of his establishment in Munich does not pay expenses. No wonder the good German Commissioners regard the situation in this country with pessimism.

An exception to the rule that German artists are not successful in the United States is Mr. Wilhelm Funk, once of Hanover, later of New York, and very recently of London and Paris. He has shown his portraits and other canvases in Bond Street, London, and now exhibits them at the Fischel-Adler-Schwartz Galleries, Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, along with an example of the nude to which he has given a title representing a type of character. Thus the woman with bare torso who looks at herself in a hand-glass as she fits a pink rose in her hair is called "Vanity." It is a handsome, finely modeled figure in good color, though in features not strongly expressive of the foible which gives it a name. The lap is covered by a leopard skin and a strong light plays about the figure.

Another canvas differing from the ordinary run, yet still a portrait, is the kneeling figure of Mlle. Genée of the Empire Theatre, London, a young Danish dancer of renown. She has pale blue ribbons in her light hair and pale pink ribbons to fasten on her pink dancing sandals. Pleasing likenesses of children are those of little Miss Clarke and little Miss Neomi Doris Townsend. Oval canvases with portraits of good facture represent Mme. de Olano, Miss May Wickes, and Mr. Ferdinand Hansen. Among the pictures not exhibited this time, but reproduced above, is one of the most attractive, that of Mrs. James Lindsay Gordon and child, also a striking likeness of Lady Elcho and another of the young Princess of Hohenlohe Oehringen, which is catalogued as the "Countess F."

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The place of honor is held by a standing portrait of Lady Drummond, wife of Sir George Drummond, the art collector of Montreal, painted in Canada since Mr. Funk's return from his European trip, a canvas full of character. A brilliant performance is the seated likeness of Capt. Try-Davis, in the evening dress of a member of the Hunt, with his tall hat in hand and his topcoat on, the latter presenting that glare of red which a "pink" coat not so draped might offer. This is one of the happiest of the artist's recent pictures; it has easy brushwork, good construction, and good color. The white hair and mustache are well contrasted with the florid complexion of the huntsman who holds his monocle in its place with all the skill and sangfroid which long practice confers. There can be no doubt that the dark circle presented by the single glass has the effect of stamping more individuality on the face.

Among the portraits of men is a fair likeness of Gen. Horace Porter, our Ambassador to France, who stands in an ample overcoat with broad furred rolling collar. Better than this is the seated likeness of Mr. Henry J. Barbey of New York, holding a cane and looking straight from the canvas. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham stands rather moodily on another canvas, knitting together his hands as if standing for his portrait were about the last thing in the world to give him joy. A seated half-length of W. H. Durant Cheever is still another in which a good resemblance is obtained. The half-length of young Miss Sara Wiborg holding a big muff in front of her breast has some of the sweetness and broad brushwork of a Romney or a Gainsborough. In many of the portraits of women one sees the fact that Mr. Funk, however he may have studied Velasquez at Madrid, has also bowed before the shrine of the British portraitists.

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Mr. Funk is one of those Germans whose artistic life has been passed outside the Fatherland. For the last fifteen years he has been to all intents and purposes an American, only visiting Europe from time to time and then stopping in England or France or Spain. To an inquiry if he had not many clients among our large population of Germans by birth or blood, he replied:

"During all my stay over here in my adopted country, I have had but one client of German birth, though some may be of German descent. I hardly know why it should be so; but it seems to me that the German section of our city contains very few persons who care for the arts. I know a few German painters who come over every Winter and seem to have their time well occupied; perhaps they paint our German-speaking fellow-citizens, but I have not had any such experience. English-speaking Americans, Canadians, and English people, yes. Certainly I do not speak with any bitterness, for I cannot complain of lack of commissions."

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"What do you think is the reason for the disappointment of the German Art Commission at St. Louis with regard to sales?"

"There seems to be a fashion which has set against German pictures, and this fashion has been continued and heightened by the art dealers who offer to the public almost exclusively the works of French, but latterly also of Dutch, artists."

"But since the dealers, as men of business, have to follow the demand, it cannot be they who cause this coldness on the part of the public toward German pictures?"

"That is true," said Mr. Funk; "perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect that they could lead public taste back again to where once it was, but I think that something could be done to bring before the American picture buyers a class of paintings which were not represented at St. Louis."

"You mean the 'secession' pictures which the Emperor so dislikes?"

"Exactly. The academical paintings shown at St. Louis could not please many Americans, because, as a rule, they are very like the works of the academical brushes in England and the United States, and represent over here what we would call in German an Ueberwundene Standpunct, or, as we say 'an outgrown creed.' Art lovers who knew what the German exhibit represented, and were also aware that the French and British did not exert themselves to send their best works to St. Louis, were pretty well agreed that for the sake of the exhibits by Japan and Sweden it was scarcely worth while to take that long journey to the Lower Mississippi."

"There are modern painters in Germany, then, whose works New York would enjoy seeing?"

"Certainly. I wish they would hold an exhibition here and show the paintings by the live men of Munich, Berlin, Vienna, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Düsseldorf, and other art centers."

"What would you say to another Comparative? The American painters have been lately shown alongside the French tonalists of the past generation. Why not have a Comparative Exhibition of German and American Paintings?"

"Capital!" cried Mr. Funk. "I am sure that such an idea would be received with enthusiasm in Germany, especially since the best workmen, in my opinion, declined to exhibit at St. Louis after they found that the Emperor was carrying his dislike for their work so far as to put them in a false position."

"Might they not feel doubly secure, in that the academical works could not lower the standard and effect the harmony of the exhibit?"

"I think so. But you must remember that I am not in touch with German artists and have no right even to suggest what they should or should not do. The suggestion comes from you and I am inclined to indorse it, without pretending to speak for any one but myself."

"Do you think that German-Americans in New York would take up this idea and help to make it a reality?"

"No, I cannot say I do. So far as I have been able to make out, they are too indifferent to art matters to move in such a cause."

"Do you think the National Academy of Design or the Society of American Artists would undertake it?"

"Hardly. Such an international exhibition is not, I believe, provided for by their constitutions, and I see no reason to suppose that either organization would consider such a move for a moment."

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It is true that our German fellow citizens do not take much interest in art matters whether foreign or native; this is all the more strange since a goodly number of painters and sculptors are German or the sons of Germans—but they do not work for German-Americans or hope for any active encouragement from that direction. At home the Germans appear to make much of their native artists and help them by sympathy and purchases of work, but the arrival of wealth to the German-American does not seem to offer him that chance of owning works of art which so many people long for; he passes by on the other side.

A carefully chosen collection of recent work by the "secession" and impressionist painters of Germany hung together with an equal number of works by our living masters would be a very interesting sight and might do something to overcome what looks like a prejudice against German work. The American collection might be managed by the Society of Art Collectors; it would add another to the laurels won by the late Comparative. New York has become the goal for works by artists of all countries; it is well to have some organization by which we shall see, not the mediocre work of each nation, but the very most select.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ART NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

THE series of American statesmen, heads etched nearly the size of life by Mr. Jacques Reich, has been enlarged by a portrait of Daniel Webster which bears out the traditions as to that orator's dark and singular visage. It is taken from a daguerreotype in the possession of the Century Company. The etcher or the sculptor is lucky who has a daguerreotype or "tintype" to work from, because these sun pictures repeat more truthfully than the photograph the finer planes and inequalities of a face and generally prove more grateful than the photograph as a basis for reproduction in the absence of the original. The rugged face of Webster suggests in its ugliness men of the type of Mirabeau and Daniel O'Connell, but it has likewise the stamp of their powerful character. Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Jefferson are some of the portraits of this series which Mr. Reich engraves and etches and also publishes at his studio, 2 West Fourteenth Street.

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One has to be a very great painter to follow Whistler's example and return a silver medal to the jury with his "second-class thanks for the second-class compliment." And Mr. F. A. Bridgeman is not a great painter. Yet he has returned the silver medal awarded him at St. Louis with a long explanation as to the gold and silver and bronze medals he has received already. Artists who do this belong to the class who are not game, who are "bad losers." If they would reflect they might remember that the moment they accept the offer to exhibit they are part of the game and must suffer the consequences, good or bad. They are bidding for public recognition and voluntarily place their works at the hazard of a parcel of artists who have been designated for the jury. Very likely the jurymen at St. Louis were not deeply impressed by the Oriental women of Mr. Bridgeman's brand, but that was among the possibilities when his pictures were entered. The way to throw ridicule on too meagre an acknowledgment is to paint better; then posterity will remember to flout the stupidity of the jury who did not recognize the coming master in his earlier works.

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Bettona, a little hill town near Perugia, the last refuge of the soldier of fortune Malatesta Baglioni of Florence, who died in 1531, has set up a museum in the old Palazzo del Podestà. "Bettona," writes Prof. Bellucl to The Athenæum, "now has a combined museum, picture gallery, and site for its ancient archives. It is almost incredible to see how this hill city of barely 1,000 inhabitants has been enabled to accumulate so many objects and curios of value—Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, mediæval, and Renaissance; frescoes, arms, seals, and paintings."

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Londoners are looking forward to the erection of a monument to Shakespeare which will take its place worthily beside the most important memorials, such as the Albert Monument or the Walter Scott in Edinburgh. Let us hope that it will rise artistically above the very low level these attain, despite the fact that good sculptors are very scarce in the British Isles. The idea is to found an International Memorial Committee to raise a fund of at least half a million dollars. If the monument does not absorb all the money collected the surplus will be used to support a Shakespeare Society. In honor of the poet the week from April 23 to May 1, 1905, is to be set aside for meetings in different parts of the world, when the memory of Shakespeare will be celebrated. Among the committeemen designated to set this plan in motion are the Lord Mayor of London, the American Ambassador, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Sir Henry Irving, Dr. Furnival, Lord Avebury, and other men of note at the universities and in public life. The site is to be some very conspicuous part of London associated with memories of the actor, manager, and playwright whose writings are as much a part of daily English, written and spoken, as the words of the Bible.

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Four pictures representing the seasons, painted by François Boucher, were among the works of art belonging to the late Mrs. Ridgway, a Philadelphian who died in Paris. They are called "The Pleasures of Summer," "The Amusements of Winter," "The Charms of Spring," and "The Delights of Autumn." Summer presents three fair women of the Venetian type resting by a pool, having emerged from a bath; Winter shows the lover in a furred cap and cloak pushing his pretty love in a rococo sled over the frozen mill fond; Spring has two young people twining flowers in the maiden's hair, while Autumn is typified by another affectionate couple, the young man pouring fruits into the lap of his coquettish friend. These seasons by Boucher were sold at the Hotel Drouot for nearly $20,000 each, or more than $70,000 altogether.

SIMPLE WOMANLINESS AND THE DRAMA

PHOTO BY SARONY

ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN "SUNDAY"
HUDSON THEATRE

PHOTO. BY SCHLOSS.

WINNIE DUPREE
IN "THE MUSIC MASTER"
BELASCO'S THEATRE

PHOTO BY SARONY

EDITH BARKER
IN "COUSIN BILLY"
CRITERION THEATRE

PHOTO. BY SARONY

ANNIE RUSSELL
IN "BROTHER JACQUES"
GARRICK THEATRE

Types Revealed in a Study of the Current Plays---Why Some Actresses Are Successful---A Disappointing Playwright---Notes of the Theatres.

POSSIBLY never in the history of the American theatre has there been a time when the appeal of simple womanhood has been so valuable a factor in dramatic success as at the present time. One is reminded of this fact by the presence in New York of a number of actresses who, while in no sense of the word entitled to the consideration extended to really great artistes, are yet conspicuously successful in their respective lines and are numbered among those players who enjoy the greatest esteem of the playgoing public.

The idea has long prevailed that sensationalism and notoriety are the chief requisites for success on the stage, and, indeed, evidence is not wanting to prove that in many quarters this opinion is still current, the application being especially emphasized with regard to the women of the theatre. But a study of the amusements of this metropolis at the present moment could hardly fail to convince the most skeptical that the common notion on the subject is largely a fallacious one. Today the actresses whose success in New York is most pronounced are those who, in their professional effort at least, represent a high type of womanhood.

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That a similar condition has existed in times gone by is probably quite as true. Women of sensitive and delicate temperaments, of refined personality, and the charm of girlish ingenuousness and sweetness, have been a part and parcel of every theatrical epoch. One still hears occasionally of the divine Neilson, whose appeal, from all accounts, must have been somewhat in line with that of certain of the women who are to-day most successful in our theatres. Maggie Mitchell and Lotta, although identified more or less with hoydenish parts, were loved by their respective audiences, largely because of a purely personal attractiveness. The late Mrs. Gilbert, never a great actress in the accepted sense, had that quality of womanliness in her equipment which made itself potent even when the conditions of servitude were such as to make it necessary for her to assume rôles of the most cantankerous and unlovely of females. And it is reasonably certain that but a small percentage of those playgoers who welcome the annual visits of Julia Marlowe have any very intelligent appreciation of her remarkable technical accomplishments. Her appeal is primarily that of womanly charm.

Nor must this term be confounded with that of mere personal beauty. That in itself is by no means so important a factor for enduring success on the stage as is generally supposed.

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The appeal of a lovely woman, to be sure, is irresistible to most of us. But it is not a permanent one, and the history of the stage would hardly record a single instance where mere physical perfection has in itself been of sufficient worth to create a prolonged theatrical success. Women like Maxine Elliott and Mary Mannering would certainly not have remained fixtures in the starry constellation had they not been able to demonstrate some capacity apart from that of beauty of face and form. The reign of the stage beauty is generally of short duration; even in comic opera this fact holds true. Instances will be cited, of course, to prove the contrary. The name of Lillian Russell is likely to suggest itself at once in this connection, but the selection of this actress as an example would mean an unfortunate blunder on the part of the attorney for the defense. For in the arraignment of beauty it may easily be proved that though physical loveliness has been of some advantage in this particular case, it has not meant everything, for Miss Russell is the possessor of talents and experience that in themselves would have enabled her to retain her popularity for a much longer term of service than is ordinarily the lot of the professional beauty of the stage. Her name, however, hardly falls properly into the present discussion.

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One cannot with justice extend praise to all the efforts that engage the attention of our actresses, but it is interesting, once in a while, to seek the underlying causes for popularity of some who, while they fail at times to satisfy every demand of the more critical judgment, are still numbered among the popular players of the day. And a study of our stage at the present time leads to the conclusion that this matter of simple womanliness is a factor to be dealt with.

In several cases the actresses who have been observed are stars of recognized positions—part and parcel for years of the valuable capital stock of the theatrical producers. Most of our managers, whatever their predilections, have apparently recognized the condition as it exists. One of them long ago gave evidence of his perspicacity in this respect when he selected Maude Adams as an actress worthy of preferment. Another chose Eleanor Robson for a similar reason, and the correctness of his judgment has been demonstrated not only in a conspicuous American success, but by the warmth of greeting which met this young actress during her recent appearances in London.

One may justly assume that in cases of this kind sentiment plays no part. In the currency of the theatre the stars simply represent the promoter's big bills, the lesser lights his change and smaller currency. And when a manager selects for special favor an actress whose hold on the public is so largely one of personality as in the case of Maude Adams, the fact is demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the manager in question recognizes that to be a very essential factor and one of steadily increasing importance.

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It would be unfair to deny that Miss Adams is the possessor of a very considerable degree of artistic facility. Meagre as are her opportunities for brilliant technical achievement in the playing of Lady Babbie, evidence is not wanting to prove that she has learned —and learned well—those lessons which are essential to every actress who would attain a pronounced and lasting value on the stage.

The vogue of personality, like the vogue of beauty, must be supplemented by talent and training to be of long duration.

Miss Adams is the possessor of much of both. A denial of the fact that she is not a genius is no disparagement, for she has triumphed over physical shortcomings which, in the common opinion on the subject, ought forever to have precluded her from attaining a position in the first rank of popular favorites of the theatre. Few persons would be inclined to mention Miss Adams's name in connection with the beautiful women of the theatre, although for some of us she has a rare quality of mental sensitiveness in itself sufficient to illumine features far less lovely than her own. Like Viola Allen and Annie Russell, both of whom represent the type of womanliness on our stage, she is an especial favorite with her own sex. That in itself is no small compliment to any woman. There is an innate quality of loveliness in these women which is far more potent in its effect than any mere external beauty. And one observes something of the same quality in the case of other women now enjoying so large a share of public favor in New York. Minnie Dupree has this quality to a rare degree; so, too, Charlotte Walker and Edith Barker, both of whom are especially favored by women who go to matinées. In the case of Ethel Barrymore, the quality of buoyant girlishness has been an invaluable adjunct for success.

The purely private and personal side of the player's life has been far more a subject of comment than is altogether justifiable. Actors and actresses in most cases should be judged by their public performances, not by their private actions. Occasionally there are exceptions so flagrant that an expression of disapproval may be justly considered a concern of the public, but in nearly every instance it is—or ought to be—the player we go to see, not the man or woman behind the mask. Despite this fact, it can hardly be denied that the popularity of the actresses under discussion has been greatly enhanced by the fact that in their private lives, as well as in their public efforts, they have never been subjects of unpleasant notoriety or scandal.

That is a fact worth remembering by the younger generation of actresses and by that ever-increasing class that hopes some day to be among the public's servants. It is a fact that cannot be impressed too emphatically or too often.

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It is impossible to view Clyde Fitch's most recent effort with entire equanimity, for although "Cousin Billy," with its exceptionally capable company, undoubtedly provides a good evening's entertainment, it marks no progress on the part of the playwright, if indeed it does not indicate something of a retrogression. In adapting the old Labiche farce Mr. Fitch has succeeded in imbuing it with qualities that are pretty certain to make it attractive to people whose risibilities are still attuned to the simplest and most obvious forms of humor. He has grafted on to the French stalk many blossoms of contemporaneous American slang, and if the characters are not always elegant, they have the merit at least of typifying, to some extent, phases of life they are supposed to represent.

This adaptation will in all likelihood prove a popular one. In this respect Mr. Fitch may be said to have accomplished something, for "Le Voyage de M. Perichon" has been tried before on our stage, with less satisfying results, as William H. Crane is probably in a position to testify.

The disappointment comes in the fact that Clyde Fitch should be engaged at this late day on matter so far beneath the abilities with which we were once inclined to credit him. So few men are writing successfully for the American theatre that we can ill afford to lose original effort in the case of one who has shown so much aptitude for the task. "The Climbers" still remains Mr. Fitch's best play. Therein was a promise which has never been fulfilled. In "The Girl with the Green Eyes" Mr. Fitch displayed a remarkable knowledge of feminine temperament, but the play, in two of its acts, was almost incompetent. In all of his plays this author displays evidence of unusual knowledge of the conditions and needs of the theatre, but in each of his later efforts there have been evidences of distorted judgment and slipshod, hurried workmanship.

Men have been ruined by success before this time. The best hope of those who still have confidence in Mr. Fitch is that he will buckle down to work and finally fulfill the promise of his early years.

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Francis Wilson's passing from comic opera might be a subject for extended comment but for the fact that either he, Mr. Fitch, or the manager was wise enough to realize that a fledgling will do well not to try to fly too high. There are some persons who believe that Mr. Wilson is capable of playing such light comedy rôles as are now pretty generally identified with but one American actor—John Drew. Fortunately there is at present no occasion for comparison in that direction. The rôle assumed by the comedian in his present play is removed but a slight degree from rôles which have given him his popularity, and the play and the part fell so nearly into the class of burlesque that Mr. Wilson's capacity for higher comedy may not with justice be considered as on trial. He succeeds in investing the part of the bumptious Jenks with many amusing qualities, but his overemphasis of lines and overelaboration of business, not faults in comic opera, will prove a serious menace in his new field of work unless he is able to reform them soon and altogether.

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Daniel Frohman, who has had some experience with dramatists, acted and unacted, has been contributing to Harper's Weekly some advice which is recommended to any aspirant who hopes to be successful in this difficult but highly remunerative form of art. "There is but one way to produce successful plays," says Mr. Frohman, "and that is to suit the taste of the American people." There is a dictum worth remembering. Who will believe that the dramatist who proceeds along the line suggested can possibly meet with failure? Truly, here is a Daniel come to judgment. But how Mr. Frohman's lip must have curled as he penned that line.

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In his little fling at college athletics and the higher education of women Edgar Smith is to be credited with rather more than the usual degree of success in the new burlesque on George Ade's play. It is to be expected that the humor in an effort of this kind will be of the broadest sort, and though it is hardly likely that "The College Widower" will prove attractive to persons who demand refinement in their entertainment, it is an innocent enough affair throughout. Marie Dressler's large, breezy style is entirely in harmony with her surroundings at the Music Hall and she is genuinely amusing in a part which gives her opportunity for a variety of comic speech and action.

A. K.

PHOTO. BY SARONY

MISS CHARLOTTE WALKER
IN "THE FORTUNES OF THE KING"
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.

NEEDED A SOLID SURFACE.

CONGRESSMAN VAN HORNE was arguing before a committee in Washington for an appropriation to improve the Missouri River.

"I don't think much of that river of yours," objected Senator Brice. "I have been out that way and have seen the river myself."

"And you don't think it is worth improving?" demanded Van Horne in pretended amazement.

"Oh, yes, it is worth improving," said Brice, "but you propose the wrong improvement. That river ought not to be dredged to make it navigable. It should be macadamized."

Mildly Cynical.

The average woman can't hold her tongue, even with a mouthful of hairpins.

The less some people have to say the more they say it.

The way of the transgressor is often easier than you think.

Conscience is a still, small voice that tells a man when his liver is out of order.

NEW YORK'S MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT---ITS SCOPE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

ON Tuesday of this week an interesting musical event will take place at 53 and 55 East Third Street. This is the new home of the Music School Settlement, and the occasion will be a housewarming and concert. About 1,000 invitations have been sent out to uptown people who are or may be interested in the work. This is unique. Its object is to give the children of the East Side a musical education, to make them self-supporting, or to give them the culture of music which so many of them crave and which would otherwise be beyond their reach.

There are three resident workers in the settlement building, and regular settlement work is carried on there, but it comes through music, which is the chief aim of the establishment. The [illegible] is supported by voluntary contributions. The children make nominal payments for lessons and practicing. Many well-known New York names are in the list of officers and Directors, and prominent musicians in New York give valuable assistance in instruction to the more advanced pupils of the settlement. The officers are: President, Mrs. Howard Mansfield; First Vice President, Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill; Second Vice President, Miss Florence H. Matthews; Secretary, Miss Elsie Powell; Treasurer, Miss Florence Wardwell.

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For the new building two old houses on Third Street have been united. They are houses built when the neighborhood was one of the best residence districts of the city, and the interiors are most attractive. The parlors and hall of one house have been thrown together to make a large concert hall, where is the grand piano which is used for the special musical events of the settlement. When the work in the new building has been systematized, these will include monthly concerts given by the children for their friends and the people of the neighborhood.

On the right hand side of what is now the hall of the united buildings is the reception room, and other parts of this floor and the greater part of the floors above are divided into little practice and larger lesson rooms. In the basement is the office and a room where the children leave their wraps and wait until the lesson hour if they arrive in advance of the time. On this floor are the most improved toilet arrangements, including a bathtub and shower, which will be used by the children at the head worker's discretion. On the upper floor of the house are the rooms of the settlement workers. The furniture of the house is simple, but pretty and in good taste, as is usual in the settlements. There are some needs in this line which generous givers will perhaps make good after the reception. There are also payments yet to be made on the house, and another piano is needed.

Some one hundred and seventy-five pupils are being taught, and there are fourteen pupil teachers. These give lessons to the beginners, and teach surprisingly well, being of the class of children used at an early age to taking responsibilities. They give so much time a week to the work, are paid for it, and at the same time take lessons themselves of teachers uptown.

Both boys and girls are among the pupils, the latter being numerically strongest. The greater number of girls study the piano and the boys the violin, while occasionally one learns both instruments. The smallest pupil is a boy, little George Rabinowitz, a tiny chap of five, who is now using his second violin. The first was made for him, a little instrument perhaps twelve inches long, and he has now been graduated to the smallest child's size violin, and can use two fingers. He is enthusiastic, comes early for his lessons, and would outstay his time if he could.

Many of the children have real talent, others have less, and there are still others who come, try, become discouraged, and give up. The children are expected to own their violins, but for the first ten or a dozen lessons they are allowed to use the one belonging to the settlement. At the end of that time they know whether or not they have the courage to attempt to become musicians. Many of the children have pianos in their homes, others practice at the homes of their friends, and still others come to the settlement to practice, paying 5 cents a half hour. For the lessons they pay 20 cents a half hour.

There is an orchestra of twenty-one pieces which David Mannes, a good friend of the settlement, conducts. Both boys and girls belong, and the violin, viola, and 'cello are played, with sometimes a piano accompaniment. A junior orchestra reinforces this, and its members are graduated into it.

One of the pleasures that come to the children through the settlement is that of hearing really good music. As a rule tickets to hear all the good players are sent to the settlement, or money is used from a little fund for that purpose. Fourteen children were taken to hear Ysaye recently.

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"And you should have seen Abie Rabinowitz," says one of the settlement workers who accompanied the children.

Abie is one of the small musicians who have talent and love music. He is a very little fellow, only twelve, and small for his age. It was a long programme, and the older people were afraid it would prove tiresome for so small a boy. But Abie, who plays both the piano and the violin, listened as if entranced from the beginning to the end. His is a musical family. The little five-year-old is a cousin, and he again has a sister who is one of the settlement's concert players, playing piano and violin.

Following is the programme of the music the children will play on Tuesday:

Andante from First Symphony.....Beethoven
First violin, Abie Tolschinsky; second violin, Isadore Abramowitz; piano, Annie Hoffman, Lillian Perry; 'cello, Miss Wagner.

Kleine Prelude .....Bach
Elegie .....Gade
Clara Rabinowitz.

Andante from sonata in F.....Grieg
Violin, Rebecca Lippmann; piano, Beatrice Baker.

Impromptu .....Schubert
Esther Ziporcas.

Fantasie et scene de ballet.....De Beriot
Violin, Marya Schwarz; piano, Clara Weiss.

ON THE LONDON STAGE---ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS AND GOSSIP

AT the annual ladies' Christmas dinner of the Players' Club Miss Ellis Jeffreys, the guest of the evening, created much amusement by her description of what the club had accomplished during its twenty-one years of existence.

"Whatever my faults may be, you have invited me this evening to be your guest at one of your banquets—those 'noctes coenaeque deorum,' to quote the words of Horace—who (as we archaeologists know) was President of the Ancient Roman branch of the Playgoers' Club about the year 12 B. C.—that remarkable organization which did so much for the theatrical life of the time, and has made the Coliseum what it is today," she said. "I do not allude to the great revival in St. Martin's Lane. I claim you are carrying on this good work. Do not misunderstand me. In the comparatively few years of your existence, how much you have accomplished! You have set the seal of your approval on the triumph of virtue and the punishment of villainy and vice; you have curbed the crudities of the comic man, and have all but abolished the demon king; you have espoused the cause of the suffering heroine, you have rescued her from the snowstorm, the friendless garret, and the slow starvation, of the property loaf—you have dressed her at Paquin's and invited her to dinner. But you have done more than this—you have shown the adventuress how wrong she is, you have weaned her from the lurid crimson frock, the desperate décolletage, the crime-laden jewels, and the sinful sables, and you have taken her, humbled and penitent, to your generous heart. And the villains, those men reveling in every crime that is known to the calendar (and a few that are not!)—what have you not done for them? You have taken those poor criminal brothers by the hand, and, discarding all such antiquated and brutal methods as the egg, the cabbage, the brickbat, and the boo—(laughter)—you have by the mere power of moral suasion shown them how to lead a better life. This is a noble work!"

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The new Scala Theatre, which has been built by Cavalier Edmund Distin-Maddick on the site of the old Prince of Wales's Royal Theatre in Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, was opened by Lady Bancroft. As Miss Marie Wilton, Lady Bancroft was intimately associated with the old theatre, which, under her management was raised to a more prosperous position than it had ever enjoyed, and which subsequently fell upon evil days. After the departure of the Bancrofts, the "Queen's Dusthole," as it came to be irreverently called, acquired the unenviable reputation of being impossible from the theatrical point of view. Even the Salvation Army, which can work wonders, abandoned the place after giving it a trial, and what was not so many years ago the resort of all that is most brilliant and distinguished in English society came to be regarded as a melancholy example of the vicissitudes of fortune. The old house came into existence 144 years ago. It was erected in 1760 on a portion of the site of the Scala Theatre by one Signor Pasquale, an Italian, and, although a building of diminutive proportions compared with present day theatres, it afforded a home in the course of its history to a very large number of theatrical stars. Among these may be mentioned Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, the charming Mrs. Nesbitt, and the famous Mme. Celeste, who here made her first appearance in England. Mme. Vestris and Charles Mathews were also frequently seen on the boards of the old house, but it was reserved for Miss Marie Wilton, of whom Charles Dickens wrote, "I call her the cleverest girl I have ever seen on the stage in my time, and the most singularly original," to make it really famous in the annals of the British theatre. Here were produced the famous Robertson comedies: "Society," "Ours," "Caste," "School," "Play," and "M. P."; here, too, it was, in the words of a living writer, "that Frederick Lemarte appeared, that Napoleon and D'Orsay rubbed shoulders with Dickens and Thackeray, that once there was a difficulty in finding a seat for Gladstone, and that Beaconsfield received a memorable ovation."

THEATRE FEATURES OF THE CURRENT WEEK

VIOLA ALLEN IN "TWELFTH NIGHT" AT THE KNICKERBOCKER NEXT WEDNESDAY.
PHOTO. BY OTTO SARONY CO.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN "ADREA" AT THE BELASCO WEDNESDAY
PHOTO BY SARONY.

FAY DAVIS IN "MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS" AT THE SAVOY WEDNESDAY.
PHOTO BY SARONY

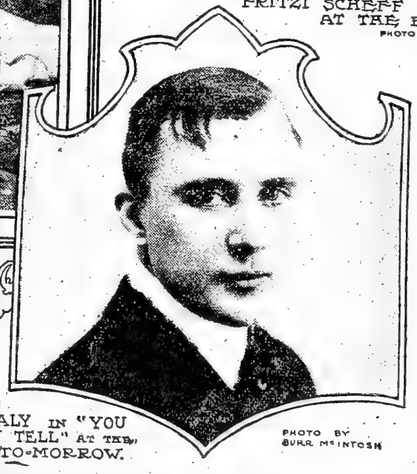

PHOTO BY BURR McINTOSH

JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN "FANTANA" AT THE LYRIC NEXT SATURDAY

FRITZI SCHEFF IN "FATINITZA" AT THE BROADWAY
PHOTO BY HALL.

This Week's New Offerings.

ARNOLD DALY IN "YOU NEVER CAN TELL,"
a comedy by George Bernard Shaw, to-morrow evening at the Garrick Theatre.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN "ADREA,"
a tragedy by David Belasco and John Luther Long, Wednesday evening at the Belasco Theatre.

"MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS,"
a comedy by Augustus Thomas, Wednesday evening at the Savoy Theatre.

JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN "FANTANA,"
a musical comedy, Saturday evening at the Lyric Theatre.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM AND MARY MOORE IN REVIVAL OF "THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN,"
a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, to-morrow evening at the Lyceum Theatre.

VIOLA ALLEN IN REVIVAL OF "TWELFTH NIGHT,"
a comedy by William Shakespeare, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Wednesday afternoon (one performance.)

GEORGE PRIMROSE'S MINSTRELS,
to-morrow evening at the Grand Opera House.

GERMAN STOCK COMPANY IN REPERTOIRE,
at the Irving place Theatre.

ARNOLD DALY will give New York some more of George Bernard Shaw to-morrow evening at the Garrick Theatre, when he will present the play bearing the illuminating name of "You Never Can Tell." Among the supporters of the young star is one of the oldest and most famous actors on the American stage, William H. Thompson. Mr. Thompson's last appearance, not counting his short season in vaudeville, was in "The Secret of Polichinelle," the delightful little comedy which ran prosperously at the Madison Square and the Garden Theatre last season. He will have the role of Finch McComas.

Mr. Daly's own rôle is that of Valentine. The part of Philip Clandon, which the star at one time thought of taking, is given to Sumner Gard, a young actor. Mabel Taliaferro has been taken out of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," to appear as Dolly. Harry Harwood will play Mr. Bohun, and Drina de Wolfe will be Miss Gloria, the older of the Clandon brood. Other members of the cast are Jeffreys Lewis, John Findlay, George Farren, L. M. Gallager, Frank Hughes, and Eda Bruna.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter will appear Wednesday evening at the Belasco Theatre in "Adrea," a new play by David Belasco and John Luther Long, joint authors of "The Darling of the Gods." The main scenes of Mrs. Carter's new play are laid on the imaginary Island of Adrea in the Adriatic Sea. "Adrea" is a tragedy. The heroine, whose father has named her for the beautiful island, is the blind daughter of the dead King Menethus. The action begins on the "Hundreth Day," the last day of the time allotted between the death of the old ruler and the crowning of the new.

Julia, the sister of Adrea, is about to be crowned Queen. By a subterfuge she marries Adrea to the court fool, telling her that the bridegroom is Lord Kaeso. The blind girl feels, by a sort of instinct, that she has not married Kaeso. She prays for a moment's sight in which to see the truth; a bolt of lightning restores her her vision and she knows her husband as he is. Wishing only to die and hide her disgrace, she goes to the ancient Tower of Forgetfulness. But her resolve changes and she determines to take the throne and punish her sister and Lord Kaeso. According to law the throne belongs to Adrea, now that she is no longer suffering from blindness.

After she has Kaeso at her mercy, her determination to kill him weakens. But it is too late. A mad mob surrounding the palace, she makes herself executioner and plunges her father's sword through the nobleman's breast. For eight years after that she wages war against her sister and nephew. Finally, when the child is brought before her a prisoner, she places him on her throne and calls him King. Then he commands her to open the casement and let in the sun. When she obeys, she is struck blind again. Then she has to surrender her crown to the child.

In the cast supporting Mrs. Carter are Tyrone Power, Charles A. Stevenson, R. D. McLean, Claude Gillingwater, J. Harry Benrimo, R. R. Roberts, Marie Davis, Edith Crane, Gilmore Scott, Francis Powers, Marshall Welch, Loris Grimm, and Corah Adams Myll.

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A new comedy by Augustus Thomas will be put on at the Savoy Theatre Wednesday evening by Charles Frohman. It is called "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots." The cast that Mr. Frohman has gathered together contains two or three players whose names have been on Broadway in electric lights. Fay Davis, who appeared in "The Rich Mrs. Repton" about six days last Fall, will have the principal woman's part. Margaret Illington, who has been playing the title rôle in "The Wife Without a Smile," has a leading rôle.

Vincent Serrano, whose acting is well remembered by all who saw "Arizona," has the part of Richard Ainslee. J. H. Barnes will play Mr. Bonner, an artist.

The entire action of the play takes place within ten hours. When Mrs. Bonner showed jealousy her husband decided to develop the same complaint, and stayed away from a big entertainment of his wife's because he was jealous of a man she invited. A storm came up and kept away all the guests except Mrs. Leffingwell. Mrs. Leffingwell's husband was jealous of her, too, because he had never forgotten about her boots having been found in the room of one Walter Corbin. Corbin happened to be blown in by the storm, and found himself with Mrs. Leffingwell. To learn the outcome of the complications it will be necessary to go to the Savoy and see for one's self.

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"Fantana," the musical comedy in which Jefferson De Angelis will appear at the Lyric Theatre next Saturday evening, is said to possess a plot. Moreover, it tells a tale not of an imaginary country present only in the fancy of an imaginative librettist, but a real, discovered place, Japan. Jeff De Angelis has the rôle of Hawkins, valet to Commodore Everett. Hubert Wilkes is the Commodore, Frank Bushworth is Lieutenant Sinclair Warren, and Douglass Fairbanks is Fred Everett. Other rôles are taken by Addie Sharp, Victoria Stuart, Julia Sanderson, Norma Bell, and Philip Leigh. The two leading female rôles are played by Katie Carry and Adele Ritchie.

The story centres about the troubles of the Commodore, owner of a vineyard called "Fantana," to induce his daughter to marry the bogus Count Henri Pasdoit. But Fantana—the daughter, not the vineyard—is in love with Lieut. Sinclair and vows her hand will go with her heart. Her angry father seizes upon an invitation to accompany a certain Japanese diplomat on his yacht as an opportunity for separating the lovers. When an accident represents the arrival of the diplomat the Commodore makes his valet, Hawkins, impersonate that august individual.

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Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore will revive "The Case of Rebellious Susan" to-morrow evening at the Lyceum Theatre. This Henry Arthur Jones comedy had its original New York production at the old Lyceum Theatre ten years ago, when it met with an immediate and thorough success. Sir Charles will appear to-morrow as Sir Richard Kato. Mary Moore will, of course, be the rebellious Susan herself.

The story of this comedy concerns the marital troubles of Lady Susan Harabin and her husband, James Harabin. Finding that before he met her her husband had been engaged in a love affair with another woman, she tries to extract from him a promise that he will never do such a naughty thing again. He does not believe in promises, and she sails away to Cairo, Egypt, with Mrs. Quesnal, a friend. There a young and handsome Englishman, Lucien Edensor, gains her love. Upon her return to England she arranges with Edensor to elope to the Continent. Now Sir Richard Kato puts a hand in the pie. He sends Edensor to New Zealand, where he promptly loves and marries a girl he has met after leaving Lady Susan. When the news of this faithlessness comes to that lady she develops a decided case of disgust at her fickle lover, and returns to the fireside of James Harabin.

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Viola Allen will revive "Twelfth Night" Wednesday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Her run in the Shakespearean comedy was interrupted by a sudden illness last year. Wednesday Henry Jewett will appear as Malvolio, a rôle which he assumed years ago when in Julia Marlowe's revival of the play. Boyd Putnam will be the Duke. Clarence Handyside, now a member of Lillian Russell's "Lady Teazle" company, will be Sir Toby Belch, Zeffie Tilbury will appear as Maria, James Young as Sebastian, Louise Jansen as Olivia, C. Leslie Allen as Antonio, and Alfred Hudson, Jr., as Fabian.

Miss Allen will give only two performances of "Twelfth Night." The second will occur one week from Wednesday afternoon.

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George Primrose, the veteran minstrel man, will give a big show at the Grand Opera House this week. He and his manager, James H. Decker, declare it is the "most elaborate organization of this kind in the world." The adjectives used in describing the various features of Primrose's entertainment would make Lew Dockstader's famous eulogy of his own show seem like unreasoning self-depreciation.

The opening part is in two scenes. The first will show "ye old-time minstrels" in a long line, with Sambo, Bones, and Tambo at the ends and middle. Old-fashioned songs and dances will be given during this scene. When the lights go out and come on again the audience sees a gorgeous display of scenery in blue, ivory, and gold. Every member of the company is in blackface and evening dress. George Primrose, Arthur Deming, Eddie Leonard, Emil Subers, Dick Poland, and Alf Gilson will take turns at the end chairs. The second part will show scenes supposed to be typical of negro life in slavery days. It will show the "nigger" in the field, in the plantation "quarters," and in the log cabin at night. The closing number, entitled "The Parson's Dream," staged and produced by James H. Decker, is described as "the most magnificent spectacular transformation ever put on the stage."

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Ole Bang, one of the youngest Norwegian dramatists, will give a recital at the Manhattan Theatre Thursday afternoon. This is Mr. Bang's first appearance in this country. The entertainment is given under the patronage of prominent men of letters in this city. It will consist of the recital, in the original Norwegian, of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," with the accompaniment of Grieg's vocal and instrumental music.

The recital will be preceded by an explanatory address on the play. Miss Olivia Dahl of Christiania will sing the Grieg songs.

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Agathe Barsescu will appear at the Irving Place Theatre this week in "Medea" and "Heimath" ("Magda"). "Medea" will be given to-morrow evening. "Die Goldene Eva" will be given Tuesday evening for the last time this season, with Harry Walden in the leading male rôle. Wednesday Mme. Barsescu will be seen as the heroine in the play that is known to English speaking peoples as "Magda." This drama will be repeated at the Saturday matinee.

For Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings Mr. Conried announces a novelty in the shape of a five-act drama by Arno Holz and Oscar Jarschke, entitled "Traumulus."

Next Saturday morning there will be another special performance of Lessing's "Minna von Bernheim," for the benefit of students.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Estha Williams will return to New York in "At the Old Cross Roads" to-morrow and put up for a week at the American Theatre. Miss Williams will appear as Parepa, an octoroon. In her supporting cast are Annie Mortimer, Adeline Mann, James M. Brophy, Gertrude O'Malley, and Louise Valentine.

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Joe Welch will be at the West End Theatre to-morrow in "Cohen's Luck." It is said that Welch has in this play a role which gives him opportunity to equal his clever work in "The Peddler." In the new play he is the proprietor of a little restaurant on the lower East Side.

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David Higgins will be at the Metropolis Theatre to-morrow in "His Last Dollar." The play has been presented about 1,000 times altogether. Last Fall it was at the American Theatre for three or four weeks.

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James K. Hackett, who closed his run in "The Fortunes of the King" at the Lyric Theatre last night, moves to Harlem for a week at the Harlem Opera House.

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"A Wife's Secret" will be divulged at the New Star Theatre this week. Spencer and Aborn are producing the play. It has met with much success in other cities.

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"A Little Outcast" is the pathetic title of the melodrama that will take up its home at the Third Avenue Theatre for one week beginning to-morrow. Anna Blancke is the star.

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"Tracked Around the World" is the play announced for the Windsor Theatre this week. It is a production of A. H. Woods.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"Siberia" is having a successful run at the Academy of Music. The old play will stay four more weeks.

"The She-Gun," at Wallack's Theatre, has only two weeks more. It will be followed by Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul."

Lillian Russell's success in "Lady Teazle" has been pronounced.

Fritzi Scheff continues to give "Fatinitza" at the Broadway Theatre. The attendance is good.

"Woodland" will be at the Herald Square many more weeks. Emma Carus, who was out of the cast for a night or two on account of a fall on the ice, has returned to the cast.

There will be a professional matinée of "Common Sense Bracket" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Friday afternoon. Richard Golden will make a speech.

"Babes in Toyland" is crowding the Majestic Theatre. Ignacio Martinetti now has the role of Alan.

"Home Folks" remains at the New York. It is a rural play out of the usual run.

A Gilbert and Sullivan review will be added to "In Newport," at the Liberty Theatre, to-morrow evening. Selections from five operas will be given. Pete Dailey will play the Mikado, Fay Templeton, Little Buttercup; Virginia Earle, Josephine; Joe Coyne, Bunthorne, and Lee Harrison, Lord Chancellor.

David Warfield, at the Bijou now instead of the Belasco, will continue his triumph in "The Music Master."

"Humpty-Dumpty" is as spectacular and gorgeous as ever at the New Amsterdam.

"It Happened in Nordland" has turned out to be a money-maker at the Lew Fields Theatre. The box-office man wears an everlasting smile as he pulls the currency through the window.

Viola Allen still gives "A Winter's Tale" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Mrs. Fiske will keep "Leah Kleschna" at the Manhattan until April. The house is packed nearly every evening.

"Higgledy-Piggledy," reinforced by the satire on "The College Widow," is doing a good business at the Weber Music Hall.

"The College Widow" is at the Garden for the Winter. It may last out the entire theatrical season.

"Sweet Lavender" will hold the boards at the Princess with Edward Terry in the star rôle.

Maude Adams's usual success attends her in "The Little Minister" at the Empire Theatre. There is rarely an empty seat.

Ethel Barrymore will be at the Hudson in Sunday two or three more weeks. Before she leaves town she is to give one or two matinée performances of "Cousin Kate."

Francis Wilson has made a decided hit with "Cousin Billy," the Fitch play at the Criterion Theatre.

VAUDEVILLE.

"Liquid Air" is one of the features of Keith's bill this week. Maggie Cline will sing the song that has made her famous, "Throw Him Down, McCluskey." George Evans, known as the "Money Boy," is on the bill with some songs and a monologue. The bill contains also the Four Casting Dunbars, Tenbrooke, Lambert and company, Aerial Smith, Hathaway and Walton, Jenre and Ellsworth, and Brown and Nevarro.

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Herzog's horses have the place of honor on the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Rose Stahl and company will present James Forbes's laughable comedietta, "The Chorus Lady." The Putty Brothers will make their American début in a balancing act. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane will be seen in "Am I Your Wife?" The Valdares, a trio of comedy cyclists, will do a lot of tricks. Some of the other performers are McCue and Cahill, Anna Henwick, and Mozarto.

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An elaborate revival of "Jim, the Penman," will be made at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Edwin Arden and Isobelle Evesson have the principal rôles. The Miles-Stavordale Quartet will be at the top of the entr'acte vaudeville bill.

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L. E. Shipman's play, "D'Arcy of the Guards," will be the dramatic offering of the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre to-morrow. In the cast are William J. Kelly, Beatrice Morgan, Albert Howson, George Howell, Julian Reed, Arthur Whitelaw, and Bessie Barriscale. The Belleclaire brothers, acrobats, are the vaudeville headliners.

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Hurtig & Seamon have secured Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Keley; with their sketch, "Uncle Phineas," for the headliner at their music hall this week. Steeley, Doty & Co. have a musical act. The rest of the bill contains Tony Wilson and Heloise, Watson's Barnyard, Amoros and Charlotte, and the Golden Gate Quintet.

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Montague's Cockatoo Circus is the new feature of the Eden Musée's programme for this week. The latest pictures from the scene of the Japanese-Russian war are shown on the cinematograph.

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At Huber's Museum, Laloo and Lala, the boy and girl joined together by "an inseparable bond," are still the chief features. Methuselah, the 900-year-old turtle, is a startling sensation.

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Henry E. Dixey and company will appear at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week in a short sketch. The Imperial Japanese Guards do some skillful drilling. Others on the Victoria variety bill are Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron, Jennie Yeamans, the De Villions, Keno, Welch and Montrose, Lloyd's Siberian Wolf Hounds, and the Three Dumonds.

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Mr. Proctor has decided to form a stock company for his Fifty-eighth Street Theatre and give a mixture of legitimate drama and vaudeville. The leading man is Sydney Ayres, who lately appeared with "A Texas Ranger," and the leading woman is Edna Phillips, who was with the Murray Hill Stock company last season. "Thelma" is the play announced for this week. Stuart, "the male Patti," is at the head of the entr'acte vaudeville bill. The Duffin-Redcay troupe will offer a casting specialty.

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Valerie Bergere and company will be the headliners at the Circle Theatre tomorrow. They will appear in "His Japanese Wife." Others on the bill are Effie Fay, the De Moe Trio, Earl and Earl, Murphy and Nichols, Thorne and Marcus, and Paul Conchas.

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The bill at the Yorkville this week includes Jennie Yeamans Kaufmann Troupe, Russell and Buckley, Epps and Laurette, Hayes and Roberts and Le Clair and Bowen.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal attractions at this evening's concerts in New York theatres are as follows:

AMERICAN—J. R. Glenroy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne, De Onzo and Elliott, Rae and Drosch.

CIRCLE—Vaudeville bill, including last week's specialists.

EDEN MUSEE—Prof. Krueger's Orchestra, World in Wax, Moving Pictures.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—James Thornton, Ganaro and Bailey, White and Simmons, Frank O'Brien.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Paul Conchas, Avon Comedy Four, Brando and Wiley, Harris and Walters.

HUBER'S MUSEUM—Wakefield Sisters, Collins and Bell, Morris and Montrose.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Same bill as at the Harlem Opera House.

METROPOLIS—Sirigano's Band, Mamie Remington, Three Madcaps, James C. Morton.

NEW STAR—Gray and Graham, Lavine and Leonard, Blocksom and Burns, Frank Whitman.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES—Vaudeville specialists, 2 to 11 P. M.

VICTORIA—Effie Fay, Jewell's Mannikins, Murphy and Nichols, Kennedy and Quartelli.

WEST END—Majestical Musical Four, William Cahill, Don and Thompson, Jean Brooks, Palmer and Jolson.

WINDSOR—Estelle Wordette & Co., Gillette Sisters, Musical Lowe, Keno, Welch and Montrose.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Howard Tharston, the magician, will be the bright, particular star at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, this week. He has a number of mysterious illusions never seen before anywhere. K. Hagashi will exhibit some of the tricks possible to "Jiu-Jitsu," the Japanese art of self-defense. Hagashi is the same Jap who recently put three or four big policemen on the mat at a trial at Police Headquarters. Mary Norman will make her reappearance in Brooklyn after a long absence. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew will give their playlet, "The Yellow Dragon." The rest of the bill contains Smith and Campbell, the Foley Brothers, the Village Choir, and Mardo and Aldo.

There will be the regular concert this evening.

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"Piff, Paff, Pouf" comes to the Broadway Theatre in Brooklyn to-morrow evening. The company includes Fred Mace, Robert Graham, Harry Stuart, English Pony Ballet, John Hyams, and Alice Fischer.

The regular Sunday concert will be given this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Something of an innovation in vaudeville will be introduced soon at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. It is a two-act melodrama, with a cast of thirty-five people, and the two acts together will last only thirty minutes. The production will be known as "The Fighting Parson." Melodrama has rarely been seen on the vaudeville stage in America. Eight years ago Tony Pastor put on a play called "Humanity," but the time was not ripe and he had to take it off almost immediately.

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The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give its second performance of the season at the Criterion Theatre next Thursday afternoon. A new one-act play by Richard Harding Davis, "Miss Civilization," will be presented for the first time. "The Last Trip," by Johannes Wiegand, "The Butterfly," and "The Inn Near Placenza" will make up the programme.

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A special matinée performance of "Home Folks" for clergymen will be given Thursday at the New York Theatre. It will begin at 12 o'clock noon.

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E. S. Willard will open his American tour in Wilson Barrett's play, "Lucky Durham," at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday, Jan. 23. The character to be played by Mr. Willard is a naturalized American.

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Israel Zangwill has gone to Goodall, Fla., to finish his new play, which is to be called "Jinny, the Carrier." Annie Russell will have the principal role.

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Diree St. Cyr will appear on Thursday evening at the Carnegie Lyceum in "The Stronger Call," a new play by Anna Alice Chapin.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

KNOTT AS SIEGFRIED

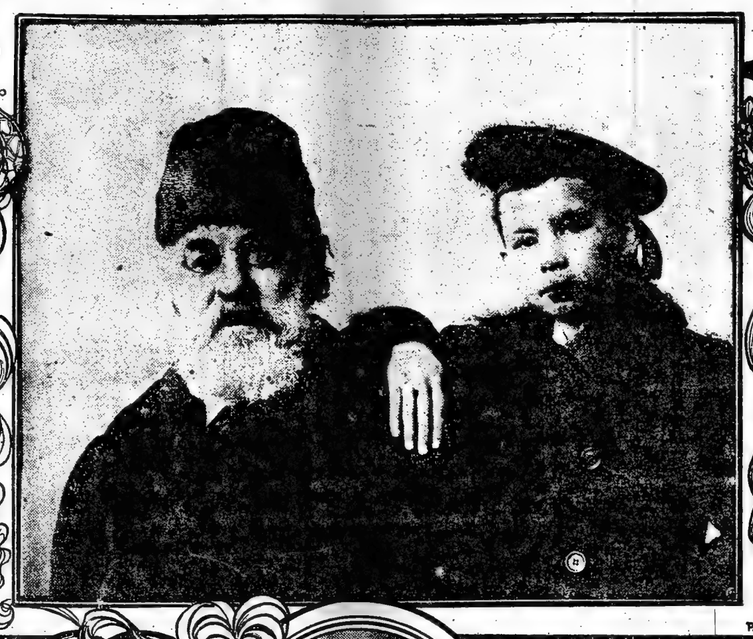

P.G.

JOSEPH JOACHIM AND FRANK VAN VECSEY

ADELE AUS DER OHE PIANIST

VAN ROOY AS WOTAN IN DIE WALKÜRE

CARUSO IN LA GIACONDA

Music of the Week.

SUNDAY—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Victor Herbert's Orchestra, Majestic Theatre, 8:15 P. M. Memorial Concert for Theodore Thomas, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Adele Aus der Ohe, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Meistersinger," 7:30 P. M. Edwin Lemare, organ recital, St. Bartholomew's Church, 8:30 P. M.

TUESDAY—Franz Von Vecsey, violinist, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Milada Cernay, pianist, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. Dannreuther Quartet, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Tristan und Isolde," 7:45 P. M.

THURSDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Walküre," 7:30 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Jose da Motta, pianist, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 2 P. M.; "Lohengrin," 8 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.

THERE is, in one way, something of the irony of fate in the fact that Theodore Thomas was taken away just as the ambition of himself and of his Chicago friends and supporters had been realized of installing his orchestra in the hall which has been built as the endowment and the permanent home of the institution. Yet the fact that he lived to be greeted in that new structure is, in so far, a satisfaction, as it has been a crown to the labors of half a century. What he hoped for his life long, a hope that his friends adduce as the cause of his leaving New York, was a permanent guarantee of support for his work. This he had never succeeded in obtaining here. The offer of it was at least one of the potent reasons for his taking up in Chicago the kind of pioneering—though the term is doubtless not relished there—that so long occupied him in this city. The erection of the Chicago Symphony Hall was intended to be the symbol and the concrete expression of the orchestra's permanence.

There is something more of the irony of fate in the fact that he died before he had returned to the scene of his earlier labors to conduct the last concert of the Philharmonic Society's present season, and receive the tribute of old-time admiration and affection that they were preparing to heap upon him. The occasion was marked for distinction from the very day of its announcement, for Mr. Thomas had still very many friends in New York after nearly fourteen years of absence.

His personality is still fresh in their memories. They remember his iron will, his absolute intention of having his own way, his refusal to brook any interference, his willingness to put up with only the best, his indifference to expense. It was a masterful personality, and he was clearly a man intended by fate for greatness and for the ruling of men. He was a self-made man, and there are those who insist that some of the defects of his early training were never overcome. His steadfastness of purpose and his clear view of the problem that he set before himself in the early days—the problem of bringing his city and his adopted country to a higher appreciation of music—are evident in the whole story of his life and his achievements. He was blessed with an iron constitution, and his mode of life made unlimited demands upon it, though he was in later years wise enough to give himself ample rest in the Summers, which he spent upon his place in the White Mountains. For years he took an ice-cold bath every morning, and went from it to a gymnastic apparatus, with which he developed his muscles to such an extent that he could take up almost any of his subordinates and lay them upon the table without an effort.

His eagerness to keep up with the latest developments in the art of music he maintained to the end of his life, and his latest as well as his earliest programmes bear eloquent testimony to his willingness to give every new man with the promise of merit a hearing. During a large part of his life he spent his early morning hours in the reading of new orchestral scores, as other men spent theirs in the reading of newspapers. His lavishness of expenditure upon such scores is attested by one of his old-time subordinates, through whose hands for years the bills from the music dealers passed, and who declares that $100,000 would not cover the amount he paid for music. He was in the habit of having his orchestra play over new scores for approbation, and many a time he would say to his librarian, after going through the first movement of something that left the impression of hopelessness, "There's something more for the closet." Whereupon it was packed away into obscurity, for Mr. Thomas would never return a piece of music once ordered from the dealer, as it is the custom of many other and lesser musicians to do.

He always got the best men available for his orchestras, always paid them the best prices, and always saw that they got their money. He would submit to no outside dictation in that regard. He was once commiserated upon losing a certain violinist well known in his day as concert master of his orchestra.

"Not at all," he answered, brusquely: "I never lose anybody."

His relations with the Philharmonic Society, of which he was a member, playing in first violins, were interrupted by the rivalry of his symphony concerts, and there was an acute rupture in 1875. He and the men who had cast their lot with him were expelled from the society, but the season under Dr. Leopold Damrosch, who was elected conductor of the Philharmonic to succeed Bergmann, was disastrous to its finances, and the next year the men who had been ousted, with Thomas at their head, were called back into the fold, and Thomas was elected conductor of the society. The next season, that of 1878-9, saw Mr. Thomas's removal to Cincinnati to direct the newly established College of Music there, but his successor at the head of the Philharmonic, Adolph Neuendorff, also brought disaster, and Mr. Thomas was recalled. For one season he made monthly trips to and from Cincinnati to conduct the rehearsals and concerts of the society, but in another year he gave up his post in the Western city, because he could not maintain the dignity of his own ideals in organizing and carrying on the new institution, and, Thomas-like, would make no compromise with lower ones. Then he returned to New York to carry on his activity as a conductor here. Although lack of support caused the abandonment of his own symphony concerts, after the season of 1887-8 he remained uninterruptedly conductor of the Philharmonic Society and of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society till his departure for Chicago in 1891. These years were among the most prosperous in the society's existence, and Mr. Thomas's generosity in turning back into the funds of the society a portion of his own salary is still remembered.

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It was inevitable that a man of such an aggressive personality, such an unyielding will, should make enemies and rouse opposition, and such there have been. There are those who will affirm that nothing he ever did was done at any sacrifice to himself; that he spent money lavishly, but it was always the money that somebody else supplied, and that one of his talents lay in his ability always to surround himself with men who would put up money for him. Similarly, there are those who declare that his reason for leaving New York in 1891 was because he had exhausted this support. Others say that it was because he had been piqued by sharp criticisms of his orchestra, his programmes, his manner of conducting, and because he had been hurt by the praise showered upon other organizations. There will be many to combat these interpretations. One thing is certain, that the work he did in Chicago was the work for which he was particularly qualified by nature—the kind of work in which he had achieved such priceless results in his previous career. He has left Chicago with an orchestra probably second only to the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its quality, and with an enormously increased power in the musical public of the city to appreciate its work.

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Of Mr. Thomas's remarkable breadth of view and catholicity of taste much has been said, and when the opportunity comes for reviewing the programmes that he made for the half century of his activity as a conductor these qualities will be strikingly shown. Such an opportunity, it is said, will be forthcoming in his biography that is nearly finished. That he himself grew through his labors in the field of music was inevitable, yet it will scarcely be accounted as characteristic of him that he should be ready to acknowledge it. A friend once took occasion to remark to Mr. Thomas upon the splendid results he had achieved in influencing public taste in his popular concerts—upon his gradual raising of the standard till he was able to rely upon public appreciation of a symphony. It was put as being his work of instruction to the public.

"Oh, don't say that," was his prompt response; "we have grown together."

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He was one of the first and most ardent admirers of Wagner, influenced no doubt by his master, Carl Bergmann. Brahms he early appreciated, and did much to introduce him to the knowledge and admiration of his audiences. The Philharmonic programmes of his first two seasons, 1877 and 1878, contained the first two symphonies of Brahms, then new. Tschaikowsky and Dvorak he made familiar in New York when they were scarcely more than names in most European capitals. Rubinstein's symphonic works appeared on his programmes almost as they came out. Richard Strauss's symphony had its first performance anywhere under Thomas. To go through his programmes even down to his last season would be to find them full of new things by men of talent of all schools; and it was remarked in this column two weeks ago that the list of novelties produced by the Chicago Orchestra last season was twice as long as any other list. Nor was Mr. Thomas's course in this regard the outcome of an indiscriminate desire for novelties only for their novelty. He kept abreast of the time as few other conductors have ever dared or cared to do, and the music he played was usually in one way or another worth playing and worth hearing.

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Very few in the audience who heard Mme. Louise Homer sing the part of Fricka in "Das Rheingold" last Thursday evening understood what an astonishing feat she was accomplishing. The notice on the door said that she had learned the part at very short notice: but it did not say how short. The fact was that she began to study it at 2 o'clock that afternoon, after rehearsing "Un Ballo in Maschera" for two hours at full voice, and after one of the other principal singers of the company had tried to master it and had given it up in despair. Mme. Homer spent the entire afternoon going over the music, which she had never before studied, with Mr. Herz and one of the accompanists of the Opera House. After a brief rest she returned to the task at 7 o'clock—only to find that in her weariness almost all she had learned had dozed from her memory, and a beginning had to be made over again; and even then one phrase vanished as soon as she began to memorize the next. Her rehearsal lasted till 8:30, when the curtain rose on the performance, and was continued when the scene changed to Nibelheim and she was able to leave the stage for half an hour or so, for further study, till she came on again. Her performance under these conditions was a remarkable tour de force. It is difficult enough with plenty of time to master the Wagnerian declamation, which has so little to impress itself definitely upon the memory. Mme. Homer sang with all her beauty of tone and got through the music without noticeable lapses of any kind. For the words she was, of course, almost entirely dependent upon the prompter.

Mme. Lehmann once made a record by learning a Wagnerian part in a day; perhaps such a one as Fricka's was never before mastered in an afternoon.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

The week will be made notable by the re-appearance on the Metropolitan stage of "Tristan und Isolde." Apart from this, the programmes will consist of repetitions of favorite works in German, French and Italian repertories.

To-morrow "Die Meistersinger" will be presented. The revival of "Tristan und Isolde" on Wednesday, Jan. 11, will reintroduce as Isolde Mme Nordica, whose fondness for the part is well known. Another feature of the performance will be the Brangene of Miss Olive Fremstad. Mr. Heinrich Knote will for the first time in this country appear in the role of Tristan, while Mr. Van Rooy as Kurwenal, Mr. Blass as King Marke, Mr. Muehlmann as Melot and Mr. Reiss as the Shepherd will complete the cast. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

For Thursday evening, Jan. 12, the management promises the second part of the "Ring des Nibelungen" cycle, "Die Walkuere."

Friday, Jan. 13, will see the presentation of a double bill, opening with Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and ending with Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." The Turiddce will be Mr. Dippel.

The casts are as follows:

Monday Evening at 7:30 o'Clock.
DIE MEISTERSINGER.

Eva	Mme. Ackté
Magdalene	Mme. Homer
Walther von Stolzing	M. Knote
Hans Sachs	M. Van Rooy
Beckmesser	M. Goritz
Pogner	M. Blass
Kothner	M. Muehlmann
David	M. Reiss
Vogelgesang	M. Rana
Zorn	M. Bayer
Moser	M. Rudolfi
Eisslinger	M. Lapini
Nachtigall	M. Greder
Ortel	M. Baillard
Foltz	M. Werner
Schwartz	M. Loetsch
Ein Nachtwachter	M. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Wednesday Evening at 7:45 o'Clock.
TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.

Isolde	Mme. Nordica
Brangaene	Mme. Fremstad
Tristan	M. Knote
Kurwenal	M. Van Rooy
Konig Marke	M. Blass
Melot	M. Muehlmann
Ein Hirt	M. Reiss
Stimme des Seemanns	M. Bars
Der Steuermann	M. Walther

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Thursday Evening at 7:30.
DIE WALKUERE.

Bruennhilde	Mme. Senger-Battaque
Fricka	Mme. Homer
Sieglinde	Mme. Eames
Siegmund	M. Burgstaller
Wotan	M. Van Rooy
Hunding	M. Blass
Die Walkuren	Mmes. Alten, Bauermeister, Homer, Jacoby, Lemon, Mulford, Ralph, Weed.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Friday Evening.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

Santuzza	Mme. de Macchi
Lola	Mme. Jacoby
Lucia	Mme. Bauermeister
Turiddu	M. Dippel
Alfio	M. Giraldoni

followed by
PAGLIACCI.

Nedda	Mme. Alten
Canio	M. Caruso
Tonio	M. Scotti
Peppe	M. Reiss
Silvio	M. Parvis

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

Saturday Afternoon.
FAUST.

Marguerite	Mme. Eames
Siebel	M. Jacoby
Marthe	Mme. Bauermeister
Faust	M. Salezza
Mephistopheles	M. Plancon
Valentin	M. Scotti
Wagner	M. Begue

Incidental dance by the Corps de Ballet.
Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.

Saturday Evening.
LOHENGRIN.

Elsa von Brabant	Mme. Nordica
Ortrud	Mme. Walker
Lohengrin	M. Knote
Friedrich von Telramund	M. Goritz
Heinrich der Vogler	M. Journet
Der Heerrufer des Koenigs	M. Muehlmann

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

ANOTHER "NIBELUNG" CYCLE.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House announces a final afternoon cycle of the music dramas in Richard Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at reduced prices. The performances will be given on the following dates: Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2, "Das Rheingold"; Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9, "Die Walküre"; Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16, "Siegfried," and Thursday afternoon, Feb. 23, "Götterdämmerung." As at the evening cycle now in progress, the casts will include the leading interpreters of Wagnerian music in the Metropolitan Company, and the orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hertz.

MEMORIAL CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

To-night a concert specially intended as a tribute to the memory of the late Theodore Thomas will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Mr. Nahan Franko. Three of Mr. Thomas's most able and devoted exassistants who in days past had appeared as concert masters in his orchestra will take part in the performance. Of these, one is Mr. Nahan Franko, while the two others are Mr. Max Bendix and Mr. Boegner. The vocalists will be Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Homer, Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Journet, while the programme has been selected in a way appropriate to the solemnity and significance of the occasion. The orchestral portion of the concert will include Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," the "Adagio Lamentoso" from Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" Symphony; Chopin's Funeral March, orchestrated by Theodore Thomas; Handel's "Largo," with violin solo, by Mr. Max Bendix, and the Funeral March from "Götterdammerung." Mme. Sembrich will sing an aria, "Il Re Pastore," by Mozart, and several appropriate lieder. Mme. Homer promises the aria "Pardon Me," from Bach's Passion music, and the ever-popular "And He Shall Feed His Flock," from "The Messiah. Mr. Journet will contribute "Pro Peccatis," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mr. Dippel will sing an aria from Gluck's "Iphigenia."

MISS AUS DER OHE'S RECITAL.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe will give her only piano recital in New York on Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, in Mendelssohn Hall. She will have the assistance of Mr. David Mannes, violinist, in the performance of her new sonata for piano and violin, which will be played for the first time here.

The programme is as follows:

Fantasia, C minor	Bach
Impromptu, F minor, Op. 142	Schubert
Variations, C minor	Beethoven
Sonata for piano and violin, F sharp major, Op. 16 (First Time.)	A. Aus der Ohe
Eine Sage (a Legend)	A. Aus der Ohe
Spinnlied	A. Aus der Ohe
Etude de Concert, D flat	Liszt
Gnomenreigen (Dance of the Gnomes)	Liszt
Waldesrauschen (Forest Murmurs)	Liszt
Consolation	Liszt
Tarantelle di bravura	Liszt

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra comes again this week, giving the usual two concerts at Carnegie Hall, on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon, with Mr. Rafael Josefty and Miss Muriel Foster as the respective soloists. The programme for the first performance will include Schumann's overture to "Geneveva," Op. 31, the Brahms Concerto in B flat major, No. 2, for pianoforte and orchestra, and Vincent d'Indy's Symphony in B flat major No. 2, which will be given on this occasion for the first time at these concerts.

Miss Foster, soloist of the Saturday concert, is the young English contralto whose American appearance last season, with the Boston Orchestra and in a concert tour of various cities, won the favor of the public by the purity and richness of her voice, and her altogether charming personality. The programme for this concert is as follows: Dvorak's "Carneval" overture; Song, "Penelope's Lament and Prayer" from Bruch's "Odysseus"; Waltzes by Brahms, orchestrated by W. Gericke; "Sea Pictures," three songs from a cycle of five for contralto and orchestra, by Edward Elgar, and Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Op. 67.

FRANZ VON VECSEY'S CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening Franz von Veesey, the youthful violinist, makes his first appearance here, when he will have the assistance of an orchestra of sixty to be led by Nahan Franko. Von Vecsey will play Vieuxtemps's Concerto in E, the Faust Fantasy by Wieniawski, Bach's Air, and a prelude and other selections.

His second concert will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 17, and his first matinée Saturday afternoon, Jan. 21.

This remarkable young artist has been before the Continental public but one year. He was a pupil, first, of his father (who will be with him) and studied at the Budapest Academy under Prof. Hubay, where he completed in twelve months a course that usually occupies eight years. Prof. Joachim first heard him in Berlin a year ago, and advised his public performance. So great was the enthusiasm at his first concert in Berlin that he gave nine in succession in that capital, at an interval of four days each. From thence on he appeared in the various capitals of Germany with equal success. He made his début last year in St. Petersburg, when he performed the Tschaikowsky Concerto under the leadership of Safonoff. In London last Summer he gave a series of recitals and orchestral concerts. He was also invited five times to appear in Buckingham Palace before King Edward and the Queen.

NEW YORK SYMPHONISTS.

The fourth Sunday afternoon symphony concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra will take place at Carnegie Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Josef Hofman will be the soloist. The programme is as follows:

Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)	Beethoven
Concerto for piano and orchestra	Rubinstein
	Mr. Josef Hofmann.
Two nocturnes for orchestra, (new, first time,)	
Nuages }	Debussy
Fetes }	

BETTY LOEB FOUNDATION.

On Monday evening, Jan. 16, lovers of instrumental music will be afforded an opportunity of listening to a performance of Beethoven's Septet. The Betty Loeb Musical Foundation, whose object is the dissemination of the love of good music among the people of New York, has arranged for a lecture on the "Instrumental Music of Beethoven," by Mr. W. J. Henderson, musical critic of The New York Sun, together with a performance of the following works of the composer:

String trio	Opus 9
Piano trio	Opus 70
Septet	Opus 20

under the leadership of Mr. Eduard Kerrmann, assisted by a number of prominent artists.

A uniform price of twenty-five cents for reserved seats will be charged. The concert takes place at Knabe Hall at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be purchased of William Knabe & Co., 154 Fifth Avenue, and C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway.

MR. LEMARE'S ORGAN RECITAL.

Edwin Lemare, the distinguished English organist, will give a recital in St. Bartholomew's Church to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. It will be under the auspices of the Church Choral Society. The programme will be as follows:

Prelude and Fugue in A minor	J. S. Bach
Spring Song	Alfred Hollins
Benediction nuptiale	C. Saint-Saens
Sonata, No. 12, Opus 154	Josef Rheinberger
Trauermarsch, "Gotterdammerung"	R. Wagner
(a) Fantasie fugue }	
(b) Meditation in D flat }	Edwin H. Lemare
Curfew	Edward Horsman
Introduction and fugue	J. R. Reubke

From a sonata descriptive of Psalm XCIV.

VICTOR HERBERT CONCERT.

The concert given by Victor Herbert to-night at the Majestic Theatre will be the last of the present series. Mr. Herbert may resume his concerts again in March. The programme to-night will be made up exclusively of Mr. Herbert's own compositions. There will be two vocal and instrumental soloists. The singers will be Miss Fernandez and Claude Cunningham.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The celeste, an instrument that has found favor with the Russian composers of to-day, will be played for the first time in this country at the Russian Symphony Society's concert Jan. 21 in Carnegie Hall. It is shaped like a small organ and has a keyboard of five octaves. Instead of wires the hammers strike on graduated rows of bells. The present instrument was selected for the Society by Vasili Safonoff in Paris and was presented to the Society by Charles R. Crane of this city. It will be played in the "Danse des Mirlitons" from Tschaikowsky's "Nut Cracker" suite and in Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Fairy Tale of Tsar-Saltan." Tschaikowsky's Third Symphony and a number of choral selections will complete this programme of Russian music.

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The new building of the Music School Settlement will be opened on Tuesday with an entertainment from 3 till 6 o'clock P. M. It is at 53 and 55 East Third Street. There will be a concert by members of the school classes, including several pieces of ensemble music, and tea will be served afterward. The concert by the pupils of the school given last Spring in Mendelssohn Hall attracted much attention, and much favorable comment for the intelligence and zeal shown by the boys and girls who have been taught in the Settlement.

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The second of this season's series of concerts of old music will be given by Sam Franko, at Mendelssohn Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 19. The soloist will be Mme. Gertrude May Stein, who has not been heard in New York for a considerable period. She will sing a cantata for alto, accompanied by orchestra and bells, entitled "Schlage doch, gewünschte Stunde" by Bach. This was sung at the Bethlehem festival two years ago and proved an interesting number.

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On account of the success of Fritz Kreisler at his début concert, he will give a recital on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 1, when he will play a programme of compositions by Bach, Couperin, Corelli, Tartini, Remeau, and other old masters. For artistic reasons Kreisler has chosen Mendelssohn Hall as the most appropriate place for a violin recital.

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Mme. Olga Samaroff, pianist, who makes her first appearance in this country in an orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, is to have the assistance of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

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Mrs. Grace Toennies, a lyric soprano known here as a church and concert singer, is to give a vocal recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday, Jan. 28, presenting, among other things, some Swedish songs by Sjögren, which will be heard for the first time in this country.

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Myron W. Whitney, Jr., a basso, who bears a name honored in the vocal annals of America, but who has won his own honors through his individual merit, announces a vocal recital to be given at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 19, when he will be heard in an attractive programme of songs in English, German, and Italian. Among the last named will be several entirely new to the concert stage in this city.

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A little pianist, Matilda Cernay, eleven years old, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, which will be her American début. She will play pieces by Mendelssohn, Czerny, Chopin, Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky, and Godard, and arrangements by Liszt.

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Eugène Ysaye will give his second concert, with orchestra, in Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon. He will play Bach's concerto in E, Vieuxtemps's in D, Wilhelmj's "Parsifal" paraphrase and Bruch's Scotch fantasie.

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M Colonne, before his departure, told Mr. Henry Holden Huss of this city that Mr. Raoul Pugno played Mr. Huss's piano concerto at one of the December concerts of Mr. Colonne's series, conducted in his absence by Mr. Gabriel Pierné.

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A vocal recital will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 24, by Percy Hemus.

SEEING LONDON THROUGH A NEW YORKER'S SPECTACLES

A CHRISTIE MAN IN A STRANGE PULPIT.

SOME ADVENTUROUS SPIRITS.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF CHRISTIE'S.

Entertaining Couple from Hoboken.

An Observer from Hoboken Finds Many Things to Interest and Instruct Him by Attending the Auction Sales at Christie's—Novel Methods Which Would Surprise the Average Pulpit Salesman.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

WHILE exercising, the other day, the rather melancholy privilege of attending the auction at which some of Queen Draga's gowns and jewels were sold, I met an entertaining couple who live in Hoboken when they are at home. The auction, of course, took place at Christie's.

Most of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES know Christie's by reputation, for it is one of the great institutions of London, not quite on a plane, maybe, with St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and things of their ilk, but certainly possessing a world-wide celebrity; for there isn't a reputable art dealer on the face of the earth, nor a connoisseur in art, who is not aware that Christie's is the greatest of all auction marts for the sale of valuable art objects. It sustains the same relation to art collectors that Sotheby's another famous auction house, sustains to the lovers of rare books and manuscripts.

Christie's is located in King Street, off St. James's Square. It is a partnership affair, but only the one word "Christie's" appears on the brass plate beside the front door. For years and years it has been "Christie's," and there seems to be no ground for doubting it will continue to be "Christie's" up to the time when Gabriel shall blow his horn and put an end to auctioneering and every other occupation which engages the minds and muscles of human beings.

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Entering the building, one steps at once into a hall of generous dimensions, from the rear of which a broad, handsome staircase leads up to the floor on which are located the several auction rooms.

At the head of the stairs is a large and impressive lobby, in which one is apt to see displayed a variety of art objects, which sooner or later will be sold under the hammer. There are pictures on the walls, statues in the niches, beautiful samples of cabinet work placed here and there, quantities of old silver in glass cases, tapestries, ivory carvings, and plenty of other things that appeal to the lover of the artistic and the antique. Opening off this lobby are the rooms where the man with the hammer does his work.

The last of the Draga articles had been disposed of, and the auctioneer was just taking up the next order of business, when the two Hobokenites approached me.

"You are an American, are you not?" queried the male Hobokenite.

"How did you know that," I demanded.

"My wife told me so."

The proper reply, obviously, was: "Thank you, madame," accompanied with a bow to the female Hobokenite.

"Interesting place," mused the husband as, the auction over, we were leaving the building. "A picture dealer sent me here. I told him I didn't know what to do with myself."

"Seen all the churches, picture galleries, bridges, tunnels, parks, monuments, and palaces?' he asked.

"'Yes, we've seen all that sort of thing,' said I.

"'Why not go to Christie's?' suggested the pictureman. 'Have you ever been there?'

"We pleaded not guilty, and then he urged us to come here, and we've been regular worshippers here ever since. We'd hire a pew if they had pews to let. It's fine."

Then he proceeded to tell me about some of the sales he had witnessed. He began with an account of the auction of old silver that was on at the time of his first visit.

"As we entered the room," said he, "the auctioneer was about ready to sell a silver pitcher about four inches high, a regular old stager that had come down from the time of Charles I., the catalogue said. The auctioneer didn't deliver any oration on the pitcher. He simply called out the catalogue number and let the people do the valuing for themselves.

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"'Half a crown,' suggested one of about twenty men who were seated about a U-shaped table facing the auctioneer, and seemed to be the ones most interested in the sale.

"'Three shillings,' said another, and so the bidding went on until it stopped at nine shillings fourpence.

"'Why, papa, what are you thinking of?' demanded my wife. 'Nine shillings fourpence is only $2.25. Why didn't you buy it?'

"'By Jove!' said I, 'it did go cheap, seems to me; but those chaps around the table must know what they're about.

AIN'T SHE A BIRD?

6,500 GUINEAS, SAID HE.

They wouldn't let that pitcher go for nine and four if it was worth more. Wait till we learn the game before we try to play it, dear.'

"It turned out that that was pretty good sense, for a minute later, while I was looking through the catalogue, I discovered they were selling the silver by the ounce.

"'That's different,' said I to my wife, and she couldn't deny it."

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The Hobokenite said he felt a tremendous yearning to get into the buying, as he saw the beautiful things passed about for inspection, most of them dating back two and three hundred years. But he had bought a lot of trumpery stuff in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam, Rome, Florence, and everywhere else he had been, and didn't have much left in the exchequer. It was painful to see all the good things going to somebody else, but it was not to be helped.

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He didn't dare to buy so much as the lot of rat-tail spoons that appealed so strongly to his wife's fancy. He told his wife they'd better do without rat-tail spoons than go broke. "We can't walk home, dear," he said; "it's too far and too wet."

"And so you came away without leaving any of your money at Christie's?"

"Yes, but I went back next day, when they were selling some useful articles, and made a small purchase. Blew in forty-two shillings."

"What did you get for your forty-two shillings?"

"A dozen bottles of Scotch whisky that made the trip with the antarctic explorers in the Discovery. Just think of it—only three and six a bottle for scientific, adventurous stuff like that. I haven't packed it yet for shipping home; so I occasionally have a chance to cuddle a bottle of it and hold it up to the light and look through it and talk to it. I tell you I have an enormous respect for anything, animate or inanimate, that's braved the perils of the antarctic region in the interest of science. I fancy that Discovery whisky will make something of a sensation when it gets to Hoboken."

There was still another auction my Hoboken friend wished to talk about. It fell to his lot to be present at Christie's a week ago Saturday, on the occasion of the sale of the Romney picture for 6,500 guineas.

"I looked the picture over before the sale," said he, "but didn't suppose there was anything remarkable about it. To be perfectly honest, I wondered why it was there. I wouldn't have given five dollars for the thing. It was a rough-looking object, without any frame, and it was wrinkled badly and was more or less grimy.

"Pretty near took my breath away when the instant it was put up for sale somebody cried, 'Five hundred guineas.'

"'That's close to $2,500,' I whispered to my wife, 'very near a dollar the square inch.'

"Well, it kept going up and going up, till it got to three thousand guineas—that very thing I'd turned up my nose at. I felt sure the auctioneer's hammer would drop before the figures became much bigger; but it didn't. It wasn't until somebody called out "sixty-five hundred guineas" the competition ended. Then, after a brief moment, bang went the hammer and the picture was sold.

"Thirty-three thousand dollars and more for a picture five feet long by less than four feet wide. Not much under twelve dollars a square inch. And I had valued the whole thing at something like $4.60.

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"Say, isn't that a lesson in art? Doesn't it suggest some very interesting truths? Seems to me it does. In the first place it shows clearly to my mind that inexperts like me will do well to leave paintings to the other fellows. A man who wouldn't give $5 for a picture that's worth $33,000 is apt to make an egregious ass of himself when he hangs paintings on his walls.

"For another thing it shows the real foundation of the art of painting is the knowledge of values possessed by the experts. How many masterpieces would be painted if all the world was like me? A good house painter and glazier would do better than the artist, in the way of income, if there wasn't a considerable number of persons in the world better able than your humble servant to hit off values of things that come from the painter's easel.

"One other thing is interesting, and that is the enormous difference between the price Romney got for his portrait of the two children and their terrier dog and the price paid for the same portrait the other day at Christie's. Of course nobody knows what Romney received, but the art critics seemed to agree it was not over thirty guineas, and probably nearer twenty than thirty. I don't think Romney suffered any wrong, and if he did I don't know what we could do about it; but certainly it's a striking fact that a picture that brought the artist less than $150 when it was new and clean should sell now for $33,000, when it looks as if somebody has used it as a doormat for a year or two."

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There's a feature of the auctions at Christie's, as well as of those at Sotheby's, that impressed the Hobokenites, just as it impresses every one who is more or less familiar with the manner in which ordinary auctions are conducted. It is that the auctioneer does not inflict a lot of cheap talk upon his congregation.

On the way home, the other afternoon I strayed into a cigar auction room on the Strand. The man in the pulpit was preaching a sermon on the merits of a box of twenty-five cigars which he was offering for sale.

The sermon over, he essayed to take up the collection.

After ten minutes of pathetic appeal he managed so to work on the feelings of one of his congregation that the man gave him half a crown for his cigars. Presently another tender-hearted man weakened and said he'd contribute a half crown. There it stopped.

The preacher exhorted, beat his breast, gnashed his teeth, tore his hair and wept bitter tears, but nobody would permit his heart to be softened, and no more half crowns found their way to the till behind the pulpit.

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In half the time that was spent over that miserable lot of cigars they'd sell a $9,000 pearl pin, a $30,000 snuff box, or a $50,000 picture at Christie's, a $7,500 Bible or a $20,000 Latin psalter at Sotheby's; and the auctioneer would be as calm as a stuffed cat, from start to finish, and hardly open his mouth except to yawn or repeat after the bidders the amounts of their offers.

But as somebody remarked a number of years ago, it takes all sorts to make a world. The man from Sotheby's or Christie's wouldn't sell many boxes of those Strand Havanas if he should change pulpits with the cigar man. Per contra what sort of figure would the Strand preacher cut if he should stand before an aristocratic West End crowd, and try to sell pearl pins, snuff boxes, pictures, Bibles and psalters?

Just imagine him discoursing on the merits of that $29,000 Latin psalter sold the other day at Sotheby's. Hear him ejaculating in his accustomed Strandese: "Ain't she a bird? Generwine antique or I ain't no judge. What do you think you're buyin'?—a second-hand spellin' book?"

R. W. W.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MISTRESSES AND MAID SERVANTS—A COMPARATIVE STUDY

IN England they think they have a "servant problem."

In America we know we have one. That is one of the principal differences between the two countries in regard to the problem of how to get one's housework done.

I am bound to say that I myself was under the impression that there was a serious servant problem in England up to the time I left that country some months ago and returned to my own land, but now I find my mind continually harking back to a year ago when I lived in what seems now to me to have been the Golden Age in so far as servants were concerned.

I am always bringing to my mind all the good points of my own faithful maid-of-all-work, Barnstable, and unless I tax my memory very hard indeed, I seem not to remember that she had her faults, and am wondering what in the world made me "give notice" to her on an average of every six weeks. To be sure, I knew I did not mean the "notice," and she knew it, too, but why did I do it? I must have fancied I had wrongs, but for the life of me I do not seem to remember what they were. All this state of bewilderment comes from watching the ways and woes of my own countrywomen.

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Barnstable was twenty-seven years old. She had sweet manners and a gentle way with her. She was tall and good looking. She wore spotless print dresses with linen apron, collar and cap in the morning, and in the afternoon she was a thing to rest ones' tired eyes upon, dressed in her black gown, her bibbed, embroidered apron, Eton collar, turn-over cuffs, and dainty cap—somewhat more dressy than the one she wore in the morning. She was always "dressed for afternoon" at 1 o'clock, when she served my luncheon. I paid Barnstable twenty-two pounds a year, or a little less than two dollars a week, and for that wage, which was said to be "ridiculously high for a struggling journalist" to pay, she did the following things:

She did all the work and all the cooking, but not all the washing and ironing. She went to the corner post box many times a day with letters; she did all the marketing and kept the accounts. Instead of three meals a day she really got what Americans would call six—that is, she brought the early tea and toast to the bedroom, served afternoon tea, and then insisted on my eating a supper somewhere about 10 o'clock at night, besides preparing the usual three American meals—breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. She kept my bureau drawers in order, and it was, by the way, because, as she said, I "disordered" them that she once threatened to leave. She handed my clothes to me when I was going out, prepared my bath, mended all my clothes, made underwear, brushed my hair, pulled off my boots when I was tired, and carried messages around London to my friends.

In short, Barnstable did everything, and yet, in the English sense of the word, she was not a peculiar "treasure." She was only an ordinary English maidservant working for "one lady alone." There are hundreds like her.

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But in all the United States where can her like be found? The nearest thing approaching to Barnstable that I have seen was in the person of a maid to the wife of a millionaire in Chicago, but this maid never did any housework. But she looked something like Barnstable, and had her nice manner. She was paid $35 a month and all her mistress' cast-off clothes.

In England poor persons keep servants. When I say poor, I do not mean the lower classes, but the poorer middle and upper classes. The wife of a city clerk who gets only $15 a week keeps a servant. She will pay her, perhaps, £10, or $50 a year. This sort of girl will belong to what are known as the "slavey" ranks. In appearance, dress, manners, and method of doing her work she will be quite as good as, if not better than, many maids one comes across in the United States who are being paid $20 a month and more. She is usually quite young and somewhat "green," and certainly she may be called untidy, but she is only a "slavey," and one knows what to expect from her.

In English families where the head of the house has an income of $40 a week, two servants are likely to be kept. If there are children there will certainly be a nurse. In such a family a house parlor maid, who will be about the same as the New York chambermaid, will receive, say, £14 or £16 a year, and the cook will be paid £20. She will not be what the Americans call a good cook. She calls herself a "plain cook," and certainly her cookery is not of the fancy brand. It is also tasteless, as a rule. When you eat the cabbabge she cooks you salt it to suit at the table. It will be watery. All her vegetables will be watery and her meat will generally be dried up.

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But if you want to pay as high as $30 a year you can get a good cook, and, it may as well be added, an extravagant one. This matter of extravagance, or wastefulness, is one of the troubles the English housewife has to contend with. It is one of the things that makes her think she has a servant problem. There is more waste going on in a moderately well-to-do London family than in the same sort of family in New York. The dust bins of London would be rich finds for an American farmer's pigs. Indeed, the very dish water is rich with soups, gravies, and butter, for the English cook or kitchenmaid will not scrape up her dishes, thinking it saves time to wash the scraps off in the dishpan.

It is difficult to induce the English servant to learn new ways, and this is the stumbling block over which many American women fall when they attempt to set up housekeeping in England. The average American woman, being a more thorough housekeeper than the Englishwoman, and knowing more about work, because she has in so many instances been brought up to do her own work, starts out housekeeping in London on the reform idea, and that is the reason she cannot keep servants. English servants speak of American women as "bad mistresses," and very often Americans applying at employment offices are frankly told that it is very difficult to get servants to take situations in American families. They dub the American mistresses as "slave drivers," "no lady," "bad mannered," "interfering."

English housemaids look with amazement upon the American lady who says: "Now, Mary, I always made my beds in such and such a way." They have probably never met an English lady who made her beds in any way; and they cannot understand that we American women come from a country where servants are so scarce and so expensive that unless we are rich we are forced to turn in and do a good part of our housework ourselves, if not all of it.

The English servant dislikes a mistress who knows more about the way of doing work than she herself knows, and, if she is a well-trained servant, she resents "interference," and one can hardly blame her. I have known American women in London to discharge their servants because they would not make the beds American fashion or because they insisted upon brushing the crumbs off the table after the pie or pudding instead of before. Adaptable in many ways, the American woman is not adaptable to the housekeeping customs of other lands. At least it takes her a great many years to get adapted, and during the process of adapting she writes over to America concerning the "stupid foreign servants." In all but one respect she learns, when in Rome, to do as Romans do. She will not keep house Roman fashion.

But to return to the English mistress in her own land, and the American in hers. One of the things I have noted in England is the extreme politness with which the Englishwoman treats her servant. "Please" and "thank you" are very much in use. She is very careful to say "good night" and "good morning;" she has a sweet way of saying "would you mind" doing such and such a thing. Of course, if the maid retorts that she would mind, she will leave at the end of her month, but that does not alter the fact that it is pleasant to be addressed in a polite manner. In return, the average English servant is polite to her mistress.

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The average American woman lacks this pleasant way of speaking to those who serve her in the household. When I first returned to New York I was continually surprised and amused at the way so many servants had of saying, when I thanked them for anything, "Why, you're welcome!" "Don't mention it!" I can imagine the Englishwoman's amazement, upon thanking her butler for a glass of water, to hear him say, "You're welcome, Madame!" It is my impression that if the servants here were more accustomed to politness from their employers they would show better manners in return. Like mistress, like maid, in this respect in the United States. I am always surprised when a cook or chambermaid is polite to me. I am amazed at a "thank you" or an "if you please." Indeed, since I have returned to my own country I have felt an aspiration to be treated as an equal by the maid who makes my bed and the negro buttons who hands me a card, for I have noted that they treat me as their inferior, and this is hard to bear.

The young women who do housework in America seem to be under the impression that they will compromise their dignity by being polite, while their employers merely "haven't the time" to be polite to them.

It may be objected that this rudeness is foreign, not American, since so many of our houseworkers are from other countries. Still, they are polite in their own countries, and I cannot but think that it is the rude American associations that corrupt their native good manners.

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I have heard English servants say that they disliked to do things for Americans "because American ladies never appreciate anything." I have then inquired whether American women were not generous in payment, and their reply has been, "Yes, but they don't say 'thank you' the way our English ladies say it."

One of the chief reasons that American women have so much trouble in getting and keeping servants is, it seems to me, to be found in the way the American children are brought up. To be sure, the United States is not a country where there is a multiplicity of children in the average family. Quite the contrary; but the one child, or the two or three children, cannot but be thorns in the flesh of the cook, chambermaid, or maid-of-all-work. In the average household they have no nursery, no place where they are made to understand they must keep themselves and their playthings. No sooner is a dining room cleaned up than they are allowed to put it in disorder. They have the run of the kitchen and the parlor, the bedrooms and the halls. The baby, in his highchair, sits at the family table and creates havoc with the tablecloth, which in many families the servant has to wash. The steps are no sooner scrubbed than they are dirtied by the returning schoolboy. In England the children have their place and are kept there. In America their place is everywhere, and they are always there.

Eleven years ago, in order to get information concerning the servant question in England as compared with that in America, I donned a cap and apron and took situations as housemaid and parlormaid. I kept an open mind and tried to be impartial in my judgment. On the whole, if I were obliged to gain my livelihood by domestic service, I should prefer to serve in an English rather than an American family. This, of course, leaving altogether out of the question the matter of the higher rate of wages in America. As I have said, the English mistress is more polite than the American. Then, she more often provides a separate sitting room for her servants, so they have not to sit in the kitchen when not working. She does not require such gigantic tasks of them as does the American woman. She has her children in their place and under control. She is not so "set in her ways" as the American woman, and she more often gives a servant credit for having a better knowledge of her own work than one who has only done housework occasionally. She sends the washing and ironing, not only of the family, but of the servants themselves, to the laundry, and so there is no wearisome steam-smelling wash days to put up with. It must, however, be taken into consideration that this absence of wash day is one of the causes or results of the lower wages paid in England.

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There is more system about the running of an English household, and things run more smoothly. As parlormaid in an English family I knew that if the doorbell rang I was expected to answer it. In an American family anybody seems to go to the door who happens to hear or be near.

These are some of the differences I have noted. There are as many similarities, and when this great "problem" is solved the solution may in many respects be applicable to both countries.

In the first place, notwithstanding the supposed fact that the United States is a land of equality while England is not, there is absolutely no difference between the social position of the American chambermaid and the English parlormaid. The so-called "stigma" is just the same in both countries. The absurd opinion that it is less honorable to peel a potato than to run a sewing machine prevails in England and America alike. The same sort of "looking down" is done upon the American servant is done upon the English servant. I met at Ellis Island young English and Irish girls who have informed me that they came to America because there was no "class distinction" here. When, to my shame as an American citizen, I have been obliged to explain to them that housework as a vocation is looked upon here in the same light as in the older countries; when I have had to explain to them that their friends here would be servant girls only, and that saleswomen in stores, stenographers in offices, factory girls at the mills, would not associate with them, their amazement and terror have been great. The pity of it is that these explanations have not been made to them before they left their own friends and their own country. However, had it been, it is very doubtful if the promised high wages would have had so much power to move them. When it comes to marriage here they will marry into their own class just as they would have done in England. The milkman, the butcher, the grocer boy, the garbage man will be their suitors. They had the same kind of suitors in England.

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But to this cloud upon their matrimonial prospects there is a silver lining, and one to which I would not neglect to point the lonely girl who comes to this country to seek her fortune. In her own country, once married to the milkman or the butcher boy, her sons will, in their turn, become milkmen and butcher boys, her daughters, in their turn, be servants. Her children will have been given the education of the English board school, in which school they will associate only with children of poorer and ignorant classes. In America her children may attend the State universities free of charge. They may become lawyers, doctors, clergymen, Senators, Governors, Presidents. The girls may grow up to earn $80 a month at school teaching, and they may marry men in the learned professions. Of course, there will be American snobs who will remember that their mother was a servant, but in the long run it is likely to be forgotten, or rather, let it be hoped that in the long run housework will take place where it belongs, among the most honorable of professions for women.

ELIZABETH BANKS.

Sufficiency.

Hallroom—Here, chambermaid, yo have left me only one towel.

"Well, missus said as you ain't goin' t be here more'n one week."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

MRS. C. G. DINSMORE

PHOTO BY AIMÉ DUPONT

PHOTO BY AIMÉ DUPONT

MISS EVELYN WALSH

Calendar for the Week.

Sunday— Afternoon musicale, Miss De Forest and Miss Callender.

Monday— First of the second series of Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings, Waldorf-Astoria.
Meeting St. Nicholas Skating Club.
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, concert for Orthopaedic Dispensary.
Mrs. John Jay White at home.
Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, first in series of days at home.
Annual ball, Mrs. Astor, 842 Fifth Avenue.
Dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr; Hotel St. Regis.
Dinner, Lispenard Stewart for Miss Stewart; Sherry's.

Tuesday— Mrs. Sanford Bissell, tea to meet Mrs. Robeson; 69 West Fifty-sixth Street.
Entertainment Club; Waldorf-Astoria.

Wednesday— Mrs. Edward Harold Hedden, afternoon at home.
Wedding, Miss Rose Douglas Wallach, daughter of the late Richard Wallach, to Paymaster John Hancock Merriam; Washington, D. C.
Wednesday afternoon, Bridge class.
Mrs. Morton Redmond and Miss Cornelia Redmond at home.
Mrs. William Delevan Baldwin at home.
Mrs. David P. Morgan, dance at Sherry's for Miss Beatrice Morgan.
Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck, dance for the Misses Harbeck; Delmonico's.

Thursday— Mrs. John Wolf at home.
Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell at home.
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell at home.
Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter and Miss Carpenter at home.
Colonial Assembly; Delmonico's.
Mrs. Henry W. Eaton at home.
James Henry Smith, large musicale.
Mrs. William F. King at home.
Mrs. A. Holland Forbes at home.

Friday— Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, reception with music.
Mrs. Charles M. Lea at home.
Mrs. Archibald Gracie at home for Mrs. Waddington.
Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery at home.
Mrs. Ogden Mills, small dance; 2 East Sixty-ninth Street.
Knickerbocker dance; Delmonico's.

Saturday— Wedding, Miss Elinor Parke Custis Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Edward Parke Custis Lewis, to Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr.; Trinity Church, Hoboken.
Wedding, Mrs. Nannie de S. Whitman, Tuxedo Park, to ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina; St. George's, Stuyvesant Square.
Mrs. William R. Willcox at home.
Mr. and Mrs. Heth-Lorton, afternoon reception.
Bachelor dinner of Coleman Drayton, Jr.

ONE of the most notable social events of the season will take place to-morrow evening. It is the annual ball given by Mrs. Astor at her Fifth Avenue residence. It marks the full tide of the Winter. This year January the 9th will be a gala occasion in New York society from the fact that two other large entertainments are to be given on the same date, which will be tributary to the Astor ball. Each of these is a dinner conducted on the lavish scale of such affairs nowadays, when from fifty to a hundred guests are a mere bagatelle. One of these is to be given by Lispenard Stewart for his niece, Miss Anita Stewart, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. The guests at each of these entertainments will go afterward to Mrs. Astor's ball.

The Metropolitan Opera House management has chosen the "Meistersinger" for its production. It is a long opera, and the performance will not be over until after 11 o'clock, or perhaps much nearer midnight. There may be an interim between the ending of the dinners and the time at which guests are expected to arrive at Mrs. Astor's, and in this case some may go to the Metropolitan for a short period; but this is rather doubtful, as the "Meistersinger" is not a "light" opera, in the sense of the house being illuminated so as to show off the gowns and jewels, and parterre boxes may be sent to friends and relatives. This will possibly deprive the general public of a brilliant spectacle, which has always been one of the features of the evening of [illegible]

There are many who are satisfied with these yearly crumbs of comfort, and there are modistes and milliners who are anxious on that night to catch a glimpse of the gowns to be worn at the most representative of the fashionable functions in New York society.

As stated some time ago, there will be no change in the plan of Mrs. Astor's ball. Her list is carefully revised each year, and a few names take the places of those who have dropped out of society for cause or death, or departure from the city, and on it will be always found those of the women and men who are of the leading families and the most distinguished of foreign visitors. In fact, there will be no deviation from the arrangements made year after year by Mrs. Astor. The two residences will be thrown open and supper will be served in that of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Astor receives alone, and there will be informal dancing before supper and a cotillion afterward. This will be led from one end by Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and from the other by Harry S. Lehr with Mrs. M. Orme Wilson. The favors will be pretty and in excellent taste. The floral decorations will not be overelaborate, but extremely handsome. American Beauty roses will prevail, not arranged stiffly, but placed loosely in vases, while evergreens, palms, and the scarlet-leaved poinsetta will be used in the halls and in other rooms where they will be most appropriate. The ballroom, which is also the picture gallery, does not call for much floral display.

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With the exception of Mrs. Astor's [illegible] will be best man, and the ushers Stanley McGraw and Albert W. Putnam.

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The little colony at Aiken has settled down to its Winter enjoyment. It is an exposition of the simple life. The men at Aiken rise long before the sun and go a-hunting. There is a hard ride over country and they return in plenty of time for the regular breakfast hour. Then, during the day, there are all manner of outdoor exercises and pastimes, and not the least is the polo practice. At one of the clubs there is always golf, and tennis and squash and other games are popular. The cross-country hunting is not confined to early morning, and there are frequent meets of the hounds. There is little formal entertaining in the fashionable set. The evenings are devoted to small dinners and bridge and poker and simple diversions. Every one is abed before midnight. Among those already at Aiken are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Beach, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Major and Mrs. Mallery, and after this week the Oliver Iselins and the Waterburys, and perhaps Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The latter usually look in during the month of February.

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The time for the Florida season is drawing near. It is never very gay at the Royal Poinciana until late in February. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who are first to go to Louisiana, are expected there, and Mrs. Adair, who is stopping on her Texas ranch, will be another visitor. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are interested in the motor races at Ormonde, start the latter part of next week for Florida. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., go this week to Washington. They are to be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are coming up from Biltmore at the same time, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Olin will be also in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, and Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will make up parties later. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are also to pass a part of the Winter in Florida. In fact, already the plans for Spring are being discussed. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer started last week for Italy, where they pass their Winters, and Mrs. Astor will sail the last week in February or the first in March.

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Officially, Miss Anita Stewart made her début on Tuesday at the dance given for her by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart. With the exception of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Stewart is the wealthiest débutante of the year. She represents the young generation of historic New York society. Her grandfather was a Rhinelander, and on her father's side she is related to many of the oldest families in this city. Her mother was Miss Armstrong of Baltimore, a great beauty and related to a number of notable Maryland families. The dance was for young people, and the favors in the cotillion were in the vogue of the moment—floral bits and rose-[illegible] Miss Stewart had been present at several of the smaller entertainments this season and had been at the Opera. It is for her that her uncle, Lispenard Stewart, will give a dinner to-morrow evening.

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The two Lewis houses were the scene of a pretty entertainment in the course of the week. It was the fancy dress dance given by Mrs. Arthur Moulton for her daughter, who is a débutante of the year. A cousin, Miss Lewis, also made her début on this occasion. The Lewis houses are among the few private residences remaining in a section of Fifth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets where a few years ago there were hardly any shops. Mrs. George Lewis has lived for a number of years at 411 Fifth Avenue, which is at the corner of Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne Lewis live at 413, and it was here the dance was given. Mrs. Arthur Moulton was Miss Catherine Lewis. Mrs. George Lewis was a Miss Taylor. The two houses originally belonged to the late Gov. Morgan, whose son, E. D. Morgan, is the well-known yachtsman and President of the Meadow Brook Hunt. A granddaughter of Mrs. George Lewis, Miss Madeline Lewis, was married to Frederick Foster Carey of Tuxedo some years ago.

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The death of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan on Thursday was a shock to a large circle of friends. Mrs. Carnochan was one of the daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goodridge. For years Mrs. Frederick Goodridge was one of the most kindly and hospitable of matrons, and the fine residence at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street was the scene of many a delightful entertainment. The Spring garden party at the country seat at Riverdale was always an event of the year. It was there that Mrs. Carnochan married the son of Dr. Carnochan, an old representative New Yorker. Miss Charlotte Goodridge, another sister, married George Edward Wyeth, and the youngest, Miss Caroline Goodridge, married John H. Iselin, a son of the late John H. Iselin and a nephew of the Misses Phillippse. Frederick Goodridge married Miss Iselin. The late Mrs. Frederick Goodridge was a Miss Grosvenor. Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan lived at Riverdale for some years, where Mr. Carnochan established kennels which have become quite famous, and in which the late Mrs. Carnochan took an active interest.

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Among other deaths of the week was that of Miss Sarah J. Lee, the daughter of the late Col. James Lee and a relative of Mrs. Dr. Burrall. She died at Rome. Prof. Benjamin Frazier, who died in Pennsylvania, married a daughter of the late William Clarke of this city, and sister of the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham. His son was Kenneth Frazier, the artist, who married Miss Julia Fish Rogers, a niece of Stuyvesant Fish.

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It is true that the condition of Miss Ada de Acosta still continues to be critical. It is hoped that with her youth and vitality she will be able eventually to get well, but she is still very ill. Capt. Philip Lydig and Mrs. Lydig go out little this Winter. There [illegible] Miss de Acosta to make [illegible] famous wit.

The wedding of Miss Alice Ward and Juan Riano has been fixed for Jan. 25. Señor Riano is First Secretary of the Spanish Legation. Miss Ward is the sister of Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson of this city.

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From abroad there comes the news of the adoption by the wealthy Miss Van Wart of the Roman Catholic religion. Miss Van Wart for some years has been active in work in the slums of London among the poor, and there are several practical charities of which she is the special patroness. Her fortune, as it is well known, comes from the Marshall Roberts estate. Miss Van Wart visits New York about every two years. Last Winter she was at the Waldorf and received much attention.

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So far there are not many Americans at the different Winter resorts on the other side. Miss Barbey has been with her widowed sister, the Countess de Pourtales, at San Remo. There will be the same colony at Cannes this Winter, and among the Americans there are Mme. de Mores and her children, Mme. von Hoffman, Mrs. Thomas Hughes Pratt, and Mme. de Charette, who was Miss Polk. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ruthven Pratt always spend a month on the Riviera each season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White will be in Rome by early Spring. Algeria and Egypt will be favorite places for the late Winter and the Easter season. Blenheim has been closed a part of this Winter, and there are still hopes that the Duchess of Marlborough will come to America for a short visit. Lord and Lady Bagot are rejoicing in the birth of an heir. Lady Bagot was Miss Lily May, a cousin of Charles and Hermann Oelrichs.

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There were many New Yorkers in Washington last week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly were among the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Thursday. In the same house party were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge and Mr. and Mrs. Pyle. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have taken an apartment in Washington for the Winter.

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To-day Miss Collender and Miss de Forest are to have the second of their informal musicales. To-morrow begins the second series of Albert Morris Bagby's musical mornings. During this series Signor Caruso, Miss Olivia Fremstad, Mme. Ella Russell, Victor Herbert and his orchestra, and other leading great artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear.

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The Entertainment Club will have its sixth reunion on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at the Waldorf-Astoria, when Mrs. Gladstone-Stuart will talk on soul culture and read the Aura of a few of the club members.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest your account of duck shooting, Carroll Island, &c. in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday. What you say of the Chesapeake dog's intelligence is all true, as an experience of over thirty years' membership of the Carroll Island Club has taught me. I still think, however, that my diagnosis of the origin of the dog is the true one—that is, a cross between the Newfoundland and the common "coon dog," or hound of the tidewater counties.

In those counties where the Newfoundland was brought there were no water spaniels or "wooly pooodles" to cross with the black-and-tan color or tan color of the hound. The black of the Newfoundland produced the liver color of the Chesapeake Bay dog, and the short, close hair of the hound, combined with the thick, shaggy coat of the Newfoundland, produced the underlying fur of the Chesapeake Bay dog.

One of the characteristics of the Chesapeake Bay dog is its strong power of scent, or, as we call it, "the good nose." This came from the hound. Afterward there may have been a mingling of the blood of the water spaniel, but, as I have said, there were no water spaniels about Walnut Grove on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, where the Chesapeake Bay dog undoubtedly started. At Carroll Island, where I have been a member for very many years, we keep up the breed and have the pedigrees of our dogs, going back many years. I am sure there were never any water spaniels anywhere in that neighborhood.

It is only comparatively recently that the true Chesapeake Bay dog has gone to Currituck Sound in the Carolinas, and never to the Pacific Coast, until one of our members, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs of New York, took one of the Carroll Island stock there about ten years since.

I have often thought that the Chesapeake Bay dog would do good service in Alaska, for no animal can stand cold weather better.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE.

Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1905.

Apropos.

Codger—Why do they call these bell boys Buttons?

Dodger—Probably because they are always off when most needed.

A Trick of Memory.

"How dare you come home at this hour in this condition, George?"

"Excuse me, m'dear. I forgot you were [illegible]

L. SHAW
"Largest Hair Store in the World."

Booklet "How to be Beautiful," Free.
L. SHAW
Woman's Beauty
is frequeptly impaired because her hair is not luxuriant. If your own hair is thin the deficiency can be supplied so artistically that you will never realize your loss. Our
Pompadours, Transformations, Wavy Switches, Bangs and Wigs
are made in the best possible manner, and are so perfect in fit, match and every detail that their existense is absolu ely non-defectable.
Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors
Scalp Treatment, Hair Coloring, Shampooing, Marcel Waving and Manicuring.
L. SHAW,
54 West 14th St., (near Sixth Av.,) New York.

OPERA GOWNS AND OTHERS

Green panne Napoleon chapeau, trimmed with white, faced with white cloth, embroidered in silver, trimmed with white aigrettes.

White felt hat, with top of white panne velvet, trimmed with black and white feather and black velvet.

THERE was a brilliantly gowned audience at the Opera House on Monday night to witness "Faust," and as the opera is one of the well lighted ones it gave an opportunity for their display.

Gorgeous in cerise chiffon velvet trimmed with gold embroidery, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden occupied the R. T. Wilson box, having with her her niece, Mrs. O'Donnell Hillen of Baltimore, a bride of a few days, and who was formerly Miss Eleanor Moale of Baltimore. Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden in heliotrope was also in the box. The bride looked like a débutante. Blonde of hair and girlish of figure, she wore a pale pink satin frock having a severely plain bodice, one of the long-waisted, girdleless affairs, cut modestly high and bordered about the top with a full six-inch ruffle of point lace, headed by two rows of silver embroidery drooping in bertha effect; a huge cluster of pale green leaves and large pink roses half covered the left shoulder and side of the corsage.

Miss Evelyn Burden never looked better. The heliotrope robe of a dull medium shade seemed to be of chiffon velvet. The long, pointed bodice was cut square at the top and had short, high-puffed sleeves, around the centre of which ran ruchings and similar trimming of a much lighter shade of heliotrope across the draped top of the corsage; similar ruchings started together from the right side and crossing to the left formed a knot design. In her high coiffure were sprays of silvery white leaves rising slightly at one side.

Mrs. Burden's cerise velvet frock was cut low, and had full puffed sleeves that drooped away rather than rose from the shoulders. Their tops were trimmed with gold embroidery, and more of this appeared near the bodice top, the latter being formed of folds.

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Further along in the parterre row Miss Katharine Barney, in the Barney box, wore a pale pink satin gown simply made. The square cut corsage had a deep bertha ruffle, a very full one of white lace; a fine pink ruching giving the effect of a band of roses went around this flounce about two inches from the top, and two rows were placed about the bottom, one an inch from the lower edge and the other an inch or so above; this flounce formed the sleeves also.

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In the Belmont box were Mrs. Perry Belmont and Mrs. Frederic Edey. Mrs. Belmont wore a white satin gown having a cerise satin train. The bodice had huge puffs of tulle for sleeves, and was tight, trimmed with tulle puffs at the top. She wore the famous Belmont pearls, the stones the size of filberts.

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Mrs. Seth Barton French had with her the Countess de Rougemont, (Miss Edith Devereaux Clapp.) Mrs. French was in heavy white satin; the low cut corsage had a fall of white chiffon and lace embroidered in gold drooping from the top over puffs of tulle. Her blonde coiffure showed an odd ornament, a small oval wreath of tiny white roses placed at the side of the head just back of and above the left ear, and from its top rose a white aigrette. The Countess de Rougemont wore some beautiful diamonds, including a diamond collar that was one of her wedding gifts. Her gown was all black with a round-topped bodice, not a bit of white showing anywhere. There were no sleeves, narrow bands of the black velvet going over the top of the shoulders held the corsage up and two more crossing the centre of the upper arms, forming a black X against each white arm, were the only attempt at sleeves.

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Miss Angelica Gerry, in the Gerry box with Mrs. Gerry, was in a most fetching costume of pale blue. Its deep pointed bodice was quite high for a low-necked corsage, and there was a straight line across the top of the sleeves, which were full, with ball puffs that rose above the tops of the shoulders and stood out at the sides. The trailing skirt puffed out full below the pointed girdleless bodice, and the bodice top was made of small puffed bands.

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Mrs. Charles Marshall, with a single big pink rose in the top of her brown coiffure, wore one of the prettiest frocks, made of white satin, a tight, plain pointed bodice over a full but plain satin skirt. A plaited flounce of silvery white lace formed a bertha to the corsage and also the sleeves, and over the top of each of the shoulders on a satin band were three oblong rhinestone buckles, from which the lace flounces drooped in narrow box-plait effect.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in Brussels point over silver cloth; with a court train of silver brocade bordered with ermine she wore an all-round circlet of diamonds in her low dark coiffure, a necklace of diamonds having a large square emerald pendant and a plastron across the front of the bodice of huge emeralds and diamonds, and a huge emerald cabochon set in diamonds marked the end of her pointed bodice. Mrs. George Gould, who was with her, was in white, the corsage trimmed with a flower effect at the top, and she wore diamonds.

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Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., formerly Miss Eleanor Morris, who with her husband recently arrived from Europe, was radiant in black spangled lace over chiffon. Her red-gold hair was coiffed high, but the outline of the head was preserved and her hair was a mass of deep waves. The trailing, clinging frock had a square effect across the corsage top, the sleeves were close and were banded twice between shoulders and elbows; from the centre of the lower bands drooped two trailing jetted ends. Below this there seemed, at a distance, to be a single fold of black tulle terminating under narrow black bands.

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Miss Leary has a handsome black velvet gown with a Louis coat that is one of her favorite gowns for receptions. The skirt is long and plain with a slight trail at the back and the coat to match is tight fitting in the back but loose in the front over a white satin vest, closed with good-sized rhinestone buttons. There are pocket lids on each side of the rather short coat skirts, each showing several of the rhinestone cabochons, and the loose coat sleeves have wide, turned back cuffs that flare at the top and sides; these, too, have the rhinestone ornaments and from under them point lace flounces flow. With this she wears a white velvet toque trimmed with black aigrettes.

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The Duchess of Manchester (Miss Helena Zimmerman), with Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart in James Henry Smith's box, was in black. The Duchess, who has grown decidedly stout, and who is blonde, had sleeves almost to the elbows and her corsage, rounded across the back, was quite high on the shoulders, but descended to a deep, sharp point in the centre front; black tulle was used as a finish. Mrs. Stewart was in a black-spangled gown cut straight across the top with short, scant, puff sleeves.

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In Mrs. Pembroke Jones's box were Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., and her two daughters the Misses Ellen and Laura Delano. Both girls were in extremely pretty and simple frocks, fluffy with white tulle, and having full sleeves drooping from short shoulder puffs. Mrs. Delano was in black and white trimmed with point lace.

+ + +

Miss Stephanie de Neufville, one of the season's débutantes, was in the Iselin box with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Iselin. Mrs. Iselin was in gray tulle and net spangled in very fine steel spangles, the front covered with flat puffs; the long sleeves fell below and away from the elbows, the top section being rather close to the arms and having the flat puff effect of the bodice front, broken by lines and groups of the steel spangles. She carried a large ostrich feather fan with tortoise shell sticks. Miss de Neufville was in palest pink satin, one of the plain but full skirts having a few plaits at the top, over which the long pointed bodice extended. The top of the bodice was swathed with puffs of pink tulle, and the sleeves were two immense ball puffs of crisp pink malines. Her blonde hair was arranged in an extremely full and fluffy fashion about her face.

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Mrs. Henry Clews had Mrs. George Rives with her; the latter was in a dull, light heliotrope chiffon velvet, the skirt plain and the bodice a mass of puffed drapings of chiffon of the same shade with ruffles of point lace mingled in. Mrs. Clews wore a satin frock, made in the simplest possible fashion with a tight, pointed bodice without a girdle and small puffed sleeves. A bertha of white lace outlined the square cut corsage and drooped over the sleeves. In another box were Mrs. Stanford White and her sister, Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill; both were in white, chiefly satin and chiffon, and the gowns were fashioned much alike, with low round corsages, drooping puffs of chiffon for sleeves and bertha frills of white lace. Mrs. White's glittering with fine spangles. The latter also had clusters of white flowers arranged in Japanese fashion each side of her low black coiffure.

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A number of the tailored gowns in lustrous broadcloths show much elaboration on their skirts as well as on their coats. One such in dark-green cloth had a deep, applied flounce forming the lower section, the top of which was joined to the jube proper and cut in wide scallops, the scalloped portion being left plain and the two-inch sections, forming the depressed portions, being laid in rib tucks, a half dozen quite deep tucks to each section, the release of which gave a flaring fullness to the flounce section. Several lines of fine green silk braid of the soutache variety outlined them, and above the scallops wider silk braid, also green, traced curlicues and arabesques to a width of seven or eight inches. Around the bottom of the flounce a half dozen quarter-inch tucks were run in, the lowest being an inch above the inch and a half hem. The Eton coat was elaborately braided, and the top of the skirt was laid in groups of tucks, running lengthwise; these tucks described pointed scallops, that is, they were of graduated lengths, all were rib tucks, and an eighth of an inch apart. It must be said, however, that a much simpler treatment of walking costumes is in better taste.

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Mrs. Harry Redmond at the Bagby Musical Morning was in a brown velvet costume, the skirt falling in folds escaped the floor, and was topped by a big out short and baggy coat of mink fur, the stripes being so arranged as to slant from the shoulder seams down the front and back to form Vs, the stripes of the body running lengthwise. The sleeves were large and loose, and were plaited into deep cuffs. She carried a muff to match, and wore a brown toque. With Mrs. Redmond was Mrs. Charles Childs in a black broadcloth coat and skirt topped by an oval black toque, trimmed at the left quite close to the front with pale-blue wings that rose like those of a bird in flight; the top of the upturned brim was formed of folds of pale-blue that matched the wing.

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At the same place Mrs. C. B. Alexander wore a walking length costume of shepherd's plaid velvet in golden and dark brown, a sable boa and rather flat sable toque, trimmed, having white camelias crushed in the top and brim at the left. Mrs. Alexander, with her red-gold hair, looks better in browns than any other color.

Miss Gladys Rice wore a cerise satin at a recent ball, a rather heavy satin, the skirt of which was laid in inch-deep side plaits at the top down a distance of say ten inches, the plaits then released and forming a very full skirt. The bodice was cream-colored lace and satin, the upper part being entirely of the lace and the lower merely a shaped girdle eight inches wide, pointed in form and extending a little below, as well as high above, the waistline. It was a seamed girdle piped with cords covered with the satin, and closed at the left of the centre with a series of tiny, flat satin bows, each having a little white rhinestone buckle in its centre. Above this girdle the cream lace, over white chiffon, puffed out rather full and was drawn in a little around the top to shape it; from its top a wide frill of the lace drooped over the lace body. This lace flounce went entirely around the top of the bodice and hung over the sleeves, which were unlined puffs of the lace ending in an almost tight lace-covered band of the cerise satin. Slipped under the lace of the bodice and extending also around over the sleeves midway from top to bottom of the puffs was run an inch-wide fold of the satin.

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The narrow belts will be the proper thing for wear with blouses; the wide girdle is too elaborate, to say nothing of unbecoming, to be used with them. Many thin costumes and blouses are now being sold to those who are going to Palm Beach and other Southern resorts. The dancing gowns for those places are made short, an inch or two from the floor, and are, of course, of filmy materials.

Linens, pongees, of white and ecru and colored, and veilings are being, and have been, made up in quantities for women and girls going southward. White pongee is made up in long, loose coats, and in separate blouses as well as shirt-waist costumes, while the colored varieties are fashioned into more elaborate costumes, trimmed with lace or braid passementeries.

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Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge was at the Bagby Musical Morning in a rough heliotrope cloth, of so light a shade of heliotrope as to be almost mauve. With it she wore an oval-cap toque of mink fur, having a tiny white broom aigrette skirt—that is, one that clears the floor by three inches—of plain black with some sort of plain coat and always a small hat. Mrs. Vanderbilt is quite tall, with a well-developed but small-waisted figure and soft gray hair, and looks especially well in black or white. Walking down Fifth Avenue the other day with Mr. Vanderbilt, her costume was a lustrous black broadcloth, the skirt being rather longer than those she usually dons, and was a circular affair, close about the hips, and perfectly plain under the little belt. It was, however, quite full at the bottom, and was finished by three different widths of perfectly plain black silk braid; the widest band, perhaps an inch and a quarter wide, was almost at the extreme edge of the skirt, and a quarter of an inch above it came the second, this being perhaps a quarter of an inch narrower; another quarter of an inch above the second came the third and narrowest band. The coat accompanying this was an Eton, with a solid piece of broadcloth forming the plain back; to it was attached a narrow belt trimmed with braid. Braid also trimmed the cut-out neck and the sleeves; the latter were plain and coat-shaped at the top, a little fuller below the elbow, and were gathered into braid-trimmed lower sections. Her hat was a black affair, rolling up equally at both sides and projecting over the forehead in the front; a few stiff black feathers were used at the left side near the front between crown and brim. Her furs were silver-tipped fox furs, a large boa with head and tails, and a big muff.

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Mrs. Clarence C. Rice's frock at the studio dance given for her daughter was a beautiful French robe of white lace over rose-colored chiffon; the corsage was embroidered in tiny wreaths of pink rosebuds and pale-blue French knots.

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The question of sleeves in the future—that is, the coming Spring and Summer—is one of interest, and many of the predictions made concerning them are heard with mingled pleasure and disapproval, the latter for some, the former for others. So far as the lingerie blouse is concerned, he leg of mutton with a full top tapering down to rather narrow sleeves below the elbow and gathered into medium width cuffs of tucks or bands of fine embroidery

Brown cloth costume, trimmed with mink fur. Skirt trimmed with half-inch twists of fur and ruchings of chiffon velvet.

Reception gown of pale blue guipure cloth over deep mauve cloth. Guimpe and stock of mauve chiffon, covered with blue chiffon. Deep heliotrope velvet folds trim the gown, and a hat of heliotrope, with mauve aigrette plumes, tops it.

extending in a straight line forward in the centre of the brim at the left side. The costume had a skirt of walking length laid in side plaits—rather scant ones—and her half-length coat was rather more than three-quarters fitting. It was seamed, the shaped coat having several of its seams left open for a distance of some ten inches from the bottom. The sleeves had plaits at the outside from the tops to a short distance below the elbows, where they were released, to be again gathered in at the wrists under turned-back cuffs of a much deeper shade of velvet. The coat closed down the front in single-breasted fashion, and the somewhat narrow collar, shaped like a man's coat collar, was of velvet to match the cuffs. It was lined with lavender satin, and her blouse was also of lavender satin. She carried a small mink muff and wore a mink boa.

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In silks messalines and taffetas, as well as pongees and certain grenadine effects, will be worn at Palm Beach. The dancing gowns in chiffons and pompadour silks are all simply made.

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In tailored costumes for Spring there promises to be a sharper distinction between those for serviceable and morning wear and those for afternoon and more dressy use. The plain ones will be plain indeed, and their sole trimming, if any, will be braids of various sorts. The skirts will without exception be cut shoe short. Already some of the smartest gowned of the fashionable women are wearing these tailored frocks. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., who is in black this Winter for her father, the late Oliver Harriman, Sr., wears plain tailored gowns for the street. She often lunches at Sherry's, usually in a decidedly short skirt, and her plaited model will not be the ultra-fashionable one for skirts of tailored suits; the circular skirt, like that described above, with no fullness at the hips but penty at the feet will be the smartest. Another style which will be more worn and not as fashionable will be the gored top with circular flounce attached.

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Mrs. William Scott Pyle wore at the coming-out reception of her daughter, Miss Mary Vanderbilt Pyle, a trailing robe of pale-gray crêpe embroidered in silver, and Mrs. Hood Wright at her coming-out reception for her granddaughter, Miss Nelda Wright Robinson, wore mauve crêpe de chine embroidered in silver and trimmed with beautiful old lace.

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Light shades will obtain largely in Spring costumes. It is feared that the smart black and white checks of the shepherd's plaid style will not hold a first place as heretofore, as many of these checks have been manufactured in cheap materials, and that always means the disuse of any pronounced design by the smart dressers, who desire, above all things, to avoid middle-class materials and designs.

MARIE WELDON.

Sheer Necessity.

Halow—I earn less than $2 a day, and yet I am a Christian.

Salow—Pretty hard to be much of a sinner on such wages.

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PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

ONE of the finest examples of a country residence and permanent home, one built for future generations as well as for the present time, is the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Roslyn, L. I. It is modeled after a French château of the time of Louis XIII., and, being on the highest point of land on the island, commanding a fine view of Hempstead Harbor, was named Harbor Hill.

It is an hour's ride by railway from New York, and from the station at Roslyn one drives a mile before reaching the immense gray structure on the hill, the drive being through the grounds of the country seat. Within three minutes after leaving the station one passes through the gateway of the lodge, where a uniformed gatekeeper salutes, and starts on the upward drive, for one is continually but gradually climbing every step of the way over the wide, well-graded macadam road. After one has driven some fifteen minutes through the grounds, a sudden turn to the left leads between two huge stone lions that guard the entrance to the much wider and absolutely even driveway leading straight to the terraced steps going up to the wide, turfed platform on which the fine pile stands.

Harbor Hill itself is built of Indiana limestone, and is 300 feet long, including the peristyle at the west end. The entrance hall is eighty feet long—the depth of the house—and forty-eight feet wide. It is in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

The fashions of the three Louis—XIII., XIV., and XV.—obtain through much of Harbor Hill. The large library is in Louis XIV. style. It is done in soft greens. Green brocade covers the walls, the furniture is covered with it, and the plain carpet is also green.

The dining room, another very large room, has paneled walls of oak. Genoese brocade in cherry color covers the furniture, and the ceiling shows the tones of ivory mellowed by age. On the walls hang many family portraits, including one of Mrs. Mackay's great-grandfather, Reverdy Johnson, famous as a statesman and a diplomat; another of Lady "Kitty" Duer, the grandmother of Mrs. Mackay; also one of the late John W. Mackay, and another of his son, the late John W. Mackay, Jr. The view from the dining room windows is a beautiful one, as one set of windows looks out over the grounds and the other over the water.

The salon is done in the style of Louis XV. in pastel tints, and has walls of a soft cream color. Here hangs the portrait of Mrs. Mackay while yet Miss Duer, painted by Chartran, which depicts her seated, leaning on one arm and having sprays of orchids fastened to her gown.

A superb winding stairway leads up from the left of the entrance hall to the second floor, and here the color notes are green and gray, the woodwork of the side walls having been through an acid bath to give them the requisite old-time tint. There is also an elevator from the hall up to the other floors, but it is so cleverly contrived that one would never suspect its place.

On this second floor, at the left as one leaves the wide hall and passes into another side hall or anteroom, are the suites occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Mackay's at the left and Mr. Mackay's at the right. The anteroom is carpeted in plain mauve velvet. Mrs. Mackay's boudoir also has a plain mauve velvet carpet; its walls are hung with mauve brocade and white lace, and mauve brocade hangings are at the windows. On a dias covered with ermine rugs and placed between two large windows is a wide couch, with ermine rugs, and near the head is a standard with adjustable electric lights. The little table, also near, is covered with books. Tables, small couches, easy chairs, and a writing desk are here, while a number of low bookcases rest against the side walls filled with such books as Mrs. Mackay reads or studies. Large photographs of her friends hang on the walls or stand in beautiful frames on the tables. The bedroom is also in mauve and opens into an immense bathroom with several windows. The floor is covered with rugs of white fur. The sunken bathtub was made in Italy for Mrs. Mackay. It is of yellow marble, and was cut from a solid block; several steps are carved in the end. Mrs. Mackay's rooms are done in oak.

On this floor in addition are a half dozen suites for guests, comprising two bedrooms, each with baths between, rooms for ladies' maids, and valets, and also the housekeeper's apartments.

On the third floor are the nursery and rooms of the two children and their nurses, and many other rooms.

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At the time the Philadelphia Assemblies were started there was no public hall and the dances took place in Hamilton's warehouse. In 1815 the Assemblies practically ceased to exist, owing to various reasons, one perhaps being the too great indulgence by some in the flowing bowl and the too active patronage of the card tables prepared for those who preferred playing to dancing. In 1817, however, several men of prominent social position organized a new set of dances, at which the german, as the cotillion was then preferably termed, was the feature, and since the formation of the Assembly of that year there has been no break and no deterioration. The nine men who organized this second series were Thomas F. Leaming, David Lenox, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel H. Wilcocks, James Craig, Robert Wharton, Charles J. Ingersoll, William S. Biddle and George Harrison.

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It must at times, despite the honor, be a somewhat tedious function for a British subject to entertain the King, for the house and all therein is for the time of the King's visit royal property. At luncheon and dinner, the hosts and their guests remain standing until royalty appears; then the host, if there be a Queen or a Princess present, escorts her to the table, the hostess following with the King; if the King is alone he leads with the hostess. Neither host nor hostess can give the signal for leaving the table, but must await the royal pleasure. If a Queen or Princess is present, when she rises she is followed by the hostess, who for the moment is the lady-in-waiting. As it is not the proper thing for a servant to hand anything to a sovereign, when tea or coffee is served it is first handed to the hostess, who herself offers it to the King or Queen. Oddly enough finger glasses at dessert are, when royalty dines, placed for them only. When the sovereign dons a wrap no servant is permitted to help, but a lady or gentleman must assist. Another rule is that if there is card playing for money, coin fresh from the mint must be on hand for the occasion. The guests for these royal house parties are selected by the royal personage often weeks and sometimes months in advance, and an invitation to them is really a royal command. These house parties are always very small and, it goes without saying, of the very smart set.

When the wine is in the wit is out

JAN

1905

BEST PICTURE OF PORT ARTHUR YET PRINTED

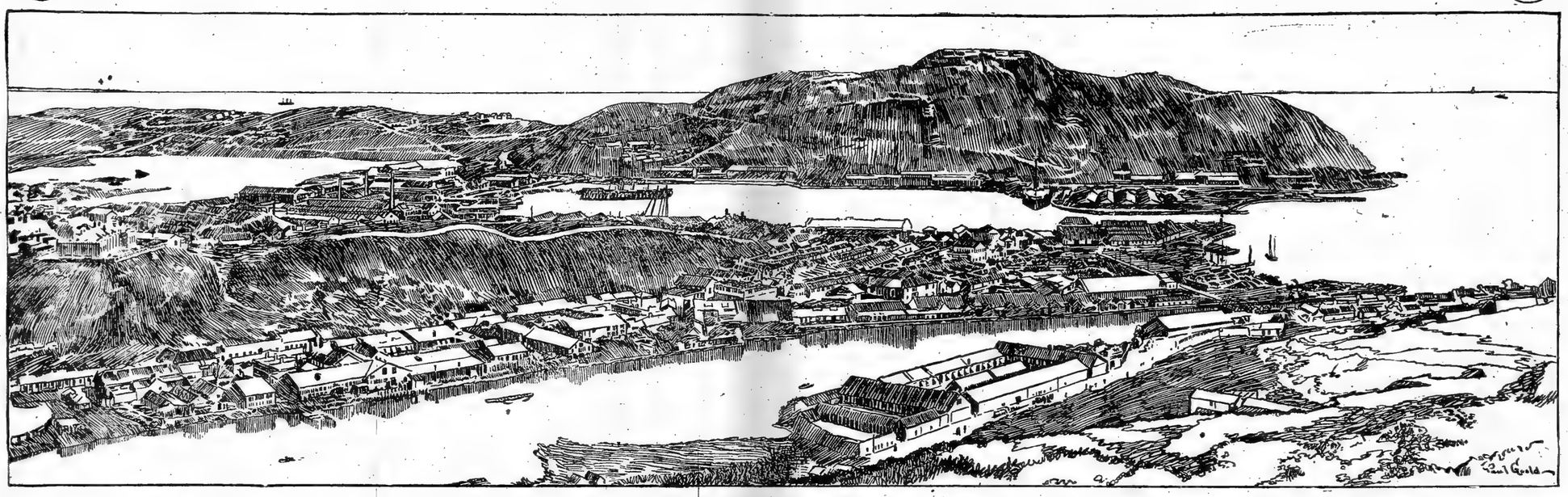

STORIES OF THE WAR TOLD BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS

AT a certain hospital in Tokio a wounded officer was talking: "It was toward the close of last month (August). A company of our regiment tried a night attack upon the Russians. It was not far from Port Arthur, on the peninsula. The enemy occupied a hilltop. The hill had a belt of a Chinese wall on its waist. Our men rushed up the slope. The Chinese wall, however, gave us all kinds of trouble. There was a sergeant, Ishiguro Kokan by name—he was a remarkably daring man, and he had been in a number of desperate places.

"Some time before this attack he had been wounded on the side of the head by the explosion of a mine. In his impatience he applied explosives as many as six times, and at last succeeded in blowing away one section of the wall. Through this rent his men rushed up. By this time, however, the enemy was fully aroused. They came crashing down the hill. There was a mêlée. The day at last broke upon confusion and blood. The attack was not quite successful and ended in a draw."

"But, Sergt. Ishiguro—"

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"He fought through the thick and storm of the mêlée. In front of him were two Russians slicing and whacking away at him, one with a bayonet, the other with the butt of a gun. Suddenly another Russian made for him with a bayonet fixed at the end of his rifle. Attacking him from behind, the Russian drove his bayonet point at the Sergeant's side a little below his right arm. So forcibly did he drive his weapon that the point pierced through the Sergeant's shoulder and shone inches against his neck. The Sergeant gave his body a twist. From all appearances the bayonet which had pierced him made little impression upon him. His sword, which he held with both hands, after the custom of all the Samurai of the elder days, gleaming over his head, he swung around to meet the newcomer. Before the flash of the Sergeant's blade could come down upon the Russian the Russian was cut in two by a private who was near the Sergeant.

"Then another Russian rushed upon him, but at the sight of the overshadowing sword of the Sergeant he lost heart and turned tail. As he ran away, however, he succeeded in hurling his rifle at the Sergeant, which struck him full on his abdomen, inflicting upon him a severe wound. Even that did not seem to be able to give him an argument strong enough to persuade him of the wisdom of taking a little rest. He rose again and went at the Russian, who was just then rushing upon him. This Russian in question came from his left side. He gave a thrust at the left side of the Sergeant. Almost at the same time the Sergeant's sword descended upon the Russian and gave him a brief and flashing introduction to the unknown, instantly.

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"When the fight was over Sergt. Ishiguro found himself among six Nippon soldiers, who were seriously wounded, but to whom life yet clung with a cobweb thread. They were packed closely with the dead, both of Russia and of Nippon. They were hemmed in by broken swords and broken rifles, soaked with blood and stifling under the weight of silence that one sometimes feels choking the battlefield and the graveyard. Among the men left upon the battlefield were eight Russians, who were still alive. They were not as seriously wounded as the Nippon soldiers. To fight any more was out of the question. Helplessly these eight Russians looked through their bloody eyes at the six Nippon soldiers who were still alive, across the stretch of broken swords, battered rifles, violated flesh, the dead, soaked in blood and a heroic memory.

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"Now, Sergt. Ishiguro has a wealth of beard; if the truth be confessed, he had been reported to be somewhat vain about it. He was tall and of ample proportions in stature. There was that dignity about his person that seemed to awe a stranger at first sight. The Sergeant, naturally, had comparatively better clothing than the privates, and from these things the Russian wounded must have naturally concluded that he was an officer. After staring at each other, the six helpless Nippon soldiers began to communicate with the Russian wounded with gestures of their blood stained fingers. They tried to call the Russians to them.

"Pretty soon the Russians, who were, as I remarked, not quite as seriously wounded as the Nippon soldiers, began to understand the drift of those communications in gestures. They understood that the Nippon wounded were in need of their services, that they were beckoning to them, and those among them who were able to crawl on all fours began to move toward the Nippon wounded. Naturally, all those Nippon soldiers who were seriously wounded were thirsty for water. It was a drink for which they were begging the Russians. Very close to where they lay there was a little mud puddle, which had caught the fast evaporating memory of the last rain. The Nippon soldiers pointed to the mud puddle, and through their intricate language of fingers made the Russians to understand that it was water that they wished to drink. Happily, one of the Russians seemed to have recovered from the shock of his wound quite well. As soon as he understood what the Nippon men wanted he began to totter toward the slender reservoir of muddy water.

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"All of a sudden there was the report of a rifle from the hilltop occupied by the Russians. Instantly the helpless Russian who rose to fetch the water for the wounded of his enemy was shot down dead. The Russians shot down anything that showed a sign of life that day; it seemed to matter little to them whether the man was a Russian or his enemy.

"One of the wounded of the Nippon soldiers was somewhat at a distance from the rest, and the remainder of the Nippon wounded wished to have this isolated comrade as close to them as possible, and the wish was made known to one of the Russian wounded. He was also able to drag himself about, and this Russian heroically undertook to carry out the wishes of his wounded enemies. As soon, however, as the Russian staggered upon his feet another report came from behind the trenches upon the hilltop, and once again another hapless victim to his generous and heroic sentiments was struck down with a bullet through his body, shot dead by his own countrymen.

"So it came to pass that there were only six of the Russian wounded left upon the field, against the six Nippon soldiers. As luck would have it, that section in which Sergt. Ishiguro lay wounded was sheltered from the view of the Russian trenches by a huge bowlder. There his Russian friends managed to gather together a number of discarded rifles. They stacked them and, flinging upon this framework the overcoats of the Russian soldiers which had been thrown away, built a kind of impromptu tent and placed wounded Sergt. Ishiguro in its shelter.

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"All of a sudden there appeared not far from them and creeping along under the shelter of the bowlder two Nippon privates. They were rushing down the hill, trying to gain the camp. Evidently these men had escaped the Russian bullets; they had been hiding themselves under a rock, and, thinking that the time had come for them to make good their escape, they were making their rapid way. As they turned the corner of the bowlder on their way down they caught sight of the Russians who had taken such kindly charge of the wounded Sergeant. Quick as a flash they leveled their rifles. They saw only a Russian, who was on his legs, and they knew that if they were not quick in paying their respects they would have to take the consequences from the Russian.

"Sergt. Ishiguro, who had his head stuck out from under the extraordinary looking tent of his, caught sight of the shining muzzle of the Nippon rifle leveled at the Russian. A tremendous yell went up from the tent; the Sergeant thundered his command to hold fire, and in so doing the desperately wounded Sergeant seemed to have lifted himself clean off the earth in his effort. The wounded men who were about him, both the Russian and the Nippon soldiers, marvelled at the energy of the Sergeant. They had supposed that he could hardly drag himself an inch. The Sergeant beckoned these two Nippon soldiers to him, and said:

"'Don't you dare, sir, to do that. These are the Russians who have taken care of us. They have taught us that the battlefield is as good a place as any for brave men to meet and make friends.'

"The two men wished to look after the wounded, but the Sergeant bade them go, saying:

"'As soon as night comes we shall crawl down the hillside under the cover of darkness. I want you two to hasten to the camp and advise them of our condition, and tell them that we shall join them to-night.' And so they parted.

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"As the day wore on and at last night covered the shame of the blood-stained field with her soft and merciful hand, the six Nippon soldiers found sufficient strength to creep down the hillside. It was superhuman, this energy on the part of men so seriously wounded. Perhaps the conviction that that was, as indeed it was, the only chance for life helped them. To them it was the final race for life. So, as the dew was cooling the air about them, they made their sad, slow progress down the hillside. It was not very far from where they were to to the Chinese wall which belted the hill.

"Painfully, but persistently, the wounded dragged themselves to the wall. They were at the point of the wall which the Sergeant had blown open. The Sergeant's wound was, perhaps, more serious than those of the rest. Even with the superhuman efforts, with that miraculous exertion of nerve and will, the broken fragment of Chinese wall proved to be a barrier too impossible to cross. As if that broken wall were a stolid messenger of the demon world, which stood barring the one path to life for the Sergeant, it stood there in the sackcloth of the dusky shades of night, and through its broken teeth it seemed to say to the Sergeant, 'Thus far, but no farther.'

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"None of the other wounded could afford the Sergeant the slightest assistance, every one of them had a little more than he could really take care of, and the Sergeant paused in his desperation to abandon himself to fate. Suddenly he heard footfalls break the deathly silence and recall him from the depth of a shattered dream for life. Turning his head, he saw through the gathering gloom a Russian, one of the Russian wounded who had been so good to him. He was about twenty-four years of age. He walked rather firmly for a wounded person; he made straight toward the Sergeant. He stooped down as if to assist him. If ever a mortal could see the arms of an angel coming out of the skies the Sergeant certainly saw them that night. With the assistance of the Russian he managed to gain the top of the broken wall. The thoughtful Russian dragged himself over the wall to the other side and helped the Sergeant down again.

+ + +

"The Russian did not forsake him even after that. Always he followed the Sergeant, helping him in his painful descent. And so the Sergeant made his progress until he met a hospital corps that was sent to bring him home to camp. Once at the field hospital, they received attentions, and the wounded Russian that followed the Sergeant was the object of tenderness and applause. His mother never could have been more kindly to him than those newly-made friends of his from Nippon. His wounds could not have been dressed with better care. He became a willing prisoner, a living and pleasant reminder of the best, the most heroic, that is in the men against whom we were fighting.

"It was impossible for the prisoner and the wounded of our own men to stay together. No pen certainly is equal even to afford a hint of the pathos that was in the parting between the Russian prisoner and the Sergeant. One day a hospital ship cleared the Manchurian coast for home. Sergt. Ishiguro was one of the wounded passengers. In the same ship were carried quite a number of the Russian prisoners. Some of them were wounded. Sergt. Ishiguro was progressing beautifully. He was quite able to move himself about now.

+ + +

"One day he came suddenly upon a Russian prisoner. He stared at him and upon him fell an overwhelming conviction that he had seen that Russian before. At the time when his Russian friend helped him over the broken Chinese wall, at the time when they were together in the field hospital, his Russian friend wore a bandage across his face. The Russian upon whom he came so unexpectedly upon the hospital ship carried the scar of a wound across his face, but no bandage. The wound had been healed. The Russian did not seem to recognize him at the first glance and they passed on. There was something, however, that stayed with the Sergeant that haunted him. Somehow he was sure that that Russian was the friend of his sorest day. He summoned the Russian prisoner to make sure.

"Neither French nor English did he talk, and the Sergeant was a perfect stranger to the Russian. As on the day when they lay in blood and in the company of shattered arms, the Sergeant once more had recourse to the language of gestures and fingers. He taxed his eyes, his fingers, his mouth, every feature of his face in his effort to ask the Russian prisoner a simple question, 'Did he know him?'

+ + +

"Suddenly a spark of understanding seemed to set the expression of the Russian prisoner on fire, and through his gestures he tried bravely to make the Sergeant understand that he certainly thought that he had met him before. Not only that, he, through the contortions of his body and through the gestures mimicked the desperate mounting of that broken wall. After that there was, in fact, there could be, no more questions. You should have seen those two big men. They threw themselves each into the other's arms and wept like two lovers who had been separated for many years and had at last seen the consummation of their wishes in the light of a beautiful day. It was a touching battlefield on which the human heart was the victor. Difference of race and such a trifling thing as their being enemies dwindled into nothingness. It was a tearful assertion of the all-embracing might of humanity; it commented, with emphasis, upon the smallness of race distinctions or the colored lines upon the map." ADACHI KINNOSKE.

"THIS IS AN UNGRACIOUS AGE," SAYS MME. SARAH GRAND

NO ONE with the most ordinary faculty for observation can have traveled much without having been struck by the fact that we English are the best hated people abroad. The reason for this which we find most acceptable is naturally the one which is most gratifying to our National vanity; we flatter ourselves that Continental nations hate us because they fear us. Fear, however, would not account for that attitude when individual English people are brought into contact with individual foreigners. A foreign nation may hate us as a nation—hate us in the abstract, that is to say; but at short distances National offenses are lost and forgotten in the personality of the native, and M. Duval, who, in his heart, despises perfide Albion with quite passionate intensity, quotes his client, Mr. John Brown, with enthusiasm, as a typical example of the truth of the saying, that an Englishman's word is his bond. Fear of us has certainly nothing to do with the attitude of the foreigner with whom we come in contact abroad; he, probably, has never realized the power of our might as a nation; what he does realize, with a shock, is our bad manners, the ungraciousness of our habitual demeanor.

In the matter of bad manners, the English on the Continent used to have the monopoly; but of late years other nations have come into competition with us. There are many influences at work which have lowered the standard of manners all over the world. The Kaiser's men-machines take the best part of the pavement from anyone whom they may safely elbow off. Always, when physical force is in the ascendant, women are accorded but scant respect; and in German towns they are hustled into the kennel by military men as a matter of course.

France had the highest reputation for charm of manner up to the middle of the nineteenth century, but since the Franco-German war there has been a lamentable falling off. The politeness with which one was met by the French everywhere twenty-five years ago was the outcome of a general desire to please; their politeness to-day has become an article of commerce, for which one must pay. This is because the French have sacrificed their ideals; they have ceased to look up. The parents have less and less respect for religion, and the children have less and less respect for their parents. It does not seem to matter what it is that we reverence, whether an abstract principle or something superior in an individual; the important thing is to reverence something. A great American divine once told me that he had been much struck by the almost invariable deterioration of manners in English tradespeople after they had become subject to American influences. A butler and lady's maid, for instance, who had married and gone out to settle, would, at first, be distinguished among the native Americans of the same class for a certain grace and refinement of demeanor, which he had found peculiarly charming. He attributed it to the example set them at home by the gentlefolk with whom they had lived, and to whom they had been in the habit of paying respect. In America they had very soon ceased to respect anyone, and the principle of "in honor preferring one another" had been superseded by blatant self-assertion.

The right to be rude is what the vulgar-minded mean by "I'm as good as you are," and their personal declaration of independence is an insolent bearing, void of all those delicate amenities which make up the common courtesies of social intercourse, and do so much to smooth our way in the world. What we give we receive in the matter of respect; if we would be respected ourselves we must pay due meed of respect to others. It is the want of common courtesy among the lower orders in all countries, their boorishness, that makes them conspicuously low. What they consider servility, people of birth and breeding call politeness. The higher nature becomes apparent in an exquisite deference of demeanor. Fine manners are the outcome of fine character, and a good address comes naturally from a good heart. Good manners, therefore, should not be a matter of class or social position, and, in fact, this is not the case. The rule is that the higher you ascend in the social scale the more polish you find; but detestable manners are to be found in all classes, and so, also, is that dignity of bearing, that self-respect and respect for others, which make for gentlehood.

MME. SARAH GRAND.

There is no more misery-making propensity in man than the habit of ungraciousness. The members of a family who treat each other ungraciously are miserable themselves, and a source of misery generally. A very clever man, who had raised himself by his character and ability into a social position much higher than that to which he was born, remarked to me once, after another gentleman had stepped forward to open the door for a lady, his sister, who was leaving the room: "Ah, I wish I had been taught to do that in my youth! But in homes like mine the women have to wait on the men, and nobody pays anybody pretty attentions. The example of my father made me imagine it beneath the dignity of a man-body to be polite to his womankind. I see now how refining the habit of deference is, and I find myself at a disadvantage among you people, to whom kindly courtesy comes naturally, because it is habitual."

That ungraciousness is not the consequence of any want of altruism in the English is made evident by the fact that to us is due the credit of having set the best practical example of altruism to the whole world. Our charities are on a colossal scale. The amenities of civilized warfare are the outcome of our benevolence. The reform of the prison system in England was the beginning of the end of the age of torture. The first societies for the prevention of cruelties of all kinds were promoted by us; and nowhere else are institutions for the relief of suffering so generously supported. There is, however, a crude contradiction between our National sentiments, as expressed in our institutions and our domestic manners. The most prominent of our characteristics, the most typical, and the most active, is humanity; but it is humanity in the abstract. The same man who, of his pity, contributes large sums to the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is apt to be, by reason of his ungracious manners, a monster from whom all children, his own included, fly in affright. Doubtless the lingering influence of Puritan harshness is responsible in a measure for this, but other potent influences are also at work. The whole tendency of the age is toward ungraciousness, as we ourselves signify, when we meet people of distinguished manners, and talk about their "old-fashioned courtesy." Civilization is threatened by the cant of individualism. Self-importance is on the increase, and self-interest is becoming the prime motive for every action. We are polite enough if we have anything to gain by it.

But even self-interest may be turned to good account; and were we once to realize all that we lose by an ungracious demeanor we should make courteous consideration the habit of our lives.

SARAH GRAND.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

"MRS. S.," said a young woman at a theatre party the other evening, "is living in a small mining town near Zacatecas, Mexico, where her husband owns important silver mining interests. One of her servants, a colored woman, possesses a son five years old, whose intelligence is only equaled by his disposition to cry at every opportunity, seemly or unseemly.

"Whenever he would become particularly disregardful of the comfort of others, Mrs. S. would threaten to pack him up and send him over the mountains. One day when her husband was awakened for the second time from a noonday siesta by his cries, Mrs. S. locked him in his room. A heavy thundershower coming up, she repented and carried him to his mother.

"The boy's eyes brightened inquisitively. 'What makes all that noise, mamma?' he asked.

"'That's thunder, Sammy.'

"'Who makes thunder, mamma?'

"'God.'

"Sammy thought for a moment, and then asked: 'Doesn't God know that Mr. S. is asleep?'"

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LEE FAIRCHILD, the "spellbinder," was telling some of his friends at the Waldorf of his recent campaign trip through Massachusetts, which he "stumped" in company with Lieut. Gov. Guild. They held their first rally at Wellesley, where the audience was made up of about 400 college girls and a few townspeople.

Just before the meeting was to begin the Chairman, addressing Fairchild, who was to speak first, said: "Now, the college curfew rings here at 9:30. So you gentlemen arrange the time between you."

"Have you told Gen. Guild?" asked Fairchild.

"No," replied the Chairman.

"Well, then, don't, or he'll be nervous as to whether I shall not talk too long," requested Fairchild.

The Chairman agreed. Fairchild talked up to ten minutes after 9, leaving Gen. Guild but twenty minutes, at the expiration of which the 400 college girls marched out like an army. Ignorant of the job the Californian had put up on him, he observed: "Do you know, I think there is more discipline in this school than anything else."

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RICHARD B. ALDCROFT, Jr., Commissioner of the Board of Education, was discussing with Gen. Wingate a certain Blank, who wished an appointment as lecturer in the free courses given at night in the public schools.

"Is this Blank a traveled person?" asked the General.

"Well, he lives in the Bronx," replied Mr. Aldcroft thoughtfully.

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NOT long ago a wealthy Irish contractor died, leaving to his wife a good-sized fortune in real estate and bonds. Both had come to this country many years ago, and he had begun work as a day laborer. Gradually by saving and good sense he came to own a cart, and in the course of time blossomed out as a politician. He made money fast, but as he ascended the social ladder his wife turned away from her former friends as not being fit companions for her increased importance. This was fully demonstrated when he died.

The room in which the coffin lay was filled with flowers and mourners, but Mrs. S. did not appear for some time. When she did enter she was heavily veiled. She looked neither to left nor right, but walked straight to the casket. A large floral anchor stood prominently out among the other pieces. As the widow saw it, with flashing eyes, she raised her veil and turning angrily on the company, demanded with as much hauteur as she could summon:

"Who th' divil sint that pick?"

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WHEN John Morley was in this country a month or two ago he was taken by Prof. Brander Matthews, whose acquaintance he had made in England, to see the Yale-Columbia football game. After the conclusion of the game the Columbia students gathered in a body and gave a cheer for each member of the team, ending up with a rousing one for "Morley." Prof. Matthews noticed that Mr. Morley seemed very much surprised and pleased at this.

"I really had no idea," he said, "that the students knew I was here."

It took Prof. Matthews some moments to explain that the collegians were honoring not the British historian, but Bill Morley, the veteran football coach.

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COL. FRANK BEARD, for many years a stenographer in the General Sessions Court, was discussing with some of his colleagues the difficulties of reporting speakers given to the use of long and involved sentences. Illustrations were given from speeches of William M. Evarts, Bourke Cockran, and Phillips Brooks.

"Why," said Col. Beard, "none of them are in it with Judge James Fitzgerald, now of the Supreme Court. I reported a sentence of his on one occasion which, I believe, is the longest on record."

"Can you remember it?" asked one of the party.

"Why, certainly," said Col. Beard. "It was in the Schoenhulz firebug case, and the words, as I remember them, were: 'Forty-eight years at hard labor in State prison.'"

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THOMAS WHITTAKER, the publisher, met a friend in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street recently. "Funny dog you have there," he said. "His tail goes up and down like a pump handle when he wags it."

"Yes," answered the friend. "I live in a Harlem flat, you know, and Carlo has no room to wag his tail from side to side."

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1905.

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Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 7, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 7. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from Week's Prices.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 7, 3,077,192.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago. Jan. 7,	Sales Week Ended Jan. 7, '05.
23¾	6	18	Jan. 3.	16	Jan. 6.	16	16½	– 1¼	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$10,820,000	.....	..	..	18	18	16	16	..	1,830
71	39½	65¾	Jan. 5.	63	Jan. 6.	63	69		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	65¾	65¾	63¾	63¾	55	150
85¾	43½	75	Jan. 6.	70½	Jan. 3.	72⅝	73	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 28, '04.	2½	Q	72	75	70½	73	50¾	356,220
80	24	*76¾	Jan. 6.	*76¾	Jan. 6.	..	..		American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	..	50
35½	14⅜	34½	Jan. 4.	32⅝	Jan. 7.	33	33½	– ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	20,000,000	May 2, '04.	2½	Q	34	34½	32⅝	33	18¾	7,320
94½	57	94	Jan. 4.	93	Jan. 6.	94	94½	– ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	93	94	68⅜	2,075
37¾	24½	36½	Jan. 3.	34⅜	Jan. 6.	34⅝	35		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	30,257,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	36⅝	36½	34⅜	35	25¾	3,400
219	189	214	Jan. 6.	210	Jan. 3.	212	214	+ 1	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	4¼	SA	210	214	210	213	..	710
14	5	14	Jan. 4.	12	Jan. 3.	12½	13	+ ¼	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,085,000	Jan. 2, '05.	¾	..	13	14	12	13	5¾	2,875
113⅝	78	103¾	Jan. 4.	10	Jan. 7.	10	10½	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,774,000	.....	..	..	10¾	10¾	10	10	2⅝	1,900
68⅞	11½	67	Jan. 3.	45⅞	Jan. 3.	45¾	46¾	– 1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,500	.....	..	..	47	47¾	46	47	12	5,880
8¾	6	6¼	Jan. 3.	6¼	Jan. 3.	6¼	6¾	..	American Ice Co.	100	28,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	8¼	1,330
42	24½	37	Jan. 5.	36⅝	Jan. 6.	37	38	– ¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,622,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1¼	..	36⅞	37	36⅜	36½	33	1,310
20⅞	7	*15¾	Jan. 6.	*15¾	Jan. 6.	13¾	17¼	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	20
59⅜	10⅝	36	Jan. 6.	34¼	Jan. 5.	35	35½	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	35	36	34¼	35	17¾	10,740
105	77	105	Jan. 6.	103⅝	Jan. 3.	104	105	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	104	105	103¾	104	76¾	1,212
9	2	7¼	Jan. 6.	6⅞	Jan. 3.	7	7⅛	..	American Malting Co.	100	11,500,000	.....	..	..	6¾	7¼	6¾	7⅛	3	1,900
82¾	46	83½	Jan. 4.	80½	Jan. 6.	80⅝	80¾	– ½	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 25, '04.	1¼	Q	81½	83⅝	80¾	80¾	39½	22,600
115	85	112⅝	Jan. 4.	111	Jan. 3.	112¼	113	..	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	112	112⅝	111	112	89¼	1,220
100½	83	99	Jan. 7.	98	Jan. 7.	97	99	– ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	99	99	99	99	85	100
153½	39½	148	Jan. 3.	125	Jan. 6.	131	139½	– 1	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	148	148	125	134½	5	2,100
57¾	26	55	Jan. 3.	52¾	Jan. 6.	53¾	54½	+ ¼	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	55	55	53¾	54½	..	2,700
153	122½	143¾	Jan. 4.	140⅝	Jan. 7.	141½	141⅝	– ¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	142⅝	143¾	140⅝	141½	112⅝	25,570
141	122	139¾	Jan. 3.	139	Jan. 3.	139	140	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	139	139¾	139	139	122	100
149½	121	*146¾	Jan. 5.	*146¾	Jan. 5.	146	148	..	American Telephone & Tel. Co.	100	121,544,400	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	126	25
149	139½	148¾	Jan. 6.	148⅜	Jan. 6.	148	155	+ 1¼	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	148¾	148¾	148⅜	148⅜	..	100
96	85	94	Jan. 7.	92¾	Jan. 3.	93⅝	93¾	– ¾	Am. Tob. Co. pf., ne tr. rcts.	..	..	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	92¾	94	92¾	93⅝	..	4,872
25	10	23½	Jan. 5.	22½	Jan. 7.	22½	23	..	American Woolen Co.	100	35,500,000	.....	..	..	23½	23½	22½	23	11⅞	4,850
129⅝	61	116¾	Jan. 3.	105¾	Jan. 6.	106¼	106½	– 2½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	35,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	5	Se	116¾	116¾	105¾	106½	70	5,800
96	90	97	Jan. 5.	96	Jan. 6.	95½	96½	+ ½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	97	97	96	96½	..	450
89½	54	88¾	Jan. 3.	86¾	Jan. 6.	86⅞	88⅝	– ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2	SA	88⅝	88¾	86¾	86⅞	66¾	55,000
104⅛	87½	101⅞	Jan. 3.	100⅝	Jan. 3.	101	101½	– ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,150,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	101⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101	89	3,16
153⅜	104½	125	Jan. 4.	123⅝	Jan. 7.	123	123½	– 2	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	123½	125	123⅝	123⅝	..	3,200
105¼	72⅝	106	Jan. 3.	103¾	Jan. 6.	103⅞	104	– 1	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	103⅞	106	103¾	103⅞	70⅝	83,900
96⅞	87⅝	96½	Jan. 5.	96	Jan. 4.	96	96½	– ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,375,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	96	96½	95	96½	80	2,120
100⅝	82¾	98¾	Jan. 4.	96⅝	Jan. 6.	97⅜	97½	– 1⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	97	98¾	96⅝	97⅜	39¾	41,070
12⅝	5	12	Jan. 3.	11¾	Jan. 6.	11¾	11¾	– ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	11¾	11¾	..	540
160	118½	155	Jan. 5.	155	Jan. 5.	150	155	– 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	3	SA	155	155	155	155	..	500
165	109	159	Jan. 6.	159	Jan. 6.	157	165	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	159	159	159	159	..	100
89⅝	83	89	Jan. 6.	87½	Jan. 4.	87	90	+ 3½	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	87½	89	87½	88¼	..	1,700
133⅝	109½	131⅞	Jan. 3.	131¼	Jan. 6.	131⅞	132	– ¾	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	$4,500,000	Oct. 1, '04.	3	SA	133⅛	133⅜	131¼	131⅞	117¼	15,200
66	45⅝	65	Jan. 4.	65	Jan. 4.	65	..	+ 1	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	65	65	65	65	..	200
154⅝	134⅛	139¼	Jan. 6.	139¼	Jan. 3.	102	104	+ 1½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,116,800	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	139⅝	139¼	139¼	139¼	102	2,700
120	103	*121	Jan. 7.	*121	Jan. 7.	121	125	..	Central & So. Am. Telegraph	100	7,017,900	Jan. 6, '05.	1½	Q	121	121	121	121	..	50
51	28½	49⅛	Jan. 4.	47⅜	Jan. 7.	47⅞	48¼	– ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,783,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	48	49⅛	47⅜	47⅞	..	16,235
47¼	23	43¾	Jan. 4.	42⅝	Jan. 6.	42	42¾	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	16,542,800	.....	..	..	42⅝	43¾	42⅝	43⅜	32⅛	1,800
85¾	25	83¼	Jan. 4.	82½	Jan. 3.	80	83¼	– ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	82½	83¼	82½	84	80	580
29¾	11⅝	27	Jan. 4.	25½	Jan. 7.	25½	27	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	30,424,000	.....	..	..	25½	27	25½	26¾	20	30,570
74⅞	47¾	67½	Jan. 6.	66	Jan. 7.	67	70	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	.....	..	..	67¼	67½	66	66	60	700
39⅝	20	35⅝	Jan. 4.	35	Jan. 3.	35	35½	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,104	.....	..	..	35	35½	35	35	27¾	3,000
177⅝	137¾	176¾	Jan. 3.	171½	Jan. 6.	171¼	173⅝	– ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	68,182,500	Oct. 25, '04.	2½	SA	172¾	174¼	171¼	173⅝	142⅝	74,530
183⅝	123	183	Jan. 3.	180	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,881,500	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	183	183	183	183	177⅝	100
214⅛	161⅜	210	Jan. 4.	205½	Jan. 6.	207	208	..	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,325,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	SA	208½	210	205½	208	160	4,200
277	207	277½	Jan. 4.	277½	Jan. 4.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,305,100	Jan. 3, '05.	2	Q	277½	277½	277½	277½	212	100
190	135	150	Jan. 6.	150	Jan. 6.	150	155	..	Chi. St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,446,200	Aug. 20, '04.	3	SA	150	150	150	150	..	100
103½	59	92	Jan. 3.	90	Jan. 3.	90	92	– 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	92	92	90	90	114	11,205
27¾	11½	22	Jan. 3.	17½	Jan. 4.	19	19¾	– 2¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22	17½	19¾	24½	14,812
15¾	4	10¾	Jan. 3.	9½	Jan. 3.	10	10½	+ ¼	Chicago Union Traction.	100	29,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10¾	9½	10	7	8,025
48⅝	29	42	Jan. 4.	39½	Jan. 7.	39	40	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	40½	42	39½	39½	22¾	1,970
93⅜	68½	91⅞	Jan. 4.	91¼	Jan. 4.	91	91½	– ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	91¼	91⅞	91¼	91½	77	2,000
115	100	*120	Jan. 7.	*120	Jan. 7.	115	120	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '04.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	..	50
58⅜	25⅝	48	Jan. 4.	43½	Jan. 6.	45¾	46⅝	– 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	22,352,500	Feb. 15, '02.	1½	..	47	48⅝	43½	46⅝	30⅜	26,300
65	35	55	Jan. 4.	55	Jan. 4.	50	..	– 5	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	55	55	55	55	50	100
248⅛	134⅝	237½	Jan. 4.	235	Jan. 7.	235	..	– ½	Colorado Southern.	100	20,035,000	.....	..	..	236¾	237½	235	235	178	1,100
63	48	62¾	Jan. 4.	62¼	Jan. 3.	61½	62	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	..	61½	62¾	61½	62	50	1,000
37½	17⅞	31	Jan. 4.	30½	Jan. 3.	25½	26½	– ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	31	31	30½	30⅝	20⅜	540
19½	8	17½	Jan. 4.	17	Jan. 3.	16½	17	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,124,100	Mar. 1, '04.	1½	..	17	17½	16½	17	7	1,600
220	185	198	Jan. 4.	195	Jan. 3.	196½	197	– 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	2½	Q	197¾	198	195	196½	162¾	12,857
131	101½	128⅝	Jan. 4.	128½	Jan. 3.	128½	129	+ ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,346,500	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	128⅝	128⅝	128½	128⅝	102	100
220½	98	208⅜	Jan. 4.	206⅜	Jan. 7.	206	210	– 1½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	210	208⅜	206	206⅜	178⅜	2,225
82½	65	78	Jan. 3.	77½	Jan. 6.	77½	78	– 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,389,700	Oct. 10, '01.	1¾	Q	78	78	77½	77½	69½	510
190½	149	180	Jan. 3.	183½	Jan. 5.	184	185	– ¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	183½	186	183½	184½	161½	3,500
350⅝	256½	345	Jan. 5.	340	Jan. 6.	344½	350	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,200,000	Dec. 23, '01.	10	Ex	345	345	340	340	275	920
157⅝	18	32⅜	Jan. 6.	32⅜	Jan. 6.	32	32½	..	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	58,000,000	.....	..	..	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	30¾	150
89	64½	86⅝	Jan. 4.	86½	Jan. 7.	86	86⅝	– ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,300	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	86⅝	86⅝	86¼	86¼	62½	1,300
14⅞	7	7	Jan. 3.	6½	Jan. 3.	6¾	7	..	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	7	7	6¾	7	3¾	1,100
33½	23	25	Jan. 3.	24	Jan. 3.	24	25	..	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	25	25	24	25	12	2,100
79⅝	64½	78½	Jan. 4.	78	Jan. 3.	78	78½	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	78	78¼	78	78	65	500
40⅝	19½	39½	Jan. 4.	37⅞	Jan. 7.	37⅞	38	– ⅝	Distillers Securities Corporation.	100	25,964,500	Oct. 25, '04.	1	Q	38⅜	39½	37⅞	37⅞	3	3,020
147	51	133½	Jan. 3.	131½	Jan. 3.	127	135	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	133½	133½	131½	131½	..	420
28½	9¾	26	Jan. 3.	25	Jan. 3.	25½	26½	– 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	26	26	25	25⅜	14	1,445
41⅝	21½	40⅞	Jan. 5.	37⅜	Jan. 3.	39½	39⅝	+ 2	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	37⅞	40⅞	37⅜	39⅝	28¾	384,020
77	50⅝	76	Jan. 4.	73½	Jan. 3.	78	78½	+ 3	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	77⅝	78½	77⅝	78¼	66⅜	190,980
58½	33	62¾	Jan. 7.	55½	Jan. 3.	61¼	61½	+ 6	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	55½	62¾	55½	61¼	43⅜	60,100
85	71	76	Jan. 4.	75	Jan. 5.	75	77½	– 2¾	**Federal Mining & Smelt. Co.** pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	76	76	75	75¾	..	2,100
64	38	46	Jan. 3.	45	Jan. 3.	42	46	+ 3	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,355,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	45	46	45	46	..	225
60	43	*60	Jan. 6.	*60	Jan. 6.	61	65	..	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¾	..	60	60	60	60	..	50
194½	151	187¾	Jan. 6.	186	Jan. 5.	187	188	..	General Electric Co.	100	43,943,900	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	187¾	187¾	186	187	174	1,700
242½	170	240	Jan. 4.	236	Jan. 4.	236	244	..	Great Northern pf.	100	158,180,500	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	236	240	236	240	177	200
94	69	91	Jan. 4.	90	Jan. 3.	90¼	91	– 1½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1¾	SA	90	91	90	90½	74⅞	1,325
95	77	93¾	Jan. 7.	82⅜	Jan. 3.	93⅝	94	+ ¾	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	92¾	93⅞	92⅜	93⅝	84⅜	3,990
159	125⅜	157⅞	Jan. 4.	155¼	Jan. 6.	156½	156⅝	– ¾	**Illinois Central.**	100	$95,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	156¼	157⅞	155¾	156¼	131	11,280
23⅞	10⅜	23⅜	Jan. 3.	22	Jan. 7.	21½	21⅝	– ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '03.	1	..	23	23⅜	22	22	10⅜	1,000
79⅛	64⅜	77¾	Jan. 3.	76⅝	Jan. 3.	76½	77	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, '04.	1¼	Q	77¾	77¾	76¼	76¼	65½	300
72⅝	26	67	Jan. 3.	65¼	Jan. 6.	66⅝	67	– ¾	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	67	67	66⅝	66½	..	300
41½	33	38¼	Jan. 5.	38¼	Jan. 5.	37½	38¼	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,362,500	Jan. 3, '05.	½	Q	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	..	100
87	71¾	87½	Jan. 3.	87½	Jan. 3.	86	88	+ 1¾	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	87½	87½	87½	87½	..	100
33	14	30⅜	Jan. 3.	30¼	Jan. 3.	30	30½	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	30¼	30⅜	30½	30½	22½	500
59⅜	32	56⅞	Jan. 3.	55	Jan. 5.	53½	56½	– ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	56⅞	56⅞	55	56⅝	40½	1,200
33	22¾	37¼	Jan. 5.	37¼	Jan. 5.	36	39	+ ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½	..	125
87½	74	82¾	Jan. 5.	82¾	Jan. 6.	82¾	85¾	– ¼	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	13,516,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1	Q	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	67	1,600
31⅞	16½	29¼	Jan. 5.	27¼	Jan. 7.	27⅝	28	– ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,063,500	.....	..	..	28	29½	27¼	27½	19⅞	5,000
56⅜	31	53⅞	Jan. 5.	52	Jan. 3.	52⅜	53	..	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	52	53⅞	52	53¼	37	3,500
95	85½	91	Jan. 4.	91	Jan. 4.	90	92	– 3	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	3	SA	91	91	91	91	85½	100
43¼	26	38	Jan. 5.	36	Jan. 7.	35	37	– 2	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	38	38	36	36	..	800
148⅜	101	141½	Jan. 4.	138½	Jan. 7.	139	139½	..	Louisville & Nashville	100	160,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	140	141½	138⅝	139½	107⅜	13,450
162½	139¾	168⅞	Jan. 5.	165	Jan. 3.	166	166¾	+ 1¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Jan. 3, '05.	a2½	Q	165	166⅞	165	166½	143	9,300
96½	72½	79⅝	Jan. 4.	74½	Jan. 7.	74½	75	– 4⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	..	..	.....	..	..	79	79⅝	74½	74½	58½	14,300
130⅝	104⅝	121¼	Jan. 3.	115¼	Jan. 7.	115¾	115⅞	– 5	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	115⅝	121¼	115¼	115⅞	127	44,380
25⅜	5	24¼	Jan. 4.	22	Jan. 3.	23½	23¾	+ 1⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100	.....	..	..	22½	24¼	22	23⅞	13⅝	56,225
95	55	91	Jan. 3.	90	Jan. 3.	89½	90	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	SA	91	91	90	90	57⅝	700
39⅞	14⅝	32¾	Jan. 5.	31¼	Jan. 5.	31¼	31⅜	– ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,500	.....	..	..	32⅜	32¾	31¼	31⅜	17⅜	4,530
65½	32¼	64	Jan. 3.	62¾	Jan. 3.	..	..	– ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	63	64	62¾	63	38⅜	7,300
111½	87	108½	Jan. 4.	105¾	Jan. 6.	105¾	105¾	– 1¼	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,430,300	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	107¼	108½	105¾	105¾	92⅜	47,120
147⅜	101¼	142	Jan. 3.	138	Jan. 7.	138	142	– 5	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	$10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	142	142	138	138	124	800
59½	36	58¾	Jan. 5.	56	Jan. 6.	55¾	56	– 1½	National Biscuit Co.	100	39,230,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	Q	56¾	56¾	56	56	37½	400
117	100¼	116¾	Jan. 4.	115¼	Jan. 6.	115	115¾	– ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	21,804,500	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	116	116½	115¾	115½	..	400
23½	14	22¼	Jan. 3.	21¼	Jan. 6.	21	21⅜	– ½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	Jan. 1, '05.	¼	Q	22¾	22¾	21¼	21½	20	1,700
29⅝	14½	23¾	Jan. 4.	23¼	Jan. 5.	24½	24⅝	– ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,393,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	24⅜	24¾	23¾	24⅛	15	1,100
98½	80½	98	Jan. 5.	97¼	Jan. 7.	98½	98¾	– ⅝	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,393,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	98	98	97¾	97⅞	80½	500
45⅝	34⅜	41¼	Jan. 5.	40¼	Jan. 6.	41	41¼	+ 1¼	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600	.....	..	..	40¾	41¼	40¼	41¼	40½	13,200
25⅞	15⅝	23	Jan. 5.	22	Jan. 7.	22	23	– ½	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,884,000	.....	..	..	23	23	22	22	21	200
164	120	159	Jan. 4.	157	Jan. 3.	155	159	+ ½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	157	159	157	158	135¼	500
145¼	132⅞	140¾	Jan. 3.	141¾	Jan. 3.	144	144½	+ 2	New York Central.	100	152,290,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	142	140¾	141¾	141¾	120⅞	59,297
60	40	*38¾	Jan. 6.	*38¾	Jan. 6.	38½	60	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	SA

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 7, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday Jan. 7. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change Last Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 7. First.	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago. Jan. 7, '05.	Sales Week Ended Jan. '05.
113½	102⅝	108	Jan. 4.	106	Jan. 7.	106½	106¾	— ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,068,700	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	107¼	108	106	106¾	97	5,200
81⅝	74½	79½	Jan. 5.	79½	Jan. 5.	75	80	+ 2	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	Mar. 15, '04.	1	Q	78½	79½	79½	79½	..	100
80	55	77	Jan. 6.	77	Jan. 6.	77	77⅝	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,300	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	77	77	77	77	63	200
44½	24½	38⅝	Jan. 6.	37⅝	Jan. 7.	37½	38⅝	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	27⅝	1,800
92	67	90¾	Jan. 3.	90¾	Jan. 3.	90	90⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 22, '04.	1¾	Q	90¾	90¾	90¾	90⅝	68	510
244	209	237	Jan. 3.	237	Jan. 3.	237	240	+ 2	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	Q	237	237	237	237	215¾	210
35	16	33½	Jan. 3.	32	Jan. 7.	32	32½	..	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2	..	33	33½	32	32	22⅝	800
94	71⅝	94½	Jan. 4.	94	Jan. 3.	93½	95	+ 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	94	94½	94	94½	76	900
93	85	92½	Jan. 4.	92	Jan. 4.	91½	93	+ 2¼	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. Stock ctfs.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 1, '05.	2	SA	92	92½	92	92	..	380
82⅜	38½	82⅜	Jan. 6.	79½	Jan. 3.	81⅝	81¾	+ 2	Reading	50	70,000,000	..	..	..	80	82¼	79½	81⅝	45	310,650
92	76	92¼	Jan. 5.	91	Jan. 3.	91½	92	+ ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	38,000,000	Sep. 9, '04.	2	SA	92	92¼	92	92	78¾	950
87	55¾	87	Jan. 5.	84	Jan. 3.	84½	85	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '04.	2	SA	85	85	84	84½	..	1,700
18¾	6	17⅜	Jan. 3.	16½	Jan. 5.	16	16⅜	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	17⅜	17⅜	16½	16⅝	7	1,200
73¾	37	71⅝	Jan. 4.	67½	Jan. 6.	68	69	— 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,500,000	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	71⅞	71⅞	67½	69⅜	44¾	2,100
37⅝	19½	37⅝	Jan. 4.	36	Jan. 6.	36½	36¾	..	Rock Island Co.	100	88,935,700	..	..	..	36¾	37⅝	36	36⅜	22⅝	170,885
89⅝	57⅜	87	Jan. 4.	85	Jan. 5.	84½	85⅜	..	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,890,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	84	85	83¾	84½	59¾	2,900
29⅝	14⅜	27½	Jan. 4.	26	Jan. 6.	26¾	27	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,041,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	27	27½	26½	26⅝	18¾	2,250
98	74⅜	95½	Jan. 4.	95	Jan. 6.	95	95½	..	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	95½	95½	95	95	..	300
72¼	30	70	Jan. 3.	70	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	70	70	70	70	..	100
10	5	14	Jan. 7.	14	Jan. 7.	14	16	— 2½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	..	..	..	14	14	14	14	..	100
79⅝	70½	79½	Jan. 3.	78	Jan. 6.	78	79	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1	Q	79½	79½	79	79	..	625
72⅝	39½	71⅞	Jan. 4.	70	Jan. 6.	70½	71¼	— 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	71	71¾	70	70½	41	2,200
185	159	178½	Jan. 6.	170½	Jan. 6.	175	190	— 8	St. L. & S. F. C. & R. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '05.	5	SA	179½	179½	170½	170½	150	100
29	16½	25⅝	Jan. 6.	24½	Jan. 3.	24½	25¼	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	25½	25⅝	24½	25⅜	14⅜	2,100
69⅜	25⅜	58⅜	Jan. 5.	54	Jan. 3.	58	58½	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	57½	58⅜	57½	58⅛	34⅜	9,700
65⅝	31½	62¼	Jan. 3.	62¼	Jan. 3.	61½	62	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	31½	600
105	77	102¾	Jan. 4.	102	Jan. 6.	98	102	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	102½	102½	102	102	70	200
68⅛	41⅛	66¾	Jan. 3.	63⅝	Jan. 6.	64	64⅛	..	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200	.....	..	..	65¼	66¼	63⅝	64⅛	48⅞	110,890
119⅝	112	116⅛	Jan. 3.	114	Jan. 6.	114½	114¾	— ⅝	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	.....	..	..	116	116⅛	114½	114¾	..	6,700
37½	18⅜	36	Jan. 3.	34½	Jan. 7.	34½	34⅝	..	Southern Railway, extended.	100	140,000,000	.....	..	..	35⅜	36	34½	34⅝	16⅞	51,350
97½	77¾	97½	Jan. 3.	96½	Jan. 6.	96¾	97	..	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '04.	2½	SA	97	97½	96¾	97¼	79	3,450
5	⅝	3	Jan. 3.	2½	Jan. 7.	2½	3⅛	— 1¼	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	3	3	2½	2½	1	600
77½	31⅝	72⅜	Jan. 4.	70	Jan. 7.	70	70½	— 1⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	71½	72¾	70	70	30½	11,000
38⅝	20	35⅞	Jan. 4.	34½	Jan. 6.	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼	Texas Pacific	100	38,749,400	.....	..	..	35½	35⅞	34½	35	25¼	7,300
134	115	131	Jan. 7.	123	Jan. 7.	130	132	+ ½	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	Oct. 31, '04.	1½	Q	131	131	131	131	120	100
38	21⅝	36⅜	Jan. 6.	36	Jan. 3.	36½	36⅝	— ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,965,000	.....	..	..	36½	36⅝	36	36½	25½	600
57½	32	54⅛	Jan. 4.	53⅜	Jan. 6.	53½	54⅛	— ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	54	54½	53⅜	53⅝	38⅜	1,220
107⅞	87½	106	Jan. 3.	105	Jan. 6.	103½	105	..	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,571,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1½	Q	105	106	105	105	89½	545
13⅞	3⅝	10⅜	Jan. 3.	9⅝	Jan. 3.	9½	10⅛	..	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	5	601
74¾	43	73⅞	Jan. 3.	73¼	Jan. 3.	70	72	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	73⅞	73⅞	73¼	73½	54	825
147	71	146⅞	Jan. 3.	143	Jan. 6.	141½	142⅝	— ¼	Union Pacific	100	119,570,300	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	144½	146¾	142	142⅝	78⅝	432,935
98	86¾	98	Jan. 4.	97	Jan. 6.	97	98	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	79,307,500	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	97½	98¾	97½	97⅝	90	1,650
25	9	21½	Jan. 4.	20½	Jan. 3.	20	23	— 1½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	21½	21½	21½	11¾	200
69	42½	65¾	Jan. 3.	65	Jan. 3.	65	65⅜	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	65¾	65¾	65	65¼	44⅜	600
209½	61	209½	Jan. 6.	195	Jan. 3.	201	205	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	29	29½	29½	29½	..	25,100
81⅝	40	53⅜	Jan. 7.	50½	Jan. 3.	80½	80⅝	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	Q	79⅜	83¼	79½	80⅝	41¼	17,868
89½	9	88	Jan. 6.	12	Jan. 3.	12	12½	..	United States Leather Co.	100	62,820,800	.....	..	..	13½	14	12⅝	12⅝	7⅝	13,725
103⅝	75⅝	102	Jan. 6.	101	Jan. 6.	101½	101⅞	..	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,320,800	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	102	102¾	101½	101⅝	77⅜	13,810
84½	43	80	Jan. 5.	77	Jan. 4.	79	79⅝	..	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,034,000	.....	..	..	77	80	77	79½	..	2,084
54½	10½	52⅝	Jan. 4.	49⅝	Jan. 3.	52	53	..	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	53⅝	53⅝	53	53	11⅜	14,200
100	41	99⅜	Jan. 4.	98⅜	Jan. 6.	98½	99¼	..	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Dec. 15, '04.	1½	Q	99	99¾	98⅜	98⅜	42⅝	3,700
92⅛	85	90⅝	Jan. 3.	89⅜	Jan. 6.	89½	89⅝	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	90⅝	90⅝	89⅜	89⅝	30½	222,045
39⅝	17⅞	37⅝	Jan. 4.	36⅝	Jan. 6.	36⅞	37	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	509,314,100	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37	26⅞	215,345
44½	22⅜	39	Jan. 3.	37½	Jan. 6.	37½	37⅝	+ 2½	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,981,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	39	39	39	37½	37½	11,525
114½	36	109½	Jan. 3.	108	Jan. 6.	109	109⅞	— 1½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	108	109½	108	109⅛	100	1,000
44	18½	42	Jan. 4.	40	Jan. 7.	39½	41	..	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,000	.....	..	..	41½	42	40	40	..	515
25	15	22	Jan. 3.	21	Jan. 6.	21½	21¾	..	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	22	23	21	21⅜	10⅞	2,500
48½	25⅜	45⅜	Jan. 4.	42	Jan. 6.	42½	42⅝	..	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	43⅜	42	42⅜	24⅜	2,900
270	205	270	Jan. 4.	270	Jan. 4.	254	265	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '04.	4	SA	270	270	270	270	212	100
94½	85	93½	Jan. 4.	92⅜	Jan. 7.	93	93½	..	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,570,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	93	93½	92⅝	93⅛	88	6,435
187	150	184	Jan. 4.	179	Jan. 3.	179½	180	— 1	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,986,550	Oct. 10, '04.	2½	Q	180	184½	179	179½	172½	1,600
205	141	199	Jan. 5.	193	Jan. 3.	195	196	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	198	199	195	196	178	800
52⅝	31½	51⅜	Jan. 3.	47½	Jan. 6.	47	48	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,886,900	.....	..	..	49½	49½	48½	48½	46	100
32⅝	21⅛	31⅛	Jan. 3.	29½	Jan. 6.	29½	29⅝	— 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,265,500	.....	..	..	30½	30½	29½	29⅝	24	1,200
25	16	23⅛	Jan. 4.	21½	Jan. 6.	21½	22⅜	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	.....	..	..	22½	23⅛	21½	21⅝	17⅜	1,700
59⅞	37	46⅜	Jan. 4.	45½	Jan. 3.	45	45½	— ⅞	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	47½	48	45¾	45½	38⅝	1,385

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anal. Copper	2	Mexican Central	1⅞
Am. Express	4	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	2
Amer. Mesch. 1st pf.	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Duff. & Sus. pf.	3½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1
Gulf, R. R. of N. J.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Ill. Cen. Travel.	1	Pere Marquette	2
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	3	Pullman Car	2
Erie	2	Sou. R. Securities	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2	Reading	2
Erie 2d pf.	6	U. S. Pipe	3½
Ft. W. & Den City	3	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Int. S. P. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Manhattan El.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Amal. Copper	3½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Pacific Coast	1½
Am. Steel Foundries	1	Pr., C. C. & St. L.	1
Amer. Copper	3½	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	R. y. I. & S. pf.	2⅜
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	2½
Cent. Coal & Coke	1	Rutland pf.	2¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	3	St. Jo. & Gr. Island	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3½	Sloss-Sh. ff. S. & I.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Cora Products	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Del. Riv. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	1⅝
Del. & S. & A. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	1⅜
Del. Min. & S. pf.	2⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅜
Hocking Valley	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2⅝
Int. Steam Pump.	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
Knick. Ice pf.	3	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1½
Lake Erie & West.	2	West. El. & Mfg.	1
Met. Securities	4⅜	Wis. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Met. Street Ry.	3		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. L. & N. O., M. Div. 4s	1¼	L. S. & W. M. Div. 6s	1½
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	3⅜	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
Chi. Ter. Trans. 4s	2	Nat. Starch 6s	3
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	1½	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	3½
Erie 1st, 4s	2	Nor. Ohio 1st	1½
Erie conv. 4s	1	Panama 5s	1½
Knox. & O. 1st 6s	1⅜	Penn. conv. 3½s	1
Leh. & W. R. 6s	1	Rio Gde. So. 4s	1½
Lo. & N. joint 4s	1½	St. P. & N. P. 6s	1½
Manhattan 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Met. W. S. El. 4s	1½	Third Av. 5s	1½
		Va. I., C. & C. 5s	2

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝	Consol. Gas deb. 6s	1⅝
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2½	Mex. Cent. con.	1¾
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 9.

American Graphophone Co.—Annual meeting.
A. F. Montagne Co.—Annual meeting.
Auto Lighter Co.—Annual meeting.
Central Brewing Co.—Annual meeting.
Charles Cruske Co.—Annual meeting.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Co. Dividend payable on preferred. Annual meeting.
Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Leland & Hale Co.—Annual meeting.
Merz Universal Extractor Co.—Annual meeting.
N. Erlanger, Blumgart Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Tunnel Co.—Annual meeting.
Phenix Cork Co.—Annual meeting.
St. Louis Car Coupler Co.—Annual meeting.
Spiral Nut Lock Co.—Annual meeting.
Volutina Bias Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Annual meetings National banks.
Albert Palmer Co.—Annual meeting.
American Car & Foundry Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Smelting & Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Typefounders Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Birmingham (Ala.) Light & Traction—Dividend payable.
Charleston Gas & Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards—Annual meeting.
Columbus Edison Co.—Annual meeting.
Corn Products Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.—Annual meeting.
Georgia Electric Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Dividend payable.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 20 to holders of record this date.
Havana Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Lincoln (Nebraska) Traction Co.—Books close.
Mackay Companies—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Muncie, Hartford & Fort Wayne Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on common.
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
New Orleans City Railway—Dividend payable.
Norfolk & Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railroad —Annual meeting.
Standard Oil Co.—Annual meeting.
Standard Underground Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Switch & Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
United Zinc Co.—Dividend payable Jan. 16 to holders of record this date.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guarantee Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Co.—Dividend payable.

Wednesday Jan. 11.

American Sugar Refining Co. Annual meeting.
Broadway Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Bowling Green Trust Co. Annual meeting.
Buffalo Brake Beam Co. Annual meeting.
Byron W. Greene, Jr., Co.—Annual meeting.
W. C. Cravin Co.—Annual meeting.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Annual meeting.
John J. Crooke & Co.—Annual meeting.
Mercantile Guarantee Co.—Annual meeting.
National Sugar Co.—Annual meeting.
Savannah Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Windsor Trust Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

Davis & Lawrence Co.—Annual meeting.
Detroit United Railway.—Dividend payable.
Hudson Valley Underwear Co.—Annual meeting.
Securities Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 13.

J. E. Stetson Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

Associated Manufacturers' Corporation Special meeting.
General Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Illinois Brick Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Otis Elevator Co. Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe Co. Dividend payable on preferred.
Securities Co. Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line.—Books close for dividend on common.
United Gas Improvement Co. Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Co. Dividend payable.
White Pass and Yukon Railroad.—Dividend payable.

New Branch of Greenwich Bank.

The Greenwich Bank, which was established in 1829, has opened a new branch at 125 Nassau Street. The main office of the bank is at 402 Hudson Street, and it has another branch at West Broadway and Canal Street. Its President is William C. Duncan. The new branch is intended to offer additional banking facilities to the wholesale and retail houses in that neighborhood.

New Baltimore and Ohio Locomotive.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just put into service a new locomotive built expressly for the purpose of helping freight trains over the grade from Sand Patch to Rockwood, on the Connellsville Division, in the Alleghany Mountains, where the heaviest grade is at the rate of 1,000 feet to the mile. This locomotive is, in fact, two locomotives with one boiler. Its heating surface is 5,586 square feet, and the boiler carries a working pressure of 225 pounds.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Philippine Islands pur. money 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
United States 2s, reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	½
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. 20 series	91½	91½	90½	91	1,495
Imperial Japanese Government 6s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95¼	1,155
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	103½	104⅜	103½	104½	272
U. S. of Mexico 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs	94½	94⅝	94	94⅜	366
United States of Mexico 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Total sales					$3,296,090

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	18⅝	18⅞	15	15½	247
Grand total					$21,264,590

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.					105¼	Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.					105	Dec. 19
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.					106⅝	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	105½	Jan. 5	105½	Jan. 5	105½	Jan. 5
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					131½	Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.					130⅝	Dec. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.					104½	Nov. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.					105⅝	Sep. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.					105	Aug. 18
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jan. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924. F. A.					123	Mar. 16
Philippine, 4s, 1904-1934. Q. F.	109⅝	Jan. 3	109⅝	Jan. 3	109⅝	Jan. 3
U. S. of Mexico, s. f. 5s. Q. J.	100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs	94⅜	Jan. 3	94	Jan. 3	94⅜	Jan. 7
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	104⅜	Jan. 7	103½	Jan. 3	104½	Jan. 7
Imperial Japanese Gov. 6s	96	Jan. 3	94½	Jan. 3	95¾	Jan. 7
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, R.-L. ctfs. 20 ser	91¼	Jan. 3	90½	Jan. 3	91	Jan. 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.					102½	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.					103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax. A. O.					1¼	Dec. 23, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.					97¾	Dec. 30, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs.	18⅝	Jan. 3	15	Jan. 6	15½	Jan. 7, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991. J. J.					97⅝	Dec. 8, 1904
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93	Sep. 23, 1904

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 7, 1905

BONDS.	Week ended Jan. 7, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended Jan. 7.$21,264,500					
Adams Express 4s	107¼	107¾	107¾	107¾	8½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	20
American Hide & Leather 6s	97	100¾	97	100	57
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	97	97	97	97	6
American Thread 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	2½
American Tobacco 6s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4250
American Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs.	74¾	74¾	71	71	551
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	97	96½	97	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	81
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe adj. 4s	94¾	95	94¾	95	10
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s, stamped	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	223
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101	101¾	101	101¼	155
Atlantic & Danville 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	25
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	11
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95	95	84½	95	48
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¾	104¼	103¾	103¾	51
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92¼	92¾	92	92¼	1105
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	99½	100	99½	100	139
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	15
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	66
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	6
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Central of Georgia 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	106
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	92	92	92	92	4
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	74½	74½	74½	74½	27
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	62½	62½	60	60	20
Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co. of Ga. col. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Central R. R. of New Jersey gen. 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Central R. R. of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	123½	123½	123½	123½	10
Central Branch Railway 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	24
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102½	102½	102½	103	40½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	36
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾	58
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119	119¾	118¾	119¾	27
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	84½	84½	17
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	81	80½	81	76
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	462
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s reg.	98½	98½	98½	98½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 6s	118¾	119	118¾	119	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	178	178	178	178	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & P. West. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	98½	99¾	98½	98½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. coll. tr. 5s	95¾	95	95	95	112
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. col. 4s	82¼	82¼	81½	82	521
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. ref. 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	264
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	1
Chi., St. Louis, N. O. & Mem. Div. 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	116
Chicago Term. Transfer 4s, coupon off	84¾	86¾	84¾	86	205
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	14
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. tr. rcts	87	87¾	87	87	90
Colorado Midland 4s	73	75	74½	74½	23
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	92	92	91¾	91¾	73
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	177	177	174½	175	90
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	103
Conn. Railway & Lighting ref. 4½s	98	98	98	98	1
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	108	109¾	108	109¾	20
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¼	100¾	100	100½	31
Detroit Southern 4s	72	72	72	72	10
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Distillers' Securities 5s	79¾	79¾	79	79¼	110
East. Tennessee, Va. & Georgia Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
East. Tennessee, Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	11
East. Tennessee reor. lien 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	4
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	61
Erie general lien 4s	91½	91½	91	91½	780
Erie, Philadelphia coll. tr. 4s	95¼	95¾	95	95¾	12
Erie convertible 4s	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	1,161
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	109	109	108½	109	14
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	85	85	85	85	2
General Electric 3½s	91	91	91	91	10
Georgia & Alabama consol. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	7
Green Bay & Western deb. B	18	18	17½	17½	34
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103	103½	103	103½	8
Hocking Valley 4½s	109	109¾	109	109¾	11
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102	102½	101¾	102½	11
International Paper 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
International Steam Pump 6s	102¾	105	102¾	103	28
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	89	45
Kansas City & Southern 3s	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	12
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Kings Co. Elevated 1st 4s, stamped, gtd.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	3
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	11
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105¾	106¾	105½	105¾	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	7
Lake Shore 3½s	100¼	100¼	100½	100¼	102
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	6
Lehigh Valley (Penn.) coll. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	2
Long Island ref. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Long Island unified 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	10
Louisville & Nashville joint 4s	96¼	98¼	96¼	98¼	18
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102¾	103	102¾	103	90
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	79
Louis. & Nash., Nash., F. & Sheff. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	126
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	117¾	119	117½	119	55
Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago 4s	96	96	96	96	24
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Mexican Central 4½s	96	96	96	96	12
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77	75	75	19
Mexican Central con. 4s, coupon off	76¾	76¾	75	75	16
Mexican Central 1st income	25	25¾	25	25	338
Mexican Central 2d income	16¾	17¼	16¾	16¾	237
Mil., Lake Shore & West. Mich. Div. 6s	131½	131½	131¼	131¼	2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Minn., St. Louis & Iowa ext. 7s	111	111	111	111	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97½	48
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¾	101	100¾	101	74
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	89½	89¾	89½	89¾	54
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	15
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	105	105	104¾	105	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	12
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	103½	104¾	103¾	104¾	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124	124	123	123	1
Missouri Pacific ref. 4s	108	108¾	108	108¾	72
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	104¾	106¾	104¾	106	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	121	121	121	120¾	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
National Starch 6s	91	93	91	93	1
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	3
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	82½	82¾	82	82	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100	100	24
New York Central gen. 3½s reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	123
New York Cent., Mich. Central coll. 3½s	90	90	90	90	22
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
New York Dock 4s	95	95	95	95	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. money 4s	95¾	96	95½	95¾	29
New York, Lack. & Western imp. 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	4
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103½	5
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 4s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Norfolk & Western div. 1st 5s	97	97¾	97	97¾	40
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101½	102	100	102	95
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95¾	96	95	95	140
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	8
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76½	77	76½	77½	26
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	104½	105¼	226
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg.	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	5
Northern Pacific gen. lien 3s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103	103	101	103	1
Oregon Short Line ortfc. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	125
Oregon Short Line c.-l. ref. 4s ctfs.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼	50
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118¾	118¾	118	118	14
Oregon Short Line 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	12
Panama 1st 4½s	101	104	101	101	2
Penn. General conv. 3½s	103½	101	103½	101	280
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	74	73	73	49
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Philadelphia & Reading 7s pcg	118	118	118	118	2
Reading general 4s	101¾	101¾	100¾	101	135
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	112	112	112	112	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	8
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99	99	99½	99	18
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s	84	89	83	89	1
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	4
St. Louis & Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	94½	94¾	94	94	102
St. Louis & Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 5s	97	97½	96¾	97	128
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B.	104	104	104	104	1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	104	104	104	104	8
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	230
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	10
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	71
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	84¼	85¾	84¼	84¾	182
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	84½	84¾	84½	84½	5
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	126¾	126¾	125¾	126¾	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	462	463	462	463	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	21
Seaboard Air Line 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	15
Seaboard Air Line 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	2
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	108¾	108¾	108	108	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95	95¾	2
Southern Pacific 4s	107¾	108¼	107¾	108	237
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1909	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1910	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Southern Railway 5s	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	2
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Standard Rope & Twine 4½s	73½	73½	73½	73½	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	47¼	48	47¼	48	41
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s	104¾	106¾	104¾	104¾	25
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	94	94	94	94	5
Term. R. R. Assn. of St. Louis gen. ref. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	120¾	120¾	120¼	120½	24
Texas Pacific 2d income 5s	97	97	97	97	6
Third Avenue 4s	95¼	95¾	94¾	95	44
Third Avenue 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84½	84	84	106
Underground El. Ry., London prof. sh. 5s	97½	97¾	97	97¾	287
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	2294
Union Pacific conv. 4s	114¾	115¾	114¾	115¾	3,741
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	3
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	87¼	88	87¼	87¾	20
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	3
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93	93¼	92	92	1,003
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s, reg.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	2
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	83¾	84	82¾	83½	44
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	86¾	89	86¾	89	21
Virginia Southwestern 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	189
Wabash debenture, Series B	66¾	67	66¼	66¾	238
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	86	86	86	86	18
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
West Shore 4s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	12
West Shore 4s reg.	108	108¾	108	108¾	2
Western Maryland 4s	90¾	92	90¼	92	193
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	103	103	104¾	103	66
Wheeling & Lake Erie equip. 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93½	94	93	93	24
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90½	91	90½	91	27
Total sales					$21,264,500

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Heavy Loss in Surplus Despite Preliminary Estimates of Large Gain in Cash.

In place of the gain in cash of many millions predicted on Friday on the basis of the known movements of currency, the bank statement yesterday showed an actual loss of cash amounting to $785,300. It would appear that preliminary estimates, based upon the "known movements," are practically valueless as an indication of the probable nature of the bank statement, and that not until the present unknown elements in the situation can be gauged will Friday's bank statement forecasts be likely to become even approximately correct. Yesterday's discrepancy is partly accounted for by the shipment of gold coin taken directly from the vaults of the banks. Notwithstanding the loss in cash there was an increase in the reserve requirements, so that the surplus showed a loss of $2,075,175, bringing the surplus more than $3,000,000 below the point at which it stood in the corresponding week of last year. This is not an oversatisfactory showing on the eve of the payment of $10,000,000 into the Treasury on the recent call for 10 per cent. of the Government's deposits in the National banks. At the same time that event has been reckoned with for some time, and doubtless its effect will be minimized by the preparations made for it. Since it has been so often demonstrated that all that is needed to make almost any kind of a bank statement under almost any conditions is the adroit shifting of accounts between trust companies and banks, or otherwise, there is no reason to assume in advance that the Treasury call will result in any loss of cash by the banks, so far as the bank statements of the next two weeks are concerned.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Jan. 9, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital	$115,972,700		$113,372,700
Net profits	125,187,700		120,574,500
Deposits	1,109,168,000	$5,119,500	905,713,300
Circulation	43,172,400	27,100	44,607,900
Total	$1,403,501,400	$5,146,600	$1,193,857,000
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,069,742,700	$3,041,500	$915,992,200
Specie	202,684,000	*4,870,800	160,401,900
Legal t'd'r's	85,216,400	4,075,500	74,713,400
Total	$1,356,642,100	$2,246,200	$1,157,107,500
Res. held	286,900,400	*785,300	241,115,300
Res. req'd	277,292,150	1,279,875	226,428,325
Surplus	$11,608,250	*$2,075,175	$14,686,975

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures" not given in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as per latest official reports.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 31	$1,382,620,079	$58,987,084
Dec. 24	1,630,795,429	70,385,565
Dec. 17	1,990,726,664	69,517,587
Dec. 10	2,245,155,463	77,380,429
Dec. 3	2,229,946,043	92,625,542
*Nov. 26	1,786,091,834	64,001,263
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,814,901,655	66,580,945
Nov. 5	1,938,740,339	75,983,677
Oct. 29	1,931,550,943	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,430,800
Oct. 15	1,515,887,636	75,638,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,783	78,138,705
Oct. 1	1,533,708,982	69,940,636
Sept. 24	1,100,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,037,831	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,402,386,307	58,267,030
Sept. 3	1,179,331,611	59,788,889
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,533,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	61,267,905
Aug. 13	952,146,202	49,456,926
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,490,175
July 30	1,068,864,529	52,836,789
July 23	1,298,964,863	81,023,659
July 16	1,269,404,339	64,561,348
July 9	1,075,437,227	62,736,472
July 2	1,253,921,067	78,381,780
June 25	1,053,904,294	61,743,174
June 18	1,046,672,807	48,223,985
June 11	971,912,020	48,326,869
*June 4	907,805,396	48,686,872
May 28	1,026,904,201	61,400,936
May 21	1,215,107,558	58,534,166
May 14	1,166,734,629	77,910,957
May 7	1,297,382,175	78,726,584
April 30	983,975,097	50,079,940
April 23	1,162,616,648	73,438,120
April 16	1,142,203,166	66,585,128
April 9	1,155,094,121	53,536,795
April 2	1,064,278,688	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,088,277	52,154,550
March 19	1,117,169,997	56,780,430
March 12	964,162,642	52,399,134
March 5	1,075,790,468	58,836,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,089,353,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,172,446	60,263,858
Feb. 6	1,251,263,838	60,192,871
Jan. 30	1,277,825,998	66,316,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,456,858
Jan. 16	1,311,246,347	72,711,599
Jan. 9	1,489,165,444	77,990,299
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,767	63,689,611

*Five days.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 7, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995. QJ						
At., T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995. AO*						
Do registered ..... AO*						
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995. Nov.						
Do do registered ..... Nov.						
Do stamped						
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1908. *FA						
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907. ..*FA						
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1905. ..*FA						
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909. ..*FA						
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910. ..*FA						
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911. ..*FA						
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1912. ..*FA						
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914. ..*FA						
Do Eq. Ok. Di. 1st g.4s, 1928. *MS						
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952. MS						
Do registered						
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934. *AO						
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 ..... *AO						
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928. MN*						
Brunsw. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938. ..*JJ						
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918. JJ*						
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925. ..J*						
Do do registered						
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 ..... AO						
Do do registered						
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911. *MS						
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925 ..... MN*						
Do P. L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941 ..... MN*						
Do S. W. Div. 1st g 3½s, 1925. *JJ						
Do do registered						
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919. *FA						
Cen. Ohio rep. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. MS						
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g.6s, 1922. AO*						
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917. JJ*						
Do J. P. M. & C. certs						
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937. ..MS*						
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943. *JJ						
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921. ..*FA						
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ..... JD*						
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951. JJ						
Canada So. 1st gtd. c. 5s, 1908. *JJ						
Do 2d 5s, 1913 ..... *MS						
Do do registered ..... *MS						
Can. R. of Pac. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *JD						
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. FA						
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 ..... MN*						
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000 ..... *MN						
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.						
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.						
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.						
Do Chat. D. ou. m. g. 4s, 1951. *JJ						
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946. JJ						
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947. *JJ						
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946. ..*JJ						
Cen. R.R. & Ga. col. 5s, 1937. ..*MN						
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987. ..JJ*						
Do 4s ..... QJ						
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921. JJ						
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. MN						
Do con. 7s, 1st & 2d ext. 1910. QJ						
Ch. & O. & 5s, Ser. A, July, 1908. AO						
Do g. 4s, Jan., 1911 ..... AO						
Do 1st c. n. g. 5s, 1939 ..... *MN						
Do do registered ..... *MN						
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 ..... *MS						
Do do registered ..... *MS						
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940. JJ*						
Do R. & A. D. 1st g.4s, 1989. *JJ						
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 ..... *JJ						
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *MS						
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd 4s, 1989. AO*						
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949 ..... AO*						
Chi. & Alton 1st g. 3½s, 1950. JJ*						
Do do registered						
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Chi. & Io. Div. 5s, 1905. *FA						
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 ..*FA						
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 ..JJ						
Do do registered						
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949 ..JJ*						
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919. ..AO*						
Do do do 4s, 1919 ..... AO*						
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927. *MN						
Do do registered ..... *MN						
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921. ..MS*						
Do deb. 5s, 1913 ..... *MN						
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911. ..*MS						
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907. JD*						
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 ..... *AO						
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 ..... MN*						
Do do registered ..... MN*						
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936. *JJ						
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947. JJ*						
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 ..... JJ*						
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910. JJ*						
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905 ..... *JJ						
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 ..... JJ*						
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989. JJ						
Do do registered ..... QJ						
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989. JJ						
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921. JJ*						
Do C. & M. Riv. D. 5s, 1926. JJ*						
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910. *JJ						
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921. JJ						
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916. *JJ						
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924. *JJ						
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910. ..JJ						
Do do 5s, 1910 ..... *JJ						
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908. JJ*						
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 7s, 1910. ..JJ*						
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910. JJ*						
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910. *JJ						
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909. ..JJ*						
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. JJ*						
Mil. & N. 1st main l. 6s, 1910. *JD						
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 ..... *JD						
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. QF						
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926. FA15						
Do do registered FA15						
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 ..... MN*						
Do do registered ..... QF						
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929. ..AO*						
Do do registered ..... AO*						
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929. ..AO*						
Do do registered ..... AO*						
Do debenture 5s, 1909 ..... MN*						
Do do registered ..... MN*						
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 ..... AO15						
Do do registered AO15						
Do sink fund deb. 5s, 1933. ..*MN						
Do do registered ..... *MN						
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 ..... MS*						
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910. *MS						
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *MS						
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907. MN*						
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921. ..*MN						
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929. *FA						
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925. ..*MS						
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924. JJ*						
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907 ..... *FA						
Do incomes, 1911 ..... *MN						
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917. JJ*						
Do registered ..... JJ*						
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 ..... *JJ						
Do do registered						
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934. ..AO						
Do col. tr. ss. 4s, Se. C, 1905. *MN						
Do col. tr. ss. 4s, Se. H, 1910. *MN						
Do col. tr. ss. 4s, Se. M, 1915. *MN						
Do col. tr. ss. 4s, Se. N, 1916. *MN						
Do col. tr. ss. 4s, Se. O, 1917. *MN						
Do col. tr. ss. 4s, Se. P, 1918. *MN						
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1917. MS*						
Do do registered						
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002. ..MS*						
Chur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906. *JD						
Do do registered						
Do con. 1st and c. 1. 5s, 1934. *AO						
Do do registered ..... *AO						
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. AO*						
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. JJ						
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923. ..AO*						
Do small bonds, 1923 ..... AO*						
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930. *JD						
Do do reduced to 7½s, 1930. ..*JD						
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918. ..*MN						

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 ..*JJ						
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919. *AO						
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947 ..JJ*						
Do do coupons off						
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932. QM						
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921 ..JD*						
Cin., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905. AO*						
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ..... *JJ						
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *MN						
C., I. & W. 1st s. f. gt. g. 4s, 1953. *JJ						
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *JD						
Do do registered						
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939. *JJ						
Do C., W. & M. 1st g. 4s, 1991. JJ*						
Do St. L. D. 1st. col. g. 4s, 1990. MN*						
Do do registered ..... MN*						
Gen. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. MS*						
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. JJ*						
C., I. L. & C. 1st. L. & Con. 6s, 1920. *MN						
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936 ..QF						
C. S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *JJ	112	Jan 4	112	Jan 4	112	Jan 4
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 ..*JD						
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 ..... *JJ						
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940. *AO						
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940. *AO	90	Jan 6	90	Jan 6	90	Jan 6
Do Income 4s, April, 1990 ..... A	74	Jan 5	73	Jan 3	73	Jan 7
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933. AO*						
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938. *JJ						
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947 ..JJ*	76	Jan 3	74½	Jan 7	74½	Jan 7
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1921 ..*FA	92	Jan 6	91½	Jan 3	91½	92
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *AO					102	Dec., 95
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907. MS*						
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914. *MN						
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 ..*JD						
Do do registered ..... JD						
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921. *JJ						
Do do registered						
Do construction 5s, 1923 ..FA*						
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923. *MN	103	Jan 4	103	Jan 4	103	Jan 4
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906. AO*	108¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 3
Warr. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000. FA*					102	Fe 2, 03
D. & H. 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917. MS*						
Do do registered ..... MS*						
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906. *AO						
Do registered ..... *AO						
Do g. 6s, 1906 ..... *AO						
Do do registered ..... *AO						
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921. *MN						
Do do registered ..... *MN						
Den. & Rio. G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *JJ						
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 ..... *JJ						
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928. *JJ						
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939. JJ*						
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1940. *AO						
D. C. 1st gtd. g. 4-5s, Jan. 1, 1918. AO						
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917. MN*						
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995. *JD						
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 ..*JD						
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951 ..*JD						
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941. *MS						
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937. ..*MN						
Dul. So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937. *JJ						
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *MN						
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 ..... MN						
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 ..... MS*						
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 ..... *MS						
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 ..... AO*						
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 ..... *JD						
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 ..... MS*	135¾	Jan 6	135¾	Jan 3	135¾	Jan 6
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920. MS*						
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. lns., 1996. *JJ	100½	Jan 3	100½	Jan 3	100	Jan 7
Do registered ..... JJ					98½	Ja 21, 04
Do 1st con. gn. ln. g. 4s, 1996. *JJ	91¾	Jan 7	91	Jan 3	91¾	Jan 7
Do do registered					88	No 15, 04
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951. *FA	95¾	Jan 3	95	Jan 4	95¾	Jan 6
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953. *AO	95¾	Jan 3	95	Jan 4	99½	Jan 7
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 5s, 1916. *JD					102¾	No 18, 04
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908. JJ*					106	De 16, 04
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 ..*MS	121¾	Jan 3	121¾	Jan 3	121¾	Jan 3
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 ..AO*					103	Oc 8, 04
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1922 ..*MN					132	Ap 13, 04
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1943 ..JJ*					118	Jy 27, 04
N. Y. & Gril. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *MN					113¾	No 23, 04
N. Y., S. & W. 1st rf. g. 5s, 1937. *JJ					118½	No 23, 04
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ..... *FA					104	De 19, 04
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 ..... FA*	110¾	Jan 6	110½	Jan 5	110¾	Jan 6
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 ..... *MN					117	Oc 21, 04
Mid. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *AO					100½	De 21, 04
Wilk. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *JD	105¾	Jan 5	105¾	Jan 5	105¾	Jan 5
E. & L. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. JJ					116	De 31, 04
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921. JJ*					123	No 15, 04
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 ..... *AO					106	Oc 10, 04
Do Mt. Vern. 1st g. 6s, 1923. *AO					112	Je 2, 02
Do Su. Co. E. 1st g. 5s, 1930. *AO					104	Oc 31, 04
Ft. S. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941. JJ					105	Mr 11, 98
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st g. 6s, 1921. JD*	109	Jan 4	108½	Jan 4	109	Jan 6
Ft. W. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 4s, 1928. JJ*	85	Jan 5	85	Jan 5	85	Jan 5
Gal., H. & H. 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *AO					103½	De 2, 04
Green Bay & W. deb. certs., A					86	No 18, 04
Green Bay & W. deb. certs., B	18	Jan 3	17½	Jan 6	17½	Jan 6
Gulf & Ship Island 1st ref. and term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952 ..... JJ	103½	Jan 6	103	Jan 4	103½	Jan 6
Hock. V. R. 1st cn. g. 4½s, 1999. JJ*	109¾	Jan 6	109	Jan 3	109¾	Jan 6
Do do registered					104	Je 14, 04
Col. & H. V. 1st ex. g. 4s, 1948. AO*					100¼	Ap 12, 04
Ill. Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1849-1951. *JJ					113	No 7, 04
Do registered ..... *JJ					113¾	Mr 12, 00
Do g. 3½s, 1951 ..... *JJ					102	Au 19, 04
Do do registered ..... *JJ					94	Mr 28, 03
Do ext. g. 3½s, 1951 ..... *AO					99¾	Oc 22, 03
Do ext. 1st g. 3½s, st., 1951. *MS					99	Oc 17, 04
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952 ..... *AO					104¼	De 28, 04
Do do registered					102	Oc. 4, 01
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953 ..... MN*	104¼	Jan 5	104½	Jan 5	104¾	Jan 5
Do do registered					101	Ap 7, 03
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950. ..JD*					106¾	Mr 7, 03
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953. ..JJ*					97¾	De 22, 04
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921. FA*					123	My 24, 99
Do Gm. Div. 1st g. 3s, 1951. FA*					83½	Se 30, 04
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951. JJ*					85	No 29, 04
Do do g. 3½s, 1951 ..... JJ*					84¼	Au 11, 04
Do do registered					103¾	De 23, 99
Do Spr. f. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951. *JJ					109	No 7, 80
Do W. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951. FA*					109¾	No 11, 04
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1921. *JD					124½	Ap 5, 04
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932. *MS					99	No 22, 98
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951. *JD15					119	No 10, 04
Do do registered *JD15					119¾	Mr 12, 04
Do g. 3½s, 1951 ..... *JD15					83¾	My 31, 04
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951. JD*	110¾	Jan 4	110½	Jan 4	110¾	Jan 4
St. L. So. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931. MS*					103	No 10, 04
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935 ..*JJ					106	Mr 28, 04
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935 ..... *JJ					107½	De 28, 02
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950. JJ*					99¾	De 10, 04
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st g. 6s, 1919. MN*	121	Jan 5	121	Jan 5	121	Jan 6
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909 ..... MS*	102	Jan 6	101½	Jan 4	101½	Jan 7
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921 ..... MS*					96	De 31, 04
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938. ..JD					113	De 14, 04
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951 ..... *MS					86	De 30, 04
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950. *AO	72¾	Jan 4	72¼	Jan 3	72¾	Jan 5
Do registered					63¼	Oc 16, 00
Lake E. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937. *JJ	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 5	117¾	Jan 5
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941 ..... JJ					112¾	Nov 4, 04
Nor. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945. ..AO*	117¾	Jan 5	117½	Jan 4	117¾	Jan 5
Leh. Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997. *MN	108¼	Jan 4	108½	Jan 4	108½	Jan 4
Leh. Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940. JJ*					111¾	De 16, 04
Do registered					103	Jan 6, 04
Leh. Val. T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. AO*					116¾	No 23, 04
Do registered					103½	Oc 18, 99
Leh. V. C. con. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933. *JJ					108	De 15, 04
Leh. & N.Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945. ..MS	99	Jan 3	99	Jan 3	99	Jan 3
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. p. f. 5s, 1914. *AO					98½	Feb., 93
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914 ..... *AO					106½	No 3, 04
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931. QJ					116¾	De 18, 04
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 ..... *JD					109¾	De 16, 04
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922 ..... *MS					100	Oc 12, 04
Do gold 4s, 1932 ..... *JD					99¾	Oc 28, 04
Do unified g. 4s, 1949 ..... *MS	102¾	Jan 4	102¾	Jan 4	102¾	Jan 4
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934 ..... JJ					110	Je 22, 04
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949. MS	102	Jan 4	102	Jan 4	102	Jan 4
Bk. & M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911. *MS					105¾	Mr 3, 05
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935. AO*					113	Mr 10, 05
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927. *MS					107¾	De 27, 04

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Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 7, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	....	....	....	....	109 No 23, 04	102¾	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	....	....	....	....	106½ De 8, 04	103½	..
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	JD	119 Jan	2	119 Jan	2	119 Jan 5	119	121
Do. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	....	....	....	....	117 De 23, 04	117	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	101 Jan	5	102¾ Jan	3	102 Jan 7	102¼	103
Do do registered	JJ*	....	....	....	....	101½ Je 18, 04	....	..
Do. col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	....	....	....	....	115¾ De 22, 04	114½	115
Do 5-21 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1927	*AO	98¾ Jan	3	98¾ Jan	4	98¾ Jan 7	98¼	98¾
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	....	....	....	....	114 De 17, 04	114	..
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MS*	....	....	....	....	106¾ No 3, 04	106	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	....	....	....	....	131¾ De 6, 04	129	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	....	....	....	....	122½ No 23, 04	121	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	....	....	....	....	116¾ Mr 22, 05	115½	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	....	....	....	....	122 Ap 21, 04	119	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	....	....	....	....	75 Je 20, 02	....	..
All., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	....	....	....	....	112½ No 16, 04	111¾	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	....	....	....	....	100 De 9, 04	....	..
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS*	....	....	....	....	108¾ De 27, 04	108¾	..
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Mo-non joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	96¼ Jan	6	96¼ Jan	3	96¼ Jan 6	96	96¼
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	115¼ Jan	4	115¼ Jan	3	115¾ Jan 4	115½	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	....	....	....	....	115 Ja 29, 04	113½	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA*	....	....	....	....	118 No 28, 04	115¾	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*AO	....	....	....	....	103¼ Oc 1, 03	102¾	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	....	....	....	....	98¾ Oc 26, 04	98¾	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	103¼ Jan	3	103½ Jan	3	106 Jan 4	103½	106
Do registered	*AO	....	....	....	....	105 De 8, 04	....	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	105 Jan	6	106¾ Jan	6	106¾ Jan 6	106⅜	..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	77 Jan	4	77 Jan	4	77 Jan 7	74½	..
Do 1st con. in. 5s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	25½ Jan	4	25 Jan	4	25 Jan 4	24	..
Do 2d con. in. 5s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	17¾ Jan	4	16¾ Jan	4	16¾ Jan 6	16	16¾
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	96 Jan	5	96 Jan	5	96 Jan 7	91½	98
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	....	....	....	....	90¾ Ja 25, 01	....	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1940	JD*	....	....	....	....	105 My 2, 00	....	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	....	....	....	....	132 De 7, 03	130½	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	11 Jan	4	11 Jan	4	11 Jan 4	110	..
Do Pas. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	....	....	....	....	123¾ Fe 23, 04	115¾	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD	....	....	....	....	121 Ja 21, 02	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	....	....	....	....	116 No 29, 04	116½	117
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	97½ Jan	6	97¾ Jan	6	97½ Jan 6	97½	..
M., St. S. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	....	....	....	....	94 Jan 11, 01	....	..
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. 1st consv. 4s, 1938	JJ*	....	....	....	....	100¾ De 28, 04	99	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	91 Jan	4	100¾ Jan	3	101 Jan 6	100⅝	101⅜
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	89½ Jan	4	89½ Jan	3	89½ Jan 6	89	89½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MS*	98½ Jan	4	104½ Jan	6	104¾ Jan 6	104¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st rel. g. 4s, 2001	AO	....	....	....	....	87½ De 17, 01	88½	..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	....	....	....	....	105½ De 22, 04	106	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	94¾ Jan	6	94¾ Jan	6	94¾ Jan 6	94¾	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	....	....	....	....	110½ De 20, 04	111	..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	105 Jan	3	104¾ Jan	4	105 Jan 7	105	105¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	97½ Jan	6	106¾ Jan	3	107½ Jan 7	107	107½
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	....	....	....	....	109 No 4, 04	....	..
Tex. & O. 1st int. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	....	....	....	....	104¾ De 15, 04	104	104½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	104½ Jan	4	105⅜ Jan	3	106¾ Jan 4	106¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	121 Jan	3	122 Jan	3	122 Jan 6	122	..
Do tr. rs. stamp, Jan., 1917	MS	106 Jan	3	106 Jan	3	106 Jan 7	106	106½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	108½ Jan	6	108 Jan	6	108¾ Jan 6	108	108⅝
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA*	97¾ Jan	3	97¾ Jan	3	97½ Jan 5	97½	97⅝
Ler. & C. V. A. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	....	....	....	....	100½ My 1, 02	100	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	....	....	....	....	103¾ De 2, 01	103	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	....	....	....	....	116¾ De 22, 04	114½	..
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	AO	17 Jan	3	116¾ Jan	5	116¾ Jan 7	116½	117½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamp., 1931	AO	....	....	....	....	106¾ Oc 21, 03	....	..
Do do unif. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94½ Jan	4	94 Jan	6	91 Jan 6	93½	94½
Do do registered	JJ*	....	....	....	....	87½ Ap 22, 04	....	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*MN	96¼ Jan	3	96¾ Jan	5	97 Jan 6	....	97
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	....	....	....	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	112½	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	....	....	....	....	95 No 1, 04	92	..
Do do small	JJ	....	....	....	....	94 Au 6, 04	....	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JJ*	123 Jan	4	123½ Jan	3	128½ Jan 7	125¾	127½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	....	....	....	....	122 Ap 23, 04	121	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	....	....	....	....	100¾ De 20, 04	100¾	98
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	FA	115¾ Jan	6	115¾ Jan	6	115¾ Jan 6	115¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	....	....	....	....	101 No 9, 04	99	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1990	QF	....	....	....	....	102½ Jy 29, 04	99¾	95
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ	131 Jan	6	126½ Jan	6	126½ Jan 6	126½	129½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	157½ Jan	6	116¾ Jan	6	157½ Jan 6	115¾	157½
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br. 1923	*JJ	....	....	....	....	112 Ja 7, 04	111	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald.	*JJ	....	....	....	....	112½ Je 9, 04	111½	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	JJ	....	....	....	....	112 Je 6, 04	111½	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ	....	....	....	....	104 De 12, 04	103½	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	82½ Jan	3	82 Jan	3	82 Jan 7	81	82
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	....	....	....	....	108½ Aug., 04	112½	..
New York Central & Hudson Riv.								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	100¾ Jan	3	99¾ Jan	5	100 Jan 7	99¾	100⅛
Do do registered	JJ*	99½ Jan	5	99½ Jan	5	99½ Jan 5	99½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	....	....	....	....	100¾ De 23, 04	100¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	....	....	....	....	98 De 12, 02	....	..
Do deb. cts., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	....	....	....	....	99¾ My 17, 00	100⅝	..
Do do registered	*MN	....	....	....	....	99½ No 8, 02	....	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91½ Jan	3	91¼ Jan	3	91¼ Jan 7	91¼	91½
Do do registered 3s	*FA	....	....	....	....	89½ De 23, 04	89¾	..
Do. Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90¼ Jan	5	90 Jan	3	90¼ Jan 7	89¾	..
Do do registered	*FA	....	....	....	....	91 Ja 17, 03	....	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	....	....	....	....	108 De 16, 04	105¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	....	....	....	....	102 Mr 31, 04	104½	..
Cl. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	JJ	....	....	....	....	95 Ap 3, 02	90½	..
Do do registered	JJ	....	....	....	....	104 Jy 24, 97	....	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	....	....	....	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	104⅜	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	....	....	....	....	103 Oc 19, 02	....	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	98¾ Jan	5	108¾ Jan	3	103½ No 15, 01	101½	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	108¾ Jan	5	108¾ Jan	3	108¾ Jan 5	108½	109
Do registered	JJ	108¾ Jan	5	108 Jan	3	108¾ Jan 7	107½	109
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	100½ Jan	6	100¾ Jan	3	100¾ Jan 6	100½	100⅝
Do do registered	*JD	....	....	....	....	99½ De 30, 04	99¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101¼ Jan	3	101⅝ Jan	6	101⅝ Jan 6	101⅝	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	....	....	....	....	114 Fe 6, 02	103¾	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	....	....	....	....	123 No 21, 03	118½	..
P. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	....	....	....	....	130 Ja 21, 03	130	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	....	....	....	....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	110⅜	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	....	....	....	....	121⅞ Jy 20, 04	123	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	....	....	....	....	122½ De 3, 04	....	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	....	....	....	....	100½ Je 3, 04	100⅝	..
Do registered	*MN	....	....	....	....	100½ No 28, 00	....	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	....	....	....	....	96¼ My 20, 04	99	..
N. Y. & Harlem 2½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	....	....	....	....	100 Se 24, 03	100½	103½
N. Y. & N. Ist g. 5s, 1927	AO*	....	....	....	....	110½ Se 1, 04	111¾	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	....	....	....	....	118 De 7, 04	118¼	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	....	....	....	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	....	..
Utl. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	....	....	....	....	104½ Ap 5, 04	103	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104½ Jan	5	104½ Jan	5	104½ Jan 7	104½	104½
Do registered	AO*	....	....	....	....	101 Mr 28, 04	....	..
New York, New Haven & Hartf'd— Houstat. R. con. 4s, 1955	MN*	....	....	....	....	131½ Ap 29, 03	126	127½
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	....	....	....	....	125½ Fe 8, 97	107½	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103¼ Jan	4	103¼ Jan	4	103¼ Jan 4	....	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	....	....	....	....	100 De 7, 03	....	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	....	....	....	....	110 De 8, 04	....	111½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	133½ Jan	7	133½ Jan	7	133½ Jan 7	132½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	....	....	....	....	132 De 1, 04	132½	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	....	....	....	....	132½ Da 28, 04	132⅝	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102 Jan	3	101½ Jan	3	102 Jan 6	102	..
Do registered	AO*	....	....	....	....	96½ Se 27, 00	....	..
Do dev. 1st lien and gen. g. 4s, 1944	JJ*	97¾ Jan	6	97 Jan	4	97¾ Jan 6	....	97¼
Do Pocs. & C. jt. 4s, 1941	JD*	95¼ Jan	3	95 Jan	3	95 Jan 6	95	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	....	....	....	....	112 Ap 25, 04	108	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	102¾ Jan	4	102½ Jan	4	101½ Jan 6	101½	103½
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¼ Jan	6	104⅜ Jan	3	103¾ Jan 7	103½	103⅝
Do registered	QJ	103¼ Jan	6	103½ Jan	6	103¾ Jan 7	103	104⅜
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	77¾ Jan	3	78¼ Jan	3	77¼ Jan 7	77¼	77⅝
Do do registered	QF	....	....	....	....	74½ No 15, 01	....	76
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD	....	....	....	....	98¾ De 8, 04	98	100
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	99¼ Jan	3	99 Jan	3	99¼ Jan 7	99	99¼
Do do registered	JJ*	99¼ Jan	4	98¼ Jan	3	99¾ Jan 6	....	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	129½ Jan	5	128½ Jan	3	129½ Jan 5	126½	..
Do registered certificates	QF	....	....	....	....	122 Jy 28, 00	119½	..
St. Paul. & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	....	....	....	....	112¾ Jy 21, 03	113½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	....	....	....	....	107 No 2, 04	108½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	....	....	....	....	96½ Au 22, 04	99	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	....	....	....	....	94 Au 16, 04	91	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	115½ Jan	5	115½ Jan	5	115½ Jan 5	115	116½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	....	....	....	....	115¾ No 7, 04	115½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	....	....	....	....	112 De 6, 04	111¾	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	....	....	....	....	113¾ De 20, 04	112½	..
Pan. Ists. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	104 Jan	3	104 Jan	3	104 Jan 7	104	..
Do's. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	....	....	....	....	102 Ap 14, 02	....	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	....	....	....	....	112 De 31, 04	109	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	....	....	....	....	103¾ Je 28, 04	106	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	....	....	....	....	102 No 31, 98	93¾	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941	*FA	....	....	....	....	109 No 23, 04	102¾	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	....	....	....	....	103½ De 8, 04	103⅜	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	....	....	....	....	118 Oc 27, 04	118¾	..
Clevc. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	....	....	....	....	103¾ Au 23, 04	115	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	....	....	....	....	96 Ja 3, 04	95¾	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	JJ*	....	....	....	....	93½ Ap 4, 04	94½	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, Aprril, 1940	AO*	....	....	....	....	113 De 10, 04	113	115
Do Series B, gtd.	*AO	....	....	....	....	112¾ No 16, 04	113	115
Do Series C, gtd.	MN*	....	....	....	....	110 No 17, 04	111	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd.	MN*	....	....	....	....	104¾ Oc 6, 04	105¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	....	....	....	....	93½ Se 28, 04	94	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	....	....	....	....	127¾ Oc 21, 02	116¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	....	....	....	....	121 Mr 4, 04	116¾	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	JJ	....	....	....	....	110 Ap 11, 04	....	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	....	....	....	....	105 Mr 20, 04	103⅝	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	....	....	....	....	114 De 15, 03	112½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	....	....	....	....	107 Au 28, 03	106⅝	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	104 Jan	4	103½ Jan	3	103½ Jan 6	103¾	104¼
Phila. Bal. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	....	....	....	....	102 No 16, 04	104¾	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	....	....	....	....	118 No 29, 04	118½	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	....	....	....	....	110 Oc 6, 04	....	..
Phil. R. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	....	....	....	....	107¾ De 30, 04	107¾	107⅝
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	....	....	....	....	110½ Se 28, 04	111¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	....	....	....	....	120½ No 14, 04	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	....	....	....	....	101 Jy 8, 04	....	..
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	....	....	....	....	121½ De 5, 04	121¾	122
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	....	....	....	....	111½ De 20, 04	111¾	..
Do 1st, Ii. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	....	....	....	....	112¾ Oc 21, 04	113½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	....	....	....	....	137 No 17, 04	135½	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	....	....	....	....	120 Oc 11, 01	120	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	....	....	....	....	112½ De 13, 02	111	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	*AO	....	....	....	....	114¾ Se 2, 04	113¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	....	....	....	....	98 Jy 14, 97	114	..
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	....	....	....	....	117½ Oc 24, 04	115	117½
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	JJ	101 Jan	3	101 Jan	3	101 Jan 7	101	101¾
Do registered	JJ	....	....	....	....	100 No 1, 04	....	102¾
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year 1951	AO	99⅝ Jan	4	99⅝ Jan	5	99⅝ Jan 7	99½	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	JD	....	....	....	....	110½ Ap 2, 04	117	..
Do registered	JD	118 Jan	7	118 Jan	7	118 Jan 7	118	125
Rio Gr. June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	....	....	....	....	111¼ Jy 28, 04	103	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	....	....	....	....	76 De 28, 04	....	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	89 Jan	4	89 Jan	4	89 Jan 4	89	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	....	....	....	....	103¾ My 10, 04	....	..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	....	....	....	....	101¼ No 18, 01	....	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*JJ	....	....	....	....	95 De 22, 04	93	93¾
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, cl. A, 1906	MS*	101 Jan	3	101 Jan	3	104 Jan 5	104¾	104⅝
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	101 Jan	3	104 Jan	3	104 Jan 5	104¾	104⅝
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	....	....	....	....	132½ De 20, 04	127	132½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	112½ Jan	4	112¾ Jan	3	112¾ Jan 4	112¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	....	....	....	....	103 No 15, 04	....	101
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	....	....	....	....	98½ No 23, 04	100½	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ	88½ Jan	3	88½ Jan	3	88½ Jan 7	88½	88¾
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1906	JJ*	....	....	....	....	96 De 8, 03	....	..
K.C., Ft. S. & M. con. gtd. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	....	....	....	....	120½ No 28, 04	125¾	129
K.C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	89½ Jan	4	89 Jan	4	89 Jan 7	88½	89
Do do registered	AO	....	....	....	....	78½ Ja 14, 04	....	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s bd. ctfs., 1989	MN*	89½ Jan	7	89½ Jan	7	89½ Jan 7	88	90
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctfs., Nov., 1989	JJ	84½ Jan	6	84½ Jan	6	84½ Jan 6	84½	85
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	81½ Jan	4	80½ Jan	7	80½ Jan 7	80½	80¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	JD*	....	....	....	....	110 Jan 6, 04	110⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	....	....	....	....	134¾ Oc 31, 04	133¾	139
Do do registered	JJ*	....	....	....	....	140 My 14, 02	....	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	....	....	....	....	111½ No 2, 04	110¾	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	....	....	....	....	110½ Ap 15, 01	....	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	....	....	....	....	114½ De 15, 04	114½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	....	....	....	....	103¾ De 27, 04	113	..
Do do registered	*JD	....	....	....	....	100½ My 6, 01	....	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	*AO	....	....	....	....	102¾ Oc 25, 04	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	....	....	....	....	128 Ap 4, 00	132¾	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	*MN	....	....	....	....	128 Ap 25, 02	132¾	..
Do registered	*MN	....	....	....	....	134½ De 20, 04	....	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	....	....	....	....	116¾ Se 1, 04	115½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	JJ	....	....	....	....	117 Ja 11, 04	119½	..
Do registered	JJ	....	....	....	....	115 Ap 24, 96	....	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 7, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	94	Jan 3	94	Jan 3	94 Jan 3	91	93
T., St.L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	....	....	....	....	90 De 20, 04	..	89½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1953	A O	84½	Jan 3	84	Jan 3	84 Jan 7	..	84½
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1940	J D	....	....	....	....	95½ Se 16, 04	95¾	....
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	J D	....	....	....	....	111 De 11, 04	111	....
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	A O*	....	....	....	....	91¾ De 9, 04	93½	94
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	105⅝	Jan 4	105	Jan 6	105¾ Jan 7	105	105⅝
Do registered	J J*	....	....	....	....	104½ De 29, 01	103½	....
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	M N	110½	Jan 3	112¾	Jan 6	113⅜ Jan 7	113¼	113⅝
Do do registered	J J	....	....	....	....	115½ De 2, 04	..	....
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	J D	103	Jan 7	103	Jan 7	103 Jan 7	103	....
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	F A	126⅝	Jan 3	126¾	Jan 5	126⅝ Jan 5	126⅝	127
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	118⅝	Jan 4	118	Jan 6	117⅝ Jan 6	117⅝	....
Do 4 p.c. and partic. gd., 1947	F A*	104⅝	Jan 3	104⅛	Jan 3	104⅜ Jan 7	104	104½
do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	103⅜ De 31, 04	..	....
Do do temporary certificates	J J	....	....	....	Do do	temp. certs. for ref. 4s	..	....
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	....	....	....	....	112 De 20, 03	107½	....
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	....	....	....	....	111½ Ap 19, 02	111½	....
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	M J	107½	Jan 3	107½	Jan 3	107½ Jan 3	107¼	110
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	M N	118¾	Jan 3	118¼	Jan 3	118½ Jan 7	118	119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	F A	....	....	....	....	111 De 31, 04	110½	111
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	....	....	....	....	95 Jy 21, 04	..	100
Do do Series B, 1939	J J*	67	Jan 5	66½	Jan 6	68¾ Jan 7	66	67
Do 20-yr 1st l. g. l. g. e. 5s, 1921	M S	....	....	....	....	102 Ja 13, 04	104	105
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & Ch. Ext., 1941	J J*	103⅞	Jan 3	103⅝	Jan 5	103⅝ Jan 5	103⅝	....
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	J J*	....	....	....	....	97 No 16, 04	80	....
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	A O*	86	Jan 4	86	Jan 4	87 Jan 7	..	....
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	....	....	....	....	98 De 29, 04	..	98
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	A O	....	....	....	....	104½ Mr 13, 03	104	....
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	A O*	92	Jan 6	90¾	Jan 3	92 Jan 6	90	....
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J*	....	....	....	....	113½ De 19, 04	117⅝	....
Do. gen. g. 4s, 1943	A O	....	....	....	....	98⅜ De 14, 04	102⅝	....
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	....	....	....	....	40 Mr 23, 01	..	....
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J J*	....	....	....	....	112 Se 23, 04	110	....
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J A O*	....	....	....	....	114 De 23, 01	114	....
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	....	....	....	....	106½ My 17, 04	111½	....
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F A	....	....	....	....	109 Ap 19, 04	114	....
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	J J	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102 Jan 3	100¾	102
Wh. & L. E. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	94	Jan 3	93	Jan 6	93 Jan 6	92	94
Wisc. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	91	Jan 4	90½	Jan 3	91 Jan 7	90¼	91

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	108½	Jan 7	108½	Jan 7	108½ Jan 7	107¾	108
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	J J*	83½	Jan 6	83¼	Jan 5	83½ Jan 6	80½	84
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	....	....	....	....	106½ No 18, 04	107⅝	....
B.Q.C. & S. con. g. 5s, Jul., 1941	M N	....	....	....	....	105¾ De 15, 04	106	....
Bklyn. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	F A	110⅝	Jan 4	110⅜	Jan 4	110⅜ Jan 4	111½	112½
Do stamped, guaranteed	....	....	....	....	....	109¾ Jy 15, 03	..	....
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	F A*	92¾	Jan 3	92¾	Jan 3	92¾ Jan 3	92¾	93
Do stamped, gtd	....	92¾	Jan 4	92¾	Jan 4	92¾ Jan 4	92	92¾
Nas. Elec. R.R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	J J	87½	Jan 4	87½	Jan 4	87½ Jan 4	87	87½
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D	....	....	....	....	106⅝ Apr., 05	..	....
Con. Ry. & Lig. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	M J	98	Jan 3	98	Jan 3	98 Jan 3	..	....
Denver Con. Trans. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	....	....	....	....	97½ De 15, 00	103¾	....
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	J J*	....	....	....	....	104 No 23, 01	..	....
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	F A	119	Jan 7	117½	Jan 5	119 Jan 7	118	....
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	A O	93	Jan 3	92	Jan 3	93 Jan 3	92½	93
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J D*	147½	Jan 3	147½	Jan 3	147½ Jan 3	147½	....
Do registered	....	....	....	....	....	104½ De 7, 01	..	....
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	....	....	....	....	120 De 7, 01	120⅝	121½
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	....	....	....	....	115⅝ Se 30, 04	118½	....
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	J J	95¾	Jan 3	94⅝	Jan 6	95 Jan 7	95	95½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	J J*	116⅝	Jan 3	116⅜	Jan 4	116⅝ Jan 4	..	....
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F A*	96	Jan 6	96	Jan 6	96 Jan 7	96	....
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. g. 5s, 1926	F A	....	....	....	....	103 Oc 27, 99	..	....
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J J15	....	....	....	....	100½ No 22, 04	107⅛	....
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	M J15	....	....	....	....	110 Jy 8, 01	112½	115
Underground Electric Ry. London, profit-sharing	O	97⅛	Jan 6	97	Jan 4	97⅜ Jan 7	..	....
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A O	....	....	....	....	100¾ De 14, 99	..	....
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gren. mtg. 4s, 1934	J J*	86⅞	Jan 7	86⅝	Jan 7	86⅞ Jan 7	..	86⅝
United Rys. of S. F. 1st g. 4s, 1927	A O	88	Jan 6	87¾	Jan 3	87⅝ Jan 7	87⅜	87⅝
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	M N*	....	....	....	....	90 De 28, 97	..	....

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*M S	106⅞	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan. 7	106⅝ Jan 7	103½	104½
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1926	M N*	....	....	....	....	100⅜ Ja 4, 02	..	....
Bkn. F.C. of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	F A*	....	....	....	....	63 De 10, 04	..	62
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	J J*	....	....	....	....	105¾ No 4, 04	..	....
D., Mac. & M. 1st g. 4-5s, Oc. 1, 1911	S A	....	....	....	....	78 No 25, 04	74½	78
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	M S*	....	....	....	....	115 No 14, 99	..	....
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	M S	....	....	....	....	102 Jy 8, 97	..	....
Man. R. H. & L. Im. g. 4s, 1940	M N	....	....	....	....	50 Fe 21, 02	..	....
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	95	Jan 3	95	Jan 3	95 Jan 6	95	....
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	F A	....	....	....	....	90 De 3, 99	..	....
Provident Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	M S*	....	....	....	....	98½ De 16, 04	..	....
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
10 cent. stock col. Ser. A	J J	....	....	....	....	91⅜ De 19, 01	..	....
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	J J	....	....	....	....	112 Jy 27, 04	..	....
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	....	....	....	....	113½ Jy 3, 00	98½	....
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds— Series G, 4s, 1905-18	F A	....	....	....	....	100 Mr 15, 00	..	....

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*M N	....	....	....	....	116½ De 26, 04	116⅞	....
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	A O*	....	....	....	....	69 No 3, 04	..	....
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909	J J*	177	Jan 3	174½	Jan 6	175 Jan 7	..	....
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	F A	....	....	....	....	105 Je 2, 03	..	....
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	J J	....	....	....	....	101 De 29, 04	97½	....
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	M S	....	....	....	....	112 No 11, 03	113	....
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	J D	....	....	....	....	97 De 2, 01	..	....
General Electric deb. g. 3½s, 1942	F A*	91	Jan 7	91	Jan 7	91 Jan 7	90¼	91
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1935	F A	....	....	....	....	110⅜ De 17, 00	..	....
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	M N	....	....	....	....	108½ De 28, 04	108¾	....
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	A O	....	....	....	....	90 Oc 18, 04	100⅝	....
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	A O*	....	....	....	....	127 De 20, 04	125	....
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st (6s g. 4s) 1939	J J	....	....	....	....	84¾ De 7, 04	94¾	....
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	Q F	109	Jan 7	109	Jan 7	109 Jan 7	105	....
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	M N	....	....	....	....	90¼ Jy 30, 04	90½	....
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	J D*	110¼	Jan 3	110¼	Jan 3	110¼ Jan 3	109	....
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*F A	96	Jan 3	95¾	Jan 5	83¾ Jan 6	95¾	96
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s, 1910	*M S	....	....	....	....	104¾ De 7, 04	104½	104⅝
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	J J	....	....	....	....	120½ Je 27, 04	118	....
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	F A*	....	....	....	....	107¾ De 7, 04	107¾	109
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	M N	....	....	....	....	100 Mr 15, 04	..	....
Peo. Gas & Coke con. g. 6s, 1943	A O	125	Jan 6	125	Jan 6	125 Jan 6	125¾	....
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	M S*	....	....	....	....	104¾ De 28, 04	106¾	....
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J D*	108	Jan 3	108	Jan 3	108 Jan 3	106¾	....
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J D*	107½	Jan 5	107¼	Jan 5	107¼ Jan 5	107¼	....
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	J J*	....	....	....	....	103 De 6, 04	105	....
Mut. Fuel G. Ist gtd. g. 5s, 1947	M S*	....	....	....	....	102¾ No 30, 04	102⅝	....
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	M S	....	....	....	....	105 Fe 8, 01	..	....

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, 1915	Q F	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 4	100	100⅞
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	99½	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 5	98	100
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 5	96	97
Am. Thread 1st 5s, Trust	J J	85¾	Jan 5	88½	Jan 5	88½ Jan 5	86½	89
Am. Tob. 6s, Bartow Tob. Co.	F A	108	Jan 6	110¾	Jan 3	110¾ Jan 7	..	....
Am. Tob. 4s, Gallaher Tobacco Co.	J D	....	....	71	Jan 6	74½ Jan 7	..	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 5s, 1925	J D	....	....	....	....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	....
Cons. Tob. 50-year g. 4, 1951	F A*	74½	Jan 4	74½	Jan 6	74½ Jan 6	74¼	74⅝
Do registered	....	....	....	....	....	85½ De 3, 04	..	....
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st 10-15-25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*A O	79½	Jan 5	79	Jan 5	79¾ Jan 5	79	79½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	J J	....	....	....	....	99 Se 16, 03	97½	....
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	J J	....	....	....	....	96 Jy 17, 99	91	....
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	A O	....	....	....	....	92 Fe 23, 04	92½	....
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	109½	Jan 6	109¼	Jan 6	109¼ Jan 6	109	....
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*J J	103	Jan 4	102¾	Jan 3	103 Jan 7	102¾	....
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	....	....	....	....	97½ Oc 6, 04	..	....
Nat. Salt 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	105¾	Jan 5	105¾	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 5	105¾	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	93	Jan 7	91	Jan 7	93 Jan 7	91	....
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	....	....	....	....	72 De 19, 04	..	75
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	48	Jan 6	47¼	Jan 4	48 Jan 6	45	....
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	....	5½	Jan 4	3¼	Jan 7	3¼ Jan 7	3½	4
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	J J*	93¼	Jan 3	93¼	Jan 3	93¼ Jan 6	93	94
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	....	....	....	....	111½ De 19, 04	111½	....
U. S. Real & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	84	Jan 6	83¾	Jan 3	85¼ Jan 6	..	....
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5% mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	M N	93½	Jan 3	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 7	91⅞	92
Do registered	....	93¾	Jan 6	92¾	Jan 6	92¾ Jan 7	..	....

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	....	....	....	....	103½ De 28, 04	103⅜	104⅜
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	....	....	....	....	90 No 21, 04	..	95
Do do Trust Co. certificates	....	85¾	Jan 4	85	Jan 4	83 Jan 6	..	85½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1969	J J*	....	....	....	....	55 No 2, 00	..	....
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	....	....	....	....	103 Oc 27, 99	..	....
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	F A	....	....	....	....	107⅜ De 12, 04	..	....
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1918	A O	....	....	....	....	102½ Jy 26, 04	..	107½
Jeff. & Cl. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	....	....	....	....	107 My 29, 03	..	....
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	....	....	....	....	102¾ Oc 27, 03	..	....
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951	J J	....	....	....	....	100¾ De 27, 04	..	....
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	....	....	....	....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	....
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	J J*	94	Jan 5	94	Jan 5	94 Jan 5	93¾	....
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, 1917	A O	....	....	....	....	111 De 27, 04	..	111½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	....	....	....	....	112¾ De 27, 04	109	111
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	....	....	....	....	102 De 28, 03	99	....
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	....	....	....	....	105¾ De 13, 04	105¾	....
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*M S	89	Jan 5	86¾	Jan 3	89 Jan 5	..	89

TELEGRAPH AND T'PHONE

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	....	....	....	....	94 Ja 30, 04	..	....
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	....	....	....	....	92 De 17, 04	92	96
Do registered	Q J	....	....	....	....	100½ Oc 30, 01	..	....
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	J J*	....	....	....	....	100 De 7, 04	100	....
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	....	....	....	....	103¾ Je 22, 04	103½	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*M N	....	....	....	....	103½ Jy 2, 03	104½	....
N. Y. Tel. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1968	*J J	....	....	....	....	112½ De 14, 04	109½	....
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1939	*M N	105	Jan 3	105	Jan 3	105 Jan 6	104¾	105
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	103½ Ja 29, 03	..	....
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	....	....	....	....	107 Je 30, 04	107¾	....
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*J J	....	....	....	....	103½ Jy 26, 04	104	....

ABBREVIATIONS. J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

In the early part of 1904 railroad earnings were irregular in character, but generally on the side of decreases as compared with the corresponding periods in 1903. The heaviest percentage of loss was 9.70, in the fourth week of January. With first week of August came a turn for the better and from that time on to the end of the year steady improvement was shown. The gains in the two last weeks of November were particularly notable; that for the third week of the month reached 11.04 per cent., while for the fourth week an increase of 16.24 per cent. was shown. The following tables compiled from the Financial Chronicle's weekly returns give the amount of increase and the percentage of loss or gain in each week and also the net increase or decrease for eleven months of the year:

WEEKLY RETURNS.

	No. of Roads.	Net Inc.	P. Ct.
1st week Jan.	49	*$10,105	— 0.15
2d week Jan.	48	256,109	+ 4.48
3d week Jan.	48	268,651	+ 5.29
4th week Jan.	44	*1,222,874	— 9.70
1st week Feb.	45	*319,371	— 4.73
2d week Feb.	46	*297,651	— 3.42
3d week Feb.	44	*12,215	— 0.18
4th week Feb.	44	703,356	+ 8.59
1st week March	45	*20,043	— 0.32
2d week March	47	*16,720	— 0.24
3d week March	47	11,554	+ 0.14
4th week March	52	111,586	+ 0.91
1st week April	49	*349,426	— 4.42
2d week April	48	*221,746	— 2.76
3d week April	46	*288,805	— 3.21
4th week April	47	*565,088	— 5.94
1st week May	46	*425,596	— 5.18
2d week May	47	*251,406	— 2.62
3d week May	47	*71,116	— 0.83
4th week May	48	*181,662	— 0.97
1st week June	48	288,529	+ 3.42
2d week June	49	412,097	+ 5.25
3d week June	49	232,781	+ 2.72
4th week June	49	*52,561	— 0.44
1st week July	49	*42,401	— 0.52
2d week July	48	*51,022	— 0.67
3d week July	48	122,041	+ 1.64
4th week July	48	*508,847	— 6.15
1st week Aug.	46	110,785	+ 1.55
2d week Aug.	46	178,052	+ 2.11
3d week Aug.	46	124,596	+ 1.51
4th week Aug.	46	1,267,011	+ 9.12
1st week Sept.	49	350,586	+ 4.11
2d week Sept.	49	294,284	+ 3.77
3d week Sept.	49	749,787	+ 9.34
4th week Sept.	51	165,728	+ 1.93
1st week Oct.	50	1,000,000	+ 11.04
2d week Oct.	50	1,000,000	+ 11.04
3d week Oct.	50	1,000,000	+ 11.04
4th week Oct.	50	1,000,000	+ 11.04
1st week Nov.	52	1,864,116	+ 16.24
1st week Dec.	50	603,361	+ 7.21
2d week Dec.	50	659,497	+ 7.80
3d week Dec.	43	623,518	+ 7.84

*Decrease.

MONTHLY RETURNS.

Month.	Roads	Inc Mileage	Inc. or Dec.
January	91	1,889	Dec. $1,827,417
February	87	2,191	Dec. 142,737
March	89	2,239	Dec. 127,153
April	88	2,238	Dec. 2,425,462
May	95	2,588	Dec. 1,886,187
June	89	2,617	Dec. 910,982
July	87	2,395	Dec. 1,004,582
August	97	2,912	Inc. 1,951,288
September	95	1,969	Inc. 2,465,088
October	97	1,459	Inc. 4,250,573
November	88	1,575	Inc. 5,717,716
Total Decrease, 7 months			$7,341,457
Total Increase, 4 months			12,084,574
Net increase			4,669,937

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 7, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P. C.
New York	$1,405,878,624	$1,227,972,839	+ 21.8
Boston	141,256,874	117,997,909	+ 19.8
Philadelphia	101,460,182	103,000,729	— 1.5
Baltimore	23,211,899	22,791,361	+ 7.0
Chicago	151,469,752	157,742,518	— 4.7
St. Louis	37,178,084	34,367,988	— 2.7
New Orleans	10,523,081	20,273,998	— 3.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,869,527,143	$1,704,982,693	+ 16.5
Other cities, 5 days	225,407,623	210,018,742	+ 4.9
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,311,621,766	$2,014,980,835	+ 14.7
All cities, 1 day	483,104,721	397,585,310	+ 21.5
Total all cities for week	$2,794,720,487	$2,412,566,145	+ 15.0

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week ended	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$2,794,720,487	$2,412,566,145	$2,775,522,992
Week ended	1901.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 5	2,149,586,818	1,940,077,375	2,271,463,010
Jan. 12	2,370,038,511	1,688,369,259	1,965,149,766
Jan. 19	2,286,052,864	2,067,500,151	2,398,308,057
Jan. 26	2,263,615,292	2,126,253,157	2,355,355,301
Feb. 2	2,264,245,170	2,060,265,599	2,259,078,741
Feb. 9	2,255,951,117	1,779,811,091	2,062,...
Feb. 16	2,344,598,532	2,067,104,092	2,288,065,...
Feb. 23	2,227,223,183	2,051,174,...	2,264,606,...
Mar. 2	2,247,...	1,957,...	2,271,...
Mar. 9	2,...	1,...	2,...
Mar. 16	2,...	2,015,...	2,...
Mar. 23	2,...	1,...	2,...
Mar. 30	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 6	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 13	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 20	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 27	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 4	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 11	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 18	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 25	2,...	1,...	2,...
June 1	2,...	1,...	2,...
June 8	2,...	1,...	2,...
June 15	2,...	1,...	2,...
June 22	2,...	1,...	2,...
June 29	2,...	1,...	2,...
July 6	2,...	1,...	2,...
July 13	2,...	1,...	2,...
July 20	2,...	1,...	2,...
July 27	2,...	1,...	2,...
Aug. 3	2,...	1,...	2,...
Aug. 10	2,...	1,...	2,...
Aug. 17	2,...	1,...	2,...
Aug. 24	2,...	1,...	2,...
Aug. 31	2,...	1,...	2,...
Sept. 7	2,...	1,...	2,...
Sept. 14	2,...	1,...	2,...
Sept. 21	2,...	1,...	2,...
Sept. 28	2,...	1,...	2,...
Oct. 5	2,...	1,...	2,...
Oct. 12	2,...	1,...	2,...
Oct. 19	2,...	1,...	2,...
Oct. 26	2,...	1,...	2,...
Nov. 2	2,...	1,...	2,...
Nov. 9	2,...	1,...	2,...
Nov. 16	2,...	1,...	2,...
Nov. 23	2,...	1,...	2,...
Nov. 30	2,...	1,...	2,...
Dec. 7	2,...	1,...	2,...
Dec. 14	2,...	1,...	2,...
Dec. 21	2,...	1,...	2,...
Dec. 28	2,...	1,...	2,...
Jan. 4	2,...	1,...	2,...
Jan. 11	2,...	1,...	2,...
Jan. 18	2,...	1,...	2,...
Jan. 25	2,...	1,...	2,...
Feb. 1	2,...	1,...	2,...
Feb. 8	2,...	1,...	2,...
Feb. 15	2,...	1,...	2,...
Feb. 22	2,...	1,...	2,...
Mar. 1	2,...	1,...	2,...
Mar. 8	2,...	1,...	2,...
Mar. 15	2,...	1,...	2,...
Mar. 22	2,...	1,...	2,...
Mar. 29	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 5	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 12	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 19	2,...	1,...	2,...
Apr. 26	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 3	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 10	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 17	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 24	2,...	1,...	2,...
May 31	2,...

1905

L. A. LUDWIG, specialist in White Knob Copper stock on the curb, is not given to treating his customers any differently from most specialists, but it is on record that last week he sold stock for a customer and all the customer got was a notice that his stock had been sold. The stock in question was White Knob Copper, on which the Directors recently proposed an assessment of $3 a share as a Christmas present to the stockholders. The result of this pleasantry on the part of the Directors was that the price of the stock slunk away in disgust till it got as near to the ground floor as was ever reached by any stock. It was in that condition that the customer found the stock when he came to sell it through Mr Ludwig—some minute fraction bid, offered at an eighth of one per cent. So, far from laughing over the commission he would have to pay to sell the stock, the customer found a way of avoiding discussion entirely. "Here," he said, "take this stock for sale for me and keep the proceeds for your commission." Mr. Ludwig saved his commission and his customer saved the $3 assessment; both were satisfied.

TOWER & UNDERWOOD is the new name of the old firm of Tower, Giddings & Co. of Boston. By this announcement hangs the tale of a curious agreement entered into by the late William H. Tower and the late Edward L. Giddings, who were the founders of the old firm. Differing from the majority of men who like to see the name of their firm continued as long as possible, these two men agreed that after both of them were dead the old name of their firm should be discontinued. This is exactly the opposite from the general custom. There are some firms in Wall Street which have retained the names of the original partners, although not one man of that name is now interested in the concern. One of the prominent exceptions is that of J. P. Morgan & Co., who were formerly known as Drexel, Morgan & Co.

HARRY MARKOE, Jr., the new floor representative of Dick Bros. & Co., was initiated to membership of the Stock Exchange last week. Mr. Markoe was well known on account of his long connection with J. P. Morgan & Co., and consequently he was left off easy. He had expected rougher treatment and had put on some old suit in anticipation of trouble, but his precaution turned out to have been unnecessary. His first transaction on the floor was for the account of the pool in Chesapeake and Ohio. He was ordered to purchase that stock up to 49 and did so on 3,200 shares, the first 500 of which he got at 48⅝.

ALOIS GUTWILLIG, the new partner of Morris Sternbach in the firm of Morris Sternbach & Co., has been recruited to Wall Street from the real estate business. Mr. Gutwillig was for several years a member of the firm of Gutwillig Brothers, who are not only operators in real estate, but also builders of many prominent mercantile structures. His former business acquaintances have expressed the hope that he will be as successful in his new venture as he was in his old business.

FRANK M. DICK, who recently retired from the firm of Dick Brothers & Co., began his vacation by a business trip over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, in which property his old firm has been interested for some time. Mr. Dick is traveling in the private car of George W. Stevens, President of the company, who invited Mr. Dick to take this trip.

Capt. PHILIP M. LYDIG, the military member of the Stock Exchange, has been admitted to the firm of Lounsbery & Co. T. Tower Bates, who has just been admitted to membership of the Exchange, has formed a partnership with Henry W. and William Brock Shoemaker, Harold C. Smith, a son of Harris K. Smith, also a recently admitted member, will make his headquarters with his father's firm of Thomas L. Manson & Co. The advent of new blood to the Stock Exchange promises to continue as great in the new year as it was in the old.

JOHN H. RODGERS of Rodgers, McCabe & Co., Norfolk, Va.; John Whitehead of Chatham, Va.; Robert M. Woodworth, 71 Wall Street, New York; Albert J. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y., and James C. Nowell, Treasurer of the Cornwall Stocking Company, New Bedford, Mass., constituted the first batch of new members to be admitted to the Cotton Exchange in the new year.

MYLES TIERNEY was last week elected a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Tierney is President of the Hudson Trust Company, New Jersey, and a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and identified with many other corporations. During the administration of Mayor Low he was a member of the Tenement House Commission.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The number of new securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange during 1904 was far below any recent year, the securities admitted to dealings consisted principally of additions to bonds and stocks already listed. The amount of stocks listed was swelled by the replacing of the original shares of the Reading, Erie and Wisconsin Central by the certificates of voting-trust, which was dissolved in each case during the year. Deducting these amounts, the total listings of the year aggregated $701,121,500 as against $1,041,962,550 in 1903, $1,149,097,440 in 1902 and $2,585,547,200 in 1901.

The following is a list of the stocks and bonds admitted to dealings during the year:

RAILROAD STOCKS.	
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. preferred stock	$624,100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry. common	200,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. pfd.	3,000,000
Chicago & Great Western Ry.	6,500,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg special gtd. betterment stock	4,047,100
Delaware & Hudson Co.	7,000,000
Erie common	125,000,000
Erie 1st preferred	48,000,000
Erie 2d preferred	16,000,000
Met. West Side Elevated Ry. Chicago	7,500,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. common stock	7,750,000
New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.	1,085,000
Northern Central	5,813,100
Pitts., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis common	652,000
Pitts., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis preferred	485,800
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	4,959,200
Reading Co. common	20,000,000
Reading 1st preferred	28,000,000
Reading Co. 2d preferred	22,000,000
Southern Pacific Co. common	12,100
Southern Pacific preferred	40,000,000
Wabash R. R. common stock	10,000,000
Wisconsin Central common	10,147,900
Wisconsin Central preferred	9,297,500
Total 1904	$3,000,000
Total 1903	$27,227,650
Total 1902	$18,655,000
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.	
American Steel Foundries Co.	$15,500,000
do.	15,500,000
Wilcox City Gas Co.	171,500
Federal Mining and Smelting Co. common	5,000,000
Federal Mining and Smelting Co. preferred	10,000,000
General Electric Co. stock	8,017,500
Kings Co. Electric Light and Power Co.	1,250,000
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. common stock	2,929,550
United Fruit Co.	2,958,500
U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.	16,191,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pfd. stock	5,000,000
Total Pfd	$78,767,550
Total 1904	$184,561,500
CITY STOCK.	
City of New York Corporate Stock	$25,000,000
Grand total stocks 1904	$551,584,400
Grand total stocks 1903	476,231,500
RAILROAD BONDS.	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Oklahoma div. 1st reg. g. 1925	$483,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. mtg. 4 per cent. 1995	10,000,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 1st con. mtg. 5 per cent. g. 1952	1,500,000
Atlantic & Danville Ry. 2d mtg. 4 per cent. 1948	775,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. prior lien g. 3½ per cent. 1925	1,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio gen. 4s	1,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. ref. 4 per cent. 1941	7,000,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. 1st ref. 4s. 1951	1,098,000
Central of Georgia Ry. Chattanooga Div. purchase mtg. 4 per cent. 1951	217,000
Central Pacific Ry. 1st ref. 4 per cent. 1949	10,748,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. gen. mtg. 4½ per cent.	1,500,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Illinois Div. 3½ per cent.	9,933,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Illinois Div. 4 per cent. 1949	5,592,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. gen. consol. 1st mtg. 6 per cent. 1951	1,501,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. ref. 4s. 1924	15,751,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. gen. mtg. 4 per cent. 1988	1,400,000
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. 4 per cent. 1947	1,530,053
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. 6 per cent ref. 1947	990,000
Cin., Findlay & Ft. Wayne Ry. 1st mtg. gtd. 4 per cent. 1923	1,150,000
Cin., Indianapolis & Western Ry. 1st mtg. 2nd ref. 4 per cent. 1955	4,672,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis gen. mtg. 4 per cent. 1993	2,602,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. gen. mtg. 3½s, gtd. series D	67,000
Colorado & Southern 1st 4s	300,000
Erie R. R. 1st consol. 4 per cent. 1931	10,000,000
Erie R. R. 1st cons. 4 per cent prior lien. 1996	1,000,000
Erie R. R. gen. lien 4 per cent. 1996	1,000,000
Erie R. R. Pennsylvania Collateral Trust 4 per cent 1951	1,000,000
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st gen. 5 per cent 1942	440,000
Hocking Valley Ry. 1st consol. 4½s 1999	1,000,000
Illinois Central R. R., Omaha Div. 3½ per cent. 1951	5,000,000
Illinois Central R. R., Litchfield Div., 1st mtg. 3 per cent. 1951	3,148,000
International & Great Northern R. R. 1st mtg. 6 per cent 1919	549,000
International & Great Northern R. R. 2d mtg. 3 per cent 1909	54,900
International & Great Northern R. R. 3d mtg. 4 per cent 1921	295,500
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. 25-year 4 per cent deb. 1928	40,000,000
Long Island R. R. gtd. 4 per cent ref. 1949	12,200,000
Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. 1st mtg. 5 per cent 1927	2,724,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. 50-year 4 per cent. unified. 1940	2,045,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. 5 per cent Collateral Trust 1921	23,000,000
Michigan Central R. R. 3½ per cent 50-year 1st mtg. 1952	1,000,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st and ref. 4 per cent 1949	1,250,000
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 1st con. 50-year 4 per cent.	29,035,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 5s	388,000
Mo., Kansas & Texas ref. 5s	336,000
Mo., Kan. & Tex. Ry., Mo., Kan. & Oklahoma R. R. 1st mtg. 5 per cent 40-year g. 1942	5,488,000
—Texas & Oklahoma R. R. 1st mtg. 5 per cent 40-year g. 1943	2,347,000
Mo. Pacific Ry., St. L., I. M. & So., River and Gulf Div., 1st mtg. 4s	4,448,000
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. consol. ry. and l. g. 5 per cent 1931	641,000
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. unifying and ref. 4 per cent 1929	1,937,000
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 1st consol. 5 per cent 1928	154,000
New York Central R. R. gen. 3½ per cent 1997	8,438,000
N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. 1st mtg. 4 per cent 1992	2,500,000
Norfolk & Southern R. R. 1st mtg. 5 per cent g. 1941	225,000
Norfolk & Western Ry. 1st consol. 4 per cent 1996	1,000,000
Norfolk & Western Ry. 4 per cent devel. 1st lien and gen. mtg. 1934	5,000,000
Panama R. R. 1st mtg. 4½ per cent 1917	207,000
Phila., Balt. & Washington R. R. 1st mtg. 4 per cent 1943	10,579,000
Pitts., Va. & Charleston Ry. 1st mtg. 40-year 4 per cent 1941	6,000,000
Rio Grande Junction 5 per cent	1,750,000
Rio Grande Western Con. Tr. 4s	5,000,000
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 4 per cent ref. 1951	3,543,000
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 4s, 50 per cent gold notes 1998	5,992,000
St. L. & S. F., Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Ry. ref. 4s	1,770,000
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. 4 per cent mtg. 1952	611,000
Southern Pacific Co. 4½ per cent Collateral Trust mtg. 1908	15,000,000
Southern Ry. 1st consol. 5 per cent 1994	3,250,000
Southern Ry. St. L. Div. 1st mtg. 4 per cent 1951	500,000
Terminal R. R. Association St. Louis gen. ref. 4 per cent s. f.	18,000,000
Texas & Pacific Ry. 1st mtg. 5 per cent 2000	114,000
Ulster & Delaware R. R. 1st ref. 4 per cent 1952	700,000
Ulster & Delaware R. R. 1st consol. 5 per cent c. 1928	148,000
Wabash R. R. 1st lien 4 per cent terminal 1954	1,416,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie ry. 5s	2,132,000
Wabash R. R. 1st lien 4 per cent terminal 1954	297,000
Seattle Coal Mine and Wells & Northwestern Ry. 1st mtg. 5 per cent 1979	500,000
Western Maryland 1st mtg. 4 per cent 50-year	28,750,000
Total 1904	$432,750,540
Total 1903	278,756,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 per cent. 4 per cent	$10,000,000
Consolidated Ry. & Lighting Co. 1st ref. 4½ per cent 1954	2,558,000
Metropolitan Street Ry. Ref. 4s	2,758,000
Norfolk Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st mtg. 5 per cent gold 1932	262,000
Third Avenue R. R. 1st cons. 4s	1,943,000
Underground Electric Railways of London 4s	16,324,000
Total	$32,995,000
BONDS.	
Colorado Fuel & Iron Trust Co. certificate of deposit for 5 per cent. convs. 1911	$14,068,000
Consolidated Gas Co. conv. deb. 6 per cent. 1909	20,000,000
Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 1st mtg. 4s. 1927	1,000,000
Northwestern Telegraph Co. 4½ per cent 30-year deb. 1934	1,593,000
Provident Loan Society of N. Y. 4½ per cent. gold. 1947	1,000,000
United States Realty & Improvement Co. conv. 5 per cent 20-year deb. 1924	13,500,000
Utah Trust Co. 5 per cent s. f. 1st mtg. c. 1941	880,000
Western Union Telegraph Co. 4½ per cent. income and real estate 4½ per cents. 1950	1,000,000
Total	$52,954,000
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Imperial Japanese Gov. Loan	$150,000,000
United States of America Philippine Island purchase 4 per cent. 1934	7,000,000
Total	$57,000,000
Total all classes bonds 1904	$582,699,540
Total all classes bonds 1903	382,976,500
Total all listings 1904	$1,028,548,980
Total all listings 1903	1,020,422,650

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT.

American Tobacco new preferred trust receipts.

American Tobacco new 6s, trust receipts.

American Tobacco new 4s, trust receipts.

Oregon Short Line certificates for refunding 4s.

Japanese 6s, second series.

Republic of Cuba 5s.

United States of Mexico certificates for 4s of 1951.

The following table gives the total listings of bonds and stocks for a number of years past:

	Bonds.	Stocks.	Total.
1904	$482,952,900	$551,584,400	$1,628,538,900
1903	382,976,500	457,561,550	1,020,422,650
1902	324,497,700	813,053,740	1,237,551,440
1901	809,726,200	1,646,657,240	2,556,453,440
1900	443,713,000	620,915,400	1,064,648,000
1899	225,284,240	244,172,035	1,201,536,543
1898	240,044,680	328,351,951	1,228,216,631
1897	297,415,962	502,974,801	800,290,763
1896	252,286,700	500,778,213	1,172,818,915
1895	227,275,400	143,471,970	490,049,370
1894	240,804,600	251,197,061	569,097,661
1893	288,807,400	198,245,261	487,948,661
1892	317,801,500	227,076,185	654,397,685
1891	287,645,700	388,914,901	676,560,601
1890	684,867,570	437,962,230	1,122,809,800

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money.

One of the remarkable features of 1904 was the abnormal ease of the money market funds on call only once during the year loaning at 6 per cent., while at one time loans were made at the lowest point in ten years. During 1903 6 per cent. money was not an unusual occurrence, while twice during that year loans were made as high as 6 per cent. Even with heavy exports of gold at the close of 1904 and the usual end of the year withdrawals for interest and dividend payments, 5 per cent. was the highest point reached, while at the same time in 1903 9 per cent. was the maximum. The following table gives the range of money on call and time loans for each week in the past year:

Week Ended	On Call.	60&90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 9	2 @6	4½@6	4½@5
Jan. 16	1½@3	4 @4½	4½@4½
Jan. 23	1½@2½	3 @3½	4 @4
Jan. 30	1½@2	3½@4	4 @4½
Feb. 6	1½@2	3½@4½	4½@4½
Feb. 13	1½@2	3½@4½	4½@5
Feb. 20	1½@1½	3 @3½	4 @4½
Feb. 27	1½@2	3 @3½	4 @4½
March 5	1½@2	3 @3½	4 @4½
March 12	1½@2	3 @3½	4 @4½
March 19	1½@2	3½@4	4½@4½
March 26	1½@2	3½@4	4 @4½
April 2	1½@2½	3½@4	4½@5
April 9	1½@2½	3½@4	4 @5
April 16	1½@2½	3½@4	4 @5
April 23	2 @2½	3½@4½	4½@5
April 30	1 @2½	3½@4½	4½@5
May 7	1½@2½	3½@4½	4½@5
May 14	1 @2½	3½@4½	4 @5
May 21	1 @2½	3 @3½	3½@4
May 28	1 @2½	3 @3½	3½@4
June 4	1 @1½	3 @3½	3 @3½
June 11	1 @1½	2½@3½	3 @3½
June 18	1 @1½	2 @2½	3 @4
June 25	1 @1½	2 @2½	3 @3½
July 2	1 @1½	2 @2½	3½@3½
July 9	1 @1½	2 @2½	3 @3½
July 16	1 @1½	2 @2½	3½@3½
July 23	1½@1½	2 @2½	3½@3½
July 30	½@1	2 @2½	3 @3½
Aug. 6	½@1	2 @2½	3 @3½
Aug. 13	½@1	2 @2½	3 @3½
Aug. 20	½@1	2 @2½	3 @3½
Aug. 27	½@1	2 @2½	3 @3½
Sept. 3	½@1	2 @2½	3 @3½
Sept. 10	½@1½	2½@3	3½@3½
Sept. 24	½@2	3 @3½	3½@4
Oct. 1	1½@2½	3 @3½	3½@3½
Oct. 8	1½@2½	3 @3½	3½@3½
Oct. 15	1½@2½	3½@3½	3½@4
Oct. 22	1½@2½	3 @3½	3½@3½
Oct. 29	1½@2½	3 @3½	3½@3½
Nov. 5	2 @2½	3½@4	3½@4
Nov. 12	2 @2½	3½@4	3½@4
Nov. 19	2 @2½	3½@4	3½@4
Nov. 26	2½@3	3½@4	3½@4
Dec. 3	2 @2½	3½@4	3½@4
Dec. 10	2 @2½	3½@4	3½@4
Dec. 17	2 @2½	3½@4	3½@4
Dec. 24	2½@3	3½@4	3½@4
Dec. 31	2½@3½	3½@4½	3½@4½

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$8,541,875	$16,193,850	$7,515,557
Jan. 9	14,686,575	14,816,200	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,575	24,414,925	25,232,400
Jan. 30	25,127,600	27,885,175	24,025,350
Feb. 6	21,742,775	18,543,075	17,886,925
Feb. 13	20,480,225	15,526,075	15,500,250
Feb. 20	17,767,000	9,041,675	12,436,650
Feb. 27	12,157,200	5,161,000	9,975,925
March 5	9,047,350	439,975	3,936,420
March 12	2,937,075	1,874,000	2,112,900
March 19	27,310,775	3,184,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,468,875	6,280,900	6,965,575
April 2	27,765,650	9,129,825	2,649,250
April 9	29,916,400	3,741,500	4,571,750
April 16	32,204,700	4,967,050	6,578,650
April 23	34,295,700	10,983,475	9,491,050
April 30	32,144,250	11,181,850	7,483,900
May 7	32,731,200	10,620,825	3,461,000
May 14	32,877,275	8,892,925	8,346,925
May 21	31,040,275	8,222,675	14,091,450
May 28	29,432,925	9,635,150	11,329,000
June 4	27,310,775	4,757,650	11,258,575
June 11	25,582,400	9,477,175	7,302,950
June 18	23,887,875	10,660,350	12,158,250
June 25	28,452,675	12,923,850	12,078,250
July 2	26,105,200	8,577,675	10,084,725
July 9	24,917,725	8,886,475	12,220,900
July 16	44,567,550	13,278,475	15,799,275
July 23	50,005,100	16,915,400	14,221,700
July 30	55,393,650	24,060,075	12,736,125
Aug. 6	56,208,850	21,587,975	14,041,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,565,775	7,126,500
Aug. 20	58,043,675	21,058,250	9,743,250
Aug. 27	57,576,400	20,677,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,566,400	17,296,575	4,097,050
Sept. 10	28,478,250	15,472,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,172,625	*1,642,450
Sept. 24	29,231,025	14,569,200	2,236,625
Oct. 1	19,915,425	13,927,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,626,900	16,577,125	1,527,750
Oct. 15	13,957,875	17,432,250	5,608,250
Oct. 22	17,851,925	17,184,475	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,766,650	19,274,150	19,020,100
Nov. 5	16,112,400	5,244,225	17,932,550
Nov. 12	8,891,575	6,128,325	18,228,350
Nov. 19	9,580,700	3,941,250	19,529,975
Nov. 26	8,581,575	6,125,200	15,786,700
Dec. 3	8,579,075	6,595,200	9,873,700
Dec. 10	9,582,850	8,877,925	8,586,900
Dec. 17	11,016,525	10,625,700	8,097,600
Dec. 24	13,217,225	12,574,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,082,425	9,541,875	10,103,550

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,625,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit) $16,345,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1901, $56,708,850, Aug. 4, 1901; minimum, (deficit) $1,642,500, Sept. 26, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the past year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$210,080,600	$866,370,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	241,135,900	915,092,200	905,713,700
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,235,600	941,758,600
Jan. 23	272,048,500	965,064,800	986,393,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,025,043,800
Feb. 6	278,968,600	998,856,900	1,027,156,300
Feb. 13	276,962,800	999,569,900	1,026,357,500
Feb. 20	284,518,000	994,428,800	1,028,023,600
Feb. 27	283,150,300	986,240,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,031,900	995,318,400	1,040,522,300
March 12	289,254,200	997,229,000	1,037,293,900
March 19	286,564,400	998,918,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	283,281,200	1,007,852,700	1,048,068,500
April 2	284,284,600	1,033,533,000	1,065,512,800
April 9	311,647,500	1,046,380,200	1,109,374,400
April 16	341,736,200	1,049,636,800	1,114,307,800
April 23	360,952,400	1,071,650,000	1,131,712,900
April 30	365,221,100	1,078,928,600	1,129,015,400
May 7	368,145,800	1,056,551,500	1,105,930,100
May 14	364,486,700	1,040,497,400	1,088,855,500
May 21	360,460,600	1,036,565,200	1,068,788,900
May 28	352,870,200	1,042,095,300	1,109,241,700
June 4	340,773,000	1,049,089,800	1,122,012,500
June 11	328,281,200	1,060,811,200	1,143,314,100
June 18	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,988,800
June 25	325,552,500	1,075,294,300	1,158,150,300
July 2	319,357,700	1,067,518,700	1,170,169,400
July 9	317,370,400	1,089,949,200	1,201,443,200
July 16	337,247,000	1,097,388,100	1,204,985,900
July 23	357,302,200	1,095,476,900	1,204,233,400
July 30	370,090,100	1,090,491,400	1,207,132,200
Aug. 6	361,005,700	1,099,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 13	359,291,100	1,095,057,200	1,207,302,300
Aug. 20	351,774,400	1,117,242,500	1,217,064,000
Aug. 27	343,982,600	1,130,486,200	1,221,700,400
Sept. 3	325,401,800	1,140,058,800	1,224,206,900
Sept. 10	299,271,800	1,138,504,900	1,214,085,100
Sept. 17	299,125,700	1,140,034,900	1,212,797,100
Sept. 24	312,955,900	1,145,988,200	1,205,276,000
Oct. 1	314,267,300	1,154,013,400	1,193,237,700
Oct. 8	317,893,100	1,177,030,400	1,190,706,200
Oct. 15	317,062,200	1,142,256,600	1,204,434,200
Oct. 22	320,150,500	1,120,879,500	1,196,152,400
Oct. 29	302,916,300	1,125,060,900	1,170,045,000
Nov. 5	290,550,100	1,112,710,700	1,159,977,600
Nov. 12	294,434,500	1,102,429,900	1,144,212,500
Nov. 19	290,568,600	1,090,922,900	1,127,878,100
Nov. 26	288,875,200	1,118,040,000	1,082,089,400
Dec. 3	288,576,000	1,080,027,700	1,090,117,500
Dec. 10	288,770,100	1,057,430,200	1,094,115,500
Dec. 17	289,035,700	1,066,701,200	1,104,049,100
Dec. 24	288,770,100	1,057,430,200	1,094,115,500
Dec. 31	289,035,700	1,066,701,200	1,104,049,100

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,053,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,089,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 7	3,677,102
Same week last year	2,945,141
To date this year	3,677,102
Corresponding date last year	3,380,754

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$21,264,500
Same date last year	$11,380,020
To date this year	$21,264,500
Corresponding date last year	$12,640,000

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year shows:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Jan. 9, '04.	Jan. 7, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	1,799,016	2,562,792	763,776
Industrials	1,146,125	1,114,400	*31,725
Banks	87		*87

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Jan. 9, '04.	Jan. 7, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$7,921,500	$14,896,500	$6,975,000
Industrials	3,441,500	2,825,000	*616,500
Government	20,000	3,296,000	3,276,000
State	6,000	247,000	241,000

*Decrease.

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COTTON CROP PROFITS.

Southern Farmers Will Receive This Year About $50,000,000 Above Cost.

Last year's debauch in cotton speculation brought suffering to the spinning districts because of the high prices. This year the shoe is on the other foot and it is the Southern farming community which is getting hurt, or at least believes it is. The drop in prices having brought out a discussion as to just how much profit there remained to the farmer at the present level, Theodore H. Price has caused to be made a careful computation as to what the Southern farmers will probably receive on an average for each bale of cotton marketed this season. The results he reached are as follows:

"The approximate average price received by the planter for the 7,360,000 bales of cotton sold up to Jan. 1 is 10.02 cents. If the price obtained for the five or six million bales yet unmarketed does not exceed 9 cents, the planter will have been paid an average of approximately cents for this season's entire crop, which in my opinion is very considerably in excess of the cost of its production.

"On the other hand, the 8,000,000 bales which the farmer has already sold at 10 cents has probably cost the spinner, allowing for freight charges and the profits of intermediaries, 11 cents. It will thus be seen if it were practicable to force manufacturers into a purchase of the balance of this crop at current figures, which is practically 8 cents at the mills, the average cost of this year's production to the spinners would be approximately 10 cents, a price for which the goods market affords no justification for the next two years."

This statement very nearly agrees with one made by Representative Lovering of Massachusetts, who estimated that if for the first 6,500,000 bales the farmer had received an average of 9 cents a pound, or $45 a bale, and if he could sell the remaining half at 5 cents a pound, or $25 a bale, he would get $355,000,000 for this year's crop. At a cost of production of 6.25 cents a pound the cost of producing this cotton crop would have been $406,250,000—leaving not quite $50,000,000 clear profit. Added to the enormous profit of last year, when the crop was worth $525,000,000, this would leave a profit for the two years of about $250,000,000, or 50 per cent.

THE RATE-MAKING POWER.

What the Inter-State Commerce Commission Might Do If It Had the Discretion.

A prominent railroad official, discussing the proposition of giving the rate-making power to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the other day called attention to an expression of opinion by the United States Supreme Court as to what the commission might do if it had the right to do so.

The case arose out of complaints of the Cincinnati and Chicago Freight Bureaus as to numerous specified rates, and the commission, after full investigation, ordered material reductions in the rates on all articles of freight in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes, from Cincinnati and Chicago to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Rome, Atlanta, Meridian, Birmingham, Anniston and Selma, and further ordered the railroads to make corresponding reductions in their rates to other Southern points.

The Supreme Court in the course of its opinion said:

"In this very case the order of the commission was directed against a score or more of companies, and determined the maximum rates on half a dozen classes of freight from Cincinnati and Chicago respectively to several named Southern points and the territory contiguous thereto, as that if the power exists, as is claimed, there would be no escape from the conclusion that it would be within the discretion of the commission of its own motion to suggest that the inter-State rates on all the roads in the country were unjust and unreasonable, notify the several roads of such opinion, direct a hearing, and upon such hearing make one general order reaching to every road and covering every rate."

"The railroads," continued this official, "desire the abolishment of all abuses, because they cost them money. There may be a case of rebates being paid here and there, but they are practically things of the past. It is a fact, for instance, that the Standard Oil Company has not received a single rebate since 1885."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

G. M. Wise has been appointed special agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., for the States of Indiana and Kentucky.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of November, as collated in the current issue of the monthly bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregate $116,186, and were divided as follows:

Banks	$227 40
Mercantile, agencies and institutions	2,243
Building and loan and other associations	679
Court trusts	13,000
Federal and State	20,230
Firms and corporations	117,326
Insurance companies	100
Municipal	20,200
Transportation companies	9,522
Miscellaneous	9,268

The Missouri Court of Appeals has decided in a case in which the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford figured that, under the Missouri statute, providing that property shall not be insured for more than three-fourths of its value, and that the value shall not be questioned in any proceeding, a company issuing a policy on property already insured in another company cannot, in an action on the policy, deny that the value of the property bears at least the proportion of four to three of the total insurance.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted a common carriers' liability form which more clearly defines the obligations assumed than the form heretofore in use and more in conformity with the form in use in other large underwriting centres, the object being to secure uniformity in local underwriting in this department. The board has also adopted a new schedule for rating piers, based on the New York and Philadelphia practice, and recognizing the different hazards involved in various classes of merchandise handled or stored upon the various piers, the rate being adjusted to meet the varying character of merchandise.

SUSINESS IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The local money market is extremely easy. Call loans 2½@3 per cent. Time loans collateral 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $37,222,021. Balances, $2,524,591. Sub-Treasury debit, $9,520. For the week: Clearings, $178,478,895. Balances, $16,238,354. The foreign exchange market holds firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows.

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88½	
Sterling	4.87⅞	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
France	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40⅜

The stock market was dull to-day. Prices held steady generally on light volume of dealings. Daly-West rose one further, to 14½, and Allouez was strong, touching 2¼, and closing at 21, on sales of 1,400 shares; otherwise mining stocks simply held steady.

New Haven and Hartford was strong at 206. Boston and Maine sold at 175 and Albany at 256. West End Street Railway preferred 113, Pullman 229, Mergenthaler 193½, United Fruit 100⅝, Boston Elevated 157⅛, Edison Electric Illuminating 251, and American Telephone 140⅝.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
425	Atchison	87½	86⅞	87
6	Atchison pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
100	Boston Elevated	157⅝	157⅛	157⅛
25	Boston & Albany	256½	256	256½
25	Boston & Maine	175	175	175
5	Mass. Electric pf.	59	58	58½
25	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	204½	204½	204½
250	Union Pacific	113½	113½	113½
25	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

58	American	147	146½	147
10	Mexican	115-16	115-16	115-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Agricult. Chem.	20½	20	20⅞
227	Am. Agricl. Chem. pf.	89½	89½	89½
12	American Woolen	22½	22½	22½
10	American Woolen pf.	93	93	93
15	American Sugar	142	142	142
5	American Sugar pf.	128	128	128
51	Edison	252	251	251
12	General Electric	187	186	186
95	Mossachusetts Gas	58½	58½	58½
77	Massachusetts Gas pf.	87	87	87
10	Mergenthaler	193	193	193
170	Pullman	229	228	229
100	United Fruit	100⅛	100	100⅛
15	United Shoe Mach. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾
75	United States Steel	29½	29	29⅛
875	United States Steel pf.	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞

MINING.

60	Adventure	8½	8½	8½
1,431	Allouez	21½	20½	21
2,080	Amalgamated	73⅞	72½	73½
155	Atlantic	18	17¾	18
100	Bingham	54	54	54
1,195	Boston Consolidated	9½	9⅜	9⅜
5	Calumet & Hecla	647½	645	645
100	Consolidated Mercur	38	38	38
912	Copper Range	69½	68½	69⅜
610	Daly West	14½	14	14
100	Elm River	2¾	2½	2½
240	Granby	5½	5½	5½
920	Greene Consolidated	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
50	Isle Royale	26¾	26¾	26¾
385	Mass	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
575	Michigan	10½	10½	10½
100	Mohawk	53	53	53
100	Old Dominion	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Osceola	94	94	94
250	Shannon	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
100	Tecumseh	2½	2½	2½
120	Trinity	9½	9½	9½
60	U. S. Coal & Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
480	United States	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
355	Utah	42½	42¾	42¾
5	Victoria	5	5	5
100	Winona	12	12	12
195	Wolverine	105	105	105

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Shares.	Prices.	Prev. Q'ns.
0...Amory	..	121
0...Amoskeag	..	102¾
0...Androscoggin	..	115
0...Appleton	..	130½
0...Arlington	..	125¾
5...Atlantic	..	38¾
0...Bates	..	175
0...Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	102½
14...*Bigelow Carpet	104	107½
0...Boott	..	115
0...Boston, (new)	..	90
0...Boston Belting	..	21½
0...Boston Duck	..	117½
0...Cabot	..	90
1...Chicopee	97½	98
0...Cocheco	..	121½
0...Columbia	..	102½
7...Continental	..	38
2...Dwight	1010	1005
0...Edwards	..	175½
0...Everett	..	115
0...Franklin	..	100
0...Great Falls	..	155
0...Hamilton Cotton	..	095
0...Hamilton Woolen	..	98
0...Hill	..	42
0...Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	..	25
0...Jackson	..	350
0...Lancaster, (new)	..	40
0...Laconia	..	119½
0...Lawrence	..	100½
0...Lyman Mills	..	102½
0...Lowell Machine Shop	850	850½
0...Lyman Mills	..	98½
0...Manchester Mills pf.	100	100
0...Manchester Mills	..	81¾
0...Massachusetts	..	83
0...Mass. Cotton of Georgia	..	100
0...Merrimack	..	44
0...Middlesex	85½	85
0...Monadnock	..	350
0...Nantucket Steam Cotton	..	51
0...Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	140
0...New Market Mfg. Co.	..	248
0...Otis	..	185½
0...Pacific	..	227½
0...Pepperell	..	203½
0...Plymouth Cordage	..	235
0...Queen City Cotton	..	118
0...Salmon Falls Mfg.	..	110

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . $12,342,673 80

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Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western 1st 4% Gold Bonds,

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A first lien on main line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

PAYS OVER 4% ON INVESTMENT.

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Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

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Manufacturers Commercial Company,

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The regular dividend at the rate of 7 Per Cent. per annum has been declared, payable January 15, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. . . C. B. JAQUA, Assistant Treasurer.

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Capital, Surp'us and Undivided Profits

Over $9,000,000.00.

Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registrar and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

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26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,500,000. Surp'us, 2,500,000

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Letters of Credit

IN

Pounds Sterling

AND

Francs

ISSUED BY

BLAIR & CO.,

24 Broad St., New York.

0...Stafford	..	107¾	
0...Thorndike	..	102½	
0...Tremont & Suffolk	..	87	
0...Waltham Bleach. & Dye Works	..	89	
0...Wamsutta	..	115	
0...York	..	87½	

*Ex dividend.

Sterling Exchange.

Except for a period at the very beginning of the year, and again during October, the sterling exchange market was firm and decidedly strong during April, the Summer months, and at the close of the year. The highest point for demand was reached in the week of Aug. 13, when it was quoted at $4.8812@$4.8845, and the lowest in the week of Jan. 9, when it ranged from $4.8440@$4.8530. During practically half the year sight bills were quoted above $4.87. Heavy amounts of gold were shipped abroad early in the year, and again in its later months. The total exports of the precious metal aggregated $106,835,410, while only $10,482,383 was imported.

Week Endcd	Demand.	Sixty Days.
Jan. 2	4.8440@4.8530	4.8400@4.8225
Jan. 16	4.85 @4.8560	4.82 @4.8570
Jan. 23	4.85 @4.8625	4.8506@4.8560
Jan. 30	4.8555@4.8605	4.83 @4.8535
Feb. 6	4.8560@4.8595	4.8525@4.8540
Feb. 13	4.8545@4.8580	4.8500@4.8540
Feb. 20	4.8545@4.8580	4.8500@4.8540
Feb. 27	4.8545@4.8580	4.8500@4.8540
March 6	4.8554@4.8570	4.8515@4.8530
March 13	4.8565@4.8600	4.8530@4.8570
March 20	4.8565@4.87	4.8560@4.8570
March 27	4.8570@4.8715	4.8570@4.8580
April 3	4.8710@4.8740	4.8700@4.8685
April 10	4.8720@4.8750	4.8700@4.8680
April 17	4.8730@4.8745	4.8685@4.8710
April 24	4.8705@4.8735	4.8670@4.8700
May 1	4.8690@4.87	4.8680@4.87
May 8	4.8695@4.87	4.8690@4.8710
May 15	4.8705@4.8735	4.8690@4.8715
May 22	4.8675@4.8725	4.8650@4.8680
May 29	4.8725@4.8755	4.8700@4.8730
June 4	4.8740@4.8765	4.8720@4.8750
June 11	4.8750@4.8790	4.8730@4.8760
June 18	4.8715@4.8740	4.8685@4.8710
June 25	4.8725@4.8740	4.8695@4.8715
July 2	4.8710@4.8735	4.8690@4.8710
July 9	4.8715@4.8735	4.8695@4.8710
July 16	4.87 @4.8730	4.8675@4.8695
July 23	4.8680@4.8705	4.8640@4.8675
July 30	4.8725@4.8810	4.8640@4.8650
Aug. 6	4.8760@4.8820	4.865 @4.8685
Aug. 13	4.8815@4.8845	4.8640@4.8665
Aug. 20	4.8755@4.8815	4.8540@4.8555
Aug. 27	4.8780@4.8815	4.8620@4.8655
Sept. 3	4.87 @4.8745	4.8650@4.8670
Sept. 10	4.87 @4.8745	4.8700@4.8715
Sept. 17	4.8695@4.87	4.8635@4.8670
Sept. 24	4.8705@4.8730	4.8650@4.8680
Oct. 1	4.8550@4.8565	4.8490@4.8575
Oct. 8	4.8700@4.8730	4.8700@4.8750
Oct. 15	4.8625@4.8690	4.8620@4.8640
Oct. 22	4.8760@4.8805	4.8720@4.8765
Oct. 29	4.86 @4.8805	4.8575@4.8615
Nov. 5	4.8615@4.8675	4.8575@4.8615
Nov. 12	4.8645@4.8670	4.8590@4.8610
Nov. 19	4.8670@4.87	4.8630@4.8635
Nov. 26	4.8690@4.8720	4.8610@4.8635
Dec. 3	4.8645@4.8695	4.8600@4.8620
Dec. 10	4.8685@4.8690	4.8640@4.8685
Dec. 17	4.8695@4.8730	4.8595@4.8675
Dec. 24	4.8715@4.8730	4.8690@4.8695
Dec. 31	4.8710@4.8750	4.8670@4.8690

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1905

The New York Times

Annual Financial Review.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 8, 1905

PART FIVE.

SUPPLEMENT VOL. LIV. No. 17107.

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1904—A RETROSPECT.

IN years to come 1904 will be remembered for its contrasts and paradoxes, many of which were contrary to experience, and almost all of which were of the happiest character and result.

Contrasting 1904 with its predecessor there appears running through both an unbroken thread of material prosperity—yet the security markets of 1903 steadily declined and the markets of 1904 steadily advanced. The key to the paradox of course is that the stocks were steadily sold during 1903 for reasons of compulsory liquidation, and were steadily bought during 1904 for reasons of both speculation and investment—for speculation, because it was perceived that the sacrifice sales of 1903 had reduced prices below a normal level, and for investment because it was apparent that the marking down of prices signified no loss of value.

Possibly there never was—as it is to be hoped there never will be—a better example than 1903 of the extent to which purely market necessities and considerations can becloud values and depress prices. And it is sure that never was there a better example of the promptness with which, conditions being sound, prices change into a more correct reflection of values than was afforded in 1904. Just as 1903 demonstrated the folly of speculating on values and the wisdom of following the market, so 1904 proved how surely in the long run prices follow values, rather than the contrary, 1903 to the contrary notwithstanding.

Within itself 1904 comprised financial singularities in rich abundance. It was a Presidential year, yet instead of the time-honored depression for political reasons the year's markets improved almost steadily from the date of the nominations, which ought to have been the signal for disturbance and reaction. The Oriental war was another conspicuous feature of the year which failed of its natural ill effect. The financial disturbance abroad was less than might have been expected, and here the money which we lent the combatants did not suffice even to stiffen our money market, while we exported war supplies in quantities which brought much gold in at the Pacific Coast as we were exporting it at the Atlantic. Our basic industry within the single twelvemonth passed through an entire economic cycle, from extreme depression to almost record activity, where the new year finds it. The twin foundation pier of American prosperity—the crops—failed to show any contrasts of facts, but abounded with contrasts between facts and fears. The actual record was of something more than a continuance of the agricultural prosperity of 1903, exceptional though it was, but prophecies and forebodings seriously disturbed confidence at times. These record crops required unusual sums of money to move and finance them, but the usual harvest stringency was conspicuous for its non-appearance. Money was never so high as in the New Year week, and fell to ½ per cent., the practicable minimum below which banks refused to take the risk and trouble of making loans. In no year has there been so long a period of 2 per cent. money, and yet in no year have we had such a combination of demands upon the money market—foreign loans, gold exports, full volume of bank exchanges, and large harvest demand.

In filling in the details of this general outline first place should be given to the year's crop history, for in retrospect it is plain that the year's prosperity kept step with the agricultural season. In the planting time all was gloom and doubt, inherited from the old bad year. An exceptionally hard Winter was followed by a cold and backward Spring, and the first definite news was of the Winter killing of 5,000,000 acres of Winter wheat. There was snow even in April, and there were rains and floods in Summer. Even so late as August there was a last fright about the wheat crop, and it was not until the actual picking season was upon us that the truth was known regarding the abundance of both cotton and corn. It is true there was a deficiency of wheat, sufficing to cause its reimportation from Europe, and to send it for consumption from California to New England. Our millers also were compelled to import Canadian wheat in lack of supplies of domestic growth, and were assisted in so doing by the Treasury, which accorded facilities for grinding in bond and devised a way of allowing a drawback of customs paid upon imported wheat when exported as flour. But this deficiency did not prevent the aggregate yield of products of the soil from surpassing all experience. Nobody has stated this more graphically than Secretary Wilson, who called attention to the fact that the corn crop alone would have paid the National debt. Although the wheat yield was smaller in bushels than since 1900 the farm value was the largest since 1881. The cotton crop was a million bales above the previous maximum, but the excess yield caused an actual loss in total value.

In connection with the crops may be noted the remarkable cotton speculation, which culminated in the failure of Daniel J. Sully & Co. on March 18. Not in the history of the Cotton Exchange has there been anything comparable with the volume of the fluctuations of this disastrous corner. Within thirty-five business days the entire cotton crop was sold five times over, an aggregate of 50,000,000 bales, or say $1,750,000,000 value, being bought and sold in New York and New Orleans. The wildest speculation on the Stock Exchange is on a smaller scale. An entire year may pass without a fluctuation of a cent a pound, but in a single week the staple fell 4 cents, or from 10.05 for May to 12.85. The collapse followed an even wilder advance in January, when there were advances in single days of $5 per bale, to 17 for spot and 17.55 for July, the highest price for a generation, or since the resumption of specie payments on a gold basis. From this there was a drop of 435 points in five days, but the bulls began buying again, and were talking of 20-cent cotton when Mr. Sully succumbed. As the current crop exceeds the largest previous by a million bales, it is probable that less will be heard for some time of Mr. Sully's theories that deterioration of seed, exhaustion of the soil, and scarcity of labor imposed permanent limitations upon the size of the practicable crop.

The record of the iron industry is hardly less amazing. In January the Trust passed the dividend upon its common stock, and reported net earnings of $14,845,042, against $32,422,955 in the preceding quarter, and $31,985,759 in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Dullness and price cutting followed, and continued even so late as September 19, when the Billet Association recognized existing facts and made the nominal price correspond to the actual by marking billets from $23 to $19.50. Other reductions both preceded and followed. The result was astonishing. Waiting buyers were brought into the market, and production could not increase as fast as consumption. In November prices were restored, and premiums were gladly paid. The year ended with a rising market, and with the Trust's books carrying their largest accumulation of orders. It was another demonstration of Mr. Carnegie's "prince or pauper" theory, which survives the organization of the industry upon a scale which was thought to promote "stability of investment," but which leaves that aspiration far in Ultima Thule. It is mockery to speak of stability of investment with Steel Trust shares ranging between 33 and 8, and the preferred between 95 and 51.

Turning from the field and factories where real values were made to the world of paper evidences of value there are contrasts as surprising as any above set down. In the first half of the year the stocks listed upon the Exchange aggregated $41,527,300, a decrease from 1903 of $249,430,135. A completer cessation of railway issues it would be difficult to imagine, and the absence of new industrial shares was total. The bond issues made a better showing, reaching $233,856,500, a decrease of only $88,300,300. For the latter half of the year the Exchange figures are not available, but The Wall Street Journal listed $450,000,000 of railway security issues, with national and municipal loans making up a round half billion. According to the Journal of Commerce compilation the industrial capitalization for the year reached only $185,000,000, compared with $430,000,000 in 1903, $1,122,000,000 in 1902, and $2,800,000,000 in 1901. But there was no lack of supply of what the people wanted. They were weary of inflated and collapsible "securities" and wanted something which should give them income yield in place of market fluctuations. Over $400,000,000 of municipal bonds were issued and sold, double any previous record. It was the general bond market which gave the first and surest sign of the approaching revival. In this respect May was extraordinary. The Cuban, Japanese, and some part of the Russian loans were then floated in New York, concurrently with the payment of $40,000,000 gold for the Panama Canal purchase and a one-half per cent. money market, without the slightest disturbance. It will be long before that combination of events will be equaled again. Later we absorbed the Mexican loan and another Japanese loan. And the market experts were marveling at the lack of "buying power" in the stock market. There was no lack of buying power. It was a lack of buying disposition, taught by hard experience.

The movement of prices upon the Stock Exchange was as extraordinary as the events which they reflected. All through the earlier portion of the year there was stagnation, if not prostration, resulting from the depressing markets of 1903. This torpor was greatest when the mad cotton speculation was at its height. There had been a moderate January "boom," averaging for railways an advance of about 3 per cent. and for industrials about 2 per cent., but inactivity had reappeared after an improvement which had failed to meet expectations. There was reason enough. On Feb. 8 occurred the great fire at Baltimore. It was not as great as was thought at the time, but it was an undoubted calamity. Of 1,300 burned buildings, 975 were insured, and losses were subsequently paid to the amount of $29,000,000. According to the appraisal the loss on the insured buildings was $8,400,000 more, to which must be added 300 uninsured buildings, and at least $15,000,000 indirect losses, not to mention losses by disturbance to securities not only in New York but even more severely in Baltimore. It only required a month more for the market with this assistance to sink to the year's lowest ebb. It was on March 10, just as the Sully explosion was ripening, that prices averaged at their lowest and that the volume of business fell to 73,000 shares, a total smaller than since May 27, 1896, a year whose portents were recalled with dread. The following revival dates, like almost everything in this inconsequential year, from an event which was expected to have an unfavorable effect. The Northern Securities decision was hanging over the market, and everybody was nerving themselves for the sequel of its announcement. It came on the 22d of March, and was followed by a rise of 7 points in Northern Securities and 8 in Union Pacific in a single day. The entire list was stimulated similarly, for reasons discussed elsewhere, and the volume of business which had been the smallest for a decade increased so suddenly that before the month's end there had been more than one day of a million-share volume, and the loans of the New York banks for the first time passed a billion dollars. Still for the half year the business had been disappointing, totaling for shares 43,309,509, against 63,470,604 in 1903. For bonds the comparison was $46,376,000, against $45,808,500.

But even more remarkable markets were in store, although they were not forecasted by the immediate course of events. In June there was another low water mark, and in July prices fell below the height of January's good markets. Then followed in the Summer months an accumulation of news prejudicial to prices. The troubles in the iron trade and the crop frights are referred to elsewhere. There were also serious labor troubles. In Colorado there was rioting and bloodshed; in Fall River there began a struggle not yet ended, and which seems to involve the possibility of disaster to the cotton industry of New England, or the alternative of a lower living wage; in Chicago there broke out the beef packers' strike, which extended to New York, and was sought to be extended throughout the United States, but which finally wore itself out. The Oriental war also passed through its most troublesome phases in the third quarter, and gold exports—unprecedented in annual total—set in exactly at the time when imports helped us through the trying close of 1903. But the market thrived upon the conditions which on any fair argument ought to have depressed it. Now it seems curious to recall the labored discussions whether values were rising, even whether the trend of prices was upward or downward, and whether the market was artificial. We know now that between May 16 and Oct. 29 there was not a reaction of so much as three points in a rise of 21 points, and on a constantly widening market. Ending with Dec. 15 there were over forty consecutive days—within one of the bull market of 1901—when the market ranged steadily above one million shares for each full session, and reached a maximum of 2,888,500 shares on Dec. 8.

This was the climax of the year, and it denoted an awful cropper. The explosion of Mr. Lawson's bomb terrified many at the time, but in retrospect it can be observed more calmly. When the Street was passing through those trying days of mid-December nobody knew what awful disclosures about the System might not be made at any moment with disastrous results to every owner of a hundred shares of anything. Mr. Lawson warned every owner of Amalgamated to sell it before it fell from above 80 to 40, and almost every speculator responded by selling his surplus line of everything else. It was the coup de grace to the year's bull market, to the surprise of nobody more than the old hands. Everybody who knew Mr. Lawson's little ways, and everybody who was wise in the ways of the market, thought it was not much of a shower. That is where they deceived themselves. The country took him with amazing seriousness. His vivid language was accepted as though it was accompanied by what it conspicuously lacked—affidavits either of good faith or of the truth of the allegations—and the wire houses were ordered to sell in amounts which were large when the many small orders were focused at New York. The market could not stand it, and prices fell as much as they have in some panics, but the psychology of panic was not to be discovered. It was only the little people who were frightened. "It's only Lawson," said the real leaders of the Street, and they were calm and smiling as Amalgamated fell from 82½ on Monday to 58½ on Thursday. Standard industrials like Steel and Sugar, and leading railways like the Pacific and trunk lines, also fell many more than five points and several as much as Amalgamated's net decline for the week, or 11 points only, as it had an unexpected rally. The next week was hardly less trying, as Mr. Lawson continued his tactics, and Amalgamated again led the decline with a loss of 10 points. The effect on the railway list appears from the fact that although Louisville announced the increase of its dividend to 6 per cent., it sold down from 143 to 135, and had excellent company. For example, Reading lost 11 points, although it, too, was about to increase its dividend. No embarrassment resulted, and some sober people were rather pleased than otherwise. The reason of the approval with which the reaction was regarded is simple. In time and extent the rise rivalled that following McKinley's election, and it was enough to reflect the undoubted improvement in conditions. To carry it further was to invite the collapse which followed Mr. Lawson's campaign and which would have come for another reason or for no reason in time.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

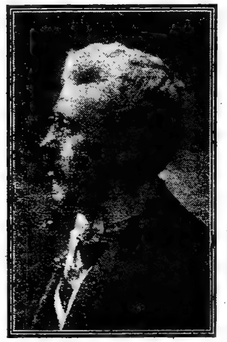

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice President National City Bank, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

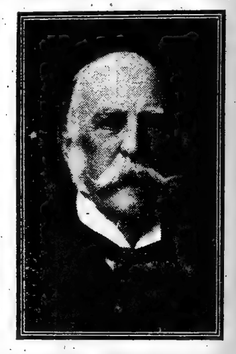

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President Greenwich Savings Bank.

JOHN FARSON of Farson, Leach & Co.

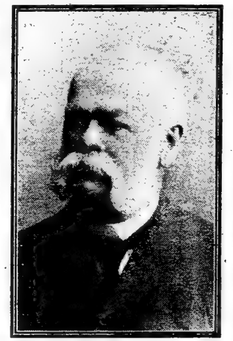

WARNER VAN NORDEN, Chairman Board of Directors Van Norden Trust Company, ex-President National Bank of North America.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET WAS ERRATIC IN 1904.

Drop in Value of These Securities in the Face of An Advancing Market for Corporate and Municipal Issues.

By Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank.

Although the year 1904 has been a period in which practically every corporate and municipal issue of bonds has recorded an advance in prices United States Government bonds have shown an extraordinary decline. They are at the end of 1904 selling at a lower point than they have sold in a number of years. The 2 per cent. consols, comprising 60 per cent. of the funded debt, and in which is the chief trading, declined nearly 2 per cent. in the twelve months, the price a year ago being about 106 as compared with 104¼ at the present time. Other issues declined even more sharply. The 3 per cent. Spanish War bonds dropped from 107⅞ to 104⅝. The 4 per cent bonds of 1907 made a still sharper decline, and dropped from 109⅜ to 105½, while the long 4s or 4s of 1925, which are little used by banks for the purpose of circulation or for security for public deposits, and therefore reflect more strictly the investment demand, declined from 133⅛ to 130⅜.

The interest yields of the four issues of United States Government bonds make the following comparison at the beginning of 1904 and 1905:

	Jan. 1, 1904.	Jan. 1,1905.
2s, 1930	1.71 per cent.	1.79 per cent.
3s, 1908-18	1.34 per cent.	1.77 per cent.
4s, 1907	1.12 per cent.	1.70 per cent.
4s, 1925	2.08 per cent.	2.14 per cent.

The 2 per cent. consols have at no time sold as low and at no time shown such high investment yield since they were issued as they do at the present time. From any point of view, the present market must be regarded as showing a lower range of quotation than the securities of our Government have commanded in several years. What are the reasons for this decline? Why should Government bonds offer a single notable exception in the list of securities that have generally recorded marked advances during the year? Why should these issues close at the lowest point of the year while practically all other bond issues closed the year with the highest prices that were recorded during the period? The reason for the depression, of course, lies in the relation between the prices of Government bonds and the use which National banks can make of them for purposes of securing circulation or Government deposits.

A partial explanation may be found in the human equation that there is in the market. In November and December, 1903, there were many banks still hopeful of securing the coveted appointment as a Government depositary. The increase of deposits to $150,000,000 had caused a demand for bonds by newly designated depositaries, which forced prices unduly high. That Fall the 2 per cent. bonds sold at 111, when the situation did not warrant any such figure. The keen desire of banks to be designated as National depositaries led them to secure deposits in the face of almost certain loss upon the bonds which they counted upon buying at this high price. They counted a certain prestige as counterbalancing a direct loss of profits. That influence was still in the market at the end of last year, but disappointing revenues, forecasting a call on depositary banks for a part of the public funds lodged with them, in order to meet the $50,000,000 payment on account of the Panama Canal, made the designation of new depositaries obviously impossible. Discounting of, the effect of the probable release of $15,000,000 bonds began. Prices of all the issues fell off rapidly. The 2s, comprising 66 per cent. of the bonds on deposit to secure public moneys, declined from 106¼ to 104¾ in the next few weeks, although $5,254,370 new circulation was taken out in January, and $6,414,155 in February, by banks which were attracted by the increased percentage of profits.

The official announcement of the call on banks to relinquish 20 per cent. of their holdings on March 25, as well as the actual deposit of moneys on that day, caused little stir. That the effect of the call had been over-discounted soon became apparent. Instead of a further slump after March 25 there came an abnormal recovery. Banks which it was expected would have bonds to sell generally refused to part with them. At the same time there was a heavy increased demand for bonds for circulation purposes, and as a result prices shot upward during the succeeding two weeks, until on April 12 the high point of 106¼ bid, 106½ asked for the 2s was reached. This state of affairs, however, was not to last long. On rumors of a second call the market went off rapidly, until 2s were quoted at 105 bid, 105⅝ asked, on April 28. On May 1 came the official announcement of a call for deposits to be made May 25. There was immediately a sharp downward movement, but the market became steadier on continued buying.

During the month of May circulation was increased over $11,000,000, or the highest amount during any one month since 1901. Early in June declining revenues and increased expenditures made a third reduction of deposits necessary, but with further supporting purchases for circulation purposes the market substantially held its own. During the Summer months of July and August trading was moderate, and with a lessened demand for bonds 2s declined, the low point being reached about Aug. 20. After that, with increased business prices advanced. During September the market was strong and active, and the general tendency of prices upward, notwithstanding the fact that declining revenues indicated there might be a fourth call on depositary banks later in the year.

On a less volume of business during October prices sagged steadily. The expected call came about the middle of November. Depositary banks were then asked to pay in 10 per cent. of their holdings on Jan. 15, and 15 per cent. on March 15. On Nov. 30 the 2s reached the lowest price of the year. By the first week of December the available supply of 2s had been so far cut into by purchases by Western banks that further buying passed prices up quickly, until the 2s held firm at 104¼ ex-interest bid, 104½ ex-interest asked. This price proved too high to continue attractive long. With fewer buying orders, and some bonds coming into the market by advance deposits on account of the new call, the 2s are now a shade easier, with trading at a standstill, and there is much uncertainty as to just what the trend of prices will be.

The outlook for Governments during the ensuing year is not particularly bright. The 4s of 1925, which show the highest yield of any of the United States issues, and which are held largely by investors and least likely to be affected by Treasury conditions, will probably retain the same negative position as during 1904. There may be some considerable resistance to a further decline in the 2s of 1908 and 4s of 1907, for the reason that they are nearing maturity, and the possibility of their being refunded on a favorable basis when they fall due makes them a good speculative purchase. In the immediate future, between now and March 15, about $25,000,000 of bonds are to be released. Judging from past experience, the larger proportion of them will not come into the market at all. A part will be at once redeposited as security for circulation. Some are borrowed, and will simply be returned to their original holders, who bought them as an investment and may continue to hold them. During the period covered by the three calls last Spring over $10,000,000 of borrowed bonds were returned. Several millions will be loaned by banks owning them. A few, perhaps, may be left idle for a time, awaiting a more favorable moment for their sale. On June 1 last year there were $9,000,000 more bonds on deposit to secure public moneys than there were public funds in the hands of banks.

Prices of the 2s are now at a level, which makes the taking out of circulation distinctly attractive. There is now a profit of more than 1 per cent., and although there is a possibility of that being cut into by a decline in the market value of bonds, that possibility is certainly far less with the 2s selling at 104 than it was when they were selling at 111. There is a steady demand for bonds from new banks organizing. On an average a new National bank is started every day in the year. There is also room for a great increase in circulation in the number of banks not yet having their maximum. The existing National banks now have outstanding about $460,000,000 of circulation. They could, under the law, add $318,000,000, bringing the total circulation up to $778,000,000. In the past any marked decline in the market price of bonds has led to a rush to increase circulation, strikingly illustrating the fundamental weakness of our banking law, a great increase in National bank circulation arising solely from a decline in the price of Government bonds instead of coming from a commercial demand for additional currency. From these considerations it would appear that no great slump in prices is to be expected.

The probable influx of bonds released by the new call has not, however, been discounted to any such extent as the March 25 call was a year ago. There has been little anticipatory reduction of circulation so far as against $9,000,000 during the first three months of 1904. Moreover, the reduction of deposits last Spring released more State and municipal and railroad bonds than Governments. Now practically all of these have been retired, and the new call means the release of $25,000,000 Governments solely, chiefly 2s. Notwithstanding the theoretical profits of 1½ per cent. on circulation based on 2s, we may not have so great a demand for bonds for circulation purposes as we have seen in the last three years. There was an addition to the total outstanding National banknotes during 1902 of $24,000,000, $40,000,000 in 1903, and $35,000,000 in 1904. The earlier months of the year especially are not generally looked upon profits on circulation are directly dependent on the ease or difficulty with which notes are kept out. The effect of the recent additions to the volume of notes in circulation is shown in the rapid increase in the amount of notes presented at the Treasury for current redemption. During the fiscal year 1904 redemptions amounted to $282,000,000, or over 61 per cent. on the average amount of notes outstanding, or the maximum presented in any year in the history of such redemptions. During the first half of the current fiscal year notes presented for redemption amounted to about $138,000,000, an increase of $27,000,000, or 25 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

As the year progresses, moreover, and the issue of bonds to provide additional funds for the construction of the Panama Canal becomes more of a certainty there may be an inclination on the part of banks to delay purchases in the hope of getting some of the new 2s on a more favorable basis. It is difficult to say just when the Canal bonds will come out. Congress has already set aside $10,000,000 for canal work, and at the present rate of expenditure it will be some time before this appropriation is exhausted. The course of revenues and expenditures throughout the year will have an important bearing on the Government bond market. A further decline in customs receipts may easily make another call on depositary banks necessary. Looking still further into the future, there may be seen $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 of new 2s to come from the possible refunding of the 4s of 1907 and the 3s of 1908.

Aside from minor changes, with the exception of the $6,330,500 5s of 1904, which matured and were paid off on Feb. 1, the public funded debt stands as it did a year ago, and is now as follows:

2 per cent. consols of 1930	$542,909,850
3 per cent. Spanish War loan, 1908-18	77,123,360
4 per cent. consols of 1907	136,992,950
5 per cent. bonds of 1925	118,480,900

In January there were sold $7,000,000 Philippine Friar Land Purchase 4 per cent. bonds of 1914-24, which, though issued over the faith and credit of the Government, are in no way guaranteed by the United States. They were quickly absorbed, and one-half of them are now deposited with the Treasury as security for public moneys.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

THE MIDDLE WEST

By E. A. Hamill, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, Chicago.

From the viewpoint of Chicago and the Middle West the outlook for the year 1905 is bright, and with good crops harvested a year of prosperity seems to be in store for this section of the country. In Chicago business at [illegible] excellent condition. The [illegible] has been active, exc[illegible] ing is going on in [illegible] larly in the downt[illegible] at an unusually ra[illegible] and general busi[illegible] banking situation [illegible] eral deposits in [illegible] the deposits f[illegible] direction of gr[illegible] market is [illegible] lower than [illegible] at this ti[illegible] money [illegible] West, [illegible] whole t[illegible] ther [illegible] the [illegible]

FREQUENT EXAMINATIONS A NECESSITY FOR THE BANKS

Willis S. Paine Writes of the Vigilance Needed to Guarantee Safety to Depositors and Stockholders.

By Willis S. Paine, Former Superintendent of Banks of New York State and President of the Consolidated National Bank.

When Coke announced the apothegm concerning corporations that "they cannot commit treason nor be outlawed nor excommunicated, for they have no soule," he suggested a view of these organizations that quite differentiates them from an aggregation of individuals in business partnership. It is a difference which finds illustration in the special legislation which has been found necessary from time to time to justify the granting of exceptional privileges and powers. Not only so, but as these corporations have multiplied in number, as their scope has broadened and their responsibilities have grown with their increase, it has been found necessary, in order to inspire public confidence and to protect vested interests and prevent abuse, to prescribe certain limitations, beyond which they may not go. On the other hand these extraordinary powers have been shown to be absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of enterprises which must otherwise be undertaken by the State or municipality or else must remain unaccomplished.

The wisdom of such legislation, permissive, yet restrictive, which has brought the corporations of the day into being, needless to say, has been fully justified by experience, and this is especially true of the great financial institutions which supply the funds for gigantic undertakings. In fact in the last analysis we find that of all the large corporations those pertaining to banking are the most important, the most necessary of all. These it is that make great nations and render possible the living in comfort of millions within a prescribed area; for it is the financial institutions that supply the means for building railways, installing the prominent manufacturing industries, rebuilding cities—as this City of New York is now being rebuilt—and even furnishing the means, at a time of National peril, of successfully maintaining a war of defense against aggression and aggrandizement. Let us glance at a few of the benefits which our National and State banks and trust companies and institutions for savings confer.

In the first place these institutions afford a permanently safe place where the individual may deposit his moneys, and not only is the secure place of deposit supplied, which otherwise would be wanting, but the bank absolutely insures the safety of the funds committed to it. If in any way loss is sustained the bank is bound to make good the loss, and this regardless of the fact that the depositor may not be a profitable customer, as many dealers are not. In fact the number of depositors who simply use a bank as a convenience, whose deposits are not large, and whose multiplicity of small checks are a trouble, as they are the despair of the individual bookkeeper, is legion.

But leaving this phase of the subject, a glance will show how vital is the relation of a bank to the community doing business with it. In a word, it may be said to receive all the money that comes to that community and to disburse it as desired by the customer. Not only so, but when the customer cannot command the money he requires, the bank steps in and supplies the desired amount. Thus it is that estates are cared for, income in the shape of interest is paid, vast sums are committed to its keeping, while by its loans made at times of urgency it enables the business of the community to be transacted, and this principle extended stands for the business of the world. It is easy to see that a misfortune to such an institution means a calamity to a community, and a series of them means panic, with its consequences of impoverishment and distress, and even ruin, to countless thousands. How disaster in this direction has been wrought in the past those familiar with the history of banking in the earlier days when banks were not subject to the restrictions of the present time and when the failure of a bank often meant irreparable loss to innocent holders of their circulating notes are fully aware.

So much for individual interests; but even if we go further and take the most superficial glance at the industries of the country we obtain some conception of what banks and banking mean. It is sufficient to say that in vain would we have the unparalleled facilities of our gigantic railway systems stretching from ocean to ocean, conveying the enormous crops of the country by which we are [illegible] of the world, if there were no banking facilities [illegible] car wheels but money. [illegible] the harvests of a continent [illegible] matter the world. The [illegible] would be lacking but for the banks. [illegible] hot steam or electricity [illegible] between the nations and stagnation.

It would seem that under these circumstances [illegible] argument required to establish the necessity for adequate safeguards in the [illegible] of striking [illegible] gent laws, but that measures should be provided to insure strict conformity on the part of bank officers and Directors to the requirements of the banking statutes, thus safeguarding the depositor against abuse of privilege or criminal carelessness. The attainment of this object is sought by the provision in National and State legislation, as the case may be, requiring official examination of a bank's affairs from time to time, as the authorities may deem expedient.

In this connection the question arises, "Just what is meant by bank supervision?" There is but one proper bank supervision, and this includes mental alertness to discover the best methods for dispatching business with celerity, for insuring correctness, for guarding most effectually against errors, and to render tampering with the books most difficult and detection most easy. It means, too, economy in the use of time, the article which so many squander lavishly, as if, like the waters that pass out from between the mute lion lips of the Nile fountains, it was to flow on forever. Supervision means, too, such oversight as makes the manager thoroughly familiar with the business of the bank, so that he can upon occasion command the fullest information regarding any department of the business at a moment's notice.

The years of a banker's work in the discharge of its highest responsibilities are not many at the best. From the time he assumes the direction of the affairs of a bank to the time when his own ledger must be closed a very few decades intervene. When that time has come and he either passes from all work or puts down his pen and vacates his chair for a younger man, it becomes evident that the supervising banker, be he President or Vice President or Cashier, whoever he may be and whatever his official designation, should be able to hand over to his successor not only the assets of the bank unimpaired, but an intelligible working system that will enable the new manager to familiarize himself with the details of the business and discover the exact situation with the least delay. But this can only be accomplished by the inauguration of a system as nearly perfect as may be, which, with its comprehensive method of safeguarding checks, will require of him less devotion to such details as it is the province of his subordinates to supervise. That is to say, the more perfect the system in practice the more time will the manager have for the exercise of his judgment upon the most important questions coming before him. It is here that the test of the most efficient bank official lies. Take for an illustration the work of supervising the loans made on real estate. It has been held until quite recently, and is indeed held by many knowing no other method, that to ascertain the value of properties submitted as collateral for loans recourse must be had to some qualified expert, generally some one engaged in buying and selling real estate. The judgment of such an authority has been and is accepted as conclusive on the security offered, and determinative as to whether the report shall be favorable or adverse to the loan. But who will guarantee the expert? Experience has too often shown that his judgment may fail, or it may be discovered that he was consciously or unconsciously interested in advising the loan. The applicant may have been his friend or it may be his own device for getting a loan by employing through the concealed interest of another party. But suppose a better way is to be found by which the bank can be rendered absolutely certain of the security of the loan, of the value of the property, that a clear title can be given, and that it has real existence as described both as to environment and prospective value.

I am not pleading for a guarantee company or other corporation. I only say that where the engagement of the services of those or kindred institutions is [illegible] by the business of the land, such facilities, carrying, as they do, the guarantee of perfect safety, should be utilized, and they assuredly will be by the prudent bankers. Illustrations of the principle that the more responsible officer should not be troubled with details that can be as well looked after by capable subordinates are supplied at every turn. It obtains recognition in the management of our great industrial corporations where reports of details are placed before responsible heads and action based on them is taken accordingly.

But be supervision ever so thorough, it cannot serve its proper purpose without a system of right examination rather of examinations. Not only against collusion and fraud, but against imprudence, against errors of judgment, often manifested in making loans—against these and other delinquences there must be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1905

WILLIAM P. FAIRE, President Consolidated National Bank, Ex-Superintendent Banking Dept. State of N. Y.

CHARLES E. MEEK, Secretary-Treasurer National Association of Credit Men.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

JOHN LINCOLN BLAUSS, Associate Editor, The American Banker.

PUBLIC NOW BUYING BONDS ON AN INVESTMENT BASIS.

John Farson Discusses the Improvement in the Demand for This Form of Security During 1904.

By John Farson of Farson, Leach & Co.

A notable feature of the bond situation in 1904 has been the enormous volume of sales. In 1903 $225,000,000 was the total of original bond offers and was the highest amount up to that time. The total for 1904 is a little over $400,000,000. This record is little short of marvelous when one considers the general stagnation that prevailed during the first half of the year. The offerings came in nearly unvarying volume, running from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 per month, except in February and December, when they were greatly reduced, and in May, when the sale of $32,000,000 New York City 3½s carried the total above $70,000,000.

New York City at different times throughout the year put out $70,000,000; Philadelphia, $16,000,000 in one block; Boston issued a little over $5,000,000, while Chicago issued $8,250,000 city bonds, $1,500,000 Sanitary District, and $2,000,000 South Parks. San Francisco increased the volume of outstanding bonds by $2,500,000, while the cities of Richmond, Jersey City, Pawtucket, Pensacola, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Reading, Paterson, Hartford, Oakland, and Rochester each issued bonds in large blocks of from $500,000 to $1,250,000. In this connection may be mentioned the $10,000,000 securities of the Philippine Islands, the $35,000,000 Republic of Cuba 5s put out early in the year, one-half of the two Japanese loans of £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 floated in May and November respectively, the other half being taken in Europe, and the $40,000,000 Mexican loan.

The trend of prices has been instructive and furnishes interesting comparisons with the range of prices of stocks. While the year furnished a great many features of depressing and uncertain character and the stock market suffered terribly, the market for bonds was at no time in serious condition and was the first to show strength. During the first half of the year there was little activity in stocks except in January. The Russo-Japanese war and the fear of international complications had a continual depressing effect, and railroad earnings had greatly decreased, but money was easy and sought investment, and, notwithstanding the unusually large amount of bonds offered, they were readily absorbed. This period saw the flotation of an enormous quantity of short-time paper, principally of railroads. After the sale of $22,000,000 of five to twenty year 4s of the Louisville and Nashville in January no other long-time railroad loan of importance came out until June, when the $14,482,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy forty-five-year 3½s and the $30,000,000 New York Central thirty-year 4s were put on the market. During this period of six months there was a very general feeling among the borrowing corporations that it would be unfortunate to issue long-time bonds at the prevailing high rates of interest. The expedient of short-time notes was resorted to in the belief that they might be funded at maturity into long-time bonds at 4 per cent., or even 3½ per cent. In February the Pennsylvania issued $50,000,000 4½ per cent. notes due in eighteen months. In April a large amount of short-time paper was announced, including $4,000,000 Chesapeake and Ohio two-year 5 per cent. collateral gold notes, $10,000,000 Baltimore and Ohio two-year 4½ per cent. notes, $5,000,000 4½ per cent. notes of the Rock Island, due in one year; $15,000,000 Southern 5s, due in five years, and $6,100,000 Wabash 5s, optional in one year at 101. Then came the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's $20,000,000 three-year notes at 5 per cent.

The presence of such a large quantity of this short-time paper on the market had a very interesting effect and one that we are not likely to see the last of for a long time. The paper bore a good rate of interest, and it was very quickly taken up. Habit is one of the strongest factors in investment circles. The public began to buy this short-time paper, and it has kept up the practice. There is now in the market a tremendous demand for short-time bonds, both of railroads and of municipalities. Investment dealers have had not a little difficulty in explaining it. I believe that while one factor has no doubt been the uncertainty in business which naturally puts a great deal of money into short-time obligations, this habit which the public formed in such large measure in the first six months of the year has had much to do with the present demand.

The last of the important short-time loans came out before the first of June, and it is in that month that we begin to notice an advance in prices of bonds. There has been no more instructive month in the past year for the comparison of the trend of bonds and stocks on the eve of a general revival. At this time, while business was not active, there was no especially unfavorable feature. Crop reports were good, except as to wheat. We were not using many steel rails at home, but in May we had begun to export large quantities and continued it in June. Money was abundant. The foreign war had reached the stage where international complications were no longer to be seriously feared, and our own political situation was clearing. Notwithstanding these distinctly favorable features, stocks remained on the same inert level of the preceding four or five months. Not a favorable sign appeared in the stock market, and Wall Street was as dead as a graveyard. Yet this month saw the flotation of the big Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and New York Central loans mentioned above, at a time when the market had already absorbed the enormous amount of $70,000,000 municipals in May. Prices advanced. Distinct encouragement was felt in investment circles, and yet nearly a month elapsed before the stock market saw any change worthy of note. That finally came in July, when the result of the St. Louis Convention became known. Since that time the demand for bonds has been large and prices have steadily gone up, keeping pace with the general optimism in business circles and reflecting the favorable effect produced by the settlement of the labor troubles, increased activity in the iron and steel trades, good crop reports, and, finally, the election of Roosevelt.

Two sales of New York City bonds are fairly illustrative of the increase in bond values. The $32,000,000 fifty-year 3½s sold by this city in May brought only 100.34, while in November $25,000,000 fifty-year 3½s sold at 102.41. The market has reached the point where long-time railroad loans are again deemed feasible, and in November the Rock Island put out $25,000,000 4s.

On looking back over the past year it is easy to see that individual investors have played a very prominent part in the increased demand for bonds. Until recently bonds have not been well known among a large part of the investing public, and very few persons with $500 or $1,000 have ever thought of putting it into a bond. Most of these securities went into the hands of savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and estates. Now they are being bought heavily by individuals. Country bankers are carrying blocks of reasonable size. Men with temporary accumulations of funds are finding that the ready convertibility of a high-class bond makes it the ideal form of even a temporary investment. The market is always ready for such a bond at some price, and that price is nearly stable. Money can be borrowed on it far more readily than on a mortgage.

Another factor is the enormous increase in deposits in savings banks. Many of the savings banks, trust companies, and National banks are establishing bond departments. It used to be the custom for depositors whose accounts reached $500 or $1,000, and who were unwilling to let the balance grow larger, to withdraw them for sundry forms of investment. Now they are putting them into bonds as fast as they reach a round sum. In this way many a hard-working man of small means has a $500 municipal bond locked up in a safe place, while securities of the trunk lines are finding their way into the safety-deposit boxes of their own engineers and conductors.

There is little probability of a material decrease in the volume of bonds offered by municipalities, and the present outlook seems to promise even a greater amount than last year. A very much larger amount of railroad securities can be safely counted upon. We have begun an era of municipal improvement. Business conditions are good. Money is abundant, and improvements once enjoyed cannot be dispensed with. The taste of the people is becoming educated to a high standard, and it must be kept up.

JOHN FARSON.

ENORMOUS GROWTH IN BUSINESS OF TRUST COMPANIES

Warner Van Norden Defends Them Against the Usual Criticisms—Safe as National Banks.

By W. Van Norden, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Van Norden Trust Company.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report recently published suggests that trust companies should take out charters from the General Government and submit to examination by the National Bank Examiners, intimating thereby that trust companies' investments would hardly pass the scrutiny of such an investigation.

I think few have full knowledge of the true situation. New York State has a Banking Superintendent as capable and as earnest as the best of the Controllers of the Currency. Under his careful surveillance New York's banks and trust companies rank among the safest and strongest banking institutions in the world. There are no dead laws in the State banking code—each one is enforced with strict impartiality.

Speaking of investments, each year the New York Banking Department publishes a book, giving a detailed list of every investment of each trust company. Nothing can be concealed, whereas with National banks no one can ascertain their investments except the Bank Examiner. No detailed statement is ever issued. It is an interesting fact that not a dollar has ever been lost by a depositor through the failure of a New York State trust company.

The question of laws compelling trust companies to keep a reserve on deposits has received a great deal of attention in financial circles. Two reasons are often given: First, safety requires such a reserve in case of sudden and wide fluctuations. Second, because it gives the trust companies an unfair advantage over National banks in that they may receive 2 per cent. on their reserve deposited in banks, and can, therefore, afford to offer inducements which the National banks cannot.

Let me answer the latter reason first. Trust companies must, under the New York laws, invest all their capital in savings bank investments, at extremely low rates, to protect their trust accounts. They cannot employ their capital in general banking business, as National banks may. This largely offsets the 2 per cent. received on their deposit in banks.

As to safety, the experience of fifty years shows a large cash reserve to be unnecessary. Trust companies' deposits are not active nor subject to the wide fluctuations that National bank deposits are.

A New York City trust company, with $40,000,000 deposits, has stated that its daily turnover averaged but $400,000, and the extreme of fluctuation for one year was about $1,000,000. A Wall Street bank, with like deposits, would expect a daily turnover of $6,000,000, with fluctuations of $10,000,000.

I think that the supposed antagonistic feeling between the banks and the trust companies has been greatly exaggerated. Many of these institutions belong to the same interests, with Directors in common, and find it to the interests of all to work together in harmony. In New York City Manhattan, twenty-nine seats on bank boards are filled by trust company Presidents, and thirty-eight seats on trust company boards are filled by bank Presidents.

It is no unfair statement to make that the New York banks and trust companies are the best managed of any financial institutions in the world, and that the people have perfect confidence in them. The reason for the splendid results have been achieved lies in the fact that both banks and trust companies have been managed with superb ability, of experience and ripe judgment, combined with the other great factors of modern banking, a wide [illegible] supervision by governmental authority.

[illegible] companies in this [illegible] remarkable, and is of [illegible] testimony to their popularity. [illegible] necessity in the public [illegible] last ten years [illegible] York City have grown [illegible] National [illegible] to 41. Ten years ago [illegible] valuation of the trust [illegible] this city was $26,400,000, [illegible] National banks $50,700,000. [illegible] companies are capitalized [illegible] the National banks at [illegible] the growth in deposits, however, remarkable, trust companies from $220,000,000 to $555,000,000, National banks have increased [illegible] to $1,100,000,000, the trust companies showing 240 per cent., as against 120 per cent. in National banks.

[illegible] a similar condition in other [illegible], some of them showing almost [illegible] growth as in New York, while [illegible] places, especially in the State [illegible] Massachusetts, many National banks [illegible] dropped their charters and reorganized as trust companies.

[illegible] less time will demonstrate the [illegible] for changes and added restrictions, but at present we believe that the trust companies, in safety and ability of management, are on a par with the National banks, which is saying as much in their favor as words can imply.

W. VAN NORDEN.

TRUST COMPANIES ARE ESSENTIAL FACTORS IN PROGRESS

Functions Different From Those of the National Bank and There Should Be No Hostility.

By George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

The last year witnessed developments of more than usual importance and interest to the trust companies of this city and the State. The especially noteworthy events were the withdrawal of all but two of the trust companies located in the Borough of Manhattan from the Clearing House Association, and the organization of the "Trust Companies' Association of the State of New York." The retirement of practically all the trust companies of New York from the Clearing House Association was prompted by the arbitrary rule demanding that trust companies maintain not less than ten per cent. cash reserve against gross deposits. Compliance with this rule would have necessitated the withdrawal of over $80,000,000 either in circulation or deposited in National banks. Failure to comply with this rule implied the abrogation of Clearing House privileges extended to trust companies. The trust companies wisely accepted the alternative of withdrawing. It is now generally admitted that the Clearing House overstepped the boundaries of its jurisdiction, and that it has brought the question raised by its members no nearer to solution. Trust companies readily adjusted themselves to the situation and experience to-day no material inconvenience in the conduct of their business through lack of Clearing House facilities.

The first step toward a more rational and fair solution was taken by the trust companies in organizing the "Trust Companies' Association of the State of New York." Organization was completed and a constitution adopted at a representative meeting of trust company officials on May 27. The fact that this association was formed three days before the Clearing House rule became operative led to the immature and erroneous conclusion that it was a movement hostile to the Clearing House banks. If the action of the Associated Banks had any direct bearing upon the formation of a State association for trust companies, it was primarily to bring about reconstitution wherever necessary, and a fair discussion of the questions at issue. The cardinal principles of the association, however, are to bring about mutual co-operation between trust companies themselves in the conduct of their own business, intelligent and comprehensive action on all questions affecting the public welfare of the trust companies, and last, but not least, to establish relationship between banks and trust companies upon a definite and harmonious basis, as they should be. It is obvious that the trust companies of the State of New York, with nearly $1,000,000,000 deposits and resources exceeding $1,200,000,000, should desire closer co-operation and duly appreciate their position in the financial community. This applies especially to the trust companies of New York City, which held over $800,000,000 deposits, almost approximating the $1,144,000,000 deposits held by the Clearing House banks on Nov. 28, considering that the bulk of the $250,000,000 deposits reported to the Controller of the Currency Nov. 10, due banks and trust companies, consists of trust company deposits.

The rapid development of trust companies, especially in the State of New York and this city, during recent years makes not only expedient, but almost essential, closer co-operation and mutual action. Ten years ago there were twenty-seven trust companies in New York City with a capitalization of $26,400,000, and forty-one National banks with a capitalization of $30,700,000. There are now forty-seven trust companies with a capital of $34,000,000 and forty-one National banks with a capitalization of $110,300,000. Ten years ago the trust companies held deposits approximating $260,000,000. Within the last decade trust company deposits in this city increased 240 per cent. against a 100 per cent. increase in National bank deposits during the same period. According to the last semi-annual reports to the State Banking Department, the trust companies maintained a reserve in cash and in banks amounting to 28 per cent. of their gross deposits.

Of late there has been more insistent clamor for additional legislative safeguards for trust companies. Palpably unfair claims have been made that the trust companies are in a vulnerable position because they are not legally required to maintain a cash reserve similar to the State or National banks. That these efforts to underrate the stability of the trust companies of this city have been unsuccessful is plainly shown by the increased confidence of the public and the remarkable growth of trust companies. How absurd and unfounded these far-fetched arguments are is patent to every one who has investigated the history of trust company development in this State. It is a matter of record at the State Banking Department in Albany that from the time of State banking supervision in New York in 1871 to Dec. 31, 1903, seventy-five trust companies have been incorporated, and of this number only two failed. One failed in 1877 because of fraudulent management, and one in 1891 because of imprudence on the part of officers. Contrast this splendid record of trust company conservatism in this State with the record of any other class of financial or banking institution and there remains nothing but more or less specious argument for those who are prone to criticise the trust companies.

The laws of New York State applying to trust companies have thus far proved adequate, and no contingency has arisen which would warrant additional legislation. At present the trust companies are subject to examination by State officers and the same rigorous control is exercised that applies to State or National banks. The laws also provide for the investment of the large capital and surplus in securities designated as absolutely safe, while a certain proportion of these securities are placed in the custody of the State Banking Department. Consider also the immense capital and surplus of the trust companies which constitute a guarantee against possible losses of dishonesty. When it is demanded that trust companies maintain as high a cash reserve as National or State banks the injustice of such a requirement may be shown by the comparison of trust company with National bank clearances of this city for the year 1902. This comparison shows that the total clearances of banks for the year aggregated $71,691,478,227.87, while the clearances of the trust companies, including all checks paid by trust companies themselves, only amounted to $1,723,754,950.73, or about 6 per cent. of the total clearances of banks and trust companies. This proves beyond question that trust company funds are not subject to violent fluctuation and that they are for the most part trust funds, deposits subject to certificates of deposit, and consequently do not require such cash reserves as are deemed essential to safeguard the greater liability of National bank accounts.

Aside from the fact that trust companies are by law required to invest their capital and surplus in the manner prescribed by the statutes, it is acknowledged by all fair authorities that trust company investments are the most conservatively made and that the character of collateral for loans and securities held by the companies are such as to safeguard the interests of depositors to the highest degree. Witness the admirable showing and stability of the trust companies of this city during the period of security declines and general depreciation of values in 1903. It is only due the managements of the trust companies of this city to state that there are no banking or financial institutions in New York to-day more ably administered or more stable than the trust companies as a whole.

It is a frequent assertion that the trust companies impose a hardship upon the National banks by maintaining a comparatively small cash reserve against their deposits and obliging the National banks to maintain a 25 per cent. cash reserve against the trust company deposits in National banks. It is likewise asserted that the National banks carried the surplus funds of trust companies during the season of low money rates at a loss. National banks are not compelled to accept trust company deposits and pay interest in excess of the market rate for money or at a loss. It is hardly fair to the officials of National banks to assert that they voluntarily carry the deposits of trust companies at a loss to themselves. It is a notable fact, sustained by the history of financial panics in this city, that the trust companies contribute materially to the support and improvement of the financial credit and status of this city in times of panic or stress. An analysis of the character of trust company liabilities and resources, including their investment holdings and the proportion of time to demand loans, will readily explain why the trust company is in position to exert a most wholesome influence in seasons of financial distress instead of rendering the situation more acute, as claimed, by the withdrawal of their deposits in banks. As a matter of fact, the retirement of $80,000,000 of trust company funds, the amount required to comply with the Clearing House cash reserve rule, from active circulation or from National bank deposities, would inflict a blow on the financial prestige of New York City the extent of which could not now be calculated.

The trust company owes its success to the fact that it meets perhaps more completely than any other institution the modern requirements of the community and at the same time is a beneficent factor as the conservator of wealth and estates. Its progress within recent years, not alone in New York, but throughout the country, has been such as to show that it is in accord with the progressive spirit of the times. Its growth, moreover, has been natural. Twenty years ago there were less than one hundred trust companies in the United States. To-day there are over 1,000, with resources in excess of $5,000,000,000. While the functions of trust companies and National banks differ, their interests are identical and co-ordinate. If differences arise between them they should be considered, not in a spirit of hostility, but of fairness and with due respect for the rights of honest competition. Another reason for the remarkable growth of trust companies may be found in the fact that the ablest financiers and bankers are attracted to the administrative offices. The high character of the officials who to-day occupy the executive positions in the foremost trust companies is perhaps their most valuable asset. That the Federal authorities should devote special consideration to trust companies is not surprising in view of their relative importance in the financial fabric of the city and the country. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw in his recent report dwells upon the advisability of extending Federal supervision to trust companies. Although the time may come when Federal jurisdiction may be advantageous the present status of the trust company is such that the best safeguards are provided by the application of the State machinery. At the recent meeting of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association in this city a committee was empowered to bring about greater uniformity in the laws applying to State supervision for trust companies. That this is the more effective at the present time seems beyond question. If legislation is deemed necessary, requiring trust companies to maintain a reserve the matter should be fairly treated, and due consideration exercised in applying the principal of cash reserves to only such deposits as are active and subject to demand.

It is for the purpose of bringing intelligent discrimination and fair discussion to bear upon these subjects that the Trust Companies' Association of the State of New York has been organized.

GEORGE W. YOUNG.

FEAR PRESIDENT'S RATE PLAN MAY MEAN POLITICAL TRUST

A. Barton Hepburn Sees in It and Commissioner Garfield's Scheme the Beginning of Socialism.

By A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank.

The President has declared the proper regulation of transportation rates to be of paramount importance, taking precedence, with reference to the real interests of the public, over readjustment and reform of our tariff laws. Our railway managers easily foresee that our railways will, in the near future, resolve themselves into comparatively few great systems. This explains the intensity of the struggle now going on to secure certain lines and certain territory in order that their respective systems may be protected and advantageously managed and developed in the future.

The concentration of each particular class or branch of industry into comparatively few hands, which has characterized the industrial world during the last decade, still goes bravely on. "Trust" is the laconic, popular characterization of this form of development.

System and combination have possession of the field of industry. Individual effort has a lessening influence and a greatly diminished place in business affairs. There may be just as many opportunities awaiting the individual, but he must assert himself as a factor in some established enterprise.

The complicated machinery and established agencies for producing merchandise and placing the same in the hands of consumers—whether at home or abroad—now in the hands of single corporate interests, render it well-nigh impossible for an individual with a few thousands or a few hundred thousands to enter into successful competition. The seller is the aggressor. A commercial enterprise, with expert agencies, exhibits its samples of goods for sale, and delivers the same to the parties making purchases. This places the producer on a small scale at a comparative disadvantage. Great industrial enterprises, strong in capital, strong in equipment, able to compete not only in price but to underbid in time of delivery, are a necessity in order that the manufactures of a nation may prosper, and successfully compete with other nations.

All this is right and wise and in the general interest, albeit competition as formerly known has measurably ceased in consequence. While much good may be claimed for the so-called "trusts," much evil may also be ascribed to them. The good we all accept; the regulation of the evil is the pressing problem of the hour.

In order to remedy the evil resulting from this concentration of business energy, a parallel increase of Governmental power is sought—a parallel concentration of power in the National Government at the expense of the respective State Governments is asked. The President asks that the all-important, the crucial, power of making rates for transportation be given to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Power and responsibility should go together. The power to fix rates is the power to fix values, and the power to fix rates, with no corresponding responsibility to preserve values other than what may be comprehended in the responsibility to properly discharge an official trust, is a new and radical departure, and one that calls for conservative deliberation before it should be adopted. It seems to be a step in the direction of Governmental ownership. This recommendation of the President, considered in connection with the proposal of Commissioner Garfield, to place all corporations engaged in Inter-State commerce under National control, compels us to inquire, "What will the next step be?" Legislation, like business enterprise, goes forward, and it is fair to assume that the advocate of this proposition would not long rest content with their proposed enactment. It is dealing with an unsolvable question—that is to say, transportation, like taxation, will never be quite satisfactorily adjusted.

Devolving the control of all corporations having to do with inter-State commerce upon the Federal courts and National Government will increase their labors many fold and will necessarily mean a corresponding multiplication of National officials. The change is radical, fundamental. Do the evils complained of justify such a departure and will the departure in the end prove a remedy?

A business "trust" may be bad, but a political "trust" is likely to be worse.

GROWTH IN CHICAGO.

By W. D. Street, Manager of the Chicago Clearing House.

The story of financial and commercial conditions in Chicago and "Chicago Territory"—the central and western sections of the country—can be told in few words. Two might almost cover it—"All's well." The year's crops are excellent. Quantity and value are satisfactory. Money is plentiful, cheap, and well distributed. Many bankers think this commodity too cheap, but notwithstanding they, in common with those in other lines of business, are "making money," as evidenced by the dividends now being declared.

Credit is high but not, to all appearances, unduly inflated. Bank deposits are steadily growing, and no better evidence of general prosperity can be adduced than the regular uninterrupted building up of the savings accounts.

In the Western country the abundance of money does not of late seem to have unduly stimulated the speculative spirit, so that the large increase in bank clearings can be taken only as an index of legitimate business activity.

The distribution of things that the great mass of people want or think they must have is exceedingly active, and it is at the risk almost of life and limb, certainly of raiment, that one traverses the leading retail streets and stores. This is evidence that a great many people have a good deal of money to spend and are bent upon spending it.

In Chicago the total bank deposits approximate $600,000,000, a marvelous increase within the last few years, and bank clearings in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 a week, an increase of 10 to 20 per cent. as compared with last year's record. Real estate is "looking up" unmistakably, practically for the first time since the depression following the Columbian Exposition and panic of '93. Building is very active, and promises to be more so during the coming season, and labor troubles are undisturbing. In fact, surveying the situation from all points of view, it must be a confirmed pessimist or chronic dyspeptic who fails to see abundant evidences of prosperity and cheer in the present and near future.

1905

WILLIAM SHERER, Manager The New York Clearing House.

A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank, ex-Controller of the Currency.

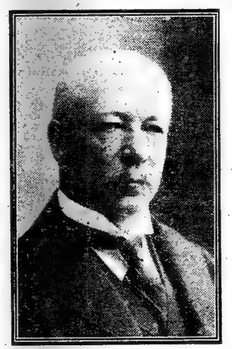

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INTERNATIONAL BALANCE SHEET AND OUR FINANCE SYSTEM

Our Position as a Leading Nation of Finance Dependent on a Reform of Our Currency.

By Maurice L. Muhleman, Ex-Assistant United States Treasurer.

The general result of the work of the Nation during the year 1901, while not exhibiting the full measure which might have been, and no doubt was, anticipated at its beginning, has nevertheless proved satisfactory. The progress upward was obviously held in check to a greater degree than was appreciated at the time by the occurrence of the Presidential election. For several months there existed a feeling of uncertainty which retarded the growth in volume in certain lines of production and in the exchange of commodities, which was duly reflected in the statistics of the transactions of the country's Clearing Houses. In even a greater degree, because more sensitive, the security markets told the same story of doubt respecting the future. Judging by these movements the recovery from the apathy began in September and continued to the end of the year, in such proportions as to bring the annual totals up to those of the preceding twelvemonth.

It is worthy of note that our foreign trade was affected in a manner remarkably similar to that which influenced the course of domestic operations as represented by the returns above referred to. This might reasonably have been looked for with respect to the imports, showing a natural tendency on the part of our importers not to "load up" with goods from abroad, in order to be prepared in a measure for an eventual cutting down of National expenditures, if the political results proved to be such as the people might regard adverse to their interests. The course of imports, as the exercise of judicious foresight becomes more general, reflects in quite an instructive manner the mental attitude of the people concerning their dispensable expenditures. The same reasoning is not applicable to the exports. Indeed, these are frequently larger during periods of domestic depression due to lower prices, but in 1901 the volume of our exports also appeared to be affected in the same manner as our domestic trade.

The recovery which made itself manifest in the later months of the year was particularly noticeable on the import side of the account, which will show a total of over $1,000,000,000, an amount never reached in any previous calendar year, and only once in a fiscal year—1902. Nevertheless, our exports will yield a balance on the merchandise account of about $430,000,000, and when the excess of exports of gold and silver over imports is added, the aggregate sum to which we are entitled as a credit in our international account will not fall far short of $500,000,000.

We have not made very marked progress in determining more accurately the debits and credits arising from the unrecorded movement of funds between our country and others; but it is quite certain that we are rapidly diminishing our foreign debt, and hence also the amounts which must annually be remitted on account of dividends and interest thereon; and while the amounts which are chargeable for remittances to the Americans residing abroad, the sums spent by our tourists, and those transmitted by immigrants to their homes on the other side, have unquestionably been increasing annually, we have per contra to our credit the moneys brought in in recent years by the largest immigration on record, and in 1904 we had the not unimportant item of expense of visitors from the Eastern Continent to our World's Fair, which brought considerably more than the usual number of foreigners not immigrants to our shores.

But the most important factor in reducing the account of our annual losses has been the profit accruing to our people from the investments which they have made in other lands, which have, generally speaking, been at higher rates of income than those which we are compelled to pay. Thus Mexico continues to draw from us very large sums both for public and private purposes. We not only supplied a very substantial part of Cuba's public loan, but have found that island a very satisfactory field for general investments. Our own "non-contiguous" territory (Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, which for this purpose are to be classed as foreign) has also benefited by the utilization of our capital. We are spreading our industrial activity into European countries, assisting in financing the war in the Orient, and have made an investment, not yet productive but nevertheless a good one, in Panama. The incomes which we are thus entitled to receive will at no distant day be sufficient to offset those which we are called upon to pay on foreign investments here.

It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that we have been able to utilize by far the larger part of the very handsome credit balance derived from the recorded movement toward a further reduction of the unfavorable balance in the "foreign debt account." The data are necessarily not such as render it possible to speak more positively, but as far as these now furnish a basis for computation, it may be stated that while we are not yet, at the end of 1904, out of the category of "debtor nations," less than two years more of approximately equal results will certainly put us in that position and probably leave us a "creditor nation" when the accounts come to be balanced; in short, that we will own more of other people's securities than they will own of ours.

In the five calendar years 1896 to 1900 inclusive our visible or trade movement, including both merchandise and specie, gave us credits abroad aggregating $2,354,000,000. The results for the four years following that period are shown below.

Calendar Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess Exports.
1901	$1,378,800,000	$903,300,000	$612,500,000
1902	1,440,840,000	1,029,900,000	410,940,000
1903	1,364,280,000	1,084,560,000	483,060,000
1904*	1,630,000,000	1,130,000,000	500,000,000
Total	$6,224,500,000	$4,220,000,000	$2,006,500,000

*December estimated.

The enormous balance to the end of 1900 left us with an estimated gross foreign debt of $3,000,000,000 and investments abroad estimated at $750,000,000.

The following tables exhibit the items of the international account from 1901 to the end of 1904:

Calendar Year.	Visible Move. Merchandise and Specie. Net Credits.	Invisible Move. Dividends, &c. Net Debits.	Excess of Net Credits.
1901	$612,500,000	$150,000,000	$462,500,000
1902	406,100,000	125,000,000	271,100,000
1903	483,000,000	125,000,000	350,000,000
1904	*360,000,000	115,000,000	385,000,000
Total	$2,003,600,000	$525,000,000	$1,478,600,000

*Partly estimated.

Gross debt estimated for January, 1901		$3,000,000,000
Reduction by net credits, four years		1,478,600,000
Balance Jan. 1, 1905		$1,521,400,000
American investments Jan. 1, 1901	$750,000,000	
New investments, four years	400,000,000	1,150,000,000
Net foreign liability Jan. 1, 1905		$371,400,000

This means, be it remembered, that our surplus products of the farm, the mine, the factory, have during the period from the beginning of 1901 paid off or offset on account of our foreign liability, then estimated at $3,000,000,000 gross, which was drawing from us an average of $100,000,000 annually by way of interest and dividends, something like $1,478,000,000, and paid the $525,000,000 of net interest on the debt. We have been able to provide capital at points where it was needed more than at home, and offered superior inducements to an extent estimated at $400,000,000, making a total of $1,150,000,000, now invested abroad, which yields to our people an income that very nearly balances the outgo on that account to foreigners. We have reached the stage where we may begin seriously to regard ourselves a "lending nation" of the first rank, and this has been merely the continuation of the work begun after 1895, in which year we had great difficulty in borrowing $62,000,000 on our Government securities to maintain the parity of our paper money.

Unexampled as is the tremendous economic work which we have done in these few years, proud as we may properly feel of this achievement, it behooves us to examine our condition critically to learn if we shall be able to maintain our position, whether we are in every way equipped to use the great powers in our possession at present to the best advantage in competition with other nations. Our "banking power," which represents the aggregate capital force of the Nation, has reached the enormous total of $13,-$00,000,000, having grown at a rate never before recorded in history, and far beyond the limit which the most enthusiastic and sanguine American could have dreamed of, even five years ago. Are we capable of wielding this power in the best manner?

In a recent number of The London Statist there appeared an article which, after referring to the complaint that British progress, particularly in the field of foreign investments, is less marked than formerly, pointed out that the "slacking" in economic expansion was in large measure due to the "curious contempt for education" in certain lines, wherein both Americans and Germans are excelling and hence gaining ground. Gratifying as this high testimonial to our industrial and commercial ingenuity is, we should, before becoming unduly elated, bear in mind that there are weak points in our equipment which may make it possible to wrest from us the vantage we now hold. We have still much to learn respecting those features which make for economic greatness, that pertain to the instrumentalities for holding and successfully using the forces we now control.

Our alert Controller of the Currency again calls attention to the fact, so frequently discussed in these columns, that with respect to our international banking facilities we are deplorably behind the leading nations; that a very large portion of our total international exchange is of necessity effected through European money centres instead of through New York, because we lack the requisite, and very profitable, facilities. Even Italy, which takes relatively a subordinate rank in the family of nations, reaps an advantage from this condition of our international business. Is there not something valuable to be learned in this particular from the experience of other people?

We are going ahead heedlessly under a monetary system which, when conditions change, as the naturally will, renders the drawing upon our gold stock an easy matter whenever it may suit the convenience of any foreign money centres. There still remain in foreign hands sufficient of our securities to make it possible to deplete us of a very large part of our enormous stock of gold and disturb our current system should a concerted selling movement set in abroad. We have the clumsiest system of checking exports of gold of any civilized nation, a system which frequently will not work when most needed. Is further education in this line not very important?

Despite the fact that seven years ago the great preponderance of intelligent opinion unqualifiedly condemned the continued use of "greenbacks" as legal tender money, we persist in the practice, just as if our own disastrous experiences, added to those of almost every other nation that has experimented with Government notes, had taught us nothing. Are we so self-satisfied that we cannot learn the lesson of the futility of regarding such currency safe until we have further costly money panics? It is practically certain that the same results which followed former depressions in business will again come upon us when another period of poor crops and hard times arrives; and Mr. Bryan is prepared to utilize the opportunity afforded by such an event to make political capital out of it in favor of more "rag money."

We seem to be contented with a banknote system totally incompatible with the proper conception of the needs of a great financial nation—a system which has the ludicrous habit of expanding the volume of money when interest rates are lowest and contracting it when highest. Thus the volume of paper currency is dependent not upon the law of demand and supply of money, but upon the speculative margin in the trading in Government bonds. Ought we not to show the world that we really know something better than this? Or shall we continue to be regarded as lacking intelligence because political exigency appears to dictate that we must "stand pat" on the subject, no matter how ridiculous the system and our exhibition of ourselves in the eyes of the world?

We continue to maintain a banking system which compels a large portion of our population to submit to onerous interest charges, subjecting their trade and industry to an unjust tax, retarding the normal development of the sections in which they live and work by an unequal distribution of facilities. These inequitable results are brought about by the existing law, which encourages the practice of accumulating in the financial institutions in the money centres the currency from those in the rest of the country, leaving the latter inadequately supplied, and in consequence of this the money congested in the centres must be loaned out at rates far below what should be its normal value, stimulating speculation and inviting disaster in the stock market.

These are lines in which our National education has apparently been seriously neglected. As in Great Britain, there exists here a "curious contempt for education" in these essentials; we are too busy at our work of getting the immediate or presently observed dollars to concern ourselves much about the future or distant ones. After a strenuous contest we finally showed the world in 1900 that we were not afraid to speak of the gold standard above a whisper. We firmly established it. Having accomplished that, we apparently regarded the reform completed, and although we frequently concede the weakness of our financial system, we seem to embrace the delusion that for us the natural laws are suspended and that the defects will work no harm.

These same defects will, however, unless remedied at an early day, very substantially interfere with our progress as a "lending nation"; we shall be handicapped in the competition with the other leading nations for the share in the international markets to which we are naturally entitled. Our favorable trade balance, hence our means of paying our foreign obligations, has become more and more dependent upon our finding foreign markets for our manufactures. Our success in gaining and holding these markets will very soon be dependent upon the strength and adequacy of our financial system, to the extent that if it is not equal to those of our competitors we shall find ourselves at a disadvantage. Why not set about correcting the defects now?

We are told by those who claim to be the leaders in the legislative halls in Washington that it is impossible to accomplish anything toward the reform of our monetary and financial system. When the reason is sought it is alleged that the members of Congress do not favor it—that our system is good enough; that the leaders are, in fact, opposed to it. Indeed, the last-mentioned reason is probably the only one. Is it not a confession either that the so-called leaders cannot, actually lead in the direction which they know to be proper and necessary, or that they are, owing to a "curious contempt for education" on these subjects, inadequately informed as to the country's pressing needs?

MOVEMENT FOR HIGHER STANDARDS IN BANKING METHODS

Private Banks Giving Way to State and National Institutions—Growth of Desire for Supervision.

By John Lincoln Blauss, Associate Editor of The American Banker.

So highly do we esteem the use of credit, that no community throughout the country seems too small to maintain a bank of some kind. Comparatively insignificant as many of these banks appear, they all impart a local utility to scattered accumulations, and start rills of capital which flow steadily into the banking reservoirs of the great cities. No man, however small his capital, whom the community trusts with its savings and who, within the limits of his resources, however meagre, sets up the useful mechanism of credit, is any less a banker than his colleagues in the centres administering practically unlimited resources.

Last year's new banks of all classes average over five for every working day. More than a third of their number will be found to have broken new ground. The remainder complete the facilities that have become inadequate or intensify competition in centres already well supplied. In many parts of the country only a sign, a safe and a swivel chair are necessary to open a bank. But it would be absurd to make this the measure of our estimate of the usefulness of many banks with beginnings almost as preposterous. In the more rapidly developing sections, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and the Northwest, two or three banks are organized simultaneously in the same town, and these struggle fiercely for business until one or the other finds it impossible to survive. The emergence of new banks, the disappearance of others, goes on incessantly. In the older communities the situation is more stable.

The number of new banks of all classes for 1904 is 1,797. Although this proves to be less by about 18 per cent. than during 1903, it is nevertheless almost incredibly large. Of the whole number, about two hundred will represent conversions of existing banks into the National or State banking system. The dullness of bare numbers is relieved when we remember that behind the statistical presentation there are thousands of men, and a few women, newly enlisted in the exercise of banking functions.

The number of new banking enterprises rises and falls with the varying volume of general prosperity, and last year's diminished number of new banks may therefore reflect the moderate depression which the country has lately experienced. In New England the new banks are 18, against 28 in 1903; in the Eastern States, 110, against 221; throughout the South, 359, against 581; in the Middle West, 601, against 794; in the West, 346, against 442; but among the Pacific States there is an increase, the number being 163 for 1904 and 129 for 1903. The table shows how the new banks are distributed throughout the country under four classifications:

NUMBER OF BANKS OF ALL CLASSES ORGANIZED IN ALL THE STATES DURING 1904:

	Nat.	State.	Pri-vate.	Trust Cos.	Sav-ings.
Maine	...	1	...	2	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	1	...
Vermont	1	...	...	1	...
Massachusetts	2	...	2	6	1
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	1	...
Total, New Engl'd.	3	1	2	10	2
New York	14	5	15	18	3
New Jersey	3	...	...	2	...
Pennsylvania	36	5	5	12	...
Delaware	1	...	...	1	...
Maryland	2	3	3	...	1
District of Columbia	1	...	...	...	...
Total, Eastern	60	13	20	38	9
Virginia	10	12	1	3	2
West Virginia	2	...	1	2	...
North Carolina	7	24	1	2	4
South Carolina	...	14	1	3	...
Georgia	5	44	4	1	1
Florida	1	3	2	...	...
Alabama	10	13	5	...	...
Mississippi	5	48	...	5	1
Louisiana	4	20	2	...	...
Texas	5	...	28	10	1
Arkansas	7	59	3	1	1
Kentucky	15	40	1	...	1
Tennessee	2	38	...	14	2
Total, Southern	131	305	58	48	17
Ohio	17	20	8	4	17
Indiana	21	27	15	2	...
Illinois	16	28	5	9	...
Michigan	1	8	14	1	...
Wisconsin	9	21	2	...	1
Minnesota	24	70	10	...	...
Iowa	20	11	16	5	5
Missouri	10	67	7	3	5
Total, Middle West	120	271	105	25	93
North Dakota	5	53	...	1	...
South Dakota	6	19	...	1	...
Nebraska	16	53	...	2	...
Kansas	17	65	...	...	...
Montana	3	1	1	2	...
Wyoming	2	7	7	1	...
Colorado	2	7	1	...	...
New Mexico	11	31	...	...	...
Oklahoma	18	27	6	9	...
Indian Territory	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Western	91	217	29	16	1
Washington	3	20	11	2	1
Oregon	6	10	4	1	...
California	15	53	4	15	...
Idaho	6	8	2	...	...
Utah	1	1	...	...	...
Nevada	2	...	...	...	...
Arizona	1	1	2	3	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Pacific	32	78	19	17	17

In 1900 Congress enacted a law providing for National banks of $25,000 capital. The minimum of capitalization had been $50,000, and for years this requirement had been considered excessive, if the utility of the system was to be extended to the smaller communities. On the other hand it was thought unwise to encourage the multiplication of banks of less than $50,000 capital. Those who took this ground would not admit that the State and private banks, largely confined to the smaller communities, offered a satisfactory equivalent. Their notion was that communities for which the investment of $50,000 in bank capitalization would be impossible should have their banking needs supplied by branches of the larger banks. But public sentiment is opposed to branch banking. Whatever might have been said, however, about the wisdom or expediency of the provision for National banks of $25,000 capital, the extension of an increasingly well supervised banking system to these smaller communities must be considered a boon. It is not to be implied that State and private banks cannot be conducted as prudently as National banks; but neither can it be denied that the Government scrutiny reinforcing the limitations which the law imposes tends to put the National banks in a superior position of security. In illustration of the utility of the unfended minimum of capital it may be stated that 1,437 banks have organized under it out of a total of 2,196 since March, 1900.

It seems almost self-contradictory to speak of checks to the diffusion of National banks when we look at the large number of new establishments. The presence of elements of hindrance are suggested, however, by the much greater number of new State banks, under which designation we may also include most trust companies. There were 1,621 new State banks and trust companies in 1904, against about 430 National banks. This indicates that for many towns a National bank, even with the minimum capital of $25,000, is still prohibitive. But there are other requirements and inhibitions which give the State and private banks the right of way. The National Banking act specifies how real estate may be held, or mortgages taken, and the provision has been uniformly interpreted as forbidding loans on such security. Now, although the statute is evaded, yet the fact of its presence keeps many a country bank which might otherwise be admissible out of the system. The law on real estate security becomes especially formidable when a State or private bank undertakes to assume a National bank charter. Conversion is impossible except on the condition that the real estate securities are completely eliminated or reduced to comply with the specifications. The examination which then takes place makes it impossible to evade the requirement. In many sections the security of land is largely the best the banker can obtain.

There is another bar to the multiplication of National banks in the limit which the law places on loans to individuals—namely, not to exceed 10 per cent. of the capital. Many country bankers are engaged to a considerable extent in supplying capital to various home enterprises. In many towns the community looks to him not only as banker but as promoter and financier. If the bank is the smallest that can be organized, his loaning power is restricted to $2,500 in an individual engagement. This does not look very effective, and for a great many undertakings will prove inadequate. In principle it is no part of a commercial bank's purpose to make loans on mortgages, either of land or mechanical equipment, but until we create other agencies for satisfying these legitimate needs of growing communities, the commercial bank will continue to offer its own resources. But if there are difficulties in the way of converting State and private banks into the National banking system, at least eighty of these banks overcame them during 1904 and qualified for National bank charters, so that the system has its attractions, which compensate in some communities for the restrictions which are involved.

The State banking laws are being perfected by a slow but constant accumulation of regulative enactments, largely in pattern after the principal features of the National banking act, and by the same process the private banks are gradually being extinguished. In some States private banking is not allowed. In others it is not permitted except under designations from which the word "bank" is excluded. In still others the private banks must render statements. In a number of States, and some of them are important, the private bank stands on practically the same footing before the law as the ordinary business partnership. In Indiana an effort will be made this Winter to regulate private banking. The private banking interest in that State is so influential that it completely dominated the last convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association, at which legislation for private and State banks was to be discussed. In Ohio the banking laws are likely to be revised this season and, a regulative department introduced. The Arkansas Bankers' Association will memorialize the Legislature to the same end. In Wisconsin the act of two years ago setting bounds to private banking has now resulted in the almost complete transfer of the private banks into the new State system. A similar process has been going on in Kansas and other States. At the last election the people of Texas voted for a constitutional amendment providing for the incorporation of State banks, thus rectifying a curious anomaly. Aside from the restrictions that are steadily pressing upon private banking, voluntary conversions into the State systems are going on. In Illinois during 1904 about twelve private bankers incorporated; in Indiana, 9; in Iowa, 12; in Michigan, 9; in Minnesota, 17. For the whole country about eighty-three private establishments were converted into the various State systems.

The constant reference to statistics of failures discreditable to private banks, in contrast with others, has aroused a strong public sentiment in favor of the regulation or abolition of the private banks; but aside from the fact that the private banker is too much maligned, and that there is no reason why his sense of responsibility to his trust should not be as keen as that of any other banker, public sentiment tends to disapprove of his present freedom. It does not depreciate his utility, but stirred by the passion for uniformity of law and Government regulation would probe into his affairs and have some say as to how he shall improve them for the general good. Possibly the considerable diminution in the number of new private banks in 1904 compared with 1903—namely, 218, against 301—may be significant of this shrinkage in public hospitality toward private banking enterprises.

Outside of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the savings banks and trust companies are generally commercial banks in practice. In some States the savings deposits are required to be separate from other deposits and invested only in certain directions. The trust companies combine all kinds of banking with the various trustee services which they are designed to perform. Last year the Banking Commissioner of Pennsylvania issued a notice to the corporations organized under the trust company statute to the effect that they must not discount paper. There is a growing demand not only for increased regulation of the banking business but for legal differentiation of the functions of the various classes of financial institutions. The trust company section of the American Bankers' Association has initiated a campaign for supervision and for uniformity of practice. The Banking Department of the State of Kansas recommends that the Legislature provide for the establishment of savings banks of the Eastern class. And so the influence for higher standards of practice are at work in every section of the country.

JOHN LINCOLN BLAUSS.

CREDIT GIVING NOW REDUCED TO A SCIENTIFIC BASIS.

Fewer Failures Every Year and Those That Do Take Place Show More Assets.

By Charles E. Meek, Secretary-Treasurer National Association Credit Men.

The steady and satisfactory condition of commercial credits prevailing during the year 1903 has also been characteristic of the year just closed, and there is every reason to believe that equally pleasing conditions will obtain during the year upon which we are entering. Reports received from all sections of the country indicate undisturbed confidence, and the prevailing symptoms are all favorable to a continuance of the present prosperous era. Existing circumstances offer little likelihood of any immediate unfavorable eruption in the credit market. In fact an improvement may be looked for, especially if the present conservative policy of closely scrutinizing credits is followed.

Statistics show that while the number of commercial failures reported during the year 1903 was less than those of any year since 1899, the liabilities were greater in amount. This increase in liabilities was accompanied by a corresponding enlargement in the percentage of assets, and it is a safe assumption that the ratio of recovery was also increased. The figures for 1904 record a slight increase in the number of commercial failures over those of 1903, with a diminution in the amount of liabilities.

Failures in business result from many causes, the most prominent of which appear to be incompetence and lack of capital. In considering these facts, attention may well be directed to those lines of business in which the greatest number of lapses take place. In the manufacturing field the greatest weakness is found to be in the clothing and millinery industries. In the distributing market the difficulty manifests itself among those engaged in groceries, meats, and fish. Thus in the attempt to provide and distribute the necessities of life many men meet business reverses. With these facts as a danger signal, the credit grantor may, with the exercise of greater care and a more careful study of these conditions, materially remedy a situation that certainly seems to require some quick and powerful alleviative.

It is also pertinent to this phase of the credit question to call attention to the too general manner in which credit is dispensed. Credit should only be extended to those of proved capacity and responsibility. This responsibility may be either in the form of character and ability or a combination of both and financial worth.

A large proportion of the failures taking place among traders is due to the fact that these traders have extended credit indiscriminately, without effort on their part to satisfy themselves that those to whom they are giving credit are entitled to it. Many of them appear to be possessed with a mad desire to do a large business, never considering the results bound to follow such a policy.

During the year 1903 there were more than 1,000 failures, representing about 10 per cent. of the total number of failures for the year, the circumstances surrounding which were suspicious enough to warrant their being classed as fraudulent. These failures involved over $15,000,000 in liabilities, being 8 per cent. of the gross liabilities. The figures for the last year are awaited with interest, and it is hoped that they will bear evidences of the deterrent effects of recent legislative efforts for the protection of creditors against fraudulent debtors and which efforts it is hoped will eventually eradicate this most serious evil. But while this is being accomplished business men should be alert, and where fraud is suspected make prompt and thorough investigation. A few cases prosecuted, not for the squeezing out of a few paltry dollars, but for the purpose of securing the punishment of those commercial highwaymen whose operations are too frequently winked at, would work wonders.

The business man of this period has not been slow to recognize the value of specialization in business, with the result that every well-regulated establishment to-day has its credit department, so that what was once every man's business is now one man's business. The great result sought for and anticipated by the adoption of such a policy is every day making itself more and more apparent. It is overcoming the prejudice which so long existed against the free and fair exchange of credit information. Business men have come to realize the disastrous results bound to follow the glossing over of a customer's weak points. The evolution which is taking place in this direction is certain to produce beneficial effects, and every business man should be quick to avail himself of the advantages which may be had for the asking.

For some time there has been a tendency to shorten the terms governing sales, the discounting of obligations is encouraged, and has become oftentimes an absolute necessity in order to maintain a competing position. Overbuying and speculative purchases are frowned upon. The present improved conditions of communication and transportation render overstocking absolutely unnecessary. The taking of inventories at regular intervals, and in a systematic manner, is insisted upon. Applicants for credit are more frequently called upon to exhibit statements of their financial condition when applying for new or increased lines of credit. New systems for billing and bookkeeping have been developed, making it possible to be at all times fully informed as to every account upon the ledger. To such a high degree of perfection has business system been advanced that it is now possible to know exactly at the closing of each day the condition of the business. All of this serves to strengthen credit. The weak spots are quickly laid bare and the application of proper remedies made possible before the case has assumed dangerous aspects.

CHARLES E. MEEK.

JAN

DECISIONS AND LEGISLATION AFFECTING CORPORATIONS

A Review of the Notable Cases and Their Effects Upon the Great Business Enterprises of the Country.

By James M. Beck, of the New York Bar, Ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

It would be impracticable, within the limits of a newspaper article, to discuss adequately the many interesting decisions and changes in statutory law of the year 1904 with respect to corporations. No subject at present more vitally occupies the attention of the legislator and jurist than their due regulation. The State is at times appalled, like the man in the fable, with the Frankenstein of its own creation. Like that fisherman of the Arabian Nights who unsealed the jar and thus released a powerful spirit, the main effort of the State has been and still is to confine again this potent force within the necessary limits of State control. With each year the truth impresses itself more deeply upon the thoughtful mind that the State, in creating the corporation, has not only made possible an "imperium in imperio," but that the imperium in question is more powerful than its creator, for many practical purposes. No one questions or can question the immense and beneficent use of the corporation, or doubts that it is an approved method of civilization for co-operation, and that without it the enormous expansion of industrial enterprise, with all its infinite blessings to the human race, would not have been possible. As organized society advances, the individual necessarily wanes, for nothing is clearer than that his safety and interest lies in combination.

Infinitely beneficent as the corporation is, however, this complicated human organism has proved to be a Pandora's box. Among its evils may be mentioned the lessening of the sense of individual moral responsibility. Lord Coke said that the corporation had no soul, and we have grown to realize this truth in a more bitter sense than Coke intended. Men in their corporate capacity will do many things which they would disdain to do as individuals, and this lessened sense of probity is due to the division of moral responsibility among many men who are often unknown to each other.

It is beyond the province of this article to discuss this ethical side of the corporation question, and I content myself with suggesting that the sense of honor in business life, in many respects higher than it ever was in any preceding age, has yet in other respects suffered from the fact that so much of business is transacted through the media of these artificial and irresponsible entities.

This tendency of a business age to make the corporation a kind of immoral proxy has been so pronounced that the law has been forced to modify its attitude with respect to the legal entity of a corporation. It recognizes that such entity is but a fiction of the law, created for the purpose of convenience and to subserve the ends of commercial enterprise, and it applies the rule laid down by Lord Mansfield "that a fiction of law shall never be contradicted so as to defeat the end for which it was invented, but for every other purpose it may be contradicted." In other words, when the fiction of corporate entity is invoked to prejudice or subvert public policy the Court will ignore the fiction and will hold the members of the corporation civilly and criminally responsible as moral beings. In other words, stockholders cannot veil unlawful acts under a corporate charter.

The decisions and legislation of recent years have, therefore, had as their chief purpose the bringing of the artificial organism known as the corporation into harmony with the public welfare. The Federal Commissioner of Corporations, in his recent report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which has deservedly attracted widespread attention, well says in this connection:

"The need of essential reform in corporation law is admitted. Compared with other branches of law, corporation law is relatively new and untried—an experiment only just begun—while general business laws have passed through a long process of evolution. Its development has been made abnormally rapid in some directions by imperative economic forces. In the haste of its creation it has been molded disproportionately by special interests, has grown extensively in special directions, and has not taken the form necessary to adapt it permanently for the proper protection of all the interests involved. A study of the present body of corporation law shows the impress of the forces that have shaped it. First in prominence is the force represented by the masters of industry, the interests that are peculiarly connected with production, transportation, and exchange. Second, the purely financial interests as distinguished from production, in which class the organizer, or promoter, so called, is conspicuous. Third, the creditor class, whose interest is in the security for loans or credit; and in somewhat similar position those stockholders who under present forms of combination, by preference or other device, have taken stock in exchange for property, and, in effect, consider themselves creditors rather than responsible owners of corporate stock. Fourth, the labor interests, and finally, the State as a taxing body and, to a very limited extent, as a guardian of public welfare. The interests of the consumer have so far had very little effect upon legislation of this sort."

The important reference in the President's latest message on this subject, supplemented by the elaborate report of the Commissioner of Corporations, already referred to, is, next to the decision of the Northern Securities case, hereafter alluded to, the most important event of the year in this country pertaining to corporation law. They mark the beginning of a great work which is to bring the corporation as an essentially beneficent instrumentality of civilization into complete harmony with the general welfare.

Both reports recognize that, through the developments of steam and electricity, the problem has, in many respects, outgrown the power of the individual States to solve adequately, and that it must therefore be assumed to a considerable extent by the Federal Government. The subject is of overshadowing importance, for if the Federal Government has not plenary power to regulate corporations doing an inter-State business, ample legal power is non-existent. The States are obviously impotent to solve the problem adequately, for their authority ceases with their respective borders. Steam and electricity have woven the American people into a closeness of life of which the framers of the Constitution had but a faint conception, and the necessity for police regulations as to a subject largely within the Federal sphere of power has become increasingly apparent.

When the Constitution was framed almost primitive conditions of industrial life prevailed in this country. The colonists were largely farmers, who sowed, reaped, and transported their product in a manner little changed for a thousand years. The world knew nothing of the possibilities of the railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, the cable, or the telephone. The [illegible] practically no [illegible] State trade, except by coastwise navigation. Few corporations of any kind existed, and possibly with no exception the business they transacted was wholly confined within the State of their incorporation. The framers of the Constitution, however, with a prophetic foresight little short of inspiration, provided that the Federal Government should have absolute and plenary power over an inter-State commerce, then only in embryo, and which to-day covers the country with a network of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and cable lines. Through the centripetal influences of steam and electricity we are no longer a group of States united with a slender bond of Federal power, but a National organism, whose arteries are the railroads and whose sensitive nerves are the telegraph wires, and this organism can no more be divided into separately vital parts than you could divide the human body.

President Roosevelt's two administrations will be known in the future for the signal and ample recognition of this great fact. Whether the reforms which he has so ably advocated are accomplished during his second administration or not, he has initiated a policy which recognizes the vital necessity of Federal regulation of inter-State commercial communication. Unquestionably, the tendency of this policy is toward increasing centralization, but it is a centralization not primarily caused by any party or leader but by the inevitable tendency of economic developments. We are progressing rapidly toward an enlarged view of what is inter-State commerce and an increasing control by the Federal Government over such commerce and its instrumentalities.

The Northern Securities Case.

The most striking illustration of this tendency and policy is the famous Northern Securities case, which was decided by the Supreme Court on March 14, 1904. No case, perhaps, has excited greater interest since the Dred Scott case, or at least the Legal Tender cases. It was justly felt that the supreme authority of the Federal Government over inter-State commerce was at stake. To discuss this much-discussed case would be unnecessary, and even if it were not I would hesitate to comment at length upon it, as I had the honor to make one of the arguments for the Government in the lower court. One essential feature of this case is the fact that the defendants, representing the controlling interests of competing inter-State carriers and who had consolidated their control by the formation of one State corporation, shielded themselves behind the power of the State to create corporations authorized to purchase the stocks of other corporations, which it was claimed was beyond the province of the Federal Government to regulate or supervise. If this contention had been sustained there would have been little left of Federal authority in this day of corporations, and no conclusion could have been more mischievous, in view of the shameless indifference to the public welfare of many States in the formation of corporations. It was earnestly contended that, although the laws of five States immediately affected and the laws of the United States had forbidden any combination between competitive railway systems engaged in inter-State trade, those who controlled these corporations could, by the simple expedient of going to the State of New Jersey and obtaining for a small sum a piece of paper, acquire the joint ownership of competing carriers, and, consequently, the power to control both. Happily for Federal authority and the public good, the court refused to sustain such a contention. It held that Congress could forbid and had forbidden the purchase and sale of stocks by a so-called holding corporation formed under State authority, when in its judgment the purpose and necessary result of such purchase was to confer upon one man or a combination of men the power to destroy competition between theretofore competing roads.

The decision did not destroy the rights of the States to form corporations as an abstract proposition. It did not invalidate the charter of the Northern Securities Company. It did hold, however, that, looking beyond the corporate charter, the purchase by the corporation of certain shares of stock had been made by a combination of men who, in forming the Northern Securities Company and in making such purchases, intended to suffer competition and vest the joint control of two theretofore competing lines in one combination. It struck down the New Jersey charter as a shield of defense, and viewed the acts of those who formed it in the light of their necessary and legitimate result. Had the decision been otherwise a coach and four would not only have been driven through the so-called Sherman anti-trust law, but through the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution itself. The sovereignty of the American people as to inter-State trade was on trial in the Northern Securities case, and, fortunately, was vindicated. To quote from the majority opinion:

"Underlying the argument in behalf of the defendant is the idea that, as the Northern Securities Company is a State corporation, and as its acquisition of the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies is not inconsistent with the powers conferred by its charter, the enforcement of the act of Congress, as against those corporations, will be an unauthorized interference by the National Government with the internal commerce of the States creating those corporations. * * * We reject any such view of the relations of the National Government and the States composing the Union, as that for which the defendants contend. Such a view cannot be maintained without destroying the just authority of the United States. It is inconsistent with all the decisions of this court as to the powers of the National Government over matters committed to it. No State can, by merely creating a corporation, or in any other mode, project its authority into other States and across the continent, so as to prevent Congress from exerting the power it possesses under the Constitution over inter-State and international commerce, or so as to exempt its corporation engaged in inter-State commerce from obedience to any rule lawfully established by Congress for such commerce. * * * No corporate person can excuse a departure from or violation of that rule under the plea that that which it has done or omitted to do is permitted or not forbidden by the State under whose authority it came into existence. We repeat that no State can endow any of its corporations, or any combination of its citizens, with authority to restrain inter-State or international commerce, or to disobey the National will as manifested in legal enactments of Congress."

The decision, however, is of additional interest because a majority of the court failed to agree, as they had previously agreed in the Joint Traffic and Trans-Missouri cases, that all restraints of trade were forbidden by the Sherman anti-trust law, whether they would have been at common law reasonable or unreasonable. At common law, only unreasonable restraints of trade were invalidated, and the question whether a given contract was reasonable or unreasonable was regarded as a judicial one, and therefore for the decision of the courts. The Supreme Court, in the Joint Traffic and Trans-Missouri cases, had held that the sweeping language of the act forbidding "all" restraints of trade left them no power to create an exception already existing at common law. In this opinion Mr. Justice Brewer concurred in the views of the bare majority of the court, although he wrote no opinion himself. Without his vote the decision would have been otherwise. In the Northern Securities case Mr. Justice Brewer also wrote a separate opinion, in which he reversed himself and held that only unreasonable restraints of trade were within the prohibition of the act, and that the Northern Securities case was an unreasonable restraint of trade. Since the Joint Traffic case was decided the personnel of the court has changed, and as the doctrine of the Joint Traffic cases has not been formally reversed, it must still be regarded as the law that the Sherman anti-trust law forbids all restraints of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable; but the change of opinion of Mr. Justice Brewer coupled with the fact that to the decision as a whole there were four dissents, seems to indicate the possibility of a future retreat by a majority of the Supreme Court from the extreme doctrine of the Joint Traffic cases. Personally, I should regret a conclusion which would cast the burden upon an already overburdened judiciary of determining whether the consolidation of competing carriers was, under given circumstances, reasonable or unreasonable. That railroad consolidation has upon the whole been of great benefit to the country I do not think any thoughtful man can deny.

It may be questioned whether the sweeping provisions of the Anti-Trust Act do not require some modification. Upon Congress, as the representative of the American people, should rest the responsibility of determining, by a well conceived law, the extent, if any, to which consolidation of inter-State carriers should be permitted.

The Northern Securities case was valuable in other respects than in firmly establishing Federal authority over inter-State carriers. It had great economic and educational value. At a time when the country was running promotion-mad and consolidations were being effected upon the flimsiest foundation, and in the most reckless manner, the institution of the Northern Securities prosecution red-flagged the train and saved destructive results. In an educational sense, the Northern Securities case caused more discussion than perhaps any case since the Dred Scott case. As the latter case brought the American people to a practical realization of the evils of slavery, similarly the Northern Securities case confronted the American people with the entire problem of the relation between the Federal Government and the corporate enterprises which, though formed by individual States, yet transacted business in more than one State. It has led men to think deeply on this vital problem and has prepared the American people for such modification, either by judicial interpretation or statutory law, of existing law as the economic developments of this country may hereafter require. It is the common fault of counsel to exaggerate the importance of a case with which he has personally been connected, but I do not believe that any one will question my statement that the Northern Securities case is a milestone in the constitutional evolution of the Republic.

Montague vs. Lowry.

Another decision of the Supreme Court of great importance is that of Montague vs. Lowry, decided on Feb. 23, 1904. It affects industrial corporations as the Northern Securities case affected carriers. It was a suit under Section 7 of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which gives treble damages to any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any violation of the act. The plaintiff, prior to the commencement of the suit, had been engaged in selling tiles in the city of San Francisco. A number of wholesale dealers in tiles in California and certain manufacturers of tiles who were residents of other States formed an unincorporated association to control the sale of tiles in California. It was shown that there were no manufacturers of tiles in that State, and that all tiles sold within were procured from manufacturers in other States, and that, therefore, there existed an inter-State commerce between California and other States in the transportation and sale of this merchandise. The membership of the asso-

dation was elective. It was provided that no member should purchase any tiles from any manufacturer who was not a member of the association, nor should they sell to any non-member at less than list prices, and manufacturers who were members were forbidden to sell to any person not a member of the association, under penalty of forfeiting their membership.

It will be observed that there was no allotment of territory between dealers, and with the exception of the stipulation as to the sale of tiles by non-resident manufacturers to California dealers the transactions were intra-State. The court, however, held that the agreement must be treated as a whole, and that it directly restrained inter-State commerce between the Eastern manufacturer and the non-member, and was, therefore, invalid.

It is obvious that the prohibition of discrimination between buyers of inter-State shipments should effectually check a most common method of building up an industrial monopoly.

Beef Trust—A Paper Trust Litigation.

Two interesting Government cases which are still sub judice are the Beef Trust and the Paper Trust prosecutions. The former was decided by the Circuit Court in favor of the Government and is now in the Supreme Court. The Circuit Court, overruling a demurrer and granting a motion for a preliminary injunction held that the agreement of defendants to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of cattle is a combination in restraint of trade; so also an agreement to hold up prices to stimulate shipments, intending to cease from bidding when shipments have arrived. Again, a combination to fix prices upon and restrict the qualities of meat shipped by the defendants to their customers is a combination in restraint of trade. The court held that such combinations, being a restriction upon competition, are combinations in restraint of trade. This case illustrates that inter-State commerce is something more than the mere transportation of merchandise from State to State and comprises necessary acts antecedent to such shipments.

Being counsel in the Paper Trust suit, I hesitate to express any opinion about it, especially as it has not yet reached a judicial decision. It is enough to say that it will probably raise the question whether competing industrial corporations can eliminate competition by constituting a common selling agent with absolute power over the sale of the product between the different States. This thing in effect has been decided in favor of the Government in the case of Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Co. vs. United States; but that case was never removed to the Supreme Court.

A Million Dollar Judgment Against a Director.

Passing by Governmental legal problems and to corporate questions of individual interest, I may first refer to a recent and important case affecting the liability of Directors for dividends improperly declared. This decision was rendered last November by Mr. Justice Clarke, in the litigation respecting the affairs of the American Malting Company. Several important decisions have been rendered during the last two years by the courts of New York and New Jersey in this litigation, and their importance as affecting the liability of directors for the payment of dividends out of capital is beyond question. In May, 1900, certain stockholders of the American Malting Company, which is a New Jersey corporation, commenced seven actions in the New York Supreme Court against as many directors of that company to compel each of them to account for an alleged waste of the corporate assets. This waste, it was alleged, consisted principally in the willful payment by the Directors of unearned dividends out of capital. The plaintiffs' contention was that each defendant was liable in the New York courts, not only by reason of Sections 23 and 69 of the New York stock corporation law, but also under Sections 30 and 47 of the New Jersey general corporation law, and upon the broad principle that the Directors of any corporation are trustees of its capital stock, and are accountable to it and its stockholders for the preservation of the capital stock. Some time after these New York actions were instituted and while they were still pending undetermined, certain stockholders of the American Malting Company instituted an action against the Directors in the New Jersey courts. To this action the defendants demurred, and their demurrer was sustained by Vice Chancellor Pitney in September, 1902. The plaintiffs thereupon appealed to the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, and in March, 1905, that court filed a decision reversing the decision below and sustaining the plaintiffs' contention in every important particular. (Appleton vs. American Malting Company, 54 Atlantic, 454.)

In November, 1902, Judge Maclean dismissed the first of the New York actions on the meeting of counsel. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court promptly reversed his decision (Hutchinson vs. Stadler, 85 App. Div. 424.)

In February, 1901, the plaintiffs again moved one of the seven actions for trial at Special Term. The trial extended over a period of three weeks. On Nov. 29, 1904, Judge Clarke handed down an opinion deciding that the plaintiffs were entitled to a judgment against the defendant for over $1,000,000, with interest from the various dates on which the various dividends were declared, amounting to nearly an additional half million dollars. (Hutchinson vs. Curtis, New York Law Journal, Nov. 30, 1904.) Judge Clark decided that the Appellate Division's decision held that the plaintiffs had a valid cause of action under both the New York and the New Jersey statutes; but, he decided, in accordance with the New York statute, that the defendant was not liable for dividends declared at meetings at which he was not present, although the New Jersey statute provides otherwise. One ground on which the defendant claimed to be relieved from liability was that any withdrawal of capital which had resulted from the payment of dividends had been made good. Respecting that contention, Judge Clarke said:

"I find against the defendant upon his claim that the accrued profits of the company, made under a changed management, can be credited in his favor, against his liability. It is claimed that this is a harsh law. If it were such, complaint should be made to the Legislature, and not to the Court. But it does not seem to me that, in these days of great corporations and of combinations into one of many corporations, it is asking too much of Directors, fiduciary officers as they are, that they should obey the law of their incorporation, and not bring their companies to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin by the payment of dividends out of capital instead of net earnings."

Liability of Promoters to Stockholders.

Other phases of the American Malting Company litigation have been passed upon by the courts. One of these may be seen in the action brought by stockholders of the company to recover stock alleged to have been improperly issued to parties engaged in the organization of the company. A demurrer interposed by the defendants was overruled at Special Term, but the Appellate Division recently handed down a decision reversing that decision (Hutchinson vs. Simpson, 92 App. Div., 282). The Appellate Court was divided by a vote of three to two. The complaint charged the promoters of the company with obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock of the company upon the condition that all the stock issued upon the organization of the company be used in acquiring certain malting property, and that, after the company had been organized and the allotment of stock had been made to the subscribers, some stock remained in the treasury belonging to the corporation, and that the promoters appropriated this stock to their own use. The question involved in the case is the legality of this appropriation of stock by the promoters. Four opinions are written. Each of the three Judges constituting the majority of the court writes a separate opinion, although they all three seem to agree that any liability on the part of the promoters is to the signatories of the subscription agreement, and not to the corporation; in a suit by a stockholder on its behalf. Two Judges dissent, Judge Hatch writing an opinion, which is characterized in one of the majority opinions as "a very admirable and learned classification of cases bearing upon the subject of the liability of a promoter of a corporation" and "a very useful and valuable contribution to the literature on that subject."

Liability of Promoters to Subscribers.

Another recent decision respecting the liability of promoters is Mack vs. Latte, (178 N. Y., 525,) decided by the New York Court of Appeals in June. That case goes so far as to hold that where a person is induced to subscribe for stock by the false representations of individual officers of the company he is not obliged to maintain separate actions at law against the corporation which received his money and the officers who deceived him, but may join them both in one action in equity to declare the subscription agreement void and enjoin any assertion of its validity.

Stockholder's Right to Sue for Company.

In the American Malting Company litigation, both in New York and New Jersey, the courts found that there was a sufficient demand on the corporation and refusal by it to maintain the action in its behalf. This may have been because the parties in control of the corporation were also the Directors whose actions were being attacked. At any rate, a recent Massachusetts case holds that a stockholder, suing for the benefit of the corporation, must show that he has submitted to the Directors the facts on which his bill is based. A mere naked request to institute proceedings is not sufficient. (Dudley v. Mercantile Trust Co., 181 Mass., 30.)

An Important Decison in Montana.

During the last few years the Supreme Court of Montana has been called on to consider a great many important questions of corporation law. Of these the recent decision in Allen v. Ajax Mining Company is of considerable moment. In Forrester v. Boston and Montana Mining Company, (21 Montana, 54,) the Supreme Court had held that no solvent, prosperous corporation could dispose of all its property without the unanimous consent of all its stockholders. After that decision the Montana Legislature passed an act, known as House Bill 132, permitting the sale by a solvent corporation of all its assets to another corporation in return for cash, stock, or other property, in case two-thirds of the outstanding stock concurred. The act contained a provision by which dissatisfied minority stockholders might have the value of their stock appraised and receive that value in cash. The facts in Allen vs. Ajax Mining Company were essentially similar to those in the Forrester case, except that, in the time which had intervened between the two decisions, House Bill 132 had been enacted. The plaintiff cited numerous authorities in support of the contention that that act was unconstitutional as to minority stockholders, on the ground that it impaired the obligation of contracts, but the Montana Supreme Court held otherwise, saying:

"It is true that, at the time of the formation of the Ajax Mining Company, and for several years thereafter, the majority stockholders of a corporation could not dispose of all the property of a prosperous going concern without the consent of the minority. (Forrester vs. Boston and Montana Mining Company,) but that doctrine prevailed only because the State had not seen fit to exercise the right, which it possessed, to call into activity this dormant power theretofore reserved to itself. And it is likewise true that the plaintiff Allen, when he subscribed for stock in this company, did so, charged with the full knowledge of the constitutional and statutory provisions then existing, under which the Legislature might at any time alter, amend, or repeal the provisions of the law which were made a part of its charter, and he must therefore be treated as having given his tacit consent that such changes might be made, at any time, as in the wisdom of the Legislature might be necessary, and this as fully as if he had signified such consent by a writing duly subscribed by himself. It cannot be said, then, that the enforcement of the provisions of House Bill 132 will impair the obligation of any contract which the plaintiff entered into when he became a stockholder of this company, for the reason that the reservation of this authority to alter, amend, or repeal the law under which the company was organized became as much a part of the law of its creation as any other provision respecting it, and became a part of the charter, modifying what would otherwise have been an absolute grant. It is to be understood, too, that this reservation possesses equal vigor, whether contained in the charter of the particular corporation itself or in the Constitution or general laws of the State under which the corporation is organized. While there may be some slight conflict in the authorities, the great weight of authority clearly and unequivocally sustains such statutes."

The same question of the constitutionality of statutes enacted by a State Legislature pursuant to its reserved power to alter the charters of its corporations was also raised and similarly decided in McKee vs. Chautauqua Association, (130 Fed., 538.) in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

In addition to what may be called the more noteworthy decisions to which reference has been made, it is almost needless to say that there have been, during the last year, a great many other decisions in corporation law. It would be a hopeless task to present them, in readable form, in the short space allotted to an article of this character; but a few of them will be briefly referred to.

Foreign Directors Sued Here.

The United State Supreme Court in Platt vs. Wilmott (192 U. S., 602) rendered a decision which will be regarded with considerable satisfaction by New York Directors of foreign banks and trust companies. In that case, the court held that the three-year limit of section 284, of the New York Code, applies to all actions brought in this State against such Directors. The court also held that a foreign trust company is within the term "moneyed corporation," as used in that section.

Usurious Bond Issue.

A very interesting case was decided by the Supreme Court of Michigan in May. (J. K. Fletcher & Co. vs. Alpena Circuit Judge, 100 North Western, 748). The case arose upon a mandamus to the Circuit Court, which had modified a general restraining order, so as to permit a corporation, a defendant to a bill in equity, to sell its bonds at less than par. All five judges of the Appellate Court concurred that such an issue of bonds would be usurious, but three of them also held that, since under the Michigan law usurious sales were not absolutely void, the court should not interfere with the discretion of the court below. Two judges dissented to this proposition, Judge Grant saying:

"In other words, if a corporation needs $10,000 and the majority of the stockholders think that with that $10,000 they can make the corporation a success, they may issue bonds or notes for $100,000, to secure the $10,000. To me this is a startling proposition. A more effectual way to freeze out a minority of the stock is inconceivable. The minority stockholder must pay his proper share of the usurious interest. It requires no argument to show he is injured. If the issuance or maintenance of the injunction is discretionary with the court, to refuse it is, in my judgment, an abuse of discretion which this court should correct."

Dummy Incorporators.

Where an individual subscribes for stock merely to enable other subscribers to incorporate, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in Scottish Security Company vs. Starks (78 South Western, 455), held that he can be legally released from his subscription by the unanimous consent of other subscribers; and a person to whom the company subsequently becomes indebted has no ground for complaint.

Cashier Defined.

A case which has some value from a practical standpoint is the decision in Eisenhofer vs. Publishing Co., (91 App. Div., 94,) in which the Appellate Division held that an officer of a company whose business it is to receive payment of bills is not a "cashier," within the meaning of the section of the code permitting service on a cashier of a domestic corporation, and service of papers on such an officer is not good, even if they ultimately reach the desired place.

Director Not Proper Party.

In Mulheran vs. Gebhardt (93 App. Div., 98) the Fourth Department of the New York Appellate Division held that a Director, as such, is not ordinarily a proper party to an action; and a bill by a stockholder against Directors for conversion is demurrable, if the stockholder seeks to make a Director a party who had no connection with the conversion.

Foreign Corporations Must Allege Authority to Sue.

Welsbach vs. Norwich Electric Company (98 App. Div., 22) is a decision by the Third Department which has considerable importance to foreign corporations suing in this State. The court there held that a foreign corporation, suing in New York, upon a contract made in New York, must allege compliance with the general corporation law as to obtaining a certificate of authority so to do; otherwise its complaint is demurrable. Chase, J., dissented.

Corporate Seal Presumes Authority.

A year ago the New York Court of Appeals decided, in the case of Quackenboss vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company, (177 N. Y., 71) that it is an ancient and well-established rule of law that a seal attached to a document is prima facie proof that it was attached by the proper authority. A similar decision was handed down in April by the Supreme Court of Illinois, (Reed vs. Fleming, 209 Ill., 390.)

A Court Declares a Dividend.

Another case worth mentioning is Crichton vs. Webb Press Co., (36 Southern, 926) in which the highest court of Louisiana practically declared a dividend, at the instance of a minority stockholder. The opinion is well reasoned, but may not be authority beyond the peculiar facts before the court; it does not contain any very helpful discussion of the rules of law to be applied in such a case.

Penalty for Failure to Keep Stock Book.

The Appellate term of the New York Supreme Court decided in May that a stockholder could not maintain an action to recover of the corporation the penalties imposed upon it by Section 29 of the Corporation Law, for its failure to keep stock books, the right of action being in the people alone (Bellingham vs. Gleason Manufacturing Co., 43 Misc., 681).

The foregoing cases may be said to be indicative of the progress which corporation law has made during the last year. It would be an easy matter to cite a larger number of cases, but those decisions to which reference has been made are probably enough to justify the statement that corporation law is becoming daily more clear and settled. The next few years will probably bring forth a considerable number of decisions respecting the right of persons to form corporations in order to evade laws made to control corporations. While the ordinary corporation is organized partly so that the individual may escape certain liabilities, no corporation should be permitted to exist for the mere purpose of allowing another corporation to evade laws enacted to control it. While the case of the malicious combination of the labor boycott cannot strictly be said to be analogous, the same principle underlies both. In so far as the combination is formed for an ulterior purpose, which is unlawful, the boycott and dummy corporation are equally a fair object for the close scrutiny of the judiciary and the control of the legislature.

JAMES M. BECK.

MEMPHIS PROSPEROUS.

By J. T. Fargason, President of the National Bank of Commerce.

The financial outlook from our viewpoint is good. Our principal crop, cotton, is large, and a considerable part of it has been marketed at good prices. Money is easy and abundant, and I think the prospects for a good business in 1905 better than it has been for years.

1905

LAWS NEEDED TO INCREASE USEFULNESS OF SAVINGS BANKS

Some Loopholes in the Present Statute Pointed Out by J. Harsen Rhoades—A Year of Growth.

By J. Harsen Rhoades.
President of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

The savings banks of New York State from year to year continue to show a steady increase in deposits, as the following tables will indicate:

	Resources.	Deposits.
Jan. 1, 1900	$1,000,300,060.51	$887,480,450.59
July 1, 1900	1,067,809,160.54	922,981,596.26
Increase	63,819,147.47	29,648,988.60
Jan. 1, 1901	1,068,019,216.08	947,129,428.09
July 1, 1901	1,165,076,794.67	987,621,998.80
Increase	85,545,407.02	67,176,219.65
Jan. 1, 1902	1,171,364,624.69	1,014,965,857.35
July 1, 1902	1,167,681,347.29	1,031,089,189.24
Increase	29,765,940.18	83,071,885.75
Jan. 1, 1903	1,191,220,573.18	1,077,285,745.70
July 1, 1903	1,221,425,092.87	1,112,418,552.56
Increase	47,440,890.47	35,888,195.76
Jan. 1, 1904	1,238,880,488.61	1,131,281,947.46
July 1, 1904	1,275,188,167.37	1,166,091,444.23
Inc., 6 months	36,288,099.76	34,809,500.77

The figures for the year 1904 are not yet accessible, but on Jan. 1, 1904, the total resources of the savings banks in Greater New York were $872,872,075.13, and the total deposits $760,780,322.68, showing that over two-thirds of the total deposits of the savings banks of the State are lodged with the banks of this city.

The following table shows the surplus of the savings banks of this State at their market value on July 1 of each year for the past five years:

July 1, 1900	$115,381,652.75
July 1, 1901	110,975,246.48
July 1, 1902	115,340,560.13
July 1, 1903	108,454,721.10
July 1, 1904	108,384,057.42

It will be noticed that the gain in resources from July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, amounts to $53,764,165.10, and that the gain in deposits for the same period amounts to $55,672,891.87.

The gain in deposits for the last year does not, in my judgment, indicate a season of prosperity for the working people, for it is well known that increased cost of living and numerous strikes have severely crippled them in their resources. It rather indicates a suspension of development in business and the holding of money for the time being, as well as a disposition to use the banks for investment purposes owing to the flattering inducement of good interest return, coupled with freedom from liability to tax assessment. Under changed conditions as to business now existing, these factors to a certain extent will disappear, and the coming year will probably show increased deposits by the busy workman and the provident producer, on whose behalf and in whose interests alone the present savings bank system was founded.

In this connection, an interesting feature in relation to savings bank deposits has developed during the last two years – most interesting as showing the great value to the community of having in operation a system for conserving the thrift of the people. Owing to the great and rapid growth in population, it was found that on the east side of this city—notably south and east of Fourteenth Street—there were not enough buildings erected to properly house the population seeking to live there. As a consequence, rents were raised, the cost of living increased, and finally a number of people, dissatisfied with their surroundings and existing conditions, transferred their homes either to the upper portions of the city or to the outlying districts of the Borough of Brooklyn, many of them withdrawing their savings from the banks and purchasing homes for themselves, notably in the outskirts of the Borough of Brooklyn. In this way a movement has started which, carried to its probable limit, will secure for thousands of our people cheerful homes filled with light and sunshine as compared with the ordinary tenement dwelling. In creating the ability to take advantage of this splendid development, truly the savings bank has been the "power behind the throne."

The rate of interest paid by the banks and the reasons for advancing or reducing the same are not only questions of interest to depositors, but matters concerning which they are entitled to information. Three years ago it was the firm belief of the officers and Trustees of the larger number of banks in the State that the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum paid to the depositors was all the banks could properly pay, leaving a small percentage to place to the credit of surplus account in order to strengthen the banks in connection with the large increase of deposits annually pouring into their coffers. Within the last two years, owing to unsettled conditions in the financial world, State, municipal, and railroad bonds have declined, and have been purchased at a much better rate of annual interest return than existed before, while the rate of interest on bond and mortgage loans has increased in the large cities fully one-half of 1 per cent. In this way some of the larger banks have found that, for the time being, they could afford to increase their rate of dividend, and many have done so in justice to their depositors; but it must not be forgotten that the ability to do this remains with the few banks and not with the many, that lower interest rates are sure to prevail in the near future, and that the ability, even of the few to maintain the advance, if made, is very uncertain in its character.

The permanent safety of the banks requires that a solid, substantial surplus must not only be created but at all times maintained. During the last two years the actual shrinkage for the time being in the market value of securities held by the banks, solid and substantial as these securities are and of a character the very best in the market, has been large, as will be seen from the table of the surplus of the banks presented in this report. It is pleasing, however, to note that renewed confidence and active business conditions are rapidly restoring this apparent loss, and the report of surplus to be issued on Jan. 1, 1905, will in all probability show that the banks have regained to a large extent the temporary shrinkage already referred to. At the same time, in a savings bank the first imperative duty of the Trustees, above all things else, is to so invest the moneys coming under their control and to so fortify these investments with a proper reserve fund that at no time and under no conditions shall the principal sum due the depositors be endangered even in the smallest degree.

So far as the earning power of the banks is concerned, it may be well to say that in all sections of the State where the rate on bond and mortgage investment has not exceeded 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent., the average annual rate of interest return upon investments and re-investments for the last ten years has not exceeded 3 7-10 per cent. per annum, to which might be added a small gain in interest from deposits withdrawn during each year and not entitled to interest at the date of withdrawal; also from old investments not yet due but rapidly maturing. The probabilities are that the average annual rate upon investments and re-investments to be made for the coming ten years will not exceed 3 6-10 per cent. per annum.

In addition to the foregoing, there is still another reason which is of importance and meets with the serious consideration of the officers and trustees of the banks and that is the constant and increasing pressure on the part of that portion of the public well able to take care of their own property, to open accounts with the saving banks for the sake of a high interest return upon their deposit, coupled with freedom from liability to taxation. This is an evil difficult to control, and calls for a policy thoroughly conservative in its character and best calculated to limit the facilities of the banks to that class of the population in whose interests the banks were originally founded. In this way we can best conserve the great trust which has been placed in our hands.

From the time of the creation of the first savings bank in this State down to a few years ago deposits in the banks had been free from liability to taxation, the State recognizing that the thrift of the common people should be free from this burden. A few years ago a tax of 1 per cent. was levied by the State upon the surplus in the savings banks. It is now the hope of the officers of the banks that the Legislature at its coming session will decide that even this tax should be omitted, and the deposits in the savings banks once again made free from all liability to State or municipal taxation.

While the continued rapid increase in the deposits of savings banks properly requires from time to time a slow and gradual increase in the scope of investment securities, the experience of the past has shown that this increase must be guarded in its character and clearly defined, so that no advantage can at any time be taken by corporations in the issue of bonds of any weakness in the existing laws relating to investments for savings banks. Such a weakness now exists in the clause permitting investments in railroad securities which, under certain named restrictions, can be purchased provided they are a first mortgage upon the whole or any part of the railroad to be mortgaged. The members of the Savings Banks' Association are fully alive to the necessity for some change in the law, and a strong effort during the coming Winter will be made to remedy the weakness now existing.

So far as depositors are concerned, every facility consistent with safety should be afforded them for the opening and closing of accounts and for the easy transaction of business with the banks, whether the residence of the depositor is near the bank or located in another State; but, in the acceptance of accounts of depositors living at long distances from the bank itself, it must not be forgotten that savings banks were founded for the encouragement of thrift on the part of people living within a reasonable radius of each bank so established, and not for conserving the interests of depositors living in all parts of this country or other countries. It has to be borne in mind also that, in dealing with depositors, the savings bank is dealing with strangers, and that the opening and closing of accounts on signatures not verified by actual presence at the bank, and payments subject to the laws of different States and countries, are not free from embarrassment and risk; while the opening of branch banks only leads to large increased responsibility on the part of trustees, who, through philanthropic motives and a sense of duty toward those incapable of investing their savings, are giving gratuitously their time, and their effort to the fostering of a great public trust; besides which, the acceptance of large sums of money in the aggregate from resources foreign to the State adds largely to the risk of taxation by the Legislature.

Some mercantile houses and trust companies still continue banking departments devoted to the receipt of small sums from working people, and advertise for deposits in a manner calculated to mislead ignorant people into depositing moneys in what they suppose to be a savings bank. In these advertisements they keep just within the Savings Bank Law, which reads as follows:

"Article III. Section 131—No bank, banking association, individual banker, firm, association, corporation, person or persons shall advertise or put forth a sign as a savings bank, or in any way solicit or receive deposits as a savings bank. Any bank, banking association, individual banker, firm, association, corporation, person or persons violating this provision shall forfeit to the people of the State for every offense the sum of $100 for every day such offense shall be continued."

So far the press and the Legislature have given little heed to these existing conditions and to the danger involved in the management of this class of property not subject to the rigid provisions of the Savings Bank Law.

To keep the savings banks safeguarded at every point is the aim and purpose of those who have their management in charge, and, as managed under existing laws, these institutions constitute a great power in the creation in the aggregate of large wealth among the masses, in conserving the thrift of the common people, and are a potent factor in the advancement of the commonwealth; but to keep the system pure and good and strong, we need and must have at all times the earnest support of the press, the Legislature, and of the depositors themselves.

GOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

By Francis B. Reeves, President of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia.

From a Philadelphia viewpoint the coming of the new year is regarded as a promising event in financial and business circles—that is to say, the outlook is auspicious. With the Presidential contest settled for four years in accordance with Pennsylvania and Philadelphia ideas; with entire confidence that the President's policies with regard to the railways and other corporations engaged in international trade must and will be wisely shaped in the interest of the whole country, no fears are seriously entertained. Our locomotive works and other large industries are well supplied with orders, and are already taking back large numbers of skilled laborers that had been laid off last Summer. In general manufacturing and mercantile business concerns are making favorable reports, and are expecting good returns in 1905. Bank deposits have recently fallen off somewhat, but this is not a bad sign. There is money enough available for all legitimate demands, though interest rates are too low for satisfactory banking profits. Five per cent. for time loans is not too much for borrowers to pay, and when times are really good money commands such a rate. It must be conceded that New York controls the financial situation, and I believe it must be admitted that rates would be better now if those who control the money market in New York had been at stake in stocks and bonds and note in their dividends.

NEW YORK STATE BANKS

By William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank

The State banking system of New York has within ten years grown into National importance. Doubtless the statistician would be able to show that it largely excels the banking system of the entire country when the National bank was inaugurated. In the absence of comparative figures it is sufficient to indicate the magnitude of the important trusts now under control of the State. By the last official figures the dimensions are as follows:

Assets of banks of deposit	$440,467,307
Assets of savings banks	1,278,170,197
Assets of trust companies	1,208,450,950
Total	$2,927,127,404

That such a gigantic aggregation of interests demands and should receive the most competent and courageous handling from the officials in charge goes without saying, yet it is useful to repeat again and again the seriousness of the trusts which are under the supervision of the Banking Department.

No feature of the State bank system demands more immediate attention than the question of the cash reserve for trust companies. The wisdom and necessity of this provision against distrust has passed beyond the limits of discussion. Its advisability is conceded—the extent and character of the proposed reserve awaits legislative action. It should be the policy of the powers in control to hasten this readjustment of banking conditions. It should also be the policy of the trust companies themselves to cooperate in bringing about a settlement of this vexed question as early as possible.

In addition to the large body of funds deposited [illegible] the State banks of deposit have increased in number and efficiency. It is doubtful if any State in the Union has a more beneficent provision for the extension of good banking facilities to the people than that which is furnished by the branch banking provision of the laws of the State of New York. Under its regulation largely capitalized and ably managed banks are enabled to extend facilities of security and money to any part of the City of New York, and a very considerable amount of anxiety and concern as to the safety of deposits has thus been eliminated from the minds of the people. The practical working of the new system has been most successful, and doubtless will be proven to be of surpassing advantage in a financial crisis. These convulsions are not obsolete or unlikely. They are apt to occur suddenly and to find the business world unprepared. The policy of an enlightened administration of our banking department should be to employ the time of security and confidence in devising safeguards and improvements in practical banking, so that the inevitable period of reaction and reverses shall not find us unprepared.

WILLIAM A. NASH.

SOUTH DAKATA CROPS.

By F. F. Sherman, President of the South Dakota Central Railway Company.

The financial outlook for this vicinity has not been better in many years. Our State has had a good crop, and the exceptionally good prices for all farm products make [illegible] and the banks are in a very fine condition.

NEW JERSEY OUTLOOK.

By De Witt Van Buskirk, Vice-President of the Mechanics' Trust Company of Bayonne.

The conditions in Bayonne have materially improved during last year. Labor conditions are good. None able and willing to work need be without employment. The city is fast becoming a busy manufacturing and shipping point. The excellent rail and deep-water transportation facilities have attracted some of the largest concerns here such as the Standard Oil Company, Pacific Coast Borax Company, Tidewater Oil Company, Guffey Oil Company, Babcock & Wilcox Company, Safely Insulated Wire and Cable Company, Goubert Manufacturing Company, Electric Launch Company, and many others. These are all working full time and employing their full complement of men. Good wages are paid, and the employes are saving money and buying homes. Real estate values have increased.

During the year the banking interests of the city have prospered. The Bayonne Bank, the youngest of the three institutions, has nearly doubled its deposits. The outlook for 1905 is bright. New manufacturing concerns have purchased sites for factories, which will be improved and many more men will be employed than ever before. The demand for homes far exceeds the supply. This means steady and rapid growth of the city.

The financial condition of the city under the administration of Mayor Brady has been much improved. Economies in administration have been introduced in all departments, and its affairs are on a sound financial basis.

THE YEAR ON THE EXCHANGES

CLARENCE WHITMAN, President Merchants' Association.

OSCAR S. STRAUS, President New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

HENRY B. HERBERT, President Produce Exchange.

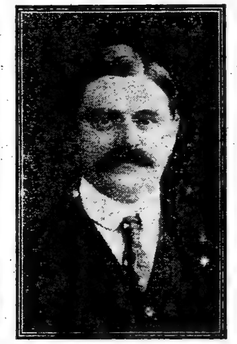

HENRY SCHAEFER, President New York Cotton Exchange.

A YEAR OF UPS AND DOWN FOR TRADERS IN COTTON

Short Crop Meant Loss to All But the Grower at the Beginning of 1904—Conditions Reversed.

By Henry Schaefer, President of the New York Cotton Exchange.

A review of the cotton market for the year 1904 is without exaggeration a review of a market which not since the American war of the rebellion has produced such remarkable surprises, extreme fluctuations in values, enormous profits, and corresponding losses.

The Agricultural Bureau report of Dec. 3, 1903, estimating the cotton crop for 1903-1904 at 9,982,000 bales, was a warning to the trade that a fifth season of insufficient production of the raw material was upon it, but the figure given was so exceedingly small, meaning, if correct, that we were face to face with a most serious crop failure, that very few counted upon it as correct, because the trade very naturally asked itself what could have caused such a failure unless we are to admit the modern argument that the soil is exhausted or the seed unable to bring forth fruit or both? Nor did the actual movement of the crop tend to confirm such a low estimate for many weeks to come.

The total December 1903 movement in sight fell only 23,000 bales behind that of the previous December. The total January, 1904, movement in sight exceeded by 129,000 bales the movement of the previous January. The total February, 1904, movement in sight fell away 147,000 bales from the movement of the previous February, and on March 1, 1904, the total crop in sight proved to be only 109,000 bales behind the crop in sight on March 1, 1903. As the total yield of the season 1902-1903 had produced 10,673,000 bales, it can readily be understood that estimates for the season 1903-1904 of a 10,500,000 bales found many adherents and believers. But the Agricultural Bureau proved remarkably correct, nevertheless, and the close of the season, Aug. 31, 1904, showed the total yield to have been only 10,002,000 bales, a practical confirmation of the bureau's estimate in December.

What this meant to the cotton trade of the world when the most generally adopted figure of nearly 11,000,000 bales was supposed to be necessary for the world's consumption can readily be imagined. Consumption had to be curtailed and the price for the raw material alone could do it. Many must have been the anxious hours of the spinner who had not provided himself with sufficient raw material to run his mill, and in some instances extravagant prices were paid rather than suspend operations. Gradually, however, and almost imperceptibly to those interested in the article, the price began to tell. Although the bull leader prophesied in February and in the early part of March that spinners could afford to pay 20 cents, or even 25 cents a pound, he was reckoning without his host. Consumption was being restricted practically everywhere. Great Britain, France, and this country soon experienced shutdowns of many mills, and the end of the season found the predicted cotton famine a myth, although at great cost and sacrifice to many mill owners and their operatives.

There is no doubt that the planter is the only man who reaped a profit out of last season's crop, and there is but one voice to-day about the wealth and prosperity of the South. This is surely the bright side of the picture. Unfortunately, that much cannot be said of those who handled the actual cotton and those who turned it into goods. Never, perhaps, was the end of a cotton season hailed with more joy by the trade generally than the season of 1903-04. The very rapid and extravagant rise in prices caused numerous defaults in the delivery of cotton to buyers in the South, entailing enormous losses to them, and in some cases preventing them from fulfilling their obligations to American or European spinners. This was the hard part because the loss was sustained in the prosecution of a perfectly legitimate business. Manufacturers, on the other hand, were forced into idleness because the goods market failed utterly to respond to the great advance in the price of the raw material. The distress among operatives became widespread. Here we had the dark side of the picture. But even the speculator, the man who generally gets the least sympathy, found the season anything but a profitable one to him. The bear was the loser at first, and the bull came out worse than the bear in the end. I have spoken above of the justification of a high price for the raw material. There is very little doubt in my mind that the average price for the season would have been even higher than it was but for the extravagances of speculation. Early in the season, from December until March, prices were forced up so rapidly that spinners the world over, perhaps quite inclined to pay an advanced price, were compelled either to stop buying altogether or restrict their purchases to a minimum. The vagaries of the market in February especially must have disconcerted the spinner altogether. The result was that in spite of a remarkably small crop stocks became heavier because the demand had practically ceased. In the meantime the bull leader, flushed with success, had accumulated an enormous amount of speculative contracts, Leiter as practically the only buyer in the market, he soon found himself unable to continue, and on March 18 he announced his suspension. The figures given below show the result in prices in cold type, but the tension that existed immediately after the failure can be appreciated only by those who suffered the loss. The New York market had had its greatest failure, and the members of our Exchange must be permitted to point with pride to the fact that every obligation, save on the part of one firm which succumbed and found itself unable to pay in full, was met.

LOUIS SELIGSBERG, Secretary Coffee Exchange.

I now proceed to give the highest and lowest prices for the delivery month following the current month during the year and up to to-day:

During January the range for February was ..... 12.73 to 16.03
February the range for March was ..... 12.30 to 17.04
March the range for April was ..... 13.00 to 16.25
April the range for May was ..... 13.29 to 15.28
May the range for June was ..... 12.48 to 15.78
June the range for July was ..... 10.16 to 12.55
July the range for August was ..... 10.03 to 11.00
August the range for September was ..... 9.65 to 11.25
September the range for October was ..... 9.98 to 10.99
October the range for November was ..... 9.56 to 10.19
November the range for December was ..... 8.73 to 9.96
December, (to 28th, inclusive,) the range for January, 1905, was..... 6.50 to 8.70

I also subjoin a statistical compilation by the New York Cotton Exchange showing the distribution of the crop for 1903-1904, as compared with the two preceding years:

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CROP, SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF AND EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

				1903-4. Bales.	1902-3. Bales.	1901-2. Bales.
Stock at the ports carried over from preceding year.				158,569	161,229	236,771
Total crop				10,002,626	10,673,750	10,768,195
American cotton brought back from Europe				4,014	41,350	.....
Total supply				10,164,909	10,876,338	11,004,966
Of which Southern mills have taken	1,889,052	1,958,415	1901-2. Bales. 2,016,582			
	1903-4. Bales.	1903-4. Bales.				
Of which Californian and Colorado mills have taken.	6,489	10,856	11,838			
Of which Northern mills and Canada have taken	2,124,106	2,070,212	2,168,683			
Total American takings				4,019,627	4,039,145	4,197,101
Exported to Great Britain	2,376,665	2,849,365	3,041,371			
Exported to France	766,059	785,679	781,092			
Exported to the Continent	2,647,250	2,846,766	2,649,073			
Exported to Mexico	53,869	59,489	31,721			
Exported to Japan, &c.	47,444	133,883	168,594			
Total exports				6,022,367	6,675,383	6,642,611
Burned				885	3,241	4,623
Total distribution				10,052,809	10,717,769	10,844,737
Leaving stock at the ports				111,890	158,569	161,229
Total				10,164,909	10,876,338	11,004,966

Naturally the question arises every now and then, what was the cause of this great crop failure? The fact that the boll weevil was responsible for the loss of perhaps 500,000 bales is freely admitted. No so, however, the argument that the soil is exhausted or that the seed is poor. While the former cause unfortunately is still in existence and seems to be spreading from Texas into some of the other states West of the Mississippi River, there is ground for hope that the present season will dispose of the other arguments. Earnest efforts are continually being made by Federal as well as State governments to combat the boll weevil evil and at one time the cotton world was cheered by the report of the discovery of the Guatemala ant as a destroyer of the weevil, but thus far no satisfactory result has been reached. This is easily the most distressing feature to the planter as well as to the whole cotton trade. The annual loss caused by the pest to the country is too enormous to be overlooked and the whole question calls for the most strenuous and intelligent effort on the part of the Government as well as of individuals. But to return to the last crop. I think the weight of evidence is in favor of the argument that the great falling off was in the first place due to the weather, rain and drought both coming at the wrong time for the plant, and in the second place to the very killing frost which proved all the more serious as the crop was an especially late one in returning. Five successive crop failures, considering the acreage planted, furnish food for thought to everbody interested in the trade and we on this side of the water must not wonder that foreign governments favor the movement on the part of their citizens to encourage in every way the production of cotton in their dependencies. Previous efforts in this direction have not met with much success. Perhaps the prospect is a better one now. It will be many years, however, before the crown can be wrested from this country and in the meantime it is earnestly to be hoped that the United States can once more show to the world that, having devoted the acreage to the crop, Providence has come to its assistance in giving it the right kind of a season and a proper yield to the acre.

Are these hopes about to be fulfilled? It would really seem so. All through the cotton growing season this year the weather was well nigh perfect in the South. Of course in the great area planted there had to be spots where weather conditions left much to be desired, but in the great majority of cases, more especially in the Atlantic States, the reports encouraged the trade to believe that at least we were going to have a better yield. The Government estimated

GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.

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the acreage planted with cotton at the magnificent total of 31,736,500 acres. I do not dare to put down in figures, for fear of being accused of exaggeration, what a perfect yield on such an acreage would mean. There was room there for plenty of damage by either insect or weather conditions and yet sufficient to raise a crop over the world's needs. The weekly crop reports by the Agricultural Bureau, the monthly averages of conditions by the same bureau and the quantities of cotton ginned as reported by the Census Bureau were all awaited and studied with the keenest interest. Every successive report brought cheering news and the trade became more and more confident of the final result as it approached it goal.

The average condition of the crop on the 25th of the preceding month was given by the Agricultural Bureau as follows:

COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
In June	85	74.1
In July	88	77.1
In August	91.6	79.7
In September	84.1	81.2
In October	75.8	65.1

The Census Bureau in turn gave the amount of cotton ginned, counting round bales as half bales, as follows:

		Previous Year.
To Oct. 18th, 1904	6,417,894	5,706,248
To Nov. 14th, 1904	9,788,046	8,815,162
To Dec. 12th, 1904	11,818,113	9,827,259

For 1st Counties out of 811.

Finally the Agricultural Bureau published on Dec. 3 a figure based on the yield of lint per acre on an actual acreage of 30,033,700 acres of 12,162,700 bales. Although a 12,000,000-bale yield had been considered as highly probable by many, there was hardly anybody who expected the Agricultural Bureau to confirm such a figure on Dec. 3. Great, therefore, was the shock to the trade, and for a day or two almost panicky conditions prevailed. Unless all signs fail, therefore, the trade is assured not alone a sufficient supply for the year, but a comfortable surplus to make up for another rainy day. And yet the grower of cotton need not despair. As a rule the first large crop does not obliterate all the bad results of five poor ones. Consumption will surely take hold of the raw material now with confidence. Naturally the cotton goods market is suffering at the moment from the great decline in the price of the raw material, but that cannot be other than temporary. There must be some merit in the belief that stocks of goods the world over are unusually small. The great consuming markets of China and Japan are unfortunately paralyzed for the time being by the Russo-Japanese war. Let us hope that peace may be re-established soon. Then I believe it will clearly be shown that stocks of goods need replenishment badly. And if consumption is re-established, as I am confident it will be, at present prices, the surplus left from the crop will be a bagatelle for the South to carry. Therefore let the growers be of good cheer and comfort themselves with the fact that a part at least of the lower price they have to take for their product is made up by the increased quantity which they have for sale.

ACTIVITIES OF PRODUCE EXCHANGE BROADENED IN 1904

President Hebert Reviews the Growth and Predicts That It Will Be Maintained.

By Henry B. Hebert, President of the Produce Exchange.

Referring to the affairs of the New York Produce Exchange for 1904, it may be said that notwithstanding the ill-effect of a short wheat crop upon that part of our export trade, other lines of business carried on under our organization show a general improvement.

During the last twelve months the admittance of new members largely exceeded that of the previous calendar year. Trades that heretofore had no affiliation with our institution have recently entered our fellowship, doubtless attracted by the advantages which the Exchange affords from its large membership and superior facilities for doing business.

The new corn crop movement has started off upon a much larger scale than it did a year ago, bringing activity to our markets and somewhat compensating the exporters and the steamship lines for loss of business in wheat. As we approach the new year, we do so with confidence, expecting a season of prosperity, as every indication points that way.

On Nov. 14 trading in pig iron began under the fostering influences of our organization. The first call was overcrowded by enthusiastic dealers and traders, and to-day the "pig iron ring" has become one of the prominent features of the floor. Quotations from its two calls are publicly distributed, and are attracting the attention of the general iron and steel trade of the country. The linseed oil trade has recently perfected rules to govern transactions in contract linseed oil, the aim being to make this city the financial and storage centre for this commodity. This is a new proposition to the oil trade, and merits its active and generous support.

The revised grain trade rules, which permit grain stored at Buffalo to be delivered in New York upon contract, when the freight charges to New York have been deducted and the grain has been inspected by our chief grain inspector, is in line with modern business methods. This extension of contract deliveries will minimize the possibility of market manipulations that do such great harm to legitimate trading.

Dealings in cotton seed oil are absorbing more than ordinary public interest. The low price ruling as compared with that of a year ago has given the article many friends among the bulls. Market value, however, is largely regulated by the size of the cotton crop, and the trade is full of vigor and promise, and has a great future before it. Transactions in cereals, upon which the Exchange depends more or less for business activity, incited an intense interest in crop conditions during the various periods of growth. Harvest results are largely viewed from a productive point. Possibly never before in the history of a wheat crop was such energy exerted by experts in the canvass and examination of the wheat plant as took place last Summer. When wires came pouring in from sections of the Northwest that the blight of rust had appeared and threatened the crop, the reports were received with much doubt, but the persistence with which they were continued gave a start to the growth of a bull sentiment that broadened speculative buying and resulted in advancing the price far beyond the exporters' limits. We can now measure the extent of the injury done. The shrinkage in the crop, comparing the statement of July 1 with that of Oct. 1, amounted to 113,000,000 bushels. The early estimate indicated a larger yield than that of the previous year, but the final estimate of the Government shows a shortage as compared with 1903 of 80,000,000 bushels. The price of December wheat on July 1 in New York was quoted at 85¼ cents. Under speculative influences the price of this option was pushed up to over $1.21 during November, and now it is likely that high prices will obtain until the next crop.

Although the wheat crop shows an important shortage, yet the aggregate yield of wheat, corn, and oats—the three principal crops of the United States—is considerably larger than for 1903, the excess amounting to 228,647,000 bushels. The Government estimated the corn crop at 2,454,531,000 bushels, or 230,730,000 bushels larger than the yield of 1903. This increase of crop is an addition to the wealth of the farmer of about $90,000,000, so what he has lost in the shortage of his wheat crop he more than makes out of the corn yield.

It is safe to say that a total failure of the corn crop would be more seriously felt by our people than the total failure of any other crop raised in the United States. Ninety per cent. of this crop is used at home. It is consumed largely in feeding cattle, although a large percentage finds its way into various kinds of manufacture, such as whisky, glucose, &c. In the event of a total failure of this crop no country on earth would be able to supply the deficiency. Ten per cent. of the crop is usually exported, and if it was shipped out of the country in 1,000-ton canal barges there would be a continuous fleet that would extend 2,861 miles, forming a girdle of corn twelve feet deep and twenty-five feet wide that would reach from Buffalo through the canal down the Hudson River and acro the Atlantic Ocean to Liverpool.

HENRY B. HEBERT.

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JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President. JAMES H. HYDE, Vice President.

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How would you like to be absolutely sure that twenty years from now you would be in receipt of an annual income of $1,000 or $10,000 a year?

And how would you also like to be absolutely sure that if you should die at any time before then the income would commence *at once* to your beneficiary?

The Continuous Instalment Endowment of the Equitable will create this income for you without your sinking much capital. The income may be as low as $100 or as high as $10,000.

Splendid opportunities for men of character to act as representatives.
Write to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

SEND THIS COUPON OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. T.

Please send me information regarding a Continuous Instalment Endowment if issued at age..... years, beneficiary aged..... years.

Name.....

Address.....

Top Prices for Cash Cotton—(Middling Uplands)—New York, 1904.

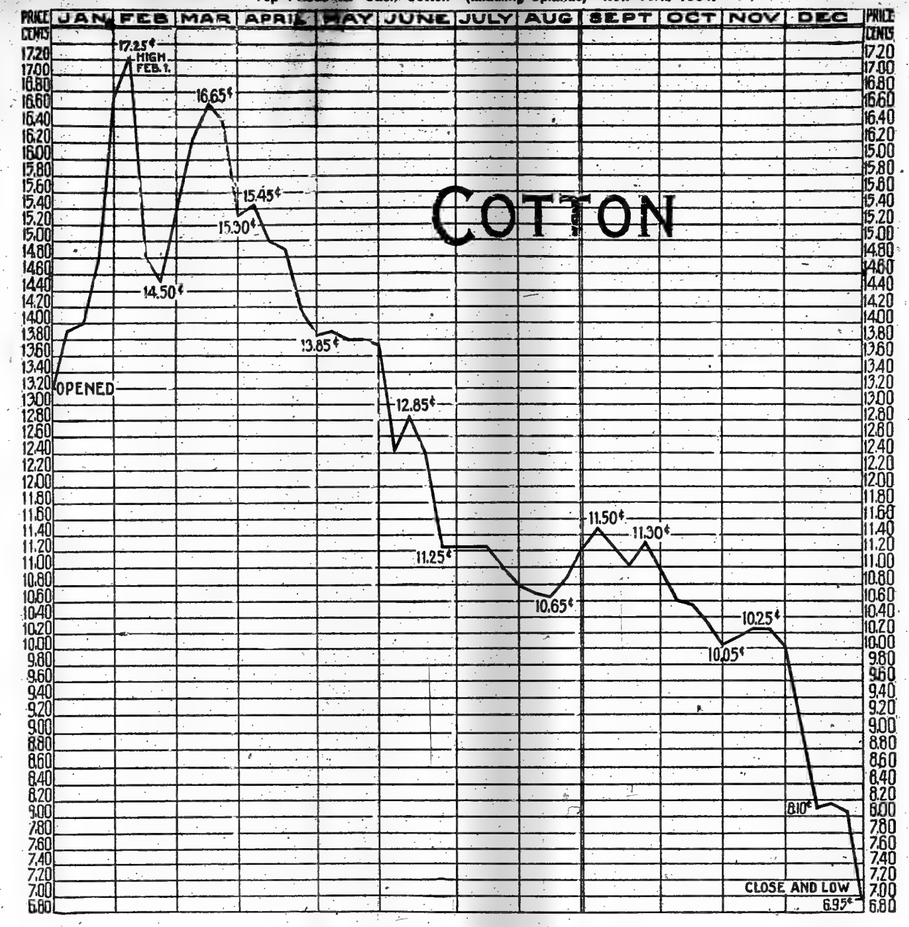

Wheat—No. 2 Red—Top Cash Prices, Chicago, 1904.

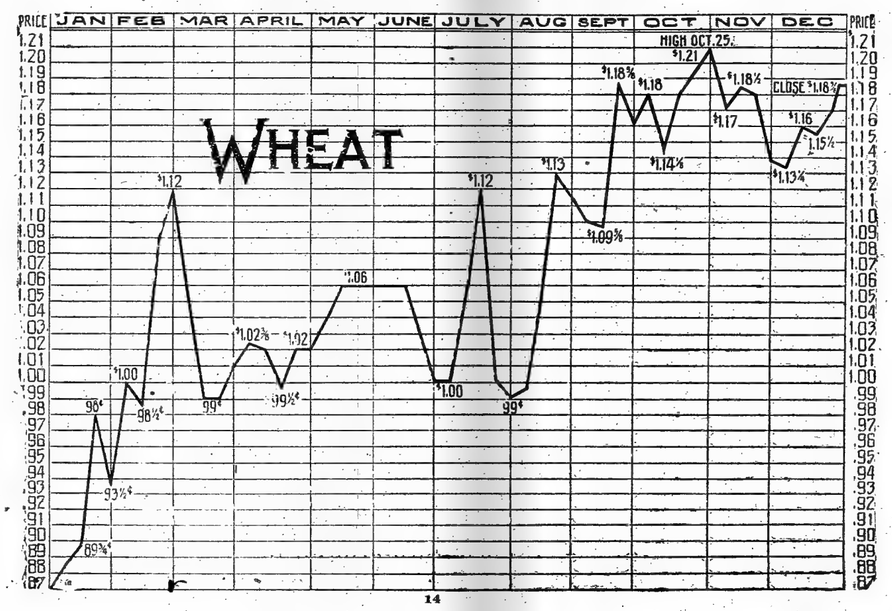

THE BOARD OF TRADE IS A POWER FOR PUBLIC GOOD.

By Exposing Bad Legislation and Promoting Good It Has Done Signal Service to the State and City.

By the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation was organized on Sept. 13, 1873, at a meeting of a few prominent business men, called at the suggestion of the late Horace B. Claflin, who was the First Vice President of the new organization. Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' National Bank, was the first President. It was called into existence by the conditions of the time. Deep gloom had settled down upon the business world, and the fear of impending disaster was universal. The country was entering upon a period of contraction and depression which brought ruin to thousands of business firms and corporations. Conditions in New York were becoming constantly more unfavorable for business enterprise. Railroad discriminations were transferring the trade of our jobbers and manufacturers to their competitors in other cities. The condition of the wharves and piers on our water front made them inadequate to the needs of commerce. Not a grain elevator existed at the terminal of any railroad at this port. Antiquated and expensive methods were everywhere in vogue. The Erie Canal, which had for many years so well served this port, was in a condition of neglect, and high tolls handicapped its traffic. Transportation of passengers within the city was effected exclusively by means of horse cars and omnibuses. Means of exit from the city for commuters to nearby places were poor and the service bad, and commutation rates excessive. These conditions, with general apathy among our business men, threatened the speedy decay of our commercial supremacy.

The new organization accentuated the need of vigilance and united action in behalf of our city. A rapid growth in membership furnished the means and the influence with which to make the fight.

One of the first steps taken was an appeal to the railroads, supplemented by argument, to supply needed terminal facilities. Two years later all the great lines of railroad had taken steps to construct ample elevators, and some were under construction. Appeals were made to the Legislature and each year canal tolls were reduced, the ultimate object being their total abolition, which was accomplished in 1883. Commutation rates on the Hudson River Railroad and the Harlem Railroad were lowered more than half in 1883. The Brooklyn Bridge was constructed. Wharf and pier facilities were improved and enlarged. The State Railroad Commission was created in 1882, after nine years of persistent labor.

In 1885 the Board of Trade and Transportation initiated the movement for the improvement of our State canals by calling a State convention for that purpose. After nineteen years of unceasing agitation the success of that object was assured by the vote of the people on the thousand-ton barge canal proposition at the election of 1903.

The Forestry Committee of that board drafted a bill to create a State Forest Commission. The bill was passed in 1885. In 1894 the same committee drafted the forestry provision of the State Constitution, which was approved by a vote of the people at the State election that year as Article VII., Section 7. This provision of the Constitution has stood for ten years a barrier to the destruction of our State forests. The great importance of this measure to our commerce and the well-being of the State, in conserving the sources of water supply for general uses and for water and electrical power, succeeding generations will appreciate better than those of to-day.

The enactment of the present National bankruptcy law was accomplished after fourteen years of National agitation, and the expenditure of approximately $50,000 by the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The enactment of the Inter-State commerce law was mainly due to the efforts of the same organization.

Important though they may be, the successes achieved in respect to such larger measures as have been mentioned cannot be alone taken as the measure of the value to the community of such an organization. Organizations exist and are well supported which devote their entire energies to some one object which its members deem important to themselves or the public. The Board of Trade and Transportation, however, has not confined its energies to any one measure, nor has it run to the other extreme and attempted to regulate everything. One of its important fields of labor has been in watching for and defeating bad legislation, especially at Albany. In this the board has met with almost uniform success. Many bills calling for this class of work are introduced in every session of the State Legislature. Some of these bills are strikes; others are mistaken, though honest in their purposes, and others are designed to serve special interests to the detriment of the public. All such measures may be classed as undesirable, and many are pernicious. The so-called West Street Grab bill of four years ago was such a measure and was vetoed by the Governor, after this Board had first exposed its character and the press of the city had denounced it. The New York Central Railroad terminal bill of 1902 was defeated in like manner after the attention of the Mayor and the Rapid Transit Commission had been directed to its provisions. The Water Storage Commission bill of 1903 was a bill which, if passed, would have been a calamity to this State. It would have passed the Legislature, and did pass the Senate, but the board's Committee on Forests defeated it in the Assembly Committee on Rules. The pernicious tax bills of 1901 and 1902 were all materially modified before passage or wholly abandoned after their effect was made known to the members of the Legislature. Hundreds of similar illustrations could be cited of measures affecting the commerce of this city, or affecting specific lines of trade.

This class of work calls for constant attention to the proceedings of the Legislature and of its committees, and the presence of capable and honest representatives of commercial interests at Albany during the legislative sessions. This, as well as other similar work, can only be done by a permanent organization, thoroughly familiar with legislative methods and public needs.

The membership of the Board of Trade is by firms as distinguished from individuals, and consists of some 550 mercantile and manufacturing firms and corporations. In addition to the kind of work it performs, as above enumerated, it renders an important service to its members by accustoming them to looking beyond their their own interest to the larger interests of their city, their State, and the Nation. It never takes part in political or partisan movements, but it does concern itself with humane or patriotic questions, and is in close touch with the various boards of trade throughout the country. Only recently it took an active part in the International Peace Conference in Boston, and emphasized the commercial spirit in its true and highest sense as a spirit of mutuality, which materially contributes to international peace and to the development of trade and commerce. To further these purposes it has again and again presented its views in memorializing Congress for the improvement of our Consular Service, pointing out the advantages to trade and commerce in having a well-equipped, graded and permanent service in order that the merchants and manufacturers of our country may have the benefit of an experienced and well-equipped Consular Service.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

The Plaza Bank
5TH AVE. AND 58TH ST.

CAPITAL
$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits
$252,955.80
DEPOSITS
$3,903,216.33

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
A. NEWBOLD MORRIS, Vice Pres.
C. W. PARSON, Vice Pres.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.
E. H. COOK, Assistant Cashier.
GEORGE B. WHEELER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Chairman.

John Jacob Astor	W. McMaster Mills
B. Beinecke	A. Newbold Morris
August Belmont	John L. Riker
John E. Borne	Charles Scribner
H. B. Hollins	H. A. C. Taylor
Joseph Laroque	George Fred'k Vietor
Isaac Guggenheim	Harry Payne Whitney

Frederic de Peyster Foster

The National Park Bank of New York
Organized 1856
Capital, $3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits, $7,076,428.14
Deposits, $96,577,949.62
(NOV. 10, 1904).

RICHARD DELAFIELD
PRESIDENT.

STUYVESANT FISH, Vice President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice President.
JOHN C. McKEON, Vice President.
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, Vice President.
EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.
WILLIAM O. JONES, Asst. Cashier.
WILLIAM A. MAIN, Asst. Cashier.
FRED'K O. FOXCROFT, Asst. Cashier.
MAURICE H. EWER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph T. Moore,	W. Rockhill Potts,	George Fred'k Vietor,
Stuyvesant Fish,	August Belmont,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
George S. Hart,	Richard Delafield,	Isaac Guggenheim,
Charles Scribner,	Francis R. Appleton,	John E. Borne,
Edward C. Hoyt,	John Jacob Astor,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Gilbert G. Thorne,	John C. McKeon.	

Mount Morris Bank
125TH ST. AND PARK AVE.

CAPITAL, $250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits
$114,382.93
DEPOSITS
$3,345,345.25

L. M. SCHWAN, President.
FREDERICK W. LIVERMORE, Vice President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.
FREDERICK M. SPENCER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Chairman.

John Jacob Astor	Francis R. Appleton
Thos. L. Watt	Edward H. Landon
Wm. Morton Grinnell	John E. Borne
George S. Hart	George B. Brown
William H. Crocker	Charles B. Alexander
Thos. H. Newman	Sidney Dillon Ripley
L. M. Schwan	George Fred'k Vietor
August Belmont	Aaron S. Thomas
Edward C. Hoyt	B. G. Mitchell
W. Rockhill Potts	Fred'k W. Livermore

John C. McKeon

The Mutual Bank
BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits
$221,670.47
DEPOSITS, $3,536,523.31

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
CHARLES A. SACKETT, Vice President.
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, Vice President.
SAMUEL McMILLAN, Vice President.
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.
WILLIAM B. KRUG, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Chairman

John Jacob Astor	James McClenahan
August Belmont	Samuel McMillan
John E. Borne	Stephen McPartland
Aaron Buchsbaum	Charles A. Sackett
Andrew J. Connick	Loyal L. Smith
Thomas Dimond	James Thomson
A. P. W. Kinnan	John C. Van Cleaf
C. W. Luyster	Cornelius Vanderbilt
E. A. McAlpin	Samuel W. Fairchild

Yorkville Bank
3RD AVE. COR. 85TH STREET.

CAPITAL, $100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits
$298,913.00
DEPOSITS, $2,559,493.63

R. VAN DER EMDE, President
RICHARD H. ADAMS, Vice President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Chairman

Richard H. Adams	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.
W. J. Amend	H. B. Scharmann
Charles C. Clausen	Jacob Schlosser
Thomas E. Crimmins	Leopold Schmid
Henry Diedel	Gilbert G. Thorne
R. Guggenheimer	Cornelius Vanderbilt
Julius A. May	R. Van der Emde
H. F. Poggenburg	George Fred'k Vietor

Louis Von Bernuth

CORN (NO. 2 MIXED) TOP CASH PRICES, CHICAGO, 1904.

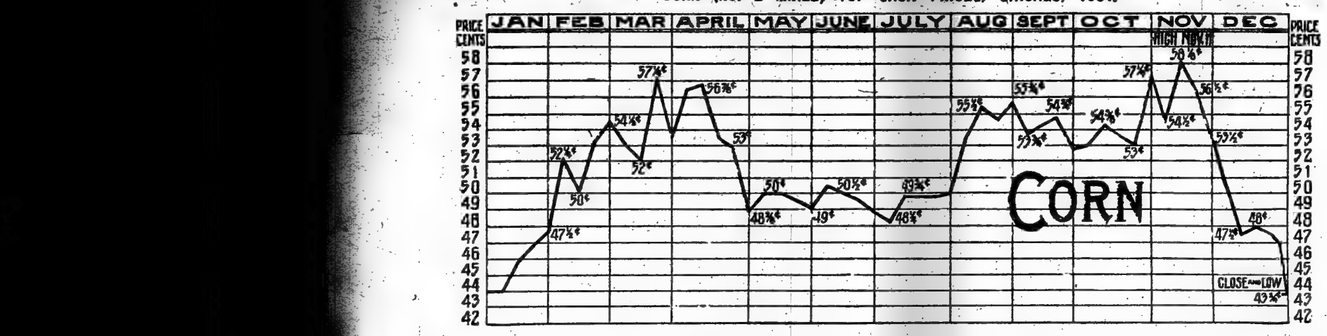

RECORD OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS IN STOCKS AND BONDS.

Beginning With Depression the Activity of the Last Six Months Brought Total Above That of 1903.

The feature of the year's trading in stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was the marked increase of activity in the last half of the year as compared with the first six months. Up to June 30 the transactions in stocks aggregated 50,635,396 shares, as against 82,197,926 shares in the corresponding period of 1903, and in bonds $306,192,000 par value, as against $341,856,850. In the last half of the year, however, the stock dealings reached a total of 135,893,788 shares, as against 78,550,442 in the like period of 1903, and in bonds $730,018,500 par value, as against $342,344,000 in 1903, making the total for the year in stocks 185,529,384 and in bonds $1,036,810,500, as against a total of 160,748,368 shares in stocks for the year 1903, and in bonds of $684,200,850.

The great bulk of the year's business was done in its last quarter, when the sales were on a scale beyond all record in bonds and very nearly so in stocks. The bond dealings on Nov. 11 reached a total of $15,096,000, contrasting with the year's low record of $781,500, made on Feb. 26. In the week of Nov. 19 $36,026,000 par value of bonds changed hands, while for the month of November the dealings aggregated $216,853,500, totals beyond all precedent in the history of the Stock Exchange. The year's low record was made in February, when only 535,204,200 were traded in. While the business in bonds in this remarkably active period was well distributed, the enormous transactions in United States Steels, the Tobacco issues, and Union Pacific convertibles represented a large proportion of the dealings.

Beginning with Oct. 14, there were forty-three consecutive full business days on which more than a million shares were traded in, and on four of these over two million shares changed hands. On Dec. 8 the largest dealings of the year were recorded—2,884,170 shares—comparing with the year's minimum of 73,633 shares on March 19. In the two hours' trading on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1,045,331 shares were dealt in, while on a like day back in May only 40,332 shares were recorded. The most active week was that of Dec. 30, the dealings in that period aggregating 10,922,541 shares, and the most active month was October, when the sales reached a total of 32,479,568 shares. The latter contrasted with the year's low total of 4,585,739 shares, the record for June. United States Steel preferred led the industrial division of the market in activity, while Union Pacific held like distinction among the railroad stocks.

The following table gives the transactions in stocks for each month of 1904, the total for the twelve months and the corresponding months in 1903 and 1902:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	12,235,741	16,096,383	14,765,301
February	8,571,484	10,027,621	12,954,639
March	11,418,972	15,620,842	11,954,672
April	8,103,544	12,242,587	26,579,702
May	5,200,125	12,464,587	13,485,777
June	4,985,729	13,333,994	7,813,048
July	12,134,845	14,790,116	16,317,607
August	12,438,279	14,464,876	14,317,336
September	18,704,717	16,711,440	29,853,087
October	32,479,568	12,671,051	16,348,369
November	31,960,929	16,744,781	17,117,313
December	28,175,454	15,176,178	15,710,712
Total for the year	186,329,384	160,748,368	188,321,181
Increase over 1903, 25,781,016 shares.			
Decrease from 1902, 1,991,797 shares.			

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.
(Par Value.)

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	$70,588,500	$66,005,000	$73,737,500
February	35,843,500	65,381,700	83,910,500
March	40,980,500	51,634,500	66,794,800
April	37,078,000	47,695,000	114,941,900
May	37,444,500	51,540,800	62,933,000
June	47,454,500	57,858,500	64,012,200
July	69,795,280	57,382,000	71,317,200
August	66,857,500	51,521,000	67,258,000
September	108,078,500	45,267,500	53,859,250
October	146,017,000	73,454,000	67,987,000
November	209,227,500	56,251,500	54,169,500
December	113,779,500	63,971,000	60,330,000
Total for the year	$1,003,928,280	$682,576,100	$880,040,550
Increase over 1903, $321,452,280.			
Increase over 1902, $122,878,830.			

STATE BONDS.
(Par Value.)

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	$125,000	$128,500	$95,000
February	21,000	94,000	114,500
March	8,000	.....	92,000
April	22,500	8,000	197,000
May	71,000	58,100	69,000
June	81,000	31,000	81,000
July	52,000	9,000	20,000
August	12,000	7,000	230,800
September	710,100	19,000	447,500
October	67,000	54,200	1,462,000
November	64,000	12,000	182,000
December	709,500	29,000	151,000
Total for the year	$2,013,000	$449,800	$3,387,700
Increase over 1903, $1,562,200.			
Decrease from 1902, $1,374,700.			

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
(Par Value.)

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	$162,500	$24,000	$105,000
February	27,700	122,000	147,500
March	49,000	222,000	65,400
April	30,500	131,850	146,000
May	111,700	154,000	106,500
June	1,227,000	50,000	59,700
July	1,221,050	122,000	146,000
August	1,584,100	43,800	94,500
September	6,344,500	27,300	289,500
October	4,888,500	90,750	164,000
November	7,562,000	122,100	160,200
December	3,607,000	32,500	160,600
Total for year	$25,869,180	$1,173,350	$1,667,900
Increase over 1903, $24,695,830.			
Increase over 1902, $24,191,280.			

TOTAL ALL CLASSES OF BONDS.
(Par Value.)

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	$70,926,000	$66,830,500	$94,059,500
February	35,894,200	65,627,700	84,162,500
March	40,770,500	51,889,500	66,952,200
April	37,131,000	47,848,850	114,884,900
May	37,627,200	51,733,900	63,108,500
June	48,742,500	57,945,500	64,153,900
July	62,070,080	57,513,000	71,982,200
August	68,454,500	51,571,800	63,587,300
September	115,132,100	45,253,800	54,620,850
October	149,973,500	73,594,900	68,653,000
November	216,253,500	56,385,600	54,511,700
December	118,155,000	64,054,500	60,641,600
Total for year	$1,036,810,580	$684,200,850	$891,305,150
Increase over 1903, $352,609,730.			
Increase over 1902, $145,505,430.			

The dealings in stocks and bonds last year made the following showing as compared with preceding years:

	Stocks. (Shares.)	Bonds. (Par Value.)
1904	186,329,384	$1,036,810,580
1903	160,748,368	684,200,850
1902	188,321,181	891,305,150
1901	265,577,254	999,404,329
1900	138,312,286	578,359,230
1899	175,073,805	870,451,130
1898	112,160,140	922,514,410
1897	77,470,763	544,569,930
1896	99,663,027	384,229,000
1895	66,446,576	519,142,100
1894	49,276,776	352,741,950
1893	77,984,965	301,393,777
1892	80,726,410	592,507,000
1891	99,631,389	388,650,900
1890	71,282,885	409,225,120
1889	72,014,600	408,456,625

ALL SIGNS POINT TO BUSINESS PROSPERITY IN 1905.

Big Crops and Elimination of Speculation Will Aid In Upbuilding Legitimate Commerce.

By Clarence Whitman, President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Following the elimination of fictitious values, which took place in the latter end of 1903 and served greatly to clarify the manufacturing and industrial atmosphere, the year 1904 dawned with all the prospects favorable for legitimate business activity. The general business interests of the country were in a sounder condition than they had been for years, but with the uncertainty usually attending a year of a Presidential election, together with a strong feeling of conservatism justified by the bitter experience of 1903, there existed a sluggishness in the various branches of industry throughout the United States, and this condition prevailed until early in the Spring, when the Government crop reports came to hand. These reports had been awaited with not a little anxiety on the part of our leading industrial concerns, and the announcement that they were of a most favorable character gave great encouragement. Commercial life immediately began to assert itself by a revival of activity in iron and steel, this being followed by a general movement in nearly all other departments of industry.

There has been no exploitation of great industrial enterprises during the last twelve months, as in the year preceding, to absorb the free capital of the country; and, consequently, there has been a plethora of money seeking investment at rates within the reach of business men in general. Prior to the middle of 1903 the diversion of immense amounts of capital from the regular channels of business for the financing of apparently profitable, but really unwarranted and deceptive, enterprises was a noteworthy feature of the industrial situation, and the non-appearance of this tendency during 1904 was a most welcome factor in our business life.

It is true that the cotton manufacturing industry has been in an extremely depressed condition, owing largely to the uncertainty concerning the price of the raw material, and there has been a treasonable curtailment of the production of cotton goods. Nevertheless, the consumption of these goods has been maintained surprisingly well, showing that there is a large purchasing power resulting from the general prosperity throughout the country, and it is a fact that the stock of manufactured goods on hand to-day is comparatively small. The enormous crop of cotton for the year—over 12,000,000 bales—is not only the largest, but is said to be of the finest quality ever produced. This circumstance, in itself, is of supreme importance, a great boon, not only to the South, but to every part of the United States. Much speculation exists among cotton goods manufacturers as to what will be the price of the raw material, and while it is reasonably certain that the planters will not receive as large a price for their crops as they did in 1903, it is no less certain that labor throughout the cotton belt will derive rich benefit from the great yield.

It remains to be seen whether or not this unparalleled crop of cotton will exceed the world's power of consumption. The consumption of cotton fabrics in every country increases year by year, and it is safe to say that the present low price for this staple is bound to stimulate an enormous demand both for home and export trade.

Some agitation has been caused by the proposed readjustment of the tariff. While conditions may justify a readjustment of some of the schedules, the question is a very serious and delicate one, and it is to be hoped that when a readjustment is decided upon it will be undertaken by a commission appointed by the President, to be composed of men of the highest intelligence in the business and financial world, who will submit to Congress well-worked out and equitable plans.

Within the last few years the country has grown exceedingly rich. The abundant products of the soil have developed remarkable activity among the railroads and all the manifold industries. Any intelligent man who visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition last year must have been strongly impressed with the wonderful resources and wealth of the country. The productivity of the soil, the mines, and the various industries is far in excess of our own requirements, and to my mind it is of the utmost importance that the Government should this year negotiate reciprocity treaties, not only with the great Dominion to the north of us, but with other foreign countries, for the purpose of increasing a healthy export outlet for all our manufactures and surplus products.

This country was most bounteously favored last year by its fine crops. The final returns of the Agricultural Department at Washington showed the value of them to be over three and one-quarter billions of dollars.

Business from one end of our land to the other to-day is in a sound and healthful condition, and, fortified with the experience of the last few years, there is every reason for confidence in increased prosperity during the year just begun.

CLARENCE WHITMAN.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE NOW IS ABLE TO FINANCE ALL ITS OWN UNDERTAKINGS.

By F. O. Watts, President of the First National Bank of Nashville

In your Financial Supplement of last year general prosperity was the keynote of those answering your inquiries, and at your present request we are justified in joining a similar chorus, though pitched in a higher key.

Without desiring to live unto ourselves or without being unmindful of the times when we needed and received the ready assistance from the East, the people of Tennessee now have a marked feeling of independence. We feel the sensations of growing wealth and confidently look for the time when we shall be of those whose county flows to less-favored communities or to where marvelous development awaits financial aid.

The banking business is considered everywhere the best barometer of the general conditions. Never have the Southern banks enjoyed such prosperity as during this year. One of our financial institutions in a published statement in November said: "We will go through the present harvest season without any rediscounts or the use of any funds outside of our own capital and surplus." A few weeks later, as a result of the rapid decline in cotton, the same bank sent notices to all of its customers, saying: "We announce to our customers who are the owners or collateral holders of cotton that we have ample funds to assist them in carrying it, and will do so for a reasonable time, charging interest at 4½ per cent. per annum." The conditions reflected in these statements are remarkable for this section, (when compared with other years,) and yet this condition is not confined to one or to several, but practically exists in every banking office in Nashville and its surrounding territory.

As a further indication of the growth of this city it may be cited that the bank clearings for the year show an increase of about 10 per cent., the street railways' gross receipts show an increase of 14 per cent., and the transportation companies show even a more remarkable increase in their traffic. With a greater diversification of agriculture and mining than any Southern State, and with a determination to safely develop and market our products in as nearly the finished state as possible, we look toward the future with hope and confidence.

We only need to be sure that our prosperity does not cause us to drift into extravagances or into ventures apart from our legitimate commercial needs.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES REFLECT YEAR'S BUSINESS

December's Clearings Largest on Record—Due to Increased Activity in the Stock Market.

By William Sherer, Manager of the New York Clearing House.

At this writing, when the compilation of statistical tables for the calendar year, intended for early publication, can no longer be deferred, estimates based upon the clearings which passed through the New York Clearing House during the first half of the month of December indicate that about $8,500,000,000 will be the total for the whole month. This is the maximum amount cleared during any one month in the year. November figures showing $8,339,000,000 and October $7,476,000,000, which were the highest since the previous January, when $7,631,000,000 were cleared.

The significant increase during the closing quarter of the year is obviously due to the increased volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange during that period. On many days in December the transactions in stocks exceeded 1,000,000 shares, and on two or more occasions approximated the maximum of over 3,000,000 shares, which were sold during the Northern Pacific corner on May 9, 1901.

The apathy which characterized dealings in the various Exchanges during the greater part of the year, in fact until the result of the National election seemed assured, and the subsequent material increase in clearings thereafter, are very clearly indicated in the following table of clearings during the quarters of the year, viz.:

January, February, March	$14,925,500,000
April, May, June	14,204,000,000
July, August, September	15,204,500,000
October, November, December	24,314,500,000

The increase of clearings outside of New York follows the lead of the metropolis, and that the influence of the stimulus experienced in the securities market is readily extended to other money centers may be seen by the comparative table following:

	New York.	All Other Cities.	London.	Total.
Jan.	$5,691,556,119	$3,744,947,885	$8,436,474,004	
Feb.	4,429,985,002	3,294,084,788	7,731,880,788	
M'ch	4,804,062,099	3,579,103,317	8,383,196,597	
April	4,790,643,083	3,518,515,823	8,309,188,931	
May	4,842,839,576	3,373,116,565	8,215,947,282	
June	4,570,487,770	3,487,954,523	8,058,422,360	
July	5,194,560,287	3,465,951,434	8,660,511,721	
Aug.	4,655,399,871	3,352,402,041	8,008,068,912	
Sept.	5,334,907,641	3,469,371,152	8,804,278,813	
Oct.	7,476,864,592	4,062,462,173	11,540,326,765	
Nov.	8,257,623,971	4,162,658,809	12,420,282,780	
Dec.	8,500,000,000	5,242,100,000	13,742,100,000	
Total	68,648,482,009	44,738,315,575	112,386,997,691	

It will be seen that New York clears 60 per cent. of the aggregate. In 1903 the percentage was 60, and in 1902 over 64.

The totals show an increase in New York clearings over last year of over two and a half billion dollars, and about one and a half billion dollars for outside cities, making an aggregate increase for the whole country of about four billion dollars. Of the large cities, taking into consideration only those whose clearings for the year amount to at least one billion dollars, it will be observed that, excepting New York, the Eastern money centres have fallen off in clearings, while the Western have without exception increased, declines being evident in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, and gains in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Kansas City, as follows:

CLEARINGS.

City.	1904.	1903.
New York	$68,648,400,000	$53,976,200,000
Chicago	8,388,100,000	8,812,800,000
Boston	6,074,000,000	6,717,100,000
Philadelphia	5,941,000,000	5,941,000,000
St. Louis	2,709,800,000	2,510,100,000
Pittsburg	2,667,300,000	2,556,400,000
San Francisco	1,520,400,000	1,320,100,000
Cincinnati	1,257,000,000	1,154,000,000
Baltimore	1,156,700,000	1,172,000,000
Kansas City	1,103,200,000	1,073,800,000

The cash balances paid in settlement of the exchanges at the New York Clearing House were approximately $1,000,000,000, or about 4 per cent. The balances for 1903 were $2,143,000,000, and for 1902 $3,394,995,000.

The balances for Clearing Houses outside New York City are not readily obtainable, and in some instances are never published. In many institutions no cash is handled, balances being settled by drafts drawn on the debtor banks by the manager, in favor of the credit banks, which drafts are cleared next day.

It must be borne in mind that, in all of the figures above enployed, a forecast of the whole month of December had to be predicated upon the returns supplied during the first half of the month, and the official figures may vary considerably, as conditions exist.

Estimating the transactions of the London Clearing House for the last three weeks of December, based upon official returns for the first week in the month, and calculating the pound sterling at $4.87, the figures for the year show an increase over 1903 of over one and a half billion of dollars.

A comparative statement of the New York and London Clearing Houses for the past ten years follows:

	New York.	London.
1895	$29,842,000,000	$36,977,000,000
1896	28,871,000,000	36,889,000,000
1897	33,427,000,000	36,482,000,000
1898	41,972,000,000	39,434,000,000
1899	60,701,000,000	44,562,000,000
1900	52,654,000,000	43,616,000,000
1901	79,420,000,000	46,565,000,000
1902	76,318,000,000	48,840,000,000
1903	66,500,000,000	49,284,000,000
1904	68,648,000,000	50,971,000,000

Maximum figures were recorded in the weekly bank statement during the year just closed. On Sept. 17 the banks reported average deposits of $1,224,200,000, and loans and discounts of $1,140,958,800, and carried a cash reserve of $335,404,800, which was $29,333,150 in excess of legal requirements. On Oct. 8 the loans stood at the record amount of $1,145,389,200, and although the deposits declined to $1,205,276,000, the reserve held was over $12,000,000 above the necessary amount.

On Jan. 2, 1903, the loans were $22,000,000 in excess of the deposits and except for the week following were never thereafter in excess, the deposits growing in volume until on Aug. 15 they exceeded the loans by $110,641,100, declining then until on Dec. 20 they were $36,090,000 in excess of the loans, and the banks have in reserve to meet drafts against them $14,540,625 above the required 25 per cent.

On Aug. 29 the banks held the largest amount of cash in their vaults ever reported, $3...005,700, and as the deposits amounted to $1,205,276,500, it is seen that the reserve requirement was exceeded by $58,613,975, the largest excess since July 2, 1898.

WILLIAM SHERER.

Prosperous in Arkansas.

By Herman Kohn, President of the Bank of Commerce, Little Rock.

Commercial conditions, and in fact the social and educational conditions, in Arkansas are decidedly satisfactory to that large element of business men who are in close touch with the growth and development of the State. There are seventy-five counties in Arkansas, and every one of them is in better condition to-day than a year ago, and from each reports are to the effect that there are improvements all along the line. This is, of course, due to the building of new railroads and the consequent building up of the respective sections by immigrants and old and new capital. There are new towns and prosperous ones springing into existence in every part of the State, and during the last year there were established in Arkansas probably more new banks than during any other year in the history of the State.

The farmers in the Central, Eastern, and Southern part of the State, by their last year's cotton crop, in a great measure liquidated their indebtedness to the merchants, and the merchants thereby were placed in better shape with the banks. This year's crop, before the big decline on account of the Government's December report, had largely passed out of the farmers' hands, and the same may be said in regard to the country merchants who were buyers, and the cotton buyers themselves in the cotton centres of the State. In fact it is safe to say that two-thirds of the Arkansas cotton crop of 850,000 bales was sold before the decline. At the beginning of the season, on account of the overflow of the Arkansas River, it was thought there would be a decrease in the Arkansas crop of about 200,000 bales. This was overcome by the increase in acreage, and the acreage in Arkansas will go on increasing from year to year if the labor supply is sufficient to enable the real estate owners to make improvement. For the year ending Sept. 1, 1904, the receipts from the agricultural products of the State were $125,000,000, from fruit

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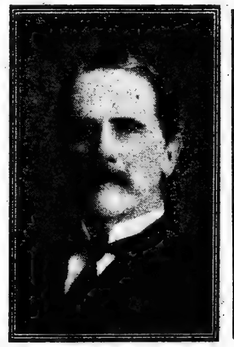

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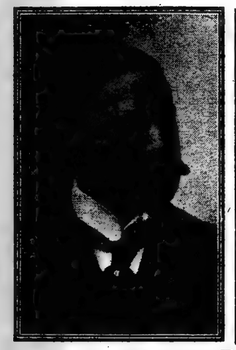

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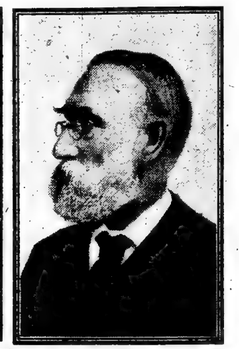

Prof. JAMES DOUGLAS, LL. D., ex-President of the Am. Institute of Mining Engineers.

1904 WAS A GOOD YEAR FOR PRODUCERS OF METALS

Despite Dullness at Beginning, 1904 Shows Increase in Practically All Branches of Production.

By Frederick Hobart, Associate Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

While coal and iron hold, respectively, the first and second places in economic importance in the mineral industry of the United States, the mining and reduction of the metals other than iron constitute an industry, or rather a group of industries, of great value to the country, and present an imposing total of values. These industries prospered during 1904, showing fewer fluctuations and less depression than the iron and steel trade presented during the year. Only the briefest summary is possible in the space allotted here for a sketch of the work done during a busy year.

First in public estimation, if not in final importance, is the production of gold. The gold mine must always have a certain fascination, for gold is the standard of values, the one metal which is always in demand, which can always be realized and is independent of market fluctuations. Even the risks and uncertainties of gold mining seem to add to its attraction. A high authority said years ago that, taking into account the many losing ventures, the world's gold cost more than it came to, and that if it were not for the perennial hope of a rich discovery just ahead gold mining would have been given up long ago as a business which did not pay. Modern metallurgy has removed some of the uncertainty, but much still remains.

In 1903 the United States produced $73,600,000 in gold; in the year just closed somewhat less, the total, as nearly as can now be ascertained, being about $71,000,000. There was nowhere any marked decrease, and, on the other hand, no marked gain. Colorado remains the leading gold producer among the States, and its output was curtailed in some degree by labor troubles. California holds the second place and its production made some gain, chiefly from the work of the great dredges which are now digging up the alluvial ground around Oroville and at other points in the valleys of the Feather River and some tributaries of the Sacramento. In Alaska there was little change. The great mines on Douglas Island worked steadily. Some new placer districts were opened in the far North, but they hardly balanced the older ones wholly or partially abandoned. Like the neighboring region across the Yukon in Canadian territory, this north country is now passing through a period of transition. The first richness of the placers has been worked out, and the application of capital and machinery on a large scale is only beginning—slowly because of the many difficulties and high costs incident to the severe climate and short working seasons, which must always be a drawback there.

In other gold mining centres the year showed good results. The great Homestake Mine in South Dakota and the group of smaller mines surrounding it have done well. Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, the other Rocky Mountain States, have kept well up to their records for the previous year. In some cases—notably in Idaho—there were substantial gains. Two districts, Tonopah and Goldfields, have been opened in Nevada, which promise future importance. The Goldfields district especially seems to be the most important opened in this country since the great Alaska finds.

Washington and Oregon show only moderate results from the year's work. In the South the industry is at a low ebb, only a few mines in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, and a few in the Dahlonega region in Georgia reporting results.

Gold metallurgy has made substantial progress, chiefly in the direction of various applications of the cyanide process, and the closer working of slimes and tailings for the residuum of metal remaining in them after the first treatment of the ore. Some notable work has been done in reducing costs and in better and more businesslike organization of mines and mills.

The world's gold production for 1904 will show an increase over that of several years past, chiefly owing to the revival in South Africa. The total may be put at fully $340,000,000, and may pass that. As in previous years, seven-eighths of this comes from the five chief producers—the United States, Australia, the Transvaal, Canada, and Russia. Our own production has been exceeded by that of Australia, if we include New Zealand, and the African output will come close to ours.

Silver has been, as for several years past, chiefly a by-product in this country. The mines which are worked for their silver values, alone or chiefly, are very few in number. Our silver comes from the copper mines of Montana and Arizona; from the great lead mines of the Coeur d'Alenes in Idaho; from other lead mines in Montana, in Colorado and Arizona. The total production was 54,300,000 ounces in 1903; in 1904 it was slightly below that figure, but very little. The production will keep up, as long as copper, lead, and the other associated metals are in demand.

There was some consolation for the silver producer in the higher price of the metal. As for uncounted years, the far East is the great market for silver. There it is still hoarded, and the capacity for its absorption seems to have no limit. The year was a prosperous one in India, with good crops, large exports and no period of poverty or famine anywhere. Accordingly the purchases for India were large and the prices good, the average in New York rising above 60 cents in December, the first time in many months.

Mexico passes us in the production of silver, but our output is far in excess of that of any other country. The United States and Mexico together furnish about 72 per cent. of the silver output of the world. The East—British India, the Straits Settlements, and China—takes nearly two-thirds of the total in a good year. As a considerable part of the Mexican silver comes to the United States for refining, this country is the greatest primary market, though London continues to be the chief commercial centre for dealing in the metal, owing to its predominance in the Eastern trade. It was anticipated that Japan and Russia would both take silver for use in China and Korea, but this expectation was not fulfilled.

The copper mining and smelting industry is almost more important than precious metal mining. The United States furnishes between 55 and 60 per cent. of the world's copper supply, so that the production is of the greatest importance in the trade. In 1904 our production of copper was approximately 748,540,800 pounds; a gain of nearly 9 per cent. over 1903. In addition to this there was imported—chiefly in the form of matts and copper bullion—177,856,000 pounds, Mexico being the chief source of these imports, though a considerable quantity comes from Canada, to be put into merchantable form in our refining works. Even these countries did not fully supply these works, and at one time during the year there were purchases of a considerable quantity of Chile bars in London, which were brought here to be converted into electrolytic copper—the final stage of refinement.

The increase in copper production came from extended working in the mines of the old Lake Superior district; from new developments in Arizona; and from expansion of mining in Utah. The great copper district of Butte in Montana was nearly stationary in production.

Large as was the supply of copper, it was all needed. The home consumption was only moderate in the early part of the year, when all business suffered, but after the middle of the year it revived in a marked degree, and in the later months reached nearly the level of the first part of 1903. The home consumption was supplemented by a very large foreign demand. Europe, especially Germany—was a large and steady buyer throughout the year, the extension of electric work and the large demand for war material being the factors in this trade movement. In the last quarter of the year a new buyer appeared, China taking directly, for the first time, considerable quantities of the metal. It was first reported that this purchasing was for coinage, but it became apparent that the quantities taken were greater than could possibly be required for that purpose. The Chinese supply of copper has been derived heretofore chiefly from Japan. Interruption of mining in that country, combined with a large home consumption, would leave that country no surplus for export, thus sending China to our markets.

Exports from the United States were accordingly very large, reaching the great total of 358,534,000 pounds. All the causes given above combined to raise the price of copper from about 12½ cents at the opening of the year to 15 cents at its close, a gain of much value to producers.

The United States held its own in 1904 with a production of about 280,000 short tons of lead, practically all of which was consumed at home. In addition to this, our works refined and prepared for market 90,000 tons of lead from foreign material, chiefly base bullion from Mexico. Nearly all of this foreign lead is re-exported to Europe.

The more important lead producing districts in this country are the silver-lead mines of the Coeur d'Alenes in Idaho, the mines of Leadville and some other camps in Colorado, and the Southeast Missouri region, which differ from the others in producing soft lead; that is, metal carrying no silver. There are mines elsewhere, but by far the greater part of the supply is from the three regions named. The lead business in this country is more closely kept in the control of combinations than any other branch of the mining industry. Not only the smelting interests, but also a considerable part of the consumers are closely syndicated. The

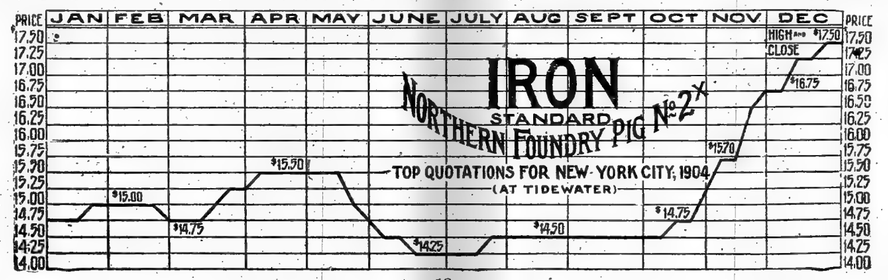

independent producers are found chiefly in the Southeast Missouri region, and they are content to co-operate with the trust as long as prices are maintained at a profitable level—which has always been the case since the present control was instituted. The miners of lead ores who sell to the smelters have received good prices for their ores, and have generally prospered through the year.

The remaining important metal which enters into construction is zinc, and here also a good record has been made. The production of 170,000 tons approximately makes a high record in this metal. The sources of production have been the same for years past, the chief being the Joplin district, as it is called, which extends over a large area in Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas. Besides this zinc ores are mined in Wisconsin, in Virginia, and in Sussex County in New Jersey, where there is, at Franklin Furnace, the most remarkable deposit of zinc ore known to exist in the world. A source of supply new to this trade is in Colorado, where the complex lead-zinc ores of Leadville, Creede, and some other districts are now separated, leaving a zinc product available for the smelters. This was used in large quantities in 1904. Prices of zinc ores were generally high, and the miners had a prosperous year. The mining of this metal is on quite a different basis from that of lead. In the Joplin district, for instance, it is in the hands of small owners and lessees, who work for their own account, selling their ores on the open market. The supply last year was not excessive, and smelters complained that they were obliged to pay such high prices for ores that there was no profit in the business, a fact which did not disturb the miners.

Tin is the one important metal which is conspicuous by its absence. The United States is the largest consumer of tin in the world, but derives its supplies from the Straits Settlements, from Banka, and other Eastern sources. The only tin ore actually mined in our limits was a few hundred pounds at Gaffney, in South Carolina. Tin ore has been found in the York Peninsula in Alaska, but development has not proceeded far enough to determine the real extent or value of the deposits. In that far northern country such work is necessarily slow.

Of the minor metals, the most important is quicksilver, of which we produced last year 43,500 flasks of 75 pounds each. The larger part of this was from the old mines of California, but 7,500 flasks came from the new quicksilver region which is being actively developed in the wilds of Western Texas. Visitors who saw the exhibit of Texas in the Mines Building at St. Louis last Summer will recall the object lesson there presented with regard to quicksilver in that State.

The minor metals produced make up a long list: Alumina, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, bismuth, and manganese. None of these ores are mined in large quantities, nor are the metals separated on a large scale. Together they make up a considerable aggregate value.

Nickel ore is not mined in this country, but it is refined on a large scale from matte brought from the Sudbury region in Canada, supplemented by an occasional cargo of ore from New Caledonia. The works here are among the finest in the world.

It may be of interest to the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to know that New York and its neighborhood are a great metallurgical centre, notwithstanding the distance of the city from most mining regions. The largest copper-refining works in the world are just across the bay in New Jersey. Others are found in Long Island, within the limits of the greater city. The great nickel and copper works of the Orford Company are at Constable's Hook, down the bay, and various other plants are within hailing distance of the Battery. Few people know that such important factors in our metal industry are included among the diversified interests of the city.

To sum up, it may be said that the metal mining industries can look back to a prosperous year, notwithstanding the apparent check to business in the early months. Most of them were little affected by the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange. Even copper went steadily on its way, and copper mines did well, regardless of the vagaries of copper stocks, and all promise well for the new year.

FREDERICK HOBART.

REVIVAL IN IRON AND STEEL

Steady Recovery from Bad Conditions at Outset of 1904

By James C. Bayles, Ph.D.

In the study of the course of events in any one department of productive or distributive industry it is not unusual to mistake cause for effect. This tendency is especially difficult to resist in reviewing the great variations in the curves of iron and steel in the price charts. As a matter of fact, these metals bear to general financial and commercial conditions much the relation which the thermometer bears to the weather—they record in their fluctuations the influences which advance and depress prices and expand or contract the demand. In many lines of merchandise the demand may be stimulated by a business policy directed to that end. With iron and steel it is different. A large demand depends wholly upon favoring conditions precedent. If the operations in which these metals are employed as materials can be financed, a large demand is certain, and the volume of orders placed is not much affected by price; if they cannot be financed, such materials cannot be purchased, whether cheap or dear. The ability to finance such undertakings depends upon a good many things, chiefly the readiness of investors to absorb bonds—this, in turn, upon the general confidence in the stability of conditions. All of these causes are interrelated, and a critical study of iron in its several forms, if not extended to cover everything in sight in the way of political, financial, commercial, and, to some extent, social conditions, is more apt to be misleading than instructive.

The process of "readjustment" which was recognized as in progress in the iron and steel trades at the beginning of 1904 was commonly spoken of as if it were a kind of internal recrystallization. In point of fact, it was nothing of the sort. It was an effort at adaptation to the conditions of a changed environment, of circumstances affecting every branch of industry and commerce. The "boom" which culminated during the first half of 1903 was no more artificial than the depression which followed it. Both were the result of causes acting upon the business from without—neither could be produced by anything which the ironmasters of the United States, singly or in association, could do or neglect to do.

Generally speaking, 1904 has been an unsatisfactory year for those engaged in the iron and steel industries. Years of readjustment usually are, whether the demand is large or small and prices high or low. A rising market usually finds the maker loaded with orders taken at less than current prices. A falling market does not give him opportunity to even up, as orders booked before the decline are likely to be canceled or delivery indefinitely delayed through the withholding of specifications. The year began with serious depression all along the line. Production was scarcely more than half of what it had been during the first quarter of 1902, and the demand was not great enough to absorb all of that. Very few of the blast furnaces in operation were able to dispose of their current output. The makers of finished iron and steel were in much the same position. The shrinkage in railroad net earnings rendered it impossible for them to replace promptly the wear and tear of an unusually hard Winter. Labor troubles seriously restricted building operations, not merely by reason of local strikes, but by advancing many classes of building materials to a prohibitory level. Costs advanced and selling prices failed to keep pace with them. A temporary improvement resulted in February from the Baltimore fire. At first it was expected this would start a train of calamities, the end of which could not be foreseen, but as nothing happened as a sequence of this disaster, and the rebuilding of the city promised to create a large demand for iron and steel in many forms, some improvement in the business was at once noticed. The expectation of relief from this source was disappointed, as the Baltimore rebuilding demand developed very slowly. However, it seemed to quicken temporarily the sluggish pulses of the trade, and the Spring demand showed a tendency to become very large. Idle furnaces were hastily put in order to resume operations, the pig iron product increased rapidly, and the rolling mills and steel works looked for all the orders they could handle. Prices stiffened, and in some items advanced, and most of those in the business exchanged congratulations that the depression was over.

But however ready the iron and steel trades for the desired improvement, the influences which controlled them remained unfavorable. The railroads placed orders with great caution and refused to be influenced by the threat of higher prices. The labor troubles had reached the acute stage, and steel frame building was almost at a standstill. Shipbuilding languished. Efforts to increase exports were only partially successful, and sales abroad were effected at prices far below any touched in the home market. As orders taken between January and April were filled, new orders could not be had, and one by one the blast furnaces, mills and steel works shut down, to remain idle indefinitely.

What had happened to iron and steel during the twelve months from June, 1903, to June, 1904, illustrates the extreme swing of the pendulum in both directions. The following table shows how prices compared for these two periods, just one year apart:

	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Bessemer pig at Pittsburg	$18.50 to 19.55	$12.50 to 13.25
Southern pig No. 2 at Cincinnati	17.25 to 18.25	11.75 to 12.00
Northern pig No. 2 at Chicago	19.00 to 20.00	13.25 to 13.50
Basic pig No. 2 at Philadelphia	18.50 to 19.00	13.25 to 13.75
Steel billets at Pittsburg	28.50 to 29.50	23.00
Steel bars at Pittsburg	1.60c.	1.35c.
Bar iron at Chicago	1.70c to 1.80c	1.275c to 1.35c

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When this condition was reached in midsummer, and the distractions of a Presidential election were imminent, the optimists looked grave and the pessimists abandoned hope. Here again the prophets were re taken. Conditions external to the business improved, and a reflex influence was quickly felt in iron and steel. Orders began to increase all along the line, warranting pool agreements to put prices back to something like the level from which they had declined during the year. Taking the same items as those used to show the decline, the comparison between June 30 and Dec. 30, last year, appears as follows:

	June 30, 1904.	Dec. 30, 1904.
Bessemer pig at Pittsburg	$12.50 to 12.75	$16.85 to 17.00
Southern pig No. 2 at Cincinnati	11.75 to 12.00	15.75 to 16.00
Northern pig No. 2 at Chicago	13.25 to 13.50	17.00 to 17.50
Basic pig No. 2 at Philadelphia	13.25 to 13.75	17.15 to 17.50
Steel billets at Pittsburg	23.00	24.50
Steel bars at Pittsburg	1.35c.	1.40c.
Bar iron at Chicago	1.276c to 1.36c	1.661c to 1.711c

The price of $21 for steel billets is nominal. No one can buy at or near that figure, the premium being more or less according to the size of the order. A very large business for 1905 has been looked for at net prices ranging from $21.50 to $22, and in some instances still higher. As a large part of the business in steel billets is done on "private terms," the nominal quotation fixed by the Billet Association counts for very little.

The general situation at the end of the year may be characterized as buoyant with a marked upward tendency all along the line. That makers are not in a position to take advantage of the improvement is not surprising. They rarely are at the beginning of a revival. Prices for bars, plates, and shapes have been advanced $2 per ton, and these advances seem to be satisfactory to all in interest. A heavy tonnage of orders was booked in anticipation of this action. Large orders for structural material are in sight for next Spring, and the mills are already profitably busy on work for 1905 delivery. The x in the equation is the volume of business from the railroads. The decision of the rail pool to hold prices at $28 for standard sections was a disappointment to buyers, who have not forgotten Mr. Schwab's frank statement to Mr. Frick that rails could be made for $12. Up to the present time the expected rush of rail orders has not materialized, nor are the railroads' requirements large for any kind of material. Except for rails, manufacturers, in their eagerness to take advantage of the first signs of improvement, loaded up with low-priced orders and are confronted with a high cost of production. A new "adjustment" has thus become necessary. By the time manufacturers have worked off their cheap orders, they will look for others at materially better prices. If they get them they will come out all right in the end; if not—well, "experientia docet." The fact that they have been thus caught with every change from depression to activity warrants the belief that perhaps their present condition is normal and in accordance with the Divine economy. Again, perhaps there could be no revival if manufacturers of finished material were wise enough to anticipate it by advances in price. They might join the poet in the reflection:

> If the unexpected happened in the world of commonplace,
> What a line of odd experience must the average mortal face!
> Perhaps it would not be so bad, when one was used to it,
> To have the order of events reorganized a bit.

What is the outlook of 1905 for iron and steel? Mr. Carnegie lately remarked: "Prophesy all you want to, but never set a date."

To one whose judgment is not warped by self-interest, it looks as if 1905 would be a year of large business, advancing prices, and satisfactory net results in profits. It certainly will be this for the producers of raw material—ore, coke, and pig iron. It should be for the makers of finished material provided the ore and coke men do not find themselves in a position to make unreasonable demands and so "skim the cream off the year's business before it has risen." This has happened many times in the last few years, and in view of the concentration of ore and coal properties in few and strong hands, it may be expected whenever the conditions are such as to promise general trade prosperity, that is, as long as the high protective duties on raw materials are allowed to handicap the higher branches of protective industry. There are already signs of a "run-away market" for pig iron. Possibly the United States Steel Corporation can restrain this tendency by the heavy increase in its own pig iron output, for which it is preparing. The average shipments of ore from its Lake Superior properties for the last three years were less than 14,000,000 tons per annum. The arrangements already made for 1905 provide for the shipment of between 18,000,000 and 19,000,000 tons, all of which will be reduced in the stocks of the trust. This should make the Steel Corporation nearly, if not quite, independent of the outside furnaces. Meanwhile, the pig iron market is strong, and prices are showing a tendency to advance sharply. The recent drought threatened a coke famine, but this is so far relieved as to promise as great a supply of furnace coke as the railroads can distribute. A car shortage is admitted, but this is less serious than the bad condition of locomotives. These in the equipment of the coal roads have been neglected. For years the roads have suffered the disadvantage of bad water, with the results that their engines are in very bad shape from the action of sulphur on their boiler plates and tubes, and the enforced economies of the past year have permitted a great many of them to go out of commission. The difficulty in 1905 will be to haul all the cars which can be loaded with coke.

While it is true, as already stated, that the makers of finished material in most lines are heavily loaded with orders placed in anticipation of the advance, which was more clearly foreseen by buyers than by sellers, a great volume of business tends to the establishment of conditions from which it will be possible to put the business on a satisfactory basis for the mills during the last half of 1905. The United States Steel Corporation has booked enough business to keep every available unit of productive capacity busy during the next six months. This may be taken as indicative of the general trade situation. It probably is not true, as lately reported from Pittsburg, that its orders amounted to 5,000,000 tons, but they are certainly large, and by the end of January may amount to that much.

A careful survey of the situation of iron and steel fails to show warrant for flying any danger signals. Most of those in the business expect a considerable importation of both iron and steel during the next twelve months, and at least a fair proportion of them have reached the conclusion that to cut down duties to a revenue basis would do vastly more good than harm. The anomaly of forced exports at unprofitably low prices to maintain an artificial level of quotations in the home market has been witnessed so often that it has put the patience of the consumer to a test which has strained it beyond its elastic limit. The experience of 1905 is likely to confirm the growing conviction that the consumer is entitled to some protection as well as the producer, and that the interests of all concerned will best be served by the removal of artificial barriers to free exports and imports as trade conditions shall permit or demand.

THE COPPER PRODUCTION SHOWS A STEADY INCREASE

The Estimated Output for 1904 Will Exceed That of 1903 by More Than 10 Per Cent.

BY JAMES DOUGLAS, LL. D.

The copper production of the United States in 1903 was:

States.	Pounds.
Arizona	32,501,417
California	19,113,361
Colorado	7,840,920
Michigan	102,260,485
Montana	245,000,000
Utah	37,800,000
Eastern and Southern States	16,500,000
All others	10,650,000
Copper in sulphate	6,281,113
Total	480,045,796

The production for 1904 can only be estimated, but it will show approximately a gain of more than 10 per cent. over that of 1903, and distributed as follows:

States.	Pounds.
Arizona	200,000,000
Michigan	212,000,000
Montana	250,000,000
All other sources	100,000,000
Total	762,000,000

Though the copper industry of the United States is at present attracting much public attention by reason of active speculation in copper stocks, irrespective of the intrinsic values of the properties they represent, the importance of the industry itself as a source of national wealth and a consumer of labor entitles it to a higher consideration. As a progressive industry it ranks far above iron. Taking as the starting point for comparison, 1880, as the last census period before the Civil War, we find that there were made 7,200 tons of copper and 821,-222 tons of pig iron, or 114 tons of iron to every ton of copper. By 1882 the West was contributing its share of copper and the Lake Superior District its share of iron to the market. In that year there were made 40,467 tons of copper and 4,624,322 tons of iron, or 111 tons of iron to one ton of copper, the same ratio as in 1880. In 1903 there were produced 244,522 short tons of copper, as against 18,009,252 tons of pig iron, or only 52 tons of iron to one of copper.

In some respects a comparison of total production is misleading, as to make a ton of pig iron only two tons of iron ore are consumed, whereas about 20 tons of copper ore are needed to make one ton of refined metal. The metallurgy, moreover, is more intricate; the average wage paid to the miner in the Middle West, which is the active seat of the copper industry, is high; the amount of fuel consumed in making a ton of copper is far in excess of that burned in making a ton of pig iron; and the freight given to the railroads, directly and indirectly, is per ton of copper far greater than per ton of iron.

Another factor which distinguishes our copper mines is the wider diffusion of the workable ores. Deposits of iron exist in almost every State and Territory, but, owing to the much lower price of that metal than copper commands, and the relation of certain deposits of ore to fuel, the industry has been confined to four or five centres; whereas, with improvements in the metallurgy of copper, mines which had been abandoned in the East and in the West are being profitably reopened, and lean deposits which heretofore have been neglected are being worked. As a result, although the large producers were as enumerated in the table given above, Arizona, California, Colorado, Michigan, Montana, Utah, Alaska, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Wyoming and other States constitute the producing under the head of "All Others." Each of these adds only a trifle, but in the aggregate they contribute a large amount. In addition to these Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North and South Carolina have at one time or another been producers, and will probably re-enter the list.

Till the Rocky Mountain mines, by their greater size and richness, distracted attention from the less pretentious deposits of the Allegheny Range, the New England, Middle and Southern States contained mines which gave employment to the company maker, and fed with ore central smelting works in Boston, New Haven, Baltimore and elsewhere. The largest deposits in the New England, Seaboard and Southern States were in Vermont and Tennessee. The mines of Vermont were active until the close of the seventies, and have never since been quite unproductive. Those of Tennessee, known as the Ducktown Mines, were the most productive of all the sulphuret mines of the whole country until the Civil War. They afterwards suffered a period of collapse, but have again become sufficiently important to rank among the large producers, and by the introduction of new smelting methods they occupy, in the estimation of the copper metallurgist, a more conspicuous position than even their present importance entitles them to.

Before the Revolution Connecticut and New Jersey were the copper producing colonies, but though the most notable New Jersey mine was at Arlington, within sight of New York, it has not been profitably worked since, and the Bristol Mine of Connecticut is not large enough to tempt the modern miner or speculator. There are, however, mines in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia which will probably respond to the revived activity of Ducktown, more especially as some of them will supply large quantities of pyrites and pyrrhotite to the chemical trade.

At present Montana holds the lead, and Montana, as a copper State, means Butte. There, under and near the town, are mined some 12,000 tons of ore a day, of which some 6,000 tons are treated at Anaconda in the New Washoe Works of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which are without a rival in the world, not only for size, but for completeness, and, in some respects, economy. This city, twenty-six miles from Butte, was selected for its concentrator and reduction works by the Anaconda Company on account of the abundant water supply by Dew Lodge River. The Boston and Montana Company carries its ores still further, or 176 miles, to the Great Falls of the Missouri, where ample water power compensates for the longer haul, though the Great Northern Railroad carries the ore at a rate which helps to neutralize the distance. Since the Amalgamated Copper Company acquired the property of the Boston and Montana Company, the Great Falls Works, of about half the capacity of the Washoe plant, are mined and operated by the same corporation. Four other reduction works near Butte itself treat the balance of the Butte ore, namely, those of the Montana Ore Reduction Company, known as the Heinze Works; those of the Butte and Boston Mining Company, the property of the Amalgamated; the Butte Reduction Works, owned by Senator Clark, and those of the Colorado Smelting and Mining Company, also an Amalgamated concern, whose copper product is the smallest, but which produces more precious metal proportionately than the others.

Michigan ranks next as a National producer, and as its copper is deposited by nature in the metallic state, the methods of separating it from the rock are simpler than if sulphur and other impurities had to be expelled. On this account ore carrying a very small proportion of copper is extracted from some of the lake mines, the Atlantic Company, for instance, being well satisfied with twelve pounds of copper to the ton, or six-tenths of one per cent.

The tonnage of all the iron mines of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota was not quite two and one-half times as great.

The first mine worked on Lake Superior, the "Cliff," is no longer active, but now the famous old "Minnesota" has been, like some of the old pyrites mines of olden days, reopened. The permanency of the Lake deposits is exemplified by the fact that five of the principal producers to-day occupied the same position in 1855, and the greatest of all the Lake mines, the Calumet & Hecla, has been in uninterrupted operation since 1867, has yielded 881,322 short tons of copper, and divided among its shareholders $83,550,000, while the Quincy has prospered since 1856 on an ore which, though it yields less than one per cent., has turned into the market 159,181 tons of copper, nor were the prospects of long life and prosperity ever brighter than at present, for to the north and south of the old group of mines near Portage Lake new mines have been opened within recent years, such as the Mohawk and Wolverine, to the north of the Lake, and the Baltic, Trimountain, Champion, and Winona to the south, whose yield is securing for the region a steadily increasing yearly production.

Arizona is, however, the region which of late years has made the most conspicuous increase. Its principal mines have been confined to four great groups, the United Verde in the north, and the Bisbee, Clifton, and Globe groups in the south. Their production during 1903 was 153,391,417 pounds. But these districts have by no means a monopoly, for copper is widely disseminated over the Territory. Recently the Imperial Mine has been reopened in a region which twenty years ago was active, but which has since remained dormant, thus encouraging the hope that the area of production will be elsewhere extended. During the last year the production of the Territory must have reached 100,000 tons, or very nearly that of the Lake Superior region.

The most encouraging feature of our copper trade is, however, the appearance in the list of producers of entirely new States and the reappearance of others. To the latter class belongs Tennessee, as already described. To the former class belongs Utah. She appears in the statistics of 1903 as making 37,800,000 pounds, and during the year just closed she probably increased that amount. The interesting feature of its production is that this large addition of copper is made from sulphuretted ores of such exceptionally low grade that one company only can count on a smelting grade of 3 per cent., and two of the other companies are making money out of a smelting ore of 1½ per cent. of copper. The large size of the deposits and the gold and silver values of about $3 per ton alone make it possible to mine and smelt these Wasatch Mountain ores, or to handle, as is profitably done, self-fluxing ores of equally low grade in the Boundary District of British Columbia.

California suffered a decline in production in 1903, due largely to labor troubles at the principal mines, those of the Mountain Copper Company, in Shasta County; but she probably almost recovered her lost position in 1904. The success in treating lean ores in Tennessee and Utah should encourage the owners of the old mines in the Copperopolis group in Calaveras County to work their mines more vigorously. A healthy sign of progress in the right direction is the decision of the Copper Mountain Company to become a chemical manufacturer as well as a copper smelter, by using the sulphur in its leaner ores in a sulphuric acid plant, which will be an auxiliary to a chemical factory.

That the production of the older mines will decline is certain, and that many others as rich as these old mines will be discovered is unlikely, for copper ores are conspicuous, and betrayed their presence long ago, especially in the arid regions, by staining the adjacent rocks, but the knowledge and skill which our metallurgists are now applying to the winning of the metal from ores which have heretofore been either rejected or neglected as too lean to be utilized may relieve us from anxiety lest our country lose its position as the world's largest copper producer, making 53 per cent. of the world's total. Incidentally, however, though the supply of copper may be maintained, it cannot be expected that low grade ores will be reduced as cheaply as high grade, and therefore, though the supply may be maintained, the prices can hardly be as low.

The railroads also are coming to appreciate the importance of the industry as a freight factor, and are co-operating with the copper mines and smelters by

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reducing rates on fuel, mine timber, and finished products, and by moving to suitable centres at reasonable figures ores necessary to make smelting mixtures. Actual so-called self-fluxing ores are rare; that is, ores whose elements fuse with the least possible consumption of fuel, and which, when fused, liberate their valuable ingredients with the least possible loss; and therefore interchange of ores from distant mines is often necessary to economical treatment, but without the aid of the railroads these advantages cannot be obtained. Everywhere, however, they are appreciating this necessity and relieving it. To the Utah smelters are coming the siliceous silver and gold ores of the Tonopah District of Nevada. In Arizona the railroads are enabling the Old Dominion Company to make matte by transporting from the South its sulphur ores, and as return freight are carrying back lean siliceous ores, which find a market as converter lining in the Warren District. From the Hanover District of New Mexico low grade copper ores, high in iron, will be carried 125 miles to Clifton to help in fluxing its very low grade refractory siliceous ores. The railroads now appreciate that by thus aiding to build up an industry they bring in population. The application of these liberal principles has quadrupled the population of at least two districts in Southern Arizona within the last ten years.

Fortunately the progress of these same sections has not been hindered by the wasteful litigation which has so hampered Montana copper mining and deflected so large a proportion of the earnings of the mining companies to the pockets of the lawyers. Early in the day the two principal companies in the Clifton District of Arizona decided to apply to their properties the common law rule, and work within the side and end lines of their claims carried down vertically. Thus the confusion growing out of the law of the apex was avoided, and with it all litigation. The arrangement worked so advantageously in Clifton that it was adopted in the Warren District, and in both sections, though the mining claims of rival companies are locked into one another in a manner that would otherwise invite dispute, not a single lawsuit has disturbed their harmony. On the contrary, the development of adjacent districts has been advanced, for a discovery made by one company is immediately known to its friendly rival, and every facility is afforded that neighbor for taking advantage of it.

At the beginning of the year 1904 there was quite a considerable stock of copper in first hands, but the very large demand from abroad, as well as a good domestic consumption, has absorbed this entire quantity, so that with the close of the year there is virtually no copper in first hands, while both dealers and consumers are so alive to the actual situation that they have purchased freely to cover contracts taken for material running over the first four months of 1905.

There appears to be very little speculative buying, but purchases are made from day to day as orders are received for the finished product, and if the foreign demand during 1905 should be as great as during 1904, there is no prospect of any accumulation of stocks.

The year 1904 opened with Lake and Electrolytic brands selling at 12½; advancing to 12⅝ in April; declining in June and July to 12¾; advancing again in October to 13; in November to 13¼, and closing in December at 15 to 15⅛. At the last price quite a large business has been contracted for, running up to April, 1905, while neither foreign nor domestic consumers appear to have fully covered their requirements, but are still anxiously making inquiries for deliveries over the first four months of 1905.

At the close, the outlook for this metal is certainly very encouraging, and the statistical position unusually healthy.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

BUSINESS IN METAL GOOD

Consumption Demand In, All Branches Up to Average.

By Rodney S. Louis.

The course of the pig tin market during last year was a series of very frequent fluctuations, values at times sharply advancing, to be followed by as quick and as sharp declines. The rapid changes in prices were attributed to various causes, chief of which was the heavy speculation in the London market.

Though the United States is by far the heaviest consuming country, the market here has been governed almost wholly, if not entirely, by the London quotations. While the American demand is an important factor in the English market, in a very large measure that market dictates the course of prices here.

With the beginning of the year came the culmination of a sharp upward movement in prices inaugurated during the closing month of 1903, the market selling at 29.50 cents. From this point, with intermittent rallies and reactions, prices gradually declined until nearly 25.50 cents was reached in June, the lowest for the year. During July a forward movement set in, and prices steadily advanced until 30 cents was reached in the latter part of November. During December London spot prices suddenly advanced, attributed to previous short selling upon which deliveries had become due, and an actual squeeze occurred. This action served to keep prices well sustained in this market, and though a slight reaction followed, at the close renewed speculation and more pronounced buying on the part of consumers advanced prices, and the market closed firm at 29.50 cents, or about the closing price of 1903.

For the new year prospects are very good. The tin plate industry is exceedingly active and will draw heavily on present supplies. No material increase in the production is looked for, and as all manufacturing interests in which tin enters are actively engaged, it is fair to predict that present prices at least will be sustained during the coming year.

Appended are the monthly highest, lowest, and average prices for pig tin for the year, in cents per pound:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	29.50	27.02½	28.81½
February	29.80	27.75	28.25
March	29.10	27.02½	28.31
April	28.75	27.87½	28.08
May	28.05	27.20	27.75
June	27.26	25.27½	26.31
July	27.37½	25.70	26.44
August	27.30	26.75	26.95
September	28.07½	27.30	27.68
October	29.05	28.20	28.62½
November	30.00	28.87½	29.22½

The increase in the shipments during the year from the Straits Settlements, the principal source of supply, came as a surprise, and amounted to 5,393 tons, the total being 57,700 tons. Australia shipped 4,678 tons, while 14,864 tons became available through the Banca and Billiton sales, the total supplies figuring 77,242 tons.

Deliveries into consumption in the United States fell off somewhat during the year, the total being 35,300 tons, or 2,600 tons less than the previous year. In Europe the deliveries steadily increased during the first half of the year, but it was generally known to the trade that the increase was largely a matter of manipulation of stocks by transfers to invisible supplies. The total European deliveries for the year amounted to 35,695 tons.

At the beginning of the year the total visible supply showed 14,274 tons, which dwindled down to 12,194 tons by the end of October, to later attain higher figures, and at the close the stocks and afloats here and abroad were as follows in gross tons:

	United States.	London.	Holland.
Stocks	1,241	5,086	840
Afloats	3,260	3,981	270
Total	4,501	9,067	1,110

It is worthy of note that during last year the leading interest in lead, the so-called Lead Trust, further strengthened its hold upon the market by material additions to its control of the sources of supply, and to-day wields a far greater power to dominate the lead market than a year ago.

Great interest was manifested by the trade in the negotiations under way for months to consolidate the United Lead and National Lead Companies. Considerable progress was made toward merging the two companies, and at one time it looked as though the deal would surely be consummated. Difficulties arose, however, which proved impossible to overcome, and the object failed of accomplishment. Had the merging of these two concerns been brought to a successful issue, the result would have been to still further concentrate the lead business in the hands of the leading interest. It is difficult to exactly define the relations between the American Smelting and Refining Company and the United Lead Company, but that they are very closely allied is evidenced by both companies being practically under the same management.

The production of lead during the year has been increasingly heavy, and while the figures are not yet available, the output will be in excess of 1903, which amounted to 261,944 gross tons.

An active business was done throughout almost the entire year, and at a higher range of values than during 1903. The demand was continuously good, with spot supplies at times very scarce and commanding a premium above the price given out by the leading interest, as high as half a cent a pound being paid at one time above the price of shipment lead.

The following table gives the average monthly price of spot lead at New York during the last year, in cents per pound:

January	4.52	July	4.28⅝
February	4.50	August	4.22½
March	4.02½	September	4.25*
April	4.02½	October	4.31
May	4.07½	November	4.36¼
June	4.29	December	4.65

Little of special note occurred in the spelter market during the first half of 1904, prices fluctuating within a narrow range, with the demand of rather moderate proportions. During the month of August, when the market was very dull and prices weak, exceptionally heavy purchases were made for European account, the demand from galvanizing interests in that quarter being heavy and prices high. These purchases absorbed a considerable portion of available stocks, and the demand soon exceeded the supply, higher prices resulting. Following the sales for export came the steadily increasing demand from the steel interests, the demand from this quarter becoming very heavy. During the last quarter of the year spot stocks were at all times very scarce, values steadily rose, and at the close the market was very firm at the highest point for the year, and quoted at 6.10 to 6.15 per pound.

Following are the monthly highest, lowest, and average prices of spelter at New York during the past year, in cents per pound:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	5.10	4.95	5.02½
February	5.10	4.95	5.00
March	5.20	5.05	5.10
April	5.27½	5.20	5.25
May	5.22½	4.95	5.17
June	4.95	4.80	4.85
July	4.90	4.87½	4.90
August	5.07½	4.80	4.92½
September	5.15	5.07½	5.12½
October	5.37½	5.15	5.23
November	5.80	5.37½	5.57
December	6.12½	5.80	5.85

Until toward the close of the year business in antimony was of a distinctly routine character, the market at all times being quiet at steadily declining prices. In October supplies became very scarce, shipments from the East having ceased, due to the Russo-Japanese war, and prices sharply advanced, as high as 10 cents being quoted for Cookson's antimony, 9.75 cents for Hallet's antimony, and 9.25 cents for other brands, including Japanese antimony. From this high level the market receded somewhat, and at the close Cookson's antimony was quoted at 9 to 9.25 cents, Hallet's antimony at 8.50 to 9 cents, and Japanese antimony and other brands 8 to 8.25 cents.

RODNEY S. LOUIS.

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REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Notable Features in the Increase of the Use of Electricity in Small Plants and Households.

By Charles W. Price, Editor of The Electrical Review.

The electrical industries during the year just past made steady and substantial progress. An important phase of this development is the increase in the business of well-established companies which has taken place, as in this direction progress has been more marked than in that of new undertakings and new applications of electricity to the service of man. In reviewing these developments it seems more impressive to examine the growth of a few typical installations rather than to attempt to give figures summing up the total work of all companies engaged in one branch of the industry during the year, as such figures mean little or nothing to us after the million mark is passed, and there are but few branches of electrical application whose totals for the year would not run above seven figures.

There is much cause for satisfaction in this healthy development, since it indicates the substantial nature of the business and shows that the public is being educated in the use of electricity and is relying upon it more and more. This is true of the small user as well as the large. Indeed, in certain branches it is the increasing use of electricity in small quantities that is most noteworthy. There is another reason for gratification in a development of this character, because it cannot be denied that in certain lines of work the introduction of electrical methods had exceeded the need, so that the capital invested was not bringing in profitable returns. The pause in construction which has taken place is allowing business to catch up with the facilities offered, though it must be said that in many cases, these facilities have been a not unimportant factor in bringing about the increase in business.

Turning now to the well-recognized branches of the electrical industry, we find that during the year there have been two important inventions in electric telegraphy, but time has not yet permitted them to be tried exhaustively in actual service. One of these inventions is the telegraphic amplifier, due to Mr. Stephen D. Field, nephew of Cyrus W. Field, the father of the ocean cable, a device intended for application to submarine cables. The currents used in sending submarine dispatches are exceedingly minute, making it necessary to employ delicate devices at the receiving station. Mr. Field's invention is intended to remedy this condition. It receives these minute currents, and by means of a local supply of electricity amplifies them so that the magnified message can be used to actuate an ordinary Morse receiver such as is used on land lines. The possibilities of this instrument, however, do not end here, for it can be used to relay, as the telegraph operator would say, a cable message from the cable to a land line. To-day all submarine messages are received by an operator and then retransmitted by hand overland. Mr. Field believes that his amplifier is capable of replacing this operator. He also believes that his instrument will be able to repeat wireless messages in the same way, as it has been found to be sufficiently sensitive to respond to messages of this kind.

The other important invention referred to is due to Mr. John C. Barclay, assistant general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is a rapid printing telegraph system for use on long lines. Most of us are familiar with the little printing stock ticker, which is seen almost everywhere, but the latter cannot be used on long lines, a service for which Mr. Barclay's apparatus is especially designed, though it can be used for short-line service as well. The sending instrument of the Barclay system is furnished with a keyboard, which the operator manipulates as though he were writing upon a typewriter. In doing this he actually typewrites his message at the other end of the line, although it may be a thousand miles away; and all this is done over a single wire. At the receiving end the message, as it comes in, is typewritten in page form. The only thing necessary for the attendant there to do is to remove the written message and feed in blanks as they are needed. This system was put in operation during December by the Western Union Company on certain of its lines, and the company expects to equip other lines similarly as rapidly as the instruments can be turned out.

Mr. Barclay's new system has another advantage, since by means of an automatic sender messages may be transmitted over a line, and printed at the other end at the rate of 100 words per minute, a speed three times as rapid as hand-sending by the Morse system. This will be of great advantage in case of a temporary interruption of a line, for an operator then writes out messages on strips of paper, which are fed through an automatic device as soon as the line is clear, printing the message at the other end three times as rapidly, thus making up for lost time.

The enormous volume of business now conducted by the two principal telegraph companies of this country will be indicated in a few figures. The Western Union Telegraph Company, according to its latest annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1904, transmitted 67,000,000 messages. This does not include messages sent over leased lines or under railway contracts. This company is now operating about 1,170,000 miles of wire. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company is operating over 280,000 miles of telegraph line, including the 27,000 miles of submarine cables operated by the Commercial Cable Company. The number of messages handled yearly is approximately 22,000,000.

Progress in wireless telegraphy has been made chiefly in the perfection of systems and apparatus and in the increasing use of this method of communication. One of the noteworthy uses of wireless telegraphy during the year was that of reporting the early stages of the war in the Far East. Some encouraging advance has been made in the transmission of wireless messages over land. This system is well established as a means of communicating with vessels at sea, for which purpose it is now used on ocean steamers and warships.

Closely allied with the electric telegraph, but occupying a different field, is the telephone, the use of which has developed so marvelously during the last decade. This growth is illustrated in a striking way by some statistics recently compiled, covering a certain section of this country. These particular figures are taken because they are recent and entirely reliable. They represent Bell companies only. The district includes a large part of the State of New York, all of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, the District of Columbia, a strip along the northern part of Pennsylvania, and the district in and around Philadelphia, and the companies serving this district are the New York, New York and New Jersey, Chesapeake and Potomac, Philadelphia, Delaware and Atlantic, Hudson River, Central New York, Empire State, and New York and Pennsylvania. All of the New England States and the greater part of Pennsylvania are without the district. The total area of this somewhat irregular section is nearly 73,000 square miles, and the population is approximately 12,000,000. There were in use among these people at the time these figures were compiled over 750,000 telephones. For the first ten months of 1901 the number of stations in these nine companies increased to 410,000, and by this time next year it is expected the increase will be well over 500,000. Taking the smaller figure, we find that there are thirty-four inhabitants per telephone, or 2.95 telephones per 100 inhabitants, or 4.83 telephones per square mile of the district. To show what this telephone development means these figures may be compared with the statistics of three European countries for the year 1903, which are given in a table following:

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population 1900.	Telephone Stations Jan. 1, 1904.	Inhabitants per Telephone.	Tels. per 100 inhabitants.	Telephones per Sq. Mile.
Total of American group of Bell Co's above named.	72,876	11,937,372	351,835	34	2.95	4.83
Great Britain and Ireland.	121,027	41,609,520	312,711	190	.75	2.58
German Empire	208,830	56,367,178	229,493	121	.83	2.23
France	207,054	38,961,945	108,815	358	.28	.52

From this table it will be seen that, while in the district of the United States considered there are thirty-four inhabitants per telephone, there are in Great Britain, with its much denser population, 190 inhabitants per telephone. In Germany there are 121, and in France 358 inhabitants per telephone. That is to say, for every inhabitant of France who has a telephone there are two in Great Britain, three in Germany, and ten in the United States. These figures are indicative of the conditions obtaining throughout the entire country, although reliable figures for the whole United States covering the current year are not obtainable. However, it may be said that the number of messages transmitted by the Bell companies per year is rapidly approaching 4,000,000,000, a figure which will be greatly increased when the number of independent companies is considered. These enormous figures convey but a faint idea of American telephone development, but when one realizes that the average number of telephone messages transmitted per minute over Bell lines only is over 8,000 for every minute of the twenty-four hours some idea may be had of the part played by it in our lives. In addition to the Bell telephones, what is known as the independent companies have in use the estimated number of 2,500,000 instruments.

A very noticeable tendency in electric lighting is its increasing use by small consumers. A few years ago one was accustomed to find large and important buildings lighted electrically. It was thought that the importance of the structure warranted the adoption of a system of lighting which for less important work might be considered a luxury. To-day a great change is apparent. Any other system of lighting important buildings would not be tolerated, and the business man now recognizes that electric lights are essential in his business and add much to his comfort at home. Wherever one goes to-day he finds the electric light. Even the bootblack and flower stands are thus illuminated. A typical case which occurred in New York goes to show how it is being recognized more and more as the best method of illumination. Last Winter, so the story goes, and it is vouched for by good authority, a gentleman whose house had not been wired for electric lights had wires run in, in order that he might use miniature incandescent lamps in the decoration of a Christmas tree for his little boy. The pleasing effect and the convenience with which this was accomplished induced him to adopt electric lights throughout the entire house. To-day, it is said, this gentleman owns an electric automobile, and has his own charging station. This merely goes to show how one use of electricity leads to another.

A striking object lesson is learned if one walks the streets of a large city at night and watches for uses of the electric light. He finds the streets brilliantly lighted, store windows glowing, electric signs in every direction talking to the possible purchaser. Even the most unpretentious little shop has its complement of incandescent lamps.

To show to what extent the electric lamp is used in Manhattan, we may say that the number of lamps connected to the mains of the New York Edison Company, expressed in sixteen-candle-power lamps, is about 3,250,000. This includes 91,000 horse power in motors. The increase of the Edison Company is about 20 per cent. a year. This is typical of the development in electric lighting throughout the country, though possibly conditions in New York City are rather more favorable than elsewhere. The same condition exists in the use of the electric motor and other devices, such as warming pads, chafing dishes, electric fans, and various other little comfort bringers.

An excellent illustration of the progress made in the use of electricity in cities is furnished by the new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which practically all the work is performed by means of electric power. There are electric elevators, electric pumps, electric motors for driving the large rotary presses and all necessary machinery, complete telegraphic, telephonic, messenger call and fire alarm systems, and a remarkable system of electric lighting which makes use of arc and incandescent lamps, Nernst lamps, Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor lamps, and the Moore vacuum tube. In the restaurant the cooking utensils are heated by means of electricity, and there are many other devices which add to the comfort of the tenants.

In the electric railway field there has been a pause in construction which is in sharp contrast with the activity of the few years preceding. This pause has, however, been beneficial, in that it is allowing the business to catch up with the construction.

In new work the most notable event was the opening of the New York Subway, which took place during the latter part of October. This has added to the rapid transit system of New York the finest urban railway in the world. But as it has been a topic for discussion so recently, there is no need to dwell upon it here. In brief, it is the most complete electric railway that has yet been built. This road is now so thoroughly appreciated that additional subways are being considered and their undertaking urged.

Another event which attracted much attention was the public testing of the new type of locomotive designed for operating the terminals of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. This locomotive is of an entirely new type, and its design promises much for its success.

The work on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels in New York City and the electrification of certain sections of the Long Island Railroad are progressing rapidly, and during the Fall it was announced that the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Lackawanna would electrify their suburban systems in the vicinity of New York.

In the field of alternating-current railway work the development has been toward perfecting the systems proposed by the large electrical companies. As yet there is no road operated by alternative-current motors, though it is reported that there will be two such roads ere long. It is impossible, at the present time, to predict the future of new systems. The third rail, which is to-day the standard method of conveying power to heavy trains, is not considered altogether satisfactory by railway men, but an overhead trolley with a catenary suspension is thought by many eminent engineers, among them being Mr. George Westinghouse, to be admirably adapted, particularly for high-speed service.

The use of electric automobiles for heavy trucking in cities is increasing. Here the advantages of the electric control are great, and as the hauls are short the limited range of the electric truck is of small moment. These large vehicles are in general operated by storage batteries, but another system is coming into use, in which a small gasoline engine driving a dynamo is carried in the truck. This furnishes the power to move the truck by means of suitably mounted motors. It has the excellent control given by the electric drive, and at the same time a greater range of travel than a vehicle run by storage batteries. For pleasure service the electric automobile is not coming into use, because it has not the range of the gasoline and steam machines.

The electric transmission of power, which is playing so great a part in the development of our waterfalls, is now settling down to standard practice. The Pacific Coast, which may be considered as leading the world in this work, seems to have decided that 60,000 volts is high enough, and there are now a number of lines operating at this potential. Transmission engineers are devoting themselves to standardizing and perfecting such systems so as to render them entirely reliable. There is probably no district within a hundred miles of any large waterfall which would not absorb all of the output of the fall, and as the power can be transmitted this distance economically at 60,000 volts there seems to be no necessity for inviting more trouble by going higher. Thus, the output of the several hydraulic plants at Niagara Falls is nearly all absorbed within the immediate neighborhood, the amount transmitted to Buffalo being comparatively small. Of the newer plants on the Canadian side one will transmit power to Toronto, which is only fifty miles distant. The combined output of the plants in operation and in course of construction at Niagara Falls will amount to 500,000 horse power when the work is completed.

The importance of the transmission systems in California is probably hardly realized by the public in the eastern section of the country. It may be surprising to them to learn that one of the Western companies, the California Gas and Electric Corporation, has now in continuous operation 770 miles of line, at potentials of from 30,000 to 60,000 volts. The longest distance to which power is being transmitted by this company is 200 miles, but the greater part of it is being transmitted 120 miles. The total amount of power available in the system is in the neighborhood of 40,000 horse power, which is all being used in San Francisco and the neighboring cities and counties.

There is a growing tendency to develop the small waterfalls throughout the country. Where there are a number of these in a given neighborhood their outputs are being combined and the whole operated as a single system. In this direction there will probably be considerable development throughout the entire country during the next few years wherever water power is available.

In the field of electro-chemistry and electro-metallurgy there has been no startling announcement. Electrical methods of manufacturing chemicals and refining and producing metals are thoroughly established, and every little while announcement is made of some new product manufactured in the electric furnace. Steel is now being made commercially in Sweden and France in electric furnaces, and our neighbor in the north, Canada, has investigated this branch of electro-metallurgy, hoping to find in it a solution of the problem of utilizing her valuable ore deposits and her many water powers. The report made is favorable to the manufacture of steel electrically, but as regards iron it says that there is as yet insufficient evidence to show that its manufacture can be carried out commercially in the electric furnace in competition with the blast furnace.

Students of electrical science have followed attentively the work of J. J. Thomson, Ernest Rutherford, the Curies, and others in the new field of radio-activity, and have studied carefully the theories resulting from these researches. These have been more in the nature of elaboration of the ideas previously published than in startling discoveries. The suggestion made late in the year 1903 by Rutherford and Soddy that helium is produced from radium has been energetically discussed, and further experimental evidence in support of the idea has been accumulated. This is practically a revival of the old transmutation theory of the alchemists, and it will undoubtedly influence largely the future of physical science.

Reviewing the work of the year as a whole, it will be seen that there has been little of a startling nature, but there has nevertheless been very substantial advance, and the electrical industries are more firmly established, are exerting a greater influence, and are becoming a more necessary part of our civilization than ever before. Commercially, the manufacturers are very busy, a noticeable development in this respect occurring near the end of the year. It is unquestionably true that progress in this science and industry will be even more marked as years go by until one can truly say that we are living in the electrical age.

CHARLES W. PRICE.

SOUTHERN IRON AND STEEL

Opening with Idleness, Year Closes with Activity.

By R. F. Johnston.

Probably the most valuable achievement of the year in Southern industrial affairs has been the placing of the steel rail mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company at Ensley, Ala., on a basis of profit, and the thorough establishment of the quality of the output. The Ensley basic rail has won its way to the forefront, has shown itself as durable as the hard Bessemer rail on a straight track, and is superior, by reason of its elasticity, on curves, the wear and tear where there is the most friction being less with the Ensley than the Bessemer rail. This plant is now making 21,000 tons of rails a month, and they are taken as fast as made by the Southern, the Louisville and Nashville, the Norfolk and Western, the Alabama Great Southern, in other trunk lines. In 1903 the plant lost $20,000 or more per month. Under the improvements installed by President Don H. Bacon the profit is considerable.

During the year the Alabama Steel and Wire Company commenced operations at its steel mill at Gadsden, Ala., where it also built a blast furnace. The output of the steel mill goes to the steel wire and nail mill of the same company at Ensley. The latter plant has a practical monopoly of trade locally and in the Southwest to the extent of its output. Another formidable industry inaugurated in 1904 was the furnace plant of the Lookout Mountain Iron Company at Battelle, Ala., by James Bowron, of Birmingham, and others. This is one of the most modern furnace plants in the South, with iron ore and coal in sister hills immediately adjacent. The Woodward Iron Company is finishing a third 300-ton furnace alongside its two already built at Woodward, near Bessemer, which, together with other improvements at this very compact iron-making plant, represent an investment of $750,000. The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company has built a sixth furnace at Ensley, and the Republic Iron and Steel Company has added a third furnace to its Thomas plant.

The last month of the year witnessed the coming to Birmingham of the Seaboard Air Line, which has built from Atlanta to Birmingham at a cost of $9,000,000 to $10,000,000, and has expended an additional $1,000,000 here for terminals. This road has very amicable relations with the Frisco system, enabling both to make rapid interchange of freight East and West, and shortening schedule time between the two points of the compass. Another important railroad deal is that by which the Frisco system has accorded the Illinois Central an entrance into Birmingham over its tracks in exchange for right of way for the Frisco to New Orleans and entrance there over the tracks and into the terminals of the Illinois Central. Trains on the latter road will be entering Birmingham early in the new year. The Frisco, the Seaboard, and the Illinois Central are to have joint use of the Birmingham Belt, which penetrates the industrial district at Birmingham and provides superb terminals. The immense amount of money spent by the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern for additional yards and terminals at Birmingham has also been a feature of the year, enabling both systems to avoid the congestion that has been embarrassing in the past.

The first eight months of the year were not brilliant for the iron corporations, but the past four months have been. Pig iron found a low mark of $8 for No. 2 foundry during the Summer, but in September it began to harden, and the rise was rapid to $13 50 for No. 2 foundry, and $14 for No. 2 soft. The Tennessee Company, the Republic Company three, the Woodward three, and the others, including the Battelle and Gadsden, one each. What the furnace companies have missed on the quantity of the output they have probably regained in the rise in price. The fight for the open shop system comes to the new year with both sides presenting a stout front, the miners being liberally supported by the National organization and the operators gradually reinforcing their operatives up toward the normal number. The strike has been remarkably free from acts of violence, but one death being directly attributable to it.

Not a rolling mill in the Birmingham district was operating when the year 1901 came in. During the last three months of the year they were all in operation, and the output was as great as it had ever been. The water pipe and soil pipe foundries, next to the steel industries, were the most prosperous last year. The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company at Bessemer has so increased the business at its plant that an addition costing $200,000 is to be added. It is now furnishing 15,000 tons of pipe for the Panama Canal zone. The Central Foundry Company's plant at the same place is also doing a large foreign business as well as domestic. Cuba, Porto Rico, and South and Central America have become larger takers than ever of Birmingham machinery. Sugar mill machinery for export is one of Birmingham's regular articles of trade, and has become more important with the passage of another year.

Sheffield, Alabama's second largest iron producing centre, received a great impetus during the year by the building of an electric car line connecting the cities of Florence and Tusbia with Sheffield, making a compact population of 25,000, with Sheffield as the centre. George and Henry Parsons of New York, and J. W. Worthington of Alabama are the leading spirits in this organization, which, it is now understood, is about to acquire the Lady Ensley furnace at Sheffield and put it in blast again. The Sloss-Sheffield Company is the successful operator of two furnaces at Sheffield, and one at Florence, which it supplies with brown ores from the Franklin County (Ala.) field, and the Sheffield Coal, Iron, and Land Company has resumed operations at its Sheffield furnaces. Situated on the Tennessee River and enjoying especially good freight rates, Sheffield has grown to great importance this year. The same is largely true of the Gadsden field, where the Alabama Steel and Wire Company built its steel mill and a furnace, besides which they acquired the local light, power, and street railway facilities, and lately bought the Underwood coal mines at Altoona, near Gadsden. This town is on the Coosa River, and, like Sheffield, has ample supply of water, a considerable factor in Alabama's industrial fields during the last few years. Altogether development was more general over the entire mineral belt last year than ever before, operations being more considerable proportionately in the smaller than in the leading mineral centre. It can be easily seen that enlargements, betterments, and improvements have been the order of the year rather than the location of new industries. The Tennessee Company has spent an enormous amount of money, about $5,000,000, in the past three or four years, so that every plant it now has is in better form than ever, and the Sloss-Sheffield has kept up to the same mark. Prosperity in the agricultural districts has created a surplus,

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Railroad Situation Present and Future

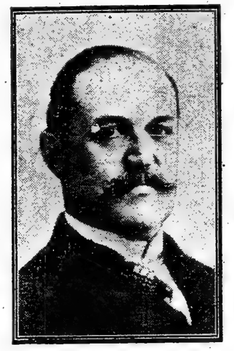

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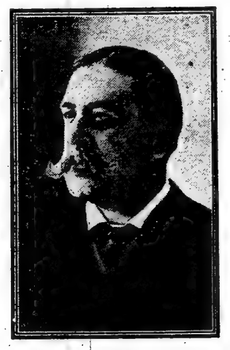

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BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR RAILROAD TRAFFIC IN 1905.

Year Just Ended One of Retrenchment, but It Leaves All the Properties on a Sound Basis.

By Ray Morris, Managing Editor of The Railroad Gazette.

A year ago at this time, with gross earnings showing a tendency to drop off while operating expenses continued their upward movement, it was said in a forecast of 1904 that whatever else the year brought forth the problem which railroad managers throughout the country would certainly have to face would lie in securing operating economy. It sometimes happens, as was the case in 1902, that the volume of traffic to be moved is so great and the congestion and car shortage is so serious that economy is entirely a secondary consideration as compared with the immediate problem of keeping the line open and moving shippers' freight. The passenger who traveled on the Pennsylvania main line two years ago this Fall could not see much scenery out of the car windows except freight cars, which crawled along almost like continuous trains stretching all the way from New York to Pittsburg. But this situation had changed about by the Fall of 1903, except in the important and troublesome respect that operating costs, raised unduly by the previous traffic emergencies, showed themselves less responsive to the lull in business than earnings did. A remarkably severe Winter added to the embarrassments of the railroad manager, and the year 1904 started off with operating expenses on a scale considerably higher than ever before, while gross earnings in general showed actual decreases until well along in the Summer.

The first obvious way in which most of the larger roads, and many of the smaller roads as well, could economize was to cut down the heavy expenditures which were being charged against the operating and income accounts for betterments. It is a healthy feature of American railroad practice that no little part of the grade reduction, strengthening and general rebuilding of the railroad system, which has been characteristic of the last few years, just as the opening of new country was characteristic of the earlier period, has been paid for directly out of earnings. This kind of work can never be finished. There is always more to be done, but it is quite flexible, and the very fact that traffic falls off lessens the urgency for betterment expenditure. In good times or bad a road must spend large sums each year, chargeable against earnings, for the ordinary upkeep of the property, and the cost of this will not vary much except in proportion to mileage worked and to the amount of equipment owned. But apart from the starting principle that the property at the end of each year should be in fully as good condition as it was at the beginning, without additional capital cost, the amount of improvement work which can be classified as "maintenance" is largely discretionary. It was this extraordinary work which afforded the most tangible opportunity to lessen expenses last Winter and Spring, and it is only within the last month or so that much of it has been restored from the point where it had been temporarily left off. As a result of this in connection with certain reductions in the operating force and general retrenchment wherever it was possible to effect a saving, the net earnings of most well-managed roads have been kept up well, and in some cases showed good increases over 1903, in spite of the fact that wage and fuel costs have remained persistently high, and that gross earnings fell off.

For example, gross earnings of all the Pennsylvania lines directly operated in the month of August, 1904, were $741,400 less than they were in August, 1903, but net earnings for the same month, in the face of this great decrease, were $152,000 more than in August, 1903. This is, of course, a remarkable record of good management, though it is fair to say that a sudden stoppage of most of the extraordinary betterment work that could wait had much to do with it. In other words, the charges against operation have been abnormally high on the Pennsylvania for several years.

Another place where retrenchment showed very sharply during the year was in equipment orders. According to The Railroad Gazette estimate, which may be accepted as reliable, only 63,000 cars (excluding street cars) were built during 1904. In 1903 154,808 were built, and in 1902—the high-water-mark year—the output was 166,547. None of these figures include cars built at the railroad shops. The output for the current year was the smallest since 1897. It is easy to understand that the extraordinary efforts made by all the large roads in 1902 and 1903 to get enough equipment to handle their business should have left them in pretty good shape to weather a dull year, but it is safe to predict that the car builders are going to have a busy season in 1905, for traffic is again moving, earnings in general are greater than ever before, and after the past year of minimum buying there is likely to be an increasing scarcity of cars in the next few months before deliveries can be made on present orders. It is an interesting fact that 10 per cent. more cars have been ordered since September than were turned out in the whole of 1904. The locomotive output, 3,441, as compared with 5,152 in 1903 and 4,070 in 1902, shows a less radical decrease, partly, of course, for the reason that the capacity of the locomotive works is less flexible, so that deliveries can only be made much further ahead than is the case with cars.

Of the specific events of the year the Northern Securities decision will, of course, go on record as the most important. So much has been written about this famous case that there is little which can be said at the present time that is new, but it seems well to emphasize the fact, sometimes overlooked, that the decision was so close that any future change in the personnel of the Supreme Court bench would really put the question back where it was before, so far as the application of the law to new cases was concerned. There are very few of the large railroad systems of the country which can consider themselves immune from the charge of owning parallelling and competing lines in a way which, according to this decision on the Sherman act, probably constitutes a restraint of trade; yet these companies are presumably being worried very little by the Northern Securities decision. It is hard to avoid the feeling often expressed that the energy shown in following this particular case through to its conclusion, succeeded by the present apathy with regard to the other large systems, was in the nature of a grandstand play. If anything has been decided about the Sherman act it is that its boundaries are very uncertain.

Another interesting thing which happened during the year and which is still imperfectly understood as regards its importance was the respective purchases of groups of trolley lines by the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. The New Haven Road, in buying out the street railway system of the City of New Haven and operating it under the name of the Consolidated Railway Company, blocked the path of a dangerous competitor and at the same time provided itself with the means of running a combination local service which should originate traffic in the city streets and carry it through to nearby points over the main steam lines. The company is at present engrossed in a vast amount of construction work, including strengthening its main line bridges to permit of the use of heavier engines, six-tracking the Harlem River lines, strengthening its connections with its newly purchased Ontario and Western line across the Hudson, &c., and it seems altogether probable that the organization of this subsidiary trolley system will be deferred some years. At present no specific plans have been announced by the New Haven, but the New York Central, in purchasing groups of trolley lines along the northern frontier of New York State, has already declared its intention of working such a service in connection with the old Auburn road between Syracuse and Rochester, which is to be electrically equipped and will serve as a through route for electric cars between these points. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this project is wholly different in the ends it is desired to accomplish from the third rail terminal electrification in the vicinity of New York, for which plans are now being made. The purpose of the trolley purchases in the vicinity of Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica is to meet with its own weapons a kind of competition which has for several years been very destructive to short-haul passenger profits.

Terminal electrification like that for which the New York Central is now preparing at New York is a feature of railroading which is undoubtedly going to come more and more into prominence with each succeeding year. The advantages of handling a large suburban traffic in this way are many. The service can be conducted in small units, the system is quite flexible, fast time can be made because of the high acceleration which it is possible to obtain in a multiple unit train, and there is time and space saved in the crowded terminal, because the trains drive from either end and require no switching of a locomotive. The drawback to installations of this sort lies primarily in the very great cost of the work, and also in some uncertainty regarding the kind of installation which is going to prove most satisfactory and economical to maintain through a series of years. The Long Island Railroad has perfected plans for electrifying a portion of its system in the vicinity of New York, and has been compelled to appropriate $6,000,000 to pay for this transformation of only a small part of the total system. This makes it easy to understand why the Lackawanna and other roads having a heavy suburban business are at present assuming the attitude chiefly of interested spectators and desire to await the results of the experiments now in progress before they take definite action.

Space limitations forbid anything more than a brief topical review of much that is of interest. Wheat exports, for example, have been remarkably small, and corn exports have been considerably less than half what they were in 1903. According to the Government statistics only 12,219,173 bushels of wheat and 38,314,984 bushels of corn were exported during the eleven months ended with November, 1904, as compared with 67,738,731 bushels of wheat and 86,650,013 bushels of corn exported during the corresponding eleven months of 1903. The other breadstuffs also fell off, although the comparatively unimportant exports of oats and barley did not suffer proportionately. The mere fact that the 1903 wheat crop was the smallest since 1900 only accounts in part for this great shrinkage in the export total. The crop was of rather poor quality, so that a comparatively large amount of it did not grade high enough for export, and the constantly increasing domestic demand served also to keep the wheat at home.

So far as can be estimated from returns necessarily subject to revision at this time, it seems probable that the total of new route mileage built during 1904 will fall below 4,000 miles. Last year about 5,500 miles were built, and in 1902 nearly 6,000. The present figure is the smallest since 1898, when the roads had not sufficiently recovered from the depression of 1897 to start out very aggressively on new work. The Southwest is the scene of most of the present-day extension into new territory, and Texas and Oklahoma generally contest for the greatest addition to mileage built during the year. No great consolidations of important roads are to be noted this year, although the formation of the Père Marquette system by the merger of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Père Marquette and Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroads brought an aggregate mileage of some 3,200, dependent for its best profits upon local business, under one management. The extension of the New Haven interest and control to the New York, Ontario and Western, giving the New England corporation a foothold in the coal regions and a new Western outlet (in connection with the purchase of the Central New England,) was another important strategic move accomplished during 1904. Two notable pieces of engineering work, widely separate, which also deserve notice on account of their successful completion during the year, are the New York Subway and the Ogden-Lucin cut-off across Great Salt Lake. Nothing need be said here about the Subway, except to emphasize a point that critics sometimes overlook—that neither engineering difficulties, the congested traffic in the streets, nor labor troubles prevented the completion of the work on time. The interest in the Ogden-Lucin cut-off lies in the boldness of the project to save distance, grades, and curvature on the main line of the Central Pacific by building a trestle straight across the lake, and in the successful termination of the work during the year.

With regard to the outlook for 1905 it is interesting to observe that out of

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sixty-eight letters thus far received from railroad Presidents asked to discuss that same question fifty express an opinion that business conditions are distinctly better in their territory than they were a year ago. Some of the writers put this very strongly, and say that all indications point to a more prosperous year than any high-water mark yet reached; others say merely that the situation looks good to them. Seventeen writers believe that the traffic conditions on their respective roads are about the same as they were at the close of 1903, and only one believes that his prospects are worse. A similar inquiry last year brought replies which quite uniformly showed that a dull year was expected. The roads in Canada now speak enthusiastically about the season of heavy crops just passed, while in the Western and Southwestern grain territory in the United States the shortage in the wheat crop is compensated for, so far as the farmers are concerned, by higher prices, and in other respects the crops seem to be as good or better than in several years. In the manufacturing districts the marked revival in the iron business is a healthful sign. Many roads are complaining of the price of rails, but large budgets seem quite generally to have been made up for 1905, and the opinion is certainly prevalent that the coming year is going to be one of more than average prosperity, with heavy expenditure for equipment and general betterment work.

From the standpoint of proposed legislation the agitation made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to secure for itself rate-making powers has stirred up a question of exceedingly active interest, particularly in view of the part of the President's message which recommends that the commission be given power to establish a rate, after it has investigated a previous rate and found it unreasonable, pending appeal. Many persons accept the fallacy that this is something less than a rate-making power, regardless of the fact that any action of the commission, under any circumstances, would have to be subject to reversal by the Supreme Court. That such a proposal should now have such weight is without any doubt the fault of the railroads, and they have only themselves to blame for the frequent adoption of methods which were certain to be misunderstood, even when they were not in themselves objectionable. It is reasonably certain that no action will be taken on the Cooper-Quarles bill during the short session, but next Winter it seems wholly likely that something will be done. An argument on the question is wholly out of place in a review of this character; it may only be said that it is to be hoped that the remedy for iniquitous rates will not be made worse than the disease.

RAY MORRIS.

VIEWS OF RAILROAD MEN

Traffic to Be Large.

By FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD.
President of the Erie Railroad Company.

We can safely assume that the percentage of traffic growth will be normal. In 1903 it was above normal, and in 1904 normal. The general business of the country is adjusting itself on a basis of continued prosperity, and railroad rates are being maintained better than ever before. I look for no great increase in net earnings, and, under the present conditions in the material and labor market, railroads can only hope to maintain the present ratio between gross and net.

The demand for new equipment will be steady, but in a lessened volume, the general requirements being to replace old and light cars with those of greater ton capacity and modern construction.

For the reason that labor and material used on railroads are generally advancing in cost, and the trend of rates is generally downward, the present net revenue can only be assured by intelligent operation and permanent improvements that will lower the cost of the train mile. I do not think the possibilities of reducing the cost of the train mile are yet fully realized by any one. Generally speaking, the cheapest train mile has not been obtained on the railroads of the United States.

FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD.

No Unhealthy Boom.

By LUCIUS TUTTLE.
President of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Predictions as to the future prosperity of the transportation companies must of necessity be more or less guesswork, as such prosperity depends wholly upon the condition of the general business of the sections served by the transportation companies.

At the present moment the outlook appears to be quite satisfactory, and evidences are apparent on every side of continued improvement in the country's business, and consequently in the affairs of its transportation companies. I do not, however, see anything that indicates an unhealthy boom. So far as I can judge, the improvement will be steady and gradual, and of the kind that is likely to stay for a considerable period.

LUCIUS TUTTLE.

Sees Good Year Ahead.

By S. M. FELTON.
President of the Chicago and Alton Railway.

The business prospects in the territory served by the Chicago and Alton Railway for the year 1905 are exceedingly bright as far as it is possible to forecast at the present time. With the settlement of political questions for the next four years a revival in manufacturing business generally can be looked for. The crop conditions are now all that could be desired.

While the closing of the St. Louis World's Fair will cause a marked decrease in revenue for the coming year by comparison with the year just closing, the prospects are that the passenger movement of 1905 will be considerably ahead of that of 1904.

Outside of the immediate territory served by the Chicago and Alton, I hear nothing but favorable reports as to the business outlook.

S. M. FELTON.

Fears No Falling Off.

By OSCAR G. MURRAY.
President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

There does not seem to be any fear on the part of the railroads that business will fall off, at least during the next six months.

Our traffic is up to the standard, and seems to be constantly increasing, and I believe that we have fully recovered from the depression of the early part of this year.

OSCAR G. MURRAY.

Corn Crop to Make Earnings.

By B. L. WINCHELL.
President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

If, in addition to the large corn crop which is just beginning to move, the Rock Island States are given an average yield of wheat and oats next Summer we will have every reason to confidently anticipate a year of large gross earnings for our lines.

Net results will necessarily be more or less dependent upon: (1) Maintenance of the general rate fabric; (2) cost of materials and supplies; (3) the attitude and efficiency of labor.

We hope for entirely satisfactory results.

B. L. WINCHELL.

HOPEFUL IN CHICAGO

By JAMES H. ECKELS, ex-Controller of the Currency.

I believe the general sentiment which to-day prevails in Chicago is one of extreme hopefulness. This city, like every city of a great population and varied conflicting interests, has witnessed seasons of great depression and corresponding periods of advance. The year closed has shown more of advance than of retrogression. There were fewer labor difficulties, steadier periods of employment, and a greater degree of general contentment than during the preceding year. I doubt if we shall ever have again as much trouble between the interests of labor and those of capital as we have had. Both have learned that it does not pay and cannot be made to. Then, too, there has been an awakening upon the part of many heretofore indifferent to it that a city must, to gain respect and advance, be known as a place where law is enforced and good order prevails. There is yet room for further advance in this respect, but the sentiment is growing and ultimately is sure to prevail.

Chicago's strength in the world of finance, industry, and commerce still advances. Its banks are of greater magnitude and strength, its manufacturing undertakings of far more reaching importance, and its retail and wholesale trade beyond former years. In bringing about such results the railroads have played a continuously important part. They have given better service to and made wider markets for the merchants and manufacturers, and will continue to do so.

One great thing we lack, and that is an adequate local transportation system. No city has suffered so much from political and selfish discussion of all that which affects public utilities. We never have had these questions discussed on their merits, and therefore we have suffered very great injury in many directions. We shall continue to so suffer until we have more wisdom, more business sense, and more desire to accomplish some reasonable settlement of the transportation question instead of making political capital.

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ONE DANGER IN AGITATION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL

E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe Fears That Rate Disturbance May Check Railroad Prosperity.

By E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

In attempting to state the business outlook for the country for the next year it is necessary to consider the conditions of the year just past. During the year 1904 the country generally has been prosperous. Though the crops have been comparatively short, the prices received for them have been high. The purchasing power of the farmers has been correspondingly large, and they have bought extensively.

Another indication of prosperity has been the number of new enterprises started. Trade and manufactures have shown satisfactory activity on every hand. The development of new sections is going on rapidly. All signs point to a year of at least as great plenty and prosperity as that which has just closed.

Speaking from the viewpoint of the Santa Fé Railroad I think one of the most satisfactory signs of the times is the development, begun and promised, of the semi-arid country of the Southwest.

The activity of the Government in irrigation projects promises much for this section. After years of talk, things are now being done there. Land is taken up, and soon there will be little wild land left in the United States. People are investing their money in the Southwest in mines, manufactures, and other lines in the expectation of the development of irrigation. The outlook is for rapid development.

An important development of the year 1904, and one of great significance for the railroads, was the agitation for Government supervision of railroad rates. The effect of such a regulation on the business of the year depends, of course, on how extensive it is and how it is applied. The present Inter-State Commerce Commission is inadequate for such a task. It has degenerated from a judicial to a prosecuting body. I should not like to trust such an important task as the supervision of railroad rates to this commission. It is dangerous to intrust so much power as the successful supervision of rates involves to any body of men, even a body of experts such as a commerce commission should be. The Government in doing so necessarily assumes a certain responsibility for the well-being of the railroads which it places under the commission's power. If, however, the Government is willing to accept the consequences of so doing and to protect as well as regulate the railroads, I can see a possibility of an improvement on present conditions for all. For one thing, I believe the Government ought to restrict the building of railroads, prescribing territory and eliminating purely competitive lines.

The present attitude of the Government is unfair. Through the Inter-State Commerce law it seeks with one hand to foster and with the other hand to forbid variation in rates. It specifically prohibits agreements as to rates, which are necessarily brought about by the demand that rates be the same to all.

I am and always have been in favor of legalized pooling. The only possible objection to a pool is the danger of extortion. If the Government undertakes to prevent extortion by means of a tribunal with adequate power, then the objection vanishes.

It is absurd to permit combinations of all kinds in all other lines of business, combinations that control enormous tonnage and by that power are able to smash rates as they like, while the railroads are forbidden to unite into organizations to protect their own rights.

With all the talk of supervision, however, it is unlikely that anything will be accomplished at the short session of Congress. Whether anything will be done at the next session depends on whether a reasonable plan of rate supervision can be framed. Such a plan, giving the Government supervising power and the roads protection, may prove beneficial.

E. P. RIPLEY.

D., L. & W. PRESIDENT PREDICTS PROSPERITY FOR 1905

W. H. Truesdale Says Increasing Traffic Will Encourage Railroads to Undertake New Improvements.

By W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

The year 1904 closes with conditions surrounding the railroad interests of the country very much improved over what they were at the beginning of the year and with the outlook for the new year very satisfactory and promising. These conditions are no doubt in large part due to the very bountiful crops of nearly all kinds that were raised during the year 1904 and the good prices which the producers of them have realized therefor.

At the present writing the railroads are doing a large and profitable business, and the demands upon them for equipment with which to handle the traffic being offered has resulted in the railways making large purchases of rolling stock, rails, and supplies of all kinds, which in turn has been reflected during the last sixty days in the general improvement reported in the business of all the leading industries of the country, setting many wheels in motion which for a time were more or less idle.

The outlook for the coming year is distinctly good, and it would seem as though the railroads may confidently look forward to a large and remunerative traffic. Many important improvements which have been planned and in part undertaken, but which owing to the uncertain outlook of a year ago were discontinued, will now be prosecuted to a completion. The expenditures incident to this work will be large and important, and will contribute substantially to a continuation of the present industrial activity in various directions.

The rate situation on the railways throughout the country is, with scarcely an exception of any importance, very good, and there does not seem to be any good reason why it should not be continued through the coming year. Labor, too, is well employed at highly remunerative wages, and there does not now seem to be any indication of business conditions being disturbed by any acute or widespread trouble in the labor world.

To sum it all up, the financial and business conditions of the country are sound and good. We are accumulating wealth very rapidly, and this accumulation is being distributed more widely than ever before in the history of this country or any other. The railroads of the United States have in the past contributed more largely than any other one interest to the growth and development of the country and its resources and to its present wealth and prosperity, and they to-day certainly contribute as much as any other one interest to the existing satisfactory condition of our business affairs generally. They are, therefore, entitled to their full share of the present prevailing prosperity as well as that which is in prospect for the coming year, and unless something now unforeseen happens will realize their fair share thereof.

W. H. TRUESDALE.

THE PAST YEAR A POOR ONE FOR THE SHIPPING TRADE.

Deep-Sea Trade Almost Dead, Coasting Only Fair, But Excellent Business on the Great Lakes.

By Arthur Stanley Riggs, Managing Editor of The American Syren.

In one respect last year has been uniform in its record. There has never been within the memory of the younger shipping men such a twelvemonth of steady dullness and increasing depression as the last few months have shown. The depression at the beginning of the year was in part due to the low commercial conditions both here and abroad, and the general feeling of insecurity which has characterized practically all markets. With such a start the two increases in trade in Spring and Fall conveyed to the experienced only the knowledge that the improvements were merely temporary at best.

As a rule, even in bad years, there have been certain runs or routes on which vessels could ply with some expectation of profit, but even this was denied last year. The cheap freights to South Africa, which have been so bitterly discussed and argued, both in New York and London, have done something for American exports, but nothing for the lines plying from New York, except to establish the precedent of a service which has been a steady drain on resources and capital. A majority of the vessels carrying freights out of this port, and from most other American ports this year, have been losing money steadily, and there is one such large vessel which the agents will present free to any one who will pay her debts incurred in routine business.

In the transatlantic trade there has been the bitterly fought rate war in the passenger department, which has resulted in flooding this country with a horde of undesirable cheap immigrants, and in cutting freights are to be so equipped as to make a speed of twenty-five knots, or about thirty miles an hour.

The disasters of the year have been unusual in their way. Early last September the General Slocum horror took place, and more than a thousand lives were lost, most of the victims being women and children. Last June the Danish immigrant steamer Norge foundered off Rockhall Island, and 646 perished. Within the last few days the steamboat Glen Island burned on Long Island Sound, and nine persons were incinerated. The war also claimed its share of casualties in shipping, for though relatively very few lives have been lost, a number of neutral steamers have been seized and some of them sunk. Other less notable disasters have been reported along the coasts of South America and Japan for deep-sea traffic, and a large number of small craft have been severely damaged or lost along our own shores.

In any retrospect it would be impossible to omit mention of the Merchant Marine Commission appointed by Congress to ascertain why only about 8 per cent. of our exports are carried in American bottoms, and to suggest remedies. The commission learned that increase of exports does not necessarily mean increase of earnings among ships, and got some idea of the character of the shipping at the ports visited. The opinion is held that the commission was singularly blind in several important respects, and that its findings will be accordingly lacking.

Coastwise and lake shipping present the only relief against the background of an otherwise phenomenally bad year. On the coastwise trade, which includes lumber, coal, sugar, and tropical fruits, besides oil from Texas ports, there has been money made, though the action of the Carriers' Association in attempting to enforce a uniform schedule of freights had its effect. The result was that many of the larger craft were laid up to wait until shippers could meet owners' demands, the small fry meantime accepting all freights offered, and at lower terms. At most periods of the year there were more bottoms than cargoes offered. From Boston, New York, and New Orleans to the fruit ports of the West Indies, Central and South America several lines made regular trips. These lines have done a good year's work, and so large has their trade become that they have added several new vessels to their fleets. In spite of the depression several large and many small craft, mostly schooners, have been built in the New England yards.

On the Great Lakes the year has been the opposite of the year at sea. The season was exceptional for the small number of casualties and disasters. Early in the year the masters, pilots, and engineers were prepared for navigation, delayed in opening till June 1. Then freights which had piled up meantime, causing heavy losses, were sent forward with a rush, and current business kept the fleets fairly well occupied. The small wooden vessels, against whose depreciation 5 per cent. is annually allowed, barely earned their wear-and-tear, making no dividends. The smaller steel fleets, of which there are several, did better, paying from 2.5 per cent. to 4 per cent. over expenses. The rail earnings were made by the largest vessels on the lakes, the biggest one, the Augustus B. Wolvin, netting her owners 9 per cent. besides paying 2.5 per cent of her value on the bonds issued to pay for her construction. Other large steel vessels averaged between 6 per cent. and 7 per cent., with small bonuses over. All told, there were 430 disasters on the lakes, costing $1,659,850, the lowest record ever made, due to good weather and the Weather Bureau's efficient service, while losses on grain cargoes, which aggregated more than $400,000 in 1903, were this year practically nothing.

In spite of the fact that the Merchant Marine Commission's report is awaited without enthusiasm by the shipping men, the prevailing opinion in this port, at least, is that the improvement noted already is at last permanent. One of the surest indications of the return of prosperity and shipping activity is the boom in shipbuilding on a large scale on the Great Lakes, where some thirty large steel freight steamers are now building for use next season, the contracts making a total of millions, and affecting many other industries.

So far as American shipping is concerned the reasons why we have none worthy the name, and the remedy, are very simple. We are laboring under artificial, antiquated laws. Some of our most burdensome laws date back to 1798, and around all of them is a maze of red tape cast by a paternal Government which dictates prohibitive rules. We have a navy so small that had we the commerce we should have in American ships they could not get adequate protection abroad. Our Consular Service is, and for years has been, notoriously unfit and inefficient. Foreign agents here will not seek American registry for their vessels for those reasons, and because they must be officered by Americans or American citizens, who demand twice the pay and do no better work than others. The bounty and subsidy suggestions are worthless. They would tax all for the benefit of relatively few, and would work here as they do in France. These are the points which confront the Merchant Marine Commission and which, it is feared, that body cannot meet satisfactorily. The true remedy is a clean start by enacting proper laws giving Americans a chance to buy or build their ships where they please, and then to man them as railroads man trains, without respect to nationalities. With sensible laws, framed by men who know the real trouble and the ways out of it, the shipping industry will revive speedily.

Until such legislation is properly enacted no permanent improvement or buoyancy can result to our ocean shipping; and it should be remembered that so far as the trans-oceanic trade from this or any other port is concerned, improvement and prosperity do not mean more money for us, but for the strangers within our gates.

The building of the Panama Canal, the railroad and maritime development throughout Central and South America, the growing importance of Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, and China as centres for both import and export trade with us, all point toward what may be termed a banner year before us. In another few months New York will welcome the largest, most luxurious, and splendidly appointed vessels in the world, equipped with every possible convenience. These monstrous ships, and their twenty-five knot rivals, were not constructed in a fit of sentimentality. They were built to make money, and they will make it. They are foreign ships, all of them, and they will take, in time, millions of dollars of American gold abroad in earnings which might be made and kept by Americans.

Maritime business indicated by actualities at present is sufficient to warrant the belief that the shipping community will be able to recoup its present losses, and with the return of greater trade so to reduce competition to a reasonable factor in the general situation as to make the business of 1905 as sound and live as for the past year it has been unsound and weak.

ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS.

THE COUNTRY'S CURRENCY.

Treasurer of United States Says Banks Are to Blame

By Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.

One who approaches the Treasury situation looks naturally first at the revenues and expenditures and their relation to each other, and next to the public debt. Several topics of less dignity fix quite as much attention and stir discussion in at least an equal degree.

In the last year the transactions in the public debt have not been many nor of great magnitude. The changes in the obligations bearing interest between Dec. 1, 1903, and the like date in 1904, cause a reduction of $7,755,770. This is due to the payment of about that amount of the loan of 1904. Of that loan $417,650 is transferred to the class of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. In the class bearing no interest the fund for the redemption of National banknotes was reduced $4,046,288.

Secretary Shaw in his annual report states a deficit for the fiscal year ending last June, including the payment of $50,000,000 on account of the Panama Canal, of $41,776,571; were that payment excluded a surplus would appear of $8,223,429.

For the year ending next June the Secretary estimates a deficit of $18,000,000, and for that ending with June, 1906, a surplus of $22,330,147. The Secretary of the Treasury is bound to exercise abundant caution in the official figures which he sets forth. The record of the calendar year 1904 fully justifies his position. The last ten days of December will doubtless show a credit balance, but for convenience and accuracy our statement stops with Dec. 21. The calendar year gives a deficit in seven months and a surplus in five months, with a net deficit of $19,186,656.86, as here stated:

Months.	Revenues in Excess of Expenditures.	Expenditures in Excess of Revenues.
January	$5,240,634.28	
February	4,057,169.19	
March		3,490,843.15
April		5,120,412.71
May		
June	10,327,428.31	
July		17,290,012.02
August		6,389,723.84
September	5,956,979.69	
October		3,934,750.00
November		4,120,244.81
December—to 21st.	2,013,479.19	
Total	$27,774,743.63	$47,290,570.49
Net		19,186,656.86

Since up to Dec. 21 the expenditures exceed the revenues for the current fiscal year by $23,016,329, for the interval to July 1 next there must be a surplus of nearly $6,000,000 to meet Secretary Shaw's estimate. The pendulum has already swung to the credit side. After two months showing an aggregate deficit of $3,074,994.90, for twenty-one days of December there is a surplus of $2,013,479. While the payments in January may be greater than the receipts, and possibly in April and May, they will doubtless be less in February, March, and June, and thus the deficit be reduced to the sum estimated.

Many influences help to strengthen the Treasury in its daily business. The steady growth in population adds to the number of those who contribute to the revenues. The wealth of the people, already reckoned in 1900 at over a hundred thousand million dollars, grows by many millions a year. The twelve months' products of farms are stated by Secretary Wilson at nearly five thousand million dollars, including over twelve million bales of cotton. The exports of manufactured articles for the year approximate five hundred million dollars. The banks reflect the activity and the capital devoted to traffic. The marvelous growth in these institutions in 1903, as compared with 1903, is presented in the report of the Controller of the Currency. National banks and those other than National recorded an increase to these immense amounts:

	National Banks.	Other Banks.	All Banks.
Loans and discounts	$244,704,647	$63,532,706	$308,238,447
Deposits	597,804,093	326,407,102	924,211,795
Resources	984,635,537	520,657,538	1,101,514,075

More people, if intelligent and prosperous, rapidly multiplying their possessions, will naturally buy more merchandise, including articles subject to customs duty and internal revenue taxes. The elasticity of the revenue, constant except in periods of marked industrial and commercial depression, will not fail unless statutes are changed. The revenues are now running beyond those of last year, and the current rises steadily. During the calendar year 1904, according to the Bureau of Statistics, the imports have been the largest in the history of our country, and reach $1,000,000,000. The Nation's growth thus crosses the ocean, and its wealth makes traffic.

These are adequate grounds for the calculation that while the receipts in the fiscal year 1904 fell off $19,764,925, as compared with 1903, and the expenditures, not including the Panama payment, increased $17,103,514, the current fiscal year 1905 will show, as compared with its predecessor, and reckoning Post Office business for both years, an increase of $16,257,687 in receipts and of $42,487,115 in expenditures. For the fiscal year 1906, of which six months will be in the calendar year 1905, the receipts may be expected to be $25,000,000 greater than for the preceding fiscal year, and the expenditures $15,000,000 less, giving a surplus of over $22,000,000.

The balance thus has turned to the credit side. With the new calendar year a surplus will at once appear, reducing the present deficit, and for the succeeding twelve months contributing healthily but not overmuch to the excess of revenues. Congress may add to either receipts or expenditures and so change their relations. The growth of revenues under existing laws is certain; the outlay will also increase, but the measure of that increase will depend on many factors which the future will control.

The denominations of the circulating medium as well as its volume affect the convenience of the people. The total circulation from Dec. 1, 1903, to the same date in 1904 advanced from $2,449,188,418 to $2,573,888,397, and from $30.21 per capita to $31.22 per capita. The Treasury within the restrictions of the statutes has the task of meeting the demand for small bills, which in the Autumn, especially is persistent and clamorous. Complaints and friction arise because those restrictions render the department unable to serve the banks and the business community as it would be glad to do. Provision is made in the Treasury for the movement of the crops, and in silver dollars and paper currency of small denominations over $45,000,000 was husbanded last August for this purpose. Within seventy days this fund was exhausted to a sum hardly adequate for the daily service of the ten Treasury offices. While the direct transfers were in this general movement over $6,500,000 less during the year than in the preceding season, the needs of banks for counter use and for their correspondents were much in excess of all previous records.

The statutory limit to the United States notes, and the restriction of silver certificates to the coin dollars forced upon the Treasury in the later months the necessity of putting out new bills of these classes only for the same kind presented for redemption. Great as was the inconvenience to the banks and the people, it was no less to the department. Petty annoyances are harder to bear often than heavy burdens. The daily study how to furnish small bills and the task of explaining why the department could not give out the denominations which it had prepared with forethought called for months for care and labor interfering with the regular duties.

The abject poverty in such currency touched the banks sharply. They did not consider the remedy was largely in their own hands, if they had used in time their own available resources. They have wanted $5 notes which under the laws they could have provided to the extent of over $80,000,000. With this gap so filled the certificates for $1 and $2 could have been issued in fair abundance.

The prohibition in the act of March 14, 1900, that no National bank shall issue in $5 notes more than one-third of its notes, aroused some criticism on its passage. At that date the ratio of $5 notes to the total circulation based on bonds was 22.41 per cent., and their volume was $70,292,685. Both ratio and volume have steadily fallen in the meanwhile, until at the beginning of December, 1904, the actual issue of that denomination was only $62,970,200, or only 14.61 per cent. of the amount of bonds pledged for circulation, which was $431,075,840. Of that sum, if the managers of the National banks had wished, they could have issued $143,891,947 under existing laws in $5 notes. The difference between the actual volume of that denomination and the possible issue explains to a large degree the hunger and thirst for all small bills. Surely for this famine in fives the Treasury is not to blame.

Even the small new banks do not issue the $5 notes which it is their privilege to put out. In October and November just passed original circulation was issued to seventy-nine banks, amounting to $1,941,400; yet of this sum only $105,000, or 5.59 per cent., was taken in $5 notes by only seventeen banks.

The hope would be grotesquely exaggerated that would count on all the National banks emitting all the $5 notes permissible, but one-half or even one-fourth of that volume would afford vast relief, especially to themselves. In printing the National banknotes four of the $5 denomination appear on one plate, three $10 notes and one $20 are on another, and another plate contains one $50 and one $100. Obviously, up to its legal limit, any bank can without difficulty issue its full share of $5 notes.

The banks by their own action can thus remedy in large part the evils arising from the denominations in the currency. That is a great advantage. They need not wait for legislation or help from anybody else. But small notes may also be furnished by sources outside of the banks. The Treasurer of the United States in his annual report suggests that gold certificates may be authorized for $5 and $10, while now none smaller than $20 can be emitted. This process would not only put an end to lack in these denominations, but also would open the door to the turning of such part of the silver certificates as might be desirable into $1 and $2 notes. Without action by Congress no such course could be pursued, but the constant inflow of gold is an eloquent argument in favor of its use in this way to cure real and wide-spread evils.

The fetters which bind the Treasury so rigidly when it deals with small bills do not affect it at all in the matter of larger denominations, for the National banks may emit circulation to any volume not exceeding their capital for which they may choose to deposit Government bonds for the purpose. Gold has for years been so abundant that certificates representing it have been issued to meet whatever demand arose. Thus from Dec. 1, 1903, to the same date in 1904 National banknotes in circulation increased by $35,415,454, and gold certificates by $70,-032,540.

During the year to the total circulation an addition was made of $124,719,940. Surely no lack of currency can be alleged, but experience has proved and the discomfort of banks and the people has found eloquent expression in asserting that it is not wisely apportioned in denominations.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

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JAN

THE PROTECTION OF

NEW YORK LIFE IN

=1845=

JOHN A. McC

BALANCE SHEET,

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds, cost value. (MARKET VALUE, $294,309,761).		$287,052,384
(Company does not include in Assets the excess $7,247,377 of market value of Bonds owned over cost).		
Bonds and Mortgages (413 first liens),		23,595,105
Deposits in 489 Banks throughout the world (at interest $15,241,793),		17,694,110
Loans to Policy-holders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, $50,000,000),		35,867,475
Real Estate, 23 pieces (including eleven office buildings, valued at $10,940,000),		13,257,500
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,		4,086,171
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $5,500,000),		3,331,618
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities,		2,746,326
Interest and Rents accrued,		2,469,571
Loans on Bonds (market value, $783,565),		550,000
(Company does not invest in stocks).		
Total Assets,		**$390,660,260**

INCOME, 1904.

New Premiums,	$16,133,824	
Renewal Premiums,	64,422,754	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$80,556,578
Interest Receipts from :		
Bonds owned,	$10,634,987	
Mortgage loans,	1,069,232	
Loans to Policy-holders secured by Policies,	1,943,063	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	702,056	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		14,349,338
Rents from Company's properties,		946,723
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year		499,688
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.,		538,945
Total Cash Income,		**$96,891,272**

New Business Paid for in 1904 (185,367 Policies), - - $342,212,569

GAIN IN 1904 (4,249 Policies) $15,554,323

COMPLETE SCHEDUL

GOVERNMENT, STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

(Total Market Value, $37,017,821).

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Total.
Argentine Republic of 1888	6	101	$64,652
Arizona Territory, 1942	5	106	15,900
Atlanta, Ga. (Water), 1925	4	102	134,640
Atlanta, Ga. (Redemption), 1916	4½	106	5,300
Austrian Gold Rentes	4	120	4,164,098
Austrian Hungarian Rentes	4	100	1,116,500
Austrian Kronen Rentes	4	100	812,000
Boston, Mass., 1924-1944	3½	102	1,020,000
Brazilian Funding of 1898	5	100	50,000
Bremen, Germany	3½	90	177,810
British Consols	2½	86	5,153,550
Butler County, Ohio, 1921-1924	4½	110	33,000
Cape of Good Hope, 1909	3½	92	47,840
Chicago, Ill., 1907-1924	4	101	1,545,000
Dallas, Texas (Funding), 1917	6	112	106,400
Dallas, Texas, 1928	5	108	113,400
Dallas, Texas, 1921	5	109	272,500
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	100	52,000
Essex County, N. J. (Park), 1915-1925	3½	101	198,970
Findlay, Ohio, 1907	6	105	5,250
Flatbush, N. Y. (Water), 1911	6	114	22,800
Fort Worth, Texas (Water), 1922	5	110	220,000
French Rentes	3	97	400,473
Galveston, Texas, 1923-1927	2½-5	80	135,200
German Imperial	3	80	331,245
German Imperial	3½	101	384,608
Havana, Cuba, Treasury	6	115	29,072
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1887	4	119	119,298
Hungarian Kronen Rentes	4	98	397,880
Italian Government	3½ & 5	101	1,607,984
Japanese Imperial Sterling Loan, 1911	6	92	1,391,960
Japanese Imp. Sterling Loan, Ser. 2, 1911	6	88	440,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	118	118,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917	6	116	220,400
Jersey City, N. J., 1916-1921	5	103	862,190
Jersey City, N. J., 1905-1914	4	107	219,350
Laterne, Switzerland	4	102	78,744
Madison County, Alabama, 1919-1929	5	100	60,000
Massachusetts, State, 1925-1929	3½	96	4,706,880
Mecklenburg County, N. C., 1920	6	111	5,550
Memphis, Tenn., Tax Dist., 1915	6	115	115,000
Mexican Government Ext. Cons.	5	96	2,045,439
Mexican Government Int. Debt, Cons.	5	99	39,204
Middleton, Conn., 1915	4	102	51,000
Montgomery, Alabama, 1918-21-24	6	119	238,000
Montreal, Canada, 1944	4	102	102,000
Morris County, N. J., 1905	4	100	350,000
Nashville, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4	103	309,000
New York City (Assessment), 1911	3½	101	505,000
New York City (Corporate), 1954	3½	101	5,150,000
New York City (Docks), 1924	3	95	380,000
New York City (Corporate), 1945-1955	3½	101	2,060,000
N. Y. City (Mor. & W. Fms.), 1909-1947	4	127	30,000
N. Y. City (Corlear's Hook Park), 1913	3½	101	101,000
New York City (School), 1915	4	97	291,000
New York City (Street), 1910	4	96	480,000
New Zealand, Debentures	4	100	48,665
North Knoxville, Tenn. (Municipal), 1919	5	103	193,000
Norwalk, Conn. (Funding), 1918	3½	89	247,500
Ottawa, Canada, 1908	5	101	101,000
Peoria Township, Ill. (Funding), 1910	5	100	36,000
Petersburg, Va., 1903	6	101	30,300
Philadelphia, Pa., 1931	3½	103	2,575,000
Pierce County, Wash'n, 1912	5	100	$183,000
Pierce County, Wash'n (Funding), 1911	6	100	54,000
Prussian Consolidated	3	89	1,357,597
Prussian Consolidated	3½	101	539,411
Prussian Treasury	3½	100	4,706,001
Quebec (City) Canada, 1933	3½	93	65,100
Quebec (City) Canada, 1914	4½	102	51,000
Quebec (City) Canada, 1922	4½	102	153,000
Quebec (City) Canada, 1930	3½	93	395,250
Quebec (City) Canada, Jan., 1931	3½	93	93,000
Quebec (City) Canada, July, 1931	3½	93	93,000
Quebec (Prov.), Canada, 1908	5	102	81,600
Queensland Debentures, 1950	3½	93	45,258
Richmond, Va., 1925-1926	4	103	141,700
Rome, Ga., 1926	4½	100	153,000
Russian Government, Rentes	4	92	359,260
Russian Government, Agrarians	4	90	2,037,330
St. Joseph, Mo. (School Board), 1914	4	103	192,610
Salt Lake City, Utah, (School Dist.), 1913	5	105	52,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	100	300,000
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	102	150,950
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	106	530,000
Servian State Loan	4	78	11,291
South Australian, Cons	3	88	20,926
South Australian Treas. Bills, 1907-1909	4	100	7,703
Spanish Interior	4	77	74,305
Spokane Co., Wash'n (School Dist.), 1910	6	100	38,100
Stockholm, Sweden	4	102	238,760
Swedish, State	3½	99	94,248
Swiss Gov't Loans of 1888, 1887 & 1903, 3½ &	3	90	12,239
Toronto, Canada, 1915	3½	97	77,600
Toronto, Canada, 1914	3½	97	538,350
United States Government, 1925	4	109	1,300,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	105	229,950
Whitman Co., Wash'n (Funding), 1912	5	100	76,000
Wurtemberg, State	3½	100	45,220

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

(Total Market Value, $237,201,941.)

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Total.
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1942	4½	116	754,000
Alb. & Sus. 1st Cons. Mtge. g. by D. & H., 1906	7	103	765,290
Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st guar., 1921	5	110	440,000
Atch., T. & S. Fé, Adjustm't (Stamped), 1995	4	94	1,880,000
Atch., Top & Santa Fé, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	102	4,080,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Ser. Debs., 1907-14	4	99	7,114,140
Atlantic Coast Line, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1952	4	95	1,292,930
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., 1952	4	95	4,750,000
Balt. & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1948	4	102	2,993,700
Balt. & Ohio (Pitts., L. E. & W. Va.), 1941	4	99	1,477,080
Balt. & Ohio, S. W. Div., 1st, 1925	3½	91	2,361,450
Beech Ck. Extn., 1st, g. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 1951	3½	94	413,600
Brooklyn Union G. L. Co., Cons., 1945	5	115	575,000
Buffalo, N. Y., & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	124	62,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934	5	118	1,298,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 1965	5	101	42,420
Canada Southern, 1st Mtge., 1908	5	102	68,340
Canada Southern, 2d Mtge., 1913	5	105	17,850
Canadian No., 1st, g. Prov. Manitoba, 1929	4	102	992,786
Canadian No., 1st, g. Prov. Manitoba, 1930	4	102	1,489,200
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st gr., 1921	5	111	33,300
Cent. Pac., 1st Ref. g. S. Pac. Ry., 1949	4	100	2,000,000
Cent. Pac., Mtge., g. S. Pac. Ry., 1929	3½	68	44,000
Cen. of Ga. Ry. Equip., "Ser. D," 1910	4½	97	97,000
Cen. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., Col. Tr., 1937	5	110	1,100,000
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Equip., "Ser. B," 1905-12	4	99	782,100
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Gen'l Mtge., 1987	5	123	3,192,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equip., 1909-11	4	97	242,500
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 19			
Chesapeake & Ohio, Gen'l Mtge.,			
Chicago & Alton, Refund., 1949			
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, Ill. Div., 1			
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Cons., 1934			
Chic. & East. Ill., Gen'l Cons., 19			
Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mt			
Chic., Inds. & Louisville, Ref. Mtg			
Chic., Inds. & St. L. Short Line, 1			
Chic., Mil. & St. P., Gen'l, 1989			
Chic., Mil. & St. P., (H. & D. Div			
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.			
Chic. & N. W., Debenture, 1921			
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, 1987			
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879, 19			
Chic. & St. L., 1st Mtge., 1915			
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtge			
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Skg. Fd., 19			
Chinese Eastern Ry., guar. Russian			
Cin., Ham. & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge.			
Cin., San. & Clev., 1st Cons., 1928			
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis, Gen			
Clev., Col. Cin. & Inds., 1st Cons.			
Clev., Col., Cin. & Inds., Gen. Con			
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling, 1st Cons.,			
Clev., Lor. & Wheel'g, 1st Cons.,			
Commercial Cable, 1st Mtge., 236			
Consolidated Ry., guar. Russian			
Consumers' Gas L. Co., Chic., 1st,			
Denv. & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 19			
Denv. & Rio Grande 1st Cons., 1			
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., 1995			
Duluth & Iron Range, 1st Mtge.,			
E. Ry. of Minn., N. Div., 1st Mtg			
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., Cons., Mtge.,			
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, 1st Mtge.,			
Equitable Ill'g G. L. Co., Phil., 1s			
Erie-Penn., Coll. Trust, 1951			
Erie R. R., Conv., 1953			
Erie R. R., Gen'l Lien, 1996			
Evansville & Inds., 1st Cons., guar			
Evansville & Inds., 1st Mtge., gua			
Evansville & T. H., 1st Cons., 19			
Evansville & T. H., 1st Gen'l Mtg			
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920			
Fla. South'n, 1st, g. S. P. & W.			
Fre't, Elk. & Mo. V., Cons., guar			
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st,			
Greenbrier Ry., 1st, g. Ches. & O			
Hocking Valley Ry., 1st Cons.,			
Houston, E. & W. Tex., 1st, guar.			
Ill. Cent., L'ville Div., & Termina			
Ill. Cent., St. L. D., & Terminal,			
Illinois Cent. Main Line, 1951			
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., 1905-1			
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., Mont			
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 1910			
International & Gt. North., Equi			
International & Great Northern,			
International Navigation Bond Ry			
Kan. & Hock. Coal, 1st, guar., 19			
Kansas City Cable, 1st Mtge., 1911			
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis, R			
Kans. City, Mo., & L. Co., 1st Mtg			
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. Mtge.,			
Lake Erie & Western, 2d Mtge., 1			
Lake Shore & Mich. So., 1928			

A similar schedule of Bonds owned has been published voluntarily by this Company, in this way, at the beginning of each year, for ten years.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: JOHN CLAFLI, EDMUND D. F, WOODBURY

1905

ONE MILLION FAMILIES

NSURANCE COMPANY

CALL, President.

=1905=

JANUARY 1, 1905.

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.) Dec. 31, 1904.		$336,222,459
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentation for payment.		6,909,661
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements,	$6,830,023	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1905, and thereafter as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	24,982,787	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	5,736,259	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	344,601	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	303,837	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	868,933	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies,	8,461,680	
Total (not including $7,247,377 excess of market value of Bonds owned over cost),		47,528,140
Total Liabilities,		**$390,660,260**

DISBURSEMENTS, 1904.

Paid for Death-Claims ($19,734,245), Endowments ($5,051,629), and Annuities ($1,723,160),	$26,509,034
Paid for Dividends ($5,989,491), Surrender Values ($7,790,058), and other Payments ($95,279) to Policy-holders,	13,874,828
Commissions and all other payments to agents $7,276,850, (on New Business of year $342,212,569); Medical Examiners' Fees $788,761, and Inspection of Risks $178,155,	8,243,766
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,586,396,739 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures,	11,204,101
* TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS,	$59,831,729
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Disbursements for year,	37,059,543
** The Expense ratio for 1904 is lower than for 1903.*	
Total Disbursements and Balance for Reserves,	**$96,891,272**

Total Paid-for Insurance in force (924,712 Policies) - $1,928,609,308

GAIN IN 1904 (112,001 Policies) $183,396,409

E OF BONDS OWNED.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Total.
39	5	117	$910,260
1902	4½	103	636,000
	5	86	4,432,200
39	3½	95	1,900,000
	6	131	294,750
1937	5	108	428,340
e., 1947	5	114	91,200
1947	6	129	283,800
1933	4	100	695,000
	3½	96	1,440,000
1st, 1910	6	105	120,750
1st, 1910	7	134	608,760
	5	108	2,160,000
	3½	89	890,000
59	6	113	504,850
	6	111	277,500
1930	4	134	1,407,000
32	6	112	1,201,760
Gov't	4	91	39,357
1942	5	115	1,130,000
	5	111	433,900
Mige	4	101	2,273,510
1914	7	122	597,800
s, 1934	5	106	1,300,000
1933	5	114	285,000
Stumpf., 1923	5	108	81,000
	4	88	93,000
Gov't	4	92	911,807
1936	5	107	180,500
38	4	100	800,000
36	4½	107	749,000
	4	93	75,330
937	5	114	59,280
e. gr. 1948	4	99	1,683,000
1936	5	120	666,000
1941	5	114	210,900
n, 1928	5	107	242,890
	4	93	3,255,000
	4	93	950,000
	4	90	233,100
r., 1926	6	107	495,410
1924	6	106	216,000
21	6	112	336,000
e., 1942	5	105	78,750
	6	120	120,000
1945	4	104	86,400
1933	6	138	1,380,000
1945	7	113	113,000
olo, 1940	4	93	950,000
1999	4½	100	1,362,500
d, 1933	5	104	260,000
1933	4	94	2,231,880
1931	3½	92	2,474,800
	3½	100	7,000,000
	5	98	175,420
ity, 1905	3	100	40,000
	7	123	177,960
1905-13	7	101	429,250
st, 1919	6	119	1,190,000
bdtcts	4½	100	3,200,000
1	5	100	540,000
	5	101	522,170
ef., 1926	5	97	174,000
e., 1922	5	99	247,500
907	7	107	149,800
941	5	112	1,008,000
	4	99	4,476,780

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Total.
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 1st, gr., 1940	4½	100	$872,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st guar., 1941	5	117	175,500
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Cons., 1910	6	102	1,785,000
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre C. Co., Mtge., 1912	4½	102	387,800
Lewiston, Bruns. & Bath, 1st Mtge., 1918	5	80	200,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	122	1,320,000
Long Island Ref., Mtge., 1949, g. P. R. R.	4	100	2,000,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	107	321,000
Louisville & Nash. Coll. Tr., 1931	5	113	169,500
Louisville & Nash., 3-20 Coll. Tr., 1123	4	98	9,360,000
Louisville & N., Mob. & Monty., 1st, 1945	4½	107	1,070,000
Louisville & N., N. O. & Mob., 1st, 1930	6	129	272,190
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis, 1st, 1921	6	117	515,280
Louisville & Nash.-So. Ry., "Monon," 1952	4	93	2,408,250
Louisville & Nash., Unif'd, 1940	4	101	1,515,000
Madison Sq. Garden Co., N. Y., 1st, 1910	5	107	801,430
Mahoning Coal, 1st, g. L. S. & M. So., 1934	5	118	472,000
Manitoba & S. E., 1st, g. Prov. Man., 1929	4	100	198,531
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	101	46,460
Metropolitan St. Ry., Gen., 1997	5	110	1,100,000
Michigan Central Ry., 1st Mtge., 1952	3½	97	4,559,200
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	108	345,600
Milw'kee Elec. Ry. & L. Co., Cons., 1926	5	109	272,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1910	6	110	55,000
Minne'apol's Union, 1st Mtge., guar., 1922	5	108	550,000
Mobile & Ohio, 1st Mtge., 1927	4	123	126,000
Mobile & Ohio, Monig'y Div., 1947	5	113	226,000
Mohawk & Malone Ry., g. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 2002	3½	94	2,632,000
Montana Central, 1st, guar., 1937	5	116	1,438,400
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. & S. S., 1st, 1918	7	128	960,000
Mosc., Jar. & Arch. Ry., g. Russian Gov't	4	92	192,786
Moscow, Kazan Ry., guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	406,558
Moscow, Riasan Railway, g. Russian Gov't	4	91	11,533
Mosc., Windau & Rybinsk Ry., g. Rus. Gov't	4	94	814,676
Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chic., 1st, gr., 1947	5	102	127,500
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st Cons., 1928	5	114	513,320
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st, Mtge., 1935	5	120	498,000
New England R. R., 1st Cons., 1945	5	130	650,000
New Orleans Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1953	4	91	455,000
New York Central & Hudson Riv., Deb., 1934	4	98	1,960,000
N. Y. Cen. & H. R., Lake Shore Coll. Tr., 1998	3½	90	900,000
N. Y. Cen. & H. R., Mich. Cen., Coll Tr., 1998	3½	90	250,000
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	102	4,228,520
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	112	1,680,000
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st Cons., 1920	7	123	2,650,000
N. Y., New Haven & Hart., N. R. & P., 1st, 1954	4	109	1,090,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., 1st, F. M., 1903-11	4	100	1,000,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., Ref., 1992	4	104	1,560,000
N. Y., Susq. & W., 1st Ref., 1937	5	113	282,500
Nicolas Railway, guar. Russian Gov't	4	91	85,267
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas, 1941	4	93	475,000
Norfolk & W., 1st Cons., 1996	4	100	1,000,000
Nor. Pac. Ry., No., C. B. & Q. Coll., 1921	4	98	12,318,000
No. Pac., S. P. & Dul., Div. Mtge., 1906	4	99	1,208,790
No. Pac., Term., 1st (guar.), 1933	6	115	535,950
No. West. Elev., Chic., 1st Ref., 1911	5	93	940,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910	6	103	43,260
Ohio, Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, 1938	5	98	294,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav., Cons., 1946	4	102	1,453,580
Oregon Short Line, Cons., 1st, 1946	5	118	1,181,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	134	1,192,880
Panama R. R., 1st, S. F., 1917	4½	103	639,630
Pat'k & Passaic Gas & El. Co., Cons., 1949	5	104	520,000
Penn. Co., Trust, guar. Penn. R. R., 1941	3½	93	930,000
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1941	4½	98	1,568,500
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R., 1916	2½	97	2,068,010
Penn. Equip. Trust., guar., 1900-1912	5½	97	1,940,000
Penn. R. R., Conv., 1912	3½	102	432,480
Penn R. R., Car Trust, 1907-1909	3½	99	$495,000
People's G. L. & C. Co., Ch., 1st, Con., 1943	6	124	124,000
Phila., Balto. & Wash'n, 1st, 1943	4	106	1,060,000
Phila., Ch., Chic. & St. L., Ser. A, 1940	4½	112	1,120,000
Phila., Ch., Chic. & St. L., Ser. E, 1949	3½	93	930,000
Phila., Chic. Chic. & St. L., Cons., Ser. F, 1953	4	101	1,040,000
Phila., Va. & Charleston, 1st, g. P. R. R., 1943	4	107	742,580
Provident Loan Society of N. Y., 1921	4½	95	190,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st Mtge., 1947	5	111	333,000
Reading Co., 1st, Gen., Coll., 1951	4	98	1,960,000
Riasan-Ural Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	402,319
Richm'd-Wash'n, guar. P. R. R. & 5 others	4	103	4,120,000
Rio Grande Jct. Ry., 1st, guar., 1939	5	100	124,250
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Cons'd, 1949	4	88	1,579,600
Rio Grande Western, 1st Mtge., 1939	4	98	245,000
Rochester & Pitts., Cons., 1st Mtge., 1922	6	127	127,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	122	73,200
Rybinsk Railway, guar. Russian Gov't	4	92	102,583
St. Lawrence & Adiron'k, 1st Mtge., 1996	5	104	265,000
St. Louis Bridge Co., 1st Mtge., 1929	7	141	289,050
St. L., I. M. & So., Gen'l L. G., 1931	5	115	2,875,000
St. L. & San Fran., Equip., 1905-11	4	98	598,550
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Mtge., 1931	5	112	392,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Mtge., 1931	6	126	401,500
St. Louis & San Fran., Ref., Mtge., 1951	4	89	445,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	4½	110	1,100,000
St. P., Minn. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	6	133	1,463,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext., 1st Mtge., 1937	4	103	257,500
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Con. Extn., 1918	6	112	224,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l Mtge., 1944	5	96	456,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., 1st Mtge., 1915	6	111	222,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen'l Mtge., 1923	6	123	1,476,000
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix, 1st, 1942	5	108	216,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934	6	126	630,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st Mtge., 1934	5	112	560,000
Second Ave. R. R. N. Y., 1st Cons., 1948	5	113	283,000
Silver, Spgs., Oc. & Gulf, 1st, L. G., 1918	4	96	768,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st Mtge., 1919	5	107	225,770
Southeastern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	1,868,155
Southeastern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	92,000
So. Pac. of New Mexico, 1st Mtge., 1911	6	107	481,500
Southern Railway, Car Tr., 1906-7	4	99	298,500
Southern Ry., E. Tenn., Reorganiz'n, 1938	5	112	274,400
Southern Railway, 1st Cons., 1994	5	117	5,854,510
Southern Ry., St. L. Div., 1st Mtge., 1951	4	97	2,316,760
South & North Ala., Cons., guar., 1936	5	113	507,850
Southwestern Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	92	11,126
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st guar., 1914	6	103	220,500
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, 1st, Cons., 1944	5	117	333,450
Term'l R. R., St. Louis, guar. 1st R. Rs.	4	99	3,960,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1st Mtge., 1905	7	100	308,000
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., 1931	5	108	324,000
Third Ave. R. R. N. Y., 1st Cons., Mtge., 2000	4	93	2,470,000
Thirty-fourth St., Crosst'n, N. Y., 1st, 1909	5	112	196,000
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st Mtge., 1935	5	110	275,000
Toledo Traction, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1909	5	102	255,000
Toronto, Ham. & Buff., 1st Mtge., 1946	4	96	480,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st Mtge., 1947	4	103	3,090,000
Union Ry., N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1942	5	110	55,000
Utah & Northern, 1st Mtge., 1908	7	109	2,000,150
Western Transit Co., guar. N. Y. C., 1923	3½	90	81,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	110	495,100
West. Union Tel. Co., F'g & R. R. Mtge., 1950	4½	101	936,000
West Shore, 1st, gr. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 2361	4	108	1,080,000
Wilmar & S. F., 1st Mtge., guar., 1938	5	120	600,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st, Gen'l Mtge., 1949	4	90	16,200
Wladikawkas Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	94	77,933
Wladikawkas Railway, gr. Russian Gov't	4	94	2,997,660

Total Market Value of Bonds, $294,309,762

Total Cost Value of Bonds, $287,062,384

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman.

[illegible], GEORGE A. MORRISON,
[illegible]ANDOLPH, JOHN S. KENNEDY,
[illegible]MPSON, ALEXANDER E. ORR.

COUNTRY'S GREATEST YEAR IN FOREIGN TRADE CLOSED.

Marked Advance In Figures of Both Exports and Imports—Foreign Nations Seeking Our Goods.

By O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the calendar year 1904 presents a record of unusual activity and prosperity. While the exports may fall slightly below those of 1900 and 1901, the imports are so much in excess of those of the years named as to justify the assertion that the total foreign commerce of the year will exceed that of any preceding year. The figures for the eleven months ended with November, 1904, put the total exports at $1,305,738,374, and imports at $939,345,370. The export figures are about $4,000,000 below those of the corresponding months of last year, about $25,000,000 below those of the corresponding months of 1901, and about $26,000,000 below those of the corresponding months of 1900. When it is remembered, however, that in breadstuffs alone there has been a reduction of $68,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, and of $110,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of 1902, the fact that the figures of 1904 fall but $4,000,000 below those of last year will prove an extremely gratifying one in its evidence of the advantageous effect upon our export trade of diversified production. If this particular branch of agriculture—breadstuffs—shows a marked falling off, as other lines of agricultural products—live animals for food, cotton, and other various articles of less importance—a marked increase is shown, while manufactures alone show a sufficient increase to practically offset the entire loss which has occurred through abnormal conditions in the export of breadstuffs.

On the other hand, imports show a marked increase over the corresponding figures of last year, and seem likely to show the largest total in the history of the import trade when recorded by calendar years. The eleven months' imports show a total of $939,345,370, a figure which justifies the assertion that the record of the full twelve months will give a total of imports exceeding $1,000,000,000, a record never before made in any calendar year. The largest total of imports prior to the present year was that of 1903, amounting to $895,000,000, while that of 1902 was $768,000,000. Prior to 1902 imports had never reached the $900,000,000 line in any calendar year, and on only six occasions, 1901, 1900, 1895, 1892, 1891, and 1890, have they crossed the $800,000,000 line. In 1904 evidently they will cross the billion-dollar line for the first time in any calendar year.

These figures indicate that the grand total of the foreign commerce of the country in the calendar year 1904 will exceed that of any earlier year, combining in this term both imports and exports. The grand total of imports and exports combined during the eleven months ending with November, 1904, amounted to $2,245,000,000, as against $2,228,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1903, $2,057,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1902, $2,120,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1901, $2,092,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1900, and $1,880,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1899. Thus the grand total of our commerce during the eleven months for which figures are at hand exceeds that of any preceding eleven months' period, and seems to justify the assertion that the grand total for the full twelve months will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce, measured by calendar years.

An examination of the details of the import and export trade indicates that the growth is the result of general business activity in all lines, but especially in manufacturing. As already indicated, in the single item of breadstuffs there has been a marked fall, while in provisions there has also been a slight reduction as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. In live animals, cattle, hogs, and sheep, the total for the eleven months for which figures are now available exceeds by nearly $5,000,000 that for the corresponding period of the preceding year; in cotton the figures are $14,000,000 in excess of the corresponding months of 1903, and much larger than those for a like period in any earlier year. In manufactures the figures for the month of November are not yet available, but for the ten months ended with October, for which statistics are now at hand, the total value of manufactures exported exceeds by $84,000,000 that for the corresponding period of 1903, and is a larger value than of manufactures exported than shown in the corresponding months of any preceding calendar year. Manufactures in the ten months ended with October, 1904, form 30.68 per cent. of the total exports, against 29.28 per cent. of the exports during the corresponding months of the preceding year. For the single month of October, the last month for which a record is available, manufactures form 29.50 per cent. of the total exports, against 28.72 per cent. in the corresponding months of 1903.

Analyzing the exports of manufactures, it may be said that the chief growth occurs in products of iron and steel, copper, mineral oils, and manufactures of cotton goods. In many other articles there has been more or less of increase, while in certain other lines of manufactures the figures show a slight decrease, but it may be said in general terms that the chief growth occurs in manufactures of iron and steel, copper, mineral oils, and cotton goods. While the exports of cotton goods, as a whole, do not show a large increase in the full ten months, there is a material growth in the latter months of the calendar year. The total value of cotton goods exported in October, 1904, the latest month for which figures are available, was over $4,000,000, while in October of the preceding year the total was less than $2,000,000 in value. This increase occurs in numerous articles and in sales to numerous countries, but is especially remarked in the exports to China. Cotton cloths form the largest item in our trade in cotton goods with China, and the quantity of cotton cloths exported to China in October, 1904, was over 42,000,000 yards, against 9,000,000 yards in October of the preceding year, and was valued at $2,257,749, against $380,826 in October of the preceding year. An even larger increase in our sales to China during the year occurs in mineral oils, of which the total exports to China in the ten months ended with October amounted to $6,478,088, against $1,834,058 in the corresponding months of last year, the quantity being in the ten months of 1904 61,498,254 gallons, against 16,963,604 gallons in the corresponding months last year.

In manufactures of iron and steel alone the increase for the ten months is $24,000,000, the total value of iron and steel and manufactures thereof exported during that period of 1904 amounting to $165,250,418, as against $81,686,786 in the corresponding months of last year. For the single month of October the total exports of iron and steel were $12,798,481, against $8,982,420 in October of last year. Should the figures for November and December keep pace with those for October, the total exports of iron and steel in the calendar year 1904 will materially exceed those of any earlier year, calendar or fiscal. This increase in iron and steel manufactures occurs in a large number of items. Locomotives, for example, show a total exportation in the ten months of 1904 valued at $4,144,607, against $2,411,515 in the corresponding period of last year. Of electrical machinery the total exports in the ten months of 1904 amounted to $5,342,604, against $4,288,551 in the same months of last year. Of sewing machines the figures for ten months of 1904 were $5,018,659, against $4,432,005 in the corresponding months of 1903, and $3,842,652 in the corresponding months of 1902. The most striking increases, however, occur in "billets, ingots, and blooms," which showed for the ten months ended with October a total of $5,427,814, against $35,849 in the corresponding period of 1903, and in steel rails, which showed for the ten months ended with October a total of $8,896,304, against $533,030 in the same months of last year. Leather and its manufactures also show an increase of over $1,000,000 value in the exports of the ten months ended with October, as compared with the like period of the preceding year; naval stores an increase of about $1,250,000; mineral oils, as already indicated, an increase of $9,000,000, and copper an increase of $20,000,000.

Turning to the import side, the year's figures show an increase in imports of material for use in manufacturing and of articles of food, and a decrease in imports of manufactures. Taking the group, "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry," the figures of the ten months are $9,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year, while the group, "articles of food and animals," shows an increase of $30,000,000 over the corresponding months of last year. In the three groups which include manufactures, viz.: "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing," "articles manufactured ready for consumption," and "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.," there is in each case a material decline in the ten months of 1904, as compared with the corresponding months of 1903. Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing, for instance, show a fall of $20,000,000, as compared with the same months of last year; articles manufactured ready for consumption show a drop of about $14,000,000, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c., show a fall of $20,000,000. In partially manufactured articles for use in manufacturing the decrease is almost exclusively in iron and steel. Pig iron, for example, which showed a total import of $10,598,954 in the ten months ended with October, 1903, amounted to only $1,487,766 in the ten months of 1904, a reduction of $9,000,000 in this single item. Scrap iron and steel, which amounted to over $1,000,000 in the ten months of 1903, amounted to but $169,565 in the ten months of 1904, while bar iron showed a fall of about one-half in value and more than one-half in quantity, and ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, &c., showed a fall from $6,864,487 in the ten months ended with October, 1903, to $1,280,277 in the ten months of 1904. In articles wholly manufactured ready for consumption the drop from $146,698,981 in the ten months of 1903 to $132,263,988 in the ten months of 1904 includes a large number of manufactured articles, as does also the drop of $10,000,000 in the group "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c."

Taking the groups "foodstuffs" and "manufacturers' materials," which show an increase in importations, it may be said that the increase in foodstuffs occurs chiefly in sugar, which alone shows an increase of $20,000,000 value in imports during the ten months of 1904, as compared with the corresponding months of 1903, and coffee, which shows an increase of $10,000,000 in the ten months of 1904, as compared with a like period of 1903. In materials for use in manufacturing, India rubber shows an increase of about $5,000,000 in the ten months' imports for which statistics are at hand, as compared with the corresponding months of last year; wool an increase of $3,000,000, raw silk an increase of over $6,000,000, and fibres an increase of about $1,000,000.

To sum up the developments of the commerce of the United States in 1904 as compared with the year immediately preceding, it may be said that the export figures thus far available show a growth in all important lines aside from breadstuffs and meats, and that the growth is especially marked in manufactures; also that the imports show a marked reduction in manufactures of practically all classes, and a marked increase in foodstuffs and manufacturers' materials, and that the articles of foodstuffs and manufacturers' materials in which this increase is shown are those of classes which are not produced in the United States, or at least not in sufficient quantities to meet home requirements.

Commerce is so absolutely dependent upon conditions of production and business activity that a prediction as to the commercial activity of the coming year seems scarcely practicable or justifiable. Judging by present conditions, however, there seems no reason to doubt the commercial activity and prosperity of the year 1905. The great manufacturing establishments of the country are not only active, but reports indicate that in many cases their contracts are such as to assure a continuation of that activity during a large part of the coming year, and this may be accepted as an indication that the home market for home productions will be good. Reports from abroad indicate that the wheat supply for the coming year will fall considerably below that of the year just ended, and that therefore the world's demands upon the United States for breadstuffs will probably be greater than in the past year, and that the United States will thus have ample opportunity to resume its former rank as an importer of breadstuffs, in case its surplus above the home demand is sufficient for this purpose. In the exportation of manufactures the developments during the last few months give promise of marked activity for the coming year. The demands of the great consuming countries of the world upon the manufacturing industries of the United States have been, during recent months, unusually great, and especially in iron and steel, copper, mineral oils, and other important factors in the manufacturing industries of the country, while the rapid advance in the demands of the Orient gives reason to expect a marked increase in the exports to that part of the world during the coming year. To Europe the exports of 1904 fall slightly below those of 1903 by reason of the shortage in our surplus of breadstuffs, of which Europe is the chief consumer, but in exports to North America, South America, and Asia, where manufactures form the most important share of our sales, the figures of 1904 show a marked increase over 1903, and justify the expectation of a continuation of this growth in the coming year.

O. P. AUSTIN.

HAPPY IN MINNESOTA.

By F. A. Chamberlain, President of the Security Bank of Minnesota.

The business outlook from our viewpoint is very bright. The high prices for all kinds of farm products have made money plentiful in the Northwest, and the purchasing power of the people is, I believe, as great as at any time in our history. Wholesale men speak very encouragingly indeed as to the Spring business, and our manufacturers are also feeling the stimulus of the good market.

Last Fall was particularly favorable for all kinds of farm work. Plowing was thoroughly done, and crops of all kinds were secured in good condition. Col. G. D. Rogers, Secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, estimates the wheat crop for 1904 for Minnesota and the Dakotas as 160,000,000 bushels, as compared with 175,000,000 bushels for 1903. The average price for last year's crop, however, has run about $1.15 for standard grade wheat. Taking into account the large amount of low-grade wheat last year, he estimates that the farmers realized about $1 per bushel, or $160,000,000 for the wheat crop. Adding to this amount the value of the corn, oat, barley, rye, flax, potato, and hay crops, he estimates the combined worth of the products mentioned at $320,000,000, or an increase of $70,000,000 over the value of the crops for 1903.

NEEDS AMERICAN CAPITAL.

By J. Israel Tarte, Ex-Minister of Public Works of Canada.

There is plenty of room for foreign capital in this country. We could certainly produce half of the manufactured articles that we import. We have splendid water powers, a good climate, a sound and healthy population, safe laws. We are an orderly people. Our wage-earners have great respect for the law. We are large exporters of natural products, of cheese, butter, cattle, wheat, lumber. The bulk of these staples finds a ready and profitable market in the British Isles.

If my views could prevail I would raise the tariff on every article that we could advantageously produce and manufacture on our soil. I would improve more and more our transportation facilities between the different portions of the Dominion, and also between the foreign markets and Canada. By raising the duties on a number of articles we would very naturally invite foreign capital, especially, perhaps, American capital, to cross over the line and settle with us, both to our advantage and to the benefit of the capitalists who would find here a splendid field for their activity and energy. That such a policy as the one I am suggesting and advocating will ultimately triumph I have not the slightest doubt.

At the present time we take the good money that we receive from England in exchange for our natural products, and we export it to the United States to buy manufactured articles that we could produce as cheaply and as well with Canadian labor and capital, which under another policy would become Canadian. American capital should not, in my humble view, disregard the signs of the times which point to a higher tariff.

There is no better field and no better time for investment of capital, even with our present fiscal policy, which is, in spirit, a protective policy.

J. ISRAEL TARTE.

BRIGHT AT LINCOLN.

By S. H. Burham, President of the First National Bank.

The financial outlook of Lincoln, Neb., and for this locality never was brighter. The business men have had a prosperous year. The bank deposits are larger than ever before. The farmers have raised a large crop and the prices are satisfactory. It is estimated that the crops of last year will bring into the State $30,000,000.

CHICAGO IS HOPEFUL.

By J. R. Forgan, President of the First National Bank.

Present conditions inspire me with hope for a better and more profitable year's business in 1905 for the commercial books of the country than they had in 1904. A large cotton crop in the South, a good corn crop in the West, and a moderate wheat crop commanding high prices should lay a solid foundation for a prosperous year's business. During the last year the elections had their usual effect on business, causing a general attitude of awaiting developments among manufacturers and similar interests. This became more pronounced as the year advanced. These now have been satisfactorily settled for another four years, and already there is evidence of a confidence and courage the lack of which has for some time been noticeable in all lines of business. As a result banks in the West are now having a better demand for money for commercial purposes. The demand has not yet been sufficient to absorb the idle funds accumulated during the last ten months. If it is maintained, however, as every indication leads me to expect, before we get far into the new year we should be getting better rates for money and having no difficulty in finding use for it on a profitable basis.

CURTAILED WHEAT EXPORTS.

Shortage Led to Imports of Manitoba Grain.

By A. I. Valentine, President of the Armour Grain Company.

The splendid prospects for the wheat crop last Spring and early Summer were almost completely reversed by an excessive rainfall during the harvesting of Winter wheat and by the appearance a little later of rust in the Spring wheat. The news of the latter disaster, following so quickly on the former, almost coming at the same time, was at first very doubtfully received by the trade. Then the traders were suddenly convinced, and the price of wheat advanced very rapidly. Not only was the amount of wheat harvested cut down, but the weight and quality were particularly reduced, the percentage of high-grade wheat in the Northwest, or Spring wheat section, being very small. The prices for the best wheats more particularly were advanced without reference to prices in other parts of the world, so that our export demand was very small indeed, and really only for flour manufactured from the lower grades. In addition to this, high Eastern prices attracted wheat from the Pacific Coast which as a rule is shipped to Europe around the Cape, and a good deal of Oregon wheat is now in all-rail transit through to Eastern mills, and a certain amount of Manitoba wheat came across the border, some of this for milling purposes even with the duty paid, and some of the better quality to be used for seed in North Dakota.

The importation of wheat into this country being something very unusual has attracted a good deal of attention. A great number of our mills import wheat in bond, but as yet they are not allowed to mix it with American wheat. They are, however, permitted to buy it, export the flour, take a drawback on the flour exported, and keep the offal wholly or partly in this country, standing a proportion of the duty on the offal, which is determined by formulae to be established by the Treasury Department. Europe has paid little attention to our prices during the recent advance, as it has been well supplied up to the present time with unusually large shipments from Russia and also liberal amounts from other parts of the globe, so that it has not required the usual quota from the United States. European buyers have apparently made up their minds that we have little to export, and have kept their eyes on the Argentine prospects—the next crop that comes to market. This crop is now being harvested under generally favorable conditions, and promises to be larger than last year, although some sections reported unfavorable weather for the commencement of the harvest about Dec. 1. This Argentine crop is regarded as the keynote of the European situation, and should the crop be a large one, as it now looks, it will naturally put a damper on very high prices in Europe this Spring, and may regulate the prices in this country, unless an actual shortage in supplies should appear in the domestic situation. In regard to the latter almost every one in the Northwest with an ability for statistics has been making estimates with various results on the farm reserves of wheat. Owing to the magnificent Fall weather that we have had, the good condition of the roads, and the attractively high prices of wheat for the farmer, there is no question that a greater percentage of the wheat has been marketed this year than is usually done up to this time. In all probability not more than 30 per cent. of the wheat crop of Minnesota and North and South Dakota is still left in the farmer's hands over his seed requirements. The crop of the three States was from 150,000,000 to 160,000,000 bushels. Early in the crop season it was estimated by some of the trade, on account of damage by rust, that a large amount of the wheat would not be millable. While it has taken more bushels per barrel, it is a fact that a large amount of the lower grades has been and is being ground up by mills both at terminals and country points, the relatively lower prices making it attractive to buyers.

With 65 to 75 per cent. of the Winter and Spring wheat crops having already been marketed, the balance of the crop plus the accumulations already made will have to supply the domestic demand for the next seven or eight months. The vital question as a price-maker for the next six months is whether we are short of our requirements without the importation of wheat, or have really got a surplus and wheat to export instead of importing. There is certainly no scarcity of wheat at present. The American and also the world's visible supply is very large.

The growing Winter wheat crop started under rather adverse circumstances—namely, a dry Fall—and returns from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the seeded area of Winter wheat shows a decrease of 1.6 per cent. from the area sown in the Fall of 1903, and the condition of Winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 82.9, as compared with 86.6 in 1903 and 95.7 in 1902, or a ten-year average of 92.1.

There has also been considerable talk about Hessian fly in some sections of the Winter wheat belt. Taking it altogether, the growing crop does not get into the Winter quarters under very favorable circumstances.

The quality of the corn last year has been poor, and for a long time it was thought that the new crop would be poor also, owing to late planting, the fear of early frosts, &c., but extremely advantageous weather during September, October, and November, and even December, has ripened and cured the ears, so that the quality is the best that we have had in years. The size of crop has been privately estimated from 1,900,000,000 to 2,600,000,000 bushels. There is little question that we have a large crop of corn of good quality, and that it will be wanted in liberal amounts for export. The fodder crop in Central Eastern Europe was cut down on account of excessively dry weather in the late Spring and Summer. The Argentine old crop of corn is pretty nearly exhausted, so that Europe will be obliged for the next three or four months, if not longer, to come to the United States for the bulk of her supply. This need not, however, necessarily affect our prices one way or another, as we have a large surplus of excellent quality to ship.

There has been a large crop of oats of excellent quality, with little or no foreign demand so far. The stocks of oats throughout the country are very large.

A. I. VALENTINE.

COLLEGIANS IN COMMERCE

By Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.

The increase in the demand for college-trained men in business positions is felt at this university with notably increasing force. A great railway corporation recently asked me to recommend three men just graduating, who could be put through the different offices of the company with a view to learning the business in all its practical ranges. This request is merely an illustration of what seems the general tendency. Great business undertakings have in recent years assumed a form which requires the service of minds trained in flexibility as well as definiteness. There will in the future be few cases of men rising from brakemen and section hands, through the various grades, to leadership in railway business. Such men may gain definiteness of character and certainty of knowledge, but they almost always lack the flexibility of mind and largeness of view necessary for the great modern business undertakings. We have more demands than we can supply for engineers, whether civil engineers, mining engineers, electrical engineers, or mechanical engineers. The same is true of the call for men to undertake large work in agriculture, irrigation, &c.

The recognition that university work now leads naturally into commercial and business activity is shown by the rapid increase in attendance upon our School of Commerce. Opened but four years ago with a merely nominal attendance, it has now a membership of about 120 of the brightest and strongest men in the university. No man who has completed this course with good standing will lack employment from the day he graduates. Some of the men will engage in business enterprises in the Orient, having trained themselves therefor either by learning a language like Chinese or Russian, or by making some special study of lines of business involved in the relations between this coast and the Orient. Some men are looking forward toward positions of a responsible sort in connection with the great insurance companies. For these men practical training, looking toward the career of actuary, is provided. Some are looking toward employment as bankers, some as importers and trade promoters.

There are many, I know, who regret to see the university undertaking tasks of this sort; but it is right. It could not indeed be otherwise, if the university does its duty. The university has its students now at an age averaging two years higher than was the case of the college of forty years ago. It has to deal, therefore, in the two higher years of the baccalaureate course with men of twenty-two and twenty-three years of age instead of men of twenty and twenty-one. The university still uses the two lower years for laying the foundations in subjects of a more general character, but it seeks to give every man something in the last two years of his course that shapes his general character toward the possibility of application to a definite and profitable task in life.

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Demand loans	4,773,682.13	Undivided profits	203,598.71
Time loans and bills purchased	6,251,947.55	Quarterly dividend No. 2	15,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	94,936.91	Reserved for taxes	7,844.24
Cash on hand and in banks	3,536,887.17	Accrued interest payable	17,800.85
		Deposits	18,497,504.50
	$20,241,788.33		$20,241,788.33

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COMMERCE WITH FAR EAST SHOWS HEALTHY GROWTH

War Between Russia and Japan Only a Temporary Setback—China Buying More Cotton Goods.

By John Foord, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association.

The trade with the Far East, which a year ago was found to be languishing under the shadow of war, had a remarkable revival after the war was fairly under way. No more convincing demonstration could be furnished of the paralysing influence on all commerce of Russian domination in North China than the immediate revival of a demand for American cotton piece goods which followed the Japanese occupation of the treaty port of Niu-Chwang. The Russian administration of that port had been arbitrary and oppressive to a degree which operated as a serious handicap on its foreign trade, and the uncertainty as to the future which attended the prosecution of the Russian designs on Manchuria and incidentally on the integrity of the Chinese Empire was destructive alike of commercial credit and confidence.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics in regard to our exports to China only partially indicate the extent of the revival which has taken place during the last six months, because in the department of cotton goods the actual delivery of the merchandise does not follow immediately on the filing of orders, but some idea may be formed of the dimensions which the movement is likely to attain from the fact that while for the three months ending with September, last year, the entire import of American cotton cloth to China was only 17,000,000 yards, it has been for the corresponding three months of this year 82,000,000 yards. At the present time the orders placed with the Northern and Southern mills which manufacture the cotton fabrics suitable for that market are sufficient to consume their entire product up to next May. At the present price of raw cotton the rates at which these orders have been placed represent a very satisfactory margin of profit for the mill, however close may have been the margin at which orders were accepted earlier in the year.

With the shutting out of Russian oil from the Chinese markets there has, of course, been a notable gain in this article of export. The figures for the three months ending with September last show a total for China and Hongkong of 38,000,000 gallons, against 7,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. In round figures, the exports to China and Hongkong from the United States during the first ten months of the calendar year show a value of $29,000,000 against $20,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Of this increase of $9,000,000 $6,000,000 must be set down to the enlarged market for mineral oils. For the ten months the value of cotton cloths exported to China this year falls a little short of that of the same period of last year. When the revival, which began with the opening of the current fiscal year, finds its record in the completed returns of next July, it is safe to predict that the accumulated value of cotton piece goods exports to China will be by far the largest in the history of this trade, and may not fall much, if at all, about of $20,000,000. At Shanghai, the chief port of distribution for these goods, the statistical situation is an unusually sound one. The stock of American drills is a trifle less than that at the same time last year, and against 1,948,648 pieces of American sheetings at the corresponding date in 1903 there were only 283,240 pieces reported in stock on Nov. 16. A market report dated on Nov. 18 indicates heavy shipments of American goods by the steamers leaving for Niu-Chwang before the close of navigation, as well as equally heavy shipments to Tien-Tsin, so that the Shanghai market was left almost bare of supplies of heavy sheetings and well-known chops of drills.

The exports to Japan have felt the stimulating effect of a demand for material directly or indirectly required by the exigencies of war. Contrary to the general impression, the market for American wheat flour in the Far East has not been broadened very sensibly by the war, and canned beef is the only kind of provisions that makes any figure in our exports to Japan during the present year. But while taking no steel rails at all from this country last year, Japan appears as a purchaser, up to the end of September, of some $800,000 worth this year; as buying 68 locomotives valued at $482,000, against 25 valued at $259,000 last year; $808,000 worth of electrical machinery against $231,000 worth last year, and $363,400 worth of railroad cars, against $23,600 a year ago. Our entire exports to Japan for the ten months show a total value of $21,850,585, against $16,294,707 for the same period of 1903.

In the matter of imports it is interesting to note that while those from China and Hongkong come within $4,000,000 of balancing the value of our exports thither Japan sent us nearly $20,000,000 more than we were able to sell to her. A little over half our imports from Japan for the ten months comes under the head of raw silk, followed at a long interval by tea, valued at $6,000,000. In manufactured silk Japan sold us for the ten months as much as $1,000,000, against less than $3,000,000 last year. Of the $9,000,000 unaccounted for, the chief constituents were matting, china and porcelain, and paper and its manufactures. Of our $24,000,000 of imports from China, $8,000,000 comes under the head of raw silk, $4,700,000 under that of tea, and $2,300,000 under that of wool, leaving $9,000,000 to be otherwise accounted for. Of this latter amount, matting, furs, spices, refined sugar, and manufactured silk represent the largest share. As an indication of the effect on prices of the reduced supply of carpet wools from China the fact may be noted that we paid this year $162,000 more for 21,000,000 pounds of wool of the third class than we paid last year for 23,000,000 pounds. The Mongolian product of these wools has been apparently captured by Russia, to have and to hold, for her own industrial uses, and it is shrewdly surmised that the skins of many thousands of North China sheep have gone to supply the Winter outfit of the carefully clad Japanese soldier.

The comparative steadiness of exchange between China and the gold-standard countries has unquestionably contributed to a more active and a more satisfactory trade, and this steadiness has been, in part at least, a result of the movement of China, Mexico, and the United States to bring about more stable conditions. Such influence as has been exerted by the United States and Mexican Commissions on international exchange has been, so far, chiefly of a moral character. But it seems probable that in adopting the policy recommended by the two commissions in the purchase of bullion for the large currency demands of the Peninsula, the Government of British India has helped to prevent the sudden and sharp fluctuations which formerly marked the price of silver in the London market. Whatever the cause, the result has been that the price of silver fluctuated between January and October last only within the limit of 3 1-16d., and since April within the comparatively narrow limit of 2¹⁵⁄₁₆d. Considering that the fluctuations in 1901 and 1902 extended to a range of twice that amount, and in 1903 covered nearly three times the same amount, the approach to stability must be hailed as highly auspicious for the future. The menace of the possibility of violent fluctuations in the future cannot, however, be removed without action on the part of the central and provincial governments of China for the creation of a uniform national currency. Prof. Jenks brought home highly encouraging indications of a desire on the part of the Government at Peking to set about this work in earnest, and it must be noted as a substantial gain that the new President of the Board of Revenue has taken an active and intelligent interest in the matter.

As to the immediate future of trade in the Far East it may be noted that commercial advices from Shanghai declare that the departure and gradual approach of the Baltic fleet do not appear to have caused the native dealers the slightest concern, the possibility of its success not having entered into their calculations. It is equally interesting to note that, in spite of the exorbitant freights and charges, regular shipments will be made during the Winter to Niu-Chwang as well as to Tien-Tsin by rail. It is anticipated that the goods will be forwarded to King-Chu, some little distance west of Niu-chwang, and distributed from that point. It is estimated that fully 20,000 bales of cotton piece goods will go up, and according to Noel, Murray & Co.'s circular, the natives say they are quite prepared to pay the heavy freight and transport charges which, it is said, will amount to about 20 taels ($12.80) per ton. This new phase of Far Eastern commerce lends additional interest to the work of railroad construction which is being actively prosecuted by the Japanese in Korea, and which is destined to connect the Manchurian system with that of the Hermit Kingdom. The railway from Fusan to Söul, the Korean capital, will be open for traffic at the end of the year, and the sea passage between Fusan and some of the most important harbors of Japan being very short, the railway is practically an extension of those of Japan. From Söul northward a light railway is to be constructed to Wigu, recently opened as a treaty port and situated nearly opposite An-tung, which is one of the treaty ports opened under the recent commercial convention between the United States and China. To extend the Korean lines into Manchuria a light railway has been planned to run between An-tung and Liao-Yang, which it is expected will be finished before the end of this year. An another railway connecting Söul with Gen-san will be started shortly, the Söul-Fusan Railway, connected with the Söul-Wi-ju line, will form the trunk line in Korea, while the Söul–Che-mul-pho and Söul–Gen-san lines will serve as a connecting link between the China Sea and the Sea of Japan. All these routes will then be connected by the An-tung–Liao-Yang line, which will itself be linked with the Chinese Eastern Railway, (that is, the Manchurian extension of the trans-Siberian line,) thereby effecting the complete unification of the railway systems of Korea and Manchuria. All these light railways will be converted into permanent ones as soon as possible.

Of course, the future of commerce in Northern China and Korea, no less than in Japan itself, must depend a good deal on the result of the war. It is reasonable to conclude that the Russians will not acknowledge themselves beaten until Gen. Kuropatkin has been compelled to evacuate the more fertile portions of Manchuria, until Port Arthur has fallen, and until the Baltic fleet has either been disabled in a naval battle or is ordered home. The fact is fully recognized that any terms of peace must include the final renunciation by Russia of all claims on the occupancy of Port Arthur, and, indeed, on any part of the three provinces known as Manchuria. It is conceded that whether Japan will hand over Port Arthur and Manchuria to China is not so certain as it seemed to be some time ago, because there can be no security that Russia, taking advantage of the weakness of China, would not immediately set about recovering the position she had lost. It may thus be incumbent upon Japan, in the interest of her own safety, which she went to war to secure, to insist upon retaining Manchuria until the Chinese Government proves itself strong enough to administer and defend it. Whatever may be the terms of the final settlement, it may be accepted as certain that the open door for the commerce of the world will be respected and maintained by Japan, and that all the great commercial nations will have something to gain by the opening to unrestricted commerce of a very large portion of the Chinese Empire whose development was arrested by the policy of Russia, and to which Russia was unwilling to admit any other nation to trade on equal terms with herself.

JOHN FOORD.

MODERN SCIENTIFIC METHODS BOON TO LIVE STOCK MEN.

Cattle Now Bred to Produce Beef and Suit the Localities in Which They Are Raised.

By F. J. Hagenbarth, President of the National Live Stock Association.

According to the official figures of the Department of Agriculture, the number and value of the live stock of the United States increases yearly at a tremendous rate. These values have been close to the actual work of raising cattle, horses, and other animals can appreciate how overwhelmingly large the sums representing the numbers and values of the live stock are. The figures are all in millions. It is an industry that because of its magnitude touches vitally the well-being and prosperity of over half the population of the whole country.

The Department of Agriculture says in its official table that there are 17,000,000 horses in the United States, averaging in value $88 a head; 2,000,000 mules, worth an average of $99 a head; 18,000,000 milch cows, worth $34 a head; 41,000,000 other cattle, worth $17 a head; 55,000,000 sheep, worth $2.50 a head, and 47,000,000 swine, averaging $7 a head. These figures do not include goats, of which there is a large and increasing number, or other live stock not touching directly the markets of the country. Yet, the sum total of these millions of animals has a value of nearly four billion dollars. The live stock interests of the United States are of tremendous importance and as well worth the careful guardianship of the Government as any industry within our borders.

At no time in the history of this great industry has the outlook seemed so auspicious as now. The coming session of Congress should be able to do a great deal for the live stock interests. Measures that have been held back by the squabbling over the Panama Canal and Statehood bills now have the right of way. It is extremely probable that Congress will pass a law restricting the forest reserves to their natural limits and thus affording more grazing ground for our live stock. The rate of speed at which stock trains are hauled to market should also be increased, and, by the effort of humane societies and stock associations, cruel and uncalled-for delays in transportation will probably be stopped by law. The good work already done for irrigation in the arid regions of the West is also a harbinger of better times for the stock industry. The efforts of the Agricultural Department of the Government to produce beef cattle from the ranges without corn feed is meeting with fair success, and promises to revolutionize feeding in the Western States.

It is possible by legislation to increase the prosperity of the stockmen and save them thousands of dollars yearly. This is illustrated in the working of the Federal law providing for inspection of cattle by Government agents. Now a stock train is as free to pass on its way to market after Government inspection as is the United States mail. The outlook for more Federal laws for preventing the spread of disease among stock is bright. The cattle industry is so vast and far-reaching that State laws are inadequate to deal with the problems that arise when large bands of stock are moving from place to place.

The reorganization of the National Live Stock Association at its annual meeting in Denver, January, 1905, promises well for the stock-growing interests of the country. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of this organization until it embraces in its membership not only those who are engaged in raising stock but collateral industries which attend to marketing and manufacturing the output of the farm and range.

This consolidation of the stockmen for lower freight rates is apt to continue until a better understanding between the railroads and stockmen is reached. The rates on stock are lower than those on some other commodities shipped in freight cars, but it is through no high regard for the stockmen that these rates prevail. It is a well-known axiom of the traffic men that whatever hits hoofs and can be driven from place to place will not stand as high a freight rate as "dead freight." It is altogether probable that the meeting at Denver in January, to which the railroad men have been invited and will likely come, will mark the beginning of an era of better understanding for the stockmen and the transportation companies. Their interests are, in a sense, identical, and much good can be secured by their working together to advance the live stock industry of the great West and extend the grazing territory to the limits it should by right reach.

There is excellent prospect of settling the differences that have heretofore existed between the cattlemen and sheepmen in the West. A few years ago these differences existed in nearly every Western State and ranges which were coveted by both. Lately they have seen the futility of keeping apart when working in organizations to the same end and the coming years will see them a unit in interest, each branch of the industry striving to help the other for the common good.

One of the most cheering signs of the future in the business of feeding live stock is the large and increasing number of men engaging in the pursuit who are trained to scientific methods of breeding and feeding. The Department of Agriculture is doing some good work along this line, but it is not doing enough. The appropriation asked for the new Department of Commerce and Labor is $125,000, and it seems that for the Department of Agriculture a less than half of that amount, "there is so much to be done with the fund for agriculture before the live stock interests get their share that the work accomplished for this vast branch of the country's business can be but poorly done. It is reasonable for the live stock men to ask that a larger appropriation be made for agriculture in order that they be not made practically to shift for themselves as far as scientific aid from Uncle Sam's department is concerned.

There should be a bill passed in the present Congress providing an annual census of live stock, so that the men engaged in this industry can determine what the proportion of increase is at stated periods, and ascertain if there is any sufficient reason for the periodical rising and falling of prices that are a constant source of danger to those who have their capital invested in live stock.

The consumption of meat in this country was never so great as at present nor has the foreign demand ever reached such proportions. American live stock is taking its place among the breeds of other countries and is being recognized as superior in many ways. The only strictly American breeds of live stock ever produced are the lard hog and the standard-bred trotting horse. In time other breeds of live stock will come to be distinguished as purely American. To do this we must have authoritative work on the part of the Government through its Department of Agriculture. The day of the "long horn" steer is gone. The beeves are now well rounded, thrifty animals, which have been bred for beef and with a view specially to the needs of the country in which they are grazed.

The stock of the Southwest is no longer allowed to remain there after reaching the age of a year. The animals are loaded and taken to the ranges of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, and when they have run on the nourishing grasses of this region two years they are shipped to Iowa and Nebraska and "corn fed" for a season and then sold. This system is making the cattle and sheep industry one of tremendous importance to the farmer and to the class of men known as "feeders," who buy stock and feed and prepare the stock for market, as it brings into close relations a vast army of agriculturists who, standing together, realize how much better they are able to reap a profit from their labors than when they tried alone to raise and market their stock or till their fields and sell their corn.

There are to be more combinations between corn growers and stockmen in the future. The specialization of stock growing is improving the breeds of stock until they fatten easier than before. Marketing is also becoming more systematized, and the stockman has found in modern and up-to-date methods the open sesame to prosperity permanently and sure.

F. J. HAGENBARTH.

1905

COLLEGE TRAINING BUSINESS

Attitude of Colleges Toward Commercial Education

By Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Professor of Political Science, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

During the last few years there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of the business community toward college education. It is but a short time ago that some of the leading men of affairs were casting doubts upon the value of university training to the business man, asserting that the years spent in college might better be used in acquiring the practical experience and training of active life. To reinforce this position the question was raised whether the atmosphere of college life does not unfit the graduates for the routine and discipline of the office and the counting room.

The more recent utterances of the spokesmen of the business community are of a totally different character. Bank and railroad presidents, as well as the heads of great manufacturing and mercantile concerns, are emphasizing the desirability and even the necessity of university training, not only as preparatory for the technical operations in these various fields, but also for responsible administrative positions in business enterprises.

This new attitude is traceable in part to changes in industrial organization, but the main cause is to be found in the closer correlation of the university curriculum and of university training with the needs of the business community.

During the last ten years the scale of business operations has undergone marked changes. Manufacturing and merchandising have overleaped all the local and sectional limitations, and are becoming both national and international. The difference is not merely one of degree; it is a difference in kind. The supervision of manufacturing operations and the sale of the product have become two distinct branches of business organizations, each requiring special preparation and equipment. No one questions the desirability of specialized training for the conduct of manufacturing processes. The advantage of such training for the management of mercantile operations was for a long time questioned, but is now receiving widespread acceptance.

Higher commercial training is not intended to replace the apprenticeship of actual business experience, but is designed to shorten this apprenticeship and to facilitate a broader grasp of the relation between the different departments of business activity. Successful merchants, manufacturers, and financiers in the course of their business experience become acquainted, it is true, with most of the subjects that form the basis of higher commercial instruction, but they are the first to acknowledge that systematic training in these branches would have spared them many mistakes and would probably have added to the measures of their success. For the great majority of those who do not become leaders in the business world, this specialized training enables them to advance beyond the subordinate clerkships.

This necessity for equipment by specialized commercial training has become more marked by reason of two significant changes in industrial management. The large corporations and also the smaller enterprises are constantly looking for young and active men. On all sides we hear complaints that the older employes are either being dismissed or pensioned. This means that the period of business efficiency is being shortened, and it is, therefore, a matter of fundamental importance that the young man should enter upon his business career so equipped that the period of apprenticeship will be relatively short.

Furthermore, the great business corporations have set new standards for those who are to fill the positions of commercial agents. They demand that their representatives shall have a broader training and a better grasp of the facts of the industrial world. Ability to talk about one particular kind of merchandise is not sufficient. Their representatives must be men whose personality and culture entitle them to a hearing from the heads of large industrial enterprises. They must be able to conduct negotiations for large contracts with skill and discrimination.

The increasing adaptation of university training to the needs of our National life is an indication of the growing influence which our universities are exerting upon the life and thought of the country. This close relation between the needs of our National life and the educational policy of the higher institutions of learning is at once the distinguishing characteristic of the people and the activities of the university development. In the United States there is no such gap between the life of the people and the activities of the universities as we find in England and on the Continent. Every change in the current of National life, every step in the course of National progress, is mirrored in the growth of our universities. The differentiation of professional schools has gone hand in hand with the differentiation of the professions. The establishment of special departments of commerce and finance is but a further step in the logical development of this principle. Those who are directing our university policy have recognized the fact that gradually, but none the less surely, the choice of occupations of university men is undergoing important changes. A century ago the ministry claimed a large percentage of college graduates. This in turn gave way to law and medicine. During the last twenty years an increasing number of college graduates has been entering upon business careers. A recent report of one of our leading universities contains some significant figures on the occupation of its graduates. The percentage of those entering business pursuits shows a steady increase. In 1904 nearly one-third of the total number of living graduates are to be found in business pursuits. This percentage is surprising when we take into account the fact that the institution in question has no organized department for higher commercial training. The rise of independent technical and professional departments and the necessity for specialized training, not only for law and medicine, but also for dentistry, architecture, and engineering in its various branches, are now unquestioned principles of university policy, and have received the general approval of the community. The ideas which have obtained until recently with reference to preparation for business remind one of the views that prevailed a century ago with reference to medicine, and but a half century ago with reference to engineering. Common sense and practical experience were regarded as the only requisites for success.

Pioneer work in securing acceptance for the educational principle that preparation for business life partakes of many of the characteristics of professional training, was undertaken by the University of Pennsylvania in the department known as the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. This department and a number of others that have been established along similar lines in sister universities have demonstrated that the most important problems with which the business man has to deal may be made the subject of university training. The study of the raw materials of industry, with the sources of their supply and the methods of their production; of the institutions and agencies of finance, industry, transportation, and commerce; of the methods employed in the organization and management of banks, trust companies, railroads, and factories; of the principles which underlie the financing of a business, the granting of credit, the sale of goods, and the education of the consumer by means of advertising, the principles of bookkeeping, the interpretation of the accounts of partnerships and corporations, the methods of costkeeping, the relation of the business man to the transportation company, are being made the subjects of university training. Combined with these more specialized topics the student receives training in the more general subjects, such as mathematics, English, history, civics, and modern languages. At the close of the college course he is equipped with the broad training of the university man as well as with the specialized preparation for business life.

For many generations the liberal professions have been contrasted with business life to the detriment of the latter, and the ambitions of parents have been directed toward equipping their sons for the law, medicine, or engineering. There is every indication that we are at the threshold of a change of sentiment in this respect. The American people are beginning to appreciate the fact that business activity under modern conditions offers as wide an opportunity for intellectual growth as most, if not all, of the professions. The universities are responding to this change of sentiment by giving to business training a definite standing in their curricula. The standing of business life should gain by this change. In former years business pursuits only attracted those college graduates who failed to develop a taste for any of the professional careers; under the new conditions they will attract a far higher type of intelligence and capacity. We have also every reason to expect that this new tendency in higher education will bring under university influence a large number of those who under the older conditions could find no advantage in university training as a preparation for their life work.

BANKS AND ADVERTISING.

From The Springfield Republican.

Does it pay for banks to advertise? Five years ago some banks in Pittsburg, Penn., began to advertise, and recently they measured the results by comparing their business with that of banks that did not advertise. In the five years the banks that sought new business through printer's ink gained 33 per cent. in assets and 45 per cent. in deposits; the other banks gained 27 per cent. in assets and 11 per cent. in deposits. During the past year the former gained 12 per cent. and the latter lost 7 per cent. in deposits. The question whether it pays to advertise may not be entirely answered by such figures, but they are calculated to provoke thought.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1904

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
New York City and other Municipal Bonds	$910,710.36	Capital	$500,000.00
Mortgages on N. Y. City Property	960,000.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Other Investments (market value)	3,755,180.12	Undivided Profits	198,440.15
Time Loans and Bills Purchased	3,661,756.89	Deposits	13,150,280.00
Furniture, Fixtures, and Building Improvements	50,000.00		
Rents Receivable	5,024.94		
Cash in Vaults and Banks..$3,130,612.36			
Demand Loans 1,534,442.65	4,665,055.01		
Interest Accrued	1,892.83		
	$14,348,720.15		$14,348,720.15

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GREAT BRITAIN'S POOR CROPS

The Potato Crop Is the Only Good One

By R. W. Welch.

The preliminary statement of the British Board of Agriculture showing the estimated produce and yield of the principal farm crops of Great Britain in 1904 is gratifying in certain respects but disappointing in others. The potato, root, and hay crops have yielded extremely well, running substantially ahead of their respective decennial averages; but the grains, excepting oats, have made poor showings, and beans and peas, both important items, also are behind. The product per acre of this year's harvest is conveniently set forth in the following table:

Estimated Average Yield Per Acre of the Crops of Great Britain in 1904, and the Average of Ten Years, 1894-1903.

Crop.	1904.	Average of Ten Years, 1894-1903.	Comp. with Average. Inc.	Dec.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	26.82	31.93	...	5.13
Barley	31.07	33.17	...	2.10
Oats	33.17	33.06	0.11	...
Beans	29.12	29.27	...	0.15
Peas	25.37	25.45	...	0.08
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	6.29	5.73	0.56	...
Turnips and swedes	14.36	12.79	1.57	...
Mangels	18.76	18.30	0.46	...
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Hay, from temporary grass	30.11	29.13	0.98	...
Hay, from permanent grass	24.91	25.03	1.03	...
Hops	5.91	9.12	...	3.21

Making a comparison of this year's crop with that of 1903, it appears that wheat, which last year ran 30.13 bushels to the acre, is estimated to produce this year full 10 per cent. less, or 26.82 bushels. This, as the table shows, is 5.13 bushels short of the decennial average, and is the lowest rate per acre since 1895, which was a year of drought and produced only 26.23 bushels of wheat to the acre. This year's crop is about eight bushels under the largest yield of the last decade, which was the crop of 1898.

The barley crop, which is 2.1 bushels under the decennial average, is the poorest since 1893, excepting that of 1901, which was 30.98 bushels. The oats crop is nothing remarkable, but the farmers do not complain, seeing it runs about a tenth of a bushel over the decennial average. The banner year of the decade for oats was 1902, when the yield ran to 42.65 bushels the acre.

The falling off in the bean crop was caused by the ravages of aphides. This year's crop is over nine bushels to the acre under last year's, which exceeded the decennial average by over four bushels.

If the quality of the potato crop matches its quantity there will be great satisfaction throughout the country. The crop, the table shows, is full half a ton over the decennial average; the quality will appear as the consumption proceeds. The potato has not been behaving nicely in this country of late years. Disease and bad weather have cut down the crops, and the quality of the surviving product has been woefully deficient. It was for this cause that demand for good seed potatoes at the beginning of this year surpassed anything of the kind ever known to the British farmers, and probably never was equaled anywhere in the world. Seed potatoes sold at fabulous prices; it was stated that one potato brought £75, and it was not a very big one either. The proprietors of the most celebrated seedlings made fortunes out of them. It is to be hoped that these fabulously priced articles have done good work this year in improving the quality and keeping properties of the British potato crop. If they have, what was paid for them was money well spent. For a country like this must raise the bulk of its potatoes, and is in a rather serious situation when it is unable to do it. The total production this year is estimated at 3,388,244 tons, and this was exceeded only in two years in the last decade, 1895 and 1901.

In this connection it may be interesting to note the actual quantities some of the other crops produced this year. In the subjoined table are shown the figures relating to wheat, barley, and oats. The estimated product of this year is given, and for comparison the calculated decennial averages. Lest anybody should be misled by this comparison, it is proper to state there is considerable variation from year to year in the number of acres under crop:

Estimated Total Production of Wheat, Barley, and Oats in Great Britain, 1894-1904.

Year.	Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
1894	59,172,891	72,295,066	135,462,931
1895	37,170,237	68,650,945	122,148,028
1896	57,052,952	70,754,776	114,013,907
1897	54,940,335	66,814,066	116,847,179
1898	73,028,856	68,951,918	118,920,917
1899	65,524,225	67,715,098	114,746,544
1900	52,639,893	62,514,310	114,847,337
1901	52,457,092	61,107,623	110,105,709
1902	54,076,785	60,494,696	130,383,082
1903	47,042,816	59,474,041	124,081,188
Ten year's average	55,631,172	62,369,923	120,216,004
1904	36,880,246	57,193,967	127,407,548

The wheat crop is not only almost 10,000,000 bushels below the ten-year average, but it is the record low crop, falling even below the 1885 crop of 37,176,257 bushels, which was so disheartening to farmers, not only on account of its smallness, but also on account of the low prices it brought, that about half a million acres were withdrawn from wheat cultivation.

The production of barley this year is smaller than that of any year in the last decade, and falls full 9,000,000 bushels below the decennial average. The drop in production is not to be accounted for so much by the falling off in the number of bushels yielded per acre as by the reduction of the areas sown.

Oats appear to have taken up most of the land withdrawn from wheat and barley, and that accounts for the production amounting to 7,000,000 bushels more than the decennial average. This year's oats crop, however, is not so large as those of 1894 and 1902.

The production of beans, amounting to 5,828,175 bushels, is the smallest since 1895, when the crop was only 5,555,025 bushels.

It is estimated that the hay production of this year is 187,455,184 hundredweight, which is considerably above the decennial average. It is not so large as the crops of last year and the year before, but it was better saved than those crops. It is 55,000,000 hundredweight above the crop of 1901, and a little more than double that of the drought year 1895.

Turnips and swedes and mangels also have done extremely well.

Some other interesting figures appear in the Board of Agriculture's report showing where the several items of the harvest have made their best yields. In the following table statistics are given relating to the grains:

Estimated Average Yields of Cereal Crops Per Acre in 1904:

	Wheat. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Oats. Bush.
England	28.52	30.67	40.82
Wales	23.41	30.97	34.99
Scotland	28.53	33.77	36.91
Great Britain	26.82	31.07	33.17
Great Britain, average ten years, 1894-1903	30.95	33.17	39.06
1904, compared with average	—4.13	—2.10	+0.11

The important fact in this table seems to be that with respect to wheat and barley Scotland is a long way above England and Wales. Study of this table is likely to have considerable effect upon the wheat and barley acreages of England and Wales next year.

The comparison by localities of the yields of potatoes, turnips, and swedes and mangels makes the following exhibit:

Estimated Average Yields of Potato and Root Crops Per Acre in 1904.

	Potatoes. Tons.	Turnips & Swedes. Tons.	Mangels. Tons.
England	6.11	13.95	18.81
Wales	4.84	16.40	17.69
Scotland	7.13	17.23	16.28
Great Britain	6.29	14.36	18.76
Great Britain, average ten years, 1894-1903	5.73	12.79	18.30
1904, compared with average	+0.56	+1.57	+0.46

The important fact brought out in this table is the superiority of the Scotch potato crop over the English and Welsh in so far as quantity is concerned. It is too early for a comparison as to quality.

It has been remarked that the harvest this year has favored the stock-raiser rather than the grain-grower, but there no longer exists in this country any apprehension of a scarcity of wheat or other food products which are needed for the sustenance of the British people. There was a period a few weeks ago when it was feared there would be a scant allowance of wheat, but more recent reports have satisfied those who make a study of the question of food supply that there will be plenty to eat for everybody, and that it will be supplied at reasonable figures.

Exact statistics as to the Continental crops are not yet available, but such information as is available indicates there have been no alarming shortages and that the world's supplies will be ample to make up for all the fallings off from normal crop yields.

R. W. WELCH.

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HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

THE FAIR AND ST. LOUIS.

By Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis.

Taking a retrospective view of the Exposition from a business standpoint, I regard that it has been of incalculable benefit to St. Louis, the West, and particularly the Southwest, and that its good effects will be felt for the next generation.

The investment of $10,000,000 made by the City of St. Louis and by public-spirited residents in the stock of the Exposition has paid more than tenfold in the advertisement given to St. Louis throughout the world. It has been calculated by an astute and experienced advertiser that if the reading notices published by the papers and periodicals of the world were measured in value at the insignificant sum of 10 cents per line, it could not have been purchased for $100,000,000.

Viewing the business situation at the close of the fair, we find St. Louis with a population of 700,000 and steadily increasing. As a manufacturing centre its development has kept pace with its progress in other material lines. It is to-day the largest shoe-distributing centre in the world, and the largest individual shoe house in the United States is located within its borders. St. Louis manufactures more tobacco than any other city in the world; has the largest wholesale drug house in the country, and leads the world in wholesale hardware and woodenware. It is the largest wholesale millinery market in America and the greatest inland coffee-distributing centre. St. Louis manufactures more street and railway cars than any other city in the United States, and is the largest wholesale dry goods market west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is the largest horse and mule market in the United States. The armies of the world equip their cavalry in St. Louis. It is one of the greatest railroad centres in America and has the most perfect system of local street cars of any city in the world. The brewery product of St. Louis is the largest in the United States, and in St. Louis is located the largest brewery in the world.

The Exposition has more firmly established St. Louis as the great market for the South and West, where such marvelous development is taking place. The development of the Northwest made Chicago a great city, and the settlement and development of the South and West are having the same effect on St. Louis, with the difference in favor of St. Louis that its tributary territory is one of the most nature-favored agricultural districts in the world, and the business to be derived from this vast territory insures the future greatness of the city.

Instead of the "reaction" that some prophesied for St. Louis after the Fair, the reverse is the case, and now, more than one month after the close of the Fair, St. Louis is in the midst of unexampled prosperity, and public spirit and general confidence were never so manifest as they are to-day.

TOBACCO TRADE'S ADVANCE.

Only Cigar Branch Has Shown a Retrograde Movement

By Carl Werner.

The history of the tobacco industry, as a whole, during 1904, is a record of slow but substantial progress, of conservative dealings, and fairly satisfactory results. Tobacco is the most tax-fettered product in American commerce, and so close a check is kept on it from the time it leaves the soil or enters our ports that records of the Internal Revenue Department are looked upon as an unfailing indicator of the trade's condition. The annual report of the Commissioner, made public Dec. 1, shows a satisfactory increase in the volume of business done.

The year 1904 showed an increase over 1903 in the production of all the manufactures of tobacco except cigars. Of all-tobacco cigarettes and the short smokes known as "little cigars" there were 52,000,000 more manufactured in 1904 than in 1903. The production of paper cigarettes increased nearly 100,000,000, and in snuff and smoking and chewing tobacco a gain of over 17,000,000 pounds was made. These branches of the industry all seem to have felt a full measure of the prosperity indicated by the internal revenue returns. The houses not in the combine, and called "independents," have met very aggressive competition from the American Tobacco Company, but, despite the imposing strength of their big rival, they have had, generally speaking, a prosperous year.

In cigar-manufacturing circles 1904 has been only a fair year. For the first time since 1896 the demand has taken a retrogressive turn, and the sluggishness of the market asserted itself by a comparatively slight decrease of 87,040,000 cigars in last year's production under that of 1903. The number manufactured was 6,655,688,112.

The high-grade cigar was not a party to the shrinkage. The factories which turn out our Havana cigars, both at home and in Cuba, all equaled, if they did not exceed, their output of former years. The "wrofer" and the poorer grades of the nickel smoker are undoubtedly the members of the cigar family which have been losing their grip. This is deduced by two processes—first, because the official figures show that the districts producing the aristocratic "clear Havana" were not in the retrograde movement, and, second, because the Government returns show a big increase in "short smokes," which is a sure sign of economy among cheap-cigar smokers.

Another point worthy of note before leaving the cigar question is the fact that there were over 8,000,000 more imported cigars sold in this country in 1904 than in 1903. This advance is undoubtedly due largely to the 20 per cent. reduction in the import duty on Cuban products, made in the latter part of 1903. The lowering of this tariff has been a great stimulant to the Cuban cigar-manufacturing industry, and the reciprocity agreement is likely to have an even more noticeable effect in the ensuing year. The people in our little protectorate are not as quick to take advantage of commercial opportunities as we Americans, and it is predicted that this little boom is only a forerunner of what is to come. A year ago, when the new Cuban treaty had only recently been adopted, it was predicted that under the revised tariff Cuban manufacturers might be able to offer the cigars of the 10-cent or two-for-a-quarter variety in competition with the American-made article, but that as cigars are taxed by the weight, the larger sizes of the Cuban goods would have to bring a price that would keep them in a class by themselves. The results of the past year bear out that forecast. Certainly, the two-for-a-quarter cigar has suffered to some extent by the reciprocity arrangement, and in a small degree this may have had something to do with the general falling off in our cigar manufacture, but the two-for-a-quarter cigar has also suffered from the fact that few sacrifices have been necessary. A large and fairly good crop has been harvested this year, and is already finding a ready market. The Sumatra tobacco crop was decidedly short in the light shades which are so much in vogue for cigar wrappers, but this fact has not been a drawback to the marketing of that silky leaf, as light colors were also scarce in domestic tobaccos and the trade had to make the best of it. Business in the domestic cigar leaf trade has been satisfactory, but many of the growing sections have been unfortunate in last year's harvesting, and there will probably be a scarcity of this kind of leaf before another year goes by.

In the retail trade conditions have been normal, and the indications are that they will continue so. The chain-of-stores system, the introduction of which a few years ago created such a furor in tobacco circles, has become a permanent institution, and the higher class of individual dealers has ceased to look upon it as a crushing evil. There is a certain element of personality in the cigar trade which, if properly developed and backed up by modern equipment and up-to-date methods, can keep a business running on a paying basis regardless of either local competition or general trade conditions.

In brief, it may be said that 1904 has been productive of very satisfactory results in the tobacco industry as a whole, and that the indications are very promising for 1905.

CARL WERNER.

OREGON'S OUTLOOK.

By A. L. Mills, President of the First National Bank, Portland.

From present conditions the prospect for continued prosperity in Portland and the State of Oregon is excellent. For the last six or seven years the wealth of the State has been increasing rapidly, and the year 1904 passes into history as the most prosperous our agricultural population has ever experienced.

With 2,500,000 acres more than the combined area of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, the great State of Oregon has a population of but a little over 500,000, of whom 125,000 are residents of Portland. Left by this comparatively small number of people there were raised 14,000,000 bushels of wheat that averaged the farmer 68 cents a bushel, or $9,575,250. The hop crop was 16,000,000 pounds, which averaged the grower 22 cents, or $3,520,000. The fruit growers received $3,000,000 for their products; the dairy products of the State amounted to $5,000,000; the lumber output is valued at $12,650,000, and the salmon pack at $2,500,000. In addition, much was received from the sale of cereals other than wheat, from wool, cattle, and sheep.

When one considers that the products of Oregon for 1904 are worth over $40,000,000, that wheat can be raised for 30 cents a bushel, and hops for 8 cents a pound, one cannot fail to be struck with the amount of wealth that has been and is flowing into the State. The deposits of the banks reflect this increase. Take the First National Bank of Portland as the thermometer and note the growth of its deposits since the period of universal depression in 1893:

On Nov. 29, 1893, the deposits were.. $2,658,326
On Nov. 29, 1898, the deposits were.. 3,366,080
On Nov. 29, 1903, the deposits were.. 8,239,916
On Nov. 29, 1904, the deposits were.. 9,046,470

What is true of that institution is true in like degree of all carefully conducted financial institutions of the State.

Portland, the great financial and commercial centre not alone of Oregon, but of the northwest, also reflects the gen-

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STATEMENT DEC. 31ST, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds (At market $1,034,000.00)	$1,105,220.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities (At market $1,427,8-2 74)	1,482,278.99	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	501,728.28	Undivided Profits (At market $501,103.79)	826,796.04
Bills Purchased	498,840.44	Dividends Unpaid	120.00
Overdrafts	737.84	Deposits	15,439,826.90
Loans on Collaterals	12,764,792.16	Checks Outstanding	795,000.00
Cash in Vault and Banks	2,086,993.89	Reserved for Taxes	14,000.00
Interest, etc., Receivable	64,326.50	Interest, etc., Payable	27,757.16
	$19,103,500.10		$19,103,500.10

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Capital, U. S. Gov'ts,	$1,000,000.00.
Undivided Profits,	2,044,576.99.
Deposits,	15,855,194.33.

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BRITISH FINANCES IMPROVING

Advance Began Three Months Ago.

By R. W. Welch.

The best London opinion is that Great Britain is beginning to get the better of the financial depression in which she has been held since the South African war. The leading financiers of the city seem convinced that a substantial improvement has set in, and confident that it will continue steadily until normal conditions shall be established.

There is without doubt more money available now for business, investment, and speculation than at any previous period for several years, and persons qualified to speak with authority say they do not apprehend a recurrence of scarcity of funds, but on the contrary expect that there will be a more and more abundant supply as the spirit of hopefulness increases its hold on the public and confidence displaces timidity.

Comparing the present time with December, 1903, one is bound to note a marked change in the attitude of the public toward the Stock Exchange. People were leaving it alone a year ago, the market was very narrow, and few persons outside of the professionals had any part in it. The prevailing public view was that the time had not yet come when it would be safe to invest and speculate. Indeed, there was at that time nothing to show that there had been any betterment of the conditions of the previous December. The feeling in financial circles was devoid of definite expectation of better things, and was not even tinged with hope, for nothing had taken place to warrant hope of a change for the better in the near future.

The situation is vastly different to-day. One encounters not simply hopefulness, but confidence, wherever one makes inquiry as to the present financial conditions and the outlook. The public has become interested in stock transactions, and there has been a noticeable broadening of the market. Moreover, whoever takes the trouble to compare quotations to-day with those of a year ago will see that through this revival of investment and speculation there has been a great appreciation in almost all the securities dealt in on the Exchange.

The upward movement began about three months ago almost imperceptibly. There was absolutely no flourish at its beginning, the start was so quiet and gentle that it was several days before it dawned on even the closest observers of the market that anything unusual was going on. From this unimpressive opening there has been an almost steady advance.

It was said when the movement began that Lombard Street was buying heavily in the market and to a large extent for permanent investment. How much buying by Lombard Street was back of this report it is impossible even to estimate, but there is no doubt the report was believed and that it was greatly influential in arousing public interest in the market. It induced men and women who had held aloof for many months to make little ventures, for they reasoned they could safely follow the lead of great capitalists whose reputations for conservatism were of the most impressive sort. Confidence was born of the successes attending these little beginnings, and soon the brokers began reporting orders which they said reminded them of old times, while they also spoke of frequent additions to their groups of customers.

The prediction is freely made that there will be no important relapse from the excellent condition in which the Stock market is now placed. The bankers say confidence in the financial outlook is widely prevalent, and that they see no reason [illegible] that usually comes at the end of the year, even greater activity will become manifest on the Stock Exchange. There will be for an extensive trade in stocks in the [illegible]

[illegible] of small moment [illegible] of foreign complications, they do not consider that there is any appreciable chance that Great Britain may be drawn into the Far Eastern conflict, and, so they say, Londoners may count on being able to run their financial affairs without a thought of war. "There'll be no war," an eminent financier remarked, "unless they make the Foreign Office a department of one of our jingo newspapers."

There are some persons who are unable to believe that the country is recovering from its depression so long as there is no pronounced upward movement of consols. The city editor of The Times, who, by the way, is invariably conservative in discussing the money and stock markets, recently took up this matter of the disinclination of consols to follow the trend of the market. He said:

"Some surprise is from time to time expressed at the fact that consols have shared to only a small extent in the revival of business on the Stock Exchange, which has resulted in a material rise in prices in all departments during the last three months. The reason why they have not risen much is that even at their present price they yield too little (about £2 16s. 6d.) to the investor by comparison with other good securities, while the speculator is deterred from buying by the knowledge that the bull account in consols is still very large, many houses and institutions holding stock taken up at a level several points above that now ruling.

"Moreover, the operator in consols is a keen observer of the money market and the state of foreign politics, much keener than operators in other securities, for the very good reason that these two factors are the principal causes of movements in the chief British Government stock. But even if 'money' and 'politics' were in a condition entirely favorable to a rise in consols there would probably have to be an appreciable 'leveling up' of the prices, and consequently a 'leveling down' of the yields of other 'gilt-edged' stocks before consols could be expected to advance.

"The prospects of neither money nor politics are really bad, in the opinion of the best judges, but they are not sufficiently certain at present to cause an advance in a security which depends almost entirely on their influence."

Seeing that the stock market is a pretty good trade barometer, it is not astonishing to hear business men talking much more hopefully than they talked a year ago. The trade returns of the foreign commerce of the country for the year 1904 will show enormous volumes of import and export business. It will be a record year in respect to the values of the commodities with which the foreign trade of the country has been engaged. A portion of the excess of this year's figures over those of 1902, previously the record year, is accounted for by the higher prices of some staples, which, appearing on both sides of the account, add greatly to the totals for both imports and exports. This is especially true with respect to cotton. But with all the discounts that would be made on this and other grounds there still remains the fact that a vast amount of trade has been going on through the year, and the presumption is that it has been profitable to importers, exporters, manufacturers, merchants, and workingmen. This does not of course dispose of the contention that there is a great deal of industrial distress in the country, but it seems to indicate an improvement. Indeed, it is said that there is far less stagnation in the labor markets of the interior of England than is noticeable in London. In the woolen districts there is plenty of work to do, all the mills being well employed with paying business. The cotton districts also have regained the activity they lost in the period of the cotton famine, and their mills, too, are well and profitably engaged. Reasonably satisfactory reports also come in from the other great manufacturing industries, especially those engaged with iron and steel. It may, therefore, be said the present condition of the industries of this country encourages the hope they are tending upward. One would not be justified in saying that England to-day is industrially sound, no more than one would be justified in saying that the condition and tendency of the London money and stock markets are precisely as diagnosed by the great financiers of the City, but there is no question whatever that just as there has been an improvement financially there also has been an improvement industrially, and that altogether the country is much better off than a year ago.

The London view of conditions abroad, in countries with which England is more or less connected through trade and investment, is that all in all the world is doing pretty well at this moment. This view was concisely stated in The Times's financial supplement of Nov. 28, as follows:

"Abroad, the signs of revival are more patent, (than in England) because the depression has been chiefly industrial; it has affected great industrial countries such as Germany, the United States, and France, but agricultural regions have been saved by the ever-increasing demands of the growing population of the world from feeling its direct effects; and it may be noted that one of the most promising features of the industrial situation, the improved outlook in the United States, has been largely due to the munificent gift of nature in the shape of a bounteous cotton crop, and the high price that it has fetched, owing to the overtaking of the supply by the demand.

"What has happened in cotton seems almost within measurable distance of happening in cereals, and the ever-increasing swallow of the human race promises prosperity to agricultural countries all over the world; though the enormous possibilities of development in Canada and elsewhere should suffice to protect us from a shortage in foodstuffs such as was developed in the cotton market.

"The break-up of the long drought in Australia, a scheme of currency readjustment in Mexico, an evidence of something like honesty among the bankrupt States of Central and South America, and the revival of the South African gold mining industry, with fresh fields of enquiry being discovered, are other points which make for all forms of economic prosperity, which may be expected to reflect themselves in the movements of securities."

This statement accords perfectly with what London bankers and other financiers, whose opportunities for sizing up the outlooks of foreign countries are exceptionally good, have said to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the last few days.

R. W. WELCH.

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AMERICA'S GREATEST NEED.

By WILLIAM BARRETT RIDGELY, Controller of the Currency.

The reaction from the boom period which came during the year 1903 and caused such a great decline in the value of Stock Exchange securities extended well into the year 1904, but it seems to have been arrested in its course early in the Summer. Since then, in spite of the Presidential campaign, which has been proverbial for having the opposite effect, there has been a general revival in business of all kinds. The Stock Exchange values have in a large measure recovered their losses, railroad earnings are very large and satisfactory, industrial and commercial business of all kinds is good, and the crop-moving period has passed with less disturbance of the money market than for many years. The funds required for crop moving, a marked revival in industrial and commercial activity, a very active stock market, and a considerable export of gold have been supplied with only slight advances in rates for money compared with former years, and nothing approaching a flurry in the money market. This should be a matter of universal satisfaction. If this result should be repeated year after year, so that we could depend upon rates for money remaining steady and free from such fluctuations as we have so frequently seen, it would be a long step in advance for American finance.

Although we are the richest country in the world, with about one-fifth of all the money in the world actually in our possession, and our banks have more than two-fifths of all the banking power of the world, we do not hold the place in international finance which we should. Our rates for money are subject to such fluctuations that there is too much uncertainty about transactions which depend on these rates. If this condition could be changed and our financial system could be so improved that rates of money in New York could be depended upon to move only within certain reasonable limits, it would be a great step in advance, and as soon as it was thoroughly demonstrated New York would be the great financial centre of the world. It is too much to hope that this can be brought about at once, but there is some encouragement in the belief that the better conditions this Fall are due in a great degree to permanently changed circumstances. That the reaction in business did not go further and last longer and that there has been less money market disturbance this year are in a large measure due to the growth in the number of banks, their improved soundness and solvency, and to the great increase in the money in the country.

In 1892 there were in the United States a little over 9,000 banks, with a capital of about $1,000,000,000 and deposits of something over $4,500,000,000. This was one bank for every 7,100 inhabitants, the capital per capita of our population in that year being $13.60 and the deposits $53.06. In 1904 the banks had increased in number to about 19,000, with about $1,500,000,000 of capital and $10,500,000,000 of deposits. This is one bank to every 4,344 inhabitants, and the capital has increased to $18 and the deposits to $127 per capita of population.

There is now in circulation in the United States, exclusive of coin and other money in the Treasury as assets, $2,519,280,000. This is an increase of $152,000,000 over the previous year. Of this amount $134,000,000 is held by the reporting banks, and over $17,000,000 more is not in the Treasury or the banks, but is held among the people. Of this increase in the banks there has been $9,000,000 increase in the Southern States, $19,000,000 in the Middle Western States, and about $3,000,000 in the Western States, there being little change in the cash on hand in the banks of the Eastern States. Although the figures quoted above but confirm what any one would have expected as the result of the very prosperous years with which the farming, commercial, and manufacturing interests have been favored, unless one is in daily contact with the effect of these changes on business it is hard to realize how great they have been. The indications for the coming year seem to point strongly toward a continuation of the same business conditions, and give grounds for the hope that business of all kinds will be satisfactory during the year 1905.

WILLIAM BARRETT RIDGELY.

RECORD YEAR FOR EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

What America Has Done and Is Doing to Supply the World's Needs—Breadstuffs Alone Fall Off.

By James Van Raalte.

Statistically the trade figures of 1904 are flattering in the extreme, reaching probably the largest on record, but without our trade conditions in general were by no means so satisfactory a nature as these figures would indicate. In fact many branches of trade and industry labored under a severe strain in consequence of the material decrease in consumption at home and to some extent abroad. Various causes contributed to bring about this state of affairs, among which labor dissensions and the impending Presidential election contributed their quota, but the foremost feature was the feeling of uncertainty as to the future. Consumers were slow in their commitments, and enthusiasm and vim were lacking, while purchases from hand to mouth were the order of the day. The underlying cause of it all was that confidence had not been fully restored. To fully explain what led to this feeling of uncertainty and also to obtain a clearer view of the present situation a brief retrospect is imperative as far as the close of the year 1900.

The great impetus given to our industries had then caused the Nation to enjoy a period of four years of prosperity unprecedented in the annals of history. With characteristic thrift and ingenuity we had made incredible strides forward in this brief space of time in supplying the needs of the world with ever so many articles of manufacture which up to a few years before we were ourselves compelled to import in large quantities. When in the election of 1900 the doctrine of sound currency was once more victorious, banker, merchant, and manufacturer alike knew that nothing was to hinder the great march onward, nothing to disturb their active pursuits, and no barrier was to be set to the energy and thrift of the Nation.

It was under those auspices that we entered the year 1901. When the actual figures of trade then told of how strong and permanent a hold we had suddenly acquired on the markets of the world the enthusiasm of the Nation knew no bounds. With the natural resources of the country virtually still in the infancy of development, it fully realized what prospects were before it. No Nation ever stood face to face to so brilliant a future. Our prosperity had actually attained dazzling proportions, unfortunately, however, impairing not only our eyesight but our foresight as well. Expansion on a tremendous scale ensued. The demand for finished products became so urgent that it was out of all proportions to the supply. The consumers placed orders for delivery twelve and eighteen months ahead, while products for immediate delivery commanded high premiums. The capacity of our manufacturing plants, our stores and warerooms, was doubled and trebled in order to conform with the requirements of this new order of things. Nor was this expansion confined to commercial and manufacturing interests. Financial circles joined hands, if not set the pace, which, alas! soon became too rapid, because gradually supply caught up with demand and finally overtook it, and when the hour of reckoning came it was only too evident that the trader had overtraded, the builder had overbuilt, the manufacturer overmanufactured, the capitalist over capitalized, and the financier over financed. To add to the confusion, labor was not to be left behind, and inaugurated a vigorous war against capital. All this resulted in an enormous strain on our finances, and matters looked very serious at times. Our stanch bark of finance fairly groaned under the heavy weight she had to carry, while dark and angry clouds on the horizon were ominous of the violent storm which was about to spend itself, and which, as we know, left us practically unscathed in the midst of enormous shrinkage of paper values the real and actual wealth of the Nation kept on increasing vastly and steadily day by day. Under such conditions a strong recuperative power made itself gradually felt, and during the latter part of 1901 several factors in the financial and commercial situation developed which give a decidedly cheerful aspect to the conditions which surround us at the opening of the year. Five great features, each of equal importance, actually govern the present situation.

First.—The rapid growth of our foreign trade.

Second.—The revival of the iron industry, the advance of pig iron and finished products, and the opening up of many furnaces which have been idle since the depression.

Third.—The recently cast overwhelming vote of confidence in the administration of our National affairs.

Fourth.—The crops which we have gathered during 1901 and which we are told are the most valuable in our history.

Fifth. The healthy condition of our money market, in such marked contrast to the strained condition above referred to.

We have therefore seldom, if ever, entered upon a year where financial and trade conditions combined are on so solid a basis as we find them at the opening of 1905, and rare indeed is the opportunity afforded a Nation to build on so sound a foundation. With return of confidence, the needs at home for our products and articles of manufacture during 1905 are simply enormous. The consumer having during the last eighteen months adopted a waiting policy, his stock of trade is naturally light. A sort of pent-up feeling exists among the trade in general, ready to give vent to considerable activity the moment the return of confidence is assured.

I remarked in last year's Financial Supplement:

"It is a well-known fact that the iron industry was the heaviest sufferer of any during the financial upheaval. Work on enterprises of great magnitude was abruptly abandoned, and so were many improvements of actual necessity in the course of construction or contemplation. Railroads suddenly retrenched. The work of extending roads undertaken in the early part of the year was stopped, and that of bringing branch roads up to the modern state of efficiency was left undone, all waiting for the advent of better times."

Undoubtedly 1905 will see the construction of many of these improvements, together with several large operations which are either about to be or are already set on foot.

The firm grasp which we have on the foreign trade is one of the most gratifying features in the present situation. Barring breadstuffs and provisions, we have scored improvements, and in many instances material ones, in nearly all our exports to almost every country on the globe. To Europe we have shipped during 1904 up to Nov. 1 $702,000,000, against $819,000,000 during the same period in 1903, of which breadstuffs in 1903 amounted to $130,000,000 and provisions in 1903 to $137,000,000, a total of $267,000,000, against exports of breadstuffs in 1904 of $57,000,000 and of provisions of $127,000,000, a total of $184,000,000, making a total of breadstuffs and provisions shipped during the first ten months in 1904 less than in the same period of 1903 of $83,000,000. Our total exports during the same time in 1904 were below those of 1903 to the extent of $27,000,000, which shows that in 1904 we have shipped to Europe up to Nov. 1 $56,000,000 more of our other products and articles of manufacture than we did in 1903, equal to an increase of 10 per cent.

With the United Kingdom our export trade has been very satisfactory, and we have increased our shipments to that country in the same period in 1903. Last year's figures include shipments of steel to the extent of $5,000,000.

The following table shows the result of our trade with countries other than Europe and the Dominion of Canada during 1904 up to Nov. 1, with a comparison of the volume of trade during the corresponding period in 1903:

	1903.	1904.
Central American States	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Mexico	35,000,000	37,000,000
Cuba	19,000,000	26,000,000
South America	37,000,000	43,000,000
China	15,500,000	20,500,000
British East Indies	4,000,000	6,000,000
Hongkong	7,000,000	9,500,000
Japan	14,000,000	22,000,000
Total	$135,500,000	$172,000,000

Such results are most encouraging, showing an actual increase of 27 per cent. over the exports of 1903 during the same period. The improvement is all the more gratifying since it is made in the directions where we have been most anxious to find good markets for our surplus. In some of these markets we have made very substantial gains, especially in our finished products, in Mexico, and the conditions are that with the improved conditions in that country our export trade there will vastly increase. This year our trade with Mexico promises to be much larger than last year's, while the improvement of 1904 over 1903 is really greater than shows on the surface, inasmuch as we shipped on breadstuffs and provisions fully $2,000,000 less during the preceding year than we did in 1903.

In spite of the war, our trade with Japan shows up exceedingly well. The gains are especially noticeable in our manufactured articles. In our trade with China the main features are her purchases of mineral oil to the extent of $1,500,000 over the previous year. She bought 4,500,000 pounds of copper of a value of $600,000, while of cloths she bought 6,000,000 yards less than last year, although exceeding in value that of 1903 by upward of $1,000,000. Even to Korea, where the volume of trade is still insignificant, we have more than doubled our last year's exports; we shipped during the first ten months in 1901, $167,000; of 1902, $328,000, and of 1903, $770,000.

A notable exception to the trade figures are those with British Africa and Australasia, where we have not been holding our own. To British Africa we shipped during the first ten months of 1903, merchandise to the value of $24,000,000, against $14,000,000 during the same period last year, which is a tremendous falling off in this trade. One-half of it is, however, accounted for by market conditions in breadstuffs, which did not permit of importation. The losses in the other half are distributed pretty nearly all over the list, and are simply due to local conditions in that country, which we hope will soon improve.

As far as last year's exports go to British Australasia, they do not quite reflect our position in that market, which is quite strong. The figures are $23,000,000 up to Nov. 1 of last year, against $26,000,000 during the same period in 1903. Some stock held over, combined with conservative buying accounts for the discrepancies. Many articles of manufacture show a constant, healthy improvement, and there is but little doubt that we will get back this year to the old figures again, if not exceed them.

To the Philippine Islands we are not doing much yet in the way of exports, although in the preceding year we did considerably better than in 1903. Our shipments in 1904 up to Nov. 1 were $4,000,000, against $3,600,000 during the same period in 1903. With the economic development of the colony properly cared for, considerable improvement over the above figures will soon be in evidence.

If all the home-grown wheat which has been exported during 1904 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Portland, Me., Newport News, Norfolk, Galveston, New Orleans, Montreal, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., had been shipped from the United States, this small percentage is the one unhappy feature in our foreign trade of 1904. It is not because Europe did not want our corn. On the contrary, she is willing to pay quite a premium for the American product over the cereal raised in Russia, in the Danubian tributaries, or in the Argentine Republic. Our home requirements have, however, grown to such proportions that our surplus was scant, and the price was virtually prohibitive of export. Prospects for the present year are somewhat brighter. Favorable weather for curing has rendered corn already in a good shipping condition, and during the last month quite some activity has sprung up, and the figures of our December shipments will show a considerable improvement.

Europe stands ready to buy of us during 1905 every bit of 200,000,000 bushels. It would be a veritable blessing if prices would admit our exporting only 9 per cent. of the crop. The stimulus which this would give to the commerce of the United States is almost beyond belief, even if the billion dollar crop of which we have heard so much should fall considerably below the anticipation of the economist. It is fallacious to refer to the high price of corn as a National benefit. It is undoubtedly to the farmer, but in the matter of corn other interests must be considered, which interests are of so varied a nature and all of them of such vital importance that the benefits which the country at large would derive overshadow by far the farmer's interests when he is the sole recipient of these benefits.

On the price of corn depends the price of meat abroad. It is eminently to our advantage that after the necessities of life are provided for a fair surplus remains in the hands of our foreign buyer to purchase such products and articles of manufacture as we strive to sell to the world at large. The earnings of the masses abroad are such that dear bread and dear meat make heavy inroads in the European purchasing power.

In spite of one of the best fruit crops in Europe for many years our shipments have not suffered much; our green apples have naturally suffered to some extent, so have canned goods. We have a large surplus of apples this year, the greater part of which will find its way to European markets. Our foreign trade in prunes and raisins is increasing to a gratifying extent. Of the former we shipped last year up to Nov. 1 43,500,000 pounds, against 37,500,000 pounds during the same time in 1903, and 22,000,000 pounds in 1902, and of raisins respectively 3,600,000, 2,500,000, and 1,320,000 pounds.

We did a rushing export business in wood in 1903, which caused the foreign markets, especially the United Kingdom, at the beginning of last year to be pretty well overstocked. Hence the outlook was not very brilliant for an active export during 1904. Later on a little better feeling ensued, and the enormous exports of lumber of 1903 were actually exceeded last year by fully 10 per cent., which by Nov. 1 had already reached the enormous total of 1,240,000,000 feet, against not quite 1,100,000,000 feet during the same period in 1903. Because of the heavy stock in the United Kingdom of our lumber, our trade in that direction fell off somewhat, but we made substantial gains in other directions. Mexico bought 16,000,000 feet more than in 1903, Cuba 27,000,000 feet, the Argentine Republic nearly double the quantity of the preceding year, amounting to nearly 15,000,000 feet per month. In fact in all parts of the world other than Europe we are gaining a very strong hold in the commodity. There is but little doubt that our export figures for 1905 will show an increase of trade.

With the excellent prospects ahead of a revival of trade in iron, steel,

COAST PROFITS GROWING.

Shipments for China and the East from Pacific Ports

By William B. Thompson.

The development of commercial relations between the United States and China during 1904 has exceeded all expectations and distanced all preceding years in both volume and value. While the trade statistics are not yet complete for the last three months of the year just closed, the record of the first nine months demonstrates conclusively that 1904 will show the largest trade with the Orient ever enjoyed by the United States. Imports into this country from China, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, and Asiatic Russia for the first nine months of the year show an aggregate value of $85,380,023, while for the corresponding months of the previous year the total was $80,375,025, and for the same months in 1902 $49,540,220. These official figures show that the increase for 1903 over 1902 was the enormous sum of $30,835,000, while for 1904 there was another gain of a little more than $5,000,000. Surely to's increase of nearly $10,000,000 is a remarkable record for the period of time covered when the characteristics of the Orientals as a purchasing race are considered. Japan is the leading contributor to the total in each year, though the gain from that country in 1904 over the previous year and the year before is less marked than that of the other countries, being only $317,000 larger than in 1903, though $7,805,000 greater than the total for 1902. During 1904 the increase from China over 1903 was $3,554,000 and over 1902 it was $4,610,000.

The exports from the United States to these same countries for the first nine months of 1904 aggregate $56,418,225, while for the same months of 1903 the total was $44,807,366, and in 1902 it was $37,603,631. In this branch of the trade Japan also shows the leading position in 1904 and in 1903, though China stood at the head in 1902. China has exported to the United States merchandise to the value of $21,474,816 during the first nine months of 1904, and this country shipped to China a value of $16,710,381, thus showing a balance in favor of the Flowery Kingdom amounting to $4,764,000. In 1903 there was a balance of about $6,000,000 in favor of this country in the traffic with China. These differences, however, are unimportant under present circumstances, because trade with China, although dating back for more than forty years, is nevertheless still in its formative stage. This may be deemed a broad statement, but it is a fact, because the native peculiarities of the Chinese make the development of trade with them essentially different from the development of trade relations with all other nations.

While the Chinese may be considered slow in the adoption of many of the customs of Western civilization, they are not slow in showing a willingness to participate in the general commercial relations between nations. They are critical buyers, however, and shipments of any commodity must be fully up to sample in every respect. When once a seller has won their confidence, a long and profitable trade is sure to result. The California merchant has learned by long years of experience that all goods or articles shipped to China must be exactly what they are represented to be, and all merchants in other parts of the country who desire to participate in this great and growing commerce will have to learn the same lesson in order to compete with English and other European merchants who for many years maintained and successfully held a large share of the trade with China.

The character and variety of goods and articles adapted for sale in China is broadening every year, so that now there is a steady demand for all descriptions of household utensils and supplies. American flour and meals find a ready sale, and there appears to be an almost unlimited inquiry for small hardware, low-priced but good lamps, and kerosene oil. Small pumps are also in demand and badly needed. As an illustration of this particular need it may be stated that in the big City of Fuchau, with its million inhabitants, there is not a single pump, windlass, or other mechanical device for raising water from wells. Every householder uses a pail and rope, the same as his forefathers did for centuries before him. Dried and canned fruits and canned meats are much sought for, and the supply is wholly inadequate to the demand.

American cotton and cotton goods have obtained a substantial footing in China, and a trade that is surely permanent has been developed. The high price of cotton during the last few months has to some extent lessened the volume of this trade, but that is merely a temporary impairment of the traffic that will soon adjust itself. In order to more successfully compete with English and German goods American shippers should pay more attention to packing. It is a long journey to China, and the facilities for handling freight there after arrival being quite primitive, care must be taken in packing to provide against rough handling. This one cause gives a preference to the well-packed European goods, although in many commodities the quality of the American product is far superior.

The exports from the United States to China for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were $12,862,432, while for the preceding fiscal year the total was $18,888,163. This appears to be a large decrease, but it was due largely to internal troubles in that empire which interfered with trade very materially during the latter part of 1903. This fact is emphasized clearly in the showing made during the first ten months of 1904, when America's total exports to China reached $23,093,424. This exceeds by more than $3,000,000 the total for ten months in any previous year, and the increase is in the four months following the close of the last fiscal year, as shown by the following statement:

July	$1,942,050	$915,010
August	4,074,704	988,744
September	2,962,328	231,054
October	3,840,963	1,324,555
Total	$12,820,015	$3,487,313

This rapid increase in our export trade with China in the last few months seems to strengthen the belief expressed last year that the falling off in exports to that country was but temporary, and that as soon as the unsettled conditions were quieted trade would resume its normal channels. The bulk of this traffic is now going from Pacific Coast ports, mainly from San Francisco, although Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland are receiving a liberal share, and each is becoming an important factor in transpacific trade in the order named. For many years the leading Atlantic ports, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, have had extensive interests in the trade with China, but their great distance from that country has prevented the expansion which would have surely resulted from closer proximity.

This condition which must be overcome demonstrates more forcibly than any other argument the urgent necessity for the Panama Canal. As soon as that waterway is completed, it will place the United States as an entirety, both the Pacific and Atlantic sections, in closer communication with China and the other Oriental countries than any other nation in the world. With the Panama Canal finished New York and the other great seaports on the Atlantic side of our country can ship their merchandise direct to the Orient in from ten to fifteen days' less time and with less expense than any of the European countries. In short, the canal will reverse the relative positions of Europe and America with respect to Oriental trade relations.

San Francisco's share in the trade with China for the first eleven months of 1904 aggregates $7,847,873, of which $4,465,551 was destined to Chinese ports, $3,336,394 to Hongkong, and $45,928 to Manchuria. Shipments to the latter section of China are exceptionally small, in consequence of the war. The amount named represents exports for January and February, nothing having been sent since. During the year 1904 there were forty-eight steamship clearances from San Francisco for the Orient, each laden to the full capacity with general merchandise cargoes. The average has been almost one cargo a week and on several occasions the value of cargoes has exceeded $1,000,000.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON.

San Francisco, Cal.

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The following high grade bonds, which we own and offer, subject to sale, are representative of our present list of holdings:

$250,000 STATE OF MASS. 3½s, (J. & J.,) due Jan. 1,	1943.
300,000 CITY OF PHILADELPHIA 3½s, (J. & J.,) due July 1,	1934.
100,000 CITY OF ORANGE, N. J., 4s, (J. & D.,) due Dec. 1,	1934.
240,000 ILL. CENT., ST. L. & N. O., Mem. Div. 4s, (J. & J.,) due Dec. 1,	1951.
250,000 ILL. CEN. PUR. LINES 1st 3½s, (J. & J.,) due July 1,	1952.
250,000 BALT. & OHIO S. W. 1st 3½s, (J. & J.,) due July 1,	1925.
50,000 CHI., ST. P., MINN. & OMAHA CON. 6s, (J. & D.,) due June 1,	1930.
50,000 N. Y., LACK., & W. TER. 4s, (M. & N.,) due May 1,	1923.
100,000 SO. SIDE EL., CHIC., 1st 4½s, (J. & J.,) due July 1,	1924.
50,000 CHICAGO EDISON 1st 5s, (A. & O.,) due July 1,	1926.
200,000 ELGIN, AURORA & SO. 1st Cons. 5s, (J. & D.,) due June 1,	1916.

We will be glad to quote prices and present full descriptions of these and similar securities to those having January funds for investment.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1904.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1904.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Dec. 31, 1904.	Asked. Dec. 31, 1904.	Net Chge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1904. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1904 Price.	Last 1903.	Total Sales for Year 1904.
87,000,000	July 1, 1995	Quar. Jan.	97½	98	-.5/8	**Ann Arbor** 1st g. 4s	92¾	99¼	Dec. 9	91⅝	Apr. 19	98	93¾	8,435,000
18,150,000	Oct. 1, 1995	Apr.-Oct.	103½	104	-.1/4	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. gen. g. 4s	100¼	104	Sep. 30	98⅝	Jan. 6	103½	102¾	12,787,000
		Apr.-Oct.	101¾	..	..	Do registered	100¾	103⅝	Sep. 12	99	Apr. 27	101	101¾	175,000
29,616,000	July 1, 1995	Nov.	94½	95	-.1/4	Do adjustment g. 4s	94	98	Dec. 6	87½	Feb. 13	94½	94	1,336,500
						Do do registered	82½	82½	Jan. 26	82½	Jan. 26	82½	Jan. 26	2,000
26,112,000		May-Nov.	94½	95	-.1/4	Do do stamped	87½	95½	Oct. 24	87½	Jan. 8	95	Dec. 31	2,211,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1903	Feb.-Aug.	100½	..	..	Do debenture 4s, Series D	100	100	Jan. 22	98	Feb. 1	99	Aug. 15	25,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb.-Aug.	100⅝	101⅛	..	Do debenture 4s, Series E	99⅝	99⅝	Oct. 18	99⅝	Oct. 18	99⅝	Oct. 18	20,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1908	Feb.-Aug.	100	..	-.1/2	Do debenture 4s, Series F	98	100½	Nov. 3	98	May 31	100½	Nov. 3	15,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1962	Feb.-Aug.	99⅜	..	..	Do debenture 4s, Series G	99¼	99¼	Dec. 19	99¼	Dec. 19	99¼	Dec. 19	1,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	98	..	..	Do debenture 4s, Series H	97½	97½	Sep. 12	97½	Sep. 12	97½	Sep. 12	2,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1911	Feb.-Aug.	98⅝	..	..	Do debenture 4s, Series I	98½	98½	Nov. 3	98½	Nov. 3	98½	Nov. 3	10,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb.-Aug.	98	..	¼	Do debenture 4s, Series K	96⅜	97	Oct. 25	96⅜	Oct. 1	97	Oct. 25	5,000
2,078,000	Mar. 1, 1978	Mar.-Sept.	97⅞	98⅝	..	Do East. Oklahoma Div. 1st g. 5s	93½	99¼	Aug. 30	92¼	May 2	99	Nov. 17	425,000
36,811,000	July 1, 1952	Mar.-Sept.	101¼	102	-.3/4	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 1st g. 4s	93	101¾	Dec. 30	91	Mar. 1	101¼	Dec. 31	7,984,000
						Do registered	92	92	Feb. 15	92	Feb. 15	92	Feb. 15	1,000
4,656,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	127½	..	..	Savannah, Florina & Western 1st g. 5s	112¾	125	Jan. 26	112¾	Jan. 26	125	Jan. 26	1,000
2,800,000	Nov. 1, 1928	May-Nov.	114⅝	..	-.1/4	Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	101	114½	Oct. 18	101	Mar. 9	114½	Oct. 18	9,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1928	Jan.-July	97	..	..	Brunswick & Western 1st gtd. g. 4s	93	97	July 14	93	July 14	97	July 14	1,000
1,997,000	July 1, 1918	Jan.-July	97½	..	-.1/4	Silver Springs, O. & G. gtd. g. 4s	93	98	Aug. 27	94	Oct. 3	97⅝	Oct. 5	91½	1,000
72,286,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	96	96⅜	-.1/2	**Balt. & Ohio** prior lien g. 3½s	94½	98⅜	Nov. 17	92⅝	Feb. 23	96⅜	Dec. 30	96	5,027,000
					-.1/2	Do do registered	92¼	96	Nov. 7	92¼	Mar. 15	96	Nov. 7	10,000
70,983,000	July 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	103½	104	-.3/8	Do g. 4s	101	103⅝	Oct. 19	100¾	Feb. 25	103⅝	Dec. 31	101	4,982,000
	July 1, 1948	Quar. Jan.	..	..	-.1/8	Do do registered	101⅝	102	July 21	101	May 19	102	Nov. 23	993⅝	25,000
500,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sept.	..	106	-.1/8	Do ten year conv. deb. g. 4s	97	106	Dec. 29	97	Apr. 8	106	Dec. 29	94	36,000
11,250,000	Nov. 1, 1927	May-Nov.	91⅞	91⅝	-.3/8	Do Pitts. June. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s	88	92⅜	Oct. 26	87½	Jan. 28	91⅝	Dec. 29	87½	240,000
27,000,000	Nov. 1, 1941	Nov. 1, 1941	89	90	-.3/8	Do Pitts., L. E. & West. V. ref. g. 4s	94½	100⅝	Oct. 31	92½	Feb. 24	100⅝	Dec. 31	94	1,028,000
4,230,000	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan.-July	93¾	94	-.3/8	Do Southwestern Div. 1st g. 3½s	88¾	94	Dec. 1	87½	Feb. 11	93¾	Dec. 31	89¾	4,378,500
740,000	Feb. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	108	..	..	Monongahela River 1st gtd. g. 5s	103½	103½	Mar. 11	103½	Mar. 11	105½	Mar. 11	..	..
1,000,000	Sep. 1, 1930	Mar.-Sept.	104½	..	..	Central Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s	108	109½	Sep. 1	108	June 2	109½	Mar. 11	..	..
515,000	Oct. 1, 1922	Apr.-Oct.	119⅜	..	-.2½	Pitts., Clevc. & Toledo 1st 6s	122	122	Jan. 2	119	Mar. 11	..	..	..	..
688,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	100	..	..	Pittsburg & Western 1st g. 4s	102	102	Jan. 2	102	Jan. 2	..	..	..	..
1,921,000						1918, & W. 1st g. 5s, J. D.									
4,427,000	Sep. 1, 1937	Mar.-Sept.	116⅜	..	-.1/2	Buffalo & Rochester									
1,300,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	124½	..	..	Rochester & P									
3,309,000	Dec. 1, 1922	June-Dec.	..	..	-.1/4	Do con. 1st									
4,317,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	99	..	-.1/8	Buffalo & S						119	8	100⅛	Dec. 27	..	283,000
14,000,000	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan.-July	105	105½	-.1/2	**Canada So.**	105	106	June 30	102½	Jan. 5	105	Dec. 30	105⅝	1,475,000
6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar.-Sept.	108⅝	..	-.1/8	Do 2d 5s	103½	109	July 14	104⅝	Mar. 25	107	Dec. 30	107	242,000
		Mar.-Sept.	..	..	-.1/2	Do registered	105	107	July 11	105	June 30	107	July 11	107	3,000
2,500,000	June 1, 1948	June-Dec.	103⅝	..	..	Central Branch Union Pacific 1st g. 4s	92½	96	Sep. 7	90	Mar. 9	93½	Dec. 1	92	148,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Feb.-Aug.	119	121¾	-.3/8	Central of Georgia Ry. 1st g. 5s	118	120⅝	Sep. 26	110½	Feb. 24	119½	Oct. 31	117	57,000
16,700,000	Nov. 1, 1945	May-Nov.	113	113½	-.3/8	Do con. g. 5s	104	114	Oct. 26	103¾	Jan. 4	113⅜	Dec. 31	101	2,850,000
						Do do registered	103½	107½	June 7	103½	June 7	103½	June 7	..	12,000
4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	92½	92¾	-.2¾	Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s	93	93	Nov. 4	85¾	Mar. 15	93	Dec. 31	70	3,334,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	73½	73¾	-.3¾	Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s	51	74⅝	Nov. 5	28	Mar. 2	73½	Dec. 31	31	7,430,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	42	43	-.1.1/4	Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s	19½	45⅝	Nov. 9	18	Mar. 17	42½	Dec. 30	21	3,050,000
2,057,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	93	96	-.3/4	Do Chattanooga Div. pur. money 4s	72½	96	Dec. 31	92½	May 23	96	Dec. 31	..	16,000
840,000	Jan. 1, 1946	Jan.-July	108½	..	..	Do Macon & Northern Div. 1st g. 5s	104	104	Feb. 19	104	Feb. 19	104	Feb. 19	..	1,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1946	Jan.-July	110	..	..	Do Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s	107½	107¾	Aug. 2	107½	Aug. 2	107½	Aug. 2	101	1,000
4,889,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	107⅜	..	-.1/2	Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s	107	112½	Oct. 14	106⅜	Apr. 8	106⅜	Dec. 15	104½	75,000
27,419,900	July 1, 1987	Jan.-July	126	126½	-.2¾	Central of New Jersey gen. g. 5s	123½	136½	Dec. 28	123	Mar. 2	133⅝	Dec. 30	130⅜	1,430,000
		Quar. Jan.	133½	133⅝	-.2¾	Do do registered	130¾	139⅝	Dec. 5	127½	Apr. 5	132⅝	Dec. 20	128½	162,000
4,087,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	114	..	-.3	Am. Dock & Improvement Co. gtd. 5s	111¾	111¾	Dec. 13	111¾	Jan. 19	114½	Dec. 13	112½	48,000
3,891,000	Nov. 1, 1912	Quar. Mar.	103⅜	104¼	-.1/2	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. 5s	102	104⅝	Oct. 20	102	Apr. 16	103	Nov. 30	103	34,000
12,175,000	June 1, 1910	Quar. Mar.	101⅝	102¾	-.1/8	Do con. ext. gtd. 4½s	100¼	104	Nov. 22	100	Jan. 4	101⅜	Dec. 30	100	280,000
12,000,000	July 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	107½	108	-.1/4	Chesapeake & Ohio g. 6s, Series A	108⅜	109¾	Mar. 29	108⅜	Dec. 2	108⅜	Dec. 16	104½	42,000
4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1913	Apr.-Oct.	108⅜	..	-.1/2	Do g. 6s	111	119½	July 27	109¾	Apr. 29	111¾	July 27	110⅝	24,000
22,858,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	118⅝	118⅞	-.3/4	Do 1st con. g. 5s	113¾	123⅝	Oct. 29	114⅜	Jan. 6	118½	Dec. 31	113¾	1,223,000
					-.3/4	Do do registered	115	118	July 13	113	Mar. 1	117⅝	Oct. 31	112½	15,000
38,373,000	Mar. 1, 1992	Mar.-Sept.	108	108½	-.6	Do gen. g. 4½s	102½	108½	Nov. 11	100½	Mar. 1	108⅜	Dec. 31	102½	5,597,000
9,000,000	Jan. 1, 1989	Jan.-July	101	..	-.3/8	Do R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s	99½	103¾	Dec. 20	99½	Jan. 4	103¾	Dec. 28	101⅝	294,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1989	Jan.-July	98	..	-.3½	Do 2d con. g. 4s	99	99	Dec. 6	94½	Apr. 27	98	Dec. 27	95	34,000
2,000,000	Nov. 1, 1940	May-Nov.	95½	..	..	Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s	93½	93⅝	Sep. 20	93½	Sep. 20	93½	Sep. 20	90⅝	4,000
31,388,000	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	84	85	-.3½	Chicago & Alton Ry. refunding g. 5s	81½	88¼	July 1	81½	Dec. 5	81½	Jan. 6	81½	974,000
22,000,000	July 1, 1950	Jan.-July	82	82¼	-.1.7/8	Chicago & Alton Ry. first lien g. 3½s	74½	81	Dec. 27	74½	Jan. 5	82½	Dec. 30	76½	3,777,000
4,853,000	Feb. 1, 1925	Feb.-Aug.	101⅝	..	-.1/2	Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101½	102	July 9	99	Feb. 3	101½	Dec. 19	101	26,000
50,835,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-July	97½	97⅝	-.1.1/4	Do Illinois Div. 3½s	93	97¼	Dec. 27	91	Feb. 3	97¼	Dec. 27	94½	12,000
					-.1½	Do do registered	91½	91⅝	Mar. 11	89½	Apr. 16	89½	Apr. 16	..	5,000
3,992,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-July	107⅜	..	-.3/8	Do Illinois Div. g. 4s	105	105⅝	Aug. 8	105	July 29	105⅝	Aug. 8	..	15,000
2,440,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	110⅝	..	-.3/8	Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	Apr. 27	103⅝	Apr. 27	103⅝	Apr. 27	103⅝	3,000
8,949,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	102⅝	..	-.1/2	Do Iowa Div. s. f. 4s	102¾	102¾	Aug. 22	102	May 12	102	Nov. 1	100⅝	62,000
25,344,000	May 1, 1927	May-Nov.	106	..	-.1/2	Do Nebraska extension 4s	105⅝	107	Oct. 14	103½	May 12	106	Dec. 31	103½	112,000
2,750,000	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	109	..	-.3/8	Do Southwestern Div. 4s	100	109⅜	Feb. 8	100	Jan. 2	109⅜	Feb. 8	100	18,000
9,000,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	106½	..	..	Do debenture 5s	106	106½	Dec. 17	105	June 8	106	Dec. 17	103¾	77,000
8,000,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sept.	113⅜	..	-.1/8	Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s	114⅛	115	Feb. 1	112¾	Oct. 1	113½	Dec. 15	114	13,000
2,989,000	Dec. 1, 1907	June-Dec.	105	108½	-.1.1/2	Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. cur. 6s	109⅝	108¾	Apr. 21	105¾	June 2	108½	Dec. 19	105½	25,000
						Do small	103½	103½	July 8	103½	July 8	103½	July 8	..	1,000
2,652,000	Oct. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	131	..	..	Do 1st con. g. 6s	129	129	Apr. 12	129	Apr. 12	129	Apr. 12	129½	2,000
16,539,000	Nov. 1, 1937	May-Nov.	118½	120	-.1¼	Do gen. con. 1st 5s	113½	120	Sep. 6	114½	May 2	120	Dec. 27	115	220,000
4,626,000	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan.-July	113¾	..	-.1/4	Chicago & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s	112¾	117	Sep. 1	112¾	Jan. 4	117	Sep.	111	47,000
4,700,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	132½	..	-.1/8	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. g. 6s	128	132⅝	Nov. 12	126½	Feb. 11	132⅝	Nov. 12	130¾	81,000
4,442,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	117⅞	..	-.1/8	Do ref. g. 5s	111½	117¾	Nov. 16	111½	July 9	117½	Nov. 16	108	97,000
8,000,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-July	112¾	..	-.1/4	Louisville, New Albany & Chi. 1st 6s	108	112¾	Dec. 5	108	Jan. 18	112¾	Dec. 3	110¼	10,000
991,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-July	..	..	-.1/8	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul con. 7s	120	134	Oct. 20	109	Mar. 14	128	Dec. 27	107	49,000
4,749,000	July 1, 1903	Jan.-July	112	..	-.2	Do terminal g. 5s	101	111	Oct. 20	100	Mar. 14	111	Oct. 20	101½	36,000
23,676,000	May 1, 1989	Jan.-July	112¼	..	-.3/4	Do gen. g. 4s, Series A	108½	112	Dec. 14	107¾	Mar. 25	112	Dec. 22	110⅝	175,000
						Do do registered	106¾	106¾	June 18	106½	June 18	106½	June 18	..	1,000
2,500,000	May 1, 1989	Jan.-July	99½	..	-.1/2	Do gen. 3½s, Series B	98	98⅝	May 25	97½	Mar. 28	97⅝	Oct. 11	92	75,000
80,830,000	July 1, 1926	Jan.-July	120	..	-.1/2	Do Chi. & Missouri River Div. 5s	119	120	Dec. 7	115¾	Mar. 21	120	Dec. 7	118	14,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	112¾	..	-.3½	Do Chi. & Pacific Div. 6s	109¾	112⅝	Sep. 30	109¾	Jan. 9	112⅝	Sep. 30	111½	12,000
25,340,000	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan.-July	118¾	..	-.3½	Do. Chi. & Pacific Western 1st g. 5s	114⅝	118½	Dec. 27	114⅝	Jan. 19	118½	Dec. 28	116⅝	227,000
2,856,000	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan.-July	115½	..	-.2⅜	Do Dakota & Great Southern g. 5s	109⅝	112½	Oct. 25	109⅝	Mar. 28	112½	Nov. 3	111½	256,000
5,899,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	117⅝	..	-.1½	Do Hastings & Dakota Div. 1st 7s	116⅜	118½	Feb. 4	116⅜	Jan. 29	116⅜	Oct. 17	119	35,000
880,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	107½	..	..	Do do 1st 5s	103	106	Jan. 15	100	Jan. 15	106	Aug. 3	107⅝	14,000
891,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-July	..	..	..	Do Iowa & Dakota ext. 1st 2s	103	103	Mar. 14	103	Mar. 14	103	Mar. 14	103	1,000
2,500,000	July 1, 1919	Jan.-July	115⅝	..	-.1/2	Do Lacrosse & Davenport 1st 5s	112¾	113	Aug. 31	112¼	July 19	113	Aug. 31	113⅜	2,000
2,960,000	July 1, 1919	Jan.-July	108½	..	-.1/2	Do Mineral Point Div. 5s	107	107¾	Oct. 18	106	Sep. 13	107¾	Oct. 18	103¾	5,000
7,432,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	113¾	..	-.3/4	Do Southern Minn. Div. 1st 6s	116¾	118	Dec. 22	110¾	July 11	113	Dec. 22	113⅝	108,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1909	Jan.-July	111¾	..	-.1¼	Do Southwestern Div. 1st 6s	109¾	112	May 26	109⅝	Feb. 2	111	Sep. 26	112⅝	38,000
4,755,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	117⅞	..	-.3/4	Do Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s	114⅝	118¾	June 23	114	Mar. 17	115⅝	Sep. 26	116½	17,000
2,155,000	June 1, 1910	June-Dec.	111½	..	-.1/2	Milwaukee & North. 1st main line 6s	110⅝	112	July 12	110½	Dec. 14	110½	Dec. 14	112	11,000
5,692,000	June 1, 1913	June-Dec.	116½	..	-.4	Do 1st con. 6s	114½	118¼	Oct. 20	114⅜	Mar. 11	118½	Oct. 20	118	25,000
12,832,000	Feb. 1, 1915	Quar. Feb.	129½	..	-.1/2	Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	128¾	130½	Oct. 4	127¾	June 1	129	Dec. 19	131	81,000
18,632,000	Aug. 1, 1926	Fe.-Au. 15	104⅞	105½	-.1/2	Do extension 4s	104	105	Apr. 7	102⅝	Apr. 13	104½	Dec. 27	103½	36,000
						Do do registered	102½	105¾	May 11	102⅝	May 11	105¾	May 11	..	10,000
20,538,000	Nov. 1, 1987	May-Nov.	98⅜	..	-.1.1/2	Do gen. g. 3½s	96½	100	Aug. 5	96½	May 24	100	Oct. 6	99	123,000
3,488,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	-.1.1/2	Do do s. f. 6s	111¾	118	July 14	111¾	Apr. 7	116	Dec. 21	113⅝	22,000
6,780,000	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	110½	..	-.1¾	Do s. f. 5s	109½	110¾	Oct. 20	109⅝	Apr. 9	110⅝	Dec. 29	109⅝	80,000
						Do do registered	106	107	Mar. 28	106	Mar. 28	107	Mar. 28	106⅝	30,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1909	May-Nov.	104	106	-.1/2	Do debenture 5s	103¾	106	Oct. 28	103⅝	Nov. 7	106⅝	Nov. 7	103¾	24,000
		May-Nov.	102	..	-.1/2	Do do registered	104½	104¼	Jan. 21	104	Mar. 3	104	Mar. 3	104	3,000
10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	111	..	-.1.1/2	Do debenture 5s	106⅝	110¾	Oct. 31	107⅝	May 17	110¾	Oct. 31	110	21,000
	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	110½	..	..	Do do registered	106⅝	106⅝	Jan. 12	106⅝	Jan. 12	106⅝	Jan. 12	..	2,000
9,800,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	113⅛	..	-.1/2	Do s. f. debenture 5s	115⅜	118	Apr. 18	115¼	Dec. 5	115⅜	Dec. 19	114½	32,000
					-.3/4	Do do registered	116	116	Apr. 13	114⅜	June 3	115¾	Nov. 19	..	5,000
1,000,000	Sep. 1, 1905	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	..	Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s	104½	104½	Nov. 17	104½	Nov. 17	104½	Nov. 17	..	1,000
1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sept.	105	..	..	Northern Illinois 1st 5s	103½	105½	May 23	103½	May 23	105½	May 23	..	1,000
1,562,000	Nov. 1, 1907	May-Nov.	100	..	-.2⅜	Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s	112⅝	112⅝	Apr. 5	100½	May 18	111¾	June 18	111¾	10,000
5,000,000	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	120	..	..	Mil., Lake Shore & West. 1st g. 6s	128¾	129⅜	Oct. 21	128¾	May 13	128¾	Dec. 21	127½	68,000
4,148,000	Feb. 1, 1929	Feb.-Aug.	120⅜	..	-.1/2	Do ext. and imp. s. f. g. 5s	117½	119¼	Nov. 15	117¼	Mar. 14	118½	Nov. 15	117½	44,000
1,281,000	July 1, 1924	Jan.-July	124	..	-.1¼	Do Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s	131¾	133	Nov. 26	131⅜	Nov. 14	133	Nov. 26	131⅜	5,000
336,000	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb.-Aug.	101⅝	..	..	Do convertible deb. 5s	106	108	Apr. 8	106	Apr. 8	108	Apr. 8	..	6,000
12,500,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	125¼	..	-.1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. 6s	122¼	125	June 6	121⅜	Apr. 5	124	Nov. 16	124½	45,000
		Jan.-July	122½	..	-.4	Do registered	120	124	Nov. 16	120	Feb. 17	124	Nov. 16	120	30,000
61,581,000	Jan. 1, 1988	Jan.-July	..	..	-.4¼	Do gen. g. 4s	101½	104¾	Nov. 21	101	Jan. 7	104	Dec. 30	104	2,741,000
15,154,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	97	97½	..	Do 1st and ref. g. 4s	97	97¾	Dec. 31	96	Dec. 20	97¾	Dec. 31	..	430,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1903	May-Nov.	100	..	..	Do col. trust serial 4s, Series C	101¼	101¼	Sep. 29	101¼	Sep. 29	101¼	Sep. 29	..	1,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1910	May-Nov.	96½	..	..	Do do, Series H	97	97	July 14	97	July 14	97	July 14	..	1,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1915	May-Nov.	94½	..	..	Do do, Series M	96	96	May 16	96	May 16	96	May 16	..	5,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1916	May-Nov.	94½	..	..	Do do, Series N	95	95	May 24	95	May 24	95	May 24	..	5,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1917	May-Nov.	94	..	..	Do do, Series O	94	94	Dec. 5	94	Dec. 5	94	Dec. 5	..	4,000
1,494,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	94	..	..	Do do, Series P	90	90	May 11	90	May 11	90	May 11	83	2,000
60,597,000	Nov. 1, 2002	May-Nov.	82	82¼	-.1.3/8	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	69½	82¾	Nov. 16	69½	Jan. 7	82¾	Dec. 31	68¾	45,317,000
		Nov. 1, 2002	May-Nov.	..	..	-.3⅜	Do do registered	70¾	76½	Sep. 14	70¾	July 13	76½	Sep. 14	68¾	9,000
17,180,000	Sep. 1, 1913	Mar.-Sept.	66	83¼	-.3¾	Do col. tr. g. 5s	70⅜	86½	Nov. 16	73	Jan. 6	83½	Dec. 31	76	20,182,000
6,000,000	June 1, 1906	June-Dec.	101¼	101⅝	..	Burl. Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	101⅝	105¾	May 20	101	Dec. 5	101⅝	Dec. 30	101⅛	236,000
						Do do registered	101¾	101¾	Mar. 14	101¾	Mar. 14	101¾	Mar. 14	..	31,000
11,000,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	118¼	..	-.3¾	Do con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s	117	122	Sep. 17	112¾	Apr. 23	120¾	Nov. 14	120¼	2,000
1,905,000	Oct. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	112⅝	..	-.2	C. R., Iowa Falls & N. W. 1st 5s	110½	112½	Sep. 26	110½	June 7	112½	Sep. 26	..	2,000
5,500,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Jan.-July	107	..	-.1¾	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf gen. g. 5s	103⅝	109	Dec. 31	103⅝	Jan. 4	109	Dec. 31	100	19,000
1,200,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-July	..	..	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 2½s	95	95	Sep. 14	93	Sep. 14	95	Sep. 14	93	4,000
672,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-July	99	..	-.4¾	Do extension 4s	98¾	98	Jan. 13	93¾	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 13	94¾	12,000
2,750,000	Oct. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	108½	..	-.3/4	Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	101	104¾	July 8	104½	Apr. 22	106⅜	July 28	104½	9,000
						Do small	102½	102½	Dec. 28	102½	Apr. 26	102½	Apr. 26	..	100
14,708,000	June 1, 1930	June-Dec.	133½	134	-.3½	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	130½	135¾	Nov. 26	130⅜	June 3	134	Dec. 30	130½	262,000
1,845,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	131⅝	..	-.2¾	Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st g. 6s	130¼	134	Dec. 7	130¼	Mar. 3	134	Dec. 7	130⅝	64,000
638,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-July	133½	..	..	North. Wisconsin 1st 6s	125⅝	129⅜	Mar. 3	125⅝	Mar. 3

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1904.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1904.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 31, 1904.		Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1904. First. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last 1904 Date.	Last 1905.	Total Sales for Year 1904.
3,067,000	Sep. 1, 1907	Mar.-Sept.	103⅝	..	−3½	**Del., Lack. & Western 7s**	112⅝ 113⅜ Jan. 25	100½ Oct. 3	100½ Oct. 4	111⅞	8,000
3,000,000	May 1, 1914	May-Nov.	128½	..	−1½	Morris & Essex 1st 7s	130½ 130 July 28	127¼ May 17	128½ Dec. 30	130½	67,000
11,677,000	June 1, 1915	June-Dec.	129⅞	..	−½	Do 1st con. gtd. 7s	130½ 133 May 13	128¼ June 17	129½ Dec. 14	130½	65,500
12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan.-July	130⅜	..	+2½	N. Y., Lack. & Western 1st 6s	127 129⅜ June 14	127 Jan. 6	129¼ Aug. 27	130½	50,000
5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1923	Feb.-Aug.	118¼	..	..	Dc construction 5s	114¾ 115⅝ May 13	111¾ Feb. 6	114¾ July 5	113	30,000
5,000,000	May 1, 1923	May-Nov.	III	..	+2¾	Do terminal and improvement 4s	100½ 103⅜ Oct. 6	100½ Jan. 6	102¼ Nov. 11	100	24,000
1,986,000	Oct. 1, 1906	Apr.-Oct.	106⅝	..	−⅜	Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s	109⅜ 109⅝ Feb. 8	108¾ July 16	108¾ July 16	109	27,000
003,000	Aug. 1, 2000	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	..	Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s	.. ..	..	..	..	..
6,000,000	Sep. 1, 1917	Mar.-Sept.	137⅜	..	−3½	Delaware & Hudson, 1st Penn. Div. 7s	137¼ 137⅝ Jan. 12	133⅜ Mar. 30	133⅜ Mar. 30	136¼	22,000
3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr.-Oct.	104½	..	−⅜	Albany & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s	106 106 Jan. 11	104½ Dec. 1	104½ Dec. 1	107⅝	21,000
7,000,000	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr.-Oct.	103½	..	−2⅝	Do gtd. g. 6s	106 106 Mar. 11	103¾ Nov. 29	103¾ Nov. 29	105¾	4,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do registered	103 103 Apr. 11	103 Apr. 11	103 Apr. 11	..	1,000
.....	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	.....	.....	+4½	Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s	142 140⅝ Oct. 10	142 July 25	146⅝ Oct. 10	150	8,000
33,450,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-July	102¾	..	−¾	Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s	98 102¾ Dec. 29	96⅜ Mar. 1	102¼ Dec. 30	100	1,180,000
10,982,000	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan.-July	112⅝	..	+¼	Do con. g. 4½s	104¼ 100 Dec. 30	104¼ July 1	100 Dec. 30	106¾	6,000
8,348,500	June 1, 1928	June-Dec.	107½	..	−⅝	Do improvement g. 5s	103 109 Oct. 21	103 Jan. 6	107½ Dec. 30	103	135,000
15,230,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	100	100¼	+6½	Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s	94 101 July 14	94 Jan. 6	100⅞ Dec. 31	97	794,000
12,700,000	Apr. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	89	89½	+5¾	Dc mtg. and col. tr. g. 4s, Series A	83¾ 91 Aug. 8	83 Apr. 22	90 Dec. 30	94	510,000
625,000	Nov. 1, 1917	May-Nov.	..	..	+10¼	Des Moines Union Ry. 1st g. 5s	96½ 110 Sep. 30	96½ Sep. 13	110 Sep. 30	97	31,000
900,000	June 1, 1935	June-Dec.	97	100	+1½	Detroit & Muck. 1st lien g. 4s	94½ 100 Aug. 5	98 July 18	100 Sep. 13	97	86,000
1,250,000	June 1, 1955	June-Dec.	95	..	+2⅛	Dc g. 4s	94 95¾ Dec. 29	92¾ June 13	95½ Dec. 28	93	104,000
3,886,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	93¾	..	+2⅜	Detroit Southern 1st g. 4s	45 70 Dec. 10	37 July 1	70 Dec. 10	75½	502,000
4,281,000	Mar. 1, 1941	Mar.-Sept.	89	90	+4½	Dc Ohio Southern Div. 1st g. 4s	83½ 90 Dec. 31	80 June 21	90 Dec. 31	86	439,500
6,732,000	Oct. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	115	117	+6⅝	Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110¼ 117 Nov. 29	108¾ Apr. 19	117 Nov. 29	110	44,000
3,810,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	113½	114¾	+2⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. g. 5s	111 113½ Dec. 1	111 Jan. 28	113½ Dec. 1	114½	21,000
8,500,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	116¼	..	+2¼	**Elgin, Joliet & Eastern** 1st g. 5s	115 117¼ Oct. 28	113 May 31	117¼ Oct. 28	115	60,000
2,482,000	May 1, 1917	May-Nov.	103	..	..	Erie 1st ext. g. 4s	114 114 June 3	114 June 3	114 June 3	114	2,000
2,140,000	Sep. 1, 1919	Mar.-Sept.	114½	..	+1½	Do 2d ext. g. 5s	115¾ 117¾ July 11	112⅜ Apr. 4	113⅜ July 11	112	7,000
4,017,000	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar.-Sept.	109⅜	110½	−1⅜	Do 3d ext. g. 4½s	111 114 Jan. 14	108¼ Apr. 8	109⅞ Sep. 29	111½	47,000
2,020,000	Oct. 1, 1923	June-Dec.	114½	..	−3½	Do 4th ext. g. 5s	114½ 115¾ Jan. 11	111 May 4	111 May 31	113½	27,000
.....	.....	June-Dec.	100½	..	−2	Do 5th ext. g. 4s	102⅝ 103¼ Sep. 12	101½ Dec. 30	101½ Dec. 30	101⅝	2,000
.....	.....	June-Dec.	125	..	+1⅜	Do 1st con. g. 7s	128⅜ 135¼ Jan. 27	121⅛ Mar. 23	135 Nov. 25	131½	526,000
53,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+2⅝	Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bonds	97 102⅜ Dec. 29	96½ Feb. 19	102½ Dec. 30	99	537,000
10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1996	Apr.-Oct.	105	..	..	Do gen. g. 4s	88½ 98½ Jan. 21	88½ Jan. 21	98½ Jan. 21	97	10,000
2,880,000	June 1, 1916	June-Dec.	..	..	..	Do 1st ref. g. 4s	84½ 84¼ Dec. 30	84 Jan. 5	93 Dec. 31	93¾	11,457,000
1,500,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-July	106	..	+½	Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s	85¾ 88 Nov. 15	85¾ Feb. 4	88 Nov. 15	..	2,000
12,000,000	May 1, 1982	May-Nov.	121½	..	+3½	Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s	90¾ 98¾ Nov. 18	88¾ Feb. 24	95¾ Dec. 31	..	2,891,000
2,800,000	Jan. 1, 1909	Apr.-Oct.	104⅜	..	..	Long Dock con. g. 6s	96 96 Dec. 6	95½ Dec. 7	96 Dec. 31	..	900,000
7,500,000	Oct. 1, 1935	Apr.-Oct.	94	..	+1	L. S. & M. S. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s	100 106 Dec. 16	100 Dec. 16	106 Dec. 16	..	2,000
3,100,000	May 1, 1922	May-Nov.	..	..	+4½	N. Y., L. E. & W. C. & R. R. cur. gtd. 6s	118 123 Oct. 15	116 May 18	121½ Dec. 14	118	7,000
1,452,000	May 1, 1948	May-Nov.	114½	..	..	New York & Greenwood Lake gtd. g. 5s	103 103 Oct. 8	103 Oct. 8	103 Oct. 8	..	852,000
3,745,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	113⅞	..	+9½	N. Y., Sus. & West. 1st ref. g. 5s	131 132 Mar. 3	130 Apr. 8	132 Oct. 13	..	2,000
447,000	Feb. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	105	..	+3⅝	Do 2d g. 4½s	113½ 118⅝ Apr. 29	113½ Jan. 12	118 July 25	130¾	24,000
2,548,000	Aug. 1, 1940	Feb.-Aug.	110	110¼	+6⅜	Do gen. g. 5s	112½ 118½ Nov. 25	112½ Jan. 6	118 July 25	112⅝	28,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1943	May-Nov.	117¼	..	+3½	Do terminal 1st g. 5s	108¾ 108¾ Jan. 6	108¾ Jan. 6	108¾ Jan. 6	..	6,000
3,500,000	Apr. 1, 1910	Apr.-Oct.	100⅝	..	−¼	Midland R. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s	102¾ 105 Nov. 25	102¾ Nov. 25	105 Nov. 25	110¾	47,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1942	June-Dec.	109¾	..	+2¾	Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s	101 101 Dec. 8	101 Dec. 8	101 Dec. 8	..	10,000
1,581,000	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan.-July	116	..	+0	Evansville & Indiana 1st con. gtd. g. 6s	118 118 Dec. 30	116 Dec. 31	118 Dec. 30	118	4,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	123½	..	+.7	Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. g. 6s	116 116 Dec. 31	116 Nov. 22	116 Dec. 31	..	223,000
2,672,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+2½	Do 1st gen. g. 6s	107 107 Dec. 31	107 Dec. 31	107 Dec. 31	107	2,000
450,000	Apr. 1, 1930	Apr.-Oct.	105	..	..	Do Sullivan Co. Branch 1st g. 5s	103 103 Dec. 31	103 Dec. 31	103 Dec. 31	103	54,000
8,176,000	Dec. 1, 1921	June-Dec.	108¼	100	+5½	**Fort Worth & Den. City** 1st g. 6s	104 104 Oct. 31	104 Oct. 31	104 Oct. 31	..	1,000
2,983,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-July	86	..	+16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st g. 5s	103 111⅛ Oct. 25	102⅜ Jan. 8	108½ Dec. 30	102¾	642,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1913	Apr.-Oct.	103½	105	+1⅝	**Galveston, H. & H.** of 1882 1st 5s	73 80 Dec. 31	71 Jan. 29	80 Dec. 31	72½	1,425,000
600,000	.....	February	..	..	−6⅝	Green Bay & Western debenture, A	101¾ 104½ Aug. 3	101¾ Jan. 11	103½ Dec. 2	100	70,000
7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+4⅞	Gulf & Ship I. 1st ref. and term. g. 5s	72⅝ 86½ Nov. 16	70 Aug. 10	86 Nov. 16	89	227,000
4 591,000	Feb. 1, 1952	Jan.-July	105	106	+3¼		13¼ 20⅜ Nov. 14	11 June 1	18 Dec. 30	13	5,280,000
							102⅜ 106 Nov. 29	102 Mar. 16	106 Dec. 14	105	470,000
13,189,000	July 1, 1999	Jan.-July	111	111½	+7⅝	**Hocking Valley Ry.** 1st con. g. 4½s	103⅜ 111¼ Nov. 28	103⅛ Jan. 4	111¼ Dec. 23	106½	1,383,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	−2	Do registered	107½ 107½ Apr. 30	105¾ July 14	105½ July 14	..	2,000
1,901,000	Oct. 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Col. & Hocking Valley 1st ext. g. 4s	100½ 100¾ Apr. 12	100¾ Apr. 12	100¾ Apr. 12	100	7,000
1,500,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	113	..	−2	**Illinois Central** 1st g. 4s	115 115 Apr. 11	113 Nov. 7	113 Nov. 7	114	5,000
2,499,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	100⅝	..	+ ⅜	Do 1st g. 3½s	101¼ 102 Aug. 19	101¼ Apr. 20	102 Aug. 19	99½	3,000
2,500,000	Mar. 1, 1951	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	..	Do 1st g. 3s, sterling	73 70 Oct. 17	70 Oct. 17	70 Oct. 17	..	10,000
15,000,000	Apr. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	104½	..	+1⅝	Do col. tr. g. 4s	102¾ 106 June 30	102¾ May 11	104½ Dec. 30	103	22,000
24,679,000	Nov. 1, 1953	May-Nov.	104¼	104½	+2¾	Do col. tr. g. 4s, L. N. O. & T.	102 106 Oct. 12	102 Jan. 25	104¾ Dec. 15	102¾	67,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do registered	101 101 Apr. 7	101 Apr. 7	101 Apr. 7	..	2,000
14,320,000	July 1, 1953	Jan.-July	96½	..	+4	Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s	93¾ 97¾ Dec. 22	93¾ Jan. 6	97¼ Dec. 22	94½	77,000
5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+1½	Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3s	84¾ 86⅜ Nov. 28	84¾ Oct. 5	86¼ Nov. 30	..	273,000
4,039,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	81¾	83	+5	Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s	89 85⅜ Oct. 11	80 Jan. 12	85 Nov. 28	82	35,000
6,321,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	95	..	+1½	Do do g. 3½s	93 93 July 10	93 Apr. 2	94¼ Aug. 11	91½	18,000
5,425,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	100⅝	..	−1	Do Western Lines 1st g. 4s	106¾ 107¾ Dec. 31	105⅜ Nov. 11	107¾ Dec. 31	105¾	11,000
470,000	June 1, 1923	June-Dec.	121½	..	..	Belleville & Carondolet 1st 6s	124½ 124½ Apr. 5	124½ Apr. 5	124½ Apr. 5	..	1,000
16,555,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	119¾	..	+1⅜	C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, registered	118 119¾ Mar. 12	118 Feb. 6	119¾ Mar. 12	117	5,000
1,552,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	92	..	+6⅝	Do g. 3½s	87 93¾ Apr. 4	87 Jan. 25	93⅝ May 21	..	13,000
3,500,000	Dec. 1, 1951	June-Dec.	105	..	+4⅞	Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s	104½ 109 Dec. 31	104⅜ Sep. 6	109 Dec. 31	102½	9,000
538,000	Sep. 1, 1931	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	+ ⅞	St. Louis Southern 1st gtd. g. 4s	102½ 103 Nov. 10	102⅛ Oct. 1	103 Nov. 10	..	5,000
1,824,000	Jan. 1, 1953	Jan.-July	111¼	..	..	Ind., Decatur & Western 1st g. 5s	106 106 Mar. 28	106 Mar. 28	106 Mar. 28	107¼	1,000
4,850,000	July 1, 1950	Jan.-July	100	..	+ ⅝	Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s	101 101 Feb. 28	98 July 12	99⅝ Dec. 10	100	31,000
11,291,000	Nov. 1, 1919	May-Nov.	..	..	−2⅜	Int. & Great Northern 1st g. 6s	118⅜ 122 Oct. 3	118⅜ Jan. 11	121 Dec. 30	118½	99,000
10,291,000	Sep. 1, 1959	Mar.-Sept.	101⅛	102½	−2¾	Do 2d g. 5s	99 101¾ Dec. 30	97 Mar. 2	101½ Dec. 31	98½	2,311,000
2,950,500	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	..	72¾	+4	Do 3d g. 4s	68 72⅝ Dec. 30	68 Nov. 16	72 Dec. 31	70	112,000
7,650,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	113¾	115	+3⅜	Iowa Central 1st g. 5s	100½ 114⅜ Sep. 8	100¾ Jan. 6	113 Dec. 13	99¼	101,000
2,000,000	Mar. 1, 1951	Mar.-Sept.	86	87	−3	Do ref. g. 4s	80 89 Feb. 5	83 June 21	86 Dec. 30	88¾	97,000
30,000,000	Apr. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	72	73½	+2⅜	**Kansas City Southern** 1st g. 3s	69½ 73¼ Aug. 22	68 Mar. 10	72¼ Dec. 30	70	1,737,000
7,250,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	120	121½	+4½	**Lake Erie & Western** 1st g. 5s	115½ 120¼ Sep. 20	115¾ Jan. 13	120 Dec. 27	118	76,000
3,625,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	114¼	..	+2¾	Do 2d g. 5s	110½ 114⅝ July 16	110¼ Jan. 8	112¾ Nov. 4	112	20,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	117	118	+5	Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s	111½ 116½ Nov. 7	111⅛ Feb. 5	116½ Nov. 7	111	53,000
8,000,000	May 1, 1997	May-Nov.	108¾	..	+1¼	Lehigh Valley (Penn.) col. g. 5s	107 108¾ Dec. 28	107 May 5	108¾ Dec. 28	..	15,000
15,000,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	111	..	+6⅝	Lehigh Valley (N. Y.) 1st gtd. g. 4½s	104¾ 111⅜ Dec. 16	104⅜ Jan. 7	111⅜ Dec. 16	107¼	62,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do registered	105 105 Jan. 6	105 Jan. 6	105 Jan. 6	..	2,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1941	Apr.-Oct.	118⅝	..	..	Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5s	116 116¼ Nov. 23	116 Aug. 18	116 Nov. 25	113⅝	2,000
10,014,000	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan.-July	112⅝	..	+1	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s	107 111 Sep. 30	107 Jan. 19	108 Dec. 15	109	1,000
2,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Mar.-Sept.	98½	99	+6¼	Lehigh & New York 1st gtd. g. 4s	92 90 Aug. 26	92 May 10	88½ Dec. 15	94	36,000
1,250,000	Apr. 1, 1914	Apr.-Oct.	108	..	+5⅞	Elmira, Cor. & Northern gtd. g. 5s	100⅝ 106½ Nov. 3	100⅜ June 16	106½ Nov. 8	100	8,000
3,610,000	July 1, 1951	Mar. Jan.	116½	118	+1½	Long Island 1st con. g. 5s	116 118 Oct. 6	116 Apr. 9	116½ Oct. 28	116	11,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	..	..	+ ⅛	Do gen. g. 4s	100 103 Nov. 16	98 June 6	100½ Dec. 10	100	59,000
1,450,000	Mar. 1, 1925	Mar.-Sept.	103	105	−1¼	Do Perry g. 4½s	101½ 101½ Jan. 4	100 Oct. 12	100 Dec. 12	100½	8,000
325,000	June 1, 1932	June-Dec.	96½	..	..	Do g. 4s	99¾ 99¾ Oct. 28	99¾ Oct. 28	99¾ Oct. 28	..	2,000
6,860,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	..	..	+3¾	Do unified g. 4s	99 102⅛ Nov. 4	97¾ Apr. 6	102¼ Dec. 6	98¾	109,000
1,135,000	June 1, 1934	June-Dec.	112	..	..	Do debenture g. 5s	110 110 June 22	110 June 22	110 June 22	..	1,000
12,200,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	101½	..	+2	Do gtd. ref. g. 4s	100¼ 103 Aug. 12	100¾ Apr. 29	102½ Dec. 21	..	305,000
883,000	Sep. 1, 1927	Mar.-Sept.	103⅝	..	..	N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 1st g. 5s 1927	107½ 107⅝ Sep. 27	107¼ Sep. 27	107⅝ Sep. 27	..	5,000
1,425,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Quar. Jan.	109½	..	+ ½	North Shore Branch 1st con. g. 5s	109 109½ Nov. 23	109 Nov. 23	109½ Nov. 23	..	2,000
2,734,000	Sep. 1, 1927	Mar.-Sept.	103½	..	+3½	Louisiana & Arkansas 1st g. 5s	100¼ 104⅛ Aug. 30	100¼ May 12	103¾ Dec. 6	..	563,000
8,230,000	June 1, 1930	Jan.-July	110	..	+3	Louisville & Nashville gen. g. 6s	116 117 Dec. 16	116 Feb. 29	117 Dec. 16	116	321,000
1,764,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	..	..	+2½	Do g. 5s	114½ 117 Dec. 23	114½ July 29	117 Dec. 23	110½	37,000
21,722,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	..	..	+3⅝	Do unified g. 4s	98⅜ 104⅜ Dec. 28	98 Feb. 10	104⅜ Dec. 31	100⅜	3,509,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do registered	101⅜ 101⅜ June 18	101⅜ June 18	101⅜ June 18	..	2,000
5,120,000	Nov. 1, 1931	May-Nov.	..	..	+6	Do col. tr. g. 5s	103½ 110½ Oct. 10	103 Jan. 29	113⅝ Dec. 22	106½	69,000
25,000,000	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	98½	..	+2⅜	Do 5-20-year col. tr. deed g. 4s	98½ 99½ July 26	96½ Apr. 14	98⅝ Dec. 21	..	4,328,000
1,675,000	Dec. 1, 1919	June-Dec.	114	..	+2½	Do Evans., Hend. & Nash. 1st g. 6s	111½ 115⅜ Nov. 9	111¼ June 9	114 Dec. 17	112	24,000
3,258,000	Nov. 1, 1931	May-Nov.	107	..	..	Do Louis., Cin. & Lex. g. 4½s	103⅜ 103⅜ Nov. 5	103⅜ Nov. 5	103⅜ Nov. 5	103½	1,000
5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-July	122	..	+8	Do N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s	123⅞ 124⅜ Dec. 2	123⅜ July 7	124⅜ Dec. 6	120⅜	28,000
1,000,000	J ly 1, 1930	Jan.-July	124	..	..	Do do 2d g. 6s	124¼ 124¾ Nov. 29	123⅝ Nov. 29	124¾ Nov. 29	122⅜	1,000
2,500,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	110	..	+½	St. Louis 1st g. 6s	119 122 Apr. 21	119 Apr. 21	122 Apr. 21	..	5,000
1,000,000	Dec. 1, 1946	June-Dec.	111	..	..	Ath., Knox. & Northern 1st g. 5s	112 112½ Nov. 16	112 Sep. 26	112½ Nov. 16	..	2,000
6,742,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	..	..	+2	Kentucky Central g. 4s	98 101⅜ Nov. 9	97¼ Jan. 8	100 Dec. 9	99½	92,000
4,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Jan.-July	108¾	110	+3½	L. & N. & Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s	103½ 108¾ Dec. 27	103⅝ Sep. 1	108¾ Dec. 27	107¾	14,000
11,827,000	July 1, 1952	Jan.-July	98	..	+1½	Louis. & Nash.-So. Ry. Monon joint 4s	80 98¼ Dec. 20	80 Jan. 2	98½ Dec. 29	90	1,018,000
2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	113½	..	+1	Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st gtd. g. 5s	115 117½ July 15	115 June 2	116 Nov. 22	111	1,000
2,291,000	Aug. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	123½	..	..	Pensacola & Atlantic 1st g. 6s	115 115 Jan. 29	115 Jan. 29	115 Jan. 29	111	2,000
3,673,000	Aug. 1, 1936	Feb.-Aug.	113¼	..	..	South & North Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s	113 117 July 19	112 Apr. 21	115 Nov. 26	105¼	10,000
3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1945	Mar.-Sept.	98⅝	..	+1⅞	Louis. & Jefferson Bridge gtd. g. 4s	91½ 99 Aug. 15	91½ Mar. 14	98¾ Oct. 26	..	46,000
28,065,000	Apr. 1, 1990	Apr.-Oct.	105	107⅝	+2⅜	**Manhattan Ry. of N. Y.** con. g. 4s	102¼ 107½ Sep. 15	101¼ Apr. 4	105 Dec. 30	102½	1,401 000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do registered	105 104 Dec. 8	105 Dec. 8	105 Dec. 8	..	10,000
10,818,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-July	100½	..	..	Metropolitan Elevated 1st g. 4s	107¼ 110¾ June 30	107¾ Jan. 4	110 Dec. 27	110½	223,000
65,630,000	July 1, 1911	Jan.-July	77	78	+2⅝	Mexican Central con. g. 4s	68½ 69 Nov. 29	68½ Jan. 4	69 Dec. 31	70	5,458,000
20,511,402	Jan. 10, 1929	Daily	24¼	25¾	+3⅜	Do 1st con. income g. 3s	14½ 24⅝ Nov. 22	12 May 31	24⅛ Dec. 31	21½	9,310,000
11,734,000	Jan. 10, 1939	Daily	..	17	+0	Do 2d con. income g. 3s	7½ 9⅛ Nov. 22	6 Apr. 23	16½ Dec. 30	8	4,630,000
10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb.-Aug.	94½	98	−¾	Do col. tr. g. 4s	85 94 Dec. 31	81 Feb. 16	96 Dec. 29	90	547,000
1,015,000	June 1, 1909	Jun.-Dec.	109⅝	..	−2	Min. & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s	113 111 Oct. 7	111 Sep. 7	117 Oct. 7	112⅝	5,000
1,382,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	115⅜	..	..	Do Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s	130½ 134½ Feb. 29	130½ Feb. 29	134½ Feb. 29	132¼	2,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1934	May-Nov.	116⅝	117	+⅝	Do 1st con. g. 5s	113½ 117 Dec. 28	113 May 2	116 Nov. 29	113	113,000
8,850,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	97	97½	+ ½	Do 1st and ref. g. 4s	97 98 Jan. 26	95 Oct. 13	97½ Dec. 28	97	389,000
29,650,000	July 1, 1938	Jan.-July	101	..	+ ½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie con. g. 4s	92 100⅝ Dec. 31	91 Sep. 22	100⅝ Dec. 28	98	85,000
40,000,000	June 1, 1940	June-Dec.	101	..	+4¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	87 95⅝ Nov. 18	86⅝ Jan. 4	101¼ Dec. 31	96¾	2,471,500
20,000,000	June 1, 1990	Feb.-Aug.	89	89¾	..	Do 2d g. 4s	79 91 Oct. 17	77½ Feb. 24	89½ Dec. 31	78½	2,866,500
3,254,000	Nov. 1, 1944	May-Nov.	103⅝	..	+4¼	Do 1st ext. g. 5s	99 102 Nov. 18	98¾ Jan. 15	103¾ Dec. 31	97¾	1,198,000
1,886,000	Apr. 1, 1941	Apr.-Oct.	89¼	..	+7⅞	Do St. Louis Div. 1st ref. 4s	89 88 Oct. 14	89 Mar. 25	87¼ Dec. 17	..	91,000
1,340,000	Nov. 1, 1940	May-Nov.	105	..	..	Dallas & Waco 1st g. 5s	102 103½ Nov. 7	102 Jan. 26	103½ Dec. 22	101	84,000
2,500,000	Aug. 1, 1920	Feb.-Aug.	95	..	..	Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	87 93 Nov. 23	86 Mar. 8	94 Dec. 13	89½	101,000
4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	110⅝	..	+2⅝	Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 4s	98 112½ Sep. 22	106⅝ Apr. 5	110⅞ Dec. 30	108⅝	67,000
5,468,000	May 1, 1942	May-Nov.	104⅝	104⅞	+7	Mo., Kan. & Oklahoma 1st gtd. 5s	104 105 Nov. 11	103⅜ Nov. 11	105⅝ Dec. 31	103⅝	178,000
3,907,000	Sep. 1, 1942	Mar.-Sept.	97	106⅜	+7	Mo., K. & T. of Texas 1st gtd. g. 5s	99¾ 110 Nov. 17	99 Jan. 7	106⅜ Dec. 29	100	1,967,000
1,693,000	June 1, 1917	June-Dec.	101	103½	+6	Sherman, Shreve. & So. 1st gtd. g. 5s	100 106 Nov. 4	100 Jan. 20	106 Nov. 4	102½	58,000
2,347,000	Sep. 1, 1943	Mar.-Sept.	104⅝	104⅞	−1	Texas & Oklahoma 1st gtd. g. 5s	104 106 Nov. 28	104 Nov. 28	104¾ Dec. 27	..	38,000

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1904.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1904.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 31, 1904.	Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1904. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1904	Date.	Last 1903.	Total Sales for Year 1904.
7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1927	June-Dec.	122½ 127⅞	...	Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s	126	128⅝	Nov. 3	123⅞	June 6	126	Dec. 1	123¾	40,000
974,000	July 1, 1927	Quar. Jan.	122½ ..	+1	Do 1st ext. g. 6s	130	131	Apr. 23	130	Jan. 11	132	Apr. 23	130	5,000
9,472,000	Sep. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sep.	.. ..	+2¾	Do gen. g. 4s	94	96⅝	Dec. 26	90	Apr. 11	96⅝	Dec. 26	93	452,000
4,000,000	Feb. 1, 1947	Feb.-Aug.	115⅜ ..	+1	Do Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s	114	116¾	Sep. 14	112	Sep. 13	115	Dec. 1	112	153,000
2,494,000	May 1, 1930	Quar. Feb.	97¾ 99	+4	St. Louis & Cairo g. 4s	88½	92¾	July 15	88½	Mar. 3	92½	July 26	89	30,000
4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan.-July	101 ..	..	Do do gtd. 4s	101	101	Nov. 9	101	Nov. 9	101	Nov. 9	..	1,000
6,300,000	July 1, 1913	Jan.-July	124 125	+3⅜	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	120½	125	Dec. 17	120	Jan. 22	124⅜	Dec. 27	125	103,000
7,560,000	Apr. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	115⅝ ..	+4	Do 1st con. g. 5s	112	116	Dec. 31	110½	Apr. 18	116	Dec. 31	111¾	221,000
750,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan.-July	117½ ..	..	Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al	138½	113¾	June 9	113½	June 9	113¾	June 9	..	1,000
300,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	110½ ..	..	Do 1st 6s, Pen. & Atlantic Branch	113	113	July 6	113	July 6	113	July 6	..	10,000
50,000,000	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan.-July	104 ..	+3⅞	Nat. R. R. of Mexico prior lien g. 4½s	100¼	104	Nov. 23	100	Feb. 8	104	Dec. 12	102¾	39,000
22,000,000	Oct. 1, 1951	Apr.-Oct.	81½ 82	+7⅛	Do 1st con. g. 4s	74½	82	Nov. 23	53	Feb. 10	82	Dec. 17	75	2,815,000
67,782,000	July 1, 1997	Jan.-July	101¾ 101⅝	+3¼	N. Y. C. & Hudson River g. mtg. 3½s	98¼	101⅜	June 22	96¾	Feb. 10	101⅜	Dec. 30	100¾	2,555,000
..	July 1, 1997	Jan.-July	98¾ ..	+ ⅞	Do do registered	98	100⅛	Nov. 18	98	Jan. 6	98⅝	Dec. 30	98½	107,000
5,004,000	June 1, 1965	June-Dec.	100 ..	+ ⅛	Do debenture g. 4s	100⅝	101	Aug. 17	101	Jan. 14	100⅜	Dec. 29	99⅝	7,000
3,581,500	May 1, 1995	May-Nov.	100⅜ ..	+ ⅜	Do deb. certificates ext. g. 4s	100⅜	101¼	Apr. 8	98½	May 2	98⅜	May 17	98¾	14,000
90,578,000	Feb. 1, 1998	Feb.-Aug.	91 91½	+2⅝	Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	85¾	93½	July 23	86	Feb. 19	91	Dec. 31	88	2,591,000
..	..	Feb.-Aug.	89½ ..	+2	Do do registered	87⅞	91½	June 28	86	Jan. 20	89½	Dec. 29	87	396,000
19,336,000	Feb. 1, 1998	Feb.-Aug.	89½ 90	+ ⅝	Do Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	80	91¼	July 16	85¼	Mar. 14	89½	Dec. 29	87½	1,578,000
5,000,000	July 1, 1936	Jan.-July	104 ..	+4	Beech Creek 1st g. 4s	104	108	Dec. 16	104	Jan. 8	108	Dec. 16	103½	32,000
..	..	..	104 ..	..	Do registered	102	102	Mar. 31	102	Mar. 31	102	Mar. 31	103¾	1,000
50,000,000	Jan. 1, 2361	Jan.-July	110¼ ..	+3½	West Shore 1st 4s, gtd	107	110¾	Dec. 19	106¾	Jan. 4	110½	Dec. 27	108½	872,000
..	..	Jan.-July	108 ..	+1⅜	Do registered	106½	110	Dec. 14	105½	June 15	108	Dec. 29	105½	588,000
50,000,000	June, 1997	June-Dec.	100 100¾	— ⅛	Lake Shore con. g. 3½s	100¼	101¼	Oct. 20	98	Mar. 10	100⅜	Dec. 30	100	848,000
..	..	..	100½ 100	+1½	Do do registered	98	100⅜	Oct. 7	98	Apr. 13	100¼	Dec. 30	98⅝	68,000
40,000,000	Sep. 1, 1928	Mar.-Sept.	101½ 101⅝	+3	Do debenture g. 4s	98⅜	102⅝	Aug. 27	98¼	Mar. 1	101⅝	Dec. 30	..	4,012,000
1,700,000	Sep. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sept.	110⅜ ..	—2⅝	Michigan Central 6s	112¾	112¾	Jan. 18	109⅝	Apr. 19	109⅝	Apr. 19	111¼	6,000
3,570,000	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar.-Sept.	122⅝ ..	+1½	Mich. Can Central 5s	122	122	Jan. 16	121⅝	July 26	121⅝	July 26	123½	16,000
..	..	..	121¼ ..	..	Do do registered	121	122⅝	Dec. 5	121	July 20	122½	Dec. 5	..	1,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1940	Jan.-July	108⅝ ..	+ ⅝	Do do 4s	103½	106⅝	Apr. 30	103½	Apr. 13	106¾	June 9	..	23,000
13,000,000	May 1, 1952	May-Nov.	98 ..	— ⅜	Do do 1st g. 3½s	97	97¾	Apr. 27	96¾	May 23	96¾	May 23	99½	35,000
1,200,000	Oct. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	113⅞ ..	..	New York & Northern 1st g. 5s	115½	115⅝	Mar. 8	113	Apr. 4	113½	Sep. 1	115	7,000
9,081,000	July, 1922	Apr.-Oct.	117½ ..	+ ½	R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, coup. g. bd. cur.	111½	119⅛	Aug. 24	114½	May 6	118	Dec. 27	117⅜	51,000
1,800,000	July 1, 1922	Jan.-July	104½ 111	+ ½	Utica & Black River gtd. g. 4s	104	104½	Apr. 5	104	Feb. 9	104½	Apr. 5	104	2,000
19,425,000	Oct. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	104⅛ ..	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	103¼	106	Sep. 1	102¾	Apr. 2	103	Dec. 31	103¼	576,000
..	..	Apr.-Oct.	101 ..	..	Do registered	101	101	Mar. 28	101	Mar. 28	101	Mar. 28	103⅝	1,000
4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-July	102½ ..	+ ⅜	New York & New England 1st 6s	101⅞	102⅝	Nov. 11	101⅞	Apr. 30	102¼	Nov. 11	101	9,000
6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-July	102⅝ ..	..	Do 1st 7s	101⅞	101⅞	Nov. 11	101⅞	Nov. 11	101⅞	Nov. 11	100¾	15,000
17,937,000	June 1, 1922	Mar.-Sept.	105 106¼	+3⅜	N. Y., Ont. & Western 1st ref. g. 4s	101¼	106¾	Nov. 16	100½	Mar. 18	105¾	Dec. 31	101¾	1,218,000
1,500,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	111¼ ..	—1	Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s	111	112⅝	Apr. 12	110	Sep. 19	110	Dec. 8	114	67,000
5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1934	Feb.-Aug.	132¾ ..	— ½	Nor. & West. R. R. imp. and ext. g. 6s	132⅜	132⅝	Nov. 5	132	Dec. 1	132	Dec. 1	127	51,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	131¾ ..	+4	Do New River 1st g. 6s	125½	125⅝	Aug. 2	125¼	Apr. 19	132½	Dec. 28	127	79,000
29,740,000	Oct. 1, 1996	Apr.-Oct.	101 101½	+4⅜	Norfolk & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s	96⅝	102¾	Sep. 26	96¼	Jan. 4	101½	Dec. 30	98⅞	4,142,500
5,000,000	July 1, 1944	Jan.-July	96⅝ ..	+5⅜	Do divis. 1st lien and gen. g. 4s	88½	98⅛	Dec. 10	88½	Jan. 6	98⅛	Dec. 10	..	1,000
3,625,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-July	.. ..	..	Do Poca. Conf & Coke joint 4s	93	97¾	Mar. 22	87½	Feb. 25	95	Dec. 31	89	3,380,000
600,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-July	110½ ..	+10	Col. connecting and term. 1st gtd. g. 5s	112	112	Aug. 25	112	Aug. 25	112	Apg. 25	..	1,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	101½ 102¼	+7⅝	Scioto Val. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s	100	103	Sep. 15	99¼	Feb. 23	103½	Dec. 30	98¾	381,500
101,392,500	Jan. 1, 1997	Quar. Jan.	103⅜ 103⅝	+4	No. Pac. Ry. pr. lien ry. and ld. gt. g. 4s	102	108	Dec. 29	101½	Jan. 6	106	Dec. 31	101	5,064,000
..	..	Quar. Jan.	103 105	+3⅜	Do registered	101	104⅝	Nov. 29	101	Mar. 3	104⅜	Dec. 19	101¾	452,000
56,000,000	Jan. 1, 1947	Quar. Feb.	75¾ 76	+5	Do gen. lien g. 3s	71	76	Dec. 29	70¼	Feb. 26	76	Dec. 31	71	4,282,000
..	..	..	.. ..	+3⅝	Do do registered	68⅜	73½	Oct. 19	68¼	Jan. 8	74¼	Nov. 15	68¾	98,000
7,897,000	Dec. 1, 1906	June-Dec.	99 100	+1⅜	St. Paul-Duluth Div. g. 4s	97⅜	100⅝	Nov. 23	97½	Aug. 16	98⅝	Dec. 6	96	14,000
215,223,000	July, 1921	Jan.-July	.. 101¼	+9	N. P.-Gt. North. joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col.	91⅞	101¼	Nov. 16	90½	Jan. 6	100⅞	Dec. 31	93½	25,964,000
..	July, 1921	Jan.-July	97½ ..	+8½	Do do registered	90	99⅝	Nov. 17	90	Jan. 8	98⅝	Dec. 30	99½	731,000
7,985,000	Feb. 1, 1923	Feb.-Aug.	125 ..	+2⅝	St. Paul & Northern Pac. gen. 6s	122¾	125	Oct. 14	122¼	Mar. 9	125	Oct. 14	122	179,000
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	108¾ ..	+4¼	St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	103¾	108¾	Jan. 29	103½	Apr. 11	107	Nov. 2	107¼	6,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1968	June-Dec.	99 ..	..	Do 1st con. g. 4s	96½	Aug. 27	98¾	Aug. 22	99¾	Aug. 27	96½	6,000	
1,538,000	Mar. 1, 1948	Quar. Mar.	91 ..	—9	Washington Central Ry. 1st g. 4s	85	94	Aug. 16	85	May 3	94	Apg. 16	..	6,000
3,614,000	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan.-July	.. ..	+7¾	Northern Pacific Terminal 1st g. 6s	111	119	Aug. 24	111	Feb. 8	118⅜	Dec. 30	111½	70,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1936	June-Dec.	113½ ..	—3¼	Ohio River 1st g. 5s	110	117¼	Oct. 19	110	July 7	115¾	Nov. 7	114½	46,000
2,428,000	Oct. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	111¼ ..	—1	Do gen. g. 5s	111	112	Dec. 6	111	Sep. 20	112	Dec. 6	..	71,000
4,440,000	June 1, 1946	June-Dec.	112¾ ..	+8½	Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s	105	115¾	Dec. 29	105	Jan. 10	113¾	Dec. 30	105	190,000
5,371,000	Apr. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	104 ..	..	Do Panama 1st s. f. g. 4½s	102¼	102⅝	June 9	102¼	June 16	102⅝	June 16	102	2,000
19,467,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	112 ..	+4	Pennsylvania Company gtd. 1st g. 4½s	108	112	Dec. 31	108	Jan. 11	112	Dec. 31	110¾	281,000
..	..	Jan.-July	106 ..	—¼	Do registered	105¾	Mar. 31	105¾	June 25	105¾	June 25	106	16,000	
15,988,000	Nov. 1, 1916	May-Nov.	98½ ..	+1⅜	Do Trust Co. cfs. gtd. g. 3½s	96	99⅛	Sep. 16	95⅞	Mar. 25	97¾	Dec. 30	95¾	69,000
1,500,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	119½ ..	..	Chi., St. L. & Pitts. 1st con. g. 5s	118	120	Sep. 28	118	May 27	118	Oct. 27	118	7,000
2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1950	Feb.-Aug.	93¾ ..	..	Clev., & Pitts. gen. gtd. g., Series B 4½s	86	96	Jan. 8	86	June 25	96	Dec. 31	..	2,000
1,479,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	90¼ ..	..	Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, Series C	98¾	98¾	Apr. 4	98¾	Apr. 4	98¾	Apr. 4	..	10,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	113 115	+3½	P., C. C. & St. L. con. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A	109½	113	Dec. 16	108	Apr. 25	113	Dec. 16	107½	16,000
8,780,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	112½ 113	+2½	Do Series B, gtd.	109¾	112¾	Nov. 16	106¾	Jan. 4	112¾	Nov. 16	109	10,000
1,379,000	Nov. 1, 1942	May-Nov.	111 ..	..	Do Series C, gtd.	110	110	Aug. 17	110	Aug. 17	110	Aug. 17	..	3,000
4,980,000	Nov. 1, 1942	May-Nov.	102¼ ..	+3	Do Series D, gtd. 4s	101½	104⅝	Oct. 7	101½	Jan. 22	104⅝	Oct. 16	..	18,000
10,230,000	Feb. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	94 ..	+2⅜	Do Series E, gtd. 3½s	91	93½	Sep. 28	90	May 14	93⅜	Sep. 28	93	22,000
1,918,000	July 1, 1912	Jan.-July	120¾ ..	..	Pitts., Fort W. & Chi. 2d 7s	121	121	Mar. 4	121	Mar. 4	121	Mar. 4	119¾	1,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	120 ..	..	Do 3d 7s	119	119	Apr. 11	119	Apr. 11	119	Apr. 11	..	1,000
1,675,000	May 1, 1923	May-Nov.	103¾ ..	..	Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real estate g. 4s	105	105⅛	Feb. 15	104½	Feb. 13	105	Mar. 26	105	28,000
4,000,000	Sep. 1, 1919	Mar.-Sept.	112 ..	..	Do con. g. 5s	111⅜	118	Sep. 21	111½	Sep. 27	114	Dec. 31	111½	3,000
20,692,500	Nov. 1, 1912	May-Nov.	103¾ 103½	+7⅝	Do conv. g. 3½s	95⅜	103⅝	Nov. 21	94½	Feb. 23	103	Dec. 31	95⅞	6,343,000
4,455,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	112 ..	+1½	G. R. & Ind. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s	108¾	110	Oct. 6	108½	Apr. 26	110	Oct. 6	111	12,000
10,570,000	Nov. 1, 1943	May-Nov.	107¾ ..	— ⅜	Phil., Balt. & Wash. 1st g. 4s	107	107⅞	Nov. 14	107	Nov. 14	107	Nov. 14	..	35,000
5,646,000	Mar. 1, 1944	Mar.-Sept.	111⅜ ..	— ⅛	United N. J. R. R. & Canal gtd. 4s	111	111	Sep. 28	110½	Sep. 26	110½	Sep. 26	..	18,000
1,495,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Quar. Feb.	125⅝ ..	—3	Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s	125½	127⅝	Jan. 18	123½	May 11	125½	Nov. 14	121	18,000
1,490,000	Feb. 1, 1921	May-Nov.	95¾ ..	+3	Do 2d 4½s	98	101	July 8	98	June 23	101	July 8	95	15,000
3,999,000	Oct. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	121½ ..	+2⅝	Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6s	118½	122	July 18	118	Apr. 9	121⅜	Dec. 5	118	74,000
2,850,000	May 1, 1923	May-Nov.	111⅜ ..	+3⅜	Do 1st con. g. 5s	101⅝	111¾	Sep. 6	107⅜	Feb. 8	111½	Dec. 20	107½	35,000
3,325,000	Apr. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	111½ ..	+2⅝	Do Port Huron Div. 1st g. 5s	106½	112⅝	Aug. 12	103¼	Jan. 16	112⅜	Oct. 21	100	17,000
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	117⅞ ..	—1	Pitts., Shen. & Lake Erie 1st g. 5s	114½	115⅞	Mar. 7	114½	Sep. 2	114⅝	Sep. 2	117¾	6,000
1,562,000	Nov. 1, 1927	May-Nov.	115 ..	+3⅜	Pitts., Young. & Ash. 1st con. 5s	114¼	117½	Oct. 24	114¼	May 4	117½	Oct. 24	..	3,000
66,232,000	Jan. 1, 1997	Jan.-July	103 103½	+7⅜	Reading Co. gen. g. 4s	95⅝	103½	Dec. 29	94⅜	Jan. 9	103½	Dec. 30	97¾	7,949,500
..	..	..	.. 102¼	—2	Do registered	98	100	Aug. 25	98	May 6	100	Nov. 1	98½	22,000
23,000,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr.-Oct.	98 100	+7⅜	Do Jersey Central col. g. 4s	91⅞	99	Dec. 2	91⅜	Jan. 4	99	Dec. 31	92¾	1,337,000
7,310,000	June 1, 1911	June-Dec.	117 ..	— ⅛	Phil. & Reading con. 7s	119½	119½	Mar. 7	119¼	Apr. 2	119¾	Apr. 2	..	2,000
2,000,000	Dec. 1, 1933	June-Dec.	100 ..	..	Rio Grande Junction 1st gtd. g. 5s	111½	111¾	July 28	110	June 16	111¾	July 28	105	16,000
2,220,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	75¾ ..	+15½	Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4s	62½	76	Dec. 28	63½	Mar. 29	76	Dec. 28	75	10,000
2,277,000	July 1, 1940	..	.. ..	..	Do guaranteed	87½	87⅝	Sep. 7	87½	Sep. 7	87⅝	Sep. 7	92	4,000
2,440,000	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan.-July	.. ..	—⅛	Rutland 1st con. g. 4½s	104	104	May 4	103¾	May 10	103¾	May 10	..	11,000
3,300,000	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan.-July	83 ..	+11	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st g. 4s	84	93	Dec. 22	84	May 31	93	Dec. 22	87	67,000
988,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	103¾ ..	— ⅛	St. L. & S. Ry. 2d g. 6s, Class B	104½	108⅝	Oct. 22	101¾	May 3	104	Dec. 31	104¾	36,500
829,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	102¾ ..	+ ⅛	Do 2d g. 6s, Class C	102½	103⅜	June 24	101½	May 17	103⅜	June 24	104½	9,000
3,491,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	130 ..	+ ⅜	Do gen. g. 6s	123	130⅝	Dec. 20	123⅜	Mar. 14	130¼	Dec. 20	125	15,000
5,808,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	114⅜ ..	+3⅜	Do gen. g. 5s	111	114⅜	Dec. 19	110	Jan. 13	114⅜	Dec. 19	113½	163,000
1,558,000	July 1, 1946	Jan.-July	.. 101	+3¾	St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s	96	99¼	Nov. 15	96	Apr. 14	99¾	Nov. 15	98	22,000
820,000	Apr. 1, 1947	Apr.-Oct.	99¼ ..	+1⅝	Do Southwestern Div. g. 5s	100	100	June 27	98⅝	Nov. 23	100	Nov. 23	100	6,000
58,497,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	90½ 90¾	+7⅞	Do ref. g. 4s	83	91	Dec. 29	79½	Feb. 24	90¾	Dec. 31	84⅛	15,881,000
5,726,000	Dec. 1, 1905	June-Dec.	.. ..	+7	Do 5-year g. notes 4½s	91	98¾	Nov. 22	94	Aug. 15	98	Dec. 8	..	102,000
13,736,000	May, 1928	May-Nov.	125½ ..	+7	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. Ry. con. g. 6s	119½	126¾	Nov. 23	119½	Feb.	126¾	Nov. 23	116	14,000
16,838,000	Oct. 1, 1936	Apr.-Oct.	89 89½	+10½	Do ref. gtd. g. 4s	70	90	Dec. 30	78	Jan. 7	89½	Dec. 31	78½	6,086,000
..	..	..	.. ..	+1	Do registered	77½	78½	Jan. 14	77	Jan. 13	78½	Jan. 14	..	20,000
20,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	96¼ 96⅜	+6	St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4s, bond certs.	91½	100¾	Oct. 22	91½	June 3	98⅝	Dec. 31	93	2,146,000
3,272,500	Nov. 1, 1989	Jan.-July	86½ 87½	+12⅝	Do 2d g. 4s, income bond certs.	73	87⅝	Mar. 16	70½	May 26	83⅝	Dec. 30	76	816,000
12,695,000	June 1, 1932	Jan.-July	81¾ 81⅝	+9⅝	Do con. g. 4s	71¼	81	Nov. 22	67½	June 1	81	Dec. 31	71¾	12,345,000
7,154,000	Oct. 1, 1909	Apr.-Oct.	110⅝ ..	+ ½	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	110¼	112	Sep. 22	107⅜	Apr. 11	110⅜	Dec. 15	110⅜	37,000
13,344,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-July	136 ..	+4⅝	Do 1st con. g. 6s	130	134⅝	Oct. 31	130	Jan. 5	134⅝	Dec. 31	133	89,000
19,292,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-July	112⅝ ..	+4⅜	Do con. g. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107½	112⅝	Oct. 15	107½	Jan. 4	111⅞	Nov. 9	109⅝	85,000
5,462,000	Nov. 1, 1919	May-Nov.	111⅞ ..	+ ⅛	Do Dakota ext. g. 6s	111	111⅞	Sep. 6	108½	May 14	111⅛	Dec. 15	111	75,000
10,185,000	June 1, 1937	June-Dec.	102½ ..	+3½	Do Montana ext. 1st g. 4s	100	104½	Nov. 22	100	Jan. 4	103¾	Dec. 30	100¾	351,000
4,700,000	Apr. 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	103¼ ..	—1⅝	Eastern Ry. Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s	104½	104½	Aug. 10	102¾	Oct. 25	102⅜	Oct. 25	104	7,000
6,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	133 ..	+2	Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s	133	135⅜	Apr. 23	133	Apr. 14	135	Apr. 23	134	20,000
..	..	..	.. ..	..	Do registered	134¾	134⅜	Dec. 20	134⅜	Dec 20	134⅜	Dec. 20	..	3,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	116 ..	+2⅝	Do 1st gtd. g. 5s	114½	116⅜	Sep. 21	114½	Mar. 16	116⅜	Sep. 1	121	3,000
12,177,000	Apr. 1, 1950	June-Dec.	110¼ ..	..	Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s	117	117	Jan. 11	117	Jan. 11	117	Jan. 11	114⅜	1,000
10,000,000	May 1, 1911	Mar.-Sept.	100⅝ ..	..	Santa Fe, Pres. & Phoenix 1st g. 5s	110	110	Jan.	110	Jan. 7	110	Jan. 7	..	4,000
2,847,000	Jan. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	84½ 85	+14½	Seaboard Air Line g. 4s	70½	85¾	Nov. 18	65	Jan. 8	85	Dec. 30	70½	1,221,000
4,370,000	Jan. 1, 1943	May-Nov.	102⅞ ..	+4⅛	Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s	88⅜	104	Oct. 31	96	Jan. 18	103	Dec. 29	98½	416,000
2,922,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Jan.-July	98 ..	+5¾	Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4s	92¾	98	Nov. 25	91	Aug. 1	98	Nov. 25	99	33,000
5,360,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-July	106 ..	..	Fla. Cent. & Peninsular con. g. 5s	..	104⅝	July 18	104⅜	July 18	104⅝	July 18	..	1,000
3,625,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-July	.. ..	+10	Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	102¾	112¾	Nov. 18	102	Jan. 15	112¾	Nov. 29	106¾	325,000
4,940,000	Sep. 1, 1942	Jan.-July	111¼ ..	+3¾	Georgia, Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s	105¼	110¾	Nov. 11	105½	Feb. 25	110¾	Nov. 11	107	9,000
30,000,000	Dec. 1, 1960	June-Dec.	100¾ 101¼	+7⅝	South. Pac. Co. 20-year col. tr. g. 4½s	88	102⅝	Nov. 22	87½	Jan. 8	102⅝	Dec. 31	88¾	2,574,000
28,818,500	Aug. 1, 1940	June-Dec.	94¾ 95	+8½	Do g. 4s. (Cent. Pac. col.)	80½	96¾	Nov. 16	87½	Nov. 24	95	Dec. 31	88	3,980,500
1,020,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	111 ..	+13⅜	Austin & Northwest. 1st gtd. g. 5s	97	112⅝	Oct. 12	97	Feb. 26	110⅝	Dec. 20	103½	45,000
23,437,000	Aug. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	103 ..	+2⅜	Central Pacific 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s	90⅜	102⅝	Dec. 29	87¼	Mar. 11	102⅜	Dec. 29	99½	3,712,000
17,685,000	Aug. 1, 1929	June-Dec.	88½ ..	+3⅜	Do mtg. gtd. g. 6s	84	89¾	Dec. 31	84	Jan. 8	89¾	Dec. 31	84	1,106,000
4,756,000	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	110½ 111¼	+3½	Dal., Harrisburg & S. A. 1st g. 6s	107	112⅝	Dec. 16	107	Aug. 23	112⅝	Dec. 16	110¼	179,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1905	June-Dec.	99¾ ..	+3	Do 2d g. 7s	100	103⅜	Apr. 12	100	Jan. 26	103	Sep. 20	105	5,000
13,418,000	May 1, 1931	May-Nov.	112 112¾	+4	Do Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 6s	107	113½	Sep. 28	105¾	Mar. 9	113	Nov. 26	104	50,000
1,514,000	May 1, 1924	May-Nov.	107½ ..	+3	Gila Val., G. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s	105	110¾	Oct. 17	105	Jan. 19	110	Dec. 31	104	146,000
501,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	104¾ ..	—2¾	Houston, E. & W. Texas 1st g. 5s	107¼	107¼	Oct. 18	104½	Dec. 7	104¾	Dec. 7	105	28,000
2,100,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	103¾ ..	..	Do 1st g. 5s gtd.	103¾	103¾	July 7	103¼	July 7	103¾	July 7	..	1,000
5,029,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	113½ 113¾	+3	Houston & Texas Cen. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd.	110	113¾	Nov. 14	110	Jan. 14	113	Dec. 15	113½	90,000
2,430,000	Oct. 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	113¾ ..	+1	Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1904.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1904.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 31, 1904.	Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1904. First.	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last 1904 Date.	Last 1903.	Total Sales for Year 1904.
2,000,000	July 1, 1916	Jan.-July	117 ..	...	Columbus & Greenville 1st g. 6s	118	118 May 12	118 May 12	118 May 12	116	5,000
3,106,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-July	116 ..	+2%	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s	116¼	116¾ Oct. 22	113 Mar. 15	116¾ Dec. 30	114	24,000
12,770,000	Nov. 1, 1930	May-Nov.	121¾ 122	+3%	Do con. 1st g. 5s	117¾	121¾ Dec. 20	117 May 3	121 Dec. 6	117¾	435,000
4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sept.	113¾ ..	+1%	East Tenn. reorg. lien g. 5s	110¼	112¾ Nov. 25	109 Apr. 20	112¾ Nov. 25	111¾	22,000
5,880,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-July	124 ..	+6¾	Georgia Pacific Ry. 1st g. 6s	118¾	125½ Dec. 6	118¾ Jan. 7	125½ Dec. 6	120¾	26,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	126¾ ..	+4¾	Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s	120	125 Sep. 27	120 Jan. 7	124½ Dec. 14	122	25,000
6,597,000	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan.-July	116 ..	+4	Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s	114	118 Oct. 21	114 Mar. 16	118 Oct. 31	110	40,000
3,268,000	Jan. 1, 1925	Apr.-Oct.	111 ..	...	Do debenture 5s, stamped	112	112¾ Sep. 2	111¼ Dec. 3	111¼ Dec. 22	109¾	53,000
6,250,000	Nov. 1, 1948	May-Nov.	88½ ..	+½	Richmond & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4s	87	87½ July 26	87 July 26	87½ July 26		2,000
5,250,000	May 1, 1919	May-Nov.	106¾ ..	+1¾	South Car. & Georgia 1st g. 5s	103¾	103¾ Oct. 28	103¾ Jan. 5	108 Nov. 25	103	75,000
600,000	Mar. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sept.	103 ..	...	Virginia Midland, Series A 6s	103	103 Mar. 29	103 Mar. 29	103 Mar. 29		8,000
950,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	108½ ..	...	Do do, Series D 4-5s	110	110 June 28	100 Oct. 31	110 Dec. 22	112¾	8,000
2,922,000	May 1, 1936	May-Nov.	114 116	+5%	Do gen. 5s	110¼	117 Oct. 12	110 Jan. 18	116 Dec.	109¾	123,000
2,466,000	May 1, 1936	May-Nov.	.. ..	+7%	Do do, stamped	110¾	112¾ Apr. 29	110¾ May 10	110½ May 10	113¾	7,000
2,631,000	July 1, 1914	Jan.-July	117½ ..	+4%	Western North Car. 1st cons. g. 6s	113¾	117¾ Dec. 28	112¾ Feb. 19	117¾ Dec. 30	116¾	86,000
500,000	June 1, 1943	June-Dec.	97½ ..	...	Staten Island Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4½s	100	100 Nov. 22	100 Nov. 22	100 Nov. 22		1,000
7,000,000	Oct. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	109 ..	...	**Term. Assn. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s**	110	110 May 20	110 May 26	110 May 26	107¼	1,000
5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1944	Apr.-Oct.	110¼ ..	+2%	Do 1st con. g. 5s	115¾	118¼ Oct. 24	112¾ Feb. 27	118 Oct. 27	114½	14,000
48,000,000	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan.-July	101 102	+3%	Do gen. ref. & t. f. g. 4s	98	101¼ Dec. 19	98 July 23	101¼ Dec. 21		357,000
3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1930	Apr.-Oct.	112¾ ..	+2%	St. L. Mer. Bdge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s	110	112¾ July 29	110 Mar. 28	112¾ July 29	107¾	16,000
2,741,000	Mar. 1, 1906	Mar.-Sept.	101½ ..	...	Texas & Pacific Ry. East. Div. 1st g. 6s, Texarkana to Fort Worth	102	102 July 1	100 Sep. 2	101½ Dec. 15	100	9,000
$2,234,000	June 1, 2000	June-Dec.	120 ..	+5%	Do 1st g. 5s	116¼	122 Oct. 7	115 Feb. 24	121¾ Dec. 31	116¾	1,186,000
963,000	Dec. 1, 2000	March	.. 97	+4%	Do 2d g. income 5s	92¼	98 Nov. 14	80 June 15	97 Dec. 30	94½	353,000
3,348,000	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan.-July	111 ..	+5%	Do Louisiana Div. B. L. 1st g. 5s	110	110¾ Jan. 6	108 Jan. 27	109½ Aug. 9	110	75,000
600,000	Aug. 1, 1930	Feb.-Aug.	.. ..	+5%	Do Weath., M. W. & N. W. gtd. 1st 5s	101	106½ Feb. 1	101 Feb. 4	106¾ Nov. 7		33,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1935	Jan.-July	115¾ ..	+3	Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s	112¾	115½ Dec. 7	112¾ Jan. 22	115¼ Dec. 1	113	22,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1935	Apr.-Oct.	110¾ ..	...	Do Western Div. 1st g. 5s	111	111 May 31	111 May 31	111 May 31	111	3,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1935	June-Dec.	107¾ ..	+1¾	Do gen. g. 6s	105¾	107¾ Aug. 5	103¾ July 11	107 Sep. 8	105	21,000
2,469,000	Apr. 1, 1990	Apr.-Oct.	98¾ ..	+4%	Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s	91¾	96¾ Dec. 7	91 Apr. 18	96¾ Dec. 31	90	93,000
4,500,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	93 95	+1	Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st g. 4s	87	93 Dec. 9	86 Mar. 9	94 Dec. 31	89	582,000
9,000,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	90 ..	+9	Tol., St. Louis & West. prior lien g. 3½s	81	90¾ Oct. 31	81 Jan. 6	90 Dec. 30	83½	550,000
5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	84½ ..	+12%	Do 50-year g. 4s	71¾	84 Nov. 30	68 Apr. 5	84 Dec. 30	79¾	2,000,300
3,280,000	July 1, 1946	June-Dec.	95½ ..	+1¾	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st g. 4s	94	95¾ Sep. 16	94 Sep. 15	95¼ Sep. 16	98	3,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1928	June-Dec.	111 ..	+4%	**Ulster & Delaware** 1st con. g. 5s	106¼	113 July 6	106¼ Jan. 22	111 Dec. 14	106¼	50,000
700,000	Oct. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	103½ 04	+2%	Do 1st ref. g. 4s	91¾	94¾ Sep. 29	91¾ July 1	94¾ Dec. 9	..	36,000
100,000,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	106½ 107	+4%	Union Pacific 1st ry. and ld. grt. g. 4s	101½	107¾ Dec. 31	100¾ Jan. 7	107½ Dec. 31	103¾	6,901,500
			103¾ 105	+4%	Do registered	100¾	104¾ Dec. 2	10.. Jan. 14	104½ Dec. 29	100	254,000
76,480,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	113¾ 113⅞	+17%	Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s	99½	110¼ Nov. 21	94½ Feb. 24	113⅜ Dec. 31	99¾	131,234,000
	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	.. ..	+38%	Do do registered	96¾	115¾ Nov. 30	96¾ Jan. 27	115¾ Dec. 2	103½	42,000
21,482,000	June 1, 1946	June-Dec.	102½ 103	+3%	Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. con. g. 4s	98¾	101¾ Nov. 17	98½ Feb. 24	102½ Dec. 29	98½	1,534,000
14,031,000	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb.-Aug.	127 ..	+3%	Oregon Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6s	123¾	127 Dec. 31	120¾ Feb. 1	127 Dec. 31	124½	302,000
12,238,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	121½ ..	+9%	Do 1st con. g. 5s	112	121¼ Dec. 31	111 Jan. 14	121¼ Dec. 31	114	350,000
41,000,000	Aug. 1, 1927	Feb.-Aug.	104 104½	+11%	Do 4 per cent. and participating gold	93¾	104¾ Nov. 22	90¾ Feb. 24	104¼ Dec. 30	92	19,477,000
				+8½	Do registered	85¾	103¾ Dec. 6	85¾ Apr. 11	103¾ Dec. 31	..	6,000
			97 97½	+½	Do temporary certs. for gtd. ref. 4s	96¾	97¾ Dec. 29	9.. Dec. 27	97¾ Dec. 31	..	166,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan.-July	110 ..	+9½	**Virginia S. W.** 1st gtd. g. 5s	100½	110 Dec. 8	100¾ Jan. 4	110 Dec. 8	102¾	74,600
33,011,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	118 118¾	+3%	**Wabash Railroad Co.** 1st g. 5s	114¼	119 Oct. 18	114¼ Jan. 4	118 Dec. 31	114¾	14,326,000
14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1939	Feb.-Aug.	110 111	+4%	Do 2d g. 5s	106¾	111½ Dec. 1	106¾ Feb. 8	111 Dec. 31	105¾	570,000
5,500,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	100 ..	+1	Do debenture, Series A	84	95 July 21	94 June 24	95 July 21	101½	6,000
26,250,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	69¼ 69¾	+2%	Do do, Series B	63¾	70¼ Nov. 18	56 June 24	69¾ Dec. 31	63¾	46,729,000
2,755,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	103½ 105	...	Do 20-year 1st lien g. l. g. & f. 6s	102	102 Jan. 13	102 Jan. 13	102 Jan. 13	102	1,000
3,340,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	112⅞ ..	+5%	Do Det. & Chicago ext. 1st g. 6s	106¼	112¾ Nov. 30	106¾ Jan. 6	112 Dec. 15	108	45,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan.-July	95 ..	+7	Do Des Moines Div. 1st g. 4s	90	97 Nov. 16	90 Feb. 29	97 Nov. 16	..	50,000
3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1941	Apr.-Oct.	85 ..	+5½	Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s	80¾	86 Dec. 30	79¾ Feb. 24	86 Dec. 30	80	54,000
3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1941	May-Sept.	88 ..	+4	Do Toledo & Chicago 1st g. 4s	85	88 Dec. 29	85 Nov. 21	88 Dec. 29	..	33,000
28,760,000	Oct. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	100½ 90¾	+4%	Western Maryland 1st g. 4s	85¾	91 Dec. 19	84 Oct. 8	90 Dec. 14	..	3,045,000
9,000,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	110¾ ..	+1%	Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s	115	119¾ Dec. 19	115 Feb. 17	119¾ Dec. 19	117½	62,000
9,780,000	Apr. 1, 1943	Apr.-Oct.	96¾ ..	+3%	Do gen. g. 4s	93	96¾ Sep. 19	93 May 14	96¾ Dec. 14	95¾	34,000
3,250,000	July 1, 1911	Jan.-July	112 ..	...	West Va. Central & Pittsburg 1st 6s	112	112 Sep. 23	111 Aug. 12	112 Sep. 23	112	1,000
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1926	Jan.-July	114 114½	+1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st g. 5s	112½	114 Jan. 27	103¾ Apr. 6	114 Dec. 29	112¾	65,000
824,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-July	114 ..	...	Do Wheeling Div. 1st g. 5s	107¾	110¾ May 17	110¾ May 17	110¾ May 17	110¾	5,000
343,000	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb.-Aug.	114 ..	...	Do ext. & imp. g. 5s	100	109 Apr. 19	109 Apr. 19	109 Apr. 19	110	10,000
2,152,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-July	95 ..	+2%	Do 20-year equip. s. f. 5s	103	103 June 24	100 July 29	100½ Aug. 1		21,000
11,018,000	Nov. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	93¾ ..	+3%	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. 1st con. g. 4s	90	94 Dec. 5	86 Mar. 15	93¾ Dec. 30	89	1,850,000
23,743,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-July	92½ 93	+3½	Wis. Cent. Ry. 50-year 1st gen. g. 4s	89½	93¼ Nov. 28	88½ Jan. 9	93 Dec. 31	91¾	1,680,000
					STREET RAILWAY BONDS.						
6,625,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	109 110½	+7½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s	101½	109¾ Dec. 30	99¾ Apr. 6	109 Dec. 30	100¼	612,000
10,000,000	July 1, 1902	Jan.-July	85¾ ..	+10%	Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s	75	85¾ Nov. 15	72¾ Apr. 4	85¾ Dec. 30	100¼	11,938,000
4,373,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	110 ..	+5%	Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s	107¾	110 Aug. 22	107¾ Jan. 27	109½ Nov. 18	108	45,000
2,250,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	106 ..	+5%	Brook., Q. Co. & Sub. con. gtd. g. 5s	100	106 Sep. 7	100 Jan. 25	105¾ Dec. 13	106½	44,000
16,000,000	Feb. 1, 1950	Feb.-Aug.	110¾ ..	+8%	Brooklyn Union Elev. 1st g. 4-5s	101½	111 Nov. 11	100 Feb. 8	110¾ Dec. 29	101¾	2,029,000
7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	82 ..	+8%	Kings Co. Elev. Ry. 1st g. 4s	83	93 Oct. 3	82 Feb. 27	92½ Dec. 30	90	2,347,000
10,474,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	80½ ..	+10	Nassau Electric gtd. g. 4s	70¾	90 Oct. 12	70¾ Apr. 21	83¾ Dec. 30	85¼	3,114,000
10,913,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	99¾ ..	+10%	Conn. Ry. & Light 1st and ref. g. 4½s	90	100¾ Dec. 31	90 Mar. 24	100¾ Dec. 31	99	220,000
12,000,000	Feb. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	117¾ ..	+4%	Metro. St. Ry. N. Y. gen. col. tr. g. 5s	114	118¾ Oct. 28	112¾ Feb. 17	118¾ Dec. 31	113¼	537,000
15,134,000	Apr. 1, 1902	Apr.-Oct.	92¼ ..	+3	Do 100-year ref. g. 4s	90	93¾ Dec. 23	89 Apr. 11	93 Dec. 30	88½	2,112,000
7,650,000	Dec. 1, 1943	June-Dec.	117 ..	+5	Brooklyn & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s	112¼	118 Nov. 29	112¼ Jan. 4	117¾ Dec. 29	112	137,000
3,000,000	Sep. 1, 1933	Mar.-Sept.	120¾ 121	+1	Columbus & 8th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s	119	120 Dec. 7	115¾ May 23	120 Dec.	115	33,000
5,000,000	Sep. 1, 1933	Mar.-Sept.	113½ ..	+½	Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 1st gtd. g. 5s	110¼	117¾ Aug. 11	114 Mar. 28	115¾ Sep. 29	115¼	34,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	119¾ ..	+6%	Third Avenue Ry. 1st g. 5s	116	121 June 29	116 Mar. 15	117½ Oct. 29	119	45,000
36,943,000	Jan. 1, 1960	Jan.-July	97¼ 97¾	+2%	Third Avenue 4s	95	98 Nov. 15	93¾ July 7	97¾ Dec. 30	96¾	3,001,000
9,988,000	Feb. 1, 1958	Feb.-Aug.	.. ..	...	Metro. West Side El. Chi. 1st g. 4s	93	93 Jan. 6	84 Feb. 17	94 June 2	96¾	17,000
4,050,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	107½ ..	...	Minn. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s	100½	106½ Nov. 22	100½ Nov. 22	106½ Nov. 22		1,000
2,480,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	112¾ 115	...	St. Paul City Cable con. g. 5s	110	110 July 8	110 July 8	110 July 8	109¾	3,000
16,550,000	1908	June-Dec.	97 97½	-2%	Underg. El. Rys. of London prof. shar. 5s	93¾	97¾ Nov. 28	87 Dec. 2	97¼ Dec. 31		2,377,000
28,292,000	July 1, 1934	Jan.-July	.. 88½	+7%	United Rys. of St. Louis 1st g. 4s	81	89 Dec. 19	79¾ Aug. 9	88½ Dec. 29	84¾	363,000
20,000,000	Apr. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	87¾ 88	+12%	United Rys. of San Francisco s. f. 4s	75¾	88 Dec. 12	70½ Jan. 4	88 Dec. 29	75¾	6,246,000
					GAS AND ELEC. LIGHT CO. BONDS.						
$14,493,000	May 1, 1945	May-Nov.	116½ ..	+1%	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s	112¾	117½ Nov. 21	112¼ May 24	116½ Dec. 29	113	362,000
5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1947	Apr.-Oct.	60 ..	+4	Buffalo Gas 1st g. 5s	65	70¾ Sep. 29	54 June 24	69 Nov. 3	74	82,000
17,650,000	..	Jan.-July	.. ..	+8	Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	171¾	182¾ Oct. 21	171¾ July 7	179¾ Dec. 31		5,732,500
5,095,000	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan.-July	100 101¾	+4½	Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5s	96¾	101 Dec. 5	95¾ July 11	101 Dec. 29	97	278,000
2,049,490	Aug. 1, 1942	Feb.-Aug.	91 ..	+3	General Electric deb. g. 3½s	88½	91½ Nov. 21	88 Feb. 2	91½ Nov. 21	87	92,000
9,180,000	May 1, 1949	May-Nov.	103¾ ..	+4	Hudson County Gas 1st g. 5s	104¾	105¾ Dec. 28	103¾ May 14	106¼ Dec. 28	102	68,000
3,750,000	Apr. 1, 1922	Apr.-Oct.	100½ ..	...	Kansas City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s	100	100 Oct. 18	100 Oct. 18	100 Oct. 18		2,000
*5,010,000	Oct. 1, 1947	Apr.-Oct.	124½ ..	+5	Kings Co. El. Light & P. pur. money 6s	120	125 Dec. 27	117¾ Jan. 12	125 Dec. 29	115¾	60,000
4,750,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan.-July	98¼ ..	+2%	Edison El. Ill. Brooklyn 1st con. g. 4s	93¾	98¾ Dec. 27	93¾ Sep. 22	98¾ Dec.	93¾	13,000
2,919,000	May 1, 1919	Quar. Feb.	100 ..	+3%	Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s	106	110¾ Oct. 20	105 Feb. 8	108¾ Dec. 22	105¾	296,000
7,000,000	May 1, 1927	May-Nov.	90½ ..	+3%	Milwaukee Gaslight 1st mtg. 4s	87½	90½ July 9	87½ Jan. 7	90¼ July 30	87¾	11,000
15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1948	June-Dec.	110¾ ..	+3%	N.Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. Co.1st col.tr.g.5s	107	113¾ Nov. 18	103½ June 1	110¾ Dec. 30	108	1,791,000
20,127,000	Feb. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	97 ..	+2%	Do purchase money col. tr. g. 4s	93	96¾ July 29	90 Feb. 24	95¾ Dec. 29	92	2,224,000
4,312,000	Mar. 1, 1916	Mar.-Sept.	101¼ ..	+5%	Edison Elec. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s	115¼	120½ June 27	115¼ Apr. 5	120½ June 27	114	119,000
2,156,000	July 1, 1935	Jan.-July	119½ ..	+5	Do 1st con. g. 5s	104½	109¾ July 29	102¾ Mar. 5	104¾ Dec. 7	104	6,000
2,272,000	Aug. 1, 1930	Feb.-Aug.	107¼ ..	+6%	N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s	101	107¾ Dec. 7	100¼ Feb. 1	107¾ Dec. 7	101½	11,000
3,000,000	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	.. ..	...	N. Y. & Richmond Gas 1st g. 5s	100	100 Mar. 15	100 Mar. 15	100 Mar. 15	102¾	10,000
4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1943	Apr.-Oct.	125 ..	+6%	People's Gas & Coke Co. 1st con. g. 6s	118¾	128 Oct. 24	118¾ Feb. 4	125 Nov. 25	117¼	198,000
2,000,000	Sep. 1, 1947	Mar.-Sept.	106¾ ..	+2%	Do ref. g. 5s	104	106¾ Dec. 28	104 Apr. 7	106¾ Dec. 30	104	29,000
10,000,000	Dec. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	110½ ..	+3%	Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s	107	110¾ Dec. 30	106¾ Jan. 22	110½ Dec. 30	108¼	76,000
4,246,000	Dec. 1, 1936	June-Dec.	106¾ 107½	+2	Con. Gas Co. of Chicago 1st gtd. g. 5s	105	108¾ Nov. 19	104 Mar. 5	107 Dec. 31	105	123,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1905	Jan.-July	102¾ ..	+1¼	Equit. Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s	101¾	103 Dec. 6	101 Mar. 5	103 Dec. 6	102¾	15,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1947	May-Nov.	102¾ ..	-2½	Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s	105	105 Mar. 30	101½ Aug. 16	102½ Nov. 30	100	80,000
					MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.						
$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1948	Mar.-Sept.	103½ 104¼	+1¾	Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4s	102	104 Nov. 29	100¾ Apr. 11	103¾ Dec. 29	101¾	476,000
6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1948	Feb.-Aug.	.. 62	+2	Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s	61	66¾ Jan. 28	60 Oct. 17	63 Dec. 10	73	91,000
10,000,000	July 1, 1915	Jan.-July	100 ..	...	Chi. June. Rys. & Un. St.Yds.col.g.5s,1915	107¾	107¾ Nov. 4	107¾ Nov. 4	107¾ Nov. 4		2,000
1,455,000	Apr. 1, 1911	Apr.-Oct.	.. 78	-4	Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. grt. 7s, Series A	82	83 Feb. 2	70½ Mar. 31	78 Nov. 25	81¼	175,000
11,580,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	95 ..	+4	New York Dock Co. 50-year 1st g. 4s	91	95 Dec. 21	89½ June 27	95 Dec. 23	91	269,500
3,000,000	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sept.	98 ..	...	Provident Loan Society N. Y. 4½s	98½	98½ Dec. 16	98½ Dec. 16	98½ Dec. 16		5,000
478,000	July 1, 1923	Jan.-July	.. ..	...	South Yuba Water Co. con. 6s	112	112 July 27	112 July 27	112 July 27	108	10,000
	1931		— ..	+16	U. S. Reduc. & Ref. 1st s. f. 6s	70	86 Dec. 23	70 Sep. 8	86 Dec. 30	79	158,000
					BONDS OF MFG. & INDUS. CORPS.						
$2,910,000	Nov. 1, 1915	Quar. Feb.	99½ 100	+3	American Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½s	97	100 Sep. 7	95 Mar. 14	100 Dec. 31	96	71,000
7,883,000	Sep. 1, 1919	Mar.-Sept.	96 ..	+20¾	American Hide & Leather 1st s. f. 6s	70	99¾ Dec. 30	70 Jan. 4	98¾ Dec. 30	71	1,000,000
1,720,000	Sep. 1, 1951	Mar.-Sept.	96 97	+10¾	American Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s	87	97½ Dec. 22	82 Mar. 15	96½ Dec.	87	147,000
6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	88¾ ..	+14%	American Thread 1st col. tr. 4s	74	88⅝ Dec. 29	74 Jan. 18	88¾ Dec. 29	75	196,500
		Jan.-July	110 110¼	+2%	American Tobacco new 6s, Tr. Co. ctfs.	108	112¾ Dec. 1	106¾ Nov. 7	110¾ Dec. 31	..	16,161,000
		Mar.-Sept.	71¾ 72	+1%	American Tobacco new 4s, Tr. Co. ctfs.	64½	76 Dec. 1	63¾ Nov. 8	71⅞ Dec. 31	..	15,296,000
157,378,200	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	74 75	+8½	Consol. Tobacco Co. 50-year g. 4s	56¾	85¾ Dec. 1	56¾ Feb. 8	74⅞ Dec. 31	57	80,233,000
	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	.. ..	+57%	Do registered	57¾	83¾ Dec. 16	57¾ Mar. 15	85¼ Dec. 31	53½	63,000
13,490,000	Apr. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	70 70½	+15%	Distillers' Securities Corp. con. 1st g. 5s	63½	80 Dec. 5	61¼ June 10	70¾ Dec. 31	64	11,917,000
7,000,000	Apr. 1, 1913	Apr.-Oct.	93½ ..	...	Illinois Steel Co. non-conv. deb. 5s	92	92 Feb. 23	92 Feb. 23	92 Feb. 23		1,000
9,724,000	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb.-Aug.	100 ..	+2½	Inter. Paper Co. 1st con. g. 6s	100¾	105½ July 25	100½ Mar. 16	101 Dec. 27	106	315,000
2,500,000	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan.-July	105 105½	+7½	Inter. Steam Pump conv. 6s	98	102¾ Dec. 28	97 Feb. 8	105½ Dec. 30	93	506,000
1,067,000	Apr. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	.. ..	...	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, 1st g. 6s	97½	97½ Oct. 6	97¼ Oct. 4	97½ Dec.	93	10,000
15,000,000	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	105¼ 106	+12	Lackawanna Steel 1st con. g. 5s	93½	100 Dec. 5	92¾ Apr. 4	105½ Dec. 31	93½	1,586,000
2,351,000	May 1, 1929	May-Nov.	90¾ ..	+3	National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s	87	90½ Sep. 29	87 May 9	90 Dec. 10	90¾	22,000
4,137,000	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan.-July	.. ..	+7¾	National Starch Co.'s. f. deb. g. 5s	65½	75 Nov. 18	64 Sep. 27	75 Dec. 19	64	50,000
2,740,000	Aug. 1, 1946	Feb.-Aug.	47 ..	+10%	Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6s	35	52 Nov. 18	35 Jan. 4	45¼ Dec. 30	35	782,000
6,000,000	Aug. 1, 1946	..	¾ 5⅝	+3%	Do income g. 6s	½	9 Nov. 16	1½ May 7	5¼ Dec. 30	2	1,499,000
5,280,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	111½ ..	+3%	U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s	107¾	113¾ Oct. 25	107¾ Jan. 7	111½ Dec. 19	107½	253,000
13,195,100	July 1, 1924	Jan.-July	96½ ..	+13	U. S. Realty & Imp. deb. g. 5s	83	97¼ Dec. 1	80 Aug. 1	96 Dec. 30	..	4,092,000
70,000,000	April 1, 1963	May-Nov.	92¾ 93	+21¾	U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	70½	93¾ Nov. 28	68¾ Jan. 7	92⅝ Dec. 31	71	179,577,500
			— —	+25¾	Do registered	70	95¼ Nov. 26	68¾ Jan. 7	93½ Dec. 31	70¾	250,500
					BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COS.						
$610,000	May 1, 1919	May-Nov.	105 ..	+2¾	Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s	105	107¾ Oct. 7	105 Feb. 26	107½ Oct. 7	104	10,000
5,555,000	Feb. 1, 1943	Feb.-Aug.	103½ ..	+2¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. gen. s. f. g. 5s	97¾	103½ Dec. 28	95¾ Mar. 11	103½ Dec. 28	96	774,000
1,710,000	Aug. 1, 1911	Feb.-Aug.	90 ..	+21	Do conv. deb. g. 5s	69	91 Nov. 11	69 Jan. 5	90 Nov. 21	69¼	389,000
12,558,000	..	..	35½ 38½	+13%	Do do Trust Co. ctfs	72¼	88 Nov. 29	69½ July 8	85¾ Dec. 30	..	6,467,000
	Feb. 1, 1952	Feb.-Aug.	.. ..	+1	Continental Coal Co. 1st s

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1904—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1904.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Dec. 31, 1904.	Asked. Dec. 31, 1904.	Net Chge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1904. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1904 Date.	Last 1903.	Total Sales for Year 1904.
10,038,200	Jan. 1, 2397	Quar. Jan.	93	96	....	Commercial Cable 1st g. 4s	92	92	Dec. 17	92	Dec. 17	92 Dec. 17	....	1,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	103½	..	....	Metropolitan Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s	105¾	105¾	May 13	105¾	May 13	105¾ May 13	110¾	2,000
8,544,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-July	112	..	+3¾	Western Union col. tr. cur. 5s	107½	112¾	Dec. 14	105	Feb. 8	112¾ Dec. 14	108	245,000
15,000,000	May 1, 1950	May-Nov.	101½	101¾	+2¾	Do ref. and real estate g. 4½s	102¾	103	Oct. 24	101½	Jan. 2	104⅝ Dec. 31	102½	1,502,000
1,557,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	102¾	..	....	Mutual Union Telegraph s. f. 6s	107	107	June 14	107	June 14	107 June 14	107½	7,000
1,500,000	Jan. 1, 1934	Jan.-July	117¾	..	+1½	Northwestern Tel. grd. fund. 4½s	102	103¾	Apr. 27	101¾	Apr. 2	103¾ July 26	..	32,000
						U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
542,909,050	1920	Quar. Jan.	101½	105	— ½	United States con. 2s, registered	103½	107½	Jan. 23	101¾	June 9	105¼ Aug. 26	106¾	100,000
.....	1930	Quar. Jan.	104½	105½	— ½	Do con. 2s, coupon	106¼	108½	Mar. 28	104⅜	Nov. 27	105 Dec. 19	106⅝	43,000
77,135,300	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	104½	105	—1⅛	Do 3s, registered	106¾	106¾	Mar. 16	104⅝	Aug. 15	105 Aug. 18	107⅞	76,000
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	104½	105	—1¼	Do 3s, coupon	108	108	Jan. 5	104⅜	Nov. 28	104⅜ Nov. 28	108	88,000
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	104½	....	....	Do 3s, small	107½	107½	Feb. 18	105⅞	Aug. 24	105⅞ Sep. 28	107	5,500
156,591,500	1907	Quar. Jan.	105⅜	106	— ⅝	Do 4s, registered	107⅞	108½	Apr. 11	106½	June 4	106⅝ July 15	109¼	56,000
.....	1907	Quar. Jan.	106½	107	— ⅜	Do 4s, coupon	107⅞	108⅝	Jan. 6	104⅝	Nov. 28	107 Dec. 31	110¾	45,000
118,489,000	1925	Quar. Feb.	129¾	131½	—1	Do 4s, registered	132⅝	132⅝	Apr. 20	131⅞	Sep. 27	131⅞ Sep. 27	133½	51,000
.....	1925	Quar. Feb.	129¾	131½	—½	Do 4s, coupon	134	134	Jan. 5	130⅝	Nov. 28	130⅝ Dec. 28	134½	48,000
7,000,000	1914-1934	Quar. Feb.	109	..	—1⅝	Philippine purchase money 4s	111¾	111¾	Mar. 4	110	Dec. 30	110 Dec. 30	..	34,000
						FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.								
£10,000,000	.....	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ ⅝	Japanese 6s	93⅝	95½	Oct. 4	89	Oct. 27	93¼ Dec. 30	....	
.....	.....	.....	89¾	90	+ ⅛	Japanese 6s, second series	89⅜	90	Dec. 31	89½	Dec. 30	90¼ Dec. 30	....	50,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	+ ⅜	U. S. of Mexico 4s, ctfs	93¾	94⅜	Dec. 30	93¾	Dec. 30	94⅜ Dec. 30	....	
£2,076,200	.....	Quar. Jan.	100	..	— ⅜	U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s	98⅝	100	May 19	98⅝	Dec. 30	98⅝ Dec. 30	....	4,593,000
.....	.....	.....	103¾	103½	+ ⅛	Republic of Cuba 6s	98¼	103½	Nov. 28	....	....	.... Dec. ..	....	
						STATE SECURITIES.								
$6,850,000	1906	Jan.-July	102⅛	..	— ⅛	Alabama Class A	....	....	....	....	....	102¼ Sep. 1	..	13,500
10,752,800	1914	Jan.-July	105	..	— ½	Louisiana con. 4s	....	....	....	101	July 8	105½ Dec. 6	..	21,000
3,391,250	Jan., 1910	Jan.-July	102½	106	— ¼	North Carolina con. 4s	100	107	Dec. 30	101	July 12	103½ Dec. 6	106	9,000
33,127,200	Jan., 1913	Jan.-July	97	99	—2	Tennessee new settl	....	....	....	89	Mar. 3	97¾ Dec. 20	96	165,000
382,500	1913	Jan.-July	95	..	....	Do small	....	....	....	95	Aug. 29	95½ Dec. 30	93½	1,400
18,054,800	1991	Jan.-July	97¼	..	— ¼	Virginia	93½	98⅜	Dec. 8	91½	Mar. 14	97⅝ Dec. 8	95	6,000
8,716,965	.....	.....	149	16	+10	Co.	61½	163½	Dec. 31	61½	May 11	161½ Dec. 31	78	616,000

1904 A POOR YEAR FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BUSINESS.

Unusual Conditions Made the Business Unprofitable for American Banks—Outlook Good for 1905.

By John E. Gardin, Manager of the Foreign Exchange Department of the National City Bank.

The King is dead, long live the King! The new year opens up with financial problems, caused by developments of the last year, and the following review will, I trust, elucidate to a certain extent the "raison d'etre" of present conditions.

The year 1904 began auspiciously for that branch of the banking system known as foreign exchange. The delayed shipments of our staples, and the absorption on the part of Europe of a great portion of our short-time railroad and other securities brought the exchanges down in our favor to such a degree that sporadic gold imports were possible, notwithstanding the fact that as usual at this time our merchants were freely acquiring commodities abroad. The Panama payments gave the first fillip, and since then the exchanges have been against us, and are likely to continue so for some time; unless, indeed, our money market should stiffen up so as to permit us to take advantage of the relatively cheap money markets abroad.

The last year can well be considered a milestone in the financial history of the country. Precedents have been totally ignored by events, and new theories have to be evolved in order to meet the ever-changing conditions under which the foreign exchange business has been conducted. The principles that governed the market last year, and which were applied to conditions as they existed in 1903, utterly failed of realization, as many a concern engaged in this branch of the business discovered to its cost; and keeping company with its elder brother, the general banking business, it will be found that this has not been a prosperous year.

We have witnessed the unusual spectacle of low money in the United States from January until December, and nothing, not even the crop movement, has brought relief. This latter circumstance is what has upset the calculations of many a borrower who hoped by means of loans obtained abroad in the late Spring to get money almost nothing, as he has done for so many years in the past. But alas for expectations! Had he stayed at home he could have had it, but borrowing abroad, for last year at least, has been a delusive operation. It has cost on an average from four to five per cent., whereas the average at home would have been two per cent. But the conditions have been abnormal, and it is hoped that the coming year, in this feature of the business, will be a profitable one.

About the only mobile element in the banking business last year was gold; the one thing which is supposed to be stationary, and around which all the lesser constellations are supposed to revolve. Here tradition has again been set at naught, and this movement has at times caused the shifting of the centre of gravity from the heart of the body financial (by which, of course, only London is understood) to other points, which is most unusual; and here a word of explanation for the benefit of the lay reader is called for. The London rate of exchange in this market is determined by the laws of supply and demand, and the rates for Continental exchange in turn are determined by the sterling rates prevailing in the various Continental centres. Take Paris, for instance. Should sterling drop to a point where it would pay to ship gold, and with the proceeds thereof purchase sterling remittances with even the slightest profit, it would be the rate of exchange on Paris which would determine the rate of exchange on London. But, as I have said before, this condition is most unusual, although it has occurred two or three times during the last year, and at the present time we are confronted with the most unusual spectacle of the centre of gravity having shifted to Germany.

The lanes of commerce have literally been paved with gold. A steady stream has been traversing the Pacific Ocean emanating from far-off Australia, converging with a similar stream from Japan, and the Atlantic can tell a similar story. To Europe, to South America, the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal have carried the precious metal, and many a treasure-laden Argosy has rounded the Cape of Good Hope. What all this means to the world's commerce it is difficult to tell. Does it foreshadow a weakening of credit, or is it the evidence of an extraordinary business revival? Let us be optimistic. It certainly is a symptom of great importance, and one worthy of consideration. We look to a Giffen for its solution, as far as the theoretical feature is concerned, but we ourselves must be prepared to meet the demands of increased commercial relations during the current year, as all signs point to enhanced activity in international affairs, rather than a diminution.

Unfortunately we have no surplus in our cereal production, but what we lack in grains is more than made up in the enormous cotton crop; and here again the old-time laws of cause and effect are rendered nugatory by the unprecedented prosperity of the farmer. The last three or four years of high prices have pulled the farmer out of the slough of despond in which he had been wallowing for so many previous years, so that the present low price of cotton, instead of stimulating its export, is having the opposite effect, as the producers are combining to keep it back in the hope of obtaining higher prices, now that their appetites in this respect have been thoroughly whetted. In this they have been assisted by the peculiar conditions prevailing in the spinning districts abroad, where the hand-to-mouth policy has been maintained so long; so that when the first important drop in prices occurred, their capacity for consumption was found to have been exhausted by considerable contracts for future delivery, as a further decline in prices was not anticipated, and consequently they were not in a position to take advantage of the circumstance. This will in the main account for the slow movement of cotton abroad, and on the other hand, we must not overlook the fact that our own spinners require more and more every year.

Statistics to the general reader are monotonous, but to students they are none the less interesting, and such I would refer to the reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

To come back again to the shipment of gold, its causes, its control, and its benefits, a few words may be said. Gold is the source of incessant legislation and fatherly care on the part of rulers, republican as well as monarchical, and a review of the methods employed to retain control of the yellow metal is interesting, in view of legislation which is proposed in this country. Germany's methods are arbitrary in the extreme, and thoroughly effective in controlling the export. Moral suasion is resorted to, and a case is yet to be heard of where it did not avail. To encourage importation the Reichsbank raises its rate of interest, and in order to make this effective, borrows from the market, and in addition thereto, if these means prove futile, pays a premium in the shape of interest.

France resorts to similar tactics, so that the only free-trading nations left are Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain is able to protect herself by scientific methods which are the wonder of the world, while the United States, thanks to the primitive banking methods in vogue, is exposed to attack from all sides, and is forced to give up at the behest of even a small South American republic, at any and all times. At present our Government places an export duty on gold bars of 40 cents per $1,000 value. This price is fixed arbitrarily by the Secretary of the Treasury in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him by law, and the only effect is to add to the revenue of the Government, as the cost of preparing the bars has already been paid by the party bringing the gold for assay. As a matter of revenue the amount realized annually must be infinitesimal, and as a matter of prevention it is like the command of Canute to the waves.

It is now proposed, as an administrative measure, to make this tax a movable one at the discretion of the Treasury Department. Now let us see what effect this would have on our gold supply. A close calculation will demonstrate that the maximum tax could not exceed 70 cents per $1,000 value, for anything beyond that sum might keep the bars in the country, but would permit coined money to go out. Thus as a preventive measure such a step would be useless, as again, on the other hand, the Government has no authority to pay a sufficient premium to induce the importation. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the Government is going outside of its province by endeavoring, even in a slight degree, to control conditions which are governed by natural laws.

What appears to me as a promise of hope are the recent recommendations of Controller Ridgely in his report to Congress. These are to the effect that the National banks, as at present constituted, are too limited as to power, and that in view of the ever-increasing foreign trade, with its manifold financial operations, it is absolutely necessary that their power be enlarged. This is a step in the right direction, and particularly in that portion of his recommendation where he emphasizes the need of the power for National banks to accept time drafts, a facility which would be of infinite advantage in carrying on foreign business.

One of the most profitable resources of foreign banks is the granting of credits without in any way curtailing the supply of money, by simply lending the value of their name to their clients; and an examination of the balance sheet of any of the foreign banks will amply demonstrate to what extent this is done. That it is not done without profit goes without saying, and it forms the principal source of revenue for a great many of the banks, without in any way diminishing their efficiency in the marts of trade. European buyers, as a rule, purchase their goods on time, the same as our merchants do here, for obvious reasons, and the lack of this facility has had a great deal to do with the circumstance that London has so long remained the centre of the financial world. Our banking system, as has been so often stated, is in a primitive condition, and the lack of fundamental facilities is doing us harm. The granting of this power to National banks would not in any way infringe upon their other functions, but would be hailed with delight by any and all of them. Of course this would have to be done under certain restrictions, such as permitting only the larger banks doing an international business to engage in this branch with the sole view of fostering genuine trade relations on behalf of its customers. Subject to proper regulations, such a course could have only a beneficial effect.

One prominent feature of the foreign business, which during last year has resulted in so little benefit to those who generally employ that medium is the foreign loan business, commonly called sterling loans, as a generic title for all loans made abroad covered by long bills issued either by the borrower or the banking institution making the loans for his account, whether drawn on England or a Continental centre. As every one knows, these loans are generally made at the time of high exchange rates, and the period of maturity is fixed so that they shall fall due about the time of the exportation of our staple commodities, such as corn, cotton, and wheat, a time when exchanges are generally at their lowest and gold is coming in. The fact that the rates prevailing abroad are as a rule lower than here gives added advantage to this circumstance of the low rates of exchange at maturity, so when the bills have to be paid for the borrower finds that he has borrowed money at a very low rate indeed.

The year 1904 saw a reversal of these conditions. Exchange has remained high, while interest rates abroad have considerably increased in value. For instance, in Germany they are now double what they are in this country, and exports have been practically nil owing to manifold reasons, but still perfectly clear, and the consequence is that when the borrower came to settle up his bills rather than having received his money for almost nothing he has had to pay an exorbitant price for it, and this feature may deter a good many from repeating the operation.

However, conditions last year were exceptional, and all probabilities are that the same combination of circumstances will not soon occur again. Such being the case, there is no reason why, simply on account of one failure, a beneficial institution such as this sterling loan business should be neglected. Its advantages to the country are enormous. It saves the strain upon our resources at a time when our forces are employed in moving the crops. It provides a medium of counterbalancing the effects of rates of foreign exchange, and upholds the exportation of the ye

While theoretically t o have the effect of maintain rates abroad, still the floatin Europe is so vast a employment to such an ex tents at all times, that the e of such bills as are made in does not seem to have any upon the rates of interest abro drop of water on a hot stone. cumstance speaks volumes for the cial abilities of foreign markets, and we ever dare to hope that the fina centre of the world would move to side of the Atlantic, we must be prepare to meet a competition that will demand enormous sacrifices before it ever can become a matter of realization.

This manner of borrowing money, or, as we may properly define it, of using one's good name, is an absolutely safe one, attended with no more work than the ordinary call loan made at a bank, and subject to no greater risks. These loans are secured by the deposit of Stock Exchange collateral, and are run into the hopper of any large bank along with its other loans, and subjected daily to the scrutiny of its experienced clerks, who closely watch the market quotations, and in the event of a sharp decline in any one of the assorted securities which are left as collateral for the due payment of the loan, the maker is immediately called for a reinforcement. As due care is always taken that such loans are only made to people in good standing, a case is yet to be heard of where such a call has not been instantly met, regardless of how low the ticker may demonstrate the value of the securities hypothecated.

The National banks engaged in this class of business at the present time are frowned upon. Not that they are infringing upon their charter rights, but the prevailing idea seems to be that a National bank has only the right to take in money and pay it out, and besides that to sit quietly by and let the profitable branches of the business go to smaller private firms and foreign banks.

It is in this respect that our Controller's ideas are to be commended. He has the improvement of our National institutions well in view, and it is to be wished that he may meet with success.

JOHN E. GARDIN.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1904.

The following table is a complete summary of the year's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, showing the opening, highest, lowest, and final prices, the bid and asked quotations, and volume of shares of every stock traded in during 1904. The net change for the year, amount of capital stock outstanding, latest dividends paid, and the range of prices in 1903 are also given.

SALES FOR THE YEAR 1904—186,529,384.

Range for 1903. High.	Low.	Amount Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Closing Dec. 31, 1904. Bid.	Asked	Net Change for Year.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Range for 1904. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last	Last 1903.	Sales for Year 1904.
235	230	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1¾	SA	80	99½	+ 8½	**Adams Express Co.**	100	225	250	Oct. 29.	222	May 13.	240	220	3,337
*288	*288	3,300,000	Jan. 3, '05.	4½	SA	225	...	...	Albany & Susquehanna	100	*230	*236	Dec. 10.	*256	Dec. 19.	*225	...	5
...	...	2,850,000	Jan. 3, '05.	3	SA	151	...	...	Allegheny & Western	100	*150	*150	Mar. 30.	*150	Mar. 30.	*150	...	10
23	17	19,820,000	.....	...	...	16½	17½	+ 8⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	17¼	17⅝	Nov. 21.	6	Mar. 2.	17¼	7	81,648
87½	83	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	66	69½	+ 9¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	69	71	Nov. 26.	50½	Mar. 25.	69¼	81	31,307
109⅝	99⅝	153,887,300	Nov. 28, '04.	½	Q	71	71⅛	+ 19½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	51⅜	82½	Dec. 1	13	Feb. 8.	71	115⅛	11,878,515
25⅜	12	17,215,000	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 8¾	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	11	24½	Dec. 6.	13	Mar. 16.	22¼	13¾	5,746
85½	70⅝	18,152,000	Oct. 1, '04.	3	SA	...	...	+ 14⅜	Amer. Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	72⅜	87	Dec. 5.	72	Apr. 8.	87	72	2,018
31½	27	15,000,000	.....	...	...	27	28	+ 4	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	27	35	Nov. 5.	19	Sep. 23.	28	27	3,020
73	43	4,490,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	77½	80	+ 6	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	74	90	Nov. 14.	74	Sep. 26.	90	73	1,020
39	34	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	1½	Q	35½	36	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	39	55½	Dec. 28.	14⅜	July 1.	54	39⅜	337,387
98	93	15,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	93¾	94	- 2⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	95¼	98½	Dec. 30.	67	Jan. 6.	98¼	99	109,086
225	180	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	5	Q	180	220	+ 10	American Coal Co.	25	200	220	May 10.	180	Oct. 26.	180	186	1,581
39⅝	35¾	30,000,000	.....	...	...	39⅜	39¾	+ 3	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38	47⅞	Dec. 6.	28½	June 14.	37	39	158,231
97	87	15,000,000	.....	...	SA	95	97	+ 7	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	...	89	97	Nov. 7.	82	Jan. 6.	91	90	3,245
39½	35	15,000,000	.....	...	...	38½	39½	+ 15	American District Telegraph Co.	100	24	39	Dec. 16.	22	Aug. 17.	39	24½	12,548
225	210	12,000,000	.....	...	...	210	215	+ 14	American Express Co.	100	195	219	Nov. 22.	180	June 2.	200	190	10,048
6	6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	American Grass Twine Co.	100	5½	14	Dec. 12.	5	Aug. 3.	13½	6	84,770
11¾	2¾	11,574	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 7⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	2⅝	11¾	Dec. 6.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	10½	5¾	105,572
27⅞	10	12,548,300	.....	...	...	...	...	...	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	11⅛	14⅝	Dec. 6.	11⅛	Jan. 5.	40	12	96,017
17⅞	4	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '04.	...	...	...	...	...	American Ice Co.	...	4	9⅝	Nov. 21.	6	Dec. 19.	6⅝	6	175,225
42¾	16½	14,922,200	Apr. 14, '02.	...	...	...	...	...	American Ice Co. pf.	100	34	42	Oct. 17.	24½	Mar. 24.	37½	33½	277,847
6	5	16,750,000	.....	...	...	...	...	...	American Linseed Co.	...	10	20⅝	Nov. 16.	22½	June 2.	18	9¾	79,985
23½	23½	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	...	...	34½	...	American Linseed Co. pf.	...	29	42⅝	Nov. 16.	22½	June 1.	42½	29½	8,259
31⅝	100	25,000,000	.....	...	...	...	...	...	American Locomotive Co.	100	18	38⅝	Nov. 28.	16½	Jan. 6.	34½	34⅝	505,909
93⅜	87½	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '04.	1½	Q	103	104½	...	American Locomotive Co. pf.	...	...	105	Nov. 26.	75½	Jan. 6.	104¾	77	106,777
54	29	14,500,000	.....	...	...	49	51	...	American Malting Co.	...	...	...	...	9	Dec. 14.	9	9	688,795
24½	24	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	...	25½	26½	+ 9	American Malting Co. pf.	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 12.	16	17	192,838
52⅞	38⅝	30,000,000	Oct. 25, '04.	1½	Q	81½	82	+ 31⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	46	82	Dec. 27.	46	Feb. 25.	81⅝	49½	3,188,902
105½	90¾	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1½	Q	112½	113½	+ 22½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	90	112	Dec. 27.	61	Jan. 6.	112	105	245,057
126	90	11,401,700	Jan. 3, '05.	2½	QQ	165	168½	+ 55	American Snuff Co.	100	...	...	...	...	Jan. 21.	165	107½	5,051
108	80	12,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	97	99	+ 14½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	...	...	...	...	Jan. 6.	99½	83	15,271
20	4½	15,000,000	.....	...	...	13¼	14½	+ 9¼	American Steel & Foundries Co.	...	...	...	...	...	June 30.	14⅝	6	53,127
63½	38	13,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	...	53½	54	+ 8⅝	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	...	...	...	...	July 7.	53½	43½	45,967
134⅝	107⅞	25,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	142½	143	+ 14⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	127½	141	Nov. 7.	107⅞	May 7.	140	127½	2,090,672
127	116	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	QQ	138	140	+ 10	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	132	141	Nov. 7.	116	Jan. 4.	139	132½	24,217
93	77½	18,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	QQ	93¼	94	+ 11½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	82	94	Nov. 28.	77	Jan. 6.	93½	82	5,870
149	117¼	151,544,400	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	140	148	+ 22⅜	American Telephone & Tel. Co.	100	126	149½	Nov. 29.	121	Feb. 16.	142⅝	126½	22,402
146	130	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	...	...	+ 12¼	American Tobacco Co.	100	135	149	Nov. 17.	130½	Feb. 11.	147½	130	10,700
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 7	Am. Tob. Co. pf. new tr. ctfs.	...	86	96	Dec. 2.	85	Nov. 5.	91	...	365,973
74⅞	74⅞	20,501,000	.....	...	...	32½	33	+ 13	American Woolen Co.	100	10	25	Nov. 21.	10	Jan. 4.	23	10	54,222
71	65	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	91	95	+ 22	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	71	104⅞	Dec. 27.	60	Jan. 25.	95	83½	30,039
127⅝	58	100,000,000	Nov. 18, '04.	50c	SA	100	108	+ 25⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	76⅝	126⅝	Nov. 21.	61	Feb. 26.	100	79½	188,445
1	25	3,250,000	.....	...	...	31	37	+ 4	Anh Arbor.	100	27	30	Nov. 18.	25	July 11.	31	25	2,275
1	25	4,000,000	.....	...	...	32	36	+ 12	Ann Arbor pf.	100	54	66	Nov. 18.	37	Mar. 28.	66	54½	2,400
105	99	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	98½	99½	+ 3½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	92½	96	Dec. 7.	90	Oct. 28.	96	90	1,277
90	54	102,900,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2	SA	87⅝	87⅞	+ 18½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	69⅝	89½	Nov. 26.	64	Feb. 24.	87⅞	76	5,920,478
106	94⅝	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	101¾	101¾	+ 11⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	90	104¾	Nov. 26.	87⅞	Jan. 6.	101⅝	90	449,466
130	104	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	123½	124	+ 15½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	108½	125¾	Nov. 15.	104½	Feb. 18.	123⅝	106	150,410
74	71⅝	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	104⅝	104⅞	+ 26	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	78⅝	105½	Dec. 30.	73⅝	Mar. 14.	104⅞	79⅝	3,869,067
89	82⅝	159,973,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	85½	86	+ 5⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80	96½	Oct. 10.	87⅝	Feb. 29.	95⅝	90	289,507
71	62½	45,000,000	.....	...	...	61¼	61¾	+ 9	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	52	70¾	Nov. 15.	38	Feb. 24.	61½	52½	4,963,238
247	204	15,000,000	.....	...	...	206	210	+ 17½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	227	239½	Oct. 19.	183	Mar. 16.	208½	217	24,857
5	5	5,000,000	.....	...	...	12	12¼	+ 6	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	...	12¾	Dec. 28.	7	July 18.	12	6¼	44,080
130	121	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	155	160	+ 32⅜	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	127	160	Oct. 5.	118½	Mar. 2.	130½	127	7,200
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ ⅞	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. rights.	...	...	1	Jan. 29.	⅞	Feb. 16.	⅞	...	1,850
150	140	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	155	165	+ 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	162	165	Oct. 31.	109	Dec. 20.	160	140	220
...	...	5,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	96	98½	+ 1	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	86½	89½	Aug. 22.	81	Nov. 5.	87½	...	24,000
55	40	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	60	63	+ 12	Butterick Co.	...	49	62½	Dec. 5.	47⅜	Feb. 19.	61	49	13,475
78½	57½	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	67¾	71	+ 1⅝	**Canada Southern.**	100	68½	72	Nov. 16.	64	Apr. 28.	70	68	21,694
138⅜	115⅝	84,590,000	Oct. 1, '04.	3	SA	132¾	132½	+ 14½	Canadian Pacific.	100	118⅝	135¾	Oct. 22.	104½	Mar. 12.	132⅝	119	283,550
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific rights.	...	...	5¾	Nov. 18.	3	Oct. 27.	5⅝	...	14,500
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific ctfs. 1st int. pd.	...	127½	137⅜	Dec. 21.	126½	Dec. 28.	126½	...	400
...	...	5,125,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	180½	181½	+ ¼	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	80	86	Dec. 23.	62½	Dec. 28.	80	...	1,250
100	133	37,419,900	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	30	31	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	160	194¾	Nov. 11.	134½	Feb. 20.	190	161½	58,577
100	85	7,917,600	Jan. 6, '05.	1½	Q	110	122	+ 17	Central & So. Am. Telegraph.	100	103	120	Nov. 14.	103	May 7.	120	103	718
33⅛	27¼	782,768,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	48	48½	+ 14⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	33½	51	Nov. 18.	29¼	Mar. 14.	48	33½	1,072,184
21¾	18½	19,542,800	.....	...	...	42	43	+ 9⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	27⅝	47⅞	Nov. 18.	33	Jan. 15.	42⅝	34⅝	200,135
79½	60	19,544,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	80	80½	+	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	75	85½	Jan. 21.	75	Mar. 12.	85	79½	101,156
184	170	110,839,100	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	200	...	+ 1	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	227	238	Dec. 30.	207	Dec. 19.	226	180	577
138½	105	6,330,700	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	130	145	+ 19	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	124	146	Oct. 15.	126	Feb. 11.	143	129½	1,655
29⅝	13	38,424,600	.....	...	...	22	23	+ 4⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	16½	30½	Nov. 28.	15⅞	June 8.	23⅝	16⅛	1,365,797
85½	68	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	...	...	67	70	- 3	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	49	74½	Nov. 28.	47½	June 6.	66	62	38,594
24	9	9,488,100	.....	...	...	14⅝	15	+ 6⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	7	17¾	Nov. 25.	7	Jan. 6.	15	9¾	85,756
96⅞	85	25,577,000	July 15, '04.	...	SA	86	88½	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	...	84½	90	Nov. 7.	80½	July 13.	87⅝	85½	6,135
...	...	55,000,000	Dec. 28, '04.	2	...	75	85	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis.	100	89	100	Dec. 17.	82	Aug. 10.	85	89	364
182½	133½	58,185,900	Oct. 15, '04.	2½	SA	171¾	173	+ 25¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	146¾	177⅝	Dec. 1.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	171⅝	148⅞	3,846,320
193½	168	48,783,400	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	184	188	+ 7	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	178	185⅞	Oct. 25.	161	Mar. 4.	185	177¾	17,990
238	221	48,235,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	Q	238	238	+ 20½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	208½	237	Dec. 30.	203	Mar. 14.	226	207	241,077
270	190	22,335,100	Jan. 3, '05.	2½	Q	225	238	+ 20¾	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	240	267	Nov. 30.	207	Feb. 8.	227	210	12,227
200⅜	172	74,836,100	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	172	...	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	167⅝	175½	Dec. 5.	153⅝	Dec. 5.	175½	152	248
162	117	71,466,200	Aug. 20, '04.	1½	SA	152	156	+ 8	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	145	160	Nov. 12.	135	Mar. 2.	158	148	5,305
191	172	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '04.	3½	SA	187	195	+ 16	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	176	192	Dec. 9.	170	May 3.	192	180	955
...	...	13,000,000	.....	...	...	127	128	- 2½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	9	10½	Nov. 22.	5½	Aug. 31.	12½	9	175,210
35	8	13,000,000	.....	...	...	22	23	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	...	18	27¾	Nov. 21.	11½	Aug. 31.	22⅝	19	323,878
15	15	17,000,000	.....	...	...	5	6	...	Chicago Union Traction.	100	...	15½	Nov. 21.	4	July 11.	9	7¾	379,660
7¾	5	20,000,000	.....	...	...	39½	41	+ 8	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	31½	48½	Nov. 21.	22	May 24.	38½	34	52,594
79⅝	30	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	SA	90	91	+ 14⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	77	102⅝	Dec. 1.	68½	May 18.	91⅝	80	81,976
98⅝	96	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	Q	115	120	+ 15	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	115	120	Nov. 23.	100	Feb. 8.	115	112	2,060
119	112	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '04.	1¼	Q	20	30	+ 10	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	60	75	Nov. 9.	60	July 20.	70	68	1,545
37	35⅜	18,000,000	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 2¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	70	100½	Dec. 23.	70	Apr. 13.	100½	75	200
97	67½	15,000,000	.....	...	...	102½	110	+ 21¼	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	181	198	Dec. 30.	167	Jan. 6.	197	185	505,909
191	185	11,243,700	Dec. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	194	...	+ 7	Cleveland & Pittsburg pf.	50	181	194	Mar. 21.	179	Apr. 26.	179	185	715
25	24	25,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	...	23½	25	+ 15⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	20½	38½	Nov. 28.	25½	Mar. 12.	36⅝	30	1,202,729
65	65	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '05.	4	...	93	...	+ 25	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	65	95	Dec. 5.	67	Apr. 5.	90	65	6,570
17⅞	10	50,995,000	.....	...	...	23½	23¾	+ 6⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	15½	24⅝	Nov. 15.	15½	June 1.	23¾	16	314,221
72	44½	3,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	...	61½	62	+ 6¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	53½	62	Dec. 20.	48	June 1.	61⅝	53½	107,130
18	17	8,500,000	.....	...	...	36	37	+ 13	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	27	37	Nov. 15.	15½	June 1.	37	24½	102,980
19	9	6,029,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	...	17½	17⅞	+ 3⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	14½	19½	Dec. 5.	8	June 28.	17⅞	16	109,155
176	140¼	.....	July 1, '04.	2	Q	...	...	+ 42	Commercial Cable Co.	100	168	210	Sep. 12.	168	Jan. 8.	210	185	4,955
222	164	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	2½	Q	197⅜	198	+ 31	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	191½	229	Oct. 1.	163	Feb. 8.	198	194⅜	1,296,221
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 2⅜	Consolidated Gas Co. rights.	...	15⅜	18⅝	June 23.	15	Jan. 8.	17⅝	...	121,576
90	80	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	4	A	65	80	...	Consolidated Coal Co.	...	90	95	Dec. 5.	65	Apr. 5.	95	85	145
119	94¾	16,000,000	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	127½	129¾	+ 25½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	101	131	Dec. 1.	101	Jan. 4.	128⅝	101	142,018
25	15½	20,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	1½	Q	20½	21½	+ 3⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	17½	20½	Nov. 18.	16	May 9.	21¼	17¼	495,356
85⅛	60	20,000,000	Oct. 10, '04.	1½	Q	77¼	78	+ 9⅝	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	68½	82¼	Nov. 15.	65	Mar. 9.	78	68½	72,934
183⅝	149	.....	Dec. 15, '04.	1½	Q	184½	185¾	+ 20	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	163	190½	Dec. 6.	140	Mar. 12.	185	167	604,287
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ ¾	Delaware & Hudson rights.	...	...	2⅝	Mar. 21.	⅝	Mar. 18.	1¼	...	21,259
276½	238	80,000,000	Dec. 23, '04.	10	Ex	240	250	+ 26	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	244	339½	Dec. 6.	250	Feb. 23.	340	260	66,145
43	23	15,000,000	.....	...	...	32	33	+ 12½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	20½	35⅞	Nov. 14.	18	Mar. 14.	32⅞	21⅝	99,830
100	82	30,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	86	88½	+ 16½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	70	98	Dec. 21.	64½	Feb. 29.	96½	79	132,982
10	3	.....	Feb. 29, '02.	1½	...	...	...	+ 4½	Denver & Southwestern.	100	1	5½	Nov. 25.	1	Jan. 16.	5½	10	762
10	3	.....	Feb. 29, '02.	1½	...	...	...	+ 4	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	1	6	Nov. 25.	1	Nov. 25.	6	10	2,925
28	24	4,286,100	.....	...	...	24	26	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	25½	27	Dec. 5.	19½	Jan. 7.	25	21	11,965
100	100	2,985,500	Aug. 1, '04.	3	...	...	...	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	120	120	Jan. 21.	120	Jan. 21.	120	100	100
75	75	4,825,200	Dec. 1, '04.	2½	SA	...	...	+ 4½	Detroit City Gas.	50	75	79	Jan. 21.	70	May 31.	79	75¾	4,129
98	98	10,487,000	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 4½	Detroit Southern.	100	11½	14¾	Jan. 21.	11	June 27.	14	11⅝	97,521
87	87	6,500,000	.....	...	...	88	90	+ 8⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	...	79⅝	93½	Dec. 30.	79	June 27.	93½	79½	183,610
85	85	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	87½	89	+ 11	Detroit United Railway.	100	67	79⅝	Dec. 5.	60⅜	June 16.	78	68	65,747
132	132	15,000,000	Dec. 12, '04.	2½	Q	...	...	+ 15	Diamond Match.	100	128	141	Nov. 16.	128	Jan. 21.	141	132	465
39	39	28,064,200	Oct. 25, '04.	1	Q	38½	39	+ 14⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	24	40½	Dec. 20.	19½	June 9.	38⅝	24	345,190
...	...	5,411,274	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Distilling of America.	100	...	3½	Feb. 24.	3½	Feb. 24.	3½	...	184
...	...	3,352,491	Oct. 15, '04.	1	Q	...	...	...	Distilling of America pf.	100	50	50	Nov. 17.	50	Nov. 17.	50	...	320
7	7	12,000,000	.....	...	...	12½	14	+ 4	Distillers Securities Corporation.	100	7	17	Nov. 15.	5¾	June 3.	8¾	7	28,872
258	10	10,000,000	.....	...	...	26	27	+ 14	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	13	28½	Nov. 14.	9½	Aug. 10.	27	14	76,245
65	65	15,384,200	Jan. 2, '05.	1¼	Q	...	...	+ 1⅝	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	82	83⅝	Nov. 26.	82	Nov. 21.	83⅝	65	700
42⅝	33	112,578,300	.....	...	...	37⅞	37¾	+ 8⅝	Erie.	100	23½	41⅝	Nov. 8.	23¼	May 16.	37¾	23⅝	5,740,848
71	62½	47,932,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	64	65	+ 1⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	46	72	Dec. 6.	37⅝	May 23.	65	46½	660,023
64⅞	44	16,000,000	.....	...	...	53½	53½	+ 4⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	30½	58½	Dec. 6.	37	May 16.	53⅝	30⅝	499,474
72½	29½	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	67	68	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	62	67	Dec. 28.	54	July 15.	67	62	14,767
91	78	1,784,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2½	SA	85	88	+ 10½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	74	93	Nov. 16.	72	Feb. 22.	92½	80	1,748
...	...	5,000,000	Dec. 15, '01.	1½	Q	60	62½	+ 19⅝	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	45	68	Dec. 2.	42½	Nov. 10.	64⅝	...	22,812
...	...	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '01.	1½	Q	75½	78½	+ 11⅝	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	30	90	Nov. 10.	71	Nov. 25.	78½	...	38,182
74⅜	31	255,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	42	45	+ 10⅞	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	33½	54	Feb. 3.	38	Dec. 12.	45	43½	4,064
72	51	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	Q	61	70	+ 5	**General Chemical Co.**	100	53	60	Dec. 5.	47	Mar. 1.	60	54	2,286
101	95	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	101	102½	+ 2⅝	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	90	101½	Dec. 22.	91	Feb. 23.	101⅝	100½	2,810
204	136	48,245,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	180	188	+ 19⅝	General Electric Co.	100	174⅞	194½	Nov. 22.	151	June 20.	187⅝	174	228,225
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ ¼	General Electric Co. rights.	...	4⅜	4⅝	July 14.	4⅜	June 20.	4⅝	...	33,511
...	...	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	116	116	...	Gold & Stock & Telegraph Co.	100	115	115	June 14.	115	June 14.	115	...	8
200	160	124,182,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	240	245	+ 65	Great Northern pf.	100	177	242½	Dec. 28.	170	Mar. 17.	240	168	14,135
*76	*76	2,500,000	Feb. 1, '04.	4	A	...	...	...	Green Bay & Western.	100	*82	*82	Dec. 1.	*82	Dec. 1.	*82	*76	95
...	...	13,820,100	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	...	...	...	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	100	*97	*97	Oct. 21.	*97	Oct. 21.	*97	...	31
*96	*85	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1904.—Continued.

Range for 1903. High.	Low.	Amount Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent	Period	Closing Dec. 31, 1904. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change for Year.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Range for 1904. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Last 1903.	Sales for Year 1904.
*100⅞	*100⅛	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	105	...	+ 1	Illinois Central leased line	100	104½	104½	Apr. 6.	104½	Apr. 6.	104½	104½	215
19⅝	9	17,442,900	July 5, '04.	½	Q	22½	23	+ 11⅞	International Paper Co.	100	41	57½	Dec. 13.	40	May 23.	57¾	11¼	386,529
74⅜	37½	22,535,700	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	57	57	+ 11⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	65⅝	76⅝	Dec. 10.	64⅞	Feb. 9.	76⅝	63	97,949
75	52	6,440,000	May 20, '02.	2½	...	67	70	+ 11⅞	International Power Co.	...	26	32⅝	Dec. 20.	26	Mar. 1.	32⅝	26	21,935
40⅞	28	12,262,500	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	39	39¾	+ 8⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	31	41½	Nov. 12.	28	Sep. 1.	39½	31	32,576
89½	70	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	86	87	+ 14½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	72	87	Nov. 30.	71½	Feb. 9.	86½	72	11,003
48	16	8,522,500	.....	...	...	21	21	+ 1	Iowa Central	100	10	21	Nov. 12.	14	June 1.	21	7½	105,150
77⅞	50½	5,675,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	...	56	57	+ 18½	Iowa Central pf.	100	38½	59½	Nov. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	59½	38	70,097
47½	25½	19,000,000	.....	...	...	37½	38½	+ 9	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	28	38	Dec. 3.	22½	May 9.	37	29	5,490
82⅝	62½	15,510,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1	Q	82	82⅝	+ 16	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	60½	80½	Nov. 19.	64½	June 1.	82½	68	100,262
26⅞	16⅜	29,066,500	.....	...	...	24	24½	+ 10¼	Kansas City Southern	100	19	31⅞	Nov. 14.	16½	Feb. 24.	29⅞	20	83,190
61½	29	21,000,000	.....	...	...	52½	52¾	+ 17½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	35	56⅝	Nov. 17.	31	Feb. 20.	52½	37⅝	109,095
17	10	2,000,000	.....	...	...	14	18	...	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	14	18⅜	Apr. 12.	10	Jun. 11.	15	15	23,005
48	48	4,524,100	May 2, '01.	1½	...	47	51	+ 3	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	43½	72	Apr. 12.	45½	Apr. 26.	56⅝	...	365
...	...	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	...	10	12	+ 2¼	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	100	9	12½	Oct. 20.	8	Sep. 20.	11½	...	4,581
49	48	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	3	SA	60	66	+ 15½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	48½	66	Oct. 18.	48½	Jan. 5.	64	48	2,270
110	97⅝	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '04.	2½	SA	96	...	+ 4	**Laclede Gas Co.** pf.	100	104	104	Feb. 3.	91	Mar. 17.	100	97⅝	561
53	25⅜	11,840,000	.....	...	...	37	38	+ 10	Lake Erie & Western	100	28	43½	Dec. 1.	26	Mar. 11.	38	32	43,241
118	89	11,840,000	July 15, '04.	1	SA	95	100	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	93	104	Feb. 3.	91	Mar. 17.	96	96	4,745
334½	275	249,495,300	July 20, '04.	4	SA	295	...	...	Lake Shore	100	270	270	July 1.	250	July 1.	250	275	183
86	49	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '96.	1	...	50	62	+ 6½	Long Island	50	55½	62½	Nov. 12.	46	May 17.	62	55½	15,125
130½	95	160,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	130½	130¾	+ 30	Louisville & Nashville	100	100½	148⅝	Dec. 3.	101	Feb. 23.	139¼	100⅞	1,498,028
13	6½	5,000,000	.....	...	...	9½	11	+ 3	**Manhattan Beach**	100	6½	14⅝	July 23.	6½	Mar. 21.	9⅝	6¼	4,370
153½	125¼	55,230,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2½	Q	164⅞	165	+ 21¼	Manhattan Elevated	100	145⅝	169½	Nov. 18.	128⅞	Mar. 22.	165	144	529,427
110	100	1,500,000	Dec. 31, '04.	5	SA	110	...	...	Maryland Coal pf.	100	110	115	Aug. 2.	110	Feb. 25.	110	100	505
76⅝	70½	.....	.....	...	...	70½	70½	— 9⅝	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	88½	98½	Aug. 11.	72½	Mar. 14.	79	91	1,417,987
142⅝	96⅞	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	129⅜	129⅞	+ 4	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	124	150⅝	Oct. 21.	104⅞	Mar. 14.	129	122⅛	3,064,429
38	17	7,498,700	.....	...	...	...	...	+ 1½	Metropolitan West Side El. Chi.	100	17⅞	17⅞	Jan. 4.	16	Jan. 15.	16	17	500
88	51½	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	...	...	...	— 2	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	45	52	Dec. 1.	45	Mar. 9.	47	51½	916
29	8½	47,955,100	.....	...	...	22½	22¾	+ 11⅞	Mexican Central	100	10⅝	23⅝	Nov. 22.	5	Apr. 28.	19	16	1,621,591
155	102	118,738,000	Jan. 29, '04.	2	...	135	140	+ 11	Michigan Central	100	123	147	Dec. 1.	123	Jan. 22.	134	130	3,393
110	41	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	...	55	65	+ 41	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	62½	87⅞	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	58	62⅜	23,361
118	81	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	99	...	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	92	98½	Sep. 16.	80	July 28.	95	90	2,200
79½	42	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	SA	90	90½	+ 33⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	57¾	95	Oct. 29.	55	Jan. 4.	90½	56⅜	24,138
152¾	100½	15,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	3½	SA	147¾	148	+ 29¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	119½	150	Oct. 28.	116	May 2.	147⅜	103¼	64,916
30⅜	13½	61,300,000	.....	...	...	32½	32¾	+ 14½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	17½	32⅝	Nov. 11.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	32	17½	790,262
63⅜	37	13,000,000	.....	...	...	44	44½	+ 24½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	30	45½	Dec. 5.	32¾	June 1.	63½	40⅜	470,807
117⅞	85⅞	77,450,300	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	107⅝	107½	+ 13⅞	Missouri Pacific	100	93¼	111⅞	Dec. 9.	87	Feb. 24.	107⅝	93⅜	4,472,206
193	182	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	SA	185	190	+ 1½	Morris & Essex	50	183	188½	May 5.	182½	Apr. 7.	188¼	183	464
133½	85	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	143	145	+ 22	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	121	147⅜	Dec. 2.	101½	Feb. 24.	143	126	35,572
47⅜	32	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	Q	38½	57⅛	+ 21½	National Biscuit Co.	100	36	59½	Nov. 15.	36	Jan. 4.	57½	37¼	102,964
106⅞	94	24,904,500	Nov. 30, '04.	1⅞	Q	115	116	+ 16⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	111	117	Nov. 26.	100½	Jan. 16.	116⅝	103	15,397
30	12	15,591,800	Jan. 1, '05.	¾	Q	21	22	+ 3½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	17	23½	Nov. 9.	14	Sep. 28.	22½	20	34,746
91	72	8,546,900	Jan. 1, '05.	1⅞	Q	86	95	+ 9½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	79	96½	Dec. 16.	75	July 28.	85½	80	3,009
29⅛	10¾	14,065,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	...	24½	25	+ 10¾	National Lead Co.	100	14½	26½	Oct. 3.	14½	Feb. 23.	24⅝	15¼	453,074
85	75	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1⅝	Q	97⅜	97½	+ 17⅜	National Lead Co. pf.	100	80½	98½	Dec. 30.	80¾	Jan. 20.	98	83¼	24,802
47⅜	31⅛	20,063,000	.....	...	...	41⅛	42	+ 9⅝	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	29½	44⅝	Nov. 21.	34⅜	Feb. 9.	40	36⅝	120,995
24½	17	21,889,000	.....	...	...	21½	23½	+ 4½	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	16	25⅞	Nov. 21.	15⅞	Feb. 25.	22½	18⅝	39,032
50	42	1,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	...	43	43	...	New Central Coal	100	42	45	Feb. 2.	42	Nov. 17.	42	42	1,000
177	125	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	136	140	+ 27	New York Air Brake	100	132	164	Nov. 28.	120	Feb. 25.	159	126	88,445
156	115⅜	132,250,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	142⅝	142	+ 22⅜	New York Central	100	119½	145⅞	Dec. 27.	117⅜	Mar. 12.	142	119¼	811,296
45	19½	174,000,000	.....	...	...	43	43	+ 17⅜	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	27	47	Dec. 3.	25	May 18.	44⅜	28¼	69,100
118	100	75,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	110	120	+ 7	New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	108	115	Nov. 11.	101½	May 12.	115	108	1,170
87	50	111,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	76	77½	+ 13½	New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	63	78	Dec. 3.	60	June 14.	76⅝	65	12,010
31	16	17,000,000	.....	...	...	29	30	+ 5½	New York Dock Co.	100	20	35½	Dec. 27.	14	Oct. 26.	35½	20	1,675
57	40	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	SA	57	60	+ 19	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	41	60	Dec. 27.	40	Apr. 16.	60	40	1,422
414	*235	8,638,850	Jan. 3, '05.	6	SA	...	...	+ 15	New York & Harlem	50	400	415	Oct. 19.	400	June 30.	415	335	730
133	131	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	134	140	+ 1½	New York, Lackawanna & West.	100	*131	*132½	Dec. 22.	*131	Feb. 1.	*132½	131	75
225¾	187½	80,000,000	Dec. 31, '04.	2	Q	198	199	+ 8	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	196	199	Oct. 21.	185¾	May 23.	199	193½	27,336
166½	147½	12,500,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	170	168	+ ¾	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	158	158¾	Nov. 15.	157½	Oct. 18.	158½	147½	1,304
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ ⅜	New York & N. J. Telephone rights.	...	⅜	⅝	Feb. 23.	⅜	Feb. 23.	⅝	...	1,304
55¼	19	58,113,300	.....	...	...	40⅜	41⅜	+ 18⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	22½	47⅞	Oct. 26.	19⅜	Mar. 14.	46⅜	22⅝	2,748,545
70½	53⅜	986,000,000	Dec. 16, '04.	1½	SA	80	80⅜	+ 22	Norfolk & Western	100	58	99½	Dec. 30.	57½	Mar. 12.	80	57⅝	1,081,650
93½	85	123,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2	SA	94	98	+ 8	Norfolk & Western p.	100	89	95	Dec. 20.	88	May 3.	95	88	9,251
124½	66	17,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	Q	100	101½	+ 17½	North American	100	85	107	Nov. 16.	80	Mar. 12.	100¾	84½	140,678
190	100	17,193,499	July 15, '04.	4	SA	...	...	+ 49	Northern Central	50	150	199	Nov. 2.	150	June 14.	199	190	2,850
6½	⅛	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	...	3½	4½	— 1	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	4½	4½	Jan. 19.	3½	Dec. 5.	3½	4½	1,110
72	39⅝	6,899,600	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	80	81½	+ 27½	**Pacific Coast**	100	53	82⅜	Dec. 29.	51	Feb. 24.	80½	54	51,047
100	80	1,515,300	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	98	104	+ 5	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	93	101	Sep. 28.	93	July 26.	100	80	300
75	50½	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	53	86	+ 22¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	64	88½	Dec. 30.	63¼	Jan. 12.	86¾	64	16,199
42⅜	17	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	...	44	44½	+ 18⅜	Pacific Mail	100	23¼	45	Nov. 11.	24	Feb. 27.	44	26⅝	726,437
157⅞	110⅝	301,489,550	Nov. 30, '04.	3	SA	138½	139½	+ 11⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	119⅜	140	Dec 3.	111⅝	Mar. 12.	138¾	119	12,083,856
106⅝	87⅜	32,968,700	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	102⅞	107	+ 8⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	97¾	112⅝	Dec. 2.	92¾	Mar. 12.	106⅝	98¼	1,279,211
39	15	10,000,000	.....	...	...	28	30	+ 6⅝	Peoria & Eastern	...	21¼	32½	Dec. 1.	17	Mar. 10.	28	20	16,770
91½	74	14,145,300	Mar. 15, '04.	1	...	80	89	+ 2⅝	Pere Marquette	100	81⅝	91⅜	Jan. 23.	73½	June 1.	89	80½	9,151
*76	*74	10,512,200	Aug. 25, '04.	2	SA	...	...	+ 9⅜	Pere Marquette pf.	100	62⅝	79½	Nov. 10.	69¾	Sep. 30.	79½	*76	5,883
94	55	24,780,300	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	77	77⅝	+ 14½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	65½	92	Dec. 5.	55	Apr. 20.	78	64	29,018
110	90	27,454,000	July 15, '04.	2	SA	103½	110	+ 10	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	97	107	Dec. 6.	90	Apr. 20.	107	96	7,881
189	183½	10,714,200	Jan. 3, '05.	1⅝	...	183	...	+ 4½	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	180½	184½	Dec. 7.	180½	July 21.	184½	183½	708
65⅜	25½	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	Q	38	39	+ 8⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	30½	44⅝	Oct. 17.	24½	May 16.	39	* 31	384,586
85	62¼	12,500,000	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	90	90⅝	+ 20½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	70	92	Dec. 5.	67	Apr. 16.	90⅝	70	71,512
235⅝	196	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	Q	233	238	+ 17⅞	Pullman Company	100	217⅛	244	Nov. 30.	209	Mar. 14.	235	218	18,960
2	1⅜	5,708,700	.....	...	...	1½	2	+ 1⅜	**Quicksilver**	100	¾	3½	Nov. 15.	⅝	June 9.	1⅞	1⅜	16,300
9	5	4,291,300	May 8, '03.	½	...	3⅝	6	+ 1	Quicksilver pf.	100	1	7	Nov. 21.	3½	Nov. 11.	5½	5	3,650
37	16	13,550,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2	...	33	33¼	+ 10¼	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	23⅝	35	Nov. 17.	16	May 18.	33	23	187,295
90	67	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	85	90	+ 19	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	78	94	Dec. 5.	71¾	Mar. 18.	94	76	58,627
92½	85	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '05.	2	SA	91	93	+ 7	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. Stock ctfs.	100	83	93	May 17.	83	Feb. 11.	92	90½	9,457
69½	37½	69,900,000	.....	...	...	70½	92	+ 34½	Reading	50	45½	82⅝	Dec. 5.	38⅜	Mar. 14.	79½	45½	10,093,852
89⅝	73	28,000,000	Sep. 9, '04.	2	SA	91⅝	92	+ 14½	Reading 1st pf.	50	77¼	92	Dec. 30.	76	Mar. 21.	91¾	77½	59,184
81	53⅜	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '04.	2	SA	84	84¾	+ 26	Reading 2d pf.	50	50	85	Dec. 23.	53¼	Feb. 25.	85	61	72,356
208	206	10,000,000	Jan., '05.	4	SA	206	...	...	Rensselaer & Saratoga	*235	*205	205	Apr. 29.	*205	Apr. 29.	*205	204	49
20⅝	5⅝	27,191,000	.....	...	...	18½	16⅝	+ 9¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	7¼	18⅞	Nov. 28.	6	May 16.	16⅝	7⅜	314,091
69⅝	30⅜	30,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1⅜	Q	70½	71½	+ 29⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	42	73⅝	Dec. 30.	37	May 16.	71⅝	42	53,782
38⅝	19½	88,885,900	.....	...	...	36	36¼	+ 12⅞	Rock Island Co.	100	23¾	37⅝	Nov. 16.	18¾	Mar. 12.	36	24¼	6,110,039
88	55⅜	48,690,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1	QC	84⅝	85	+ 22⅜	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	61½	89⅝	Nov. 28.	57⅝	Jan. 6.	84¼	61¾	630,126
139	130	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	137	137	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	100	131	138	Dec. 1.	131	Jan. 29.	138	130	853
30	12	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	...	26	27	+ 8⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18	30⅝	Dec. 6.	14⅝	Apr. 15.	28⅝	18½	389,347
94½	80	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	97	97	+ 20¾	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	74⅜	98	Dec. 2.	74⅜	Jan. 15.	98	75	23,864
72	30	8,057,400	Jan. 15, '05.	1	...	...	...	+ 33¼	Rutland pf.	100	37	72¾	Dec. 27.	30	Apr. 22.	72¾	43	3,075
15¾	7	4,600,000	.....	...	...	14½	16	+ 4⅞	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	11⅜	18	Nov. 15.	9	Mar. 13.	16¼	11⅜	18,002
58	32	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	...	54½	56½	+ 16½	St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	100	42	60	Nov. 15.	35	May 17.	58¾	41	20,086
24¾	13	3,500,000	.....	...	...	28	28	+ 13½	St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 2d pf.	100	16	30	Nov. 16.	18	Jan. 8.	29¼	16½	32,236
98	68	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '04.	1	QC	78½	78½	+ 8⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	70½	79⅝	Dec. 30.	70½	Aug. 2.	79	70	10,627
78	39	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	QC	71	71⅝	+ 30⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	41	72⅜	Dec. 30.	39¼	Jan. 6.	71⅞	42⅜	338,987
170	148½	7,217,900	Jan. 2, '05.	3	SA	180	180	+ 22⅝	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	150	180	Dec. 1.	150	Jan. 8.	178⅞	150	853
130	120	4,101,700	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	130	135	+ 6¼	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. st. cts. pf.	100	124	133	Oct. 14.	124	Feb. 4.	130	121¼	3,750
30	12	16,500,000	.....	...	...	25	28	+ 11⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	100	14	29	Dec. 5.	10	June 1.	25⅝	14¼	220,340
66	24	20,000,000	.....	...	...	58	58	+ 27⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	39	59½	Dec. 6.	25⅝	June 1.	57⅞	34	460,810
72	22½	7,500,000	.....	...	...	63	63½	+ 31½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	32	63¾	Nov. 11.	31½	June 1.	63¼	33	124,235
97½	67	8,700,020	June 3, '05.	1¾	QC	102	103	+ 24½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	77	105	Dec. 3.	77	Jan. 7.	101½	70	10,877
68¾	39⅜	197,940,200	.....	...	...	64⅝	64¾	+ 1⅝	Southern Pacific	100	40½	68⅜	Nov. 15.	41½	Mar. 14.	64¾	40⅞	9,980,078
...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific rights.	...	⅛	⅞	Aug. 17.	⅛	Aug. 17.	⅛	...	175,250
...	...	40,000,000	.....	...	...	115⅝	115⅝	+ 1⅝	Southern Pacific pf.	100	112⅝	119½	Dec. 29.	113	Sep. 12.	115⅝	...	191,816
56⅛	16½	119,900,000	.....	...	...	34⅝	34⅞	+ 14	Southern Railway, extended.	100	23⅜	37½	Dec. 5.	18½	Feb. 24.	34⅜	20⅝	4,173,984
96	63½	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '04.	2½	SA	96¼	97	+ 18½	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	78¾	97½	Dec. 5.	77½	Jan. 6.	96⅞	70	748,307
99½	85	5,652,900	Jan. 3, '05.	3	SA	98	100	+ 6	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs.	100	92	98	Dec. 29.	90	Feb. 23.	98	91	2,242
6½	⅝	12,000,000	.....	...	...	3	3⅜	+ 2⅝	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	⅞	5	Nov. 18.	⅝	Mar. 4.	⅜	⅞	30,063
68⅝	27¼	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	...	71⅜	71½	+ 33⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	35	77½	Nov. 17.	31½	May 16.	71⅞	38⅜	1,267,160
43⅝	20½	38,709,000	.....	...	...	34⅜	35	+ 9	Texas Pacific	100	23¾	38⅝	Nov. 16.	20	June 7.	34⅜	23⅝	969,110
40⅞	22	7,958,200	.....	...	...	30	38½	+ 10⅝	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	28½	40	May 20.	25	May 20.	39½	30½	32,513
128⅝	100	16,000,000	Oct. 31, '04.	1¼	Q	131	133	+ 10½	Third Avenue	100	120	134	Oct. 22.	115	Mar. 14.	130½	120	31,174
*18	*18	4,670,000	.....	...	...	17	20¼	...	Toledo, Peoria & Western	...	*17	*17	Apr. 27.	17	Apr. 27.	*17	*18	10
37⅞	17¼	12,000,000	.....	...	...	20⅜	23½	— ⅞	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	22	27½	Oct. 21.	17½	June 21.	27⅞	23	14,753
31½	15	9,995,000	.....	...	...	36½	37	+ 11⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	25	38	Nov. 30.	24	May 27.	36⅝	25	107,077
48	24	10,000,000	.....	...	...	53½	54	+ 15	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	39	57½	Nov. 30.	32	May 27.	54	38½	214,629
122¼	70	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1¼	QC	105¼	106	+ 14½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	91¼	107⅝	Oct. 31.	87½	Feb. 23.	105⅝	92	100,007
159	153	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1⅝	...	...	...	...	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	153	158	Aug. 11.	158	Aug. 11.	158	155	930
15	4½	16,000,000	.....	...	...	10½	11	— 5¾	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	8	15½	Nov. 22.	3⅝	Aug. 10.	10½	5½	47,875
79⅝	51⅞	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1⅝	Q	73¾	74	+ 15⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	58¼	79½	Nov. 22.	45	Feb. 24.	77	61	18,306
104⅝	63½	110,540,900	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	113¾	113⅝	+ 23⅞	Union Pacific	100	80	117	Nov. 21.	71	Mar. 14.	113⅝	80½	14,718,808
95⅞	83½	99,567,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	97½	97¾	+ 7⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	90	98	Dec. 30.	87½	Feb. 25.	97⅝	89	108,421
110¾	94	15,782,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2	...	...	...	+ 9⅝	United Fruit Co	100	86¼	112¾	June 1.	86	Feb. 5.	100½	97	7,945
22⅝	9	10,000,000	.....	...	...	22	22	+ 10¼	United Railways Investment Co.	100	11½	25	Dec. 1.	9	Feb. 11.	22	11⅜	24,351
64½	30	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	65½	65½	+ 21	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	44½	69	Dec. 2.	42½	Apr. 19.	65¾	45	65,231
15	8	12,100,300	Aug. 31, '04.	1	Q	19½	20	+ 12⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co.	100	7½	20½	Dec. 3.	6¾	May 16.	19½	8½	85,430
55	33	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	Q	38	39	+ 6¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	41½	81⅜	Dec. 10.	40	Mar. 24.	78½	41½	147,093
150½	95	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	SA	128	125	+ 10	United States Express Co.	100	110	128	Nov. 16.	110	Feb. 24.	120	117	9,401
95	6	62,889,800	.....	...	...	13⅝	13¾	+ 6½	United States Leather Co.	100	7¼	20⅜	Dec. 9.	6½	May 27.	13⅝	7⅝	2,040,758
96⅞	71½	62,289,800	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	101⅜	101⅞	+

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Year Ended December 31, 1904.

Range in 1903 High.	Low.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Per.	Date.	Closing Dec. 31, 1904. Bid.	Asked.	Net Chg. for Yr.	STOCKS.	Par	Prin.	Range in 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	1903.	Sales for Year 1904
..	..	$10,634,000	..	..	..	3½	5¾	..	†Amalgamated Wireless	10	3½	5¾	Dec. 8	3½	Dec. 8	5¾	..	500
85½	*48	3,000,000	1	Q	Dec. 29, 1904	100	..	+1	Am. Banknote	50	*35	*55	June 28	*34	July 6	*54	53	15
11⅞	2⅛	21,253,700	..	..	..	11⅝	11⅞	+6	Am. Can	100	3¾	12⅝	Dec. 19	3¾	Jan. 8	11⅝	3⅝	584,419
81¾	28	21,253,300	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 1903	63½	..	+28⅝	Am. Can pf	100	34	64⅝	Dec. 29	33½	Jan. 12	63	54⅝	578,137
131	*97	6,000,000	1	M	Dec. 20, 1904	124	126	+31	Am. Chicle	100	97	*128	Dec. 29	*98	June 8	*128	97	1,929
92	*78	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	94	96	+14½	Am. Chicle pf	100	79	92½	Nov. 4	*78½	Jan. 26	92½	*78	2,177
..	..	11,500,000	..	..	..	18	25	..	†Am. De Forest Wireless	10	25¼	25¼	Sep. 15	20	Oct. ..	..	..	1,400
..	..	3,500,000	..	..	..	3½	4¼	..	†Am. De Forest Wireless pf	10	*3¾	*3¾	Sep. 15	*3¾	Sep. 15	*3¾	..	70
81¼	35	4,880,800	1½	S	Nov. 1, 1904	111	72	+31¼	Am. Light & Traction	100	*40	72	Nov. 23	*40	Jan. 14	*71¼	*40	1,867
100	80	10,386,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	98½	99¼	+ 9	Am. Light & Traction pf	100	*92	*100	Nov. 12	*92	Apr. 12	*99	80	883
..	..	2,284,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	Am. Lithographic pf	100	*20	*20	June 23	*20	June 23	*20	..	11
..	..	5,000,000	..	..	..	1½	2¼	+ ⅝	†Am. Nickel	10	..	4½	Aug. 25	½	Aug. 25	4½	..	28,150
..	..	7,000,000	1	..	Sept. 1, 1903	..	..	..	Am. Shipbuilding	100	39¾	59¾	Oct. 19	39¾	Oct. 19	39¾	..	100
..	..	15,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Am. Steel Foundries	100	36	54	May 10	*37½	Jan. 20	54	..	152
..	..	15,500,000	1	..	Aug. 1, 1904	..	..	..	Am. Steel Foundries pf	100	82	87	Jan. 29	*82	Mar. 25	86	..	462
..	..	40,242,450	..	..	..	247½	250	..	Am. Tobacco Trust certificates	100	250	257	Dec. 5	243	Nov. 10	250	..	4,115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Am. Tobacco pf., when issued	100	270	292	Nov. 11	243	Nov. 4	290	..	1,708
..	..	78,683,100	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	..	..	..	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	100	100	Sep. 30	81½	Sep. 29	87	..	..	48,375
..	..	500,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	Am. Turbine Engine	100	1½	2¼	Mar. 16	1½	Mar. 5	2	..	4,100
6¼	3¼	9,500,000	..	..	..	4½	5	..	Am. Writing Paper	100	3¾	6¾	Nov. 12	3¾	Jan. 29	5	3¼	44,226
27¼	*9	12,500,000	..	..	..	21½	22½	+11	Am. Writing Paper pf	100	9½	25	Nov. 11	9½	Jan. 21	22	11	31,551
..	..	3,500,000	..	..	..	28	28½	+ 3	Arizona Consolidated Mining	50	25	28	Dec. 30	25	Dec. 19	28	..	9,000
..	..	1,000,000	..	..	..	4¾	4½	+ 1¼	Baldomero Mining	5	3	5¼	Dec. 6	3	Dec. 3	4½	..	130,700
11½	4	5,000,000	..	..	..	11	..	+ 2	Bamberger De Lamar	10	5½	9½	Dec. 27	5½	Jan. 13	9½	4	300
..	..	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	†Banta Mining	1	..	¾	Oct. 15	¾	Oct. 15	¾	..	5,000
..	..	1,000,000	..	..	..	15	20	..	Barney & Smith Car Mfg	100	20½	*20½	June 28	*10	June 27	*20½	..	175
1⅝	1-16	250,000,000	..	..	..	⅝	½	+1-32	Bay State Gas	50	⅛	9-16	Dec. 5	⅛	Jan. 4	7-16	5-32	690,240
125	114	17,500,000	4	S	Aug. 15, 1904	128	140	+21	Borden's Condensed Milk	100	117½	137½	Dec. 22	*117	Feb. 15	137½	116½	1,392
112½	102	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec. 15, 1904	111	115	+ 9½	Borden's Condensed Milk pf	100	*108	*114½	Oct. 19	*107	Mar. 4	*112½	105	688
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boston, Hartford & Erie	..	..	2½	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 18	2	..	1,400
8½	2	..	..	..	..	6	6¼	+ ⅜	British Columbia Copper	5	3½	7½	Nov. 26	1⅝	June 2	6⅝	3½	380,455
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	British Columbia Copper receipts	..	2½	2¾	Feb. 3	2½	Feb. 3	2¾	..	200
..	..	500,000	..	..	..	32	..	+ 1	Brooklyn Borough Gas	100	*480	*52	Sep. 21	*480	May 27	52	..	90
247	233	12,000,050	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 1901	238	242	..	Brooklyn City Railroad	10	233½	238	Sep. 16	232½	June 29	238	238	2,864
15½	4	7,500,000	..	..	..	4	..	— ½	Brooklyn Ferry	100	..	10½	Jan. 14	4½	Sept. 27	5	5½	4,238
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Brooklyn Union Gas rights	..	..	1st	Jan. 27	12½	Feb. 5	1st	1st	14,246
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Brunswick Consolidated Gold	1	..	¼	June 2	¼	June 2	¼	..	500
9½	5	7,000,000	..	..	..	5¾	6	— ⅜	Buffalo Gas	100	6½	6½	Jan. 6	5	Feb. 5	5⅞	6½	16,070
23	20	1,710,000	..	..	..	..	..	— ½	Buffalo Gas pf	100	15	15	Apr. 9	12½	Apr. 9	12½	20	300
1	..	1,000,000	..	..	..	⅛	¼	..	California Copper	5	..	3-16	Nov. 30	..	Oct. 15	3-16	..	27,000
⅜	1-16	720,000	..	..	..	⅛	¼	..	Camden Land	1	..	¼	Sep. 26	1-16	Apr. 2	⅛	⅛	7,250
..	..	1,750,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Camden & Trenton	10	2	2	Nov. 29	2	Nov. 25	2	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Canadian Pacific, first inst. paid	100	125	125	Nov. 4	125	Nov. 4	125	..	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Canadian Pacific rights	..	..	¼	Oct. 6	..	Oct. 3	..	..	31,975
15	9	3,492,000	..	..	..	7	7	— 1	Cassier Co. of America	100	7	7	Dec. 2	6	Nov. 25	7	9	200
99	100	1,725,000	1½	Q	Jan. 6, 1905	110	122	..	Central & So. American Telegraph	100	*115	*115	Nov. 28	*115	Nov. 28	*115	99	200
4	⅜	6,850,000	..	..	..	3¾	..	— ⅛	Central Laundry	100	11	4	Dec. 31	1½	Aug. 4	4	1⅝	27,841
18½	8	6,850,000	..	..	..	18½	19½	+10½	Central Foundry pf	100	11¾	19½	Dec. 6	6⅞	June 14	19	9⅝	17,454
..	..	1,000,000	2	S	Dec. 24, 1901	..	..	..	Chauncey (D. & M.) Real Estate Co.	100	*96	*96	Jan. 5	*96	Jan. 5	*96	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chicago & Alton pf. receipts	100	83½	83½	Jan. 18	80	Apr. 9	81	..	1,745
*81	*65	2,750,000	..	..	..	70	75	— ⅝	Chicago, Peoria & St. L. pf	100	*11	*11	Aug. 2	2¾	Dec. 1	*65	*8½	740
..	..	2,570,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1901	95	105	..	Chaffin (H. H.) 2d pf	100	*80	*90	Apr. 14	*80	Apr. 14	*80	..	25
37⅝	8	6,401,200	..	..	..	..	..	— ¼	Compressed Air	100	8	8	Oct. 12	1	Apr. 9	*21½	..	2,120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cons. Gas rights, when issued	..	16⅞	17⅝	May 20	14⅜	May 24	14	5⅝	80,070
4⅝	1⅞	..	..	..	..	..	..	— ⅛	Cons. Lake Superior, asst. unpaid	100	5-16	1½	Jan. 20	1-16	May 17	1	..	1,100
..	..	74,070,000	..	..	..	8½	8⅝	— ⅛	Cons. Lake Superior, asst. paid	100	3-16	9½	Dec. 5	3⅜	June 20	8½	3	2,240
15½	11½	23,452,400	1½	..	Sept. 15, 1902	..	..	— ⅛	Cons. Lake Superior pf., asst. unpaid	100	3⅝	5⅝	Jan. 26	3⅜	May 16	5⅛	3	11,620
..	..	..	..	..	..	15⅜	16⅝	..	Cons. Lake Superior pf., asst. paid	100	*7⅝	18⅝	Nov. 30	11⅛	Nov. 4	16½	7	31,938
6⅝	3⅜	17,500,000	..	..	..	3⅝	4	..	Cons. Refrigerating	100	3⅜	7	Sep. 12	3½	Apr. 9	4	3⅜	34,651
1¼	1¼	4,000,000	..	..	..	¾	1	— ⅛	Cons. Rubber Tire	100	*1	*1	Dec. 1	*1	Dec. 1	*1	1¼	2
..	..	1,000,000	1	..	Dec. 1, 1900	1	6	..	Cons. Rubber Tire pf	100	2	2	Dec. 1	2	May 21	2	..	220
*390	275	40,000,000	20	..	Jan. 5, 1901	..	..	—10	Cons. Tobacco	100	*240	297	Dec. 21	*240	Apr. 6	295	275	675
..	..	38,314,900	..	..	..	69½	70	..	Copper Range	100	55¾	72	Nov. 23	52½	July 27	69½	..	2,085
5½	3	426,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	25	3¾	5¾	Dec. 31	3¾	May 17	5¾	5¾	17,100
*53½	*38½	6,250,000	1½	..	Sept. 15, 1902	39	52	— 2⅝	Cramp's Shipyards	100	15⅝	52½	Dec. 31	17⅝	May 25	52½	15⅝	3,002
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delaware & Hudson rights, when issued	..	4	4	Feb. 8	1¼	Mar. 12	4⅜	..	28,196
..	..	2,000,000	1½	..	Feb. 1, 1902	..	..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf	100	..	5½	Nov. 29	5½	Nov. 29	5½	..	25
35	*30	2,250,000	1½	..	Aug. 15, 1900	36	38	+10⅝	Denver Gas & Electric	100	30	40	Nov. 22	30½	Nov. 16	*37	*29⅝	250
..	..	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Denver Union Water	100	21½	21½	June 2	21½	June 2	21½	..	100
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	65	71	..	Detroit & Mackinac	100	60	61	May 17	60	May 11	60	..	100
*22	*5½	1,500,000	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	15	16	+11	Dominion Securities	100	*5	16½	Dec. 5	5	Jan. 19	16½	5½	1,050
..	..	3,000,000	..	..	..	81½	82	+ 2	Douglas Copper	5	6½	8¼	Dec. 31	6½	Dec. 14	8¼	..	25,440
50	15	4,000,000	..	..	..	40	41	+10⅝	Electric Boat	100	20	50½	June 29	20	Feb. 24	38½	20	13,215
55	20	2,895,000	2	..	Jan. 1, 1895	50	52	+25	Electric Boat pf	100	*40½	82	July 6	*45	Feb. 2	72	40	8,640
3⅞	⅝	10,000,000	..	..	..	1⅝	1¾	— ⅝	Electric Lead Reduction	10	1⅝	1⅝	Jan. 8	⅞	Oct. 3	1½	1⅛	4,000
33	4	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	15	16	+11	Electric Vehicle	100	6½	18½	Sep. 20	5	Apr. 25	17	6	38,208
171	*7	8,125,000	2	..	Apr. 16, 1900	21	24	+13½	Electric Vehicle pf	100	12	25	Sep. 20	9½	Apr. 25	24	8½	20,817
¾	¼	1,500,000	..	..	..	¼	½	..	Electro Pneumatic Transit	10	¼	11-16	Nov. 16	¼	Apr. 19	½	¼	2,655
17½	11	2,281,400	..	..	..	9	11	— ⅝	Empire Steel	100	6	11	Dec. 19	5	Aug. 27	11	11	1,160
52⅝	44⅛	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 1905	45	50	..	Empire Steel pf	100	24	53	Nov. 25	24	July 30	46	51	855
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fordham Co.	..	*62½	*62½	July 20	*62½	July 20	*62½	..	50
..	..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 15, 1904	60	66¼	..	Federal Mining & Smelting	100	42½	42½	Oct. 6	42½	Oct. 6	42½	..	100
..	..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 15, 1904	..	..	..	Federal Mining & Smelting pf	100	*30	39	F'b. 29	*30	Sep. 28	*30	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General Asphalt	100	*11¾	14⅝	Feb. 4	*10⅝	Nov. 12	*10¾	..	50
*20½	10	13,179,082	..	..	..	9	11	..	General Asphalt pf	100	*28¾	38⅝	Feb. 4	*26¾	Feb. 4	*26¾	28	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General Electric rights, when issued	..	2	2¼	May 13	..	Mar. 15	1-16	..	36,572
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	3	7-16	..	Gold Hill Copper	10	7-16	11	Nov. 21	1	Jan. 7	7-16	..	58,865
..	..	12,238,262	1	..	Dec. 16, 1903	50	50	..	Granby Consolidated	10	3	*5⅞	Dec. 20	3	Apr. 26	*5⅞	..	1,125
..	..	5,391,700	1½	S	Oct., 1904	..	..	..	Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway	100	..	110	Oct. 26	101	Oct. 26	110	..	200
..	..	138,124,200	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	110	113	..	Great Northern pf., when issued	100	116	185	Oct. 25	105	Mar. 28	185	..	13,207
111	105	3,500,000	4	..	Dec. 20, 1901	105	105½	..	Greene Consolidated Copper	100	12½	34½	Dec. 5	10½	Feb. 24	34½	12½	1,063,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Greene Consolidated Copper rights	..	2⅝	6⅝	Feb. 1	1	Feb. 15	1	..	248,714
..	..	5,000,000	..	..	..	7½	7⅝	— 2½	Greene Consolidated Gold	10	7⅝	12⅝	Dec. 5	7⅝	Dec. 5	7⅝	..	287,970
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	3½	4	..	Guanajuato Mining & Milling	5	1⅝	4	Oct. 15	1⅝	Oct. 15	4	..	450
125	125	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 10, 1904	145	153	+13½	Guggenheim Exploration	100	112	153½	Dec. 28	112	Sep. 13	153½	125	600
102	100	6,500,000	..	..	..	132	135	+21½	Guggenheim Exp. warrants, 50, paid	100	102	137½	Dec. 28	102	Sep. 21	137½	100	1,425
27⅜	8	3,000,000	..	..	..	10	18	—20½	Hackensack Meadows	100	8	27½	Jan. 2	7½	Oct. 21	27½	27½	12,755
16	10⅝	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hack. Meadows, Knick. Tr. Co. receipts	100	*17	*17	Jan. 8	*17	Jan. 8	*17	16	50
120	*105	1,585,200	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	90	95	—12	Hall Signal	100	*70	*95	Dec. 20	*70	Jul. 25	*95	*105	620
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Havana Commercial pf	100	*67	*67	Jan. 25	*67	Jan. 25	*67	..	50
59⅝	30	30,000,000	..	..	..	33	35	+10	Havana Tobacco	100	35¾	38	Nov. 17	33	Jan. 8	35	32⅝	42,722
67⅞	30⅝	5,000,000	..	..	..	42½	44	+6	Havana Tobacco pf	100	37	48	Nov. 16	34	Jan. 6	41	37	20,507
9	*3½	20,000,000	..	..	..	7	8	— 1½	Houston Oil	25	3¾	7¾	June 7	3¾	Apr. 2	6	3¾	1,284
*17	*11	7,500,000	1	..	Feb. 26, 1903	15	17½	..	Houston Oil pf	100	8	19	May 16	8	Feb. 8	14	*14	1,225
65½	65¼	10,500,000	1½	S	Dec. 1, 1904	102	104	..	Hudson County Gas	100	97	97	Nov. 4	97	Nov. 4	97	65¾	100
116	80½	35,000,000	3	..	Jan. 3, 1905	163½	164	—71	Interborough Rapid Transit	100	92½	163½	Nov. 30	92	Jan. 4	164	93	257,382
17	7	40,222,400	..	..	..	12	13⅝	— ⅝	International Mercantile Marine	100	5	15	Dec. 1	5	Mar. 31	13⅝	4⅝	165,087
40½	10⅝	32,766,800	..	..	..	28⅝	30	—11	International Mercantile Marine pf	100	10⅝	30	Nov. 15	14⅞	May 19	29⅞	30	153,035
15	7	30,000,000	..	..	..	11	11	—11	International Salt	100	11	24	Nov. 18	10	Apr. 12	11	11	18,978
50½	20	6,007,500	1	Q	Jan. 2, 1905	37	40	— 2	International Silver pf	100	35	35	Oct. 22	32	Oct. 3	32	*32	100
2	2	202,700	..	..	..	1¼	2	— ⅛	Iron Steamboat	10	1½	2	July 8	1½	July 8	1½	2	100
..	..	9,600,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1904	82½	83	+ 1¾	Kansas City Railway & Light	100	80	90	Dec. 23	79½	Dec. 15	90	..	200
..	..	9,500,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 1904	82½	83	+ 2¾	Kansas City Railway & Light pf	100	80	85	Nov. 30	80	Nov. 14	85	..	2,800
216½	*216½	5,000,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 1904	..	83	..	Kings County Electric L. & P.	100	*203	*205	Nov. 1	*205	Nov. 1	*205	*216½	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kings County Electric L. & P. rights	..	..	..	Aug. 31	..	Aug. 31	..	..	7
3⅞	1-16	1,000,000	..	..	..	1-16	1-16	..	Kirtley Mining	..	1-16	3-16	Nov. 18	1-32	Sep. 13	1-16	1-16	65,500
..	..	3,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 1905	60	66	..	Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago pf	100	*54½	*54½	Apr. 27	*54½	Apr. 27	*54½	..	25
105	*80	34,971,400	..	..	..	90	93	+10½	Lackawanna Steel	100	72	100	Dec. 20	72	June 7	100	*80	270
..	..	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lake Street Elevated	100	*11	*11	Mar. 28	*11	Mar. 28	*11	..	15
10½	7⅞	4,857,240	..	..	..	12½	13	— ⅛	Lanston Monotype	20	9	13	June 2	9	June 27	9	7⅞	105
..	..	400,000	2	..	Apr. 4, 1900	26	28½	— ½	Liberty Silk	100	26½	26½	Dec. 5	..	Dec. 19	26½	..	2,825
25½	24⅝	2,500,000	3	S	Aug., 1904	50	60	— ⅛	Light, Fuel & Power	100	24	42⅝	Jan. 26	17⅜	Feb. 15	42⅝	24⅝	29,707
..	..	2,500,000	3	S	Aug., 1904	100½	100	— 3½	Lord & Taylor pf	100	*102	102	Dec. 26	101	Sep. 14	102	..	1,274
..	..	20,000,000	..	..	..	39	39¾	+11	Mackay Companies	100	24	51	Dec. 27	18	Apr. 9	39½	..	92,455
..	..	20,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 10, 1904	74	74⅝	+ 4	Mackay Companies pf	100	70	76½	Dec. 30	60½	June 30	74½	..	51,017
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	20	..	..	Madison Square Garden	100	12⅝	12⅝	May 23	11⅜	Nov. 11	11⅝	..	200
..	..	6,000,000	..	..	..	3⅝	..	— ⅜	Manhattan Transit	20	1⅝	3¾	Nov. 28	1⅛	Mar. 24	4	1⅝	406,822
..	..	21,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 20, 1904	38½	40	..	Manufacturers' Light & Heat	50	*20	*20	June 24	*20	June 24	*20	..	40
25	25	6,650,000	..	..	..	30	31	+ ½	Marconi Wireless Tel. of America	100	11	*41	June 7	23½	June 16	*30	25	104
41	41⅞	..	..	..	..	42½	43	— 1¼	Marconi Wireless Tel. of Amer'a rts.	5	..	*41	Jan. 21	*35	June 16	*7	4½	100
1	⅜	1,000,000	..	..	..	1	1	— ⅛	Markeen Copper	10	1	1	Nov. 17	½	Nov. 17	1	⅜	100
..	..	10,000,000	..	..	..	9	10	— ⅝	Metropolitan Motor Truck	1	9	12⅝	Oct. 17	6	Oct. 3	11	..	627,000
..	..	700,000	..	..	..	..	..	— ⅜	Mexican Nat. Cons., pf., $20 paid off	100	7	7⅝	Dec. 30	7	Nov. 10	7⅝	..	500
10⅞	5½	700,000	..	..	..	7½	..	— ⅝	Mexican Nat. Cons., pf., $17 paid on	100	8	9⅝	Oct. 17	8½	June 10	9⅝	5½	1,100
6⅞	3¾	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	— ⅜	Mines Securities	5	1	1	Dec. 9	1	Dec. 9	1	6⅞	1,000
..	..	5,000,000	..	..	..	1 1-16	1⅛	—1-16	Montreal & Boston Consolidated	5	1⅛	1⅛	Dec. 5	⅞	Dec. 8	1 1-16	..	1,615,420
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Montreal & Boston, old stock	5	..	1⅝	Dec. 5	1 1-16	July 5	1⅝	⅞	132,702
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Montreal & Boston receipts	5	7-16	1	Aug. 17	7-16	May 24	⅞	..	8,450
85	85	500,000	1½	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	106	108	..	Nat. Licorice pf	100	82	82	Jan. 29	80	Feb. 11	82	85	500
102½	*60	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	100	102	+ 2¾	Nat. Sugar pf	100	100	*105½	Dec. 7	100	Mar. 15	105½	*87½	700
27⅝	17	27,588,000	..	..	..	24	24	— 2¾	New Orleans Railway	100	18⅜	30½	Sep. 17	17	Dec. 19	24	19	10,477
50	27	8,792,400	..	..	..	10	12	—16⅜	New Orleans Railway pf	100	*31	39	Sep. 17	15	Dec. 19	14	30½	7,444
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone rts.	..	..	4	Feb. 9	*2½	Feb. 29	4	..	228
16	*6	2,500,000	..	..	..	11	12	..	New York Phonograph	100	7	8	Jan. 8	7	Jan. 7	8	*16	200
..	..	1,250,000	..	..	..	65	66	+20	New York & Queens El. L. & P.	100	45	65	Nov. 18	45	June 23	65	..	3,760
..	..	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 1904	62	65	+15	New York & Queens El. L. & P. pf.	100	30	65½	Nov. 9	70½	June 23	65	..	1,600
..	..	1,500,000	1	..	Feb., 1904	37	40	..	New York & Richmond Gas	100	24	*26½	June 21	*26	Jan. 20	*26	..	405
124½	31½	5,000,000	..	..	..	78½	80	+38	New York Transportation	20	31	80	Aug. 26	8	May 26	80	78	49,215
13⅝	1⅝	3,000,000	..	..	..	1¼	..	— ⅜	North American Lumber & Pulp	100	1	4⅝	Jan. 2	⅞	Nov. 28	1⅝	⅜	9,220
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	North Platte Copper	25	8½	9¼	Oct. 10	8½	Oct. 10	9	..	11,600
..	..	1,749,370	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	100	109	—21	Northern Pacific regular	100	129	*150	Nov. 21	127	Mar. 24	*150	..	1,055
..	..	155,750,040	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	100	105	—21	Northern Pacific, when released	100	130	*163	Dec. 16	124	Mar. 25	*163	..	99,200
116½	81½	325,400,650	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 1904	122½	123	—22½	Northern Securities	100	89½	125	Dec. 28	84⅜	Mar. 14	123½	90⅜	1,271,082
..	..	75,855,400	..	..	..	59	60	—22	Northern Securities stub	100	50	59	Dec. 12	50	Apr. 8	59	..	314
49⅞	25	6,750,000	2	..	Apr. 15, 1904	37½	38	+18	Otis Elevator	100	27	49⅞	Nov. 28	26½	Apr. 4	45	27	18,032
98	*80	3,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1904	99	101	+19½	Otis Elevator pf	100	80	*101	Dec. 16	80	Jan. 15	100½	*81	3,425

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

Range in 1903. High.	Low.	Amount outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date	Closing Dec. 31, 1904. Bid.	Asked.	Net Chge. for Yr.	STOCKS.	Par.	First.	Range in 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	1903.	Sales for Year 1904.
..	..	20,000,000	..	..	17⅝	18¼	..	Philadelphia Rapid Transit, $15 paid	50	18	18	Dec. 19	18	Dec. 19	18	..	200
..	..	750,000	..	..	10	12	— 8	Phoenix Mining	1	18	26	Oct. 15	8	Dec. 28	10	..	134,300
25½	23½	10,000,000	1½ S	Oct. 1, 1901	24½	..	— ½	Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	50	*25½	*25½	Jan. 29	*25	Dec. 15	*25	34½	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pittsburg & Montana Copper	..	55	55½	July 19	5	July 18	55½	..	200
..	..	10,000,000	..	..	7	7	— ½	Pope Manufacturing	100	*71	*71	Apr. 11	8½	Aug. 23	40	..	2,100
..	..	2,750,000	..	..	70	..	— 1½	Pope Manufacturing 1st pf.	100	*76	*76	Sep. 29	74½	Dec. 7	74½	..	11,972
..	..	10,000,000	..	..	15	18	— 3½	Pope Manufacturing 2d pf.	100	*20	28	Apr. 8	*16½	Dec. 30	*16½	..	2,530
139½	139½	750,000	75c	Sep. 30, 1904	..	..	..	Railway Automatic Sales	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	139½	..
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	102	..	..	Rochester Railway	100	*75	*75	Jan. 15	*75	Jan. 15	*75	..	5
*119½	*119½	10,000,000	..	..	125	135	— 10½	Royal Baking Powder	100	*116	*120	Nov. 21	116	Apr. 15	*120	*119½	157
101½	*97	10,000,000	1½ Q	Dec. 31, 1901	108	110	+ 8	Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	*100½	*110	Nov. 26	99	Mar. 17	*108	109	4,325
*187	*169½	4,921,950	4 Q	Dec. 23, 1901	181	..	— 16	Safety Car Heating	100	*180	*186	Apr. 30	*180	Jan. 8	*186	*170	41
59	11⅝	17,261,500	..	..	..	..	..	St. Louis Transit	100	42¾	44	Jan. 8	8	Oct. 7	10½	11⅝	7,510
..	2½	2,750,000	..	..	2⅝	3	..	Santa Fe Gold & Copper	10	*1½	*1½	Mar. 9	*1½	Mar. 9	*1½	2½	5
203	183	11,065,200	..	..	191	..	— 8½	Seaboard Air Line	100	195	201	Nov. 18	7	June 17	190	198	232,800
41½	19½	23,865,000	..	..	20½	..	— 16½	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	37½	40	Nov. 15	19	June 21	20½	21⅝	260,681
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Seaboard Air Line rights	100	1	1	Jan. 11	1-32	Feb. 20	1-32	..	20,070
..	..	3,000,000	..	..	53½	54	+ 2½	Seamless Steel Pipe	100	50½	54	Dec. 7	50	Oct. 25	53½	..	30,155
..	..	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	— 4-16	Seminole Mining	5	..	5	Feb. 24	1-16	Nov. 23	..	5-16	6,000
..	..	3,000,000	..	..	10½	10⅝	— 1	Shannon Copper	10	8⅞	10	Nov. 25	8⅝	June 9	9	..	6,880
10	7	2,500,000	..	..	8	..	— 8	Simpson Crawford	100	*22	*22	June 25	*22	June 25	*22	30	30
..	..	200,000	..	..	1	..	..	South Elberon Land	100	2	3⅝	Oct. 13	1½	Sep. 30	2	..	2,300
..	..	15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	Southern Cotton Corp.	20	12	14	Aug. 4	12	July 21	14	..	700
..	..	40,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	Southern Pacific pf., 1st inst. paid	100	112⅜	113⅜	Sep. 6	112⅝	Sep. 2	113⅜	..	1,040
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Southern Pacific pf., full paid, w. i.	100	121	121	June 16	111⅝	Aug. 15	117	..	48,800
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Southern Pacific rights, when issued	..	..	4⅞	June 16	2⅝	July 27	..	..	178,985
..	..	1,500,000	..	..	12	12	+ ½	Standard Consolidated Copper	10	1½	2½	Dec. 7	1½	Nov. 4	2	..	18,105
..	..	4,000,000	..	..	8⅝	9	..	Standard Milling	100	4	10½	Oct. 21	4	Jan. 21	9	4	6,644
32	29	6,000,000	1	Oct. 31, 1904	31	34	+ 10	Standard Milling pf.	100	20	33⅝	Oct. 28	18⅜	Feb. 29	20	20	15,701
750	580	97,500,000	7 Q	Dec. 15, 1904	630	635	— 55	Standard Oil	100	673	674	Jan. 25	596	Feb. 25	630	665	8,398
..	..	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	— 5	Stirrup Power	50	..	5	Oct. 14	..	Feb. 24	5	..	2,000
*125½	*125½	25,000,000	1½ Q	Jan. 2, 1905	112½	113	..	Swift & Co.	100	100½	103½	June 22	100½	June 15	100½	*125½	100
87	75	7,000,000	1½ Q	Dec. 1, 1904	69	..	— 9	Syracuse Lighting	100	*50	*50	Sep. 26	*50	Sep. 26	*50	*41	20
*88	87	1,000,000	1½ Q	Nov. 1, 1904	87	..	..	Syracuse Lighting pf.	100	87	87	Jan. 6	87	Jan. 6	87	88	100
21½	15⅝	4,375,000	5	Jan. 29, 1904	16	17	..	Tennessee Copper	25	7	17⅝	Dec. 5	3½	July 23	16	20⅝	172,540
6	3⅝	3,000,000	..	..	3⅞	4	..	Tintec Mining	5	3⅝	10⅞	Dec. 6	3⅝	May 12	9	5	16,870
10⅝	5	1,000,000	..	..	10	10	— 4⅜	Tonopah Mining of Nevada	1	5½	10⅝	May 2	5½	Jan. 11	9⅞	5⅝	11,925
7⅝	4	3,000,000	..	..	7½	8½	— 1	Treadwell (Geo. A.) Mining	10	*7½	*8½	Dec. 29	*7½	Mar. 7	*8½	..	200
*27	16	1,750,000	3	Feb., 1899	14	17	..	Trenton Potteries	100	11½	16	Nov. 28	13	Oct. 3	16	16	442
*88	83	1,250,000	2 Q	Oct. 25, 1901	87½	..	..	Trenton Potteries pf.	100	*85	87	Dec. 1	*80	Aug. 24	87	*85	350
57	35	6,000,000	..	..	11	11½	— 7½	Trinity Copper	25	*12	*13	Dec. 9	*11	Dec. 9	*11	13½	30
..	..	10,000,000	..	..	6⅝	6⅝	— 5⅜	Two Republic Charter	100	5⅝	6⅝	Dec. 20	5⅝	Oct. 27	6⅝	..	25,010
21	7-16	3,000,000	..	..	1⅛	1⅜	— 11-16	Union Copper	10	1	2¼	Nov. 21	1	Jan. 2	1¼	7-16	163,895
47	37	3,000,000	1½ Q	Jan. 3, 1905	39	42	— 4½	Union Ferry	100	*32½	*32½	Aug. 30	*32½	Aug. 29	*32½	*37	14
*130½	*106	10,000,000	2 Q	Oct. 1, 1904	104	105	..	Union Typewriter	100	*78	*85	Jan. 6	*78	Jan. 22	*85	*106	32
*127½	*114	4,000,000	3½ S	Oct. 1, 1904	119	121	..	Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100	*105	*105	Jan. 9	*105	Jan. 9	*105	*120	21
126	*102½	4,015,000	4 S	Oct. 1, 1904	118	129	— 8	Union Typewriter 2d pf.	100	*102	*121	Dec. 29	*100	Jan. 9	*121	*102½	276
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Union Typewriter rights	..	*2	2	Oct. 12	*2	Oct. 12	*2	..	58
15⅞	3⅞	13,886,425	..	..	3½	3⅝	..	United Box Board	100	3	5	Jan. 23	1	July 14	3	3⅝	6,388
55½	18	14,771,450	1½	Dec. 15, 1902	16	17	— 4⅜	United Box Board pf.	100	10⅝	18½	Jan. 22	12⅛	Sep. 2	16	18⅝	1,783
11½	9	45,000,000	..	..	9½	9⅝	— ⅛	United Copper	100	6	12⅝	Dec. 5	5	Oct. 26	8⅝	9	31,078
..	..	5,000,000	2 S	Nov. 15, 1904	58	59	— 1	United Copper pf.	100	54	67	Nov. 14	54	July 25	59	..	2,156
..	..	24,013,800	..	..	23½	24	..	United Rys. of St. L., vot. tr. cfts.	100	25	Sept. 28	32½	July 27	Oct. 10	32½	..	750
*81⅜	61½	12,981,200	1½ Q	Oct. 10, 1904	68	70	— 7½	United Rys. of St. L. pf.	100	53	63	Dec. 29	52	Jan. 27	60	61½	2,402
..	..	10,720,350	2 Q	Oct. 15, 1904	69⅝	69½	..	United Shoe Machinery	25	50	60	Dec. 28	49	Dec. 7	60	..	127
..	..	9,930,500	1½ Q	Oct. 15, 1904	31½	32	..	United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	29	29	Jan. 7	28	Jan. 28	28	..	200
10	3¼	10,000,000	..	..	7½	9	— 2⅜	United States Cotton Duck	100	3⅜	7½	Nov. 16	3½	May 12	*7½	4⅜	188
..	..	60,000,000	..	..	41	46½	— 3	United States Leather, new, w. i.	100	43	48	Dec. 28	43	Dec. 17	45	..	3,150
..	..	40,000,000	..	..	93	94½	— 3	United States Leather pf., new, w. i.	100	90	94	Dec. 29	88½	Dec. 19	93	..	4,610
..	..	23,108,000	..	..	..	..	..	United States Realty & Construction	100	7	7	July 21	6⅝	July 20	7	..	305
..	..	16,054,400	..	..	..	..	..	United States Realty & Improvement	100	48	48	May 31	29	July 8	29	..	2,804
*30	1	25,000,000	..	..	..	..	— ⅞	United States Shipbuilding, old stock	100	1	1	Feb. 5	⅞	Feb. 12	⅞	..	560
30	*1	20,000,000	..	..	..	..	— 1½	United States Shipbuilding pf., old stock	100	*1	*1	Feb. 5	*1	Feb. 12	*1	2	2,005
..	..	15,000,000	..	..	37½	38¾	— 2½	United States Shipbuilding, when issued	100	6	38⅞	Dec. 1	4⅜	May 23	28	..	12,613
..	..	15,000,000	..	..	82½	..	— 4½	United States Shipbuilding pf., w. i.	100	40	85	Dec. 31	25	May 23	85	..	9,016
1½	1½	7,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	Universal Tobacco	100	*1	*1	May 7	1	June 8	*1	1½	65
..	..	2,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	Utah Apex	5	2⅝	2⅝	Sep. 12	2⅝	Sep. 12	2⅝	..	500
..	..	2,000,000	..	..	52	60	..	Virginia & Southwestern	..	55	55	Dec. 28	55	Dec. 28	55	..	10
17	8⅝	6,500,000	..	..	9⅞	10	— 1⅞	Washington Railway & Electric	100	12⅝	28⅜	Nov. 17	12⅝	Jan. 12	27½	10	2,386
59½	50½	8,500,000	2½	Nov. 1, 1901	50	57	— 1½	Washington Railway & Electric pf.	100	47½	57½	Dec. 27	45	Mar. 15	53½	48½	6,741
12½	8	1,000,000	..	..	8	8¾	— ⅝	White Knob Copper	10	8	9	Jan. 11	8	Dec. 24	8	8½	147,174
..	..	4,000,000	..	..	2	2⅜	— ⅛	White Knob Copper, new, w. i.	10	2	2	Dec. 20	1⅞	Dec. 22	2⅛	..	3,250
..	..	1,500,000	..	..	10	12	— 10⅞	Wildman Consolidated Mines	1	1⅛	1⅛	July 5	1	June 15	1⅛	..	2,700
125	*107	2,000,000	3½ S	Nov. 1, 1904	119	122½	..	Worthington (H. R.) Pump pf.	100	*110	*117½	July 8	*110	Mar. 7	*117½	*107	83

*Odd lot. ‡Sells dollars per share. §Sells cents per share. ‖Sells with bonus of equal amount of common. ¶Including extra dividend of 2 per cent. ^Extra dividend of 2 per cent., making 10 per cent. for year, paid Dec. 15, 1901. **Dividend not published.

Amount of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Closing Dec. 31, 1904.	Net Ch'ge for Year.	BONDS.	First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	1903.	Sales for Year 1904.
$10,000,000	Mar. 15, 1911-12	Mar. 15-Sep. 15	93	94½	American Cigar 4½ notes	89¾	90	June 30	89¾	May 13	90	..	$20,000
3,893,000	Dec. 1, 1914	June-Dec.	103	104	+ 6½	‡American Mulling 6s	96	106¾	Nov. 25	96	Jan. 11	103	95½	140,000
20,000,000	May 2, 1907	May-Nov.	..	..	..	American Tel. & Tel. 5% notes	100⅞	100⅞	Apr. 27	100⅞	Apr. 27	100⅞	..	10,000
6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan.-July	88¾	89	..	‡American Thread 4s	76½	78¾	Apr. 27	76⅝	Mar. 21	78¾	..	3,000
78,689,100	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ 6½	American Tobacco 4s, when issued	65	71½	Dec. 1	65	Nov. 1	71½	..	3,786,000
56,000,416	Oct. 1, 1944	April-Oct.	..	..	+ 2	American Tobacco 6s, when issued	100	103	Nov. 11	103½	Sep. 14	108	..	4,384,000
17,000,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-July	83½	84	— 16	‡American Writing Paper 5s	63	84	Dec. 31	63	Jan. 8	84	68	552,000
6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1948	Feb.-Aug.	55	60	— 11½	‡Brooklyn Ferry 5s	50	68¾	Jan. 23	50	Jan. 7	63½	75	65,000
14,458,000	July 1, 2002	Jan.-July	85½	..	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s	77½	77½	Jan. 12	77	Feb. 18	74	70	50,000
5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1906	Mar.-Sep.	185	190	..	‡Brooklyn Union Gas deb. conv. 6s	163	192¾	Oct. 19	163	Mar. 3	194½	..	627,630
5,865,000	Oct. 1, 1947	April-Oct.	65	..	— 9	‡Buffalo Gas 5s	65	67	Dec. 7	55	June 23	67	76	32,000
3,436,000	Apr. 1, 1952	April-Oct.	..	..	..	‡Bush Terminal 4s	81	87	Oct. 10	80	July 27	87	..	25,000
3,863,000	May 1, 1919	May-Nov.	75	75	— 21	‡Central Foundry 6s	54	71	Dec. 13	51	Apr. 15	71	50	223,000
750,000	..	..	..	..	+ 10½	Chesapeake Transit 5s	100	101	June 29	100	Feb. 4	101	103½	13,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1930	January	20	..	..	‡Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis inc. 5s	20	20	Nov. 2	20	Nov. 2	20	..	2,000
25,000,000	Apr. 1, 1934	April-Oct.	95⅝	96⅞	+ ⅜	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Ry. ref. 4s	85	96¾	Nov. 22	92¾	Feb. 18	95⅝	..	4,076,000
21,000,000	..	..	19	34	..	‡Colorado Industrial 5s	19½	20⅝	Nov. 28	20⅝	Nov. 28	20⅝	..	70,000
1,896,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-July	..	..	..	‡Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek 1st 5s	93⅜	93⅜	Jan. 6	93⅜	Jan. 6	93⅜	..	14,000
2,769,000	.. 1919	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 1	‡Comstock Tunnel 4s	80½	81	Jan. 7	79	Jan. 7	79	8	10,000
20,000,000	July 1, 1929	Jan.-July	171¾	180¾	+ 6	‡Consolidated Gas deb. conv. 6s	164	171½	June 23	164	June 17	170	..	271,700
971,000	Jan., 1936	Jan.-July	93	96	+ 2	‡Consolidated Gas of N. J. 5s	88	91	May 4	88	May 3	90	92	3,000
3,000,000	Apr., 1951	April	114½	115½	+ 2¾	‡Consolidated Rubber Tire inc. 4s	11½	14⅝	Dec. 12	9	Dec. 14	14¾	12	185,000
35,000,000	Mar. 1, 1944	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ ¼	‡Cuban 5s receipts, 1st Installment paid	98½	98¾	May 27	98	May 23	98½	..	1,176,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	‡Cuban 7s of 1903	3	14⅜	June 27	3	Feb. 13	3	..	10,000
2,350,000	Apr. 1, 1906	April-Oct.	100½	101	+ 30¾	‡Cuban 6s of 1896	62	130⅜	Mar. 16	62	Jan. 5	102	65¾	353,070
..	..	..	..	..	..	‡Denver Gas & Electric 5s, scrip	80	80	May 10	80	May 10	80	61½	200
$ 200,000	Jan. 1, 1932	Jan.-July	94	94½	..	‡Detroit United Ry. 4½s	94½	94½	Dec. 21	94½	Dec. 21	94½	..	22,000
10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1933	April-Oct.	95¼	95⅞	+ 7¾	‡Erie conv. 4s	90	96	Nov. 15	88	Oct. 14	95¾	88	3,021,000
1,940,000	1925	July-Jan.	47	52	..	‡Fort Wayne Gas 6s	61	61	Mar. 24	61	Mar. 24	61	..	9,000
4,062,000	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan.-July	..	..	..	‡Great Northern of Ca. 1st 5s	58½	60	Apr. 25	58½	Apr. 21	60	..	10,000
9,600,000	Jan. 2, 1932	Jan.-July	70½	75	+ 18½	Guayaquil & Quito 1st 6s	45	55¼	Nov. 12	45	June 4	63½	..	547,000
202,500	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	..	95	— 43	‡Hackensack Meadows 4½s	30	30	Apr. 19	30	Apr. 19	30	75	4,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1932	Jan.-July	94	95	+ 25½	Hackensack Water 4s	91½	94¾	Oct. 12	91½	May 10	94¾	..	20,970
9,967,000	Nov. 1, 1949	May-Nov.	108	108½	..	Hudson County Gas 1st 5s	103½	103½	May 31	103½	May 31	103½	104½	2,000
50,000,000	Oct. 1, 1922	April-Oct.	85	..	— 15	International Mercantile Marine 4½s	85	87½	Dec. 2	72	Sep. 20	87	100	731,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1951	April-Oct.	62	64	+ 24	‡International Salt 5s	30	6⅜	Nov. 30	3⅝	Mar. 1	62½	38½	413,000
3,776,000	Dec. 1, 1948	June-Dec.	101	103	..	‡International Silver 1st 6s	98	103	May 31	98	Jan. 7	90½	100	16,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan.-July	90	100	+ 6¾	‡International Silver deb. 6s	75	93	Nov. 21	85	Nov. 21	95	88½	10,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	‡Japanese 6s, 1st series, regular	94⅝	95⅝	June 7	94⅛	July 5	95¾	..	54,700
£10,000,000	Apr. 5, 1911	Apr. 5-Oct. 5	..	..	..	‡Japanese 6s, 1st series, when issued	96⅜	96⅜	May 10	93¾	May 24	94	..	825,450
£12,000,000	Oct. 5, 1911	Apr. 5-Oct. 5	..	..	..	‡Japanese 6s, 2d series, full paid, w. i.	88⅝	89	Nov. 22	87½	Dec. 12	88½	..	622,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	‡Japanese 6s, 2d series, 2d instlmt. paid	87⅜	87⅜	Dec. 22	87⅜	Dec. 7	87⅜	..	9,000
$12,819,000	Nov. 1, 1949	May-Nov.	77¼	78	+ 2¼	Jersey City, Hoboken & Patterson 4s	67¾	77	Oct. 4	69⅝	Mar. 10	77	74⅜	$173,000
5,000,000	Sep. 1, 1903	May-Sep.	119¾	..	..	‡Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 5s	114	114	Mar. 14	114	Mar. 14	114	..	1,000
40,000,000	Dec. 1, 1934	June-Dec.	93¼	93⅝	..	Mexican Government 4s of 1904	91¼	94⅝	Oct. 25	93¾	Dec. 2	93¾	..	3,176,000
£22,076,220	July 1, 1944	Quar.-Jan. 1	102¾	104	+ ⅞	Mexican Government gold 5s	101	101 1-16	Je. 25	99	Dec. 14	101	100¼	65,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	‡Morelia & Tacambaro Ry. 1st 5s	71½	73⅝	July 29	71½	June 23	73⅝	..	$100,030
$10,478,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	89½	..	+ 6	‡Nassau Electric 4s	77¾	88	Aug. 12	77½	Jan. 21	85	70	710,000
10,635,000	Jan. 1, 1948	Jan.-July	110½	111½	+ 7¾	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	113	Nov. 19	105⅝	Mar. 8	113	105¾	202,000
17,809,000	July 1, 1932	Jan.-July	74	77	+ 4	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	80½	80½	Feb. 4	74½	Aug. 9	76	80	100,200
9,000,000	May 1, 1934	May-Nov.	99¾	100¾	+ 1¾	New York Central deb. 4s	98½	100	Dec. 2	98	June 16	98¾	..	891,000
3,300,000	May 1, 1946	Jun>-Dec.	107	109	+ ½	New York & Hoboken Ferry general 5s	103½	103½	Jan. 16	103½	Jan. 16	103½	103	10,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	N. Carolina State bonds, Y. & N. C. issue	..	..	Oct. 21	..	Oct. 21	..	..	100,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	North Carolina special tax bonds	..	2⅝	Nov. 25	2⅝	Nov. 25	2⅝	..	20,000
100,000	Feb. 1, 1915	Feb.-Aug.	104	105	..	North Hudson County Ry. extension 5s	104½	104½	June 9	104½	June 9	104½	..	10,000
11,723,000	May 1, 1949	May-Nov.	77	78	+ 8¾	North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	70	78	Oct. 7	70	Apr. 18	78¾	70	55,000
6,000,000	May 1, 1945	May-Nov.	..	..	+ ½	Ogden Gas 5s	80½	80	May 16	80½	May 16	80	..	15,000
86,500,000	Dec. 1, 1929	June-Dec.	97	97⅛	+ ⅜	Oregon Short Line ref. 4s	97	97	Nov. 10	96¾	Dec. 20	96⅝	..	69,000
18,809,800	.....	June-Dec.	74	74½	+ 10⅝	Public Service Corp. cfts.	61⅜	72¾	Dec. 15	61⅜	Nov. 4	72⅝	..	35,000
7,250,000	Nov. 1, 1908	May-Nov.	96	98½	+ ¾	Public Service Corp. 5% notes	87½	88	Dec. 22	87½	Dec. 21	88	..	30,000
1,000,000	Oct. 10, 1906	..	..	..	..	‡St. Louis Transit syn. sub. cfts., 8% paid	100½	103½	Nov. 12	100½	Nov. 12	103½	..	10,000
3,708,000	Jan. 15, 1937	Jan.1-July 15	112⅜	115	..	St. Paul City Cable 5s	106	106	June 8	106	June 8	106	..	1,000
5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1907	Mar.-Sep.	99¼	99¾	+ 10½	Seaboard Air Line 3-yr. 5s	80	90¾	Dec. 22	76⅞	Feb. 27	90¾	..	2,767,000
580,000	June, 1952	June-Dec.	18	25	+ 5¾	‡South Elberon Land 1st 5s	20	20½	Jan. 6	14⅜	Sep. 7	20½	18	214,000
8,837,000	Nov. 1, 1930	May-Nov.	76	78½	+ 6¾	‡Standard Milling 5s	71	80¾	Oct. 14	70	Feb. 10	76½	70	178,000
2,047,000	Jan. 1, 1-46	Jan.-July	102	102½	..	Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	96⅜	96⅜	Jan. 27	93⅝	Feb. 1	96⅜	90	10,000
2,500,000	Mar. 1, 1946	Mar.-Sep.	104	..	..	Syracuse Rapid Transit 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	Mar. 24	100¼	Mar. 24	103¾	..	1,000
1,066,000	July 1, 1909	Jan.-July	..	..	..	Toledo Consolidated St. Ry. 1st 5s	103½	103½	Sep. 16	100¾	Sep. 15	103¾	..	2,000
469,972	July, 1924	Jan.10-July 10	70	75	+ 3½	‡Trenton Potteries deb. sinking fund 4s	70	77	Jan. 27	73	Jan. 6	77	73¾	4,000
2,200,000	Nov. 1, 1920	May-Nov.	88	92	+ 1½	‡Union Ferry 5s	92	93	Jan. 25	91¼	Apr. 22	93	91½	3,000
16,110,000	June 1, 1940	June-Dec.	77¼	78	+ 4⅜	‡United Electric of N. J. 4s	70½	77	Dec. 13	70½	Aug. 19	77	..	13,000
284,000	Oct. 1, 1922	April-Oct.	3	3	..	‡United Lumber 1st 5s	42	45	Jan. 11	32	Jan. 7	43	40	10,000
45,000,000	1925	..	96	..	..	‡United States Leather new 5s, w. i.	96	97⅜	Dec. 10	95⅜	Dec. 21	93	..	353,000
13,193,100	July 1, 1924	Jan.-July	..	..	..	‡United States Realty & Imp. 5s, w. i.	90	94	May 31	78	July 8	90	..	253,000
15,000,000	.....	.....	..	..	+ 27¼	‡U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, undeposited	23	47	Dec. 5	22¾	Jan. 28	47	19¾	381,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	‡U. S. Shipbuilding 5s, cfts.	24	50	Dec. 31	20	May 23	50	..	3,708,400
153,568,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Various.	149½	153	+ 26	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, series A, C, and E	102½	111	Oct. 13	102	Feb. 26	111	102	57,000
149,884,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Various	112	113	+ 9	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, series B, D, and F	102	111	Oct. 11	102¾	Jan. 28	111	102	23,000
6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1934	Jan.-July	98	99¼	+ 2¾	Vera Cruz & Pacific 4½s	94	97	Dec. 5	93½	Oct. 14	96¼	..	789,000
6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1912	April-Oct.	98	99¾	+ 9	‡Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	94	100	Sep. 19	93	Apr. 7	99	90	884,500
20,000,000	June 1, 1954	June-Dec.	41	44½	+ 4¾	‡Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	88	93½	Dec. 28	83	Aug. 12	92¾	..	2,029,000
20,000,000	June 1, 1954	..	92¾	92¾	— 7⅜	‡Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal inc. 4s	92	92	May 20	40	Sep. 8	44½	..	3,737,000
$ 555,750	Dec. 1, 1951	June-Dec.

INACTIVE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annually; A—Annual.
Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise noted.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	T'l Divid's. 1904.	T'l Divid's. 1903.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1904.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1903.	Ch'ge.
Aetna National	$100,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 1905	20	20	525	500	— 25
America	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 1905	20	20	525	500	— 25
Amer. Exchange Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 1904	9	8	287½	250	+ 37½
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	20	20	775	750	+ 25
Bank of Discount	10,000	..	..	.....	..	..	150	...	...
Battery Park National	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..	...	...	...
Bowery	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	12	12	340	355	— 15
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..	150	...	...
Butchers & Drovers' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 1905	6	3	150	145	+ 5
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	175	180	— 5
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	20	700	725	— 25
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	325	310	+ 15
Chelsea Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	150	...	...
Chemical National	300,000	25	B	Dec. 31, 1904	150	150	4235	1000	+3235
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 1905	1.00	1.50	185	...	...
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 1904	8	8	297½	260	+ 37½
Coal & Iron National	300,000	..	..	.....	..	..	200	...	...
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	5	500	400	+100
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 1905	8	8	350	350	...
Commerce (National)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	8	8	250	225	+ 25
Consolidated National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	145	155	— 10
Cooper Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	100	...	...
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 1904	14	14	362½	345	+ 17½
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 1905	8	8	160	145	+ 15
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..	180	185	— 5
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 1905	187	100	3536	3530	— 330
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 1905	12	12	337	387	— 50
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 1, 1905	20	20	730	550	+180
Fourteenth Street	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 1904	6	6	300	275	+ 25
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 1905	7	7	225	200	+ 25
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 1904	12	12	415	390	+ 25
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	..	..	130	140	— 10
Garfield National	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	20	20	500	500	...
German-American ($75)	750,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 1904	6	6	165	145	+ 20
German Exchange	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 1905	14	14	255	280	— 25
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 1904	20	20	500	575	— 75
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	2	S	Nov. 1, 1904	6	6	230	290	— 60
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Dec. 31, 1904	6	6	165	170	— 5
Hanover National	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	535	515	+ 20
Imp. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 1905	20	20	590	575	+ 15
International Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	152	140	+ 12
Irving National ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 1905	8	8	217½	250	— 32½
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 1905	5	...	140	140	...
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	16	16	700	550	— 50
Lincoln National	250,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	18	18	1175	950	— 225
Maiden Lane	250,000	..	..	.....	..	..	...	...	...
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 1905	12	12	320	305	+ 15
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	292	255	+ 37
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	9	8	300	225	+ 60
Mech. & Traders' ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 1905	8	8	140	135	+ 5
Mercantile National	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 1905	8	8	270	225	+ 45
Merchants' Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 3, 1905	7	7	180	165	+ 15
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 1905	6	6	165	165	...
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 1904	12	12	285	300	— 15
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..	120	...	...
Mount Morris	250,000	8	S	Nov. 1, 1904	8	4	310	290	+ 20
Mutual	200,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 1905	3	...	300	275	+ 25
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 1904	8	8	180	170	+ 20
National Security	500,000	6	S	Aug. 3, 1904	10	10	115	100	+ 15
N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec. 10, 1904	40	40	1610	1600	+ 10
N. Y. Mtg. & Security	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	5	10	140	100	+ 40
N. Y. Security & Trust	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	*18	32	700	900	...
North American	2,000,000	5	S	Dec. 31, 1904	7	7	300	245	+ 55
People's Trust	500,000	1	M	Dec. 31, 1904	12	12	320	340	— 20
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	340	365	— 25
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec. 10, 1904	8	6	595	660	— 65
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	12	12	585	425	+160
Title Insurance	1,000,000	20	S	Dec. 1, 1904	40	40	1765	1725	+ 40
Trust Co of America	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	10	8	500	220	+280
Union	1,000,000	12	Q	Oct. 11, 1904	50	50	1425	1250	+ 75

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	T'l Divid's. 1904.	T'l Divid's. 1903.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1904.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1903.	Ch'ge.
Amer. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	8	8	177½	158	+ 19½
Bankers' Trust	1,200,000	14	Q	Jan. 2, 1905	14	..	400	275	+125
Bond & Mtge. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov. 15, 1904	10	10	380	300	+ 80
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 1904	6	3	320	300	+ 20
Broadway Trust	1,000,000	2	S	Nov. 15, 1904	4	4	167	173½	— 6½
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	16	16	380	340	+ 40
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	80	60	2150	1925	+225
Cent. Realty Bd. & Tr.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 1905	12	16	605	330	+ 275
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 1904	8	8	315	280	+ 35
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1905	10	10	395	300	+ 95
Commonwealth Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	60	50	+ 10
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	225	175	+ 50
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	10	9	600	605	— 5
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	40	40	1500	1400	+100
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	12	12	525	525	...
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1905	6	6	190	180	...
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	12	12	325	320	+ 5
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	20	20	690	625	+ 65
Guardian Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	..	..	175	160	+ 15
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	8	8	300	300	...
Kings County	500,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	104	10	400	410	— 10
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	20	S	Dec. 27, 1904	38	34	950	875	+ 75
Lawyers' Mtge. Ins.	2,500,000	14	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	55	5	190	165	+ 25
Lawyers' Title Ins.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	8½	8	330	280	+ 50
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	410	300	+110
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	295	275	+ 20
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	175	500	— 25
Mercantile	2,000,000	140	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	20	20	900	1000	— 10
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	140	150	— 10
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 1905	16	16	625	565	+ 60
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	20	20	1010	990	+ 10
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	270	250	+ 20
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 1904	6	6	250	255	— 5
National Security	500,000	5	S	Aug. 3, 1904	10	10	115	100	+ 15
N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec. 10, 1904	40	40	1610	1600	+ 10
N. Y. Mtg. & Security	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	5	10	140	100	+ 40
N. Y. Security & Trust	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	*18	32	700	900	...
North American	2,000,000	5	S	Dec. 31, 1904	7	7	300	245	+ 55
People's Trust	500,000	1	M	Dec. 31, 1904	12	12	320	340	— 20
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	340	365	— 25
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec. 10, 1904	8	6	595	660	— 65
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	12	12	585	425	+160
Title Insurance	1,000,000	20	S	Dec. 1, 1904	40	40	1765	1725	+ 40
Trust Co of America	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	10	8	500	220	+280
Union	1,000,000	12	Q	Oct. 11, 1904	50	50	1425	1250	+ 75

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	T'l Divid's. 1904.	T'l Divid's. 1903.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1904.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1903.	Ch'ge.
U. S. Mtge. & Trust	2,000,000	12	S	Dec. 31, 1904	20	16	500	400	+100
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 3, 1905	50	50	1490	1490	...
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	227½	210	+ 17½
Washington Trust	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 1905	12	12	420	390	+ 30
Williamsburg	700,000	2	..	Jan. 3, 1905	8	8	255	240	+ 5
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	180	200	— 11

*Including dividend of former capitalization. †Including extra dividend.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	T'l Divid's. 1904.	T'l Divid's. 1903.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1904.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1903.	Ch'ge.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	8	6	110	110	+ 10
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	35	30	880	800	...
Empire City	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	3	..	90	90	...
German Alliance	300,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	225	170	+ 55
German-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 1905	30	30	510	500	+ 10
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	20	16	350	320	+ 30
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	10	10	175	165	+ 10
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 1905	9	10	140	150	— 10
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	14	14	350	352	— 2
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 1905	10	10	170	185	— 15
New York	500,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 1904	7	6	100	90	+ 10
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 1905	20	20	300	250	+ 50
North River ($25)	5,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1904	8	8	180	165	+ 15
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	..	10	85	130	— 45
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	10	10	170	150	+ 20
Lt. Brklt. Brooklyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	10	10	215	255	— 20
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	..	..	60	56	+ 4
United States ($25)	250,000	5	..	Jan. 11, 1904	3	4	80	125	— 45
Westchester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	20	16	300	400	— 10
Williamsburg City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	30	30	585	600	— 15

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	T'l Divid's. 1904.	T'l Divid's. 1903.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1904.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1903.	Ch'ge.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1904	6	6	114	90	+ 24
Am. Graphophone ($10)	1,202,600	1	Q	Dec. 15, 1904	3	..	*2½	..	...
Do preferred ($10)	1,202,600	1¾	Q	Nov. 15, 1904	3½	..	*6	..	...
Am. Type Founders	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 1904	4	4	40	25	+ 15
Do preferred	1,648,800	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1904	7	7	93	87	+ 6
Associated Mer. 1st pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1905	7	7	105½	...	...
Automatic Heating pf.	4,500,000	3	S	Jan. 5, 1905	6	6	90	90	...
Barney & Smith pf.	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 1904	8	8	125	110	+ 15
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($500)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 1904	10	10	140	140	...
Do preferred ($500)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 1904	8	8	120	140	— 10
Casein of Amer. pf.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov. 10, 1904	8	8	62	70	— 8
Celluloid	3,925,000	1½	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	8	8	149	141	+ 7
Central Fireworks	1,000,150	..	S	Sept. 1, 1904	1½	..	15	25	— 10
Do preferred	1,247,200	3½	S	Sept. 1, 1904	7	7	60	55	+ 5
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Dec. 15, 1904	18	18	440	450	— 10
Claflin, H. B.	8,875,100	2	Q	Oct. 15, 1904	8	8	95	...	...
Do 1st preferred	2,999,900	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1901	5	5	52	50	+ 2
Denver Un. Water pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	30	25	+ 5
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	950,000	2½	S	July 1, 1904	5	..	35	50	— 15
Essex & Hudson Gas	2,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 1904	4	1½	123	...	...
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1,070,0 0	..	..	.....	..	..	...	½	...
Do 1st preferred	650,000	..	..	.....	..	..	25	30	— 5
Do 2d preferred	1,050,000	..	..	.....	..	..	4	2½	+ 1½
Hudson River Tel.	3,033,200	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1904	6	6	97	80	+ 17
Indianapolis Gas ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	..	67	50	+ 17
International Silver	9,944,762	..	..	.....	..	..	8	7	+ 1
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 1904	8	8	130	120	+ 10
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	7½	Q	Dec. 31, 1904	15	15	188½	176	+ 12½
Pat. & Passaic Gas.	5,000,000	1	S	Dec. 1, 1904	1¾	¾	67	...	...
Procter & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Nov. 15, 1904	12	12	375	330	+ 45
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 1904	8	8	205	197	+ 8
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	12½	Q	Sept. 30, 1904	31	12	650	...	...
South Jer. Gas & Elec.	6,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 1904	4	4½	120	...	...
Standard Coupler pf.	300,000	4	S	Dec. 23, 1904	8	8	120	110	+ 10
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	..	188½	7	+ 11½
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sept. 1, 1904	5	5	85	55	+ 30
West. Air Brake	70,976,950	15	Q	Oct. 11, 1904	24	24	*144	130	+ 14
Worthington Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 1904	7	7	118	108	+ 10

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	T'l Divid's. 1904.	T'l Divid's. 1903.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1904.	Bid Prices. Dec.31 1903.	Ch'ge.
Bleeck. St. & F. Ferry	$300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1905	1½	1½	30	29	+ 1
Broadway & 7th Av.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1905	10	10	239	237	+ 2
Central Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1905	15	15	340	...	...
Cen. Pk., E. & N. River	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1905	9	9	203	210	— 7
Christopher & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1905	8	8	180	178	+ 2
Coney Island & Rklyn.	2,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 1904	16	16	345	340	+ 5
Consol. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 1904	3	2½	70½	...	...
Dry D., E. B. & B.	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	..	..	115	115	...
Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan., 1905	16	16	380	381	— 1
42d & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Aug., 1904	18	18	390	390	...
Grand Rapids	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	56	38	+ 18
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1901	5	5	85	80	+ 5
Int. Trac. of Buffalo	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	24	17½	+ 6½
Do preferred	5,000,000	8	..	.....	..	..	60	55	+ 5
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1905	8	8	185	185	...
Public Service Corp.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	138	95	+ 43
Rochester Ry. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1904	5	5	98	94	+ 4
Second Avenue	1,828,000	2½	Q	Nov., 1904	9	9	203	204	+ 2
Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1905	7	7	174	168	+ 6
Syracuse Rapid Transit	2,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..	28	23½	+ 4½
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	Q	Jan., 1905	4	3	79	74	+ 5
Twenty-third Street	400,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1904	18	18	380	385	— 5

GAS BONDS.

BOND.	Amt. Outstanding.	Maturity.	Int. Period.	Closing Bid Dec. 31, 1904.	Closing Asked.	Clos'g Bid Dec.31, 1903.	Net Change in Bid Price.
Binghamton 1st 5s	$850,000	1938	April-Oct.	94	97	93	+ 1
Brklyn Borough 1st 5s	500,000	1948	Mar.-Sept.	96	103	...	...
Cent. Union 1st 5s	3,450,000	1927	Jan.-July	108	102½	106½	+ 1½
Columbus 1st 5s	1,500,000	1932	Jan.-July	104	...	103	+ 1
Den. G. & El. 1st con. 5s	2,580,000	May, 1949	May-Nov.	87½	89	62	+ 25½
Do prior lien 6s	1,000,000	1948	April-Oct.	102¾	...	87	+ 15¾
Grand Rapids 1st 5s	1,300,000	Feb., 1915	Feb.-Aug.	101	103	101	...
Indianapolis 1st 6s	2,750,000	Nov., 1920	May-Nov.	105	107	102	+ 3
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	800,000	Nov., 1948	May-Nov.	25	35	44	— 19
Lafayette 1st 6s	1,000,000	Nov., 1924	May-Nov.	55	65	60	— 5
Valley 1st 6s	1,750,000	Dec., 1925	June-Dec.	25	35	50	— 25
Madison scrip	100,000	..	1910	April-Oct.	100	100	...
Do 1st 6s	750,000	..	1925	Apr. 10-Oct. 10	101	110	106	...
N. Y. E. & R. 1st 5s	2,500,000	Jan., 1944	Jan.-July	112	*114	109½	+ 2½
Do con. 5s	1,500,000	Jan., 1945	Jan.-July	108½	111½	106	+ 2½
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	Nov., 1927	May-Nov.	101	102	103	— 1
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s	1,940,000	Dec., 1921	June-Dec.	27	32	38	— 6
Pat. & Passaic 4s	3,802,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sept.	102	103	...	...
St. Joseph 1st 5s	762,000	..	Jan.-July	95	97	92	+ 3
St. Paul gen. 5s	2,703,000	..	1944	Mar.-Sept.	93	93	86	+ 7
So. Jer. Gas & El. 5s	15,000,000	Mar. 1,	1951	Mar.-Sept.	103	105	...	...
So. Lt. & T. con. tr. 5s	1,500,000	..	1946	Mar.-Sept.	80	85	53	+ 3
Standard Gas 1st 5s	1,262,000	May,	1939	May-Nov.	114	115	103	+ 2
Syracuse Light. 1st 5s	2,000,000	June,	1951	June-Dec.	101	...	...	...

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INACTIVE OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued).

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

BOND.	Amt. Outstanding.	Maturity.	Int. Period.	Closing Dec. 31, '04 Bid.	Closing Dec. 31, '04 Asked.	Close'g Bid Dec.31, 1903.	Net Change in Bid Price.
Atlantic Av. 1st 5s.....	$750,000	Oct. 1, 1909	April-Oct.	101	104	98	+ 3
Do gen. 5s.....	2,241,000	Apr. 1, 1931	April-Oct.	112	114	108	+ 4
Do improvement 5s..	220,000	Jan. 1, 1934	Jan.-July	99	95	95	—
Bleecker St. & F. F's 4s	700,000	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan.-July	93	96	90	+ 3
B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	7,650,000	Dec. 1, 1943	June-Dec.	117⅛	..	..	..
Do 5s reg.....	500,000	July 1, 1911	Jan.-July	105	110	102	+ 3
B'way Surf. 1st 5s gtd.	1,500,000	July 1, 1924	Jan.-July	108	111	107	+ 1
Do 2d 5s.....	1,000,000	July 1, 1906	Jan.-July	99½	101	99½	—
B'klyn City 1st con. 5s..	6,000,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	103	111	106	+ 3
B'klyn C. & New. 1st 5s	2,000,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	111	115	111	..
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	103	108	98	+ 5
Buffalo Crosstown 5s..	2,274,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	103½	111½	110½	+ 1
Cent. Cross'n 1st 6s..	250,000	Nov. 1, 1922	May-Nov.	117	121	117	..
C. I. & Bklyn 1st con. 4s	2,000,000	July 1, 1948	Jan.-July	97	101	99	— 2
Con. Trac. of N.J. 1st 5s	15,000,000	June 1, 1933	June-Dec.	108	108½	..	..
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s	950,000	Dec. 1, 1932	Jan.-Dec.	108	110	108	..
Do 5s scrip.....	1,100,000	Feb. 1, 1911	Feb.-Aug.	100	102	98	+ 2
42d St. & Grand St. 1st 6s	183,000	Jan. 1, 1909	Jan.-July	105	108	105	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s.....	1,200,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sept.	105	107	104½	— ½
Do income 6s.....	1,500,000	Jan. 1, 1915	.....	82	88	80	+ 2
Fulton Street 1st 4s...	500,000	Nov. 1, 1955	May-Nov.	93½	98	92	+ 1⅝
Int. Trac. of Buf. 4s	18,255,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	77	78	78	— 1
J. C., Hob. & Pat. 4s..	12,819,000	Nov. 1, 1949	May-Nov.	77¼	78	..	...
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	2,760,000	Apr. 1, 1930	April-Oct.	108	108	107¼	+ ½
Do 2d 5s.....	1,500,000	Dec. 1, 1954	June-Dec.	103	106	102½	+ ½

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

BOND.	Amt. Outstanding.	Maturity.	Int. Period.	Closing Dec. 31, '04 Bid.	Closing Dec. 31, '04 Asked.	Close'g Bid Dec.31, 1903.	Net Change in Bid Price.
Seabeach 1st 4s.....	650,000	Sep. 1, 1941	Mar.-Sept.	82	85	82	...
Second Av. 1st con. 5s..	5,620,000	Feb. 1, 1948	Feb.-Aug.	112¾	114	105	...
Do 1st 5s.....	1,280,000	Nov. 1, 1909	May-Nov.	102¾	103½	103	— ¼
Do Deb. 5s.....	91,000	Jan., 1909	Jan.-July	102¾	104	102½	...
Southern Boulevard 5s	250,000	July 1, 1945	Jan.-July	102	105	102	...
South Ferry 1st 5s.....	550,000	Apr. 1, 1919	April-Oct.	105	108	105	...
Steinway Ry 1st 6s.....	1,500,000	July 1, 1922	Jan.-July	118	121	117	+ 3
Syracuse R. T. 1st 5s..	2,500,000	Mar. 1, 1946	Mar.-Sept.	104	.	99	+ 5
Tar., W.P. & M. 1st 5s.	200,000	Mar. 1, 1928	Mar.-Sept.	98	102	100	— 2
34th St. C'tn 1st 5s gtd.	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1936	April-Oct.	110	115	113	— 3
59th & 12th St. 1st 5s..	1,500,000	Oct. 1, 1936	April-Oct.	110	113	110	...
23d St. 1st ext. 6s.....	1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1909	Jan.-July	107	110	106	...
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1942	Feb.-Aug.	108½	111	109	— ½
W'chester Elec. 1st 5s.	500,000	July 1, 1943	Jan.-July	106	106½	101	+ 5
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s..	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1943	April-Oct.	104	108	101	+ 3

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Barney & Smith Car 1st 6s.....	$1,000,000	July 1, 1942	Jan.-July	112½	114	108	+ 4½
Cent. Tobacco deb. 7s	1,381,100	Apr. 1, 1905	April-Oct.	100	102	101½	— 1½
Den. Un. Water 5s..	8,000,000	July,	1914	Jan.-July	98¼	..	..	...
Havana Tobacco 5s..	7,500,000	June 1,	1922	June-Dec.	76	82	90	— 14
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	4,103,000	May,	1946	May-Nov.	109	112	105	+ 4

*Sell dollars per share. ‡Including extra dividend. †Sell flat.

BROADENING MARKET FOR REAL ESTATE DURING 1905.

Tendencies of New York's Development Reviewed for the Year—Prospect for Continued Expansion.

By B. W. Desmond, Editor of The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide.

Anticipations are timed usually by a clock that somehow runs at least a trifle fast. No doubt, in a few particulars, people in the real estate and building markets remain still expecting, at the close of 1904, events the arrival of which was looked for with certainty earlier in the year, but upon the whole it must be said that the twelve months that have just passed have moved in a very logical, very orderly, and in the main a very satisfactory manner.

Nineteen hundred and four was, in an especially strict sense, a continuation of 1903. The conditions that distinguished the former year merely grew older, more set and visible. Not a single new factor was intruded into the situation. Not a single unexpected event interrupted normal development. Hence many things that were seen by far-sighted speculators twelve months ago and earlier are evident to-day to a much greater number, and promise to be too obvious a year hence to be overlooked even by the blind.

We are still in the period that began with 1901. We are moving with the impulse received at that moment, when it may be said New York City's growth became for the first time essentially, in character and direction, positively metropolitan. One may ask for an explanation in concrete terms of what this means. It may not be easy to supply, on hand, a hard definition or a detailed bill of particulars. The buying, selling, and improvement of real estate proceeds in this new period very much in principle as in all previous periods since Minuit bought Manhattan Island for those historic 60 guilders, but development to-day is a very much more complex process and moves in obedience to much more intricate and remoter causes than was the case even ten years ago. It is indeed a pity that real estate operations are so devoid of visibly dramatic moments or rhetorical circumstances. Were it otherwise the big events of the last few years would not have crept upon the stage in so dull a garb and with the mere prosaic accompaniment of dry statistics and dull quotations. Probably another generation will see philosophically the full significance of just what has happened lately, precisely as it required recently a younger set of men possessed of ideas and standards different from those of their immediate predecessors to have faith in the new circumstances of New York City, in the immensely greater opportunities offered and the warrant they give for bolder speculation, higher prices, and more extended enterprise. Real estate in New York City represents now a much larger social fact, it is a more complex unit, and its value is founded upon wider economic forces than was the case a few years ago. It is this change, or, rather, the predominance of these more highly evolved conditions, that leads us to speak of the years since 1901 as a special period—the Metropolitan Period.

Every one will recall the work of transformation that, commenced four years ago, chiefly in the central part of Manhattan. An immense amount of the most expensive class of building was undertaken, including hotels, apartment houses, and residences of the first class, to which we must join the projection of the Subway, the new bridges, and the river tunnels. It was in a sense a concentrated activity. By it the centre of gravity of the city was shifted. In the rapid readjustment of prices that accompanied the operation the centre of gravity of values also was shifted. Not only was the physiognomy of the town changed, the efficiency of the city increased, and its character materially modified, but at the same time its entire domestic economy was disturbed to the point that necessitated economically great readjustments and redistributions of population.

The first work undertaken, however, was directed essentially to the development of the older parts of the city. The wider task of domestic expansion was deferred. Increased transit communications were not yet actually supplied, and, as it happened, the city for the moment was even overprovided with residential accommodations, particularly in tenements—the product of an exceptional building activity during the preceding years. It was not until the Spring of 1903 that population began to press here and there against the door. Rents advanced as a consequence. Extensive operations in flats and tenements would have resulted, but labor troubles in the building trades had reached an acute stage and enterprise on any extensive scale was stifled. The process of distribution was hindered, and yet distribution clearly was the process then demanded. The older parts of the city naturally did not offer the desired opportunity and scope. It was plain that the entire city, in a residential sense, must be moved up, particularly on the east side. Large areas of vacant land lying to the north that had been waiting long for the builder's hand had at last, it was seen, to be taken into the inhabited city. The erection of moderate-priced residences, even small "homes," was again to be a possibility. The sign was hung out for the small investor. Nor was the expansion to be confined to Manhattan and the Bronx. It was evident that Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and even New Jersey were to share and share largely in the expansion.

When 1904 opened all of this was visible, but little had been accomplished. The lack of new living accommodations had enabled the owners of flats and tenements to increase rents. The migration of population from the most congested area of Manhattan, the lower east side, to the less crowded tenement district north and east of Central Park had commenced and had already imparted greater activity to real estate speculation in that neighborhood. A lively demand had set in for vacant land in that vicinity. The erection of a large number of six-story tenements was promised. The northward movement, however, had not then overpassed the limits of Manhattan, and therefore the Bronx was affected only by implication. Moreover, at the opening of 1904 the real estate market was under a cloud. The progress of events had been halted not only by the loss of confidence because of the persistence of building strikes, but by the more general depression due to high money and by dull business. The former, of course, was temporary, but how temporary? The latter might, for all any one could see, be only the initial stage of a lengthy period of bad times. The only good point was the improved rental conditions that prevailed all over the city, particularly in Harlem, and resulted later on in the Spring, as rents continued to mount, in the anti-high rent agitation on the lower East side.

The first effect of these higher rents was to bring about a lively speculation in five-story tenements within the middle and upper east sides and to quicken the whole "moving up" tendency until the people were driven over into the Bronx. The "Bronx movement," begotten of the overflow from Manhattan, began in the Spring. If it cannot be said that the northern activity has been actually the chief event of the twelve months' operations, (being itself only a part of a greater whole,) it, at any rate, when taken in conjunction with the lively course of events in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, justifies us in characterizing the year 1904 as the "Borough Year."

The Spring freshet northward naturally was accompanied by an active construction of tenement houses and flats in all the residential parts of the city except the lower west side. This building was well distributed, and the capital invested in it constitutes one-half the money expended during the year in new construction in Manhattan and two-thirds of the amount invested in the Bronx. These proportions do not tell the story properly unless it be understood that since Jan. 1 the estimated cost of projected buildings in Manhattan amounts to over $75,000,000, and in the Bronx to about $25,000,000—$35,000,000 in all, which, by the way, added to the $32,000,000 worth of work planned for in Brooklyn, gives some idea of the gigantic building market New York City has become, greater than that of any several other cities of the country combined. But the figures referring to the Bronx demand a further explanation that is best given by placing in comparison with the $25,000,000 of this year the $7,500,000 of the previous year—a threefold increase during the twelve months! In Manhattan building operations just held their own compared with 1903, and in Brooklyn they increased about 50 per cent.

It is perfectly clear that the development of the Bronx will be the builder's task and the speculator's and the investor's chance in the immediate future. What happened on the west side in the early eighties will in some degree be repeated. The area of operation, however, is larger, improvements will not be of a character so equal and homogeneous, and the situation is not so compact and obvious. Increased transportation facilities, moreover, are needed. But despite these unsettling influences and the fact that speculative prices, when once they get going, tend to discount the future excessively, the Bronx is likely for many years to come to absorb the attention and the investments of the judicious and the injudicious in real estate. During all last Summer this Bronx boom gathered headway, culminating for the moment when the Subway was opened.

Early in the Spring a few large operators undertook to "interest the public in Washington Heights, one of the city's "deferred districts." Due in part to deficient rapid transit facilities, that section had been cut off as the lineal descendant of the old "west side." The expectation was that this large and delightfully situated part of the city would continue the building movement which had been carried up from Seventy-second Street right to the Heights, but people refused to go further. It is time that counts, not distance, in these matters, and, calculating temporarily, some of the choicest spots on Manhattan for residential purpose were further away from the business section of the island than many suburbs in New Jersey. The Subway promised to remedy this defect, and in the Spring the early operator began to anticipate the events that were to happen when the cars began to run on the underground. These first steps were a trifle ahead of the public, but later in the year Washington Heights property became involved in the general activity in northern real estate. Considerable speculation in lots was undertaken by big companies, and at the present moment that section is absorbing a great deal of professional energy.

Down-town conditions are fixed for a long time to come. The work of development remains to be rounded out, and that has been so especially retarded by the labor troubles that it is not likely to be pushed with any great energy until more settled conditions prevail. If we must say, the outlook for a real settlement of these labor difficulties is brighter to-day than it was twelve months ago, it is chiefly because of the lapse of time. An indefinite continuation of the existing utterly unsound relations between employers and laborers and between both and the public is, of course, unimaginable. Efforts so far made to terminate existing differences have ended mainly to patch up a peace that cannot in the nature of things be lasting so long as the employers on the one hand and the unions on the other cling to principles and practices that are economically false and morally wrong. Arbitration does not deal with the quick of the matter. Arbitration, no doubt, is a makin' arrangement of great value to all concerned. Instituted and conducted on broad, fair lines, it would produce stability, provided always the weightier matters of the law were observed. A compact, however, cannot take the place of a reformation, and it is a reformation and nothing less that the entire building trade needs to-day. Had the builders, in the homely phrase, "put their house in order" twelve months ago, the year that has just closed would have witnessed an extraordinary activity in new construction. Even as it is, a great amount of new work has been projected, but a deal that might have been undertaken has been simply deferred or carried over as an asset and possibility for the coming year.

The only high-class property active during 1904 was that in the Fifth Avenue section. Mr. Altman's purchases were the chief event, and these in turn will not only necessitate the erection of several new buildings of the best type, but will stimulate an additional demand for property and an increase in prices.

In conclusion, the prospects are excellent for an all-around market in 1905 wherein we shall witness a continuation and development of the several movements that have been in progress during the last twelve months in particular, and during the last four years in general. The situation certainly offers great opportunities to the wise or the unlucky.

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NEW YORK.
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(4983)

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C. V. THACKARA, Asst. Cashier.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Capital.....$2,500,000
Surplus.....$7,500,000

PENN NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Capital.....$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits.....$[illegible]
S. S. SHARP, Pres. H. G. CLIFTON, Cash.
H. C. BRITZIUS, Asst. Cash.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Capital and Surplus....$4,300,484.56
Resources.....$6,253,019.87
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DAVID G. WILLIAMS, Vice President.
THOMAS J. BUDD, Cashier
W. CLIFFORD WOOD, Assistant Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Capital and Surplus....$1,148,246.14
Resources.....$5,283,057.40
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, President.
A. E. FLETCHER, Cashier.
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Assistant Cash.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus Earnings over $1,500,000

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SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
EVERETT SMITH, President.
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SECURITY TRUST CO.,
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1905

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F. E. SHAW, General Agent.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW JERSEY.
45 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
CHUBB & SON, Managers.
F. E. SHAW, General Agent.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Assets Jan. 1, 1904 ..... $6,465,828.59
Net Surplus to Policy-Holders $2,823,258.93
JAMES NICHOLS, President.
H. E. STILLMAN, Sec'y.
H. A. SMITH, Asst Sec'y.

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EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
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GEORGE A. MOORE, President.
S. H. MARKS, Secretary.

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NEW YORK OFFICE, 52 WILLIAM ST.
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A. W. DAMON, President.
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AMERICAN FARMERS PROSPER

Enormous Increase in All the Leading Crops.

By George K. Holmes, Chief of Division of Foreign Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Larger than the tithe of old that went to the Church is the fraction of the products of the farms of this country that becomes a National surplus and goes to the other nations of the earth. This surplus for the fiscal year 1904 was well up to the level of recent years and, in fact, was exceeded in value by that of only two years, 1901 and 1903. These exported domestic products were valued at $850,000,000, or only $8,000,000 less than the annual average of the preceding five years, and this five-year average would be considerably less were it not for the enormous increase of exports of farm products in 1901, due mostly to cotton.

At the same time it is true that the fraction of our total domestic exports derived from farms reached the lowest point of many years, at any rate since 1850, the percentage being 59.8. A decreasing percentage of farm products in the domestic exports, while the value of such exported farm products increased, is of course due to the fact that the exports of manufactures are increasing faster. Although the farmers may be losing their relative importance as contributors to the National surplus, yet their absolute importance remains intact.

In the farm exports of 1904 by far the most conspicuous increase over 1903 was in the value of cotton. The exports of this fibre were valued at $372,000,000, or $55,000,000 more than in 1903, and by far the largest value ever exported. Of next importance in amount of increase in 1904 is live animals with a total of $48,000,000 and an increase of $13,000,000 over 1903. Increases in other items of farm exports were small, with the exception of fruits, the exports of which amounted to over $26,000,000, or an increase of $2,000,000.

On the other hand, there was the enormous decrease of $72,000,000 in the value of exported grain and grain products, and along with this were decreases of several million dollars each in the items of meat and meat products, oil cake, and oil cake meal, vegetable oils, seeds, and tobacco. The net result was that the exports of farm products fell off $19,000,000 from those of 1903.

Steadily increasing imports of farm or agricultural products are disclosed by the statistics of foreign trade. These imports never reached so high a figure as they did in 1904, with a total of $462,000,000, although the amount for 1903 was nearly as large. The average for the five years preceding 1904 was $407,500,000. These imports have gained $100,000,000 in value within five years, and the fact will seem strange until the character of these imports is analyzed. The classes of imported articles that were valued at more than $10,000,000 each in 1904 include such exotic products as silk, $46,000,000; coffee, $70,000,000; vegetable fibres, most of which are not produced in this country, $46,000,000; fruits, $13,000,000, and tea, $18,000,000. Other important items were wool, $25,000,000; sugar and molasses, $75,000,000, and tobacco, $17,000,000. So it appears, as will be still more evident upon further analysis, that the imported agricultural products are mostly non-competitive with domestic products.

Among the agricultural imports showing conspicuous increases in 1904 over the preceding year were wool, with an increase of $2,000,000; cocoa and chocolate, $1,343,000; coffee, $10,351,000; vegetable fibres, $1,000,000; tea, $2,570,000, and vegetables, $2,427,000.

The decreases are found mostly in hay, vegetable oils, alcoholic liquors, hops, and spices. The net result is that agricultural imports increased $6,000,000.

During the latter part of 1904 it became apparent that the farmers of the United States had reached a higher point in prosperity than they had ever touched before. This is due partly to large production and in some degree to increased production, but more particularly to prices. Although the wheat crop is estimated at only 570,000,000 bushels, or 135,000,000 less than the annual average of the preceding three years, it is, nevertheless, the most valuable crop of wheat that the farmers ever raised—that is, valuable to the farmers, without any regard to increases of prices after the wheat leaves the farm.

Then there is the cotton crop, with an aggregate value even greater than that of wheat. More than half, and perhaps three-fourths, of the cotton crop had been sold by planters before the December break in prices, and it is hardly too much to say that the planters received, or will receive, quite $800,000,000 for lint and seed. These two gigantic crops may be added together and still it is likely that their total will fall short of equaling the value of the corn crop, such have been the unusually high prices at which the crop of 1904 has been selling.

Having laid by these three crops, together worth to the farmer nearly $2,500,000,000, there still remains that old standby the hay crop, with its value of more than $500,000,000. The farmers will get for these four crops of 1904 upward of $3,000,000,000, and will have left for pin money the oat crop, worth $250,000,000; the potato crop, of 330,000,000 bushels and worth probably $120,000,000; the barley crop, worth perhaps $60,000,000; the tobacco crop of more than $50,000,000; the rye and buckwheat crops, each worth nearly $25,000,000, and numerous smaller crops, including fruits and vegetables, all of which have been profitable and in the aggregate highly valuable.

The Secretary of Agriculture has attracted much attention to the "American Hen;" and well may he do so, because she has produced eggs during 1904 worth probably not far below $300,000,000. Poultry occupies a place in the finances of the ordinary farmer which is not generally known. The eggs laid by the farmer's flock of fowls are commonly sufficient to pay the family grocery bills and often to provide a part or all of the clothing for the family.

All products considered which are taken account of by the census, the total value of the farmers' productions in 1904, with some estimates probably close to the fact and other estimates very likely far from it, is believed to be close to $5,000,000,000.

In 1903 the total was about $4,480,000,000, and the census total for 1899 was $3,742,000,000. So it appears that the farms of 1904 produced an aggregate wealth for the items mentioned that was 9.65 per cent. above the product of 1903, and 31.28 per cent. above the figures for the census year 1899.

A review of agriculture for last year should at least recognize the existence of exceptionally high prices for farm products. It is many years since there has been such a general high level of prices obtained by the farmer for his wheat, his corn, his cotton, his eggs and poultry, his vegetables, and many minor products. The prevailing belief among farmers is that they have now "come to their own," and that they are getting no more than they should receive to sustain the cost of production and leave them a good profit. In a large degree, I believe that they are right. In a new country it is quite the practice to convert soil fertility into low prices of products, and this has been the practice in our own country ever since railroads pushed into the Middle West, but such a course of soil exploitation must come to an end, and then there must be a reorganization of agricultural practices. They must be established upon a sound economic structure which must be self-sustaining and profitable to the producers. For many years the Eastern farmers groaned under the strain of the abnormal competition that they encountered from the Middle West, a competition in which soil solvency had to fight for its life against soil bankruptcy. The competition of the Western farmers at that time was financially similar to the competition of a bankrupt railroad, which does not need to recognize profits and dividends, nor even to maintain its property in good order. In recent years new-land agriculture has very perceptibly been replaced by the systems and operations which are essential to permanency in agriculture, and these systems and operations must by force of necessity take account of all costs of production which is not done by agriculture upon new land.

There is good reason, therefore, for believing that high prices of agricultural products have come to stay, perhaps not at the notch now reached in all cases, but the general fact may be accepted. During all the long period of low prices the consumer has enjoyed the benefits and the farmer has suffered, except to the extent that the pioneer has been enabled to establish himself.

The foregoing presentation of some of the leading features of agriculture during the past year is enough to indicate how helpful the farmers have been to this country during the last two years of some financial depression. Had it not been for the large production of the farms and the good prices obtained by the farmers for their products, the depression would very likely have been somewhat severe. The farmer after all is a man of some importance in the United States. He not only feeds a multitude at home, but he feeds hordes in foreign countries. If his principal fibre crop threatens to go below the needs of the world, the rest of the world has a spasm, to say nothing of New England and the mills of the South. When his country owes $2,000,000,000 or more to foreign creditors, the farmer industriously sets to work to create a surplus which balances this account in international bookkeeping.

He plays the part of Commissary General to the manufacturers of his own country as well as to many of those in foreign countries and supplies the home manufacturers with materials that are two-thirds in value of the entire materials used in the National industries.

GEORGE K. HOLMES.

OUTLOOK IN LOUISVILLE

By Logan C. Murray, President of the American National Bank.

The atmosphere looks very clear, and we are certainly expecting a very prosperous year. I see no reason why we should fear to go on and pursue the regular course of our day with confidence as to the success of the country's business.

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Incorporated as a National Bank, 1865.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
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New York, December 22d, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed from December 24th, 1904, until January 3d, 1905.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

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Cincinnati Merchants Satisfied

By G. S. Schmidtoff, President Union Savings Bank and Trust Co.

While the general prosperity of Cincinnati cannot be based entirely on its banking business, it is indicative of our advancement. Those not familiar with conditions here are often surprised at the meagre business done by the banks. A year ago the deposits in the twenty-six National, State, and savings banks and trust companies were in round numbers $84,000,000. At this time they are about $97,000,000 showing an increase of over 15 per cent. within the year. While the banking figures show this condition, much better results in deposits might be shown were it not for the conservative position of most of our banks in declining to pay as high interest rates on current balances as many competing cities, and there is perhaps no city of similar size that absorbs proportionately a greater amount of municipal bonds and other conservative securities, and this is another reason why our deposits are so small. Also, our merchants as a class have ample capital, and therefore borrow little from our banks. Indeed, it has often been said that one commercial bank could easily take care of all the business paper that is offered in this market. Another source of using floating funds has been in the building associations, which, until the last few years, have been very prosperous here. While we must plead guilty to the charge of not being entirely exempt from speculative tendencies, there is little of this done here in comparison with other cities, and for that reason our ills were not as great and so our improvement has not been so apparent. The condition has really been one of business expansion in building, manufacturing, banking, as indicated from the above figures, and in other departments. The merchants, as a rule, are well satisfied with last year's business, and especially those who have made an effort to cultivate the Southern business, much of which is tributary to our city.

DRY GOODS TRADE IN 1904.

Cotton Manufacturing Only Branch Which Suffered.

By S. H. Ditchett, Managing Editor of The Dry Goods Economist.

Throughout the year the demand for textiles has been generally satisfactory. The distributing trade of the country, both wholesale and retail, has been prosperous, and the consumption fully up to the average. Had it not been for exceptional conditions affecting the production of fabrics the twelvemonth now closing would have proved a very satisfactory one to the entire manufacturing interests. As it is, silk manufacturers have done particularly well, and no complaints are heard from the woolen branch. It is only in the cotton fabric and cotton knit goods fields that serious difficulties have been encountered.

With one prominent exception, labor troubles have not been responsible for these perplexities. It is the shortage and the costliness of raw material that have made 1904 a year long to be remembered by all who buy and manufacture cotton. As all the world knows, raw cotton, as a result of the evident shortage in the supply and under the influence of manipulation, was forced up during the latter part of 1903, and early in the present year reached a record-breaking price. Quotations very close to 17 cents a pound ruled in March, and for nearly a year previously the prices had ranged all the way from 9½ cents upward. These prices, it should be remembered, are for the middling upland grade of cotton. In many cases mills were compelled to pay higher prices for the kinds of cotton suitable for their machinery and product. What such high-cost raw material means to the manufacturer may be indicated by a glance at the highest and lowest prices of cotton during each of the six years immediately preceding 1904. These are as follows:

	Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.
Cotton year of 1903-04	12.50	8.30
" " " 1902-03	9.78	7 13-16
" " " 1901-02	12.00	8.00
" " " 1900-01	10½	6½
" " " 1899-00	9⅝	6 5-16
" " " 1898-99	7 13-16	5¾

In addition to the difficulty of obtaining supplies and the high price demanded for the raw material, manufacturers were confronted by a singularly dilatory policy on the part of buyers of cotton fabrics, more especially merchandise of a staple character. Goods of this kind being obtainable at all times and being dependent for their sale on intrinsic value, and not on novelty or other special feature, buyers felt no apprehension as to their ability to obtain the merchandise when they might require it. Skeptical as to a continuance of the high prices for raw material, they pursued a hand-to-mouth policy, purchasing only in small lots and at such times when the goods were needed. In this way they succeeded in keeping prices of fabrics throughout the year at about the level reached when cotton was selling at very much lower figures. As a consequence, manufacturers were compelled either to turn out goods at a loss or to shut down their machinery. In a very large measure this latter course was pursued. Both in New England and in the South the majority of cotton mills curtailed production. So determined were manufacturers not to produce goods without profit that when the topmost prices for cotton were reached many sold the larger part of the raw material with which they had provided themselves at considerably lower figures. The profit thus acquired was a valuable aid in the payment of dividends in the face of lessened production.

Not only was the demand for cotton fabrics lessened by the conservative attitude of buyers, but at the opening of hostilities between Russia and Japan the export trade was largely restricted. In China, which takes about half the amount of cotton goods exported from the United States, business was demoralized by apprehension of the effect of the war upon trade in general and upon ocean transportation in particular. Fortunately this unsettlement of conditions was of brief duration. Our trade with China shortly revived, and the indications now are that the quantity of cotton goods exported to the "Flowery Kingdom" during the latter half of the present year and the first half of 1905 will reach a volume as great as that of any similar period in the past, and in all probability much greater.

The Department of Commerce figures, however, that are available as to the shipments to China during the year—namely, for the ten months ending Oct. 31, show a falling off in quantity compared with last year, although accompanied by an increase in value, and the shipments show a decided decline as compared with the first ten months of 1902. The figures are as follows:

	Yards.	Value.
First ten months of 1904	171,116,402	$9,457,507
First ten months of 1903	177,667,479	8,962,765
First ten months of 1902	229,124,195	14,655,370

The figures for recent months, however, show a remarkable improvement.

	Yards.	Value.
October, 1904	42,545,333	$2,367,749
October, 1903	9,070,639	550,858
October, 1902	20,152,578	1,050,726
September, 1904	20,235,240	1,194,581
September, 1903	3,375,970	168,298
September, 1902	22,753,638	1,190,977
August, 1904	44,247,904	2,437,629
August, 1903	4,069,101	189,152
August, 1902	25,366,370	1,087,054

As stated, this increase in shipments is expected to continue during the remainder of the Winter and throughout the coming Spring.

The influence of lessened production is traceable in our shipments of cotton goods to other countries. The total exports of cotton goods from the United States for the first ten months of the present year, including shipments to China, amounted to 314,376,115 yards, valued at $18,720,502, against 342,004,607 yards, valued at $17,757,380, in the first ten months of 1903, and 460,219,823 yards, valued at $23,445,750 in the first ten months of 1902.

Inactive demand and lessened production continued throughout the Summer. Beginning with the latter part of July, the output was further curtailed by the breaking out of a strike among the operatives in Fall River, Mass., the greatest cotton manufacturing centre of the country. This strike, the only one of importance in the textile industry during the year, is still in progress at the time of writing. Its cause was an effort on the part of the employers to lower wages, coupled with a change in the service demanded from the operatives, due to modernization of the weaving machinery. Wages in Fall River are somewhat higher than those paid in any other textile manufacturing centres in New England, and very much in advance of those ruling in the South. The future of the Fall River mills depends on bringing the wage conditions closer to those in existence elsewhere, and on this reduction the managements are apparently determined.

In view of the dilatory policy pursued by buyers, the lessening of consumption has proved of great advantage to the cotton goods market, preventing the heavy accumulations of goods which would otherwise have been created, and thus keeping prices firm. The best proof of the stability of the market was furnished on Dec. 6. On the appearance of the cotton crop estimate of the Bureau of Agriculture, placing the probable yield at 12,162,000 bales, the price of the raw material dropped about two cents from recent quotations. The market for goods, however, was but slightly affected by this steep decline. Though considerable apprehension was caused among manufacturers and holders of cotton goods, prices held up, due to general recognition of the fact that the break in raw material would not increase the quantity of cotton goods on the market and would for some time exert no marked influence on production.

In fancy cotton fabrics for dress goods purposes the market has given indications of a clearing-up process during the year. Manufacturers have disposed of a large quantity of goods which though at one time very desirable have been superseded by fabrics more suitable to the prevailing fashion ideas. In many cases, however, these goods were disposed of at a loss.

The difficulties encountered by cotton manufacturers are reflected in the lessened number of new cotton mills erected during the year. These amount to 48, against 81 in 1903, 88 in 1902, 59 in 1901, and 171 in the boom year of 1900. Of these new mills 26, with a capacity of 155,472 spindles and 3,535 looms, are in the South, and 22, with 61,184 spindles and 868 looms, are in the North.

The outlook for the textile industry during the year 1905 appears generally favorable. Cause for apprehension is principally found in the continued increase in producing capacity. It is apparent that with normal raw material conditions and with labor fully employed this country can manufacture considerably more cotton goods than it is at present able to consume. Our export trade cannot be expected to increase automatically, and in order to take care of our surplus product new markets must be opened. Nor is it probable that our importations of cotton fabrics, worth from $7,000,000 to $7,500,000 a year, will decrease, seeing that the goods possess a distinctiveness that will always render them desirable to a certain class of our citizens. Our woolen industry, on the contrary, is susceptible of development on a broad scale, and were American manufacturers of woolens and worsteds blessed, like their confrères in the cotton and silk industries, with free raw material, their operations might be greatly extended. As it appears probable that fashion will continue favorable to the use of silks during the greater part of the present year, the outlook in that branch is promising. Silk manufacturers will do well, however, to pursue a course no less conservative than that adopted during the year just closed.

Speaking generally, the outlook for the textile industry of the country is considerably more favorable than was the case a year ago.

S. H. DITCHETT.

TOPEKA IS PROSPEROUS.

By J. R. Mulvane, President of the Bank of Topeka.

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AMERICA LEADS IN COAL PRODUCTION.

Industry on a Firm Foundation and Fears No Setback in 1905.

By Frederick E. Saward, Editor of The Coal Trade Journal.

One may be pardoned for claiming first place for coal. It is a fact that the output in the world aggregates at least one billion tons a year. There is no single commodity wherein such vast figures are used to show its statistical position, of such infinite value. The mind is staggered with the figures, and there is but little knowledge of the industry, for unless some great calamity befall little public attention is given to the business of mining, carrying, and distributing this vast amount of mineral fuel. Of the expansion of this industry in recent years there is much to be said, for the growth within five years has been at a tremendous pace, particularly in the United States, so that we have now outstripped our former leader, Great Britain, to the extent of one hundred million tons in the year's product. No other country produces anything like the tonnage, and in no other country is so large a proportion of the output used within its borders. This last is one of the most important facts which can be impressed upon the reader.

Thus we have the principal countries in this proportion:

	Tons
United States	257,256,146
Great Britain	227,954,000
Germany	152,315,000
Austria-Hungary	42,548,000
France	38,585,000
Belgium	22,132,000
Russia	17,000,000
Japan	9,861,000

And others sufficient to bring the total up to 567,858,000 net tons, of which the United States produced 57 per cent.

Government statistics of the output of coal in the United States during the year 1903 show that the total production of the mines in that year amounted to 357,256,146 short tons, being an increase of 19 per cent. over the production of 1902, and greater than all previous records. The production of 1903 was nearly double that of 1893, and more than three times the output of 1883. The increase of production in 1903 over 1902 was equal to the total production of all kinds of coal in 1878. The value of the coal product in 1903 amounted to $596,190,783, which, compared with the value of the output in 1902, shows an increase of $139,158,691, or nearly 38 per cent. It is significant that while the increase in bulk was only 19 per cent., the increase in value at the mines was 38 per cent. The report shows that next to the increase in the output of Pennsylvania anthracite the most important gains were by West Virginia, 5,629,832 short tons; Pennsylvania bituminous, 5,000,000 tons, and Illinois, 4,-267,204 tons. If the entire production of coal in 1903 should be loaded on freight cars with a capacity of thirty tons each, the trains containing it would encircle the globe at the equator about three and one-third times. It happens, also, that if the entire production were loaded on freight cars in one day the train would occupy one-fourth of the entire railway trackage of the United States, and, taking advantage of thirty cars to a train, it would require sixteen times as many freight locomotives as there are in the United States to move this tonnage in one day. Take another view, the coal output of 1903, if spread over the surface of Manhattan Island, would cover the entire island to a depth of twenty-five feet.

One of the main features of interest in regard to the large output of coal in the United States is that it is also so largely used within the country's borders, and not exported, as is the case with other countries. Our importations form but a small quantity, for we are mining coal in so many portions of the country that a supply is available at nearly every centre of industry and population. The following table gives particulars of the excess of exports over imports in 1902 in the countries named:

	Imports. Tons.	Exports. Tons.	Excess of Exports. Tons
United Kingdom	2,000	59,400,000	59,397,000
Germany	8,570,000	18,681,000	12,111,000
United States	2,540,000	6,127,000	3,587,000
New South Wales		3,261,000	3,261,000
Belgium	3,198,000	6,574,000	3,076,000
Japan	73,000	2,939,000	2,866,000

The coal-producing interest most attracting attention in this country is the anthracite. This is by reason of its compactness, as one might say. Its area of production is in so small a territory, in one State, and the sale is increasing at so rapid a ratio that it forms one of the most attractive subjects for discussion. W. W. Ruley, the well-known statistician of the anthracite companies, has estimated the acreage and unmined coal of the various anthracite companies as follows:

	Acres.	Tons Unmined.
Philadelphia & Reading	192,000	2,450,000,000
Delaware & Hudson	21,300	200,000,000
Delaware, Lack. & Western	15,200	400,000,000
Pennsylvania Coal Company	12,000	180,000,000
Hillside Coal & Iron	7,200	70,000,000
Lehigh Valley	22,720	400,000,000
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	13,000	335,000,000
Lehigh & Luzerne	980	5,000,000
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	9,400	370,000,000
Alliance Coal Mining Co	4,000	120,000,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,200	74,000,000
Total	213,000	4,054,000,000

In 1900 there was a total of 45,167,484 tons of anthracite shipped to market, and this increased in 1901 to 53,468,801 tons, and then was cut to 31,210,911 tons by the strike of 1902. We can record something near to 57,000,000 tons for this year, and the following table of monthly business is important in this connection:

	Tons. 1901.	Tons. 1902.	Tons. 1903.	Tons. 1904.
Months				
Jan.	4,154,425	3,901,959	4,858,128	5,186,510
Feb.	4,206,289	3,760,036	5,711,253	4,427,594
March	4,473,933	4,211,170	5,818,547	3,994,536
April	5,202,586	3,444,086	4,824,830	3,715,295
May	5,285,059	3,156,113	4,706,802	4,095,562
June	4,728,293	3,126,197	92,263	4,155,748
July	4,677,227	3,517,163	2,240,979	4,626,854
Aug.	4,241,571	3,109,142	3,309,774	4,710,317
Sept.	3,967,590	1,954,111	145,885	5,570,197
Oct.	5,313,542	3,325,042	4,276,277	4,868,651
Nov.	5,224,638	4,001,147	4,884,284	4,662,778
Dec.	5,000,910	4,740,005	5,009,151	5,627,457
Total	54,476,183	40,947,162	51,210,911	55,668,501

The late Franklin B. Gowen was the first man to see the necessity of the acquisition of anthracite coal lands in order that his railroad might be assured of tonnage, and he acquired for the Reading Company the major portion of its great estate in coal lands. He was twenty years ahead of his time, and wrecked the Reading in his effort to carry the unproductive coal territory, but after all Mr. Gowen was not wholly at fault. He originally proposed that the lands should be paid for in Reading stock, but the London bankers said: "Why issue a 10 per cent. stock when the money can be had on a 6 per cent. bond?" Mr. Gowen conformed his views to those of the McCalmonts, and in four years the Reading Company was in the hands of a receiver. But he brought the company a grand estate, and to-day the Reading Company owns more than one-half of the available anthracite coal supply.

Mr. Gowen's example was followed first by the Lehigh Valley and then by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and to a less extent by the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson. These were the chief lines in those days, but later the Pennsylvania Railroad, through subsidiary companies, acquired anthracite territory in the western end of the southern field, which was in proximity to its Northern Central line. The original holdings of the old owners, who had held on to their wildernesses in faith for years, were transferred to the great anthracite carrying companies, or to coal land companies, which latter more than twenty years ago found purchasers in such men as Judge Packer, Judge Coxe, the Pardees, Markles, Leisenrings, and others who made large fortunes during the civil war and wisely put their surplus in coal lands. Since 1880 nearly all this territory has been absorbed by the larger interests, and to-day there is a comparatively small area of the anthracite region which is not owned or controlled by the Reading, Lehigh Coal and Navigation, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, Erie, Pennsylvania, and two or three minor companies.

The past year has been an excellent one for the anthracite companies, in that there has been an output nearly as large as during the banner year of 1903, succeeding the year of dearth owing to the strike. Prices have been at the maximum for seven months of the year, and the discounts during the remainder were but trifling in amount and volume. There have been no labor troubles of moment, and none are to be expected, as the men are working under an agreement good for a year from next April.

It is when one comes to consider the vast bituminous interests of this country and finds how figures pile up that there is cause for surprise, and also for congratulation. We are mining and using up soft coal in this country at the rate of one million tons for every business day. During 1903 the output was 288,000,-000 net tons, and its value at the pits was $351,000,000. The returns for 1904 thus far to be had indicate very little change from these figures. Pennsylvania stands at the head in point of production, with its 105,000,000 tons of bituminous; Illinois second, with 36,357,000 tons; West Virginia third, with 29,357,000 tons; Ohio fourth, with 24,838,000 tons; Alabama fifth, with 11,674,000 tons, and Indiana sixth, with 10,750,000 tons.

It is apparent that 1905 is to be one of the great years for business of all kinds, and this means putting the fuel industry on a better basis than it was during 1904. There were times in that year when the business seemed to be at a low ebb, from the fact that the iron and steel industries were in a neglected state, due to the pessimistic influence of certain so-called captains of industry. They took no note of the growth of our country, but because of a temporary lull in demand for iron and steel products, declared that not in years would the situation improve. It has improved vastly in the last three months, but this is but a foretaste of what is to come during 1905. One of the object lessons is the growing demand for soft coal and coke. Soft coal is no longer the foothall of the consumer. There are places in the market, East and West, where the best grades are scarce, and there is a firmness to quotations that is acceptable to the producer. The demands made and being made for metallic products are daily swelling in volume, and new estimates are coming in for a tonnage that indicates an output for 1905 that will rival if it does not exceed 1902. This is stimulating the furnace masters to blow in the furnaces that have been idle, and production is now very little below what we have been habituated to regard as normal. It is this latter fact that is stimulating the coke end of the fuel industry.

The coke output of this country now amounts to 25,000,000 tons annually, divided as follows: Pennsylvania, 15,650,000 tons; Alabama, 2,865,000 tons; West Virginia, 2,700,000 tons; Colorado, 1,800,000 tons, and a few scattering items from other States. During the major portion of last year the iron trade was not active, as is only too well known. The lull marked effect upon coke production and prices. During the last ninety days, however, there has been a great revival, and the outlook is without qualification for activity, and necessarily the coke interest will appreciate in value and importance. One of the features in this trade, and one that shows the tendency, is the greater amount of tonnage that is being sent out of the principal districts in Pennsylvania. It is said that, added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate tonnage at the ovens, consumers are also greatly annoyed by the unusual delays experienced in transportation to their furnaces, plants, and works. These delays are due to the scarcity of freight cars on the principal railroads, which are so handicapped by the lack of facilities that many of the orders for immediate delivery do not reach their destination until from twenty to twenty-five days after they are consigned.

Actual developments from week to week, as well as the well-founded expectation that 1905 is to be a year of large consumption of iron and steel in the United States, give a very strong tone to the coke market, of which the Connellsville district is the great centre. As an evidence of the condition of affairs in this district, it may be noted that the Lackawanna Steel Company has contracted for 1,000 tons of coke daily for the next three years from one large Connellsville producer, in addition to its own supply. Foundry coke for delivery throughout the first half of next year is now held on the basis of $2.25 to $2.50, and furnace at $2.10 to $2.25.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the coal industry of the United States is on a firm foundation, having passed through the year 1904 without any serious drawback, and the outlook is all that can be desired. Anthracite is on so sure a basis that only the best results are looked forward to, in production, as in values, the demand for domestic and steam purposes for this fuel being up to supply, and the prices, while not exorbitant, profitable. Bituminous shows an increasing demand due to the better industrial conditions in every line. Coke is in full request, as the fuel par excellence for the rapidly improving iron and steel industries, and 1905 will be "a year of highest" in the fuel line.

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AVERAGE YEAR FOR THE BREWING TRADE.

Normal Increase in Production and Export of Beer—Outlook Fair for 1905.

By Charles E. Bevington.

Brief consideration of the advances made by the brewing industry during the year just closed will enable us to form an idea of the progress this important trade has made during the twelve months. The year's sales of lager beer, ale, porter, &c., amounting in all to 48,206,182 barrels, an increase, compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, of 1,533,300 barrels, does not show so large a growth as some of the preceding years, but is nevertheless a substantial progress, and, going closer into the statistics of the trade, it shows that there has been no stagnation in the demand, which, in proportion to the population, shows steady growth.

Looking into the material condition of the business we shall find important additions to the number of breweries, especially in the Middle West, and that the increase has occurred largely in what are known as the best beer-consuming centres. The aggregate of capital invested in the business has grown very considerably, millions of dollars, representing new breweries, having been added to the $415,254,168 invested in brewing according to the last census, and many thousands have been added to the great force of workpeople employed in the brewing and allied trades. Outside of the sums invested in the incorporation of existing brewery businesses, investments for brewery consolidations have been small, nor have the results yielded by these corporations merited further investments in this direction.

While the material interests of the Commonwealth have thus derived substantial benefit from individual brewers' enterprise, the important work effected in a technical and practical direction must not be overlooked. Constant progress has been made in various directions, the year having witnessed important advances of the brewer into the realms of science, as related to his business. The teachings of the various brewing schools and scientific stations have been extensively adopted and turned to practical account. There has been a marked advance in the standard of intelligence among practical brewers, and as a consequence less blind groping for causes of failure and trouble. Not only is the progress made thus exhibited, but in the character of the product itself there is further evidence of the results of this careful supervision. It is safe to say that never before in the history of the brewing industry has the quality of American malt liquor displayed such universal excellence, nor can there be any question as to the effect of this quality on the demand.

Another and a very significant effect on the increasing consumption of American beer is the excellent character of the bottled beers which nearly all the breweries in the country are now supplying. Commencing with the simplest but most important contrivance used by the beer bottler, American mechanical genius has brought the beer bottle stopper to a high degree of perfection. With the simple and secure closure came improved racking and filling devices, superior washing, and other apparatus, until, with a minimum of manual labor, it became possible to furnish at low cost a cleanly, nourishing, and refreshing beverage. Easily shipped to any part of the world and kept in condition until ready for use, American bottled beer is everywhere appreciated, and during the year ended June 30, 1903, 1,239,924 dozen bottles, valued at $1,290,062, were exported to all parts of the world.

While the factors tributary to the prosperity of the brewing industry may thus be readily enumerated, there are per contra accounts that are not to be overlooked. The brewers have had to contend with high prices in the purchase of their materials. Adverse climatic conditions at critical times during the ripening and harvesting periods made the prices of good barley and hops unexpectedly high and good grades proportionately scarce. Short crops for two preceding years had left small stocks in brewers' and dealers' hands, a state of affairs with which the trade is again threatened. With the exercise of prudent care in meeting demands made by other lands the supply will be sufficient.

Labor troubles, while there has been no lack of them, have not so severely affected the brewing trade this year, and for the most part have been more relative than direct. Internal dissension in brewery unions, as to the jurisdiction of those societies over other trade bodies working with them, have caused most trouble. In other manufacturing branches labor disputes have resulted in lost hours, and the resultant curtailment of purchasing power has been reflected ultimately on the brewer.

There have of course been the regular efforts on the part of the enemies of the brewing trade to discredit its manufacturing methods as well as its business dealings with the public, those who handle fermented liquors having the same troubles to contend with as their manufacturers. The purity of his product is the favorite point at which his enemies attack the brewer, and he must be prepared to meet all sorts of ridiculous charges concerning the materials he employs. When in 1840 so-called statistical reports dealing with the question were first published, the annual consumption of beer, &c., per capita of the population was 1.26 gallons. To-day it has reached 18.01 gallons. For the brewer, however, the most important fact is that the demand for his product shows, allowing for fluctuations due to weather, &c., that are easily accounted for, a steady increase, so that we may regard it as the beverage of the people of the United States wherever tyrannical and illiberal laws have not interfered with its use.

It cannot be claimed for the brewing industry that the year 1904 offered in any respect conditions exceptionally favorable industrially, or likely to promote beer consumption; there was no torrid heat that could be regarded as "good beer weather," nor were any of the factors regarded as unfavorable to the beer business conspicuous by their absence. For everything used in his processes the brewer had to pay the full market price. The selling prices prevailing were what the trade has made them, really too low for a fair profit on the goods, while many new breweries made competition close and severe. With these disadvantages, consumption nevertheless increased, and reasonable advocates of true and rational temperance admit that the brewers' product is the most active factor in its promotion. There are no present signs or indications that 1905 should not be a good year for the brewing trade.

CHARLES E. BEVINGTON.

WINE AND LIQUOR TRADE SATISFACTORY.

Very Gratifying Condition Shown In Spite of Restrictive Legislation.

By Charles McK. Leoser of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.

A review of the wine and spirit trade of this country for the past year, while not an unmixed pleasure to the average wholesale dealer, is still far from discouraging. During the first half of the year business was rather flat, being in many respects less satisfactory than in 1903, but the last six months have been very much of an improvement, and the year on the whole will probably prove more successful than its immediate predecessor.

It is too early as yet to give the actual figures for imports for the year, but in all probability this branch of the business will show an improvement over 1903. The whisky business, which is the backbone of the trade in this country, is in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. Statistics are dry reading at best, and somewhat out of place in an article such as this; but the figures show that there were withdrawn from bond in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, about 120,000,000 gallons of spirits of all kinds, and that about 135,000,000 were produced, and that there remained in warehouse 195,000,000 gallons on June 30, a state of affairs which is quite satisfactory.

The domestic wine business, which is assuming larger proportions every year, is also in a comparatively healthy state. The crop in California last year was much reduced owing to climatic conditions, which was perhaps a fortunate occurrence, as previous crops had been very bountiful, and there was a large surplus and prices were low. In the Eastern wine-making States the crops were more plentiful, and the trade is in a favorable position.

The wine and spirit trade of this country occupies a somewhat peculiar position. The articles in which it deals are, to Americans, luxuries, as we are not a wine-drinking nation nor one given to a large consumption of ardent spirits. In all civilized countries but this the use of wines, beers, or spirits, and especially with meals, is an every-day occurrence, but here it is the exception. We are in reality a very temperate nation, but most of our drinking being done in public places, it gives the impression that we drink more than we do, and our methods of controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages being exceedingly faulty, give rise to many criticisms upon the wine and spirit trade which are not based upon faults inherent in the trade per se, but have their foundations in the regulations surrounding the sale of alcoholic beverages, concerning the making of which regulations the trade is not consulted. The Raines law in this State furnishes an example.

This state of affairs has an important bearing upon the prosperity of this very important branch of business. For the year ended June 30, 1904, the trade paid to the United States Government in internal taxes over $178,000,000, to the same Government in customs duties somewhere about $12,000,000, and unknown amounts to the various States and municipalities. New York State alone received over $12,000,000 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1904, and since then increased the tax 50 per cent. Yet this business, which directly pays to the Government over one-quarter of the revenue, and indirectly pays to the States and municipalities about as much as all other businesses together, receives little or no recognition at the hands of the lawmakers, the public, or the press. It is hampered by regulations conceived in ignorance. It is continually called upon to combat movements inimical to its interests on the part of a misguided or fanatical section of the public, and it is generally misrepresented by the press, which understands less of this subject, as a rule, than of most others.

All of these considerations naturally affect the welfare of the trade, and were those engaged in it not possessed of an exceptionally high order of business intelligence would long ago have brought disaster upon it. As it is, however, the business has during the past year more than managed to hold its own, and begins the new year with every prospect of success.

CHARLES McK. LEOSER.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR PACKING TRADE.

By Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co.

With the close of the packing season Sept. 30 practically all the packers have experienced a satisfactory demand for provisions. The South has been very prosperous, which has created a better demand for pork products than for several years past, while prices have been normal and compare favorably with those of an average year.

The stocks of provisions at the beginning of the new packing season, on Oct. 1, were well reduced, but, with gradually increased receipts of hogs, values have slowly declined to a somewhat lower level.

We are now reaching the time of the year when larger supplies of hogs are expected, and, considering the immense corn crop, the extra good quality, and the unusually fine weather experienced this Fall, the prospects are that we will continue to receive somewhat heavier supplies of hogs for the next few months.

In view of the prosperous condition in the South and its large cotton crop, there is every reason to expect a very healthy demand for provisions right through the Winter months. In addition to this there is an improvement in export trade as compared with one year ago, although the demand during the past year from our usual good customer, the exporter, has been considerably below the average, owing to increased supplies of Danish products and the depression in the manufacturing industries in England. The situation in England, however, during the last few months has improved considerably, and there is now a fair prospect of a better demand from that country in the next few months than the demand in the corresponding period a year ago.

In view of the prosperous condition of this country and the outlook abroad, there is every reason to look forward to a free and healthy movement of provisions at normal prices.

LOUIS F. SWIFT.

Business on Sure Foundation.

By L. C. Burnes, President of the National Bank of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, Mo.

Business has never seemed to me to be upon a surer foundation than at present. The conservative course the business men of this vicinity have pursued for the last few years has tended to give a stability to the financial situation that is very encouraging for the future. I do not remember ever having seen conditions so promising for the future as they are at present, and with the unusual low rate for money prevailing at this time there is but slight demand.

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Exchange Expects Prosperity.

By Geo. F. Stone, Secretary of Chicago Board of Trade.

With the crops of the country unprecedented in volume and value, constituting the basis of financial and commercial prosperity, we are, in my judgment, justified in looking forward to the year 1905 as a year of unusual promise. Again, the country in a special and exceptional sense is addressing itself with remarkable unanimity to industrial and commercial affairs. We are at peace at home and abroad. The people as a whole are united in an unquestioned confidence in the administration of President Roosevelt. This confidence is felt by all, regardless of party, now that the election is over; and there is evidently a wide-spread belief that, notwithstanding some reports from time to time to the contrary, the Government will be wisely administered.

The business of the year just closed has been eminently satisfactory, especially the business of marketing and distributing the great agricultural products of the country. The financial condition of the farmer, the artisan and the merchant constitutes a substancial reason for anticipating a profitable and conservative conduct of business for the year 1905. Strange as it may appear, in spite of the remarkable prosperity which has attended manufacturing and industries of all kinds, there is quite noticeable a strong underlying conservatism in the conduct of all departments of business, and an unusual caution in projecting new enterprises. We may reasonably anticipate that the record for the year 1905 will prove most gratifying.

1905

COFFEE PRICES ARE HARDENING AGAIN.

Increase in Speculation Sign of Better Times.

By Louis Seligsberg, Secretary of the Coffee Exchange of the City of New York.

In the steadily increasing use of coffee as a daily beverage the United States takes the foremost rank as a consumer, and New York has naturally become the most important, in fact the leading, market of the world. The rank attained by the United States as a distributer is occupied by Brazil as a producer, nearly 75 per cent. of the world's product being harvested in Brazil.

Thus in any review of the coffee situation for the last year the occurrences in Brazil and in New York are of vital importance, both in their inter-relations and in their effect on the European markets.

A study of conditions during the last two decades may furnish an explanation of the change of sentiment which has come over Europe and the United States with regard to the intrinsic value of coffee. To the high range of prices that prevailed from 1887 to 1896 may be ascribed the steadily growing determination on the part of Brazilian planters to put more and more land under coffee cultivation. In order to benefit by the profits that seemed all but assured. The first movement in this direction was guided by caution, care, and sound judgment. When the results proved to be beyond the wildest dreams of the planters, prudence was cast to the winds, and plantations were laid out and cultivated, (especially in the State of Sao Paulo, the source of Santos coffee,) anywhere and everywhere, disregarding location, atmospheric conditions, or exposure to cold winds or frost.

As it takes from four to five years from the time of planting for the coffee tree to mature and to produce regular crops, the outcome of this policy could not be properly felt until 1901-2, when all the new plantations, those carefully laid out as well as those distributed indiscriminately, began to come into full bearing. The consumption of coffee could not keep pace with this unprecedented increase in production, and prices suffered a heretofore unknown decline, which may be best illustrated by comparing the averages of values in December during the last two crop years—4.25 cents and 5.35 cents a pound respectively—with the averages from 1887 to 1896, which exceeded 13 cents and reached during many years the high level of 16 cents and more a pound, for the speculative grade of No. 7, upon which all Exchange transactions are based.

The wealth in coffee lands of the Brazilian planters turned to poverty in the last five years. Decreasing values at first swept away all profits, and subsequently much, (in many cases all,) of the reserve capital of farmers. Added to this came the penalty of promiscuous planting, and incidentally the devastation of forests to make room for plantations.

Thus the 1903-4 coffee crop fell from the record figures (1902-3 12,333,000 bags, and 1901-2 15,375,000 bags) to 10,375,000 bags, and there exists a fair probability, predicated upon the quantity thus far received, that the crop ending June 30 1905, will not reach 10,000,000 bags.

During the last three months of 1903 it began to dawn upon merchants and operators in the Exchange that a change in the situation was about to be realized, and that the era of low prices was approaching its end. Speculative interests, entirely outside of the coffee market proper, came forward as buyers with increasing force, and some of the wildest excitement ever witnessed on the Coffee Exchange manifested itself during the months of January and February of this year. The aggregate of daily sales reached enormous quantities, and as the months wore on some of the most reckless buying ensued. Conservatism and prudence dictated caution, and many availed themselves of the opportunities daily offered to dispose of holdings at good profit and liquidate commitments accumulated during the preceding year. Under the pressure of these realizations the market began to droop early in February, and broke from 9.40 for December, 1905—the highest price reached in that month and during the year—to 4.95 for March, when during that month the inability of a prominent speculative interest to meet its obligations on the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges put upon the market the stupendous purchases made for and by that interest during January and part of February.

After this collapse the market assumed a quicker and more conservative attitude, affected chiefly by the course of supplies and the extent of liquidations of speculative engagements that had not yet been closed out. With the approach of Summer the weather reports from Brazil were watched with the keenest attention, for it was apprehended by many that the phenomenal crops of 1901-3 had in many instances weakened the trees, and that the adverse economic conditions previously adverted to had been followed by neglect of cultivation, forced upon planters from sheer lack of money.

Considering the vast stretch of land under cultivation in Brazil, it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty nearly a year ahead what a crop is likely to amount to, nor is it within the scope of this review to make any estimate. All that need be said is that the consensus of conservative opinion seems to point to nothing more than an average crop from Rio and Santos combined for 1905-6. These opinions are probably deduced from an analysis of the effects of the weather in the State of Sao Paulo during the last month or two. Taking the reports from leading firms, which are almost unanimous, it appears that the recent abundant rains have only been beneficial where the soil was fertile and plantations were well situated, and that the productive conditions of agriculture generally (in the State of Sao Paulo) were still suffering from causes antecedent to the present crop.

It may be safely stated that since 1898 production has steadily run ahead of consumption, causing a continuous increase in the visible supply of coffee in all the statistical ports of the world, from 7,129,000 bags on Dec. 1, 1898, to 14,251,000 on Nov. 1, 1904, which figure is now and will, from all appearances, be for years to come the record figure.

It is claimed that while the available supplies of coffee for the time being are overwhelmingly large, the reserve stocks in the inland towns of Europe and this country are smaller than for many years past, a claim that cannot be verified by actual count, though it may be substantially correct.

Beginning in July, superinduced, perhaps, by rather unfavorable weather reports from Brazil, new interests entered the New York market as buyers, inspiring those already engaged in gradually accumulating stocks of coffee to renewed activity. With every month a slightly higher basis of prices was established, until the highest price of the year for the current month, (barring the prices paid last February,) was reached in December.

An evidence of the attraction for merchants, investors, and speculative interests which the Coffee Exchange offers may be found in the fact that during 1904 the transactions on the Exchange reached the highest aggregate ever attained, 28,000,000 bags, an amount far in excess of the total sales of the two European Exchanges in Havre and Hamburg combined. This advantage and preference of New York as a market may be ascribed to the liberality of our contracts and the facility of trading in any quantity at any time.

Arbitrage transactions between Havre, Hamburg, and London and our Exchange are of such frequent occurrence as to deserve comment. On the principal foreign Exchanges Rio coffee is not deliverable at all, and Santos coffee forms practically the basis for all European business. Often during the year the disparity between ruling values has made purchases in Europe and sales in New York profitable. These opportunities have materially added to the volume of New York business, and have led to a number of foreign firms becoming members of the New York Exchange.

What seemed an assumption a year ago is now accepted as a fact. Coffee has been sold below the actual cost of production. Present prices will probably enable planters to take better care of their farms, but whether they will encourage them to plant anew (and in the State of Sao Paulo new planting is still under legal restriction) remains to be seen.

At any rate, for a few years to come it appears reasonable to suppose that the equilibrium between production and consumption will be re-established by supplying the growing requirements of consumption from the enormous available stocks in European, Brazilian, and American port warehouses.

What eventual effect on prices a gradual reduction of these available stocks may exert will depend upon the anxiety, urgency, or conservatism of the demand for them.

In conclusion reference should be made to the chief coffee-producing countries outside of Brazil, viz.: Mexico, Central America, and the East and West Indies, which supply about 4,250,000 to 4,500,000 bags per annum, taking the average of a number of years, and to the amount of coffee required for consumption 16,000,000 bags per annum seems now to be the conservative figure for coffee consumed in Europe and this country upon which calculations may be based. The following table shows the course of the New York market in 1904:

HIGHEST.

	Per Pound.
December option during February	9.40c
No. 7 spot coffee	9.60c
Roasted coffee, (leading brands)	12½c.

LOWEST.

	Per Pound.
March option during March	4.55c
No. 7 spot coffee	6¼c
Roasted coffee, (leading brands)	10c

PRESENT VALUE.

	Per Pound.
March	7.85c
December	8.70c
No. 7 spot coffee	8¾c
Roasted coffee, (leading brands)	12½c

BOLIVIA'S GREAT WEALTH IN MINERALS.

Development Only Beginning and Field Attractive to Capitalists.

By Edward Eyre of W. R. Grace & Co.

As is usual in South American countries, reference must be made to the boundary question, which at one time looked as if it would cause serious trouble between Bolivia and her neighbor, Brazil, but good sense prevailed, and the two countries decided to settle their boundary disputes amicably. Bolivia ceded her supposed title to a portion of territory measuring about 100,000 square kilometres, receiving in compensation the sum of $10,000,000 United States gold and free access to the Paraguay River. This money Bolivia has wisely decided to expend exclusively in the construction of railroads, which will naturally develop her great resources and bring her principal cities within easy communication of each other and, consequently, result in closer business relations.

Questions between Chile and Bolivia have also been terminated, and in such a manner that the latter recovers her commercial freedom. Under the treaty of peace after the war between the two countries, Bolivia was obliged to give free entry to Chilean products, which have proved harmful competitors to her home industries.

Undoubtedly the political and economic progress of Bolivia has been satisfactory. The change in the personnel of the last administration occurred on August 13, after a spirited but peaceful electoral campaign, during which the greatest liberty was enjoyed by the people in registering their votes. The election resulted in the selection of Ismael Montes, who was inaugurated President for a period that will terminate on Aug. 6, 1908.

His predecessor, Gen. Pando, who proved to be one of the most progressive of South American Presidents, stepped down from his office under the most favorable conditions. During his administration he constructed, with Government funds, the important railroad from Lake Titicaca to the City of La Paz. In one year the traffic on this road increased from 18,000 to 22,000 tons, and from the time it was opened it has produced not only sufficient revenue to pay the running expenses, but to leave a handsome profit as well.

At present an English company, known as the Peruvian corporation, is constructing an extension of this railroad to the City of La Paz itself, which, when completed, will render possible a further extension to the rich section of country called "Yungas," where the Beni River, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon, becomes navigable. This railroad to Yungas will facilitate the exportation of woods, chocolate, coffee, coca, tropical fruits, and rubber, which are abundant in this section.

Owing to the high cost of transportation, the development of the rich mineral resources of Bolivia has been greatly retarded. In order to convey an idea of the enormous cost of transportation in the interior of the country, it may be stated that the tonnage charge on all classes of goods amounts, on the average, to 20 cents gold per mile. With the construction of railroads, however, such conditions will be changed.

Such is the great mineral wealth of Bolivia, however, that, notwithstanding the high cost of transportation and lack of modern machinery, the production of tin has grown in ten years from 5,000 quintals to 500,000 quintals, and this amount could be still further increased to some millions of quintals by the use of modern machinery and with cheap transportation facilities. In America, Bolivia has the monopoly on tin, as this metal is not found in any other country on this continent.

Gold is found in abundance in nearly all parts of the republic, and the increase in the general development of the gold mines is very marked. A strong company of English and Argentine capitalists is now importing machinery for the purpose of dredging the River San Juan del Oro in Tarija, where the Indians, with the most primitive contrivances, have successfully washed for gold in the past. A German company is working with good results the gold mines of Chiquiagillo in the suburbs of La Paz.

Bolivia is not only rich in mines of tin, silver, and gold, but possesses extensive deposits of other metals, such as bismuth, zinc, antimony, &c. In the high plateau region there are vast deposits of borax. In the eastern part of the republic are found extensive forests of all varieties of wood and rubber. The pampas of Mojos, Chiquitos, and the Beni River are suitable for agriculture, and offer inducements for the settlement of immigrants. Thousands of wild cattle now roam on the fine pastures.

The export trade of Bolivia is principally with Germany, England, and France, and amounts to from $12,000,000 to $16,000,000 United States gold per annum; her imports range from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. During the last few years the commerce of the country with the United States has increased considerably.

Bolivia is dedicating her efforts to the development of her industries. With abundant resources still undeveloped and the decided intention of maintaining peace, the future of the republic is promising.

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JAN 1905

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cold fresh west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,166. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. ONE CENT Elsewhere.

CONFERENCE DIVIDED ON NAVY PROGRAMME

The President Stood Pat; Cannon Favored Reduction.

TWO VIEWS OF REVENUES

Speaker Believes Expenditures Can Be Kept Within Income—Roosevelt Would Revise Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—From details of yesterday's White House conference which leaked out to-day it is clear that there is a very decided division of opinion on the naval programme. Speaker Cannon and other influential Republicans favor cutting down the appropriation; President Roosevelt is firmly of the opinion that this should not be done.

The crucial question is the threatened deficit in the revenues. Speaker Cannon and the gentlemen who side with him are of the opinion that the revenues will improve this year and that, by the exercise of judicious economy, they can be made to exceed expenditures.

These gentlemen think the general appropriation bills should be scaled down. They hold that the present unsatisfactory condition of the Treasury is the result of the constantly increasing expenditures rather than a decrease in revenues. For the six months just closed the total receipts were less than $200,000 below those for the same six months of 1903, while the excess of expenditures for the same period was $31,000,000, of which $13,000,000 was on account of the navy.

The appropriations for the naval establishment for the current year aggregate $85,000,000, and the department has recommended $101,000,000 for the coming year, an increase of $19,000,000. This increase is recommended for the new vessels and armor and armament, for which purpose upward of $45,000,000 is recommended.

Speaker Cannon and those who think with him do not view this proposed increase with favor, and there is a growing feeling that the amount recommended for new ships can be very largely cut and further increase of the navy postponed for a time. They also believe that large sums may be saved by economizing in other departments, notably in the appropriations for rivers and harbors and public buildings.

The President, however, does not regard favorably suggestions to cut the estimates for the increase of the navy.

The large gap between receipts and expenditures has impressed the President, however, with the urgency of early action by Congress to improve present conditions. This important fact was recognized by the gentlemen who were invited to confer with him, but the council was divided as to whether it is advisable to adopt measures for increasing the revenues or decreasing the expenditures.

There were four Senators and five Representatives at the conference, and, according to one of these gentlemen, the division stood four for tariff legislation, four against it, and one "wabbling." This division gave the President encouragement to hope that a majority of the Republicans in Congress could be prevailed upon to agree to amendment of the tariff rates so that revenues might be improved.

The question regarding the time when such legislation shall be entered upon is involved in the decision of the first problem. It is agreed that it would be neither politic nor practicable to undertake legislation at this session, but that the work should be commenced at an extra session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, to be called in the early Autumn, when the House, in which body such legislation must originate, could act on a bill and send it to the Senate prior to the time fixed for the assembling of the Fifty-ninth Congress in regular session, thus gaining two months' time.

In the interval between the termination of the present Congress and the assembling of the Fifty-ninth in extra session the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, all of whom will have been re-elected, aided by other Republican leaders in and out of Congress, could prepare a measure to be taken up in the House immediately upon the organization of that body.

FAVOR RATE COMMISSION.

How Congressmen Would Solve Inter-State Commerce Problem.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. The difficulty met in consideration of the Cooper-Quarles bill to confer on the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority over rates, and at the same time to avoid granting the "general authority to fix railroad rates," which President Roosevelt thinks unwise, is leading to the belief that if Congress is to deal with the subject at all, it must be on broad lines to cover all points in question.

Because of the growth of this feeling, the resolutions introduced by Senator Newlands are being given considerable attention, and certain propositions advanced by him are likely to be incorporated in any bill or resolution reported from the Senate Committee. The belief is prevalent that it is an impossibility for Congress to deal with such a large subject in the short time remaining of this session.

The President might call an extra session, but there would be much complaint from the other Senators and members if kept here for months, pending the deliberations of the two committees. Such a commission as Mr. Newlands proposes would be selected with great care. His resolution suggests five members of the Senate, five of the next House, with four others not members of Congress—one experienced in railroad traffic management, one an expert in transportation, the third an expert in transportation law, and the fourth to represent the Department of Justice.

The presence of outsiders on this commission does not appeal to some members of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, as it is thought that to make its recommendations carry weight with Congress it should be composed exclusively of Senators and Representatives, as was the case with the Shipping Commission. Yet it is recognized that the presence of such civilians would be of great value, if they acted merely in an advisory capacity.

Some think that five members from each house is too limited a number, and it is proposed the membership should be extended to include the members of the House and Senate committees under whose jurisdiction this subject will be, thus obviating the necessity of having further hearings before the two committees.

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AUTO HITS WOMAN, RUNS OFF.

Mrs. Ryan, Severely Hurt, Left in Broadway.

Mrs. Anna Ryan, fifty-five years old, of 311 West Fiftieth Street, was knocked down and severely injured at Fiftieth Street and Broadway at 9 o'clock last night by a large touring automobile. In spite of the efforts of bystanders to stop them, the two men and two women in the machine dashed away from their victim and made their way up Broadway at a high rate of speed.

F. Faulkaber, who said he lived at 619 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, said that he took the number of the machine. He reported to the police that it was "11681 N. Y." The police have no other trace of the identity of the occupants of the machine.

Mrs. Ryan was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital in a cab of J. E. Thompson of 466 West Fifty-first Street. It was found that she had suffered a fracture of the left leg and severe bruises.

Mrs. Ryan had attempted to cross Broadway on her way home. Faulkaber and C. J. Pasheck of 397 Broadway, who said they witnessed the accident, declared that the machine was going at such a high rate of speed—they estimating it at forty miles an hour—that the woman had no chance to get out of the way. The machine threw her into the gutter, where she lay unconscious.

A crowd surrounded the machine, which had drawn up as soon as the chauffeur could put on the brakes. Faulkaber ran out in front of the machine and ordered the chauffeur not to move, but one of the two women in the rear seat cried to the chauffeur:

"Let's go on, we'll be arrested."

With that the machine started off at a high rate of speed. Policeman Hudson took Mrs. Ryan to the hospital. Joseph T. Ryan, a lawyer at 397 Broadway, and a son of the injured woman, called at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and demanded the arrest of the party in the automobile.

At the hospital Mrs. Ryan's condition was said to be critical.

MORTGAGE TO PAY EX-RECTOR

Grace-Emmanuel Church Raises $10,000 for That Purpose.

Grace-Emmanuel Episcopal Church, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Third Avenue, has just added $10,000 to the mortgage on the church property, in order to make a settlement with its rector emeritus and get his resignation. The people of the parish are considerably exercised over the matter, as the mortgage on the church was $25,000 not long ago, and by hard work it had been reduced to $7,000. Now it is increased to $17,000 in order that the obligation of the parish to the Rev. D. Brainard Ray may be discharged.

The matter is explained in the current number of the parish paper, which states that about ten years ago, when Grace and Emmanuel churches were consolidated, the Rev. D. Brainard Ray was rector of the former church, and became rector emeritus of the new corporation. By the act of consolidation the rector emeritus was to receive a salary of $1,000 a year.

It is stated that there had become due to Mr. Ray about $8,000 back salary and interest. In July last he made formal demand for payment and at that time the vestry could not meet the demand. It was later arranged that upon the payment of $10,000 and interest to date Mr. Ray should give a release to the vestry for all claims on the church, and should cease to be the rector emeritus. There is no reflection made upon the claim of Mr. Ray. In fact, it is asserted that it was wholly just.

WILL GO TO VIEW ECLIPSE.

Canadian Government to Send Scientific Expedition to Labrador.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 8.—The Canadian Government has arranged for an expedition to watch the double eclipse of the sun on Aug. 30 next, on the coast of Labrador, about 100 miles north of Bell Isle. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Dominion, will have charge.

The Royal Astronomical Society has been invited to send six members with the expedition. Photographic observations of the corona and also spectroscopic observations of the eclipse will be taken. The eclipse will only last two and a half minutes.

The Lick Observatory, California, will send three expeditions to observe the sun's eclipse. One will go to Labrador, the second to Spain, and the third to Egypt.

COCKRAN HAS A COLD.

Face Is Swollen and He Cancels a Brooklyn Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Cockran of New York, who was engaged to speak in Brooklyn at a public meeting, was obliged to cancel the engagement on account of sickness. He contracted a cold a few days ago which requires him to remain in his rooms.

The trouble is not serious, but a swollen face makes it imprudent for him to undertake a journey to New York at this time.

MYSTERY IN POISONINGS.

One Dead, Many Ill Among Victims of One Dead, Many Ill, Among Victims of

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Giuseppe Bossi, an Italian laborer, has been found dead of poison in a boarding house at Belvidere. A package which had contained Rough-on-Rats was under the ticking of the bed where Bossi died.

Sheriff Bellamy, who has taken charge of the case, claims to have evidence that one of Bossi's fellow-countrymen poisoned him, and has wired the Buffalo police a description of the man.

A number of other Italians, it is stated, suffering from poison, supposed to be of the same kind that killed Bossi, were found at the place where Bossi died. The recovery of some of these men is regarded as doubtful. Robbery is alleged by the authorities to have been the motive for poisoning. All the men were employed as laborers on the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad.

Latest Shipping News.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, from London, was in wireless communication with Siasconsett, Mass., at 10:30 P. M. yesterday. She is expected to dock about noon to-day.

The Savannah liner City of Memphis passed in Sandy Hook early this morning.

The steamship Narraganasett, from London, anchored in Quarantine early this morning.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. —Adv.

CARGO AFIRE, MEN ILL, HOLD FULL OF WATER

That's How the Freighter Zambesi Reached This Port.

SHE WAS IN A COLLISION

Then Eight of Crew Were Made Ill by Phosphate Fumes—Then Fire Started in Cotton.

With eight of the fourteen members of her crew ill as a result of the inhalation of phosphate fumes, with her forward cargo on fire, with fourteen feet of water in her hold, and with her stem smashed as a result of a collision with a submerged derelict, the British freight steamship Zambesi, from Savannah for Bremen, steamed slowly into New York yesterday to have her men receive proper medical treatment and the damages to the vessel repaired.

The Zambesi, laden with 750 bales of cotton, 500 tons of cotton seed meal and 2,700 tons of phosphate rock, sailed from Savannah on Jan. 2. For the first three days all went well and although the steamship, from the time she struck the open sea had been running through a heavy southwester, Capt. Rooney had no apprehensions and was heading straight on his course, when in the night of Jan. 5 the vessel ran afoul of the derelict. She struck the submerged vessel full and square with so violent an impact that the steamship shook like a leaf, and for a few minutes the crew, most of whom were below, thought she was going to the bottom. Capt. Rooney signalled at once for the engines to stop, and, rushing to the deck, ordered several of his men down into the hold to see what damage there was, while he and several officers made an examination of the stem. Looking over the side of his vessel, the skipper saw that her entire stem for at least ten feet had been torn to pieces, and a sounding made in the hold disclosed the additional unwelcome fact that there was about fourteen feet of water in the forward compartment.

HIT A DERELICT.

The Zambesi ran afoul of the wreck about 9 o'clock, and, after lying to for three hours, during which time Capt. Rooney and his officers discussed the situation, it was decided to abandon the course and head for New York for repairs. It was a lucky decision on the part of the skipper and his men, for exactly twenty-four hours after the ship had changed her course and started for New York it was discovered that the cargo in the forward compartment, just abaft the stem, was on fire. Capt. Rooney immediately ordered all the ventilators opening into that compartment closed, and then had the engineers turn steam into it, in the hope that the steam would smother the flames. The fire was a smouldering affair, and Capt. Rooney knew that the chances were in his favor in keeping it under control, and as a result he allowed the crew to work in their regular reliefs. At the regular hour five of the firemen and three sailors, exhausted as a result of the hard work of the previous thirty hours, went to their quarters and were soon fast asleep in their bunks.

On Saturday morning the relief watch went to the sleeping quarters of the men to wake them up. The sailor who was sent to rouse them staggered back the minute he opened the door, and a great volume of noxious gases, due to the contact of the phosphate rock with the flames, poured out. He yelled for help, and in a moment he was joined by all of the officers and the rest of the crew. Capt. Rooney helped his men lug the almost dead men out of their quarters and ordered them taken to the officers' quarters. The men were in convulsions, and a glance at their faces and doubled up forms showed that heroic treatment would be required to save their lives.

SKIPPER A DOCTOR, TOO.

Capt. Rooney, like all capable ocean commanders, has a good deal of homely medical science at his command, and he dosed the men with mustard and hot water. Then he gave them copious draughts of brandy, and the men soon showed signs of improvement. The sickness of so many of the firemen caused several of the engineers to become humble stokers for the time.

Yesterday afternoon, when the Zambesi anchored off Liberty Island, all of the sick men were doing well. The fire in the hold was still burning, but was under control, and will probably be extinguished this morning when the Zambesi goes into dry dock and the cargo is removed. Yesterday afternoon Capt. Rooney was completely exhausted as a result of his troubles, and for the first time in three days went to his cabin for a few hours' rest.

The skipper said that the wreck he collided with was apparently that of a schooner about 150 feet long, and laden with lumber. The derelict is directly in the path of navigation and is bottom side up.

The Zambesi hails from London. She registers 2,415 tons, and is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co.

PLAN FOR INAUGURATION.

One Large Stand Proposed to Accommodate Spectators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A new idea has been advanced for inauguration which seems likely to be adopted. It is to do away with all the high-priced stands along Pennsylvania Avenue and have one large stand for spectators on the White Lot, south of the President's house.

A stand would be built in the form of an ellipse, with thirty-three tiers of seats, each holding 1,500 persons. In this way the cost of building would be less than usual and the stand need not be high.

The inaugural parade would turn to the south of the Treasury Building and pass around the White House Park and enter the ellipse, which would, in fact, be a vast stadium, where the parade would be constantly in sight of the thousands of spectators.

The only opposition that has yet appeared comes from Treasury employes and property owners who have from time immemorial had seats on Fifteenth Street and along Lafayette Square, which would not be in the route of the procession under the new arrangements. Heretofore it has been the practice to let the stand space along the parks and triangles bordering on Pennsylvania Avenue to private parties, who have put up the stands and sold the seats.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York, 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

HIGGINS SEES THE PRESIDENT

Governor Accompanied in His Visit by Collector Stranahan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gov. Higgins of New York was in Washington this evening, accompanied by Collector Stranahan. They dined at the White House with the President and his family, and remained there till after 10 o'clock. Then they returned to the Willard, where they had registered, and took the midnight train for New York.

Their explanation of the visit was that it was a social one. Gov. Higgins said that the President had invited him to come over and take dinner with him as soon as he got an opportunity, and that as the Legislature was not in session this struck him as a good time to come. Mr. Stranahan, who is an old friend, came with him. New York politics was not touched upon at all, the Governor said.

It was rumored that the object of the conference was to discuss the idea of "Lexowing" the City of New York by sending an investigating committee to look into affairs there in advance of the coming election. Gov. Higgins denied, however, that this subject had been broached at the White House, and would say nothing about it. He also denied that the question of a successor to Immigration Commissioner Williams was mentioned.

FROM CHURCH TO STAGE.

Women Dropped from Choirs by Pope's Mandate Join Opera Choruses.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—The mandate of Pope Pius X. dismissing women from choirs in all Roman Catholic churches has caused many thousands to lose positions out of which many made a living and the majority received a good musical education. As a result, comic opera companies are being besieged by ex-choir singers seeking engagements in the choruses.

This is especially true in Pittsburg. Thomas Kirk, Jr., manager of the Nixon Theatre, has been approached by scores of young women who formerly sang in churches. Among these were three from St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral. They were willing to accept positions in the chorus at $18 per week.

Among those engaged to-day by companies here are Miss Susie Talmage, Connellsville, Penn., whose father was formerly organist at Dr. Talmage's church, and the girl gave Talmage as her stage name; Miss Alice Benson of Washington, D. C., and Miss May Borton of Scranton, Penn. Miss Georgia Campbell, who joined the company here to-day, lost a position in a New York church Christmas Day.

WOULDN'T RIDE WITH DEBES.

Bicycle Policeman Walked Beside Auto Because of Mrs. Humphries's Objection.

Because Mrs. Humphries, wife of Chauncey Humphries, a lawyer, of 303 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, declared it would be an insult for a uniformed policeman to ride in her husband's auto with Mr. Humphries and herself, Bicycle Policeman Debes of the Tenderloin Station walked in the street by the side of the machine to a garage yesterday afternoon, where it was stored because the police stable was found to be too cold a place for it.

Mr. Humphries had been arrested in Broadway for speeding by Roundsman Casey, who started after the machine at Fifty-ninth Street and had overhauled it at Thirty-ninth Street. The policeman declared the chase down Broadway was at the rate of thirty miles an hour, although Mr. Humphries insisted that he had never gone faster than eight miles an hour. The machine was left in the custody of the police as security for the appearance of Mr. Humphries in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Roundsman Casey also arrested John Young of 407 West Fiftieth Street, chauffeur for Dr. J. Clifton Edgar of 50 East Thirty-fourth Street, at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer arrested John Christie, a chauffeur of the New York Transportation Company, yesterday, and looked him up, charged with reckless driving at Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue. The chauffeur said that the machine balked. Bicycle Policeman Debes arrested Hall-Denemy of 250 East Forty-eighth Street, chauffeur for J. H. Hoadlem of the Hotel Plaza. Debes said that the chauffeur ran from Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue to Thirty-sixth Street at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

QUIRINAL AND THE POPE.

Members of Italian Royal Family Attend Service at St. Peter's.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The beatification of the Venerable Vicany, parish priest of Ars, France, was celebrated to-day in St. Peter's in the presence of 1,000 French pilgrims and several thousands of worshippers of other nationalities and in the presence of Pope Pius X., twenty-two Cardinals, and the Papal Court.

The ceremony was rendered especially notable by the attendance of the Duke of Genoa, brother of the Dowager Queen Margherita, the Duchess of Genoa and her son, Prince Udine, who were recognized by the private Chamberlain to the Pope, Francis McNutt of Washington, D. C., and conducted to special seats. They knelt in the passage while the Pope made his procession.

This is the first time that members of the House of Savoy have assisted at a religious function in the presence of the Pope.

MITCHELL DENIES GUILT.

Absolutely Innocent of Land Fraud Charges, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Mitchell has returned to Washington from Oregon, whither he went in connection with the charges involving him in land frauds. He left Portland before the action of the Grand Jury was made public, and said he had not seen a copy of the indictment returned against him.

"Until I see the indictment," said the Senator, "I can say nothing whatever except to repeat what I said on learning of the accusation—that I am absolutely innocent of any wrongdoing."

It is not probable Mr. Mitchell will take part in the deliberations of the Senate or attend any of its sessions until the charges against him shall be disposed of. That is the rule which has been followed in the past in the few cases where Senators were charged with offenses that brought them before the courts.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
Is the handsomest and quickest Florida train. Leaves New York daily at 12:25 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, and Florida resorts. Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

FIND TREASURE CHEST IN OLD MACY MANSION

Fortune Hidden in Secret Vault of Bronx House.

JAMES S. MEEHAN OWNER

He Says the Chest Contained Enough to Build Apartment House He Is Putting Up.

In an old brick vault underneath the site where once stood the Theodore M. Macy mansion workmen who are excavating for a new apartment house have found a rusty old iron-bound chest that is said to have contained enough money to pay for the modern apartment house that is to be erected there. The chest is now in the home of James S. Meehan, the owner of the ground where it was found, and the story of its finding was given yesterday by Mr. Meehan himself to several of his friends.

The Macy mansion, with the single exception of the Longwood Clubhouse, was the last of the many old Colonial homes that once ornamented what is now the Bronx. The house was situated at Longwood and Prospect Avenues, and was sold a short time ago to Mr. Meehan, by Jacob Leitner, a real estate agent.

Soon after acquiring title to the property Mr. Meehan gave a contract for the construction of an apartment house on the site. The old mansion was practically torn down, and a few weeks ago workmen began excavating for the foundations of the new house. Thomas S. Cunningham was the foreman of the gang employed in the excavating.

Last Wednesday Mr. Meehan went to the Macy place, and it was while he was there that the box was discovered. He was talking to Cunningham when one of the laborers drove his pick into what was apparently a big hole. An investigation proved that the hole was a vault, and Mr. Meehan ordered it opened as quickly as possible.

As soon as an opening big enough for a man to enter had been made Mr. Meehan and Cunningham went in. They found the vault full of rubbish of all kinds, among which was the treasure box. The two men pulled the box out, and Mr. Meehan sent for a wagon and had it removed to his home, at 1,175 Hewitt Place.

Orders, it is said, were given that nothing was to be said about the find for the present, and it was not until Mr. Meehan himself mentioned it to a number of his friends that the facts became known. Mr. Meehan refused to disclose the value of the box's contents beyond admitting that they are ample to pay for the big apartment house he is erecting there.

Theodore M. Macy, who once owned the old house, died about seven years ago, leaving an estate valued at several million dollars. Whether any of his heirs are able to throw any light on Mr. Meehan's discovery could not be ascertained yesterday.

COLLEGE GIRLS DO MARRY.

Mrs. Decker's Statistics Prove Also They Are the Best Mothers.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, has arranged for a meeting of a representative body of clubwomen and the Presidents of women's colleges, with the idea of bringing about a union of purpose between the clubwomen and the college women on educational matters. A meeting may be arranged with Mr. Harris, the National Commissioner of Education, later on.

The very first thing these educators and clubwomen will accomplish will be to gather some surprising statistics. The clubwomen intend to prove that the college girls are the girls who marry, and, moreover, that college girls make the best mothers and have the largest families. According to Mrs. Decker's statistics the children of the average college woman are one-eighth more numerous than those of her sister who never attended college.

The college women intend to prove that they not only have larger families, but that their children have a higher average standard of intellectual development. The meeting also will discuss plans for changes in the studies at women's colleges, to conform to their ideas.

The first meeting will take place soon. It is expected that many new ideas will be an outgrowth of the meeting.

MILES TELLS OF HIS PLANS.

Will Begin Work of Inspecting Bay State Militia Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—Gen. Miles said to-day:

"I shall come here on detail from the War Department on my rank and as Lieutenant General of the United States Army on duty. I shall not be chief of Gov. Douglas's staff.

"I shall be ranking officer on duty for the Governor, and upon occasions of public appearance it would be proper for me to take precedence over the other staff officers. But I do not anticipate any trouble on that score. I think the staff will be a 'happy family.' My position is to be that of military adviser to the Governor.

"I shall begin the work of inspection very soon. It will be thorough, and I shall not only look into the matters pertaining to the staff, but also to regiments and companies."

PASSAIC FLOOD PERIL OVER.

Cold Snap Freezes Up Streams and Lakes and Brings Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 8.—All danger of another disastrous flood in the Passaic Valley is over. Lakes that were overflowing and mountain streams that were torrents for twelve hours have been frozen up, and there has been no rise in Passaic River since early this morning.

To-day trains were run over the Susquehanna Railroad trestle at Oakland. Workmen were busy during the night removing the ice gorge that threatened to carry away the trestle and strengthening the piers. In the lowlands of the Passaic Valley residents put in an anxious night watching the steady rise of the river, and the cold snap was a welcome relief.

The days of health were the days when Winter wheat only was used. Wheatena has always been made from Winter wheat. Try it.—Adv.

24 DIE ON THE ALPS.

Lose Lives in Blizzard—Fourteen Victims in St. Bernard Pass.

GENEVA, Jan. 8.—It is said that twenty-four persons lost their lives in the mountains during the recent blizzard.

Fourteen of the casualties were in the St. Bernard Pass.

PICKED CRANE'S POCKET.

The Magistrate Was Robbed on His Way to Court.

Magistrate Crane, who sat yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, had his pocket picked while on his way from his home, 139 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Criminal Courts Building. The Magistrate, accompanied by a friend, had ridden leisurely down Third Avenue in a surface car, and when alighting at Canal Street was brushed against by two young men who are believed to have been professional pickpockets. The Magistrate lost only a card case, but his friend, whose name he would not disclose, did not fare so well, losing a pocketbook containing $40 in bills.

Magistrate Crane is exceedingly severe with pickpockets, and in discharging several prisoners suspected of this form of theft he said, with an asperity probably heightened by his own experience:

"It is not possible that any reprimand I can impose will have any effect on you young men, but I give you fair warning that if any case can be made out against one of your class it will go extremely hard with you."

BRITISH SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Three Vessels Lost in Collision—Crew of One May Have Perished.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Stormy weather still continues on the British coast, and several shipping casualties are reported.

The Glasgow steamer Stella Maria collided Saturday night when seven miles off Holyhead with the Spanish vessel Oris and both sank. The crews were saved in the boats after drifting all night.

The Belfast schooner Dispatch was in collision with the Sunderland steamer Dinnington off Ramsgate this morning. The Dispatch was towed into Ramsgate, but the Dinnington is believed to have sunk with her crew of ten men.

Several other vessels were driven ashore at different points, their crews being rescued with great difficulty.

DESIGN FOR STEEL PILES.

Device Expected to Cause Many Changes in Construction Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—Plans and specifications for steel piles are in the hands of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company likewise has a design of the same general character.

The new device is expected to cause many changes in methods of construction, both for permanent piling and for piling which is only temporary. The great advantage in the case of temporary piling is that it can be taken up and used many times. Another advantage claimed for the piling is that it is watertight. The design for steel piling permits the manufacture of the pile on a structural mill. The sides of the pile are so arranged as to interlock on each other, thus holding each pile firmly to those on each side.

F. R. PLUMB'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Philadelphia Manufacturer Stricken While Conducting Daughter to Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Fayette R. Plumb, head of the edged-tool manufacturing firm of Fayette R. Plumb, Philadelphia, and President of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, died Saturday at Hot Springs, Arizona, whither he had taken his invalid daughter Georgiana for her health.

His death was due to pneumonia resulting from a cold contracted on the train. Mr. Plumb left less than a week ago in robust health. He intended placing his daughter in a sanitarium near Hot Springs. Telegrams from her to-day told the family of his death.

She is returning with the body, and will be met in Kansas City by Ralph Plumb, a brother of the deceased, who goes there from Buffalo. A son of the dead man will meet the body and his sister at Chicago.

SHOT HIMSELF AT HOTEL.

Suicide Had Produce Exchange Card Marked "Phillips."

A man in whose pocket was found a Produce Exchange membership certificate bearing the name E. W. Phillips committed suicide in the Eastern Hotel, at South and Whitehall Streets, yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the head. He was found dead in a chair by J. F. Costello, a clerk in the hotel.

The man was about fifty-five years old, five feet nine inches tall, very thin with grayish hair, and mustache gray and black. He was bald in front, and had a stubby beard. His clothing was of excellent material, not much worn, and he had an overcoat equally good. The man had no money.

An elevator man from the Produce Exchange viewed the body, but said that he did not know the man. Another man said he thought he had seen the man in Orange, N. J. The City Directory says that Edward W. Phillips, who has an office at the Produce Exchange, lives at South Orange. Reporters were unable to find this Mr. Phillips's home last night.

LAWSON LEAVES BOSTON.

Rumor in That City That He Has Gone to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Thomas W. Lawson left Boston suddenly to-day, and it is not improbable that to-morrow will find him in Washington. His intimates profess not to know where he has gone, but from his most recent intimations there is good reason to believe that he has gone to the capital.

"Something very decided is going to happen next week regarding Amalgamated," Mr. Lawson said several days ago. "Keep your eye on Washington."

The presumption is that the author of "Frenzied Finance" is about to carry out his threat to set the Department of Justice on the copper combine, and that the developments of the past few days in New York have decided the time of action.

Eat Wheatena for breakfast and be strong. Wheatena is made of Winter wheat—that's why it's good; that's why it's healthful.—Adv.

BRODIE L. DUKE SANE, SAYS BRIDE'S LAWYER

Relatives' Opposition to Marriage Blamed for His Commitment.

PUT UP TOBACCO DEAL CASH

Mrs. Duke in Seclusion—Alienists Won't Talk—Prisoner Was Raising Money to Buy Texas Lands.

Strenuous objection to his recent marriage on the part of the relatives of Brodie L. Duke, half brother of J. B. and B. N. Duke, the tobacco capitalists, who was committed to the Sanford Hall sanitarium at Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, appeared yesterday to have some relation to the case. B. L. Duke was married in this city on Dec. 19 to Miss Alice L. Webb of Chicago. Detailed information was, however, difficult to get.

George W. Mallory, a lawyer residing at 525 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, who was the legal representative of Mrs. Duke in certain transactions regarding Texan tobacco lands during the period immediately preceding and following her marriage, and who had seen and talked with Mr. Duke a few days before his commitment, declared emphatically that at that time Mr. Duke seemed perfectly normal and able to discuss business affairs with all the thoroughness of a hard-headed financier.

On the other hand, Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald and Allan MacLane Hamilton, the two alienists who examined Mr. Duke prior to his commitment, as well as ex-Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, who represents the Duke family and on whose application the order restraining the liberty of Brodie L. Duke was obtained, all denied themselves to reporters.

Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, the bride of three weeks, managed to keep her whereabouts yesterday a secret. At the Park Avenue Hotel it was said that, with her companion, who registered at the hotel as Miss Agnes Du Plons, she had departed the night before. The hotel people declared that they did not know where she had gone. Her trunks were left at the hotel, and at a late hour last night she had not sent for them.

Mr. Mallory said the commitment of Mr. Duke to a sanitarium was a great surprise to him, as he felt certain the man was perfectly sane. He made this statement regarding the transactions in which Mr. Duke took part within a few days:

"I met Mrs. Duke, who then was Miss Alice Webb, several weeks before I ever heard of Mr. Duke, I was introduced to her through a man by the name of C. F. Taylor, whom I had met casually in Chicago some five or six years ago.

MRS. DUKE A BUSINESS WOMAN.

"Mr. Taylor at that time was in the insurance business. One day last Summer he came into my office, ostensibly on a friendly visit. He told me that he had formed a business partnership with a woman who was very clever and well connected, and that they were doing a general promoting and investment business. On his first visit he asked me to look up some Texas law for him on the validity of patents that had been issued by the Mexican Government while it was in possession of the territory that is now included in the State of Texas.

"A few days later he returned with a woman and another man. The name of this man I don't feel at liberty to give. The woman he introduced to me as Miss Webb, his junior partner. She was a woman about thirty-eight or forty years of age, rather above medium height, and with a firm mouth and a businesslike air. She was quietly dressed, and gave every evidence of refinement."

Mr. Mallory said that the firm had a contract for the purchase of some valuable tobacco land in Texas. Some difficulty had arisen over the purchase from the fact that the property had passed into the hands of a receiver. They wanted to know whether under the circumstances the contract was valid. Mr. Mallory advised them that it was. He said Miss Webb paid him several other business visits. The contract, it seemed, was in the form of letters exchanged between the Chicago firm of Taylor, Webb & Co. and certain prominent New Yorkers, whose names the lawyer was not willing to give and who held the title to the lands.

Toward the end of October, according to Mr. Mallory, all the preliminary difficulties had been removed and the question of financing the deal, which would require some $18,000, came up. Mr. Mallory denied emphatically that he had anything to do with this part of the transaction. The money for purchasing the land, according to the lawyer, was not forthcoming, though the sellers made all sorts of representations to the effect that they could not hold the contract open unless the money was put up.

Then, in the latter part of October, Mr. Mallory said, Mr. Duke appeared. He came to the lawyer's office, accompanied by Miss Webb, who introduced him as a man who would finance the tobacco land deal if it seemed a sound proposition.

"How did his mental condition impress you at that time?" Mr. Mallory was asked.

THOUGHT DUKE RATIONAL.

"He seemed perfectly rational," was the reply. "He listened to my statement of the legal settlement I had brought about and asked me questions regarding the value of the land. More time passed, and yet no money was forthcoming. The owners began to grow impatient. They insisted that $2,000 should be put up with me by the prospective buyers as a guarantee of good faith. Mr. Duke finally placed such a check in my possession. I don't care to say on what bank it was drawn. This check was not put up, however, as a forfeit, and I was not authorized to have it discounted.

"In the meantime Mr. Duke was to issue notes and raise the money. He insisted upon doing that in his own way. To my knowledge he issued three notes aggregating the amount necessary for the purchase of the lands. The notes were issued to a friend of his. But there was some difficulty about getting the money."

Then, the lawyer says, Miss Webb, who in the meantime had become Mrs. Duke, told him that her husband had gone South to get some securities to secure the notes. The inference of the lawyer was that the $40,000 bonds found on his person when he was taken to Bellevue were securities he had gotten on his Southern trip, and that he intended to use them for the purpose of getting the money to close the deal. When asked regarding the present

whereabouts of the $2,000 check which had been deposited with him he said:

"The check, which was duly certified and all right, was in my possession until recently. It has now been taken care of and is in the hands where it ought to be. That is all I care to say about it. It can do no good to drag in any more names in this matter."

The lawyer reiterated that he had discussed the purchase of the tobacco lands with Mr. Duke within two or three days of his commitment to Bellevue, and that the man seemed perfectly sane.

"He seemed most intent upon knowing the nature of the land, and seemed to understand exactly what was wanted," said Mr. Mallory.

THREAT OF COMMITMENT.

Mr. Mallory said that despite the tardiness in putting up the money he believed everything to be all right until after he heard of the commitment of Mr. Duke to Bellevue, and called at the office of Mr. Lindsay to get an explanation.

"Mr. Lindsay was not in," said Mr. Mallory, "and I saw his partners, De Lancey Nicoll and Cornelius J. Sullivan. They seemed to know all about the prospective land purchase.

"'Those lands in Texas will never be purchased, you may as well make up your mind to that,' Mr. Nicoll said. 'We are going to have Mr. Duke committed to a sanitarium.'"

The marriage ceremony of Brodie L. Duke and Miss Alice L. Webb was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Coe, assistant pastor of Dr. Parkhurst's Church. Dr. Coe said last night that the couple were married in his study in the church.

According to the stub of the marriage certificate which Dr. Coe has in his possession, Mr. Duke gave his name as Brodie L. Duke, his age as 38, and his birthplace as Durham, N. C. He gave his father's name as Washington Duke, and his mother's maiden name as Caroline Clinton.

Miss Webb gave her name as Alice L. Webb; the space where her birthplace should have been written was left blank. She gave her age as thirty-seven and her father's name as William Webb, place of residence left blank, and her mother's name as Helene Chapman. The witnesses signed their names: "W. L. Hirst, M. D., and C. W. Thompson." Dr. Coe said he did not know the witnesses. Their addresses are not given on the stub.

MR. JEROME'S DENIAL.

District Attorney Jerome denied all knowledge of the commitment of Mr. Duke. At the Bellevue Hospital, however, the property clerk holds a receipt for the securities found on Mr. Duke's persons, the receipt bearing the signature of Assistant District Attorney Perkins. Mr. Perkins has charge of all matters before the Grand Jury.

Another odd feature in connection with the commitment is that the name of ex-United States Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky is given on the record as the attorney at whose request the commitment was made. Mr. Lindsay when seen last night at his apartments, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, declared that he knew nothing whatever about the case, and that his name should not have been used in connection with the commitment.

The sanitarium people at Sanford Hall, where Mr. Dukewas taken, declined to give any information, on the plea that Dr. W. Stewart Brown, the managing physician, was absent from the institution.

JUSTICE WYATT'S STATEMENT.

Justice Wyatt, who issued the order committing Mr. Duke to Bellevue, said last night:

"I haven't the slightest idea on whose affidavit I issued an order committing Mr. Duke to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity. If I ever knew I have forgotten. It was in my power only to have Mr. Duke examined at Bellevue. What happened to him after he went there I do not know, nor is it any of my concern. The issuing of orders such as this one is so common that one instance never attracts any special attention. Mr. Lindsay simply came into my room in the First District Court and asked me to sign this one, and I did it."

SAYS MRS. DUKE WILL FIGHT.

Her Partner Defends Her and Says Mr. Duke Is Sane.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Charles E. Taylor, of Taylor, Webb & Co., to-day characterized the detention of Brodie S. Duke as a "high handed piece of business."

"Mrs. Duke was a business woman," he continued, "and I am confident that she will not allow her husband to be incarcerated without making every effort to secure his release. He had not displayed any insanity, and she would not have married him if he had. She has been a member of our firm since its organization two years ago, and for nearly twelve years before that she was connected with the promotion of various industrial companies. Her father, William H. Webb, who died ten years ago, was a corporation lawyer, and her first business experience was in his office.

"I think she became acquainted with Mr. Duke several years ago. She was President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas-Cuba Tobacco Company, and as such she had business dealings with nearly all of the large tobacco manufacturing concerns, including the American Tobacco Company, in which Mr. Duke is concerned.

"Mrs. Duke is a fighter, and I believe that this affair is an indirect result of opposition to her marriage with Mr. Duke on the part of his three sons. She is about thirty-four years old. She lived at 427 Forty-second Street until last October, when she went to a South Side hotel. She spent a large part of her time in New York on business."

J. R. GIMBERNAT MISSING.

Last Seen at Hotel Astor—Wife Asks for General Alarm.

A man whose name was withheld, called at police headquarters last night and asked that a general alarm be sent out for Julius R. Gimbernat, 25 years old, of 72 West Eighty-ninth Street, who was said to have been seen last at the Hotel Astor at 11 o'clock last Friday night.

When Roundsman Gillespie said he could not assure the stranger that the alarm could be sent out without the newspapers learning of it, the stranger said that in that case he'd like to postponed.

In about an hour a woman who said she was Mrs. Clara M. Gimbernat, wife of Jules R. Gimbernat, called up police headquarters on the telephone and asked that the alarm be sent out.

She said that on Friday night she and her husband were riding uptown in a cab and that she got out at the Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. She said that Gimbernat told the cabman to take him to the Fiftieth Street station of the Subway. She learned afterward from the cabman that her husband changed his mind and went to the Hotel Astor. The woman told the police her telephone number was 3,628 Riverside. The Social Register gives that telephone number for Mrs. Clara L. Gimbernat at 126 West Ninety-fourth Street, while the City Directory also credits Mr. Gimbernat with that address.

CROWD SAW SPECIE MOVED.

Pinkertons Carried Silver to Yorkville Bank's New Quarters.

The Yorkville Bank, which has been doing business for several years at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, moved yesterday down to the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street, where it will resume business this morning.

A goodly crowd of spectators was on hand to see the bank's stock of specie moved, but the bank wasn't taking any chances, and the transfer of cash was intrusted to a squad of Pinkerton men, reinforced by a half dozen policemen and a roundsman from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The Pinkerton men carried $40,000 in silver in sacks down the two blocks, and the policemen acted as escorts. The safe was moved down on a truck.

The new quarters will be only temporary, as the bank has acquired two adjoining lots, and, it is understood, will erect a large building. The Yorkville Bank was established in 1893. The President is R. Van Der Emde, and the Vice President Richard H. Adams. Among the Directors are Richard Delafield, Randolph Guggenheimer, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Thomas E. Crimmins, and Cornelius Van-

NO RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN MADAGASCAR PORTS

France Not Even Asked for Permission to Enter Diego Suarez.

EFFORT TO MISLEAD JAPAN?

Botrovsky's Division of the Baltic Squadron Leaves Crete En Route to Join Rojestvensky.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Jan. 8.—The following information reaches me from an unimpeachable authority.

Up to 7 o'clock last night no Russian warship had entered the Madagascar port of Diego Suarez, the only port of that island offering suitable accommodation for ships of war. Neither Tamatave nor Mojanga can be used for vessels of large tonnage.

No intimation whatever has been received in Paris from the Russian authorities that it is intended that the Baltic fleet shall take up quarters at Diego Suarez for the purpose of concentration or even repairs, and there is no information to hand foreshadowing that any such application is to be anticipated.

The Baltic fleet, or rather a portion of it, is probably off the Madagascar coast, but no ship of either section is at any of the ports mentioned. If the Baltic Squadron should appear at Diego Suarez there is no reason whatever to believe that it would stay there beyond the time strictly necessary to effect repairs indispensable to the seaworthiness of the ships and to take on sufficient coal to enable them to reach their next destination.

Seeing that the reports that the Baltic fleet already had arrived at Diego Suarez have come for the most part from St. Petersburg, it may be asked whether the object is not to mislead the Japanese as to the exact whereabouts of the Russian ships or their intended movements.

SUDA BAY, Crete, Jan. 8.—Vice Admiral Botrovsky's division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, consisting of the cruisers Oleg, Isumrud, Dnieper, and Rion and the torpedo boat destroyers Grozni, Gromski, and Rezity, which had been delayed in Suda Bay, left this afternoon for Port Said.

HIGH OFFICERS REFUSE PAROLE.

Three Generals and an Admiral at Port Arthur Prefer Captivity.

TOKIO, Jan. 8.—Lieut. Gens. Fock, Smirnoff, and Corbatowsky and Rear Admiral Willmann will be brought from Port Arthur to Japan as prisoners of war. Gen. Fock commanded the Fourth Division of the defending army. Gen. Smirnoff was in command of the forts. Fock is credited with saying that he will drill his men in Japan.

Lieut. Gen. Stoessel will leave Dalny on Jan. 12 on a Japanese transport for Nagasaki. He will be accompanied by the other paroled officers. The Russians probably will remain in Japan a few days and then proceed on a French steamer to Europe, going by way of the Suez Canal.

Gen. Nogi reports that the officers paroled to date number 441 and orderlies 220.

There are said to be five Russian Admirals, one of whom will come to Japan. Among the Admirals is a Prince.

Twelve foreign naval attachés have visited Port Arthur and inspected the remains of the Russian fleet.

The transfer of prisoners was completed at 4:30 P. M. yesterday. The total number of officers transferred was 878; men, 23,491. Saturday's transfers were as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Gen. Stoessel's Kwantung command.	9	35
Gen. Stoessel's headquarters	6	15
Engineer's company	11	260
Telegraph Corps	4	61
Railroad detachment	1	55
Cavalry	4	177
OFFICERS AND CREWS OF WAR VESSELS.		
Reitzan	23	...
Pobieda	22	...
Pallada	11	...
Peresviet	15	...
Poltava	16	511
Sevastopol	31	507
Bayan	15	259
Bobr	12	90
Storozhevoi	4	32
Otvashni	6	124
Gilyak	5	72
Amur	7	175
Naval Defense Headquarters	3	220
Harbor Office	60	925
Naval Brigade	59	31
Torpedo Brigade	10	142
Field posts and telegraphs	33	23
Total	306	3,654

Three Judges and three Clerks of Courts were also transferred.

The Russian prisoners while waiting today at Chang-King-Tsu railway station on their way to Dalny celebrated the approach of the new year. Religious services were held in the morning at 10 o'clock, and the assemblage of prisoners was addressed by a Russian priest in full canonical dress. After the services there was music and dancing on the open ground in front of the station. The eight-year-old daughter of a Russian officer was among the prisoners.

It is understood that the San-Yo Railway has been instructed to make preparations to transport 20,000 Russian prisoners from Shimonoseki to Kure. It is probable that the prisoners will be quartered near Kure.

The most serious cases of sick and wounded will be left at Port Arthur in the field hospitals for the present. Those capable of being moved will be brought to Japan when arrangements for housing them have been completed.

The Japanese intend to establish a naval station at Port Arthur. Vice Admiral Y. Shibayama will probably be placed in charge of it.

The military administration at Port Arthur will retain only a small garrison as soon as the prisoners are withdrawn and order is restored. The fleet is busily engaged in clearing mines, but owing to their great number navigation will be unsafe for a long time. Only Government craft will be allowed to enter the harbor.

It is probable that Dalny will soon be opened up to neutrals.

Japanese companies are preparing to establish weekly services to that port.

It is proposed shortly to float a fourth domestic war loan under the same conditions as the third was negotiated.

Reports previously received here were to the effect that both Gens. Fock and Smirnoff had been killed at Port Arthur. On Jan. 2 a St. Petersburg dispatch denied that Fock had been killed, but admitted that he had been wounded. A dispatch received from Mukden Jan. 7 said that, while the death of Fock had not been published, it had for six weeks been accepted there as a fact. The report of Gen. Smirnoff's death had never been confirmed.

The only Prince Admiral known to have been at Port Arthur was Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky. A St. Petersburg dispatch on Saturday said that information had been received there from Che-foo to the effect that Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky and Rear Admiral Dochinsky, disguised, had arrived at Che-foo on board a launch.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The correspondent at Tokio of The Times says:

"The map of Port Arthur which the Russians produced on Dec. 18 in support of their complaint that the Japanese fire was damaging hospitals shows seventeen hospitals scattered throughout the old and new towns. To avoid hitting one or another of these the Japanese batteries would have had to refrain from firing altogether in the direction of both towns."

Unparalleled Achievement!

Importations in 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Champagne

131,330 CASES

The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade

JAPANESE CHEER FOR THEIR DEFEATED FOE

Generous Applause for Russia at Celebration Meeting.

CARNEGIE HALL CROWDED

Merchants Speak in Mother Tongue—Addresses Made by Gen. Woodford and Mr. Uchida.

That the Japanese are generous foes was shown yesterday afternoon, when, at a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall, 500 Japanese residents of New York, who had been called together that they might celebrate the fall of Port Arthur, cheered the name of Catherine of Russia long and loud. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford had just told his hearers that Americans loved the Japanese people because they were both brave in battle and generous in victory.

"It may be difficult for some of you to understand," he said, "why America watches your struggle in the Far East with such great sympathy. For a century and a half this Nation has been on the friendliest terms with Russia. In the time of our trial, when we were fighting England for our independence, Catherine of Russia was our friend. She lent us invaluable aid when we needed it most. [Continued cheers.]

"Our national existence was threatened by secession forty years ago and was saved after four years of bloody warfare. In that hour of darkness Russia was again our friend. [Prolonged applause.]

"But Japan, since the beginning of her war with Russia, has loomed up in a certain sense, an elder sister and a younger sister. A little more than fifty-one years ago an American naval officer sailed into Yokahoma and was warmly received. Through his instrumentality treaties were signed, and, in a way, America introduced Japan to the modern world. Since that memorable event you have held steadfast to your customs, beliefs, and traditions, at the same time accepting the higher education and enlightenment of civilization.

"To-day you are waging war against one of the most powerful nations in existence, and America is bound to observe a strict neutrality. At the same time we cannot help recognizing, however, that you stand for progress and modern ideals, and for this reason I pray God will crown you with ultimate victory; that Japan will go on for centuries promoting civilization and education, and that Russia will some day start out on the same mission."

The meeting was intended solely for Japanese residents, but two Americans, Gen. Woodford and Alexander Tison, had promised to speak. Other Americans appeared, however, and were warmly welcomed. Every seat was taken long before the meeting was called to order, and many Japanese stood up in the rear of the hall. S. Uchida, the Consul General here, presided, and every Japanese merchant of any prominence was in attendance, as were the Japanese students at Columbia. Addresses were made in the mother tongue by fifteen Japanese merchants and professional men. Consul General Uchida spoke in English. He said:

"The fall of Port Arthur does not necessarily mean the end of the war, but we all earnestly hope that it will bring Russia to the realization that it is best for her to accept our terms of peace. The purpose of our meeting to-day is to celebrate our victory by raising funds for the relief of the families of the brave soldiers and sailors who died during the siege instead of spending our money by drinking and feasting in honor of the success achieved by them. Every cent we can spare should be cheerfully given."

At the conclusion of the speechmaking there were "Banzais" for the Emperor of Japan. The Japanese National anthem was sung, and "Banzais" were given for President Roosevelt, Gen. Nogi, and Admiral Togo.

STRIKE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

Incendiary Fire Devastates Oil Property at Baku.

BAKU, Jan. 8.—A big fire, presumably of incendiary origin, destroyed sixteen oil tanks on the Nobel Company's and several adjoining properties to-day.

There has been no actual fighting since Jan. 5, when a collision occurred between strikers and Cossacks and six workmen were killed and two Cossacks and thirty workmen injured. The strike has been in progress since Dec. 26. The original dispute was over hours and wages. On Dec. 29 crowds threatened the guards stationed about the refining works, and Cossacks were called out. Many persons were injured in desultory fighting between strikers and soldiers at various points.

The managers have expressed a willingness to meet the strikers part way. The hour question has been conceded to the workmen, who are to get a nine-and-a-half-hour day with an eight-hour day preceding holidays. The wage question still remains unsettled, the men demanding $10 to $11.50 a month.

More trouble is brewing, and the telephone service is again interrupted.

HOT FIGHT AT 3-ALARM FIRE.

Chief Croker Takes Command at Early Williamsburg Blaze.

Flames were discovered shortly after midnight this morning on the ground floor of the 4-story frame building at 65 McKibbin Street, Williamsburg, in the heart of the Jewish quarter. They spread so quickly that three alarms were sent in and Chief Croker raced over from Manhattan in his automobile and took charge.

The entire neighborhood was aroused and families from adjacent buildings fled, half clad, into the street, many taking their household belongings with them. By hard fighting the fire was confined to the building in whihc it originated. The loss was estimated at $10,000.

GRIP COLDS

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

PEACE TALK IN RUSSIA.

Nothing, However, to Indicate That End of the War Is In Sight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 9.—The conferences which Emperor Nicholas has been holding with members of the council of the empire, M. Witte, and other Ministers and advisers on the internal and external situation have not yet been concluded, but nothing has occurred which would indicate that the Government is prepared to depart from its present programme of continuing the war to the bitter end.

Nevertheless, talk of peace was heard on Saturday in many quarters, the foundation for it being ascribed to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's alleged position in favor of such a course on the ground that, aside from the humiliation to military prestige involved, it would only mean the relinquishing of Manchuria, to which Russia already is formally pledged.

There is no confirmation of this statement of Count Lamsdorff's position beyond the general knowledge that he always has belonged to the peace party. It is quite probable that the peace talk gossip has been produced by the arrival of foreign papers, as it receives no encouragement in responsible quarters here.

The belief which existed in exceptionally well-informed diplomatic circles that Japan would follow the fall of Port Arthur with moderate peace propositions has not been realized. Up to the present time nothing has reached the government either through the United States or other channels.

Diplomats here cannot figure out the general lines of a treaty at this juncture which both the belligerents could accept, but realize that if Japan makes any sort of offer, unless it is rejected outright as not entertainable, negotiations would be opened; and negotiations once entered upon, friends of both parties could use their good offices to bring about terms. This is the only hope for a termination of the war which diplomats can see.

Solemn services in honor of those who fell in the defense of Port Arthur were held yesterday at the Kazan Cathedral and the Troitka Monastery. The services passed off without demonstration of any sort. Neither the Emperor nor members of the imperial family were present. A requiem was held simultaneously in the chapel at Tsarkoe-Selo.

Gen. Kuropatkin reports the frustration of a Japanese attempt to surprise his centre front on the night of Jan. 6, and the bayoneting of twenty-one Japanese on the night of Jan. 3 by a cavalry reconnaissance in the valley of the Tai-Tse River, in the direction of Sian-Chan.

PRAY FOR RUSSIA'S VICTORY.

Celebration of Christmas Continued at Cathedral of Czar's Church.

The celebration of Christmas by the members of the Church of Russia in this city, which began Saturday, was continued yesterday at St. Nicholas's Cathedral, in East Ninety-seventh Street. The morning service was attended by 3,000 persons. Archpriest Hotovitzky, rector of the cathedral, said mass and delivered the sermon. M. Safonoff, the Russian conductor and Director of the Moscow Imperial Conservatory of Music, attended the service.

After the service four Russians, who are about to return home to take up arms against Japan, remained in the cathedral, together with a party of their friends, and offered prayers for success. On Tuesday morning a mass will be said and the four will receive a blessing.

MAY SUCCEED LORD MILNER.

J. W. Lowther to be High Commissioner for South Africa, It Is Said.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The Post hears on good authority that in April next J. W. Lowther, M. P., will succeed Lord Milner as High Commissioner for South Africa.

Lord Milner has been High Commissioner for South Africa since 1897, and Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony since 1901. He is cordially hated by the Dutch element, but is recognized by his own countrymen as an organizer and administrator of ability, who carried out with conspicuous success the difficult mission intrusted to him at the close of the Boer war.

The Right Hon. James William Lowther has represented in Parliament the Penrith Division of Cumberland since 1886. He has held the important position of Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons since 1895. In 1891 he was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in the following year represented Great Britain at the International Conference at Venice. He is also known as an official of exceptional executive ability, and his appointment would not be calculated to cause dissatisfaction in South Africa, where the British Government's policy is essentially one of conciliation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:10 A. M.—93 Attorney Street, Samuel Katz; damage trifling.

12:50 A. M.—307 East Seventy-eighth Street; John Levinsky; damage, $5.

3:20 A. M.—30 Oak Street; K. Eillas; damage, $25.

4:00 A. M.—137 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; George Redell; damage, $75.

8:00 A. M.—206 East One Hundred and Second Street; J. Wallach; damage, $1,000.

10:15 A. M.—31 Barrow Street; Edward P. Liepero; damage, $100.

2:00 P. M.—16 Jackson Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:05 P. M.—58 Rutgers Street; B. Bolitsch; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—118 West Ninetieth Street; W. H. Ormere; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—11 Seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—840 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; John Sellborn; damage, $10.

7:20 P. M.—61 and 65 Stanton Street; S. Seigel; damage, $1,000.

8:05 P. M.—243 East Fifty-first Street; John E. Stern; damage, $800.

9:25 P. M.—138 Orchard Street; J. Block; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Carl F. Lauber's wholesale and retail liquor establishment and restaurant, located in the centre of the city, was to-night damaged to the extent of $35,000 by a fire which originated in the kitchen on the second floor. A large quantity of wine and spirits stored in the basement was ruined by fire and water.

Weber Pianola Piano

A combination in a single instrument of the world-famous Weber Piano and the Metrostyle Pianola, "the standard piano-player of the world."

To all the advantages of the highest type of upright piano hitherto known are now added the means by which any one can play it. Instantly available either for playing from the keyboard or with a perforated music roll.

ANY PERSON of moderate means can buy a piano, but the richest man or woman in America cannot, unaided, play upon it unless qualified to do so by months and years of patient preparation.

By "playing the piano" is not meant the playing of simple accompaniments to popular songs, or the ability to give a mediocre performance of one or a half-dozen carefully studied "pieces," though the number of persons who can do even this creditably is very small. Playing the piano, as the words are used here, and as it should and can be played, means:

An absolutely unlimited repertoire, extending from the simpiest melodies to the divine creations of the greatest masters;

Perfect control of both keyboard and pedals;

Ability to strike always the right note at the right moment,

And with the proper expression;

Thus interpreting any music written for the piano so as to demonstrate, to a degree limited only by the temperament of the performer, all the magnificent possibilities of that instrument.

It is the Means to Play in this way that you buy when you buy the PIANOLA PIANO—without regard to whether you have technical knowledge of music or not. Naturally, the greater the musical intelligence of the performer the more satisfactory to himself and others the results obtained from the PIANOLA PIANO; but in order to play thereon with expression, sympathy, individuality, and absolute correctness, it is neither necessary to know the keys nor one note of printed music from another.

The Pianola Piano is on continual demonstration and for sale at Aeolian Hall. Pianos of all other makes will be taken in exchange at fair valuation.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING.

B. Altman & Co. ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE AT SHORT NOTICE, ORDERS FOR

GOWNS

FOR WEAR AT WINTER RESORTS;

SPECIAL DESIGNS HAVING BEEN PROVIDED AND ADVANCE STYLES OF THE NEW MATERIALS BEING SHOWN.

ALSO FOR EVENING DRESSES AND THEATRE GOWNS, PLAIN OR DRESSY TAILOR-MADE SUITS, AND RIDING HABITS, FOR CROSS OR SIDE SADDLE.

SHOWROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR.

"FIFTH AVENUE STYLES AND QUALITY AT HALF FIFTH AVENUE PRICES"

Our showing in imported designs in

LINGERIE WAISTS

is now ready. Special reductions in

GOWNS AND TAILORED SUITS.

THE HOLLY

10 WEST 22D STREET, (near Fifth Ave.)

BETTINA GIRARD DIES IN ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL

Was an Admired Actress and Daughter of Gen. Ordway.

ONCE PROMINENT SOCIALLY

Repeatedly Divorced, In the Course of Her Career She Reached the Workhouse.

Bettina Girard, the actress, died last night at the Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia.

She started out with a brilliant social career within easy reach. In the course of years, however, she acquired habits which at last undermined her health, so that each of her attempted reforms resulted in failure. Her father was Gen. Ordway He was a cultivated man and a brave soldier, and was held in the highest esteem in Washington.

Her first step toward fame was at a dinner party when she was a débutante.

"How shall I become famous?" a young Attaché of the French Legation asked her.

"I will make you famous," she replied, and she filled her satin slipper full of wine, raised it aloft, and said:

"A toast to fame!"

The Frenchman rose, blushed, and drank the toast.

It was not long after this that she married Arthur Padelford, a member of one of Philadelphia's oldest families.

Three months later she was divorced from him after a bridal tour to Europe. Then she decided to go on the stage, and took the name Bettina Gerard.

She appeared first at the Columbia Theatre in Chicago. While playing in "The King's Fool" she met "Jack" Raffael and married Mr. They separated

Wolff, the hero of "In Old Kentucky." They, too, separated. Then she became the wife of William Beach of Nat Goodwin's company. They, too, parted.

Then the actress's beauty broke, her voice failed, and her health was shattered. Her father, meanwhile, had always been solicitous of her welfare and apparently always welcomed her applications for assistance.

Philip Schuyler was her next husband. While she was with him her aged father came from Washington and offered her an allowance of $25 a week to leave America and never return. The next day she and Schuyler sailed for Europe. Their services were not wanted at the London music halls. They returned to New York and tried to get work at Proctor's Theatre. She was engaged to appear there, and failed to turn up.

Then she went to Bellevue Hospital, helpless and ill. At one time she was sent to Blackwell's Island.

A week ago she took the name of Witter. She was living then at 268 West Forty-first Street. On Saturday she went to Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from a cold. The clerk knew her well, despite her assumed name.

One of her greatest "hits" on the stage was in Hoyt's "A Texas Steer."

She had a daughter by her first husband, Padelford. Her father, Gen. Ordway, died of a broken heart.

The interment will be at Washington.

BANK PRESIDENT DEAD.

J. S. Clarke, One of Mount Vernon's Incorporators, Expires There.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Joseph Samuel Clark died at his home, 214 South Fifth Avenue, in this city, last night. He was born at Cross River, Westchester County, April 23, 1835, and was educated in the district school. When eighteenyears old he came to Mount Vernon, and was none of the incorporators of the village.

In 1884 he became connected with the Westchester Savings Bank, and was President of that institution at the time of his death. When there was a run on the bank several years ago he aided the bank with his own money until the run ceased. He was one of the organizers of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Vernon. He leaves a wife and one daugh-

Forsythe's

Great January Sale

Ladies' Suits

Begins Today

$18 $22 $24

Worth $30, $40 and $50

Sale begins at 9 o'clock

John Forsythe

THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

BARGAINS in Genuine CUT GLASS before STOCK TAKING.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS,

3 & 5 West 19th St. and 36 Murray St.

Non-Heatable Asbestos

Table Covers and Dish Mats

For PROTECTION OF DINING TABLES For Sale By

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

KEEP UP COLORADO FIGHT.

Democrats Will Oppose Nominations for Judge—Peabody to Contest.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—An exciting contest is expected in the Senate when the nominations for Judges of the Supreme Court, made yesterday by Gov. Peabody, come up for consideration. The Democrats held a caucus to-night, and at its close declared that they would fight the nominations to the Supreme bench of Bailey and Goddard with all their power. They say that with the Republican Senators Campbell and Delong voting with them they will be able to prevent the confirmation.

The Republican leaders declared this afternoon that they had received personal pledges from enough Republican Senators to insure the confirmation of the two men. They were not overconfident of the issue, however, and admitted that there would be something of a struggle before the confirmation was made.

It is Gov. Peabody's present intention to contest the election of Gov.-elect Adams. Under the law he cannot file notice of contest before the fifth day of the session, which will be to-morrow. He has several days in which to file his notice of contest, however, and he may not do so until after the inauguration of Adams.

"I am in a much better position for a contest now than I was two days ago," said Adams to-day. "At that time the investigation was confined by the court to the City and County of Denver. Now it includes the whole State, and I feel confident that the Democrats can show as many or more fraudulent Republican votes in the outlying counties than the Republicans claim were cast by the Democrats in Denver."

The returns as canvassed by the Legislature last night showed: Adams, 123,078; Peabody, 113,304; plurality for Adams, 9,774.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove 25c.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our White Sales mark the time of the year to buy muslin underwear and linens.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1905.

The ideal place to lunch is our palatial restaurant—8th Floor.

Annual January sale of muslin underwear: hand-made lingerie

SECOND week of that great white goods sale—a time when the lowest prices of the year prevail. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the week just closed has been a remarkable one for us in point of sales in all of our white goods sections. We've solved the problem of selling the daintiest, sheerest and most chic undermuslins shown in New York at prices one is usually asked to pay elsewhere for the ordinary skimpy factory productions. Second Floor.

It's worth a special journey to this store to see our second floor decorations—thousands of red lights peeping out of red flowers suspended from the ceiling on flowering vines—a picture that forms a delightful and inspiring contrast to the great piles of snow-white muslin underwear.

You'll agree with us when you come to the store that there's no such picture in New York as the one that awaits you here—and still the picture, elaborate and beautiful as it is, is but the cheerful reflection of the wonderful values that await you.

When you inspect our showing of undermuslins we want you to notice the superior workmanship, the high character of the fabric—how soft, sheer and firm they are—how white and dainty—and, above all, the impressive exclusiveness.

We say to you frankly that such underwear did not come to us by chance or through ordinary channels—not by any means—it's the result of planning, demanding and insisting.

In no previous season have we shown such a large and varied assortment of muslin underwear at 95c. 52 styles in gowns, 19 styles in corset covers, 12 styles in drawers, 9 styles in petticoats, 12 styles in chemises and several styles in short skirts, all carefully, generously made from muslins, cambrics and nainsooks, fastefully trimmed; to-day..... **95c**

Night gowns

Special offer at $1.45—Women's gowns of fine nainsook, chemise style, elbow sleeves; high and low necks; V and square shape, at **$1.45.**

Others at **75c, $1.15, $1.35, $1.45, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95 to $25.**

Corset covers

Special offer at 75c.—Corset covers of fine nainsook, trimmed with rows of fine Valenciennes insertion, fitted circular skirt; splendid value at **75c.**

Others at **25c., 45c., 65c., 75c., $1.25, $1.45, $1.95 $2.50 to $10.95.**

Drawers

Special offer at 75c.—Women's drawers of cambric or nainsook, with deep umbrella flounce, trimmed with lace, insertion and tucks, at **75c.**

Others at **25c., 45c., 50c., 69c., 95c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.50 up to $14.50.**

Short skirts

Special offer at 25c.—Women's short skirts of fine cambric, with fitted top, linen umbrella ruffle, neatly trimmed with tucks—remarkable value, **25c.**

Others at **50c., 75c., 95c., $1.45, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95.**

Extra sizes for large women.

The assortment contains a great variety of beautiful styles.

Extra size gowns, **85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95.**

Extra size drawers, **45c., 50c., 75c., $1.50, $1.95.**

Extra size skirts, **$1.35, $2.50, $2.75 to $7.95.**

Extra size corset covers, **50c., 58c., $1.**

Extra size chemises, very special values at **75c. and 85c.**

Chemises

Special offer at $1.50—Women's Chemises in a variety of dainty styles, of fine nainsook, beading and ribbon, with and without flounces, **$1.25.**

Others at **45c., 75c., 95c., $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95 to $25.95.**

Special offer at $2.95—

Women's petticoats, cambric fitted top; deep umbrella flounce, four rows of Valenciennes lace, banding and ribbons, **$2.95.**

Others at **48c., 75c., 95c., $1.45, $1.95, $2.25, $2.95, $3.50, $3.95 to $22.50.**

25c. for children's 38c. drawers of superior cambric, ample in width; trimmed with good quality blind embroidery bands; six well-made buttonholes—continuous facings—1 to 16 years.

49c. for skirts of cambric—ample in width—umbrella ruffle, well trimmed with embroidery.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

49c. for skirts of cambric— trimmed with deep lawn flounce and several rows of tiny hemstitched plaits.

35c. for gowns of muslin— Hubbard yoke, small plaits—two embroidered insertions—1 to 14.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

39c. for gowns of muslin— high neck, bishop effect—neck and sleeves prettily trimmed with hemstitching and cambric ruffle—2 to 14.

58c. for gowns of muslin.

1905 waists—new and exclusive.

BEWITCHING and exclusive as they are, prices are as low as $1.25—the most temptingly priced lot of waists we've ever shown in advance of the season. See them to-day. Second Floor.

$1.25 for linen waists—front of stitched side plaits.

$1.50—white percale waists—new sleeves—tucked collar.

$2.95—Indian lawn waists—elaborate front—tucked back.

$5 for hand-embroidered linen shirt waists—seven styles.

$7.95 for Persian lawn shirt waists—beautiful designs.

Annual January sale of corsets.

DO you know what these celebrated French corsets are made to sell for? $3.50. Our January sale price—97c.—may seem out of the question, but it's a fact, and you know the corsets are all right, because no others are put out under the names P. D. and J. B. Select one to-day. Second Floor.

They are of French sateen—bias cut—gored hip and bust—short, medium and deep hips—very flat abdomen—heavily boned—venus back—prettily trimmed on top—black only—sizes 18 to 29—value $3.50—at 97c.

75c for $1.25 well known domestic corset—of heavy jean—medium high bust, habit hip, flat abdomen, for medium and full forms—trimmed with lace and ribbon—sizes 20 to 30. Special for to-day, 75c.

$1.48 for $3.50 C. P. & R. G. corsets—French coutil—gore cut—medium high bust—medium length hip—up-to-date straight front—excellent fitting model—embroidery trimmed—white—18 to 30.

One-third off infants' white dresses.

YOU couldn't buy the material and make them as cheaply as our regular prices, not saying anything about the extra saving of one-third in this annual January sale. Second Floor.

50c for 75c. Russian dress—white lawn—2 to 5 years.

25c. for 39c. Hubbard dress—6 mos. to 2 yrs.—of lawn.

25c. for 39c. nainsook bishop dress—6 mos. to 3 yrs.

50c. for 68c. Hubbard dress—nainsook—6 mos. to 3 yrs.

$1.95 for $2.50 French dress of fine quality white lawn.

$1.48—$2.25 Russian dress—excellent grade P. K.

95c. for $1.35 Russian dress of fine P. K.—1 to 5 yrs.

47c. for 75c. long waisted French dress of white lawn.

$1 for $1.45 French dress—full blouse—of white lawn.

95c. for $1.39 blouse dress—long waist—2 to 6 yrs.

76c for our $1 French dresses of good quality lawn.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

January sale of white silks.

INTENDED to announce this sale for last Tuesday, but we were disappointed in not receiving these fine white Habutai silks—good things deferred, though, are all the better when they do come—this is doubly so in this instance, for we have them to-day. Main Floor.

We've never been able to sell Habutai silks at these prices before, so you can appreciate the unusual values.

This sale always proves to be of special importance—white silks can be put to so many uses—and when you can buy them for about the price of cotton fabrics it's an event that must come as a welcome buying to all economical women.

28c full 20 in. wide habis. **19c.**
35c. full 20 in. wide silks. **25c.**
39c. full 20 in. wide silks, **29c.**
49c full 20 in. wide silks, **35c.**
35c. full 23 in. wide silks. **25c.**
45c full 23 in. wide silks, **32c.**
95c full 36 in. wide silks, **75c.**
$1.10 full 27 in. wide silks, **88c.**
$1.25 full 27 in. wide silks. **98c.**
$1.25 full 36 in. wide silks, **98c.**

50c full 23 in. wide silks. **39c.**
39c full 27 in. wide silks. **29c.**
50c. full 27 in. wide silks. **39c.**
60c full 27 in. wide silks. **49c.**
75c. full 27 in. wide silks. **55c.**
85c. full 27 in. wide silks. **68c.**
95c. full 27 in. wide silks. **75c.**
60c. full 36 in. wide silks, **45c.**
$1 full 36 in. wide silks. **83c.**
75c. full 36 in. wide silks, **59c.**
75c. full 19 in. Shanghai silks, **62c.**
$1 full 27 in. Shanghai silks, **83c.**
$1.25 full 27 in. Shanghai silks, **98c.**

Imported all silk white brocaded Kaikis.

60c. full 19 in. wide silk, **49c.**
75c. full 24 in. wide silks, **58c.**
85c. full 24 in. wide silks. **69c.**

White pure silk rustling taffetas.

68c full 19 in. wide silk, **50c.**
75c. full 19 in. wide silks, **58c.**
85c. full 19 in. wide silks. **68c.**
89c, full 20 in. wide Peau de Cygne, **68c.**
$1 full 24 in. wide Satin Liberty, **72c**
89c full 19 in. wide Louisine at **68c.**

Second week: annual January sale household linens; white goods

TO-DAY we enter upon the second week of our annual sale of household linens and white goods—a sale that has been growing in volume every day. Trustworthy linens of the very highest character at the prices we quote during this sale make this occasion an event of great importance to the saving housewife. Main Floor.

Satin damask pattern tablecloths and napkins.

Superior quality satin damask tablecloths.

$1.50 for 2 yd. size; value $2. **$2** for 2½ yd. size; value $2.50. **$2.50** for 3 yd. size—value $3.

All linen $1.95 Napkins, 5/8 size, **$1.50.**

All linen $2.25 Napkins, 22x22, at **$1.75.**

$2.50 Breakfast and Dinner Napkins, now at **$1.95.**

$3.00 extra large Napkins, double damask, 26 inches, **$3.75.**

Restaurant and hotel napkins.

Silver bleached—hemmed ready for use—value $1.50; at, per dozen, **$1.00.**

Finer pattern tablecloths and napkins.

It's hardly necessary to impress upon you the bargain importance of this sale sufficient to say that prices are the lowest ever quoted by this house—and a comparison we think will lead you to admit that prices as low as these have never been quoted before by any house—quality considered.

New tablecloths of heavy damask.

8-4 size, value $2.50 at **$1.95** 8-12 size, value $3.45, at **$2.95**
8-10 size, value $2.95, at **$2.45** 8-14 size, value $3.95, at **$3.45**
A reduction of 50c. on acleoth.

Table damask and hemstitched cloth.

Full bleached satin damask, 63 in. wide—all linen—value 60c. yd. at **45c.**

Full bleached satin damask, 66 in. wide—all linen—value 80c. yd. at **68c.**

Full bleached double damask, 72 in. wide—new patterns—value $1 yd.—at **85c.**

Hemstitched table covers, for breakfast, luncheon or dinner—silver bleach German hemstitched damask cloths.

At, 8-4, **$1.00** 8-10, **$1.50** 8-12, **$1.95**

Silver bleached hemstitched damask tablecloths—

At, 8-4, **$1.50**—value $2.25 8-10, **$1.95**—value $2.75

Ready made sheets and pillow cases.

Pillow cases two sizes—42x36, 45x36—usually sell at 12½c.—during this sale at **8c.**

Pillow slips—5,000 extra fine slips—45x36—never have been sold for less than 16c.—at **12½c.**

Ready-made sheets—10,000 ready-made sheets of a very superior strong bleached sheeting—2½ inch hems—laundered ready for use:—

54x90, for single beds, **36c.** 72x90, for 3/4 beds, **48c.**
81x90, for double beds, **55c.** 90x90—extra size beds, **60c.**

Muslin, cambric, by the yard—It has been a long time since you could buy this quality of muslin and cambric at this price—yard wide, fully bleached muslin and 36-inch bleached cambric, especially made for women's and children's undermuslins—5c. and 10c. quality, **7c.**

Fancy and decorative linen.

Fancy linens ½ price—hundreds of pieces of very fine handmade Arabian lace, Renaissance lace and Italian lace.

Hand-made plate doylies—very fine finger bowl doylies—originally imported to sell at 50c. to $2—a few are worth $2—while they last at **25c., 50c.** and **75c.**

Renaissance centrepieces—those handsome 18 and 20 in. pieces—round or square—all lace and with linen centres—would be very good bargains at $1.50—special at **59c.**

Renaissance scarfs in various designs:—

$1.50 for regular $2.50—20x36 scarfs.

$1.95 for regular $3.95—20x54 scarfs.

$2.50 for regular $5.00—20x72 scarfs.

St. Gall scarfs and shams—which regularly sell for $1.50 each, during this sale will be (each) **75c.**

German and hand drawn linens.

Handsome Austrian linens—hemstitched and one, two and three rows of openwork—doylies, centrepieces, scarfs, tray covers, tea cloths, luncheon cloths, &c.—prices are about half.

5c. and 8c. for doylies—various sizes—worth up to 15c.

10c. and 25c. for centrepieces, tray cloths—4 different styles of openwork—worth up to 50c.

39c. and 49c. for dresser scarfs, shams, centrepieces, carving cloths, sideboard scarfs—large range of designs—values up to $1.

69c. and 75c. for lunch cloths, tea cloths, buffet and sideboard scarfs—of all linen, hand drawnwork—various sizes—values up to $2.

Fine White Goods—White Persian lawn—15,000 yards of fine white Persian lawn—40 inches wide—will be very popular for waists and gowns this year—the 35c. quality during this sale 19c. Fancy madras—10,000 yards in white, brocaded, dotted and scroll effects—mercerized finish—the 35c. quality. 19c. 32-inch Victoria lawns, special at 10c. 36-inch English nainsook—sells regularly in 12-yard pieces at $3.00—special, $1.50. White long cloth and white corded shirting, 36-inch wide—value 12½c. at 6½c. yd. White pique—now is the time to buy year's supply—2 size cords, heavy and medium cords, good quality—20c. and 25c. quality, at 12½c. yd.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.— —SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.— —SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.— —SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual January sale of women's shoes and dress slippers.

IT'S the only time of the year you can buy our standard brands of dependable $3, $3.50 and $4 and $5 shoes at $1.80, $2.40 and $2.85—a sale which we usually take from two to three months to prepare. For years this sale has been recognized as the supreme shoe buying time of the year—an event thoroughly known and appreciated by the shopping public. Second Floor.

We've arranged to have some thirty extra salespeople to attend to your wants promptly. There's not a size or width missing. You should arrange to attend this sale as early as possible, because this event always draws large crowds; and as the individual lots are limited, it won't take long to deplete them.

2.85 for women's $4 shoes, box calf-skin—dull mat top—invisible cork sole—A to E—2½ to 8—medium sensible heel—round toe—splendid late winter and early spring shoe.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's slippers—of patent leather and kid—three strap—Louis XV. heel—A to E—all sizes—$3 to $3.50 values.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's $3 to $5 slippers—dress slippers in two lots at these prices.

2.85 for women's $6 shoes, hand welted custom bench made—dress shoes, with patent tips and Louis XV. heels—AA to D—2½ to 7—of the best leather—equal to $7 and $8 custom shoes.

2.85 for women's $3.50 and $4 shoes—five styles of our S. C. S. lines—in the new lasts—gun metal calf-skin—bright kidskin, patent tip or kid tip—in Blucher style—low button style or plain lace style—all sizes AA to B.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's fancy black jet beaded $5 slippers—steel beaded fancy strap slippers—regular sizes—Louis XV. heel or wood Cuban dress heels—1,200 pairs in all in this slipper sale, including every sort that could be desired.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's $4 slippers—gray and brown castor dress slippers—full Louis XV. heel of same—silk ribbon bows—regular sizes.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

1.80 for women's $3 shoes—800 pairs of Rochester made shoes—B to E widths—2½ to 7 sizes—made with light dress soles or heavy extension wide edge—of finest black vici kid—patent ties—medium Cuban heel—at **1.80.**

2.85 for women's $5 fine vici kid hand welt sole, lace, patent tip shoes—2½ to 8—AA to E—medium Cuban heel, dull mat kid tops—medium heavy sole—light and trim—invisible cork sole—damp and cold proof.

2.85 for women's $5 shoes—our own brand—patent colt leather, invisible cork sole, welt lace shoes—A to E wide—fine mat kid tops, medium military heels and round toes—damp proof, cold resisting.

2.85 for women's $5 shoes—Simpson Crawford Co. branded—all bright kidskin—patent tip—invisible cork sole—hand welt button shoe—medium toe and heel—A to E—2½ to 8—fine silk fitting.

2.85 for women's $6 shoes—2,000 pairs—all sizes and AA to E widths—also some $3.50, $4 and $5 shoes in this lot.

2.85 for women's $5 invisible cork sole shoes—hand welt sole—flexible shoes—damp proof, cold resisting, stylish and modern sorts.

2.40 for women's $4 shoes—500 pairs of fine welted shoes—some patent leather—including some S. C. S. $3.50 shoes and some $3 shoes—all sizes.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$7.50 for our $20 Paris sample robes.

EVERY one a masterpiece calculated and planned to grace the most fashionable social function known to the smart set—every robe a handsome and striking expression of the lace maker's art—never so many robes—never so many individual styles—never such low prices—three irresistible buying incentives that stand without a parallel in the annals of fine lace robe selling. Main Floor.

It's our annual January sale—and we've a monumental selling record to surpass—realized this months ago, and with an unalterable determination we set out to surpass that great day of one year ago, when it seemed that all New York came here to buy lace robes.

How well we've succeeded we lay the facts before you to-day—read on—the news is thoroughly thrilling from a bargain standpoint—convincing, too—now come the interesting features—let us emphatically impress you that great as the values are we've underestimated them.

The sale to-day is especially strong, as both import and domestic manufacturers never made such beautiful creations before—the house of Simpson Crawford Co., as you all know, is first in robe selling—more and newer robes—choicer robes and greater varieties are offered here than in all other New York houses.

Black net robes.
Black lace robes.
Black Spangled robes.
Ecru Lierre robes.
Ecru embroidered robes.
White Lierre robes.
Sample robes from Paris.
Sample robes from St. Gall.
Sample robes from Plauen.
Sample robes from Brussels.
White embroidered robes.
Brussels net robes.
Evening wear robes.
Robes for the opera.
Robes for social functions.
Robes for reception wear.

$7.50 for $15 and $20 robes. | **$15 for $25 and $30 robes.**
$18 for $35 and $40 robes. | **$25 for $50 and $60 robes.** | **$37 for $65 and $75 robes.**

Extra offer of 300 Lierre robes from Plauen. Embroidered on extra fine quality Brussels net—newest model shapes—ivory and butter tints—imported to retail at $25 and $35 **$15**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.— —SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

A still greater week for the annual sale of canned goods

WE never make statements we cannot prove, and when we tell you the Model Food Store broke all records last week, and that we expect the next six days to be still greater, you may know there is a saving on strictly pure foods worth going after. Order by mail or telephone, Chelsea—2,100, if you cannot come. Do it to-day. Sixth Floor.

All the original reductions and many new ones of equal importance will be maintained throughout this second week.

BOSTON BAKED Beans—With or without tomato sauce; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; regular 15c. full 2-lb. can **10c**

SCOTCH KIPPERED Herring—New importation from Marshall & Co., Aberdeen; large oval can, 13c.; 6 cans..... **75c**

POTTED HAM—LIBBY'S or Veribest; case 24 cans, $1.85; doz. 94c.; ½-lb. can..... **8c**

FRESH LOBSTER—Star or Mayflower brands; regular 25c. half-pound flat can..... **19c**

DELAWARE TOMATOES—Large, solid packed, ripe fruit; case 24 cans, $1.95; dozen, $1.00; 3-pound can..... **9c**

EXTRA TOMATOES—Royal Stuart; the finest and best flavored Jersey fruit; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; 3-lb. mammoth 5½-in. can **14c**

STRINGLESS BEANS—New York State; exceptionally tender, absolutely stringless; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can, **12c**

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Not common standard tomatoes, but our regular 10c. fancy solid packed fruit; case 24 cans, 75c.; 3-lb. can, $1.50; dozen, **6½c**

SUGAR CORN—Fancy New York State; sweet, tender and creamy; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 90c.; 2-lb. can, **8c**

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Cameron, fancy yellow Crawford; case 24 cans, $5.10; dozen, $2.60; 2½-in. can **22c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; the best corn grown in Maine; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can..... **13c**

SUGAR CORN—NEW York State; tender, solid packed corn; case 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; 2-lb. can. **10c**

SIFTED EARLY JUNE Peas—Royal Stuart, extra quality; case 24 cans, $2.15; dozen, $1.05; 2-lb. can. **14c**

SUCCOTASH — FINEST quality New York State; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can..... **12c**

PUMPKIN — FANCY quality solid pack fruit; case 24 cans, $1.55; dozen, 80c.; 3-lb. can.. **7c**

NEW PEAS—Selected Early Junes, tender, fine flavored peas; case 24 cans, $1.65; dozen, 85c.; 2-lb. can..... **7c**

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Large tender stalks; choice of two popular brands; case 24 cans, Crawford, $6.25; dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. can..... **28c**

WHITE CAROLINA RICE—Fanciest Whole Head; lb., 5c.; 3 lbs. for 14c.; 25 lbs..... **1.00**

Visit the Southern Rice Kitchen, Sixth Floor.

MOCHA AND JAVA Coffee—Simpson Crawford Blend of Fancy Imported Rich Drinking Coffee, 25 lbs. in Coffee Drum, $6.25; 4 lbs., $1.00; **28c** lb.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS Sugano Packing Co.'s; case 24 cans, $4.00; dozen, $2.10; 2½-lb. can **18c**

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart or Runkel's; the best for general culinary use; 5 lbs., $1.35; lb..... **28c**

HAMS—SIMPSON Crawford Special, not ordinary, coarse, heavy Hams, but strictly fancy young Pig Hams, Golden Sugar Cured, for particular families; size, 10 to 12 lbs. each, lb..... **11½c**

BLOATER MACKEREL—Extra Fancy Norway Fish—Messed; 10-lb. pail, $2.25; 5-lb. pail, ... **1.25**

Note—This is the real Norway Fish. Not Gloucester Mackerel labelled imported.

HIGH GRADE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, India Ceylon, English Breakfast and all other Green and Black varieties; 3 lbs., in lead-foil Tea Caddy, $2.75; lb..... **60c**

BREAKFAST COCOA—Royal Stuart; has a rich chocolate flavor; ½-lb. can..... **18c**

PURE SPICES—BLACK Shot Pepper, English Mustard, Borneo Ginger, Zanzibar Cloves, or Jamaica Allspice, whole or fresh ground; ½-lb., 25c. 1-lb. **25c**

MALAGA LAYER RAISINS—Extra Desserts—Ribbon tied clusters; 1-lb. carton..... **25c**

NEW NAVEL ORANGES—Sweet, seedless fruit; box 176's, $3.75; dozen..... **28c**

TABLE SALT—LOG Cabin double refined; regular 10c carton..... **7c**

SMOKED OX TONGUES—Finest city dressed, 1 to 6 lbs. size; lb..... **15c**

SOAP—ROYAL STUART; use it for all laundry and household purposes; box (6) bars, $2.85; 10 full lb. bars..... **49c**

NEW LAYER FIGS—Direct importation from Smyrna, Turkey; thin skinned, full flavored fruit; original 10-lb. wood box, $1.00; 5 lbs., 55c.; 1 lb..... **12c**

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Sweet, ripe, thin-skinned fruit; 50-lb. box, $1.95; 10 lbs., 45c., 5 lbs..... **24c**

Sale of wines and liqueurs.

MONTICELLO PURE Rye Whiskey—10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle..... **1.00**

MONOGRAM PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $2.75; case 12 full qts., $8.50; full qt. bottle..... **75c**

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY or Muscatel—High grade old vintage wines, specially reduced; gallon, $2.35, $1.85, $1.35, $1.10 and..... **83c**

Full quart bottle, 69c., 49c. and 35c.

BANQUET COCKTAILS—All varieties; bottle..... **87c**

BASS' ALE—BULLDOG Bottling; imported in glass; dozen..... **1.64**

DRY GIN—NICHOLSON'S bottled in England; bottle..... **83c**

HOLLAND GIN—THE Famous Meder Swan; none better imported; especially recommended for medicinal use; gallon, $3.10; large 1-8 gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1 white glass bottle..... **68c**

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co.'s vintage 1806; case $11.00; bottle..... **1.00**

FULL NATIVE RIESLING and full bodied Clarets; gallon, $1.15. 58c. 80c. and..... Case 12 quarts, $2.75. $2.25.

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; full qt. bottle..... **68c**

$35 for a handsome $56 parlor suite.

YOU will recognize the sofa alone as being worth nearly the price we ask for the entire suite of five artistic pieces in mahogany finish and richly designed verona velour upholstery. It's one of those clearing sales whose bargain importance you cannot over-estimate. Fifth Floor.

You know every value is exactly as stated because the name Simpson Crawford Co. is back of every one. When you read them here you will see there is no question of their sensational bargain character.

Twenty-four elegant and exclusive patterns representing the season's newest designs are assembled in three distinct lots, making a luxurious display. The frames are perfectly guaranteed and each piece has insubstantial as artistic—as comfortable wrought—the upholstering is destructible springs. They're as as ornamental.

$35 for $52 parlor suite—3-piece, mahogany finish, piano polished—handsomely shaped round backs and French legs—newest, and most substantial parlne plush covering.

$56.50 for $68.75 parlor suite—3 piece—mahogany finish, piano polished frames—pearl inlaid back—silk damask covering.

$56.50 for $75 parlor suite—5-piece—mahogany finish—piano polished frames—covered in tapestry or panne plush.

$72 for $85 suites—5-piece, mahogany finish—piano polish, richly carved frames—covered with newest shades silk damask—verona velour and tapestry.

$35 for $56 parlor suite—5-piece—mahogany finish—nicely carved—piano polished frames—covered in tapestry or rich verona velour.

$72 for $82 parlor suite—3-piece—mahogany finish—piano polished frames—silk damask covering.

Why Do So Many People Visit Wanamaker's Simply Because Wanamaker's Is So Full of Human Interest

Every day some novelty or change appears that appeals to your taste, your need or your love of information. This fact makes our advertising valuable news. You can ill afford to ignore it.

Blizzard-bound railroad trains in Northern New York. Spring zephyrs at Palm Beach. Sub-tropical millinery and sub-arctic furs touch elbows and interests at Wanamaker's. Both vital today.

The White Sale and Summer Gauze Dress Goods combine attractions. Unseasonable, yet seasonable. Incongruous, yet logical. The case needs no argument. Wise women know the facts. Otherwise sales would not be the greatest in our store history.

The Subway is a Wanamaker conduit. Local trains all come directly to our new store. Express trains, North or South, transfer without tickets at the next station—Fourteenth street. The ease of the change is better understood daily. Thus the increase of our audience from the upper West Side, and the rapidly growing demands upon our Northern suburban delivery service. Smartness is not always wisdom. So it comes about that some Subway prophets failed to prophecy.

TROPICAL MILLINERY

For Palm Beach And the Southern Season

THIS morning we place on exhibition a large and beautiful collection of Millinery specially designed for Southern travelers.

These hats give the first foregleam in this country of the coming Paris styles for 1905. The exhibition is, of course, most interesting to those who are going away for a Winter vacation; but it is also a fascinating style-study for women who enjoy the first glimpses of coming fashions.

We shall be glad to have you view the collection today.

Millinery Salon, Second floor.

Most Stylish Silk Suitings

The new Silk Suitings for Spring, 1905, are here; and the showing is very rich and beautiful.

Notable among them is the Burlingham *Le Jungle* Silk Suiting, distinctive and purposely irregular in weave, much resembling burlap or sacking, until you get the soft, silky feel of it; in new colors and effects that will make up into the most stylish sorts of tailored suits and coats.

There are white, champagne, pongee and dark colored grounds, cris-crossed with rich boucle effects in colors, 27 inches wide, **$2 a yard.**

Then there are the new Spring-weight Burlingham Silk Suitings in twenty new shades. These are closely woven, soft and pliable; drape perfectly, and are adapted for tailored suits, coats and dresses. 27 inches wide **at $1.75 a yard.**

Other striking silks are:

New 28-inch Hand-spun India Silk Suitings, copied from an Oriental weave; strong, brilliant in finish, and altogether different in weave from any heretofore shown. In the new cloth shades as well as staple colors. **$1.50 a yard.**

Double-width (38 inches) Printed Silk Gauze for evening dress wear. On white grounds with Dresden figures in tints. A new sheer evening silk in double width, requiring but from seven to eight yards for a dress. **$1.25 a yard.**

And a special offering:

$1 Twenty-inch Peau de Cygne at 75c a yard

Black and navy blue grounds with fine line, cluster and spaced stripes of white—desirable and stylish for entire dresses; splendidly wearing. Rotunda.

Worth and Beauty In This Sale of White

Whatever her point-of-view—if a woman be critical—we meet and please it.

The definite result of our experience. We've learned what women criticize and desire. Avoided the one; insisted upon the other.

That is why—that is one of the reasons why *this January Sale of White is the most successful we have known.*

Wherever and however she looks for it, every woman finds every sort of Worth and Beauty here.

And that means more to us than even these low prices:

Nightgowns

At 38c—Of muslin or cambric, three styles; high or V neck; yoke cluster-plaited or trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery.

At 50c—Of muslin; V neck, trimmed with embroidery, plaits and beading.

At 65c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with plaits or valenciennes lace; long or short sleeves.

At 75c—Of muslin or cambric; high or V neck; yoke of cluster hemstitched plaits; or with embroidery and plaits.

At 85c—Of muslin or cambric, three styles; high or V neck; yoke of solid plaits; others trimmed with embroidery.

At $1—Of cambric, nainsook or muslin, four styles; round, square or high neck, trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or plaits; some ribbon-trimmed.

Long Petticoats

At 50c—Of cambric; two styles; deep flounce with hemstitched plaits, or deep hem at bottom.

At 75c—Of cambric; deep flounce with fine plaits and hemstitched plaits and hem.

At 85c—Of cambric; two styles; deep flounce trimmed with embroidery or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.

At $1—Of cambric; seven styles; deep flounce trimmed with torchon or point de Paris lace; or with embroidered ruffle. Others with hemstitched plaits.

Drawers

At 15c—Of cambric; deep ruffle with cluster plaits.

At 35c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle with hemstitching or trimmed with torchon lace.

At 50c—Of fine cambric; deep ruffle of embroidery with cluster plaits above.

Short Petticoats

At 25c—Of muslin; two styles; deep flounce with cluster hemstitched plaits or deep hem.

At 50c—Of cambric or muslin; deep flounce trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched plaits.

French Lingerie

NIGHTGOWNS

At $3.75—Of heavy nainsook; high neck; hand-made and embroidered; trimmed with French knots.

At $4—Of nainsook; two styles; high or low neck; hand-made and embroidered; ribbon-trimmed.

At $5.50—Of fine French nainsook; low neck; hand-embroidered and ribbon-trimmed.

CHEMISES

At $3—Of French nainsook; dainty and fine, with eyelet embroidery and ribbon.

At $3.50—Of fine nainsook; hand-made tiny cluster plaits; valenciennes lace and beading.

At $4—Of fine French nainsook; front embroidered in French knot design, trimmed with ribbon.

At $4.75—Of fine French nainsook; front elaborately trimmed with hand-embroidery and valenciennes lace insertion.

Second floor.

Trousseau Sets From France

Matching Sets of lingerie that will match the daintiest women's ideas of beauty. As fine as can be. And far below worth.

At $13.50—Fine French nainsook Sets; of nightgown, chemise and drawers; hand-made with tiny plaits and drawn-work; trimmed with valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $17.75—Fine French nainsook Sets of nightgown, corset covers and drawers; hand-made; embroidered in the new English designs; seams joined with beading; ribbon-trimmed.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Women's Tailored Suits An Event

Favor swings more and more to the long-coat effects. Like these.

New in style and in fact. Long coats and plaited skirts, handsome, well-tailored, with the latest touches of fashion. Materials, in themselves, are worth the story.

$18 Each.

Worth $22.50 to $30.

And by the same token, a lot of the most distinguished Cloth Costumes and Suits, reflect in their prices the season's advance, to your great benefit. Thus:

$35 to $70 Each.

Instead of $52 to $95.

In leading, present styles.

Second floor, Broadway.

Blouses of Beauty

Lingerie Blouses. Gentlewomanly—with an air of grace and distinction. Exquisite to the least detail. And the prices are White Sale prices—especially so.

At $4.50—Blouses, of linen or fine mull; brand-new models; embroidered; plaited; trimmed with embroidery, lace and beading. Button in front or in back.

At $4.75—Blouses, of fine mull; front of eyelet embroidery with yoke effect of fine plaits; seams joined with beading; new sleeves with deep cuffs. Button in front or back. Second floor, Tenth st.

Tempting Dress-Goods---

Two Significant Offerings

The most attractive, sheer, Summery fabrics are concerned in these two offerings. Both are desirable in every way—weaves, colorings, materials. Both present the very sharpest sort of savings on the prettiest of party or warm-weather frocks, and at the very beginning of the season!

Embroidered Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline

28c a Yard, Worth 50c

Fine cotton warp, for strength; lustrous silk filling, for softness; in a variety of the very choicest colorings, including lots of white and black; sold at close to half price—those are the chief excellences of this charming Silk-and-cotton Mousseline.

Sheer—and sheer goods are to be reigning favorites this Summer.

Self-colored—and self-embroidered fabrics are most desired. The pattern of these goods is a medium ring dot, embroidered in shining silk.

Half of the ten thousand yards involved (and we're sorry there isn't more in the lot) is in black and white. The other choice colorings are:

Two shades of light blue. Two shades of pink. Tan, and gray.

Silk-and-Linen BATISTE

18c a Yard, Worth 37½c

Another most effective fabric—fine and sheer as an organdy, in the natural color of the linen; 32 inches wide. Linen filling, with a firm, lustrous silk warp—thus bringing the linen on the outside, where it will get the greatest wear.

Getting this fine material to sell at half price is a great bit of luck—simply because the maker had his looms full of other orders for the Summer, and sold us all he had of these goods.

But you will be buying the same thing, later on, from other makers, at the full price, unless you share in the ten thousand yards in this half-price offering—and it's best to come today!

Rotunda.

Here Is a Distinct Summons To Women Who Embroider

A Sale of Stamped and Tinted Pieces. Linens and Art Tickings—all new, fresh, interesting.

Doilies, scarfs, center-pieces, cushion tops. Kinds nearly as numerous as the pieces. Simple patterns or tasks for expert fingers.

As we have said, all new. All that a good manufacturer had at this season.

Indications of the opportunity.

Pillow Tops and Backs, 25c

Worth from 40c to 50c. Nearly all the 50c kind.

Tenth street, near Rotunda.

***Doilies, Scarfs, Center-pieces,* thus:**

15c, worth 25c
25c, worth 50c
50c, worth 75c and $1
75c, worth $1 and $1.50
$1, worth $1.65

Tenth street.

A Clearance of Fine TABLE LINENS

Various reasons influence the price-reductions to which these high-class Table Cloths, Napkins and Lunch Sets must submit.

Some of the cloths lack matching napkins; some of the pieces are somewhat mussed from being displayed; others are laggards, in small groups, which we wish to dispose of.

In so varied a collection, details are difficult—suffice it to say that every piece is decidedly reduced—some more than one-half; and laundering, at most, is all that is required to make the linens fit for the table of the most particular housekeeper.

To summarize, there are:

Table Cloths, of best Irish, French and Flemish makes, at $3.75 for a 2½-yard square cloth, reduced from $5.50, up to a 3½-yard square cloth, at $27.50, reduced from $51.50.

Lunch Sets at $15 a set, from $30, up to a superb damask set, with lace insertion, at $150 a set, reduced from $250.

Napkins at $5 a dozen, reduced from $7.75, up to $12.50 a dozen, from $25.25

Covers for stands or small tables, of colored linen damask, fringes; 1 yard square, including fringes, at 25c each, from 40c; 1¼ yards square, at 50c each, from $1.25; 2 yards square, at $1.50 each, from $3.50; 2x2½ yards, at $1.75 each, from $4.50.

Third floor.

Lawn Scarfs and Shams 25 Cents Each

Fresh, new and pretty. Good, strong white lawn—albeit, crisp and sheer. Hemstitched or scalloped edges. Precisely made.

Scarfs, 50 x 54 inches.
Shams, 32 inches square.

30c, 40c and 50c Qualities, at 25c Each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Remnants of Dress-Goods

Woolen Dress-goods, Serges, Cheviots, Henriettas and Batistes, in black, colors and plaids.

Favorite Dress-goods. Therefore remnants.

The prices in the first place were considerably below worth. Now those *prices are reduced a third.*

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Embroideries and Embroidered Patterns

To plunge at once into the midst of the good news—read this, all women who love fine embroideries, who realize that 1905 is to be an "embroidery" year:

$1.50 Waist Patterns at $1 Each

Over three hundred Waist Patterns, made on fine sheer lawn; front strips; collars and cuffs embroidered in mercerized yarn; cool and attractive. Beautiful patterns, although they will be discontinued after January.

At $1 each, instead of $1.50.

15c to 25c Embroideries. 12½c a Yard

Nine thousand yards of Embroideries on fine cambric. Attractive designs, all on good wide margins. In perfect condition, and we can cut any length desired.

At 12½c a yard, instead of 15c to 25c

Embroidered Sets at 20c a Yard

Swiss Muslin Embroidered Sets, worth from 25c to 65c a yard. Many very choice patterns. About 6,000 yards, and only two pieces of a kind.

New Blouse Patterns at Little

Fine hand-embroidered French Blouse Waist Patterns on sheer handkerchief linen, soft finish batiste, and fine butcher's linen, the daintiest patterns we have seen in many a day. Not reduced in price, but new, and remarkable values.

From $5 to $14.50 each.

$2.50 Blouse Patterns at $1.50 Each

One hundred and nine Lawn Blouse Patterns, made in St. Gall, Switzerland. An importer's surplus. Exquisite workmanship. Each pattern includes 1¾ yards of 42-inch plain lawn, and fancy fronts, collars and cuffs.

At $1.50 each, instead of $2.50.

All on the Main aisle.

Corsets Below Their Worth

Corsets established in popularity. New, good models that fit and wear well. Everything is in their favor except these reductions. They are in yours:

At $1, worth $1.75—R. & G. Corsets of fine quality batiste; graceful model, well-fitting, with supporters front and sides.

At 75c, worth $1—Warner's Warranted Rust-proof Corsets, made with long waist and hips; suitable for the tall, medium figure.

At 65c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets; a favorite model, made of fine batiste; medium bust, full through diaphragm; extension hips.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

The Eagerly Awaited HURT BOOK SALE

The sale begins today—an event anxiously watched for by thousands of book-lovers.

This notice means a veritable literary feast—every book that has suffered in the least in the Christmas rush is included and new prices mean savings of half, two-thirds, even *three-quarters* of published prices!

That means dollar books at 25c to 50c, $1.50 books at 40c to 75c, and so on—according to condition.

Practically every subject is included:

History Biography Art Music
Poetry Travels Fiction Essays
Religious Topics Books for Young People

Books are grouped, for convenience, according to condition.

Needless to urge early attendance, to secure best choosing.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Clearing Up Among The China and Bric-a-Brac

Shooting down-grade from the zenith of holiday stocks to the zero of inventory.

Hence a gradual process of cleaning out small groups is going on—notably among the China, Art Wares, Glass Ware, Bric-a-Brac.

Illustrated by these notably attractive offerings—some reduced a third, others one-half, from former prices:

Bric-a-Brac

French Pottery (*Rouen Ware*) in unique shapes and designs; very ornamental. The variety consists of teapots, vases, sauce bowls, steins, comports, low fruit dishes and mustard pots. Prices are reduced one-third:

At 35c each, from 50c.
At 80c each, from $1.25.
At $1.35 each, from $2.
At $2.25 each, from $3.50.
At $2.75 each, from $4.
At $4.25 each, from $6.50.
At $6.50 each, from $10.
At $8 each, from $12.

A large number of pieces of rich Bric-a-brac—one of a kind—too numerous in variety to name in detail. Prices are reduced one-third and one-half. All splendid values. Art Room, Basement.

Austrian China at 10c

In flower border decoration, and all pieces gilt.

Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs—

NOW 10 Cents each, worth double

Basement.

Plates

Plates, with views of New York, Post Office, Brooklyn Bridge, Museum of Natural History, Statue of Liberty, St. Paul's Chapel, etc. The regular price of these plates is 50c each.

NOW 25 Cents Each

Turkey Platters

We have a small number of Turkey Platters in fine English porcelain, handsomely decorated, and all have turkey centers.

Dishes, 20 inches long, at $1.75, $2.75, $3.75 and $5 each; from $3, $4.50, $6.50 and $8.50.

Plates, decorated with turkey centers, at $1.50 and $3.60 a dozen, from $3 and $6.

Vases

Iridescent glass Vases, in a great variety of unique shapes; very pretty colorings. The following are close-out prices for this stock:

At 60c each, were $1.25.
At $1 each, were $2.
At $1.75 each, were $2.50.
At $2.50 each, were $3.
Up to $6 each, were $12.

Basement.

Small White Garments

The children's end of the White Sale. And it keeps hand in hand with the grown-ups.

Judge every day's new offerings by today's. Fresh, soft, alluring, just ready for the little wearers. And after many a tub they'll look as attractive as they do today.

Self-evident advantage:

At 38c, 50c and 65c, worth 60c to $1

Children's Nightgowns of good muslin, in a number of charming styles, simple or elaborate. Sizes for 4 to 14 years.

At 50c to $1.50, worth 75c to $2.25

Girls' Petticoats of Lonsdale cambric; lawn umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched plaits and embroidery ruffle; others with lace insertion and edge. Sizes for 2 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth st. Elevator Table.

At 38c to $1, worth 60c to $1.50

Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses of fine nainsook or lawn; various styles, with pretty trimmings. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At 75c to $2.50, worth $1.35 to $3.50

Children's Dresses; French waist effects; of fine Persian lawn, handsomely trimmed. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

Main floor, Ninth st. Elevator Table.

Corset Perfection

Knowing the Lillian Corsets makes you acquainted with the best that has been done in corset manufacture.

Hundreds of fastidious women and those who make their clothes bear out the verdict.

Our own imported, exclusive models. When we say "best," we mean leading in quality, in grace, in comfort, in durability.

Some popular new phases:

At $4.50—An attractive model, in colors; light, dainty and comfortable; handsomely trimmed; fan front, with supporters.

At $6—Made of fancy broche; tailor-finished top, long waist and dip hips.

At $12—Latest model, with small tapering waist; circular hips, boned; high bust; exquisitely trimmed with dainty colored lace.

At $15—Our great specialty for stout figures; moulds the shape to lines of beauty; of fancy colored silk brocade.

Expert fitters in attendance.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's Undergarments

Under-Price

Liberal in cut, correct in workmanship, of good materials:

At 10c, 18c and 25c, worth 20c to 50c

Children's Drawers of muslin and cambric; plain or hemstitched plaits, or embroidery edge. Sizes for 2 to 14 years.

At 25c and 50c, worth 40c to 75c

Children's Petticoats, of good muslin and cambric, with lawn ruffle trimmed with lace or embroidery edge or hemstitched plaits.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

JAN 1905

TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW A REMARKABLE NUMBER

Unequaled in Fund of Statistics and Authorative Data.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE

Charts Showing Ranges of Values Invaluable to Men of Commerce and Finance.

It may be fairly said that no newspaper publication in the world ever contained such a fund of statistical information and authoritative data bearing on the financial and business life of the country as the Ninth Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which appeared yesterday morning. The comprehensiveness of the issue was the marvel of all who saw it, yet the arrangement was such that any one seeking information of a specific nature was able to obtain it readily and without wading through a mass of extraneous matter.

Of course, such a review appeals first to the man of commerce or finance. To him the charts showing the range of prices of half a dozen staples, and statistical tables covering the price movements of the financial markets, are of prime importance, as furnishing not merely a record of what has been done in the year past, but the basis of a prophecy for the year to come. But to all who desire to be well informed The Annual Financial Review must appeal, offering as it does easy access to the accomplishments of 1904 in every field of business or finance.

STOCK AND BOND RECORD.

Taken in connection with the several charts and price tables, the particular reviews and prophecies by men who stand at the head of their departments of activity are of inestimable value. The stock and bond record, compiled from day to day from the official reports of sales, present in tangible shape material that would overwhelm the student who tried at the year's end to go through it unarranged. But it is from a similar daily examination of these same reports that the experts of great banking houses and business concerns form their opinions of the course of things; hence in a joint presentation of the views of such men and the classified statistics themselves there is offered to the reader a digest whose value can hardly be overestimated.

Another kind of view, and one that is no less important than that of market movements is illustrated in the Annual Financial Review in the article by James M. Beck, ex-Assistant United States Attorney General, and more lately of counsel engaged in the Northern Securities litigation.

Mr. Beck reviews for the busy reader the judicial decisions of the year having an important bearing upon corporations. His discussion of the Northern Securities case alone might commend his article to everyone, for the litigation is destined to become historic, as Mr. Beck points out. The decision is "a milestone in the constitutional evolution of the Republic." Mr. Beck also reviews the Beef Trust prosecution, the important American Malting decision, in which a million dollar judgment was entered against a director in a suit to establish liability for dividends paid out of capital; the liability of promoters, rights of stockholders and many other issues vital in corporation affairs.

BANKING AFFAIRS.

To the depositor, whether he be the possessor of a savings account, or a welcomed customer of one of New York's greatest banks, articles by Willis S. Paine, ex-State Superintendent of Banks, now President of the Consolidated National Bank, on bank supervision, and by J. Harson Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, on savings bank legislation, are of peculiar interest at this time. It will be remembered that in the last New York Legislature bills were introduced seeking further to let down the bars to railroad bonds as savings bank investments. The Association of Savings Banks, of which Mr. Rhoades is President, opposed the measures strongly and was primarily responsible for their defeat.

The financier found in the Review a thoughtful discussion of the position of the United States in international finance, by William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency. Mr. Ridgely recognizes frankly that this country does not hold the position to which she is entitled by her resources and suggests as a remedy that steps be taken better to control the ever-fluctuating money rates.

In connection with this article by Mr. Ridgely, another by Frank Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on Government bonds, is of the utmost interest. Equally pertinent is a review of the general bond market of 1904 by John Parson, head of the bond firm of Parson, Leach & Co., which brings out the fact that the general public has now become a competing factor in bond buying that demands recognition by the largest financial institutions.

These are but a few of the features of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Ninth Annual Financial Review. The others are equally noteworthy for their authority, their timeliness, and the importance of their subject matter, composed in the following:

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Decisions and Legislation Affecting Corporations, by James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States.
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The Dry Goods Trade, by S. H. Ditchett, managing editor of The Dry Goods Economist.
America Leads in Coal Production, by Frederick E. Saward, editor of Coal Trade Journal.

PUPILS AID IN ECONOMY.

Already Making Many Small Supplies for the Schools.

Officials of the Department of Education think they have found a new method of economizing. By recent modifications in the instruction given in manual training the pupils have begun to turn out during shop-work hours a large variety of simple instruments and furnishings for the use of the schools. At present only 50 of the 500 schools of the system have workshops, but all modern structures are being rapidly provided with equipments for instruction in these lines.

There is a movement now on foot also to use the machine shops of the three manual training high schools particularly for the making of simple supplies and to have the boys of these institutions also do part of the vast amount of printing required every year by the department. Relative to this, Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Manual Training in Manhattan and the Bronx, says:

"A new phase of the manual training work is the manufacturing by the school children of large numbers of simple instruments and furnishings for the schools. The apparatus made by the boys includes a variety of scientific instruments for use in the study of sound, light, mechanics, mathematics, and nature study. Besides such apparatus they make such school furnishings as crayon boxes, blackboard rulers, bulletin boards, supports for drawing models, blackboard protectors, boxes, cases, racks, stools, &c. The girls, too, make many articles of use for the schools, such as decorated portfolio covers for drawings, covers and cases for textbooks and composition books, decorated menu cards for the school kitchens, decorated covers for the books of the school libraries, envelopes, and cases for work.

"The amount of money saved so far is of course of small consequence, but the present movement is increasing and spreading, and the result in a few years' time will be of considerable importance to the city."

SUNDAY COFFEE ALSO.

Bible Teachers' School Serves Lunch to Central's Grateful Workmen.

The Faculty and students of the Bible Teachers' Training School, at Forty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, continued yesterday to serve coffee to the laborer working in the excavation for the new Grand Central Station.

Anticipating criticism for doing such work on Sunday, one of the Faculty explained that although the school did not approve of Sunday labor, it was thought that serving hot coffee to the laborers in this cold weather would be work that Christ would do if He were on earth, and that therefore it was justified. A delegation of the workmen visited the school yesterday morning to thank the Faculty for the coffee and to ask that it be not omitted on Sundays.

Coffee was served to the night gang also shortly after midnight yesterday morning. The foremen on the work have fallen in with the scheme and have offered to erect a luncheon shed.

CHADWICK PUNCHED HACKMAN

Old Yale Football Player Was Fined Twenty-five Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 8.—Henry Hopst, a hackman at the Summit station of the Lackawanna Railroad, last night got into a dispute with Charles Chadwick, whose fame as a Yale football player, is still remembered. The trouble occurred at the Summit station and the net result is a bruised face for Hopst and a twenty-five-dollar fine for Chadwick, who was taken to the police station.

Chadwick, who is now a lawyer, is an assistant of District Attorney Jerome in New York, but has resided with his parents in Summit for some time.

He came home last night at the usual hour, and as he alighted from the train noted that it was raining heavily. He signaled Hopst, but just at that moment one of Hopst's regular customers came up and claimed the driver's services. This did not suit Chadwick, and trouble followed, at the end of which Chadwick's fist encountered the hackman's face. Hopst called a policeman and Chadwick was arrested.

The accused pleaded that he had been greatly provoked, but he was willing to pay the fine and have Hopst doctored at his expense. Hopst says he will sue for damages.

POLICE WIN OBSTACLE RACE.

Chase Negro Upstairs, Over Roofs, and Down a Drain Pipe.

The Hill district of Brooklyn was the scene early yesterday morning of a melodramatic burglar hunt, involving a pursuit over housetops, the firing of several revolver shots, a slide down a drain pipe, and a chase of a quarter of a mile through the streets, ending with the capture of the fugitive as he was about to plunge into Fort Greene Park.

The principals of the affair included Detectives Broderick and Kennelly of the Bergen Street Station. The two were passing a trunk store at Fulton Street and South Elliott Place at about 1 o'clock in the morning when they saw a negro moving around in the shop.

Suspecting that the man was a burglar, the detectives found that an entrance to the place had been forced by way of the cellar. They entered that way, and were climbing the steps to the store when the negro heard them and ran up the stairs to the roof of the building. The detectives followed and pursued the negro over the roofs of the houses, shouting to him to halt.

Two shots were fired to scare the fellow, but he kept on. At South Portland Avenue he dropped to the extension of a building and slid down an iron drain pipe to the street. The detectives followed by the same route. Joined by Patrolmen Mackey and Gleason, they pursued the fugitive up Fulton Street to Cumberland, and along the latter thoroughfare to De Kalb Avenue, where they overhauled him. At the station house the prisoner said he was William Jennings, twenty years old, and that he lived in Fleet Place.

TAKES TWO SINGLE-HANDED.

Policeman Thiess Knocks Out Burglars and Then Arrests Them.

While passing the ship chandler store of Harmon Kalisky, at 28 South Street, yesterday about 3:30 o'clock, Policeman Thiess of the Old Slip Station noticed two men looking at things inside. He rushed in, knocked one of the men down with his nightstick, and then slammed the other down on the door hard. At the station two very much subdued prisoners gave their names as George Lloyd, a clerk, and James Morgan, a laborer.

The clothing of the two men contained a stock for a small jewelry shop. On Lloyd were 48 knives, 7 razors, 1 safety razor, 1 gold watch, 1 gun-metal watch, 2 gold chains, 9 gold rings, and 1 harmonica. On Morgan, besides a jimmy, was found 1 pair of eyeglasses, 3 gold watches, 2 silver watches, 4 nickel watches, 9 gold chains, and a piece of silk about a yard long. The police say that the two men are Western thieves who have been in this city but a short time.

When the pair were in the station a Mrs. Josephine Lynch, who is stopping at 66 South Street, came in to report that a couple of men had tried to get into that house. She identified the prisoners as the ones she saw, and they admitted that they had been there. Lloyd said that he was too proud to beg, could not get

BRIDGE OVERLOADED, OPERA MECHANIC SAYS

Rhythm of Extra Marching Soldiers May Have Caused Crash.

NONE WAS FATALLY HURT

Mr. Conried and the Stars of the Company Attentive to Those Who Were Injured.

The circumstances attending the collapse of the bridge in the performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night point to the conclusion that the structure was overloaded. Frank H. Palmer, the stage mechanic, who was arrested after the accident, was arraigned before Magistrate Ommen in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. After being paroled in the custody of his counsel, Bainbridge Colby, he was asked to explain the cause of the bridge's fall.

"The accident," said Palmer, "was not due to negligence on the part of myself or my assistants. I believe it was due to the overloading of the bridge. Under ordinary circumstances, the bridge was strong enough to hold all those supposed to use it, but last night there were extra soldiers crossing it. Instead of changing the rhythm of the step, they kept such a steady gait that the wooden structure gave way.

One of the chorus men who was on the bridge said that he, too, thought there were too many people on it.

"There must have been forty or fifty of us," he said last night, "and it was too big a crowd for that little bridge to bear. The wood broke under our weight finally, whatever started the collapse. I happened to be one of those near the end and stepped off safely."

None of the victims of the accident is fatally injured. Mr. Conried was down at his office early yesterday and began a systematic inquiry into the condition of the men and women who had been taken away in ambulances. He sent a physician and a personal representative around to the three hospitals where the injured were taken.

Nattali Carnegli, of 255 West Thirty-eighth Street, was the most seriously injured. When the bridge collapsed he fell under a heavy beam, and both of his legs were broken. At one time it was thought that they would have to be amputated, but it was announced at the opera house yesterday that the broken bones had been set and that he would be able to come out of the hospital in six weeks.

The injured singers and supernumeraries will not suffer any pecuniary loss on account of their long lay-off. The Conried Metropolitan Opera Company will pay their salaries just the same as ever, besides all doctor's bills and other expenses.

Director Conried was much worried about the accident. He is going to have a thorough investigation and see if anybody is to blame. The police are also taking a hand in it.

Mme. Aino Ackte, the prima donna, had her foot hurt a little by the falling of the bridge. But it turned out to be a very slight injury. She says it will be entirely well in a day or two; she will appear in "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night.

The prima donnas and other prominent singers in Mr. Conried's company have taken a lively interest in their less conspicuous fellow-players who were injured. Several of them have come forward with generous offers to do whatever they could in the way of relief.

The Opera House force has been congratulated for the way in which it behaved when the curtain was rung down so suddenly. Neither Tom Bull, the man in charge of the auditorium force, nor any of the ushers knew what had happened—whether it was a fire or something less serious. Yet every one of them opened the exit assigned to him and was standing in the aisle a second later ready to direct the audience in the proper way.

"The fall of the bridge in 'Carmen' was an accident, pure and simple," said Director Conried last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. "It is not a thing for which anybody can be blamed. The breaking of a defective piece of iron brought an excessive strain on the woodwork, and it broke."

"Do you think there were any more people on the bridge than usual?" Mr. Conried was asked.

"I don't think that had anything to do with it. There may have been one or two more than usual, but not enough to notice. I saw the bridge just before it fell, and there were not many men and women on it."

The Director said he did not think that the regular, steady tread of the file of soldiers could have caused the collapse.

TO EXTEND OUR COMMERCE.

Various Recommendations to the National Board of Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The official programme of recommendations and resolutions to be considered at the Thirty-fifth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade which begins here Tuesday, Jan. 17, has been made public by Secretary William R. Tucker.

An unusually large number of resolutions of interest to business men have been proposed by representative commercial bodies, chief among which are those relating to the merchant marine, the inter-State commerce law, reciprocity, uniform bills of lading, reduction of the tax on alcohol, and improvement of various waterways.

Various boards of trade and transportation and chambers of commerce have presented resolutions urging congressional legislation for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the granting of any ship subsidy or subvention.

The New Orleans Board of Trade urges the formation of the Mississippi Valley and Orient Steamship Company for traffic via the Panama Canal. It commends a capital of not less than $5,000,000 for the construction of modern full-powered passenger and freight steamers.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation expresses itself as opposed to any bill conferring the rate-making power on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Railroad pooling is favored in several resolutions, and so is the institution by the Government of a parcel post, the adoption of one-cent postage for invoices, &c., and the improvement of the Mississippi River and of coastwise waterways.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce wants reciprocity with Canada, and other commercial bodies ask that our foreign trade be extended by reciprocity treaties.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America urge that if reductions be made in the existing tariff on goods or articles imported from the Philippines there should be excepted from such reductions such articles produced in the United States as would be seriously affected by such a reduction.

Muir's Scotch Ale in Stoneware hath flavor of forgiveness. "Your health." In 1780 the best, in 1905 the best. Brewed in

A bottle of it kept at home insures a quick-acting restorative for sudden illness.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

Oftimes proves to be the "Ounce of Prevention" in warding off chills, weakness and grippe.

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For Men's Overcoats and Suits that were $18 & $20

Get the Habit. Go to Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers
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125th St., Corner Third Ave.

SUBWAY TUNNELING NOW STANDS COMPLETE

Fort George-King's Bridge Viaduct to Open Next Summer.

FLOAT BRIDGE DOWN RIVER

220th Street Structure Will Be Moved to 207th Street for Washington Heights People.

Should it be necessary for one to do so, he might now walk through a tunnel from the Battery north to daylight at Fort George at the northern end of Manhattan Island, save for the short open space at the viaduct over Manhattan Street. Or, turning to the west at One Hundred and Third Street, he could continue in the tunnel on to the north, and go under the Harlem River to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street in the Bronx, where he would reach the viaduct that runs out Westchester Avenue. In other words, all of the tunneling for the first of the city's Subways is now completed.

Two sections of the tunnels are not as yet ready for use, but both will be before the Summer of 1905 is ended. One of these is the section under the Harlem River, where rails are already being laid for use in May next. The other section is that through the solid rock under Washington Heights. This latter is the last of the sections that will be completed under the McDonald contract. It is in that great bore that the workmen of the Subway Construction Company are now working their hardest, so that it shall be made ready for use as early as possible in the coming Summer, by which time the double-decker bridge over the Harlem ship canal will have been completed and ready for use. All of the viaduct running from the hill at Fort George, where the tunnel ends, has been completed as far north as the ship canal, and north of the canal to the King's Bridge Road, where the line ends.

Working under the rays of the electric lights, scores of men are now engaged daily in the work of trimming the walls of the tunnel—that is, cutting away the rough projections that remained after the blasters and miners were done. Following them are other scores of men who are lining the tunnel and putting it in shape for operation, just as it now is lined all the way from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street north to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, where the operative Subway now ends. With this work of finishing the walls of the tunnel there goes on apace the laying of tracks.

Already the Subway stations at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street are ready for use. So, too, is the viaduct station at Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The materials for the Eagle Avenue station, near the tunnel's mouth, are at hand. It has been decided to put a station at Two Hundred and Seventh Street, where arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the Harlem River to reach University Heights, on the east side. Piers for the Two Hundred and Seventh Street bridge are in place, and when the material for the new double-decker bridge at Two Hundred and Twentieth Street arrives the old bridge at that point is to be hoisted from its piers and floated on pontoons down the river to Two Hundred and Seventh Street. The first story of the double-decker bridge, on a level with the street, will be used as a footpath, driveway, and for the passage of trolleys. The upper story will be wholly for the use of the trains.

This bridge is a combination affair in the construction of which the Interborough Company, the Union Railway Company, the Bridge Department of the city, and the Municipal Art Commission all had a hand, and all but the latter will have a hand in paying for it. It will probably be in place in the early Spring and ready for general use some time before the Subway trains will be ready to use it.

In all there now remains but about 2,000 feet of the tunnel to Fort George to be completed, this mostly at the upper end of the route, where the work was so long delayed by the change of route from the bend around Elwood Street and Broadway that was at first planned to the straighter line under the hill and to the junction of Neagle Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue. Work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and Acting Chief Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Board says that he can see no reason why trains will not be running to the King's Bridge Road before midsummer.

There has been a deal of anxious inquiry by persons interested in the Ninth Street crosstown subway and the Sixth Avenue tunnel, as to when work on those lines is to be begun. William G. McAdoo, president of the New York and Jersey Company, which has the franchise, said yesterday that a lot of preliminaries yet remained to be attended to.

"First," said he, "there is the consent of the Board of Aldermen to be obtained to [illegible] that the Rapid Transit Commission has granted us. Then there are the equally necessary consents of property owners along the lines, and we have got to obtain sites for our stations, which, under our franchise, will have to be on private property. But meantime we are far from idle. Our engineers are at work on detailed plans for submission to contractors who may wish to bid. All of this will take considerable time. The subway work is, of course, supplementary to our main scheme, which is the completion of the tunnels under the Hudson River and the completion of the terminals at Morton Street. The best that can be said at this time is that we expect to have the tunnels and the subways opened simultaneously."

WOMAN FELL TO DEATH.

Brooklyn Man Finds Wife's Body Below Open Window.

Mrs. Annie Schrinkler, 35 years old, was found dead at the rear of the tenement house at 135 Sands Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, with her skull crushed in, and it is believed that she either fell or jumped from a window of her apartments, on the fourth floor of the building.

Mrs. Schrinkler lived with her husband, George Schrinkler, a mechanic, who told the police that on Saturday evening his wife left the house to do some marketing in the neighborhood. Some time later he went out and saw her in a butcher's shop on Bridge Street where she was buying a goose for their Sunday dinner. Schrinkler did not return to his home until some time after midnight. The door was unlocked, and, entering, he saw that a rear window was open.

Alarmed, he ran down into the yard, where he found his wife, crushed and bleeding. An ambulance surgeon, who was called from the Brooklyn Hospital, said that the woman had been dead for an hour or more. There were no signs of a struggle.

ERROR FAVORS TEACHERS.

Forgetfulness of School Board May Cost City $100,000.

Unless the teachers of the graduating classes of the elementary schools of this city decline to take advantage of an imperfectly worded by-law of the Board of Education, the school system may be compelled to pay out more than $100,000 as back salaries, and will be compelled to advance all teachers of seven years' experience to the salary schedule that was intended for those of eleven years' service. This means an increase for the men of $800 and for the women of $336 each. The general school fund, from which teachers are paid, is now $944,000 behind its requirements for maintaining the schools on their present footing.

Although the defectively worded by-law has been in effect since May, 1900, the defect was discovered only a few days ago by the teaching corps, when Mr. Harrigan of Richmond discovered it and filed claims for about $2,200 back salary. He based his claims upon the by-law of the Board of Education which was adopted as the result of the passage of the Davis law by the Legislature. This law provides that after ten years' service teachers of graduating classes shall receive as minimum salaries $2,400 in the case of men and $1,440 in the case of women. The Board of Education accordingly passed a by-law fixing the salary shedule for eleven years, and adding:

Under this schedule the minimum salary shall be $840 for women and $1,320 for men per annum. (the teacher having had four years of prior experience.)

As this schedule required fifteen years' experience, instead of the eleven required by the Davis law, the board was compelled to amend its by-law. It substituted a salary schedule for seven years instead of for eleven, and forgot to add the bracketed restriction, "the teacher having had four years of prior experience."

The Corporation Counsel has decided in Mr. Harrigan's case that the board is under obligations to pay for its lapse of caution.

Flood's Raid Prisoners Discharged.

William Finley and Ray Hamilton, the two men who were arrested at 307 West Fiftieth Street late Saturday afternoon, in Capt. Flood's first poolroom raid since being assigned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court yesterday and discharged. The detectives who made the raid placed no bets and saw no money placed, all the evidence they had being a number of racing cards,

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCE A DISPLAY OF

Superb Paris Gowns, Wraps and Street Costumes

DIRECT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS

BEING THE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT IN ITS ENTIRETY OF LA SOCIETE DE LA COUTURE, DE PARIS. PURCHASED BY US AND BROUGHT HERE THAT THE LADIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY MIGHT SEE THEM IN ALL THEIR RADIANT ATTRACTIVENESS

The Display

is one of extraordinary interest. It is composed of highly artistic and exquisitely beautiful creations, which combine with richest skill and rarest grace the most elegant and exclusive of striking conceptions in fashionable garment production.

They are designed for Afternoon and Street Wear, for Receptions, Dinners, Balls, Theatres and other social functions, and were especially made for the St. Louis Exposition, thus insuring the choicest of the creations of the respective Paris artists, whose names follow:

AINE-MONTAILLE, BARROIN, BEICHOFF-DAVID, BEER, BLANCHE LEBOUVIER, BONNAIRE, DOEUILLET, DRECOLL, DUKES & JOIRE, FRANCIS, GRUNDWALDT, LACHARTROULLE, LAFERRIERE, LE LONG, MARGAINE LACROIX, MARTIAL & ARMAND, NEY SOEURS, PAQUIN, PERDOUX, REDFERN, REVERDOT, SARA MAYER & A. MORHANGE, TEMPLIER & RONDEAU, VAGANEY

For Monday A Sale of

Steamer and Dress Trunks

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES

One-third to One-half Less Than Standard Prices.

Stout trunks, to which selected and well-seasoned bass wood, covered with vulcanized fibre and heavy canvas subscribe their full strength. The locks, bolts, dowels, patented angle hinges and trimmings are all firmly secured with solid rivets. The trunks are lined with moire silk, Irish linen and plain or figured Holland, and are, for the greater part, fitted with French compartment trays and one to four dress trays.

STEAMER TRUNKS. Sizes 34 to 38.
Regularly $25 to $32.50. At $17.50

DRESS TRUNKS. Sizes 34 to 44.
Regularly $28.50 to $45. At $19.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Paulino's The Unusual Store.

ANNOUNCE that on Monday, January 9th, they will display the new Printed and Embroidered Dress Silks Satins, and Pongees for Season 1905. An early inspection is invited, as there are only a few Dresses of a design or color.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

STOPPED FUNERAL ABRUPTLY.

Mother and Daughter Disagree on Identity of Dead Man.

Funeral services that were about to be begun over a body supposed to be that of Barnett Simmons, a roofer of 6 Ludlow Street, were postponed indefinitely yesterday when Rosie Simmons declared positively that the body was not that of her father. Mrs. Beckie Simmons, her mother, had already declared that the dead man was Simmons, who has been missing some time, and the funeral was arranged by the Hebrew Burial Society, the services to take place at the Morgue Chapel at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon.

On Wednesday last the body of the unknown man was taken to the Morgue from Bellevue Hospital, whither he was brought from 265 Bowery. The man had died without telling anything of his antecedents.

Simmons's daughter says she has a letter, purporting to be from her father, written from Cell 74 Blackwell's Island, telling her that he is "O. K."

Eloquent Jesuit to Speak.

The Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, one of the most eloquent members of the Jesuit Order in this country, has been selected as the speaker for the annual public meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which will take place on Sunday evening, Feb. 12, at Carnegie Hall. His subject will be "Education in the Twentieth Century." The society appeals to the public once a year in this way for the purpose of raising funds to carry on its charitable work.

WOULD INDICT MRS. NOBLE.

Queens District Attorney Takes Case to Grand Jury To-day.

District Attorney Gregg will take before the Queens Grand Jury in Flushing to-day the evidence on which he hopes to indict Mrs. Josephine Leighton Noble for shooting her husband, Payton Noble, last November. According to report current in Long Island City yesterday, Edward Doyle, who has done considerable talking about the case since the shooting, will be the principal witness. Doyle had an altercation in a saloon yesterday with Wolcott Noble, a brother of the dead man, in which the latter demanded that Doyle tell what he knew about the affair.

Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, who performed the autopsy on Noble's body, said last night that he had not been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury as yet and didn't understand why not. Mrs. Noble, who is out on bail, declared last night that she hoped Doyle would tell everything he knew and thought if he did so that he would be the strongest witness in her defense.

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For Infants and Children.
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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

DO THE TRUSTS GET HALF?

We look forward with pleasure to the appearance in February of what we hope will prove to be our esteemed contemporary, Tom Watson's Magazine. Years ago way down in Maine, SOLON CHASE'S paper, Them Steers, made fun for the multitude. JOHN SWINTON, too, once ran a Paper to exploit his personal and communistic views, just as Mr. BRYAN is now running one, The Commoner, as a means of keeping himself before a public that is inclined to become rather inattentive. T. P. O'CONNOR, ROCHEFORT, and LABOUCHERE have shone in the field of personal journalism. Why shouldn't the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON shine?

But we are afraid that in his preliminary advertising Mr. WATSON is putting forth alluring Populistic promises which he will find it difficult to make good. For instance, he affirms in one of his advertisements: "Already you can count upon the fingers of one hand the Trusts that annually absorb more than one-half of the entire increase in wealth." Let us search this statement briefly.

According to the figures of the Twelfth Census there were in the year 1900 185 industrial combinations controlling 2,246 plants. These 185 combinations or Trusts paid out in wages, for materials, and miscellaneous expenses, $1,436,947,014. The value of the product they turned out was $1,667,350,949. If we assume that these Trusts sold their entire product at the census valuation, the difference between their income and their outgo for the year 1900 was $230,403,935, which is equal to a little more than 7 per cent. on their entire capital, including bonds and common and preferred stock, amounting in the aggregate to $3,093,005,838. The census figures afford no basis for computing charges for depreciation, improvements, surplus account, and so on, which in the natural order of business would have very largely reduced the profits available for distribution among owners.

According to the Statistical Abstract for the year 1903, the wealth of the Nation was estimated in the year 1900 at $94,300,000,000, an increase of $17,300,000,000 in five years, or at the rate of $3,400,060,000 per year. Now, anybody can see that the total Trust profit of $230,403,935 for the year 1900 was not "more than one-half," was not anything like one-half of the total increment in National wealth for that year, amounting to over three billion dollars. It was only about one-fourteenth. Mr. WATSON, we suppose, includes corporations engaged in transportation, mining, and many other things in his category of "Trusts." He may add them all, and yet no definition of the word "Trust" that is not altogether strained, irrational, and barbaric will include corporations enough to absorb, as he says they absorb, "more than one-half" of the annual increase in wealth in this busy and prosperous Republic.

"THE PEOPLE LIKE THE SUBWAY."

According to estimates published in The Herald, 100,000 of the passengers daily carried in the Subway represent new business created by that convenient means of transportation. In addition, 150,000 passengers have been drawn from the daily traffic of 1,100,000 on surface lines, and 100,000 from the 700,000 passengers of the elevated roads, making a total of 350,000 fares a day underground. Mr. EDWARD P. BRYAN, Vice President of the Interborough Company, in discussing these figures remarked that "the people are growing to like the Subway."

The service of the Subway has materially cut into the patronage of the surface cars on Fourth Avenue and in upper Broadway and Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. The section of the elevated system principally affected in daily record of fares is the elevated railroad on Sixth Avenue, a considerable portion of which is paralleled by the Subway route. Mr. BRYAN states that although many thousands less a day are carried, the service on the Sixth Avenue elevated has in no way been lessened, and the company is making more mileage this year than last, which shows that the congestion that used to block the operation of the road is relieved. Vice President BRYAN adds, however:

But if the falling off caused by redistribution should go on it would be no more than fair to concede the right of the [illegible] to the city. The "grab" bill

road to reduce the number of trains. However, that is a matter for the future.

It is also a matter for the future, nor that remote, that the number of trains required on the Sixth Avenue elevated road shall be reduced, lessened, and wholly eliminated through the construction and operation of a subway along its length, and the useless and always harmful structure above ground removed from the avenue. The people are growing to like the Subway method of transit, and the growth of their liking, great and measurable as it is, has only begun.

ERRATIC UNITED STATES BONDS.

Ordinarily a fair test of the credit of a Government is taken to be the rate of return on its bonds at the current market price. In most cases this is roughly calculated on the basis of the revenues, resources, and expenditures of the Government. Where the fiscal system of the Government is practically arranged and administered, this calculation works out with considerable accuracy.

It does not work out with our Government because there is made by law an artificial market for bonds, which, on the one hand varies with the demand for them as security for Government deposits or for National bank-notes, and on the other hand decidedly affects the volume of the bank issues. This was clearly brought out in the interesting article in THE NEW YORK TIMES Annual Financial Review by Vice President VANDERLIP of the National City Bank. The following little table shows the changes during the past year in the interest yield of the four issues of United States bonds:

	Jan. 1, 1904.	Jan. 1, 1905.
2s, 1930	1.71 per cent.	1.79 per cent.
3s, 1908-18	1.54 per cent.	1.77 per cent.
4s, 1907	1.12 per cent.	1.70 per cent.
4s, 1925	2.08 per cent.	2.14 per cent.

According to the above statement, the borrowing power of the United States Government is anywhere from one-twentieth to one-half less than it was a year ago, which is very far from being the fact. The difference in the yield of the bonds is due almost entirely to the difference in the special demand for the various classes of bonds. But the most significant and important bearing of this situation is illustrated by Mr. VANDERLIP'S remark:

In the past any marked decline in the market price of bonds has led to a rush to increase circulation, strikingly illustrating the fundamental weakness of our banking law, a great increase in National bank circulation arising solely from a decline in the price of Government bonds instead of coming from a commercial demand for additional currency.

CONCERNS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

State canal issues will doubtless take a place in the attempted legislation at Albany this year. Senator AMBLER is going to repeal, if he can, the 1,000-ton barge canal law, either through an overt act of the Legislature in the face of last year's popular majority of 300,000, or by resubmission to that overwhelming vote. There will be proposed a mass of subsidiary canal legislation, such as the bill of the City of Syracuse permitting the New York Central Railroad to take the old bottom of the canal for its roadway, thus abolishing grade crossings and solving the transit difficulties of that city.

The questions of rapid transit and gas are to be painfully fought out for this city. The Elsberg bill of last year will be up again, with renewed propositions for pipe galleries in future subways, the separation of contracts for subway construction and operation, and the shortening of leases for new tubes. The Port Chester fight will also be resumed by interested citizens in the Bronx and lower Westchester; Senator CARPENTER has a new bill to secure the needed transit facilities, but granting necessary power to the Railroad Commission. The dealings of the Consolidated Gas Company with the city are to be fully investigated, and action will be taken on Mayor McCLELLAN'S bill whereby the city is to have its own gas and electric lighting facilities. The always bitter struggle between city and up-the-State interests will be "on" when the measure to abolish the infamous hotel features of the Raines law comes before the Legislature—though its sponsors will endeavor not to disturb the precious revenue features of the existing law. The Jerome bill for Sunday opening will be pushed with the vigor that marked Mr. JEROME'S anti-gambling campaign at Albany last year. Feelings of pious indignation, however, will this time rise in the bosoms of up-the-State legislators against the District Attorney. The issue of a tax on mortgages, as presented in the Bostwick bill last year, is more hopeful of success than at any previous session. The levying of a ten-mill record tax would raise additional revenue of from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, a fact that has gradually gained public attention and approval.

The reintroduction of some of the "grab" bills defeated last year is to be expected. Among them was the attempt to take Elm Street for the New York City Railroad line. The old elevated railroad charter for the line of Delancey Street across the city being still alive, a bill may be prepared rendering possible the construction of an extension of the Third Avenue elevated road—which under the new bridge terminal plans is to be prolonged up Centre Street—to connect with the Delancey Street elevated from the Williamsburg Bridge, thus disposing of a franchise worth millions of dollars to the city. The "grab" bill increasing the power of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company so that it may ruin Niagara Falls, which passed the Legislature last year and was vetoed by Gov. ODELL, will be up again at this session, to be again vetoed, we trust—if it should reach him—by Gov. HIGGINS.

HOW TO SAVE THE FORESTS.

We have, as our readers know, cordially recognized the President's intelligent zeal in the extension of practical forestry, the saving of the forests we possess, and the securing renewed and greater growth. But there is one foe to the forests which has been established by law and nurtured and strengthened by party greed and chicane which it will take all the energy and determination of Mr. ROOSEVELT to overcome. What it is may be clearly inferred from the following extract from The Kansas City Times:

Competition from the pauper labor of Canada is the dread of the manufacturers of white paper, and the increase of our forests is the peril of our country.

Therefore the Government imposes a duty of 30 cents per hundred pounds on finished paper.

As 20 cents per hundred pounds will surely meet the pay rolls of the trust, from the stump to the finished roll loaded on the cars, it would seem that American labor in paper manufacturing is amply protected from the pauper labor of Canada and the ultimate destruction of our forests reasonably assured.

The duty on paper and on the materials of paper making is the source of the greatest peril that threatens American forests.

TOO MANY MOONS AND TOO FEW.

The announcement of the discovery of a sixth moon attached to the lunar staff, so to speak, of Jupiter, emphasizes the fact that nature did not show good discretion in distributing satellites among the planets. We could do very well with another moon or two, to divide the night work on the two-platoon or three-platoon system; whereas Jupiter has a superfluity of them. Many problems, not the least of which is that of municipal lighting, would be much simplified if an arrangement could be made for a continuous full moon, with one in reserve for use in case repairs were necessary.

We commend this matter to the consideration of the party leaders in Congress who are anxious to find a popular issue which will divert attention from the demand for tariff revision. If they can arrange to give us another moon or two by imposing a suitable tariff rate upon light reflected from the pauper satellites of Jupiter and other planets who are not in a way to contribute anything to the Republican vote in the doubtful States, the whole trend of revenue reform discussion is likely to be changed, to the vast satisfaction of the "standpatters."

INSURING AGAINST PEACE.

The fear that an early termination of the war in the East would injure the business of the speculators who have been selling Russian and Japanese bonds has created for the moment a new industry, the writing of policies against a peace agreement, or even a cessation of hostilities, before April 30. The premium rate on policies of this kind fluctuates with the changing aspects of the day's news, between 25 and 30 guineas per cent., a rate at which we should suppose the traders would prefer to take their own risks.

Those who are shocked at the development of insurance in England along the lines of pure gambling, and who find cause for congratulation that the business is better regulated in this country, as evidenced by the suppression of the Lloyd insurance syndicates which flourished a few years ago, may find material for profitable reflection in considering whether our present system in fire insurance, which sometimes takes the form of gambling in risks which by any standards of sound business judgment are uninsurable at any rate much under cent. per cent., is enough better to warrant self-congratulation. It is not just the same thing as insuring against the blessing of peace to two warring countries, but it is in a sense an insurance against prosperity by encouraging the carelessness which permits an annual fire loss probably three times greater than it would be if those who do nothing to protect themselves and their neighbors had to carry their own risks.

SURGERY FOR APPENDICITIS.

Sir WILLIAM MCEWEN, the eminent English surgeon, has lately made a important addition to medical literature in a lecture, taking the ground that the appendix vermiformis, instead of being a useless organ and a mystery in the human anatomy, has a very important function in assisting digestion. It is, moreover, the chief habitat of a certain micro-organism which is most effectively industrious in attacking imperfectly assimilated nourishment, and if useful solely as a medium for the cultivation of these bacteria, it should be parted with only as a last recourse to save life.

Dr. RABAGLIATI, one of the sanest of modern writers on such subjects, says:

A structure rich in lymphoid elements has probably a useful part to play in the economy, and it would be far more useful to poor and suffering humanity, though possibly less immediately beneficial to the prophets, to advise how to keep the appendix vermiformis and other parts sound and healthy than to proceed to remove them in the way that is now freely proposed and carried out. Even after the appendix is removed the caecum and other parts of the intestine may become inflamed, and the appendix-less patient may still suffer from inflammation of the caecum or of the bowel, from peri-typhlitis or entritis. Are we to excise the caecum in order to prevent typhlitis or peri-typhlitis? Or would it be wise to amputate the head in order to prevent neuralgia in the face?

A few years ago this would have sounded perilously like medical heresy. At present it is rated as good common sense. If the length of time that man has been on this planet has not sufficed by natural evolution to eliminate the appendix vermiformis, no great stretch of the imagination is needed to reach the conception that perhaps it is useful, after all. The results of surgery on this organ prove very little. Some have died under the knife; some have died after the operation, and some have recovered more or less quickly and completely. What the statistics do not show is how many of these patients would have died and how many would have recovered without operations. The conviction in medical circles that there are diseased conditions now rushed to the operating table which might be treated much more satisfactorily and equally successfully by medical, and particularly by dietetic, management is an evidence of the growth of a kind of conservatism which has a close resemblance to sanity.

THE TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW.

While we do not wish to seem unduly conscious of the excellence of work done in connection with THE NEW YORK TIMES, we should be doing simple justice to our contributors and to our readers in calling attention to the remarkable variety and scope and authority of the contents of THE TIMES Annual Financial Review.

Among the writers for The Review are men of the highest eminence in the several branches they treat, and their articles are equally valuable for breadth and accuracy of information and for the ripeness of the judgment with which the subjects are treated. The various fields of staple production, whether of the soil, the mines, or the furnaces; transportation in all its bearings; finance, banking, corporate or Governmental; foreign trade; business organization, with the machinery of trade; education as bearing on affairs; the resources of the country with their development and influence—these and many other topics are discussed by men of ability, experience, and reputation. We venture to say that any man, especially any young man eager in the study of general business in its manifold relations, who will carefully examine the special articles and the records, tabular and other, contained in The Review, will acquire a larger amount and variety of trustworthy knowledge than he would be likely to get from a year's study of any accessible books. That such a volume and range of matter of so high value can be turned out in a convenient form and distributed to the purchasers of a daily paper is a singular and striking example of the efficient organization and great resources of the press in these days.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

More About Dogs and Honesty.

Light on the way in which careless people get the impression that dogs are endowed with a mysterious instinct that enables them to distinguish between honest and dishonest men is cast by a story which appears in The New Orleans Times-Democrat—a story undoubtedly true in its main outlines, but full of minor inaccuracies and marked throughout by the false deduction habitual with the people who look for human qualities and emotions in animals. The dog in question is described as inclined to be friendly to strangers, but the term as used seems to include everybody except the dog's owner, for the men upon whom the dog exercised his alleged powers of moral discrimination were apparently the master's neighbors, since the animal obviously had frequent opportunities for seeing them. In other words, they were not strangers at all, but men to whom the dog had applied the various canine tests and separated into those liked and disliked according to canine standards. "During the time," we read, "when this particular dog was under my observation, in three cases out of nine he absolutely refused to be at all friendly with men he came in contact with daily. He was on friendly, and even playful, terms with six of the men, would answer when they called, would follow them, hunt with them, and do other things to indicate that he was friendly and had confidence. Toward three of the men his conduct, when not indifferent, was sullen and resentful. He would have nothing to do with them. He would not obey them in any particular. It was never necessary for them to tell him to go away, for he would not stay around them. Is it not a significant fact that two of these men turned out to be ex-convicts, and that one of them was afterward sent to the penitentiary for cattle stealing, while the other six out of the nine grew into good, law-abiding citizens?" We are ready enough to admit that the fact is significant, but very far from ready to admit that it signifies ability on the dog's part to tell honest men from thieves, or even his preference for the one to the other. What it does signify, under our interpretation, is that these three men were not only bad according to human judgments, but that they lacked the peculiar traits, some known and some unknown, that make for friendly relations between men and dogs. Many quite honest men are without these traits and many rascals have them, as may be seen every day by anybody who knows a number of dogs—and is himself able to tell honest men from rascals without assistance from a jury, which is an ability not possessed by everybody. The dog judges men as they affect his own interests, tastes, and sympathies, and only as dishonest men tend toward unkindness to animals, which is not very far, can it be set down for certain that dogs do not care a bit whether their human friends are honest or not.

Tippers Are Safe from Mr. Tubbs.

A Missouri statesman, TUBBS by name and humorous by nature—unless he has more confidence in the powers of the law than even the most credulous of Missouri statesmen should possess at this late day—has introduced in the Legislature of that State a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by $500 fine to give a tip to any employé in a hotel, café, or restaurant. As a public expression of abhorrence for a thoroughly evil custom the course of Mr. TUBBS is to be commended—or would be if the making of laws were not a very serious matter and if the presentation of the bill were not open to suspicion as indicating that Mr. TUBBS is himself a man so serious that he does very absurd things under the mistaken impression that he is well and gravely employed. Of course, the tipping evil cannot be abolished by statute. Its existence is the sign of a radical weakness in the National character, newly developed and displayed not less in the giving than in the taking of tips, and while we have among us men servile enough to accept their earnings in this form or to extort their unearnings in it, and other men either willing or eager to reward the servility, the passage of laws against tipping is much worse than a waste of time. It is not many years ago that in most parts of the country this wretched practice was unknown. Work was for wages, and no employer dreamed of expecting his customer to pay his employé—directly. The black slave, of course, took what little he could get from acknowledged superiors and, having no dignity to support, was not degraded, but the poorest of white men would have scorned the tip as the insult it is. A change in the quality of immigration of recent years has changed all that, and now, while comparatively few native-born Americans, and practically none of the old stock, will thus confess their inferiority, most of us have taken the hardly shorter step downward which is involved in this cheapest and meanest form of earning a pretense of gratitude. We hate to tip, but we do it, and basely avenge the pain we feel by despising the receiver of our reluctant largess. And this sin Mr. TUBBS proposes to prevent by an unenforceable law and an uncollectible fine!

A Mystery of the Eastern War.

Only eighty of the Russian officers, it is reported, have chosen to give their parole to the Japanese, the rest preferring to remain as prisoners. It is hard to understand this course. There was need, perhaps, for a few of the officers to share the imprisonment of the private soldiers, and the refusal of the offered opportunity to return home, when it was based on a desire to protect and control the unfortunate peasants who are confronted with the prospect of a long stay among alien enemies, was highly admirable. There is not the slightest reason, however, to suspect or to fear that the Russian soldiers will be ill-treated in Japan, and a very few officers would have sufficed to do all for them that the Japanese could or would not do. It may be that the motive for the refusal of parole was a hope that a victorious advance of the Russian forces still in the field will soon retrieve the recent disasters and free the captured army. Were that to happen, the officers would be glad to be free to resume their places as combatants, as they could not do if they had promised to take no further part in the war, but hopeful indeed must be the Russian officer who has that expectation. Yet even in the case of Gen. STOESSEL there seems to have been some such thought in both his mind and in that of the Czar, for the General did not accept his conditioned liberty until his imperial master had explicitly told him to do as he chose. Presumably the Japanese would be glad to rid themselves of as many of their prisoners as they can; for the Russians will be expensive guests, the support of each as he must be supported by a nation consciously on probation costing more than the maintenance of more than one Japanese soldier at the front, where Japanese soldiers cannot be too numerous.

A Southern Judgment of Lynching.

Not all of the eighty-two persons lynched in the South last year were black. In assuring us of this fact The Columbia (S. C.) States recalls the lynching of a white man in the town of Kershaw for the crime of murder, and it adds: "There may, perhaps, have been other instances of the same sort. At the time this paper pointed out that this South Carolina lynching of a white man was but a vindication of its repeated contention that if the mob were permitted to murder black men it would not hesitate in time to murder white men in the same fashion, just as lynching for the one offense must inevitably result in lynching for any of the several offenses on the criminal calendar." That is an admirable statement of an unquestionable fact, and similar sentiments have been expressed by so many Southern papers of late that there is no excuse for saying that it is particularly commendable, coming from the source it does. The accredited exponents of Southern opinion on the lynching evil are all of one mind now, and it is only peculiar conditions from which the North is comparatively free that enable or compel the Southern papers to take a higher and wiser position in the matter than do a fraction of their readers.

The Reporting of Tuberculosis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add a word to "the subtle influences at work governing medical practice," as discussed in your columns in this morning's issue with reference to the reporting of tuberculosis to Boards of Health. Not infrequently in hospital practice in telling a tuberculosis patient of the true nature of his malady, I am confronted with a half-expressed or dumb appeal that "no one will be notified."

Through a somewhat extended acquaintance with physicians practicing among the poor in this city, I think it can confidently be said that one of the horrors added to the dread of the "great white plague" is fear of official registration, with its accompanying inspection and the resulting greater or less surveillance. Often, unconsciously to himself, perhaps, the physician having such a patient under his care, is influenced through sympathy to defer the reporting of his case. That this is intentionally a deliberate breaking of the law requiring such registration, I am inclined to doubt.

ERNEST V. HUBBARD, M. D.,
New York, Jan. 2, 1905.

Maurice Barrymore's Dilemma.

From Harper's Weekly.

Francis Wilson says that Maurice Barrymore once made the rounds of the offices of the theatrical managers in London, trying to get them to put on a new play that Barrymore himself had written. One of the managers to whom Barrymore had read the play seemed much impressed. Before their interview had ended, it had been decided to give the piece an early production and to have Barrymore "do" the leading role. About a week after what Barrymore had supposed was the definitely agreed upon arrangement had been reached, the actor received a note from the manager asking him to call. When Barrymore responded to the summons the manager said:

"I like the play, old fellow, and I'm going to give it a fine production; but, really, I don't see how I can use you in the cast. Your beastly American accent won't do at all, you know. They don't like it here."

"That's odd," said Barrymore; "they tell me on the other side that I won't do on account of my beastly English accent. What on earth am I to do—give recitations on the transatlantic steamers?"

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Further Comments Upon This Journal's Removal Uptown.

From The Chronicle, (N. Y.)

The removal of THE NEW YORK TIMES to its magnificently equipped new home, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, is an event of more than ordinary interest. It is evidence, of course, of the prosperity which this influential organ of public opinion is enjoying. But it signifies more than that. The distinction to which THE TIMES is entitled is that it has achieved success without sacrifice of principle. When the price of the paper was reduced to 1 cent there were many misgivings on the part of thoughtful people as to what the outcome of that course would be. Not a few persons feared that the high standard to which the paper had previously adhered would not or could not be maintained. The claim was seriously advanced that a one-cent newspaper could not suceed unless it followed in the path of yellow journalism.

It is gratifying to be able to state that these fears have proved utterly groundless. THE TIMES, under its new policy, has not deviated in any degree from its old standard. It has not catered to the desires of those with depraved tastes nor given itself over to sensationalism. It has rigidly excluded objectionable matter from its columns. This is the fact that makes its success particularly encouraging. Its experience must serve to strengthen anew the confidence of those who have an abiding faith in the judgment and sound sense of the American people. That such faith is justified has been demonstrated time and again in the political history of the United States. When an issue is fairly and squarely presented, the majority can always be depended upon to decide it rightly. In the case of THE TIMES people have had their choice between a good and clean paper and journals of the opposite type which could be had at the same price, and they have unhesitatingly selected the former. THE TIMES now has a wide constituency and is to be found everywhere. Another thing is to be noted. In its editorial utterances the paper has held steadfastly to sound principles—we mean sound not only in a financial, but also in a moral and economic, sense. The tendency in the political world is toward centralization of power and the enlargement of the functions of government—a tendency as dangerous in a republic as in a monarchy. THE TIMES has never failed to resist this tendency, and in so doing it has been rendering an important public service.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

THE TIMES is a great newspaper and its growth has kept pace with the progress of the great city. The fine new building is a worthy monument to a splendid enterprise.

Disraeli's Ancestry.

From The London Standard.

At a meeting of the Jewish Historical Society of England, held at the Jews' College, Guilford Street, London, a paper was read by Lucien Wolf on the Disraeli family.

After alluding briefly to the fact that Lord Beaconsfield cared nothing for criticism but cared a good deal for his famous ancestry, Mr. Wolf went on to give to his hearers all the facts he had been able to gather from the records of the family. Lord Beaconsfield himself, though a Christian, was an enthusiast for his people's past, and by his imaginative grasp of its mystic and grandiose spirit, became a pioneer of the revival of Jewish race consciousness. Isaac D'Israeli, the father, though he never became a Christian, and always remained warmly attached to his co-religionists, was a pessimist in Jewish history and utterly incapable of understanding the race idea. He was not likely to dwell much on the traditions of his Jewish relatives. Benjamin, consequently, had to rest satisfied with the knowledge that he was of the blood of Moses and Jesus, of David and Solomon, and that he belonged to the Shephard section of Jewry, whose culture and learning irradiated the shores of the Mediterranean during the age of Saracen conquest.

The statement that the name of Disraeli had not been borne either before or since by any other family was only true, Mr. Wolf said, of Lord Beaconsfield himself, for he was the first Disraeli, his father spelling it D'Israeli, while his grandfather was the first to add the particle. There were many points in his own account of his ancestry, in which Lord Beaconsfield was quite in the wrong. Mr. Wolf said, and it was his misfortune to speculate on the fragmentary evidence in his possession. The ancestor who first came to London in the latter half of the eighteenth century was Benjamin Israeli, the son of Isaac, who came from Venice in his eighteenth year. His son Isaac was the father of Lord Beaconsfield. Through his mother, Lord Beaconsfield was English by four generations, and was of undoubted Jewish lineage of the greatest antiquity and most distinguished ancestry.

Turkey-Cock in Ireland.

From The London Chronicle, Dec. 23.

The Lady of the House, of Dublin, publishes a delightful correspondence between the Congested Districts Board for Ireland and the Widow McTernan, who had received as free gift an American turkey-cock. "The humble petition" was taken down from the widow's dictation by a National School girl—and the evidence of the roundhand phonetic rendering lies before us in the original. The turkey-cock "was instid a poor diang craythur, of a thing which was no use to King or country, but took an' died outrite six weeks ago, as he would have done at furst but for me nursing him and him all magots an i had to wash my hands three times a day in sope an hot wather."

Continues the Widow McTernan, furious with her gift that she fed at her own expense, "I always held up mi head on daycincy an onner in the counthry an all belongin to me till I got in with yure board. I have to give them bak there pays an i am sorry for thim god nose an i have no mony to giv thim, the mony was to be for feding that turkey cock an hence I claime it from you." We may add that the board has authorized payment of 10 shillings to the widow as penalty for selecting the wrong kind of turkey-cock.

Primitive Workshop Unearthed.

From The London Express.

A ploughman at Culmore, in the south of Scotland, surprised at the number of worked flints his share was turning up, communicated with the local antiquarians.

Upon the necessary excavations being made, an entire workship of stone weapons, in every stage of manufacture, was unearthed, just as they had been left by the primitive laborers who manufactured them.

There are altogether 1,000 of these flint weapons, all beautifully chipped into leaf-shaped arrow-heads or hammers.

New Paris Dramatic School.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—It is announced that a M. Beaulieu is about to found in Paris a free conservatoire, to be called l'Ecole Dramatique Independante. At this establishment aspiring players are not to work by imitation, or, in other words, they are not to be called upon to copy great actors and actresses. They will have to study the plays carefully, and then to take their own line interpretation. The students of this new dramatic college are likewise to be taught how to stage plays, and after a certain course of training will be called upon to pass examinations. Those who get through the ordeal will be engaged by M. Beaulieu for his People's Theatre, and will be allowed shares in the profits of the house, just like the Societaires of the Comedie Francaise at their famous establishment.

FOR A BALDWIN MEMORIAL

Committee Already Being Formed in Response to Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to your editorial of to-day advocating a memorial to the late W. H. Baldwin, Jr., I am glad to inform you that a strong committee is being formed with this purpose in view. As soon as the committee is completed and definite plans are perfected this notice will be given to press and public.

President Eliot of Harvard and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff have already signified their readiness to take part in this tribute to so admirable a citizen and a patriot as Mr. Baldwin.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD.
New York, Jan. 8, 1905.

THE DOCTRINE OF EXPATRIATION

Credit for It Claimed on Behalf of ex-Congressman W. E. Robinson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the January issue of Harper's Monthly is an article on "The Doctrine of Expatriation," by John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University.

The question of the protection of the rights abroad of its naturalized citizens by the United States Government is a most interesting and important one. Distinguished statesmen have declared that the act of Congress, which became a law on July 27, 1868, by the approval of the President, ranks very high indeed in the diplomatic policy of our country. It is a question that has been agitated since the formation of the United States. Its historic value, therefore, makes it worth while to state correctly the facts about it. This, I believe, Prof. Moore has not done.

In the first place, as I understand him, he says that the credit for enunciating first this doctrine belongs to James Buchanan. I claim that the credit is due to my father, Congressman William E. Robinson of Brooklyn. Prof. Moore says of Buchanan: "So early as Nov. 25, 1845, he informed an inquirer that the fact of his having become a citizen of the United States by naturalization entitled him 'to the same protection from this Government that a native citizen would receive.'"

On Feb. 18, 1842, Henry Clay, in the United States Senate, presented a petition from William E. Robinson, then a student in the Yale Law School, praying that Congress would take measures to secure naturalized citizens against the claims of Great Britain for their perpetual allegiance. In presenting the petition, Mr. Clay said: "The memorial is well written and displays all that ardor and enthusiasm in favor of their adopted country for which Irishmen are so particularly distinguished. I would be as prompt to defend the rights and privileges of naturalized as of native citizens."

Now this was more than three years prior to the earliest utterance on the subject by James Buchanan, as given by Prof. Moore. But even prior to that petition, Mr. Robinson had expressed the same opinion in public on the question of expatriation, and had obtained from Roger Minot Sherman a most interesting letter on this same matter.

Prof. Moore gives a history of the passage of the bill by Congress in 1868 in favor of expatriation, but he does not state, as I think he ought to have done, that the author of that bill was Mr. Robinson, and that it was mostly due to his persistence and insistence, in the face of misrepresentation and abuse, that the bill was finally passed—not as good and strong and fearless as he intended and hoped it would be, but still good enough to establish the doctrine he had then been speaking and writing and fighting for for a quarter of a century.

J. E. ROBINSON.
Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1905.

Mediaeval Mystery Play.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—An interesting attempt has been made at the famous Benedictine monastery of Maria Laach to revive the ancient mediaeval mystery plays. The magnificent church was crowded with sightseers. The altar was screened by a thick curtain, which was drawn when the abbot and the confraternity took their seats in the choir. Thereupon a host of angels all clad in white, appeared, among them being the Archangel Michael and Lucifer. Suddenly the altar was illuminated, and the manger at Bethlehem was disclosed. Michael and the good angels kneel in adoration, but Lucifer turns his back in contempt. As he does so his white robe falls to the ground and he is revealed in all his blackness. He is then driven away, and Michael takes Lucifer's white robe and presents it before the altar.

The second scene represented the temptation of Adam by the serpent. Lucifer appears again bearing the serpent all decked with flowers, which fall from his scaly length. After Adam has succumbed to temptation there are representations of the Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge. While this scene is being enacted before the altar the choir sings words in Latin illustrating the proceedings.

After these preliminary scenes the actual mystery play begins. From the Old Testament various living pictures are presented, supposed to bear on events which were fulfilled in the New Testament. There is, for example, the burning bush, typical of the light to lighten the Gentiles; there is Elisha at Jericho, sweetening the waters of Jordan from a vessel of salt; the rebuilding of the Temple, &c.

The final portion of the mystery play is occupied with the fulfillments of the promises of the old covenant. A young priest is seen at the altar who represents the Bride of Heaven. To him the angels do obeisance, while the choir breaks out into the strains of the Magnificat and various hymns in honor of the Virgin. A procession is then formed, and the vast congregation sank on its knees as the abbot and his monks carried an elaborately decorated image of the Virgin to the altar. The abbot's benediction closed this singular revival of an old mediaeval custom, which is said to have had a profound emotional influence on those who witnessed it.

Servian Press and King Peter.

From The Londdon Chronicle, Dec. 26.

The ukase directed against the freedom of the Servian press, which was issued by King Peter on Friday last, was the retort of that monarch to a number of newspapers which have recently held him up to opprobrium. The Narodny List was the greatest offender in this respect, for each day it came out with a question of which the following are samples:

"Who is the biggest rascal in Servia, and in what high place does he sit?" "Who has fomented all the troubles of the last reign?" "On whose conscience lies the guilt of the murders of Prince Michael Obrenovitch and King Alexander?" "Who condones crime and puts a premium on treason?"

True, the monarchical journals are no less squeamish in their manner of dealing with opponents. Referring to the Narodny List, a semi-official journal says: "The scurrilous opposition rag evidently alludes to our sovereign," and adds that it should be suppressed.

SYMPATHY.

It is not much, a word, a tear,
A whispered prayer, "God help you, dear,
To bear your sudden weight of woe,"
That I can offer you.
"There is no time, by night, by day,
That when I proffer you
My sympathy, and softly say,
"There is no time, by night, by day,
I would not die to smooth your way,"
I voice that which is true.
The days are dark. You may not see
That I would give the world to be
Beside you, and to dry your tears;
To comfort you, and calm your fears!
But that I would, the coming years
Will bear me witness. Dear heart, know
That my heart weeps for your heart's woe.

DUDLEY MOORE WATSON.

CONGRESS A LITTLE CITY; SOME BIG MEN IN IT

Few of Them Are Known to Fame Outside Its Walls.

BURTON IN THE FRONT RANK

Others Who Command the Respect of the House Through the Power of Personality and Ability.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"I consider Burton the greatest man in the House," said a Pennsylvania Congressman to-day. "Of course, he's bigger than Hemenway. Uncle Joe is a good, shrewd, common-sense man, but he hasn't Burton's wide information and breadth of view. Hepburn is the best all-round debater in the House, and Grosvenor is the ablest on a question of politics. I think the really big men of the House are included in that list, and Burton is the top of the heap. Added to which he is what can be said of none of the others—he is perfectly fearless, and would just as soon buck the House machine or the President himself if he felt like it."

These remarks of the Congressman—the mention of whose name would get him into gallons on gallons of hot water, and which mention is therefore suppressed—are submitted here not because of any indorsement of his views, but to call attention to a feature of Congressional life not often touched upon. It is for the purpose of emphasizing the existence of the great men of the Congressional family who are not at all the great men of The Congressional Record.

Few of the men enumerated by the Pennsylvania Congressman are at all generally known. Grosvenor, of course, is a household word. It has been said of him with brilliant accuracy that he is "not only a public man, but the most public man of whom there is any record." But Burton, Hemenway, and even the mighty Hepburn are vague personalities to most newspaper readers, and that is true, too, of others of the House's great men. And, on the other hand, the public has a very definite conception of the personalities and characteristics of many men who are great in the newspapers, but whose influence on the affairs of the House is as effective as that of a puppy dog in a power house. The same is doubly and trebly true of the Senate.

CONGRESS A CITY.

Congress is a city. There are 476 inhabitants when the full census is taken. It has its own rulers, its own griefs and spites and jealousies, its own internal politics, having nothing to do with the politics of the Nation, and not at all divided on party lines. It has its own society; it has, in a word, its own life. And it follows that it has its own great men.

These great men are not necessarily famous. Fame depends on many things. It takes a good deal besides ability to catch the public eye and hold it. Hence is that common, heart-breaking experience of the Washingtonian who takes his visiting friends to the galleries to show them the lions, and, having the great luck to happen in when one of them is present, joyfully points him out, to receive this:

"What did you say his name was? Hepburn? Seems to me I've heard the name, but I can't place him. Where is Sulzer?"

Every club has its great men, every church society, every dancing class, and every class in school. The qualities that win success there may not win fame in the world at large. That exactly fits the case of Congress, which is just like the club, the church society, the dancing class, and the school, in that it is a gathering of men for a common purpose, and that the men best fitted for that purpose come to the top.

Who are the great men of the House, it being understood that the words "great men" are used in the strict House sense and not at all in the popular sense?

There is not a Congressman who would dissent from the Pennsylvanian's opinion that Burton is in the front rank, though many would dissent from the proposition that he ranks all the rest. He is an Ohio man, not showy, not a politician. He is Chairman of Rivers and Harbors. In Congress there is a firm conviction that he is the greatest expert on rivers and harbors in the world.

He has taken his duties so seriously that in Summers he goes abroad to study river and harbor systems in Europe. He is commonly reputed to know all that is to be known on the subject. When a River and Harbor bill is in course of preparation and delegations from Boards of Trade come urging some particular improvement in their own localities, they are frequently dumfounded to find that Burton knows more about their own harbors than they do themselves.

A MAN OF INDEPENDENCE.

Burton is a man of independence, and never hesitates to place himself in opposition to his party if he sees fit, though he seldom sees fit. When he does, nobody mistakes it for crankism or eccentricity or spite. He is almost the only man, except McCall, who can oppose his own party and receive the tribute of profoundly respectful attention from his party friends. Littlefield cannot do it able as he is. The confidence in Burton's sanity and depth is absolutely universal in the House.

But while the Congressman whose utterances form the text of this dispatch may have some colleagues in the House to share his opinion of Hemenway, no observer outside the House would think of putting that laborious Indianian in the class with Burton, even for the purposes of comparison for the latter's benefit. How Hemenway has obtained his present position in the House is a mystery. Plodding may have something to do with it, but he is not of that solid but not brilliant class where brains supply the place of show. He is not showy, neither is he deep. He is of the commonplace stripe of statesmen with which Indiana in these latter days sees fit to fill the seats once held by Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, Turpie, Morton and Harrison.

Happening to hold the third place on appropriations when Cannon was translated from the Chairmanship to the Speakership, he was made Chairman because there were strong reasons against giving the place to the second man. He entered the Senatorship race against a field of equally commonplace men, and was favored by the State machine headed by Senator Fairbanks, one of the most notable representatives of Indiana's present view of statesmanship. After March 4 he will leave his present field of activity for the Senate, leaving abler men to wonder how he did it.

Hepburn and Grosvenor do unquestionably rank among the House's great men, although Hepburn's talents command far more respect than Grosvenor's. Hepburn has been publicly described by Democrats as "the big gun of the majority," and as "the Long Tom of the Republican side." The most profound respect is paid to his ability by Republicans and Democrats alike. Many Congressmen and many outside of Congress who have long watched its proceedings believe and openly affirm that Hepburn is the ablest men in the House of Representatives.

He is an old man who does not look old, with a clear eye and a ruddy cheek and hair rather gray than white. He is big-bodied and strong of frame. He has a homely wit, much like that of "Uncle Joe." He is a sledgehammer of debate, but his talents do not stop there. He is a giant in committee work, in party councils, in all the subterranean fields of action which make up the real work of the House, as distinguished from the obvious surface of debate. The wonder is that he is not better known to his countrymen.

Grosvenor, variously and affectionately known as "Old Figgers," "Old Santa Claus" and "Old Tabasco," does not come properly under the topic of this dispatch, for he is as well known throughout the land as he is here. The same is true of Dalzell. As to Sereno Payne, he is one of the House aristocracy and he is one of the House machine, but he is not one of the House's great men in the sense in which that expression is used here. Nobody in the House feels any profound or shallow respect for Mr. Payne. In times of high excitement his is the painful lot of being jeered. Nobody, even in the wildest uproar, would think of jeering Hepburn or Burton. Nobody jeered Burton even when, on the eve of a Presidential campaign, he came out openly against the Presidential programme of a big navy.

NOT IN THE ARISTOCRACY.

The House's great men do not necessarily belong to the House machine or to the House aristocracy. Robert R. Hitt of Illinois does not belong to either. This old man, one time stenographer of the great Lincoln-Douglas debate, for many years Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and by common consent of all Congress one of the wisest and strongest intellects in either House, cannot rise to speak on a great question without eager throngs of Congressmen deserting their seats to cluster around him.

Yet he is so little known to the public at large that his Vice Presidential boom last year was actually criticised on the ground that he was not of sufficient celebrity. And when he was boomed for Senator from Illinois the proposition fell flat and a machine politician, named Hopkins, was selected.

Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts is another of the great men of the House whose personalities have not become known to the country at large. As Senator Hoar was the last real survival of the ancient type of Senator, so McCall may be termed the last survival of the old-time Representative of the day when Henry Clay was Speaker, or of the later day when Henry Winter Davis was in public life.

His independence is as pronounced as was Mr. Hoar's, and he took very much the same view of public questions that that Senator did. He never hesitated to oppose his party when his conscience compelled it, though he did so with none of the asperity which characterized Littlefield's revolts; and so when the two men took identically the same side of a public question, Littlefield was branded with the epithet of "kicker," while McCall was paid the same tribute of respectful admiration that he seems always to compel.

There are other men in the House whose intellects force the unusual tribute of absolute respect from that hurried, tumultuous, impatient and skeptical body. They are few, but they are men of the highest order. And nearly every one of them is barely known by name to the great body of his countrymen.

BRITISH BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

No Notable Change from Conditions That Marked End of the Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Business has not shown any marked change from conditions that prevailed shortly before the close of the year. Reports are encouraging from quarters previously more or less satisfactory so far as manufacturing is concerned, but there are still a number of branches which have not yet shown signs of quickening.

"Agricultural conditions continue satisfactory, all the grain markets being dull and the tendency generally downwards. Supplies and crop reports are keeping buyers indifferent.

"The cotton trade has been quiet. Raw material recovered in value and new business in yarns and cloth was limited, owing to the unwillingness of producers to make concessions. In wool and woolens manufacturers are kept employed more by orders on hand than by new business, although buying in coarse woolens for the Far East is again noticeable. Wool continues firm.

"In the iron and steel division Glasgow and Newcastle report large shipbuilding orders, pig iron has further advanced, and finished products are tending upward in a number of directions."

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

New Pieces by Debussy Played—Josef Hofmann's Brilliant Playing.

The New York Symphony Orchestra continues to attract large audiences to its Sunday afternoon concerts in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch usually manages to put some interesting novelty on his programme; yesterday it was the two nocturnes by the French composer Claude Debussy, who is striking out into original paths, where the ordinary music lover sometimes finds it hard to follow him. These nocturnes are in his most daring style, showing the strange tonalities and adventurous harmonies, sometimes harsh, sometimes lusciously beautiful, but almost always seizing and haunting the imagination. The two pieces are of strongly contrasted character. The first, "Nuages," has the vague and cloudy suggestiveness that Mr. Damrosch pointed out in his preliminary words, in which it was not difficult to hear, with him, the warm splash of rain, and to feel the oppressiveness of the mood. The second, "Fêtes," heralded a festival time on Montmartre, with joyful throngs indulging in boisterous mirth. It has unquestionable picturesqueness. Both are full of subtle and transparent orchestral color, and both made an evident impression upon the audience.

Mr. Josef Hofmann has not been heard to better advantage since he appeared this season than in his extraordinarily brilliant, powerful, and incisive performance of Rubinstein's G major concerto. The piece is seldom heard, and is considerably inferior in musical value to the same master's D minor concerto, much beloved of pianists. It has some of Rubinstein's characteristically savory tunes, but they are developed almost solely with a view to producing big and sonorous "pianistic" effects, projected against a singularly ineffective orchestral background. Mr. Hofmann was enthusiastically called back many times, and Mr. Damrosch finally announced that he would play an extra piece at the end of the concert—which he did in the shape of Chopin's A flat ballade.

Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony opened the programme; it was a strong and musical intrepretation, but the orchestra did not entirely succeed in bringing out all his desired nuances; its playing was in many places somewhat ragged.

BIG ZULU MISSIONARY TELLS OF HIS WORK

Dr. Dube Talks in Native Tongue to Y. M. C. A. Men.

WAS CALLED CHAMPION LIAR

Natal People Didn't Understand Sky-scrapers, Elevators, Trolleys, and Incubators—They Do Now.

Emitting a series of sounds which constituted a cross between the popping of champagne corks and the clucks of a hen, the Rev. Dr. John L. Dube, the Booker Washington of South Africa, yesterday talked Zulu to an audience of men which packed the lecture hall of the West Side Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Full-blooded Zulu himself, and the son of a chieftain, he is the Principal of the Zulu Industrial School at Ohlange, Phoenix, Natal. He had been telling his hearers of what Christianity had done for his people.

"Infinite has been the help it has brought to our women," he had just declared. "Indeed, I may say it has made men of them."

A ripple of laughter followed the somewhat astonishing statement, but Dr. Dube was quick to realize his slip. "Don't laugh, gentlemen," he said. "Remember that I am a foreigner. Perhaps if you were to try to make a speech in Zulu you would make mistakes yourselves. Listen—this is my language."

The strange noises constituting the speech of his race followed, and the ready wit with which he had extricated himself from any embarrassment over his error of speech—the only one he made, by the way—earned him a hearty burst of applause. Indeed, his whole address was punctuated with applause, for the tales which he told of his native land were apparently regarded by all as both instructive and entertaining, and a lively vein of humor ran through his words. Dr. Dube and his wife are in America in the interests of the school over which he presides. When he had concluded Mrs. Dube sang a Zulu song. From the men's meeting they went to the boys' department, where Dr. Dube addressed a large gathering of youngsters, and his wife sang another song. Mrs. Dube, too, is a full-blooded Zulu.

Dr. Dube told of his conversion to Christianity, and of his determination to come to America to study for the ministry. He worked in a mine to save enough money to pay his passage, and made the journey in care of a missionary, stopping first in London.

"When I first saw that great city, with its towering buildings," he said, "I asked the missionary what those big piles were, and he said they were houses. I could not see why the white men pried their houses on top of each other, and asked him how the chiefs who lived uppermost could climb to their kraals. He said I would learn in good time. I went with him to his house, and the next day I had my first experience in an elevator. I followed him through a grated door and a young man pulled a string and we shot up in the air. I was scared so much that I fell on my knees, and when we stopped I lost no time in getting out, I tell you.

"From England I came to Boston, where new ideas awaited me. I saw men and women climb into a big box and the box run away with them, all by itself, faster than an antelope. It took me a long time to get used to things.

"I studied at Hampton Roads and then went to Tuskegee, where Dr. Washington helped me. When I went back home I was ready to begin my labors among my brothers and sisters in earnest. I went back as a missionary, a man of truth, but when I related the things I had seen in America my people thought I was the biggest liar they had ever seen.

"I told them about the box which ran by itself, when men and women got in it, and they grunted disbelief. I told them about the room which shot up into the air when the string was pulled and they laughed.

"'In the Winter, in America,' I said to them, 'it gets so cold that the water turns hard, and the people walk on it.'

"This was too much for them to swallow, and when I mentioned that the white man across the water cut his grain with a machine which horses pulled, and which not only tied it up in bundles but turned it over to another machine where it was threshed I talked to deaf ears.

"I pointed to a far away hill, and said that there was an arrangement in America by which a man afar off could talk into a horn at the end of a string and another man, at the other end of the string, could put another horn to his ear and hear what the man afar off was saying. They laughed at me.

"I reached the climax, though, when I told them that while the hens laid the eggs in America, the hatching was done by machinery.

"'No, no,' they cried. 'It is too much. You are the chief liar of all ages.'

"I had not been home long when I saw that there was no use in Christianizing a man unless you taught him how to live as a Christian after conversion. I conceived the idea of an industrial school. In Africa the first sign of belief in man or woman is that they want better houses and desire to wear more clothes. My wife taught the women how to sew, and with some American plows and some oxen, which I had a hard time breaking in, I showed the men how to till their fields. Under the old rule, the men made the women pull the plow.

"The gospel of work was a success from the start. Now I have shown the people among whom I labor that I told them the truth. I have an incubator of my own at our school, where little chickens are hatched, and I have the horn and the string through which talk may be made for miles. They haven't yet seen the room which shoots up in the air when the string is pulled, nor a great many other things, but they believe that there are such things in America."

Dr. Dube told of the added needs of his schools, saying that although several hundred Zulu boys and girls were being taught how to make houses and cultivate their lands, to read and write, and to wear clothes, there were many more who wanted to enter for whom there was no room. "A great deal of good has been done," he said, "but a great deal more remains to be done. The Zulus are a powerful people, and easily amenable to education. Polygamy is being rapidly eliminated, although it is still practiced. If the light could be spread among them, I honestly believe that South Africa would soon be a land of commercial resource and Christian institutions from one end to the other."

Mount Vernon Banker Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Joseph S. Clark, President of the East Chester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon, died at his home, at 214 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, late on Saturday night of Bright's disease. He was sixty-nine years old. He was one of the incorporators of Mount Vernon, and afterward served as a Village Trustee. Two years ago there was a run on the savings bank on account of a suit brought against the stockholders of another bank with which the savings bank had its offices. Mr. Clark stopped the run and saved his bank, but the strain is said to have unsettled his health. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

Retired Business Man Drops Dead.

Henderson Wilson, a retired business man who lived at 60 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, fell unconscious at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue yesterday afternoon. Policeman Muller of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station took him into a near-by drug store, but Mr. Wilson died before the arrival of an ambulance. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

THRONG AT THOMAS CONCERT.

Hears Fine Programme in Memory of Great Conductor.

One of the most notable audiences ever seen at a Sunday night concert in the Metropolitan Opera House was present there last night. It was drawn by a double magnet—an excellent programme, in which some of Director Conried's greatest artists figured, and the fact that the concert was especially arranged as a tribute to the memory of Theodore Thomas, who had many devoted friends among the Metropolitan singers and instrumentalists.

The appreciation of the opportunity so promptly and so properly offered by Mr. Conried to do honor to the memory of the music master who passed away last week was shown not only by the public at large, but by the presence of many members of the Metropolitan Opera House Company who did not appear on the stage, and by notable persons in the musical world generally, many of the boxes being occupied by them.

Nahan Franko, who was for some years concert master in the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, conducted. Two other members of the orchestra, who long served in the Theodore Thomas organization in the same capacity were Mr. Bendix, now the concert master of the Metropolitan, and Mr. Boegner. The orchestral numbers were Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes"; the "Adagio Lamentoso," from Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony; Chopin's funeral march, as orchestrated by Theodore Thomas; Handel's "Largo," with violin solo by Mr. Bendix, and the funeral march from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung."

The singers showed the same regard for the dignity and solemnity of the occasion in most of their offerings. Mme. Sembrich sang the Mozart aria "Il Re Pastore," and the aria di Chiesa, by Stradella. Mme. Homer's numbers were the aria "Pardon Me," from Bach's Passion music, and the familiar aria from Handel's "Messiah," "And He Shall Feed His Flock." Mr. Journet offered the aria, "Pro Peccatis," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Faure's "Les Rameaux." Mr. Dippel sang an aria from Gluck's "Iphigenia."

With such a programme, rendered by such artists, it was wisely determined by the management not to permit encores. They would have marred the performance. Too often they do.

MASONIC CHARITY BALL.

Brilliant Display Expected at Madison Square Garden To-night.

Madison Square Garden will be resplendent with bright uniforms, martial trappings and gold lace, adorning a thousand Knights Templars representing every Masonic jurisdiction in the United States, who will participate in the ceremonies of the opening of the Masonic Charity Ball to be held there to-night.

All the private boxes and several thousand seats have already been disposed of, and the proceeds, which will be devoted to the State Masonic Home in Utica, are confidently expected to exceed those of any similar ball ever given in the Garden.

Attendance will not be restricted to Masons.

F. BACHMANN BURIED.

Brewer's Funeral Largest on Staten Island in Years.

The funeral of Frederick Bachman, the brewer of Rosebank, was held yesterday. It required seventy carriages to convey the mourners to the church and the cemetery. At the house in Maple Avenue, Rosebank, such a crowd had assembled that all could not be admitted. St. Mary's Church, where the Rev. Father Cronin, the rector, officiated, was crowded.

All of the brewers of New York and vicinity either sent telegrams of regret or attended, and nearly every man of note in politics and business life in Staten Island was present at the funeral, which was the largest on Staten Island for many years.

Charles Dennis Ingersoll Dead.

Charles Dennis Ingersoll, sixty-two years old, died yesterday at the Hotel Vendome, where he resided, after a brief illness. Mr. Ingersoll was the son of the late Charles A. Ingersoll of New Haven. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1864, and from the Albany Law School. He entered the law office of the late Stephen P. Nash in 1867, and continued in active practice until his death. He was a member of the original University Club, the New York Rowing Club, and the County Club of Westchester. He was also one of the founders of the Bar Association and the Young Men's Democratic Club. He served a term as Civil District Justice. Mr. Ingersoll leaves a widow, a son and two daughters.

Obituary Note.

ANDREW BOYLAN, seventy-three years old, father of Town Treasurer James T. Boylan of Belleville, N. J., died at his home there Saturday after a few days' illness of acute bronchitis. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. In 1883 he embarked in the Fourdrinier wire business, which he continued to the time of his death. He is survived by six children.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There will be snow Monday in the middle and north slope and the Central Rocky Mountain region and rain in the Southwest. There will also be local snows in the upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region. On Tuesday rain or snow will probably be general east of the Mississippi River and fair weather to the westward.

It will be colder Monday in the West and continue cold in the East. The Northwest high area will control temperature conditions over the northern half of the country, and cold weather will continue. There will be some moderation in the South, due to the eastward movement of the low area now over the Texas Panhandle.

On the New England Coast the winds will be west to south, slowly diminishing; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west to south; on the South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, becoming southeasterly; on the Gulf Coast, fresh southeast to south, and on Lake Michigan fresh west to northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow in north and rain or snow in south portion, warmer in east portion; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey, fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow in northern portion; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by rain or snow; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

New England, fair Monday, diminishing west to south winds; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Monday, except snow flurries near Lake Erie; Tuesday snow; variable winds.

Western New York, cloudy Monday and Tuesday, with occasional snow, except fair Monday in southeast portion; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES—
	1904.	1905.	1904.
3 A. M.	27	31	30
6 A. M.	27	30	30
9 A. M.	30	28	31
12 M.	31	29	31
3 P. M.	31	30	33
6 P. M.	32	29	35
9 P. M.	31	27	32
12 P. M.	30	25	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	32½
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date 1904	30
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The thermometer registered 26 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 35½ at 3 P. M., the maximum register being 31 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 25 degrees at 12 P. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 76, and the same at 8 P. M.

REMOVAL SALE

Sterling Silver and Silver at greatly reduced prices. Large variety of desirable and useful articles. This sale is to facilitate removal to our new store, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

Reed & Barton Co.,
41 Union Square.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, 7⅓ octave, 3-stringed, full size, overstrung, iron frame, ivory keys, fine tone and handsome case. Price

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Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 W 42d St., near Br'dway.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 W 125th St., near 8th Av.

EX-GOV. LOWNDES DIES OF HEART DISEASE

Sudden End of Republican Leader of Maryland.

MAN OF MANY INTERESTS

Banker and Director in Large Number of Corporations and Active in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 8.—Lloyd Lowndes, ex-Governor of Maryland, banker and Republican leader in the State, died suddenly this morning in his bathroom while his valet was rubbing him down after his bath. Death was instantaneous and was caused by valvular heart trouble. He was advised of his condition three years ago.

Last night he played cards with members of his family and guests, retiring at midnight. After spending a sleepless night he arose at 8:30. While in the bathroom he told his valet that he felt depressed and soon thereafter fell dead.

Mrs. Lowndes heard him fall and ran to his side, but life was already extinct. One of his last acts was his writing an obituary late last night of his friend, Capt. Goff of Clarksburg, W. Va., brother of Judge Nathan Goff, for the Cumberland Daily News, which he owned.

It is believed that Mr. Lowndes anticipated the end, as he tarried longer than usual yesterday at the Second National Bank, of which he was president going over old papers. Lately he worked much among old documents.

Mr. Lowndes is survived by his wife, Mrs. C. Elizabeth T. Lowndes; his brother, Richard T. Lowndes, Clarksburg, W. Va.; five sons, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Cumberland; Richard T., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Charles T., Colorado Springs, Col.; W. Bladen, Mt. Savage, Md., and Tasker G.

The funeral, the date of which has not been decided upon, will be held in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church here. Interment will be made in Rosehill Cemetery, this city.

Mr. Lowndes was President of the Second National Bank, the Union Mining Company of Allegheny County, the Potomac Coal Company, and the Frostburg Gas and Electric Light Company. He was Vice President of the Cumberland Paper Company, which is one of the largest industries in that city, and was a Director in many concerns.

It was largely his executive ability and his interests in the manufacturing, mining, and financial worlds which led to his appointment as one of the World's Fair Commissioners in 1876, and no State was better represented at Philadelphia, as the result of his labors, than was Maryland.

In addition to managing his business affairs, he devoted much time to study, and achieved wide recognition as a man of scholarly attainments. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, the New York Southern Society, the Maryland, the Athenaeum, the University, and the Young Men's Republican Clubs of Baltimore. He was Vestryman and Warden of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Cumberland for the last thirty years. A man of great charity, he gave widely, generously, and unostentatiously.

Ex-Gov. Lowndes was born in Clarksburg, in that portion of Virginia which is now included in West Virginia, on Feb. 21, 1845. His father and grandfather, and their fathers before them, were among the leading citizens of Maryland, both prior and subsequent to the revolution. He was connected with the Lloyds of Wye House, Talbot County, and was the fifth member of that distinguished family to hold the office of Governor of Maryland. Two of them were Colonial Governors, and two after the United States had achieved their independence.

Mr. Lowndes was educated at the Clarksburg Academy and at Washington College, Washington, Penn., graduating at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., in 1865. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, after which he was admitted to the bar in Cumberland, Md.

In 1872, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, being the youngest member of that house. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency. He was a member of the National World's Fair Commission, under the direction of which the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia in 1876.

In 1895 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, and was elected by a majority of 20,000. His administration was marked by the passage of many reform measures, including a new election law, a law which provided for the reassessment of all the property in the State, the free school book law, and the amendment to the Constitution submitting the question of civil service reform to the people. It was largely through his efforts that the new charter for Baltimore became a law.

In 1869 Mr. Lowndes married his cousin, Miss Lowndes. Six children, five sons and one daughter, survive, with the widow.

CRITICISES ENGLISH PRIMATE.

Dr. John Clifford Comments on Canterbury's Letter to Americans.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Dr. John Clifford, a leading Baptist preacher, in a letter issued in reply to the response of the Archbishop of Canterbury to a communication addressed to him by Evangelical clergymen of America on the subject of the hardships alleged to be imposed upon Nonconformists under the education law of Great Britain, says:

"If Americans learned nothing else from the Primate's letter they would at least learn how to graduate in the art of suggesting much and holding back very much more."

Dr. Clifford accuses the Church of England of not caring much for education as Americans understand it, but a great deal "for Roman and Anglican atmosphere."

An interesting thing about old magazines.

If you will hunt up a magazine of, say, ten or fifteen years ago you will be surprised to note the number of familiar names among the advertisers in it.

Many have disappeared from view, but the good, strong, representative concerns that were doing intelligent, persistent advertising then are doing it now on a better and far larger scale. They have succeeded and grown wealthy by advertising—without it they would be comparatively unknown.

A little investigation will prove to any manufacturer that with a good article and careful business management advertising will make a splendid and enduring success.

These are facts which no one can gainsay.

One of the best advertising mediums of to-day is THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, a weekly illustrated magazine with its 3,500,000 readers in every part of the country. Its subscribers are our best class of American people—they buy the magazine and read it. The fact that it appears weekly makes it much more powerful than it otherwise would be.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Not a Copy Left

The entire edition of a million and 85 thousand copies of the January LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is exhausted. We have not a copy left,—even for subscribers. The only remaining copies are on the news-stands.

15 Cents a Copy

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Yiddish Drama in Harlem.

At the New Orpheum Theatre to-night Mr. Gottlieb will appear in "The Night Burglar," of which play he is the author. "David's Violin" will be played to-morrow night, and on Thursday night, the occasion of a testimonial to Mr. Gottlieb, the bill will be "Homan II., or the Comic Ruler." The efforts of Messrs. Gottlieb, Rothstein and Lateiner to introduce Yiddish drama in Harlem have apparently been very successful. The audiences are large and much applause testifies to the popularity of the leading actors.

Orange Woman Dies at Ninety-eight.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Mary Ann Matthews of this place, wife of the late Albert Matthews of Orange, died to-day at her home in Orange Valley, of pneumonia, after a short illness. She is survived by one son, Henry M. Matthews of Orange. Mrs. Matthews celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday on September 20 last, but notwithstanding her advanced age, her mind was quite clear. Mrs. Matthews led a very active life for one of her age, and made many things for the adornment of her room.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Memorial services for the late W. H. Baldwin, Jr., will be held at the Church of the Messiah, Park Av., and 34th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 4:00 P. M.

BANES.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, 1905, at 9:50 P. M., at her residence, 3,161 13th St. Northwest, Washington, D. C., Margaret G., beloved wife of Charles E. Banes, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Bristol, Penn.

CARMALT.—On Jan. 8, at his residence, 180 East 36th St., Churchill Carmalt, M. D., in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral later.

Utica papers please copy.

CONREY.—Entered into rest Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, 1905, Margaret E., widow of John F. Conrey of this city, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St. near Columbus Av., on Monday, Jan. 9th, at 11 o'clock.

EGBERT.—At her residence, 202 Lake St., West Hoboken, N. J., on Jan. 7, 1905, Harriet Louise Egbert, wife of the late Rev. James C. Egbert, D. D., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, N. J., Monday evening, Jan. 9, 1905, at 8 o'clock.

HILTNER.—The Pennsylvania Society, No. 7 Warren St.

New York, January 5, 1905.

The Pennsylvania Society, through its Council, herewith inscribes on its records a minute of regard and appreciation for John A. Hiltner, its Treasurer from April, 1900, to his death, December 27, 1904. Mr. Hiltner brought to the arduous duties of his office an exacting care and painstaking effort of a very unusual character. He gave freely of his best thought and deepest interest to the society, and displayed at all times a cordial enthusiasm in its growth and development. His death has deprived us of a zealous member, a faithful officer, and a kind friend.

ROBERT C. OGDEN, President.
BARR FERREE, Secretary.

INGERSOLL.—At his residence, Jan. 8, after a brief illness, in the 62d year of his age, Charles Dennis Ingersoll, son of the late Hon. Charles A. Ingersoll of New Haven.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock. New Haven papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Amityville, L. I., Jan. 6, 1905, James Teller Morris, aged 92 years 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral from his late residence Monday at 2 o'clock.

OLNEY.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 7, La Fayette Olney, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 130 West 130th St., on Monday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.

PARMELEE.—Jan. 7, 1905, at his late residence, 485 Central Park West, Major Charles H. Parmelee, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 9, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., at 10:30 A. M.

PARSONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905, at his residence, 36 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, Charles H. Parsons, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Monday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

SWEETSER.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 7, 1905, Harriet Frances Wait Sweetser, daughter of the late Samuel Sweetser of Cambridge, Mass.

Funeral services Monday, Jan. 9, at 3:30 P. M., at the residence of Lemuel Skitmore, 36 Woodland Av., Summit, N. J. Carriages will meet 2 P. M. train from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

TOLLNER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 7, Agnes Marion, beloved wife of Rudolph E. Tollnerr, in her 30th year.

Funeral from St. Theresa Church, Classon Av., corner Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Jan 10, at 9:30 A. M.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
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PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
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CROSS STORMY OCEAN IN AN 18-FOOT CRAFT

Capt. Brude and Crew of Three Strand Off Gloucester.

BATTLE SEAS SIX MONTHS

Commander Wades Ashore and Has Boat Towed to Wharf—Left Norway Last June.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8.—After an adventurous voyage of six months, the eighteen-foot lifeboat Uradd, Capt. Brude, from Aalesund, Norway, stranded in coming up the harbor shortly after midnight. Her skipper, who also is her inventor, waded ashore and had his little craft towed to a local wharf. He will have the boat taken to Boston for repairs, which will not be extensive, as the only damage is a small hole stove in her outer skin.

The Uradd, with her Captain and three companions aboard, left Aalesund, Norway, on June 27 of last year, with the hope of reaching New York in the early Fall. Adverse weather was experienced for some time off the Irish coast, and it was not until well into November that they finally sailed into the harbor of St. Johns, N. F. They remained there a few days, and six weeks ago resumed the voyage along the American coast.

As they drew nearer their destination the weather became more and more boisterous, and life on board was far from comfortable.

Two weeks ago they sighted Cape Ann Lights, but soon a fierce gale from the northwest carried them many miles to the southward. In a second attempt to reach a harbor they got in sight of Cape Cod Light, only to go flying out to sea before another stiff westerly gale, during which the rudder was lost.

Friday the Uradd was worked up as far as Cape Cod, and that evening burned twenty signals for assistance, but none was answered. When the storm cleared yesterday the Cape Ann shore was in sight, and with a southwest breeze the Uradd rounded Eastern Point at midnight. Through a mistake in lights while making the harbor she brought up on the beach.

The little craft, in appearance resembling a submarine, survived the boisterous weather of the Western Atlantic which carried bigger vessels to disaster.

"Safe, sound, and healthy, all of us," said the Captain to-night, "but mighty glad to feel firm ground under foot again. A long trip, to be sure, but it is safely ended now. Tell your readers they don't know true appreciation of a nice, thick, juicy steak. We had plenty to eat, though, such as it was.

"What a grand boat the Uradd has proved herself! Is not it wonderful? A few hours' work would put her in readiness for a return trip. You can't wreck her. Why, we have been through the worst gales you can imagine. Not one or two, but every gale of the Winter.

"She does look small, but there is room enough to take care of forty people if necessary."

BETRAYED BY HIS FRIEND.

Escaped Prisoner Opened Door to Police, Not to His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Frank Powers, alias Arthur Delatoro, whom the police call the "sleeping burglar," who pried his way out of the Mount Vernon Police Station early Thursday morning and escaped, was captured late last night. A "message" which Powers sent to his wife through a former friend was carried to Chief of Police Foley, so that instead of admitting his wife, as he expected, Powers got out of bed at midnight and opened the door of his room in East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, The Bronx, to let the police in. Chief Foley and Detective Atwell at once covered him with revolvers.

"You don't need to shoot!" Powers cried. "I'll surrender."

The fugitive was handcuffed and brought back to Mount Vernon, where he is confined in a cell which the police think will hold him this time. A guard is stationed outside the cell and will remain there until the prisoner is landed in the County Jail at White Plains.

"It's as easy for me to open one of these cell doors as to open a can of tomatoes," Pawers said, jokingly, as he peered through the bars this afternoon. "That sleeping bluff of mine fooled the police, and while they were sticking pins in me to see if I was really insensible, I was framing up the best way to make my escape.

"I decided to wait until night to make the attempt, and when everything had quieted down, I yanked the hook down from the ceiling and pried open the lock. It didn't take a minute and was done without any noise. Then I raif through the cellar to the front of the station and opened the window.

"At first the window made a noise, but I waited until the telephone rang upstairs and then I threw up the sash. Once on the street I made for New Rochelle. When I reached the Pelham woods I saw two men coming along in a sleigh and jumped behind a stone wall. As they passed I saw they were Sergeant Grant and Detective Condon. I followed them to New Rochelle, where I got a new outfit, ate breakfast and made for the Woodside Station.

"There I boarded the 8 o'clock train for Van Ness. I hid in the Bronx until Friday night, when I went to New Rochelle and attempted to see my wife, but failed. Yesterday I met a friend, and he consented to take a message to my wife, telling her to meet me at my room in One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street at midnight. That friend peached, and took my message to Chief Foley for the reward offered for me."

Powers wanted to tell his wife he was going West, and that he would send for her. Chief Foley hopes to convict his prisoner of a score of burglaries committed in Mount Vernon.

DYNAMITE SHOOK FIREMEN.

Explosion in Burning Barn Injured Four of Working Force.

ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 8.—While the fire department worked to extinguish a fire in the barn of George Wilkinson to-day, a quantity of dynamite exploded in the burning building, badly injuring firemen Forestal, Cobb, McDonald and Scharding, and two spectators, Richard Bean and Leonard Gies.

The barn was blown to fragments and nearly every house in Ashland was shaken by the force of the explosion, windows being broken half a mile away. Two windows in the Congregational church were blown in, creating a panic among the worshippers while service was in progress. A crowbar was blown through the air for seven blocks, smashing fences and windows which it encountered. Silver Nell, a valuable trotting horse, was killed by the explosion.

Collision in Port Sinks Steamer.

VENICE, Jan. 8.—While leaving port here the Austrian steamer Federic, Capt. Ferlich, of New Orleans, came in collision with the Italian steamer Rhone. The Rhone sank.

BINGHAMTON BOY BURGLARS.

Gang Tries to Rob Car Barn—Successful in Other Crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A gang of youthful burglars has kept the police of this city busy for the past twenty-four hours. Late this afternoon Michael Forbes, alias "Micky," was arrested. Three others succeeded in escaping and getting out of the city. They are all known, however, and it is expected that they will be captured within a day or two.

Forbes is thirteen years old and the oldest of the trio who escaped is seventeen. The crimes are attributed to dime-novel reading. Like the Chicago car barn bandits, these youthful desperadoes began operations at the car barn of the Binghamton Railway Company in daylight yesterday afternoon.

The boys broke into one room and stole tools, with which they were cutting through a partition into a supply room when they were discovered by Richard Smith, a lineman for the railway company.

When they saw Smith, one of the boys drew a revolver on him and pulled the trigger. The gun failed to go off, but Smith was too badly frightened to attempt to stop the boys, who escaped. All of the boys were armed with large revolvers, and one of them wore a mask.

Early last evening they broke into Hummell's cigar factory and stole about a thousand cigars. The theft was discovered a few minutes later, and the police tracked the boys for some distance in the snow, but finally lost the trail.

Some time during the night they broke into the Hill-Fitch-Warner wholesale candy store and took a quantity of candy. This afternoon the police learned where the young bandits had cached their stolen plunder and recovered about 800 cigars.

Chief Moore says that young Forbes is one of the coolest prisoners he has ever seen. The boy is perfectly unconcerned and stoutly denies knowledge of the burglaries. Smith identified Forbes.

BOYS SWORN TO KILL.

Washington Band Pledge to Exterminate Police—Four Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"I solemnly swear that I will stay by the gang as far as my bran, my life, and my strength will permit me. I solemnly swear that I will do all in my power to exterminate the whole race of police and detectives and their informers and abettors. I take this oath with the understanding that if I violate it I shall deserve death at the hands of my brothers, my head shall be crushed, my brains taken out and thrown in the sewers, and my vitals strewn on the ground."

This is the oath which the police found written illegibly in red ink and with much bad spelling in the clothes of one of a gang of boys charged with highway robbery recently in the Smithsonian Institution grounds. Four boys are under arrest, William Curry, Bernard Weissmueller, George Hardy, and Joseph Zerega.

The latter, an Italian boy, seems to have been the tutor of the rest and the author of the oath. He stole turkeys the night before Christmas, 1903, and got out of jail only a few weeks ago. A few nights before last Christmas he and his accomplices dragged a half-intoxicated cab driver into the Smithsonian grounds and knocked him in the head with a heavy iron pestle, such as is used by druggists.

The gang stripped their unconscious victim of everything of value on his person and the sum of $48. The money was divided and the cabman's watch and other trifles thrown into a sewer. The boys say that there are many other members of their gang, and that they are all bound by the oath which was found on Zerega.

LABAREE MURDER AVENGED.

Persia Pays $30,000 to Widow—Culprits to be Punished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Information has reached the State Department that, complying with the insistent demands of the United States, the Persian Government has made to the widow partial retribution for the murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Larrabee, the American missionary, by a gang of fanatics, and has promised that all the guilty persons involved in the crime shall be punished. The following statement regarding the case was made by an official of the State Department to-night:

"The most pressing and earnest representations of the American Legation at Teheran remained fruitless until Oct. 12, when Mr. Hay instructed th Minister by cable to make known to the Government of the Shah the President's concern in the adequate punishment of all criminals, and his intention to lay the matter before Congress, with appropriate recommendations, if compliance with his demands for full justice were further delayed.

"The murderers were thereupon arrested, but the Persian Government, holding the life of a descendant of the Prophet sacred, offered a pecuniary indemnity in lieu of the death penalty for Mir Ghafar, and promised execution of the accomplices.

"After consultation with the widow of the Rev. Mr. Labaree, the offer was accepted, and an indemnity of $30,000—greatly in excess of the sum named by the widow—was paid to the American Legation on Jan. 3. Solemn assurance was given that all the guilty would receive effective and swift punishment, and that no special tax would be levied on Christians in the province to recover the amount of the indemnity."

The President has complimented United States Minister Pearson, at Teheran, for the energetic and efficient manner in which he has managed the case there.

ITALIANS SHOT IN ROW.

Two Badly Hurt in Little Italy Street Fight.

In a row in front of the coffee saloon of George Massi, at 2,050 First Avenue, last night, two Italians were shot and several others more or less bruied up. Exactly what caused the rumpus the police have not ascertained, and neither the prisoners in the station house nor the wounded men in the hospital would do any talking.

The shooting occurred shortly before midnight. Policemen McGough and Hutchinson of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were standing on the corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Second Avenue when they heard the shots. They found John Henletto and Sebastian Denaro dangerously wounded. Both were sent to the Harlem Hospital under arrest. Four other Italians were arrested as witnesses. One of the latter is said to harn named Como Muncio of Fourteenth Street and First Avenue as the man who did the shooting.

BIG SAVING ON PIG IRON.

Carnegie Company Plan to Reduce Production Cost $2 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—At the annual banquet of the Carnegie Steel Company employes, held last night, it was stated by Vice President Bope that the steel company was now about ready to produce an innovation in pig iron manufacture.

No explanation was made at the time, but to-day it was developed after experiments of the Carnegie concern, plans have been made for every furnace to be equipped with a device for taking the moisture out of air before it is forced through the blasts in the making of pig iron. This and other improvements not yet made public, it is figured, will save about $2 per ton in the making of pig iron.

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS SUBJECT OF DEBATE

New Rochelle Forum Hears Arguments as to Legitimacy.

JUSTICE GAYNOR PRESIDES

Strikes Only Possible Weapon, Editor Post Says—Un-American, His Opponent, Mr. Davenport, Argues.

"Are Strikes and Boycotts Legitimate Weapons of Industrial Warfare?" was the subject of the debate at the People's Forum at New Rochelle yesterday. The affirmative was taken by Louis F. Post, editor of The Public of Chicago, and the negative by Daniel Davenport, Chairman of the Anti-Boycott League, who lives at Bridgeport. The debaters agreed that neither strikes nor boycotts were good. Mr. Post, however, held that in the condition of industrial warfare which existed they were the workingman's only means of defense and were therefore legitimate. Justice Wiliam J. Gaynor presided.

"We are living in a state of immoral warfare the world over," Mr. Post said. "The question is therefore not whether strikes and boycotts are a good thing, but whether, with the existing state of things, they are legitimate or not. Have workingmen with the existing state of things the right to defend themselves in this way?

"The trouble, it seems to me, is that employers are very apt to flay the workingman until he kicks, and then they spank him because he kicks. The trick is to glut the market with labor. That done, the workingman becomes powerless. You will then hear the time-worn adage, 'Oh, there's room at the top.' But it's not room at the top that we want; it's room at the botom.

"I do not desire to advocate that the strike or the boycott is the best or the most efficacious remedy for the workingman to get his rights; alas, it is the only one he has. As everybody knows, the conditions are that there are ten men for nine jobs. Now, of course, that means that one of the ten is going to be left out. He will not be allowed to starve—oh, no! Philanthropic people, well-meaning people, will take him in. A man may be getting $1.25, but he things he is worth more, and speaks to his employer about it. The employer simply points at the man without. He can get him for $1, but out of the kindness of his heart he is giving the present incumbent $1.25. Now, in case of a strike that man who is out may be loyal a long time; but in the end he is sure to become a 'scab' rather than a corpse, and there goes your strike!

"There's another thing that operates against the workingman which we hear more about in the West than you do here. It is the system of blacklisting. A man is discharged—he hardly knows for what—and when he tries to get a job elsewhere he is surprised to find that he can't get work anywhere. It is likely that he entertains some political opinion that does not suit his employer, and he is blacklisted. How about that boycott?

"Talking of boycotts—you will remember that we heard a few years ago a great deal about the tariff. When you asked to have it explained you were very apt to be told that the purpose of the protective tariff was to keep the products of foreign manufacture, foreign workmen, out. What's that but a boycott, a National boycott?"

Mr. Davenport took the position which he said a well-known Judge had taken, that public policy demanded competition. The average man, he said, was willing enough that there should be a trust when it pretended to raise the price of whatever article he was engaged in making.

"In a way," Mr. Davenport went on to say, "we are all indorsers and supporters of the trusts and large corporations, which my friend had so much to say against.

Mr. Davenport closed by saying that somehow there was something in the very effort of not allowing men to work for whom, when, and how they pleased that was objectionable to the very instincts of Americans.

In closing the meeting Justice Gaynor said:

"We have listened to both sides of this question this afternoon, and to all of us there must have come some new ideas. Above them there looms up for me the one important thought of how great a question this labor question is. The wisest man that lives has not yet been able to solve it. How much better it is to hear it discussed at a place like this than at some political meeting led by some political demagogue, who has politician views only once a year, loves the workingman only one day of the year, and that day election day.

"All the advancement that has ever come to the workingman has not been either by the fairness of the Crown nor yet by the Church; but by his own effort toward betterment, by combination and education. In his advance the common school has played an important part. If the workingman will see to it that the school remains inviolate, the centre of thought, he need never be afraid that the influence of the few who own property will rule the many. That is only the same as saying that education will save us from all future shoals, and will one day solve this problem for us."

SERIOUS WORK FOR HARVARD.

Wants Track Team to Beat Yale, but Outlook Not Promising.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—Although Harvard's track candidates were called out early last week, their real serious work will only begin to-morrow, when both Trainer Graham and Head Coach Garcelon will be on hand to put them through a rigid course of training. This year more than at any other time within the last five years Harvard will have the hardest kind of work to defeat Yale on track and field. Yale has men representing 32 points back in college, while Harvard has only 20 points on which she can safely depend. In order, therefore, to score a victory the Crimson must fall back upon her raw material, which from the beginning of the Fall has been engrossing the chief attention of the athletic authorities.

Neither Capt. Schick nor Coach Garcelon is discouraged over the outlook. "As near as I can judge from the men whom I have seen working in the gymnasium," said Garcelon, "Harvard has as fine a set of new material as can be desired. The point is to give these men some sort of a stimulus which will make them willing to train systematically. I think this stimulus has been provided in the consolation event which we intend to hold this year for those who fail to make the Varsity team. Our object is, principally, to defeat Yale, but incidentally and always to have as much fun out of our work as possible. No man who comes out for Harvard's team will find work a drudgery, and we intend to hold from time to time meets in which they can reap the rewards of their efforts in case they cannot directly contribute to beating Yale."

Practically the entire Crimson football line is represented in the weight events, the number including Brill, the giant freshman tackle; Parker, the freshman centre; Squires, the stocky guard; Sperry, left half back; Hanlay, full back, and Oveson, substitute tackle. These, with Capt. Hurley, who is out for the dashes, give to the football team a large representation on the field and cinders, and good cannot but come to both sides. For the football team a new strength and quickness will be acquired which cannot fail greatly to benefit it, while it will be strange if out of the large set of weight candidates some one is not found who can rival the famous Boal of old.

Capt. Hurley is very much in favor of all his men taking some part in track work, either to improve their wind or speed or to develop a greater all-round activity. He believes that gridiron athletes must be wiry, tough, and muscular as well as heavy, and it is due in no small measure to him that the track team has profited so well this year.

Columbia

GASOLENE CARS FOR 1905.

NEW MODEL, 35-40 H. P., 4-CYLINDER CAR,
With Side Entrance Tonneau, Royal Victoria, Landaulet or Limousine Bodies.
$4,000 to $5,500.
Bodies of special types to order.
NEW MODEL 2-CYLINDER, 18 H. P.
SIDE ENTRANCE TONNEAU, $1,250.
IMPROVED 2-CYLINDER, 12-14 H. P.
TONNEAU, $1,500.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY,
134 136 138 W. 31st St. near 7th Ave.
Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.

RED BANK ICE YACHTS.

Preparations to Race South Shrewsbury Boats for Challenge Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 8.—No ice-yacht races were held yesterday, owing to the slush in the ice. Some of the small boats were out, but they made poor headway. It has been freezing to-day, and there are good prospects of a race to-morrow. The next event scheduled on the racing calendar will be the pennant contest for the championship of the North Shrewsbury River. The succeeding races will include a cup affair and a competitive contest to determine which two boats of the Red Bank fleet shall be selected to race against the South Shrewsbury flyers for the Challenge Pennant of America. The latter race will bring out all the crack yachts of the North Shrewsbury River, and it is believed that the contest will narrow down between Newton Doremus's Atalanta, T. Henry Grant and Garrett Morford's Tyro, William White's Mistral, and Charles P. Irwin's Georgia.

Bright Prospects for Columbia's Games

The announcement of the second annual indoor track games of Columbia University, which will be held at Madison Square Garden on March 18, has created much enthusiasm among the athletes of the Eastern colleges. All the prominent institutions of the East will be represented by fast teams in the intercollegiate relay races. The two Amateur Athletic Union championships—the 300-yard run and the two-mile run—are also attracting attention among the local athletes. In addition to the college races and the championship events, the programme will contain relay races, open to military organizations, athletic clubs, and schools, and a number of special events. L. R. Merritt, manager of the Track Athletic Association, who is in charge of the games, says that the meet promises to surpass in every way that held by the university last year, which was a success both financially and athletically.

Busy Week for Hockey Players.

Three important championship hockey games are scheduled for the St. Nicholas Rink this week. In two the Ceballos Cup, emblematic of the Intercollegiate Hockey League championship, is involved, and in the other the premier honors of the Amateur Hockey League of America are at stake. The game to be played on Wednesday night will bring together teams representing Brown and Princeton in an Intercollegiate League match. The second game, on Thursday night, will be between the Wanderers and the Brooklyn Skating Club, and the game on Saturday night will witness the first appearance in competition of Harvard's team and the seven of Columbia which defeated Princeton in the first intercollegiate game of the year on Saturday night. The Harvard players are the present intercollegiate champions. They now hold the Ceballos Cup, and having won it on two occasions will become the absolute owners of the trophy if they finish first at the end of this season's play.

The teams of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Hockey Club of New York will play an Amateur League match to-morrow night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn.

Snow Plow Ran Down Shovelers.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—At Ripley this morning the snow plow clearing the tracks on the Nickel Plate Railroad after the heaviest snowfall of the season ran down a gang of snow shovelers, instantly killing John Post and fatally injuring Charles Dash. Both men leave families at Ripley.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Maritime Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:50	Moon sets..8:54

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook..10:00	Gov. Isl'd..10:21	H. Gate..12:17
P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook..10:34	Gov. Isl'd..10:52	H. Gate..12:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JAN. 9.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
and Jacksonville	.....	
Cassell, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Etona, Argentina, &c	3:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Manzanares, Venezuela, &c.	.....	
Santiago, Salvador	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

Catania, Rio Janeiro	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until, within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JAN. 9.

Algeria, Gioraltar, Dec. 26.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
British King, Antwerp, Dec. 21.
Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
Iceland, Glasgow, Dec. 31.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Pilar de Larrinaga, Para, Dec. 28.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Republic, Naples, Dec. 28.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Jan. 3.
Maruette, Southampton, Dec. 31.
Zulla, La Guayra, Dec. 25.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 31.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 5.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Breslau, Bremen, Dec. 31.
El Alba, New Orleans, Jan. 7.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 6.

Arrived.

Zambesi, Savannah, Jan. 1.
Comus, Ponce, Dec. 27.
Pocahontas, Trieste, Nov. 28.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 26.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 5.
Pepefarfan, Philadelphia, Jan. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 7.
Chattahoochee, Boston, Jan. 7.
New York, (tank,) Rotterdam, Dec. 27.

Sailed.

Trautenfels, Savannah.
Duncan, Sydney, C. B.
Brookwood, Buenos Ayres.
Norman Prince, Cape Town.
Wells City, Bristol.
Camoens, Manchester.
Roman Prince, Fernambuco.
British Princess, Antwerp.
Bordeaux, Havre.
Aragon, Georgetown, S. C.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed.

Umbria, from Queenstown, Jan. 8.
Pennsylvania, from Dover, Jan. 8.

Passed.

Vaderland, from New York, the Lizard, Jan. 8.
Minnetonka, from New York, the Lizard, Jan. 8.
Victorian, from New York, Kinsale, Jan. 8.

The Latest Shipping Intelligence See Page 2.

W.&J.SLOANE

CLEANLINESS and resistance to wear are the absolutely necessary qualities of a floor covering for bathroom, kitchen, basement, hall and office

NAIRN INLAID LINOLEUM

fulfils this requirement exactly: Made in hardwood patterns; Moorish, Roman and English tile effects, and plain colors

Also attractive new designs in printed Oil Cloths. Widths up to 18 feet.

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We give you the *remnant sale* early enough to get plenty of service out of a Winter suit. The *usual* Arnheim Tailoring in 'em. Suits, **$17.00**. Trousers, **$4.50**.

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ACQUIRE THE COCOA HABIT!
OF COURSE IT'S
Huyler's
YOU WANT.
From Bean to Cup
WITHOUT ADULTERATION
There is none "just as good"
IT IS THE BEST.
GROCERS EVERYWHERE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON JANUARY 14th "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon, Jr., will be on sale at all bookstores; it is a powerful story of the reconstruction period and will more than repeat the success of "The Leopard's Spots." $1.50.

Also, the first number of "The Garden Magazine," for all people who grow things. $1.00 a year. DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. 133-137 East 16th St., New York

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; E. D. Codman, Boston.

HOLLAND—D. Cady Herrick, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Dr. A. C. Jack, Montreal.

GRAND—Lieut. A. Mertz, United States Navy.

WOLCOTT—J. W. Blythe, Burlington, Iowa.

FIFTH AVENUE—Catesby Spears, Paris, Ky.

ASTOR—Ralph Whitman, Boston; ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bee Hive, Kansas City, Mo.: C. S. Odoe, cloaks and suits; 21 West Third Street.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.: H. Bernheimer, millinery; 21 West Third Street.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.: S. Joseph, cloaks and dresses; 21 West Third Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.: E. H. Wade, house furnishing goods; 1421 Broadway; Hotel Empire.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.: F. C. Pierson, manufacturing department; Hotel Breslin.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.: B. K. Mumford, woolen dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.: E. T. Lloyd, muslin underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.: C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks and suits; 395 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

City & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.: C. T. Allen, white goods; 258 Church Street.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.: M. Edeheimer, clothing; 32 Franklin Street; Holland House.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockhart, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.: F. A. Norway, carpets; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.: J. P. Strouss, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Heironimus, H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Heironimus, clothing; Belvedere House.

Handley Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. W. Hundley, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Kolick, R., Dubuque, Iowa, notions and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.: N. B. Comp, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Levi, J., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Levi, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Lewis Dry Goods Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukoski, ribbons; C. F. Zukoski, ladies' furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. W. Shawlinens; J. F. Philp, upholstery goods; G. W. Pierson, laces; Miss F. Stifel, millinery and trimmings; Miss E. Meyenberg, ladies' wear; Miss K. Clonchey, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Miss M. Dell, ribbons; Hotel Normandie; Miss H. Bopp, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' wear; T. H. Sutherland, shoes; A. W. Garland, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Nugent, B., & Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Howland, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; A. E. Ballou, boys' clothing and furnishing goods; Metropolis Building, Broadway and Fifteenth Street.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, prints, and silks; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; O. Harrison, furnishing goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Rice, clothing; M. Rice, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; G. Rosenbaum, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Rauh, linings; A. S. Rauh, knit goods, hosiery, and gloves; E. E. Rauh, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Astor.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. W. Vincent, upholstery and house furnishing goods; 111 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. D. Schoen, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Neustetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Astor.

Simon, L., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Spiesberger, M., & Son Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. W. Spiesberger, laces and millinery; 900 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Sinclair, Rooney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. V. Rooney, millinery; J. A. McCall, millinery; Miss K. Morton, ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor Carpet Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Taylor, carpets; C. F. Sherman, carpets; O. D. Lefler, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys and furniture; 438 Broadway; Hotel Breslin; F. E. Woodward, books; Hotel Albert.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTIQUITIES.
The Contents of
THE OLD WINDMILL SHOP
Will be sold by Public Auction, on account of
MR. WM. J. SHANNON
Retiring from Business.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,
will sell by public auction,
MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
and following days, in order of
WM. J. SHANNON,
on premises,
7 EAST 34TH ST.,
known as the Old Windmill Shop, the entire contents contained therein, consisting of about 2,000 lots of valuable historical Furniture, Old Pottery, Sheffield, Copper, Pewter, Silver, etc., being the collection made by Mr. Shannon and his agents abroad and throughout the States and East, comprising rare old Tea Services in Wedgwood, Leads and quaint old early English decorated China. Rare pieces of Delft, comprising four garnitures of five Pots, of which there are two in the Polychrome. Old English hand-made glass and crystal. In the Furniture, includes an old Dutch Kas of the early 16th century, old Hepplewhite, Chippendale, colonial English and Dutch, also a Dutch sleigh of the 18th century that is carved.

In the collection are some very old Paintings, by Nicholas Pousin, Washington Allston, and Wm. Merritt Post; there is also a very good Bonnington.

Catalogues on premises, or at Auctioneer's office, 1,404 Broadway, Thursday, Jan. 12th; same will be mailed on application by 'phone or message or personal application.

Exhibition starts Thursday, January 12th, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 13th and 14th, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. each day.

Sale to take place Monday, Jan. 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and following days until entire stock is disposed of.

NOTICE.

Mr. Wm. J. Shannon has turned the entire premises over to me, with instructions to dispose of same to the highest bidder for cash, and I make the public statement that there is no limit or reserve, and every article will be disposed of according to instructions received by me. This sale is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, collectors, art dealers, and experts, whom I cordially invite to attend the exhibition and secure a catalogue.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,
Telephone, 2790—38th. 1,404 Broadway.

David Charles Davis & Co., Auctioneers.—Sell daily and evenings, all week, Japanese goods, 1,113 Broadway, Brooklyn.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 44 Nassau St. Daily.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ARGENTINA AND RIVER PLATE TRADE BUREAU, FRATTO & CO., 116 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Reliable information to exporters and investors; responsible agents secured to American manufacturers, commercial companies organized for the exploitation of natural resources, mines, railroads, and colonization in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

BUILDERS' CHANCE.

A live builder can secure at a bargain a plot over 9ox100.5 ripe for immediate improvement, near 50th St., adjoining 9th Av.; fine side light; best block between 8th and 50th Sts.; great demand for apartments in this section; handsome profit assured; principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

Partner wanted with $25,000 capital; established wholesale produce business; less amount will be considered; rare opportunity for right one seldom offered. Energetic, Box 139 Times Downtown.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Advertiser can use partner who will invest capital for development great muslin underwear business, already established; principals only. M. WIENER DYER, 656 Broadway.

Consult Stewart
if you want to buy or sell a business quickly.
38 East 21st St.

Partner with $5,000, half interest established passenger and freight elevator manufactory, Stetson, 124 Times.

PATENTS.

Exceptional opportunity to secure patented article at reasonable price; has universal marketable value; useful for business purposes; rare chance for man with capital. L. F., 50 East 99th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—ROGER R. ORGAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Roger R. Organ, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 30, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 6, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 6,730.—THOMAS R. CROSS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas R. Cross of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 6th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Year's First Week Scarcely Meets Expectations of Buoyancy.

Excellent News Fails to Stimulate Business or Raise Prices—Bonds Better Than Stocks.

It is only a week since New Year's, and already there is a change in the speculative feeling, although happily none in the intrinsic situation. Basic conditions cannot change so easily as the temper of the market, and in fact they have not changed. Easy money, active trade, good railway earnings, all remain as promising as ever, but the stock market has lost its snap. Business is smaller in volume, less well distributed, and declines prevail. Only seventy-five shares moved a point or more, and of these but twenty-eight advanced. An unusually large proportion of the business was contributed by the leading dozen stocks—no less than 2,588,662 of a total 3,677,192 shares—and seven closed the week lower. Union Pacific stock was the most active, but moved only a ¼, a decline. Amalgamated Copper was the weakest stock, losing no less than 3¾ directly after Mr. Lawson had announced that he was "the holder of very large amounts of Amalgamated and other stocks," and accompanying anticipations of a dividend increase justified by the conditions of the metal trade. The Steels were the next weakest properties, forecasts of its report being less excellent than the condition of the trade. Erie and Reading were the week's strongest stocks, each rising two points, with rumors connecting them with some new combination in a manner not yet convincing, although well enough adapted to become true.

The bond business makes a better showing. Its volume was maintained much better, remaining nearly double last year's. Also it was much better distributed, there being a smaller proportion of the very speculative class in the leading half dozen. Union Pacific Convertibles are of course practically a stock, but their closing price was the same as the opening. Eliminating this issue there was no other bond which sold to a larger total than Erie Convertibles, which advanced 3½ upon sales of 1,151. Other changes were fractional upon a much smaller volume of sales in the active class, leaving almost two-thirds of the week's trading among scattered properties. Here is the best trace of the reinvestment demand so conspicuously and unhappily missing in the stock market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

El Paso, Texas, Electric Co.
Georges Creek Coal and Iron Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Graphophone Co.
A. F. Montayne Co.
Auto Lighter Co.
Central Brewing Co.
Charles Crasher Co.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
Leland & Hale Co.
Mertz Universal Extractor Co.
N. Erlanger Blumgart Co.
New York Tunnel Co.
Phenix Cork Co.
St. Louis Car Coupler Co.
Spiral Nut Lock Co.
Velutina Bias Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	236	240
Albany & Susquehanna	220	...
Allegheny & Western	151	...
Allis-Chalmers	16	16½
Allis-Chalmers pf	62	63
Amalgamated Copper	72⅞	73
Amer. Car & Foundry	33	33½
Am. Car & Foundry pf	94	94½
Am. Cotton Oil	45	45½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	97
Am. Dist. Telegraph	28	29
American Express	214	218
American Grass Twine	12½	13
Am. Hide & Leather	10	10½
Am. Hide & L. pf	45½	46½
American Ice	6¾	6¾
Am. Ice Co. pf	37	38
American Linseed Co	15¾	17¼
Am. Linseed Co. pf	31	34
Amer. Locomotive	35	35¾
Am. Locomotive pf	104	105
Amer. Malting Co	7½	8
Amer. Malting Co. pf	26½	27
Amer. Smelting & R	86⅝	86¾
Amer. Smelting & Ref. pf	112¾	115
American Snuff	160	170
American Snuff pf	97	99
American Steel Foundries	13	13½
American Steel Foundries pf	53½	54½
American Sugar Refineries	141½	141⅞
American Sugar Refineries pf	139	140
American Telegraph & Cable	95	95
American Tel. & Tel	146	148
American Tobacco pf	148	155
American Tobacco pf. ctfs	93⅜	93¾
American Woolen Co	29⅞	30
American Woolen Co. pf	92¾	93¼
Anaconda Copper Mining	165½	166¼
Ann Arbor	35	37
Ann Arbor pf	62	67
Assc. Merchants' 1st pf	95½	96½
A., T. & S. F	86⅝	87⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	...
Atlantic Coast Line	230½	...
Baltimore & Ohio	102¾	103
Baltimore & Ohio pf	96	96½
Boston & A. pf	195	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	59¾	59¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	205	210
Brunswick City	11¾	12
Buffalo Ry	153	155
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	157	165
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf	87	90
Butterick	60	62
Canada Southern	68	70¾
Canadian Pacific	131⅞	132
Central R. R. of N. J	192	194
Central R. & S. Tel	125	130
Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅞	48¼
Chicago & Alton	42	42¾
Chicago & Alton pf	86	87¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	200	...
Chicago & E. Illinois pf	130	...
Chicago Great Western	22⅜	22⅝
Chicago Great Western pf. A	67	70
Chicago Great Western pf. B	35	35½
Chicago Great Western deb	80	81
Chicago Ind. & Louis. pf	75	85
C. M. & St. Paul	171¾	171¾
Chi. & Northwestern	207	208
Chi. P. & Pac. pf	150	150
Chi., St. P. M. & O. pf	187	195
Chi. Term. & Trans	9	9½
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	19	19¼
Chi. Union Traction	97	99
Chi. Un. Traction pf	39	40
C., C., C. & St. L	91	91
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	115	120
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling	71	80
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	102½	110
Cleveland & Pittsburg	184	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg special	167½	168
Colorado Fuel & Iron	46⅝	46½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	85	...
Colorado Southern	22⅜	23
Colorado Southern 1st pf	61½	62
Colorado Southern 2d pf	53½	56½
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	16⅜	17
Consolidated Coal	85	89
Consolidated Gas	196½	197
Consolidated Tobacco Co. pf	128⅝	130
Corn Products Co	20¾	21¼
Corn Products Co. pf	77½	78
Delaware & Hudson	184	185
Del., Lack. & Western	344⅜	350
Denver & Rio Grande	32	32½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	86	86¾
D. M. & Ft. D	26½	28
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	127
Detroit Southern	6¾	7
Detroit Southern pf	32	33½
Detroit United Railway	78	78¾
Distillers' Securities	37⅞	38
Erie	13⅜	13⅝
Erie 1st pf	32½	33
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	23½	24
Erie	39½	39⅝
Erie 1st pf	78¼	78½
Erie 2d pf	61¼	61½
Ev. & T. H	67	69
Ev. & T. H. pf	88	90
Federal Min. & Sm.	69	69¼
Federal Min. & Sm. pf	75	77½
Ft. Worth & D. C	42	46
General Electric Co	61	65
General Chemical Co. pf	100½	102½
General Electric	187	188
Gold & Stock	116	...
Great Northern pf	236	244
Hocking Valley	90¾	91
Hocking Valley pf	93⅞	94
Homestake	70¼	73½
Ill. Central	156½	156⅞
Ill. Central 1. g	100	...
International Paper Co	21¾	22
International Paper Co. pf	76½	77
International Power	66⅞	67
Int. Steam Pump	37½	38½
Int. Steam Pump pf	86	88
Iowa Central	30½	30½
Iowa Central pf	55½	56½
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kan. & Mich	36	39
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf	82¾	82½
Kansas City Southern	27⅞	28
Kansas City Southern pf	52⅝	53
Keokuk & Des Moines	13	16
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	47	51
Knickerbocker Ice Chicago	11	12
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	60	62
Laclede Gas pf	99	105
Lake Erie & Western	35	37
Lake Erie & Western pf	93	100
Lake Shore	205	...
Long Island	57	63
Louisville & Nashville	139	139½
Mahoning Coal Railroad	240	...
Manhattan Beach	9½	11
Manhattan Elevated	166	166½
Maryland Coal pf	115	...
Metropolitan Securities Company	74½	75
Metropolitan Street Railway	115½	115⅝
Met. West Side El., Chicago	20	24
Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf	53	65
Mexican Central	23¼	23½
Michigan Central	130	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis	59	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	80	82
Minn., St. Paul, & S. Ste. M	89½	90
Minn., St. Paul & S. Ste. M. pf	146	148
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	31¼	31⅝
Missouri Pacific	105⅝	105⅞
Mont. Light., H. & P	81½	82
Morris & Essex	185	185
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L	138	142
National Biscuit	55½	56
National Biscuit pf	115	115½
National Enameling	21	23⅜
National Enameling pf	85	95
National Lead	240½	247
National Lead pf	98⅝	99
National R. R. of Mexico pf	41	41½
National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	22	25
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	155	159
New York, B. & Man. Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	144½	144½
New York & New Haven	201	202½
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	42	44
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf	110	120
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	74	78
New York Dock Co	18½	28
New York Dock Co. pf	58½	60
N. Y., L. & W	134	140½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	...	170
N. Y., Ont. & Western	40⅝	41
Norfolk & Western	70¼	70½
Norfolk & Western pf	93	96
North American	100	100⅝
Ontario Mining	3½	4
Pacific Coast	79	81
Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	84½	86½
Pacific Mail	44¾	45½
Pennsylvania R. R	137½	138
People's Gas, Chicago	106¾	106⅞
Peoria & Eastern	28	31
Pere Marquette	77	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	117	117½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	102	108
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	183	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	170	...
Pressed Steel Car	37½	38½
Pressed Steel Car pf	90¾	90¾
Pullman Company	237	240
Quicksilver	15	18
Quicksilver pf	3½	6
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	90⅞	91
Railway Steel Spring	32	32½
Railway Steel Spring pf	93½	95
Reading	85⅝	87¼
Reading 1st pf	91½	92
Reading 2d pf	84½	85
Rens. & Saratoga	206	...
Republic Iron & Steel	16	16⅞
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	88	92
Rock Island	30½	30¾
Rock Island pf	84¼	85
Rome, W. & O	124	127
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	26½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	95	95½
St. J. & Grand Island	57	57
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	54	57
St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	25	27
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	78	79
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	70½	71½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. ctfs	175	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. pf. ctfs	125	135
St. L. S. W	24½	25
St. L. S. W. pf	58	63
Sloss-Sh. S. & I	61½	63
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	98	102
Southern Pacific	61	61½
Southern Pacific pf	110	110½
Southern Railway	27½	27⅝
Southern Railway pf	96½	97
Stand. R. & T	29	35
Tenn. C. & I	70	70
Texas Pacific	24⅝	24⅝
T. P. Land Tr	36	39
Third Avenue	130	131
Tol., Peo. & West	20½	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	50½	52
Tol., St. Louis & Western	59½	60
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	53½	54
Twin City Rapid Transit	104½	105
Union Bag & Paper	99½	100
Union Bag & Paper pf	70	72
Union Pacific	113⅝	113⅝
Union Pacific pf	97	98
United Rys. Investment	29½	30
United Rys. Investment pf	75¾	76¼
U. S. Cast Iron P. & Fdy	29½	30
U. S. Cast Iron P. & Fdy. pf	83½	85
U. S. Express	125	125
U. S. Leather	12⅝	12¾
U. S. Leather pf	101¾	101¾
U. S. Realty & Imp	70	75
U. S. Reduction & Ref	31	32
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	79	82½
U. S. Rubber	35	35½
U. S. Rubber pf	83½	86½
U. S. Steel	28⅝	28¾
U. S. Steel pf	91½	91½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	74	77
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	100	100½
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	39½	41
Wabash	21¼	21½
Wabash pf	42½	42½
Wells-Fargo Express	234	245
Western Union Telegraph	93	93½
Westinghouse assenting	171½	172
Westinghouse 1st pf	187	195
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18½	19
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf	87	90
Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf	25½	27
Wisconsin Central	21¾	22
Wisconsin Central pf	45	45¼

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company

Of the City of New York, 49 Wall St.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V. Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. MCNAMARA, Ass't Secy.
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William L. Bull,	E. D. Morgan,
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OMMERCIAL TRUSI COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

WANTED, BY PROMINENT INVESTMENT HOUSE, AN EXPERIENCED BOND SALESMAN TO COVER NEW YORK CITY TERRITORY. ADDRESS X., CARE TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EXPORT CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN C. KLATZL and CHARLES S. ASENSIO, carrying on and doing business under the assumed name of THE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EXPORT CO. as export agents, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said JOHN C. KLATZL will sign in liquidation.

Dated New York City, December 29th, 1904.

JOHN C. KLATZL,
CHARLES B. ASENSIO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORMAL COLLEGE of the CITY OF NEW YORK, Park Av. and Sixty-eighth St.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

New York, January 9, 1905.

There will be an examination for admission to the Normal College on January 16th and 17th, 1905.

Candidates for the First Year Class will be examined in Arithmetic to the 17th; and in English Grammar, English Composition, and Spelling on the 17th. Spelling will be marked on the Composition paper.

A Principal's or teacher's certificate in History of the United States, Geography, and Drawing will be accepted in lieu of an examination in those subjects.

On the morning of the 16th, at nine o'clock, each candidate must present a certificate from her Principal, Parent, or Teacher, stating her age, residence, and qualification.

Any candidate for a higher grade will be admitted without examination, provided she produce an honorable discharge from her last school and a satisfactory statement regarding the studies pursued during her last year.

Blank certificates can be obtained upon application.

ALRICK H. MAN, Chairman; FRANK H. BARBOTT, NICHOLAS J. BARRETT, GROSVENOR H. BACKUS, A. LEO EVERETT, FREDERIC W. JACKSON, WILLIAM LUMMIS, GEORGE W. WINGATE, THOMAS HUNTER, LL. D., HENRY N. TIFFT, Ex-Officio, Executive Committee.

THOMAS HUNTER, LL. D., President.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1905.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, January 28, 1905, for the installation of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Redmond & Co

BANKERS,

Members New York Stock Exchange
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Investment Securities

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

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KOUNTZE BROTHERS

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

ISSUE

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

205 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)

Chartered 1852. 103d Dividend.

New York, Dec. 13th, 1904.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1904, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per Annum will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $4,000.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 15TH.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1905, will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JANUARY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $2,000 to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 16th, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

89TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 16th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1904, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 Fifth Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

Interest at the RATE of FOUR PER CENT. THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending December 31, 1904, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable January 16, 1905. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closed 12 M. on Saturdays. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 10TH will draw interest from JANUARY 1ST.

EDWARD KING LOEW, President.
WILLIAM M. HAZELTON, Acting Treasurer.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 16, 1905.

JOHN HANSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,

WEST 67TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest will be credited (allowing rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $500,

FOUR Per Centum.

On deposits from $5 to $3,000, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. EGBERT LAIMBEER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1904.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after January 16, 1905.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December 23, 1904.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from December 31, 1904, on all sums payable January 19th, or any time later. Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% 5% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR.
BEGINNING ANY TIME.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company.

51 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 16th, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, and reopen January 17th, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

New York, January 5, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable February 1, 1905, to stockholders of record January 15, 1905, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again January 16, 1905.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PLAZA BANK.

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and 5th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of electing seventeen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Notice is also given that at said meeting, pursuant to Section 50 of the Banking Law, a resolution will be presented and voted upon, fixing the number of Directors of the Bank at seventeen. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from December 24th, 1904, to January 4th, 1905.

Dated New York December 27th, 1904.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

49 Wall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., January 19, 1905.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES BAKER, JR., Secretary

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Leland & Hall Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Fuller Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour.

New York, December 24, 1904.

CHARLES J. DAVIS, Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.

Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and three P. M., at the banking room, 2d Street and Avenue A, New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

NOTICE

to the Stockholders of the

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may be duly come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

4 Irving Place.

December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

G. EGBERT LAIMBEER, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 1 20'clock noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1. P. M. January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 30, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 10, 1904.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at its banking room, No. 190 Fifth Av., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000

OF

PERPETUAL INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES

OF

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER,

WITH ADDITIONAL INTEREST AGREEMENT OF FIDELITY TRUST CO.

At 110 and accrued interest,

At which price they will net the investor about

5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE INVESTMENT.

These certificates are the direct obligation of THE PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF N. J., and were issued in payment for the shares of the North Jersey Street Railway Company; Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company; Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railway Company; Orange and Passaic Valley Street Railway Company, and United Electric Company of N. J., purchased by the Public Service Corporation of N. J.; the purchased shares being deposited with the Trustee to secure these Perpetual Interest Bearing Certificates.

By the terms of these certificates, the Public Service Corporation agrees to pay interest on a graduated scale—2¼% per annum during the year 1905, and increasing at the rate of ½% per annum until May, 1912, when and thereafter the rate of interest is **SIX PER CENT.**

Fidelity Trust Company endorses upon the Interest Bearing Cert

MORE HORSES EXPECTED FOR SPRING HANDICAPS

Supplemental Nominations for Big Events Due To-day.

ESTIMATES OF CANDIDATES

Hermis and Irish Lad Regarded as the Stars, and as Likely to Lead in the Weights.

The supplemental entries to the three big Spring handicaps that closed last Tuesday so far have made little change in the prospects for the trio of famous races beyond swelling the totals slightly, the Brighton Handicap, with the late entries, having taken first place in the number of nominations. It is probable that the Brighton, when all the entries are in, which will be not later than to-day, will have a total of about sixty horses engaged, while the Suburban will have nearly as many. About the only prominent stables that remain to be heard from by the Secretaries of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association, the three clubs which closed stakes last Tuesday are those now racing in California.

Of these the one of which most is expected is the stable of Walter B. Jennings. Jennings left the stout campaigner Proper, which was an important factor in the running of the Brooklyn Handicap last season and finished third to The Picket and Irish Lad, to winter in the East, being sent to the Connecticut farm of John Hynes. The fact that the horse was left in the East is taken as a guarantee that he was intended for the big handicaps and could be trained to better advantage than if he made the long trip to California and back. Jennings also has Dainty, a mare which was in the first flight of handicap horses last Summer and Fall, and one which in all probability will be found among the nominations for the big events when the entries are complete. M. J. Daly's Claude is another California campaigner that is likely to be named for the three handicaps when the last mails of Jan. 3 from California are in.

Already the announcement of the prominent entries for the Spring handicaps has put the racing men of the East in seeming touch with the turf season of 1905, and though the weights are not due for about three weeks, argument over the possibilities of their arrangement has begun. So far there is a fairly even division of opinion as regards the top weight between Irish Lad and Claude in the oldest and most popular of the handicaps, the Suburban, the place being assigned to Irish Lad by some on the score of his unitormly splendid performances in all the big handicaps last Spring, while others hold that Hermis should be the top weight on the line established in the running of the Suburban, which he won in brilliant style.

There is another difference of opinion sufficient to make material for warm argument between the four-year-olds engaged in the great handicaps, Delhi, Beldane, Ort Wells, and Stalwart, with Broomstick and Bryn Mawr thrown in by some horsemen. The weight of opinion, however, is that under the scale Beldane probably will have to concede nearly all of her sex allowance to Delhi, which would put the two at about even actual weights, following Hermis and Irish Lad, both being horses that showed early form, while Stalwart and Ort Wells, good as they proved to be, will drop in next, both being horses that came to their best later.

In the rating of the others of the entry lists The Picket remains some attention, while English Lad, from the West, is another horse that cannot be overlooked by the amateur handicappers. One horse which gave excellent promise among the handicap division a year ago, but which probably has been seen on the race track for the last time, is the five-year-old Hurstbourne. This horse, bought by Andrew Miller and W. R. Lewis for a big price, is reported to be hopelessly broken down, and it is likely that his permanent retirement will be announced in a short time.

In opposition to the general custom the conditions under which the handicaps closed this season call for the announcement of the weights for the last of the three series of Spring handicaps, the Brighton, which probably will be run in July at Brighton Beach, in advance of the weights for both the Brooklyn and Suburban, the time fixed for the publication in the case of the Brighton being Jan. 24, a week in advance of the weights for the other famous fixtures.

BASKET BALL MATCHES.

Second Signal Corps Five Defeated Soldiers from Montclair.

The Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn defeated the Fifth Regiment of Montclair at basket ball Saturday night by a score of 28 to 9. The game, which was played in the Dean Street Armory, in Brooklyn, was in favor of the home team from the start, the score at the end of the first half being 14 to 3. The line-up follows:

Second Sig. Corps.	Pos.	Fifth Reg., 9.
R. Elliott	Right forward	Mills
Rose	Left forward	Nostrand
J. Elliott	Centre	Moora
Mack	Right guard	Mulphy
Lyon	Left guard	Petter

Goals from the field—R. Elliott, 7; J. Elliott, 4; Rose, 2; Mack, 1; Mills, 2; Nostrand, 1; Moora, 1. Goal from foul—Mills. Referee—Mr. Crosby. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The big game was preceded by one between the cadets and the team from Erasmus Hall High School, in which the home team was returned victor by a score of 34 to 21. The line-up of the preliminary game follows:

Cadets, 34.	Pos.	Erasmus, 21.
Clackner	Right forward	Brown
Bank	Left forward	Herman
Turner	Centre	Lang
Miller	Right guard	Hobart
Bonhaus	Left guard	Gallin

Goals from the field—Bugg, (5,) Bonham, (4,) Clackner, (5,) Turner, (2,) Miller, (1,) Brown, (5,) Lang, (2,) Herman, (1.) Goals from fouls—Bugg, 3; Bonham, 1; Brown, (3,) Herman, (1,) Lang, (1.) Referee—Mr. Crosby. Umpire—Mr. Lyon. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

The Erasmus Hall team also played a game in the afternoon, defeating the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn by a score of 37 to 20. The game was played on the court of the church team, and for a time it looked as though the home team would win, but the visitors finally won, owing to the fine work of Lang, the Erasmus centre, who scored 10 goals from the field. The line-up follows:

Erasmus, 37.	Position.	T. A. C., 20.
Brown	Right forward	Burrows
Herman	Left forward	Judd
Lang	Centre	Rowland
Hobart	Right guard	Kane
Dukeshire, Gallin	Left guard	Stuart

Goals from the field—Lang, (10,) Brown, (2,) Herman, (2,) Hobart, (2,) Gallin, Burrows, (6,) Judd, (2,) Stuart, (2.) Goals from fouls—Burrows, (6.) Herman. Referee—Mr. Jamieson. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

KEARNEY LEADS SKATERS.

New York Athletic Club Man Scores Most Points in Class A.

Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club leads the amateur speed skaters in the Class A championship contests which are now in progress at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. W. L. Smith, who made his first appearance in the colors of the New York Athletic Club last week, is only four points behind Kearney. The latter and E. A. Taylor are the scratch men in the contest. Taylor has raced only a few times this season, and last week Kearney was unable to catch the long-mark men. Smith, however, who has a handicap, was among the first three to finish several times the past week. W. R. Lee, also of the New York Athletic Club, is forcing to the front fast, as he has led the limit men in several races. This has resulted in the reduction of his handicap by many yards.

A. Snyder of Long Branch, N. J., who has been starting from scratch in the Class B races, led with 34 points, but he has now graduated into Class A. Sutphen will receive the limit of 120 yards the first time he starts in the new class. With Sutphen out, E. Crabb of the Winthrop Athletic Club, who made his first appearance as a novice several weeks ago, is now at the head of the Class B skaters. Crabb has 25 points to his credit and Clyde Martin of "Poly Prep" 24. The standing of the contestants in Class A follows:

Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, 32; W. L. Smith, New York Athletic Club, 28; M. Loewi, New York City, 12; W. R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, 11; S. D. Kirk, Winthrop Athletic Club, 8; Guy Lyman, New York Athletic Club, 7; H. Earle, Brooklyn, 6; Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, 5; T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, 4; A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, 3, and Hugh Palliser, Brooklyn, 3.

OARSMEN BEGIN TRAINING.

Crew Candidates Will Run Across Country to Keep in Condition.

Training for the regattas of next season has already been begun by the Harlem River oarsmen, several of the clubs sending their squads out for a cross country run of three or four miles yesterday afternoon. This practice will be continued each Sunday until the crews are able to get afloat again. The largest squad of runners out yesterday was that of the Nassau Boat Club, numbering ten men, who took a run of four miles, from the club house in Sculer's Row, McComb's Dam Park, along Sedgwick Avenue to Morris Heights and return. There was a lively race at the finish, which was won by H. Nixon, with R. H. Stettig second, and O. Anderson third. The Wyanoke squad included James Breen, C. S. Rock, M. Bates, J. Weston and R. Sickle, who took a run of five miles along Jerome Avenue. Several members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club also had a run.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club held a meeting at the club house yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to order an entire fleet of new boats to replace those lost when the club house was burned last spring. Three barges, a four, a six and an eight, together with a number of single and double gigs will be ordered from local builders for delivery when the rowing season opens. Delegates to the various rowing associations were elected, as follows: To the Harlem Regatta Association, William Regan, T. R. Richards and William S. Dunn; to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, John O. Regan; to the Middle States Regatta Association, William Regan, A. Cochard and E. L. Dunn.

Two more matches were played in the handicap billiard tournament of the Lone Star Boat Club last week, G. Hafer (85) beating R. F. Levy (90) and Dr. H. Bowman (50) winning from G. Loewy, (70.) The handicap pool tournament was also started, and the two opening games resulted as follows: M. Herman (70) beat D. M. Dublon (60) and B. Minzesheimer (100) beat I. H. Blatt, (65.) The beginning of the handicap handball tournament was postponed until next Sunday.

The Atalanta Boat Club has made the following nominations for the annual election, which will be held at the clubhouse on Jan. 17: For President—Frederick Kafka; for First Vice President—David Brown; for Second Vice President—Charles E. Nissen; for Treasurer—John Runge; for Secretary—F. H. McCormick; for Commodore—David Banks; for Captain—J. Mulcahy; for First Lieutenant—William Varley; for Second Lieutenant—Charles Randolph. Over fifty applications for membership will be acted upon at this meeting. The annual ball of the club will be held on Feb. 10 at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The Nassau Boat Club elected fifteen new members at its last meeting, bringing its total membership up to 105, which is only ten less than the limit of 115. It is expected that there will be a waiting list of good length before the season opens. John Smith, the club's boat builder, has completed four of the eight new boats ordered for next season, and has the fifth under way. The additions to the fleet will comprise five single gigs, two double gigs, and a six-oared barge.

The Seventeenth Ward Boat Club of Brooklyn will hold its annual meeting to-morrow evening at the city clubrooms 411 Bedford Avenue. The club has handicap pool and billiard tournaments under way. C. Schrey is leading in the former and J. E. Teed in the latter.

TO GOVERN BILLIARDS.

New Association for Amateurs and Professionals May Be Formed.

The stirring up of matters because of the revision of the billiard rules is likely to lead to the formation of an association such as has been successful in England for several years. The new organization would take the name of the National Billiard Association, and be composed of amateurs and professionals and all interested in the game. Its function would be to act as a governing body to the sport and give an official backing to all matters pertaining to it. George Slosson favors such an organization, which he believes will do much to overcome many of the abuses of the sport. Maurice Daly is also one of its enthusiastic supporters, and he said that it must be made national in its character as well as to come so as to include all those who were interested in the game from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Daly is of the opinion that such an association would help to keep many good players now retired in the game, who would enrich not only the amateur but the professional ranks as well.

Martin Mullen of Cleveland, Ohio, the first of the Class A title holders, appeared at Morris Daly's room yesterday and said that all rumors that he was to play in the National tournament were only "hot air." He hinted out Charles Norris, who is to be one of the competitors, and the two engaged in a 300-point match at the 14.2 game. Mullen showed much of his old-time speed, and finished in the lead with an average that was a fraction better than eighteen. His best run was a cluster of 129 caroms, which completely chilled Norris, who only two innings before had counted a run of 65. Norris made nearly 29 points, and his average was a fraction better than ten.

J. Byron Stark is expected to return to this city to-morrow, and with the Pennsylvanian here there will be three of the men who have declared themselves as competitors for the National championship honors this year. All of the players need the hardest sort of practice, for it is admitted that the Chicago Athletic Association tournament will be one of the keenest competitions for the gold cup that has ever been held. It is proposed to arrange a four or six handed tournament among the Class A players who are here before they leave for Chicago, the players to be added being Dr. L. L. Mial and Martin Mullen, who will be willing to compete in such a tournament, it is believed.

The matches will be held in Maurice Daly's academy, and will begin as soon as the necessary details can be arranged. The idea is not to give a prize to the winner, or second, or third man, but to present each engaging in this practice tournament with an appropriate souvenir in the way of a pin or charm.

Wood Will Meet Kearney in Race.

Morris Wood of the Verona Lake Skating Club, the National amateur champion, announces that he will accept the challenge recently issued by Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club for a match race, the distance to be decided upon by Kearney. Wood desires to race for a $25 gold medal and will also agree to race for a $50 medal, to be paid for by the loser.

FRICTION MAY ARISE OVER DEWAR AUTO CUP

Board of Trustees Will Control Trophy Instead of the A. A. A.

BIG ROAD RACE IN CUBA

Howard Gould Offers Prize for High-Speed Motor Boats at Palm Beach —New Clubhouse Plans.

Since the arrival of Sir Thomas Dewar in this country there have been several conferences in his office here regarding the conditions for the Dewar Cup, the trophy for the one-mile straightaway race at Ormond, Fla., this month. The trophy will be for perpetual competition, and the deed of gift, which has been practically completed, stipulates that the cup may be raced for at any proper time during the year and on suitable courses other than the Ormond Beach track. It has also been definitely decided that the custody of the trophy will be vested in a Board of Trustees, to be appointed, probably, this week, under Sir Thomas Dewar's sanction.

The American Automobile Association applied for the custody of the cup, and the fact that the trophy will not be placed in charge of the organization has led to mild speculation among automobilists regarding possible friction in the near future over coming races. As the American Automobile Association at present sanctions all recognized contests in this country, it is clear, unless conditions are changed during the year, that the Board of Trustees having charge of the Dewar Cup must apply to the American Automobile Association for sanction for races. The American Automobile Association has power to debar riders who take part in unsanctioned events, and its power in this respect is much stronger than a year ago, when some riders affected to treat the matter lightly, but were soon forced to apply for reinstatement.

Between the promoters of the Ormond Beach races and the American Automobile Association there has been more or less friction, and the former now feel that they have gained a strong point in keeping the cup from the American Automobile Association and bringing it within a special racing committee, for that is what the Trustees of the cup will virtually be. These Trustees will arrange plans, receive entries, and do everything that a regularly constituted racing committee would do. The cup will be finished this week, and it will be publicly exhibited for the first time at the dinner to be given to Sir Thomas Dewar by the New York Motor Club next Sunday night at the Hotel Astor. President Charles H. Hyde of the club, accompanied by a delegation, consisting of H. Rossiter Worthington, F. J. Griffin, Chester C. Boynton, John R. Eustis, William J. Morgan, and H. R. Lounsbury, waited upon Sir Thomas at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday and formally extended to him the invitation to be present at the dinner. Mayor McClellan says he will be present, if possible, and it is expected that informal addresses will be made by Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America; Harlan W. Whipple, President of the American Automobile Association; John Firsón of Chicago, and D. H. Lewis of Buffalo.

Besides the Dewar Cup, all of the other Ormond Beach prizes will be exhibited at the dinner, and the Vanderbilt Cup, which was first raced for last Fall on the Long Island course, will also occupy a post of honor among the automobile trophies.

The official entry blank for the motor boat races at Palm Beach, Fla., from Feb. 1 to 4, and the automobile and motor boat races in Cuba, from Feb. 9 to 12, have been issued by W. J. Morgan, with whom the entries will close. For the former entries close on Jan. 20, and for the Cuban events on Jan. 15, in this city, at 116 Nassau Street, which may, however, be extended to Jan. 28 at the Hotel Ormond, Fla. These latter events are a decided novelty, as nothing of the kind has ever been attempted before in Cuba, and there is much curiosity as to how many contestants will appear. The most important event will be the 100 mile road race for a $1,000 cup. It will be held over the Havana-San Christobal Road, running out from Havana for fifty miles and then returning. On Feb. 9 there will be seven road races, from a quarter mile dash to twenty kilometers, about twelve and one-half miles. The motor boat contests will be held on Feb. 10, four events being scheduled at one, five, ten, and twenty miles.

The motor boat events for Palm Beach have undergone a few changes since the preliminary list of events was issued several days ago. One of the new events is a twenty mile race for a cup given by Howard Gould. This is limited to high speed boats, and the same conditions apply to the four-mile race for the H. M. Flagler Cup, the one kilometer race for the Proctor Smith Cup, and the one mile event for the Sir Thomas Dewar Cup. The entry fee is $5 for all boats of ten horse power or over, and for those less than ten horse power the fee is $2.

There is every indication that, despite the attraction of the automobile shows this week, the special meeting of members of the Automobile Club of America to-morrow night will be well attended. The plans for the new clubhouse and garage are likely to be definitely settled. The Board of Governors, at the meeting last week, virtually drew up a plan of procedure to be presented to the members, which will undoubtedly meet with general satisfaction. The subscriptions, as announced by President Morris a week ago, were close to $150,000, and a number of new ones have since been received. In fact, the general impression is that the clubhouse is assured beyond question. There will be no difficulty, as one of the Governors said last week, in securing all the money that is necessary, and a trifle over $400,000 will be raised.

The club has now reached its membership limit of 500, and there are twenty-five on the waiting list. With the organization giving perfect house and garage facilities, the oninion has been expressed by several of the leading members that within a short time the club ought to have at least 1,000 members and take a recognized position as the National automobile club of America.

BASEBALL LEAGUE MEETS.

Decides on Method of Presenting Drafting Plan to Commission.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The Minor Baseball League representatives held a meeting to-day to decide as to the best method of presenting their case to the National Commission when that body meets to-morrow. The Presidents of six organizations were present, and it was determined to go in a body before the National Commission. The proposed new classification of players for drafting is believed to be the chief point of difference, but the minor league officials to-day expressed confidence that there would be no trouble over that point, notwithstanding the announced opposition of the American League. President Pulliam of the National League was confined to his bed to-day with nervous prostration, but expected to be able to attend the meeting to-morrow.

All of the officials who are to participate in the meeting excepting President Ban Johnson of the American League are in the city, and Mr. Johnson is expected to arrive in the morning.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

1st Av, corner, in 80's; price $77,000; rents $8,000.

Six-story modern, in 80's, near 1st Av.; price $58,000; rents $6,768.

New 3d Av, corner; six stories; price $74,000; rents $7,800.

West 101st St., five-story double, with stores; price $31,500; rents $3,310.

West 108th St., five-story double; price $33,500; rents $3,850.

West 142d St., five story, 40 feet wide; price $33,000; rents $6,024.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

AN EXCHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS.

Low-priced apartments, flats, tenements preferred.

Additional cash need not be an essential feature of the trade.

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BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY CO., 135 Broadway. Telephone, 7655 Cort.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS & APARTMENT HOUSES.

Well secured investments in high-class properties showing over seven per cent. net, and sure to increase in value. Other property taken in payment. Exceptional opportunities at present.

JOHN H. BERRY, 31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

Building, 264 Spring St.

near Hudson, for sale or to let.

Seven-story and cellar, with elevator, steam heat, etc.; price low; rent moderate; possession.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Builders.—Well located lots Washington Heights 2 blocks from Rapid Transit station; 6 lots finest section Bronx, 3 blocks from station; great bargains. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

Substantial 40-foot front, 5-story building with cellar, now used as a stable for 105 horses; elevator; price low.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Several parcels paying over 10% net on money invested; built new law; Broadway front; reasonable. F. S. Robinson, 39 Hancock Place.

3-story 3-family flat, 25x90x100; 8 rooms; rent, $4,465; price, $43,500. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

5-story 3-family flat, 25x100; rents nearly 6,000; price, $37,000. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

East Side.

BUILDING PLOTS,

CHOICE LOCATIONS.

Bet. 3d and Park Avs., 106th St. to 125th St.

Two lots, 41x75, $25,000 each.

Plot 39x100, $25,000. Exceptional advantages.

Plot 78x100, $48,000; on good street.

EASY TERMS.

A. E. Koeble, 30 Pine St.

CHOICE CORNER PLOTS,

LEXINGTON AND PARK AVS., BET. 106TH AND 125TH STS.

Plot 78x100, $60,000, exceptional bargain.

Plot 50x100, $45,000, on wide street.

Plot 46x85, $40,000.

EASY TERMS.

A. E. Koeble, 30 Pine St.

MURRAY HILL SECTION.—7-story corner, 100 x100; $50,000 cash required.

NEIGHBORHOOD 116th St. and Lenox Av.—6-story, 75x100; $30,000 cash required.

ABOVE 125th St., Near Madison Av.—6-story, 75x100; $20,000 cash required.

8 to 10 per cent on investment guaranteed by responsible lessee if desired.

SIDLEY, 66 Broadway.

Dwelling; Bargain; Vicinity 80th St. and 5th Av.

Four-story and basement, covering almost entire lot, 25x100; can be purchased for $80,000.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

In the 70s, 6-story; 14 rooms; fireproof; price $30,500; rent $2,500; mtg. $25,000. East 17th, 6-story; 12 rooms; fireproof; price $24,000; mtg. $18,000; rent $2,600. Ebrenfeld, 5 Attorney St.

ONE TENANT.

House in Northern St., leased to one tenant; must be sold to close partnership. Apply to John Davis, 7 Pine, or your own broker.

Elegant brick house; private neighborhood; 9 rooms, bath, laundry; parquet floors; modern improvements; lot 27x114. Owner, 1,000 East 125th St.

Bargain.—99th St., near 3d Av.; two 5-story double tenements, 31.2x100; rents, $4,000; price, $35,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second Av., 4073; 5-story double flat, two stores, one a bakery; $28,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Yorkville, 3d Av corner.—Modern six-story. $75,000; rents $7,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 76th St., 25 ft., 4-story double tenement; price $14,000; mortgages $10,000; bargain. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Yorkville tenement; six-story; new law; price $48,000; rents $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

924 St., Near Lexington.—Two double flats; fine condition; improvements; $35,500. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

2d Av., Near 42d St.—5-story; 4-family; stores; $27,500. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

3d Av., Near 116th St.—5-story, triple, stores; price, $35,500. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

80th St., Near 3d.—5-story double, full lot, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

Investment properties.

6-story new houses; all rented:

30 per cent. investment guaranteed.

Chas. E. Hunter, 155 West 14th St.

On 2d St.; 18% investment guaranteed; also bargain on west side. Lewi, 703 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

Two lots, north side 133d St., between Broadway and Riverside; $9,000; easy terms.

F. B. WOOD & CO., corner Broadway and 80th St.

We are authorized to sell 4 Avenue lots, near 150th St., on Washington Heights, AT $8,500 EACH.

WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER,

PLOT 99x100, PRICE, $50,000. VICINITY 175TH ST. A. E. KOELBLE, 30 PINE ST.

A BROADWAY BARGAIN.

Corner plot, containing nearly 5 lots; near 137th St. Subway station; price, $75,000. We have numerous bargains in vacant lots on the Heights.

JOHN R. AND OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

BUILDERS.

Choice avenue corner plot five lots near "L" station; low price to quick buyer.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—Audubon Av.; excavated; near Subway station. Henry D. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

Corner plot of lots on Washington Heights, near 170th St.; price $45,000. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Mellor Won the Mohawk's Event—Spring First in Pastime's Race.

S. H. Mellor won the cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx yesterday afternoon, covering the course of about five miles in 26. Fred Lorz was second and Richard Doody third. The order and time of the nine men who completed the entire run follows:

S. H. Mellor, 26; Fred Lorz, 26:25; Richard Doody, 26:47; Winfield Bailey, 27:12; Harry Meyer, 27:37; John Boyle, 27:58; A. Michel, 28:24; John Bruce, 28:25; George Lembach, 32:20.

The junior runners of the club ran over a three-mile course, Philip Lorz finishing first in 17:04. J. Maxey was second, W. Tillman third, J. Keating fourth, James Ryan fifth, John Ryan sixth, and George Kirstein seventh. The Mohawks expect to enter strong teams in the relay races to be held in Brooklyn on Jan. 28, and in the Madison Square Garden on Feb. 4. On the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 25, the club will hold a masquerade ball in Muller's Bronx Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

The Pastime Athletic Club held a run of about five miles from the Jerome Hotel, at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, up the avenue to the Moshulu Parkway and return, which was won by Michael Spring in 32:30. There were thirty-five competitors, and the order at the finish was as follows: Michael Spring, Pastime Athletic Club; Percy Smallwood, Pastime A. C.; T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; L. A. Marks, Pastime A. C.; T. Kaskoray, Boys' Club; S. G. Clark, New West Side A. C.; J. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; J. W. Kelley, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; Owen E. Zieglitz, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; F. G. Clark, New West Side A. C.; D. Collins, Greenpoint Lyceum; T. Concannon, Greenpoint Lyceum; C. Bardons, Greenpoint Lyceum; H. O. Tierney, East Side Settlement; J. M. Dover, Pastime A. C.; W. R. Monroe, Pastime A. C.; H. Arnold, Pastime A. C.; H. Wilson, Pastime A. C.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

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A SOLID REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

An improved Broadway corner; choice location. Both property and price will interest speculator or investor. Will entertain part trade. Full particulars upon application to

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EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE

IF YOU ARE A QUICK BUYER

we can sell you a well-located seven-story elevator apartment house at a price that will absolutely net thirty per cent. on an investment of $21,000 cash. Bona fide purchasers are requested to communicate with this office without delay. Telephone 3107 Cortlandt.

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Don't look any further

For an Investment.

6th Av. corner, south of 59th St.; guaranteed net income $50,000 on an investment of $550,000 over a first mortgage of $400,000 at 4½%. This property is not known to be in the market and particulars must be treated confidentially. JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY!

141 West 27th Street, 25x98.9.

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.

FRONT AND REAR TENEMENTS.

GOOD INCOME.

Will sell for lot value only. Easy terms. Broadway Reliance Realty Co., 135 Broadway.

Price ..... $25,000.

1st mortgage ..... 20,000.

Attractive 5-story and basement private house; electric lights; open plumbing, parquet floors; best residential block on west side; caretaker on premises. 122 West 87th St.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement private house on one of the best blocks on the west side; open plumbing, high ceilings, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electric lights; price, $25,000; mortgage, $20,000. Caretaker on premises, 122 West 87th St.

A FOUR STORY 20-FT. DWELLING IN WEST 76th ST., $30,000.

Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

6TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.

2 4-story and basement dwellings, on plot 25x100; price $40,000 each; both rent, nominal, $2,700; easy terms. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

TENEMENT BARGAINS.

36th, adjoining Ninth Av., $28,000, rents $3,000

39th, adjoining Ninth Av., 19,000, rents 2,112

52d, adjoining Ninth Av., 34,000, rents 3,648

56th, adjoining Ninth Av., 36,500, rents 3,944

WILLIAM P. ROONEY, 773 8TH AV., (477H.)

Manhattan Av., Below 110th St.—Two five-story, 25-foot double flats; rents nearly $3,600 each; can be purchased much less than any similar houses in vicinity. Call

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—West 72d St. near Subway express station; four-story, white stone modern dwelling; fine condition; price asked $53,000, including mirrors, chandeliers, and carpets. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attention, Investors! Bargain!—Four choice lots on 11th St., near 10th Av.; will entertain any reasonable offer for quick buyer. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway. Telephone, 4139 Riverside.

Two lots near Prospect Station, with plan to permit building loan for 20-family house; 24-family house, West Harlem; 20% guaranteed; cash, $20,000. Martin, 879 Forest Av.

114th St., Near 7th Av.—Two 25-foot, 5-story triple flats; rents, $3,500; will be $3,700; price, $31,000; mortgage, $25,000.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

122 West 87th St.; 3-story and basement, 18x35x100; open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors; fine block; at a sacrifice. Caretaker on premises.

Attention, Investors—Big Bargain. West 114th St., near 8th Av. 5-story double flat; $26,500; 1st mortgage $15,000, 4½. Take 2d mortgage. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

Block front on Lenox Av., ready for improvement, near 125th St.; suitable for elevator apartments. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

$31,500; mortgage, $20,000; rents, $3,528; five-story double, vicinity 103d Subway station; $7,500 cash; balance easy terms. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A Positive Bargain.—Several 5-story up-to-date triple flats, growing section, west side, Manhattan; owner. Herrmann, 292 Central Park West.

A.—We have for sale several good paying elevator apartment houses; might exchange some of them for other property and cash. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

133d, Near Broadway.—Triple flats, rents $2,900; price, $26,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

New law 20-family apartment, 40x100, near 7th Av.; will be completed very soon; price, $52,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Triple flats, near 8th Av., north of 150th St.; guaranteed rents over $3,700; price, $31,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Bargain.—3 cold water tenements, near 140th and 8th Av.; rents $3,000; price, $26,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Snap; double flat, six rooms, no heat, vicinity 97th & Columbus; rent $3,000; price $27,500; $5,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—Private house near 8th Av. and 135th St.; price, $12,000; worth $14,000; $7,000 cash. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 W. 125th St.

2 elegant double flats near 104th St. "L" Station; rents over $3,500 each; price, $29,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Handsome residence, West 87th; neighborhood unexcelled; improvements seldom equaled; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Amsterdam Av.; extra wide double flat; vicinity 96th; $50,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

New law; 40 foot apartment house; no elevator; rent over $7,000; price $60,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., Near 9th.—Modern tenement; full lot; price, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.; modern corner triple flat; three stores; $65,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Safe, Sane, Sure Investment.—Steam-heated flat; $30,000; rents, $3,294. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

$6,000 cash buys elegant six-room double flat, vicinity 125th and 7th Av.; net return 15 per cent. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Carmine St.—6-story triple, with stores, $47,500; rents, $4,100; bargain. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

141st St., Near Lenox.—50x100; price, $16,500; mortgage, $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

151st St. West.—33.4 front; price, $42,000; actual rents, $4,620. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 27th St., 14 rooms, 6-story; price $24,000; rent $2,900; mtge. $18,000. Ebrenfeld, 5 Attorney St.

Apartment site, West 132d St.; three dwellings; only $26,000. Henry Cocrane, 2 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Modern double flat, 98th St., near Columbus Av. Henry Cochrane, 2 West 125th.

Sacrifice; triple flat; rent $4,100; price $24,500; $8,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat; no heat, vicinity 110th & 8th Avs.; $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

107th St., Near Columbus.—20 families; $55,000; rents, $6,156. E. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

A lot, 20th St., near 7th Av., suitable business or stable. Graham, 60 Liberty St.

8th Av.; triple flat, large store, $32,500; worth $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two five-story twenty-family tenements, West 66th; $17,500; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

119th St., West.—3 double flats, 75x100; price, $77,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Handsome four-story residence near Central Park West for $26,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

Manor.—79 acres of woodland, $790; good soil; a rare chance for bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Deer Park.—11 acres, house, barn, fruit, $1,200; bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

FARM BARGAINS—Litchfield Co., Conn., Berkshire Co., Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 to 600 acres; $700 to $10,000. Write for list.

J. K. SMITH, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUSH, LEONORA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Leonora A. Baush, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Esqs., counselors at law, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the city of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1904.—JAMES BAKER, Executor. THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, New York City. 45-lawtu

BRONX.

FOR SALE.

Attention! Builders and Speculators! Send for list large and small plots.

Bathgate Av., 2 lots, (below grade) $10,000

Corner, 48x95, near Webster Av. 6,000

Webster Av., 3 lots, excavated 15,500

149th St., plot 50x80 15,000

Park Av. corner, 50x100 9,500

Webster Av., block front, 18 lots 75,000

138th St., 6 lots, choice location 50,000

Chas. A. Weber, 623 E. 149th St.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.

DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BRONX.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, rents $2,400; price $22,000; $6,000 cash buys finest house in Bronx, 5-story and basement, rent $3,000, price $27,500; $2,500 cash buys 4-story triple, rents $1,820, price $16,000; drop me a postal, and I will cheerfully submit further particulars. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

FOX TIFFANY,

Westchester Av., Cor So. B'lvard

Large & Small Plots near R. T. lines

3-story 3-family frame house, near Rapid Transit station, $7,250.

4-story single and double flats finest section Bronx.

Third Av. store property; little cash necessary; great bargain. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St.; east of Morris Av., Bronx; ex client neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, of 371 8th Av., Manhattan.

The coming 125th Street of the Bronx.

East 149th Street.—Two 5-

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

Will Build to Suit You
Tenants, Lessees. We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in good locations, OFFICE, MERCANTILE or LOFT BUILDINGS in MANHATTTAN on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floors above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALB NY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES, 51
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

116TH ST. DOUBLE STORE.
Extra large, 100 feet from Subway station, specially suitable for bank or wine and liquor establishment. For full particulars apply to
A. B. MOSHER & CO.
71 WEST 116TH ST., NEAR LENOX AV.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
42.4 feet x 96.2 feet,
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(61). 60 Liberty St.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, passenger elevator; unobstructed light. Risser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,
Foot of 67th St., "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d St. EDGAR LEAVCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Attractive offices, studios, $35 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, all light, new building, 259 William, near Chambers; elevator, power, heat; rent low.

A.—Best, suitable, newly decorated, very fine store for millinery business, 1,083 Lexington Av.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental, 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 14th; elevator; heat, $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

About 5,000 square feet, steam power, $900.00. H. G., Box 210 Times Downtown.

To Rent—Fine store, middle of shopping district; bargain. 433 6th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JENNY A. GERARD, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. WIGGIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished by the number 20 Bond Street, and extending through to Mercer Street, bounded in front by Broadway, southerly by Bond now or formerly of Joseph Crum, northerly by land now or formerly of Robert L. Stevens, and westerly by Mercer Street.

Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land adjoining the above-described premises on the north and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the division line between the houses known as Nos. 499 and 501 Broadway, distant fifty-four (54) feet one (1) inch from the westerly line of Broadway which point was at the centre of the division line or party wall between the houses aforesaid at its western extremity; running thence southerly and parallel with Broadway four (4) inches more or less, and thence northwesterly along said land and at right angles to Broadway, or nearly so, 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Mercer Street, and thence northeasterly along the said easterly side or line of Mercer Street 4 inches, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation 48 77-100 square feet.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.
JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street running east and west being 80 Broadway and 70 Mercer Street, in said Borough of Manhattan:

The said premises will be sold subject to certain leases of parts of the premises 499 Broadway, all of which expire February 1st, 1906, and contain a privilege of cancellation on sixty days' notice to the tenant in case of a sale of said premises, and to monthly tenancies as to the premises No. 70 Mercer Street.

The approximate amount of unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents, now liens against said premises, which are to be paid by the purchaser or allowed to the purchaser is $1,919.83 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1905.
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALIM A. MIKWEE and EID MIKWEE, individually and as partners, and the firm of S. J. MIKWEE & BRO., Bankrupts.—No. 6,541.—Notice of sale by auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Antoine Kourl, the trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

A general description of said property is as follows, viz.:

Debts due on open account and dry goods.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five (75%) per centum of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5, 1905.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT.
To Let from May 1, 1905.
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF);
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE,
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32 W 22dSt
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

AT 143 BLEECKER ST., 3 CORNER LOFTS, 30x100 EACH.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

NO. 5 GREAT JONES ST.
Four-story and basement building; three floors full depth of lot; might divide; rent very low.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

BROOME ST., 456.—First loft to let, at reasonable rental; choice location for samples display. Joseph E. Steckler, 714 8th floor.

Light shop at Park, near Tremont Av., 2,000-2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St., 1st Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Lease of few rooms required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9. $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES:
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, fire-proof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Public dining room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, PROP.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stations 5 minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$55 to $80
7 Rooms and Bath.....$80 to $115
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

Five and six rooms; elevator apartment; improvements 126th St., Lexington Av.; basement window. 227 East 63d St.; store, upper part private house, small family. Particulars, Greenfield, 541 East 86th St.

117TH ST., 55 EAST.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments in select house, furnished or unfurnished. 105 Madison Av.

West Side.

THE BRISTOL,
60-62 West 107th St., near Manhattan Av., Delightful five-room Apartment; telephone, elevator, electric light, &c.; rent $40.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th Street, or
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all night and day; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant single apartment, eight rooms, all outside exposure; steam heat, hot water; hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

$55.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$55.00.
An elegant large, eight-room apartment, all light.

Bronx.

Seven large, light, beautiful rooms and bath; brand new; latest improvements; good neighborhood; rents, $33-$38. Janitors, 672-674 East 141st St.

1,370 Webster Av., Block from Wendover, Opposite Claremont Park.—Single apartment, one flight, seven rooms; porcelain bath; heat, hot water; $28.

772 German Place, (157th St., 3d Av.)—Five rooms; porcelain bath; one flight; $28.

158TH ST, West, corner Jackson, Bronx.—$24; 5 light rooms and bath; heated.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAURICE KARPEL, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, January 9, 1905, by order of the court, at 11 A. M., at Daub's Storage Warehouse, 122 East 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of linoleums, oilcloths, carpets, matting, rugs, &c.
ELI ROSENBERG, Receiver.
SAMUEL MONHEIM, Attorney for Receiver.

Great Northern Steamship Co.
The New Twin-Screw S. S. MINNESOTA
WILL MAKE HER FIRST SAILING FROM SEATTLE, WASH.
ON JANUARY 21, 1905,
Under command of Capt. JOHN H. RINDER, calling at
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONGKONG.
SUPERB MODERN PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
For rates and other information apply to local representatives of
GREAT NORTHERN R'WAY-NORTHERN PACIFIC R'WAY,
OR HEAD OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
402 BURKE BUILDINGS, SEATTLE, WASH.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE."
A SELECT CRUISE
to the
West Indies
by the palatial S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
from N. Y. January 11, 1905
Arrive at / Stay.
St. Thomas .....January 16, 6 hours
St. Pierre .....January 17, 4 hours
Fort de France.....January 17, 7 hours
San Juan .....January 19, 24 hours
Kingston .....January 22, 10 hours
Santiago .....January 23, 6 hours
Havana .....January 25, 22½ hours
Nassau, N. P. .....January 27, 5 hours
New York .....January 30.
A limited number of passengers taken to and from JAMAICA and CUBA only, also to and from other ports mentioned above, except Porto Rico.
Rates $125 Upward.
Followed by two more cruises February 2 and March 7.
To the
Orient
by S. S. MOLTKE
January 30, 1905,
76 days, including all points of interest. Rates $300 upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
33-35 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Waldersee Jan 14, 11 AM | ‡Pennsylv'a Jan. 28, 11 AM
‡*Minneapolis Jan. 21, 4 PM | ‡Patricia Feb. 11, 9 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Adalbert Jan. 10, 2 PM; Feb. 25, Apr. 11
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
Deutschland.....Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz. Jan. 17, Noon | Kronprinz. Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser. Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser. Apr. 4, 10 AM
Kr'prinz. Feb. 21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II. Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser. Mar. 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz. May 2, 5 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Cassel. Jan. 19 | Barbarossa. Feb. 23, 10 AM
Chemnitz. Jan. 24, 10 AM | Breslau. Feb. 28, noon
Br'nd'nb'g. Ja. 31, 10 AM | Kurfurst. Mar. 9, 11 AM
Main. Feb. 14, 10 AM | Br'nd'nb'g. Mar. 14, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene. Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene. Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert. Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert. Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise. Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise. Mar. 11, 11 AM
Neckar. Feb. 11, 11 AM | Neckar. Mar. 18, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Philadelphia.

WINTER TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
ORIENT Annual parties to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, etc., Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 7, 18, Mar. 7, $600 to $1,045.
MEDITERRANEAN Seven short tours to Italy, Southern France, Spain, Sicily, etc., with Paris & London, Jan. 17, Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 7, 11, 25, $375 to $900.
FLORIDA Pleasant tourist parties to chief resorts leave Jan. 26, Feb. 11, 25, Mar. 11, $75 to $140.
BERMUDA Special tours by Quebec S. S. Co. Mail Steamships from New York, Jan. 18, 28, April 12, 17, $58.50 to $82.50.
JAPAN, HAWAII. Tours from San Francisco, Japan, Mar. 18, $650. Hawaii Feb. 23, Mar. 4, $150 up. INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO ALL WINTER RESORTS BY ALL ROUTES. Programmes and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.

30 Tours to Europe, $175 to $1,000.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
TO
MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400
and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Featured Sketches for the Ports of Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE, Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow. $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria. Jan. 14, 6 AM | Etruria. Feb. 4, 6 AM
Umbria. Jan. 21, 6 AM | Lucania. Feb. 11, 10 AM
Campania. Jan. 28, 11 AM | Umbria. Feb. 18, 2 PM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up. Steamer and accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA.....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA. Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; Jun. 26.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia. Jan. 14, noon | Ethiopia. Feb. 11, noon
Astoria. Jan. 28, noon | Furnessia. Feb. 25, noon
First saloon $45 and up.
Second saloon, $30 and $35; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton Roads, Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and Southwest.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 20 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. E. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

VIA NAPLES, "Fast Italian Line."
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SYDNEY OLLENDORFF, Bankrupt.—No. 7,692.

To the creditors of Sydney Ollendorff of the City, County, and State of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Sydney Ollendorff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 4, 1905.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Mid-Winter Tours
TO
CALIFORNIA
Tickets good to return until Nov. 1.
Parties will leave New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, etc., in Jan., Feb., and March, and visit Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Jose, San Rafael, and San Francisco. The Return journey includes the Sierra Nevada by daylight, Salt Lake City, the Gorges and Canons of Colorado by daylight, Denver, Manitou Springs, and the Garden of the Gods. Leisurely sojourns will be made at the following celebrated hotels: The Glenwood, Hotel del Coronado, Hotel Green, The Potter, Hotel El Paso de Robles, Sea Beach Hotel, Hotel del Monte, The Vendome, The Palace, Hotel Rafael, The Knutsford, The Brown Palace. Business men and their families and ladies can see all important points without waste of time, traveling luxuriously under escort of experienced conductors the entire round trip, and being relieved of every care.

OTHER TOURS To Florida, Mexico, Porto Rico, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, Cruise to West Indies, etc.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO
New York: 25 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, Eastern Time:
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—‡3:50, ‡‡10:00, *x‖10:02, A. M., ‡2‖1:00, *x‖1:03, *x‖3:00, ‡‡3:00, *x‖5:01, *x‖12:00 PM.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—‡*8 A. M., 12 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—‡9:00 A. M., ‡‖12:00, ‖4:00, *‖11:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—‡3 P. M
Lakeville & Norfolk—‡8:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—‡3:50, ‡8:30 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡4:50, $6:00, ‡8:00, ‖10:02, ‡*10:02 (to Waterbury A. M. ‡1:05, ‡4:30, ‖*5:01, ‡6:00, ‖6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and 125th St., also at 1,183, 261, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 23 Park Place, 225 Union Square, 1182 Fifth Av., 2245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2278 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, 64 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 290 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. §Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot West 23d St., Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: a7.25, d1.15, e7.45, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	*8:40 AM	*10:30 AM
Buffalo Express	*a7.25 AM	*e7.50 AM
Black Diamond Express	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12:35 PM	*11:10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	12:55 PM	14:10 PM
Easton Local	15:10 PM	15:20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Express	*n5:40 PM	*x5:40 PM
The Buffalo Train	*7:55 PM	*8:00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 290, 353, 1,224 and 1,354 Broadway; 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Sq. West, 2245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 336 & 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. W. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT and J. FRANK MACCORMACK, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that personal property consisting of one motor cycle, one bicycle globe, one bicycle trunk, office furniture belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, will be sold under the direction of Marcus Schnitzer, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Manhattan, on the 23d day of January, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and that the personal property belonging to the said estate of said bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at Wentworth Place and Fairview Avenue, Fairview, New Jersey, (ten minutes' ride from Jersey City,) ON THE SAME DAY at 1 P. M.

A general description of said property to be sold at Fairview is as follows: Bicycles, parts of bicycles, motor cycles, loop-the-loop machines, bicycle jumps, bicycle trunks, fire extinguishers, office furniture, boiler and engine, tools, working tables, lumber, and other material constituting part of amusement apparatus together six letters patent giving the exclusive right and privilege to manufacture, use, and sell the aforesaid property, and the right, title and interest of the bankrupts in the lease of the premises where said property is situated. Other information in detail concerning the said property may be obtained from the trustee, Marcus Schnitzer, No. 22 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The above property will be on exhibition for inspection by purchasers on January 12th, 14th, and 21st, 1905, at the former plant of said bankrupts, at Fairview, New Jersey, and at 113 Leonard Street, Manhattan, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.
FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 7th, 1905.

NO. 6,758.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES KAMINESTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Kaminester of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said Charles Kaminester was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 9, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—THOMAS L. CAMERDEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas L. Camerden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the first meeting of creditors in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 6, 1905.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St. N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*4:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:05 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*8:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (*2:25, ‡Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:35, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *3:25, *4:25, ‡Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:35, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 3:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:25 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:35 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. 12:10 night. Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park), OCEAN GROVE, Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*4:35 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only), 11:55 P. M. 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:35 for North Philadelphia only), *4:35, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
Sleeping Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av., (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Penn

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Sable fur collar, east room, art gallery, 57th St., Sunday afternoon. The lady who found it will please return to M. C. Darst, 1,004 B'way.

LOST.—Gold medal, Canadian swimming championship, bearing name of E. H. Adams. Reward if returned to 128 E. 23d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

167TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor, running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

18TH ST., 308 EAST.—Large and small very clean well furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent German board, in private house; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant well-heated rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room, one block from Subway station; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment, can accommodate two gentlemen. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 127 WEST.—Strictly private Jewish family, occupying comfortable home, will rent one or two rooms to congenial people appreciating home surroundings.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; board optional.

122D ST., 223 WEST.—Private family have large, warm room, with board, for gentleman.

BROADWAY, 2,708, Opposite 103d Subway.—Homelike accommodation; two, three newly furnished outside rooms. Exmont.

Fifth Av., 7.—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; private bath; with board; references; Telephone 4347 Spring.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward

LENOX AV., 216, Near 121st St.—Refined family will take few select people; steam-heated house; double room top floor, single room third floor, with board.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,134, (86th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family; Holmes.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Table board; cooking high class; service dainty; parlor dining room; electric lights; high quality.

MADISON AV., 673, 675, 686.—Parlor suite, $25.00; $30.00 (two persons); table guests accommodated.

OPPORTUNITY. Board and lodging; one or two business women; refined apartment house; lower east side; reasonable. References. 305 Times Main Office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 331. Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; references exchanged.

16TH ST., 212 EAST.—Large and small well furnished rooms in private family; references.

157TH ST., 515 EAST.—Most desirable room; view Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

177TH ST., 696 EAST.—Corner house. Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms; en suite, singly.

220, 550 W.—Neat, clean room; hot, cold water; gentleman or couple; private; references.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room for rent; hall-boy; telephone service.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Very desirable, elegantly furnished room, with bath and running water.

37TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; high class private house; references.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two people; reasonable. Wood.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for men only; references exchanged; quiet and homelike.

43D ST., 125 West, near Broadway.—Refined lodgments; single and double; cafe attached; references imperative.

48TH ST., 9 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; four sunny windows; also front room.

49TH ST., 141 WEST.—Sunny, second-story front room; well heated; closets; hot water.

50TH ST., 28 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

54TH ST., 250 WEST. Large front room, heated; running water; quiet house; references.

64TH ST., 8 WEST.—Clean, quiet, medium room; bath; suit gentleman; near "L" and Subway.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, well-furnished, comfortable room; bath; private family; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 66 WEST. Large room and alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 141 WEST. Beautifully furnished, sunny rooms; hot and cold water, bath, telephone; references.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; electric light; gentlemen only; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

132D ST., 40 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, steam heated; telephone; housekeeping privileges; $2-$4.50; private.

135TH ST., 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, second floor; also hall room, with or without board.

141ST ST., 48 EAST.—Nice room, private house; breakfast accommodations; terms moderate price; for gentlemen.

A floor of four handsome furnished rooms, in private house, would be let to two or three refined gentlemen; excellent terms. Address N. Y. Z., Box 301 Times Main Office.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, brownstone house, $2.50 per week. 871 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to rent; references.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE A SALESWOMAN IN THEIR DRESSMAKING SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FINE TRADE NEED APPLY.

WANTED—Ladies, to sing "Home, Sweet Home" at Grand Opera House afternoons Jan. 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, Feb. 2 or 3; twenty best received seat tickets given each contestant; $100 in gold paid to lady singing this song best; large, select audiences will decide the contest by ballot; those desiring to enter the contest please state which afternoon they prefer to sing; also send some information as to ability and experience; only two contestants will sing each afternoon; all clippings and photos returned if desired. Address Home, Box 132 Times, Downtown.

WANTED Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated confidentially

WANTED.—Nurse for child four years old for afternoons; please write, stating salary desired, and giving references and experience to R., The Narragansett, 93d St and Broadway.

WANTED—Typist, one with considerable experience; must be neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Neat girl; small family; private house; references. Call, 9 to 12, 29 E. 129th.

Males.

WANTED—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, ornamer hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., 210 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av., 21st St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, H. W. Miller.

WANTED—A young man, about 20 years old, who has had some practical experience in paper business; no others need apply; must be accurate and energetic. Apply by letter only, stating particulars, to Miller & Wright Paper Co., 67 Duane St.

WANTED—Experienced salesman accustomed to interviewing the best people and ready to begin work at once; must have education and convincing address; remuneration according to ability. V Box 130 Times.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary $20 to $25. L., 350 Broadway.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced ledger clerk; must be an excellent penman, quick and accurate at figures. Apply G. J., Box 401 Times Main Office.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; bright young man; experience not necessary, but must be neat and accurate; salary $8 to $10. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Boys as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern business methods; some stenography. Double Entry, 161 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Two years' experience; good penman; willing worker. Miss L., Box 151 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady closing her house would like to place young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in other work; can sew nicely. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday mornings, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at Albemarle Hotel, Room 24.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families; best references. Dressmaker, 143 West 97th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and EXPERIENCED Stenographer.—Accurate, rapid; start, $7. [illegible] Box 125 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership settlements, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Work on stock brokers' books or any other, by an expert, moderate charges; temporary or permanent. Accounts, Box 136 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires work in broker's office or with law firm; experience as public accountant; highest references. Januar., Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 20, desires special work, posting, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 44 East 88th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for competent butler. Call or address this week, 459 Madison Av.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 204 Times, Main Office.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and structural; wants work for spare hours. V Box 202 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE.—Honest boy wants position as only house-worker in small family; low wages. To, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) calsomines, plasters; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

PAINTER and PAPER HANGER.—German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50 (including material;) kalsomining and plastering cheap. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By competent man as private secretary or correspondence clerk. Alfred, Box 1,018 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start, $8. Miss Fowler, Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated young lady of 19; start, $6. Miss Goodspeede, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; limited experience; bright, businesslike; well bred; references. Knowlton, 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and entry clerk; competent and experienced; desires position promising advancement. Miss Schenck, 60 W. 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; broad education; good work in all lines. Qualified, 131 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months experience; high school education; spells well; accurate. Miss M., 159 Downtown Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing, intelligent, industrious; six months experience. Miss E. G., 84 7th Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Do [illegible]

STENOGRAPHER.—A quiet German stenographer wishes change. Moderate. Box 1,019 Herald, Harlem.

TELEGRAPHER.—By young man; thoroughly understands brokerage work; best references. W. L., Box 162 Times, Downtown.

Wanted—Cook, $35; laundress, $25; parlor housework, $20; cook and housework, 129 St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d.

Wanted—Woman wishes to take family [illegible] washing home; please send postal card. Mary Lechner, 328 Hess St., New York.

A BLACK HAND BAND, MAYBE.

Jersey City Police Think They've Caught One—A Butcher's Story.

Eight Italians, alleged to be members of a "black hand" band, organized for blackmail and robbery, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday. Joseph Mangosa, a butcher, of 339 Newark Avenue, told the police last Friday that on Dec. 30 he was summoned by letter to the rooms of Fortunio Paulo, 258 Railroad Avenue, where he was confronted by ten Italians, who demanded $20.

He told them, he says, that he only had $5 with him, but was told they would take that on account, but would expect him to pay the balance in instalments, and warned him not to notify the police on pain of death.

Detective Caprio learned that Paulo belonged to a club which met every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at 50 Essex Street. A raid was made at that time one Sunday, but the supposed clubroom was found vacant. Later it was learned that the meeting room had been changed to the apartments of Angelo Demarco, at 54 Morris Street. This place was raided, and Demarco, Paulo and six other men were captured.

In the place was a white cloth pinned to the wall, a black cross surmounted by the figures "2" and "3" being painted on the cloth. The men said they were laborers and were there because they boarded with Demarco. They said the black cross was to frighten anyone who might obtain access to the room while they were at work. They were locked up at police headquarters.

PALL BEARERS ALL SWIMMERS

Old N. Y. A. C. Associates Attend the Funeral of G. W. Van Cleaf.

George W. Van Cleaf, the well-known amateur swimmer and water polo player of the New York Athletic Club, who died on Friday, was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services at his late home on Twentieth Avenue, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, were quite impressive and well attended by many relatives and friends, including a large representation of his associates of the N. Y. A. C. The pall bearers, who were all swimmers and members of the "Mercury Foot" water polo team, of which Van Cleaf was a star, were J. A. Ruddy, L. B. Goodwin, L. de B. Handley, Fred. A. Wenck, E. H. Adams, and Otto Wahle.

Out of respect to the deceased member the New York Athletic Club has eliminated the water polo game from its programme of aquatic events in the club tank on next Saturday, but the swimming races will be decided.

BIG CHESS MATCH OFF.

Marshall's Backers Disapprove of Dr. Lasker's Conditions.

Before his departure for Paris on Saturday Frank J. Marshall, who recently challenged Dr. E. Lasker to a match for the world's chess championship, instructed his representative to forward a letter to the latter, wherein negotiations pending were called off for the time being. This letter reached the champion yesterday.

In the communication Marshall made it plain that the terms laid down by Dr. Lasker did not please his backers, who were unwilling to submit to the champion's dictation in the matter of the money deposit and the locality and time of the match.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement, middle age; as housekeeper in widower's family or hotel; city or country. A. B., Times, Harlem.

NURSE.—Trained nurse, North German, wishes position with invalid lady; can also do housekeeping; best references. Nurse, 212 Times uptown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ladylike; good speller and grammarian; lives at home; anxious to secure position; $6. Ona Day, 297 H. D. T.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. F. J. M., 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' exnerience; rapid, accurate, neat; references; $10. Katheryn Scully, Box 109 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Three years' experience, possessing accuracy and speed, due to continuous practice, and having high school education. Box 1,014 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—2 years' experience; desires permanent position; reference; salary $10. Box 1 133, Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education, bright, ambitious, conscientious; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 710 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine months' experience; excellent references. Sophie Thomases, 253 East 4th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; conscientious; references; $12. Clara Bolles, Box 177 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start, $8. Miss Fowler, Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated young lady of 19; start, $6. Miss Goodspeede, Box 156 Times Downtown.

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PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By competent man as private secretary or correspondence clerk. Alfred, Box 1,018 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Mercantile experience; rapid, accurate, neat, trustworthy; strictly businesslike; salary $9, with advancement; A1 references furnished. Address, Competent, 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Really first class; 180; bookkeeper; long experience; best references; $20. Stenos, I 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—An experienced young man as clerk and stenographer; best reference. Box 1 120 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) having 5 years' experience; willing to make himself useful; typewriter. H. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

MAN WITH THIRST HAD NO TROUBLE YESTERDAY

Town Was Wet Despite Jerome, Raines, and the Police.

SIDE-DOOR TRADE MOSTLY

Look-Outs Watched Customers and Primeval Sandwiches Appeared in Raines Says Law's All Right.

Any one who knew the difference between the side door of a saloon and the front entrance need not have suffered for the lack of stimulating liquid yesterday. The man who rose in the morning with a determination to defy the announced drought found it so easy to do so that it wasn't any fun.

An illustration of the conditions came just after Magistrate Ommen and Capt. Cottrell had held a two hours' conference in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Word came in that a man was lying helpless in the gutter at the northeast corner of Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue. The one who had assisted beyond his strength in encouraging violations of the excise law was fixed up by a surgeon from the New York Hospital and placed in a cell.

The only external evidence yesterday pointing to any extra effort on the part of the police to enforce the law was in the Tenderloin. Saloons were ostensibly closed, and there were look-outs and guards before the side entrances to see that none but regular customers went within. Incidentally several of the larger hotels in the Tenderloin confines renewed the old-time custom of serving a tabloid sandwich with each drink and two checks, one for the liquid refreshment and one for the sandwich. As a result the waiters suffered and were surly.

The total number of arrests for the day were sixty-seven, as against nineteen last Sunday. There was no draught in Brooklyn. The sale of liquor in Staten Island was under the usual conditions. There was a scare in Long Island City, where there was little or no barroom trade. Liquor, however, was freely served with sandwiches.

Only two proprietors of saloons in the Tenderloin were arrested, these being Patrick Keogh of 315 Seventh Avenue and John Dolan of 151 Seventh Avenue. They were arraigned before Magistrate Ommen, in the Jefferson Market Court, and were held in $500 bail each. Magistrate Ommen remarked that the small number of cases was evidently due to the activity of Capt. Cottrell in bringing before him Saturday forty-five saloon keepers who were charged with violating the law.

At his house last night Magistrate Ommen said as to the cases of the forty-five saloon keepers whom he summoned to Jefferson Market Court Saturday:

"I have given these people until Friday, Jan. 13. I expect the police and the District Attorney on that day or the day after to apply for warrants for those who have not removed those obstruction prohibited under the Raines law.

"It is my impression that the newspapers have confused my decision of Saturday with the question of Sunday selling of liquor. Section 31, sub-division 8, of the liquor law provides "it shall be unlawful to have at any time in any room where liquors are sold any inclosed box or stall or any obstruction which prevents a full view of the entire room by every person present there.

"There is nothing confusing or indefinite about the statute. It is perfectly simple. It applies to Saturday as well as Sunday, for the law says "at any time."

When District Attorney Jerome had had a chance to see for himself what a wet Sunday it was he talked as follows:

"I can't do the police work; that is up to them. I am sufficiently busy with my office, but do occasionally make suggestions that ought to be of advantage to the police, such as looking over their reports and pointing out such singularities as three excise arrests in the Tenderloin, when everybody knows that there is not the slightest difficulty in getting a drink at any saloon in the district.

"The very truth of the matter is that neither the Republican Party nor the Democratic Party will take on its shoulders the results of enforcing the law. If the regiments of police in the city are so busy that they cannot enforce this law, why not let us have some of this indirect tax money and let the Governor send down special agents free from the local graft system and some additional counsel to prosecute these cases. The saloon keepers will then know that they must obey the law. If they would give me 1 per cent. of the $5,000,000 and over raised by the liquor tax, let me choose my agents, and a few clever young counsel, we'd settle this matter in short order. But the Governor does not want to do this. It would spoil the hypocrisy of the appeals to the up-State people and the claim that New York City is wicked because it is Democratic.

"The Democrats of the city will not enforce the law, because that would mean political disaster. The only remedy is to make a sane and reasonable law, with proper hours and regulations for the sale of liquor."

Senator John Raines, who stayed in town over part of yesterday to watch the operation of the law bearing his name, declared before leaving for home that the law was all right, and that the only trouble was in its enforcement.

"Anybody can see that it's a good law," he declared, "and anybody can see just as easily that nobody wants to enforce it down here."

CROSBY RAPS CARNEGIE.

Tart Reference to Steel Man at Jones Memorial Meeting.

More than 1,800 persons attended a memorial meeting held in Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the People's Institute in memory of the late Samuel H. ("Golden Rule") Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio. Charles Sprague Smith presided. John S. Crosby in his address said:

"Mayor Jones was decidedly unique. As a man of wealth he took an intelligent interest in the welfare of his fellow-men. We hear of Andrew Carnegie distributing his millions for the purpose of erecting public libraries which are to benefit mankind. But will the building of these institutions give back to those who have suffered from his hands what he has taken away? Mayor Jones believed in the Brotherhood of Man."

The other speakers were Ernest H. Crosby, John Martin, and Edwin Markham.

NEGRO WOMAN SLAIN.

Police Believe Chinese Laundryman's Wife Was Murdered.

The negro wife of Charles Young, a Chinese laundryman of 125 East Ninety-seventh Street, was found dead in Young's home yesterday morning. Her throat had been cut, apparently with a razor. The police believe that she was murdered.

Young, who says that he had been away from home for two days, reported the case to the police. He was detained. An ambulance surgeon said that the woman had been dead for nearly a day. The woman's hand had been slashed several times.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

YOUNG GOULD GETS HAZERS REINSTATED

Wrote Asking That Their Standing at Columbia Be Restored.

HAZING PRONOUNCED AT END

President Butler, After Conference, Asks Students to Consider Means to Stop Abuses at College.

As the result of the following letter from George J. Gould's son Kingdon Gould, asking that the four students who were recently suspended for trying to haze him be reinstated, the four have been reinstated, and real hazing at Columbia has been officially pronounced a thing of the past:

As the university reopens at the beginning of next week I felt that I should like to write you in regard to the students suspended. As the mid-year examinations are now so near, a suspension at this time might prove disastrous to a man's whole college course. Personally I did not have, nor have I now, any unfriendly feelings toward the fellows involved in the affair that occurred just before the holidays. I simply did not wish to be seized, tied, and taken off somewhere for a night and a day, and undergo whatever else would have developed.

I at times take long automobile rides into the country after the college work of the day, usually returning after dark. I generally take with me a pistol. On the day in question I happened to have it, and, when attacked, I fired it in the air, both by the consequent surprise of the fellows, I might gain time and opportunity to reach the fraternity house, where I was going to get my lunch. I had not the slightest intent on doing harm to any one, and never supposed the incident would be taken seriously.

I thoroughly enjoy my work at Columbia, and am sincerely interested in anything that is for the good of the university and the students. I have the desire to finish my course in the best of fellowship with all. I trust that the mutually regrettable incident will soon be forgotten.

Without wishing in any way to seem to interfere with the discipline of the university, I should be glad indeed if the men suspended could be allowed to return to their work in full standing.

Young Gould's letter was sent to Dean Hutton. Following its receipt there was a conference on Saturday between President Butler, the Board of Student Representatives, made up of the Presidents of each of the classes in the university, Dean Hutton, and Messrs. Aigeltinger, Cauchois, Doty, and Finch, the four suspended students. After the conference the reinstatement of the four students was announced.

In an official circular issued after the conference it was declared that the purpose of disciplining the four students was to make plain to the students themselves and to the public the fact that hazing would not be tolerated at Columbia; that end, it was asserted, had been accomplished.

It is further asserted that President Butler and Dean Hutton had been endeavoring to prevent hazing rather by the attitude of the students themselves than through the mere exercise of disciplinary authority, and the announcement is made that the Board of Student Representatives pledged itself to try to create in the undergraduate body a sentiment in opposition to class conflicts on the thoroughfares or in other parts of the city, away from the university campus as well as on it, and in opposition to "kidnapping" of one student by numbers of others.

That President Butler desires reforms along other lines is indicated by a communication which he sent to Duncan H. Browne, Chairman of the Board of Student Representatives, immediately after the conference. He says that there are several matters of interest to the students which he would like the board of which Mr. Browne is Chairman take into early consideration, and he says that an expression of opinion upon the several matters would be received by him with much pleasure. The matters which he asks the students to take under consideration are the following:

A method by which the disciplinary authorities of the university may secure the benefit of a recommendation from the Board of Student Representatives whenever any conduct calling for action on the part of those authorities is reported.

A method by which the practice of using unfair means at examinations—which is, I regret to say, reported to exist in certain departments—may be stamped out by the co-operation of student opinion and by effective discipline if the pressure of student opinion fails.

A method by which the university may be better protected than now from the often false and slanderous statements furnished to the newspaper press by their representatives in the student body. This is an evil of no small magnitude.

A method by which a large share of the control of the new dormitories may be placed in the hands of a house committee of students chosen by the residents in each dormitory from among their own number.

DEFENDS DR. ABBOTT.

Dr. Frank O. Hall Welcomes the Label of Pantheist.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Universalist, on "The Heresy of Dr. Abbott."

Dr. Abbott's recent address to Harvard students, Dr. Hall said, had been misunderstood and misrepresented, just as Dr. Abbott had anticipated would be the case. Dr. Hall made it plain that to be classed as a pantheist would have no terrors for him. He said:

"There is perhaps no word in the language that has spoiled so much good thinking as this word 'pantheism.' Its literal meaning is simple—'all-god-ism'—but it has been the occasion of a great deal of trouble. No one knows what matter really is, or what spirit is. Spencer may develop theories about evolution, Lord Kelvin may make guesses about the nature of matter, but at the bottom all we really know is a state of consciousness.

"From what we know, and what we guess, we can spell out reality, or matter, force, power, evolution, or nature; for myself I prefer to spell it God. God is energy—and more. God is the power that makes for righteousness—and more. God is thought, purpose, love. 'God' is the name to give to all the energies.

"'If that be pantheism, then I am a pantheist. Paul also was a pantheist, and so was Jesus. And so is every man of deep thought. And is this heresy? I hand back the word 'heresy' to the person who uses it. The history of the progress of Christianity, from the very beginning, is very largely the history of that which has been denounced as heresy. But that which has engaged our attention is the noblest and most inspiring thought."

Easy come!
Sack suits whose prices have been revised.
Small lots, and slower selling patterns scattered through the whole winter suit stock.
$15 is the figure at which many of them see their finish.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 14th to 14th 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Easy go!
That's what happens when a man goes in "Pedestrian" shoes—the last was especially designed for ease in walking.
Heavy black calf, heavy soles.
Men's sizes, $5; boys' sizes, $4.

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MOVE TO END LOCK-OUT IN BUILDING TRADES

Central Union Asks Employers to Receive Committee.

SAY BOTH SIDES ARE WRONG

Big Fight May Come This Spring to Settle Question of Arbitration—Labor Law Violations Charged.

The trouble in the building trades of this city has reached such an acute stage that the Central Federated Union was yesterday deluged with requests to take steps to agree with the employers. Even a committee of ten, appointed by the Central Union to arrange a plan for fighting the open shop movement, has found the trouble an obstacle. Daniel Harris, Chairman of the committee, in his report to the Central Federated Union yesterday, said that the situation was so serious in the building trade as to be a menace to all the unions. Said Delegate Harris:

"The situation in the building trades is unparalleled. There seems to be no let up in the war, and I think this committee should at least make an attempt to aid in some way in ending this disastrous fight."

Harris then asked for the indorsement of the letter which he proposed that the central body should send to the President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, asking him to receive a committee of the central body with a view to ending the lockout.

The letter, which was then submitted, stated that an investigation had shown that both sides were wrong. No side could say that it was absolutely right or that the other side was absolutely wrong. It continued:

"We ask you if you think the arbitration agreement will succeed in bringing about permanent peace in the building trades. We say, no."

The letter went on to state that in the opinion of the writers the employers would have to confer with the unions if they meant to have peace, and wanted to know if the president of the Building Trades Employers' Association would receive a committee from the central body.

The letter was addressed to Otto M. Eidlitz as President of the Building Trades Employers' Association. William H. Fernley, of the Lawyers' Union, said that Charles L. Eidlitz was President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and the letter should be addressed to him.

"I can well foresee the disposition of the latter, however, if it is sent to Charles L. Eidlitz," he said. "No attention at all will be paid to it, but it is worth trying. I don't believe the employers want peace. They want a continual war, so that they can reduce the wages of the helpers, at least, if not the mechanics.

"Only last week they sent communications to the cement and asphalt laborers to the effect that their agreement was at an end. The tile layers' helpers, who had gone on strike in sympathy with the tile layers, went back to work. The employers made them join the Employe Tile Setters' Union, with a view to reducing their wages from $3 to $2 a day. I am out twenty-one weeks myself, and before I sign the arbitration agreement under present conditions I will go as a conductor on a trolley car."

Farley went on to charge that the Employers' Association had not only employed non-union men, but that the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association had brought ten tile layers from Stoke-on-Trent, in England, under promise of work for a year, and discharged them in a week. He said that this violation of the contract labor law had been brought before the authorities in Washington, with the result that arrests of several members of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association had taken place. He also charged that 150 plasterers had been brought here from the British Islands to take the places of men who had been locked out.

When the meeting adjourned it had not been decided definitely whether the letter should be sent to Charles L. Eidlitz or to Mr. Eidlitz, and the decision was left to the Secretary.

Edward Kelly, delegate of the Electrical Workers' Union, which is locked out, said that six months ago his organization was one of the strongest in the city, with a membership of 2,500 in good standing. He continued:

"At that time we had $25,000 in our treasury. Now we have lost a thousand men and we have not 25 cents in our treasury. Several causes contributed to this result, and this body is partly responsible for it. I have been appointed on an advisory committee to try and bring about some kind of a settlement, and I do not want this body to offer any obstacles."

It was learned yesterday that the Strike Committee of the carpenters who were locked out is likely to advise the carpenters to go back to work even if they have to join the new union of carpenters. The 2,000 carpenters have been idle for several months.

The general impression yesterday among the labor men was that this Spring will bring a decisive fight in the building trades which will either see the end of the arbitration agreement and the restoration of the old order of things or the acceptance of the arbitration agreement by both sides.

CITIZEN, THEN UNION MAN.

The Central Federated Raps Union for Violating Principle.

Charles Oberwager, delegate to the Central Federated Union from Typographia No. 7, who was withdrawn as a delegate to the Central Federated Union because he participated in the dinner of the Civic Federation, was vindicated by the Central body at its meeting yesterday. A letter was read from Typographia No. 7 notifying the central body of Delegate Oberwager's withdrawal and saying that his presence at the dinner was against the interests of his constituents. Delegate James P. Archibald of the Paperhangers' Union then got up and condemned the action of Oberwager's union.

"I am ashamed of the action of this union," he said. "It shows a small, petty, miserable spirit. A man has his liberties as a citizen as well as his obligations as a member of a union. An organization whose members have so little manhood as to interfere with the privileges of a citizen because he is a member of the union could not be condemned too strongly and should be called down hard." (Applause.)

It was decided that Oberwager had been justified in going to the dinner, and that his organization should receive notice to that effect.

GLAZIERS ON STRIKE.

$15 to $21 a Week Not Living Wages, They Declare.

A general strike of glaziers in 28 shops and involving 550 men has been ordered by the Glaziers' Union against a reduction of wages and an increase in the hours of labor. It will go into effect today, and is expected practically to tie up the trade as far as large buildings are concerned.

The delegate of the Glaziers' Union reported to the Central Federated Union yesterday that they wanted a continuance of the present wages, which are: cutters on plate glass, $21 a week; other cutters, $18; packers and handlers, $15; apprentices, $6. The delegate said that the mechanics in the trade were all skilled men, yet they were unable to command the wages of union hod carriers. The strike was indorsed.

SPECIAL SALE OF OVERCOATS at all 3 stores, $18.50.
700 Men's Paddocks, Belted Tourists and regular full, long, boxy Overcoats. One-half were marked $25 last week, and all are brand new, of this season's styles.
100 pair Men's Tan and Suede Gloves, sizes 6½ and 7, former prices $1.50 to $2.50, reduced to 50c.—well-known makes. N. Y. only.
Men's Bath Robes, formerly $5-$7.50, reduced to $3.50. N. Y. only.
Boys' House Coats, formerly $4 and $5, reduced to $1. N. Y. only.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.
$18.50

"You should have come earlier!"
Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brklyn

AMUSEMENTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.—THIS SEASON'S GREATEST SPECTACLE SIBERIA 300 People in the Kishineff Massacre. Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats.Wed.&Sat.2. Eve.8:15
PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 58TH ST.—"THELMA." Stock Co. & Vaude. 67TH AVE.—"Sim the Penman," and Vaude. 23D ST.—Herzog's 12 Horses, RoseStahl & Co. &c 125TH ST.—"D'Arcy of the Guards," Vaude.
WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. Matinees Tues. & Sat. WEBER & ZIEGFELD ALL STAR STOCK CO. Higgledy-Piggledy—College Widower.
BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41 St. Eve.8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCH

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; much colder at night, with west to northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,167. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, 2 Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark, 3 TWO CENTS.

$21,000,000 COMPANY FOR HUDSON TUNNELS

Will Also Build Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue Subways.

FOR CENTRAL PARK ROUTE?

Rapid Transit Board Hints at It in Recommending McAdoo Underground Routes to Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day there will be received from the Board of Rapid Transit a communication transmitting the certificate for the extensions of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, the McAdoo Hudson River tunnels by subway routes across this city under Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue and from Greenwich Street north under Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street.

This communication will say to the Board of Aldermen: "This board believes that is for the interest of the public and of the city of New York that the necessary constitutional consents to the construction and operation of the said proposed railroad should be obtained as soon as possible." The board further says:

"It is plain that the convenience of passengers using the tunnel heretofore authorized will be greatly promoted by enabling them to travel, without change of cars, nearer to the centre of the city, and to points more convenient, for distribution over other lines through the city, than the terminus at Greenwich and Christopher Streets. It is also plain that in so far as the convenience of passengers is thus promoted the commerce of the City of New York will be aided by bringing from other States persons desirous of doing business here."

The board then adds, and thus gives a hint as to future plans for a subway running under Central Park, a subject that has not heretofore been publicly broached:

"The use of a north and south avenue by a private company for the construction of a subway seemed to the board open to very serious objection, unless the city within some reasonable period and upon some reasonable terms could control absolutely the structure so built. Sixth Avenue at present is less valuable than many other streets in the city for rapid transit purposes because at its southerly end it does not lead directly to the southern part of Manhattan Island, and at its northerly end it is closed by Central Park.

"It may, however, in time come to be needed for a north and south through line, passing under Central Park. These considerations have led the board to the conclusion that if a franchise on Sixth Avenue were granted it should be only upon the condition that the city, at the expiration of twenty-five years from the time the road shall begin to be operated, shall have the right to purchase the road at a reasonable price not exceeding the actual money cost of construction, and without any allowance for franchise value."

Coincident with this announcement will go the news of the supplementary organization of the Hudson Companies, a construction company with a capital of $21,000,000, which was incorporated at Albany yesterday. This company has been organized to take over the work of completing the construction of the two tunnels under the Hudson River, from Hoboken to Christopher Street, in this city, the proposed cross-town line under Ninth Street, and the extension from Greenwich Street north under Sixth Avenue, for which the Rapid Transit Board has already granted franchises. The tunnel work is now being done by the Hudson Improvement Company, which is now to be merged in the new company.

The Hudson Companies will also take up the work of building the two tunnels under the Hudson from the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the corner of Cortlandt and Church Streets, in this city, work which the Knickerbocker Improvement Company had previously been organized to undertake. The former scheme is that of the New York and Jersey company of which William G. McAdoo is the President, and the latter the franchise of the Hudson and Manhattan Company, also known as a McAdoo enterprise.

More important, perhaps, than the mere announcement of the formation of the new company is the fact made public by Harvey Fisk & Sons, that they have succeeded in financing the company and that the capital stock of $21,000,000, of which $16,000,000 is 7 per cent. preferred, has all been subscribed for and allotted. The officers of the new company have not yet been announced, and the names of the incorporators and Directors, made public at Albany yesterday, give no hint whatever as to the financial backers of the scheme. About these there was a reticence that will only be cleared when the officers and Directors are elected at a formal meeting to be held by the stockholders within a week or so. They are known, however, to be friends of Mr. McAdoo.

It is also announced that the Hudson Companies had secured a 500-year contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the transfer of its passengers from the Jersey City terminal of the road to this city through the tunnel to Cortlandt and Church Streets, and thence by connection with the Subway at Dey Street, either to Brooklyn or uptown, as the passenger may wish to go. The Hudson Companies has secured for the operating company the right to construct a terminal under the present Jersey City railroad station as its passenger and baggage room, and in return will give the Pennsylvania Railroad the use of the tunnel terminal in this city at Cortlandt Street as a downtown station.

While arrangements are not yet completed the Hudson Companies expects to be able soon to announce that it has completed arrangements now pending by which it will connect from its Hoboken terminal, now building, by a spur track with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the north, and the Erie and the Central Railroad of New Jersey stations on the south, thus giving their passengers direct tunnel communication with this city over either the Christopher Street or the Cortlandt Street lines.

W. M. Barnum of Harvey Fisk & Sons said yesterday that the engineers of the company expected to be able to complete all the work on the Christopher Street tunnel within a year and a half and that they would also be able to complete the downtown tunnel to Cortlandt Street within a couple of years from the time of starting the work of construction.

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PRESIDENT PRODS SENATE.

Urges Passage of a Bill Which Had Been Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt to-day sent a message to the Senate, asking that body to pass two bills which it had already passed. The bills provide, one for the reorganization of the army Ordnance Department, and the other for the reorganization of the army Medical Department.

Both these bills were called up by Senator Warren of Wyoming, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, last Thursday. Mr. Warren gave an explanation of the first bill, after which it was passed without debate. Then he called up the Medical Department bill, and on this there was a good deal of discussion. Senators Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Kean, and Proctor all mixed in the argument. An amendment was offered, which was discussed and agreed to by the Senate, and then the bill was passed.

After the message was read Senator Cockrell arose and in a matter-of-fact manner said that the bills mentioned by the President had been passed, and he asked that the message be printed. It was so ordered without so much as a grin on any Senatorial visage.

One explanation of the incident is that the President intended the message for the House, which has not yet received the bills.

In his message the President said:

"I have in a former message stated to Congress my belief that our army need not be large, but that it should in every part be brought to the highest point of efficiency. The Secretary of War has called my attention to the fact that the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, which accomplished so much to promote this result, failed to meet the needs of one staff department in which all our people are particularly interested, and of which they have a right to demand a high state of excellence. I refer to the medical department.

"I am satisfied the medical corps is much too small for the needs of the present army, and, therefore, very much too small for its successful expansion in time of war to meet the needs of an enlarged army and in addition to furnish the volunteer service a certain number of officers trained in medical administration. If the medical department is left as it is, no amount of wisdom or efficiency in its administration would prevent a complete breakdown in the event of a serious war."

Concerning the Ordnance Corps, the President says: "It is reported to me that the Ordnance Corps is in a position of disadvantage; that its personnel is inadequate to the performance of the duties with which it is charged, and that under existing conditions it is unable to recruit its numbers with officers of the class necessary for the conduct of its very technical work.

GOOD TIME ON BAD CHECKS.

Hackensack Boy, on a Tour, Arrested for Swindling.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 9.—George Winne, Jr., aged nineteen, was arrested to-day as a check swindler by Baltimore Detectives. According to the police Winne admits he is wanted in New York and other cities, and says his home is in Hackensack, N. J.

Last November, he says, he got a check book on the People's Bank of Hackensack. He passed checks there, and then visited Albany and New York, disposing of checks in each place for amounts ranging from $50 to $200. In New York he says he cashed checks at the Waldorf-Astoria and another hotel. Winne next went to Philadelphia, where he says he passed three checks at the Bingham. Then in Boston he left four checks with the cashier of the Parker House.

He came from Boston to Baltimore last Saturday, registered at the Eutaw House, and cashed a check. The hotel manager telegraphed the Hackensack Bank, and learned the paper was worthless. Winne's arrest followed.

When asked what he did with the money, Winne said that he had been having a good time since last Thanksgiving Day. He spent several hundred dollars last Saturday night "seeing the sights," he asserted. It is said that Winne is the son of a traveling salesman, and was going over his father's territory, giving the names of his father's business friends as reference.

TRIP UNEXPECTED—HIGGINS.

Had No Intention of Going to Washington When He Left Albany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Gov. Higgins arrived in Albany on a late afternoon train. Concerning his trip to Washington, he said that it was as unexpected to him as it was to others. "I had no intention of going to Washington when I left Albany Saturday night," he said. "I had not thought of it until Collector of the Port Stranahan proposed it that evening. It had no political significance. I saw neither Senator Platt nor Senator Depew while there. I only met the President and members of his family."

Gov. Higgins will send a supplemental message to the Legislature on the policy which the State should pursue in relation to forests and it may be followed by another on the question of taxation. What the Governor's recommendations on the subject of forestry will be are not known.

Gov. Higgins arrived here from Washington yesterday morning and left in the afternoon for Albany. He was asked whether the disposition of the Legislature would be favorable to the amending of the Raines law to meet the requirements of local sentiment on the subject.

"I don't know," he replied, "I haven't talked with members of the Legislature sufficiently to know just how they feel on that question."

The Governor was told that there was a strong local sentiment in favor of a gas investigation.

"I thought that an investigation was being made by Controller Grout," responded the Governor. "If Tammany investigates itself and finds itself guilty, everybody will be satisfied."

Latest Shipping News.

The Bermuda liner Trinidad passed in Sandy Hook at 12:10 o'clock this morning. She will dock about 8 A. M.

The Clyde liner Navahoe, from Georgetown, S. C., passed in Sandy Hook early this morning.

The steamship Queen Olga, from Philadelphia, anchored in Quarantine at 9:40 P. M. yesterday.

The North German Lloyd line Konig Albert, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar at 9 P. M. yesterday.

THE PARTICULAR NEW YORKER
uses the Pennsylvania Railroad to Cleveland. Through sleeper leaves West 23d Street 4:53 P. M. daily. Limited train; no extra fare; arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M.—Adv.

CROWD CHEERS BRAVE DEEDS AT HARLEM FIRE

Lieut. Davin Takes Invalid from Burning Flat.

LITTLE CRIPPLE'S COOLNESS

One-Legged 7-Year-Old Saves Family—Police and Firemen Vie with Each Other in Bravery.

A series of thrilling rescues by firemen and police and great excitement among the thousands who witnessed the deeds of strength and bravery, characterized a vicious fire late yesterday afternoon in the five-story flathouse at 1,646 Park Avenue.

The most conspicuous feat was that of Lieut. Davin of Hook and Ladder Company No. 26, doing duty with Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, which is in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who went up a ladder to the third floor and carried down John Dahlman, a bedridden invalid, who was overcome by the smoke, and whom Bicycle Policeman "Ajax" Whitman kept alive until the ambulance surgeon came, by applying first aid to the injured treatment.

The fire started in the apartments of Mrs. Bridget McDonald, the janitress, in the rear of the tailor's shop on the first floor. Mrs. McDonald was in the basement fixing the furnace, when a painter working in the hallway shouted that her flat was on fire.

"My God!" she shrieked, "little Mary is in there." Little Mary was her niece, Mary Hoey, three and one-half years old. The frantic woman rushed upstairs and flung open the door of her flat, only to find it all ablaze. Through the open door the flames flared out, and she fell back, her gray hair and her clothing catching fire.

But she was not daunted, and wrapping her shawl about her head, dashed into the room where the little one's cries for help could be heard. The painter started after her, but a second burst of flame hurled him back. He never expected to see the woman again, but a moment later she emerged, carrying the child. Mrs. McDonald was severely burned and her hair was almost completely singed off. The child was uninjured.

Patrolman McCracken turned in the alarm and rapped for assistance, which brought several other policemen. They got many of the tenants out by the stairway until the smoke and gases shut them off. Mrs. Julia Wertheim and her five children were on the fourth floor. There were Julia, eleven, Alfonse, ten, Harold, seven, Fredericka, eight, and a baby in arms. Mrs. Wertheim tried to get down the stairway but found it cut off by the flames.

She then thought of the roof. The children seemed helpless in their terror, all save the seven-year-old Harold, who is a cripple and has a wooden leg.

"I know the way to the roof, mamma," he said. "I'll find the way out." Then he made the other children clasp hands and through the blinding smoke he piloted them safely to the roof, whence they reached the adjoining building. Mrs Wertheim in her excitement had forgotten the baby. It was in the front room. She made a frantic rush for it and ran to a front window.

"Don't jump!" yelled the crowd. "Here come the firemen!" The woman leaned far out, holding the baby, while about her rolled great clouds of smoke. It took the firemen only a jiffy to run up ladders and rescue mother and child.

Mrs. Knipe was rescued from the second floor by Policeman McCracken, who got her down by crawling over the cornice from the next house and helping her to the street.

It was supposed that everybody was out and the firemen were fighting the flames which by this time had spread up the airshaft, when a woman ran screaming through the crowd and cried that her husband was on the third floor. She proved to be Mrs. Dahlman.

Lieut. Davin went up the ladder quicker than anybody present had ever seen a fireman climb before and leaped into the Dahlman flat, first kicking the glass in. A cloud of smoke belched out.

Friends below had to hold the frantic wife, to keep her from entering the burning building. In half a minute Davin appeared, carrying the limp form of Dahlman wrapped in a sheet, carefully feeling his way out on the ladder where other firemen were ready to help him to the ground. Such a cheer as then arose is seldom heard.

Dahlman at first seemed dead, but Policeman Whitman went to work and it was his efforts, the ambulance surgeon said later, which kept the spark of life going and gave the man a chance of recovery. Late last night he was still alive. The damage to the building was $2,000.

DIED HATLESS FOR SPITE.

Embittered Candy-Shop Keeper Never Rode in an Electric Car.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A man thirty-four years old, who had never ridden in an electric car, had not had his hair cut for twenty years, and had worn constantly, indoors and out, the same hat for fifteen years, died here to-day. He was H. C. Van Benthuysen, who kept a candy store in Ferry Street, where he was well known for his eccentricities.

It is said that when a boy he was treated with harshness and parsimony, and that objection was made when he had his hair cut and on the rare occasions when he got a new hat. Embittered, he vowed never to buy a hat nor have his hair cut. The hat was a derby. All that is left of it is the top of the crown. During the past five or six years he has seldom been outside of his home and store.

Frost's Harvest of Death.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—More than fifty persons were frozen to death in the Provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, and Posen during the recent cold period.

The victims included two letter carriers, the driver of a post wagon, a policeman, and fifteen fishermen.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

FIRE SCARE AT THE BIJOU.

Nipped Instanter—Smoke from Restaurant Beneath the Cause.

As the curtain was about to drop after the first act in the Bijou Theatre, where David Warfield opened last night in "The Music Master," there was a small fire scare but no fire. Had it not been for the promptness of the manager of the theatre, the policemen, and actors, who quieted the audience, a panic might have ensued.

Many got up, crowded the aisles, and started for the street.

Their fears were quieted by the officials and the playing of the orchestra, and soon order was restored and those who had left went back to their seats.

A few minutes before the curtain fell, a woman who was sitting in the second row and who was accompanied by two men, rose from her seat, which was almost next to the stage, and exclaimed in a tone which could be distinctly heard by persons sitting near her, "I smell smoke. The theatre must be afire."

Those who sat near her rose from their seats and started down the aisle. The alarm was quickly passed, and in a few minutes more than a hundred persons started for the doors. At that moment the curtain dropped, closing the first act, but the audience apparently believed that there was a fire behind the scenes.

Those in the gallery heard the report of a fire, and many left their seats. The scare reached behind the scenes, and W. G. Smythe, manager of the theatre, rushed upon the stage and declared that there was no fire.

John Gilfoyle of Engine Company 28, who is stationed in the theatre, and Bicycle Policeman Snyder rushed to the front of the theatre with the ushers and urged the audience to return to their seats. The majority of the men and women, however, continued to go to the aisles, and for a few minutes trouble was in the air.

Actors and Manager Smythe went forward and declared repeatedly that there was no danger, and when the orchestra started to play the audience returned to their seats, one or two at a time.

At the rear of the theatre on Sixth Avenue is a restaurant, in which a steak was being cooked, and the cooks allowed it to burn. A little of the smoke penetrated the partition and entered the theatre. The play continued without any further trouble.

CHINESE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Dead-Lock Over the Question of the Hankow-Canton Concession.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—The question of the Hankow-Canton Railway concession has reached a dead-lock, the outcome of which probably will be either the abandonment of the enterprise or intervention by the American Government.

Shen-Ta-Jen and Chang-Chih-Tung yesterday telegraphed jointly to the Chinese Minister at Washington instructing him to notify publicly the cancellation of the railway bond issue which recently was the subject of litigation in the American court.

On the other hand the local agent of the American China Development Company received a telegram on Thursday from the head office reporting that all the Belgian interests in the concession had been bought out and that the entire stock now reverted to American control.

From the Chinese point of view such a development would not affect the fact that the conditions of the original concession have not been observed, since there is no guarantee of the permanent American nationality of the enterprise, which China expected would be forthcoming.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Sir Chentung-Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister here, is without advices regarding the reported trouble in China over the Hankow-Canton Railway, and the order for the cancellation of bonds.

GAVE UP FORTUNE TO WED.

Broke Terms of First Husband's Will and Lost $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 9.—By her marriage to James E. Roberts, Mrs. Henrietta West Stevens forfeits her rights to $75,000.

George Stevens, the husband of Henrietta W. Stevens, died in 1894, leaving an estate of $141,439. He bequeathed one-third of his personal property in cash and the interest on $75,000 to his widow, with the provision that should she remarry the entire estate should go to Ellen C. Stevens, his sister. Mrs. Stevens has been living with her sister, Mrs. Holtzman, wife of the Mayor of Indianapolis, for four years. Announcement of her marriage to Mr. Roberts was read here to-day.

ONE DOLLAR A WORD

Probably the highest price ever paid for fiction, has been paid for

The Literary Sensation of the Century

Which will published in

The New York Times

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 22

YAKEY-YAKES SHOOT CHERRY HILL PARTISAN

Brennan Is Murdered at Catharine and Madison Streets.

ASSAILANTS FLEE TO ALLEYS

Police Looking for Two Men Whom Eye Witness Describes—Old Feud the Cause.

"Jimmo" Brennan, a member of the Cherry Hill gang, was murdered at Catharine and Madison Streets shortly after midnight this morning by two members of the Yaky-Yake gang, who riddled his body with bullets before he could defend himself. The Oak Street police say the shooting is another outbreak of the quarrels in which Paul Kelly and "Monk" Eastman have figured.

Brennan fell to the sidewalk without a struggle. At least two of the eight shots fired pierced his heart. Dr. Long of the Hudson Street Hospital pronounced the man dead. No arrests have been made, and there was no policeman around when the shots were fired. The men for whom the police are looking are William Budd and James Galligan. Brennan was twenty-one years old, and a truckman. He returned lately from the House of Refuge.

A bystander told the police that Brennan was standing at Catharine and Madison Streets just after midnight when two other men approached and without a word drew pistols and fired on Brennan, as he stood with his back half turned toward them. The two men who had shot him ran off up the street and into one of the alleys.

Few people were in the neighborhood at the time and Policeman Stafford, who ran up, found no one but the dying man. Soon, however, a great crowd collected from saloons and tenements. Brennan was recognized at once.

"Who shot you?" asked Stafford, stooping down by the side of the wounded man.

Brennan could not speak. Stafford propped him up against a wall and pressed the question all to no avail. Brennan was beyond telling who shot him.

Capt. Hodgins turned out the Oak Street reserves, together with the men who were coming in from the tour of duty. Soon the entire block was surrounded, and a house to house search being prosecuted. In front of the house at 42 Catherine Street Detective Disclee found a pistol with four of its chambers discharged. It is supposed that one of the men who did the shooting threw the weapon away.

ALTITUDE AND THE BLOOD.

After Tests Experts Say Pressure Falls as One Goes Higher.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 9.—Careful scientific tests have been made by medical experts at Colorado Springs to determine whether the blood pressure, like the pulse, increases with altitude. The subjects employed were young and healthy students of Colorado College, and the tests were unusually thorough in character.

The results, it is asserted, show that twenty-two healty adults of an average age of twenty years, at rest and in sitting position in Colorado Springs, presented a slightly lower blood pressure than the same number under the same conditions did at the sea level, and that these latter, when taken to the top of Pike's Peak, had a lower blood pressure than that observed at six thousand feet, while, after three and one-half hours spent on Pike's Peak, the average blood pressure was found to have fallen lower than when they first arrived.

The average pulse rate increased as the tension became lower—that is, a pulse of 80 a minute at Colorado Springs became a pulse of 86 on Pike's Peak, and after three and a half hours rose to 99, while a normal blood pressure of 130 in Colorado Springs fell to 121 on reaching the summit, and three and a half hours later it had fallen to 118.

SHE LASHED THE SLANDERER.

Mrs. Smith Took a Whip to the Red-Headed Talker.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM, Jan. 9.—A stout woman with red hair, whose face was effectually concealed by heavy furs and a large automobile veil, called the other evening upon Mrs. Charles H. Smith of North Pelham, whose husband is the manager of the Coal and Transfer Company. She told Mrs. Smith that Mr. Smith was going to meet a young woman that evening, and advised Mrs. Smith to follow her husband.

After the woman left Mrs. Smith told her husband all about the woman's visit. He advised Mrs. Smith to hold the woman if she ever returned and to telephone for him.

At 6 o'clock to-night the woman called again.

"Mrs. Smith," she began, "you did not keep your appointment. I am sorry, for I am putting myself to great inconvenience to give you this friendly warning."

"There was no cause for your visit," replied Mrs. Smith. "My husband comes home early every evening, and I have the fullest confidence in him."

"Very well," said the woman, "you can believe in him if you like, but I know for a fact that he has a similar appointment to-night."

Mrs. Smith called for her daughter Celia to bring her a horsewhip. Mrs. Smith saw a man standing at the gate, but this did not frighten her. She took the whip from her daughter and lashed the red-headed woman across the face until she pleaded for clemency. Mrs. Smith paid no attention to her entreaties, but continued to apply the lash. The woman fled to the front veranda, where she grappled with Mrs. Smith and threw her down. In falling Mrs. Smith grabbed the woman by the hair and pulled out a handful. That is why she is sure that it is red.

While Mrs. Smith was down the strange woman dashed down the steps and ran. Mrs. Smith, accompanied by her daughter, pursued her for a mile through vacant lots and across ditches, but she escaped. The Mount Vernon police have been asked to arrest her.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

PORT ARTHUR MINE DISASTER?

Large Portion of Nogi's Army Said to be Hurrying North.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Che-Foo reports that the Japanese Consul here received news of a disastrous mine explosion at Port Arthur.

The same correspondent asserts that a large portion of Gen. Nogi's army has been already hurried north to Liao-Yang.

CITY-MADE GAS FOR BOSTON.

Aldermen Pass the Bill Adopted by the Common Council.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The Board of Aldermen this afternoon, by a vote of 9 to 3, passed the order recently adopted by the Common Council authorizing the City of Boston to acquire and maintain gas plants for the manufacture and distribution of gas and electricity for lighting purposes.

FOR SANITATION IN CUBA.

Cuban House Agrees to Senate's Increase of Appropriation.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The first act of the House on the resumption of the session of the Congress to-day was the passage of the appropriation for the immediate sanitation of Cuban cities, the amount of which was raised by the Senate to $830,000.

The vote on the passage of the bill was 23 to 15.

500 TRY TO BREAK JAIL.

Sixteen Convicts Killed, Many Wounded, in Manila Prison Revolt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—From Manila was received to-day a report of an attempt of about 500 convicts at Bilbid prison to break jail.

It occurred on the afternoon of Dec. 7, and resulted in the killing of 16 of the prisoners and the wounding of 40 others. Six of the wounded are not expected to live and 26 others are in a critical condition.

DR. YOUNG WANTS DIVORCE.

Newark Physician Sues Suit Against Wife, Who Student.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 9.—Dr. James L. Young of this city has instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, Mrs. Harriet Marie Ross Young. The Youngs are well known in the Forest Hill section of the city.

Evidence will be given, it is said, of the visit of Dr. Young and a party of three men to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and the smashing of a door of that hotel. Dr. and Mrs. Young were married on June 19, 1898. Mrs. Young was a medical student at the time of her wedding.

STUDENTS IN TRAIN SMASH.

Captain of Illinois University Baseball Team Killed.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 9.—Ralph C. Roberts of Keokuk, Iowa, Captain of the University of Illinois baseball team, was killed, a dozen students were badly hurt, and several were slightly injured to-day in a wreck on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis at Rising.

The wreck was caused by a dining car leaving the track. Roberts was standing on the steps preparing to jump. He was thrown under the wheels. He was returning to the university after his holiday vacation.

$8,000 FOR MURDER PLOT.

Marcum's Widow Gets Verdict in Damage Suit Against Judge Hargis.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Jan. 9.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Abrella Marcum, who sued Judge Hargis, former State Senator Alex Hargis, Sheriff Ed Callahan of Breathitt County, and Attorney Fulton French for $100,000 for alleged conspiracy with Curtis Jett and Thomas White to slay her husband, James B. Marcum, today, returned a verdict for $8,000 against James Hargis and Sheriff Callahan. The jury found for the defendants in the case of French and Alex Hargis. Callahan and Judge Hargis, it now is said, will be indicted on the charge of instigating the murder.

ADOPT KAISER'S SUGGESTION.

Harvard and Berlin Universities to Exchange Lecture Courses.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 9.—Emperor William's suggestion, made to Ambassador Tower on New Year's Day, that American and German college professors exchange lecture courses, has been adopted by Harvard University and the University of Berlin, and negotiations between the two universities have already reached a stage where such an exchange is practically assured.

By the plan agreed upon, the head of each university will select such visiting lecturers as are desired from a list of names submitted by the Faculty of the other institution. It is intended that a practical opportunity shall thus be offered to students to study the social and economic problems of the two countries.

INSURED FOR $2,000,000.

Rodman Wanamaker Now Largest Single Risk in the World.

Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia yesterday purchased $1,200,000 additional insurance in the Mutual Life of this city. Prior to the purchase he carried insurance amounting to $800,000 with the company, which makes the total held by him in the Mutual Life $2,000,000. This is the largest amount of insurance carried by an individual in any life insurance company in the world.

Until the purchase of the additional insurance by Mr. Wanamaker the largest policy carried by an individual in one company was for $1,500,000. This policy was issued last April, also by the Mutual Life, to James C. Colgate, the banker.

There are just five policies outstanding which call for an even million dollars. Four of these were written by the Mutual Life, one of them being issued to George W. Vanderbilt. This company recently issued policies for $500,000 to Henry Siegel and John F. O'Rourke of New York City. The Mutual Life makes it a custom to reinsure all but $250,000 of the large risks with other companies, and has followed this plan with the Wanamaker policy.

Actors and singers must prevent sore throats They have used Piso's Cure 40 years. Try it.—Adv.

B. L. DUKE'S SONS WILL SUE TO ANNUL MARRIAGE

Mrs. Duke, Subpoenaed by Jerome, Fails to Appear.

GRAND JURY TO HEAR CASE

Nurse Says Mr. Duke Suffered from Alcoholism—Probing Mrs. Duke's Antecedents—Bride in Hiding.

Developments in the case of Brodie L. Duke, who is now in the Sanford Hall Sanitarium, in Flushing, whither he was taken from Bellevue Hispital on Saturday night after being examined as to his sanity, came thick and fast yesterday.

Mr. Duke's wife, who was Miss Alice L. Webb and to whom he was married Dec. 19 by Dr. Coe, Dr. Parkhurst's assistant, has disappeared, and her physician, Dr. Maurice A. Sturm of 1,629 Madison Avenue, says he has "put her away" until such time as she recovers from an attack of nervous prostration. She spent Sunday night with her friend, Mrs. Agnes Desplaines, in the Hotel Winton, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Park Avenue.

On Saturday evening, after Mr. Duke had been taken away, his wife was served with a summons and complaint in an action brought by Mr. Duke's sons to annul the marriage of the woman to his father. The attorneys in the action are Anabelle Nicoll & Lindsay. Mr. Duke's son went to see him yesterday at the sanitarium and declares that his father told him that he had no recollection of having been married to Miss Webb, although there is no doubt that such a ceremony was performed by Dr. Coe.

It developed yesterday that since Dec. 7 a doctor, a masseur, and a trained nurse at various times up to Dec. 27 attended Mr. Duke, his wife, and Mrs. Desplaines, in the Hotel Winton, and at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Although no criminal complaint has as yet been made in the case, ex-District Attorney John D. Lindsay said yesterday that the facts were in the hands of Mr. Jerome, and that it was for him to act if he thought it necessary. Mr. Lindsay admitted that his firm, acting under instructions from Mr. Duke's family, including his half brothers, Benjamin N. and J. B. Duke, had been gathering evidence concerning the antecedents of Mrs. Duke and Mrs. Desplaines for some weeks.

"The members of the family tried in every way to prevent the marriage and failed," said Mr. Lindsay. "Now suit will be brought to set it aside on the ground that Mr. Duke was not mentally competent to contract a marriage at the time."

SUMMONED BY JEROME.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday issued subpoenas for Mrs. Duke and Mrs. Desplaines, intending to have them appear before the Grand Jury now in session. Mrs. Duke did not respond. Dr. Sturm sending word that she was ill. At the time he sent this message, Mrs. Duke was sitting in his office, having driven there with Mrs. Desplaines from the Hotel Winton at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Desplaines, however, appeared shortly before noon. When she had made a statement to the District Attorney she was allowed to go, after having been served with a new subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury on Friday.

Mrs. Desplaines talked freely while she was waiting to see the District Attorney. She said that she had known Mrs. Duke as Alice L. Webb for nine years. She knew all about Duke's courtship and marriage, because she had been present most of the time, and she said she considered the devotion of Mr. Duke to his wife "perfectly beautiful."

Mrs. Desplaines admitted that she had been called as a witness before the Lexow committee, "but it wasn't in connection with things that the newspapers have written about," she said.

"You see, I owned a Raines law hotel," said the woman, "and the police were so active about that time that I was just called to the witness stand o ell something about that. Oh, I forgot to say that the place was raided, but not while I owned it. I had transferred it to some one else.

"Miss Webb was a fine, bright, business woman, and Mr. Duke is a perfect gentleman. Why, he's as sane as I am. He came to see Miss Webb as soon as she got to the Park Avenue Hotel, and I guess it was a case of love at first sight. The second time he called he wanted her to marry him. There was an interval of about three days between his first and second visits. She wanted to talk about her tobacco lands, but he wanted to marry her. She told him that his family might object, but he said he didn't care anything about his family. He insisted so that she finally had to give way.

"I never saw such devotion in my life. They had to take him away from her, of course, because he never would have left her voluntarily. It's very cruel to separate people so devoted as they were."

Mrs. Desplaines said that Mrs. Duke would certainly obey the District Attorney's summons as soon as she got well enough. She was very sick, the woman said, and had to have a rest. She was quite sure that everything would come out all right. She would not tell where Mrs. Duke was. Mrs. Desplaines got away before she could be questioned concerning developments which occurred later in the day. Last night her whereabouts could not be learned. At least one man says he knew Mrs. Duke as Mrs. J. A. Powell, who lived in Sixty-fourth Street.

When C. J. Sullivan, of John D. Lindsay's firm was asked about Mrs. Duke he told his inquirers to see Mr. Hummel. Mr. Hummel said that Mr. Lindsay had been to see him several times about the divorce suit of George W. Hopkinson, a perfumery manufacturer, in which he represented the defendant, and that Mr. Lindsay thought he had traced a connection between Mrs. Hopkinson and Mrs. Duke.

The Hopkinson suit was finally disposed of on Jan. 29, 1895, when Judge Lawrence said that as the marriage of the parties was denied by the husband there could be no award of alimony pending the trial of the suit. Nothing was heard of the case after the plea for alimony was dismissed.

MRS. DUKE OR MRS. POWELL?

The man who says he knew Mrs. Duke as Powell is E. P. Osbaldeston, a masseur, of West Sixty-third Street. He appeared before the District Attorney yesterday and made an affidavit. He says that on the night of Dec. 9 he was sent for by Mrs. Desplaines, who said she had

a patient for him at the Hotel Winton. When he got there he says he found the woman whom he knew as Mrs. Powell, but who insisted her name was Webb. There was also a man there who, he said, he found out afterward was Mr. Duke. Mr. Duke seemed far from well, and he told the two women that they had better get a physician. He was subsequently informed that they had engaged Dr. Sturm, and that they had also obtained the services of George A. Ochsen, a nurse, of 12 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street to attend Mr. Duke.

"The woman who said her name was Webb told me," said Osbaldeston, "that the man was a member of the well-known Duke family and that she was negotiating with him for the purchase of some tobacco lands. All this time Mr. Duke seemed to be in a sort of stupor, and I could not get any coherent talk from him. Mrs. Desplaines gave him repeated doses of milk and whisky and he finally went to sleep." The masseur thought Mr. Duke was under the influence of drugs. He had notified the Duke family.

Dr. Sturm, on his own statement, was an almost constant companion of Duke and his wife since Dec. 21, two days after the marriage. He accompanied Duke and his wife to various brokers' offices, and to Delmonico's and other places. All this time, he says, he was treating both the man and the woman for a nervous disorder.

Dr. Sturm says he is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, and spent two years as a physician in Stamford Hall, Dr. Givens's sanitarium, in Stamford, Conn. He was first called to the Hotel Winton on Dec. 11 to treat Miss Webb. Miss Webb, he said, was at the hotel with Mrs. Desplaines until he called there on Saturday night and learned that Mr. Duke had been taken to Bellevue. A week ago last Sunday, said the doctor, he was so ill at the Park Avenue Hotel that I called in a consulting physician, and he prescribed for Mr. Duke. The trouble was with his heart.

CALLED UP B. N. DUKE.

"I met Osbaldeston, the masseur, at the Winton, and he told me that there was going to be a lot of trouble about this case and that I had better get on the side of Mr. Duke's brothers. I called up Benjamin N. Duke on Friday last at the Hoffman House, and when I began to tell him something he said he wanted to have nothing to say to me, and that if I had anything to submit to go to his lawyers. Anyway, I've made up my mind to protect Mrs. Duke. She's all right except for the nervous prostration from which she is suffering, and I've got her put away where she'll be quiet and where she'll stay until she gets well."

Dr. Sturm said he happened to be called to the Hotel Winton because he and the proprietor belonged to the same lodge. He said he treated Mr. Duke for nervousness and a bad cough and Mrs. Duke for headache and "a bad cold."

On Dec. 21 Sturm said he was called in again, this time to attend Mr. Duke. Duke's complaint, he said, arose from an old case of pleurisy.

"Was Mr. Duke suffering from the effects of drink at any time?" was asked.

"He was not," said the doctor. He was perfectly rational, but he needed attention. Of course, my constant attention to him and the fact that he was a rich man made me regulate my charges accordingly. I got a check for $42 from him on Dec. 24 and another for $250 on Jan. 3. I had both of them certified."

Charles A. Ochsen, who is well known as a nurse by many Harlem physicians, said yesterday that he received a call from Dr. Sturm over the telephone on the night of Dec. 21 to go to the Hotel Winton to look after Duke.

ALCOHOLISM, SAYS NURSE.

"I didn't need the doctor to tell me what was the matter after I got there," said Ochsen. "It was plain to see that the man was suffering from alcoholism, and he suffered from it from that time on until I left the place on Dec. 27. Mr. Duke was maudlin most of the time, calling for his wife and for whisky. Several times I got him fixed up so that he could go downtown, as he said he had business to attend to. His wife and Dr. Sturm went with him.

"The first time he went downtown was on Dec. 23 and he came back intoxicated. The next day Mrs. Duke came back alone and said her husband had gone to Delmonico's on the 4 o'clock train. She asked me to stay and take care of her. When I first got to the place and saw Duke's condition I asked the proprietor of the hotel how long this had been going on and he said for about three weeks."

Mrs. Duke and the Desplaines woman went to the Hotel Winton on Sunday night and registered as "M. G. Golden and sister." Yesterday morning they called a cab and were driven to Dr. Sturm's office at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Later Mrs. Desplaines went to the District Attorney's office and Mrs. Duke disappeared.

DUKE'S COTTON LOSSES.

Mrs. Duke's former counsel, George H. Mallory, yesterday afternoon called on the District Attorney and was told that he might be subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury at any time. He said he would come at once if Mr. Jerome summoned him over the telephone.

Another disclosure, bearing out Dr. Sturm's statement that Duke had speculated and lost in cotton came yesterday when the firm of A. Nordon & Co. applied, through their counsel, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, for an order to examine witnesses in Durham, N. C., in a suit they had brought against Brodie L. Duke to recover $4,500 alleged to have been lost in a cotton deal on Dec. 24.

Justice Leventritt denied the application on the statement of Alexander & Colby, Mr. Duke's lawyers, who said they had been unable to find their client to get an answering affidavit from him. According to the complaint Mr. Duke bought 2,000 bales of futures cotton and failed to make good the loss on them.

Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat, with whom Mr. Duke tried to make negotiations for the discounting of some notes, said yesterday that Mr. Duke and Miss Webb called on him on Dec. 14. Duke tried to raise $16,000 to pay for some tobacco crops worth Mr. Duke said, $40,000. Mr. Treat said he told Duke that such transactions were not in his line.

"Finally I told him I would consider the matter," said Mr. Treat, "and when he called again I had found the security was not deemed satisfactory, and so told him. He took the notes which he had offered, and since that time I have not seen him. His conduct while he was here was businesslike and rational."

R. H. Kaufman, a broker at 42 Broadway, says he have turned over $16,500 to Mr. Duke to-day and would have done so had it not been for his commitment. Mr. Kaufman said when he read of the case he stopped negotiations and got back the two notes given by Mr. Duke from his bank.

The securities taken from Mr. Duke when he was brought to Bellevue are in the hands of District Attorney Jerome, who said yesterday that he could not yet state what definite action he would take in the case.

MRS. DUKE MADE $1,000,000 ?

Her Chicago Partner Is Authority for That Statement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, formerly Miss Alice L. Webb, is known in Chicago as a member of the firm of Taylor & Webb & Co. She lives at 427 Forty-seventh Street here, and is said to have once been the wife of E. H. Powell, a Southerner. To-day her partner, Mr. Taylor, said:

"Mrs. Duke is the daughter of William H. Webb, who was a wealthy corporation lawyer of New York. When her father died ten years ago he left her $100,000 and she engaged in business. She told me that her first husband had squandered her fortune.

"Mrs. Duke is an extraordinary woman and attends strictly to business.

"I can safely say that Mrs. Duke has made fully $1,000,000 in investments since I have known her. I don't know Duke and didn't know Miss Webb was going to marry him. I never knew any of her private business."

CLERGY FIGHT AT BETHLEHEM

Riot of Greek Priests and Latin Monks in Grotto of the Nativity.

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9.—The Greek Christmas observances in the Grotto of the Nativity at Bethlehem were marked by a sharp fight between Greek and Latin clergy arising from the old-time jealousy regarding protection of the Grotto.

The Greek Patriarch was celebrating midnight mass when Franciscan monks created a disturbance. A collision ensued, resulting in some bloodshed. The Governor had to be summoned to quell the rioting.

JAPANESE WERE KIND TO RUSSIAN PRISONERS

Soldiers Extended Help and Sympathy to Port Arthur Troops.

HIS SPIES MISLED STOESSEL

Garrison's Commander Astounded When Mikado's Envoy Told Him the Truth About Kuropatkin's Whereabouts and Defeats.

JAPANESE ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 6, (via Yin-Kow and Tien-Tsin.)—Five thousand men of the Russian garrison at Port Arthur were marched from the village of Yahutsui, on the shores of Pigeon Bay, for fifteen miles to the railway station at Chang-ling-tzu, at 3 o'clock, and the other detachments followed soon after. Each detachment was accompanied by six loaded transport carts.

The Russians during the night will be taken on special trains of open trucks to Dalny, and there they will immediately embark for Japan on transports now waiting in that port.

The long procession of the remnants of the gallant Russian garrison was a pathetic spectacle. The first arrivals at Chang-ling-tzu were four droskies, drawn by sorry-looking horses. They contained the staff officers who had refused to give their parole. All wore their swords, as they were allowed to do under the terms of the capitulation compact.

A few minutes later the first detachment arrived. The regimental officers marched with their men, their heads bowed and their faces seamed with lines, showing the result of the mental and physical strain they had undergone during the long defense.

RESENTED JAPANESE CURIOSITY.

As the Japanese soldiers crowded about them, with evident curiosity, the faces of the Russian officers were an interesting study. All apeared to feel their humiliating position keenly, and though some seemed resigned to the situation, others were resentful at being regarded with curiosity.

The men looked to be well fed, but their faces, like those of the officers, indicated the awful physical strain they had undergone. The officers were clean and well clothed, but the men were clad in dirty-looking sheepskin coats, and appeared to be glad that the end had come.

The horses drawing the transport carts were suffering from fatigue, though the loads were small. They were tied to the carts and led by orderlies. In the procession were many lean-looking pet dogs belonging to the officers.

In many cases officers refused to wear their swords, but had them carried behind them by orderlies. The officers saluted the European and American correspondents with the Japanese Army, and appeared to be both pleased and astonished at seeing the Europeans and Americans there.

The prisoners were treated with the greatest respect and kindness, though they were regarded with much natural curiosity. Food, cigarettes, and beer were given to the soldiers, and some of the Japanese soldiers were seen voluntarily carrying the effects of the prisoners when the latter were overcome by fatigue. The railway has been repaired and the gauge changed almost to the City of Port Arthur, into which trains will enter in a few days.

Telephone and telegraph lines have been completed to the city, and already Japanese engineers are surveying the destroyed forts of the eastern fortified ridges.

NEWS GIVEN TO STOESSEL.

Capt. Tsunoda, the Japanese staff officer who was sent to Port Arthur to inform Gen. Stoessel of the contents of the message of the Emperor of Japan saying that the garrison should be treated with the greatest consideration, gives the following account of his interview:

"Gen. Stoessel's first inquiry was about the whereabouts of Gen. Kuropatkin. I said I did not know exactly, but understood he was somewhere about Mukden.

"Gen. Stoessel remarked that he had last heard from Gen. Kuropatkin on Oct. 6, saying he would come to relieve Port Arthur soon. Gen. Stoessel added that he had sent out Chinese spies who returned and reported that Gen. Kuropatkin with a relieving army was at Kinchou, twenty miles north of Port Arthur.

"Gen. Stoessel was plainly incredulous at my statement that Gen. Kuropatkin had been defeated and driven back toward Mukden, so I produced maps, showed him the position of the two armies near the Sha River, and gave him details of Kuropatkin's defeat with the loss of 50,000 to 60,000 men, at which the Russian General expressed amazement and quickly remarked that he had been misled.

"Gen. Stoessel then asked where the Baltic Fleet was, and I told him that some of the ships had not passed the Cape of Good Hope.

"With a hopeless expression Gen. Stoessel said:

"'Now that Port Arthur has fallen there is no use for the fleet coming any further.'

"I then asked Gen. Stoessel what had caused the most damage to the garrison during the siege and he replied:

"'Your eleven-inch howitzers. After they arrived our defensive works became useless.'

"Gen. Stoessel then pointed out that he and Admiral Alexieff had been through the Boxer trouble and had seen the work of the Japanese Army. Gen. Stoessel also said he had been associated with the Japanese General Yamaguchi and Fukushima at that time, and expressed the opinion that the Russian and Japanese forces had borne the lion's share of the work. Since then he had had a high idea of the organization and fighting qualities of the Japanese Army.

"REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR."

"The real cause of the war was, in Gen. Stoessel's opinion, the ignorance of the Russian people of the fighting qualities of the Japanese. The first attack on Port Arthur in February by the Japanese fleet was a tremendous surprise. The forts, he explained, were only partly garrisoned by two thousand troops.

"At this point Gen. Stoessel said he had always opposed the scheme of Gov. Sakharoff of Port Dalny in spending money in building up Port Dalny instead of finishing the defenses of Port Arthur. Sakharoff, who was an engineer officer, died of dysentry during the siege.

"Continuing, Gen. Stoessel praised the ingenuity, pluck, and patience of the Japanese infantry, especially in making siege parallels and trenches to the forts.

"Referring to the artillery, Gen. Stoessel said that at first he did not think the artillery practice good, but he was soon compelled to recognize how good it was. Gen. Kondratenko and a Colonel of Engineers, (Irman,) Gen. Stoessel pointed out, were killed in North Keekwan Fort by a Japanese shell just prior to the explosion of Dec. 18. Gen. Stoessel felt their loss greatly, as Kondratenko was a clever engineer.

"He further said he had served his Emperor in three wars, and had been thrice wounded, first in the Russo-Turkish war, second in the Boxer trouble, and third at Port Arthur. Now he felt he had earned the right to return to Russia to live in his old age with his family. The General added that he was taking home with him five children of officers who had been killed during the siege.

"After his conference with Gen. Nogi Gen. Stoessel expressed gratification at meeting so pleasant a gentleman. He had not expected the considerate treatment accorded to him. Gen. Nogi appeared to Gen. Stoessel as an old friend rather than as the commander of an army which had forced him to surrender."

PREPARING FOR PRISONERS.

TOKIO, Jan. 9.—The Japanese, who express great admiration for Gen. Fock and other officers for refusing parole and for standing by the men of their army, are busily preparing to receive the Russian prisoners from Port Arthur. A batch of 10,000 are expected to arrive at Moji and Shemonoseki shortly. After disinfection they will be sent to Kure, and probably to Matsuyama, Nayogaya, Himeji, Kyoto, &c. The Generals will be treated in the best possible manner. It is unlikely that any of the prisoners will be brought to Tokio.

A dispatch from Nagasaki announces that 1,000 wounded Russians from Port Arthur have arrived at Dairel Hospital.

In well-informed circles it is estimated that the original garrison of Port Arthur numbered about 38,000 to 40,000 men, including sailors. The killed, those who died of sickness, and the missing are placed at over 10,000.

The Gazette announces to-day that the Russians have delivered five survivors of the Third Japanese expedition that tried to block the entrance to Port Arthur Harbor.

The work of removing the mines and other obstructions at the entrance to the harbor and of examining the Russian war vessels is hampered by the storms and the cold weather. There is every indication, it is reported, that some of the ships are salvable.

The Navy Department announces that it regrets the misunderstanding in the case of the British cruiser Andromeda, which sailed from Wei-Hai-Wei Jan. 6 for Port Arthur, with hospital stores and surgeons to assist the sick and wounded, and was not permitted to make a landing.

The department says the commander at Port Arthur refused the aid offered by the Andromeda owing to the fact that he had not received instructions. The British authorities at Wei-Hai-Wei were late in notifying Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British Minister at Tokio, of the mission of the cruiser.

When the Minister received notification he immediately obtained from the Japanese authorities their grateful acceptance of the cruiser's cargo. Orders to receive the supplies were sent to Port Arthur, but when they reached there the Andromeda had left on her return to Wei-Hai-Wei.

Owing to the danger of coming into contact with the mines the department says it would have been impossible to allow a British launch to enter Port Arthur.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 9.—Frederick Van Dittman, who left here in a junk on Dec. 30 with dispatches for Gen. Stoessel, returned to-day. While lying off the Liao-ti promontory on the morning of Jan. 4 he was surprised to see the Japanese flag run up, and lost no time in putting about.

TO WAIT FOR MORE SHIPS.

Rojestvensky's Squadron Going to Malta, the Latest Report.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Copenhagen correspondent of Le Temps telegraphs that he is reliably informed that Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron will return from Madagascar and go to the Island of Malta, where it will await the Third Russian Squadron, consisting of the battleship Nicolai I. and the cruisers General Admiral Apraxine, Admiral Oushakoff, Admiral Senjavin, and Vladimir Monomach. This squadron, it is added, will leave Libau at the end of January, later proceeding to the Far East with Admiral Rojestvensky's ships.

The Admiralty, the Temps's correspondent further announces, is preparing a fourth squadron, which probably will depart in May.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Port-Louis, Mauritius, to the Daily Mail says:

"Nothing has been seen or heard of the Russian Baltic fleet. It is supposed it is sheltering either in some harbor off Madagascar or off the Comoro Islands.

"There are mysterious rumors here of the approach of Japanese cruisers and of the receipt of strange wireless messages."

WITTE MAY SUCCEED MIRSKY.

Rivalry Instead of Harmony Between the Russian Statesmen.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—M. Witte as Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky's successor and holding a position in the Councils of Emperor Nicholas approaching Gen. Loris Melikoff's during the trying Nihilistic days of Alexander II. may be one of the startling results of the contest waging over the question of interior reforms.

The popular idea has been that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and M. Witte were acting in harmony in this matter, but The Associated Press learns from the highest source that exactly the opposite is the fact. They can more properly be described as rivals and opponents than as friends.

Despite the difficulty of Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky's rôle after he assumed office owing to the powerful influences arrayed against him he was able to hold his own with continued marks of the Emperor's confidence and approval. With M. Witte's advent upon the scene, however, the situation changed.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky stuck manfully by his guns, defending the policy on which he accepted office, but he found M. Witte antagonizing the very principles which he considered vital, thus rallying his opponents on his side.

M. Witte prevailed in the matter of the Imperial manifesto, the hazy terms of which did not meet the Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's views. According to the latter's friends the contest was resumed immediately upon the convening of the Committee of Ministers, the Prince finding M. Witte opposed to the proposition to invite in a consultative capacity the various classes interested in the reforms.

The Prince's friends believe M. Witte at heart would go further than the former, but that it suits his present purpose to adopt a more conservative attitude until all the reins of power are firmly in his own hands. Under the circumstances the Prince, whose health is really greatly impaired, and who is a plain-spoken man, unschooled in the art of intrigue, feels himself unequal to the task of continuing the contest and has confided to his friends within twenty-four hours that he prefers to retire.

Whether he has actually tendered his resignation cannot now be ascertained, but that it may come any minute is certain.

PLUMB PUT ON TRIAL.

Mount Vernon Man Accused of Shooting Man in Paterson.

PATERSON, Jan. 9.—Robert S. Plumb was placed on trial before Judge Mahlon H. Pitney and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day for the murder of John Mead at 71 River Street, Paterson, on June 11 last. Plumb is a civil engineer and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford G. Plumb of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. His father was formerly a member of the Board of Education in that city and his mother is prominent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

On the day of the shooting Plumb and Frederick H. Dater, a young coal dealer, started out to have a "good time," it is said, and wound up in the River Street house. They were accompanied by Mead, who was employed by Dater as a bookkeeper, and Orville McNair.

Mead was shot. Plumb's contention is that the killing of Mead was an accident, the result of a friendly scuffle for a revolver.

Harmsworth's Paper Enterprise.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 9.—Sir Alfred Harmsworth, Leicester Harmsworth, Harold Harmsworth, and Miles Beeton, all of London, England, were incorporated here to-day as the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, for the manufacture of pulp and paper in this island, having acquired large properties here. Operations will be begun early in the Spring.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
THE WINES OF THE TRUE EPICURE ARE AS CAREFULLY CHOSEN AS ARE HIS VIANDS. HIS UNVARYING CHOICE IS POMMERY.

MR. CANNON WON OVER TO REVISION OF TARIFF

Senator Aldrich, Too, but He Wants Schedules Raised.

DIVIDED ON EXTRA SESSION

The Speaker Thinks One Should Be Held This Spring — Others Say Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — President Roosevelt will have no factional fight in the Republican party to face when he begins in earnest the work of having the tariff revised. That much is plain from the tenor of the talk around the Capitol to-day concerning Saturday's conference at the White House.

Many of the foremost party leaders, especially Speaker Cannon, dread the idea of tariff revision and see no necessity for it. But they have no idea of fighting the President. If he and the leaders who agree with him determine on putting it through, Mr. Cannon and his co-believers will buckle down to the inevitable with many misgivings and support the President's policy.

They have done their best to dissuade him, but their support is oozing away. It was a painful experience for them to find Senator Aldrich among the men willing to submit to tariff revision, as they did at the conference Saturday.

Some of the Republican leaders who favor or assent to revision, do so because they think the time has come to hoist the schedules up a little. They are quite sincerely in favor of that sort of revision. The reason is that what Speaker Cannon calls "the $30,000,000 gap between the vest and the pants" is worrying them. They do not think that cutting down the appropriation bills will permanently avoid a deficit, and the only satisfactory way that they see is to strengthen the tariff a little.

COMPROMISE FOR ECONOMY.

There has been a compromise in the matter of shaving down appropriation bills: Each side has yielded something. The Army bill has been completed with a cut of over $3,000,000. The Navy bill will be sheared, too. In return, the civic bills will have to submit to cutting.

With all this, however, some leading Congressmen do not think it is enough, or that the pace can be kept up. They think something will have to be done to increase the revenues.

Speaker Cannon and those who believe with him do not want the tariff revised up any more than they want it revised down. They believe in "standing pat" in the fullest sense. Their view is a political one. The Speaker remembers bitterly the only break in his long Congressional career, which occurred when he was beaten for Congress directly after the passage of the McKinley tariff law. He does not go to the length of predicting another smash-up like that of 1890 if a tariff bill is passed now, but he warns everybody concerned that it is quite possible.

He has apparently made up his mind, however, that tariff legislation is inevitable. But he again takes issue with his colleagues, this time on when is the time to do it. If it is to be done at all, the Speaker would like to have it done at an extra session to be called in the Spring, while the talk hitherto has been for either no extra session at all, or one in the Fall. The Speaker's argument is that if the tariff is to be revised it ought to be done so long before a Congressional election that the people will have a chance to get used to it.

Another arrangement which is being advanced by those who agree with the Speaker is having a great deal of weight and has boomed the extra session talk considerably. It is that if the present programme of having a joint House and Senate committee sit in the Summer to consider and draft a tariff bill is carried out, it will serve notice upon the country that the tariff is to be revised, and the importers will begin to take in sail. The result will be a heavy cut in the revenues and all the economy of Congress will fail to meet the situation thus presented.

EXTRA SESSION QUESTION.

These new arguments have caused a veering of the extra session talk in the direction of the Spring, but nothing has yet been decided. It is probable that there will be another conference at the White House shortly, at which the question of whether there shall be an extra session or not, and if so, when it shall be held, will be fully discussed. In the meantime the President will talk the matter over informally with his Congressional visitors.

One of those who attended the Saturday conference is authority for the statement that the words "extra session" were not used at any time, nor was the subject alluded to.

Representative Dayton of West Virginia, who stands second on the membership of the House Naval Committee, was at the White House to-day and conferred with the President regarding appropriations for the increase of the navy. Mr. Dayton is an advocate of liberal appropriations for new ships and thinks that the policy of increasing the Navy every year should be adhered to.

Mr. Dayton is really the strong man of the House Naval Affairs Committee, although Mr. Foss's name is at the head of that committee. He is confident the estimates for increases cannot be cut without prejudice to the best interests of the Government.

Representatives Townsend of Michigan and Esch of Wisconsin conferred to-day with the President regarding proposed legislation regarding railroad rebates. Both gentlemen are members of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, and both agree with the views of the President as expressed in his message. They are in favor of taking up the matter immediately and disposing of it at the present session. After leaving the President Mr. Esch said:

"There is no use in waiting until the next session to enact a law to cure the evils known to exist. What we want is to pass a law and pass it quickly that will be effective and not a dead letter. Whatever measure is passed to remedy the evils complained of must have vitality. The President will not be deceived with brick."

DIVORCE FOR MRS. McKEE.

Pittsburg Court Grants Decree on Ground of Indignities.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—A decree of divorce was granted Elisa Sutton McKee today by Judge J. A. Evans in Common Pleas Court No. 3. Mrs. McKee is a daughter of Dr. R. S. Sutton, a well-known Allegheny physician, and A. Hart McKee, her husband, is a son of H. Sellers McKee, the well-known Pittsburg glass manufacturer and capitalist.

The decree divorces Mr. McKee from his wife on the grounds that he offered such indignities to her as to render her condition intolerable and life burdensome, and thereby forced her to withdraw from his house. Mrs. McKee, after telling of her marriage to McKee, testified in part as follows:

"After our marriage we went abroad, sailing in November, 1892, and returning in February, 1893. I received the greatest indifference and neglect during our trip abroad, and I was very much neglected while at the Hotel Metropole, Monte Carlo. This was in January, 1893. I was very ill at the time, and when I came to this hotel I had no attendant, no one but Mr. McKee with me. I was left there alone, and a servant finally discovered my condition.

"A physician, Dr. Fagge, then came in. He found me there alone in a dangerous condition, and remained there with me until 12 o'clock at night, until Mr. McKee could be found, and after that I was left in the care of a physician. I saw almost nothing of Mr. McKee except a few minutes during the day during that trip abroad.

"After we returned to this country Mr. McKee's treatment was unkind. He called me on one occasion a cur, a snipe, and a viper. He threatened that he would make me cringe, and that he would make the place ring with reports of me. On one occasion he threw a loaded revolver across my body. On another occasion he threatened me that his mother would break my neck."

Mrs. McKee said her husband battered down a bathroom door in their Allegheny house to abuse her, though there were two other bathrooms in the house, and that he struck her as she lay sick in bed on another occasion, and that he put an insulting and arrogant butler in charge of her New York home, giving him the family purse and keys, ignoring her and ordering the servants to take no account of any orders she might give. Mrs. McKee closed by saying:

"On one occasion I objected to a woman coming to my house, and he told me that she could come there when she wished, and if I did not like it, I could get out."

Lizzie Foster, the New York maid, corroborated Mrs. McKee's testimony as to Mr. McKee's conduct in his New York home.

Dr. Sutton, father of Mrs. McKee, says she had not enough clothing, nor had her children clothing, when she finally came home to him. McKee, it will be remembered, some time ago gave his wife $300,000.

LITTLETON FOR RADICALISM.

Says Roosevelt's Love of It Won Him Election to Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn told the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts to-day in the Revere House that the crushing defeat of the party in the recent Presidential election was due to a lingering fear of a depreciated currency should Democracy triumph, a love of conquest on the part of the people, and the radicalism of President Roosevelt.

"Americans love anything radical," he said. "Mr. Roosevelt is inevitably and irresistibly radical. It burns in his blood. It vibrates in his speeches. It gleams in his crisp sentences. It boils in his capacity for rage. It led him up the slopes of San Juan. It took him through the slums of New York at the dead of night when he was head of the police. It is revealed in his merciless mastery of the party which tolerated but never loved him. His leadership and candidacy signalized an abrupt departure into radical political doctrine. Shame on you.

"The Democratic Party was ultra-conservative. The public is not. In our platform we present the very same policy which led to the revolt against the administration of Mr. Cleveland. As I look at it, the lesson of 1904 is enough to teach us that there is no place in the Democratic heart of this country for a conservative party; that conservatism is easily mistaken for cowardice; that radical conditions which have developed in the last decade require radical treatment.

"Then, conservatives say, 'How dare you advocate that the old Democratic Party yields to radical forces?' I answer by asking, 'What is more radical in politics or industry than a monopoly enjoying the favor of the Government? What is more radical in finance than a tariff paid by one class to enrich another? What is more radical than a railroad which is simply the evolution of a common highway of other days charging less to a large dealer in order to destroy a small dealer? What is more radical than paying subsidy to one industry which is collected from another'"

STATE POWER OVER RATES.

Railroad Legislation Urged in Indiana Governor's Inaugural Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The inauguration of J. Frank Hanly, of Lafayette, as Governor of Indiana, took place to-day at the Capitol, immediately following the canvassing of the vote in the House of Representatives. Gov. Durby made a brief address on retiring, and Chief Justice Hadley, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath to Mr. Hanly.

In his message to the Legislature, Gov. Hanly recommended a railroad commission, to determine questions of rates and collateral subjects. On this subject, he said:

"Without the power to fix rates, the commission would not be effective. If the evils sought to be reformed are to be reached, the power mentioned is essential. The law also should be so framed as to prevent unreasonable and inexcusable delay in the transportation of freight, and unjust discrimination in rates, either by way of rebates or otherwise. Bills of lading releasing or limiting the common law liability of carriers should be prohibited."

Robert J. Tracewell, Controller of the United States Treasury, was present at the inauguration. Mr. Tracewell brought with him the resignation of Vice-President-Elect Charles W. Fairbanks as United States Senator. Gov. Hanly sent this to the Legislature. Senator Fairbanks's successor, James A. Hemenway, of Evansville, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the National House of Representatives, is to be elected January 17. Senator Fairbanks's resignation takes effect at the close of the Fifty-Eighth Congress.

WANTED—In New York or vicinity, a factory building for the manufacture of high-grade pianos. Must have at least 50,000 feet of floor space, good light, steam heat and power.
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delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion.
No wonder
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
is "the favorite" everywhere.

WEST SIDERS DISCUSS VARIOUS CITY REFORMS

Want Police Conditions Bettered and Auto Laws Stricter.

RAP TELEPHONE MONOPOLY

Legislative Inquiry Demanded, Also Fewer Special Police Details, and Two-Platoon System.

The West End Association, whose President is Cyrus Clark, held a largely attended meeting last night at the Hotel St. Andrew and adopted various resolutions with a view to bettering municipal conditions.

One was to the effect that the two-platoon system be re-established in the Police Department, and another that the so-called telephone monopoly be controlled for the benefit of the citizens of this city. A bill suggesting heavy fines for overspeeding automobilists was proposed, and a committee reported that the prospect of doing away with the present Seventy-second Street Subway station and rebuilding one more sightly was bright, as the Rapid Transit Commission would consider the new plans on Jan. 12.

Another resolution was adopted regarding the temporary alleviation of unsatisfactory police conditions. James Van Dyck Card said that too many policemen were assigned to details without work attached, and he thought that the Commissioner might spare some of them to do some police work. De Borden Wilmot defended Mr. McAdoo, declaring that the Commissioner himself was trying to get the power to do just what the association was recommending.

The telephone resolution was offered by Max Vogel. A motion to lay it on the table was defeated. The resolution which was carried was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Legislature of the State of New York should investigate the entire matter of telephone service in New York City, the reasonableness of the charges therefor, as well as all other matters incidental to such service, to the end that proper legislation may be had to control this monopoly for the benefit of the citizens of the City of New York.

John L. Brower said that there had been no recent improvement in the observation of speed laws by automobilists. An official of the Automobile Club, he said, had carefully timed at various places numbers of passing automobiles and carriages, and found that the machines averaged 16.6 miles an hour, while the legal limit was 10. The carriages, too, averaged between 10 and 12 miles an hour.

"Look at this man Thomas," he said. "He has killed one man, pushed through a crowd with his machine, and once had a boy arrested. Another instance in which he was brought to court I happened to know the facts and telephoned them to the Magistrate, but Thomas was allowed to go."

Mr. Brower then suggested that a fine of $250 be imposed upon any automobilist exceeding a speed of fifteen miles an hour when the limit was ten miles, and so on according to the legal limit. A motion to this effect was carried.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICANS.

Appointments to the Legion of Honor Announced.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Foreign Office announces the following appointments to the Legion of Honor:

Maurice de Kominski, agent of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company at Chicago; Mr. Pintard, President of the French Benevolent Society of Philadelphia; Charles H. Steinway, senior member of the New York firm of Steinway & Sons, and Frederic Courtland Penfield, the author, of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, will report to the Governor of Massachusetts at Boston for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved.

The Navy.

Commander W. C. Cowles is detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, and ordered to Asiatic station, sailing from San Francisco about Jan. 21.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Minneapolis as Flag Lieutenant, relieving Lieut. Townsend, Squadron.

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FRONT 2½ IN. BACK 2½ IN.
BROOKLYN
"LION BRAND"
COLLARS 2 FOR 25c. CUFFS 25c. A PAIR.
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REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HOPE FOR SHIP ABANDONED.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—The owners of the three-masted schooner-rigged steamer Legaspi have given up all hope of the vessel, which probably foundered in the China Sea.

The Legaspi carried seven passengers and had a crew of sixty Filipinos. Her Captain was a Spaniard, and her first officer an American. The British steamer Nanshan has returned here after an unsuccessful search for the Legaspi. A British gunboat from Hongkong still is searching for her.

The Legaspi, formerly the Martin, was owned by Isbad & Co. of Manila. She was built at Newcastle, England, in 1885. Her dimensions were 230 feet length, 29.5 feet beam, and 16.7 feet depth. She registered 844 tons gross and 469 tons net.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—330 East Seventieth Street; James Drossett; damage, $100.

1:10 A. M.—510 East Thirteenth Street; Ludwig Ferrara; no damage.

7 A. M.—612 Columbus Avenue; S. Kramer; damage, $25.

9:53 A. M.—414 Suffolk Street; Isidor Philipson; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—432 Pleasant Avenue; Henry Peters; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—12 West Twenty-third Street; M. Phillipsborn & Co.; no damage.

1:05 P. M.—Carmine Street, Christian Bordon; damage, $10.

1:45 P. M.—2,040 First Avenue, Mary Vanacuse; damage, $10.

2:10 P. M.—25 Park Avenue, Mrs. Mary McRay; damage, $100.

3:43 P. M.—507 West Forty-fourth Street, William Hall; damage, $300.

4:20 P. M.—1,046 Park Avenue, Mrs. Mc Donald; damage, $2,000.

4:50 P. M.—52 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Mrs. Levine; damage, $25.

5:15 P. M.—57 East Ninety-ninth Street, Harry Semmer; damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—341 Broadway, Wason & Booth; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M.—918 Ninth Avenue, Francis Ballagner; damage, $30.

AS TO COLDS
Feed a cold—yes, but feed it with Scott's Emulsion. Feeding a cold in this way kills it. You cannot afford to have a cough or cold at this season or any other. Scott's Emulsion will drive it out quickly and keep it out. Weak lungs are strengthened and all wasting diseases are checked by Scott's Emulsion. It's a great flesh producer.
We'll send you a sample free.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our White Sales mark the time of the year to buy muslin underwear and linens.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a college boy who wrote home to the old folks on the farm and said, "They have introduced jiu-jitsu in the college."

"I'll bet I know what it is, Hiram," said the mother—"it's one o' them stomach-killin' things they cook on a shaving-dish."

There's an old saying to the effect that what one does not know won't hurt them.

That does not apply to store-keeping. The modern store is expected to "know" and protect its customers' interests. That's the policy this store is run on. We eliminate all risk—you do not have to know here—that is, you do not have to be an expert judge of merchandise or values. Here it's the very highest grade of merchandise at the lowest prices—and that price is one price to all. That's the way we place the untutored shopper on par with the skilled buyer; and if anything goes wrong blame us, but in all fairness permit us to right it.

Annual sale of infants' wear.

INFANTS' and children's white dresses are bargains at a third less than regular prices and that's why this annual sale is creating so much enthusiasm.

Second Floor.

50c for infants' long and short dresses of good quality nainsook and lawn—in hubbard, Russian and bishop effect—yokes of fine hemstitching, fine tucking, neat embroidery insertions and French knots—daintily edged on neck and sleeves with lace and hemstitched ruffles—value 75c.

$1 for children's white lawn dresses—Russian and long waist effects—prettily trimmed with lace and embroideries—12 or 15 styles to select from, including figured P. K., triple center box plait finished with belt—value 1.50.

95c for white lawn dresses—long waisted—full width skirt—finished at side with fine embroidery insertion—also cuff of embroidery—size 2 to 4 years—value 1.25.

1.25 for white lawn dresses—front of 12 small and 4 large plaits—piped with blue and red back and front—skirt with three large plaits trimmed same as waist—sleeve to match—very stylish model—sizes 2 to 5 years—value 1.50.

It is a mistaken idea that it is cheaper to make these garments at home. The material alone costs about what you pay for our daintily fashioned dresses.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

400 more $20 robes at $7.50

IT took fifty salespeople to fill the requests for Paris sample robes at one-half price and less Monday, and we've retained a share of them for to-day, because we anticipate another remarkable day's selling.

$15 and $20 sample lace robes at 7.50
$25 and $30 sample lace robes at 15.00
$35 and $40 sample lace robes at 18.00
$50 and $60 sample lace robes at 25.00
$65 and $75 sample lace robes at 37.00

You know what sample robes are.

You know they must be absolutely perfect to the minutest detail to effectively represent and sell the importer's offering for the season.

You know samples afford a greater variety of designs than the largest regular stock.

You know they can be sold at half and less than regular prices by Simpson Crawford Co. because we buy them at corresponding reductions.

Main Floor.

Inter-mingle

The diversity is so great that there are not enough of any one design to form regular lots and sell in the regular way, so they were "lumped off" to us at prices that should and do enable us to offer the greatest values of the year.

Now you know this is the most important lace robe buying occasion since lace robes have been worn. We will conclude this bargain news by telling you we have all the newest, richest, exclusive designs in the following:

Sample robes from St. Gall.		Sample robes from Paris.
Sample robes from Brussels.		Sample robes from Plauen.
Black net robes.	Black lace robes.	Black spangled robes.
Ecru Lierre robes.	Ecru embroidered robes.	White Lierre robes.
White embroidered robes.	Brussels net robes.	Evening wear robes.
Robes for opera.	Robes for social functions.	Robes for reception wear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of sheets and pillow cases.

THIS annual sale is looked forward to by thousands because, although prices are no lower than you often see, the qualities are higher. That's a matter of utmost importance, too. There is no poorer economy than the purchase of inferior sheets and pillow cases.

Your saving is one-third and one-fourth, as this event is a part of our great annual white sales, and in planning such a tremendous selling occasion it is possible to offer the rarest values.

Pillow cases—two sizes—42x36, 45x36—usually sell at 12½c.—during this sale at 8c.

Pillow slips—5,000 extra fine slips—45x36—never sold for less than 16c.—at 12½c.

Ready-made sheets—10,000 ready-made sheets of a very superior strong bleached sheeting—2½ inch hems—laundried, ready for use—now on sale at special annual sale prices.

54x90, for single beds, **36c.** 81x90, for double beds, **55c.**
72x90, for ¾ beds, **48c.** 90x90—extra size beds, **60c.**

Main Floor.

Muslin, cambric, by the yard—It has been a long time since you could buy this quality of muslin and cambric at this price—yard wide, fully bleached muslin and 36-inch bleached cambric, especially made for women's and children's undermuslins—8c. and 10c. quality, **5c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale of canned goods.

IS a saving of 20% to 35% on the finest preserved food products of any object or interest to you? Think it over and if you decide that it *is*, remember, there is but one place where it is offered—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Model Food Store. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Chelsea 2100.

Model Food Store, Sixth Floor.

BREAKFAST BACON—ARMOUR'S or Swift's Fine Sugar-cured; selected pieces, averaging from 4 to 5 lbs.; lb. **11½c**

HAMS—SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S Special; not the ordinary, coarse, heavy Hams, but the Best Golden Sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs. each; lb. **11½c**

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Fancy Solid Packed Delaware Fruit; case 24 cans, **$1.85**; dozen, **95c**; 3-lb. can **8c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; the best corn grown in Maine; case 24 cans, **$2.95**; dozen, **$1.50**; 2-lb. can **13c**

SUGAR CORN—NEW YORK State Tender Solid Packed Corn; case 24 cans, **$1.95**; dozen, **$1.00**; 2-lb. can **9c**

MAINE SUCCOTASH Royal Stuart; best Lima Beans and fancied Maine Sugar Corn; case 24 cans, **$3.15**; dozen, **$1.60**; 2-lb. can **14c**

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS —Royal Stuart; extra quality; case 24 cans, **$3.15**; dozen, **$1.65**; 2-lb. can **14c**

NEW PEAS—VALLEY Brand Selected Early June; tender, fine flavored peas; case 24 cans, **$1.65**; dozen, **85c.**; 2-lb. can.. **7c**

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Cameron fancy California fruit; in heavy sugar syrup; case 24 cans, **$5.60**; dozen, **$2.85**; 2½-lb. can **25c**

SUTTON'S BEST TABLE Rice—Guaranteed; Extra Fancy Whole Head white Carolina Rice; 2½-lb. linen sack **22c**
Visit the Rice Kitchen, 8th Floor.

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Simpson Crawford Blend of Fancy Imported Rich Drinking Coffee; 25 lbs. in Coffee Drum, **$6.25**; 2 lbs., **$1.0.**; lb. **28c**

HIGH-GRADE TEAS—FORMOSA Oolong, India Ceylon, English Breakfast and all other Green and Black Varieties; 5 lbs. in Lead Foil Tea Caddy, **$2.75**; lb.. **60c**

FRAGRANT TEAS—CHOICE of all our regular 60c. varieties, including our specially blended Teas; 5-lb. Lead Foil Tea Caddy, **$2.15**; lb... **45c**

FRESH LOBSTER—STAR Brand; dozen, **$4.00**; 1-lb. flat can **35c**

SOAP—ROYAL STUART; use it for all laundry and household purposes; box 60 bars, **$2.85**; 10 full lb. bars **49c**

ASPARAGUS—ROYAL STUART Extra Fancy Large Tender Stalks; dozen, **$3.25**; 2½-lb. can.. **28c**

NOTE.—This is the Season of the year when Asparagus is in Popular demand. Buy now.

BAKED BEANS—CAMERON Boston Oven Baked Plain or with Tomato Sauce; dozen, **$1.15**; regular 15c. 3-lb. can **10c**

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Sweet Ripe thin-skinned Fruit; lb. 7c.; 4 lbs. **25c**

NEW ENGLAND SPINACH—Potter & Wrightington's Finest Packed; case 24 cans, **$3.40**; dozen, **$1.75**; 3-lb. can.. **15c**

APRICOTS—FANCY CALIFORNIA Evaporated; lb. 12c.; 2 lbs. **25c**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—CAMERON; New Pack; case 24 cans, **$2.25**; dozen, **$1.15**; can **10c**

The new 1905 cottons

FABRIC beauty blooms in unrivaled splendor here. The foremost 1905 fancies receive their first showing to-day. The artists that created these designs have plucked nature in all of her inimitable beauty, faithfully reproduced each bud, flower and fern, so that in looking at the new wash goods, you'd be tempted to believe that you could help yourself from bountiful nature's fairest creations.

No season that has gone before ever brought out such a large and handsome gathering of dainty wash goods—Scotland and France contributing so many new ideas that it fairly makes one wonder at the creative power of the loom workers of the Old World.

Our representatives made a very careful selection and in order to preserve the exclusiveness of each design they only sent two and three dress patterns, affording you the very greatest variety.

The new 1905 wash goods convince us that the silk manufacturers have got to watch out for their laurels because the new cottons rival them very closely in fineness of texture and the designs are even prettier. The weavers have caught the art of giving the new cottons a silky sheen that would lead you to believe that they are silk.

We invite you to come in and see the new cottons—want your opinion—we want you to think that this store is buying headquarters, and know our showing will warrant all we claim for it.

Main Floor.

The Simpson Crawford Co. always had a reputation for showing new dainty cottons. The season 1905, which is just ahead of us, indicates for a great organdie, dimity, voile, Mousseline, and sheer mull season, everything points to the softness and fullness of a dainty gown. We are already showing a larger range of these sheer printed and self-colored materials, even as early as now, than any other New York store, and the earlier you make your purchases, the better selection you get.

New silk and cotton crepe de chine, in plain shades—special 59c
Silk and cotton dotted pongee in evening shades—special sale at 48c
Silk and cotton voile in small size checks — white and tan—price 59c
Sheer mohair finish—28 in. voile—all colors—special sale at 25c
Embroidered in ring and dot effects voile—shepherd checks—yard 48c
45 in. French nainsook, printed in daintiest floral effects—yard 48c
Novelty voile, copied from the French wool voile checks—special at 39c
Koechlin & Baumgarten's fine French organdies, beautiful flowers 39c
Anderson's Scotch zephyr gingham—very special price per yard 25c
Real Irish dimities—200 pretty designs—very special at, a yard, 25c
French sateen,—for middle aged ladies—new designs—special at 39c
Fine quality silk Mousseline—all shades—specially priced at 25c
Panne silk, soft as Liberty silk—all colors—special price is 48c

And scores of new American cottons reasonably priced at 12½c, 15c, 18c a yd.

Silk Mull—all shades—printed dotted Swisses—fine dimities, finest American Batiste—Scotch or knicker suitings—etamine cloth—mohair cotton dress designs—the well known fancy voiles—percales, and

50,000 yards of a high grade 32 in. shirting gingham, value 25c, at 12½c yd.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New styles are the crowning feature of our exclusive show of 1905 muslin underwear

OF course our prices are no higher, if as high, as you will find them in other stores. Even if they *were*, it would be to your interest to at least *see* this gorgeous display of muslin underwear and French lingerie; but they're not, so you are free to come here and make your selections from an exclusive showing that contains more new styles than were ever shown in New York during any one season heretofore. Not only *that*, but they are daintier than any you have ever looked at, and that's exactly what individualizes our showing. The new creations are *not* like those of a year ago.

Second Floor.

Do you want the same old styles you bought last year at this time? If you do we *cannot* satisfy you, and we're frank in admitting the fact. But if you want *new* styles, we are prepared to supply your wants to much greater satisfaction and at prices as low or lower than any other store in Greater New York.

And we are so confident that you would rather have the new creations to the point of insisting on securing them that we're going to interest you in a few brief descriptions of new, distinctive ideas exemplified in garments that are moderately priced.

Night Gowns—The very daintiest slipover gowns our representatives have ever found anywhere in the world—those beautiful pure white nainsooks and mulls so daintily trimmed with the new English embroidery, Pt. d'Esprit, Pearling and ribbons—gracefully flowing elbow sleeves. You may have them with the entire round, square or high neck, or the chemise, Marguerite or surplice effect, and the prices are only 95c. and up.

Chemises—The very latest is the round yoke style with the French back. The skirt is handsomely embellished and altogether it is a most effectively beautiful garment, and may be chosen at prices ranging down to 95c.

Corset Covers—Here there are so many bewitching surprises for you that it's hardly fair to give one design preference over another, and we don't want you to consider it in that light when we tell you that the full frock effect is the thing this season, and it is trimmed front and back. Indescribable beauty in the lace and embroidery designs is the incentive you have to see them and pearling, ribbon and edging is very charmingly employed. Choose with your Summer costumes in mind. They start at 35c.

Walking Skirts—The garment whose style development smart dressers have been eagerly watching, and we want to say a most welcome change has taken place that will make your beautiful frocks look handsomer than ever. Umbrella flounces, row after row of lace insertion and the new English embroidery set them off in their loveliness. Let us show you the new Van Dyck styles and circular effects—you can't imagine their beauty. They have extra underlays edged with lace or embroidery, and you may select such a handsome one for only 2.95.

Drawers—Made of the softest nainsook, cambric or longcloth possible for modern methods to weave. Styles so utterly exclusive you will insist on coming into possession of a number—new designs in embroidery and lace ruffles with insertion—beaded with insertion or ribbon drawn through—wide or medium width—priced as low as 75c.

Wonderful improvements have taken place in the manufacture of muslin underwear during the past year—first in the weaving of the fabric, secondly in the fashioning of the garments, which are cut full and sewed perfectly. All the innovations have enabled us to place prices lower than ever before, assuring you a higher quality, a daintier garment and better workmanship at a smaller outlay.

Now we'll take you into the French lingerie room, where you will be impressed with the exclusiveness of these beautiful handmade creations, all moderately priced—they show the care and skill of the patient toilers of the French convents, and the fabrics are the sheerest and prettiest in their immaculate whiteness you ever saw. They're celebrated for the fineness of the texture.

Walking Skirts—Fine French nainsook in various new designs of laces—ruffled in the pointed and round effects—double underlay edged with lace—original scroll designs with sprays of hand embroidery—these are some of the charming new effects and prices are as low as 2.95.

Chemises—Nothing so beautiful has ever been shown before—hand embroidered sprays designed with lace insertion and tucks of a far daintier character than any previously shown. They are effectively finished with beading, ribbon, and lace edging—prices range from 1.95.

Corset Covers—French mull, the very name gives them a tone of refinement—front and back of lace—finished around belt with ribbon—embellished with sprays of hand embroidery, tucks and ribbon—prices start at 3.95.

Night Gowns—We have never shown gowns that show so much care in the making—slipover or high neck styles—inserted with lace or medallions—new original designs of hand embroidery—handsome flowing sleeve with stunning embellishments of lace and ribbon—3.59 up.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The new 1905 white goods—½ off.

IT'S most important that you select your white goods for the season during this great annual January sale, because in planning such a colossal event it is, of course, possible for us to secure the finest qualities at much lower prices than at any other time of the year. Right here it's appropriate to state the values in this sale, and when you come you find them underestimated rather than the reverse.

Main Floor.

59c. 10,000 yards of finest imported white embroidered Swisses, direct from St. Gall, Switzerland, looms—31 inch handsomely designed Swisses, in 100 new styles, of floral, scrolls, dots, fleur de lis, stripes—all handsomely and carefully embroidered—at a special price—59c. yd. **59c.**

We'll show you other Swisses from St. Gall, at 25c. to 98c yd., and they, too, are very exceptional values.

10c India linen at 6½c. / 15c India linen, yard 10c. — **Specials for to-day** — 12½c. India linen at 8c. / 18c India linen at 12½c.

20c. fancy openwork lace striped white materials—at 12½c.
29c. fine quality white piques—at the special price of 19c.
35c. sheer Persian mull, 40 in. wide—at special price of 19c.
$3 pc. of 12 yds. finest quality nainsook, 36 inches—$1.50.
29c. white madras cloth—50 designs—at special price of 19c.
58c. white fancy madras, embroidered effects—special at 39c.

Also a great range of white linens for women's suits, in English or French finish—all sorts of weaves and at all prices.

Eminent style authorities are responsible for the statement that the ensuing is to be a season of white. This means an unprecedented demand for white goods. Do you not think prices will go higher? Every thing points to your paying regular prices if you wait, instead of almost half as in this sale.

The new 1905 embroideries.

TEN THOUSAND yards of the finest St. Gall sample strips of embroideries at less than half price, start anew our great annual sale to-day.

5c. for values to 12½c.
10c. for values up to 25c.
15c. for values up to 35c.
25c. for values up to 75c.

The coming season's newest designs in embroideries are here, made by St. Gall's leading manufacturers. They consist of matched sets, odd widths, flouncings, insertions, corset cover embroideries, skirt widths, baby embroideries, in all the newest English eyelet effects—French hand-made effects—blind and openwork nainsook, Swiss and cambric.

Main Floor.

3,000 yards of beautiful nainsook and Swiss embroidery allovers in the coming season's newest designs—value $1—at 39c. yd.

2,000 yards 2.50 and 3.50 45-in. embroidery skirtings in exclusive designs—the handsomest goods made in St. Gall—in this sale at 1.25 a yard.

3,000 yards 27-in. embroidery skirtings—very desirable for children's dresses—worth double the price asked—59c. and 95c. yd.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1905 French challies, yard, 47c.

THE best and quickest way to give you an idea of the importance of this sale is to tell you they are 75c. challies and we don't simply tell you, but we show you the values to prove the assertion when you come. Fact of the matter is, they are the finest challies we ever saw made to sell for 75c. You'll want them when you remember your saving exceeds a third.

Main Floor.

It's our annual January sale, and of course buying in tremendous quantities, this event enables us to get the price down to the lowest ebb. The popularity of challies indicates that the price for this quality may be even higher than 75c. in the season.

All wool imported French challies direct from one of the leading French weavers—all new 1905 Spring effects, many of which are exclusive, having just enough for this sale. Very rare and artistic designs in floral effect, Dresden and Persian stripes, neat figures with the new Dresden and Persian borders—all full 30 inches wide. We want to impress upon you that this sale marks the opening of the new Spring styles, and that every yard is all wool—not cotton warp—but all wool—at 47c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$38.00 fur lined coats at $22.50

WE have never seen a better coat made to sell for $38.00, and we don't believe you have—so to-day's price—$22.50—will be a revelation to you. It's difficult to see how anybody can do without one of these coats when the weather's so cold and the saving so great.

It's a limited number of rare values and we urge you not to put off buying one of these coats. Come to-day if you possibly can.

These coats are tailored by one of the very best makers in the country, who sold them to us at about half price owing to trade conditions. The quality is excellent.

Third Floor.

$22.50 for $38 fur lined coats—¾ length—lined with Russian squirrel—shawl collar of sable squirrel—cloth is a black camel's hair.

$32.50 for fur lined coats in fashionable lengths—lined throughout and with deep collars of various furs, such as Persian, natural and sable squirrel, etc.—beautiful models and made by furriers, not tailors.

$10.75 for ¾ length handsome Montagnac coats—satin lined throughout—velvet on cuffs and collar—entirely new models—all sizes.

$12.50 for pretty models in ¾ length coats—perfectly tailored and latest styles—an attractive group in cheviots, kerseys and Montagnacs—all sizes, but not of each kind.

$10 for ¾ length covert coats—lined throughout with satin—new tucked sleeve and flat collar—velvet inserted bands on sleeves and collar—a very special value to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Anuual sale of women's shoes.

WE would have believed ourselves overzealous to expect the tremendous response this sale enjoyed yesterday, but it *came*, proving values are simply irresistible. There should be no doubt in your mind that they merit your patronage, and we ask you in consideration of "a great saving on dependable shoes" to carefully go over the items.

One of the most satisfying features of this sale is the offering of high-class, up-to-date reception and dress slippers at a very little more than half price.

Don't miss this sale because you could not or did not come the first day. It is planned for two weeks, but as the best values will naturally go first, we urge you to come as early as possible.

Second Floor.

2.85 for women's $4 shoes, box calf-skin—dull mat top—invisible cork sole—A to E—2½ to 8 medium—sensible heel—round top—splendid late winter and early spring shoe.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's slippers—of patent leather and kid—three strap—Louis XV. heel—A to E—all sizes—$3 to $3.50 values.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's $3 to $5 slippers—dress slippers in two lots at these prices.

2.85 for women's $6 shoes, hand-welted custom bench made—dress shoes, with patent tips and Louis XV. heels—AA to D—2½ to 7—of the best leather—equal to $7 and $8 custom shoes.

2.85 for women's $3.50 and $4 shoes—five styles of our S. C. S. lines—in the new lasts—gun metal calfskin—bright kidskin, patent tip or kid tip—in Blucher style—low button style or plain lace style—all sizes AA to E.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's fancy black jet beaded $5 slippers—steel beaded fancy strap slippers—regular sizes—Louis XV. heel or wood Cuban dress heels—1,200 pairs in all in this slipper sale, including every sort that could be desired.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's $4 slippers—gray and brown castor dress slippers—full Louis XV. heel of same—silk ribbon bows—regular sizes.

1.80 for women's $3 shoes—800 pairs of Rochester made shoes—B to E widths—2½ to 7 sizes—made with light dress soles or heavy extension wide edge—of finest black vici kid—patent ties—medium Cuban heel—at $1.80.

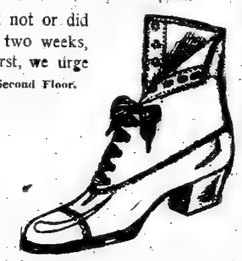

2.85 for women's $5 fine vici kid hand welt sole, lace, patent tip shoes—2½ to 8—AA to E—medium Cuban heel, dull mat, kid tops—medium heavy sole—light and trim—invisible cork sole—damp and cold proof.

2.85 for women's $5 shoes—our own brand—patent colt leather, in visible cork sole—welt lace shoes—A to E wide—tine mat kid tops, medium, military heels and round toes—damp proof, cold resisting.

2.85 for women's $5 shoes—Simpson Crawford Co. branded—all bright kid skin—patent tip—invisible cork sole—hand welt button shoe—medium toe and heel—A to E—2½ to 8—fine silk fitting.

2.85 for women's $6 shoes—2,000 pairs—all sizes and AA to E widths—also some $3.50, $4 and $5 shoes in this lot.

2.85 for women's $5 invisible cork sole shoes—hand welt shoe—flexible shoes—damp proof, cold resisting, stylish and modern sorts.

2.40 for women's $4 shoes—500 pairs of fine welted shoes—some patent leather, including some S. C. S. $3.50 shoes and some $3 shoes—all sizes.

Men's To-Order Suits
At a Drop in Prices

Fine fancy cheviots and neat gray worsteds are affected—two fashionable, handsome, stylish lines, that we have hitherto made up into Men's Sack Suits at $25 to $35 a suit.

Beginning today, we will make up these materials, as long as they last, in our usual splendid fashion, for

$20 a Suit

That means a saving of $5 to $15 on a Winter suit just when reinforcements are apt to be needed.

Made in single-breasted style, well lined, carefully finished—a bargain!

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An Aggregation Of WOMEN'S WRAPS
At Reduced Prices

It's a dry-goods truism, that the faster the selling, the more quickly the "short lots" accumulate. So, among our Coats for Women, there are, in the aggregate, many handsome, new garments, in but a few of a style, that owe their very paucity of numbers to their desirability.

This leads to our establishing today, several new price-groups, that offer all sorts of fine new Winter coat bargains. They include the most remarkable opportunities to be had in our stocks thus far this season. Details.

Coats in Large Sizes—

Great measure, 38 to 44 only. Black and Covert Cloth Short Jackets and Box Coats—stylish and well-made:

$7.50, formerly $11.50 to $18
Fine Coats at $16.50

A particularly choice group of fine covert cloth, cheviot and broadcloth Coats, in semi-fitting and tight-fitting styles; three-quarter and hip length. Here again the smaller sizes are missing—but there are plenty from 36 to 44 bust. Formerly $22.50 to $34, now $16.50 each.

White Coats at Half Price—

Just nine of the coats pictured, reduced to half price—

At $17 to $27.50, formerly $34 to $55

Second floor, Broadway.

New Prices on Pretty Costumes

The reductions range one-third to one-half, and represent a low-water mark in the prices of these varied and charming costumes.

They are chiefly of crepe de Chine, net and similar light fabrics; are suitable for afternoon and evening occasions, and there are about fifty in all. Priced thus:

NOW $25 to $75; formerly $40 to $150

In the same category comes this interesting news of

Separate Skirts

A manufacturer's sample line; finely tailored, varying in style, but alike in being "good form." Kilted and plaited effects; choice materials.

At $5 Each, worth $7.50 to $10

Then a group of Walking Skirts, made up of short lengths of fine materials—maker's way of clearing up his factory before starting in a new season's business. Styles are brand-new and handsome—mostly in kilted effects.

At $4, worth twice as much

And, almost as this is going to press, at the close of the day, comes, fresh from the manufacturer, a group of

$9 to $12 Skirts at $6.50

One hundred of the finest effusions of the Winter. Various materials, mostly black; walking length; thoroughly well made throughout. $6.50 each—they'd usually sell for $9 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fifty Thousand Yards Of 10c Fancy Ginghams, 6c a Yard

Fifty thousand yards—and an equal quantity sent to our Philadelphia store. This purchase explains the very low selling price—

Six Cents for Regular 10c Quality

Of good, serviceable Dress Gingham, in a great variety of patterns, at a price you'd usually pay for ginghams of the kitchen-apron quality. Designs and colors:

Attractive figured and corded stripes of white, in fields of gat blue, dark blue, brown, gray, pink and cardinal.

Fourth avenue.

Mission Mills Blankets, Reduced

Consider three things:

That the price of wool is advancing

That Mission Mills Blankets are the best blankets made.

That these original prices were very low

Then read:

The Mission Mills Blankets made of selected California wool, finished soft and spongy; bound with wide binding; borders of pink, blue or yellow:

At $8 a pair, were $10—60 x 84 inches, 6½ pounds.
At $9.50 a pair, were $12—72 x 84 inches, 7 pounds.
At $12 a pair, were $14—78 x 84 inches, 8 pounds.
At $13.50 a pair, were $16—84 x 90 inches, 9½ pounds.
At $15 a pair, were $18—90 x 90 inches, 10 pounds.

And handsome, durable Bedspreads to match their example, thus:

At $1 each, were $1.50—White Honeycomb Spreads, made of long-staple cotton; Marseilles patterns; full bed size.

At $1.25 each, were $1.50—White Honeycomb Spreads, washable, ready for use; several different patterns.

At $1.65 each, were $2—White Marseilles Spreads, hemmed back; a good selection of patterns.

At $1.85 each, were $2.50—Superior make Marseilles Bedspreads, in four handsome patterns.

Marseilles Bedspreads—4 each, "best the country affords," a broken bran of the best spreads, as such they're known if you can handy find them:

At $2.50 each, were $3.
At $3 each, were $4.
At $3.75 each, were $5.

Third floor.

Girls' White Dresses

Where quaintness, tenderness in style and Russian effects—all rare and most beloved by mothers. Justly. Simple, stylish and very effective.

Imported models—one for every age, from the growing girl of 6 to the full-grown 14. Summer weight gray linen to grow.

White Sale prices:

At $3.75—Exquisite Russian Blouse Dresses of white pique, the hand-made embroidery on each; 6 to 14 years.

At $5—Exquisite Dresses of white pique, with deep bertha, collar and cuff trimmed with embroidery.

Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Nature's realm.

Our Finest FURS
At Radical Reductions

A coincidence:

Cold January days, when Furs are the most comfortable, as well as the most beautiful of outer wraps to wear.

Our finest Fur Pieces, offered at the deepest sort of price-cuts.

Various reasons prevail—all of which are of but vague interest to you. The obvious one—that we wish to make a clean sweep of our Furs, while their usefulness is at its height, and so start the next season quite unhampered by any carried-over stock, finds its result in the stirring offerings of Fur Coats, Fur-lined Wraps, and the Smaller Fur Pieces, which we present herewith:

Fur Lined Coats.

Imported coat, of dark tan broadcloth; squirrel-lined; deep shawl collar of mink. Reduced from $145 to $105.

A handsome Black Broadcloth Coat, with squirrel-lining; shawl collar of cuffs of blended mink. Reduced from $85 to $65.

Imported Coat, of dark brown broadcloth; deep shawl collar of mink; squirrel-lined. Reduced from $150 to $95.

Imported Coat, of castor-colored kersey; squirrel-lined; collar of choice Persian lamb. Reduced from $125 to $80.

Imported Coat, of castor-colored broadcloth; squirrel-lined, with collar of Alaska sable. Reduced from $115 to $80.

A heavy ribbed Black Silk Sicilian Coat; lined with all-gray squirrel; shawl collar of choice black lynx. Reduced from $195 to $150.

Black Silk Sicilian Coat, squirrel-lined; shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from $125 to $75.

Black Silk Sicilian Coat, squirrel-lined; shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from $110 to $65.

Coat, of choice black broadcloth; squirrel-lined; shawl collar of Persian lamb. Reduced from $115 to $70.

Imported Coat, of black broadcloth; squirrel-lined; Persian lamb collar. Reduced from $125 to $85.

Imported Coat, of black broadcloth; trapped seams, Persian lamb shawl collar; squirrel-lined. Reduced from $115 to $75.

Imported Coat, of black broadcloth; deep Persian lamb collar. Reduced from $125 to $75.

Imported Coat, of black broadcloth; deep shawl collar of Persian lamb; squirrel-lined. Reduced from $125 to $75.

Black Broadcloth Coat, with shawl collar of Persian lamb; squirrel-lined. Reduced from $125 to $80.

Imported Black Broadcloth Coat, lined with squirrel. Reduced from $115 to $75.

Fur-Lined Coats

Fur-lined Coats in evening shades. Reduced from $45 to $30.

Very handsome Onion-colored and black Imported Broadcloth Coats; squirrel-and-cloth with applied ornaments. Reduced from $90 to $60.

A quantity of Fur-lined Coats of kersey with collar of genuine black marten. Reduced from $37.50 to $19.

Very handsome Imported Coat, of light covert cloth; collar of genuine moleskin; squirrel-lined. Reduced from $100 to $65.

Fur Coats

New imported Fur Coats, shown exclusively by WANAMAKER'S in America, are reduced for the first time as follows:

A Russian Blouse Jacket, of choice Persian lamb with white broadcloth waistcoat, trimmed with applique. Reduced from $300 to $200.

An Eton Jacket of Russian deerskin, with white broadcloth waistcoat; applique and Persian lamb trimming. Reduced from $175 to $85.

Russian Blouse Jacket of Persian lamb; embroidered waistcoat of broadcloth. Reduced from $350 to $225.

Russian Blouse of Persian lamb; waistcoat of caracul, trimmed with applique. Reduced from $340 to $240.

Persian Lamb Russian Blouse Jacket waistcoat of old rose broadcloth trimmed with ermine; deep lace cuffs. Reduced from $300 to $175.

Persian Lamb Jacket, with deep shawl collar of ermine. Reduced from $400 to $300.

Blouse front Eton Jacket, of black caracul, with broadcloth ecru waistcoat. Reduced from $125 to $75.

Persian Lamb Jacket; white waistcoat of broadcloth, trimmed with applique and deep lace cuffs. Reduced from $300 to $200.

Persian Lamb Coat; waistcoat of Gobelin blue velvet. Reduced from $350 to $225.

Fur Coats

Persian Lamb Jacket, very beautifully trimmed. Reduced from $300 to $200.

Very long black Caracul Coat, trimmed with black silk braid; lined with white satin. Reduced from $500 to $200.

Persian Lamb Loose Box Coat, rimmed with gold braid. Reduced from $400 to $250.

Russian Blouse Jacket, of Persian lamb; handsome chinchilla collar and revers. Reduced from $330 to $225.

Russian Blouse Jacket of black caracul waist coat of tan broadcloth. Reduced from $210 to $125.

Loose Box Coat of Persian lamb, rimmed with silk braid. Reduced from $340 to $240.

Short Jacket of black caracul, trimmed with braid; waistcoat of white broadcloth. Reduced from $350 to $200.

Muffs

Large Cushion Muffs of bright, glossy, good quality Persian lamb, at $16.

Large, good quality Natural Alaska Sable Muffs, at $9.

Dyed Alaska Sable Muffs, at $5.50 and $7.50.

Choice quality of Isabella and Sable-color Muffs of genuine American fox, at $17.50.

Good quality German Fox Muffs, of Isabella and sable-color, at $10.50.

Very choicest quality of black Lynx large Pillow Muffs, such as have sold all season at $45, now at $28.50.

Scarfs

Single-skin very good quality Sable and Isabella Boas, at $6.50.

Surprising value in Sable Wolf Double Boas, at $5.50.

Long Blended Mink Pelerines, wide over the shoulders, at $50.

Dark, clear blue Squirrel Sets, at $20.

Very large two-skin Isabella and Sable Fox Double Boas, at $24.

Rotunda Balcony, second floor.

HURT BOOKS
Their Hurt Is Your Gain

Inevitable after-holiday blemishes. Some of them so slight as to be almost invisible. Others more apparent.

But they bring the prices of the books down to *a half, a third, a fourth of the publishers' prices.*

Hundreds of book-lovers responded to opportunity's call yesterday. Hundreds of volumes are added today—as fast as we can get them marked.

Book Store, North street.

WAISTS
Full of Elegance

New. Graceful models. Excellent materials. Precise and careful workmanship.

And, in spite of those distinctions, these low prices:

At $3.75—Of chiffon taffeta; all color, also white or black. Tailor-made. Plaited.

At $5—Of crepe de Chine; three, trimmed with French knots; lined with silk. Second floor, Tenth street.

Imported Rufflings

The pieces we brought from Paris as models.

"Characterized," says the Standard in defining *exquisite*, "by fineness and delicacy." Exactly so.

Not a great many. And all at

Half Price

Read the details:

Made of fine side-plaited mull and chiffon, hand-drawn, hemstitched border edges, with valenciennes lace; in black, white, and black-and-white only. Also few Chiffon Trimmings, patterned after the sweet pea and daisy.

Four-inch Blue, white, or Black-and-white Mull Ruffling, at $2.25 a yard, from $4.50.

Eight-inch Black, white, or Black-and-white Mull Rufflings, at $2.50 a yard, from $5.

Four-inch Blue, white, or Black-and-white Chiffon Ruffling, at $2 a yard, from $4.

Eight-inch Black, white, or Black-and-white Chiffon Ruffling, at $2.75 a yard, from $5.50.

Sweet Pea Chiffon Trimming, in white, black, or black-and-white, at $1.85 a yard, from $3.75.

Daisy Trimming, in white or white-and-maise, at $1.50 a yard, from $3.

Broadway.

GINGHAMS
From the Famous Scotch Firm

David & John Anderson made these ginghams. Their house is known over the world for the superior clearness, beauty and worth of its product.

This is the first instalment of the large order we placed with them. Enthusiastic praise, we know, will greet it.

At 40c and 45c a Yard

A singularly low price for this unrivaled fabric. Descriptions:

Clear-looking plaids of white with small colored overplaids; others on the tartan order. Broken plaids and small colored stripes and checks that are *never found in other makers' patterns.* Clear, odd colorings, too.

Price, 40c and 45c a yard.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue

Women's Stockings
18c a Pair

Worth 25c. And lasting quality marks them for her own. Comfortable:

At 18c a pair, three pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Women's Stockings of imported fast black cotton; Richelieu, Rumbrandt or narrow ribbed. Of fine soft yarn, elastic and durable. Also American-made fashioned fast black Cotton Stockings, with high-spliced heels and double soles.

Broadway.

Quality Street And The White Sale

The word "Sale" is a sort of ill-treated orphan-child, in a great many people's eyes. It doesn't signify anything but low-grade goods at catch-penny prices.

True, this hard fate is deserved, in many cases. The way many White Sales are run has brought well-merited obloquy upon its head.

It is just there that the WANAMAKER White Sale—the first, foremost, greatest and best of the clean—is different.

There is the low-priced end of it, to be sure—but every garment it includes is honest, without being poor; pretty, without being tawdry; full of worth, wear and comfort.

And there's Quality Street, besides—the delicate, fine garments that delight the eye and satisfy the tastes of their well-bred possessors—but they are White Sale Garments, for all that—i. e., priced lower by far than if they were not made up especially, but carefully, for this event. Word of these finer garments:

Long Petticoats

At $1.25—Of cambric; two styles; deep ruffle flaw trimmed with cording and plaits, or deep hemstitched plaited ruffle.

At $1.50—Of cambric; four styles; deep flounce trimmed with point de Paris lace and hemstitched plaits, or ruffle of embroidery.

At $1.75—Of cambric; three styles; deep flounce trimmed with valenciennes lace and ribbon. Others with fine embroidery.

At $2—Of cambric; three styles; deep flounce trimmed with effective needlework, or deep ruffle of hemstitched plaits and tucks.

At $2.25—Of cambric, with deep flounce of fine embroidery joined with beading and ribbon run through; or deep ruffle of fine embroidery.

At $2.50—Of cambric; four styles; deep flounce trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or deep ruffle of fine embroidery.

At $2.75—Of cambric; five styles; deep flounce trimmed with fine embroidery and open-work; others with point de Paris lace and insertion.

Others up to $20.

Drawers

At 75c—Of cambric; two styles deep ruffles of embroidery; or trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $1—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of wide embroidery; trimmed with beading and ribbon.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; deep circular ruffle; plaited and trimmed with valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of nainsook deep ruffle of fine embroidery joined with beading and trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; three styles; trimmed with fine embroidery or beading, or deep ruffle of valenciennes lace and insertion, ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.25—Of nainsook; deep ruffle trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or ruffle of fine swiss embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.75—Of nainsook; deep circular or full ruffle trimmed with handsome embroidery or lace insertion, beading and ribbon.

Others up to $3.50.

Nightgowns

At $1.25—Of nainsook, cambric or muslin; high or low neck, trimmed with band or open embroidery, some ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or muslin, four styles; V, square or round neck; full yoke of valenciennes insertion, beading and ribbon; others with embroidery.

At $1.75—Of cambric, nainsook or muslin, six styles; low, square or V neck, trimmed with fine embroidery or valenciennes lace.

At $2—Of nainsook, square or round neck, yoke shape and trimmed with embroidery, or beading and ribbon; long or short sleeves.

At $2.50—Of nainsook high neck; yoke effect, outer plaits fancy stitching, trimmed with embroidery, beading and ribbon.

At $2.75—Of nainsook or cambric; round or high neck, laboriously trimmed with fine embroidery and insertion; or lace and ribbon.

Others up to $12.

Corset Covers

At 75c—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck, trimmed with valenciennes or torchon lace, or embroidery, beading and ribbon.

At $1—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck; yoke of valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon, or trimmed with fine embroidery.

At $1.50—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck; front in loose, with tight-fitting back; trimmed with fine embroidery or valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; round neck; pointed yoke of valenciennes lace insertion and embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.25—Of nainsook, round neck of cluster tucks, trimmed with fine embroidery; others with valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $2.50—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with square of valenciennes lace and embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.75—Of nainsook; round or square neck, broad band of embroidered beading, with straps of ribbon, or elaborately trimmed with valenciennes insertion, plaits and ribbon.

Others up to $8.75.

SHOES

Men, women and children share the benefit. The men's and women's shoes were made by one of our best factories in their best way, in the dull times between seasons.

That's why the prices can be so low, when shape, comfort, beauty, durability and all the nice details of finish are so valuable. These:

MEN'S SHOES at $3.90

Patent calf, vici kid, Box calf, vici kid, Gunmetal calf, vici kid, Goodyear welted soles, high toe. The right to return Wanamaker shoes.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.50

Real kids in with oak leather soles; three styles; shapely and comfortable. Sizes to fit all normal feet.

And small lots of Children's Shoes that look well, and can stand hard treatment:

CHILDREN'S SHOES at 90c

Some small assortments that aggregate a couple of hundred pairs. Were $1.50 and higher. For girls and small boys. Splendid school shoes. 4th ave.

The Little Cost of Toilet Helps

The preparations are known by their titles. Hygienic, delicate, beautifying, delightful.

The brushes and mirrors and other accessories are known by *our* title—worthy.

Plain facts:

$1 Tricopherous Hair Food, 35c.
50c Cremo de Hair Food, 19c.
$1 Lola's Dandruff Cure, 55c.
15c Bonne Tooth Powder, 6c.
15c Odontine Tooth Paste, 8c.
25c Arsenique Liquid Dentrifice, 10c.
25c Fontilla, 18c.
Orchard Honey and Almond Cream, 36c.
15c Tooth Brushes, 10c.
35c Hair Brushes, 25c.
50c Hat Brushes, 35c.
$1 Military Brushes, 75c a pair.
$1.50 Military Brushes, $1 a pair.
$1 Triplicate Mirrors, 75c.
$1 Celluloid Hand Mirrors, 50c.
35c Celluloid Soap Boxes, 25c.
Orange Sticks, 10c a dozen.
Emery Boards, 5c a dozen.
Mrs. Pray's Rosaline, 15c.
Nail Polishers, 7½ inch, 50c.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Table Linen By the Yard

Thank the White Sale.

It is only on special occasions like this—and rarely, rarely, then—that housekeepers can find such high-grade table linen at such abnormally low prices.

The linen is the flawless, clean-white, beautiful linen we spend so many months abroad collecting. The linen we are proud of, all year long.

But in January we disguise our pride for your advantage. Thus:

Cream-white Irish Damask, 70 in. wide, handsome floral patterns; regularly 56c, at 45c a yard.

Cream-white Irish Damask, 62 in. wide; formerly 65c, at 50c a yard; 70 in. wide, formerly 75c, at 65c a yard.

Extra fine cream-white Table Linen, from Ireland, 72 inches wide; formerly $1.15, at $1 a yard.

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 64 inches wide; formerly 50c, at 40c a yard.

A finer grade, 67 inches wide; imported to sell at 60c a yard as a special value; now at 50c a yard.

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 2 yards wide, at 95c a yard from $1.15; at $1 a yard, from $1.25.

Bleached Scotch Table Linen, 2 yards wide; floral designs; regularly $1.25, at $1 a yard.

Napkins, 20 in. square, formerly $2.75, at $2.25 a dozen.

Grass-bleached German Table Linen, full 2 yards wide; designs controlled by us; regularly $1.75, at $1 a yard.

Bleached Scotch double Damask Table Linen, 2 yards wide; regularly $1.75, at $1.35 a yard.

Matching Napkins, 25 inches square; regularly $6, at $5 a dozen.

Bleached Flemish Table Linen, made of the famous Courtrai flax, the best that grows; will take a polish like silk; 71 in. wide, at $1.50 and $2 a yard.

Matching Napkins, 22 inches square at $4 and $4.50 a dozen; 26 inch square, at $5.50 and $6 a dozen.

Besides these, all of our finest linens that are mussed from handling are heavily reduced.

Third floor.

Gas Radiators
$1.25, Worth $2.25

Every cold morning advertises their usefulness.

Low Gas Radiators that give heat, instantly, economically.

They ought to cost $2.25 without the eight feet of best covered tubing which we include in their price—

$1.25 Each

Fifty Gas Radiators with four tubes in aluminum finish; jewel front, 18½ inches high, with best sheet iron tubes, and eight feet covered tubing. Today at $1.25.

Same style as above, with six tubes. $3 value, at $1.50.

Basement.

Specially Good Hot Water Bags

A "Wanamaker Special."

Made for us by the best manufacturer of these comfort-givers.

Fully warranted. Cloth-lined. Made for long service.

Judged by merit, prices would be much higher.

1-quart size, $1; 2 quarts, $1.05; 3 quarts, $1.20; 4 quarts, $1.30. Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

MR. SHAW A SUCCESS IN SPITE OF ACTORS

Might Supplement "You Never Can Tell" with "I Told You So."

MR. DALY AN EXCEPTION

John Findlay Also Realizes a Shaw Character—Others Theatrical Figures.

Mr. Crampton.....George Farren
Mr. McComas.....William H. Thompson
Mr. Valentine.....Arnold Daly
Mr. Bohun.....Harry Harwood
Philip Clandon.....Sumner Gard
William.....John Findlay
Servants at the Marine Hotel.....Frank Hughes
.....Leonard Gallagher
Mrs. Clandon.....Miss Jeffreys Lewis
Miss Clandon.....Miss Dema de Wolfe
Dolly Clandon.....Miss Mabel Taliaferro
Maid.....Miss Eda Bruna

In the preface to his pleasant plays, of which "You Never Can Tell" is one, Mr. George Bernard Shaw very frankly avows that his stage effects are made to depend upon nuances of execution quite beyond the range of skill of the ordinary actors of the English stage. Those may not be the exact words, but they convey his meaning—a meaning which, with all due respect to the players engaged, was made entirely obvious in the performance at the Garrick Theatre last evening. There are some cases where one must be cruel to be kind, in this case cruelty to the actors becomes justice to Bernard Shaw.

For a representative, and it may be assumed highly intelligent, audience last evening found much enjoyment in the play, although with the exception of Mr. Daly, who had chosen to play the part of the priggish young dentist Valentine; John Findlay, who was cast for the role of the delightfully tactful William, and Harry Harwood, temperamentally and naturally just the type of man for Bohun, the actors contributed little to the enjoyment of the evening. It was distinctly a triumph for Bernard Shaw, albeit one that was not without some exceptions. For this play, scintillant as is its dialogue, yet lacks some of the qualities which make for success in the theatre.

In "You Never Can Tell" there is a suggestion of the theme to which Mr. Shaw has laboriously applied himself in his more recent attempt at revolutionary doctrine, "Man and Superman." For the present it will be enough to point out that the essential difference between these two plays, as regards the theatre, lies in the fact that in the present play the auditor lingers in a maze of conjecture as to the author's intent up to nearly the last moment before the final curtain falls.

In "Man and Superman" the dramatist's theory that the initiative in sex business—as he terms it—comes from woman is pretty clearly defined at the outset and kept prominent throughout the play. There is no mystery about the relative positions and purposes of Tanner and Ann, whereas in the play seen at the Garrick last night it is, indeed, a case of "You Never Can Tell" from beginning to end.

In his preface to "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," Mr. Shaw tells us that "You Never Can Tell" was written in compliance with many requests for a play in which the much paragraphed "brilliance" of "Arms and the Man" would be tempered by some consideration for the requirements of managers in search of fashionable comedies for the West End theatres. "But," he adds, "it is one thing to give the theatre what it wants and quite another for the theatre to do what it wants." The test of rehearsal convinced Mr. Shaw that in making his play acceptable he had made it, for the moment at least, impracticable.

Now the word "acceptable" is capable of pretty broad range of definition, and we are inclined to think that Mr. Shaw has made an application which the circumstances hardly justify. He may—or he may not—be a revolutionist as regards the ordinary affairs of life, but as long as he elects to write for the theatre it is incumbent upon him to recognize its rules and limitations. And in the laws of the drama there is none which is more important than that which demands that the people on the stage and not the audience, shall be the ones in doubt as to motive and action. It is quite certain that for the uninformed person—the person, who, unfortunately perhaps, does not take the trouble to read a play before seeing it—much of Shaw's best quality was lost last night.

More authoritative acting might have produced a little different result. But we are inclined to doubt it. For even in the case of the lucid-minded comedian, dominated in a measure by the cunningly played waiter, who tells of his son at the bar, the delicately cynical contrasts were wholly without effect. It is vitally important in every good play that the ultimate, definite purpose of the characters and the circumstances which engage them shall be revealed. Mr. Shaw's play, from the standpoint of the theatre, may be said to reverse in a measure the Pinero proposition of "a play with a beginning and middle, but no end." "You Never Can Tell" has something of an end, if likewise has a beginning, but the beginning becomes apparent only in the middle.

In a comedy such as this we need not inquire too closely into the situations resultant upon coincidence. The exaggeration in which the characters find themselves as a result of sudden and unexpected meetings may strain credulity to some extent, but we all know that the long arm of coincidence is ever active in real life, and, though it may not often manifest itself as vigorously as in this play, and in the melodrama of the day, it is still to be considered as a factor, not without weight in the sum total of human experience.

Mr. Shaw insists that the world to Shakespeare was a great "stage of fools," and he certainly appears to have proceeded upon that premise in "You Never Can Tell."

Possibly no feature of the performance was more appreciated than the final incident of the first act, where Valentine engages in the operation of pulling Crampton's teeth. Here Mr. Shaw, it would seem, has realized the very general application of the fact that misery loves company; therein probably lies his justification for including the incident in a pleasant play.

Arnold Daly's Valentine was a highly creditable performance, marred in one or two scenes by an excessive nervousness that caused the actor to speak in hollow, unnatural tones, unconvincing and unrestrained. This was especially noticeable in the moment following the scene where he first kisses Gloria, but the actor retrieved himself in a later situation calling for a somewhat similar outburst, but carried off with indications of greater self-control. In his first scene of love-making—if one may call it that—he was highly successful, giving the character just the right blend of self-assurance, simulated sincerity, and brusque authority. His task was made especially difficult by reason of the fact that the actress cast for the opposing role was utterly lacking in the requisite experience.

Miss De Wolfe played Gloria like the heroine of a melodrama—very cheap melodrama, at that—but she at least may enjoy the dubious distinction of having been the only person in the cast to add to Mr. Shaw's sum of comedy, for there were laughs for her which the text did not call for. In respect to conventional theatrical treatment of rôles that might have been effectively rendered otherwise it would be difficult to decide whether George Farren as Crampton or Jeffreys Lewis as Mrs. Clandon most offended. The former emphasized his wrongdoing, however, by an exceptionally bad make-up. Mabel Taliaferro whined and singsonged so much that the best phase of delightful Dolly's volatility was sacrificed, and as this is possibly the best acting part in the piece the fact is all the more to be regretted. Sumner Gard was little more successful as the other twin.

John Findlay's playing of William, the waiter, was a distinct achievement. Mr. Shaw has limned this character pretty clearly, but the actor deserves credit for realizing it far more successfully than even the author might have expected. Mr. William H. Thompson was not particularly well cast in the part of McComas, although he played some of the scenes convincingly, and was received with warm applause by an audience that appreciates his general excellence.

Curtain calls were numerous, and Mr. Daly expressed thanks in a brief speech.

PRIMROSE IS HERE AGAIN.

Big Audience Well Amused at the Grand Opera House.

At the Grand Opera House last night the auditorium was full of people more or less demonstratively pleased, and upon the stage was George Primrose and his minstrel company, all duly blackened with burnt cork. A feature which inspired much hilarity was "The Incubator Ward." After that came songs by Primrose, with and without his pickaninnies. In one of them the pickaninnies suddenly popped their heads through imitation cotton flowers with prompt reward of applause.

Another chorus, set to a medley of old plantation songs, was called "The Lazy Moon," and was cleverly and nimbly done, with a real lilt, after which Arthur Deming sang with much expression, the favorite of his renderings being the cheerful "I Ain't Got No Use for Sleep."

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" SUNG.

The Monday Night Audience Listens to It in Large Numbers and with Much Pleasure.

The performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House was distinguished by as nearly perfect an ensemble as human skill and endeavor, directed by a high order of artistic intelligence, is likely to secure, while the quality of the individual work was such as to satisfy a high standard of critical judgment. Remembrance is ever the bane of the singer and actor, yet there were probably few old stagers in the large and extremely brilliant audience who even thought they remembered many better portrayals of the principal personages in this greatest of lyrical comedies than those of the night. Mr. Van Rooy was the Sachs, Mr. Knote the Walter, Mr. Goritz Beckmesser, Mr. Reiss David, Mr. Blass Pogner, Mlle. Aino Ackte Eva, and Mme. Louise Homer, Magdalena. Mr. Hertz conducted. The minor rôles were all well filled, while chorus and orchestra alike deserved high praise. The spirit, grace, and humor of the representation were delightful.

Admiration for Mr. Goritz's Beckmesser is deepened at every opportunity to observe it; for it presents itself more and more as a masterpiece of characterization, of complete understanding of all that Wagner intended to express in it, and of skill in presenting a penetrating conception of a difficult part through all the resources of action, facial play, and a perfect command of the Wagnerian declamation. His enunciation in the part is as speech heightened in significance and in expressive power. The impersonation is filled with delightful details of every sort. "Die Meistersinger" has waited for its Monday night representation out of deference to the supposititious taste of the Monday night audience; but that glittering company showed itself intuitiest sympathy with the work, appearing in very large numbers and showing many evidences of delight in the performances. It might even have endured a performance without the extra cuts that were made for its benefit last evening.

MISS AUS DER OHE'S RECITAL.

A Good Audience Hears Her in Mendelssohn Hall—Her Sonata Played.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe has been too long and too honorably connected with the best things in New York's music to lack abundant support in her piano recital which she gave yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. There was a large and friendly audience present that gave her ample recognition for the skill she did. If they were seldom roused to real enthusiasm the explanation must be found in the fact that Miss Aus der Ohe by no means represented her highest powers in this concert.

She is never other than a serious and sincere artist, all for the music she is playing and never wasting a thought on technical display or clouding her own personality between the composer and her listeners. Nor has she ever been a player inclined to too much sentiment or to luscious pleasings of the ear; but her sobriety and robustness seemed yesterday carried to an extreme that left unconsidered some of the rights to be claimed for music of such infinite variety of expression and such romantic inspiration as Bach's splendid C minor fantasy, Schubert's F Minor Impromptu, and Beethoven's thirty-two variations on a theme in C minor. Her playing seemed, on the whole, rather heavy handed and devoid of charm, of variety of touch and tonal color. There was much sameness in her interpretation of this music. Her technical fluency and skill were not at fault, but to the poetry of the music she evinced singularly little sensitiveness.

Several of her own compositions appeared on the programme, chief of which was her sonata for piano and violin, Op. 16, in F sharp minor, in which she had the assistance of Mr. David Mannes. Two smaller pieces, "Eine Sage" and "Spinnlied," followed it. Miss Aus der Ohe has from time to time played such smaller pieces of her own that have shown a graceful fancy and skill in producing characteristic effects for the piano. The sonata, of course, discloses the hand of one who can write effectively for the instrument, but it also seems to show an uncertainty in maintaining the longer flight and sustained power that are needed to achieve a sonata. The themes are not of much distinction or strongly marked individuality, and the treatment of them is episodic, leading to little sustained development. She seems to be continually beginning and reaching nowhere, and then beginning again. The last movement contains a fugato of some length, but in fugal writing Miss Aus der Ohe is, like most other modern composers, a little uneasy. The programme closed with a group of five pieces by Liszt.

MR. LEMARE'S ORGAN RECITAL

The Distinguished English Player Heard in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The distinguished English organist, Edwin H. Lemare, gave an organ recital last evening at St. Bartholomew's Church under the auspices of the Church Choral Society. Mr. Lemare, who has fulfilled an engagement of a considerable period in Pittsburg, is now returning to England, and the opportunity to hear him, secured by the enterprise of the Church Choral Society, was accepted by a large number of lovers of organ music. Mr. Lemare's style and ideals as an organist differ in important respects from those of his French colleague, Mr. Guilmant, who played here early in the season, as was clearly shown by his programme.

He sets greater store by the delicate and taking effects of the solo stops, and in the reproduction of orchestral timbres —or the attempt at such reproduction which organists imagine they achieve on their instrument, but which is as far from reality as it is unnecessary to a public which can enjoy so much of the real thing. As an exemplification of this idea, he played a transcription by himself of the death music from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung." His programme began with Bach's prelude and fugue in A minor, and included, of pieces of greater moment, Rhemberger's twelfth sonata, an introduction and fugue by Reubke, a "fantasie fugue," and a meditation by himself, and lesser ones by Alfred Hollins, Saint-Saëns, and Edward Horsman.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

James K. Hackett opened a week's engagement last night at the Harlem Opera House in "The Fortunes of the King," after a run of several weeks at the Lyric.

"At the Old Cross Roads" returned to New York last night to the American Theatre. Estha Williams still heads the cast.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Rose Stahl presented her laughable comedietta, "The Chorus Lady." The Putty Brothers were also head liners.

Two old favorites were seen again at Keith's, Maggie Cline, who still sings her famous song, "Throw Him Down, McCluskey," and George Evans, "The Honey Boy."

Joe Welch again does character work in his new piece, "Cohen's Luck," now playing at the West End.

A revival of "Jim the Penman" was given last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"The Little Outcast," a melodrama, began a week's run at the New Star Theatre last evening.

Hurtig & Seamon have Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelcy as topliners this week.

Valerie Bergere is at the Circle, together with Effie Fay and the De Moe trio.

"D'Arcy of the Guards" is on the boards for the week at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

Henry E. Dixey heads the bill at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. The Imperial Japanese Guards are also included in the programme.

An innovation in the form of a stock company was made last night at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, the play presented being "A Texas Ranger."

Jennie Yeamans and the Kaufmann Troupe are to be seen at the Yorkville Theatre.

"A Wife's Secret" plays for a week at the New Star Theatre.

Of the plays that still remain in New York are: Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," at the Empire; Viola Allen in "A Winter's Tale," at the Knickerbocker; Mrs. Fiske in "Leah Kleschna," at the Manhattan; Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy," at the Criterion; "The College Widow," at the Garden; "Sweet Lavender," at the Princess; "Siberia," at the Academy of Music; Ethel Barrymore in "Sunday," at the Hudson, and Richard Golden in "Common Sense Bracket," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The musical attractions remaining are: Lillian Russell in "Lady Teazle," at the Casino; "The Sho-Gun" at Wallack's Theatre; Fritzi Scheff in "Fatinitza" at the Broadway, "Woodland" at the Herald Square, "Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic, "Humpty Dumpty" at the New Amsterdam, "It Happened in Nordland" at the Lew Fields' Theatre, "In Newport" at the Liberty Theatre, and "Higgledy-Piggledy" at the Weber Music Hall.

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NO TRACE IS FOUND OF JULES R. GIMBERNAT

Wife and Mother Think He Met with Foul Play.

HE WORE A VALUABLE COAT

Also Had Fine Pearl Pin—Cabman Says He Went to Hotel Astor—There Clues End.

The police are puzzled at the continued absence of Jules Raymond Gimbernat, a young married man who disappeared last Friday night. A general alarm was sent out for him yesterday morning at the request of his wife, Lida Caskin Gimbernat, but up to an early hour this morning not the slightest trace of him had been found from the time he entered the Hotel Astor about midnight Friday.

All the members of his family, including his wife and his mother, Mrs. Clara M. Gimbernat, of 72 West Eighty-ninth Street, said last night that they could imagine no motive of any kind for the young man's voluntary disappearance, and that the only explanation that seemed plausible to them was that he had met with foul play.

Mrs. Gimbernat, with her two small children, is now stopping with her mother, Mrs. Theodore E. Caskin, at the Windsor apartments, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. She and her husband returned from Mamaroneck the very day of his disappearance. They had rented apartments on West Forty-seventh Street, but had not yet had a chance to take possession of those. Friday night they went to the theatre together. After the show Gimbernat escorted his wife to the Cumberland, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, where she was to spend the night with her aunt, Mrs. Archer.

Then, according to the cabman, Gimbernat went to the Hotel Astor. The young man is well known around the hotel, but nobody was found yesterday who had seen him there on Friday night.

"I fear that something has happened to Raymond," said Mrs. Gimbernat yesterday, but I don't want to believe it. I think he has been lured to some kind of resort and drugged and robbed. His fur-lined coat was worth $1,000, and he wore a pearl scarfpin worth nearly as much.

"My husband and I have always lived happily together. He was in the best of spirits when we parted Friday night. There is just one thing I can think of besides a robbery that may have something to do with his disapearance. He came into an estate of $55,000 on his last birthday. A few years ago he was wheedled into signing away his entire inheritance, and those two things may be put together."

In December last Gimbernat sued Morris A. Forgetson, a jeweler at 178 Bowery, to have set aside a power of attorney and authorization given to Forgotson for the purpose of raising $96,000 on young Gimbernat's share in his father's estate, which at that time was held in trust by the Mercantile Trust Company. It was alleged that a usurious rate of interest had been charged on the loan. The suit was finally settled out of court.

A year earlier young Gimbernat was the defendant in two civil suits began against him by the Sherrys and the Waldorf-Astoria, the former place entering a claim for $788 against him, and the latter one for $478.

Sir Charles in Jones Play.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan," by Henry Arthur Jones, revived last night at the New Lyceum, is a vehicle which shows Sir Charles Wyndham at his best. Moreover it is a good play. Still further, it was evident that the house thought that it was a good play. Naturally it deals with matrimonial adjustments, and deals with them wittily, yet in such a fashion as to buttress old-fashioned notions of marriage and woman's sphere. Sir Charles, as the elderly lawyer whose business it is to bring order out of chaos, exhibits a specialty to be described as a mellow sort of tact. Miss Mary Moore was the serious wife who, having discovered the carryings-on of her husband, resolves to pay him in his own coin, only to discover that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

Miss Moore had a part which fits her almost as well as the elderly lawyer's part fits Sir Charles. Frank Atherley was excellent as the husband with the boyish air. Yet another experiment in matrimony was furnished by a young fellow with dreams, dreams something like those of Mr. Shaw's famous poet in Candida, but his hair is yellow and he is more broadly comic. The woman in that case was an apostle of the New Epoch, an advocate in public of the "equality of the sexes." Both parts were well done—the players being Bertram Steer and Miss Daisy Markham. And the clever proceedings of the couple gave Sir Charles a chance to make that fine speech from the point of view of the old-fashioned man of the world and affairs.

Alfred Bishop, as an old British Admiral with an astoundingly high collar, had a part which hardly gave full scope to that excellent actor's powers. Miss Lilias Waldegrave, with her fine English voice and her dimple, had the part of the widow well out of weeds, and perhaps the best thing in the whole piece was a confidential chat between her and Sir Charles, in which each one professed to relate the stories of their not too dark pasts. It was the same old pure comedy, delightful in conception and in the action. Once more, it is a good play with many a good laugh for not too serious persons.

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Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of

YEAR'S TAX FIGURES MEAN HIGHER RATE

Assessment Increase Over 1904 Only $205,500,000.

THE SUBWAY PUTS REALTY UP

Personalty Contributes but $30,000,000 of Total Gain—Carnegie Heads List—Hanna Elias Down for $100,000.

When the tax assessment books for the year 1905 were opened for public examination and correction yesterday by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, it was found that the combined increases in realty and personal assessments for the year amounted to approximately $206,500,000 over the totals for last year. This is against an increase of $301,139,527 made last year over 1903 and an increase of upward of $1,000,000,000 in 1903 over 1902, that being the year when the so-called full valuation on real estate was adopted.

The comparatively small increase in the assessments this year is a distinct disappointment to many of the leading city officials, especially to Controller Grout, who had counted on an increase ranging from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, and has based many of his budget calculations on such an assessment. As the annual budget for 1905 aggregates $110,525,250.04, against $106,674,955.09 for 1904, the city this year will have to raise nearly $4,000,000 more money than last for annual expenses, which means, in view of the low total of assessments, that three or four points will be added to the tax rate for the current year.

No help can be expected from the general fund, which last year amounted to $22,521,665.21, as this fund is little, if any, larger this year than last, so that all of the budget increase will have to be met by straightout taxation. Last year the tax rate was 1.5054 for Manhattan, and this year it is expected to run from 1.54 to 1.55. Two years ago the tax rate was held down to 1.41.

The tax increases this year fall almost entirely on real property, and the realty assessments make up $176,500,000 of the total increase, leaving but $30,000,000 for personal property. While the realty increases have not yet been figured out exactly, they approximate $119,000,000 for Manhattan Borough, $37,000,000 for Brooklyn, $11,000,000 for the Bronx, $9,000,000 for Queens, and $500,000 for Richmond. With the opening of the books yesterday the work of revision and correction began, and will continue until June 1, when the books will be closed and the work completed, so they can be sent to the Board of Aldermen on the first Monday in July. Between now and April 1 all persons wishing to swear off personal taxes, as well as persons seeking changes in their realty assessments, will have to appear personally before the Tax Commissioners.

SUBWAY HELPED REALTY.

Most of the increases in realty assessments during the year have been caused by the completion of buildings in course of construction, by the alterations and improvement of big buildings, and by the increase in the valuations along the line of the completed Subway. A list was made public by President O'Donnel of the Tax Board last night, giving the chief buildings of the city which have been completed, altered, or improved during the year and the 1905 assessments against them. The list also cites notable instances where the assessments have been increased on buildings unaltered, such, for instance, as the Waldorf-Astoria, which now is assessed at $9,185,000, as against a flat $9,000,000 for 1904. This list follows:

	Valuation 1905.
Building and Location.	
J. R. Ireland, (offices,) 205 5th Av.	$350,000
Sturtevant House, 1,188 Broadway	2,100,000
Fifth Av. Theatre, 1,193 Broadway	1,215,000
Holland House, 275 5th Av.	1,600,000
New England Realty Co., hotel, 2-10 West 31st St.	825,000
Imperial Hotel Annex, 1,218 Broadway	1,185,000
Browning, King & Co., 1,269 Broadway	775,000
Old Colony Co., apartments, 21 West 32d St.	700,000
Martinique, 58 West 32d St.	700,000
Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St.	9,185,000
Randolph Guggenheimer, lofts, 24-26 East 21st St.	300,000
Merrick Construction Co., lofts, 23-25 East 21st St.	250,000
Island Realty Co., offices, 312 4th Av.	1,465,000
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1-7 Madison Av.	5,700,000
Hotel Seville, 99 Madison Av.	850,000
Edison Elec. Co., 1st Av. and 38th St.	5,675,000
New Hippodrome, in progress, 6th Av., 43d and 44th Sts.	1,200,000
Hotel St. Regis, 5th Av. and 55th St.	2,300,000
55th St. Co.'s hotel, in progress, 5th Av. and 55th St.	1,500,000
Hotel Belmont, in progress, Park Av. and 42d St.	2,500,000
Hotel, in progress, Madison Av. and 49th St.	500,000
Van Norden Trust Co., in progress, 5th Av. and 40th St.	1,200,000
U. S. Express Co. stable, in progress, 42d St., 2d and 3d Avs.	460,000
W. D. Sloane, residence, in progress, 645 5th Av.	425,000
W. D. Sloane, residence, in progress, 647 5th Av.	425,000
M. F. Plant, residence, in progress, 649 5th Av.	575,000
Criterion Club, 683 5th Av.	340,000
W. G. Clarke, residence, 8th Av. and 77th St.	2,100,000
Payne Whitney, residence, in progress, 974 5th Av.	500,000
Singer Mfg. Co., 561-563 Broadway	475,000
Butterick Publishing Co., in progress, Spring and Macdougal Sts.	950,000
Wanamaker store, in progress, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.	3,000,000
14th St. Store, 6th Av. and 14th St.	1,700,000
42 Broadway	2,700,000
60 Wall St., in progress	1,200,000
111 Broadway, in progress	2,800,000
Telephone Building, in progress, Cortlandt and Dey Sts.	2,710,000
Singer Bldg., Broadway & Liberty St.	2,200,000
Corn Exchange Bank Building, William and Beaver Sts.	1,580,000
Hanover Bank Building, Nassau and Pine Sts.	3,100,000
Manhattan Life Ins. Bldg., 66 B'way.	3,850,000
Park Bank Building, in progress, Broadway and Ann St.	1,650,000
New York Stock Exchange Building, Broad St.	4,800,000
Atlantic Mutual Building, Wall and William Sts.	3,775,000
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway	11,100,000
New York Mutual Life Insurance Building, in progress, 32 Nassau St.	9,300,000
Beaver Building, Beaver and Pearl Sts.	850,000
Hanover Fire Insurance Building, in progress, Pine St.	750,000
Harvey Fisk & Co.'s building, Cedar St.	500,000
Barclay Building, in progress, Broadway and Duane St.	1,900,000
Produce Exchange Bldg., Beaver St.	4,500,000
Appraisement Stores, in progress, West and Hubert Sts.	775,000
New Jersey Central Building, West and Liberty Sts.	1,400,000
Commercial Cable Building, in progress, Broad St.	2,800,000
Broadway and Maiden Lane Building, in progress	2,125,000
Royal Building, progress, Fulton and William Sts.	415,000
Ward Line Bldg., Wall and Water Sts.	750,000
Tontine Building, Wall and Water Sts.	650,000
Hotel Walton, Columbus Av. & 69th St.	550,000
Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.	1,600,000
Metropolitan Street R. R. Co., 7th Av. and 59th St.	1,900,000
Victoria Theatre, 7th Av. and 42d St.	650,000
New Amsterdam Theatre, 7th Av. and 42d St.	700,000
Liberty Theatre, West 42d St.	250,000
Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th St.	2,200,000
The Van Cortlear, 7th Av. and 55th St.	650,000
Hotel, Broadway and 58th St.	375,000
New York Realty Co., Columbus Av. and 67th St.	275,000
The Georgian Court, Central Park West and 86th St.	650,000
The Spencer Arms, B'way & 68th St.	500,000
Apartment house, Columbus Av. and 78th St.	280,000
The Courtenay, Central Park West and 90th St.	190,000
Charles M. Schwab, residence, in progress, Riverside Drive and 73d St.	1,500,000
The Chatsworth, Riverside Drive and 72d St.	1,000,000
Waldorf Hotel, Amsterdam Av. and 70th St.	600,000
D. Willis James, Amsterdam Av. and 80th St.	275,000

President O'Donnel said yesterday that he expected the comparatively small increase in the total assessments by the fact that the Commissioners had not attempted this year to put any fancy assessments on personal property, especially the personal property of corporations, as in all such cases it merely means additional work for the Commissioners in removing or reducing such assessments when they are sworn off.

CARNEGIE HEADS PERSONAL LIST.

On the personal assessment list, Andrew Carnegie as usual is at the head with an assessment of $5,000,000, which is the same amount he has paid on during the past three years. John D. Rockefeller is second with an assessment of $2,500,000, while Russell Sage and Frederick W. Vanderbilt come next with assessments each for $2,000,000. Four persons—Daniel G. Reid, Alice G. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, and Sadie Crane White—are each assessed at $1,000,000. Only twenty persons in all are assessed at $500,000 and more each; they include besides those mentioned Charles G. Gates, Lillius Grace, Harriet M. Arnold, George G. Ioldt, Hugh J. Chisholm, Ellen M. Clark, J. Archibald Murray, Joseph Pulitzer, Mary Lewis, Emily H. Rainey, William E. Strong, and Emma Wallach. With the exception of Emily H. Rainey, who is assessed at $750,000, all have been assessed at $500,000.

Some peculiar groupings of the names on the personal assessment list are noticeable. For instance, while John D. Rockefeller is assessed for $2,500,000, his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is assessed at $150,000. Only his brother William at $300,000, Henry H. Rogers at $300,000, and Henry H. Rogers, Jr., at $250,000. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, is assessed at $100,000. A year ago Mr. Stillman was assessed at $1,000,000, but he swore off $900,000 of that amount.

Mrs. Astor does not appear on the rolls at all this year for personal taxes. Last year she was assessed at $250,00, but she swore it off on the ground of non-residence, claiming Newport as her home. Col. John Jacob Astor is assessed at $300,000, as last year. The Vanderbilt assessments remain much the same. Assessments of $250,000 are made each against Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the latter being reduced from $350,000 last year. Cornelius Vanderbilt is assessed for $250,000 and Elsie F. Vanderbilt at $100,000, as against $150,000 for last year. August Belmont's assessment is placed at $200,000, as against half that amount last year, and J. Pierpont Morgan's remains unchanged at $400,000. Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is assessed as usual for $250,000, and Charles W. Morse is assessed at $250,000, same as a year ago.

HANNAH ELIAS'S NAME APPEARS.

A new name on the personal assessment lists this year is the negress Hannah Elias, who acquired much of the Platt fortune. She is assessed at $100,000. Henry O. Havemeyer is assessed at $300,000, as against $150,000 a year ago; James Henry Smith, the "wealthiest bachelor," at $100,000, and Harrison K. Bird, who was Military Secretary to Gov. Odell, is assessed at $250,000, his being a new name also. Conspicuous names not appearing on the personal tax list of $100,000 and over are those of Elihu Root, assessed last year on $400,000; Woodbury Langdon, who was assessed at $100,000; Daniel S. Lamont at $100,000; E. H. Harriman at $300,000; Cornelius N. Bliss at $200,000, and John B. McDonald at $200,000.

Among those assessed upon personal property valued at $100,000 or more are the following-named persons:

Agnew, Geo. B.	$125,000	Elias, Hannah	100,000
Aitken, John W.	150,000	Ely, Fanny R. G.	100,000
Alexander, Matilda	100,000	Fabbricotti, Adele A.	200,000
Alexandre, J. E.	100,000	Fahnestock, H. C.	100,000
Andrews, Blanche L.	300,000	Fargo, Jas. C.	100,000
Appleton, Susan L.	100,000	Fisher, Geo. E.	100,000
Arms, Warner	100,000	Fisk, Harvey E.	100,000
Arnold, Har. M.	500,000	Fisk, Pliny	100,000
Astor, John J.	500,000	Fisk, Wilbur C.	100,000
Avery, Mary A.	250,000	Fitch, Eliza-beth A.	100,000
Ayer, Fred'k F.	100,000	Fletcher, A. B.	150,000
Aymar, Elizabeth	100,000	Fletcher, A. D.	100,000
Bacon, Robert	100,000	Flicss, Ange P.	100,000
Bailey, Jas. A.	125,000	Flint, Chas. R.	100,000
Baker, Geo. F.	100,000	Ford, Simeon	100,000
Baldwin, R. S.	100,000	Fowler, A'd'r'n	350,000
Ballantine Geo.	100,000	Fowler, Th. P.	100,000
Barber, Olin C.	100,000	French, Seth R.	100,000
Barbey, Henry I.	100,000	Freund, Jules	250,000
Baring, Cecil	150,000	Gates, Chas. G.	500,000
Baring, Hugo	100,000	Gayley, James	100,000
Barlow, Virg. L.	100,000	Gerstenforfer, A.	100,000
Barr, Stewart	100,000	Goodwin, J. J.	100,000
Bates, R. L. M.	100,000	Grace, Joseph P.	150,000
Bayly, William	100,000	Grace, Lillian	300,000
Beach, Cam. M.	100,000	Gracie, A.	100,000
Becker, Chas. E.	150,000	Gray, Ella A.	200,000
Becker, Marg. B.	250,000	Gray, Ellen	100,000
Beebe, Anna B.	150,000	Gray, J. Clinton	300,000
Bell, Chas. M.	100,000	Green, Morris	100,000
Belmont, August	200,000	Greenwood, I. J.	100,000
Belmont, O. H. P.	200,000	Guggenheimer, S.	100,000
Bennett, J. G.	200,000	Guthrie, C. S.	250,000
Bernheimer, S. E.	100,000	Hackett, C. H.	100,000
Bierstadt, Mary E.	300,000	Hadden, H. F.	100,000
Billings, C. M.	150,000	Hadden, Valerie	250,000
Billings, C. K.	150,000	Haig, Charlotte	100,000
Billings, Eliz'th	100,000	Halsey, E. G.	150,000
Billings, Fred'k	250,000	Hamilton, Alice	100,000
Billings, Julia	100,000	Hamlin, M. B.	100,000
Billings, Mary M.	100,000	Hammond, F. A.	100,000
Bird, Eleanor	150,000	Harkness, C. W.	150,000
Bird, H. K.	250,000	Harkness, E. S.	100,000
Bird, Mary E.	150,000	Harris, A. S.	150,000
Bishop, Florence	100,000	Harris, F. N.	100,000
Van C.	100,000	Hart, E. B., Jr.	150,000
Blagden, Dexter	100,000	Hart, Lee C.	150,000
Blagden, George	110,000	Hartshorne, J. M.	100,000
Blair, Jas. A.	150,000	Hartshorne, R. B.	150,000
Blair, John I.	100,000	Havemeyer, C. W.	150,000
Bliss, Augusta	100,000	Havemeyer, H. O.	150,000
Bliss, Augusta H.	250,000	Havemeyer, T. A.	100,000
Bliss, C. Anita	250,000	Havemeyer, W. F.	150,000
Bliss, C. N.	150,000	Hayden, G. G., Jr.	100,000
Bliss, Ernest C.	100,000	Hawk, Wm. S.	100,000
Blodgett, Eleanor	100,000	Hayes, Joseph	100,000
Blodgett, Mary E.	125,000	Hayes, Orrill H.	100,000
Bliss, Grace Clara	250,000	Hayes, E. St. J.	100,000
Boldt, Geo. C.	500,000	Hearn, Arthur H.	150,000
Borg, Cecelia	150,000	Hearn, Geo. A.	250,000
Bosworth, Mary S.	100,000	Heath, F. S.	100,000
Bowdoin, Geo. S.	100,000	Heath, W. G. H.	100,000
Brandon, Alice	100,000	Heine, Arnold B.	100,000
Brandon, Edith	100,000	Heinsheimer, L. A.	120,000
Brandon, Fan. H.	100,000	Hendricks, Emma B.	150,000
Brandon, Flor'ce	100,000	Herrman, M.	100,000
Brandon, Maude	100,000	Hess, Jonas	150,000
Brannan, Eun. D.	150,000	Hesslein, Rosalie	100,000
Briese, Aug'ta	250,000	Hewitt, E. R.	150,000
Brettenbach, M. J.	200,000	Hewitt, Erskine	100,000
Brewster, A. D.	200,000	Higgins, Eugene	300,000
Brewster, G. S.	200,000	Hinman, W. E.	100,000
Brewster, R. S.	200,000	Hirsch, P. H.	150,000
Brewster, W. V.	200,000	Hook, Jacob W.	100,000
Brinckhoff, E. J.	250,000	Hubbard, T. H.	100,000
Brockway, H. B.	100,000	Huntington, Arabella	200,000
Brodhead, E.	100,000	Huntington, Archer M.	100,000
Brokaw, H. C.	100,000	Iselin, Adrian	400,000
Brokaw, Irving	300,000	Iselin, A. Jr.	200,000
Brokaw, I. V.	150,000	Iselin, Arthur	100,000
Brokaw, W. V.	150,000	Iselin, Wm. E.	100,000
Brookfield, Kate	100,000	Jaffray, Wm.	150,000
Brown, Ellen W.	100,000	Jesup, Morris K.	100,000
Brown, John C.	100,000	Jewett, Geo. L.	120,000
Brown, M. B.	250,000	Johnson, C. E.	100,000
Brown, Ruth A. B.	100,000	Jones, Frances	100,000
Brown, W. P.	100,000	Jones, Mary D.	100,000
Bruce, Matilda W.	250,000	Juilliard, A. D.	150,000
Bruce, Sarah B.	150,000	Juilliard, Mary	100,000
Bryce, Clara	200,000	Kittel, Mathilde G.	100,000
Burden, J. A.	500,000	Kupfer, Mary	100,000
Burke, John M.	150,000	Laidlaw, W. R.	150,000
Burke, Laura	150,000	Lawrence, Ella T.	100,000
Bussing, A. S.	150,000	Lawrence, Phoebe Caroline	100,000
Bussing, Ann	150,000	Lawrence, J. G. K.	100,000
Butler, C. S.	100,000	Lehman, Emanuel	100,000
Butler, Helen C.	200,000	Leland, F. L.	150,000
Butler, Mary E.	100,000	Lewis, Mary	500,000
Byrd, George H.	150,000	Libbey, Octavius B.	100,000
Cameron, Julia E.	100,000	Loeb, Gustave	100,000
Cammeyer, A. J.	200,000	Loeser, Paul	100,000
Campb'l, Mar'al	100,000	Lummis, Wm.	120,000
Campbell, T. P.	100,000	Macy, W. H., Jr.	150,000
Carey, Henry T.	100,000	Mainzer, Rob. H.	150,000
Carnegie, A.	5,000,000	Manning, Jno. B.	100,000
Carnegie, Louise W.	100,000	Marston, E. L.	100,000
Carter, Jas. C.	250,000	Martin, Edith T.	250,000
Caspary, W.	100,000	Martinez, M. R.	100,000
Chanler, J. A.	300,000	Mason, John J.	100,000
Chisholm, H. J.	500,000	Matthews, Florence H.	100,000
Choate, J. H.	250,000	Matthews, Jas. B.	100,000
Clark, Ella M.	250,000	Mayer, David	150,000
Clark, Ellen M.	500,000	Mayer, Maurice	150,000
Clark, Geo. C.	100,000	McCall, John A.	100,000
Clark, Louis C.	100,000	McClellan, Robt.	100,000
Clarkson, A. L.	150,000	McCoon, Alice M.	250,000
Clarkson, Cath. J.	150,000	McGourkey, S. D.	100,000
Clarkson, A. V.	150,000	McLean, Jno. R.	500,000
Clews, Henry	100,000	McLeod, G. S.	100,000
Clyde, Thomas	100,000	McMillin, E. M.	150,000
Clyde, Wm. P.	150,000	Merritt, Augusta T.	100,000
Colgate, Fine St.	100,000	Miles, Harry J.	100,000
Colgate, Hannah	200,000	Miller, Edgar E.	150,000
Colgate, Hannah	200,000	Miller, Mary E.	160,000
Connell, D. C.	100,000	Mills, Marcella	100,000
Constable, F. A.	350,000	Mintenberger, Minturn, Louisa A.	100,000
Cook, Henry H.	100,000	Moller, Chas. G.	100,000
Cooper, Edward	500,000	Moller, Chris.	100,000
Corbin, Austin	150,000	Moller, P., Jr.	100,000
Coster, John G.	150,000	Moore, H. R.	300,000
Coykendall, J.	150,000	Moore, Sarah E.	150,000
Crocker, G. A.	150,000	Moore, Sarah M.	250,000
Cromwell, Jas.	150,000	Moore, Wm. H.	150,000
Cromwell, W. T.	100,000	Morgan, J. P.	400,000
Crosby, E. H.	100,000	Morgan, J. P., Jr.	400,000
Currier, E. W.	150,000	Morgan, S. W.	100,000
Currier, I. L.	100,000	Morse, C. W.	250,000
Curtis, Jere. W.	100,000	Morton, Otis	100,000
Cutting, R. F.	250,000	Morton, Levi P.	100,000
Daly, Margaret	247,300	Mosler, George	100,000
Dana, Charles	125,000	Murray, J. A.	500,000
Dana, Paul	150,000	Murtland, A. A.	100,000
Darling, E. L.	150,000	Musgrave, J. W.	150,000
Day, Clarence S.	100,000	Myer, Babitte	300,000
Day, Thomas	100,000	Neely, F. T.	100,000
DeCoppet, E. J.	100,000	Newman, C.	100,000
Delmonico, Josephine C.	200,000	Odell, Daniel	100,000
Dennis, John B.	100,000	Odell, Jabez T.	100,000
Denny, Thomas	200,000	Olyphant, R. M.	100,000
Dexter, Henry	478,700	O'Loughlin, D.	100,000
Doelger, Peter	100,000	Osborne, A. C. D.	150,000
Dommerich, L. F.	100,000	Osgood, Phillis	150,000
Donald, Peter	250,000	Paine, J. O.	100,000
Downey, Mary L.	200,000	Palmer, L. A.	250,000
Draper, Ruth D.	150,000	Parish, Henry	100,000
Drexel, Alice	120,000	Parish, Dan'l Jr.	100,000
Drexel, John R.	250,000	Park, Joseph F.	100,000
Du Bois, M.	100,000	Parsons, Edwin	100,000
Dunham, G. H.	100,000	Parsons, M. L.	250,000
Dwight, J. E.	250,000	Parsons, S. J.	150,000
Ehret, George	200,000	Payne, O. H.	300,000
Ehrenreich, M.	100,000	Pembroke, T. K.	100,000
Erich, Julius S.	100,000	Perry, Henry M.	160,000
Eisemann, Theresa	125,000	Pinkney, M. G.	200,000
Elberton, Ch. B.	100,000	Platt, Chas. H.	250,000
		Platt, Marlin E.	250,000
		Praeger, A. J.	150,000
		Prentice, Henry	100,000
		Pulitzer, Joseph	500,000
		Rainey, Emily R.	750,000
		Ralli, Theo. P.	100,000
		Read, Wm. A.	100,000
		Read, W. G., Jr.	150,000
		Reed, Chas. M.	100,000
		Reed, Fred'k A.	100,000
		Reid, D. G.	1,000,000
		Requa, L. F.	100,000
		Reynolds, Jas.	100,000
		Rich, Delia A.	100,000
		Richardson, Mary G.	100,000
		Ringler, Mary	100,000
		Ringler, W. G.	100,000
		Ringler, George	250,000
		Rockefeller, J. D.	2,500,000
		Rockefeller, John D., Jr.	150,000
		Rockefeller, W.	300,000
		Rogers, Emilie A. R.	150,000
		Rogers, H. H.	300,000
		Rogers, H. H., Jr.	250,000
		Roorne, Wm. J.	100,000
		Roorne, W. H.	100,000
		Rutter, John R.	100,000
		Sage, Russell	2,000,000
		Schaefer, R. J.	250,000
		Savin, Frank	100,000
		Schaefer, Emil	100,000
		Schaefer, R. J.	250,000
		Schermerhorn, F. Augustus	150,000
		Schiff, Jacob H.	200,000
		Schwabel, R. A.	250,000
		Seibel, Louisa	100,000
		Sellegsberg, A.	100,000
		Schultz, John H.	250,000
		Silverhorn, Wm. H.	150,000
		Simonds, Mary Charlotte	100,000
		Slaven, Ellen A.	200,000
		Sloan, Samuel	100,000
		Sloane, Emily Thorne	100,000
		Sloane, H. T.	100,000
		Sloane, Wm. D.	100,000
		Slocum, H. W.	100,000
		Smith, Adele	100,000
		Smith, Catharine T.	100,000
		Smith, Jas. H.	100,000
		Sneden, Julia T.	150,000
		Southack, Augusta G.	100,000
		Southmayd, Ch. P.	100,000
		Sperling, Isaac	100,000
		Speyer, James	100,000
		Spiegelberg, Jerome S.	100,000
		Spiegelberg, Carle L.	100,000
		Spiegelberg, Ch. E.	100,000
		Stanton, Mary	100,000
		Stevenson, Sarah M.	100,000
		Stillman, Jas.	100,000
		Stockham, G. T.	100,000
		Stokes, Jas. B.	100,000
		Stokes, Olivia D.	100,000
		Stone, Chas. G.	150,000
		Strong, Wm. E.	500,000
		Snydam, Ferd	200,000
		Taylor, F. T.	100,000
		Thalman, Ern	100,000
		Thomas, Ann A.	100,000
		Thompson, Fliz G.	250,000
		Thompson, Mary	250,000
		Thorne, Phebe A.	100,000
		Tierney, Myles	100,000
		Tiffany, B. Y.	100,000
		Tiffany, Julia H.	100,000
		Tiffany, Louise	100,000
		Tiffany, L. C.	100,000
		Tiffany, Ferry	100,000
		Tilford, W. H.	150,000
		Tinker, Henry C.	250,000
		Twombly, H. McK.	200,000
		Twombly, Florence A.	200,000
		Tweed, Chas. H.	100,000
		Turnure, Mary G.	100,000
		Turnbull, J. S.	250,000
		True, Arthur	100,000
		Townsend, J. A.	100,000
		Townsend, E. S.	100,000
		Tod, Wm. S.	100,000
		Tod, Robert E.	100,000
		Tod, J. Kennedy	100,000
		Tinker, Edw. L.	100,000
		Uhl, Edward	100,000
		Valentine, S. H.	100,000
		Van Alen, J. J.	100,000
		Van Beuren, F. T.	150,000
		Van Beuren, Elizabeth S.	150,000
		Van Beuren, Hy. S.	150,000
		Vanderbilt, William K.	1,000,000
		Vanderbilt, Reginald C.	250,000
		Vanderbilt, Frederick W.	2,000,000
		Vanderbilt, Elsie F.	100,000
		Vanderbilt, C.	150,000
		Vanderbilt, Alice	1,000,000
		Vanderbilt, A. G.	250,000
		Van Winkle, Mary D.	125,000
		Vilas, Chas. N.	100,000
		Von Post, H. C.	100,000
		Von Stad, Lina J.	150,000
		Wallach, Emma	500,000
		Warburg, F. M.	150,000
		Warburg, F. M.	200,000
		Watson, Emily A.	100,000
		Watts, Sam'l H.	100,000
		Watts, Wm. R.	100,000
		Weber, Laura Anna	100,000
		Webster, Chas. B.	100,000
		Webster, George N.	312,500
		Webster, Sidney	100,000
		Welles, Henl.	150,000
		Wells, Edw. G.	200,000
		Wertheim, Gustave A.	100,000
		Wertheim, Henri P.	100,000
		Wetherbee, Chas. L.	100,000
		Wetherbee, Garnet	100,000
		White, Ann	150,000
		White, Cath. J.	100,000
		White, Cornelius Leroy	150,000
		White, Sadie Crane	1,000,000
		Whitehouse, Charles A.	100,000
		Whitely, James	150,000
		Whitin, Lewis Frederick	250,000
		Whiting, Chas. E.	100,000
		Whitman, Clar.	100,000
		Whitman, Nathaniel G.	200,000
		Whitney, Edw. F.	150,000
		Whitney, Gertrude V.	250,000
		Whitney, Payne	250,000
		Willets, Marie	100,000
		Wilson, Peter K.	100,000
		Woolworth, Frk W.	250,000
		Worcester, Mary L.	300,000
		Work, Frank E.	100,000
		Wormser, Anna	100,000
		Wormser, Isidor	150,000
		Wormser, Isidor, Jr.	100,000
		Wray, Julia	100,000
		Yerkes, Chas. T.	150,000
		Zinsser, Wm. H.	200,000
		Zollikoffer, Anna	100,000

Scarcely had the tax lists been made public when the swearing off process began. The first person to present himself to swear off a personal assessment was Martyn Scudder of 32 Nassau Street. By some coincidence, probably by the peculiar spelling of his name, the Assessors thought Mr. Scudder had money and assessed him at $20,000. He explained to President O'Donnel yesterday that he was a law clerk on a small salary, without property, and accordingly his declaration was taken and his name removed from the lists. Thirty-five in all swore off their personal assessments yesterday.

TWACHTMAN'S PAINTED POEMS

Comparisons with French and Japanese Impressionists.

For two days more, Tuesday and Wednesday only, the upper Knoedler Gallery will exhibit a score of paintings by the late John Twachtman, selected from those pictures which remained in the hands of his family after the Twachtman sale. These pictures prove that a good many of the finest examples of his snowscapes and marines were not included in that sale, but reserved for disposal later, perhaps because among them are specimens of Twachtman's most delicate impressions, some which are the least likely to please a wide circle of admirers, appealing on the contrary to those who study nature in her tenderest moods.

"Sailing in the Mist" is worthy of the fastidious brushes of Japanese when they touch the surface of silk here and there and evolve a poetic suggestion of fog or rain. But the perspective is a very different one from the Oriental, so that notwithstanding the resemblance there is no complete analogy; this way of painting has a depth the Japanese do not show. "The Snowstorm" is another attempt to give the impression with the least possible details. "Wild Cherry Tree," one of his last works, and "Phlox," a flower piece pure and simple, have not quite the perfection the Japanese attain with pictures of this kind. In his treatment of Winter scenes Twachtman has a very individual way of suggesting the soft and flocculent quality of snow by avoiding a smooth and even surface, preferring to the clear, hard Winter weather the moment when a thaw is in the air, the atmosphere is charged with moisture, and the snow itself is ready to dissolve.

Almost all these paintings are marked by an intense peacefulness and rest, characteristics which charm city folk because of the contrast with the movement and haste of town life. Perhaps the most restful of all is the view of his home near Greenwich called "September Sunlight," with its broad masses of building and trees, its cool sunshine and delicate gradation of values. Among the painters with whose work that of Twachtman is said to be compared in this country, whose pictures are so highly esteemed in France, Cazin certainly had greater brilliancy and a more vigorous perspective, but he lacked the poetic touch as we find in Twachtman. Cazin appeals to a wider circle and has almost always a suggestion that he thought of his spectators, while Twachtman seems to have painted for himself without a thought of the public. He was and is a painter's painter who worked retired within himself. Cazin received the recognition due the man who sets himself to give enjoyment to others, while Twachtman only pleases himself. The result is that Cazin's work rose in popularity while he was still alive, and since his death has gone on increasing in value. That of Twachtman is very slowly appreciating, but also very steadily, and will hold its own, while the chances are that Cazin's has seen its highest point, and hereafter will not maintain its present value, but like Meissonier's will gradually sink to the point it ought to take.

Another French painter whose work is more in Twachtman's line is Claude Monet, who has had a great deal of influence on Twachtman, though the latter did not imitate him directly. Fortunately there is a series of paintings by Monet just opened to inspection at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 5 West Thirty-sixth Street, opposite the new building of the Havemeyer Manufacturing Company. They represent the views of the Thames painted during the past four years by the famous "open air" master and painter of sunlight who makes his headquarters in Giverny. It will interest lovers of modern pictures to make a little round of a morning to three galleries near together and examine one after the other collections of work by Oriental and Occidental impresionists—the paintings on silk by the Japanese little masters at the Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street—the tender and fine wooding pictures by Twachtman at Knoedler's, 355 Fifth Avenue and the London views by the veteran, the original and epoch-making "impressionist" at the Durand-Ruel Galleries.

New Brooklyn Academy Site.

A site for the proposed new Brooklyn Academy of Music has practically been decided upon. It is on Lafayette Avenue, between Ashland Place and St. Felix Street, the plot measuring 175 by 250 feet. The committee in charge will meet this afternoon, when it is expected that formal announcement of the selection of the site will be made.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

To sunny California for fewest dollars

Santa Fe
All the Way

Take a Tourist Pullman

You save on railroad and sleeper tickets
You have every comfort
The excursions are personally escorted
Ladies and children traveling alone assured special attention

Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco

Ask G. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City

All good things go by him who waits. We have 153 styles of fine quality English Suitings and Overcoatings (full pieces) which we will make to measure, at $25. They are in a corner by themselves on the second floor. To facilitate selection you can examine samples on the importer's cards. A variety of patterns unequaled for style and neatness.
Samples mailed free upon request.

ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th Street.

MUNROE RECEIVER STAYS.

Refuses to Yield Possession of the Brokers' Offices.

The announcement that Rollins &

JAN 10 1905

MOODY SAYS PACKERS UNLAWFULLY COMBINED

Conspired Arbitrarily to Raise and Lower Beef Prices.

OBTAINED REBATES, TOO

No Competition Could Endure Against Such a Combination, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—"Does not this argument turn on the question whether a steer is an original package?" asked Justice Peckham during the argument to-day of the beef case before the Supreme Court. Attorney General Moody laughed and at once seized on the metaphor to make a strong affirmative point. The whole day was spent on the case, the time being about equally divided between the Attorney-General for the Government and Judge Miller for the packers.

Mr. Moody made a brilliant argument and his opponent seemed to have decided to pass the case, as he made no effort to traverse the argument of the Attorney General, but adhered to the one position taken in the court below, that the purchase of beef by agents in a State was an act of domestic commerce and that the court could not look into the future and say that beef so bought was to be a subject of inter-State commerce in violation of law.

Mr. Moody said the following state of facts is clearly shown:

"Persons owning live stock and living in other States and Territories than those where the stock yards are situated were accustomed to send such stock to the various stock yards named for the purpose of sale there. The defendants, who were severally engaged in the business of buying such live stock for the purpose of slaughtering and converting it into fresh meat, entered into an agreement with each other to refrain from bidding against each other, except colorably, in the pursuance of such live stock, with the purpose and result of suppressing all competition in such purchases."

The question arose, he said, as to whether this agreement relates to inter-State commerce. He cited numerous decisions as to what constitutes inter-State commerce, and said it was clearly established that the "sale by the owner or his agent of commodities imported or to be imported from another State to the place of sale in the original package is an act of inter-State commerce, and the owner or his agent taking part as vendor is engaged in transacting inter-State commerce.' He thought it inevitably followed that those who take part in the act as buyers also are engaged in inter-State commerce. He continued:

"Where, then, all, or substantially all, of the buyers in this interstate market enter into an agreement with respect to their conduct in making purchases, the agreement thus entered into relates to interstate commerce."

The further question arises, said Mr. Moody, whether such an agreement affects interstate commerce, either by way of direct restraint upon it or by its tendency to monopolize it.

After citing to a long list of decisions, including those in the Addyston Pipe and the Northern Securities cases, Mr. Moody said:

"I conclude, therefore, that the agreement disclosed in the sixth paragraph of the petition to suppress all competition among the parties to it in the purchase of live stock so situated as to be the subject of interstate commerce is within the meaning of the act, and in restraint of commerce, because in the words of this court in the Northern Securities case, 'to destroy or restrict free competition in interstate commerce is to restrain such commerce.'"

The second main subject of agreement, Mr. Moody said, is that alleged in paragraph eight, saying: "It appears from that paragraph that the defendants have combined and conspired arbitrarily to raise, lower, and fix prices of fresh meat, and to keep them uniform as among themselves. This conspiracy is rendered effective by periodical, secret meetings throughout the country by the agents and attorneys of the defendants.

"That such an agreement relates to and restrains commerce, according to the well settled rule of this court, is so plain that I cannot permit myself to argue it."

Referring to the allegation in paragraph ten, he said:

"From this it appears that the defendants are all engaged in the common effort to obtain unlawful rates, which they subsequently share or pool among themselves, and that their scheme contemplates not only the pooling of these unlawful rates, but the exclusion of all outside competitors from obtaining them. There is set forth, perhaps inartificially, a combination upon this subject.

"No competition can long endure against those who are secretly and in defiance of the law enjoying rates for the transportation of their property in interstate commerce which constitute a preference over all others in the same business. No more fruitful source of monopoly can be found than the enjoyment of preferential rates."

PRIVATE CAR LINE ABUSE.

Boston Produce Merchant's Complaint —Glass Company Protests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Inter-State Commerce Committee of the House to-day continued its hearings on bills to further restrict the carriers.

George F. Meade, a member of the National League of Commission Merchants of Boston, and also of the Boston Fruit Growers' Exchange, complained of what he said were the inroads made into his business by the so-called private car lines. These lines, he said, have grown to such an extent that the car line company known as Armour & Co. practically controlled the price of perishable food commodities in this country.

These private car companies, he said, can break men, firms, and even States by their traffic rates. Replying to a question by Mr. Mann, Mr. Meade said that on account of feright rates, business interests of the country were not only on the point of ruin, but that very many business houses had been ruined.

Asked by Mr. Lovering if the railroads would welcome a change regarding contracts for refrigerating cars, Mr. Meade replied that he believed they would, as thereby they would be freed from the domination of Armour & Co., who, he said, held over the railroads the threat to destroy their business.

The Pittsburg Glass Company to-day filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission alleging that the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and sixteen other trunk lines, comprising practically every large road in the official classification territory, are carrying foreign manufactured glass at rates that constitute a flagrant discrimination against American manufacturers, and an investigation is asked.

It is charged that the defendant roads for years have carried the foreign glass at rates from 15 to 40 per cent. less than those charged on American glass.

Concert to Benefit Working Girls.

An operatic concert for the benefit of charity is to be given on the afternoon of Jan. 31, at Mendelssohn Hall. The purpose to which the proceeds are to be devoted is the Manhattan Working Girls' Society. The society is now in the thirteenth year of its existence and was organized to cheer and enliven the lives of the breadwinning girls of this city. The hearquarters and club rooms of the society are at 440 East Fifty-seventh Street.

FOLK WOULD BAR LOBBY.

Missouri Governor, in Inaugural Address, Warns Against Corruption.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—Joseph W. Folk to-day was inaugurated Governor of Missouri. The ceremonies took place in the House of Representatives, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Brace of the Supreme Court. Governor Folk then delivered his inaugural address, which in part follows:

"If there be any corruption during this session of the General Assembly it will disgrace the State and be a reflection on every man in this body, and upon every official in the State Government. In order to aid in the investigation of rumors of corruption laws should be enacted compelling witnesses to testify as to their knowledge of bribery transactions and exempting such witnesses from prosecution for any matters growing out of such testimony.

"It is proper that railroads and all interests, quasi-public and public, should have the right to present reasons for or against the passage of any bill, but the maintenance of a professional lobby breeds corruption and should not be permitted. Professional lobbying should be made a crime.

"As a step in the direction of government by the people United States Senators ought to be elected by the people, and Missouri should lead the demand for a constitutional amendment providing for this reform. I believe it is the promise of the Governor to keep the public peace by settling disputes between employers and employes, and he should make it his business as far as possible to do so, if the contest in any way involves the public interest."

William J. Bryan, who came with his wife to-day to attend the inauguration of Gov. Folk, addressed the Legislature on invitation of the Republican house. The speaker, who was heartily received, congratulated the people on the election of Mr. Folk. Col. Bryan commended President Roosevelt for his recommendation of legislation enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Railroads control much legislation," said Col. Bryan, "and if President Roosevelt is in earnest in curbing their power, he will lead a strenuous life during the next four years."

NAN PATTERSON IS ILL.

Prisoner Has Tonsilitis—Gets $25 Gift from Western Man.

Nan Patterson is seriously ill in the Tombs Prison with tonsilitis, and the prospect is, according to the prison physician, that her tonsils will have to be removed.

The prisoner is still in receipt of scores of letters daily. Recently many of them have been from young girls who invariably assure the prisoner of their belief in her innocence. Philip Waldheimer of 346 Broadway, one of her counsel, yesterday received a registered letter from Frederick S. Stanley of Portland, Ore., inclosing a twenty-dollar bill and a five-dollar gold piece. The letter said:

"Kindly see that Miss Patterson gets this money so that she may purchase herself a suitable New Year's gift. Tell her that she has a great many sympathizers in the West who believe her innocent, and if she needs any more money send the word."

The prisoner gave the money to her father, saying: "Take this and buy mamma a present, and tell her I am sorry I am not home with her."

MILK FIGHT STOPS FIRM.

One Result of Prosecution for Adulteration—Five Dealers Fined.

Five milk dealers, convicted of selling adulterated milk, got off with nominal fines in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Assistant Corporation Counsel Walker, who prosecuted the cases, told Justices Wyatt, Zeller, and Olmsted that the selling of impure or adulterated milk was diminishing, owing to the severity of the fines and the publication of reports of the cases in the newspapers.

The dealers who paid fines yesterday, and the amounts imposed, were the following: Fannie Paeth, 22 Goerck Street, $35; Isadore Newman, 718 East Sixth Street, $25; Vincent Celestin, 421 East Twenty-second Street, $25; Anocla Trochia, 22 Spring Street, $15; Pauline Letz, 1,108 Second Avenue, $10.

It was announced in court that a big wholesale milk concern had been driven out of business, and that the Health Inspectors were paying especial attention to several other corporations which are believed to distribute milk far below the required standard.

DEFENDANT HIS OWN LAWYER.

A Forger, Says the Charge—Paranoiac, Says Commission.

Fred W. Simpson, alias Edward Graham, alias Alfred Merritt, a young man who has been sent to the insane asylum twice and to Elmira Reformatory once, insisted on pleading his own case yesterday when placed on trial before Judge McMahon in the General Sessions Court on a charge of forgery in the second degree. There is another indictment of a similar nature pending against Simpson, should he escape this one. In both cases he is accused of having forged notes for $25 and $30, respectively.

A commission, consisting of Dr. Charles L. Dana, Justice Victor J. Dowling, and Willis L. Fleckinger, appointed to examine into the mental state of the defendant, reported him yesterday a "paranoiac with remissions." The crimes of which he is accused, the Commissioners held, had been committed in his lucid intervals; so Simpson had to stand trial. Judge McMahon tried to pursuade him to let an attorney be appointed to handle his case. But Simpson maintained that his own legal skill surpassed that of any legitimately trained member of the profession. After cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution at great length yesterday, Simpson announced that there would be no witnesses for the defense, but that he would address the jury to-day.

PROMOTED TO BRIGADIERS.

Nominations Sent to the Senate by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Brigadier Generals on the Retired List of the Army—Col. William L. Alexander, Assistant Commissary General; Col. Charles S. Stewart, retired; Col. Charles M. Terrell, retired.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

Arthur L. Sanborn, District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin; Melvin O. Adams, Attorney for the District of Massachusetts; J. B. E. Stewart, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; Samuel S. Knabenshue, Ohio, Consul at Belfast, Ireland; George Horton, Illinois, Consul at Athens, Greece; John Stuart Elliot, Porto Rico, Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico; Louis Sanchez Morales, Porto Rico, to be a member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico; Rafael Del Valle, Porto Rico, member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico.

10 days trial of

POSTUM

in place of coffee means big things to anyone.

THERE'S A REASON

SEIZING CLOTHING NOW IN UNCLEAN TENEMENTS

State Inspectors Swoop Down Upon Elizabeth Street.

THE OWNERS WERE WARNED

Some of the Finishers' Work Sent Back to Owners—Some to be Fumigated.

Twenty-two Inspectors from the State Labor Bureau swooped down upon Elizabeth Street yesterday to seize and tag all the clothing reaching completion in unsanitary and unclean tenement house rooms. More of this finishing work is done, it is said, on Elizabeth Street alone than in the entire State of Massachusets, and the Inspectors had a busy time of it. They met some strenuous objections, too, from men and women who didn't like to have their work taken away from them.

The bureau has begun a campaign against tenement house proprietors who don't keep their premises fit for the making of clothing. Two Inspectors were assigned to a house yesterday. They went through it from basement to roof. Sometimes they came across a family finishing off coats, vests, and trousers in a room hardly fit for an animal to live in. It was a hard task for the Inspectors to take work from poverty-stricken men and women who needed the proceeds from it to keep alive, but they had instructions to obey.

The new law providing for the licensing of houses where "sweatshop" work is done was passed in October by the Legislature. Since then the Labor Bureau has been sending out notices and warnings by the thousands to landlords, proprietors, and real estate agents, giving them time to get their places in shape and obtain licenses.

When the Inspectors tag a lot of clothing they turn it in promptly to the contractor who gave it out to the workers and warn him not to let any more work be done in that tenement. If he disobeys and sends clothes back there he is to be called to court. These contractors, most of them from the region of Elizabeth Street, flocked to the Labor Bureau offices by the dozen yesterday to find out why they could not put out their goods to certain houses and what they must do about it.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Thomas A. Keith had charge, and the stream of applications for licenses, the issuing and the refusal of them kept him on the go from nine in the morning until after dinner time.

"Yes, we're giving them a lively time to-day," he said from the middle of a pile of formidable documents. "They had all the time they needed to get ready, and if they're not ready we just tag the clothes and get them out of the house as soon as possible.

"I want to say that Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, President of the Brooklyn Consumers' League, doesn't know what she's talking about when she says we have received 3,000 applications and granted only two licenses. Up to Saturday, day before yesterday, we had got 1,818 applications and given 488 licenses. That represents a lot of work, when you consider that every application has to be investigated, and referred to the Tenement House Department before a permit can be granted. Moreover, she blames us for children under age being employed in the Chelsea jute mills. We have nothing to do with that. It's up to the Board of Health.

"Mrs. Betts says our office is as quiet and peaceful as Greenwood Cemetery. It's because we are so hard at work we haven't got time to be making unnecessary noise about things we know nothing about. We are doing things and not talking about them. We work like beavers and get nothing but abuse from these reformers, who don't know anything but theories. They are not practical."

The law passed in October provides that the entire house where clothing is finished shall be licensed instead of the individual apartment. Already certain landlords, the Commissioner says, have raised their rents on the pretense that they have to pay for licenses. As a matter of fact, the license costs them not a cent, and all they have to do to get it is to keep the tenement clean on the inside and not make any structural changes.

If the Inspectors find any clothing already affected by the filthy condition of the rooms they confiscate it temporarily, and turn it over to the Health Department for disinfection. In Pennsylvania the clothing is seized and burned up immediately. The manufacturers here say that they would just as lief let clothing be destroyed as fumigated and then returned. It loses its color and strength, they say.

Lecture on the Testaments.

The first of the Bible Teachers' Training School's series of lectures on texts and versions of the Old and New Testaments is to be given this evening in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street. The remainder of this series will be held on Monday afternoons at 3:30.

DELANY AND KNOX FOR SUPREME COURT BENCH

Tammany Conferences Have Practically Nominated Them.

FIVE WERE IN THE FIELD

Murphy Said to Have Promised to Have Delany Named—To Run Justice Gildersleeve Again.

Tammany conferences of the last two days have practically settled the Tammany nominations for the three Supreme Court Justiceships which will have to be filled at the election next Fall. Corporation Counsel John J. Delany has been slated to succeed Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, who retires with the present year, while Charles H. Knox is the man likely to be named to succeed Justice George L. Ingraham, who also retires this year. Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve will probably receive a unanimous nomination to succeed himself for a full term, his present term expiring Dec. 31.

Both Justices Van Brunt and Ingraham, who now are sitting as Justices of the Appellate Division, will retire because of the age limit, but Justice Gildersleeve, still having four years more, is in line for the usual honorary unanimous nomination. For the other two posts on the bench, however, there have been five aspirants, with the Corporation Counsel in the lead and having the active backing of Mayor McClellan, whose campaign manager Mr. Delany was in the municipal campaign of 1903.

Mr. Knox also has been an aspirant since his defeat for the bench in 1901, when he ran on the ticket headed by Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. The other candidates were Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who also was defeated when nominated in 1901 on the Shepard ticket, and James W. Gerard, ex-Sheriff's counsel and the Chairman of the Tammany Finance Committee.

There was a sort of general understanding after the municipal compaign in 1903 that Mr. Delany would receive a Supreme Court nomination in 1904 after serving during the year as Corporation Counsel, but as the year ran on the candidacy of Senator Victor J. Dowling developed, and, with the active support of Charles F. Murphy, Senator Dowling was nominated and elected in November.

Mr. Delany then sought one of the pending nominations for 1905 and he had Mayor McClellan with him from the beginning. The result of this backing, it is understood, is that Mr. Delany has an ironclad promise from the leader of Tammany Hall that he shall receive the desired nomination this Fall. This will enable him to serve out his present term as Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Knox, who is likely to get the second vacancy, is the Chairman of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall, and in that capacity has given arduous service to the organization for years. Both Messrs. Knox and Dayton were nominated for the Supreme Court in 1901, received the indorsement of the Bar Association as candidates, but were defeated in the Republican landslide which swept over New York City and county at the time. Because of the work which Mr. Knox has done he is deemed to be more entitled to the nomination this Fall than Newburger or Dayton or Gerard.

APPROVE COPPER REVIEW.

Prof. Douglas's Article in The Times Financial Review Commended.

All copper interests, manipulative, speculative, and purely commercial, appeared to be interested in and to approve of Prof. James Douglas's article on this industry in THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW. Dr. Douglas's position as to independence and grasp of fact was admitted to be unassailable. Formerly President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, his work as a metallurgist is evidenced by his Presidency of the five vast Phelps, Dodge & Co. copper mining corporations, which include the Montezuma, Copper Queen, and United Globe companies.

Dr. Douglas, in lower John Street's opinion, while not prophesying as to copper in 1905, made its status for the Spring and Summer at least assured, with prices for electrolytic 15½c. up to April, in a strong statistical position.

Nuns at Vespers, Burglar Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Jan. 9.—While the nuns of the Convent of St. Francis, at North Tarrytown, were at vespers yesterday evening, a burglar got in their house by forcing open a window and ransacked the rooms. The burglar pried open a drawer in the room of Superior Sister Cherubim and took $31. He also stole some rosary beads and other articles.

Welch's Grape Juice

is a seasonable tonic at all seasons. Take it now and avoid the necessity of false tonics later on. None better—none half so delicious. Try a small glassful at mealtime.

Sold by druggists and fancy grocers in quart and pint bottles. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

"Concluding Sessions."

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

An Event of Importance

Afternoon at 2:30 — Evening at 8

THE YAMANAKA COLLECTION.

The sale will be conducted by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

The World's Largest and Most Popular Brewery

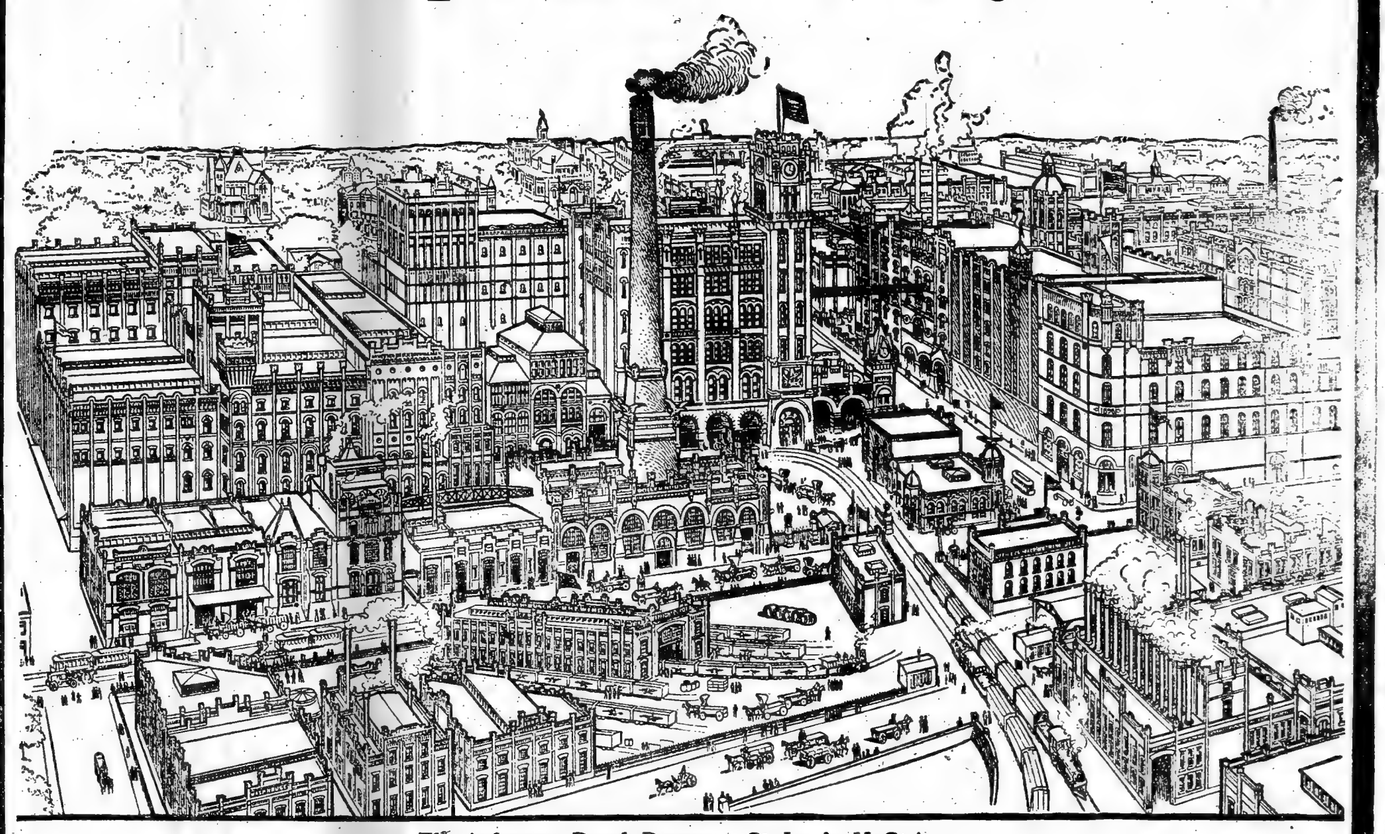

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE RAINES LAW.

Undoubtedly if the Raines law could be enforced strictly and without favor it would become exceedingly unpopular, and it is quite possible that the sentiment against it would compel its repeal or radical amendment. That was the avowed purpose of the plan entered into by Mr. JEROME and a committee of churchmen and other friends of decency. The plan failed because the police would not do their duty. What will the opponents of the law do next?

They would have a better chance of agreeing on a scheme of action if they could agree on their grounds of opposition. These are various and even contradictory. The churchmen are opposed to the law mainly because it is administered in bad faith: it does not suppress the sale of liquor on Sunday and it does foster vice of the vilest character. Mr. JEROME and those who agree with him are opposed to the law partly on these grounds, but chiefly because it is an offense against the public sentiment of the city, and because it is a source of endless corruption of the police and of our whole city politics. Mr. JEROME contends, and quite justly, that so long as the law is on the statute book, it should be enforced thoroughly, which would tend to promote its repeal and the establishment of a system of reasonable liberty. Others think that full enforcement should be secured by the removal of the Police Commissioner, or by the removal of the Mayor if the latter will not remove the former. As things now stand there is very little expectation that either of these courses will be pursued.

It is plain that the public indignation against the evils inseparable from the law as it is now applied will have some effect at Albany, though it is not plain what that effect will be. The law is likely to be amended in some way, for the minds of the people in the interior of the State are aroused as to the terrible scandal and immorality connected with the law. Meanwhile something may come from the enforcement of the provision in the law forbidding partitions or any obstruction in the "hotel" barrooms, or from the enforcement of the building code, which requires "hotels" to be fire-proof. Either of these would shut up the greater number of the Raines law places. That would do some good for a time. But the only real relief will be in a law permitting the sale of liquor under certain restrictions on Sunday, either throughout the city or at the option of limited districts. Just as long as there is undue harshness in the conditions attached to the traffic there will be evasion, demoralization, and corruption.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Everybody knows that the trouble with the United States Navy is a trouble with regard to "personnel." When we undertake to sing the British jingo song we can loudly sing, "We've got the ships"; still more loudly, "We've got the money, too"; but the intermediate clause, "We've got the men," those of us who know anything about it know that we have to sing small.

There is a general hope in the navy that a negotiable "jacky" may be evolved from the greasier order of mechanic, with nautical experience enough to render him immune from seasickness. But the problem of the man behind the mast is different from the problem of the man behind the gun, and more difficult. It has been computed that it takes just about as long to educate a casual American youth to be a naval officer as it takes to build a battleship, and that consequently all that is needed to secure a competency of officers is to incorporate provision for the education of as many of them as may be required for each new ship in the appropriation for the ship. That looks reasonable, and perhaps means may be found of making it work.

But Admiral DEWEY's General Board, comprising, presumably, the best intellectual material the navy itself affords toward the solution of the problem of personnel, suggests the shortening of the Annapolis course to three years, which seems feasible enough, granting that you can make a naval officer in three years. But what that board is chiefly, and very properly, concerned about is that officers shall come to "flag rank," which, roughly vessels than one, before they shall be incapacitated for such command, either physically or by the formation of habits of subordination which unfit them for independent and large command.

They order these things better in other navies, particularly in the British Navy, of which the flag officers average much younger than ours. To get the advantages of these foreign systems is the object of Admiral DEWEY's board. It has endeavored to do it by an elaborate system of retirement, or not total retirement, more or less analogous to the British "half pay" system, which is to take effect so gradually that the prospects of no officer now on the active list can be affected by it injuriously, but which yet promises to give us the benefit of the foreign systems of quicker promotion and earlier advancement to independent command. At present it is hardly too much to say that every naval officer looks forward to retiring as an Admiral as a kind of innate right, and thinks, and even has a kind of right to think, that he is ill used if he does not attain that goal provided he survives the age of retirement. But of course we maintain a navy primarily for the National defense, and only secondarily to make things comfortable for naval officers.

A DUTY NEGLECTED.

A single money panic or currency famine like that which visited the country in 1893 would in a short time inflict upon the people a much greater loss than would accrue to them through twenty years of abuse, in the degree now prevailing—whatever that may be—by railroad corporations of the power to fix freight rates. If through curable defects in our currency we are still exposed to financial disturbance and disaster that might be averted, the first duty of competent statesmanship ought to be to provide the safeguards indicated by wisdom and experience. President ROOSEVELT, however, prefers to take up the Federal regulation of freight rates as a subject of paramount importance.

Yet it is perfectly certain that financial troubles will again visit us. It is as perfectly certain that we are not well prepared to meet them. Minds unaccustomed to the consideration of monetary conditions may see no danger, even though remote and quite improbable wars may interest them deeply. Mr. MUHLEMAN, formerly United States Assistant Treasurer, who is versed in sound financial theories and experienced in affairs, in an article on our international balance sheet contributed to THE TIMES's Annual Financial Review points out the risks we continue heedlessly to incur. The interest and importance of the matter justify a restatement of his argument.

We are still a debtor Nation, but we are about to become a creditor Nation. At the end of the year 1900 it is estimated that we owed $3,000,000,000 abroad. At that time American capital was invested abroad to the estimated amount of $750,000,000. Through the visible and recorded movement of merchandise and specie we have in the excess of exports for the past four years made a credit balance of $2,003,600,000, against which our interest and dividend payments to foreign security holders and other debit items have made up a total for deduction of $525,000,000. The net reduction of our foreign indebtedness in the four years has therefore been $1,478,600,000, leaving a balance against us on Jan. 1, 1905, of $1,521,400,000. But through new investments of American capital abroad the sum owing to us has now increased to $1,150,000,000, leaving our net liability to foreign countries on Jan. 1 $371,400,000. Mr. MUHLEMAN estimates that two years of average prosperity will wipe out this adverse balance and leave us, in the full sense of the word, a creditor Nation.

For that change in our relation to foreign countries, for that high position, we ought to be prepared. We are unprepared. First of all, our stock of gold is subject to imperative demands that might in a time of stress cause very serious disturbance. We have as yet devised no system, as England and France have done, of applying reasonable checks to the outflow of gold. That is not so serious a matter, however, since when we are once in a strong position we can pretty well afford to treat gold as a commodity. But we are not in a strong position, and never shall be in anything but a weak one so long as we maintain the "endless-chain" of greenbacks, by the use of which one accumulation after another of Treasury gold has in the past been emptied out, and will in like manner be drawn away in future, should business depression and a large selling movement of our securities abroad give the provocation. Then we have a bankrupt system which, as Mr. MUHLEMAN says, is "totally incompatible with a proper conception of the needs of a great financial system, a system which has the ludicrous habit of expanding the volume of money when interest rates are lowest and contracting it when highest." It is not the relative business need of currency that determines the volume of note issues, so much as the opportunity of profit in the Government bonds which we have as the basis of circulation. Then, too, we have no international banking facilities at all commensurate with the need we shall have for their use in coming years. We make by far too large a part of our international exchanges through European centres. If we have any desire to take hold and strengthen our position as a lending Nation, of course we ought to encourage the sale of our manufactured products abroad. That is the soundest and most effective method of increasing the National wealth. But we maintain tariff laws which directly discourage foreign buyers of our commodities.

These truths about our condition and our prospects are beyond all dispute. Very real dangers beset our path, we have effectual safeguards within our reach. We make no use of them. The leaders of the party in power cannot be prevailed upon to put the currency system upon a sound basis. "I don't see that there is anything the matter with the currency," said Speaker REED—and that was before the gold standard legislation of 1900. "There ain't going to be no currency bill," said Speaker CANNON something more than a year ago. Meanwhile the building of warships and the augmenting of Federal power over State concerns engage the attention of the President. When next we come upon a time of short crops and business depression and panic, everybody will begin to talk about the protective measures which it is impossible to get anybody in Washington even to think about in these comfortable days.

PENSIONING PRESIDENTS.

A bill has been introduced into Congress raising the salary of the President to $100,000, and allowing an ex-President a pension of $25,000 a year for life. The bill is not that of the Congressional machine, but that of a private member, and the interest of it is therefore academic.

The proposal to pension ex-Presidents is defensible only upon the ground that it provides a dignified competence for a retired Chief Magistrate, and relieves him from the temptation of trying to acquire money, a temptation which, once in our history, though once only, had lamentable consequences. In fact, however, the solution is to pay the President so handsomely that he will be able to make his own provision for the rest of his life. At present the country is suffering rather from the goings-on of ex-candidates than from those of ex-Presidents. The late Mr. VANDAM observed that he knew LOUIS NAPOLEON for twenty years, and the thing he knew best about him was that if he had had a private fortune, there would have been no Second Empire. In like manner, we may say that if Mr. BRYAN had had a comfortable income, the Democratic Party would not have been unpopularized by being Populized. Not only is Mr. BRYAN, as the lawyer opposed to him in the Bennett case bitterly remarked, "going about the country shooting ducks," as if he were a real ex-President instead of only an ex-candidate. But he will not cease from political troubling, and his present ambition seems to be to become the Republican candidate in succession to Mr. ROOSEVELT. A pension sufficient to keep Mr. BRYAN quiet would be cheap at the price.

FINANCING THE WAR.

The Russian talk about never ceasing to fight Japan until Port Arthur is again in Russian hands may be taken seriously by those who indulge in it, but it will not be taken seriously by an impartial world. How, exactly, they mean to get Port Arthur back, or why, exactly, they should expect to regain what they have failed to retain under far slighter difficulties than now confront them, are details upon which they do not enter. But there is one aspect of the matter that ought to appeal to the Russian rulers, and that is the financial.

Mr. MAURICE LOW, in the current number of The Forum, points out that "in these days war is fought in the treasure chest no less than in the ammunition chest." In fact, it always has been, at least in modern times, as witness MILTON's

> how War may, best upheld,
> Move by her two main nerves, Iron and Gold,
> In all her equipage.

Mr. LOW gives, in outline, an instructive comparison of the budgets of the combatants. Japan, as he justly says, is not a rich country. The total estimated revenue for this year, leaving out the war, was, in round numbers, $112,000,000, and the estimated expenditure $83,000,000. But the war with Russia, up to Sept. 1, was estimated to have cost Japan, in spite of the great frugality with which she makes war, $278,000,000, which had to be met by loans and extra taxes. While the ultimate resources of Russia are of course far greater than those of Japan, it is safe to assume that every dollar raised in Japan for carrying on the war goes as far as three raised in Russia. But, says Mr. LOW, "of the $260,000,000 that Russia has borrowed in Berlin and Paris, only $100,000,000 raised in Berlin will be available for war purposes, as the balance lent by France is to remain in Paris to protect Russian credit and pay the interest on former French loans."

But it is to be borne in mind that every Japanese victory raises Japanese credit, and every Russian defeat weakens Russia's. The Russian investment at Port Arthur, Dalny, and on the Manchurian branch of the railroad south of Mukden has been entirely wiped out. In so far as those things are still assets at all, they are Japanese assets, and likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come. Japan will naturally make the most of them. She must do so. She has been praised for not having shown any disposition thus far to enlarge her original and very moderate terms of peace. But she must pay her way, and to hold what she has taken from Russia is one way of helping to pay the cost of the war. Dalny, Port Arthur, and the Manchurian branch are assets in Japanese hands. And the longer the war lasts, the heavier will be the indemnity which she is, practically, forced to exact. This is a view of the matter which ought to awaken serious consideration at St. Petersburg, as it is sure to do among the German and French financiers, who cannot be expected to go on indefinitely financing a losing cause.

THE "BUMPER" COTTON CROP.

In view of the efforts which are making in every part of the world offering the slightest promise of success in cotton growing to establish this industry on a scale which will render the manufacturers of Europe independent of American supplies, and that these efforts are encouraged and sustained by generous governmental assistance, the Southern planter should rejoice in a crop which establishes the fact that the world's present needs in cotton can be supplied from this country at a price placing competition established under less favorable natural conditions at a disadvantage so great that most of the experiment stations will be abandoned or developed along other lines.

As a matter of fact there is no overproduction of cotton. The world's requirements are something like three and a half millions of bales beyond the maximum supply available from this country, and, as Secretary WILSON has explained, the causes which made the crop this year abnormally large will probably operate to make that of next year only normal or less than normal. This year's picking shows that the causes which Mr. SULLY made much of as tending to deprive this country of the ability to meet the normal requirements of consumption, and which greatly encouraged foreign competition in cotton growing, are relatively negligible factors in the equation. The 13,000,000-bale crop, even at present prices, means a vast cash return to the South and new opportunities for its cotton mills in conquering foreign markets, and the net result might very well be such an increase in consumption that cotton would not have to be burned to sustain its price.

ARMY TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

If the German Government can carry out its idea of educating and training women for such employments as they are fitted for in connection with the military service, it will go far toward offsetting the evils which, despite its many advantages, practically universal service for men almost necessarily involves. The burden of some of these evils falls heavily upon the women of the nation, and they have a just and pathetic claim to any possible compensation.

Nearly all the occupations for which women could be adapted in relation to the army and navy would, at the very outset, require education different from that of the class from whom they would be drawn and better. From the lower service of cleanliness or of mechanical employment in the preparation of supplies and equipment to the clerical work of the administrative departments and to expert nursing, cooking, and organization of such work, relatively superior education would be needed, which it is the intention of the Government to provide. That which the men receive is acknowledged to be in many ways an advantage. But with the women there would be the peculiar benefit that everything they would have to be taught for the public service would be useful and remunerative in civil life. Add to this the moral influence of proper discipline and of training in varied and probably comparatively difficult work, the increased sense of efficiency, the corresponding advance in independence and in self-respect, the conscious relation to the national life, and it is clear that the plan has many rich possibilities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Duty Done, but Was It Well Done?

One of our dispatches told yesterday of the capture of a burglar—he has not been convicted yet, but there seems to be no doubt of his guilt—who, by the exercise of not a little ingenuity and courage, had escaped a few days before from the Mount Vernon Police Station. After gaining his liberty the man had dodged about near his wife's home, in New Rochelle, being desirous of seeing her before he started for the West, and, at last meeting an acquaintance whom he thought a friend, he intrusted to the latter a note to the wife, preparing her for a brief midnight visit in the course of which they could make plans for her to follow her fugitive husband. The friend took the note, promised to deliver it, and did so, but to the police, not to the wife, and the man was captured when he opened his door at midnight, expecting to meet his wife. An interesting and somewhat important question is here raised: How many of the good citizens who read the story thought first with satisfaction of the fact that the law had been enabled to lay its heavy hand on an adroit and therefore dangerous enemy of society, and how many gave that fact little or no attention because the other fact of betrayal by a trusted friend struck them first and hardest? It would be the easiest thing in the world to prove in half a dozen ways that the friend did exactly what he should have done in his higher capacity as a citizen, and undoubtedly and properly he would have incurred a considerable amount of criminal responsibility if he had subordinated his public obligations to the private and personal sympathies he presumably felt in some degree for a hunted man. The man, indeed, was a burglar, practically self-confessed, but he was doing no harm at the time, and he probably could be credited, if one tried, with the intention of behaving himself if he once got far from his old associations. In a case like this, sentiment, or what passes for sentiment, and reason, or what passes for reason, are in direct conflict, and we more than half suspect that the judgment of most of us, boldly confessed or cautiously concealed, is that the friend did right—but, was a pretty miserable specimen of a man for not doing wrong. Deep in the human heart lies an ineradicable detestation for the informer, for the betrayer, and that detestation makes curiously little account of logical excuses or justifications. The detective, when he acts under formal authority, is exempted from blame, almost without regard to the form his deceptions take, but others, in cases like this one, run some risk of open or secret censure if they do more for "society" than refuse actual assistance to the fugitive.

Old News, But Very Exciting.

One of the London papers, for reasons which it might find rather difficult to explain just now, dug out of a French paper published in Tonquin while the Boer war was in progress a most remarkable example of the lengths to which the Continental imagination went in describing the events of that conflict. Here, at least according to the Britisher's translation, is what the Frenchmen in the East heard from Paris and were expected to believe: "Gen. BULLER stood in a humble and suppliant attitude before Gen. DE WET. Greatly moved by this heartrending scene, Gen. DE WET, who looked like GOD Himself, asked Gen. BULLER if he had anything to say. Gen. BULLER replied in these words: 'Sir, I am a poor man. I entangled myself in this war owing to my inability to bear the worry of the British Government. Grant me my life, and I will go.' BULLER was thereupon released. Gen. FRENCH, however, was shot, after having broken his parole." That is sufficiently amusing, but the artist who produced it was not satisfied, for he gravely added—'King EDWARD, it is reported, has given medals to three thousand runaways from the British Army, to keep up appearances. But the British money chest is so low that the Government now robs London residences by night.'" Now "the Government," as applied to the British administration, has a much more personal significance than it has here, and therefore the picture presented by the last of the sentences quoted is that of some extremely well-known statesmen engaged in operations no worse, indeed, than some with which enemies have frequently charged them, but certainly very different.

Starting a New Labor Question.

Apparently quite unconscious that they are likely to bring a shower of denunciation, if not of half-bricks, about their respective and not too well thatched heads, the officials of the Department of Education announce that the children in the manual training schools will hereafter be set to saving money for the city as well as to learning trades for themselves. The method of attaining this double purpose is that of utilizing the children's energies and advancing skill with tools, so far as they will go, in the manufacture of school apparatus and furniture of the simpler sorts, now bought in large quantities and at considerable expense of private manufacturers. The idea is an admirable one on its surface and for some distance below the surface. The children would undoubtedly learn better and faster if their manual training hours were devoted to the doing of real work—to making things of immediate and practical use and of actual money value. The economy of the innovation, too, is not to be despised, though the saying is not likely to be great in amount. But the rivalry of unpaid labor with that performed under the ordinary conditions is obvious, and if the plan were carried to any considerable extent its effects would be felt in the labor markets, just as is the employment of convicts. There will be some hesitation in grouping the labor of public school children with that of convicts, but most of the arguments against as well as for the one apply to the other, and without question they will be made. The objections to convict labor have proved effectual almost everywhere in this country, and its good results, many as they are, as regards both the convicts and the public, have not been enough to stiffen the backbones of legislators against the menaces of their organized constituents. School labor will be discussed along the same lines, and it will cause trouble for somebody before the controversy ends.

Statistics Will Prove Anything.

It is to be hoped that only an accidental infelicity of wording gave to the dispatch from Denver about a certain interesting plan devised by the President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs a meaning which will bring upon that amiable organization several severe frowns and a larger number of cruel jests. For it was said that "the very first thing these educators and clubwomen will accomplish will be to gather some surprising statistics," and then it was added—"The clubwomen intend to prove that the college girls are the girls who marry, and, moreover, that the college girls make the best mothers and have the largest families." Now people who begin the collection of statistics with the intention of proving something almost invariably do it—to their own satisfaction, which is very nice. Almost invariably, however, they do it to the satisfaction of nobody else, which is not nice at all and often leads to humiliation when somebody gathers statistics on the same subject, not to prove something, but to see what the statistics prove. Perhaps the clubwomen have their data already on hand and intend, not to collect, but to collate them. The plan is not new, for the field has been cultivated with considerable assiduity, and the previous crops, as we remember them, were such as to make it difficult to surprise anybody with proofs that the college girls are all right as wives and mothers.

The Lewis and Clark Fair.

The Portland Oregonian, one of the best and most enterprising newspapers of the Pacific Coast, has issued a very attractive annual number under date of Jan. 2, devoted mainly to setting forth the prospective attractions of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held in that city from June 1 to Oct. 15 next. It is profusely illustrated, and will prove of value and usefulness to all interested in the fair, and, in fact, to readers generally. The Oregonian says that the exposition will be opened free from debt. The Federal Government has appropriated $475,000 for the maintenance of the fair, the State of Oregon $450,000, citizens and corporations of Portland $475,000, and several State Legislatures various amounts, swelling the total contributions and appropriations thus far to $1,510,000.

The Thoroughly Good Fellow.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The man who is agreed by everybody to be a thoroughly good fellow would always be ready to lend money, if he had any, but usually he has to borrow.

The Cotton Planter's Plans.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"What's the old man's schedule this year?"

"Well, he's goin' to burn cotton all Winter, an' plant it all Spring!"

Getting at the Best.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"Hit's a good idee ter hope fer de best," says Brother Williams, "but de man who works fer it is de one who gits dar!"

Within Yet In Excess.

From Judge.

"Does Rapidboy live within his income?"

"Yes; within a few thousand of it."

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Additional Kindly Comments of This Journal's Contemporaries.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

THE TIMES has been forced into the building of its new home. Its circulation grew until more presses were demanded and there was no room to be had for the presses—and this growth was due to no exertion other than those of producing and offering for sale a virile, clean and always interesting newspaper. So THE TIMES has moved "uptown" a little way and found more room. Room will always be available in these United States for such newspapers as THE TIMES.

From The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the great representative papers, and since the days of Henry J. Raymond and his brilliant editorial management has grown along sturdy and legitimate lines until it ranks among the best. It has just moved into its new building, a great skyscraper that is a monument to modern architectural achievement as well as to modern newspaper purposes and powers. The great modern newspapers build their best monuments in human minds, and inscribe their title to remembrance upon the history of their country and time. THE NEW YORK TIMES is active and successful in this line too.

From The Williamsport (Penn.) Bulletin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, to commemorate the first issue from its new building in Times Square, published one of the most notable newspaper editions on record. Foremost among its features was the building supplement, in which it told the story of the erection of a skyscraper—The Times Building—New York City's tallest structure from base to top.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

The new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES illustrates the nearest approach yet made toward perfection in modern building. There has been great advancement in architecture and the science of building within the past few years. The beautiful and the classic have not been improved on, but utility, convenience, and luxury have been added.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the most conservative newspapers in the country, has moved into its new quarters, the tallest building in the world. It is indeed agreeable to know that other journals than the yellows prosper in New York.

From The Piqua (Ohio) Call.

The machinery of THE NEW YORK TIMES was moved three miles in fifteen hours, commencing Saturday night at midnight, and Sunday at midnight was ready to work on its Monday edition. The new building is thirty-one stories, or 476 feet, in height, is made largely of steel, and is the city's tallest structure and the strongest of its kind in the world. The moving was done by 150 expert machinists, who knew what to do and how to do it.

From The Boston Journal.

A happy New Year and very many of them to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is now reveling in the possession of the finest newspaper home in the country. It deserves all the manifold good things now being said of it, for it is a credit and an ornament to journalism.

From The Muncie (Ind.) Star.

Throughout two generations THE TIMES has sustained the high traditions set for it by its founder, and continues to delight the judicious and cultivated as it strikes terror to the vicious and the Pharisee. Its achievement in maintaining the course and tone selected for it by brave and foreseeing souls long ago is perhaps without a parallel in American journalism. Its motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print," and the fact that it has so splendidly succeeded along these lines of noble and worthy aspirations sufficiently refutes the sinister philosophy of yellow journalism. We congratulate THE TIMES on its reward, its lofty building, and on its old and lofty principles.

From The Portchester Record.

The public has come to believe THE TIMES possesses good judgment, accords fair treatment, and insures absolute honesty and cleanliness as to its contents, thus making it the ideal daily publication of the Western Hemisphere. Under favorable public sentiment, such as this, THE NEW YORK TIMES enters upon a new era in its existence, and it is the hope of the masses without regard to political lines that this great newspaper shall more than ever represent the real interests of the people.

From The Terre Haute (Ind.) Tribune and Gazette.

THE TIMES began the year 1905 by moving out of Newspaper Row into Times Square. There this great newspaper will be published for another half century, let us hope, and with as clean hands as have kept it stainless and virile for the past fifty. THE TIMES is a practical demonstration of the possibilities in decent journalism. It confutes utterly the theory that the masses of the people prefer fakes, trash, and filth to truth, sense, and purity. THE TIMES has blazed the way to a return to sanity as well as to strength, beauty, and cleanliness. May its guiding, wholesome light continue to shine afar throughout the length and breadth of American newspaperdom.

From The New York Observer.

The moving of THE TIMES to its splendid quarters in the new Times Square is significant of the trend of newspaperdom northward from the historic region of Park Row. THE TIMES now enjoys ample facilities to expand, and it is to be hoped that in future it will even surpass the high position in journalism which it has already deservedly attained.

From The Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) News.

Newspaper men are interested in a building edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was mailed a few days ago. THE TIMES has moved into a building of its own, the tallest structure in the city. The edition is filled with creditable illustrations and descriptive articles describing the home of one of the country's greatest newspapers. Evidently the newspaper business in New York is paying dividends these days. THE TIMES is a clean paper, and its success testifies to the appreciation of the public in clean journalism.

Didn't Speak the Language.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

At an evening reception recently two men were interested in one of the young women present. One of them remarked:

"I guess she's from Boston."

"Oh, no, indeed!" replied the other.

"Didn't she ask you if you hadn't resided in that city at one time?"

"No; she said: 'Usen't you live in Boston onct?'"

A "Practical" Wedding Gift.

From The Chicago News.

Pearl—Oh, we had a delightful wedding and received so many silver presents.

Ruby—That was fine. And did your father give something in silver, too?

Pearl—No, he gave us a bottle of acid to test the other presents with.

POLICE CHARGES WERE POLITICS, SAYS M'ADOO

Declares Criticisms Aim to Beat Tammany at Polls.

CAN'T MEAN ME, SAYS JEROME

The Commissioner Brands His Critics as Insincere, and Likens Them to a Parcel of Viragoes.

Police Commissioner McADOO issued a statement yesterday in which he declared that the many attacks which have recently been directed against the Police Department have been actuated, not by sincerity, but by motives mainly political and sensational. When asked if his statement was intended to apply to District Attorney Jerome and Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. McADOO said that it was meant for all his critics.

Mr. Jerome declined to discuss the statement. "In his first paragraph," said the District Attorney, "Mr. McADOO says that he is only too glad to co-operate with me, and is willing either to lead or follow, and that exempts me. There is no occasion for me to make any statement."

In his statement the Police Commissioner said:

"Any effort, so far as I am concerned, to stir up strife between this office and that of the District Attorney will be useless. The District Attorney has no reason to doubt my assertion that I am only too glad, at any time, to co-operate with him or any of the constituted authorities in enforcing any and all laws on the statute books, and, in this respect, I am willing to lead or follow—the main thing being that the laws are enforced and the citizens protected. Mr. Jerome and I may differ as to the personal qualities of the police as a body, or even in individual instances, or as to the best methods of reforming abuses in this department, but I take it that we are one in placing our duties to the public above all other interests.

"In the matter pointed out by the District Attorney with reference to booths and other obstructions in barrooms, I will endeavor to see that the question as to the enforcement of this feature of the law is presented to several Magistrates, so that there may be a conclusiveness to the findings on the subject, and that the law may be perfectly clear and intelligible to the saloon keepers in all parts of Greater New York.

"I have repeatedly enjoined on the heads of the uniformed police force that all laws on the statute books be enforced without regard to what opinion may be held with reference to their wisdom. I have specifically called their attention to the enforcement of the excise and Raines laws.

"In this revived discussion of the enforcement of these laws and the police administration in general I have been compelled to recognize that, on the part of certain newspapers and individuals, these questions are being exploited without the slightest regard for the moral well-being of the community or the best interests of the city, or with any honest intention of reforming inherent abuses in the police system, but solely for partisan and political purposes, the game of chess now being played for the control of the City Government at the next election.

"The assumption of moral indignation and virtue only begets derision. The simulated astonishment at the existence of conditions which are as old as the town and the existence of laws on the statute books of many years' standing and of an acute division of public sentiment as to their proper enforcement, which has been made the political football of political parties and factions for many years, is to be treated as more amusing than serious. The sole effort is to create such a situation as will insure the defeat at the polls of the present city administration.

"Any weapon with them is legitimate. To exaggerate one fact and minimize another is their idea of fair play; to mislead honest and well-meaning citizens, by hysterical outbursts and big headlines, into believing one day that this vice is rampant or that crime unchecked is part of the play. One day the gambling houses are all wide open; the next day pools on horse races are being sold on the street corners; the next day at another time the red lights have been reestablished, Chinatown is rejuvenated, the Tenderloin is found to exist; disorderly houses, instead of being repressed, are encouraged.

"To these people I have nothing whatever to say. I would as soon think of getting into a wrangle with a parcel of viragoes in the back yard of a tenement house in the slums as neglecting the pressing duties of this office to engage in such a controversy. They will have to carry on their politics and personal crusade without aid from me.

"As everybody knows, there are certain vices in this, as in all great cities, which are so inherent in human nature as to work into the 'warp and woof' of modern civilization that no police effort can eradicate them. All a Police Commissioner can do is to enforce the law impartially and fearlessly against them and to see to it that the police do not corruptly profit by their existence.

"I have no personal or political ambitions to preserve. I am not a candidate for nor do I expect to receive advancement to any other office in the public gift. I entered this office with my eyes wide open, and knew it to be the political graveyard of any ambitious man. I believe it to be quite impossible for a man to honestly and fearlessly administer the exacting duties of this position without making a multitude of enemies by the favors that he must deny, in the interests he must antagonize, in the lawbreakers whom he must put down, and in the chronic opposition of those self-constituted censors, organized and otherwise, of the public morals, whose fads he cannot adopt, whose panaceas he must recognize as quackery, whose personal ambitions he cannot join in advancing, who, when honest, are often impracticable, and, when dishonest, cunning, insincere, and malignant.

"This is Police Headquarters, not political headquarters. Denials by me of the reckless charges emanating from these people would only lead to a useless war of words, affirmations on one side and denials on the other."

THE RIVER PIRATE.

No pirate bold with a belt of gold,
No fiend of the fighting sea;
No turban'd ear-ringed knight of old,
Or jolly tar is he.
He has no rakish-looking ship
Concealed in a deep lagoon;
His comrades cheer no cup to lip
Beneath a palm-barred moon.

His craft is a rowboat full of holes
From a river patrolman's gun.
He drinks no health to his fellow-souls,
For of fellows he has none.
And under the river wharves his lair,
In the gloom of the ponderous piles;
For what cares he for light or air
Who is one of the world's exiles?

When nights are dark and the fog hangs low,
With the searchlight's eye askance,
From his lair he comes to his muffled row
Where the mirrored shorelights dance.
He boards no craft with a "Yo, ho, ho!"
But, still as the midnight sable,
For sake of a yard or so of tow
He severs a good ship's cable!

No pirate bold with a hilt of gold,
No fiend of the fighting sea;
No swarthy, ear-ringed knight of old,
Or hearty salt is he;
But a lurking thief of the land-locked bay,
Yet a wondrous knave at that,
Who will fall to a ball in the searchlight's ray
And—swim like a water-rat!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

MRS. ASTOR GIVES HER NINTH ANNUAL BALL

Season's Largest Function at Her Town House.

ABOUT SIX HUNDRED GUESTS

Miss Constance Knower, Fiancee of Mrs. Astor's Grandson, Assists Her in Receiving.

The largest and most important ball of the Winter, that given by Mrs. Astor, took place last evening at Mrs. Astor's town house, 842 Fifth Avenue. At this leading function of the season there is very little change as to de lists of guests from year to year. Last night's ball was the ninth Mrs. Astor has given in her present town house, and, although it is her custom to select the second Monday of each January for her annual dance, the first of the series took place on Feb. 2, 1896, her residence having been completed in January of that year and opened with a large reception toward the end of that month.

Last night for the first time in years, comparatively few guests went to the ball from the opera. Most of the guests, however, at the dinners given by Lispenard Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr went later to Mrs. Astor's, and these numbered fully a hundred and seventy-five, the guests present being less than six hundred. Mrs. Astor's cards of invitation read simply "Mrs. Astor at home January Ninth, at 10 o'clock," but it was 11, as usual, before the first guests began to arrive, and after midnight before all had come.

THE DECORATIVE SCHEME.

The wide, inclosed entrance leading up from the porte cochere to the wide doors opening at the left into Mrs. Astor's residence, and at the right into that of Col. John Jacob Astor, was lined with boxwood trees and evegreens, and in the huge foyer the scarlet blossoms of the poinsettia, Mexico's Christmas flower, and Easter lilies were banked, while the tall, round columns had palms at their bases, and high were encircled by innumerable clusters of white or pink roses. The huge mirrror at the side was screened with poinsettias and greens. In the large French drawing rooms where Mrs. Astor received vases filled with American Beauty roses were placed by Hodgson, who did the floral decorations.

Mrs. Astor's gown was an exquisite French creation of deep purple velvet, paneled down the front with pale blue satin, enibroidered in gold, and was trimmed with point lace. Her jewels were all diamonds, a diamond tiara, a purple velvet dog collar blazing with diamond ornaments, a large corsage ornament of diamonds, and her famous diamond stomacher, once owned by Marie Antoinette. Hitherto Mrs. Astor has received alone, but last night she paid Miss Constance Knower, the fiancée of her grandson, H. Coleman Drayton, the pretty compliment of having her receive with her. Miss Knower wore a princess gown of white lace over chiffon, and some beautiful pearls.

Previous to the seated supper, which was served about 1:00 o'clock, there was general dancing in the picture gallery, which forms the large ballroom at the rear of the two connecting Astor houses. This picture gallery is one of the largest and finest ball rooms in New York. Its sculptured figures and marble and gilt mantel were brought from the Old World. Its walls are covered with paintings by Corot, Van Marcke, Jules Lefebre, Deschamps, Sonreyer, Messonnier, Jules Breton, Bellecour, Dumaresque, Troyon, Gerome, Detaille, Hermann and Miller, and other famous artists.

Supper was served about 1 o'clock by Sherry at small tables in the ebony and gold dining room, and in the immense main halls of Mrs. Astor's residence and that of Col. Astor's. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the cotillion was started. It was led from the one end by Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and from the other by Harry Lehr, dancing with Mrs. Astor's daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson. The favors for it, made by Mrs. Collins, were decorated Directoire canes, combination paper weights and inkwells, May poles trimmed with ribbons, and boutonnieres, feather pens of varied colors, and pompoirs, ornamental letter cases, decorative auto horns, small figures dressed in different national costumes, dog whips, jardinières, and fancy pencils. After the cotillion there was a buffet supper.

SOME OF THE GOWNS.

Some of the gowns were as follows:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in white, embroidered in silver, and wore pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, in cloth of silver, wore diamonds and rubies.

Mrs. Philip Rhinelander wore a gown of light blue chiffon velvet, a diamond tiara, diamond necklace, and diamond stars on her corsage.

Mrs. H. P. Belmont was dressed in yellow chiffon, embroidered with pearls. The train was of yellow velvet. Her jewels were large pear-shaped emeralds and diamonds.

Mrs. James Russell Soley wore a white satin gown, with the corsage embroidered in silver. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston wore a cerise chiffon satin, trimmed with Venetian lace, and wore a tiara and necklace of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Clermont Best was in a black tulle frock, and wore diamonds and pearls.

Miss Annie Best wore white satin and tulle and a pearl necklace.

Mrs. George B. De Forest was in silver gauze embroidered with silver roses. Her ornaments were diamonds and turquoises.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies wore a rose-colored brocade gown, combined with silver gauze, and wore a tiara and necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower was in white satin brocade, trimmed with point lace, and wore diamonds and pearls.

Miss Constance Knower wore a princess robe of white lace, pilleted with opals.

Mrs. Newbold Morris was in sapphire blue chiffon, and her jewels were sapphires.

Mrs. Auchincloss wore a violet velvet gown, combined with antique lace, and wore pearls.

Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant was gowned in white velvet, embroidered with ivy leaves, and her jewels were diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson wore a gray tulle robe embroidered in silver, and her ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones was in white liberty satin, heavily embroidered in silver, and wore rubies and diamonds.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in a beautiful blue brocade and wore her pearls.

Miss Jessie Sloane wore a cerise chiffon frock trimmed with gold, and wore a pearl dog collar and a string of pearls.

Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins was in a turquoise blue velvet robe; her jewels were diamonds and turquoises.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden was in white satin, silver trimmed, and wore diamond ornaments.

The guests, in addition to those mentioned, were:

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden,
Dr. and Mrs. S. Webb,
Dr. and Mrs. S. Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles,
Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury,
Mrs. H. Oelrichs,
Mrs. Wm. P. Douglas,
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Forter,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. O. Bristed,
Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Belmont,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Mrs. Fred'k Pearson,
Mrs. Geo. Kingsland,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle,
Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Choate, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Newbold,
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Robbins,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taller,
Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Chandler,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter,
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
Mrs. N. E. Baylies,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Miss Jessie Sloane,
Miss Annie Best,
Miss Laura Delano,
Miss Ellen Delano,
Miss Caroline Drayton,
Miss C. Wilmerding,
Miss Wolfe,
Miss Tiffany,
Miss Jean Reid,
Miss Mary Field,
Miss Helen Barney,
Miss Katharine Barney,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
Miss Sibyl Sherman,
Miss Jessie Sherman,
Miss Marion Fish,
Miss Helen Cutting,
Miss Furniss,
Miss Cottenet,
Miss Fannie Iselin,
Miss Nora Iselin,
Miss Mary Newbold,
Miss Grace Chapin,
Miss Katharine Dix,
Miss Eleanor Crosby,
Miss Cornelia Davies,
Miss Fannie Johnson,
Miss Mary Kernochan,
Miss Gladys Mills,
Miss Beatrice Mills,
The Misses Stone,
Miss Janet Fish,
The Misses Soley,
Miss Roosevelt,
Miss Elsie Waterbury,
Miss Corinne Robinson,
Miss Pauline Riggs,
Miss Grace Ruggles,
Miss Dorothy Snow,
Miss Eleanor Whitridge,
Miss Anna Ripley,
Miss Stephanie de Neufville,
Miss Wolf,
Miss Gladys Vanderbilt,
Miss Effie Pearson,
Miss Isabella Selmes,
Miss Valerie Hedden,
The Misses Kane,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,
Miss Ruth Twombly,
Miss Ruth Morgan,
Miss Eleanor Stewart Taylor,
Miss Isabel May,
Miss Marguerite Loew,
Lily Lee Page,
Miss Baldwin,
The Misses Twombly,
Miss Theresa Iselin,
Miss Street,
T. Suffern Taller,
Frederick T. Martin,
The Messrs. Gerard,
Robert W. Goelet,
Seward Webb, Jr.,
Moncure Robinson,
R. B. Van Cortlandt,
Gilbert Francklyn,
Gordon Douglas,
E. Wilmerding Coster,
C. A. Munn,
E. Bulkeley,
Cyril Hatch,
R. O. Winthrop,
Harold Barclay,
Reginalud Ronalds,
H. W. Bull,
E. W. Hale,
Franklin Plummer,
Phoenix Ingraham,
C. Livingston,
Harry Thaw,
F. Gray Griswold,
Gerard Beekman,
Arthur Iselin,
Bronson Winthrop,
D. Searle Barclay, Jr.,
Samuel Babcock,
E. De P. Livingston,
Arden M. Robbins,
R. B. Cutting,
W. O'D. Iselin,
Lawrence Gillespie,
J. W. Appleton,
Hamilton F. Benjamin
E. Victor Loew,
S. Nicholas Kane,
The Messrs. Peli,
The Messrs. Hoyt,
The Messrs. Burden,
The Messrs. Barney,
The Messrs. Lee,
The Messrs. Sedgwick,
The Messrs. Kinnicutt,
The Messrs. Gurnee,
Henry R. Taylor,
Henry G. Barbey,
Worthington Whitehouse,
Lucius Wilmerding,
R. Munro Ferguson,
Eliot Gregory,
Harry Markoe, Jr.,
J. K. Roosevelt,
Matthew Astor Wilkes,
Ogden Mills, Jr.,
Archibald King,
William Stackpole,
The Messrs. Bacon,
Horace Hare,
George Munzig,
Henry T. Sloane,
Arthur Weekes,
Harold Weekes,
Clement March,
The Messrs. Grand d'Hauteville,
Ogden Mills Reid,
The Duke of Valembrosa,
Baron Schilling,
The Marquis Serramezzana,
Count Limburg-Stirum,
Count Henri de Portes,
Prince de Bearn,
Viscomte de Chambrun,
Prince de Croy,
Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller,
Duke and Duchess of Manchester,
M. and Mme. des Portes de la Fosse,
Baroness von Huegel,
Viscountess Maitland,
Count and Countess de Rougemont,
Count and Countess von Beroldingen,
Alexander Webb, Jr.,
John A. Dix,
Moreton Frewen,
W. A. Duer,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolf,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Waddington,
Mme. Waddington,
Mrs. Benjamin Knower,
Mrs. Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,
Lady Cunard.

COLORED MEN CLAIM JOBS.

President Roosevelt Beset by Applications for Two Washington Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Two good Federal offices in Washington held by colored men are giving the President concern. These places are Recorder of Deeds and Register of the Treasury. Judson W. Lyons of Georgia has been Register of the Treasury, a Federal office, for nearly eight years.

Recorder of Deeds in effect is a local office, and its incumbent is supported by fees paid by those who have business with the office, though the appointment is made by the President. Both offices so continuously have been held by colored men that the colored leaders have come to regard them as belonging peculiarly to that race. Just now the President is besieged by applications for appointments for the two places. Mr. Slemp, the solitary Republican Representative from Virginia, has a candidate for Recorder of Deeds in A. W. Harris. Another colored citizen of Virginia, James Hayes, a lawyer, is ambitious to be either Recorder of Deeds or Register of the Treasury. The West Virginia Senators also have candidates for both these places. From Missouri to-day there came a clamor for the recognition of two or more of its colored citizens.

POST FOR T. W. HYNES.

The President Appoints Him Auditor of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Thomas W. Hynes of New York has been appointed Auditor of the Island of Porto Rico, to succeed Erastus S. Rockwell, now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Rockwell has resigned, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Mr. Hynes was Commissioner of Charities and Correction under the administration of Mayor Low of New York, and has been identified prominently for many years with philanthropic and charitable work in New York City.

SET-BACK FOR BAKER.

House Committee Recommends That His Resolutions Be Tabled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, by a party vote, reported to the House the four resolutions of Representative Baker of New York, with the recommendation that they lie on the table.

One resolution inquires of the Attorney General as to the steps he has taken against the so-called "Beef Trust." The others relate to the reported secret rebate given the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, and formerly Vice President of the road, was held responsible by Mr. Baker for the rebate.

Mr. Baker was heard by the committee. He wanted the Attorney General to tell the House whether or not Mr. Morton had violated the law in this connection. Chairman Jenkins took the ground that the Attorney General had no evidence, and the committee had no authority to ask hypothetical questions.

PENSION BILL REPORTED.

It Carries $138,250,000, or $110,600 Less Than Last Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the Pension Appropriation bill, carrying $138,250,100. This is $110,600 less than the current appropriation. The payment of surgeons' fees is cut $100,000 and the amount for the payment of pensions is made $137,000,000 instead of $137,010,000, appropriated for the current year. The bill contains no new legislation.

A minority report signed by the Democratic committeemen was filed. The minority views oppose "Executive Order No. 78," providing for the payment of pensions to old soldiers who have reached the age of sixty-two years. This order, the report states, has resulted in a demand from the Commissioner of Pensions for a deficiency appropriation of $4,500,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

RED SISTER OF CHARITY, LOUISE MICHEL, DEAD

Firebrand of Revolution, Who Had Remarkable Career.

A LEADER OF PARIS COMMUNE

Sentenced to Death, Deported, and Twice Imprisoned, Yet Beloved for Good Deeds.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Louise Michel, prominent as a communist and revolutionary agitator for the last thirty-five years, died to-day in Marseilles.

Louise Michel, once styled "the Red Virgin of France," and also called "the Red Sister of Charity," of whom it was said "She would have been a great saint if she had only been turned the right way," was born about seventy-five years ago in the Department of the Marne. Her mother was a farmyard maid at the château of a noble family, and Louise, when a child, was the pet of the château. She received a good education, excelled in gardening, and became learned in all the simple lore of country life. She was especially distinguished for her proficiency in religious knowledge. Her intelligence so impressed the son of the owner of the château that during his vacations he amused himself by teaching the little Louise French composition and to write rhymes. Her rhymes, it is said, were excellent, and she never lost the art of versifying; but in later years the effusions of her lyre were sanguinary invocations of social revolution.

How or when she became dissatisfied with her tranquil provincial life is not stated; but one day, being then in her teens, she packed her wardrobe in a parcel and, quitting the château, started for Paris. On arriving at the capital she was befriended by the family at whose house she had been reared, and they secured for her a situation as assistant mistress in a school at Montmartre. There she taught for many years, retaining her position in fact until the communal rising in 1871.

She was a woman of great strength of character, of intense passions and sympathies, and her verses won the admiration of Victor Hugo. She apparently rid herself of the faith of her fathers, and in its stead embraced with all the ardour of her nature the beliefs and theories of the social revolution, going so far as to fight in the ranks of the Communists. When the troops from Versailles succeeded in entering Paris she is credited with having distributed cans of petroleum to those who were willing to make a funeral pyre of the capital. When the insurgents, defeated, turned to fly, Louise Michel called them cowards and, hastening to a cannon, fired shot after shot at the onrushing soldiers.

For her part in this uprising Louise Michel was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation to New Caledonia. When the courts refused to carry out the original sentence, she implored Victor Hugo—"my poet and my master"—to save her from the disgrace of being reprieved like a woman, after she had earned the right to die like a man.

During the voyage to New Caledonia she spent her time ministering to the prisoners who were her companions on the ship. She taught the illiterate to read and to write, and the instruction continued after they were landed at the penal settlement. Her exemplary conduct in New Caledonia eventually won a commutation of her sentence, but she refused to leave unless her fellow-exiles were also released.

In 1880, on the amnnesty to political prisoners, Louise Michel returned to Paris. She continued to take part in Communist assemblies, with the result that she was imprisoned on two occasions, the last being in 1886.

After her third liberation she removed to London, and thereafter for several years spoke regularly in Hyde Park and the Anarchist Club off Tottenham Court Road. In addition to her "Memoirs," she wrote a novel, characteristically entitled "The Microbes of Society."

Throughout her life, and wherever she lived, her heart went out to the poor and unfortunate, and she freely shared with them to the extent of her limited means. The result was that, despite her eccentricities, she was greatly beloved by numberless persons in France and England who knew or cared nothing about her political ideas.

MR. AND MRS. REID DINED.

Vice President-Elect Entertained New Yorkers, with President Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who ordinarily dine only with the members of the Cabinet, departed from this unwritten rule this evening, when they were the guests of Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks at a dinner party arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who are the guests of Mrs. W. S. Cowles. In addition to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Reid, the company included Mr. Justice and Mrs. Day, the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of Agriculture, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator Allison, Senator Kean, Miss Cannon, and Miss Kean.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins also entertained to-day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Among the guests to meet these visitors at luncheon were Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. John W. McLean, and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie this evening. To meet them were Mr. Justice Brewer and Mrs. Brewer, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno, Mrs. Robert Gillespie, and Gen. Crozier.

Senator and Mrs. Alger entertained a dinner company this evening which included Mr. Justice Brown and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator Warren, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, and Garrett A. Hobart, Jr.

Mrs. Roosevelt has issued cards for a tea Friday, Jan. 13, 4 to 6 o'clock.

The annual charity ball for the Children's Hospital was held this evening at the New Willard, and was attended by the majority of the younger people of society. Mrs. William R. Merriam and Mrs. John F. Rodgers received the guests.

PEACE IN COLORADO.

State Senate Confirms Nominations for Supreme Judge.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—With the exception of the contest for the Governorship which will be filed by Gov. Peabody Wednesday, the political troubles of Colorado have been settled, and Alva Adams will be inaugurated as Governor to-horrow.

The last fight was waged to-day in the Senate, when Luther Goddard of Denver and George W. Bailey of Fort Collins, who were nominated by Gov. Peabody for the Supreme bench, were confirmed after a hard fight.

The two "Wolcott Republican" Senators, Campbell and De Long, who voted with the Democrats Saturday, came in with the regulars late this morning, and two Democratic Senators, Ballinger and Hill, also came over.

TIFFANY & CO.
Clock and Bronze Department
Second Floor

Continued Special Sale

To further reduce stock preparatory to removal, Tiffany & Co. have added to their special sale tables an attractive assortment of bronze statuettes, busts, vases, marble and bronze pedestals, clocks and mantel sets

Union Square New York

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is comparatively little on the social programme to-day. There are a few at-homes, one or two bridge parties and dinners, but no large entertainments of any kind. Mrs. Sanford Bissell will give a tea for Mrs. Robesson, Mrs. Edward H. Hedden will also receive, and in the evening there will be a meeting of the Entertainment Club at the Waldorf. Mrs. de Peyster has a small dinner on for the evening.

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Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has cards out for dinners on Jan. 13, 22, and 31. From the one on Jan. 31 the guests will go to the entertainment to be given by James H. Hyde at Sherry's.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dinner, followed by dancing, on Jan. 26, and, as previously mentioned, a dinner of Jan. 31, from which the guests will go to the Hyde entertainment.

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Lispenard Stewart gave a large dinner, followed by a brief entertainment, at Sherry's last evening débutante niece, Miss Anita Stewart, from which most of the guests went to Mrs. Astor's ball. The dinner took place in the big ballroom. The following entertainment took place in one of the smaller rooms overlooking Fifth Avenue. The ballroom itself was changed into a garden. The corners were cut off with greens and ropes of greens and pink roses were festooned over the walls. In the centre of the room was a green fountain from which water floked in iridescent showers. This fountain, a high one, was banked with ferns, and between these ferns and the long, narrow table, making a complete circle of the ballroom, were masses of greens, interspersed with sky and pink roses. Close to the table were roses and ferns, and beyond these were the scarlet blossoms of the poinsettia, while along the inner edge of the curving table were sprays of foliage and small red roses. Tiny red and green electric lights showed through the masses of flowers and ferns. During the dinner a Hungarian orchestra composed of mandolins, banjos, guitars, and 'cellos played. After the dinner cigarettes and coffee were served in the adjoining suite and the large room overlooking Fifth Avenue, where on an improvised stage the Misses May and Flora Hengler danced. Miss Hahm sang plantation melodies, and a magician performed some skillful tricks. Mr. Stewart's invited guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. Dyer,
Mr. and Mrs. De Forest,
Duc of Manchester,
Comte de Rougemont,
Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward,
F. S. Witherbee,
Phoenix Ingraham,
Philip W. Livermore,
William Post,
Ogden Mills Reid,
T. Suffern Taller,
John B. Trevor,
Lloyd Warren,
Robert L. Gerry,
J. H. Smith,
Gilbert Francklyn,
Erskine Hewitt,
Marshall R. Kernochan,
Charles Allen Munn,
Moncure Robinson,
John S. Rogers,
Monson Morris,
Major G. Creighton Webb,
F. A. Plummer,
Reginald Ronalds,
Robert Le Roy,
Count de Limburg Stirum,
Henry R. Winthrop,
Sumner K. Gerard,
Ashbel H. Barney,
Francis L. V. Hoppin,
Frederic Kernochan,
Robert B. Van Cortlandt,
W. F. Whitehouse, Jr.,
Harry P. Robbins,
Francis Crowninshield,
Werthington Whitehouse,
G. Gordon Douglas,
Gordon Fellows,
F. Bronson Winthrop,
Geo. F. Baker, Jr.,
I. T. Burden, Jr.,
John C. Gray, Jr.,
L. S. Witherbee,
Courtlandt Nicoll,
Wm. Earle Dodge,
William P. Burden,
Willing Spencer,
Miss Stewart,
Duchess of Manchester,
Comtesse de Rougemont
Mrs. Wm. Woodward,
Miss Ruth V. Twombly,
Miss Natica Rives,
Miss Jessie Sloane,
Miss Gladys Vanderbilt,
Miss Cynthia Roche
Miss Douglas Robinson,
Miss Josephine S. Pearson,
Miss Martha McCook,
Miss Evelyn K. Parsons,
Miss Cornelia H. Harriman,
Miss Helen Dorothea Kane,
Miss Mary S. W. Kerbechan,
Miss Emily Trevor
Miss Janet Fish,
Miss Isabella Selmes,
Miss Pauline Riggs,
Miss Anna D. Ripley,
Miss Laura Swan,
Miss Jean T. Reid,
Miss sNora Iselin,
Miss Gladys Mills,
Miss Delano,
Miss McAfee,
Miss Harriet Daly,
Miss Marian Fish,
Miss G. Burden,
Miss Clare Bryce,
Miss C. A. Drayton,
Miss Natalie Wells,
Miss Susan Street,
Miss N. B. Knowlton,
Miss Lily Lee Page,
Miss Janet P. Dana,
Miss Edith B. Kane,
Miss Harriet Brown,
Miss Martha Cameron,
Miss Ethel F. Cryder,
Miss Mary E. Newbold,
Miss Frederica Webb,
Miss Grace Chapin.

The dinner given at the St. Regis last night by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis Lovell, but not lessartistic than that of Mr. Stewart at Sherry's. It took ploce in the marble ballroom, all white, with golden draperies. The guests were seated at one long table decorated with garlands of white roses and fine ferns. From it the guests went to Mrs. Astor's ball. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr are stopping at the St. Regis until they sail for Europe, which will be at an early date, and the dinner was in a way a farewell banquet. The guests, who numbered eighty-eight, included:

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. James Hazen Hyde,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Lanier,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Townsend Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Morse,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener,
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce,
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton,
Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Collier,
Mr. and Mrs. Perm broke Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel,
Mrs. McCreary,
Mrs. H. Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mrs. Charles Hall,
Mrs. Frederick Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
James H. Hyde,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,
Central Hitchcock,
James Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. William Leeds,
Arthur Kemp,
William Neilson.

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The Cotillion of Eighty danced last night at Delmonico's. The cotillion, which took place before the supper, was led by Ferrars H. Tows, dancing with Miss Katherine S. Fowler. Among the patronesses who received were Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Henry C. Adam, Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, and Mrs. Henry W. Warner. Among the members are Miss Lucie Mayo-Smith, Miss Isabel S. McClure, Miss Katherine D. Slide, Miss Margaret Scott, Miss Irene Sheppard, Miss Cora Van Norden, Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, Miss Wolf, Miss Lucy Washburn. Among the invited guests last night were Miss Edith Beadleston, Miss Lucy Wills Hatch, and Miss Elizabeth Hackstaff.

One Dollar a Word

This probably unprecedented rate paid for a work of fiction by one of the world's greatest novelists. The New York Times will begin the publication on Sunday, Jan. 22.

The Literary Sensation of the Day

JERSEY ASSEMBLYMAN DEAD.

Second Member of Legislature to Die Since Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 9.—Jackson R. Decker, who was recently elected Assemblyman for Sussex County, died at his home in Sparta yesterday of typhoid pneumonia after an illness which had lasted but a few days. He was forty-three years old and was born in Sparta where he conducted a general merchandise business for many years.

Mr. Decker is the second member of the Legislature to die since election. The first was George A. Embree of Union County, who died in Westfield early in December. The death of Mr. Decker will in all probability necessitate holding of a special election in Sussex County.

OLD-TIME ACTRESS DEAD.

Nellie Cummings Was Leading Lady for McCullough and Barrett.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Nellie Cummings, an old-time actress of note, died here to-day, in poor circumstances, of asthma.

Miss Cummings was leading lady for John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett at the old California Theatre, in this city, during the palmy days of the drama. After that time she drifted East, playing with many companies, notably those of Richard Mansfield, Frederick Warde, and Edna Wallace Hopper. She had been playing brief engagements of late until her health broke down.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS of Norwalk, O., who had charge of the building of the great Phoenix Globe Arizona Irrigation Canal, died at Phoenix, Ariz., to-day, aged thirty-four years. He was formerly connected with the Massachusetts Highway Commision, and was well known all over the United States.

GEORGE W. BEATTY, seventy-one years old, senior member of the firm of George W. Beatty & Sons of Califon, died yesterday at his home there of liver and stomach trouble. Mr. Beatty was a Republican, and served several terms as Collector and committeeman in Lebanon Township. He was a Director of the First National Bank of High Bridge, and a member of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He leaves a widow and two sons.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

James K. Hackett opened a week's engagement last night at the Harlem Opera House in "The Fortunes of the King," after a run of several weeks at the Lyric.

"At the Old Cross Roads" returned to New York last night at the American Theatre. Esthe Williams still heads the cast.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Rose Stahl presented her laughable comedietta, "The Chorus Lady." The Putty Brothers were also head liners.

Two old favorites were seen again at Keith's, Maggie Cline, who still sings her famous song, "Trow Him Down, McClusky," and George Evans, "The Honey Boy."

Joe Welch again does character work in his new piece, "Cohen's Luck," now playing at the West End.

A revival of "Jim the Penman" was given last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"The Little Outcast," a melodrama, began a week's run at the New Star Theatre last evening.

Hurtig & Seamon have Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelcy as topliners this week.

Valerie Bergerie is at the Circle, together with Elfie Fay and the De Moe trio.

"D'Arcy of the Guards" is on the boards for the week at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

Henry E. Dixey heads the bill at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. The Imperial Japanese Guards are also included in the programme.

An innovation in the form of a stock company was made last night at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, the play presented being "A Texas Ranger."

Jennie Yeamans and the Kaufmann Troupe are to be seen at the Yorkville Theatre.

"A Wife's Secret" plays for a week at the New Star Theatre.

Of the plays that still remain in New York are: Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," at the Empire; Viola Allen in "A Winter's Tale," at the Knickerbocker; Mrs. Fiske in "Leah Kleschna," at the Manhattan; Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy," at the Criterion; "The College Widow," at the Garden; "Sweet Lavender," at the Princess; "Siberia," at the Academy of Music; Ethel Barrymore in "Sunday," at the Hudson, and Richard Golden in "Common Sense Bracket," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The musical attractions remaining are: Lillian Russell in "Lady Teazle," at the Casino; "The Sho-Gun" at Wallack's Theatre, Fritzi Scheff in "Fatinitza" at the Broadway, "Woodland" at the Herald Square, "Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic, "Humpty Dumpty" at the New Amsterdam, "It Happened in Nordland" at the Lew Fields' Theatre, "In Newport" at the Liberty Theatre, and "Higgledy-Piggledy" at the Weber Music Hall.

David Higgins returned last evening to New York at the Metropolis in "His Last Dollar."

The leading feature at the Eden Musée is Montague's Cockatoo Circus.

Colgate Beats Yale at Basket Ball.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The Colgate University basket ball team defeated Yale here to-night by the score of 30 to 23. The game was exciting, swift, and clean from beginning to end.

Mrs. Ianthe Green Bayles.

Mrs. Ianthe Green Bayles, wife of Dr. James C. Bayles, of the editorial staff of THE TIMES, was stricken with paralysis yesterday morning at her home, 126 West Sixty-sixth Street, and died in a few hours. She had been troubled with an affection of the heart.

Mrs. Bayles was born in New York City fifty-nine years ago. Her father, Edward Green, was a prominent lumber merchant. She was married to Dr. Bayles thirty-five years ago, and they made their home in Orange, residing there until four years ago, when they moved to New York. Mrs. Bayles leaves two sons, Lewis Bayles, who is the South African representative of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Company, with offices in Johannesburg, and Howard G. Bayles of New York City, a consulting engineer. She is also survived by a brother, Edward Green of East Orange, and three sisters, the wife of Dr. T. W. Harvey of Orange, Mrs. De Lancey Kennedy of this city, and Mrs. E. T. Day of Brooklyn. Mrs. Bayles was a member of the National Arts Club. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

New Pitcher for Greater New Yorks.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 9.—A. Hoon, the crack amateur pitcher of this city, has been signed by Manager Clark Griffith to play with the Greater New York team of the American League this year.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—On the New England Coast the winds will be brisk southwest, possibly high in extreme south portion, shifting to west and northwest Wednesday; on the middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk southwest, shifting to west and northwest Tuesday night and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh and mostly northeast; on the East Gulf Coast, fresh southshifting to north; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh north, and Lake Michigan, brisk to high northwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have increasing southwest winds with snow, becoming westerly Wednesday, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the South New England Coast, and cold wave warnings have been issued for Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Eastern Kansas, Eastern and Central Iowa, Eastern Wisconsin, Duluth, Escanaba, Marie, East Lower Michigan, Kentucky, Western Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Northern Maryland, District of Columbia, Southwest Virginia, and New England.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in north, snow or rain in south portion Tuesday, much colder at night, with a cold wave; Wednesday fair, colder, brisk to high southwest to northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Tuesday; much colder at night, with a cold wave; Wednesday, fair, colder; fresh brisk southwest to northwest winds.

New England—Snow Tuesday, much colder at night, with a cold wave; Wednesday, fair, much colder; brisk to high southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow and colder Tuesday, cold wave at night; Wednesday, snow; continued cold; brisk west to north winds.

Western New

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Bank book No. 872,064 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 12th day of Jan., 1905, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

BOARDERS WANTED.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable room; view Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—Large front parlor, running water, bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

18TH ST., 336 EAST.—Large and small very clean well furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent German board, in private house; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; ballrooms; references.

81ST ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; near subway and elevated stations.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant well-heated rooms, with board, parlor dining room; $7 up.

92D ST., 57 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment, can accommodate two gentlemen. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests accommodated; references.

115TH ST., 314 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; board optional.

122D ST., 221 WEST.—Private family have large, warm room, with board, for gentleman.

BROADWAY, 2,708, opposite 103d Subway.—Homelike accommodation; two, three newly furnished outside rooms. Egmont.

Fifth Av., 7.—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; private bath; with board; references; Telephone 1347 Spring.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4 to $6 weekly upward.

LENOX AV., 216, Near 125th St.—Refined family will take few select people; steam-heated house; double room top floor, single room third floor, superior table.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,154, (98th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Table board; cooking high class; service dainty; parlor dining room; electric lights; high quality.

MADISON AV., 675, 676, 685.—Parlor suite, $25.00; $30.00 (two persons); table guests accommodated.

OPPORTUNITY.—Board and lodging; one or two business women; refined apartment house; lower east side; reasonable. References. 305 Times Main Office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; references exchanged.

17TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, single.

21ST ST., 405 WEST.—Choice rooms; heated; everything new; moderate.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room for rent; bath if desired; telephone. Clarke.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Very desirable, elegantly furnished room, with bath and running water.

57TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, first floor; elegantly furnished private house; references.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two people, reasonable. West.

43D ST., 125 West, near Broadway.—Refined modern; single and double; safe attached; references imperative.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; four sunny windows; also front room.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny second-story front room; well heated; closets; hot water.

50TH ST., 28 WEST, Newly furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; electric light; elevator.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Double heated rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

54TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room, heated; running water; quiet house; references.

64TH ST., 8 WEST.—Clean, quiet, medium room; bath; suit gentleman; near L.; and Subway.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, well-furnished, comfortable room; bath; private families; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove, smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 143 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny room; hot and cold water, bath; telephone; references.

78T ST., 118 WEST.—Large nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; electric light; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 152 EAST.—Large, finely furnished rooms in private house; board optional. Address R. 37 Times Uptown.

74D ST., 114 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; private bath; convenient elevated and Subway expresses.

81ST ST., 118 EAST.—Nice room; private house; breakfast accommodations; moderate.

84TH ST., 11 WEST.—Very pleasant room and desirable location, in private family of two. Apartment 3.

87TH ST., 114 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor; one flight; bath room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, subway, Riverside Drive; references.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room and back room, one block from 8th way station; Gentiles only.

115TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room, two windows; heat; elevator; near Subway, Borden

123D ST., 46 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, steam heat, telephone; housekeeping privileges; $9-$15.50; private.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, brownstone house, $2.50 per week. 871 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern apartment house; unusually exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to rent; references.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
393 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE A SALESWOMAN IN THEIR DRESSMAKING SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FINE TRADE NEED APPLY.

A.—WANTED—Handsewers on ladies' belts. The S. H. and M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

HOPE CLOTHING CO.
Sig Hirsh, President.
Stewart Building.
Broadway & Chambers St.
Having bought the entire business of the
Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.,
will require
Experienced Salesmen
for Men's furnishings and boys' clothing. Apply to-day at twelve noon, Chambers St. Entrance.

Only those out of Employment need apply

STENOGRAPHER, Siegel, Cooper Company require an experienced stenographer; must have at least one year's experience. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Ladies to sing "Home, Sweet Home" at Grand Opera House afternoons Jan. 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, Feb. 2 or 3; twenty best reserved seat tickets given each contestant; $100 in gold paid to lady singing this song best; large, select audiences will decide the contest by ballot; those desiring to enter the contest please state which afternoon they prefer to sing; also send some information as to ability and experience; only two contestants will sing each afternoon; all ellipsings and photos returned if desired. Address Home, Box 182 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidentially.

WANTED—A large publishing house will engage a number of ladies capable of addressing envelopes in the style of approved society correspondence; firmness, legibility, and good taste essential. Call at once at London Times, 225 Fifth Av.

WANTED.—Nurse for child four years old for afternoons; please write, stating salary required, and giving references and experience to E., The Narragansett, 33d St and Broadway.

WANTED—Protestant woman, stenographer, for clerical and missionary work, to live on field. Call Missionaries' Home, 36 Mott St., Room 17.

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen who desire to handle book that sells, address H. M. Edgerton, 1,270 Broome A. New York City.

WANTED—Typist; must be experienced, neat, and rapid; moderate salary to begin. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer; only those having had engineering experience need apply. M., 241 Broadway.

YOUNG girl to mind child and help with housework. N. L., 215 West 140th St.

Males.

WANTED—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 32d St. and 5th Av.; 21st St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn, H. W. Miller.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

HOPE CLOTHING CO.
Sig Hirsh, President.
Stewart Building.
Broadway & Chambers St.
Having bought the entire business of the
Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.,
will require
Experienced Salesmen
for Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing and Hats.
Apply to-day at 4 P. M. Chambers St. Entrance.

Only those out of Employment need apply.

The greatest proposition of to-day; Nelson's Indiana Paper Editions sold by subscription; these are the 20th century books, and appeal to the 20th century buyer; get in among the first, and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions.
THOMAS NELSON & SONS, 8th Floor.

WANTED—The greatest proposition of to-day. Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the twentieth century books, and appeal to the twentieth century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. Thomas Nelson & Sons, 8th floor, 37-41 East 18th Street, New York City.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen average, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average, $80, become conductors and average $100; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Bright, active young man of good address, who is thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale cloak trade, for showroom of a prominent cloak manufacturing concern; good permanent position for right man. State age, salary expected, and reference to Cloak, Box 130, 617 6th Av.

WANTED Salesmen, resident throughout the United States; article indispensable to any merchant, in demand; men making $90 to $80 weekly only first-class men apply. Pub. Company, 181 Broadway.

WANTED—An errand boy, down-town broker's office; wages $3 per week to start with. Apply to A. & D., Box 1,011 Times Office.

WANTED—Typist, with billing experience, for position near West 72d St.; $50.00 month

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern business methods; some stenography. Harry Curry, 101 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Two years' experience; good penman; willing worker. Miss L., Box 151 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady closing her house would like to place young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in other work; can sew nicely. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday mornings, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at Albemarle Hotel, Room 24.

COOK.—By Swedish cook to go out by day or week; best city references. 344 East 65th St., Lundquist's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined French dressmaker; engagements by the day in private families; best references. Dressmaker, 143 West 97th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess (North German) desires pupils; German, French, and English; primary studies; would also give ladies conversational German; 12 years' reference. Pode, 206 East 58th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, German, Protestant; unquestionable references; will keep house for small family. Address F., Box 314 Times Main Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement, middle age; as housekeeper in widower's family or hotel; city or country. A. B., Times, Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—American woman to do general housework in small private family in flat; neat, economical; excellent caretaker; personal references; careful. 211 West 36th st.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Colored housework, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress, in apartment; sleep in or home; moderate wages. Julia, care janitress, 212 W. 59th, basement.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as nurse to an invalid, or maid to elderly lady; city reference, Morris, 240 East 38th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; expert typewriter; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Hoover, Box 147 Times Downtown.

SETTLED colored woman; flat or apartment; good cook. Sutton, 221 West 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ladylike; good speller and grammarian; lives in home; anxious to secure position; $6. Edna Day, 297 H. D. T.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. F. J. M., 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education, bright, ambitious; moderate references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; limited experience; bright, businesslike; well bred; references. Knowlton, 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and entry clerk; competent and experienced; desires position promising advancement. Miss Schenck, 60 W. 123th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start $8. Miss Moreland, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady; experienced; $6. Miss Richmond, Box 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not afraid work or hours; capable, industrious; $6. Obliging. Box 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; unexceptionable; references; $12. Clara Bolles, Box 177 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, — Thoroughly competent; broad education; good work in all lines. Qualified, 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months experience; high school education; spells well; accurate. Miss M., 159 Downtown Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing, intelligent, industrious; six months' experience. Miss S. G., 84 7th Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good grammarian, speller; accurate, rapid; low salary. American, Box 154 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—A quiet woman stenographer wishes change. Moderate. Box 1,019 Herald, Harlem.

TELEGRAPHER.—By young lady; thoroughly understands brokerage work; best references. W., Box 105 Times, Down Town.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Experienced typewriter, office assistant; thoroughly familiar with filing, card index, &c.; good reference; salary $7-$8. Box 127 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—Woman wishes to take family and ladies' washing home; please send postal card. Mary Lechner, 328 Henry St., New York.

WOMAN looking for any kind of work from morning till 12 o'clock noon. Mrs. Englet, 537 East 15th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Work on stock broker's books or any other, by an expert, at moderate charges; temporary or permanent. Accounts, Box 136 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires work in broker's office or with law firm; experience as public accountant; highest references. January, Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 29, desires special work, opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for competent butler. Call or address this week, 450 Madison Av.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT —Ten years' experience; high-grade work; holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial analysis; part or full time; his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 204 Times, Main Office.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical and structural; wants work for spare hours. V Box 202 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE.—Honest boy wants position as only house-worker in small family; low wages. To, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, &C.—Office assistant, stenographer and typewriter seeks position; low salary. A., Box 1,038 Times, Harlem.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paperhanger; German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (material included;) calsomines, plasters; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

PAINTER and PAPER HANGER.—German; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, (including material;) kalsomining and plastering cheap. Painter, 314 East 25th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By competent man as private secretary or correspondence clerk. Alfred, Box 1,018 Times, Harlem.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, high school graduate, two years' business experience, in real estate office. H., Box 317 Times Main Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mercantile experience; large firm preferred; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; strictly businesslike; A1 references; $9, with advancement; competent. 187 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, desires position; secretary or confidential clerk; understands real estate and interviewing; $15, $18. C. M., Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—18; experienced. F., Box 301 Times Downtown.

USEFUL MAN.—By colored man; eight years' reference. Charles, 1,364 Broadway.

BASEBALL MEN BEFORE NATIONAL COMMISSION

Minor Leagues Not Recognized Until They Agreed to Accept Decisions.

PRESIDENT PULLIAM IS SICK

May Vote To-day on New National Agreement and World's Championship Games.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The opening of the National Commission meeting to-day was delayed by the illness of President Pulliam of the National League, who is forbidden by his doctors to leave his room. At first it was planned to hold the meeting in Pulliam's room, but a move by President Johnson of the American League to throw the meeting open to all newspaper men caused a change of plans. Chairman Herrmann voted by proxy for Pulliam. The commission announced that the National Association of Minor Leagues would not be permitted to appear before the commission in demand of new favors until that organization had decided whether or not it would abide by several decisions made by the commission last year, which had been either disregarded or reversed.

The move was wholly unexpected by the minor leagues' organization, and the delegates were up in the air for a while. They pleaded for more time to consider these cases, but Messrs. Herrman and Johnson were firm in their position that the minor leagues must clearly define their attitude toward the pending cases before they could have any further hearing before the commission.

The commission had decided that Ekel Roach of Chicago was free from reservation to the Butte Club, but the minor league board was disposed to disregard the verdict. The case of Pat Flaherty, Lee Tannehill, and Robinson, who were retained on Tebeau's Louisville reserve list in defiance of a ruling to the contrary by the commission nearly a year ago, was another point of contention. Still another was the case of Dave Brain, involving a dispute between the St. Louis Nationals and the Buffalo club.

In each case the National Association delegates contended that their Board of Directors was a ne wone and unfamiliar with the cases. At President Johnson's suggestion the minor league board received all the evidence in the disputed cases and were requested to retire and decide what they would do before bringing up the matter of changing the national agreement. Without leaving the room the board held a brief consultation and reported that its members had decided unanimously to accept the findings of the National Commission in all the cases in dispute. In the Brain case, as that was still pending in the courts, it was asked that the case be reopened. To this the commission consented. This comprised the business of the first day's session.

Pitcher Jack Taylor of the St. Louis club is here with affidavits to support his contention that his pitching in the Chicago post-season series of games in two seasons ago was honest. Charges that he had purposely lost a game have been made against him. President Hart of the Chicago National League club, was not present and this connection is a question of veracity between Hart and Secretary Bruce of the National Commission. Mr. Hart said he had not been notified to attend the meeting there and that he was no Taylor case. Mr. Bruce says he forwarded to Hart all the correspondence on the Taylor matter, with a notice that the case would be brought up at this meeting.

Among those who attended the meeting besides the members of the commission were P. T. Powers of the Eastern League, M. Kavanaugh of the Southern League, T. H. Murnane of the New England League, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, W. J. Shettsline of Philadelphia, Ned Hanlon of Brooklyn, W. H. Watkins of Minneapolis, C. F. Ruschaupt and Ed Harrow of Indianapolis, George Tebeau of Louisville, George Statings and Harry Taylor of Buffalo, Charles Comiskey of Chicago, Howard Griffiths of Jersey City, E. S. Barnard of Cleveland, and Secretary J. N. Farrell of the National Association of Minor Leagues.

LIVELY PLAY AT RACQUETS.

J. P. Gregg and Thomas Ridgway Winners in Philadelphia Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 9.—J. P. Gregg, with a handicap of three aces, captured the honors of the first class in the fifteenth annual handicap tournament of the Philadelphia Racquet Club in the Walnut Street courts this afternoon, while Thomas Ridgway, who received an allowance of seven aces, won the laurels in the second class. Peculiarly each had for an opponent scratch players.

Mr. Gregg had for his opponent William E. Bates. The latter gave a plucky exhibition and tried hard to stem a tide which seemed to set in against him after the first service. He oculd not place his returns, when returns meant aces, and as a result Mr. Gregg won the match in three straight games. The latter gave a good exhibition of racquets, frequently playing the back and side walls with the skill and abandon of a veteran.

In the second class Mr. Ridgway was opposed to S. K. Reeves, another scratch player, who had won his way to the final round by clever work. This contest proved to be a stubborn one. It seesawed for four games, each having the advantage in turn until the score stood two all. In the fifth game first one and then the other lost the service by a return which just skimmed the tell tale. Mr. Reeves was particularly strong in this style of play, but the vicious, speedy service of Mr. Ridgway would not be denied. He placed the little leather sphere first in one corner of the court and then in other, and its return seemed almost impossible. It was this strategic play that won him the match.

When the score was twelve all Mr. Ridgway began to use his service, and the ball whizzed around the court so fast that the eye could scarcely follow it. The marker called ace after ace, and he thus put his score at fifteen aces without losing his hand. It was a contest in which honors were well divided. The handicap player won, but Mr. Reeves deserved almost as much credit for his plucky uphill fight. Summary follows:

FIRST CLASS, (FINAL ROUND.)

J. P. Gregg, (3 aces)	15	15	15
W. E. Bates, (scratch)	8	10	3

SECOND CLASS, (FINAL ROUND.)

Thomas Ridgway, (7 aces)	11	15	15
S. K. Reeves, (scratch)	15	7	13

	15	15	15
	10	12	10

Coney Island Jockey Club Directors.

The Coney Island Jockey Club at its annual meeting yesterday elected the following Board of Directors for 1905: J. H. Alexandre, J. G. Bennett, J. H. Bradford, J. M. Bowers, A. J. Cassatt, C. Fellowes, W. J. Glenn, F. F. Griswold, J. G. Heckscher, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. B. Hollins, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, E. D. Morgan, A. H. Morris, Clarence H. Mackay, Herbert C. Pell, Schuyler L. Parsons, James P. Scott, Thomas H. Smith, F. K. Sturgis, W. H. Taller, W. K. Vanderbilt, J. W. Wadsworth, and George H. Wetmore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) having 5 years' experience; willing to make himself useful; typewriter. H. Samuelis, 358 West 38th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position where chance advancement, downtown. Allen, 42 West 67th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position at anything. J. F., Box 191 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MEN AT GOLF.

Presbrey Wins Gold Medal for Low Score in Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 9.—New York is liberally represented in the advertising men's golf tournament, which opened the annual midwinter tournament here today. Over half of the forty-seven participants are from New York and vicinity. The feature of the day's play was the close fight for the gold medal offered for the best score in the qualification round between Frank Presbrey of New York and William C. Freeman of Montclair. Mr. Presbrey won the prize by a single stroke with a score of 92. James G. Batterson of New York finished third with 95.

The day was perfect for golf, clear and still. Five cups were offered for as many sets of eight, and the first match play round in each set was finished in the afternoon. The tournament will be concluded to-morrow. Representatives from Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Springfield, Mass., were present. Those who qualified for the different cups are:

First Eight.—Frank Presbrey, New York, 92; William C. Freeman, Montclair, N. J., 93; James G. Batterson, New York, 95; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, Wis., 97; H. W. Fries, Swampscott, Mass., 97; H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, 98; R. E. Wilsey, New York, 98; Paul Harrison, Montclair, N. J., 100.

Second Eight.—George C. Dutton, Boston, 100; W. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, N. J., 101; A. L. Creamer, North Conway, N. H., 102; D. H. Hostetter, Patchogue, 104; H. E. Cobb, Englewood, N. J., 104; G. C. Gardener, Springfield, Mass., 104; W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia, 105; W. Smedley, 105.

Third Eight.—J. D. Plummer, Springfield, Mass., 106; A. L. Thomas, Chicago, 107; A. S. Brownell, New York, 108; R. R. Manlolk, New York, 108; A. S. Higgins, New York, 108; Dr. F. Schavoir, Stamford, Conn., 109; Alexander McGregor, Boston, 109; J. A. Telford, Rye, N. Y., 108.

Fourth Eight.—M. H. Marlin, New Haven, Conn., 109; C. C. Burnam, New York, 109; S. L. Allen, Moorestown, N. J., 111; H. W. Smedley, Philadelphia, 111; R. B. Whiting, New York, 112; James McCutcheon, New York, 112; J. B. Woodward, New York, 112; R. W. Carter, Meriden, Conn., 114.

Fifth Eight.—C. H. Eddy, New York, 116; E. N. Erickson, Plainfield, N. J., 118; S. I. Ayres, White Plains, N. Y., 116; R. S. Peele, New York, 116; J. H. Hawley, New York, 116; G. H. Olding, Richmond Hill, L. I., 118; W. S. B. Hawkins, Springfield, Mass., 119; M. B. Byrnes, New York, 120.

Summary of the afternoon match play rounds follows:

First Division.—Harrison beat Presbrey, 2 up and 1 to play; Ormsbee beat Priest, 2 up and 1 to play; Batterson beat Boyd, 4 up and 2 to play; Freeman beat Wilsey, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Division.—Dutton beat Smedley, 3 up and 4 to play; Crall beat Creamer, 5 up and 4 to play; Roberts beat Hostetter, 4 up and 3 to play; Hotchkin beat Gardener, 5 up and 4 to play.

Third Division.—Plummer beat Higgins, 4 up and 3 to play; Brownell beat Thomas, 4 up and 4 to play; Dr. Shavoir beat Manlolk, 4 up, (19 holes;) McGregor beat Tedford, 2 up.

Fourth Division.—Marlin beat Carter, 6 up and 5 to play; Allen beat Whiting, 6 up and 5 to play; Burnam beat Woodward, 5 up and 4 to play; Smedley beat McCutcheon, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fifth Division.—Eddy beat Hawkins, 2 up and 1 to play; Erickson beat Peele, 4 up and 3 to play; Olding beat Byrnes, 1 up; Ayres beat Hawley, 4 up and 3 to play.

EDITH MAY A SURPRISE.

Brown Filly Beats Field in Good Style at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The feature event of the programme at the Crescent City Jockey Club track to-day was the handicap at six furlongs for three-year-olds. It brought out another Derby proposition, which everybody but the official handicapper had overlooked. It was the brown filly Edith May, by Ingoldsby—Admittance. She carried 115 pounds, as against 107 on Escutcheon, and 111 on Janeta, which beat King's Trophy in the recent stake race. Eight started, and Janeta was backed at even on at all stages of the betting, but she never was prominent in the running. When the sixteenth pole was reached Edith May had all the race to herself, and she won, with a little shaking up, by a length. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs.—Won by Far West, 101 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 5; Hannibal Boy, 110, (C. Howell,) 40 to 1, second; Otsego, 110, (Livingston,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Old Hal, Long Days, Nightmare, Yorkshire, Shock, The Talent, Isabella D., Darius, Bannick Belle, and Halcyon Day also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Won by Merry Acrobat, 103 pounds, (Scoville,) 3 to 1; Red Raven, 105, (S. Davis,) 11 to 5, second; Death, 105, (Young,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Nora Love, Knowlwood, W. E. George, Hocco, Walter Duffy, Arachne, Fitzhilling, Sarah Maxim, and Heritage also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Florentine, 103 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 2 to 5; Tom Shelly, 100, (Crimmins,) 20 to 1, second; Simplicity, 98, (Nicol,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Saladin, Arch Oldham, La Segrite, Oncalea, and Hot Stuff also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Edith May, 115 pounds, (Livingston,) 4 to 1; Escutcheon, 107, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, second; Matador, 108, (J. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Janeta, Antimony, Clovernampton, Evadne, and Little Red also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.—Won by St. Sever, 104 pounds, (Lunsford,) 13 to 5; Misanthrope, 98, (Nicol,) 5 to 1, second; Homestead, 107, (Schilling,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Floral Wreath, Capt. Huch Baddley, Goldaga, Lampoon, and Gracious also ran.

SIXTH RACE. One mile and twenty yards.—Won by De Reszke, 108 pounds, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5; Gregor K., 105, (J. McIntyre, 3 to 1, second; Au Revoir, 108, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Formaster, Shogun, and Royal Pirate also ran.

Five Favorites Win at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 9.—Five favorites won at Essex Park to-day, and Sperling rode three of the six winners. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs.—Won by First Boy, 112 pounds, (Fox,) 3 to 1; Sagi, 112, (Cochran,) 10 to 1, second; Main, 112, (Sperling,) even, third. Time—:39. Mountain Lad, Exact, George Shell, Dr. McCarty, Calabash, and Carthage also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Togo, 110 pounds, (Archer,) 8 to 5; Silver Hour, 110, (Sperling,) 4 to 1, second; Fra Felipe, 105, (Feicht,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Chicot, W. Maid, Little Redheartercup, James Warren, Irish Melody, Miss Gunn, Star Light, Prince Garvin C., Charadella, and Delusion also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Wild Irishman, 107 pounds, (Sperling,) 6 to 5; Dundall, 107, (Feicht,) 5 to 2, second; Red Reynard, 103, (Cormack,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Lady Carlin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards.—Won by Gus Heidorn, 105 pounds, (Cochran,) 9 to 5; Proceeds, 105, (Hoffman,) 4 to 1, second; Bill Curtis, 102, (Sperling,) even, third. Time—1:49. Florizel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Won by Critical, 96 pounds, (Sperling,) 9 to 5; Bill Knight, 105, (Fox,) 8 to 5, second; Marcus, 107, (Hoffler,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:33. Esterre, Pancreatis, Silver Mead, Martius, and Ike S. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.—Won by Payne, 105 pounds, (Sperling,) 1 to 4; Nick Longworth, 110, (Cochran,) 20 to 1, second; The Brown Monarch, 97, (McLaughlin,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:53½. Never Smile, Glenwood, and Imboden also ran.

Winners Well Backed at Oakland.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 9.—There was a welcome return to form at Oakland this afternoon, despite a slushy track. As a general rule the winners were well backed. Joe Rose lost $5,000 on the day, but the majority of penciliers won or lost small amounts. The biggest upset of the day happened in the last race, when both Sea Air and Silver Skin finished in front of the hot favorite Dr. Leggo. Silver Skin showed marked improvement over his previous efforts, running Sea Air to a neck. In the fourth race Ora Viva, beat Briers a neck, but the latter was disqualified for interfering with other horses. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One Mile.—Won by Serenity, 104, (Miller,) 3 to 1; Maxtress, 104, (Minder,) 20 to 1, second; Al Waddell, 106, (Greenfield,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Resin, Penzance, Carlee, Lecturer, Kubelik, Sir Dougal, Dandie Belle, Petrolia, and Miss Culver also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six Furlongs.—Won by David Boland, 106, (McBride,) 7 to 5; Handy Bill, 111, (W. Daly,) 6 to 1, second; Golden Buck, 106, (Greenfield,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15⅘. Fisher Boy, Fay Templeton, Princess Zulu, and Mabel Bates also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile.—Won by Haven Run, 101, (Davis,) 5 to 1; War Time, 104, (Clark,) 8 to 1, second; Sturgis, 106, (McBride,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45⅘. Ginspray, Glenarvon, Dr. Shorb, Cinnabar, Charmel, Trapsetter, and Homage also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One Mile and 100 Yards.—Won by Ora Viva, 110, (McBride,) 3 to 1; Darksome, 111, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; El Piloto, 112, 8 to 1, third. Time—1:59¾. Briers, Angie, Hermencia, and Harka also ran. Briers finished second, but was disqualified.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and One-Half Furlongs.—Won by Belle Reed, 106, (Davis,) 6 to 5; Dora I., 100, (McBride,) 10 to 1, second; Matt Hogan, 115, (Clark,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08⅘. F. Shaw, Halnault, Chablis, Ragnarok II., and Recipe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six Furlongs.—Won by Sea Air, 101, (McBride,) 5 to 2; Silver Skin, 106, (Davis,) 6 to 1, second; Dr. Leggo, 112, (Bonner,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:14⅘. Down Patrick, Yada, and Cant Tell also ran.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

Columbia
GASOLENE CARS FOR 1905.
NEW MODEL, 35-40 H. P., 4-CYLINDER CAR,
With Side Entrance Tonneau, Royal Victoria, Landaulet or Limousine Bodies.
$4,000 to $5,500
Bodies of special types to order
NEW MODEL, 2-CYLINDER, 18 H. P., SIDE ENTRANCE TONNEAU, $1,750.
IMPROVED 2-CYLINDER, 12-14 H. P., TONNEAU, $1,500.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY,
134 136 138 W. 31st St., Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
Member Association. Licensed Auto Mfrs.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES OPPOSED TO NEW RULE

Will Compel Boys to Limit Their Competitions to Two Sports.

"POLY PREPS'" BIG MEETING

Contestants from 500 Schools Expected to Start in Games in 23d Regiment Armory.

Much anxiety has been caused the athletes of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League by the proposed "two-sport" rule. The rule, which was taken up at the recent meeting of the league at which the Flushing High School was admitted to membership, prohibits any student from competition in more than two sports. It is said that it was actually framed by the Faculties of several of the schools, as there is a disposition to acquire two or three exceptionally good boys and make them do all of the work in the way of winning points for the school at the various meets. Such a course of training, it is contended, breaks the young athlete down when he should be in his prime, and, while the rule has not yet become a law, it is understood that there is small chance of its being sidetracked.

Already several of the schools begin to feel that their strength on the track and field will be sapped when the rule goes into effect. At the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, Saulpaugh will be cut off from the baseball team, and Hennessy and O'Connell from the basket ball team. Saulpaugh would be a great loss to the athletic prestige of the school. He was the most formidable left end on the football team last Fall, and he was named by the experts for the All-American scholastic eleven. He has been accomplishing good work on the indoor tracks this year and is the best all-around athlete that the school has had for a long time. The prospect of the enforcement of the rule, it is stated, had much to do with E. C. Jessup and Denis Boyle leaving the Boys' High School for Princeton. Jessup won the 100-yard championship at St. Louis last Summer, while Boyle Captained the football squad through its most successful season.

While the new rule affects the Boys' High School in no uncertain way, it also acts upon the athletes of Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School. Erasmus Hall High School, and the Flushing High School, and will be felt in all branches of sport. On behalf of the new rule those in favor of it contend that it will result in bringing more and better boys to the front, who are able to excel and create new records in one or two branches of sport because they are not overworked.

In order to again show the full strength of school boy athletes the Polytechnic Preparatory School will hold an open meeting in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 18 next. Invitations will be tendered to the schoolboys by Col. W. A. Stokes, who is an ardent supporter of athletics for boys, and who will act as honorary referee. Prof. Charles W. Brown, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union and of the Public School Athletic League, will be referee. D. R. Little, Chairman of the Games Committee of the Polytechnic Institute, announced yesterday that boys from fully five

DEAD MAN'S CURVE REFORM.

New Traffic Regulations for the Benefit of Pedestrians.

Traffic regulations put into force without notice by mounted policemen under Capt. Stephen O'Brien at "Dead Man's Curve," which name has been borne by the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street since the early days of the Broadway cable road, caused no little excitement among drivers and chauffeurs yesterday. Vehicles were permitted to move westward in Fourteenth Street only between Fourth Avenue and University Place, and even then were required to keep close to the north curb.

East-bound vehicles were forced to take some other street, and all vehicles were barred from Broadway between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets unless they had business in the block. Even then they were not permitted to enter it from Fourteenth Street, but were compelled to come in on the Thirteenth Street end, and, after finishing their business, to turn and go out the same way. Capt. O'Brien said late in the day that the scheme was a success.

"A blind man will be able to cross in any direction without fear," he said, "and 'Dead Man's Curve' will lose its suggestive designation."

When the Broadway cable was installed it was necessary for cars to shoot around the curve at full speed or lose the cable, and once the name was applied it stuck, although even before electric traction was introduced a special device permitted the cars to round the curve at moderate speed.

WILLIAM BARBOUR IN COURT.

Arrested for Platform Spitting, Odd Excuse Got Him Off.

William Barbour of 11 West Fifty-third Street, who said he was President of the Barbour Linen Thread Company, was arrested yesterday on the downtown station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad at Franklin Street, on a charge of spitting on the platform, by Patrolman Ruppert of the Health Squad. When he was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, Magistrate Flammer recognized Mr. Barbour and asked how he came to be arrested. Mr. Barbour said:

"I don't suppose a similar thing ever happened to me before. I am President of a company that makes millions of handkerchiefs a year, and yet I came downtown this morning without one in my pocket."

"Ever hear about a shoemaker's wife going barefooted?" jocosely asked Magistrate Flammer, as he discharged Mr. Barbour.

PHILIPPINES GREW HER GOWN.

Mrs. Conger Picked It There, and Really Made It, Too.

A woman in a gown which she herself had made, in every process, from the growing plant to the completed product, was the most notable exhibit at the meeting of the Daughters of Ohio yesterday afternoon. She was Mrs. A. L. Conger of Irvington-on-Hudson, who has recently returned from the Philippines.

The gown was made of "pino," the fine apple plant fibre. Mrs. Conger gathered this while it was green and had prepared, spun, and woven the material, and cut and made her own gown. It was a delicate pineapple gauze frock, white, and with a little black stripe. Mrs. Conger read a paper comparing old times with the present, telling that her own grandmother had made her clothes from the raw material to the finished product, from necessity even as she herself had done it for pleasure.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...	7:24	Sun sets...	4:51
Moon sets...	9:51

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...	10:39	Gov. Isl'd...	10:54
H. Gate...	12:59		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	11:14	Gov. Isl'd...	11:28
H. Gate...	1:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 10.

Mails Close, Vessels Sail.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cassell, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Etona, Argentina, &c.	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Manzanares, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Prinz Adalbert, Naples	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Ask, British Honduras, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Maracas, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Catania, Rio Janeiro	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Fruteria, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS. — Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 10.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Dec. 16.
Calabria, Naples, Dec. 14.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Jan. 8.
Marquette, Southampton, Dec. 31.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Pilar de Larrinaga, Para, Dec. 28.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
Queen Alexandra, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Zulia, La Guayra, Dec. 25.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 31.
City of Washington, Colon, Jan. 4.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 5.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Breslau, Bremen, Dec. 31.
El Alba, New Orleans, Jan. 7.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 6.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Cearense, Para, Jan. 1.
El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 7.
Maraval, Trinidad, Jan. 4.

Arrived.

Belita, Port Antonio.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
British King, Antwerp, Dec. 21.
Burnbank, Philadelphia, Jan. 7.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 8.
Gerty, Trieste, Dec. 17.
Port Tampa, Jan. 2.
Manna Hata, Baltimore, Jan. 8.
Maverick, Port Arthur, Texas.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 30.
Narragansett, London, Dec. 26.
Republic, Naples, Dec. 28.
Roma, Port Arthur, Dec. 30.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Dec. 31.

Sailed.

Benefactor, Philadelphia.
Hamilton, Norfolk.
Winifred, Port Arthur, Texas.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Diamant, at Bremen, Jan. 6.
Egyptian Prince, at Cape Town, Jan. 6.
Hekla, at Copenhagen, Jan. 6.
Indrapura, at Singapore, Jan. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, Jan. 9.
Kennebec, for New York, at Suez, Jan. 8.
St. Fillans, at Singapore, Jan. 7.
Vaderland, at Dover, Jan. 9.
Victoria, at Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Minnetonka, at London, Jan. 8.

Sailed.

Allbenga, from Algiers, Jan. 4.
American, from Antwerp, Jan. 6.
Calabria, from Palermo, Jan. 8.
Chemnitz, from Bremen, Jan. 7.
Clarouse, from Barbados, Jan. 6.
Leviathan, (dredge,) from Madeira, Dec. 28.
Pennsylvania, from Boulogne, Jan. 9.
Ryndam, from Boulogne, Jan. 9.
Scharzfels, from Algiers, Jan. 4.
Seguranca, from Sabang, Jan. 7.
Turkistan, from Shields, Jan. 7.

Passed.

Nord America, for New York, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Ginlia, for New York, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 2.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—100—Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha vs. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.—On certificate from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Question certified answered in the negative.

228—Luther Clay Slavens vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

63—The United States vs. The United Verde Copper Company.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Arizona.—Decree affirmed.

111—Central of Georgia Railroad, plaintiff, vs. A. G. Murphy et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

112—Harvey Fullerton, plaintiff, vs. The State of Texas.—In error to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

#314—The United States vs. Jock Cos; 315—The United States vs. Bong Meng; 316—The United States vs. Woo Joe.—Appeals from the District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—Final orders and decrees reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with law.

Original.—Ex parte—In the matter of Thomas E. Barrell, petitioner; Original—ex parte—John F. Dolan, petitioner; Original—ex parte—Frank Garrett, petitioner.—Motions for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus denied.

340—Calvin R. Nutt et al., plaintiffs, vs. S. Prentiss Knut et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing on the merits.

475—Shewan, Tomes & Co. vs. Merchants' Banking Company, Limited.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

71—John J. Moore, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Mandate granted for the appellant.

124—William R. Lytle vs. Adolphus Gerald, Chief of Police of Montgomery, Ala.—Appeal from the Circuit for the Middle District of Alabama.—Dismissed, with costs.

The Court for Tuesday, Jan. 16, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, and 128.

Alexander S. Bacon of New York City was admitted to practice.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury calendar.

103—Tromp vs Cramp & Sons
66—Vauntilburg vs Fire, Dover & Carroll House Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

118—Julia vs Crichfield
129—Binder vs Mct St Ry
52—Chandler vs same
124—Allen vs Inter St Ry
133—Follwell vs Miller
134—Brocata vs Mct St Ry
135—Chajes vs same
40—Leiterman vs N Y Elec & Transp Co
63—Barber vs Dewes
67—Schreyer vs Schreyer
70—Wicks vs London Ins Co
71—Same vs same
72—Hebron vs Work
31—Aleckson vs Erie R R

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 68, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Admiralty.

68—Getsinger vs N Y Dock Co
69—Rittig vs N Y C & H R R R
100—Moss vs Atch, T & Santa Fe Ry
110—Bagley vs Gen Fire Exting Co
358—H. F. Bingswanger vs G. E. Cutting
Granite Co
401—Hurley vs Powell

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 42, Post Office Building, at 11:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

27—Marconi vs De Forest, &c.
56—Automatic Co vs Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co
58—Nat Elec, &c, Co vs De Forest, &c, Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

5—Gillespie vs SS Cervantes

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated motions.

49—Sheridan vs Int R T Co
45—Mackintosh vs Kimball
63—Barber vs Dewes
67—Schreyer vs Schreyer
70—Wicks vs London Ins Co
71—Same vs same
72—Hebron vs Work
31—Aleckson vs Erie R R

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Chisholm St
2—In re Honeywell Av
3—Madden vs Erie R R
4—Esselstyn vs Beckwith
5—Schitz vs Schitz
6—In re Grout
7—Dolsen vs Dolsen
8—Ball vs Post
9—People, &c, vs Keenan
10—In re F. T. Commissioners
11—In re Yawger-Levow Co
18—McBratney vs Mcnulty
19—Buchanan vs Paine
20—Brandon vs U S Tr Co

21—In re Reed
22—Milliken vs Butler
23—Lyons vs Lyons
24—In re Weintraub
25—In re Simonsen
26—Hammerstein vs Ahearn
27—Wheeler Elec Co vs Schonenberg
28—Yates vs Yates
29—Menelle vs Ryan
30—Menelle vs Ryan
31—Severino vs Ryan
32—Antonio vs Ryan
33—People, &c, vs Berdy
34—Ungrich vs Crain
35—Hatch vs Jenkins
36—Fenyvesi vs Reubel
37—Gillies vs Monk
38—Adams vs Adams
39—Sweard vs Reilly
40—Luckey vs Mockridge
41—Doelger vs Considine
42—Freeman vs Bristor
43—Ossmann vs Crowley

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Mentors.
645—Picker vs Standard Hotel Co
625—Ochs vs Gen Co
656—N Y Times Co vs same
657—Ochs vs N Y Eve
Journal
658—N Y Times Co vs same
625—Green vs Regan
661—Loos vs McCormack
General calendar.
1236—Platt vs Ellas
1491—Zimmerman vs Zimmerman
413—Osborn vs Aplington
414—Nat Bank of the Republic vs Thurber
969—Waldheim vs Waldheim
573—Moriarty vs B'd of Education
977—Mesbach vs Mesbach
985—Corcoran vs Amer Ice Co
1001—Rothermel vs Morris
1031—Francis Bros & Jellet vs Onward Const Co
1036—Jeschke vs Zamleuski
1048—Brown vs Brown
718—Kidd vs Garden
998—Carr vs Cary
995—Graham vs Royal Baking Powder Co

1170—Am Ice Co vs Fetzer
1215—Klein vs Koschel
1217—Hoadley vs Mut Reserve Life Ins Co
1224—Magoun vs Quigley
1246—Knick. Ins Co vs Voorhees
1815—Lewis vs Smith
1293—Arnold vs Powers
1375—Beyer vs Wacker
1584—Schuarendorf vs Quinn
1357—Stern vs McPherson
1358—Fletcher vs Beekman
1590—Stern vs McPherson
416—Levy vs Levy
2033—Steuerwald vs Gill
912—Furbish vs Cragin
833—Conally vs Dod
2013—Lund vs Lund
1813—Fox vs Coggeshall
1003—Bornemann vs Bornemann
710—Same vs same
539—Cassatt vs Sproull
1419—Curtis vs Oates
1304—Vunck vs Siebrecht

1480—Fentner vs N Y C & H R R R
490—Kelly vs Met St Ry
492—Reed vs Inter St Ry
499—Whitney vs Met St Ry
512—Murray vs same
515—Brady vs same
122—Shapiro vs Man Ry
70—Zehner vs Met St Ry
90½—Fisk vs same
501—Lossberg vs same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 527.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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191—McLaughlin vs Koch
475—Dagner vs City of New York
627—Babcock vs City of New York
334—Otero vs Clyde SS Co
135—Reed vs Consol Gas Co
247—Rothback vs City of N Y
197—Corbman vs Strasbourger
404—Buscher vs N Y Trans Co
207—Hartford Fire Ins Co vs Schwartz
214—Goettgl vs Freeborne
263—La Force vs Simpson Crawford & Simpson
536—Wiedlander vs Murray

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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1241—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
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3366—Becker vs Wearma
996—Gross vs Cohen
1450—Niles vs Pyne
387—Feuchtwanger vs Reimach
236—Tanenbaum vs Joseph
3224—Cullinan vs Fitzpatrick
840—Cohen vs Seril
865—Levitt vs Ind Cong, &c
404—Bruce vs Jeantet
1453—Stannard vs Robt H Reed & Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lena Harlam
2—Lena Harlam
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5—James McDowell
6—Stewart Sewell
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8—Margaretta Regan
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49—Minnie Kluystuber
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52—Diedrich Schmidt
53—Morris S Ulman
54—Thomas Buchanan
55—Giuseppe G Moatuse
56—John B Lesieur
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59—Francis P Carolan
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62—Alois D Schirch
63—Isidore Geist
64—John G Hassell
65—Vincenzo Miraglia
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69—Catharine Cunningham
70—James H Eddy
71—Julie J Quenzez
Wills for probate At 10:30 A M
Wm H Calvert sold
Sarah B King
Pamela Dean
Mor Messenschmitt
Barbara Debold
Isaac Schlichter At 2:30 P M
Samuel D Sewards

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. Contested will. Case on. 2951—Julia H. Egan.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3074—Lorenze vs Schwartze
3614—Curry vs Int St Ry
415—Rabinowitz vs 3d Av R R
102961—Klein vs Dunn
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2756—Riegler vs Koch
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3200—Smallwood vs Dognon-McLean Co
966—Kirschenbaum vs Leader

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases on.

359—Mitchell vs 3d Av R R
407—Marsche vs Langkins
2206—Meyer vs Hawkins
3504—Damers vs Steinberger
548—Colonial Brewery vs Stire
521—Plate vs Met St Ry
857—Gropp vs Bohland
859—Koesner vs Roesner

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

279—Isaacs vs Steinman
3331—Robinson vs Inter St Ry
3454—Stocks vs Shedo Elec Co
340—McCreeley vs Brown
270—Weinberg vs Met St Ry
277—Feldman vs Koble
289—Greenley vs O'Sullivan
312—Caunwald vs Rosenthal
322—Lourieft vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

10107—Lipkowitz vs Knepper
10108—Same vs same
10261—Reisler vs Toop
10128—Thornley vs Scholtz
9043—Creel vs Violett
8040—Abrams vs Man Consumers' Brew Co

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Alice Carlton
2—Antonio Mistretta, Andrew Mistretta
3—Frank Rizzo, Joseph Langabardo
4—Albrecht Loewit
5—Michele G. Fasca
6—Julius Angelantis
7—Dora Schwenk, Patrick Hanratty, Emma Devin
8—Arthur N. Harris
9—Rosario Como
10—James Canfield
11—Alexander Fringle

2112—McHugh vs Man Ry
434—Mollenhauer vs Met St Ry
502—Enger vs same
2113—Kaplan vs same
387—Hochman vs Inter St Ry
332—Hart vs Met St Ry
373—Schmidt vs Union Ry
419—Kroll vs B'klyn H R R
386—Hill vs Met St Ry

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859—Koesner vs Roesner

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

279—Isaacs vs Steinman
3331—Robinson vs Inter St Ry
3454—Stocks vs Shedo Elec Co
340—McCreeley vs Brown
270—Weinberg vs Met St Ry
277—Feldman vs Koble
289—Greenley vs O'Sullivan
312—Caunwald vs Rosenthal
322—Lourieft vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

10107—Lipkowitz vs Knepper
10108—Same vs same
10261—Reisler vs Toop
10128—Thornley vs Scholtz
9043—Creel vs Violett
8040—Abrams vs Man Consumers' Brew Co

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Alice Carlton
2—Antonio Mistretta, Andrew Mistretta
3—Frank Rizzo, Joseph Langabardo
4—Albrecht Loewit
5—Michele G. Fasca
6—Julius Angelantis
7—Dora Schwenk, Patrick Hanratty, Emma Devin
8—Arthur N. Harris
9—Rosario Como
10—James Canfield
11—Alexander Fringle

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2920—Dittenhoefer vs Int St Ry
3080—Van Horne vs Fidelity Loan Ass'n
2317—Hill vs Int St Ry
2350—Verlscope Co vs Brady
2880—McDonough vs James Realty, &c, Co
3032—Troshkin vs Degnon-McLean Co
3039—Killeen vs Scril
3093—Castori vs same
3094—Nicolini vs St, &c, Ry
2319—Weinrieb vs Gans
3569—Fasanella vs Int St Ry
3568—Lindeman vs same
3092—Finn vs same
2985—Hirsh vs Union Ry
3047—Maloney vs Int St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned to Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lena Harlam
2—Lena Harlam
3—Lena Harlam
4—Jacob Aronson
5—James McDowell
6—Stewart Sewell
7—Mary A Regan
8—Margaretta Regan
9—Wm. H Gosney
10—Johanna Sullivan
11—George Kemp
12—George Moore
13—Henry

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn.
January 9th, 1905.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, January 27th, 1905, at the office of the Company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 16th, 1905, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 10th, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the purpose of amending the Sixth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to extend the corporate existence of the Bank under the Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, or any amendment of said Act, and for the further purpose of amending the Fourth Article of the Articles of Association of the Bank, so as to provide that the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, will be held at the Banking House, No. 32 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of twelve, and one P. M.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
49 Wall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., January 19, 1905.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES BAKER, JR., Secretary

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the Company's office, No. 328 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, January 6, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, January 19, 1905.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.
Second Street and Avenue A.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, and to vote on a resolution to increase the number of Directors to Eleven, (11) will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and, three P. M., at the banking room, 25-27 Avenue A., New York.

The transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1904, to January 10th, 1905, both inclusive. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 3351 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 5 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

FIDELITY BANK.
New York, January 2, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905, at three o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open from three-thirty to four-thirty o'clock P. M.

EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9, 1904.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 220 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. January 10th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 30, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon at the Banking Room, 190 Bowery, New York City.

LOETIN LOVE, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
235 and 295 Canal St.
December 24, 1904.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 235 and 295 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Dec. 27, 1904.

The Annual Election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9th, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 10, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
No. 2 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1905.

Polls open at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 28, 1904.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the T. New Construction Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 518-520 West 29th St., Jan. 24, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. NEW CONSTRUCTION CO.,
W. D. GRAHAM, Secy.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 27th 1904.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 9, 1904.

An election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 889 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The annual election of Directors of the Inwood Realty & Dock Company will be held on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1905, at room 915, 290 Broadway, New York City, at 12 M. LESTER S. HOLMES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG,
Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of K. EGAN & CO. will be held at the office of the company, No. 10 Burling Slip, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1905, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1904.

JOSEPH GARRISON,
Secretary of K. Egan & Co., Inc.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending December 1, 1904.

Interest will be credited under date January 1, 1905, and payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after January 16th, 1905, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Assets, $16,250,000. Surplus, $850,000.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
205 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1904, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
59 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
50TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 16th** on all sums of $5 and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st, 1904,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
WEST 67TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $500,

FOUR Per Centum.

On deposits from $5 to $3,000, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. C. ROBIN, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1905. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY CONTRACT WITH HOUSTON OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due August 1st, 1904, on said Certificates, also the principal of an issue of Certificates Series B of $110,000, due August 1st, 1904, will be paid on presentation at the National City Bank, New York, or at Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland, or at Agency of said Trust Company in the City of New York, together with interest on said coupons and certificates at the rate of six per centum to date of payment.

Certificates and coupons not presented on or before January 20th, 1905, will not draw interest after that date.

CHAS. DILLINGHAM,
F. A. REICHARDT,
Receivers Houston Oil Company of Texas.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 16th, 1905, to stockholders of record on December 28th, 1904.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at three (3) o'clock P. M. on December 28th, 1904, and will reopen on the morning of January 17th, 1905.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
New York, December 20th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock, payable January 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1904, at 3 P. M. and reopen at 10 A. M., January 11th, 1905.

S. K. FARRINGTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 31, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2 to January 14, 1905, both days included.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,
486 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND 11.

The regular dividend at the rate of 7 Per Cent. per annum has been declared, payable January 15, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

C. B. JAQUA, Assistant Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1905.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, January 28, 1905, for the installation of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, JAMES SPEYER,
FREDERIC CROMWELL, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE.
AUGUST D. JULLIARD.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. **WALTER G. OAKMAN,** Chairman of the Board

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital..... $1,000,000.00
Surplus..... 6,008,272.48

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott, Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman, G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady, E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie, Michael Coleman,
James H. Post, Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, AGGREGATING THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1885.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

TONTINE POLICIES BOUGHT
in excess of companies values.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO.,
35 NASSAU ST.

SHREWD INVESTORS
are picking up good mining stocks. We have select list. Investors protected by our "Trust Fund." Send for particulars. Address local office:
MAKEEVER BROS., Mining Specialists,
42 Broadway, New York.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Estab. 1885.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

Lists of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch **ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N. Y.** Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. **22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.**

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between PHILIP L. BERLINGER, HARRY BROWN and WILLIAM FRIEDEMAN, under the name and style of BERLINGER, BROWN & FRIEDEMAN, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Philip L. Berlinger and Harry Brown, under the name and style of BERLINGER, BROWN & COMPANY, at the same location, 708 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

December 31st, 1904.

We beg to announce that Mr. HENRY C. FOX has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

FOX, LEDERER & CO.,
7, 9 and 11 West 4th St.,
New York City.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$7,500 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$4,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$10,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$20,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Dakota Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$20,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 7 p. c. Consl. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1915.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
1 sh. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
1 sh. Texas Land Syndicate.
1 sh. Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
4 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
9 shs. Lac. Coal & Iron Co.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$3,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$3,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Llen 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$3,000 Central Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1947.
$3,000 St. Louis So. Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$1,000 Atchison, To. & Santa Fe R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Kentucky Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 4p. c. Bds., 1987.
$3,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
40 shs. National Bank of North America.
20 shs. United Wire & Trading Co. of N. Y.
$2,698.90 Judge Co. Class "B" Purchase Money Gold Bds., 1911.
$500 Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce Building Fund Income Sub. Bd.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

10 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Prefd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

3 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Madison Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
9 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
25 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
83 shs. Saugerties Manufacturing Co.
70 shs. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R'way Co. 4 p. c. Guaranteed Pref'd stock, redeemable Oct. 1, 1921, at par.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. German-American Bank.
50 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
12 shs. The Commercial Motor Co.
$5,000 Paterson R'way Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
30 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
25 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
25 shs. National Novelty Corp. common.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
17 shs. New York Transfer Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$5,000 Atlantic & Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
10 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
25 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
10 shs. Marconi Wireless Teleg. Co. of Am.
207 shs. Ulster & Delaware R. R.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
$3,000 Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 1st Con. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
10 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
8 shs. Empire Trust Co.
50 shs. International Banking Corp'n.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
27 shs. American Type Founders Co. pfd.
50 shs. American Type Founders Co. common.
25 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
60 shs. 4th National Bank.
85 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
55 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$3,000 Bay State Gas Co. of Del. Inc. Bds., 1930.
$5,000 Judge Co. Class B Purchase Money Mtge. Bds.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Co.

Cincinnati, October 31, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED Sinking Fund Commissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account of November 1, 1904, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 1038, 036, 387, 1044, 33, 300, 147, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1905, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1905.
At 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$150,000 Capital Stock Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Ry. Co., Hypothecated.
$150,000 Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Ry. Co. Bonds, (Hypothecated.)
$105,000 Wayne County R. R. Co. Bonds, (Hypothecated.)

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,	
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.	

A STRONG and conservative New York Stock Exchange house of high standing desires to make arrangements with a well-connected gentleman of irreproachable character who controls or can influence a fair amount of business. Liberal terms with a splendid chance to secure an interest in a growing business for an able and high-grade man of unquestionable reputation. Correspondence will be treated in strict confidence. A. A., Box 202, Times.

EX-MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE; THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE BOND AND STOCK BUSINESS; CAN CONTROL VALUABLE EUROPEAN CONNECTION; DESIRING MAKING AN ARRANGEMENT WITH ACTIVE AND WELL-KNOWN N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM. ADDRESS CONFIDENTIAL, BOX 7 TIMES.

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any other financial publication in America.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—New York exchange was 30c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. On the local Exchange such small activity as developed here and there was marked in some degree by irregularity. Can common was traded in liberally for a time, and the price ran up to 12, but later offerings were greater than the demand, and about noon the price broke back to around the starting point. Can preferred was in a slightly better position, selling again at 65. In Swift's there was small selling, which took the shares to 112½ before noon. Shipbuilding held fairly well around its recently established high price. Sales:

	High.	Low.	Last.
2,695..American Can	12	11⅝	11⅝
750..American Can pf	63	62½	62⅝
124..Am. Shipbuilding	49½	48⅞	49½
35..Chicago Title & Trust	163½	165	165
73..Diamond Match	139	138	139
30..Illinois Brick pf	65	65	65
105..Met. Elevated pf	69	69	69
50..Northwestern Elev. pf	23	23	23
50..Northwest. Elev. pf	63	63	63
390..National Biscuit	60	55¾	55½
57..National Biscuit pf	115	114⅝	115
364..Swift & Co.	113½	112⅝	112½
40..Street's Stable Car pf	99½	98¾	99¾
600..United Box Board	2½	2½	2½
220..United Box Board pf	11¾	11¼	11¾

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$7,500 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$4,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$10,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$20,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Dakota Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$20,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 7 p. c. Consl. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1915.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
1 sh. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
1 sh. Texas Land Syndicate.
1 sh. Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
4 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
9 shs. Lac. Coal & Iron Co.
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50 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
25 shs. National Novelty Corp. common.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2@2 1-2 Per Cent.

Prices Hold Good on a Smaller Volume of Business, with Little News Directly Affecting Values.

The market was not very interesting yesterday, for it lacked animation and volume, but the movement of prices was pretty cheerful and consistent with what news there was. There were no declines calling for mention except those in Consolidated Gas and both Metropolitans. In each of those cases the depressing cause is so plain, and so evidently specific, that no weakness in the general situation is deducible either from them or from other declines somewhat frequent but too moderate to call for explanation. The advances were both larger and more numerous and distributed among a wider variety of properties. The strength in the Mexican properties was quite marked, and due to the familiar improvement in the outlook of both the railways and the general affairs of the republic through the currency reforms. A considerable number of industrials enjoyed good advances, reflecting excellent prospects in several diverse businesses, or perhaps also ease of manipulation. For example, Railway Steel Spring, United States Rubber, Cast Iron Pipe, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical all rose a point or more. It is notable that the more active and conspicuous stocks, last week's favorites, like Erie and Reading, barely held their own. Illinois Central was the strongest of the standard stocks on its excellent business, and Manhattan (and Interborough on the curb) were the strongest of the tractions, for the converse of the reasons depressing the Metropolitans.

The topics of the day included further implication of a leading bank in other transactions needing explanation, and plain indications that its business will suffer if a correction is not applied promptly. Wall Street's own view is not favorable to such transactions—whatever critics of Wall Street's ways may think—and opinion strengthens with remoteness from this centre. Abroad, where this bank has important connections, it may be supposed condemnation will be stronger than even in our rural cities. Expectation of the next step is keen. There is not one sound banker, jealous of the good name of his profession, who has not a right to resent the passage of this scandal without a corrective, and who might not well be disheartened if events show that such things can happen with impunity. Complaisance toward such incidents is insulting to every conservative banker, and is the worst policy on behalf of the bank itself.

Probably some of the day's strength was due to the plain indications from Washington that the Executive cannot enact as well as sign legislation. A reprieve until Congress has agreed upon highly contentious topics is enough for a day to day market. There was hardly a quiver of quotations when word was passed regarding the introduction of a bill embodying the Presidential view of the rate question. The Beef Trust argument was pretty warm, but it is less a matter for New York than for Boston and Chicago. Sterling rose to a point permitting export of coin. It follows that we shall lose as much gold as foreign centres want and can pay for. It is therefore directly interesting to us to remark that the premium on the Russian loan is artificial, and that the market for Russians in Paris is not what it seems. London marked up its gold, but our coin is defenseless. Bankers were not worrying over the outlook. There were some excellent traffic reports, and most cheerful talks by Traffic Managers who lack more for rolling stock than for business.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	¾	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Brklyn. & Sus. pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅝
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st paid	⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pullman	3
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rly. Steel Spring	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Cleve. & Pittsburg	¾	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Fel. & Hudson	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Del., L. & W.	2	Union Pacific	1
Illinois Central	2½	U. S. Pipe	½
Kan. City So.	1	U. S. Pipe pf.	2½
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Manhattan	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Mexican Central	⅝	U. S. Steel	⅝
Nash., C. & St. L.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Nat. Enameling	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar pf.	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	⅝	Kn. Ice, Chi. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	⅛	Met. Securities	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Met. St. Ry.	1
Am. Woolen	⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	National Biscuit	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	⅜	Union Pacific pf.	⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
General Electric	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	4½	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. gen. 5s	3
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Chi. & E. I. 1st S. F. 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Det. So. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 9	583,103
To date this year	4,290,295
Corresponding date last year	3,867,630

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 9	$4,553,500
To date this year	$25,818,000
Corresponding date last year	$15,738,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Car & Foundry Co. preferred
American Typefounders Co.
General Electric Railway on preferred.
Howison-Walker Railway on preferred.
Lincoln (Nebraska) Traction Co.
United Zinc Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Smelting & Refining Co. on preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Birmingham (Ala.) Light & Traction.
Charleston Gas & Electric Light Co.
Corn Products Co. preferred.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Mackay Companies on common preferred
Muncie, Hartford & Fort Wayne Electric Railway.
National Licorice Co. on common.
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
New Orleans City Railway.
Norfolk & Southern Railroad.
Standard Underground Cable Co.
Union Switch & Signal Co. on common and preferred.
Union Trust Co.
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
Westinghouse Machine Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Albert Palmer Co.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards.
Columbus Edison Co.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
Havana Electric Co.
National Banks.
Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railroad.
Standard Oil Co.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Irregular Market, with the Public Still Absent.

John W. Gates and his following were generally believed to have been back of the attempt which was made yesterday to put the stock market up. The attempt was not a pronounced success, for although prices went up in the morning with comparative ease they went down just as easily later in the day toward the close of the market. The activity was not, however, great enough to make the course of the market a true test. The total number of shares dealt in was only a little over 500,000, and in such a narrow market fluctuations do not count for much.

***

Union Pacific Most Active.

Union Pacific was the most active stock on the list, nearly 60,000 shares being traded in. The stock scored a net advance of three-quarters of a point, although at one time it was quoted above 115. It is understood that Union Pacific interests at this time are only moderately bullish, and this attitude is supposed to be reflected by the plenitude of the stock above 115.

***

The Inter-State Commerce Bill.

The announcement made from Washington to the effect that the Administration's bill for the regulation of railroad rates would be submitted to Congress within two weeks, and that it would provide for authority to the commission to make rates subject to revision by a transportation court was something of a surprise after the stories that the Saturday conference had resulted in a decision not to do anything. But the market was not sufficiently active to respond to the announcement. There was some scattering selling, and the tendency became slightly downward, but there was no great selling wave, thus indicating Wall Street's belief that the bill would not pass.

***

London's Lack of Interest.

With the rest of the public, London has lost interest in our stock market. Business is purely nominal, and as there is no stock to speak of in London, the prices made over there from day to day should have little influence on our market. The arbitrageurs who some weeks ago had to work overtime are now nearly idle and able to indulge in easy hours, regular meals, and automobile rides. Their profits acquired during the advance will keep them in gasoline a little while.

***

There was an increased interest in Mexican railroad shares. Not only Mexican Central, which is one of the speculative favorites, but also National of Mexico was active and strong. The latter company's preferred stock advanced 1½ points on sales of about 14,000 shares, which is a demonstration of activity in this stock. Since the Government of Mexico took an interest in this road the speculative interest in it has waned. Conditions in Mexico have, however, been picking up, and as the securities have not shared in the recent general advance it is not unlikely that their prices may now improve.

***

Metropolitan Issues Still Weak.

Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities were again weak, while Manhattan Elevated and, on the curb Interborough, advanced sharply. The loss in both Metropolitan stocks extended to one point each. There was nothing further to explain the selling, but it is understood that there is an uptown bear party conducting a campaign in the stocks which has not been meeting with any opposition from the interests which have generally supported Metropolitan. There are no rumors now of a consolidation of all the traction issues, some two months ago.

***

Financial Plans for the Erie.

Recent activity in the Erie issues has, it is believed, been in expectation of some plan for the retirement of the second preferred stock. There is only $16,000,000 of this stock outstanding, and the road is said to have earned 4 per cent. on it last year. It is said that the Board of Directors is unanimous in the desire to retire this stock, and there is only a difference regarding the way in which this object shall be accomplished. It is said that one interest demands the payment of at least one dividend before retirement, and it difficult to see what could be done with the stock unless it were turned into common.

***

Sir Thomas Dewar's Visit.

Sir Thomas Dewar, the Scotch distiller and inventor of the far-famed drink known as a "high-ball," was a visitor at the Stock Exchange yesterday. He and his party were the guests of Howard Lapsley & Co. They were much interested in the proceedings on the floor, and remained quite a while, although there was at the time little doing around the various posts.

PARIS LIKELY TO TAKE COIN.

Probability of Shipment of Eagles to France—Exchange Very Strong.

Foreign exchange rates yesterday reached a point at which it became slightly profitable to ship gold coin to Paris, and tentative arrangements were made by at least one bank for a shipment to that city by Thursday's steamer. If yesterday's conditions continue for a few days longer it is almost certain that gold coin will be sent to France this week. Further shipments are also to be made to Argentina, so that there is as yet no indication of a cessation of the outflow of gold. In fact the position of the foreign exchange market is perhaps stronger than ever recently, and this can hardly mean anything else than the loss to Europe of a further considerable amount of gold. The price of demand sterling rose yesterday to 4.8760, and closed there with every indication that it would be forced still higher as a result of Tuesday's demand for remittance.

While at the time being there is no demand for gold for shipment to Berlin it is by no means improbable that further shipments will be made to Germany, particularly in case the subscriptions to the new Russian loan do not prove as satisfactory as is hoped by the bankers who are engaged in its flotation.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Money in the market to-day was in fair demand and scarcer, owing to the liquidation of the indebtedness to the Bank of England. Discounts were firm on the talk of numerous loan flotations.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was hesitating and uninteresting. Rumors of new issues and the approaching settlement offset the effect of the favorable Board of Trade returns. Consols were easy.

Americans opened irregular and mostly improved to above parity, the New York bank statement having little effect. Erie was in good demand under a revival of rumors of purchase for purposes of control. Baltimore & Ohio, New York, Ontario & Western and Union Pacific were the features. United States Steel was in demand. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners were quiet. Japanese were a shade easier. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 97⅝. Russians were better supported from the Continent.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; Consols for account, 88 7-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 80⅜; Atchison pfd., 103½; Baltimore & Ohio, 107⅝; Canadian Pacific, 136; Chesapeake & Ohio, 49; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, 176½; De Beers, 18; Denver & Rio Grande, 32⅜; Denver & Rio Grande pfd., 78¾; Erie, 40⅝; Erie 1st pfd, 80½; Erie 2d pfd, 63½; Illinois Central, 160½; Louisville & Nashville, 142⅜; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 32⅜; N. Y. Central, 138⅝; Erie 2d pfd, 65½; Illinois Central, 146½; Norfolk and Western, 81¼; Norfolk & Western pfd, 95; Ontario & Western, 42¾; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 42; Reading 1st pfd, 47; Reading 2d pfd, 43; Southern Railway, 35⅞; Southern Railway pfd, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 66⅜; Union Pacific, 117⅛; Union Pacific pfd, 90½; United States Steel, 30⅜; United States Steel pfd, 94⅜; Wabash, 22; Wabash pfd, 43½; Spanish Fours, 89¼.

Bar silver steady, 28d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for Short Bills is 2⅛@2⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for Three Months Bills is 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.07; Lisbon, 16. Bar gold, 77s 10d. American eagles, 76s 5d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and had an upward tendency. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—On the Boerse to-day coal shares were depressed on the strike reports. Prices of other securities generally were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates: 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $176,338,174; balances, $9,919,349. Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,889,561.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.8760; cables, $4.8785.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅜@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 35 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40⅜@40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 81 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½@3 telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10@15c discount. St. Louis—10@45c premium.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hudson Companies, New York, (to construct tunnels, railroads, terminals, &c.); the New York and New Jersey) capital, $21,000,000. Directors—John A. Keppelman, Herbert Scoville, New York; Ross A. Mackey, Brooklyn.

Samuel Stevens Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alexander H. Stevens, Frederick W. Stevens, Thomas N. Rhinelander, New York.

Bronx Amusement Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Bernard Kahn, Julius Scheiberg, Louis Lowenstein, New York.

Belwood Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Ignatz Roth, Henry Moskovitz, Isidore Ellenbogen, New York.

New York Oyster Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Phillip T. Bevacqua, Pleasant Plains; Peter Polworth, Prince's Bay; Frank B. Elsworth, Bayonne, N. J.

The National Brokers' Association, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Cornelius J. Evans, Charles D. Relyea, Francis L. Donoghue, New York.

Liberman Dairy Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Hyman Liberman, Joseph Liberman, Moses Liberman, New York.

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Chenango Coal Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Peter D. Plunkett, Richard Coudon, New York; H. J. Rosenblad, Brooklyn.

Crescent Wine Company, Hammondsport; capital, $75,000. Directors—George Ray Hall, A. B. Hall, Hammondsport; Moses Davison, Bath.

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The Diamond Rubber Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. R. Smith, E. B. Root, New York; Thomas A. W. Ingram, Nyack.

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Sam S. Glauber Company, New York, (crockery, hardware); capital, $10,000. Directors—S. S. Glauber, Emily Glauber, Sigmund Smolka, New York.

Hotel York, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. P. Williams, G. G. Williams, Harry G. Williams, New York.

The Las Palmas Hotel Company of Porto Rico of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. P. Smith, North Haven, Conn.; J. A. Beaver, San Juan, Porto Rico; H. W. Smith, New York.

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90	Am. Ice	6½	6½	6	6⅜
40	Am. Smelting	89½	89½	89½	89⅝
1,530	Am. Sugar	141⅝	142⅞	141	141⅞
1,340	Am. T. & S. F.	87⅜	87⅞	87	87
1,100	Batt. & Phila.	104⅝	105	104½	104⅝
2,250	Brook. Rap. T.	60	60⅞	59⅝	60⅛
50	Chic. & Alton.	41	41⅜	41	41½
200	Chi. Gt. West.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
3,640	Chi., M. & St. P.	172	174¾	171⅞	171⅞
1,700	Col. Fuel & I.	46½	47	46⅝	46⅝
4,960	Erie	40	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
70	Erie 1st pf.	78	78	78	78
70	Ill. Central	156⅜	158½	156⅜	158½
550	Louis. & Nash.	139⅞	140⅜	139⅜	140¼
5	Manhattan	167¾	168	167¼	168
	Met. Street	115½	115⅝	114	114½
6	Met. Securities	74	74¼	74	74
50	Mex. Central	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞
40	Mo., K. & T.	32	32	32	32
510	Mo. Pacific	106	107	103⅝	107
80	N. Y. Central	144	144½	144	144¾
280	N. Y., O. & W.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
4,420	Pennsylvania	137⅜	138⅜	137⅜	137⅜
120	People's Gas.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
18,480	Reading	81⅝	82⅜	81⅝	81⅝
80	Rep. Steel	16⅝	16½	16	16
3,130	Rock Island	30¾	31	30¼	30½
2,810	South. Pacific	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
890	Southern Ry.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
20	South. Ry. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
570	Tenn. C. & I.	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	71⅛
14,170	Union Pacific	115⅜	117⅛	114⅜	114⅝
1,200	U. S. Leather	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
280	U. S. Rubber	35	36⅞	35	36⅜
12,510	U. S. Steel	29	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝
43,520	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅜	92⅝	91⅜	92⅛
10	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Wabash pf.	42⅛	42½	42¼	42½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The weekly statement of the Associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 7, '05.	Income for Week.	Jan. 9, '04.
Loans	$184,381,000	$2,006,000	$175,449,000
Circulation	7,401,000	9,000	6,793,000
Deposits	144,658,000	1,801,000	132,133,000
Due banks	78,986,000	10,286,000	60,159,000
U. S. deposits	3,745,000		4,416,000
Due from ag'ts	33,550,000	3,588,000	28,894,000
Exchanges	16,048,000	4,208,000	13,795,000
Due from other ag'ts	22,717,000	2,262,000	17,410,000
5 per cent. fund	372,750	*750	340,750
Legals	6,950,000	60,000	6,035,000
Specie	19,080,000	1,299,000	15,992,000
Res've excess	5,525,429	1,063,286	3,337,000
N. Y. excess	12,151,429	3,306,286	10,294,000

Excess of reserve two years ago, $3,141,000.
*Decrease.

The money market is quiet and easy. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent; New York funds at par. Clearings, $19,758,116; balances, $1,844,753. Sub-Treasury debit, $126,392.

The foreign exchange marketis firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅛	
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85¼
Commercial		4.84¼
France	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅜

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and had an upward tendency. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—On the Boerse to-day coal shares were depressed on the strike reports. Prices of other securities generally were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates: 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $176,338,174; balances, $9,919,349. Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,889,561.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.8760; cables, $4.8785.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅜@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 35 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40⅜@40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 81 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½@3 telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10@15c discount. St. Louis—10@45c premium.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hudson Companies, New York, (to construct tunnels, railroads, terminals, &c.); the New York and New Jersey) capital, $21,000,000. Directors—John A. Keppelman, Herbert Scoville, New York; Ross A. Mackey, Brooklyn.

Samuel Stevens Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alexander H. Stevens, Frederick W. Stevens, Thomas N. Rhinelander, New York.

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2,810	South. Pacific	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
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20	South. Ry. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
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43,520	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅜	92⅝	91⅜	92⅛
10	Wabash	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Wabash pf.	42⅛	42½	42¼	42½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 9, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan		K C, Ft S & M 4s	
12,000	95⅞	7,000	89¼
2,000	96	10,000	89
25,000	95⅞	Kans City So 3s	
500	96⅝	5,000	73
18,000	95⅞	1,000	73¼
2,000	96	Kings Co E L & P purchase money 4s	
8,000	95⅞	3,000	125
16,000	96	Lacka Steel 5s	
10,000	95⅞	1,000	105½
62,000	96	25,000	105
10,000	96¼	L S & M S deb 4s	
16,000	96⅛	6,000	101¾
1,000	96¼	Lex Av & P F 1st	
118,000	96	2,000	119
Japanese Impl Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full pd for 6% steri ln 2d series		Lo & N col tr 4s	
1,000	91	8,000	98⅜
10,000	90⅞	5,000	98⅞
6,000	91	unified 4s	
20,000	90⅝	1,000	102⅜
6,000	91	Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	
500	91¼	1,000	96⅛
250,000	90⅝	Met Elv 1st 6s	
10,000	91⅛	4,000	106⅜
10,000	91	Met St ger 5s	
10,000	91	17,000	115⅞
10,000	91	5,000	116⅜
23,000	91⅛	2,000	116⅝
8,000	91¼	2,000	119
185,000	91	Mex Cent 4½s	
8,000	91⅛	1,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Hoffman Estate Adds to Its Lower Fifth Avenue Holdings—Deal On for Another Thirty-fourth Street Parcel—Large Plot Sold on St. Nicholas Place.

Holdridge, Dennis & Preston have sold for Charles A. Peabody the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 25.6 by 110, to Robert E. Dowling, and have resold the property for Mr. Dowling to Samuel V. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman has also purchased, through the same brokers, from Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury, 120 Fifth Avenue, adjoining, 27 by 110, the two parcels together making a plot 52.6 by 110. This property is surrounded by the building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, owned by the estate of the late Eugene A. Hoffman, and the purchase gives the Hoffman estate a corner with a frontage of 124 feet on Fifth Avenue and 100 feet on Seventeenth Street, with an "L" 60 feet wide extending to Eighteenth Street. The area of the entire plot is 23,920 square feet. Mr. Hoffman will erect on the Seventeenth Street corner an eleven-story mercantile building to conform with the present adjoining structure. The Charles F. Noyes Company was associated with Holdridge, Dennis & Preston in the transaction.

Negotiations for 34th Street House.

Negotiations are said to be pending for the sale of 15 West Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 126.6, owned by the Willets estate. Collins & Collins, agents for the property, authorized a statement yesterday that the transaction had not yet been closed.

Operators Buy 122d Street Plot.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to the Realty Mortgage Company and Heilner & Wolf, for Marie Justine Bowen, a plot of two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 95.11.

A. Hollander has purchased from Samuel Green the four lots, 100 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, with the two private dwellings; also the four lots at the rear on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, 100 by 100. Warren & Skillin were the brokers.

Adolph Mandel and Moses Kinzler have sold to a Mr. Rothschild, for immediate improvement, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Audubon Avenue, a plot 85 by 95.

Chilfelder & Weinberg have bought a plot, 125 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue; also, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, east of Lenox Avenue.

Louis Kempner and S. Sixe have sold for Charles Rosenberg, 1,463 and 1,465 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50.5 by 100.

Vesey Street Building Changes Hands.

Lillian Vollhart has sold, through Folsom Brothers, 62 Vesey Street, a five-story store and loft building, on lot 25 by 100, between Church Street and West Broadway.

Mary F. Lawrie has sold to the Central National Realty and Construction Company 7 West Fourteenth Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 106.5, Van Beuren leasehold. Brooklyn property was given in exchange.

Another Resale in Clark Block.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for Flake & Dowling the plot 100 by 102.2 on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 450 feet west of Central Park West, to a Mr. Hall, who will improve the property immediately with high-class private dwellings.

L. J. Philips & Co. and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold to a Mrs. Lawrence 139 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Patrick Skelly is the buyer of 24 West Eighty-third Street, the sale of which by G. A. Dereshuck for Mrs. S. C. Morrill was recently reported.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchases.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for a client to a Mrs. Levy for investment, 2231 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Buchsbaum has sold to Louis Wack 2,777 and 2,779 Eighth Avenue, two five-story double flats with stores, each 25 by 70.

D. Raffelson and M. Newelson have sold for Max Feigstein to Barnet Woldman the five-story double flat, 27 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 21 by 100.11.

Charles S. Kohler has resold to Minnie Bendheim and Fanny Schuster, 184 and 186 West One Hundred and First Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100 by 75.

Amos F. Lamphear negotiated the recent sale of the twelve-story apartment hotel at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Sale of East 61st Street House.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for a Mrs. Hilson to Charles Faulkner 168 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

To Improve Park Avenue Corner.

Samuel Mandel and Leon Tuchmann have sold to H. Wilchinsky the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a plot 36.8 by 76, upon which the buyer will erect a six-story apartment house.

Samuel Abrams has purchased from Hoffberg & Bookstaver a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, 75 by 100, and will improve it immediately.

H. Wilchinsky has sold to S. Levison the six-story tenement in course of construction at 214 and 216 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 40 by 100.11.

Lowenstein & Co. have sold for Harris Levy, 24 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, a five-story double flat on lot 24.9 by 100.11.

Big Deals on Upper East Side.

D. S. Gerstenfeld has sold 321 to 331 East Seventieth Street, six four-story double flats, to Samuel Greenfeld.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have bought from H. Levin, 301 to 313 East Ninety-seventh Street, seven four-story double flats on plot 175 by 100. The same firm has also bought from Steiner & Schwartz, the new six-story tenement, 729 and 731 East Ninth Street, 40 by 100, and has sold to Harry Levin the five-story double flat at 64 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

The city has taken title to 1,305 and 1,467 Avenue A, one of the Carnegie Library sites. Worthington, Scott & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Charles Gulden, 67 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat on plot 25 by 102.2.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Neidlinger estate the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 80.

Company Buys on 16th Street.

The Minsker Realty Company has bought the two five-story tenements, 610 and 612 East Sixteenth Street, on plot 50 by 103.3.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Julius Esch to Dr. Henry Ruhl, a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 100; also, to a Mr. Siegel, two lots on the west side of Wales Avenue, about 250 feet south of Dater Street, 50 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have sold a plot on Webster Avenue, opposite Claremont Park, 75 by 100.

E. Osborne Smith has sold the lot on the east side of Summit Avenue, 120 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 30 by 95, to a client.

F. W. Bower has sold for Tommaso Giordano to Bolitzere & Garfinkel, the two-family frame dwelling, on plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Belmont Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

No Business at Auction.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday, a Sheriff's sale of the southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, was adjourned until January 16.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Williamsburg Bridge and Delancey St, between Goerck and Mangin and Pompkins and East Sts., for two one-story brick schools, 20x93.2 and 167.8x93.5; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder or 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

135th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, for eight six-story brick tenements, 37.6x86.11; Karpas & Wittner or 158 West 125th St, owners; J. Hansler of 1,150 East 163th St, architect; cost, $304,600.

116th St, n s, 85 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for two six-story brick flats, 54.1x87.11; Parsons-Miller Construction Company of 119 Manhattan Av, owner; C. P. Pelham of 505 5th Av, architect; cost, $120,000.

Eagle Av, w s, 261 ft s of 155th St, for a four-story brick school, 80x1ot; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

Clay Av, w s, 189 ft n of 162th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; C. H. and E. A. Thornton of 1,360 Teller Av, owners; Moore & Landsider of 118th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

119th St, 72 East, to a three-story brick tenement; S. Fenstorheim of 191 Rivington St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 186th St, 214.10x100; Hyman Sarner to Sarah V. Baker, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

ATTORNEY ST, 155 and 157, w s, 50x100; John Brown and others to Israel Pomeranz, (mtg $45,000) 54,000

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 181st St, 100x75; Atlantic Realty Company to Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $22,000) other consideration and 100

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 50x100; John F. Croly to Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 72d St, 25.8x100; Bella Goodman to Samuel Kaplan, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 74th St, 25.8x100; Margaret F. Dunham and another to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 20x120; Margaret J. Dunham to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 40 ft n of 176th St, 48x97; William A. Cauffman to Samuel Grossmann, other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 153 ft n of 181st St, 18.8x100; Arthur Hurst, referee, to Morris Rothstein 5,550

BEEKMAN, ST, 24, n s, 22x100; John I. Downey to Danforth L. Jones and another 1

BEEKMAN ST, 24, n s, 22x100; 336 St, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mary L. Downey and others, executors and trustees, to John I. Downey 1

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 187th St, 37.5x irregular; Carrie Kauffmann to Julius Fischer ..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Leroy St, 25.8x75x irregular; Jacob C. Varian to M. H. Day 1

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Leroy St, 25.8x75x irregular; Varian Barker to M. H. Day ..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Leroy St, 25.8x75x irregular; M. H. Day to H. Norris 1

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Leroy St, 25.8x57.11x irregular; Jacob C. Varian and another, executors, to Martin H. Day 41,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Leroy St, 25.8x57.11x irregular; Varian Barker and another, trustees, to Martin H. Day ..... Nom.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 181st St, 124x100x130x100; Alfred Loweth to Charles S. Levy and another, other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 95th St, 100.11x15 to Bloomingdale Road s w to 97th St x149.7; Ellen P. Cunningham and another to J. Horace Harding (mtg $75,000) 1

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 25x80; Jacob Wolf and others to Samuel Rosenberger 1

BROOK ST, w s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 50x80; Emil S. Levi to Samuel Rosenberger 100

BROOK AV, 428, e s, 25x100; Barbara Teator to Otto Gilcher 1

BROOK AV, w s, 494 ft n of Grove St, 25x75.8x258.2x irreg; John D. Crimmins to Peter Gerlich and another ..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, 146, e s, 26.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Louis Frank, note $29,000, other consideration and 100

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 57.2 ft e of Adams St, 57.2x96.1x52.2x96.10, Van Nest Park; Jerome Moore to Columbus Av, 70x100x48x100.5; E. B. Levy to Max J. Adler 1

DAWSON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 25x127.5x100x irreg; Anna M. Klein to Katherina Fleyer, (mtg $2,250) ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, n w s, at n e s of 205th St, 100.5x100.11x100.1; John W. Smyth to William J. Hill 4,000

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 112.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Sarah A. Thomas to J. Hunter Langbein 2,000

FOOT OF SCUYLER ROAD, s w corner of Marion St, 50x196.6x50x195.5, Westchester; Daniel Foley to St. Raymond's Cemetery ..... Nom.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of road from King's Bridge Road to Harlem River Railroad, —x—x100; August Moebus to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $40,000) 100

FOX ST, 39, s s, 99 ft w of 107th St, 98x100; Hyman Horwitz to Solomon Goldman, (mtg $8,000) 100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 80 ft of Chisholm St, 30x85; Vadav Vejooda to Gottlieb Schultheis ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 216 ft n of Freeman St, 100x100; E. I. Samuel and others to McKinley Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $13,500) 100

LENOX AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 24.11x25; Edward Rafter to Alexander D. Duff and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 39 ft n of 178th St, 18x99; Richard Cummings to Lamont McLaughlin, (mtg $5,000) 10,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 57 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Paul M. Herzog to John Mara, (mtg $7,250) 9,750

TIFFANY ST, w s, 765.10 ft s of Intervale Av, 100x irregular; Frederick Fischer to Ann A. Heifrich, other consideration and 100

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; Helena M. Adelman to Henry C. Raynor, (mtg $5,000) 100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 179th St, 25x100; Max Just to Henry C. Raynor, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; Seth R. Abrams to Helena M. Adelmann 100

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 1,021.7 ft n of Railroad Av, 37.10x105.8x3x114; Washington St, w s, 1,059.8 ft n of Railroad Av, 38.2x85.5x40.11x105.8; Green av or Lane, n e s, 49.3 ft n e of Lyvere Place, 49.8x165.8x57.1x100; Green Av or Lane, n e s, 49.3 ft n e of Lyvere Place, 58.4x111.2x47.11x165.8; James Daly to Mary E. Daly ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Adams St, 25.1x80.9x25x78.6; Washington Av, s w corner of Adams St, 25.1x 121.9x23x124; Catherine M. Manley to Joseph Wecker and another, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, n s, 85 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; Webster Av, n s, 185 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; Hall Av, s s, 413.7 f o of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; R. A. Irwin to Lewis J. Conlan, (mtg $5,800) ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 275 ft n e of 204th St, 25x100; Frederick W. Burden to Helena M. Adelmann 1

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x 100; Solomon Weinhandler to Samuel Greenfeld and another, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, e s, 151.2 ft n of Grove St, 43.10x 99.5x irreg x 42.10; William T. Purdy to John McDonald, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, n w corner of 17th St, 25.8x 100; Charles A. Peabody to Robert E. Dowling ..... Nom.

5TH AV, s w corner of Shiel St; Lots 100 to 122, map of Laconia Park, 75x 100; Leon Peller to John B. Schlessinger, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, 1291, s e, 21x110; Sarah E. Woodbury and another, executors, to Samuel V. Hoffman, (mtg $115,000) 130,000

5TH AV, n w corner of 17th St, 25.8x 100; Robert E. Dowling to Samuel V. Hoffman, (mtg $150,000) 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 138th St, 60.11x 100; 5th Av, s w corner of 139th St, 99.11x120; Gustav Schock to Alexander Stein, (mtg $14,150,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, 256, w s, 21.8x78.2; Jane F. O'Reilly to Louis Massucci, quitclaim. Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 65.3 ft n of 24th St, 21.6x 78; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Louis Massucci 25,750

8TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue D, 50x 100; Thomas Lamport; Karoline Knopp to Henry Thau 100

10TH AV, s e corner of 208th St, 125x 99.11x irregular; John H. Koelsch to Mary Ernest and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

12TH AV, s s, part of Lot 346, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ruth Barker to John P. Johnson, (mtg $6,000) 100

14TH ST, n s, 75 ft of Lot 105, map of Wakefield; 33.4x114. G. De W. Clocke to Jacob Leske, (mtg $1,500) 100

21ST ST, n s, 124 ft w of 3d Av, 28x 98.9; Christian D. Morgan to Henry D. Metz and wife ..... Nom.

21ST ST, n s, 124 ft w of 3d Av, 26x 98.9; Henry J. Metz to Christian D. Morgan ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 51 East, 24x98.9; Mary G. Moanley to John L. Lawrence, other consideration and 100

30TH ST, s s, 98.2 ft w of 7th Av, 22.9x98.9x irregular; Elizabeth C. Klein to Elizabeth Klein, (mtg $11,000) 2,000

38TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Hanisch & Emma Federroll, all title, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

39TH ST, s s, 346 ft e of 8th Av, 17.3x 98.9; Flora M. Graves to Winston H. Hagan, (mtg $11,000) 1

39TH ST, s s, 346 ft e of 8th Av, 17.3x 98.9; Winston H. Hagan to Edward B. Whitman, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

41ST ST, 402 and 404 West, 36x98.9; Joseph Kelly to Bridget Kelly, quitclaim ..... Nom.

41ST ST, 402 and 404 West, 36x98.9; Bridget Kelly to Henry Beck and another, (mtg $14,800) 100

56TH ST, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Bertha Trautwein to Conrad Stein and another ..... Nom.

57TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x 100.5 irregular; Alexander Stein and wife to Gustav Schrock, other consideration and 100

78TH ST, 334 East, 15.8x102.2; Max Sneiderman to Fannie Stein, (mtg $6,400,) other consideration and 100

78TH ST, 118 East, 18x102.2; Realty Company of America to Henry Meyers, (mtg $12,800,) other consideration and 100

78TH ST, 118 East, 18x102.2; Realty Company of America to Henry Meyers, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

81ST ST, 237 and 239 East, 50x102.2; Bertha Heinemann to John J. Mueller and wife, (mtg $24,000) 100

81ST ST, 405 East, 25x102.2; Adam E. Schatz to Max Rosenbaum and others. 19,300

83D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Nathan Unger to Margaret M. Miller, (mtg $12,250) ..... Nom.

88TH ST, 115 West, 20x100.8; Eliza S. Waterbury to Charles A. Wingert, (mtg $27,000) 100

91ST ST, 70 East, 100x100.8; Rebecca Moss and another to Frederick W. Marks, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x100.5; John L. Martin to William J. Hoagland, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Abraham Strauss to Frederick Herrmann, (mtg $7,500) 100

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100; Henry Naschitz to Ellen M. Breen, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.11; Frederick Herrmann to Abraham Strauss 1

98TH ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.11; Frederick Herrmann to Henry Naschitz, (mtg $6,000) 1

99TH ST, s s, 294.2 ft e of 10th Av, 15.4 x82.8x15.4x81.6; Ann Paltrengi to Hendrikta Solomon and another ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; A. J. Benaim to Benjamin Appel and another, w s of Park Av ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Morris Grunspan to Fanchie (Grunspan, ½ part, (mtg $18,500) 1

102D ST, n s, 525 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft to East River x—x428x100.11; Katharina Diefenthaler to George T. Diefenthaler ..... Nom.

111TH ST, 247 West, 37.6x100.11; Adolph Rosenberg to Bertha Rosenberg, (mtg $47,000) 1

111TH ST, 247 West, 37.6x100; Bertha Rosenberg to Jennie Meyerfeld, (mtgs $47,000) 100

111TH ST, 225 to 231 West, 100x100.11; Andrew P. Morison to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 280 West, 28x100.11; Louis Kahn and others, executors, to Bella Meyer, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) 17,250

113TH ST, 280 West, 28x100.11; Theresa Goldsmith to Bella Meyer, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 154 East, 24.10x100.11; Abraham Cohen to Harry Broadman, (mtg $19,500) 2,000

127TH ST, n s, 240.1 ft w of Park Av, 19.10x99.11; Sedohr R. Argilazos to Kate Perisel, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, 14 to 20 East, 100x90.11; Louisa Doll to Ignatz Mantler and another, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11; Albert L. Wolfson to Unique Realty Company, (mtg $20,950) 100

140TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.10x irregular; Louis Merz, as administrator, and others to Simon Uhlfelder and another, other consideration and 100

142D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Adolph Henning to Patrick J. Kennedy, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Francis Danziger, (mtg $32,000) 100

143D ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Bertha Farian, (mtg $32,000) 100

144TH ST, n w corner of Broadway, 15ax 99.11x irregular; John O. Baker to Michael J. Dowd and another, other consideration and 100

145TH ST, s s, 269.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.4x99.11; William M. Thomas to Diedrich W. Rhode, (mtg $87,000) 1,000

146TH ST, 503 to 505 West, 50x99.11; Adaline A. Hepworth to John Davis, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

146TH ST, 505 West, 50x99.11; Adaline A. Hepworth, executrix, to John Davis, (mtg $42,000) 100

158TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Margaret Delmour to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100

160TH ST, 428 West, 18x100; Henry J. Howe to Julia A. Howe and another. Nom.

160TH ST, 428 West, 18x100; Mary Howe to Julia A. Howe and others. Nom.

162D ST, 547 East, 20x115; William E. Diller to Caroline Witt, (mtg $8,000) 1

167TH ST, s s, 113.4 ft w of Hall Place, 23x144.2x25x145.2; also, 167th St, s s, 119.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x146.11; Joseph Hyman and others to Charles Hauk and another 1

167TH ST, s s, 138.3 ft w of Hall Place, 25x165.7; Morris Simon and others to Charles Hauk and another, (mtg $2,000) 1

173D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; 172d St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x94.6; Alois Gutwillig to Ernestine Nicholsburg, (mtgs $16,500) 100

181ST ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 66x115; Isaac Hattenbach to Heyman Kallman and another, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

182D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x79.9; Harry W. Perelman to Sanson Friedlander, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

183D ST, n s, 270 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x104; Nathaniel H. Ellis to Harry C. Johanson, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

214TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Oscar D. Weed to Henry Lane, (mtg $7,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELMAN, Helena M., to Seth R. Abrams; Wadsworth Av, e s, 25 ft s of 179th St, as per bond 5,000

ADELMANN, Helena M., to Sarah E. Burdan; Webster Av, s e s, 275 ft n e of Scott Av, 3 years 100

ADLER, Max J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 29, 30, 33, and 4, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years 2,000

ADRIANCE, Vanderpoel, to Bank for Savings; 39th St, 105 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

APPEL, Benjamin, and another to Abraham J. Banaun; 101st St, n s, 153 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

BAKER, Sarah V., to Hyman Garner; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 187th St, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 15,000

BAKER, Sarah V., to Hyman Garner; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 186th St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 15,000

BANTA, Mary A., to Ruh Rash; Banta Place, at s e corner of land of O. Bergen, 3 years, 6 per cent 50

BREEN, Ellen M., to Henry Naschitz; 98th St, 316 and 318 East, prior mtg $5,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,750

BROADMAN, Harry, to Abraham Cohen; 118th St, 154 East, prior mtg $19,500, due July 6, 1906, 6 per cent 1,500

BROLLES, Jennie E., to Abbie L. Hant; 149th St, s s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

BYRNES, Patrick J., to Moe Hyman; Lots 36 to 32, map of estate of John O'Shaughnessy; also Timpson Place, s s, at n w s of Whitlock Av, 1 year 6,000

CLINTON, Owen J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Main St, corner of Bear Swamp Road, 1 year 1,000

COHEN, Hyman, to Annie Kosinsky; Park Av, e s, 82.11 ft s of 119th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,750

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to Hamilton Barth; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft n of Courtlandt Av, 6 per cent. Secures Indebtedness ....

DANZIGER, Frances, to McKinley Realty and Construction Company; 143d St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

DAVIS, John, to Adaline A. Hepworth; 146th St, 503 and 505 West, (2 mtgs, each $6,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

DOCTOR, George, to Charles Hahn and others, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years 24,000

DOCTOR, George, to Olga A. Kranich; same property, 2 years 5,000

DOCTOR, George, to Carl Fischer; same property, prior mtg $39,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

DOWD, Michael J., and another to John O. Baker; Broadway, n w corner of 144th St, 1 year 62,500

DOWLING, Robert E., to Charles A. Peabody; 5th Av, n w corner of 17th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 150,000

FALK, Joseph, to Peter Schultz; Plots 324 and 347, map of Arden property, 1 year 500

FARIAN, Bertha, to McKinley Realty and Construction Company; 143d St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

FAUST, Charles A., to Benjamin M. Gruenstein; Norfolk St, 167, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

FISCHER, Julius, to Carrie Kaufmann; Belmont Av, n w corner of 187th St, 3 years 12,000

FISCHER, Julius, to Rudolph Simon; Belmont Av, n w corner of 187th St, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 9, 1908 2,000

FRANK, Louis, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Clinton St, 146, due Dec. 31, 1905, 6 per cent 100

FRANKEL, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Rogers Place, e s, 350.1 ft n of Westchester Av, as per bond ..... Nom.

FRIEDLANDER, Samson, to Abraham Nevins and another; 182d St, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

GARCEVICH, Robert, to Hugh E. Donnelly; Southern Boulevard, w s, 165 ft n of 167th St, 3 years ..... Nom.

GHERARDES, Joseph E. D., and another to United States Trust Company; Church St, 313; Avenue D, 20 to 34, as per bond 12,000

GILCHER, Otto, to Barbara Teator; Brook Av, e s, 75 ft s of 145th St, prior mtg $4,000, due Nov. 1, 1905 9,000

GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 50, map of Section A, Vyse estate, as per bond 2,250

GOLDMAN, Solomon, to Hyman Horwitz; Fox St, e s, 99 ft n of 107th St, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 835

GRAY, Frederick G., to Louis Gates; Anthony Av, e s, 328 ft n of Burnside Av, installments 2,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, and another to Solomon Crinbandler; 2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 4 years, 6 per cent 5,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, and another, to Sampson H. Weinhandler; 2d Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to W. A. Cameron; Bathgate Av, w s, 40 ft n of 182d St, 3 years 5,000

GROTE, George W., to A. K. Ely; 162d St, s s, 445 ft e of 1st Av, due June 6, 1907 6,000

HALPERIN, Louis, to Max Cohen and another; Rogers Place, e s, 350.1 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year 1,250

HECT, Ferdinand, to Michael J. Lahy; Southern Boulevard, 3 years 8,000

HELFRICH, Anna, to Frederick Fischer; Tiffany St, w s, 3 years 7,000

HELBORN, Ray, to George H. John; 152d St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

HILL, William J., to John W. Smyth; Decatur Av, n w s, at n e s of 205th St, 3 years 3,000

HILL, Isaac J., to Bowery Savings Bank; Rivington St, 72, 5 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

HILL, Isaac J., to A. Weber; Rivington St, 72, prior mtg $11,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,278

HOCHBAUM, Benjamin, to James J. Phelan and another; Mapes Av, w s, 249.4 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 3,500

HOFFMAN, Samuel V., to Sarah E. Woodbury; 5th Av, 120, 3 years, 4½ per cent 115,000

HOMIE, Frederick W., to Charles Brockman; Matilda St, s e s, north ½ of Lot 154, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 225

HOPF, Max G., to Mary Steinheim; Manhattan Av, 149, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold 3,000

HYMAN, Mce., to Simon Nachtigall; Lots 36 to 32, map of estate of John O'Shaughnessy; also Timpson Place, s s, at n w s of Whitlock Av, 3 years 750

ISAACS, Joseph, to Arthur S. Levy; Hester St, 103, 5 years 20,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to Edward Uhl; Hester St, 103, 5 years 20,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to New York Staats Zeitung Unterstutzungs Verein; Hester St, 103, 5 years 50,000

JAMISON, Richard H., to Flora W. Hayes; Newell Av, e s, 375 ft n of Elizabeth St, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 1

JOHANSON, Harry C., to Nathaniel B. Ellis; 183d St, s s, 170 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $28,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

JOHNSON, John F., to Ruth Rash; 12th Av, n s, 25 ft e of Lot 382, map of Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,000

JONAS, Danforth L., and another to John I. Downey; Beekman St, 24, 2 years, 4½ per cent., gold 600

KAPLAN, Samuel, to David Gordon; Avenue A, n w corner of 72d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

KENNEDY, Patrick J., to Adolph Henning; 142d St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

LEBEN, Elizabeth, and another, to Klein; 30th St, s s, 98.2 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $11,000, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4 per cent ..... Nom

KOELSCH, John H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Nagle Av, n w corner of Elwood St, as per bond 2,000

KOELSCH, John H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Elwood St, w s, 350 ft n of Nagle Av, as per bond 10,000

KOELSCH, John H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Elwood St, w s, 225 ft n of Nagle Av, as per bond 6,000

KOELSCH, John H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Elwood St, w s, 100 ft n of Nagle Av, as per bond 7,000

LANGREIN, J. C. Julius, to Sarah E. Thomas; Elsmere Place, s e corner, Lot 26, map of H. Stoney estate, due July 9, 1905 7,000

LATHER, Frederick, to Frederick T. Hill; Norfolk St, 53, 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold 25,000

LEVY, Charles S., and another to Alfred Loveth; Boston Road, n w corner of 181st St, 5 years 45,000

MAEDER, Pauline, to German Savings Bank; 2d Av, 2,852, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

MARA, John, to Paul M. Herzog; St. Nicholas Av, 57 ft n of 178th St, due Dec. 1, 1906 1,250

MASSUCCI, Louis, to Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, 290, 5 years, 4½ per cent 100

McDONALD, John, to William T. Purdy; 3d Av, e s, 151.2 ft n of Grove St, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

McGRATH, John, to Clara B. Sutcliffe; Southern Boulevard, w s, 175 ft s of Penfold Av, 3 years 12,000

McLAUGHLIN, Lamont, to Richard Cummings; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 39 ft w of 178th St, 1 year 10,375

McLAUGHLIN, Lamont, to Emmett McLaughlin; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 39 ft w of 178th St, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

McLAUGHLIN, Charles R., to Thomas J. McLaughlin; Broadway, w s, 40.11 ft n of 142d St, 1 year 100

MERRIGAN, Thomas D., to Minnie Hammel; 167th St, n s, 77.3 ft w of Audubon Av, as per bond 12,000

MERRIGAN, Thomas D., to John Theurer; 167th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond 9,000

MEYER, Bella, to Louis Kuhn; 113th St, 280, prior mtg $20,000, 3

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Park Av. corner, 50x100..... 9,500
Webster Av., block front, 18 lots..... 75,000
138th St., 6 lots, choice location..... 50,000
Chas. A. Weber, 653 E. 140th St.

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DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BRONX.
$5,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, rents $2,600, price $22,000; $6,000 cash buys finest house in Bronx, 5-story and basement, rent $3,000, price $27,500; $2,500 cash buys 4-story triple, rents $1,820, price $16,000; drop me a postal, and I will cheerfully submit further particulars. B. E. Freed, 766 Elton Av.

New 5-story triple, 37x100; rents, $4,728; 4½% mortgage; price, $42,000; easy terms.
Four-story triple, 26x98x100; rents, $2,200; 4½% mortgage; price, $20,000.
Snap for investors, two wide 20-family apartments; price, $80,000; rentals, $8,800.
E. M. & A. S. Phelps, 317 Willis Av., 140th and 141st St.

UNDERCLIFF TERRACE.

Popham Av., 50x100, $3,200; Palisade Av., 50x100, $3,450; corners, Montgomery and Popham Av., three lots, $5,000. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

3-story 5-family frame house, near Rapid Transit station, $7,250.
4-story single and double flats finest section Bronx.
Third Av. store property; little cash necessary; great bargain. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 164th St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

The coming 125th Street of the Bronx.
East 130th street.—Two 5-story, 25-ft. double flats; can be purchased at a bargain. Full particulars of
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., and 206 Broadway.

135th St.—Fine 4-story, 25-ft. cold-water double flats; price $13,000 each; attractive terms to quick buyer. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Brook Av., above 164th St., 27-ft., 4-story double flat; no heat; rents nearly $1,600; price $15,000; mortgages $12,000. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Franklin Av., Near 166th Street.—Brick house and stable, on plot 32x165; very low price to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., and 206 Broadway.

McKinley Square, 5-story, 37-ft. triple flat, built 100 ft.; rented for nearly $5,800; price $54,000; terms to suit. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Bathgate Av.—21 ft. 4-story single flat, rented for $1,500; mortgage $10,000, 5 years; price $13,500 to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Third Av., 5-story double flat, with bakery; rents nearly $2,600; price $24,500. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

$9,750.—Fine 2-story and basement, swell front, complete for two families, near Prospect Av. "L" station; built by Johnson; first-class condition; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

Tiffany St., corner plot, nearly four lots, excavated; price $18,500; terms to suit.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Freeman St., near Rapid Transit station.—Corner plot at very attractive price. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,

147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND FLATS.

C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH

179TH, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A.—15 per cent. investment in a Prince Henry apartment, 38 by 100; mortgage, 4½ per cent. Interest; $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bargain.—Willis Av.; 5-story; business apartment; near 138th St.; price, $21,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av. 'Phone, 747 Tremont.

Intervale Av., near 169th St., one block from rapid transit station; lot 25x184; no rock; price, $2,500.
Palen, Tully & Hoppock, 115 Broadway.

Elegant brick house; private neighborhood; 9 rooms, bath, laundry; parquet floors; modern improvements; lot 27x111. Owner, 1,000 East 175th St.

2-family, furnace, stable, full lot..... $3,700
Union Av., all improvements, 27x100..... $4,200
3-story brick, store, Westchester Av..... $5,500
Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$10,000 buys 3-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $35,000; rent, $3,700. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $20,500; rent, $2,200. H. L. Phelps, 138 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

A saloon property, with elegant bar fixtures, prosperous section Bronx; leased for 5 years; 15% net guaranteed; owner, Herrmann, 202 Central Park West.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrifice 5 lots, $5,500 each; worth $4,500. Cole Cowan, 49 East 125th. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 183d St.; El. R. R. station; price $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 389 West 125th St.

Albany Av.—A few choice lots; two blocks from Bailey Av.; subway station; easy terms. Realty Syndicate, 1,170 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,509 3d Av.

Bronx Acreage—We have several choice offerings.
Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

$500 buys 2-family house, 9 rooms, near rapid transit, Bronx Park; terms to suit; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road.

Beautiful five-story corner; little cash needed. Real estate office, 199 Beach Av., next to corner 156th St., 1,393 Melrose.

Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms, Times, Harlem.

Bargain in double flat, 162th St., $16,500; rent, $1,700; $5,000 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Bargains in flats, lots, and small houses; write me call. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

$500 cash; 100x114; William's Bridge block; 3d Av.; price, $8,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

$2,500 cash; elegant vacant corner, 163d, 50x100; mortgage, $11,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

51-foot corner, s. e. c. 153d St., Park Av. Thomas Burns, 305 East 125th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

3 lots near 177th St., Tremont, $5,300. G. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Av.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

FARM BARGAINS—Litchfield Co., Conn., Berkshire Co., Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 to 600 acres; $700 to $10,000. Write for list.
J. K. SMITH, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. in locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

Exchange.—Fireproof Apartment Hotel, centrally located, equity $250,000, paying 9 per cent. net; one tenant, 21-year lease, secured by cash and chattels; a splendid investment to which will bear investigation; also well-located uptown corner apartment building, under the old law, equity $100,000, for city or country equalizing the equity. Amos S. Lamphear, 25 Pine St.

Free and clear lots on Webster and Park Avenues; also desirable 7-room dwelling in Tremont, to exchange for flathouse. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Free and clear tenement, rents $2,100; price, $22,000; exchange for double flats, west side preferred. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th.

$300,000 mortgage $200,000. — Seven-story apartment; want flats or tenements. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Apartments, tenements, city and suburban houses and farms exchanged. James Thompson Young, 171 Broadway.

$2,000 cash and $4,000 equity in 3-story double tenement; also lot, value $2,000, for flat. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

West 116th St. elevator apartment; will trade for lots. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x107', With Bowling Alleys.
3 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; 331 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison. Lot 25'x100'; now offered $25 per mo. for store and basement; flats bring $67 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $14,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.

FRED. M. SMITH.

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

TWO FAMILY HOUSE.

Fine two-story fancy brick two-family house, Bay Ridge section; fine neighborhood; asphalt street; handy for cars; house very best condition; all improvements; upper part rents for $19 per month; mtg., $3,500; price, $4,750.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel., 754 Main.

FOUR FOU:-STORY DOUBL. BRICKS

Four fine four-story double brick flats 27 feet wide; good neighborhood; right near "L" station; buildings in very best order; always fully rented at $1,416 per year each; price, $12,000; mtgs. to suit.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel. 754 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
price, $3,750; Title Co. mortgage $2,400;
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.

FRED. M. SMITH,

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

FINE BUSINESS CORNER.

Two fine thirty-foot double brick flats on good business street; four stores and eight apartments; saloon in corner; houses in good order; rent of both $2,820 a year; price, $25,000.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel. 754 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
full set of improvements, second floor.
Price $3,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.

FRED. M. SMITH,

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

TWO THREE-STORY SINGLES.

Two elegant three-story single brick flats; 20 feet wide; buildings in fine order and fully rented; handy for Fifth Av. "L"; mtg., $4,200 each; price, $6,000 each.
Remsen Realty Co., 215 Montague St. Tel. 754 Main.

For Sale.—Handsome 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling, St. Mark's section; or will rent. A. R. Bailey, 66 Cedar St., N. Y. 'Phone 4960 John.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

A first-class farm, 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, 3 miles from Station; 180 acres of land, nearly all tillable and productive; 10 acres of woods; apple orchard and other fruit; watered by several springs and stream; old-fashioned house of 12 rooms, in good repair; large barns and stable; will accommodate 100 head of cattle or horses; 2 silos, icehouse, chiffrobe, hennery, piggery; price, $16,000.
Northern Westchester Realty Co,
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

NEW ROCHELLE, five minutes from station; 10 rooms and bath; best locality; built last year; must sell; $7,500; only $1,500 cash required.
CHEAPEST place along the Hudson; 128 acres at Ardsley; also six acres, with fine modern stone house; beautiful valley view; adjoining golf course.
MT. KISCO, 130 acres, near station; good buildings; productive; fine view; see it.
WHITE PLAINS, eight-room modern house; large plot; near station; $4,500; small cash payment.
TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.
Telephone, 540—38th St.

A Snap.—7-room Colonial cottage; every possible improvement; plot 50x100; beautifully laid out; stable, chicken house; 3 minutes to Mount Vernon Station; 1 block to trolley; price, $5,250, cash. Write Frank W. Wolf, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Lots $50 upward; high ground; beautiful location; 25 minutes outfare, &c.; title insured; monthly payments; houses built to suit; trolley, school, churches. Godhelp, 48 West 115th St. Write.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

White Plains.

EVERY HOUSE IN

PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS

Must have a lot with a frontage on the street of at least 100 feet; most of them have more.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
OWNERS.
503 FIFTH AV., COR. 42D ST., NEW YORK.

TO LET.

A well-furnished Winter cottage; A1 furnace; three bedrooms and servants'; silver, linen, piano; select location; 5 minutes to station; 45 minutes to city; $65 to A1 parties only.
Braisted, 2,783 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Home seekers, if you desire a house, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Conway & Cordtke, 33 West 116th St., are empowered to purchase for special client, well located, reasonable flat or private house, preferably Long Acre section. Brokers having anything to offer are invited to send information and they will receive fair treatment. Telephone 559 Harlem.

OWNERS OF FLATS

and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, willing to sell at low prices kindly send particulars.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 Broadway and 149th St., 3d Av.

Attention, Owners!—We have many clients waiting for four to six story flats and tenements; also other residential, business, and vacant property. Quick cash sales if prices are low. E. Sharum Co., 878 Broadway.

I own flourishing profitable patent medicine business; will sell it for $10,000 cash, or will accept real estate or mortgages as whole or part payment; purchaser can clear fortune every year. E. Sharum, 878 Broadway.

Attention to Executors and Estate Managers.—A client of mine has just returned from the West with $40,000 cash to invest in cold water flats and tenements in any part of the city. SamuelFriedman, 304 East 77th St.

Wanted, to rent, for an Episcopal mission house with 10 or 12 rooms, vicinity West 60th St. W. Nathaniel Walker & Co., 30 Grand Circle. Telephone 1,685-J, Columbus.

Have client with $20,000 cash to invest in flats or tenement. Harlem or Bronx. Send particulars. E. E. Freed, 766 Elton Av.

Bronx Property of every description for sale. Neason Jones & Brother,
1,311 Boston Road.

WE SOLD QUICK YOUR OTHERS and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av.

I am in the market for unimproved property and cold-water flats. Send particulars. Edward N. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

Flats, tenements, anything reasonable, immediate consideration, cash offers. Natkin's Company, 140th St. and Columbus Av.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Owners.—Do you want cash for your flat or tenement? I have prompt buyer if price is right. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Want single, double, and triple for cash purchases. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Have cash buyers for Bronx improved and unimproved properties. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Owners that wish to sell their real estate send particulars to Lewis Teal, 703 Broadway.

Owners, send particulars of your property for sale. L. E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ELIAS GOODMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Elias Goodman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3rd, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 23rd, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOHN R. NUGENT and HENRY J. JACKSON, individually and as copartners doing business as NUGENT & JACKSON, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that John R. Nugent and Henry J. Jackson, individually and as copartners doing business as Nugent & Jackson, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 27th, 1904, praying for their discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 23d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1905.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE

STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT

together or separate, in fireproof building

18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,

and

23 West 19th St., Connecting.

A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.

JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,

or your own broker.

New Modern 12-Story

Fire Proof Building,

49 MAIDEN LANE

(45½ to 49 Maiden Lane,)

Between Nassau and William Sts.

Offices and floors to lease. Ready for occupancy March 1st. Leases from May 1st. Moderate rents. Every service and improvement, including patent express calls. Four high-speed hydraulic plunger elevators.

(160-foot steel safety plunger shaft attached to each car).

Permanent Northern light.

S. F. MYERS,

Owner,
48-50 Maiden Lane.

CHAS. F. NOYES CO.

Agents,
92 William Street.
Tel. 50 John.

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1906—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession about January 1st, 1905.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE

FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. F. BERRY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

Will Build to Suit You.

Tenants, Lessees.

We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in good locations. OFFICE, MERCANTILE or LOFT BUILDINGS in MANHATTAN on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

2 NEW BUILDINGS

OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32 W 22dSt
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

116TH ST. DOUBLE STORE.

Extra large, 100 feet from Subway station, especially suitable for bank or wine and liquor establishment. For full particulars apply to
A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
71 WEST 116TH ST., NEAR LENOX AV.

FACTORY LOFTS.

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieger Bldg., 319 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 424 St.

AT 143 BLEECKER ST.,
3 CORNER LOFTS,
30x100 EACH.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

NO. 5 GREAT JONES ST.
Four-story and basement building; three floors full depth of lot; might divide; rent very low.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 51 Liberty St.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET.
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Floors, whole or divided; also skylight studio; modern improvements; elevator. Apply 48 West 28th St., or Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

Light shop at Park, near Tremont Av., 2,000-2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 106th St., 1st Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, 1,000 light, new building. 259 William, near Chambers; elevator, power, heat; rent low.

A.—Best, suitable, newly decorated, very fine store for millinery business. 1,083 Lexington Av.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental. 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat, $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Rent—Fine store, middle of shopping district; bargain. 453 6th Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Loft about 3,500 sq. ft., 10 horse power, low rent. J., Box 115 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the CARLETON-CHASE ELECTRIC COMPANY for authority to change its name to the STANDARD ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Carleton-Chase Electric Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, will present a petition to the above-named court, at Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to the "Standard Electrical Supply Company."
Dated New York City, December 30th, 1904.
CARLETON-CHASE ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By CHARLES A. SECOR, Secretary.
LEVY & HALFF, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE

STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT

together or separate, in fireproof building

18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,

and

23 West 19th St., Connecting.

A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.

JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,

or your own broker.

Large Corner Building on Sixth Avenue.

TO LEASE FOR A LONG TERM; ONLY 150 FEET FROM L STATION AND CROSSTOWN TROLLEY LINE AND SUBWAY STATION ON NEW SIXTH AVENUE LINE. SUITABLE FOR ANY LINE OF BUSINESS. RARE CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.
NICHOLSON & CO., Sole Agents,
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,

WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT.
To Let from May 1, 1905.
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF);
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE,
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNOA,

105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
2 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$75 to $80
7 Rooms and Bath.....$90 to $115
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 125th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

Five and six rooms; elevator apartment; improvements; 126th St., Lexington Av.; basement store, 227 East 63d; store, upper part private house, small family. Particulars, Greenfield, 541 East 86th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments in select house, furnished or unfurnished, 105 Madison Av.

West Side.

THE BRISTOL,

60-62 West 107th St., near Manhattan Av., Delightful five-room Apartment; telephone, elevator, electric light, &c.; rent $40.
A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

Most Central Location in New York

THE GERARD.
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant; American and European; under personal management. C. E. GERARD, Proprietor.

Bachelor apartments of two and three large rooms and bath; most desirable rooms for first-class tenants; meals optional. Apply on premises, 11 West 25th Street, or to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

135th St., 223 West.—Seven extra large, light rooms and bath, second floor, $47.50; fourth, $42.50; steam heat, hot water.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

Bronx.

Seven large, light, beautiful rooms and bath; brand new; latest improvements; good neighborhood; rents, $33-$38. Janitors, 672-674 East 141st St.

1,470 Webster Av., Block from Wendover, Opposite Claremont Park.—Single apartment, one flight, seven rooms; porcelain bath; heat, hot water; $28.

772 German Place, (157th St., 3d Av.)—Five rooms; porcelain bath; one flight; $20.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, permanently or transiently, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two, $30; steam heat, electric light, private telephone, elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINDNER, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles T. Lindner, Babetta Bender, Charles Lindner, Elizabeth Kurth, Katharine Lederle, and Adolph Lindner, the heirs and next of kin of Charles Lindner, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Jakobina Lindner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventeenth day of April, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES LINDNER, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to contend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of the City of New York, at said county, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. d13-law6wTu

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 13th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. CHARLES H. KAPPES, DAVID BANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan.) New York City.

MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH M. MYRES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEELEY, EDWARD S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward S. Seeley, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney. CHARLES W. VOLTZ, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1905. GEORGE H. FISHER, CLARENCE E. SEELEY, MARY E. SEELEY, executors. CHARLES W. VOLTZ, attorney for executors, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn Borough, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE LUCERNE

201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,

Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, PROP.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Trustee's Sale of the

John Kress Brewing Company

REAL ESTATE.

I.
The brewery plant and offices known as Nos. 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221 and 218, 220, 222 and 224 East 54th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Being the office building, stable, ice machine house, wash house, storage house and main brewery buildings.
This property is offered for sale free and clear of all liens.

II.
No. 170 East 80th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, subject to liens thereon.

III.
No. 697 Morris Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, subject to liens thereon.

IV.
No. 1027 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, subject to liens thereon.

V.
No. 11 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, subject to liens thereon.

VI.
Nos. 116 and 118 Third Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, subject to liens thereon.

VII.
The Farm property in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York, subject to liens thereon.

VIII.
The Farm property in the town of Cortland, Westchester County, New York, subject to liens thereon.

IX.
The interest in a pumping station, pipe lines, etc., which bring salt water from the East River to the premises mentioned herein.
This interest is offered for sale free and clear of all liens.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

X.
All the personal property, consisting of fixtures, machinery, cooperage, horses, wagons, boilers, coal, stable supplies, etc., contained in the brewery buildings, to wit, Nos. 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 218, 220, 222 and 224 East 54th Street, New York City, hereinbefore mentioned, except the beer, etc., as described in Subdivision XI. of this notice. This property is to be sold free and clear of all liens.

XI.
All materials used in the manufacture of beer, and beer on hand, manufactured and in process of manufacture, to be sold as of the date of the delivery to the purchaser, pursuant to this notice.

This property to be sold free and clear of all liens.

XII.
All chattel mortgages, store leases, beer contracts, etc., included in what is commonly known as "trade," and outstanding accounts owing by customers included in said "trade" for beer sold.
This property is to be sold free and clear of all liens.

XIII.
The trustee offers for sale the following mortgages owned by him as such trustee herein free and clear of any and all liens thereon:
The mortgage and accumulated interest on property known as No. 293 East 104th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Mortgage and accumulated interest on property in Ozone Park, New York.
Mortgage and accumulated interest on property in Port Hamilton, New York.
The mortgage and accumulated interest on property No. 321 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City.
Mortgage and accumulated interest on property at Arthur Avenue and 187th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

XIV.
ALL OTHER PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE ABOVE ENTITLED ESTATE FREE AND CLEAR OF ANY LIENS.

XV.
The trustee offers for sale all the property of the above entitled estate, both real and personal, used in connection with the brewing business, subject to all encumbrances thereon, this property being real estate situated in 54th Street, as aforesaid, and the personal property, the rolling stock, horses, cooperage, beer and ingredients for beer, on hand, manufactured and in process of manufacture, etc., contained in the said buildings, and chattel mortgages, etc., technically known as "trade" already described, and outstanding accounts owing by customers included in said "trade" for beer s

SAYS HE WAS BEATEN BY DRUNKEN POLICEMAN

Capt. Cottrell Will Take Donnelly's Case to McAdoo.

MAGISTRATE OMMEN ANGRY

Greek Merchant's Charges Involve Tenderloin Policemen—Witnesses Corroborate His Story.

As a result of the story that Peter Piennois, a Greek merchant, told Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning—a story alleging drunkenness, brutality, and dishonesty on the part of certain policemen—Capt. Cottrell, Sergt. Wall, and several other officers of the Tenderloin Precinct were hurriedly summoned by the Magistrate and an investigation instituted which resulted in the Captain's promise that he would prefer charges without delay against Policeman Donnelly, who is principally involved by the accusations, and would see to it that, if other policemen were concerned, they should also be sent before the Commissioner.

"If what Piennois says is true," Magistrate Ommen said to Capt. Cottrell, "this case is one of the most outrageous which ever came under my notice."

Piennois, who is thirty-one years old and lives at 176 West Twenty-third Street, was arrested Sunday morning at 2 o'clock on Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, and locked up in the Tenderloin Station. Donnelly, to whom the arrest is credited on the blotter, charged him with having annoyed women while intoxicated. When the Greek was arraigned yesterday morning Donnelly was on hand to appear against him.

"I was walking along Sunday morning with two friends," said Piennois, on his own behalf, "and saw a man, dressed in citizen's clothes, lying on the sidewalk on Twenty-seventh Street, near the corner of Seventh Avenue. He was evidently very drunk. A woman was standing in a doorway beside him, crying. I stooped over the man, with the kindest intentions in the world, and lifted him to his feet. He at once began to curse me and then struck me. Finally he pulled a gun and threatened to kill me. There was a policeman near by, in uniform, and I asked him to arrest the man, who had attacked me, but the drunken fellow showed a badge, and the policeman said he was an officer. That man I now believe to be Donnelly.

SAYS DONNELLY PUNCHED HIM.

"Then Donnelly lugged me to the police station, where he searched me, abusing me all the time, and took $56 in bills and some change away from me. He led me downstairs and punched me. There were other policemen about when I was arrested, but they did not say a word, and there was no effort made to protect me when I was assaulted in the station house. When I got my money back it was $4 short."

Donnelly was questioned about the circumstances of the arrest, and said that there had been another officer on the scene who was in citizen's clothes, and who had said that Piennois was insulting women, but that he did not know him. "I arrested Piennois myself," he said. "Policeman Burns of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and Policeman Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, were there when the arrest was made."

Piennois had two witnesses in court, George Bullobasi of 174 West Twenty-third Street and Joseph Callerghas of 131 West Second Street. These men swore that they saw the arrest, and that the circumstances had been as Piennois said they were. They noticed that the man who made the arrest was drunk, and had seen him display his shield and pistol. They were not positive that Donnelly was the man, as he had on his uniform yesterday.

Donnelly accounted for his presence there by saying that he was hunting for a friend of his whose father told him he might be down at Corcoran's saloon on Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, where he was bartender. Then the Magistrate demanded:

"Did you expect to find a saloon open at 2 o'clock Sunday morning?"

To this Donnelly could find no reply.

Policeman Burns said he knew nothing whatever of the arrest, as he had come up after it was all over.

"Captain," said Magistrate Ommen, "Here is a funny case. I don't like its looks. Was Donnelly drinking Sunday morning when he brought Piennois into the station house?"

"He didn't seem to be," the Captain answered. "I will take the complainant before Inspector McLaughlin right away and have him tell his story there. Then I will prefer charges against Donnelly."

WIRELESS IN COURT.

Station Put Up to Help in Marconi-De Forest Suit.

The suit brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America against the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, in which the plaintiff charges the defendant with infringement of its patents, was brought to trial yesterday before Justice Townsend in the United States Circuit Court of this district. The trial will probably last several days, and prominent electricians and experts will be called to testify.

The defense will set up that the De Forest concern first put wireless telegraphy on a practical basis. Whichever way this case is decided, it will be appealed.

A wireless station has been set up in the court room to illustrate points that are in dispute. A sending station had been rigged up in a small room adjoining the private office of Superintendent Elliott of the Post Office Money Order Division, and as the trial progresses messages will be sent through oaken doors.

LAND TO SEA BY WIRELESS.

British Post Offices to Send Messages by Marconi System.

In pursuance of an agreement entered into between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and the British Post Office authorities, it is now possible to dispatch from every Postal Telegraph office in the United Kingdom messages for transmission by the Marconi system from the Marconi companies' ocast stations to ships at sea fitted with the Marconi apparatus. This agreement represents what may be described as a working partnership between the companies and the Post Office, for the linking of the Postal Telegraph to the Marconi system for exchange of traffic.

ALLIES FOR TUNNELS.

Brooklyn and the Bronx Reported to Have Joined Forces.

Brooklyn and the Bronx will be largely represented at the hearing before the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners at their rooms, 320 Broadway, on Thursday, as some twenty organizations from those districts have asked to be heard on the Parsons plans for extension of the Subway in accordance with his "comprehensive plan" submitted some two weeks ago.

A story that has found considerable credence among those interested in the city transportation plans is that there has come about an understanding between moving spirits in Brooklyn and the Bronx to unite soon and demand that something shall first be done for those districts before any further plans for extending rapid transit facilities in the Borough of Manhattan are adopted. This position is to be taken, it is said, on the ground that if the proposed new Subway in the old city is first arranged for, the city's credit will be exhausted, and that then there will be no money with which to build extensions to the outlying districts.

COURT SCORES AUTOISTS.

One Thought Police Didn't Work Sunday—All Held for Trial.

Magistrate Ommen, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held four automobilists, arrested in the Tenderloin Sunday for violating the speed law, in $100 bail each to appear for trial before Special Sessions. He shed excuses as a duck sheds water, and took occasion to make a few observations as the quartette of arraignments progressed.

"Ah," he said, when John Young, chauffeur for Dr. J. Clifton Edgar of 50 East Thirty-fourth Street, was brought before him, "I remember when you were brought into the Tenderloin Station by the Roundsman yesterday. I happened to be there, and I remember that the Roundsman told me you said that you didn't think the cops worked on Sunday." Young was much crestfallen.

"I guess you know now," continued the Magistrate, "that there are as many cops on Sunday as there are speeding autoists. You will have to furnish $100 bail for trial."

Chauncey Humphries, attorney at law, of 303 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested Sunday by Roundsman Casey, after a spirited chase down Broadway, and who objected to the presence of the policeman in his auto after the arrest was made, was inclined to be resentful. Casey was really barred at the behest of Mrs. Humphries, who didn't think he would look well in the auto. He had to walk beside the machine all the way to the station house.

"There wasn't a soul on the street when I was coming down town," said Mr. Humphries. "I was never arrested before, and there have never been any complaints against me. Why didn't the policeman caution me?"

"This would be a great town if the policemen cautioned people just before they committed a crime, wouldn't it?" demanded Magistrate Ommen. "I'll hold you for trial."

Paul Demeny, Jr., who works for J. H. Hoadley, and John Christie, who is a chauffeur for the New York Transportation Company, were the other two chauffeurs held. In the West Side Police Court Magistrate Pool held William J. Lasher of 134 West Thirty-eighth Street in $300 bail for failure to display the proper number upon the machine he was driving.

YOUNG GOULD RETURNS.

Columbia Classmen Greet Him—Dean Talks on Cribbing.

Kingdon Gould returned to Columbia University yesterday and resumed his regular work in peace, without comment or interference from any of the sophomores. The members of his class seemed pleased to see him back, and many of them who knew him shook him by the hand. He spent the afternoon working in one of the laboratories.

In one class, Dean Huton, addressing the first-year mining students, touched lightly upon the Gould affair, not mentioning the young man by name, probably in deference to the fact that he was in the room. Dean Hutton said that he thought that the shooting had been a little foolish, but not altogether without justification.

Concerning the "cheating" spoken of in Dr. Butler's letter to the Student Board o. Representatives, Dean Hutton said: "I want you young men to be honest and upright. Be fair and do your best to conserve the good name of the university. There have been men who cribbed freely in examinations, but those men I consider to have stolen their degrees, neither more nor less."

Three memorials were dedicated at the university yesterday. They were Partridge's life-size bronze bust of William C. Schermerhorn, a bust of Frederick C. Havemeyer, and a marble fountain provided for by E. A. Darling, ex-Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at Columbia, in memory of his wife, Edith Pennington Darling.

KEPT A. HUMMEL WAITING.

Then Didn't Call Him in Yesterday's Dodge-Morse Session.

The Grand Jury resumed its investigation of the Dodge-Morse case yesterday. Most of the session was given to the inspection of a number of account books, introduced to the jury by Assistant District Attorney Rand, who had previously examined them under the guidance of an expert accountant. Among the witnesses heard were a bookkeeper and a woman stenographer employed in the private office of Charles W. Morse. A. H. Hummel was also on hand, having received a subpoena. After being kept waiting for an hour or so he was told he might leave for the day, but at the same time another subpoena was handed him for to-morrow. Mr. Hummel looked annoyed.

It is expected that the District Attorney in a day or two will make an attempt to put Charles F. Dodge, the star witness of the case, on the stand. Dodge is now spending his days in some place designated by the staff of Mr. Jerome as a "private boarding house," location unknown, but there is strong reason to believe that Mr. Dodge's habit is of a kind that will enable him to get the best medical care, with physicians and nurses.

RUSH TO MAKE DEPOSITS.

Result of Increased Interest Rate at Savings Banks.

Announcement of an increase in savings bank interest from 3½ to 4 per cent. at certain institutions has caused an unprecedented rush of depositors to some of the larger savings banks. At the Bowery Savings Bank yesterday President William H. S. Wood said that 3,500 persons have been making deposits on a daily average in the last few days.

He added that many might be laboring under a false impression that the increased rate necessarily applied to the ensuing six months. No savings bank, he said, was allowed to fix a rate of interest in advance. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 drew interest for the full first quarter, while on those made later interest begins only from April 1.

Fully three-quarters of those in line were women, and many waited from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon without getting their deposits in. The clerks went without luncheon, and the six special officers of the bank were reinforced by two regular policemen in their efforts to keep the line in order. Similar scenes were witnessed at the Emigrants' Savings' Bank.

THE AWFUL AMERICAN VOICE.

Minerva Club Hears Mr. Neidlinger Discuss It and Repents.

Members of the Minerva Club are to start a class in voice culture soon, it was said at a meeting of the organization in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Several papers upon different subjects were read, but the event of the day was a talk upon the American woman by W. H. Neidlinger.

Mr. Neidlinger said that American women were the most beautiful in the world, were the best dressed, and had the most charming manners. During this part of the address the club looked straight ahead and endeavored not to appear self-conscious.

"But," continued the speaker, "they also have the most atrocious voices, are apparently unconscious of it, and make no effort at improvement."

As there had been several women speakers previous to this the criticism had a personal note, and the voice culture class was discussed later by members who said they would like to know what a professional would say about their voices, anyway.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY
SIG. HIRSH, PRES.

HAS PURCHASED THE BUSINESS OF THE **FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING CO.**
CONSISTING OF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCKS
Of Men's, Young Men's and Boys'
Superior Clothing
on hand—in course of manufacture—Woollens, Trimmings—and merchandise in transit.

HABERDASHERY
viz: Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Jewelry, Negligee Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.

ALSO their Leases, Fixtures, Machinery, Appurtenances and Their Holdings and Privileges.

We took possession of the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.'s premises at the close of business on Saturday, January 7th, at 7 P. M.

The Stores Will Remain Closed Until Further Notice.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

There are hats and there is the hat—$3 or $4.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

PRIVATE HOSPITALS; SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Suggestion Made That They Be Free Field for Doctors.

MEDICAL NEWS'S VIEWS

Remedy Advanced Is Pronounced Impossible, but It Suggests One That Might Prove Good.

The Medical News, in its current issue, contains an editorial article entitled "Should Our Private Hospital System Be Changed?" It is as follows:

The "Hospital Trusts" of New York are warmely attacked by an anonymous "M. D." in a recent issue of The New York Sun. In the opinion of this redoubtable champion of equal rights, it is a debatable question whether the management of large private hospitals in New York is "along lines which are productive of the best results." The Sun's correspondent thinks that the much-advertised annual deficits (which, by the way, since the hospitals are not actually in debt and do not get into debt, are really only arbitrary expressions of the amount of work that hospital managers would like to do) would speedily disappear if the hospitals were made a free field for the entire medical profession of the metropolis.

It is no doubt true that empty wards could be filled by opening wide the doors of hospitals to the general profession, but it is by no means certain that such a course would result in increasing the relative incomes of the institutions practicing it. Elsewhere in his argument The Sun's correspondent points out that the great private hospitals often refuse admission to needy patients because the care of such patients would add to their deficits.

The deficit, however, real or imaginary, is not the subject which chiefly interests us here. We are particularly concerned with the proposal that hospitals be made free to all practitioners, first, on the theory of equal rights, and second in order that patients entering hospitals may be enabled freely to choose their physicians. Is this proposal a practical one, worthy of the serious consideration of hospital managers, or is it an unwarranted and mistaken application of a mere social theory?

Outside of New York there are many hospitals, both municipal and private, in which "every physician in good standing is accorded the privilege of attending his own patients in both wards and private rooms." We cannot agree with the writer in The Sun, however, when he states that such hospitals are to be found "in many of the large cities of this country." In large cities the typical hospital is a large hospital, and large hospitals cannot be managed in the same manner as institutions of less size. In the smaller towns a large proportion of hospital patients pay for their support as hospital inmates, and hospital managers therefore find it profitable to keep their beds full. If in order to do this it becomes necessary to open the doors of the hospital to the general profession, this is done; and since the total number of physicians in the locality is small, no disorder follows. But can any one who knows intimately the work of a large metropolitan hospital seriously maiantain that this method can be applied in an institution of the latter class with similar results?

"Imagine the nurses and house officers of St. Luke's, with its 200 or more beds, maintaining professional relations with and receiving orders from 100 or 150 nonresident physicians of unknown antecedents, irresponsible to the Trustees of the hospital, free to order and to use in their discretion expensive medical and surgical supplies, enjoying the right to transfer or discharge patients at will, permitted to operate with or without suitable previous experience, and owning no credentials but a license to practice medicine in the State of New York! Imagine 200 physicians rioting uncontrolled in the wards of Mount Sinai Hospital; or 600 clamoring for the use of the operating rooms at Bellevue! Are such conditions thinkable? Would such a system justify itself in a city like New York?

"It is truly a pity that in Manhattan and the Bronx scarcely one physician in ten enjoys the privilege of an up-to-date hospital. It is indeed an arduous task for the remainder to achieve professional or scientific eminence; hence we are prepared to welcome and approve any associatiic or philanthropic measure which promises relief to the excluded majority. But such relief never can be obtained by the means proposed in The Sun, and it is idle to waste effort in agitating the impossible."

If the middle and lower classes in New York ever choose to organize benevolent or co-operative societies which shall establish small hospitals in which members may be treated by their family physicians without restriction; or if groups of physicians in the various city localities find it worth while to band themselves together in associations for the purpose of equipping and operating small clinics, a change in the distribution of professional opportunities will result. Thus far neither the laity nor the profession in Manhattan has found it worth while to take such steps; and until they do the majority of our physicians will have to be content to be received in New York hospitals as guests.

MARYLAND TRUST REPORT.

Directors Accused of Not Exercising Ordinary Prudence.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—That the Maryland Trust Company's Directors did not exercise ordinary prudence in conducting its affairs is the charge made in reports of Bernard Carter, John F. Williams, and George Whitelock, special counsel appointed by the court to investigate the question of the liability of the Directors, which was filed in court to-day.

The first report, prepared six months ago, but not made public, declared that the Directors were legally liable to the company's stockholders and creditors for its losses, and recommended that suit be instituted against them to recover money lost in the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad deal. The sale of the Vera Cruz securities caused a loss of $2,475,747, or about 40 per cent. of money invested. The second report, however, states in view of the recent sale of the road it would not be expedient to bring suits.

In the first report especial attention was called to the fact that on the books of the trust company the advances made on account of the railway company were treated as "call loans" and "loans on collateral security," and that in all statements to stockholders there was never any mention of the large sums advanced to the railway company.

The report further showed that $495,502.65, belonging to the United Railways Company had been applied to its own use by the trust company, a misapplication for which the Directors were made personally liable. The special counsel now report that this claim and other preferred claims have been paid in full by the receiver, as well as a dividend of 55 per cent. to the general secured creditors.

PARSONS SAILS SOON.

Engineer to Go to Panama to Figure Canal's Cost.

William Barclay Parsons, who is a member of the Panama Canal Commission, will sail for the Isthmus next week to make an examination in behalf of the Government of the work that has been done by the engineers on the final surveys for presentation to the authorities at Washington.

When he returns it is understood that he will bring with him the plans on which the final estimates are to be made for submission to Congress so that definite figures as to the probable cost of the canal can be ascertained.

More Schools Under Bridge.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for two additional school buildings to be erected by the city under the Williamsburg Bridge between Goerck and East Streets, east of the row of six schools now building beneath the structures from Ridge to Goerck Streets. The new schools are to be one-story brick buildings, one being 200 feet long and 30 feet wide and the other 167 feet long and 96 feet wide. They will cost $14,000 and $25,000 respectively, and will be known as Temporary Schools Nos. 7 and 8.

Shoots Himself After Wife's Death.

W. B. Harwood, 50 years old, a traveling salesman for a wall paper concern, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in his home on the top floor of 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by shooting himself behind the right ear with a revolver. Harwood was a widower and the death of his wife in November last had caused him to become despondent.

Everybody's business is—
To look prosperous.
Revised prices will likely tempt you into a fresh suit to finish out the winter—we've lots of good ones at $15 now, as well as reductions here and there higher up.
A pair of separate trousers may do the trick; $5 to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 33d, and 54 West 33d St.

Nobody's business
What underwear you wear unless it's a sort that irritates you.
We've all the good materials—so have just the sort your skin needs—all in the best fitting makes.
Specialties too, like Stuttgarter (sanitary pure wool), Dr. Deimel (mesh), Dermophile (all wool, yet non-shrinkable).

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 33d, and 54 West 33d St.

Special Sale of Portieres.

Commencing Tuesday, January 10th, we will sell 250 pairs of
Derby Satin Portieres
at $10.00 pair,
reduced from $13.50 pair.
Colors:—
Crimson, Reseda, Light Blue, Rose, Nile, Gold, Terra-Cotta, Empire Green and Rose du Barry.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Stern Brothers
Dressmaking and Tailoring Dep't
(On the Third Floor.)
For a limited period will make to order
Tailored Walking Gowns of the latest fabrics, at $52.00

To-day, Extraordinary Offering of Men's
Fancy & White Waist Coats
For Street Wear and Dress Occasions
The Latest Novelties in IMPORTED SILK, FLANNEL, WORSTED and CHEVIOT FABRICS, in various effects, a large variety of designs. Custom tailored, single and double-breasted, 33 to 46 inch, including stouts. $1.95
Former prices $3.25 to 6.00
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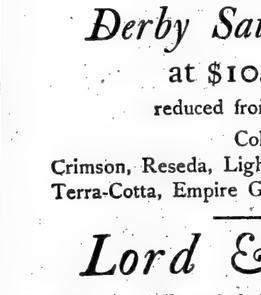

Men's Overcoats.
Four Hundred Standard Overcoats, including every heavy weight Belted Back Coat in stock, formerly sold at $18, $20 & $22, at $15.00.
Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

VINCENT says
Stein-Bloch Overcoats
Curtailed Prices.
Tourists $16.50, formerly $28 and $30.
Tourists $20, formerly $32 and $35.
Paddocks $20, formerly $35.
Paddocks $25, formerly $38 and $40.
THE wind will whistle for many a day yet, not to speak of the nights. In a Stein-Bloch Tourist the most ferocious wind couldn't find you.
A Paddock without Style is like a bell without a tongue—useless. Take no tongueless bell and no styleless Paddocks.
Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

CROSS Examining Optician Estab. 1889. Fee $1 20 E. 23d Street

KINDLY BANKER HER HEIR.

Mrs. De Forest Left Fortune to Courteous Bank Cashier.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—By the will of Mrs. Mary T. De Forest, late of De Freestville, town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, John J. Gallogly, cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Albany, has inherited the homestead farm, and as one of two residuary legatees designated by Mrs. De Forest in her final statement he will get about $150,000 in personal property.

Mr. Gallogly also had been designated as one of the executors. Mrs. De Forest was eighty-two years old, and her generosity to Mr. Gallogly was in recognition of kindly acts on her visits to the bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
Maude Adams in THE LITTLE MINISTER.
TWO MORE WEEKS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mat. Sat.
Great Laughing Success.—Times.
Francis Wilson...in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE ARNOLD DALY CO.
with cast including W. H. Thompson, Drina De Wolfe, Harry Harwood, Mabel Taliaferro, John Findley, Jeffreys Lewis, George Farren, Eda Bruna, and ARNOLD DALY in "YOU NEVER CAN TELL." By Bernard Shaw.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evs., 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE." "Twelfth Night." Special Mat. Wed. at 2.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mat. Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY
pecial Mats. Thursdays, Jan. 19 and 26

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Closed Tuesday Eve.
TO-MORROW EVG. FIRST TIME.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' New Comedy,
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St.....at 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE
in THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN

DALY'S Broadway & 30 St. Closed this week. MONDAY, JAN. 16. SEATS READY THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. The Marvellous Young Violinist. Seats at Hall, Hotels, Agencies. 1st Mat. Jan. 21st. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 11th, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Bars. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 12th, at 7:30—Second Part of the RING CYCLE—DIE WALKUERE. Emma Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Cond'r, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 13th, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. De Macchi, Jacoby; Dippel, Giraldoni. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Parvis. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14th, at 2—FAUST. Emma Eames, Begue, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 14th, at 8. (Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Hertz.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Thurs., Jan. 19th, at 7:30.....SIEGFRIED
Thurs., Jan. 26th, at 7:30...DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Tonight, 8:20. Harry Walden in "Die Goldne Eva"; Wed. Eve., A. Barsescu as "Magda."

Importers' Auto Salon,
HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL,
B'way, 34th & 35th Sts., N.Y.
Jan. 11 to 24, Inclusive.
Admission 50c. Mondays $1.00.
1905 Models of Best Known Foreign Automobiles.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wedy. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday Only. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company "IN NEWPORT" Next Mon., Ida Conquest. Seats "THE MONEYMA..ERS." Thursday

NEW YORK 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00 Spec'l Matinee Thurs. "HOME FOLKS." Jos. Brooks' Production. Pop. Mat. Wedy., 25, 50, 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr Ge'icke Conductor.
THURSDAY Evg., Jan. 12. JOSEFFY
SATURDAY Aft., Jan. 14. MURIEL FOSTER
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St., nr. B'way. Evening at 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. 2.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8
DAVID BELASCO Will Present MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play ADREA by David Belasco and John Luther Long.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, Jan. 15, at 3 P.M.
YSAYE Accompanied by N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. Seats at Box Office, Ditson's & R. E. Johnston's office, St. James Building.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE { LEAH KLESCHNA
Thur., 3:30 P.M., OleBank. "Peer Gynt" Recital

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c.
CELFIE FAY, PAUL CONCHAS, R. G. KNOWLES, MURPHY & NICHOLS, VALERIE BERGERE & CO., Thorne & Carleton, and many others.
NEXT WEEK.....ALBERT CHEVALIER

ICE SKATING
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th & Col. Av.
Hockey Match Wed., Jan. 11, 8:15 P. M., PRINCETON vs. BROWN.
Adm., 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts. extra.

MAJESTIC Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. BABES IN TOYLAND
WEST END JOE WELCH in his greatest success, "COHEN'S LUCK."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—THIS SEASON'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.—
SIBERIA 200 People in the Kishineff Massacre.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
58TH ST.—"THELMA." Stock Co. & Vaude.
5TH AVE.—"Jim the Penman," and Vaude.
23D ST.—Herzog's 12 Horses, Rose Stahl & Co. & c
125TH ST.—"D'Arcy of the Guards." Vaude.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 10, 8:30 P. M. American Debut of Milada Cerny, Pianiste, (eleven years old.)
Seats 50c., 75c., and $1. For sale at Ditson's, Knabe Piano Used.

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th St. WEBER & ZIEGFELD All-Star Stock Co. Higgledy-Piggledy—College Widower.
MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. TO $1.50.

BIJOU Evenings 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15 WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 2:30.
Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. West. Mat. Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Kelcey, Steels, Dotyle Daily Coe, Alf. Grant, Cooke & Sylvia, others

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT
"The Fortunes of the King."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. To-morrow.
A WIFE'S SECRET

MURRAY HILL MAT. DanMcAvoy His WED. The Mayor of the Bowery

GRAND - Geo. Primrose BIG MINSTREL CO.

LEW FIELDS' MAT. SAT. Theatre, 42d St. bet. B'way & 8 Av.
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND

AMERICAN 42 St. & 8 Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed 25 & 50c.
AT THE OLD CROSS ROADS

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Extra-Montague's Cockatoo Circus

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SHO-GUN Last 3 Weeks
Garden, 27, Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Tuesday, Jan. 24—RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow
14th St. Theatre, at 6th Av. Mat. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of RICHARD GOLDEN in Common Sense Bicket Next Week—THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

LYRIC Saturday Night, Seats selling. DE ANGELIS IN FANTANA
CASINO. B'way & 39. Only Mat. Saturday. LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE.
PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Mat. Thur. & Sat. EDWARD TERRY in SWEET LAVENDER.

3D AV. 31st & 3d Av. Next Mat. Thurs. A LITTLE OUTCAST

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy and colder; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,168. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT GETS POLL OF HOUSE ON TARIFF

Tawney Makes It—Cannon Gets Another One.

EXTRA SESSION OPPOSED

Members Want Revision at Regular Session If at All—President Insists on Rate Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It is said here to-night that the President went over Speaker Cannon's head in his efforts to learn the sentiment of the House on the question of tariff revision. Both Mr. Cannon and Representative Tawney of Minnesota made canvasses of the lower branch of Congress. The poll of Mr. Tawney, it is asserted, was made upon the suggestion of the President; that of Mr. Cannon on his own initiative.

Late to-night it was declared by a friend of the Minnesota member that his canvass was made by State delegations. Representative Bates polled the Pennsylvania members, Representative Shurman polled the New York members, Gen. Grosvenor the Ohio men, and so on. The verdict was overwhelmingly against an extra session to take up the tariff. The Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations are solid in their opposition, and the sentiment throughout the East and Middle West is the same.

Members say that there is no vital occasion for tariff legislation at this time, and that they will resist the idea of a Spring session with all their might. They see no good reason why there should be any action on tariff matters earlier than the regular meeting of Congress next December.

This is the second canvass Mr. Tawney made. He made one before the conference Saturday, on the question of tariff revision, aside from that of an extra session.

He had not told any one about it, and the astonishment of the Speaker and the other stand-patters was great when the Minnesota man blandly told the conferees that an overwhelming majority of the Republican representatives were in favor of having the Finance and the Ways and Means Committee sit in the Summer to prepare a tariff bill.

The Speaker set to work at once to make a canvass to find out whether or not Tawney was right.

President Roosevelt favors the earliest possible action looking to revision. He so informed the Senators and Representatives who were in conference with him at the White House last Saturday, and he has made plain his position to others since that conference. He will call the Fifty-ninth Congress into extraordinary session as soon as the committees have indicated that they are prepared to submit a tariff measure for passage.

One of those present at the conference Saturday said to-day, in view of the many conflicting stories published regarding the meeting, that the President informed them that while he did not believe in any sweeping revision of the tariff, and would abide absolutely by the judgment of the two Houses of Congress in a matter that related so particularly to them, yet he did think the time had come when the schedules should be thoroughly examined and there should be a readjustment as to certain of them.

It has been pointed out by the tariff experts of the House and of the Senate that it will require many weeks to prepare a measure for submission to the House. The President realizes that this is a practical objection to an early Spring session of Congress, as the members of the committee of the House the time now necessary to devote to the preparation of a tariff bill. So far as the President is concerned, he would be willing to have Congress in session during the Summer months. He has indicated his entire readiness to remain in Washington next Summer if Congress will undertake at that time the consideration of a tariff measure.

It was added that there is not the least prospect of differences so radical arising between the President and the Republican leaders in Congress over the tariff question as to cause a split in the party. While the President is deeply in earnest in his desire for tariff revision, he regards the question as one of expediency. He holds that it is a subject in which a great moral principle is involved, and one very near to all the people of the country. He regards it, in fact, as the paramount issue at this time, far and away more important than the proposed revision of the tariff. He spoke plainly, it is said, of his views at the conference Saturday concerning the freight rate problem. The expression of his attitude on the subject led to a free interchange of opinions regarding it, but no conclusions could be reached at that time.

FLORIDA SPECIAL WRECKED.

Sixty Passengers on Board New Flier, but None Seriously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGELAND, S. C., Jan. 10.—The new Florida special, from New York to Jacksonville, was wrecked at 11 o'clock this morning near Switzerland, S. C. The dining car St. Denis, one passenger coach, and a baggage car were thrown on their sides and ditched.

There were sixty passengers on the train, chiefly from New York. Three of them were more or less bruised, but none was seriously injured. Baggagemaster Gost was badly hurt, and three waiters in the dining car also suffered slight injuries. The engine and three coaches remained on the track and carried the injured to Savannah for medical attention.

It was the new Florida special's first trip. She is a very heavy built vestibuled flier, too heavy for the crossties, which were crushed to splinters, causing the accident.

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KAISER AND HIS UNCLE OUT?

King Edward Said to Have Given Away German Naval Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Prof. Paasche's statement that war between Great Britain and Germany was recently only narrowly avoided created consternation in Government circles. The official castigation of the Vice President of the Reichstag in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung yesterday is sufficient proof of the authorities' displeasure.

Even the members of Prof. Paasche's own party, the National Liberal, pronounce his utterance highly injudicious. The Professor is out of town and no statement from him can be obtained.

One version of the trouble between England and Germany is that Emperor William sent to King Edward an outline of his plans for the increase of the German Navy, with drawings of ships made by himself. These plans, it is said, greatly displeased the British Government, and the article in The Army and Navy Gazette followed, arousing German anger.

The German Ministry is opposed to the public exploitation by the Emperor of his naval plans, although at the same time it is felt that it is an impertinence on the part of England to tell Germany not to increase her navy.

A Hamburg paper, commenting on Prof. Paasche's statement, says his resignation of his position in the Reichstag is the only logical result of his injudicious action.

PRESIDENT'S NAME MISUSED.

Resents and Withdraws a Letter Approving a Magazine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt has withdrawn his indorsement of the American Newsboys' Magazine, which took the form of a letter last March that expressed his wishes for the publication's success.

Murat Halstead, who was President of the company formed to bring out the magazine, has severed his connection with the concern, and after calling on the President at the White House to-day issued a statement in which he said:

"My business here was to give the President information of the misuse of his name in a company advertised as a scheme of philanthropy. My reason for this was that my name had been abused in the same connection. The President had found out the offensive facts, and to-day announces that the use in any form of his name or that of a Cabinet officer by the American Newsboy Company is forbidden."

The withdrawal of the President's letter of indorsement was announced in another letter which the President, on the 7th inst., wrote to Murat Halstead. It read, in part:

Dear Mr. Halstead—I am advised that you are the President of a company formed to publish The American Newsboys' Magazine, and contemplate withdrawing your connection with it.

After quoting in full the letter which he wrote last March to Col. O. O. Stealey, then editor of the magazine, the President continues:

As you will note, this letter is couched in general terms, but it has been used to exploit this company. Certain facts have come to me as to the character of certain persons interested in the corporation, as well as the methods they have adopted for the disposal of stock, which make me unwilling longer to permit the use of my name in connection with the enterprise. May I ask you to look carefully into the matter and write me your views? I will not have any letter of mine used in connection with any concern which is in any way tainted, even though this letter refers more to a general movement than to a particular scheme.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In response to this letter Mr. Halstead wrote the President that he intended to withdraw from the company, saying:

I cannot continue associated with the concern and propose to take the legal steps that may be possible to protect the interests of the bona fide stock subscribers from dissipation.

To-day the President, in addition to authorizing the publication of the correspondence, took steps to insure the withdrawal of his letter of last March. In conclusion, the statement issued at the White House says:

In making this correspondence public there is no purpose to reflect on the integrity of Col. Stealey, Mr. Halstead, or Mr. Richardson, who were at one time or another connected as officers of the company. They evidently endeavored in good faith to cause it to carry out its original purpose.

C. T. Richardson, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, protested against some of the methods of the concern, and, in a statement issued to-day, says he was deposed from office. He retains, however, the books, papers, and funds of the company, and adds that he already has taken steps to protect those who have paid for their stock.

Mr. Stealey resigned the Presidency of the company last October, basing his resignation on the ground that he could not agree with the way the business of the company was being transacted. Mr. Stealey received no compensation for his services, and returned all the stock voted to him by the company when it was originally formed.

The stockholders of the American Newsboys' Company held a meeting here to-day, at which Charles A. Edwards was elected President, vice Mr. Halstead, resigned, and H. K. Holmes, E. R. Johnston, and Charles A. Edwards members of the Board of Directors. Mr. Johnston was elected Secretary and Treasurer, in place of Mr. Richardson.

Removing Guns from Esquimalt.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—The steamer Keemun is loading two heavy guns, 9.2, and some other smaller guns which have been held in reserve at Esquimalt and are being shipped to Hong Kong in consequence of the abandonment of the naval station by the British Admiralty.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Mexico, from Havana, Jan. 7, arrived at the Bar at 7 o'clock last evening. The steamship Manuel Calvo, from Genoa, Dec. 21, anchored at Quarantine at 10:40 o'clock last evening.

A White Star steamship, west bound, probably the Georgic, from Liverpool for New York, was sighted by the Nantucket Shoals Lightship at 6 o'clock last evening.

The steamship Ethiopia, from New York, arrived at Moville at 11:25 o'clock last night, and proceeeded for Glasgow.

There is only one Empire State Express, and it runs over the New York Central at the most rapid rate for the distance of any train in the world.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Is the leader all the world over. Use no other. —Adv.

BOUGHT QUAY'S POWER IN STATE FOR $500,000?

Cassatt, Frick, and Archbold Said to Have Done So.

TO NAME ALL THE OFFICERS?

Declaration That Pennsylvania Is to be Handed Over to Big Three—Denial by Senator Penrose.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 10.—Editorially and in its news columns The Pittsburg Times, Republican, owned by the estate of the late Senator C. L. Magee, charges that President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, H. C. Frick, and John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company of Pittsburg bought Senator Quay's position as political leader of the State by taking up $500,000 notes due the estate of Henry W. Oliver. The story is written and signed by R. W. Herbert, political writer.

The Times story goes on to say that under Senator Quay the State machine went into debt in factional fights within the Republican party and in punishing the opposition by adverse legislation.

Judgment notes were out, and when the time came to defeat Elkin for Governor it was necessary to raise more money. Henry W. Oliver advanced it and took up the old notes. At the time of his death he held notes amounting to $500,000, the signers of which were Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay; Senator Penrose, and Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham.

These notes were found by the executors of Mr. Oliver's estate, and a demand for payment was made on Senator Quay when he was ill at his brother's home at Morgan, Penn. It was then that Senator Quay summoned J. Donald Cameron and made arrangements with him that the notes should be taken care of and the Quay estate protected. It was said that it was agreed that the successor of Senator Quay should be required to take up the notes.

It is related that Richard Quay had the first option on the Senatorship; then it was offered to Cameron, then to George T. Oliver, after that to John P. Elkin, and after Elkin to William Flinn. All of them refused it, it is stated, with the $500,000 string attached to it.

About this time the trusts were anxious to get P. C. Knox out of the President's Cabinet, where, as Attorney General, he was too active against them. Cassatt, Archbold, and Frick got information as to the Senatorship, and immediately accepted it for Mr. Knox. He was not consulted and was not told of the conditions attaching to the delivery of the seat. After the deal was closed the Senatorship was offered to Mr. Knox, and he accepted it, not knowing how it was obtained for him.

The story printed by THE TIMES opens with the statement that Cassatt, Archbold, and Frick are to meet in Philadelphia soon to select candidates for the four places on the Superior Bench to be filled next Fall.

It is stated that the men now on the Superior Bench are satisfactory to them, and they will be put up for re-election. They are President Judge Charles E. Rice and Judges James A. Beaver, George B. Orlady, and Peter P. Smith. Smith is a Democrat, and it is said that there is some opposition to him in his party.

It is said that Senator Penrose and Gov. Pennypacker are to be consulted in the slating of the judges, but no other Republican leader is to be taken into the conference. The tenor of the article is to the effect that the "Big Three" will hereafter place in nomination every Republican official for State offices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Penrose gives a sweeping denial to the statements contained in to-day's Pittsburg Times, charging that $500,000 was raised for campaign purposes on notes signed by the late Matthew S. Quay, his son, Richard, Insurance Commissioner Durham, and Senator Penrose, and that the vacant United States Senatorship was offered to several persons with the condition that the notes should be paid.

He declared that the article was absurd on its face, and that there was not the slightest foundation for any of its allegations. The Senator would not go into details for the reason, as he explained, that it was a purely imaginary story, from beginning to end.

SIXTY YEARS' WAIT FOR GOWN.

Woman Asks Reward Promised in 1845 by Now Defunct Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10.—A remarkable letter has been received here addressed to Plunkett & Hurlburt, a dry goods firm, which had a store in Pittsfield sixty years ago. The writer, Mrs. M. L. Spencer of Brockport, N. Y., requests the firm to keep a promise made to her in 1845.

She states that in that year, when she was fifteen years of age, she discovered a thief robbing the store of silk and several hundred dollars in money. She notified the owners, who recovered the goods and money. She says the firm offered her $200 in cash, which she refused. The firm then told her if she ever wanted a silk gown to send word and the dress would be forwarded. In her letter Mrs. Spencer asks for the gown.

The members of the firm long since died, while the firm went out of business in 1851. The letter was turned over to Miss Maria P. Hulburt and Mrs. Harriet Plunkett, heirs of the firm, and they are to look up the incident described in the files of the press of that day, and if it is verified Mrs. Spencer will receive her reward.

ALVA ADAMS GOVERNOR.

Inaugurated at Denver—Peabody Will Begin Contest To-day.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 10.—Alva Adams was inaugurated to-day as Governor of Colorado. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Gabbert. At the side of Gov. Adams stood the athletic form of Retiring Governor James Peabody, who to-morrow will begin an energetic and bitter contest for the Governorship.

Arm in arm Gov. Peabody and Governor-elect Adams entered the Capitol, which was packed almost to suffocation by Senators, Representatives, and visitors. Lieut. Gov. Haggett, presiding over the joint session of the Legislature, greeted both men with a handshake as they stepped upon the rostrum.

There are many kinds of wheat, but the best is hard, Winter wheat. From that we make Wheatena. The favorite breakfast food.—Adv.

Toric eyeglasses give the greatest scope of vision. Finest yet. Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane. —Adv.

LONDON TIMES LAUDS CHOATE

Speaks of His Hospitality, Eloquence, and Interest in English Life.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Jan. 10.—In an editorial article to-morrow on the approaching retirement of Mr. Choate from the American Embassy here, The Times will speak in the highest terms of appreciation of the services he has rendered his own country and Great Britain, of the tact and dignity with which he has dispensed hospitality, of his eloquence and verve as a public speaker, and of his sympathetic interest in all that is best in English life. The Times in the course of its article says:

"It has sometimes been argued that in great democratic communities there can be no room for diplomacy. No more striking refutation of this shallow view can be furnished than that afforded by the invaluable services the representatives of the United States in London and of Great Britain in Washington are able to render not only to their own countries but to the cause of progress and civilization the world over.

"To quote merely the names of Lowell, Phelps, Hay, and Choate on this side of the Atlantic and of Pauncefote and Herbert on the other is sufficient to show what scope there is for the most admirable forms of diplomatic ability in the most advanced of democratic communities."

DIPLOMAT IN FAST AUTO.

Arrest of Chauffeur Leads to Speculation as to His Identity.

Police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station are wondering whether they have become parties to an international complication due to the arrest in Fifth Avenue last night of a chauffeur who said that he was driving a "friend of the French Ambassador," but who, they believe, was either an attaché of the French Embassy of the Belgian Minister, M. Moncheur.

Robert J. Richards, thirty-three years of age, living at 103 Marcy Avenue, South Orange, N. J., was the chauffeur arrested. Bicycle Policeman Sherry says that he was spinning up Fifth Avenue in a big machine at the rate of seventeen miles an hour when he overhauled him at Seventy-seventh Street.

Sherry says that the other man in the car requested to be taken to an apartment house at Eighth Avenue and Eighty-first Street and Sherry accompanied the machine with chauffeur and passenger to that address. Then he returned with Richards and the machine to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where Richards was arraigned charged with exceeding the speed ordinance.

He said that he is in the employ of the Smith-Mabley Company at 517 Seventh Avenue. He telephoned to that garage, and soon William Wenk, who said that he is the resident manager of the concern, went to the station and furnished bail in the sum of $100 for the chauffeur.

With Mr. Wenk was another man, who turned to Richards, the chauffeur, and asked:

"What did you do with the French Ambassador?"

"Why, I took my fare to Eighty-first Street and Eighth Avenue," replied Richards.

Mr. Wenk said that he understood that another of the company's chauffeurs, Charles Knabe, was driving another one of the party. He was uncommunicative when approached on the question as to whether the French Ambassador had been of the party or not.

The apartment house at Eighth Avenue and Eighty-first Street is the Beresford.

The clerk said he did not know of anybody there who might have had a call from the French Ambassador. He thought the complication might have been based on the fact that a family named Dun, living in the Beresford, had had a call during the afternoon from a gentleman connected with the Belgian Ministry in Washington, and who spoke French.

He said the French Ambassador was not then a guest of the Beresford, had not been, and was not expected to be.

M. Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, was in this city last night, being registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. He said he had not been in an automobile, the chauffeur of which had been arrested.

Capt. Fournier of the French Legation at Washington also was in the city last night. He had rooms at the Waldorf. Efforts to locate his whereabouts last night were fruitless.

THE COLORADO IN THE NAVY.

New Cruiser at League Island Navy Yard Awaiting Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The new protected cruiser Colorado, built at Cramps' shipyard, was turned over to the United States Government to-day, and the vessel is now at League Island Navy Yard awaiting orders for service.

After Admiral Dickson had given his receipt for the vessel the cruiser was formally transferred to Capt. Kennedy, who has been appointed her commanding officer. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted and unfurled and the Colorado became a part of the United States Navy.

ONE DOLLAR A WORD

Probably the highest price ever paid for fiction, has been paid for

The Literary Sensation of the Century

Which will be published in

The New York Times

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 22

LEVI P. MORTON GAVE $600,000 TO CATHEDRAL

Wife Shared in Anonymous Gift to St. John's.

COL. ASTOR GAVE $100,000

Trustees Regard Donation as Marking an Epoch and Now Hope for Structure's Speedy Completion.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Dec. 27 an anonymous gift of $600,000 was announced. It was learned yesterday that ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton was the giver.

At the meeting held on St. John's Day in the chapter room of the Cathedral House, a letter was received from Mr. Morton in which he proposed to convey to the cathedral corporation for the building of the choir the sum of $450,000. This amount represented the estimate of the architects. In addition, Mr. Morton offered in his letter the further sum of $150,000, to be used in purchasing an organ, for the construction of an altar and the choir stalls, and in the securing of such other furnishings as were found to be necessary.

"The noble gift of Mr. Morton," said George Macculloch Miller, Secretary of the Board of Trustees from the formation of the cathedral corporation, "means a great deal more than is shown on its face, splendid as is its generosity. It will prove an inspiration to others.

"On the same day that the gift of Mr. Morton was accepted the Board of Trustees received a gift, to be used for purposes of construction, of $100,000. This was the donation of Col. John Jacob Astor."

The acceptance of Mr. Morton's subscription was acknowledged by the Board of Trustees in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the generous offer of the Hon. Levi P. Morton to build and furnish the choir be accepted, and that the Secretary be requested to convey to the donor the hearty thanks of the corporation for a gift which marks an epoch in the history of the Cathedral."

The donation for the organ is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Morton, in memory of their daughter, Miss Lena X. Morton, who died in Paris last June.

Secretary Miller said that $2,000,000 had been subscribed since the birth of the corporation, more than thirty years ago, and expended in the purchase of the site, the laying of the foundations, and the work on the arches. This is exclusive of the Morton and Astor donations. Another million will finish the choir and passages, giving an auditorium with a seating capacity of 5,000. This means the building of the three arches, and there will only be left, to round out the cathedral as originally planned, the nave, the two transepts, the tower, and the spire. With the completion of the choir, one of the greatest houses of worship in the world will be accomplished.

Speaking of the work on the Cathedral Mr. Miller said:

"To obtain the foundation took over two years and the expenditure of nearly $250,000. When the work was finished, building was begun and has since continued. The arch which is to be the west retaining wall of the choir is in place. Underneath the space between this arch and the three other arches which will support the tower and spire is the crypt, which has been in use for the last five or six years. The foundations for the choir on the east have already been completed, and at the eastern end of the choir stands the Belmont tower, erected by Mr. August Belmont, and now practically completed.

"The walls of the choir cannot be built until the eight columns which will stand about the chancel are in place. These columns were originally intended to be monoliths, but this was found to be impracticable, and the trustees instructed that they be formed of two pieces of stone, 36 and 18 feet respectively in length. The task of putting them in place, even after the modification was adopted, was tedious, and it was not until November last that they were finally erected. Now there is no obstacle to the building of the choir walls, and, with the great assistance of Mr. Morton's noble gift, work will be pushed on rapidly.

"It is impossible to say just when the entire structure, as designed, will be completed, but surely, with the example of the Morton gift before their eyes, New Yorkers will come forward rapidly from now on and the great work be pushed to a conclusion."

EXPLOSIONS BLOCK STREETS.

Eighth Avenue Crowd Escapes Injury When Gas Blows Up.

Two sharp explosions of gas aroused the entire neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street shortly before 6 o'clock last night. The explosion took place in the conduit on the west side of the avenue which is used for the carrying of pipes and electric lighting wires. Four heavy manhole covers were blown fifteen feet in the air, and one of them shattered the mail box at Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, scattering the pieces in all directions.

In spite of the force of the explosions, which were sufficiently powerful to tear up the asphalt at the crossings and make the streets impassable, no one was injured, and this despite the fact that the avenue was crowded. Many windows in the vicinity were broken, yet no one was injured by the flying glass.

When the letter box was shattered the letters were scattered about the sidewalk. Policeman Goss of the West Forty-seventh Street station gathered up the mail and later reposted the letters. Then he and the other policemen who had hurried up at the sound of the explosion had their hands full keeping the crowd away from the gaping holes which the escaping gas had torn in the street. The police think defectively insulated wires caused a blaze which ignited the gas.

Nominated for Ambassadorship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of David E. Thompson of Nebraska to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
Is the handsomest and quickest Florida train. Leaves New York daily at 12:25 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, and Florida resorts. Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

NIEDRINGHAUS IS ACCUSED.

Missouri Republican Choice for Senator Charged with Lobbying.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Representative Grace of St. Louis to-day introduced a resolution in the Lower House of the General Assembly calling for an investigation of the report that St. Louis brewers had given $21,000 to Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Chairman of the State Republican Committee and caucus nominee for United States Senator, to influence legislation during the present session of the Legislature.

The resolution created a sensation. In an instant a dozen Representatives were on their feet, clamoring for recognition. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, after a roll call had been demanded.

A SHAKESPEARE DISCOVERY.

Hitherto Unknown Edition of "Titus Andronicus" Found in Sweden.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The Morning Leader's Copenhagen correspondent reports the discovery at Lund, Sweden, of a book containing the text of Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," printed in London in 1594.

The oldest edition hitherto known is the 1600 quarto.

NO RUSSIAN COURT BALLS.

Gloomy Winter for St. Petersburg Owing to the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—It is stated that the imperial family will probably remain at Tsarskoe-Selo throughout the Winter, the Emperor not even returning to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.

All official gayeties will be dispensed with owing to the war, and balls and other state functions have been countermanded.

INJUNCTION STOPS ARTIST.

Interrupts Drawing of Picture of Accused Man in Court.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—While seated in the court room to-day during the trial of Nicholas Trauvattel, charged with assault, Irvin Alexander, an artist employed by a local newspaper, was served with an injunction signed by Presiding Judge Rasch restraining him from completing a sketch of the prisoner.

An injunction was subsequently served upon the publisher of the newspaper restraining them from publishing the sketch.

SAILORS SWEPT TO DEATH.

Three Members of Schooner Colburn's Crew Lost in Storm.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 10.—Capt. McLeod of the four-masted coal-laden schooner Alice M. Colburn of Bath, Me., which is anchored off Nobska in Vineyard Sound, reported to-day that three of his crew were washed overboard and drowned while attempting to furl the jib during a gale on Jan. 3, twenty-five miles southeast of the Highlands of Navesink. A fourth sailor was injured.

The men lost were Matthew George, thirty-eight years old, of Newfoundland; Martin Solen, forty years old, of Norway, and Charles Beman, forty-one years old, of Germany.

STUYVESANT FISH, JR.'S, BET.

Reached Home Afoot Before Party on Train and Won $50.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 10.—As a pedestrian, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., of New York, son of the railroad President and banker, has proved himself in a class to be respected by any, and by so doing is $50 richer, while Caruthers Ewing, a prominent local lawyer and President of the Memphis baseball team, is the sufferer.

Young Fish has been hunting in the territory adjacent to Memphis for several days, and was at Nesbit, Miss., in company with Ewing and several New York and Memphis men, when the party was informed that the train which was to bring it to Memphis was several hours late. After expressing his opinion in no complimentary way about the railroad property of his father, he remarked that he could walk to Memphis in advance of the train. The distance was twenty-two miles, and a wager was made between Ewing and Fish.

Handing his gun to his companions, Fish started on his journey, and disappeared down the track. He arrived at the Ewing residence in this city ahead of the party, and was busily puffing at a pipe when they walked in.

LOSES JEWEL-STUDDED BAG.

Mrs. Jongers Misses It at Sherry's—Two Women Suspected.

While Mrs. Alphonse Jongers of 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, wife of the artist and niece of Ward McAllister, was in the reception room at Sherry's yesterday afternoon a gold chatelaine bag studded with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds belonging to her was stolen from a table where she had placed it while she was fixing her hat. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station were notified, and several detectives are working on the case.

Mrs. Jongers left her home in the afternoon and went to Sherry's for tea. After eating, she went to the reception room, where she had left her hat. In the room at the time were three women, besides the attendant, whom Mrs. Jongers has known for many years. One of the women was known to the attendant, but the other two were strangers.

After getting her hat Mrs. Jongers went to the mirror. Placing her chatelaine bag on a small table beside her, she started to adjust her hat. When she finished, about two minutes later, she discovered that her bag was missing. She called the matter to the attention of the attendant, but after a search they were unable to find the bag. In the meantime the two strange women left the room and went to the street, where they called a cab and were driven away. Mrs. Jongers said she valued the bag because it was a gift from her husband. There was only about one dollar in change in the bag when it disappeared.

SOUTHERN PALM LIMITED
Lv. New York daily, except Sunday, 12:55 P. M. via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Superior to any train in service between New York and St. Augustine, Fla. Magnificently equipped. Every luxury and convenience of travel is afforded en route. Also carrying Pullman sleeping cars between New York, Aiken, and Augusta. Two other fast trains daily. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

Old-fashioned quality and old-fashioned healthfulness characterize Wheatena—one of the few Winter wheat breakfast foods.—Adv.

CRASH IN THE SUBWAY AND SIX ARE INJURED

One Southbound Train Hits Another at Worth Street.

GLASS FLIES IN SHOWERS

Ambulance Surgeons Attend to Many —Other Injured Taken on Down to the Bridge.

A three-car train of the Broadway division of the Subway hit a Lenox Avenue three-car train as it was standing on the downtown track of the Subway station at Worth and Elm Streets at 1:25 o'clock this morning.

The cars of both trains were fairly well filled, and nearly every one in both trains was thrown down by the collision. A dozen or more passengers were hurt by falls and the flying glass, but no one was seriously hurt. A rumor at once spread that some one had been killed.

The end of the rear car of the Lenox Avenue train was badly smashed. Gussie Gallagher of 215 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was in the last car of the Lenox Avenue local. She was thrown down and got a bad shock.

The train men tried to get her off the car at that station, but she refused, and went to the Bridge station, where she was taken into a drug store and attended by a surgeon. Then she was taken home.

She and her brother, Joseph, had been at a dance. She was apparently very ill when she left the drug store.

Anthony Rupp, a bartender, was cut about the chin and cheeks with flying glass, and was attended by Dr. Hale of the Hudson Street Hospital. Rupp insisted that the police send for an ambulance. The Subway employes did not want to notify the police or any one else.

S. Nathan of 207 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was lacerated about the face and body by the flying glass. He was in the front car of the second train. He went on to the City Hall Station, where he was attended by Dr. Hale of the Hudson Street Hospital.

There was a good deal of excitement for a few minutes. Many women were on the train and they shouted in terror as the cars came together with a crash and a sort of explosion. Men and women were thrown about and a score must have been badly bruised by the falls they had.

Many windows in both cars were smashed. The cars were neither derailed nor badly damaged. In a short time all traces of the collision were removed, except that the Lenox Avenue train went uptown with its windows half smashed.

Seevral of the injured tied up their wounds with handkerchiefs and pieces of skirts, and leaving their train very much excited at the Brooklyn Bridge station, continued on their way to their homes in Brooklyn.

After a delay of about four minutes to the train next after the two which had been in collision traffic in the Subway was resumed as usual.

RUN ON STATE BANK.

President Not Worried—Says Grand Street Institution Expected It.

There was a run on the State Bank, at 376 Grand Street, beginning at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continuing up to 3 o'clock, the bank's regular closing hour. President O. L. Richard, who lives at 4 East Seventy-second Street, said last night that the run had taken out about $25,000 in deposits.

"We had a run and we expect it will continue for several days," he said. "This is not a new enterprise. We have had several such runs and have cared for them without trouble."

"Our capital stock is $100,000. We have a surplus and undivided profits of $726,000. Our stock is quoted at $1,200. We recently paid a 50 per cent. annual dividend, and had earned 244 per cent. We have 45 per cent. quick assets, of which 34 per cent. is in cash and trust companies, and we can raise in an hour from this source more than $3,500,000. We have $1,250,000 in Stock Exchange security; which they can sell in the morning if necessary for cash. Our deposits amount to $10,500,000."

President Richard said he did not know the cause of the run. He thought the crusade which the American Banking Association was making against many fake small banks in the east side had caused people to get suspicious temporarily of all banks, including the State Bank. He said there was more than $1,000,000 in cash in the bank vaults for a day's run.

The State Bank has a branch in Brownsville and another in upper Fifth Avenue.

The crowd quickly grew at the Grand Street institution yesterday, and by the time the bank closed there were several hundred in line, waiting to get their money. They were greatly excited to find this impossible just then. The news spread and when the depositors who had been at work got home in the late afternoon and early evening, the news of the run had preceded them, and with their bank books thousands of them made for the bank.

Sergt. Sweeney and fifteen policemen from the Delancey Street Station tried to restore confidence, and, failing in that, began to clear the crowds. As late as 11 o'clock, however, it was estimated that there were from 5,000 to 6,000 depositors and others in the crowd in Grand Street. The police have made arrangements to handle a large crowd this morning.

TALBOT HEARING PUT OFF.

Board of Inquiry, at Reading Meeting, Lacked a Quorum.

READING, Penn., Jan. 10.—There was no investigation in this city to-day of the charges against Bishop Talbot, preferred by the Rev. Dr. Irvine. Of the sixteen members of the board of inquiry appointed by Bishop Tuttle only seven were present, two less than a quorum. The seven members held a two hours' informal meeting, and then adjourned until Friday, Jan. 13. Because the Vestrymen of Christ Cathedral objected to having the case ventilated in that edifice quarters were secured in the Mansion House.

Something of a surprise was occasioned by the presence of J. Frederick Jenkinson of Philadelphia, one of the signers of the original presentment and of counsel for the presenters. He said he wished to be on hand in case any of the board desired to ask him questions.

GAS INVESTIGATION BY THE LEGISLATURE

Elsberg to Head Committee, It Is Said.

TO MAKE IT LOCAL ISSUE

Republicans, Though, Wish It to Appear That They Have Been Urged to Take It Up.

That the Legislature will appoint a committee to investigate the gas situation in New York, and that Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg will be the Chairman of the committee was the information which came yesterday from a high Republican source. None of the Republican leaders is willing publicly to take the responsibility for predicting that an investigating committee will be named, the reason for their non-committal attitude being political. The Republicans, it is said, expect to make the gas issue the principal issue against Tammany Hall in the coming municipal election, and their purpose, therefore, it is asserted, is to give the impression that the appointment of an investigating committee, if one shall be appointed, came in response to a popular demand rather than through partisan design.

The Merchants' Association and the Municipal Ownership League have already petitioned for an investigation by the Legislature of the gas contracts made by Commissioner Oakley, and all of the facts and conditions of the lighting situation in New York, and which the committee is named, as it now seems probable it will be, the action of the Legislature will be attributed to the demand from the civic associations, thereby relieving the Republican organization of New York County of any odium which might follow a failure to accomplish anything.

It was said yesterday that experts were now at work looking into everything connected with the gas and electricity problem of the city for the purpose of giving an opinion t othe Republican powers that be as to the possibilities of a legislative investigation. The appointment of a legislative investigating committee will depend upon the character of the report made by these experts, but the present impression of those in a position to judge of what is likely to be done is that the Legislature will take up the lighting question, probe it to the bottom, and take definite action with a view to affording New York relief from the complained-of conditions.

GROUT GOES TO COURT.

Wants Electricity Man Punished for Contempt—Samuel Sloan Testifies.

Controller Grout resumed his public investigation the city lighting situation yesterday afternoon with officials of the Consolidated Gas Company summoned as witnesses. At the same time the Controller announced that his personal attorneys had secured from Supreme Court Justice Marean in Brooklyn an order compelling Joseph Williams, Assistant Secretary of the New York Edison Company, to answer questions put to him before the Controller last week or show cause before the court on Friday why he should not be punished for contempt.

This order carries the entire proceedings of the Controller's office into the courts, and until the courts decide whether witnesses can be held in contempt for failing to answer the questions put to them, it is unlikely that the Controller will summon any more witnesses except some of the experts from other cities, who on Thursday will be called to tell of the conditions and the prices which are charged in their cities. In the afternoon the Board of Aldermen decided by a large majority against any investigation of the lighting situation on the ground that the matter already was before the courts.

When the Controller's investigation was resumed Samuel Sloan, the 88-year-old Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company, was the chief witness called. He went to the hearing with David McClure as counsel. Mr. McClure said that Mr. Sloan was willing to answer any questions put to him, but that he was not familiar with many of the details of the business. Thomas F. Donnelly, who, as counsel for the Controller, is conducting the gas end of the investigation, formally submitted the bills and claims of the consolidated Company against the city, and then proceeded to question Mr. Sloan. When Senator Donnelly began to question Mr. Sloan about his connection with constituent companies of the Consolidated before the consolidation of 1884, Mr. McClure objected on the ground that it was irrelevant. Senator Donnelly declared it to be necessary to go into the subjects of capitalization, franchises, and the estimated cost of production of gas since no specific price was named in the contracts for the city lighting for many months, and that all the information sought should be had in order to judge what was a proper price to pay.

The Controller permitted the questions, and then Mr. Sloan said he had been a member of the Manhattan and New York Companies before consolidation. When questions were put as to the capitalization and details of those companies, Mr. Sloan replied that he could not recollect.

"You must remember I am an old man, eighty-eight years of age," said Mr. Sloan, "and my memory is not good. I want to answer fairly whatever questions you put to me, but I cannot recollect details as long ago as twenty years."

Mr. Sloan said he did not remember that the aggregate capitalization of the companies before consolidation had been $15,500,000, and that this had been increased to $30,000,000 afterward, or whether the Manhattan Company had not been capitalized at $3,800,000 and the New York Company at $750,000. He was then excused, and Benjamin Whitely, Assistant Treasurer of the Consolidated Company, was called. On the advice of his counsel, R. A. Garver, Mr. Whitely declined to be sworn. Mr. Garver based his objections on the fact that more than thirty days had elapsed since the claims for payments had been submitted; that there was an injunction in force preventing the Controller from paying the bills, and that the public proceedings of the Controller were beyond his powers. Mr. Garver held that whatever proceedings the Controller should hold should be secret, so that facts brought out should not be spread before the public.

Controller Grout overruled Mr. Garver's objections, and said that unless Mr. Whitely answered the questions put to him he would have Messrs. Yonge and Donnelly seek warrants for his arrest, as in the Williams case. In spite of this Mr. Whitely refused to be sworn. Senator Donnelly said that he had sought to subpoena officers of the company, such as William R. Addicks, Secretary; R. A. Carter, and Treasurer Bennett, but that process service had been unable to reach them. He called E. J. Larkin, an examiner in the Finance Department, who testified that at the rate of consumption of the gas lamps the city was paying a rate of from $1.12½ to $1.16 2-3 a thousand feet, as against a rate of $1 to private consumers. Proceedings then were adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

After the proceedings Controller Grout announced that no further effort would be made to subpoena officers of any of the lighting companies until the courts had passed on the power of the Controller to compel Williams to answer questions. The Williams case has been taken as the test, and the Controller remarked that if he could secure an order for the arrest of Williams he guessed the other officers would show up pretty quick.

Should Justice Marean on Friday decide to commit Williams unless he consents to answer, the decision will be appealed, and, with Williams under bonds, it would take two years for a final decision to be reached by the Court of Appeals. In the meantime the lighting companies would be compelled to wait for their money or press their suits which now are pending against the city.

Thomas W. Hynes Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas W. Hynes, New York, to be Auditor for Porto Rico.

CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

Charges Under Investigation by Society.

Sensational charges of cruelty practiced on cattle and other animals while they are being unloaded at the stockyards in this city are contained in a report recently submitted to the Ossining Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and just forwarded by that organization to each individual Director of the New York branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The report is the result of exhaustive investigations by two men employed by the Ossining Society.

Not less sensational is the allegation contained in the report that efforts to secure the co-operation of President John P. Haines of the New York society toward remedying the evil, made both before and after the investigation, resulted only in reassuring letters from that official, who contended that the agents of his society were constantly on the lookout that no cruelties of the kind mentioned could occur.

The two investigators, William McPherson and John A. Hanratty, who were employed by Mrs. James Speyer on behalf of the Ossining Society, declare that during the twenty days from July 11 to July 31, in which their investigation was carried on, they saw an agent of the New York society only once, and that he was apparently in such a hurry to go somewhere that they could not get hold of him.

The impulse that started the Ossining society on this track was strengthened, and strongly colored reports were received from a number of correspondents. An investigation of their own was resorted to only after the New York branch of the American society had failed to act, although acquainted with all the facts of the case.

McPherson and his assistant devoted their time first to the railroad stockyards at the foot of West Sixtieth Street, where, they declare, the most glaring cases of cruelty were observed. Later the men gave attention to the ferries and other places where heavy trucking was going on all the time.

One thing that stirred them particularly was that they always found large crowds of children hanging around the stockyards and apparently enjoying the barbaric treatment to which calves and other beasts were constantly subjected. The arrival of a cattle train, McPherson says in his report, which is supported by an affidavit, was a never failing source of amusement to the boys and girls, who spread the news quickly, and then assembled in scores to take in the spectacle. Of what he saw, McPherson says, in part, this:

"The young calves are brought in on double decked cars and a gangplank without sides or railing is placed at an angle of about 45 degrees. The calves are compelled to go down this, which is many feet in the air when the upper part of the car is unloaded; men go behind them and push them; they are provided with nails set in the end of poles, and beaten with sticks like rake handles till the end of the stick is in shreds.

"The calves are shoved down the inclined plane in any condition, sometimes hanging over the edge and occasionally falling to the ground. When this happens they are seized by the ears with one hand, and the tail twisted till it forms a loop with the other, and in this way lifted from the ground and thrown into the wagons.

"I saw very young calves, I should think not over a week old, in the same pen with bulls which fought and trampled the calves; and on an employe's attention being called to the fact his reply was 'To h—l with the calf.'

"I saw bodies of calves that had been trampled to death, and those that had been torn to pieces by dogs, parts of the bodies only remaining. I understand it to be a common thing that when a calf is overcome by exhaustion the men slit an ear from end to end to revive it.

"I also saw a load of hogs with so many in it that the hogs were thrown in on the backs of the first. I followed the wagon two blocks, and the hogs were still unable to gain a foothold.

"I visited Washington Market and examined the poultry crates. They were crowded in tight so the middle ones could hardly get any air, the crates being piled on top of each other. I saw one chicken have its head taken off by the crate above it being pulled off.

"Such scenes with slight variations are the continual routine of the stock yards."

The reports of McPherson and Hanretty have been forwarded by Secretary Cornelia N. Arnold of the Ossining society to every humane society in this State, together with an urgent appeal that action be taken by all such societies to bring about a change in the methods of work of the New York branch of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

OFFICER SLAIN IN JOLO.

Lieut. Jewell and a Private Killed in a Battle with Moros.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—In an engagement on Jan. 8 with refractory Moros on the Island of Jolo Lieut. James M. Jewell and one private of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry were killed.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, Capt. Halstead Dorey of the Fourth United States Infantry, Second Lieut. R. C. Richardson of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry, and three privates were wounded.

The action was an incident in connection with the capture of a fort held by Moro outlaws, which Major Scott, Governor of the island, attempted to secure by peaceful means several months ago.

Recently while attempting to secure recruits on the island the kindly means taken by Major Scott were mistaken by the surrounding Moros an dtrouble resulted which necessitated forcible action.

The Moro leader has been killed and the fort has been destroyed. The American troops were assisted by the gunboat Quiros, in command of Lieut. Walker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Corbin, in reporting the engagement on Jolo Isl. and which resulted in the death of Lieut. Jewell and a private, says that Lieut. Ashbrook sustained a severe spear wound in the right eye.

Capt. Dorey has a very slight wound in the left shoulder and Lieut. Richardson a slight wound in a finger.

NEW YORK LIFE MEN MEET.

Company Entertains 400 District Agency Managers at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 10.—More than 400 district agency managers of the New York Life Insurance Company from all parts of the world are being entertained by the company at the Lakewood Hotel They arrived here by special train from New York this afternoon. President John A. McCall, George W. Perkins, Edward R. Perkins, Darwin P. Kingsley, Thomas A. Buckner, and other officers of the company will arrive to-morrow and will talk over the company's business with the managers.

Three business sessions are to be held each day during the four days' stay here.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Arrived—Brutus at Shanghai; Baltimore at Hong-Kong; Arkansas at Lambert Point; Dolphin at Washington; Tecumseh at Norfolk.

Sailed—Brooklyn from Port of Spain for Santa Lucia; Hist from Newport to destroy wreck; Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Scorpion, Newark, Tacoma, and Denver from Hampton Roads for Culebra; Whipple, Worden, McDonough, and Stewart from Hampton Roads for Charleston; Ajax from Singapore for Port Said.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

Lawyers Mortgage Company

Guaranteed Mortgages Sold, 1904..... $18,774,066
Net Increase in Guaranteed Mortgages, 1904, 11,176,513
Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages, Jan. 1, '05 28,844,261

47 Liberty Street

EXCISE AND GAS TAKEN BY HALPIN FOR ISSUES

Tells Republicans They Must Be Taken Up at Albany.

BIG CONFERENCE CALLED

County Leader Says Raines Law Is Wrong—Getting Ready for Mayoralty Election—Murphy Skeptical.

There was a conference of Republican leaders from the five boroughs yesterday at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, 1 Madison Avenue, for the purpose of having a preliminary discussion on a legislative programme to be advocated by the Republican organizations of Greater New York at Albany this Winter.

The conference was called by William Halpin, the President of the Republican County Committee, but the movement started by Mr. Halpin is understood to have the complete indorsement of Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. The organizations of the different boroughs were represented as follows in the conference:

BROOKLYN—Lewis Fawcett, President of the Kings County Republican Committee; Jacob A. Brenner, Chairman of the Executive Committee; ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Col. Michael J. Dady.

QUEENS—Leader Faber, President of the Republican County Committee.

RICHMOND—Thomas A. Branniff, Chairman of the County Committee, and Borough President George Cromwell.

NEW YORK—William Halpin, President of the Republican County Committee of New York County.

The conference lasted from 2 o'clock until after 5. After the adjournment it was announced by Mr. Halpin that it had been decided to give a dinner on Jan. 20, to which the district leaders of the five boroughs would be invited, and also the editors and proprietors of all the Republican papers in the five boroughs. Gov. Higgins and State Chairman Odell are both expected to attend, and it is probable also that Lieut. Gov. Bruce, Speaker Nixon, and others of the leaders of the Legislature will be among the guests. The place where the dinner will be given was not decided upon yesterday, but in all likelihood it will be the Republican Club. A legislative programme for New York City will be presented at the dinner.

PREPARING FOR STRAIGHT TICKET.

Yesterday's conference is the first move to prepare the way for the nomination of a straight Republican ticket for the municipal election next Fall. President Halpin of the New York County Republican Committee is an enthusiastic advocate of the nomination of a straight ticket, and he is backed up by the Republican district leaders. State Chairman Odell has not yet definitely committed himself on the project, but it is known that he has authorized Mr. Halpin to proceed on the theory that a straight ticket may be nominated. The Republican State Chairman is inclined to think that political conditions may shape themselves—with a little assistance on the part of himself and Mr. Halpin—in such a way that the nomination of a straight Republican ticket would be good politics, but at the same time he will leave himself the opportunity to hedge in the event that it should appear later on that fusion would be the better game for the Republicans to play.

At yesterday's conference Mr. Halpin outlined to the leaders whom he called to consult with him the plan of action which he thought advisable in order to convince the voters of New York that they would make no mistake if they turned over the city government to the Republicans. Whether or not the Republicans could nominate a straight ticket next Fall with a good show of success, Mr. Halpin said, depended largely upon the record of things done for the good of the City of New York made by the Republican Legislature at Albany in the next three months.

PARTY TOGETHER—HALPIN.

It was Mr. Halpin's opinion that there was now a more favorable disposition on the part of the up-State Republicans to aid the Republicans of this city than there had ever been in the past. The results achieved at the last election, he said, had shown the rural Republican leaders that the Republicans of New York City now had an effective organization, one that was free from contamination with Tammany Hall and one which could be trusted to advocate only such measures as would be conducive to the welfare of the Republican Party.

Mr. Halpin said that at present the Republican Party's opportunity, so far as the reclaiming of New York politically was concerned, appeared to lie in the gas issue, and the issue raised by the agitation over the Raines law hotels.

There should be legislation at Albany this Winter, Mr. Halpin said, which would convince the people of New York City that the Republican Party was their friend as against the gas monopoly. Whether or not there should be an investigating committee appointed by the Legislature to examine into all of the phases of the lighting situation, or whether there should be remedial legislation without an investigation, Mr. Halpin thought was a matter for future determination. Something radical, however, should be done.

With respect to the Raines law hotel evil, Mr. Halpin was outspoken. He took issue with Senator Raines's declaration that rigid enforcement of the existing law was all that was necessary to remove the cause of agitation.

RAINES LAW AT FAULT.

"The strictest enforcement of the law," he said, "will not result in the wiping out of these places. The Raines law is responsible for them. It has automatically provided for these hotels. The author of the law did not suspect that one effect of his bill would be to call these objectionable places into existence. But just as greater facilities for transportation increase travel and cheap postal rates multiply the volume of the mails, so the Raines law increased the number of these resorts. New York's excise system must be so amended as to eradicate all of these places.

"The Raines law hotel as an excise proposition must be wiped out. Nothing short of that will satisfy decent public sentiment in this community. I have every confidence that the Republican Legislature will respond to the call which the Republican organization will make on this subject in the interest of virtue and better government."

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, declared yesterday that he did not share Mr. Halpin's hope that there would be legislation enacted at Albany this Winter which would put an end to the Raines law hotels and thereby mitigate the immorality which they serve to foster.

"We are not responsible for the Raines law hotels," said Mr. Murphy. "Tammany would be glad to see them wiped out. But there is no hope of any change. The Republicans at Albany who control the Legislature have had the infamy of the Raines law hotels portrayed to them many times, and yet no action looking to [illegible]

has been taken. The reason why the law is not repealed is because it is too big a revenue raiser for the up-State districts.

"The police cannot suppress these resorts. I know, because here in my own district I have tried, with the assistance of the police, to close vile resorts and have failed. Arrests have been made, but the Magistrates, under the law, were obliged to discharge the prisoners, even when the cases were taken to the Court of Special Sessions.

"The people of New York want a liberal excise law, but they do not want the Raines law hotels. They want to be able to get a drink when they please, on week days or on Sundays. They do not care to have front doors open wide on Sundays, but they do like to go quietly in a side door and get a pitcher of beer on a warm Sunday evening. The poor man of the east side wants the privilege of buying a drink in a decent, orderly way at any time, just as the prosperous west sider can get it at his club."

Mr. Murphy reiterated that Mayor McClellan would be the Tammany candidate for Mayor next Fall, and that Tammany would stand or fall by the record of the Mayor's administration.

"The City Government," continued Mr. Murphy, "will continue its work for a lighting plant under municipal ownership, and Commissioner Oakley will furnish to Mr. Grout all the information in his possession to further the Controller's investigation of gas and electricity."

DEAD-LOCK IN THREE STATES.

Legislatures of Montana, Oregon, and California Vote for Senators.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 10.—Both Houses of the Montana Legislature balloted separately to-day for a United States Senator to succeed Paris Gibson. T. H. Carter, who led, received 10 votes in the Senate and 20 in the House, but fell 20 votes short of the number required on joint ballot to elect.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 10.—Organization of the Legislature is dead-locked owing to the inability of the supporters of Dr. William Kuydendall of Lane and E. V. Carter of Jackson, both Republicans, to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate. Fifty-five ballots have been taken without result.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 10.—The Senate and Assembly of the California Legislature, strongly Republican, to-day voted separately for candidates for United States Senator to succeed Senator Bard, whose term will expire on March 4 next.

The leading Republican candidates are Frank P. Flint and Thomas R. Bard. Congressman Theodore A. Bell (Dem.) received the vote of the minority in both houses. No choice was made.

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTS.

Officers for Year Chosen—Parker Becomes a Member.

President Elihu Root presided at the annual meeting of the Bar Association last night. The report of the Treasurer showed that there was a net increase of fifty-four members of the association, making the total membership 1,859; there were twenty deaths and five resignations. Alton B. Parker was elected to membership.

The Secretary was directed to send a certified copy of the following resolution to Gov. Higgins:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of New York is hereby respectfully requested to ask the Commission on the Reform of Judicial Procedure in the Counties of New York and Kings, appointed under Chapter 485 of the Laws of 1902, to consider the objections taken by the late Attorney General to their report, to the end that action thereon may be taken by the Legislature at its present session.

These officers were elected: President—Elihu Root; Vice Presidents—Julien T. Davies, Abraham R. Lawrence, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles E. Miller, and Horace Russell; Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell; Corresponding Secretary—Charles W. Gould; Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith; Executive Committee, Class of 1901—Charles Stewart Davison, Charles F. Mathewson, Edward M. Shepard, Henry Galbraith Ward, and Edward B. Whitney.

FIRE AT J. H. COWPERTHWAIT'S

Excelsior in Grate Starts Chimney Blaze—Damage Trifling.

Fire in the chimney of the residence of John H. Cowperthwait, at 154 West Eighty-sixth Street, early last evening, caused a scare in the family for a few minutes, but did trifling damage.

Mr. Cowperthwait's son, Howard, had been unpacking some china in his room on the second floor, and put the excelsior packing into the grate. The flaming waste set fire to the soot in the chimney, and in a moment the flue was filled with the blaze. Young Mr. Cowperthwait ran to the nearest signal box and called the firemen. A stream from a hand chemical extinguisher ended matters.

TOOK THE DOCTOR'S AUTO.

Thief Had a Plug Ready to Regulate Gasoline Flow.

Dr. Louis P. Bishop of 54 West Fifty-fifth Street reported to the police of the East Fifty-first Street station last night that his automobile runabout had been stolen while he was visiting his mother-in-law at 133 East Fifty-fifth Street.

The physician, with his wife, drove to the East Fifty-fifth Street address, and left the automobile in front of the house. The machine has gasolene power, and when Dr. Bishop left it he pulled out the plug which cut off the supply of gasoline to prevent any one from driving off with the car. The physician thought some person must have placed another plug in the machine.

Ex-Judge C. E. Martin's New Post.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Ex-Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton was appointed today by the Court of Appeals a member of the State Board of Law Examiners in place of Frank Sullivan Smith of New York City, term expired. This is the board which examines candidates for admission to the bar. The salary is $2,000, the term of office three years. Judge Martin retired from the Court of Appeals Jan. 1, under the constitutional age limitation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:30 P. M.—92 University Place; Louis Marquez; damage, $100.

9 P. M.—336 Henry Street; Henry Simskie; damage, $100.

1 P. M.—678 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street; Henry Jones; damage, $150.

7:14 P. M.—247 Center Street; Helling & Glozer; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—Broadway and One Hundred andn Thirty-second Street; Manhattan College; damage, $10.

9:00 P. M.—4034 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

9:30 P. M.—712 Seventh Avenue; Mrs. H. Kennedy; damage, $25.

10:18 P. M.—92 Roosevelt street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:5[illegible] Street; Hollander & Co.; damage, $200.

Exchange Department—Aeolian Hall

SPECIAL SALE OF EXCHANGED PIANOS

Beginning To-day

Valuable Instruments from New York's Best Homes Taken in Part Payment for the New Pianola Piano

A Collection of Sixty Choice Pianos at Prices Averaging Nearly One-Half Original Cost

A YEAR ago the Aeolian Company's Exchange Department, which has since become so important a factor in New York's piano business, was inaugurated and the first sale of Exchanged Pianos announced. Since that time two more sales have been necessary to dispose of the rapidly accumulating stock of pianos received in part payment for the new and wonderful Pianola Piano.

Beginning Wednesday there will take place the most important sale of this kind yet announced. The stock of pianos here offered represents the accrued results of the holiday sales of Pianola Pianos—the Christmas business of the Aeolian Co. having been by far the greatest in its history.

These exchanged pianos are distinctly different from those offered at the ordinary piano sale. They represent the best known makers in America and in the majority of cases have been very little used.

Their owners could not play them. They *could* play the Pianola Piano—which differs from the regulation pianos in that it has a Pianola inside of it, in addition to the usual key-board for hand-playing. The old piano, while perfectly good, was practically useless to its owner and was consequently exchanged.

Below is a list of the pianos with their original cost and their special sale prices. It is the fact, and so recognized by old, experienced piano men, that *never before have such values been offered to those who wish to secure possession of a high-grade instrument at a minimum of expense as are represented by the pianos included in these sales:*

Make	Price new	Sale price	Make	Price new	Sale price
Weber, upright	$700	$240	**Steinway,** upright	650	310
Weber, upright	500	310	**Steinway,** upright	650	365
Weber, upright	550	350	**Steinway,** upright	750	490
Weber, upright	600	400	**Steinway,** Baby Grand	950	600
Weber, upright	675	410	**Steinway,** Baby Grand	950	550
Weber, upright	650	475	**Steinway,** Baby Grand	900	450
Weber, upright	700	490	**Wheelock,** upright	350	170
Weber, Baby Grand	900	450	**Wheelock,** upright	350	175
Weber, Baby Grand	750	600	**Wheelock,** upright	375	275
Weber, Baby Grand	1050	800	**Wheelock,** upright	390	300
Steck, upright	550	350	**Gabler,** upright	400	190
Chickering, upright	600	250	**Wissner,** upright	400	225
Chickering, upright	600	275	**Hallet & Davis,** upright	600	265
Chickering, upright	600	290	**Bradbury,** upright	400	240
Chickering, upright	550	300	**Pease,** upright	400	160
Chickering, upright	600	350	**Pease,** upright	400	210
Hardman, upright	500	300	**Schubert,** upright	350	210
Crown, upright	500	300	**Shoninger,** upright	450	225
Kranich & Bach, upright	500	285	**Horace Waters,** upright	300	150
Sohmer, upright	500	275	**Horace Waters,** upright	300	150
Stuyvesant, upright	300	245	**Neuhardt,** upright	275	145
Stuyvesant, upright	285	225	**Woodbury,** upright	350	175
Blasius, upright	500	250	**Loochen,** upright	300	155
Jacob Doll, upright	350	190	**Calenberg & Vaupel,** upright	300	150
Sterling, upright	375	180	**Leckerling,** upright	275	145
Kimball, upright	400	245	**Winteroth,** upright	275	145
Kramer, upright	350	180	**McEwen,** upright	300	145
Saalfeld, upright	325	120	**Jacob Bros.,** upright	275	125
Albion, upright	250	110	**Biddle,** upright	250	110

These pianos are in the best condition. Those which needed it have been carefully gone over and regulated. May be purchased on moderate monthly payments when desired.

This sale presents the only opportunity for making direct comparisons of so many well known makes of pianos in good condition as they stand side by side on the warerooom floors. Those who wish to do this will be made as cordially welcome as those who come with the intention of making an immediate purchase.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH ST., N. Y.

HANSEN AT THE WHEEL STOOD OFF FIERY DEATH

Crew Leaped from Hot Decks Into the Sea.

11 DIED AS BARK BLEW UP

Captain of Naphtha-Laden Craft Marpesia Tells How the Gallia Saved Survivors in Nick of Time.

Seven men, the survivors of a crew of eighteen, who were on board the naphtha-laden Norwegian bark Marpesia when that craft was blown to pieces on Christmas Day, arrived here yesterday on the Bermuda liner Trinidad, with a story to tell of hair-breadth escapes that has few parallels.

The story of the fate of the Marpesia and the rescue of the seven who by so narrow a margin missed being blown into eternity with their shipmates, was briefly told in a cablegram received a week ago, but it was not until yesterday that the details were learned. Still suffering from terrible naphtha burns, Capt. Jensen of the lost craft staggered down the gangplank of the Trinidad yesterday. Once ashore the skipper consented to tell his story. Here it is in his own words:

"That any of us are here to tell the story of the Marpesia is nothing more nor less than a miracle. That any of us are alive is remarkable enough, but that the only ship that we sighted since we sailed away from New York should have arrived on the scene almost at the moment of the disaster is what I call an act of God.

"The Marpesia was a three-masted bark, and had on board 9,470 barrels of naphtha, bound from New York for Zitte, in the Mediterranean. We sailed from New York Dec. 9 an delight days later ran into the northeast hurricane, the fury of which was primarily responsible for the loss of our ship and so many of my poor men. The storm was the worst I ever encountered. The terrific winds and giant seas played with the Marpesia as if she were a toy, and every sail that we put up was immediately torn from the bolt ropes as if they were so much tissue paper. Mountainous seas were continually bombarding us, with the result that at the end of the second day our lifeboats had been smashed, the compass and binnacle washed overboard, and the cabin stove in and full of water.

"During these turbulent days the naphtha barrels were being tossed about in all directions, and dozens of them began to leak.

"When Christmas Day dawned we were still laboring heavily in the seas, but, considering the circumstances, were doing fairly well, with only storm sails set. At about 11 o'clock on this day the explosion occurred. Nobody alive knows why.

"It came without a moment's warning, and so terrific was its force that the forward deck and forecastle were tossed into the air as if they were made of pasteboard. Parts of the superstructure must have been hurled at least a hundred feet into the air, and with them went the bodies of the poor fellows who were forward at the time. Though we heard shrieks of terror, we never saw the face of one of those eleven men again.

"Then seven of us who were aft were thrown to the deck with great violence, but we were back on our feet in an instant. The entire forward part of the ship was a perfect hell of flame, the foremast had gone, and the mainmast was toppling. A minute later it, too, had gone. Helpless, acom staring us in the face, we seven stood astern and watched the flame eat its way in our direction.

"Then an inspiration came to me, and I yelled to Hanson, the steersman: 'Hard down with your helm!' Hanson obeyed, and slowly what was left of the Marpesia wore around before the wind. As I expected, the flames were blown forward, but nevertheless they soon began to crawl back to where we were. We had about given up hope, when in the distance, steaming in our direction, we saw the transatlantic liner Gallia, from Marseilles.

"The Gallia signaled to us that she was coming to the rescue as fast as her engines could make her. The decks were then so hot that we had to dance to keep our feet from being burned. The fire was then within twenty feet of us, and on the very rim of the flame stood Hanson at the wheel, his face and hands blistered and in frightful agony. Had he allowed the ship to swerve three points, the flames would have enveloped us. I want to say right here, that no braver deed was ever done by a sailor than that of Hanson during those terrible minutes while we were waiting for the Gallia.

"Finally we realized that to save ourselves we would have to jump, as the heat had scorched our clothes. I knew that another minute on the ship would be our last on earth. We had two lifebelts left, and one of them we gave to Evensen, the mate, whose arms were in a pitiful shape, and who was almost helpless. The other we gave to Lund, the second mate, who also had a bad arm, but Lund learned that Salberg, the cabin boy, could not swim, and made the lad take it.

"Then we all jumped. The Gallia was still several hundred yards distant, and we saw the seamen on her lowering a lifeboat. The moment the boat struck the water the great seas that were running smashed it like a cockleshell.

"The Captain of the Gallia did not attempt to launch another, but brought his vessel close to where we were struggling in the water, threw lines to us, and drew us all on board except Evensen, the mate. Evensen was so weak he could not hold the rope. Fortunately, a lucky roll of the sea washed him up to the gunwale, and a sailor caught him by his lifebelt and dragged him on board.

"Capt. Wilson went out of his course to take us to Gibraltar, and I want to say right here that more gallant men than [illegible]

You buy a larger box, it holds more powder and so you economize when you use

SOZODONT Tooth Powder

No Grit—Doesn't Scratch

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain

EPPS'S COCOA

Gives Strength and Vigour.

robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

GUTLOHN FURS

We sell to the consumer more reasonably than others because we are manufacturers, thereby saving you the retailer's profit. We sell RETAIL at WHOLESALE prices. Remodeling and repairing of Furs our specialty.

GUTLOHN FUR CO., 791 BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OLATHE, Kan., Jan. 10.—Fire to-day destroyed the business buildings on the east side of the public square here, including the telephone and telegraph offices and the Post Office. A Santa Fé special train brought firemen and engines from Kansas City to put out the fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Fire to-day destroyed three stores in the business section of Windsor Ontario, causing a loss of about $75,000 to Nelson Brothers, hardware; Paine's boot and shoe house, and G. B. Lodge, grocer.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 10.—Fire to-day destroyed the Colorado Block, a four-story structure, causing a total loss estimated at $100,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. D. Jordan, Boston; J. D. Hawks, Detroit.

HOLLAND—E. J. Daingerfield, Washington.

IMPERIAL—George P. Mills, Chicago; L. Morgan, Omaha.

GRAND—Capt. Nelson A. Goodspeed, U. S. A.

VICTORIA—L. B. Gernon, Scranton.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Dr. E. Guilbert, Stamford.

PLAZA—George W. Baxter, Tennessee.

SAVOY—Angelo Myers, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—T. H. Waterman, Albany.

HOFFMAN—George D. Vincent, Utica.

HOTEL ASTOR—Daniel England, Pittsfield, Mass.

NORMANDIE—G. M. Pratt, Rochester.

ASTOR—Waldo Spaulding, Pepperil, Mass.

GRAND PRIZE

HIGHEST AWARD

WAS RECEIVED BY

Apollinaris

Natural Mineral Water

ST. LOUIS 1904.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our Great Annual Canned Goods Sale Continues All This Week With New and Original Reductions.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.

When you're down town shopping don't miss lunching at our palatial restaurant—8th Floor

ONCE there was a young girl who informed her idolized "steady" that she had told her father she could not possibly live *without her Clarence.*

"You did," he exclaimed with rapture, "and what did your father say?"

"He said," replied the young girl rather slowly, "that he would be willing to pay all funeral expenses."

One never knows exactly "where they are at" in matrimonial affairs until it comes to a show down.

It's different in our business, though; we've relegated the "guess work" policy of store-keeping to the background. Our patrons know just "where they are at." They know without the least shadow of a doubt that the name Simpson Crawford Co. stands at all times for the very highest standard of merchandise, and that at all times, quality considered, our prices are absolutely the lowest quoted.

1905 $20 Paris robes $7.50

TO-DAY you can duplicate the very best lace robe value selected Monday, the first day of this sensational sale. Another lot of 500 richly designed sample robes made in Paris for the season 1905 will be ready at the original low prices:

7.50 for 15.00 and 20.00 robes
15.00 for 25.00 and 30.00 robes
18.00 for 35.00 and 40.00 robes
25.00 for 50.00 and 60.00 robes
37.00 for 65.00 and 75.00 robes

It was never planned to be a one-day sale, and we don't want you to think for one moment that our tremendous selling Monday will in any way prevent you from selecting a value equally as good as the best chosen on the first day. Main Floor.

Come to-day. See with your own eyes values that seem incredible. They are samples, to be sure, and that's the very reason you should want one, for samples are the cream of the season's production selected to show the trade, and they afford a much greater diversity of designs than any regular stock.

Simpson Crawford Co. sell more lace robes than any other house in America, and that's why we are able to secure the samples. They come as a prize for the largest order in this country.

Sample robes from St. Gall.
Sample robes from Brussels.
Sample robes from Paris.
Sample robes from Plauen.

Black net robes.
Ecru Lierre robes.
White embroidered robes.
Robes for the opera.

Black lace robes.
Ecru embroidered robes.
Brussels net robes.
Robes for social functions.

Black spangled robes.
White Lierre robes.
Evening wear robes.
Robes for reception wear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Important—the new 1905 Judic Corsets.

THERE is no article of woman's apparel that lends so much to her appearance as the corset. A good fitting corset that gives the figure a perfect fashion-contour is absolutely essential to a prepossessing form. Corset-making of to-day is a science and the innumerable shapes offered are calculated to remedy all defects in form and enable women to attain the symmetrical shape so essential to a stylish figure. Corset Dept., Second Floor.

It is necessary, however, to have an expert to fit you, and not choose your corset blindly. We employ experts who have made intelligent corset fitting a study for years, and carrying, as we do, one of the largest corset stocks in America, we can give you that "Corset Satisfaction" so necessary to all women of fashion.

In the new 1905 styles we have all the new curves and contours, all of the new lengths from the shortest to the longest abdominal; also all the new standard and dress reform corsets and waists. We also show many exclusive styles and shapes that are not on sale elsewhere. Our prices are always lower than the lowest for the same quality elsewhere. In choosing your next corset let us show you how well we can fit you and how much we can save you on your purchase.

The Judic Corsets are designed to supply the demand for high class corsets at a moderate price, and at the same time fulfill all fashion's requirements in grace, beauty and harmony of contour. The next time you are in the store won't you please ask to see the Judic Corset, both from a hygienic standpoint and as an adjunct to fashion beauty.

It is a well-known fact that a perfect gown starts with the corset—that must be right or the best efforts of the modiste will fall short of accomplishing the desired end. We study each individual form, and shape the corsets to meet the needs of a particular person, aiming to produce harmony and perfect lines, adding to or producing lines where necessary.

Try the Judic Corset—let our experts fit you.

Infants' white dresses at one-third off.

THE very same garments would cost you twice as much if you were to buy the material and make them up. And *you couldn't* give them the smart style swing that is only the result of constant study of children's fashions by designers who do nothing else. Second Floor.

25c. for 39c. Hubbard dress—6 mos. to 2 yrs.—of lawn.
25c. for 39c. nainsook bishop dress—6 mos. to 3 yrs.
50c. for 68c. Hubbard dress—nainsook—6 mos. to 3 yrs.
$1.96 for $2.50 French dress of fine quality white lawn.
$1.48—$2.25 Russian dress—excellent grade P. K.
96c. for $1.35 Russian dress of fine P. K.—1 to 5 yrs.
47c. for 75c. long waisted French dress of white lawn.
50c. for 75c. Russian dress—white lawn—2 to 5 years.
$1 for $1.65 French dress—full blouse—of white lawn.
96c. for $1.39 blouse dress—long waist—2 to 6 yrs.
76c. for our $1 French dresses of good quality lawn.

There is so much style about the really correct infants' garments this season that it is imperative that you see our exclusive showing. During this annual sale when prices are so low is an opportune time.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale of notions & dressmakers' supplies.

TWENTY-ONE years ago this sale was established and it was instantly seized upon as the greatest notion-buying time of the year by exacting dressmakers, and home sewers. Each year it has met with a greater response until our orders have doubled many times, and now, instead of a discount of less than 10% we are able to buy such mammoth quantities that we command a concession of 33⅓ or even 50% in many instances. This per cent. is your saving. Main Floor.

Dress shields.

S. H. & M. dress shields, universally advertised and known for their merit; every pair guaranteed impervious and washable, about half regular prices; double muslin cover, with pure rubber lining.

No. 2, **10c.** pair; dozen.....$1.10
No. 4, **12½c.** pair; dozen.....$1.25
No. 5, **15c.** pair; dozen.....$1.50

S. H. & M. double silk covered.

No. 2, **19c.** pair; dozen.....$2.00
No. 3, **21c.** pair; dozen.....$2.25
No. 4, **25c.** pair; dozen.....$2.75
No. 5, **27c.** pair; dozen.....$3.00

S. H. & M. May Queen—light-weight nainsook; double covered; all sizes; **10c.** pair; dozen.....$1.10

Princess Shield—double covered; quality guaranteed; Nos. 3, 4, and 5; pair, **12½c.**; dozen.....$1.35

"Warren" brand featherbone.

Silk gros grain covered; doz. yds.....$1.19
Twill cotton covered, dozen yards.....59c
Silk collar bone, dozen yards.....59c

Mohair skirt binding braid—black only; 5-yd. bolts, 16, 18, and 20 line wide, per bolt, **12½c.**; **15c.**.....17c

Goff's Angora braid—5-yd. bolts, soft finish, black and colors; bolt, **9c.**; dozen.....$1.00

Dressmakers' Jersey covered paper-mache bust forms—all sizes; latest shapes.....39c

Kerr's lustre twist—spool, **10c.**; doz.....$1.08

Special 300 yd. spool silk.....15c

Belding's sewing silks—100 yd. spools; black and colors; dozen.....$1c

Richardson's sewing silk—100 yd. spools, black, white, and colors; doz.....$1c

King's 200 yd. sewing cotton—white and black, all numbers; spool **2c.**; dozen.....19c

Basting cotton—Simpson Crawford Co. brand guaranteed best quality; 500 yd. spool, each, **3c.**; dozen.....35c

"Eagle" 100 yd. spool silk—our own brand; quality and measurement guaranteed; spool, **6½c.**; dozen.....65c

Perfection machine silk—full 1 oz. spool; black and white; all sizes; spool, **39c.**.....$4.35

"Gem"—best grade American pins in papers; sizes 2 3½, 3 C., and M. C., paper, **4c.**; dozen, **35c., 39c.**, and.....43c

Buttons.

Real china pearl buttons—sizes 16, 18, and 20, 2 and 4 hole, for underwear and children's dresses; all perfect; value, 12½c. dozen; card of 2 dozen.....10c

Real pearl buttons—medium and large sizes; value 25c. and 39c. dozen, at, dozen.....15c

Seam binding—super quality, all silk, 5/4 lines wide, black, white and colors; bolt, **12½c.**; dozen.....$1.35

Same quality, 4¼ lines, black and white; bolt, **8 1-3c.**; dozen.....95c

Skirt belting—silk serge, 2¼ in. wide, black, white and colors; 10 yd. bolt.....59c

Same quality ⅞ in. wide; black and white; 9 yd. bolt.....50c

During this sale we will print the name on the belting free of charge.

Hump hooks and eyes—Hercules brand, japanned or nickel, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, per card, **3c.**; gross.....15c

Hercules hump hooks with invisible eyes, sizes 3 and 4; card, **4c.**; gross.....20c

Kirby brand best English pins—½-lb. boxes, sizes 3, 4 and 5; box.....25c

Hooks and eyes on tape—black, white and gray; yard, **12½c.**; dozen yards.....$1.35

Hose Supporters.

Satin pad—Foster style; 4 straps of super quality lisle elastic; pair.....25c

Sew On and Pin On—of shirred ribbon, plain or frilled elastic; some slightly soiled; value, 50c.; at.....39c

Plain lisle elastic side supporters—extra strong; pair.....10c

Velvet grip side supporters—for children, misses and women; pair, **12½c., 15c.** and.....17c

Embroidered emblems—stars, anchors, etc., for trimming children's suits; all colors; 4 piece sets, **39c.** and.....50c

Needle books—assorted sizes best English needles, value 25c., at.....15c

Embroidered initials—for marking underwear, etc.; gross.....15c

Double initials—embroidered on tape, package.....15c

Cap sheaf safety pins—all sizes; dozen, **5c.**; 6 dozen for.....25c

Imported pure steel safety pins, needle points—all sizes; dozen.....7½c

Tracing wheels, each.....7c

Snap ball and socket fasteners, doz.....7½c

English twill tape, ½, ⅝ and ¾ in. wide, 10 yd. bolts.....7½c

Shell and amber bone hairpins, box.....15c

Invisible silk back hair nets, each.....5c

Invisible real hair back nets, each.....12½c

Silk corset laces, 5 yards long, each.....25c

Darning silk, 25 yard spools; spool, **5c.**; 6 for.....25c

Bias seam tape, fine sheer quality; bolt, **12½c**

Nuess glass head toilet pins; cube of 100.....5c

Nuess super quality toilet pins; cube of 200.....12½c

Jet toilet pins; box, **3c.**; 2 for.....5c

Pins, assorted sizes, super toilet pins; sheets of 100.....5c

Pearl head lace pins, dozen.....5c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of groceries and wines.

PRICED on the basis of the 20 to 35% reduction in our great annual canned goods sale, these groceries and wine items afford a remarkable saving to-day. Mail or telephone your order. Call Chelsea 2100.

Model Food Store, Sixth Floor.

BREAKFAST BACON—Armours or Swift's Fine Sugar-cured; selected pieces, averaging from 4 to 5 lbs.; lb.....**11½c**

HAMS—SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S Special; not the ordinary, coarse, heavy Hams, but the Best Golden Sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs. each; lb.....**11½c**

MALAGA LAYER RAISINS—Royal Buckinghams; Ribbon Tied; 1-lb. carton.....**25c**

MINCE MEAT—ROYAL Stuart; Extra Quality Condensed Seedless; large glass jar.....**45c**

SALAD DRESSING—MY Wife's for Salads, Cold Meats, &c.; pint bottle.....**22c**

MOLASSES—ROYAL Stuart New Orleans; Open Kettle; gallon can, 75c.; ½-gal. can.....**40c**

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart; the Richest in Cream; can, 5c.; six cans.....**50c**

FRESH PEARS—FINE quality New Jersey Fruit in Clear Sugar Syrup; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; 3-lb. can.....**13c**

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart; quick self-raising; 3-lb. cartons.....**15c**

OATMEAL—BEST QUALity kiln-dried; 3 lbs.....**18c**

MIXED PICKLES—CHOW Chow, Pickled Walnuts, or White Onions; Royal Stuart; extra quality; large 40-oz. bottle, 50c.; six bottles each or assorted.....**2.85**

PIGS FEET—SWIFT'S Best Premium, spiced; 10-lb. pail.....**69c**

SALAMI SAUSAGE— Machine sliced; delivered; lb.....**18c**

SALE OF WINES AND TABLE BEVERAGES.

MEDALLION STOUT—OR Export Beer; Specia Brew, dozen.....**78c**

GETREIDE KUMMEL— Extra Doppel; case 12 bottles, $5.00; bottle.....**75c**

PURE NATIVE RHINE Wines and Rich Full-bodied Clarets; gallon, $1.45, $1.15, 90c. and 66c.; case 12 quarts, $3.50, $2.85, and.....**2.25**

PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATel and Tokay—Special Reductions; gallon, $2.15, $1.65, $1.30, $1.05, and 78c.; full quart bottle, 60c., 50c. and.....**38c**

HOLLAND GIN—THE Celebrated Meder Swan; use this Gin for all Medicinal Purposes; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gal. white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle.....**72c**

OLD CROW WHISKEY— Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle.....**69c**

ENGLISH DRY GIN— Nicholson's, Imported in glass; bottle.....**83c**

IRISH WHISKEY—EMmett's; matured in wood; gallon, $3.00; bottle.....**75c**

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding Pure Rye Whiskey; gallon, $2.85; full quart bottle.....**83c**

MARYLAND PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon.....**1.90**

NORMANDY OR MONTIcello—Pure Rye Whiskey; (10-year old;) gallon, $3.50; case 12 full quarts, $11.00; regular $1.25 full quart bottle.....**1.00**

COGNAC BRANDY—JAS. Hennessey & Co.'s; case 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 bot.....**1.00**

PEMARTIN SHERRY— Sandeman, Buck & Co.; regular $4.00 Wine; special, gallon, $3.60; case 12 bottles, $8.00; regular $1.00 bottle.....**75c**

SCOTCH WHISKEY—RAMsay's Fine Old Liqueur; gallon, $4.25; bottle.....**95c**

BALTIMORE PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle.....**65c**

The new 1905 nainsook nightgown.

IT is a well-known fact that we never lower the standard of our muslin underwear in order to cheapen the price. The superior quality of the Simpson Crawford Co.'s muslin underwear is so well known that the name is synonymous with all of the very best attributes that contribute to muslin underwear perfection. The exclusiveness of our muslin underwear styles is more apparent this year than ever before. The cleverist artists of America and Continental Europe originate our styles, and the makers are under contract not to duplicate a great many styles for any other house. Hence, our goods are different from the ordinary factory-made garments that are on sale elsewhere. Second Floor.

95c for gowns—20 different styles to select from—all of the best material and workmanship—of fine nainsook, cambric and muslin—trimmed with laces, embroideries and ribbons.

1.15 for gowns—About a half dozen styles—of fine nainsook and cambric—slip over, round, square and surplice effects—trimmed with insertion beading and ribbon elbow sleeves.

95c for skirts—A dozen different styles—trimmed with fine insertion of lace or embroidery and ruffle to match—also hemstitched and tucked flounce—excellent value.

1.95 for skirts—A dozen styles to select from—of fine cambric—full flounces of fine embroidery and lace—also insertions of lace—all made with extra underlay.

25c for corset covers—Twenty-five different styles to choose from—French and fitted effects—trimmed with fine insertion lace edge.

45c for drawers in a dozen different styles—made of cambric—full flounces trimmed with insertion and lace edge. Come, see what good values.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day---new lots of all the original annual sale shoe bargains.

DO NOT miss this sale of shoes because you could not or did not come the first day. It is not an ordinary event with a handful of bargains accumulated from the season's selling, but the out-and-out purchase of many thousand pairs of high-grade shoes, and believe we are warranted in saying the low prices we paid insure you the greatest values of the season. Second Floor.

When we tell you a pair of shoes in this sale at $2.85 is worth $5, we mean that wherever you go you will find the regular price no less than $5 for their equal, and we have the values to impress upon you the truth of that statement.

To-day we will place on sale new lots of all the original shoe and slipper bargains. Remember there are *no* out of date styles or inferior quality shoes in this sale. You will find every rare value exactly asserted.

$2.85 for women's $4 shoes, box calf-skin—dull mat top—invisible cork sole—A to E—2½ to 8—medium sensible heels—round toe—splendid late winter and early spring shoe.

$1.80 and $2.40 for women's slippers—of patent leather and kid—three strap—Louis XV. heel—A to E—all sizes—$3 to $3.50 values.

$1.80 and $2.40 for women's $3 to $5 slippers—dress slippers in two lots at these prices.

$2.85 for women's $6 shoes, hand welted custom bench made—dress shoes, with patent tips and Louis XV. heels—AA to D—2½ to 7—of the best leather—equal to $7 and $8 custom shoes.

$2.85 for women's $3.50 and $4 shoes—five styles of our S. C. S. lines—in the new lasts—gun metal calfskin—bright kidskin, patent tip or kid tip—in blucher style—low button style or plain lace style—all sizes—AA to E.

$1.80 and $2.40 for women's fancy black jet beaded $5 slippers—steel beaded fancy strap slippers—regular size—Louis XV. heel or wood Cuban dress heels—1,200 pairs in all in this slipper sale, including every sort that could be desired.

$1.80 and $2.40 for women's $4 slippers—gray and brown castor dress slippers—full Louis XV. heel of same—silk ribbon bows—regular sizes.

$1.80 for women's $3 shoes—800 pairs of Rochester made shoes—B to E widths—2½ to 7 sizes—made with light dress soles or heavy extension wide edge—of finest black vici kid—patent ties—medium Cuban heel—at **$1.80.**

$2.85 for women's $5 fine vici kid hand welt sole, lace, patent tip shoes—2½ to 8—AA to E—medium Cuban heel, dull mat kid tops—medium heavy sole—light and trim—invisible cork sole—damp and cold proof.

2.85 for women's $5 shoes—our own brand—patent cold leather, invisible cork sole, welt lace shoes—A to E wide—fine mat kid tops, medium military heels and round toes—damp proof, cold resisting.

$2.85 for women's $5 shoes—Simpson Crawford Co. branded—all bright kidskin—patent tip—invisible cork sole—hand welt button shoe—medium toe and heel—A to E—2½ to 8—fine silk fitting.

$2.85 for women's $6 shoes—2,000 pairs—all sizes and AA to E widths—also some $3.50, $4 and $5 shoes in this lot.

$2.85 for women's $5 invisible cork sole shoes—hand welt sole—flexible shoes—damp proof, cold resisting, stylish and modern sorts.

2.40 for women's $4 shoes—500 pairs of fine welted shoes—some patent leather—including some S. C. S. $3.50 shoes and some $3 shoes—all sizes.

January sale of the best towels

THIS great value-giving event is a vital part of that still greater sale of linens, and you know what that signifies—the lowest prices of the year. Read these phenomenal reductions. Main Floor.

19c Turkish bath towels, 12½c.
30c Turkish bath towels, each 20c.
39c Turkish bath towels, each 25c.
16c hemstitched huck towels, 12½c.
12c huck towels, hemmed, 7½c.
16c knotted fringe damask, 12½c.
28c all linen huck towels, at 20c.
39c hemstitched hemmed, price 25c.

Now is the time to secure a complete supply and you will never regret that you did, for the quality is even better than you're used to buying at the prices we say these towels are worth.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale of tablecloths.

LOOK at the prices and you'll agree we are warranted in saying such tablecloth and napkin values were never before offered in New York. We couldn't offer them this way had we not bought unprecedented quantities for our great Annual January Sale of Linens, now in progress. Main Floor.

Superior quality satin damask tablecloths.

$1.50 for 2 yard size—value $2. $2 for 2¾ yard size—value $2.50.
$2.50 for 3 yard size—value $3.

All linen $1.95 Napkins, 5-8 size, $1.50.
All linen $2.25 Napkins, 22x22, at $1.75.
$2.50 breakfast and dinner Napkins, now at $1.95.
$5.00 extra large Napkins, double damask, 26 inches, $3.75.

Restaurant and hotel napkins.

Silver bleached—hemmed, ready for use—value $1.50; at, per dozen, $1.00.

Finer pattern tablecloths and napkins.

It's hardly necessary to impress upon you the bargain importance of this sale—sufficient to say that prices are the lowest ever quoted by this house—and a comparison we think will lead you to admit that prices as low as these have never been quoted before by any concern—quality considered.

New tablecloths of heavy damask.

8-4 size, value $2.50, at $1.95. 8-12 size, value $3.45, at $2.95.
8-10 size, value $2.95, at $2.45. 8-14 size, value $3.95, at $3.45.
A reduction of 50c. on a cloth.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale of white silks

IT has been a great success from the very first day, when we broke all silk selling records for this time of year. In every instance the value has been better than promised. Main Floor.

There are so many uses for white habutai silks that it pays to buy for the season at these prices. All the original values on sale again to-day.

35c. full 20 in. wide silks, 25c.
39c. full 20 in. wide silks, 29c.
49c. full 20 in. wide silks, 35c.
35c. full 23 in. wide silks, 25c.
45c. full 23 in. wide silks, 32c.
95c. full 36 in. wide silks, 75c.
$1.10 full 27 in. wide silks, 88c.
$1.25 full 27 in. wide silks, 98c.
$1.25 full 36 in. wide silks, 98c.
$1 full 27 in. Shanghai silks, 83c.

39c. full 27 in. wide silks, 29c.
50c. full 27 in. wide silks, 39c.
60c. full 27 in. wide silks, 49c.
75c. full 27 in. wide silks, 55c.
85c. full 27 in. wide silks, 68c.
95c. full 27 in. wide silks, 75c.
60c. full 36 in. wide silks, 45c.
$1 full 36 in. wide silks, 83c.
75c. full 36 in. wide silks, 59c.
$1.25 full 27 in. Shanghai silks, 98c.

Imported all silk white brocaded Kaikis.

60c. full 19 in. wide silk, 49c.
75c. full 24 in. wide silks, 58c. 85c. full 24 in. wide silks, 69c.

White pure silk rustling taffetas.

68c. full 19 in. wide silks, 50c.
75c. full 19 in. wide silks, 58c. 85c. full 19 in. wide silks, 68c.
89c. full 20 in. wide Peau de Cygne, 68c.
$1 full 24 in. wide Satin Liberty, 72c. 89c. full 19 in. wide Louisine at 68c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1905 75c embroideries at 25c.

THINK of buying the new 1905 embroideries at a third their value! Of course they're sample strips, but all the better. A sample must be perfect, for on it the sales depend, and then samples afford a much greater variety of styles—not so many of any one kind—it gives you an opportunity to choose exclusive designs at a third the price usually asked when there are hundreds of the same patterns. Main Floor.

5c. for values to 12½c. 15c. for values up to 35c.
10c. for values up to 25c. 25c. for values up to 75c.

The coming season's newest designs in embroideries are here, made by St. Gall's leading manufacturers. They consist of matched sets, odd widths, flouncings, insertions, corset cover embroideries, skirt widths, baby embroideries, in all the newest English eyelet effects—French hand-made effects—blind and openwork nainsook, Swiss and cambric.

3,000 yards of beautiful nainsook and Swiss embroidery allovers in the coming season's newest designs—value $1—at 39c. yd.

2,000 yards 2.50 and 3.50 45-in. embroidery skirtings in exclusive designs—the handsomest goods made in St. Gall—in this sale at 1.25.

3,000 yards 27-in. embroidery skirtings—very desirable for children's dresses—worth double the price asked—59c and 95c. yd.

The new 1905 laces.

A sale of an importer's line of broken sets and odd widths—the remainder of special orders from exclusive Paris and London shops—the importer agreeing not to sell them to anyone in Europe. They came to us at a very special concession, enabling us to offer new 1905 laces as long as they lasted at less than half price.

Broken sets; odd widths; German Vals.; Point de Paris; Cluny; Mechlin; Malines; etc., etc.; all beautiful new effects at half import prices.

10c., worth to 25c. **15c.**, worth to 35c. **25c.**, worth to 75c.

JANUARY 1905

Sealskin Coats Decisively Reduced

Another interesting chapter is added to the Fur Sale news today: For the first time this season we announce reductions from regular prices on our fine Sealskin Coats. We have already told you of the advance in the price of Alaska sealskins at the London Sales in December; and that coats made from such skins will cost more next season.

That does not, however, affect our wish to dispose of our present stock this season. Hence:

$260 COATS Are Now $221
$300 COATS Are Now $255
$350 COATS Are Now $297.50

This applies to our regular Alaska Sealskin Coats. 22 inches long, in sizes up to 42 bust. Larger sizes, and lengths up to 26 inches, are reduced in proportion.

We are proud of the character of these coats—their shape, quality and workmanship—and of the way we fit, without alterations, all figures, including short-waisted, stout women.

The present offering is most unusual and advantageous.

We also offer three genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats,

At $200, reduced from $300

Second floor, Ninth street.

Your Size In a Frock Coat

We have educated a good many men up to buying their Frock Coats ready-made. If you are one of the gradually diminishing class, who think that to be assured of a satisfactory fit, they have to have their frock coats built for them, we commend you to this store—you're the man we are after.

Probably ninety-nine per cent. of all men fall into certain general groups; and by providing all sizes in each of these groups—"regular," "short stout," "regular stout," and "slim"—we can either fit you *instanter*, or with so few and trifling alterations that it is a simple and expeditious and satisfactory matter.

But to do this, it takes the very largest stock in New York of men's frock coats—and we have it.

Some of our prize exhibits—smart and correct in style, full of good tailoring, good material, and value-for-price:

Black thibet Frock Coats and Waistcoats; serge-lined, silk-faced, at $20.

Silk-lined throughout, at $25.

Frock Coats and Waistcoats of imported black soft vicunas, lined with extra-quality silk merveilleux, at $35.

Some very stylish double and single-breasted Fancy Waistcoats, at $3.50 to $5.

Striped Worsted Trousers, in stylish patterns, at $5 to $12. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Non-Sectional Shoe Store

No geographical favoritism is displayed in this Shoe Store. Equally ample provision is made for Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand—or, to be more exact, New York City and Palm Beach.

Shoes for all sorts of pastimes, all kinds of people, at all sorts of prices, but only one kind of quality—reliable:

Men's Storm Shoes at $3.90

Double-soled, leather-lined lace Shoes, with full round toes and extension edge.

Men's Double-sole Blucher Shoes at $3

Box and storm calf; extra heavy oak soles, welted and stitched. Box calf shoes are made on narrow toe-last; the storm shoes have wide round toes.

Men's White Canvas Oxfords at $3

Leather or rubber soles; for tennis or steamer wear, or just to lounge in. Necessary for Southern tourists.

Men's Tan Buckskin Oxfords at $4

Soft as velvet, strong as cowhide; soles of mineral-tanned horsehide, welted and stitched; an ideal shoe for Florida.

Women's Kid-Lined Walking Shoes at $5

Box calfskin, lace, lined throughout with pearl kid; heavy but flexible soles, backed with sheet cork; felted wool insoles; shapely, warm, and an ideal tramping shoe.

Women's Tan Russia Leather Shoes at $5

Blucher lace, on the new narrow toe-last, with medium Cuban heels; welted extension soles; a pioneer of next Summer's style.

Women's White Canvas Oxfords at $3

Rubber soles; the firm canvas that holds its shape, and yet is not too warm. The best foot-gear for the sandy South. Fourth ave.

Further Savings On Women's Suits

Still the price-reducing and stock-reducing proceed among the Women's Costumes and Suits.

And the earlier these sharp concessions are taken advantage of, the better is the choosing, and the more mid-winter service may be had from the suits thus offered:

Fifty Suits—a collection of small groups, at $8.75 a suit, that represent values up to $21.

Forty-four Suits of various kinds, mostly in long-coated styles; worth $25 to $35, at $18 a suit.

Every Velvet Suit in stock reduced one-third to one-half former price: Formerly $45 to $125; now $30 to $90.

A few pretty Costumes still remaining, are reduced one-third to one-half for quick clearance.

Every Foreign Costume is reduced to half price or less. Second floor, Broadway.

And Women's Coats Fare In Like Fashion

The same impelling power that is driving out our stock of Women's Suits is having a like effect on the remainder of our handsome Coats.

It is really the prime bargain-time of the season, for the woman who wants a Winter coat, and is willing to do a little investigating among the varied lines of wraps offered here at these sharp reductions:

$11.50 to $15 Coats, large sizes, at $7.50.

$15 to $20 Coats at $10.

$22.50 to $30 Coats at $16.50.

$35 to $50 Coats at $25.

A few handsome Opera Garments, half price.

Eight effective Foreign Coats, of cloth and velour, for street wear, at one-third to one-half below former prices. Second floor, Broadway.

For Hearty Boys

What does a boy care for clothes when a game's in sight?

Very little. That's why we care all the more—to make the clothes withstand the rough game and still look well.

These Suits and Overcoats did that in the first place. It makes them all the better buying when we've gathered together these broken lots at such price-reductions:

At $3.75

Instead of $5 and $6.50.

Russian Blouse Suits, in broken sizes, taken out of regular stock. Sizes for 2½ to 5 years.

At $5

Instead of $7.50, $8.50 and $10.50.

Top Coats, in warm, handsome frieze. Just fifty of them all told. Sizes for 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The New Foulards Are Here

Foulards for 1905 bear their own warrant of admiration.

Artists, manufacturers and our buyer have outdone their past records—in designing, making, choosing.

Among the multitude of new and exclusive patterns, the staple, old, ever-favorite designs have not been neglected.

Foulards on plain and satin-tinted grounds, Messaline and peau de soie effects. Foulards in small and neat designs, as well as the more elaborate patterns. New Broche Foulards with self-colored woven figures, and printed designs over all. Monotone Foulards with the design the same color as the ground, but in a darker tint. Colors: Navy blues, browns, greens, leather shades, champagnes, lilacs, grays, ecrus, Delft blues, cadet blues, porcelain blues, black and whites.

23 and 24 inches wide: 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Some special instances:

Imported Satin Suede Faconne Foulards, $1.25 a Yard

The first showing of these exquisite imported Foulards. In the newly designed Dresden patterns. The grounds are in soft monotone effects, with the Dresden flowers in colors. 21 inches wide. $1.25 a yard.

Double-width Foulards, $1.25 a Yard

An innovation in Foulards. 40 inches wide. Twilled grounds. Cuts to excellent advantage; equiring less material and avoiding one-half the seams. Full complement of colors; in four new designs. These double-width Foulards for sale exclusively at WANAMAKER'S. $1.25 a yard.

$1 and $1.25 24-inch Satin Foulards at 75c a Yard

A limited special lot; about 2,000 yards. Small designs. Good colorings.

Polka-dot Foulards at 50c a Yard

Nine styles of polka-dots, principally on navy blue, brown and black-and-white grounds. 50c a yard. Rotunda.

January Clearance Of LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS And MATTINGS

The bare announcement of this interesting clearance sale is potent enough to bring housekeepers here with a rush. Indeed, it is impracticable to give details; for if our past experiences are repeated—and the crowds grow greater with each succeeding Sale—the best choosing will be found in the early morning hours.

Owing to the fact that we are sorely cramped this season for storage room, we are offering more of the large pieces and rolls than usual; and the customary very attractive short lengths are here in generous supply. Price-reductions are extremely liberal.

Included are over five thousand yards of Linoleums and Oil Cloths, in lengths varying from one to twenty-five yards, and priced at 10c to $1 a yard, according to length and quality.

Also Straw Mattings in short lengths, and single rolls, at prices varying from 9c to 25c a yard according to quality.

We cannot cut any of the remnants offered; they must be taken in their entirety.

Nor can we allow them to be returned; as the main object of these great concessions is to clear our stock effectively. The price of each piece is clearly marked on the back.

To prevent disappointment, we again urge early attendance.

Third floor.

Lingerie Blouses That Won't Linger

Beauty assures their speedy departure. Especially when women come to see that these blouses, though made here, are precise duplicates of Paris-made models that cost $24 to $27.

Materials come from abroad. Waists are Paris-American.

$12 Each

Handkerchief linen. Hand-embroidered. Three charming patterns.

China Silk Under-slips, with long sleeves, $2.75 to $3.75.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Sweaters and Other Comforts

Warm and cozy and roomy and snug. But, especially, trim, smart—have you noticed how few sweaters look stylish? These do; and wear well. And the colors are good.

SWEATERS—

In many weaves, plain or fancy stitch: high, V, or shawl collar effects; blouse style. All-wool or silk-and-wool. All have full sleeves. At $1.75, $2, $2.75, up to $7.50.

NORFOLK JACKETS—

All-wool, of plain or honeycomb weave, trimmed with straps and pearl buttons; or silk-and-wool, with cape effect. All belted in at waist. At $3.50, $4.50, $5, up to $9.

GOLF VESTS—

In white, red, green or black; double-breasted, trimmed with pearl buttons. At $1.75, $2.75 and $3.50. Second floor, Tenth street.

A Full Attendance In The UNDER-PRICE STORE

Though White Sale Garments at smallest prices claim the lion's share of the space in the Under-Price Store, their sway is disputed. The whole store is too full of specially priced offerings to allow them a monopoly.

Out of the many worthy chances clamoring to be displayed, these and a few more have been selected for merit. A richly crowded Under-price Store awaits you.

Men's Good Shirts, 35c Three for $1

Nearly all $1 shirts. Good representative $1 shirts. About eight hundred of them gathered from different small lots.

Negligee and stiff bosom Shirts, in sizes 14 to 17.

Unlaundered White Shirts, in sizes 15½ only.

35c Each; Three for $1

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Half Hose 10c a Pair

Worth 15c—and that is conservative:

Of seamless merino, in black or in natural-color; or in blue mixed or camel's-hair color. Heavy weight, durable quality.

10c a pair. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Three Handkerchief Notes

Each very good telling; and better to heed:

First—

Women's 25c Handkerchiefs at 12½c each

All-linen. Hemstitched and embroidered. Perfect.

Second—

Women's 10c Handkerchiefs at 7c each

All-linen. Imitation Armenian lace edge.

Third—

25c to 50c Handkerchiefs at 12½c each

About three hundred dozens. Men's and women's. Miscalled "Seconds"—their worst fault is a heavy thread here or there.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Remnants of Table Linens

A manufacturer's remnants of fine, strong, well-designed Table Linen. Wise housekeepers, this is to your address:

Bleached Scotch Table Linen, 2 yards wide; regularly $1.25 a yard, in the following lengths:

2 yards long, $1.75. 3 yards long, $2.60

2½ yards long, $2.20. 3½ yards long, $3.10

Also the remnants from last week's active selling of half-bleached and bleached Table Linens, at remarkably low prices.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Toilet Soap, Under-Price

Pure, refreshing and good for the complexion, in every case. Toilet Soaps that are known for their virtues.

Thus reduced:

Swift's Orchard Soap, 15c a box of three cakes; worth 25c.

Kirk's Faust Soap, 12c a box of three cakes; worth 18c.

White Castile Soap, in 3-lb bars, at 25c.; worth 37½c.

Green Olive Oil Soap, in 4-lb. bars, at 25c; worth 40c; in 2-lb. bars, at 12c, worth 20c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Children's Undergarments

Notable even in White Sale time. The most alert and judicious of mothers has never found a more pointed opportunity.

The garments are all made as well as can be. Materials no less. Prices—observe.

At 25c to $1, worth 50c to $1.50

Children's Petticoats, of Masonville muslin or Lonsdale cambric; umbrella ruffle of plain or hemstitched plaits. Others with lace and embroidery ruffle and insertions. Sizes from 2 to 14 years.

At 38c to 65c, worth 60c to $1

Children's Nightgowns, of good quality muslin; yoke styles with plain or hemstitched plaits, and embroidery insertion and edge; or bishop effect with embroidered turnover collar and cuffs. Sizes for 4 to 14 years.

At 10c to 25c, worth 20c to 50c

Children's Drawers, of muslin or cambric; plain or embroidery edge. Others with hemstitched umbrella ruffle. Sizes for 2 to 14 years.

At 38c to $1.50, worth 60c to $2

Babies' and Children's Dresses, of colored lawn, gingham and chambray; yoke, Russian, French waist and suspender effects; with and without the guimpes. Sizes for 1 to 5 years.

At 25c to 50c, worth 40c to 75c

Girls' Corset Covers, of cambric and nainsook; several pretty styles. Sizes for 10 to 18 years.

At 50c and 75c, worth 65c and 90c

Girls' Chemises, of cambric and nainsook; low neck, with lace or embroidery edge. Sizes for 10 to 16 years. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Shapely Corsets at Little

Forget the low prices, and judge the corsets only by their grace and worth. *Then* read the prices, and appreciate them:

At 50c, worth 85c—Splendid model for full figures; made of strong coutil; medium bust, long hips.

At $1, worth $1.75—R. & G. Corsets; beautiful models, made of fine batiste; extra wide lace and two rows of ribbon; supporters front and sides.

At $1.50, worth $3.50—Splendid Corset with *real whalebones*; high bust, small tapering waist and long hips. Made of fine French coutil; perfect fitting.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

From the Unvanquished Japanese

Some very much vanquished prices. On beautiful artistic wares.

Blue-and-white, Owari Saucers and Baking Dishes, at 8c and 10c; were low-priced at 10c and 15c.

Chinese Gold Medallion Plates—odd lots, at 65c and 75c; were $1.25 to $1.50.

Metal Trays at 10c to 35c, were 25c to 50c.

Gongs in sets of threes, at $1.50 to $3.75, were $2.50 to $6; in sets of four, at $2.50 to $7.50, were $3.50 to $10; in sets of five, at $3.75 to $7.50, were $5 to $15.

And many other pretty articles at greatly reduced prices. Under-Price Store, Basement.

The GREAT WHITE SALE Sweeps Steadily On

Increases in volume as it goes. A huge white cloud borne forward by the wind of popular favor.

For in this second week women have learned what they believed in the first, that

This Is a Different Sort Of a White Sale :: ::

Different in betterness. Different in the fact that unusual Low Prices go hand in hand with our usual High Quality.

The garments in the sale *could* not be better at regular prices. And women know it.

A word of sizes. In spite of the tremendous buying, only in the very lowest priced lines are sizes broken. In these they are still complete:

NIGHTGOWNS

At 38c—Of muslin or cambric; high or V neck; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace. Others at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 to $15.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of muslin; deep ruffle at bottom with plaits. Others at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to $4.50.

CHEMISES

At 35c—Of cambric; round neck; finished with corded band or hemstitched ruffle. Others at 50c, 65c, 85c, $1 to $5.

CORSET COVERS

At 50c—Of nainsook or cambric; round or V neck; trimmed with lace and ribbon or embroidery; French or tight-fitting styles. Others at 75c, 85c, $1 to $3.75.

LONG PETTICOATS

At 50c—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with hemstitched hem. Others at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 to $20.

And stout women will be glad to know of these values in extra-size garments:

NIGHTGOWNS

At 85c—Of muslin; V neck, plaited yoke; neck and sleeves finished with gathered ruffles. Others at $1, $1.25, $1.50 to $4.50.

DRAWERS

At 35c—Of muslin; plaited at bottom, with deep hem. Others at 50c, 75c, $1 to $2.25.

CHEMISES

At 65c—Of muslin or cambric; low neck with corded band. Others at $1, $1.50, $1.75 to $3.75.

CORSET COVERS

At 35c—Of cambric or muslin; round or V neck, plaited or trimmed with embroidery; tight fitting. Others at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 to $1.50.

LONG PETTICOATS

Many styles, at $1.25, $1.75, $2 and $2.75.

SHORT PETTICOATS

Varied assortment, at 65c, 85c, $1 to $1.50.

Second floor.

Some New Prices Decorative China, Jugs & Cut Glass

The display on the Ninth Street Aisle today is interesting:

A group of fine decorative China pieces, in striking floral designs.

A tableful of Cut Glass Novelties.

Another of various sorts of Jugs.

A collection of pretty Fancy China.

All at prices that will stimulate quick buying and help us to condense our stocks. Details—profitable to peruse:

Decorated China

A line of fine English porcelain with bright bold designs in strawberry, plum, clover and flower decorations.

Jugs at 65c, 75c and 85c each, from $1.25, $1.35 and $1.75.

Cracker Jars at 85c each, from $1.75.

Vases at 85c, $1.70, $2.50 and $3.75 each, from $1.75, $3.40, $5 and $7.50.

Fern Dishes at $2.25 each, from $4.50.

Candlesticks at 85c each, from $1.75.

Baskets with handles, at $1.50 each, from $3.

Mugs with two handles, at 60c each, from $1.25.

Comb-and-Brush Trays at 60c each, from $1.25.

Condensed Milk Holders, at 85c each, from $1.75.

Loving Cups at 60c each, from $1.25.

Fancy China, Reduced

All in fine China and richly decorated.

Salad Bowls at 20c each, from 35c and 40c.

Celery Trays at 30c each, from 50c.

Syrup Jugs at 30c each, from 50c.

Oatmeal Sets at 30c a set, from 60c.

Chocolate Pots at 50c each, from 75c.

Nut Bowls at 25c each, from 35c and 40c.

Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs at 25c each, from 35c.

Ninth street aisle.

Cut Glass Novelties

It isn't often that we announce reductions on these necessary articles. But today, among the count run on the Ninth street aisle will be found a number of prices at actual reductions:

Salt and Pepper Shakers, with sterling silver tops, at 75c and 30c each, from 35c and 40c.

Syrup Jugs at 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

Sugar Sifters at $1 each, from $1.25.

Oil and Vinegar Bottles at 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs at $1.25 and $2.75 pair, from $2 and $3.75.

Covered Mustard Jars at 75c and $1 each, from 85c and $1.50.

Knife Rests at 25c, 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 35c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Individual Salt Cellars at 15c each.

Fancy China, 10c Each

Austrian China Cups and Saucers, Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Fruit Plates, Oatmeal Bowls—in bright bor der decoration and all pieces gilt—10c each, worth double.

Ninth street aisle.

Jugs at Special Prices

A great assortment of Jugs, in all sizes and styles, at very special prices:

15c each, from 20c 50c each, from 70c, 75c

20c each, from 25c, 35c 60c each, from 85c,

40c each, from 60c 75c each, from $1

$1 each, from $1.50 and $1.75

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

These Dress-Goods Opportunities Continue a Little Longer

Tailored suit or filmy Summery frock, whichever calls you, here is a royal road to it.

A road to be closed ere long. Inevitably. For so many women have hurried along it in the last day or two and taken away thousands and thousands of yards of these stylish and beautiful fabrics, that the end must be soon.

So the word today is Promptness.

Details tell the story. Prices need no heralding. Sign-posts:

37½c Silk-and-Linen Batiste at 18c a Yard

Natural linen-color, pure flax filling, with added brilliancy from the silk warp. As dainty and sheer as an organdy; and can be effectively made up over colored linings. At 18c a yard, instead of 37½c. Rotunda.

50c Embroidered Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline, 28c a Yard

More than half of the ten thousand yards we had on Monday have already departed. Dainty self-colored Silk-and-cotton Mousseline, with embroidered ring figures. The rest of the lot will probably follow today. Best colorings are still in good supply—white, black, light blue and light tan. At 28c a yard, instead of 50c. Rotunda.

$2 and $2.50 Fancy Tailor Suitings at 75c and $1 a Yard

Manufactured for the most exclusive tailors; an overplus sold to us at less than half price. Timely and stylish. In widths varying from 52 to 58 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, instead of $2—Fancy Panama Suitings, in mixtures of black-and-white, blue-and-white and brown-and-white, with stripes and plaids of pronounced black mohair yarns, 58 inches wide. Fancy Cloth Suitings, in mixtures of blue, brown and Oxford gray with heavy yarn stripes of black mohair, 56 inches wide. Fancy Cheviot Suitings, in mixtures of brown, dark gray and Oxford gray in self-colored stripes and diamond-shaped figures; 52 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, instead of $2.50—Twilled Mixed Suitings, in mixtures of blue-and-white, brown-and-white and black-and-white, in a cheviot weave with a prominent twill similar to whipcord; 54 inches wide. Fancy Broadcloth, in mixtures of blue-and-white and black-and-white with small dashes of white, self-colored plaids in blue mixtures; 56 inches wide. Rotunda.

More Splendid Volumes Among the Hurt Books

The interest in the Hurt Book Sale is as great as always. The readers who looked forward to it are rewarded. And still the new volumes come daily—as we sort them out and mark them.

Fiction, poetry, essays, books of all sorts for young and old. In most cases the hurts are slight. And the prices are a fourth, a third, even a half less than before the Christmas handling marred the volumes.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Turn of the TABLE NAPKINS

One by one, the various interesting groups in the Linen Store come forward into the limelight.

Today the Table Napkins get their cue; and you'll agree that these are very interesting lines:

Cream white damask Napkins, 18 in. square, at 75c a dozen, from $1.

Silver-bleached Bohemian dice Napkins; 22 in. square, at 85c a dozen, from $1.10.

Half-bleached German Napkins; 18 in. square, regularly $1.25, now at $1.25 a dozen.

Bleached Irish Napkins; 18 in. square; regularly $1.25 a dozen, but sold specially last December at $1.15. Now at $1 a dozen.

Bleached Irish Napkins; 20 in. square; regularly $2 a dozen; now at $1.50 a dozen.

Bleached Irish Napkins; 24½ in. square; regularly $3.25 a dozen; now at $2.75.

Grass-bleached German Napkins; soft glove finish; splendid for wear; 25 in. square; regularly $3.25 a dozen; now at $2.90.

Snow-white German Napkins, in exclusive designs; all beautifully hemmed ready for use:

22 in. square, specially priced at $2.75 a dozen.

24 in. square, specially priced at $3.25 a dozen.

26 in. square, specially priced at $3.50 a dozen.

Third floor.

KUROPATKIN'S GENERALS LOSING FAITH IN HIM

Constant Bickering at Russian Headquarters Reported.

TROOPS ARE DISCONTENTED

Japanese Say That Recent Skirmishes Show Their Foes Are Becoming Disheartened.

TOKIO, Jan. 10.—Information which has reached certain reliable quarters here is to the effect that the Russian Generals in Manchuria are losing confidence in Gen. Kuropatkin, and that the Russian situation around Mukden is a serious one. It is feared that if Kuropatkin attacks the Japanese position along the Sha River he will court disaster, and that his further retreat will mean the demoralization of his army.

It is asserted that there is constant bickering at Russian Manchurian headquarters, and that the soldiers are discontented, the dissatisfaction beginning with the series of retreats after the battle of Telissu, (Yafangow,) and the withdrawal from Liao-Yang when it was believed it was possible to hold that place.

The climax came with the Russian defeat at the battle of Sha River, following Kuropatkin's strongly worded order directing the forward movement, dated Oct. 2. This defeat brought a storm of criticism upon the Commander-in-Chief and resulted in discord among the officers.

Long inaction, it is stated, is undermining the morale of the Russian Army, and it is pointed out that recent skirmishes and outpost brushes indicate that the Russian soldiers are becoming disheartened, as they do not show their previous fighting spirit or qualities.

The siege guns to be sent to Manchuria from Port Arthur will probably be placed in advanced positions for the purpose of enabling the Japanese to shell far into the Russian lines.

AFRAID TO LET MIRSKY GO.

Czar Shrinks from Appointing Witte as Interior Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The Associated Press is in a position to state positively that Emperor Nicholas has not yet accepted Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's resignation of the Ministry of the Interior. The Minister has informed the Czar of his desire to be relieved of the office because the imperial reform programme did not go far enough to meet his views, but the Emperor so far has persuaded him to retain his portfolio.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's early retirement, however, is regarded as certain, and it is apparently equally certain that M. Witte will become the Bismarck of Russia, despite the fact that he is cordially hated as well as feared at Court. Even the Emperor seems to shrink from the influence of this strong man, which is accepted as accounting for his reluctance to give up Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky so long as M. Witte stands as the only alternative.

M. Witte's friends, however, do not believe that he will accept the Ministry of the Interior, being of the opinion that nothing less than the post of Chancellor, which would give him official dignity as well as power, would satisfy him if the Emperor should call him to the helm at the present crisis.

JAPANESE BLAME STOESSEL.

Think He Ought Not to Return to Russia Without His Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Jan. 10.—The Japanese press, while applauding the bravery of Gen. Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur, unanimously condemns the General for taking the oath and returning home without his army, which is regarded as an unsoldierlike course.

The Nagasaki municipality has voted 6,500 yen (83,250) for the purpose of entertaining the Russian prisoners as they pass through the city.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 10.—Gen. Nogi reports the following additional prisoners of war: Major Gens. Nikitin and Baile and Rear Admiral Wiren.

The paroled, besides Gen. Stoessel, include Major Gens. Ries, Nadien, and Kostinkow, Rear Admirals Prince Oukhtomsky, Gregorovitch, and Rosstiliski, and Engineer in Chief Rindeback.

The Navy Department says that the district covered with submarine mines had a radius of forty miles outside Port Arthur. It reports the destruction and explosion of 305 of these mines to date.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The Daily Telegraph's Port Arthur correspondent says that, according to stories told by prisoners, the real defender of the fortress was Major Gen. Kondratenko, commander of the Seventh East Siberian Rifle Brigade, (who was killed Dec. 15,) and that had he lived it is probable the fortress would not have been surrendered.

Gen. Stoessel, the correspondent adds, was inclined to surrender as early as last August. The garrison, he concludes, included 10,000 Poles, who were indifferent fighters.

CAUSES SCARE IN BALKANS.

Russia's Friends Badly Frightened by Fall of Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, Jan. 10.—The fall of Port Arthur has produced a profound sensation in the Near East, especially in the Slavonic States of the Balkan Peninsula.

The belief in Russian invincibility, which had become an article of faith, has received a severe shock, and even the Russophile press of Servia and Bulgaria seems to admit that the issue of the conflict in the Far East is uncertain.

The result is an evident increase in the somewhat exaggerated fears of Austrian encroachment in Macedonia which have always existed in Belgrade and which Servian policy has been endeavoring to propagate in Bulgaria.

KAISER DECORATES STOESSEL.

He Also Confers the Order "Pour le Merite" on Nogi.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Emperor William has conferred on Gen. Stoessel and Gen. Nogi the Order of "Pour le Mérite" in recognition of the bravery of themselves and their troops at Port Arthur.

The Emperor has asked the Russian

BALDWIN MEMORIAL TO-DAY.

Many Organizations Will Pay Tribute to Late Railroad Man.

The memorial services for William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah. In respect to the memory of Mr. Baldwin, all the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad and all its shops will close for the day at noon, and at 4 o'clock all the trains upon the Long Island system will be stopped where they happen to be and remain standing for two minutes.

A number of organizations will be largely represented at the funeral services, among them the City Club, represented by its officers and Trustees; a delegation of at least 100 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the General Education Board, the Southern Education Board, Hampton Institute, the J. S. Slater Fund, the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Bible class, the Corn Exchange Bank, the Armstrong Association, the People's Institute, and several colored organizations. The Metropolitan Securities Company will send a delegation, and twenty-five of Mr. Baldwin's classmates at Harvard will attend in a body, as will the Board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad.

Among those who will act as ushers will be H. M. Atkinson of Atlanta, Ga., Samuel Bowles, editor of The Springfield Republican and brother-in-law of Mr. Baldwin; Capt. John P. Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad, James H. Hamilton of the University Settlement, Eliot Norton of the Harvard class of 1885, Mr. Baldwin's class; Walter H. Page, William F. Potter, the President of the Long Island Railroad, and Oswald G. Villard. Those who will speak during the service are Felix Adler, the Rev. Samuel Eliot, and Booker T. Washington. Dr. Minot J. Savage will read the Scripture.

WILD PLEA FROM PRISONER.

Jury Questions Forger's Sanity After Hearing His Story in Court.

Although declared by three Commissioners in Lunacy to be sane enough for trial, Frederick W. Simpson, alias Edward Graham, twice committed to insane asylums and once to the Elmira Reformatory, convinced a jury in General Sessions yesterday that his mental state was anything but normal.

The man is under indictment on two charges of forgery, and his trial on the first of these concluded yesterday with an address to the jury by the defendant himself. Some of the things Simpson said were that he was a millionaire; that he had been a classmate of the Countess de Castellane; that he was being persecuted for having made stump speeches against District Attorney Jerome during the last campaign, and that he was in a hurry to get away from court because he had been requested to undertake the defense of Nan Patterson.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but added to it a request that the prisoner be once more examined with regard to his sanity before sentence. Judge McMahon replied that one such examination had already been granted Simpson, but that the passing of sentence would be deferred till Friday so that the court might see what more could be done.

GERMAN COAL STRIKE BEGUN.

20,000 Men Quit Work—Very Little Coal in Stock.

COLOGNE, Jan. 10.—The coal miners and mine owners throughout the Rhenish and Westphalian districts are preparing for a general strike. So far 20,000 out of a total of 270,000 men concerned have gone out.

The mine proprietors are rejecting the men's demands, and as soon as their replies are received the miners, according to their previous decision, will quit work. The employers under the law fixing the relations of employer and employe are notifying the miners to return to work or be discharged with the loss of six days' wages.

The proprietors say they are unable to agree to the men's demands that the time of going into and returning from the shafts be paid for.

Only a week's supply of coal, it is asserted, is in stock.

Herr Hue, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, in a speech at Essen, described the miners as working naked in water for the equivalent of 96 cents a day, cursed by the overseers as lazy, and fatally affected by the worm-disease because their life is always in darkness.

"What difference does it make," asked Herr Hue, "whether we starve or not under such conditions? Let us strike with the iron fist, and if we perish let us at least be men."

The auditors of Herr Hue, miners in five shafts, have gone out on strike.

DIFFERS WITH A. B. HEPBURN.

Leading Banker Approves Roosevelt's Inter-State Corporation Plan.

The article contributed by A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank, to THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, in which the writer dealt with President Roosevelt's rate plan and the proposal of Commissioner Garfield to place all corporations engaged in inter-State commerce under National control, has attracted attention and comment in the financial district.

A leading banker, who is a student of economics, finance, and politics, differs with Mr. Hepburn. Taking up the question raised, "Do the evils complained of justify such a departure, and will the departure in the end prove a remedy?" and its answer by Mr. Hepburn, "A business 'trust' may be bad, but a political 'trust' is likely to be worse," the banker said:

"Government must be progressive. We must not confine the radicals to one party, and business interests to the other. That leads to the red flag and the lamp posts. The Roosevelt attitude in the coal strike and the Northern Securities case will be justified in history. It is already justified. He reaches out and robs the radicals of their weapons.

"He views the entire country with unusual political foresight, and observing how one man—La Follette—inside of the Republican Party, can wrest the control of Wisconsin from the Administration forces, by clamoring for lower railroad rates and higher railroad taxes, the President wisely determines that it is better for those questions to be taken up and carefully considered by those in responsibility rather than to have irresponsible agitators climb into high places because the people feel they cannot get a serious consideration of their possible grievances."

SUPPLIES VIA VLADIVOSTOK.

Russians Engage Cargoes from Pacific Ports of America.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times's insurance correspondent says a considerable number of steamers with cargoes from the Pacific ports of the United States for Vladivostok have been coming forward in the past few weeks, and the number tends to increase.

It is thought that the Russians are making a great effort to relieve the Siberian Railway and to supply the Manchurian army as much as possible via Vladivostok.

Most of the cargoes consist of provisions.

Mongolians Slay Russian Officers.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 10.—A mail steamer which arrived here to-day from the Far East reported that Col. Bogdonoff of the Russian Army and three companions sent by ex-Viceroy Alexieff on a mission Mongolia were assassinated by natives.

Japanese Killed by Mine in Fort.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The correspondent at Port Arthur of The Daily Mail says that on Jan. 8 twenty Japanese

DECREASE IN EARNINGS OF STATE RAILROADS

Increase in Cost of Operating Them During Last Fiscal Year.

LARGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

Ratio of Improvements Greater—Street Surface Lines Still Have 4,443 Horses in Their Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—A decrease of $311,471 in net earnings from operation of the steam railroads of the State during the year ended June 30, 1904, as compared with the previous fiscal year, is shown by the annual report of the State Railroad Commission. This is attributed chiefly to increases in wages and cost of fuel for locomotives and the exceptionally severe Winter of 1903-1904.

Expenses of operation were $240,186,437; in 1903 they were $228,901,079. Gross earnings for 1904 were $334,434,456, as compared with $321,550,569 in 1903. Net earnings were $94,248,018 in 1904 and $94,559,489 in 1903. The dividends paid amounted to $23,327,747 in 1904 and to $20,116,218 in 1903, and the surplus for the year was $10,614,600 in 1904 and $14,225,853 in 1903.

Both earnings and expenses per passenger mile increased, leaving a decrease of .02 cent in profit per passenger mile. In 1903 the profit per passenger mile showed an increase of .08 cent. In 1904 earnings and expenses per ton mile (freight) also increased, so that the profit decreased .003 cent from 1903. Mileage of roads wholly or partly in the State during the year shows a net increase of 27.06 miles, due mainly to the construction of over twenty-four miles by the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern.

Passengers carried within the State numbered 94,322,477, an increase of more than 5,000,000 over 1903.

Tons of freight carried in the State totaled 134,031,718 in 1904, against 129,123,144 in 1903.

The accidents for the year total 2,399 injured and 952 killed; in 1903 the total was 1,726 injured and 884 killed. The number of other than passengers or employes found dead on track increased in 1904, 28 over 1903. Twelve passengers were killed and 446 injured in 1904, compared with 19 killed and 278 injured in 1903. Many of the injuries to passengers were slight.

In 1904, 4 passengers were killed in collisions, 7 while getting on or off trains in motion or through falling from train, engine, or car, and 1 while on the track. In 1904, 272 passengers were injured in collisions, 67 in derailments, 60 while getting on or off trains in motion or falling from train, engine, or car; 4 in other train accidents, 2 in putting head or arms out of windows or through missiles thrown aand 32 from other causes. The average for the past five years is 18 passengers killed and 340 injured yearly. This is 6 more killed than the number killed in 1904 and 97 less injured than in 1904.

The Inspector of the board reports that the ratio of improvements has been greater than in any single year since he was connected with the board. Attention is called to the necessity of obtaining some substitute for wooden ties.

Regarding street surface railroads, the board reports the cost of their road and equipment for the year at $470,668,920, a gain of $16,000,000 over 1903. Net earnings from operation were $20,567,122 in 1904 and $20,715,127 in 1903. These roads still have in their equipment 4,443 horses, but the number shows a decrease of over 600 since 1903. The report contains the following comparison:

	1903.	1904.
Number of passengers carried, including transfers	1,267,563,057	1,341,786,931
Number of transfers	305,548,290	312,860,257
Tons of freight carried	514,460	633,674
Passenger car mileage	192,583,182	199,797,097
Freight and express car mileage	724,950	1,097,498
Mail car mileage	214,698	219,790

During the year 193 persons were killed on street surface roads and 878 injured.

WHERE BOWLERS DIFFER.

Wooden and Composition Balls Keep the East and West Apart.

The Eastern Alley Owners' Association, which includes in its membership all the prominent bowling alleys in Greater New York, has a number of difficulties to overcome before attaining its object of holding the American Bowling Congress and National tournament in this city next year. Another meeting of members of the new organization was held at the Hotel Victoria yesterday, and while the ostensible purpose was to adopt a constitution, the question of how to get the National tournament of next year to this city was the principal topic of discussion.

That the owners of bowling alleys here would like to have the National tournament held in New York is evident. The financing of such a scheme is a big undertaking, but if that was the only obstacle in the way it could soon be cleared. Unfortunately there is a wide difference between the Eastern and Western bowlers regarding the rules. That will have to be settled before there is a possible chance of the tournament coming to this city. The bowlers here, through the New York Bowling Association, have taken the stand that science should count as much as brute strength. They adhere to wooden balls, twenty-seven inches in circumference, and weighing sixteen pounds. In the West composition or loaded balls are the standard, the circumference being the same as here, twenty-seven inches, with the weight at sixteen and a half pounds. In the case of the loaded ball, however, it is well known that big, strong men frequently use a ball weighing twenty or twenty-two pounds, which works as a handicap to a lighter man, who rolls only a sixteen-pound ball.

The Western men say that the wooden balls lose their shape as well as weight, that the hand holds are apt to break, thereby rendering accurate bowling unsafe and difficult. On the other hand the composition balls, it is contended, while costing at least three times as much as the wooden ones, retain their shape and weight, and many bowlers here think that the New York Bowling Association would make no mistake by agreeing to their use.

The belief is growing among bowlers in New York and Brooklyn that the American Bowling Congress will amend its rules so as to bring the weight of the balls to the limit asked for by the New York Association. In that case the only difference between the sections would be in the material of which the balls would be constructed. With the weight at sixteen pounds and the circumference at twenty-seven inches, it is not thought, if the American Bowling Congress adheres to the composition ball and not a loaded one, that the Eastern men will allow the matter to form the only objection for holding the big tournament here next year.

Dodge-Morse Case Still On.

There were no new developments in the Dodge-Morse case yesterday, although the Grand Jury was understood to be continuing its investigation. Abraham Hummel was on hand again, as on previous

Beginning This Morning

An Important Sale of

High Grade Overcoats for Men

Regularly $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 — at $16.00

Regularly $35, $38, $40 & $45 — at $26.00

The Tailoring has the Saks standard for its sponsor—every garment involved is the product of our own workshops, defining the finer phases of the craft both in fashioning and finish.

The Models include Tourist, Paddock, Paletot, Surtout and Great Coats, all in single and double breasted styles, together with the conventional Box Coats, 44, 46, 48 and 52 inches long.

The Fabrics are the finest imported and domestic weaves of vicuna, melton, kersey, beaver, elysian, cheviot and tweed in dark colors, as well as mixtures, plaids and stripes in all manner of designs.

The Linings are for the greater part of silk, though a number of the coats are with a silk lined yoke and body of serge or worsted.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

STATE CANAL WORK MAY BE LONG DELAYED

Constitutionality of Law to be Fully Determined.

BOND ISSUE HELD BACK

Gov. Higgins Says No Contracts Will Be Awarded Till All Doubt Has Been Eliminated.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The status of the 1,000-ton barge canal enterprise is becoming hourly more complex and uncertain. Gov. Higgins this morning, and again this evening, expressed the opinion that nothing would be done in the way of awarding contracts or issuing bonds until every vital question affecting the constitutionality of the Canal act of 1903 and the regularity of the procedure of the State officials thus far under its provisions had been clearly determined.

Superintendent Franchot of the Department of Public Works has suspended decision upon the bids of the competing contractors for the first six contracts, pending the determination of the questions raised. Controller Kelsey will make no offers to issue bonds to raise money for the beginning of the work until he is satisfied that no doubt can be cast upon their validity. Attorney General Mayer has already begun the study of the statute with reference to its constitutionality and to the other issues brought up.

The State officers all agree that the agitation in progress must be settled beyond question before the bonds can have any market value. It is further agreed by all concerned that to award contracts in the present situation might render the State liable to damages and open the way to endless litigation. In any case it is now evident that considerable litigation is inevitable before work can begin on the canal enlargement.

Controller Kelsey said to-night that while the bonds themselves were ready for issue no sale would be advertised until contracts had actually been awarded. Gov. Higgins said: "I am sure that the Department of Public Works will not award a single contract without knowing the exact legal basis for its action."

Attorney General Mayer said he had no knowledge as to what form the question of constitutionality would take before him.

"They could begin a taxpayers' action to enjoin the letting of contracts," said he, "without reference to this office. It may be that I shall be petitioned for permission to institute a friendly suit upon the merits of the disputed questions. It may be that I shall only be asked by State officers to render an opinion upon the constitutionality of the act, in which case the anti-canal people might bring their arguments first before me."

It was suggested to-night that the friends of the canal improvement might on their side bring an action to compel the State to proceed with the work. It is conceded that in some form the whole question will have to be passed upon by the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, and Court of Appeals. All the State officers express a disposition to expedite the litigation as far as possible. It is a question, however, whether a final decision could be had in time for canal work this Winter.

Meanwhile the bidders for the first contracts are anxiously pressing their claims. They have deposited certified checks for large sums, in at least one case nearly $200,000, as guarantee of good faith, and are paying interest on the money. The State has expended from its general fund a large sum in surveys, salaries, including those of the newly created boards of engineers and appraisers, in advertising of contracts, printing of specifications and engraving of bonds. In one case the State has actually taken possession of land for canal purposes.

Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Greater New York Canal Association, in discussing yesterday the report that Elihu Root and Charles Andrews, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, had been employed by opponents of the $101,000,000 barge canal improvement to test the constitutionality of the act providing for the construction of the canal, said:

"If the report be true, the opponents of the canal have evidently reached their last ditch. Of course, it is the railroads who are behind this move to prevent the letting of the contracts for canal work. They probably fully realize that they cannot overturn the law by constitutional objections, but their expectation is that if they succeed in delaying the work for a year or two something will occur which will defeat the consummation of the project.

"Those who are back of this move are making trouble to promote their private interests at the expense of the commerce of New York City."

St. Patrick's Sons Name Officers.

The following officers have been elected by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the ensuing year: President, Justice James Fitzgerald; First Vice President, J. I. C. Clarke; Second Vice President, Michael J. Drummond; Treasurer, John

NURSES GET DIPLOMAS.

Sixteen Pupils at Bellevue Training School Receive Diplomas.

Sixteen nurses, in pretty striped gowns, white aprons and caps, were graduated last evening from the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses. The exercises were held in the dining room of one of the three buildings 426, 420, and 416 East Twenty-sixth Street, occupied by the pupil nurses and probationers of the school.

The nurses sat on either side at the front of the platform, each with a big bunch of pink roses and maidenhair fern, while at the rear on the right sat Miss Delano of the hospital, with other graduate nurses, heads of wards, dressed in white. After the reading of the annual reports and an address by Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, the diplomas, with badges of gold, were awarded. This was a picturesque feature of the evening, for the presentations were made by Mrs. William Preston Griffin, a sweeet-faced woman, wearing a long-stringed widow's cap. She is the recently elected Honorary President of the school, who has been its President for more than a decade and who has brought it through the struggles of its early years.

District visiting to the rooms of tubercular patients and attention given in the special clinic for these patients have been a new line of work for the pupil nurses in the past year, Mrs. William Church Osborn, the new President, announced in her annual report. The nurses have also received special attention in dietetics in the new diet kitchen of the hospital.

With an increase of several thousand patients at Bellevue each year—2,000 in 1904-5—an increased number of nurses has been required. The three old buildings now occupied as a training school have been overcrowded and land has been purchased for a new building on Twenty-fifth Street. This will be put up as soon as the money can be obtained.

Prof. Sloane told the nurses to put not only science and skill into their work, but themselves, and they would receive fees, not pay, for it, as it would be beyond price.

The graduates, who are from several States, are Sara Agnew, Lillian Anderson, Emily Burns, Margaret Conners, Edith Feit, Katherine French, Mary Kearin, Mabel Light, Mary McConville, Gertrude McCutcheon, Elizabeth McConnell, Maude Metcalf, Jeannette Metzger, Emma Pritchard, Charlotte Underhill, and Sadie Zetterstorm.

There was a general jollification after the exercises.

HAIL ENGINEER DEYO.

Associates in Subway Corps Honor Him at Love Feast.

Some 150 members of the engineering staff of the Interborough Subway Construction Company celebrated the completion of the engineering work on the big tube at Haan's restaurant, in the Park Row Building, last evening with a dinner at which Chief Engineer Solomon Le Fevre Deyo was the guest of honor. The dinner givers were members of the engineering and electrical corps and their assistants, who evidenced their appreciation of their chief by presenting to him a five-gallon silver punchbowl, gold lined and embellished with engravings of the huge powerhouse at Fifty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, a cross section of the station at Ninety-sixth Street, a cross section of the Harlem River tunnel, and bas-relievos of transits, levels, and other engineering and electrical tools and instruments. The handles were reproductions of high-tension cables stringing together car wheels, to which Mercury wings were attached, the same flying car wheels serving as supports for the bowl. With it was a gold-lined ladle bearing in monogram the initials of the chief.

Mrs. Deyo and a number of the wives of the members of the party participated in the dinner and greatly enjoyed the cheering and singing which the younger men in the corps made a feature of the evening. Gen. H. T. Douglas, First Assistant Engineer, made the speech of presentation, and the room rang with cheers for Mr. Deyo when he rose to respond. There were speeches lauding the work of the Chief Engineer and his assistants by August Belmont, President of the company; Charles F. Evans, the original Secretary of the company; John B. McDonald, the contractor who built the Subway; Vice President E. P. Bryan, and General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough Company, Theodore H. Pasche of the engineering corps, and J. E. Thomas, Superintendent of the main powerhouse.

WHY CROKER WAS BARRED.

English Jockey Club Says Newmarket Is Private Training Grounds.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Richard Croker has received the following from the Secretary of the Jockey Club in reply to a letter from Mr. Croker, asking for an explanation of the refusal of the Jockey Club to grant permission to him to train his horses at Newmarket:

"The Jockey Club will remind you that the training grounds at Newmarket are the private property of the Jockey Club, and that no one is allowed to train on the grounds without permission is first asked and received.

"I am directed by the Stewards to inform you that they do not wish you to have your horses trained at Newmarket."

COLDS CAUSE NEURALGIA.

"On your way to Success," said Beau Brummell, "stop at my Clothier's."

TWO LOTS OF OVERCOATS HERE, WORTH STOPPING FOR.

THOSE THAT WERE $18, $20 AND $22 ARE GROUPED NOW AT

$15.

THE $25, $30 AND $35 GARMENTS ARE FINER IN DETAILS OF LINING AND FINISHING. THEY ARE ALL MARKED AT

$20.

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Broadway, below 32d st. . . . . Manhattan
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"FIFTH AVENUE STYLES AND QUALITY AT HALF FIFTH AVENUE PRICES."

During January special reductions in

WAISTS, GOWNS AND TAILORED SUITS.

THE HOLLY

10 WEST 22d ST. (near Fifth Av.)

F. W. BROWER VERY ILL.

Architect Has Meningitis—His Father Died Last Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—Frederick W. Brower, an architect of New York, is very ill at his home in this city of meningitis. Last Thursday his father died in New York. The son was with him until his death and then came to Stamford. On leaving his father's house he was taken with a violent headache, and bought headache tablets.

When he reached Stamford he went to the home of his father-in-law, Belden B. Brown. After supper he took the headache tablets. Soon after he became very ill and then unconscious. He has been in a critical condition since, and to-night his physicians say that he has only a slight chance of recovering. They do not attribute the illness to the headache tablets. The funeral of the elder Mr. Brower took place yesterday.

HAS $100,000 TOO MUCH.

Town of Hyde Park Discovers an Unsuspected Balance.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Jan. 10.—The Board of Selectmen of this town, through an examination of the Treasurer's books and the town accounts, have reached the conclusion that the town has over $100,000 more to its credit than it ought to have. This discovery was made by Chairman Edwin C. Jenney of the board.

Experts are going over the books to ascertain the actual amount of the excess, and also its source. It is believed that it has accrued during the past twenty years from unexpended balances, principally from taxes which have been uniformly high, and yielded more revenues than were needed to meet the appropriations.

Sensitive To a Degree

are the air passages, and it is well to use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar early in the cough and cold attack. It's a pleasant cure. Sold by druggists.

Semi-Annual SALE. $8.50

For Men's Overcoats and Suits that were $12.50 & $15

Get the Habit. Go to Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., near 14th
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On JANUARY 14th the true story of the mysterious Ku Klux Klan, which destroyed Reconstruction, will appear in Thomas Dixon's great novel, "The Clansman." At all booksellers. Illustrated, $1.50.

On same day first number of "The Garden Magazine." 10c. a copy; $1 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133-137 E. 16th St., New York.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street
CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS
during January offers tempting bargains
SOME BOOKS AT COST AND SOME BELOW COST
DODD, MEAD & CO.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE, WEST
Those contemplating the Southern Trip will find shirts of
Harrow Flannel
(Unshrinkable)
Indispensable for wear *en route*.
Price $5.50.

BARGAINS in Genuine CUT GLASS before STOCK TAKING.
C. DORFLINGER & SONS,
3 & 5 West 19th St. and 36 Murray St.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.
Louis & Gorgon

OVERCERTIFIED CHECKS EVERY DAY, SAID MUNROE

Spear's Tale of City Bank's Daily $60,000 Arrangement.

LOOMIS SILENT THIS TIME

That Check Cycle Again—Broker Mitchell Says A. B. Leach Made Berth for Young Relative.

Explanation of the $60,000 unsecured notes of Munroe & Munroe which the National City Bank accepted daily for some time before the failure of the brokers, who were managers of the Montreal and Boston syndicate, in which A. G. Loomis, Second Vice President of the National City Bank, was the leading spirit, came yesterday when Cameron Spear of F. P. Ward & Co. was under examination by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Munroe creditors.

Mr. Untermyer had asked Spear what he knew of the relations between Munroe & Munroe and the City Bank in the Montreal and Boston matter. Spear said that George Munroe told him early in the Fall that Mr. Loomis, Second Vice President, was Treasurer of the syndicate.

"Did Munroe tell you anything about the moneys that the firm got from the bank?" Mr. Untermyer demanded. "He said that we had the bank's support."

"But what in detail?" "He said that Loomis, who was the Vice President of the bank, would assist us."

"But had you any right to infer from that that the bank was going to aid the Montreal and Boston project?" "No," Spear replied; and then he added: "But Munroe told me two weeks before the failure that he had arranged at the bank for overcertification to the extent of $60,000 daily."

"With whom?" queried Mr. Untermyer. "He didn't say."

This testimony of Spear was the biggest bomb that had been exploded in any of the court proceedings so far. The story of eight unsecured notes for $60,000 each put into the National City Bank each business morning for eight days before the failure by Munroe & Munroe, and taken up every afternoon before the market closed, was developed from an examination of the papers of the suspended firm and confirmed by Mr. Loomis, who said that relations between the brokers and his bank were perfectly satisfactory and in the regular run of business. Since that time other officers of the bank, notably Mr. Whitson, the Third Vice President, have repeated the statement, Mr. Whitson adding that the bank knew that if the Munroes did not make the notes good somebody else would do so.

LOOMIS WOULDN'T TALK.

Yesterday there came no more explanation from the National City Bank. Mr. Loomis, for whom cards had been refused in the bank's outer office, was met in the hallway and informed of the charge that Spear, under oath, had made. Mr. Loomis said that he had no comment or explanation to make. President James Stillman of the bank was also inaccessible, and Mr. Whitson and other junior officers had stopped talking.

Munroe & Munroe, as brokers and managers of the Montreal and Boston syndicate, traded in about 100,000 shares of the stock every day on a capital of approximately $1,000. Evidence exists among the Munroe papers that the firm's checks were certified for amounts running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, these checks being used to pay for the stock that the syndicate managers ordered bought in their efforts to "support" the price. The Munroes deposited every day the checks they received from J. S. Bache & Co. and the other firms through whom the stock was sold, having meanwhile a credit balance of $60,000 in the City Bank from the proceeds of the daily note in addition to whatever standing account they may have maintained.

The office of the United States District Attorney was not prepared yesterday to make any announcement of its course, in view of Spear's testimony. From other sources in touch with Government procedure it was learned that steps toward the prosecution of a National bank on a charge of violating the Federal statute which prohibits overcertification or the statute which makes it also an offense to evade the law against overcertification by a subterfuge would have to be taken by the United States District Attorney, acting, presumably, upon instructions from Washington.

In his testimony yesterday Spear told something more of the other side of the check cycle, on which he passed out stock from Munroe to the firms who were to sell it to the buying brokers. He said that out of a total of $1,590,574.99 of stock which he was charged on Munroe's books with having handled from Nov. 12 to Dec. 7 $1,490,199.97 was sold through Bache & Co.

GOT BACHE'S CHECKS.

"What was your daily routine in peddling out that stock?" Mr. Untermyer asked. Spear said that he didn't know that he had any daily routine.

"Don't you know that on every day except Saturdays and Sundays between the dates mentioned you would go to Munroe and get a bundle of stock, take it to Bache, get Bache's check, and take that back to Munroe?" "I suppose that I did that on most of the days."

"Was there any day when you didn't?" "I can't name any now."

Mr. Untermyer asked Spear to explain why it was that when, according to his former testimony, Ward & Co. bought stock outright from Munroe & Munroe for $1 a share, Ward & Co. at the same time furnished to the Munroes daily itemized statements of the number of shares of this one-dollar stock that they had sold in their turn for about $3.50.

Spear didn't know any reason except that the Munroes had asked him to do this. F. P. Ward, of Ward & Co., was put on the stand at the close of the hearing and promised to have the Pittsburg books of the firm in court on Friday.

At to-morrow's session W. E. Mitchell, a broker who was to handle some of the Montreal and Boston stock, will testify. Mr. Mitchell had as his partner at the time a young man named Shaw, a relative of A. B. Leach, of Farson, Leach & Co., also a syndicate member. Mr. Mitchell's explanation of his partnership is that Mr. Leach told him that the commissions on the sale of Montreal and Boston would be so large that he wanted young Mr. Shaw cared for if Mitchell were to get any of the business.

The amended petition in bankruptcy against Munroe & Munroe, filed by John M. Shaw & Co., Donald Gordon & Co., and Seneca D. Brown & Co., creditors on the original petition, was made public in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday.

The amended petition is to the effect that on Dec. 7 the firm, being indebted to the National City Bank, paid to the bank $60,000, that at the time of the payment the firm was insolvent and was refusing payment to its other creditors, and that payment was made to prefer the bank over other creditors of the firm.

On Dec. 7 the firm transferred and delivered to Quincy Ward Boese 136,863 shares of stock of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, worth then $460,000. It is alleged that the transfer was made to hinder, delay, and defraud the creditors of the firm, and to place the property of the firm, to the extent of this transfer, beyond the reach of creditors.

MORE LAWSON TELEGRAMS.

Warns Wall Street to Look Out for More Frenzy Soon.

A series of telegrams dated at Boston Jan. 10, and signed "Thomas W. Lawson," were received yesterday at the office of THE TIMES. The first one read as follows:

"A word—a deliberate, earnest word—to Wall Street: You are going to have good cause for a frenzy or two shortly, and it will be a real frenzy. This is simply a word of warning, so when it comes don't 'cuss' me for it. You will, any way, but I am getting on record that you had plenty of opportunity and time to get on dry land."

The second dispatch prophesied that Copper would declare a 1 per cent. regular dividend and an extra one, the plans being to have the checks in the mail as soon as it was declared, to prevent injunctions. In the third Mr. Lawson paid his compliments to the National City Bank and promised to have things to say later about that institution's doings.

The "Blending" of whiskeys is the open door to adulterations and deception. The

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

is an absolutely PURE whiskey that cannot be "doctored." Different from all others by reason of its maintained purity for nearly 125 years.

ALL CONDEMN PARSONS' BRONX SUBWAY PLANS

The Sentiment Against Digging Under Park Unanimous.

ELEVATED EXTENSION FIGHT

Bronx Dwellers Against It, but May Have to Come to It—Conference at City Club.

William Barclay Parsons's plans for an extension of the Subway through Bronx Park were unanimously opposed yesterday afternoon by representatives of various organizations in the Bronx at a meeting held in the "Red Room" of the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street. The meeting was one of unusual spirit, however, because, after it was evident that every person present was opposed to plans for using the park for the Subway, there was a division of opinion as to the extension of the elevated system through the Bronx.

This was due to the feeling of many of the residents that the extension of the rapid transit for the development of the Bronx could not wait for tunneling or open cuts, but for the time being must depend on the cheaper elevated roads that could be rapidly built. But others railed against the "ugly" structures, declaring that it would be cheaper in the long run to tunnel and make the work complete. Lawrence Veilher was Chairman of the meeting. In calling it to order he said:

"The City Club is unalterably opposed to any new surface or elevated roads. Subways are an entirely different proposition. The Mayor has denied that there is any plan for any road above ground. He is evidently unaware that the present terminus of the Subway is fifty feet above ground, and that for a practical grade there would be necessary a structure above ground for one-fourth the length of the park and through its most beautiful and popular sections.

"The proposed railroad cut that Mr. Parsons would have shaded with trees would mean the removal and destruction of some of the most beautiful trees."

Gwen J. Stephens of the North Side Board of Trade said that it would be almost criminal to let the road through the park. Miss Dodge of the Women's Municipal League declared that there were too few parks for the present city, and that her society would do its utmost to save the most beautiful and natural of them all.

Dr. N. L. Britton of the Bronx Botanical Garden said that the railway was not wanted where it was not needed, and that the landing of passengers in the park close to the "Zoo" would be a positive danger to women and children because it would be so difficult to distribute them quickly. He said that the elevated road on holidays had landed as many as 6,000 people an hour, but that they had been distributed through the park by an elaborate series of paths.

E. B. Levy, representing the Van Nest estate and the Improvement League, urged that the people to the east could not use the rapid transit stations in the park without having to undertake a half hour's walk, which would deprive the road of its speed advantage and be of great danger in Winter and at night in the lonely walks. Furthermore, the Bronx River would have to be spanned with bridges at every street.

TO SWEAR OFF TAXES.

Two Hundred Persons Visit the Department Offices.

With the publication of the personal tax assessment lists yesterday came the annual rush to swear off assessments, and upward of 200 persons appeared at the Department of Taxes and Assessments to avail themselves of this privilege. More than $2,000,000 was taken from the list of assessments by their depositions.

Chief among the personal assessments sworn off yesterday was that against the personal estate of the late J. B. Bloomingdale, amounting to $750,000. The executor of the estate called on President O'Donnel of the Tax Board in the morning and assured him that the Bloomingdale estate was entirely in realty, railroad securities and the like, which are otherwise taxable, and therefore exempt from the personal property assessments. The assessment was canceled. Others who appeared before the Commissioners were assessed for comparatively small amounts, ranging from $5,000 to $25,000 each. During the entire day there was a waiting line of from ten to twenty persons, and this, it is expected, will grow from now on until April 1, at which date all swearing off ceases.

From further figures secured at the Tax Department yesterday, it appears that the formidable increases in assessments against Manhattan realty were not carried out in the Borough of the Bronx or else the total increase in the assessments of all classes would have been far above $206,300,000 shown. Some interesting increases in Manhattan, in addition to those published yesterday, include the Knickerbocker Trust Building, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The assessment against the building this year is $925,000, as against $825,000 a year ago. The assessment against the building of the Island Realty Company at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, which is entirely new, is $1,465,000. The Century Building, in Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the Waldorf, is assessed at $600,000, as against $325,000 a year ago, when the structure was in course of completion. The Tiffany Building, in Fifth Avenue, at Thirty-sixth Street, last year was assessed at $1,000,000—on the land alone. Since then the structure has been partially erected, and this year's full assessment against it is $1,300,000. The Gorham Building on the other side of the street is assessed this year at $1,000,000, as against $725,000 for 1904.

De Forest Heads Art Commission.

The Municipal Art Commission held a meeting at the City Hall yesterday and elected Robert W. de Forest President, to succeed John De Witt Warner. Mr. de Forest was appointed a member of the commission by Mayor McClellan last week in place of Mr. Warner, whose term expired.

Gomez Won't Be Cuba's President.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has published a letter declining to allow himself to be mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Gomez has frequently been mentioned as a possible candidate.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

BROKEN LOTS.

WE have provided a small harvest of opportunities for saving anywhere from $3 to $12 on the price of a Suit or Overcoat. There are special lots of Suits, Coats and Vests, light, medium and heavyweight Overcoats, in dark fabrics and well assorted sizes—all reduced in price, to clear them up.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

ATTEMPTS TO WRECK FREDERICK'S STATUE

Vandal Hangs Bag of Dynamite to Kaiser's Gift.

LABORER SNATCHES IT AWAY

Explosion Shatters Window Panes, but Does No Other Damage—Miscreant Escapes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A tall, slim man, with red hair and whiskers, tried to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great, the gift of Emperor William of Germany, at noon to-day.

The statue stands far down in the long, narrow reservation occupied by the new War College. The vandal rode down there in a hack, got out, hung a little handbag containing a big charge of dynamite to the palings of the temporary wooden fence around the statue, and drove off.

George C. Ellis, a colored man digging in the grounds, saw the man go off, leaving the bag there, and went to investigate. He had worked with dynamite, and when he opened the bag it required only a glance for him to see that there were about six inches of black, smoking fuse and three or four paper-wrapped sticks of dynamite in the bag.

He threw bag and contents out on the parade ground and ran in the opposite direction as fast as he could go. Hardly a minute later there was an explosion that broke a dozen windows in the nearby barracks. Investigation later showed that there was not enough explosive in the bag to do any serious damage.

The stranger was not out of the grounds when the explosion occurred. It is more than half a mile from the statue to the gate where the sentry was pacing up and down. The explosion attracted the attention of officers and men near the gate, but such noises are occurring every day in that part of the city, and they did not think to connect the occupant of the hack with the explosion or suppose that an attempt had been made to destroy the statue.

The stranger, as soon as he got outside the gate, stopped the hack, alighted, and hurried toward a car. The alarm was given to the police, and detectives were at once set at work to run down the culprit, but they have not found their man.

The hackman was found, and told all he could. He said that he could not say whether the man was a foreigner or not, but from his speech and appearance he believed that he was an American. He was well-dressed, in dark clothes, and had a yellow-red beard and hair. He was about five feet ten or eleven inches in height.

The man hired him at the Pennsylvania Station in Sixth Street, and directed him to drive to the statue. After he had hung the bag on the fence he said to him: "Now drive me out of here as fast as you can."

The following statement was issued at the War Department:

"The Military Secretary was advised at noon to-day that an attempt had been made to blow up the Frederick the Great Statue.

"He received the following telephone message from Washington Barracks:

"'An attempt was made just after 12 o'clock noon to-day to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great by one or two civilians not identified. A charge of explosives with lighted fuse was attached to the fence surrounding the statue, but was removed by a civilian employe before it exploded. No damage was done to the statue or property or persons. As prompt measures as possible were taken to detain the parties before they left the post, but did not succeed.'

"We have all been expecting this," said a well-known army officer to-night. "That statue of Frederick the Great was a generous and a fine gift, and the Emperor was prompted by the very highest sentiments. But it was a circumstance that runs counter to an old and deep-seated feeling of antipathy to anything royal and kingly.

"The President and his advisers, especially Secretary Root, saw that there would be a risk in setting up this statue in Washington. This feeling caused a good deal of embarrassment, I remember, when the selection of a site was under consideration. Mr. Root finally solved the difficulty by choosing a spot far down away from the more public portions of the Capital and where there would always be soldiers to give it protection.

"But to-day the man who made the attempt to destroy it was cunning and went down there just at noon, when the men at work on the new War College buildings were eating their luncheon inside the buildings. This shows that he was well acquainted with the place and the work that is going on there. I think the attempt will prove a good thing. The statue will now be guarded night and day."

By some the idea is held that the attempt was a fake proceeding. Major Sylvester, Chief of Police, said to-night that he was inclined to think that the man was seeking notoriety. However, Capt. Boardman, Chief of the Detective Bureau, thinks it was a bona fide effort to smash the statue. Army officers are also of this opinion.

Commissioner West visited the ground soon after the affair and gave it as his opinion that the explosive would not have hurt the statue much, as it made but a small hole in the ground where it went off. Some say that the man did not know how to handle his explosive, and that he had enough to have blown down a house, but, unconfined as it was in the bag, it would have done no great amount of harm.

De Pinna,
915 Broadway,
Near 21st St.
ADVANCE SALE
Boys' Wash Suits
For this Week only.
All Our Boys' Wash Suits, Sailors, Montrose and Russians,
Regular prices $5.50, $7.00 and $9.00;
All sizes to be sold at
$3.75 Each.
These are our regular De Pinna Suits, made of best imported materials.
At Our Broadway Store Only.
BROADWAY AND 21ST STREET.
De Pinna,
394 Fifth Avenue.

The **VERY BEST WHISKEY** is

OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD—MELLOW
SOLD EVERYWHERE
H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y., Sole Bottlers

We have 153 styles of suitings and overcoatings on our second floor which came to us through an importer, from the best mills in England. A most select lot of patterns. The cost of the material alone is greater than the price we ask for either suit or overcoat—**$25.**
Samples mailed free for the asking.
ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th Street.

DR. SYLVESTER A SUICIDE.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Dr. Alonzo H. Sylvester, Emperor William's American dentist, committed suicide at his home here to-day by shooting himself through the head.

The Emperor was fond of Dr. Sylvester, created him a Royal Prussian Councilor, appointed him his private dentist, and gave him many presents.

Dr. Sylvester was the pioneer American dentist in Berlin, having come here thirty years ago. He had an extraordinarily large professional income, but nevertheless had financial difficulties. Recently Dr. Sylvester had been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and for the last two or three days he had talked incoherently.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauter, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyer, dress goods; T. F. Watson, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; Miss Nola, art goods; 2 Walker Street.
Bonart, S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Bonart, clothing; Hotel Wellington.
Bank, C. & Son, Baltimore, Md.; E. Bank, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. W. Hurdley, skirts and waists; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Davis Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Davis, hosiery and gloves; E. S. Gray, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ehrnion-Kober-Halle Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. A. Halle, notions; Hotel Astor.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, silks and dress goods; 70 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.
Erie Dry Goods Company, Erie, Penn.; E. Laird, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street.
Einstein Dry Goods Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. V. Einstein, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; Miss Cox, waists; 104 Worth Street.
Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Hughes, hats; 4 Washington Place.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Normandie.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Newmeyer, hosiery and laces; J. Cohn, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spondauer, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gemmill & Burnham, Hartford, Conn.; E. F. Burnham, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Goldstein, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronick, hats; Hotel Albert.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Knoty, china and glass; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. Rosenthal, leather goods and jewelry; Hotel Breslin.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics; Hotel Astor.
Halve & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. L. Semple, underwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghampton, N. Y.; U. B. Twining, ribbons; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Hart, millinery; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. C. Harshberger, notions, laces, and millinery; 385 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Goldsmith, ladies' wear; Hotel Astor.
Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; J. Bernstein, domestics; Miss Tyrrell, ladies' and infants' wear; K. Halmon, furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street.
Hallonder, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Golden, infants' wear; Holland House.
Hotel Albert.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, silks, dress goods, and laces; Miss P. Gold, ladies' wear; Everett House.
Hurst, John E., & Coo., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hellman, dress goods; Hotel Breslin.
Jones, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Stein, hosiery and notions; 621 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Jackson, C., & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; R. Roland, dress goods and silks; Hotel Normandie.
Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Groft, upholstery goods; 500 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufmen, furnishing goods; 648 Broadway.
Kline, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Roisar, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, silks; 648 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; F. Barclay, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Marks, clothing; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; H. Gorham, dry goods; 635 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. L. Burke, ladies' wear; Miss M. E. Petit, infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Menke, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. T. Carew, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Manhattan Clothing Company, Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutzler, clothing; Hotel Albert.
May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; J. Milroy, shoes; 4 Washington Place.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Edgecomb, shoes; 4 Washington Place.
Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; L. A. Lallance, white goods; A. Naylor, furnishing goods and notions; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Breen, notions and leather goods; C. E. Towerly, dry goods; 690 Broadway; Hotel York.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. C. Waddell, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss A. Oridahl, millinery; 621 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; F. H. Smiley, furnishing goods, hosiery; and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Rosenfeld, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenfeld, night robes; Hotel Netherland.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Polster, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. Harris, boys' clothing; 874 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, leather goods; 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, notions, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 31 Bond Street; Hotel Wellington.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 31 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sutton, R. M., Company, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Robinson, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Foster, underwear and corsets; Miss Longergan, ladies' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candy; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Astor.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, hooks; G. M. Pratt, domestics; R. M. Dowell, art embroideries; W. O. Ronsley, notions; 454 Broome Street.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Gordon, dress goods; 335 Broadway; Gilsey House.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. F. Shepard, underwear; 387 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Astor.
Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Moque, shoes; 438 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. C. Boyle, corsets; Broadway and Tenth Streets; Hotel Earlington.

LEMAIRE of PARIS
The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

EVERYTHING that modern science in tobacco-growing and curing, and everything that modern methods in business can secure in cost-saving are united in producing the

Havana-American
HIGH GRADE HAVANA CIGARS

Not one feature in its production, from the planting of the tobacco in Cuba to the packing of the cigars in their boxes in Tampa can be better done.

The Havana-American Brand represents absolutely the best that Tampa, Fla., can produce today.

It is recommended to those smokers whose tastes are inclined to the highest class of Havana cigars.

SOME OF THE POPULAR SIZES AND PRICES:

DIPLOMATICOS, 2 for 25c.; box of 50 . . . $6.00
PUBLITANOS FINOS, 10c. each; box of 50 . . . $5.00
PANETELAS, 10c. each; box of 50 . . . $4.75
REGALIAS, 3 for 25c.; box of 50 . . . $4.00
PERFECTOS, 3 for 50c.; box of 25 . . . $4.00
PERFECTO ROYALES, 4 for 25c.; box of 25 . . . $3.00

It is easy to reach one of the 300 United Stores in principal cities, or we will deliver these cigars by the hundred, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of price. Remit to Flatiron Building, New York.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY
CIGARS UNITED
Stores All Over. One Always In Sight

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAPTIST TEMPLE,
Evening of Jan. 19, 1905
The Youthful Musical Wonder,
Franz Von Vecsey

Who has astonished the critics of all Europe by his amazing genius, will give a concert in Brooklyn before starting on his extended itinerary of this continent.

In accordance with the wishes of this young genius and the eminent artists who will be associated with him on his American tour, the management has secured the

WISSNER PIANOS

for their exclusive use.

It is natural that an artist in the choice of a piano for his public performances should select an instrument that will subserve his uses best, and meet all demands made upon it in the most satisfactory manner.

Finished technique, temperament and a highly wrought imagination cannot do all. Along with the wonderful digital dexterity and thorough musical training must come a perfect responsiveness, so to speak, in the artistic "make-up" of the piano.

It is only under this condition that an artist can do his best, and make his performances creditable to himself and inspiring to his audiences.

To meet this condition has been the one great aim of the Wissner house.

In support of the popularity of the Wissner Pianos with musical celebrities, it is only necessary to recall the many triumphs of past years—the numerous important tours upon which they have been used, both in connection with orchestra and in recital work.

Many of the greatest musical successes ever known in this country, artistically and financially considered, were achieved with the WISSNER PIANO as an accessory.

Are you thinking of adorning your home with a piano?
Come and hear the **Wissner tone** and get our prices and terms.

Upright Pianos

Which come to us in exchange, at marvelously low prices. These include all the best known makes in America.

$90 $100 $125 $175

New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied if Purchased.

Tuning and repairing at reasonable rates. Only experts of unquestioned ability employed.

Call and examine the popular

Imperial Piano Player,

Concededly one of the finest and most satisfactory Players in the market. $175 on easy payments.

Warerooms: 538-540 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Agency's License Revoked.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Licenses yesterday revoked the license of Frederick C. Becker, who kept an employment agency at 647 Third Avenue under title of the Greater New York Employment Bureau. Complaints against Becker charged that he collected fees under pretense of getting places for applicants when no vacancies existed.

AUTOMOBILE SALON OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY

Gayly Dressed Throng at First View of Foreign Cars.

DIPLOMATS ATTEND THE SHOW

Prominent Automobilists and Belgian Ambassador Make Addresses in Herald Square Exhibition Hall.

Society turned out in royal numbers last night in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, to do honor and obeisance to the automobile. The occasion was the formal opening of the first Importers' Automobile Salon ever held in this country, and as all the cars in this show, which will be continued for two weeks, are of foreign manufacture, it was eminently fitting that something of foreign show methods should also be visible in the exhibition.

This was true, for not only did the gayety of the crowd, combined with the evening dresses and sparkling jewels of the women, smack decidedly of Paris, as one of the importers who has lately returned from the great show there remarked, but in respect to decorations no less than in the elaborate display of machines, the best features were duplicated of the big French show that closed last month.

Competition, which always brings out the best that is in anything good demonstrated very clearly to those who have never seen any motor car exhibits save those in this country what that principle can do in the case of such exhibits. Instead of giving the trade the preference on the first night, as has often been the case with former industrial exhibits, the social element was made supreme, and, with the addition of one foreign Ambassador and a number of lesser but highly important officials from the nations of Europe, an element of curiosity was added to the inanimate wonders of the show itself, that contributed in packing the well-dressed throgn so closely around the platform that several policemen had to be called upon to clear the passageway for the visiting guests to reach their seats.

About fifteen minutes before the exercises began, all the electric lights in the centre of the vast hall went out. This gave a subdued light to the hall, which had a peculiar quieting effect upon the hubbub of the well-dressed throng, and it caused a well-defined wave of wonderment to circulate through the expectant watchers as to what surprise might next be in store.

In the absence of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who had been expected to preside, ex-President Winthrop E. Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America advanced to the front of the platform, and raising his voice to its highest pitch as if trying to have it penetrate through the partial gloom as well as to carry to every corner of the building, he declared the Importers' Automobile Show opened, and at his call for light upon the subject, hundreds of electric bulbs flashed out with a radiance that was reflected from the highly-polished bodies of the foreign cars. Instantly the crowd applauded.

The effect had something magically beautiful in it. The realistic panels, depicting an automobile race, the flags of the foreign nations, the streamers of white bunting festooned gracefully from the ceiling, the uniform green signs bearing the names of the exhibitors, these and many more details, but all arranged in perfect harmony, were brought out with clear-cut precision, making one of the most brilliant displays that has ever been seen in any popular exhibit held in this city.

After the flashing lights, Mr. Scarritt introduced the President of the Importers' Association, under whose auspices the show is held, Carlton E. Mabley. In a few words he recounted the growth of automobilism, saying that last year there were imported into this country 500 automobiles, which contributed in duties to the Government nearly $1,800,000.

The diplomats followed. None of the foreign representatives wore any insignia of rank or decorations, thus disappointing many fair members of the crowd who hoped to see, at least, some refulgence of the glory of Washington diplomatic life. Consequently no one knew who the representatives of royalty were until introduced, and then the knowledge was not very penetrating, for the acoustic properties of the hall were execrable, and it was fortunate that none of the speakers attempted to give voice to matters of international importance.

The Ambassador of the King of the Belgianns, Baron Moncheur, was the first diplomat to step to the front of the platform, and the elegance of his introduction caused a noticeable craning of necks to see the honored guest.

"This exhibition," he said, "will surely show Americnas more probably than they ever knew of the skill of foreign manufacturers in turning out perfect and high-class machines. It is an education for us all."

The Counsellor of the French Embassy, M. des Portes de la Fosse, followed, and in a graceful speech in French commended the excellence of the show and its similarity in many respects to the Paris exhibits.

Then came the Secretary of the German Embassy, Herr Schiller Steinwartz.

"Will he speak in German?" said a young woman, nudging her companion.

He didn't, though, but in very good English and in a clear voice, without a tremor, calmly stated that the Germans were the real inventors of the modern automobile. The French importers, if they could have talked with their ears as Mr. Scarritt says horses can, would probably have spoken visibly, if not audibly, but perfect politeness prevented any retort, and the German Secretary's statement went unchallenged.

"Yes," he added, "gasoline is thicker than water, and one of the most valued attributes of the automobile is that it makes for peace, and everything that contributes to peaceful conditions is a part of the soul of progress. The automobile industry is one of the great things of the world, and this assemblage of cars from the leading nations of Europe is a splendid illustration of what we all hope for—perpetual peace among the nations of the earth."

At these peaceful remarks no one had the temerity to ask for official proofs that the Germans invented the present high-class automobile.

Among those present were William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, Daniel Chauncey, H. McK. Twombly, Judge Dugro, Cord Meyer, R. A. C. Smith, A. Royal Phelps, Robert H. Goelet, Robert G. Roosevelt, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Emerson Brooks, John Dix, H. M. Hitchings, G. L. Parmentier, A. R. Purdington, E. R. Gallatier, Charles Baxley, F. J. Feid, William H. Arnold, William Henry Hays, James L. Breese, and H. K. Stearns.

Princeton's Baseball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Manager M. E. Griffith of Princeton's baseball team announced to-day the 1905 schedule, which includes twenty-nine games, two less than last season. The most noticeable change in the Tiger's schedule is the postponement of the Southern trip until April 21, which is three weeks later than usual. The schedule.

March 25, Trsinus at Princton; 29, New York University at Princeton.

April 1, Trinity at Princeton; 5, Dickinson at Princeton; 8, Tufts at Princeton; 12, Fordham at Princeton; 14, Andover at Andover; 15, Brown at Providence; 19, Lafayette at Princeton; 21, Walbrook Athletic Club at Baltimore; 22 and 24, Georgetown at Washington; 26, Wesleyan at Princeton; 29, Cornell at Princeton.

May 3, Brown at Princeton; 6, Pennsylvania at Philladelphia; 10, Amherst at Princeton; 13, Cornell at Ithaca; 17, Lehigh at Princeton; 19, Exeter at Exeter; 20, Harvard at Cambridge; 24, Dartmouth at Princeton; 27, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 29, Pennsylvania State at Princeton.

June 3, Yale at New Haven; 7 Bucknell at Princeton; 10, Yale at Princeton; 14, West Virginia at Princeton; 17, Yale at New York in case of tie.

Brooke Declines to be Penn's Coach.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 10.—George H. Brooke, Jr., says he cannot act as head coach of the football squad of Pennsylvania next season, because business connections it impossible to take up the duties of the position, he promises, however, to assist in coaching.

NEW AUTO CLUB ASSURED.

Members Authorize Expenditure of Half a Million for Palatial Home.

A new clubhouse combining all the latest facilities, and a garage where automobiles may be stored and repaired, if necessary, is now an assured fact for the Automobile Club of America. The report of the Board of Governors on the clubhouse plans was presented to the members of the club at a special meeting held last night in the club rooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifyt-eighth Street, and after a general discussion, which was unanimous in favor of the larger home, the members adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Governors to purchase a site and erect a suitable clubhouse and garage. They may practically spend as much money as is necessary, and order plans for such a house as they consider suitable. It is well understood, however, about what the new house will cost, for in his call for second mortgage bonds President Dave H. Morris stated that $420,000 was needed.

No particulars were given out after the meeting which was open only to members, regarding the financial outlook, but it was stated that considerably over half the required amount has been secured.

The new Building Committee that will virtually have charge of the details consists of A. R. Shattuck, Chairman; Colgate Hoyt and Dr. W. F. Wheeler. Among the members present were Col. John Jacoeb Astor, George F. Chamberlin, James L. Breese, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Commodore F. G. Bourne, Henry C. Cryder, Robert Goelet, Charles S. Towle, Alan R. Hawley, Arthur Iselin, and Jefferson Seligman.

DRAFT RULE IN BASEBALL.

Ban Johnson Makes New Proposition at National Commission Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The second day's session of the National Baseball Commission, which was held at the Laughérty Club, twenty miles below this city, began with the consideration of the changes in the National agreement desired by the National Association of Minor Leagues. The first point to come up was the increase in the price to be paid for drafting minor league players and the decreasing of the number of players to be thus taken from any one team. Ban Johnson, President of the American League, declared that he was opposed to the request of the minor leagues regarding drafted players. Instead of the plan for changing the National agreement suggested by the minor league men, Johnson offered a substitute that each club in the National and American Leagues be limited to the drafting of not more than four or five players each year. He favored 1,000 as the maximum price for drafted men.

While Johnson was presenting his plan for a compromise to the meeting, there was a warm exchange of opinions between him and President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club and Chairman of the commission, whom Johnson declared responsible for the conditions resulting from the paying of high prices for untried players.

Word was received by the commission that H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, who is threatened with pneumonia, was much better to-day.

BATTERSON WINS GOLF CUP.

Advertising Men Finish Tournament on Pinehurst Course.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 10.—In the final round of the advertising men's international tournament to-day, New Yorkers captured three of the principal cups and two of the consolation trophies. James G. Batterson defeating Paul Harrison of Montclair, N. J., 4 up and 3 to play in the final round for first cup, and in the semi-final round William C. Freeman of Montclair was disposed of by a score of 3 up and 2 to play.

As a result of the tournament a permanent organization to be known as the American Association of Advertising Interests has been formed, the purpose being to hold annual competitions. The following Board of Governors was elected: President, Frank Presbrey, New York; Vice President, William C. Freeman, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Beers, New York; A. S. Higgins, New York; W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee; J. D. Woodward, New York; M. H. Marlin, New Haven, and A. L. Thomas, Chicago.

Summary of the day's play follows:

First Division.—Semi-Finals — Paul Harrison, Montclair, beat H. W. Ormsby, Brooklyn, 6 up and 4 to play; James G. Batterson, New York, beat William C. Freeman, Montclair, 3 up and 2 to play. Final Round—Batterson beat Harrison, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation.—Semi-Finals — Frank Presbrey, New York, beat H. W. Priest, Swampscott, 4 up and 3 to play; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, beat E. E. Wilsey, New York. Final Round —Boyd beat Presbrey, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Division.—Semi-Finals—George C. Dutton, Boston, beat H. E. Crail, Englewood, 6 up and 4 to play; W. A. Niles, New Rochelle, beat W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia, 3 up and 1 to play. Final Round—Dutton beat Hotchkin, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation.—Semi-Finals — A. J. Creamer, North Conway, beat W. Smedley, Philadelphia, 3 up and 2 to play; George C. Gardener, Springfield, Mass., beat G. H. Hostetter, Pittsburg, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Creamer beat Gardener, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Division.—Semi-Finals—J. D. Plummer, Springfield, Mass., beat A. S. Brownell, New York, 1 up. (20 holes.) Dr. F. Shaver, Stamford, Conn., beat Alex McGregor, Boston, 4 up. Final Round—Plummer beat Shaver, 1 up. (19 holes.)

Consolation.—Semi-Finals—A. S. Higgins, New York, beat A. L. Thomas, Chicago, 2 up; J. A. Tedford, Rye, N. Y., beat R. R. Mamlok, New York, 1 up. Final Round—Higgins beat Tedford, 6 up and 4 to play.

Fourth Division.—Semi-Finals—M. H. Marlin, New Haven, beat S. L. Allen, Morristown, N. J., 5 up and 4 to play; C. C. Vernam, New York, beat H. W. Smedley, Philadelphia, 3 up and 1 to play. Final Round—Vernam beat Marlin, 1 up.

Consolation.—Semi-Finals—R. W. Carter, Meriden, Conn., beat R. D. Whiting, New York, 2 up; James McCutcheon, New York, beat J. D. Woodward, New York, 2 up. Final Round —McCutcheon beat Carter, 4 up and 3 to play.

Fifth Division.—Semi-Finals—C. H. Eddy, New York, beat A. N. Erikson, Plainfield, N. J., 2 up and 1 to play; S. B. Ayres, White Plains, N. Y., beat G. H. Olding, Long Island, 3 up and 2 to play. Final Round—Eddy beat Ayres, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation.—Semi-Finals—W. S. L. Hawkins, Springfield, Mass., beat R. S. Peale, New York, 4 up and 2 to play; M. B. Byrnes, New York, beat J. H. Hawley, New York, by default. Final Round—Hawkins beat Byrnes, 3 up and 2 to play.

ICE YACHTS UP IN THE AIR.

Heavy Wind Plays Pranks with Racers on the Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The ice yachts of the North Shrewsbury Club were again the centre of attraction here to-day, because of the race for the third class challenge pennant. Six of the fastest yachts of the fleet competed for the prize, namely: Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, T. H. Grant's Tryo, George J. Gillig's Wizard, Newton Doremus's Atalanta, Ivy Hance's Northwest, and William White's Mistral. There was plenty of wind, and it came in frigid blasts from the northwest. Though the boats were reefed and they carried heavy ballast on their runner planks, they lifted frequently, and some of them were up in the air the greater part of the time. At times the wind would strike the light yachts with sufficient force to whirl them completely around.

The Georgie had one of these whirling streaks while she was rounding the home stake the first time and when the yacht was in the lead. Before she got under way again the Tyro and Wizard passed her, and Irwin's yacht could not do better than finish third. On the third lap the Mistral split the forward part of her keel and had to withdraw. The Atlanta quit on her next round. The Tyro was an easy winner, sailing the two and a half mile triangle five times in 28:39. The Wizard was 1:03 behind the Tyro, and the Georgie was twenty-six seconds behind the Wizard. The time of Northwest was 31:04.

The winner was sailed by Garrett Morford, son of Commodore Morford, and the Wizard was sailed by Henry Chadwick. Capt. Irwin handled his own yacht, and the Northwest was also sailed by her owner.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 10.—Fourth-class boats of the South Shrewsbury Club sailed a race over the ten-mile course to-day. Four yachts started and but two finished. Capt. J. W. Edwards, who sails Commodore Moore's Mildred, won the race with Elva, which made the ten miles in 31:45. The Woodwasp, owned by Frank S. Curtis, finished second in 36:23. M. L. Campbell's Rumson quit after the second round, while William Pontius's High Ball held to the ice until the third lap was finished. The yachts were in the air most of the time. The races will be sailed by the South Shrewsbury Club to-morrow. On Thursday, both the North and South Clubs will hold a series of races. The Wentz Cup will be one of the attractions.

Jesuit College in Cuba Burned.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The college of the Jesuit Fathers at Cienfuegos has been destroyed by fire. Several firemen were injured, one of them having to undrgo the amputation of a foot. The loss is $60,000. There was no insurance.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Day.
E. W. Grove
on every box. 25c.

N. Y. A. C. FLOURISHING; ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Reports of the Committees Presented at the Annual Meeting.

TO IMPROVE TRAVERS ISLAND

The Athletes of the Club Secured the World's Championship in Track and Field Sports.

Unanimity of purpose and thought was expressed last night by the members of the New York Athletic Club at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the organization. Such meetings are often characterized by the bitter rivalry of two factions, but the ocasion last night partook more of the aspect of gettting together to ratify the ticket presented to the club members for election and setting the seal of approval upon the reports of the various committees for the way in which the affairs under the Mercury Foot emblem had been conducted during the past year. Such concord and harmony prevailed that not more than 150 members actually participated in the voting. These, however, voiced to a T the sentiments of the club's membership of more than 3,000, and it brought to an early close the meeting held in the clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.

John R. Van Wormer was re-elected for the office of President, which called forth a great amount of enthusiasm. He outlined the improvements which the club is making, especially at Travers Island, where it is intended to expend $125,000. Several years will be required for the work, but the track and field facilities will be increased, a new country house of spacious proportions erected, and other innovations which Mr. Van Wormer predicted would make the New York Athletic Club the peer of any similar organization in the world. He also spoke of the six-track electric road which was being built by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which would make the time to Travers Island fifteen minutes, with with the superior service promised the most accessible athletic track in this country.

The following is the ticket presented by the Nominating Committee and elected without a dissenting vote:

President—John R. Van Wormer; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill; Governors for two years—Mortimer Bishop, James Ross Curran, R. H. Goffe, Jr., Robert C. Kammercr, George W. Kuhlke, Martin S. Paine, Frederic J. Wells, and Gilson Whitson.

Athletic Captain Charles H. Sherrill made his report, which was interrupted by frequent applause. That the club had won the Olympic championships at the St. Louis Exposition and for the third successive year had broken the club's record for points won seemed particularly pleasing to the members. He said in part:

"At the third renewal of the Olympic Championships (held this Summer at the St. Louis Exposition) not only did we, by winning the world's championships in track and field sports, repeat our victory achieved at the second renewal of those sports (held four years ago at the Paris Exposition,) but also the wearers of our emblem won the most points in the Olympic swimming championships as well as in the Olympic bicycle championships, a triple crown of which the club may well feel proud. The chief innovation during the past year in our athletic policy has been the giving of a set of games in the Madison Square Garden, on the evening of March 8. On that occasion our success was so great from every standpoint that it has been decided to again hold a set of games at the Madison Square Garden March 14, 1905."

At St. Louis, Harry L. Hillman, Jr., won the 200-meter hurdle, 400-meter hurdle, and the 400-meter run; S. S. Jones won the running high jump; Ray C. Eyory won the standing high, standing broad, and standing high jumps. The New York athletic team, P. H. Pilgrim, H. V. Valentine, G. B. Underwood, A. L. Newton, and D. C. Munson, won the four-mile international team race. Marcus L. Hurley, the bicycle racer, won the quarter-mile, one-third mile, half mile, one mile world's championship, and French championship. Five of the Amateur Athletic Union championships on track and field were won by H. V. Valentine, H. L. Gardiner, D. C. Munson, A. Grant, and S. S. Jones. The major portion of the Metropolitan Association championships, for both seniors and juniors, were also annexed by wearers of the Mercury Foot emblem.

In all, the athletes of the club competing in various meetings, won the remarkable total of 19 first places, 208 second, and 214 third. The list of titles held by representatives of the club includes World's Olympic Swimming Championship, Metropolitan Swimming Championship, American Figure Skating Championship, Metropolitan Skating Championship, Canadian Swimming Championship, Canadian Amateur Athletic Championship, and American Fencing Championship, with foils, dueling swords, and sabres. The records of the first ten, out of a list of ninety-eight, point winners follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
M. L. Hurley, bicyclist	35	11	6	214
C. M. Daniels, swimmer	27	5	4	134
L. B. Goodwin, swimmer	15	11	2	116
J. A. Ruddy, swimmer	17	6	5	108
L. de B. Handley, swimmer	15	7	7	103
P. J. Kearney, skater	12	6	8	86
S. S. Jones, high jumper	14	2	3	79
G. W. Van Cleef, swimmer	10	6	7	75
P. H. Pilgrim, runner	9	6	8	71
H. L. Hillman, Jr., runner	11	4	2	69

As Chairman of the Athletic Committee R. H. Goffe, Jr., reported that he had a surplus on hand out of the usual $25,000 appropriated for athletic expenses. The cost for the year had only reached the sum of $23,673.63. Of this amount $14,018.79 was for salaries of instructors and attendants and for extra help at Travers Island, and only $9,627.84 for actual expenses of teams and crews.

The financial statement of the club submitted by Treasurer Charles E. Goodhue, and which had previously been approved by the Auditing Committee, showed the assets of the organization to be $1,570,011.14, with outstanding obligations of $888,032.47, being an increase in the assets for this year of $45,510.04. The amount received for dues and initiation was $237,988. The expenditures for 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by $18,019. The interest charge to the club is being reduced, however, at the rate of $2,000 per year.

The two amendments were also passed upon favorably. One increases the athletic membership from 100 to 150, and the other admits junior members at the age of fifteen years, a year earlier than formerly, and limits them at nineteen years of age.

Altogether the affairs of the club were shown to be in a most prosperous condition both from an athletic and financial point of view.

Princeton Won Basket Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Princeton University basket ball team defeated Swarthmore this afternoon in a rough game by the score 37 to 10. Both teams showed poor form, resulting from lack of practice during the Christmas vacation. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Swarthmore.
Ely	Forward	Palmer
Kahler, McLean	Forward	Heed
Clark, Hooks	Centre	Clement
Vanderbilt	Guard	Sensenderfer
Trone	Guard	Sinclair, Vernon

Goals from field—Clark, 4; Ely, 3; Vanderbilt, 3; Trone, 4; McLean, 3; Heed, 3; Clement, the air most of the time. Three races will be sailed by the South Shrewsbury Club to-morrow. On Thursday, both the North and South Clubs will hold a series of races. The Wentz Cup will be one of the attractions.

3; Sensenderfer, Vernon. Goals from fouls—Sensenderfer, 4; Heed, 3; Ely, 2; Clark. Official—Mr. Stratton, Trenton; timekeeper—Mr. Robinson. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Thousands of Dollars worth of Woolens Reduced
25% to 33⅓%
To close out the entire stock of seasonable fabrics, comprising the largest and most complete stock of
Imported Cloths
The first and only sale of high-class tailoring cloths of the year.
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
119 & 121 Nassau St.

CORUSCATE LEADS FIELD.

Filly Wins Special Event at New Orleans as She Pleased.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—This was "Ladies' Day" at the Crescent City Jockey Club track, and hardly a man presumed to take a seat in the grand stand. The feature event of the races was the handicap at one mile, with Coruscate as the favorite. Jockey Martin let Coruscate go to the front after the first half mile, and after that it was only a question of how far she would win. Monaco Maid was second, but she had to do her best to hold Katie Powers safe. The victory of Tracy in the long-distance race was due more to the good management of Jockey Nicol than to the horse himself. Optional was the only beaten favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Won by Monte, 115 pounds, (McIntyre,) 3 to 5; Ascot Belle, 110, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, second; Flight, 100, (J. Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Mr. Jack, Omealca, Long Days, Siddon, Clique, Lamplight, and Flying Fire also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Lieutenant Rice, 102 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 15 to 1; Norwood Ohio, 99, (R. Johnson,) 7 to 1, second; Little Jack Horner, 111, (Schilling,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Hakim, Optional, Caterpillar, Sadducee, Onyx II., Jungle Imp, and Kilts also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Kittie Platt, 97 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 3 to 5; Spouter Lake, 106½, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1, second; Miss Betty, 103, (L. Williams,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Moorish Damsel, Alinda, Rose Williams, Keoghs, Jelen, Martha Celia, Legation, and Ricordo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Won by Coruscate, 106½ pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 5; Monaco Maid, 90, (Aubuchon,) 2 to 1, second; Katie Powers, 90, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 1-5. Falernian and Lady Fonse also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and five furlongs. —Won by Tracy, 103 pounds, (Nicol,) 14 to 5; Lord Tennyson, 94, (Rice,) 7 to 1, second; Cataline, 98, (C. Harris, 7 to 2, third. Time—2:49 4-5. Scortic, Hand spinner, Lee King, Royal Arms, Jim Tyrrell, The Way, Pompey, Caryota, and Mumur also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. —Won by Montesank, 118 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 5; Knowles, 101, (Livingston,) 6 to 1, second; Annora J., 98, (J. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:48 2-5. Rachel Ward, Arab, Auramaster, Ojibwa, Bountiful, St. Blue, The Hebrew, and Belle of Portland also ran.

All Favorites Beaten at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 10.—Not a favorite won at the Oakland track to-day. Greenfield rode two winners and was second once. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Prickles, 108 pounds, (Bonner,) 6 to 1; Princess Wheeler, 106, (Jones,) 7 to 5, second; Macene, 106, (Anderson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Elba, Nika, Pearl Waters, Lady Red Head, Julia South, Lucreece, and Morita also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs.—Won by Melar, 101 pounds, (Clark,) 6 to 1; Del Carina, 104, (Greenfield,) 3 to 5, second; Fay Templeton, 105, (Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Time —1:10. San Jose, Entre Nous, Royal Sweepstakes, Smilax, and Saccharate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Lady Kent, 102 pounds, (Greenfield,) 7 to 2; Dr. Sherman, 109, (Davis,) 5 to 1, second; Albemarle, 114, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15⅘. Berendos, Royal White, J. H. Bennett, Profitable, The Hawaiian, and Box Elder also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and One-Half Furlongs, Handicap—Won by Venator, 112, (Travers,) 3 to 1; Martinmas, 112, (Kunz,) 7 to 5, second; Sea Voyage, 85, (Taylor,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:21⅘. Bombardier, Judge, Romaine, and Gateway also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One Mile—Won by Barney Dreyfuss, 98, (Chandler,) 9 to 2; Major Tenny, 106, (Kelly,) 3 to 1, second; Isabellita, 109, (Jones,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅘. Step Around, Scotch Lad, Mr. Farnum, El Moro, Bob Palmer, Cracko, and Jack Hobart also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One Mile and Three-Sixteenths—Won by Sillicho, 96, (Greenfield,) 5 to 1, second; Modicum, 99, (Fountain,) 5 to 2, to 1; Little Wally, 103, (Davis,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:00⅘. Byronerdale and Flying Torpedo also ran.

Results at Ascot Park.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10.—Short-priced horses were bowled over with a regularity that was startling to the form players at Ascot Park today. The weather was cloudy and the track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Short course, steeplechase handicap. Won by Cazador, 165 pounds, (Tully,) 2 to 1; Ed Lanigan, 139, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, second; Lanark, 130, (Bernhardt,) 6 to 1, third. Time—3:15. Jim Bozeman, Autumn Time, Decimo, and Efca also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Cloche d'Or, 105, (Fitzgerald,) 7 to 1; Dorice, 102, (Herbert,) 8 to 1, second; Great Mogul, 104, (Tullet,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Lookaway, Lady Rowell, Albert Enright, Lem Reed, Exapo, Alamanzor, Sugden, Frangible, Scula, Constable, and John Hughes also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Tim Payne, 97 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 2; Judge Denton, 97, (H. Smith,) 2 to 1, second; Blue Coat, 97, (Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Belle Kinney, Tim Hurst, and Los Angelenor also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Emperor of India, 92 pounds, (Miller,) 16 to 5; Fossil, 107, (Fuller,) 9 to 10, second; Kenilworth, 109, (Herbert,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Sails and Sandalwood also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Slauson course. Won by Buchanan, 90 pounds, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1; Agnes Mack, 105, (Lynch,) 5 to 1, second; Effervescence, 96, (Fitzgerald,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11. MacFleckner, Edinborough, Bailey, and Miss Powell also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Won by Ira, 98 pounds, (Moriarity,) 13 to 1; Akela, 106, (Fuller,) 3 to 5, second; Helgerson, 100, Prince Laureata, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:57⅘. Invicta, Laureata, and Erne also ran.

Pleasure Drivers Elect Officers.

The Pleasure Drivers' Association of Brooklyn held its annual meeting at the Invincible Club of that borough last night and elected the following officers: President, Robert B. Bach; Vice President, Austin E. Allen; Treasurer, Thomas D. Waterbury; Secretary, Augustus Peverelly; Assistant Secretary, E. B. Giddings; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Washington Smith. These officials were all re-elected with the exception of Austin E. Allen, who succeeds Donald MacNeil.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

W. K., Jr., Elected by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was elected Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club last night at the annual meeting of that organization at the City Club, and after the balloting the new Commodore took the chair. Mr. Vanderbilt made a brief speech, thanking the Seawanhakas for the honor they had conferred on him.

All the officers nominated were elected with the exception of Treasurer John Hyslop, who had declined election after the ballots had been printed. Acting under the provisions of the by-laws, Mr. Hyslop placed the nomination C. Sherman Hoyt, who was elected.

A feature of the meeting was the presentation to Mr. Hyslop of a cup in commemoration of his service of twenty-two years to the club as Treasurer.

The other officers elected were:

Vice Commodore—William J. Matheson; Rear Commodore—Francis S. Hastings; Secretary—Francis G. Stewart; Treasurer—F. P. Moore.

Race Committee—Henry H. Landon, Howard C. Smith, Clinton H. Crane, Victor I. Cumnock, Francis G. Stewart.

Law Committee—Henry W. De Forest, William G. Low, Jr., W. A. W. Stewart.

Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, St. John Smith.

Long Shots in Front at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 10.—Two long shots, Locket, at 20 to 1, and Mountain Girl, at 10 to 1, were among the winners at Essex Park to-day. Only one favorite was successful. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs, for two-year-old fillies. Won by Mountain Girl, 109 pounds, (Hoffler,) 10 to 1; Favorita, 112, (Sperling,) 8 to 5, second; Gussie T., 107, (Persinger,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:38⅘. Miss Marius, Eva Jane, Lavenia True, Pretty Nellie, America II., and Lady Charade also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Roommate, 103 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 5 to 2; Nuptial, 106, (Cormack,) 8 to 5, second; False Entry, 100 (Hoffman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:19⅘. Miss Anthony, I. Samelson, Winifred Norwood, Henry Lyons, and Regea also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and half furlongs. Won by Benton, 106 pounds, (Higgins,) 5 to 2; Maggie Leeber, 102, (Fisher,) even, second; Nepenthe, 95, (Wenrick,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Pocasset, Voltaic, Suarrow, All Scarlet, Amorous, and MissGunn also ran.

FOURTH RACE. Six furlongs. Won by Mimon, 108 pounds, (Sperling,) 8 to 5; Cornwall, 111, (Feicht,) 15 to 1, second; King Raine, 106, (J. Walsh,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:18⅘. St. Juvenal, Velasquez, and Nervator also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Won by Ethics, 105 pounds, (J. Cochran,) 3 to 1; Little Elkin, 97, (McLaughlin,) 6 to 1, second; Swift Wing, 97, (Fisher,) even, third. Time—2:09. Excentra, Hucena, Barney Burk, and Santa Teresa also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs.—Won by Locket, 106 pounds, (Hoffman,) 20 to 1; Alabarch, 108, (Gisbourne,) even, second; Moorhen, 103, (Fisher,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:20⅘. Pennant, Iole, Onanetta, Crescerton, and Maverick also ran.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Home Life Insurance Company
GEORGE E. IDE, President
256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
JANUARY 1ST, 1905

ASSETS

*Bonds and Mortgages	$4,735,220.19
Bonds and Stocks (market value)	7,852,107.49
Real Estate	1,731,033.76
Collateral Loans	12,750.00
Loans to policy-holders	1,551,511.78
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	282,290.08
Interest and Rents due and accrued	122,636.38
Renewal Premiums in transit and Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	268,630.79
Total Admitted Assets	$16,606,229.07

LIABILITIES

Policy reserve at 3, 3½, and 4 per cent. int	$15,783,512.00
Present value of all Dividend-Endowment Accumulations (Deferred Dividends)	1,290,038.00
Total as per certificate of N. Y. Insurance Dept.	$15,073,548.00
All other policy liabilities	170,365.51
Fund voluntarily set aside to meet possible fluctuations in the price of securities, &c.	228,211.31
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies	1,134,104.25
Total Liabilities	$16,606,229.07

*Of the Mortgage Loans of the Company 87 per cent. is on property located in New York City, 72 per cent. is guaranteed as to principal and interest, and all are on a basis not exceeding 60 per cent. of a conservative valuation.

INCOME IN 1904

Premiums: New	$725,997.69	
Premiums: Renewals	2,312,034.92	
		$3,038,032.61
Interest, Rents		684,647.85
Total		$3,722,680.46

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1904

Total Payments		$2,517,417.19
Including Death Claims, Matured Endowments, and Annuities	$1,158,871.29	
Dividends to Policy-holders	248,950.65	
Surrender Values	194,143.52	
Balance—Excess Income over Disbursements		1,205,263.27
Total		$3,722,680.46

NUMBER OF PAID-FOR POLICIES IN FORCE, 41,541, being an increase of 3,436
AMOUNT OF PAID-FOR INSURANCE IN FORCE, $74,892,289, being an increase of $ 5,481,707.00
RETURNED TO POLICY HOLDERS since organization, plus assets now held for their benefit $45,367,568.30

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1904

	PER CENT.		PER CENT.
Increase in Renewal Premium Income	10.23	Increase in Paid-for Insurance in Force	7.90
" " Total Premium Income	10.03	" " Deferred Dividend Fund	12.94
" " Admitted Assets	9.95	Ratio of Interest received to mean Ledger Assets	4.47
" " Policy Reserves	8.33		

BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY

PAR VALUE.		MARKET VALUE.
$110,000	United States 4% Bonds, 1925, Reg.	$143,000.00
32,000	Flatbush Sewer, 4% Bonds	31,413.33
12,000	Monmouth Co., N. J., Schl. 5% Bds., 1910..	12,630.00
10,000	Monmouth Co., N. J., Schl. 5% Bds., 1921..	11,225.00
50,000	Newark Sewer, 4% Bonds	50,750.00
100,000	A., T. & S. F. RR. Gen. Mtg. 4% Gd. Bds.	101,000.00
42,000	At. Ave. RR. Bk'

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. M'ADOO'S STATEMENT.

It is impossible for the most ardent opponent of the vicious system which tangles up politics and the police in this city not to feel a certain sympathy with the Police Commissioner in the irritation he shows in his latest communication to the public. He has undertaken a very hard job, and he does not find it getting easier as time passes. He is quite right in thinking that partisan motives are at the bottom of much of the criticism of the police force, and that there are critics also who are not partisans, but are impracticable, fussy, and often vain. He is apparently entirely confident that he is doing the best he can under existing conditions, which are complex, some of them very bad and others beyond his control, beyond even his candid discussion. No wonder that he is incensed at the condemnation visited upon him from so many different sources. Nor is it surprising that he regards the attacks as concerted and intended to influence the action of the Legislature, as well as the sentiment of the city, and resents being made the objective of assaults really meant to reach other parties.

But, after all, the question that interests the people of the city, and ought to interest Mr. McADOO, is not what are the motives of the criticism brought against the police under him, but is the criticism founded on fact. We extremely regret to say that we believe much of the criticism, and that the most damaging, is founded on fact, and on fact which should be known to the Commissioner, and is actually known to his subordinates. Practically, apparently unconsciously, Mr. McADOO admits this in his acceptance of the District Attorney as the one man who is to be relied upon among the number criticising the department. Mr. JEROME has said by far the most damaging things of all that have been published as to the police. He has in effect declared that there is more violation of law than ever before, and that the violation is permitted for corrupt reasons more extensively and shamelessly by the police in the various grades. Mr. McADOO says that he and Mr. JEROME are actuated by the same motives and that he is anxious to work with the District Attorney in closest sympathy. That is an admirable sentiment. But Mr. JEROME, with the same motives that Mr. McADOO professes, and with less opportunity to get intimate and extensive information, finds the police in a condition simply intolerable in some important regards. How does Mr. McADOO find it? What is he doing to get at the truth? What is he doing about the truth he does get? In what way is he co-operating with the District Attorney, who has recommended in public that the police should be radically reformed, or the Commissioner be removed by the Mayor, or, if the Mayor refuse, the Mayor be removed by the Governor?

Every one admits that in many ways the administration of Mayor McCLELLAN has made a good record thus far, a much better record than could have been expected. It has created a favorable public sentiment of considerable force and value. But clearly it will not do for Mr. McADOO or any one else to think that this reserve of approbation is inexhaustible and can be drawn on indefinitely to cover defects. In all candor we desire to say to the Commissioner that his department, despite the improvements he has made in some ways, and despite the confidence the people have in his own good faith and good intentions, is decidedly a weak spot in the McClellan administration. Its evils are of a sort to impress the public mind and arouse the public conscience. It is not wise and it is not right for the Commissioner to imitate—as he comes very near imitating—the tone of TWEED, "What are you going to do about it?" That is a question that was answered once, and may be answered again in like fashion, if it is pressed at an inopportune moment.

CANADA DECLINES.

It is announced from Washington that Sir WILFRID LAURIER has finally declined the suggestion that the Joint High Commission shall be reconvened to consider questions arising between this country and Canada, of which reciprocity in trade is the most important.

We shall await with much interest the publication of the correspondence on this subject. Meanwhile we can only infer that our Government did not find itself in a position to propose grounds of discussion of the reciprocity question which seemed likely to Sir WILFRID to lead to any practical result. Certainly the tone of comment by the representatives of the Administration, from Mr. LODGE down, has betrayed the fault which CANNING said characterized the Dutch as negotiators, of "giving too little and asking too much." It is the theory of the protectionists that there is but one side to a good bargain, and no profit in trade except to the seller. That is not a theory on which reciprocity negotiations are likely to succeed.

THE COURTS AND THE CANAL.

THE TIMES is a friend of the court—of all courts, Federal, State, and municipal. It practices before them, and, to the extent of its public influence in every State in the Union, counts among the forces that guide their reasoning and shape their decisions. This newspaper is therefore not only within its right but performs a public duty when it counsels that court before which its esteemed brother, ELIHU ROOT, may make application for an order restraining the State Superintendent of Public Works from letting contracts for the construction of the 1,000-ton barge canal to scrutinize with extraordinary care the grounds of the application, and to consider with an unusually open mind the grave and vital questions of public welfare and of governmental theory which this attempt to defeat the canal improvement involves. According to public report Mr. ROOT and ex-Chief Judge ANDREWS have been asked by a body calling itself the Anti-Canal Association to prepare an opinion upon the constitutionality of the act authorizing the expenditure of $101,000,000 for enlarging the canals. The application for an order to restrain the beginning of the work would naturally be an incident of this suit.

In supposed compliance with the provisions of Article VII. of the Constitution, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the canal improvement and the issue of bonds to provide the money for the same. As required by the Constitution, the matter was submitted to a vote of the people at the general election held in November, 1903, with this result:

For the canal improvement	673,010
Against the canal improvement	427,698
Majority	245,312

With the single exception of McKINLEY's plurality of 268,469 in 1896, this is the most emphatic decision ever given at the polls by the people of the State of New York upon any contested question. It became instantly controlling upon the Executive. Save upon grounds which it would be perilous and subversive of orderly constitutional procedure to ignore, that vote of the people must be controlling with the courts. For no reason except one of such gravity that it should be called fundamental, certainly for no technical reason, would any Judge or bench of Judges venture to repeal that act of the Legislature and set aside that mandate of the people. The courts will be very little likely to forget that the supreme power is vested in the people. Judges would as soon forget that they themselves are the servants of the people, appointed by them to hear and determine questions of difference that may arise and to construe laws they have ordained.

The court of original jurisdiction and the Court of Appeals will put out of their minds any consideration of public policy in respect to this expenditure which counsel may seek to import into the case. The court will, it necessarily must, resolutely decline to pass under its review any question as to which the right of the people is supreme and exclusive. Such a right was exercised in November, 1903, when the people of the State voted by nearly a quarter of a million majority that $101,000,000 of their money should be spent for the improvement of the canal. It is not within the province of the court to say that this would be an improvident use of the public funds. A Judge on the bench might individually believe that the future belongs to the railroads, that canal transportation is obsolete. He would deserve impeachment should he allow that belief to mold his judicial decision. The Supreme Court of the United States declined to express any opinion concerning the wisdom or unwisdom of Congress in declaring in the Anti-Trust act of 1890 that all restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable, is unlawful. That was a question for the political department of the Government, one with which the judiciary has nothing to do. The project of improving the Erie Canal is a question that has been much discussed by the people of this State for years. They were fully informed, their minds were made up, they decided after due deliberation to spend their money for the improvement. The conclusion they reached is not reviewable in any court—save only upon the question of the constitutionality of their action.

But, as we have said, the courts will not interpose a constitutional bar to the execution of the people's will except for reasons so compelling that any right-thinking man would hold that they had failed in their duty had they otherwise decided. There is a powerful interest opposed to the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal—the interest of the railroads. It is an interest richly equipped with money, exercising an influence second to no other of like nature, served by able and busy agents in every community in the State, and resolved to leave untried no method by which the bringing into being of a formidable rival to its transportation lines can be prevented. The source of the contemplated action would not, of course, prejudice the mind of the court; there the sole question of constitutionality is to be considered. But the people will understand very well that this attempt to baffle them in their effort to secure the immeasurable economic blessings of cheap transportation springs from no taxpayer's desire for relief, has its origin in no consideration of public welfare, but is purely selfish, interested, sordid.

SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY AND WITTE.

Whether or not Prince SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY has insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation of the place which he took with such high hopes, it is evident that he has been baffled, discouraged, and disgusted. It is equally evident that those Russians who shared his hopes partake these later sentiments.

It is clear also that the Prince and M. WITTE are by no means in sympathy. In fact, the Minister of the Interior is a Liberal, who perceives that the only hope for Russia is gradually to admit the Russian people to an increasing participation in their own government. Such an admission would of course weaken the principle of autocracy, and the Czar has made it plain that he will not allow that principle to be brought into the least question and will veto any scheme which ever so faintly challenges it. There is no reason and there never has been for describing M. WITTE as a Liberal. He was an enlightened and progressive Minister of Finance. He tried to run the Siberian Railroad as a matter of business, and to make it pay by encouraging traffic and promoting peace. In this purpose he came into collision with ALEXIEFF and the war party, and was defeated and turned out of office. But all that did not make him a Liberal in politics, and there is not the least reason for believing that he is not as thorough an Absolutist, as thorough a believer in the autocratic Government of Russia, as the Czar himself. In the recent disagreements as to whether the reforms to which the Czar consented should be given as a concession to the popular demand or simply as boons from a sovereign who granted them from his own mere will and pleasure, it seems that the Czar has chosen WITTE for his counselor and rebuffed MIRSKY, because the former was an Absolutist and the latter a Liberal. It is at all events now made plain to the Russian people that there is no hope of any real betterment of their political condition by peaceful means.

AMBASSADORS AND EMBASSIES.

The number of our representatives abroad with the rank of Ambassador is about to be increased at least by one, owing to the determination of Brazil to raise to that rank her representative at Washington. We can understand that Brazil does not relish the exclusive position of Mexico among American States in maintaining an embassy in Washington instead of a mere legation. Under our law as it stands, the appointment of an Ambassador from a foreign country raises automatically to the Ambassadorial grade our Minister in that country. This should not be so. We should reserve a margin of discretion and a basis for negotiation.

We have lately heard of a proposal by members of the American colony in Paris to buy or build an official residence for our Ambassador there. The proposal shows a laudable desire to exalt the standing of our country in France, and doubtless the proposers are perfectly able to carry it out. But it would be inconsistent, it seems to us, with the dignity of our Government to allow its Ambassador to be beholden for his official residence to the munificence of private persons. Moreover, the needs of the American Ambassador at Paris are not greater or different from those of the American Ambassadors at other capitals. It is perfectly well known that at several European capitals the American Ambassador cannot occupy a dignified or comfortable position unless he has a large private fortune and is willing to spend it freely in order to make up for the niggardliness of his Government. More than one of our Ambassadors pays more than his salary for house rent. Of course this is all wrong. The Government should buy or build embassies and legations, in addition to paying its representatives in better proportion to what foreign Governments pay theirs. And this would of itself set a standard of living for its representatives if the houses were judiciously planned, and establish a limit in each direction, preventing ostentation and extravagance on the one hand, as well as meanness and shabbiness on the other. The subject should engage the early attention of Congress.

WHY SHOULD RUSSIA WAIT?

It is inconceivable that everybody who is called in to the imperial councils in St. Petersburg is smitten with judicial blindness. Yet all the outgivings that come from St. Petersburg are characterized by that quality. The talk about not making peace until Japan is beaten clearly evinces it. For, as any rational Russian must ask himself, what real chance has Russia of beating Japan in a future not fantastically remote?

The facts are these. Russian sea power is wiped out. That is practically admitted by the reported decision to bring back the Baltic Squadron to await the preparation of another squadron which is expected to be shortly in a condition to join it. But this squadron can be but the "junk" of the Russian Navy, although on paper it consists of one battleship and four cruisers, and is declared to be in a condition to sail from Libau "at the end of January." Indeed, Admiral ROJESTVENSKY's own squadron is but the leavings of the ships which the Japanese or the Russians have destroyed in the Far East. It takes three years to build a battleship or a first-class cruiser. The "Statesman's Year Book" for 1903 announced, as the fact notoriously was, that "great additions have been made to the Russian squadron in the Pacific and China Seas, where Vladivostok and Port Arthur are the bases, practically the entire available fleet being now in the Far East." This means that Russia cannot hope to cope with Japan until she has created a new navy, which she has scarcely made a beginning of doing.

This fact in turn means that the Japanese force now before Mukden, and already very heavily reinforced, probably to the extent of 50,000 men, by the release of the victors of Port Arthur, can with perfect ease and without the slightest danger of molestation, be subsisted, supplied, and reinforced from Japan by a short sea voyage and a short railroad journey from Port Arthur and Niu-Chwang, while the Russian Army, which must take the offensive against them in order to reconquer Southern Manchuria, is supplied by one line of single-track road more thousands of miles in length than the Japanese route is hundreds. What chance does such a situation afford of regaining anything of what Russia has lost? Is there anything reasonable left for her to do, excepting to make peace now, on the basis of "as you are," lest she be forced to make peace later on a much worse basis?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New York and Chicago.

Inability to understand either how or why New Yorkers care for their city characterizes most of the people in most other parts of the country, and, because our feelings for the metropolis are somewhat different from those entertained by themselves for their own villages, towns, and cities, they commonly acquire and frequently express the grotesquely inaccurate belief that we have no "local pride" and regard New York much as a Chinaman does the United States, merely as a place for the making of money to be spent elsewhere. This mistaken notion is well illustrated in some remarks by The Chicago Post, which assails us with all the common accusations and confirms its delusion by presenting as a refreshing contrast the way the Chicago man loves his city, despite his recognition of its dirt and smoke, its rush and turmoil. "Primarily," we learn, the Chicago man "is proud of his town and unflinchingly loyal to it. He knows that he can live here in comfort, so far as climate is concerned, the year through. He knows that he will be recognized for his own worth and merit, for what he has done, and what he is trying to do. He knows that there is a whole-heartedness of community spirit which is frank and open and atmospherically infectious, and while now and then a discontented millionaire drifts away to New York or Europe, the overpowering bulk of population lives contentedly and happily, believing that there is no impediment which Chicago energy is not sure to overcome." We haven't any complaints to make of this picture, and few doubts of its accuracy in essential details, but its inapplicability to New York, so far as it is inapplicable, is due to nothing worse than the fact that New York, having passed through the stage of progress in which Chicago is now, has advanced to another and higher stage, where it is viewed by those who know it best rather in its relations to the whole country, and to not a little of the world than in its relations to themselves. We have a larger than local pride in New York, and we think none the less of it because we have come to recognize that it lacks not only rural joys, but certain other joys to be found in smaller cities. We take vacations as long as we can, and our rich people, particularly those of them who are also people of leisure, remain longer and longer every year in their country houses, but none of us, whether rich or poor, ceases to be or to call himself a New Yorker, or to feel a deep satisfaction with both the subjective and the objective effect of the use of that word. Emergence from the crowd is unquestionably more difficult here than elsewhere, and much of the criticism which New York receives presumably comes from visitors who started from home as notabilities and arrived to find themselves far from tall enough to rise above the surface. The experience is not a pleasant one, but New York has many others to offer which are very pleasant indeed.

Women on the Scaffold.

As usual, the approaching infliction of the death penalty upon a woman convicted of murder has excited protests of various kinds. Unthinking emotionalists and the people who are always looking for opportunities to demonstrate a superior sensitiveness which they may or may not possess are content to declaim excitedly over the horror of hanging or otherwise putting out of the way a Woman, and they will not take the trouble to remember that woman's now rather antiquated claim for special immunities under the law was based, and must still be based, if made, upon certain weaknesses and virtues which are quite incompatible with committing the crime of murder. And as a matter of fact, it is only when this lack is particularly obvious, when to it are joined the added indiscretions—not to say vices—of age and ugliness, that a woman is actually sent to the scaffold. Rare and exceptional are the cases when one of them walks the whole length of that dismal path, and to the cry that woman should be exempted from capital punishment the answer should be that practically she is. Using a plea for the murderess in exact contradiction to that of the sentimentalists, the feminine claimants for other rights and privileges than women now possess—they hardly could have more or greater—are declaring that no woman should die under a law which she had no hand, or no direct hand, in making. They say that if women and idiots cannot vote, women should share with idiots their legal immunities. The argument has speciousness of a sort, but it ignores the important fact that many besides idiots are deprived of the franchise, and that the deprivation does not necessarily imply mental, moral, or even physical, inferiority. Instead of protesting against equality of punishment for male and female criminals, it would be wiser for the advocates of woman suffrage to rejoice whenever that equality is enforced and to demand its enforcement whenever weak man recoils, as he so often does, from executing the man-made law. The more of offered equality they accept the more can they fairly and logically ask.

Consolation for the Quick-luncher.

Not quite everybody knows that the very dignified name of "tachyphagia" has been invented by the doctors for the very undignified habit of gobbling down food after the manner of the hastier and hungrier animals, but practically everybody does know—or fear—that this method of eating is a hygienic crime for which, sooner or later, heavy penalties will be exacted by the "little Marys" that suffer such maltreatment. There is real novelty, however, in the information, supplied by an article in The Medical Record, that tachyphagia has its equally evil converse of "bradyphagia," which is eating too slowly and with exaggerated care in chewing the food. It is, of course, much less common than the crime of gobbling and bolting, but certain overleisured people do practice it, to their great injury—thank Heaven! They are chiefly neurasthenics, it seems, who have developed a morbid fear on the subject, and overdo the act of eating slowly, to their detriment, in consequence of the chronic inanition and temporary dysphagia that may follow. The author cites two cases of his own illustrating this condition, one patient taking half an hour to drink a glass of milk, and the other requiring twenty minutes to consume half a plate of soup. The treatment consists in suitable advice, and, if necessary, in the administration of sedative drugs to allay the psychic excitement during the time of eating. It is well to learn this. Hitherto, when one of us has emptied his plate before somebody else at the table has made more than a good beginning, he has always felt a sense of guilt and reluctantly credited his slower companion with an obnoxious superiority of virtue or intelligence, but now it will be possible to charge the dilatory friend or relative—the joy will be particularly great in the case of a relative—with bradyphagia, and to prophesy for him an agonizing end if he does not reform. Thus will many a lecture be revenged in kind and many old scores be balanced.

Somewhat More Nice Than Wise.

As a means of cooling the speed fever of the automobilists, certain west side reformers have resolved that the size of the convicted scorcher's fine should be adjusted to the excess of rapidity maintained over the legal limits. The suggestion is disquieting from its very reasonableness. Of course, it is a graver offense to rush through the streets at the rate of sixty miles an hour than at that of fifty, at fifty than at forty, and so on downward, but when one remembers the vast difficulty now experienced in settling the comparatively simple question whether the legal limit has been exceeded or not—recalls the frequent interchanges of hot contradictions between reputable automobilists and confident policemen, with the resulting embarrassment of the Magisterial mind—the prospect of an attempt to discriminate between varying excesses of speed with a view to punishing each as it deserves is not at all attractive to the practical man. The west side reformers should try again, and may they have better luck next time.

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Additional Kindly Comments on This Journal's Removal.

From The Houghton (Mich.) Mining Gazette:

THE TIMES has long made it a point to emphasize the fact that it aims to be a high-class newspaper. It steers away from all evidences of yellowness. It takes very decided stands on many things, and it is often wrong, but THE TIMES has the respect of its most bitter political enemies, and the respect of all friends of newspapers who believe in encouraging honest newspaper men in their endeavors to present honest newspaper results.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES doesn't need the tallest building in the world to establish its high place in journalism.

From The Canastota Courant.

New Year's was celebrated by THE NEW YORK TIMES by moving from Park Row to its magnificent new building at Broadway and Forty-second Street. From base to top the building is the city's tallest structure, being 31 stories, with an extreme height of 476 feet. THE TIMES is a great paper in every way.

From The Kingston (N. C.) Press:

This is probably the most complete newspaper building in the world, and THE TIMES is one of the most able and popular papers published.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader.

The home of THE NEW YORK TIMES was opened on Sunday. It is the tallest structure in New York City, and in many ways is a very notable building. Its extreme height is over 476 feet. To sustain such top-heavy construction, all records in structural steel tonnage were broken.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES began Monday publication from its splendid new home and in new typographical form. THE TIMES is one of the cleanest and ablest of American newspapers, and its success gives gratifying proof that it is still possible in the United States for a paper that eschews yellow methods and adheres rigidly to dignified and legitimate journalism to achieve prosperity.

From The Salt Lake City (Utah) Herald.

The Herald congratulates THE TIMES upon its progress. It is a paper that thoroughly deserves success, for it is a clean, able, and influential journal. THE TIMES's motto, "All the news that's fit to print," is one that might be profitably followed by other newspapers.

Why Fight the Boll Weevil?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If our Southern friends should insist on burning cotton to raise the price, which I hope they will not do, I would suggest if they wish to reduce cotton production, that they ask the Government to stop importing ants from South America to destroy the boll weevil and allow the boll weevil to do its work, and then they can get a high price for what cotton they can raise. RELHAS.

New York, Jan. 7, 1905.

An Afflicted Man.

From The Detroit Free Press.

First Doctor—No, this isn't a case of St. Vitus dance.

Assistant—Then what's the matter with this man?

First Doctor—He has whizz-wagon twitch, from dodging autos.

Slang as It Is Used.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Gee! but that girl makes me hot!"

"Why?"

"Aw, giving me the frosty face that way."

"It is an awful roast, ain't it?"

"Yes, she thinks she cuts a lot of ice."

AMERICAN PROPERTY SEIZED.

State Department Investigating Action of Costa Rica.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The State Department has under examination the interference by a military force of Costa Rica with property of American citizens, who have appealed to it.

The American Banana Company, of which H. L. McConnell of Mobile, Ala., is President, secured a concession in Panama from Colombia prior to the Panama revolution. There was a boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Colombia, and the American Banana Company's property was with in the disputed territory.

The two countries referred the matter to President Loubet of the French Republic, whose decision was in favor of Colombia's contention.

When the Panama revolution occurred Costa Rica took the ground that President Loubet's decision was no longer binding. Costa Rican soldiers accordingly have taken possession of the American concession, and have stopped work on the railroad.

CURRENCY BILL DEBATED.

House Adopts Amendment Requiring Bids for Government Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Discussion of the Currency bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency occupied almost all of the time of the House today. A sudden interest in the measure seemed to develop, as was evidenced by the large membership present throughout the day.

Democratic opposition to the bill was dissipated to a large extent by the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Williams (Miss.) providing that Government deposits shall be made only a competitive bids. No final action was taken on the bill.

DECISION AGAINST BRYAN.

Bennett Letter Giving Him $50,000 Not Admitted as Evidence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—A decision adverse to the contention of William J. Bryan was given in the Superior Court to-day by Judge Silas A. Robinson, who declared that the famous sealed letter by which the late Philo S. Bennett, Mr. Bryan's personal friend, expressed a wish that Mr. Bryan should have $50,000 from his estate, could not be admitted as evidence in the case before the court.

This action was brought by Mr. Bryan, as executor, against Delia A. Bigelow and other heirs, including himself as an individual and as trustee, for construction of the will. Mr. Bryan desires a construction by which the $50,000 mentioned in the sealed letter should be paid to Mrs. Imogene Bennett, the widow, acting as trustee, and then be paid over by her to Mr. Bryan. Mrs. Bennett wants the $50,000 paid over to the residuary legatees with the rest of their inheritance.

The matter will now be taken by Mr. Bryan's counsel to the Connecticut Supreme Court on questions of law.

MAUDE ADAMS BUYS HOUSE.

It's Next Door Her Present Residence, at 22 East Forty-first Street.

Maude Adams, the actress has bought the dwelling 24 East Forty-first Street from Mrs. Emma A. Streeter. Miss Adams has owned for some time the adjoining house, No. 22, and has made it her residence when in the city.

Both dwellings are of the English basement type, but each occupies a narrow lot only 12½ feet wide. With the recent demand for new building sites on Fifth Avenue, there has also been lively buying in side streets, and real estate men say that Miss Adams's purchase giving her control of a frontage of 25 feet is a shrewd speculative move. Brokers Pease & Elliman represented her in the deal.

GREETING FROM OVER THE BRIDGE.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has occupied its new office, in Times Square, Manhattan, for several days. The men on the paper have become accustomed to their novel environment, and the vast and varied machinery necessary to the printing of a great daily has been adjusted to its place and work. The Times Building is a novelty in architecture, in construction, and in perpendicular pre-emption of ascensive space. It illustrates the capabilities of finding in the air an equivalent for room which does not exist on the ground, and in doing this it has "raised" journalism to a "height" never attained before. Though their heads are in the air, the men of THE TIMES, metaphorically speaking, keep their feet upon the ground, and daily create a journal which commands confidence, justifies pride, and illustrates excellent public service. The Eagle, which is created in the largest and roomiest newspaper building on the planet, sincerely congratulates THE TIMES upon its unique edificial achievement, and still more upon the preservation of its unchanged spirit and purpose in its changed surroundings.

No Personal Reflection on Mr. Carnegie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me a word in regard to a reference to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, made by me in a brief talk at the Samuel M. Jones memorial meeting at Cooper Union last night, and referred to in to-day's TIMES under the caption, "Crosby Raps Carnegie."

I would not be understood as speaking disparagingly of Mr. Carnegie's munificent liberality, or as wishing to detract in any way from the high esteem to which it entitles him. I do not question the purity of his motives or the sincerity of his love for his fellow men.

The distinction I sought to draw between Mayor Jones and Mr. Carnegie was that while the former saw the injustice and openly advocated the abolition of privileges which cause some men to become rich at the impoverishment of others, the latter has so far seemed content to let such enrichment go on, trusting to the liberality of the individuals so enriched to make such tardy and imperfect restitution as is possible after the overworked and underpaid producers of their wealth have ceased to need it or anything else on earth, a state of mind by no means peculiar to Mr. Carnegie.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Jan. 9, 1905.

Pertinent to Peter Piper.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Peter Piper had just picked the peck of pickled peppers.

"Reminds me, somehow," he said, "of Pennypacker preparing to punish the perverse Pennsylvania papers for printing pert and provoking pictures."

Playfully pinching Penrose, he plucked a particularly promising perquisite from the political plum tree and proceeded on his promenade.

THE POET'S PLAINT.

I never longed for anything
The way I'm longing for the Spring,
When I may to the woods repair
And thaw my fozen spirits there.
In spite of felt-lined overshoes,
Congealed is my impassioned Muse.
Once nimble Fancy, I suppose,
Is lying 'neath the chilling snows.
It rose one morn and sang aloud
Because it thought it saw a cloud
That looked like Spring; but in a trice
The cloud was dropping snow and ice.
How did my nimble Fancy flee!—
It has not yet come back to me.
How can a poet do his biz
When all his implements are friz?

CLARENCE W. RILEY.

AMERICA WARNS CHINA REGARDING CANTON LINE

Opposes Proposed Cancellation of Railroad Franchise.

COMPANY'S STOCK NOT SOLD

State Department After Inquiry Decides That the Concern Is Entitled to Its Protection.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—The State Department at Washington has telegraphed to the Chinese Government requiring that the construction of the Han-Kow—Canton Railway by the American China Development Company be considered a bona fide American enterprise.

It is hoped that this will lead to a settlement of the difficulties.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The State Department has informed the Chinese Government through Minister Chentung Liang-Cheng that it regards the Han-Kow—Canton Railway as an American corporation pure and simple, and as such entitled to the protection of this Government; also, that it would not look with favor upon the proposed cancellation of the railroad's franchise by the Chinese Government.

Not long ago the American holders of the securities of this corporation, which is operating under an American charter, began negotiations looking to the transfer of their securities to foreigners.

The Chinese Government, having granted the franchise to an American corporation, looked upon the proposed transfer of stock as a breach of faith, warranting the cancellation of the franchise of the company.

This led to a careful inquiry by the State Department into the facts, and it was found that the negotiations for the transfer had fallen through and that all the stock was to remain in American hands, whereupon Secretary Hay served notice upon the Chinese Government that the department regarded the railroad company as an American corporation.

China's action regarding the Canton-Han-Kow Railroad concession was due to the fact that the authorities at Peking found themselves, or thought they had found themselves, outwitted by the Belgian concessionaires, who obtained the right to construct the northern half of the line, from Peking to Han-Kow. It seems that these Belgians, to whom China granted the concession because she thought they represented a neutral country from which no trouble was to be expected, were really acting on behalf of France, and through France Russia.

The Belgians began by getting the concession for the northern half of the line. It was ratified in the Summer of 1898, and the following March the Chinese were astonished to discover that the shareholders of the Société Belge pour l'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, formed to build the line, were nearly all French, and, moreover, that the society claimed the right not only to build the northern half of the line but also the southern half, from Canton to Han-Kow, in case the contract with the American company then being negotiated should fall through.

China thereupon, in her agreement with the American company, took precautions which she thought would absolutely prevent the line being transferred, but the Belgians immediately endeavored to obtain control of the American concern, and it was reported that two-thirds of its shares were acquired by the Société Asiatique, representing the Belgian-French-Russian group.

The latest reports, however, show that, while the Belgians were in negotiation for these shares, their plan failed, and that the shares of the company are still held by the Americans.

CUBA RID OF YELLOW FEVER.

American Scientists Praised at Health Experts' Congress in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The feature of the formal opening to-night of the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association was the address of the President, Dr. Carlos Finlay, the yellow fever expert and Chief of the Cuban Health Department.

Dr. Finlay paid a tribute to the accomplishments and sacrifices of American experts, who have brought about the beneficent result of banishing yellow fever through the energetic application of what previously had been only theories.

The banishment of yellow fever, he said, was largely due to two commissions from Washington, the first a quarter of a century ago and the second twenty years later. The latter decisively established the true etiology of yellow fever. Its members were themselves prostrated by the disease, and one, Dr. Jesse Lazear, died a martyr to scientific zeal, permitting himself to be infected and contaminated by mosquitos. Dr. Finlay praised the work of Major Gorgas, chief health officer under Gen. Wood, who, adopting the commission's findings, succeeded within seven months in ridding Havana of her invetrate enemy.

With reference to the two cases of yellow fever last October in Santiago Province, Dr. Finlay said it was presumed that they were transmitted by mosquitos from a quarantined ship. These were the only fever cases since 1901.

Dr. Finlay was in turn praised by American sanitarians for his services to humanity in discovering the mode of yellow fever propagation.

PRIESTS' CHOIR FORMS.

One Hundred of Best Singers Preparing for Music at Services.

One hundred of the best singers out of the 600 priests in the Archdiocese of New York met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the Cathedral College Hall in order to form, at the urgent request of Archbishop Farley, the Priests' Select Choir, which shall give the entire musical portion of the church services at a priest's funeral and other such occasions.

The first rehearsal was held under the direction of Prof. Hurley of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The priests, after instruction, will encourage the singing of the Gregorian chant in their different churches and will also participate in the chanting of the "Lamentations" and the "Tenebrae" at the cathedral in the Lenten season.

MONOPOLY IN KANSAS.

Gov. Hoch, in Inaugural Address, Calls for Restrictive Legislation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—The Legislature met here to-day and after organizing heard read the message of Gov. E. W. Hoch.

Gov. Hoch, in his message, discussed the "marvelous development of the gas and oil resources of the State." "Monopoly," he said, "threatens to rob our people of the chief benefits of this great endowment and appropriate the profits to itself." He urges stringent laws to protect these industries.

Gov. Hoch said the benefits of prohibition must be admitted, and that woman suffrage has worked no ill to womanhood nor to the State, and seems to be satisfactory to the people.

WOMAN'S SALVATION LIES IN THE CLUB

Society for Political Study Proves This with Testimony.

IT SAVES MERE MAN, TOO

The Women Have to be Clubbed (Sic) to Escape Being Just Ordinary Ruffled-Brow Soothers.

"Soothing the ruffled brows of the lords of creation" is not the highest duty of woman, Mrs. Goldzier of the Society for Political Culture told her sister members at a meeting of the society yesterday afternoon. The subject for discussion for the day was a paper by Mrs. John H. Judge upon "The Clubwoman and Her Relation to the American Society Woman," but it developed into a club experience meeting, with opinions for and against club and domestic life. Only by being "clubbed" can a woman escape the inanimity of being a cook, drudge, and ruffled-brow soother, according to Mrs. Goldzier.

"That is a great mistake," said Miss Sally Morris Cory, "for my mother never belonged to a club in her life. She did not even know how to cook very well, though she always kept house. She took care of my father as long as he lived and settled up his estate after he died, and I don't know many clubwomen who could do more than that. I belonged to twenty-three clubs at one time, and my mother urged me to join them."

"There is a bachelor who is in the habit of visiting my house," said Mrs. John F. Trow, "who is always interested to get into some deep discussion. But he says that if he ever marries he shall not allow his wife"—the league said "Oh!" in expressive tones under its breath at that word "allow"—"to join a single club; he will expect her to look after her cooking and will desire her to make her own clothes. Now I am wondering if, when he wants to have one of the discussions in which he is interested, he will be willing to go to some one else's house or to his own club."

"Mrs. Judge has said that the chief ai mof every woman is to be married," said Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, "but I don't believe women are any more anxious for matrimony than the men. At any rate, there must always be some man who is willing to be married if she makes up her mind. And marriage has been absolutely the making of some poor foolish men. Of course, too, there have been cases where they have been dragged down, but I never talk of those."

Mrs. Esther Herrman made the best contribution to the club experience meeting. Mrs. Herrman is a member of more clubs than any other woman in the country and probably in the world. She said yesterday that the number had been said to be a hundred, but that it was not quite that. In addition to membership Mrs. Herrman is generous, and it is said that she has given $1,000 to most of the organizations to which she belongs. Her face, encircled with its halo of white hair, is sure to be seen in the front row of every club meeting of any importance in New York. She gave the history of her first club experience.

"'Won't you go with me, Henry, to hear a clubwoman speak?' I had said to my husband, but he refused.

"'Don't you go, Esther,' he said; 'she is not the kind of woman you ought to hear.'

"But I just kept quiet in the mouth"—Mrs. Herrman uses quaint little German expressions—"and I went. And there I saw a lovely, well-dressed woman talking the best sense I ever heard, and it was Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake."

Mrs. Philip Carpenter, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, told what club life and clubwomen had done for her; Miss Mary Hay said that society and club life were frequently one and the same thing, as could be illustrated by a woman like Mrs. Charles F. Fairbanks, wife of the Vice President-elect, a society leader, and a leader among clubwomen as well.

"Clubwomen are among the best housekeepers I have known," she continued, "and Lucy Stone of Boston, the famous suffragist, was a wonderful housekeeper."

"I was born a club baby," said Miss Teresa Barkalow, who usually furnishes the humor for the club, "and I would rather go to a club meeting than go to church. I have been brought out wonderfully by clubs. My confidence, courage, and good looks are all due to club life."

"Some women take clubs more seriously than others; than I do, for instance," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates. "I don't go to clubs to be improved. I go to meet pleasant women, and if I didn't like them I wouldn't go. It is stupid to be always improving your mind. Sorosis was the mother of clubs, yet before that there were bright women who wrote books and did other clever things. We don't as a rule get the younger women who are doing things. It is like the men's and women's press clubs, to which the real writers have not time to belong, and the members are those who play at writing."

ARREST HUNGARIAN BANKER.

American Bankers' Association Moves Against Forwarding Concern.

Bela Perenyi, Vice-President of the International Forwarding Company of Trenton, N. J., with an office at 166 East Third Street, was arrested yesterday at the instance of the American Bankers' Association, which called the attention of District Attorney Jerome to the concern. Perenyi was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer on charges of failing properly to register his business with the county authorities and with carrying on a banking business under a charter which only gave him a right to do an express business. He was held in bail of $1,000 to appear for examination to-morrow.

Perenyi's office was open as usual all day yesterday. He said last night that the prosecution was instigated by persons jealous of his success. He came here nine years ago from Hungary, has been naturalized, and carries on a business of manufacturing flags, banners, and badges in connection with the "International Forwarding Company," of which an American, Walter H. Rickey, is President.

CEMETERY NEGLECT DENIED.

Holy Cross Officials Answer Charges of Taxpayers' Committee.

The officials of the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Brooklyn, were greatly exercised yesterday over some severe criticism passed by the East Flatbush Taxpayers' Association upon conditions prevailing in the burial place. The association is strongly opposing efforts which are being made to secure the consent of the authorities to an extension of the boundaries of the cemetery. The property owners declare that if the cemetery is enlarged it will be hurtful to the district.

A committee of the association visited the cemetery on Sunday to investigate conditions there and reported to the organization at a meeting on Monday night. The committee alleged in its report that conditions in the cemetery were not as they ought to be. Superintendent Gawne of the cemetery said that if there was any appearance of neglect in the cemetery it was because the snow and ice had prevented the employes from keeping the place in the usual good order.

ISAAK W. RAGS, DOG.

T. Jones, Sailorman, Tells of the Navy Yard Fisher.

The battleship Massachusetts was floated out of dry dock at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn yesterday. Shortly afterward there came out of the pumped-out dock a little, lanky dog. A little fish dangled in his teeth. The dog was Rags, the canine Isaak Walton of the marine guard.

"Where away, Sir? Didn't hear bout Rags, our dog that fishes?" said "Toddy" Jones, able sailorman, to the inquisitive visitor. "Wallop me, yer pilot house ain't got all the charts this cruise. Why, there are more real live fish in a dry dock when it is pumped out than there are in them here harbor craft that go out with a cargo of landlubbers and come back with all the ballast in their foretops. Them fish get shanghaied in the undertow when the dry dock is opened, and when she is pumped out and all closed they are left marooned on the bottom. This dog, he just goes down and gets 'em.

"Rags is all right. He's low in the freeboard, 'bout a foot of draught, and three feet in length, and his armor plate he must have swiped by jumping in a glue pot and then rolling in a rag yard. But he's cute. He got a job here on his face two years ago from the marine guard. And that dog can laugh, mister—leastways he never stopped since he run afoul of Government rations. He goes around the yard every time a picket is posted and sees them marines do their duty.

"When he was piped off that the Massy was being floated that dog full steams down to the dock. He shinnies down the steps leading to the bottom and takes an observation between the keel blocks. Then he tooted his siren.

"Quick as falling off a yard Rags dove his bow in 'tween the keel blocks. Up he comes with a four-inch feller in his teeth. He flung it contemptuous like on the dry floor. Then he dove again and flung a six-inch feller. Mister, he put six of them in a row, and then he just turns around and whacks them dead with his tail. Sure, he's a great dog. All the seacops will have fish for supper. Want an affidavy?"

FOR UNITED ART BUILDING.

Fine Arts Federation Favors It and Lays Plans.

At a meeting of the Fine Arts Federation of New York, held Monday night, a sub-committee reported on the project of a united fine arts building. The committee, reporting favorably, deemed it wisest to have the National Academy of Design and the American Fine Arts Society take the initiative and responsibility. A stock corporation is proposed, these two societies to contribute an equal amount and have equal representation on the Board of Control, the organization to be known as "The Central Society."

The committee believes that funds will be forthcoming from the city and from public-spirited citizens. But in any event, it is deemed wise to have the art societies ready to bear the cost of maintenance. To this end the committee recommends that the main sources of revenue shall be an endowment fund, gate receipts of the general annual exhibition, rentals for exhibitions, entertainments, concerts, and other functions, and rentals for permanent quarters of co-operating societies.

The contiguous school building might contain, besides the classrooms, an amphitheatre for lectures and art meetings, a hall for the permanent exhibition of sculpture serving as an entrance to the galleries.

CAPT. PERSHING TO WED.

Officer Distinguished in Philippine Campaigns Engaged to Miss Warren.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Frances, only daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, to Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, United States Army, recently appointed Military Attaché of the United States at the American Legation, Tokio, Japan. Miss Warren is a graduate of the Washington public schools and of Wellesley College.

Capt. Pershing is a West Point graduate with a notable record as an officer, whose service in the Philippine insurrection, especially in the subjugation of the Moros, was so meritorious that President Roosevelt called attention to it in his first message to the last Congress. Capt. Pershing distinguished himself particularly about a year ago, when he commanded the successful assault on the Moro stronghold Bayan.

J. HENRY SMITH'S MUSICALE.

Caruso and Ysaye Artists for To-morrow Night's Affair.

James Henry Smith, who some months ago purchased the William C. Whitney residence, at 871 Fifth Avenue, will give a musicale there to-morrow night.

The artists will be Caruso, the tenor of the Metropolitan Opera and Ysaye, the violinist.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be two dances this evening, that given at Delmonico's by Mrs. Charles Harbeck for the Misses Harbeck, and that at Sherry's by Mrs. Morgan for Miss Beatrice Morgan, at both of which most of the guests will be young people. In the afternoon there will be "at homes," receptions, and the bridge class meetings.

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Mrs. Henry S. Kip will give a musicale to-morrow night at her residence, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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The list of dinner givers for Jan. 31 from whose houses the guests will go on to James Hazen Hyde's entertainment at Sherry's is further increased by the name of James Henry Smith, who, it is said, will give a large costume dinner that evening. Mrs. Clarence Mackay will also give a dinner, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish another. Mr. Smith is to give a dance in February, probably the 14th or 15th.

***

Mrs. Barger Wallach started yesterday for Montreal, in search of novelties in figures for ice skating. She had a large party at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink on Monday. Among the skaters who waltzed were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Frederic Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, and Miss Beatrice Morgan. Others present were the Misses Kernochan, Hollins, Dix, Sloane, and Howland, Mrs. Morgan, and the Messrs. Webb, Peters, Carey, Atterbury, and Cowdin.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a small dinner last evening. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Shipley Jones, and others. Mrs. de Peyster will give another dinner on Saturday evening, the date having been changed from Thursday night.

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Mrs. Grace Clarke Bates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, and Richard Newton, a son of the Rev. Heber Newton, were married very quietly on Monday at the residence of the bride's parents, and have started for California, where they will spend some time with the bridegroom's parents, who are wintering there.

***

Amos R. Eno entertained the Neighborhood Club last night at his Fifth Avenue home. After the entertainment and music, a supper was served by Delmonico. The club is composed mainly of older married people living in the vicinity of Washington Square and Fourteenth Street, and includes a few members who have moved up town since its organization.

FRANZ VON VECSEY, VIOLINIST, PLAYS

The Little Hungarian Boy Shows Wonderful Talent.

HIS TECHNIQUE MARVELOUS

A Performance Showing an Unspoiled and Unaffected Nature — Milada Cerny, Child Pianist, Appears.

Last evening was set apart for "prodigies" in the New York musical calendar. At Carnegie Hall Franz von Vecsey, a Hungarian boy in his twelfth year, played the violin, and at Mendelssohn Hall Milada Cerny, of the same age, played the piano. Both were heard by large audiences, and both were listened to with much wonder and received much more or less unthinking applause.

Many remarkable reports had preceded the little Vecsey of the excitement he had created in Berlin and in London at his recent appearances in those cities—which, there is good reason to believe, were not overdrawn—and of the remarkable qualities he shows as a violinist. Many of the latter he justified by his playing last evening, which was, in truth, in most respects wonderful. He is a little Hungaria boy, scarcely looking his age, and as he came out last evening upon the platform in a white sailor suit with knee breeches and stood gravely bowing with the utmost simplicity and unconsciousness, it seemed evident that the excitement he has aroused has in no way spoiled him. Nor is there any trace of affectation or mannerism in his playing; he goes ahead with the business in hand with aplomb and intense concentration; and not without evidences of love for what he does.

His musical gifts are truly astonishing. He played last evening Vieuxtemps's concerto in E, the air from Bach's D major suite, and Wieniawski's "Faust" fantasie. After the air he came out again and played the first movement of Bach's E major solo sonatas. His technical powers are certainly of the highest kind, especially those of his left hand. The brilliant passage work of Vieuxtemps's concerto he played with the greatest dexterity and clearness; there was something almost incredible in the dash and cheerful assurance with which he attacked the elaborate successions of double stopping in thirds, sixths, and octaves, and with which he executed the arpeggios, the chromatic scales, and the flying leaps—not always with absolutely pure intonation, but with surprisingly few slips, and with real brilliancy. His bowing has considerable freedom and elasticity; the rapid staccato with the upbow he achieves crisply and delicately—in a way that is simply masterly. One of the most noteworthy features of his playing is the power of his tone, its clearness and sweetness, although its quality was not so much in evidence in the air by Bach.

Of the secrets of violin technique there is little that he has not mastered or is not in the way of mastering.

It has been said that he plays with the authority, ripeness, and depth of feeling of a mature artist. It is not true; it is impossible on the face of it, and it would be a cause for uneasiness to those who have at heart the future of this remarkable genius if it were even measurably true—a cause to doubt the mental health and naturalness of the lad, which now seem unquestionable. What can truly be said is that his playing is thoroughly musical, and, best of all, that it is simple, straightforward, and wholesome.

The concerto and the "Faust" fantasie are two pieces of small musical value, and demand little depth or spiritual insight; but ripeness of conception can be shown even in these. What little Vecsey showed was a more or less intelligent carrying out of various nuances that had been taught him, and a tasteful and unaffected delivery of the cantabile melodies. When he came to Bach's air he showed clearly enough that he was not a ripe artist; and his performance of it was one that would not have been considered a very good one from players of an older growth. On the other hand, what he did with the sonata movement was really remarkable—the best, indeed that he achieved during the evening. He put into it much of the quenchless spirit, the keen virility and marrow, the positive rhythmic character of the music, and all with a poise and self control that were to be wondered at, and with technical brilliancy and precision.

Milada Cerny has less of the unspoiled virtue of simplicity, the virus of the virtuoso seems to have exerted its influence upon her—at least so far as appeared from her playing last evening of Godard's "Chromatic Waltz." She is a child of a talented little girl, who has attained facility and fleetness of finger, and who has still a long way to go on the road to artistic ripeness. Her exposition in public seems, even before such a numerous and indulgent audience as listened to her last evening, will benefit neither her nor the art to which she is devoted.

Yet there all there is no difference in principle in the objections that lie against the exploitation of either her or the undoubted genius of the little Hungarian boy. What they do now is not for the musical edification of their listeners, but for their amazement and wonder. Such a result is not worth the grave danger of the early burning out of the sacred fires of genius implanted in the human breast, that has too often been the destruction of precocious children born for greater things.

GIRL ARTIST IN BELLEVUE.

Daisy Clark, Painter of Bird Life, Examined as to Sanity.

Daisy Clark, an artist, twenty-six years old, who for the past four years has been employed painting bird life in the Bronx Zoological Park, under the direction of Director William T. Hornaday, was committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital yesterday for examination as to her sanity. She lived with her family at 684 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. For some months past she has assured her friends that there were people seeking to do her bodily harm, and that certain of the attendants in the park, especially in the botanical gardens and about the bird cages, had been maligning her character.

Mr. Hornaday said that Miss Clark was not content with the artistic work delegated to her, but that she did clerical work to help out others employed there. He believes that the extra work induced a nervous strain.

THOUGHT OF INVALID WIFE.

Forgot Train Orders and Let a Fatal Wreck Occur.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 10.—Harry Dunkelberger, telegraph operator at Weigh Scales, near which place yesterday's fatal train wreck occurred, said today that he was thinking of his invalid wife, and forgot an order to hold the south-bound Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train at Weigh Scales until an unattached north-bound locomotive arrived there.

When the locomotive met the passenger train a wreck, which caused the death of two persons and the injury of a number of others, occurred. An inquest will be held when the injured trainmen are able to testify.

MR. KEITH EXPLAINS.

Health Officials Not to Blame for Child-Labor Situation.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Thomas A. Keith followed up his sweatshop raids with a few vigorous remarks yesterday about the child labor situation, particularly as it exists at the plant of the Chelsea Jute Mills, which he declares to be the specia bugaboo of the reformers. This plant, he said, has been inspected twice within a month. His department, he said, cannot go behind the Board of Health certificates as to the age of the children employed.

"I have no reason to believe," continued Commissioner Keith, "that the Department of Health has issued any certificates except in cases where the holder was entitled to one." Mr. Keith said that this was not true of certificates issued by Notaries Public, often at exorbitant fees, and that the department was trying to find a way to get behind these affidavits.

TALK OF DESTINY IN COLOR.

Gold for Wisdom, Yellow for Art, Pink for Purity.

"Soul Culture" was the topic discussed before the Entertainment Club at its meeting last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The big room was filled with a fashionable audience gathered to listen to Mrs. Stuart-Gladstone and Edmund Russell.

Mrs. Stuart-Gladstone, who is a niece of "the Grand Old Man," contended that every one has an "aura," or vibration, from self, which is in accord with his destiny. Purple, she said, was the vibration prevalent in the hospitals, being indicative of disease. Gold showed wisdom. Green was indicative of sympathy; yellow of art; pink of purity; red of passion; blue of spirituality.

Her long experience in the hospitals, she declared, showed that the purple "aura" of the patient always turned to black when death approached.

Mr. Russell told of the wonders of the religions of India, which he believed a land of perfect civilization. Every man there was religious, like most of the women in Anglo-Saxon countries. The world knew these Orientals only from the observations of the conquering race, or of the missionaries who told tales of horror, and ascribed them without warrant as customs of a great people.

He said that the people were not idolaters, although they had thousands of imaged gods. The idol to them was a symbol, like the Cross to a civilized people. One positive advantage was that in the Indian life a man owned at least one-half of his own house. The American was lucky to own a few hooks to hang his clothes on, his wife owning the rest of the dwelling.

Owing to the belief in the transmigration of souls, said Mr. Russell, there was little unhappiness, the beggar woman believing that she would some time be a princess and the princess knowing that she had been a beggar woman. The man who earned 4 cents a day believed that some time in his future—it might not be for ages—he would be a prince with gold to throw away. Therefore there was no discontent with the Universal God who made all men equal.

At the conclusion of the addresses Mrs. Stuart-Gladstone read the "auras" of many of those present. One pale young man asked for his "aura," announcing that he was sure it would be very red, with a decided trace of yellow. When he was told to take care of himself, as his "aura" was decidedly purple, he strode away like one offended.

A rather short woman, who wanted to be told that her "aura" was blue, had to be comforted by the knowledge that it was pink. Mrs. Stewart-Gladstone proved her mystic science by declaring that the "aura" of the husband was gold.

After those who wanted to know about their "auras" were duly informed there was a reception.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mathew Melody.

Mathew Melody, the father of ex-Sheriff William E. Melody of Brooklyn, died Monday in his eighty-eighth year at his home, 179 Hooper Street, Williamsburg. He was born in Ireland, and in 1845 he came to America. He settled in New York, and eleven years later he moved to Williamsburg, where he embarked in the grocery business and made a comfortable fortune. For many years he aided in the development of the Williamsburg section. He retired from business at the death of his wife, seventeen years ago. He is survived by two sons.

Dr. William H. Davis.

Dr. William H. Davis, a prominent Brooklyn Mason, died Monday in his thirty-third year at his home, 317 Leonard Street, Williamsburg. He was a son of William O. Davis, an old Custom House employe, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1896, and later from the New York University Medical College. He is survived by a widow and one child.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ANNA KATE HATCH died at her home in Tarrytown yesterday. She was born in Poughkeepsie in 1865, the daughter of the late Judge Thomas Sweet. Her husband was the late Warner W. Hatch, founder of the Hatch Lithograph Company of Poughkeepsie.

JOSEPH N. KINNEY, formerly of Cincinnati, but for the last fifteen years a resident of this city, died at the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon from debility due to old age. He was born in Royalton, Vt., in 1819, and was for a number of years prominent in railroad building, but retired fifteen years ago.

SIMON ROTHSCHILD, whose name has been prominently identified with many charities, died yesterday from heart disease at the Hotel Netherland, where he had made his home. He was born at Stuttgart, Germany, in 1827, came to this country in 1854, and was for many years a dry goods importer in Poughkeepsie, and later in this city. He retired from business twenty-five years ago.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—While the pressure is abnormaly high east of the Rocky Mountains, there has been a marked decrease in the intensity of the cold wave since Monday night, although the tempefatures are still very low for the season in the slope and Central Rocky Mountain region, Central Valley, and the greater portion of the lake region, varying from ten to twenty-six degrees below the seasonal average. The South Pacific storm has moved to Northern Arizona, with a considerable increase in intensity, causing general snows in the Middle and Southern Plateau, Central Rocky Mountain region, and the Middle Slope, and snow and rains in the Ohio Valley. There were also rains Monday night in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and snows in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the lower lake region.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast; on the Middle Atlantic coast fresh to brisk northeast; on the South Atlantic coast fresh northeast to east; on the Gulf coast fresh southeast to south, and on Lake Michigan variable, becoming northeast and increasing by Thursday.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds with fair and colder weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY:

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-night; colder in eastern portion, snow at night or Thursday; fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, colder in southeast portion, snow at night; Thursday snow, fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair, colder Wednesday; Thursday snow, warmer on the coast; fresh northwest to northeast winds.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, snow or rain in afternoon or night; Thursday snow or rain, fresh to brisk northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Wednesday and probably Thursday; fresh to brisk north to northeast winds.

Western New York—Snow Wednesday and probably Thursday; variable winds, becoming northeast and fresh to brisk.

The thermometer registered 32 degrees at 8 A. M., and 20 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 36 degrees at 12 noon, and the minimum 26 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 78 per cent at 8 A. M., and 76 per cent at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	23	30	24	34
6 A. M.	23	33	30	30
9 A. M.	27	32	36	36
12 M.	29	36	36	36
4 P. M.	31	33	34	34
6 P. M.	27	31	33	33
9 P. M.	23	28	32	32
12 P. M.	22	26	31	31

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	34
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1904	26
Corresponding date for last 25 years	28

If you were an advertiser your competitor's advertising would be a help to you.

Advertising makes business for everybody. If nobody advertised a breakfast food there would be no breakfast foods bought. But when many breakfast foods are extensively advertised public interest is aroused and the sale soars to millions of packages. The advertising of each one of these foods helps the sale of all the other advertised foods.

If you have a good article don't worry about what your competitors are doing, but get into print and tell people why they ought to use your particular brand. Then the advertising for other brands will be a real help to you, as it will start people thinking and investigating, and you will come in for your share of the business—proportionate to the quality of your goods and the excellence and persistence of your publicity.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST should have your favorable consideration as a medium for reaching the American people. It reaches 700,000 homes, or a total of 3,500,000 readers every week in the year. It is an illustrated magazine of a most interesting character. It suffers in no respect in comparison with other magazines, and has the advantage of appearing every week, thus sustaining the interest of the reader in all its contents—advertisements as well as other features.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA
New York Boston Chicago

YOUNG WINNE'S CHECKS WORRY MANY PERSONS

Had Lively Christmas Here—Is Arrested in Baltimore.

FATHER NOT TO INTERFERE

One Check Came Back from the Columbia Bank Marked "Forgery"—Complaints from Many Cities.

The arrest of George T. Winne, Jr., the son of a Broadway papeterie manufacturer, in Baltimore on Monday, charged with being a check swindler, brings to light the fact that not only is the young man being sought by a number of persons in New York in connection with worthless paper, but that he has also been wanted by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station for a month to explain why a check indorsed with his name to a Mrs. Eliza Bradley of 134 West Sixty-fourth Street was returned by the Columbia Bank, marked "forgery."

A week before Christmas, the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station received a complaint from Mrs. Eliza Bradley of 134 West Sixty-fourth Street, along with a worthless check for $80 which, Mrs. Bradley said, had been returned to her from the Columbia Bank of this city, where she has an account, marked "forgery."

The check was drawn on the People's Bank of Hackensack, N. J., as were the checks later circulated in Boston and other cities, and was made payable to the order of George T. Winne, Jr., and signed by "Aggie Winne."

Mrs. Bradley said that Winne had been introduced by an intimate friend named Harrod, who said that Winne was an old friend of his and "a good chap." Later, when the check was returned, Harrod asserted that young Winne had said that the check was his mother's. He advised Mrs. Bradley not to press any charge until he could see Winne and ask an explanation. When no explanation was forthcoming detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station investigated and discovered that George Winne and several other young men had formed a gay party who were residing at the Barrington. They went to the theatre every night and, according to the manager of the hotel, generally thundered with their fists on the door of the Barrington in the gray dawn. The police made no arrest, however.

For some time Winne paid his bills and the bills of some of his friends, but toward the end of his residence at the Barrington the manager admits that there was some trouble which caused Mr. Winne and his friends to leave there suddenly.

It was not denied that Winne had paid his bills with Hackensack checks, and it was added that the young man's father was trying to straighten out the New York end of the matter. When a TIMES reporter asked the elder Mr. Winne about the Bradley matter, he simply said:

"If George has been doing wrong, he will have to suffer for it. I can't help him."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

One Dollar a Word

Probably the Highest Price Ever Paid for Fiction, Has Been Paid for

The Literary Sensation of the Century

WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED IN

The New York Times

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 22.

TO ADVERTISERS

While The New York Times retains a downtown office at its former publication office, 41 Park Row, it would prefer that, as far as possible, all advertising copy be sent to its main office, Times Building, Times Square.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

VIOLINS, Bows, Cases, Strings, Repairing. Victor S. Fiechter, 23 Union Square. Telephone connection.

ENGAGED.

TISCHLER—TISCHLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Tischler announce the engagement of their daughter Pauline to Mr. Julius Tischler. Residence, 96 Avenue C, N. Y. City.

MARRIED.

AVERELL—BROWN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at the residence of her parents, 38 West 57th St., by the Rev. Ross Stevenson, May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, to William Bishop Averell.

BOYD—SPRAGUE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at the First Congregational Church, Flushing, N. Y., by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, assisted by Dr. John Abbott French, D. D., Henrietta Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Sprague of Flushing, to Mr. Robert Hathaway Boyd.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Memorial services for the late W. H. Baldwin, Jr., will be held at the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 4:00 P. M.

CALKINS.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 8, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Park Av., New York, Hiram Calkins, late President of the Board of Port Wardens of New York, aged 74.

Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment private at Woodlawn.

COWDREY.—At Montclair, N. J., on Jan. 10, Edward M. Cowdrey, formerly of East Orange.

Funeral services on Friday from his residence, 204 Claremont Av., on arrival of 2:30 train from Barclay St. ferry, New York.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at her residence, 52 East 122d St., Maria, widow of Joseph Davis.

Funeral services Wednesday, Jan. 11 at 9:30 A. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, at his residence, 52 East 122d St., Joseph, beloved husband of Maria Davis.

Funeral services Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

DESFOSSE.—Dec. 16, 1904, at Orleans, France, after a long illness, Felix Desfosse, age 76, an American citizen and for many years a resident of Washington City. His widow survives him.

GARDNER.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, in the 18th year of his age, Roy, son of William Gardner and the late Sophie Held.

Funeral service at 2 P. M. Wednesday at 464 Lorimer St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

HATCH.—At Dobbs Ferry, on Tuesday, the 10th of January, Anna Kate, widow of Warner D. Hatch and daughter of the late Margaret Cheesman and Judge Thomas Sweet.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Dobbs Ferry, on Thursday afternoon, the 12th of January, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

HILL.—At her home, near Upper Marlborough, Md., on Jan. 3, Aimee Hopkins Hill.

LA TOURRETTE.—At Washington, D. C., suddenly on Sunday, Jan. 8, Mrs. Annie Annesley La Tourrette, widow of Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette, U. S. A., and mother of Mrs. Henry Romeyn, Mrs. G. L. Collins, and Mrs. John M. Stotesburg.

LITTELL.—Entered into rest Mariah H. Littell, widow of the late Elias B. Littell, in her 92d year.

Funeral from her late residence, 82 Park St., Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 12, at 2:30.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROTHSCHILD.—The officers, Directors, and members of the Mount Sinai Hospital are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Simon Rothschild on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M., from No. 33 West 58th St.

ROTHSCHILD.—The officers, Directors, and members of the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses are invited to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Simon Rothschild on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M., from No. 33 West 58th St.

ROTHSCHILD.—On Jan. 9, 1905, Simon Rothschild, in his 78th year.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M., at 33 West 58th St.

DIED.

ROTHSCHILD.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital held on Monday, January 9th, 1905, announcement was made of the demise of Simon Rothschild, Director in our Institution since 1884, and it was resolved to enter upon our minutes this expression of our deep sorrow at so grievous a loss.

Simon Rothschild, who for more than twenty years bent his every energy to the advancement of the best interests of our Institution, will be mourned by his colleagues, whose respect and esteem he possessed in fullest measure.

Unselfish in his devotion to the cause of philanthropy, he unceasingly gave of his time and thought to the care of the poor, the sick, and the friendless. In his death the community has suffered a loss which none can so fully realize as those who, as coworkers, learned to know the zeal with which he labored in the interest of others.

Unassuming in his manner, simple in his life, and high-minded in character, he deservedly won the confidence of all those who knew him. His wise counsel, the result of many long years of actual experience, will be sorely missed in the deliberations of this Board.

It was resolved that the Board of Directors attend the obsequies in a body and that the flag of the Hospital be lowered to half-mast until after the funeral; furthermore, that this expression of our sentiment be published and an engrossed copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

ISAAC WALLACH, President.
LEO ARNSTEIN, Hon. Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MOUNT SINAI Training School for Nurses, assembled in special meeting on Monday, January 9, 1905, upon the announcement of the death of SIMON ROTHSCHILD, have made minute of their sentiments on the sad occasion which called them together.

Deeply appreciative of the noble impulses and philanthropic work of our beloved Co-Director Simon Rothschild, the Directors desire herewith to express their deep sorrow on his sudden demise.

Whereas, The deceased has by his charitable deeds, by his benevolent disposition and broad philanthropy won an enviable recognition in the community; and

Whereas, We are keenly appreciative of the noble impulse which always inspired him in his endeavors to advance the cause of this Institution,

Be it resolved, That these resolutions be published and that a copy thereof be sent to his family, and that the Directors in a body attend the obsequies of their lamented colleague.

KALMAN HAAS, President.
LOUIS AUERBACH, Honorary Secretary.

SPENCER.—Entered into rest on Monday, Jan. 9, Caroline Arnold, widow of the late George G. Spencer, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 23 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

Hartford papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—On the morning of Jan. 10, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Biggs, 171 West 95th St., in her ninety-first year, Mary Porter Olcott, widow of Charles E. Thompson, Esq., of Haverhill, N. H., and youngest daughter of Hon. Mills Olcott of Hanover, N. H.

Funeral private.

THURSTON.—On January 9 of pneumonia, at his residence, 106 Park Place, Brooklyn, George A. Thurston.

Funeral service to be held Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. Interment at Glen Cove, L. I., on arrival of 10:01 A. M. train Jan. 12, 1905.

VAN WAGENEN.—At her home, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 10, Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of the late Hubert and Mary W. Van Wagenen.

Funeral services from her residence, 68 Garden St., Thursday, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are invited.

ZABRISKIE.—At Lenox, Mass., on Monday, the 9th inst., Helen Romeyn, elder daughter of George and Sarah Forrest Zabriskie, aged 12 years.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Thursday morning, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge, for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'l'g Ist., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1224 Chelsea.

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD will be given for return of sable muff, dropped at 72d St. elevated station, at noon, Saturday, Jan. 7, to 347 West End Av. (No questions.)

LOST or STOLEN.—Bank book No. 220,662, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

LOST.—Bank book No. 140,264, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

16TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable room; view Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

18TH ST., 306 EAST.—Large and small very clean well furnished steam-heated rooms with excellent German board, in private house; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

25TH ST., 9 EAST.—Pleasant well-heated rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

33D ST., 19 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, with board; near "L" station; entrance Central Park.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Medimum, sunny room; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests accommodated; references.

93D ST., 174 WEST.—Rooms with board; convenient to "L"; table guests accommodated.

140TH ST., 316 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Southern exposure; excellent table; L station.

Fifth Av., 7.—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; private bath; with board; references; Telephone 4347 Spring.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

LENOX AV., 216, Near 121st St.—Refined family will take few select people; steam-heated house; double room for floor, single room third floor; supper table.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

MADISON AV., 675, 681, 686.—Large rooms, $20, $25, (two persons;) table guests accommodated.

MADISON AV., 675, 681, 686.—Parlor suite, $25.00; $30.00 (two persons;) table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; references exchanged.

12TH ST., 433 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; reference.

17TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, single.

21ST ST., 405 WEST.—Choice rooms; heated; everything new; moderate.

22D ST., 50 EAST.—Handsome connecting large and single; telephone, bath rooms heated; $7.

35TH ST., 74 WEST.—Large bright room; just right for two; excellent in every respect.

37TH ST., 34 WEST.—Very desirable, elegantly furnished room, with bath and running water.

37TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, $7 up; also private houses; references.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two people; reasonable. Wood.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; front sunny windows; also front room.

56TH ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

64TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large front room, heated; running water; quiet house; references.

67TH ST., 8 WEST.—Clean, quiet, pleasing room; bath; suit gentleman; near "L" and Subway.

67TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, well-furnished, comfortable room; bath; private family; references essential

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 115 WEST.—Large nicely furnished rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 152 EAST.—Large, finely furnished rooms in private house; board optional. Address "T," at above address.

72D ST., 114 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single; en suite; choice location; convenient elevated and Subway expresses.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, one bath; bath room adjoining; for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, subway, and surface lines; references.

90TH ST., 14 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; also two other rooms; parlor dining room.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room and back room, one block from Subway station; Gentiles only.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room, two windows; heat; elevator; near Subway. Borden.

132D ST., 49 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; telephone; housekeeping privileges; $2-$4.50; private.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, brownstone house, $2.50 per week. 871 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

115TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor to rent; references.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Handsewers on ladies' belts. The S. H. and M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

MILLINERS.—Wanted at once; must have experience in theatrical work. Apply Wanamaker's French Dressmaking Salons, 5th floor.

WANTED—Mrs. J., East 76th St., wants strong, German-American girl for general housework and plain cooking in family of adults; private dwelling; wages, $18-$20. No. 609. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Mrs. S., 81 St. Nicholas Av., desires neat, Englishspeaking girl for general housework and good plain cooking in family of three adults living in apartment; wages, $18. No. 593. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Mrs. T., West 130th St., requires competent cook to assist with wash; Germa preferred; wages, $22; also bright girl to care for child of years, and to sew; wages, $18. No. 610. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED Dr. C., 230 St., Madison Av., wants competent cook and laundress; family of four, no other girl kept; wages, $22-$25. No. 607. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendents office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidentially.

WANTED—Dr. F., Lexington Av., 64th St., wants cook and laundress with reference; family of four; three maids kept; wages, $20-$25. No. 595. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on fine neckwear, experienced ruffling, pleating and fine sewing; also hands accustomed to the lingerie and waist pressing. Apply at Workroom, 27 East 18th St.

WANTED.—Nurse for child four years old for afternoons; please write, stating salary desired, and giving references and experience to B., The Narragansett, 236 St and Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in shorthand; position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 327 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young lady living in Brooklyn; $4.50 to start. Music Store, Box 217 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Typist; must be experienced, neat, and rapid; moderate salary to begin. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer; only those having had engineering experience need apply. M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent girl; references; good wages. Call 10 to 11 Wednesday, 136 West 126th St.

WANTED—Girl. W. Koven, Jr., 16 Spruce St., top floor.

Males.

A.—STENOGRAPHER and typewriter on a Remington machine; with other experience; state age and salary. Box 1 204 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced drivers for their delivery; only those having department store experience need apply. Apply at delivery entrance, 19th St., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av., 21st St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Boys, 15 to 17, grammar school graduates, high school preferred, in office of a large concern; must live with parents and some well recommended. Call at 8:00, 8th floor, 31 Union Square.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced ledger clerk; must be an excellent penman, quick and accurate at figures. Apply G. J., Box 461 Times Main Office.

WANTED—Boy in importing house; excellent chance for advancement. Address, stating age, Wholesale, 190 Times Office, Downtown.

WANTED—Typist, with billing experience, for position near West 72d St.; $50.00 month.

WANTED—Machinist with about $300 capital. Address Box No. 141, Weehawken, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern business methods; some stenography. Double Entry, 161 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Speaks German and English, good experience, and in country five years, wants situation in private boarding house; wages, $20. No. 3,056. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a Jewish girl, in country two years, with best reference, work as upstairs maid and assist in washing; wages, $18-$20. No. 1,439. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families; best references. Dressmaker, 143 West 97th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Hungarian and German speaking girl, age, 26, strong and willing, wants work with private Jewish family; wages, $16-$18. No. 2,074. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman for housework; good cook and laundress; reliable reference. 322 West 18th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent woman to do general housework, 215 West 18th St., 3d floor.

LADY'S MAID wants situation; good seamstress; can cut and fit; reference. K, 313 Times Main Office.

NURSE GIRL.—Young girl, English and German speaking, wants work with private family to care for children; highest references; good home; $10-$12. No. 5,017. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

NURSE GIRL.—Girl in country one year, speaking English and German, wants work to care for one or more children; good home more than wages. No. 1,431. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

SECRETARY.—A lady as secretary or to do any other kind of writing for morning hours. Address Lady, Box 215 Times Main Office.

SETTLED colored woman; flat or apartment; good cook. Sutton, 221 West 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; references; $10. Katheryn Scully, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education, bright, ambitious, conscientious; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ladylike; good speller and grammarian; lives at home and wants to settle position; $6. Edna Day, 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. F. J. M., 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; limited experience; bright, businesslike; well bred; references. Knowlton, 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not afraid work or hours; capable, assertious; $6. Obliging, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; conscientious; references; $12. Clara Bolles, Box 177 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; broad education; good work in all lines. Qualified, 131 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months experience; high school education; spells well; accurate. Miss M., 120 Downtown Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.; by refined, educated young lady, experienced; $6. Miss Richmond, 192 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one year experience, thoroughly competent; can start $6. Miss Frost, 193 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright girl; good speller, work week on trial. M., Room 150, World Building.

STENOGRAPHER can take rapid dictation, transcribe accurately. Miss Helen, 195 Times, Downtown.

TELEGRAPHER.—By young lady; thoroughly understands the Kerge work; best references. W. L., Box 102 Times, Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, experienced, very rapid and accurate, desires position. Ambitious, 191 Times, Downtown.

WASHING.—Woman wishes to take family and ladies' washing home; please send postal card. Mary Lecaner, 328 Henry St., New York.

WOMAN looking for any kind of work from morning until 12 o'clock noon. Mrs. Englet, 347 East 15th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT desires work in broker's office or with law firm; experience as public accountant; highest references. January, Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 20, desires special work, opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

BOY, 15, wishes position with a large firm; chance of advancement; reference. C. Dickers, 249 E. 84th St.

BUSINESS ECONOMIST, accountant, auditor, deviser of modern methods for merchants and manufacturers. Consultation free. H. A. Wright, 220 Broadway.

CHEF.—French; private family or club; also lady the day for dinners or luncheons; first-class city references. Louise Harlean.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory and analytical and research work; confidential problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CORRESPONDENT.—French correspondent; highest capacity and ability; experienced in metal, mechanical, legal, scientific, literary translator; A1 record. Parisis, 247 6th Av.

FARMWORK.—Hollanders; young married couple, childless, to farm on gentleman's place; must understands horses, cows; wife to do general housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

JAPANESE.—Honest boy wants position as only house-worker in small family; low wages. To, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY designed or improved, drawings furnished, inventions developed. Mechanical engineer, Box 188 Times, Downtown.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50; plastering, kalsomining cheap; references if required. Frank, 311 East 24th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, high school graduate, two years' business experience, wishes position in real estate office. H., Box 317 Times Main Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Correspondent, 20, eight years experience; legal and commercial; card and follow-up systems; six years' advertising experience; highest references. Ivanus, 185 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—$8; experienced. F., Box 201 Times Main.

USEFUL MAN.—By colored man; eight years' reference. Charles, 1,394 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (20) offers services as office assistant; unobjectionable references. Competent. 191 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 20, three years' experience, desires position in office. Levinson, 32 Waverly Place.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position at anything. J. P., Box 121 Times Downtown.

PEACEFUL ICE MEETING.

Stockholders Applaud President Oler's Report—New Financial Plan.

Unlike last year's session, the annual meeting of the American Ice Company yesterday developed nothing but harmony. The minority stockholder was in evidence; there was, as a matter of fact, as much of him as was required a year ago to make a disturbance that eminent counsel had to be called in to quell, but yesterday he was all smiles and applauded President Oler's supplemental report that the profit for 1904 was about $326,000 instead of $300,000, as previously announced. In 1903 there had been an operating deficit of some $8,000.

The amended by-laws of the company, providing among other things that the annual meeting shall be held hereafter in March instead of January, were adopted. Announcement was made at the meeting of the plan for readjusting the Ice Company's finances. This plan contemplates forming a new holding company, to be known as the American Securities Company, with a capital stock—of one kind only—of $20,000,000. It is proposed to exchange the existing $15,000,000 preferred stock share for share for the new and to give for every five shares of the $25,000,000 existing common stock, one share of the new.

An issue of $2,500,000 6 per cent. debentures will be made to fund the accumulated preferred dividends and an underwriting syndicate has been formed, consisting mostly of the Directors of the company, to take the bonds at 70. Stockholders who do not care to accept the new bonds in lieu of accumulated dividends may receive in cash 70 per cent. of the amount due them.

Guaynopita Copper Stock Sold.

The Guaynopita Copper Company announces that the 50,000 shares of its Treasury stock recently offered to the public have been entirely taken, and no more treasury stock will be sold until further orders by the Board of Directors.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS ELECTED BY CITY BANKS

Marshall Field and D. O. Mills in Bank of Commerce.

STEELE IN LIBERTY NATIONAL

No Change in Directorate of National City Bank—Daniel Lamont Out of Bank of Commerce Board.

In the majority of the National and State banks in the city Boards of Directors were elected yesterday, and the election of officers by the Directors will follow shortly.

During the past year the Bank of Commerce merged with the Western National. One of the privileges enjoyed by the Bank of Commerce under its special charter was the self-perpetuation of its Board of Directors. This privilege, however, it gave up at the time of the merger, and yesterday the Board of Directors was elected, as in other banks, by the stockholders.

Among the new members elected to the Directorate of the Bank of Commerce were Marshall Field, D. Ogden Mills, and Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company. While the Bank of Commerce is considered a Morgan bank, Daniel Lamont, who represents Morgan interests, was one of the retiring Directors.

An election of interest to banking circles was that of Charles Steele as a Director of the Liberty National Bank. Mr. Steele is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., which firm, it is understood, is largely interested in the bank.

There have been some changes, Wall Street has it, in the control of the Phenix National, and the re-election of Martin S. Watts, Robert H. Rucker, and Frederick B. Hunt, who were elected to the board two months ago, is understood to be on behalf of the new interests in the bank.

There were no changes in the Directorates of the National City, Chase National, Fourth National, or Mercantile National Bank.

National Banks.

AETNA—C. E. Finlay, William Hills, Charles Henry Matthaei, J. M. Coward, Paul Baumgarten, C. E. Thurston, Horace Granfield, Edward L. Dupuy, George C. Engel, Henry Rupphael, William Gamble, Frederick Hone, Horace B. Hanson, Josiah W. Place, Joseph H. Everett, Frederick S. Fisher, Henry Dunkak, J. J. McCluskey, J. S. Everitt, James Dennison, and John Scholl.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE—Dumont Clarke, W. Bayard Cutting, S. T. Terry, J. R. Maxwell, John Claflin, W. P. Dixon, L. C. Weir, Samuel Sloan, W. L. Bull, Clarence H. Mackay, Edwin Hawley.

ASTOR—George F. Baker, John Jacob Astor, Alexander H. Stevens, Charles A. Peabody, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Harrison E. Gawtry, Robert H. McCurdy, Douglas Robinson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Robert Ralney, John I. Downey.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—D. Ogden Mills, Marshall Field, and Alvin W. Krech have been elected to the Board of Directors to replace Joseph C. Hendrix (deceased) and John S. Kennedy, and Daniel S. Lamont, (resigned.) Members re-elected are as follows: James H. Alexander, Charles T. Barney, E. J. Berwind, Edward Blair, John Claflin, Frederic Cromwell, Horace C. Deming, Chauncey M. Depew, John F. Dryden, James B. Duke, Thomas H. Hubbard, George J. Gould, Daniel Guggenheim, George G. Haven, James H. Hyde, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Brayton Ives, James N. Jarvie, A. D. Juilliard, Otto H. Kahn, Luther Kountze, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Lanier, Richard A. McCurdy, W. H. McIntyre, A. Mitchell Palmer, David H. McAlpin, Samuel Sloan, Levi P. Morton, Walter G. Oakman, F. F. Olcott, Alexander E. Orr, James H. Parker, Charles Lanier Peabody, Rishu Root, Charles H. Russell, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, Valentine P. Snyder, Frederic Sturges, H. McK. Twombly, H. H. Vreeland, and George W. Young.

BANK OF NEW YORK—Herbert L. Griggs, Lispenard Aminick, John C. Brown, Daniel A. Davis, Anson W. Hard, Charles D. Leverich, Gordon MacDonald, Matheson, Barton C. Hills, John G. McCullough, William A. Read, John L. Riker, George L. Rives, Henry C. Swords, J. Kennedy Tod, Samuel Thorne, George A. Crocker, Edward C. Eggleston, John H. Rhoades, A. D. Juillard, F. F. Olcott, George G. Haven, W. H. Perkins, James N. Jarvie, Dallas B. Pratt.

CHASE—NORTH AMERICA—Henry H. McCook, Warner Van Norden, John H. Flagler, Mahlon D. Thatcher, William F. Havemeyer, Richard L. Edwards, August Belmont, Edward D. Bedford, Charles W. Morse, Robert M. Thompson, Warner M. Van Norden, Oakleigh Thorne, Charles T. Barney, Henry Chapin, Jr., Virgil J. Conklin, re-elected. Ambrose Monell, elected to fill place of William Carroll. Former Directors D. H. Houghtaling, H. F. Dimock, and James W. Hinkley are no longer on the board.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS'—James Stillman, Joseph Fox, D. H. Rowland, Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, William H. Chase, Henry Hofheimer, Adolph D. Bendheim, Henry A. Caesar, Oscar Stiner, re-elected.

CHASE—Henry W. Cannon, Oliver H. Paine, James J. Hill, Grant B. Schley, A. Barton Hepburn, George F. Baker, John I. Waterbury, re-elected.

CHATHAM—George M. Hard, D. B. Smith, John H. Washburn, Henry P. Doremus, Sanford H. Steele, Frank R. Lawrence, Daniel J. Carroll, John D. Vermeule, Giovanni P. Morosini, Henry F. Shoemaker, and William D. Conrad.

CHEMICAL.—W. H. Porter, Frederick W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, A. D. Juilliard, George G. De Witt, and Robert W. Goelet.

CITIZENS' CENTRAL—Francis M. Bacon, Jr., William S. Bogert, Ralph L. Cutter, Daniel Davis, Louis F. Sommerich, Gerald Hoffmann, Robert B. Hirsch, Jacques Huber, Darwin P. Kingsley, Edwin Langdon, Woodbury Langdon, Augustus P. Libby, James Mc-Allister, Jr., John A. McCall, John E. Munn, Elkan Naumburg, Henry Sampson, Edwin S. Schenck, Emil Seyd, Jr., Walter A. Smith, Frederick Southack, James Stillman, Henry B. Stokes, Edward A. Walton, and William A. Wheelock.

CITY—Francis M. Bacon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles H. Fairchild, Henry C. Fahnestock, Edward H. Harriman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Archibald G. Loomis, John A. McCall, Cyrus H. McCormick, Edward H. Marston, Stephen S. Palmer, George W. Perkins, James T. Pyne, Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, John W. Sterling, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, William D. Sloane, and Henry A. C. and Moses Taylor.

EAST RIVER—David Banks, Charles Banks, David Banks, Jr., Frederic T. Hume, Vincent Loeser, Charles G. Hall, P. Chauncey Anderson, George R. Turnbull, Francis R. Griffis.

CONSOLIDATED—Andrew J. C. Foye and John Haffen were elected to the board. The re-elected members are William O. Allison, Perry Belmont, Henry C. Brewster, Edward L. Bulkley, George F. Butler, George Crocker, B. Sherwood Dunn, Oliver M. Farrand, John A. Griggs, J. T. Gwathmey, George V. Hagerty, William Hall, Egerton Hart, Arthur Hone, G. Newcomb, E. H. Outerbridge, Willis S. Paine, C. A. Pugsley, Lewis V. F. Randolph, Oscar L. Richard, Charles B. Sprague.

FIFTH—Stephen Kelly, Daniel D. Wylie, Frederick Zittel, James Everard, Richard B. Kelly, John Byrns, William N. Robertson, Horace F. Hutchinson, William H. Seiich, A. Thompson.

FIRST—George F. Baker, Harris C. Fahnestock, Francis L. Hine, J. P. Morgan, D. W. James, J. J. Hill, J. A. Blair, John J. Mitchell, John A. McCall, W. H. Moore, F. A. Baker, Henry P. Davison.

FOURTH—J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, C. Stewart Smith, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson, William S. Opdyke, James G. Cannon, re-elected.

GALLATIN—Adrian Iselin, Jr., Thomas Denny, Frederic W. Stevens, Alexander H. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Charles A. Peabody, and Samuel Woolverton, re-elected. Charles H. Tweed was elected to fill the place of Henry C. Barney, who declined re-election.

HANOVER—Vernon H. Brown, William Barbour, Auguste J. Cordier, James M. Donald, William C. Duncan, Sigourney W. Fay, William Halls, Jr., William De F. Haynes, Edward King, Charles H. Marshall, Cord Meyer, John S. Phipps, William Rockefeller, Elijah P. Smith, James Henry Smith, Samuel Spencer, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, James T. Woodward, William Woodward, re-elected.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS'—John Arbuckle, Henry C. Hulbert, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Edward A. Price, James R. Plum, H. H. Powell, Edward C. Rice, Russell Sage, Edward Townsend, Edward Van Valkenburgh, Anthony Wallach.

IRVING—Charles F. Mattlage, Charles H. Fancher, W. H. B. Totten, Samuel B. Downes, Charles Reed, John W. Nix, Henry Kroger, Daniel P. Morse, William H. Barnard, William C. Demorest, William Ziegler, Hampden E. Terrell, Samuel Crooks, Samuel S. Conover, Theodore F. Whitmarsh re-elected.

LIBERTY—Charles Steele, George T. Baker, Henry C. Tinker, Henry Graves, Edward F. C. Young, Arthur F. Luke, Edmund C. Converse, Charles A. Moore, Thomas A. Gillespie, Francis L. Hine, Charles H. Warren, Henry Hentz, Daniel G. Reid, and Robert R. Maxwell, F. G. Bourne, Charles H. Stout.

LINCOLN—Thomas L. James, Matthew C. D. Borden, E. V. W. Rossiter, William Rockefeller, Eben E. Olcott, Charles C. Clarke, Jacob Layng, James Stillman, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Joseph P. Grace.

MAIDEN LANE—John Anderson, D. Fairfax Bush, George E. Pabyn, R. D. Kent, W. M. K. Olcott, Charles H. Patrick, William M. Perkins, Harry S. Rothschild, William C. Scheide, Oscar Scherer, Arthur A. Stillwell, I. F. Stone, S. W. Sweet, Seth E. Thomas.

MECHANICS'—William B. Boulton, Horace G. Garth, Henry Hertz, Lowell Lincoln, Edgar L. Marston, Alexander E. Orr, Charles M. Pratt, John Sinclair, Henry Talmadge, Andrew A. Knowles, re-elected.

MERCANTILE—Frederic B. Schenck, T. Albeus Adams, Charles T. Armstrong, William Ballin, William F. Carlton, Robert C. Clowry, William Nelson Cromwell, William J. Curtis, F. L. Eldridge, Edwin Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, John F. Kehoe, Emanuel Lehman, Charles M. Milliken, Charles W. Morse, Henry F. Morse, Miles M. O'Brien, Augustus G. Paine, Dick S. Ramsey, Adolphe Rusch, George H. Sargent, William Skinner, Abraham Stern, William H. Taylor, Ernst Tholmann, Edward R. Thomas, Robert M. Thompson, Warner Van Norden, Isaac Wallack, John Skelton Williams, Richard Young.

MERCHANTS'—John A. Stewart, E. A. Brinckerhoff, Charles S. Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, Donald McKay, Robert M. Gallaway, Charles D. Cleket, George Sherman, Edward Holbrook, O. K. Eldredge, J. W. Harriman.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Allen S. Apgar, Joseph Thomson, Phineas C. Lounsbury, James G. Fowera, S. Horatio Bigelow, John H. Hanan, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lyman Brown, Gilbert H. Johnson, Edward W. Scott, Charles H. Dale, Edward Nelson, Jr.

NORTHERN—William O. Allison, Sidney Bernheimer, Henry M. Brigham, Maurice Brill, Puisifer, Joseph L. Reilling, Edgar O. Silver, Charles L. Simmons, Jacob C. Simon, re-elected, and J. Cuthbert Palmer, elected to succeed H. Eckoff.

PARK—Joseph T. Moore, Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Hart, Charles Scribner, Edward Hoyt, W. Rockhill Potts, August Belmont, Richard Delafield, Francis R. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, George S. Hickock, G. F. Victor, Gilbert G. Thorne, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Isaac Guggenheim, Lewis Cass Ledyard, John E. Borne.

PACIFIC—Hart B. Brundreit, Olin G. Waldridge, Thomas B. Kerr, Alexander D. Napier, John F. Degener, Charles H. Steinway, George A. Hearn, John S. Browning, William Skinner, H. W. Bruns, George Legg, Carl Victor, J. W. Cromwell, re-elected.

PHENIX—Alfred M. Bull, Duncan D. Parmly, Henry K. Pomroy, George M. Coffin, Leroy M. Baldwin, George H. N. Mitchell, Henry McVickar, Henry P. Talmadge, Martin S. Batts, Robert H. Bucker, Frederick B. Hunt re-elected. New members—Robert Thorne, McCready Sykes, Horace Barnaby.

SEABOARD—Samuel G. Bayne, Edward C. Bodman, T. Wistar Brown, Lucius A. Cole, Francis V. Greene, Stuart G. Nelson, Daniel O'Day, Franklin Quinby, William A. Ross, Joseph Seep, Charles C. Thompson.

SHOE AND LEATHER—David F. Butcher, Sylvester C. Dunham, Haley Fiske, John R. Hegeman, Thomas H. Hubbard, Cornelius N. Mitchell, William L. Moyer, Henry Olleselmer, Newton E. Stout, Oswald G. Villard re-elected. Frederic H. Ecker and Gilbert B. Sayres additional.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET — Curtis J. Beard, Clinton E. Braine, William W. Caswell, John M. Fleischmann, Elgin R. L. Gould, Rudolph M. Haan, A. Edgar Leayeraft, John P. Munn, James H. Ottley, Hallack A. Penrose, Bradford Rhodes, Belden J. Rogers, Henry W. Sackett, William Sohmer, Samuel Smiley, William W. Smith, Wyllys Terry.

State Banks.

BOWERY—Frank N. Dodd, Charles Essig, Charles F. Nasching, Eugene C. Saylor, Washington F. Norton, John S. and J. Stanley Foster, C. H. Wilcox, Martin S. Paine.

CENTURY—A. H. Dayton, Alexander H. Stevens, H. A. Rainey, A. M. Napier, James R. Deering, John Hubbard, Paul Rainey, Charles A. Frank, Harris Whittemore, William A. Griggs, George Chapman.

CHELSEA EXCHANGE—Joseph N. Bishop, Leopold Brown, Henry Rock Connor, Darwin G. French, David Froehlich, T. A. Geoghehan, Henry Hamburger, Warren H. Hall, Charles H. Langdon, D. McLean Shaw, A. E. Stilger, George Spurgeon, Thomas P. Spencer, Irving M. Shaw. Re-elected.

COLONIAL—Alexander Walker, J. M. Donald, William C. Duncan, R. Fleming Handy, John B. Hopper, Augustus W. Kelly, Judson Lawson, Edwin W. Orbis, George Reuter, Charles H. Smith, Henry D. Stevens, Arthur W. Watson.

COLUMBIA—James Stillman, William Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff, Cleveland H. Dodge, Simeon Ford, Joseph Foster, Daniel H. Rowland, Charles Reed, Max J. Lissauer, Lewis Seasongood, M. S. Valentine, M. S. Isaacs, deceased, M. S. Valentine, Myles Tierney, James Timpson, Cornellus Vanderbilt, John A. Voorhees, George W. Young, and Augustus Zabriskie.

NEWARK.

Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Directors of the various National banks were elected here to-day. The list is as follows:

MANUFACTURERS'—Anthony R. Kuser, John A. Gefford, Henry Dickson, Edward Spaeth, Joseph W. Plume, Herman Unger, John A. Middleton, Harrison Van Cleef, Hollo Denman, Benjamin S. Whitehead, Nathaniel King, and James A. Turnbull.

UNION NATIONAL—Mark T. Cox, John F. Dryden, Lewis A. Ward, President Izal H. McCarter of the Fidelity Trust Company, Edgar B. Ward, James W. Alexander, James H. Bird, David B. Sickels, James L. Wells, George E. Edwards, and Charles W. Bogart. The Directors elected the following officers: Chairman, Joseph Bedford; President, John Haffen, Vice President, and George E. Edwards, Cashier.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Thomas Alexander, Jacob R. Baiter, John D. Beals, J. Romaine Brown, James S. Cannon, Andrew J. Connick, Herman F. Epple, John H. Flagler, Macomb G. Foster, Robert J. Hoguet, Daniel F. Mahony, Newell Marsh, Samuel McMillan, Sol Moses, R. Bleecker Rathbone, Fred H. Pouch, John C. Rodgers, J. Edward Simmons, David Stewart, Theodore F. Tone, and John Whalen. Election of officers Wednesday, Jan. 11, 8 P. M.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

JERSEY CITY.

Banks.

The Jersey City banks held their annual elections yesterday. There was but one contest. That was in the Second National, where opposition was manifested to the Presidency of William N. Hogen camp. Two tickets were placed in nomination. The first named for Directors William N. Hogencamp, Charles W. Allen, Melvin Sturges, James G. Hasking, and George R. Hillier. These were the opposition candidates: Frank I. Vanderbeek, Harry Louderbough, Eugene Hartnet, James G. Husking, and Thomas H. Williams. The Hogencamp ticket was successful by a vote of 1,340 to 1,028.

HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL—Hampton A. Coursen, Cornelius Zabriskie, Myles Tierney, John D. McGill, John A. Blair, John W. Hardenbergh, Frank H. Daly, David R. Daly, Nelson J. H. Edge, and Thomas J. Maloney.

FIRST NATIONAL—E. F. C. Young, Hamilton Wallis, Charles Sleller, Joseph D. Bedle, George T. Smith, William H. Corbin, and Robert H. Jennings.

THIRD NATIONAL—John D. Carscallen, Robert S. Ross, Oliver H. Perry, B. G. Van Zandt, Jr., John D. Van Dyke, Daniel E. Cleary, Horace H. Farrier, George W. Young, William E. Ammon, James G. Morgan, and Gustav W. Lembeck.

Trust Companies.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY—Walter E. Ammon, Ledyard Blair, Frederick C. Bourne, William Butterworth, John D. Carscallen, Frederic Cromwell, C. C. Cuyler, Jacob J. Detwiller, Charles L. Dickey, Oscar L. Gubelmann, John W. Hardenbergh, Frank H. Haven, James N. Jarvis, William B. Jenkins, Clarence H. Kelsey, Gustav E. Kissel, James A. Macdonald, Richard A. McCurdy, Allan L. McDermott, James G. Morgan, Moses Taylor Pyne, Robert S. Ross, Edwin A. Stevens, Eben Stevens, Thomas W. Storey, James Timpson, Cornellus Vanderbilt, John A. Voorhees, George W. Young, and Augustus Zabriskie.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury calendar.
66—Vauntilburg vs Horse Co
67—David Moffat Co vs Globe & Rutgers Ins Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
118—Julia vs Critchfield
93—Chandler vs Met St Ry
132—Cofflwell vs Miller
134—Brocata vs Met St Ry
49—Leiterman vs N Y Elec & Transp Co
68—Getsinger vs N Y Dock Co
119—Rittsig vs N Y C & H R R R
160—Moss vs Atch, T & Santa Fe Ry
110—Bagley vs Gen Fire Exting Co
135—H. F. Bingeswanger vs G. H. Cutting Granite Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
80—Automatic Co vs Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co
38—Nat Elec, &c, Co vs De Forrest, &c, Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
56—Dennis vs Home Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
16—Maguire vs Hamburg-American Packet Co
Stursberg

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Joseph Fettretch of New York City was admitted to practice.

No. 27, Berger, Doctor vs. John J. Harrington—Argued under thirty-second rule.

No. 24, Original—Ex parte—In the matter of Albert Hedges, petitioner.—Argument continued.

No. 18—The Creede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company vs. the Vindicator Consolidated Mining and Transportation Company.—Reargument commenced.

Dry call for Jan. 11: 18, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brant, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hirsch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.
50—Hennessy vs Nor Pac Ry
58—Hillingham vs E. P. Gleason Mfg Co
72—Hebron vs Work
75—Stumpf vs Hallahan
58—Fixman vs Poplitz
48—Isenberg vs Makransky
77—Sellicre vs Bailey
61—Cohnfeld vs Tannenbaum
78—N Y Arch Terra Cotta Co vs Williams
62—Stanislaus Dubuc vs Lazell, Dalley & Co
79—Gein vs Little
60—O'Neill vs City of New York
80—Wanamaker vs Megraw
7—Churchill vs Greene
81—Same vs same
82—Same vs same
22—City of N Y vs Seaton
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Pitney
2—Lamar vs Downey
3—Foster vs Foster
4—Lee vs Winans
5—Mowbray vs Shelbourne
6—Richmond vs Kaufman
7—Clopton vs Clopton
8—Woolworth vs Woolworth
9—Rice vs Zindel
10—Local Union 66 of Houston St, &c, Ry
11—Gent vs Union Ry
12—Gent vs same
13—Hamlin vs Patchen
14—Seidenberg vs Wicke
15—Stremple vs Stremple
16—Taylor vs Woods
17—Huffman vs O'Donnell
18—Elec Utilities Co vs Alcolin Co
19—Same vs same
20—Bankers' Surety Co vs Sullivan
26—Pierce vs Foster
29½—Same vs same
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
Demurrers.
65—Ochs vs Star Co
656—N Y Times Co vs same
653—Same vs N Y Evening Journal
658—N Y Times Co vs same
Preferred cause.
2021—Mc t St Ry vs Barker
General calendar.
1259—Platt vs Elias
968—Waldheim vs Waldheim
573—Moriarty vs B'd of Education
977—Mesbach vs Mesbach
1091—Rothermel vs Morris
668—Cary vs Cary
995—Graham vs Royal Baking Powder Co
1815—Arnold vs Powers
1259—Arnold vs Powers
1588—Fletcher vs Beckman
616—Levy vs Levy
942—Purbish vs Crabtree
832—Conally vs Dodd
1813—Fox vs Coggeshall
1062—Bornemann vs Bornemann
710—Same vs same
1439—Curtis vs Curtis
1206—Vunck vs Siebrecht
1371—Campbell vs Miller
468—Diehl vs Dreyer
447—Glaub vs Elson
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1504.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal, Term.)—Adjourned to Jan. 16.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
2095—Ames vs Mayo
2215—Chattanooga Nat Bank vs Frank
2756—Sass vs Schafer
5664—James Beggs & Co vs Schiff
2290—Egan vs Shaw
8929—Zebigraf vs S D Basin Co
2328—Wallach vs Tristorfer
3050—Niles Tool Works Co vs Becker
3507—Nussbaum vs Rothschild
3077—Beetson vs Stoops
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
191—McLaughlin vs Koch
475—Dagner vs City of New York
627—Babcock vs City of New York
334—Otero vs Clyde SS Co
197—Corhan vs Strasbourger
404—Buscher vs N Y Trans Co
207—Hartford Fire Ins Co vs Schwartz
214—Goettel vs Freeborn
556—Wiedlander vs Murray
2517—Di Fabio vs McDonald
261—Mullaney vs Snare & Triest
232—Hayden vs Fisk
258—Schutte vs Flogdoff
266—Byrne vs De Kraft
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part I., at 10:45 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X. and XII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the Day Calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the Day Calendar."
332—Faivey vs Woolner
3360—Becker vs Woarms
996—Gross vs Cohen
387—Feuchtwanger vs Reinach
236—Tanenbaum vs Joseph
3224—Cullinan vs Fitzpatrick
853—Levitt vs Ind Cong, &c
404—Costet vs Jeantet
1433—Stannard vs Robt H Reed & Co
1581—Lewis vs Am Chocolate Mach Co
1424—Buskirk vs Buskirk
2874—Geistte vs Smithers
1436—Leahy vs City of New York
546—Periscope Co vs Brady
598—Richard vs Donald
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 16.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATES' COURT—In Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in ground floor in County Court House.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M. Robert Lawson
At 10:30 A. M.
Sara C. Tracy.
Elizabeth Schrimp.
Thomas Hall.
Charles H. Lahm.
Joseph Sonnek.
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. Contested will. Case on, 2951—Julia H. Egan.
CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motion will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3200—Smallwood vs Degnon-McLean Co
9065—Kirschenbaum vs Leader
632—Selig vs Met St Ry
638—Egloff vs Abegg.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
389—Mitchell vs 3d Av R R
414—Walis vs Davis
463—Gross vs Weinraub
893—Meister vs Fox
896—Sosnosky vs Met St Ry
897—Grant vs Henschel
898—Weintraub vs Lippman
899—Levy vs Seaboard Air Line
900—Persice vs Met St Ry
901—Schor vs Berkowitz
903—Hart vs Met St Ry
904—Sheridan vs same
907—Reiche vs New Amstr-dam Casualty Co
908—Zonfades vs Vardes
909—Rutz vs Met St Ry
912—Grossbaum vs Woppers
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
540—McCreeley vs Brown
3331—Robinson vs Inter St Ry
322—Lourieff vs Met St Ry
951—Pollock vs same
952—Paradousky vs same
953—Lichtman vs same
957—Parlow vs same
958—Luntz vs same
959—Buchter vs same
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
10400—Donagur vs Marrone
8915—Wm H. Moon Co vs Dunne
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2517—Hill vs Int St Ry
2550—Verlscope Co vs Brady
3032—Troshkin vs Degnon-McLean Co
3030—Killeen vs Met St Ry
3693—Castori vs same
3694—Nicolini vs 42d St, &c, Ry
2519—Weinrieb vs Gans
3560—Fasanella vs Int St Ry
3568—Lindeman vs same
3692—Finn vs same
3665—Hirsh vs Union Ry
3647—Maloney vs Int St Ry
3113—Mello vs Monohan
3396—Goldhammer vs Cunningham
3679—Cooperberg vs Harris
Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.
1—Georgie De Ryder
2—Rose Goldstein
3—Dominick Galgino
4—Edward Allen
5—Vincenzo Rotolo
6—James A. Stone
7—Basilio Sempellato
8—Carrie Smith
9—John Thomas
Laura Smith
10—Albert Ahrendt
11—Carmiano Gracamo
12—Sevana Turner
13—Harry Murray
14—John King
15—Thomas Taylor
16—Frank Werner
Pleadings.
1—Patrick Ahearn
2—John O'Keefe
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.
1—Jesse Pitman
2—John McKeyney
John Kelly
Michael Collins
Joseph Burns
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Kresel for the People.
1—William Hajek
2—John Kohler
3—Thomas McCafferty
4—Oscar Sagsoovlan
Bagas Sagsoovlan
5—Max Price
Max Smuckler
6—Joseph Ryand
Frank Clark
7—Henry Hoffman
8—Howard Smith
9—Henry Lang
10—Israel Markoff
11—Joseph Fischer
12—Edward Hendry
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.
1—Thomas F Driscoll
2—Bernard Bloomfield
3—William Gilhooley
Leona Gray
4—Hyman Lolstein
5—Annie Baurgesfeld
6—Morris Fleicher
7—John Grogan
8—Solomon Hochberger

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hartlett, P. J.; Jenks, Hooker, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
68—McDonald vs Int Ry
77—Peters vs Slattery
76—Wulff vs 5th Av Coach Co
77—Same vs same
71—Ewin vs Western Union Tel Co
79—Armstrong vs County of Nassau
28—People vs Haas
78—Northrop vs Poughkeepsie Ry
79—Marry vs Met St Ry
81—Dowling vs same
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
6267—McGloin vs B H R R
6291—Wurst vs Int St R R
6291—Logan vs B H R R
6298, 6324—Stream vs same
6300—Whidden vs same
6307—Gott vs same
6309—Jansson vs Auer
6318—Teare vs B H R R
6355—Sack vs Simon
4124—Price vs N Y & Boston Dispatch
6326—Tait vs Int St R R
6332—Stewart vs B H R R
6333—Hagenbacher vs Met St R R
6336—Schwartz vs B H R R
6343—Kuehn vs same
11340—Gulick vs Carpenter
2099—Hynds vs B H R R
6347—Rose vs Blatstein
6349—Ray vs B H R R
6359—Joost vs same
6358—Kappler vs same
6378—Forbes vs Auer
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
10389—Corbally vs Erie R R
9282—Devine vs Nat'l Wall Paper Co
10309—Leslie vs Farelra
10882—Townsend vs Kern
9475—Sprague Bank vs Hodges
11471—Shaughnessy vs Weeks
11432—Shoyer vs Sadler
3632—Holden vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
5746—Miller vs Wesel Mfg Co
5919—Mayer vs L I Real Estate Co
11344—Bruno vs Bruno
11346—Rick vs Hart
10836—Cohen vs Consumers' Wine Co
4168—Van Alstyn vs City of New York
11416—Read vs Glassberg
11570—Jacobson vs Stone
9763, 9873—Bk Warehouse Co vs Street
5261—Harvey, Jr, vs Hecker-Jones Co
11385—eD Levante vs Jaros
Highest number reached on regular call, 6426.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—Day calendar.
1624—Haupert vs Haupert
1636—Witse vs First Construc Co
1454—Lipschitz vs Schneider
1502—Connell vs City of N Y
1503—Van Colt vs same
1511—Connell vs Hayes
1343—Van Colt vs same
1301—Scott vs Scott
164—Sloan vs Beard
1435—Caulfield vs Caulfield
1597—Tocque vs Tocque
1778—Metzger vs Metzger
1442—Ellsworth vs Ellsworth
1010—Miller vs Lippman
1837½—Ewers vs Mc-Eally
1529—Rode vs Bushwick Savings Bank
1673—Gretsch vs Gretsch
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon call.
1615—Lee vs Ley
1424—Gilfeathin vs Conenery
1717—Gescheidt vs Strandi
1718—Lamb vs Show
1720—Rosenblad vs Rosenblad
1721—Corlett vs Corlett
1722—Syme vs St. Casimer's R C Church
1723—Reisenburger vs Hasselt
1725—Reisenburger vs Hartmann
1726—Bondhus vs Strong
1727—McCormick vs McCormick
1728—Bader vs Bader
1729—Jacobson vs Mader
1730—Popper vs Rice
1731—Berlin vs Aniline Works vs Goldstein
1732—Potts vs Reiter
1733—Stuve vs Stuve
1734—Lewis vs Heilman
1735—Johnson vs Barclay
1736—Same vs Rose
COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
Trial—Adjourned to Jan. 16.
COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
242—Passeantino vs Arlt
293—Gerstein vs Goldberg
98—Hoodt vs B H R R
97—Wittenborg vs B H R R
62—Fucci vs same
120—West vs C I & B R R
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
248—Cleary vs Waterbury & Co
249—Sayers vs B H R R
250—Hand vs Egbert
316—Sharkey vs Morris
259—Sharfman vs same
B H R R

Queens County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
390—Desmond vs N Y & Queens Electric L & P Co.
391—Hauser vs same
413—Rogers vs Macbeth
1245—Kinney vs City of New York
684—Schippell vs N Y City Ry Co
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.
472—Gorman vs Willis
950—Hardy vs Dubois
728—Reilly vs Hogan
940—Grebbins vs Gotshall
911—Carroll vs L I R R Co
855—Brady vs Newtown Creek Towing Co.
936—White vs Case
282—Normoyle vs Riter
Conley Mfg Co
935—Grass & Beck vs Welz & Zerwick & H R R R Co
697—Hover vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
949—Pfeifer vs Union Ry Co
950—Same vs same
591—Disbrow vs Hurdy Gurdy Co et al
Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.
COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held temporarily at the Twenty-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, Vernon Avenue, Long Island City—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
223—Flannigan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
234—Trudden vs same
256—North Beach Electric L & P Co vs Balchowski
257—Seitz vs same
258—Turner vs Holland
229—Debee, an infant, vs N Y & Q Co Ry
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.
13—McGrade et al vs B H R R
14—Derrick vs Kiesel
15—McShane vs N Y & Queens Co
16—Groft vs same
17—Moloney vs same
18—Mosher vs B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co
19—Capone vs same
20—Wisnlewski vs Barber Asphalt Pav Co
21—Kullman vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
22—Kerwin vs same
23—Beck vs B, Q Co & Sub Ry
If marked ready, will no causes will be set down for a day upon the call.
705—Ciccarelli vs La Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vapore
148—Thamer vs Met Life Ins Co
2008—Seymour vs Warren
316—Summerfield vs same
847—Wallenfels vs same
463—Eckhold vs same
587—Schramme vs Lewinson, Just & Loouie
85—Bennett vs L I Electric Ry Co
342—Hemmer vs Mulnerschmidt
953—Liebermann vs Liebermann
976—Same vs same
If marked ready, will Causes will not be set down.
1737—Kelly vs Kelly
1740—May vs Dodd
1741—North vs North
1742—Perlstein vs Rosenthal
1743—Spacek vs Spacek
1744—Wilson vs Blumberg
1745—Arthur vs Thompson
1746—Reisenburger vs Siglag
1747—Preston vs Dilberger
1748—Swanstrom vs Day
1749—Rapisardo vs Bellefiore
1750—Finkel vs Weinstein
1751—Yeomon vs Halloran
1752—Jacoby vs Jacoby
1753—Ludlow vs Galindo
1754—Nolting vs Nolting
1755—Hokonson vs Hokonson
Westchester County.
Day Calendar for Jan. 11, 1905.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
165—Mott vs De Wise
229—Mann vs Shrive
228—Morre vs Peck Brothers
95—Harrison vs City of New Rochelle
COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Day calendar for Thursday, Jan. 12, 1905.
194—The People vs Byington
204—Manilla Anchor Br Co vs Maglio
206—Manning vs Kerwin
218—Reynolds vs Bliss
251—Morrisey vs Collins
283—De Masi vs Marazzo and another
112—Bates vs Young
219—Sayman vs Sayman
233—Fleagle vs Fleagle
286—Chase vs Outhouse
296—Guest vs Linden
299—Power vs West El Ry Co
307—Williams vs West El Ry
323—Johnson vs same
327—Reeves vs same
333—Gilman vs Dolan

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.24
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....51¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....36⅝@37¼
Flour, Minnesota patents.....6.30
Cotton, middling.....7.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio......08⅞
Sugar, granulated.....5.05
Molasses, O. K. prime......37
Beef, family.....11.50
Beef hams.....22.75
Tallow, prime......04⅝
Pork, mess.....13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb......06⅝
Lard, prime.....7.10
Iron, No. 1 foundry.....17.95
Butter, Western creamery.....29@29½
CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.12@$1.17; No. 3, $1.02@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.18@$1.21; No. 2 corn, 43c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 30@31c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 36@37c; fair to choice malting, 40@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.77½; mess pork, per bbl, $12.20@$12.35; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.12½@$6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, $12.75.
COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
January	6.87	6.72	6.70@6.72	6.91
February	6.89	6.89	6.74@6.76	6.96
March	6.98	6.77	6.78@6.79	7.00
April	7.02	7.02	6.83@6.85	7.06
May	7.08	6.86	6.87@6.88	7.10
June	7.15	6.99	6.93@6.95	7.16
July	7.17	6.98	6.98@6.99	7.21
August	7.29	7.02	7.03@7.04	7.26
September	7.22	7.08	@	7.28
October	7.29	7.12	7.12@7.13	7.33
November	7.25	7.20	@	

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.22½, elevator, and $1.24, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.27½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.11½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
May	$1.18	$1.16¼	$1.16⅝	$1.17½
July	1.04	1.03¼	1.03¾	1.03¼
Corn—			50¾	50⅝
May				

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
January			$1.14⅝	$1.14¼
May	$1.18¼	$1.16¼	1.16⅞	1.17¼
July	1.00	99¼	99½	99⅛
Corn—				
January			41¾	41⅝
May	44 11-16	44 7-16	44⅝	44½
July	45 5-16	45	45¼	45⅛
Oats—				
January			30	29⅝
May	31½	30⅞	31¼	30⅞
May	31½	30⅝	31¼	30⅝
Lard—				
January	6.70	6.62	6.62	6.65
May	6.92	6.85	6.85	6.87
Ribs—				
January			6.35	6.35
May	6.67	6.60	6.62	6.65
Pork—				
January	12.30	12.25	12.25	12.27
May	12.67	12.57	12.57	12.62

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
January			7.65@7.70	7.80
February			7.75@7.80	7.70
March	7.90	7.90	7.85@7.90	7.85
April			7.95@8.05	7.95
May	8.15	8.15	8.10@8.15	8.10
June			8.20@8.25	8.20
July	8.30	8.30	8.25@8.30	8.25
August			8.35@8.45	8.35
September	8.55	8.50	8.50@8.55	8.50
October			8.55@8.60	8.60
November			8.65@8.70	8.61
December	8.75	8.75	8.70@8.75	8.65

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..7:24	Sun sets..4:52	Moon sets..10:47

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:16	Gov. Isl'd..11:25	H. Gate..1:21
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:53	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate..

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 11.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Ask, British Honduras, &c.....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans.....10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada, &c..10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston.....3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.....3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam. 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool.... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Catania, Rio Janeiro..9:30 A. M. 6:00 A. M.
Dagcry, Yucatan, &c..12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston.....3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana .... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre.... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Manzanillo, Tampico ..12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville .....3:00 P. M.
Frutera, Inagua, Haiti, &c. .....9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile .....3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 31.
Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 8.
Arabonia, Glasgow, Dec. 16.
City of Washington, Colon, Jan. 4.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 5.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 6.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Breslau, Bremen, Dec. 31.
El Alba, New Orleans, Jan. 7.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 6.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Careause, Para, Jan. 1.
El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 7.
Maraval, Trinidad, Jan. 4.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

New York, Southampton, Jan. 7.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

Altai, Savanilla, Dec. 27.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Iroquois, Charleston, Jan. 8.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Jan. 8.
Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 9.
Oneida, Philadelphia, Jan. 9.
Patria, Naples, Dec. 17.
Pilar de Larrinaga, Para, Dec. 28.
Queen Olga, Philadelphia, Jan. 9.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 7.
Zulia, La Guayra, Dec. 25.
Eretria, Somabaya, Oct. 20.

Sailed.

Advance, Colon.
Cassel, Bremen.
El Rio, Galveston.
Jefferson, Norfolk.
Manhattan, Avonmouth.
Mesaba, London.
Westover, Norfolk.
City of Atlanta, Savannah.
Armonite, Liverpool.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Arabistan, at Montevideo, Jan. 9.
British Prince, at Victoria, Brazil, Jan. 8.
Corfe Castle, at East London, Jan. 7.
Dunbar, at Cheefoo, Jan. 9.
Good Hope, at Rosario, Dec. 9.
Prins Willem III, at Pernambuco, Jan. 8.
Tioga, at Calcutta, Dec. 21.
Vaderland, at Antwerp, Jan. 10.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Bremen Jan. 9.
Frankfurt, at Bremen, Jan. 9.
Ethiopia, at Moville, Jan. 10.

Sailed.

Lackawanna, from Plymouth, Jan. 10.
Mannheim, from Shields, Jan. 10.
Napolitan Prince, from Naples, Jan. 8.

Passed.

Patricia, from New York, Scilly, Jan. 10.
St. Andrew, from New York, the Lizard, Jan. 10.
Hudson, from New York, Sacresjan, Jan. 9.
Chemnitz, from New York, the Lizard, Jan. 10.
Excelsior, from New York, the Lizard, Jan. 10.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17 to 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
TO THE West Indies
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
FROM N. Y. FEBRUARY 2, 1905.
Arrive at Stay
St. Thomas .....February 7, 6 hours
San Juan .....February 7, 31 hours
Port de France .....February 10, 6 hours
St. Pierre .....February 10, 4 hours
Bridgetown .....February 11, 10 hours
Port of Spain (Trinidad) .....February 12, 5 hours
Port of Spain .....February 12, 38 hours
La Guayra .....February 15, 27 hours
Puerto Cabello .....February 16, 8 hours
Curacoa .....February 17, 5 hours
Kingston .....February 19, 24 hours
Santiago .....February 21, 23 hours
Havana .....February 24, 38 hours
Nassau .....February 27, 6 hours
New York .....March 2,
Rates $150 Upward
A SIMILAR CRUISE MARCH 7, '05.
TO THE Orient
To Madeira, Spain, the Mediterranean, and the Orient
By S. S. Moltke
FROM N. Y. JANUARY 30, 1905.
76 DAYS, INCLUDING ALL POINTS OF INTEREST EN ROUTE, WITH OPTION OF EXTENDING STAY IN EUROPE.
Rates $300 Upward
TO THE Azores, Madeira
CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN, ALGERIA, SICILY AND ITALY
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
FROM N. Y. APRIL 4, 1905.
24 Days—Rates $90 and Upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailings by steamers of
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All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.
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BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS
The new twin-screw R. M. S. "Bermudian," (5,500 tons,) specially built for the service, with Marconi apparatus; accommodations, sails from New York to Bermuda Jan. 18, 28, Feb. 6, 15, 25, March 6. S. S. "Trinidad" sails Feb. 1, 11, 20, March 1, 11. Rate $80 and up, round trip.
THE WEST INDIES
One month's tour through the Islands, including 5 days' board at the celebrated Marine Hotel, Barbados, for $90. Steamers leave New York on or about Jan. 21, Feb. 2, 16, 23, &c. For tickets berths, information, &c., apply to ARTHUR AHERN, Agent, Quebec, Canada; A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 640 Madison Av., New York.
Ask for Special Tours. Bermuda, Jan. 18, 28, April 12, 17, from $58.50.
FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see Friday's issue.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE to DINE
CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 8 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N. Y. Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from 5th & Martin
All Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.
CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
80 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
Musique et Chants Des Troubadours.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.
Hotel Lafayette Tdh. Dinner, $1.25.
Old Hotel Mart

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The National Park Bank of New York
January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Park Bank, held this day at its banking house, 214 Broadway, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph T. Moore,	Francis R. Appleton,
Stuyvesant Fish,	John Jacob Astor,
George S. Hart,	George Fred'k Vietor,
Charles Scribner,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Edward C. Hoyt,	Isaac Guggenheim,
W. Rockhill Potts,	John E. Borne,
August Belmont,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Richard Delafield,	Gilbert G. Thorne.

John C. McKeon.

and as Inspectors of Election, William D. Baldwin, Charles L. Hadley, and Frederic P. Moore.

At the first meeting of the new Board Mr. Richard Delafield was elected President, and Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Gilbert G. Thorne, John C. McKeon, and John C. Van Cleaf were elected Vice Presidents, all unanimously. Edward J. Baldwin was appointed Cashier, and Messrs. William O. Jones, Frederick O. Foxcroft, William A. Main, and Maurice H. Ewer were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 10, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Robert Hoyles,	Joseph C. Baldwin,
George M. Olcott,	Thomas B. Kent,
John T. Willets,	Alden S. Swan,
Alexander Gilbert,	George R. Turnbull,
Henry W. Banks,	Leopold Stern,
W. Irving Clark,	Samuel W. Fairchild.
James L. Morgan.	James W. Lane.
Frederick W. Devoe,	Philander R. Jennings,
Edward J. Hall.	Aaron J. Bach.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Alexander Gilbert, Pres't., and Robert Hoyles, Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Windsor Trust Company

575 Fifth Avenue.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Windsor Trust Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 575 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1905, at 12 M. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.

Dated New York, December 27, 1904.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE SECURITIES COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at the offices of the company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, on the second Thursday of January, 1905, that is, the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The Transfer Books will close the 21st day of December, 1904, and reopen the 16th day of January, 1905.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1904.

A. J. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., January 19, 1905.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES BAKER, JR., Secretary.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the Company's office, No. 320 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, January 19, 1905.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

NEW YORK & BOSTON DYEWOOD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 156 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1905, at seven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until 11:30 A. M.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Jr., Secretary.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Morris European and American Express Company, Limited, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 59 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on January 18th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the stockholders for action.

Dated New York, January 4, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM W. HOWE, Secretary.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, January 10, 1905.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Samuel G. Bayne,	Stuart G. Nelson,
Edward C. Bodman,	Daniel O'Day,
T. Wistar Brown,	Franklin Quinby,
Lucius A. Cole,	William A. Ross,
Gen. Francis V. Greene,	Joseph Seep,
Charles C. Thompson.	

C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.

December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Banking House, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER,
No. 46 Cedar St.
New York, January 11th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at No. 46 Cedar St., N. Y. City, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 23d, 1905.

E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

THE JOHN J. CROOKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE JOHN J. CROKE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Avenue D, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, January 11th, 1905, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of electing six (6) Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHAS. C. EMOTT, Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 21, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 6, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 19, 1905.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Room 31 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1905, at 3 P. M.

H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of United Cigar Manufacturers will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 1,018 and 1,020 (Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on January 18th, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the morning, for the election of two Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.—Dated January 3d, 1905.

WALTER A. SCHIFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Peter Daulton, a corporation, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the annual meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 East 17th St., Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

PETER F. DAULTON, Secretary.

THE AZURE MINING CO.,
170 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on February 9, 1905, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.

MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.
170 Broadway.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 170 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will close on January 7, 1905, at 3 P. M.

JAMES C. COLGATE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

54th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK.

HENRY B. STOKES, - President.

Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization and Amount Now Held For Their Benefit

$72,707,681.72

RECEIPTS IN 1904.

For Premiums	$2,559,061.76
For Interest, Rents and all other Receipts	998,854.76
	$3,557,916.52

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1904.

For claims by death, and matured endowments	1,356,877.75
Return to Policyholders (dividends, annuities and surrendered policies)	487,680.98
Total Payments to Policyholders	$1,844,558.73
Taxes, Commissions and all other expenses	1,053,450.63
	$2,898,009.36

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1905.

United States and other Bonds and Stocks owned by Company	$3,655,135.00
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien (Fire Ins. $5,452,414.)	6,129,810.00
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	515,074.16
Real Estate owned by Company	5,874,925.00
Loans and Liens on Policies in force	1,516,565.02
Cash in Bank and on hand	405,012.46
Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in Course of Collection	315,358.86
Interest due and accrued, and all other assets	270,801.57
	$18,682,682.07

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (as Computed by New York Insurance Department)	16,375,020.00
All other liabilities	143,590.98
FUND TO PROVIDE FOR POSSIBLE DEPRECIATION IN ASSETS	200,000.00
CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND	1,964,071.09
	$18,682,682.07

We, the undersigned, a Committee elected by the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to examine the accounts of the Company, hereby certify that we have carefully examined in detail the assets of the Company, and that they are correctly shown in the foregoing statement. The liabilities shown include the reserve on policies in force as calculated and certified to by the New York Insurance Department.

WALTER C. STOKES, SIMEON FORD,
EDWARD S. RAPALLO, ALFRED SKITT, } Committee.

GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE, GAIN IN INCOME,
GAIN IN INSURANCE WRITTEN, GAIN IN ASSETS,
GAIN IN CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND.

Morton Trust Company.

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian. Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President.	H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President.	CHARLES A. CONANT Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President.	H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON,	G. G. HAVEN,	ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,	GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,	HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

NEW YORK.
corner 5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
corner 66 BROADWAY.
corner 100 WEST 125TH STREET.
corner 3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
L. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. C. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

A STRONG and conservative New York Stock Exchange house of high standing desires to make arrangements with a well-connected gentleman of irreproachable character who controls or can influence a fair amount of business. Liberal terms will be given and splendid chance to secure an interest in the business offered to an able and high-grade man of unquestionable reputation. Correspondence will be treated in strict confidence. A. A., Box 202 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

YORKVILLE BANK.
3D AVENUE, COR. 83D STREET.
NEW YORK, January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:

Richard H. Adams,	H. F. Poggenburg,
W. J. Amend,	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Louis Von Bernuth,	Jacob Schlosser,
Thos. E. Crimmins,	Leopold Schmid,
Chas. C. Clausen,	H. B. Scharmann,
Richard Delafield,	Gilbert G. Thorne,
Henry Diedel,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Wm. L. Frankenbach,	R. Van der Emde,
Rand. Guggenheimer,	George F. Vietor,
Julius Kast,	Wm. Zinsser.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously elected:

R. Van der Emde, } President.
Richd. H. Adams, } Vice Presidents.
Henry Diedel, }
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1 East Fourteenth Street.
NEW YORK, January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. Ross Appleton,	Edward B. Jordan,
Richard I. Brewster,	Charles W. Morse,
John F. Carroll,	Frank Seaman,
Frank N. Doubleday,	Morris E. Sterne,
Richard L. Edwards,	Albert Turner,
Irving C. Gaylord.	George F. Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. R. Ross Appleton was re-elected President, Mr. George F. Vail was re-elected First Vice President, and Mr. John F. Carroll was re-elected Second Vice President, all unanimously.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

New York, January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mount Morris Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Richard Delafield,	John E. Borne,
August Belmont,	William H. Crocker,
Sidney Dillon Ripley,	Thomas H. Newman,
Thomas L. Watt,	B. G. Mitchell,
Edward C. Hoyt,	George B. Brown,
Wm. Frederick Vietor,	Charles B. Alexander,
Wm. Morton Grinnell,	John C. McKeon,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Bradley L. Eaton,
Aaron S. Thomas,	James M. Horton,
George S. Hart,	Frederick W. Liver-
Francis R. Appleton,	more,
Edward H. Landon,	L. M. Schwan.
John Jacob Astor.	

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

New York, Jan. 10th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBscribers of the Northern Dispensary will be held on FRIDAY, January 13th, 1905, at 4 P. M., in the Dispensary Building, Waverley Place and Christopher St.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Fireworks Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Park Place, New York, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building

59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital..... $1,000,000.00
Surplus..... 5,008,272.48

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT,
Vice Pres. 2d Vice Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, ERNEST EHRMANN,
Treasurer. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard;	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds and El Paso & Southern Railroad Company Stock.

The Central Trust Company of New York hereby gives notice that under the provisions of a certain agreement dated October 11th, 1904, it will on and after January 11th, 1905, be prepared to pay to the holders of its certificates of deposit representing above-described bonds and stock, the following amounts:

On each $1,000 First Mortgage Bond of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R. Co. $67.50, and upon each share of El Paso Southern R. R. Co. Stock $120.00 upon presentation of certificates of deposit for the purpose of effecting such payment thereon.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By J. N. WALLACE,
4th Vice President.

January 10th, 1905.

United States Reduction & Refining Co.

First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated July 1, 1901, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 26th day of January, 1905, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $6,997.78.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST, COMPANY, Trustee.
New York, January 10, 1905.

DELVIN COAL COMPANY.
6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1905, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of six thousand three hundred and thirteen and 39-100 dollars ($6,313.39).

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New York, January 10, 1905.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS AND THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 16, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES W. QUINLAN, Secretary.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1905.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, January 28, 1905, for the installation of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., December 13, 1904.—Sealed proposals for constructing [illegible] will be received at this office until [illegible] for furnishing [illegible] Information furnished on application. [illegible] U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals to be marked [illegible] for [illegible]

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

Vermilye & Co.

BANKERS,

NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JA 'Y 11TH, at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$7,500	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$4,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$10,000	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$20,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000	Dakota Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$20,000	Chic. & North Western R. R. 7 p. c. Consl. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1915.
2 shs.	United States Trust Co.
1 sh.	N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
1 sh.	Texas Land Syndicate.
1 sh.	Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
4 shs.	Green Bay & Western R. R.
9 shs.	Lac. Coal & Iron Co.
2 shs.	N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$3,000	Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$3,000	Northern Pacific R. R. Prior Lien 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$3,000	Central Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$1,000	Union Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1947.
$3,000	St. Louis So. Western R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$1,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. Genl. 4s, 1995.
$1,000	N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. Bd., 1997.
$3,000	Peoria & Eastern R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$6,000	Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. "Class B" Bds.
$3,000	Southern R'way 1st Consold. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$3,000	West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$1,000	N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
3 shs.	Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000	Kentucky Cent. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$3,000	Chic., St. Louis & N. O. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$2,500	Miss., Kan. & Texas R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
40 shs.	National Bank of North America.
20 shs	United Wire & Trading Co. of N. Y.
$2,698.90	Judge Co. Class "B" Bds., 1911.
$500	Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce Building Fund Income Sub. Bd.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

10 shs.	Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Pref'd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

3 shs.	Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs.	Madison Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs.	American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs.	National City Bank.
10 shs.	United States Trust Co.
25 shs.	Kings County Trust Co.
25 shs.	Kings County Trust Co.
5 shs.	Central Trust Co.
83 shs.	Sanguires Manufacturing Co.
70 shs.	Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R'way Co. 1 p. c. Guaranteed Pref'd stock, redeemable Oct. 1, 1921, at par.
25 shs.	National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs.	German American Bank.
50 shs.	Irving Natl. Bank.
12 shs.	The Commercial Motor Co.
$5,000	Paterson R'way Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
30 shs.	First National Bank of N. Y.
25 shs.	Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs.	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs.	Tefft-Weller Co. common.
25 shs.	National Novelty Corp. common.
100 shs.	North American Trust Co.
20 shs.	Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs.	Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs.	Mechanics' National Bank.
17 shs.	New York Transfer Co.
25 shs.	Colonial Trust Co.
20 shs.	Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$5,000	Augusta Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
10 shs.	19th Ward Bank.
25 shs.	Van Norden Trust Co.
10 shs.	Marconi Wireless Teleg. Co. of Am.
207 shs.	Ulster & Delaware R. R.
20 shs.	North Tonawanda Trust Co.
25 shs.	Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs.	Natl. Park Bank.
30 shs.	Hawgneys Mortgage Co.
$3,000	Minn. St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 1st Con. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
10 shs.	Consolidated Natl. Bank.
100 shs.	Nassau Bank.
8 shs.	Empire Trust Co.
5 shs.	International Banking Corp'n.
25 shs.	Natl. Bank of Commerce.
27 shs.	American Type Founders Co. pfd.
50 shs.	American Type Founders Co. common.
25 shs.	Singer Manufacturing Co.
60 shs.	4th National Bank.
63 shs.	Natl. Park Bank.
53 shs.	United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$5,000	Bay State Gas Co. Inc. Bds., 1939.
$5,000	Judge Co. Class B Mtge. Bds.
50 shs.	Lawyers' Mtge. Co.
15 shs.	United Verde Copper Co.
$1,000	Union Ferry Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs.	Realty Associates.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1905,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

$150,000	Capital Stock Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Ry. (Hypothecated.)
$150,000	Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Ry. Co Bonds, (Hypothecated.)
$108,600	Detroit, Plymouth & Northville R. R. Co. Bonds, (Hypothecated.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HIGH GRADE BONDS,

GUARANTEED AND PFD. STOCKS,
Yielding 3½% to 5%.

Deposits Accepted
subject to drafts and interest allowed upon daily balances.

Commission Orders
executed upon the
New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
January List on Application
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.
51 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on February 1, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 14, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice, attention is called to the fact that dividends on the regular stock will be paid by the Reading Company in Philadelphia, and not by us. Mailing orders should be filed with the Treasurer of the Company.

Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of the Reading Company are hereby notified that in order to collect the said dividend promptly it will be necessary for them to surrender their Trust Certificates for conversion into the regular stock of the Company. The certificates issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. must be surrendered to them at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York, and those issued by Drexel & Co. must be surrendered to them at their office, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on or before January 14, 1905.

After January 14, 1905, holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock can only obtain the dividend by presenting their certificates for exchange into the regular stock; the dividend on such certificates will be paid to the registered holder thereof of the Voting Trustees, unless an order signed by the registered holder, authorizing the payment to others than said holder, is presented at the same time.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, December 8, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 16th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1904. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE HOME INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.

56 Cedar Street.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand to Stockholders of record on January 1st, 1905.

A. M. BURTIS,
Secretary.

New York, January 10th, 1905.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 16, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of Two and One-Half per cent. (2½%) on its capital stock, payable on and after February 1st, proximo. The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 21st inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on February 2d, 1905.

Nashville, Tenn., January 10, 1905.

OFFICE OF
The United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 24, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 14, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.
New York, January 5, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable February 1, 1905, to stockholders of record January 20, 1905, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again January 16, 1905.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

**THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2 1-4@2 1-2 Per Cent.

A Dull Day's Business, Without Adequate Reflection of the Day's News.

There was quite a budget of stimulating news yesterday, but scant reflection of it will be found in the day's business. An installment of what is hanging over the market was paid upon account in the shape of increased dividends upon Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and United States Cast Iron Pipe. The German bank rate was reduced, as had been forecasted, and thereby the foreign bid for our gold was reduced correspondingly. Naturally the Berlin rate of exchange turned in favor of London, and so also did Paris's. The Rand gold production was the largest since the Boer war, which strengthens alike London's market and resources. Our own gold supply continues to be reinforced at San Francisco concurrently with shipments to Japan. The news from Washington was of the same crablike advance toward any action upon which Wall Street's interests depend, while some progress was apparently made with the Hill Currency Reform bill.

Possibly none of these matters is of first-class importance, but they are all of the same sort, and in the aggregate well adapted to exert influence in a market open to influence. But neither specifically nor generally was there trace of stimulating effect. Nashville and Chattanooga was not even traded in, but Louisville and Nashville reflected the effect of the larger distribution upon its finances. Cast Iron Pipe actually fell upon its dividend increase, upon profit-taking sales. The reduction of foreign bids for our gold did not result in cancellation of orders, nor in a reduction in exchange below the export point. There was no reason why it should, for our money market shows not the least sensitiveness to the loss of gold or reserves. And it is odd how indifferent the market is to Washington influences, it being almost impossible to detect any cleavage in the market movements of stocks affected and not affected by the agitation against trusts and railways. Steel, for instance, was firm, although forecasts of its quarter's earnings are upon a more moderate scale, and although it may be doubted whether any other protected industry is more vulnerable to tariff revision. Metropolitan and Securities having had several bad days together, naturally enjoyed a favorable reaction, and Chicago Traction responded exceptionally well to the announcement of a settlement of the situation affecting it. Southern Pacific rose upon good buying with dividend suggestions of an unconvincing sort. It will be seen that the market generally was irresponsive to stimulating and depressing influences alike, being a mere traders' affair, with shrinking volume, and no marked trend of price changes. The bond market seems to be losing its hold upon the January boom also, yesterday's volume being small, but with a good distribution, and rather marked strength in Central of Georgias.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	5	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Met. Securities	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Am. Smelting	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Woolen	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Dock	1
Can. Pacific	½	South American	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Chi. Un. Tr.	½	Southern Ry.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Corn Products	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Del. & Hud.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Erie	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Int. Paper pf.	½	West. U. & M.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Pullman	2
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	So. Railway pf.	½
Int. Pump	1½	Un. P. & P. pf.	½
Manhattan	1	U. S. Pipe	1
N. Y. Central	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
N. Y. Dock pf.	1	U. S. Realty	1
Norf. & West.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Atch. deb. 4s, Series H	2	Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	4½
Brklyn R. T. 4s	1½	Ill. C. C. & St. L.	1½
Brklyn Un. El. 4s	1½	K. C., S. & L. E. 1st	2
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	3	L. S. & M. S. deb. 4s	1
Ind.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Fed. & East. 1st	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 10	438,067
To date this year	4,068,362
Corresponding date last year	4,205,646

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 10	$2,660,000
To date this year	$20,478,000
Corresponding date last year	$18,295,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Sugar Refining Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Buffalo Brake Beam Co.
Byron W. Greene, Jr., Co.
F. W. Gunswein Co.
H. B. Claflin Co.
John J. Cronle & Co.
Mercantile Guarantee Co.
National Sugar Co.
Savannah Electric Co.
Windsor Trust Co.

TRUCE IN TRACTION WAR.

Compromise Directory Elected by Chicago Companies by Record Vote.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—By the largest vote ever recorded at an annual meeting of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies, the corporations immediately underlying the Union Traction Company, a compromise list of Directors was elected today.

The Blair-Rawson element secured three of the five Directors in the North Chicago board and four of the seven West Chicago Directors. The others were named by Mr. Govin, and all were approved by Judge Grosscup, who was the first to attempt to bring the warring factions together.

The new board of the North Chicago Company is composed of Frederick H. Rawson, Henry A. Blair, Charles L. Rayner, Lafayette McWilliams and E. D. Hulbert. The West Chicago board is composed of Frederick H. Rawson, Henry A. Blair, Wallace Heckman, William Neisingrath, Lafayette McWilliams, E. D. Hulbert, and George E. Adams.

Railway Dividend Is Increased.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. This is an increase of ½ per cent.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Further Decline in Activity, with Irregular Price Movements.

The stock market yesterday hardly presented anything that could be called a feature except its dullness. There was even less doing than on previous days. Stocks went up and then down again, and the ticker was through ticking almost before the closing hour struck. After the market closed it was discovered that Lawson had sent another frenzied telegram to the newspapers, but until attention was directed to it the dispatch had succeeded in passing without notice. The truth is there is no public in the market which could be scared into selling on the now familiar eruptions, and with the traders the Boston manipulator has lost his influence.

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Washington and the Market.

The attitude of the Government in Washington is throwing a damper on any attempted bull movement. While the purposes of the Administration and their possible result are so little to be foreseen the big interests are not willing to undertake any extensive campaign. The stock market is consequently in a rut. Any event of intrinsic importance might shake it up or down, and, as there is nothing to indicate which way it will jump, the traders are joining the public and the big men and refrain from playing the market heavily.

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Customers Decreasing in Numbers.

The number of customers in brokers' offices who generally may be counted among the talent or the semi-professionals is rapidly dwindling away. Those that remain find little to attract them in stocks, though the other speculative markets are not much more active. So they make trades in their minds on paper or bet each other small wagers as to whether certain stocks will close higher or lower. This kind of amusement at least costs neither commissions nor interest, two items which with the present narrow market make speculation prohibitive.

***

Chicago Traction Settlement.

The announcement from Chicago to the effect that the traction situation there had been settled caused an advance in Chicago Union Traction, the common gaining 2¾ and the preferred 6¼ points. New York Traction issues also improved on covering by shorts. Metropolitan declared 1¾ points and Metropolitan Securities scored an advance of 12½ points. The changes, however, failed to arouse much interest.

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Scarcity of Stocks.

In brokers' offices there is renewed talk of scarcity of stocks. On the other hand, there is a plenitude of money, conditions which are duplicates of those existing at the time the bull market began last Summer, but prices are now much higher. There is no incentive for a bull market just now, and, although there is no stock pressing on the market, accidents, it has been pointed out, do not help prices.

***

Louisville and Nashville.

Louisville and Nashville advanced 1½ points on the announcement that the Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company had declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the stock of the company, an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over the previous payment, placing the stock on a 5 per cent. basis. This will assist the parent road to increase its dividend, an event long expected, predicted, and discounted.

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Cast Iron Pipe.

The advance in the price of Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry shares had prepared the Street for the announcement of an increased dividend. The Directors yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. on the preferred stock, an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over the previous payment. This places the issue on a 7 per cent. annual basis.

FURTHER GOLD ENGAGEMENTS

Baring, Magoun & Co. yesterday engaged all the gold bars that the Assay Office can turn out between Jan. 16 and Jan. 20, the supply from to-day until Jan. 16 having previously been engaged by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. Lazard Frères, who had pre-empted the gold bars in the Assay Office for several weeks, will to-day take $862,000 for shipment to Paris, which completes their engagement of bars for the time being. In addition to the gold that will go to Argentina by this week's steamer, amounting, so far as announced, to $750,000, news was telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday that a shipment of $2,500,000 was being made to Japan. This would make the amount sent recently to that country $7,750,000, as $5,000,000 was sent there from Seattle a short time ago. The foreign exchange market yesterday was firm early in the day, the rate for demand sterling advancing slightly, but late in the afternoon the market eased off, partly as a result of selling by brokers who had apparently purchased more on the advance than they were able to take care of. The price of demand sterling declined to 4.87⅛ and closed at about 4.8750.

Home Life Statement.

The forty-fifth annual statement of the Home Life Insurance Company, just issued, shows assets of $16,606,229, an increase during the year of $1,503,388. The amount reserved for the guarantee of the policy contract obligations is now $15,675,548, of which $1,220,695 is the present value of the deferred dividends. The sum paid to policy-holders during the year shows an increase, and amounted to $1,440,965. The excess income of $1,295,263 is greater by nearly $200,000 than during any previous year in the company's history, and is more than sufficient to provide for the increase in policy reserves, &c., leaving a balance for surplus account.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to St. John's (N. F.) dispatches, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, capital $5,000,000, has been incorporated to manufacture pulp and paper.

The members of the Raisin Growers' Association of California, it is stated, have received a report from the special committee advising a $2,000,000 corporation to act as factor for all the California growers.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches state that the price for zinc ore last week reached $55, equal to the top price during the boom in April, 1899.

The Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Company of Philadelphia, capital $1,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey, succeeding the concern of the same name.

The Erie and Pittsburg Railroad has increased its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,500,000.

St. Paul dispatches state that the price of pine lumber has been advanced from $1 to $2 per 1,000, according to grade and cut.

According to Montreal dispatches, the Dominion Textile Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, has taken over the operation of four of the largest Canadian cotton companies, the Dominion Cotton, the Merchants' Cotton, the Montmorency Cotton, and the Colonial Bleaching.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $975,261, as compared with the previous week and $981,053 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Two hundred and forty-five shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 287@290.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for five months, and 3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were, $354,150,512; balances, $13,306,214. Sub-Treasury debit balances, $875,720.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.8700; cables, $4.8705.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 22½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10@15c discount. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The rates for money hardened in the market to-day owing to the deposit of tenders for Irish Land Loan stock and the call for $8,750,000 of the Mexican 4 per cent. loan. Discounts were dearer, due partly to the continued demand for gold from France.

On the Stock Exchange a better undertone prevailed. The business was small at first, operators awaiting the result of the Irish loan tenders and the general carryover to-morrow. Consols relapsed, after opening with an advance, owing to the uncertainty of the money market.

Americans started lower, but afterward were generally buoyant, especially Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, United States Steel, and Illinois Central. Realizations caused a few setbacks, but the market closed steady.

Russians showed a further improvement owing to continued Continental support. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 97⅝.

Argentine rails were bought on heavy crop prospects.

Copper in the market to-day closed at £74, on realizations. The sales amounted to 450 tons.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 85 5-16; consols, for account, 85 7-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 88¾; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅝; Canadian Pacific, 136¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176½; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 33½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78½; Erie, 41¼; Erie first preferred, 80; Erie second preferred, 63¾; Illinois Central, 162⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 143⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32¼; New York Central, 149; Norfolk and Western, 81½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 42⅜; Pennsylvania, 70¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 42; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 36⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 117½; Union Pacific preferred, 99½; United States Steel, 30½; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish 4s, 89⅝.

Bar silver quoted, 27 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.40; Lisbon, 15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Prices at the opening of the Bourse to-day were firm. The lowering of the German discount rate from 5 to 4 per cent. produced a good impression. Toward the close prices became heavier. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 300.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 92½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was extremely quiet.

Exchange on London, 20m. 43¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Imperial Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was reduced to-day from 5 to 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows the following changes:

Cash in hand increased, 41,240,000 marks; Treasury notes increased, 480,000 marks; other securities decreased, 162,500,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased, 155,080,000 marks.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—New York exchange was 30c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. The announcement of the purchase of the control of the Chicago City Railway at 200 by the Field-Mitchell-Morgan syndicate for merger purposes worked for a nine-point advance in the shares of the City Railway from 185 to 194. A. L. Baker & Co., who recently acquired a liberal amount of West Chicago shares at 60, were the principal buyers. There was a resumption of the demand, which absorbed $131,000 of the West Chicago consolidated 5 per cents yesterday. Finley, Barrell & Co. did most of the selling at 82, while E. L. Brewster & Co. bought the greater part of nearly $100,000. Can preferred sold around 63½ and Swift's was somewhat irregular. Northwestern common rose from 23½ to 24½.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
700	Am. Can	11¼	11	11
400	Am. Can pf.	63½	63	63½
25	Am. Shipbuilding	40	40	40
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	12	11½	11⅞
120	Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	45	45	45
100	Chi. T. & T.	105	105	105
25	Chi. Telephone	143	143	143
254	Chi. City Ry.	194	190	194
124	Diamond Match	138¾	138	138¾
125	Ill. Brick pf.	67½	67½	67½
515	Lake Erie & W. pf.	60	59½	60
5	Masonic Temple	45	45	45
200	Nat. Bis.	55½	55½	55½
200	Nat. Bis. pf.	115½	115½	115½
300	Nat. Carbon com.	41½	41½	41½
325	North. Cl'g	24½	23½	24½
5	Quaker Oats pf.	85½	85½	85½
460	Swift & Co.	112½	112	112½
50	Street's Stable Car.	29	29	29
25	Street's Stable Car pf.	90	90	90½
150	United Box Board com.	2	2	2
71	West. Chicago	60	60	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Acacia sold .07, 16 Brunswick at .11, 200 Caledonia at .55@.54, 400 Crysolite at .08, 300 Confidence at .75, 500 Elkton at .69@.70, 500 Gold Sovereign at .08, 300 Gould & Curry at .36, 1,000 Isabella at .29, 150 Moukton at .15, 200 Ophir at 3.85, 300 Potosi at .26@.27, 200 Savage at .45, and 300 Silver Hill at .65.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The money market is very quiet and rates are practically unchanged. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@3½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $27,375,131; balances, $1,961,935; Sub-Treasury debit, $75,665.

The foreign exchange market is strong. Sterling rates have been advanced one-quarter cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88	$4.85⅛
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40¾	.40¼

It was a very quiet day in stocks. United States Mining was supported and gained from the lowest. Other copper stocks were dull and soft. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
770	Atchison	87⅞	87⅜	87½
80	Boston Elevated	157½	157	157
58	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
2	Boston & Lowell	243¼	243¼	243¼
30	Boston & Maine	175¾	175	175
5	Chicago J. R. & S. Y. pf.	151¼	151¼	151¼
27	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
15	Con. & Mont., Class A	186	186	186
6	Fitchburg pf.	143¼	143¼	143¼
35	Mass. Electric pf.	88½	88½	88½
192	N. Y., N. H. & H.	203	202	202½
5	Northern. (N. H.)	163	163	163
40	Old Colony	208	208	208
70	Pennsylvania	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
915	Pere Marquette	80½	80½	80½
100	Pere Marquette pf.	79	78½	79
1,650	Union Pacific	115¾	114⅝	114⅝
10	Union Pacific pf.	97⅞	97½	97½
286	West End	99	94½	95

TELEPHONES.

316	American	146⅝	145¾	146
20	Cumberland	122	122	122
547	Cumberland rights	3	3	3
42	New England	138	138	138½
62	Western U.	100	99½	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	American Ag. Chem.	20½	20½	20½
245	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	86⅞	87
1,161	American Sugar	141½	141	141½
38	American Sugar pf.	138	138	138
2,063	American Woolen	27	27	27
587	American Woolen pf.	93½	93	93½
200	Dominion Iron & Steel	18¾	18½	19
35	Edison	253	253	253
68	General Electric	186½	186	186
251	Mass. Gas	38½	38½	38½
313	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	80¼	80½
10	Mergenthaler	193	193	193
525	Planters' Compress	9¾	9¾	9¾
178	Planters' Compress pf.	17	16	17
161	Pullman	240	239	239½
100	Seattle Electric	50	50	50
6	Seattle Electric pf.	93½	93½	93½
200	Swift & Co.	113	112½	112⅝
200	Union Land & Copper	3½	3½	3½
159	United Fruit	106	105	105½
1,705	U. S. Shoe Machine	68¼	68	68¼
564	U. S. Shoe Machine pf.	32½	32	32½
30	U. S. Leather	13	13	13
5	U. S. Leather pf.	100½	100½	100½
101	U. S. Rubber	38	38¼	38
11	U. S. Rubber pf.	100	100	100
2,400	U. S. Steel	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
435	U. S. Steel pf.	92	92	92
1	Westinghouse	88	88	88
1	Westinghouse pf.	93	93	93

MINING.

340	Alouez	21	20½	20½
1,010	Amalgamated	73¾	73⅜	73⅜
205	Atlantic	17⅞	17½	17⅝
400	Bingham	32¾	32½	32½
290	Bonanza	88¢	86¢	86¢
100	Boston Consolidated	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
25	Cal. & Hecla	645	645	645
155	Centennial	25	25	25
1,275	Copper Range	35¾	35¢	35¢
515	Copper Range	68	68	68¾
223	Daly-West	14¼	13⅝	14
1,000	*Dominion Coal	60	60	60
17	Dominion Coal pf.	113	113	113
25	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
50	Franklin	12	12	12
1,400	Grundy	5¼	5	5¼
1,472	Greene Con.	26	25½	25¾
102	Guanajuato	43¢	43¢	43¢
50	Isle Royale	28¼	28¼	28¼
340	Mass.	9¾	9½	9½
255	Michigan	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
695	Mohawk	52	51½	51⅝
575	Montana C. & C.	4¾	4¾	4¾
37	Old Colony	27	26¾	27
870	Old Dominion	27½	26¾	27½
25	*Osceola	93	93	93
210	Parrot	29	28¾	29
15	Phoenix	3	3	3
180	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,320	Trinity	9¼	9	9¼
310	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
4,385	United States	22½	22½	23¼
950	*Utah	42½	42	42
100	Victoria	5	4¾	4¾
100	Winona	11¾	11¾	11¾
21	Wolverine	105	105	105
20	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—While the local market was generally dull there were several movements that attracted attention. A spurt in United Gas Improvement from 105½ to 107¼ was the result of buying by a house representing inside interests. Tired-out holders sold and depressed Philadelphia Electric, and the withdrawal of pool support weakened Marsden. International Smokeless Powder was up 1, Cambria Iron ½, Girard National Bank 4, and Lehigh Valley also developed late strength. There were no transactions in Lehigh Navigation, but the bid was advanced from 105 to 107¼ without bringing out any counter offer below 110. Bonds were dull and firm. Total sales, 29,562 shares, $100,900 bonds.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
195	American Railways	48	48	48
195	American Cement	7	7	7
50	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
104	Cambria Steel	29½	29	29⅛
30	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼
50	Con. Trac. of N. J.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
175	Diamond Steel pf.	1	1	1
1,915	Electric Co. of Am.	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Erie	40	40	40
100	Fairmount Park Trans.	18¼	18¼	18¼
4	Girard Nat. Bank	249	249	249
375	Int. Smokeless Powder	36	35¾	36
1	Ins. Co. of N. A., ex d.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2,450	Lehigh Valley R. R.	55	54½	55
1,432	Marsden	4¾	4½	4¾
671	Pennsylvania R. R.	69 48 11-16	68 13-16	69
20	Philadelphia Traction	90½	90½	90½
4,730	Philadelphia Electric	9 15-16	9 11-16	9¾
148	Philadelphia Company	41¼	41	41
32	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	Phila. Rapid Trans.	11¾	11-16	11-16
50	Rochester Ry. & Light	84	84	84
100	Rock Island	38¾	38¾	38¾
200	Susquehanna Steel	24	23¾	24
5,070	United Gas Improvement	107¼	105¼	107¼
100	Union Traction	38¾	38¾	38¾
1,675	United Steel	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜
400	United Steel pf.	92½	92¾	92¾
20	Warwick Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Welsbach	21	21	21

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,987,397
Gold	71,835,858
Silver	17,169,290
United States notes	5,679,022
Treasury notes of 1890	76,450
National banknotes	16,961,844
Total receipts this day	1,338,206
Total receipts this month	13,047,360
Total receipts this year	290,697,213
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	33,100,000
Total expenditures this year	343,129,445
Deposits in National banks	116,989,495

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$524,467,969
Silver dollars	476,750,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,312,898
Silver bullion of 1890	1,917,242
Total	$1,012,147,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$524,467,969
Silver certificates outstanding	476,750,000
Treasury notes outstanding	10,930,000
Total	$1,012,147,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$21,360,058
Gold certificates	50,466,800
Silver coin and bullion	5,645,929
Silver certificates	11,523,362
United States notes	5,679,662
Other assets	27,459,717
Total in Treasury	$122,144,528
Deposits in National banks	116,989,495
Total	$239,134,023
Current liabilities	97,146,627
Available cash balance	$141,987,397

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905.

Imp Jap Govt 6% sterling loan		Erie, Penn col tr 4s		Jap Imp Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. cts, full paid for 6% sterling loan, 2d series	
5,000	96	10,000	95⅜	20,000	91¼
1,000	95⅝	1,000	95¼	20,000	91
10,000	96	1,000	95⅜	500	90⅞
1,000	96⅛	2,000	95¼	500	90¾
500	96⅜	G R & W deb ctf, B		500	90⅝
1,000	96⅝	3,000	18¼	500	90½
2,000	96	10,000 20f	18½	500	90⅜
9,000	96¾	1,000	18¼	500	90¼
16,000	96	Ft & T C 1st 5s		500	90⅛
500	96⅛	2,000	110⅜	500	90
4,000	96	Int & Gt N 2d 5s		500	89⅞
1,000	96⅜	2,000	101⅞	500	89¾
10,000	96⅞	Inter Paper 6s		500	89⅝
Jap Imp Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. cts, full paid for 6% sterling loan, 2d series		1,000	109½	500	89½
20,000	91¼	Int St Pump 6s		500	89⅜
20,000	91	14,000	103	500	89¼
500	91⅛	K C, Ft S & M 4s		500	89⅛
500	91⅛	2,000	89	500	89
500	91⅛	Lacka Steel 5s		500	88⅞
500	91⅛	45,000	104¾	500	88¾
500	91⅛	Kan City So 3s		500	88⅝
500	91⅛	5,000	72½	500	88½
500	91⅛	L S & M S deb 4s		500	88⅜
500	91⅛	2,000	101⅞	500	88¼
500	91⅛	10,000	101¾	500	88⅛
500	91⅛	20,000	101⅞	11	11⅞
500	91⅛	40,000	102	1,000	132⅝
500	91⅛	5,000	101⅞	192	193
500	91⅛	L & N col tr 4s		40	138⅝
500	91⅛	10,000	98¾	1,300	48⅝
500	91⅛	6,000	98⅝	800	42⅝
500	91⅛	Unified 4s		5,900	22¼
8,000	91⅛	1,000	102⅞	100	35⅞
500	91⅛	7,000	102½	8,000	172¾
500	91⅛	1,000	102⅝	1,610	10⅜
500	91⅛	1,000	102⅝	400	20
500	91⅛	1,000	102¾	2,700	12⅝
500	91⅛	L & N-So Ry jt 4s		450	46
500	91⅛	1,000	96¾	10,200	108½
500	91⅛	Met St ry. 5s		900	43⅝
500	91⅛	4,000	119	100	60½
500	91⅛	4,000	119¼	800	196
500	91⅛	17,000	119½	1,400	139
500	91⅛	Met St Ry ref 4s		4,600	20⅝
500	91⅛	11,000	93	1,862	78⅝
500	91⅛	Mex Cent 1st inc		200	85⅝
17,000	91⅛	6,000	25½	200	78⅝
4,000	91⅛	5,000	25¾	1,400	33
500	91⅛	2,000	25⅛	450	37⅞
500	91⅛	4,000	25⅜	13,100

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Bailey Tract and Many Large Parcels on Jerome Avenue Change Hands—Corners Sold on Upper Eighth Avenue —Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles T. Barney has sold his holdings in the Bailey tract, bounded by King's Bridge Road, Sedgwick Avenue, and the Harlem River, comprising about forty-five acres, or 600 city lots, with 2,000 feet of waterfront on the Harlem River, to a syndicate organized by Richard M. Montgomery. This property was acquired by Mr. Barney about four years ago, shortly after the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum bought from the Bailey estate ten acres on the easterly side of Sedgwick Avenue.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Elmont Realty Company to Seth Sprague Terry the plot of fourteen lots at the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

James L. Libby has sold for Charles Doyle to Seth Sprague Terry the plot, about 140 by 100, on the west side of Jerome Avenue, about 45 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; also, for Robinson & Gaumile to Walter Thomson and William Crawford the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for George McRitchie a plot, 50 by 200, at the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Clarke Place, running through to Inwood Avenue. The buyer has resold the property to W. H. Chesebrough, President of the Century Realty Company.

James Bleecker & Son have sold for the estate of the late Justice Barnard a plot of twenty-seven lots on Jerome Avenue, lying north and south of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, opposite St. James's Park, to a syndicate headed by Charles T. Barney, in which the Century Realty Company, William F. Havemeyer, and Oakleigh Thorne are also interested.

The same brokers have also sold for the Partridge estate a tract of forty-seven lots, bounded by Jerome, Davidson, Grand, and Aqueduct Avenues. One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and Weston Place, to the Chelsea Realty Company, which acts for a syndicate headed by W. H. Chesebrough, President of the Century Realty Company. The westerly portion of this tract forms the grounds of New York University.

Duff & Brown have sold for James F. McGarry to a builder a plot, 50 by 100, on Aqueduct Avenue, near Fordham Road.

Sale of 14 East 55th Street.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Alexander Maitland to T. J. McLaughlin 14 East Fifty-fifth Street a four-story dwelling, 22.6 by 100.5.

Frederick H. Gunning has sold for Martin H. Goodkind 36 East Fifty-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 16 by 60 by 100.5, to Oscar Saenger; also, for Mary Day, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, 16.11 by 59 by 100.5, to Martin H. Goodkind.

New Hotel Near Times Square.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new nine-and-a-half-story bachelor apartment hotel, with stores on the ground floor, to be built at 142 and 144 West Forty-fourth Street by Henry Dazian. The hotel will have a frontage of 39 feet and a depth of 91 feet, with a façade of brick, limestone, and terra cotta. It will cost $80,000, according to the estimate of Architects Mulliken & Moeller.

Another Purchase on 144th Street.

Kenoe & White have sold to Elias Gussaroff the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway. This completes a plot of eleven lots sold through Kenoe & White to the same buyer.

Abraham Joachim and Henry Goldschmidt have resold for Isidore Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich, to John Wynne, 2,100 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 27.11 by 100.

The Brower estate has sold the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 275 feet west of Broadway.

Nevins & Perelman have sold the plot 50 by 80, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 70 feet east of Audubon Avenue, to S. Friedlander, who will build a six-story apartment house.

Nevins & Perelman have bought the plot 75 by 80, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 125 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The four-story and basement tenement dwelling 357 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 100, has been sold by a Mrs. Herrington to an investor.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Robert and Clara C. Disbrow 74 Convent Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a three-story-and-basement dwelling, on lot 24.11 by 94.5. The buyer will occupy the house after making extensive alterations.

William C. and A. Edward Lester have sold for Max Marx the irregular plot of about six lots on the northwest side of Elwood Street, 192 feet southeast of the junction of King's Bridge Road and Sherman Avenue. The same firm also negotiated the recently reported sale of 200 plot on Vermilyea Avenue, 150 feet north of Academy Street, for Monroe L. Simon, to Annie L. Brown.

Max Marx has sold the southeast corner of Hawthorne Street and Seaman Avenue, a plot 100 by 200.

Lewis S. Marx has sold the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, a plot 110 by 100.

Small Parcel Sold on Thames Street.

The McCarthy estate has sold 15 Thames Street, an old building on lot 23.3 by 22, adjoining the northwest corner of Trinity Place. The parcel abuts upon the holdings of St. Peter's Catholic Church in the block at the rear of the proposed new Borough Building.

Builders Add to 86th Street Plot.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Flake & Dowling to W. W. & T. M. Hall the plot, 100 by 102.2, on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 150 feet west of Central Park West. The Messrs. Hall have now bought twelve lots in this block.

Snowber & Co. have sold to Mr. Lichtenauer the lot, 25 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 125 feet west of Broadway.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Edward and Henry Hirsh to the Central Building Improvement and Investment Company the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

Moses Crystal is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, sold recently by T. W. Shotwell.

Eighth Avenue Corners Sold.

Henry Kaufman has sold for Abraham Silverson the plot, 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to Jacob Quartner and Max Miller, who will erect two apartment houses on the site.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for Schneidler & Bachrach the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, on vacant plot 40 by 100.

Duff & Brown have sold for the McDermott-Bunger Company the plot, 50 by 100, with old buildings, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for a client to a Mrs. Levy the five-story triple flat 2,241 Eighth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, for $45,000.

H. Hornstein has sold for M. Weiss to G. Fried the two five-story double tenements 262 and 264 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, on plot 50.6 by 99.11.

Charles S. Kohler has sold to Jaspole & Werner 34 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a six-story flat on lot 25 by 90.11.

Natkins & Co. have sold for Michael Walz 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five-story triple flats, each 25 by 90 by 100.

Deal for 107th Street Apartments.

A. Hollender has bought from Benjamin Hochbaum the seven-story elevator apartment house 62 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 48.3 by 100.11, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue. Martin L. Sugarman and Simon & Wallach were the brokers in the deal.

Mt. Gennis has sold for S. Ebner the five-story single flat 12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to H. Tishman, who gives other property in part payment.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for S. Greenberg to Dr. Henry Stark 83 Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store.

Adolph Rosenberg has sold 20 Cohn & Levy, the six-story flat 247 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.11. H. Cohn was the broker.

D. Sylvan Crakow has bought, through Stephen McCormick, from the Thirlwall estate 127 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Purchases on Lexington Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Isaac Blumenthal to Daniel B. Freedman 1,163 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 70.

Abraham Cohen has bought from Abraham & Levy 1,739 Lexington Avenue, a five-story double flat with four stores, on lot 27 by 75.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Harriet W. Macy 423 Lexington Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 19 by 90.

Max Sturtz has sold for Jackson & Stern the four-story flat at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

New Houses Sold on 108th Street.

Weinstein Brothers have sold two more of their new apartment houses on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 40 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought the three and four story buildings 232 and 234 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Clara and Della Max have sold 60 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat on lot 19 by 100.11.

Joseph Polstein has resold, through Polizzi & Co., 317 to 321 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, three frame buildings on plot 50 by 100.11.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son were associated with Folsom Brothers as brokers in the sale of the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth Street, for the Weidlinger estate, to Sigmund Levy.

Cuozza & Gagliano have leased for Meyer Goldberg to a client the five-story tenement 225 East One Hundred and Seventh Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $10,000.

Buyers for 41st Street Properties.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Joseph Kelly to Beck Brothers 462 and 464 West Forty-first Street, two four-story tenements.

William Richberg has sold for Max Heller to the Ludin Realty Company 256 West Forty-first Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 98.9.

William H. Appleton, in conjunction with the Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Corporation, has sold for a syndicate the six-story flat, with stores, 542 West Forty-seventh Street.

Max Marx has sold to a client of Millard Veit the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25.5 by 100.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Mary E. Doty to Henrietta Obst the five-story brownstone dwelling 321 West Twenty-second Street, 21.10 by 98.9.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for Mrs. M. J. Houghtaling 408 West Sixteenth Street, front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 108, to Daniel S. Dryer.

Buyers for Monroe Street Parcel.

Louis Lebewohl has sold for Gordon, Levy & Gruenstein to Meyer Kleinman and Solomon Marx 261 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Charles I. Weinstein has sold the two new six-story tenements at 504 to 508 East Twelfth Street, each 37.6 by 103.3.

E. A. Rescia & Co. have leased for a Mr. Rosenbluth to a client the six-story double flats 332 and 334 East Fifteenth Street, for a term of five years at an average rental of $30,000.

Charles E. Durross and Morris E. Sterne were the brokers in the recent sale of 202 West Fourteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Shows Good Demand.

Mosauer & Marks have sold for Wolf Greenberg the northeast corner of Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 27 by 100. The buyer is Ignatz Roth.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Sauer, Gross & Herbener to a Mr. Saalfield another of the five-story apartment houses now in course of construction on the north side of Jennings Street, between Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, 40 by 91 by 107.6.

Annie Moneghan has sold to Asher Cohen the northeast corner of Hawthorne and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 62.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought a plot 100 by 100 on the east side of Washington Avenue 87 feet north of Wendover Avenue.

Grossman & Passon have sold to builders the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Robbins Avenue, 120 feet east of Kelly Street.

Charles Galewski has bought for a client from Mrs. Julia Heil the two-story frame building 747 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100; also from Gerhard Muller, the three-story building at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

E. M. & A. S. Phelps have sold for George A. Linicus to William Schwendor 676 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 80 by 100; also, for M. J. Cusack to a client 726 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story four-family flat, 50 by 88 by 100.

James L. Libby has sold to Louis Eickwort a plot of four lots, fronting 50 feet on Walton Avenue and 50 feet on Morris Avenue, 270 feet south of Fordham Road.

Bessie M. McQuade has sold to Charles Goeckle the lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Hull Avenue and Two Hundred and Ninth Street.

Lubetkin Brothers have sold to a Mr. Schiller the three-story brick double flat, with stores, 349 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, on lot 25 by 95, and have bought through J. Eisler 1,371 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story double flat, 25 by 90.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Willis Av, 423, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x80x35x114, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Williams $8,700

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

120th St, 14, 12 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 37x100.10, five-story brick double tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Vassar College 45,000

148th St, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager 7,125

127th St, 350 East, s s, 110 ft w of Willis Av, 12.6x100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Morris Franklin 5,525

By George R. Read.

123d St, 427 East, n s, 291.2 ft e of 1st Av, 18.8x90.11, three-story frame front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Louis S. Barnard 5,325

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

76th St, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x89.2; C. Reinhardt, Sea Cliff, L. I., owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $20,000.

44th St, 142 and 144 West, for a nine-and-one-half-story brick hotel, 31x91; H. Dazian, Amsterdam Hotel, owner; Mulliken & Moeller of 7 West 38th St, architects; cost, $80,000.

Amsterdam Av and 67th St, s w corner, for two five-story brick flats and stores, 40.1x88 and 36x90; P. Robertson of 2,067 Webster Av, owner; Manhattan Plan Company of 161 East 118th St, architect; cost, $105,000.

Webster Av, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 40.11x88; Adolph Wexler of 1,858 Morris Av, owner; Harry T. Howell of 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Cambreling Av, w s, 175 ft n of Pelham Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24x15; Achille de Nincenzo of 4,370 3d Av, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

4th Av and 23d St, s w corner, to an eleven-story brick building; Island Realty Company of 137 Broadway, owner; J. H. Morgan of 5th Av and 23d St, architect; cost, $7,000.

72d St, 5 East, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. F. Hadden, premises, owner; Parish & Schroeder of 5 West 31st St, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

3D AV, 3,855 w s, 25.2x99.3x24.11x94.1; Ernest Giraffin to Jennie Freed, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

FULTON ST, 22, s s, 18.11x irregular; Angela M. Brosnan and another to Mary T. Brosnan ..... Nom.

FOREST AV, e s, 187.6 ft n of West Farms Road, 37.4x101.11x37.7x104.8, Westchester; Joseph J. Gleason to Adolph Diamond ..... Nom.

MORRIS PARK AV, corner of Victor St; Lot 45 on map of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Herman Stamm to Charles H. Baechler, other consideration and.

3D AV, 1,568 w s, 25x100; Emma Frank to Leo I. Meinhard, (mtg $51,-000,) other consideration and..... 375

187TH AV, 695, w s, 21.10x75x24.8x75; Augusta Marks and another to John T. Hermingham, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Aaron Goodman to Albert London, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and 100

99TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 49.10x100.11; Isaac Hart to Max Fine, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.... 100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Christian Goetz to Arnold Kohn, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 128 and 130, e s, 40x100; Alcina Hagedorn to Bertha Baumgarten and another, (mtg $25,-000,) ..... Nom.

LOT 3 to 18, map 320 John W. O'Shaughnessy, Bronx; Sarah V. Baker to Margaret A. Meyer, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 3 to 18, map 320 John W. O'Shaughnessy, Bronx; Margaret A. Meyer to Lyman Horwitz, (mtg $40,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 210th St, 40.8x irregular; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Richard R. Masten, other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 209th St, 75x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Oscar D. Weed, other consideration and 100

BAYARD ST, s s, 87.6 ft e of Mott St, 87.6x85x50x irregular; Frederick Ehret to Andrew A. Bibby, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

67TH ST, s w s, 124 ft s e of Fordham Av, runs s e 133.9; s w 58; s e 74.8; s w 75; n w 196; n e 155; Thomas E. Donnelly, trustee, and others to Louis A. Schenck, all title..... 15,000

184TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 71.5x75x68.10; Fritz Oman to Andrew A. Bibby, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

182ND ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Max Lowenstein 26,200

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; William Lankin to Abraham Bush ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; The Bradley & Currier Company to Monroe L. Simon ..... Nom.

24TH ST, 13 West, 20x98.9; George J. Greenfield, executor and trustee, to Buller Williamson and others..... Nom.

PEARL ST, n e corner of Coenties Slip, 33.11x36.2x8x39.2; George J. Greenfield, executor and trustee, to Buller Williamson and others..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 180 ft n of 172d St, 50x90.7; Isaac Topper to Frederick L. Unger, (mtg $2,300) 100

PENFOLD AV, n s, 220.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Patrick J. Cullen to Mary A. Curtis, (mtg $7,500) Nom.

CRESTON AV, e s, 15.5 ft s of 181st St, 25x102; Edwin S. Seibert to Amalia Dick, other consideration and..... Gift

VILLA AV, s s, 99.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x75.5x34.11x79.10; Marie Elsbach to Minnie Elsbach ..... Gift

LOTS 55 to 60, map of 84 lots, estate of Susan A. Valentine; William H. Valentine and another to William H. Wright, other consideration and..... 100

180TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Christian Goetz to Arnold Kohn, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 3 to 18, map 320 John W. O'Shaughnessy, Bronx; Margaret A. Meyer to Lyman Horwitz, (mtg $40,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 210th St, 40.8x irregular; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Oscar D. Weed, other consideration and..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 83, w s, 22x100; Bernhard Mayer to Rahum J. Rabine, mtg $31,500, other consideration and..... 100

WALDO AV, Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft e of Wendover Av, 25x100.3x20.6x94.6; Webster Av, e s, 106.6 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x 90; Julia Crosby to Theo. H. Silkman and another, (mtg $6,000,)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 181st St, 79.11x160; William T. Goundie and others to George Ehret, (mtg $42,000,) Nom.

BROADWAY, e s, 56.6 ft s of 187th St, 229.3x irregular; Catharine C. Shedy to Ethel A. Levin..... Nom.

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x99.11; John O. Baker to Thomas F. Gaynor, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, n w s, 145.6 ft s of 166th St, 25.4x173.1x25.2x170; Mary Pape to Morris Male and another, ½ part, (mtg $48,400) 1

102D ST, 167 East, 27x100.11; Samuel Goldberg to Katie Gerson, (mtg $16,-000) 100

84TH ST, 206 West, 80x102.2; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., to Madge I. Hemen.. 26,000

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of 12th St, 20x70.2; H. H. Heigerd to Dietrich Meyer 100

UNION AV, 905, w s, 20x100; Eva Friedenberg to Herman Heil and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,223, s w corner of 169th St, 75x91.8x75x90.7; Jonas Weil and others to John Brown and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Charles A. Laumeister to Louisa Zinckgraft; (mtg $11,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 174th St, 25x100; Richard M. Andrew to Lilly M. Raynor..... 100

BEACH AV, s e corner of 151st St, 100x 100; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, all liens 100

167TH ST, s e corner of Barretto St, 82.2x51.7x57.10x70.11; Jackson Construction Company to Samuel Engle.. 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 87.3 ft s of Longwood Av, 87.3x124.6x irregular; Walter Whewell to John Mcrath, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

LONGWOOD AV, s w corner of Hewitt Place, 41x94.8; Michael Meehan to M. J. Kraus, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

138TH ST, 753 East, 25x100; the Herman Stursberg Realty Company to M. D. Brueggmann, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, n e s, 102.4 ft s e of road from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp, 25x112.7x26x105.9, Westchester; August Denicke to Augustus M. Field ..... Nom.

TOPPING AV, e s, adj Lot 94, Map Mount Hope, runs e 111xs 100.7x w 101.2x n 109; John W. Curran to James O'Connor 100

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x94.10; Mark Ash, et al, to Solomon Simon, et al..... 100

187TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x167.5; Mark Ash, et al., to Solomon Simon, et al..... 100

FULTON AV, n w cor Wendover Av, 81.9x100x67.3x101.1; Michael A. Defeo to Rosa Alteri, mtg $50,000..... Nom.

VILLA AV, w s, 234.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Anne Sully to Emil A. J. Scheringer, other consideration and 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 83, w s, 22x100; Bernhard Mayer to Rahum J. Rabine, mtg $31,500, other consideration and..... 100

WALDO AV, Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft e of Wendover Av, 25x100.3x20.6x94.6; Webster Av, e s, 106.6 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x 90; Julia Crosby to Theo. H. Silkman and another, (mtg $6,000,)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 181st St, 79.11x160; William T. Goundie and others to George Ehret, (mtg $42,000,) Nom.

BROADWAY, e s, 56.6 ft s of 187th St, 229.3x irregular; Catharine C. Shedy to Ethel A. Levin..... Nom.

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100x99.11; John O. Baker to Thomas F. Gaynor, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, n w s, 145.6 ft s of 166th St, 25.4x173.1x25.2x170; Mary Pape to Abraham Kaufman and another, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, 680 East, 25x100; James V. Graham to Rafaele Pavero, (mtg $5,-000,) other consideration and 100

GOLD ST, 92 to 96, s e s, 69.11x irregular; Ambrose K. Rudy to A. Augustus Healy 252,500

VERMILYEA AV, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 100x100; Agnes Livingston to the Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... Nom.

JEROME AV, s w corner of Clarke Place, 50x250; Edgar J. Levey to William H. Chesebrough, (mtg $6,000,).... 15,500

CLAY AV, w s, 350 ft n of 174th St, 100x250; William A. Hard to William C. Bergen, other consideration and 100

LOTS 55 to 63, map of 84 lots, estate of Susan A. Valentine; William H. Valentine and others to William C. Bergen, other consideration and..... 100

12TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103.1, Unionport; Robert Merton to Frederick H. Doelle, (mtg $900,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 148th St, 99.11x 125; Louise Gucker to Abraham Ruth, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and. 100

115TH ST, 411 and 413 East, 50x100.11; George Greeling to Rosa Donofrio, other consideration and 100

121ST ST, 321 East, 25x100.10x23.8x99; 121st St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Schneider to Marcus L. Osk and another, other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 172d St, 95x100; Ferdinand Kurzman to Theresa Goldsmith, ½ part, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 172d St, 95x100; Ferdinand Kurzman and others to Ida Margoles, (mtg $23,000). Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 172d St, 95x100; Ida Margoles to Simon Strauss, (mtg $42,500,) other consideration and 100

CONCORD AV, s e corner of Dater St, 200x100; David Steckler and others to Harry B. Davis, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

TELLER AV, 1,362, e s, Charles H. Thornton and others to John McGeorge, (mtg $2,750,) other consideration and 100

ROBBINS AV, n w corner of Pontiac Place, 50x100; Anna Olsson to Margaretta Olsson, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

LOTS 117 and 118, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, 50x100, Westchester; Henno Cohen to Marion S. H. Peterson 100

F ST, w s, 287.1 ft n of Inwood St, 296.1x34.9x irregular; Lots 33 to 36, map of Inwood; Josephine W. Hassell and another, trustees, to Walter F. Burns 1

40TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison St, 30x98.9; Philip Livingston to Michael Friedsam, (mtg $85,000)..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 100x100; Rockland Realty Company to Samuel Engle, other consideration and. 100

115TH ST, 418 East, 25x100.10; Concetta Marrone to Domenico Ca Pecora, (mtg $5,000) 100

39TH ST, 143 and 145 East, 35.5x98.9; Edward Livingston, Jr., to Elizabeth K. Vinzul, (mtg $37,000)..... Nom.

96TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 55x 201.5; Union Trust Company, trustee, to Abraham Orently..... 18,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FREED, Jennie, to Ernest Gerardin and another; 3d Av, 3,855, prior mtg $16,-000, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 4,000

DIAMOND, Adolph, to Joseph J. Gleason; Forest St, e s, 187.6 ft n of West Farms Road, due Jan. 9, 1906..... 2,000

SCHEUCH, Louise A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Fulton Av, n w s, 105.9 ft s w of 168th St, as per bond. 12,000

NILES, W. W., to Isabel W. Niles; Scott Av, w s, 25 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 3 years 100

GOLDBERG, Samuel, to W. M. Kingsland; 102d St, n s, 237.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 400

KNIZEL, Otto, to Emma Hassey; 76th St, 418 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

GERAT, Charles, to Louis Gordon and others; 87th St, 246 East, prior mtg $10,000, due Dec. 29, 1908, 6 per cent. 14,000

CAHILL, Edward, Jr., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 226, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 3,050

BAUMGARTEN, Bertha, and another to Alvina Hagerdorn; St. Ann's Av, 128, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,800

BAUMGARTEN, Bertha, and another to Alvina Hagerdorn; St. Ann's Av, 130, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,800

BIBBY, Andrew A., to Fritz Aman; 148th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years 1

KAVANAGH, John A., to Louis R. Berg; 2d Av, e s, 104 ft s of 24 St, installments, 6 per cent..... 275

MASLEN, Richard R., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 210th St, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years 3,500

WEED, Oscar D., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 209th St, 3 years. 11,500

MEYER, Margaret A., to Sarah V. Baker; Lots 1 to 18, map of estate of J. W. O'Shaughnessy, prior mtg $32,000, due Dec. 2, 1905, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SCHWEYER, Emil A., to Anna Gully; Villa Av, w s, 334.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 5,000

FORSTER, Franz, and wife to George Ehret; 24th St, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

PIRK, Amalia, to Edwin S. Seibert; Croton Av, s s, 15 ft s of 181st St, due July 1, 1905..... 100

HEALY, Augustus, to A. K. Ely; Gold St, 92, 94, 96, and 98, 3 years, 3d and 9 Ferry St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 100,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Eugene Kauer; Avenue A, w s, 433.4 ft n of 1st St, 1 year..... 4,000

HERMANSEN, Anton, and wife, to Hans Hermansen; 152d St, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, as per bond..... 4,000

BAUER, Charles, and others to Max Mandelbaum and another; 113th St, 71 East, 3 years..... 17,500

BURKHARDT, Emil, and another to Mary Reichwitter and another; Briggs Av, n w corner of 198th St, 1 year 2,000

COHEN, Elias A., to Samuel Post; 104th St, 180 East, 3 years..... 6,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and son to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 128th St, s w corner of Madison Av, 3 years..... 85,000

O'CONNOR, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19 Sylvan Place, as per bond..... 1,500

CUDDEBACK, Myron W., to Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; Boston Road, n w corner of 178th St, 3 years..... 11,000

O'CONNELL, James, to Gustav Kornemann; Lafayette Av, e s, Lot 93, map Mount Hope, 3 years..... 6,000

KOTZEN, Louis, and another to the Congregation of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Division St, 248 and 250, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 44,000

O'LEARY, Annie E., to Bernard C. Murray; Boston Road, s e s, 242.7 ft s w of 169th St, 1 year — per cent.. 20,000

GERST, Charles E., to Mary G. Cook; 87th St, 246 East, 3 years..... 19,000

GERART, Charles, to Louis Gordon and others; 87th St, 246 East, prior mtg $10,000, due Dec. 29, 1908, 6 per cent.

DOLAN, James B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 116th St, s s, 462.1 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

WALLAS, Charles H., to Hyman D. Baker and another; 122d St, 447 and 449 East, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 21,000

NASAST, Nathan, and another to Joseph Rosenthal; 139th St, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $12,700, due April 3, 1906, 6 per cent..... 7,300

SEIDER, Jacob, and another to Jonas Weil and another; Park Av, s w corner of 99th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 32,500

VARIAN, Jacob C., to Samuel R. Taylor; Leroy St, s w corner of Bleecker St; Leroy St, 8; Park Av, s s, 100 ft e of 1st St, Whites Farm, Av, adjoining above 300 ft s of 1st Av, rerecord from August, 1904, due Aug. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 500

MEYER, Dietrich, to Herman H. Heidgeid; Washington St, s e corner w of 12th St, due Jan. 1, 1910, 4½ per cent. 15,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to John O. Baker; 186th St, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 9,000

DONNEGAN, Maria A., to Elizabeth S. Kirkland; 101st St, s 572 West, 3 years 11,000

BRANDT, Paul K., to Franklin Savings Bank; 38th St, 332 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

WRIGHT, William H., to William H. Valentine and another; Lots 28 to 39, map 84 lots, of estate of S. A. Valentine, 3 years 100

WRIGHT, William H., to William H. Valentine and another; Lots 45 to 49, map 84 lots, of estate of S. A. Valentine, 3 years 3,700

WRIGHT, William H., to William H. Valentine and another; Lot 35, map of 84 lots of estate of S. A. Valentine, 3 years 860

WRIGHT, William H., to William H. Valentine and another; Lots 40 to 44, map of 84 lots of estate of S. A. Valentine, 3 years 4,000

WANDER, Nellie D., to Caroline M. Ayne; 131st St, n s, 257.4 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

BROWN, John, and another to Jonas Weil and another; Washington Av, 1,293, prior mtg $15,000, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,500

O'LEARY, John, to George Maurer; Crotona Av, n w corner of 187th St, 3 years 100

ZINCKGRAF, Louise, to Charles A. Lauscher; 144th St, n s, 375 ft e of Brook Av, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,250

ENGLE, Samuel, to Jackson Construction Company; 167th St, n e corner of Barretto St, 1½ years..... 7,000

ENGLE, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld; 167th St, n e corner of Barretto St, prior mtg $7,000, 1½ years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SIMON, Monroe L., to Bradley-Currier Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 5,000

SIMON, Monroe L., to Max Marx; Amsterdam Av, 75 ft s of 179th St, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

RAYNOR, Lillie M., to M. Gertrude Andrew; Washington Av, s e corner of 174th St, 3 years 9,000

RAYNOR, Lillie M., to Andrew Glover and another; Washington Av, s e corner of 174th St, prior mtg $9,000, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 2,750

GRASSMAN, Isaac, and another to Italian Savings Bank; Sullivan St, 135 to 139, 3 years, each $45,000, 5 years.. 90,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Grand St, 390 and 392, as per bond 100

FISCHEL, Harry, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Grand St, 394 and 396, as per bond 100

WALSH, Francis, to East River Savings

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

West Side.

A SOLID REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

An Improved Broadway corner; choice location. Both property and price will interest speculator or investor. Will entertain part trade. Full particulars upon application to

F. R. WOOD & CO.

Cor. Broadway & 80th St.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
$31,500—8th Av., 6-story, all improvements.
$105,000—8th Av., 25-sty., 50 ft.
$28,500—Lenox Av., (135th.) 5-story double.
$28,750—Madison Av., 5-story, with stores.
$50,500—116th St., 5-story, 50 front.
$29,500—117th, 5-story triple, all improvements.
$24,500—5-story, 6-room double, improvements.
$65,000—New law 6story, 50 front.
$52,000—New law, 6-story, 37.6 front.
$64,000—New law, 5-story, 40 front.
$66,000—New law, 5-story, 50 front.
Weisberger & Kaufman, 5th Av., Cor. 117th.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 200 BROADWAY, offers quick taker, west side, 20 family remodeled 2½ story Corner Tenement; rent $2,448; price, $21,000. Another attractive, West 115th St., six rooms and bath, hot water supply, mortgage $12,000; price $22,500; price, $26,000. Also 20 family, West 62d St. (select colored) Tenements, hot water supply, rent guaranteed $2,820 each; price, $10,750 each. Our motto, quick sales, small profits. Brokers protected.

Don't look any further

For an Investment.

6th Av. corner, south of 58th St.; guaranteed net income $5,000 on an investment of $50,000 over a first mortgage of $100,000 at 4½%. This property is not known to be in the market and particulars must be treated confidentially. JOHN H. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

BUILDERS' CHANCE.

A live builder can secure at a bargain a plot over 90x100.5 ripe for immediate improvement, near 50th St., adjoining 9th Av.; fine side light; best block between 49th and 50th Sts.; great demand for apartments in this section; financing if desired; principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

AN OPPORTUNITY!
141 West 27th Street, 25x98.9.
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.
FRONT AND REAR TENEMENTS.
GOOD INCOME.

Will sell for lot value only. Easy terms. Broadway Reliance Realty Co., 135 Broadway.

Price ..... $27,000.
1st mortgage ..... 20,000.

Attractive 2-story and bas-ment private house; electric lights; open plumbing, parquet floors; best residential block on west side; caretaker on premises. 122 West 87th St.

PLOT 50 x ½ BLOCK ONLY $24,000.

Below West 14th St., including three 4-story brick houses, all rented; easy terms. DURBS, 105 West 14th St.

Sacrifice—Three-story and basement private house on one of the best blocks on the west side; open plumbing, high ceilings, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electric lights; price, $25,000; mortgage, $20,000. Caretaker on premises, 122 West 87th St.

A FOUR STORY 20-FT. DWELLING IN WEST 76th ST., $30,000.

Ruland & Wh ting Co.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

64TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.

3 4-story and basement dwellings, on plot 55x100; price $40,000 both; rent, a minal, $2,760; easy terms. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

TENEMENT BARGAINS.
36th, adjoining Ninth Av., $28,000, rents $2,000
30th, adjoining Ninth Av., 10-fam., rents 2,112
52d, adjoining Ninth Av., 34-room, rents 3,648
66th, adjoining Ninth Av., 26-room, rents 2,844
WILLIAM P. ROONEY, 773 8TH AV., (47TH.)

Manhattan Av., below 116th St.—Two five-story, 25-foot-double flats; rents nearly $3,000 each; can be purchased much less than any similar houses in vicinity. Call on
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—West 72d St., near Subway express station; four-story, white stone modern dwelling; fine condition; price asked $35,000, including mirrors, chandeliers, and carpets. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

114th St., Near 7th Av.—Two 25-foot, 5-story triple flats; rents $3,540; will be $3,700; price, $31,000; mortgage, $25,000.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

122 West 87th St.; 3-story and basement, 20x55x100; open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors; fine block; at a sacrifice. Caretaker on premises.

Plot of nine lots, vicinity of 8th Av. and 151st St., ready for immediate improvement; active section; asking $7,000 per lot.
Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Choice 29th St. lot, with old building, controlling future improvement of 6th Av. front; near new Pennsylvania Depot and one block from elevated station; only $37,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

Great Bargain.—$90,000; two 5-story triples, all improvements, (subway station) rent, $8,850; little cash. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., corner 117th.

BARGAIN.—362 West 160th St.; modern five-story American basement dwelling; sell cheap, lease; caretaker. Welles, 45 Broadway, telephone.

Block front on Lenox Av., ready for improvement, near 125th St.; suitable for elevator apants. RUTHFUEN & IRVING, 2,049 Broadway, at 101st St.

A.—We have for sale several good paying elevator apartment houses; might exchange some of them for other property and cash. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Builders and Speculators!—West 97th St.; desirable plot, 75x100; price only $29,000; also West 93d St. plot, 100x100; price only $25,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain!—20th St., near 8th Av., three-story dwelling; price, $15,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

8th Av., adjacent 23d.—Four stories, 18x100; price, $20,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

66th, near 9th Av.—Five stories, 25x100; price, $16,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

93d, Near Central Park.—Three-story elegant dwelling; price, $17,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

94th, near Columbus.—Four-story dwelling; exposed plumbing; price, $15,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain!—98th, near Columbus; five stories, 25 x100; price, $25,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

121st St., near 7th Av.—Three-story, spacious dwelling; price, $12,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

125th, near 7th Av.—Five stories, 25x100; price, $25,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

128th, near Lenox.—Three-story dwelling; x-posed plumbing; price, $9,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain!—136th, near 7th Av.; four-story dwellings; price, $14,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain!—149th, near Hamilton Place; three-story dwelling; price, $13,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Washington Av., plot 50x88.6; price $10,500. For particulars Zimmerman, 2,250 Bathgate Av.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

A first-class farm, 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, 3 miles from Stamford; 70 acres of land, nearly all tillable and productive; 10 acres of woods; apple orchard and other fruit; watered by several springs and streams; old-fashioned house of 12 rooms, in good repair; large barns and stable; will accommodate 100 head of cattle or horses; 2 silos, icehouse, chiffonom, henneries, piggery; price, $16,000.

Northern Westchester Realty Co.
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

NEW ROCHELLE, five minutes from station; 8 rooms and bath; best locality; built last year; must sell; $7,500; only $1,500 cash required.

CHEAPEST place along the Hudson; 128 acres at Ardsley; also 84 acres, with fine modern stone house; beautiful valley view; adjoining golf course.

MOUNT KISCO, 130 acres, near station; good buildings; productive; fine view; see it.

WHITE PLAINS, eight-room modern house; large plot; near station; $4,500; small cash payment.

TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.
Telephone, 540—38th St.

A Snap.—7-room Colonial cottage; every possible improvement; plot 50x100; beautifully laid out; stable, chicken house; 5 minutes to Mount Vernon Station; 1 block to trolley; price, $5,250, ½ cash. Write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

White Plains.

EVERY HOUSE IN
PROSPECT H LL, WHITE PLAINS
Must have a lot with a frontage on the street of at least 100 feet; most of them have more.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
OWNERS,
503 FIFTH AV., COR. 42D ST., NEW YORK.

TO LET.

A well-furnished Winter cottage; A1 furnace; three bedrooms and servants' silver, linen, piano; selection; 5 minutes to station; 45 minutes to city; $65 to A1 parties only.
Braisted, 2,783 Broadway.

BRONX.

FOR SALE.

GEO. FOX TIFFANY,
Westchester Av., Cor So. B'lvard
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

New 5-story triple, 37x100; rents, $4,725; 4½% mortgage; price, $42,000; easy terms.
Four-story triple, 20x80x100; rents, $2,200; 4½% mortgage; price, $20,000.
Snap for investors, two wide 20-family apartments; price, $80,000; rentals, $9,800.
E. M. & A. S. Phelps, 317 Willis Av., 140th and 141st St.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

UNDERCLIFF TERRACE.

Pothirm Av., 50x100, $3,200; Palisade Av., 50x100, $3,450; corners, Montgomery and Pemiam Avs., three lots, $5,000. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

3-story 3-family frame house, near Rapid Transit station, $7,250.

4-story single and double flats finest section Bronx.

Third Av. store property; little cash necessary; great bargain. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

New three-story gray-brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location; 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 871 5th Av., Manhattan.

The coming 125th Street of the Bronx.
East 149th Street.—Two 5-story, 25-ft. double flats; can be purchased at a bargain. Full particulars of
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., and 206 Broadway.

125th St.—Fine 4-story, 25-ft. cold-water double flats; price $13,000 each; attractive terms to quick buyer. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Brook Av., above 164th St., 27-ft., 4-story double flat; no heat; rents nearly $1,600; price $15,000; mortgages $12,000. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Franklin Av., Near 166th Street.—Brick house and stable, on plot 32x105; very low price to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., and 206 Broadway.

McKinley Square, 5-story, 37-ft. triple flat, built 108 ft.; rented for nearly $5,800; price $54,000; terms to suit. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Bathgate Av.—21 ft. 4-story single flat, rented for $1,600; mortgage $10,000, 5 years; price $15,500 to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Third Av. 5-story double flat, with bakery; rents nearly $2,600; price $24,500. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

$9,750.—Fine 2-story and basement, swell front, complete for two families, near Prospect Av. "L" station; built by Johnson; first-class condition; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,062 Westchester Av.

Tiffany St., corner plot, nearly four lots, excavated; price $18,500; terms to suit.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Freeman St., near Rapid Transit station.—Corner plot at very attractive price. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., S. W. Corner.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

LOTS, DWELLINGS, AND FLATS.
C. B. COULTER, BRONX BRANCH
179TH, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

Choice 2-family, 5-story brick houses; every improvement; splendid location; extra large lot.
2 frontages, Jones, Ogden Av. & 1021 St.
A—15 per cent. investment in a Prince-Henry apartment, 25 by 100; 1st mortgage, 4½ per cent. interest; $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bargain.—Willis Av., 5-story, business apartment; near 135th St.; price $13,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3 family houses; also flats and tenements. Call on Smith & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. Phone 747 Tremont.

Elegant brick house; private neighborhood; 9 rooms, bath, laundry; parquet floors; modern improvements; lot 27x111. Owner, 1,000 East 175th St.

2-family, furnace, stable, full lot..... $7,700
Union Av., all improvements, 27x100..... 4,200
3-story brick, store, Westchester Av..... 8,500
Baecher, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$10,600 buys 5-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $35,000; rent, $3,700. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $20,000; rent, $2,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed; 5 lots; $2,500 each; worth $4,000. Oliver, 49 East 125d. Telephone 206 R. Harlem.

Bathgate Av., close by located corner lot, near 3d Av. L; macadam streets; level; fine basement free; $600. McGowan, 5 East 42d St.

Property attaching; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishkind, 3,539 3d Av.

Washington Av., plot 50x88.6; price, $10,500. For particulars, Zimm-rman, 2,250 Bathgate Avenue.

Plot, Fairmount Place, 70x206, excavated, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.

Bronx Acreage—We have several choice offerings
Neason Jones & Brother, 1,341 Boston Road.

Beautiful five-story corner; little cash needed. Real estate office, 2,029 Boston Av., next to corner 176th St. Lyon Mellon.

Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 111 lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest terms. Tinos, Harlem.

Plot, 50x200, excavated, Fairmount Place, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.

$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 170th St. and 3d Av.

For Sale—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Seward St. East 21st St.

Bargains in flats, lots, and small houses; write or call. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

$500 cash; 166x114; William's Bridge block, 3d Av.; price, $7,000. Polak, 4,629 3d Av.

$2,500 cash; elegant vacant corner, 163d, 50x100, mortgage, $11,000. Polak, 4,629 3d Av.

54-foot corner, s. e. c. 153d St. and Park Av. Thomas Burns, 505 East 175th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

3 lots near 177th St., Tremont, $5,500. G. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Av.

NEW JERSEY.

FOR SALE.

MIDWINTER BARGAIN; PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Finest residential city in Greater New York District—25,000; population—45 minutes from lower Broadway—200 trains daily—no tunnel; carefully restricted, high ground, no choicest, most central residence section; no fake prices; best values anywhere around New York; terms to suit; money furnished to build; chance for a perfect, modern home, or profitable investment; values rapidly increasing; send for particulars and be convinced. F. M. Welles & Co., 45 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $900; or sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

An exceptional bargain if sold quickly; one of the most attractive and conveniently situated houses in Passaic, N. J.; eleven-rooms; all modern improvements; practically built for owner's occupancy; plot 150x190 ft.; fruit garden, &c.; worth $14,000; will sell for $12,000; present mortgage can remain. T. E. C., Box 209 Times Downtown.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

FARM BARGAINS—Litchfield Co., Conn., Berkshire Co., Mass.—30 farms for sale; 15 to 600 acres; $700 to $10,000. Write for list.
J. K. SMITH, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 189, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

$35,000.00 to loan on mortgage at Four per cent. on downtown business property or private house, Manhattan. Wolinsky, 1225 Madison Av.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE.

Manor.—79 acres of woodland, $790; good soil; exceptional bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Deer Park.—11 acres, house, barn, fruit, $1,200; bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x100', With Bowling Alleys.
3 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; 351 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison.
Lot 25'x100'; now offered $75 per mo. for store and basement; flats bring $57 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $14,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK; price, $5,750. Title Co. mortgage $2,400; ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED. House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK; full set of improvements, second floor. Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

Bargain!—Two-story brick house, all improvements, $7,500; easy terms; 12th St., Prospect Av. Apply M. Isaacs, Room 38, 171 Broadway.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400. Send a Postal Card for Circular & Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 238 Tribune Building, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Conway & Corduke, 53 West 116th St., are empowered to purchase for special client, well located, reasonable flat or private house, preferably facing Park section. Dealers having anything to offer are invited to send information and they will receive fair treatment. Telephone 550 Harlem.

OWNERS OF FLATS

and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, willing to sell at fair prices kindly send particulars.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 Broadway and 149th St., 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Investor wants to buy apartments with stores, 9th Av., from 52d to 59th St., 125th St., Broadway, 42d to 110th St., Amsterdam Av., 72d to 110th St., 125th St., 3d Av. to 8th. Property must yield good return; give full particulars, R. Y., 390 Times Main Office.

Attention, Owners!—We have many clients wanting for cash six-story flats and tenements; also other residential, business, and vacant property. Quick cash sales if prices are low. J. Sharum Co., 876 Broadway.

I own flourishing profitable patent medicine business; will sell it for $10,000 cash, or will take real estate or mortgages as whole or part payment; purchaser can clear fortune every year. Sharum, 876 Broadway.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Wanted, to rent, for an Episcopal mission house, with 10 or 12 rooms, vicinity West 90th St., W. Nathaniel Wagner & Co., 10 Grand Circle, Telephone 1,083-J, Columbus.

Have client with $20,000 cash to invest in flats or tenements in Harlem or Bronx. Send particulars. H. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Want flats and tenements, east and west side; clients waiting at reasonable prices. Sam Levy, 250 Grand St., Room 32.

Bronx Property of every description for sale.
Neason Jones & Brother,
1,341 Boston Road.

Flats, tenements, anything reasonable, immediate consideration, cash offers. Natkin's Company, 94th St. and Columbus Av.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, apartment and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Owners.—Do you want cash for your flat or tenement? I have prompt buyer if price is right. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Want single, double, and triple for cash purchasers. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,049 Broadway, at 101st St.

50 acres, accessible to New York, suitable for golf links. Room 1,134, 150 Nassau St.

Owners, send particulars of your property for sale. L. E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. in localities where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4-58 Cortlandt.

Free and clear lots on Webster and Park Avenues; also desirable 7-room dwelling in Tremont, to exchange for clubhouse. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Free and clear tenement, rents $2,100; price, $22,000; exchange for double flats, west side preferred. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

$2,000 cash and $4,000 equity in 3-story double flat; Bronx; also lot, value $2,000, for flat. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

West 116th St. elevator apartment; will trade for lots. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE.

Home seekers, if you desire a house, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; city terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGEN BACKER, also known as EUBIN BACKER, Bankrupt.—No. 7,062.

Notice is hereby given that Reuben Backer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 31st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before Hon. Henry C. Hotz, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 23d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner thereon should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 9th, 1905.

No. 7,586.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC WOLFF, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Isaac Wolff, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Isaac Wolff was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 11th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS R. WARD, Bankrupt.—No. 7,702.

To the creditors of Francis R. Ward of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1905, the said Francis R. Ward was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1905.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANDREW J. TOOMEY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew J. Toomey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 30th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

Will Build to Suit You
Tenants,
Lessees.
We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in good locations. OFFICE, MERCANTILE or LOFT BUILDINGS in MANHATTAN on reasonable rental for term of years.
Write or call.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT.
To Let from May 1, 1905.
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE
METROPOLITAN R LTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF);
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE,
50 FEET ON (EACH) CITY HALL PARK, WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS.

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,

Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 428 BROOME ST.; 100 FEET FROM BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

151 and 153 West 25th, for business purposes. Apply to the owner, 927 South St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Light shop at Park, near Tremont Av., 2,000-2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 160th St., 1st Av.

Floor, all light, new building, 259 William, near Chambers; elevator, power, heat; rent low.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental. 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 24th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 165 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE PARTNERSHIP OF HENRY S. MANNING and of CHARLES A. MOORE, conducted under the firm name of MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, is dissolved by the retirement of the said HENRY S. MANNING, and

Whereas, Said partnership was formed in the State of New York, and has had business relations with foreign countries, and has transacted business in said State more than three years, and such business is to be continued to be conducted by the said CHARLES A. MOORE under the said firm name of MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE;

Now I, the said CHARLES A. MOORE, do hereby certify and declare that I am the only person intending to deal under such partnership name, and that my place of residence is No. 612 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 9, 1905.

CHARLES A. MOORE.

City of New York, ss.:

On the 9th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, before me personally appeared CHARLES A. MOORE, to me personally known, and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged that he executed the same.

JOHN H. BLUE,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, in the Borough of Manhattan, the operations of which have been principally conducted in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the second day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Union Square Savings Bank.

Dated New York, December 16, 1904.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
By F. M. HURLBUT, President.
WM. H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

JOHN McCLASH, Attorney for Petitioner,
63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIGLITZ & DINKELSPIEL.—Pursuant to an order of Honorable David M. Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 30th day of December, 1904, notice is given to all creditors of ADOLPH STIGLITZ and LOUIS DINKELSPIEL, composing the firm of Stiglitz & Dinkelspiel, to present their claims, duly verified, to John C. Coleman, Esq., referee, hereby appointed to take and state the accounts of the copartnership of Stiglitz & Dinkelspiel, at the office of the said referee, 32 Nassau Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1905.

Dated New York, January 3, 1905.
EINSTEIN, TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN,
Attorneys for Louis Dinkelspiel, Receiver of Stiglitz & Dinkelspiel,
32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

Repairs, deposits placed with Degulshers, 150 West 125th St.; communicate. Box 7,692 Times Harlem.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD RESHT and BENJAMIN HERMAN, individually and as copartners composing the firm of RESHT & HERMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Resht and Benjamin Herman, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Resht & Herman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 3d, 1905, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 30th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 11th, 1905.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., Near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta.

150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducement for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
ON A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished. 6th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, PROP.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

SWANNOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
2 Rooms and Bath.....$345 to $360
5 Rooms and Bath.....$575 to $880
7 Rooms and Bath.....$800 to $1,175
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

533 West 145th St.
Very desirable flats of five and six rooms and bath, with all modern improvements.
Rent $28 and $30.
KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av., near 142

Special Sale of Lace Curtains.

We will sell, Wednesday, January 11th,

560 pairs of Curtains,

3½ yards long, at

$7.00 pair,

reduced from $9.00 & $10.50 pair.

The collection includes, *French Renaissance, White Irish Point, Arabine, Brussels and Novelty Curtains.*

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FASHIONABLE PRINCE ALBERT COATS and VESTS at $15, former prices $20, $25, $28, $30. N. Y. Store only. We are closing out certain lines because the sizes are broken, and though some of them are silk-lined, all must go. None were less than $20.

These are really handsome goods, black Thibets and unfinished Worsteds; and every garment was made by us.

Sizes 35 to 46, in some of the lots.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$15

"A chance to begin the New Year right."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.

Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.

Broadway at Bedford Av., Brklyn

JEROME ON DUKE CASE, MAY GO TO GRAND JURY

Bridegroom Still in Sanitarium—Bride in Seclusion.

DETECTIVES SEEK WOMAN

Physician Who Attended Mr. Duke Says He Looked as If Under the Influence of Drugs.

Decisive action of some kind, it was announced at the District Attorney's office yesterday, may be taken within a day or two in connection with the case of Brodie L. Duke of the tobacco family of that name, who was taken to the Sanford Hall Sanitarium at Flushing on Saturday night after an examination by alienists.

Assistant District Attorney Lord has been instructed by Mr. Jerome to set on foot a searching investigation for the purpose of determining whether Mr. Duke's marriage to Miss Alice L. Webb on Dec. 19 last was brought about under circumstances justifying an investigation by the Grand Jury.

In the meantime, it was announced, Mrs. Webb has eluded the watchfulness of several county detectives who were sent to keep her under surveillance at a Harlem hotel where she went on Saturday night aftr the management of the Park Avenue Hotel, where she had been staying, had made it plain to her that they were too crowded to further accommodate her or her companion, Miss Agnes Desplaines.

While officials of the District Attorney's office are said to be in ignorance of the present whereabouts of the bride of Brodie L. Duke, they have good reason for believing that they will be able to find her whenever they want her, which may be before very long.

An important fact in connection with the inquiry begun by the District Attorney's office became known yesterday. It was said that from information obtained from persons recently examined it had developed that there are in this city cliques of women who are making it a business to set pitfalls for wealthy men susceptible of the kind of allurements they know how to place in their way; that these women maintain furnished flats in different parts of the city to receive their victims when these have fallen into their meshes. Drugs or intoxicants are stated to be employed until by predatory methods all the money obtainable has been acquired.

It was stated that the Webb-Duke case might go before the Grand Jury on Thursday. It is known by this time that little hope is entertained by the District Attorney of proving a conspiracy in connection with the Duke marriage. But there is a section of the Penal Code which makes it a felony for any person to bring about his or her marriage through misrepresentation as to his or her status. This section, it is said, will be invoked, if criminal prosecuton is to be commenced against any person in connection with the Webb-Duke wedding.

Assistant District Attorney Lord will examine several witnesses in connection with the case to-day. Mr. Lord said that no trace had been found of C. W. Thompson, who was mentioned as one of the witnesses of the wedding and whom Mr. Lord is anxious to talk to. Among the persons Mr. Lord questioned yesterday were Dr. Maurice A. Sturm of 1,629 Madison Avenue, who attended Mr. Duke and his bride both before and after the wedding, and Dr. E. T. Osbaldeston of 7 West Sixty-third Street, a masseur, who also attended them and Mrs. Agnes Desplaines profesionally.

DETECTIVES WATCH DOCTOR.

Dr. Osbaldeston, it was said, told the Assistant District Attorney that when he saw the woman who afterward became Mrs. Duke she said to Duke that she was the daughter of William H. Webb, the philanthropist who founded the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders on University Heights. She also said, according to Dr. Osbaldeston, that she was a relative of the Vanderbilts and of Dr. W. Seward Webb.

Dr. Osbaldeston came to the District Attorney's office late in the afternoon and remained in the Criminal Courts Building closeted with Mr. Lord, for more than an hour, and was instructed to return again to-day for further examination. When he left the building he was accompanied by several county detectives to make sure that nobody could approach and question him.

When Dr. Osbaldeston was seen later in the day at his home he said:

"I was first introduced to Mrs. Duke by Mrs. Agnes Desplaines some five or six years ago, when they occupied a furnished flat together at 36 West Sixty-fourth Street. Mrs. Duke was introduced to me as Mrs. J. A. Powell. The man whom I knew as Powell was at various times connected with certain sporting establishments in this city and Long Branch, as well as in Chicago, where he is at the present time. It was in Chicago, I believe, that Mr. Powell first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Duke."

Dr. Osbaldeston then said that he had given Assistant District Attorney Lord the following account of a conversation which occurred between him and the woman he knew as Mrs. Powell. After the woman had been introduced to him she said:

"Doctor, possibly you don't know it, but I am a relative of the Vanderbilts."

"Oh, indeed," the doctor replied.

"Yes," Mrs. Duke said, "and Dr. Seward Webb isn't my cousin."

"Now, how can that be?" the doctor answered. "Gen. Webb was my patient, and I knew all his children as they grew up, but I cannot place you."

"I don't care whether you believe it or not," said the woman then, but W. H. Webb is my father."

"What are you talking about?" the doctor says he said. "He is my patient at the present time. My children gave the first library to the Home for Shipbuilders he founded on University Heights."

SAYS MRS. DUKE IS MRS. POWELL.

The doctor said his next meeting with Mrs. Duke occurred on the evening of Dec. 9. Mrs. Desplaines came to his home in a carriage just before 11 o'clock and told him she had a good patient for him. He was taken to the Hotel Winton. Here he was introduced to a woman as Miss Webb, and was surprised to recognize in her the Mrs. Powell of years ago.

"Look here, doctor," the woman said, pointing to a man in bed: "Here is a patient worth having. He is a member of the Duke family, the wealthy tobacco mene. He is Brodie L. Duke, the power behind the throne, who has gotten the Dukes all the money they have. He is worth $20,000,000 in his own right. We are going to get married."

Dr. Osbaldeston said he found Mr. Duke under the influence of drugs. He was very weak. "I worked with him until after 3 in the morning," he said. "When I was through Mrs. Desplaines mixed something in two glasses. The fluid in one glass looked like milk, that in the other like whisky. She poured the contents of both glasses together and gave it to Duke, who in a few minutes fell back on his pillow, his jaw dropping and the man breathing hard."

On the day before the marriage, Dr. Obaldeston said, he called again to give Mr. Duke the usual massage treatment, but found him so low that he insisted upon having a medical practitioner called in. The next day, in the evening, when he returned he was told by Mrs. Desplaines that Miss Webb and Mr. Duke had gone down town to get married.

"Impressed surprise," said Dr. Osbaldeston, "and told Mrs. Desplaines that I feared there would be trouble. She said: 'There won't be, if you keep your mouth shut. You are too talkative, anyhow, and dont' mind your own business enough.'"

On the day after the marriage Dr. Osbaldeston said he called again, and that Mrs. Duke met him at the door and held a little book up for him to look at. The book contained the marriage certificate.

"Now, address me as Mrs. Duke, worth $20,000,000," he says the woman told him. "Oh, my God, what have I not gone through and suffered this last few weeks to get to this. I can't tell you, but now, thank God, it is all over."

The doctor said she told the same thing to Dr. Sturm, who called shortly afterward, and to several of the servants about the hotel.

INFORMED DUKE FAMILY.

Dr. Osbaldeston said that after Mr. Duke had returned from his Southern trip and was living at the Park Avenue Hotel with Mrs. Duke, he determined to inform the Duke family, and consequently went to Benjamin N. Duke at the Hoffman House, who took him to the office of his lawyers, Nicoll, Annable & Lindsay, at 31 Nassau Street, with the result that the legal proceedings which landed Brodie L. Duke in the sanitarium were begun.

Dr. Osbaldeston said he had known Mrs. Desplaines for some fifteen years, during which she had been living at a number of addresses, and that repeatedly he had been called upon to give her treatment. He said he undoubtedly had reason to feel bitter and prejudiced against her, because he believed her responsible for trouble which befell a member of his own family.

As far as could be learned, nobody visited Brodie L. Duke at the Sanford Hall sanitarium in Flushing yesterday. Lawrence Duke, a son of Brodie L. Duke, who was said to have visited his father, is confined to his bed at the Hoffman House. Yesterday he sent down word declining to make any statement and denying that he had made one.

MRS. DUKE IN BUFFALO.

Lawyer Says Divorce Suit Against G. W. Hopkinson Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Brodie L. Duke spent some time in Buffalo in 1901, the Pan-American year. She was known as Mrs. Alice Webb Howell, and was then staying at one of the city's best hotels, while at the same time she was negotiating for a lease of the Niagara Hotel. She said that part of her earlier life had been spent in Buffalo, and that this city was the home of her foster parents, although people who came to know her while she was living here in 1901 were never informed as to who her foster parents were.

Mrs. Duke gained considerable prominence in Buffalo in May, 1893, when she sued George W. Hopkinson of New York City for divorce. She was represented at that time by Witcher, Sawyer, Smith & Fybush of this city. The firm dissolved partnership some time ago, the only member in Buffalo now being Aaron Fybush, who said to-day:

"Alice Webb became a client of the firm of Witcher, Sawyer, Smith & Fybush in May, 1893. An action for divorce was brought against George W. Hopkinson, a wealthy New Yorker, but she was unable to establish a marriage between herself and Hopkinson.

"The woman left Buffalo after the termination of the case. I heard nothing from her until several years afterward, when she again made her appearance here and consulted me upon a legal matter. She desired that I should institute a legal proceeding against a resident of this city, and after several consultations I refused to bring the action. I did not care to become involved in the kind of suit she desired to be brought."

Mr. Fybush refused to throw any further light on the nature of the action that Mrs. Webb wanted brought, but it was learned that it involved the family of a well-known insurance man of Buffalo.

Gift from Palma to Roosevelt.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—President Palma has forwarded to President Roosevelt an elegantly bound copy of the documents in facsimile recording the establishment and recognition of the Cuban Republic. The cover is appropriately lettered as a gift to the President of the United States.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office: No. 56 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED-AND-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1905.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $3,000,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,042,689 43
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	1,097,079 54
Real Estate	1,593,892 06
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	81,700 00
Interest accrued on Bonds and Mortgages	1,708 50

BONDS

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000 00	$1,200,000 00
United States, (1925)	4 " "	600,000 00	780,000 00
United States of Mexico	5 " "	18,000 00	18,000 00
New York State, (Registered)	3 " "	271,000 00	273,710 00
Massachusetts State, (Registered)	3 " "	50,000 00	48,250 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) 1920	3½ " "	25,000 00	25,500 00
New York City, (Registered)	3½ " "	2,000,000 00	2,050,000 00
New York City, (Registered)	3 " "	600,000 00	583,000 00
City of Rochester, N. Y. (Registered)	3½ " "	100,000 00	100,000 00
City of Richmond, Va. (1922)	5 " "	50,000 00	58,500 00
Northern Pacific-Great Northern (C. B. & Q. Collateral)	4 " "	400,000 00	392,000 00
Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania Coal Collateral	4 " "	300,000 00	282,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Convertible	3½ " "	200,000 00	204,000 00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Mortgage	4 " "	200,000 00	212,000 00
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 1st Mortgage (1937)	4 " "	112,000 00	117,600 00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Co., 1st Mortgage (1910)	7 " "	100,000 00	113,000 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. First Consolidated Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	122,000 00
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R'y Co., 1st Mortgage (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	112,000 00
West Shore Railway, 1st Mortgage Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	100,000 00	109,000 00
Reading Co., General Mortgage	4 " "	100,000 00	103,000 00
Norfolk & Western & Pocahontas, Joint	4 " "	100,000 00	95,000 00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., Refunding	4 " "	100,000 00	97,000 00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co. (1995)	4 " "	100,000 00	109,000 00
Virginia Midland Ry Co. Gen'l Mortgage Gtd. Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	55,000 00
Jeff'nville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R Co. 1st Mortgage (S. F.) 1906	7 " "	41,000 00	43,460 00
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R'y Co., 1st Mortgage (1946)	5 " "	25,000 00	27,500 00
New York & Westchester Lighting Co., Gen'l Mortgage	4 " "	100,000 00	92,000 00
Boonville Railroad Bridge Co., Sinking Fund	4 " "	100,000 00	93,000 00
American Tobacco Co., Trust Co. Certificates	4 " "	100,000 00	72,000 00
Adams Express Co., Collateral Trust	4 " "	28,000 00	28,840 00

STOCKS.

20,000	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company. $50 each	1,000,000 00	1,380,000 00
5,000	"	Southern Railway Co., Preferred 100 "	500,000 00	480,000 00
5,000	"	Morris and Essex R. R. Co. 50 "	250,000 00	475,000 00
5,000	"	Reading Co., First Preferred 50 "	250,000 00	225,000 00
4,000	"	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co 50 "	200,000 00	212,000 00
3,000	"	Baltimore and Ohio R. R Co. Pfd. 100 "	300,000 00	285,000 00
2,650	"	United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co. 100 "	265,000 00	728,750 00
2,500	"	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Co. 100 "	250,000 00	462,500 00
2,000	"	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., Com. 100 "	200,000 00	208,000 00
2,000	"	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 50 "	100,000 00	180,000 00
1,500	"	New York, N. H. & H. R. R. 100 "	150,000 00	295,500 00
1,500	"	Rochester & Genesee Val. R. R. 100 "	150,000 00	225,000 00
1,000	"	N. Y. C. & Hud. River R. R. 100 "	100,000 00	140,000 00
1,000	"	Ft. Wayne & Jack. R. R. Co., Pf. 100 "	100,000 00	145,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Railway Co., Preferred 100 "	100,000 00	187,000 00
1,000	"	Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R 100 "	100,000 00	205,000 00
1,000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co. 100 "	100,000 00	282,000 00
1,000	"	Chi. & N. Western Ry. Co., Pfd. 100 "	100,000 00	233,000 00
1,000	"	Northern Railroad of New Jersey. 100 "	100,000 00	95,000 00
1,000	"	Valley Railroad 100 "	100,000 00	130,000 00
1,000	"	Atch., Topeka & S. Fe. R. R., Pf. 100 "	100,000 00	100,000 00
1,000	"	Union Pacific R. R., Preferred 100 "	100,000 00	97,000 00
1,000	"	Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry Co., Com. 100 "	100,000 00	170,000 00
1,000	"	Illinois Central Railroad Co. 100 "	100,000 00	155,000 00
500	"	Chi. and Northwestern Ry., Com 100 "	50,000 00	103,000 00
2,200	"	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York 100 "	220,000 00	435,600 00
200	"	American Ex. Nat Bank of N. Y. 100 "	20,000 00	55,000 00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y. 100 "	20,000 00	45,000 00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y. 50 "	10,000 00	31,800 00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y. 50 "	10,000 00	19,000 00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y. 100 "	10,000 00	51,500 00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y 25 "	5,000 00	16,500 00
200	"	Franklin Trust Co., Brookiyn. 100 "	20,000 00	65,000 00
150	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Co. 100 "	15,000 00	43,500 00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Co., N. Y. 100 "	5,000 00	31,250 00
				$19,417,329 53

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	7,210,566 00
Unpaid Losses	976,171 49
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	779,270 81
Reserve for Taxes	75,000 00
Net Surplus	7,376,321 23
	$19,417,329 53

Surplus as regards policy holders - - $10,376,321 23

DIRECTORS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	HENRY F. NOYES,	CORD MEYER,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	LUCIEN C. WARNER,	LEVI C. WEIR,
JOHN H. WASHBURN,	DUMONT CLARKE,	JOHN H. FLAGLER,
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW,	JAMES B. VAN WOERT,	EMANUEL H. A. CORREA,
GEORGE H. HARTFORD,	JOHN CLAFLIN,	SAMUEL D. STYLES.

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President.

EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, Vice-President.	AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, Vice-President.	WILLIAM H. CHENEY, Secretary.
CLARENCE A. LUDLUM, Ass't Secretary	HENRY J. FERRIS, Ass't Secretary

New York, January 10, 1905.

ROUND UP GANG MEMBERS.

Eight Arrests Follow Brennan Shooting—Police Tell of Confession.

Eight men were rounded up in the Tombs Court yesterday morning as a result of the murder of "Jimmy" Brennan of the Cherry Hill gang by members of the Yakey-Yakes, a rival organization, at Catharine and Madison Streets, shortly after midnight yesterday morning, and later in the day the police arrested at 126 High Street, Brooklyn, William, alias "Nine-Eyed" Donnegan, who, they say, admitted to Capt. Hodgins at the Oak Street Police Station, that he fired the three shots that brought Brennan down. He will be in court this morning.

Robert Ginan of 372 Water Street, and John Dalton, alias "Kid," alias "Brady," of 30 Oliver Street, both nineteen years old, were held at the original hearing on charges of homicide, the others being released under subpoenas. Edward Lynch, Street, was discovered in a hospital with a bullet in his leg which he received twenty-three years old, of 380 Water earlier the same night in front of Miner's Theatre in the Bowery. He was made a prisoner, and the police say he was a party to the same feud. One John Sullivan was arrested in Jersey City about daylight with a loaded revolver in his pocket and his jaw shattered by a pistol ball. Efforts will be made to bring him across the river as another survivor of the affray.

HOPE CLOTHING CO.

All Eyes Are on the Corner of Broadway & Chambers St.

A remarkable transformation has taken place there—since Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Who is the HOPE CLOTHING CO.?

This question is asked every minute by the thousands and tens of thousands who pass that corner.

We will answer the question gradually.

The Hope Clothing Co. is organized under the laws of the State of New York with the purpose of establishing at this Grand Corner a business of character and standing that shall become a landmark of Progressive Merchandising.

THE PRESIDENT is a man of national reputation as the Trade Specialist, Organizer, Business Builder and Advertiser of Facts—forceful, original and fearless—**SIG. HIRSH.**

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER is a young man of unusual mercantile ability—Designer, Clothier, Outfitter of Military and Marine organizations—a Hustler—**FRED HIRSH.**

Associated with Hirsh Brothers are men of recognized standing in mercantile and financial circles—all united in the one great purpose of making this corner what it should be—the leading Clothing Store and Haberdashery in New York—and that means in the world.

Broadway. Stewart Building. Chambers St.

Good picking to-day.

$20 means goodbye to several hundred overcoats whose prices ran up to $30; regular three-quarter lengths and belt-back tourists—some rain-proofed.

$25 lets out a quantity of fine overcoats all the way up to $50 quality—over 400 were $40 or more; long coats, three-quarter lengths, and a few fine paddocks.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 14th St.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

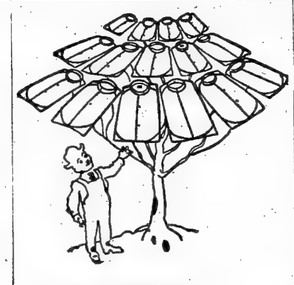

Full stocks alway.

No less than fifteen different styles ready to forestall any white shirt whim.

As for fit—we'd no more care to sell an ill-fitting shirt than a misfit suit, so have only the best cut shirts we know.

$1, $1.50 and $2.

Boys' white shirts, too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 14th St.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

McGIBBON & Co.

Broadway at Nineteenth Street

OUR Inventory "Clearance Sale" is now in progress, and will continue until end of month, thus being a most advantageous offering to Patrons and Housekeepers generally.

All—Linen Goods, Blankets and Quilts
All—Brass Beds and Bedding
All—Curtains and Lace Draperies
All—Upholstery Materials
All—Oriental Rugs

Goods without defect and perfect in every way, subject to

10% DISCOUNT

from **marked** Prices, and **misrepresentation** not permitted.

Additional.

Upholstery Department has prepared a Lot of Remnants of our various Fabrics from 24 inch square to 3 yard lengths which will be sold at **half** of original value.

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Av 3d Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

OPPORTUNITIES!

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits in these STYLES and at such Prices!

English Frocks
Double Breasted Sacks
Single Breasted Sacks

$30 & $25 } Suits Now $20

$20 & $22.50 } Suits Now $15

$18 & $15 } Suits Now $10.50

(Equal opportunities in Overcoats.)

Davis Fails to See Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia, recent Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, called at the White House today to pay his respects to the President. The Cabinet was in session at the time and Mr. Davis, therefore, did not see Mr. Roosevelt.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evg., at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Bars. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12th, at 7:30—Second Perf. of the RING CYCLE—DIE WALKUERE. Emma Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Homer; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Cond'r, Hertz.
Fri Evg., Jan. 13th, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. De Macchi, Jacoby; Dippel, Giraldoni. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Parvis. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14th, at 2—FAUST. Emma Eames, Begue, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Scotti. Conductor, Frank.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 14th, at 8, (Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 15th, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists, Aino Ackte, Alten, Fremstad, Mmm. Plancon, Goritz. David Sapirstein, Pianist. Entire Met. Opera Orch. Conductor, Franko.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 16th, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Giordani, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 18th, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars. Begue, Dufriche, Giordani, Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Senger-Bettaque, Homer, Lemon; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 20th, at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET. Emma Eames; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars. Conductor, Franko.
Sale of seats for next week's performances begins to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 A. M.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Thurs., Jan. 26th, at 7:30...DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Extra Matinee Cycle of
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
will be given on the following
THURSDAY AFTERNOONS:
Feb'y 2d at 2:30.....DAS RHEINGOLD
Feb'y 9th at 1:30.....DIE WALKUERE
Feb'y 16th at 1:30.....SIEGFRIED
Feb'y 23d at 1:30.GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES begins Monday, Jan'y 16th, at 9 A. M. Prices: Orch. & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc. front, $7.50; Balc., rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Miss Barsescu as "Magda" in Sudermann's "Heimath." Thursday, "Traumulus."

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER.
TWO MORE WEEKS.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT. FIRST TIME.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' New Comedy,
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mat. Sat.
Great Laughing Success.—Times.
Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
ARNOLD DALY CO.
in Bernard Shaw's
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."
"Bernard Shaw at his best."—Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2.
Mat. To-day at 2. TWELFTH NIGHT.
VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE."

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE SUNDAY
Special Mats. Thursdays, Jan. 19 & 26.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Finley & Luders.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St.....at 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE
in THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN

DALY'S Broadway & 30 St. SEATS Closed this week. READY MONDAY, JAN. 16, THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, NEXT TUES. EVE., 1ST MAT. JAN. 21. The Marvelous Young Hungarian Violinist. Seats at Hall, Hotels, Agencies. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

Importers' Auto Salon,

HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL,
B'way, 34th & 35th Sts., N.Y.
Jan. 11 to 24, Inclusive.
Admission 50c. Mondays $1.00.
1905 Models of Best Known Foreign Automobiles.

NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Pop. at 1.50. Mat. To-day
KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's "IN NEWPORT"
Comedy Company
Next Mon., Ida Conquest, Seats "THE MONEYMAKERS." To-mor.

NEW YORK 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00
Spec'l Mat. To-morrow. "HOME FOLKS."
Jos. Brooks' Production.
Pop. Mat. To-day, 25, 50, 75c. Reg. Mat. Sat.

Wallack's B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. SHO-GUN 2 Weeks
Tuesday, Jan. 24—RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

Garden, 27 Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy. The College Widow

14th St. Theatre, at 6th Av. MAT. TO-DAY. LAST WEEK of RICHARD GOLDEN'S Common Sense Bri cket
Next Week—THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

LYRIC Saturday Night, Seats selling. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN FANTANA

CASINO, B'way & 39. Only Mat. Saturday. LILLIAN RUSSELL IN LADY TEAZLE.

PRINCESS, B'way & 28 St. Mat. To-morrow. EDWARD TERRY in SWEET LAVENDER.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr Gericke Conductor.
THURSDAY Eve., Jan. 12. JOSEFFY
SATURDAY Aft., Jan. 14. MURIEL FOSTER
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office. Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Dixon's, at reg. prices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. —THIS SEASON'S GREATEST TRIUMPH— 200 People in the Kishineff Massacre.
SIBERIA
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT
"The Fortunes of the King."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. Mat. Daily. Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Kelcy, Stocky, Doty & Coe, Alf. Grant, Cook & Sylvia, others

ICE SKATING
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th & Col. Av.
Hockey Match To-night, 8:15 o'Clock.
PRINCETON vs. BROWN.
Adm., 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts. extra.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily. 25c.
VALERIE BERGERE & CO., ELFIE FAY, PAUL CONCHAS, R. G. KNOWLES, MURPHY & NICHOLS, Thorne & Carleton, and many others.
NEXT WEEK.....ALBERT CHEVALIER.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE LEAH KLESCHNA
Thur. 3:30 P.M., OleBang, "Peer Gynt" Recital
PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
58TH ST.—"THELMA." Stock Co. & Vaude.
5TH AVE.—"Jim the Penman," and Vaude.
23D ST.—Herzog's 12 Horses, Rose Stahl & Co. &c
125TH ST.—"D'Arcy of the Guards." Vaude.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Daily 25 & 50.
Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42d St. bet. B'way & 8 Av. IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
MAT. SAT.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups 3 TOGRAPH Extra Matinee To-day at 2:30

GRAND... Mat. To-day at 2:30. Reg. Prices

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer, with east to south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,169. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO CALL EXTRA SESSION FOR REBATE QUESTION

President Says He Will Fight for Principle Involved.

TARIFF OF MINOR MOMENT

Matter of Revision Will Be Presented but Left Solely for Congress to Deal With.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President to-day cleared up the tariff and extra session situations. He told his visitors that he was going to call an extra session to consider the question of railroad rates.

Whether this session is to be held in the Spring or Fall, the President did not definitely say. The impression left on the minds of those to whom he spoke is that it probably will be called in the Spring.

Mr. Roosevelt left no one in any manner of doubt about his intentions. The only way in which an extra session can be staved off is for Congress to pass a strong railroad rate bill at this session. Should that be done, there will be no extra session. It cannot be done, however, without practically cutting off debate. There is no time for extended and thorough consideration of anything but appropriation bills. The rebate bill would have to be "jammed through" to be passed at the short session.

As to the tariff, the President's attitude is just the same as it was at the conference in the White House on Saturday. At that conference the President refrained from forcing his views in any way upon the leaders. He told them at the opening of the conference that he had gathered them together to hear their views and not to enforce his own. He took very little part in the discussion that followed.

The President would like to have the tariff revised, but he considers this a question infinitely less important than the rebate matter. He will probably submit the tariff matter to the extra session, but will leave action on it entirely to Congress and will not attempt coercion in any way.

Speaker Cannon called on the President to-day, and Mr. Roosevelt told him he was willing to leave the tariff matter to Congress. It was one, the President said, which the Representatives of the people in the National Legislature should determine. He said that fifty years from now nobody would care what the tariff schedules of 1905 were, but that the inter-State commerce question involved a principle of immense importance to every American. So did the whole trust question, he said, and he would fight for that principle with all his might.

To the others the President said that the tariff question was merely one of expediency, which would be solved without friction between him and Congress. There was, he said, no possibility of any serious differences between him and Congress on that question.

The President still awaits the result of the poll of the House on the tariff question, which was made, it is now known, at his request. It is near enough completed for it to be known that the sentiment of the House is overwhelmingly against revision.

SENATE DEBATES RATE ISSUE.

Newlands Explains Plan of Federal Incorporation of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The disposition of the Senate to-day, when Senator Newlands of Nevada made a speech explaining his resolution providing for a commission to frame a Federal incorporation bill to apply to inter-State railways, was shown, not only by the close attention which leading Senators manifested, but in the decision at the close of the morning hour to set aside temporarily the Statehood bill and go on with the inter-State discussion.

Senator Spooner took part in the discussion during the latter part of the speech making, arguing that the Constitutional power of the Federal Government to regulate commerce between the States did not embrace the power to regulate inter-State traffic, and insisted that the Nevada Senator would confuse the two functions by the system he proposed. Explaining, he said that the powers of the General Government involved in this question were those granted by the States, while those of the States were original and only circumscribed by limitations in State Constitutions.

In his answer to these questions Mr. Newlands said that in his opinion the power of the United States to regulate commerce between the States was a sovereign power, and that this power applied to traffic was purely domestic in the States. In support of this he cited the operation of the National Banking act.

To the question whether a tax on Federal railway franchises would not be a direct tax and unconstitutional, Mr. Newlands said he had proposed a franchise tax based on gross receipts. This would be similar to the war revenue tax on sugar and oil refineries, which never was question

RATE BILL BY HEPBURN.

Will Be Backed by the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Col. Hepburn, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, is at work on a bill dealing with the question of railroad rates. When introduced it will be the bill of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and will have that committee's official backing.

The outlook is that this bill will fight out the right of way with the Cooper-Quarles bill, and all the other measures introduced by various Congressmen will be relegated to the waste basket.

HEARD CONGRESS WAS "OWNED"

F. B. Thurber's Statement Before House Inter-State Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Opposition to the Cooper-Quarles bill extending authority to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix freight rates was made before the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day by F. B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association.

Mr. Thurber said he had heard the statement made at the St. Louis Convention of the Inter-State Commerce League that Congress was owned by the railroads. Not only, he said, did Mr. Bacon make this statement, but others made it.

Mr. Bacon, who was present, made a hot denial of the authorship of the statement, whereupon Representative Mann called his attention to the subsequent proceedings before the committee, when he had given Mr. Bacon an opportunity to deny the statement, and he had declined to do so.

DOUBASSOFF DIDN'T TALK.

Alleged Interview with Him Printed in Paris Was a "Fake."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Jan. 11.—Admiral Doubassoff this evening denies having made the statements attributed to him by the Echo de Paris, in which paper he was represented as predicting an early peace on account of the helplessness of Russia's position.

The Admiral says it would be strictly contrary to his duty to make revelations or communications of any kind.

PENN. R. R. BOND ISSUE PLAN.

Directors Will Ask Stockholders to Authorize $50,000,000 Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day decided to ask the shareholders of the company, at their annual meeting on March 14, to consider an increase in the bonded indebtedness of the corporation.

The amount of the increase to be asked for was not made public, but it is believed it will be more than $50,000,000. It was stated at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the authority sought from the stockholders to increase the bonded indebtedness of the company was to put the Board of Directors in a position to issue bonds in such form as the interest of the company may require. The authority heretofore surrendered by the stockholders, and which has not yet been exercised, restricts the issue of bonds to a convertible form.

In June and July, in the neighborhood of $27,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds mature, and the board may desire to provide for these by the issue of bonds of a like character, and may also desire to make further issues of the same securities for construction and betterment purposes.

The stockholders at the annual meeting also will be asked to vote on the question of the Pennsylvania Railroad absorbing the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, the entire stock of which railroad the Pennsylvania already owns.

$1,000,000 FOR QUAY'S SEAT.

Offer Alleged to Have Been Made by Flinn and Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 11.—In connection with the statements yesterday in The Pittsburg Times to the effect that the junior seat in the United States Senate practically was bought by persons interested in the Standard Oil Company, the Pennsylvania Road, and the United States Steel Corporation, the story came out to-day that Senator William Flinn of Pittsburg let it be known that he would give $1,000,000 for Quay's seat, but that his offer was rejected by Penrose and some persons back of him.

This it is affirmed led to hard feeling and subsequently to the publication of yesterday's allegations.

Flinn to-day refused absolutely to say one word either in denial or confirmation of the $500,000 deal story. Richard R. Quay, when urged to make a statement, replied all he would say either now or any other time was that the story was a lie.

Henry C. McEldowney, one of the executors of the estate of the Henry W. Oliver who is said to have held the $500,000 in notes taken up by Archbold, Carnegie and Frick came out to-day with a sweeping denial that any such thing occurred. Mr. McEldowney is President of the Union Trust Company, in which Senator P. C. Knox and H. C. Frick are directors.

PAWNED THE PAINTINGS.

Retoucher Arrested—Pictures Valued at $10,000 Pledged Low.

Charged with having pawned for $27.74 seven paintings valued at $10,000, which had been given to him to renovate, Arthur W. Dalton of 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, a retoucher, was taken prisoner last night to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. The complainant against him this morning in court will be Marie Oliva of 239 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who told the police that she gave to Dalton the paintings.

Dalton refused to talk. The police inclined to the theory that Dalton pledged the pictures for cash for immediate use.

BILL FOR 70-CENT GAS.

Senator Fitzgerald Introduces Measure—Higgins Will Aid Grout.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Senator Fitzgerald to-night introduced a bill limiting the price that may be charged for illuminating gas in cities of 400,000 and upward to 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and fixing the standard of illuminating power.

Frederick B. Deberard of the New York Merchants' Association arrived here this afternoon with a bill providing for an investigation of the lighting situation in New York City. It will be introduced next week.

On Friday or Saturday of this week it is the intention to discuss the lighting situation further at a conference in New York, which will be attended by Gov. Higgins, ex-Gov. Odell, and representatives of the Merchants' Association. Gov. Higgins was asked to-day informally to co-operate with Confroller Grout in his endeavor to solve the problem of handling New York's public utilities. "I told him I most certainly would," he said to-night.

Senator Malby has notified the Municipal Ownership League that the Finance Committee will grant a hearing on the resolutions providing for a legislative committee to investigate the New York lighting situation of a date to suit the convenience of the league.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No extra fare.—Adv.

A. HART M'KEE WEDS WIDOW OF HUGH TEVIS

Ceremony Performed Yesterday Morning in Philadelphia.

BRIDEGROOM JUST DIVORCED

Decree Was Granted His First Wife Monday—His Name Connected with the Phipps Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—A. Hart McKee, the Pittsburg society man whose wife secured a divorce from him Monday, was married in the parlors of the Hotel Walton, this city, this morning to Mrs. Cornelia Baxter Tevis, the widow of Hugh Tevis of California. The wedding ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. E. Yates Hill of the First Presbyterian Church, was extremely quiet. None of the guests in the hotel knew anything of it. Immediately after the ceremony the couple started on a tour.

The families both of Mr. McKee and Mrs. Tevis were aware of what was going on. The former's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sellers McKee of Pittsburg, were here to lend their countenance to the hurried and informal wedding. The parents of the bride, ex-Gov. and Mrs. G. W. Baxter of Tennessee, were also in attendance. The two families evidently had made all preparations for the ceremony to be performed as soon as the decree of divorce Mrs. McKee received was signed.

Mr. McKee arrived here Tuesday evening and took rooms at the Aldine in Chestnut Street, where he registered as Charles Edgar. He told the clerk that he was expecting his father and mother, and that when they arrived they were to be shown at once to his rooms.

Shortly after this a lady and gentleman called and asked for Mr. Edgar. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McKee of New York, formerly of Pittsburg.

This was the first intimation any one about the hotel had that Charles Edgar was A. Hart McKee, whose divorce had just been announced.

The bride's family made their headquarters at the Walton. Mrs. Baxter, her mother, arrived Monday afternoon. Her father came this morning, accompanied by the young widow, so soon to be a bride for the second time. They were joined by the bridegroom and his family a few minutes later.

The ceremony was performed immediately and the bridegroom went back to the Aldine, where he remained with his parents until it was time to take the train and start on the wedding journey.

A short time after the elder McKees arrived a messenger from a prominent jewelry establishment called and asked for them. He was out of breath, and said he was told to lose no time, as the lady wanted the jewelry in about ten minutes.

He was loaded down with packages, and some time was spent by the customers in selecting their wedding present to the newly wedded couple.

McKee's wedding comes upon the heels of a divorce from him granted to Elisa Hutton McKee in Pittsburg on Monday. The former Mrs. McKee was the daughter of Dr. R. S. Sutton, a well known Allegheny physician.

Mrs. McKee charged that he offered such indignities to her as to render her condition intolerable and life burdensome, and thereby forced her to withdraw from his house.

She said he battered down a bathroom door in their Allegheny house to abuse her, and that he struck her as she lay sick in bed on another occasion, and that he put an insulting and arrogant butler in charge of her New York home, giving him the family purse and keys, ignoring her and ordering the servants to take no account of any orders she might give. Various other charges of cruelty and indignity were made.

McKee is the son of H. Sellers McKee, a well-known Pittsburg glass manufacturer and capitalist. His name was connected with the troubles between Laurence C. Phipps of Pittsburg and Mrs. Phipps. McKee, who is a cousin of the latter, took her side in the controversy.

In the complaint filed by Mr. Phipps in his suit for divorce from his wife, he named A. Hart McKee

Mrs. Hugh Tevis was the widow of Hugh Tevis of California. When she came to New York in 1899 as Miss Baxter she created somewhat of a sensation in social circles. In the Spring of 1901 the announcement was made that Miss Baxter was to marry Gerald Hughes. Soon after that she was taken ill with pneumonia.

While Mr. Hughes was waiting for his fiancée's recovery he got a telegram saying she had married Hugh Tevis at the Holland House in this city. Mr. Tevis's share of his father's estate was said to be valued at $6,000,000. At the time he married Miss Baxter he was a widower and had a daughter half as old as his bride.

In June, 1901, less than two months after his marriage, Mr. Tevis died while on his honeymoon in Yokohama. The young widow had the body cremated and brought the ashes back to San Francisco. In February a son was born to her at the Tevis hacienda near Monterey. On Oct. 5, 1904, she sailed for Europe, and it was reported then that she was to marry Mr. McKee.

DINERS REFUSED TO SETTLE.

Women Disappeared When Escorts Were Arrested at Astor House.

Two young men, accompanied by two young women, took dinner at the Astor House last night. A discussion arose, and the men after refusing to settle the bill, amounting to $16.25, were arrested. During the excitement that ensued their women friends disappeared. At the Church Street Station the men said they were Richard De Masters of 320 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Melville of 221 High Street, West Hoboken.

The party drove up to the Astor House in a carriage, had drinks, and ordered a dinner in courses. The loud talk over the bill of $16.25 attracted the attention of other diners, and the house detective, D. M. Sanderson, tried to get the young men to pay. They were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct and violation of the hotel law.

For a Cold on the Lungs, and to prevent Pneumonia, take Piso's Cure. All druggists. 25 cts.

AUTO KILLED OLD WOMAN.

Then Theatre Party Was Whirled Away—Chauffeur Arrested.

Mrs. Kate McGowan, sixty years of age, of 419 West Fifty-third Street, was run down by an automobile at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street last night and received injuries from which she died an hour later at Roosevelt Hospital.

In the machine, which the police say belonged to the New York Transportation Company, was a party of men and women in evening dress on their way to the Majestic Theatre from the Hotel Astor. When the machine struck Mrs. McGowan the women became hysterical and clambered out of the machine, but soon called to the chauffeur to drive on before the reporters got hold of the affair. This instruction the chauffeur obeyed, and the party whirled off toward the theatre.

Policeman Hudson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Maurice J. Collins, the chauffeur, later at the garage of the company, Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Eye witnesses say Mrs. McGowan attempted to cross Broadway on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street when the automobile struck her. She was thrown a distance of ten feet and rolled into the gutter, unconscious. Passers-by carried the injured woman to the nearest drug store.

The ambulance surgeon was delayed in reaching the scene of the accident, as the call he got from the West Forty-seventh Street Station caused him to drive to the house at 457 West Forty-sixth Street, where the clang of the ambulance gong startled a bridal party.

When Collins was arraigned he said that he would not have struck the woman had she not jumped in front of his machine.

SCORE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Rear-End Collision in Twenty-third Street Due to Slippery Rails.

In a collision between two east-bound Twenty-third Street crosstown cars shortly after 6 o'clock last night, two persons were injured so badly that they were taken to Bellevue Hospital and a score of others received bruises and cuts. Wilhelmina Hartwein, twenty-three years old, of 404 West Thirtieth Street, was knocked unconscious, and Benjamin Stone of 133 East Twenty-sixth Street had several ribs on his right side fractured.

Car 1,403, in charge of Conductor William Congdon, which was crowded, was bound for the ferry at the foot of East Thirty-third Street, and stopped at Second Avenue to allow three women to get off. Following closely at what, according to witnesses, was a rapid rate, was Car 1,270, in charge of Motorman Gottlieb Goertz. Goertz applied the brakes, but his car slipped along on the rails. It crashed into the front car with terrific force. The passengers on both cars were badly shaken up, and those who were standing were thrown to the floor.

All of the passengers made a wild scramble to get out, and women were pushed aside by the men who rushed to the door. Policeman McConnell of the East Twenty-second Street Station heard the crash and sent an ambulance call to Bellevue Hospital. The road was blocked about fifteen minutes while the injured were being carried away.

LAWSON A CANDIDATE.

Seeks Presidency of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—It was not generally known that Thomas W. Lawson is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, but his entrance into the field as a candidate for the Presidency of that organization has made that fact patent.

It has been said that Mr. Lawson's motive is to antagonize Henry M. Whitney, now President, who is a candidate for re-election, and that Mr. Lawson purposes in this way to pay off some of his old scores against the gas magnate. Be this as it may, the Lawson candidacy has found many supporters, and until to-day he had apparently the support of the members who are not in sympathy with Mr. Whitney's open advocacy of reciprocity with Canada, especially with the use which they think he has made of the name of the Chamber in that connection.

To-day, however, Frank Noyes of the firm of Noyes & Colby, entered the field, and he is expected by those who oppose both Lawson and Whitney to receive the support of the antis, and in any event defeat Lawson. The election is to take place next Tuesday.

Turbine Yacht Lorena Battered.

HORTA, Azore Islands, Jan. 11.—The American turbine steam yacht Lorena, belonging to A. L. Barber of New York, has arrived here from New York, after experiencing boisterous weather, during which she lost her foremast and her maintopmast.

ONE DOLLAR A WORD

Probably the highest price ever paid for fiction, has been paid for

The Literary Sensation of the Century

Which will be published in

The New York Times

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 22

CLARK JEWELS FOUND BENEATH HARLEM SNOW

Fruit Jar Held Over $25,000 Worth of Gems.

THINK THEY'VE GOT THIEF

Detectives Shadowed Coleman and Saw Him Digging Near Central Bridge—Glittering Treasure Trove.

Hidden under nine inches of dirt and snow beside the Creighton Iron Foundry, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, $25,000 worth of jewels, most of them the property of Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Henry C. Potter, have been lying for weeks, perhaps since last Summer. They were stolen from a building on the Clark estate, Cooperstown, N. Y., on July 7 of last year. William Coleman, arrested after the robbery and afterward released for lack of evidence, was again arrested yesterday at the request of Pinkerton agents, who have been on Coleman's trail.

Everybody who remembered the robbery at all had given up hope of recovering the jewels, but the Pinkerton agency has been at work, and the diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones are now in the detective firm's safe at 57 Broadway.

It was last week when the two sleuths detailed to the case noticed Coleman digging in the neighborhood of the Creighton Iron Foundry. After he had gone they found beneath a stone slab near the fourth abutment of the Central Bridge, measuring from Eighth Avenue, a fruit jar containing paper-covered parcels of jewelry. Three articles reported missing from the Clark estate were not in the jar—a gold watch, a gold pencil, and a small diamond ring. The missing articles that were in the jar were as follows:

Heavy link chain bracelet, old-fashioned gold bracelet, gold lorgnette, an enameled watch marked "Florence L. Stokes," gold pin in the form of a daisy, ruby ring, man's ring, pearl collar, diamond bowknot, ruby ring with diamond setting missing, ring marked "Harry to Sophia," diamond bracelet, pearl bracelet, man's ring with green stone, horseshoe lace pin, and a ruby with a claw-set diamond missing.

The Pinkerton men think the missing settings were what Coleman took when he visited the treasure so often. The suspicion is that he needed cash and got it that way. Besides the Clark jewelry there were several other articles in the jar, including a gold heart-shaped locket, a diamond and pearl pendant, a chain bracelet, a neck chain, three lace pins, scarfpin, lady's ring, pearl lace pin, a woman's ring set with three opals, and a small pearl pin.

Coleman was arrested at the corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday about noon.

Deputy Sheriff Orlo Brown of Cooperstown came down last night to accompany Caleman back to the scene of the robbery. The Grand Jury failed to indict Coleman in co-operation because his connection with the stolen jewelry could not be traced.

ELOPING STUDENT ARRESTED.

Yale Undergraduate and His Bride Taken from a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—John Cuneo of Chicago, a Yale student, son of a wealthy Western man, spent the day and will spend the night in a cell at Central Police Station. He and his bride were taken from a train this morning. They were bound for New York.

The father of Cuneo had wired from Chicago that his son had eloped with Miss Florence Hill of Chicago, daughter of the head of the Hill Publishing Company, and both were taken from the train here.

Cuneo protested that he and Miss Hill were married in Chicago last night, but he went to the cells, while his wife went to a hotel. Mr. Hill and Mr. Cuneo will reach here in the morning.

MRS. NOBLE IS INDICTED.

Murder in Second Degree Is Believed to be the Charge.

Mrs. Noble was indicted late yesterday afternoon by the Queens County Grand Jury in connection with the death of her husband, Paton Noble. It is said that the charge will be murder in the second degree and that no attempt will be made to obtain a conviction of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Noble was arrested at once at the home of her parents by Detective Sergeant Butler of the District Attorney's office. She was taken to the District Attorney's office, and after a short talk with District Attorney Gregg to the jail, where she was placed in the cell she occupied from the night her husband was killed until she got bail. Mrs. Noble wept bitterly over her arrest, and seemed more shaken that at any other time after the shooting. She will probably be taken to Flushing to-morrow and arraigned before Justice Garretson for pleading.

DANCERS RESCUE SKATER.

Long Ladder, Rope, Boat, and Cool Heads Win.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 11.—Fourteen-year-old Ray Blakeley of Manhassett Park, who was out skating on the Shrewsbury River at Pleasure Bay, about 8 o'clock last night, tried to skate under the west draw of the bridge there, and went through an airhole in the ice. His cries for help reached John L. Price and a party who were about to start for the Shrewsbury Yacht Club ball.

They slid a gunning boat over the ice until it broke through, and on reaching the boy tied a rope around him. Then with a forty-foot extension ladder and 150 feet of rope, they bridged the distance between the boat and the solid ice, pulling the boy out of the water. One of the two who went out in the boat tied the lad and himself to the ladder and the men on the solid ice pulled the boy and his rescuer to safety. Then the other man and the boat were pulled out of the water and over the thin ice. The boy was revived quickly and is ready to go skating again.

Fast Time to Mexico City and Hot Springs, Ark.,
via St. Louis and the Iron Mountain Route. Four days to Mexico City, two days to Hot Springs. Through Pullman Cars. Dining Cars. Office, 335 B'way.—Adv.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

ROJESTVENSKY MINUS A SHIP.

Cruiser Izumrud Is Returning Home Badly Damaged.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 12.—The Lokal Anzeiger's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russian cruiser Izumrud is returning to Port Said on the way to Kronstadt in a badly damaged condition.

The Izumrud is one of the vessels of Admiral Botrovsky's contingent of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron.

ZIEGLER BUYS A SEALER.

Pays $48,000 for the Terranova of Antarctic Expedition Fame.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Jan. 11.—The former Newfoundland sealing steamer Terranova, which returned to England in August last after accompanying the British antarctic expedition ship Discovery as a relief steamer, was sold to-day to William Ziegler of New York for $48,000.

The antarctic steamer Morning has been sold for $8,000 to a Scotch firm.

STUDENTS WON'T JOIN CLUB.

$200,000 Gift House For Harvard Fails Under Present Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—Harvard's new two-hundred-thousand-dollar clubhouse, the Union, presented to the university by Major Henry L. Higginson, is proving a dismal failure. Undergraduates have joined the club in such surprisingly small numbers as to make its existence extremely precarious.

Recent investigation shows that 1,600 students in the college and Law School have failed to pay the necessary $10 for membership. An effort now is being made to get suggestions from undergraduates as to what changes may be needed to make the Union a success.

REVOLT IN CONGO STATE.

All the Whites on the Upper Reaches of the River Reported Slain.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—According to private advices received by the Taglische Rundschau from missionary sources, an uprising of natives has occurred in the Congo Free State.

The trouble originated in the upper reaches of the Congo River, where, it is reported, all the whites have been murdered.

Catholic missionaries and missions are said to have suffered severely.

A dispatch to the same paper from Brussels says that the news of the uprising is not confirmed officially, but unofficial reports affirm in the most positive manner that a revolt has broken out in the Mongalla district.

The Alabua native troops are reported to have mutinied and killed their officers, the American Mission has been stormed, and the posts of the Kasai Company have been destroyed.

NIEDRINGHAUS INQUIRY ON.

Missouri Legislature Appoints Committees to Investigate.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—The House of Representatives to-day unanimously adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Grace yesterday providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged campaign contributions of Thomas Niedringhaus of St. Louis, the Republican candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cockrell.

The Speaker appointed Representatives Tubbs of Gasconade, Lyons and Casey of Kansas City, and Bickley and O'Donnell of St. Louis.

The Democratic Senators also took up the Niedringhaus campaign fund matter and appointed an investigating committee consisting of Senators McDavid, McAlister, Dowell, McIndoe, and Frisby.

HITS AT RAILROAD PASSES.

Senator Brackett's Bill Forbids Railroads to Issue Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—"I am going President Roosevelt one better," was the explanatory statement made to-night by Senator Brackett with respect to a bill introduced by him prohibiting railroad companies from issuing passes, or giving reduced fares to any persons except under a rule which would apply to all the public alike.

Senator Brackett believes that there is just as much discrimination shown by the railroad companies in the matter of passenger rates as there is with respect to freight rates, and his bill provides that the only exceptions in which the giving of a railroad pass or a reduced fare by a railroad company shall be justified shall be, first, to an officer of the State to whom they are directed to do so by statute; second, to any person in charge of animals; third, to a railroad employe.

CARS CRASH; DOZEN HURT.

Ash Carrier Nearly Demolishes Passengers' Vehicle.

An ash car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system crashed with such force into a crowded surface car of the Park Avenue line at Park and Nostrand Avenues last night that a dozen persons were hurt. The ash car was going down an incline. Owing to the slippery condition of the tracks the motorman was unable to stop in time.

The ash car struck the passenger car squarely in the centre and almost demolished it. For a moment only the cries of the injured, as they were thrown over each other in a heap, and the shattering of glass as well as a crunching of wood, were heard. The collision quickly drew a crowd and the Vernon Avenue police reserve were turned out. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent to the Cumberland Street Hospital. Only five of those hurt needed medical treatment, and they were able afterward to go to their homes.

The injured who were treated were Mary Burle of 101 Ralph Avenue, Joseph Connelly of 81 Nostrand Avenue, Charles Schubert, and William Smart of 81 Tompkins Avenue, and William J. Loftus of 137 Park Avenue. They were bruised and cut.

The collision caused a blockade of both the Park Avenue and the Nostrand Avenue lines for more than an hour.

SHORT LINE TO CLEVELAND.
Three fast trains daily via Pennsylvania Railroad. Through sleeper on Chicago Limited; no extra fare. Leave West 23d St. at 4:05 P. M.—Adv.

DUKE'S BROTHER LOSES RACE TO SANITARIUM

Lawyers Win and Serve Habeas Corpus Writ.

TO PRODUCE DUKE IN COURT

Justice Gaynor Directs Asylum Authorities to Bring Patient To-morrow—Mrs. Duke Will Fight.

Under exciting circumstances the first move looking toward the release of Brodie L. Duke, of the wealthy family of tobacco men of the same name, culminated last night in the service of a writ of habeas corpus on Dr. W. Stuart Brown, Superintendent of the Sanford Hall Sanitarium at Flushing, L. I., where Duke was sent on Saturday under an order signed by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court.

The writ had been obtained from Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn earlier in the day by Champe S. Andrews, acting for W. G. Bramham, the private secretary of Brodie L. Duke. Mr. Andrews placed the writ in the hands of Alvin S. Hall and John S. Cooper, two young lawyers connected with his firm. They went to Flushing on a train, arriving there shortly before 6 o'clock last evening.

On the same train was Benjamin N. Duke, a half-brother of Brodie L. Duke, accompanied by another person whose identity is not known. Both Mr. Duke and the two lawyers got off at the Bridge Street Station, where carriages were in waiting for them. The lawyers at the time did not know Mr. Duke nor did Mr. Duke know them. Mr. Duke was on his way to the sanitarium to have his brother removed to the Long Island Home, a private insane asylum at Amityville, L. I.

It was said that the transfer was to be made at the request of Dr. Brown of the Sanford Hall institution, who was contemplating a trip to the South, and feared that if Duke remained in his institution he would be prevented from going South by court proceedings.

The two vehicles started for the sanitarium on the hill. The one occupied by the two lawyers was a light vehicle, the other a heavy closed carriage. The lawyers reached the place first and had already served their writ when the heavy closed carriage rumbled up under the portico, bringing Benjamin N. Duke.

The two lawyers were still in Dr. Brown's private office when Mr. Duke was ushered in and stated his errand.

"I am extremely sorry," said the doctor, "that you should have had all this trouble for nothing. You are just three minutes too late. Everything was ready for you, but I have now been served with papers in habeas corpus proceedings, and under the circumstances your brother must remain here until the issue involved has been settled."

The Duke family, it was learned yesterday from an authentic source, will not only seek to have the marriage of their kinsman to Miss Webb annulled, but will bring criminal action against certain persons who will be charged with connection with a conspiracy to bring about his marriage.

Mrs. Duke up to last night had succeeded in eluding both the detectives from the District Attorney's office and the sleuths employed by the attorneys for the Duke family to keep her under surveillance. The general impression, both at the office of the lawyers and about the Criminal Courts Building, was that the woman had slipped quietly out of town and gone to Connecticut, where she is known to have friends.

TRY FOR DUKE'S RELEASE.

The first action looking toward the release of Brodie L. Duke and a rehearing on the question of his mental condition was taken yesterday by Champe S. Andrews of the firm of Hill, Stürcke & Andrews of 37 Liberty Street, who, acting in concert with Lewis S. Phillips, a lawyer of 52 Broadway, obtained from Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn a writ of habeas corpus calling upon Dr. W. Stuart Brown, Superintendent of the Sanford Hall Sanitarium, to produce Mr. Duke in court on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

On the other hand, Cornelius J. Sullivan of the firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay of 31 Nassau Street, counsel for the Duke family, yesterday afternoon appeared before Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, in chambers, and obtained an order directing Duke and all his relatives to show cause why a committee should not be appointed to take charge of the person and property of Brodie L. Duke. The order is made returnable in the Supreme Court on Jan. 20.

Mr. Sullivan also obtained from Justice Greenbaum an order restraining Richard S. Kaufmann of 42 Broadway from disposing of two promissory notes aggregating $16,500, which Duke issued and gave Kaufmann to discount in the course of transactions for the purchase of tobacco lands in Texas on behalf of Mrs. Duke.

There was an important conference yesterday at the offices of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, between ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, senior member of the firm, and members of the Duke family. At the conference the whole situation as regards the Duke-Webb tangle was gone over, and a line of action determined upon.

Neither Mr. Nicoll nor any member of his firm was willing to make any comment regarding what had occurred at the meeting or what the plans in connection with the case were. It is known, however, that whatever is done on behalf of the Duke family will be in pursuance of a triple motive.

The three objects the relatives of Mr. Duke have in view are, first, to have his marriage to Miss Webb annulled on the plea that Brodie L. Duke when he contracted it was mentally incompetent, as the result of the excessive use of drugs and alcohol; second, to protect the remainder of his property against persons who may have designs upon it, and third, but no least, the prosecution of every one involved in the conspiracy, if the existence of one shall be established.

While the habeas corpus proceedings begun by Champe S. Andrews were not, as at first thought, at the instigation of Mrs. Duke, developments yesterday gave abundant indication that it is not her purpose to remain on the defensive. While keeping under cover she succeeded in engaging counsel to represent her.

John M. Gorham of 13 Park Row, who was the first one of Mrs. Duke's counsel to announce himself as such, explained

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that he had been retained to defend any civil actions that may be brought against Mrs. Duke. As though proceedings of another nature were also expected, Levy & Unger shortly afterward appeared with an announcement that they, too, had been retained as counsel for Mrs. Duke.

The habeas corpus proceedings were begun at the instance of W. G. Bramham of Durham, N. C. Mr. Bramham, who is now at the Astor House, was, up to the time of Mr. Duke's commitment, his private secretary.

The allegations in the application made to Justice Gaynor are that Mr. Duke is being unlawfully restrained at the sanitarium, where his private secretary and counsel had been prevented from seeing him. It is further alleged that Mr. Duke is perfectly sane and able to attend to his own affairs and Justice Gaynor is asked to have him brought into court again for the purpose of having that fact established.

THE CHARGE OF LUNACY.

"The object of Mr. Bramham," said Champe S. Andrews in speaking of the habeas corpus proceedings, "is merely to have the question whether Mr. Duke is or is not a lunatic tried out. Mr. Bramham, accompanied by myself, visited the Sanford Hall sanitarium yesterday for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Duke on urgent business and were denied admittance. Mr. Bramham wishes it distinctly understood that this action is not connected in any way with the interests of Mrs. Duke."

That the fortune estimated at some $3,000,000 which Brodie L. Duke owned only a few years ago has dwindled until at the present time he is not worth more than $250,000 was stated yesterday by a friend of the Duke family. The object of the order obtained from Justice Greenbaum is to tie up this fortune until a decision has been rendered on the proceedings to have the marriage annulled.

In the affidavits submitted to Justice Greenbaum it was alleged that Brodie L. Duke had been a habitual drunkard; that as a result he was insane and incompetent to manage his own affairs, and that while in this condition he went through a form of marriage ceremony with one Alice L. Webb. Should the order be granted, the next step would be to move for the appointment of a commission, consisting of one lawyer, one physician, and one layman, who, in conjunction with a Sheriff's jury, would consider the question of Mr. Duke's mental condition. Should he be reported insane, the court might appoint a committee of his person or of his property, or of both.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday continued his investigation into the circumstances surrounding the Duke affair. It was said that information had reached his office to the effect that the Texas land, for the purchase of which the two promissory notes for $16,500 were issued, was worth about $550, and had been sold already at a Sheriff's sale.

WEDDING WITNESS APPEARS.

Among the witnesses examined in connection with the case at the District Attorney's office yesterday was Carodan W. Thompson of 66 Irving Place. Mr. Thompson, who came voluntarily to the District Attorney's office, was one of the witnesses of the wedding ceremony performed by Dr. Coe, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's assistant.

Thompson was associated with Duke in 1902 in the promotion of a concern known as the Greater New York Crude Oil Burner, a corporation which had offices in the Lincoln Building and was capitalized at $600,000, divided into $1 shares. Mr. Thompson was the New York manager of the concern and Mr. Duke was one of the Directors.

Thompson told Assistant District Attorney Lord that Duke had hunted him up at his home and told him to put on evening clothes and come out and see him spliced. He says he thought Duke could find a drink quicker than a minister, but Duke told him his fiancée was waiting in a carriage, and urged him to hurry up. They first drove to Grace Church, but an assistant of the Rev. Dr. Huntington refused to marry them on the ground that both had been divorced. They had several drinks and then drove to Dr. Parkhurst's church, where they found the Rev. Dr. Coe, who performed the ceremony.

Abraham Levy, of the firm of Levy & Unger, held a conference last evening with Mr. Gorham, the attorney of Mrs. Duke in civil litigation. Mr. Levy after the conference said:

"We will do something very soon to establish by short and sharp action that Mr. Duke is not insane and that he was quite competent mentally to contract the marriage with Mrs. Duke."

ASSESSORS AFTER GROUT.

Tammany-McCarren Row the Cause, Say Finance Officials.

Upward of four hundred persons presented themselves at the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday and either swore off their personal assessments or obtained reductions. Of this total three-quarters were assessed at $10,000 and upward and the rest at $5,000, so that more than $3,000,000 in assessments were taken from the rolls yesterday, making a total of more than $5,000,000 since the swearing-off began on Monday. It became known yesterday that Controller Grout and almost every man in his department had been caught in the dragnet of the personal tax assessors in Brooklyn. The officials of the Finance Department, most of them Brooklyn men, are inclined to lay this to the fact that Controller Grout and his associates have aligned themselves with Senator McCarren in his warfare with Tammany Hall, while the Board of Taxes and Assessments is dominated by the Manhattan organization.

Controller Grout himself received a personal assessment notice to the effect that his property had been placed on the lists for $10,000, while James W. Stevenson, his second deputy, was assessed at $15,000. Mr. Stevenson cannot understand why he was assessed at a higher personal property figure than his chief, except possibly that he has been particularly active in anti-Tammany politics. Oliver E. Stanton, the Secretary of the department, was assessed at $10,000, and this was approximately the figure placed against all the other Brooklyn men in the department. Most of the officials already have sworn off their assessments and the others, including the Controller, will do so before the close of the week.

Chief among those who swore off or reduced their assessments yesterday was Robert Muh, Chairman of the Board of Assessors and for many years the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Muh, who comes from ex-Senator Plunkitt's Fifteenth Assembly District, where he is one of the leading Tammany men, was assessed at $25,000, all of which he had removed from the assessment rolls yesterday.

COL. HARVEY ON THE PRESS.

"An American Newspaper Should Be an American Gentleman."

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Col. George Harvey of New York, at the Press Club banquet here to-night, discussing, in a speech on the press, the vital importance of absolute freedom of expression to the permanence of a government of a whole people by themselves, said:

"It is often, and I regret to say, often truly urged that liberty is subverted to license. Freedom of speech, freedom of publicity, yes; all admit the wisdom and necessity of preserving both. But how frequently is added especially by men in public office a vigorous declamation against 'unfair criticism' and how almost daily is uttered, sometimes a violent and unwarranted, sometimes a dignified and justifiable protest against 'invasion of privacy,' 'encroachment upon personal rights,' and like offenses.

"Only those behind the curtain of the editorial sanctum can fully appreciate the proportion of insincerity contained in the virtuous avowals of shy and retiring though weak and human beings of both sexes. In nine cases out of ten the most vociferous protest may be attributed safely to self-sufficiency, snobbishness, or a guilty conscience.

"There is so little of malice in American newspapers as to be unworthy of notice, but it is unquestionably true that too little heed is paid to the fact that unwilful misrepresentation is often quite as serious in effect.

"Worst of all is the refusal to rectify a known error. Cursed be the man who initiated the policy of never making a retraction in the columns of his journal. The mere fact that an individual, whether right or wrong, is virtually voiceless and helpless in controversy with a newspaper should and does morally vest him with the right to exceptional consideration. A lie once started can never be stopped, but

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ARE FETED IN JAPAN

Welcomed at Nagasaki by Citizens and Officials.

OVERWHELMED BY KINDNESS

Col. Trichakoff Says Japan Holds the Highest Ethical Position Among the Nations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—The first batch of Russian paroled officers reached Nagasaki yesterday.

They were welcomed by representatives of the citizens and the municipal officers and were conducted to a temple garden, where refreshments were served.

Col. Trichakoff, on behalf of the officers, said it was impossible to express adequate thanks for such a cordial reception of men who were recently enemies of Japan. The treatment they had received showed that Japan held the highest ethical position among the nations.

The Colonel said he believed that after the war Russia and Japan would be fast friends.

200 RESERVISTS SLAIN.

Had Begun to Demolish Stores in Principal Street of Warsaw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Reports of the worst reservist excesses that have yet occurred in Russia have just been received here.

A few days ago a troop train left Dvinsk for Warsaw, via Smolensk. When the train arrived at Warsaw 3,000 soldiers began to demolish the stores in the principal street. The citizens were panic-stricken.

The Governor endeavored in vain to quiet the reservists. The garrison was called out, and the soldiers were stoned by the reservists.

The Governor then ordered the troops to fire, and 200 reservists were killed. The hospitals are filled with wounded.

The Colonel commanding the reservists returned to Dvinsk and shot himself there. Another officer killed himself on the way from Dvinsk to Smolensk.

A large number of reservists are now in prison. They declare that they do not want to be needlessly slaughtered. "Put us in prison," they say. "If we go to the war we shall be killed. It is better to be sent to Siberia than to be sacrificed for nothing. Prison is warmer than Manchuria."

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Minister of the Interior, recently advised the provincial Governers to do what they could to prevent dissatisfaction among the soldiers. Some of the Governors made the unfortunate suggestion that their destination be not communicated to the troops. This has only resulted in further excesses.

SQUADRON NEAR MADAGASCAR.

Belief That Russian Ships Are Off Island of Saint Marie.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—An Englishman resident at Mauritius who has just arrived from there told me to-day he was convinced that a Russian squadron was now off the Island of Saint Marie, near the east coast of Madagascar. The island consists of a long strip of land separated from the coast by smooth water.

He considers it probable that the Russian ships are outside French territorial waters, and that therefore there has been no infringement of neutrality. Most likely, he says, the natives are supplying the fleet with bullocks and vegetables, which traffic could not be prevented by the French.

The same person called attention to the danger arising from cyclones in the Indian Ocean, a subject regarding which he has special knowledge. He would regard it as folly for the Russian ships to attempt to cross the Indian Ocean at this season of the year, as below the eighth degree they would be exposed to cyclones, which might destroy them, and which could certainly not be weathered by torpedo boats.

ROJESTVENSKY NOT RECALLED.

Baltic Fleet May Remain in the Vicinity of French Islands.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The Admiralty does not give the slightest official support to the report of the recall of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. On the contrary, the officials point calmly to the preparations being made to reinforce the squadron with a division of the Third Pacific Squadron as sufficient evidence that Rojestvensky will soon return to European waters. The Russian ice breaker Ermak, at Libau, has been ordered to keep the channel clear for the ships which are being made ready for sea.

CZAR THANKS CONSERVATIVES.

Grateful for Address from Society Upholding Autocratic Rule.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky to-day presented to Emperor Nicholas an address from the Agricultural Society of Podgolovkof, which assures the Czar that in the moment of danger the whole of Orthodox Russia will rise to defend autocratic rule, the "dearest heritage of Russia and the foundation of her power and prosperity."

The Emperor indorsed the address as follows:

"I thank you sincerely for this friendly sentiment."

HONORS FROM THE KAISER.

Czar and Mikado Consent to Decoration of Generals.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Emperor William received the Russian Ambassador yesterday in formal audience. He expressed unbounded admiration of Gen. Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur and informed the Ambassador that the Czar had given his gracious consent that Gen. Stoessel should receive the Prussian Order Pour le Mérite as Emperor William's recognition of his distinguished bravery.

To-day Emperor William received the

RUSSIAN LOAN A SUCCESS.

Already Subscribed For in Berlin Several Times Over.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Russian loan has been very successful in Berlin. It has already been subscribed several times over, and when it is submitted to public subscription to-morrow there can be little doubt that there will be a great demand for it.

The extremely favorable terms are precisely of the character which attracts the German investing public.

PEACE SERMON BEFORE CZAR.

Preached by St. Petersburg Metropolitan at Tsarkoe-Selo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, in a Christmas sermon preached before the imperial family at Tsarkoe-Selo yesterday, drew a parallel between the peace of the Gospel and the peace of the world. In concluding he addressed the Emperor as follows:

"Your Imperial Majesty: May God grant that the present war will end soon. Above all, may God grant that the angelic message of peace sink deeper and deeper into the hearts of men, and that strife may soon end forever on earth."

ANNOUNCE NEW COMMITTEES.

Ambler Chairman of That on Insurance—Other Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Lieut. Gov. Bruce to-night handed down the list of Senate committees and Speaker Nixon announced the committees of the Assembly.

The committee Chairmanships were allotted as it was generally expected they would be in nearly every instance, but there was one appointment which is likely to provoke some comment. That was the selection of Senator Ambler of Columbia County, "Lou" Payn's Senator, for Chairman of the Committee on Insurance.

The explanation of how Senator Ambler came to get that important assignment is interesting. The contest between Senator White of Syracuse and Senator Elsberg of New York for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities was being waged with such vigor that at a conference between the Lieutenant Governor, President pro tem. of the Senate Raines, and State Chairman Odell it was agreed to follow the rule of seniority strictly.

When it came to the Insurance Committee it was discovered that the man in line for the place was Senator Malby. The St. Lawrence Senator, being Chairman of the Committee on Finance, declined to give up that post. The next man in line was Senator Ambler.

The fact that Senator Ambler is the representative of the county in which "Lou" Payn, the ex-Superintendent of Insurance and well-known lobbyist, is boss, did not make his selection a desirable one, but he stood on his rights and got the appointment.

The changes in Chairmanships are these: In the Senate, Senator Lewis of Rochester succeeds Green of Binghamton on Taxation and Retrenchment. Warnick of Montgomery replaces Lewis on Public Education. Ambler of Columbia follows Marshall of Brooklyn on Insurance, Allds of Chenango succeeds E. R. Brown on Forests, Fish, and Game; Carpenter succeeds McEwan of Albany on Villages, and McEwan heads the Printing Committee in place of Sherwood. Brown of Otsego succeeds Ambler on Agriculture; Stevens of Wyoming succeeds Prime on Banks. Prime becoming Chairman of the Revision Committee. Tulley of Steuben replaces Stewart on Public Health.

In the Assembly, Wade of Chautauqua succeeds Dickinson of Cortland at the head of Taxation and Retrenchment; Cadin of Syracuse succeeds Remsen of New York on Commerce and Navigation; Sheldon of Cattaraugus succeeds Nye of Schuyler on Public Health; Cotton of Kings succeeds L. L. Davis of Warren on Military Affairs; Coon of Albany succeeds Graeff on Agriculture; Allen of Broome succeeds Robinson of Livingston on Trades and Manufactures; Cox of Erie succeeds Leggett of Niagara on Claims, and Leggett becomes Chairman of Privileges and Elections in place of Cook of Erie.

The Assembly Rules Committee continues unchanged.

FRANK P. FLINT SENATOR.

California Legislature Elects Him to Succeed Thomas R. Bard.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 11.—Frank P. Flint, Republican, of Los Angeles to-day was elected United States Senator to succeed Thomas R. Bard, whose term expires on March 4, 1905. He received the full Republican vote, 36 in the Senate and 75 in the Assembly, a total of 111. The Democratic vote was cast for Congressman Theodore A. Bell.

Frank P. Flint was born in North Reading, Mass., in 1862. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of California in 1897. He has always been active in Republican politics.

FOR INDIANA SENATORS.

Republicans Nominate Senator Beveridge and Representative Hemenway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—Only forty minutes were required by the Republican joint caucus to-night to organize and nominate two candidates for the United States Senate. Senator Albert J. Beveridge for re-election and Representative James A. Hemenway, to fill the unexpired term of Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice President-elect.

Senator Beveridge and Congressman Hemenway will be elected to the United States Senate on Jan. 17.

No Election in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 11.—The first joint ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted in no election. Ninety-five votes were cast, one member being absent and two paired, making forty-eight the number required to elect. T. E. Carter got within eleven votes of election. Carter received the caucus vote of all Republican members having attended last night's caucus, and pledged themselves to vote for him.

Senator Bate Re-elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—In a joint session of the General Assembly to-day William B. Bate was chosen to succeed himself as United States Senator from Tennessee. The Republican minority voted for Congressman W. P. Brownlow.

Too Slow Liner Sold.

HAMBURG, Jan. 11.—The German steamer Kaiser Friedrich, built for the North German Lloyd Company, has been sold to an English purchaser. The vessel leaves Hamburg Jan. 18.

More than 12,000 New York business concerns will tell you that our card and filing systems are radically different from others.

It will cost you nothing to hear our suggestions before you come to a decision.

Library Bureau
26 Salesrooms, 6 Factories

POLICE FORCED TO CLUB BESIEGING DEPOSITORS

East Side Continues Groundless Run on State Bank.

SEVERAL HURT IN CRUSH

"Cassie Chadwick and Frenzied Finance" the Cause, President Says—All Demands Promptly Met.

As the result of a nonsensical panic among the depositors of the State Bank, 376 Grand Street, the Jewish quarter of the east side was in a state of ferment all day yesterday, and the police had more than they could do in trying to preserve order on the block on which the bank is situated, between Norfolk and Suffolk Streets. The reserves were called out from the Delancey Street Station, and a dozen plain clothes men were sent from Headquarters. Capt. Tighe was early at the scene, and remained until night, and Inspector Titus spent the entire afternoon in front of the institution, trying to quiet the excited depositors.

In one of the mad rushes of depositors who fancied that their savings were in danger the police were swept aside as if they had been so many tin soldiers. Three of them, Roundsmen Blunt and Robinson and Detective Sergt. Kenney, were jammed over the iron railing at the inner edge of the sidewalk in front of the bank and fell to the areaway, sustaining injuries sufficiently serious to necessitate their relief from duty. Their clothing was torn to shreds. Two women, Rosa Zabriski of 165 Stanton Street and Rebecca Tessler of 116 Norfolk Street, tumbled into the basement with the policemen and were severely bruised, but climbed out and got back into line. The railing was bent into a V and the six-inch coping of granite was pulled several inches from its place.

$80,000 PAID OUT.

Inside the bank an extra force was assisting the regular employes in paying off depositors. All told, 103 men were hard at work, and at 6 o'clock, when the last depositor had been satisfied, just $80,963 had been withdrawn. Despite the withdrawals, the bank had thousands of dollars more in its vaults at closing time than when the doors were opened, as the larger depositors rallied to its support generously.

The State Bank is one of the richest financial institutions in the city. It has branches in Fifth Avenue and at Brownsville. Its deposits aggregate more than $11,000,000, of which $7,000,000 is out on loan and $4,000,000 is held in reserve. It has a surplus of $750,000. According to the statement of Cashier A. I. Voorhis, there are almost 6,000 depositors. Last year's profits amounting to 24½ per cent on the capital stock were earned, and a dividend of 50 per cent. was declared, the remainder of the money cleared going to the surplus. The capital stock of the bank is only $100,000, and each share of stock is worth twelve or fifteen times its par value.

Runs are no new thing in the history of the bank. In 1893 the Nebraska State Bank failed, and the headlines in the New York papers were abbreviated to read "Neb. State Bank Goes to the Wall." "Neb." is Yiddish for "poor," and the Jewish quarter immediately jumped to the conclusion that the article had reference to the State Bank and started a run which lasted two weeks. In 1895 a man fell in a fit in front of the bank's doors. A crowd gathered and run No. 2 followed. In 1897 a boy, seeking excitement, shouted "Fire!" The cry brought about run No. 3. During the Spanish war a newspaper, in a speculative vein, stated that a Spanish fleet might lie at anchor outside of Sandy Hook and blow New York to smithereens. Run No. 4 was born.

"Cassie Chadwick, frenzied finance, and Hungarian bank failures caused the present run," said Arnold Kohn, Vice President of the institution, late yesterday afternoon.

The familiar run symptoms were noticed Tuesday afternoon, and before the bank had closed $25,000 had been taken out by the advance guard of the timorous. When the day was done, after keeping the bank open much later than customary, there were still several hundred people waiting to get in. The majority remained in front of the building throughout the night and were in line when morning broke.

Before 9 o'clock—the opening hour is 10—there were 1,000 depositors about the entrance. There were shop girls, wives, laborers, peddlers, and merchants of the smaller class. Ten policemen were at first detailed for duty. There was little disturbance when the down-stairs doors were opened, but the paying teller soon found that they could not keep pace with the demands, and the crowd outside grew. The police were reinforced long before noon.

Men and women scantily clad, who seemed almost fit objects of charity, came with checkbooks and left with hundreds of dollars. Between 10 and 11 o'clock a wagon drove up to the side door and ten bags, each containing $1,000, were taken into the bank. A little later another wagon arrived from the Sub-Treasury with $100,000 in gold and still later $50,000 in silver was dumped into the vaults.

The first man in line was Myer Scharry, who presented a check for $1,600. The paying teller handed him $600 in one-dollar bills and then counted out $1,000 in silver. Myer looked at the pile of money and ecstatically murmured "Mazumee." As soon as he had seen it he asked to be allowed to redeposit his wealth, but the privilege was denied him. Vice President John Arad announced that before payments were commenced that any one withdrawing money would not be allowed again to do business with the bank, and the rule was adhered to, except in extreme instances. Myer saw that he couldn't take the money away in his hands, so he sat down on the floor and started to cry. Finally Mr. Kohn took pity on him and gave him a big canvas bag. When he had loaded the currency and coin into the bag it was all he could do to stagger away with it.

A very old woman, Mrs. Nettie Albert, fought her way to the paying teller's window and drew out $500 in silver. She couldn't even begin to walk off with it and, the sight of the metal restoring her confidence, begged to be allowed to put it back again. As she was 75 years old, and an old customer, an exception was made in her case. One woman got a check for $1,085. When confronted by the glittering mound of dollars, for she got hers in silver too, she was not a bit abashed. In a moment she began to pull off her heavy flannel underskirt, tied a knot in the bottom of it and, dumping the coins into the improvised sack, shouldered it stoutly and walked away with it.

John Zabrinski, who received $980 in silver, filled his pockets with coin and then tied strings around the bottom of his trousers and dropped the remainder of his money into the legs. He jingled like a flock of sleigh bells when he headed for home.

When the excitement was at its height a merchant, who has been doing business with the institution since its organization, deposited $23,085. A notice in Yiddish to this effect was posted outside the bank, but it had no effect.

Late in the afternoon a number of depositors, who happened to bethink themselves that to-day was the day for the payment of interest, tried to put their money back, but were not permitted to do so. President Richard said last night that he thought the run was over, but that the bank would be prepared to meet any emergency to-day.

SEAGER ILL ON RETURN.

Brings Body of Wife, Yellow Fever Victim—May Have Same Disease.

The steamship City of Washington, which arrived yesterday from Colon, was detained for nearly three hours in Quarantine because the doctors found what they thought was a case of yellow fever aboard. The sufferer is John A. Seager, secretary to Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama Canal. Mr. Seager brought home the body of his wife, who died on the Isthmus of yellow fever on Jan. 2. Special permission was granted to him to bring the body here.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Skirts and Nightgowns For Girls and Misses.

Exceptional Values.

Cambric Skirts,
4 to 16 yrs.,
48c., 69c., 85c., 98c. and up.

Cambric and Muslin Nightgowns,
2 to 16 yrs.,
48c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c. & 85c.

60-62 West 23d St.

NO AUTOMATIC STOPS FOR SUBWAY LOCALS

Could Not Use Them, the Interborough Officials Declare.

MAKER DENIES THIS FLATLY

Was It Cost? He Asks—"Trips" Would Have Prevented Yesterday Morning's Crash, He Declares.

The most important development from the accident at the Worth Street station of the Subway early yesterday morning is that the automatic device for stopping trains and preventing the possibilities of collision is confined to the express tracks, and that the "trips" that automatically prevent trains from running into a "block" on which other trains are standing, or are in motion for that matter, have never been placed on the local tracks.

"Nor was there ever any intention of placing these devices on the local tracks," said a representative of Mr. Belmont, President of the Interborough Company, yesterday. "The matter was under consideration when the equipment of the road was being perfected, but the operating experts decided that there was no necessity for placing these preventives to accidents on the local tracks, because the trains do not acquire sufficient headway between the local stations—never more than six or eight street blocks apart on the main sections of the road—to allow them to get beyond the control of a careful motorman."

"Wednesday's accident," explained General Manager Hedley, "was the result of the failure of the motorman, Pound, in charge of the Lenox Avenue train that caused the crash, to attend to the signal for 'caution' that was plainly shown when he left Spring Street for the run down to the Canal and Worth Street stations, a run over a perfectly straight stretch of track. That he did not pay attention to the signal is only another instance of the 'human fallibility factor' that enters into the operation of all railroads. Pound, who has had eight years of experience as a motorman on the Manhattan Elevated Road, and who has never had a complaint against him, either failed to see his caution signal or pay attention to it, just as he apparently failed to see the four red lights that were displayed on the rear of the train into which he crashed. It is the same inexplicable lack of observation or attention by engineers that leads to similar accidents that are occurring on railway trains in all parts of the country every day in the year and many times a day, unfortunately."

In explaining the cause of the crash and the results, it was also asserted by the officials of the road that it would be impossible to use block signals on the local tracks that would result in automatically stopping trains, on the ground that if this was done the trains would never make time. Anything akin to rapid transit would be impossible, they say, if, in case of something being wrong in a "block" ahead, the following train was brought to a complete standstill. This, they contend, would result in blocking everything else behind the originally blocked train, and so would completely stop the operation of the entire system.

Special stress was also laid on the fact that the construction of the car platforms of the non-telescopic type had prevented a bad smash-up in the tunnel.

Frank E. Kinsman, President of the company that installed the automatic block signal on the express tracks of the road, issued a lengthy explanation yesterday that the use of the automatic "trip" on the local tracks would have prevented the accident and have made it absolutely impossible. He said:

"The officers of the Interborough Company are wrong in saying that its use would at all interfere with the operation of the local tracks. The device would operate only in case of an accident, and when an accident occurs or anything is wrong with the operation of the road it is necessary, as a matter of safety, to bring the trains to a standstill. Passengers demand absolute safety, and the installation of the automatic stops will give them that safety. But the Interborough Company stopped short with the installation of the system on the express tracks. Was it the cost? You must ask them for the reason. All I care to say is that if the automatic signal instead of the visual one had been installed on the local tracks there would have been no such accident as that of this morning. It would have been impossible."

On behalf of Mr. Kinsman's company a statement was issued last evening. It says in part:

"Few motormen need special protection all the time, but all motormen need special protection some of the time.

"The question is a very large one from the railroad company's standpoint, but it is also a larger one from the traveling public's standpoint, and should be fairly met by both parties in interest. But to say that nothing must be done in this direction is only accepting the inevitable. 'Fifteen minutes to Harlem' is not the desideratum to the family to whom an injured or dead father or brother is brought in an attempt to satisfy those who are calling for instant transportation."

It was expected that the Fulton Street station of the Subway would be open and ready for passengers this week. Weather conditions have so delayed the work of tiling and completing the stations, however, that the opening will not take place until next week.

Sixty men who represent various interests have asked to be heard on the Parsons plan for the extension of the Subway system, at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission to be held this afternoon. The meeting promises to be full of

Kinsey's
Fifth Ave. Linen Store.

We Offer Exclusive Linens To-Day.

A recent shipment of the finest hand-made Dresden Table Cloths and Napkins at 25% PER CENT. LESS THAN OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
These are all new designs and sold only by us.
Also a few rare examples of fine Sheets and Pillow Cases, embroidered Bed Spreads and Filet Italian Lace Reception Cloths.

Odd Centerpieces
At ½ Price and Less.
$2.50 for the 5.00 & 6.00 kind. $3.50 for the 7.00 & 8.00 kind.
$5.00 for the 9.00 & 12.00 kind.

Wm. S. Kinsey & Co.,
240 Fifth Avenue, Below 28th St.

Every Hospital
of prominence in America uses
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Bright's Disease, or kindred ailments. *Sold Everywhere.*

ANTI-CANAL LEAGUE ELIHU ROOT'S CLIENT

Engaged Him and Andrews to Conduct Its Fight in Court.

AMBLER EXPECTS REPEAL

Predicts Action at Present Session of the Legislature—Ready to Resort to Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Henry S. Ambler of Columbia County, who has introduced in the Legislature a bill repealing the Canal act of a year ago authorizing the issuance of $101,000,000 of bonds for the construction of a barge canal, to-night made known the identity of the clients who engaged Elihu Root and ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Andrews to give opinions assailing the constitutionality of the act under which the contracts for the improved canal were about to be awarded.

"The Anti-Canal League of the State, of which James Wood of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, is President, has procured the opinions of these able jurists," said Senator Ambler, "and it is our hope that the question of constitutionality will be settled by the Court of Appeals before the adjournment of the present session of the Legislature.

"While we believe firmly that the Court of Appeals will give an opinion in accordance with the views of Judge Andrews and Mr. Root, we are conducting our fight all along the line, and we expect to repeal the Canal act at the present session. I am firmly convinced that there has been a complete change in public sentiment regarding the expenditure of that enormous sum on canal construction, and that the people now are inclined to place the matter in the hands of the National Government.

"In reality there was a majority of citizens against the canal proposition, but in New York City and other sections thousands voted for the improvement because they were directed to.

"The attitude of Gov. Higgins is refreshing to us. Everything is to be held in abeyance until the highest court has passed on the legality of the law. Superintendent of Public Works Franchot is not going to plunge headlong into this matter without being certain of the situation. Besides, he will not move until he has the consent of the Governor.

"We expect to get the matter before the Attorney General through a taxpayers' action, and then, by consent of the Court of Appeals, to have it passed on as quickly as orderly procedure will permit. Should an attempt be made to go ahead with work under the bill, applications would at once be made to the courts for injunctions."

Superintendent of Public Works Franchot said to-day that he would ask Attorney General Mayer for an opinion as to the legality of all acts of his predecessor relating to canal work. "Until I receive that opinion," said Mr. Franchot, "I shall not award any canal contracts or take any steps toward carrying out the work authorized by the canal act."

A new element entered the situation to-night when Senator Brackett introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the Senate at his earliest convenience whether the canals of the State are navigable waters, and for that reason in the control of the United States, and whether the State can safely commence the work of enlarging the canal without the consent of the United States authorities.

The resolution recites Chapter 425 of the laws of 1899, Section 10, which prohibits the creation of any obstruction not affirmatively authorized by Congress to the navigable waters, and calls attention to the fact that the United States Supreme Court has decided that the Erie Canal is a navigable water of the United States.

"In view of the statute and the decisions referred to," says the resolution, "it is desirable before work upon the enlargement of the canal shall be entered upon by the State and its money expended for that purpose, that the question shall be carefully examined as to whether the State has any right to undertake the work without the consent of the United States Government."

In presenting the resolution Senator Brackett said:

"I have no wish to either delay or hasten any work in connection with the canal."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:50 A. M.—4 Columbus Avenue; S. Schmidt; damage, $1,500.

1:30 A. M.—410 East Fourth Street; Remuntz & Soyoe; damage, $1,000.

1:40 A. M.—32-34 East Eighteenth Street; Rudlich & Co.; damage, $2,000.

2:10 A. M.—152 Clinton Street; New York Edison Company; damage trifling.

3:55 A. M.—343-345 East Eleventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:30 A. M.—220 East Ninety-seventh Street; Charles Weber; no damage.

8:35 A. M.—996 Second Avenue; Leopoldine Finkelstein; damage, $10.

12:15 P. M.—300 East Sixty-fourth Street; Bleiker & Radica; damage, $50.

1:30 P. M.—267 William Street; August Compedonica; damage, $30.

1:40 P. M.—1,648 Third Avenue; R. Isaacs; damage, $25.

2 P. M.—192 East Seventy-sixth Street; Thomas Summers; damage, $10.

2:15 P. M.—92 West Ninety-first Street; S. N. Henriques; damage, $100.

3:35 P. M.—81 Chrystie Street; M. Wolf; damage trifling.

3:35 P. M.—33 Goerck Street; L. Lefkowitz; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—202 Spring Street; Henaro's drug store; damage, $100.

4:35 P. M.—311 East Houston Street; J. Warmke; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—1586 Madison Avenue; Frank

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GUTLOHN FURS
We sell to the consumer more reasonably than others because we are manufacturers, thereby saving you the retailer's profit. We sell RETAIL at WHOLESALE prices. Remodeling and redyeing of Furs our specialty.
GUTLOHN FUR CO.,
791 BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST.

RABELAIS.

Ronsard and Montaigne are subjects of an article written by Prof. Christian Gauss, in review of Prof. Arthur Tilley's admirable work on "The Literature of the French Renaissance," for the next number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. Noteworthy special articles in this number will treat of

HERCULANEUM

and the possible discovery of lost literary masterworks in the explorations conducted by Prof. Charles Waldstein;

DON QUIXOTE

and the many editions through which that undying work of Cervantes has gone in the last three hundred years, and the development, in 1904, of the art of

BOOKBINDING,

this being the first of two articles on an interesting subject. Among the longer reviews one will treat of

PLAYS TO READ,

recent volumes of dramatic verse by American poets; another will be an appreciation of Mr. W. H. Gocher's History of Hartford's famous

CHARTER OAK,

while there will be many entertaining and instructive articles on new books of history, biography, and

FICTION.

BROKER'S SEAT AN ASSET.

Circuit Court of Appeals Hits Custom of Stock Exchange.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision that is said to overturn an ancient tradition of the New York Stock Exchange and to make the Stock Exchange seat of a bankrupt a common asset, the returns from the sale of which must be divided among all creditors.

The decision was made in the case of Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co., a Stock Exchange firm that failed over a year ago. Henry R. Kerchan, trustee in bankruptcy for the failed firm, sought to have the Exchange seat held by Mr. Hatch of the firm sold and the proceeds turned over to him for distribution among the creditors. Mr. Hatch declined to do this, pleading the old-time tradition that a seat on the New York Stock Exchange is a membership like that of a club, with certain privileges, and that membership is given only to those approved by the Membership Committee, and cannot be bought and sold.

Simpson, Werner & Cardozo, attorneys for Mr. Ketcham, took the case into the Bankruptcy Court, and secured an order from Judge Holt of the United States District Court compelling Mr. Hatch to send to the Stock Exchange a request in writing that his seat be sold, and the proceeds be turned over to the Trustee. The order was appealed from, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Townsend writing the opinion, has affirmed Judge Holt's order.

Officials of the Stock Exchange declared yesterday that the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, while it ordered Mr. Hatch to make a request for the sale of the seat, did not order the distribution of the money received from it among all the creditors, and that the Stock Exchange creditors, according to custom, would still be entitled to the money till all claims of members had been satisfied.

CONSUMPTION
Hope, fresh air, rest and Scott's Emulsion are the greatest remedies for consumption. Scott's Emulsion will always bring comfort and relief — often cure. Scott's Emulsion does for the consumptive what medicine alone cannot do. It's the nourishment in it that takes the patient in long strides toward

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our mammoth sale of Paris sample lace robes continues with new lots at the original low prices.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a philosopher who said:

"Instead of doing things to-day the wise man did them yesterday."

We're firm believers in this axiom—forehandedness. To our mind it is one of the most essential things that signalize progression.

We say to our representatives who go to Europe to visit the merchandise marts of the Eastern Hemisphere: "Instead of putting off going until the last moment—go earlier—stay longer—take your time—choose carefully—and see to it that you secure first choice wherever you go—buy enough of many things to entitle you to control them for New York—buy sparingly of things everybody is going to have."

That's why our merchandise is exclusive—why you see so many things here that are not shown in other shops.

We believe that the discriminating buyers of New York desire and are entitled to exclusive things, just as they would expect if they went abroad and made their own selections.

You'll find our prices as low on the exclusive merchandise as you'll have to pay elsewhere for the commonplace creations.

The muslin underwear sale.

HERE'S a new way of stating values for to-day—you can buy all the various garments at the same price—gowns, drawers, corset covers, chemises and skirts. Second Floor.

And they're wonderful values. It's just as important for you to come to-day as it was for others to come the first day. Maybe you've been kept away from this sale, but you *can't* be disappointed if you come to-day.

45c for Night gowns, Drawers, Corset covers, Skirts, Chemises, Of cambric and muslin—variety of styles—trimmed with embroidery, lace and hemstitching.

75c for Night gowns, Drawers, Corset covers, Skirts, Chemises, Of fine cambric and nainsook—trimmed with embroidery and lace—very special values.

95c for Night gowns, Drawers, Corset covers, Skirts, Chemises, Of fine cambric and nainsook—trimmed with embroidery and lace—all new models.

1.45 for Night gowns, Drawers, Corset covers, Skirts, Chemises, Of fine cambric and nainsook—trimmed prettily with fine embroidery and lace.

1.95 for Night gowns, Drawers, Corset covers, Skirts, Chemises, Of fine nainsook and cambric—all trimmed with lace and embroidery—about a dozen styles.

New 1905 waists to-day $2.95.

WHAT a wonderful change there has been in the styles. Not much of a show for stores that carried over last year's creations. We didn't there's a good reason why you should come here and see our exclus howing of new 1905 styles. Second Floor.

$2.95 for new dia lawn shirt waists—p'aited back—new sleeves and deep inserted cuff—elaborate front made of allover embroidery—lace insertion, hemstitching and fine tucks—collar tucked and inserted.

$5.95 for handkerchief linen shirt waists—seve al excellent styles—new tucked sleeve and back—exquisite designed blouse front made of insertion, tucks and sprays of hand embroidery—collar and cuffs trimmed to correspond.

$10 for silk waists—four good styles—made of India net, chiffon taffeta or messaline silk—trimmed with insertions, fancy yokes, medallions and various other trimmings—beautifully designed.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Very important special sale to-day of 100 handsome parlor suites

that will interest you in spite of yourself.

WE'LL never forget the tremendous selling of parlor furniture a year ago to-day, and here's a repetition or the event that's going to be greater than ever, because such values are included as

60.00 five-piece parlor suites at 40.00
75.00 five-piece parlor suites at 56.50
52.00 three-piece parlor suites at 35.00

Read on. It's news of thrilling interest, because it tells of a grade of furniture seldom offered at prices below the regular. Furniture that meets the requirements of exacting people, and they *will* have it no matter what the price, for they know it is far more economical in the long run to pay regular prices for this class of furniture than to pay a little less for the ordinary kind, which is offered at higher prices than we ask you to pay for the best in this sale. Fifth Floor.

The saving of ¼ to ⅓

excites more interest than any reduction we know of at this time of the year.

The new artistic designs

excite the admiration of every person who comes, and it is at once evident on inspecting this furniture that it is built to last a lifetime.

It is put together with that "stay there" determination. From the simplest part of its construction to the finish it is the height of perfection.

The designs are all new and original, and you will not only approve of them, but you will insist on having them to enhance the beauty of your home.

Special—$52.00 parlor suite $35.00.
3-pc. mahogany finished, piano polished, handsome shaped round back and French legs; newest and most substantial panne plush covering.

$16.50 for $25.00 3 pc. parlor suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frames, silk damask or verona velour covering.

$18.50 for $28.00 3 pc. parlor suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frame, tapestry or verona velour covering.

$22.50 for $32.00 3 pc. parlor suite, mahogany finish, nicely carved, piano polished frames, covered in verona velour.

$29.75 for $40.00 3 pc. parlor suite, mahogany finish, handsomely carved, piano polished, covered in tapestry.

$68.00 for $90.00 3 pc. suite, genuine mahogany, piano polished, handsome shaped upholstered round back with the newest biscuit tufting, covered in heavy silk damask.

Special—$12.50 Morris chair $8.75
Genuine birch, mahogany finish, highly polished, broad easy arms, heavy claw feet, indestructible spring seat, cushions in the newest shades of heavy velour; all hair filled and stitched edge; will retain their shape. Very special at the price.

$50.00 for $72.00 3 pc. suite, mahogany panel back, very rich carving, covered in heavy verona velour.

$45.00 for $60.00 3 pc. parlor suite, mahogany finished, piano polished frames, best tapestry covering.

$90.00 for $125.00 3 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frame, seat and back upholstered, best workmanship, covered in very heavy panne plush.

Special—$20.00 couch $12.50
Our special couch, built with solid oak, highly polished frames, high-grade indestructible springs; 7 rows deep tufting, secured with new patent back button that will not pull out; best guaranteed workmanship; covered in heavy velour.

$115.00 for $142.00 3 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished, richly carved frames, seat and back upholstered, panne plush covering.

$35.00 for $56.00 5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frames, covered in tapestry or verona velour.

$56.50 for $75.00 5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frames, covered in tapestry or panne plush.

$30.00 for $40.00 5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frames, covered in tapestry.

Special—$60.00 parlor suite $40.00
5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frames, silk tapestry coverings, one of the best offers ever made in the history of this store.

$72.00 for $90.00 5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished, richly carved frames, coverings in silk damask, Verona velour or panne plush.

$85.00 for $110.00 5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished, nicely carved frames, covered in silk damask, tapestry and in red or green panne plush.

$90.00 for $120.00 5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished, richly carved frames, covered in silk damask.

$112.00 for $145.00 5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished, richly carved frames, covered in tapestry, or green silk plush.

Special—$56.00 brass bed $27.00
Twenty-five sample brass beds; one of the special lots we've taken from time to time since we started that great clearing; ready for to-day at less than half price; 2-inch continuous post; mounted with heavy husks, filled with thirteen heavy laterals; best construction; value $56.00, at $27.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Introducing the fine new 1905 cottons

Main Floor.

39c yd. for silk novelty waistings—all the new colorings in dots, stripes and plain shades of light blue, champagne, green, oxblood and gray.

12½c yd. for Scotch suitings in pretty colorings of tan, light blue, green, brown, gray, medium blue—value 20c.

16c yd. for mercerized suitings—plain colors with raised dots and stripes—brown, champagne, light blue, pink, white and black—value 35c.

15c a yd. for fine organdies in handsome floral designs on white grounds—in pink, light blue and lavender—value 29c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1905 French challies 47c: usually 75c

IT'S just a question of selecting your challies now at 47c a yard or waiting and paying 75c. And no one's going to pass over this news lightly if they will stop and consider that challies will be a reigning fashion of the ensuing season. Time will come when you'll have to have them, no matter what the price, and it is then you will appreciate the fact that you attended this sale, allowing that is the case. Main Floor.

It's our annual January sale, and of course buying in tremendous quantities, this event enables us to get the price down to the lowest ebb. The popularity of challies indicates that the price for this quality may be even higher than 75c in the season.

All wool imported French challies direct from one of the leading French weavers—all new 1905 Spring effects, many of which are exclusive, having just enough for this sale. Very rare and artistic designs in floral effect, Dresden and Persian stripes, neat figures with the new Dresden and Persian borders—all full 30 inches wide. We want to impress upon you that this sale marks the opening of the new Spring styles, and that every yard is all wool—not cotton warp—but all wool—at 47c.

Now comes that great January clearing sale of women's suits and coats; separate skirts.

TRADITIONALLY New York's foremost sale of this kind—a time when prices unquestionably reach the lowest point during the entire year. Every garment offered during this sale is fully up to the recognized Simpson Crawford Co.'s standard of style and quality. Sale begins at 8:30 sharp this morning. Third Floor.

This year this conspicuous event will be reinforced by several advantageous purchases that will contribute to make this sale without a doubt the most important buying occasion we have ever inaugurated.

In addition to marking our entire stock of suits, coats and costumes for quick selling, we've secured from several leading makers a great many entirely new models that reflect the newest 1905 fashion ideas at practically end of the season prices. The new creations with our own stock produce conditions that will make this clearing sale a memorable occasion—an event that not only marks the lowest prices of the year, but offers thoroughly trustworthy, serviceable, modish outer garments at prices that positively do not represent in many instances the actual cost of the material.

Evening and reception gowns.

In addition to our great clearing sale of garments for street wear, we place on sale our entire stock of evening and reception gowns, fancy coats and wraps at half former prices.

The evening wraps—This superb gathering of wraps consists of handsome broadcloths, beautiful silks, exclusive velvet garments, etc., in black, white and a few colors. All are elaborately trimmed with rich lace, embroidery, etc., or severely plain effects—and as the values are remarkable an early inspection will be to your advantage.

The costumes—Ideal effects in silks, in such admirable weaves as crepe de chine, peau de soie, chiffon, taffeta, spangled net, lace messaline, etc.—light and dark shades in almost all of the desirable colors—in most instances there's only one of each model—generally reproductions of high cost French models.

All of our 97.50 to 125.00 wraps are priced at $65. All of our 65.00 to 90.00 gowns are priced at $42.50
All of our 47.50 to 60.00 gowns are priced at $28.50.

Gowns that show slight signs of handling that were originally priced at 30.00 to 45.00—subject to your choice at **$19.75.**

Walking skirts that formerly sold up to $10—at $2, $3.50 and $4.75. Of course there's nothing remarkable ABOUT THESE prices, but these exceptionally fine skirts at THESE PRICES will prove a positive bargain revelation—they represent many of our own best models—in addition to those obtained from some of our very best makers of suits—there was not enough material for a suit, so the manufacturer made the short lengths into skirts and they came to us at less than you could buy the cloth for, and we've priced them to you on a similar basis—a great many of these skirts you'd consider very good value at $10—not one is worth less than $4.00—at..... **$4.75, $3.50 and $2.**

$10 for $17.50 to $25 cloth suits—under ordinary conditions a cloth suit at $10 is a poor purchase, but during this sale, when prices are ruthlessly cut, extraordinary conditions prevail. These suits are for the most part one of each kind, odds and ends, in fact, of the season's selling—mostly cheviots, broadcloths and a few mixtures—all colors—blouse and coat effects—not many—come early.

$15 for $25 to $35 cloth suits—and at $25 to $35 they were splendid values—but clearance days are here and they must make room for new comers. These are cheviots, broadcloths, mixtures, etc., in a variety of models, including short and blouse coats and long 36 to 50 in. street models—all silk lined and tailored up to the correct standard.

$19.75 for $37.50 to $47.50 cloth suits—exquisitely tailored and trimmed garments—no reason for these marked reductions, except that sizes and color assortments are broken—beautiful fabrics, perfectly made and lined—blacks, blues, browns, plum, etc.—trimmings to match—coats 36 to 50 inches long—a remarkable group.

$25 for $45 to $65 cloth suits—smartly tailored suits and demi-costumes in blouse and long coat effects—all colors of rough and smooth cloths—trimmings representing the very best of the foreign maker's ideas.

$19.75 and $25 for $37.50 to $75 velvet suits—our entire stock of velvet suits has been divided in two exactly large lots and consists of plain and crushed velvets—all silk lined coats in long or short models—trimmings to match, and all the modish colors of the season are shown—some of these are imported originals and cost infinitely more for labor alone.

$7.50 for women's $12 to $17 coats—practical smart street coats—27 to 30 in. long—lined with guaranteed sateen—all black—cheviots, montagnacs, kerseys, etc.

$9.75 for women's $17 to $20 coats—fine soft, rough and smooth cloths in black—lined throughout with yarn dyed satin and beautifully tailored and trimmed—various models—42 to 45 in. long and in a number of pretty styles—half fitted or tourist.

$12.50 for women's $20 and $22 coats—42 and 45 inches long—the really smart coat of the season and probably the very best sort of an investment for comfort and style—an immense lot of them, and the diversity of styles is almost beyond description—all, of course, are satin lined—heavy black cheviots, kerseys, thibets, montagnacs and other soft materials—wear and warmth combined with style—an ideal lot of cold weather coats.

$17.50 for women's $25 and $30 coats—too many in this group to classify, but briefly they are fine all wool black cloths, with self or contrasting trimmings—all satin lined—large sleeves—flat collars—all lengths up to 45 inches, and included are quite a number that are adapted for evening and dress wear.

$21.75 for women's $35 to $48.50 coats—the only one of a kind sort, of which we have an assortment of sizes—splendid coats in every way—new, modish and practical—if you can find your size you'll be amply repaid for the little extra time you use in looking them over.

$7.75 and $13.50 for $14.75 and $25 velour coats—one is a 27-inch crushed or broadtail velour—satin lined—flat collar of dull cloth and trimmed with braid—the other is a 40-inch long coat, heavy pearl satin lined—half fitted—collarless, braid trimmed—either one is a splendid purchase and will be correct until late in the Spring—not many of these—better be here early.

$22.50 for $30 fur lined coats—black, smooth cheviot—lined with Russian squirrel and with shawl collar of sabled petit gris—these garments are in reality splendid value at $30.

$27 for $35 to $40 fur lined coats—broadcloth coats in broken size assortment—all lined with Russian squirrel, Persian lamb, Beaver, Mink, Alaska Sable, etc.—correct long length and handsomely tailored.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A new lot of 1905 imported linens---remarkable values.

LINENS approved by the most fastidious are priced to make the *usual* run of January sale bargains high in price. To-day of all days marks the time when discerning housewives turn to this store for exclusively correct tablecloths, napkins, etc. Simply because we have a new showing—a belated assignment that is even more generously priced than the first, although the designs and quality are somewhat better, if that is possible. Come and see values that are simply irresistible. Main Floor.

All-linen-damask pattern tablecloths:—8-4, $1.50—value $1.95. 10-4, $1.95—value $2.50. 12-4, $2.45—value $3.00.

Extra fine Scotch linen tablecloths:—2x2 yards, $1.95. 2x2½ yards, $2.45. 2x3 yards, $2.95.

Very fine double damask pattern cloths:—2x2 yards, $2.75. 2x2½ yards, $3.25. 2x3 yards, $3.75.

Double damask Scotch-make tablecloths:—2x2 yards, $4.25. 2x2½ yards, $5.25. 2x3 yards, $6.25.

Napkins to match in all grades—either breakfast or dinner size.

1,000 hemstitched tablecloths—German linen—$1, $1.50, $1.95.

1,000 dozen napkins, all linen—dozen, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25, $3.

1,000 dozen towels, for the toilet or bath—each, 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c.

Muslin by the yard and muslin sheets—special prices.

Bleached muslin and yard-wide cambric, yard, 5c. Pillow cases—well made—sale price, each, 8c.

Sheets torn from the piece.

63x90, at 45c. 72x90, at 49c. 81x90, at 55c. 90x90, at 60c.

Sheets of all staple brands—Wamsutta, Utica, Atlantic Mills, Mohawk Valley—all sizes, from a crib sheet to the largest size—hemmed or hemstitched—special: Honeycomb bed spreads, 59c., 80c., $1. 300 full-size $1.10 bed comforters, 89c. 200 full-size $1.98 bed comforters, $1.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day another great day at the January sale of shoes.

WOMEN'S $4 and $5 shoes at $2.85, and $3 reception slippers at $1.80 are creating the sensation of the year in our shoe department. Thousands of pairs await you, and the wonderful selling of the first three days should banish all temerity as to the real worth of the values. You'll find them even better than we promise, and can depend on being fitted and suited. Second Floor.

2.85 for women's $4 shoes, box calf-skin—dull mat top—invisible cork sole—A to E—2½ to 8—medium sensible heel—round toe—splendid late Winter and early Spring shoe.

Special offering of dress and reception slippers.

1.80 and **$2.40** for women's slippers—of patent leather and kid—three strap—Louis XV. heel—A to E—all sizes—$3 to $3.50 values.

1.80 and **$2.40** for women's $3 to $5 slippers—dress slippers in two lots at these prices.

2.85 for women's $6 shoes, hand-welted custom bench made—dress shoes with patent tips and Louis XV. heels—AA to D—2½ to 7—of the best leather—equal to $7 and $8 custom shoes.

2.85 for women's $3.50 and $4 shoes—five styles of our S. C. S. lines—in the new lasts—gun metal calf-skin—bright kid skin, patent tip or kid top—in Blucher style—low button style or plain lace style—all sizes—AA to E.

2.85 for women's $6 shoes—2,000 pairs—all sizes and AA to E widths—also some $3.50, $4 and $5 shoes in this lot.

1.80 and **$2.40** for women's fancy black jet beaded $5 slippers—steel beaded fancy strap slippers—regular sizes—Louis XV. heel or wood Cuban dress heels—1,200 pairs in all in this slipper sale, including every sort that could be desired.

1.80 and **$2.40** for women's $4 slippers—gray and brown castor dress slippers—full Louis XV. heel of same—silk ribbon bows—regular sizes; very handsome dress slippers.

1.80 for women's $3 shoes—800 pairs of Rochester made shoes—B to E widths—2½ to 7 sizes—made with light dress soles or heavy extension wide edge—of finest black vici kid—patent tips—medium Cuban heel—at $1.80; stylish and durable.

2.85 for women's $5 invisible cork sole shoes—hand welt sole—flexible shoes—damp proof, cold resisting, stylish and modern sorts.

2.85 for women's $5 fine vici kid hand welt sole, lace, patent tip shoes—2½ to 8—AA to E—medium Cuban heel, dull mat kid tops—medium heavy soles—light and trim—invisible cork sole—damp and cold proof.

2.85 for women's $5 shoes—our own brand—patent colt leather, invisible cork sole, welt lace shoes—A to E wide—fine mat kid tops, medium, military heels and round toes—damp proof, cold resisting.

2.85 for women's $5 shoes—Simpson Crawford Co. branded—all bright kidskin—patent tip—invisible cork sole—hand welt button shoe—medium toe and heel—A to E—2½ to 8—fine silk fitting.

2.40 for women's $4 shoes—500 pairs of fine welted shoes—some patent leather—including some S. C. S. $3.50 shoes and some $3 shoes—all sizes.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Some items for to-day in the sale of canned goods and wines

A few convincing specials from our Sixth Floor Model Food Store, all of which offer rare opportunities to thrifty purveyors for the home. If you cannot come, telephone 2100 Chelsea—we will promptly fill mail orders.

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart; the richest in cream; can, 9c.; 6 cans..... 50c

NEW TEAS—CHOICE OF ALL OUR regular 50c. varieties, lb., 38c.; 5 lbs., in Tea Caddy..... **$1.85**

FLOUR—ROYAL STUART PREMIUM Patent, equal to the finest milled; ⅛-barrel sack..... **88c**

YELLOW PEACHES—FANCY CALIFORNIA Evaporated; lb., 14c.; 2 lbs..... **25c**

NEW RICE—FANCIEST WHITE CAROLINA whole-head; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs..... **25c**

GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE OR RICH Cucuta Maracaibo Coffee; fresh ronsted; lb., 18c.; 6 lbs..... **1.00**

DELAWARE TOMATOES—LARGE, SOLID packed, ripe fruit; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, $1.00; 3-pound can..... **9c**

NEW NAVEL ORANGES—SWEET, SEEDLESS fruit; box 176's, $3.75; dozen..... **28c**

SMOKED OX TONGUES—FINEST CITY dressed, 4 to 6 pound size; lb..... **15c**

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—SIMPSON Crawford Blend of Fancy Imported Rich Drinking Coffee; 25 lbs. in Coffee Drum, $6.25; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **28c**

PURE LARD—SWIFT'S BEST SILVER LEAF OR ARMOUR'S BEST SHIELD; 3, 5, or 10 pound pail, lb..... **9½c**

SUGAR CORN—FANCY NEW YORK State; sweet, tender, and creamy; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 9½c.; 2-lb. can..... **8c**

STRINGLESS BEANS—NEW YORK State; exceptionally tender, absolutely stringless; case, 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.10; 2-lb. can..... **12c**

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—SWEET, ripe, thin-skinned fruit; 50-lb. box, $1.95; 10 lbs., 45c.; 5 lbs..... **24c**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—VALLEY brand; highly cultivated, tender, sweet peas; 3 cans, 20c.; 6 cans, 39c.; dozen..... **75c**

Medicinal wines and tonics

Wine Section, Model Food Store—Sixth floor.

PORT, SHERRY OR TOKAY—RICH OLD Vintage Wine; gallon, $2.25, $1.85, $1.35, $1.10; full quart bottle, 60c., 50c. and..... **37c**

PABST'S MALT EXTRACT—THE BEST Tonic—Dozen..... **1.98**
25c. dozen rebate for empty bottles.

FRESH PEARS—FANCY, RIPE, JUICY fruit, in sugar syrup; dozen, $1.50; 3-lb. can..... **13c**

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT—BULLDOG Bottling imported in glass; dozen..... **1.50**

MEDALLION STOUT OR EXPORT BEER —Special brew; dozen..... **78c**

PIEL BROS.' CELEBRATED BEERS— Dornbmunder or Munchener; doz., each or assorted..... **95c**

GETRIEDE KUMMEL—FEINER DOPPEL; bottle..... **75c**

PURE NATIVE RHINE WINES OR Full-Bodied Clarets; gal., $1.45, $1.15, and 60c.; doz. quarts $3.50, $2.85 and..... **2.25**

MONTICELLO PURE RYE WHISKEY— Gallon, $2.85; full quart bottle..... **83c**

PORT OR SHERRY—OUR REGULAR $1.25 pure native wines; special, gal., (including jug)..... **75c**

KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED L. L. IRISH Whiskey; imported in glass; bottle..... **94c**

HOLLAND GIN—THE FAMOUS MEDER Swan; none better imported; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3-gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular size bottle..... **60c**

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

It's Midwinter Harvest-Time at Wanamaker's

JANUARY is a month of revision, condensation, preparation. Loose ends are gathered up, stocks straightened out—the sway of the Winter merchandise is dangerously disputed by advancing Spring newness.

All over the store there are chances in plenty to harvest the crop of midwinter bargains which result from this transitional state. Today's news is splendidly illustrative: Household goods of every sort vie with things for personal wear, to earn the credit of offering the most surprising savings. Along with all the more short-lived offerings runs the splendid, strong White Sale, with its many allied movements. And everywhere the beautiful new Spring stocks assert themselves—hints for travelers bound for the Southland.

Truly a mixture of seasons—seed-time and harvest—and a most fascinating mixture!

A Fine Company Of Men's Suits at $10.50

There's a good economic reason for the price—and a good reason for economy, on the part of about one hundred and twenty-five men, while the unusual offering lasts.

Put these suits into their proper station in our stock, and their price-tags would read $15—and good value at that.

But the maker got down to lengths of material sufficient only to make up two or three or four suits of a sort—we stepped in, and took advantage of his desire to close out these short ends. And there you are—

$15 Suits for $10.50

All-wool fancy mixed cheviots, made in single-breasted sack style, for business wear. *And* as carefully and stylishly made as though intended for regular stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The SALE OF WHITE And the Spice of Variety

Variety is the spice of the White Sale. Suiting everybody's good taste is one of the points we lay particular stress on. So the variety—lots of it—is evident at every price, in every class of garment. No "pent-up Utica" here to confine a woman's choice to a few humdrum styles. The best way to prove the statement is to cite details:

Corset Covers

Two styles in cambric at 25c
Two styles in nainsook or cambric at 35c
Two styles in nainsook or cambric at 50c
Three styles in nainsook at 75c
Two styles in nainsook at 85c
One style in nainsook at $1
Two styles in nainsook at $1.50
One style in nainsook at $1.75
Two styles in nainsook at $2.25
Others up to $3.75

Drawers

Two styles in cambric or muslin at 15c
Two styles in cambric or muslin at 25c
Three styles in cambric or muslin at 35c
Two styles in cambric or muslin at 50c
Two styles in cambric or muslin at 75c
Two styles in nainsook or cambric at 85c
Two styles in nainsook or cambric at $1
Three styles in nainsook, cambric or muslin at $1.50
One style in nainsook at $1.75
Three styles in nainsook at $2...
Others up to $4.50

Second floor.

Long Petticoats

One style in cambric at 75c
Three styles in cambric at 85c.
Seven styles in cambric at $1
Two styles in cambric at $1.25
Three styles in cambric at $1.50
Three styles in cambric at $1.75
Two styles in cambric at $2

Chemises

Two styles in cambric at 35c
Two styles in nainsook or cambric at 50c
Two styles in nainsook at 85c
Three styles in nainsook at $1.50
Four styles in nainsook at $1.75
Two styles in nainsook at $2
One style in nainsook at $2.25
One style in nainsook at $2.75
Others up to $5

Nightgowns

Two styles in cambric or muslin at 38c
Two styles in cambric or muslin at 50c
Two styles in cambric or muslin at 65c
Two styles in nainsook or cambric at 75c
Four styles in nainsook, muslin or cambric at 85c
Four styles in nainsook, muslin or cambric at $1
Two styles in nainsook or cambric at $1.35

Turn to another interesting phase of the White Sale, and consider the

Specially Priced Paris Lingerie

Prepared especially for this January event, hand-made in every detail, new, dainty, exquisite—yet moderate to a degree in price.

Nightgowns

At $3.75—Of nainsook; high neck; hand-made with hand-embroidery.

At $4—Of nainsook; two styles; high or low neck; hand-made and embroidered in dainty design.

At $5.50—Of fine French nainsook: low neck; hand-embroidered; ribbon-trimmed.

Chemises

At $3—Of French nainsook; hand-made with dainty embroidery.

At $3.50—Of fine nainsook; hand-made with plaits; trimmed with valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon.

At $4—Of fine French nainsook: front embroidered in fine design; trimmed with ribbon.

Drawers

At $2.25—Of nainsook; hand-made; with scalloped edge; ruffle finished with feather-stitching.

At $2.75—Of nainsook; deep ruffle joined with beading; finished with embroidered edge.

At $3.50—Of nainsook; deep ruffle, embroidered and joined with beading.

At $4—Of fine French nainsook; deep ruffle with hand-drawnwork, and trimmed with valenciennes lace.

Second floor.

Finishing Up Our Fur Season

A clean sweep of a stock of Furs, such as we propose to effect with ours, implies a great many very radical price-reductions.

We are content to make certain sacrifices for the sake of immediate sales; consequently the fur stock abounds today in bargains of the most extraordinary sort. For instance:

All our beautiful imported Fur Coats, in broadtail, caracul and Persian lamb, are greatly reduced.

Our Sealskin Coats, in the face of a rising market for next season, are all priced sharply below their regular values.

The long Fur-lined Coats and Wraps bear new prices.

And, specifically:

Seventy Electric Seal and Nearseal Coats, plain or with collars and lapels of natural mink, gray squirrel and Japanese marten,

At Half Price—

$16.25 to $40, formerly $32.50 to $80

Second floor, Rotunda Balcony.

Laces, Lace Allovers, Lace Robes

A Sale of Very General Interest

The great majority of the Laces comprehended in this Sale have been taken right out of our own stock. A few have been bought at specially advantageous prices. The combined result is one of widest possible interest to the greatest number of women:

Women who buy the materials for their own dresses.

Dressmakers who have orders to execute or who wish to lay in, for future use, a supply of most desirable laces at great reductions.

Practically every sort of Laces is included, for every purpose, in many colors, and a great variety of patterns. There are short pieces and full lengths, and in every case

Price-reductions Run from One-third to One-half

The major part of the Laces are displayed on the Main Aisle; the cotton laces, which are described elsewhere, will be found in the Under-price Store, Basement. Of course, with so vast a variety, we can give little but the most general descriptions and price-ranges:

White and cream Lierre Lace Robes, $9 to $24 each, worth $13.50 to $36.

White, cream and ecru Venise Lace Allovers, 65c to $1, worth 85c to $1.50.

White and cream Cotton Allover Laces, 35c to 75c a yard, worth 65c to $1.50.

White and cream Venise Applique, 20c to $1 a yard, worth 35c to $1.75.

Cream and colored Silk Appliques, 20c to $1.75 a yard, worth 40c to $3.50 a yard.

Ecru Russian and Filet Appliques, 45c to $3.50 a yard, worth 85c to $7.

Cream and colored Cashmere Appliques, 25c to $1.10 a yard, worth 50c to $2.50.

Cream Cashmere Medallions, 25c to 90c a yard, worth 50c to $1.75.

Black Venise Insertions, Appliques and Edges, 8c to $3.50 a yard, worth 15c to $6.

Black Chiffon Applique, 20c to 75c a yard, worth 35c to $1.25.

Black Imitation Cluny Insertions, 8c to $1 a yard, worth 15c to $1.75.

Black Chantilly Laces, 15c a yard, worth 25c to 50c.

Black Yak Applique, 50c to $1.25 a yard, worth $1 to $2.

Black Lace Motifs, 3c to $1 each, worth 6c to $1.50.

Main aisle.

Women's Coats Ordered to Depart

The gist of the story is this:

These Coats are in the proper three-quarter length. Smartly tailored. Of superior qualities of handsome kersey, broadcloth, and covert cloths.

Women have been buying them and appreciating their value, at $22.50 to $33—

Now $16.50 Each

Because there are only one hundred and fifty left. And the season is later for us than for you.

Second floor, Broadway.

Walking-Length Skirts at $4 and $5

Shapely, in new styles, of representative good materials.

Curiosity is natural. Explanations, simple:

Women's Skirts at $4

Were made to our order, in an advance style, of a manufacturer's odd lengths of fine materials.

Women's Skirts at $5

Are sample skirts. Best tailor's samples. In an excellent range of stuffs.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dedicated to Girls

Waists. Small in number; great in beauty. New styles, becomingly made, without a flaw. We're proud of their good color-tones, and the way they fit.

The mothers of girls will attend, if they're wise:

Girls' $5 to $6 Waists at $3.75

Silk Waists, in seven styles; about one hundred waists in all; including plaid silks, plain taffeta or peau de cygne. In brown, navy blue, black, cardinal, white and light blue. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 yrs.

Girls' $2.25 to $4.75 Waists, $1.50 to $3

A small lot of Girls' Shirt-waists of botany flannel, albatross, nun's veiling and cashmere; all tailored effects, assorted colors. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years.

Girls' $2 to $4.50 Sweaters at $1 to $3

Girls' Blouse Sweaters, high or low neck; mostly black, a few in white or navy blue. Sizes for 12 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pretty Flowered Organdy

18c a Yard, Worth 25c

Clearest white organdy, with delicate woven lace and figured stripes, printed in beautiful colors with rosebuds and full-blown roses. The designs are life-like, exquisite. In twos and in clusters. Pale rose pinks, chiefly.

Destined for dainty frocks. At 18c a yard, worth 25c, at least.

Rotunda.

10-Cent Dress Ginghams 6c a Yard

Dress Ginghams of quality, at a price that would be low for ordinary apron ginghams—that's what it comes to.

Two score or more of attractive patterns—figured or corded white stripes woven in fields of

Light Blue, Cardinal
Dark Blue, Brown
Pink, Gray

In good taste, all. 6¢ a yard instead of 10c.

Fourth ave.

Stamped And Tinted Pieces

At Far-Below-Worth Prices

Women skilled in needlework have shown all week how well they thought of this

Sale of Art Linens and Tickings at a third to a half below worth.

Doilies, centerpieces and cushion tops, of linen or art ticking—all new—stamped or stamped and tinted, in handsome or dainty designs. Some are quite simple; others will require skill in the working. Vague details:

Stamped Art Ticking Pillow Tops, with backs, at 25c, worth 40c and 50c.

Stamped Doilies, Scarfs and Centerpieces—
At 15c, worth 25c.
At 25c, worth 50c.
At 50c, worth 75c and $1.
At 75c, worth $1 and $1.50.
At $1, worth $1.65.

Tenth street.

Another Section Of the Lace Sale

Pretty laces, effective for all sorts of trimming. In excellent, tasteful designs. The Under-Price Store's share of the Sale of Laces. The moral of these prices is not far to seek:

Cotton Torchon Laces at 2c to 8c a yard, worth 5 to 12½c.

Platte Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces and Insertions at 4c to 20c a yard, worth 8c to 40c.

White and Cream Venise Lace Insertions and Edges at 5c and 10c a yard, worth 10c and 20c.

And many lace Remnants, all the short lengths that we could find in our stock, White, Cream and Ecru Laces, Appliques and Insertions—all one-third to one-half under-price.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

BATH TOWELS

Under-Price

Absorbent; friction-promoters. Well cut. Well made. In every way responsible, desirable, and good.

Snow-white Bath Towels; hemmed ends; extra heavy; 21x40 in.; regularly $1.50 a dozen, now 6 for 50c.

Bleached double warp; hemmed ends; 21x43 in.; regularly $2 a dozen or 17c each; now 12½c each or $1.50 a dozen.

Bleached red-broche border; fringed ends; 19x40 in.; regularly 15c; now 12½c each.

Extra heavy; hemmed ends; all-white borders; 22x42 in.; our regular 20c quality; now at 15c each.

Bleached; 23x46 in.; fringed; 23x41 in., hemmed ends; usually 25c: now at 20c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Boys' White Suits

A brave young army in white approaches. The good fashion of dressing boys in white grows in favor.

Therefore, this timely drum-call should bring recruits.

At $2.65 a Suit

Worth $3.50 to $4.50

Perfectly made, washable White Suits of fine pique, butcher's linen, galatea and English drill. Only 150 in all.

Manufacturers' samples for next season.

Russian Blouse Suits in sizes for 2½ to 6 years. Sailor and Eton Suits in sizes for 4 to 11 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Alluring Prices on Tasteful CHINA & CUT GLASS

Another active day like yesterday and "the rest is silence."

Your opportunity to secure these handsome pieces of China and Cut Glass will have departed.

Still on the Ninth street aisle today—

CUT GLASS NOVELTIES
EFFECTIVE CHINA PIECES
HANDSOME TANKARDS AND JUGS

Uplifted in location, reduced in price, from our regular stocks—because it is clearing time.

Impressive advantages:

Decorated China

A line of fine English porcelain with bright bold designs in strawberry, plum, clover and flower decorations.

Jugs at 65c, 70c and 85c each, from $1.25, $1.35 and $1.75.

Vases at 85c, $1.70, $2.50 and $3.75 each, from $1.75, $3.40, $5 and $7.75.

Fern Dishes at $2.25 each, from $4.50.

Candlesticks at 85c each, from $1.75.

Baskets with handles, at $1.50 each, from $3.

Mugs with two handles, at 60c each, from $1.25.

Comb-and-Brush Trays at 60c each, from $1.25.

Loving Cups at 60c each, from $1.25.

Fancy China, Reduced

All in fine China and richly decorated.

Salad Bowls at 20c each, from 35c and 40c.

Celery Trays at 30c each, from 50c.

Syrup Jugs at 30c each, from 50c.

Oatmeal Sets at 30c a set, from 60c.

Chocolate Pots at 50c each, from 75c.

Nut Bowls at 25c each, from 35c and 40c.

Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs at 25c each, from 35c.

Fancy China, 10c Each

Austrian China Cups and Saucers, Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Fruit Plates, Oatmeal Bowls—in bright border decoration and all pieces gilt—

10c each, worth double.

Ninth street aisle.

Cut Glass Novelties

It isn't often that we announce reductions on these necessary articles. But today, among the counterful on the Ninth street aisle will be found a number of pieces at actual reductions:

Salt and Pepper Shakers, with sterling silver tops, at 25c and 30c each, from 35c and 40c.

Syrup Jugs at 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

Sugar Sifters at $1 each, from $1.25.

Oil and Vinegar Bottles at 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs at $1.25 and $2.75 pair, from $2 and $3.75.

Covered Mustard Jars at 75c and $1 each, from 85c and $1.50.

Knife Rests at 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Individual Salt Cellars at 15c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Jugs at Special Prices

A great assortment of Jugs, in all sizes and styles, at very special prices:

At 15c each, from 20c
At 20c each, from 25c and 35c
At 40c each, from 60c
At 50c each, from 70c and 75c
At 60c each, from 85c
At 75c each, from $1
At $1 each, from $1.50 and $1.75

And a new arrival—handsome Tankard Jugs; shaded pink and green, with rose decoration; heavily trimmed with gold, at $1.25 each, from $2.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Many Full Rolls Among the January-Priced Carpets

There is still splendid provision for many a room, or even an entire house, among the carpets offered in this January Clearance Sale.

Most of the Carpets that remain of the forty thousand yards in the original quantity are in full rolls; in many instances with borders to match. There is an excellent variety in grades, patterns, colorings. Qualities, of course, are standard in every respect.

These are the prices—savings are safe as well as absolute:

$1.60 Axminsters at $1.25 a Yard
$1.35 Axminsters at $1 a Yard
$1.50 Wilton Velvets at $1 a Yard
$1.15 Velvets at 85c a Yard
$1.50 Body Brussels at $1 a Yard.
90c and $1 Tapestry Brussels at 75c a Yard
75c Tapestry Brussels, second grade, at 50c a Yard

Many good chances, too, among the Remnants, to get good carpets at sharp economies.

Third floor.

Among the HURT BOOKS

Still they come. More of the volumes that show traces of holiday buying-time are marked far down in price and added to the Hurt Book Sale.

Books for young, old, grave or gay. Marred—in many cases very slightly. At a half, a third, and a fourth of publishers' prices.

And a dozen very good Dictionary Stands, scratched just a trifle, greatly reduced in price.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Excellent Sewing Machines At $15

Drop-Head Sewing Machines. When we first announced them at $15, we caused a sensation.

Hundreds of women know about them now. And enjoy the acquaintance. But the wonder still endures that perfect, *guaranteed*, easy-running, beautifully finished instruments can be sold at this price:

Twenty-five Drop-head Sewing Machines; high arm, ball-bearing throughout; five drawers; swell front; drop-head, making, when closed, a table top for sewing; full set of attachments; automatic bobbin winder and self-threading shuttle; cabinet work of the best class; guaranteed for five years. $15.

Basement.

The Gift of Language In the Reach of All

Knowledge of languages, the mark of culture. The key to the literatures of other lands. To increased joy in the literature of one's own.

Knowledge of languages promotes success. In business and in life. Opens new vistas of opportunity.

Everyone can learn foreign tongues thoroughly, at home, without a teacher, at small cost.

The Edison Language Phonograph (with text books) pronounces the lessons with you—over and over at will—and "hears" you pronounce them afterwards. A teacher always at your service. Teaches you to speak, to read and to write.

The Wanamaker Phonograph Language Club

Offers the Edison Language Phonograph with twenty-five gold moulded records and text books—four bound volumes—in German, French or Spanish, for a first payment of five dollars; and five dollars monthly thereafter, until the whole price, $50, is paid.

An unusual educational advantage.

Basement.

SENATE MUSTN'T ALTER ARBITRATION TREATIES

If It Does, the President Will Withdraw Them.

HE REASSURES THE SOUTH

Says There Is No Danger That the Question of State Bonds Will Be Arbitrated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt has let it be plainly known that if the various arbitration treaties now before the Senate are to be emasculated he will withdraw them.

In order to allay the fears of the Southern Senators, who have proposed to put in provisions to prevent arbitration of claims based on repudiated bonds of their States, the President has written the following letter to Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"I notice in connection with the general arbitration treaties now before the Senate that suggestions have been made to the effect that under them it might be possible to consider as matters for arbitration claims against certain States of the Union in reference to certain State debts. I write to say, what of course you personally know, that under no conceivable circumstances could any such construction of treaty be for a moment entertained by any President.

"The holders of the State debts ... them with full knowledge of the constitutional limitations upon their recovery through any action of the National Government, and must rely solely on State credit. Such a claim against a State could under no conditions be submitted by the general Government as a matter for arbitration, any more than such a claim against a county or municipality could be thus submitted for arbitration.

"The objection to the proposed amendment on the subject is that it is a mere matter of surplusage, and that it is very undesirable, when the form of these treaties has already been agreed to by the several powers concerned, needlessly to add certain definitions which affect our own internal policy only, which deal with a matter of the relation of the Federal Government to the States which it is of course out of the question ever to submit to the arbitration of any outside tribunal, and which it is certainly absurd and probably mischievous to treat as possible to be raised by the President or by any foreign power.

"No one would even think of such a matter as being one for arbitration, or for any diplomatic negotiation whatever. Moreover, these treaties run only for a term of five years. Until the end of that period they will certainly be interpreted in accordance with the view above expressed."

President Roosevelt, at the conference last Saturday between him and prominent members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, informed the Senators that he desired that the arbitration treaties be ratified. In his opinion, he said, such action was of the highest importance. He said he would not permit the pending treaties to be radically changed, as it had been intimated they might be in the course of their consideration by the Senate. He declared frankly that, rather than have the treaties affected in principle by their consideration in the Senate, he would absolutely withdraw them.

The President and Secretary Hay felt, in negotiating the treaties, that a long step toward universal arbitration and, consequently, universal peace, had been taken. Both have expressed surprise that an attitude inimical to the conventions should have been assumed by some Senators. The President has expressed the hope that this attitude may not be maintained successfully, as not only the people of America, but the people of the world, as represented in the conventions, are anxious that these negotiations looking to the peaceful settlement of questions which otherwise might cause war should be concluded.

The President has impressed upon members of Congress that he regards the arbitration treaties and a formidable American Navy as the best assurance of peace the United States could possibly have. He told several callers to-day that he wanted the treaties ratified and the naval programme carried out without serious modification.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day continued consideration of the arbitration treaties. Senator Bacon proposed an amendment providing that interests of a State shall not be arbitrated, but no action was taken.

DAVIS VISITS PRESIDENT.

Recent Candidate for Vice Presidency Warmly Received by Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Former Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, recently Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, called on the President to-day to pay his respects.

The President greeted Mr. Davis cordially, saying: "I am glad to see you, Mr. Davis. Walk right into my office. You are entitled to precedence over all others." The President and Mr. Davis had a pleasant chat about matters of mutual personal interest.

OPPOSES HERCULANEUM PLAN

Resolution Adopted by the Rome International Art Association.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The International Art Association to-day voted an order of the day protesting against the plan of Prof. Waldstein of Cambridge University, England, for excavations at Herculaneum, and urging the Government not to allow foreigners or persons in foreign interests to undertake excavations in Italy.

RUSSELL STATUE UNVEILED.

Americans in London Honor Memory of England's Lord Chief Justice.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The statue of Lord Russell of Killowen, late Lord Chief Justice of England, largely subscribed for by the American bar, was unveiled by Lord Chancellor Halsbury at the Law Courts this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of prominent members of the bar, the entire staff of the United States Embassy, and Rear Admiral Chadwick, United States Navy.

GERMAN COAL STRIKE GROWS.

Nearly 100,000 Men Out—Long Struggle Not Expected.

BOCHUM, Westphalia, Jan. 11.—The strike now include 47 mines, and nearly 100,000 men are out.

The leaders have completely lost control over the operatives. It is believed that the strike will be of short duration because the strikers are too numerous to be supported long by the unions of men remaining at work.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

POLICE INFORMED ROOSEVELT

Told Him Woman Was Using His "Newsboy" Letter to Get Money.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 11.—Superintendent of Detectives Thomas McQuaide to-day said it was the Police Department of Pittsburg which gave President Roosevelt the information that a letter written by him to help along the American Newsboys' Magazine was being misused, and started the investigation which ended in the President making public a letter recalling his former letter.

Supt. McQuaide says that Miss Katharine Sherman, formerly of Cleveland and now behind the bars in Pittsburg awaiting trial on charge of swindling, was the person who secured the letter from President Roosevelt, and that this was one of the reasons he (McQuaide) had papers issued for the Sherman woman and sent to St. Louis for her.

He says Miss Sherman got a lot of money out of wealthy Pittsburg men on the strength of the letter she held from President Roosevelt.

SULTAN'S EYE FOR BUSINESS.

Judge Compliments Him to Jury That Denies Capt. Tromp's Claim.

Judge Wallace in charging the jury yesterday that heard the suit of Capt. Adrian Tromp against the Cramp Shipbuilding Company for commissions alleged to be due him for negotiating the sale of an American-built war vessel to the Turkish Government characterized Abdul Hamid as a mighty good business man.

Oscar S. Straus, formerly Minister from the United States to Turkey, was a witness, and told of the efforts to collect our little bill from the Sublime Porte covering outrages to American citizens. It was testified that the indemnity was really to be settled under cover of the purchase of the cruiser involved in Capt. Tromp's suit.

Henry G. Ward, as the representative of the Cramp firm, declared that the negotiations carried on by Capt. Tromp with the Sultan failed, and that the vessel afterward built for Turkey by the Philadelphia firm was arranged for by Admiral Ahmend and Gen. Williams.

In his charge Judge Wallace said:

"It appears by the evidence in this case that the Sultan is the real ruler of Turkey, and that he is a thorough business man. His subordinates might go as far as they choose, but any arrangement they might make would have no effect until it got the Sultan's O. K. I wish all our affairs could be conducted in such a business way, and by as clear-headed and sagacious a business man as the Sultan of Turkey."

The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the Cramps.

MISSIONARY COWS FOR CHINA.

Methodists Introducing Dairy Industry as Well as Religion.

Some time this month there will be landed in a southern province in China three missionary cows. They are traveling from California under the conduct of the Rev. William N. Brewster, a Methodist Episcopal missionary at Hinghua, South China. A letter from Mr. Brewster, mailed at Honolulu, says the cows are enjoying the voyage as well as the rest of the passengers of the good ship Siberia.

When Mr. Brewster first went to Hinghua, in 1890, there was not a native cow in the whole region that had ever been used for dairy purposes. They use their cows for plowing only. The missionary bought a cow and succeeded in getting about two quarts of milk a day. The milk cost him not less than 10 cents a quart. After a while he arranged with a native to sell him milk at about 6 cents a quart. During the last twelve years the people of the region have learned the value of milk in sickness. Quite a number of men, mostly converts to Christianity, are making a fair living by keeping cows and selling the milk not only to the foreigners, but also to native customers. A man may be seen leading or driving one or two cows through the street, sounding a horn to let the people know that the milkman is coming. The cow is milked at the door of the customer, who buys by the ounce what he knows to be undiluted milk.

NEVER CAN TELL, SAYS HILL.

But He Was Talking Theatricals, Not Politics.

David Bennett Hill of Wolfert's Roost, Albany, is registered at the Hoffman House, being in town, as usual, "on law business." The ex-Senator is paying his first visit to the metropolis since the date of his announced intention to lay down the State leadership, which was Jan. 1.

"Any political conferences on?" inquired a reporter of the ex-Senator last night as he was leaving the hotel after dinner.

"No; nothing doing in politics now," remarked the Senator, smiling, "I am merely going to the theatre."

"What are you going to see?" was the next inquiry.

"You never can tell," remarked the Senator complacently.

"Yes, I know that Senator," replied the reporter, who had followed Hill through many a campaign.

"Young man," remarked the Senator, "you seem to have mistaken my meaning. I am going to the Garrick Theatre to see the production of 'You Never Can Tell.'"

And with that the ex-Senator, ex-leader and a few other ex-things stalked solemnly out into the night.

DIDN'T BRING CLARK BABY.

Montana Senator Returns from Europe with Young Wife.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana arrived here yesterday from Cherbourg on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, bringing his young wife along, but not the so-called "million-dollar" baby, Andrea. The latter was left behind in charge of a corps of Paris nurses, to escape the rigors of the American Winter.

Mrs. Clark, it was explained by the Senator, was ill almost all the way over. He added:

"Mrs. Clark and myself intend to remain in Washington for the next few months. Our plans are not formed. Our new house on Fifth Avenue will not be finished for a year yet. The delay is due to difficulty in getting the marble. I went abroad on Dec. 17 last to bring Mrs. Clark home."

Mrs. Clark was formerly a ward of the Senator, Miss Anna La Chappelle, a French Canadian. She was one of seven children left in straitened circumstances by the death of their father, who was killed in the mines.

SMASH IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Auto Brougham Upsets Mrs. Henry Sonn's Carriage—Nobody Hurt.

An electric brougham, which, according to the police report is the property of "Albert Stuyvesant of 264 Stuyvesant Place," crashed into a carriage in which was seated Mrs. Henry Sonn, living at the Ansonia, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The auto struck the carriage behind the rear wheel and tore it off, upsetting the carriage and throwing Mrs. Smith to the street. Her horses started to run, but were stopped by Mounted Policeman Hayes. Mrs. Sonn escaped injury, and refused to make a charge against the

MUNROE ASSETS SHRUNK ON DAY BEFORE FAILURE

Boese Got 136,863 Shares of Stock, Says Manager.

THAT MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE

Munroe's Man Says He Made No Statement of Assets to Leach and Loomis—Suspension Next Day.

Some of the remarkable things that can happen to the capital stock of a haberdashery-brokerage firm engaged in making a market for securities were brought out yesterday at the hearing in the Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy case. E. W. Curtis, manager for Munroe & Munroe, was on the witness stand for a two hour session and Samuel Untermyer, who was conducting the examination, got down to the details of the Munroe business at once.

In answer to questions as to what capital Munroe & Munroe might have had during the year 1904, Curtis said that when the present books of the firm were opened on Jan. 1 of last year the entire capital account of the business was charged off to profit and loss.

"So that on Jan. 1, 1904, you had no capital?" Mr. Untermyer asked. "Well, it was charged to other accounts," Curtis replied.

"To what other accounts?"

Curtis thought that some of it might have been charged to stock accounts, but a half hour which Mr. Untermyer and Curtis spent in trying to pick out some of these stock accounts did not throw much light on the subject. Nor did Curtis know how much of the new Montreal and Boston stock Munroe & Munroe had on July 31, last, in exchange for their stock in the old mining company.

Coming down to the night before the failure was announced, that of Dec. 7, Mr. Untermyer asked Curtis what he knew about the conference between A. G. Loomis, Second Vice-President of the National City Bank, A. B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Company, and George H. Munroe, which began at the Munroe offices at five o'clock in the afternoon and ended at the Waldorf at two o'clock the next morning. Curtis said that he didn't actually participate in the conference, but took to the Waldorf a statement that had been prepared from the Munroe books showing that about 100,000 shares of Montreal and Boston had been ordered bought for Dec. 8, calling for an outlay of some $400,000.

"What did that statement show of the assets of the firm?" Mr. Untermyer demanded. "Nothing," was the reply.

"You mean to say that when these gentlemen conferred from 5:30 o'clock at night until 2 the next morning about the impending failure, they received only a statement of how much the Munroes would have to pay on their contracts the next day and no statement at all of the assets from which such payment had to be made?" "I wasn't at the conference," Curtis said.

Then Mr. Untermyer went further into the question of assets on Dec. 7, when the Munroe firm, after the conference with Messrs. Leach and Loomis, made up its mind to suspend the next day. Curtis said that on that morning the firm had 281,504 shares of Montreal and Boston stock and that at the close of the day one share of this stock was remaining. Of the other 281,503, he said that brokers had sold 129,640, realizing $399,320, which went to pay for stock ordered the day before, that a clerk named Beauclerk in the Munroe offices, at the witness's direction, had taken 15,000 shares, and that the balance of 136,863 shares had gone to Quincy Ward Boesé, attorney for the syndicate and the successor of Mr. Loomis as its Treasurer.

Boesé on the stand had testified that on Dec. 12 he and Mr. Leach went to the Munroe offices, got the stock, and carried it away. He said that 88,000 shares belonged to the syndicate and that the balance he supposed was the property of the Munroes. Mr. Untermyer, recalling this testimony, asked Curtis how it happened that the books of the Munroes made it appear that Boesé got this stock on the afternoon before the failure was announced, whereas he actually took it away some five days later. Curtis said that he supposed an order had been issued on the afternoon of Dec. 7 to have the stock turned over to Boesé, and that the entry on the books had been made in accordance with the order.

"You did that, I suppose," said Mr. Untermyer, "so as to have a nice clean failure?"

Curtis did not reply, but in answer to further questions said that the assets of Munroe & Munroe after the Montreal and Boston stock had been gotten out of the way consisted, so far as he knew, of one share still remaining from the 281,504, $9,292.88 in the bank, and some Marconi securities, the exact value of which he did not know.

Mr. Untermyer asked him about 30,000 shares of the 129,640 sold by brokers on Dec. 7, with which F. Brewer & Co. were charged on the books, and subsequent questions, based on the entries on the books themselves, brought out that Brewer & Co. were credited with having settled for but 15,000 of the 30,000 shares. Curtis's attention was then called to the fact that the entries in the Brewer account had been crossed out and the account altered so as to make it appear that Brewer only got 15,000 shares. Curtis said that the books must be wrong; that he did not know who made the erasures, and that Brewer must stand indebted to the Munroes at present for the 15,000 shares. Who Brewer was or what his business standing Curtis did not know.

The 15,000 shares that Brewer got, however, did not explain fully how 129,640 shares of stock could be sold at an average price of $3.50 a share so as to realize only $399,320. It then developed that 10,000 shares had been sold to W. Miller on Dec. 7 at $2.50 a share, or $1 under the market. Mr. Miller said later in the day that this was under contract.

LAWSON ON THE SENATE.

Rockefeller and the Senator from Rhode Island His Theme.

The following telegrams dated at Boston and signed "Thomas W. Lawson" were received at the office of THE TIMES yesterday:

"Wall Street's mouth and Washington's foot. The wider Wall Street opens its mouth the further down the President rams his foot. The senior Senator from Rhode Island is, as every one knows, partner, by marriage, to John D. Rockefeller, his daughter having married young Johnnie D. Therefore the talented Senator from the little State is a constructive partner of John D. He went to Washington for a sit down with the President. That was sufficient for Wall Street. The President was harnessed, muzzled, and shackled, so far as the tariff was concerned, and consequently shackled, muzzled, and harnessed in regard to all other Wall Street affairs.

"Poor Wall Street! It's not only the joke of the civilized world, but it's fast monopolizing the tear ducts as well. Of course I don't know anything there is going on at Washington or elsewhere. I am just a plain back number who cannot drop stocks 10 or 15 points every time I whisper an opinion, so that when I respectfully asked Wall Street to keep its eye on Washington it did not count for throat, he will have both buried out of sight there shortly.

"P. S.—I suppose Wall Street will use the fact of both the President's feet being down its windpipe as a bull point, and try to make the people believe—that it is swallowing him, but it won't go, for when it comes to a catch-as-catch-can between the President's strenuous feet and Wall Street's Adam's apple, it's a 10 to 1 shot on the feet.

"Since I called your attention this morning to the relation of President Roosevelt's foot to Wall Street's thorax, the Senate has taken a vote. Of course, you have heard of it. The question now is: Does Standard Oil own the Senate—that is—has it a better title than our strenuous President? Watch Washington and see.

"A short time back—and I state this from personal knowledge—a newly elected Senator who had interests which conflicted with Amalgamated's was told by Mr. Rogers that if he did not do thus and so—and the thus and so was no small affair—he would be kept out of the Senate. The newly elected Senator said to Mr. Rogers—Missouri style: 'Show me it,' and Mr. Rogers in a given number of hours showed him it—a paper signed by two over a majority of the Senate, and the newly elected Senator came down and has remained down ever since—came down with the remark: 'By Jingo! but you fellows do have all kinds of bills of sale.'

"The above refers to days that have gone adown that dim and misty vista from which days never return. Watch Washington and see if Rogers or the 'Standard Oil' can produce Senatorial bills of sale."

COTTON RISKS CANCELED.

Insurance Reported Withdrawn from Districts That Burned Staple.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Insurance companies which have placed policies on cotton in warehouses throughout the South are stated to have cancelled all policies on cotton in districts where the staple has been burned, even in the smallest quantities.

In districts where the farmers have met and discussed the burning of cotton as a means of raising prices, insurance policies, it is said, have been raised about 50 per cent. It is understood on the local Cotton Exchange that there is an agreement among the insurance companies, or at least an understanding, to the effect that all of the companies will act similarly in the matter. This action has stopped the burning of cotton in so far as the country merchants and country bankers can have any influence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—Local representatives of various insurance companies to-day denied that any of their companies had canceled policies on cotton in any locality, and declared that there has been no concerted action in this direction. Several companies refused to issue policies on cotton outside of warehouses.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 11.—Reports form various sections of Alabama show that farmers and others interested in cotton are meeting in mass conventions in their respective counties and are taking steps to reduce this year's acreage and also to hold the surplus cotton now on hand for higher prices. The prevailing reduction proposed is from 20 to 25 per cent.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 11.—Dispatches from various sections of the State report mass meetings of farmers and others interested to discuss the present cotton situation. Generally speaking, these meetings have pledged themselves to an average reduction of 25 per cent. in cotton acreage.

ROAD LOST $200,000.

Jersey City Police Arrest Two Suspects as Car Thieves.

Two men, who said they were Everard Turnier, 27 years old, of 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and John Sherwood, 21 years old, of 957 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, were held in the First Criminal Court yesterday, in Jersey City, as fugitives from justice. They have been employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and were arrested last night when they arrived at Jersey City on one of the company's floats.

George Simpson of the law firm of Levy & Unger said that the prisoners were accused of being members of a gang that for many months has been stealing merchandise from freight cars while in transit on floats between Jersey City and Mott Haven. Mr. Simpson said that about $200,000 worth of goods had been stolen in this way. The men will have an examination on Saturday next.

BROADWAY BLUECOAT HURT.

Policeman McCullagh Thrown by Car Under Automobile.

Policeman John McCullagh of the Broadway squad was knocked down by a south-bound car at Duane Street yesterday afternoon and thrown directly in the path of an automobile, which ran over him. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, in a serious condition, with a fracture of his right collarbone, contusion of his right knee, and possible internal injuries. The automobile was a light machine.

The chauffeur of the automobile, George Long, was arrested and taken to the Tombs Court, but Magistrate Flammer decided that he was not to blame and discharged him.

CHINA FAVORS JAPANESE.

Cancels for Them Railway Concession Given to British.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Shanghai announcing that China has canceled the concession of a leading British firm for building the railroad from Swatow to Chao-Chou and has regranted the concession to a Japanese company.

This is taken as indicative of unexpected Japanese inroads upon British business and influence in China.

Cruise to the Caribbean.

The Hamburg-American twin-screw cruising steamship Prinzessin Victoria Luise left this port yesterday on the first of the three cruises to the islands of the Caribbean Sea. The cruise covers 1,421 miles. It will last eighteen days, and the points where stops will be made include the principal islands in the West Indies and Nassau, N. P. Among those who will make the trip are Robert G. Abercrombie, A. B. Comerford of Newport, Fred Lewisohn, Jesse Lewisohn, Walter F. Scheftel, Norman Whitney of Newport, and Jesse Wassermann.

To Investigate Railroad Rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—The joint resolution offered by Senator Eberhart in the State Senate yesterday calling for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate the alleged railroad rate discrimination passed both houses of the Legislature. A joint resolution, offered by Senator Wood, and commending the efforts of President Roosevelt and others to control by law the great transportation companies and other powerful moneyed interests, also passed both houses unanimously.

Gen. Woodford's Nephew Dies Suddenly.

AVON, Conn., Jan. 11.—Franklin E. Woodford, a nephew of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, is dead of heart disease, due to overexertion in pursuing a team of horses which had run away from him on a highway here. Mr. Woodford lived here, and was fifty-eight years of age.

Prohibit Elevated Road in Bronx Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Ellis to-night introduced a bill in the Assembly which would prohibit the erection of an elevated structure through Bronx Park. Mr. Ellis's bill is aimed at the plan of the proposed extension by the Rapid Transit Commission.

To Contest Goldfogle's Election.

Joseph Levenson, who ran for Congress last November in the Ninth District against Henry M. Goldfogle, announced

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Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties, and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

We can afford to lose all the profit on short length winter woolens---but we can't afford to make the suits up in any way but the usual Arnheim Tailoring. Suits $17. Trousers $4.50.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th Street.

PREPARED TO DEMAND M'MACKIN'S REMOVAL

Committee Asks Higgins Not to Rename Labor Commissioner.

READY TO PRESS CHARGES

Hoped That Governor Will Appoint Some One Else and Not Force Further Move.

The allegations of inefficiency and incompetence brought by the Child Labor Committee against Commissioner of Labor John McMackin in its crusade for the enforcement of the factory laws and the non-employment of children under the legal age are summed up in a sixty-page document which goes by mail this morning to Gov. Higgins. It was put together by a sub-committee consisting of Robert Hunter, Mornay Williams, and Dr. E. J. Lederle, who hope that it will so impress Gov. Higgins that he will decline to reappoint McMackin. If this fails it is the purpose of the committee to make a formal demand upon Gov. Higgins to remove McMackin. It is said in this connection that the committee is prepared to furnish a very forceful statement of the condition existing in the Labor Commissioner's office.

McMackin was appointed on March 6, 1901, by Gov. Odell to the office he now holds, which was a combining of the old offices of Factory Inspector, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Under the terms of the act making the combination the Commissioner is to hold office for four years at an annual salary of $3,500.

Robert Hunter, in discussing the newest move of the Child Labor Committee yesterday, said:

"Both the Child Labor Committee and the National Child Labor Committee are in this movement to bring about a betterment of conditions with relation to child labor, which we believe can only be by a change in the executive of the State Labor Department.

"We have nothing against Mr. McMackin personally, but believe the evils of the department have centred in him. He is responsible for the lack of system and the notable inefficiency of the Department of Inspection.

"We are convinced that many evils have grown up since he took office, and these evils we have endeavored to designate in the document which we are sending to Gov. Higgins. We do not believe that these evils can be eradicated while Mr. McMackin is in office.

"We are out against him, and we intend to get him. If we cannot show to Gov. Higgins's satisfaction in this manner that McMackin is totally unfit for the place, we shall then show such things as will warrant us in demanding the removal of the Commissioner. We have no desire to do this, if it can be avoided. Therefore, we are content to allow the presentment just finished to make the appeal for us. But if we are forced to go further, we shall do so.

"The Governor already has an outline of what the document contains. It was placed before him verbally last month, when he was Governor-elect."

Mr. Hunter said that the men behind the move against McMackin had no candidate to succeed him.

"Commissioner McMackin has been condemned by the Brooklyn labor organizations and also by the bodies in union as-

settlements have also condemned his administration, after having had abundant opportunity to witness its workings in Manhattan."

RUSSIAN QUAKERS COMING.

Banished for Refusing to Fight, They Seek California.

The vanguard of thousands of Molokanys, who have been called Russian Quakers, and who intend to settle near Los Angeles, Cal., left Ellis Island yesterday on their trip to their new home, where they hope to live in peace and quiet according to their ideals. The first delegation to arrive here numbered seventy-two and came on the Blucher on Tuesday. All had a considerable amount of money, so that by no stretch of the immigration law against them could they be reckoned as paupers, one of the families bringing along no less than $1,875, which they explained was merely for traveling expenses. Most of them speak several languages, although few know English.

A rather advanced lot of thinkers they seem to be, according to the idea given of them at the Barge Office. Primarily they do not believe in war, and Russia has been banishing them for the last ten years because they refuse to take up arms against their fellow-men for any cause. They do not drink or smoke, and in general make high morality a code of daily living. The immigration authorities had no reason for excluding them, and they went toward their new home.

A way had been paved for them by P. A. Deamens, once a Captain of the Russian Imperial Guards. Deamens is an ardent Molokany, who one day surprised his fellow-officers in Russia by throwing down his arms and declaring that he would never take them up again. That, of course, ended his career as soldier, and he came to this country to plan for his co-religionists. Deamens was present yesterday to meet the first arrivals.

According to him, the Molokanys were originally scattered throughout the Middle States of Russia, suffering, at, first, persecution from the Government because of refusing to serve in the army. Gradually their numbers grew, and ten years ago they began to be banished from Russia. Owing to their wealth and numbers, however, the Government did not dare to send them to Siberia, but instead banished them to the other side of the Caucasian Mountains, near Persia. Here they formed a colony and prospered. At present there are over 200,000 of the sect, and all, says Deamens, will ultimately come to America. In Los Angeles they will go into fruit culture and general farming.

Another party of these Russian Quakers will arrive next week and go at once to California, and Deamens says a detachment will reach this country every few days this year.

POVERTY REPORTS OVERDONE

Society Officials Say Conditions Don't Compare with 1893.

According to officers of the Charity Organization Society, the number of unemployed and destitute in the city this Winter is not so large as has been represented.

"We are taking care of about 10 or 15 per cent. more persons than we did at this season last year," said Secretary Devine, "and this increase is not due to the fact that there are more unemployed, but is because of a considerable increase this year in pneumonia and kindred diseases.

"Although we have no exact statistics, I think the number of unemployed this Winter has been greatly exaggerated. As far as we can ascertain, conditions are only sightly worse than last year, and not to be compared with the Winter of 1893."

C. S. Lowenstein, the assistant manager of the United Hebrew Charities, also said that the demands upon that organization

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

The Masquerader

Perhaps you do not care to read a novel just because everyone else is reading it.

If you miss reading "The Masquerader" you will fail to be one of the multitude—but that is unimportant.

What is more, you will leave out of your life some of the most entertaining, exciting and profitable hours that any fiction has been able to furnish.

"The Masquerader" isn't a mere fad.

It is a success because it is a novel of tremendous force.

It is as much a book for men as for women, and that is one secret of its sales.

The hero of it is a man, not a matinee-idol.

Strong and virile, he loves as a real man should love.

The woman is no puppet, but winning, passionate and convincingly alive.

Together they fight for their happiness, in a way to set your pulses throbbing, against the strangest odds ever yet met with in fact or fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

On JANUARY 14th we publish the first big novel of 1905, "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon, Jr., with characteristic pictures by Keller. A story of the Ku Klux Klan. $1.50.

Also, the first number of a beautiful periodical, "The Garden Magazine." 10 cents. $1 a year.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

DISTINGUISHED RIVALS.

The President and Mr. BRYAN appear to be playing a game. Mr. BRYAN made the first move when in 1900 he put into his Kansas City platform this demand for Federal control of corporations:

> Existing laws against Trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the State of their origin that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce, the mails, and all modes of inter-State communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of Trusts.

President ROOSEVELT replied to this by recommending in his last annual message Federal regulation of the freight rates of railroads, and by sanctioning or permitting the promulgation of Commissioner GARFIELD'S plan to take from the States and confer upon the Federal Government the right of control over all corporations, whether engaged in transportation or production, the business of which is in any way related to inter-State commerce.

The taking of this extreme position put Mr. BRYAN in obvious peril of losing the game. The President was clearly ahead, and so far ahead, so near to the end of that road, that there seemed to be no passing him. Mr. BRYAN finds a way. With infinite tact he praises Mr. ROOSEVELT'S play and bespeaks Democratic support for his centralizing policy. "Democrats ought heartily to support him in the position he is taking," said Mr. BRYAN at the Jackson Club dinner in Lafayette, Ind. Then he made his answering move:

> While I am anxious that the virtue of Government supervision and regulation shall be fully tried, I find myself inclining to the belief that public ownership is the only permanent cure for the evils which have grown out of the management of the great arteries of trade by a few individuals. I believe that the Federal ownership of trunk lines and the State ownership of the network of local railroads will furnish a solution of the problem.

It seems to us that that move blocks the game. What more can the President do? Beyond, the position now taken by Mr. BRYAN there lies only the, as yet, but slightly trodden field of confiscation, communism, anarchy. There, certainly, the President will not go. He and Mr. BRYAN have been engaged in a friendly but somewhat sensational rivalry in the advocacy of doctrines relating to the fettering of corporations and the annulment of the power of the States in favor of the central Federal Government. The President's recommendations are so extreme and disquieting that they have produced a feeling of uneasiness among large business interests and have rather visibly chilled public confidence. Mr. BRYAN, in his position of less responsibility, may espouse any policy he pleases without causing either surprise or uneasiness. The public is used to his Populism, and is altogether convinced that he will never have a chance to put his views in practice. It is different with President ROOSEVELT. He has very great power indeed. If he can win over Congress to his views—and Washington dispatches report him as determined to make a great fight for rate regulation—the centralizing policy he advocates will be in force, his system of Federal control will be upon us.

The Socialists are highly satisfied with both of these rivals in radicalism. They do not see so very much difference between them, even now. The assumption of the power to regulate charges carries with it a degree of control over the fortunes and destinies of a corporation which is, in effect, only just short of actual ownership. The President may not be able again to get ahead of Mr. BRYAN. A short step would put the rivals side by side.

COERCION VERSUS CONCILIATION.

Under the title "Shall the Fourteenth Amendment Be Enforced?" Mr. EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY of Alabama has a most thoughtful and interesting article in The North American Review, the general purpose of which is to show that more can be done toward securing justice for all races in the South without the enforcement of the penalties imposed by the amendment.

We do not ourselves think that an attempt to apply the amendment will [illegible]. We are sure that if it were [illegible] would have very little good effect and might have an effect for trouble that would be very serious. We are persuaded that the hope of the South, of the whites as well as the negroes, lies in the growth of intelligence, civic pride, and virtue, and of the sense of the intimate connection between right government and material prosperity. We believe that slowly, but very surely, these elements in advancement in the South are extending. Mr. MURPHY'S article shows confidence in the same direction. He appeals strongly to the higher sentiment of his own section, as well as to the enlightened sympathy of the North, in behalf of constructive reform rather than mere restriction. He writes:

> Compromise with injustice means the compromise of our own welfare. Wrong done in the name of our institutions is a wrong to our institutions rather than to its victims. The white voter who under our own laws remains unqualified should be excluded in his own interest and in the interest of the State. The qualified negro—qualified by our own tests and under our own laws—should be fairly registered without evasion or postponement. Suffrage purification is no merely negative process. Ballot reform is not a reform by elimination only. It is reform by addition, also—reform by the addition of the worthy as well as by the elimination of the unworthy. I profoundly disbelieve in any social admixture or amalgamation of the races, but I confess that, in a certain high civic sense, I am glad that I can hold in honor the negro man who, after only forty years of freedom, is able fairly to stand upon his feet before the white man's law and take the white man's test. The registration of such a man is a security rather than a peril to every sound and legitimate interest of the State. That the South recognizes his presence and accepts the credentials which he offers is evident from the fact that tens of thousands of such men have been accepted as registered voters under our amended Constitutions. To increase their numbers, to knit their loyalty to our institutions, to confirm their liberties, to enlarge the opportunities of the worthy, the industrious, the peaceable among them; to restore between these and our white population the confidences of the past—this may well rank among the honorable and serious interests of Church and school and press, of all our adequate leadership.

THE "MORAL" ISSUE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is nothing if not a moralist. Nothing seems really to interest and arouse him if it does not present itself from the moral point of view. His appetite for moral excitement may not be discriminating, but it is strong and eager. It makes a preacher of him on occasions and under circumstances of the most diverse nature. In the ordinary course of affairs his supply of material would run out, and he would be driven to repetition—as, indeed, he sometimes is—were it not for the fortunate faculty he has for finding a moral side to what he wishes to press for the moment and ignoring the moral aspects of any subject that does not arouse his interest or suit his plans.

It will be remembered that in his elaborate letter of acceptance he illustrated this peculiar aptitude by describing the tariff issue as one not involving any moral principle, as involving nothing more important than expediency, and he indirectly rather scolded the theorists who were inclined to make such a fuss about a subject so clearly materialistic in its nature. According to the Washington dispatches relating to his recent conference with some of the Republican members of Congress he repeated this curious view as to the tariff, while he insisted that the question of regulating freight rates on railroads did bring up a great moral principle. Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but it is a curious and impressive one, that at the present moment tariff revision is not a winning proposition in the Republican Party, while freight rates are a matter that does not touch the party interests save very indirectly. We do not wish to deny the sincerity of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S enthusiasm for the right in regard to freight rates, but we are at a loss to understand his entire failure to see that the tariff is immoral in very much the same way and in a much greater degree than discrimination in railroad charges.

When steel rails for our roads are made to cost some 25 per cent. more to our railways than they can be, and are, sold at with profit to foreign rivals, the immediate effect on the price of commodities and on the standard of living in our country is exactly the same as the effect of a higher charge for transportation. There is a tax for private profit in each case, and there is a burden in each case imposed on consumers of which the Government gets no benefit whatever. But the tax extorted by the tariff on rails affects every interest in the land, and the profit goes into the pockets of one of the most conspicuous combinations against which Mr. ROOSEVELT is so constantly and strenuously declaiming. This is but a single instance. The unfair and odious advantage bestowed on the Beef Trust, which increases the cost of food to the entire Nation, is another. The like advantage given to the Paper Trust by the tax on the material of its product and on the product itself, is given at the expense of all readers, from those who read the President's books to those of the country newspapers, a class for whom he has very properly professed the greatest solicitude. The taxes on lumber, with that on wood pulp, not only increase the cost of living and of what may be called the mental necessaries of life in this country, but they offer a very high premium for the destruction of forests, the creation of droughts, the impairment of fertility, for everything which Mr. ROOSEVELT wishes to spend vast sums of the public money to prevent.

Discrimination in freight rates is an evil, a wrong, and a nuisance. Morally it is objectionable. Compared to the immorality of the protective tariff that of the railways is insignificant. But the discussion of it is less inconvenient.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LIBRARIES.

Mr. HORACE WHITE has presented some statistics of the public library benefactions of ANDREW CARNEGIE. No less than 1,290 libraries, costing in the aggregate $39,325,240, have thus far been bestowed by Mr. CARNEGIE in this country and abroad.

The majority of these, making 779, are distributed throughout the States and Territories of the United States, with the four exceptions of Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. Those having access to the libraries constitute 18.7 per cent., or nearly one in five, of the population of the Union. Some States, notably New York with 55.7 per cent., Colorado with 41.3 per cent., California with 39.7 per cent., Washington with 36.5 per cent., Pennsylvania with 33.4 per cent., and the District of Columbia with the high percentage of 78.4, show a much closer distribution. Porto Rico and the West Indies, Canada, Scotland, England, and Ireland, New Zealand and Tasmania, make up the final total distribution of 1,290 libraries, it thus appearing that Mr. CARNEGIE has spread his safeguards of democracy over a considerable round of the globe. The average percentage of population served for these countries, 18.7 per cent., remains constant with that of the United States; though the 102 libraries bestowed upon his native Scotland enable 43.3 per cent. of the Scottish people to read Mr. CARNEGIE'S books.

By combining the mean percentage of present populations in all the beneficiary countries, it becomes apparent that the man who turned from into gold has, up to this time, changed gold into intellectual provender for the brains of 12,841,000 of his fellow-mortals.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Light on the Club Problem.

To an observer who views women's clubs from a considerable distance as well as from the outside—who knows nothing about them, that is, except what he sees in the papers and hears from better informed friends—there comes the impression that there was a whole lot of high-quality truth in a statement made by Mrs. MARGARET HOLMES BATES at Tuesday's meeting of the Society for Political Culture. Speaking as a clubwoman to clubwomen, she said as reported, that "we don't as a rule get the younger women who are doing things," and then she added: "It is like the men's and women's press clubs, to which the real writers have not time to belong, and the members are those who play at writing." This is not an exact description of the press clubs, especially when they are young and prosperous, but it is a fact, demonstrated by frequent and lamentable experience, that only a few real, and really active, newspaper workers have much use for, or interest in, the organization so hopefully formed for their especial benefit, and a large majority have none at all. The usual history of a press club is that of an enthusiastic beginning, with a few months when the name is deserved, and then a lingering existence while the club is kept alive by the admission and under the control of members only slightly within, if not wholly beyond, the border lines of the profession—members to whom the club is an end, not always the most admirable, instead of the means it was intended to be, though it is very often for them a means widely different from that designed. Something similar, if common report can be trusted, goes on in the distinctively women's clubs—not all of them, of course, but in a good many. The names that appear constantly in the reports of their meetings are not those of "the younger women who are doing things," or of the older women, either; they are the names of women distinguished merely as eminent in—the clubs. This distinction is as desirable as some, but not as desirable as others that could be mentioned, including the distinctions of the women, young and old, who are "doing things" along a straight line instead of in a circle. Of all the women's clubs, those seem the most futile of which the members meet to read each other extracts from the encyclopedias and other reference books of easist access, or to encourage each other to the perusal of literary masterpieces—and the novel of the week. The delusion that "culture" can thus be obtained would be ludicrous if it were not pathetic. However, men's clubs are not quite all perfect yet, and those of the women have time for improvement.

Removing a False Impression!

As a letter avowedly intended to remove the impression that its author had spoken disparagingly of Mr. CARNEGIE and his benefactions, that from Mr. JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY, printed by us yesterday, can hardly be called a brilliant success. For in that communication, certainly, he emphasized rather than destroyed such disparagement as his original comparison conveyed to the impartial hearer. To declare appreciation for "munificent liberality" and to admit the possession of pure motives and sincere love for humanity are all very well, but the effect is not great when the declaration and the admission are thus followed up: "The distinction I sought to draw between Mayor JONES and Mr. CARNEGIE was that while the former saw the injustice and openly advocated the abolition of privileges which cause some men to become rich at the impoverishment of others, the latter has so far seemed content to let such enrichment go on, trusting to the liberality of the individuals so enriched to make such tardy and imperfect restitution as is possible after the overworked and underpaid producers of their wealth have ceased to need it or anything else on earth." There is no smoothing that out by a hasty addition that Mr. CARNEGIE'S contentment with conditions he found favorable is not peculiar to himself. It is too obvious where Mr. CROSBY'S preference goes, and expressed preference is disparagement. To call a man "well-intentioned" is in most cases to fill him with justifiable rage, for the clear intimation is that he lacks other and much more important merits, and at the best deserves only pardon for what he does. Nobody likes that.

Silence in the Subway.

Accidents in the Subway have not been many or serious, but they have shown already and very clearly that the employes have been vehemently instructed to make the acquirement of information by or for the public in regard to untoward happenings a matter of even greater difficulty than in case of other corporations engaged in similar work. They are all close mouthed enough, but the Subway people are absolutely dumb except for the utterance of their habitual phrases of exhortation to liveliness of step and their announcements of locality. If anything goes wrong they profess absolute ignorance of the cause to those who see the going, and to all others they deny that there has been any trouble. The motives for inculcating this policy of determined silence are comprehensible, and their basis is reasonable, but even a good policy can be carried too far, and everything relating to the Subway excites a public interest that is legitimate as well as keen.

Cuba and Its Presidents.

A dispatch from Havana announces that MAXIMO GOMEZ has refused to permit himself to be "mentioned" as a candidate for the Cuban Presidency. The wording of the dispatch is peculiar, for one can hardly believe that the old General has anything like the authority it implies, but presumably what he did was to tell his friends that he does not aspire to the office. This self-abnegation may be due to a shrewd suspicion that he could not get it if he tried, or it may be founded on a high and patriotic appreciation of the fact that though he did so much for Cuba and should command any favor within the gift of the people, his training has not been such as to make probable the success of an administration with himself at its head, while his close affiliation with one of the insular parties and his antagonism to others would make failure, in the existing circumstances, almost certain. To outsiders it is almost amazing that there should be thought in Cuba of anything except electing President PALMA for another term. He has offered no proofs of greatness or brilliancy, but he has done extremely well in an extremely difficult position, and higher commendation of his talents and his virtues could hardly be asked than is to be found in the fact that so little has been heard about Cuba since he took office. That means that the island has had what it most needed—the firm maintenance of law and order. Its historic years were many enough to last it for a long time, and for some time to come the annals of Cuba, if fortunate, will be easily and briefly written. The ex-school teacher promises better than the soldier, whose fame was well earned by desperate conflict.

Segregation of Vice Demanded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Numberless complaints about the evils of the Raines law hotels and every kind of vice are to be found in the daily issues of New York papers. Can vice, gambling, &c., be successfully prohibited in a city of 4,000,000 inhabitants? They prevail in Paris; London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, &c., and by no means in a less degree than here. But what makes all those cities comparatively safer for a stranger who visits them than New York is the fact that those resorts appear principally only in one part of the city, so it is easy for a girl to keep away from a district of bad reputation if she chooses to, it is easy for the lamb, who comes to town for reasons other than gambling, &c., to prevent getting mixed up with unwanted friends if he chooses to.

Why can we not have them only in one part of the city? In Germany and France "illegal" resorts are "legal"; the State knows of every one of the resorts, and keeps them under control; the police that have charge of them have no temptation whatever to allow lawless conditions. Here gambling houses and illegal resorts get their licenses from members of the force; graft in the Police Department and intolerable conditions which cannot be done away with without the disinterested help of an efficient force are the necessary consequences. Why can we not have a law to put all those resorts under control of the State, exclude them from their uptown quarter, and, last but not least, thus eliminate the most important resource for graft in the Police Department?

A READER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1905.

A Reformer's Plaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed by an article in your valuable paper the other day that there has been introduced in Kansas a bill to do away with the tipping of waiters. This I would consider a wise move.

I wish some one of the managers of the large public ballrooms in this city would explain why they have "grafters" stationed at the windows of the wardrobes to wear out the patrons' clothes with whiskbrooms. These "grafters" do not mind how gruffly they treat you if you do not hand them a coin. They are positively a public nuisance. If they did any good at all one would probably not mind "paying" them. Would not the managers be doing a public good if they should do away with these men and hang a couple of whiskbrooms on chains fastened to the walls (if they were afraid they would be taken) so that patrons might do their own brushing off, if they found it necessary? The people who frequent these respectable ballrooms are of a class that would not object to using their own muscles.

A REFORMER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1905.

Bad Manners in Naturalization Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I went with a friend to the Supreme Court to certify his rights for citizenship. At the desk were two men. One was stout, seemingly good-natured, cracking wild jokes and good-humoredly swearing in applicants for first papers. The other was a slim fellow, with eyeglasses, a scowl on his face, his little eyes peeping out above his glasses. We were directed to go to this gentleman, so called. When he looked at us he seemed to measure the amount of whisky and beer we might be able to gulp down, and, unfortunately for us poor fellows, he found it much below par.

With a gruff, husky, and angry voice he called on us to approach and addressed us in vile, impudent language. I was amazed at his impudence and audacity, and, shame-faced, I looked up to my countryman, who was the first time in a court of justice in the United States.

I believe it is time to clear our courts from such nuisances, as they degrade our institutions.

R.

New York, Jan. 8, 1905.

Saving the Forests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all this talk about "saving the forests" and the denuding of timber lands I see no suggestion with regard to making good the ravages that avaricious man makes among the trees. In Germany, wherever forest culture is considered of importance, (and where is it not except in America?) for every tree which is laid low by the woodman's axe two must be planted in its place. Should this procedure become a law in America it would help us, though it takes a long time for a tree to grow. If we had in this country foresters or licensed "inspectors" of forests, it would help matters.

M. B. C.

New York, Jan. 9, 1905.

Method in It.

From The Chicago News.

"Say, Smythe, are you crazy?"

"In what way?"

"Why, allowing your office boy to whistle and smoke cigarettes during your absence."

"Oh, I tell him to do it. Keeps bill collectors from waiting until I return."

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Additional Comments by Contemporaries Upon This Journal's Removal.

From Harper's Weekly.

We congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its successful removal from Park Row to "the city's tallest structure from base to top," on the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway. THE TIMES made a flight of three miles and a half in the earliest hours of 1905, and is now settled in an interesting edifice where its editorial brains can work at an altitude of at least fifteen stories above its presses. THE TIMES gives its readers one of the biggest cent's worth of journalistic merchandise that is anywhere offered to the public. It seems to thrive on munificence. That it does thrive is not less creditable to its management than to the discernment of a public which recognizes a very good thing at a very small price.

From The Zanesville (Ohio) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the best newspapers of the country, has moved into its new building, on upper Broadway, and the City Government has helped to add distinction to the achievement by naming the location Times Square.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

In common with other newspapers, we wish prosperity to THE NEW YORK TIMES in its new location.

From The Electrical Review (New York.)

The Times Building is undoubtedly the most completely equipped office building in the world. It is in every sense a modern newspaper office, and is entirely worthy of the great paper of which it is the home.

From The Denison (Texas) Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is now quartered in its new home, which is said to be one of the architectural triumphs of the world. Every newspaper man in the country who loves his profession will rejoice in the success of THE TIMES, for it stands for clean journalism and has always held aloof from any tendency to yellowness. It is one of the great newspapers of this country.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

The home of THE TIMES is a beautiful model, but it is also built for business, and The State hopes there will be no disappointment on that score; that the sound principles and safe policies of Democracy may always find there a powerful champion; that conservatism, breadth, and truth may be the distinguishing features.

From The Brooklyn Free Press.

The new home of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a triumph of modern architecture; the imposing building is the tallest skyscraper in New York City, reckoning from foundation to roof. This makes it 9 feet higher than the giant Park Row Building. No other structure in town has such a deep pediment. THE NEW YORK TIMES has published a souvenir number, which is wholly devoted to the new home, a proof of the enormous progress of modern newspapers as well as of the achievements of present-day structural architects.

Quiet After-Dinner Speeches.

From London Truth.

Carl Hentschel calls my attention to an experiment tried the other day at the annual dinner of the Bartholomew Club, and I think I cannot do better than commend it to the attention of all gentlemen who get up public dinners. On this occasion all the speeches were "taken as read"—that is to say, they were printed in a little book, which was distributed to the guests. This is nothing less than "epoch-making." If the idea is generally adopted, as I sincerely hope it may be, a public dinner may cease to be a terror to the people who have to make the speeches and to the people who have to listen to them. It also seems likely to tend to the elevation of the after-dinner oratory. At any rate, the Bartholomew Club speeches, so far as I have studied them, reach a much higher standard than one is accustomed to on these occasions. This bears out what I said the other day as to the difference between spoken orations and those which are carefully written out and prepared for publication in book form.

Americans in Berlin University.

From The London Chronicle.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The Year Book of the German universities, just published, makes it clear that Berlin University is the most numerously attended seat of learning in the world. It contains 7,774 matriculated and 1,330 non-matriculated students. The philosophical Faculty, embracing philology and natural sciences, numbers 3,572 students; medicine, 1,111; law, 2,756, and theology, despite the eminence of its professions, only 335.

All the States of Germany and every country in Europe, from Norway to Sicily, from Ireland to Russia, are represented in its classrooms. America sends 123 students, Africa 8, Australia 3, and Asia 37.

American and English Speech.

From The London Chronicle.

A French writer is much concerned about the influence of the English speech. There was a time, he says, when Americans, especially statesmen, expressed themselves in the stately diction of the old country. But now they write in this mercantile fashion: "Dear Sir, your communication to hand. I delayed answering same." "What a vision," exclaims the French critic, "of the Golden Calf! No Englishman would write like that. But he may come to it some day!" Considering that mercantile Englishmen have been writing like that for many years there is not much reason for alarm. Our French friend evidently thinks that the correspondence of the City of London is written in the language of Addison or Macaulay.

Roughing It.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Ferdy—Yaas, we've been roughing it in the woods.

Maude—And what do you do when you rought it?

Ferdy—Oh, you have to roll your own cigarettes and drink your whis', without apollinaris watah, and go without everything, don't ye know.

Meant No Offense.

From The Chicago News.

Mistress—James, how dare you call the new minister "a lift?"

Butler—Well, I am Hinglish, mum.

Mistress—What has that to do with it?

Butler—He said he was "an elevator of man," mum.

New Year Reverberations.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

In a poem to the New Year a Western singer tells us that he "hears the thunder of the ages." Well, these New Year bill collectors do knock pretty loud!

THE MOONBEAM.

The moonbeam on the water dances—
Somehow—I cannot think.
Oh, brother, why these doorward glances?
Well, yes, let's have a drink!

The moonbeam on the water glances.
Did I write that before?
Fudge! Never mind. My Fancy dances.
Eh, what? Well—just one more.

The moonbeam—say, thiss tpewRitre
Is running aal to seed.
It drives me not; to what I want,
But whart i thInk I need |

the moombame % as I said befOr&
Is knockinging on the $ door 2 3
O wil you love me when im bald
And Willie why did : 1 you do it,.?

no more. No more? i say no more zzz
The moog is gigling at ThE door
Oak dOor—moon—blink
O willie we have mixed you
Feed th ot zzzz

—STEPHEN CHALMERS.

HAVEMEYER ON PUBLICITY.

Tells Sugar Stockholders About Misleading Corporation Reports.

In line with his policy of former years, which has been strongly opposed to making public information about the corporation, President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company, at its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday, quoted from and commended Commissioner Garfield's statement in his annual report that facts in the possession of the Department of Commerce and Labor which would injure private rights if published would not be given out by the Government. Continuing Mr. Havemeyer said:

"We recognize that the persons interested in our company are its stockholders and its creditors. There is certain general information necessary, for example, in making up public details of the census reports in which the public at large is interested. Information of this kind has relation to the general industries of the country. When it does not pass the line which is recognized by Commissioner Garfield's report, manufacturers, whether corporations or individuals, may without detriment furnish the details.

"Our company from the beginning has stood upon the position that information in respect of private matters if made public could be used by competitors against the company, and that no law does or should call for this. I submit to the stockholders with all deference that recent experience shows that nothing is so harmful to investors as reports which have the appearance of fullness, but which, for all practical purposes, are essentially misleading."

John E. Parsons was re-elected a director. George H. Frazier of Philadelphia was elected a member of the Board to succeed Lowell M. Palmer. It was officially announced that Mr. Palmer had declined a re-election. Mr. Frazier is a member of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. He was formerly in the sugar business.

$10,000 GOLD DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanan Entertain in Duke of Alva Style.

"A gold dinner," which was declared to be the finest since one given by the Duke of Alva in Paris in the seventeenth century, and which is said to have cost $10,000, was given by Mrs. John H. Hanan at the St. Regis Hotel last night. There were about sixty guests. The dinner was given as a sort of housewarming, her husband, the shoe manufacturer, having erected a new residence on East Fifty-eighth Street.

The service was entirely of gold. It is said to be the most expensive service in this country. The table at which the dinner was served was arranged in a horseshoe shape. It was given in the marble suite, the most expensive in the hotel. The interior of the horseshoe was entirely banked with flowers, the waiters serving all the dishes from the inside of the curve so as not to disturb the diners.

Some of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hanan were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Partridge Hanan, Mr. McKim Minton, Mr. and Mrs. James Dalton Hanan, Miss Morgan M. Montgomery, Mr. Peters, M. McAllister Smith, Mrs. Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Burton Sommerville, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. Wilcoxson, Edward Marsh, Andrew Freedman, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. King.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY DEAL.

City to Pay $540,000 for St. George Terminal.

An agreement has practically been reached between the city officials and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, together with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by which the city will acquire the St. George Ferry terminal property, and will arrange for the running of the ferry service until the city boats are ready without being obliged to resort to condemnation proceedings. Such a statement was made by Controller Grout yesterday at the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. A full report will be made next week.

Under the terms of the agreement the city will pay the companies interested the sum of $500,000 for the terminal and $40,000 for a strip of adjoining land. The present ferry company will run the service until the city is ready to begin operations. While the ferry company is doing business it will pay the city a rental for the use of the property.

SAY IT HITS AT MILES.

House Democrats Angered by Measure Affecting Retired Army Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 106 to 71, passed an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill prohibiting any retired officer of high rank who enters the service of a State from receiving the active pay of his grade. The Democrats protested and declared that the amendment was aimed at Gen. Miles, who has become a member of the staff of Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Republicans here do not admit that there is any truth in Mr. Thayer's prediction, but they do not think the amendment a wise one, or one likely to be popular in their State.

Depew Greeted in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Depew entered the Senate Chamber to-day for the first time since his re-election was made sure. He came in the main door about the close of the morning hour, and had hardly gone two paces before his hand was grasped by Senator Alger, and after him by Senator Burrows, Senator Hale, Senator Warren, and then by a score or more of his colleagues.

When the New York Senator finally got around to the seat in the front row where his colleague, Senator Platt, sat awaiting his approach, the two smilingly shook hands and had a chat.

"Maddening Potted Phrases."

From The London Chronicle.

We have protested against the "faultless evening dress" of the hurried descriptive writer, since evening dress is the only male attire that excludes the possibility of error. But a long list could be made of the phrases—tinned and stale—which all writers use who write like enterprising and hurried builders, building with ready-made doors and window panes. For example, one never reads an account of a railway accident from the lips of the "badly shaken" passenger without finding that "all went well until"—the thing happened. But perhaps the most maddening of these potted phrases is "the rash act." You will read how Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown sat down and wrote several long letters to his relatives. How he had with great care arranged his affairs. How with the utmost deliberation he purchased poison, a revolver, a new razor, and a ball of twine. How he sent his family away for a holiday, went to his room, and conscientiously poisoned, strangled, sliced, and shot himself. "No reason," runs the inevitable comment, "is assigned for the rash act"—which was as deliberate as the movement of the Rhone glacier.

Dreaded the New Affliction.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"I hear," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that there is some talk of having calisthenics in our Sunday school."

"My goodness!" exclaimed her hostess, "I hope it ain't true. Our children caught the chicken pox there, and it seems to me that's enough, at least for one Winter."

LIGHTING OFFICIALS DERIDE CONTROLLER

Mr. Grout Thinks They will Testify Just the Same.

SAYS INQUIRY IS ILLEGAL.

Counsel for Lighting Companies Declares It Like a "Fishing Expedition" Before Trial of Action.

"To prison for life with all recalcitrants!" declared Controller Grout fiercely to his interviewers yesterday by way of warning the officials of lighting companies as to what is in store for them unless they answer such questions as may be put to them by Mr. Grout's attorneys in his gas investigation.

"The Court order granted by Justice Marean is very plain and very strong," he had said. "Every company official who has declined to answer our questions will have to purge himself before Friday or else show cause why he should not either answer or be committed until he does so."

"But that might mean imprisonment for life, Mr. Controller," suggested a reporter, and it was then that Mr. Grout came out with his ultimatum to recalcitrants. He added, however:

"But I don't think any of them will stay in prison that long.

"Cases are on record, however," he continued, "where contumacious witnesses have remained in prison for years rather than testify. If I can have the Supreme Court commit any of the lighting company witnesses for failure to answer they will stay committed until they do answer, but I hardly think any of them would want to remain for life. When they find they must answer the questions they will do so without any trouble, and I cannot see what the companies expect to accomplish by raising all these obstacles."

When the "prison for life" theory was put up to the lighting officials yesterday they laughed. It was pointed out that the Controller had forgotten the right of defendants to appeal, and that the Marean order, which is returnable Friday afternoon, merely requires Joseph Williams, assistant secretary of the New York Edison Company, either to answer the questions put to him by the Controller or else to show cause why he should not be punished.

J. A. Garver, attorney for the lighting companies, yesterday declared that the companies could show plenty of cause why these questions should not be answered and why no witness should be punished for failure to answer them. Mr. Garver declared that the Controller had usurped the rights of both the Legislature and the courts in his inquisition, and that the courts could not sustain him. It also was made plain that should the Supreme Court uphold the Controller appeals would be taken to the Court of Appeals, in which case the fact that the Controller's term expires with the present year would have an important bearing.

"The whole inquisition attempted by the Controller is against the Constitution and the statutes," declared Mr. Garver. "It is like a fishing expedition on the part of the Controller, who is seeking information as to our case before the trial of the action. An investigation into these affairs such as the Controller is trying to put through should be conducted privately if at all, and for the personal information of the Controller only. He should treat it as confidential, and should not try to have it brought out at a public hearing, as it involves an exhaustive examination into the private business and affairs of the companies."

This afternoon the Controller will hold another hearing in his inquiry, at which time he will examine experts on lighting from Baltimore, Boston and Chicago.

TAXING SAVINGS BANKS.

Agreeing with Mr. Rhoades, William C. Sturges Condemns Law.

Commenting yesterday on the article on Savings Banks by John Harsen Rhoades in THE NEW YORK TIMES Annual Financial Review, William C. Sturges, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings and the Dean of the Presidents of such institutions in this city, said:

"Mr. Rhoades's views are generally concurred in by all of us. He has put forward the status and interests of the savings banks very fully and clearly, and I am pleased with the article. I don't see how it could be substantially improved upon and have hardly a suggestion to make on the subject.

"I think that there has been in some newspapers much careless comment and misinformation in regard to savings banks with the result that there has been a rush to deposit in them by persons who should not have their funds there. Too many accounts have been driven into these banks that have no place in them. They are those of persons who ought to invest elsewhere, people not of the thrifty class, but those who have taken their money out of trust companies to get a return of 4 per cent. And all this in expectation that this interest is assured and that the Legislature will repeal the Surplus Tax act. This may come to pass, for Gov. Higgins is of the opinion that the tax should never have become law. I consider it an outrage.

"But supposing that the Legislature fails to repeal and the banks that have set the rate at 4 per cent. cut it to 3½ per cent., then there would be a howl."

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY REPORT.

Statistics Prepared Covering Its Work for Thirty Years.

Statistics covering the labors of thirty years were read at the thirtieth annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children held on Tuesday at its building, 297 Fourth Avenue. Harmon Hendricks, the oldest Vice President and one of the four surviving incorporators, presided. Among those present were Elbridge T. Gerry, Darius O. Mills, John G. Agar, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, and E. H. Harriman.

The report submitted showed that since the organization of the society 177,631 complaints, involving the custody of 442,171 children have been received and looked into. Cases prosecuted numbered 73,841 and 65,594 convictions were secured. Children rescued and cared for numbered 117,067.

In 1904 10,863 complaints were received and investigated, 8,372 prosecutions resulted, and 6,598 children were rescued and placed in positions whereby they would be properly cared for, clothed, and educated. The reception rooms of the organization sheltered 7,301 children during the year, food and clothing being supplied them.

At the expiration of its thirty years' work the society is entirely free from debt, except for the mortgage on the building, which was originally $150,000 and has been reduced to $58,000. Legacies are applied to the mortgage and may be applied to current expenses.

THOUSANDS PAY TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM H. BALDWIN

Long Island Road Wheels Stop as Memorial Service Begins.

LIFE CALLED A VICTORY

Throng of Friends Hears Eulogies of Railroad President at Church of the Messiah.

The Church of the Messiah was filled yesterday afternoon with one of the most representative bodies of men ever brought together in this city at the memorial service to the memory of William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company and philanthropist.

It was 4 o'clock when a string orchestra intoned "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Dr. Felix Adler, and Booker T. Washington walked to their places on the platform. At that moment every wheel upon the Long Island Railroad system, every stroke of the hammer in the shops and wheels of the ferryboats in midstream or at their docks stopped and remained still for two minutes out of respect to the dead President. Meanwhile the hat of every employe was off. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the shops had closed at noon, that delegations from the railroad might attend the services.

When the services began the church was crowded in every part, and many hundreds stood through the services. Men in every walk of life were there—lawyers, merchants, capitalists, laborers; and many negroes, whose stanch friend Mr. Baldwin had been. There were present the full Board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad, delegations of Trustees from the John F. Slater Fund, the General Education Board, Hampton Institute Board, Metropolitan Security Company, American Surety Company, Armstrong Association, Corn Exchange Bank, East Side Civic Club, Colored Young Men's Christian Association, Colored Republican Club of New York, Negro Business League, Atlantic Avenue Engineer Corps, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Occupying front pews were Mrs. Baldwin and her children and the five brothers and three sisters of the deceased. The ushers were H. M. Atkinson of Atlanta, Paul Bowles of Springfield, Mass.; Kane S. Greene of Philadelphia, Henry M. Williams of Boston, and James H. Hamilton, Eliot Norton, Walter H. Page, Oswald Garrison Villard, and William F. Potter of New York, the latter being Vice President of the Long Island Road and Mr. Baldwin's probable successor in the Presidency.

HIS FRIENDS' EULOGIES.

The eulogies were all made by men who had known Mr. Baldwin intimately and with whom he had in various ways been closely associated. The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, son of the President of Harvard University and a schoolmate of Mr. Baldwin, was to have spoken of his old friend from the viewpoint of intimate personal association with him, but Dr. Savage announced that Dr. Eliot was ill. Dr. Savage spoke in Dr. Eliot's place.

Dr. Felix Adler said that he had been chosen to speak of Mr. Baldwin's relations to the larger civic and social movements. It was impossible, he said, to single out isolated instances for special consideration, especially in the life of a man like Mr. Baldwin, the virtue of whose private life was so conspicuous in his public conduct. Just as the wheels of a great railway system were stopping at that instant, Dr. Adler said, so it was fitting that a great audience like that he was addressing should pause for a while to consider the life and the sterling virtues of so great and good a man as Mr. Baldwin, and while accepting piously and philosophically the inevitable, lift up their hearts in thought of what he had been to them.

Wherever the friends of Mr. Baldwin met in the weeks past, Dr. Adler said, and the subject of the incurable malady of the dead railroad President came up, it was quickly dropped, for his friends could not bear the thought that he was soon to be taken from them.

"He seemed to me," said Dr. Adler, "to be a man typical of the best influences of modern democracy on manhood. He was a typical American, because he rose through his own effort from the lower ranks to high places through his Odyssean resource and energy.

THE GLORY HE LIKED.

"I remember saying to him some time ago what a glorious city this would be to live in when all the improvements going forward had been completed—glorious in its inner and spiritual life as well as in its physical, and his reply was how much more glorious it was to think of things that were to be accomplished and to have been one of the factors in making it better for others, to be in and a part of the life and heart of the change.

"William H. Baldwin's democratic attitude also proclaimed him the typical American. His was one of the safest and strongest voices in the present debate between labor and capital. His heart was full of sympathy for the struggling multitude. To him there was no line between classes and masses. He was a believer in organized labor. 'As an employer,' he once said, 'I need an organization among my employes, because they best know their own needs, and their knowledge is one of the safeguards upon which I must depend to keep me from error'; but he allowed no encroachment by his employes upon the rights of their fellow-workers. His life was typical of the manhood that seeks not first for personal success and retires to a life of philanthropy near its close, but he combined constant devotion to public causes with his striving for personal success.

"Inflexible as he was in principle, and in his devotion to all things pure and good, he did not set himself up as above his fellows, but his manner showed the beautiful flower of the finest moral sense. I have heard him say that while he might see light in one direction there were others who might see light in another direction that he could not see. He never assumed to judge between man and man, or between man and woman, either.

BOY AND MAN BLENDED.

"His life was the blending of opposites, the sanguineness of optimism, his perennial youth, his manner like that of a boy combined with the fullness and ripeness of thought of the mature man.

"Last week I spoke of Baldwin to some school children, and they listened in rapt attention to his deeds. I wish that he might be spoken of in all the schools; that his life might be held up as a shining example to the youth, and that they might know that worth does not exist only in the dusty tomes of the past, but that it is here with us to-day. I wish that his features might be commemorated in council chamber or in a civic hall of fame, and I am glad to know that a memorial to him has been contemplated. But the finest and most intimate memorial is the effect he produced in those associated with him. His picture is enshrined in the hearts of his friends forever."

Booker T. Washington said that he met Mr. Baldwin some years ago when he was connected with the Southern Railroad. He sought to interest him in Tuskegee Institute, and Mr. Baldwin replied that he would help, if after investigation he found that they were doing "the real thing" down there.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S TRIBUTE.

"In these words, 'the real thing,' we have in a large degree the keynote to the character of Mr. Baldwin," said Mr. Washington. "It has been my privilege to meet many men in various walks of life. Never have I met one who could detect more quickly the sham in words, dress, or actions, or one whose whole nature revolted more quickly against pretense or superficiality."

Mr. Washington told of Mr. Baldwin's visit to the Institute and of his close investigation. He said he would never forget how, when he had looked the place over thoroughly, Mr. Baldwin said in his almost childlike simplicity and tender earnestness: "I believe in this; I want to help you." Mr. Washington said further:

"May we not all reverently thank God that such a soul has been permitted to come among us—that we have been permitted even in a slight degree to touch and share his life? Because he lived we shall live, and our lives will be stronger, more unselfish, and more useful, now and evermore."

Dr. Savage said that Mr. Baldwin had been one of the very small circle of men whom he loved. Many he had reverenced and respected, but few had been able to create the love that William H. Baldwin had created.

"But we are not here," said Dr. Savage, "to mourn and to be gloomy and sad, not to memorialize a death, but to show that we understand that his life was a victory, and it is that victory which we celebrate to-day."

Dr. Savage then announced that it was Mrs. Baldwin's express wish that Mr. Baldwin's favorite hymn should be sung. At his request the entire audience rose and joined in the singing, which rolled out in great chorus. The hymn was "Then and Now," by John Greenleaf Whittier, the first verse of which is:

> Oh, something gleams upon our sight,
> Through present wrong, the Eternal Right,
> And step by step, since time began,
> We see the steady gain of man.

DR. COLLYER'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. Savage then introduced the Rev. Dr. Collyer as one who had known Mr. Baldwin's mother and father and had seen the younger Baldwin grow to manhood.

"What can I say better than 'amen' to what has already been said?" asked Dr. Collyer. "I knew William Baldwin in that lovely home where I was ever a welcome guest. I saw him prepare for college and go forth into the world. There for a while our paths converged, but I remember the glad letter I got from his father on the occasion of his first promotion. It was no surprise to me later, knowing the boy as I had, to hear how he was taking hold of life. It was my privilege to see him grow also to the full realization of many of his hopes and ambitions, and while he was taken from us all too early, we and the world are better that he has lived."

Dr. Collyer then pronounced the benediction and the services were at an end.

Prominent among the great throng in the church were:

Andrew Carnegie,	Robert Grier Monroe,
H. H. Rogers,	St. Clair McKelway,
Seth Low,	Carl Schurz,
Howard Veiller,	A. J. Cassatt,
The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer,	George H. Daniels,
The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell,	William H. Newman,
Austen G. Fox,	H. C. Duval,
Dr. H. M. Leipziger,	James Stillman,
Robert W. de Forest,	Hamilton Fish,
H. H. Vreeland,	George W. Perkins,
Thomas J. Ryan,	John A. McCall,
John R. Parsons,	James H. Hyde,
Edward M. Shepard,	John De Witt Warner,
Robert Ogden,	George L. Rives,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Alexander E. Orr,
Wheeler H. Peckham,	John Claflin,
The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott,	Woodbury Langdon,
John D. Crimmins,	Charles Stewart Smith,
	George F. Bacon,
	Jacob H. Schiff,
	William K. Vanderbilt.

One of the features of the service was the attendance of members of the Class of '85 of Harvard, with which Mr. Baldwin graduated. These were: Henry M. Williams, John R. McArthur, Amos T. French, J. M. G. Goodale, Edward C. Thayer, F. Winthrop White, Everett V. Abbot, James K. Paulding, Henry Simpson, Edmund S. Middleton, L. W. Batten, Theodore Dunham, Charles F. Brandt, Chauncey G. Parker, J. Victor Onativia, and Edgerton R. Winthrop, Jr.

PRESIDENT ELIOT HONORED.

Institute of France Elects Him a Member of One of Its Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—President Eliot of Harvard has just been elected by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France a corresponding member in the "Section Morale,

CAPT. CHARLES ANGUS DEAD.

Keeper of Angus Inn, Yachtsmen's Place on City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Capt. Charles Angus, keeper of the Angus Inn, a noted hostelry for yachtsmen at City Island, died yesterday in a Long Island sanitarium after a brief illness.

Probably no yachtsman along the Sound was more widely known than Capt. Angus. Although he was only forty years old, he had a score of rescues to his credit. Last Summer he saved a party of fourteen from perishing in Pelham Bay, and a week later rescued three girls from drowning. Capt. Angus was a member of the City Island Life Saving Corps and of several lodges. He leaves a wife and mother.

OLD-TIME ACTOR DIES.

John Mathews Supported Booth, Forrest, and Keene.

John Mathews, once a famous actor of the old school, died yesterday morning at his lodgings, 236 West Thirty-eighth Street, where he had made his home for the past sixteen years. When his landlady went to call him, as was her usual custom, she received no response, and on investigation found that the aged player had been stricken during the night.

Mathews came originally from England, and was well known to the theatregoers of the sixties. He supported such men as Edwin Booth, Edwin Forrest, and Thomas Keene. For several years past he had been an investigating agent for the Actors' Fund. He was in his seventieth year.

Mme. de Laszowski-Gerard Dead.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—Mme. Emily de Laszowski-Gerard, novelist and literary critic, is dead, aged 56 years. Her husband, Chevalier, Miecislas de Laszowski, who was a Lieutenant General in the Austrian Army, died five weeks ago.

DEATH LIST CF A DAY.

Prof. James Weir Mason.

Prof. James Weir Mason, for nearly a quarter of a century a member of the Faculty of the City College, died suddenly at Easton, Penn., on Tuesday. He was sixty-eight years old and a son of the late Rev. Ebenezer Mason. Prof. Mason was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1855. He taught in private schools in this city and Albany for thirteen years, when he became actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, holding that post for three years.

He then took a like position with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he held until 1870, when he was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics at the City College. He resigned in 1903. Prof. Mason was a member of the American Actuarial Society and the American Mathematical Society.

Frederick W. Brower, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.—Frederick W. Brower, Jr., died last night at the home of his father-in-law, Belden B. Brown. Last Thursday Mr. Brower's father, a diamond merchant, of 50 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York, died. The son was with the father until he died, and then came up to Stamford to his father-in-law's house. The young man was greatly attached to his father and was much affected by his death. The physicians say the young man's death was due to a sudden attack of meningitis.

The younger Brower was an architect. Last June he married Miss May Brown, a society woman and well-known golf player of this city.

Samuel Shelton Beard.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 11.—Samuel Shelton Beard, senior member of the coffee firm of S. S. Beard & Co. of 180 Duane Street, New York, died here to-day at the age of sixty-six years. He had been sick two months with a complication of diseases. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Downtown Club, and the Whist Club, and he was an active member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club for thirty years.

Joel Ellis Fisher.

Joel Ellis Fisher, who has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and was a Director of the Alabama Mineral Land Co., died on Tuesday at his residence, 34 West Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Fisher was sixty-eight years old. He was a member of the New England Society.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AT THE OPERA

First Performance This Season of Wagner's Tragedy.

MR. KNOTE AS TRISTAN.

Beautiful Singing Marks Much of the Performance—Mme. Nordica Reappears as Isolde.

Isolde	Mme. Lillian Nordica
Brangaene	Miss Edyth Walker
Tristan	Mr. Heinrich Knote
Kurwenal	Mr. Van Rooy
Konig Marke	Mr. Blass
Melot	Mr. Muhlmann
Ein Hirt	Mr. Reiss
Stimme des Seemans	Mr. Bars
Ein Steuermann	Mr. Walther

Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Exactly midway in the season of the Metropolitan Opera House, "Tristan und Isolde" was produced last evening. The occasion was memorable, for the first performance of Wagner's great tragedy of love and fate must needs be one of the most important events of the season, and especially must it be when it is so fine a performance as that of last evening.

It was one of superb energy and life, and one in which the musical element of the drama was most beautifully and most potently brought foremost. We have learned thoroughly in recent years how wonderful that element is in "Tristan und Isolde," and how marvelously power of the drama is raised by a true singing of the vocal parts, how eloquent their declamation is as music, and how necessary to the proper performance of the work it is to hear this music sung, with all that there is of beautiful tone, beautiful legato, beautiful phrasing, sustained power, and dramatic coloring.

Of this Mme. Nordica, Miss Edyth Walker, Mr. Knote, and Mr. Van Rooy gave some of the highest exemplifications that we have heard here. They are all well-remembered and well-beloved representatives of the chief characters of the drama except Mr. Knote, who appeared as Tristan for the first time in New York. The part is not one for which he has all the qualifications in imposing presence and heroic style, torrential passion, and consuming ardor. His finest achievement is in the singing of the music; and it has hardly been more superbly sung here than it was by him.

His voice, at its best in power and purity, took on the heroic accent and a wealth of dramatic color that fitted the music with the highest of its expressive potency. It was, of course, heard to the best advantage in the more lyric passages; for the bursts of delirious anguish in the last act he has not quite the volume necessary. Mr. Knote has a deeply felt and highly intelligent conception of the part, that in no wise failed in adequate interpretation of it. It is not to be ranked with some of the greatest we have had, but it is one that gave an uncommon pleasure in many ways.

Mme. Nordica returned to the character of Isolde, in which she has reached perhaps her highest level as a dramatic singer. She sang it beautifully last evening, and acted it with the intelligence and understanding of its significance that she showed in years past. It is an intellectual part that she gains in it, for, with all the respect she compels for her mastery of its various phases, she rarely gives the impression of real passion or of a really profound sympathy with it. Her mastery of it is forced by the sheer power of will rather than by the impulse and sweep of temperament. There were some moments of uncertainty in her performance last evening, as in the duet in the second act, when she seemed at a loss for the musical phrase, and there were some passages of wrong intonation. But these were temporary shadows upon an interpretation that ranks high in the annals of the Metropolitan.

Miss Walker's Brangaene was a very noble contribution to the beautiful singing of the evening's performance, and Mr. Van Rooy's Kurwenal is cherished in the memory as one of the most touching and poetic representations of that character that have ever been seen here. Mr. Blass as King Marke, and Mr. Muhlmann as Melot, were both deserving of commendation.

Mr. Hertz conducted with much energy and with the unmistakable purpose of infusing life and movement into the performance. His reading of the score is often calculated upon too sonorous a scale in the orchestra; it is scarcely subtle, but it has dramatic strength and the ebb and flow of passion. The deep appeal that "Tristan und Isolde" makes to this public is never in doubt, nor was it last evening, when the audience was very large and very attentive.

MISS ALLEN AS VIOLA.

Viola Allen's pleasing performance of Viola in "Twelfth Night" was repeated at a special matinée at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon before a large and demonstrative audience. Miss Allen's playing of the rôle, while by no means an inspired one, is such as to bring into relief the dominant phases of this lovely Shakespearean heroine. The actress's most marked attribute is an appealing tenderness and sweetness. Henry Jewett, the Malvolio of the present production, contributed a thoughtful characterization, and Clarence Handyside, Frank Currier, Sidney Bracy, and Zeffie Tilbury were conspicuous members in a generally efficient cast.

ARMY AND NAVY WEDDINGS.

Merriam-Wallach and Carr-Talty Nuptials Celebrated in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The marriage of Miss Rose Douglas Wallach and Paymaster John Hancock Merriam, U. S. N., took place to-day at noon at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Robert Grace of Pittsburg, a personal friend of the Merriam family, officiated. William A. Merriam was the best man. The bride was escorted by her brother, Richard Wallach, and attended by Miss Mabel Merriam, sister of the bridegroom. She was gowned in white satin trimmed with real lace, her veil being also of family lace and her flowers orchids and lilies of the valley. The country place of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bishop on the Hudson has been put up to the newly married couple for the next two weeks.

The marriage of Miss Helen Talty of this city to Capt. Daniel L. Carr, U. S. A., took place this evening at the Church of the Sacred Heart in the presence of a large company of friends. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Talty, followed. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father and had as her only attendant, Miss Katherine Doyle of Philadelphia. The Rev. Joseph McGee, the rector of the church, officiated.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

BOWEN—COCHRAN.

Miss Elizabeth Baldwin Cochran, the youngest daughter of Mrs. William F. Cochran of Yonkers, and Henry Samuel Bowen of Norfolk, England, were married yesterday at the city home of the bride's mother, 5 East Forty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Washington Rodman of Astoria, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Valentine A. Whittenham of Oxford, England. Relatives and a very few intimate friends only attended the wedding ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

HORNER—DONNELL.

Miss Anna Vera Donnell, daughter of Mrs. John Donnell of 61 West Sixty-eighth Street, was married to Robert J. Horner, Jr., at her mother's home last night by the Rev. William C. Stinson of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. The maid of honor was Miss Grace B. Horner, sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was Edmund Taylor Mimne, the bridegroom's cousin.

"ONE O' THEM DERELICTS."

Goes to Police Station for a Bed and a Pipe of Tobacco.

An aged man, bent with rheumatism, went into the Tenderloin station last night and asked to be locked up, as he had no home. He said his name was John Anderson.

"Haven't you any friends?" asked Sergt. Place.

"Not a one," said the old man with an indifference that might have arisen from long courtship with a desperate situation. "Wife died years ago. Then there was the kid. It died too."

"You don't seem to worry much about it," said Place.

John Anderson stared at the Sergeant for a moment; then shrugged his shoulders.

"What's the use?" was all he said.

"Tough case," said Place, half to himself. "How do you live?"

"'Fraid I'm too old to work—an' then this rheumatiz. Guess I'm one o' them derelicts ye read about—jest a nothin' that nobody'd miss or care about, unless I did the Dutch act in a place where it would scare the ladies."

Turning to Jim the Doorman, the Sergeant said:

"Search him and see if he's got a knife; then make him as comfortable as you can."

The old man laughed.

"Y'r 'On'r, I hain't got no knife, but I got a pipe. Say, have ye any tobacco?"

After the old man had been put in a cell Sergt. Place turned to the reporters and said:

"That's about the most concise illustration of the old saying 'Life is sweet' that I ever heard. 'I hain't got no knife, but I got a pipe. Say, have ye any tobacco?'"

And John Anderson got lots of tobacco.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The chief event on to-day's social programme is the musicale this evening at J. Henry Smith's new residence, formerly the home of the late William C. Whitney. This is the first large entertainment Mr. Smith will give in his new home, although he has been in possession of the house for some months. Caruso and other grand opera artists will sing, and Ysaye will play. After the musicale there will be a seated supper.

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Another smaller entertainment, also an evening musicale, is to be given by Mrs. Henry Spies Kip. Mrs. Kip, who was Miss Frances Coster Jones, always gives a musical entertainment during the Winter season, and at this one there will be recitations as well as music.

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Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker will on Feb. 14 give a large theatre party, followed by a supper and dance at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, for her débutante daughter, Miss Blanche Shoemaker.

***

Mrs. David P. Morgan will give a large luncheon on Friday, at the Stuyvesant Square residence of Mrs. Henry Morgan.

***

Miss Constance Knower, whose wedding to Henry Coleman Drayton, will take place on Jan. 21, will give her bridesmaids' luncheon on Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Miss Georgette Kidd, who is to marry Charles C. Dickinson on Jan. 19, will have Miss Lottie Hall Williams, sister of Mrs. George Heye, as her maid of honor. Mr. Dickinson will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. The wedding of Miss Kidd and Mr. Dickinson is to be a very quiet one, and will take place at the Fifth Avenue residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. George Kidd.

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At homes will be given this afternoon by Mrs. John Wolf, Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter and Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, Mrs. William F. King, and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes.

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A number of prominent women have taken time by the forelock, and instead of waiting until Lent to start a sewing class for charity, have organized one that will have its first meeting on Monday morning next at 11 o'clock. It is called a Sewing Class for the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and its organizers are Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. William Manice, and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. The fee is but $5, and those who wish to subscribe that amount and become members should send checks and requests to Mrs. Frederick Edey, 10 West Fifty-sixth Street. The class desires to raise funds to provide 3,000 garments before May 1 for children ranging from one year to six. This hospital takes in people of the poorest class, and the miserable garments worn by the children when they enter have usually to be flung away. Not only are the children clothed by the hospital while there, but are sent out with a clean and suitable outfit. It will, however, be impossible to continue this good work unless funds and garments are generously supplied within the next two or three months.

***

Miss Charlotte Stillman is to give on Jan. 19 a luncheon for Miss Madeline Evans of Morristown, the fiancée of David McAlpin.

***

Mrs. David P. Morgan of Washington gave a cotillion for her débutante granddaughter, Miss Beatrice Morgan, daughter of Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, at Sherry's last night.

The cotillion took place in the large ballroom, and the seated supper was served at midnight at small tables placed in the adjoining suite. Mrs. Morgan, in white satin and wearing diamonds, and her granddaughter received the guests in the pink drawing room, just off the ballroom. Assisting them in receiving were Mrs. L. Henry Morgan, in white crêpe de chine, and Mrs. Rudolph Kissel, in blue satin and white lace. Miss Morgan wore a white liberty satin frock embroidered in silver. There was general dancing until the seated supper, which was served between 12 and 1. Then followed the cotillion, led by J. Roman Baldwin, dancing with Miss Morgan. There were four favor figures; the favors were flower-tipped wands, flower hats for girls, Chinese caps for the men, fancy scarfs, baskets of artificial flowers, toy animals, bells, and boutonnières.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harbeck of Lexington Avenue gave a dance last night at Delmonico's for their daughters, the Misses Helen and Mildred Harbeck. The entire floor on which the large ballroom is situated was taken for the occasion, the supper being served in the small rooms. It was an early dance, the cotillion taking place before supper.

Mrs. Harbeck in gray, Miss Helen Harbeck in blue, and Miss Mildred Harbeck in white lace, standing near the entrance to the big ballroom, received the guests.

The cotillion, which started at 11 o'clock, was led from the one end by William Putnam, dancing with Miss Helen Harbeck, and from the other by Theron Strong, dancing with Miss Mildred Harbeck. The favors for it were all decorative, consisting of flogs, boutonnières, orders, and Japanese fans. There was also a colored tissue paper figure. The buffet supper was served about 12:30 o'clock, after which there was general dancing.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Kate Stewart, sister to Mrs. Edward Morrison, to James Franklin Hammers of Boston has been announced.

Mrs. Higgins Gives a Reception.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Higgins gave her first afternoon reception at the Executive mansion from 4 to 6 o'clock today. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Higgins and several Albany society women.

MRS. CARTER'S "ADREA" HAS TRAGIC MOMENTS

Actress Reveals Much Power in Several Scenes.

AN OPULENT PRODUCTION

Belasco and Long's New Play Is Received with Enthusiasm and Star Has an Ovation.

Kaeso of Norieum	Charles A. Stevenson
Arkissus of Frisia	Tyrone Power
Marcus Lecca	H. D. McLean
Holy Nagar	H. R. Roberts
Mimus the Echo	J. Harry Benrimo
Bevilaccas	Claude Gillingwater
Caius Valgus	Marshall Welch
Sylvestros	Gilmore Scott
Dyaixes	Louis Keller
Hram-Bora	Edward Brigham
Maslak	H. R. Pomeroy
Master of the Tower	H. G. Carlton
Servant of the Tower	Gerald Kelly
The Shade of Menethus	Charles Rungerford
Thryssos	Francis Powers
Idmondus	Gordon West
A Mock Herald	Arthur Marryatt
Crassus	Edwin Hardin
Herald of the Senate	Franklin Mills.
Page of the Senate	Harold Guernsey.
A Bargeman	Luther Berry.
Zastus	Teft Johnson.
Galba	Harry Sheldon.
Sigrad	Charles Wright.
Var-Igon	F. L. Evans.
Slave of the Whip	James H. George
Slave of the Queen's Door	Joseph Moxley.
The Child Vasha	Loris Grimm.
Julia Doma	Edith Crane.
Garda	Maria Davis.
Myrtis	Corah Adams-Myll.
Lefta	Lura Osborn
Lelit	Grace Noble.
A Singing Girl	Madeline Livingston.
Adrea	Mrs. Leslie Carter.

A new chapter in the career of Mrs. Leslie Carter was opened last evening, when the actress appeared here for the first time in "Adrea," a tragic play written for her by John Luther Long and David Belasco. The actress has been so long identified with rôles demanding chiefly a capacity for hysterical emotion that her new experiment was awaited with more than the ordinary amount of interest.

It may be said at the outset that in several scenes Mrs. Carter attained heights even the promise of which has hardly been revealed in the past. And though there were moments when she seemed wanting in the tremendous dignity necessary to the fullest expression of the part of Adrea, and when her physical, mental, and histrionic capacity fell short of the actual demands made upon her, she is still to be credited with a very considerable achievement.

For this rôle of Adrea, as it is written and projected by the dramatists, is one that would seem to be beyond the capacity of any save the very greatest of actresses. There is certainly no woman on the American stage at the present time who could sound all its depths.

Mrs. Carter was handicapped, too, last night by the incapacity of Charles A. Stevenson, who was cast for the part next in importance to her own, and with whom her most trying scenes are played. This actor, obviously handicapped by a severe cold, never once rose to his opportunities. He was an effectual damper upon every scene in which he was engaged, but despite this fact Mrs. Carter in several notable instances succeeded in conveying a superb impression of tragic intensity.

The play has been mounted with all the care for detail for which Mr. Belasco is noted. But it may be said to his credit that, although nothing more opulent has been seen on our stage, the richness of picture and of costuming has been effected with such excellent good taste, and the multiplicity of detail is accomplished with such discriminating judgment, that it does not detract from the interest of the tragic story.

Adrea presents Mrs. Carter as a blind princess, gentle in spirit, and sanctified by love for a brave man. To this woman comes a succession of horrors—the loss of her sweetheart, Kaeso; her marriage under cover of her blindness to a repellant fool; the restoration of her sight; the discovery of her degradation; testimony from Kaeso that he knew and might have averted her shame; an attempt at self-murder; ascent to the throne; the punishment of Kaeso by a series of heartless deeds; the murder of her old sweetheart to save him from a worse fate; the voluntary loss again of her eyes, and oblivion.

Near Adrea and Kaeso are Arkissus, a barbarian of loyal heart, acted by Tyrone Power; Marcus Lecca, a Senator, acted by R. D. MacLean; Holy Nagar, a priest, acted by H. A. Roberts; Mimus, the fool, acted by J. Harry Benimo; Lulia Doma, Andrea's sister, and the evil influence of the play, acted by Edith Crane, and Garda, a slave, acted by Maria Davis.

Barsescu as Magda.

Frälulein Barsescu, the Roumanian actress, played Magda at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. The range of this actress's powers was clearly defined in her performance of Medea, which was fully described. She exhibits an abundance of crude power and some evidences of the art which obtains in the case of many stock players of the foreign stage. Her efforts last evening were followed attentively by an appreciative audience, who paid her the tribute of much applause at the fall of each curtain.

Thomas's New Play at the Savoy.

Augustus Thomas's new play, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," was produced at the Savoy Theatre last evening, with a cast including Fay Davis, Margaret Illington, Dorothy Hammond, and Vincent Serrano. The play was well received, and in response to a call for the author Mr. Thomas made a few remarks. "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" will be reviewed in THE TIMES to-morrow.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be east to southeast, increasing in force, becoming westerly Friday; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh to brisk southerly, shifting to northerly; possibly high on the Southern coast; and on Lake Michigan brisk to high north to northwest.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have increasing northeast to southeast winds, with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

There will be general rains or snow Thursday in the region, Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, continuing Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from New York to Portland.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow in the interior; rain in the extreme south portion Thursday, warmer. Friday, clearing and colder; increasing east to south winds, becoming west Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday, clearing and colder, increasing east to south winds, becoming northwest Friday.

New Jersey—Rain Thursday; Friday, clearing and colder, increasing east to south winds, becoming northwest Friday.

New England—Snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Thursday; warmer; Friday, rain or snow and colder, increasing east to southeast winds, becoming west Friday.

Western New York—Rain or snow Thursday; Friday, snow and colder; brisk to high southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Western New York—Rain or snow Thursday; warmer in east portion; Friday, snow and colder; high south winds, shifting to northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau:—		—TIMES.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	24	31	28	
6 A. M.	25	28	28	
9 A. M.	25	28	30	
12 M.	29	29	30	
4 P. M.	30	31	32	
6 P. M.	30	31	31	
9 P. M.	28	30	32	
12 P. M.	29	29	32	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	30½
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1904	27
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

The thermometer registered 25 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 30 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 32 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 24 degrees at 6 A. M. The percentage of humidity was 68 at 8 A. M., and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

It is **Worth While**

to call and examine carefully our Big Stock of Books in Fine Bindings, now offered at Sweeping Reductions in our

Great Clearance Sale

Note also the large collection of Interesting Old English Editions (*new catalogue, 90 pages*), offered during this sale

at 25% discount from usual net prices

Putnams (Retail Department) 27 and 29 West 23d St., N.Y.

One Dollar a Word

Probably the record price paid for fiction is the cost of a Literary Sensation which will appear in The Sunday Times beginning on Jan. 22.

PROF. W. T. MATTHEWS DEAD.

Was Run Over by a Wagon and Broke a Leg in December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Prof. William T. Matthews, an artist, the friend of many well-known men and the painter of portraits of a number of Presidents and others in public life, died here to-day, aged seventy years.

His death was due to injuries received Dec. 24 last, when he was run over by a wagon in this city, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg below the knee. Prof. Matthews was a native of England.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. DUCKWORTH, a commission merchant of 161 Chambers Street, died yesterday at his residence, 248 Madison Avenue. He was Vice President of the Irving Savings Institution. He leaves a widow and two sons. The funeral will be held on Friday.

WILLIAM STANIAR, eighty-one years of age, and for fifty-six years a resident of Belleville, N. J., died at his home there yesterday from heart disease. He had been ill but a week. Until nine years ago Mr. Staniar was a member of the firm of Staniar & Laffer, wire manufacturers, in Harrison. He was a member of the Belleville Township Committee, and interested in the North Ward National Bank of Newark.

HOSPITAL SOCIETY'S WORK.

Association Re-elects President Miller and Treasurer Lanier.

At the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, held yesterday at the United Charities Building, George Macculloch Miller and Charles Lanier, for the twenty-sixth time were elected President and Treasurer. Few changes were made in other offices. Lee Kohns and Henry L. Stimson were elected to the Board of Trustees, and the following added to the membership of the association, as representatives of different trade auxiliaries: Douglas Robinson, real estate; Edward R. Emerson, wines; Emil S. Levi, laces; Otto M. Eidlitz, building; R. J. Schaefer, brewers; William Goldman and J. V. Van Wagenen, clothing and kindred trades.

Frederick F. Cook, the General Agent, reported a favorable outlook for the collection now in progress. For the churches the returns so far received gave hope that the aggregate might be double the amount realized last year, and nearly all the trade auxiliaries gave promise of doing better than in any previous year.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

BOWEN—COCHRAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 5 East 45th St., New York City, by the Rev. Washington Rodman of Astoria, L. I., assisted by the Rev. Valentine A. Whittenham of Oxford, England, Henry Samuel Bowen of Norfolk, England, to Elizabeth Baldwin Cochran, youngest daughter of Mrs. William F. Cochran and of the late William F. Cochran of Yonkers, N. Y.

HORNER—DONNELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the bride's residence, 61 West 68th St., by the Rev. William C. Stinson, Anna Vera, daughter of Mrs. John Donnell, to Robert J. Horner, Jr.

KIESS—BEARDSLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the residence of Mr. G. W. Shibler, 47 Plaza St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Fred T. Shannon, Emma Estelle, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Beardsley, to Mr. George Francis Kiess.

NICHOLAS—FRASER.—At Braeside, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Jan. 10, Eleanor K. Fraser and John P. Nicholas.

OATES—WHEELW

BRUSH FOR CHAIRMAN OF BASEBALL BODY

Rumor That Herrmann Will Resign National Commission.

CHANGES IN LEAGUE CIRCUITS

Ban Johnson's Opinion of Present Situation Growing Out of the Competition for Players.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11. Among the baseball men attending the annual meeting of the National Commission, a sensation was caused to-day by the announcement that August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, will resign as Chairman of the National Baseball Commission. Later in the day Mr. Herrmann said:

"I authorized no one to say that I intended to resign the Chairmanship of the National Commission. Further than that I have nothing to say at this time."

The minor league men are particularly anxious for Mr. Herrmann not to resign, but if he insists they say they want John T. Brush, President of the New York National League team, to succeed him. It is regarded as scarcely likely that Mr. Brush will accept the position. An effort will also be made to have minor league representation on the commission, in which event either George Tebeau or Howard Griffiths and one more minor league man, possibly Pat Powers, may be admitted to the commission.

The consideration of the Taylor case has been postponed, and it will be taken up in Chicago on a date to be fixed by Mr. Herrmann.

The National Baseball Commission adjourned to-day. Besides deciding to investigate the Jack Taylor case, the commission adopted a number of verbal changes in the National agreement, and referred to the National and American Leagues for further consideration the demands of the National Association of Minor Leagues for an increase in the price of drafted players.

Other changes in the agreement about which there was no contest were accepted by all concerned, and will be formulated and sent to the National and American Leagues and National Association of Minor Leagues for final adoption.

Changes in the major league circuits were predicted by Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission, in an interview to-day. Ban Johnson, President of the American League, in his statement to the baseball men had said that the only solution of the present situation growing out of the competition for players was the organization of a twelve-club circuit, which he considered to be impossible and commenting on this statement, Mr. Herrmann said to-day:

"In my judgment, if we continue under prevalent conditions, I believe that in two or three years changes in at least one of the major league circuits will be imperative."

CROKER OUTBID THE KING.

This Reason Given for Barring His Horses at Newmarket.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A serious scandal promises to develop in racing circles as a result of the Jockey Club's action in interdicting Richard Croker from training his horses at Newmarket. The history of the affair given out by friends of Mr. Croker is that when at the Newmarket sales in September Mr. Croker appeared as a bidder for certain yearlings he was informed that he was opposing Lord Marcus Beresford, who, it is well known, has entire charge of King Edward's racing stables. This did not deter Mr. Croker, and it was suggested to him that if he insisted in competing he would not be allowed to train his horses at Newmarket. Mr. Croker, however, was not influenced, claiming that his conduct was not discourteous, as he was dealing through an agent who did not know his adversary in the transactions and merely carried out his instructions.

In an interview in Dublin Mr. Croker said he was still completely in the dark regarding the whole matter and expressed astonishment at the fact that the Stewards did not give a reason for their action.

A newspaper to-day says Mr. Croker intends to sell his residence at Wantage, England. For some months past he has been living in Ireland, where it is reported he will reside altogether hereafter.

BIG STAKES CLOSED WELL.

Notable Horses Engaged in the Advance and Commonwealth.

The final count of entries for the big stakes of the Spring meetings of the three clubs that closed their fixtures for 1905 on Jan. 5 has been made, and straight through the full list the average has been found to be high.

The entries already received for the Advance and the Commonwealth put them up with the older and better known races as far as promise is concerned. For the Commonwealth, which has $16,000 added to a sweepstakes of $200 each, there are forty-eight entries, while for the Advance, which is of $15,000 guaranteed value, the entries include among the best known horses the great filly Boldame, and her chief rivals among the three-year-olds of last season, Delhi, Ort Wells, Bryn Mawr, Stalwart, and Dolly Spanker of the East and England, Lad of the West, the two-year-old stars of 1904, Sysonby, Tradition, Disart, Tanya, Artful, Sieglea, Glorifier, and Agile, and such older horses as Mochensey, Outcome, Hermis, The Probet, and Ardsmoor.

Heavy Track at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—A heavy rainstorm spoilt calculations and caused scratching at the track to-day.

The sloppy going had also a marked effect on the fourth race, in which every one was looking forward to a keen contest between Kings Trophy, one of the Derby choices, and Hayman's speedy son of Florist, Dick Bernard. The latter would prefer it hard and fast, though he can go fairly well when the track is soft. The owners of the new two-year-olds evidently were a little doubtful themselves as to how their charges would go in the mud, and were anxious to find out, as there were no declarations at all. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Half mile. Proteus, 110 pounds, Jackson, 7 to 1, 3 to 1 and even, won; Young Lighter, 110, (Hildebrand,) 12 to 1, second; Libration, 110 (Gannon,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:51. Judge Parker, Myrmidon, Wagstaff, Desoto, Chauncey Alcott, and Luther Queen also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Jake Sanders, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, won; Bishop Peal, 112, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, second; Inspector Ralph, 101, (Gannon,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Ralbert, Delaval, Hershman, Savoir Faire, Busted, and Alacantre also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Gregor K., 102 pounds, (McIntyre,) 7 to 10, won; Joe Lesser, 102, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, second; Foxmead, 100, (Romanelli,) 12 to 1, third. Time 1:42 4-5. Freemaster also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs. Dick Bernard, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Matwier, 96, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 1, second; Sis Lee, 90, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, third. Time —1:21 3-5. Kings Trophy, Maister, and Pity also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, selling. Hymettus, 105 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 4 to 1, won; St. Sever, 106, (Aubuchon,) 3 to 1, second; Aurumaster, 105, (Schilling,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:11 2-5. Kenton, Judge Stanley, Lord French, Faiernian, Little Boy, and Bessie McCarthy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Midge, 90 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 1 to 4, won; John Doyle, 105, (D. Austin,) 6 to 1, second; Heritage, 105, (Gannon,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Probable also ran.

Local Rink Wants Annual Races.

The National Amateur Skating Association will meet to-night to act on the application of the Ice ring, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, for the national championships which will be held next month. While this is an open-air rink, the fact that a straightaway of 220 yards can be laid will probably work in its favor for the annual races.

TRAVIS LEADS GOLF FIELD.

Beats C. B. Fownes by Two Strokes for Pinehurst Club Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 11.—Walter J. Travis, the British open champion, was forced to play his best golf to-day in the qualification round which opened the second annual midwinter tournament of the Pinehurst Golf Club. He won, however, the gold medal offered for the best score, but with only two strokes to spare, his card being 81 strokes, while C. B. Fownes of Pittsburg scored 83. W. C. Fownes, Jr., the Atlantic City champion, finished third, with 84 strokes, and George C. Dutton of the Oakley Country Club of Boston was fourth, with 88. Four sets of sixteen players qualified respectively for the President's, Secretary's, Treasurer's, and Captain's Cups. Only nine points separated those who made the second division, and but three in the third division.

Eighty-two contestants started, being one of the largest fields in the history of Southern golf. The medal play scores of those who qualified follow:

President's Cup—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 81; C. B. Fownes, Pittsburg, 83; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburg, 84; George C. Dutton, Boston, 88; Allan E. Lard, Washington, 91; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, 91; R. E. Wilsey, New York, 92; William C. Freeman, Montclair, 92; H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 92; F. M. Gregor, Mount Vernon, 92; James G. Batterson, New York, 94; B. D. Fogart, Mount Vernon, 95; Herman Wendall, Wayne, Penn., 95; W. J. Cotton, Wilmington, N. C., 96; G. L. Becker, Woodland, Boston, 97; M. H. Marlin, New Haven, Conn., 97; Paul Harrison, Montclair, 97; G. C. Gardener, Springfield, 98; T. D. Anderson, Jr., Mount Vernon, 98; Dr. W. S. Harlan, Washington, 98; D. Dorchester, 98; Clifford D. Gregory, Albany, 99; L. R. Fuller, Searsright, 100; Harold Cadby, Albany, 100; A. C. Aborn, Montclair, 101; W. S. L. Hawkins, Springfield, 101; H. W. Priest, Tedesco, 101; James McCutcheon, Greenwich, 102; Fred S. Howell, Albany, 102; J. D. Plummer, Springfield, 103; George W. Watts, Biltmore, 103; A. J. Wellington, Woodland, 103.

Treasurer's Cup—S. C. Lowe, Boston, 103; E. E. Rinehart, New York, 103; H. W. Smedley, Ardmore, Penn., 104; L. C. Murdock, Garden City, 104; Alex McGregor, Boston, 104; Samuel L. Allen, Philadelphia, 105; G. Lee Knight, Philadelphia, 105; Dr. F. Shavoir, Stamford, 105; W. A. Paine, Brookline, 105; J. E. Erickson, Plainfield, 105; W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia, 105; C. W. Harmon, Apawamis, 105; P. L. Carrier, Jr., Garden City, 106; G. W. McCutcheon, Bullgrol, 106; G. F. Steele, Woodland, Brookline, 106; H. E. Crall, Englewood, 106.

Captain's Cup—John D. Woodward, New York, 106; A. I. Creamer, North Conway, 106; William P. Shaw, Albany, 106; Walter Smedley, Philadelphia, 107; Thomas C. Rushmore, Jersey City, 107; Frederick Wendell, Philadelphia, 107; M. B. Byrnes, New York, 107; A. H. Rutherford, Biltmore, 107; W. R. Hotchkin, New York, 108; W. H. Hostetter, Pittsburg, 108; W. Mallory, 108; H. W. Van Rensselaer, Albany, 108; F. E. Bebben, Hartford, 109; H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, 109; C. H. Eddy, Ridgewood, N. J., 110; R. R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 111.

PRINCETON WINS AT HOCKEY.

Defeats Brown's Team in Poorly Played Match by 6 to 0.

For two full periods of twenty minutes each the hockey teams of Princeton and Brown surged forward and back on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink last night in an indiscriminate mixup, unredeemed by hardly a single instance of team work upon either side, and the net result was six goals for Princeton to none for Brown. Of the six scores five were lucky shots from mixups in front of the Princeton team's goal, and only one was earned by direct passing.

The slowness of the skating on both teams was particularly noticeable, as was the weakness of the shots at goal and the absence of lifting. Several times Princeton might have scored if the puck had been lifted a little, instead of being merely slid along the ice. The Brown offense was totally ineffective and the defense was but little better, the task of defending the net falling almost entirely upon the goal keeper, Hill, whose work was the one redeeming feature of the playing on the part of the Providence team. For Princeton Leake and Zahnheiser did better than the rest of that team.

Both teams went at it hammer and tongs from the start, the sticks rising and falling like the flails upon a barn floor, while the noise resembled that of a kindling wood factory in operation. The two teams seemed almost equally matched in the poorness of their play, and fully ten minutes passed before Leake batted the puck into the Brown cage by a lucky shot from a mix-up in front of the goal. Five minutes later he repeated the trick in an exactly similar manner, and then about two minutes before the period ended a third goal for Princeton was scored by the only successful exhibition of team work seen during the evening, Leake carrying the puck from the middle of the rink almost to the goal, and then passing it to Chew, who made the point. The period ended with the score 3 to 0 in favor of Princeton.

In the second half Winter, Leake, and Zahnheiser each scored from a mix-up in front of the Brown goal, making the final score 6 to 0 in favor of the Tigers. The line-up:

Princeton, 6.	Position.	Brown, 0.
Chilcott	Goal	Hill
Rafferty, King	Point	Cook
Zahnheiser	Cover point	Hopkins
Leake	Forward	Chase
Chew	Forward	Marble
Winter	Forward	Paine
Holland	Forward	Lang

Goals for Princeton—Leake, 3; Chew, Winter, Zahnheiser. Referee—Max Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Two periods of twenty minutes each.

THISTLE CURLERS WIN.

First Rink of St. Andrews Beaten in Mitchell Medal Contest.

At the Hoboken rink last night the Mitchell medal for curling was won by the Thistles of New York, who defeated the first rink of the St Andrew's of Yonkers by 24 to 6, with two innings to play. This is the fourth time the Thistles have won this prize.

The first match brought the St. Andrew's No. 1 rink against the champion Utica rink. It was a royal contest from the first stone that was curled down the smooth surface of the ice until the skips had each taken their turn and the champions were beaten by 18 to 13. This was really the sensational match of the day and in their enthusiasm the local sweeps nearly wore holes in the ice with their brooms in bringing the thirty-pound imported stones up to the tee.

St. Andrew's No. 1. Position. Utica.

A. MacNee	Lead	Westcott
A. Gillies	Second stone	G. Brown
J. McMillan	Third stone	G. Allen
J. Boyd	Skip	A. Riddell

Score—St. Andrew's No. 1, 18; Utica Curling Club, 13.

St. Andrew's No. 2.	Position.	Jersey City.
A. MacGregor	Lead	G. Boley
J. Rennie	Second stone	C. Muller
F. Dykes	Third stone	D. Edwards
J. Leslie	Skip	W. Edwards

Score—St. Andrew's No. 2, 26; Jersey City Curling Club, 5.

	Positions.	Manhattan-Emp.
C. MacKenzie	Lead	W. Manwell
A. Fraser	Second stone	W. Stewart
A. Dickson	Third stone	D. Morrison
T. Watt	Skip	J. O'Connell

Score—Thistle Curling Club, 26; Manhattan-Empire Curling Club, 8. Grand Umpire—John Watt, Thistle Curling Club.

Ice Yachts Sail in Light Breeze.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Two races were sailed here to-day under the auspices of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club. The first was for points in the series of races for the club cup, and the starters were Ivy Hance's Northwest, Newton Doremus's Atalanta, Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, Grant & Morford's Tyro, Edward Asay's Daisy, Willis & Burd's Drub, and Gillig & Siegel's Wizard. The distance was twelve and a half miles. A light wind blew from the southeast. The race was won by the Georgie, with the Drub second and Daisy third. The time was: Georgie, 46:02; Drub, 47:17.

The starters in the second race were Drub, Daisy, and Northwest. The distance was seven and a half miles, the course being reversed. The race was won by the Drub, with the Daisy second. The time was 31:08.

West Point's Hockey Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 11.—In their annual game of hockey the seven from Newburg Academy faced the cadets to-day. The soldiers were considerably heavier than the visitors and won by a score of 4 to 0. That the score was not greater is largely due to Goal Keeper McCrosky's alertness in stopping numerous drives. 26c.—Adv.

FOREIGN MOTOR CARS FIND READY SALES

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Purchases One for European Tour.

IMPORTERS' SHOW POPULAR

Fournier Expects to Go a Mile Under Thirty Seconds with His New Racer at Ormond.

For its initial day as a public exhibit the Importers' Automobile Show in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, drew a very fair crowd of interested spectators. The majority of them, it was plain to see, came to learn something of the different types of the best foreign cars, and only a small percentage of the visitors during the day and evening seemed to be absolutely ignorant of the intricacies of automobile manufacture.

While no startling novelties are displayed and no freakish machines call for unusual comment, it is plain to be seen that the tendency is toward greater luxury in the carriage furnishings and upholstery. From the carriage builders' standpoint, a large proportion of the cars are veritable works of art, combining the maximum of ease and comfort with the assurance of nearly perfect reliability in the speed properties of the cars. Some of the machines that have come direct from the recent Paris show are marvels of creation and open up vistas of unlooked-for possibilities in the future uses of motor vehicles.

The most important sale of the day that occasioned lively talk among the dealers was the purchase by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of a 100-horse-power car from Henri Fournier, who arrived at the show in the morning, coming direct to the hall from the steamer. Fournier is agent for the machines, which are of a different type from those formerly owned by the enthusiastic American automobilist. Fournier has on exhibition a magnificent chassis, or body of the car, and two or three complete machines richly upholstered that no one who has the price would be ashamed to own. Vanderbilt's new car will be shipped from the factory in France to Naples, where it has been ordered to be in readiness by Feb. 14, at which the owner will make a tour through Italy and other parts of Southern Europe with it during the Spring. The car will cost about $10,000.

Gilmer Clapp and C. H. Tyler of Boston, Bernard M. Baruch of this city, and W. T. Overhalt of Scottsdale, Penn., were among the other purchasers of high-priced foreign cars.

Henri Fournier, who has not been in America for two years, said he was well pleased with the present show. He was besieged in the morning soon after his arrival by a host of his friends. While speaking of the improvements made in automobile construction, he was asked about his Ormond racing prospects.

"I am going to Ormond," said Fournier, "but my racing car has not been shipped yet. A few details remained to be completed, and the work is being pushed to finish it so that it may reach here in time to be sent to Ormond by Jan. 23. It is of 140 horse power, and is only made for the mile. That is the only race I care to win. How fast will the car go? Thirty seconds? Yes, better than thirty seconds, I am positive. If it reaches here on time, I do not think a car in America can beat it."

One of the machines that attracts considerable attention from those who like to inspect fast racing cars is the thirty-horse power French machine owned by W. Gould Brokaw, and which won several track races here during the last year. Mr. Brokaw, toward the end of last season, used a sixty-horse power car in most of the track races in which his chauffeur, Bernin, drove. He values his thirty-horse power car at $5,500, and a number of prospective purchasers have been inspecting it. Mr. Brokaw is now looking for a still faster car in France, and it was rumored yesterday that he would soon have one here of over 100 horse power.

Arthur Macdonald, who will drive one of S. F. Edge's fast English racing cars in the Ormond Beach events, visited the show yesterday. He arrived from England on Tuesday, and expects his racing car to reach here on Saturday. It will be exhibited at the show for two or three days before being shipped to Florida toward the end of next week.

TRACK RECEIPTS $3,805,126.

Report of State Commissioner Shows Turf Is Prosperous.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Charles W. Anderson, State Supervisor of Racing Accounts, having within his jurisdiction the racing associations receiving licenses from the State Racing Commission, has made his seventh annual report to the State Controller. It shows that for the season which closed on Nov. 15 last the gross receipts of these associations were $3,805,126.01, and the tax thereon, which goes to the agricultural societies in this State, was $190,256.30. These receipts are, with the exception of one single year, the largest in the history of racing in this country, and the tax and the benefits to the agricultural societies rank correspondingly.

The table which follows shows that two of the racing associations—the Brighton Beach and the Buffalo—exceeded in gross receipts their revenues of 1903. Buffalo's increase was due to the fact that it raced for a greater number of days in 1904 than it did in 1903. The Brighton Beach Racing Association in 1903 paid in as tax $27,967.40. In 1904 its tax was $31,341.86. The tax of the Buffalo Racing Association in 1903 was $3,042.88, and in 1904 it was $5,324.45. The gross receipts of all the associations in 1904 and the tax thereon are as follows:

	Gross Receipts.	Tax.
Westchester R. A.	$666,144.12	$28,307.21
Coney Island J. C.	854,421.20	42,721.06
Brooklyn J. C.	731,559.25	36,577.96
Brigaton B. R. A.	626,837.10	31,341.86
Saratoga Association	393,550.69	19,677.50
Queens County J. C.	190,736.49	10,036.40
Metropolitan J. C.	307,596.03	15,380.80
Buffalo R. A.	106,489.05	5,324.45
Total	$3,805,126.01	$190,256.30

During the incumbency of Mr. Anderson, which is since 1898, the gross tax which has been levied upon racing associations, and which has been appropriated to the several agricultural societies holding annual fairs, and to benefit institutes, has been $559,612.47. And, during the ten years in which racing has been superintended by the State Racing Commission, under what is known as the Percy-Gray law, the total tax so paid in has been $1,101,475.95.

This sum has gone directly from racing to the encouragement of agriculture in this State, while the indirect benefits to stimulus to breeding and the price of horse maintenances, &c., were much larger. It is from it that the premium lists for awards for excellence in agricultural and in mechanical products is made. It is true that if there were no racing tax agriculture still would be encouraged by the State, but if without racing agriculture was stimulated by appropriation to attain a result equal to that which it has received in the past ten years, it would have cost the public the $1,100,000, which would have had to be taken out of the public funds and raised through general taxation.

Mildred Won Ice Yacht Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 11.—Commodore Morris's ice yacht Mildred defeated W. R. Jolne's Hazel L. in a 10-mile race this afternoon for the challenge pennant of the South Shrewsbury Club. The race from start to finish was between the Hazel L. and the Mildred. The Hazel L. lead at the first lap, covering the first two and a half miles in 11:39. The Mildred took the lead after turning the first stake and held it to the end, winning by over a minute.

The Elva won the fourth class pennant from the Rumson, Bother, and Woodwash.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

THEY FITTED THE TRAMP.

Imprisoned Shoe Dealer Could See That Through the Door.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 11.—Louis Hahn, who is the owner of a little shoe store at 415 Mulberry Street, found business dull today, so he decided to make some sort of sidewalk display, although he had been notified not to put out a showcase.

"One pair of shoes won't do any harm," he remarked to a neighbor, so he hung a pair of new shoes, with price attached, to the window screen. They were admired by many who entered the store. To-night Hahn noticed a shaggy-bearded man admiring the shoes.

Although the man wore ragged clothes, Hahn concluded the fellow was not a tramp, for he had the sign of work on his shoulder in the shape of an old broom. Hahn grinned through the glass door, and the ragged man returned a coquettish smile. Still smiling, the ragged man walked over to the door and thrust the broom handle through the curved handle of the door, bracing it against the door frame in such a way that the door could not be opened from the inside without breaking the glass in it.

"Good joke," yelled Hahn, still grinning.

"Yep," shouted the man on the sidewalk, smiling and removing his old shoes and putting on the new pair which had been hanging on the wire.

Hahn stopped grinning and began to shout for help. Then he danced up and down. The man only grinned. Mr. Hahn is a thorough business man.

In the midst of all his excitement he suddenly stopped to figure. He reckoned that he could remove the broom and open the door by smashing the glass, but that would cost $3.55. He figured that the shoes cost wholesale, with 4 per cent. off for cash, $2.66. This meant a difference of 85 cents, or one day's rent.

So after figuring hurriedly he screamed some more, and pounded on the glass, but he pounded lighter than before he had figured. Then the man behind the shoes smiled some more, and, raising his foot to show the shoe dealer the shoes were a good fit, slowly walked away.

Half an hour later a neighbor, hearing Hahn calling feebly, removed the broom and listened to a tale of woe.

ST. REGIS BAR AGAIN.

New Movement On to Have Hotel's Liquor License Revoked.

An appeal for the revocation of the liquor license of the Hotel St. Regis has been begun. The appeal is accompanied by a letter asserting that the license now held by the hotel management is an irregular one, inasmuch as the required number of consents of residents of the neighborhood was not secured. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson are the attorneys for the petitioners.

This move is the second one which residents of the vicinity have made against the hotel. The congregation of the church just opposite is known to be more or less active in the movement against the hotel. The first attempt was a failure, and the matter was believed to have been dropped. Within a stone's throw of the hotel live John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Dr. Robert F. Weir, Henry S. Redmond, H. McK. Twombly, Woodbury Langdon, H. M. Flagler, Levi P. Morton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Dr. L. B. Chippell.

Manager Hahn of the St. Regis said last evening that he had not been officially notified of the movement.

"I cannot understand what the motive of these persons may be," he said. "We make a specialty of being quiet; surely a house like this could not be run as a noisy place. As to the carriages which I have heard complained of—why, we have no very large banquet hall, and there are never more than one or two carriages at the door.

"The only way that I can explain this move is that they want us to buy up the property around here. We took the right steps when we opened this house, you may be sure. We did not leave the legal phase uncovered."

DIDN'T HAVE PRIZEFIGHT.

Only Wrestling Matches After Uniformed Police Reached McCoy's.

According to the Tenderloin Police an attempt was made last night to conduct a prizefight in "Kid" McCoy's gymnasium at 110 West Forty-second Street. It was said that several Central Office detectives were found in the place when the West Thirtieth Street police got there in answer to a call from a patrolman, and that the audience of 300 included well-known lawyers, physicians, and business men.

The police say that when the management saw that a fight was an impossibility several wrestling matches were arranged and begun, but the audience soon drifted out.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Capt. J. E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will, between January and March, make five visits to the works of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Conn., and the works of the Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of cartridge belts.

Major Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will make one visit, between January and May, to the Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of cast-iron projectiles.

A board is appointed to meet at the War Department for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. H. G. Sharp, Assistant Commissary General; Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Assistant Adjutant General; Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon; Major William H. Hart, Commissary, and Capt. Asa C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. H. J. Gallagher will report to the foregoing board.

Major M. H. Zalinski, Quartermaster, will assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General, of construction work at Omaha Barracks and Fort Crook, Neb.

A board is appointed to meet at Chicago for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department for promotion. Detail: Col. E. F. Ny, Assistant Commissary General; Col. Charles Harvey, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. W. H. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major Albert B. Kuhkern, Commissary, and Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. George W. Ruthers will report to the foregoing board.

First Lieut. F. S. Bond, Engineers, will proceed to Louisa, Ky., and retain his duties under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Ruffner.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans is detached from the Lighthouse Board and ordered to duty with the General Board. Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton will report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for duty with the Lighthouse Board.

Capt. R. W. Milligan is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and granted three months' sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Young's resignation is accepted, to take effect Jan. 21.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Hist at Donough at Charleston; Paul Jones at Annapolis; Donough at Charleston; Paul Jones at Andocortes, Castine at San Juan, Leonidas at Puerto Plata, and El Cano at Shiakwan.

Sailed—Brooklyn from Santa Lucia for Culebra, Tecumseh from Norfolk for Washington, Arkansas from Lambert Point for Indian Head, and Cincinnati from Chee-Foo for Chemulpo.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.06	.05	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.17	.17	Mexican	2.10	2.10
Andes	.20	.32	Ovcid. Con.	.87	.84
Belcher	.24	.25	Ophir	6.87½	6.87½
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.20	Overman	.28	.30
Bullion	.25	.27	Potosi	.22	.23
Caledonia	.47	.51	Savage	.48	.50
Chal. Con.	.20	.23	Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Challar	.33	.38	Sierra Nev.	.57	.59
Confidence	.75	.75	Syndicate	.11	.15
C. C. & Va.	1.80	1.85	St. Louis	.11	.11
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.76	.82
Crown Pt.	.19	.20	Utah Con.	.20	.82
Gould & C.	.33	.35	Yel. Jack	.27	.30
Hale & N.	1.55	1.50	Bl. bars	50¾	
Julia	.08	.08	Drafts sight	.05	.05
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.07½	.05
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars to-day, .51@.52; Tuesday, .51.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

All users of gasoline automobiles and all intending purchasers are hereby notified:

That there has been a **complete surrender by the Panhard & Levassor Company,** of Paris, France, and the members of that corporation who represent it in New York City, to the rights of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, under the Selden Patent, **by the recognition of the validity of the basic U. S. Letters Patent No. 549,160** granted to **George B. Selden** Nov. 5, 1895.

A capitulation has been made also by the present American representatives of the **Mercedes** automobiles hereinafter named.

In the future all **Panhard Motor Cars** brought into the United States by or through Panhard & Levassor or Smith & Mabley, and all **Mercedes Cars** brought in by Allen, Halle & Co. through their representatives, Smith & Mabley, all of New York City, **will come in under licenses granted** by the Electric Vehicle Company of Hartford, Conn., under the Selden Patent, with the authorization of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

Suits had been brought and vigorously prosecuted against the representatives of the Panhard and Mercedes cars for infringement of the basic Selden Patent No. 549,160, by the unlicensed importation of the cars named, and this surrender now clears the way for these makes of foreign cars to have license-plates attached to them when sold by or cleared through the parties named herewith.

The royalty on all Mercedes and Panhard cars heretofore brought in by the parties named since January 1, 1903, having been adjusted, Selden license-plates will be furnished the present owners of such cars upon application to the agents.

The **full list of Licensed Importers** (who represent all the leading **makes** of foreign cars) from whom cars may be purchased, or through whom they may be cleared in any port of entry without liability of suit for infringement of the Selden Patent, is now as follows:

AUTO IMPORT CO., 1786 Broadway, N. Y.
SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTOMOBILE CO., 52 W. 43d St., N. Y.
THE CENTRAL AUTOMOBILE CO., 1681 Broadway, N. Y.
HOLLANDER & TANGEMAN, 5 W. 45th St., N. Y.
F. A. LA ROCHE CO., 147 W. 38th St., N. Y.
STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO. OF N. Y., 136 W. 38th St., N. Y.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc., 513 7th Ave., N. Y.
PANHARD & LEVASSOR CO., 232 W. 13th St., N. Y.
WORTHINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO., 547 5th Ave., N. Y.

All persons are now finally warned that suits will be brought against firms and individuals who import hereafter any gasoline automobiles of any foreign make through any entry port of this country, or who buy any foreign made gasoline automobiles not imported by or cleared through one of the licensed importers above named.

William A. Redding, Esq., Attorney, of 38 Park Row, New York City, has been authorized to make adjustments with persons who have in the past unwittingly infringed the Selden Patent by the importation or purchase of unlicensed foreign made automobiles, and who choose now to guard themselves against prosecution.

The American Manufacturers now licensed under the basic Selden Patent No. 549,160 are:

APPERSON BROS. AUTOMOBILE CO., Kokomo, Ind.
THE AUTOCAR CO., Ardmore, Pa.
BUICK MOTOR CO., Flint, Mich.
BUFFALO GASOLENE MOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO., Detroit, Mich.
CREST MANUFACTURING CO., Dorchester, Mass.
THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO., Hartford, Conn.
ELMORE MANUFACTURING CO., Clyde, O.
H. H. FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
THE HAYNES-APPERSON CO., Kokomo, Ind.
THE KIRK MANUFACTURING CO., Toledo, O.
KNOX AUTOMOBILE CO., Springfield, Mass.
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, Bridgeport, Conn.
NORTHERN MANUFACTURING CO., Detroit, Mich.
OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Detroit, Mich.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
THE PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO., Cleveland, O.
THE GEORGE N. PIERCE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.
POPE MOTOR CAR CO., Toledo, O.
THE SANDUSKY AUTOMOBILE CO., Sandusky, O.
THE STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc., 513 7th Ave., N. Y.
THE F. B. STEARNS CO., Cleveland, O.
STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE CO., South Bend, Ind.
E. R. THOMAS MOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
WALTHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Waltham, Mass.
THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, O.
WORTHINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO., 547 5th Ave., N. Y.

Association of Licensed Auto. Mfrs.,
7 East 42d St., New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arbuthnot, Stevenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. C. McCabe, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Adler, Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Dolrosh, clothing; M. Adler, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Bushnell, A. & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; F. George, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; John Bull, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Block & Newberger, Mobile, Ala.; S. G. Newberger, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 88 Franklin Street; Hotel Algonquin.
Bear, C. H., York Penn.; upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham, Stiegel Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; F. D. Crawford, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Coons, J. S. & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Long, notions; Hotel Astor.
Casper, L., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading Penn.; P. J. Sefronka, books; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Drake, M. C. & Co., Kingston, N. Y.; M. C. Drake, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.
Eltenge, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; P. A. O'Connell, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, ribbons; G. W. Wind, furnishing goods; 67 White Street.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneberger, hosiery and underwear; J. Wolf, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Guldman, J. S., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Mellen, flowers; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hirshorn Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. Hirshorn, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. Johnson, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Chiles, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hanlon, R., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Hanlon

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Charles Fuller of New York City was admitted to practice.

18—The Creede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company, petitioner, vs. the Uinta Tunnel Mining and Transportation Company.—Reargument continued for the respondent and concluded for the petitioner.

119—Isaac N. E. Allen et al., plaintiffs, vs. the Allegheny Company.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiffs. Leave granted to counsel to file additional briefs on or before Monday next.

120—Giovanni Lavaggio, plaintiff, vs. Edmund H. Uhlig et al.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendants.

Day call for Thursday: Nos. 120, 121, and 122.) 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, and 131.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

118—Julia vs Critchfield 60 Rittsic vs N Y C & H R R R

48—Letter-out vs N Y 106—Bliss vs Atch, T & Santa Fe Ry

68—Getsinger vs N Y Dock Co 119—Bigler vs Gen Fire Extng Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

66—Automatic Co vs Nat Elec. &c. Co

Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co vs De Forest, &c. Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

45—Coulter & McKeon vs O'Brien vs Tug 2ie Co; vs Dredge No. Mattie

54—Barber vs Tug Three Brothers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

1—Downer vs Tug G. L. Hallenbeck

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 387, 77, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 12.

SUPREME COURT, Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

89—O'Neil vs City of Troy Co vs Little Falls Knitting Co

656—N Y Times Co vs 1067—Bornemann vs Bornemann

657—Ochs vs N Y Evening Journal

658—N Y Times Co vs Same

642—Baker vs Met Life Ins Co

644—Baker vs Baker Preferred cases.

2071—Strong vs O'Donnell

General calendar.

1230—Platt vs Ellis

1001—Rothermel vs Morris

688—Carey vs Carey

995—Graham vs Royal Baking Powder Co

1815—Arnold vs Smith

1295—Arnold vs Walker

1575—Boyer vs Walker

1580—Belcher vs Beckwith

SUPREME COURT, Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigation motions.

In re Belmont & Rapallo

Goldstein vs Gold

Cunningham vs Cunningham

In re Cunningham

Gilbert vs Gilbert

Hall vs Hall

Bell vs N Y City Ry Co

Kelly vs Klein

Brady vs Brady

Lowe vs Lie-ohn

Miller vs same

Collins vs Dickey

City of N Y vs

Bamberger vs Bamberger

Rosenfeld vs Rosenfeld

In re Warren

In re Brown

Estate of Edmeston

Ballard vs Union Ry Co

Ramsey vs Ramsey

Braun vs Hook

Hirsch vs Jones

Barker vs

Tug Three Brothers

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

1—Downer vs Tug G. L. Hallenbeck

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers.

655—Ochs vs Star Co

656—N Y Times Co vs

657—Ochs vs N Y Evening Journal

658—N Y Times Co vs Same

642—Baker vs Met Life Ins Co

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1815—Arnold vs Bowers

1295—Arnold vs Walker

1575—Boyer vs Walker

1580—Belcher vs Beckwith

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned to Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to proceed and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or prior to 2 o'clock on the day on which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

5008—Wallach vs Wallach

2695—Amos vs Mayo

Taylorfort Bank vs Frank

271—Peace vs Peace

721—Walsh vs Kerwin

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Jury Calendar.—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

406—Kenney vs Met St Ry

447—Carey vs Inter St Ry

450—Heuer vs Met St Ry

460—Same vs same

461—Same vs same

463—Hughes vs Union R'y

470—Byrnes vs Met St Ry

484—Lyman vs Inter St Ry

485—Same vs same

490—Kelly vs Met St Ry

492—Reid vs Inter St Ry

499—Whitney vs Met St Ry

512—Murray vs same

517—Brady vs same

79—Zehner vs Met St Ry

544—Farrell vs same

966—Fisk vs same

2112—McHugh vs Man R'y Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII. and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provides: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII. and VIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

627—Babcock vs City of New York

197—Corbun vs Strasbourger

207—Hartford Fire Ins Co vs Schwartz

214—Goettel vs Freeborn

2517—Di Fabio vs McDonald

267—Mullarney vs Snare & Triest

223—Hayden vs Fisk

278—Schutte vs Plogshoff

286—Byrne vs De Kraft

297—Van Ingen vs Walzer

183—Esposito vs Bruening

288—Maurer vs Brust

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part I., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2302—Falvey vs Woolner

2360—Becker vs Woarms

387—Feuchtwanger vs Reinach

2266—Tannenbaum vs Joseph

2224—Cullinan vs Fitzpatrick

464—Costet vs Jeantet

1455—Stannard vs Robt H Reed & Co

1381—Lewis vs Am Chocolate Mach Co

1424—Buskirk vs Buskirk

2874—Geistte vs Smithers

1436—Leahy vs City of New York

763—Nicholls vs Am Steel & Wire Co

679—Ranger vs Roosevelt

2052—Carolan vs O'Donnell

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Mail and Xtill.—Adjourned to Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M. Motions at 2:30 P. M.

Anne Sheeran.

Maria Kunz.

Estelle B. Miller.

Daniel Ahearn

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. Contested will. Case on. 2971—Julia H. Bean.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions and motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

9965—Kirschenbaum vs Leader

652—Schug vs Met St Ry

642—Stelor vs Met St Ry

2286—Zimmerman vs Uhlfelder

3616—Blume vs Erie R R

10259½—Van Brink vs Lack

933—Bruce vs Met St Ry

936—Zuriz vs Man

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3497—Moses vs Met St Ry

524—Kerbs vs Cohen

696—Rothmund vs Grotheer

182—Powers vs Blackmar

559—Roesner vs Roesner

1531—Tucker vs N Y Transp Co

1029—Langer vs Singer Mfg Co

1031—Keystone Watch Case Co vs Fargo

1025—McCormick vs Met St Ry

1034—Goldstein vs

1035—Zimmerman vs same

1036—Irwin vs Hall

1057—Halperin vs Balher

1038—Cohen vs Kaufman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1067—Smith vs Smith

557—Cohen vs Smith

760—Webb vs Met St Ry

704—Di Donato vs same

984—Phillipson vs Gallagher

986—Weissman vs Met St Ry

983—Moneypenny vs same

991—Amato vs Stromberg

992—Alison vs American Ice Co

993—Hendrick vs Met St Ry

994—Newman vs same

997—Studebaker vs

998—Kelly vs Met St Ry

999—Vought vs same

1000—Gray vs same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

9284—Andrews vs Walcoff

9285—Mason vs Greenwald

10272—Chellberg vs Lowther

8201—Standard Coach Horse Co vs Weitz

10290—Mayer vs Andreis

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Marks Term, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

9962—Troshkin vs Degnan-McLean Co

9539—Killeen vs Met St Ry

9303—Castori vs same

3694—Nicolini vs 42d St. &c, Ry

2519—Weinrieb vs Gans

3369—Fasanella vs Int St Ry

3365—Hirsh vs Union Ry

3647—Maloney vs Int St Ry

2336—Goldhammer vs Cunningham

2679—Cooperberg vs Harris

2988—Levy vs Central Realty Co

2909—Kaplan vs German Ins Co

2273—Mirotz vs Hartford Fire Ins Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 3694.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Antonio De Cesare

2—Frank Caputo

3—William Jackson

Henry Jones

4—William Roth

5—Rosie Goldstein

6—Joseph Goldstein

7—Basilio Sompellato

8—Albert Orendorff

9—Carmiano Giacomo

10—James Smythe

11—Livingston Gunn

12—Marcel Fischer

13—Savana Turner

14—Georgie De Ryder

15—Dominick Galgino

16—John Thomas

Laura Smith

Pleadings.

1—Frederick Berger

2—James Morgan

George Lloyd

3—Annie Williams

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Kernochan for the People.

shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

142—Levy vs Heidtberger

140—Ruchwaldy vs City of N Y

Lewis vs Amer Transfer Co

Guggenheimer vs Platt

Sullivan vs Cosgan

Crimmins vs Union Ry

Morton vs Ivy Courts Realty Co

Vail vs Cahn

Corcoran vs Stabler

Malmstrom vs Lorimer

Merchie vs Willis

Bernstein vs Gilligan

Boggs vs Claudie

Hughes vs Inder Sutter-Edgar V. Frothingham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Kresel for the People.

7—Samuel Leffner

8—Oscar Sagsovcin

Dagas Sugsovch

9—Joseph Isabella

10—Abraham Israel

Jacob Rosenberg

Moe Polzchek

Milton Guttman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.

1—Andrew T. Connolly

2—George Haramos

Leonida Rosakas

Dimitri Rapicidas

3—Carl Mesmer

Siegfried Kanzer

Annie Kaplan

4—James R. Kelly

5—Antonio Fazio

6—Joseph Panzera

7—William Gilhooley

Leona Gray

To fix a day for trial.

1—Oscar Ackert

Fernandino Cappariello

2—William Nally

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Wolfstein—Allison M. Lederer, Brander vs. United States Trust Company—John J. Freedman, Milliken vs. Luther—Albert Stickney. In re Sutter—Edgar V. Frothingham.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—In re Wilks—Solomon R. Livingston. In re Monaghan—James J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hooker, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

78—People ex Haas vs Hartman—Ex parte Wolff.

12—Fairchild vs N Y & N J Tel Co

Hanlin vs

Nat Foundry Co.

47—Matter of Hopkins

64—Gray vs B H R R

101—Kirkpatrick vs Alhambria Ins Co

102—Hughes vs Russell

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

6294—Logan vs B H R R

6295—Gott vs same

6225—Tait vs Int St R R

6338—Hagenbacher vs same

6336—Schwartz vs St R R

6344, 6345—Kuehn vs same

1310—Gulick vs Carpenter

2067—Brands vs B H R R

6347—Rose vs Bhtstein

6348—Ray vs B H R R

6349—Borrelli vs same

6350—Joost vs same

6349—White vs B H R R

6350—O'Rourke vs City of New York

6322, 6323—Black vs B H R R

1071—Reitkal vs Batterman

6370—Schomer vs Hartford Carpet Co

10055—Horman vs City of New York

1685—Camp vs Mannschmidt

2881—Lewis vs N Y Dock Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon this call.

5765, 9875—Ware-house Co vs Street.

2069—Harvey, Jr., vs Hecker-Jones Co

1435—De Levante vs Jarvis

9785—Julius vs German Ins Co

8857—Guttman vs Ruppell

10049—Mandel vs Jaffe

9971—Deninger vs Cropsey et al.

8275—Evans vs Westcott's Express

10004—Sixsmith vs Frowitt

9931—Lawrence vs Christiello

9737—Oriental Bank vs Gilbert

1145—Abernstein vs Willinsky

9970—Trilling vs Hyams

10052—Miller vs Stephenson

852—O'Brien vs Central R R of N J

195—Cornhalt vs Herbst

6158—Rubinsky vs B H R R

5358—Schroeder vs Hoffman

9847—Curtis vs Van Brunt Co vs Willets

Highest number reached on regular call, 6426.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1580—Rode vs Bushwick Star Bank

1694—Sharkey vs Sharkey

1695—Bungart vs Wright

1696—Acquavella vs Ward

1700—Krupitsky vs Zenovitch

1701—Farzalari vs Dinger

1702—Loafer vs Birney

1707—Rosenthal vs Palmer

1708—Walker vs De Graw

1712—Meisinger vs Messinger

1714—Louria vs Kahn

1672—Ley vs Ley

1716—Gilfeather vs Convery

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for days upon call.

1717—Voorhees vs Bolton Drug Co

1758—Silverman vs Weinberg

1759—Schomer vs Hartford Carpet Co

10055—Horman vs City of New York

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1695—Bungart vs Wright

1696—Acquavella vs Ward

1700—Krupitsky vs Zenovitch

1701—Farzalari vs Dinger

1702—Loafer vs Birney

1707—Rosenthal vs Palmer

1708—Walker vs De Graw

1712—Meisinger vs Messinger

1714—Louria vs Kahn

1672—Ley vs Ley

1716—Gilfeather vs Convery

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for days upon call.

1717—Voorhees vs Bolton Drug Co

1758—Silverman vs Weinberg

1759—Schomer vs Hartford Carpet Co

10055—Horman vs City of New York

1685—Camp vs Mannschmidt

2881—Lewis vs N Y Dock Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

2223—Hayden vs Fisk

278—Schutte vs Plogshoff

286—Byrne vs De Kraft

297—Van Ingen vs Walzer

183—Esposito vs Bruening

288—Maurer vs Brust

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part I., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

406—Kenney vs Met St Ry

447—Carey vs Inter St Ry

450—Heuer vs Met St Ry

460—Same vs same

461—Same vs same

463—Hughes vs Union R'y

470—Byrnes vs Met St Ry

484—Lyman vs Inter St Ry

485—Same vs same

490—Kelly vs Met St Ry

492—Reid vs Inter St Ry

499—Whitney vs Met St Ry

512—Murray vs same

517—Brady vs same

79—Zehner vs Met St Ry

544—Farrell vs same

966—Fisk vs same

2112—McHugh vs Man R'y Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 517.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII. and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provides: "Causes

627—Babcock vs City of New York

197—Corbun vs Strasbourger

207—Hartford Fire Ins Co vs Schwartz

214—Goettel vs Freeborn

2517—Di Fabio vs McDonald

267—Mullarney vs Snare & Triest

223—Hayden vs Fisk

278—Schutte vs Plogshoff

286—Byrne vs De Kraft

297—Van Ingen vs Walzer

183—Esposito vs Bruening

288—Maurer vs Brust

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 400.

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Queens County.

Day Calendar for Jan. 12, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1243—Kinsey vs City of New York

881—Schlippelt vs N Y City Ry Co

856—Vissichelli vs Casselbury

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

939—Hardy vs Chujak

729—Reilly vs Hogan

941—Carroll vs L I R R Co

940—Grobbins vs Gotshall

855—Brady vs Newtown Creek Towing Co

936—White vs Case

282—Normoyle vs Riter

935—Grass & Rock vs Wolz & Zerwick & Gill R R Co

697—Lever vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co

949—Dibrow vs Union Ry Co

950—Same vs same

501—Disbrow vs Hardy

Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

167—Mott vs De Nesto

220—Mann vs Shrive

112—Estes vs Young

118—Phipps vs City of Mt Vernon

119—Gough vs same

120—Oprandi vs same

122—Horstman vs same

122—Bowden vs same

124—Subitzky vs same

125—Johnson vs same

126—Appell vs same

127—Rich vs same

128—Jones vs same

129—Reynolds vs same

130—Haag vs same

131—Lohman vs same

132—Adams vs same

190—Mitchell vs Mitchell et al

202—Koenig vs Georges

207—Haag vs City of Mt Vernon

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held temporarily at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

225—Flannigan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co

234—Trudden vs same

256—North Beach Electric L & P Co vs Balchowski

257—Seltz vs same

229—Debise, an infant, vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co

5—Sullivan vs same

13—McGrade et al vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon the call.

25—Keenan vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co

26—Bogall vs same

27—Noxon vs same

28—Gill vs same

29—Sacco et al vs Dooley

Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

10291—Same vs same

10060—Reinheimer, &c, Brew Co vs Seiter

10277—Tolmarsch vs Levinsohn

1750—Fleischman vs Johnson

10410—James vs Dickinson

Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Marks Term, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

976—Zimmerman vs Met St Ry

977—Schoenholz vs same

5949—Lamee vs Int St Ry

1067—Wintermuth vs Whitmarker

1068—Machole vs Leber

1069—Same vs same

1070—Hasselman vs Lamb

1073—Simons vs Wallach

1075—Fanning vs Rosenthal

1076—Martin vs Brown

1078—Barton vs Union Ry

1079—Steinburgh vs Heuch

1080—Geiger vs Sawyer

1081—Waldstein vs Levy

1082—Woolverton vs Met St Ry

Part VI.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1062—Dreyer vs same

1066—Campbell vs Mackeyer

1067—Simons vs Met St Ry

1069—Swift vs Gebermann

1016—Same vs same

1012—Moriarity vs Gerding

1014—Ransom vs Steffson

1016—Orently vs Campbell & Co

1017—Herrick vs Katz

1022—Fuchs vs Johnson

1024—Fransioli vs Fuller

1025—Larner vs Kahn

1026—Jewett vs Met St Ry

1027—Niendorf vs Jones

1028—Parker vs Wayne

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1022—Fuchs vs Johnson

1024—Fransioli vs Fuller

1025—Larner vs Kahn

1026—Jewett vs Met St Ry

1027—Niendorf vs Jones

1028—Parker vs Wayne

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Jan. 12, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

167—Mott vs De Nesto

220—Mann vs Shrive

112—Estes vs Young

118—Phipps vs City of Mt Vernon

119—Gough vs same

120—Oprandi vs same

122—Horstman vs same

122—Bowden vs same

124—Subitzky vs same

125—Johnson vs same

126—Appell vs same

127—Rich vs same

128—Jones vs same

129—Reynolds vs same

130—Haag vs same

131—Lohman vs same

132—Adams vs same

190—Mitchell vs Mitchell et al

202—Koenig vs Georges

207—Haag vs City of Mt Vernon

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH CONSAH.—Schedules in the assignment of Joseph Connah, stock broker, 01 25 Broad Street, show liabilities of $22,983 and nominal and actual assets of $17,053.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND.—Judge Wing of the United States District Court yesterday adjudged the Aultman Company of Canton and the Arctic Ice Machine Company of Akron bankrupts. Judge Wing also confirmed the appointment of J. J. Sullivan as receiver for the Aultman Company, fixing his bond at $100,000, and Ernest A. Pfleuger as receiver for the Arctic Ice Machine Company, bond $50,000. The bankruptcy cases will be adjudicated by Harold Remington of this city, referee in bankruptcy. The Aultman Company failed several weeks ago. The Arctic Ice Machine Company, involved with the Aultman Company, was put in the hands of a receiver at the same time.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NORTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Northern Engineering Company of 95 Liberty Street show liabilities of $15,749 and nominal assets of $10,982.

W. H. LEONARD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of W. H. Leonard, who kept a hotel at Rye, N. Y., show liabilities of $26,251, of which $56,300 is secured and nominal assets of $29,725.

H. T. WILHELM COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the H. T. Wilhelm Company, dealer in china at 20 West Thirtieth Street, show liabilities of $5,574 and assets of $5,253, consisting of cash, $649; stock, $1,500; notes, $2,589; fixtures, $275, and deposit for gas, $40.

HERBERT H. JACKSON.—Herbert H. Jackson of 29 Broadway, who was in the iron business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,389 and nominal assets of $14,115, of which $13,861 are outstanding accounts. Among the creditors are the estate of James McCoy, $2,500; Joseph Brown of Guelph, Ont. $2,463; Phoenix Iron Mills, $1,256, and the Passaic Rolling Mills, $1,100.

SOPHIA A. JAEGER.—Sophia A. Jaeger, residing at Mount

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association.
New York, January 11, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles D. Leverich, Henry C. Swords,
Gustav Amsinck, John G. McCullough,
Anson W. Hard, Wm. A. Read,
Darius O. Mills, Daniel A. Davis,
John L. Riker, Herbert L. Griggs,
J. Kennedy Tod, George L. Rives,
John Crosby Brown, William J. Matheson,
Gordon Macdonald.

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

George M. Miller,
H. H. Cammann,
Samuel Riker.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Herbert L. Griggs and Mr. John L. Riker were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President respectively.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York
January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Park Bank, held this day at its banking house, 214 Broadway, the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph T. Moore, Francis R. Appleton,
Stuyvesant Fish, John Jacob Astor,
George S. Hart, George Fred'k Victor,
Charles Scribner, Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Edward C. Hoyt, Isaac Guggenheim,
W. Rockhill Potts, John E. Borne,
August Belmont, Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Richard Delafield, Gilbert G. Thorne,
John C. McKeon.

and as Inspectors of Election, William B. Baldwin, Charles L. Hadley, and Frederic P. Moore.

At the first meeting of the new Board Mr. Richard Delafield was elected President, and Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Gilbert G. Thorne, John C. McKeon, and John C. Van Cleef were elected Vice Presidents, all unanimously. Edward J. Baldwin was appointed Cashier, and Messrs. William C. Jones, Frederick H. Fox-croft, William A. Main, and Maurice H. Ewer were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.
3D AVENUE, COR. 85D STREET.
NEW YORK, January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:

Richard H. Adams, H. F. Poggenburg,
W. J. Ament, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Louis Van Bernuth, Jacob Schlosser,
Thos. E. Crimmins, Leopold Schmid,
Chas. C. Clausen, A. B. Scharmann,
Richard Delafield, Gilbert G. Thorne,
Henry Diedel, Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Wm. L. Frankenbach, R. Van der Emde,
Rand. Guggenheimer, George F. Vieter,
Julius A. May, August Zinsser.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously elected:

R. Van der Emde, President.
Richd. H. Adams, } Vice Presidents.
Henry Diedel, }
Wm. L. Frankenbach, Cashier.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James Stillman, Charles Reed,
William Rockefeller, Max J. Lissauer,
Jacob H. Schiff, Simeon Ford,
Cleveland H. Dodge, D. H. Rowland.
Joseph Fox, Lewis Seasongood.

M. M. Valentine.

As Inspectors of Election:

Herman Mendel,
S. Shiverick,
Henry A. Loth

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. D. H. Rowland unanimously re-elected 1st Vice-President, and Mr. M. M. Valentine unanimously re-elected 2d Vice-President. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, January 11, 1905.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Cyrus Clark, William A. Martin,
Lucien C. Warner, Frederick D. Ives,
Frederick S. Schenck, Frank W. Kinsman, Jr.,
John J. Lanahan, Adolph Rosenberger,
William S. Gray, James R. Senior,
Edwin S. Schenck, Edward J. Farrell,
Martin D. Fink, Frederick G. Kinsman,
Herman Aitken.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Frederick R. Schenck and Mr. Frederick D. Ives were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents. JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

THE JEFFERSON BANK.
CANAL AND FORSYTH STREETS.
New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George F. Victor, Max Radt,
Trenor L. Park, Maurice Brill,
Rudolph Erlebil, S. J. Silberman,
Henry L. Cammann, Samuel Fleck, Jr.,
Herman Boecker, John C. Van Cleef.
Samuel Strasburger, George L. Storm,
Emanuel Eschwege.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Herman Boecker was re-elected President and Mr. Max Radt Vice President. Mr. Wm. H. Devlin was reappointed Cashier and Mr. Wm. J. Hauser Assistant Cashier.

WM. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 10, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected as Directors:

Chas. F. Mattlage, Dean Mapes,
Chas. H. Fancher, Wm. H. Barnard,
W. H. B. Totten, William C. Demorest,
Samuel E. Downes, William Ziegler,
Chas. Reed, Hampden E. Tener, Jr.,
John W. Nix, Samuel Crooks,
Henry Kroger, Samuel S. Conover.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 11, 1905, Mr. Charles H. Fancher was re-elected President. Mr. Charles F. Mattlage and Mr. Samuel S. Conover were re-elected Vice Presidents, all unanimously.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 10th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle, James R. Plum,
Isaac D. Fletcher, H. H. Powell,
Henry C. Hulbert, Edward T. Rice,
Henry R. Ickelheimer, Russell Sage,
Edward A. Wadsworth, Edward Townsend.
Edward Van Volkenburgh.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Edward Townsend was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

H. F. POWELL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 10, 1905.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

David Banks, Jr., Charles Banks,
Frederic T. Hume, Vincent Loesser,
George R. Turnbull, Charles G. Hall,
P. Chauncey Anderson,
Francis B. Griffin.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. David Banks having declined a re-election, on account of his continued ill-health, Mr. Vincent Loesser was elected President and Mr. Frederic T. Hume Vice President for the ensuing year.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 11, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 10, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

Adrian Iselin, Jr., W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Thomas Denny, Charles A. Peabody,
Frederic W. Stevens, Samuel Woolverton,
Alexander H. Stevens, Charles H. Treat.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day Mr. Samuel Woolverton was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens Vice President.

GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James H. Breslin, Harry F. Morse,
James McCutcheon, Morgan J. O'Brien,
Charles T. Wills, Rud W. Poor,
Charles W. Morse, Samuel Adams,
Alfred J. Cammeyer.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Mr. Rud W. Poor, President; Mr. C. W. Morse and Mr. James McCutcheon, Vice Presidents.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
January 11th, 1905.

At the Annual Election for Directors, held at the banking house on January 10th, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

George F. Baker, Jr., Percy R. Pyne,
W. Emlen Roosevelt, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, Lewis E. Pierson,
George G. De Witt, Robert C. Boyd,
Robert Walton Goelet, Edward R. Bacon,
William H. Porter.

At the meeting of the Board, held this day, William H. Porter was re-elected President.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
January 10, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

C. T. Barney, R. R. Moore,
J. Romaine Brown, C. W. Morse,
Jos. D. Carroll, H. F. Morse,
Frank Curtiss, Louis Stern,
W. M. Healey, F. K. Sturgis,
R. V. Lewis, G. W. Wilder.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 20, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 11th January, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad street, below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting there will be submitted for consideration and action by the stockholders the annual report of the company for the year ending 31st of December, 1904; an agreement for the acquisition by this company of the franchises, corporate property, and rights and credits of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the company, and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders can obtain copies of the annual report of the company and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting on and after the 7th of March next by personal application or by letter at the Secretary's office, Room 271 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of The H. B. Claflin Company, held this day at the office of the Company in Elizabeth, N. J., John Claflin, Edward E. Lowe, Dexter N. Force, George E. Armstrong, John C. Eames, and Stewart W. Eames were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN CLAFLIN.
Vice President—EDWARD E. EAMES.
2d Vice President—JOHN C. EAMES.
Treasurer—DEXTER N. FORCE.
Assistant Treasurer—STEWART W. EAMES.
Secretary—GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Charles W. Gould was elected Counsel for the Corporation.

GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

January 11, 1905.

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
49 Wall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., January 19, 1905.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1905.

CHARLES BAKER, JR., Secretary

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BUILDING COMPANY.
77 Cedar Street.
New York, January 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Clearing House Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar Street, on the 26th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open until 12:30 P. M.

WILLIAM SHERER, Secretary.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Thursday, January 26, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon at the Company's office, No. 54 William Street, New York City, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will be open until 1 o'clock P. M.

J. F. HASTINGS, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, Dec. 31st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking House, 250 Bowery, on Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

New York, January 5d, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Speaking Telephone Company will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, Room 90, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 19th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRUNSWICK Dock und City Improvement Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, on TUESDAY, FEB. 14TH, 1905, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books will close Jan. 28th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Feb. 14th, 1905.

A. G. KRAETZER, Jr., Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at No. 623 Washington Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan'y 17th, 1905, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer Books closed Jan'y 13th, 1905.

E. H. GARRISON, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Rockwell Engineering Company will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Cortlandt St., New York, on Jan. 23d, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

F. S. GARRETT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of American Firecracker Manufacturing Company will be held in Room 217, at 672 Broadway, New York, on January 16, 1905, at 3 P. M.

EDWARD J. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street,
New York, January 10, 1905.

TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid on January 31st, 1905, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20th, 1905, to whom checks will be mailed.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 20th, 1905, at 3:00 P. M., and remain closed until Wednesday, February 1st, 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Detroit, Mich., Dec. 21, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Thursday, January 12, 1905, at the close of business, until Wednesday, February 8, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., covering the Annual Meeting to be held on February 7, 1905.

G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR.
BEGINNING ANY TIME.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,
486 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND 11.

The regular dividend at the rate of 7 Per Cent. per annum has been declared, payable January 15, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904.

C. B. JAQUA, Assistant Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½) on its capital stock, payable on and after February 1st proximo. The stock transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 21st instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on February 2d, 1905.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., January 10th, 1905.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the preferred stock from the earnings. Payable January 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 16th, 1905.

C. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Penn., January 10th, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., December 13, 1904.

Sealed proposals for constructing boathouse here will be received until 12 M. January 12, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Boathouse," addressed ABE S. BUCKHAM, Q.M.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Estab. 1885.

Orders solicited; purchase or sale, cash or margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

Lists of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N. Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA.
22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.
Readily Salable
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Millett, Roe & Hagen
BANKERS.
Dealers in
High-Grade Bonds.
Members
New York Stock Exchange.
3 Broad St., New York.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.
JANUARY INVESTMENTS
Write for Circular.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

West Virginia Central and Western Maryland
Purchase Syndicate Certificates.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS,
25 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.
STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.
Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 5817 CORTT.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
Bankers & Brokers,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,	
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.	

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—One-half of to-day's sales were of United Gas Improvement, the buying of which was considered of an important character. There were rumors of an early "Melon-Cutting," but nothing definite developed. The price advanced 1⅞ to 100. Lehigh Valley moved up a point under the same kind of buying recently noted, and Welsbach Company, while not active, jumped two points. Westmoreland Coal rose 1¾. There was weakness in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, on the theory that John M. Mack, one of the principal Directors, was losing his political power in this city, as several important asphalt contracts this week have been awarded to rival concerns. The arbitrage stocks were rather quiet. Total sales 28,339 shares, $103,050 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	74	74	74
200	Am. Cement	7	7	7
70	Bell Telephone	62	62	62
105	Cambria Steel	26	26	26
50	Con. Lake Superior	85/8	1-16	8 1-16
382	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	15	15	15
125	Con. Traction, N. J.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
500	Diamond Steel pf.	1⅛	1	1 1-16
1,352	Electric Co. of Am.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
10	4th St. Natl. Bank	290	290	290
80	General Asphalt	11	11	11
8	Indianapolis St. Ry.	97	97	97
650	Inter. Smok. Powder	36⅜	36	36
18	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24½	24½	24½
1,700	Lehigh Valley R. R.	153½	153¼	153¾
50	Lehigh Navigation	106	106	106
510	Marsden	4⅞	4 13-16	4 13-16
212	North Penn. R. R.	105½	105½	105½
554	Penn. R. R.	68 15-16	68⅛	68⅛
100	Penn. Traffic	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15	Penn. Salt	104½	104½	104½
275	Philadelphia Traction	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
565	Philadelphia Electric	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
205	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41	41¼
11	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46⅝	46¼	46⅜
500	Real. Est. Title Ins. Co.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2,620	Reading	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
1	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
124	Rock Island	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
25	Rock Island 3d St. Pass.	50¾	50¾	50¾
14,502	U. Gas Imp.	109	107⅞	109
257	Union Traction	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
550	U. S. Steel	29½	29¼	29¼
800	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92¾	92¾
250	Westbank	23	23	23
10	Westmoreland Coal	92	92	92

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$143,284,571
Gold	70,272,383
Silver	16,397,676
United States notes	7,063,048
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,384
National banknotes	16,631,526
Total receipts this day	1,022,466
Total receipts this month	14,669,363
Total receipts this year	292,319,218
Total expenditures this day	1,730,000
Total expenditures this month	14,850,000
Total expenditures this year	314,859,445
Deposits in National banks	115,844,916

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$524,667,969
Silver dollars	476,790,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,322,723
Silver bullion of 1890	1,607,277
Total	$1,012,347,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$524,667,969
Silver certificates outstanding	476,790,000
Treasury notes outstanding	10,030,000
Total	$1,012,347,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$20,418,693
Gold certificates	49,853,690
Silver coin and bullion	5,716,482
Silver certificates	10,681,596
United States notes	7,063,049
Other assets	27,149,310
Total in Treasury	$120,881,819
Deposits in National banks	115,844,916
Total	$236,726,735
Current liabilities	93,442,164
Available cash balance	$143,284,571

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Purchasers' Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Schwartz, Herman Apfelbaum, New York; Albert P. Bremer, Brooklyn.

Joseph Cucevalo Company, New York, consulting and civil engineers; capital, $15,000. Directors—Joseph Rae Clarke, Vincent F. Lequeune, William E. Couley, New York.

The Batavia Light and Power Company, Batavia; capital, $100,000. Directors—Seth W. Warren, George R. Howard, Buffalo; Barber B. Conable, Warsaw.

Jack's, New York, restaurants; capital, $300,000. Directors—William S. Waddy, William J. Dunston, Champs S. Sheldon, New York.

Metropolis Building Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Asbury, Hoboken, N. J.; Patrick Roach, John Shandley, New York.

Rettig-Rowe Company, New York, commission merchants; capital, $20,000. Directors—Harvey N. Rowe, New York; George W. Amscow, Jersey City; Diedrich J. Winkelmann, Weehawken.

Watson Manufacturing Company, Jamestown, woodwork; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry W. Watson, William Watson, J. D. Curtiss, Jamestown.

King's Bridge Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Edward H. Tobey, Edwin A. Arnold, William Carr, Jr., New York.

National Powder Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—William A. Bartle, Ernst Deimold, New York; Justus Von Lengerke, Orange, N. J.

Rossvan, Limited, New York, publishing; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. R. Van Name, D. J. Desmore, Brooklyn; R. D. Compton, New York.

International Development and Merchandising Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. D. Plumb, J. W. T. Wettleson, Walter Binner, New York.

Kulenkampff & Co., New York, confectioners' utensils; capital, $75,000. Directors—C. A. Kulenkampff, Emma Kulenkampff, Brooklyn; H. J. Rosenheim, New York.

Peters Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. R. Peters, J. P. Peters, E. McC. Peters, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 83 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals to be opened and successful bids declared January 16, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

DELVIN COAL COMPANY.
6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1905, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of six thousand four hundred and thirteen and 39-100 dollars ($6,413.39).

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

New York, January 10, 1905.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1905,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$150,000 Capital Stock Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Ry. Co. (Hypothecated.)
$150,000 Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Ry. Co. Bonds. (Hypothecated.)
$105,000 Cross County R. R. Co. Bonds. (Hypothecated.)

20% to 30% Saved

Every year on cost of Life Insurance. Policies issued and guaranteed by the best Life Insurance Company in the world.

R. A. SASSEEN, 135 Broadway, New York.

A PROPERTY WHO IS A MEMBER OF ALL principal exchanges, now in business in the West, is desirous of making a connection with some old-established house in New York. K., Box 304 Main Office Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Jan. 5th, 1905.

Notice to the public and to the trade that on this date the stock in business of 161 East 125th st. has become absolutely the property of Ethel Eichner of the same place by bill of sale from Daniel Eichner to Ethel Eichner, and from this day on one Daniel Eichner has absolutely no connection and no interest in said premises or said business.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16	16¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	16	16	16	16	—
64	66	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	−1
74½	74⅝	40,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	73⅝	74⅝	73⅜	74½	+1⅛
33⅝	33¾	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+⅜
35	35⅜	600	Am. Cotton Oil	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+⅛
94	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	95	+1½
12⅜	13	600	*Am. Grass Twine	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	...
10⅜	11	5,500	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
48¾	49	8,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	46⅞	49	46⅞	48⅞	+2⅜
6	6¼	200	*Am. Ice Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
37	38	225	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+⅛
35	35½	300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	35	35	35	35	...
7⅛	7⅜	600	*Am. Malting Co	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
26	26⅝	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	26⅛	26½	25⅞	26½	+⅛
81⅝	81⅝	12,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	81¼	82¼	81⅜	81⅝	+⅛
112	112½	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	112	112½	112	112⅜	...
54	54¼	500	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	54	54½	54	54¼	+⅛
141¾	142	2,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	141	142¼	141	141⅞	+⅛
138	139	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	139	139	139	139	...
146½	147	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	+⅝
93¾	94	1,750	Am. Tob. Co.pf.,t.r.,n.	94⅛	94⅛	94	94	...
23	23¼	1,400	*Am. Woolen Co.	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅛
111	111½	1,000	*Anaconda Cop. M.Co.	107½	112⅞	107½	111	+3½
87	87⅜	3,625	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅜	87½	87	87	−¼
100⅜	100⅝	925	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅛	100⅝	100½	100½	...
103⅝	104	22,050	Baltimore & Ohio	104⅜	104⅝	103⅝	104	+⅛
59⅜	59⅝	1,100	Brooklyn Rap

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 2 1-4@2 1-2 Per Cent.

General Market Quiet, with One or Two Rather Decided and Unexplained Movements.

Whatever the reason, Wall Street just now does not get its news and its movements at the same time. Tuesday there was quite a little news without response; yesterday there was more movement than news in several quarters, especially the Pacific and traction groups. On the curb Interborough and Northern Securities made new high records, and on the Exchange both Manhattan and Metropolitan sympathized with one, and Southern and Union Pacific sympathized with the other. There was a surplus of gossip in each case, and a deficiency of anything authoritative. In Southern Pacific there is a refunding scheme under way which will give the road benefits upon its execution, and there is a suggestion of rights forthcoming beneficial to the shareholders also in some way other than dividend payments.

This leaves unexplained the rise in Northern Securities, which is selling so far above its yield basis that there is a disposition to look for hidden values other than those disclosed by the book value shown by conversion of Northern Securities into terms of its constituent assets. In the traction group the talk was about an exchange of Interborough stock for other companies', with an alternative suggestion of a larger dividend than expected, corresponding to larger earnings. The copper stocks were strong, and Consolidated Gas rose a point or more, as it is liable to do without especial cause or notice when it falls below 200. Among the declines may be mentioned Baltimore and Ohio's, which was interpreted unfavorably upon the eve of the anticipated dividend announcement, and Chicago Union Traction lost its gain of the previous day upon expectation of straightening out its complications, although all the progress reported was favorable. The volume was a little larger, but there was no corresponding buoyancy, the best that can be said being that the tone of trading was dull and hard. The bond market was also a little broader, the gain being chiefly in the speculative descriptions.

The news affecting the general position was not very decisive. The central fact of course is the persistence of gold exports, and no signs of its immediate cessation in the exchange market. Continual dropping wears away a stone, and some time the loss of gold will have its effect in stiffening our money market. There was news about Congress's action to suit every taste, and there were reports of railway traffics adapted to please only advocates of higher prices—but it is difficult to trace any response of the market to these factors. Iron production is about at the maximum, and consumption exceeds it. The commodity markets showed merely speculative fluctuations pointing to nothing of intrinsic interest.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Met. Securities	1½
Am. Tobacco pf	1½	Met. St. Ry	1½
Am. Hide & L.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	2
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Penn. Marquette pf.	2¾
American Malting	¾	P. C. C. & St. L.	½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Pullman	2
Chi. & E. I. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	¼
Chi. & Alton	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
C., L. & W. pf.	4¾	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. F. & I.	½	Twin City	½
Consol. Gas	1¾	Union Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Int. Paper	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Pump	1¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Manhattan	1	West. E. & M.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Detroit So. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Fed. M. & Sm.	⅝
Canada South	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Cent. of Ga.	¾	Lake E. & W.	½
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Pacific Coast	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	So. Railway pf.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf.	1	Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s.	1
inc.	1½	N. Y. Dock 4s.	1
Chi. & E. I. gen. 5s.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Ga. & Ala. 1st.	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1½
inc.	1½	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s.	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 11	508,254
To date this year	5,296,616
Corresponding date last year	4,419,013

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 11	$3,987,500
To date this year	$33,456,500
Corresponding date last year	$20,238,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Detroit United Railway.
International Paper Company. (for subscriptions to new bonds.)

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Davis & Lawrence Co.
Hudson Valley Underwear Co.
Securities Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Twenty-one hundred shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 230@230 seller 5 flat, and 100 shares at 230, regular way.

Minneapolis dispatches state that nineteen flour mills of the twenty-two there are now grinding and flour trade is good for the season.

During the six months ended Dec. 31, 1904, the lumber experts from Gulfport, Miss., amounted to or 116,033,000 feet, as compared with 66,000,000 feet during the last six months of 1903.

According to reports from Colorado Springs, the production of gold and silver in the State of Colorado for 1904 amounted to $44,150,000, an increase of $4,465,000 over 1903.

Springfield (Ill.) dispatches state that the Northwestern and Gulf Railroad Company has been incorporated to construct a road from Centralia, Marion County, Ill., to a point on the Ohio River near Shawneetown, Ill.

The Standard Audit Company has been incorporated at Springfield, Ill., with the principal office at Chicago.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week a total of 28,717 cars and of that number 22,395 were loaded cars, against 17,903 loaded cars corresponding week 1904, as against 21,094 in 1903.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Dull but Hard, Led by Strength of Curb Issues.

It is an unusual occurrence when the curb market leads the Stock Exchange market, but that was the case yesterday, when everybody was watching Northern Securities and Interborough Rapid Transit on the curb. Union Pacific, the most active stock on the floor, ruled firm in sympathy with Northern Securities, but it did not show any such advance as the outside stock. Following the lead of Interborough, the traction issues advanced. Manhattan Elevated made a new high record, touching 170¼, and closing at 169¾, for a net gain of 1¼ points, while Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities advanced 1⅝ and 1½ points, respectively. There were renewed rumors of a combination of the street railways, but they were denied as usual.

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Strength in Southern Pacific.

Southern Pacific was strong, gaining 1½ points. The buying in this stock was said to be for account of Keene and Gates interests. There was a report that the expected refunding plan was nearly ready for publication, and that rights might be given to Southern Pacific shareholders. The refunding plan, it was said, would bring dividend possibilities within range of vision. It may be stated that the Southern Pacific board has not yet acted on the plan.

***

Extra Session on Railroad Rates.

The announcement was made during the day from Washington that if Congress should decline to act on the Rate Revision bill then the President would call an extra session. Even this announcement failed to have any influence on prices, although an attempt was made to depress some railroad issues, as, for instance, Baltimore and Ohio. The latter sold off five-eighths of a point, in spite of the announcement that the suit brought by the Western Maryland had been discontinued.

***

A Fifty-Point Rise.

A rise of fifty points was recorded by St. Lawrence and Adirondack on a sale of 100 shares at par. This stock has not been traded in actively since the days of the Webb-Meyer Syndicate. The stock was one of the specialties of that concern and was put up to way above par only to tumble to below fifty. The last sale was on May 16, 1902, when the price was 50. Since then there has not been a single transaction in the stock.

***

Union Pacific Dividend.

In connection with the declaration of the regular dividend on Union Pacific, which was made yesterday, a curious story was told. It was said that certain interests in a great Western railroad system which is of recent growth had bought extensively into Union Pacific and that the stock had been supplied by large interests in that road. These interests, it was said, notified the other party that they were welcome to have all the stock they wanted, as they themselves expected to buy it back later at a lower price. In some way, it was said, the dividend declaration had something to do with the affair, the declaration having been made two weeks earlier than last year.

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Side-Betting Propositions.

The custom of betting on the side in order to influence the market has been frequently resorted to recently. Yesterday word came from Boston that Lawson had bet $10,000 that the next dividend on Amalgamated Copper would be at the rate of two per cent. or nothing. In this city John W. Gates offered to pay 3⅝ per cent. for the next dividend on any part of 5,000 shares of Illinois Central. The Gates crowd is credited with having bulled Illinois Central on increased dividend expectations.

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Applications to List.

The Wabash Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $173,000 additional Omaha division first mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds of 1941. Other applications are: Lacled Gas Light Company, $5,000,000 refunding and extension mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1934. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, $520,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1932.

H. B. CLAFLIN REPORT.

Earnings Larger Than in 1902 or 1903 —Below 1901 Figures.

The semi-annual report of the H. B. Claflin Co., which was made public yesterday, shows better earnings than in 1903, but not so heavy as in 1901. The statement is as follows;

	1904.	1903.	1901.
Net earnings	$320,037	$315,852	$347,457
First pref. int.	65,007	65,007	65,007
	4.88%		4.85½%
Balance	$255,030	$250,845	$282,450
	4.88		4.84½
Second pref. int.	77,118	77,118	77,118
	3.85⅞		3.85⅞
Balance	$178,812	$173,727	$205,332
Common dividend	153,164	153,164	153,164
	5.11		5.11
Surplus	$25,648	$20,563	$52,168

The annual figures show:

	1904.	1903.	1901.
Net	$631,696	$619,847	$650,553
First pref. int.	130,014	130,014	130,014
Balance	$501,682	$489,833	$520,541
Second pref. int.	154,236	154,236	154,236
Balance	$347,446	$335,597	$366,305
Common dividend	306,328	306,328	306,328
Surplus	$41,118	$29,269	$59,977

The balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

	1904.	1903.	1901.
Cash	$2,162,939	$1,325,675	$1,960,446
Dividends	171,332	171,332	171,332
Open accounts	2,075,061	2,311,511	1,885,097
Open accounts	1,418,577	1,528,364	3,458,842
Merchandise	5,801,162	6,377,338	7,168,087
Store property	2,730,186	2,730,186	2,730,186
Stable	27,197	27,197	27,197
Horses, trucks, &c.	27,422	27,422	14,622
Total	$14,425,903	$14,508,222	$17,454,806

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$9,000,000	$9,000,000	$9,000,000
Open accounts	3,565,576	3,670,765	6,766,257
Due reserve	352,805	337,643	378,187
Surplus reserve	1,276,794	1,240,761	1,140,905
Prof. dur. Fail.	320,037	315,852	347,457
Total	$14,425,903	$14,508,222	$17,454,806

President Claflin says that in spite of uncommon difficulties in the cotton goods situation the general condition of trade improved gradually from the beginning to the end of the season.

HEAVY IRON CONSUMPTION.

Remarkably heavy consumption of pig iron during December is shown by the Iron Age's report of blast furnace operations during the past month. The Iron Age says:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics are almost startling in the revelations they make of the enormous current consumption. The December product of anthracite and coke iron was 1,614,000 gross tons, which the charcoal pig iron output will carry to a total of 1,650,000 tons in thirty-one days. In spite of this very large output the stocks of the merchant furnaces declined 121,000 tons, thus indicating a rate of consumption, in a Winter month, of over 1,750,000 tons. The active capacity increased from 257,846 tons on Dec. 1 to 277,870 tons on Jan. 1, or at the rate, including charcoal iron, of close to 20,000,000 tons per annum.

The steel companies produced in December 1,010,982 gross tons of pig iron and will make more in January. How enormous the requirements are is shown by the fact that the Carnegie Steel Company, which operates fifty blast furnaces, has forty-seven in blast, and that another, the second Donora, is about to be blown in. The output of this company is more of pig iron and is to-day closing purchases of 25,000 tons for January delivery.

The only reserve capacity of the United States Steel Corporation is in the Chicago district, which will be called upon, since the South Chicago plants are again in full operation.

Further sales of steel rails, to the extent of about 12,000 tons, have been effected in the Chicago district, but otherwise the market is quiet. By the end Jan. 1 the associated mills had sold 650,000 tons.

The east-iron pipe trade has been quite active. New Orleans has contracted for 13,000 tons, the Brooklyn order for 11,000 tons is virtually placed, and the contract for 7,000 tons for New York has interests has been awarded.

From the West comes the report that a sixteen-inch pipe line 130 miles in length has been ordered from the leading interest.

The structural mills have not taken much business since the opening of the year, but have a good deal of work in sight. In New York a local agreement relative to fabricated work has been terminated by the mills, but price cutting has been so general and so pronounced for some time past that the rupture is not likely to affect values to any extent.

The coke trade has been exceedingly active, with rising prices. Deliveries have been more satisfactory.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for five months, and 3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $351,200,909; balances, $21,586,008; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,115,573.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8305; demand, $4.8755; cables, $4.8790@4.8795.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40 7-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The demand for money was quiet in the market to-day, and there was a fair supply. Discounts were quietly firm.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were mostly cheerful, and were largely occupied with the carry-over. The reduction of the German bank rate was well received, and the record output of gold in the Transvaal was made a bull point. Consols hardened.

Americans partly recovered from an opening decline and continued firm and inactive at rather above parity. Prices closed steady.

Grand Trunk weakened on disappointing traffic returns.

Foreigns were firm, Russians advancing on Continental support. Japanese were rather dull at first, but closed strong. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 98.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 7-16; consols for account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 88⅝; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅝; Canadian Pacific, 136¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅛; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 33; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78½; Erie, 40¾; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 163½; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri Kansas and Texas, 32¼; New York Central, 148⅝; Norfolk and Western, 81½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 42⅜; Pennsylvania, 70⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 41½; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 36; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅜; Southern Pacific, 67⅜; Union Pacific, 119; Union Pacific preferred, 99½; United States Steel, 30¾; United States Steel preferred, 94⅜; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish 4s, 89½.

Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.02; Lisbon, 15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular, but at the close the tone was stronger. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 90.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were depressed on account of the coal strike.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—The money market is very easy, with call loans 2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3¼ to 4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½ to 4 per cent.; clearing house loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds 5c premium. Clearings $27,212,389; balances, $2,226,487. Sub-Treasury debit balances, $74,110. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	60 Days.	Sight.
Cables	4.88⅞	
Sterling	4.88	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	95⅞	95⅝
Guilders	40½	40¼

The stock market to-day was quiet but generally firm. Investment stocks and bonds were in good request. Most of the coppers were quiet. U. S. Mining, Michigan and Massachusetts were the leaders. Shoe Machinery common grew strong again. N. Y., N. H. & H. went to 203 and Pere Marquette preferred to 82. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atchison pf.	87	87	87
10	Atchison pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	Boston Elevated	157⅝	157	157⅝
18	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
5	Boston & Lowell	243½	243½	243½
26	Boston & Maine	176	175	176
3	Boston & Providence	306	306	306
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125½	125½	125½
125	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
555	N. Y., N. H. & H.	203	202¾	203¼
10	Pere Marquette	80½	80½	80½
42	Pere Marquette pf.	80	79	80
50	Rutland pf.	69½	69½	69½
1,100	Union Pacific	115	114¾	115¼
20	Union Pacific pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾
16	West End	95½	95	95½
50	West End pf.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

534	*American	146¼	146	146⅝
20	*Cumberland	122	122	122
87	Cumberland rights	3	3	3
12	New England	139½	139½	139½
15	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chemical	21	20¾	21
202	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	87	87	87
5	Am. Pneu. Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	23	23	23
375	Am. Sugar	134¾	134	134¾
210	Am. Sugar pf.	139	138¾	139
2,095	Am. Woolen	23¾	23¾	23¾
122	Am. Woolen pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼
25	Dom. Iron & Steel	19	19	19
36	Edison	253	253	253
103	Massachusetts Gas	39½	39½	39½
20	Massachusetts Gas pf.	89½	89½	89½
40	Mergenthaler	193	193	193
5	National Biscuit pf.	116	116	116
150	Painters' Compress	2	2	2
60	Planters' Compress pf.	15½	15½	15½
180	Pullman	240	239	240
10	Shoe Machy.	44½	44½	44½
400	Union Land & Copper	37¾	37¾	37¾
137	*United Fruit	103½	103	103
1,688	*United Shoe Machine	69	68¾	69
441	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	32	32
215	U. S. Leather	14⅛	14	14⅛
10	U. S. Leather pf.	101½	101½	101½
85	U. S. Rubber	33	32⅞	33
15	U. S. Rubber pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
366	U. S. Steel	29¾	29¾	29¾
306	U. S. Steel pf.	92⅝	92	92⅝

MINING.

2,005	Adventure	8	7¾	8
1,125	Allouez	21½	20⅝	21
3,741	Amalgamated	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛
300	Atlantic	17⅝	17½	17⅝
200	Bingham	37½	37	37½
450	Bonanza	80⅝	80	80⅝
150	Boston Con.	6½	6¼	6½
27	Calumet & Hecla	645	645	645
400	Centennial	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
200	Cons. Mercur	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
348	Copper Range	69½	68¾	69½
2,134	Daly West	15¼	14	15
600	Elm River	23⅛	22⅝	23
435	Franklin	11¾	11¼	11¾
5,300	Giroux	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
848	Greene Con.	25⅞	25½	25⅝
308	Guanajuato	3⅝	3	3⅝
100	Isle Royale	28½	28	28½
2,805	Mass.	11	9¾	11
5,950	Michigan	12¾	10¾	12⅜
45	Mohawk	52	52	52
100	Old Dominion	27½	27½	27½
222	*Osceola	93	93	93
115	Parrot	29⅝	29½	29⅝
150	Phoenix	3	3	3
40	Quincy	110	110	110
950	Shannon	9	8⅝	9
1,325	Trinity	19	19	19
10	Tenn. Coal & Oil	108	108	108
5,305	United States	24¼	24	24¼
400	Utah	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
276	Victoria	5	5	5
508	Winona	12¼	11⅝	12
15	Wolverine	106½	106½	106½
100	Wyandotte	2	2	2

\$Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid. ¶First installment paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

BANK DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Yorkville Bank's Board—Correction in Lists as Published.

The Yorkville Bank has elected the following Directors for the ensuing year:

Richard H. Adams,	H. F. Poggenburg,
W. J. Amend,	Jacob Rupperi, Jr.,
Louis Von Bernuth,	Jacob Schlosser,
Thos. E. Crimmins,	Leopold Schmid,
Chas. C. Clausen,	H. H. Scharmann,
Richard Delafield,	Gilbert G. Thorne,
Henry Diedel,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Wm. L. Frankenbach,	R. Van der Emde,
Rand. Guggenhelmer,	George F. Victor,
Julius A. May,	August Zinsser.

At the subsequent meeting of the board the following officers were unanimously elected: R. Van der Emde, President; Richard H. Adams, Henry Diedel, Vice-Presidents; William L. Frankenbach, cashier.

In the lists of Directors printed in THE TIMES, the Directors of the Bank of America were accidentally included with those of the Bank of New York. The Directors of both banks as elected:—

BANK OF NEW YORK.

Charles D. Leverich,	Henry C. Swords,
Gustav Amsinck,	John G. McCullough,
Anson W. Hard,	Wm. A. Read,
Darius O. Mills,	Daniel A. Davis,
John L. Riker,	Herbert L. Griggs,
J. Kennedy Tod,	George H. Rives,
John Crosby Brown,	William J. Matheson,
Gordon Macdonald.	

BANK OF AMERICA.

Samuel Thorne,	F. P. Olcott,
George A. Crocker,	George G. Haven,
David S. Eggleston,	W. H. Perkins,
John H. Rhoades,	James N. Jarvie,
A. D. Juillard,	Dallas B. Pratt.

The names of C. F. Chichester and E. D. Faulkner were accidentally omitted from the list of Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis published yesterday, and that of A. H. Wiggin from the Directorate of the Chase National Bank.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$7,500 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1995, coupons April and October, 103⅝.

$1,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due 1995, 94½.

$10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, viz.: $2,000 Series D, coupons April and October, 129½ and interest; $2,000 Series E, coupons May and November, 129¾ and interest; $6,000 Series K, coupons April and October, 129¾ and interest; $2,000 Series Q, coupons January and July, 129⅝ and interest.

$20,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909, coupons April and October, 111¼.

$5,000 Dakota Central Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1907, coupons March and September, guaranteed 6s, Winona and St. Peter Railroad and Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 107½.

$20,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated sinking fund bonds, due 1915, coupons February, May, August, and November, 129½.

2 shares United States Trust Company, 1,526.

1 share New York and Texas Land Company, $24.

1 share Texas Land Syndicate, $17.

1 share Texas Land Syndicate No. 2, $10.

4 shares Green Bay and Western Railroad Company, 87.

9 shares Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, 20.

2 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 201½.

$3,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1948, coupons April and October, 104¾.

$3,000 Northern Pacific Railroad prior lien 4 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1997, coupons January, April, July, and October, 105¼.

$3,000 Central Pacific Railroad refunding 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1949, coupons February and August, 102⅝.

$1,000 Union Pacific Railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1947, coupons January and July, 105.

$3,000 St. Louis Southwestern Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1989, coupons May and November, 88¾.

$1,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1995, coupons April and October, 103⅝.

$1,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad refunding 3½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1997, coupons January and July, 100.

$5,000 Peoria and Eastern Railway first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons April and October, 99¼.

$6,000 Green Bay and Western Railroad debenture "Class B" bonds, 18¾.

$3,000 Southern Railway Company first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1994, coupons January and July, 117¾.

$3,900 West Shore Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 2361, coupons January and July, 1085.

$1,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1921, coupons January and July, 125⅝.

$3,000 Duluth and Iron Range Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons April and October, 115⅝.

$5,000 Kentucky Central Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1987, coupons January and July, 99⅝.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul and New Orleans Railroad consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1951, coupons June and December, 124½.

$1,500 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, coupons June and December, two of $1,000 each and one of $500, 106⅜.

20 shares United Wire and Trading Company of New York City, 28.

$2,668.90 Judge Company, Class B purchase money gold coupon bonds, due 1911, 5½.

$500 Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, building fund subscription, income bond, 44.

10 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad preferred, 158¼.

Letters Patent of the United States No. 710,-269, dated Sept. 30th, 1902, to Julian R. Harrison, John M. Easterling, and James R. Easterling, for fountain combs, and by said patentees assigned to the Fountain Comb and Novelty Company, \$1.

3 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 601½.

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, 273.

25 shares National City Bank, 230¾.

10 shares United States Trust Company, 1506.

25 shares Kings County Trust Company, 475.

5 shares Central Trust Company, 2395.

83 shares Saugerties Manufacturing Company, \$35 per share.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, 228¾.

50 shares Irving National Bank, 224½.

\$5,000 Paterson Railway Company consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, due 1931. Coupons June and December. Accrued interest from Dec. 1st last to be charged to the purchaser, 125.

30 shares First National Bank of New York, 775½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 622½.

20 shares National Park Bank, 543.

25 shares Equitable Trust Company of New York, 675.

25 shares Colonial Trust Company, 389¾-390½.

20 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., 325½.

30 shares Van Norden Trust Company, 235.

10 shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, 245½.

20 shares North American Trust Company, 300.

20 shares Hanover National Bank, 531.

5 shares National Park Bank, 551.

8 shares Empire Trust Company, 240.

50 shares National Bank of Commerce, 228¾.

27 shares American Typefounders' Company preferred, 40.

\$3,000 Bay State Gas Company of Delaware income bonds, due May, 1930, \$640 lot.

\$5,000 Judge Company Class "B" Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds, 10.

\$1,000 Union Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, interest May and November, 90.

Stock Exchange Listings.

The following new stock listings were made yesterday afternoon by the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange:

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, \$10,000,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1951, making a total of \$45,019,000.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, \$700,000 additional 5 per cent refunding mortgage bonds of 1947, making a total of \$1,712,000.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, \$2,000,000 additional preferred stock, making a total of \$8,830,700.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, additional preferred stock trust certificates for 20,200 shares of preferred stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, making a total of 62,117 shares, with power to the Stock List Committee to add 5,000 additional shares of the certificates on notice of issue.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, \$7,-330,000 additional common stock, making a total of \$42,880,000.

American Tobacco Company, \$51,210,000 40-year 6 per cent. bonds of 1944, \$72,757,000 4 per cent. bonds of 1951, and \$78,689,000 4 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and registered bonds into which this stock may be converted; also the Stock List Committee is empowered to add \$4,880,400 additional 40-year 6 per cent. bonds and \$3,932,100 additional 4 per cent. bonds on notice of issue.

Home Insurance Company Dividend.

The Directors of the Home Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable to stockholders of record Jan. 1.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1905.

U S 4s coup. 1907		L S & M S deb 4s	
1,000	105⅞	103,000	102
3s coup. 1908-18		20,000	101⅞
5,000	104⅝	9,000	102
Imp Jap Govt. 6% sterling loan		5,000	101⅞
26,000	96	Lex Av. & P F 1st	
500	96⅛	1,000	120
8,000	96	L & N coll tr 4s	
500	96⅛	1,000	98⅛
500	96¼	11,000	98⅝
40,000	96	Unified 4s	
Jap Imp Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co certs full paid for 6% sterling loan, 2d Series		6,000	103
69,000	91	Manhattan con 4s	
500	91¼	1,000	105⅝
11,000	91	3,000	105⅞
1,000	91¼	Met St. gen 5s	
40,000	91¼	2,000	119¼
500	91⅛	11,000	119
500	91¼	8,000	119⅜
1,000	91⅞	2,000	119½
5,000	91	20,000	119⅝
500	91¼	Mex Cent con 4s	
30,000	91	2,000	75¼
500	91¼	Mex Cent 1st inc	
4,000	91	1,000	25½
100,000	91	Mex Cent 2d inc	
500	91¼	15,000	17
1,000	91	Mo, K & E 1st	
500	91⅛	1,000	111
30,000	90⅞	Mo, K & Ok 1st 5s	
500	91¼	10,000	105½
4,000	91	20,000	105⅝
5,000	90⅞	13,000	105½
100,000	91	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	91¼	1,000	100⅝
1,000	91	500	100½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Century Realty Company Adds to Its Bronx Holdings Near Washington Bridge — Sale of Sixteenth Street Loft Building — Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

All communications for the Real Estate Department should be directed to "The New York Times," Times Square.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have resold to the Century Realty Company, for the syndicate recently organized by them, the properties known as the Lees estate and the Montgomery estate, consisting of about 270 lots in three blocks bounded by Aqueduct Avenue, Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road. This property was bought about four weeks ago by a syndicate composed of the Realty Mortgage Company, Heilner & Wolf, Klein & Jackson, Potter & Brother and William H. Chesebrough. The purchase by the Century Realty Company gives it control of eight entire blocks in the vicinity of the easterly approach to Washington Bridge, with a frontage of about 2,500 feet on Aqueduct Avenue.

Sixteenth Street Building Sold.

John H. Berry has sold for Albert Freidlander 9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street, a seven-story store and loft building, on plot 50 by 92, 101 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased to the Imported Tobacco Manufacturing Company five lofts in the Coogan Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $200,000.

Operators Buy 95th Street Lots.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot of nine lots, 225 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

D. H. Jackson & Co. have sold to a client 1,901 to 1,907 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story apartment house with stores, on lot 100.11 by 59; also, in conjunction with Charles S. Fine, for Mattus Brothers, the five-story double flat, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Purchase of Eighth Avenue Corner.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company and Leonard Weill have bought the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100; also, the plot, 50 by 100, adjoining on the street. This plot is covered with frame buildings and has not been sold since 1882.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Alexander Kahn to Lowenfeld & Prager 2,420 to 2,428 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, five two-story tenements, with stores, on plot 99.11 by 100.

Sigmund Wechsler has bought the five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 350 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 125 by 100; also, the two five-story apartment houses, 180 and 182 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

A. Abeil has sold for Simon & Harris two six-story flats in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for B. Cohen 305 and 307 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Operator Sells on the Heights.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Henry Corn 2,082, 2,084 and 2,086 Amsterdam Avenue, running through to 1,052, 1,054 and 1,056 St. Nicholas Avenue, six two and three-story buildings on plot 55 by 182.7 by 65.8 by 147.11, north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Mr. Corn bought this property from the Perkins estate through the same brokers about six weeks ago.

Abram Bachrach has resold the plot, 101.8 by 112, on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, 153 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a builder, who will erect two apartment houses.

J. J. Schwartz has bought the lot, 90 by 100, with two-story building, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Joseph D. Cronin has sold for Herman Cohen, to Dennis F. Mahony, the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has bought the plot, 50 by 95, on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Mary G. Ennis, to Richard Mason, for occupancy, 188 Convent Avenue, a four-story American-basement dwelling.

Buyer for West End Avenue House.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Edmund Coffin, to a client, for occupancy, the four-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 50, at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

Thomas C. Shannon and Wigand & Jones have sold for Martin Logan 151 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story brownstone apartment house, to George Gelting.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for Flora Loeser, through William Hauser, as attorney, the five-story triple flat, with stores, 156 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Small Parcel Quickly Resold.

William A. White & Sons have resold for George R. Pond the triangular building at the northeast corner of William and New Chambers Street, on plot fronting 22 on New Chambers Street and 21.6 feet on William Street.

J. Barry Lounsberry and John William O'Connor have formed a partnership under the firm name of Lounsberry & O'Connor, and will transact a general real estate brokerage and agency business, with offices at 35 Liberty Street. Mr. Lounsberry was for several years manager of the Real Estate Salesroom, and has a large acquaintance among operators and investors.

West Side Flats Change Hands.

Max Marx has sold to a client of Millard Veit the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25.5 by 100.

Edward Rehr has sold to Hyman Silverstein 447 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Dwelling Sold on 65th Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mrs. Bertha Myers to Alfred Uscelle 122 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.5.

The Reserve Realty Company is the buyer of 67 East Eighty-fifth Street, sold recently by Charles Gulden.

Resale of East 70th Street Flats.

Samuel Greenfeld has resold to Jacob Klingenstein 321 to 331 East Seventieth Street, recently purchased from Jacob Goldstein.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought from various owners 124 to 130 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, old buildings, on plot 80 by 100.11.

Duff & Brown have sold for Richard Kelynack to a Mr. Rosenthal a five-story tenement 320 East Sixty-sixth Street, 18.3 by 85 by 100.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold to the Reserve Realty Company 562 Third Avenue, a four-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 103.7.

Fleck, Brown & Teu, in conjunction with S. Kalmus, have sold to Simon Lefkowitz the four six-story buildings nearing completion at 328 to 338 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, each 37.6 by 100.11.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Meyer Levenson has sold for Gruenstein & Mayer 218 East Third Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100. Gruenstein & Mayer have also sold 167 Norfolk Street and have bought 1,015 Avenue A, 52 and 54 East One Hundred and First Street, 229 East Eighty-ninth Street, 405 East Seventy-fourth Street, and 2,037 Second Avenue.

Deals for Bronx Avenue Corners.

A. Hollander has resold to a client the southwest and northwest corners of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, two plots, each fronting 100 feet on the avenue and 40 feet on the street.

G. Brettell & Son, in conjunction with L. Price, have sold for a Mr. Somers the two-story frame flat 615 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Galewski has purchased for a client from Elizabeth Wisswall the three-story building 882 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Davis Rosenberg has sold for Sarah E. Donald to Herman Nelson the brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 75, at 887 Jackson Avenue; also, for George Peter to Joseph Heit 825 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a five-story brick tenement, with stores, on lot 30 by 100.11.

Sale of Forest Avenue Plot.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Patrick J. Owens the plot 37.6 by 87.6 on the west side of Forest Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets.

Grossman & Passon have sold, through B. Halloran, the plot 52 by 100 on the north side of Simpson Street, 106 feet south of Freeman Street.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold the two lots on the west side of Walton Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; also, the lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Townsend Avenue, 155 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for J. Romaine Brown.

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By Joseph P. Day.

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THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

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Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

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Washington Av, 1,775, to a three-story brick tenement, 44x35; Sarah A. Wycoff-Bent, premises, owner; Theodore E. Thompson of 757 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS,

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

115TH ST, 258 and 260 West, 50x100.11; Casper D. P. Schnoor to Mathew McNamara. (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....100

3D AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 25.1x80; Margaret A. Goodridge to Esther Lindner, other consideration and.....100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 11th St, $90.8x40.4x111x39, Unionport; Henry Baumgerz to David E. Livingston.....Nom.

6TH AV, n e corner of 3d St, Lots 369 to 372, map of Lacomia Park; each lot 25x114; Rosa Solzer to Solomon Kolm, other consideration and.....100

3D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Thompson St, 50x165.4x50x170.4; Philip Walter and others, executors, to Jozsef Fried, Lot.....32,000

MADISON ST, 322, s s, 20.7x72.9x30.7x74.5; Charles H. Reed and others to Amelia Rubinsky.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 322, s s, 30.7x72.9x30.7x74.5; Amelia Rubinsky to Annie Levy.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 324, s s, 31.5x74.5x30.11x76.1; Charles H. Reed and others to Amelia Rubinsky.....Nom.

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123D ST, 12 West, 25x100.11; Leopold Barth to D. Sylvan Crakow, (mtg $17,000).....Nom.

9TH ST, 717 East, 25x92.3; Samuel Rosenthal to Rosie Rosenthal, (mtg $20,250).....Nom.

MULBERRY ST, w s, Lot 548, map of Bayard Last Farm, 25x100; Carolina Schiafino to Domenico Saladino.....Nom.

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, Lot 131, map of heirs of William Powell, at Fordham, Jacobus Irving S. Falconi to Joseph Schiffer (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....100

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Victoria A. Romaine to Peter Balen, quitclaim.....Nom.

5TH ST, 153 East, 25x100.5; Katie Reader to Louis Rundberg and another, (mtg $3,250,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 2,104 and 2,106, e s, 50.5x100; James A. Townsend, individually and as executor, to Paul Friedland, other consideration and.....100

BRISTOW ST, w s, 325 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Marie R. Emra to Charles Lognard and another, (mtg $900).....Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Peter Balen to Henry T. Russell.....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100.4 ft n of 174th St, 50x120.5; Barney Mishkind to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of 174th St, 53x120.5; Washington Av, e s, 155.1 ft n of 174th St, 54x120.6x57.10x120.5; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Louis Livingston, (mtg $15,750,) other consideration and.....100

PARK AV, 1,503, e s, 26.11x80; Julia Tomback to Louis Rosenbaum and another, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.....100

BEACH AV, n e corner of 147th St, 200x100; James H. McHeffey to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $20,000).....100

BEACH AV, n e corner of 147th St, 200x100; Joshua Silverstein to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....100

103D ST, 237 East, 25x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Minnie Ludman, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....100

3D ST, 82 West, 25x79.4; Isaac Heifer to Leonard Weill, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 2,104 and 2,106, e s, 50.5x100; Joseph Kantrowitz to Morris Levy, (mtg $42,000).....Nom.

FOREST AV, e s, 144.3 ft s of 165th St, 21x91; Jadwiza Zamlewski to Wicenty Jeschke.....Nom.

2D AV, 2,104 and 2,106, e s, 50.5x100; Paul Friedland to Joseph Kantrowitz, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and.....100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.10 ft n of 166th St, 29.6x150; Arthur J. O'Leary to Isak Tepper and another, (mtg $6,500).....Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 93 ft w of Washington Av, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, runs w 59.2 x n 66 x e 49.11 x s 66; Minnie Bonagur to Isak Tepper and another, other consideration and.....100

31ST ST, 236 East, 18.9x88.9; Arago J. Guck to Julia A. Wagner, other consideration and.....100

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3D AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 25.1x80; Margaret A. Goodridge to Esther Lindner, other consideration and.....100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 11th St, $90.8x40.4x111x39, Unionport; Henry Baumgerz to David E. Livingston.....Nom.

6TH AV, n e corner of 3d St, Lots 369 to 372, map of Lacomia Park; each lot 25x114; Rosa Solzer to Solomon Kolm, other consideration and.....100

3D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Thompson St, 50x165.4x50x170.4; Philip Walter and others, executors, to Jozsef Fried and another, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....32,000

MADISON ST, 322, s s, 20.7x72.9x30.7x74.5; Charles H. Reed and others to Amelia Rubinsky.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 322, s s, 30.7x72.9x30.7x74.5; Amelia Rubinsky to Annie Levy.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 324, s s, 31.5x74.5x30.11x76.1; Charles H. Reed and others to Amelia Rubinsky.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 324, s s, 31.5x74.5x30.11x76.1; Amelia Rubinsky to Annie Levy.....Nom.

123D ST, 12 West, 25x30.11; Leopold Barth to D. Sylvan Crakow, (mtg $17,000).....Nom.

9TH ST, 717 East, 25x92.3; Samuel Rosenthal to Rosie Rosenthal, (mtg $20,250).....Nom.

MULBERRY ST, w s, Lot 548, map of Bayard Last Farm, 25x100; Carolina Schiafino to Domenico Saladino.....Nom.

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, Lot 131, map of heirs of William Powell, at Fordham, Jacobus Irving S. Falconi to Joseph Schiffer (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....100

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Victoria A. Romaine to Peter Balen, quitclaim.....Nom.

5TH ST, 153 East, 25x100.5; Katie Reader to Louis Rundberg and another, (mtg $3,250,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 2,104 and 2,106, e s, 50.5x100; James A. Townsend, individually and as executor, to Paul Friedland, other consideration and.....100

BRISTOW ST, w s, 325 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Marie R. Emra to Charles Lognard and another, (mtg $900).....Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Peter Balen to Henry T. Russell.....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100.4 ft n of 174th St, 50x120.5; Barney Mishkind to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of 174th St, 53x120.5; Washington Av, e s, 155.1 ft n of 174th St, 54x120.6x57.10x120.5; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Louis Livingston, (mtg $15,750,) other consideration and.....100

PARK AV, 1,503, e s, 26.11x80; Julia Tomback to Louis Rosenbaum and another, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.....100

BEACH AV, n e corner of 147th St, 200x100; James H. McHeffey to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $20,000).....100

BEACH AV, n e corner of 147th St, 200x100; Joshua Silverstein to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....100

103D ST, 237 East, 25x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Minnie Ludman, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....100

3D ST, 82 West, 25x79.4; Isaac Heifer to Leonard Weill, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 2,104 and 2,106, e s, 50.5x100; Joseph Kantrowitz to Morris Levy, (mtg $42,000).....Nom.

FOREST AV, e s, 144.3 ft s of 165th St, 21x91; Jadwiza Zamlewski to Wicenty Jeschke.....Nom.

2D AV, 2,104 and 2,106, e s, 50.5x100; Paul Friedland to Joseph Kantrowitz, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and.....100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.10 ft n of 166th St, 29.6x150; Arthur J. O'Leary to Isak Tepper and another, (mtg $6,500).....Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 93 ft w of Washington Av, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, runs w 59.2 x n 66 x e 49.11 x s 66; Minnie Bonagur to Isak Tepper and another, other consideration and.....100

31ST ST, 236 East, 18.9x88.9; Arago J. Guck to Julia A. Wagner, other consideration and.....100

123D ST, 530 to 534 West, 52.6x39.11; William H. McGuckin to Edward B. Teichman, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....100

155 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for J. Romaine Brown.

L. Eugene Field a dwelling at the corner of West Farms Road and Silver Street.

Anna L. Bergmark has sold to August Conway the dwelling on lot 25 by 82, on the west side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 118 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a plot 125 by 114 on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue; also, from the Irving Realty Company, a lot 25 by 105, on the east side of Second Avenue, south of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The same firm has sold to J. Kasofsky a plot 50 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

John R. Ross has sold for a Miss Coakley to the Fordham Baptist Church a plot at the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street. A new stone edifice will be erected on the site this Spring.

The same broker has also sold for Martin Walter a plot extending through from Marion to Bainbridge Avenue; also, for the McIatchie estate, two lots on One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street; also, for Hewlett Baker and Walter F. Baker, plots on the north side of Pelham Avenue, near Cambreling Avenue.

Brooklyn Flats and Dwellings Sold.

Stokes & Knowles report the following sales of Brooklyn properties: No. 90 Taylor Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100; also, 1,235 Putnam Avenue, a two-story dwelling.

Halprin & Federman have sold for the Monroe Realty Company 50 and 52 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, two four-story single flats, on plot 40 by 120.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Allen St, 202 and 204, e s, 55.3 s of Houston St, 42.8x30 and irregular, two three-story brick dwellings; administrators' sale, to Jacob Levin.....$22,700

By Joseph P. Day.

Arthur Av, 2,354, e s, 25 ft s of William St, 25x87.6, one-story frame building and vacant; sale by order of the Sheriff of all right, title, and interest of Michael Donohue on Nov. 3, 1904, to Armenio J. Scalone.....1,340

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

136th St, n s, 35 ft e of Madison Av, for a one-story brick factory, 90x74.4; Rayvin Brothers & Herman of 81 Mangin St, owners; J. W. Short of 159 Monitor St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $6,000.

138th St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, for two-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; Lowe & Jorrisch of 200 East 116th St, owners; Fireproofing Company of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $70,000.

144th St, 350 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x87.11; M. Fine of 398 Bowery, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $25,000.

144th St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, for three-story brick flats, 40x87.11; A. E. Gussaroff of 1,770 Madison Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $150,000.

157th St, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Thomas D. Malcom of River Av and 161th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

215th St, n s, 288 ft w of White Plains Road, for two two-story frame tenements, 25x50; Michael Russo of 4 Maple Av, William's Bridge, owner; William R. Crump of 134 Pleasant Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

169th St, 1,161 East, for a three-story brick tenement, 25x50; Mrs. Elizabeth Gill of Simpson and 169th Sts, owner; John P. Voelker of 979 3d Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Montgomery Av, w s, 448 ft n of 172d St, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20x42; Ludwig F. Bruning of 3,081 Montgomery Av, owner; John Bruns of 1,035 Elsmere Place, architect; cost, $8,000.

Amethyst St, w s, 171 ft n of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x45 and 21x50; Martin Plischer of 678 East 157th St, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $9,000.

Bronx Park Av, e s, 75 ft s of 178th St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x50; and 21x50; Martin Plischer of 678 East 157th St, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $9,000.

Bronx Park Av, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Joseph Diamond of Bronx Park Road, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $13,500.

Bronxdale Av, w s, 50 ft n of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Joseph Diamond of Bronx Park Road, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $8,000.

Bronxdale Av, w s, 75 ft s of Morris Park Av, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Joseph Diamond of Bronx Park Road, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $13,500.

Lafayette St, e s, 700 ft n of Westchester Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x45; William J. Hyland of 4th St and Avenue A, Unionport, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $8,000.

5th St, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue D, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; Catherine Janson of 5th St, Unionport, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

111th St, 236 East, to a two-story brick chapel; St. Ambrose Italian Mission, premises, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker of 367 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington Av, 1,775, to a three-story brick tenement, 44x35; Sarah A. Wycoff-Bent, premises, owner; Theodore E. Thompson of 757 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS,

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

115TH ST, 258 and 260 West, 50x100.11; Casper D. P. Schnoor to Mathew McNamara. (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....100

3D AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 25.1x80; Margaret A. Goodridge to Esther Lindner, other consideration and.....100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 11th St, $90.8x40.4x111x39, Unionport; Henry Baumgerz to David E. Livingston.....Nom.

6TH AV, n e corner of 3d St, Lots 369 to 372, map of Lacomia Park; each lot 25x114; Rosa Solzer to Solomon Kolm, other consideration and.....100

3D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Thompson St, 50x165.4x50x170.4; Philip Walter and others, executors, to Jozsef Fried and another, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....32,000

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MADISON ST, 324, s s, 31.5x74.5x30.11x76.1; Charles H. Reed and others to Amelia Rubinsky.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 324, s s, 31.5x74.5x30.11x76.1; Amelia Rubinsky to Annie Levy.....Nom.

123D ST, 12 West, 25x30.11; Le

JAN

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

GEO. FOX TIFFANY,
Westchester Av., Cor So. B'lvard
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

New 5-story triple, 37x100; rents, $4,728; 4½% mortgage; price, $42,000; easy terms.
Four-story triple, 30x80x100; rents, $2,200; 4½% mortgage; price, $20,000.
Snap for investors, two wide 20-family apartments; price, $80,000; rentals, $9,800.
E. M. & A. S. Phelps, 317 Willis Av., 140th and 141st St.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

UNDERCLIFF TERRACE.
Popham Av., 50x100, $3,200; Palisade Av., 50x100, $3,450; corners, Monigomery and Popham Av., three lots, $5,000. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

3-story 3-family frame house, near Rapid Transit station, $7,250.

4-story single and double flats finest section Bronx.

Third Av. store property; little cash necessary; great bargain. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

A rare opportunity for builders!! Fine plot; an entire block front on avenue, 200x850, in one of the finest sections of the Bronx, bet. 160th and 170th Sts.; price, $25,000; terms to suit. Kellum Bros., Real Estate, 2 557 3d Av.

$8,750—Fine 2-story and basement, swell front, complete for two families, near Prospect Av. "L" station; built by Johnson; first-class condition; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,912 Westchester Av.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Choice 2-family, 3-story brick houses; every improvement; splendid location; extra large lot;
2 frontages, Jones, Ogden Av. & 162d St.
A.—15 per cent. investment in a Prime Henry apartment, 38 by 100; mortgage, 4½ per cent. Interest, $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.
Bargain.—Willis Av.; 3-story business apartment; near 135 hrst.; price, $21,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 521 Melrose.
Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3 family houses; also flats and tenements. Leffner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. Phone 747 Tremont.
Elegant brick house, private neighborhood; 9 rooms, bath, laundry; parquet floors, modern improvements; lot 27x111. Owner, 1,000 East 175th St.
2-family, furnace, stable, full lot..... $3,700
Union Av., all improvements, 27x100..... $4,200
3-story brick, store, Westchester Av..... $8,500
Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.
$10,000 buys 5-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $35,000; rent, $3,700. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 521 Melrose.
$4,000 cash buys 2-story double flat, 23 by 100; open plumbing; [illegible]700; rent, $2,200. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 521 Melrose.
Attention, Speculators!—Ta[illegible]-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed; 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2402 R. Harlem.
Bargain!—Two-story brick house, all improvements, $7,000; easy terms; 170th St., Prospect Av. Apply M. Isear, Room 38, 171 Broadway.
Bathgate Av., choicely located corner lot, near 3d Av.; Macauley, Strauss, Ivers; long location; free, clear. McGawan, 5 East 42d St.
Albany Av.—A few choice lots; two blocks from Bailey Av.; subway station; easy terms. Zeibig Realty & Commercial Co., 29 Cortlandt St.
5-STORY, DOUBLE, WITH STORES, ON 3D AV.; PRICE, $26,500; CASH, $6,500. FRIED, 696 EUCLID AV.
Property advancing; buy now; have bargains, plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.
Bronx Property of every description for sale. Nrason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.
Washington Av., plot 50x88.9; price $10,500. For particulars, Zimmerman, 2,220 Bathgate Avenue.
Plot, Fairmount Place, 70x20, excavated, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.
Beautiful five-story corner; little cash needed. Real estate office, 199 Beach Av., next to corner 156th St. 1,901 Melrose.
Speculators!—Southern Boulevard, 114 lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms, Times, Harlem.
Plot 70x200, excavated, Fairmount Place, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.
Barg in for quick buyer, 11 lots, Jerome Av., near 172d St. Fishking, 3,599 3d Av.
$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 170th St. and 3d Av.
For Sale—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.
Bargains in flats, lots, and small houses; write or call. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.
$500 cash; 10[illegible]114; William's Bridge block; 3d Av.; price, $45,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.
$2,500 cash; elegant vacant corner, 103.1.50x 100; mortgage, $11,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.
Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 170th St. and 3d Av.
8 lots near 177th St., Tremont, $5,200. G. Stoiz, corner Daly and Tremont Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.
A first-class farm, 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, 3 miles from Station; 100 acres of land, nearly all tillable and productive; 10 acres of woods; apple orchard and other fruit; watered by several springs and stream; old-fashioned house of 12 rooms, in good repair; large barns and stables; will accommodate 100 head of cattle or horses; 2 silos, icehouse, chiffroom, hennery, piggery; price, $16,000.
Northern Westchester Realty Co.
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

NEW ROCHELLE, five minutes from station; 10 rooms and bath; best locality; built last year; must sell; $7,500; only $1,500 cash required.
CHEAPEST place along the Hudson; 138 acres at Ardsley; also six acres with fine modern stone house; beautiful valley view; adjoining golf course.
MOUNT KISCO, 130 acres, near station; good buildings; productive; fine view; see it.
WHITE PLAINS, eight-room modern house; large plot; near station; $4,500; small cash payment.
TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone 500—38th St.

A Snap.—7-room Colonial cottage; every possible improvement; plot 50x100; beautifully laid out; stable, chicken house; 3 minutes to Mount Vernon Station; 5 block to trolley; price, $5,250; ½ cash. Write Frank W. Wolf, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

An excellent corner property, near either depot; 10th Av. house, decorated, 12 rooms, 100x100. $7,500. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av.

White Plains.

A PLOT IN PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS, 100 X 250.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., OWNERS,
503 5TH AVE., NEW YORK.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson—28 minutes from 42d St.; for sale or to rent; variety of spacious houses with grounds, trees, shrubs; some with stables; views of the Hudson, $14,000 to $22,000. Modern cottages near stations, $5,750 to $9,500; one with land 150x200 at $8,500. Building plots and acreage for sale; apartment houses and business buildings paying 10 per cent. Hyatt & Warren, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

50 acres Woodland in Mattituck; beautiful water front, high ground, near station; price $2,500; needed this month. Jones, 184 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Manor.—70 acres of woodland, $700; good soil, exceptional bargain. Jones, 184 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Deer Park—11 acres, house, barn, fruit; $7,200; bargain. Jones, 184 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near Park Street; Erie Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat; gas, electric lights and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $360, for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December 1st. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.
An exceptional bargain if sold quickly; one of the most attractively and conveniently situated houses in Passaic; 9 rooms; all modern improvements; substantially built for owner's occupancy; lot 50x200 ft.; front garden, &c.; worth $14,000; will sell for $11,000; present mortgage can remain. T. E. C., Box 300 Times Downtown.
Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x107', With Bowling Alleys. 3 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; 351 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison.
Lot 25'x100'; now offered $75 per month for store and basement; flats bring $57 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $14,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK; price, $3,750; Title Co. mortgage $2,400; ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath; is well built, and a great bargain at price.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant; 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK; full set of improvements, second floor. Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

Bargain!—Two-story brick house, all improvements, $7,500; easy terms; 170th St., Prospect Av. Apply M. Isear, Room 38, 171 Broadway.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots 4 with every city improvement, $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400. Send a Postal Card for Circular & Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Conway & Cordulack, 53 West 118th St. are empowered to purchase, for special client, well located, reasonable flat or private house, preferably Long Acre section. Brokers having anything to offer are invited to send information and they will receive fair treatment. Telephone 553 Harlem.

OWNERS OF FLATS
and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, willing to sell at fair prices kindly send particulars.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 Broadway and 140th St., 3d Av.

Attention, Owners!—We have many clients waiting for four to six story flats and tenements; also other residential, business, and vacant property. Quick cash sales if prices are ok. E. Shatzin Co., 578 Broadway.

Town flourishing profitable patent medicine business; will sell it for $76,000 cash, or will accept real estate or mortgages as whole or part payment; purchaser can clear fortune every year. L. Simpson, 5276 Broadway.

Have $50,000 for investment in Washington Heights and Manhattan lots; $40,000 for double or triple flats above 100th St. Address, giving full particulars, "Cash," Box 1 629 Times, Harlem.

We want good, saleable property, heavily mortgaged or clear, city or country, to offer clients who will buy. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leffner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Have client with $20,000 cash to invest in flats or tenement. Harlem or Bronx. Send particulars. R. E. Frick, 756 Elton Av.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau st., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Flats, tenements; immediate purchaser; particulars fully refunded; $10,000 to invest. Investor, 102 West 104th St.

Owners.—Do you want cash for your flat or tenement? I have prompt buyer if price is right. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Want single, double, 3m. triple for cash purchases. RICHTER & IRVING, 1,949 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bronx Acreage—We have several choice offerings. Nrason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Owners, send particulars of your property for sale. L. E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

Exchange.—Fireproof Apartment Hotel, centrally located, equity $250,000, paying 9 per cent. net; one tenant, 21-year lease, secured by cash and chattels, a splendid investment and will bear investigation; also well-located uptown corner apartment building, under the new law, rented $100,000, for city or country and bring the equity. Amos S. Lamphear, 25 Pine St.
DENVER PROPERTY, free and clear LOTS and two Brick Houses cost owner over $45,000; will trade for New York City equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway, N.Y.
Free and clear lots on Wooster and Park Avenues; also desirable room dwelling in Tremont, to exchange for flathouse. List on Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Free and clear tenement, rents $2,100; price, $22,000; exchange for double flats, west side preferred. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th.
$2,000 cash and $4,000 equity in 3-story double tenement for flat, value $2,000, for flat. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
West 116th St., elevator apartment; will trade for lots. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE.
Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices, easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JENNY A. GERARD, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. WIGGIN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished by the number 469 Broadway, and extending through to Mercer street; bounded in front by Broadway, southerly by ground now or formerly of Jacob Cram, northerly by land now or formerly of Gilbert Bogardus, and westerly by Mercer street.
Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land adjoining the above-described premises on the north and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the division line between the houses known as Nos. 469 and 501 Broadway, distant fifty-four (54) feet one (1) inch from the westerly line of Broadway, which point was at the centre of a party wall in line or part wall between the houses erected said at its western extremity; running thence southerly and parallel with Broadway, the line of said party wall, and through the northwesterly along said land and at right angles to Broadway, or nearly so, 146 feet 2 inches more or less to the easterly side or line of Mercer Street, and thence northeasterly along the said easterly side or line of Mercer street 4 inches, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation 48 77-100 square feet.
Dated New York, January 7, 1905.
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.
JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N.Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 469 Broadway and 70 Mercer Street, in said Borough of Manhattan:

The said premises will be sold subject to certain leases of parts of the premises 469 Broadway, all of which expire February 1st, 1906, and contain a provision of cancellation on sixty days' notice to the tenant in case of a sale of said premises, and to monthly tenancies as to the premises No. 70 Mercer Street.
The approximate amount of unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents, now liens against said premises, which are to be paid by the purchaser, or allowed to the purchaser, is $1,919.85 and interest thereon.
Dated New York, January 7th, 1905.
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
STORE, BASEMENT and 1st LOFT
together or separate, in fireproof building
18, 20 and 22 West 20th St.,
and
23 West 19th St., Connecting.
A rare opportunity for a firm desiring 9,200 square feet on one floor.
JOHN DAVIS, 7 PINE STREET,
or your own broker.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1906—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

Will Build to Suit You
Tenants, Lessees.
We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in good locations, OFFICE, MERCANTILE or LOFT BUILDINGS in MANHATTAN on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT,
To Let from May 1, 1905.
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF);
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
50 FEET ON EACH WILLIAM AND
PEARL STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent. 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 424 St.

A VERY LIGHT LOFT TO LET, 438 BROOME ST., 100 FEET ON BROADWAY; STEAM HEAT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; SIZE 30 BY 100.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
TO LET,
70 WEST HOUSTON STREET.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

TOP LOFT, 26 by 70, good light, 93 Crosby St.; steam heat and elevator service; very low rent. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

Corner store to let, northeast corner 59th St. and Lexington Av., adjoining Bloomingdale's. Inquire D. Greenberg, 51 West 14th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 836 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

151 and 153 West 25th, for business purposes. Apply to the owner, 927 South St., Peekskill, N.Y.

Light shop at Park, near Tremont Av., 2,000-2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100 5th St., 1st Av.

Floor, all light, new building, 259 William, rear Chambers; elevator, power, heat; rent low.

1ST LOFT, at very low rental. 42 Franklin St., 25 by 80. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

MORTGAGES
$35,000.00 to loan on mortgage at Four per cent. on down-town business property or private house, Manhattan. Wolinsky, 1225 Madison Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
Furnished house, West 11th St., perfect condition, $200 per month. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York relating to Limited Partnership, that the firm of JAMES STERN & CO., a limited partnership, formed pursuant to said statutes for the transaction of the general commission and importing business, the principal place of the business of which partnership is located at No. 361 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, in the clerk's office of which county the certificate of the formation of said partnership is recorded, has been dissolved by agreement of the undersigned, the partners therein, before the time specified in the certificate of its formation, and on the 31st day of December, 1904.
Dated New York, December 28, 1904.
JAMES STERN,
GEORGE SIMON.
By HEINRICH FRIEDRICH BEHRENS, Attorney in fact.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 28th day of December, 1904, before me personally appeared James Stern, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
L. GARDNER,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 28th day of December, 1904, before me personally appeared George Simon, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act and deed of said George Simon, under the power of attorney executed by him made by the said George Simon to him, bearing date the 12th day of August, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 28th day of December, 1904.
L. GARDNER,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
1229-1aw4wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, for authority to change its name to "FLEISCHMANN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY."
Sirs: Please take notice that the undersigned will move for an order authorizing the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, the petitioner herein, to change its corporate name to the "Fleischmann Construction Company" in this Court, at a Special Term, Part [illegible] thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. Dated New York, January 3d, 1905.
HAYS & HIRSHFIELD, Attorneys for Petitioner, office and Post Office address: No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NATIONAL SHIRT WAIST CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal office at 100 Bleecker St., in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part [illegible] thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the BRUADS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
NATIONAL SHIRT WAIST CO., by BERNARD BROADS, President.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 399 Broadway, New York City.
dec22-1aw6wTh

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1906—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
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Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent. 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 424 St.

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Dated New York, December 28, 1904.
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GEORGE SIMON.
By HEINRICH FRIEDRICH BEHRENS, Attorney in fact.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 28th day of December, 1904, before me personally appeared James Stern, to me known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
L. GARDNER,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
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Dated New York, December 28, 1904.
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GEORGE SIMON.
By HEINRICH FRIEDRICH BEHRENS, Attorney in fact.
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Certificate filed in New York Co.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD will be given for return of sable muff, dropped at 72d St. elevated station, at noon, Saturday, Jan. 7, to 347 West End Av. (No questions.)

LOST or STOLEN.—Bank book No. 220,062, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

LOST.—Sunday, at Carnegie Hall, sable fur collar; reward paid. 338 West 45th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 45TH ST., E. EAST.—Offer double and single room, with board; references.

7TH AV., 2,332.—Exceptional opportunity; refined people; large room; private family; superior service; reasonable.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable room; view Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

18TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large and small very clean well furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent German board, in private house; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Handsome connecting rooms; up-to-date; telephone; hall rooms heated; $7.

51ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms, near "L" station and Subway.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor, alcove; suitable for one, two gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family; Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 19 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, with board; near "L" station; entrance Central Park.

103D ST., 1st WEST.—Medium, sunny room; refined home, gentlemen; few table guests accommodated; references.

131ST ST., 253 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; others; excellent table; good location; reasonable.

133D ST., 244a, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

LINCOLN AV., 216, Near 125th St.—Refined families only will take few select people; steam-heated house; double room top floor, single room third floor; superior table.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (60th.) Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family; Holmes.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Table board; cooking high class; service quality; part of rooms rental; electric lights; high quality.

MADISON AV., 973, 604, 606.—Large rooms, $20, $25, (two persons,) table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family's comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

123D ST., 39 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also parlor floor; private bath; references exchanged.

127TH ST., 135 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; reference.

127TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, single.

137TH ST., 11 WEST.—Beautiful, large, southern exposure; also small; well furnished; well heated; reference.

139TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished; fireless; comfortable, reasonable; gentlemen; telephone.

140TH ST., 48 WEST.—Handsome second floor front; large closets; running water; telephone; board optional.

218T ST., 105 WEST.—Choice rooms; heated, everything new; moderate.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Very desirable, elegantly furnished room, with bath and running water.

55TH ST., 74 WEST.—Excellent room; Herald Square; large, bright; moderate; suit two; running water.

57TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; high class private house; reference.

59TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two people; reasonable. Wood.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; porcelain bath; telephone; gentleman preferred.

67TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; four sunny windows; also front room.

56TH ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

61ST ST., 7 WEST.—Heated double rooms; back parlor; gentleman or other; private.

64TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large front room, heat-ed; running water; quiet house; references.

64TH ST., 8 WEST.—Clean, quiet, medium room; bath; suit gentleman; near "L" and Subway.

71ST ST., 26 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large nicely furnished room; bath; telephoning; electric light; gentlemen only; references.

73RD ST., 141 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, suite rooms; bath; telephone; reasonable.

73D ST., 152 EAST.—Large, finely furnished rooms in private house; board optional. Address E. at above address.

73D ST., 114 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single or en suite; choice location; convenient elevated and Subway express.

87TH ST., 116 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, surface lines; references.

90TH ST., 6 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; also two other rooms; parlor dining room.

92D ST., 329 WEST.—Private family will let handsome front room and back room, one block from Subway station; Gentiles only.

103D ST., 58 WEST.—Light room; steam heat; hot water; private family; gentlemen; $2.50.

118TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large front room, two persons; heat, elevator; near Subway; $12.

123D ST., 46 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, steam heated; telephone; housekeeping privileges; $2.$3.50; private.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, brownstone house, $2.50 per week. 871 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

LARGE, 125 West 125th.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also medium-sized.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

418TH ST., 10 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in private American basement house; exclusive; on Speaker and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

135TH ST., 316 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor floor; cement; references.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, want a thoroughly competent saleswoman in their dressmaking special order room; one who is accustomed to the highest class trade; permanent position.

MILLINERS.—Wanted at once; must have experience in millinery work. Apply Wanamaker's French Dressmaking Salons, 6th floor.

WANTED—The greatest proposition of to-day. Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the twentieth century books, and appeal to the twentieth century buyer; get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Bible. Thomas Nelson & Sons, 8th floor, 37 East 18th Street, New York City.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good hearing, for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen average, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $80, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED Mrs. J., East 79th St., wants strong German-American girl for general housework and plain cooking in family of adults; private dwelling; wages, $18-$20. No. 694. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED Mrs. S., St. Nicholas Av., desires neat English-speaking girl for general housework and good plain cooking in family of three adults; living in apartment; wages, $18. No. 699. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Mrs. T., West 126th St., requires confident cook to assist with wash; Gentile preferred; wages, $22; also bright girl to care for child of 8 years, and to sew; wages, $18. No. 695. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—By C., 933 St., Madison Av., wants cook; clean and boundress; family of four; other girl kept; wages, $22-$25. No. 687. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—By Mrs. B., Lexington Av., 64th St., wants cook and laundress with references; family of four; three maids kept; wages, $20-$22. No. 698. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on fine neckwear, experienced workers on ladies' fine waists, and a presser accustomed to fine lingerie and waist dress-ing. Apply at Workrooms, 37 East 18th St.

WANTED.—Nurse to child four years old for afternoons; please write, stating salary desired, and giving references and experience to B., The Narragansett, 953 St. and Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter capable of taking dictation in Spanish; good position for competent party; salary, $20 to $25. L., 527 Broadway.

Wanted—Women to make from illustrations model garments of tissue paper on bust and skirt forms; clean workroom; good wages. 16 Vandam St., 13th floor.

WANTED—Young lady able to do billing on Remington machine; $6-$7. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Males.

PACKERS.—The 14th Street Store require thoroughly experienced packers for their house-furnishing and china departments; steady position. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 37 West 13th.

PENMANSHIP.—Young man, left handed, wanted to learn neat, legible, uniform style of handwriting. Box 1 184 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Office man or lady who is a good correspondent and capable of taking entire charge of office can secure good position and interest in an established high-class manufacturing business, with an investment of only limited amount capital, so as to assure undivided attention; must secure this assistance in office to enable me to attend exclusively to manufacturing and sales department; a very exceptional opportunity. Call Room No. 509, No. 500 Fifth Av., corner 42d St., Bristol Bldg.

WANTED—A clean-cut and energetic young man between 18 and 21 years of age, proficient in stenography and typewriting and familiar with the handling of correspondence, to act as secretary. Address, in own handwriting, giving references and former business experience. P. O. Box 1,519.

WANTED—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St., 210 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts; 111 Broadway, 324 St. and 5th Av.; 21st St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn, H. W. Miller.

WANTED—Entry clerk; experienced; one familiar in billing hosiery, underwear, and gloves; must be quick and accurate. Address with references, stating salary expected, N. Y. Z., Box 102, 617 6th Av.

WANTED—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced ledger clerk; must be an excellent penman, quick and accurate at figures. Apply G. J., Box 401 Times Main Office.

WANTED—Drivers; at Wanamaker's; must be good horsemen, and experienced in delivery work in Brooklyn.

WANTED—Machinist with about $300 capital. Address Box No 141, Weehawken, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern business methods; some stenography. Double Entry, 101 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Speaks German and English; good experience, and in country five years, wants situation in private boarding house; wages, $20. No. 13,656. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a Jewish girl, in country two years, with best reference, work as upstairs maid and assist in washing; wages, $18-$20. No. 1,423. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker, best references from last employer, wishes customers at home or out by the day; home preferred. F., 314 Times Main Office.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families; best references. Dressmaker, 143 West 97th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Hungarian and German; speaking girl, age 26, strong and willing, wants work with private Jewish family; wages, $16-$18. No. 2,074. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

LAUNDRY WORK.—By an experienced woman by the day. Address M. R., 1,029 3d Av.

NURSE GIRL.—Young girl, English and German speaking, wants work with private family to care for children; highest references; good home; $10-$12. No. 5,017. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to obtain a situation as infant's nurse for competent, respectable young girl; can assist with needle-work; highest reference from last employer. Apply Thursday, between 12 and 4, 105 West 125th St.

NURSE GIRL.—Girl in country one year, speaking English and German, wants work in care of one or more children; good home more than wages. No. 1,431. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, rapid, accurate; start $6. Miss Gaines, Box 174 Times Downtown.

SETTLED colored woman; flat or apartment; good cook. Sutton, 221 West 18th St.

SEWING.—A lady will do the sewing of a small, refined family in exchange for her board and the exclusive use of a pleasant, warm room. Refined, Box 180 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—A young lady desires position as stenographer and typewriter in banking or broker's office; three years' experience; rapid; accurate; best references; salary, $12 to $15. J. C., 181 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 18, wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; one year's experience; best reference; moderate salary. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—16; American; speaks German; six months' experience; neat operator; standard machines; references; $6. Ambitious, Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good correspondent; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary no object if good opportunity for advancement. Miss C. E., 287 Snedeker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; references; $10. Katheryn Scully, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education, bright, ambitious, conscientious; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ladylike; good speller and grammarian; lives at home; anxious to secure position; $9. Edna Day, 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. F. J. M., 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Will take entire responsibility of mail; considerable experience in that line; moderate salary. S. L. L., 500 Sutter Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; limited experience; bright, businesslike; well bred; references. Knowlton, 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady; experienced; salary, $6. Miss Wilcox, Box 177 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start $8. Miss Cowles, Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; conscientious; references; $12. Clara Bolles, Box 177 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; broad education; good work in all lines. Qualified, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months experience; high school education; spells well; accurate. Miss M., 159 Downtown Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—By young lady; thoroughly understands brokerage work; best references. W. L., Box 102 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; permanent position; salary $8. Seymour, 505 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl; good speller; work week on trial. M., Room 150 World Building.

WASHING.—Woman wishes to take family and ladies' washing home; please send postal card. Mary Lechner, 328 Henry St., New York.

WOMAN looking for any kind of work from morning till 12 o'clock noon. Mrs. Englet, 507 East 15th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—By chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work, holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. "Accountant," Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT desires work in broker's office or with law firm; experience as public accountant; highest references. January, Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 29, desires special work, opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 54th St.

BUSINESS ECONOMIST, accountant, auditor, deviser of modern methods for merchants and manufacturers. Consultation free. H. A. Wright, 220 Broadway.

BUSINESS MAN of mature age, experienced in financial matters, office management, bookkeeping, &c., desires responsible position where accuracy, reliability and responsibility are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

CHEF.—French; private family or club; also by the day for dinners or luncheon; first-class city references. 1,100 Times Harlem.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

FARMWORK.—Hollanders; young married couple, childless, "on farm for gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife to do general housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

JAPANESE.—Honest boy wants position as cook's helper-worker in small family; low wages. To, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE, with good experience, wants a good place. K., Q. T., 230 East 54th St.

MACHINERY designed or improved, drawings furnished, inventions developed. Mechanical engineer, Box 168 Times, Downtown.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1; papered, $1.50; plastering, kalsomining cheap; references if required. Frank, 231 East 24th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, high school graduate, two years' business experience wishes position in real estate office. H., Box 317 Times Main Office.

SELLING CLERK.—21 years' best references; five years' experience; good permanent position. C. Jaki, Jr., 18 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduated; stickler for correct composition, punctuation, and spelling; foreigner; (colored) student of chemistry; would readily accept position in office of chemical laboratory or doctor; references as to character; will demonstrate ability. A. R., Box 105, 1,552 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience desires position; secretary or confidential clerk; understands real estate and interviewing; $15, $18. C. M., 182 Times Downtown.

HONEST JOHN'S RAIDED WHILE HE CONFESSES

Kelly Tells District Attorney of Tribute Higher Up.

POLITICAL, SAYS JEROME

He Then Summons Cottrell for Stormy Interview — Gamblers Terror-Stricken at News.

"Honest" John Kelly, the gambler and Tenderloin character whose continued immunity from police interference often has been the subject of public comment, availed himself yesterday of the provision in the Dowling law exempting witnesses in gambling cases from prosecution. After having been sworn before Judge Wyatt in Special Sessions, he made a complete confession to District Attorney Jerome, declaring, among other things, that, while he had never paid one cent for police protection, he had all the time paid money to a certain man. There is reason to believe that Kelly named that man, and that the District Attorney to-day is nearer the fountain head of graft in this city than he has ever been since he took office.

While Kelly was unburdening himself Assistant District Attorney Miner and four county detectives, armed with search warrants, visited his two places at 137 and 141 West Forty-first Street, where, according to his own admission, he has been conducting a gambling house for more than nine years. At the latter address, which for months has been guarded by a policeman in uniform, nothing was found but a couple of safes. The place at 137 West Forty-first Street, of which no mention has appeared in the police reports, was found to contain a poolroom and a gambling house in full blast, and yielded paraphernalia valued at more than one thousand dollars. This property will be destroyed, for, as Mr. Jerome remarked later, "the law protects the man but not his property."

Police Captain Cottrell, the commander of the Tenderloin precinct, did not know of the raid until it was over. Immediately afterwards he was summoned to the office of the District Attorney. A stormy session followed, at the end of which Mr. Jerome gave out one of his most sarcastic interviews, characterizing the present police method of watching reputed gambling houses as "an absolute fraud and fake." It ended with a statement considered significant of what he intended to do for Cottrell.

When he was through with Kelly yesterday Mr. Jerome exhibited all his customary signs of being exceedingly well pleased—that is, he put on a mien as if life were not worth living and spent his leisure minutes on his office lounge. Incidentally he dropped the remark that he had got all he wanted out of the gambler and a little more, and that some of the information obtained was of the greatest value.

Coupling one of these facts with another, and both with Kelly's proverbial nearness to the police and to certain high politicians, the gambling fraternity last night worked itself into a frenzy of fear.

THE MAN HIGHER UP.

Kelly appeared at the Criminal Courts Building about 11 o'clock, and was at once taken before Judge Wyatt, to whom Mr. Jerome explained that he wanted the gambler sworn as a witness in certain Jean Doe proceedings which he had instituted. From the court Kelly was conducted to the private office of Mr. Jerome, where he remained closeted for more than an hour with the latter and a stenographer. It was learned on the best authority that Kelly made a clean breast of everything, sparing neither himself nor others.

County Detective Reardon, who was in the raiding party, telephoned to Police Headquarters that a patrol wagon was wanted. Ten minutes later a uniformed policeman appeared and took up his station in front of the house. He was soon followed by Capt. Cottrell and three men in a patrol wagon. The Captain demanded sharply of Reardon on what authority he had entered the premises. When he had seen the search warrant Cottrell seemed dumfounded. The paraphernalia was taken down to the District Attorney's office.

It was about 3 o'clock when Capt. Cottrell appeared at the latter place, and was shown into the room of Assistant District Attorney Lord, where Mr. Jerome soon joined him. Loud talking was heard during the half hour that followed. The Captain would say nothing when he was through. Mr. Jerome had this to say, after telling of his experience with Cottrell in the Kelly case:

POLICE BUSINESS A FRAUD.

"I have searched to see if there were any political reasons that prevented the Captain from closing this place, but I cannot detect that he has any views on the Mayoralty situation at all. This police business is a fraud and a fake. It is ridiculous to advertise a gambling house by putting a man in front of it. A cursory examination of the reports shows that a twelve-story unoccupied hotel can be erected in a precinct and still be carried on the books as a disorderly house, with admission refused to the officer, yet a man can run a gambling house well known to every one, and this place is not even entered on the sheets of the station house. The Inspector who certified to this knew Kelly personally; the Captain knew him; two other Inspectors knew him, one of them intimately. In fact, he stood so well that he was one of the few who never had to pay for police protection; but he did make contributions to political funds.

"What has been unearthed to-day has been through a little scratching around. If I had $12,000,000 and 8,500 men I might unearth something more. I hope now, our corduroy having been expressed, that I will not suddenly find Capt. Cottrell transferred, because he now is so familiar with everything up there that his presence is really needed. A new man might plead ignorance. I hope he will remain till I have fully completed my co-operation."

INSPECTORS SEE McADOO.

Commissioner McAdoo had Inspector Brooks and McClusky before him in his office for an hour after the time that he usually sees the newspaper representatives. Loud talk could be heard in the room, and when the reporters were finally admitted the Commissioner's face was flushed. He was at once asked about the raids that had been made from the District Attorney's office, but would not discuss them. He denied that he had been talking to Inspectors Brooks and McClusky about them.

He was then asked if he had ever heard the statement attributed to Capt. Cottrell, commander of the Tenderloin, that he (Cottrell) could not close Daly's because of the "man higher up" who was alleged to be in the Detective Bureau. The Commissioner declared with some show of heat that he had never heard it, and that he was sure that the statement had never been made to him.

Eclectic Medical Society in Session.

The Eclectic Medical Society is holding its forty-fifth annual convention at the Eclectic Medical College, 239 East Fourteenth Street. Eclectic physicians from all parts of this State and several neighboring States are in attendance. The morning session yesterday was devoted to routine business and at the afternoon session many interesting papers were read. In the evening the President delivered his annual address and was followed by Prof. Finley Ellingwood, Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and Prof. John Uri Lloyd, President of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young man, (21,) well qualified and experienced; reliable; good penman; references. "Trustworthy," 186 Times Downtown.

USEFUL MAN.—By colored man; eight years' reference. Charles, 1,364 Broadway.

VALET, &c.—By young colored man as valet or useful man around bachelor's apartment. 234 West 55th St.

YOUNG MAN (20) seeks position in business house, with opportunities for advancement. Prosperity, Box 316 Times Main Office.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position at anything. J. F., Box 201 Times Downtown.

Overcoat Reductions.

Great economies afforded to buyers of Overcoats at this sale.

Standard goods offered at reductions of $5, $6 & $8 from original prices.

Original style, quality and fit, however, remain.

Exceptional Values at $15.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

REFEREE AGAINST DRESSER.

Kept in Bankruptcy—Partner Out—Liabilities Cut $800,000.

Stanley W. Dexter, the referee appointed to inquire into the affairs of D. Leroy Dresser's commission firm of Dresser & Co., filed two reports yesterday with the clerk of the United States District Court of this district. The first report recommended a denial of the application of both Mr. Dresser and Charles E. Reiss, his partner, for discharges from bankruptcy. But the second or supplemental report recommended that Reiss's application be granted.

After telling how the firm of Dresser & Co. had been organized by Dresser putting up the capital, the referee refers to the collapse of the Shipbuilding Trust, which, counsel alleges, impaired the values of the firm's assets. The firm assigned on March 7, 1902, and the petition in bankruptcy was filed the following day, when the receivers were appointed. The referee says that creditors who had purchased drafts on the American Tubing and Webbing Company, and accepted by Dresser & Co., relied on Dresser's so-called "short statement" that the firm's affairs showed assets exceeding the liabilities, which statement, it is asserted, was materially false.

It is these creditors who purchased the drafts on the so-called "short statement" who objected to Dresser's discharge. In asking for a reconsideration of the referee's first report to deny the application, Reiss convinced the referee that he had nothing to do with the making of the statement.

Morris J. Hirsch, counsel for Dresser, said last night that when the report comes up before Judge Holt, in the United States Court, he will review the decision of the referee, and questions which came up before the referee will be argued. Counsel added that the liabilities of the firm, about $1,200,000, had been reduced by the sale of securities and dividends to between $350,000 and $400,000.

BIDS FOR NEW BRIDGE.

Anchorage Contracts to Go to Williams Concern, It Is Said.

It was said in the Department of Bridges yesterday that the contracts for the Manhattan Bridge anchorages would be awarded to the Williams Engineering Company, the lowest bidder. The bids were: Naughton & Co., Brooklyn anchorage, $1,282,400; Manhattan anchorage, $1,296,000; J. J. Hopper & Co., Brooklyn anchorage, $1,337,848; Manhattan anchorage, $1,336,140; Williams Engineering Company, Brooklyn anchorage, $1,107,000; Manhattan anchorage, $1,237,000.

Each of the bids was submitted by a contractor with strong Tammany affiliations. The head of the Williams concern, it is said, is Senator James J. Frawley, leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District; Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, is with Naughton & Co., and J. J. Hopper is a brother of Isaac Hopper, Tammany leader of the Thirty-fourth District.

CLOCK TURNED ON THE GAS.

Odd Theory to Account for Asphyxiation of Musician.

Barthold Riese, thirty-six years old, was found dead in his bed yesterday from asphyxiation in his rooms at 207 East Eighty-third Street. It is thought that during the night the man accidentally touched a small alarm clock hanging suspended over his head from a peg in the wall a few inches above the gasjet. The theory is that the clock in swinging to and fro turned on the stopcock, allowing the gas to escape.

Riese was a musician employed at the Majestic Theatre. He returned home early yesterday morning and went to his rooms. The front rooms are occupied by his brother Carl. When the latter awoke in the morning he traced the smell of gas to his brother's rooms, and found him dead in bed, the gas escaping from the jet.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
58TH ST.—"THELMA." Stock Co. & Vaude.
5TH AVE.—"Jim the Penman," and Vaude.
23D ST.—Herzog's 12 Horses, RoseStahl & Co. &c
125TH ST.—"D'Arcy of the Guards." Vaude.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c.
VALERIE BERGERE & CO., ELFIE FAY, PAUL CONCHAS, R. G. KNOWLES, MURPHY & NICHOLS, Thorne & Carleton, and many others. NEXT WEEK.....ALBERT CHEVALIER

ICE SKATING
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66TH & COL. AV.
Championship Hockey Match To-Night: WANDERERS VS. BROOKLYN.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c extra.

MAJESTIC Last 12 times | Evs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. BABES in TOYLAND
WEST END | Joe Welch—"Cohen's Luck." Nxt w'k—"The Burgomaster."
BIJOU | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents in THE WARFIELD. MUSIC MASTER.
BELASCO THEATRE, 42 St. Ev. at 8. Matinee SATURDAY at 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADREA.
AMERICAN Evs. 8:15. Mat. SAT. 25 & 50c. Sun. nt. Ted Marks' big Concert. AT THE OLD CROSS ROADS. Nxt w'k—Hurtig & Seamon's "Me, Him & I."
LEW FIELDS' Phone 166-38th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Then. 42 St. bet. B'way & 8 Av. It Happened in Nordland
BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41 St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA
Murray Hill | 42d & Lex. Av. Mat. To-day. DAN McAVOY, His Honor Mayor of the Bowery. Next week. Geo. W. Monroe.
NEW STAR | Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT. WIFE'S SECRET. Nxt w'k—For His Brother's Crime.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.
EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—Montague's Cockatoo Circus
GRAND | PRIMROSE MINSTRELS. N'xt w'k—Ward & Vokes.

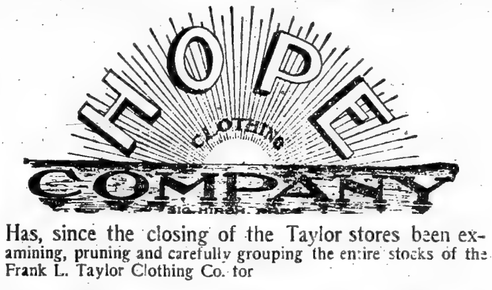

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY

Has, since the closing of the Taylor stores been examining, pruning and carefully grouping the entire stocks of the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co. for

A Great Public Sale

To Begin Saturday, Jan. 14, AT 9 A. M.

We will "do things differently" right from the start, and on original lines. The goods will be spread out and piled up, each lot grouped for quick and easy finding under the "Hope system" signs, and in addition each item marked with

The "HOPE SYSTEM" Tag.

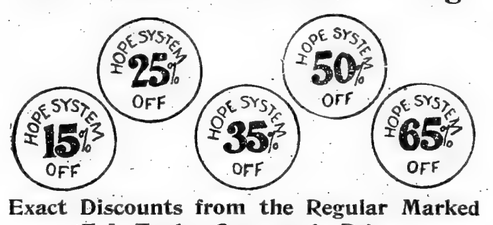

Exact Discounts from the Regular Marked F. L. Taylor Company's Prices.

It means that the prices at which the goods were marked remain on each item exactly as when we took possession. These prices were originally, we believe, lower than the average. Many of them had been reduced for the Taylor Clothing Sale in December. Many of them had been still further reduced on the 1st of January. The public pays exactly these marked prices, LESS THE DISCOUNTS, as indicated above.

Broadway Stewart Building Chambers St.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42d St., cor. 8th Ave.

The Success of Our Winter Suit & Overcoat Sale

Crowds of men from every quarter have helped to make this the busiest and most successful sale in the history of the Vogel Brothers' business. We have never offered bigger values; they have never been more appreciated by the big buying public. The success of this sale is a seal of public approval.

Single and double breasted sack suits, of black thibet and dark fancy cheviots, reduced from $12 to $9.75.

Single and double breasted sack suits, of fine smooth face and unfinished worsteds, black thibets, tweeds and cassimeres, reduced from $25, $20, $18 to $14.50.

Medium-length overcoats with full or tight-fitting backs, in oxford and black friezes, reduced from $12 to $9.75.

Great coats, tourist coats and medium length overcoats, reduced from $25, $20 and $18 to $14.50.

Vogel Brothers 42nd St. Cor 8th Ave

From the top
Some of our finest winter overcoats were among the hundreds that struck the slide yesterday.
$25 and $20 are the landing places.
Young men's overcoats—32, 33 and 34 chest, went on down to $20 and $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. We fill orders and 140 to 148 4th Ave. by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

For the top
Silk hats of exactly the same quality as the exclusive hatters sell at $8.
$6.
Opera hats of heavy ribbed silk over a frame that should last for years.
$8.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. We fill orders and 140 to 148 4th Ave. by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
840 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store. 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

The longer you wear a Young's Hat, the better the investment becomes.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.—THIS SEASON'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.—SIBERIA. 300 People in the Kishineff Massacre. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE { LEAH KLESCHNA. Today, 3:30 P.M., Ole Bang, "Peer Gynt" Recital

2D AV. 21st Mat. To-day. A Little Outcast. 3d and 3d av. Next Week—AT CRIPPLE CREEK

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, Jan'y 15, at 8. YSAYE. Accompanied by N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. Seats at Box Office, Ditson's & R. E. Johnston's office, St. James Building.

WEBER MUSIC HALL, 29th & B'way. Mats. Tues. & Sat. WEBER & ZIEGFELD All Star Stock Co. THE COLLEGE WIDOWER New Burlesque Hit.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Maude Adams in THE LITTLE MINISTER. TWO MORE WEEKS.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' New Comedy. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Owen Fiske's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in THE WINTER'S TALE." Special Mat. next Wed. "Twelfth Night."

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th st., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE SUNDAY. Special Mats. Thursdays, Jan. 19 & 26.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JESS DANDY in A Musical Forest Fantasy by Paley & Luders. WOODLAND

LYCEUM Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:30. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE in THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN. DALY'S Closed this week. READY NEXT MONDAY, THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, NEXT TUES. EVE., 1ST MAT. JAN. 21. The Marvelous Young Hungarian Violinist. Seats at Hall, Hoels, Agencies. "Truly astonishing, almost incredible thoroughly musical."—Times. "Tone formation and tone production bewildering, perfect."—Tribune.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening, at 7:30—Second Performance of the RING CYCLE—DIE WALKUERE. Emma Eames, Senger-Bettaque, Homer, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass. Cond'r, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 13th, at 8—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. De Macchi, Jacoby; Dippel, Giraldoni. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Parv

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; northwest to north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,170. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA NOW THREATENS AN ATTACK ON CHINA

Circular to Powers Alleges Violations of Neutrality.

RIGHT TO ACT IS CLAIMED

The Czar's Government Argues That China Is Unable to Fulfill Her Obligations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12. The Russian Government has issued a circular to the powers calling their attention to alleged violations of Chinese neutrality and citing numerous instances during the war in the Far East tending to prove that China is unable to fulfill her obligations.

This state of affairs, the circular says, is calculated to bring the country into perilous paths.

In conclusion the circular says that Russia claims the right to act in her own interests.

546 GUNS TAKEN BY NOGI.

Four Battleships and Two Cruisers Delivered to Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Japanese Legation has received a cablegram from Tokio, dated to-day, saying that Gen. Nogi reports that the delivery at Port Arthur has been completed. It includes the following:

Permanent forts, 50.

Guns, 546, of which 54 are of large calibre, 149 of medium calibre, and 343 of small calibre.

Cannon shells, 82,670; powder, 30,000 kilos; rifles, 35,252; horses, 1,920.

Battleships, 4, except the Sevastopol, which is entirely sunk; cruisers, 2; gunboats and destroyers, 14; steamers, 10, besides small steamers, 35 of which will be serviceable after little repairing.

TOKIO, Jan. 12.—The Japanese achievement at Port Arthur is found to be more remarkable in the light of further investigations. The original Russian strength is now estimated to have been almost 50,000 men.

It is announced at the Army Headquarters that in addition to the prisoners already reported, about 13,000 wounded combatants will eventually be brought to Japan. The members of Gen. Nogi's Headquarters Staff at Port Arthur are at present devoting their energies to dispatching the prisoners to Japan, placing the wounded in hospitals, and clearing the way for a thorough investigation of the spoils of war. Confused reports reach Tokio of the condition of the city buildings.

It was said to-day that Gen. Nogi would not return to Tokio at present.

Sixteen survivors of the third detachment of Japanese who attempted to block the entrance of Port Arthur by sinking stone-laden steamers in the channel are expected to arrive at Sasebo to-day. The fate of their seventy companions is unknown.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The War Office explains that the reason for Lieut. Gen. Stoessel giving his parole and returning to Russia instead of remaining at the head of the heroic troops who formed the garrison of Port Arthur and sharing their fate as a prisoner of war, is that it is incumbent upon him to bring a detailed report of the defense of the fortress to the Emperor. Rear Admiral Dochinsky, who is the senior naval officer, will bring the naval report.

The arrangements for Gen. Stoessel's journey home are not completed. There is a report that he will return by way of Marseilles, where he will receive a gold sword which will be presented to him by the French, and thence go to Berlin, where he will receive the Order Pour le Mérite, bestowed upon him by Emperor William. This, however, is not believed at the War Office, where it is said that the General will undoubtedly come straight to St. Petersburg, his first duty being to report to the Emperor.

As soon as his route through Russia is determined upon preparations will be made to give him a fitting reception.

MORE SUBARINES FOR JAPAN.

Another Shipment Is Being Rushed to the Pacific Coast.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Another consignment of submarine torpedo boats was handled from the Burlington to the Great Northern Railway at Hamline and rushed forward for the Pacific Coast to-day. It was identical in nature with the shipment of boats which passed through here in the Summer.

The shipments of war supplies have become so numerous as to excite little attention at the transfer station. They consist of ammunition, guns, beef, and medicines.

In no instance have the supplies been shipped directly to the Japanese Government, but they have been consigned to the agent of the shipper in Japan.

MacARTHUR TO GO TO THE WAR.

American General Will Observe the Operations of the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Pacific Division at San Francisco, will soon start, with the permission of Japan, for Manchuria to observe the operations of the Japanese troops in the war.

TOKIO, Jan. 12.—The Japanese War Office has notified American Minister Griscom that it will be pleased to permit Gen. MacArthur and one aide de camp to accompany the army of Japan in Manchuria.

At present two British Generals are accompanying the troops, and satisfaction

Continued on Page 2.

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SUES BANK DIRECTORS.

Receiver of Wrecked Buffalo Institution Wants $762,869.50.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Receiver Albert J. Wheeler of the wrecked German bank to-day brought suit against Eugene A. Georger, who was President of the institution; Arthur E. Appleyard, Director and Boston capitalist, who made large loans from the bank, and Jacob Dold, Robert F. Sheding, Richard Emory, John Hauenstein, John P. Diehl, and Adolph Machwirth, Directors.

The receiver seeks to recover $762,869.50. He charges the defendants with misappropriating funds of the bank and disregarding their duties as Directors, with the result that the institution was wrecked.

Appleyard is charged with having secured control of the bank for wrongful purposes. Georger is charged with having abetted Appleyard in consideration of receiving from Appleyard an amount of money "largely in excess of the value of the stock."

The Directors are charged with having, for the purpose of enabling Appleyard and Georger to carry out their plan and without regard to the interests of the bank elected Emory President of the bank. The Directors are also charged with having, by their neglect to attend to the affairs of the bank, enabled Appleyard "wrongfully to appropriate to his own use $862,869.50." Damages in $100,000 are also asked for the loss of the bank's good-will.

The inquiry to-day into the wrecking of the bank went to show the relations of Appleyard with the bank, his loans and his account. This is all preliminary to other testimony to be given next week, showing the relations between Appleyard and Richard Emory, of Baltimore, whom it is charged Appleyard made President of the bank for the purpose of obtaining the large loans which are alleged to have wrecked the bank.

None of the prosecuting officers knows the whereabouts of Appleyard, although the Boston man has William B. Hoyt, a lawyer, watching the police court proceedings for the issuance of a warrant against Appleyard and others.

William P. Luedeke, formerly assistant cashier of the bank, testified to-day that Appleyard's loan, then amounting to $525,000, came to his notice in June last after they had been in the bank a month. Appleyard obtained control of the bank April 30 last year. Mr. Luedeke also testified that Appleyard's account at the bank showed apparently a balance of $53,000 when the bank failed while the actual balance was $15.28.

The discount clerk of the bank, Richard Fogelsonger, testified that Appleyard's loans at the time the bank failed amounted to $862,869.50 to which was attached collateral of a face value of $1,013,000. The collateral was stocks and bonds of Appleyard's Ohio enterprises.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—A. E. Appleyard was not to be found at his office on State Street to-day, and it was said there that he had gone away Sunday. Where he had gone or when he would return no one appeared to know.

FAMOUS PICTURES HERE.

A Gainsborough and a Del Sarto on the Majestic.

Two famous paintings, Gainsborough's "Duchess of Gloucester" and Andrea del Sarto's "Holy Family," reached New York yesterday afternoon on the steamship Majestic, in charge of Croal Thompson, of the firm of Thomas Agnew & Sons, the London art dealers.

Mr. Thompson declared the pictures at $80,000 each, and by special arrangement they were allowed to be taken to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for final appraisal.

On the trip across the ocean the paintings occupied a state room all to themselves. The Gainsborough is packed in a case about 2 by 3 feet, and the del Sarto in a case a third as large again.

A representative of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Sackett, was at the pier to meet Mr. Thompson, and his presence gave rise to the report that the financier was a prospective purchaser of one or both of the pictures. This was denied by both Mr. Sackett and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Sackett said he went to the pier because J. P. Morgan & Co. are the American bankers for Agnew & Sons. This statement was substantiated by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Sackett declined to say whether or not Mr. Morgan was thinking of buying either of the paintings. "My lips are sealed," he declared.

Deputy Surveyor Bishop of the Port of New York met the Majestic in person and accepted the declaration of values made by Mr. Thompson. The canvases were then loaded into an every day express wagon and carted away with no more ceremony than if they had been mere chromos. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sackett followed in a carriage. There was considerable interest about the pier regarding the paintings, and a large crowd of people watched them as they were taken to the express wagon and carted away. It was after 4 o'clock when the Majestic reached her pier, and within an hour the pictures were on their way up town.

The del Sarto work was shipped to the United States by Agnew & Sons under an arrangement with the Metropolitan Museum. Both the "Holy Family" and "The Duchess of Gloucester" are for sale. The Museum has the refusal of the latter named work. Indeed, it was shipped to this country subject to the Museum's approval. The Gainsborough painting will be offered at private sale.

"Has Mr. Morgan made an offer for the picture?" Mr. Thompson was asked.

"I am not at liberty to say more than that the picture was shipped to America to be sold," he replied.

Mr. Thompson expects to be in New York for some little time. He engaged apartments at the Waldorf, where he was visited last night by several art dealers and collectors.

HELD FOR DIAMOND THEFT.

G. A. Horsey's Summer Servant Awaits Requisition in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 12.—Sheriff Ritch has been notified by the Rochester police that James Long, alias Logan, twenty years old, of New York City, is in custody there, and will be held for requisition papers. The Sheriff has a warrant charging him with robbing George A. Horsey of 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York, while Mr. Horsey was at his Summer home at Riverside, Conn., last June. Mr. Horsey says he will prosecute the case.

David O'Shea, employed in Riverside for Mrs. C. F. Baxter of New York, last Summer, recommended Long to Mr. Horsey for employment. O'Shea quit his place June 2, and two days later Long suddenly left without asking for two weeks wages due him. Mrs. Horsey a short time later declared she had been robbed of three diamond rings valued at $1,300 and other valuables.

Long was arrested in Rochester Wednesday as a suspicious person. Long is suspected of a number of robberies in Mount Vernon, Port Chester, Sound Beach, and Stamford.

Latest Shipping News.

The French liner La Champagne, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 1 A. M. to-day.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

LET THE STATE CONTROL WATER SUPPLY--HIGGINS

Indicates That He Would Veto Ramapo Legislation.

APGAR'S BILLS CONDEMNED

Hand of the Ramapo Seen in Them—They Exclude New York from Westchester Streams.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—That the Ramapo project cannot be realized while Gov. Higgins is the Chief Executive of the State was indicated by the Governor himself to-day. Mr. Higgins has a plan to place all sources of water supply under State control. This would effectually release New York City from the clutches of the Ramapo.

The Governor's announcement is especially timely in view of the fact that Assemblyman Apgar, of Westchester, intends to offer in the Lower House next week two bills, which would create a condition such as the Governor is aiming to overcome. The Apgar bills wipe out the right of New York City to secure land by condemnation proceedings to extend its water supply, and excludes New York specifically from all the streams in Westchester County.

Outlining his policy, the Governor said to-day:

"The question of water supply is a vitally important one to all communities, especially to the large cities like New York. It is my plan to suggest to the Legislature the enactment of a law providing for a commission that will have autnority to determine whether certain streams shall be used by New York or other cities or villages for water supply purposes.

"The commission will also be vested with power to see that streams are not polluted."

The Governor said that it will not be very long before New York City will have to obtain its water supply from some source further up the State than it now contemplates getting it.

The proposition for State control of water supply, he believes, will afford a solution of the problem of furnishing New York City with wholesale water at a comparatively small cost. By conserving water on a large scale, he said, the expense could be distributed pro rata by the State among the cities and villages using the water.

The Apgar bills will be referred to the Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, where they will rest until the close of the session.

Suspicions of further activity at Albany on the part of the old Ramapo lobby were emphatically expressed by city officials generally yesterday when they read the dispatches from the State capital outlining the terms of the measures introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Apgar of Westchester County.

"The Apgar bill is in line with the Smith bill passed by the last Legislature and signed by Gov. Odell," declared Mayor McClellan. "The Smith bill prevented the city from using any of the streams of Dutchess County. Now, should the Apgar bill be adopted, the city would largely be at the mercy of the Ramapo promoters or else have to go to the Champlain watershed for water, especially if the Ulster County men take up the cue, as has been suggested, and try to have a bill put through preventing us from utilizing the supply of Esopus Creek.

"You can depend upon it that the administration will fight with all the power it possesses against the enactment of any such legislation, and we also shall seek to have the Legislature afford adequate relief to New York by adopting the bill prepared by Corporation Counsel Delany."

It is understood that Mr. Apgar gives as reasons for the enactment of his measures that cities like New Rochelle and other Westchester places are compelled to go to Connecticut for their supply.

PLAN TO CARRY CITY.

Roosevelt and Higgins Want Party Peace in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—If the hopes of President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins are realized there will be a harmony gathering of Republican leaders in New York City either this week or early next week.

At the recent conference between the President and Gov. Higgins in Washington the President expressed the opinion that the Republicans of New York ought to stop their bickering and get together with the idea of carrying New York City, if possible, at the municipal election in the Fall.

Gov. Higgins thoroughly agreed with the views of the President, and since his return to Albany he has conferred with several of the prominent Republican leaders on the subject. He had William C. Warden of Buffalo here to-day to apprise him of the views of the President.

If the harmony plan is worked out Senator Platt will come over from Washington on Saturday or early next week and he and State Chairman Odell will meet and bury the hatchet. It is understood to be the purpose of the President and of Gov. Higgins to have Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell act in thorough harmony, so far as the plans for the next municipal campaign in New York are concerned.

If that can be accomplished the prospect of getting through the Legislature any legislation which may be considered necessary to promote the interests of the Republican organization in New York will be brightened.

If Senator Platt is agreeable to the harmony plan of the President and Gov. Higgins, the Governor will go to New York to participate in the conference of leaders that is to be called. Speaker Nixon expects to go to New York to-morrow and confer with State Chairman Odell.

George W. Aldridge, Senator Malby, and several other leaders who were in the movement to have Frank S. Black elected Senator are understood to be in sympathy with the movement to bring about unity of purpose among the leaders, but some of Mr. Black's friends have refused to participate in the proposed conference, on the ground that it will have the effect of strengthening the leadership of Odell, against whom they still bear a grudge because of his declaration for Senator Depew's re-election.

Their attitude and the view which Senator Platt may take of the proposed harmony conference may prevent the fruition of the hopes of the President and Gov. Higgins for party harmony, but the opinion of the leaders here to-night is that the prospects for the discomfiture of the party leaders will be unsuccessful.

BRACKETT AS A DERELICT.

Ruefully Says Odell Took All the Life Preservers Ashore With Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Senator Brackett of Saratoga, who recently denounced ex-Gov. Odell for his desertion of the friends of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black in the Senatorial contest which Mr. Odell practically decided by coming out for the re-election of Senator Depew, admitted in the Senate to-day that at present he was a political derelict.

When he made an appeal for the immediate consideration of his canal resolution Senator Malby answered him by saying that he believed the Saratoga Senator knew more about the law than he did about navigation.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Senator Brackett. "I know a hawser from a handspike."

"The gentleman is a very good sailor," retorted Senator Malby.

"Sometimes I sail very close to the wind," replied Senator Brackett.

"And sometimes the gentleman has no wind in his sails," said Senator Malby, "and at other times his Captain goes ashore and leaves him alone."

This reference to ex-Gov. Odell's desertion of Brackett and his friends in the Senatorial contest caused a roar of laughter in the Senate.

"I would not care about that if he did not take all the life-preservers with him," was Senator Brackett's comment.

BULKELEY TO BE SENATOR.

Fessenden Snowed Under in Connecticut Republican Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley was to-day chosen as the nominee of the Republicans of the Connecticut General Assembly for United States Senator to succeed Joseph R. Hawley, who on account of ill-health, is unable to serve longer as a Senator.

Mr. Bulkeley on the first ballot received 154 of the 244 votes cast, his nearest competitor, Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, having only 73, while 9 votes were thrown for Congressman E. J. Hill and 8 for ex-Gov. George P. McLean. The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Fessenden.

Samuel Fessenden's defeat is generally taken as meaning the end of his political power in this State. For twenty years he has been fighting the Republican organization in the State and has been trying to get to the United States Senate whenever the opportunity arose. His defeat probably also means the elimination of Michael Kenealy, Fessenden's chief lieutenant, as a factor in Republican circles. Kenealy was slated to succeed Fessenden as State's Attorney in the event of Fessenden winning.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of New Haven, who had made public charges against Mr. Bulkeley and strenuously opposed his election, has issued a statement in which he says of the caucus vote:

"It marks the lowest ebb of Connecticut politics within the memory of man. Therefore we look now for the turn of the tide and the flood."

MAY END TEXTILE STRIKE.

Gov. Douglas Calls Conference of Unions and Employers in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—It is probable that the protracted industrial dispute at Fall River will be settled at a conference to be held at the State House in this city on Saturday.

The manufacturers have promised to be represented by a committee at the conference, and the textile unions of Fall River are expected to appoint a similar committee to-morrow. The Governor will preside over the deliberations, and he is confident of being able to bring about an agreement, so much so, in fact, that those in his confidence regard the strike as virtually settled.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 12.—The members of the different textile unions in this city have been summoned to meet to-morrow night to vote on the question of delegating the power of settling the strike in the cotton mills here to the fifteen members of the textile council, who will attend a conference at the State House in Boston on Saturday.

Through the Governor's instrumentality a conference in the Mayor's office to-day was arranged by telephone from Boston by H. D. Drake, with whom the Governor has long been associated in business at Brockton.

Present with Mayor Coughlan and Mr. Drake were President John Golden of the United Textile Workers of America, Secretaries Albert Hibbert of the same body, James Whitehead of the Weavers' Union, James Tansey of the Carders' Union, Thomas Taylor of the Loom Fixers, and Thomas O'Donnell of the Mule Spinners' Union. The manufacturers were not represented.

For more than two hours and a half the situation was discussed in all its phases, but no proposition was presented, nor was any official action suggested by any one present.

Signor Marconi Ill.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Signor Marconi has been obliged by an attack of influenza to defer his departure from Rome.

ONE DOLLAR A WORD

Probably the highest price ever paid for fiction, has been paid for

The Literary Sensation of the Century

Which will be published in

The New York Times

Beginning Sunday, Jan. 21

C. W. MORSE DROPPED BY NORTH AMERICA BANK

Not Re-elected Vice President—Did Not Resign.

STILL A DIRECTOR, HOWEVER

Fursman Examined Before Grand Jury in the Morse-Dodge Case—Firm's Books Taken.

Charles W. Morse failed of re-election yesterday as Vice President of the National Bank of North America, when the Board of Directors of that institution met for organization and election of officers. The announcement of this action caused considerable surprise in financial circles, especially as Mr. Morse had previously been re-elected a Director of the bank.

The bank has always had two Vice Presidents, but as matters now stand it has only one, namely, Henry Chapin, Jr., who was re-elected. The bank in this respect differs from almost every other financial institution of prominence, most of which have two or more Vice Presidents, one of whom is generally an honorary Vice President. This latter position was filled by Mr. Morse in the National Bank of North America.

According to President Edwards, who was asked to explain why Mr. Morse was not re-elected, the reason is that the bank is not in need of two Vice Presidents and therefore the one who could least afford to give his time to the bank was dropped. This explanation does not quite agree with a rumor which was circulated yesterday to the effect that another man was to be elected Vice President in place of Mr. Morse.

President Edwards was asked if Mr. Morse had resigned or if he had been dropped on account of some trouble, say, because of the notoriety he recently achieved in connection with the Morse-Dodge case, but he denied that there had been any trouble. Mr. Morse had not resigned; he had simply not been re-elected. He declined to say whether Mr. Morse had asked to be relieved.

Mr. Morse several years ago purchased big interests in several banks, and "the Morse chain of banks" was a term often heard then. Recently little has been heard of this Morse chain.

The Grand Jury resumed yesterday its investigation of the Morse-Dodge affair. The principal witness examined was ex-Justice Edgar L. Fursman, whose law firm, Fursman, Schwarzkopf & Little, acted as counsel for Mrs. Dodge-Morse in her suit for the annulment of her second marriage. It was said that Mr. Fursman refused to answer most of the questions put to him. John T. Little, another member of the same firm, was also on hand, but was not called. Books and documents belonging to the firm were placed before the Grand Jury.

Among other witnesses placed on the stand were the representatives of several local banks supposed to have had dealings with some of the persons mentioned in connection with the investigation.

CHADWICK GEMS APPRAISED.

Lot Held by Wuerst Worth Less Than His Claim.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—Nathan Loeser, receiver for Mrs. Chadwick, has made an examination of the jewelry held by Henry W. Wuerst of Elyria, Ohio, as collateral for a loan. Mr. Loeser estimates the value of the jewels at $17,000. Wuerst's claim amounts to $20,000.

The most valuable piece in the lot is a collar set with diamonds and other precious stones. The value of this is placed at $10,000. The collection is believed to have cost Mrs. Chadwick $25,000.

It is stated that customs officers have succeeded in finding additional lots of jewels brought into this country by Mrs. Chadwick upon which no duty was paid. It is estimated that the officials have located not less than $125,000 worth of such diamonds and jewelry. It is said that of all the jewels brought into this country by Mrs. Chadwick duty on less than $11,000 worth was paid.

The hearing of Mrs. Chadwick receivership case set for to-day was postponed, and probably will not come up until next week.

M'ADOO HEEDS COMPLAINTS.

Transfers Thirty-five Detective Sergeants to Precinct Duty.

Police Commissioner McAdoo late yesterday afternoon transferred thirty-five detective Sergeants to precincts on the west and east sides where many complaints have recently been made. The men were assigned to the West Sixty-eighth Street, West One Hundredth Street, and the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Stations on the west side and to the East Sixty-seventh and East Eighty-eighth Street Stations on the east side.

The transfers were made in order to meet the criticisms which have been made by residents and the various improvement associations. The Detective Sergeants transferred were assigned to patrol as Roundsmen.

FOG AFLOAT, GLARE ASHORE.

Shipping Held Up—Pedestrians Slip Down—Many Hurt.

Early yesterday morning, just as the vanguard of the Jersey commuters arrived in Jersey City and Hoboken, a fog and a drizzle that soon had traffic in the bay and rivers paralyzed settled down over New York and vicinity. The fog stayed for several hours.

The rain, if it merits that name, froze as soon as it struck the streets, and made walking about as perilous as it has been for a long time. The result was that the hospitals reported many cases of broken bones.

One of those who had a bad fall is Police Sergeant McGloin of the West One Hundredth Street Station. He hurt his head and back so badly that he was unable to report for duty, while scores of others sustained injuries, only a little less severe.

The ice was also very thick on the third rails of the elevated lines, resulting in the delay of trains of from ten to twenty minutes.

New Family Newspaper in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The Chicago Daily Review was published for the first time to-day. It hopes to find a place in the newspaper field as a chronicler of events not having to do with crime or similar news happenings. The paper is to be "devoted to the permanent and wholesome interests of the American family." Only the news "worth remembering" will be published.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
Is the handsomest and quickest Florida train. Leaves New York daily at 12:25 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, and Florida resorts. Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

MILLIONAIRE, BUT BANKRUPT.

Reed Has $5,473,218 Coming to Him and Owes Only $675,181.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—A peculiar bill was filed by Charles Reed of Erie in the United States District Court to-day. It was a list of his creditors, and was the last act in involuntary bankruptcy.

He has been fighting the case for three years, asserting that he is worth many times his liabilities, but cannot get hold of his property.

His papers filed show that he has $5,473,218.87 coming to him from his father's estate, and his liabilities are but $675,181.93. Many of his creditors are in New York.

VERDICT AGAINST GOULD.

Plaintiff Gets Judgment for $787 for Rhododendrons.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 12.—A jury in the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of $787 against George J. Gould, who was sued by Frederick W. Kelsey for $934.25 for five car loads of rhododendrons alleged to have been ordered for the Gould home at Lakewood.

Mr. Gould was represented by McCarty & McMahon of New York, who have asked for a new trial.

STOLE HORSES FROM CITY.

Confession of Prisoner Reveals Organized System of Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 12.—That New York State horse thieves have confederates in this city where they find a ready market, was disclosed to-night by the arrest of Abe Weiner and Abe Cooper of New York, by Stamford officers at the home of Isaac Goldstein of Beaver Street, this city, and the confession of Samuel Kane, now in jail in Stamford.

Kane says he has been in the business for two years, and that eighteen stolen horses were disposed of in this city recently. Kane was captured in Stamford yesterday by Officer Schlechtweg while on his way to this city with a pair of horses belonging to James Silverman, who conducts a truck business on Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn.

Policemen surrounded Goldstein's residence to capture the other men. Weiner climbed out of a window and was captured, and Cooper was found hidden behind the cellar stairs.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PARADOX.

He Told a Foreign Ruler the British Empire Was Due to Luck.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Speaking at Liverpool to-day, Joseph Chamberlain related that on one occasion a foreign monarch said to him:

"Of all things connected with your British history the one I admire most is your colonial policy."

Mr. Chamberlain replied to this:

"Sir, I think you do us too much honor. We never had a colonial policy, but somehow or other we have been allowed to blunder into the best parts of the world."

POSTAL WIRES GOING UP.

Telegraph Company Stringing Lines Over Old Western Union Route.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Six thousand miles of telegraph wires and 195 miles of poles are being put in place on the New York and Maryland Divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the railroad company and the Postal Telegraph Company, to replace the wires now being removed by the Western Union.

Sixty miles of poles are being placed along the New York Division by the railroad, and 135 miles on the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Division. The railroad company also is stringing 1,500 miles of wires for its own use. The Postal Telegraph Company is putting in place 1,500 miles of wires on the Maryland Division and 2,500 miles of wires on the New York Division. It is estimated that the cost of changing the service from Western Union to Postal will aggregate $125,000.

UNION LEAGUE ELECTS BLISS

Again Chosen President of Club—Other Officers Named.

Cornelius N. Bliss was re-elected President of the Union League Club last night without opposition, as was the entire ticket submitted by the Nominating Committee. The other officers are John Proctor Clarke, George F. Crane, Thomas L. James, and George H. Robinson, Vice Presidents, Class of 1907; Henry W. Hayden, Secretary, and Andrew Mills, Treasurer.

Girard C. W. Lowrey, William Barbour, Charles F. Brooker, John J. Sinclair, Walter R. Gillette, and A. Barton Hepburn were elected members of the Executive Committee, the Committees on Admissions, Library, and Publications, Art, Political Reform, and Auditing.

CHEAPER HARBOR DEFENSE.

Board Appointed by the President to Save Money.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—An important order was issued to-day by President Roosevelt convoking a board, including Secretary Taft as President and seven members of the General Staff, to revise the report of the Endicott Harbor Defense Board, appointed in 1885. The board is also to extend its examinations so as to include recommendations relative to the defense of the insular possessions. The President says in his order:

"The report of the Endicott Board, submitted nineteen years ago, was very carefully considered by its distinguished members. It fully deserved the generous support it has received from Congress.

"Nearly two-thirds of the land armament recommended by the board has been installed or provided for, but since the date of the report so many conditions then existing have been materially modified, and the engines or implements of war have been so greatly improved, and others, untried or unknown, of undoubted value, developed, giving a greater advantage to the defense, that it is confidently believed our harbor defense can be completed effectively and satisfactorily with a much less expenditure of money than has been heretofore estimated."

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:52 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:30 P. M., St. Louis 9:05 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

RAILROADS PROTEST AGAINST RATE FIXING

Samuel Spencer Voices Sentiments of Great Systems.

EXPLAINS THEIR POSITION

All Agree Rebates Are Wrong but Argue That Remedy Is to Be Found in Existing Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, spoke vigorously to-day before the House Committee on Inter-State and foreign commerce against the Cooper-Quarles bill, or any proposition to authorize the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix railway rates.

He was authorized to voice the sentiments of the New York Central, Erie, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and other railway companies.

Mr. Spencer is the first direct and official representative of the railways to be heard by the committee, and his testimony is regarded as the keynote of the opposition to rate fixing by the Government.

Mr. Spencer stated at the outset that it was not his purpose to discuss the subject in its entirety. There were, however, a number of important points which he wished to emphasize. The Inter-State commerce law and the commission, he said, had been in operation for eighteen years. Before its operations the rebate, the secret contract, and discriminatory devices of various kinds were the rule. Now the reverse was the case. Rates were substantially maintained.

Agrees That Rebates Are Wrong.

"There is," he continued, "no difference of opinion between the railroads of the country, Congress, and the President on the subject that rebates are wrong. We agree with the language of the President, 'that the highways of transportation must be kept open to all upon equal terms.' On that basis the railroad companies are ready and anxious to aid and co-operate.

"But I do not think any additional legislation is necessary in order to proceed against that particular class of abuses. If such legislation does not appear to Congress to be necessary, the railways of the country will certainly stand—and I have no hesitation in saying so—in co-operation and aid to that end.

"That particular phase of regulation has already been pronounced by the commission as fully covered by existing statutes. It simply becomes a question of enforcement of the law.

"But the question before you is not of that character—it is that of the power to name a rate upon the part of the commission after complaint and hearing. It has been claimed this will be a means of stopping rebates. This claim I have no hesitancy in disputing, and will give it attention later."

Asking the question as to the necessity for the proposed legislation, Mr. Spencer answered it by reviewing the situation as developed during the last eighteen years. About 20 per cent. of all the claims or questions of various kinds which have been presented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission during that time have been adjusted without formal hearing and decisions on the part of the commission. That, he said, did not indicate either a fight or non-co-operation on the part of the railroads. Of the remaining 20 per cent. of the work of the commission, scarcely 2 per cent. was the subject of litigation.

Nearly All Decisions Reversed.

Mr. Spencer said the railroads acquiesced in four-fifths of the decisions of the commission.

"Out of the forty-three which went to litigation," he continued, "twenty-five related to rates, and in twenty-two out of the twenty-five cases the decisions of the commission were reversed by the courts. One case only was affirmed by the courts in its entirety, while two were partially confirmed and partially reversed. These figures covered eighteen years, and a railroad mileage of 210,000 miles at the present time and 135,000 miles at the beginning of the period named. Does this indicate the necessity for legislation with respect to rates?"

He expressed the confidence of the railway world in the commission, and said it was justly worthy of the respect of the country.

There was only one feature of the Quarles-Cooper bill which he wished to discuss specifically; that was the portion conferring power on the commission to substitute a rate for one complained of as unreasonable, after due hearing, said rate to remain in effect subject to change only by the commission or by the courts on appeal by the railways. Mr. Spencer denied that the commission ever legally had such power, and said the courts in 1897 had prohibited the exercise of the power by the commission.

"It is claimed," he continued, "that this power would be a weapon in the hands of the commission to prevent rebates. But a rate fixed by the commission can be rebated or evaded just as easily as any other. The use of that weapon if given to the commission would punish, not the evader of the rate, but the road which upheld the rate, as exercise of the power would be to let the rate down to the lower figure, thus working no hardship on the road making the lower rate, but punishing the road maintaining the regular rate."

The most important claim in behalf of the proposition Mr. Spencer believed to be that such a power would enable the commission to prevent discrimination between localities.

Most Intricate Question of All.

This question of adjusting rates between localities, he said, was the most difficult and intricate of all. The present adjustment was the outgrowth of natural competition, not only between localities, which had and would always exist, but between railroads as well.

To disturb this adjustment or to begin its disturbance, he maintained, would not only be a task so enormous that no statesmanship could convey a comprehension of it, but it would be impossible of satisfactory completion in the hands of a body with

authority only to take into consideration the one phase of adjusting rates with reference to their equalization so far as the carrier was concerned, and leaving out the question of competition between localities.

In this problem the price of commodities of every sort would have to be taken into consideration, and he instanced the competition between mining centres, agricultural centres, and manufacturing centres as illustrating his meaning. Stability as to prices of commodities could not exist, he maintained. Should such be the case commerce would become absolute stagnation.

Taking the Commissioner's report, Mr. Spencer stated that in the ten years prior to 1901 only thirty-one cases of discrimination between localities had come before it, and only one of these had been sustained by the courts. This, when taken in connection with the 200,000 miles of railroad and the forty-five States of the Union, indicated to his mind that no new authority need be given on this problem. If authority should be granted there would not be a locality which would not immediately bring forth the claim that it was being discriminated against in order to secure additional advantages if possible.

As to Unreasonable Rates.

Taking up the subject of unreasonable rates, Mr. Spencer referred to the statement which had been made to the committee that rates were thirty-three thousandths of 1 per cent. higher in 1903 than in 1899, making a total rise of $155,000,000.

This he conceded to be true when the gross receipts were taken into consideration. He gave as a reason the increase in the price of commodities of every description, and consequently the cost of operation of railways. The net returns to the roads had been less than in 1899. It was a singular coincidence also, he mentioned, that the comparison was made with the year 1899, which was the lowest year as to rates in the history of American railroads.

Mr. Spencer will continue his testimony to-morrow.

A. J. Cassatt, President, and Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a brief talk to-day with President Roosevelt regarding proposed legislation affecting railroad freight rates.

Mr. Cassatt said as he and Mr. Rea left the White House that he had called merely to present Mr. Rea to the President. Asked the direct question whether they had taken up the matter of freight-rate legislation, Mr. Cassatt replied:

"Yes; we did refer to the matter briefly, but I can say nothing more than that."

LA FOLLETTE RAPS RAILROADS.

Wisconsin's Governor Demands an Appointive Rate Commission.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—The main feature of Gov. La Follette's message, which he read personally to the Legislature to-day, was a demand for an appointive freight rate commission. The Governor also urged reappeal of the mortgage taxation law, the enactment of an income tax, and better protection against railroad accidents.

Relative to railways, he said:

"Independently of the question of excessive freight charges, the State should no longer allow a railway corporation to control without supervision, absolutely and arbitrarily, the commerce of Wisconsin, and through control of that commerce determine what villages shall become cities, what cities become great markets, and dictate as to business supremacy in every industry.

"The railway companies are guilty of gross discriminations in favor of certain shippers, and their discriminations as between favored shippers are likewise rankly unjust, resulting in the upbuilding of monopoly, controlling production and market alike. The time has come for decisive action.

"Control of the prices of coal and iron, the food products, and other basic elements of our commercial life by trust organizations in connection with the great transportation systems of the country is absolutely destructive of industrial and commercial independence. Industrial and commercial servitude, in the final analysis, is absolutely destructive of political independence.

"It is time to look to the Government for relief, and for its own sake no power short of the Government itself is adequate now to meet existing conditions."

Senator McGillivray to-day introduced in the Legislature a joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact at its present session a law giving increased power to the Inter-State Commerce Commission in conformity with the recommendations contained in President Roosevelt's recent message.

DEMOCRATS NOW AGGRESSIVE.

May Have Support in Committee Against Cooper-Quarles Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Democrats on the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce took an aggressive hand to-day in the inter-State commerce proceedings, and in a way to excite the suspicion that they have obtained some recruits from the majority members.

They took advantage of the fact that a number of Republican members of the committee were absent with other committees to make the motion that the committee conclude its consideration of the Cooper-Quarles bill and the general subject by Jan. 23 and on Jan. 24 begin to vote on a proposition to be reported to the House.

The point was made that this motion could only be acted on in executive session, and Chairman Hepburn ruled that it must go over until to-morrow, when there would be opportunity for all the members of the committee to be present.

The Democratic members of the committee do not disguise their disinclination to report the Cooper-Quarles bill, which they believe overshoots the mark, and, if passed, would result in a test in the courts that would be a complete defeat. The course taken by them has given rise to the belief that they have a bill of their own which they are going to spring at a favorable time and that they have found support among the eleven Republican members of the committee. The Democrats have only six members on Inter-State commerce, a number too small, it is argued, to justify the bold move made in to-day's meeting. There are five Western members of the majority who share the strong feeling in the West and South that the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be enlarged and the country have relief from abuses of the inter-State commerce principle.

In the meantime conservative members of the committee are framing a new bill which is intended to take middle ground and avoid the pitfall that many believe surely lies in the path of the Cooper-Quarles bill. A member of the committee who has been at work on this measure is authority for the statement that there is good reason to believe the bill eventually to be brought to the House will enlarge the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission mainly in the direction of correcting unreasonable rates. No attempt will be made to give the rate-making power broadly.

Chairman Hepburn and those who are working with him on the problems presented hope to pass the bill this session and in sufficient time for the Senate to concur, thus averting the necessity for an extra session which the President has intimated his intention of calling to settle the question.

DOC HAS HIS LOVING CUP.

Happy Because He's Now Just Plain Mr. Owen, Business Man.

"Doc" Owen, no longer the king of ocean gamblers, but plain W. J. Owen, business man of London, got here yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic.

"Doc" was the happiest looking man on the vessel, and when asked the reason for his good humor replied by producing a silver loving cup, given to him by several of his fellow passengers on the east-bound voyage of the Cedric, which left this port on Dec. 7 last.

The cup is of generous dimensions, beautifully engraved, and bears the following inscription:

> To J. Owen.
> Presented by friends for uniform courtesies and sporting proclivities during the trip of the Cedric, Dec. 7, 1904.

"There is the cup," said Owen, "and you can see for yourself what a fine piece of work it is. It was presented to me at a dinner at the Hotel Carlton, in London, on Dec. 18. I am through gambling for good now, and my friends on the Cedric and those [illegible] witness [illegible]

MORTON FOR POOLING TO CURE REBATE EVIL

Secretary Also Favors Federal Regulation with Protection.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

Legalization of Pools, Unification of Ownership or Government Ownership the Destiny of Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy and formerly Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, is the author of an article on the railway rate question which will be published in Outlook to-morrow. At the outset he expressly disclaims writing as a representative of President Roosevelt's Administration, and says he speaks merely as one with somewhat extensive experience pertinent to an important subject.

The Secretary says there are very few complaints against railroad rates per se in the United States, the chief trouble being with "the relation of rates as between markets."

He says there are as many rates that are too low as there are rates which a court would decide to be too high, and that either class of rates may be equally disastrous to communities. He expressed the opinion that Federal supervision of railroads is necessary, but added that regulation and protection should go together.

In his opinion one of the three things following is sure to take place in the conduct of our railways:

First—Legalization of pools—the right of railroads to make enforcable contracts between themselves as to a division of earnings, so that they can resist the temptations of big shippers and be assured of a fair share of the business moving at stable rates which shall apply alike to all patrons.

Second—The further unification of ownership, thereby delivering in time the entire railway ownership of the country into the hands of a few individuals or one syndicate.

Third—Government ownership, the worst of the three "evils," if such they may be called.

In the opinion of Mr. Morton, Government ownership of railroads would be the beginning of industrial and political chaos. He rather favors the first proposition, with adequate provision to assure rates being reasonable.

As to pending legislation, Mr. Morton favors the continuance of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in substantially its present form, saying:

"Let it go on making investigations and findings. If it finds a rate is unreasonable (either too high or too low, everything else being considered) let it order such rates as it deems reasonable, and if the railroads do not make them effective in thirty days then the entire matter to be referred to a central court of transportation of, say, three or five members, to be created to especially consider and expedite all questions of inter-State commerce so far as the transportation of the country is concerned, it being understood that this central court shall have power to adjudicate in all such cases except those involving constitutional questions, and the findings of this court in inter-State matters to be final.

"I would urge severe punishments for railroads or steamboat lines engaged in inter-state commerce which, by any device, paid rebates, commissions, or in any way afforded preferential rates, and the punishment should be just as severe to shippers or commission agents seeking or receiving them.

"I would permit the railroads to divide their earnings or tonnage among themselves, filing all such agreements with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for its information, and I would make these contracts enforceable as between the railroads. I would do this as an insurance to the small shippers securing the lowest rate and as a protection to the transportation lines against the vast tonnage and consequent temptation offered by the big shippers, which so frequently have been used to secure inside rates.

"If these contracts were illegal or against public policy or unreasonably in restraint of trade, then let them be reviewed by the same court of commerce.

"I would favor, even if it were necessary to have a Constitutional amendment to accomplish it, the declaration that all transportation by railroads hereafter is to be considered inter-State commerce and subject only to Federal supervision, thereby relieving the States of this prerogative and establishing one central regulation, the Federal power.

"I would make it impossible for others than those directly interested as shippers or commercial bodies to bring suit for action under the Inter-State Commerce act.

"I would favor an agitation and shaping of public opinion that would not tolerate such a thing as a preferential rate, and would make it equally disagreeable to grant or receive it. The President's message on this subject meets the views of all good citizens, whether engaged in railroading or shipping."

$200,000 FIRE IN CHELSEA.

Academy of Music in Ruins, Hotel Savoy Damaged, and Several Firemen Hurt.

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 12.—Henry Giggey, a fireman, is at a hospital in a dangerous condition, and several others were injured as the result of a fire which caused a loss of $200,000 and raged for more than three hours in the centre of this city early to-day. To control it required the united efforts of the Chelsea, Everett, and Boston Fire Departments.

The Academy of Music Block, a four-story brick building, on Broadway, was ruined and the Hotel Savoy, adjoining, was badly damaged. Two or three small frame buildings were slightly damaged.

The heaviest losers are Reuben Bloomfield, owner of the Academy of Music Block, $40,000, partly insured; Jewett Dramatic Company, lessees of the theatre, $10,000, partly insured; fifty associates, owners of the Hotel Savoy, $26,000, fully insured; S. S. Tuke, hardware, $18,000, insurance, $9,000. The fire started from an unknown cause in the theatre.

BIG ADVANCE IN LEATHER.

Manufacturers Agree on Increase Amounting to $3,000,000 Yearly.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The Morocco Manufacturers' National Association, representing 75 per cent. of the producers of upper leather in the world, decided to-day to make a flat advance of 10 per cent. The advance will go into effect on March 1.

This action was decided on at a meeting here to-day attended by 200 delegates. Leaders in the industry in Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other centres of trade were present. The decision was reached after a prolonged debate as to the best way to carry the increase into effect. The advance will mean an increase in receipts of $3,000,000.

As reasons for an advance the manufacturers cited failure to reduce the tariff on hides, the constant increase in cost of raw material, and high wages. William McCarol of New York, President of the association, presided at the meeting.

BLOW UP SHAKES PATERSON.

Mysterious Explosion Kills Two and Shatters Windows for a Mile.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Two men were blown to atoms, a small building was completely demolished and windows within a radius of more than a mile were shattered to-day by an explosion in the Laflin & Rand Powder Works at Wayne, about ten miles west of here.

The shock of the explosion was plainly felt in this city. The dead men were Charles Schuman, aged 25 years, and John Burke, aged 22 years, of Scranton, Penn. The cause [illegible] probably never will [illegible]

RUSSIA NOW THREATENS AN ATTACK ON CHINA

Continued from Page 1.

is expressed at America's action in also sending an officer of such high rank.

OYAMA HEAVILY REINFORCED.

Gets 32,000 Infantry and 368 Big Guns From Nogi's Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Neueste Nachrichten publishes a dispatch from Mukden saying that, according to Russian intelligence, the Japanese Army facing Gen. Kuropatkin's forces has been reinforced by 368 siege guns recently used in the investment of Port Arthur, and also by 32,000 infantry.

Oyama now has 388,000 men and 1,245 guns.

CZAR STILL VACILLATING.

Unwilling to Give Power to Witte—Recurrence of Terrorism Feared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Government seemingly is about to make the irrevocable decision that prestige abroad and the situation at home necessitate the continuation of the war till peace with dignity is possible.

Beyond this point, however, confusion exists, especially regarding immediate developments in the interior situation. Emperor Nicholas is still apparently hesitating as to whether he shall allow full sway to M. Witte, in the meanwhile declining to permit Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky to retire.

It has now been definitely established that the third section of the Czar's manifesto as it was originally drafted by Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky provided for representation of the Zemstvos in the Council of the Empire, and that it was stricken out against his earnest protest.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's retirement from the Ministry of the interior continues to be considered as only a matter of a short time, although there is seeming evidence that the Emperor hopes by temporizing to avoid the necessity of concentrating the reins of power in the hands of M. Witte.

The lack of cohesion and alignment of the forces opposed to the existing state of things and their mutual distrust of each other's programmes seem to make anything approaching actual revolution at the present time impossible. Demonstrations and even disorders on a large scale in the centres of population are regarded by the authorities as likely, accompanied by a recurrence of terrorism by those who believe the bomb is the only weapon with which they can fight absolutism.

This terrorism is really considered the likeliest and most deplorable possibility in the near future.

There have been demonstrations at Nijni Novgorod and Moscow, meetings of school professors protesting against the disabilities under which, they declared, the staffs of the universities labored, and adopting resolutions in favor of reforms.

The meeting at Nijni Novgorod was dispersed by the police, and several persons outside the hall were injured, but none seriously.

The Committee of Ministers resumed consideration of the press laws to-day. One of the things already decided is the unification of the laws in order to make them applicable alike to provincial and metropolitan papers. It is understood that the committee decided to consider the question of the responsibility of Ministers before the courts, Ministers being now responsible for their acts only to the Emperor.

The grievances of the St. Petersburg workmen have not yet been settled. It develops that a priest named Agathon is really at the head of the movement.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN DEMAND.

It Is Estimated That It Has Been Subscribed For Ten Times Over.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The subscription list in Berlin for the new Russian loan was closed to-day soon after it had been opened, and according to information from St. Petersburg the local list in the Russian capital was also immediately closed this morning.

The loan has been considerably oversubscribed in Berlin alone, and it is estimated that when the reports from the other subscription centres are received it will be found that the loan has been subscribed for ten times over.

A number of syndicated subscriptions have been returned, but it is evident that the loan would have been a success without these.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Russian subscription to the new loan opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and the loan was fully subscribed within half an hour.

It went to a premium of one point during the day.

SHIPPING BILL REPORTED.

Senator Bailey Calls Republicans to Account for Broken Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—When Senator Gallinger, for the Committee on Commerce, reported to-day the bill prepared by the Merchant Marine Commission authorized by Congress last April, he was called sharply to account for a broken promise.

Senator Bailey declared that he had intended to refuse to allow the bill creating the Subsidy Commission to pass by unanimous consent in the last days of the previous session, but he had received a pledge from the majority that the result of the work of the proposed commission would be a bill providing for discriminating duties.

Senator Gallinger retorted that there could have been no such promise because he would not have accepted the Chairmanship of the commission with such a pledge outstanding.

The Congressional Record was read. It shows that Senator Bailey challenged the bill, and said that if it was intended that the proposed commission should bring in a subsidy bill the bill creating the commission should be resisted.

Senator Frye, the President pro tem, took the floor in support of the bill, and said it was his opinion that the result of the bill would be a recommendation for discriminating duties. Thereupon Mr. Bailey withdrew his objection and the bill was passed.

The majority report of the Committee on Commerce is the report of the commission. The minority of the committee has made a report against the bill. Senator Martin refused to join either his Democratic colleagues in the minority report or to stand with the majority. It is understood that no roll call was taken by the committee because there are Senators in the majority who are not wholly satisfied with the bill.

The only amendment made by the committee in the commission's bill was to increase the Pacific mail subvention, which was $300,000, to $400,000 for a monthly service and from $800,000 to $800,000 for a fortnightly service. The House Committee on Merchant Marine took up the bill [illegible] and will vote next Tuesday to report it favorably. There is practical united majority in that committee [illegible] this measure.

TO INCREASE DEBT LIMIT.

City Finance Behind Times, Says Coler—His Plan.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler and ex-Judge John S. Dillon have prepared a constitutional amendment which is to be submitted to the present Legislature providing for the separation of the city debt into two classes, so that there may be some "sensible compilation" of the debt of the city.

It is proposed to put in the first class the debt of the city that cares for and pays for itself, like those accrued in the construction of water works, docks, ferries, and transit facilities, and in the second class the unproductive debt of the city, such as is incurred in the building of schools and parks. It is proposed to have the debts of the first class exempted in estimating the actual debt of the city, so that there shall not be the constant menace of "the debt limit" facing the managers of the city's finances when public improvements that are productive are under consideration.

The proposed amendment has been submitted to a number of financiers, all of whom approve it. Mr. Coler is to ask the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association, and other civic bodies to take up the matter and use their influence to secure favorable action at Albany. Respecting this amendment, Mr. Coler said last evening:

"The time has now arrived when men must realize that every system of finance in the world has been developed except that of cities and municipalities. All other corporations are allowed to use their income-bearing assets as a basis of credit. At present I do not go that far; I only insist that our income-bearing assets should not be counted against our credit. To-day the city owns probably $80,000,000 of dock property; that is, it is receiving 4 per cent interest on that amount of money from the docks, and yet if this property should be given away, the city could borrow $8,000,000 more money to-morrow morning than it could on the day it owned them."

ZIEGLER RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Arctic Steamer Purchased from England to Start in June.

Referring to the announcement that William Ziegler had purchased the Artic steamer Terra Nova from the British Government, William S. Cramp, Secretary of the Ziegler Polar Expedition, said yesterday:

"The Terra Nova is considered to be the strongest and most powerful Artic vessel afloat, having been specially built for Artic navigation. The British Government selected her as the most suitable vessel for the relief which was sent out in 1903 to the Antartic Expedition commanded by Liet. Scott, in the Discovery.

"We tried to charter the Terra Nova, but were unable to do so. Mr. Ziegler's instructions were to secure her at any cost in order that the Relief Expedition, which leaves Norway for Franz-Josef Land next June, might have the most desirable vessel afloat, in order to insure its success. The expedition will be thoroughly equipped, prepared, if necessary, to over-winter, to reach the members of the Ziegler Polar Expedition by sledge.

"We have not heard from Commander Anthony Fiala since July, 1903, but there is every reason to believe that he and his men are safe in winter quarters in Franz Josef Land."

DROMIOS UNDER ARREST.

One Accused of Theft to Which the Other Confesses.

The District Attorney has a riddle on his hands in the case of two modern Dromios, one of whom has been identified as the committer of a crime, of which the other one has confessed himself guilty. The two men are Richard Gamble of 151 West Ninety-sixth Street and Albert Schertenlieb, now of Philadelphia, but formerly of this city. The resemblance between them is striking.

Both are suspected by the police of having robbed a number of apartments on the upper west side, after gaining entrance by pretending to be telephone inspectors. The particular case first to be tried is one involving the theft of a gold chain from a Japanese. Gamble was first arrested and identified by the owner of the chain. Later followed the arrest of Schertenlieb at Philadelphia, who is said to have confessed that he had taken the chain in question.

All the same, an indictment was found against Gamble yesterday, and another it is expected will be found to-day against the other prisoner. Some of the persons robbed will then have a chance to look at the two men side by side and try to pick out the real offender.

FERRY GOOD, HE SAYS.

Staten Island Company Official Replies to Some Criticisms.

Vice President Randolph of the Staten Island Ferry Company replied yesterday to complaints of Staten Islanders that the ferry service was getting worse and that proper care was not taken of its boats.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Randolph, "the greatest care is being taken by the company in operating the ferry. For six months or more we have been operating without a franchise, owing to the city being unable or not desirous of making us a proposition for the purchase of the boats.

"We have expended in eight months $85,000 for repairs to the boats, and each one is safe to operate, or it would not be used. When the Government inspection was made after the Slocum disaster the ferry company placed on each boat one-third more life preservers than the Government requirements called for.

"We are taking no chances, and it should be distinctly understood that when the weather is bad and navigation difficult, the Staten Island ferryboats will be operated with the utmost care, regardless of schedule."

WASHED IN STREET PUDDLE.

It Was Muddy, Too—Then He Was Taken to Hospital.

A young man, who later said he was Hyman Gender, a cigarmaker of 155 Chrystie Street, walked up to a muddy puddle on the west side of the Bowery at Spring Street at noon yesterday, and having hung his coat and waistcoat upon an elevated railroad pillar washed his face and hands. He was not cleaner at the end of the operation. A crowd watched him.

Having finished his toilet al fresco, the young man began to splash water upon some street cleaners. Policemen Kahn and Clark arrived and took the man to the Mulberry Street Station. There he leaped over the rail at Sergt. Lasky. Then he was caught, subdued, and taken to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital. He fought the police in the ambulance.

"Where's President Roosevelt? I want to shoot him," he shouted at the hospital. He had no weapon.

SCHOOL MEN HELD.

License Bureau Complains That They Violated Agency Law.

Sherman E. Estey, Thomas I. McNeece, and Henry W. Gardner, proprietors of the Merchants and Bankers' School of Business at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday in answer to summonses secured by Commissioner of Licenses Keating, who alleged that the men were conducting the school in violation of the license law relating to employing agencies in that they had not filed their certificate with the County Clerk.

Magistrate Barlow held the men in $100 bail each for the Court of Special Sessions, but refused to hold them on a charge of fraud, as asked for by the License Commissioner. The men were paroled until this morning to get bail.

James T. Morray, an inspector of [illegible] ed that he had answered [illegible] calling for bookkeepers, and [illegible] to work on the [illegible] had paid $2.50 to enter [illegible]

HOTEL MEN FEAST, BUT HAMLET FORD IS AWAY

Host Simeon Apparently Has Really Renounced Wit.

NO LACK OF FUN, THOUGH

It Was One of the Finest Dinners in the Hosts' History—A Long Wine Bill.

The dinner last night of the Hotel Men at Delmonico's was like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out—generous dinner, good speakers, but no Simeon Ford. The memory of the hotel man does not run back to the time when Simeon Ford was absent as a fun-maker at the annual banquet of his fellows. The dinner this year marked the actual passing, apparently, of that famous after-dinner multi-millionaire of wit, and great was the regret of the bonifaces thereat.

Nevertheless, the dinner this year was the most conspicuous in the history of the hotel men, in point of numbers, as well as the general excellence of the menu and the good feeling existing among the diners. Covers were laid for 600 and every seat was occupied, the guests being not only hotel men, but men in every walk of life, lawmakers and law interpreters being conspicuous.

Washington L. Jacques of the Murray Hill presided and James H. Breslin acted as toastmaster. With them on the dais were Justices Davis, Scott, Bischoff, Blanchard, Fitzgerald, Hinsdale, McLaughlin, Cowing, and Hascall, with Sheriff Erlanger, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Rider of Gloucester, Mass., Charles V. Fornes, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Warren, and Daniel J. Riordan.

Commissioner of Police McAdoo was to have been one of the principal speakers, and much to the regret of the guests it was announced when it came Mr. McAdoo's turn to speak that he could not fill his engagement. Instead a telegram was read from the Commissioner, in which he said:

MCADOO MISSES THE SIDE DOOR.

I had looked forward with pleasure to attending the dinner, and it is a matter of sincere regret to me that I am unable to do so. I know I am breaking all the traditions of the force, which would lead one to suppose that no cop ever refused a good side-door invitation from a hotel man.

In these days of discord there is something about the hotel that is noticeable. "Hotel" seems to spell "harmony." Apparently bloodthirsty bankers, who exchange letters beginning, respectively, "You are a cur and a gentleman," and "You are a liar and the best fellow I ever knew," meet under the roof of one of your gilded palaces, and at a sign from the hotel men it is: "How are you, Tom, old man?" and "Glad to see you, Bill. Come up in 44 and let us talk it over." Who can estimate the soothing influence of the hotel on a "frenzied civilization"? New York has the best hotels in the world, and if there are abler men and better fellows than the hotel keepers of this city I have never met them.

It is a matter of history that the hotel men's dinner is the best that is served in the dining season. This year the association outdid itself in the selection of wines as well. The list read like the catalogue of a wine merchant. Here it is:

Chablis.
Perrantin.
Teltinger.
Chat. Perganson.
Moet & Chandon White Seal and Brut Imperial.
Pommery & Greno Sec and Brut.
Perrier-Jouet Special Reserve and Brut.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry.
Piper Heidsieck Brut.
Clicquot Yellow Label.
Heidsieck & Co.'s Dry Monopole.
Ruinart's Un Brut.
Irroy Brut.
Louis Roederer Brut Special Cuvee.
Beaujolais.
Liqueurs.

The speechmaking was opened by President Jaques, who briefly welcomed the guests. He was followed by Mr. Breslin, who received a vociferous welcome. He said he would take this opportunity to assure his creditors that there was no necessity for nervousness, and the laughter that followed this remark caused Mr. Breslin to observe here was evidently none of his creditors present.

BEST AFTER-DINNER SPEECH.

The Rev. Dr. Rider of Gloucester, Mass., followed. When the first notes of the speaker's sonorous voice rolled out there was great applause, which continued all during his address. Dr. Rider said that the best after-dinner speech he ever heard was the one made by the man who picked up the checks and said: "That's all right, my boy; I'll pay the bill." He said that the word he would say on the occasion halted because the gentlemen before him paid the bill.

Brooklyn's Borough President, Martin W. Littleton, was hailed by the guests as the successor to Mr. Ford, and in his opening referred to the missed speech of the well-known hotel man.

Mr. Littleton touched upon the servant girl question when he said that in the short space of two years, owing to emergencies in his household, he had learned four different languages.

"At night," he said, "after the return from some dinner where I delight to hear English spoken, you can find me with the German primer, the Swedish syntax, and the Japanese dictionary patiently working myself up to a position of respectability in my own household. I get my regular Thursday evenings out, and am occasionally allowed to receive company.

"Looking down the dim vista that divides the ranks of domestic despots, it is comforting to see the haggard face of the hotel clerk and to anticipate the irresponsible atmosphere of a modern hotel."

It was long after midnight when the diners dispersed, after voting the twenty-sixth annual banquet a huge success.

TRUSTING NEGRO LOST $560.

Nor Has He Any Job—Police Can't Find Either.

William Amos, colored, who arrived in Jersey City from Detroit a few days ago in search of work, met another colored man in the street yesterday, to whom he told his mission. The man asked how much he would pay for a good job, and Amos said he would give $25.

In proof of his good faith he handed his new-found friend an envelope in which was $560. The stranger led him to the Gregory Street Police Station, where he told him to wait while he went into a saloon across the street to "speak to a friend." He went out at a side door on Montgomery Street, and Amos is still waiting for his job and his money, the police being unable to find any trace of either.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:50 A. M.—1,279 Third Avenue; Joseph Abrahams; damage, $100.

1:10 A. M.—Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street; O'Rourke Contracting Company; damage, $16.

2:45 A. M.—30 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:45 A. M.—380 Third Avenue; Wachtel Brothers; damage trifling.

3:30 A. M.—434 West Fifty-eighth Street; James Coleman; damage, $50.

4:35 P. M.—74 West Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—29 First Avenue; J. Neapoli; damage, $45.

5:45 P. M.—1,971 Second Avenue; Mrs. Hirchwitz; damage, $10.

6:45 P. M.—100 Norfolk Street; Philip Rostman; damage trifling.

7:08 P. M.—78 Broad Street; Havemeyer Oil Company; damage, $150.

7:05 A. M.—489 Willis Avenue; Henry Lippert; damage, $100.

8:20 A. M.—403 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Frank Rocco; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—511 West Forty-eight Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The National Machine Works, Weed and Hawthorn Streets, have been destroyed by fire, which started in the engine room. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

COLDS CAUSE SORE [illegible]
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the [illegible]
and Grippe Remedy, removes the [illegible]
the full name and look for [illegible]

Exchange Department—Aeolian Hall

SPECIAL SALE OF EXCHANGED PIANOS

Valuable Instruments from New York's Best Homes Taken in Part Payment for the New Pianola Piano

THESE exchanged pianos are distinctly different from those offered at the ordinary piano sale. They represent the best known makers in America and in the majority of cases have been very little used. Their owners could not play them. They *could* play the Pianola Piano—which differs from the regulation piano in that it has a Pianola inside of it, in addition to the usual keyboard for hand-playing. The old piano, while perfectly good, was practically useless to its owner and was consequently exchanged.

The best known piano manufacturers are represented in the collection, the price range being from $110 upwards. Moderate monthly payments can be arranged when desired. This sale affords a choice among such makes as

Weber, Steck, Chickering, Hardman, Crown, Kranich & Bach, Sohmer, Stuyvesant, Steinway, Wheelock, Gabler, Wissner, Hallett & Davis, Bradbury, Pease, Horace Waters

Etc., Etc.

The stock of pianos here offered represents the accrued results of the holiday sales of Pianola Pianos—the Christmas business of the Aeolian Company having been by far the greatest in its history. The prices of the pianos in the collection average *nearly one-half the original cost.*

THE AEOLIAN CO., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On SATURDAY JANUARY 14th Order it: "The Clansman," by Thomas Dixon, Jr., a companion volume to "The Leopard's Spots." Illustrated by Keller. $1.50.

"The Garden Magazine." First number On JANUARY 14th. Many illustrations. 10c. $1.00 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. 133-137 E. 16th St., New York.

LIGHT PRICES HERE AND IN BALTIMORE

Nearly Twice as Large for Electricity, Expert Says.

FOR GAS, $24 AGAINST $18

E. A. Maher, Jr., Not Allowed to Question Baltimore Official at the Controller's Hearing.

Controller Grout resumed his lighting investigation again yesterday, and had Charles E. Phelps of Baltimore, who has charge of the public lighting of that city, as a witness.

Mr. Phelps offered a certified copy of the five-year contract which the city of Baltimore has with the electric illuminating company there. By this contract Baltimore pays the company $80.92 per year for each 2,000 candle-power arc lamp, running 4,000 hours per annum. This, he said, was at an average rate of 5.2 cents per kilowatt hour for each lamp. Up to the making of the present contract Mr. Phelps said that the city had paid $127.75 for the same service per lamp.

He told of the agitation in his city in 1899 and 1900 for lower lighting rates, and said that finally the city started an experimental plant at a cost of $1. It was run for eighteen months with the result that eighty-five arc lamps were supplied from it at an average price of $79 a lamp a year. Just when the experimental plant was working nicely, Mr. Phelps said, and its uses were to be extended for a general service, the lighting company in Baltimore voluntarily reduced its prices per arc lamp from $127.75 per lamp to $80.92, on which figure it obtained the contract, and the city service was held in abeyance.

Mr. Phelps analyzed the prices in Manhattan for arc lamps to the city, and said that the average price paid here was ten cents per kilowatt hour as against 5.2 cents per kilowatt hour in Baltimore. Mr. Phelps also said that Cleveland secured its arc lamps at a rate approximating $75 per annum.

On the subject of gas bills Mr. Phelps said that Baltimore got Welsbach mantle lamps at a cost of $18.25 per lamp per year as against $24.75 in Manhattan. In Baltimore 6,900 mantle lamps are in use as against 22,500 here.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., son of Edward A. Maher, who is the President of the Union Railway Company in the Bronx, said that he appeared as a taxpayer and wanted to cross examine the witness. In reply to questions he said he represented [illegible] who is a taxpayer and a daughter of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy. Mr. further said that he at one time [illegible] Treasurer and General Manager [illegible]

AMERICAN STEEPLECHASE CRACKS from "Trouble" in 1881 to "Good and Plenty" in 1904, reviewed by Wilf. Pond in SPORTS OF THE TIMES, January 14th, 1905. A most unique classic of interest to cross country enthusiasts and horsemen generally.

SPORTS OF THE TIMES, 62 TRINITY PLACE. PRICE TEN CENTS.

GUTLOHN FURS

We sell to the consumer more reasonably than others because we are manufacturers, thereby saving you the retailer's profit. We sell RETAIL at WHOLESALE prices. Remodeling and redyeing of Furs our specialty.

GUTLOHN FUR CO., 791 BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST.

subsequently was merged into the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company. He said the only lighting man he had consulted with before appearing yesterday was General Manager Murray of the New York Edison Company.

The Controller did not let him put any questions, saying that he did not think that Mr. Maher appeared in the matter in good faith. He said if the Edison Company wanted to have its attorneys cross-examine the witness it could do so.

The inquiry was adjourned until this afternoon.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Importer Also Accused of Attempting to Bribe Customs Officer.

Frederick S. Pincus of the firm of Jaffe & Pincus, linen importers of 103 Franklin Street, and living at 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Kennedy on a warrant based on two indictments which charged smuggling and attempted bribery of the United States revenue officers.

According to the indictments, Mr. Pincus returned from Europe on the Campania in June last, bringing with him clothing, jewelry, liquor, and glassware worth $2,100, foreign value. It is also charged that he offered Calder J. Walcott, a customs inspector, money to pass the dutiable articles. When arraigned before Judge Thomas his counsel asked that Mr. Pincus be paroled in his custody, which responsibility Judge Thomas declined to assume. Mr. Pincus then furnished $5,000 bail, and was released. The penalty for attempting to bribe a customs officer on duty is a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for one year.

IMMIGRANT TIDE HIGH.

Nearly Up to Record of January, 1904, Already.

The official records at Ellis Island show that for the first ten days of January the arrivals numbered over 14,000, whereas, for the whole month of January, 1904, the arrivals numbered only 19,000. In another week, if the present rate of immigration keeps up, as there is every indication that it will, it will exceed the January, 1904, record by several thousand.

Deportations for the same period are also record-breaking, 478 persons having been deported so far this year, as against 70 for the same time in 1904.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all re[illegible]

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST

Our mammoth sale of Paris sample lace robes continues with new lots at the original low prices.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a charitable and sympathetic woman visiting a hospital, and noticing a man swathed in bandages—she said:

"Poor fellow, you must suffer terribly from your injuries?"

"Yes," he replied, in almost a whisper, "but what pains me most is the fact that the man in the next cot was hurt by a swell green auto, and I was run over by a pie-wagon."

One cannot prescribe just how they will be hurt—it's just an accident. That's just the way it is here—if you receive anything that's not right, it's an accident, pure and simple, and we claim the right to make amends, and all you've got to do is to bring it to our notice and we'll put the seal of satisfaction on your transaction.

We do not want a single article of merchandise to leave this store that will not sustain our reputation for first-class merchandise, and you can help us by bringing back anything which in your judgment is not in keeping with our mercantile policy.

Important notice of sales now in progress.

Annual clearing of Women's suits, coats skirts and evening and reception gowns.

Annual sale of Muslin underwear and linens.

Sale of parlor suits substantial and artistic furniture at ⅓ off.

Annual sale of shoes and annual sale of strictly pure canned goods.

Our piano friends

are numbered in the thousands.

They represent the satisfied purchasers of such famous pianos as

Packard, Schubert

and others of the ten fine makes we represent.

The high quality of these instruments combined with a reasonable price (which is tagged on every piano in our warerooms) and our

Easy monthly payment plan

have all served our customers to good advantage.

They will do the same in your case. Our special offer in a used piano for to-day:

1 Chickering upright..... $100

Small size; splendid condition.

Fourth Floor.

80c tapestry brussels carpet 56c

IT'S the extra quality Tapestry Brussels, too—a leader among the extraordinary Friday bargains in carpets, rugs and linoleums.

Third Floor.

58c. for 75c. best quality all wool ingrain carpets.

39c. and 49c. for 65c. and 75c. Scotch linoleum—2 and 4 yards wide.

19c. yard for 25c. good quality oilcloth—4-4, 6-4, 8-4.

Domestic Rugs, $21 for $32.50 one-piece Axminster rugs—all the new 1905 designs and colorings—size 8.3x10.6 ft.

Smyrna Rugs, guaranteed quality—all wool—Oriental and domestic patterns.

$1.25 for rugs 21x45 in
$1.65 for rugs 26x54 in.
$1.95 for rugs 30x60 in.
$2.85 for rugs 3x6 feet.
$4.85 for rugs 4x7 feet.
$7.95 for rugs 6x9 feet.
$12.75 for rugs 7.6x10.6 feet.
$16.95 for rugs 9x12 feet.

Continuation of the clearance sale of Oriental rugs and carpets—⅓ to ⅓ off.

Annual sale of remnants of black and colored dress goods to-day.

Fabrics that sell regularly at $1.50 to $2.25 per yard, to-day, 49c.

That's certainly sensational bargain news, isn't it? That's what we intended it to be—would have been exceedingly disappointed if we could not have made it unusually strong. Once a year this sale occurs—begins this morning at 8:30 A. M. sharp, and if past sales are any criterion enthusiastic buying will begin with the opening of the store. Some lots are small, some are large—but take it all in all there are enough for everybody. Extra salespeople insure satisfactory service.

Main Floor.

Dress goods now in the rotunda.

There's an imperative rule in this store that precludes carrying goods over from one season to another, and this is the great sale upon which we depend to clean house thoroughly in our dress goods section. All new and desirable dress goods—useful lengths varying from 2 to 8 yards—suitable for children's dresses, costumes, suits, coats, waists, and separate skirts. We'd like to have you come while the sale is at its height.

1.50 to 2.25 dress goods at 49c. yd.

35c for remnants of dress goods that sold off the piece from 75c. to 1.50 per yd.—handsome effects in imported all wool challies—imported all wool henriettas—English mohair and Sicilians—French voiles and etamines—cheviots—serges and crepe albatross and a wealth of bargains for economical shoppers—early morning hours will be the best time to buy. Extra clerks to wait upon you promptly.

49c for smart fashionable fabrics that sold regularly off the piece for 1.50 to 2.25—all wool mixed Scotch cheviots, suit length—plain and fancy zibeline, full suit lengths—Boucle and Bourette suiting—plain fancy eoliennes, crepe de Paris, voiles, etamines and Panama suitings—just the thing for those long coat suits—costumes, separate skirts and waists—values are extraordinary.

49c for black goods, regular 1.50 to 2.50 values—those conventional effects which are always in style—together with the late Fall novelties—so you can appreciate the remarkable values—black Bengaline suiting in full suit lengths—black granite suiting, black homespuns and canvas suiting—black crepe cloths—this good bargain news is worth passing along.

75c for black novelty voiles—the following goods sell regularly at $1.75 to $3—silk-figured voiles, fancy etamines—black silk grenadines—black fish net and canvas suiting—all new weaves and useful lengths—you know black goods are always stylish—each fashionable wardrobe numbers at least one creation, and here's $3 goods at 75c. We do not think that black dress goods of this character have ever been sold before at this price.

75c for high grade, high class fabrics sold off the piece regularly all the season long from $1.75 to $3—here's where you'll find the enthusiastic buyers—such fabrics were never sold before for the price; desirable shades in French and Austrian broadcloth, silk eoliennes, crepe de Paris, silk crepons, English tweed suitings, imported Scotch plaids, English whipcords and poplins.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

10,000 silk remnants at 29c

THEY'RE as good as any silks you ever bought for 50c. and 75c. from the piece and we guarantee them at 29c. a yard. And for the benefit of those who want silks, satins and velvets worth up to $2, we offer thousands of remnants at sensation clearing prices.

Main Floor, Rotunda.

39c, 49c, 59c and 69c a yard.

Give you an idea of the tremendous bargain importance of the sale that comes but twice a year—our semi-annual clearing of all remnants accumulated from the season's selling.

29c There are silks, satins and velvets for every use—a variety without precedent. You can choose silks for all purposes at one-third their actual value, and they are perfect silks, mind you, in approved styles and designs. **29c**

Fancy silks, plain colored silks, satin foulards, evening silks and black silks—silks of every description at the unprecedented clearing prices of 29c. to 69c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great sale $35 sewing machines $11.95

OUR price is so low that some people just can't believe it, but they *will have* this machine, so good and well known, and that's why the agency thrives where they go and pay $35. Surely *you* are not going to allow $23.05 to slip away from you so easily. Now that the sewing season is so near, come to-day and

buy a $35 machine at $11.95 the only day it will be on sale

Here's the description:—Hardwood, oak, drop-head sewing machine, best of case-hardened steel—fully warranted by us and the manufacturer for five years—runs as smoothly as a bicycle and has all the lastest improved attachments—has the appearance of a table when closed and is one of the most renowned makes. Instruction on the running of same cheerfully given. Special at $11.95.

Fourth Floor

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of new 1905 waists $1.25

IT'S UNUSUAL to sell this handsome waist for less than $2, but you'll appreciate it so much that we will be amply repaid. One of those beautiful new styles that are going to be in the height of fashion this season—excellent Persian lawn—new sleeves and tucked back—some made of stitched side plaits—others with embroidered insertion and tucks to form yoke.

Second Floor.

Silk petticoat sale, $5—a Friday bargain sale in every sense of the word, and you want to attend. Just the kind of a petticoat you need, and it's without a doubt the only chance you'll have this season to select it for so little a price. Black and colors—made of extra heavy taffeta—graduated accordion plaited flounce, finished with two full bias ruffles—also underpiece—a petticoa tthat makes the costume look pretty—$5.

Second Floor.

$3.50 corsets you know, 97c.

EVERYBODY knows the renowned P. D. and J. B. corsets are made to sell at $3.50 and $4.50, and it's not a mistake when we tell you our Friday price is 97c. Another lot of P. D. and J. B. French sateen—fully gored cut—short, medium and long dip hips—medium and high bust—very closely boned—lace and ribbon—black only—18 to 29.

Second Floor.

Dollar gloves, 39c. and 50c.

TO BE SURE, they're small sizes and misses' gloves, but how can you stay away when there's a ghost of a chance and so many other good bargains if you are disappointed in not finding your size? It's a clearing of a desirable lot of soiled and crumpled gloves of a quality that makes them a good value at 81—you cannot make a mistake in attending this sale.

Main Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's and women's sample hose at ½

TREMENDOUS reduction, isn't it? We'd like to make it more if we could—is a sale that means 20,000 pairs of men's and women's sample hosiery at one-third to one-half importer's cost. This is the greatest collection of high class hosiery ever shown in New York. The complete lines of samples of some of the best known importers of English, French and German hosiery.

Main Floor.

Once every year we arrange with those importers to let us have their samples. They comprise two seasons' goods—Fall, Winter and Spring weights—all representatives on the road for those houses turn in their samples January 1st, as the Spring business is done then, and we procure the whole lines. You will find among them $1.50 values as well as $1.25 and $1, and down to 50c.—none less. We place them on sale in two great lots.

Lot No. 1 for women

Women's plain black cotton and lisle thread, black and natural cashmere, gauze, lisles and cotton—also fancies. They are all high spliced heels and toes and the values range from 50c. to 75c.—a very exceptional value in this great sale at **19c**

Lot No. 2 for women

Women's high class novelty hose—some of the very latest creations. Women's superfine black cashmere, black cotton, with natural foot—cobweb lisles, with crow foot—some extra fine fancy embroidered real Maco yarn, with split-foot—values up to $1.50. Special at **29c**

Lot 3—2,000 pairs of women's sample hosiery—all of the newest ideas in high-class novelty hose. The finest productions of all the foreign manufacturers. They are regularly sold at $1.25, $1.50 and $2. It costs considerably more to import these goods than what we offer them at. They are samples, and we give you the benefit of $2 hose to-day at **59c**

Men's black extra super Maco yarn, also black with fancy embroidered figures—plain black with fancy stripes in all the newest colorings. We don't think the price has ever been so low on this quality **19c**

Men's vertical and horizontal stripes and Jacquard patterns of the very latest ideas in lisles and cotton—medium and light weights—50c. and 75c. values—special at the extraordinary sale price **29c**

$1.95 for women's $4.00 and $3.50 Ypsilanti union suits—half price for underwear that is famed throughout the country for its serviceableness, comfort and health-giving qualities—every garment hand-finished—it wears longer and retains its healthful properties until the last—we do not carry over Winter goods until next Fall—that's why we offer you 24 underwear at $1.95—we have also some highly finished hand embroidered balbriggans which we will sell at the same price—also some black wool tights (Ann Arbor brand)—made by Ypsilanti Underwear Co.—this entire lot on sale to-day—special at $1.95—We could also quote other low-priced specials if space permitted.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

15c. for dainty French corset covers.

INTENDED to give you this unusual bargain surprise last Friday, but they did not arrive in time. To-day's offering is one of the striking features of our annual January sale of muslin underwear—planned it months ago. Had to buy when we could name the price; otherwise we couldn't offer you these extraordinary values. Come to-day and see them.

Second Floor.

In the face of these low prices we want to impress upon you that we do not buy the ordinary factory made muslin underwear. We insist that all of our undermuslins shall be made amid the strictest sanitary surroundings and that it must be made our way or we do not want it at all.

That's why the material in our muslin underwear is just a little better, the workmanship superior and the trimmings very much finer—the garments full and generous. If you've shopped around the different white goods sales we'd like to have you come and draw a comparison—arguments would then be unnecessary.

Gowns of muslin and cambric trimmed with embroidery and lace. 38c. 68c.

25c. and 45c. for drawers of muslin and cambric—full flounces, trimmed with embroidery and lace—also hemstitched tucks.

15c. and 25c. for corset covers of fine cambric, French shapes—trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

38c. and 68c. for gowns of muslin and cambric—a dozen different styles to select from—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

48c. and 75c. for skirts of muslin and cambric—full flounces, hemstitched tucks—also others with full flounce of fine embroidery and lace—all made with dust ruffle.

69c. and 95c. for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook—full flounces of fine lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon.

1.95 and 2.95 for skirts of fine cambric—deep full flounces of fine embroidery and lace insertion—ribbon trimming. Very fine assortment.

95c and 1.45 for gowns of fine nainsook and cambric—30 different styles to select from—all trimmed with dainty embroidery and lace.

75c and 95c for corset covers of fine nainsook—French shapes—round and square effects—trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of toilet articles.

Main Floor. Mail orders filled.

A SALE that starts with two of the greatest bargains ever known.

Cuticura soap at 15c

Three only to a customer.

Packard's tar soap, 12c

12c. for 12 oz. cake Idealia Spanish white castile soap—¾ lb. bar.

30c. 4 oz. cake, 6 in box. **19c.**

7c. for Munyon's witch hazel soap; **50c.** doz.

15c. for Dentiseptine tooth powder; largest bottle of best tooth powder on earth.

39c. for $1 rubber gloves for housework.

59c. for 7-lb. hot water bottles, 2 qt.; 3 qt., regular 89c., at **69c.**; 1 year guarantee.

29c. for ½ pt. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; pt., **57c.**

Military hair brushes 33 1-3 per cent. from regular prices.

59c. oz. for Piver's Perfumes: Safranor, Azurea, and Le Trefle.

25c. for ½ pt. St. Thomas Bay Rum; sprinkler top; pt., **46c.**; qt., **85c.**

19c. for pt. Dickinson's strongest Witch Hazel; qt., **35c.**

54c. for $1 size Cranitonic Hair Food.

33c. for 50c. size Hay's Hair Health.

19c. for 25c. size Dr. Earl's Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry; most excellent for coughs and colds; full pt., **49c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Second great Friday at the linen sale

White goods specials. **Blankets and quilts.** **New 1905 wash goods.**

TO-DAY, when you can buy 18c. towels at 12½c., fine cambric and muslin at 5c. a yard and the new 1905 wash goods at 12½c., will be a wonderful bargain day at the great white sale.

Main Floor.

12½c Don't forget the sale of towels—all our splendid quality 15c. and 18c. extra sized bath towels, bought expressly for this sale, at 12½c. each—Huck towels, hemstitched towels and damask knotted fringe towels. **12½c**

500 extra heavy 39c. bath towels at **25c.** is another sensational value. Hemstitched towels, all linen hemmed huck towels, silver or glass towels with borders—to-day **25c.** And then think of the scores of rare bargains not mentioned here.

White goods specials.

Fine India linen, yard, **8c.**
Fine white pique, yard, **19c.**
Extra wide Persian lawn, yard, **19c.**
Lace striped white goods, yard, **12½c.**
Fancy madras for waists, yard, **19c.**
Checked dimities, yard, **6½c.**
Yard wide long cloth, yard, **6½c.**
Cambric or bleached muslin, yard, **5c.**

Blankets and quilts.

All blankets offered in to-day's sale are subject to being soiled from handling during this season. We mean to close them out, and have marked them accordingly.

$1.50 blankets reduced to **$1.29.**
$3.00 blankets reduced to **$2.50.**
$4.00 blankets reduced to **$3.00.**
$5.00 blankets reduced to **$4.00.**

New 1905 wash goods.

Select your wash goods during this sale. You should not think of letting an opportunity pass that does not come again for a year.

Silk warp madras, fancy designs, yard, at **39c.**
Fine dotted Swiss and dimities, yard, **12½c.**
25c. madras or cheviots, 32 in. wide, **12½c.**
19c. Scotch suitings, knicker effects, **12½c.**
Fine organdie, beautiful designs, yard, at **15c.**
Sheer silk mull, 28 in. wide, **12½c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men—$18 overcoats, $9.75

THIS small space doesn't give us half a chance to tell what good values these suits and overcoats are at $9.75. Never sell for less than $15 and $18, while a merchant tailor would charge $25 or $30—very special to-day.

value $15 and..... **$18 at $9.75**

The overcoats are the popular Tourist style, made of fancy fabric—also German Baltic frieze—coats cut 52 inches long and the popular ¾ length—to-day $9.75.

Suits $9.75 They're as good as the best suit you ever saw at $15 to $18. You can depend on their style, their lasting quality and their fit—worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots—serge lined—single and double breasted—don't miss this opportunity.

Second Floor.

January sale $5 shoes, $2.85.

THOUSANDS of pairs of fine shoes we had never intended reducing are added to this wonderful sale. The selling is unprecedented, was imperative that we add new lots, and here they are;

Second Floor.

The women's boots priced at $1.80, $2.40 and $2.85 embrace values from $2.50 to $6. * * * The evening slippers at $1.80 and $2.40 are $3, $3.50 and $4 values—it's to your interest to anticipate your wants as it's out of the question to duplicate them.

$2.85 for women's $6 mat top vici kid lace boots—hand stitched sole—Louis XIV. heel—patent tips—a strictly high grade dress boot.

$1.80 for women's $2.50 to $3 black vici kid—patent tip—lace boots—military heel—extension edge.

$1.80 for women's $2.50 to $3 vici kid patent tip blucher cut lace boots—Cuban heel—thin flexible soles.

$2.85 for women's $4 chrome box calfskin lace and button shoes and blucher cork filled, hand-stitched button; new model; Cuban and military heels.

$1.80 for women's $3 kid and patent colt slippers for evening wear—variety of patterns—wood French and Cuban heels.

$2.40 for women's S. C. S. $3.50 patent colt and vici kid shoes—lace and button—welt stitched soles—a number of choice styles.

$2.40 for women's $3.50 and $4 patent colt and colored suede dress slippers—beaded and plain—French heel—many attractive patterns.

$2.85 for women's $4 S. C. S. patent colt and vici kid lace and button boots—welt stitched extension sole—Cuban and military heels.

The great canned goods sale

Continues to-day in the Model Food Store. Sixth floor. Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. Call Chelsea 2,100. Guaranteed saving **20 to 35 % off**

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Not common standard tomatoes, but our regular 10c. fancy solid packed fruit; case 24 cans, **$1.50**; doz., **75c.**; 3-lb. can... **6½c**

BAKED BEANS—Cameron fancy quality Boston Baked, with Tomato Sauce or plain; case 24 cans, **$2.25**; dozen, **$1.15**; regular 15c. full 2-lb can **10c**

MY WIFE'S SALAD Dressing—For cold meats, salads, etc.; pint bottle **22c**

MINUTE TAPIOCA—Ready for immediate use; carton, 9c.; three cartons **25c**

NEW TEAS—Choice of all our regular 50c. Varieties; lb., **42c.**; 5-lb. caddy **$2.00**

OATMEAL — Best quality, Fresh Rolled; 5 lbs **18c**

MACARONI—Fine quality; 10-lb. wood box **45c**

NABISCO SUGAR wafers—Vanilla or chocolate, regular 25c. box **19c**

HAMS — Simpson Crawford Special, not ordinary, coarse, heavy Hams, but strictly fancy young Pig Hams, Golden Sugar Cured, for particular families; size, 10 to 12 lbs. each; lb **11½c**

FRESH LOBSTER—Star brand; all selected pieces of flesh; 1-lb. flat can **$2.00**

EARLY JUNE PEAS —Valley Brand; finely flavored Sweet Peas; dozen, 75c.; can **20c**

PURE LARD—Armour's Best Shield or Swift's Silver Leaf—5-lb. pail **48c**

PURE SPICES—Black Shot Pepper, English Mustard, Borneo Ginger, Zanzibar Cloves, or Jamaica Allspice, whole or fresh ground; ½-lb., 14c.; lb **25c**

MALAGA LAYER RAISINS—Extra Desserts—Ribbon Tied Clusters; 1-lb. carton **25c**

GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE—Or rich Cucuta Maracaibo Coffee, fresh roasted; 3 lbs. **$1.00**

BACON — Armour's finest Star, Swift's best Trimming, or the celebrated Beechnut; 4 to 5 lb. strips; usually sold at 20c. per lb.; special, lb **16½c**

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Simpson, Crawford Blend of Fancy Imported Rich Drinking Coffee; 25 lbs. in Coffee Drum, **$6.25**; 4 lbs., **$1.00**; lb **28c**

SUGAR CORN—New York State; tender, solid packed Corn; case 24 cans, **$2.25**; dozen, **$1.15**; 2-lb can **10c**

STRINGLESS BEANS—New York State; exceptionally tender, absolutely stringless; case 24 cans, **$2.75**; dozen, **$1.40**; 2-lb can..... **12c**

NEW NAVEL ORANGES —Sweet, seedless fruit; box 176's, **$3.75**; doz. **28c**

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart, the richest in cream; can, 9c.; 3 cans **25c**

SUTTON'S BEST TABLE RICE—2½-lb. Java sack **22c**

$9.75 for women's $20 coats

TWENTY dollars is the price you actually pay for this coat ordinarily. We sold lots of them at that price and down to $17, but never as low as $9.75 until now.

Third Floor.

It's the popular 42-inch model—fine kersey—all lined with satin—also cheviots that formerly sold at $17 to $20—lined with heavy satin—to-day **$9.75.**

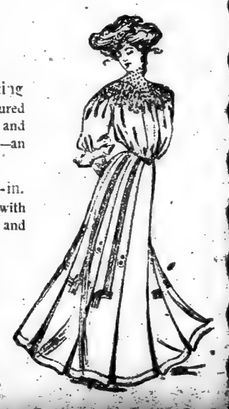

$19.75 for women's $40 suits—embracing many choice styles of recent purchase—manufactured to sell at $30 to $40—they are made in blue, black and brown cheviots—also handsome novelty mixtures—an extraordinary assortment.

$12.75 for women's $25 coats—45-in. long—made of fine kerseys and cheviots—lined with guaranteed satin—handsomely trimmed with braid and velvet—semi-fitting.

$5.75 for women's $9 walking skirts—new style skirt in beautiful cheviots in black, blue and brown—also handsome novelty mixtures—every skirt is worth $9.00—at **$5.75.**

$2.00 for $4.75 walking skirts—300 walking skirts, made of fine novelty mixtures—side-plaited effect—clearance price **$2.**

JAN 13 1905

A Notice to Men:

165 Fifteen-dollar Overcoats at $10.50
67 Twenty-dollar Overcoats at $14.50
91 Twenty-five-dollar Overcoats, $18.50

Three fine groups of Winter Overcoats, some one of which will be found to interest every man who needs a new coat. And many men save up their overcoat needs for this season of the year, just to take advantage of such offerings as these:

The Overcoats at $10.50

(Fifteen-dollar grade) are Oxford or black; heavy weight. The best $15 coats we ever offered.

The Overcoats at $14.50

(Twenty-dollar grade) are of heavy-weight Oxford and black velour; handsomely made.

The Overcoats at $18.50

(Twenty-five dollar grade) are of heavy Oxford velour; silk-lined—coats are extremely stylish and very serviceable; and splendid value at full price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Fine Bargains in Men's Hats

First on the list is a lot of

Men's $7.50 Opera Hats at $5

They are made in the regular way, with the proper equipment of springs, covered with fine heavy ribbed silk. Newest blocks, and worth in every way one-half more than their price.

Then a companion offering of

$3 Derby Hats at $1.75

We bought the hat-bodies "in the rough," and had them made up to our liking on new blocks. Hand-curled brims, heavy silk binding and band, imported leather sweat-band. All sizes, and every hat guaranteed. Fully worth $3 each, at $1.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SILK WAISTS And Waists of Velveteen

They are new. They are beautiful. Their prices are more humble than their quality warrants.

And note this—they are sensible. Just the waists a well-equipped wardrobe needs for not-quite-formal occasions.

You will enjoy seeing—

SILK WAISTS

At $3.75—Of chiffon taffeta; white, light blue, navy blue or black.

At $5—Of crepe de chine; in white or light blue.

Or of white Oriental lace trimmed with Venise lace and silk-lined.

VELVETEEN WAISTS

At $3.50—Brown, navy blue or black. Tailor-made. Second floor, Tenth.

"Bond" Taffetas And Silk Suitings

With every purchase you make of either of these two silks, a guarantee bond is issued to you, which insures the prompt refunding of your money, if the silk fails to give satisfaction.

Pure dye silks, in two widths and qualities, perfect in weave, woven of finest quality silk, and in the correct chiffon finish.

For tailored suits, dresses, petticoats, waists, foundations or linings.

In black, white ivory and *forty* street and evening shades.

19-inch "Bond" Taffeta, 85c a Yard
22-inch "Bond" Suiting, $1.25 a Yard
Rotunda.

Hosiery And Underwear

Hosiery for men and women, Underwear for men only, appear today in qualities that are interesting for worth. Even before you compare them with the low prices that accompany.

Comfortable, dependable, not timid of the laundry, good to see:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a pair—Fast black heavy-weight Cotton Stockings, with high-spliced heels and double soles.

Black Cotton Stockings, with unbleached soles, in medium or heavy weight.

At 37½c a pair; three pairs for $1—Of imported fast black cotton; medium or heavy weight.

Of black lisle thread, narrow ribbed. Broadway.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 25c a pair—Of imported fast black cotton; all-black, or black with unbleached soles.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1.50 each—Natural-color Merino Shirts or Drawers; medium-weight shirts, neatly trimmed and finished; drawers durably made. Ninth street.

Delectable Candy

Pure and Fresh

The line between childhood and grown-up-dom comes when we begin to discriminate among candies.

Little folks must be guarded,—candies for them must be absolutely pure, fresh, wholesome. And for the more critical, they must be not only pure but also delicate, delicious.

These candies of ours fill all requirements, and cost this little:

Assorted Taffy, 20c lb.

Luscious nut taffies, clear taffies and old-fashioned taffies.

Candy Store, Basement.

An Excellent Time To Buy Excellent Towels

You've bought towels like these before—bought them eagerly here at 50c each. And that was considerably below their market value. Sturdy, pure flax, elephant-weave, hemstitched huckaback Towels; 23 x 42 inches. **25c each.**

Only fifteen hundred of them; therefore but six will be sold to any one customer.

And here's some more good news. **At 20c each.**

One hundred and fifty dozens of pure linen towels; fancy weave, hemmed, fine quality, absorbent. 21 x 39 inches. Regularly $3 dozen; now 20c each

Linen Store, Third floor.

A SHOE STORY With Compelling Power

There are so many kinds of shoes in the lot—and every kind is so excellent, new, out-and-out worthy, shapely, comfortable, lasting—that the facts below need no encomiums.

Let them stand on their own feet and speak for themselves:

MEN'S $3.50 SHOES at $2.40

Lace Shoes of neat style; vamps of box calf, tops of dull kid; single soles, welted and stitched. A comfortable business shoe.

MEN'S $2.50 SHOES at $1.90

All box calf, with heavy double soles; toe-shapes all practical; welted soles. Shoes worth $2.50 and $3.

WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES at $1.90

Five styles to choose from. Button and lace, with kid and patent leather tips. Soles are oak-tanned, welted and stitched. All sizes and widths.

Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S $2.50 SHOES at $1.90

Kidskin, lace and button; and some large sizes of patent leather, lace. Excellent shoes for general wear.

WOMEN'S BOX CALF SHOES at $2.20

Lace style, with heavy oak leather soles, welted and stitched; round toe-last, with medium heels. Shoes that are peers of the usual $3 grades.

ODD LOTS AT SMALL PRICES

Women's Felt and Velvet Slipper, 35c. Children's Shoes at 90c, worth double. Some long Rubber Boots, children's size 9, at $1.

Men's and Women's Bed Slippers 15c.

The WANAMAKER CONGRESS OF PIANOS

IS ELECTED ON ITS MERITS

THERE has been a fair and square election to this WANAMAKER Piano Congress. The claims of the respective candidates have been carefully canvassed, their records analyzed, their merits weighed.

Their acceptance as representative pianos is sufficient proof that they have passed a rigorous investigation with colors flying.

It is a non-partisan congress, too; for it includes the finest pianos in the world—the Chickering—as well as the lowest-priced pianos we have found that meet our rigid ideas of reliability and quality. It answers the demands of every piano-seeking person, in all respects of tone-quality, style and price.

Let us call the roll:

The CHICKERING—

In every one of its various models, the summit of musical perfection and successful piano making. Notable examples:

The Chickering Quarter Grand
The Chickering Infant Grand

The VOSE—

In artistic new models, and with the great beauty of tone that has always characterized this wonderfully sweet-voiced instrument.

The EMERSON *The CROWN*
The MERRILL *The KURTZMANN*

A sterling quartette of medium priced pianos, differing in tone and characteristics, and therefore suited to varied tastes; but alike in their thorough excellence of construction and artistic quality.

The FREDERICK DOLL *The J. C. CAMPBELL*

Two pianos that represent years of effort to obtain instruments that can be sold for less than $200 and yet give full satisfaction to the purchaser. Both the Frederick Doll ($185) and J. C. Campbell ($195) pianos accomplish this.

The ANGELUS—

The marvelous instrument that has brought a better knowledge and appreciation of the best music into a great number of households. First in the field of mechanical piano-players—first now, among the huge crop of such instruments that have followed the Angelus's idea.

The AUTOPIANO—

The solution of the difficulty for those who, not owning a piano, want one that can also be played by mechanical means. The Autopiano combines both; and is by far the lowest-priced instrument of its kind on the market. ($485.)

And, to make possession very easy, of the instrument you select from this matchless array, we have arranged

The Special Wanamaker Terms

by virtue of which, upon approved references and the payment of a small initial sum, you enter at once upon possession of the instrument you select. Such payment, with the subsequent monthly payments, varies with the price of the instrument, beginning with

$10 Down and $6 a Month

or *twenty cents a day*, for the Frederick Doll and Campbell Pianos!

The plan is worth investigating, if your home is still without a piano or Angelus. And we will gladly give you full details at any time.

Fifth floor.

The UNDER-PRICE STORE

Continues to Deserve Its Name

It is as if the owner of an orchard, where every tree was laden with fruit, should save your steps—amid the embarrassment of riches—by gathering for you a basket of finest specimens.

So we have done among a storeful of value-chances. A basket of wisest economies gathered here for your convenience:

Part of the White Sale

Under-price, even by White Sale standards. That brings to the Basement these muslin undergarments.

Every piece as accurate, high-grade, perfect and pretty as our White Sale. Prices still lower for value:

At 50c—Nightgowns of muslin, with hemstitched plaits, or plaits.

At 50c—Long Petticoats of cambric; deep umbrella flounce with ruffle and hemstitched hem.

At 50c—Chemises of nainsook or cambric; round neck, with valenciennes lace and ribbon, or embroidered ruffle.

At 50c—Short Petticoats of cambric; deep ruffle, with torchon lace and insertion; or hemstitched plaits and hem.

At 50c—Short Petticoats of flannelette; neat stripes; deep ruffle with scalloped edge; or deep hem.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Robes and Dressing Sacques Of Eiderdown

Ripple or plain eiderdown, of excellent quality and texture.

But the point of special emphasis is beauty. These comfortable, warm, well-made, liberally-cut boudoir garments are as pretty as they can be made:

At $2.75, worth $3.75 to $4.50—Robes, of ripple or plain eiderdown; two styles. Trimmed with satin, fastened with silk frogs.

At 50c, worth $1—Dressing Sacques, of pink ripple eiderdown; crocheted edge and ribbon at neck.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

$4.50 Silk Waists, $2.75

Trim, well-shaped tailor-made waists of attractive novelty silks. All tasteful and in style.

Stitched plaits to bust. French back. Full sleeves.

$2.75, well worth $4.50.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

German Damask Napkins

Pure flax, soft-finish, comely Napkins of heavy, fine German damask. A quality you have taken pleasure in, at $2.25 and $2.50 a dozen. Four attractive designs.

20 in. square, $1.50 a dozen.
22 in. square, $2 a dozen.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Umbrellas Descending

$1.75 Umbrellas at $1.15. Made for blustering, strenuous weather. Very good-looking, too.

Of Union Taffeta, in 26- and 28-inch frames—for men and women—with natural wood and fancy handles. $1.15.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Two Favorite Candies At a Special Price

Vanilla Chocolate Pillows, toothsome, delightfully flavored, fresh, crisp and inviting. At 15c a pound, instead of 25c.

Vanilla Butter Scotch Jumbles, as wholesome as they are palatable, an ever-popular sweet. 15c a pound, instead of 25c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

A Sale of Popular Sheet Music

Strike up the band!

Vocal and instrumental music, in far too many titles to specify; regular copyright editions published at 40c to 60c, here today

At 5c a Copy

We're holding housecleaning; and you'll like to pick your favorites out of these popular selections at the new low price.

Over ten thousand pieces in the lot.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Photographic Supplies : :

We are fully able to take care of the professional as well as the amateur photographer, with our stock of Cameras and Supplies. The leading lines of Cameras are to be found here; and the various needfuls for toning, developing, printing, etc., are all present in reliable qualities at thoroughly fair prices.

We also do everything but take the picture, including enlarging plates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Always fresh and of first quality.
Selo for velox, 8-ounce bottle, 25c.
Wanamaker Fleur-de-lis M. Q. Tubes, box of six, 20c.
Wanamaker Fleur-de-lis Toning Solution, 20c.
Wanamaker Flashlight Cartridges; 35c kind, at 25c.
Weis Brush Paste in tube, 5c, 10c, 25c.
Ruby Lamps: large, three-sided, 75c kind, at 60c.
Three-fold Tripods; combination brass and wood head; $1 kind, at 75c; $1.25 kind, at 90c.
Trays, rubberoid; 4x5 in., 8c; 5x8 in., 20c.
Trays, glass, 4x5 in., 8c; 5x8 in., 20c.
Focusing Cloth, a square yard, in box, 20c.
Printing Frames, 4x5 in., 10c.
Hypo, pea crystal, 3c lb.
Developing Machines, Films, Papers and Plates; Albums, Washing Boxes, Drying Racks, Plate-holders, Film Pack Adapters, Chemicals and Amateur Supplies of all kinds at lowest prices.
Enlarging Negatives. We are ready to do this work, and deliver within five days' time, with entire satisfactory results.

CAMERAS

Complete line of Premo Plate and Film Cameras; also Eastman Kodaks and Blair Film Cameras, View Finders and Portrait Attachments. Fourth avenue.

A Wonderful Offering of Women's LONG COAT SUITS

At $18

The illustration saves us a good many adjectives that we should otherwise expend in describing this, the best and most successful Tailored Suit we have yet offered. You can get an idea of the excellent style and swing of the suit; although, of course, the fine materials, workmanship, and finish do not appear as they do in the suit itself.

It is a distinct triumph in the selling of Women's Tailored Suits; and only possible because we have seized the psychological moment when a maker needed work to keep his operatives busy, and had a supply of fine materials which he was willing to put in at far less than their worth.

The goods are black, blue and brown broadcloth, and black and blue cheviots of excellent quality. The coats are 42 inches long, tight-fitting, with seventeen seams, handsomely strapped. Fly front; lined with fine satin. Plaited skirt. The suit is strictly tailor-made throughout, and is conservatively worth a third more than its price,

$18

Here today in a rather limited quantity. Second Floor, Broadway

Women's RAINCOATS--- A Falling Barometer

$10.

The only survivors from the general deluge are a few of the very last arrivals among the Women's Raincoats.

Excepting these, every raincoat in stock—and there are some two hundred of them—that has hitherto borne a price betwee $12.50 and $20, is a victim today of the drop in price to

Ten Dollars Each

Details are bootless—suffice it to say that many splendid styles, in various colorings, are involved, and a day like yesterday ought to emphasize the virtue in saving $2.50 to $10 on such handsome, stylish, protective coats as these.

Second floor, Broadway.

See What Has Befallen These Splendid Garments of FUR

Stage direction is *exeunt.* And these rich fur garments must leave the footlights. There's a new cast engaged for next year.

Handsome furs are always a good investment. Handsome furs at such dismissal prices as these occur but once in years.

The garments are all in present leading styles. All of the highest possible grade.

Thus marvelously reduced:

New Alaska Sealskin Coats, every one in stock affected:

$260 to $221 *$300 to $255*
$350 to $297.50

Length, 22 in.; sizes up to 42. Other sizes and lengths reduced in the same proportion.

A long Ermine Coat, with Russian sable collar. Originally $1,000, now $275.

A long Box Coat of broadtail, with shawl collar of chinchilla. Originally $750, now $250.

A superb Cape of chinchilla. Originally $650, now $325.

All Nearseal and Electric Seal Coats, plain and trimmed, at one-half prices—$16.25 to $40, instead of $32.50 to $80.

Mink-dyed Marmot Capes; formerly $25, now $5.

Imported squirrel-lined Coats of English mixtures. Reduced from $55 to $27.50.

Plain Persian Lamb Jackets; reduced from $72.50 and $82.50 to $35.

Mole Pelerines, very wide over the shoulders, with long tabs, trimmed with chenille. Reduced from $28.50 to $14.50.

Men's Fur-Lined Coats

Black heavy cloth Overcoat, lined with natural sable sides; good Persian lamb shawl collar and cuffs. Reduced from $150 to $125.

Black Broadcloth Overcoat, lined with natural mink; collar, facings and cuffs of Persian lamb. Reduced from $225 to $175.

Black cloth Overcoat with seal-dyed nutria collar and cuffs; lined with natural squirrel throats. Reduced from $75 to $50.

Dark gray cloth Automobile Coat, lined with wildcat; collar of natural raccoon. Reduced from $90 to $70.

Black Broadcloth Overcoat, lined with very dark natural mink; shawl collar of seal-dyed nutria. Reduced from $250 to $175.

Light gray cloth Automobile Coat, very long, lined with natural Russian marmot; collar of natural raccoon. Reduced from $95 to $75.

Dark gray cloth Automobile Coat, lined with natural wombat; raccoon shawl collar. Reduced from $70 to $50.

Women's long Broadcloth Coats, with deep capes, lined with squirrel. Originally $37.50; reduced to $18.75.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

The SALE OF WHITE Has Proved a Sale of Wonder

Achievement succeeds expectation. For us and for you.

Past success gave us a right to great expectations. Past satisfaction gave the same right to you. We made your satisfaction greater than you hoped. You are making our success greater in proportion.

We constantly bear this in mind—our dependence on your increased confidence, your increased pleasure.

That is why White Sale materials are better than ever.
That is why White Sale workmanship is better than ever.
That is why White Sale garments are fairer than ever.
That is why White Sale prices (for value) are lower than ever.

And that is why we are having, right now, the greatest White Sale in our history.

Thus the wheel goes round:

NIGHTGOWNS of nainsook, cambric or muslin, at 38c to $15.

CORSET COVERS of cambric or nainsook, at 25c to $3.75.

CHEMISES of cambric or nainsook, at 35c to $5.

LONG PETTICOATS of cambric or lawn, at 50c to $20.

SHORT PETTICOATS of cambric or nainsook, at 50c to $3.25.

DRAWERS of cambric or muslin, at 15c to $4.50.

And here are two radiant opportunities to increase the buying power of One Dollar:

Long Petticoats at $1

Of cambric, seven styles: deep flounce, trimmed with point de Paris or torchon lace. Others with cluster hemstitched plaits or deep ruffle of embroidery, with plaits above.

Nightgowns at $1

Of cambric; high or square neck; yoke of fine plaits, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; or plaited and trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Four styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

SALOONS STOOD TREAT TO STATE LAWMAKERS

Story of the Expenditure of a $23,000 Fund.

NO PROSECUTIONS IN SIGHT

Higgins Declines to Take Action—Excise Legislation the Probable Outcome of the Revelations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—That President Fritz Lindinger of the State Liquor Dealers' Association raised a fund of upward of $23,000 for the purpose of influencing legislation at the last session of the Legislature; that a "Legislative Committee," consisting of himself and other members of the association, took the money to Albany and spent it on giving members of the Legislature "a good time"; that "loans" of $10, $25, and $50 were made to members, and as high as $300 was spent in one night in giving them a "good time," was shown in the report of the New York County Grand Jury made public here to-day.

The report is the Grand Jury's long-expected presentment on the subject of the twenty-three-thousand-dollar bribery fund the Liquor Dealers' Association was reputed to have raised to secure the passage of favorable legislation, investigation of which was conducted in New York last December. Gov. Higgins sent the report to the Assembly to-day.

The presentment of the Grand Jury is generally considered to be more of an indictment of the liquor dealers than it is of members of the Legislature. Probably the most serious phase of the testimony is that which deals with the charge that a man named Goodwin, said to be a Republican leader in New York, and who has since died, received $9,000 to persuade the Excise Department officials to drop cases against members of the association, and the assertion of Lindinger, that some relief was felt afterward.

Excise Commissioner Cullinan was not here to-day, but Excise Chief Deputy Maynard N. Compit, when asked about the matter, said: "I never heard of Goodwin or of the $9,000. The suggestion that the Excise Department was influenced by the use of money to drop excise prosecutions is absurd."

HIGGINS'S MEMORANDUM.

At the same time that he sent the testimony to the Assembly Gov. Higgins gave out a memorandum in which he said in effect that he did not regard the testimony of a character to justify him in the "extraordinary course of requiring the Attorney General to go before the Grand Jury of Albany County, or any other county, for the purpose of conducting proceedings based upon the presentment. The Governor says that the presentment shows that there should be a suppression of the conduct of certain lines for the alleged purpose of corrupting, or improperly influencing legislation through the agency of irresponsible individuals or committees, and promises his sanction to any legislation designed with that end in view.

Senator Raines said: "The presentment is nothing more than an attempt to smear some members of the Legislature, and as such will be indignantly resented."

The testimony implicates Chairman Plank of the Excise Committee in an occasion at the Ten Eyck Hotel, at which wine "floated around all evening."

Mr. Plank, who is a temperance man, says of this that he was walking through the Ten Eyck grill room when he was called over by Lindinger to a table where a number of liquor dealers were seated. Lindinger, Mr. Plank says, explained the chairmanship of the private bill which they intended to introduce, and then asked what he would have.

"I took a cigar," said Mr. Plank, in speaking of the incident, "and a moment later walked away."

Another incident referred to was the alleged gift of $50 to Assemblyman Bechtel of Staten Island. As Mr. Bechtel is the son of a brewer generally reputed to be a millionaire, the idea that he could be bribed for $50 was scouted by those who know him.

The general view of the effect which the presentment will have is that it will have a tendency to prevent favorable action by the Legislature on excise legislation which may be recommended for the relief of New York City from the intolerable conditions which now exist.

LINDINGER'S TESTIMONY.

In his evidence given before the Grand Jury President Lindinger said that he, Martin J. Kane, M. F. Farley, and William Dugo of New York, and George M. Mullin of Buffalo composed the legislative committee of the State Liquor Dealers' Association in 1904. About $20,000 was raised last January or February, he swore, and "loans," he swore, were made to members of the Legislature, ranging from $10 to $300. Of this amount $15,000 was paid to Senator Goodwin, $3,000 to Assemblyman Bechtel, and about $1,200 to Assemblyman Conners of Buffalo. It had been agreed that $5,000 should be raised to promote the interests of the organization. It was to be used for legislative purposes.

Q.—Where was the money kept? A.—In a safe at 119 Liberty Street, New York. Myself, Secretary Hoffman of Brooklyn, and Morrissey of the State Association all had the combination to the safe. [illegible] amount was left in cash. When checks were drawn it could get that signed.

Q.—What was the largest amount taken out of the safe at one time? A.—I don't remember. We went to Albany [illegible] the whole thing with us. We went to Albany [illegible] times. Sometimes we would spend only two days. Several times we were in Albany for a week. The last party took $15,000 in bills to Albany.

Q.—Who did you do with the money? A.—Oh, we paid hotel and other expenses.

Q.—What lawyers did you have? A.—Walsh.

Q.—What other lawyers? A.—There was a fellow named Mullin [illegible]. He got a couple of thousand dollars.

Q.—What did you do in Albany? A.—I spent a lot of money entertaining members of the Legislature. I stacked some in poolrooms, &c., when they were broke, and I blew them off. I'd lend a ten-spot here and a twenty-spot there.

SPENT $300 IN ONE NIGHT.

Lindinger said he loaned one man $50 one day. He thought the man was "young Bechtel from Staten Island." He told of taking parties of fifteen to twenty men around to various resorts. The bills for one night would run as high as $300, and he paid them. Lindinger also testified about giving $5,000 to Goodwin.

Mr. Jerome asked the witness about a check for $2,315 given by Lindinger to Farley on May 11 of last year. Lindinger said that was for expenses of the legislative committee. "I paid that check out of money left over," he said. "The balance was divided among members of the legislative committee as money I did not."

The District Attorney also referred to a check given by Lindinger to Dugo on April 4, which Lindinger said had been paid out of the fund. There was also a check for Kane for $900 or $1,000 for expenses and services.

"I think I did pay the members of our committee for their services," admitted Lindinger when further questioned.

On Dec. 14, when Lindinger was examined before the Grand Jury, he admitted the amount raised by assessment last Winter was between $22,000 and $23,000.

"Martin Kane and I were the disbursing agents largely of that fund," he swore. "We gave $9,000 in all to Goodwin."

Q.—Didn't Goodwin report to your committee that if he obtained this money, he could so employ it that it would result in the State Excise Department dropping these cases which they had instituted against your members? A.—He said he could make connections.

Q.—He was going to use it to have some friend in the Excise Department have these cases dropped? A.—I gave him $9,000 for that purpose.

Q.—Did you make an inquiry to find out whether you got the goods for your money? A.—Well, they were relieved in some cases, I believe. I think a number of the cases were dropped after that. The rest of the money was used by the committee and myself in Albany. We entertained members of the Legislature.

LOANS IN POOLROOMS.

Q.—Now, in the poolrooms and the places where they had what you call gambling devices, did you, from time to time, loan sums of money to members of the Assembly and Senate there present with you and accepting your entertainment? A.—Oh, when they were short, yes.

Q.—What were the amounts? A.—Fifty dollars, $25, or $10.

Q.—What is the oath of your organization? A.—Not to do what I am doing here. Not to reveal any secrets under any circumstances.

District Attorney Jerome then questioned Lindinger about raising funds the year before. Lindinger said: "Eight thousand dollars was paid to Secretary Mason, to be given to the Democratic State Committee."

"It was to be used to elect men who would vote for one special excise bill that had been introduced?" "Yes, for the Jerome bill."

Returning to the fund of last Winter, Lindinger said that from $4,000 to $5,000 had been paid to the "Vigilant," a newspaper that boomed the association's bill.

William Dugo, another member of the legislative committee, testified before Judge McKeon that he had withdrawn his local association from the liquor dealers' organization because he couldn't get a report on the disbursements. He said the $2,000 check paid to him by Lindinger was in payment of a debt, "for keeping my end up." Relative to the $8,000 fund of the year before Dugo said it had been paid to "Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to aid in electing Democratic Assemblymen up State."

Q.—Was any contribution made to the Republican Committee? A.—Not that I know of. I met Mr. Hilpin once, and Lindinger asked him for favorable bills, an dhe said he would do his best to have a bill pass, but if he heard a word about the raising of money he would take his hands off.

Mr. Hilpin was Odell's right hand man in New York when the latter was Governor, and Mr. Hilpin is now Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Michael F. Farley, another member of the legislative committee before Judge McKeon on Dec. 14, went into details about the raising of the money. He said Lindinger spent money "right and left."

Relative to one sojourn of the committee in Albany, Farley said: "We entertained Mr. Plank of St. Lawrence, (Chairman of the Excise Committee,) in the Hotel Ten Eyck.

Q.—What entertainment did your committee give Mr. Plank? A.—We had something to eat and wine was floating around the whole evening.

Q.—What became of the $23,000? A.—Lindinger spent it and simply didn't properly report. It was between the two Presidents. Every time I went to butt in I was snubbed. Tekulsky and others raised objections to the way the money was spent.

Martin J. Kane, President of the Central Association of Liquor Dealers, which is the organization in Greater New York, said he had raised between $15,000 and $16,000 of the fund of last Winter for legislative purposes. He said assessments had been made every year since he had been a member of the association for one or the other of the political parties to secure the election of men favorable to the liquor dealers' organization. He said $5,000 went to Goodwin.

GET BOY WITH FORGED CHECK.

Companion Who Got Him to Try to Have It Cashed Also Locked Up.

A man twenty-three years old and a boy of sixteen were locked up in the Tombs late yesterday afternoon charged with having been concerned in an attempt to pass a worthless check for $150 on a Wall Street bank. The man is Albert M. Winfield, of 2,861 Boulevard, Jersey City, and the boy George T. Edwards of 261 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn.

Shortly after noon yesterday young Edwards went into the First National Bank, at Broadway and Wall Street, and tried to get a check for $150 cashed. The check bore the name of E. D. Congdon of 100 William Street. The paying teller found that he had no account in the name of Mr. Congdon and called the bank's detective. The check was made payable to James Lenning, and Edwards said Mr. Lenning had asked him to have it cashed. He was to meet Lenning, he said, in fifteen minutes at Broadway and Wall Street.

The detective went outside with the boy and found Winfield, who said he was Lenning. With Edwards he was taken to the office of Mr. Congdon, who pronounced the check a forgery. Winfield and Edwards were then taken to the Tombs Court.

Winfield said he got the check from a man named Lenning he met on Wednesday night at the Jersey City "Water Gap." He said Lenning told him he had received the check that day from the Fuller Construction Company, and was so busy that he could not get time to have it cashed. Winfield said he offered to get it cashed. Winfield and Edwards take their luncheon in New York, and on the way over on the ferry yesterday Winfield induced Edwards to try to get the check cashed. Both were held by Magistrate Ehlanger in $1,000 each on a short affidavit until Monday. The police are looking for Lenning.

PLAN FIGHT ON MAXWELL.

Friends Among Superintendents May Be Removed as Slap at Him.

Several members of the Board of Education got together Wednesday afternoon and discussed a proposition to replace certain members of the Board of School Superintendents as a means of curbing the power of Superintendent Maxwell. Much mystery was made of the meeting, and none of those present would talk to reporters. Some of these present said that Commissioner Abraham Stern, the leader of the minority of the board, in discussing it, said:

"Although I did not attend the caucus I am opposed to the present Board of Superintendents. The members hung too much together, and are entirely under the power of Dr. Maxwell. They didn't have the original thoughts or are afraid to express them. I shall vote against each as they come up for re-election.

"It would be a betrayal of confidence to tell what was said or done at Wednesday's meeting," said Commissioner Felix M. Warburg. "I object strongly to the statement that my action in the Higgins case was the result of concerted action, as only two other members of the board knew of my intention. I would like to know what official spoke in such a manner regarding me. I would not advise him to repeat his action."

CUBA'S YELLOW FEVER WAR.

Quesada Says United States Will Have No Cause for Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Señor Gonzales de Quesada, the Cuban Minister here, called upon Secretary Hay at the State Department to-day to inform him of the steps that have been taken by the Cuban Government for the suppression and prevention of yellow fever on the island.

He reported to the secretary the action of the Cuban Congress in making an appropriation of $325,000 to be expended in sanitary work, which he thought was a liberal allowance for the purpose, considering the fact that there is absolutely nothing in the nature of a yellow fever epidemic on the island.

The Cuban Government intended to proceed with the greatest energy in the work of sanitation, and the Minister felt that there would be no cause for complaint that the provisions of the Platt amendment mentioning that subject were not being executed in good faith.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The American Public Health Association, before adjourning to-day, tendered a vote of thanks to the Superior Sanitary Board of Cuba for its intelligent, persistent, and completely successful efforts in preventing yellow fever infection and promptly controlling it whenever imported.

YELLOW FEVER IN PANAMA.

American Minister Says It Can Be Eradicated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The American Minister at Panama has cabled the State Department as follows, under to-day's date:

"Last delegates medical congress left to-day. Important conclusions: Climatic conditions better than expected; strict sanitation can make Panama healthy as Cuba; yellow fever undoubtedly present, several actual cases, but eventually eradicable; spread due to mosquitos."

Commerce Commissioner Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of James D. Yeomans of Iowa to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

It is the understanding that he will serve as a member of the body until the term of Senator Cockrell in the Senate shall expire.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

SAYS LEACH AND LOOMIS VOUCHED FOR MUNROES

Left with $51,000 in Stock, Broker Mitchell Declares.

LEACH OFFERED SYMPATHY

Then Wanted Secret Pooling Agreement Destroyed—More About City Bank's Loans on Syndicate Stock.

In a new rôle as sponsors for the Montreal and Boston proposition generally and for the haberdashery-brokerage firm of Munroe & Munroe in particular, Archibald G. Loomis, Second Vice-President of the National City Bank, and A. B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Co., were again the principal figures in the testimony at the Munroe bankruptcy hearing before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday.

The witness who told of his experience with Leach and Loomis was W. E. Mitchell, formerly a mining engineer and more lately the broker who came into intimate relations with the Montreal and Boston syndicate through the partnership which, he said, Mr. Leach arranged for young Mr. Shaw, Mr. Leach's nephew. This wound up with Mitchell's being left on the day the Munroe failure was announced with Montreal and Boston stock on his hands that had cost him $51,000, and wasn't worth that amount.

Mitchell said that in his partnership with young Shaw he put in the capital and Shaw put in his relationship with Mr. Leach, which according to stipulation was going to bring in to the firm a lot of Montreal and Boston business. He went to see Mr. Leach soon after and was told, so he declared yesterday, that the Montreal and Boston flotation was a fine scheme, and that the Munroes were financially and socially all right.

Mitchell went into Montreal and Boston all over, buying for his own account as well as handling 371,300 shares for the Munroes in the ten days prior to the failure and is now wiser by his experience than the $4,000 he made in commissions and what he may realize from further sales of the stock left on his hands.

He testified that he met Mr. Loomis at the $20,000 dinner at the Waldorf after the financing party, of which the witness was a member, had returned from an inspection of the property.

A few days after that dinner, Mitchell said, his bank told him it didn't want him to do business through it with the Munroes. So he went down to the National City Bank to see Mr. Loomis about it.

"Mr. Loomis told me," Mitchell related, "that Munroe & Munroe had a good account in the National City and that their credit was all right. He said he was interested heavily in the Montreal and Boston syndicate, and was sure that everything connected with it would make a lot of money."

Asked the nature the witness said he had learned the property was not paid for.

"The next time I saw Leach," the witness went on, "was at the Waldorf the night we left. I met George Munroe, Loomis, Leach, Loomis, and Brooks, and Munroe telephoned to my chicago friends to see if they would purchase a block of Bay State shares of the stock. Munroe told me that Leach was contemplating buying a big block himself, and when George Young came into the hotel they said they were interested in taking a block."

Mitchell's friends, however, did not come up on the 100,000-share block, neither did George W. Young get interested to the extent of the $250,000 that he was told was necessary to tide over some little difficulty. But to continue Mitchell's story:

"The next day," said he, "I went to see Mr. Leach and told him that they had stuck me pretty badly, considering that I got it cashed. Winfield and Edwards take their luncheon in New York, and on the way over on the ferry yesterday Winfield induced Edwards to try to get the check cashed. Both were held by Magistrate Ehlanger in $1,000 each on a short affidavit until Monday. The police are looking for Lenning.

"Leach said I had all his sympathy; that he was very sorry for me, indeed, but that he couldn't do anything for me unless possibly he might at some time later get me a position with the company as an engineer.

Mitchell produced Mr. Untermyer's letter, a typified agreement dated Dec. 5, in which the undersigned agreed to take up 100,000 shares of Montreal and Boston at $2.75 a share. It was signed by Mr. Leach for 25,000 shares and by Munroe & Munroe for 100,000 shares.

"Leach asked me to bring this down to his office and destroy it there," Mitchell explained. "He said if I was a gentleman I would do it. I refused, and then he said that the whole thing was a bad business, and that he couldn't afford to be mixed up in it."

E. W. Curtis, manager of Munroe's office, was next on the stand again. In explaining further the disappearance of the assets of that firm, of which he had testified at the last session in part, Curtis said that on the afternoon of Dec. 7 a check for $75,000 was drawn by Munroe & Munroe to their own order on the City Bank and indorsed over to him.

It was not presented until the 8th, Curtis said, that he saw Loomis that morning, and, what he said by him that it was doubtful whether the check ought to be cashed.

"Then you," he allowed you to draw [illegible] to make certain payments?" Mr. Untermyer demanded.

"No I say that day, but later," said Curtis, and he then explained that Receiver Howell got $50,000 of the proceeds of the check; that the Munroes' counsel, Rollins & Rollins, had got some of the cash, and that the balance had gone for salaries.

Mr. Untermyer asked if there was any collateral for the $20,000 daily loans at the City Bank. The witness said that 35,000 shares of Montreal and Boston stock were so deposited.

In reply to further questioning, Curtis said he did not know that it was syndicate stock. He did know Boose, who was Treasurer of the syndicate, got the stock back from Mr. Loomis of the City Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Acting Controller of the Currency Kane said to-day in answer to an inquiry as to whether the Controller's office had taken any action in regard to the charges made against the National City Bank of New York of unlawfully certifying checks in connection with loans made to Munroe & Munroe, that the office had no information on the subject except that contained in the newspapers. He said that these published accounts of the bank's transactions with this firm have not disclosed any violation of law upon the part of the National City Bank.

Mr. Vanderlip of the National City Bank of New York, was in Washington to-day, but said that his visit was not investigation of the transactions of Munroe & Munroe with that bank. Mr. Vanderlip did not visit the offices of the Comptroller.

WATCH WASHINGTON, LAWSON

Thinks New Bill Will Yoke Coalroads with Beef Trust.

Thomas W. Lawson continued yesterday to forward telegraphic advice to the office of THE TIMES. His first dispatch read as follows:

"Watch Washington. Wall Street might as well make up its mind Washington will keep it very busy. Before it gets through with frenzied financiers none of their traps from A to Z will have been overlooked. The new bill which will have been introduced within a few hours yoking the coal roads double with the Beef Trust is only one of the bell wethers of the flock which are sedately wending their way down the mountain path up which they have been driven during the past few years by the gentle shepherds of Wall Street."

In a series of postscripts Mr. Lawson advised the selling of Amalgamated and Steel, and he thought country banks the proper places to deposit the proceeds of such sales.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

EVENS UP WITH BRISTOW.

Postmaster General Transfers Inspectors From His Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Postmaster General Wynne, with the approval of the President, has issued an order which is commented upon as an after-taste of the investigation of the department. During the investigation Postmaster General Payne transferred the two great bureaus of Free Delivery and Salaries and Allowances, which were under suspicion, from the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, which was then presided over by Mr. Wynne, to the office of Fourth Assistant Bristow, who prosecuted the investigation.

This act was not relished by the First Assistant. By the transfer Fourth Assistant Bristow was made the chief actor in the investigation, and Mr. Wynne excluded. He felt as the superior of Machen and Beavers he could have given effective aid in the investigation.

Mr. Wynne was the first man in the position of First Assistant to exact official responsibility from Machen and Beavers and make an open fight against them.

The transfer of the Inspectors of the department to the office of Postmaster General is looked upon in the department as a polite evening up of affairs with Bristow.

There are 200 Inspectors whose duties correspond to those of ordinary detectives.

Fourth Assistant Bristow, who is strenuously opposed to the transfer, has given definite expression of his opposition and made efforts to avert the transfer.

ARBITRATION OUTLOOK GOOD.

Senator Cullom Thinks the Senate Will Ratify the Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There was a discussion to-day by President Roosevelt and Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of the arbitration treaties now pending before the Senate.

The President indicated to Senator Cullom his earnest desire that the treaties should be ratified without material amendment. He reiterated to the Senator his purpose to withdraw the conventions from the Senate rather than permit their emasculation.

He pointed out that the treaties were substantially identical, and that the representatives of the powers with whom they had been negotiated had agreed to their terms, notwithstanding the fact that in some instances changes, which subsequently had been withdrawn, were suggested.

At the conclusion of the conference Senator Cullom said he hoped to be able to obtain favorable action on the treaties by the Senate, and he was inclined to the opinion that they would be ratified without serious objection or amendment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—Russia has been informally notified by the United States Government that, owing to the limited time at the disposal of the American Congress, further negotiations on the subject of the proposed Russian-American arbitration treaty will be postponed.

Only those treaties which are of uniform model can be laid before the Senate this session.

SMOOT INQUIRY CHARGES.

Idaho Democrats Said to Have Traded Parker for Heitfeld.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Nearly the entire day in the Smoot investigation was devoted to testimony relating to political conditions in Idaho.

Frank Martin and F. H. Holzheimer, prominent Idaho Democrats, testified that a majority of the Democrats of the State opposed "an unnecessary attack" on the Mormon Church, which, they said, was the effect of the anti-polygamy plank of the party's State platform. Mr. Holzheimer said he believed the people of Idaho would favor a Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in all States.

James H. Brady, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, told of taking advantage of the Democratic charges in order to get votes for the Republican ticket. He charged, also, that the Democrats traded off Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for President, for votes for ex-Senator Heitfeld, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He estimated that there were between 8,000 and 10,000 Mormon voters in the Mormon counties and between 13,000 and 14,000 Mormon voters in the State, and that the entire vote of the State was about 72,000. He said the last campaign was not fairly started before it developed that the Democrats were not fighting polygamy, but Mormonism.

Senator Dubois, he said, tried to turn all Mormon votes into the Republican column, and as Chairman of the Republican Committee withheld tried to get all the votes he could by inflaming the Mormons against Senator Dubois's methods. He told of circulating copies of Senator Dubois's letter to ex-Gov. McConnell, to the effect that he believed all Mormons were criminals.

Mr. Brady said that he had made careful investigation of the number of polygamists in Idaho, and to the best of his information there were only fifty-six. The younger Mormons, he asserted, were opposed to polygamy.

"It is all bosh," said the witness, "to say that Mormons get everything they want in Idaho—at least, if they do they want very little." He denied that Mormons had anything to do with the denial of a second nomination to ex-Gov. Morrison.

A REPLY TO STARRETT.

Building Trades Employers Deny Conspiracy with Labor Unions.

The Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, to which the Board of Governors referred the charges made by Theodore Starrett against the association, met yesterday afternoon and evening to take the matter up. Briefly the charges are that the employers are engaged in a conspiracy with the building unions to control the trade.

Mr. Starrett was not present at the meeting. Every one was indignant, and some of the members talked of taking radical action. Various propositions were made, and after a great deal of discussion the following statement was issued:

"The Building Trades Employers' Association has not entered into any conspiracy, agreement, or understanding, tacit or otherwise, of any nature whatsoever, whereby any person, be he a member of this association or not, is prevented from doing business in any branch of the building industry, and it has done absolutely nothing to restrict free and open competition.

"Every statement, therefore, which is made by any one to the effect that the Building Trades Employers' Association is a party to a conspiracy, either with labor unions or with any one else for the purpose of increasing the cost of building, is absolutely false."

Zachary Taylor's Grave.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—J. J. Taylor of Chicago, a relative of President Zachary Taylor, has arrived in Louisville to investigate the condition of the Zachary Taylor grave.

The grave is at St. Mathews, near Louisville. It is the intention of the Taylor family, in the event of the refusal of the Government to make repairs, to expend a sum of money sufficient to put the grave in a condition befitting the last resting place of a President of the United States.

Cooper Exchange Bank.

In the list of Directors of the Cooper Exchange Bank, published in THE TIMES on Wednesday, the name of Max Schwartz was inadvertently omitted.

Your Opportunity. The Largest Custom Tailoring Stock in the city at your disposal.

Every yard of seasonable fabrics reduced

25% to 33⅓%

This is the very finest assortment of cloths possible to import.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

MRS. DUKE GETS ORDER FOR LUNACY COMMISSION

That Body Will Pass on the Sanity of Her Husband.

COURT NAMES DEAN RUSSELL

American Tobacco Company's Relation to the Case—Duke in Court To-day on Habeas Corpus.

Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, whose marriage was followed by the commitment of her husband to the Sanford Hall sanitarium in Flushing, L. I., made her first move yesterday in the legal fight which impends between her and the relatives of her husband.

Henry W. Unger, of the firm of Levy & Unger, Mrs. Duke's counsel, went before Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and made application for the appointment of a lunacy commission to take testimony before a Sheriff's jury on the question of her husband's mental condition. Justice Gaynor granted the application and set next Thursday for the first hearing.

The law provides that in such cases the commission shall consist of one lawyer, one physician, and one layman. Justice Gaynor, in accordance with this provision, appointed Prof. Isaac F. Russell, Dean of the New York University Law School; Dr. Thomas L. Fogarty of 230 Union Street, Brooklyn, and Edward D. Candee of 825 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, to serve on the commission.

Lawyers questioned regarding the matter declared that the action taken by Levy & Unger was of such a drastic nature as had seldom been invoked in similar proceedings within this jurisdiction. It virtually amounts to an appeal, and is a short cut to justice compared with the proceedings begun by the lawyers of the Duke family with the same end in view, which were brought on an order to show cause why a lunacy commission should not be appointed.

Justice Gaynor ordered the Sheriff of Kings County to draft a jury early next week. The hearings will be public, and the findings of the jury and the commission will be submitted to the Supreme Court for approval. It is declared that their recommendations will be practically final in the matter, as findings of this nature are seldom reversed.

The application to Justice Gaynor was signed by Mrs. Duke. Mr. Levy said that Mrs. Duke was in this city and that she had made any attempt to leave it. He declined to tell where she was.

"Mrs. Duke is entirely prostrated as the result of developments during the last few days and grief over her husband's fate," said the lawyer. "She has made no attempt to leave the city, and when the proper time comes she will be on hand to accept the service of all legal papers the other side may desire to serve upon her."

Levy & Unger yesterday served notice on Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, attorneys for the Duke family, that they were to represent Mrs. Duke in the proceedings began against her for the purpose of annulling her marriage to Brodie L. Duke on the plea that he was insane when the marriage was contracted. The action was begun at the instance of B. Lawrence Duke, a son of Brodie L. Duke. No date has as yet been set for the argument.

Brodie L. Duke will be brought before Justice Gaynor in the Brooklyn Supreme Court this morning on the writ of habeas corpus sued out by W. G. Bramham of Durham, N. C., Mr. Duke's private secretary. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Bramham was acting on behalf of Brodie L. Duke himself, it being stated that Mr. Bramham had come on from Durham upon the receipt of a telegram which reached him there early on Sunday morning.

The message, which purported to have been sent by Mr. Duke, the latter must have contrived to smuggle out either from Bellevue or from the Sanford Hall Sanitarium.

Since his arrival here Mr. Bramham, though he has been to the sanitarium, has been prevented from communicating with his employer. He has sent him a number of letters, but does not consider it likely that these have reached Mr. Duke.

It is now declared that Brodie L. Duke for a long time has expected some such move on the part of his relatives as the one that led to his commitment, especially on the part of his sons, with whom he is said to have been on anything but friendly terms for a number of years. It was his son, B. Lawrence Duke, who accompanied him when he was taken to Bellevue for examination. On the way there, it was stated yesterday, the elder Duke said to his son:

"I am a little too drunk to understand exactly what is going on, but if you are trying to put me away in an asylum, I will make somebody smart for this."

A friend of Mr. Duke said yesterday that in order to find the key to the situation it would be necessary to go a few years back, to the time of the formation of the American Tobacco Company, in which other members of the Duke family took a leading part. Brodie L. Duke, it was said, held options on tobacco lands in Texas which, if properly cultivated, would grow tobacco equal in quality to the Sumatra and even Havana tobacco, and that, with the saving of custom's duties, the trust might find a new and dangerous business rival to contend with.

Cornelius J. Sullivan of the firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, said yesterday that his firm would oppose the sanitarium before Justice Gaynor to-day.

Said Mr. Sullivan: "We are confident that Mr. Duke will be returned to the asylum."

CRIMINALS POOR RISKS.

Prison Strain Too Great, Life Insurance Experts Say.

Criminals are uniformly rejected as poor risks by life insurance companies of standing, according to the testimony of leading experts yesterday at a continued hearing in the suit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to cancel a policy of $200,000 on the life of the late James L. Blair of St. Louis, which went on before F. L. Schofield, as Master. Dr. B. Simons, medical examiner for the company, said that if he had known that Blair was a forger he would not have accepted him.

"Life in the penitentiary tends to a high mortuary record," he said, "and the life of a criminal is one of constant strain. The risk is too great for a company to take."

Vice President George E. Tarbell of the Equitable Life Assurance Society supported all that Dr. Simons said, and added that mere insolvency does not make a bad risk for policies of small amounts.

The hearing was adjourned subject to the call of the Master at St. Louis.

Terminal Transfer Committee.

Henry W. De Forest, as Chairman, and John W. Castles, Albert E. Goodhard, J. Borden Harriman, and William Weaver Heaton announced yesterday that they had been requested by the holders of large amounts of both stock and bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to act as a committee to formulate the plan for the reorganization of the company. They have consented to act as such a committee, and will present a plan of reorganization at [illegible] date to be [illegible].

That Important Sale of

High Grade Overcoats for Men

Regularly	Regularly
$20, $22.50, $25, $28	$35, $38, $40, $45
At $16.00.	At $26.00.

ENDS WITH SATURDAY.

Coats for the tailoring and style of which we can afford to answer, since every garment offered has had the benefit of the talent and the cleverness of our own organization of tailormen.

Tourist, Paddock, Paletot, Surtout and Great Coat models in single and double breasted styles, together with 46, 48 and 52 inch Box Coats.

The Fabrics are the finest imported and domestic weaves of vicuna, melton, kersey, beaver, elysian, cheviot and tweed in dark colors, as well as mixtures, plaids and stripes in all manner of designs.

The Linings are for the greater part of silk, though a number of the coats are with a silk lined yoke and body of serge or worsted.

For Friday and Saturday

A Clearance Sale of Shirts.

Formerly $1.50 to $2.00.

Special at 85c.

Practically all the names that are known to fame in the shirt craft identify the garments which this offer concerns. The fag end of the season finds us with a half-dozen of this shirt and a dozen of that, which, in themselves, represent an incomplete variety of styles, though accepted collectively, as in this instance, promises all manner of shirts for all manner of men—at one-third to one-half the former prices.

The White Shirts—Sizes 13½ to 20.

Open back models with eyelets; open back and front with eyelets or stud-holes and open front with stud-holes—all with detached cuffs.

The Colored Shirts—Sizes 14 to 18½.

Open front, coat models, with cuffs attached; and open front and back with detached cuffs in black and white, heliotrope, tan, gray or blue, light or dark grounds with various designs.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

To see how the world was made

Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona

On your way to California

Deep down in the earth you go for more than a mile

A most thrilling experience

New $250,000 Grand Canyon hotel "El Tovar," open January 1st 1905

Santa Fe — All the Way

Ask G. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86th St. & 3rd Ave.

OFFER

Corsets at 95

regularly 1.75:

Straight front, fine coutil, bias gored, heavily boned, lace trimmed.

All sizes in drab and black.

Fancy Tables at 98 & 1.98

Radical Reductions.

Choice from all sizes in square and round handy tables every desirable wood, color and finish. Tabourets also reduced.

Entrance Gates Front Doors Railings Marquises in Bronze or in Iron.

Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY

Union Sq. North—29 E. 17th St.

"A Book of Mighty Heart Throbs."

—San Francisco Bulletin.

Mrs. Maybrick's Own Story

It contains the first and only COMPLETE story from her pen—three times as much as published in serial form in England or America

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Mutual Alliance Trust Appointment.

The Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York, has been designated by Otto Kelsey, Comptroller of the State of New York, a depository for the Court and Trust Fund moneys of New York County. In addition to this new appointment, the company is now the depository for the State of New York, City of New York, New York Cotton Exchange, Coffee Exchange, and the New York Produce Exchange.

NO RAILROADS IN PARKS TRANSIT BOARD'S WILL

Bronx Delegation Cheers Announcement of Vote.

DEMAND BROOKLYN TUNNELS

Boomers Make So Much Noise President Orr Threatens to Clear the Board Room.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Morris K. Jesup declaring that "in the opinion of this Board the public parks should not be used for viaducts or embankments for railroads and that no use of the parks should be made for purposes of rapid transit excepting in cases when the lines can be placed underground, as was the case in the northern part of Central Park."

This final and definite declaration was greeted with a round of applause from the Bronx delegation that had managed to squeeze into those small portions of the room not occupied by the delegates from Brooklyn, who had entered the room an hour before the Board was called to order. It was to secure some such action as this that the Bronx people and a crowd of delegates from civic bodies in both Manhattan and the Bronx had gone to the meeting place. When this action was taken they willingly agreed to Jan. 19 as a date on which various propositions for the extension of the Rapid Transit lines north from the present terminal without going into Bronx Park should be presented.

As it was apparent that there would be no chance to hear from anybody regarding the Parsons plans submitted to the Board a fortnight ago, except from the South Brooklyn contingent, it was also agreed to have public hearings on the propositions of the delegates from the Eastern District of Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs on Wednesday next. Those who wished to be heard on the plans for new subways in the old city of New York will get a chance on Thursday, Jan. 26.

Huge white badges decorated the coats of the crowd of boomers from South Brooklyn. They not only jammed the board room and its anteroom, but crowded the hallways and blocked the elevators, and as many as 300 left the building unable to get anywhere near the board room. They were so extremely demonstrative in cheers and applause whenever the Fourth Avenue tunnel was mentioned and "booed" so demonstratively at all other projects that President Orr finally had to notify them that he would have the room cleared unless they stopped such demonstrations.

Ex-Controller Coler was the first of the Brooklyn contingent to speak, favoring some sort of a subway for Brooklyn to be built at once. He favored a tunnel down Fourth Avenue, and said that the alternative plan of Mr. Parsons, the route down Hamilton Avenue, and thence under the harbor to the Battery in New York, would not do at all, adding: "I cannot conceive how an engineer of Mr. Parsons's standing could have been induced to advocate any such plan, particularly in the face of the fact that a subway down Fourth Avenue and connecting with the Subway now building, had been distinctly promised to the people of that section of Brooklyn at the time the first tunnel plans were adopted."

Incidentally, he declared that the people had been educated up to the point where they were ready to demand "public ownership of all public utilities."

Then Frederick C. Cochue, representing ten civic organizations of taxpayers in South Brooklyn, said that all had agreed on a plan that Lawrence Abrahams would present for the consideration of the board as an alternative to both of the Parsons routes. With a huge map on the wall Mr. Abrahams pointed out his scheme, which was for a tunnel from near the Brooklyn Bridge terminal in Manhattan. This would continue the local tracks of the existing New York Subway as express tracks under the East River to Washington Street, Brooklyn, then through Court Street and Atlantic Avenue, where connection would be made with the Flatbush Avenue tunnel now building, and thence down Fourth Avenue to the Fort Hamilton district, and ultimately by tunnel to Staten Island. This, he said, would give Brooklyn people an express service to the heart of Brooklyn from the district north of Chambers Street. By such a plan there would be relief from the congestion at the Brooklyn Bridge.

George T. Moon, President of the Manufacturers' Association of New York; Judge Hiram R. Steele of the Brooklyn League, Daniel Moynihan, representing the West End Board of Trade; Senator W. C. Barton, on behalf of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade; William Jenkins of the Thirty-first Ward Taxpayers' Association, and a half dozen others spoke in favor of the Abrahams plan.

Irving D. Bush, P. J. De Castillon, and John C. Judge all appeared in favor of the Hamilton Avenue alternative plan competing with the New York Subway at the Battery loop. Mr. Bush advocated the necessity of a four-track tunnel under the river, so that there could be accommodations for vehicular traffic, for which no provisions was made in any of the tentative plans.

H. SARASOHN DIES.

Founder of The Jewish Daily News Succumbs to Pneumonia.

N. H. Sarasohn, founder and editor of The Jewish Daily News, and one of the leading citizens of the Jewish community in the east side, died from pneumonia yesterday at his home, 185 East Broadway. He was born in Paiser, Russian Poland, seventy years ago. When he was thirty years old he came to New York. In 1874 he established The Jewish Gazette, and in 1886 he launched The Jewish Daily News.

He became an influential member of Jewish charitable societies. He founded the Hebrew Sheltering Home, supporting it for a long time from his private means. Then he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of a school for instructing Jewish boys in the tenets of their religion and language, which has an attendance of 3,000 a day. He contributed largely to the support of aged Jews in Palestine. In recent years his most active work was as Chairman of the Kishineff Relief Committee. This committee raised more than $100,000.

More than once Mr. Sarasohn was the object of bitter attacks by leaders of rival movements. He was always conservative and rarely encouraged anything of a radical nature.

His funeral at 10 o'clock Friday morning is expected to be the greatest gathering of its kind since the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph a few years ago. Fifty thousand people will probably follow the body to the Union Field Cemetery in Brooklyn. The Directors of Beth Israel Hospital, of the United Hebrew Charities, of the Hebrew Sheltering Home, and many other organizations will attend in a body. Among the pall bearers will be Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Rice, Nathan Bijur, J. P. Sullivan of The Jewish Standard, Louis Marshall, and Philip Cowen. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Prof. Schachter, Dr. Philip Klein, and the Rev. [illegible] Hasky.

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For Private Service Only.
Exclusive Designs, Finest Construction
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Catalogue and list of purchasers on application.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY.
131-139-138 West 39th Street.
Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
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ANDREWS REVEALS PLAN OF BARGE CANAL'S FOES

Says Act Violates Constitution in Regard to Public Debt.

ELECTRIC TOWAGE INQUIRY

Commissioners Ask for an Extension of Time in Which to Report—Electric Mule Device.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Charles Andrews, ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, who will be associated with Elihu Root in the attack upon the constitutionality of the barge canal measure, gave the first indication to-day of the grounds upon which the act will be assailed.

Judge Andrews was told that John I. Platt of Poughkeepsie, one of the foremost assailants of the Barge Canal act, had said that both he and Elihu Root had declared that the act was unconstitutional, and was asked as to the truth of that statement.

"No opinion has been written yet," he answered.

"Upon what grounds will the constitutionality of the act be attacked?" he was asked.

"The main ground," replied Judge Andrews, "is that it violates the constitutional provision in respect to the creation of a public debt."

He did not care to go into details as to what section or sections of the Constitution were violated.

"There are other grounds, too," was suggested. "Do you care to say what they are?"

"Only that there are other grounds on which the validity of the act will be assailed."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—There was a meeting to-day in the State Engineer's office of the commission appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the feasibility of electrical towage on the Erie Canal. The commission is composed of the members of the Advisory Board of Engineers appointed to assist in the carrying out of the $101,000,000 barge canal contract—the State Engineer, the State Superintendent of Public Works, three Senators and nine members of the last year's Assembly.

A committee was appointed to draw up a report to the Legislature asking that the commission in lieu of being asked to make a final report at this session, as was contemplated when the commission was provided for, be permitted to continue its investigations and report to the Legislature of 1906.

The commission has secured data relating to the most improved methods of canal transportation from every country in the world where canals are in use. The most exhaustive investigation was made by the commission of the Schenectady system of canal transportation, commonly known as "the electric mule" device. It was through affording proof of the advantage of adopting this device for transporting barges on the Erie Canal that the anti-canal men hoped to convince the Legislature of the inadvisability of spending $101,000,000 for the construction of the proposed 1,000-ton barge canal.

Ex-Assemblyman Bostwick of New York, introducer of the $101,000,000 Barge Canal Appropriation bill in the Assembly, who is also a member of the commission, said:

"All the engineers who have investigated the working of the 'electric mule' device are agreed that it would prove a great success for a straight canal, but as the proposed barge canal route is not straight, and as it is to consist in part of the waters of Oneida Lake and canalized rivers, it is the consensus of opinion that the device would not be practicable for New York's improved waterway."

PRINCIPAL AGAINST JANITORS.

"Man With the Hose" Wants Sanitary Methods in Schools.

Principal Lyman A. Best of Public School No. 108, Arlington and East New York Avenues, Brooklyn, is the President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and of the Interborough Council. He is famous through his advocacy of a length of hose pipe as a disciplinizer in the schools, and has come to be known as "The Man With the Hose," but he must appear this afternoon before the Committee on Care of Buildings of the Board of Education and answer the charge of insubordination.

Feather dusters and janitors have been Mr. Best's undoing. For many months he has tried to force his janitors to adopt his methods of hygienic school cleaning. He demanded that they use wet sawdust when sweeping, and that they dust with wet cloths. The janitors refused to comply with these demands, and persisted in their plea for feather dusters. Mr. Best told them in vain that sweeping without wet sawdust simply filled the air with dust, which returned to the floor and the furnishings within an hour or two, and that feather dusters were simply useful to stir up the germs on the desks and seats.

The janitors were unable to take this point of view, and finally George W. Wellwood, in charge of the janitor force in Public School No. 108, waited upon a member of the Committee on Care of Buildings and told him that either he and his men must have feather dusters, or else they could not keep the school properly clean. The committee accordingly had Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education write to Principal Best, instructing him to order feather dusters from the Supply Bureau. Mr. Best did not comply. He explained yesterday:

"That is more than Dr. Maxwell or the Board of Superintendents ever did—instruct me to order certain supplies! I will not do anything of the kind. I know what is wanted, and what should be used.

"The idea of ordering me to appear before the Committee on Care of Buildings! I will teach those gentlemen some things that they do not know. I will show them that they are behind the times. There are 500 schools in this city, and it costs $10,000 to supply them with feather dusters at $2 each. If the board wishes to economize, let it begin here."

Mrs. Noble Committed.

Mrs. Josephine Leighton Noble, who has just been indicted for murder in the second degree in connection with the shooting of her husband, Paton Noble, in the flat in Long Island City on Nov. 12 last, was yesterday committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail by Supreme Court Justice Garretson in Flushing. She will plead on Monday. District Attorney Gregg said that the trial would take place before April.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
ABOUT now boys' Suits commence to get weak-kneed; brushing might spruce up the coat, but you can't brush a new pair of knees into the trousers—You don't have to—
250 pairs Winter weight knee trousers.
260 pairs Spring weight knee trousers.
Sizes 4 to 14 years. Were up to $3.50. Now $1.00.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

STEAMBOAT MEN SPEAK AGAINST NEW RULES

Passengers Responsible for Slocum Disaster, They Say.

TO PROTEST TO METCALF

Against More Preservers—Against Bigger Crews—Proposed Changes Would Be Ruinous, They Declare.

The steamboat men are going to protest vigorously against the proposed new rules for the steamboat inspection service. They declare, incidentally, that the panic of the passengers aboard the Slocum was alone responsible for the loss of life in the disaster last June.

A well attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation was held yesterday in the Board of Managers' room, at the Produce Exchange, to approve a communication from the National Board to Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, protesting in general against the proposed rules, and suggesting some changes and modifications.

A committee was also appointed at this meeting to represent the board at the hearing to be given by Secretary Metcalf in Washington on Monday.

Both in the communication and in the opinions expressed by the individual members at the meeting, the local steamboat and ferryboat interests are shown to be bitterly opposed to the proposed new rules.

Although the National Board of Steam Navigation is considered among steamboat men to be a very conservative body, yet it has decided to protest vigorously, on the ground that many of the rules cannot be complied with at all, and that other of the rules if complied with would be ruinous for any corporation or concern to fulfill.

In the communication the board calls attention to the fact that in railroad transportation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, one life was lost for every 70,620 passengers carried, while in steamboat traffic for the same period only 1 life was lost for every 1,883,361 passengers carried, and that in the year the New York ferryboats carried over 200,000,000 passengers without loss of life. On these grounds they assert that proposed new rules are not necessary. In general the board states that the present rules are ample and sufficient, and that with a proper enforcement they will be found commensurate and equal to any emergency.

The board also refers to the Slocum disaster, and says that the tremendous loss of life was due to the panic-stricken condition of the women and children on board. It also refers to the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago, and says that a larger percentage of lives was lost in a fire-proof building. They infer that what would happen in a Slocum disaster would happen in any building, even if it was within easy access of a skilled fire department.

The board agrees that granulated cork life preservers ought to go. It protests, however, against the rule compelling ferryboats to carry more life preservers, on the ground that to have these extra life preservers accessible would leave no room for passengers. The board protests also against increasing the number of the crews.

S. P. C. A. IS ANNOYED.

Three-fourths of Complaints Are Groundless, President Says.

President John P. Haines of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals complained in his address at the annual meeting of the organization, held yesterday, that a large number of reports received were frivolous. He estimated that not less than three-fourths of the complaints investigated by the society's agents were without sufficient basis. The waste of energy and time thus caused he found deplorable.

The figures given by Mr. Haines reflecting the progress of the organization showed that the number of arrests made during 1904 was 753, or 186 more than the preceding year. The number of animals suspended from labor had been increased nearly 50 per cent., or from 3,000 to 4,500. The number of larger and smaller animals humanely destroyed was practically the same as in 1903. Not less than 63,285 horses had been examined in the streets by agents. The growth of that branch of the society known as the Young Defenders' League had been such that it now has more than 20,000 members, many of whom are doing excellent work.

LODGE AND CRANE NAMED.

Republican Caucus of Massachusetts Legislature Nominates Them for Senators.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and W. Murray Crane were unanimously nominated to represent Massachusetts again at a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-day.

Senator Lodge was nominated to succeed himself for the six-year term beginning March 4, and Senator Crane was nominated to fill the unexpired term of the late George Frisbie Hoar, whose seat Mr. Crane now holds by appointment of ex-Gov. John L. Bates.

Eclectic Medical Society Election.

The New York Eclectic Medical Society reconvened yesterday morning and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—W. J. Krausl, M. D., of New York City; First Vice President—R. W. Padgham, M. D., of Geneva; Second Vice President—F. D. Gridley, M. D., of Binghamton; Third Vice President—M. B. Pearlstein, M. D., of Brooklyn; Treasurer—D. N. Bulson, M. D., of Rockville Centre; Recording Secretary—Earl H. King, M. D., of Saratoga Springs; Corresponding Secretary—W. [illegible], M. D., of New York City. The meeting will be held at Albany.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide cold and grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

This is a picture of Adjutant Kiri using the Hyposcope, the new invention that brings the line of telescopic vision past two angles, and permitted the Japs to deliver a plunging fire with accuracy over two mountain ranges.

When the Russian Ships Were Smashed at Port Arthur

The Japanese gunners "never had a sight of what they were firing at, the officers in command of the batteries never had a sight of what they were firing at. Only the lookout on '203-Metre Hill' knew where the shells went, and he got his knowledge through a mirror."

He telephoned what he saw to the firing batteries, two and three miles distant. From these batteries the Japanese gunners fired their shots in a parabolic over two mountain ranges and destroyed a fleet they could not see.

The papers of the civilized world have printed pages of description about Port Arthur. Yet few of them have given a clear idea of what really happened. But all during the siege and when Port Arthur fell, Collier's men were on the spot, and Collier's cameras caught the very spirit of the event. With Collier's Port Arthur Number in hand, it needs but one step for the imagination to hear the guns and see the fierce struggle of the two armies.

Collier's
The National Weekly

for January 14th is virtually a Port Arthur Number, with its 13 illustrative photographs, and a picture map showing every hill and fort and the relative positions of the hostile armies at the time of surrender, is now on sale at all news stands. Ten cents.

The Port Arthur Number contains the first of three articles written by Mr. Richard Barry, the only American correspondent with either side at Port Arthur. Other articles will be found in the issues of January 21st and 28th.

BIRD'S-EYE MAP OF PORT ARTHUR
The war map is the most comprehensive yet issued. It will be sent, rolled in a tube, to any address on receipt of five cents.

CAPT. KYDD'S SHIP GOES ASHORE IN THICK FOG

On Fire Island Bar, Near Where the Drumelzier Foundered.

CREW STICKING TO VESSEL

Cargo of Sugar Jettisoned in Effort to Float the Indus—Heavy Wind Increases Danger.

Hard and fast on the Fire Island bar, and within a mile of the point where the British freighter Drumelzier was wrecked, lies the sugar-laden steamship Indus, from the West Indies for New York. The Indus went aground early yesterday morning while groping her way through the fog, and although a fleet of wrecking tugs worked around her all day yesterday the vessel was still fast in the mud last night.

Capt. Kydd and his officers told the life savers who went out to them some time after the ship stranded that they believed their vessel was more than 100 miles to the south of Sandy Hook and, supposing they were in no danger, had removed the usual precautions of sounding, which would have apprised them of the dangerous proximity of the coast.

It was only when with a grinding crash she struck her nose in the treacherous bar almost directly opposite the lighthouse that her danger was known, and it was not until the life savers reached the vessel that the officers and crew knew where they were. They said the heavy fog obscured the lighthouse from view.

It was planned to make a desperate effort at high tide to float her, and to insure its success thousands of pounds of sugar, composing the cargo, were jettisoned into the sea to lighten the ship. Notwithstanding this provision, however, it is feared that it will be impossible to drag the heavy steel ship off the bar on which she has dragged further toward the beach since yesterday morning, and now lies pointing toward the east and listing slightly to port.

While the Indus was discovered by a Fire Island patrol boat before daylight this morning, no attempt, owing to the dense fog, could be made to reach her. A few hours later, when the fog lifted slightly, three surf boats from the Fire Island, Oak Island, and Point o' Woods stations were launched through the breaking seas and rowed to the vessel. The Captain, however, declined to abandon his ship, himself and the crew of thirty-five coolies remaining on board.

An increasing wind, veering into the southward, which it was feared last night would raise a boisterous surf, led the Fire Island and Point o' Woods saving crews to drag their heavy surf boats down on the beach to be prepared to go to the assistance of Capt. Kydd and his crew if necessary.

The Indus sailed from Cardenas via Havana for New York on Dec. 21. Her cargo was consigned to Vernon H. Brown & Co. of 23 Beaver Street.

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide cold and grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

SALOON MEN DEFIANT.

Fight Ommen's Order to Remove Booths and Partitions.

The forty-five saloon men who were taken before Magistrate Ommen in Jefferson Market Court by Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct last Friday and were told to appear before the Magistrate to-day, and in the meantime were ordered to remove from their saloons all telephone booths, partitions, nooks, and vestibules, have decided not to comply with the Magistrate's order. They will tell him so, respectfully, to-day. They have done nothing to meet the Magistrate's interpretation of the law, and propose to fight his ruling.

The saloon men of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct have met, and voted unanimously to stand together in employing counsel and fighting their common case through the courts. A large fund was pledged, and ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Hare was engaged to represent them in court to-day. Said one of the forty-five yesterday:

"We do not question Magistrate Ommen's motives, but we respectfully decline to agree with him in the correctness of his views. We believe Jerome is actuated by sensationalism. But whatever is moving him he can't bluff us. We have had good advice to the effect that Magistrate Ommen is wrong. Anyhow, we're going to fight his decision to the last ditch."

FOR ELEVATOR SAFETY.

New Rule Out Compelling the Use of a Governor.

Superintendent of Buildings Isaac A. Hopper yesterday promulgated a rule requiring all elevators to be equipped with a governor meeting certain requirements that he set forth. The rule provides that the governor shall have ample power to stop the heaviest load that the car can lift.

Superintendent Hopper gives credit for most of the ideas in the governor to Thomas E. Brown, a civil engineer, who spoke at the engineering congress at St. Louis last October. Mr. Hopper said he did not mean to be harsh with property-holders, and expected it would take about two years before the rule was fully complied with. He hopes to secure authorization for fifteen additional elevator inspectors. Had such a device been in general use, he believes, many of the thirty-five or more lives lost last year in elevator accidents in this city would have been saved.

GRAPE-NUTS.
OLD COMMON SENSE
Change Food When You Feel Out of Sorts.
"A great deal depends upon your food the kind of food you eat," the wise old doctor said to a man who came to him sick with stomach trouble and sick headache once or twice a week, and who had been taking pills and different medicines for three or four years.
He was induced to stop eating any sort of fried food or meat for breakfast, and was put on Grape-Nuts and cream, leaving off all medicines.
In a few days he began to get better, and now he has entirely recovered and writes that he is in better health than he has been before in twenty years. This man is 58 years old and says he feels "like a new man all the time." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs.

Change Winter Into Summer

It is easily done. Go aboard the Golden State Limited at Chicago or St. Louis in the evening, awake near Kansas City, quite a step on the way to California.

The next afternoon finds you at El Paso, on the Mexican border, and three hours before dinner time, the day after, you are in Los Angeles, glad to be there but sorry to leave the train that brought you.

Golden State Limited

is the most comfortable transcontinental train. Runs via El Paso in sight of Old Mexico and over the line of lowest altitudes. Most southerly course. Every mile is a mile away from winter. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

Rock Island System

Send for beautifully illustrated booklet and reserve berths now.
HAL S. RAY, Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent, 401 Broadway;
Uptown office, 373 5th Ave., cor. 35th St., NEW YORK CITY.

THE MERCEDES—The most admired, the most copied, the most talked about automobile in the world. You will find scores of partial copies of it at the Automobile Shows. But you will also see something better than a hundred partial copies—a complete, line-by-line, authorized duplicate, with the same dimensions, same strength in every part, same name. It is the 40-45 h. p.

AMERICAN MERCEDES

and you will find it on the main floor of the Madison Square Garden, Fourth Avenue and 26th St. corner. Daimler Mfg. Co., L. I. City, sole licensees for the United States and Canada.

FOUGHT NURSE FOR POISON.

Aged Brooklyn Woman Swallowed Acid—Doctor Could Not Save Her.

Left alone for a moment by her nurse yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Frances R. Cubberly, eighty-two years old, of 10 Bevoort Place, Brooklyn, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid, and died a few hours later. Mrs. Cubberly was the widow of James Cubberly, who was well known in the Bedford district. She had been in poor health for two years, and of late her mind had seemed to be failing.

Yesterday afternoon her nurse left her for a moment, and on returning found the old woman with a bottle of acid in her hand. After a struggle the nurse got the bottle away from Mrs. Cubberly, but she had already swallowed a quantity of the poison. Dr. S. B. Childs of 408 Classon Avenue was called, but was unable to save the woman's life.

FIRE AT WORK; HOME, TOO.

Brisk Morning for Night Watchman at Brooklyn Shipyard.

Arthur Johnston, a night watchman at the Morse Shipyard, at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, worked hard yesterday morning fighting a fire in the forecastle of the steamship Queen Olga, lying in dry dock. It is supposed to have been started through the carelessness of a workman, and caused $2,000 damage to the ship.

After the fire had been put out Johnston went to his home, in a four-story apartment house at 239 Fifty-fifth Street. Nearing the house he saw that it was on fire. The blaze had been started by a spark from a match falling into a pile of rubbish in the cellar. The [illegible] was put out on the [illegible] the fire [illegible] firemen.

SKATERS NOW BANDED IN ONE ORGANIZATION

Work Begun By "Father Bill" Curtis Perfected Last Night.

SPORT ON A HIGHER PLANE

Western and Canadian Amateurs to be Governed by the National Skating Association of United States.

All of the amateur skating organizations of the country were brought into one body last night at the annual meeting of the National Amateur Skating Association of the United States. This means a membership of nearly 10,000 skaters and carries forward the work begun by "Father Bill" Curtis in a manner evoking the enthusiasm of those who have worked diligently to attain this end, and who were present at the meeting in the St. Nicholas Rink. The mere than trebling of the old membership was accomplished by the affiliation of the American Skating Association and the Sleipner Athletic Club, both of Chicago, the former governing body of the West, and the Canadian Skating Association.

In further carrying forward the government of figure and speed skating and placing it upon the high plane of amateur athletics, the constitution was revised so that in future all amateur skaters must be registered in conformity with the method now pursued so successfully by the Amateur Athletic Union. Slight changes were also made in the adoption of new rules to govern competitions of figure and speed skating. The Verona Lake Skating Club, Ardsley Skating Club, and Jerome Avenue Skating Club, all of New York, were admitted to membership in the association. Arthur E. Travis of Brooklyn was reinstated as an amateur.

The greatest victory achieved by the American Association was the settling of the long dispute which has been waged for more than a year between the Western, Canadian, and Eastern skaters. Each division is now a branch of one association, with uniform rules governing every phase of the sport.

Harmony and concord prevailed in the election of officers, and the men who filled the positions last year were re-elected. They were: President—Harry Buermeyer of the New York Athletic Club; Vice President—Jerome Karst, St. Louis Skating Club; Secretary-Treasurer—Francis M. Clarke, Westchester Skating Club. Sanctions for the National championships and other meetings were awarded. The National indoor championship was scheduled for the Duquesne Rink, Pittsburg, Penn.; National outdoor championship, at Verona Lake, N. Y.; metropolitan outdoor championship, at Jerome Park Rink, N. Y., and Metropolitan indoor championship, at either the St. Nicholas Rink, New York, or Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The Illinois outdoor championship goes to Chicago, and it was announced that for this meeting the Governor of the State, Charles S. Deneen, had presented a gold and diamond medal, to be emblematic of the title.

Among those present at the meeting last night were: Harry Buermeyer and Mortimer Bishop, New York Athletic Club; Charles R. McLean and C. C. Preston, Pittsburg Skating Club; I. C. Mosher, Clermont Skating Club; David H. Slagback, Verona Lake Skating Club; Edward Mulligan, Pawnee Athletic Club; Edward Dunn, Brooklyn Skating Club; John Doughty, Plainfield Skating Club; Charles Van Kleeck, Flushing Skating Club; Francis M. Clarke, Westchester Skating Club; Norman P. Heffley, Heffley Skating Club, and Stuart Bell, Cambridge Skating Club. Practically every skating organization in the country had a delegate present or was represented by a proxy.

MEETING OF JOCKEY CLUB.

Annual Session of Turf's Governing Body Held Yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Jockey Club, governing body of the Eastern turf, was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the club in the Windsor Arcade, with a representative attendance. Ostensibly the chief business of the meeting was the consideration of and final action on a number of amendments to the rules of racing, but other matters engaged the attention of the meeting in a prolonged session behind closed doors.

The stewards of the Jockey Club who were present, met after the club's meeting was adjourned. The most important business of the present time for the stewards is the adjustment of the racing dates for 1905. The transfer of the place of racing under the Westchester Racing Association from Morris Park to the new Belmont Park course having left the Morris Park track without a tenant, it has been believed generally that the owners of the track would revive the original charter for the track, issued to the New York Jockey Club, and claim dates for a meeting, thus adding one more track to the number among which dates through the New York season must be divided.

The other tracks which have conducted racing in recent years under license from the State Racing Commission are the Queens County Jockey Club, Metropolitan Jockey Club, Westchester Racing Association, Brooklyn Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Club and Brighton Beach Racing Association, all of New York City, and the Saratoga Racing Association. The time open to racing in the New York season has been filled by these, and the coming in of any new claim for dates will present a different problem in the arrangement of a racing schedule. Aside from the rumored claims for the Morris Park track, a revision of the old arrangement of meetings in all probability will be necessary, as it is not likely that the club owning the costly new Belmont Park course will care to race so early and so late in the season as was the custom of the club when it conducted racing on the leased Morris Park track.

Princeton Won at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Cornell basket ball team was beaten by Princeton this afternoon in the first game for Princeton of the inter-collegiate series by the score of 29 to 23. The game was fast throughout, and the team work on both sides was evenly balanced, but in many respects showed the need of further coaching before championship form can be claimed. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Cornell.
Kahler, McLean	Forward	Tuckerman
Eby	Forward	Mantel
Clark, Hooks	Centre	Rout
Trone	Guard	Brinkerhoff
Vanderbilt	Guard	Lyford

Goals from field—Vanderbilt, 2; Trone, 2; Clark, 2; Hooks, 2; Kahler, 1; McLean, Dickerman, 6; Lyford, 2; Rout, 1; Tuckerman, 1; Eby, 1. Fouls—Hooks, 6; Eby, 1. Fouls missed on charging—Princeton, 1; Cornell, 2. Fouls on Princeton 21; Cornell, 17. Referee—Mr. Stratton of Trenton. Umpire—Robert Johnson. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

W. G. Brokaw Buys Fast Auto Boat.

W. Gould Brokaw returned to the city early this week with his party of guests whom he has been entertaining for over a week on his hunting preserves in North Carolina. He was anxious to attend the automobile shows before going to Ormond for the racing week that begins on Jan. 23. His chauffeur, Bernin, will return from France in a few days, and will probably drive Mr. Brokaw's sixty horse power French car that established several new records last season on the Empire City track. Mr. Brokaw intends also to add the attractions of motor boat racing to his list of automobile sports, and for this purpose he has just purchased a powerful auto boat of the same construction as the victorious Vingt-et-Un II., which now holds the American Power Boat Association's challenge cup. The boat will be shipped to Palm Beach next week for the races there early in February.

BRIGHTON BEACH LEFT OUT.

Only Grand Circuit Trotting Here Will Be at Empire City Track.

The Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit held a brief and harmonious meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Appointing the dates for next season's campaign was the special feature that called the Stewards together, but a new innovation in the shape of an official starting judge was introduced and acted upon favorably. Up to last year the individual members of the Grand Circuit appointed three judges and three timers for their respective meetings. The success achieved by George Hoyt of Binghamton, N. Y., as an official Grand Circuit judge induced the Stewards to appoint an official starting judge, and they selected Robert A. Newton of Yorkville, Ill., for the position. Newton, for the past two years, has been the starter at the Grand Circuit meeting at Memphis, and gave general satisfaction. It is the first time in the history of the Grand Circuit that a man will go down the line to start the horses.

All the cities of the Grand Circuit, with the exception of Columbus, Syracuse, Hartford, and Cincinnati, were represented at yesterday's meeting. D. J. Campau, the President of the Stewards being on hand to look out after Detroit's interest; C. K. G. Billings of Memphis, James Butler of New York, C. M. Jewett of Readville, Mass., who represented Col. Thayer, and Albert H. Moone of Providence, R. I., who represented T. E. Perkins. C. R. Bentley of Buffalo was prominent among the associate members present.

After re-electing George Hayt of Binghamton as Grand Circuit Judge and Robert A. Newton as starting judge, the Stewards adopted the racing dates for next season. Brighton Beach has been struck off the programme, and Syracuse takes its place. The circuit will open at Detroit, Mich., on July 24, with a two weeks' meeting. Then comes Buffalo, N. Y., beginning Aug. 7; Empire City track, New York City, Aug. 14; Readville, Mass., Aug. 21; Providence, R. I., Aug. 28; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, and Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11; Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 18; Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 25, and Memphis, Tenn., for two weeks, from Oct. 16. The dates both Sept. 25 and Oct. 16 may be accepted by Lexington, Ky., but not under the auspices of the Grand Circuit Stewards.

The Committee on By-laws, of which D. J. Campau is Chairman, Albert H. Moone Secretary, and C. R. Bentley of Buffalo, will meet at Detroit the latter part of this month, and early in February will present its report to the Stewards at a meeting to be held in this city.

FAVORITES FARED POORLY.

Bell Indian Was the Long Chance Winner at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Little Red was backed into favoritism in the opening race, but was a weak choice. Gannon got away from the post pulling up, and pulled up again at the three-eighths pole, always apparently for fear of being cut off, though there did not seem to be immediate danger of disaster at any time. As a result he finished easily second to Bell Indian, a well-played 12 to 1 chance, which won easily.

Maritana was the favorite in the second race, but failed to finish in the money. Kleinwood was off flying, made all the pace, and won easily from Lord of the Valley and Tootsie Mack. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Belle Indian, 112 pounds, (McIntyre,) 12 to 1, won; Little Red, 104, (Gannon,) 7 to 2, second; Shock the Talent, 112, (D. Austin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1.04 2-5. Frank Bill, Yorkshire, Otsego, Charlie Cella, Lionel, Harpoon, and Old Hal also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kleinwood, 99 pounds, (Nicol,) 18 to 5, won; Lord of the Valley, 109, (Baird,) 13 to 1, second; Tootsie Mack, 109, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1.29 1-5. Knowledge, Maritana, Southampton, and Australian also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. St. Tammany, 104½ pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Brush Up, 109, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, second; Lily Brook, 85, (E. Rice,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1.16. Kilts, Evaskill, Jerry Hunt, Diplomat, Kernel, and Lee Snow also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One-mile handicap. Katie Powers, 96 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1, won; Gaynish, 108, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5, second; Norwood Chief, 94, (Aubuchon,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1.44 1-5. Red Ruler, Dalesman, and Rankin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Mercy Accolat, 105 pounds, (Schilling,) 9 to 5, won; Estol, 111, (Livingston,) 9 to 2, second; Rachel Ward, 99½, (J. Conway,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1.47 1-5. Decoration, Gaslighter, Plautus, Monsello, Bountiful, Pyrrho, Chanterile, and George Perry also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Contentious, 91 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 4 to 1, won; Frank Kemp, 105, (Romanelli,) 12 to 1, second; Abunada, 103, (Gannon,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1.02 1-5. Mrs. Frank Foster, Walter Duffy, Bride, W. L. George, Melita, Pendergast, Pierce J., Oriskany, and La Grecque also ran.

Results at Essex Park Track.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 12.—Winners were rather evenly divided at Essex Park track today. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Gavin C., 96 pounds, (Sperling,) 7 to 2, won; Ike S., 104, (Ivers,) 7 to 1, second; Maraschino, 104, (Heckin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Dick Ripley, Hello Girl, Maereona, Pocasset, Vatel, and The Captain also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. Favorita, 100 pounds, (Sperling,) 1 to 2, won; Sterling, 115, (Gilbourne,) 1 to 2, second; Pretty Nellie, 100, (Hilder,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:39½. Maggie Powers, Miss Marius, Inez Batcheior, Ophelia, Lady Charade, and Minna Baker ran. Ophelia, Lady Charade, and Minna Baker ran. Favorita and Sterling coupled in betting.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Nuptial, 104 pounds, (Cormack,) even, won; Samelson, 109, (Hall,) 15 to 1, second; Crescentus, 109, (Ivers,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:20⅘. Pennant, Nepanthe, St. Juvenal, and Oneneta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Hondulu, 105 pounds, (Cormack,) 5 to 1, won; Ethics, 101, (J. Cochran,) 5 to 1, second; St. Payne, 98, (Sperling,) 4 to 2, third. Time—1:45⅗. Henry Lyons, Ben Heywood, and Easy Trade also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Wild Irishman, 105 pounds, (Sperling,) 4 to 2, won; Little Knight, 99, (Foy,) 3 to 1, second; Joe Goss, 108, (Ivers,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Rathbride, Velasquez, and Marco also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lansdowne, 99 pounds, (Roach,) 4 to 1, won; Chancy, 97, (J. Walsh,) 12 to 1, second; Ondon, 103, (Wilder,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:05⅘. Lady Corbin, Col. Simpson, King Blaine, Sol Smith, Bensonhurst, and Ereman also ran.

Three Favorites Win at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Veterano was good again to-day, easily winning from Little Wally, the favorite, at Oakland. Meada, long overdue, won. Cousin Carrie, Alice Carey, and Martinmas were winning favorites. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Meada, 105 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 1, won; Saccharate, 105, (Hill,) 4 to 1, second; Antivari, 105, (Greenfield,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Glenfinnan, Grenore, Mabel, Bates, Edna Sullivan, Tar Baby, A Lady, Lady Fashion, and Smilax also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Cousin Carrie, 102 pounds, (McBride,) 7 to 10, won; Box Elder, 109, (Helgesen,) 5 to 1, second; Yellowstone, 106, (Greenfield,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Rey Hooker, Step Around, Langford James, Stimy, and Standard also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Alice Carey, 107 pounds, (Hartz,) 4 to 5, won; Eurodin, 94, (Anderson,) 10 to 1, second; The Reprobate, 91, (W. Daly,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:06⅘. Lucian Revell, Tomblet, Hugh McGowan, Royal Sweepstakes, and Fay Templeton also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One Mile and an Eighth. (Certain, 110, (Bell,) 9 to 2, won; Little Wally, 107, (Davis,) 7 to 10, second; Ink, 110, (Helgesen,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50¾. Cleverland, Col. Anderson, Major Mansir, and Royalty also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven Furlongs—Martinmas, 107, (Kunz,) 1 to 2, won; Stilicho, 107, (Chandler,) 8 to 1, second; Rowena, 93, (Graham,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Yellow Tail, Ishtar, Soufriere, and Freckman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One Mile and Fifty Yards, Handicap—Yada, 104, (Davis,) 6 to 1, won; Sea Air, 102, (McBride,) 4 to 1, second; Lady Goodrich, 103, (Bell,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Ara, Head Dance, Cardinal Sarto, and Sea Voyage also ran.

Auto Entries for Ormond Races.

W. J. Morgan, who is receiving entries for the Ormond Beach racing week, said yesterday that thirty individual entries had been made up to date for the various races, and they are so divided as to make a total of 120 entries. The lists will close on Friday night, when they will be tabulated and issued probably on Monday morning.

A meeting of the committee in charge of the Ormond races was held yesterday in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America to perfect some details regarding the shipment of cars and make final arrangements for the timing of the races.

GOLFERS IN MATCH PLAY.

Favorites Lead in Midwinter Tournament at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 12. A downpour of rain during the morning did not dampen the enthusiasm of the golfers who played the first two rounds of match play in the second annual mid-Winter tournament here to-day, the sandy soil of the course absorbing the moisture almost as fast as it fell. The favorites in the first division had an easy time of it. Walter J. Travis and Allen E. Lard of the Columbia Golf Club, Washington; George C. Dutton of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, and W. C. Fownes, Jr., of the Highland Club, Pittsburg, winning their matches without any trouble. The summary:

First Division. First Round—W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat W. C. Fownes, Montclair, 6 up 4; M. H. Marlin, New Haven, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland, Mass., 5 up 4; Allan E. Lard, Washington, beat R. E. Wilsey, New York, 7 up 5; R. G. Batterson, New York, beat H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 4 up 3; F. M. Gwyer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., beat Dr. H. D. Bogart, New York, 4 up 3; George C. Dutton, Boston, beat H. Wendell, Wayne, Penn., 3 up 2; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburg, beat C. R. Fownes, Pittsburg, 7 up 6; L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, beat W. J. Cotton, Wilmington, N. C., 5 up 4.

Second Round—Travis beat Marlin, 2 up 1; Lard beat Batterson, 7 up 6; Dutton beat Gwyer, 6 up 5; W. C. Fownes, Jr., beat Boyd, 5 up 3.

Second Division.—First Round.—C. D. Gregory, Albany, beat G. C. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., 3 up 2; H. W. Priest, Swampscott, Mass., beat James McCutcheon, Greenwich, Conn., 4 up 3; F. S. Howell, Albany, beat E. E. Rinehart, New York, 1 up; Paul Harrison, Montclair, beat A. J. Wellington, Woodland, Mass., 7 up 6; A. C. Aborn, Montclair, beat Dr. W. S. Harben, Washington, 2 up 1; T. D. Anderson, Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y., beat Harold Cadby, Albany, 4 up 3; L. R. Fuller, Seabright, beat D. E. Dorchester, Pittsburg, 2 up; G. W. Watts, Biltmore, N. C., beat W. S. L. Hawkins, Springfield, 3 up 1.

Second Round—Gregory beat Priest by default; Harrison beat Howell, 2 up; A. Born beat Anderson, 2 up 1; Fuller beat Watts, 3 up 1.

Third Division.—First Round—W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia, beat C. W. Harmon, Appawamis, 2 up 1; H. E. Crall, Englewood, beat W. A. Paine, Brookline, 7 up 6; Dr. S. Shavoir, Stamford, Conn., beat A. I. Cresner, North Conway, N. H., 3 up 2; G. F. Steele, Brookline, beat Samuel Allen, Philadelphia, 1 up 21 holes; Alex McGregor, Boston, beat J. E. Errickson, Plainfield, N. J., by default; G. Lee Knight, Philadelphia, beat J. D. Plimmer, Springfield, by default; H. W. Smedley, Arsimore, Penn., beat L. C. Murdock, Garden City, 4 up 20 holes; P. Jo Carter, Jr., Garden City, beat S. C. Lowe, Boston, 5 up 4.

Second Round—Roberts beat Crall, 3 up 1; Steele beat Shavoir, 2 up; Knight beat McGregor 4 up 2; Smedley beat Carter 4 up 3.

Fourth Division.—First Round—W. R. Hotchkin, New York, beat W. H. Hostetter, Pittsburg, 2 up 1; W. P. Shaw, Albany, beat M. B. Byrnes, New York, 1 up; T. T. Rushmore, Garden City, beat F. E. Bolden, Hartford, Conn., 3 up 2; H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, beat W. Mallory, New York, 1 up 21 holes; Frederick Wendell, Philadelphia, beat A. H. Rutherford, Biltmore, N. C., 2 up 1; G. W. McCutcheon, Greenwich, Conn., beat C. H. Eddy, Ridgewood, N. J., by default; W. Smedley, Philadelphia, beat H. W. Dunn, Albany, 5 up 4; J. R. Woodward, New York, beat H. W. Van Rensselaer, Albany, 1 up.

Second Round—Hotchkin beat Shaw 3 up 1; Ormsbee beat Rushmore, 2 up 1; Wendell beat McCutcheon, 3 up 2; Smedley beat Woodward, 5 up 4.

GIFTS FOR NASSAU BOAT CLUB

Three Boats Received From a Member and Another Promised.

The Nassau Boat Club has received a gift of three boats, a six-oared barge, a single shell, and a double, from Clement March, a member of the club. Mr. March has further offered as a prize for a junior single gig race a single scull cedar raging shell, to be awarded to that member of the club winning the race. Eligible members are those in good standing, who do not own a shell, and belong to the class of junior sculler; distance, one mile; a scratch event, and the race will take place either the end of April or early in May.

Capt. H. W. Janssen announces that all candidates for the sweep and sculling races next Spring, especially the junior men, will shortly be requested to report to the boat house on Saturdays, after Feb. 1, to join in a few miles of brisk walking, ending probably with an easy run back to the club quarters. These walks are expected to have a beneficial effect in preparing the racing men for the machine exercise to follow during March, and the subsequent hard work on the river in April, when the season commences.

Classification for Midget Athletes.

What weight shall constitute the midget class was the question that disturbed the sages of the Elementary Schools Games Committee at their meeting yesterday afternoon. Delegates from lower east side schools unanimously favored 75 pounds. In upper Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, where the boys are larger and better developed physically, the demand was for a weight of from 90 to 100 pounds. A compromise was finally made at 80 pounds, and this shall be the limit in all midget races sanctioned by the league, the boys to be weighed in their athletic costume minus the shoes.

Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. Election.

The annual meeting and election of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club of Larchmont was held at the Holland House on Wednesday evening. The following officers were unanimously re-elected:

Commodore—William Marble; Vice Commodore—Lester H. Riley; Secretary—William Stuart Allen; Treasurer—L. A. Winship; Trustee—William Haigh.

The reports of officers and committees showed that the club has had a most prosperous year and that the yacht races, water sports, and other features had been more attractive and successful than usual. The Treasurer reported an increased balance and substantial additions to the sinking fund. Steps were taken toward improvements and new features planned for the coming season. The meeting was followed by the annual dinner.

Notes of Coming Sporting Events.

George Cameron of the Eighth Regiment and Oscar Goerice of the Thirteenth Regiment are entered in the two-mile bicycle handicap at the games of the Ninth Regiment to-morrow night. The Ninth Regiment Armory is well adapted for cycle races. Charles Bacon, George Bonhag, E. P. Carr, and W. G. Frank are down to compete in the 1,000-yard and one-mile handicaps. Eight first-class teams are entered in the tug-of-war contest, which promises to be one of the best events of the night. A push ball contest will wind up the athletic part of the programme.

W. R. Knakal, Myer Prinstein, and Frank Rickert are the back markers in the seventy-yard dash of the Twenty-second Regiment games on Monday night, and the rivalry between them will make the event doubly interesting. The quarter-mile handicap, always one of the hardest run races on the programme, promises to be a clinker with such fliers as Dan Frank, Walter Kohn, and Banks on the list marks. One of the best races should be the 600-yard event, open to the Military Athletic League. Charles Bacon and Howard Valentine will have a lively tussle in this race from scratch.

The two most important events to be decided at the Columbia University games at Madison Square Garden on March 18 are the 300-yard and two-mile A. A. U. championship races. These events will bring together the pick of the sprinters and distance runners of this section of the country. Some of the prominent athletes who will probably take part in the 300-yard event are Knakal and Walz of Columbia, Rickert, Walsh, and Underwood, New York Athletic Club; L. Robertson, National 100-yard champion; M. Prinstein, metropolitan champion, and Carter, of the Georgetown Athletic Club. The two-mile run will bring together such men as George Bonhag, two-mile champion; E. P. Carr, Xavier Athletic Association; P. H. Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club; J. A. Taylor of Columbia; M. Spring, Pastime Athletic Club, and F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven Athletic Club.

One of the special features of the Dwight School meet to be held in the Eighth Regiment Armory on Feb. 11 will be the handicap relay race for the High Schools of Greater New York. There has been intense rivalry between the High Schools of the different boroughs for some time, and this race should be one of the best of the season. The other events are as follows: Senior—60-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, mile run, shot-put, high jump, pole vault. Junior—50-yard dash, 220-yard dash. Novice—60-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 600-yard run.

Some boy athletes are pointing their training efforts to the sixteenth annual scholastic sports of the Barnard School Athletic Association in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25. The events (all scratch) includes senior contests at 60 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and one mile, 12-pound shot-put, running high jump, pole vault, and 50-yard low hurdle. For the juniors there will be 60-yard and 220-yard runs. Entries close with A. D. Alexander, Barnard School, 721 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, before Feb. 18.

A diamond-studded gold medal will be given to the winner of the two-mile championship run at the athletic carnival of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association in Madison Square Garden Feb. 4. John D. Crimmins is the donor of the medal. All the best distance runners in the amateur ranks, including Champion Joyce and E. C. Carr, will start in the race for this costly prize.

Old City Hall, Pittsburg, has been engaged for the week of Feb. 6 to 11 for a 72-hour (12 hours a day) race. This conforms with the recent Pennsylvania State law, which limits endurance races to twelve hours a day. All the leading pedestrians have entered, and are now in training for the race. The last race held in Pittsburg two years ago was won by Pat Cavanagh, who is again entered for the gamine contest.

WANDERERS WIN EASILY AT HOCKEY

Outclass Brooklyn Skaters in Championship Game.

WINNERS' GOOD TEAM WORK

Brooklyn's Inferior Play and Lack of Lost the Game for Them.

The Wanderers won an easy game last night in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, from the Brooklyn Skating Club, by the score of 9 goals to 1. The match was one of the series for the Amateur Hockey League championship, and it was the first appearance of the Brooklyn skaters on the St. Nicholas Rink this season. The visiting team was poor in all-around work, passing slowly and showing a greater tendency to protect its goal than attempt long runs down the rink in an effort to force the fighting in the enemy's territory. Occasionally, however, Brooklyn did assume a more active offensive, particularly toward the end of the second half, when they had been slightly encouraged by their first score.

The team work of the Wanderers was well sustained, but at no time did the winners exert themselves to the full extent of their abilities. On the whole, the game was a fairly quiet one, relieved by occasional spurts of brilliancy. The Wanderers made four goals in the first half. Most of the playing was in the Brooklyn territory. Clarke scored the first goal on a clever pass from Carruthers in less than three minutes after the referee threw in the puck. The next goal, one of the most spectacular of the game, was made by Howard, who lifted the rubber nearly from the centre of the rink, and despite Smith's effort to stop it by his head, the rubber bounded squarely into the net. Gordon and Howard closed the half with well-made goals, Howard making his from a long carry by Hornfeck.

Brooklyn attempted to force the playing in the second half, but inferiority in team work and lack of speed in skating weakened their best efforts. Hornfeck made an easy goal at the start, followed by Callaghan, and then in a scrimmage the puck, after a shot by Clarke, hit Bowers, and he accidentally knocked it into the net for the Wanderers. By massing the forwards well together Brooklyn took the puck to the Wanderers' net, and after a hot scrimmage Burns succeeded in putting it in for the first and only Brooklyn score. Hornfeck and Clarke, who played admirably together, closed the game with a goal apiece. The line-up and score:

Wanderers.	Position.	Brooklyn, 1.
Heyward	Goal	Kellum
Carruthers	Point	Smith
T. Howard	Cover point	Carbonell
Callaghan	Forward	Burns
Clarke	Forward	Trainor
K. Gordon	Forward	Blake
Max Hornfeck	Forward	Bowers

Goals—Hornfeck, 2; Clarke, 2; Howard, 2; Gordon, 1; Callaghan, 1; Bowers, for Wanderers; Burns, 1. Referee—William Russell. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

CHAMPIONSHIP HANDBALL.

Drew and Ordozgoitis Each Win Two Games in Unfinished Match.

Four of seven games in the match for the handball championship of the world and a purse of $1,000, between Oliver Drew, champion of Ireland, and Francis Ordozgoitis, champion of France and Spain, were played on the New Jersey Handball Club's courts, Seventeenth and Grove Streets, yesterday afternoon, and each player had won two games when darkness compelled the postponement of the match. The remaining three games of the series will be played at the same place next Thursday.

In the first game Drew had the first hand, and made a run of 6. His next two hands advanced his score to 15, and on the fourth he went out. Ordozgoitis made two aces on each of his three hands, the game ending 21—6 in Drew's favor. In the second game Ordozgoitis had the score of 20 to 16 in his favor, when Drew ran out. The third game was close all the way, the Spanish player finally winning, 21—15, but in the fourth Ordozgoitis obtained a commanding lead by scoring 9 on his first hand, and won out easily, the score being 21 to 9. Summary:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Oliver Drew, Ireland	21	21	15	9
Francis Ordozgoitis	6	20	21	21

FOR FIFTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

Would Run to Yonkers—Want New East Side Route, Too.

From the Committee on City Plan of the Municipal Art Society there went to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday a proposition for an "alternative" to the Parsons scheme for the perfection of the Subway plans for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

There is suggested for an east side route a four-track line starting from William Street and running north through Park Row, the Bowery, Canal Street, Allen Street, First Avenue, under the Harlem by tunnel, and thence north under Willis Avenue, Third Avenue, and Boston Road to Mount Vernon. The plan also provides for an extension to Brooklyn, practically in accordance with the Abrahams plan suggested at the public hearing yesterday, and ultimately a tunnel to Staten Island.

With a connection at the south end of the city the plan calls for a Fifth Avenue route beginning at the Lillian Street loop and running north under Greenwich Street, West Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Jerome Avenue to the Yonkers line. This would do away with the proposed extension of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road, and would give a central express line from the Bronx district.

The commission further suggests a loop crossing the city and connecting all the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg bridges. This, beginning at the Williamsburg Bridge, would run west under Spring Street to West Street, down this to Liberty, up Nassau Street to the Brooklyn Bridge, and thence north to the Williamsburg Bridge again, with connection with the Manhattan Bridge by such route as might finally be decided on as most available. The plan also suggests a line from the First Avenue route across town under Sixty-ninth Street to Tenth Avenue, and then up to Sixty-sixth or Seventy-second Street, and back across town to the Blackwell's Island Bridge, crossing it, and thence running by subway both to Jamaica on the south and to College Point and Flushing on the north.

In Brooklyn the plan suggests connection with the Manhattan Bridge, and a subway out Fulton and Gates Avenue to East New York, with a connection that shall run from Fulton Street down the projected Fourth Avenue route to Fort Hamilton.

72D ST. STATION STAYS.

Transit Commissioners Will Not Move Offending Kiosk.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday crushed the hopes of the people in the vicinity of Seventy-second Street for a change in the location of their Subway station. The West End Association had complained of that station as dangerous, and asked that it be moved south some ten or fifteen feet.

The board received a report from its engineer yesterday, estimating the cost of moving the station at $20,000. It was also stated that no accident of any kind had been reported to the police as happening at that point. Both Mr. Orr and Mr. Josiah said they had visited the place repeatedly, and could not see that it was dangerous. If the changed asked for were made, it would be at the expense of the city, and that the board could not authorize. So the matter was put on the table, the statement being made that relief could come only through the complainants' Board of Local Improvements.

COLDS CAUSE NEURALGIA.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
SHOWING THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF
THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31st, 1904.
Capital Paid in Cash, $1,700,000. Total Resources over $3,000,000.
Home Office Baltimore, Md.

RESOURCES.

Par Value.		Market Value, ex-interest.
$634,100.00	Baltimore City Stocks, 3½, 3½, 4, 5 per cent.	$1,049,647.00
67,750.00	State of Maryland Bonds, 3 per cent., 1911	67,052.70
20,000.00	State of Maryland Bonds, 3½ per cent., 1914-1919	20,700.00
50,000.00	United States Government 4 per cent. Bonds, 1908-1918	52,500.00
30,000.00	United States Government 2 per cent. Consols, 1930	31,350.00
113,170.15	New York City Stock, 2½, 3, 3½ per cent.	108,738.10
25,000.00	State of Tennessee Bonds, 3 per cent., 1913	23,875.00
25,000.00	State of Georgia Bonds, 3½ per cent., 1926-1933	26,412.50
15,000.00	State of Alabama Bonds, 5 per cent., 1906	15,000.00
50,000.00	Territory of Arizona Bonds, 3 per cent., 1938	43,750.00
20,000.00	Province of Quebec Bonds, 3 per cent., 1937	18,800.00
10,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Bonds, 4 per cent., 1932	10,100.00
10,000.00	City of Staunton, Va., Bonds, 4½ per cent., 1926	10,500.00
5,000.00	City of Danville, Va., Bonds, 4 per cent., 1929	5,025.00
22,000.00	City of Columbus, O., Bonds, 4 per cent., 1916	22,500.00
25,000.00	City of Montgomery, Ala., Bonds, 5 per cent., 1927	27,250.00
13,000.00	City of Mobile, Ala., Bonds, 5 per cent., 1906	13,065.00
25,000.00	City of Selma, Ala., Bonds, 4 per cent., 1913	23,750.00
12,000.00	City of Huntington, W. Va., Bonds, 6 per cent., 1923	14,880.00
21,000.00	City of Parkersburg, W. Va., Bonds, 5 per cent., 1910-1916	22,240.00
10,000.00	City of Wheeling, W. Va., Bonds, 6 per cent., 1917-1924	12,373.75
32,000.00	City of Wheeling, W. Va., Bonds, 4 per cent., 1936	32,910.00
45,000.00	City of Quebec, Can., Bonds, 3½ per cent., 1932-1933	41,625.00
40,000.00	City of Ottawa, Can., Bonds, 3½ per cent., 1928	37,200.00
80,000.00	City of Montreal, Can., Bonds, 3½ per cent., 1939	28,650.00
150,000.00	Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore General Mortgage Bonds, 4½ per cent., 1954	150,000.00
20,000.00	Cacapa, Rock Island & Pacific Railway 1st and Refund Bonds, 4 per cent., 1951	19,200.00
5,000.00	Anacostia & Potomac River Railroad Company 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent., 1949	5,250.00
2,000.00	New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5 per cent., 1937	2,300.00
750.00	50 Shares Stock National Bank of Commerce, Baltimore	1,500.00
4,000.00	200 Shares Stock Western National Bank, Baltimore	8,000.00
5,800.00	58 Shares Stock Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore	9,628.00
5,000.00	50 Shares Stock Casualty Company of America, N. Y.	7,500.00
22,000.00	220 Shares Stock New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad	43,340.00
$1,864,550.19		$2,006,462.05
	Original Home Office property, southwest corner of Calvert & German Streets, with dimensions as follows: 20 ft. 11½ inches on Calvert Street, 92 ft. 9 inches on German Street. Building destroyed by fire February 8th, 1904. Property at that time was valued at	$150,000.00
	Loss of Bldg. by fire	65,805.00
	Present net value of property.	$84,195.00
	Lot adjoining the above on the south side—33 ft. 3½ inches on Calvert Street by 45 ft. 9 inches on Mercer St. This property has recently been acquired at a cost of	60,646.22
	Total valuation	144,841.22
	Real est

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FREIGHT RATES AND TARIFF RATES.

Congress is in deep difficulty. Standing with reluctant feet where the Trusts and President meet, it wavers, hesitates, and the heart within its 480 bosoms wanders irresolute between two decisions. The President recommends and urges a revision of the tariff schedules. The favored Trusts and protected interests already, it is said, have begun in the familiar old-time way to apply pressure to Congress against the Executive impulse. The President recommends legislation giving to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to regulate freight rates. The railroads oppose this startling extension of the Federal power, and by their representatives seek to dissuade Congress from yielding to the President's demand. A Republican and protectionist Congress, under the leadership of convinced and influential high-tariff men like Senator ALDRICH in the Senate and Speaker CANNON in the House, is little disposed to meddle with the duties on imports. Its inclination would be to turn an asseuring ear to the "stand pat" counsels of the Trusts and manufacturers. But there is the President—Congress does not want to have a fight with him.

It is the prerogative of protected manufacturers, railroads, and Trusts, even of the "bad" Trusts, to ask a hearing before committees of Congress upon legislative measures affecting their business. It is the duty of Congress to hear them, to hear the President, to hear the people, to hear everybody who has valuable information or counsel to give, and then to act or to refrain from acting, as considerations of the public welfare may demand. Information, as Mr. HERBERT SPENCER long ago pointed out, is the true basis of legislation. Information concerning the tariff schedules can be had on the instant. Let the Ways and Means Committee smite the tariff rock and deluges of facts, figures, and exposition will gush forth. How much does Congress know about railroad freight rates?

It seems to us that Senator ELKINS has shown great wisdom in introducing a resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday, calling upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission to tell Congress what it knows about the railroads and their practices and policy. The resolution asks for information as to the number of complaints of excessive rates, unjust discriminations, and departures from published schedules which the Commission has received. It asks also that the Senate be informed how many decisions the Commission has rendered, how many appeals from its decisions have been taken, and the number of affirmations or reversals by the courts in such appeals. The Commission's answer to these questions will largely supply Congress that basis of knowledge which it ought to have in order to fit itself to consider the President's demand that larger powers be conferred upon the Commission. Senator ELKINS has begun in the right way—by laying foundations.

President ROOSEVELT has been so very much in earnest in what the newspapers habitually and rather curiously call his "fight" for Federal regulation of freight charges, and so much in earnest, too, though in a visibly less insistent degree, in his demand for tariff revision, that persons in the street might suppose the two subjects were linked together by the common bond of an immoral, predatory, and extortionate grasping after the people's money. It may be that some citizens of this Republic believe that railroad freight rates, like customs tariff rates, have during the last generation risen progressively higher. A little information on that point may be interesting and useful. The subjoined table, compiled from Poor's Manual, shows how the average freight rate per ton mile has fluctuated since 1870:

	Cents.		Cents.
1870	1.960	1885	.839
1882	1.224	1886	.806
1887	1.060	1887	.798
1888	1.001	1898	.753
1889	.992	1899	.724
1890	.941	1900	.729
1891	.885	1901	.755
1892	.888	1902	.757
1893	.879	1903	.763
1894	.869		

It will be seen that in 1870 the freight charges per ton mile were two and one-half times the average charge in 1903. In 1903 the freight earnings of all the railroads of the country amounted to $1,337,706,786. On the same volume of business, but at the rate prevailing in 1870, the railroads would have earned in 1903 $3,408,497,432. The average freight rate per ton mile is now more than 25 per cent. lower than it was in 1887, when the Inter-State Commerce Commission was created. It is 13 per cent. lower than it was in 1893.

These figures, it must be remembered, give the average freight charges of all the railroads in the country. They show that the controlling railroad policy is not to put the freight rates up, but to put them down. In other words, the railroads seek to invite business, not to repel it. In 1893 they carried 90,552,087,290 tons of freight one mile; in 1903 they carried 171,290,310,685 tons one mile, an increase in the ten years of 80,738,223,395—nearly double. Undoubtedly there are railroads that still pursue the narrow and unenlightened policy of charging "what the traffic will bear." We presume the statistics which the Commission will furnish in reply to Senator ELKINS's resolution will show that the chief offenders are, not the great railroad systems, but the branch lines, the minor and isolated railroads that are operated without effective competition and in the deep night of old-fashioned business methods. Quite likely the charge of unreasonable rates will be found to lie against but a small part of the railroad mileage of the country.

It is possible that Congress will find that the economic reasons for the extreme action recommended by the President are less imperative than he appears to deem them. In the constitutional questions which his recommendation raises Congress will surely find the material for a prolonged and interesting debate.

RUSSIA'S "ARMED TRUCE."

To journalists the denier of the report of an interview published in a reputable newspaper is always "suspect," and generally justly so. It is barely conceivable that the Echo de Paris put words in the mouth of the Russian Admiral DUBASSOFF which he never used, and attributed to him sentiments which he had not expressed. It is perfectly and easily conceivable that his confidence has been abused, and that when what he regarded as a private conversation appeared in print he found himself justified in issuing what in diplomacy is known as a "dementi," and is by no means the same thing as a denial. In either case the sentiments and views attributed to him in the interview do no discredit to his intelligence. On the contrary, after what we have been hearing from St. Petersburg of the determination of the Russian Government to make peace only after the decisive defeat of Japan, some such expression was sorely needed as a vindication of the Russian official intelligence.

Exactly as we had been pointing out a day or two before the report appeared, Admiral DUBASSOFF was reported as pointing out that Russia is, for the time, wiped off the sea by Japan, and that, without access to Far Eastern waters, to say nothing of control of them, she has no chance against Japan in Southern Manchuria. She cannot regain a "fighting chance" with Japan upon the sea until she has built a new navy. The period required for this the Admiral was reported to put, very optimistically, at "twenty months." A truce of twenty months, or, say, two years, would therefore appear to the interest of Russia to conclude, and to conclude it "leaving to the Japanese Port Arthur and the territory they now occupy in Manchuria."

This would be making peace upon what diplomatists call "the basis of the uti possidetis." This phrase has been Englished, we believe by CARLYLE, and much to its advantage, as meaning "as you are," whereas the equally familiar phrase of the "status quo ante bellum" means, in plain English, "as you were." There is no reason to believe that the Japanese would refuse to make a peace upon the basis of "as they are." For "they are" in undisputed possession of everything they went to war about. Not only is their control of Korea quite unquestioned, but they have acquired or destroyed the means the Russians had built up with so much deliberation and at so great expense of keeping foreign trade out of Manchuria. They are in possession, and, according to the most optimistic Russian view, they will remain for two years in possession, not only of the Manchurian "littoral," but of the means of access to it, namely the Port Arthur and the Niu-Chwang branches of the Trans-Siberian Road. This will be a great triumph for Japan. It will be the defeat of the secular Russian ambition for an ice-free port on the Yellow Sea. But it will be equally a triumph for the peace party in Russia, headed by WITTE, who would have kept the railroads and the ports, as against ALEXIEFF and the Jingoes, the fatal adoption of whose policy has lost them.

There are those who will see something characteristically Russian in the suggestion, also contained in the report of the interview, that Russia shall enter into a solemn treaty with Japan with the intention of breaking it as soon as she shall feel strong enough to find it to her advantage to do so. But that is a view which should not be insisted on, since what the suggestion really denotes is only a pardonable desire on the part of Russia to "save her face." As a matter of fact, when the time comes for tearing up the treaty of peace and going to war again with Japan to recover what Russia has lost, there will be two new factors to be reckoned with. One will be the civilized world outside of Russia, represented by the Powers which desire to do business in peace with Russia and Japan and China, including Manchuria. The other will be Russia herself. The fortunes of the war with Japan have brought on a crisis in the internal affairs of Russia which may be safely overpassed, for the time, by the announcement of a peace, but which would surely come up again, in a still more formidable shape, as soon as it appeared that the powers that be in Russia were determined to renew the war in order to regain what they had failed to retain. When such a project, to say nothing at all of its perilsy, came to be generally known throughout Russia, there would be more than a chance that the powers that be would cease to be.

THE KAISER'S AWARDS.

The Kaiser of Germany has before now shown a somewhat comic conception of the current war as a conflict of which he was the arbiter. But he has not before shown quite the same conception of it as he shows in bestowing, with an equal hand, decorations upon the Russian and the Japanese "heroes of Port Arthur." Thereby he demonstrates that, in his judgment, the siege has been "equally creditable to both parties." Doubtless that is the judgment of mankind. But when the Kaiser undertakes to give tangible effect to it, he turns the war into an International Exposition, and himself into the Commission of Awards. And that assumption cannot be favorably regarded, either at St. Petersburg or at Tokio.

The Czar has not yet seen his way to distinguish with any special honor Gen. STOESSEL, who, it seems, is ill seen at Tokio, in spite of his admitted stubborn bravery, because he has chosen to betake himself to the pleasures of St. Petersburg instead of staying to share the hardships of his men. Neither has the Mikado yet condescended to elevate NOGI above his fellows by conferring upon him the Chrysanthemum, or the Cherry Blossom, or whatever the Japanese equivalent for the German Order of Merit may be. It is true that the Kaiser sets forth that he has the authorizations of the Czar and of the Mikado respectively. But, all the same, the right of a nation to pick its own heroes is indefeasible. Moreover, the Japanese and the Russians may equally fear the Germans, even bringing gifts. For, to paraphrase Iago, whether the Czar smashes the Mikado or the Mikado the Czar, either way makes Germany's gain. It cannot be overlooked in Russia, particularly, that the weakening of his Eastern neighbor cannot be a matter of regret to the German Kaiser. And it seems that the Kaiser's distribution of honors may, upon the whole, have just the reverse of the effect of promoting international good feeling which he doubtless intended for it. There is, in fact, something of danger in what might superficially seem the harmless ambition on the part of the Kaiser always to exhibit himself in the glare of the footlights and at the exact centre of the situation.

MM. DOUMER AND COMBES.

There seems to be no doubt that the choice of M. DOUMER as President of the Chamber of Deputies is not only a defeat of the Ministerial candidate, but a very serious blow to the Ministry. For M. DOUMER, who has won distinction in several fields of public service, and notably by his businesslike administration of French Indo-China, is not only not identified with either the Socialist or the Radical group which have made up the Ministerial majority, but he is distinctly opposed to both of them, being a representative of that "Republican centre" which comprises so much of the conservatism as well as of the good sense of France. The fact of his election marks him as eligible to still further promotion, to promotion to the place now held by M. COMBES himself.

While all this is true, it by no means appears that there is any justification for the rosy expectation which seems to have been encouraged at the Vatican by the election of the new President, that it will conduce to the interests of the Holy See. A very considerable body of Frenchmen, considerable numerically as well as otherwise, have doubtless been out of sympathy with M. COMBES's purpose to secularize education in France, and a much larger body with the harsh, violent, and fanatical means he has adopted to carry out his programme. It was clearly the policy of the Vatican to give aid and comfort to these. But the huge blunder of Mgr. MERRY DEL VAL in insulting the French Republic, a blunder with few precedents in the history of the Papacy, revolted many of them, and went far to give color to the contention of the Radicals that a Frenchman must choose between being a good Catholic and a good Frenchman, since he could not be both. It is certain that no Government could survive in France which should undertake to restore the old relations between the Elysée and the Vatican before the Vatican had made atonement for this outrageous blunder.

RUSSIAN WAR JUNK.

That "third squadron" which Russian officials have been promising as a reinforcement for ROJESTVENSKY, and recently as an equivalent for the Russian ships destroyed or captured at Port Arthur, has all along been regarded with much suspicion by candid outsiders. It stood to reason that Russia had already sent all the ships that were fit to meet the Japanese fleet. What remained must be either brand-new ships, or ships too old for effective-ness. And there were no new warships left in Russia.

Now we have the composition of the "third squadron." Without it the force of Togo is about double that of ROJESTVENSKY. It comprises the battleship Slava, of which the machinery had been taken out to refit the Orel last Summer; the three coast defense battleships, of which the designation shows that they are not fit to go around the world and fight when they reach the other side of it; the two battleships Nicholas I. and Alexander II., of which it is enough to say that they are more than twenty years old, and three or four old and slow cruisers.

The notion of fighting or even of terrifying the modern Japanese Navy with these ships, of which the Japanese know the condition quite as well as do the Russians, is preposterous. The talk of the "third squadron" cannot have been meant to intimidate the Japanese. It must be meant purely for home consumption, and to encourage the more ignorant Russians. The plain fact is that to continue or resume the war with any chance of success, Russia needs and must have a new navy. And to say that is to say that she cannot continue the war, nor yet for years to come resume the war.

CAT SHOWS.

The meeting of the Atlantic Cat Club just closed at the Madison Square Garden brought forward the fact of much public interest that there are other cat clubs in the country, in fact, a very considerable number of them, standing as the attestation of a lively popular interest in the animal. No register of all the cat clubs in the country has, so far as we know, been yet attempted. Some of them may be small neighborhood affairs just taking in the kitty-loving spinsters of a commune or a shire town; but there are obviously a goodly number of more extended societies having in view the protection of all the interests of catland and the periodical exhibition of the outward and celebration of the inward graces of its softly mewing inhabitants.

On the hearthrug, caressing with velvet paw its whiskered nose, the cat is perhaps as fit an emblem of peace as could be found among all the animals that went with NOAH into the ark, or which subsequent processes of evolution may have added to them. But when it is made part of a show and enters the lists of competition, it seems, without any malicious intention of its own, to become at once a breeder of strife and the origin of official heartburnings without end. Thus at the meeting just closed a furious warfare raged around the Secretary of the society, who loved cats, and that is why he was there. He had given his days and nights, and his substance as well, to their and the club's welfare; but even this generosity of varied service could not shelter him from the animosity of an up-State female cat breeder, who got up and left the room every time he entered it and in other ways "put rancors in the vessel of his peace" till the club as a body took the matter up and voted as a unit for her expulsion.

As kitty is a universal favorite—it would be a perverted nature which did not love the gentle and graceful and useful animal, full of all kinds of soft, unobtrusive friendships and pretty little amicable and propitiatory ways—it seems unfortunate that she should become on any occasion the storm centre of strife, as she did at the recent club meeting referred to. To have such gatherings break up in mere midnight back-yard yowlings, or torturing echoes of the same, will not help along the cat business in any of its branches, the annual shows of the animal least of all. No doubt there are acute competitive jealousies between the exhibitors, and that all ladies ranged among them front the firing line under the bannered motto, "Love me, love my cat," but such rivalries are an incident of all such shows, and women who enter on them are expected to sustain their conditions with as much fortitude as men, and with no surplusage of squealing beyond the measured but still liberal amount which custom, having no choice in the matter, allows.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Safety on Shipboard.

Discussing the burning of the steamer Glen Island, The Coast Seamen's Journal says that "there are plying on the waters around New York approximately 300 steamers of the Slocum and Glen Island type, all certified to carry passengers to their utmost capacity." Then it emphasizes the point already made, that the Fire Department and the Board of Health would instantly interfere with anybody who should house human beings on land in structures built of the same materials as these boats are, and propounds a curious theory of the anomalous situation. "This may be explained, perhaps," it says, "by the fact that shipowners have always taken full advantage of their presumptive right to special privileges as the delegated keepers of the 'nursery of the navy.' Now that the 'nursery of the navy' has been transferred to the farms of the Middle West it would seem to be time to make the shipowners understand in a way they cannot safely ignore that the jig is up, and that they have now no more rights or privileges than anybody else." That is rather amusing, but the subject is one too serious for jests. The "nursery of the navy" idea does not even begin to account for the difference between the regulations enforced on land in a city like this one for the protection of life and those which are, or were, supposed to do the same thing for the same people in the neighboring waters. Founded on the general impression that seamen need no instruction in their business from landsmen, there has always been an inclination to assume that the things done on shipboard were about right, and, when disasters did occur it was assumed that their were due to "acts of Providence," that always convenient explanation, which is much more readily accepted in matters of the sea—by those unfamiliar with marine affairs—than in any other matters whatever. Of these peculiarities the shipowners have taken full advantage, to some extent as reckless economists, but to a much greater extent because they are themselves creatures of habit and sharers of the common view that at sea what has been is quite good enough to be for an indefinite period to come. The practical sailor men are so well accustomed to the taking of necessary risks that they do not worry about a few that are not necessary, and they shrink from insisting upon, or even advising, precautions that would not only cost money, but would be interpreted as evidencing lack of courage on their part. Times are changing, however, and the landsmen, who have, as a matter of fact, taught the seamen about all they know of navigation and supplied them with all of its better implements, are beginning to question the old policy of non-interference. This makes the owners unhappy, but sooner or later they will yield to the inevitable.

Newspaper Errors and Corrections.

Worst of all journalistic sins, according to Col. GEORGE HARVEY, is refusal to rectify a known error of statement or deduction. On that point he was very emphatic in his Chicago speech. "Cursed be the man," he said, "who initiated the policy of never making a retraction in the columns of his journal. The mere fact that an individual, whether right or wrong, is virtually voiceless and helpless in controversy with a newspaper should and does morally vest him with the right to exceptional consideration. A lie once started can never be stopped, but the one responsible for its circulation, directly or indirectly, who fails to exert every possible endeavor to that end, is unworthy of association with decent men. An American newspaper should be an American gentleman." True, true! And there have been papers, we believe, that proclaimed the principle of "No corrections," and lived up to it as well—or ill—as they could, but that was never a common or characteristic policy of journalism, and it is almost if not quite unknown to-day. THE TIMES is only one of the vast majority of newspapers that follow the exactly opposite policy of making immediate and frank admission of their occasional lapses into inaccuracy. The other course is, or would be, as stupid as wicked and unnecessary. Confession and correction of error is not a pleasant task, but it has its consolations, and by its performance many a good friend is made. Except in cases of material injury, those whom it leaves still hostile are a poor lot, certainly not in the category where Col. HARVEY would have the American newspaper listed, and their admiration would be dangerous.

Guests of Dubious Desirability.

A deeper inquisition into the peculiarities of the "Molokany" than they have yet received would seem to be desirable before the arrival of the thousands of them said to be now on the way here. The declarations that they are a highly moral people, unpopular in Russia only because they refuse to bear arms, may be true, but we have heard such statements before in regard to Russian sectarians, and we have heard before, too, of "Russian Quakers," much admired by eminent novelists and philosophers, but after those other Quakers, the Doukhobors, arrived in Canada they immediately proceeded to give assorted proofs that they were a most inconvenient and troublesome crew. Of the wild behavior in which those frowsy saints habitually indulge the dispatches from the Northwest have given many details, and, according to all accounts, the Doukhobors, while not maltreated by their new neighbors as they were at home, are not a bit more loved, and Canada would be glad to get rid of them all. As the Molokany are said to be well supplied with money the chances are that they are less flighty and unpractical than their predecessors, but if ever a National crisis arises here, and they refuse to assist in the defense of their adopted land and its institutions, they may regret that they did not remain under the fickle mercies of the Czar, Russian orthodox or heterodox, whose whim an uncomfortable tendency to take very hard, and to make others as well as themselves miserable over points of doctrine really not the most momentous. And any way, a big "colony" of aliens, however respectable, is a nuisance and a danger. These Molokany intend to stick together, and they do not intend to assimilate if they can help it. Whether they can or should be kept out is a question that needs settling, and the settlement should not be left to the little group the members of which think they think it a pretty thing to refuse to bear arms in any quarrel whatever.

Gas Price and the Cost of Gas.

Early in the session, as usual, a bill has been introduced to give this city cheap gas—cheap, that is, as regards the price per thousand feet registered by the meters. Assuming, as of course we must, the sincerity of the bill's author, he illustrates anew the eternal resiliency of hope in the most discouraging of circumstances, and when weighed down by long experience and the heaviest of proofs. Merely to order the gas companies to charge no more than 70 cents for their product would have no necessary effect on bills for lighting, for meters show nothing as to the quality of the gas that passes through them. As a matter of fact, a low rate usually means a large consumption, and the bills remain the same—except when they increase. When people buy light instead of gas they will get what they pay for, or at least they will know that they are not getting it.

The Times's Financial Review.

From The Albany Argus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is a recognized authority in financial matters, and its market reviews have for years been a leading feature of the paper. The Annual Financial Review of THE TIMES which was published last Sunday was unequaled in its fund of statistics and data. Bankers and brokers of National fame were the leading contributors, and their articles touching on various financial phases contained much that will be found valuable for future reference. Charts were published also, showing ranges of values which will prove of great importance to financiers and others. A feature of the publication was a discussion by ex-Assistant United States Attorney General James M. Beck of the important judicial decisions of the year relative to corporations.

An Up-to-Date Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since all present plans seem to fail, what is to hinder the people of Greater New York trying the experiment of letting the policing of the city to a private corporation?

J. A. CALDWELL.

New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Its Many Advantages Appreciated by Contemporaries.

From The Woodbury (Conn.) Reporter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is now issued from its new building, the highest structure in New York, 476 feet from lowest to highest point. The remarkable growth and popularity of THE TIMES is one of the wonders of the twentieth century.

From The Wall Street Daily Investor.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES is now the leading financial newspaper among the great morning dailies, it is fitting that a financial paper should join in the plaudits it is receiving from all quarters—not only here, but from Maine to California, and beyond—on the occasion of its removal to its new and splendid home. This, indeed, may be likened to well-merited promotion. It is, therefore, with great pleasure and esteem that, as a Wall Street man, dating back to 1860, and the editor and proprietor of The Wall Street Daily Investor, I voice the admiration, respect, and good wishes of Wall Street for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and sincerely wish it a hundred happy returns of this its most happy new year, in which to continue its good work, find, by its high tone and conspicuous public spirit, develop a higher tone and more public spirit in the public. More public spirit, be it known, is our great need.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

From The Bayonne (N. J.) Times.

Such a wholesome paper as THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, and conducted with good sense, merits success. We congratulate THE TIMES and wish it every possible progress in its new building.

From The New York Evening Mail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published today from its new home, and in new typographical form. Its publisher announces that he hopes the paper will celebrate its five hundredth anniversary in the splendid building in which it is now housed, a hope that we share, with this amendment: That if not in this new home then in one that will indicate as much substantial prosperity and popularity as the present move does. THE TIMES deserves all the success it has achieved, and we tender its publisher and his associates our most cordial wishes.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

That American newspaper enterprise contributes quite as much, in proportion to the capital it controls, as any other type of enterprise to the architectural adornment of our cities, is again asserted in New York. There THE TIMES has just ensconced itself in a building which, in many respects, is one of the architectural marvels of the age. The building is the embodiment of the latest and best of everything in the way of lighting, heating, and the mechanical appliances for the production of a great newspaper. It signalizes the success of a clean, fair, honest type of journalism, and for this reason those contemporaries of THE TIMES which seek similar ideals felicitate its owners, and the public it serves, on the completion of its wonderful new home.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES may well be proud of its achievements of the last few years. It has adhered strictly to its motto of printing news only that is fit to print, and has thrived on it. Recently it has moved into its own building, the most palatial quarters of any newspaper in the United States, and is going on in the even tenor of its way as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. The Times Building is in the very heart of New York, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, and is bound to be one of the show places of the great metropolis.

From The Hudson Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES now has one of the most splendid newspaper homes in America. THE TIMES is edited in an entirely different manner from the "yellow journals," and no attempt is made to hunt out bloodcurdling news and nasty scandals; to pry into the closet where the family skeletons are kept, or to disfigure its pages with exaggerated illustrations and contorted make-up. Yet it seems to have had its meed of success, due without doubt to the fact that little of what is really news escapes its columns, and to the thoroughness with which its numerous departments are covered; among which may be mentioned its financial page, its book reviews, and its foreign news.

From The New York Journalist.

THE NEW YORK TIMES took formal possession of its grand new building in Times Square with the new year, and left behind all the memories of its fifty-three years of existence in the newspaper centre of Park Row. That THE NEW YORK TIMES may enjoy many continuous years in its new uptown home is the sincere wish of its friend The Journalist.

Ventilation of the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be evident to any thinking person who is at all conversant with the subject that a complete system of ventilating the Subway in its present form (and especially when the system is enlarged, as it will be eventually) is a necessity. It is simply an expenditure of money and the use of trained and experienced brains. If the Rapid Transit Commission would invite plans to accomplish this result ventilating engineers would no doubt be willing to present their plans. There is not to-day in any tunnel in the world a system that is giving perfect satisfaction, and this subject can only be handled by practical men who have studied and canvassed the subject perfectly.

GEORGE H. ENNIS.

New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

Fewer Trains on the Elevated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest against the manner in which the Manhattan Elevated Railroad is running its trains and crowding the passengers.

For some time past the number of trains has been reduced on the Sixth Avenue branch, and as a consequence there is standing room only as late as 9:30 A. M. On Monday, at the Twenty-third Street Station I had to wait an unusually long time, and for several minutes there was not a train in sight on the down track, either north or south, whereas a year ago several trains were always in sight on one track from any given point. This is proof, then, that the number has been reduced, and is patent to any one who has been a frequent passenger on the road.

Coming up town the same evening it took thirty minutes to reach Forty-second Street from Rector Street, when the usual running time is about twenty minutes, and the cars were crowded to suffocation.

This state of affairs, now that the Subway can take care of a great number of passengers, is simply abominable, and in fact is beginning to be intolerable. If the Interborough people will not remedy it of their own free will the Railway Commission should be called upon to act.

J. B. JAMES.

New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

Deodand the Deadly Autos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pistols unlawfully carried are confiscated, and in due course are sold by auction for the benefit of the Police Pension Fund. Why not confiscate automobiles which have run over people, besides fining chauffeurs? The occasional loss of a twenty-thousand-dollar Rainbow Devil might even bring thought to the reckless man of billions. It would be quite annoying.

PEDESTRIAN.

New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

FOR A BALDWIN MEMORIAL.

Popular Subscription Urged—Might Endow Tuskegee Institute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to your editorial of the 8th inst. I hand you herewith check for $1, payable to the order of Treasurer of the Baldwin Memorial Fund. Permit me to suggest the value of a popular subscription which will afford an opportunity to those who wish to manifest their respect and esteem for the late William H. Baldwin, Jr.

There are thousands of persons in this city, and elsewhere, who cannot afford to contribute large sums of money who would be glad to show their respect for a man who was one of the real friends of those less fortunate than he was, in birth, education, and opportunity, by contributing to the memorial you suggest.

If it were possible to secure such an endowment for Tuskegee as would relieve its founder and director, Mr. Booker T. Washington, from all financial anxieties, so that he might devote all his marvelous ability to the work of the institute it would surely be a memorial which Mr. Baldwin would approve. Perhaps such a statue as you suggest might be inspiring, but there are institutions already established in this city which would gratefully accept and wisely administer a memorial fund devoted to purposes with which Mr. Baldwin was in cordial sympathy.

Citizens of New York should be made more familiar with the recommendations of the Committee of Fifteen, of which Mr. Baldwin was Chairman. Permit me to suggest the printing (in pamphlet form for free distribution) of extracts from the book entitled "The Social Evil," compiled under Mr. Baldwin's direction, as the summing up of the investigations made by the committee referred to above. Police Commissioner McAdoo would appreciate the awakening of public interest, which would surely follow a general reading of such a pamphlet, and every citizen of the city who is sincerely desirous of real reform should own a copy of the book mentioned.

Knowledge is power, and the prevailing tendency to criticise the Police Department in its efforts to restrain evildoers of a particular class is largely due to ignorance and interference. Mr. Baldwin's life is a demonstration of the power of individual citizens to serve their day and generation in pursuing wise, persuasive, and effective methods.

FRED P. GORDON,
93 Wall Street, New York City.
Jan. 10, 1905.

An Anecdote of Disraeli.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recollections of Disraeli, published in your issue of Sunday last, there was at the time a story told of him which your readers may be interested in.

After he was created Lord Beaconsfield and had attained every distinction he could wish for, he was dining out one day at a fashionable London home and was asked by the lady whom he had taken in to dinner:

"Is there any thing, my lord, that you can now possibly want which you do not already possess?"

His characteristic reply, after due consideration, was: "Yes, a potato, please."

SCRUTATOR.

New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

No Occasion for Surprise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's paper demonstrating the blindness of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the matter of cruelties practised in the stock yards need not be a matter of surprise. How can they be expected to see away over there on the west side when they cannot see right in front of their noses the cruelties perpetrated upon coach horses by the terrible pulley-fashion bit, used to give style to these silent suffering beasts?

HORSE LOVER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

"Pedigree" of "Fog."

From The London Chronicle.

If any Londoner crawling up to business by train or tram through the fog turned his idle mind to wondering why it was called "fog," he would probably decide that it could not have been called anything else. "Fog" is its obvious name. Yet there is much speculation among philologists on this point. Dr. Murray's Dictionary suggests an interesting pedigree. As far back as the fourteenth century "fog" meant aftergrass, the rank grass that sprang up after hay harvest or grew in the Winter, while in the north it meant moss. Then "foggy" came to mean boggy; next it was used to mean bloated or pulpy, of the flesh of men or animals, and, finally, as applied to ale or air, it meant thick, and our modern fog was derived back from this "foggy." Skeat, however, goes straight to the Danish "fog," as in "snee fog," a snowstorm, from "fyge," to drift. The worst of London fogs is that they do not drift fast enough.

King Gives Muleteer a "Lift."

From The London Globe.

A pleasing story of King Alfonso is being told in Madrid. The King was driving in his motor car to Guadalajara the other day, when some mules harnessed to a cart took fright at the unfamiliar machine, bolted at a wild gallop, leaving the driver in the road. King Alfonso, who had taken a turn in another direction, seeing the position, turned back, and calling to the muleteer to "jump in," whisked him along till the mules had been headed off, and did not leave until the driver was in his cart. On the muleteer afterward learning who the good-natured chauffeur was, his loyal enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Applied the Lesson.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Philadelphia school mistress was giving her pupils instruction in the elements of physiology, and among other things told them that whenever they moved an arm or a leg it was in response to a message from the brain. "The brain always sends a message to your arm or your leg whenever you wish to move the particular member," she explained.

At last a mischievous boy aroused her anger by his apparent inattention to the lesson.

"Hold out your hand!" she exclaimed.

The boy did not move.

"Why don't you hold out your hand?" said the teacher.

"I'm waiting for the message from my brain," the lad replied.

A SONNET TO SORROW.

More fool than coward he who dares not one
His heart to love's loud promptings, checked by fear
That sorrow, brother-twin, be lurking near,
Prepared to steal the place of fickle hope.
Let him but heed the mystic heliotrope
That hails the climax of the sun's career
With purple fragrance: thus the silent tear
Of sorrow must proclaim love's power and scope.
Let him but note the sombre shades of noon:
Thus sorrow out of love's own glory springs.
Let him but listen when the Fall winds croon
Their dolesome lullabies; thus sorrow sings
Th' impassioned heart to peace that love has stirred
Too deeply—as [illegible] heard.

GREAT BRITAIN INTENDS TO DEFEND AFGHANISTAN

Statement by Premier Balfour in Speech at Glasgow.

NEW AGREEMENT REACHED

Possible Object of Visit to Calcutta of Ameer's Son—Russians Active on Frontier.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.—Owing to an outbreak of hostilities between the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai, a British movable column has been ordered from Malakand to Chakdarra to preserve the Chitral lines of communication, and possibly also to assist the Nawab of Dir.

LONDON, Jan. 12. Premier Balfour, speaking at a banquet given in his honor at Glasgow to-night, said the two great problems with which the British army had to deal were the defense of Afghanistan and rearmament. When rearmament was completed the British army would be in advance of that of any other nation in the world.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said the fault with the Empire was not that it was too small but that it was too great and powerful, and at the same time underdeveloped. One of the greatest problems before the country was that development, and the country was only just beginning to realize the importance of it.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour urged that it was the duty of all Britons to build up the machinery by which a closer union with the colonies could be produced.

Hints that the energetic policy pursued by Great Britian in the countries north of India since Russia's hands have been tied in the Far East would be extended to Afghanistan have recently appeared, and Premier Balfour's speech at Glasgow apparently shows that there was good ground for them.

Very little has been published in the London newspapers regarding the real object of the visit to India of Inayatullah Khan, the eldest son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who arrived at Calcutta on Dec. 27. The following day he was received with great ceremony by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, in the throne room of the Government House, and every honor was paid to him during his stay in the Indian capital.

Great importance was evidently attached to this visit by the British authorities, and it is possible that an arrangement regarding the defense of Afghanistan was concluded.

BALFOUR TO PUSH ALIEN BILL.

It Will Have the First Place When Parliament Meets Next Month.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—King Edward, at today's meeting of the Privy Council, signed a proclamation convening Parliament on Feb. 16.

Premier Balfour has definitely promised to give the first place in the legislative programme to the Alien bill.

The Parliamentary bye-election in the Mile End, East London, district to-day resulted in a victory for the Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, Unionist, by the narrow margin of 91 votes over Victor Strauss, Liberal. Mile End has a large alien population, and the election turned largely on the question of alien immigration. Mr. Strauss opposed the Government's Alien

COMPLIMENTS MR. McCORMICK.

Czar Glad the Ambassador Is to Retain His Post.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—Ambassador McCormick and Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to-day had their first interview since the former's return to St. Petersburg from the United States.

Count Lamsdorff conveyed to the Ambassador a personal message from Emperor Nicholas expressing the satisfaction with which the Czar read the newspaper reports that President Roosevelt had decided to continue the Ambassador in his present post.

PUECKLER SENT TO JAIL.

Notorious German Jew-Baiter Sentenced to Six Months in Prison.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Count Pueckler, Germany's most noted Jew-baiter, was to-day sentenced in one of the courts of Berlin to six months in jail for public incitement to disobedience of laws and violence on the part of one class against the other.

Count Pueckler informed the court that he had a special mission from God to lead an anti-Jewish propaganda. This conviction, he said, came in answer to constant prayer. He said he had often been dissuaded to abandon his mission, but was held to the work by God's will.

He protested against the imputation of mental unsoundness. He admitted that he had occupied the prisoner's box eighteen times, and asserted seriously that he meant what he said when he urged his auditors to beat Jews with sticks.

When the Count heard the sentence of the court he created an exciting scene. He jumped up and shouted passionately to the Judge: "You will have to bear the consequence of this sentence. We have yet to meet with weapons in hand."

The Judge imposed an additional three days' imprisonment for disrespect of court, and commanded the Sheriff to lead the prisoner away.

TO ABANDON CUXHAVEN.

Hamburg-American Steamers to Discharge at Hamburg.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Hamburg says the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has decided that Cuxhaven, seventy-one miles below Hamburg, on which the company has spent $1,875,000 since 1891, is unsuitable as a terminus and it will therefore be abandoned, and the company's steamers will discharge at Hamburg.

The river and channel are now declared to be in condition to permit steamers to pass safely up to the city.

DINNER TO MAYER.

Attorney General Honored by George Jessel Lodge, B'nai B'rith.

State Attorney General Julius M. Mayer was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by the George Jessel Lodge, B'nai Brith, at the Hotel Savoy. Covers for three hundred guests were laid. Mr. Mayer was the first President of the lodge, through the agency of which the Kishineff petition was presented through the United States Government to Russia.

Eugene Hymens presided. President Roosevelt and ex-Gov. Odell sent letters of regret. The President wrote that he regretted being unable to attend, "both because of my high regard for B'nai B'rith and because of my hearty respect and my admiration for the new Attorney General of the State of New York." John Hay and George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, England, also sent letters of regret.

W. W. Astor Aids Royal Charity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 12.—Among the latest contributions to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London is an annual subscription of £1,000 ($5,000) by William Waldorf Astor.

GERMAN MINERS' ULTIMATUM.

Men Formulate Demands—Owners Decide Not to Yield.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Representatives of the miners' unions, in a conference today at Essen, formulated the following demands:

For 1905 a nine-hour day, including the time occupied in entering and leaving the mines; for 1906, eight and a half hours.

The creation of committees of operatives to represent their interests.

The sale of coal to miners at the cost of production.

These demands will be handed to-morrow to the mine owners' organization at Dortmund, with a request for an answer by noon on Jan. 16, otherwise a general strike will commence on Jan. 17.

The mine owners' association met today at Essen and resolved under no circumstances to yield to the demands of the operatives and to suppress the strike by all possible means, even if it costs hundreds of millions.

Meanwhile the strike is spreading rapidly. Some companies are posting notices of the discharge of operatives unless they resume work within three days, and miners living in company houses will be turned out of them on Feb. 1.

The Government railway management, as a precaution against coal exhaustion in the event of a prolonged strike, is diverting coal destined for private companies to the Government yards.

The police interfered in a rioting between union men and non-unionists at the Fiscellas Mine, near Bochum, last night. Several persons were injured and five arrests were made.

"DIE WALKURE" GIVEN AGAIN.

The Second Performance in the Nibelung Cycle at the Opera.

The first drama of the Nibelungen trilogy, "Die Walküre," following the prelude "Das Rheingold," was performed last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in the cycle that Mr. Conried is giving outside the regular subscription. There was a change in the cast by which Miss Olive Fremstad took the place of Mme. Emma Eames in the part of Sieglinde. Otherwise the cast was the same as that which co-operated in the previous representation of the music drama a few we ks ago—Mme. Senger Bettaque appearing as Brünnhilde, Mme. Louise Homer as Fricka, Mr. Burgstaller as Siegmund, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, and Mr. Blass as Hunding.

The performance last evening, however, was under a more favorable star, than that one, and in several respects more satisfying. Mme. Senger Bettaque in particular sang the music that falls to her share in better voice and a somewhat better style than she has before shown, and Mr. Burgstaller and Mr. Van Rooy were both in superb voice. Miss Fremstad's Sieglinde is one of the finest impersonations that she gives in its plastic beauty and dramatic power, toward which her eloquent singing contributes so much. Mr. Hertz conducted an admirable performance of the score.

PEER GYNT IN THE ORIGINAL.

Ole Bang Appreciatively Heard at the Manhattan Theatre.

In attempting to interest an audience, most of whom were unfamiliar with the language in which he spoke, Ole Bang, the young Norwegian, who read "Peer Gynt" in the original at the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon, undertook a task of tremendous difficulty, and it is distinctly creditable to him that his success was considerably greater than might have been expected.

He prefaced his reading with a short talk about Ibsen, pointing out that the play he sought to interpret formed in reality the cornerstone to all the dramatist's work. Mr. Bang read passages engaging the characters of Aase, Ingrid, Solveig, and Peer Gynt, and when it is said that he undertook to convey an impression of the attributes of the women as well as the man the difficulty may be surmised.

Despite this fact he succeeded in holding the attention of his audience, and the applause that followed the recital indicated a marked appreciation of his effort. He has a fine voice, a powerful and well-modulated and a mobile face, capable of conveying subtle mental impressions.

Mr. Bang was assisted by Miss Anna Jewell and Miss Olivia Dahl, who contributed Grieg's impressive Peer Gynt music.

GERMAN ACTORS IN 'TRAUMULUS'

Holz and Jerschke's Tragic Play Seen at Irving Place Theatre.

"Traumulus," by Arno Holz and Oskar Jerschke, was acted for the first time at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. Kurt v. Jedlitz, Harry Walden, a smooth-faced student in the Royal College, falls from grace, the victim of the charms of Lydia Link, an actress. Lydia is a very improper person, indeed, but charming enough, as represented by Hedwig v. Osternaun. Von Jedlitz's indiscretions are discovered, Miss Lydia declares that she is a perfect lady, and Kurt will neither affirm nor deny it.

Prof. Niemeyren, Director of the college, high-minded and unscrupulous, a part finely acted by Max Hanseler, believes in his favorite student, discovers finally that he has been deceived, and the final and rather improbable last act finds the boy a suicide and the professor broken down and broken hearted.

One of the best acts of the play showed the meeting of the "Anti-Tyranny Club," a typical German student organization, meeting in a cellar with a watch outside and with mysterious initiations. Willy Frey, who takes the part of the master baker, Schladebach, in that scene, is exceedingly funny. All the parts were well taken, and Einpiccolo, a waiter, in masculine attire, was played by a woman, Hilda Braun.

Richard Harding Davis's New Play.

Interest in the students' matinée of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Criterion Theatre yesterday afternoon was largely centred in the first performance of Richard Harding Davis's "Miss Civilization," a comedy in one act, originally published in the Christmas number of Collier's Magazine.

The little piece, although somewhat too long in its present shape, contains many elements of popularity. It details the experience of a very wide-awake and courageous young woman, who surprises three burglars at work in the drawing room, while her mother lies dangerously ill in another part of the house. The girl accomplishes the defeat of the burglars and their subsequent arrest by telephoning to a nearby suburban railway station for a wrecking crew, who come readily enough, because her father is the President of the railroad.

The undoing of the burglars is brought about largely through the fact that one of them is more interested in satisfying his hunger than in seeking escape. The hungry burglar, while an amusing character, is a familiar one. He has figured for many years in one of the most popular sketches of the vaudeville theatres. Louise Coleman, who played the part of the courageous girl, revealed a considerable degree of temperament and talent, and the three burglars were nicely played by David T. Arrel, Owen Gwent, and John G. Fee.

Novelli Wants $20,000 Damages.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Signor Novelli, the actor, is applying to the Foreign Office here for protection against Liebler & Co. of New York for breach of contract, claims $20,000 damages.

PASTOR DIES SUDDENLY.

The Rev. F. T. Koerner of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Williamsburg.

The Rev. Frederick T. Koerner, the pastor of the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, died suddenly of heart disease late Wednesday night after he had conducted a service in the church. For several months he had been in poor health, and he had asked the Trustees of the church to grant him a six months' vacation.

Mr. Koerner was born in New York City in 1844. In 1875 he became pastor of Emmanuel Church.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AGAIN

A New Symphony by Vincent D'Indy Given.

RAFAEL JOSEFFY SOLOIST

He Plays Brahms's Second Concerto—A Tribute to Thomas at the Beginning.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, at its third evening concert, which it gave last evening in Carnegie Hall, paid its tribute to the memory of Theodore Thomas by changing its programme and playing, instead of Schumann's overture to "Genovava," a funeral march by Schubert. A printed slip in the programme book—how many of such slips have been found necessary of late!—announced the change, but did not identify the composition, which was, in fact, one of a set written for four hands upon the piano in E flat minor, orchestrated by Liszt. The march is not particularly interesting, but the orchestration is exceedingly effective, and the purpose in view in performing it was fulfilled in a dignified manner. That purpose was emphasized by a large purple-bound wreath that hung upon the rear wall of the stage. Strange, however, that a Boston Symphony audience should consider even a ripple of applause in place after such a ceremonial.

The symphony was the second of Vincent d'Indry's, one of the most recent works of the leader of that young school of French composers who are traveling a path they are breaking out for themselves, in which the rest of the world finds considerable difficulty in following them. The difficulty last evening was unmistakable. In this symphony d'Indry speaks a new and strange language, through which as yet only gleams of a lucid and intelligible thought appears. It would be easy to condemn the work as an unmeaning cacophony, a hopeless striving after something not realized or not realizable, a vague groping through obscurity after ideas that constantly elude the grasp.

Yet there is too much in it to be dismissed thus after a single hearing, and what is not comprehended to-day may gain clearness and significance when the idiom and the intention of the composer are more fully grasped. D'Indy's symphony is surely a dark saying to-day. He has built it up on an elaborate community and development of a few themes, some of which reappear, combined and transformed, in all the four movements; but these themes are of such an impalpable vagueness and indefiniteness of outline that the hearer is constantly baffled in his pursuit of them. D'Indy, like Debussy of his school, greatly affects the harshness of augmented intervals, both in his harmonies and in the melodic line, giving thus the effect of some strange and unknown tonality; and some of the harmonic effects are as a veritable grating upon the ear. The movements all seem incoherent in form. The instrumentation is refined and subtle to the last degree, with delicate and fastidious contrasts of timbres and many strands of gleaming colors. There are unquestionably certain passages of strange and striking beauty that emerge through the general obscurity, and the composer has succeeded in some effects of atmosphere and of mood, however, evanescent these may be at a single hearing. Presented as "absolute" music, however, without a hint or suggestion to guide the fancy of the listener through its complexities, the work is one that baffles. It is surely one that will raise many questions as to the outcome of the tendencies it represents. It was played with the utmost finish; but was received with every evidence of suspicion by the audience.

Mr. Rafael Joseffy emerged from his retirement to play Brahms's second piano concerto, a piece of very noble and beautiful music that has made little appeal to other pianists because it gives so little opportunity for the display traditionally supposed to be the object of such pieces. His fine and unselfish musicianship has for many years delighted in it, however, and set it forth in a most poetic light last evening. Mr. Joseffy's art is peculiarly his own, and his treatment of the piano is not that of other pianists. He calls forth a still, small voice from the instrument, crystal clear, and of exquisite delicacy and refinement; he seeks for no brilliancy and little warmth of color; his playing is wrought with a cameo-like perfection of detail and with a consummate sense of proportion. His reading of the concerto was deliciously pure in style, cool in sentiment, and full of iridescent tints and halflights. Is is as though it were under starlight rather than the glow of a Summer sunset. Beautiful in its way, it may not be the spirit in which Brahms conceived it, or would have played it; but it was characteristic of a truly great and individual artist. Mr. Joseffy was welcomed in a way that spoke unmistakably of esteem and admiration. The concert closed with Dvorak's brilliant carnival overture.

J. HENRY SMITH'S MUSICALE.

First Large Entertainment in His New Town House.

The first large formal entertainment at which James Henry Smith has been the host in his new home at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street was given last evening, and took the form of a musicale, with Signor Caruso and Miss Edyth Walker of the Metropolitan Opera Company to sing and Mr. Wetzler and Mr. D'Albert to play.

The musicale was a late one, the guests beginning to arrive about 11 o'clock. At the ballroom entrance they were welcomed by Mr. Smith, who received alone. This ballroom, the largest by far of any private ballroom in New York, has a stage erected at the Sixty-eighth Street side. The chairs were arranged in curved lines from end to end of the room, so as to seat easily the 500 or 600 people invited. The entrance of the room was draped with smilax and the stairway leading from the entrance up to the main hall were closed by screens of the vines. There were a few palms and a large pot or two of growing flowers near the entrance. In the centre of the main hall was a huge jar filled with poinsettias, palms, and ferns, and a bank of scarlet blooms was arranged against the street side.

In the conservatory were placed the small tables, at which the seated supper was served by Sherry. The walls of the conservatory were partially concealed by greens and growing plants with white blossoms. The only decorations in the ballroom, aside from its antique red and gold hangings, were a huge Austrian tree fern in one corner and several azalea bushes of large size. The electric light chandeliers were half concealed by sprays of fine ferns.

The musical programme was as follows:

Introduction and adagio for organ.....Mendelssohn
Largo.....Handel
Hermann Hans Wetzler
Esser mesto.....Pistow
Nobil Signeura.....Meyerbeer
Miss Edyth Walker.
Berceuse—Opus 57 } .....Chopin
Polonaise—Opus 53 }
Eugene d'Albert.
L'Ideale.....Tosti
 Io Te.....Tirindelli
Signor Caruso.
Prelude et Variation.....Cesar Franck
Mr. Wetzler.
Tarantelle—No. 5.....Rubenstein
Siberia—Opus 10.....E. d'Albert
Mr. d'Albert.
Ich Wandelte unter den Baumen } .....Schumann
Resolen, Horelein. }
Fruhlingsnacht.....
Miss Walker.
Non t'amo piu.....Denza
La mia Canzone.....Tosti
Signor Caruso.

After the musical programme the supper was served. Among Mr. Smith's guests were representatives from nearly every prominent New York family, and a list would include the names of Livingston, Fish, Astor, Sloane, Vanderbilt, Mackay, Gould, Stewart, Bryce, Hewitt, Belmont, Mills, Gerry, Hoffman, Howland, Moore, Jones, Haven, Goelet, Jay, Iselin, Rhinelander, Atterbury, French, Webb, Clews, Alexander, Dix, Pearson, Hyde, Ripley, Jones, Kernochan, and the many others.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The society event of to-day, or rather of the evening, is Mrs. Ogden Mills's small dance at her residence, at which the guests will be about evenly divided between married and unmarried women and men. Mrs. Archibald Gracie will give another afternoon to meet Mme. Waldington, and there will be receptions and other small happenings.

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An interesting entertainment is to be given on Feb. 10 at the Carnegie Lyceum by the boys of the Cutler School, the young sons of prominent New Yorkers. It will be an old English play. There is a list of fashionable patronesses, including the names of Astor, Mills, and Vanderbilt, and all the boxes have been disposed of. After the play a buffet supper will be served, and there will be dancing in one of the large rooms adjacent to the hall where the play will be presented. Last year the proceeds, after paying the expenses of the production, were turned over to a department of the school.

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The next meeting of the Wednesday Bridge class will be at Mrs. Charles Francklyn's residence, 10 East Thirty-fifth Street. That of this week was at Mrs. F. Lurrall Hoffman's. No subscriptions are taken for this Wednesday Bridge class, and the members play for the highest score, which takes the prize, a single handsome article, usually silver, offered by the member at whose house the playing is done. There are twenty-four members of this particular class, the list including the names of Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Henry G. Chapman, Mrs. J. G. Wysong, Mrs. Charles Francklyn, Mrs. Charles Whittier, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mrs. John Mc... Woodbury, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Henry Redmond, and Miss Redmond.

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Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw gave a small dance for her son, George Brokaw, at her residence, 1 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night. The large halls, stairways, and rooms were draped with greens, the supper was served at small tables in the dining room and an adjacent room, while the cotillion was danced in the parlors and wide hall; it was led by Howard Brokaw. Lunders played, and the favors for the dance were feather wands, gauze bows, flowers in maskets, boutinnieres, umbrella pencils, hats with flowers, Japanese fans and ribbons with orders; also baubles of bells and ribbons, and grotesque animal trumpets. Among the guests asked were:

Miss Mary Blair, The Misses Fargo,
Miss Hopeton Alter, Miss Maria de Acosta,
Miss Constance Pratt, James Blair,
Miss Amy Duncan, Arthur Havemeyer,
Miss Marguerite Loew, Cecil Barrett,
Miss Eleanor Swayne, Ashton de Peyster,
Miss Bessie Moulton, Harry Alexandre,
Miss Rosamond Street, James Blair,
Miss Ella de Peyster, William Rodewald,
Miss Marion Stoddard, Messrs. Pell,
Miss Edith Lounsbery, Leland Garrison,
Countess Postelies, Insley Blair,
Miss Adelaide Bayliss, William Barney,
Miss Mary Prentice, Kiliane Van Rensselaer,
Miss Mollie Maxwell, Thomas Adams.

***

Mrs. Henry Spies Kip gave a small musicale at her residence, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening, the guests numbering about fifty. Mrs. Kip, in a black jetted Empire gown, received alone. Miss Martina Johnstone, a violinist, played, Max Liebling was at the piano, and Miss Amy Baker recited Anstey's "After the French Play" and some bits in dialect. Mrs. Kip herself sang Tosti's "Chanson de l'Adieu" and "Spring Song," "Chanson de l'Adieu" and "Spring Song," by Weil, to violin obligato by Miss Johnstone.

Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Redmond, Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. Garret Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd, the Misses Julia Edgar, Natalie Wells, Laura Swan, Marion Fish, Beatrice Kinney, Marie Davis, and Thomas Kearney, Howard Sherwood, Fenelly Hamersley, Lawrence Reamer, Albert Gray, Davis Barnes, Phoenix Ingraham, Lawrence Atterbury, Count Limburg Stirum, and W. Rulof Kip. A buffet supper followed the musicale.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has cards out for a dinner on Sunday, as well as on Jan. 24 and 31.

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Miss Constance Crimmins, Miss Katharine McCann and Miss May Deering left yesterday for Los Angelos and San Francisco. Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins will join the party at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where her husband, Lieut. Crimmins, is stationed. Miss Crimmins is to visit the J. Downey Harveys; Miss McConn and Miss Deering will be the guests of Mrs. Kohl, while Mrs. Crimmins goes to visit relatives in San Francisco. After remaining in San Francisco for two weeks, the party will visit Pasadena.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Henry Martin Wells.

Henry Martin Wells, retired, Medical Director United States Navy, died yesterday in this city, aged seventy years. He was in the medical service of the navy from 1861 to 1897. His career took him through some of the most important naval engagements of the civil war; his assignments bringing him into the actions before Forts St. Philip and Jackson and before Port Hudson, and Vicksburg.

Dr. Wells was born in Massachusetts. He entered the service in 1861, being first attached to the Naval Rendezvous and Hospital at Boston. He served on the Portsmouth and Tennessee of the West Gulf blockading squadron during the first two and a half years of the war. He was in the actions against Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, under Farragut. In June, 1864, he was promoted to be Passed Assistant Surgeon. While serving in the Brazil squadron from 1865 to 1868 he was commissioned a Surgeon.

After serving on a number of ships up to 1880, Dr. Wells engaged in the service at the Naval Observatory and Hospital in this city. In 1884, at the conclusion of this service, he was made Medical Inspector, and for a time was in charge of the Museum of Hygiene in Washington. In 1891 he was commissioned Medical Director, and in January, 1897, he retired.

The Rev. Richard B. Post.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Bayley Post, who was formerly assistant rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., died at the Elizabeth General Hospital yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. He was a native of New York City, and was a graduate of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York. A widow, two daughters, and three sons survive him.

Mason MacDonald.

Mason MacDonald, sixty-nine years old and long a teacher in the Staten Island schools, died at his home in Fifth Street, New Brighton, after a lingering illness. He was born at Oyster Bay. Some years before consolidation he was made Principal of old Public School No. 3 of New Brighton, and after consolidation, when new School No. 17 was erected, he was put in charge. He retired four years ago. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive.

Mrs. Harriet C. D. Baldwin.

Mrs. Harriet C. D. Baldwin, widow of Oura S. Baldwin, died yesterday at her home, 397 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Fayetteville, N. C., eighty-one years ago, and was directly descended on her mother's side from Myles Standish. Onra S. Baldwin established a clothing store on Fulton Street, of which his son, S. Spencer Baldwin, is now the head. Mrs. Baldwin is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Gov. Silas Garber, first Governor of Nebraska under the new Constitution, died yesterday at his home in Red Cloud, Neb. The cause of his death was a stroke of paralysis.

ADOLPH BODE died Wednesday night at his home, 52 Heywood Avenue, Orange, after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Bode was eighty-three years old, and had been established in business in Orange for almost forty years. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

Mother MARY DOUGLASS, Superior of the Sisters of Mercy of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, died yesterday at Mercy Hospital, Hamilton, Ohio, aged seventy years. She had been in the order for forty-five years, and built the $125,000 Mercy Hospital here. She was born in Pittsburg, and was one of the foremost Catholic charity workers in America.

NEW THOMAS FARCE VERY FUNNY IN SPOTS

Two Capital Acts Marred by Suggestiveness.

ACTING UNUSUALLY GOOD

The Play Narrowly Misses Being One of the Best of the Season—Creates Much Laughter.

Mrs. Homer.....Dorothy Hammond
Mrs. Ramsey.....Alice K. A. Keith
Dr. Ramsey.....John Paver
Rodney.....George Harcourt
Mrs. Leffingwell, a widow.....Elsie Lawton
Mabel Abbott.....Mary Pyne
Mrs. Leffingwell.....Winnifred Clayton
Howard Leffingwell.....Louis Payne
Richard Anstey.....Vincent Serrano
Mrs. Leffingwell.....Margaret Illington
Tim, a coachman.....M. J. Gallagher
Thomas Potter.....J. H. Gilmour
A Waiter.....Jay Wilson
Police Sergeant.....Edward de Lonis

In "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," now being played at the Savoy Theatre, Augustus Thomas has narrowly missed writing one of the best plays of the season, if not of several seasons. The work, in its main essentials, falls into the category of farce, but it has at least one situation of tense dramatic interest, and the final act includes a charmingly natural touch of sentiment.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Thomas has been vague in the exposition of the first act, and that the second and third are marred to an extent by unnecessary suggestiveness, which is to be deplored despite the fact that it occasions a good deal of thoughtless laughter. A wooden manikin is employed to heighten the effect of several situations, which, to the mind seeking that sort of thing, might be quite as potential for evil suggestion as was the puppet of Mr. Pinero's short-lived farce of recent and malodorous memory.

Mrs. Leffingwell's boots, in themselves innocent enough little affairs of quilted silk, are the means of casting suspicion upon a well-meaning young man, in whose room they have been found. Mr. Leffingwell, being an exceedingly jealous person, at once accepts the worst interpretation of the situation. It develops eventually that the young man is in love with the sister of a youth who has sought to injure him, by casting suspicion upon his character, and that sister is Mrs. Leffingwell.

We learn, also, after a considerable time that this wicked youth is suffering from a mental derangement caused by a blow on the head. His ultimate recovery and confession are accomplished in what seems to be the incredibly short space of two hours, by osteopathic treatment.

This bare outline does not convey any adequate idea of the originality of Mr. Thomas's plot, of the ingenuity of his chief situation, or of the delightful bits of side play with which laughter is provoked during a large part of the evening.

It must be obvious to him by now that the first half of his first act is dull and tedious and that the latter half has a farcical quality which serves to bring the curtain down upon a breezy climax; it leaves the audience in a state of doubt as to drift of the story and the relations of the principal characters.

Such humor as there is in this act comes from the annoying conditions confronting a young hostess in Larchmont, who is arranging for a dinner party for a number of guests from New York. A blizzard is raging, and the guests are unable to come. Mrs. Leffingwell, however, does make an appearance, finally, in a half-frozen and wholly hysterical condition, only to find that she is in the same house with Walter Corbin, the young man with time has been coupled with hers in the unpleasant affair of the boots.

As she has promised her husband never to see this man again, and as the husband ultimately arrives, after being dissuaded from coming by a series of clumsy ribs, one may readily understand how the plot thickens. An added murkiness comes from the fact that Corbin, on his part, has promised Mabel Ainsley, the girl he loves, never to be under the same roof with the woman of the boots.

Eventually, of course, everything is satisfactorily explained, and the curtain falls with lovers united, husband and wife in each other's arms, and the scapegrace redeemed and forgiven.

The story is occasionally interrupted by the long-winded explanations of the osteopathist, but with this exception and the tedium of the first act it is carried forward briskly.

It would be an injustice to particularize in the case of a cast each of whose members contributes an admirable characterization in an exceptionally fine ensemble.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday over all districts except on the windward shores of the Great Lakes, where snow flurries will continue, and in the North Pacific Coast States, where there will be rain or snow. It will be much colder Friday in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region and during Friday and Friday night in the Atlantic Coast States generally. It will continue cold Friday in the West, followed by rising temperature Saturday in the slope region, the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh west to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest to north; on the Gulf Coast, fresh north, and on Lake Michigan, light to fresh northwest to north.

Steamers departing for European ports Friday will have fresh west to northwest winds, with clearing and colder weather to the Grand Banks.

Cold wave warnings are displayed in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, Central and East Tennessee, on the Texas Coast, in Northern Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, West Virginia, and Wytheville, Asheville, and Atlanta Indianapolis, and in Southeast Lower Michigan.

Flood warnings have been issued for the Pascagoula River and the rivers of Alabama.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Lotos to Eureka, at the mouth of the Columbia River, and from Point Crescent westward.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair, much colder Friday; Saturday, fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, much colder Friday; Saturday, fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

New England—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in Eastern Maine; much colder, except on the west Maine coast; fresh to brisk northwest winds; Saturday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow; much colder Friday; Saturday, fair, except snow near Lake Erie; fresh northwest to north winds.

Western New York—Snow Friday and Saturday, except fair in southeast portion; much colder Friday; fresh northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES
	1904.	1905.	1905.
3 A. M.	29	30	32
6 A. M.	27	34	32
9 A. M.	27	38	37
12 M.	33	47	40
3 P. M.	36	48	40
6 P. M.	34	47	42
9 P. M.	32	36	40
12 P. M.	33	40	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 258 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	38°
Weather Bureau	37°
Corresponding date 1904	32°
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31°

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 36 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 42 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 28 degrees at 1 A. M. The percentage of humidity was 100 at 8 A. M. and 91 at 8 P. M.

TIFFANY & Co.

Clock and Bronze Department
Second Floor

Continued Special Sale

To further reduce stock preparatory to removal, Tiffany & Co. have added to their special sale tables an attractive assortment of bronze statuettes, busts, vases, marble and bronze pedestals, clocks and mantel sets

Union Square New York

All advertising announcements that appear in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST are as carefully censored as is the war news from Manchuria.

No doubtful "copy" is taken.

In order that our subscribers may be protected we annually refuse thousands of dollars' worth of business.

In consequence of this the manufacturer of a high grade commodity is assured that his story will appear in good company and be read by five million people who learned by experience that our advertising columns offer them a reliable guide to safe buying.

Advertising in such media is infinitely more valuable to the man who pays the bills than it could be in publications where it would be associated with announcements suspicious in character or offensive to public taste.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
New York Boston Chicago

SUFFOLKS WELCOMED HOME.

Crowds at Malmesbury Cheer the Earl and his Bride.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Earl and Countess of Suffolk (the latter formerly Miss Daisy Leiter) arrived at Malmesbury to-day on their way to Charlton Park.

The town was profusely decorated in their honor, and crowds cheered the newly married couple as they drove from the railroad station to the Market Cross, where the Mayor and other municipal officials welcomed the Earl and his bride and presented them a silver salver and an illuminated address on behalf of the townspeople.

Lord Suffolk responded to the Mayor's speech. He said Lady Suffolk would always take a lively interest in the old town and its traditions.

One Dollar a Word

This probably unprecedented rate paid for a work of fiction by one of the world's greatest novelists. The New York Times will begin the publication on Sunday, Jan. 22

The Literary Sensation of the Day

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

BULLOWA—DITTENHOEFER.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, 1905, at Shirley's, by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Alice W. Dittenhoefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Dittenhoefer, to Alfred L. M. Bullowa.

CHENEY—FARRELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1905, at the residence of her parents, Astonia, Conn., by the Rev. Edit. B. Schmitt, Rector of Christ's Church, assisted by the Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D. D., Bishop-Elect of Kentucky, Dr. Benjamin Austin Cheney of New Haven, Conn., to Lillian Clark Farrell, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Brackett.

CHILDEN—SMYLIE.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, 47 West 55th St., by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Sadie Ely Smylie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ely, to Benjamin Griffith, all of this city.

PRAYER—BARNES.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, at the Church of the Divine Love, Montrose, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Conger, Harriet, youngest daughter of William Barnes, Albany, N. Y., to Rufus Hildreth Thayer of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

BOWNE.—On Jan. 10, Eliza P., daughter of the late Richard H. and Emily L. Bowne.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Flushing, N. J., Friday, at 2.30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 1.25 train from New York via Pennsylvania Railroad.

BROWER.—Of meningitis, at Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1905, Frederick Webber, son of the late Frederick Webber Brower and Mary Brower, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Belden B. Brown, 114 Bedford St., on Friday at 3 P. M. Carriages awaiting the 2 P. M. train from New York.

BROWN.—Agnes Pollock, widow of Elwin Bergh Brown, on Jan. 11, 1905.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 200 Madison Av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BRYCE.—On Jan. 11, at her residence, 1,713 Lexington Av., Matilda A., beloved wife of James Bryce, in the 47th year of her age.

Services at 8.30 P. M., Jan. 13. Funeral private.

CASTANO.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, 1905, Jennie Grace, second daughter of Elwin L. and Mary G. Castano.

Funeral services at her late residence, 716 Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Inter

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD will be given for return of sable muff, dropped at 72d St. elevated station, at noon, Saturday, Jan. 7, to 547 West End Av. (No questions.)

LOST.—Bank Book No. 79,565, issued by the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York, (formerly the Mechanics' Savings Institution.) Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the bank, Nos. 1 and 3 Third Av.

LOST.—Jan. 10, between 7 and 9 P. M., from 153 East 55th St., autocar runabout, Type 10, painted blue; machine No. 2,769, license No. 14,009; $100 reward; no questions asked if returned to 58 West 55th St. Telephone, 22 Plaza.

LOST.—Diamond crescent pin, Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, on way to Brooklyn via 58th Av. car, 96d St. to 59th, Subway to Bridge, Fulton St. elevated across Bridge. Liberal reward. A. M. Tyler, 56 West 33d St.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, 54th St., Broadway, black onyx rhinestone bar pin; valued for association. Finley, 101 West 88th St.

LOST—Sunday morning a miniature pin, between West 77th St. and 28th St.; reward. 112 West 77th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and chain; reward offered. Call, 130 West 96th St.

$50 REWARD.—Lost in Adams's Wednesday afternoon, two diamond rings in card case; reward will be paid, no questions asked, if returned to 350 West 55th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

—1,245TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offer double and single room, with board; references.

7TH AV., 2,282.—Exceptional opportunity; refined gentleman; large room; private family; superior service; reasonable.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; ballrooms; references.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Handsome connecting rooms; up-to-date; telephone; hall rooms heated; $7.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor, alcove; suitable for two gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family; references.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Elegant apartment hotel; rooms en suite, single; board; reasonable; block elevated.

93D ST., 19 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, with board; near "L" station; entrance Central Park.

94D ST., 163 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests accommodated; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Well heated sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

LENOX AV., 216, Near 121st St.—Refined family will take few select people; steam-heated house; double room top floor, single room third floor; superior table.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184, (80th.)—Steam heated room; excellent board for gentleman; private family. Holmes.

MADISON AV., 675, 694, 696.—Large rooms, $28, $25, (two persons;) table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; reference.

17TH ST., 226 EAST.—Corner house, Stuyvesant Park; large, small rooms, en suite, singly.

30TH ST., 48 WEST.—Handsome second floor front; large closets; running water; telephone; board optional.

31ST ST., 406 WEST.—Choice rooms; heated; everything new; moderate.

35TH ST., 74 WEST.—Just the room you want; large; bright; at Herald Square; moderate.

57TH ST., 54 WEST.—Very desirable, elegantly furnished room, with bath and running water.

57TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; high class private house; reference.

59TH ST., 36 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two people; reasonable. Wood.

61ST ST., 18 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; porcelain bath; telephone; gentlemen; parlor floor. Finley, 101 West 88th St.

63TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; four sunny windows; also front room.

66TH ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

81ST ST., 332 WEST.—3d floor west; furnished rooms; steam heat; all improvements.

81ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms; bath; parlor for doctor or other purposes.

84TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large front room, heated; running water; quiet house; references.

84TH ST., 8 WEST.—Clean, quiet, medium room; bath; suit gentleman; near "L" and Subway.

91ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

91ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; electric light; gentlemen only; references.

92D ST., 152 EAST.—Large, finely furnished rooms in private house; board optional. Address "E. B.," at above address.

93D ST., 114 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single; en suite; choice location; convenient elevated and Subway expresses.

97TH ST., 112 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near L or Subway; and surface lines; references.

99TH ST., 6 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; also two other rooms; parlor dining room.

91ST ST., 139 WEST.—Private family will let large, sunny front room and back room, one block from Subway station; Gentiles only.

104TH ST., 38 WEST.—Light room; steam heat; elevator; private family; gentlemen; $2.50. Ashton.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room; two windows; heat; elevator; near Subway. Bordon.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, brownstone house, $2.50 per week. 871 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also medium-sized one.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, want a thoroughly competent saleswoman in their dressmaking special order room; one who is accustomed to the highest class trade; permanent position.

WANTED.—General housekeeper by private family of four grown persons living in flat on Lexington Av., near 50th St.; wages $16. No. 528. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Nurse girl; must read and write English, with reference and experience, for eight-year-old child; wages $18. No. 610. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Cooks, Hungarian or German preferred; private family of adults; two other girls kept; wages $22-$25. No. 608. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Nurse for child four years old for afternoons; please write, stating salary desired, and giving references and experience to B., The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

WANTED.—General housekeeper by private family living in Bronx; good home and $18 for proper girl. No. 508. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Cook, private family, German or English speaking, for about one week's work; $6. Special. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED.—Penman, young lady; rapid; good, plain writer, especially for insurance office. Supp, 150 Nassau.

Males.

A BUYER FOR LININGS is required by the 14th St. Store; only those who have had experience and can show a successful record need respond. Apply to General Superintendent, 37 West 13th St.

LARGE RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE requires man to take charge of Complaint Department; must have department store experience. J Box 170 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Office man or lady who is a good correspondent and capable of taking entire charge of office can secure good position and interest in an established high-class manufacturing business, with an investment of only limited amount capital, so as to assure undivided attention; must secure this assistance in office to enable me to attend exclusively to manufacturing and sales department; a very exceptional opportunity. Call Room No. 509, No. 500 Fifth Av., corner 42d St. Bristol Bldg.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A married man to go a few short distance from New York City as stenographer and bookkeeper, and to make himself generally useful; knowledge of telegraphy is necessary. Address in full, with experience, F. J. I., P. O. B. 555, New York.

WANTED.—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply &c, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts.

WANTED—An experienced entry clerk in a wholesale hosiery and underwear house; must be accurate, good and rapid penman; salary desirable at start. Address, with reference, [illegible]

WANTED—Young man for Catholic religious [illegible] Room

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED.—Stenographer; young man who is willing to commence at $12., Supp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Machinist with about $300 capital. Address Box No. 141, Weehawken, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern business methods; some stenography. Double Entry, 161 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS wants situation in private boarding house; good references; wages $18-$20; speaks Hungarian, German, and English. No. 3,056. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

COOK.—Irish-American, 21, years' reference; wishes situation; wages $22. Can be seen Friday A. M. at 712 East 6th St. No. 2,604. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker, best references from last employer, wishes customers at home or out by the day; home preferred. E., 314 Times Main Office.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined French dressmaker, engagements by the day in private families; best references. Dressmaker, 143 West 37th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Jewish girl, speaking German and English, age 20, in America 10 years, wants work with small family of three; wages $18. Best references. No. 1,324. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wants situation in small Jewish family; will do up-stairs work, young widow; good home preferable to high wages. No. 3,055. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—A young lady desires position as stenographer and typewriter in banking or broker's office; three years' experience; rapid and accurate; best references; salary, $12 to $15. J. C., 181 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 18, wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; one year's experience; best reference; moderate salary. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—16; American; speaks German; six months' experience; neat operator; standard machines; references; $6. Ambitious, Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; references; $16. Katheryn Reilly, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education, bright, ambitious, conscientious; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 210 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ladylike; good speller and grammarian; lives at home; anxious to secure position; $6. Edna Day, 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. F. J. M., 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; desires position; secretary or confidential clerk; understands real estate and interviewing; $15, $18. C. M., 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; permanent position; salary $8. Seymour, 503 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young man, (21,) well qualified and experienced; reliable; good penman; references. "Trustworthy," 186 Times Downtown.

USEFUL MAN.—By colored man; eight years' reference. Charles, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, Hollanders, childless, on farm or gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife, general housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

YOUNG MAN (20) seeks position in business house, with opportunities for advancement. Prosperity, Box 316 Times Main Office.

Poor Start Mars Ascot's Main Race.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—The feature race of the card at Ascot to-day, the free handicap, at one mile, was marred by a poor start. High Chancellor, the favorite, and Sals, the heavily played third choice, never figuring in the running. The former got off ten lengths behind his field, and the latter was left standing. Flo Bob won in a drive from Hans Wagner, with Ralph Young third. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Linda Rose, 107 pounds, (Fuller,) 8 to 5, won; Whitestone, 117, (E. Walsh,) 10 to 1, second; Jardin de Paris, 112, (Dugan,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Fer de Lance, Spring Leaf, Massacre, St. Dixie, Bailey, Ding Dong II., and Garvice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Yarro, 116 pounds, (Dugan,) 4 to 1, won; Capable, 114, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, second; Frangible, 106, (McDaniel,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:55⅘. Chickadee, Lady Rowell, Dug Martin, Mi Reina, and Pastmaster also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Slauson course. Tyrolean, 92 pounds, (McDaniel,) 3 to 2, won; Interlude, 111, (Fuller,) 6 to 5, second; Dod Anderson, 96, (Perrine,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:09⅘. Ben Lear, Laureatea, Agnes Mack, and Chub also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Flo Bob, 96 pounds, (Miller,) 16 to 5, won; Hans Wagner, 113, (E. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Ralph Young, 90, (McDaniel,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Ethylene, High Chancellor, and Sail also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Descuento, 111 pounds, (Walsh,) 1 to 4, won; Tramotor, 102, (Miller,) 6 to 1, second; Adelina, 105, (Booker,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Mercedes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Dutiful, 108 pounds, (McDaniel,) won; Patsy Brown, 100, (Mountjoy,) second; Ray, 103, (Kent,) third. Time—1:45⅘. Jingler also ran. Montana Peeress finished first but was disqualified for fouling Dutiful.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

WOODRUFF HAS AUTO SALESMEN GUESSING

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Views Many Cars, But Withholds Order.

MACHINES IN QUIET COLORS

Bright Red, Green and White Vehicles Are Missing at Herald Square Hall Show.

A number of new automobiles were received yesterday at the Herald Square Exhibition Hall. Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, having been delayed in arrival from Europe, and now the Importers' Automobile Show is well under way and the bare spaces formerly seen at some of the stands are now filled by highly polished and glittering automobiles of the latest types. Many visitors, seeing these foreign cars for the first time, have expected that something unusually brilliant in color was in store for them, but such is not the case, even in the very cars that a month ago were being observed by thousands of motor car critics in the great Paris show. Subdued, quiet, effects are decidedly the rule. Some bright red bodies are seen, but they are noticeable more for their scarcity than frequency. Dark green and olive with an occasional purple or dull violet and various shades of brown and plain black with a black colored trimming are the prevailing shades. There are practically no pure white cars, the nearest approach to this color being two or three of a very light gray.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, with his fiancée, Miss Isabel Morrison, were among the visitors early in the day, and they spent nearly an hour inspecting the various makes of French cars with the studious care of veteran automobilists. As the New York politician moved about the room every foreign agent was on the qui vive of expectancy, wondering where and when the hoped-for order for a car in five figures would come. They were disappointed, for the ex-Lieutenant Governor departed without stating his preference, although the especial attention that he devoted to the examination of two or three high-class machines has enlarged the bump of hope in the sales agents' minds to a marked degree.

All of the visitors were not so coy, however. Howard Gould, for instance, seeing a type of car that caught his fancy, ordered two, both to be delivered to him in Paris in April. They are of twenty-five horse power, one being a double phaeton touring car and the other also suitable for touring, with a richly upholstered limousine body. The selling price, with the duty, is about $8,500 each in this country. Joseph Schwab and Dr. G. L. McAlpin also purchased high-powered touring cars, Dr. McAlpin's being of forty horse power. Andrew H. Freedman left a comfortable order for a thirty-five-horse power French car, and Miss E. M. Bishop bought a new Italian vehicle. She was one of the first ladies in this city to use an Italian automobile, securing one of the first that were imported to this country last year. Her new car will develop thirty horse power, and is of the phaeton type, with side entrance, and attractively upholstered.

Some of the visitors during the day were Mrs. Howard Gould, Baron Pierre de Morogue, Harlan W. Whipple, President of the American Automobile Association; Oliver Harriman, Jr., Borden Harriman, A. E. Gallatin, Wilson Marshall, Dr. C. T. Parker, E. C. Hoyt, and M. B. Foster.

One of the exhibits that is attracting considerable attention is that of a well-known French car, as yet but little imported to America. The car on exhibition is of thirty horse power, with double side entrance, and thoroughly equipped for touring purposes. J. L. Gangler, the American agent, stated that a 300 horse power motor had been ordered by Marius Dubonnet for the auto boat race over the Monaco course this Spring. This motor will be placed in a new boat to be called Dubonnet II., and is expected to achieve some remarkable results. The hull will be 50 feet in length, with a beam of 3 feet 10 inches.

BIG SCORES AT BASKET BALL.

Greater New York I. A. A. Easily Defeats Signal Corps of Brooklyn.

A fast game of basket ball was played at the armory of the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn last night, the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association starting its season by defeating the team of the Second Signal Corps by a score of 31 to 19. The contest was much rougher than necessary. The home men played fast, but they were too light for the heavy team from the Irish club. The line-up follows:

Signal Corps, 19.	Position.	G. N. Y. I. A. A., 31.
Rose	Right forward	Beatty
Griffith	Left forward	B. Elliott
Elliott, J.	Centre	O'Connell
Mock	Right guard	Zoebish
Lyons	Left guard	Bigelow

Goals from field—B. Elliott, (7,) O'Connell, (2,) Zoebish, Bigelow, Beatty, Lyons, (3,) Griffith, (2,) Mock, (2,) Elliott. Goals from fouls—Beatty, 7; J. Elliott, 3. Referee—Mr. Urquhart. Umpire—Mr. Barnum. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The Young Men's Union defeated the Black Diamonds last night at Atonement Hall, Brooklyn, by a score of 17 to 14. The game was close throughout, but the superior playing of the home team finally resulted in its success. The line-up follows:

Y. M. U., 17.	Position.	Black Diamonds, 14.
Sanoal	Right forward	Rubi
Jarloe	Left forward	Oliver
Terry	Centre	Lenthal
Austin	Right guard	Dechack
Beckman	Left guard	Goldsmith

Goals from field—Sanoal, 4; Terry, 3; Jarloe, 1; Rule, 4; Oliver, 1; Dechack, 1. Goals from fouls—Oliver, 2; Terry, 1. Referee—Mr. Rose. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

The Flushing High School basket ball schedule has been completed, and is an unusually good one for a school team. Six games have already been played, the team winning five and losing one. The team is as follows: Hillman, captain, right forward; Crawford, left forward; Smith, centre; Coster, right guard, and Dempsey, left guard. This is practically the same five the Flushing school had last year. The schedule for the remainder of the season follows: Jan. 14, Eastern District High School; 18, Jamaica High School; 21, Manual Training High School; 28, Boys' High school; Feb. 4, De Witt Clinton High School, 11; Newark High School; 22, St. Paul's School; 25, Morris High School; March 4, Stamford High School.

DRIVERS IN LIVELY MEETING.

Parkway Club Regulars Defeat Opposition and Save Road House.

The annual meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which was held last night at the Invincible Club, 78 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was an unusually lively one. Two tickets were in the field for election with two different policies of club management. The regulars, after some strenuous fighting and stormy discussions, won, the ballots for the regular ticket being 84 to 54 mustered by the opposition. The ticket, as chosen for the coming year is:

President, Frank F. Jacobus; Vice President, William H. Jenks; Secretary, Robert Beach; Treasurer, W. B. Wardell; Directors, John J. Whyte, C. H. Moller, William Kenyon, George Ihnken and the President.

The opposition presented the following nominations: President, John Fleimann; Vice President, Charles V. Linn; Secretary, Edward Esterman; Treasurer, Directors, William F. Quade, John Carroll, with the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The management of the clubhouse on the King's Highway was one of the chief bones of contention. Mr. Fleimann of the opposition condemned the practice of leasing the house and grounds for a year. Mr. Fleimann became [illegible] in the matter that he threatened to take the matter to the courts [illegible]

club to rescind the lease of $5 for the coming year that has lately been made. Mr. Fleimann claimed that one offer had been made for the clubhouse and grounds of $1,200 a year, while still another offer was $2,500.

The opposition also demanded that the dues be reduced from $20 to $1. They charged mismanagement and other gross abuses. The regulars retorted that this was a scheme on the part of the opposition to force the club into bankruptcy, which would eventually result in the sale of the property to a land concern, which, it is claimed, is anxious to secure the land. The club is in debt, but the exact amount was not given out from the Treasurer's report.

Frank Clatworthy's Will.

The will of Frank Clatworthy, who died at the Hotel Marie Antoinette on Jan. 2, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He left about $500,000, of which $10,000 is to go to his widow, Ida S. Clatworthy, together with the income of one-third of the residuary estate. The remainder of the estate is to be divided into eight shares, and each of the testator's brothers and sisters is to get one of these shares.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Hartley, clothing; 621 Broadway.; Hotel Astor.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Chiles, white goods and laces; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barney, H. S. Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; E. V. Houtz, furnishing goods and dress goods; E. D. Hutchings, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street.

Epstein, J., Building, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Astor.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. McCurdy, hosiery and underwear; 47 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Fleisher, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Rolfh, shoes; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Drain, shirts; W. R. Hubbard, underwear; 101 Worth Street.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, infants' wear, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Navarre.

House & Herrman, Wheeling, West Va.; W. Allen, clothing; 8 Astor Place; Hotel Breslin.

Kleinhous Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Kleinhous, cloaks, clothing, and furnishing goods; Hotel Seville.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; B. F. Hill, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; C. B. Merrill, shoes, 45 Lispenard Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Ives, leather goods and jewelry; 45 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, cloaks and suits; Hotel Astor.

Marks & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Marks, millinery and ribbons; Miss Short, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. Bridges, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Astor.

Nugent, B., and Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Eckhardt, laces, ladies' neckwear and veilings; 31 Union Square.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Peek, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Radford, shoes; G. A. Bond, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Rosenbaum, M., L., Minneapolis, Minn.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Schwartz, L., & Co., Sanongels, Texas; L. Schwartz, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and trimmings; H. A. Cook, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Llewellyn, umbrellas; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, dry goods; E. Boughton, cloaks, suits, and waists; 59 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—V. C. Vickers, London.

HOLLAND—A. C. Loring, Minneapolis; George Edwards, London.

IMPERIAL—Theodore Grunewald, New Orleans; Col. C. W. Bruce, R. A., England.

GRAND—Gen. A. A. Harbach, United States Army; Capt. E. H. Porter, United States Army; Capt. George H. Shelton, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator William E. Mason, Illinois.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Robert H. Paine, Baltimore.

CAMBRIDGE—F. B. Noyes, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Salvator Chimmarri, Naples; J. B. Thaw, Chicago; William B. Clark, Hartford.

GRAND UNION—G. W. Smith, United States Army.

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ASTOR HOUSE—H. T. Duke, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—First Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, Twenty-second Infantry, will report to the examining board at the Army Building, New York, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney is transferred from Company G to Company B, Ninth Infantry, and First Lieut. Robert S. Clark from B to G.

Leave of absence—First Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Ninth Infantry, six months; Capt. Preston Brown, Paymaster, two months, with permission to go beyond the sea.

The Navy.

Commander A. B. Willits is ordered to additional duty as head of steam engineering, navy yard, Norfolk.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor is detached from the Relief and ordered to the Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Tecumseh at Washington, Topeka at Key West, Cincinnati at Chemulpo.

Sailed—Yankee, from Newport News for League Island; Olympia, Cleveland, and Des Moines, from St. Kitt's for Culebra.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—127—Sotirios S. Lontos Charalambis vs. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Passed temporarily.

120—Giovanni Lavagnino vs. Edmund H. Uhlig et al.—Argument continued.

121—F. L. Flanigan, petitioner, vs. the County of Sierra.—Argued.

122—D. E. Wheeler et al., petitioners, vs. the County of Plumas.—Submitted.

123—John Rooney vs. North Dakota.—Argued.

125—United States vs. the Montana Lumber and Manufacturing Company.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Friday will be Nos. 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, and 135.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 41, Post Office Building, at 11:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

50—Automatic Co vs. 68—Scribner vs. same
Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co 67—Capewell vs. Goldsmith
63—Bobbs-Merrill vs. 73—Scribner vs. Straus

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

54—Barber vs. 56—Tracy vs. same
"Tug Three Brothers" 61—Comun vs. Lighterage Co
34—West Ins Co vs. Steamer Asbury Park 72—Prof F. W. Brune

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

63—Nat Dredging Co vs. SS American

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c, vs. Nichols	11—Blanding vs. Cohen
2—Charities Comn'rs vs. Congleton	12—In re Wehrum
3—In re Goldsmith	Non-enumerated motions.
4—Pernetti vs. People &c	16—Smith vs. Irvin
5—In re Wood	19—In re St John
6—Vacca vs. Martucci	20—Same
7—Epping vs. N Y Fire Ins Co	21—Same
8—Lambert vs. Mut Res Life Ins Co	18—Lester vs. Columbia Storage W H
9—Johnston vs. same	27—Hart vs. Bass
10—Gardner vs. Int R Y Co	28—In re Jantzen
	29—Bertin vs. Falk

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Terms—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and [illegible] Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c, vs. Brown	26—Virden vs. same
2—Cullinan vs. Todd	27—Brady vs. Powers
3—Blodgett vs. Newbegin	28—In re Anderson
4—Same vs. same	29—Cohn Asphalt Pav Co vs. Haffen
5—City of N Y vs. Flannery	30—Clopton vs. Clopton
6—Lee vs. Winans	31—Ambrose vs. Downing
6½—Same vs. same	32—Samuel vs. Abramowitz
7—Same vs. same	33—Taylor vs. Woods
8—Equitable Life Assurance Soc'y vs. Kearns	34—In re Ludwig
9—Murphy vs. Murphy	35—In re Fid & Dep Co
10—People, &c, vs. N Y B L B Co	36—Schuchman vs. Rumetsch
11—Peace vs. Peace	37—Hamlin vs. Pawcatuck Woolen Mills
12—McDonald vs. McMillan Co	38—Kissam vs. Kelly
13—People, &c, vs. N Y B L B Co, (In re Kopp)	39—Florian vs. N Y Eve Post Co
14—Conley vs. McClellan	40—Mosler Safe Co vs. Malden Lane Safe Co
15—City Real Estate Co vs. Associate Realty Co	41—Merc Nat Bank vs. Sire
16—Bonner vs. Reubel	42—Nyman vs. N Y C Ry
17—Tisdall vs. Karns	43—Williams Wire H Mach Co vs. Yetman
18—Foster vs. Foster	44—Magnus vs. Amer Witch Hazel Co
19½—Same vs. same	45—In re Kristl
20—Same vs. same	46—Pettigrew vs. Joyce Trucking Co
21—In re Dunn	47—Welshouse vs. Welshouse
22—Shaw vs. Met St Ry	48—In re Goldberg
23—Klp vs. Hollingsworth	49—Elec Utilities Co vs. Alcolm Co
24—Knight & Wall Co vs. Thomas	
25—Washington vs. same	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motion.

Moch Brothers & Co. vs. Sprague, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; E. V. Houtz, furnishing goods and dress goods; E. D. Hutchings, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street.

Epstein, J., Building, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Astor.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. McCurdy, hosiery and underwear; 47 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Fleisher, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Rolfh, shoes; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Drain, shirts; W. R. Hubbard, underwear; 101 Worth Street.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, infants' wear, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Navarre.

House & Herrman, Wheeling, West Va.; W. Allen, clothing; 8 Astor Place; Hotel Breslin.

Kleinhous Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Kleinhous, cloaks, clothing, and furnishing goods; Hotel Seville.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; B. F. Hill, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; C. B. Merrill, shoes, 45 Lispenard Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Ives, leather goods and jewelry; 45 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, cloaks and suits; Hotel Astor.

Marks & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Marks, millinery and ribbons; Miss Short, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. Bridges, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Astor.

Nugent, B., and Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Eckhardt, laces, ladies' neckwear and veilings; 31 Union Square.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Peek, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Radford, shoes; G. A. Bond, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Rosenbaum, M., L., Minneapolis, Minn.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Schwartz, L., & Co., Sanongels, Texas; L. Schwartz, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and trimmings; H. A. Cook, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Llewellyn, umbrellas; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, dry goods; E. Boughton, cloaks, suits, and waists; 59 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—V. C. Vickers, London.

HOLLAND—A. C. Loring, Minneapolis; George Edwards, London.

IMPERIAL—Theodore Grunewald, New Orleans; Col. C. W. Bruce, R. A., England.

GRAND—Gen. A. A. Harbach, United States Army; Capt. E. H. Porter, United States Army; Capt. George H. Shelton, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator William E. Mason, Illinois.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Robert H. Paine, Baltimore.

CAMBRIDGE—F. B. Noyes, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sal

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NORTH AMERICAN ADVERTISING COMPANY.—Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed W. W. Seeley temporary receiver for the North American Advertising Corporation of 1,164 Broadway in a suit brought by Mr. Seeley and William A. Magill, Directors, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,500. He was Vice President of the concern. The company was incorporated on Jan. 28, 1902, with a capital stock of $30,000, which was afterward increased to $200,000, but only $10,804 of the stock was issued. The liabilities are $5,280, and assets $1,757 in cash, fixtures, and accounts. There are also $6,193 of unfinished contracts for advertising, from which the company expects to realize something.

AMERICAN PAPER PAIL AND BOX COMPANY.—The American Paper Pail and Box Company, with offices at 373 Broadway and factory at Norwalk, Conn., is unable to meet maturing obligations, and yesterday Judge Leventritt appointed Adolph S. Stiefel temporary receiver of the company on the application of Charles Strauss in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation brought by two of the Directors, Isidor Tahl and Bernhard Stiefel. Mr. Tahl is President and Adolph S. Stiefel Treasurer of the company. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $30,000. It was asserted that the company was insolvent. The liabilities are $83,917, nominal assets $71,226, and actual assets $44,316. Among the creditors are the Mercantile National Bank, $5,000; National Bank of Norwalk, $5,000; Norwalk Savings Society, $8,000, secured; Fairfield County Savings Bank of Norwalk, $3,000, secured; American Writing Paper Company, $3,206; Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, $2,566; Pauline Tahl, $4,100; Belle C. Stiefel, $3,749, and Ernestine Stiefel, $2,000. The business was established in 1881 in New York City, and had its factory here until two years ago, when it was moved to Norwalk. The company had a capital stock of $20,000.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND AUTO PIANO COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Altman yesterday sold out a lot of auto pianos belonging to the New York and New England Auto Piano Company of 330 Seventh Avenue under several executions aggregating $1,861. The sale realized about $700. The largest executions are in favor of H. E. Wardin for $1,083 and Robert S. Campbell for $534, but one Sheriff received notice yesterday that Mr. Campbell's interest in the judgment had been transferred to Mr. Wardin on Jan. 9. After the sale Deputy Sheriff Altman received an execution against Robert S. Campbell for $6,677 in favor of George H. Humphreys, who obtained a judgment yesterday for the proceeds of stocks and bonds which Mr. Humphreys delivered to Mr. Campbell to sell. The execution was expected to reach the $534, which would be applied from the money realized from the sale to the execution obtained by Mr. Campbell. The company made an automatic piano which played when a nickel was put in a slot.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ARKELL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Arkell Company, publisher, at 35 West Twenty-first Street, by the following creditors: Perkins, Goodwin & Co., $763; Vernon Brothers & Co., $497, and the Charles Francis Press, $485. It was alleged that the company, by resolution of the Board of Directors adopted on Jan. 11, admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated on Dec. 1, 1902, with a capital stock of $200,000, to publish periodicals, illustrations, &c. William J. Arkell became President, William J. Merrill Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager, and Adolph S. Stiefel Vice President.

FREDERICK S. ALLEN.—Frederick S. Allen of 220 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $55,502 and nominal assets of $57,650, consisting of old notes, of which $4,050 were those of the Liberty Cycle Company, of which he was a Director, and a patent for a bicycle, of nominal value. The debts were contracted principally from 1884 to 1902. Among the creditors are Abner T. Bowen, $9,000; Ella P. Allen of Bridgeport, $9,000; Viola P. Lowd, $9,500, all for notes and indorsements; Kate Strack, $7,500, judgment obtained in 1889, and Lewis C. Hall of Neew Cavaan, Conn., $5,000, on a note.

HYMAN KRAMER.—Hyman Kramer, a salesman residing at Suffern, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,859 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted as a partner in the firm of Brody & Kramer, wholesale dealers in trousers at 40 Great Jones Street, this city. A creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on March 1, 1902, and they were unable to get their discharge. Mr. Kramer said that they surrendered all their assets when the first petition was filed.

ISAAC SEMANSKY.—Isaac Semansky, a salesman residing at 69 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,895 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Van Norden Trust Company, $500; Charles N. Martin & Co., $318, and Mindlen Rosenman, $222.

ALFRED CONNELLY.—Alfred Connelly, grocer and baker at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $10,303 to eighty creditors and nominal assets of $2,476. The largest creditor is Henry C. Connelly of Kingston, $5,075.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRAINARD, Austin and Owen—Cooperative Savings Society of Connecticut..... $6,850
BRODIX, Charles R.—R. Salmon..... 319
BLOCH, Samuel—S. Friedenberg..... 31
BRODIX, Charles R.—V. De La M. Paris..... 120
CAMPBELL, Robert S.—G. H. Humphreys..... 580
COHEN, Benjamin F.—L. Reinhardt..... 116
COREE, Frank G., and Lorenz P. Hermann—People, &c..... 500
CRAWFORD, Robert L., or Cornell—A. M. Reid..... 93
CLARK, George D.—C. Bielo..... 146
DOISEN, Herman and Sigmund—People, &c..... 500
FORBES, George, by guardian—F. Mohr, costs..... 25
FOLSOM, Caroline—P. J. Fague..... 43
FITZGERALD, Maurice—J. H. Cohn..... 84
GREENSTEIN, Max—H. Boskey..... 66
GREEN, Nelson G.—J. Hopkins and another..... 445
HOSEY, John—F. A. Mills..... 435
HEIDENHEIMER, Charles—The Canajoharie National Bank..... 4,304
HALL, Regina, P. Spencer, and Henry M. Stoffel—P. M. Martin..... 848
HACKENBUCH, Henry—F. Handrich.. 1,954
LOUIS H. WENZEL COMPANY—G. A. Feld Company..... 355
THE PHOTOSCOPE COMPANY—Brookfield Glass Company..... 982
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. H. Meehan..... 908
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany, the New York Elevated Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. Card..... 950
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany, the New York Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. Card..... 3,058
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany, the New York Elevated Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—J. A. Brady and another..... 344
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Railway Company—J. Overbeck..... 459
THE FREDERICK J. QUINBY COMpany—D. Dreyer..... 500
THE NEW YORK FIREPROOF TENEment Association—A. F. Stanley and another, costs..... 114
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Brady, costs..... 79
AUTOMATO MANUFACTURING COMpany—F. Bruen..... 1,276
JONES, Joseph M.—M. Buchsbaum..... 59
KITCHEN, Andrew—R. Matheshelmer.. 290
KNOPF, George—G. A. Feld Company.. 25
KELLY, Henry C.—J. Crowell and another..... 170
KENNEDY, Daniel F.—T. E. Graven.. 1,870
LEDWITH, James F.—D. J. Kerin and another..... 166
LINDAUER, David, and Bernard Rauch—Manhattan Woolen Company..... 137
MILLIKAN, M. Franklin—Bank of Elberton, costs..... 160
MALONE, Joseph—A. Bonagur..... 490
McSWEENEY, John—Guarantee Dental Company, costs..... 22
MOSSLER Herm n–l Becker..... 131
——, ———Adam F. and Henry Wright—F. A. Konig and another.. 31,212
MUCCIATA, Maria—S. Feinstein..... 19
NOLAN, Mary M.—M. Sipp..... 145
PEIRCE, John—E. Cunningham..... 562
PROVENZANO, Francesco, administrator—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs..... 124
POWERS, Charles E.—W. D. Hoag and another..... 177
RUTTENBERG, Samuel—M. Moss..... 208
RHODES, William—H. H. Hamill..... 2,772
ROSENFELD, Max M.—G. W. Martin and another..... 74
SINK, Eli—T. T. Gaunt..... 1,928
STILLINGS, Jeanette Y.—H. L. Toplitz. 65
THOMAS, William H.—W. G. Fleming and another..... 1,227
VOLLMER, Catharine—M. Buchsbaum. 143
VON HOFFENSTEIN, Ferdinand H.—N. Olsson—Same..... 108
WILDER, Karl—L. Rubenstein..... 458
WEISBERG, Harry—Sunlight Gas Machine Company..... 345
WILLARD, Frank S.—I. Lewis..... 324
WINANS, Robert H.—James McCreery & Co..... 38
WINKELMAN, William—S. Cohen and another..... 30
WALDRON, Hendrick A.—Mitchell-Vance Company..... 173

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

RETSKY, Samuel S.—L. Goldberg, June 10, 1899..... $46

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Burger, June 3, 1904..... 469
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. H. Dewey, Feb. 10, 1904. 3,295
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Quinn, Feb. 29, 1904..... 3,696
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. E. Meagher, April 8, 1904..... 2,458
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Renaud, June 14, 1904.... 902
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Doherty, Dec. 13, 1904.. 90
UNION STORES CORPORATION—Butler Brothers, Feb. 18, 1904..... 161
WATSON, Joseph—The American Type Founders' Company, July 23, 1898.... 322
WEBER, Charlotte I. Stern and another, July 10, 1903..... 95
SUTHERLAND, Orando—D. Bettman, April 30, 1897..... 505
TERRELL, Harry A.—Stuyvesant Heights Bank, April 22, 1905..... 475
ROOSSIN, Abraham B.—A. Tilner, Dec. 22, 1904..... 1,151
KALTENBORN, Louise H.—Park & Tilford, July 24, 1904..... 50
KALTENBORN, Louis; B.—New York Bill Posting Company, Dec. 13, 1900. 205
KALTENBORN, Louise B.—Greinett, April 15, 1901..... 308
HEINRICH, Max and Bernhard—J. F. Crotty, June 19, 1896..... 64
LINHERR, John A.—T. H. Schultz, Feb. 6, 1897..... 268
LINHERR, John A.—W. Sibson, Oct. 9, 1895..... 5,766
REICH, David—the Department of Health, New York City, Oct. 7, 1904. 262
NEWMARK, Morris, and Benjamin Juffer—M. Q. Blaiser, April 7, 1904..... 198

Judgment Reversed.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. A. Sealey, Oct. 14, 1903.. $5,603

Judgments Vacated.

REICH, David—the Department of Health, New York City, Oct. 7, 1904.. $262
THOMPSON COMPANY—S. K. Ellenbogen, Jan. 4, 1905..... 524

Judgment Released.

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan—H. Gilinsky, Jan. 11, 1905..... $1,595

Judgments Canceled.

BLACK, Edward J.—H. E. Stikeman and another, March 29, 1901..... $110
BLACK, Edward J.—H. E. Stikeman and another, Nov. 2, 1900..... 539

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:54	Moon sets	12:00

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:39	Gov. Isl'd	12:45	H. Gate	2:41
	P. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:40	Gov. Isl'd	12:45	H. Gate	2:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fratera, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Altai, Kingston	.....	12:00 M.
Canea, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	.....	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Madura, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Princess Irene, Naples	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Republic, Azore Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Carpathia, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz ..., Wilhelm, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamships and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 13.

Breslau, Bremen, Dec. 31.
Cearense, Para, Jan. 1.
El Alba, New Orleans, Jan. 7.
El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 7.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 21.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 7.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

New York, Southampton, Jan. 7.
Seneca, Havana, Jan. 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 7.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 7.
Manitou, London, Jan. 3.
Matanzas, Havana, Jan. 10.
Toronto, Hull, Jan. 1.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

Boyle, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 9.
Fontabelle, Barbados, Jan. 2.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 11.
Lomlebon, Naples, Dec. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
Maraval, Trinidad, Jan. 4.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
Sabine, Brunswick, Jan. 5.
Shawmut, Port Tampa, Jan. 3.

Sailed.

Admiral Dewey, Port Antonio.
Belfast, Banes.
Caribbee, St. Kitts.
City of Memphis, Savannah.
Carolyn, Newport News.
Edale, Newport News.
El Sigle, Galveston.
Erotria, Boston.
Esperanza, Havana.
Italia, New Orleans.
La Touraine, Havre.
Oneida, Philadelphia.
Palatinia, Norfolk.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.
Prinz Adalbert, Naples.
Sagami, Yokohama.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

British Prince, at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 10.
Richmond Castle, at Barsdale, Jan. 11.
Roma, at Naples, Jan. 8.
Rose Lea, at Rotterdam, Jan. 4.

Sailed.

Arglie, from Queenstown, Jan. 12.
Bermudian, from Bermuda, Jan. 12.
Brilliant, from Shields, Jan. 11.
Bristol City, from Swansea, Jan. 10.
Cretic, from Genoa, Jan. 10.
Eastern Prince, from Barbados, Jan. 10.
Liguria, from Genoa, Jan. 10.
Nekton, from Dunkirk, Jan. 11.
Slavonia, from Trieste, Jan. 8.

Passed.

Batanga, for New York, the Lizard, Jan. 11.
Tascarora, from New York, Prawle Point, Jan. 12.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... $1.21½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .51½
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .36½@.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents..... 6.30
Cotton, middling..... 7.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .08¾
Sugar, granulated..... 5.05
Molasses, Cuba, fair..... .27
Beef, family..... 11.50
Beef hams..... 22.75
Tallow, prime..... .04¾
Pork, mess..... 13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .06¾
Lard, prime..... 7.05
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 17.95
Butter, Western creamery..... .29@.29½

COTTON—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Wednesday's Closing.
January	7.30 M.
February	7.30 M.
March	7.30 M.
April	7.30 M.
May	7.30 M.
June	7.30 M.
July	7.30 M.
August	7.30 M.
September	7.30 M.
October	7.30 M.
November	7.30 M.
December	7.30 M.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
January	6.85	6.77	6.77@6.78	6.83
February			6.77@6.79	6.83
March	6.98	6.86	6.86@6.87	6.92
April			6.86@6.88	6.97
May	7.07	6.87	6.89@6.90	7.01
June	7.08	7.04	7.05@7.07	7.12
July	7.18	6.98	6.99@7.00	7.12
August	7.11	7.04	7.03@7.05	7.17
October	7.27	7.10	7.08@7.10	7.25

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Spot Cotton—A fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Middling uplands, 3.85d. Futures opened barely steady, 7 points higher on near and 8 points higher on distant months; closed steady, net 6@7 points higher. January and January-February, 3.72d; February-March, 3.75d; March-April, 3.78d; April-May, 3.81d; May-June, 3.84d; June-July, 3.87d; July-August, 3.89d; August-September, 3.91d; September-October, 3.93d; October-November, 3.94d. Manchester—Yarns dull, Cloths irregular.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.21½, elevator, and $1.21½, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.27½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.12½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
May	$1.19¾	$1.18 3-16	$1.19¾	$1.19¾
July	1.03⅝	1.03⅛	1.03¼	1.03½
Corn—				
May	50 7-16	50 5-16	50⅜	50⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
May	$1.17 7-16	$1.17	$1.17½	$1.17½
July	99 11-16	99¼	99¼	99⅝
Corn—				
May	44⅞	44½	44⅝	44⅝
July	45⅝	45	45	45⅜
Oats—				
May	31 5-16	31	31¼	31¼
July	31⅛	30 15-16	31⅛	31¼
Lard—				
January	6.65	6.60	6.60	6.60
May	6.90	6.82	6.82	6.82
Ribs—				
January	6.45	6.40	6.40	6.37
May	6.75	6.65	6.65	6.65
Pork—				
January	12.50	12.30	12.30	12.32
May	12.75	12.62	12.62	12.65

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Wednesday's Closing.
January	7.55
February	7.65
March	7.75
April	7.85
May	8.00
June	8.10
July	8.15
August	8.25
September	8.35
October	8.45
November	8.55
December	8.65

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
January			7.50@7.55	7.55
February			7.60@7.65	7.65
March	7.55	7.70	7.70@7.75	7.75
April			7.80@7.85	7.85
May	8.00	7.95	7.95@8.00	8.00
June			8.05@8.10	8.10
July	8.15	8.10	8.10@8.15	8.15
August			8.25@8.30	8.25
September	8.40	8.30	8.35@8.40	8.35
October	8.45	8.45	8.40@8.45	8.45
November			8.50@8.55	8.55
December	8.65	8.55	8.55@8.60	8.60

WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

WINTER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY Atlantic City.

PRE-EMINENT AMONG THE WORLD'S FAMOUS ALL-YEAR RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

The ideal place to spend a Winter holiday, the many bright and sunny days, its unusually mild and equable climate, (being governed by the warm Gulf stream,) its tempting accessibility. The varied and numerous attractions, the endless social diversions, its devotion to strength and health giving sports all make it the natural rendezvous for both rest and pleasure seekers.

The BOARD WALK, a magnificent five-mile promenade, unequalled for the enjoyment of the popular rolling chair. Golf, Automobiling, Gunning, Yachting, Fishing, &c. Music and Dancing at the Casino and on the Piers.

Atlantic City is reached from New York City by through vestibuled service; four trains daily via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, from Liberty Street and South Ferry; PENNSYLVANIA R. R., from West 23d Street and Cortlandt Street Ferries.

A permanent Bureau of Information is maintained in New York City at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th Street, where illustrated Booklets and all information can be obtained. Telephone 5567—38th Street.

The following are its leading hotels:

HOTEL DENNIS
WALTER J. BUZBY
HOTEL BRIGHTON
F. W. HEMSLEY & SON
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS
CHALFONTE
THE LEEDS COMPANY
HOTEL TRAYMORE
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
HOTEL ST. CHARLES
NEWLIN HAINES
HADDON HALL
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT
HOTEL RUDOLF
CHAS. R. MYERS
GALEN HALL
HOTEL AND SANITARIUM
F. L. YOUNG, Mgr.
THE WILTSHIRE
S. S. PHOEBUS
All of which are open throughout the year.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO. Have opened an office at NO. 243 FIFTH AVE. FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER. Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Hotel Chamberlin
Old Point Comfort
Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA,
The Ideal Winter Resort.
The Princess Hotel,
Open from December to May. Accommodates 300 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Greenwald & Co., Jos. Greenwald, Auct., Sells Monday, Jan. 16, 10 A. M., at 540 WEST 23d STREET,
2 showcases, 2 gilt mirrors, 1 decorated mirror, electric fans, 1 large Mosler safe, paintings, plaques, oak desk, 2 chairs, rugs, and scale, formerly belonging to Felix A. Weiner.
By order of FLUEGELMAN & BACH, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ANTIQUITIES.
Exhibition and catalogue, ready this day, continuing Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M., contents of the Old Wind Mill Shop, by order of William J. Shannon, proprietor, on account of retiring, on premises, 7 East 28th St., sale beginning Monday, Jan. 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and following days. J. Hatfield Morton, Auctioneer, office 1,404 Broadway. Tel. 2790—38.

Mortgage Sale.—We, the undersigned, will cause to be sold at public auction to-day, 2 P. M., at 657 10th Av., fixtures of saloon.
By Order of GEO. RINGLER & CO., Mortgagees.

David Charles Davis & Co., Auctioneers.—Sell daily and evenings, all week, Japanese goods, 1,113 Broadway, Brooklyn.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 34 Nassau St. Daily.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. FLETCHER, Bankrupt.—No. 5,309.—Notice of sale at auction.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles M. Hough, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 111 Leonard Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

A general description of said property is as follows, to wit: Outstanding accounts.

The said outstanding accounts will be on exhibition for inspection by purchasers on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1905, at the office of the Trustee, No. 79 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1904.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Attorneys for Trustee, 92 William Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE FIFTH DEMIJOHN COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 6,352.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Augustus H. Skillin, trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at the warerooms of the said auctioneer, No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. said day.

A general description of the said property is as follows: The outstanding uncollected accounts of the said bankrupt.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REX WINE AND LIQUOR CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, January 18, 1905, by order of the court, at 10 A. M., at 1,652 3d Av; at 12:30 P. M., at 2,156 3d Av.; at 2:30 P. M., at 226 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines and liquors and all the right and title of receiver in any of the fixtures. A. BRUDER MURRAY, Receiver. WELL, WORK & KRAMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 68 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. FLETCHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Jan. 13, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts. Order of CHARLES M. HOUGH, Trustee. ALEXANDER & ASH, Attorneys for Trustee, 92 William St., New York.

IRON, STONE AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Open All the Year. Capacity 600.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
LOCATION—A whole block on the Ocean front, in the centre of best Hotel district.
MUSIC—During the Winter months, when other hotels drop their music, the Marlborough House String Quintet of celebrated Soloartists plays every evening.
WATER—All the water furnished in the dining room, through the running ice water founts in each guest chamber and throughout the house (except the Sea water from the Ocean in each private bath), comes from our own private Artesian Well, 850 feet deep, and is clear, pure and safe.
is especially constructed and is delightful months at Atlantic City. The house CLIMATE—January and February are dated for Winter comfort.
Valet and Ladies' Maid service. Ownership, Management—JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
JOSIAH WHITE AND SONS.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
10 stories. Fireproof.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.
Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N.J.
"THE HOTEL THAT MADE LAKEWOOD FAMOUS."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel. Equipped with the best system of water in the world. Golf links, indoor lawn tennis court, squash court, palm gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked sun parlors and promenade, hydrotherapeutic (water cure) baths. The sleeping accommodations consist of handsomely furnished bed rooms, one-half en suite with private baths. All with steam heat and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.
New York Office, 241 Fifth Av.
Telephone, 3026 Madison Square.
J. N. BERRY, } Managers.
H. E. EDER, }

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Among the Pines of New Jersey. A fashionable and healthful Fall, Winter and Spring Resort.
The Laurel House
Now Open.
A. J. MURPHY, MANAGER.
The Laurel in the Pines
Now Open.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.
THESE hotels are well-known throughout the country for the high standard of excellence maintained, and the select patronage which they have entertained for the long term of years since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.
REACHED BY NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful, healthful, delightful Winter resort, situated in famous pine and sand belts of New Jersey. Golf, hunting, polo, driving, combined with clear, dry, invigorating air and perfect surroundings, make outdoor life most enjoyable. ONLY 59 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

HOUSE.	Proprietor. Capacity.
THE TOWERS,	W. H. & A. Wrigley, 75
THE LENOX,	S. Welsskoff, 75
THE CARASALJO,	H. M. Parker, 40
BERKWOOD VILLA,	Mrs. P. F. Paul, 30
VILLA SCHANNO,	A. Schanno, 25
AVERNE,	Weiss & Inglesi, 25
ENGLESIDE,	Miss Emily Wilson, 20
WOODMERE,	J. C. Applegate, 20
HOME COTTAGE,	Miss J. Russell, 20
THE BROOKDALE,	A. E. Linehan, 10

Consult Stewart
If you want to buy or sell a business quickly, 22 West 21st St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Partner Wanted.—Wanted, a business man, liberal minded, broad gauged, good partner, who is accustomed to dealing with wholesale houses exclusively, to take partnership interest and invest from $50,000 to $100,000 in a legitimate, well established manufacturing business in Philadelphia, with fine connections and doing business with the largest wholesale houses in the country; prefer a man who will take charge of office and finances; the firm is young, but is in experienced hands and has grown so fast that more capital is needed; we want a young man, who is enterprising and who will help us make money and build up one of the largest business possible; a college or fraternity man preferred; reputation for the finest goods and square dealing is our plan; this is an exceptional opportunity; give name, address, and reference in confidence; satisfactory explanation and exposition of our business will be given to a man meaning business. Address M., Box 264 Times Main Office.

A young man, manufacturer and jobber of steam supplies, business well established, wants special partner, with $6,000 to $10,000; will pay 6 per cent.; would take a young man having control of this amount to learn the business in view of becoming general partner. Address Manufacturer, L., Box 201, Times, Downtown.

FOR SALE.—Profitable Turkish and plain bath business. Established 17 years. Prominently located in southern city of 150,000 population. Only Turkish bath rooms in the city; reasons for selling are that owner's other interests prevent personal attention. Address L., Box 264 Main Office Times.

Partner wanted with $25,000 capital; established wholesale produce business; less amount will be considered; rare opportunity for right one now offered. Energetic, Box 139 Times Downtown.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Levy, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

INVENTORS.—The Kraftsman Co., 175 Van Horn St., Jersey City, makes patent drawings, model drawings, electrical and mechanical calculations CHEAP. Write.

A well-equipped steam carpet-cleaning works for sale; established 30 years; excellent trade; well known; low rent; reasonable price. Address Carpet Cleaning, 144 East 50th St., N. Y.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established elevator manufactory. Stetson, Box 126 Times Downtown.

HADDON HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Convenience telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL DENNIS,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Situated directly on the beach front, with an unobstructed view; liberally appointed and liberally conducted.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6547 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

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NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT.
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

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SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
NOW OPEN.
High-class hotel strictly in the Pines. No undesirable people. Eighteen-hole Golf Links. Fine hunting. Excellent drives. Best saddle and harness horses. Write for New Booklet to The Pine Forest Inn Co., Summerville, S.C.

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All Travelling Expenses Included.
ORIENT Annual parties to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, etc. Jan. 14, 28. Feb. 7, 18. Mar. 7. $600 to $1,045.
MEDITERRANEAN Seven short tours to Europe. Spain, Sicily, etc., with Paris & London

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Nominal, 2@2 1-2 Per Cent.

Prices Run Off a Little on Talk About Congress's Possible Action and Gold Exports.

It was a sloppy day on and off the Exchange yesterday. Quarters and halves melted away like the snow under the rain, and traders and blackboard watchers tried to persuade themselves that fluctuations of eighths were as important and interesting as fluctuations of points when the January boom was an anticipation rather than a disappointment. There were no advances worth notice except Manhattan's in sympathy with Interborough, which reached a new high record on the curb. Northern Securities on the curb also retained its remarkable strength, and both closed nearly at their best, contributing the only bit of cheer and color there was in the day's business. Otherwise the day's record was one of softening prices without any new points of interest developing. Baltimore and Ohio slipped off a couple of points on further disappointment regarding dividend increase prospects, and Pennsylvania suffered from its bond issue proposal. There was no logic in it, for refunding some $27,000,000 at an economy of 2 per cent., more or less, is not properly a depressing suggestion. The remaining moiety is not distinctly apportioned, but it is not thought that it is designed for any new expenditure. There was like lack of logic in the yielding of Canadian Pacific and National of Mexico. Both are highly prosperous and independent of the vicissitudes of Congressional vagaries, but this did not avail to lift them above the sentiment of the day. The volume shrunk below the half-million mark, and the averages fell, say, ½, but no harm was done beyond repair any day when room traders feel in better temper. The bond market, on the contrary, was both broader and better in tone.

There can be little doubt regarding the influences which altered the day's temper in a manner disproportionate to its present intrinsic effect. Actual gold exports and prospective legislation are not stimulating influences. There may be gold enough and to spare, and the legislation may prove beneficial in its effects—but there is no certainty what the limit of the gold exports is, nor what the character of the legislation will be. In other words, the stock market is looking dead into a fog, and wants "to be shown," in the language of the Missourian at Washington. There can be no demonstration on either topic. There are two tones in every Congressman's voice, and each newspaper has its own news from Washington. This confusion can only be interpreted by experience, and there is no case on record within this generation when tariff legislation ever observed the bounds set for it, or had a happy effect while pending, whatever the ultimate result. Regarding the gold exports, the attractive force seems to be weakening. The Bank of England can have no especial need for our gold with the arrivals in London and in sight—a record consignment is now afloat—and with the contraction of nearly fifty millions in its loans. Berlin, also, is beyond its especial needs since the flotation of the Russian loan. Paris is still struggling with its artificially sustained account in Russians, but its banking position is good and improving. It seems to be almost a demonstration that gold is being expelled rather than attracted. At the very best statement we are offering smaller inducements for the gold to remain than is normal with us. Our bankers live in hope that money will yet reach a fair price, and until it does it may be anticipated that gold will go and can well be spared

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Snuff	5	Pacific Coast.....	1
Am. Tobacco pf.....	17	Pullman	8
Col. Sou. 1st pf.....	1	Rep. Steel Sp. pf.....	12
Del. & Hud.	2	Tenn. C. I. & R.	1
Del., Lack. & W.....	2	Union Pacific pf.....	3
Manhattan	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....	1½	Louis. & Nash.....	½
Am. Cotton Oil.....	½	Met. Securities.....	1
Am. Locomotive.....	½	Met. St. Ry.....	1½
Am. Smelting pf.....	2	Mexican Central.....	½
Am. Sugar.....	1	Nash. C. & St. L.	½
Brunswick	2	Nash. C. & St. L. pf.....	½
Col. Coast Line	2½	Nat. R. of M. pf.....	3
Colo. & So.....	2	N. Y. Cent. & W.	½
Del. & Hud.	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Canadian Pacific.....	1	Nort. & West. pf.....	2
Chic. & Alton.....	½	Ohio. Coast 2d pf.....	½
Chic. & Alton pf.....	1½	Pacific Mail.....	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.....	½	Peo. & E. R.	½
Chi., Term. & Tr. pf.	1	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Rock Island.....	½
Col. Southern.....	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.....	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	St. L. & S. F. pf.....	½
Corn Products.....	½	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Del. & Hudson.....	½	Southern Pacific.....	½
Distillers' Secs.....	½	Southern Railway.....	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific.....	½
General Electric	½	Union Pacific.....	1
Hocking Valley.....	½	U. S. Pipe.....	½
Hocking Valley pf.....	½	U. S. Pipe pf.....	1½
Illinois Central.....	½	U. S. Realty.....	1½
Int. Paper.....	1	U. S. Rubber.....	½
Kan. City So.....	½	Va.-Car. Chem.....	2½
Kan. City So. pf.....	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.....	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Iowa Cent. 1st 5s....1½ | Tol., P. & W. 1st 4s....1

Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s....1

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s....1 | Green Bay deb. A....2

Gal., H. & S. A. 5s....2 | Int. & G. N. 2d....1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 12	496,456
To date this year	5,703,072
Corresponding date last year	4,764,993

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 12	$4,617,000
To date this year	$38,073,500
Corresponding week last year	$22,725,500

TIME MONEY FIRMER.

Time money was somewhat firmer yesterday, but the call rate was marked still lower. Few or no renewals are now being made at a higher rate than 2½ per cent., and yesterday large sums were available at 2¼ per cent. or even lower. It is said that the demand for time money from out of town is increasing, indicating apparently larger needs on the part of merchants and others, presumably a sign of enlarging business. The foreign exchange market lost none of the firmness that it has shown for a long time, with brief periods of reaction, and yesterday the price of demand sterling was practically at the highest figure recently quoted, $4.8760. Announcement was made that all the gold bars that the Assay Office may be able to turn out up to Feb. 1 had been engaged in advance for shipment to Europe.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Weak and Exceedingly Dull—Active Stocks Decline a Point and More.

From beginning to end yesterday the market was as weak as it could be in view of the limited dealings. It is not difficult, however, to imagine what would have happened if any bear news had suddenly developed. In certain stocks there was some distinct pressure of both long and short stock, but in the other issues prices declined because of the absolute lack of buying power. About the only support to the market now is to be found in the large short element. It cannot be said, however, that the bears are very easily forced to cover. What the market needs is a shaking up either way, and judging from past experiences it is only a question of time when the shake up will come.

Factors Against the Bulls.

The bulls have to contend with not one great, overhanging fact, but rather with a multitude of small adverse factors. The agitation in Washington is probably the most important of these. Then there is the loss of confidence in some financial methods promoted by Lawson's attacks and the revelations in the Munroe affair. The continued heavy exports of gold and the decline in the price of cotton, the latter a cause, the former an effect, of the foreign trade balance against us, must be taken into account. Finally—and this is a negative factor—there does not seem to be any good news for the market to discount at this time. The crops that are now being sold have already been discounted, and about the next crop it is too early to speculate.

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Dividend Expectations Disappointed.

It now looks as if the expectations of an increased dividend for Baltimore and Ohio were to be disappointed. The idea that the dividend would be raised to 5 per cent. is now said to have been premature. This expected disappointment accounted for the pressure against this stock, which declined 2 points to 102. Nearly 50,000 shares were sold, but they did not go like hot cakes. The price declined slowly but surely, with hardly a rally.

***

Illinois Central Dividend.

Even Illinois Central, on which an increased dividend is regarded as certain, shared in the general heaviness. This stock declined a full point on sales of only 7,000 shares. The trouble is that recently the increased dividend argument has been used so often that, like the cry of wolf, it ceases to be believed even in cases when it is most likely to become true.

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Bull Tips Miscarry.

During the day several bull tips were distributed, but every one of them went wrong. When Amalgamated Copper was selling around 74½ the tip came that the stock would probably get a "whirl" in the afternoon. It did, but the "whirl" was downward. Erie issues were "tipped" for a rise. Within half an hour they advanced fractionally, but the fraction as easily melted away, and the stock closed lower. Metropolitan lost 1¼ points in spite of consolidation rumors, and so on through the list.

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Virginia-Carolina Chemical.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical has been looking sick for some days. Yesterday the stock sold off 2¾ points. It was said that the pool was getting out of the stock. The reason why it wants to get out became apparent when a dispatch from New Orleans announced that the company had so far received orders for only 100 tons of fertilizer for the cotton fields as against 90,000 tons at this time last year. The promised reduction in cotton acreage was regarded as accomplished.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Dearborn National Bank has been called for Feb. 21 to vote on an increase in the capital stock of the institution from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Posted rates for sterling exchange were advanced half a cent yesterday, to $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

One hundred shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 290, seller 15 flat, and 60 shares at 290 regular.

Pittsburg dispatches state that the Mellon National Bank will double its capital stock to $4,000,000.

According to Denver dispatches, the El Paso and Durango Railroad, capital $800,000, has been incorporated.

The capital stock of the Nipe Bay Company has been increased from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 by an authorized increase of $2,000,000 preferred stock.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,964,374
Gold	70,222,802
Silver	16,376,456
United States notes	7,468,640
Treasury notes of 1890	96,700
National banknotes	16,898,889
Total receipts this day	1,703,754
Total receipts this month	16,372,119
Total receipts this year	294,022,012
Total expenditures this day	1,080,000
Total expenditures this month	16,810,000
Total expenditures this year	316,839,445
Balances in National banks	115,942,000

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$525,426,969
Silver dollars	476,284,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,371,722
Silver bullion of 1890	1,007,277
Total	$1,013,129,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$525,426,969
Silver certificates outstanding	476,284,000
Treasury notes outstanding	10,919,000
Total	$1,013,129,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$21,542,422
Gold certificates	48,890,380
Silver coin and bullion	5,709,397
Silver certificates	10,007,868
Bullion of States notes	7,468,640
Other assets	27,448,761
Total in Treasury	$121,526,658
Deposits in National banks	115,942,000
Total	$237,468,658
Current liabilities	95,504,284
Available cash balance	$141,964,374

COMMODITY PRICES.

Discussing the movement of commodity prices Dun's Review says:

Dun's Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was $100.318 on Jan. 1, 1905, against $100.554 a month previous and $100.142 a year ago. Quotations were exceptionally erratic during the closing month of 1904, every one of the seven groups showing more or less net change, while the totals do not reflect the sharp fluctuations in some cases because of the fact that many large gains were partially balanced by losses in other items of the same section, or vice versa. Although wheat is abnormally high on account of the short crop, and scarcity of fuel has had a temporary influence on the metal class, it is probable that the general level of commodity prices is unusually free from the effects of inflation of other unhealthy factors, and the average may be termed fairly representative of improved industrial conditions in this country, particularly as to the full employment of labor at the opening of the new year.

In the following table the prices of commodities are compared for the month and the year, gathered in seven groups for convenience of comparison:

	Jan. 1, 1905.	Dec. 1, 1904.	Jan. 1, 1904.
Breadstuffs	$18.278	$18.033	$17.102
Meats	7.960	8.209	8.138
Dairy and garden	13.948	13.828	15.287
Other food	10.469	10.521	9.653
Clothing	16.319	17.006	17.316
Metals	16.188	15.972	15.887
Miscellaneous	16.536	16.985	16.759
Total	$100.318	$100.554	$100.142

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $305,513,734; balances, $16,392,574; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,293,955.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8700; cables, $4.8706@4.8705.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅜ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c premium. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20¢; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Money was comparatively easy in the market to-day and the supplies exceeded the demand. Discounts were sympathetically weaker.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were steady. Gilt-edged securities were cheerful, stimulated by cheap money, while the successful issue of the Russian loan in Berlin increased the feeling of confidence, though professionals held off in the absence of public support. Consols declined a fraction at the close.

Americans opened somewhat irregular, improved to above parity on moderate buying, and closed dull.

Russians were depressed. Japanese were in good demand.

Copper in the market to-day closed firm at 68⅝ on general speculative buying, due partly to the strong position in America. The sales of the metal amounted to 700 tons.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88⅝; Consols for account, 88½; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 89⅝; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 105⅜; Canadian Pacific, 136⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176¾; De Beers, 17⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 33; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78½; Erie, 40½; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 63¼; Illinois Central, 163; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32¾; New York Central, 148½; Norfolk and Western, 83¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 85; Ontario and Western, 42¼; Pennsylvania, 139⅝; Rand Mines, 11¾; Reading, 41½; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 67½; Union Pacific, 118½; Union Pacific preferred, 99½; United States Steel, 30; United States Steel preferred, 94¾; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 43½; Spanish 4s, 89¾.

Bar silver steady, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums at Lisbon are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.77; Lisbon, 15.

Bullion amounting to £70,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm at the opening, but later became heavy.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Business on the Boerse to-day was generally quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £1,487,000, circulation decreased £662,000, bullion increased £824,528, other securities decreased £9,000,000, other deposits decreased £5,086,000, public deposits decreased £3,852,000, notes reserve increased £1,503,000, and Government securities decreased £1,092,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.52 per cent., as compared with 34.94 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 70,050,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 16,800,000f, gold in hand increased 6,900,000f, bills discounted decreased 83,975,000f, and silver in hand decreased 2,100,000f.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—There was increased activity in the purely local issues to-day, with Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas Improvement as the leaders of the movement. The latter continued its advance at the opening, but heavy profit taking later wiped out its earlier gains. The execution of investment orders, based on reports of favorable earnings, advanced Lehigh Valley 1½ points, which closed at the top. It was difficult to explain the active demand for and strength in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, in view of the hostility which the political leaders are displaying toward John M. Mack, one of the company's Directors. New York was reported a buyer of the stock. Girard National Bank was up 1, and Welsbach Company also advanced a point. Otherwise prices were unchanged, although the tone generally was firm. Total sales, 39,758 shares, $134,000 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Hide & Leather..	11	11	11
1	Am. Railways	48	48	48
325	Am. Cement	7 6 15-16	6 15-16	
20	Baltimore & Ohio.....	103½	103½	103½
50	Cambria Steel	26	26	26
400	Con. Lake Superior..	8	8	8
290	Con. Lake Superior pf.	15	15	15
45	Diamond Steel	5-16	5-16	5-16
200	Diamond Steel pf.....	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,108	Elec. Co. of Am.....	11¼	11	11¼
6	General Asphalt	11	11	11
10	Girard Nat. Bank.....	250	249	250
410	Int. Smokeless Pow...	36	36	36
5,884	Lehigh Val. R. R....	55¾	54	55¾
1,500	Marsden	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16
197	Penn. R. R.....	68 13-16	68 5-16	68½
34	Penn. Salt	104½	104½	104½
20	Phila. Traction	100	99¾	100
931	Phila. Elec.	9¾	9 11-16	9¾
528	Phila. Company	41	41	41
17	Phila. Company pf....	47	47	47
5,000	Phila. Rapid Transit..	18½	18	18¼
13,236	Reading	40¾	40¼	40½
20	Reading 1st pf.....	46	46	46
100	Reading 2d pf.....	42	42	42
500	Southern Pacific	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
5,547	United Gas Imp.....	109½	108½	108⅝
87	Union Traction	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞
1,040	United States Steel..	29½	29¼	29¼
400	United States S. pf...	92¾	92	92½
100	Welsbach Co.	24	24	24

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia ...	.08¼	.08⅜	Lit. Pluck	.04¼	.04½
Anaconda ...	.13¾	.13¾	Lit. Bessie	.02⅝	.03
C. C. Con. ...	.10⅝	.11	Mol. Gib. ...	.05¼	.05¼
Elkton ...	.67⅜	.68	Moon An. ...	.06½	.07
El Paso ...	1.41	1.41½	Old Gold...	.08½	.08⅝
Findlay ...	.40	.45	Pharm'st...	.04	.04¼
Gold. Dol...	.06¼	.06⅝	Portland ...	1.80	1.85
Gold Bond	.08¼	.09¼	Rose Maud	.05⅝	.05⅝
Isabella ...	.27½	.27¾	Rose Nicol	.05½	.05¾
Jackpot ...	.06⅜	.06¾	Vindicator	.80	.81
Keystone ...	.04⅞	.05¼	Work ...	.12¾	.13¼
Lexington ...	.04¼	.04½			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The money market is easy. Call loans, 2½ to 3 per cent; time loans, collateral, 3¼ to 4½ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½ to 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds, 5 to 10c premium. Clearings, $26,346,596; balances, $2,102,931. Sub-Treasury debit, $111,937. The foreign exchange market is steady. Rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅞	
Sterling	4.88	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40¼	.40⅛

Outside of a further advance in Pullman the only feature of to-day's stock market was Michigan Mining, which was quite active. At first it advanced, but it reacted later. The Lake is sending out bullish reports on this property. The other coppers were dull, and followed the course of the New York market. Pullman advanced, but there was very little trading in the rest of the local investment issues. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Atchison	87¾	87¾	87¾
80	*Atchison pf.	100⅜	100	100⅜
77	Boston Elevated	157½	157⅜	157½
58	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
26	Boston & Maine	176	175½	175½
73	C. J. R. & S. Y.	152	152	152
24	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf....	125½	125½	125½
1	Connecticut River ...	185	185	185
35	Fitchburg pf.	143½	143½	143½
5	Mass. Electric	13½	13½	13½
45	Mass. Electric pf.....	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
245	N. Y., N. H. & Hart...	202½	202½	202⅝
6	Old Colony	208	208	208
100	Fere Marquette	82½	82½	82½
14	Pere Marquette pf....	80	80	80
1,636	Union Pacific	113¾	114½	114⅜
22	West End	95½	95	95½

TELEPHONES.

253	*American	147¼	146¾	146¾
30	Cumberland rights ..	3	3	3
26	New England	133½	133⅝	133⅝
15	Western	18½	18½	18½
19	Western pf.	100	99½	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Agricult. Chem...	21	20¾	20¾
330	Am. Agri. Chem. pf..	87½	87	87
110	Am. Pneumatic Serv..	3	2¾	2¾
420	American Sugar	142½	141¾	141¾
12	American Sugar pf....	139	138	138
325	American Woolen	33¾	33½	33½
435	*American Woolen pf..	94	93½	93½
50	Dominion Iron & Steel.	19½	19	19
78	Edison	253	253	253
28	General Electric	164½	163½	163½
155	Massachusetts Gas ...	38⅞	38½	38⅝
40	Massachusetts Gas pf..	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
7	Mergenthaler	181	181	181
50	Planters' Compress pf..	15½	15½	15½
510	Pullman	242⅜	240	242
85	*Reece Buttonhole ...	3½	3½	3½
2	Savannah Electric pf...	94	94	94
36	Seattle Electric pf....	94	94	94
232	Swift & Co.	112½	111½	112
2	*United Fruit	104	104	104
1,026	*United Shoe Machine.	46¾	46¼	46⅞
471	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32½	32½	32⅝
50	U. S. Rubber pf.....	104½	104½	104½
988	United States Steel ..	29⅞	29¼	29⅝
965	United States Steel pf.	92⅜	92	92½
1	Westinghouse	88	88	88

MINING.

885	Adventure	8	7¾	7¾
540	Allouez	21	20⅝	20⅝
*1,260	Amalgamated	74⅝	73⅜	74⅜
100	American Zinc.....	12	12	12
100	Arnold	95c	95c	95c
225	Atlantic	17½	17⅜	17⅜
476	Bingham	34	33½	33½
850	Boston Consolidated ..	65	64	65
36	Calumet & Hecla.....	650	650	650
4	Centennial	25	24½	25
675	Copper Range	69	68½	69
655	Daly-West	15¾	15	15¾
120	Franklin	11¾	11½	11¾
3,715	Granby	98	97	97¾
3,435	Greene Cons.	26	25⅜	25⅞
10	Guanajuato	4	4	4
200	Humboldt	1	1	1
145	Isle Royale	26¼	25	24
650	*Mass	11	10⅝	10⅝
275	Mayflower	12	12	12
4,867	Michigan	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
70	Mohawk	52	51½	51⅝
500	Montana C. & C.....	5	4⅞	5
200	Old Colony	24	24	24
310	Old Dominion	27	27	27¼
10	*Osceola	93½	93½	93½
5	Parrot	20½	20½	20½
100	Phoenix	1	1	1
23	Quincy	110	110	110
105	Rhode Island	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
585	Shannon	9	8¾	8¾
4	Tamarack	121	121	121
775	Trinity	9½	9	9
40	U. S. Coal & Oil.....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,405	United States	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
450	*Utah	42¾	42¾	42¾
305	Victoria	5½	5	5½
812	Winona	12¾	12¾	12¾
26	Wolverine	106¾	106	106¾

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12.—Announcement of the reorganization plan of the Seaboard did not greatly affect the local market to-day. There were losses in several of the speculative issues, Seaboard common declining ¼ on small transactions. Seaboard bonds were steady. The boom in United Railways has collapsed and there is no further talk of merger or control by New York parties. The income bonds have declined, as has also the common stock. There have been large transactions in Washington City Railroad bonds lately, the Anacostia and Potomac 5s being very active. Shares, 2,231; bonds, $185,000.

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Va. Century 3s.....	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10,800	City 3½s	108½	108½	108½
5,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s ctfs. 5-20s	94	94	94
50,000	Seaboard 4s	87¼	87	87¼
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s....	104	104	104
8,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s....	101⅜	101	101⅜
8,000	Florida Southern 4s....	96¾	96¾	96¾
6,000	Geo. & Alabama 5s.....	110½	110½	110½
6,000	Western Maryland 4s..	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s....	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9,000	United Railways 4s....	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
14,000	United Railways inc..	50	50	50
6,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s....	105½	105½	105½
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s..	91	91	91
1,000	Pitts. & Alle. Tel. 5s..	80¾	80¾	80¾
2,000	Richmond Traction 5s..	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Baltimore Brick 5s....	85	85	85
1,000	Alabama Coal & I. 5s..	90	90	90
1,000	Con. Coal Ref. 4½s....	99	99	99
21,000	Breweries 4s	56½	56½	56½
2,000	Breweries inc.....	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝

STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
1,135	Seaboard	17	16½	16½
530	United Railways	13½	13⅜	13⅜
9	United Railways pf....	23	23	23
160	Alabama Coal & Iron.	40	40	40
22	Alabama Coal & I. pf.	87½	87½	87½
30	Union Bank	118	118	118
100	Howard Bank	111½	111½	111½
25	Fidelity & Deposit Co.	156½	156½	156½
20	International Trust....	135	135	135
50	Central Trust	55	55	55
100	Maryland Casualty....	59	59	59
50	Build. Ex. Build. Co..	103½	103½	103½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—New York exchange to-day was 35c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. On the local Exchange there was not even the revived interest of recent days in traction affairs to stimulate activity in the trading. The publication of the advertisement of the Morgan-Mitchell Syndicate calling for deposits of City Railway stock to be purchased at $200 had no effect on the price for the shares on the Exchange. A very few lots changed hands at steady prices. In West Chicago Consolidated 5s and first mortgage bonds there was a continued demand at recent prices. Elsewhere business was impoverished by the apathetic attitude of the speculative community. The stock list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can	11	11	11
350	American Can pf.....	63¾	63	63
40	A. Boom Co.....	40	40	40
25	Am. Shipbuilding	46	46	46
50	Chi. Union Traction...	11	11	11
40	Chicago Title & Trust..	165½	165½	165½
10	Chicago Telephone ...	143	143	143
5	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
118	Chicago City Railway..	197	197	197½
100	Metropolitan L.	22½	22½	22½
100	Metropolitan L. pf....	61	61	61
505	National Biscuit	53¾	53¼	53½
1	National Biscuit pf....	118	118	118
2	National Carbon pf...	113¾	113¾	113¾
75	Northwestern L.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
140	Northwestern L. pf....	86	86	86
50	Street's	20½	20½	20½
50	Street's pf.	99½	98⅝	98⅝
184	Swift & Co.....	112½	112	112
36	South Side El.....	95	95	95
735	United Box Board.....	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,420	United Box Board pf...	11¾	11½	11½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Acacia sold at .07, 300 Chrysolite at .08@.09, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 5,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.—New York, January 12, 1905.—AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

T. Albeus Adams,	Miles M. O'Brien,
Charles P. Armstrong,	Augustus G. Paine,
William Ballin,	Dick S. Ramsay,
William F. Carlton,	Adolph Rusch,
Robert C. Chaweyl,	Geo. H. Sargent,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	Fred'k B. Schenck,
William J. Curtis,	William Skinner,
Frederick L. Eldridge,	Abraham Stern,
Edwin Gould,	William H. Taylor,
Edward T. Jeffery,	Ernst Thalmann,
John F. Kehoe,	Edward R. Thomas,
Emanuel Lehman,	Robert M. Thompson,
Seth M. Milliken,	Warner Van Norden,
Charles W. Morse,	Isaac Wallach,
Harry F. Mosle,	John Skelton Williams.

Richard Young.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. FREDERICK E. HENCK was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. MILES M. O'BRIEN, Mr. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, and Mr. HUCK S. RAMSAY were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents.

JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

New York, Jan 12, 1905.

At the annual [illegible] held on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Samuel Sloan,	H. Fauchet,
William [illegible],	Charles T. Cook,
Hobart J. [illegible],	H. Tenney,
James Stillman,	Carl Schurz,
Benjamin Mittnacht,	George McNeil,
Cornelius H. Hatch,	Louis C. Tiffany,
John S. Hoyt,	Alfred G. Evans,
C. F. [illegible],	H. [illegible]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. [illegible] H. Hackett and Mr. George McNeir were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.

[illegible] EVANS, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, January 12th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of The German Exchange Bank, held this day at its banking house, No. 30 Lovejoy, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

M. J. Adrian,	A. [illegible],
Chas. L. Adrian,	H. Arnim,
Anke Dooge,	C. [illegible],
A. Niewenhous,	C. Buchmann,
Jos. Schachter,	H. Weiler.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible] were elected President, and [illegible] were elected Vice President.

EDWIN [illegible], Cashier.

GANSEVOORT BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

Alfred Ansell,	W. Morris,
John Jay,	Francis E. Wing,
Francis Lynde Stetson,	Charles E. Hotchkiss,
	Frank K. Young.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, James Jay, Esq., was elected President, and Mr. Alfred Ansell was elected Vice President, and Mr. Francis E. Wing was elected Secretary.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Thursday, January 12th, Hon. Mr. F. Albeus Adams was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. J. H. Kilpatrick, Vice President, F. Maxwell Sanford was re-elected Cashier and Mr. E. F. Merritt, Assistant Cashier.

F. MAXWELL SANFORD, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

[illegible] New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on the [illegible] the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Scott Foster,	Alfred E. Mackay,
Adolph Wimpfheimer,	Francis Taylor,
Theodore W. Myers,	Horace Williams,
	[illegible]

Freeman [illegible], Jacob V. Price, Cashier.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. [illegible] was unanimously re-elected President, and Adolph Wimpfheimer was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on January 10, 1905, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardner Welch,	George G. Cannon,
Russell Sage,	Edward A. Price,
A. S. Frissell,	S. Van Vorkenburgh,
John R. Peters,	[illegible]
James R. Plum,	[illegible]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. [illegible] was unanimously re-elected President.

[illegible] VANDERCOOK, Cashier.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors, held on January 10, 1905, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Samuel [illegible],	[illegible] Nelson,
Edward C. [illegible],	[illegible] Officer,
T. [illegible],	Franklin Quinby,
Lucius [illegible],	William A. Read,
Gen. Francis [illegible],	Joseph Scop.

[illegible] Vice President, and [illegible] Vice President, respectively.

[illegible] EVANS, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the German American Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[illegible]	[illegible]
L. F. Bommer,	Adolf Richter,
Oscar Dresselhuys,	Gustav M. Schafer,
C. F. Frederking,	[illegible]
Antonio Gentile,	Raymond N. Fuller,
Bernhard [illegible],	Edward Von Bernuth,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Gustav A. Zoelisch.
Robert Remter,	

[illegible] Directors, held this day, Mr. George F. [illegible] and Mr. Samuel M. Schafer were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.

[illegible] Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

[illegible] New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Edward Simmons,	Richard W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. [illegible],	Richard Welling,
Charles [illegible],	[illegible]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. [illegible] was re-elected President, and Mr. [illegible] was re-elected Vice-President.

[illegible] PATTERSON, Cashier.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, January 12, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of [illegible] business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 85 Jay street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The stock books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and re-opened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

4 Irving Place

New York, December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its office, Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. V. CARTER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (of Chicago.)

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Tuesday, January 24th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Friday, January 20th, 1905, and will reopen on Saturday, February 11th, 1905.

GEORGE O'KNAPP, President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

New York, December 21, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 38 Nassau Street, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 7, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. January 19, 1905.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Rockwood & Co. will be held at their office, No. 88 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, on January 20, 1905, at 10 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers firms, corporations and individuals every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1904

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
New York City and other Municipal Bonds	$910,710.36	Capital	$500,000.00
Mortgages on N. Y. City Property	966,000.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Other Investments (market value)	3,755,180.12	Undivided Profits	198,110.15
Time Loans and Bills Purchased	3,664,756.89	Deposits	13,150,280.00
Furniture, Fixtures, and Building Improvements	50,000.00		
Rents Receivable	5,021.94		
Cash in Vaults and Banks	$3,130,612.36		
Demand Loans	1,531,112.65		
	4,965,055.01		
Interest Accrued	1,992.83		
	$14,348,720.15		$14,348,720.15

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President.
FRANK TILFORD, Vice President.
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President.
WILLIAM DARROW, Jr., 3d Vice President.
ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer.
FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Secretary.
EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas.
JOSEPH Z. BRAY, Asst. Sec.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, WILLIAM SALOMON, B. AYMAR SANDS, J. HARSEN RHOADES, GEORGE C. CLARK, SAMUEL D. STYLES, JOHN B. DENNIS, HENRY R. WILSON.

DIRECTORS

GEORGE C. BOLDT, President Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
GEORGE C. CLARK, Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers.
JOHN B. DENNIS, Blair & Co., Bankers.
ROBERT E. DOWLING, Real Estate.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
HARRISON E. GAWTRY, Pres't Consolidated Gas Co.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN, Pres. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
JOHN D. HICKS, Trustee Bowery Savings Bank
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Hoffman Estate
EDWARD HOLBROOK, Pres. Gladiator Manufacturing Co.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Retired
BRADISH JOHNSON, Bradish Johnson Estate
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, Pres. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE, President Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT, Capitalist
J. HARSEN RHOADES, President Greenwich Savings Bank
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate
JAMES L. RAYMOND, A. M. Yantine & Co.
WILLIAM SALOMON, William Salomon & Co., Bankers
B. AYMAR SANDS, Bowers & Sands, Lawyers
LOUIS STERN, Stern Bros., Dry Goods
WILLIAM C. STURGIS, President Seaman's Bank for Savings
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President North River Savings Bank
FRANK TILFORD, Parish & Tilford
ARCHIBALD TURNER, Vice President Franklin Savings Bank
HENRY R. WILSON, President
WILLIAM G. PARK, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Pres. New York Savings Bank
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM, American Smelting and Refining Co.

Guaranteed Mortgages

In its annual report one of the prominent insurance companies of New York states:

"Of the mortgage loans of the Company, 72% is GUARANTEED AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST."

A guarantee which is prized by such an INSTITUTION is of value to the INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company

Capital and Surplus, $4,750,000.

(This Co. was the FIRST to SUBSTITUTE a GUARANTEE for an opinion as to the value of mortgage securities.)

146 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.
175 REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estates of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
THIRD AVE. & 125TH ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the

COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 5th, 1905.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 145 Nassau Street, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 17, 1905, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the stockholders of The Fire and Self Lighter Co. will be held in Room 6, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 12 M., for the election of Directors or any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

F. SEDGER BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 115-15 Cedar Street, on Monday, January 16th, 1905 at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

C. M. WATSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS ending DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 16, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES M. QUIN, Secretary.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23RD ST. & 6TH AVE.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, New York, Dec. 21, 1904.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Jan. 16, 1905, for furnishing material and labor for wiring Qr. Mr's Warehouse and Wharf Buildings, installing electrical apparatus, &c., at Governors Island, N. Y. H. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals. Blanks and specifications furnished upon application. Envelopes must be marked: "Proposals for installing Electrical Apparatus, &c.," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Major & Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

FINANCIAL.

WE SOLICIT OFFERINGS OF BONDS AND NOTES,

Maturing in from three months to two years.

F. J. Lisman & Co.

30 Broad Street.

Members N.Y. Stock Ex. Tel. 2794 & 2795 Broad

DIVIDENDS.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 20th, 1904.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the common capital stock of the company, payable January 17, 1905, to stockholders of record January 6th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the Common capital stock of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. January 6th, 1905, and reopen January 18th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three Quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Monday, January 16, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 31, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2 to January 14, 1905, both days included.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.

MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 12th, 1905.

DIVIDEND NO. 97.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for December, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

New York, January 5, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company was this day declared, payable February 1, 1905, to stockholders of record January 16, 1905, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again January 16, 1905.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the preferred stock from the earnings. Payable January 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 16th, 1905.

F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Penn., January 10th, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage [illegible] registered bonds of the Columbus & [illegible] Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, on Jan. 16, 1905, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1905, and will open February 1st, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1905.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.

No better form of investment than a good bond recommended by experienced investment bankers.

Send for circular of carefully selected investments, at prices to yield from 3½% to 5% income.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 16

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-three (63) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

5	75	299	556	727	881	1052
23	221	416	563	743	882	1054
32	224	439	568	788	904	1082
37	241	441	581	808	946	1096
46	256	476	601	812	955	1099
49	256	481	627	813	969	1189
51	261	487	652	856	1025	1153
54	273	488	676	875	1041	1209
66	296	497	709	876	1059	1260

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1905, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

New York, December 7th, 1904.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 63(sixty-three (63)) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
WM. H. LANKFORD,
For Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1905, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1905, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned having been asked by the holders of a large amount of both stock and bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to act as a committee to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, give notice that they have consented to act as such committee, and that they will present a plan of reorganization at as early a date as practicable.

Dated January 12, 1905.

HENRY W. DE FOREST,
Chairman.

JOHN W. CASTLES,
ALBERT E. GOODHART,
J. BORDEN HARRIMAN,
WILLIAM WEAVER HEATON,
Committee.

HARRY L. FALK, Secretary.
DE FOREST BROTHERS, Counsel.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," will be received until 12 O'CLOCK A. M. OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905, for the sale of above named bonds to the trustee, TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS ($102,358.32) OR ANY PART THEREOF in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared January 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JANUARY 16, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Trustee.

Boston, Mass., January 2, 1905.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1900.

The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, hereby, under authority of said Debentures, to expend the sum of Fifty-one thousand four hundred seventy-two dollars and twenty-four cents ($51,472.24) in the purchase of said bonds, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before February 6th, 1905.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agt.
Frederick L. Eldridge,
First Vice President.

New York, January 13th, 1905.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF The Mechanical Rubber Company.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred ninety dollars and forty-five cents ($15,290.45) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Feb. 12, 1905.

CHAS. T. [illegible],
JOHN McENERNEY,
Trustees.

New York, Jan. 13th, 1905.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY.

6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1904, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1905, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to the amount sufficient to use the sum of six thousand four hundred and thirteen and 39-100 dollars ($6,413.39.)

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

New York, January 10, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Boulevard Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of Mr. Henry F. Shoemaker, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, January 16th, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1904.

HENRY J. UDERITZ, Secretary.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Vermilye & Co.

BANKERS,

NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.
51 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—This has been the record day in the corporations department of the office of the Secretary of State for new corporations. The organization certificates filed number thirty-three, as follows:

Wing & Evans of New York, (commission merchants;) capital, $500,000. Directors—John D. Wing, J. Morgan Wing, and L. Stuart Wing of New York.

The Wee MacGregor Company of Buffalo, (prepared foods;) capital, $50,000. Directors—David Grierson, Frank R. Dollier, and H. G. Anderson of Buffalo.

The Favorite Haberdasher of Brooklyn; capital, $700. Directors—Morris Bender, Joe Gross, and Abrahams of Brooklyn.

Kalbfleish Supply Company of Watertown; capital, $25,000. Directors—Theodore F. Kalbfleish, Henry W. Williams, and Charles S. Lansing of Watertown.

Bernstein & Co. of New York, (stock brokers;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Alfred Bernstein, S. E. Skaikus, and Elias Henliney of New York.

Sanders & Jacobs Company of New York, (wax figures;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Isaac Sandler, David Jacobs and Morris Levine of New York.

Halcomb Steel Company of Geddes; capital, $400,000. Directors—Lyman C. Smith, Frederick R. Hazard, and Frederick B. Scott of Syracuse.

Merrall's Machinery Company of New York, (stamp and roller mills;) capital, $100,000. Directors—George Quintard Palmer, Stephen Taylor, and Charles A. Benton of New York.

Helf & Hager Company of New York, (music publishers;) capital, $10,000. Directors—William Fiedler, J. Fred Helf, and Frederick W. Hager of New York.

Eichler-Room Realty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—William F. Goblie, Percy Bloom of Brooklyn, and Henry Baum of New York.

The William Davies Company of Buffalo, (products of pork;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Louis L. Lewis, Jr., William C. Carroll, and Byron H. Johnson of Buffalo.

Lincoln Improvement Company of Buffalo, (real estate;) capital, $75,000. Directors—H. P. Blanhard, F. H. Clement of Buffalo, and D. N. McNaughton of Amherst.

Marmac Construction Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. W. Marks of Newport, R. I.; H. B. McLellan, and J. E. Noonan of New York.

International Observation Motor Car Company of New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—S. Fischer, L. E. Laureau, and C. S. Sinsheimer of New York.

Carter, Black & Ayers of New York, (building materials;) capital, $75,000. Directors—J. W. Carter of New York, W. C. Black of Rutherford, N. J., and A. A. Ayers of Brooklyn.

S. M. Fleckinger Company of Buffalo, (groceries and provisions;) capital, $100,000. Directors—S. M. Fleckinger, Louise M. Fleckinger, and O. H. Nassal of Buffalo.

Harvard Knitting Mills of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Solomon Blumenthal, Albert Sternau, and Joseph Plant of New York.

Tenement Reconstruction Company of New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—F. C. Whiting, C. T. Lee, and J. F. Oberley of New York.

Kaumagraph Company of New York, (embroidery designs;) capital, $125,000. Directors—William Scott, H. R. Monro, and J. O. Hillyer of New York.

Preis, Kornmann & Cohen of New York, (men's and boys' clothing;) capital, $110,000. Directors—Joseph Preis, Julius Preis, and Alexander Cohen of New York.

New York Fish Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. M. Frankard of Fort Washington, Nassau County; A. J. G. Warner, and E. M. Dixon of Jersey City.

Haas Pharmacy of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Rudd, J. N. Blair, and L. F. Shaw of New York.

Charles Brown & Co. of New York, (linen goods;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles Brown, W. K. Brown, and W. M. Brown of Brooklyn.

Guardian Mortgage Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. H. George of East Orange, N. J.; J. S. Buhley of New York, and F. W. Conger of New Brunswick, N. J.

Malpho Manufacturing Company of New York, (patent medicines;) capital, $3,000. Directors—S. A. Tarley, J. J. Jaches, and Nathan Friedman of New York.

International Trade Publishing Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—N. A. Donnelly of Staten Island, A. F. Fitzgerald, and J. G. Gregg of New York.

Acadian Marble Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—C. S. Coke of Brooklyn, Max Bowsky, and W. H. Hooper of New York.

Cromwell Brothers of New York, (dry goods;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Albert Cromwell, H. F. Lampe, and D. W. Cromwell of New York.

The Glendale Building and Improvement Association of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Simon Garfinkel, Louis Finkelstein, and George Friedberg of Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Texas Railroad and Coal Company, Jersey City; capital, $750,000. Incorporators—Stephen B. Morss, Frederick C. Norden, Richard F. Tully.

The New Jersey Stamping Company, West Hoboken; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Jacob Werner, Stephen L. Treen, and Earnest Walker.

The Acme Carlon Paper Company, Bayonne; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Robert B. Jennings, Clifford P. Jennings, and John E. Cramer.

The Elm City Skating and Ice Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—M. M. Winton, C. C. Peck, and A. D. Atwood.

The Trade Unions' Protective Association, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles Roden, Hugh McLaughlin, and William H. Schmidt.

The Munn-Price Company, (to manufacture and deal in waterproof papers,) Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Benjamin M. Price, George A. Jaeger, Emma F. Munn, Martin W. Brett, and Isaac Collins.

The F. B. Tasola Company, Limited, (to prepare macaroni and rice for the market,) Hoboken; capital, $4,500. Incorporators—Ferdinand B. Tasola, Bernard Vizzetti, Charles Vizzetti, and Louis Garabaldi.

The New Aztec Mining and Milling Company, Paterson; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Herman Schiffer, Alfred Schiffer, Ferdinand Porsch, Max M. Stern, and Joseph Whitehead.

The Victor J. Humbrecht Company, (real estate,) Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Victor J. Humbrecht, Horace F. Sutton, and George B. Williams.

The Lincoln Life Insurance Company, Newark; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Adolph Evers, Jr., Anthony Stenger, F. M. Kolb, John Everard, J. C. Kachline, Thomas J. Clark, Robert L. Rotherwell, W. Edward Thomas, Daniel Kachline, and Franklin C. Spindle.

The Amboy Lightergage and Transportation Company; changed office from Perth Amboy to Newark.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Thur.	Wed.		Thur.	Wed.
Alta	.05	.06	Ju. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.17	.17	Mexican	2.05	2.10
Andes	.28	.29	Occid. Con.	.87	.87
Belcher	.24	.24	Ophir	6.50	6.87½
Best & Bel.	1.25	1.20	Overman	.27	.28
Bullion	.25	.25	Potosi	.20	.20
Caledonia	.47	.47	Savage	.46	.48
Chol. Con.	.27	.20	Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Cholar	.35	.35	Sierra Nev.	.55	.57
Confidence	.74	.75	Syndicate	.11	.11
Con. C. & V.	1.75	1.80	St. Louis	.07	.07
C. Imperial	.01	.03	Union Con.	.75	.76
Crown Point	.12	.12	Utah Con.	.22	.22
Gould & C.	.25	.25	Yell Jacket	.25	.27
Hale & Nor.	1.55	.55	Silver bars.	59½	59⅝
Julia	.08	.08	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.07½	.07½
Kentucky	.03	.02			

Mexican dollars—Thursday, 50@51; Wednesday, 51@52.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 12, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
73¼	73⅝	31,200	*Amalga. Copper Co..	74⅝	74⅝	73¼	73¼	—1⅛
33¼	33⅝	400	Am. Car & F. Co.....	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	—⅛
34	34¾	600	Am. Cotton Oil.....	35	35	33⅝	34¼	—⅝
12½	13	500	*Am. Grass Twine....	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝	—⅛
10⅝	10⅞	2,000	Am. Hide & Leather..	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
49¼	49½	8,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	49½	50½	48¾	49	—⅜
6⅞	6½	100	*Am. Ice Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
37	37½	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.....	37	37	37	37	—⅝
34½	35	900	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	34½	34¾	34½	34½	—⅛
7½	7¾	2,200	*Am. Malting Co.....	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅜
26	27	700	*Am. Malting Co. pf..	26⅜	26¾	26¼	26¾	+⅜
81	81⅜	4,150	*Am. S. & R. Co.....	81⅜	81¾	81	81	—⅜
111	112½	400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	112	112	112	112	+2
170	175	300	*Am. Snuff Co.....	169½	170	169½	170	+5
53¾	54¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Adolph Lewisohn Buys 314 Fifth Avenue for About $300,000 Resale of Another Plot in Paran Stevens Property—Large Volume of Minor Transactions—Results at Auction.

All communications for the Real Estate Department should be directed to "The New York Times," Times Square.

Adolph Lewisohn, who recently bought the building at 538 and 540 Fifth Avenue, has made another large investment in real estate by the purchase of 314 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Thirty-second Street. The seller is Frank B. Martin of Paris, who bought the lot about a year ago from Joseph Milbank and who has since leased it for a term of twenty-one years to the Ovington Brothers Company. The latter concern has erected on the site a new building, now very nearly completed. It is understood that Mr. Lewisohn pays about $300,000 for the property. The ground rental paid by the Ovington Brothers Company is $12,000 a year for the first two years and $15,000 a year for the rest of the twenty-one-year term. At the end of this period, there is provision for a renewal of the ground lease with a rental based upon a reappraisal of the property.

Oakleigh Thorne Buys Fine Corner.

Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, has bought from the United States and Century Realty Companies the plot, 65 by 105, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, part of the old Paran Stevens property. The price is said to have been about $850,000. The easterly end of the original parcel, a plot 45 by 100, fronting on Forty-fourth Street, was sold recently for $210,000, so that the two realty companies have left only a plot 20 by 100 on Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Temple Emanu-El. The proceeds of the two resales already made are said to cover the cost of the entire property, so that either one utilized for the remaining Fifth Avenue plot will represent the profit on the operation. Mr. Thorne says that he has no immediate improvement project for the plot which he has just purchased.

Sale on East Seventeenth Street.

William Cruikshank's Sons have sold the premises 22 East Seventeenth Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 92, for Mary E. Thorndike, to a client of Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

Operator Buys Lenox Avenue Block.

Louis Lesser has bought from Steffen Dieckmann the block front on the east side of Lenox Avenue, between one Hundred and thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, a plot 200 by 125. Ward Belknap was the broker. This completes the sale of the extensive Dieckmann holdings in the Lenox Avenue section.

W. & J. Riedrach have sold to a builder on the plot 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

M. Ruben has sold for Halprin, Jamestone & Levin to Thiefelder & Weinberg the plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11.

Isbman & Horowitz have purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager the lot, 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, upon which they will erect a six-story flat.

M. Edgar Tefft-Gibbon has sold for M. A. Hoffman to Nathan Grabenheimer, for $84,000, 2,265 and 2,268 Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, two three-story double flats, with stores, 50 by 100.

Grossman & Basson have sold to D. Sylvan Crackow, through A. Lehman, the five-story tenement 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Reported Sale of Matthews House.

It is reported that John Matthews has sold the three-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Nine-tieth Street, on plot 100.8 by 150.9.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for a Mrs. Wise 112 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story dwelling, with extension, on lot 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for a new five-story dwelling to be erected at 36 and 38 East Sixty-seventh Street for Misses Elizabeth and Mary G. Thomson. It is to be of fireproof construction, 40 feet front and 81 feet deep, with a facade of brick and Tennessee marble. It will cost $250,000, according to the estimate of Architect Henry Bacon.

Long Ownership of Lots Ended.

M. Stanley and S. Wechsler have sold for the L. & ——schheimer estate to Joseph Polizzi the ——30 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street. The sellers have held this property since 1852. Lind Strauss has sold to Philip S. Abrahams 100 and 102 West One Hundredth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Simpson Schwartz 153 West One Hundred and Third Street, a five-story double flat on plot 31 by 100.

R. Poldemann and Robert Levers have sold for Hilda Beal 214 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story triple flat 26 by 88 by 102.2.

Flats Sold on the Heights.

A. Frank has sold for Isador Rhenschkohn to V. Cohn the five-story double flat 427 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

L. Levy has sold for Isidor Rhenschkohn and Morris Fremalich the five-story double flat 522 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

A. Jacobini and H. Goldschmidt have sold for Isidor Rhenschkohn and Morris Fremalich the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, 75.11 by 100, also the five-story double flat 963 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Smith & Hyde have sold for Max Marx to George Colbath the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 126 feet east of Broadway, also, to Raymor & Flynn the lot on the south side of Tenth Avenue, 20 feet south of Two Hundred and Eighth Street.

Upper First Avenue Purchases.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Emanuel Arnstein the two five-story double brick tenements 2,044 and 2,048 First Avenue, each 25 by 85.

Angelo R. Palladino has sold for Saverio Natella and Teresa Natella to Vincenzo Rosati and Antonio De Meo, 2,201 First Avenue, a six-story double tenement with stores on a lot 25 by 100.

The Mishkind-Feldberg Realty Company has sold to Hyman Romm 131 and 133 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, two three-story frame buildings on plot 25 by 100.11.

S. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Bagley Brothers to Myers & Aronson, Walter J. Cohn, and Hebert Beer 60 and 62 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

B. Burstiner and S. Henry report that they have sold 2,330 and 2,332 Second Avenue, 40 by 80.

Henry Stein has sold to Lazarus Hamer 237 East Seventy-third Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 102.2.

The properties sold recently by Joseph Polstein, through Polizzi & Co., were 217 to 221 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, not 317 to 321.

Operators Sell on 113th Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have resold for Schmeidler & Bachrach to Nieberg Brothers 339 and 341 and 340 and 351 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two plots, each 33.4 by 100, now covered with four-story buildings.

Elizabeth Schmidt has sold to Frank Hillman 111 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 100.11.

A. Hollander has sold to Adolph Hirschberg 7 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Adolph Mandel and Moses Kinzler have sold to Samuel Freedman and Natalie Brody 1,487 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 25.5 by 112.

Pollard & Co. have leased for Moses Zimmermann, the five-story tenement at 301 East Forty-fifth Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $1,000.

Buyers for 12th Street Tenements.

Samuel Kadin has bought 504, 506 and 508 East Twelfth Street, two new six-story tenements, each 37.6 by 103.3.

Lillian E. Vollbart has sold 39 Jane Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 26.6 by 87.6, between Hudson Street and Eighth Avenue.

Jacob Finkelstein has sold for Weil & Mayer to Rabiner, Bernstein & Rabiner the six-story tenement 83 Eldridge Street, 25 by 100; also for James W. Graham to a client, the dwelling 686 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; also for the Citizens' Savings Bank the building 141 Koschisko Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

To Build on North Third Avenue.

Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll have sold five lots on the east side of Third Avenue, north of Wendover Avenue, 25 by 125, to Samuel Borowsky, who will immediately build thereon three six-story flats.

William G. Watt has sold two lots on the west side of Morris Avenue, 600 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, for a client to James Roach.

Jacob S. Strahl has bought for a client from Daly & Lockyer seven lots on 225th, 226th and 229th Streets, between Kepler and Katonah Avenues.

Somerborn & Co. have sold the following properties: Plot 50 by 120, with brick dwelling, on the east side of Decatur Avenue, 102 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for Frederick A. Von Bernuth; also the lot 25 by 112.5, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 175 feet north of Woodlawn Road, for C. J. Kellyx; also, resold the lot 25 by 100, adjoining the above for Wood-Just Realty Company; also, the plot 50 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 255 feet East of White Plains Road, and the lot 25 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for Eugene Sherman.

Ready Market for Bronx Flats.

Harry Goodstein has bought, through L. J. Phillips & Co., from Sauer, Gross & Hechener, the five-story double apartment house now in course of construction on the north side of Jennings Street, about 140 feet west of Prospect Avenue, 40 by 91 by 107.6. Sauer, Gross & Herbener have now sold twenty out of twenty-three apartment houses which are building at that point.

Philip Hershkowitz, in conjunction with Benjamin Klein, has sold for B. Kooper the Longfellow plot at Adams Street, One Hundred and Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets and Crescent Avenue, to E. Wolf.

Edward J. Reynolds, of the office of John John H. Berry has sold for George Fuchs to Rose Peck the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling 1,685 Monroe Avenue, 25 by 92, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Martin Kretsch reports that he has sold for Otto Schmidt 625 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; also, for Margaretta Morgan to John H. Schroeder a plot 125 by 100, on Lebanon Street, facing Bronx Park.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a plot 50 by 114 on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, east of Fourth Avenue, and have sold to William H. Brown a plot 81 by 105, on the east side of Second Avenue, south of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; also, to A. Cohen, a plot 50 by 114, on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, west of Fourth Avenue.

Deals in Jerome Avenue Section.

B. H. Weisker, Jr., of James L. Libby's office has sold for Seth Sprague Terry the three-story brick dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Jerome Avenue.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for Koehler & Pratt the plot 50 by 100, on the east side of Bailey Avenue, south of King's Bridge Road.

The Wood-Just Realty Company has purchased from Charles T. Barney the lot on the south side of King's Bridge Road, 50 feet west of Sedgwick Avenue.

Jacob Wolf has purchased the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 50 by 90, from Ernest Wenigman, through James L. Libby.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

55th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av., 100x100.5; vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isaac H. Clothier.....$107,275

26th St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isaac H. Clothier.....63,400

113th St, 293 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av., 25x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to F. V. Haas.....31,900

Brown Place, 18, e s, 68.8 ft n of 135th St, 25.3x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Williams & Grodinsky.....32,100

By James L. Wells.

11th St, 341 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x182 and irregular, six-story brick building; partition sale, to Israel Block.....28,800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

4 st, 311 to 319 East, for a one-story brick stable; owner, M. Kotzen of 201 Henry St; architect, Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row; cost, about $5,000.

1 st, 1,811 to 1,817 Park Avenue, for a one-story brick stable; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,813 and 1,815 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,819 and 1,821 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,823 and 1,825 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,827 and 1,829 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,831 and 1,833 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,835 and 1,837 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,839 and 1,841 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,843 and 1,845 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,847 and 1,849 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,851 and 1,853 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,855 and 1,857 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,859 and 1,861 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,863 and 1,865 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,867 and 1,869 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,871 and 1,873 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,875 and 1,877 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,879 and 1,881 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,883 and 1,885 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,887 and 1,889 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,891 and 1,893 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,895 and 1,897 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,899 and 1,901 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,903 and 1,905 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,907 and 1,909 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,911 and 1,913 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,915 and 1,917 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,919 and 1,921 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,923 and 1,925 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,927 and 1,929 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,931 and 1,933 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,935 and 1,937 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,939 and 1,941 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,943 and 1,945 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,947 and 1,949 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,951 and 1,953 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,955 and 1,957 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,959 and 1,961 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,963 and 1,965 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,967 and 1,969 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,971 and 1,973 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,975 and 1,977 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,979 and 1,981 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,983 and 1,985 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,987 and 1,989 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,991 and 1,993 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,995 and 1,997 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 1,999 and 2,001 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,003 and 2,005 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,007 and 2,009 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,011 and 2,013 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,015 and 2,017 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,019 and 2,021 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,023 and 2,025 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,027 and 2,029 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,031 and 2,033 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,035 and 2,037 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,039 and 2,041 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,043 and 2,045 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,047 and 2,049 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,051 and 2,053 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,055 and 2,057 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,059 and 2,061 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,063 and 2,065 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,067 and 2,069 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,071 and 2,073 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,075 and 2,077 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,079 and 2,081 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,083 and 2,085 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,087 and 2,089 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,091 and 2,093 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,095 and 2,097 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, about $30,000.

1 st, 2,099 and 2,101 Park Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement; owner, Land and Law Co., for a three and four-story brick tenement; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, lessees; architects, Hoppin & Koen of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Lamb & Rich of 160

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX BARGAINS—12 163d St.—4-story double brick flat house and basement; 4 large rooms and bath each apartment; hot water supply; price, $14,750; mortgage, $10,500; rents, $1,600.
Webster Av.—4-story double; 10 rooms and bath; ranges and boilers; price, $15,250; mortgage, $12,000; rents, $1,600.
Brook Av.—5-story double flat house; all modern improvements; 10 rooms and bath; hot water supply; price, $17,000; rents, $1,800.
D. L. Tobias & Son, 3,236 3d Av.

GEO. FOX TIFFANY,
Westchester Av., Cor So. B'lvard
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

3-story 2-family frame house, near Rapid Transit station, $7,250.
4-story single and double flats finest section Bronx.
Third Av. store property; little cash necessary; great bargain. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.
New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; exceiling neighborhood. Wm. E. Miller, owner and builder, premises, or 371 5th Av., Manhattan.
$8,750.—Fine 2-story and basement, swell front, complete for two families, near Prospect Av., "L" station; built by Johnson, first-class condition; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.
Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.
Choice 2-family, 3-story brick houses; every improvement; splendid location; extra large lot;
2 frontages. Jones, Ogden Av. & 162d St.
A.—15 per cent. investment in a Prince Henry apartment, 38 by 100; mortgage, 4½ per cent. Interest; $10,000 cash; fully rented at $4,350. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.
Bargain.—Willis Av.; 5-story; business apartment; near 138th st.; price $21,500; terms to suit; rent, $2,250. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.
If you are looking to buy property in the boom section of the Bronx at bargain prices you can not do better than to call or write to D. L. Tobias & Son, 3,236 3d Av.
Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3 family houses, also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. Phone 747 Tremont.
2-family, furnace, stable, full lot..... $3,700
Union Av., all improvements, 27x100..... $4,200
3-story brick; store; Westchester Av..... $8,500
Boechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.
$10,000 buys 5-story triple business corner, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $35,000; rent, $3,700. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.
$4,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 25 by 100; open plumbing; price, $20,500; rent, $2,200. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.
Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed; 5 lots, $7,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 40 East 125th. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.
Bargain—Entirely located corner lot, near 3d Av. L.; macadam streets; level; fine location; free, clear. McGowan, 5 East 42d St.
5-STORY DOUBLE, WITH STORES, ON 3D AV.; PRICE, $25,500; CASH, $5,500 FRIED, 696 ELTON AV.
Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishkins, 3,236 3d Av.
Speculators—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Time. Harlem.
Bronx Acreage.—We have several choice offerings. Nelson Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.
Washington Av., plot 50x88.6; price $10,500. For particulars, Zimmerman, 2,250 Bathgate Avenue.
Plot, Fairmount Place, 75x200, excavated, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.
Beautiful two-story corner; little cash needed. Real estate office, 1,060 Beach Av., next to corner 156th St., 1,396 Melrose.
Plot 70x200, excavated, Fairmount Place, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.
Bargain for quick buyer, 11 lots, Jerome Av., near 172d St. Mishkins, 3,236 3d Av.
$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzlin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.
For Sale—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. 26-wart. Jones, Ogden Av.
Bargains in flats, lots, and small houses; write or call. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.
$500 cash; 100x114; William's Bridge block; 3d Av.; price, $3,000. Polak, 4,020 3d Av.
$2,500 cash; elegant vacant corner; 165d, 50x100; mortgage, $17,000. Polak, 4,020 3d Av.
Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.
3 lots near 177th st., Tremont, $5,300. G. Stolz, corner Daly and Tremont Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x107', With Bowling Alleys.
3 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath;
351 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison, let; rent, $75 per month. Apply on premises, store and basement; flats bring $57 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.
PRICE $14,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.
FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
price, $3,750; 2d Mtg. $2,100;
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath; is well built, and a great bargain at price.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
full set of improvements, second floor.
Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

Two new, modern, four-story double brick flats; fine location; rentals, $5,280; suit investor; have other located and cold-water flats. Hall, 170 58th St.
Bargain!—Two-story brick house, all improvements, $7,500; easy terms; 179th St., Prospect Av. Apply M. Iseas, Room 38, 171 Broadway.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
Send a Postal Card for Circular & Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A Snap.—7-room Colonial cottage; every possible convenience; plot 50x100; beautifully laid out; stable, chicken house; 3 minutes to Mount Vernon Station; 1 block to trolley; price, $5,250, cash. Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.
ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
County Homes, Farms, Cosley & West, Inc. in Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.
Mount Vernon.
An excellent corner property, near either depot; 163 Av. house, detached, 12 rooms; 100x100, $7,500. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av.
White Plains.
A PLOT IN PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS, 100 X 250. NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., OWNERS, 503 5TH AVE., NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

50 acres Woodland in Mattituck; beautiful water front, high ground, near station; price $2,500; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.
In Nassau—29 acres of woodland, $750; good soil; exceptional bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Deer Park.—11 acres, house, barn, fruit, $1,200; bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

FARM BARGAINS—Litchfield Co., Conn., Berkshire Co., Mass.—50 farms for list; 15 to 600 acres; $700 to $10,000. Write for list. F. K. SMITH, Station A, Hunted, Conn.

TO LET.
For Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Huron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

NEWCOMB.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $360; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.
Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.
Great Bargain.—One hour out; frequent trains; fine location; only $800. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

MORTGAGES.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A.W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 188 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS OF FLATS
and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, willing to sell at fair prices kindly send particulars.
BERT G. HALLIHAER & CO.,
280 Broadway and 149th St., 3d Av.
Have $50,000 for investment in Washington Heights and Manhattan lots; $40,000 for double or triple flats above 100th St. Address, giving full particulars, "Cash," Box 1 029 Times, Harlem.
Want to buy bargains for spot cash; allow agents or brokers full commission; must be cheap, showing large rentals. Call or address Edward Browning, 18 West 74th Street.
Wanted—Lots for cash at West Farms and vicinity; also two-family houses and other property to buy. Send particulars to Kretsch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.
Want private house, west side, around Manhattan Av., not over $14,000; give free and clear suburban lot in part payment; only full particulars recognized. Attorney, 1,420 5th Av.
Want good income property, cold water flat preferred, with little cash above mortgage; only full particulars recognized. "Investor," 1,420 5th Av.
We want good, salable property, heavily mortgaged or clear, city or country, to offer clients who will buy. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.
WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS
and can do the same for you; send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.
Property Wanted.—Tenements or flats; double or single; principals only. Jacob Cash, 2,047 Broadway.
Have cash at with $20,000 cash to invest in flats or tenement, Harlem or Bronx. Send particulars. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.
Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.
Flats, tenements; immediate purchaser; particulars fully required; $10,000 to invest. Inspector, 162 West 104th St.
Want single, double, and triple for cash purchasers. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,049 Broadway, at 101st St.
Bronx Property of every description for sale. Nelson Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.
Want flats, and tenements, east or west side, at reasonable prices; clients waiting. H. Siegelman, 230 Grand St.
Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; $100,000 loaned first and second mortgages. Grunauer, 467 B'way, Room 109.
Detached house, Bronx, 8 rooms; particulars; bonding 34 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Owners, send particulars of your property for sale. L. E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. Locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. DERBY,
31 Nassau St. Phone 3055 Cortlandt.
DENVER PROPERTY, free and clear LOTS and two Brick Houses cost owner over $45,000; will trade for New York City equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway, N.Y.
Free and clear lots for 4-story flats, west side flats; also desirable 7-room dwelling in Tremont, to exchange for flat house. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Free and clear tenement, rents $2,100; price, $22,000; exchange for flats, west side flats preferred. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th.
$2,000 cash and $4,000 equity in 3-story double tenement; also lot, value $2,000, for flat. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Will exchange plot of lots 100x100, free and clear, at White Plains for small house. Kretsch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.
West 116th St. elevator apartment; will trade for lots. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE.

Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 200 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 150 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to a lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1, TO 4 RMS., furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
dy22-1awtu1m2.

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. WILLIAM W. RUTHERFURD, Administrator. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to a lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1, TO 4 RMS., furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New Modern 12-Story
Fire Proof Building,
49 Maiden Lane.
(45½ to 49 Maiden Lane,)
Between Nassau and William Sts.
Offices and floors to lease. Ready for occupancy March 1st. Leases from May 1st. Moderate rents. Every service and improvement, including patent express calls. Four high-speed hydraulic plunger elevators.
(160-foot steel safety plunger shaft attached to each car).
Permanent Northern light.
C. F. MYERS,
Owner.
48-50 Maiden Lane.
CHAS. F. NOYES CO
Agents,
92 William Street. Tel. 50 John.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1906—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

Will Build to Suit You
Tenants, We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in good locations, OFFICE, MERCANTILE or LOFT BUILDINGS in MANHATTAN, on reasonable rental for term of years.
Lessees. Write or call.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. REENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT.
To Let from May 1, 1905.
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF);
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE,
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32 W 22dSt
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

3D AVENUE STORE,
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate-glass front; immediate possession; low rent; 1,154 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.
Corner store to let, northeast corner 59th St. and Lexington Av., adjoining Bloomingdale's. Inquire D. Greenberg, 51 West 14th St.
Attractive offices, studios, 885 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
X-Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
151 and 153 West 25th, for business purposes. Apply to the owner, 927 South St., Peekskill, N.Y.
Light shop at Park, near Tremont Av., 2,000-2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St., 1st Av.
Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 23th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house in good residential district on newly paved street; house well painted; stable and room for horse in rear; for season's rental by the year; possession after April 1st. J. M. Lowe, Ovington Av., bet. 4th and 5th Ave., Bay Ridge.
Furnished house, West 11th St., perfect condition, $200 per month. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
2 Rooms and Bath.....$255 to $360
3 Rooms and Bath.....$355 to $80
7 Rooms and Bath.....$790 to $115
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.
In suites of two large, light rooms and bath, equipped with every appointment.
Electric light, steam heat, hot and cold water, and first-class attendance.
Rents, $25 to $35 per month.
Also 1 furnished apartment.
CHARLES HIBSON & CO.,
corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.
677 East 136th St., (near Willis Av.)—Floor, private house, very quiet; open plumbing; all improvements; suitable couple without children; $20.
11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.
Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
84th St., 139 West.—Choice ground floor single apartment; seven rooms; newly decorated; crepe paper; $42.50; highest personal references required. Janitor.
93D ST., 66 WEST.—Single flat; 7 rooms and bath; rent $45; fine location.

Washington Heights.
533 West 145th St.
Very desirable flats of five and six rooms and bath, with all modern improvements.
Rent $28 and $30.
KNAP & CO.,
1,063 Amsterdam Av., near 142d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,373.—In the matter of OLCOTT CLYDE COLT, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Olcott Clyde Colt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 23d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 7, 1905.

NO. 7,615.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENNET COHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Bennet Cohn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Bennet Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
N. Y., Jan. 10, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 6,850. In the matter of ALBERT DARNER and AUREL DARNER, copartners, &c., bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Albert Darner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 23, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 7, 1905.

NO. 7,086.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOODMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Abraham Goodman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Abraham Goodman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 13, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,580.—In the matter of HENRY ELLMERS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry Ellmers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 23d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 7th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GUISEPPE LIFRIERI, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Guiseppe Lifrieri, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 23d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
E. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 12, 1905.

NO. 7,255.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSARIA CAPIZZUTO and NICOLLETA CAPIZZUTO, composing the firm of R. CAPIZZUTO & CO., and said firm, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Rosaria Capizzuto and Nicolleta Capizzuto of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Rosaria Capizzuto and Nicolleta Capizzuto, composing the firm of R. Capizzuto & Co., said firm were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 66 Wall St., in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MAURANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 12th, 1905.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between GEORGE E. BUTLER, Complainant, and CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice to Creditors.
To the creditors of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company:
Pursuant to an order duly made and entered in this court, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1904, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company to present and make proof to the undersigned, Jerome Taylor, receiver of the said corporation of their respective claims against the said corporation, at the office of the receiver, No. 25 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 9th day of March, 1905.
JEROME TAYLOR,
Receiver Commonwealth Tobacco Company.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store wanted in live neighborhood, moderate rental, for dry goods. F., 310 Times Main Office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness.
The Times.
The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show.
Daily Telegraph.
The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*
One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London.
Daily Graphic.
A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*
All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*
The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*
One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Reference.*
The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*
A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London.
New York Tribune.
More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*
A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged.
Sportsman.
One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*
Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.
Ladies' Field.
The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*
An ideal home for twentieth century London.—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM SCHNEIDER against MAX SCHNEIDER, Julius April, et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and now known as No. 22 W. 99th Street, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-ninth Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet westerly from the westerly side of Central Park West, and running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, December 29, 1904.
ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Referee.
QUACKENBUSH & ADAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $26,121.53, with interest thereon from December 29th, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $82 and 38-100 dollars, with interest from December 29, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.
Dated New York, December 29th, 1904.
ERNEST F. AYBAULT, Referee.
d30-2aw3wF&W&Ja20

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WALTER D. WILLIAMS against MARY E. CLARK et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, bearing date the 30th day of December, 1904, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 6th day of January, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of ground with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of 23rd Street, bounded as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 23rd Street, one hundred and ninety-four feet and one inch distant easterly from the northeasterly corner of 23rd Street and Second Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of 23rd Street, eighteen feet and five inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to the centre line between 23rd and 24th Streets; thence westerly and along said centre line eighteen feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue to the place of beginning.
Containing in front and rear eighteen feet and five inches, with a depth of half of the block, be the same more or less. Subject to covenants regarding restrictions and nuisances of record, if any.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

Dated New York, January 9th, 1905.
DANIEL P. HAYS, Referee.
HARRISON & AYRAULT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

PATENTS.

Exceptional opportunity to secure patented article at reasonable price; has universal marketable value; useful for business purposes; rare chance for man with capital. L. F., 50 East 99th St.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff, against JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Eliza Brannick, Mary McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, Annie Strang, Annie Todd and Robert Todd, her husband; Mamie Kopp and Alexander Kopp, her husband; Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie V

"The Neckwear News"

4800 rich scarfs.

About 600 of them, big $1.50 ngl sh squares.

Balance four-in-hands—full length, 2½ inches wide.

Few of a pattern but a multitude of patterns, and not a scarf in the sale of less than dollar quality.

55 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

"The Overcoat News"

The lot of winter coats marked down to $20 and $25 still shows a good assortment of sizes.

Values will be good as long as any are left.

In young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34 inch chest there are left many bargains at $15 and $20.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by 'phone.

JAN 13 1905

LUDLUM FOLLOWS KELLY; HIS STUFF SEIZED, TOO

Gamblers Now Moving Their Outfits Over to Jersey.

McADOO WILL AID JEROME

Says His Men Have Been Collecting Evidence for District Attorney's Gambling Crusade.

That District Attorney Jerome has got the gamblers on the run became evident yesterday when another notorious member of the fraternity, Lou Ludlum, followed the example set by Honest John Kelly in crawling under the cover offered by the Dowling law. Ludlum was at one time the manager for Frank Farrell, and has, according to his own confession, run a gambling house known as the Savoy Club, at 145 West Fortieth Street, for five years.

As in the case of Kelly, the confession of Ludlum was the signal for an immediate confiscation of his paraphernalia. This was found stored temporarily in the back room of a tenement at 262 West Forty-first Street, and was taken to the District Attorney's office in two patrol wagons. All the stuff was carefully boxed up when found, its destination being a storage warehouse where it was to have been kept until the present storm blew over.

In this connection it was learned on good authority that the precaution taken by Ludlum had been observed by almost every gambling house in town. Last night there was not a single place of note that was doing business, and in very few houses could anything but ordinary furniture be found. Wednesday night was one of hard work for the employes of the master gamblers, and to-day they are all out of work.

Much of the material taken out of various houses in order to prepare them for a possible visit by county detectives was shipped over to Jersey during the night between Wednesday and yesterday. Ten huge wagonloads of roulette wheels, tables, and other paraphernalia are said to have passed that way. The origin of four of these loads at least is known. Two came from the house at 51 West Thirty-third Street, which Frank Farrell says he does not own or occupy. Two more were removed from John Daly's house, on Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway. All the vans went across to Jersey by way of the Twenty-third Street ferry, and in some mysterious way the nature of their contents seems to have been known wherever they passed.

Ludlum's appearance at the Criminal Courts Building was not voluntary, like that of his confrère on the day before. He came in response to a subpoena served on him by Capt. Cottrell. When Ludlum first confronted his examiners he was in a decidedly uncommunicative mood. But he weakened, it is said, after having learned a few points about the law from Mr. Jerome, and finally sent for his counsel, Daniel J. O'Reilly. The lawyer is reported to have advised him unhesitatingly to speak lest worse things befall him.

SIDE DOOR A NECESSITY.

The gambler then, it was learned, admitted that he had been running an all-around gambling shop at the Fortieth Street address. Of late he has found it necessary to have his patrons enter by way of an ordinary store opening on Seventh Avenue, the rear of which adjoined his own place. Ludlum declared, as it appeared later, truthfully, that he did not know where his stuff was at the minute, but after a conference with Lawyer O'Reilly, during which the expediency of securing search warrants for every storage warehouse in the city was mentioned, Mr. Jerome located it. When the paraphernalia were at last spread out in Chief Clerk Henneben's office Mr. Jerome's men declared them the finest ever seen there. The stuff taken from Canfield's famous place was poor in comparison.

All the things from Ludlum's, together with the heavier objects seized at Kelly's place on Wednesday, will be taken out to a vacant lot early next week and turned into a large bonfire. Checks and papers from Kelly's house were burned in the cellar of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday morning.

The departure of Ludlum from the Criminal Courts Building was followed by a prolonged session between Capt. Cottrell and three of his plain-clothes men on the one hand, and Assistant District Attorney Lord on the other. This was taken to mean that the District Attorney so far has made only a beginning, and that new subpoenas have been or will be issued, the Tenderloin police taking good care to see that they are properly served.

NONE TO ESCAPE.

It is said that the campaign planned by Mr. Jerome contemplates the calling of every prominent gambler in town. Special effort will be made to learn the names of their employes, as well as those of unattached gamblers, faro-dealers and others.

The order will then come to the small fry, none of whom will escape a session with the insistent District Attorney. Mr. Jerome left his office about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to his country place, at Lakeville, Conn., where he will stay until Monday.

Capt. Hayes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station appeared suddenly on the scene yesterday while Mr. Miner and Reardon were taking possession of Ludlum's stuff. He looked as if he had just seen a ghost.

"When in blazes did this place open up?" he cried.

"Don't worry, Captain," rejoined Mr. Miner. "The stuff got into your precinct at 3 o'clock this morning and has never been used here."

Whereupon the Captain heaved a large sigh of relief.

Commissioner McAdoo gave out a typewritten statement yesterday afternoon, declaring that if any evidence could be found against Inspector McLaughlin, Capt. Cottrell, or any other police official, tangible enough to warrant an action, he would be eager to start one in order to secure an honest police administration. In part the Commissioner said:

WISHES JEROME WELL.

"I hope the District Attorney will be successful in convicting Kelly and his confederates or any one who aided or abetted them. In regard to the statement to the effect that some man higher up is interfering between my authority as the head of the police and the operations of the force, and that this is especially so in the Nineteenth Precinct, I emphatically and unreservedly state that I have not the slightest knowledge or suspicion that any one is interposing between me and these officers in the performance of their duty.

"If there is any evidence that any one is interfering as charged I will only be glad to have it, and I will probe the matter to the bottom, wherever it leads.

"In the matter of the alleged gambling houses, some weeks ago I called the Inspectors together and announced to them that I would put uniformed men instead of plain-clothes men in the special posts in front of these houses. That order has been a most potent weapon against this business, and the gamblers have howled and protested against it. I took this action without waiting to see what use would be made of the powerful law passed last Winter, which arms the District Attorney with such extraordinary power. As soon as the law was declared constitutional and effective there was organized directly, in connection with this office, a force to gather evidence for the use of the District Attorney in carrying out the law, and this evidence I hope to be able to place before him in a few days."

POLICE GO A-RAIDING.

Reflex Activity Started by District Attorney's Crusade.

The expected "reflex" activity on the part of the police, started by Mr. Jerome's crusade, materialized yesterday afternoon when three alleged poolrooms and alleged gambling houses were raided. Two of these were in the Mercer Street Station, to which Capt. O'Connor was transferred only a few days ago, and the third one in the Tenderloin.

Acting under direct orders from Commissioner McAdoo, two little armies of police in plain clothes and in uniform, led, respectively, by Inspector Brooks and Capt. O'Connor, broke their way into the Marco Social Club in Great Jones Street and the Nelson Pleasure Club on West Thirteenth Street. Both raids came about 4 o'clock. Capt. O'Connor captured 250 men gathered in the Thirteenth Street place, and every one had not only to give his name, address, and occupation, but to prove his identity by letters, business cards, or in other ways. O'Connor took twelve prisoners, while Inspector Brooks took the names of 110 persons found in the house on Great Jones Street and held six prisoners.

Detective Sergeants O'Connor and Lyons of Inspector McLaughlin's staff raided an alleged poolroom on West Thirty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, arresting one Charles Stone as the reputed proprietor. The house had several telephones and other poolroom equipment.

VINCENT says

Stein-Bloch Overcoats

Curtailed Prices.

Tourists $16.50.
formerly $28 and $30.

Tourists $20.00.
formerly $32 and $35

Paddocks $20.00.
formerly $35.

Paddocks $25.00.
formerly $38 and $40.

I'M a Clothes Crusader, and "Fit and Style" has been long my cry.

I'm at a halt when it comes to defining Fit and Style—they're as indefinable as sunshine. But I can show you what I mean if you'll lend me yourself for a minute.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

THE PUBLIC SALE Opens To-morrow (Saturday) at 9 A. M.

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY

SIG. HIRSH, PRES.

THE PUBLIC SALE Opens To-morrow (Saturday) at 9 A. M.

"All Eyes on the Corner of Broadway and Chambers St."

The Great Stores of the FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING CO. have been closed for the past 5 days The "Hope" System has been diligently at work inside, with the result that to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock we place on sale the stocks of the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company, amounting to

A Quarter of a Million Dollars worth of Men's, Youths' & Boys' Winter Clothing

Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Jewelry, Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Leather Goods and other Haberdashery, Men's Opera, Stiff and Soft Hats—all to be grouped and sold under

THE "HOPE SYSTEM" TAG

HOPE SYSTEM 15% OFF

MEN'S FINE BLACK CLOTHES
For all occasions.
"Taylor" price, $25.00—$21.25
" " 20.00— 17.00
" " 18.00— 15.30
" " 15.00— 12.75

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS.
"Taylor" price, $60.00—$51.00
" " 50.00— 42.50

MEN'S WORSTED SERGE SUITS
"Taylor" price, $20.00—$17.00

MEN'S FINE SURTOUTS.
"Taylor" price, $25.00—$21.25
" " 22.50— 18.12

EXTRA FINE PADDOCKS.
"Taylor" price, $25.00—$21.25
" " 30.00— 25.50

HOPE SYSTEM 25% OFF

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' TROUSERS.
"Taylor" price, $7.00—$5.25
" " 2.50— 1.88
" " 4.50— 3.38

Men's Fine Overcoats.
"Taylor" price, $15.00—$11.25
" " 12.50— 9.38
" " 10.00— 7.50

French Opera Hats.
"Taylor" price, $5.00—$4.00

Standard Men's Hosiery.
"Taylor" price, 25c.—18¾c

Men's Fine Rain Coats.
"Taylor" price, $15.00—$11.25

Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits.
"Taylor" price, $18.00—$13.50

HOPE SYSTEM 35% OFF

FINEST MEN'S OVERCOATS.
'Taylor' price, $40.00—$26.00
" " 35.00— 22.75
" " 30.00— 19.50

MEN'S STIFF & SOFT HATS.
"Taylor" price, $3.00—$1.95
" " 2.00— 1.30
" " 1.80— 1.17
" " 1.50— 97c
" " 1.00— 65c.

FINEST MEN'S SUITS.
'Taylor' price, $30.00—$19.50
" " 25.00— 16.25
" " 20.00— 13.00

FINE QUALITY UNDERWEAR.
"Taylor" price, $1.50—97½c.

HIGH CLASS NECKWEAR.
"Taylor" price, 50c—32½c.

HOPE SYSTEM 50% OFF

ROYAL SILK PLUSH UNDERWEAR.
"Taylor" price $1.50... 75c

Bradford Wool Underwear
"Taylor" price $1.00.... 50c

Fine Quality Neckwear.
"Taylor" price 25c..... 12½c

Boys' Novelty Clothing.
"Taylor" price $7.00.. $3.50

Boys' Overcoats and Suits.
"Taylor" price $2.50.. $1.25

Ladies' Pure Silk Umbrellas.
"Taylor" price $2.00.... $1

Young Men's Clothing.
"Taylor" price $10.00 ... $5

Special Collars, all shapes, "Taylor" price 10c..... 5c

HOPE SYSTEM 65% OFF

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
"Taylor" price, 3.00...$1.05

Men's and Boys' Collars, all styles, "Taylor" price, 10c.. 3½c

Men's Madras and Percale Shirts, "Taylor" price, 1.00 35c

Tiffany "Balbriggan" Underwear, "Taylor" price, 1.00.....38c

Silk Fleeced Underwear. "Taylor" price, 1.50...52½c

Fine Imported Neckwear. "Taylor" price, 1.50...52½c

Silk Lisle Braces, "Taylor" price, 50c..... 17½c

Men's Fancy Waistcoats, "Taylor" price, 2.50.....88c

Exact Discounts from the Regular Marked F. L. Taylor Company's Prices.

It means that the prices at which the goods were marked remain on each item exactly as when we took possession. These prices were originally, we believe, lower than the average. Many of them had been reduced for the Taylor Clothing Sale in December. Many of them had been still further reduced on the 1st of January. The public pays exactly these marked prices, LESS THE DISCOUNTS, as indicated by the "Hope System" Tag. And the customer keeps the fractional cents—because we "DO things differently."

The above Abbreviated Statement of Details is but a Mere Synopsis of the wonderful opportunities for investment —it would require a full page of the "Times" to give a correct idea of the magnitude of this public sale.

Opening of the "Subway" Store & Annex Takes Place To-Morrow.

The Main Floor is arranged for the sales of Men's Overcoats, high-class Men's Suits, Black Clothes, Waistcoats, Hats and Haberdashery of all descriptions—**The "Subway" Store** is arranged for the sales of Men's Trousers, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, Livery, Raincoats and popular-priced Men's Suits. **The Annex** is devoted to the Tailor Shops and Reserve Stocks.

Every Item Must Be Disposed of by February 1, 1905.

The regular Taylor Staff is augmented with a large number of experienced salesmen and, in the Haberdashery and Boys' Clothing Stores, a force of bright, competent saleswomen. These salespeople have been without other employment since the recent Holidays, and our customers, as well as ourselves, will be glad of their help in facilitating satisfactory service.

Broadway — Stewart Building — Chambers St.

Stern Brothers

Men's Automobile Apparel

at Greatly Reduced Prices

HIGH-GRADE FUR COATS. Reduced from $125.00 and 175.00 — $75.00 & 125.00

RACCOON COATS. ext a full cut, satin-lined shoulders and sleeves. lower part lined with all-wool worsted. Value $75 00 — $58.00

MEN'S ULSTERS. fine quality warmth giving fabrics. Formerly $30 00 — $20.00

IMPORTED LEATHER COATS, fine quality pliable leather, serviceable warm linings. Formerly $17 50 — $9.50

West Twenty-third Street

STATE BANK RUN TURNS.

Rush Yesterday to Get Hastily Withdrawn Deposits Back.

The run on the State Bank, at 376 Grand Street, turned the other way yesterday. By afternoon it had become a rush on the part of scared depositors to get their money back. The bank officials decided to accept these deposits again on the ground that ignorance had prompted their hasty withdrawals.

When the bank opened a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 were at the door. The bank had paid out $85,000 on Tuesday, but the cashier said that the bank had $4,000,000 within reach to oblige those who wanted to continue the run. At 11 o'clock $50,000 arrived at the bank in sacks, and this calmed the fears of many. By noon the run had changed to a rush to get back again.

About the only trouble the police had was with a law student, who made a lot of protests about the way in which a woman who was with him received her money, $900, from the bank. He was arrested.

Ex-Gov. Morton Swears Off $100,000.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton was among the fifty or sixty property owners who appeared before the Tax Commissioners yesterday, and swore off their assessments for taxes. Gov. Morton swore off a $100,000 assessment, declaring that his residence was in Rhinecliff and that he held no property in this city.

President Roosevelt's rate plan, and Commissioner Garfield's project to put Interstate operating corporations under National control. I have similar and decided views on these subjects.

"I agree with Mr. Hepburn on the danger to our business and liberties through centralization of control identified with politics. Centralization of this sort in Europe has proved detrimental to business and the traveling public. There passenger and freight rates are treble what they are here. I admit that there are many abuses growing out of the existing administration of our great trunk systems, but the law applying to such cases is ample and adequate to punish discrimination and the granting of special privileges."

Run Down by Cab in Broadway.

An unidentified man, about forty years of age, was knocked down by a hansom cab yesterday afternoon while crossing Broadway at Twenty-eighth Street. The driver, who said that he was Ralph Martin of 70 West Ninety-ninth Street, was arrested. The cab was owned by Henry Martin of 680 Seventh Avenue. In the cab at the time, the police say, was it Mr. Suiter, who was said to live in Washington Square West. The injured man was taken to New York Hospital, injured about the head and body, and has been unable to tell who he is. It is thought he has a fractured skull.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS. Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY'S VIEWS.

Business and Financial Interests Gain by Times Annual Financial.

"I have read every line of THE NEW YORK TIMES's Annual Financial Review, published last Sunday," said Jefferson M. Levy yesterday. "It shows a decided superiority in every way over the eight previous issues. It is a gain to all business and financial interests to have such a compilation, and a source of wonder how such a complete supplement, a book, in fact, could be issued as part of a vast newspaper. The Review aids our commercial interests everywhere, and it cannot be too widely distributed. I secured copies of it and sent them to many European business centres.

"There is such a wealth of matter in the Review that it is not easy to single out any article as of marked excellence. But I was much interested in the contribution of President Ripley of the Santa Fé system on a danger of Government control of railroads, and that of President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY SPECIALS. All 3 Stores.

2750 SHIRTS that were $1 to $1.50. Men's Fancy stiff and plaited bosoms in black and white effects and quiet grays—a very unusual bargain. We took all the manufacturer had left on hand at the end of the season, and they are fine, new goods, made for particular men. Cuffs attached and detached, sizes 13½ to 20. **75c**

12000 pairs of SOCKS One of the big importers moved the first of the year. We helped him by taking these. Instead of asking 25 to 50c. for them, the regular prices, we prefer to sell them out quickly at 17c., or 3 pair for 50c. Plain Blacks of different weights, Blacks with split foot, Blacks with solid white feet; and all they had left of last year's Fancy Lisle and Balbriggan half hose. **17c**

1100 SUSPENDERS. Left over from the handsome Fancy Silk Suspenders with white calfskin ends that we sold during the Holidays at 50c. a pair. Special price to close them out quickly, 25c. **25c**

SMITH, GRAY & CO.,

Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Brklyn

"Say, that's all right!"

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF MAILS

Francis R. Roome to Succeed Maze in New York Post Office.

Francis R. Roome was appointed Superintendent of Mails yesterday by Postmaster General Wynne upon the recommendation of Postmaster Willcox, succeeding Augustus B. Maze, who held the office during the Van Cott administration. The appointment is in line with the Postmaster General's recent declaration that it was the purpose of the Department to give Mr. Willcox full power in reorganizing the New York Post Office.

Mr. Roome, though but forty-three years old, has been employed in the Post Office for thirty-one years, advancing steadily until he became Superintendent of the Order Department of Instruction, which post he has held since Postmaster Pearson's time.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
58TH ST.—"THELMA." Stock Co. & Vaude.
5TH AVE.—"Jim the Penman," and Vaude.
23D ST.—Herzog's 12 Horses, Rose Stahl & Co. &c
125TH ST.—"D'Arcy of the Guards." Vaude.

Manhattan H'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE { LEAH KLESCHNA

BELASCO THEATRE, 42 St. Ev. at 8. Matinee SATURDAY at 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADRIEA.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed & Sat. Last 11 times. BABES in TOYLAND
WESTERN Joe Welch—"Cohen's Luck." Next week—"The Burgomaster."

AMERICAN 42d ST. THE OLD CROSS ROADS Sunday Night—Ted Marks' Big Concert. Next wk—Hurtig & Seamon's "Me, Him & I."

BIJOU Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

LEW FIELDS' Phone 1661-38th. Evs. 8:15. Mat Sat. Tues., 42 St., bet. B'way & 5 Av. It Happened in Normand

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. Mat. Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Keley, Steely, Doty & Daily, Cee, Alf. Grant, Cook & Sylvia, others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c. & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

GRAND Next week—WARD & VOKES.

STAR NEW Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. To-morrow A WIFE'S SECRET. Next wk—For His Brother's Crime.

Murray Hill 125 & Lex. Av. Mat. To-morrow. DAN McAVOY, His Next week, 0 or Mayor of the Lower Geo. W. Monroe.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD & WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—Montagu's Cockatoo Circus.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Maude Adams in THE LITTLE MINISTER. TWO MORE WEEKS.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mat. Sat. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way Evs., 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evs., 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE." Special Mat. next Wed. "Twelfth Night."

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE SUNDAY Special Mats. Thursdays, Jan. 19 & 26.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St. ..at 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE in THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN

DALY'S Broadway & 30 St. SEATS Closed this week. READY NEXT MONDAY, THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC

VECSEY SECOND CONCERT NEXT TUESDAY, CARNEGIE HALL.

First Matinee Saturday, Jan. 21. The Marvellous Young Violinist.
HERALD:—Power and delicacy which many mature artists might have envied.
TIMES:—Truly astonishing; almost incredible; thoroughly musical.
PRESS:—Charms the amazed crowd.
WORLD:—Easy to understand the enthusiasm of Joachim. He amazes.
TRIBUNE:—Tone formation and tone production bewildering—perfect.
AMERICAN:—Enthusiasm was great.
POST:—Technical skill astonishing.
Seats at Carnegie Hall, hotels, agencies. Management.....of.....Daniel Frohman

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
This Evening, at 8—L'AVVENTURIERA RUSTICANA (In Italian) Mmes. Macchi, Jacobs, Dippel, Giraldoni. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Parsi, Reiss, Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14th, at 2—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Scotti, Begue. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 14th, at 8. (Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 15th, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists, Aino Ackte, Alten, Fremstad, Mmes. Plancon, Goritz, David Saplrstein, Pianist. Entire Met. Opera Orch. Conductor, Franko.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 16th, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Giordani, Dufriche. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 18th, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche, Giordani. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Senger-Bettaque, Homer, Lemon; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Thur., Jan. 26, 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Fri. Eve., Jan. 20th, at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET. Emma Eames; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars. Conductor, Franko.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night and Sat. Evgs., 8:20, Harry Walden in "Traumulus"; Sat. Matinee, Barnesey as "Magda."

Importers' Auto Salon, HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL, B'way, 34th & 35th Sts., N.Y. Jan. 11 to 24, Inclusive. Admission 50c. Mondays $1.00. 1905 Models of Best Known Foreign Automobiles.

FIFTH ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW Opens To-morrow Evening at 8 at Madison Square Garden. 50c—ADMISSION—50c

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Saturday Aft., Jan. 14, at 2:30. Program: BEETHOVEN, Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Op. 67; BRUCH, Penelope's Recitative and Prayer from "Odysseus"; BRAHMS, Waltzes (Orchestrated by W. Gericke); ELGAR, "Sea Pictures," Three Songs from a Cycle of Five for Contralto and Orchestra, Op. 47; WAGNER, Overture to "Flying Dutchman." Soloist, MURIEL FOSTER
Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. 8:15. Nxt Mat Sat. 2op. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Last Matinee To-morrow Klaw & Erlanger "IN NEWPORT" Next Mon., Ida Conquest, Seats "THE MONEYMAKERS." To-day.

NEW YORK 25c. 50c., 75c., 1.00 Regular Mat. To-morrow "HOME FOLKS." Jos. Brooks Production. SUND. EVE Benefit Entertainment. Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Wed. Aft., Jan. 18, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. KREISLER Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th & COL. AV Interscholastic Hockey Match: HARVARD vs. COLUMBIA. Saturday, Jan. 14th, 8:15 P. M. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1 extra.

LYRIC To-m'w Night, Seats selling. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in FANTANA

CASINO. B'way & 39. Only Mat. To-morrow. LILIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. Mat. To-morrow. EDWARD TERRY in SWEET LAVENDER.

Williams, B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SHO-GUN Last Weeks Tuesday, Jan. 24—RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

Garrick, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow

HIS HONOR, the Mayor, at 6th Av. Mat. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of RICHARD GOLDEN in MR. BARNEY BEE. Next week—THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. —THIS SEASON'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.— SIBERIA 300 People in the Kishineff Massacre. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. Ireland's Own Band.

WEBER MUSIC HALL, 29th & B'way. Mats. Tues. and Sat. WEBER & ZIEGFELD All Star Stock Co. THE COLLEGE WIDOWER New Burlesque Hit.

Harlem OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. Jas. K. Hackett in "The Pride of the King." SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT. NEXT WEEK All Star Cast. Two Orphans Seats on Sale.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily. VALERIE BERGERE & CO. ELSIE FAY, PAUL CONCHAS, R. E. KNOWLES, MURPHY & NICHOLS, Pierce & Carleton and others. NEXT WEEK..... ALBERT CHEVALIER

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Much colder, with snow; high north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,171. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

LOOMIS'S RESIGNATION FOLLOWS MUNROE CASE

Says He Doesn't Wish to Embarrass National City Bank.

TAKES ALL RESPONSIBILITY

He Alone Acted on Loans, Vice President Says — Still Believes in Montreal and Boston.

Following the disclosures that he had stood personal sponsor for the Montreal and Boston stock-washing deal, and particularly for the brokerage firm of Munroe & Munroe, managers of the syndicate, came the resignation late yesterday afternoon of Archibald G. Loomis, Second Vice President of the National City Bank. The Directors will meet on Tuesday next, and it is understood that they will accept the resignation. None of the officials of the bank would discuss the matter yesterday. A representative of President James Stillman said that the letter spoke for itself. The letter was addressed to the Directors of the bank, and read:

I beg to tender my resignation as Vice President and Director of this bank. After six years of active work in the bank, during which period its business has largely increased and its honorable and commanding position has been steadily maintained, it is with regret that I sever my relations with you. I am, however, led to do this because my continuance with the bank exposes it to criticism and attack, which should be personal to myself, as no officer or individual connected with the bank except myself had anything whatever to do with the credit which was extended to Munroe & Munroe.

The amounts that were advanced to them were loaned in the ordinary course of business, and at all times I had ample collateral from them to secure their loans. I believed at the time and still believe that the property of the Montreal and Boston is a valuable one, and I had no personal interest of any kind in the loans made to them.

I have been engaged in the banking business for upward of forty years, during which time I think I may say that my record will speak for itself and not to my disparagement. If there has been any lack of judgment in these matters it is but proper that I alone should suffer the criticism.

My greatest satisfaction at the present moment is the confidence which has been shown me by my re-election as a Director and Vice President of the bank. It would, however, be ungenerous on my part to take advantage of this signal proof of your appreciation of what I may have been able to do for the bank in the past.

I earnestly request that you will take immediate action upon my resignation.

That the resignation of Mr. Loomis should come at this time is a surprise to the financial community. The formal announcement was not sent out by the bank, whose officers some days ago stopped talking for publication about the Munroe case, until long after the close of business yesterday. The resignation, to be sure, was expected from the time when it became known that the bank had made in eight consecutive days loans of $60,000 on the unindorsed notes of Munroe & Munroe. A witness in the bankruptcy case testified that George Munroe described this proceeding as an arrangement for a daily overcertification. But when the Directors, following the annual meeting of the bank, re-elected Mr. Loomis along with the rest of the officers, it was believed that the Second Vice President would be let down easily.

This impression was strengthened by President Stillman's admission that he knew about the transactions with Munroe & Munroe for at least one last two of the days o. which they were going on; by his excuse for Mr. Loomis that "we are all likely to make mistakes at times," and by Vice President Whitson's subsequent explanation that the bank knew that if the Munroes did not make the paper good "somebody else would do so."

More than this, it has been said definitely in quarters in touch with City Bank interests during the past week, that the programme for Mr. Loomis was to let him continue as Second Vice President for some weeks, and then retire "on account of ill-health." This was supplemented yesterday by the word of a man who is constantly doing business with the bank, that Feb. 1 was the date set for the resignation.

Considering all this, it was the belief of financial men last night that something had happened pretty suddenly at the City Bank to bring the resignation at this time. The trip of Frank Vanderlip, also a Vice President, to Washington on Thursday was recalled, and also the fact that announcement was made yesterday of individual suits against members of the syndicate, including Mr. Loomis, by brokers who allege that the syndicate members were principals in the stock-washing operations that the Munroes managed, and therefore bound to make good to the brokers the $300,000 they lost in buying stock at Munroe's orders on Dec. 7. In addition to this was the fact that the 35,000 shares of Montreal and Boston which were deposited with the City Bank as collateral for the series of $80,000 loans to the Munroes was sufficiently syndicate stock to be collected by Boese as Treasurer of the syndicate after the Munroes went under and the last of the loans had been taken up.

When the letter of resignation of Mr. Loomis was read to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the creditors who are attacking Munroe & Munroe in bankruptcy, Mr. Untermyer said that he very much regretted the outcome of the investigation so far as Mr. Loomis was concerned. He added that the connection of the City Bank with the transactions of Munroe & Munroe had been misunderstood. It had never been charged, he said, in the proceedings or in any testimony that the City Bank had been guilty of a violation of law. The only claim made against it arose from the fact that its debt of $60,000 had been repaid to it on the eve of the failure, and this would be alleged to be a preferred payment within the meaning of the bankrupt law, and recoverable as such.

There was no hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings yesterday.

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WE THREATEN HAITI.

Demand Annulment of Sentence Passed on American Citizen.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 13.—Mr. Powell, the American Minister, has informed the Government of Haiti that the United States Government refuses to recognize the validity of the sentence in contumacy of fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor pronounced by the Haitian court on Jaeger Huber, an American citizen, for alleged complicity in the bond frauds charged against the administration of ex-President Sam and officers of the Bank of Haiti.

The United States demands the annulment of the sentence, under pain of energetic intervention.

The demand has caused much excitement here.

Dispatches from Port-au-Prince, dated Dec. 25, reported that in accordance with the verdict of the jury in the trial of ex-President Sam and others, accused of the fraudulent issue of bonds of the Republic of Haiti in 1902, sentence had been passed on several of the defendants in contumacy, these defendants having left the country.

The alleged frauds were in connection with a plan of the Sam administration for consolidating the debt of the Republic. Before the refunding scheme was consummated the administration of Sam was overthrown, and President Nord caused the arrest of thirty-three persons, including members of the Sam Cabinet and officers of the Bank of Haiti, on charges of conspiracy and the fraudulent issue of from $600,000 to $850,000 of bonds.

When the trial began last Nov. 28, only thirteen of the defendants were present, the others having fled the country.

BRISTOW OUT; GETS NEW POST

Appointed Special Commissioner to Investigate Panama Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In resentment at the action of the Postmaster General in taking the 200 Inspectors of the Post Office Department away from him, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow to-day tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 20. Before night Mr. Bristow received an appointment as Special Commissioner to deal with trans-Panama commerce. This announcement came at the conclusion of an extended conference late to-day between the President, Secretary Taft, Mr. Bristow, and Senator Long of Kansas. The text of the order issued by the President follows:

It is ordered that Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas be appointed a special Commissioner for the purpose of visiting the ports of the Pacific Coast, the Isthmus of Panama, New York, and such other ports as may be necessary, to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, across the Isthmus of Panama, and between the west coast of South America and the east coast of the United States, and Europe, for the purpose of determining the best policy to be pursued in the management of the Panama Railroad Company.

He is authorized to employ for this purpose a stenographer at not exceeding $5 a day, and his actual and necessary expenses, and to take evidence of all persons whose knowledge of trade conditions or rates will assist in reaching the necessary conclusion.

The Secretary of War will furnish to the Special Commissioner a letter of instructions in detail as to the course and extent of his investigation, and as to the time when he shall report his conclusions.

Until his report is forthcoming, the Commissioner will be allowed his actual expenses and $15 a day. The President will finally fix his entire compensation. As Mr. Bristow will need until Jan. 20, 1905, to close up matters awaiting his disposition as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, this order will take effect on that date. The Isthmian Canal Commission is directed to provide the funds needed in the execution of this order.

The friction between the Postmaster General and the Fourth Assistant has been evident only within the last few days, but there has been suspicion that Mr. Bristow felt that he had been wronged when Mr. Wynne was made Postmaster General. The Fourth Assistant had conducted the most extensive departmental investigation known in the history of the executive departments, and he had given the Government years of faithful service. To him the arduous work of ferreting out the rascals in the Cuban postal service was intrusted, and his thoroughness caught them all.

He thought that when Mr. Wynne, after a year and a half of service in the office of First Assistant, was made a Cabinet officer, he (Bristow) had not been dealt with fairly. In the last few days he has told the President precisely what he thought.

Yesterday Mr. Bristow again went to the White House to talk with the President about the matter. While he was at the White House the order transferring the Inspectors to the office of the Postmaster General was sent over to the Chief Inspector. Thereupon the Fourth Assistant wrote out his resignation, intending to return to Kansas, where he is generally looked upon as a candidate for the United States Senatorship to succeed Senator Burton, who is awaiting the action of the United States Supreme Court on his appeal for a new trial.

In a few hours after his resignation was sent to the White House Mr. Bristow received a message announcing that the President had appointed him a Special Commissioner to investigate trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

TALBOT INQUIRY DROPPED.

Board Discovers That Through an Error It Lacks Authority.

READING, Penn., Jan. 13.—There will be no investigation for the present at least of the charges preferred by the Rev. Dr. I. N. W. Irvine against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Central Pennsylvanian Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"A lack of canonical authority" is the conclusion of the eleven members who attended to-day's meeting of the board of inquiry. The full membership consists of sixteen.

The Rev. Dr. Bodine, the President, gave out a statement embodying the proceeding and conclusions of the board. This statement says:

Mr. Stetson pointed out that at the last General Convention the clerical deputies from New York were the Rev. Drs. Dix, Huntington, Grosvenor, and Parks; that Dr. H. P. Nichols, provisional clerical deputy, took the place of the Rev. Dr. Dix, who declined to attend; that undoubtedly in ignorance of this, both Dr. Dix and Dr. Nichols had been drawn as members of the Board of Inquiry, and that the list of clerical deputies from New York, from which they were drawn, either failed to include the names of the other three clerical deputies, who actually sat in the convention, or else included the names of five presbyters as clerical deputies, whereas under the constitution of the Church there could not be more than four clerical deputies from one diocese at any one time.

FORTNIGHTS IN FLORIDA.
Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Tours, January 31, February 14 and 28. Round trip rate $50 from New York. For details consult ticket agents, or C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City.—Adv.

Children take Piso's Cure readily. It is a sovereign remedy for little folks' colds. 25 cts.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS CANAL BOARD REDUCED

Also Wants More Power in Building the Canal.

BRISTOW PERSONAL AGENT?

The President Seeks to Control Isthmian Rates and Hit at Transcontinental Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt, in a brief message transmitting to Congress today the first annual report of the Panama Canal Commission, together with a letter from Secretary Taft relating to Panama affairs, recommends that he receive more power to carry on the work of constructing the canal. The Board of Canal Commissioners, he says, should be reduced to five, or preferably three, members, whose duties, powers, and salaries should be assigned by the President. The President's message is as follows:

"I transmit herewith the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, accompanied by a letter of the Secretary of War, under whose supervision I have by executive order placed the work of the commission.

I concur with the Secretary of War in the view that the present provision of law, by which the work of building the canal has to be done only through a body of seven members, is inelastic and clumsy, and I earnestly recommend a change, so that the President, who is charged with the responsibility of building the canal, may exercise greater discretion in the organization of the personnel through whom he is to discharge this duty.

"Actual experience has convinced me that it will be impossible to obtain the best and most effective service under the limitations prescribed by law. The general plans for the work must be agreed upon with the aid of the best engineers of the country, who should act as an advisory or consulting body. The consulting engineers should not be put on the commission, which should be used only as an executive instrument for the executive and administrative work. The actual work of executing the general plans agreed upon by the commission, after receiving the conclusions of the advising engineers, must be done by an engineer.

"It is, in my judgment, inadvisable, therefore, to restrict the Executive choice of Commissioners to representatives of the Engineer Corps of the army or the navy. The commission should consist of five, or preferably of three, members, whose respective duties, powers, and salaries should be assigned to them by the President, and who should be placed under the member of the Cabinet whom the President desires. Of these men, the one appointed as administrator of the canal strip should also serve as Minister to Panama."

APPOINTMENT OF BRISTOW.

In connection with the foregoing message, the action of the President to-day in appointing Mr. Bristow, who resigned his post as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, a special commissioner to investigate conditions of trans-Panama commerce, is significant. It is believed that, under the guise of a special task, Mr. Bristow will act broadly for the President in Panama Canal matters.

One of Mr. Bristow's important tasks will be to adjust the questions arising out of the connection of the Pacific Mail Company with the Panama Railroad Company. By the acquisition of the latter concern by the United States, the Government becomes a party to a monopoly.

As Secretary Taft points out in his letter, which accompanied the President's message to-day, the existing contract between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company gives the latter exclusive right to issue through bills of lading on business between San Francisco and New York. The Secretary says he thinks this contract is invalid under the laws of Colombia and the laws of Panama, but, at any rate, he is clear that the United States Government cannot consistently make itself a party to such a contract, and he has directed the commission to serve notice on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the intention of the railroad company to withdraw from the contract at the end of six months.

The Secretary strongly recommends the acquisition by the Government of the 1.50 per cent. of the stock of the Panama Railroad Company.

The President wants to get control of the freight rates across the Isthmus, and consequently from New York to San Francisco and other Pacific terminals. This he considers the strategic key to the reduction of transcontinental freight rates over trunk railways between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and it is in connection with this matter that he has appointed Mr. Bristow.

The President has for six months, according to a statement made to-night by Secretary Taft, had Bristow in mind for a prominent place connected with the Panama Canal. He for a time considered him for a place on the Canal Commission. There is no doubt as to the power of the President under the Spooner act to appoint any one, either from the army or from civil life, to any position in connection with the acquisition or construction of the Panama Canal, but there is doubt as to his power to make such an appointment for the purpose of working out a problem in transcontinental commerce.

Discussing what the Canal Commission has done, Secretary Taft says much has been accomplished in the work or organization, sanitation, and preparation to build the canal, although it will require several months yet to restore proper conditions for the work of canal building.

THE PANAMA TARIFF.

The Secretary discusses the details of the arrangement made by him personally with the Government of Panama governing the relations between the canal zone Government and Panama. He says it may be necessary to increase from ten to fifteen per cent the rate of duty that may be collected by Panama on goods destined for the canal zone, and points out that the monopoly now existing on tobacco will expire in 1906 and will not be renewed, so that that market will be open to the United States.

The report of the Canal Commission recites that its first visit to the canal zone was in April last, during which time the only work in progress was the excavation of the Culebra cut. The French surveys were found to be of little value on account of the changes which have taken place not only in the size of vessels, but in the existing methods of construction.

The development of the final plans for both the deep-water channel and the inner harbor, at either end of the canal, including about a mile of the canal line, will be concluded within the next two or three months. Extreme measures have been adopted for the prevention and cure of diseases.

The report contains the first annual report of Major Gen. Davis, Governor of the canal zone, dated Nov. 1, 1904. Gen. Davis comments on the high telegraph and railroad rates on the Isthmus. He advises making the railroad telegraph line a Government line, and says that if the Government would go out of the steamboat business and would reduce rates across the Isthmus 50 per cent. private competition would reduce steamship rates between New York and Colon, and San Francisco and Panama.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED
Is the handsomest and quickest Florida train. Leaves New York daily at 12:25 noon. Two other high-class trains for Pinehurst, Camden, and Florida resorts. Office 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

A LITERARY SENSATION

On Sunday, Jan. 22,
THE
NEW YORK TIMES
will print
the first installment of a
hitherto unpublished
NOVEL
by the late
BENJAMIN DISRAELI
Earl of Beaconsfield

☞See Page 25 of The Saturday Review of Books accompanying this Issue of The Times

ASTORS MAY TAKE OVER HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER

Due to Get Possession Feb. 1 Under Forfeited Contract.

WOULD PUSH WORK THROUGH

Elaborate New Plans Have Been Made for Astor Estate—A Year's Complications.

For nearly one year—since Feb. 1, 1904—the great Hotel Knickerbocker property, on the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway, has stood an empty shell. Many people have wondered that idleness has reigned in the immense structure, and an investigation into the causes has developed an extremely tangled state of affairs that will be straightened out, in all probability within the next three weeks.

Col. John Jacob Astor, who owns the ground upon which the hotel stands, has been also the practical owner of the building itself since February of last year, when the International Realty and Construction Company was dispossessed. He is merely waiting for the year to expire in which the former tenants, the International Realty and Construction Company, may take possession by the payment of its obligations before assuming the ownership and pushing the work to its completion.

Contrary to the usual habit of the two Astor estates, in handling hotel property here, Col. Astor in 1900 leased to the International Realty and Construction Company, a Philadelphia corporation, the ground upon which the old St. Cloud Hotel stood, and as much of the adjoining land as now comprises the site of the Knickerbocker. The contract with the realty company called for the erection of a hotel to cost at least $2,000,000 when ready for decorations and furnishings, and Col. Astor made a building loan to the company of $1,600,000.

The prime mover in the International Realty was the building firm of J. E. & A. L. Pennock of Philadelphia, which has offices at 1,133 Broadway, and built the Hotel Knickerbocker. Col. Astor reserved to himself the right to name the tenant of the lessors—the managing head of the hotel when it should be completed. For this post he selected James B. Regan, formerly manager of the Pabst Hotel, and now manager of the Woodmanston Inn, in Westchester.

After Mr. Regan had filed a bond for $150,000 with the Astor estate, he formed the Knickerbocker Hotel Company, and besides Mr. Regan, who was managing director and owned one-third of the capital stock, the others interested were Jesse Lewisohn and Godfrey S. Evans, a copper man. Mr. Regan also had a twenty-year contract with the Knickerbocker Hotel Company to act as manager of the completed hotel.

Before long serious dissensions arose in the Knickerbocker Hotel Company. As a result Mr. Regan resigned as a Director, but still retained his stock as well as his contract to run the hotel. Meanwhile labor troubles had multiplied thick and fast in the path of the International. Not the least of the impending troubles was the row going on in the Knickerbocker Hotel Company, and the International was confronted with the proposition that it might complete its building and still have no tenant, or at least not the tenant that would be satisfactory to the Astor estate.

Matters ran along in this way until Feb. 1 last, when the ground rent from the International to the Astor estate became due. The International Company defaulted in this payment, dispossess proceedings were at once begun, the construction company was ousted, and all work on the building ceased.

Meanwhile, in anticipation of the International Company failing to fulfill its contract, entirely new plans have been drawn for the interior of the hotel, and it is according to these that it will be finished if this work falls upon the Astor estate.

The address of the International Realty and Construction Company is given as 51 Wall Street, but nothing was known of the corporation there. J. E. Pennock, of the St. James Building, refused to talk. Lewis Cass Ledyard, attorney for the Astor estate, said that he had not heard from the International Company in a year and knew nothing about it.

It was learned yesterday, however, that when the lease of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company with the International expires, as it will if the latter does not make a payment by Feb. 1, Messrs. Lewisohn and Hvams will make no further efforts toward getting control of the management of the hotel.

As it is to-day, the Hotel Knickerbocker stands with only the structural steel and brick and masonry work completed. The floor beams are in place, but the fireproofing has not been begun, nor has any interior work been attempted. A single watchman, employed by the Astor estate, is on duty in the immense structure, which has not heard the hum of industry in a year.

Dead-Lock in Delaware House Broken.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 13.—W. B. Denny, Union Republican, was elected Speaker of the House late to-day. This breaks the dead-lock in the lower branch, and is the result of to-day's conference.

An Adequate Passenger Service.
18 trains to Buffalo, 14 to Niagara Falls, 11 to Cleveland, 5 to Cincinnati, 6 to St. Louis, 13 to Detroit, and 15 to Chicago via New York Central and West Shore Railroads.—Adv.

PHIPPS GIVES MILLION FOR MODEL TENEMENTS

Former Associate of Carnegie Outlines His Plan.

CHOOSES BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Will Probably Build on Upper East Side—Playgrounds for Children Profits to Extend Work.

Henry Phipps, the steel capitalist and former associate of Andrew Carnegie, has set aside a fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose of building tenement houses in the City of New York according to the most modern methods of construction, with provision for playgrounds for children. Announcement of this undertaking was made yesterday by Robert W. De Forest, who, with twelve other men, has been asked by Mr. Phipps to act as trustee of the society which is to be organized to carry out the plan.

Those who were invited to act as trustees are Mayor McClellan, Robert W. De Forest, Isidor Straus, John W. Arbuckle, Alfred T. White, Myles Tierney, Charles S. Brown, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, W. S. Hawk, Charles A. Moore, George E. Gordon, John S. Phipps, and Charles Stewart Smith. At the wish of Mr. Phipps these men met and listened to a letter in which Mr. Phipps outlined his plan, and they at once agreed to act as requested. In his letter Mr. Phipps said:

"I propose to organize a society for the purpose of building tenement houses in the City of New York, preferably in the Borough of Manhattan if it can be done advantageously, but if land be found too high or if building conditions are such as to threaten undue cost of construction or unreasonable delay, then in the other boroughs of the city or elsewhere.

"I propose to give $1,000,000 for this purpose. I expect the tenements to be so planned as to earn about 4 per cent. on their cost, after allowing a proper amount for maintenance and repairs. I intend to have the earnings accumulate and to be used from time to time in erecting more tenements.

"My wish is that the rooms should not be rented at a price below the market rate. I do not wish to discourage individual investors from building tenements on a purely business basis. To do this might check building operations, raise rents, and in the end prove injurious to the working people, whom I wish to aid.

"If there is a period of high cost and great inflation, then the work should go very slowly or be stopped. On the other hand, if there is a period of great depression and lack of employment it may be well to go fast and perhaps have more than one building under way at the same time. It would certainly be an advantage to have one building finished and rented, and see how it rents and suits tenants, before starting to erect a second. My object is to make this money do as much good as possible.

"I should like the buildings to have all the light and air possible; to have them fire-proof and thoroughly sanitary, and, so far as possible, to have spaces around them in which the children could play. It may be well to erect buildings for perhaps two or three classes of wage earners, or it may possibly be better to confine ourselves to one class, hoping to thus relieve the market and incidentally benefit another class.

"I shall look with great interest to the progress of the work, and perhaps may see much of it finished while I am here to enjoy it. I intend to have the gentlemen whom I have invited to the meeting constitute the Trustees of the society, with full power to fill vacancies. To insure the carrying out of the gift, I will deposit in a trust company, or with a committee of this board, sufficient cash from time to time to insure the performance or my part."

The society will probably be known as The Phipps Houses, although the name has not yet been definitely decided upon. It is understood that Mr. Phipps will himself be President of this society, that Isidor Straus will be its Vice President, and Robert W. de Forest Chairman of its Executive Committee.

Mr. Phipps has called in as advisers some of those who are best informed on the tenement-house problem. Four of the men named—Robert W. de Forest, Alfred T. White, Myles Tierney, and Charles S. Brown—were members of the New York State Tenement House Commission of 1900 which framed the present tenement-house law. Mr. de Forest was Tenement House Commissioner under Mayor Low, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould is President of the City and Suburban Homes Company.

In making announcement of this undertaking yesterday Mr. de Forest said:

"Mr. Phipps has only recently made New York City his home. His name is well known in connection with many philanthropic enterprises in his native State of Pennsylvania, among which may be mentioned the Playground for Children and the Free Gymnasium at Allegheny City, and the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis, at Philadelphia."

Asked where the tenements would be located, Mr. De Forest said that the location had not yet been decided upon, but it would probably be in upper Manhattan, this side of the Harlem River. He added that the intention was to preclude the idea that by living in these houses tenants became objects of charity. Mr. De Forest would not say if other wealthy men would be permitted to contribute to the fund, although he expressed the hope that the example set by Mr. Phipps might be followed by others so that living conditions for the poorer classes in this city might be made more bearable.

FOURTH MINUS FIREWORKS.

Chief Croker Wants Everything Prohibited That Day Except Firecrackers.

In a letter which he sent to Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes yesterday, Chief Edward F. Croker recommended that steps be taken without delay to prohibit the use of all fireworks except firecrackers on and around July 4 next. He makes an exception of firecrackers because, he writes, he finds that there are great stocks of them on hand in the shops of the dealers and aboard ships in process of importation, and to prohibit their sale on such short notice would work a great hardship. He recommends, however, that at the end of another year the prohibition be extended to firecrackers as well.

Commissioner Hayes said he had given the subject no thought whatever. He had sent the Chief's letter to the Municipal Explosives Commission, which has jurisdiction in the case. The Board of Underwriters is said to be quite in accord with Chief Croker's plans in this matter.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,361 Broadway.—Adv.

A. G. VANDERBILT AT FIRE.

Police Allow His Car Inside Lines at Tenth Avenue Blaze.

Four alarms were turned in at 11 o'clock last night for a fire which started in the rear of a tea store at 796 Tenth Avenue. The flames spread rapidly to an adjoining building occupied by a wholesale liquor dealer, and to No. 794, on the other side, the hardware store of A. J. Short. At 12:15 the fireboats were called.

One of the first of several parties to arrive in automobiles was that of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who had several friends with him. They had seen the glare across town and decided to run over. The police allowed his car within the fire lines.

The fire quickly burned through to the floor above the three stores and destroyed the plant of the Nicholas Gas Tubing Company, which occupied all of that floor. Then flames got through the ceiling of the Tubing Company.

As the second alarm was turned in Chief Croker arrived. The walls of the adjoining buildings were dangerously hot, and Chief Croker told the police to rout out the fifteen families in the tenement at No. 792, which is on the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, and a few minutes later eighteen other families from the adjoining Fifty-fourth Street house were warned to get out. Women and children in both houses were panic-stricken.

The fire appeared to be under control at 12:55 o'clock. It was then estimated that the building and contents were almost entirely destroyed. The damage was estimated at $75,000.

NEW PENSION COMMISSIONER.

President Appoints Congressman Vespasian Warner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President has appointed Vespasian Warner to be Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. Warner is Congressman from the Nineteenth District of Illinois, and was re-elected last November for the fifth term. He was strongly indorsed for the Pensions Bureau by the State delegation and by prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations of ex-soldiers.

The appointment will go to the Senate to-morrow.

DEPOSED FOR KILLING COON.

Rozier Meigs No Longer President of St. Louis Humane Society.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Rozier Meigs is no longer President of the St. Louis Humane Society. He has been deposed for killing a 'coon.

Mrs. Mary Waldo Calkins and other women of the society were shocked when they learned that their President had joined a party of 'coon hunters, and, having found a 'coon, had hunted the animal to its death.

They started a fight against Mr. Meigs and elected John F. Ryan President in his stead.

RAID ON THE CAIRO.

Police Arrest Thirty-six Women in Tenderloin Resort.

Armed with a warrant from Magistrate Ommen, who is sitting in the Jefferson Market Court, Inspector McLaughlin and six detectives, aided by Capt. Cottrell and four of his men, raided the Cairo, a concert hall on West Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway, shortly before midnight last night. In the place were thirty-six women and about forty men. The men were allowed to go, but the women were arrested and taken to the Tenderloin Station. Jacob Schmidt, the alleged proprietor, was also arrested.

While the raid was being made hundreds of persons gathered in the street in front on the place and hooted and howled at the women.

WEDDING NEWS A SURPRISE.

Jersey Wedding of Last November Just Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—A belated marriage announcement was made to-day with the publication of the wedding of Charles A. Dearing, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dearing, of Wyoming, N. J., and Miss Clara Sterling Barker, daughter of Abram Barker, connected with the Metropolitan Street Railway of New York.

The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, Nov. 14 last, and it was the intention of the young folks to keep the news quiet until the end of next June. The secret leaked out, and the young couple decided to make a formal announcement. Mr. Dearing is a member of the Maplewood Field Club and the Wyoming Lawn Tennis Club.

RINK RACER BADLY HURT.

Harold See and Three Other Skaters in a Spill.

In the racing competitions, held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Skating Club, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, Harold See, one of the competitors, was badly hurt and three other skaters slightly injured. It was in the second race on the programme, the Class A one-mile handicap, that See was hurt. He was preparing to swing into the turn at the easterly end of the rink when he fell.

See was going a swift pace, and slid over the ice, landing with great force against the wooden partition, striking against a projection and rolling over on his face. For a moment See lay stunned and several men rushed to his side to render assistance. He was taken to his room unconscious, where an examination showed that he was badly bruised about the back. He was finally brought round so that he was able to be taken home by his father, Samuel See, who acted as starter for the races.

The other skaters who were injured were E. B. Underhill of the Winthrop Athletic Club, who was cut about the legs by the skates of a competitor, and Mortimer Loew and Herbert Earl, who fell when near the line.

Hetty Green Settles Suit; Gets $75,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—By agreement of all parties the action of Hetty Green of New York, charging the Trustees of her father's estate with mismanagement, which has been pending in the United States Circuit Court for the past five years, has been privately settled. It is said that by the settlement Mrs. Green will receive $75,000.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO CLEVELAND
via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves West 23rd Street Station daily at 4:55 P. M., arrives Cleveland 7:15 A. M.; limited train; no extra fare to Cleveland.—Adv.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No extra fare.—Adv.

PRISONER SUSPECTED OF THE UMBRIA PLOT

G. Rosseau, Caught in Philadelphia, Had Infernal Machine.

ADMITS DESIGNS ON SHIPS

Comes from Chicago as Did the Man Who Sent Dynamite to the Cunard Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Gessler Rosseau, whose antecedents are a mystery and who is suspected of being the man who in May, 1903, sent an infernal machine to the Cunard Line pier in New York where the Umbria then was berthed, was arrested in this city this morning. An infernal machine with all wires connected was discovered by the detectives in a telescope carried by the prisoner.

He admits that his purpose was to blow up English ships, and says he is an ally of an Irish society. Incidentally, he is suspected of being the man who recently attempted to destroy the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington. He was taken into custody by City Hall Detectives Joseph Miller and Tall in the home of Patrick Kelly, 2,233 North Second Street, a cousin of Owen Kelly, the wealthy Irishman who mysteriously disappeared from this city several months ago.

Detective Miller, who entered the house in the guise of a relative of the missing man, heard Rosseau offer for $500 to take Patrick Kelly to where he claimed the missing man was held a captive in New York City. Realizing that they were dealing with a desperate man the detectives induced Rosseau to go with them to the City Hall, where he was quickly overpowered.

Captain of Detectives Donaghy says Rosseau is not insane, but is a dangerous criminal. He is a skilled machinist and intelligent. He will tell nothing about himself beyond the admissions above referred to and the assertion that he comes from Chicago. The Irish leaders of this city declare him to be an impostor.

Descriptions of the mysterious prisoner have been sent to the police of all cities in hopes of being able to identify him. Detectives from New York and Washington are expected to-morrow morning. With the Washington detectives will come a negro workman who saw the man who tried to destroy the statue in Washington with a bomb.

When searched the prisoner had little money and two hats. The soft one, which he wore, bore the mark of Denver, Col., although it was made in this city. In his pocket was a black skull cap and papers relating to the recent riots in Denver.

Physician Pronounces Him Sane.

He was taken before Magistrate Kochersperger, who held him without bail for another hearing next Friday. A physician saw the prisoner after the hearing and pronounced him sane. His infernal machine was carefully dissected by the police and is preserved in a remote corner of the City Hall.

At intervals to-night Captain of Detectives Donaghy "sweated" the prisoner in hopes of securing a full confession, but his efforts were of no avail.

The prisoner is forty years of age, of medium height, stockily built, with a smooth, broad face, florid complexion, thick lips, small blue eyes, and prominent ears. Detectives traced his movements in this city to-day and learned that he was here Wednesday night. It was Thursday night that he visited the home of Patrick Kelly in North Second Street and declared that he knew where the missing Owen Kelly was.

"For $300 I'll take you to him in New York," he said. "Yo ucan only see him, however. He is now a physical wreck. He knows too many secrets of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to be released."

The stranger added that he belonged to an organization formed for the purpose of blowing up English ships.

Kelly told his visitor to call again this morning, and when he had departed informed the police. Early this morning the stranger returned and the detectives were present. He carried his infernal machine with him. Before them he repeated the story of his mission of destruction and told of the alleged whereabouts of the missing man in New York. The detectives announced their willingness to go to New York with him and induced him to accompany them to the City Hall, where his arrest took place. When tow policemen grappled with him Rosseau made no struggle, but became very indignant.

Telescope Infernal Machine.

The detectives knew that the telescope contained something deadly, because the man told them of its contents on his way to the City Hall. They promptly ripped off the top of the telescope. Inside was a box, which fit snugly in the case, and was neatly made. It was divided into two parts. The works, which were those taken from a clock, were simple. The box was about 8 inches deep and 12 by 18 inches long.

The works occupied one side, while a dry cell battery was on the other with two wires coupled to it. A dial revealed mechanism by which the explosion could be timed. When the hour for ignition was reached a little steel arm was automatically moved and, connecting with another, formed a circuit. On one of the wires was attached a fulminating cap ready to be applied to a dynamite cartridge. A Washington newspaper of Dec. 30 contained a half dozen coils of wire and other percussion caps.

Word of the man's arrest was sent to Michael Ryan and A. S. I. Shields and J. Washington Logue, all of whom attended the hearing in the interests of the Kelly family. The prisoner took his arrest coolly and only complained when the detectives took both his hats away.

Rosseau has been in this city frequently, the police believe, because of the statements of a hotel clerk in a Vine Street lodging house, where he is known to have spent Thursday night. The clerk said he had seen the man frequently.

Another important clue to the man's identity, according to the police, is the skullcap. Such a headgear is said to have been worn by the man in Washington

JAN 1905

when he fled after hanging the infernal machine on the fence surrounding the statue.

"He is a remarkable man,' said Capt. Donaghy. "I can get nothing out of him. He is well educated and rational. I do not believe him insane. I put no faith in his story about Owen Kelly."

Late to-night the head of detectives tried for the last time to induce the man to talk.

"I intend to find out who and what you are," said Capt. Donaghy to the prisoner.

"Sit t yourself about that," the man replied quietly. "Those people uptown had no need to resort to any such measures as this in having me arrested."

He seemed much hurt by his arrest.

Michael J. Ryan issued a statement today branding the man's allegations that he was an agent of an Irish society as false. He said he did not believe he had any connections with any Irish organization, but that he might be connected with agents working in the interests of the English Government. He said nothing had yet been heard of the missing Owen Kelly.

THE CUNARD PIER MYSTERY.

G. Rosseau, Who Sent Box of Dynamite, Never Was Traced.

Two hours before the Cunard liner Umbria was to sail from this port on May 9, 1903, Police Commissioner Greene received a letter advising him that there was a box of dynamite, fitted out with machinery which, if wound and set, might explode the stuff after an interval determined upon up to thirty-six hours. Detectives were hurried to the pier and the box was found in a pile of second-class baggage. A sensation resulted which put the entire police force on its mettle, and had the effect of curtailing ocean travel for some little time.

Inspector McClusky took personal charge of the investigation which followed, and directed the search for the man who had prepared the infernal machine. He and his men ascertained that the dynamiter had come to New York from Chicago, and that he was known as G. Rossean. They were absolutely unable to trace his movements after he had sent the box to the Cunard Pier, and the case was finally relegated to the realm of unsolved mysteries.

Up to a late hour last night Police Headquarters, it was asserted, had not been officially advised of the arrest of Gessler Rosseau in Philadelphia, but it was said by the Sergeant in charge at the Detective Bureau that the matter would be looked into to-day. If he is identified he will be brought to New York and tried for the Umbria affair. The guilty man is liable to twenty years' imprisonment.

In the warning letter to Col. Greene it was said:

"The Mafia greets you and wishes you well. The society has declared war against England and has ordered the destruction of every steamer flying the British flag that sails out of New York harbor. The society has undertaken to clear New York harbor of British ships and it will succeed."

There was nothing about the box found on the Cunard pier to indicate its deadly contents. It was newly made, of white pine, and about the size of an ordinary steamer trunk. The lid was fastened by a heavy hasp and padlock, and was held in position by black japanned hinges.

The detectives approached gingerly, telling each other that they could distinctly hear the ticking of the clock work within the box. Picking up the box, they carried it to the river, where they tied ropes about it and lowered it beneath the surface, soaking it for an hour or more. In the meantime the big Cunarder sailed away, not a single passenger being aware that anything unusual had occurred.

Investigation showed that the box contained two smaller boxes, each with 100 half-pound sticks of dynamite inside. Resting on the smaller boxes was a platform, on which were two dry batteries of the type which generate a spark of sufficient size to ignite ordinary paper. These batteries were connected with a coil of induction wire. At one end of the wire was an electric cigar lighter, attached to the works of an ordinary alarm clock by a small side sprocket, which worked on an improvised trigger.

When the trigger was released a spring forced the handle to one side, breaking the electric current and generating a spark which was so arranged as to ignite a wick. Trailing over the wick was a fuse, the forks of which passed Y-shaped into the explosives.

Inspector Murray said the box contained material for causing an explosion which would have ground into atoms forty-five tons of solid rock.

The absence of the detonating cap and the fact that the clockwork was not wound up, however, were evidence that the man who had plotted the affair had not really intended to send the Umbria to the bottom. But the case was sufficiently serious to stir up the police force from top to bottom.

Clues the Police Obtain.

It was learned after several days that Peter Bathe, an expressman employed by Rooney's Express Company, Thirtieth Street and Ninth Avenue, had hauled the box to the pier. There was no address upon it, and he had been told to leave it at the pier and the owner would arrange for its disposition. He described the man who had employed him and said that he got the box at the boarding house of Mrs. Curry, on West Thirty-first Street.

It was learned from Mrs. Curry that the room from which it had been taken was occupied by a man who had been at her place for a week or more and who gave his name as G. Rosseau. This man had kept closely in his room and had spent most of his time in some kind of carpenter work.

Mrs. Curry described her boarder as being thirty-five or forty years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing in the neighborhood of 160 pounds, with grayish blue eyes, noticeably small aquiline nose, ruddy complexion, small blonde mustache and black hair. He seemed to be possessed of plenty of money, and paid his board bills in advance in gold. After further search it was learned that the man had come to New York from Chicago. The entire country was pretty well worked up over the case, and the Chicago police discovered that while in that city the man lived at 247 Washington Boulevard, a boarding house.

He secured board there on April 19 and remained until April 25. While in the house he had a carpenter, blacksmith, and machinist at work for him, explaining that he had invented a gambling device. It was at this place, the police thought, that the smaller boxes were constructed. The large pine box was secured, so it was figured out, in New York, and the finishing touches put to the infernal machine at Mrs. Curry's boarding house.

As evidence of the intense interest which the case excited and the extraordinary efforts the police made to run down the criminal it was last night recalled at Headquarters that Inspector McClusky, with two Central Office men, went to Chicago and spent several days trying to find out something about the man.

In this task they were unsuccessful. Not a trace did they glean of his antecedents, and after exhausting every resource they were compelled to admit defeat. The case had been well-nigh forgotten when the Philadelphia arrest was made.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

DUKE BLAMES HIS SON; DECLINES TO SEE WIFE

Says He'll Fight Hard—To Investigate Bride's Past.

IS PLACED IN NEW ASYLUM

Relatives' Counsel Talks of Plot to Rob and Possibly Murder Duke, Who Appears Feeble in Court.

For the first time since he was committed to an insane asylum on the petition of his son, a week ago, Brodie L. Duke last night had an opportunity to make public his view of the legal tangle that has resulted in his commitment to a sanitarium.

Mr. Duke's statement was made at the Bar Association last night through Champe S. Andrews, who represented W. G. Bramham, Mr. Duke's private secretary, in habeas corpus proceedings on which he was brought before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon. Justice Gaynor, after he had heard argument on the case, authorized the removal of Mr. Duke from the Sanford Hall sanitarium, where he has been confined since last Saturday evening, to the Long Island Home at Amityville, L. I., and continued the habeas corpus proceedings until next Thursday.

Mr. Unger of the firm of Levy & Unger, representing Mrs. Duke in the appeal she has taken from the order of Justice Truax by which her husband was committed, yesterday obtained an order from Justice Gaynor permitting her and Dr. Maurice A. Sturm of 1,629 Madison Avenue to visit Duke at the asylum. Duke, however, told Dr. Wilsey, Managing Director of the institution, that he would not see his wife for the present, and had no desire to see Dr. Sturm at any time.

Mr. Andrews, accompanied by Mr. Bramham, went to the Amityville institution, where they had a two hours' conference with Mr. Duke yesterday afternoon. It was the first opportunity Mr. Andrews or Mr. Bramham has had to see Mr. Duke, though they made several trips to the Sanford Hall Sanitarium. Mr. Duke, according to Mr. Bramham and Mr. Andrews, after going over the entire case, instructed the lawyer to set him right before the public.

The statement given out by Mr. Andrews sheds some light on the attitude of Mr. Duke to his wife, whose marriage to him precipitated the action of his relatives that led to his commitment. The statement is as follows:

"This morning when Mr. Duke came into court as a result of Mr. Bramham's writ of habeas corpus, was the first time that either Mr. Bramham or any of his attorneys had been able to see Mr. Duke. By special appointment I had Drs. Graeme M. Hammond, Edward D. Fisher, and William L. Browning, recent President of the Kings County Medical Society, to examine into Mr. Duke's condition.

DUKE ON WIFE'S APPEAL.

"The papers which Mr. Duke read today gave him the first knowledge of the proceedings in the cases that have clustered around him.

He learns for the first time to-day, through the press, of an appeal which his wife, or those representing her, have taken. He desires to say that the question of his sanity he wishes to have determined at the trial on his writ of habeas corpus, and hopes that those representing his wife will not press the appeal, as the same issues exactly are at stake in the writ of habeas corpus, and he prefers to have the issues tried wherein his liberties are at stake, by those whom he has retained to represent him in all his actions, namely, Stursche & Andrews and L. S. Phillips. He says that he will not be liable for any attorneys' fees or expenses of any kind in the event of his discharge, save expenses and attorneys' fees incurred by his regular counsel.

"He also learns to-day for the first time of the shocking charges which have been made freely against his wife. He has retained me to probe these charges to the bottom, and if they should prove false, to take immediate steps to redress the wrong done him and his wife. If they should prove true, he will do the best he can to redress the wrong done him.

"He expresses confidence in his ability to satisfy any tribunal competent to try the issue of his sanity that he is fully able to discharge all the duties incumbent upon a man in his station in life.

AT ODDS WITH HIS SON.

"While he regrets to bring his family's name into so unfortunate an affair, he deems it only proper to state that many years ago he forbade his son Lawrence, the petitioner in the commitment proceedings, any access to him, and that on the occasion when he forbade his son further intercourse with him the son was guilty of outrageous conduct both toward himself and toward others dear to him; that he realizes, however, that in this case his son is perhaps more to be pitied than blamed, and is only the tool of more powerful and unscrupulous interests who hope by means of his undutiful son to pull chestnuts from the fire that these unscrupulous interests would not take in the open.

"He intends if he is discharged as the result of the action which his counsel have brought, to pursue, as relentlessly as the courts will permit, those who have been guilty of depriving him of his liberties, and attempting to deprive him of his honor and his reputation.

PROBE CHARGE AGAINST WIFE.

"Referring once more to the charges brought against his wife, he hopes that those who have furnished information to the press, to the counsel for those who have imprisoned him, and to others, will come forward and to his own counsel repeat these accusations which seem to militate against the honor of his wife. He has directed me to write a letter to Mr. Benjamin N. Duke, Messrs. Levy & Unger, and to Messrs. Nicoll, Anabel & Lindsay, which they are at liberty to make public if they so desire.

"He has given to me a letter with the request that I convey it personally to his wife. I do not know his wife's whereabouts, but if she is either in or out of the State and will give me her address I will arrange to see her, or if she will call on me in person I will impart to her such instructions as Mr. Duke has thought proper to ask me to impart to her.

"This statement is made in the presence of Mr. Bramham, Mr. Duke's private secretary, and Mr. Duke desires me to say that he approves of everything Mr. Bramham has done up to the present time."

Justice Gaynor, after listening to brief oral argument for and against the further detention of Mr. Duke, continued the habeas corpus proceedings. As the counsel on both sides to the controversy were ordered to come to court prepared to offer testimony on the question of Mr. Duke's sanity.

Following these proceedings Mr. Andrews announced that he no longer represented Mr. Bramham, the secretary, but Brodie L. Duke himself. He added that his client had told him to spare neither time nor expense to restore his freedom and disprove the allegations made by his relatives that he was mentally incompetent to take care of himself and his property.

At the hearing on Thursday Mr. Duke himself will take the stand, it was announced, and tell the full story of the strained relations between himself and his son, which are only hinted at in Mr. Andrews's statement. It was further announced that a number of prominent men from Durham, N. C., the home of Mr. Duke, where he ran for the Legislature on the Republican ticket last Fall, would be on hand to give testimony.

Brodie L. Duke, when brought into court by Dr. W. Stuart Brown of the Sanford Hall Sanitarium, was pale, and showed signs of physical weakness, but there was nothing in his manner to indicate that he was not in possession of his mental faculties. He chatted in an unconcerned manner with Dr. Brown, and with the attendant, and seemed keenly alive to everything that was going on about him.

Mr. Duke is below middle height, and wears black whiskers of heavy growth. He walked with faltering steps, and with a stoop, straightening up every few minutes in a peculiar, jerky way.

His son, B. Lawrence Duke, was in court, but did not exchange greetings with his father. Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, accompanied by his partners, John D. Lindsay and Cornelius J. Sullivan, was on hand to represent the interests of the Duke family. Lewis Phillips of 52 Broadway, who is associated with Mr. Andrews in the habeas corpus proceedings, made the argument in favor of the writ being sustained. De Lancey Nicoll spoke first.

"I am informed that your Honor yesterday appointed a commission on behalf of the woman who calls herself Mrs. Duke," said he. "I think there should be an agreement between counsel as to what proceeding we are to go on under."

Mr. Phillips said that it was unnecessary to make any answer to the return on the writ, as no question of fact had been set up.

"We declare that Mr. Duke is sane," he went on. "We believe we can establish that fact by producing him as a witness and by bringing some additional testimony. We demand an immediate hearing."

NICOLL'S MURDER HINT.

"We cannot have a hearing now and do justice to Duke," rejoined Mr. Nicoll. "The people I represent are here for an entirely benevolent purpose. We are here to rescue Duke from one of the worst associations of criminals banded together to rob and perhaps to murder him. His son came here from North Carolina expressly for the purpose of rescuing his father. We secured the services of two eminent specialists, who declared him to be suffering from alcoholic dementia. His alliance with a disreputable woman should be sufficient to show that he could not have been sane."

"The son who signs this petition, on which Justice Truax committed Duke," said Mr. Phillips, "is on bad terms with his father, who excluded him from his home several years ago, and they have not spoken to each other more than once or twice since. As for the suggestion that this proceeding might be merged with that begun by his so-called wife, I like to state to your Honor that we do not sanction the claim of this woman or that she is his wife."

The examination of Brodie L. Duke by the three experts retained by Mr. Andrews was carried on in a room on the second floor of the County Court House in Brooklyn while the court proceedings were in progress. Mr. Andrews was present at the examination, as were also Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald and Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienists employed by the other side.

When one of the physicians asked Mr. Duke what could have led to his commitment he answered emphatically:

"I know only too well who is behind this affair. Several years ago I forbade my son to come near me. My son is lazy and a trifler and would rather have almost anybody manage the business of Brodie L. Duke than Brodie L. Duke himself."

A few minutes later B. Lawrence Duke, the son, came into the room where the examination was taking place. He walked straight to his father and asked him rather coldly where his trunk had been left.

"My trunk," said the elder Duke, sharply, turning upon his son, "is where it will remain until I call for it." Then he turned away.

DUTCHESS COUNTY DINNER.

Gen. Woodford Says We Have Reversed Diplomatic Usages.

The Dutchess County Society in the City of New York held its ninth annual banquet last night in the marble ballroom of the Hotel St. Regis.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, formerly Minister to Spain, speaking to the toast "Our Foreign Relations," declared that the diplomatic history of the United States had reversed the usages of centuries so that diplomacy no longer meant successful deceit, but honesty and fair dealing.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Attorney General Julius M. Meyer, and Mayor George W. Hines of Poughkeepsie.

CAN'T VOTE—REMOVED.

Woman Carrier Goes to Washington Full of Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Halie H. Linch of Elmer, Salem County, N. J., was in town to-day in full uniform to see why Assistant Postmaster General Bristow had removed her from her position as rural free delivery carrier on Route No. 4. Charges preferred against her by Postmaster Adam Kandal of Elmer alleged inefficiency and insubordination.

Mrs. Linch received her notice of dismissal yesterday when she returned from her daily trip of twenty-five miles into the country surrounding Elmer. There was a train for Washington due in ten minutes, and she climbed aboard it without stopping to doff her uniform.

She says Kandel wants the place for a man because a woman can't vote. Joseph Mayhew has been named in her place. "I have served a year all but three weeks," she said. "When I took the route there were only 500 pieces of mail delivered on it in a month. In the year I have been there I have increased this to 5,000 pieces.

"I have worn out three uniforms since I took the place, and they cost me $29 apiece, too. Besides this, I paid $150 for a horse and $65 for a wagon. I have three children. My daughter is at school at the South Jersey Institute, and it was my work that kept her. Now she will have to give up her school. One of my boys is working his way through school, and my husband works our farm.

"Mayhew has been after the place all Summer. He has not as good horses as mine, nor as good a wagon, but he is a man and has a vote. My principles are the strongest Republican, but I can't vote, and there you are."

NIEDRINGHAUS'S VERSION.

Brewers Guaranteed Him Money to Meet Possible Campaign Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—Following a day of sensational disclosures in the investigation by members of the Missouri Legislature into the charges concerning contributions to Republican State Chairman Niedringhaus during the recent campaign, Mr. Niedringhaus to-night made a voluntary statement to the house investigation committee in which he explained his connection with the $21,000 campaign item.

He told of a dinner at the home of Adolphus Busch following a speech by Vice President-elect Fairbanks in South St. Louis, and the guarantee of a $25,000 campaign fund, without which, he asserted, the campaign would have been lost to the Republicans.

Mr. Niedringhaus said that Busch agreed to guarantee $12,500, and that Otto Stifel, another brewer, guaranteed half this amount, and he, Neidringhaus, as much more, making $25,000 in all. These guarantees, he said, were in no way to be regarded as campaign contributions, but were merely guarantees to protect him, the State Chairman, against possible losses for campaign expenses.

Mrs. Noble Admitted to Bail.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, at Flushing, last evening admitted to bail Josephine Leighton Noble, accused of shooting her husband, Paton Noble, in Long Island City. Bonds for $10,000 were signed by William Connors and Lawrence P. Carroll of Brooklyn. Mrs. Noble will plead to the indictment for murder in the second degree on Monday, when it is expected the date for the trial will be set.

$150,000 Fire in Oswego Starch Works.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Corn Products Company's big starch plant caught fire this afternoon and suffered a loss of $150,000 before the flames were extinguished. Scores of men and women were at work in the building and there were many narrow escapes, but only one was seriously hurt. A year ago a starch factory located on the same site was destroyed the loss being $300,000.

Unparalleled Achievement!

Importations in 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Champagne

131,330 CASES

The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade

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MADISON SQUARE, WEST.

SHIRTS

Suitable for morning wear, of

Fine Scotch Shirtings,

Expressly woven, after patterns of the firm's designing.

Price $4.50, $6.50.

RUSSIA PLANS TO FORCE HAY TO ACT IN CHINA

Object of Note Complaining of Violations of Neutrality.

THREAT TO INVADE EMPIRE

Czar's Government Says Japan Has Broken Pledge Made at Beginning of the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 14.—Russia's formal notification to the powers of the imminent danger of a general uprising in China as the result of a Japanese propaganda which will threaten all foreign interests, coupled with the protest against China's repeated violations of neutrality in connection with Japanese operations, is really a warning to the powers that Russia regards the situation as extremely serious and considers that the time has come for joint action by the powers for the protection of their own interests.

For herself, Russia considers that Japan has broken the pledge she made with respect to Secretary Hay's note at the beginning of the war, and persistence in this course will, Russia considers, absolve her from further observance of the agreement and leave her free to act for her own protection.

The note followed two preliminary warnings addressed to the powers, one in October and the other in November, "neither of which," is is declared, "was heeded. It has an entirely different ring from the other notes, setting forth breaches of Chinese neutrality, including the Ryeshitelny case; the use of the Miao-Tao Islands, belonging to China, as a base for the Japanese fleet; the constant dispatch of contraband from various Chinese ports; the employment of Chinese soldiers in the Japanese Army, and the hiring of Chinese bandits to attack Russian communications.

Should Gen. Ma or any Chinese troops now move, Russia will feel free to cross the Liao River into the neutral zone.

As for the other powers, Russia believes the situation has become serious owing to the stimulus given to anti-foreign agitation in China by the fall of Port Arthur.

In diplomatic circles considerable importance is attached to the note, and in the general opinion it is designed to induce Secretary Hay to initiate steps to bring joint pressure to bear in order to prevent the extension of the zone of hostilities and to compel China to adopt drastic measures against the present agitation in the interior of the Chinese Empire.

RAIDERS ATTACK NIU-CHWANG

Cossacks Threaten Oyama's Communications, but Are Driven North.

TOKIO, Jan. 13.—Japanese Army headquarters, reporting yesterday, say:

"On Wednesday at 10 in the morning a Japanese cavalry detachment encountered four companies of Russian cavalry west of Tang-ma-Sao, southwest of Liao-Yang, and fiercely engaged them. At 2:30 in the afternoon the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Subsequently they were reinforced by several companies of cavalry and eight guns. The Japanese drew the Russians to Liu-Erh-Pao and engaged and pursued them.

"On Wednesday night a small body of Russian cavalry reached the railroad line and tore up the tracks between An-Shan-Tien and Hai-Cheng and Tashi-Chao and Yin-Kow. They were immediately repaired and the line was reopened to traffic.

"On Wednesday afternoon 2,000 Russian cavalry with guns attacked Niu-Chwang. The Japanese were forced to retire temporarily, but were reinforced, attacked the Russians, and are still pursuing them.

"The Russians also attacked Niu-chia-Tun, but were repulsed."

A report from the Japanese Army headquarters on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, received to-day, says:

"A body of Russians, evidently from Gen. Mistchenko's Cavalry Brigade, with the Second Infantry Regiment, Railroad Guards, and guns, recently surrounded the Japanese post at Niu-chia-Tung, north of Yin-Kow, on the line of communications, and assaulted it from the direction of Sian-tzia-Tse. The Russians were repulsed, losing at least eighty men."

GOT BACK HAN-KOW STOCK.

Americans Have Majority of Shares—Minister Reassures China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, has been informed that J. Pierpont Morgan and the other Americans interested in the Han-Kow-Canton Railway have bought back their stock in the road, and the Minister has advised his Government of the fact, with the recommendation that the franchise be not canceled.

The American stockholders, upon hearing that the franchise would be canceled if they disposed of a majority of the shares, reconsidered their decision, and have again obtained possession of the greater part of the stock.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

Japanese Capture the Roseley, a Big Coal-Laden Vessel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Times's insurance correspondent says Japan has given the underwriters a plain hint of her powers by seizing the British steamer Roseley, coal laden, in the Japan Sea.

This vessel is of 4,370 tons and was built in 1902. She is owned by W. R. Rea, whose steamer the Allanton was captured by the Russians and released on appeal.

The Roseley left Barry on Nov. 7. She was insured against war risks for £45,000, which was subsequently reduced to £40,000. Her coal cargo was also insured here.

RUSSIA HAS PLENTY OF CASH.

Optimistic Budget Statement Made by the Finance Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—In the imperial budget for 1905 the ordinary revenue is estimated at $988,522,804, and the extraordinary revenue at $8,794,319. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at $955,022,785, and the extraordinary expenditure at $39,284,342.

The Finance Minister's statement points out that, in accordance with the law of 1890, the budget includes no credits for war expenditure. The Ministry calculates that part of the money required in the event of the war continuing throughout 1905 is already available, while the remainder can be raised without difficulty.

It is estimated that by the end of 1904 a total of $310,500,000 was produced by the extraordinary war credits opened by all the departments of the Administration, and that this will cover a portion of the expenditure for 1905.

The ready cash in the Imperial Treasury on Jan. 1, 1904, amounted to $176,000,000, which by retrenchment in the State expenditure, the issue of Treasury bills, &c., was raised to $358,700,000, which was utilized for war expenditure in 1904.

The Minister's estimates are evidently based on the belief that the war has had no appreciable effect on commercial activity; and, referring to the financial and economic position of the empire, he expressly states that all his data are calculated to strengthen rather than shake confidence in Russian finance. Through realizations on 5 per cent. bonds abroad, the amount of gold in the treasury rose from $529,000,000 at the end of 1903 to $614,500,000 on July 14, 1904, and this amount had not decreased up to Dec. 21.

The effect of the war has made itself principally felt in the decreased production of articles of luxury.

The Minister adds that no far-reaching disturbance of State and National economy has yet appeared, indicating that the first year of the war has passed satisfactorily from an economic point of view, although the effect of the war on the country's economic condition is indisputable.

THAT DOUBASSOFF INTERVIEW

Russian Embassy at Paris Says the Admiral Was Misunderstood.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Owing to the continued discussion of the interview with Vice Admiral Doubassoff, the Russian Embassy has given out the following statement:

"It is quite true that the questions cited have been discussed, but it is quite probable that the Echo de Paris interviewer gave the Admiral's circumspect responses in a sense too categorical.

"In reality, the Admiral has not foreshadowed immediate peace for the purpose of gaining time, and then recommencing the war under circumstances more favorable for Russia.

"The question of peace or war devolves solely upon the supreme authorities in Russia, and no official personage would publicly express opinions not according with the resolutions of the Imperial Government.

"Moreover, Admiral Doubassoff's responses did not give a sufficiently solid basis to permit of exactly defining the Admiral's confidential opinion."

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NOGI LOST 55,000 MEN.

Japanese Killed Numbered 11,000—Triumphal Entry Into Fortress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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PORT ARTHUR, via Fu-San, Jan. 13. (From The Times's Correspondent with Gen. Nogi.)—There are no signs of privation at Port Arthur. There was food sufficient for two months.

The surrender is attributed to want of ammunition, the loss of the warships, the death of the real defender of the fortress, Gen. Kondratenko, the severity of the Japanese artillery fire, and the difficulty of maintaining order among the workmen in the fortress.

The Japanese casualties since the battle of Nan-Shan were 55,000, of whom one-fifth were killed.

There was a triumphal entry into the fortress to-day of detachments of all the Japanese regiments.

A ceremony in honor of the spirits of the Japanese killed in the siege will be held to-morrow. The entire army will be present.

The number of soldiers, seamen, and civilians at Port Arthur at the beginning of the siege was 55,000. Ten thousand were killed or died from sickness.

Eight hundred and seventy-eight officers and 28,500 soldiers and seamen have been taken prisoners by the Japanese; 441 officers and 1,100 naval workmen gave their parole.

Fourteen thousand sick and wounded remain in the hospitals. Five thousand Russian laborers will be sent to Che-Foo. Two hundred officers were killed or wounded during the siege.

Gen. Stoessel and the other officers who gave their parole, with the women and children, left on Jan. 11.

TOKIO, Jan. 13.—Gen. Nogi and his staff controvert the theory that the Russians behaved dishonorably in blowing up the ships and destroying the munitions of war after the offer to capitulate.

They say that inasmuch as there was no truce pending the negotiations, Gen. Stoessel was perfectly justified in dealing with his war material according to his own judgment, and they declare that the conduct of the Russians was strictly punctilious from the moment of the signature of the terms of capitulation.

It has been ascertained that the total number of military prisoners held by the Russians at Port Arthur, including wounded men, was seventy-six. This causes deep emotion in Japan, since it is believed that many hundreds of wounded falling within the Russian lines during the siege must have been left to perish.

Attempts on the part of Chinese and some Russians to loot Port Arthur were effectually checked by the Japanese, into whose safe custody the Russian officers delivered their personal property.

Marquis Oyama's armies, upon receiving the news of the fall of Port Arthur, sent up kites in the form of pictorial representations of Gens. Stoessel and Nogi shaking hands, together with inscriptions announcing the capitulation and advising the Russians to abandon Mukden and return to their families.

GIRL LED BOY THIEVES.

Caught Raiding Fruit Stand—She Once Held Up Man at Pistol Point.

Shopkeepers on the upper west side breathed easier yesterday when they learned that Sarah Hughes, fifteen years old, of 75 West Ninety-eighth Street, was in the clutches of the law. The police say that her capture will lead to the breaking up of a gang of boys whom she led in pilfering expeditions. She was arrested on Thursday evening near the grocery store of Richard Cordes, at 701 Amsterdam Avenue, in company with Lyle Andrews, twelve years old, of 21 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Cordes saw them seize seven jars of dates from his sidewalk display, and grabbed the boy. The lad left his coat in the grocer's hands, and started to run. Cordes recaptured him, when the girl picked up the coat and threw it over the grocer's head. A policeman happened along at this moment, and relieved Cordes of his prisoners. They were remanded in the Children's Court yesterday until Jan. 17.

Sergt. Andrew Devery of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station said the girl's record started when, at the age of eleven years, she held up a German with a revolver and stole $11 from him.

"She shoots craps better than any boy in the neighborhood," he said, "and is the leader of a gang of boys who raid grocery stores and fruit stands."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:30 A. M.—320 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

3:40 A. M.—132 Delancey Street; Samuel Davis; damage, $500.

6:30 A. M.—5 Gold Street; Consolidated Stamp Company; damage, $1,500.

7:15 A. M.—51 Exchange Place; D. O. Mills; damage, $1,000.

10:20 A. M.—23 East Third Street; David Talay; damage, $15.

11 A. M.—2,903 Third Avenue; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; damage, $100.

4:40 P. M.—Pier 54, North River; Anchor Line; damage, $500.

5:40 P. M.—Peck Slip; Christianson & Johnson; damage, $1,000.

5:50 P. M.—47 Broad Street; David Kraemer; damage, $20,000.

6:15 P. M.—24 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—202 Elm Street; Mattio Dilbito; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—494 Eighth Avenue; H. Sievers; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—1,183 Second Avenue; Thomas Morrison; damage, $100.

Beginning To-morrow

January 15

AND CONTINUING THEREAFTER UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

THE SUNDAY SUN

will present a series of

Colored Costume Designs

OF SURPASSING ELEGANCE AND FINISH

Printed in **SIX COLORS** and made by the most artistic processes, these plates will delight the fastidious. By special arrangement, **PATTERNS** based upon these designs may be secured by those who desire them.

The woman who has followed the fashions prescribed by

THE SUNDAY SUN

has ever been noted among her sisters for the grace, elegance and distinction of her costumes.

It is hardly necessary to say that the new pattern designs will not fall below the high standard maintained heretofore in THE SUN'S Fashion Department.

BE SURE TO GET THE FIRST NUMBER

IT CONTAINS A MODEL UPON WHICH SUCCEEDING DESIGNS MAY BE FITTED.

Oldest—Finest—Best

Wheatena

Most Nourishing Cereal Food

Most nourishing because it is winter wheat. Few wheat foods now are made from winter wheat—that's why dyspepsia is so common.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our mammoth sale of Paris sample lace robes continues with new lots at the original low prices.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a charitable and sympathetic woman visiting a hospital, and noticing a man swathed in bandages—she said:

"Poor fellow, you must suffer terribly from your injuries?"

"Yes," he replied, in almost a whisper, "but what pains me most is the fact that the man in the next cot was hurt by a swell green auto, and I was run over by a pie-wagon."

One cannot prescribe just how they will be hurt—it's just an accident. That's just the way it is here—if you receive anything that's not right, it's an accident, pure and simple, and we claim the right to make amends, and all you've got to do is to bring it to our notice and we'll put the seal of satisfaction on your transaction.

We do not want a single article of merchandise to leave this store that will not sustain our reputation for first-class merchandise, and you can help us by bringing back anything which in your judgment is not in keeping with our mercantile policy.

An out and out clearing of $2 waists, $1—$3.95 waists, $1.95

THE latest, handsomest creations for present wear are the only waists included in this sale. They'll be right in style for a long time, and this is certainly the most opportune time to secure them—a saving of half.

Second Floor.

$1 for $2 waists of nuns'-veiling. Here's a bargain we do not believe you can possibly duplicate—a waist that has been very popular this season at $2—now half price—all the desirable shades—French back and tucked sleeves—pointed yoke of fine tucks between box plaits.

$1.95 for $3.95 waists—several good styles of mohair or albatross—fancy yokes trimmed with fancy stitching—others with stitched side plaits—box plaits or inverted plaits—also tucked back and sleeves.

$3.95 for $5 chiffon taffeta silk waists—tan, brown, blue, black and white—fancy front made of tiny tucks between two rows of box plaits, tailored stitching and silk buttons—fancy stock finished with stitched tie.

$5 for $6.75 taffeta silk waists—blue, brown, tan, black, light blue—fancy yoke of ten rows of shirring, finished with hand knots—new sleeves with four rows of shirring at shoulder—deep tucked cuff—others trimmed with tailor stitched side plaits and stitching.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1.98 for children's $3.95 coat.

NOT a bargain to lure you here and then sell you something at the regular price. There *are* no regular prices. Second Floor.

Coats worth up to $5.00 are $2.95
Coats worth up to $9.50 are $4.95
Coats worth up to $15.00 are $8.95

All the daintiest correct styles are here at these remarkable price reductions to clear them out in season. Read the details:

$1.98 for $3.95 short coats of cloth and eiderdown—only one or two of any one style.

$2.95 for $5 good warm cloth coats—well tailored, neatly trimmed.

$4.95 for $9.50 cloth and velvet coats.

$8.95 for $15 cloth coats—only one of a kind—all this season's goods—and up to the more elaborate styles at $26.50 to $37—at $20 and $22.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Fur boas and scarfs priced at less than half

ON sale for the first time—the entire stock of the best known and most reliable maker of this sort of furs in America. They consist of finest Alaska furs, in single and double length, deep color, lustrous, heavily furred skins—made by what we know to be the best furriers in America—every piece is sold with an absolute and unconditional guarantee.

Third Floor.

$5.00 for handsome silky skin scarfs, with long brush tails.

$7.75 for single and double boas—worth regularly at least $13.

$9.50 for fox and squirrel ties and boas and muffs—easily worth $18.

$13.75, $16.50 and $19.75 for the most remarkable collection of fox, squirrel and other furs in neckpieces and muffs that we have ever been fortunate enough to gather from the best makers known.

$9 for squirrel ties, satin lined—new model.

$11.75 for squirrel ascots.

$9.75 for squirrel flat muffs—fine very dark, natural color skins.

$17 for handsome natural squirrel set—large flat muff—long four-in-hand ties—all perfectly matched, made and finely satin lined.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Don't let Thursday's disappointment keep you away to-day from this great January clearing: suits and coats

HERE'S the sale you read about Thursday morning. Every startling value is repeated to-day, completely offsetting the keen disappointment of thousands who could not come Thursday on account of the rain—a day disagreeable in the extreme and yet we were busy. And the most encouraging part of it all is—those who *did* come asked for these advertised values and were more than pleased with them. It is our great annual clearing sale, undoubtedly offering the best values of the year.

This time this conspicuous event is reinforced by several advantageous purchases that will contribute to make this sale without a doubt the most important buying occasion we have ever inaugurated.

In addition to marking our entire stock of suits, coats and costumes for quick selling, we've secured from several leading makers a great many entirely new models that reflect the newest 1905 fashion ideas at practically end of the season prices. The new creations with our own stock produce conditions that will make this clearing sale a memorable occasion—an event that not only marks the lowest prices of the year, but offers thoroughly trustworthy, serviceable, modish outer garments at prices that positively do not represent in many instances the actual cost of the material.

Third Floor.

Evening and reception gowns

In addition to our great clearing sale of garments for street wear, we place on sale our entire stock of evening and reception gowns, fancy coats and wraps at half former prices.

Evening wraps—This superb gathering of wraps consists of handsome broadcloths, beautiful silks, exclusive velvet garments, etc., in black, white and a few colors. All are elaborately trimmed with rich lace, embroidery, etc., or severely plain effects—and as the values are remarkable an early inspection will be to your advantage.

The costumes—Ideal effects in silks, in such admirable weaves as crepe de chine, peau de soie, chiffon, taffeta, spangled net, lace messaline, etc.—light and dark shades in almost all of the desirable colors—in most instances there's only one of each model—generally reproductions of high cost French models.

All of our 97.50 to 125.00 wraps are priced at $65. All of our 65.00 to 90.00 gowns are priced at $42.50. All of our 47.50 to 60.00 gowns are priced at $28.50.

Gowns that show slight signs of handling that were originally priced at 30.00 to 45.00—subject to your choice at **$19.75.**

$10 for $17.50 to $25 cloth suits—under ordinary conditions a cloth suit at $10 is a poor purchase, but during this sale, when prices are ruthlessly cut, extraordinary conditions prevail. These suits are for the most part one of each kind, odds and ends, in fact, of the season's selling—mostly cheviots, broadcloths and a few mixtures—all colors—blouse and coat effects—not many—come early.

$15 for $25 to $35 cloth suits—and at $25 to $35 they were splendid values—but clearance days are here and they must make room for new comers. These are cheviots, broadcloths, mixtures, etc., in a variety of models, including short and blouse coats and long 36 to 50 in. street models—all silk lined and tailored up to the correct standard.

$19.75 for $37.50 to $47.50 cloth suits—exquisitely tailored and trimmed garments—no reason for these marked reductions, except that sizes and color assortments are broken—beautiful fabrics, perfectly made and lined—blacks, blues, browns, plum, etc.—trimmings to match—coats 36 to 50 inches long—a remarkable group.

$25 for $45 to $65 cloth suits—smartly tailored suits and demi-costumes in blouse and long coat effects—all colors of rough and smooth cloths—trimmings representing the very best of the foreign maker's ideas.

$19.75 and $25 for $37.50 to $75 velvet suits—our entire stock of velvet suits has been divided into two attractively large lots and consists of plain and crushed velvets—all silk lined coats in long or short models—trimmings to match, and all the modish colors of the season are shown—some of these are imported originals and cost infinitely more for labor alone.

$7.50 for women's $12 to $17 coats—practical smart street coats—27 to 30 in. long—lined with guaranteed satin—all black—cheviots, montagnacs, kerseys, etc.

$9.75 for women's $17 to $20 coats—fine soft, rough and smooth cloths in black—lined throughout with yarn dyed satin and beautifully tailored and trimmed—various models—42 to 45 in. long—a number of pretty styles—half fitted or tourist.

$12.50 for women's $20 and $22 coats—42 and 45 inches long—the really smart coat of the season and probably the very best sort of an investment for comfort and style—an immense lot of them, and the diversity of styles is almost beyond description—all, of course, are satin lined—heavy black cheviots, kerseys, thibets, montagnacs and other soft materials—wear and warmth combined with style—an ideal lot of cold weather coats.

$17.50 for women's $25 and $30 coats—too many in this group to classify, but briefly they are fine all wool black cloths, with self or contrasting trimmings—all satin lined—large sleeves—flat collars—all lengths up to 45 inches, and included are quite a number that are adapted for evening and dress wear.

$21.75 for women's $35 to $48.50 coats—the only one of a kind sort, of which we have an assortment of sizes—splendid coats in every way—new, modish and practical—if you can find your size you'll be amply repaid for the little extra time you use in looking them over.

$7.75 and $13.50 for $14.75 and $25 velour coats—one is a 27-inch crushed or broadtail velour—satin lined—flat collar of dull cloth and trimmed with braid—the other is a 40-inch long coat, heavy pearl satin lined—half fitted—collarless, braid trimmed.

$22.50 for $30 fur lined coats—black smooth cheviot—lined with Russian squirrel and with shawl collar of sabled petit gris—these garments are in reality splendid value at $30

$27 for $35 to $40 fur lined coats—broadcloth coats in broken size assortment—all lined with Russian squirrel, Persian lamb, Beaver, Mink, Alaska Sable, etc.—correct long length and handsomely tailored.

500 suits and coats for misses and girls, about ½

IT'S the only time of year you may select suits and coats equal to the smart modiste's creations at clearing prices which mean about half our regular prices and about ¼ to ⅓ the prices of made-to-order apparel.

Third Floor.

Discriminating parents realize this, and the 500 garments will go in a twinkling to-day.

Think of the months these coats and suits will be needed—consider the prices, and, most of all, remember the Simpson Crawford Co. standard of quality is maintained in every garment.

10.75 for misses' 17.50 ¾-length coats of heavy kersey cloth—new tailor strapped model—flat collar—finished with panne velvet—full sleeves—lined with satin—sizes 14 and 16.

9.75 for misses' 14.75 ¾-length coats of kersey cloth—full box coat, inverted plait back—collarless, inlaid with panne velvet—finished with silk braid—lined with satin—sizes 14 and 16.

7.50 for misses' 13.75 ¾-length coats of novelty mannish mixtures—two models—full box and semi-fitting notch collar and full sleeve—14 and 16.

6.75 for misses' 12.75 ¾-length coats of blue, black and brown zibeline—collar and cuffs trimmed with panne velvet—finished with consecutive rows of stitching—sizes 14 and 16.

5.00 for misses' 9.75 hip coats of covert cloth and cheviot—new strapped model—lined with satin—sizes 14 and 16.

10.75 for misses' 14.75 cravenette rain coats in Oxford, olive and tan—new plaited model—flat collar—belt all around—14 and 16.

6.95 for girls' 11.75 full-length coats of blue and brown Winter-weight cheviot—full box coat, belt at back, storm collar of broadcloth—finished with silk braid—sizes 6 to 14.

6.50 for girls' 10.75 full-length military coats of heavy-weight cheviot in blue and brown—deep cape collar and cuffs trimmed with panne velvet—sizes 6 to 14.

5.75 for girls' 9.75 full-length coats of blue and brown cheviot—full box—half belt—collar and cuffs trimmed with silk braid—6 to 14.

3.95 for misses' 6.50 skirts of blue, brown and black broadcloth—also novelty mannish mixtures—plaited models—lengths 34 to 40.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

50 dozen smart new 1905 untrimmed 3.50 hats, 2.75

HERE'S a sale that's sure to attract remarkable interest and buying because these dainty new year millinery creations should by prevailing trade customs be sold for not less than 3.50—in fact, they are regarded as exceptional values at that price, so there's no overestimating the importance of this sale today of

50 dozen turbans, toques and continentals at 2.75

They're a combination of Pyrox and chiffon in black, white, brown, navy and cardinal—just the hats you want for the present wear, and think how little it costs to possess one if you buy it to-day when all of these will be sold at 2.75.

½ price clearing: season's best styles in neckwear

THERE'S not a shade of difference between these neckwear styles and those we've been selling at double the prices here quoted. Descriptions tell how smart and dainty they are.

Main Floor.

12½c for 25c white silk pulley collar—embroidered in all colors and solid white.

35c for Point Gaze stock with velvet band on top—all colors.

50c for embroidered linen stock and cuff set—all white.

50c for lace collar and cuff set—with white hemstitched bandings.

50c for Directoire collar and cuff set, with chiffon and lace plaiting.

50c for $1.25 fancy beaded and lace trimmed on mousseline stocks—all colors.

Extraordinary Saturday values in gloves, 1.00

A THOUSAND pairs of bright new stylish gloves that are selling everywhere at 1.50 will be offered today at 1.00, and you'll see our glove counters crowded. Note what good values they are.

Main Floor.

$1 for women's kid gloves—black, white, tan, brown and new shades of oyster gray—fitted if desired.

$1 for women's English tan cape gloves—prix seam sewn—one patent clasp. We wish you to particularly note this item; it is an exceptional bargain.

$1 for women's black undressed kid gloves.

$1 for men's cape prix seam and piqué street gloves.

$1 for boys' imported cape prix seam sewn gloves.

50c for men's knit gloves.

Money-making is *not* the object of this unprecedented January clearing sale of Men's furnishings.

$1.00 underwear, 44c. **White shirts at 39c.** **75c. half hose, 29c.** **Night shirts at 50c.**

A BONA FIDE saving of ⅓ is practically what this sale means. There's an exceptional reduction. Profits to the winds—it's our annual January clearing-sale, inaugurated with a determination to effect a complete clearing of all our men's furnishings while they are in season. Piling one strong statement upon another would be risky business if we did not have the values to back them up, but this sale is all that's claimed for it and more. *We must clear out all our goods to make room for new consignments.*

Main Floor.

44c. per garment for 85c. and $1 natural wool shirts and drawers for men—in all sizes from 30 to 50 in.; one of the greatest bargains ever placed on sale. And it's only one of many here to-day.

79c. for men's $1.25 and $1.50 union suits—only 250 suits left—suitable for two seasons—for Spring and Summer wear.

$1.35 for men's $2 and $2.50 shirts and drawers—for men who are in any way subject to colds or chills there is nothing more desirable than this soothing, absorbent silk plush; it is porous and helps weak circulation; it is unsurpassable for its soft, downy nature. The greatest advantage of wearing silk plush is in changing from it to Spring or Summer wear, as it will not subject the wearer to colds as most woolen garments will—thoroughly sanitary and hygienic—$2.50 and $2 values at $1.35.

Men's hose—black extra super Maco yarn, also black with fancy embroidered figures—plain black with fancy stripes in all the newest colorings. We don't think the price has ever been so low on this quality..... **19c**

39c. for 55c. white unlaundered dress shirts of medium heavy weight fine quality white muslin—four-ply linen bosoms, eyelets—fully gusseted, double stitched—extra wide and full—regulation length—cushion neckbands—reinforced front and back—two sleeve lengths—regular or short bosom—open back only.

69c. for $1.00 laundered dress shirts—150 dozen men's hand-laundered white full-dress shirts—extra large four-ply bosoms—bodies full length and width—perfect fitting, fine firm quality cloth—made in two sleeve lengths—all sizes—our regular $1 dress shirt at **69c.** This is an exceptional bargain.

$1.25 for men's $2 and $2.50 negligee shirts—made from the celebrated English oxonian cloth—a fabric entirely new—four different solid colors—equal in every respect to best custom work.

50c. for 75c. and $1 domet night shirts for men—a manufacturer's surplus stock, which we secured at half price.

Men's hose—vertical and horizontal stripes and Jacquard patterns of the very latest ideas in lisles and cottons—men's and light weights—50c and 75c values special at..... **29c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$35 suits and overcoats at $15 seem out of the question, but not a single garment is excepted in this clearing of our entire stock

WE want you to come here to-day and go right through our immense stock of handsomely tailored suits and overcoats, ranging in value from $20 to $35—equaling $35 to $50 made-to-measure suits—and when you find one to suit you the price is $15. We will not tell you this or that garment is excepted. Everything is included at the one sensational price of $15.

Second Floor.

There's no profit in a sale like this to us. There's a decided loss. However, the immediate disposal of this splendid stock while the weather's right for these garments is far more important than profit. There are suits in this lot that actually cost us $25 wholesale.

Simpson Crawford Co. guarantee insures all sizes, perfect fit, latest style and patterns, and highest class workmanship and materials. Just what a reliable tailor guarantees at $35 to $50. You are guaranteed in this sale at $15.

The suits—your choice of any suit—no restriction—be it fancy, black or blue—single or double breasted—including English walking suits—allowing you to select from the very finest of imported English fancy worsteds, foreign black thibets, blue serges and unfinished worsteds, mixed cassimeres, and fancy tweeds—every color, every style and size—all builds—every garment positively hand-made—your choice at..... **$15**

The overcoats—your unrestricted choice of all of our overcoats—any style—any length—the Paletot—the Poole—the Tourist and Regular overcoat—some silk lined—some lined with imported Venetian—others with silk shoulders and worsted linings—also the fine mohair and Princess serge—the fabrics are all of the very finest overcoating effects—all colors—also a fine assortment of nobby Scotch effects—in the Tourist coats—any size you want—not a garment worth less than $17.50 and up to $35—your choice at..... **$15**

Something important: These garments are all this season's make—we aim at all times to sustain our reputation of selling only the very highest grade of ready-to-wear clothing—it has been a rule with us never to carry over goods from one season to another—hence this sale.

Boys' $7.50 & $8 suits and overcoats, $4.50. Children's $5 overcoats, $3.

$3 for children's Russian overcoats, value $5. They are of blue and Oxford kersey—also frieze—mostly red flannel lined. Handsomely trimmed—sizes 2½ to 8 years—regular $5 coat. A very exceptional value.

Boys' frieze overcoats, sizes 7 to 14 years. Clearing.....	4.50	Double breasted suits, blue serge, sizes 7 to 16 years, at.....	4.50	125 Russian suits, all colors, sizes 3 to 8 years. Price.....	4.50
Norfolk suits, blue serge, bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16.....	4.50	Norfolk suits, fancy mixtures, bloomer trousers, 7 to 16.....	4.50	Double breasted suits, fancy mixtures, sizes 7 to 16 yrs.....	4.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale of shoes---only time of the year we can offer $3.50, $4, $5 @ $6 shoes at $2.40 @ $2.85

IT takes months to prepare for a sale like this. Values are greater than at any other time because we concentrate all our efforts to make this the one supreme shoe buying time of the year. It is sure to cost you dearly to miss this sale, and we urge you to come to-day. If possible come early.

Second Floor.

2.85 for women's $4 shoes—box calfskin—dull mat top—invisible cork sole—A to E—2½ to 8—medium sensible heel—round toe—splendid late winter and early spring shoe.

2.85 for women's $6 shoes, hand welted, custom bench made—dress shoes, with patent tips and Louis XV. heels—AA to D—2½ to 7—of the best leather—equal to $7 and $8 custom shoes.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's fancy black jet beaded $5 slippers—steel beaded fancy strap slippers—regular sizes—Louis XV. heel or wood Cuban dress heels—1,200 pairs in all in this slipper sale, including every sort that could be desired.

1.80 for women's $3 shoes—800 pairs of Rochester made shoes—B to E widths—2½ to 7 sizes—made with light dress soles or heavy extension wide edge—of finest black vici kid—patent ties—medium Cuban heel—at 1.80.

1.80 and 2.40 for women's slippers of patent leather and kid—three strap—Louis XV. heel—A to E all sizes—$3 to $3.50 values.

2.85 for women's $5 fine vici kid hand welt sole, lace, patent tip shoes—2½ to 8—AA to E—medium Cuban heel, dull mat kid tops—medium heavy sole—light and trim—invisible cork sole—damp and cold proof.

2.40 for women's $4 shoes—500 pairs of fine welted shoes—some patent leather—including some S. C. S. $3.50 shoes and some $3 shoes—all sizes.

2.85 for women's $3 shoes—our own brand—patent leather, invisible cork sole—welt lace shoes—A to E wide—fine mat kid tops—medium military heels and round toes—damp proof—cold resisting.

JANUARY 1905

Some of the Ingredients that Combine To Make a Busy Saturday at WANAMAKER'S

A Threefold Magnet In the Men's Clothing Store

Ready for a brisk Saturday's business, with these three powerful trade magnets to draw economically inclined men to this clothing store:

The First Magnet—

$20 and $22 Sack Suits at $15

One hundred Sack Suits of blue and black unfinished worsted, fancy cheviot and neat worsted effects. Regular, long and stout sizes. $15 each.

The Second Magnet—

$15 Sack Suits at $10.50

Some exceptionally good $15 Suits that we bought at a concession, and are able to sell at the lower price. Good assortment of sizes.

The Third Magnet—

$15 Overcoats at $10.50

One hundred Tourist Overcoats of fancy mixed cheviot; 52 inches long. Stylish and full of good service. Regularly sold at $15. Second floor, Fourth ave.

The Customary Budget Of Fine Saturday News for Men

New York men look forward with interest to these WANAMAKER end-of-the-week offerings of Men's Furnishings; and we see to it that they shall not be disappointed in the way this store makes provision for their needs.

In witness whereof, another Saturday budget of good things for men who like high quality combined with low prices:

Men's $1.50 Plaited Bosom Shirts, $1

Pure linen bosoms, with over twenty plaits on each side of bosom; madras or muslin body. Regularly worth $1.50. Finish and neat dressing the best that can be put into shirts of this style. Made by the careful maker of our famous Dollar White Shirts. All sizes 14 to 16½; various sleeve lengths. $1 each—and a wonderful bargain at the price.

Men's White or Black Scarfs, 25c

Plain white and black self-figured silk Four-in-hands. Made in the solid French four-in-hand style, and the quality of scarfs that we have sold at 50c each. About six hundred here at 25c each—and they'll go quickly.

Men's Garters, 3 Pairs for 25c

All the plain colors and fancy striped webbings that are usually to be found in the most complete assortment of garters, are here for you to select from today, at three pairs for 25c. Made by one of the best-known makers in the business.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth and Broadway.

MEN'S HATS
The Good News Lasts

Yesterday's offerings of Men's Hats at about a third below value, were sufficiently ample to hold good today.

Notice the convenient new place, for men in a hurry, in which these hats are displayed—North street Elevator Counter.

Men's $7.50 OPERA HATS at $5

They are made in the regular way, with the proper equipment of springs, covered with fine heavy ribbed silk. Newest blocks, and worth in every way one-half more than their price.

$3 DERBY HATS at $1.75

We bought the hat-bodies "in the rough," and had them made up to our finishing on new blocks. Handcurled brim, heavy silk-binding and band, improved leather sweat-band. All six sizes and every hat guaranteed. Fully worth $3 each, at $1.75.

Second floor, Ninth street. Ninth street Elevator Counter.

New $1.25 Allover Embroideries At 85c a Yard

A score or more of new, charming patterns of Allover Embroideries, in nainsook and cambric muslins, at a third less than their worth—

85c a Yard, instead of $1.25

There are not more than a couple of pieces of any one pattern, and only about fifty pieces in the lot. The designs include floral effects, forming stripes, small figures, and openwork designs; and the allovers are finely adapted for waists, yokes and children's dresses. Twenty inches wide. Judging past experience, their stay here will be very short. Broadway.

Our Broad Gauge Policy In Selling SHOES

Our stock of Shoes is most comprehensive, our method of shoe-selling extremely liberal. No retail concern in the country sells the annual quantity of shoes that are put out by our combined shoe stores.

Our prices—systematically low—run from the lowest at which serviceable shoes can be sold, to a fair figure for the finest shoes made, short of strictly bench work.

Shoes are here for men, women and children, for all sorts of occupations, occasions and pastimes. And there are continually offered fine line of shoes at specially low prices.

Hints of both these classes:

Hockey Shoes for Men and Women, $4

The best sort—built by experts—light weight but strong. Thanks to science and Jack Frost, skates and skating shoes are staple for weeks to come.

Bowling Shoes for Men and Women, $1 to $3

Good shoes will help to make a high score, and you get more benefit from the exercise when wearing proper shoes.

Stout Walking Shoes for Women, $3 and $4

Box calfskin, chrome-tanned, keeps soft under all conditions. Stout welted soles—warm and durable—needed by every woman who walks.

Men's Double-soled Shoes at $3.90 and $5

Protective double soles, but the shoes are very slightly. Conservative shapes and good shoe-making give an air of refinement to even the heaviest models.

The Specially-priced Shoes

Men's Box Calf Shoes, $2.40

Lace style; medium weight; round-toe last with tips; dull kid tops. Worth $3.50.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, $1.90

Double soles, welted and extended; several good shapes; all modern. All sizes in broad widths. Good value at $2.50.

Women's Dress Shoes, $2.60

Patent coltskin; lace; the smart narrow-toe last. Also kidskin, in button-dozen sorts, and calfskin in lace style, for skating or tramping. These shoes will match up with the $3.50 ones you usually see.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Lace Shoes, $1.50

Also button style. Genuine chrome-tanned kidskin uppers—not fine, but durable, with soles of oak leather. Made to our specifications and sold at the usual wholesale price.

Boys' Sturdy Shoes, $1.50

Box calfskin; lace; with heels. Sizes 1 to 5½. Solid oak sole leather; shapely toes; comfortable lasts. Small boys' sizes 10 to 13½, at $1.30.

Boys' Welted Shoes, $2

Box calf and kidskin; and some of our $2.50 and $3 box and storm-winter shoes are included. We know boys' needs, and these shoes are planned to meet them.

The Lowest Prices In Two Years On MUSLIN SHEETS And PILLOW-CASES

We have sold more Sheets and Pillow-Cases during the past two weeks, than ever before during the first two weeks of the year.

The largest popularity has been accorded the *unlabeled* goods, made from a standard brand of muslin. Which goes to show that women are perfectly willing to take our word for the quality; and that the savings thus effected are appreciated. Prices on these fine sheets and pillow-slips are, in fact, the lowest we have been able to offer in two years.

Still plenty of these good sizes:

PLAIN HEMMED SHEETS	
54 x 90 in., at 46c,	instead of 56c
63 x 90 in., at 51c	instead of 62c
72 x 90 in., at 56c,	instead of 67c
72 x 99 in., at 6 c,	instead of 7 c
81 x 90 in., at 63c,	instead of 76c
81 x 99 in. at 69c,	instead of 83c
90 x 90 in., at 69c,	instead of 83c
90 x 99 in., at 76c,	instead of 87c

PLAIN HEMMED PILLOW-CASES	
42 x 38½ in., at 14c,	instead of 17c
45 x 38½ in., at 15c,	instead of 19c
50 x 36 in., at 16c,	instead of 19c
50 x 40½ in., at 18c,	instead of 22c
54 x 38½ in., at 19c,	instead of 24c

Fourth avenue.

The End of the Second Week Of the White Sale Triumphant

A fortnight of satisfaction, just gone by. Another to come.

We began this White Sale by telling what care had been taken in collecting these garments—what expert selection, what long months of trained labor had gone into preparing this Sale of White. How sure we were of

Superiority in Value Preeminence in Taste

As compared not only with sale garments. With all garments.

You came—saw—conquered. Every White Sale day—even blizzard days—was a triumph.

Now, we have nothing to tell you but this—

The White Sale Continues. Values Are Undiminished

Nightgowns

At 50c—Of muslin, high neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle.

At 65c—Of cambric; square or round neck, with Valenciennes lace or plaits.

At 75c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of plaiting and embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

At 85c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with embroidery, hemstitching and ribbon.

Drawers

At 15c—Of muslin or cambric; cluster-plaited, with deep hem.

At 25c—Of muslin or cambric; cluster-plaited, with embroidery or hemstitching.

At 35c—Of cambric, deep ruffle of lawn, with hemstitching and torchon lace.

At 50c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, with plaits and Valenciennes lace.

Long Petticoats

At 50c; Of cambric; deep flounce, with hemstitching.

At 85c—Of cambric; four styles; deep flounce, with plaits, torchon lace or embroidery.

At $1—Of cambric, six styles, deep flounce of lawn, with point de Paris or torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitching.

Corset Covers

At 25c—Of cambric; low neck, with Torchon lace and ribbon.

At 35c—Of nainsook; round neck, with Cluny lace and ribbon.

At 50c—Of nainsook or cambric; round or V neck, with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; or embroidery and plaits; tight-fitting or French style.

At 75c—Of nainsook; round neck, with Valenciennes lace insertion, or Torchon lace and ribbon.

Maids' Aprons

At 25c—Of lawn, with or without bib; with embroidery or hemstitched plaits.

At 35c—Of lawn, with or without bib; with hemstitching or broad plaits.

At 50c—Of lawn, with or without bib; seven styles; with blind or open embroidery, or hemstitched plaits.

Others up to $2.75.

Maids' Caps

A large and complete assortment of lawn and dotted Swiss muslin Caps, trimmed with quillings, or lace edge and velvet ribbon. At 4c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 12c, up to 35c each.

The Paris-American lingerie—exact duplicates of fine French pieces—at White Sale prices will be represented throughout the month. Second floor, Tenth street.

The SALE OF LACES Is a Center of Interest

With an assortment to choose from that includes practically every desirable kind of Lace, it is no wonder that women have hastened here from near and far.

But in spite of two days' busy selling, the stock we have gathered for this annual clean-up still presents an almost unbroken assortment.

It is *the* time of the year for women who need laces for their coming season's dresses, to lay in their supply,

At Savings of One-Third to One-Half

We choose five important groups for particular emphasis:

White, cream and ecru Venise Allovers, at 65c to $1 a yard, worth 85c to $1.50.

White and cream Venise Appliques, at 20c to $1 a yard, worth 35c to $1.75.

Black Chiffon Appliques, at 20c to 75c yard, worth 35c to $1.25.

Black Venise Insertions, Appliques and Edges, at 8c to $3.50 a yard, worth 15c to $6

Colored Lace Dress Nets, 42 inches wide, at 20c a yard, worth 50c.

Then there are many other bargains in Cotton Laces, cream and colored Silk and Cashmere Appliques, Russian and Filet Appliques, black Imitation Cluny Insertions, black Yak Appliques and black Chantilly Laces.

Broadway and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Wise Mothers Will Buy Suits for Boys Today

But they will need to be early. These terse details will tell them why:

BOYS' SUITS at $4.50
In Two Lots

The first, a gathering of handsomest suits of blue serge, blue or fancy cheviots. Broken in sizes because they have been most eagerly welcomed at normal prices. These:

24 SUITS, were $5 and $6
11 SUITS, were $7.50
19 SUITS, were $8.50
14 SUITS, were $9
3 SUITS, were $10.50
2 SUITS, were $13.50

Jacket, waistcoat and knee trousers in each suit. But seventy-one suits in all—therefore, speed ye.

SIZES: One for 8 years, fourteen for 9 years, seven for 10 years, seventeen for 11 years, thirteen for 12 years, thirteen for 13 years, one for 14 years, two for 16 years, three for 17 years.

The second lot tells of fifty Norfolk Jacket Suits with bloomer trousers. All-wool mixed cheviot. Silk-sewed. Sizes for 9 to 16 years. Worth $6.50, now $4.50 each.

Boys' TOP COATS at $4.50

Seventy-five Coats, worth $6.50 and $7.50. Fine quality frieze. Smartly made. Broken lots, but all sizes between those for 9 and those for 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Timely Hats for Women

Hats of pyroxylin braid are established for mid-season wear. The long-desired—hats that look timely for wintry days and are yet as light in weight as straw.

These of ours are modish, characteristic, simple. Turban, Continental and toque shapes. All black.

$2.50 Each

Value, $3.50. Second floor, Tenth.

For Girls With Ideas As to Dress

Nobody is more critical than a small girl. None better pleased than the girl who buys her clothes here.

For our Dresses and Coats for girls are not only of solid excellence, of girlish grace, of style and beautiful finish. They have also the little touches of individuality that girls are sure to appreciate.

Prices moderate—see these today:

GIRLS' WHITE DRESSES

Girls' fine White Lawn Dresses, in a variety of good styles, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon. Sizes for 6 to 14 years. At $1 to $4.75.

GIRLS' COATS—REDUCED

All of the handsome Coats in mahogany in stock go today at a saving to you. All new styles; sizes 6 to 14 years. At $7.50 to $60, were $10 to $75.

GIRLS' REGULATION SAILOR SUITS

At $11.50—Suits of storm serge; embroidered emblems, silk tie; skirt has yoke top.

At $15—Suits of serge; emblems in red silk, red silk tie; box-plaited skirt.

At $16.50—Suits of brown and navy blue herringbone cheviot; embroidered emblems, silk tie; side-plaited skirt.

Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

In Leather

Strange how a handsome wrist-bag can improve a woman's appearance.

Wrist-bags like these, for instance, in the new designs, dashing and conservative, act as complements to the most stylish of costumes.

Perfectly constructed, of fine leather. *Far below their just prices.* New.

Boulevard Bags of black and colored grain walrus; outside pocket on each side of an 8-in. frame of gilt or gun-metal; gussets of leather. $1, worth $1.25.

Hand Bags of grain walrus; covered riveted frame gilt or gun-metal clasps; fitted with purse and card-case. $1.50, worth $2.

Hand Bags of black and colored walrus; covered riveted frame; gilt and gun-metal clasps; mirror lining; fitted with purse, card-case and mirror. $2, worth $2.50 or more.

Hand Bags of sea lion leather; black, brown, tan and green shades. German silver frame; moire lined fitted with purse and card-case, $3, worth $4. Broadway.

The New Fancy Mohairs Are Unusually Beautiful

Fancy Mohairs are decreed for the Spring of 1905. And every woman who sees the charming patterns that have just arrived, will be glad of the verdict.

They have the lustre and serviceable strength and the lightness and grace of all good mohair. And, besides, most beautiful effects, never seen in this fabric before.

Some suitable for tailored dresses; others for more elaborate gowns.

This list does not describe them—it is not possible to do so.

At $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a Yard

More than two score new patterns, in iridescent color-mixtures on grounds of light gray, dark gray, brown, blue and green melange mixtures.

Self-colored stripes in melange mixtures of blue, brown, reseda and light gray.

Fine cord stripes in melange mixtures with illuminated color-mixtures.

44 and 50 inches wide.

Self-colored melange stripes with illuminated color-mixtures.

Self-colored cordel stripes in attractive mixtures of colors in blue, brown, reseda, light and dark gray with white.

Illuminated mixtures with a bayadere appearance, in ground mixtures of blues, reseda, and browns.

Fourth avenue.

Long Coat Suits Remarkable at $18

Indeed, if style, shape, appearance, be the test, remarkable at any price.

And as for quality—the most conservative judgment estimates their worth at a half more than their price.

At $18

Long Coat Suits in the latest and best fashion. Of black, blue and brown broadcloth, tailor-made throughout, lined with fine satin.

Coats 42 inches long, tight-fitting, seventeen trapped seams, fly front. Plaited skirts.

Later

The head of Costume Store reports as follows:

"One of the most pleasing features of this sale of $18 Dresses has been the very large percentage of people who have been fitted *immediately, without any alteration.* They are certainly the most perfect-fitting suits that we have ever had. We have succeeded in drawing from the manufacturer a large number of these dresses that were not to be delivered until a week later. This will place us in splendid shape for Saturday's selling. *They are a great success.*"

Second floor, Broadway.

Suggestions for Your Comfort

Flannelette-lined Mohair Petticoats—two petticoats in one. The essential flare and body of an outer petticoat, with the warmth of an underskirt of flannel. An improvement for your comfort, obviously. $2.75.

Fine black mohair; umbrella flounce, plaited ruffle.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, 75c—Ripple eiderdown sacques, at once snug and roomy. Pretty colors—red, light blue, gray, pink and lavender. Crocheted edge, silk frogs, ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Coats--- Covert Cloth & Silk

No woman needs be told that Covert Coats and Silk Coats are popular. And it will remain so.

The beautiful wraps we tell of below are covert and silk coats at their best. Styles for now and for the Spring. Exquisitely tailored.

Thus reduced—in the face of an advance in the price—of covert especially:

Covert Cloth Coats

$7.50, were $11.50 to $15—
These in large sizes.
$16.50, were $20 to $25.
$22.50, were $28 to $32.

Silk Coats

$18, were $25 to $30.

And six handsome foreign Appliqued Coats, were $80; now $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Chinchilla Muffs and Scarfs

A striking chapter in the Sale of Furs. True, rich chinchillas with the bluish tone that marks this fur at its finest.

Superbly-made pieces. According to Fashion's latest dictates.

Chinchilla is a fur that never loses favor. That makes these keen reductions the more profitable to you:

Large Flat Muffs, at $25, $35, $40 and $85 each, from $40, $50, $60 and $13.

Real Chinchilla Throw Scarfs, at $23 each.

Large Pelerine, at $12, from $225.

Chiffon-trimmed Pelerine, at $65, from $100.

Imported Set—large muff and pelerine—$225; original $450.

Superb Chinchilla Long Scarfs, at $115 and $190 each, from $18 and $300.

Rotunda Balcony, second floor.

Travelers' Bags

A very short journey would soil any bag much more than these are soiled now. Yet, only because they show slight marks of handling, these distinguishable, fashionable bags are *reduced in price one-third to one-half.*

In detail:

Twenty-nine Oxford, Cabin, and Club-shape Bags in medium and light weights; of smooth and grain cowhide—brown, russet and black—alligator, walrus and pigskin. 12 to 20 in. long.

$3 to $16.50, instead of $6 to $25

This Is An Interesting Day In the UNDER-PRICE STORE

All things are comparative.

Though every day in the Under-Price Store is a day rich in economies for you, some days are more so.

This is that kind.

Heralded below are items to prove it. And there are others not here reported.

Men's Soft Hats at $1 Each

Worth $2 to $3. Lines are broken. But what matter—if the hat you want is here?

Stylish Soft Hats of well-known lines, in best-approved shades of pearl and tan.

This is addressed to the men who see and seize opportunities. At $1 each, instead of $2 to $3.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Smart Sweaters, $2

Stylish models—trig, snug, warm and *feminine.* Blouse style with full sleeves and pearl buttons. High, close-fitting collar or no collar at all, as you please.

White, red, gray and black—the most chosen colors.

$2 Each

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Fine unlaundered all-linen handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered open-work initials; all letters.

$1 a Dozen

The lowest usual price, when laundered, is $1.80.

At 12½c Each, worth 25c and 33c

Men's and Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs; called "seconds" because of an occasional thick thread or drop stitch in the weaving.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Assorted Caramels 18c lb., instead of 30c

Delicious, succulent, light, "pully" caramels—just as they ought to be, at their best.

Chocolate Caramels, Vanilla Caramels and Nut Caramels in both flavors.

Pure and fresh. 18c a pound, regularly 30c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Under-Price News of Children's White Garments

Under-price news, indeed. But meaningless unless you remember that proportions are never stinted, work never shirked, materials never poorer to make the prices so low. The worth-prices mentioned are prices that would be notably low for value.

Pretty, durable, little garments:

At 38c to 65c, worth 60c to $1—Children's Nightgowns, of good quality muslin; plain or hemstitched plaits and embroidery. Sizes for 4 to 14 years.

At 25c to $1, worth 45c to $1.50—Children's Petticoats, of Masonville muslin or Lonsdale cambric; umbrella ruffle, plain or hemstitched plaits; or lace and embroidery. Sizes for 2 to 14 years.

At 18c to 25c, worth 35c to 60c—Children's Drawers, of muslin or cambric; plain, with embroidery, or hemstitched umbrella ruffle. Also Canton flannel, trimmed with lace. Sizes for 2 to 14 years.

At 38c to $1.50, worth 60c to $2—Babies' and Children's Dresses, of colored lawn, gingham and chambray; with or without guimpes. Sizes for 1 to 5 years.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Shapely Corsets

Priced, as you see, below worth. And every woman knows that the worth of these familiar corsets is high.

Graceful new models. The list explains itself:

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. a la Spirite Corsets; French cut-away hips, in short length; gives a spring to the hip; suitable for slim figures.

At $1, worth $1.50—"Wanamaker Special" straight-front Corsets; beautifully finished; reduces the lines of the hips and abdomen, and restrains the bust; gives small tapering waist.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—P. N. Corsets; a beautiful model, made of brocade mercerized cloth; gives graceful lines to the figure, and reduces the hips and abdomen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

HOUSES ALL A-TREMBLE AFTER BIG GUNS' ROAR

People at Lawrence Troubled by Sandy Hook Practice.

MANY CEILINGS CRACKED

Furnaces Are Split Open, Mirrors Shattered, and Windows Smashed Fifteen Miles Across the Water.

Residents of Lawrence, L. I., are beginning to fear that the Government's big guns at Sandy Hook will shake their houses down. The guns are twelve or fifteen miles away, but every time they are fired the frame buildings at Lawrence across the water quiver like leaves. Ceilings have fallen, furnaces have cracked, and mirrors, window panes, and fish globes have fallen into fragments as a result, the owners of the houses think, of the explosions on the Hook.

This shaking has been going on a long time—many years—but it has begun to get worse lately. The bigger the guns installed the more the houses quiver and rattle.

"Twelve-inch guns shook us up a bit," said one of the owners yesterday, "and the sixteen-inch guns have made it much worse. When they get to firing off twenty and twenty-four inch cannon I s'pose we will be buried in the ruins of our homes—that is, if it's Summer and we happen to be there at the time."

There is no doubt that the shaking of the houses is directly traceable to the Government's guns. But whether the vibration is borne through the air or by means of a stratum of rock under the ocean there is some disagreement. Some of the residents hold to one theory, some to the other.

H. H. Porter, an engineer who has offices in the Bank of Commerce Building, thinks that the quivering of his house is caused by the concussion of the air.

"I haven't had any ceilings to fall," he says, "but it's probably because I happen to have linen ceilings, glued to the top wall, and they can't come loose. But I have known others whose plaster has fallen and they think the guns cause it.

"Every time I hear one of the guns go off there is a wait of two or three seconds, and then the glass panes all over the house begin to shake."

The person whose house has been most violently affected by the vibrations is a woman who has a town house uptown near Fifth Avenue.

"Yes, indeed, I have noticed it," she told a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. "It has been getting worse and worse, until now I am actually frightened when those big guns go off. I don't think it is caused by any concussion of the air because my solid brick furnace, which is below the surface of the earth, is cracked wide open. It was built at great expense, and I know there was nothing the matter with the construction of it. I believe there is some sort of vibration through the rock under the ocean."

Dr. F. Tilden Brown of 14 East Fifty-eighth Street has a Summer home at Lawrence. He has noticed severe shakes after the firing of the guns across the water.

Newbold Lawrence, a real estate man of 51 Liberty Street, is another who has noticed the shocks. They have not damaged his property to any great extent. What seems to strengthen the theory of air concussion is the fact that those homes near the shore and unprotected by obstacles shake much more than others further inland. Anson W. Hard and Peter B. Olney both have homes farther from the water, and they say the shaking has not been noticeable in their homes. Samuel P. Hinckley of 166 East Sixty-first Street owns several houses at Lawrence. He has taken great interest in the trouble caused by the guns.

WALL ST. SEES LIVELY FIRE.

Restaurant Row Nearly Destroyed—Tenant's Narrow Escape.

A $25,000 fire late yesterday afternoon nearly destroyed "Restaurant Row," that line of old-fashioned buildings on Broad Street just below Exchange Place, which leans up against the skyscraping walls of the Stock Exchange Building. The buildings get their name from the fact that they are believed to harbor more restaurants to the front foot than any other downtown block.

The fire started a few minutes before 6 o'clock in the sub-cellar of No. 2, and when the sun-shedding skyscrapers were turning out thousands of clerks, and within a few seconds, Broad Street was blocked with a curious crowd so dense that the engines barely managed to squeeze through without running over people.

The blaze appears to have started in the printing establishment of the F. E. Fitch Company, who print the daily Stock Exchange lists. The Fitch establishment occupied the second and third floors of 45 and 47 Broad Street. On the top floor lived two families who took care of the houses. One of these is the family of Policeman O'Donnell, attached to the City Hall Station. Mrs. O'Donnell was at home, but she knew nothing of the blaze until the smoke came pouring in her room. She opened the door, but was overcome by fright, and might have been suffocated had it not been for Christopher Walker, a young man who works in one of the buildings near by, and who rushed into the building and carried her out.

In the meantime the family over Nos. 43 and 45 also escaped. The two families lost all their belongings.

From the windows of the adjoining skyscraper hundreds of people watched the blaze until the fire became so hot that it was thought advisable to close the iron shutters, except those of one or two windows from which the employes were sending a stream from the standpipes on to the roofs of the burning structures.

Separated from the fire by only one building was the building containing THE TIMES's Financial Bureau. When it was feared that the structure next door would take fire the men in THE TIMES Bureau got ready to move the records covering the Stock Exchange and transactions and prices which it would be impossible to duplicate, as well as other important records kept for the statistical department. Fortunately a brick wall checked the progress of the fire, and the firemen controlled it in an hour.

AGNEW UNDER TWO CARS.

His Other Names Are United States—The Country Still Lives.

A salesman named United States Agnew, who lives at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, was crossing Third Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street last night at 6 o'clock when a north-bound car struck him and knocked him forward about eight or nine feet. When the car was stopped Agnew was under the forward platform. He crawled but unassisted and started to walk away, when he fell on the south-bound tracks directly in front of a slow-moving car. This car also was stopped.

Patrolman Shea of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station called a Bellevue Hospital ambulance, and Agnew was taken to that institution. Several ribs were fractured.

SERGIUS QUITS OFFICE.

Grand Duke Gives Up the Moscow Governorship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—Grand Duke Sergius, for reasons of health, has been relieved of the Governor Generalship of Moscow, but he will retain the military command of Moscow.

The duties of the Governorship will be provisionally exercised from St. Petersburg by the Minister of the Interior, pending the erection of Moscow into a prefecture.

Prince Galitzin has been relieved of the Governorship of the Caucasus.

The rumor that the resignation of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has been accepted is without foundation. When Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky retires he will probably replace Prince Galitzin.

Before the recent demonstration in Moscow in favor of the demands of the Zemstovs the "fighting organization" of the Socialist Revolutionary Party served warning on the Grand Duke Sergius and on the Chief of Police practically condemning them to death should the repressive measures adopted in St. Petersburg a week previously be repeated. In spite of this warning the Moscow mob was treated much more harshly than the demonstrators in St. Petersburg.

Since then, it has been reported, the Grand Duke has kept strictly within the bounds of his palace. The Chief of Police is said to have expressed his intention to resign. He wants to go to the war.

PRESIDENT ON ARBITRATION.

Letter to the Senate Asking for Ratification of the Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate to-day made public the letter from the President to the Senate regarding the arbitration treaties sent to the Senate on Dec. 13. In this letter the President said in part:

"These conventions do not go so far as I could wish in scope and object, but they form, taken together, a very important step in the progress of the world toward a policy of peaceful solution of such differences as cannot conveniently be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

"Their very limitations, which seem objectionable to many advocates of a policy of arbitration, are not without compensating advantages. They commit none of the contracting parties to any action in opposition to their national interests, their policy, or their aspirations. Their principal value is that they constitute a considerable advance in the direction of the purpose so ardently desired—of the reign of universal peace and good will.

"No discrimination has been made among the Powers signatory to The Hague Convention who have desired to enter into these friendly relations, and it would be undesirable from the standpoint of what this Government is striving to accomplish to make any such discrimination.

"I should not willingly exchange ratifications with any of the Powers unless the entire convention as a whole should meet with the favorable consideration of the Senate."

SMOOT OBEDIENT TO CHURCH.

Younger Mormons All Opposed to Polygamy, Witnesses Say.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Three witnesses for the defense in the Smoot case to-day testified that polygamy is dying out in Utah so rapidly that there is no need of prosecutions. It was declared that the younger Mormons are all opposed to polygamy, and that if they thought it was being taught there would be a revolution in the Church.

J. W. N. Whitecotton, an attorney, of Provo, Utah, resumed his review of political affairs in Utah to-day. No effort was made by the Church, he said, to restrict the personal liberties of the people, but it asserted the right to receive the time and to important Church offices.

"I think the decided sentiment of the Mormon people in Utah is hostile to polygamy," said Mr. Whitecotton. Speaking of the character of State officers, he said there had not been a polygamist elected since Statehood.

"What would be the effect socially and politically on an official who instituted proceedings in prosecution of a polygamist?" asked Attorney Van Cott.

"It would make no difference in his standing in the community."

"Along the line of Mr. Smoot's early heresies, did he oppose polygamy?" asked Mr. Van Cott.

"Yes, Sir. He was looked upon as the young man in Utah to redeem Israel."

Senator Overman inquired if it was understood that Senator Smoot had to get the consent of the Church to become a candidate for the Senatorship. The witness said that it never had been understood that it was necessary for him to have the consent, because of his Church position, or get in trouble with the Church.

Dr. L. Booth of Salt Lake, a non-Mormon physician, asserted that the Mormon Church, as a Church, did not interfere in political affairs, but that individuals took an interest in politics in the same way that other citizens did.

It was his judgment that President Joseph Smith had kept the church out of politics. As to polygamy the witness said:

"I believe polygamy is as dead as slavery. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Mormons themselves are opposed to plural marriages."

Mr. Booth admitted that the prosecutions of some Mormons was regarded by many members of the Church as an especial badge of honor.

AGAIN CHOPPING POLES.

But This Time Pennsylvania Cuts Western Union Wires First.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 13.—A gang of nearly fifty railroad employes arrived in this city to-day and began to demolish the line of the Western Union Telegraph Company's wire located alongside of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Another gang with turnstiles wound the loose wires in bunches and piled them in heaps. The large fires attracted the attention of passersby. The poles will be cut down as soon as all the wires are free from the poles. This is assumed to be the outcome of the recent decision rendered in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Western Union Company.

GEN. CRONJE TO LECTURE.

Boer Leader to Tell His Experiences in War with England.

Gen. Piet J. Cronje, the Boer warrior, will lecture at the Academy of Music this afternoon and evening. Ireland's "own" band will furnish the music. The General will describe his experiences during the ten days of the Paardeburg disaster, the most thrilling episode of the Boer war, ending with his banishment to St. Helena.

The General is sixty-nine years of age. He is a sturdy representative of his people, remarkably plain in dress, and never wore a uniform or carried a sword in his life.

Troops Recalled from Ziegler.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Adjt. Gen. Scott has telegraphed Major Edward Elliott, in command of the State troops at Zeigler, Ill., to send home Company F of Mount Vernon, leaving Capt. John T. Galbraith in command with Company C of Carbondale. The troops have been at Zeigler as a result of alleged disorder growing out of a strike at the coal mines of Joseph Leiter of Chicago.

NO ANTI-REBATE LAW TOO DRASTIC—SPENCER

Says Railroads Would Welcome Any Way of Ending the Practice.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS NEEDED

Argues the Cooper-Quarles Bill Would Confer Anomalous Powers on Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway was again on the stand to-day at the House Commerce Committee hearings on the Cooper-Quarles bill.

He declared that Congress could not make a law forbidding rebates that would be too drastic to suit the railroads of the country, and said that he spoke unofficially for 75 per cent. of them. No well-managed road now gave rebates, and any method to prohibit the practice absolutely would be welcomed by those that were properly administered. Mr. Spencer added that it was impossible to draft a law that would abolish discrimination between localities.

Answering a question as to whether there would be any objection to a uniform classification of freight throughout the country, Mr. Spencer said there might not be, although it would without doubt throw the rates of certain railroads out of line. If it were done violently and suddenly it would result in a commercial upheaval. The putting of freight into classes to avoid a rate on every commodity, he said, had been a matted of evolution; certain groups of roads had worked out their own classification, and to disturb it would mean a general readjustment of rates.

Carriers did not expect an arm of the Government to help them to raise or maintain rates, but they ought to be left free to co-operate with each other in the way of making "reasonable agreements" among themselves. These agreements should be made public, if necessary. It was indispensable that carriers should know what each was doing in rates on any particular commodity.

"If legislation is to take place in any particular form," he continued, "and we hope it will not be in this form, it should include something that will insure stability of rates, and that these rates shall be high enough to remunerate the carrier for service performed. In this connection there are three, four, or five statements in reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that there are many instances in the country where rates are entirely too low.

"The man does not live who can draft a law that will grant authority to any body of men that can be exercised effectively to abolish discrimination between localities. It is impossible to do away with complaint or discrimination on the part of localities."

The present bill, he said, would effect an irreparable injury on a railroad which had affixed a rate after careful consideration by having that rate set aside and another named by the commission, and the whole matter tied up in the courts.

The bill, he said, would be conferring anomalous powers upon one body. The commission was created to institute proceedings against carriers. Here it was proposed to invest the body with a judicial function—the power to condemn a rate as unreasonable. Then the next step contemplated was to give them authority to name a new rate for the future—a function which, under the law and decisions of the courts, is a legislative function. This would make the commission, first, a prosecuting body; next, a judicial body, and, finally, a legislative body.

Referring to the railroads, he said:

"We have the right to ask is that more thought and careful consideration shall be given to the subject before action is taken."

The granting of the power proposed, he maintained, meant that eventually, if not speedily, the commission would be forced to make every railroad rate in the country.

In concluding he suggested that, in his opinion, the only legislation necessary on the subject at the present time, if, indeed, any was necessary, was the stopping of appeals from decisions of the commission at the Circuit Court, except where points of law were involved, when cases should go to the Supreme Court; that the freight-carrying lines by water, the fast freight lines, and the private car lines all be brought under the jurisdiction of the commission, the same as the railroads now are; that carriers should be relieved of the anomalous position of being required to maintain uniform rates and prohibited from making agreements as to what those rates should be. Traffic agreements should be permitted in writing and submitted to the commission for approval, with power to annul the same at any time.

Lastly, he said, nine-tenths of the whole necessity was something that would do away with the abuses of the rebate system.

Secretary Morton and Attorney General Moody remained with the President a considerable time after the Cabinet meeting to-day, discussing matters affecting the proposed railroad freight legislation. Details of the discussion were not disclosed.

WORRIED OVER REBATE BILL.

Congressmen Wonder How Extra Session Can Be Avoided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The burning question just now is whether Congress can pass an anti-rebate bill in time to avoid an extra session. The idea of working in the Spring is repugnant to almost everybody in Congress, and in view of the President's determination to call an extra session unless rebate legislation is passed at this session, a great deal of influence is being exerted to have something done now.

The friends of the railroads are talking about passing a "reasonable bill," meaning one that will not hurt the railroads or anybody else. Whether such a bill would suit the President and stave off an extra session, however, is a question that worries the legislators.

There remain only forty working days of this session and the big appropriation bills have not yet been considered. They might be rushed through, but a new hindrance has arisen in the shape of the Swayne case. The Senate can hardly try the Florida Judge in less than two weeks.

In view of all these circumstances Representative Davey of Louisiana tried to-day to have the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce close its hearings by Jan. 24. He wanted to have the committee consider this in secret session, but by a vote of 4 to 3 the committee refused to do so.

Support from Commission Merchants.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—The National League of Commission Merchants of the United States at to-day's session sent a telegram to President Roosevelt indorsing his recommendation to Congress relative to the regulation of railway and transportation matters, and pledging support in his effort to secure legislation there anent.

MORGAN TO AID UNIVERSITY?

Rumor That He Offered to Lend Catholic Institution $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A report has been current for several days to the effect that J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has offered to come to the relief of the Catholic University by advancing a loan of $1,000,000 or by purchasing the Woodley property, title to which is claimed by the university under a deed of trust executed by Thomas Waggaman, former treasurer of the institution.

The report is believed by many leading Catholics, although no official confirmation of it can be obtained.

Another report is that Mr. Morgan contemplates making a liberal donation to the university.

Cardinal Gibbons this afternoon said the rumor had reached him, but avoided expressing an opinion. "I hope the rumor proves true," is as far as the Cardinal would go. He said he had seen Mr. Morgan lately, but not in regard to money for the university.

CHICAGO ARC LIGHTS, $53.54.

Made Possible by Municipal Plant—Inquiry Halts for Court Decision.

After the hearing yesterday afternoon in his inquiry into the lighting situation, Controller Grout announced that there would be no further hearings until the courts passed on the question of his power to compel witnesses to testify.

The test case was up before Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, yesterday. Justice Marean said he was not certain of his jurisdiction, and at his suggestion arguments were withheld until Tuesday next. If he decides that he has jurisdiction, the Justice will take up the Controller's case against Joseph Williams, who, as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Edison Company, declined on Jan. 7 to answer questions at the Controller's inquiry.

At the hearing yesterday Mr. Hemmens, attorney for the New York Edison Company, said that he objected to the examination of any witness not connected with the lighting companies. He argued that, as it was an inquiry into the justice of the lighting bills, it was not within the Controller's province to go outside for witnesses. Mr. Grout overruled Mr. Hemmens, and Edward B. Ellicott, city electrician of Chicago, was called to the stand. Mr. Ellicott said that under the municipal plant the cost to the city was $53.54 per arc lamp per annum for 1903, $52.55 for 1902, and $56.52 in 1901. On cross-examination by Mr. Hemmens, Mr. Ellicott said that these figures did not include any estimate for the taxes that would fall on a private concern, did not include any estimate for annual depreciation of plant, and did not provide for any return whatever on the money invested.

Both Controller Grout and Mr. Yonge, his counsel, figured it offhand that these allowances would make the annual cost per lamp in Chicago in 1903 $70. Mr. Ellicott said that the Chicago Edison Company now charged private consumers $137.50 per arc lamp where the wires are underground and $105 where they are overhead. Before the construction of the municipal plant in 1888 the city had to pay $200 per lamp. Now the city pays the company $167 for 650 lamps which are supplied by the Edison Company.

HARVARD DISPLEASES PENN.

Crimson Chess Players Decline Proposition from the Quakers.

Pennsylvania's challenge to Harvard for a match at chess on ten boards, to be played in this city, has been declined by the Crimson players on the ground that they do not care to undertake the trip, and, moreover, that such a match is not necessary to them to strengthen their position in the college chess world.

The Quakers are very much wrought up over this, for, as champions of the Triangular College Chess League, which last year defeated a combined team of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, six boards, they have every reason to believe they are able to down the men from Cambridge even on a large number of boards.

Telegraphic chess will receive a boom here from a match that will probably take place between the Manhattan Chess Club and the Chicago Chess and Checker Club on Feb. 13.

NO MEXICAN FREE ZONE.

Report That the Government Has Decided to Abolish It.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 13.—It is reported that the Mexican Government has finally decided to abolish the free zone, which is a strip of territory thirty miles wide, extending along the entire length of the United States line.

Goods may be brought into it from the United States upon payment of only 18 per cent. of the duty, but goods from this zone taken into the interior of Mexico are compelled to pay the remainder of the full duty.

The free zone was established twenty years ago for the purpose of building up the border towns, but American manufacturing capital is so rapidly becoming interested in Mexico that many Mexican officials believe that the free zone now retards the growth of the republic.

NEW DANISH CABINET.

Countess Levetzau, Wife of Foreign Minister, Is an American.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13.—The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

J. C. Christensen, Premier and Minister of War and Marine; Count Raben Levetzau, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Alberti, Minister of Justice; Ole Hansen, Minister of Agriculture; Enyold Scerensen, Minister of Instruction; Sofus Hoegsbro, Minister of Public Works; Signed Berg, Minister of the Interior, and Wilhelm Lassen, Minister of Finance.

M. Christensen is the first civilian to administer the military and naval departments of Denmark.

Countess Raben Levetzau, wife of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an American. Her maiden name was Moulton, and her mother, formerly a famous Boston singer, is now the wife of the Danish Minister in Berlin, J. H. de Hegermann-Lindencrone.

The Countess is very popular in Court and social circles. The Raben Levetzaus' country estate is one of the finest in Denmark. They frequently entertain large house parties there.

Deny Report of Congo Revolt.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The authorities of the Congo Free State deny the report in the Tagliche Rundschau of Berlin of the massacre of whites and Catholic missionaries in the upper reaches of the Congo River. They suggest that the rumors arose from troubles in the neighborhood of Lucbo, where missionaries and traders were threatened as a result of the agitation of fetich priests.

Paasche Denies Making War Speech.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Dr. Paasche, Second Vice President of the Reichstag, denies the utterances attributed to him in his recent speech to his constituents. He affirms that he only said the danger of a collision between Germany and Great Britain lay in the professional jealousy of their naval men and not in mutual ill-will.

To-day May Decide Combes's Fate.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies was packed to-day, owing to the expectation that the Cabinet crisis would reach a decisive issue. The debate upon the policy of the Ministry is to be followed by the submission of a resolution of confidence. A motion postponing the debate until to-morrow finally prevailed.

Hopes Mr. Evans Will Stay in London.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Commenting on the reported retirement of Consul General Evans, The Standard says: "Mr. Evans has constantly proved himself in genuine sympathy with British ideas and British aspirations. It is to be hoped that the report of his resignation being accepted by President Roosevelt will prove premature."

Germans' Heavy Losses in Africa.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The total losses of the German troops in Southwest Africa, as officially reported by the Reichstag Finance Committee to-day, are: Killed in battle, died from disease, or murdered by natives, 54 officers and 752 men; wounded, 31 officers and 154 men.

Liners Still to Use Cuxhaven.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company telegraphs that it does not intend to give up Cuxhaven altogether. It will land and embark passengers there as heretofore.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
IN ALL OF FRANCE THE CHOICEST YIELD OF EVERY YEAR'S CROP OF GRAPES IS USED FOR POMMERY,—THE PEER OF ALL CHAMPAGNES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gunter's Magazine
A Record Breaker!
Within Three Days Our First Issue Entirely Exhausted and Still the Orders Come!
This is not surprising, as Gunter's contains more GOOD READING MATTER than any other magazine. What single number has ever had 3 such tales as
The Secret Chapter Abou. Abraham Lincoln | Racing on the Sacramento
The Millionaire But.er
ALSO THE GREAT SERIAL STORY
A Prince in the Garret
By the most Popular Author in the world
If you want to be sure of getting our next number
SUBSCRIBE. SUBSCRIBE NOW!
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR | SINGLE COPIES 10 CTS.
THE HOME PUBLISHING COMPANY, 3 East 14th Street New York.

"THE EAVESDROPPERS," BY ARTHUR STRINGER
THE MOST EXCITING NOVEL OF THE YEAR, COMPLETE IN
THE SMART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS
FOR FEBRUARY JUST OUT.

You'll get half a winter's wear out of these suits at $17 and just pay one half and less price. Next winter you'll find the same suits in shape for another half winter's service which won't cost a copper.
ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th St.

FULTON ST. TRAINS MONDAY.

New Style of Subway Platform Will Be Tried There.

Beginning on Monday morning next, at 12:01, the Subway will make the Fulton Street station its southern terminal instead of the Brooklyn Bridge or City Hall station, as at present. Beginning with the suspension of express night service at midnight and continuing until 6:47 A. M., all Lenox Avenue locals will start at that point, the Broadway locals starting from City Hall as usual. After 6:47 A. M. the station will become an express station exclusively until 12:11 of the following morning. All Lenox Avenue express trains north bound will start from that station between the hours of 6:55 and 10:00 A. M., and from the latter hour until 6:55, when the "rush hour" service begins, all expresses, both Lenox Avenue and Broadway, will start from that station.

During the "rush hours," that is, from 6:55 to 7:11 P. M., only the Lenox Avenue trains will start from Fulton Street, the Broadway expresses all starting from the Brooklyn Bridge station during these hours, as at present. After 7:11 and until midnight comes all expresses, over both the Broadway and Lenox Avenue lines, will make connection at their starting point. No Broadway locals will run to Fulton Street at any time.

The schedule for south-bound trains which will make the Fulton Street station their terminal, begins with the Lenox Avenue local train which leaves One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street at 11:32 to-morrow night, and every day thereafter, and continues as a terminal for all Lenox Avenue locals up to the train leaving at 6:08 A. M. From that time during the "rush hours" all Lenox Avenue expresses will run to the Fulton Street station, the locals running to the City Hall loop.

This means, in short, that the Fulton Street station is to be the terminal of all Lenox Avenue expresses except in the midday hours, when travel is the lightest, and that at that time it will be the terminal for all express trains, whether of the Broadway or Lenox Avenue line.

The new station to be opened is 350 feet in length on both sides of Broadway, and has entrances at both the Fulton Street and Dey Street ends, with three-window ticket booths at each end. It is expected that this style of station will prevent the crowding that now interferes with the quick loading and unloading of trains, as passengers mass themselves at the point nearest the chopping box, and then crowd to the doors of the middle cars alone.

The work of tiling the station had not been begun yesterday, and even the fire-proof walls were not all in place last night. But the demand for the opening of the station has been so great that the managers decided that it would be better to open it in an incomplete state than wait longer. It was intended to open this station last Wednesday, but bad weather delayed the work.

The King Not Going to Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Lord Knollys, private secretary of King Edward, authorizes the statement that the story from Montreal that his Majesty and Queen Alexandra will visit Canada is quite baseless.

CARNEGIE GIVES $50,000.

Donation to Universalist University—Wife a Member of That Church.

It was announced at the meeting of the Universalist Woman's Alliance of the Metropolitan District yesterday morning that Andrew Carnegie had given $50,000 to the St. Lawrence University of Canton, N. Y. Dr. Almon Gunnison is President of the institution, which is under the direction of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Carnegie is a member of that Church, and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were married by a Universalist preacher.

The feature of the meeting held yesterday at the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, was a discussion as to which is the most conducive to happiness, the simple or luxurious life. Mrs. Jane Pierce gave a synopsis of Wagner's "Simple Life," and Mrs. Emil Boaz, in opposition, gave a synopsis of the luxurious life. The luxurious life as she described it, however, was the simple life devoted to the best in everything.

FLOAT BIG REALTY COMPANY.

Officers of United States Concern in New $3,000,000 Institution.

Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling, who have been Vice Presidents of the United States Realty and Improvement Company since its formation, have organized a new corporation, to be known as the City Investing Company, with a capital of $3,000,000. The new company will operate in real estate along lines similar to those followed by the New York Realty Corporation, with which Messrs. Flake and Dowling were identified prior to its being merged into the United States Realty Company. Among the Directors of the new company will be George C. Clark, Robert Goelet, Charles F. Hoffman, B. Aymar Sands, William Rhinelander Stewart, H. S. Thompson, Frank Tilford, and Henry R. Wilson. The officers of the company will be: President—Robert E. Dowling; Vice President—Albert Flake; Secretary and Treasurer—Morris B. Mead; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Bradley Johnson.

Messrs. Flake and Dowling will resign as Directors and Vice Presidents in the United States Realty and Improvement Company, but said yesterday that they would retain their interests there as stockholders. The new company will probably begin active operations in about a month.

Praised by Henry Clews.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES's Annual Financial Review," said Henry Clews yesterday, "contains so much valuable information relative to financial and commercial interests that it certainly deserves to be kept as a record to refer to during the coming year by business men generally. It would prove, in my opinion, for them a source of great information and a very safe guide.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated for having obtained so much and such accurate information. I cannot pick out any of the articles as excelling the others. All are excellent. I therefore speak in general terms of the entire Review."

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

Not a Gun Was Fired
from "203-Metre Hill." It had one value—a great one. It was the best point of observation the Japanese had yet had. Line of vision, not line of fire, was what they needed.
From "203" they could look into all portions of the harbor, and it was this that enabled them to fire over two mountain ranges and destroy a fleet they could not see.
Thus for the first time is explained the real importance of "203-Metre Hill" in
Collier's
The National Weekly
which all along has published the most authoritative articles on the Russo-Japanese War.
No other publication has ever gathered such vital and timely stories of stupendous events and at such cost of money and effort. Because they receive the fruits of such enterprise our readers are willing to pay more for the weekly receipt of Collier's than is paid to any other periodical in the world.
The issue of January 14th—the Port Arthur Number—is now on sale at all news stands.
P. F. COLLIER & SON, PUBLISHERS
10 cents a copy $5.20 a year.

The World is Mine!
I know what it is thinking and doing
I see at a glance its progress
I hear the throb of the 20th century activity
I keep step with its onward march
BECAUSE I READ THE
LITERARY DIGEST
WEEKLY—ILLUSTRATED
AT ALL NEWS STANDS
10 CENTS A COPY

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

The Blooming Grove (Ayrshire) Dairy
SEE TIMES EDITORIAL LAST SATURDAY
Has a limited supply of milk and cream, produced on Blooming Grove Farm, aerated immediately, bottled on the farm, and delivered to you, direct from producer to consumer, by our own wagons, from 145 West 15th St.

GOWDY TO BE RECALLED.

Mason, Now in Berlin, May Be Transferred to Paris Consulate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President to-day decided that Consul General Gowdy, who has been at Paris for eight years, shall be recalled in March next, although several of the Republican Representatives from Indiana desired to have Mr. Gowdy retained in the foreign service, and to-day Messrs. Overstreet, Landis, and Watson called to renew their previous efforts for his promotion to a diplomatic position.

The President agreed that he thought of appointing Frank H. Mason, now Consul General at Berlin, to succeed Mr. Gowdy. The Indiana men want John L. Griffiths of Indianapolis appointed to Berlin if Mr. Mason should be transferred to Paris.

In this connection it is expected that General Mason of Berlin will be appointed the President's representative at the coronation of King George W. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Russell, to succeed him at the Hague. Mr. Roosevelt, who is a distant relative of the President and a veteran of the civil war, has been in the Consular Service for about seven years, and is regarded as one of the most efficient members of that service.

Would Prohibit Payment of Mileage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative Shepard of Texas introduced a bill to-day prohibiting the payment of mileage to Senators and Members who ride on free passes. It requires written statements to be filed with the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House by Senators and Members to the effect that they have not used passes before they shall receive mileage.

POSTUM.

HABIT'S CHAIN

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a lifelong habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble, and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 30 I was in very poor health indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast, although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ALLEGES $3,000,000 FRAUD BY OHIO PROMOTERS

Fourteen Bankers and Brokers Named in Petition.

CANAL LITIGATION REVIVED

Financiers Accused of Issued Stock to Themselves and Not Paying for It.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The litigation that has surrounded the affairs of the Miami and Erie Canal Company for some time took a sensational turn this afternoon when Attorney T. H. Johnson of this city, a stockholder, filed a cross petition to a suit of the Cleveland Construction Company, in which he denied that the company is insolvent, and asked the court to compel the original canal syndicate to pay back to the company $3,040,000 which, he asserts, fourteen bankers and brokers of this city obtained illegally and by fraud.

Those named in the petition are William H. Lamprecht, M. J. Mindelbaum & Co., E. G. Tillotson, R. E. Bonsfield, George N. Chandler, E. W. Moore, H. A. Everett, F. T. Pomeroy, R. A. Harmon, J. F. Harper, W. S. Hayden, agent; Charles L. Pack, Will Christy, and J. R. Nutt.

It is averred that the fourteen men who promoted the company issued to themselves stock of the company with a face value of $2,900,000, for which they never paid a cent and bonds for $115,000, and that they cleared fully $140,000 in cash from deals and transfers early in the history of the company.

Johnson further declares that the fourteen men are solvent and liable for the full amount of the stock that they transferred to themselves. He asks the court that a judgment for $2,900,000 be rendered against them and that the promoters be required to liquidate the judgment forthwith so that the indebtedness of the company can be paid off. Johnson says that he holds fifty shares of the stock of the company.

It is asked that a master be appointed to make inquiry into the truthfulness of the alleged facts set forth in his pleading, and that he be ordered to report to the court; that all subscribers to stock be required to account and pay for all stocks and bonds, and that the money alleged to have been taken by the original fourteen be paid back by them, so that it can apply on the indebtedness of the corporation.

Will Christy and R. A. Harmon, Trustees, who filed the original petition for stockholders' liability, have filed an amended petition. In this amended petition they say that they desire to except the allegation made in the petition first filed that the subscribers to $2,900,000 of the company had not paid for the same. They allege that this was paid for by the transfer of a canalboat towing franchise or lease, referring to the Fordyce franchise.

This canal litigation has been of long standing, and in the hearings that have been on here for some months the names of the most prominent men in Ohio have been drawn into the cotroversy. The Miami and Erie Canal Transportation Company was formed to get a lease of the old canal towpaths to be used for electric railway purposes. An attempt to get a bill through the Legislature granting a ninety-nine-year lease was backed by "Boss" George B. Cox of Cincinnati, but failed.

The litigation began with an action brought by the Cleveland Construction Company to determine and enforce liability of stockholders. Then began the search for the stockholders which resulted in much picturesque legal procedure last Summer. The case was referred by the Presiding Judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court to C. W. Fuller as referee to hear the testimony. Hearings were held in Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati.

It was discovered that the prominent men of the State who had originally subscribed for large blocks of stock were no longer stockholders, their holdings having been transferred and retransferred frequently to clerks and stenographers and even office boys. It was asserted that Gov. Herrick was at one time the holder of 100 shares, but he denied it. The names of Senator Foraker and other politicians of equal note were similarly involved. The hearings were dropped with the announcement of a settlement by the terms of which reorganization was to be effected.

Of the men named in Johnson's charges Lamprecht is a prominent broker, Tillotson is one of the head officials of the Cleveland Trust Company, H. A. Everett and E. W. Moore are at the head of the Everett-Moore syndicate of electric lines and telephone companies, and Charles L. Pack is ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce. In fact, all the fourteen stand high in the financial world, and the publication of the charges has caused a great sensation.

TO TRY TO UNSEAT PLATT.

Post, the Postal Reformer, Prepares Charges Against Senator.

C. W. Post, the head of the Post Check Currency Bureau in Washington, has prepared charges of non-performance of duty against Senator Thomas C. Platt. He has engaged counsel to lay the case before the Supreme Court at Washington next week and ask for an order restraining Senator Platt from occupying his seat in the Senate on the ground that he does not fulfill his duties according to his oath of office.

Mr. Post spoke at Cooper Union last night at a mass meeting in behalf of postal progress. His promise to try to unseat Senator Platt was received with an outburst of applause.

"Senator Platt is drawing two salaries," said Mr. Post, "one from the express company of which he is President, and another from the people. Senator Platt was approached by my representatives, who wanted to know his attitude on the question of postal currency legislation, and he clearly defined the fact that he was opposed to the measure because it was contrary to the interests of the express companies."

Mr. Post characterized the present methods of the Post Office Department as "ridiculous, antiquated, and mossback."

SOLDIER ON LARK DROWNED.

His Two Upset Companions Are Saved Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 13.—Martin Grillhart, a private of Company C of the Eighth Infantry, was drowned late last night, and two other soldiers had narrow escapes when the boat in which they were trying to reach the New Rochelle shore capsized. The soldiers did not have a pass, but managed to slip by the sentries of Fort Slocum. While half way between Fort Slocum and New Rochelle, Grillhart's cap blew off, and in his efforts to catch it he capsized the boat and all three fell into the water. Grillhart immediately sank and was not seen again. Guards and officers at the fort who heard the soldiers cry for help formed a life-saving corps, and, launching the lifeboat, rowed to where Grillhart's companions were clinging to the overturned boat. They reached them just in time, as they were exhausted and almost frozen.

Maurice F. Holohan Improving.

At the New York Hospital last night it was said that Maurice F. Holohan, formerly Tammany leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, was improving. Mr. Holohan was stricken with apoplexy early this week.

HIGGINS STIRS UP LEADERS.

Gives Them Advice—May Deal with Water Question in a Message.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Gov. Higgins to-day intimated that he may make the water-supply question the subject of a special message to the Legislature. When asked if he had any knowledge of legislation being prepared to carry into effect his recommendations for the protection of sources of water supply in the State, the Governor said:

"The Executive will not assume to initiate legislation. There may be cases where he will think it desirable to bring certain subjects to the attention of the Legislature, but in such instances it will be done by special message."

Gov. Higgins added that he believed it was most desirable that legislation to protect the State's source of water supply should be enacted.

While he is generally credited with perfect sincerity when he says that he will content himself with exercising his executive prerogative when legislation reaches him, a conference which he had with the leaders of the Legislature last night furnished proof of his determination not to have an administration which will follow the policy of drifting.

Speaker Nixon, President Pro Tem. of the Senate Raines, Senator Malby, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Assemblyman Rogers, the majority leader of the Assembly, were among those with whom the Governor conferred. He told them that, while he had no desire to in any way interfere with the function of the Legislature, he did think it incumbent upon him to advise them that the work of the Legislature should be done systematically and not in haphazard fashion. He gave it as his opinion that the leaders of the Legislature should frequently confer and decide upon a general line of policy with respect to legislation and follow it out.

He also took occasion to impress upon the leaders the necessity for the strictest economy during the next two years.

SEABOARD AIR LINE PLAN.

Reorganizers to Form a New Company —Capital, $72,000,000.

The Reorganization Committee of the Seaboard Air Line yesterday made public the plan to unify and consolidate the system and to provide further capital through the formation of a new company. The Reorganization Committee consists of the following members of the Board of Directors: Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman; James A. Blair, Ernst Thalmann, James H. Dooley, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., C. Sidney Shepard, and S. Davies Warfield.

In making the announcement the committee stated that it was acting at the request of the majority of the stock as well as that of the Board of Directors. The official statement says:

The total stock issues are to aggregate $72,000,000, divided as follows: First preferred 5 per cent. stock, authorized, $18,000,000, of which only $7,625,000 is to be issued at present; second preferred non-cumulative 4 per cent. stock, authorized, $18,000,000; common stock authorized, $36,000,000. The present preferred stockholders are to get 75 per cent. of their present holdings in new preferred stock and the present common stockholders are to get 75 per cent. in new common stock. The $7,625,000 of new first preferred stock to be issued at the present time, is to be offered to the present preferred and common stockholders at par with an equal bonus of common stock. To each preferred and common stockholder will be offered $12.50 par value of the new first preferred stock, with a bonus of $12.50 in common stock for $12.50 in cash on each share of stock owned by him.

A syndicate is to underwrite the entire new preferred stock without commission or compensation, and to take such of it as is not subscribed for by the present stockholders, on the terms on which it is offered to the stockholders. The new money is to be used toward liquidating the floating debt and for improvements, betterments, extensions, &c. The balance of approximately $10,000,000 of the new first preferred stock is to remain unissued for the present. It cannot be issued below par.

The Morton Trust Company is made the depositary, with the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore as agent or sub-depositary. Deposits are required to be made not later than February 15, and application will be made to list the certificates of deposit on the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges. The present voting trust may be dissolved, but the committee reserves the right to create a new voting trust, limited to not more than five years.

The reorganization, when completed, will consolidate the different properties of the Seaboard Company into a single corporation, and in view of the support already secured for the plan before its issue, its success is believed to be assured.

THE INDUS IN GREAT PERIL.

Pumps' Work Futile—The Crew Refuses to Go Ashore.

Owing to the high seas that were running yesterday afternoon the steamship Indus, which grounded on Fire Island bar Friday morning sprung a leak, and although the pumps were kept going constantly, no headway over the inrushing seas could be gained.

When the Fire Island life-savers returned from her in the afternoon she had eight inches of water in her bottom. At 8 o'clock last night it was reported that her position was becoming critical, her bulkheads were buckling, and that her bottom was inclined to start up and crack. Owing to the heavy surf yesterday afternoon only one barge could reach the vessel, necessitating the jettisoning of tons of sugar to reduce the vessel's weight. It was realized that in view of her damaged condition the high tide at 1:30 this morning might afford the last chance to save her.

It is improbable, however, in view of her leaking condition and the grip of the sand, that she will be saved. Capt. Kydd and his crew of forty men are still on board, having declined the invitation which was the third proffered of the life savers to go ashore.

Leaped to Death as Funeral Passed.

Just after her husband, Michael Kennedy, a mail wagon driver, had rebuked her for going to the front window with dishevelled hair, Mary Kennedy, fifty years old, leaped to the street four stories below, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. The woman had been ill. Although a funeral procession following the body of a soldier was passing at the time and the street was crowded, the police could find no one who would admit having witnessed the tragedy.

Miss Vreeland in Cab That Hit Boy.

Miss Margaret Vreeland, the fifteen-year-old daughter of H. H. Vreeland, President of the New York City Railway Company, and Mrs. W. Sayers of Newark were riding in an electric cab which ran over and seriously injured Thomas Kenova, eleven years old, of 228 West Twenty-ninth Street, at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The boy was knocked unconscious, and was taken to the New York Hospital. The cab driver was arrested.

Gustav Salomon's Will.

The will of Gustav Salomon, who died at his residence, 1,361 Madison Avenue, on Dec. 15, was filed for probate yesterday. The petition accompanying the will says that the testator left a personal estate of more than $200,000 and real estate to the value of $100,000.

The sum of $100,000 and some real estate were bequeathed to the testator's widow, Pauline Salomon, and $2,000 is left to charity.

Many Immigrants Deported.

The largest number of immigrants ever deported from Ellis Island in a single day will sail for Europe on several liners to-day. In all, 408 men, women, and children will be sent back.

Green Bay Dividend Increased.

The Green Bay and Western Railroad Company has declared a 5 per cent. dividend on its Debenture A bonds. For the last three years the rate has been 4 per cent.

POLICE ALL ALERT FOR EXCISE CAMPAIGN

McAdoo Hauls Up Inspectors—Inspectors Talk to Captains.

JEROME AT LAKEVILLE

Summonses for Saloon Keepers Downtown Who Have Costly Booths in Their Places—Wires Kept Busy.

Conferences were the order of the day yesterday among the officials of the Police Department. Telephone wires between stations were kept busy by weary-eyed Captains, while the Inspectors visited one another and Police Headquarters and called those under them from their various places of duty for sub-conferences. Every policeman appeared somewhat nervous. Typical of all the meetings was the information which Police Commissioner McAdoo gave out at Headquarters after a long conference with Inspectors Titus, Walsh, and McLaughlin. Mr. McAdoo was too busy to answer questions. "There is no news," was the word he sent out.

The supposition of the police was that Mr. Jerome, before his next attack upon the gambling fraternity, meant to shake up the excise law on the eve of the session of the Legislature.

Capt. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station applied yesterday for twenty summonses for saloon keepers in his precinct. These men have the best resorts of the sort in the financial district, and their booths have cost them thousands of dollars. Many of them have exquisite carvings.

Magistrate Ommen has ruled, however, that they are forbidden by the Raines law, which Mr. Jerome has been endeavoring to prove to be ridiculous as well as crime-breeding. The proprietors of these places sent word to Headquarters by a discreet person that they would make it hot for somebody if they were discriminated against in favor of the Subway Tavern, which, they contend, has a lot of the same sort of partitions.

In response to the forty-five summonses issued last week thirty-seven saloon keepers appeared before Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged with violating the law in having booths or other obstructions in their barrooms. Attorneys for the saloon keepers argued that alterations had been made by lowering the height of the partitions so that the heads of those seated in them could be seen by others in the places.

District Attorney Jerome was in Lakeville, and no one of his assistants was present. Capt. Cottrell telephoned to the District Attorney's office, and was told that the office of the District Attorney would not be represented at the hearing. Magistrate Ommen was not satisfied that the changes were enough to make the places conform with the law. To give the saloonkeepers a chance to fix their places according to the letter of the law, Magistrate Ommen adjourned their hearings until Monday next.

Later Magistrate Barlow visited ten saloons in the neighborhood of his court. He took notes of the arrangement of the bars, the "family entrances," and especially the back rooms.

The most important of the police conferences held yesterday, next to that attended by the Inspectors in theee office of Commissioner McAdoo, was that held in the rooms of Inspector Walsh yesterday morning in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

In addition to the two score Sergeants and Roundsmen present, there were Capts. Lantry, Shire, Hussey, Stephenson, and Byrne of the upper east side stations. Inspector Walsh said it was "a family gathering for the good of the force."

Another conference was held in the office of Inspector Elbert O. Smith, who entertained Capts. Nally, Halpin, McGlynn, and Brennan of the upper west side.

EXCISE CONFERENCE CALLED.

Many Invited to City Club Talk on Monday.

A conference has been called by Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club, for Monday, at 4 P. M., at the City Club, to consider legislation on the abolition of the Raines law hotels and to arrange for a legislative campaign to secure this end. Mr. Veiller said last evening that no subject except the abolition of the Raines law hotels would be considered, and that discussion of the general excise problem, Sunday opening, local option, or any other excise matter will not be permitted.

Among those who have been invited to attend are Mayor McClellan, District Attorney Jerome, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Excise Commissioner Cullinan, Deputy Excise Commissioner Healy, Senator John Raines, members of the Committee of Fifteen, and representatives of about every civic society in the city.

RAINES LAW GUESTS.

Those Who Pay by Month Not Lodgers, Court Rules.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday ruled that a man who lived in a hotel and paid by the month or the week was a guest within the meaning of the excise law.

The ruling was made in the case of Francis A. Clark, keeper of an Eighth Avenue Raines law hotel, whose penalty bond Excise Inspectors wanted to have forfeited on the ground that liquor was served to persons who paid for their rooms by the month. The Excise Commissioner contended that these persons were lodgers as distinguished from guests.

EVIDENCE AGAINST TUCKER.

Testimony of Prof. E. S. Wood and a Dentist at Page Murder Trial.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—The clothing worn by the woman and the defendant on the day that Mabel Page was murdered and the knife with which the prosecution affirms the killing was done figured to-day in the trial of Charles H. Tucker, accused of the crime.

Prof. E. S. Wood of Harvard University testified that human blood had been found on Tucker's overcoat and trousers, as well as on the knife with which the wounds on Miss Page's body could, he said, have been made.

A plaster cast of Tucker's teeth was introduced, and Dr. John W. Pomfret, the dentist who made it, testified that the cast fitted indentations in a knife sheath owned by the defendant. On cross-examination he admitted that the impressions on the sheath might have been made two years ago.

TO ALTER SLOCUM WINDOW.

Mrs. Russell Sage Will Enlarge Memorial to Her Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A memorial window placed in the First Presbyterian Church several years ago by Mrs. Russell Sage in honor of her mother, Mrs. Slocum, will be shipped to-day to the studio of Miss Tillinghast, in New York, for reconstruction.

The window will be placed in the new church now being constructed, and will be rebuilt to conform with the architecture, which is English Gothic. It consists of two central bays. Two outside bays will be added.

The work originally cost $5,000, and it will cost $5,000 more to rebuild it.

R. M. HAAN ACCUSED.

False Statements in St. Regis License Application Alleged.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Commissioner Cullinan of the State Excise Department gave out a statement to-day relative to the petition for the revocation of the liquor tax license issued to the St. Regis Hotel, New York City. He said:

"The application for the St. Regis Hotel liquor tax certificate by Rudolph M. Haan contained the statement that no church and only eleven dwellings were situated within 200 feet of any entrance to the hotel, measuring such distance in a straight line from the centre of the hotel entrance. It is claimed that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is situated within 197 feet of the main hotel entrance, and that the consent of the church authorities should have been obtained.

"It is also claimed that instead of there being eleven dwellings, there are twenty-three, and that consequently the eight consents filed do not constitute the statutory number.

"Alexander Maitland, the owner of 11 East Fifty-fifth Street, and the United States Trust Company of New York, as trustee of Jane C. Russell, owning 11 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Lavinia R. Graves, owning one-third interest in 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, whose consents were not obtained, wish to have the liquor tax certificate of the St. Regis Hotel revoked and canceled because of these alleged false statements."

The Excise Department has taken no action in the matter as yet.

POTTER SUCCEEDS BALDWIN.

Elected President of Long Island Road —Directors Pass Resolutions.

Directors of the Long Island Railroad met yesterday and, after passing resolutions on the death of William H. Baldwin, Jr., elected William F. Potter President of the company. Mr. Potter has been Vice President of the company. He came to the Long Island Railroad as General Superintendent eight years ago, after a long service with the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad.

Resolutions were passed concerning the death of Mr. Baldwin, as follows:

"Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of this company, died in the early morning of Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905.

"In the noontime of his life, in the full possession of his marvelous powers of organization and construction, he was stricken down at a moment when he could be least spared by the great material interests which he represented.

"His death is not alone a severe loss to this company, whose chief executive officer he had been for the past eight years, but to the entire business community with which he was so closely connected.

"It is doubtful if there ever came into the life of the City of New York as a young man one who became so prominently identified with its every movement for civic progress in so short a period as did Mr. Baldwin.

"Combining rare business ability with a lofty idealism, Mr. Baldwin not only commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact, but his personality was of that winning character which gained for him the genuine affection of all his social and business associates.

"In the acceptance of the trust confided to his charge by the Directors of the company he quickly realized that the prosperity of the corporation was inseparably connected with the prosperity of its patrons, and with will and energy he successfully directed his efforts toward improving the residential conditions and material advancement of Long Island.

"What he accomplished in developing the railroad property in which he was interested cannot easily be measured. He brought to its management an active, resourceful, and powerful mind, a grasp of its possibilities for development, zeal in the solution of every constructive problem, and a capacity for inspiring and diffusing a spirit of loyalty throughout the entire organization.

"The plans for the greater improvements recently begun, for closer connection with the great trunk line systems through the medium of tunnels, and the betterment of local traffic conditions through the electrification of a portion of the company's lines, all bear the imprint of his ability, and their consummation was something to which he looked forward with prophetic vision and delight.

"His efforts in the cause of Southern education, with the needs of which he possessed a personal acquaintance, and his labors for purer city and State Government, and for the betterment of tenement life conditions were zealous and inspiring.

"Keenly appreciative of the extent of its almost irreparable loss, it is with feelings of peculiar sadness that the Board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company inscribe this minute upon the records of the corporation.

TO EUROPE, MR. NURSE SAID.

Two Attachments Out Against Former Silk Dealer Now.

Harry R. Nurse, who formerly did business as H. R. Nurse & Co., wholesale dealer in silks, white goods, &c., at 123 Mercer Street, is reported to have left the city and gone to Europe. Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received two attachments against him, which were obtained on the ground that he had departed from the State, leaving debts unpaid. The attachments are in favor of Ralph Marsh for $1,037 on an assigned claim from Worrall, Ketcham & Johnson, stock brokers, for balance due on stock transactions between Oct. 1 and Dec. 15, and in favor of the People's Bank for $986 balance due on a note of $1,000 made on Oct. 1, payable three months after date.

The Sheriff attached a large automobile on the first attachment, and put it in a storage warehouse, but there is a claim against it for $500 for repairs. Mr. Nurse gave a bill of sale of the automobile on Dec. 29 to Henry J. Warren for $1, and also a bill of sale to Mr. Warren for $500 for his interests in the late firm of H. J. Warren & Co.

Morris J. Hirsch, attorney for the People's Bank, prepared voluminous papers in the attachment proceedings, alleging that Mr. Nurse drew out $675 from the People's Bank on Dec. 27 and that on Dec. 31 the bank received a letter from Mr. Nurse written on the paper of a Broadway Hotel, saying that through ill-health he regretted that he would be unable to meet his obligations for the present, and asked the bank to let them rest, as he was just off for Europe to try to pick up, and would settle when he returned. He further said that he did not owe any of the commercial houses anything, and for the present was out of active business. Mr. Nurse has been in business in this city since 1896.

Mr. Nurse resided at 138 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, where he had an apartment. On Dec. 28 a fire occurred in his apartments, and Fire Marshal Seery investigated it. It is alleged that he gave a bill of sale of the furniture, valued at $1,500, to his housekeeper, Miss Sophie M. Schilling, for $1, and that part of the furniture which was not burned was placed in storage a few days ago.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE SOUND.

Contemplated Changes Do Not Mean Structure Is Weak, Engineer Says.

Chief Engineer Nichols of the Department of Bridges said yesterday that the intended rebuilding of the Brooklyn Bridge did not imply that the structure was weakening.

The plans for rebuilding, which were drawn more than a year ago by Commissioner Lindenthal, Mr. Nichols said, cannot be carried out until the Manhattan Bridge is completed and the Brooklyn Subway tube as well. As the plan provides for making the bridge a double decked structure it will have to be closed for two years. A plan might be carried out, he said, to close only half of the bridge during the change.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

The man who must have his Whiskey PURE intuitively turns to the
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
It is the PUREST and most readily assimilated whiskey in the world, being absolutely free from all pernicious chemicals and blending compounds.

A. L. CARY TELLS OF HIS MARRIAGE TANGLE

Publisher Testifies That He Has Two Wives Living.

DEFENDING DIVORCE SUIT

To Win He Would Prove That His First Wife Is Alive—Confession and Suicide in Case.

Arthur L. Cary, who owns a yacht and is a publisher, admitted under oath yesterday in the Supreme Court that he was married to two women, both of whom are alive, adding that he has never been divorced from either. He said that after he had separated from his first wife he thought that she died, and he married Minnie Donahue, who is now suing him for divorce, naming in her complaint a third woman, Martha Hanlon. Martha Hanlon committed suicide at a Larchmont hotel after her name had been mentioned in the case. She left a confession in writing.

The trial of Minnie Donahue Cary's suit was brought to trial yesterday before Justice Dowling. From time to time it had been delayed by the motions of counsel, and another attempt was made to postpone it yesterday, but the court ordered that the case must proceed. In the argument for the adjournment counsel for Cary said that the first Mrs. Cary was living in Texas, where she had again married under the belief that Cary was dead.

Mary M. Joyce, who was proprietor of a boarding house in Cleveland, Ohio, in the Spring of 1901, testified that she had known Martha Hanlon as Mrs. Cary. Dr. William C. Herring testified that he had frequently seen Martha Hanlon on Cary's yacht, the Wanita.

Ellen N. Van Brunt testified that she went to New Rochelle at the request of the plaintiff to find out how Cary was living, and there found still another young woman who introduced herself as Mrs. Arthur J. Cary.

A written confession made by Martha Hanlon was placed in evidence. It said that Martha Hanlon had lived with Cary for three years as his wife. It was signed by the suicide as the maker of the confession and by Cary's sister, Miss Charlotte Cary, as a witness.

Miss Charlotte Cary was then called to testify on behalf of her brother, and said that although she had signed the confession as a witness there was really nothing in it, but that it had been written at the dictation of Mrs. Cary, who was anxious to get a divorce. Miss Cary testified that her brother had told Mrs. Cary that she might go ahead and get the divorce, that Mrs. Cary said she must have evidence and that the confession was then arranged. Mrs. Cary, the witness said, dictated it, and the girl who afterward committed suicide, wrote it out and signed it.

The certificate of Cary's first marriage was then offered in evidence. It showed that Arthur J. Cary was married to Eleanor Iredale in Texas on Feb. 4, 1886.

Cary was then called to the witness stand to corroborate the testimony given by his sister. He denied the assertions made in Martha Hanlon's confession.

"Did you go to Texas recently and see your former wife?" counsel asked.

"I did."

"What is her name?"

"I object to telling her name. She is married again, and her husband knows nothing of her marriage to me. I want to protect her."

Justice Dowling ruled that Cary must answer the question, and his counsel then volunteered the information that Cary's first wife's name was Nelson. Mrs. Eleanor Iredale Nelson. She is now living in Houston, Tex., counsel explained.

Cary's counsel then asked for an adjournment of two weeks, explaining that he wanted to get some witnesses from Texas. He said that Mr. Cary was perfectly willing to continue the payment of alimony allowed by the court and that no injury would be done by a delay. Justice Dowling at last adjourned the case until Jan. 20 to give Cary a chance to prove his Texas marriage. His object in proving the first marriage is to defeat the divorce action. By proving his first marriage he makes his second marriage illegal.

CRACKSMEN SHOT WATCHMAN

Blew Open Safe in East New York, but Got No Money.

After firing a bullet into the night watchman's left thigh and beating him into insensibility with hammers, two burglars forced an entrance into the iron structural works of Marcus & Peiller at 233 and 235 Vesta Avenue, East New York, yesterday morning and blew the big safe in the office to bits. Only some papers of interest to the firm were in the safe. The watchman, Bernard Rubin, is in the Kings County Hospital recovering from his injuries.

The police arrested Charles Lev, twenty-nine years old, a piron worker, of 539 Barbey Street, East New York. He was taken to the hospital, where Rubin identified him as one of his assailants. Lev was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court and held for examination.

BECHTEL SUES FOR SLANDER.

Ex-Assemblyman After Lindinger for Excise Bribery Charge.

As a result of the recent presentment of the Grand Jury to the Legislature regarding alleged bribery at Albany by the Liquor Dealers' Association during the past session, a suit for slander was instituted yesterday by George Bechtel against Fritz Lindinger, ex-President of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Lindinger in the Grand Jury proceedings testified that he had "loaned" Bechtel $50 to influence legislation. Mr. Bechtel's counsel said:

"Mr. Bechtel was an Assemblyman from Richmond County in that session. He was also connected with the Bechtel Brewing Company of Stapleton. Mr. Bechtel wishes it publicly stated that he has never met Lindinger, doesn't know him, and that the story is absurd."

Counsel for Mr. Morse Explains.

Regarding the announcement that Charles W. Morse had not been re-elected Vice President of the National Bank of North America, Samuel Untermyer, personal counsel for Mr. Morse, yesterday gave out the following explanation: "The action of the board has been misunderstood; Mr. Morse had been re-elected a Director, and had been put back on the Executive Committee of the bank. It was at Mr. Morse's suggestion that but one Vice President had been named for the coming year."

"A revelation to those who do not know his work and a surprise to those who do."—*Herald.*
Executor's Unrestricted Sales,
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
ON FREE VIEW
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Special Evening View,
MONDAY NEXT, 8 to 10.
To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale by order of Executors
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings next, January 17th and 18th, at 8 o'clock.
American Landscapes
By the late
Robert C. Minor, N. A.
"Comprising all the works which he left behind him with the exception of a certain number of studies which the executors of his estate have decided to present to various art institutions."
ALSO
Figure Subjects, Landscapes and Studies
By the late
C. M. McIlhenney, A.N.A.
An Illustrated Catalogue of the R. C. Minor Collection Will Be Sent on Application.
The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

KENT'S ROTARY
Knife Cleaning Machines
100,000 in use
in European hotels and families.
Lewis & Conger,
SOLE AGENTS.
130 & 132 West 42d Street,
and 135 West 41st St., New York.

BATTLESHIP NEAR CRASH.

The Massachusetts Just Escapes a Big Car Float.

Leaving the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to join the North Atlantic Squadron in Southern waters, the battleship Massachusetts narrowly escaped running down a car float off the Battery. The battleship was passing Pier 3 when a New Haven Road tug, towing two large car floats, attempted to cross her course. There was a quick exchange of warning signals and Capt. Taussig of the Massachusetts hastily ordered the big ship sent full speed astern.

With the battleship's screws churning the water into foam she drifted slowly down upon the tow, passing it by scarce a cable's length. There was a moment or two of shipboard and picturesque repartee on the part of the jackies on the fighting craft and the crew of the tug, and the incident was closed.

LARGE GOLD EXPORT TO CUBA.

About $11,000,000 in gold coin and currency will be shipped to Havana during the first half of February as the final installment of the proceeds of the thirty-five-million-dollar bond issue sold some time ago to Speyer & Co., and on account of which about $20,000,000 has already been sent to Havana. Apart from these shipments to Cuba, no further gold exports were announced yesterday, but the foreign exchange market remained very strong, and promised to result in still further shipments of the precious metal. It was suggested yesterday that shipments were likely to be made in the near future to Russia. The latter suggestion is interesting in view of the fact that participations in the Russian loan recently floated in Berlin were taken by a number of New York bankers, although there is no intention of making a public offering of the bonds here.

James Henry Smith Sells Old Home.

James Henry Smith, who bought several months ago the Whitney mansion, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, has sold his former residence, at 6 West Fifty-second Street. This house is of the four-story brown-stone-front type, and stands on the south side of Fifty-second Street, just west of the Vanderbilt mansion on the Fifth Avenue front of the block. The name of the buyer has not been made public.

Xaviers Win at Basket Ball.

At the Xavier Athletic Association gymnasium, 205 West Fourteenth Street, on Thursday night, the Xavier Athletic Association defeated the Passaic Young Men's Christian Association by 54 to 17. The feature of the game was the absence of roughness and the passing of the Xaviers. Summary:

Xaviers, 54.	Position	Passaic, 17.
Kenney	Right forward	Morris
Kearin, Smith	Left forward	Thorpe
Donovan	Centre	Horton
Cleveland	Right guard	Foulds
Craven	Left guard	Leonard

Goals from field—Cleveland, 3; Kenney, 5; Kearin, 3; Craven, 1; Donovan, 4; Morris, 3; Thorpe, 3; Horton, 1. Goals from fouls—Kenney, 2; Thorpe, 1; Foulds, 2.

Wants Michigan to Play Yale Here.

At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Michigan Society it was determined to take steps to get the University of Michigan football team a game in this city with Yale next Fall if possible. "Hurry-up" Yost, the famous Michigan coach, has been invited, as a guest of the Michigan Society, to the banquet to be held Jan. 26, and will be present. The Michiganders have a strong sentiment that their team is as good as the best, and it has been determined to spare no expense nor effort to arrange a contest.

Middies Will Fence at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS Md., Jan. 13.—The cadets of the Naval Academy have been invited by the Fencers' Club of Washington to send a team of five swordemen to compete on Feb. 28 for the cup offered by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to this country. The contest is open to all amateur fencing clubs of good standing. The cadets will accept the invitation, and practice is now being held in order to pick the team.

COLDS CAUSE NEURALGIA.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
OVERCOAT SAVINGS
FROM $3 to $12
has been taken from the prices of about 300 Regular Overcoats. They are light and medium weights in Blacks and Oxford Mixtures, with silk and serge linings. Just the coats to wear in all but the very cold weather. There are nearly all sizes.
Present prices $14 to $28.
Subway Station just at our door.
AS TOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Soft Shirts, 65c.
is the feature of our Semi-Annual Sale of Furnishings.
We offer men's regular $1 and $1.50 Regent negligee shirts, 1905 designs, pleated and plain bosoms, cuffs attached and detached, at the remarkably low price of 65c
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, near Chambers
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., near 14th
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

Welch's Grape Juice
is nature's food and drink in the most satisfying form. As a beverage nothing is better. It is as good for you as it tastes to you. You can add a third water to Welch's, if you like it that way, because it is nothing but the juice of the grape.
Order of your druggist or grocer, specifying "Welch's." Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

A FOUR-PLY FAVORITE
FRONT 2⅝ IN. BACK 2⅝ IN.
BROOKLYN
"LION BRAND"
COLLARS 2 FOR 25c. CUFFS 25c A PAIR.
AT ALL DEALERS

OPEN SHOP FOR THE LAKES.

Carriers' Association Favors It but Adjourns Without Taking Any Action.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—The annual convention of the Lake Carriers' Association adjourned this afternoon without any action having been taken directly upon the question of union labor.

But immediately after adjourning the Executive Committee held a meeting, after which a formal statement was issued declaring that the gathering of vesselmen which had just closed had developed a universal preference on the part of owners and masters for what is known as "the open-shop idea."

Discussing the labor question, a member of the Executive Committee said the carriers have no disposition to defer dealing with this matter, and that there likely will be an early meeting of the committee to take action.

J. A. Hamilton to be Extradited.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that John A. Hamilton, accused of defrauding the Sykes Woolen Mill Company and Harry J. Sykes out of $2,500 in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1904, must be rearrested and extradited, reversing Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court, who in habeas corpus proceedings directed the release of the prisoner, on the ground that the Pennsylvania indictment was insufficient.

HAD TO HIDE IT
A mother wrote us recently that she had to keep Scott's Emulsion under lock and key—her children used to drink it whenever her back was turned. Strange that children should like something that is so good for them. It's usually the other way. Scott's Emulsion makes children comfortable, makes them fat and rosy-cheeked. Perhaps that's why they like it so much—they know it makes them feel good.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

JOCKEY CLUB ADOPTS RACING RULE CHANGES

Sweeping Law Enacted Against Horsemen in Forfeit List.

STEWARDS ARE RE-ELECTED

No Announcement of the Schedule of Dates for the Coming Season.

Announcement was made yesterday that at the annual meeting of The Jockey Club, held on Thursday at the Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Stewards for the next two years were elected, and action was taken on the full list of amendments to the rules of racing, that, under the regulations of the club, were published in the Racing Calendar a month before.

There were present at the meeting August Belmont, Perry Belmont, J. H. Bradford, P. J. Dwyer, W. S. Fanshawe, J. O. Green, J. B. Haggin, F. R. Hitchcock, S. S. Howland, James R. Keene, H. K. Knapp, W. B. Leeds, Andrew Miller, A. H. Morris, John Sanford, F. K. Sturgis, A. F. Walcott, H. P. Whitney, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr. F. K. Sturgis presided. Only one ballot was taken for the election of Stewards, and F. R. Hitchcock, R. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller were unanimously elected to succeed themselves.

Quite a number of important amendments were made to the rules, the one relating to entries and transfers reading as follows:

The Secretary of the association or his deputy shall be the clerk of the course. He shall discharge all the duties, whether expressed or implied, required by the rules of racing, and report to the Stewards all violations of the rules of racing or of the regulations of the course coming under his notice; he shall keep a complete record of all races; he shall receive all stakes, forfeits, entrance money, fines, fees, including jockeys' fees, arrears, and purchase money in selling races, and within fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays, from the close of the meeting, he shall pay over all the money collected by him to the persons entitled.

He shall within fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays, of the close of the meeting, notify the Secretary of the Jockey Club of all arrears then remaining unpaid, and all arrears not then reported shall be regarded as having been assumed by the association failing to make said report, and said arrears shall be paid by said association.

He shall submit before acceptance to the Secretary of The Jockey Club all transfers of engagements and entries to all races, except those opened and decided during the meeting.

The rule regarding unpaid forfeits was amended as follows:

An unpaid forfeit list shall be kept at the registry office of The Jockey Club and shall be published in the Racing Calendar on the first Thursday in July and the first Thursday in January of each year. The real name of every person in arrears, either directly or through any interest in a horse, either as a nominator, partner, or transferee, shall be stated in such forfeit list.

The forfeit list shall include all arrears due on the courses of recognized associations, which shall be placed there on official information, or by any person who shall have given notice of an arrearage in writing to the Secretary of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, and to the person indebted or his representative, and shall have established his claim to the satisfaction of the Stewards of The Jockey Club.

Arrears which have been so reported or published must be paid directly into the office of The Jockey Club, and until so paid shall not be removed from list.

So long as the name of a person is in the forfeit list no engagement can be transferred by him and no horse can be entered by him or under his subscription for any race, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, and no horse which has been entered by him or in his name or under his subscription, or of which he is or was at the time of entry, wholly or partly the owner, can run for any race, and no horse which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be directly or indirectly under the care, management, or superintendence of a person who is in default shall be qualified to be entered or run for any race, and so long as any horse is in the forfeit list such horse shall not be qualified to be entered or run for any race.

This rule shall not apply to the entry of a produce stake of mares and stallions which are in the forfeit list.

In produce races or races for which nominations of foals are made the nominator shall be released from further liability by filing, prior to the date of the first declaration stated in the conditions of the race, an acceptance of the entry, accompanied with all forfeits to date of such declaration.

Other amendments are:

If a race has been run by all the horses at wrong weights, or over a wrong course or distance, and an objection be made before the numbers of the horses placed in the race are officially confirmed, or if a judge is not in the stand when the horses pass the winning post, the race shall be run again after the last race of the day, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes if for two miles or less, or less than thirty minutes if over two miles.

No trainer or jockey shall be allowed to train or ride horses on any race track where rules 1 to 8 are held under these rules until he shall have obtained a license from the Stewards of The Jockey Club. Such license to be applied for annually, with full name and address of applicant, and is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, or may be suspended for any length of time.

No horse shall be qualified to start for any race unless he is in the hands of a licensed trainer, and no license will be considered granted until fee is paid.

In all handicaps when the added money exceeds $600 the top weight shall not be less than 126 pounds.

The Stewards did not act after the club meeting adjourned, and the question of racing dates for the season of 1905 went over for a future meeting. The question of dates is more interesting than usual to the general public this season, as the rumors of a new racing association to be added to the metropolitan district, by a club which will succeed the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park, are persistent. The Westchester Racing Association will move its racing to the new Belmont Park this year, and the idea prevails that A. H. and F. H. Morris, who control the Morris Park track for the heirs of J. A. Morris, will try to keep the property open to racing rather than permit it to be idle. This repeated rumor has caused uneasiness to the of icers of the younger racing associations, as the possibility of a new club in racing would mean a curtailing of dates for some of them to make room for the newcomer.

The stake programmes of the Queens County Jockey Club and the Metropolitan Jockey Club, as well as of the Westchester Racing Association, have not yet been announced, and it is not probable that either the Queens County or Metropolitan Club will assume obligations for stakes until the matter of dates has been settled. The Stewards of The Jockey Club will have the task of trying to adjust the arrangement of time as fairly as possible, and will make recommendation of a schedule of dates to the State Racing Commission, which body will make the final allotment.

HIGH SPEED POWER BOAT.

George W. Childs Drexel's Launch Will Make 26 Miles an Hour.

George W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, the owner of the sea-going steam yacht Alcedo, which he sent across the Atlantic last month, has placed a contract with the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, for a high-speed launch of the twin-screw type, fitted with two powerful gasolene engines, each having six cylinders. The speed guaranteed for the launch is twenty-six miles per hour. The hull will be 62 feet over all. The stem has a moderate rake forward, and the stern, which is torpedo boat in plan, has nearly the same rake. There is good freeboard, with little sheer, and there is some depth of forefoot.

The hull will be built on an oak keel, with frames of bent oak. The planking will be double, and inner skin of white cedar laid fore and aft, with outer planking of teak. The planksheers and the deck will be of mahogany. A very important feature of the hull will be the trussing for the entire length, there being a regular truss on each side of the main keel, amidship and at ends. This truss will brace the whole hull and transmits the strain of the machinery equally to all parts.

A novel feature will be the arrangement of the cockpits fore and aft with detachable spray hoods, which in calm weather are let down over the coaming, and when running in a choppy sea they can be removed and a portable or water-tight covering is placed over the cockpits, protecting the machinery and steersman from the flying spray. Mr. Drexel will use the boat on the coast of Maine, at his summer home, in the vicinity of Bar Harbor.

RAVENSWOOD OARSMEN QUIT.

Shepheard, Hoben, and McLoughlin Will Join Seawanhaka Boat Club.

Fred Shepheard, John Hoben, and Joseph McLoughlin, three prominent oarsmen of the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City, have resigned from that organization and applied for membership in the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn. Their loss is a severe blow to the Ravenswood Club, as its many successes in the regattas of last Summer were directly due to the efforts of these three men. It is said that the introduction of local politics into the affairs of the Ravenswood Club is the cause of the trouble.

At the National regatta at St. Louis on July 30 of last year Shepheard won the intermediate single sculls and Hoben and McLoughlin the intermediate doubles. One week later, at the Long Island regatta on Flushing Bay, Shepheard was the stroke of the four-oared junior crew which won both the Eagle Cup for the four-oared shells and the Rogers Cup for four-oared gigs. With Hoben and McLoughlin, Shepheard also rowed in the winning intermediate four-oared gig crews, the three victories giving to the Ravenswood Club a clean sweep of the four-oared events at this regatta. Finally, at the Middle States regatta on the Harlem River on Labor Day, Shepheard won the association single sculls, and the Ravenswood Club crew, with Hoben as stroke, took the senior four-oared shell race. This series of victories enabled the Ravenswoods to make the best showing of any of the Long Island rowing organizations for the past season.

The names of the three former Ravenswood oarsmen will come before the Governing Board of the Seawanhaka Boat Club next week, and it is expected that they will be elected as members.

HETTY GREEN'S SON ACCEPTS.

Will Race His Auto Against the Man He Beat for Fifty Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 13.—The prospects are bright for another automobile race in Dallas between the foremost promoters of the sport in Texas. J. Howard Hughes of Houston is not satisfied that his machine was decisively beaten by E. H. R. Green's car in the 100-mile race on Jan. 2. Honors were practically even at the fifty-eighth mile, when an accident occurred to the machine of A. B. Wharton of Fort Worth, and Mr. Hughes estimates that Mr. Green's car might not do so well in a fifty-mile run as it did in the 100-mile contest. He has therefore challenged Mr. Green to a fifty-mile race over the same course, each to use the same machine as in the 100-mile event, and the contest to take place on Feb. 11.

Mr. Hughes also requested that the race be open to Mr. Wharton's car. Mr. Green has accepted the challenge. A few hours after the receipt of the first defi, Mr. Green received another from Syracuse, N. Y., challenging him to a race at some convenient time on the Dallas Jockey Club course, and this Mr. Green has accepted.

Ollie Stavin and Jess Illingworth, Mr. Green's chauffeurs, will leave in a few days for Ormond, Florida, where they will compete in the auto races.

RIVAL ICE YACHTS RACE.

Hazel L. Wins Wentz Cup from North Shrewsbury Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 13.—The North and South Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Clubs sailed for the Wentz Cup this afternoon over the fifteen-mile triangular course. The Hazel L., Mildred, and Leroy of the South Shrewsbury Club, and the Red Rover and the Eagle of the North Shrewsbury Club sailed to a finish. The Hazel L. won handily from Commodore Morris's Mildred. The Red Rover was third, the Leroy fourth, and the Eagle fifth.

The ice was in splendid condition when the yachts were sent away all in a bunch. A good breeze was blowing from the north. The Sweetheart, Walter R. Patten's yacht, led at the first stake, but was passed by the Hazel L. soon afterward. The pennant winner never afterward was headed, although at times the Mildred was hugging her uncomfortably close. The Sweetheart, Clarel, and Eagle withdrew. The time made by the five yachts that finished follows: Hazel L., 41:03½; Mildred, 41:43; Red Rover, 43:51; Leroy, 44:41, and Eagle, 44:48.

PLANT SELLS STEAM YACHT.

Larchmont Commodore Disposes of Parthenia to Boston Yachtsman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—Commodore Morton F. Plant, Larchmont Yacht Club, has sold his steam yacht Parthenia to H. E. Converse of Boston. The Parthenia was built by the Herreshoffs in 1902, and is of the following dimensions: Length over all, 131 feet; length on water line, 108 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth, 8 feet 8 inches; draught, 5 feet 6 inches. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, with cylinders 8 inches, 12 inches, and 20 inches in diameter by 11 inches stroke. She is of 141 tons gross and 96 tons net.

Commodore Plant will probably remain at the head of the Larchmont Yacht Club this year, but it is understood that he will soon sail for Europe and make another cruise in his steam yacht Venetia, which he purchased last Fall, and is now laid up at Wivenhoe, England.

Relay Races for Columbia's Meet.

Manager L. R. Merritt of the Columbia University Track Athletic Association has received word from Yale, Pennsylvania, Amherst, and a number of colleges that they will enter teams for the relay races, which will be the feature of the big meet to be held by Columbia at Madison Square Garden on March 18. These institutions will also enter several men in other events. Owing to the success attending the meet held at the Garden last Winter, the officials of the Athletic Association of Columbia have decided to make the relay carnival an annual event, similar to that held each year by the University of Pennsylvania. The officials of the association are: T. T. Kirby and E. Stauffen, Jr., Graduate Directors; G. Wood, Jr., President; C. D. MacDonald, Vice President; A. S. McDonald, Secretary; L. R. Merritt, Manager; S. T. Nollister and F. N. Bolles, Assistant Managers, and J. A. Taylor, Captain.

Harlem Yacht Club Prosperous.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Harlem Yacht Club at the annual meeting showed that the club's assets were $13,500 in excess of the liabilities. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Commodore—F. J. Muhlfeld; Vice Commodore—Richard Webber, Jr.; Rear Commodore—T. W. Jarchow; Treasurer—Walter S. Sullivan; Financial Secretary—H. B. McAllister; Recording Secretary—J. F. Proctor; Fleet Surgeon—T. A. Martin, M. D. Board of Directors, (to serve two years)—F. J. Fitch, T. C. Allen, and E. J. Martin; (to serve one year,) J. Surman, H. Merz, and A. Block; Measurer—John Wimmer; Chairman of Race Committee—Frank McDermott.

The committees appointed were: House—F. J. Fitch, T. C. Allen, and A. Block; Membership—H. Merz, J. Surman, and E. J. Martin. Representatives to Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, John Wimmer and Frank McDermott.

Saratoga Racing Association Meeting.

The stockholders of the Saratoga Racing Association held their annual meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Saratoga Club, in the Windsor Arcade, and elected Directors for the ensuing year, as follows: Francis R. Hitchcock, Harry K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., W. W. Worden, Perry Belmont, J. H. Alexandre, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Philip J. Dwyer, J. H. Bradford, John G. Heckscher, Harry Payne Whitney, and Clarence H. Mackay.

Harvard Loses Two Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—Two star athletes have been lost to Harvard University. They are MacLeod, the brilliant little forward on the hockey team, who is on probation, and Louis Grilk, the sprinter, whose leg will certainly keep him from running in the one-mile relay race against Pennsylvania in the Boston Athletic Association indoor games on Feb. 11, and in all probability it will prevent him from doing anything on the track this year. MacLeod's loss will seriously affect Harvard's chances of winning her first hockey game against Columbia to-morrow night, inasmuch as Pell, who will take his place, is a much inferior man. Manning will take the place of Ivy, the veteran goal, who has left college.

Davis to Ride for Sydney Paget.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 13.—Trainer Joyner to-day made final arrangements with Jockey Davis to ride for Sydney Paget this year, and the boy is to report in February. "Tom" Hurley, trainer for E. T. Wilson, is the latest arrival here.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT BUYS ANOTHER AUTO

Adds to His Collection of Italian Cars After Visiting Show.

PERFECT MACHINE FOR CHILD

Every Feature of an Expensive Automobile Duplicated in Miniature—A Coupe Valued at $13,000.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was a visitor to the Importers' Automobile Show yesterday in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, and before he left he placed another order for an Italian car of which he now has several in his private garage. It is of twenty-four horse power and is fitted with a phaeton top, being equally adapted to long-distance touring as well as city and park usage. P. F. Collier, who is an enthusiastic automobilist, but has never allowed his interest in motoring to draw him away from the delights of hunting and polo, was another investigator of the latest models of foreign vehicles, but denied that he intended to make further additions to his limited number of horseless carriages.

Several new cars were received, one showing a duplicate motor and mechanism of the Gordon Bennett winning car of last year. This new arrival is an elaborate forty-horse-power machine, with a tonneau body, side entrance, and richly upholstered in red, being one of the largest and most brilliant cars in the show. It attracted much attention, chiefly from the fact that it was one of the star cars in the late Paris show. Half a dozen new cars from the French exhibition have arrived and fully as many more are expected to-day.

Many of the agents of the better known makes of vehicles are deprecating the fact that the impression has gone abroad that only vehicles of the most expensive kind are to be found in the hall. A cursory examination of prices shows that the display contains machines that are well within the reach of the most reasonable automobile purchaser. The cheapest car on exhibit is a French touring machine of about ten horse power, with a tonneau body, rear entrance, accommodating four persons, which sells for $1,700. The car was bought early in the week by a Bostonian. A thirty-five horse power car of the same make sells for $8,000, and with a portable top for $8,800, illustrating the difference in price as one ascends the scale of greater horse power.

What might be called an inexpensive coupé may be seen in one stand for $4,400. The driver's seat, accommodating two persons, is protected by a glass front, while the body of the carriage is of the regular coach style, with glass front. One of the most expensive cars is a sixty horse power French vehicle, with a portable top, accommodating from four to six persons, which is valued at $13,000.

The cutest automobile in the entire show, however, is one designed for two children, and, while it is operated by bicycle pedals below the body of the diminutive vehicle, it lacks nothing in appearance and fittings from a thoroughly up-to-date machine. As a child's toy, combining elements of utility, it is the most elaborate plaything of its kind ever turned out by an ingenious manuacturer. The little vehicle is eight feet long. In front is the typical hood covering what is supposed to be the mechanism.

Tiny lamps, which may be lighted, are placed at different elevations on the side of the tiny hood. In front of the driver's seat is the glass front, which is a protector from the dust and wind. A side entrance gives access to a rear seat, handsomely upholstered in brown leather. The floor space below the two seats is open, leaving room for the feet to work the pedals. The car is covered with a top, in every respect the equal of the most elaborate coverings attached to the expensive foreign vehicles, and in order to be perfectly in keeping with the modern touring car, an extra tire is fastened to the top of the little carriage. Other appliances that add to the perfection and interest of this luxurious toy are the steering wheel, a tiny brake, and the horn and tool box. The price of this plaything is $120. A smaller one for only one passenger is on view for $65.

ON THE PINEHURST LINKS.

Walter J. Travis and W. C. Fownes, Jr., Will Play in the Final Round.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 13.—All but sixteen players were dismissed of in the thirty-six-hole semi-final round of the second annual midwinter tournament to-day, and as a result Walter J. Travis, the British open champion, and W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburg will meet in the final round to-morrow. Neither of these players was seriously troubled by his opponent, Travis winning from Allan E. Lard of the Columbia Golf Club, Washington, by 10 up and 9 to play, and Fownes winning from George C. Dutton of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, N. Y., by 6 up and 4 to play.

The match in the first division consolation between Herman Wendell of Wayne, Penn., and C. B. Fownes of Pittsburg was the feature of the day's play. Wendel won on the thirty-eighth hole by a put. In this division H. C. Fownes of Pittsburg defeated William C. Freeman of Montclair, N. J., by 7 up and 6 to play, bringing him against Wendell in tomorrow's finals.

A special tournament, open to all those who failed to qualify on Wednesday and those who lost on Thursday, was begun this morning with a medal play round, the players qualifying in divisions of eight. The semi-final and final rounds will be played to-morrow. James G. Batterson of New York made the best score, 84, with C. L. Becker of the Woodland Golf Club, Massachusetts, second. The summary of to-day's thirty-six hole semi-final match play round follows:

First Division.—Semi-finals—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Allan E. Lard, Washington, 10 up and 9 to play; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburg, beat George C. Dutton, Boston, 6 up and 4 to play.

Consolation.—Semi-finals—H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, beat William C. Freeman, Montclair, 7 up and 6 to play; A. H. Wendell, Wayne, Penn., beat C. B. Fownes, Pittsburg, 1 up, 38 holes.

Second Division.—Semi-finals—Paul Harrison, Montclair, beat C. D. Gregory, Albany, by default; A. C. Born, Montclair, beat L. H. Fuller, Seabright, 12 up and 11 to play.

Consolation.—Semi-finals—A. J. Wellington, Woodland, Mass., beat G. C. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., 7 up and 4 to play; D. E. Dorchester, Pittsburg, beat Dr. W. S. Harban, Washington, 3 up and 2 to play.

Third Division.—Semi-finals—W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia, beat George F. Steele, Bronxline, 2 up; H. W. Smedley, Ardmore, Penn., beat G. Lee Knight, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play.

Consolation.—Semi-finals—A. I. Creamer, North Conway, beat C. W. Harman, Apawamis, 8 up and 7 to play; L. C. Murdock, Garden City, won on a bye.

Fourth Division.—Semi-finals—W. R. Hotchkin, New York, beat H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, 3 up and 2 to play; W. Smedley, Philadelphia, beat Frederick Wendell, Philadelphia, 3 up and 7 to play; W. Mallory, New York, beat E. B. Byrnes, 2 up and 1 to play; A. H. Sutherford, Biltmore, N. C., beat H. V. Van Schweeler, Albany, by default.

Noted Athletes for Ninth's Games.

There are twelve entries in the tug-of-war contest to be held at the games of the Ninth Regiment to-night. This includes teams of the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-second Regiments, and the great Viking team, which won the recent tug-of-war at Madison Square Garden. A feature of the games will be the pushball contest, in which "Kid" Carsey's famous teams will take part. One hundred and five "greenies" will toe the mark in the 600-yard novice run, and it is a record entry for such a race. Bonhag, Carr, Cameron, Goerke, Read, Bacon, Frank, Knuckal, Christoffers, Sanford, Newman, Peabody, Callahan, and a dozen other stars have entered the various events.

PRINCESS ATHELING TIRES.

Has Field Beaten in Stretch, but Is Passed by Sarah Maxim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Daisy Green and Sarah Maxim were about equal favorites in the second race to-day at the Crescent City track. Princess Atheling, out for the first time of the meeting and looking fit as a fiddle, was full of run and made show of her field until well down into the stretch. There she tired and Sarah Maxim passed her. Poseur and Baywood came together in a hard fight at the end of the six furlongs' selling race and Poseur won by a half length.

Mate Hanlon, at the long price, made a runaway of the third race, which Dalesman was supposed to have at his mercy. Belle of Milford, a good thing, should have won the five-and-one-half-furlong dash. She was practically left at the post and then ran into second position at the end, only beaten a length by Parisienne. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Poseur, 104 pounds, (R. Johnson,) 3 to 1; Baywood, 101, (C. Harris,) 8 to 1, second; Flying Charcoal, 105, (J. Martin,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Sid Silver, Arachue, John Peters, Minotaur, Bisque, Ghats, Maitster, Ponca, and Arch Oldham also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Won by Sarah Maxim, 109 pounds, (Phillips,) 3 to 1; Harry New, 114, (McIntyre,) 6 to 1, second; Princess Atheling, 105, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Daisy Green, Rowland M., Hickory Corners, Belle Bernard, Brunswick, and Beverly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Won by Mate Hanlon, 109 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 1; Hakim, 111, (McCafferty,) 8 to 1, second; Fannette, 104, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Sigmund, Dr. Gurnsey, Dalesman, and Noweta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Montebank, 108 pounds, (Phillips,) 2 to 1; Lady Chariot, 105, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Aurumaster, 104, (Schilling,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Trepan, Barkelmore, Aladdin, Little Boy, and Gaslighter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Parisienne, 102 pounds, (Lee,) 10 to 1; Belle of Milford, 105, (Romanelli,) 3 to 1, second; Hocco, 105, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Melita, Breaker, Fickle Saint, Lady Waller, Wreath of Ivy, Gerda, Miss Creek, and Rollick II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Won by Leader, 107 pounds, (Phillips,) 8 to 1; Fairman, 103, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 5, second; Glendon, 107, (Romanelli,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Lady Mistake, Curate, Conundrum, Bessie McCarthy, Goldage, Aufer, Atheolo, Merry Hours, and Baird also ran.

The Finishes at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 13.—Favorites finished in front three times at Essex Park today. Critical, in the second race; Tuscan, in the fourth, and Inglethrift in the sixth. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Won by Sage, 108 pounds, (Frickt,) 7 to 1; Mohun, 108, (Fischer,) 11 to 5, second; Doctor McCarty, 108, (Foley,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:40. Prince Glenn, Mountain Lad, Essex, Never Seen, Henchman, Romany Rye, and Jim Jackson also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs: selling. Won by Critical, 103 pounds, (Sperling,) 3 to 5; Fra Paupe, 105, (Cormack,) 6 to 1, second; Peggy Mine, 100, (Foy,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Arc Light, Ester Re, Miss Gunn, Last Faustus, and Colonel Preston also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Nervator, 108 pounds, (Troxter,) 8 to 5; Mimon, 97, (Sperling,) 6 to 5, second; Maverick, 108, (Higgins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Nellie Bawn, Mechanus, The Captain, Maggie Leeber, and Jake Ward also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furongs, handicap. Won by Toscan, 112 pounds, (Cormack,) even; Mrnnie Worth, 114, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1, second; Wild Irishman, 97, (Sperling,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:16⅘. Pancreartus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Delphi, 99 pounds, (Creamer,) 8 to 1; Massa, 101, (Sperling,) 4 to 5, second; Asterisk, 104, (Frickt,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:11⅘. Chief Rush, All Scarlet, Sheenavan, Mamie March, and Potness also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Inglothrift, 104 pounds, (Wenrick,) 4 to 5; Swift Wing, 112, (Troxter,) 5 to 2, second; Tete Noir, 87, (J. J. Walsh,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:50⅘. Falkland and Priority also ran.

Winners at Ascot Park.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 13.—The results at Ascot Park to-day were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Short steeplechase course, handicap—Won by Alliance, 140 pounds, (Fulke,) 4 to 1; Decime, 150, (Hughes,) 7 to 1, second; Flea, 138, (McMahon,) 9 to 2, third. Time—3:08. Milas, Jim Bozeman, Lanark, and Autumn Time also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs—Won by Silver Wedding, 112 pounds, (Kent,) 5 to 1; Father Catcham, 115, (J. Booker,) 8 to 5, second; Cash Box, 106, (Dugan,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:42. Annis and Tendi also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap—Won by Tim Hurst, 93 pounds, (McDaniel,) 3 to 1; Judge Denton, 106, (Smith,) 5 to 2, second; Kajlian, 103, (Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Kenilworth, Arabo, and Buchanan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth—Won by Position, 107 pounds, (Dugan,) 6 to 5; Albert Enright, 97, (Booker,) 20 to 1, second; Invictus, 102, (Fitzpatrick,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54⅘. Dr. Long, Ethel Scruggs, Iras, Mordente, Erne, and May Holliday also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Rough Rider, 101 pounds, (Fitzpatrick,) 5 to 2; Wenrick, 100, (Moriarity,) 10 to 1, second; Heatherboney, 100, (Kent,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:47⅘. Golden Light and Merwan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Slausson course—Won by Edinborough, 119, (Fuller,) 5 to 1; Sea Sick, 84, (Moriarity,) 7 to 2, second; Bronze Wing, 109, (Fitzpatrick,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Sugden, Sir Christopher, Bessie Welfly, Victoria S., Meritaka, Crideo, Homebred, Sweet Kitty Bellairs, and Delcoronado also ran.

Good Racing at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 13.—Good racing marked the card at the Oakland track to-day. Summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Sir Preston, 106 pounds, (McBride,) 3 to 5; Puredale, 103, (Bell,) 12 to 1, second; Georgia Black, 99, (Fountain,) 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:11⅘. Mollo, Presido, Rogmarok II., Mr. Farnum, and Pencil Mex also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Albemarle, 104 pounds, (Kunz,) 3 to 1; Hainault, 105, (Davis,) 8 to 5, second; Belle Reed, 109, (McBride,) 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:16. Riesca, Penzance, and Educate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Won by Al. Waddell, 107 pounds, (Jones,) 3 to 1; Laureee, 95, (Greenfield,) 5 to 1, second; Jack Holaert, 109, (Fountain,) 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:47⅘. Thorndale, Adieu, The Volt, Lost Baby, Chablis, Harold W., and Maid of Fermoy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by War Times, 104 pounds, (Bonner,) 9 to 5; Scherzo, 109, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, second; Vigoroso, 108, (McBride,) 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Outburst, Jack Little, Ginspray, Libbie Candid, and Harka also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Tennyburn, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 2; Royal Red, 107, (Kunz,) 6 to 5, second; Phœnix, 110, (Helgesen,) 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:17. San Jose, Ferryman, Chestnut, El Paisano, and The Celt also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Alice Carey, 107 pounds, (Alarie,) 7 to 2; Lady Kent, 102, (Greenfield,) 5 to 2, second; Red Cross Nurse, 99, (Kelly,) 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:30. Mountebank, Meistersinger Budd, Wadde, Flaneur, and Suburban Queen also ran.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

A partnership between Walter M. Schettel, who became prominent on the turf as the owner of the great but unlucky colt Highball, a star two-year-old of 1903 and the winner of the American Derby last season, and Oscar Lewisohn, with equal shares, has been registered with The Jockey Club, in the two horses, both two-year-olds, the Ornament-Louise colt and the Hamburg-Eye Sweet filly. Another partnership registered with The Jockey Club is between Frederick Johnson and Fred Hoey, equal shares in the horses Schulamite, Aeronaut, and Aucassin, all three years old. All three are leased from Clarence H. Mackay.

The Gougharres Stables, owned by the Messrs. Clyde of Philadelphia, has registered with The Jockey Club a list of twenty-eight horses which will be trained and raced in the stable name this season. Of the lot twelve are two-year-olds, the sixteen older horses, including the well-known campaigner Shorthose, which will be trained again as a five-year-old, and Bryn Mawr, one of the cracks of last season among the three-year-olds.

The partnership between Newton Bennington and William Easton in the filly Danseuse has been cancelled. Mr. Easton, auctioneer for the Fasig-Tipton Company, this season will have a new racing partner in W. L. Powers, the firm having the two horses Edison and Remington, both two years old.

Under a racing agreement filed with The Jockey Club Andrew Miller will race until the close of the season of 1906 the now two-year-old colts by Ormonde-Santa Bella and by Ossary-Lady Marian, bred by W. O'H. McDonough, the California breeders, who bought and imported the $200,000 horse Ormonde.

The death of the filly Charter, full sister to Effingham and a winner at a sensational price at the last Washington Fall meeting, has been reported by the owner, Harry J. Morris.

H. De Courcey Forbes has leased from James R. Keene the racing qualities of three now two-year-olds—Pantoufle, Listless, and Hollyhock.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

The New 30-Horse Power Cadillac, $2,800

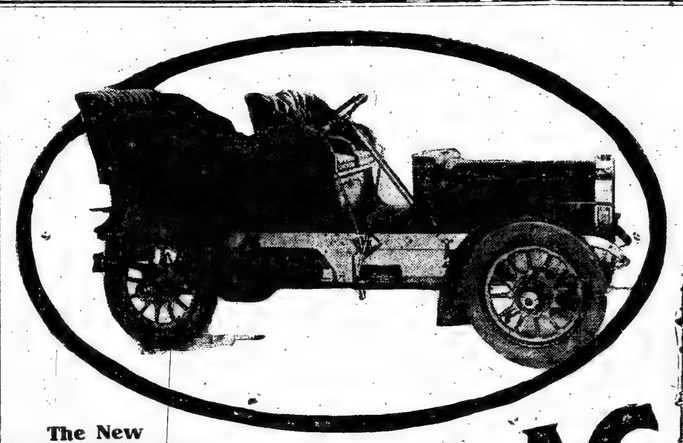

CADILLAC

AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Three New Cadillacs

The New 30 Horse Power, Four Cylinder Cadillac, $2,800
The New 10 Horse Power Cadillac, $950
The New Cadillac Runabout, $750

Three years ago when the $850 Cadillac was announced, the public, accustomed to mighty big prices for even little automobiles, seemed to think we were giving too much for the money. 5,000 Cadillacs have been sold, and we doubt if 5,000 more enthusiastic automobile owners could be found in the world. Hundreds have written us, and their letters form one great song of praise, without one dissenting voice.

Now comes the new Four Cylinder Cadillac, with 30 horse power—

silent, simple, powerful, vibrationless.

A little girl drove an $850 Cadillac up Mount Tom. She could drive the 30 horse Cadillac to the moon if there were hills enough. The experience of the oldest gas engine builders in America and the skill of the largest, best equipped automobile factory in America are responsible for this great car. It is at least two years ahead of all others. Don't fail to see the three Cadillacs at the Automobile Show, Main Floor.

Cadillac Co. of New York, 151 West 38th Street, New York City.

EXCITING SKATING IN BROOKLYN RACES

Big Crowd Attends Club Event in Clermont Rink.

LARGE FIELDS OF STARTERS

Hockey Match Between the Latin School and the Gryphon Athletic Club.

Dangerous and daring skating, which in one case resulted in injuries to five skaters, held a big crowd of spectators at a high pitch of excitement last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The racing competitions were the first of the season to be held under the direction of the Brooklyn Skating Club, and each event attracted a large field of starters, all of whom were keen to carry off the honors.

It was in the second race on the programme, the Class A one-mile handicap, that the clamorous cheering of the crowd put the skaters on edge for their best performances and that the accident occurred. The finish of the race was so close that it took the judges some time to place MacDonald, Sarony, and Mulligan in the order named.

The Class A two-mile handicap also yielded an exciting finish, Allen Taylor of the Verona Lake Skating Club coming in by a few inches ahead of Philip Kearney. On a protest Taylor was disqualified for interference and Kearney declared the winner, with Mulligan second and Lee third.

There was also a lively hockey match between two of the interscholastic teams in which the Latin School of Brooklyn won by the single goal scored by Southwick over the team of the Gryphan Athletic Club of Newark, N. J. Oliver Dorlon skated an exhibition mile in 2:49 4-5, paced by Hugh Palliser. The summary:

Class A, One Mile, Handicap.—Won by Harry P. MacDonald, New York Athletic Club, (50 yards;) A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (70 yards,) second; Edward Mulligan, Verona Lake Skating Club, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:49 3-5.

Class B, One Mile, Handicap.—Won by Robert Potts, Sun Athletic Club, (60 yards;) J. G. Lloyd, Brooklyn Skating Club, (120 yards,) second; Frank R. MacMillan, Hoboken Athletic Club, (80 yards,) third. Time—3:04 2-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Aaron Zilver, Prautman Athletic Club; Frank W. Decker, Brooklyn Skating Club, second; Edward Schulties, Brooklyn Skating Club, third. Time—1:45.

Class A, Two Miles, Handicap.—Won by Phil. J. Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) E. J. Mulligan, Verona Lake Skating Club, (90 yards,) second; Walter R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, (180 yards,) third. Time—6:08 2-5.

The line-up of the teams in the hockey match follows:

Latin School.	Position.	Gryphon A. C., 6.
Vanderhoef	Goal	Alexander
De Silver	Point	Simonson
Prosser	Cover point	Taylor
Southwick	Forward	Rover, Sumner
Tilney	Forward	Ward
Sprague	Forward	Root
Pratt	Forward	Lewis

Goal scored by Southwick. Referee—J. W. Kent, Brooklyn. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA BEATS CORNELL.

Morningside Basket Ball Team Outplays Five from Ithaca.

Columbia's basket ball team defeated the five of Cornell University in the opening of the local intercollegiate basket ball season in the Columbia gymnasium last night. The score was 30 to 11. Columbia's faults seemed to be very inaccurate shooting on the part of all but three players and a lack of well-sustained team work.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE ANTI-CANAL CONSPIRACY.

That implacable foe of the railroads and lion-hearted defender of the people against corporation rapacity, Mr. JOHN I. PLATT of Poughkeepsie, protests that in the movement begun under his leadership to defeat the 1,000-ton barge canal improvement he has not "the support of a single railroad." "Why," says Mr. PLATT, "the New York Central fought us all the way when the measure was up. They wanted it passed." Any one who knows Mr. PLATT and is familiar with his career would never require of him any disclaimer of railroad co-operation. He hates a locomotive, and would run a mile to kick a brakeman. The interests of the plain people are his chief joy; his heart bleeds for them, he tosses upon a sleepless couch thinking all the livelong night how he can make them happier, and he makes the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER seem a plutocrat and friend of tyrants.

Mr. W. G. JOHNSON of The American Agriculturist confesses that the Anti-Barge Canal League was organized at a meeting held at the Transportation Club in this city last November. Now, the Transportation Club, as everybody knows, is an oath-bound organization made up of men banded together by an inextinguishable hostility to the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. The object of the Club is to secure a revocation of the charters of these railroads and to restore the old Boston and Albany stage-coach lines. The Club has unsheathed its battle axe against the Erie Canal because of the facts set forth by Mr. JOHN I. PLATT—that the New York Central has for years begged for the canal.

According to Mr. PLATT, the State Granges are the agencies most actively at work to defeat the 1,000-ton barge canal. It will be remembered that the first great public clamor against the improvement arose in the City of Syracuse. There the embattled farmers met and resolved to beat the canal or perish in its ditch. The New York Central Railroad was so badly scared by this outburst of agricultural opposition to its pet canal project that in his flurry and nervousness the General Passenger Agent in this city wired instructions to sell tickets to the anti-canal meeting in Syracuse at half rates. We recall the half-rate incident out of a desire to corroborate so far as it is in our power Mr. PLATT's present statement that the railroads are not behind him in opposing the canal.

The Anti-Barge Canal League, according to Mr. JOHNSON, "represents the 427,698 votes that were cast against" the act authorizing the expenditure of $101,000,000 for canal enlargement. Mr. JOHNSON correctly understands the spirit of our republican institutions and the true nature of popular government. It is true that 673,010 votes were cast for the canal improvement, making a popular majority in its favor of 245,312. It is that majority which Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. PLATT, and the Anti-Barge Canal League now seek to overset. At the election of Nov. 8, 1904, the Roosevelt Electors received in the State of New York 859,533 votes and the Parker Electors 683,981 votes, giving a majority of 175,552 to Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is doubtless owing to their Winter preoccupation in getting in cordwood that the Democratic members of the Anti-Roosevelt League in the State have not held their promised meeting to protest against the counting of the Electoral vote of New York State in favor of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. According to the standards of civic conduct set up by Mr. PLATT, Mr. JOHNSON, and the Anti-Barge Canal League, such a proceeding and such a protest would be right, proper, and commendable. According to the standards of behavior observed by citizens of this Commonwealth who are concerned chiefly for the public welfare, such a proceeding would be not merely audacious, it would be absurd. That is what is the matter with Mr. JOHN I. PLATT and the other persons who are fussing around in this State to beat the canal improvement. They are ridiculous, but at the same time they cannot go much further without making themselves publicly offensive. The people of this State have ordered the building of the canal. The persons now engaged in the attempt to defeat the will of the people are conspirators against the public interest. They are engaged in a conspiracy to serve a private end. They are conspiring to do an irreparable injury to the people of the State. The hardihood and the indecency of their behavior are equaled only by the falseness of the pretenses with which they seek to conceal their motives. The talk of the unconstitutionality of the act—that is a pretext to gain time, to delay the beginning of the canal and the issue of the bonds to provide the money. The act was examined by many lawyers, as good lawyers as there are in the State, before it was introduced in the Legislature. There is no reason to believe the act unconstitutional—no reason, that is, save one which would arise in minds seeking means to hold up the State of New York in an undertaking commanded by a tremendous majority of the people. There is no farmer opposition to the canal save a manipulated and stimulated opposition, a hostility stirred up through the State Granges or otherwise by Mr. JOHN I. PLATT and his associates to serve the interests that are behind them.

The insolence of the canal's enemies must be met by the activity of its friends. The 252,618 votes cast for the canal improvement in New York County, the 162,282 cast in Kings, the 20,945 cast in Queens, the 24,498 cast in Westchester, and the 39,451 votes cast for it in Erie County show where a majority public opinion can be appealed to to rebuke and thwart the intriguers.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The main question raised by the Russian circular setting forth the alleged violations of Chinese neutrality by or in favor of Japan is the question why Russia should have thought it necessary to issue it just at this juncture in her affairs. That China was helpless to maintain her own neutrality either against Russia or against Japan was evident at the outset of the war. In fact, her helplessness was the occasion and the motive of Secretary HAY's effort to accomplish, by a joint action of the Powers, what China was powerless to accomplish for herself. Of the two belligerents, the assent of Japan to the guarantee of neutrality was prompt and unconditioned, Russia's tardy and coupled with reservations. But it was given, and Russia's proper course, if she meant to observe her engagement in good faith, was apparently to appeal to the other guarantors whenever any violation of neutrality came to light. Instead of that, she waits until she is able to accumulate a series of alleged violations and accompanies the recital of them with a reservation of her right "to act in her own interest."

Of course this means that Russia does not mean any longer to observe her guarantee. But what object can she have just now in withdrawing from it? It is perfectly understood that if the war had gone the other way, Russia would have annexed at least Manchuria, and whatever else of China's she thought it might be to her advantage to annex. In fact, her occupation of Manchuria, under the pretext of guarding her railway, and her refusal to evacuate it after agreeing to do so, were among the immediate causes of the war, even though the proximate cause was the Russian operations in Korea. But Manchuria, as the necessary fighting ground, has been, by the necessity of the case, excepted from the guarantee of China's neutrality. Russia can stay in as much of it as Japan cannot drive her out of. What more does she want?

So far as the existing military situation is concerned, it does not appear that the occupation of any other Chinese province than Manchuria would be of any benefit to Russia. It is therefore inconceivable that the Russian circular has any reference to the exigencies of the existing military situation or to any military situation that is likely to arise. Only in the case of a Japanese victory which comprised an interception of the Russian retreat northward by the railroad would such an occupation be desirable. In that very remote contingency, the Russian commander might find it advantageous to march westward into and through Mongolia. But if the military situation required or justified such a movement, the Powers would acquiesce in it for the same reason that they now acquiesce in the military occupation by both combatants of Manchuria.

The fact seems to be that when Russia speaks of "reserving her right to act in her own interest respecting China's neutrality," she has in mind the ultimate terms of peace and her intention of despoiling China after she has beaten Japan. That contingency is also so remote that Russia's preparation for it now seems to be a matter of what the lawyers call "abundant caution." In view of that contingency, the contingency of Russia dictating terms of peace to Japan, and taking part of her pay out of China, the Powers can contemplate the Russian circular with entire equanimity.

THE OPPOSITION TO SUBSIDIES.

We do not think that the opposition, or minority, members of the commission to inquire into the condition of the shipping business, and especially the shipbuilding business of the United States, have quite done justice to their cause in their report. It is true that they have exposed very clearly the absurdity, not to say the bad faith, of the scheme for subsidies under the name of subventions—a skunk cabbage smells no sweeter for a French name—and they have laid bare the plan for draining the Treasury by the complicated arrangement of tonnage dues. But they have also committed themselves to the notion of discriminating duties, which we cannot but regard as impracticable, full of pitfalls, sure to lead to unfortunate international results, and unsound in itself.

In substance, the plan of discriminating duties is simply a fine for bringing in goods in foreign bottoms. It applies to the shipping trade of the country the same sort of arbitrary and compulsory interference that the protective tariff exerts in other departments of commerce and industry. The worst of this system is that it introduces into business an unnatural element, and no one can tell how it will work for any length of time. But even if it were possible to get traffic by fining foreign competitors, the very success of such a device would be a challenge to rival nations to retaliate. If we fine their ships, they will fine ours, and they will have a very good reason for doing so. It is quite true that the process would be injurious to both sides, but that would not prevent its adoption. We already have excited the resentment of other nations by our restrictions on their commerce. We shall take nothing by extending and aggravating those restrictions.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

We remarked the other day on the evidence of a wholesome sentiment in the South as to the negro question afforded by the interesting article of Mr. MURPHY of Alabama on the Fourteenth Amendment. Substantially the same view as that of Mr. MURPHY is taken in a different section of the South by The Louisville Herald. That paper declares that the race issue is not dead in the South, but that three agencies are at work to "kill it as a political fetich—enterprise, immigration, and education." It regards the schoolhouse as the "most powerful of the factors that will eliminate the race difficulty," and adds:

> We believe in the education of all the Southern people, white and black. We do not, however, believe in the co-education of the races. Educate the black man by himself, to fit him for some useful purpose in life. Exclude illiterates, white and black, from the ballot. Make elections in all the Southern States models of fair dealing.

This certainly is as high an ideal for the policy of the South as the most exacting critic could require. It is considerably higher than that adopted in the State of New York, where the grossest ignorance and the most patent disabilities arising from racial origin and environment do not exclude from the exercise of the suffrage. When we remember that it is two score of years ago that the negroes of the South were slaves, and that their instruction was in many States an offense against the law; the change is wonderfully encouraging.

FROM THE PEN OF DISRAELI.

A publisher's announcement of an unfinished and hitherto quite unknown novel by BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Lord BEACONSFIELD, would at any time be set down on both sides of the Atlantic as news of high literary interest. THE TIMES announces such a publication, nine chapters of a novel by DISRAELI, making about twelve thousand words, to appear in three successive issues of THE SUNDAY TIMES, Jan. 22, Jan. 29, and Feb. 5. The existence of the manuscript of this novel appears to have been known only to the family and to the executors of Lord BEACONSFIELD's estate, from whom the right of publication has been purchased by The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES. The American copyright is held by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and during the next three years the novel will not be procurable in this country except in the issues of THE SUNDAY TIMES of the dates above mentioned.

The novel—it has no title—is altogether characteristic of DISRAELI. It is compounded of easy insolence and flowing satire. As usual, the persons satirized are the ladies and gentlemen of high title and position among whom the distinguished author familiarly moved in London society, and the great statesmen whom he met and contended with unabashed in the House of Commons, or later in the House of Lords. The disguise which invests some of his chief characters but dimly conceals the actual and recognizable subjects. One of them is Mr. GLADSTONE, who appears as Joseph Toplady Falconet, an unconscionable prig, who is put through a career so audaciously similar and parallel to the early years of Mr. GLADSTONE's public life that no one can miss the intended portraiture.

The atmosphere of the story is satirical altogether. The raillery is not gross, it always stops short of caricature, though effects are heightened by permissible exaggeration. The author impresses one as doing the work for his own amusement, as if he were having his fun with English society, and, indeed, with the religion of English society. The excessive display of a rather narrow piety by some of the characters seems to have been designed by DISRAELI to serve as an antithesis to the curious conspiracy of three of the characters, one an East Indian Buddhist, another a German worshipper at the shrine of SCHOPENHAUER, and the third a brilliant but unnamed Mephistophelean personage, who put their heads together to get up a cult, a sort of mechanical mixture of Vedistic philosophy and German pessimism, which they conspire to foist upon English society as a substitute for Christianity.

The pages of this incomplete novel have the qualities and the defects of their author. His epigrams, his brilliant characterizations, his flashes of irony and contemptuous reference, his audacities, impress and delight the reader, while familiar faults of style and method inspire him with a different emotion, though not to the same extent observed with other novels from that pen. There is less crude imagery and overlaying of ornament upon ornament.

The publication of this unknown work of DISRAELI will naturally be the literary sensation of the day. The distinction of its author in letters and in statesmanship, and his place in history would suffice to inspire with the desire to read it all Englishmen and all Americans who have any curiosity at all in matters of literary and personal history. The story can be had only in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Jan. 22, Jan. 29, and Feb. 5—it will not be published elsewhere during the next three years.

THE SUBWAY AND BRONX PARK.

Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS stands so deservedly high as an authority, not merely upon rapid transit, but upon all the material problems of this municipality, that any proposition he makes is sure of respectful consideration. But it seems pretty clear that his proposition to continue the Subway across Bronx Park does not deserve respectful consideration and would not receive it if it proceeded from any other source. It had already been made to appear that it was opposed by the local interests immediately concerned, and that it was opposed also, as a matter of principle, by those who keep watch of attempts to divert the public parks from their proper uses, and who are looking out for any "entering wedge." Both these sources of opposition were in evidence at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Board on Thursday. The decision of the board against Mr. PARSONS's proposition is equally popular and just.

Moreover, the decision was put exactly upon the right grounds by the adoption of Mr. JESUP's resolution, which is worth quoting and bearing in mind as an exposition of the principle involved: "The public parks should not be used for viaducts or embankments for railroads, and no use of the parks should be made for purposes of rapid transit excepting in places where the lines can be placed under ground." Mr. PARSONS's plan involved both a viaduct and an embankment, and thus involved the sight and sound and smell of a railroad in the midst of a public pleasure ground.

On the other hand an invisible, inaudible, and inodorous use of a public park for underground transit is entirely unobjectionable, and may in some cases be a public convenience amounting almost to a public necessity. Boston has seen the sacred Common tunneled, and New York has acquiesced in a tunnel under a part of the equally sacred Central Park. But we know perfectly that there are promoters who would see no harm, but great good, in an express station at the head of the Mall, and would plead the convenience of visitors in favor of such an act of vandalism. Of course, we do not in the least mean to include Mr. PARSONS in this class, to which, however, he has inadvertently given some aid and comfort by this proposition about Bronx Park. There will be no danger of vandalism if the principle which has just been laid down by the Rapid Transit Board is borne in mind and maintained.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Did He Try to Buy a Breakfast?

From one of the city's northern suburbs there comes a small dog story which, if properly manipulated and interpreted, would "prove" a lot to the people who so delight in reading human motives into animal actions. This dog is Sport, a young English setter, very white and pretty, but more noted among his friends for amiability than intelligence, though even of the latter quality he has a fair share, and is likely to have more when he gets older. Among the many privileges usually denied to dogs but permitted to Sport is that of keeping in the house a bone previously gnawed clean out of doors, and upon it, in moments of leisure, he exercises his new teeth until, in the course of a week or two, it is worn entirely away, or at least becomes small enough to be swallowed whole. One member of the dog's family—it would be absurd to call them his owners, since Sport's sense of proprietorship is fully as strong as theirs—is accustomed to take his breakfast later than the others, and Sport is always careful to supervise the function, since its invariable termination is the bestowal upon him of the last few spoonfuls of a cereal of which—or of the cream that goes with it—he is extremely fond. Hitherto the supervision has been entirely passive, except for occasional impatient barks and nudges when the division was too long delayed, but yesterday Sport was moved, while waiting for his share, to go into another room, get the bone to which reference has been made, and place it on his friend's knee—an operation which, owing to the nature of masculine knees, required the exercise of no little care and skill. The proffered treasure was at first thoughtlessly and discourteously declined, but again the bone was placed on the knee, and that time its significance was realized—or imagined—and Sport was kept waiting for his cream no longer. Now, the question is, did the dog really intend to buy what he wanted? In his doggish mind the offer was not an insignificant one—if it was an offer—and as a rule he is inclined both to regard the bone as his own private property and to resent, or at least to mourn, infringements upon his proprietary right to it. Certainly the episode seemed to show on its face that Sport had a clear idea of getting one thing by giving for it another, as human beings do. He did exactly what a human being would have done when attempting such an exchange, but—the "buts" are many and large. In the first place, Sport never bought anything in his life, and there is not the slightest reason for supposing that he had any comprehension of such few purchases as he has had a chance to watch. For our own part, we do not believe that he had any idea higher or more complex than that of attracting attention, and that the use of the bone for that purpose was only a queer accident.

Capitals and Italics.

A jesting reference by one of our neighbors to The Springfield Republican's habit of spelling without capitals certain words to which most papers give them has provided that remarkable expression of one phase of the New England mind with an opportunity to explain itself—an opportunity which that phase of the New England mind never neglects. The usage of The Republican—with respect to capitals—is, we learn with equal satisfaction and surprise, "based on simple principles" that can be learned even by New Yorkers. "The rule is that the initial letter of a name is to be a capital, but the initial letter of a title is to be 'lower case' unless that title be used as part of the name." Hence The Republican prints "President ROOSEVELT" and "Pope Pius X.," but "the president" and "the pope"—which is a very good rule, if you like it, and easily understood, even by those of us who prefer "the President" and "the Pope" whenever the reference is to particular president or pope. To The Republican's rule, however, there is an exception which it fondly believes to be important—we know it does, or it says so—and its explanation of its exception gets one into deep water at once: "The title of a national or a state legislative body begins always, in The Republican, with a capital letter: thus Congress, the Senate, the House of Representatives; Parliament, the House of Lords, the House of Commons; the National Assembly, the Chamber of Deputies; Reichstag, Diet, etc. Plainly this is because the words stand for the people of a nation, or of a commonwealth, and are not titles, that belong to a transient possessor. The governor of Massachusetts is one or another man; the Great and General Court of Massachusetts is the continuous life of the state." Note the last word in this passage and its relation to the "continuous life" that precedes it. Going on with its essay, The Republican rejoices over the decreased use of capitals, as if this showed progress in manners and morals. Instead of mere change of fashion, and it says contemptuously of the past: "In those days, moreover, italic type was actually thought to add emphasis." It was, indeed, and, indeed, it did, by an entirely proper and highly useful convention, the enforced abandonment of which is or should be felt as the lamented loss of a valuable tool by every writer. Italics had a bad name before the typesetting machines killed them, but it was because they were abused, not because they were used. The attainment of emphasis by construction of sentences is all right, but so, also, on occasion was its attainment by a means analogous to that employed by every speaker in every utterance.

New York's Stockyard Cattle.

Reading, yesterday, the statement from the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to the effect that three-fourths of the complaints addressed to the society are found on investigation by its agents to be frivolous, we are reminded that we have not yet seen or heard anything from President HAINES in regard to the recently published complaints received by cattle in and near New York City. To the unofficial judgment—the judgment that has not been wearied by application to innumerable cases in which people had mistaken kindness for cruelty—those complaints seemed to be extremely serious, both as regards the wretched victims described with such horrible wealth of detail and as regards the great organization which is supposed and expected to make such things impossible in this vicinity and dangerous anywhere in the country. Can it be that those dreadful stories have already been relegated to the frivolous three-fourths of all the complaints received by the society—of the three-fourths that are dismissed as beneath notice? It must be so, else would President HAINES have had other topics for discussion in his annual report than the huge amount of needless trouble imposed upon his hard-driven agents by accusations not worth following up. And how comforting is the thought that those stories had no foundation—that the cattle in our stockyards are always treated with tenderness—that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has to search long before it can find, nowadays, any remnant of the great wrong it was organized, endowed, and empowered to right.

A Travesty on Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The account of the arrest and detention in jail of the poor old innocent Robinson couple a few days ago in New York City must have filled all honest readers' hearts with sincere pity for the unfortunate pair, and righteous indignation over the fact that in this boasted "land of the free" there can exist such a shameful lack of justice in some localities at least; the cold reading in the newspaper's items of the day of the arresting of the aged man and wife late at night, of their being dragged off to jail, and kept there, separated from each other and in ignorance of the nature of their supposed crime, instituted in the first instance by a jealous shrew, and at the end of five days being hauled up before the Judge only to have the charge dismissed, makes one's blood boil.

One might expect such a state of affairs in Russia under a more despotic ruler than the present one, but in free, open-hearted America, the more shame that such flagrant injustice could exist!

All honor to a paper like yours that comes boldly out with the truth, and we read the sequel—the release of the poor victims; but who is going to reimburse them for the stain upon their old gray hairs, the looting of their home by the ever-vigilant police, and the nerve-wrecking consequences of the whole affair?

AN INDIGNANT READER.
Little Falls, N. J., Jan. 7, 1905.

Wanted the Prince at the Capitol.

From The Washington Post.

A stranger sauntered up to the west door of the House Monday, calling for the Prince. Doorkeeper Wiley hastened inside, and soon brought out the Illinois Representative.

"Who wanted Mr. Prince?" he asked, looking into the faces of a score of waiting people.

"I," said the tall stranger, peering curiously at the Illinoisan.

"You are not the man," he added, after taking another look.

"Well, I'm the only Prince on the floor," repled the member from Illinois.

"Oh, I see," rejoined the stranger. "I want the real thing. I said the Prince."

The doorkeeper, who had overheard the colloquy, then hastened inside again to bring out Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, formerly of the reigning house of Hawaii.

A Work of Admirable Accuracy.

From The Fourth Estate (New York).

The annual financial review of THE NEW YORK TIMES this year, although it appeared a little later than those issued by some of the other New York papers, was far superior to anything ever issued in that line by THE TIMES before. It consisted of fifty-six pages, with numerous portraits of local celebrities, and the entire supplement was a work of admirable accuracy.

HOW COULD PEOPLE KNOW?

They Voted for a Canal and Are Now Told They Didn't Mean It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the much-lauded referendum as a cure for the defects in our political system a delusion and a snare! Senator Ambler reflects great credit upon the intelligence of the voters when he asserts that in spite of the overwhelming majority in favor of the appropriation of $101,000,000 to improve the canals at the election of a year ago, the people really opposed the improvement. It is certainly most reassuring that we have such an erudite interpreter of public opinion and such a zealous guardian of the people's interests that they cannot go wrong in spite of themselves.

The question as to whether the State should expend the amount referred to or allow the canals to fall into disuse by neglect has been decided fairly and beyond all doubt at a public election; the people of New York have taken this course to defend themselves against the railroads, who, by unjust rate discrimination in favor of other ports, have diverted a considerable amount of business from this city to Baltimore, Portland, &c.

Shall lobbyists and corporate interests defeat the public will by legal technicalities? An aroused public indignation is dangerous to trifle with. Salus populi suprema lex.

Look out for the locomotive! H. G. A.
Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1905.

Restrictions on the New York Central.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to note a complaint from a correspondent in your issue of to-day regarding the unreasonable restrictions imposed upon those who have a legitimate right and duty to perform in assisting their friends to board trains at the Grand Central Station. Permit me to call attention to a similar and even more inexcusable abuse in practice at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Here no one is permitted to ascend to the platforms in order to help an aged person, or a wife with her infant in arms, to alight from the high car steps, save he first purchases a ticket; (which of course is of no use to him for transportation purposes.) Is there another railway in the country that exacts a fee for the right to help its patrons alight from its trains?

INDIGNANT.
New York, Jan. 7, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was rather surprised to see the letter from E. W. Ordway regarding the obnoxious rule at the Grand Central Station. I supposed that the columns of THE TIMES, in common with most other newspapers, had been so covered by free passes that there was no room left for criticism of railroad management. My daughter came from the western part of the State with an infant a few months old. As usual, the train was two hours or more late, and I requested permission to meet her at the platform of the car and help her with the baby and luggage. The station master told me that once the company had to pay damages to some one who was allowed to help friends from a train and that access to the platforms was refused everybody. The result was that my daughter had to lug her baby, shawls, a dress suit case, &c., from her seat out of the car and the length of a long train, and finally reached me completely exhausted and ready to faint, and this in a civilized community. J. H. G.
New York, Jan. 8, 1905.

Hint for Forest Preservation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The salvation of our forests is of greater importance to the future of this country than tariff, silver, or Mormonism. It has been the custom for many years in Great Britain and Continental Europe to ship goods very largely in hampers, or baskets; made from osiers, or young willow shoots. These are cultivated easily on swampland and yield paying crops annually. This greatly reduces the consumption of lumber and utilizes land which is fit for little else. Is there no lesson in this for us? W. R. SMITH.
Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 12, 1905.

Protect the Virtuous Policeman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in yesterday's issue entitled "The Fight Against the Raines Law" you say: "Mr. Jerome and those who agree with him are opposed to the law, * * * and because it is a source of endless corruption of the police and of our whole city politics." Just think of it—the whole police force of the city struggling heroically to be virtuous, and the only obstacle in the way of success being the Raines law. By all means let the Raines law be repealed and the police be restored to their pristine virtue.

W. A. MALONE
New York, Jan. 11, 1905.

New Mexican Composer.

From The London Telegraph.

ANTWERP, Dec. 23.—An extraordinary musical festival, given under the auspices of the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, was notable by reason of the appearance of Senor Ricardo Castro, a Mexican composer. He is a sort of musical emissary of the Mexican Government, and he produced his works before a critical audience of some 5,000 people. Senor Castro received an ovation after the final scene of his Mexican opera, "Atzimba," the Mexican Minister, Senor Prado, then thanking the audience for its cordial reception of the new composer's works. According to the critics Senor Castro is destined to have a great influence on modern music. He himself is largely influenced by the Norwegian and French schools, though original conceptions and passages of inspiration abound in his works. Senor Castro will shortly visit London.

He Felt Aggrieved.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

A negro who was sentenced to the penitentiary for hog stealing up in North Missouri last week, asked if he could say something after the Judge had ordered him taken away.

"Yes, go ahead," replied the Judge. "Well, sah," came from the negro, "I jes want ter say, Jedge, dat dat sentence greatly 'suits ma pride."

Stood Up for Old Ireland.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Well, Casey," said Wagley, "I hear the crops are so poor in Ireland that they can't even afford to keep scarecrows there."

"The truth's not in ye!" replied Casey.

"Oh, come now, you know very well they haven't any scarecrows there."

"Haven't we, though? Shure, many's the time I've gathered the eggs o' them."

No Light on an Embarrassing Moment

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The books of etiquette unfortunately omit to tell the hostess what to say when a woman calls and interrupts the first meeting of a whist club that she hasn't been asked to join.

The Best Kind of Charity.

From Zion's Herald.

The best kind of charity is not that which makes a man easy in destitution, but uneasy in it—uneasy enough to struggle out of it, by the aid of a friendly hand.

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Congratulations to This Journal Upon Its Increased Facilities.

From The Cape May (N. J.) Herald.

All newspaperdom is feeling happy with THE NEW YORK TIMES because of the rapid and progressive strides of that metropolitan, clean paper, which "uses only all the news that's fit to print." THE TIMES, on New Year's Day, moved into its new building, which is now the tallest newspaper home in that city, and probably in the world. THE TIMES a few years ago had hardly a reader in this section of New Jersey, but to-day it has many regular readers, and they are of the best class of citizens of the communities in which the paper is circulated.

From The La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, now one of America's greatest newspapers, in every respect, has moved into its magnificent new building—one of the sights of New York. It is a dignified newspaper, and religiously adheres to the motto it adopted several years ago, to "print all the news that's fit to print."

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

THE TIMES is a great, clean newspaper, and it has the finest newspaper home in the world, which is located most conspicuously at a centre in close proximity to which more theatres, hotels, and clubs are located than at any other point in the world. Success to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES's management performed the feat of moving its entire establishment three miles in half a day, or twelve hours, not missing an issue. Perhaps this would not be possible except in a newspaper office, where system is reduced to a science. The habit of getting out a daily paper at a certain moment, every day enforces observance of rules covering regularity and punctuality in the performance of details of work, and thus it came about in THE TIMES office that every part of a great newspaper outfit could be taken down and moved and set up again each part in its place, and work resumed the same day in the new locality just as if no change had taken place.

From The Newport (R. I.) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is now established in its new building, the most elaborate, the highest and most fully equipped newspaper building in New York, and probably in this country.

From The St. Louis Westliche Post.

THE NEW YORK TIMES now overtops the pyramids. But in 4,000 years there will be scarcely as much left of it.

Luther Burbank's Great Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept our thanks for your recent excellent article upon Luther Burbank of California, the wizard of horticulture. The Carnegie grant of $100,000 will doubtless result in still greater achievement, as he uses it in his investigations and experiments in the laboratory of nature in the genial and responsive climate of his present home.

Concerning the Burbank plum it should be stated in correction that it is not a hybrid, but is purely Japanese. It did not originate with Mr. Burbank, but was imported and disseminated by him. It is wonderfully productive, hardy, and of fair quality; better than most native American plums, but not as good as the Japan plum known as Abundance. Nor is it as regards quality and for family use worthy of consideration in those favored localities where the well known European varieties can be successfully grown.

J. YATES PECK.
Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1905.

"Undesirables" in America.

From The London Globe.

Not a few Britons will read with envy the official statistics just published at Washington showing the manner in which foreign undesirables are dealt with in the United States. Last year very nearly 8,000 of these unwelcome guests were shut out from American hospitality, while 779 others who had previously gained admission were returned to their native countries as unfit for American citizenship. The rejected included paupers, physically diseased persons, (there were 1,500 of these incompetents,) convicts, the insane, and imbeciles—in short, an exceedingly miscellaneous assortment of human rubbish, which, if allowed to land, must have, as in England, proved an intolerable burden to the indigenous population. But there is far more room in the United States than in our cramped and overcrowded Isles for Continental riff-raff. Last year the great Republic accepted and digested over three-quarters of a million of desirable immigrants from Europe—an utter impossibility, of course, for the United Kingdom. But with all this readiness to receive really valuable labor from the Old World, Washington most rightly draws the line sharply against importations of detrimental additions to the industrial population. At the present moment there would not be nearly so much distress in London were it not for the continuous inflowing of the poor, needy wretches who lower the standard of living and the wage rate in the unskilled labor market.

Fifteen Million Candle Power.

From The London Globe.

St. Catherine's Lighthouse, Isle of Wight, has just been fitted with a flashlight which is estimated to be equal to 15,000,000 candle power, and on nights when the atmosphere is favorable its beam probably is visible from the French coast. The new light is immensely more powerful than the old one, which was of about 3,000,000 candle power.

A Wretch.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Justice—What's the charge against this prisoner?

Officer—Yer Honor, he's a public nuisance. He's been goin' around in th' dead of night, wakin' up night watchmen an' then runnin' away!

MY BARBER KNOWS.

What makes my hair come out or in,
What makes it thick, what makes it thin,
What makes my ears stand from my head,
What makes my nose a little red,
What makes me prematurely gray,
What makes my hair stand up that way,
And how those opened pores to close—my barber knows.

The while he shaves me and he walks
From side to side and talks and talks,
I curl up there and doze and doze,
Quite happy—for my barber knows.

If burdened much with gloom and doubt
I know that he will help me out,
He knows why stocks are high or low,
And confidently tells me so.
He is my counselor and sage,
Knows every batting average
And things that you and me might pose
My barber knows.

The while he rubs my head and walks
From sink to chair he talks and talks
And I may close my eyes and doze
Quite safely—for my barber knows.

He knows how every State will go,
He knows what killed old So-and So.
He knows who smashed the sugar deal,
And who's behind the traction steal.
But mostly, O, he knows that Stiff
Won't stay ten rounds with Jimmy Biff,
And what is up-to-date in clothes my barber knows.

Oh, those brief moments when I may
Let all my knowledge slip away
From me and burdenlessly doze
Quite happy—for my barber knows.

J. W. FOLEY.

SPEAKERS URGE ACTORS TO UNIONIZE THE STAGE

Woes of Many Players Laid to Wiles of Agents.

LAUD LICENSE BUREAU LAW

Commissioner Keating Addresses Meeting of Actors' Protective Union —Tells of Oppression of Agents.

The Employment Agency License Bureau law, in so far as it pertains to theatrical agents, was indorsed by actors and actresses, chorus men and chorus women, stage hands and clergymen, at a mass meeting held for the discussion of the measure at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Actors' National Protective Union. Incidentally every speaker advocated unionizing the stage, decrying what was called the false pride of its people in attempting to pose as anything else than workers.

"A lot of men and women who are on the stage won't join a union because they think it lowers their dignity," said Joseph M. Lawrence, President of the organization. "They say they don't want to be classed as cooks and washerwomen. 'We are artists,' they say. They are, in their own estimation, but many a laboring man and woman is better off than are the members of our calling."

There were vaudeville performers in profusion among the audience, while the entire professional equipment of four Jewish theatres, the People's, the Orpheum, the Thalia, and the Grand, were in attendance. Frederick L. C. Keating, Commissioner of Licenses, was present to explain the law, and among the others to be seen were representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Central Federated Union, the Actors' Union, the American Federation of Musicians, the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, the Actors' Church Alliance, the Actors' Society of America, the White Rats, and the Women's Professional League.

Harry De Vaux, President of the local branch of the Actors' Protective Union, presided. He attacked the machinations of unscrupulous agents, and said that they were responsible for much of the evil wrought by and on the stage.

Mr. Keating, Commissioner of Licenses, explained the Employment Agency law at length. He believes that it will prevent the extortion which is practiced in some agencies, and that it will have the result of driving 400 or 500 of the "hat book" brand of agents out of business.

"The agents called on me," said Mr. Keating, "with high-priced counsel and argued that it was an insult to place the theatrical workers in the category of laborers. Personally, I cannot see the foundation for this claim. I was warned by the activity of the agents in fighting the law that they had ulterior ends to serve." The Commissioner told of a case which had come under his notice, in which two banjo players got an engagement at $200 a week, and after they got through paying the agent who placed them, and the other middle men, had only $20 left.

"In the course of the next few weeks," he said, "we will arrest a number of agents who are not complying with the law."

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran of the Actors' Church Alliance told of oppression and deception practice in the matter of some Sunday-night concerts. Some agents, he said, received the services of a large number of actors without paying them a cent. A representative of the Federation of Labor also spoke. The meting adjourned, after adopting the resolution recommending the law and asking, Gov. Higgins, to notify the Actors' Association if any attempt was made to change it.

A DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Before a Great Audience.

A double bill consisting of the two characteristic exemplars of the young Italian school of opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," was given at the Opera House last evening. The two together were an attraction to draw a very large audience that was as demonstrative in its expressions of delight as the Italian opera lovers usually are. The performances were carried through with much spirit by the singers, who have been concerned in them before. Mme. de Macchi displays her powers at their best in the melodramatic character of Santuzza, and Mr. Dippel, though the Italian operalovers do not love him, and do not hesitate to express their feelings in a manner unusual at the Metropolitan, gives an excellent interpretation of the part of Turiddu. In "Pagliacci" Miss Allen gives a pleasing performance as Nedda and Mr. Caruso has an opportunity for his most impassioned and vociferously expressive singing as Canio. Mr. Scotti's Tonio has long been recognized as one of the most characteristic impersonations of that personage; and their efforts, with those of the other members of the cast, were much appreciated by the great audience. Mr. Caruso was obliged to repeat his air in the first part of "Pagliacci," which, with all its tearfulness, is a marvelously beautiful piece of singing.

SYMPHONY CONCERT SUCCESS

A Vast Audience Listens to Classical Music in Carnegie Hall.

The wisdom of the authorities of the People's Symphony Concerts in moving from Cooper Union uptown to Carnegie Hall has been most fully and emphatically justified by the results. The interest in the concerts has been increased; the audiences fill the hall to its utmost capacity, so that not a few disconsolate ones have to be turned away, and the people are the very ones for whom the concerts are intended—wage-earners, students, and others who are unable to attend the higher-priced concerts. Mr. Arens is steadily and skillfully raising the standard of his programmes, which are coming to include many of the greatest classics as well as modern works of distinction. That for last evening's concert, for instance, the third of the present Winter's series, was made up of Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture, Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, and Mozart's E flat piano concerto, played by Mr. Wesley Weyman. That the audience should hang with so breathless an interest on music of this sort is a conclusive showing of the value of the undertaking and its success in achieving what it set out to do.

THEATRES TO BAR METCALFE.

His Attitude Toward Jews the Cause, Daniel Frohman Says.

There was a lot of talk yesterday over the action of the Theatrical Managers' Association at its first annual meeting on Wednesday evening, when it was decided to exclude James S. Metcalf, of Life, from the forty-seven theatres controlled by the organization. When asked last night the reason for the decision, Daniel Frohman, the newly elected President of the organization, said that the action had been taken not because of the dramatic criticisms of Mr. Metcalf, but because of his attitude toward the Jews.

George Tyler of Leibler & Co. said that though personally he was a friend of Mr. Metcalfe, he fully sympathized with the stand taken by the association. Channing Pollock, representative of the Schubert Brothers, said that as yet he had received no official statement from his managers, and that until he was notified to the contrary Metcalfe would have the freedom of the houses of that management. Mr. Metcalfe said yesterday that Life had nothing to say on the matter.

The action of the Managers' Association was taken after Klaw & Erlanger had lost a suit for libel against Life on account of a cartoon printed at the time of the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago.

LONG LIVE THE SERGEANT!

Though the War Department Would Mark His Grave Now.

"Sergeant, it is my unpleasant duty to inform you that according to the records on file with the War Department at Washington, you died in Manila over two years ago," was the information conveyed to Sergt. William R. Johnston of Company E, Eighth Infantry, yesterday morning, by Lieut. A. S. Halpin of the same command.

For several months the Eighth Infantry has been the garrisoning regiment on Governors Island, and one of the duties assigned to Sergt. Johnston is guard duty on board the ferryboat General Hancock.

He had just landed from one of his trips when Lieut. Halpin approached him. The Lieutenant had a big official envelope in his hand.

"The War Department," said the Lieutenant, "is extremely anxious to learn the exact location of your grave so that a suitable tombstone, commemorative of your excellent services to your country, can be put up, at the expense of the Government."

Then Sergt. Johnston explained, while his superior grinned.

"It was just this way," he said. "I was on duty near Manila about two and a half years ago. One day I did not report for duty because of an awful pain in my side, that later proved to be appendicitis. I was sent to the Army and Navy Hospital at Manila, where I was operated upon. For several weeks I hovered between life and death, and so serious was my condition at one time that an absent-minded member of the Hospital Corps one morning took it for granted that I was dead, and sent a report to that effect to headquarters, from where it was eventually transmitted to Washington. Ever since that time I have been a 'dead one,' I suppose, so far as the United States Department of War is concerned."

Sergt. Johnston, or his ghost, was still on duty last night.

MRS. OGDEN MILLS'S DANCE.

Cotillion, with Six Favor Figures, Led by Worthington Whitehouse.

Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dance took place last evening at the Mills town house, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. Mrs. Mills's dances, like Mrs. Astor's, vary little from year to year in the personnel of the guests, which number about 300 and comprise many of the older, as well as the younger, set.

The enlargement several years since of the Mills residence by an extension providing for a large ballroom and salon supples ample room for large entertainments. The decorations—palms and cut flowers in vases—always come from the conservatories of the Mills country place, at Staatsburg, and are abundant, but never lavish.

Mrs. Mills, in white satin, heavily embroidered in silver, and wearing her diamonds and pearls, and the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, in white tulle, with touches of silver, and wearing pearls, stood near the head of the white marble stairway, leading up from the large main hall, to welcome their guests, many of whom came from the performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Il Pagliacci," and who had divested themselves of their wraps in the dressing rooms on the main floor.

The seated supper was served at midnight in the large dining and drawing rooms on the first floor at small tables.

The cotillion, with six favor figures, followed, and was led by Worthington Whitehouse, Mrs. Mills being his partner. There was a picture-frame figure, huge frames covered with pink and red roses, in which the girls stood; a hunting figure, with reins and whips, and also a parasol figure, danced to "Florodora" music, the large parasols being covered with roses of different colors.

The favors included Empire bags in different colors with silver rings, colored engravings of Parisian street scenes, glass covered and mounted in brocade rims, for pin trays; little Dutch pictures, set in nickel frames, for ash receivers; memorandum books in cases showing medallions of Napoleon; red-leather glove boxes and telephone and writing pads with hunting scenes, book covers of different designs, and sashes and orders.

In one figure an American Beauty rosebush in full bloom was rolled down the ballroom in a large jar on wheels, and the roses were picked and given to the girls. The dancing was in the beautiful French ballroom on the second floor, done in white and gold, while two orchestras, Hungarian and Austrian, respectively, played. The cotillion was followed by a buffet supper. Among the guests invited were:

Mrs. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Payne
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Thompson,
Mrs. Vanderbilt,	Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,	Miss Anita Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,	Mrs. Burke Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,	The Misses Lolano,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin,	Miss Anna Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury,	Miss Grace Ruggles,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,	The Misses Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	The Misses Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin,	The Misses Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. H McK. Twombly,	Miss Augusta Munn,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden,	Miss Sybil Douglas,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Miss Gladys Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,	James Henry Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander,	Center Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart,	Monroe Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,	William P. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Osgood Field,	Gould Redmond,
Count and Countess de Rougemont,	The Messrs. Hare,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,	Cyril Hatch,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,	The Misses Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller,	Miss Ruth Twombly,
Miss Natica Rives,	Miss Frederica Webb,
Mrs. Kernochan,	The Misses Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,	Miss Jean T. Reed,
Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge T. Gerry,	The Misses Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,	Miss Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,	Miss Cryder,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet,	Miss Jessie Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin,	Miss Wenonah Wetmore,
Mr. and Mrs. H McK. Twombly,	Robert Van Courtlandt,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden,	William Whitehouse, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	August Belmont, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander,	Egerton Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart,	The Messrs. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,	Ogden M. Reid,
	McKee Livingston,
	The Messrs. d'Hauteville,
	Monson Morris,
	E. de P. Livingston,
	A. de Navarro,
	Archibald King,
	T. Suffern Taller,
	Harry P. Robbins,
	Roman Baldwin,
	The Messrs. Gray,
	The Messrs. Barney,
	R. L. Cottenet,
	The Messrs. Kinnicutt,
	The Messrs. Cutting.

THIRTEEN CLUB'S DINNER.

Ghosts Walked and Goblins Howled—It Was Friday, the 13th.

Witches danced, ghosts walked, goblins howled, and his Satanic Majesty himself appeared to give out offices to the members at the annual banquet of the Thirteen Club last evening, which was Friday, Jan. 13. The dinner was given in the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor, and the club outdid itself in its superstition-breaking orgies.

A gathering which filled the room was seated in a gloom broken only by the flickering light of candles, while, after passing under a ladder at the entrance, the guests were dimly conscious of a ceiling roofed with open umbrellas. Seated thirteen at table, with as many dim lights rising from death's heads, a sepulchral voice explained that—

> Ghosts may walk and witches fly,
> Mirrors crash down from on high,
> These spooks cannot us affright,
> With the club we dine to-night.

For favors a small skeleton with a dark, coffin-shaped wine card was at each plate. The menu read mysteriously, but the viands tasted like those of the ordinary dinner.

Exciting events began with the ice, which was served in a coffin-shaped box, and the cream later was in the shape of a skull. With this came the cakes, large chocolate-frosted ones, each some two feet long, coffin-shaped and with skull and cross-bones. As the cake was served the orchestra played Chopin's "Funeral March."

NEW ROCHELLE WROTH OVER LIBRARY'S COST

Most Expensive in the State, So the Reformers Say.

SNAP FOR THE LIBRARIANS

Paid for Working Forty Hours a Week —Costs $10,000 a Year to Keep 13,000 Books.

Shall New Rochelle pay out more than half its proposed budget of $10,000 for library purposes for rent and the salaries of a staff of nine librarians to carry on a library with 13,000 volumes, an average daily circulation of 230 volumes, and an annual expenditure of but $1,850 for books? That is the question that is shaking the little city to the north of us from centre to circumference.

The general complaint is that the institution in which the city takes so much pride has not been managed on a business basis, and Charles B. Young, a lawyer at 76 William Street, in this city, was elected a member of the Board of Directors for the purpose of investigating things. At the first meeting after his election Mr. Young discovered that with a rental of $2,250 to pay, a salary list of $3,600 for librarians and assistants—none of whom was required to work more than forty hours a week—and other necessary expenses, there did not seem to be a chance for a much smaller budget without making a cut somewhere. He told the members he would not vote for the sum asked for, and they finally fixed the amount at $9,750, as a concession. He voted against the appropriation, and the next day began the investigation that has set New Rochelle to gossiping. First he discovered that a budget of $10,000 meant a tax of 50 cents a head on every man, woman and child in New Rochelle. Then he discovered that the neighboring city of Yonkers, with a library of 20,000 volumes, against 13,000 in New Rochelle, and a daily average circulation of 539 volumes against 230 in New Rochelle, had but six librarians as compared with nine in New Rochelle—though the business of the Yonkers library was two and a third times as great—at a cost of but $2,924 a year for salaries, as against $3,600 a year in New Rochelle. He also found that the per capita tax in Yonkers—which has a Carnegie building such as New Rochelle by vote refused to accept—was but 10.6 cents for maintenance. He also discovered that Mount Vernon and White Plains had a per capita tax of but 15 to 18 cents for library support, as against the 50 cents of New Rochelle.

Furthermore, he quietly got some figures that showed that after all the library bills were paid on Jan. 1 next there should be a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $1,496 that New Rochelle people knew nothing about. That unexpended balance he considered a good asset, and so did a lot of the taxpayers with whom he talked. He made all this public, and then the Mayor vetoed the resolution of the Library Board, asking that their budget be fixed at $9,750 for 1905, and said he would approve of no budget that called for over $8,000.

All of these facts came out at a meeting of the Library Board held on Wednesday evening last, to which the representatives of the local newspapers had been invited by one of the members, on the ground that this being a public body about to discuss an appropriation of the city's money, they had a right to be present. But the Directors objected, all except Mr. Young, who made a fight for publicity. The other members outvoted him, however, and the reporters were excluded.

The budget was passed at $9,750, with the dissenting vote of Mr. Young. And the end is not yet. The Mayor is to take a hand in the fight, agreeing with Mr. Young that $8,000 is enough to run the library. Mr. Young proposes a radical reduction in the force of librarians from 9 to 5, with a reduction of 10 per cent. in their salaries.

The fact that Mr. Young has discovered that the library is run at a greater proportionate expense than any other library in the State, probably than any other in the United States, has caused the taxpayers to sit up and pay attention, and the Library Board is now called upon to explain why the institution has not been run on business principles.

BUY OLD KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.

Century Realty Co. and John D. Crimmins Pay $500,000 for It.

The Century Realty Company and John D. Crimmins have bought from Adrian and C. O'D. Iselin the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club property at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, a seven-story building, on a plot 125 by 125. The purchase price was $500,000.

The new owners say that they have no definite plans for the property. The building alone is said to have cost originally $700,000. It was built in the early nineties for the Manhattan Athletic Club, and has changed hands several times since that organization passed out of existence. The Iselins took it in under foreclosure and held it until the Knickerbocker Athletic Club occupied it. On the dissolution of this organization it reverted back to them.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—With the eastward movement of the Western high area low temperatures may be expected during the next few days east of the Mississippi River; in the Middle West cold weather Saturday will be followed by slowly rising temperature Sunday. It will be much colder Saturday and Saturday night in the Southeast, with a severe cold wave and freezing temperature as far south as Central Florida.

There will be snow Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by clearing weather in the former districts. There will be snow in Montana Saturday, continuing Sunday and extending into North Dakota. There will be rain or snow Saturday in the Pacific States, probably continuing Sunday from Northern California northward. Snow will also continue on the windward shores of the lower lakes.

On the England Coast the winds will be brisk north and increasing, becoming high on the south coast; on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coast, brisk to high northwest; on the East Gulf Coast, brisk to high north; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh and brisk north to northeast; on Lake Michigan, fresh northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Cod to Jacksonville, and on the Gulf Coast from Tampa to Corpus Christi.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Saturday; much colder at night; Sunday fair and cold; brisk to high north to northwest winds.

New England—Snow Saturday, except fair in eastern Maine; colder at night; Sunday fair; north winds, brisk to high over south portions.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Saturday, colder in south portion; Sunday fair, continued cold, except snow near Lake Erie; fresh northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow; cold Saturday and Sunday, except fair in southeast portion Sunday; fresh northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.	
	1904.	1905.	1905.	
3 A. M.	34	38	40	
6 A. M.	34	34	36	
9 A. M.	37	29	34	
12 M.	39	29	34	
4 P. M.	37	28	33	
6 P. M.	30	27	32	
9 P. M.	37	26	30	
12 P. M.	36	24	27	

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	33½
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1904	36
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The thermometer registered 30 degrees at 8 A. M. and 27 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 41 degrees at 1 A. M., and the minimum, 24 degrees, at 11 P. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TOUCHED BY TALES OF HOME.

Bay State Congressmen Victims of Glib Talker from Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A young man who later had occasion to give his name to the police as Joseph Smith and his address as Baltimore, had a pleasant time yesterday at the expense of the entire Massachusetts delegation.

He visited the Capitol and called out Representative Thayer, to whom he said that he came from Douglas, Mass., and was stranded in Washington. Mr. Thayer was born in Douglas. Smith told him all about the corner grocer and the local churches and evinced such familiarity with Douglas that Mr. Thayer begged him to accept the loan of $5.

A few minutes later the man from Douglas, with several boon companions, was using up Mr. Thayer's $5 in a near-by dispensary. When the money was gone he returned to the Capitol and called out Butler Ames, to whom he said that he was a citizen of Lowell. That was where Mr. Ames was born. He evinced such familiarity with Lowell conditions that Mr. Ames pressed a five-dollar bill upon him. Smith reluctantly accepted, and in a few minutes was back at the alcohol emporium, and welcomed with plaudits by his comrades.

His next descent was upon Mr. McCall. This time he came from Medford, and what he did not know about Medford Mr. McCall was unable to tell him. Mr. McCall's five-dollar bill lasted Smith about an hour, and at the expiration of that time Mr. Gardner was called out to greet a constituent from Gloucester. In this manner Smith went through the entire House delegation.

Then he went over to the Senate and called out Mr. Lodge. But by this time the contributions of the Bay State solons had worn out even his storage capacity, and his monner was not one to invite confidence.

"Senator," he said, attempting to place his hand on one of the pillars of the Marble Room and missing it, "I am a c'stituent of yours from Na-nahant. Used to know your father, old John Cabot. Knew him 'fore he-er-discovered America. Wasn't C'lumbus discovered America, ye know; it was Henry Cabot—I mean John Cabot. Laurels that now entwine C'lumbus's brow ought to encircle brow of Sebastian Cabot Lodge. You can see I'm all right or I couldn't say Seba-bastian. Very difficult name. Senator, can you lend me $5?"

Mr. Lodge turned him over to Detective Webber of the Capitol police, and to-day Judge Scott asked him in the police court if he had anything to say.

"Not a thing," said Smith, ruefully. "I talked too blanked much yesterday."

He was fined $20 or two months in the workhouse.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be comparatively quiet socially, as no large dances or other big entertainments mark it. Mrs. William R. Willcox will give the first of two receptions this afternoon, and Mrs. Heth Lorton will also receive. H. Coleman Drayton will have his bachelor dinner this evening. Egerton Winthrop will also give a dinner.

***

The wedding of Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., of this city, and Miss Elinor Parke Custis Lewis, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, will take a number of New Yorkers to that city. Miss Lewis, whose mother was, before her marriage, Miss Mary P. Stevens of Castle Point, will have the Misses Alice Agnew, Mary Picton Stevens, Bertha Stockwell, Lois Low, Gertrude Houghton, and Mary Livingston Delafield as her attendants. Emily Stevens, daughter of Col. Edwin A. Stevens and Elsie Stevens, daughter of Richard Stevens, will be the flower girls, Stanton Blachford Peck will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Francis F. Palmer, Archibald Stevens Alexander, Harold Durant, Stanley D. McGraw Theodosius F. Stevens, and Albert W. Putnam. The ceremony will take place at 3:30 P. M. The Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, rector of the church, will officiate, and the Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, will pronounce the benediction.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills, whose annual ball took place last night, has invitations out for three large dinners to be given for the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills. The dates are Jan. 17, 21, and 27. The guests will be of the younger set.

***

Miss Ethel Stetson gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Nelda Wright Robinson, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Robinson, who is spending the Winter with her grandmother, Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

***

Mrs. J. Hood Wright gave a luncheon of some forty covers yesterday at her residence, 715 Fifth Avenue.

***

Mrs. George Wilkinson Stetson and Miss Stetson have cards out for Mondays in January.

***

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr and Mrs. Edward Kendall Rogers have cards out for Mondays in January. Their address is 68 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Rogers are sisters, and the wedding of Miss Katharine Elmendorf and Edward Kendall Rogers was celebrated last Fall at Quogue, L. I.

***

In addition to their large dance on Jan. 24, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a small dance on Feb. 10.

***

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is planning to give a musicale on Feb. 14. Her new house is admirably adapted for entertaining, its superb main hall being one of the finest of its kind in this country.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who have been visiting in Washington, have taken an apartment at Stoneleigh Court, that city, for the remainder of January.

***

Miss Lucia Hall of Tuxedo has been visiting in Washington as the guest of Mrs. Edson Bradley. Miss Anita Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poor, gave her a tea. Miss Poor's marriage to Lieut. Roscoe Carlisle Bulmer, United States Navy, will take place in March. Miss Poor is quite well known in New York, where she often pays visits. Her fiancé is from Nevada. He was at the siege of Santiago, has served in the Philippines, and also in the North Atlantic Squadron, but at present is on the White House detail.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt are among the New Yorkers who have been and are being entertained extensively in Washington. The Twomblys and Vanderbilts have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Depew.

***

The wedding of Mrs. Charles Sidney Whitman, formerly Miss Nannie de S. Bostick, and Senator Marion Butler of South Carolina is to take place to-day at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

***

Mrs. Henry E. Hawley, who is at the Buckingham Hotel, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Henrietta Hawley, to Joseph L. Myers.

***

A concert in aid of the Jennie Clarkson Home for Destitute Children will be given by Mme. Sembrich and members of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday evening. Among the patronesses are: Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. William J. Clarkson, Mrs. Thomas Henry Wheeler, Mrs. Harry J. Luce, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Rufus T. Johnston, and Mrs. William A. Cauldwell.

The Illustrated Souvenir Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S magnificent new building at Times Square is obtainable at all offices of THE TIMES: Main, Times Square, Downtown, 41 Park Row; Harlem, 126 West 125th Street.—Adv.

THOUSANDS WATCHED SARASOHN FUNERAL

Police Taxed at Services for the East Side Editor.

MANY AT THE SYNAGOGUE

Police Estimate That 75,000 Lined the Route, and That 2,000 Walked to Brooklyn Cemetery.

Not since the funeral of Rabbi Joseph two years ago, with its accompanying riot, has there been such an outpouring of the people of the east side as there was yesterday morning at the funeral of K. H. Sarasohn, founder and editor of The Jewish Daily News. So great was the crowd in the early morning that Police Inspector Titus himself appeared on the scene to direct the movements of the force of nearly 300 policemen that were on duty. So good was the work of the police that Jacob H. Schiff, who was one of the honorary pall bearers, complimented Inspector Titus highly on his management of the crowd.

Although there were crowds that were almost uncontrollable all along the line over which the funeral procession passed, the densest was at the synagogue at 56 Norfolk Street, where the funeral services were held. Thousands of the poorest of the tenement house dwellers had gathered there to see the funeral procession. They not only packed the sidewalk until it was impassable, but blocked the street so that it was with the greatest difficulty that the mourners and those who had tickets of admission to the services could reach the synagogue. Even after these had filled the synagogue to its utmost capacity the throng of weeping and wailing men and women pressed the police back in their efforts to get where they could hear something of the services over their dead friend. There was one apparently concerted effort by about a hundred men to force their way into the synagogue. They leaped the fence, forced the police back for an instant, and stormed the barred doors. But the police rallied and with considerable effort and excellent temper managed to get control of the crowd without the use of their sticks, though at one time it looked as if severe methods would have to be used.

The funeral services began at Mr. Sarasohn's residence at 187 East Broadway at 10 o'clock. A few minutes later the procession left the house with Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Rice, G. P. Solomon, Louis Marshall, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Nathan Dijur, Kaufman Mandel, Philip Cowen, Samuel Dorf, and Joseph B. Cowen acting as honorary pall bearers. Back of the hearse there marched to the Hebrew Sheltering House at 231 East Broadway, which Mr. Sarasohn had founded, a party of about 400 children who had been beneficiaries of Mr. Sarasohn's charity. Later they were joined by 120 boys of the Talmud Thora School. In the Sheltering House there was an address by the Rev. Dr. Philip Jaches and a short eulogy by Mr. Schiff.

From there the body was taken to the Norfolk Street synagogue, where addresses were made by Rabbi Philip Klein and several others.

From the synagogue the procession went to the Williamsburg Bridge, where seven cars were waiting to take the crowds across to Brooklyn and thence to the Union Field Cemetery, where the body was interred alongside that of Rabbi Joseph.

The crowds along the line of march were large, but orderly. It was estimated by Inspector Titus that at least 75,000 people had turned out solely to witness the funeral procession. The number who followed the body to the grave on foot was estimated by the Brooklyn police to have been at least two thousand.

NEW C., H. AND D. DEAL.

The Southern and Western Railway Also Acquired.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Following the ratification by the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton of the Père Marquette deal is the announcement of the purchase, by Eugene Zimmerman and H. B. Hollins, of the Southern and Western Railway Company, a corporation doing business in Virginia and the Carolinas in the valley between the Smoky Mountain Range and the Cumberlands.

President Zimmerman said that the use of the name of the Virginia and Southwestern and Virginia and Southeastern in this connection was caused by a similarity of corporation names. With the acquisition of the railroad go the 112,000 acres of coal land known as the Crane's Nest Mines.

Arrangement has been made with the Chesapeake and Ohio for connection at the Breaks of the Big Sandy and then for transportation to the northern region reached by the Detroit Southern.

STRIKE RIOTS IN GERMANY.

Leaders of the Coal Miners Losing Control of the Men.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 14.—The coal strike continues to spread. The leaders are evidently losing control of the miners. Yesterday, at the Concordia Company's mines at Oberhausen, 1,200 strikers stormed the operating plant when strikebreakers were about to proceed to work, roughly used them, and prevented them from entering the shaft.

At Horst serious rioting occurred; strikers attacking gendarmerie, police, and operatives who were willing to work. A number were wounded on both sides, and several arrests were made.

Some signs of discontent among the ironworkers have manifested themselves, and possibly will lead to a strike.

TIFFANY & CO.

Pottery and Glass Department

Continued China Sale

At greatly reduced prices to facilitate removal, Minton, Doulton, Cauldon, Crown Derby and Coalport plates and cups and saucers

Also fish and game sets decorated by Mussill, Wilson, Hart and Wright

Union Square New York

A PAINTER OF SUNLIGHT.

Childe Hassam Offers Delightful Townscapes and Less Charming Figures.

Paintings, pastels, and water colors by Mr. Childe Hassam fill two of the Montross Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, with two score frames which inclose sunlight in almost as many degrees of intensity, the exceptions being a few nocturnes in sharp contrast with the general run of the pictures. It is the problem put so squarely of recent years by the "vibrationist" painters of France that concerns Mr. Hassam, the problem of painting landscape and marine, townscape and interior, distant figures and figures close at hand in the full light of day, when the sun is low, or partially covered by clouds, or when the intense glow from direct rays casts shadows more or less sharp. Gradually the other artists who shared with Mr. Hassam an intense interest in this epoch-making endeavor have fallen away and show in their recent work only a trace of that stage of plein-air painting through which they have gone; but he has stuck to his guns and uses to-day almost the same method of unmixed colors side by side or spotted one upon the other as he brought back with him a good many years ago from the other side.

A landscape with troubled blue water in the foreground, a shelf of yellow marsh, a shore dotted with maples deeply red, and a seagreen sky barred with various lengths of salmon-colored cloud is called "October Morning, the Sinking Moon," and, sure enough, one detects that gibbous luminary like a white cloudlet behind the salmon hues. Though not in strong sunlight, the colors are vivid. "Twentieth Street, Spring Morning," dated 1893, is a tender little townscape with a nicely sketched girl in a yellowish gown coming forward from the Fifth Avenue corner, and the elevated railway on Sixth Avenue, filling the distant background. Pleasing strong color notes in this shimmering little idyl of town life are the red lantern and red firebox on the corner post.

But the most attractive of the views of the city is the plunging view from the north, perhaps from the top of the Everett House, on Union Square, of a morning in Spring, dated 1896. The tender green of young trees and grass, the tones of the masses of buildings, the sense of distance and good perspective of the bird's-eye view are all preserved and delicately harmonized. Beside these the Havana view of Plaza Centrale and Fort Cabanas, which took the Webb Prize at the Society of American Artists in 1895, looks dull and cenmonplace. "Madison Square in Snow" is another plunging view in which the blanket of a cab horse and the gown of a woman give the color-filip, and, the swaying trees and swirling snow do the rest. A London night-scene, "Hyde Park Corner," has a blurred moon, a ghostly hansom, and distant lights very well shown in their indistinct way. A little workingmen's story is "Twelve o'Clock," a house in repair with a pile of bricks before it, and a workman, leaving work with a big can in his hand, presumably for beer. The color scheme is rich and delightful.

When figures are much larger than this one of the workmen, Mr. Hassam's method of painting is apt to result in pictures which many fail to admire. Take the little duet of girls bathing in and being bathed by the soft, bright daylight, "In Arcadia." The flat decorative treatment in the style of Puvis de Chevannes, and the small size of the nudes, keep this picture pleasing, but the larger seated nymph of "In the Sun," though full of luminous flesh painting and effects of sun rays exploding on soft white flesh, is not so satisfactory. This figure floats between realism and the unreal. Though dated 1902, the figure has too much of the thick brushwork and soft, mealy painting of earlier years. A seated profile dated 1903 is a young woman with reddish hair, low neck, and short sleeves, and the pale-yellow gown which gives the picture its name. She lays her arms on the polished table where some pale-yellow roses rise from a tall jar. The strong light casts one side of her face in shadow, so that one can hardly make out the eye on that side. In fact, these are decorative pieces rather than human beings, and approach the somewhat unreal effects of the old frescoes, though painted in a very different way.

The same is true of a picture like "Summertime," which shows a nude bather on the edge of the water against a tangled background of leaves; perhaps less so in "Under the Alders," a nymph slipping through the bushes with brilliant sunlight playing on her back. Somehow one regrets that Mr. Hassam does not change his style a bit when it comes to painting men and women. The moment he gets away from small figures, fulfilling their purpose merely as parts of the larger scheme or composition, as in the case of the minute nude figure in "River Bank"—or in that called "Cider Jugs," in which a villager is carrying two jugs of cider down the street—he requires to produce an effect of realism which does not belong to his methods. A very pretty color scheme, worked out with the utmost delicacy and taste, is the seated young woman, "in Pale Yellows"—pale yellow hair against a slightly redder yellow background, pale yellow roses, gown, ribbons, &c. But it is not exactly an easel picture, nor exactly a decorative mural piece; it falls between two stools.

Among the capital water colors, "Rainy Night" may be mentioned, followed at some distance by "Weir's Barn," and "Back of the Old House." The Hassam pictures now take the place of the Twachtman impressionist views, which are no longer at the Knoedler Gallery. They form an interesting third; pleasant to visit after a view of the Japs in the Arts Club and the Monet Thames views at Durand-Ruel's.

BRONX PRIEST DIES.

Father Christopher B. O'Reilly of the Church of St. Martin.

The Rev. Christopher B. O'Reilly, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin of Tours, at Beaumont Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, in the Bronx, died yesterday of pneumonia after a brief illness. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1836, and came to this country when twelve years old.

He studied at St. John's College, Fordham; Troy Seminary, and Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and was ordained at Troy June 11, 1881. His first assignment was to the Church of the Sacred Heart in Thirtieth, from which he went to St. Cecilia's, and about nine years ago he was sent to build up the new parish of St. Martin of Tours.

Recently a new edifice costing approximately

JAN 14 1905

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, January 11th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,020,334.72
Overdrafts, secured		2,173.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,102,000.00
Bonds and stocks		14,434,028.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$2,355,454.38	
Due from State banks and bankers.	316,636.60	
Checks and other cash items	64,059.48	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,245,125.06	
Notes of other National banks	320,750.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	827.74	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	10,601,364.65	
Legal-tender notes	1,035,386.00	
		20,599,603.91
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation.)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		70,000.00
Total		$66,281,541.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,173,179.09
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$21,930,248.17
Due to State banks and bankers	7,545,396.76
Due to trust companies and savings banks	15,672,742.84
Individual deposits subject to check	12,018,298.95
Demand certificates of deposit	9,093.96
Certified checks	1,272,195.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,506,386.50
	59,954,362.18
United States deposits	1,102,000.00
Total	$66,281,541.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. STALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1905.
W. E. PURDY,
Notary Public, Kings County. No. 80, Certificate filed in New York County, N. Y.
Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
G. B. SCHLEY,
JOHN A. WATERBURY,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Jan. 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,432,254.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		17,113.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		46,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,546,319.22
Due from State banks and bankers		67,656.26
Checks and other cash items		146,337.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,533,854.01
Notes of other National banks		609.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		320.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,468,200	
Legal-tender notes	1,622,210	
		5,090,410.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % of circulation).		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 % redemption fund		46,001.00
Total		$34,180,073.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,607,064.38
National banknotes outstanding	46,100.00
State banknotes outstanding	5,682.00
Due to other National banks	11,375,484.67
Due to State banks and bankers	2,491,618.26
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,417,689.22
Dividends unpaid	24,351.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,380,225.16
Demand certificates of deposit	22,170.00
Certified checks	108,672.84
Cashier's checks outstanding	110,736.35
Total	$34,180,073.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.
CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER,
EDWARD C. RICE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,537.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,036,644.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		266.44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		11,875.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		246,037.29
Furniture and fixtures		50,000.00
Other real estate owned		155,357.07
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		501,332.93
Due from State banks and bankers		242,840.44
Checks and other cash items		86,357.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		324,831.83
Notes of other National banks		24,490.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		329.44
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,412,011.00	
Legal-tender notes	734,465.00	
		2,146,476.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		27,778.71
Total		$10,137,716.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	288,906.05
National banknotes outstanding	244,900.00
Due to other National banks	$714,107.47
Due to State banks and bankers	401,916.17
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,441,561.20
Dividends unpaid	2,124.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,150,404.84
Demand certificates of deposit	41,383.89
Certified checks	92,853.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,769.54
	7,854,120.86
Total	$10,137,716.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, B. F. WERNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. F. WERNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.
W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
WM. H. BARNARD,
THEO. F. WHITMARSH,
H. E. TENER, Jr.,
} Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$987,264.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,469.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	88,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	150,000.00
Other real estate owned	19,100.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	102,591.45
Due from State banks and bankers.	2,254.06
Checks and other cash items	28,338.80
Exchanges for Clearing House	69,931.53
Notes of other National banks	1,635.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,243.79
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$394,420.00
Legal-tender notes	79,176.00
	473,596.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,500.00
Total	$1,979,424.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	49,492.31
National banknotes outstanding	48,590.00
Dividends unpaid	6,276.31
Individual deposits subject to check	1,547,546.60
Demand certificates of deposit	8,271.95
Certified checks	19,341.98
Cashier's checks outstanding	145.76
Total	$1,979,424.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.
SAMUEL A. SWART,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
VINCENT LOESER,
DAVID BANKS,
FREDERIC T. HUME,
} Directors.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates:

At the request of the Board of Directors of your Company and of a majority of the stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to bring about the consolidation of the Atlanta & Birmingham Air Line Railway and The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Companies with the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

It is proposed in conjunction with and as part of the Plan to provide funds to be used toward liquidating the floating debt of the Company, for improvements, betterments, extensions, and other corporate purposes.

SUMMARY OF PLAN

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY

First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock	$18,000,000
Second Preferred Non-cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	18,000,000
Common Stock	36,000,000

The First Preferred Stock is to be preferred both as to principal and dividends and non-cumulative for five years from July first, 1905, but thereafter cumulative. It is to be redeemable at the option of the Company after three years and convertible at the option of the holder into Second Preferred Non-cumulative Stock at par.

The Second Preferred Non-cumulative Stock is to be redeemable at the option of the Company at 110 per cent. after three years, provided the First Preferred Stock shall have been redeemed or converted.

The amount of the Second Preferred Stock may be increased for the purpose of the conversion of the First Preferred Stock.

Each share of stock, irrespective of class, is to be entitled to the same voting power.

BASIS OF EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES.

(a) Each holder of one share of Preferred Stock of the existing Seaboard Air Line Railway shall, on payment of $12.50 in cash, be entitled to receive in exchange for such share and said cash payment $12.50 of new First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock, $75 of new Second Preferred Stock, and $12.50 of new Common Stock.

(b) Each holder of one share of Common Stock of the existing Seaboard Air Line Railway, shall on payment of $12.50 in cash, be entitled to receive in exchange for such share and said cash payment $12.50 of new First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock and $87.50 of Common Stock.

A syndicate, which may include Stockholders, Voting Trustees, and Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and of the New Company, the depositary and members of the Committee, will be organized to underwrite the above cash payment in consideration of the assignment to it of $12.50 of new First Preferred Stock and $12.50 of new Common Stock for each share of existing Seaboard Air Line Railway stock with respect to which it shall be called upon to make any part of such cash payment. The Syndicate may provide for the cash requirements of the consolidation. No commission shall be paid to such Syndicate or its Managers. The cash payments shall be made in five equal installments payable at such time as shall be prescribed, at intervals of not less than 30 days. Each Depositor who shall fail or omit to pay within the time prescribed any installment of said cash payment, with respect to any share of stock represented by a certificate of deposit held by him shall be conclusively deemed to have authorized the Committee to assign to the said Syndicate, from the stock apportionable, on payment of $12.50, to such share under the plan, new First Preferred Stock of the par value of $12.50, and new Common Stock of the par value of $12.50, upon the Syndicate paying, or agreeing to pay, all installments unpaid on such share.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SECURITIES

The Plan contemplates the issue on the consolidation of the following securities:

First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock	$7,625,000
Second Preferred Non-Cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	17,923,350
Common Stock	35,976,930

There will be in the treasury of the Company pledged to secure the issues of Seaboard Air Line Railway bonds:

Common Stock received in exchange for Atlanta and Birmingham Railway stock of the par value of	$305,000
Common Stock received in exchange for Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company stock of the par value of	225,000

There will be unissued, available for the needs of the Company:

First Preferred Stock	$10,375,000
Second Preferred Non-Cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	76,650
Common Stock	23,070

No part of such unissued First Preferred Stock shall be used except to provide funds for corporate purposes, nor at less than par, nor unless the Board of Directors of the new Company shall authorize such issue.

VOTING TRUST.

The present voting trust agreement may be wholly or partly dissolved and a new voting trust created, limited in duration to a period not exceeding five years, to Trustees selected by the Committee and with the right to any stockholder of the new Company to deposit his stock under the new voting trust.

The Committee is to act without compensation.

Holders of the stock and voting trust certificates are hereby requested to deposit the same endorsed in blank with the **Morton Trust Company,** which has agreed to act as depositary, at its offices, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, and at its agent, **The Continental Trust Company,** at Baltimore, Md., **not later than February 15, 1905,** after which date the Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive such deposits.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit, which will be issued on the deposit of voting trust certificates, on the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

Copies of the Plan, of which the above is an outline, and of the Deposit Agreement, may be had on application to the depositary and from the Secretary of the Committee at the address given below.

A copy of the Plan and of the Deposit Agreement signed by the Committee is filed with the Morton Trust Company.

Further information as to the Plan or the property may be obtained on application to any member of the Committee.

JAMES BYRNE,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
FRED'K B. VAN VORST,
Counsel.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNST THALMANN,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.

N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$125,366,544.73
Overdrafts		314.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		11,465,000.00
U. S. and Philippine bonds to secure U. S. deposits		3,531,000.00
Philippine bonds on hand		290,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,669,492.15
Bonds, securities, &c.		9,060,698.89
Banking house and lot		3,520,000.00
Other real estate owned		380,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		6,842,366.24
Due from State banks and bankers		935,582.61
Checks and other cash items		3,025,970.84
Exchanges for Clearing House		34,646,218.99
Notes of other National banks		611,560.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,336.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$32,230,553.40	
Legal-tender notes	7,179,645.00	
		39,410,198.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		575,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		251,791.22
Total		$240,510,424.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,629,619.54
National banknotes outstanding	11,218,195.00
Due to other National banks	$35,981,574.99
Due to State banks and bankers	69,761,946.33
Dividends unpaid	17,281.50
Individual deposits subject to check	61,457,489.49
Demand certificates of deposit	370,628.74
Accepted checks	15,230,119.95
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,417,249.98
United States deposits	5,177,032.14
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	251,284.61
	192,662,609.93
Total	$240,510,424.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.
D. NEVIUS,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
} Directors.

JERSEY CITY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,154,382.23
Due from other banks and bankers	4,018,701.34
Real estate and securities	397,549.94
United States bonds	850,000.00
Cash and reserve	856,031.85
	$10,476,665.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,077,690.05
Circulation	379,800.00
Deposits	8,619,175.33
	$10,476,665.88

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERSON, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,037.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,101,467.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		67.74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		621,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,578.97
Premium on U. S. bonds		28,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		190,162.19
Furniture and fixtures		31,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,620,492.15
Due from State banks and bankers		9,060,698.89
Checks and other cash items		3,520,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		380,000.00
Notes of other National banks		6,842,366.24
Nickels and cents		935,582.61
Specie		3,025,970.84
Legal tender notes		34,646,218.99
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5% of circulation)		611,560.00
Due from U. S. Treas. (other than 5%, fund)		1,336.18
		15,000.00
Total		$11,239,682.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	140,321.99
Reserve for taxes	466.64
Dividends unpaid	134.00
National banknotes outstanding	614,500.00
Due to other National banks	$2,560,007.31
Due to State banks and bankers	398,032.66
Due to trust companies and savings banks	809,069.14
Individual deposits subject to check	4,469,511.20
Demand certificates of deposit	24,694.00
Certified checks	103,222.52
Cashier's checks outstanding	234,123.26
U. S. deposits	85,000.00
U. S. bond account	8,083,660.08
	50,000.00
Total	$11,239,682.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of January, 1905.
J. B. KORNDORFER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES M. DONALD,
JAMES E. NICHOLS,
LEWIS E. PIERSON,
} Directors.

THE MARKET & FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.

Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$6,852,194.56
Due from banks and bankers	553,000.00
Clearing House exchanges	530,707.34
Cash and reserve	2,649,818.18
Total	$10,614,720.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,302,865.07
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	8,261,855.01
Total	$10,614,720.08

OFFICERS.

A. Gilbert, President.
R. Bayles, Vice President.
T. J. Stevens, Cashier.
J. H. Carr, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,051,110.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,260.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		130,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		120,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		12,455.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,820,193.95
Due from State banks and bankers		295,187.02
Checks and other cash items		43,037.01
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,770,335.80
Notes of other National banks		32,175.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,317.04
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,080,591.90	
Legal-tender notes	759,330.00	
		4,839,921.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).		6,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		65,000.00
Total		$24,189,524.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	182,814.94
National banknotes outstanding	120,300.00
Due to other National banks	$9,890,858.97
Due to State banks and bankers	2,013,768.03
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,545,888.56
Dividends unpaid	664.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,368,046.62
Demand certificates of deposit	303,608.04
Deposits held for acceptances	1,644,117.48
Cashier's checks outstanding	249,382.83
United States deposits	150,000.00
	22,135,734.53
Reserved for taxes, etc.	2,675.00
Total	$24,189,524.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, CHARLES C. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.
CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
DANIEL O'DAY,
E. C. BOSEMAN,
} Directors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LOWY & ABELS.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JACOB LOWY and HUGO ABELS, carrying on and doing business under the firm name of LOWY & ABELS, wholesale dealers in shoes, was on the 4th day of January, 1905, dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid to said JACOB LOWY, and all obligations will be paid by HUGO ABELS at 137 West Broadway.

Dated New York City, January 4th, 1905.

Mr. D. M. Hollins has retired from the firm of J. W. Pierson, Jr., & Co. on Jan. 10th inst., 1905. J. W. PIERSON, JR., & CO.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, New York, Dec. 31, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Jan. 16, 1905, for furnishing material and labor for wiring Qr. Mr.'s Warehouse and Wharf Buildings, installing electrical apparatus, &c., at Governors Island, N. Y. H. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals. Blanks and specifications furnished upon application. Envelopes must be marked: "Proposals for Installing Electrical Apparatus, &c.," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Major & Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000
PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY ENDORSEMENT ON EACH BOND BY THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dated January 1, 1905. Due January 1, 1955.

Interest payable January and July. Coupon bonds with privilege of registering the principal and interest or principal only. Denomination, $1,000.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight of fineness, and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, county, or municipality thereof.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Authorized issue	$60,000,000
Reserved to retire prior liens	46,396,015
Outstanding	6,000,000
Remainder,	
To be issued for terminals, extensions, docks, equipment and improvements or betterments at a rate not exceeding $500,000 per annum	7,603,985
	$60,000,000

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

For full particulars, we refer to the letter of Russell Harding, Esq., President of the Company, herewith submitted. The mortgage and all legal details have been approved by counsel, Messrs Strong & Cadwalader.

We offer the above bonds, less the amount already sold at private sale, at 93 and interest, to date of delivery.

The subscription books will be opened on Wednesday, January 18, and will be closed on Friday, January 20, at noon, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

RUSSELL HARDING, President.

CINCINNATI, December 10, 1904.

Messrs. REDMOND & COMPANY, New York

Dear Sir: The $6,000,000 Père Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds recently purchased by you are a part of an issue limited to $60,000,000, of which $46,396,015 are reserved to retire prior liens. No further bonds can be issued under any of the prior lien mortgages, nor can any of the outstanding prior lien bonds be extended at maturity. The remaining $7,603,985 can be issued for terminals, extensions, docks, equipments, etc., as specified in the mortgage; but bonds shall not be issued in respect of betterments and improvements to an amount exceeding $500,000 in any year.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage covering the entire property of the Père Marquette Railroad Company, some 1,853 miles of railway owned in fee, together with all equipment, real estate, buildings, terminals, franchises, trackage, contracts, and all other property of whatever sort now owned or hereafter acquired with the proceeds from the sale of these bonds or pertaining to the railway covered by this mortgage. The total outstanding bonded debt of the Company, including this issue, amounts to about $28,000 per mile, including all terminals, equipment, ferry properties, etc. The total mileage operated consists of some 2,396 miles of railways extending from Toledo and Detroit to Chicago, Ill., and to Buffalo, N. Y., including numerous lines throughout Michigan and car ferries crossing Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee, Wisconsin, and crossing Lake Erie to Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, and also including trackage rights under contract with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railways.

Earnings of the Père Marquette system for the year ending December 31, 1903, were officially reported as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$11,356,435 63	$10,590,415 05
Operating expenses	7,485,343 21	7,611,394 28
Net	$3,871,092 42	$2,979,020 77
Taxes	403,929 96	397,069 51
Net earnings	$3,467,162 46	2,581,951 26
Interest charges	1,850,484 24	1,596,037 89
Surplus	$1,616,678 22	$985,913 37

Dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum have been paid on $10,512,200 preferred stock for the last five years and substantial dividends on the common stock are now being earned and will probably shortly be paid under lease to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

The opening of the line to Buffalo and the close relations established with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway have led to large increases in earnings. Gross earnings for the month of October increased nearly $200,000 over the corresponding period for last year, an increase of about 20 per cent.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Père Marquette together form a freight route with the exceptionally low maximum grade of one-half of one per cent. from Cincinnati via Detroit to Buffalo; and then via any one of a number of connecting railroads to New York and the Atlantic seaboard.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company has paid regular dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. on its $6,925,500 preferred stock for the past ten years.

The net earnings of each of the two companies for its last fiscal year amounted to almost double its interest charges for the period, and the combined surplus earnings for the year were $2,307,102, or nearly ten times the annual interest charge of the outstanding Père Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Four Per Cent. Bonds.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) RUSSELL HARDING,
President.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,200,822.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		255.58
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		1,585,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		900,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		235,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		131,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		493,600.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		24,246.71
Other real estate owned		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$4,063,841.79	
Due from State banks and bankers	322,333.45	
Checks and other cash items	412,893.61	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,116,363.23	
Notes of other National banks	34,900.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	8,697.21	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	5,940,750.00	
Legal-tender notes	650,148.00	
		12,678,937.29
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		79,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		40,000.00
Assets Central National Bank in liquidation		786,950.31
Total		$33,565,562.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund	510,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	69,633.03
National banknotes outstanding	1,556,900.00
Due to other National banks	$6,969,576.38
Due to State banks and bankers	1,180,311.77
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,008,238.99
Dividends unpaid	5,223.00
Individual deposits subject to check	16,925,653.19
Demand certificates of deposit	274,859.56
Certified checks	372,517.13
Cashier's checks outstanding	116,351.32
U. S. deposits	778,878.87
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	147,419.33
	28,779,029.54
Bonds borrowed	100,000.00
Total	$33,565,562.57

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, HENRY DIMSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905. F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EWALD FLEITMANN,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
DWIN S. SCHENCK,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 831.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$62,953,255.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		16,902.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		3,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,700,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		170,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		537,906.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,162,068.55
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		4,275,707.22
Due from State banks and bankers		484,975.63
Checks and other cash items		372,394.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,336,647.22
Notes of other National banks		118,560.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$13,621,384.01	
Legal-tender notes	6,590,570.00	
		20,211,954.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		150,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		335,000.00
Total		$103,827,352.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,091,067.02
National banknotes outstanding	2,949,100.00
Due to other National banks	572,008.31
Due to State banks and bankers	5,354,042.70
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,770.50
Dividends unpaid	9,763,114.87
Individual deposits subject to check	6,288.00
Demand certificates of deposit	372.99
Certified checks	7,892,106.47
Cashier's checks outstanding	257,136.10
	17,049.59
	21,089,612.75
Total	$24,506,056.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.
[Seal.] O. E. PAYNTER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. SHERMAN,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,895,742.84
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		27,806.52
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,341,165.34
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.94
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,209,206.77
Due from State banks and bankers		213,767.35
Checks and other cash items		26,740.96
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,793,552.47
Notes of other National banks		5,284.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		973.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,550,440.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,373,000.00	
		2,923,440.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption f

FINANCIAL.

Franklin Trust Company

Manhattan Office, 140 Broadway.
Brooklyn Office, 164-166 Montague Street.

Accounts Solicited. *Interest Allowed on Deposits.*
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, CHECKS HONORED AND ANY BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT EITHER OFFICE

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1904

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	$570,900 00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
City of New York Bonds, Market Value	854,914 87	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,726,017 31
Stocks, Bonds, etc., Market Value	4,325,200 75	Deposits	10,192,508 57
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	4,823,171 95	Certified Checks	53,218 73
Cash in Office and Banks	2,282,306 15	Interest Accrued	70,296 79
Real Estate, Banking Building	450,000 00	Taxes Accrued	11,500 00
Interest Accrued	70,981 70	Dividend No. 58, December 31, unpaid	24,024 00
	$13,377,565 40		$13,377,565 40

We Own and Offer
$300,000
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE
Refunding Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

Interest Payable Jan. and July 1. Due July 1, 1947.

The bonds are now a first lien on 58 miles of road, and in 1911 will become a first lien on this entire system, popularly known as the "Monon," jointly controlled by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Southern Railway. This road furnishes a Chicago connection for the Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern Railway Systems, aggregating 16,000 miles of road.

Net income nearly three times interest charges.

LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Special Circular on Application.

N. W. HALSEY & CO., Bankers,

49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1902, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In view of important interests which demand my undivided attention, I have reluctantly determined to sever my connection with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company. In taking this action I beg to say that the annual statement of the company just published shows that it was never in a better or stronger financial condition, nor has any company shown a more steady growth, and I bespeak for it a continuance of the friendship and patronage of my friends and business acquaintances.

ANDREW FREEDMAN.

In accordance with the above announcement the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company has this day most reluctantly accepted the resignation of Mr. Andrew Freedman, Vice President.

We regret that business interests have influenced Mr. Freedman to take this step, recognizing that his long and valuable service has been a strength to the company, and we trust the company will continue to receive the friendship and patronage of his business friends.

JOHN R. BLAND, President.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
OF THE
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned having been asked by the holders of a large amount of both stock and bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to act as a committee to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, give notice that they have consented to act as such committee, and that they will present a plan of reorganization at as early a date as practicable.

Dated January 12, 1905.

HENRY W. DE FOREST, Chairman.
JOHN W. CASTLES,
ALBERT E. GOODHART,
J. BORDEN HARRIMAN,
WILLIAM WEAVER HEATON,
Committee.

HARRY L. FALK, Secretary.
DE FOREST BROTHERS, Counsel.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY.
6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 2 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1905, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of six thousand four hundred and thirteen and 20-100 dollars ($6,413.20.)

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New York, January 10, 1905.

For sale, to close an estate, seat in New York Consolidated Stock Exchange. Address Trustee, 158 Franklin St., New York City.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1902, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.

Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JANY. 18TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.
135 shs. Campbell Realty Corporation.
245 shs. Inter River Realty Construction.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Washington Heights Bank.
29 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Security Co.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$3,000 East. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia R. R. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds. 1956.
$1,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bd. 1903 Extd. to 1955.
$11,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtg. Bds. 1933.
$6,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Hastings & Dakota Div.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds. 1910.
180 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
500 shs. Norfolk & Western R. R. Prefd.
700 shs. Michison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.
200 shs. Standard Pulp Co.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$15,000 Defaulted subscription to 7 p. c. Prefd. Stock Western Boanboutas Coal & Lumber Co. on which $5,300 has been paid, standing in the name of Alfred G. Curtiss.
2,900 shs. Boston & Orage Oil Co. (Hypothecated.)
50 shs. 24 Avenue R. R. Co. Guaranteed.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nassau Bank.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. First National Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. actual stock.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
20 shs. Germania Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Hanover National Bank.
200 shs. American Ice Co. common.
562 shs. Standard Bread Machinery Co. (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
6 sh. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
25 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. First National Bank.
28 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 East. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia R. R. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. 1st Regstd. Bds. 1956.
$1,000 Ga. Pacific R. R. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds. Regst. 1st 1922.
$5,000 County of Hudson, N. J., 4½ p. c. New Public Road Bds. 1922.
$2,000 County of Hudson, N. J., 4½ p. c. New Public Road Bds. 1922.
5 shs. Bayonne Trust Co. of Bayonne, N. J.
10 shs. Nassau National Bank.
15 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. United National Bank, N. Y.
25 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. Class B. Purchase Money Mtge. 1st Lien.
100 shs. United Copper Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Coney Isl. & Western R. R. Co.
100 shs. Borough Gas Co. common.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,

30 Wall Street
New York, January 5th, 1905.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted December 5th, 1904, the privilege is given to holders of preferred and common stock to subscribe at par, between January 25th and February 10th, 1905, inclusive, to $1,500,000 additional common stock, pro rata on their respective holdings, as recorded on the books of the Company at 3:00 P. M. January 25th, 1905.

For further particulars and terms of subscription, reference is made to a circular mailed this day to the stockholders and of which copy may be had on application at this office.

J. H. BOCART, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR, BEGINNING ANY TIME.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20th, 1904.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 14th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock, noon, December 31st, 1904. Transfer Books will not close. D. G. GAMBLE, Secy.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared out of the earnings of the company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th of January, 1905. D. COMYN, JORAN, Assistant Secretary.

New York, 28th December, 1904.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,606,973 89
Due from banks		4,290,262 54
Exchanges for		
Clearing House	$2,977,853 02	
Cash and reserve	9,160,140 98	12,146,994 00
		$43,954,230 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000 00
Surplus and net profits		2,514,312 49
Circulation		1,031,500 00
Deposits:		
Individual	$25,143,734 36	
Bank	13,764,683 58	38,908,417 94
		$43,954,230 43

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, President.
LINCOLN GODFREY, Vice-President. LEVI L. RUE, Vice-President.
HARRY J. KEEFER, Cashier. HORACE P. STRETCH, Assistant Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 13th, 1905.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 10th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

VERNON H. BROWN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
AUGUSTE J. CORDIER,
JAMES M. DONALD,
WILLIAM C. DUNCAN,
SIDNEY W. FAY,
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr.,
WILLIAM DE F. HAYNES,
EDWARD KING,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
CORD MEYER,
JOHN S. PHIPPS,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JAMES HENRY SMITH,
SAMUEL SPENCER,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
ALFRED G. VANDERBILT,
JAMES T. WOODWARD,
WILLIAM WOODWARD.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, Mr. James T. Woodward was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. James Donald, William Halls, Jr., and William Woodward were unanimously re-elected Vice-Presidents.

ELEMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 10, 1905.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, held this date, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Edward C. Schaefer,	Otto M. Eidlitz,
Daniel Brubacher,	Louis P. Fuch,
Bernhard Beinecke,	George E. Mott,
Henry E. G. Luyties,	Oscar F. Zollikoffer,
Charles A. King,	Gustav Lindenmeyer,
Gustav L. Jaeger,	Edward Heinrichs,
Charles Guiden,	William H. Schmidt.

John Rheintrank, Jr.

Messrs. Herman F. Ketchbiley, Thomas G. O'Connor, and Henry Gucker were unanimously elected Inspectors of Election.

At the meeting of the Directors, held January 14th, 1905, the following officers were unanimously re-elected, viz.: Edward C. Schaefer, President; Charles A. King, Vice-President; Bernhard Beinecke Second Vice President. Lorin Love was reappointed Cashier and T. Henry Cook was reappointed Assistant Cashier.

LORTIN LOVE, Cashier.

The Citizens' Central National Bank OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Francis M. Bacon, Jr.,	James McAlister, Jr.,
William S. Bogert,	John A. McCall,
Ralph L. Carter,	John P. Munn,
Daniel A. Davis,	Elkan Naumburg,
Louis F. Dommerich,	Henry Sampson,
Ewald Fleitmann,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert B. Hirsch,	Emil Seyd, Jr.,
Jacques Huber,	Walter A. Smith,
Darwin P. Kingsley,	Frederick Southack,
Elwyn Langdon,	James Stillman,
Woodbury Langdon,	Henry R. Stokes,
Augustus F. Libby,	Edward A. Walton,
	William A. Wheelock.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Ewald Fleitmann was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 12th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Gerken,
Charles F. Holm,
Henry von Minden,
Henry C. Strohmeyer,
Christoph F. Bode,
Christian F. Gennerich,
William von Tetzern,
Christian C. Gerhardt.

Frank R. McDonald,
William F. Hencken,
Clifford Thomson,
John Reisenbeck,
William P. Rinckhoff,
F. W. Saltzsieder,
William Volk,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. John Gerken was re-elected President, Mr. Charles F. Holm and Mr. Henry von Minden were re-elected Vice Presidents. W. W. Warner was appointed Cashier, and Mr. H. C. Strahmann, Assistant Cashier.

W. W. WARNER, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK.
363-367 Broadway.
(Organized 1850.)
New York, January 11th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Leo Schlesinger,	Carl Callman,
Isaac Stiefel,	Eugene Gelhaud,
Max Danziger,	Myer Foster,
Charles Strauss,	G. R. M. Harvey,
Bernard H. Goodman,	Theo. E. Crimmons,
John Furlong,	Jacob Emshwiller,
Louis H. Holloway,	Jos. A. Woolley.

A. M. Dederer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 13th, 1905, Mr. Leo Schlesinger was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Louis H. Holloway and Mr. Louis H. Holloway were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents.

A. M. Dederer, Cashier.

RIVERSIDE BANK.
New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders held the tenth day of January, 1905, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Augustus F. Holly,	Norman Seymour,
George W. Plunkitt,	John J. Chaney,
Daniel Seymour,	Warner M. Van Norden,
Charles N. Tainter,	Henry H. Bizallion,
John V. B. Claflin,	Alexander Brown, Jr.

INSPECTORS.

DeWitt J. Schumann,	Frederick G. Sutton.
Frank L. Clarkson,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Charles N. Tainter and Mr. John J. Chaney were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.

HENRY H. BIZALLION, Cashier.

THE STATE BANK.
New York, January 13th, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

O. L. Richard,	J. C. Simon,
Arnold Kohn,	Lucius N. Littauer,
J. J. Lyons,	E. H. Richards,
Elias Spingarn,	Albert I. Vorhis,
	William B. Roth.

and William Vogt and Moritz Freedman were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Oscar L. Richard was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Arnold Kohn was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke.
James G. Cannon.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President, and Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
49 Wall Street.
New York, January 13, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., January 19, 1905.

Dated New York, January 5d, 1905

CHARLES BAKER, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Trust Company of America will be held at the Company's office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1905, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, January 14, 1905, at 12 M. and reopen on Thursday, January 19, 1905.

RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Electric Development and Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 44 Broad Street, New York City, on the 21st day of January, (Saturday,) 1905, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN, Acting Secretary.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the KAUFMAN ADVERTISING AGENCY will be held on January 28th, 1905, at 2 P. M. at the offices of the company, 377 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The purposes of the meeting are to elect the Board of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HARRY KAUFMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of W. H. Crossman & Co., Inc., will be held at its offices in the New York Produce Exchange at 2 P. M. Jan. 17th, 1905.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.

Suggestions for the investment of trust funds mailed upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.
Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 5817 CORDT.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N.W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of the
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
of the
MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the first mortgage of the MISSOURI RIVER POWER COMPANY, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund of said company the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and offers to purchase first mortgage bonds of said company to an amount sufficient to exhaust the said sum, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered. Sealed offers, indorsed "Offers for Missouri River Power Company Bonds," will be received at its office, No. 222 Broadway, New York, until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905.

The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By JOHN E. BORNE, President.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, JANUARY 6th, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1905.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed, at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located; between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

FRANK A. O'DONNEL, President.
JAMES B. BOUCK,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
EDWARD TODD,
C. RAYMOND,
N. MULLER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn.
January 9th, 1905.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, January 27th, 1905, at the office of the Company, No. 85 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 16th, 1905, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, January 13th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American District Telegraph Company will be held in Room 69, at No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 26th, 1905, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. C. WILLEVER, Secretary.

New York and Ottawa Plans.

The first meeting of the Directors of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company since the purchase of the road by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at foreclosure in December last resulted in the election of the following officials: W. H. Newman, President; E. V. W. Rossiter, First Vice President; W. C. Brown, Third Vice President; J. Carstensen, Fourth Vice President; W. G. Wilgus, Fifth Vice President, and E. L. Rossiter, Treasurer.

A general outline of the improvements necessary to place the road in an absolutely first-class condition was decided upon, and as soon as the absolute control of the property is obtained, contracts will be given out for these various improvements. It was also decided at this meeting to make Henry W. Gates, the former President and receiver of the company, its General Manager, with office at Ottawa, Ont.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2@2 1-2 Per Cent.

Rise in Pacifics and Tractions Improves Sentiment of the Market at Large.

Whoever went home at all worried about the market on Thursday went home feeling better yesterday. Yet it is necessary to say that as regards the list at large the change was merely a market change, nothing having happened to make stocks generally more or less worth their price on either day. In other words, the difference of temper so far as was known during business hours was merely such as may happen any day without intrinsic cause. But that things were occurring intrinsically affecting restricted classes of stocks their price movements left no doubt. The tractions and the Pacifics moved by entire points, and the Pacifics changed hands in solid blocks, as is possible only when the buying is as good as bold. No definite light was thrown upon the traction situation, and the benefits, whatever they are, are confined rather closely to Interborough, so far as the quotations disclose.

The Pacific, or rather Northern Securities, group was helped both by reports regarding the litigation and regarding a general settlement to follow the end of the litigation. According to this rumor, after the liquidation St. Paul and Northern Pacific are to be associated, Great Northern and Burlington are to be linked, and Union Pacific and Northwest are to form another combination. It is only a variant from another source of other readjustments devised to meet the conditions, and credence may well enough await authority.

The day's advances were far from being confined to these groups, or from being based upon such considerations. The rise in Canadian Pacific and Sault Ste. Marie is only a reflection of traffic reports which have failed of their proper effect in adverse markets. Baltimore recovered some of its disproportionate loss upon doubts regarding the dividend increase, and Chicago Union Traction moved up upon more definite reports regarding the unification of traction interests in Chicago. The Steels acted more in sympathy with the iron trade reports, the electrics responded to the same sort of trade news which had no effect on other days, and Amalgamated advanced upon apparent short covering, which gave unmingled joy and amusement. The full fifth, and the about where they bond market the decidedly, but only in the speculative classes, Union Pacific convertibles especially, leaving an actual decline in the more strictly investment issues.

Singularly enough, the day's general news—as already remarked—was of a different tenor from the market's temper. A large addition to the bank reserves, if the forecasts are fulfilled, can only stimulate gold exports when the money market is congested with unwanted and too cheap money. The domestic exports statement shows for December a loss in each item, cotton declining $23,598,263 and breadstuffs $6,641,860, to a total for the year of $100,627,689 for breadstuffs and $9,866,992 for cotton. The weekly export statement shows that this tendency is to be continued into the current month. If we are not exporting goods we must export gold, and $11,000,000 more to Cuba is but an item. The legislative outlook makes no improvement, and can make none until adjournment. A resignation regrettable personally, but necessary to respectability of banking in New York, is an incident which must be chronicled and will be read with relief by many.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Copper	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. H. & L. pf.	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Malting	¾	M.	3¾
Am. Malting pf.	1	Mo., Pac. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Smelting	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	¾
Am. Steel F. pf.	¾	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Anaconda	2	Norf. & West.	½
Atch., T. & S. F.	¾	North American	1
Atl. T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Atl. C. Line	¾	Penn. R. R.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Peoples Gas	1¼
Can. Pacific	1½	Pullman	3½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	¾	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Ren. Steel	1
Chi. Un. Traction	1	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	3	Rock Island	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Col. & H. V.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Consol Gas	1¼	South. Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Erie	⅝	Union Pacific	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	U. S. Pipe	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Realty	1
Evansville & T. H.	2	U. S. Steel	⅝
Gen. Electric	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	⅝	Vulcan. Det.	½
Int. Paper	½	West. E. & M.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1		
Met. Street Ry.	1½		

Stock Declined.

Am. Smelting pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Steel F.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Corn Products pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Sloss Sheffield	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	¾	Sloss Sheffield pf.	2½
Gen. Chemical	1¾	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
Int. Pump pf.	1¾	U. S. Red. & Ref.	⅝
Nat. Enameling	½	Va. Car Chem.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	½	Va. Car Chem. pf.	1½
N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q., Neb. ext 4s	Green Bay deb. A. 4s
Con. Gas deb. 6s	Union Pac. conv. 4s

Bonds Declined.

Texas Pacific 2d Income 1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 13	699,033
To date this year	6,402,105
Corresponding date last year	5,055,339

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 13	$5,707,000
To date this year	$43,780,500
Corresponding date last year	$25,911,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co. common stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston.
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad preferred.
Pacific Coast Co.
Reading Co. common stock.
Street's West Stable Car Line common.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

General Electric Co.
Illinois Brick Co. on preferred.
Lehigh Valley Railroad on common and preferred.
National Carbon Co. common stock.
National Biscuit Co. on common.
Otis Elevator Co. on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. on preferred.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe Co. on preferred.
United Gas Improvement Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co.
White Pass & Yukon Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Associated Manufacturers' Corporation.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Revives in the Last Half Hour, Lead by Union Pacific.

The market's sudden burst of activity in the last hour yesterday startled Wall Street, and although brains were racked and news slips consulted in search of an explanation, there was none forthcoming. The total transactions in the first four hours did not aggregate 400,000 shares, but in the last hour over 300,000 shares were traded in, and big lots changed hands. Union Pacific was the leader. In this stock there suddenly developed a demand so tremendous that in a few

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 13, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¼	16½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
64½	66	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	65	65	65	65	...
74⅞	75	85,500	*Amal. Copper Co	73⅝	75	73⅝	75	+1⅜
33⅜	33⅝	200	Am. Car & F. Co	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
123½	127	100	*Am. Grass Twine	125	125	125	125	...
10⅞	11	1,600	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
50⅜	51	7,150	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	50	51½	49⅜	50⅞	+1⅜
68	68½	100	*Am. Ice Co	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
37⅜	37½	950	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
34⅜	35	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	...
104½	104⅞	210	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ¼
8	8⅜	3,150	*Am. Malting Co	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
27	27¼	2,000	*Am. Malting Co. pf	26⅝	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1
81⅞	81½	900	*Am. S. & R. Co	81¼	81⅝	81	81½	+ ⅛
111	112	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	- ⅜
97	99	70	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	99	99¼	99	99¼	...
13	13¼	500	Am. Steel Foundr	13	13	13	13	...
55	55¾	3,700	Am. Steel Foundr. pf	54¼	55⅝	54¼	55⅝	+ ½
142¾	143⅜	5,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	141⅝	142⅝	140⅜	142¼	+1
94	94⅜	50	Am. Tob. Co. pf. n. i. r.	94	94	94	94	...
224½	225	100	*American Woolen Co	223¾	224½	223½	223½	- ⅝
137⅝	137⅞	24,075	Pennsylvania R. R	136⅜	137⅝	136⅜	137⅜	+1½
107½	107⅞	2,310	People's Gas, Chicago	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107½	+1¼
88	89	3	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	185	185	185	185	...
246¼	248	512	Pullman Company	246	248	242½	248	+3½
91¾	92¼	100	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. s. c	92	92	92	92	- ¼
33¼	33⅝	600	*Railway Steel Spr	33	33⅞	33	33⅛	+ ¼
94½	95	900	*Railway Steel Spr. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
805	841	31,800	Reading, 1st pd	794	809½	794	809½	- ⅞
91⅜	92	28	Reading 1st pf	92	92	92	92	...
84¼	84⅝	50	Reading 2d pf	84¼	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	...
169	169½	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	169¼	169½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
65	65⅜	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	65	68½	65	68½	+ ⅜
368	369	33,350	Rock Island Co	363¼	369¼	353½	365½	+ ⅛
83	83½	200	Rock Isl. Co. pf., x d	82½	83¼	82½	83¼	+ ¼
268	272	700	*Rub. G'ds Mfg. Co	268½	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
94½	95	600	*Rub. G'ds Mf. Co. pf	95	95	95⅛	95	+ ⅛
13	16	200	St. Jo. & G. I	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
77	78	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	76½	77	76½	77	- ¼
71¼	72	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71	71¼	70½	71	+ ¼
24½	25	100	St. Louis Southw	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
57½	58	1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf	57	57¾	57	57¾	+ ⅛
61½	62	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	61½	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞	- 2⅜
96	104½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I.Co.pf	100	100	100	100	- 2⅜
66¾	66⅝	33,025	Southern Pacific	65¾	66⅝	65⅜	66⅝	+1
114⅞	115	1,450	Southern Pacific pf	114⅝	116⅜	114⅝	116⅜	...
34⅜	34½	4,500	Southern Ry. pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
96¼	97	1,000	Southern Ry. pf., ext	96⅜	96¾	96	96⅜	...
28	28	300	Stand. Rope & Twine	28	28	28	28	...
71⅝	71⅞	1,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70⅝	71¾	70	71¾	+ ¼
34½	34⅝	2,500	Texas & Pacific	34¼	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+1½
221	223	200	Tol. Rys. & Light	221	222	222	222	- ½
36	36⅜	100	Tol., St. L. & West	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	...
103¾	104	200	Twin City R. T	103½	104	103½	103½	- ⅜
98	11	100	*Union B. & P. Co	98	98	98	98	- ⅛
71	73½	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	71	71	71	71	...
117⅜	117½	117,300	Union Pacific	116⅜	117¾	114¼	117½	+2⅜
97	100	100	Union Pacific pf	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97¾	- ⅛
65	65½	100	United Fruit Co. pf	65	65	65	65	...
24⅜	24½	3,000	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅜
84½	85	600	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	85⅜	85⅞	85	85	- ⅛
1,450	1,475	1,450	*U. S. Leather	1,350	1,475	1,350	1,475	+ 25
103½	103⅝	2,250	*U. S. Leather pf	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
78½	79	600	*U. S. Realty & Imp	77	79	77	79	+ 1½
		100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	95	95	95	95	- 3½
37⅜	37⅝	2,250	*U. S. Rubber	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	- ⅛
100	101	100	*U. S. Rubber pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
29⅞	30	35,970	*U. S. Steel	29¼	30	29¼	30	+ ⅛
93	93¼	43,050	*U. S. Steel pf	91⅞	93¾	91⅞	93¼	+1
34⅞	35	9,825	Va.-Caro. Chemical	33⅝	35⅜	34⅜	35	...
103⅜	104	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	103⅜	104	103½	103½	- 1½
41¼	42	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	41	41	41	41	...
		400	*Vulcan Detinning	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ 1½
213	213¾	100	Wabash	212	214½	212	214½	...
42¾	42⅞	600	Wabash pf	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	...
92⅜	92⅞	240	Western Union Tel	92	93	92	92½	...
180½	181½	1,500	Westingh. E. & M	181½	181¾	180⅝	181	+ ½
44	44½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
27	27½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
21¾	22	400	Wisconsin Central	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	45¼	300	Wisconsin Central pf	45¼	45¾	45	45	+ ⅛

Sales.....690,623 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Jan. 13, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,060	Amal. Copper	73⅝	75	73½	75
200	Am. Car & F.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
20	American Ice	6½	6½	6½	6½
50	Amer. Ice pf	37½	37½	37½	37½
30	Am. Loco	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
200	Am. Smelting	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,700	Amer. Sugar	141	142¾	140¾	142¾
1,650	At., T. & S. F.	86¾	87¼	86¾	87⅛
1,150	Balt. & Ohio	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
2,030	Brook. R. T.	61⅝	61⅞	59⅝	61⅝
20	Can. Pac.	132½	133¼	132½	133¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
160	Chi. Gt. West.	22¾	23	22⅞	22⅞
5,480	C. M. & S. P.	171⅝	173½	171⅝	173⅜
50	Chi. Un. Tr.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
340	Col. Fuel & I.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
10	Col. Southern	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
3,250	Erie	39½	40¼	39⅜	40⅛
50	Erie 1st pf	78½	78½	78½	78½
10	Ill. Central	158½	158½	158½	158½
960	Louis & N.	140	140	139¾	139¾
220	Manhattan	172¾	172¾	171¼	171¾
3,930	Met. Street	117¾	118	116	117⅜
380	Mex. Central	23½	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝
590	Mo. Pacific	105⅝	106¼	105½	106¼
2,980	N. Y. Central	142¾	143⅝	142¾	143⅜
20	N. Y. O. & W.	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
30	Nor. & West.	79	79¼	79	79¼
50	Pacific Mail	44	44	44	44
4,020	Pennsylvania	136½	137¾	136½	137⅝
100	People's Gas	106¾	107⅜	106¾	107⅜
9,400	Reading	79½	80¾	79½	80½
20	Rep. Steel	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
3,780	Rock Island	35½	36½	35⅝	36⅜
10	St. L. South.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
4,810	South. Pac.	65¾	66⅝	65¾	66⅜
770	Southern Ry.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
190	Tenn. C. & I.	70⅝	71⅜	70	71⅜
34,070	Union Pac.	114½	117⅜	114½	117⅜
200	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
10	U.S. Leath. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
20	U. S. Rubber	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
7,650	U. S. Steel	29	30	29	29⅞
32,050	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅞	93¾	91⅞	93¾
10	Wabash	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
200	Wis. Cent.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
139,630					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 306 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03½, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 500 Gold Dollar at .06½, 300 Justice at .13, 150 Ophir at 6.50, 100 Portland at 1.80, 100 Silver Hill at .65, 100 Standard at 1.50, 500 Work at .13.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,127,174, as against $3,270,077 for the previous week and $2,848,468 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $3,134,755, as against $3,280,909 for the previous week and $2,061,126 for the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Incorporated to-day:

Simmons Hardware Corporation of New York, Manhattan, capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Edward C. Simmons, Samuel F. Pryor, St. Louis, and Morris U. Ely, New York.

Chester Mantel and Tile Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Robert Findley, George W. Felter, Brooklyn, and John E. McGrath, New York.

Brady Drug Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Joseph A. Brady, Eugene J. Reynolds, and Thomas E. Brady, Brooklyn.

The Fine Art Spectacular Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—William H. Bond, Allen Rodney, and Allen Broomhall, New York.

The American Selling Company, New York, (commission business); capital, $24,000. Directors—Erastus T. Tafft, William E. Westerfield, and Morton G. Bogue, New York.

Treloar-Swan Company, New York, (carpets, rugs and upholstery); capital, $10,000. Directors—Gustave B. Treloar, New Rochelle; Frederick C. Swan, and Archibald Lewis, New York.

Japan Art Academy, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. A. Fischer, G. N. Smith, and G. D. Lane, Buffalo.

International Textile Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Adolf Grossmann, Joseph Tuthur, and George Grossmann, New York.

James E. Armstrong Company, New York, (teas and groceries); capital, $10,000. Directors—J. E. Armstrong, New York; Adelaide D. Armstrong and Carrie A. Armstrong, Brooklyn.

Printing Business of Edwin C. Bruen, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. C. Bruen, Benjamin Bruen, and G. M. Hulbert, New York.

Sportsmen's Review Company, Poughkeepsie; capital, $100,000. Directors—P. Pride, E. Barker, and E. H. Houghtaling, New York.

E. J. Jennings Baking Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. J. Jennings, Effie Jennings, and Alice S. Jennings, Brooklyn.

Imperial Embroidery Works, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Richard Boronow, Minnie Zucker, and Sol. Boronow, New York.

Leonora Skirt Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Morris Stern, M. J. Crystal, and H. M. Schaap, New York.

Berkshire Hills Company, Yonkers, (quarry marble); capital, $1,000. Directors—William Virtue, W. C. Dodge, New York, and W. G. Morse, Yonkers.

Readers Co-operative Company, Petersburg, Rensselaer County, (personal property); capital, $50,000. Directors—S. J. Cox, Cranford, N. J.; Herman Meyer and S. S. Horton, New York.

Gotham Automobile Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. A. Trimm, Brooklyn; A. C. Thompson, South Orange, N. J., and S. W. Mathewson, New York.

Imperial Zinc Company, Rochester; capital, $32,000. Directors—W. E. Peters, H. A. Barrows, and T. A. Hamlin, Rochester.

The Redman Goldfield Syndicate, (incorporator,) New York, (mines and mining claims); capital, $50,000. Directors—W. T. Winternute, H. T. Thompson, New York, and L. L. Settal, Brooklyn.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 13, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% strl loan 5,000 90½; 21,500 90⅝; 62,000 90⅝; 1,000 90⅝; 500 90⅝; 68,000 90⅝; 1,500 90⅝; 50,000 90⅜; 1,000 90⅜; 500 97; 5,000 90⅜; 6,000 90⅜; 2,000 90⅜; 2,000 90⅜; 3,000 90⅜; 40,000 90⅜

Japanese Impl Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co cfts full paid for 6% strl loan 2d series 90,000 91⅜; 300 92; 500 92; 500 92; 500 92; 500 92; 500 92; 500 92; 500 92; 500 92; 110,000 91⅜; 500 92; 500 92; 5,000 91⅜; 12,000 92; 33,000 92½; 1,000 92½; 6,000 92½; 500 91⅞; 17,000 92⅜; 13,000 92⅜; 5,000 92½; 22,000 92⅜

Rep. of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid 12,000 104⅜; 2,000 104⅜; 8,000 104⅜

U S of Mexico Speyer & Co ctfs for 4% bonds 10,000 94⅛; 2,000 94⅛; 8,000 94⅛; 3,000 94⅛; 17,000 94⅛; 2,000 94⅛; 20,000 94; 10,000 94⅛; 2,000 94⅛

Virginia 6s ded Brown Bros & Co certfs 2,000 141½

Adams Expr 4s 2,000 103½

Am Tobacco 6s 60,000 110⅝; 10,000 111; 3,000 110⅞

Am Tobacco 4s 12,000 72; 4,000 71⅞; 5,000 71⅞; 41,000 71⅞; 13,000 71⅞; 10,000 71⅞; 2,000 71⅞; 25,000 71⅝; 500 71⅝; 10,000 71⅞; 27,000 71⅞; 30,000 72; 50,000 72⅛; 10,000 71⅞; 1,000 72

Morton Tr Co ctfs 500 72¼

Ann Arb 1st 4s 1,000 97

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 7,000 103⅜; 1,000 103½; 5,000 103⅜; 13,000 103⅝; 10,000 103⅜; 500 103⅝; adjustment 4s stamped 7,000 95

Atlan & Dan 4s 5,000 96

B & O pr lien 3½s 4,000 95¾; 1,000 95; gold 4s 8,000 104½; registered 5,000 104⅛; S Wn div 3½s 41,000 92½; 15,000 92⅜; 20,000 92⅜

Brklyn, Q Co & Sub con gtd 5s * 2,000 106

Brklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s 16,000 84½; Buff & Susq 1st refundg 4s 2,000 98⅜

Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000 101½

Can Southern 2d 4s 5,000 102

Cent of Georgia cons 5s 1,000 113¾; 2,000 113⅜; 2d inc 5s 13,000 71½

Cent Pac gtd 4s 55,000 102⅞

Ches & O con 5s 50,000 113½; 3,000 119

Ches & O gen 4½s 9,000 100; 7,000 108⅜

C & Alt R R 3s 8,000 84½

Chi & Alt 3½s 3,000 81¼; 3,000 81¼; 10,000 81¾; 25,000 81¾; 8,000 81¾

Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds 6,000 99⅝; 25,000 99⅜; 5,000 99⅜; 10,000 99⅜; 20,000 99⅜; 15,000 99⅜; 10,000 99⅜; 2,000 99⅜; 9,000 99⅜; 33,000 99⅜; 16,000 99⅜; 1,000 99⅜; 123,000 99⅜; 93,000 99⅞

Ill dtv 3½s 1,000 96¼; 2,000 96; 5,000 96¼

Nebr Ext 4s 5,000 107

C, M & St. Paul C & P Div 6s 2,000 110; 3,000 111

Chi & Nwstn gen 3½s 1,000 100

Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s 61,000 97⅜

C, R I & P R R 4s 2,000 82¼; 75,000 82

Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s 50,000 95¼; 20,000 95¾; 4,000 115; 60,000 115¼; 40,000 115¼; 76,000 115⅜; 1,000 115; 150,000 115¾; 113,000 115¼; 2,000 115; 143,000 115⅜; 130,000 115⅜; 171,000 115½; 3,000 115⅝; 60,000 115⅞; 10,000 116; 40,000 116⅛; 25,000 116¼; 5,000 115⅞; 10,000 115⅞; 109,000 116; 3,000 115⅞; 25,000 116; 80,000 116¼; 60,000 116⅜; 4,000 116⅝; 50,000 116⅜; 2,000 116⅜; 25,000 117; 10,000 116⅞; 2,000 116⅝; 10,000 116⅜; 25,000 116⅜; 2,000 116⅜; 120,000 116⅜; 80,000 116⅜; 35,000 116⅛; 25,000 116⅛; 50,000 116⅜; 2,000 116⅜; 25,000 117; 10,000 116⅞; 10,000 116⅝

Un Rds of S F 4s 20,000 87⅜

U S Steel Corpor 5% fund 5s 27,000 92½; 1,000 92⅜; 22,000 92⅜; 7,000 92⅝; 5,000 92⅜; 10,000 92⅜; 2,000 92⅜; 4,000 92⅜; 28,000 92⅜; 2,000 92⅜; 18,000 92⅜; 12,000 93; 5,000 92⅞; 26,000 93; registered 500 92⅜

Va I Coal & C 5s 20,000 90; 18,000 90½; 10,000 90; 7,000 90¼

Wabash 1st 5s 21,000 118¼

Wabash 2d 5s 3,000 111

Wabash deb B 25,000 67; 10,000 67¼

Wab, Om div 3½s 7,000 87⅛; 5,000 87⅛; 2,000 87¼

West Sh 4s, regstd 5,000 106⅛

Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 5,000 93¾; 5,000 93¾

Wis Cen gen 4s 1,000 91⅝

$5,707,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	104⅞
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	104⅞
3s, r., 1918	103⅝	104⅛
3s, c., 1918	104⅝	105⅛
3s, 1918, sm	104¼	..
4s, r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1907	105½	106
4s, r., 1925	..	..
ex. int	130	130½
4s, c., 1925	131⅜	131½
D. C. 3-65s	120	121
Philip'ne 4s	109	..
Adams Exp	236	250
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Atls. & W. I.	51	..
A. B. S. pf.	77	80
A. C. & F. pf.	92½	93
A. C. O.	34½	36
A. C. O. pf.	93	97
Am. Dk.	35	39
Am. Exp.	213	215
Am. L. Co.	16	17
A. L. Co. pf.	37½	41
Am. Snuff	170	..
A. S. R. pf.	138	140
A. T. & C.	96	97
A. T. & T.	146	147
Am. T. pf.	148	152
Am. T. Co. pf., new	92¾	93
Am. W. Co. pf.	93	94½
Ann Arbor	31	35
Ann A. pf.	62	96
B. & O. pf.	95½	96½
B. A. L. pf.	105	..
B. Un. Gas	205	210
B., R. & P.	154	155
B., R. & P. pf.	157	161
But. Co.	60	63
Can. South.	68½	70¾
C. R. pf.	87	..
C. N.	191	193
C. & S. A. Tel.	118	123
C. & A. pf.	80	83
C., C., C. & St. L.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	143
C. G. W. pf.	67	70
C. G. W. deb.	85	87
C., L. & L. pf.	70	85
C., St. P., M. & Om.	148	155
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	153	195
C., C., C. & St. L.	90	91
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
C., L. & W.	75	80
Cl., L. & W. pf.	105	107
Cleve. & P.	185	..
Cre Short L.	03	05
C. F. & I. pf.	89	..
Cons. Coal	77	..
D., L. & W.	333	350
D. M. & Ft.	23	28
D. & R. G. pf.	85	90
Ft. W. & D. City	42	46
F. M. & S.	60	63½
F. M. & S. pf.	73	76
G. R. & I. 1st 4s	102½	103
G. & S. T.	116	123
Homestake	70	73
Lacka Steel 5s 1,000	105	..
6,000	105½	..
Lex Av & P F 1st 5,000	120	..
Louisv & Nashv coll trust 4s 3,000	98⅝	..
unified 4s 1,000	103	..
3,000	102⅞	..
Manhattan con 4s 40,000	105⅜	..
Met St Ry ref 4s 1,000	93¼	..
Mex Cen 1st inc 5,000	75¼	..
Mex Cen 2d inc 5,000	25	..
Mex Cen 4s 3,000	17	..
Minn & St Louis 1st & refnd 4s 1,000	97½	..
3,000	97¼	..
3,000	97⅜	..
3,000	98	..
6,000	98¼	..
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	100⅞	..
500	101¼	..
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000	86⅝	..
1,000	87	..
M, K & T of Tx 5s 5,000	107⅝	..
5,000	107⅝	..
Mo Pac trust 5s 10,000	105⅝	..
16,000	105⅜	..
Nas Elec R R 4s 1,000	87	..
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s, regstd 5,000	100	..
L S col 3½s 2,000	91⅝	..
2,000	91½	..
1,000	91⅝	..
M C col 3½s 1,000	90⅜	..
N Y C & St L 4s 5,000	104½	..
3,000	104⅝	..
7,000	104½	..
8,000	104½	..
N Y Gas, E L, H & P 1st pur money 4s 5,000	95¼	..
N Y, O & W ref 4s 2,000	105	..
1,000	105¼	..
N Y, Susq & W gen 5s 1,000	111	..
Norfolk & West divisnl 1st 4s 2,000	97½	..
Nor & West con 4s 1,000	102¼	..
1,000	102⅜	..
Northn Pac 3s 2,000	105¾	..
Nor Pac gen 3s 18,000	78	..
2,000	77⅞	..
Ore Short L ctfs for 4d refg 4s 5,000	97¼	..
3,000	97⅜	..
1,000	97⅝	..
7,000	97¼	..
10,000	97½	..
Ore Ry & N. 1st 6s 1,000	127	..
Penn conv 3½s 2,000	104	..
10,000	103⅜	..
Penn gtd 4½s, reg 1,000	106	..
Peo & E inc 4s 1,000	74	..
Peo & E inc 4s adjustment 4s 1,000	74	..
Peoria & C & C 4s 16,000	95¼	..
63,000	95½	..
Reading gen 4s 10,000	101⅝	..
1,000	101⅞	..
10,000	101⅞	..
Reading Jer Central coll 4s 3,000	99¾	..
Rio Gde Wn 1st 5,000	95½	..
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s 56,000	94⅜	..
4,000	94½	..
10,000	94⅜	..
St L & S Fr Ry gen 5s 5,000	113¼	..
St L & S F R R refundg 4s 36,000	88⅞	..
St L, Sthwn 1st 4s 1,000	98¼	..
cons 4s 3,000	81	..
40,000	80⅜	..
16,000	81	..
1,000	80⅜	..
24,000	81	..
San An & A P 4s 2,000	88½	..
13,000	88⅝	..
Scioto V & N E 4s 3,000	102½	..
Sea A L Ry gold 4s 27,000	92½	..
3,000	87¼	..
7,000	87¼	..
3,000	87⅜	..
20,000	87½	..
South Pac 4½s 3,000	101¼	..
South Pac 4s 1,000	95	..
4,000	93⅜	..
2,000	93¾	..
2,000	95¼	..
29,000	93¾	..
1,000	93¾	..
5,000	95½	..
1,000	93⅜	..
South Ry 1st 5s 5,000	117⅜	..
15,000	117⅜	..
3,000	117⅜	..
4,000	118	..
South Ry, M & O coll 4s 2,000	97½	..
T C, I & R gen 5s 10,000	99⅞	..
Tex & P 1st 5s 1,000	120⅝	..
2,000	121	..
2,000	121¼	..
Tx & Pac 2d inc 10,000	95	..
Third Av con 4s 1,000	95	..
Tol, St L & W 4s 5,000	84	..
Ulster & Del 4s 1,000	95¼	..
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s 1,000	97½	..
Un Pac 1st 4s 1,000	103	..
31,000	105¼	..
Un Pac conv 4s 3,000	114¼	..
10,000	114¼	..
9,000	114¼	..
2,000	114¼	..
20,000	114¼	..
120,000	114¼	..
1,000	114⅜	..
50,000	114⅜	..
20,000	114⅝	..
4,000	115	..
60,000	115¼	..
40,000	115⅜	..
76,000	115⅜	..
1,000	115	..
150,000	115¾	..
113,000	115¼	..
2,000	115	..
143,000	115⅜	..
130,000	115⅜	..
171,000	115½	..
3,000	115⅝	..
60,000	115⅞	..
10,000	116	..
40,000	116⅛	..
25,000	116¼	..
5,000	115⅞	..
10,000	115⅞	..
109,000	116	..
3,000	115⅞	..
25,000	116	..
80,000	116¼	..
60,000	116⅜	..
4,000	116⅝	..
50,000	116⅜	..
2,000	116⅜	..
25,000	117	..
10,000	116⅞	..
2,000	116⅝	..
20,000	87⅜	..
U S Steel Corpor 5% fund 5s 27,000	92½	..
1,000	92⅜	..
22,000	92⅜	..
7,000	92⅝	..
5,000	92⅜	..
10,000	92⅜	..
2,000	92⅜	..
4,000	92⅜	..
28,000	92⅜	..
2,000	92⅜	..
18,000	92⅜	..
12,000	93	..
5,000	92⅞	..
26,000	93	..
registered 500	92⅜	..
Va I Coal & C 5s 20,000	90	..
18,000	90½	..
10,000	90	..
7,000	90¼	..
Wabash 1st 5s 21,000	118¼	..
Wabash 2d 5s 3,000	111	..
Wabash deb B 25,000	67	..
10,000	67¼	..
Wab, Om div 3½s 7,000	87⅛	..
5,000	87⅛	..
2,000	87¼	..
West Sh 4s, regstd 5,000	106⅛	..
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 5,000	93¾	..
5,000	93¾	..
Wis Cen gen 4s 1,000	91⅝	..
$5,707,000		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York

THE PERIL THAT LURKS IN FEATHER DUSTERS

Principal Best, Accused, Champions the Wet Rag.

MICROBES IN THE SCHOOLS

Boston Has Frowned on the Duster and It Would Have to Go Here, If It Weren't for the Cost.

School Principal Lyman A. Best appeared yesterday afternoon before the Committee on Care of Buildings of the Board of Education, in order to explain why he had disobeyed a mandate to order feather dusters for the use of the janitor of his school. Mr. Best brought his explanation in a handbag, which the Commissioners at first eyed with suspicion. George W. Wellwood, the janitor of Mr. Best's school, was present also, and a crowd of worried janitors awaited results in the neighboring hallway.

"We want to know why you didn't answer our communication," said Commissioner McGowan.

"I meant no disrespect to the Committee on Care of Buildings," replied the Principal, "and I have spent the week in collecting facts, which I have in this bag to present to you. The charter and the by-laws of the board require that the Principals make requisitions for janitors' as well as for other supplies. The list has alternatives, such as cloth for feather dusters, and the Principal can take his choice. I consider that I have the same right to choose here as in the case of textbooks."

Wellwood was then called and testified that he could not keep the tops of doors and the higher parts of the woodwork clean in the school without feather dusters.

"Now," cried Commissioner Donnelly, turning upon the Principal, "what facts in favor of a wet rag, as opposed to the feather duster for cleaning purposes, can you urge in the face of such evidence as that?"

"When I was a boy I worked in a grocery store," replied the Principal, with a far-away look in his eyes. Mr. Best then lapsed retrospectively.

"Yes," murmured Commissioner Thomson, "I also was once a boy. Go on."

"At that time," continued Mr. Best, "I was compelled to sweep and dust. I found that I got the best dust in the cracks and crannies that were lying about in a damp state when I used a wet sawdust. I sprayed with and dusted with a wet rag. I find that most cases of measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever among the children of the city since 1898 have occurred during the school terms. Statistics show that the germs of these diseases are removed by sawdust and dusting rags wet with water containing carbolic acid.

"Boston, Providence, and other New England cities have given up the feather duster and the Boards of Health report a great improvement in the health of the school children. This proves that the schools are now centres of contamination. For these reasons I would have you give up the feather duster."

The committee was deeply impressed by Mr. Best's arguments," said Commissioner McGowan after the Principal had been permitted to go. "But to put his plans into execution would necessitate doubling the number of the cleaners in the schools, and we haven't the money."

OBJECTS TO CHURCH FAIRS.

Archbishop Moeller Also Against Picnics and Euchres.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—In a pastoral letter sent to the priests of this Archdiocese to-day, Archbishop Moeller lays down some rigid rules regarding church fairs and picnics. He says:

"Fairs, picnics, excursions, and euchres often give occasion to scenes and acts which are not above reproach. We feel disposed peremptorily to forbid them, but fearing lest we might thereby embarrass some pastors, we deem it sufficient for the present to make known this our decided opposition to such proceedings."

The letter then rejects former rules governing such matters, particularly emphasizing the prohibition of fairs, picnics, and euchres on Sundays, and the prohibition of wheels of fortune and slot machines on any day. The elimination of games from church entertainments and carly closing of fairs on Saturday nights are urged.

The Archbishop also forbids appeals to the general public for assistance or the collection of money at the church doors as an entrance to services.

ONE COMPANY, ONE FARE.

Chicago Traction Syndicate Plan to Get Renewal of Franchise.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, gave out to-day the first official statement as to what the new Morgan-Field-Mitchell traction syndicate is prepared to accomplish.

As spokesman for the syndicate he declared that $30,000,000 had been raised to control the Chicago City Railway Company. Negotiations will be taken up immediately for the purchase of the franchise of the same company, one cent fare, etc. When an agreement is reached, control will be merged in order to carry out the principals of the ordinance.

GAVE THEM WHISKY AND CASH.

Now North Carolina Distillers Accuse Democrats of Breach of Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 13. A bill has been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature to run on distilleries.

The distillery men are up in arms and say that the Democrats have not kept "faith with them." They are bringing suits against the political ringleaders to recover contributions to the campaign and to pay for the whisky furnished on orders of the committee. These orders will be produced in court.

BUYS McCULLAGH'S HOME.

Grant H. Brown to Establish Breeding Farm at "Low Wood Park."

Grant H. Brown, President of the United Lead Company has bought through E. Tanenbaum & Co. Low Wood Park, the residence of ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, at Goshen. This property was formerly known as Haight Park, and was purchased by ex-Chief McCullagh about four years ago. It consists of a trace of 182 acres, with a dwelling of thirty-eight rooms, several greenhouses, large stables, and other buildings.

The new owner will expend about $100,000 in remodeling the house and erecting new stables for the purpose of breeding thoroughbred horses. H. L. Walker of Goshen was associated with E. Tanenbaum & Co. in negotiating the sale of the property.

Bonds for City College Buildings.

Representing the City College, Edward M. Shepard appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday and got the board to vote favorably on an issue of $2,695,931.39 of corporate stock to provide for the new buildings. The college, he said, already has 2,800 students, and will be able to accommodate 6,500 when the buildings are completed.

ONLY 28 YEARS BEHIND.

Supple's Looking for Centennial Parade—He's from Philadelphia.

William Supple, who said he was forty-five years old, but who looked as if he might be seventy, was found wandering aimlessly about Jersey City near the river front yesterday. He was taken to Police Headquarters.

"I was waiting for the parade," he said in answer to Chief Murphy's question.

"What parade?" asked the Chief.

"Why, the centennial celebration," was the reply.

"Where do you think you are?" asked the Chief.

"Why, in Philadelphia, to be sure."

"Well," said the Chief, "you are in Jersey City, and the centennial celebration took place twenty-eight years ago."

"Then I have lost those twenty-eight years," said Supple mournfully. "I have lost the City of Philadelphia, and I have lost my boat that I left on the Delaware River."

Supple said he had friends in New York, and he was sent across the river to see if he could find them.

THREE POLICEMEN FIGHT.

Wife of One Hurt—Captain Makes It All Public.

Capt. Shaw of the Madison Street Police Station made public yesterday the details of a fight in which three of his men and the wife of one were concerned early yesterday morning. He said he wanted no scandal in his precinct in his precinct kept under cover.

Those who were in the trouble were Policeman William J. Bahr and Cornelius D. Conway, Detective Frank L. Carey and Mrs. Bahr.

Mr. and Mrs. Bahr and Carey were walking on Henry Street, Bahr being off duty, when they met Conway. A fight started and all four were bruised and cut.

It is said that Bahr and Conway had disagreed over the arrest of a saloonkeeper by Conway.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Discussing general trade conditions Dun's Review says:

Erratic weather produces irregularity in retail distribution of merchandise at many points, and Southern business is quiet because of the depression in cotton, but the general outlook is considered very bright. Manufacturers report that confidence is warranted by the number of new orders, while deliveries on old contracts are of satisfactory volume. The best news comes from the iron and steel industry, while footwear factories are busy, woolen mills in exceptionally good condition, and activity is assured among cotton spinners as soon as the raw material market becomes settled. Failures for January thus far compare very favorably with last year's returns, liabilities estimated increased 5.8 per cent. over those of 1904, and foreign commerce at this port for the first week shows a gain of $4,153,907 in imports and a loss of only $981,933 in exports.

***

Bradstreet's says:

Activity in industry, particularly iron and steel and allied trades, furnishes a contrast to conditions in distributive trade, in which there is some irregularity, with seasonal quietness predominating in all but a few sections. The undertone of the general situation is, however, one of strength, the potential demand is thought to be very large, stocks in all hands are light, and the feeling is one of confidence.

Fire-sessons for clearance sales in retail lines is well under way, and a fair distribution is being stimulated by special prices and by seasonable weather conditions in most sections. A notably quiet trade at present is that of cotton goods, which feel the effect of the recent declines in the raw material in backward buying. Aside from this, however, the volume of advance orders is of good proportions. Eastern manufacturers report three to four months' orders ahead; the shoe trade is looking up in the East, with buyers paying higher-priced goods more freely; the woolen goods trade is in a strong position owing to the strength of the raw material, which is being bought heavily in Argentina and Australia for American account; the iron and steel trade is producing at close to the maximum; the coke situation has improved and famine prices are no longer asked, and soft coal has been helped by cold weather and a better supply of cars.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with Jan. 12 aggregate $2,904,969,999, 4 per cent. over last week, and 25 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $980,582,807, 5.6 per cent. larger than last week and an increase of 10 per cent. over last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
1st week Jan...	$80,200	$46,500	$40,300
From July 1...	2,158,900	1,777,300	1,164,515
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.....	108	105	105
1st week Jan...	1,800	2,038	1,782
From July 1...	71,404	59,443	57,762
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage.....	1,878	1,845	1,845
1st week Jan...	188,000	177,500	181,540
From July 1...	3,851,472	3,760,846	4,850,124
CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	818	929	929
1st week Jan...	128,930	119,682	125,217
From July 1...	4,112,712	4,340,475	4,053,605
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.....	1,120	1,121	1,121
1st week Jan...	166,202	163,483	116,232
From July 1...	3,291,498	3,376,534	3,273,607
INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage.....	736	736	736
1st week Jan...	37,855	113,575	.....
From July 1...	2,955,792	2,896,920	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE			
Mileage.....	1,629	1,153	1,412
1st week Jan...	120,620	105,351	86,004
From July 1...	4,744,141	4,192,922	4,046,502
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage.....	942	942	874
1st week Jan...	116,502	107,836	117,201
From July 1...	4,334,357	4,035,780	3,744,267
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage.....	1,592	1,576	1,597
1st week Jan...	197,012	213,454	144,039
PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	248	248	248
1st week Jan...	20,734	21,393	24,665
From July 1...	666,773	659,958	637,589
ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN for the month of November—			
	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	345,771	771,412	75,359
Oper. expenses...	557,368	495,011	62,357
Net earnings....	289,202	276,401	12,512
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings...	3,578,145	3,296,068	582,389
Oper. expenses...	2,150,735	2,200,024	290,711
Net earnings...	1,378,720	1,096,042	282,678
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for November—			
Gross	99,443	65,100	116,521
Expenses.....	84,777	90,501	69,052
Net	14,666	45,400	47,469
Charg. & taxes.	20,872	20,037	18,080
Deficit	6,176	15,828	*28,480
5 months gross.	558,290	583,046	534,113
Expenses	419,551	478,072	343,693
5 months net...	138,709	104,994	190,620
Charg. & taxes.	100,042	97,742	94,598
5 months surp..	29,667	7,252	95,852
*Surplus.			
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for December—			
Gross	127,226	105,656	91,370
Expenses	87,655	84,459	71,673
Net	39,571	20,977	19,697
Charges & taxes	12,907	12,042	12,450
Surplus	7,664	*1,065	*2,840
6 mos. gross..	689,332	656,388	562,171
Expenses	509,988	478,774	376,847
6 mos. net....	179,558	146,580	125,747
Charges & taxes	147,087	138,210	112,988
6 mos. surplus.	3,471	8,370	12,659
*Deficit.			

Pan Handle Orders 4,000 Steel Cars.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—It was announced to-day at the general offices of the Pan Handle Railroad that the company had placed an order for 4,000 steel cars with the Cambria Steel Company and Standard Car Company, for delivery in February and March, 1905. The order entails an expenditure of $4,500,000.

W. H. Peckham Swears Off Taxes.

Among the thirty or so persons who appeared at the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday to swear off their personal taxes was Wheeler H. Peckham, president of the City Club. Mr. Peckham caused the cancellation of his assessment of $5,000 on the plea that he is not a resident o the City of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Rear Admiral A. E. Speyers is placed on the retired list Jan. 11.

Arrived—Olympia, Brooklyn, Des Moines, and Cleveland, at Culebra; Arkansas, at Indian Head; Paul Jones, at Seattle; Marcellus, at Newport News, and Solace, at Cavite.

Sailed—Whipple, Worden, Stewart, and MacDonough, from Charleston for San Juan; Sterling, from Philadelphia for Culebra, and New Orleans, from Midway for Honolulu.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT S. BISHOP & CO.—Robert S. Bishop, trading as Robert S. Bishop & Co., contracting engineers at 11 Broadway, has made an assignment to Harry A. Terrel. Mr. Bishop was formerly an employe of the Standard Oil Company, and began business for himself on Jan. 1, 1900.

HERBERT E. PIERSON.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an execution against Herbert E. Pierson, dealer in hardware at 248 Third Avenue, for $1,591 in favor of Catharine V. Pierson, his wife, on notes, and a keeper was placed in the store. The business was established fifty years ago, and Mr. Pierson has had charge of it since 1896.

GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY.—Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Felix H. Levy receiver of the assets in this State of the Globe Security Company, money lender, formerly of 150 Nassau Street, which failed in April last, on the application of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, attorneys for Leo Schlesinger, as receiver of the Federal Bank, which held six notes, aggregating $16,167, made by the company in February and March and indorsed by D. and L. Rothschild, which were discounted by the bank. The assets are estimated at $5,000, and the bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company in this city and in New Jersey. A conflict of jurisdiction occurred, which was finally settled by returning the case to the United States District Court in this city, and the matter is now before Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, at 120 Broadway, to try the issues. Gen. Kneeland on last night that the receiver appointed yesterday was not for the corporation, but only for the assets in this State, and was made for the purpose of preventing further attachments and to prevent the property going outside of the jurisdiction of the court. It is alleged that the bankruptcy court has no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver, (although one has been appointed,) for the reason that the company is a money corporation and not a trading or mercantile corporation, and therefore the Federal receivership is absolutely void. The schedules of the company showed liabilities of $968,800 and nominal assets of $512,440.

Out of Town.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed by the Stove Fuller Company of Cleveland, Ohio, against the Syracuse China Company, a corporation which has just erected a factory at a cost of $90,000 and has not started operations. The assessments and liabilities are not stated.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALFRED CONNELLY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Herman T. Wood receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Alfred Connelly, grocer, of Kingston.

GENERAL AUTOMOBILE AND REPAIR WORKS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the General Automobile and Repair Works of 764 Eleventh Avenue show liabilities of $4,711 and nominal assets of $2,583.

SCHWARTZ, SCHIFFER & CO.—A meeting of creditors of Schwartz, Schiffer & Co., stove manufacturers, of 940 Broadway and Gloversville, was held yesterday before F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 25 Broad Street, and Leo Frank was elected Trustee, and his bond was fixed at $200,000. A composition at 40 cents on the dollar was proposed and accepted by a majority of the creditors. The liabilities are $560,853 and assets $255,083. Eighty claims were filed, aggregating $350,000.

WILBER N. BACON.—Wilber N. Bacon, policeman, of 21 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,547 and nominal assets of $397, due him by Byron R. Bacon. The petitioner said that on twenty consecutive days in May, 1904, he indorsed twenty checks of Byron R. Bacon on the People's Bank of East Orange, and obtained the money on the checks from various persons, which money he paid to Byron R. Bacon, but when the checks were sent to the bank payment was refused and the petitioner had to make good to the persons who had cashed the checks.

AUGUST POLLMANN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against August Pollmann, dealer in musical merchandise, at 70 Franklin Street, by the following creditors: Otto Weidlich of Saxony, $1,967; Wilhelm A. Hellmich of Saxony, $225, and Traugott Schneider & Co. of Magdeburg, Germany, $369. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on Oct. 17 transferred his business to the August Pollmann Company, transferred part of the capital stock of that company to his sons, Edwin and Arthur, creditors for $2,000, and transferred property to various creditors. Another petition filed against him on Nov. 15 was dismissed a month later.

MARY FELLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mary Feller, a builder, wife of Jacob Feller, who acted as her agent, by the following creditors: Nagora Wood Working Company, $2,924; T. R. De Lacy & Co., $915, and Pfotenhauer & Nesbit, 302. It was alleged that on Sept. 23 she transferred to Louis Manheim two six-story apartment houses at 231 to 233 Second Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street, valued at over $200,000, subject to mortgage of $120,000, and allowed many judgments to be taken against her. She was formerly engaged in several other large building operations in various parts of the city.

JOYCE TRUCKING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Joyce Trucking Company of 240 Cherry Street by the following creditors: William Gaskell & Son, $1,578; Studebaker Brothers Company, $88; Henry Brandtjen, $2,343, and Randall H. Ludlow, $210. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, has paid a judgment for $211 obtained against it by the East River Ferd Company, has heretofore covered its property with chattel mortgages, and application was made yesterday to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver in proceedings to foreclose one of the chattel mortgages. The company some time ago gave chattel mortgages to B. L. Pettigrew for $9,000 and James E. Peters for $8,000. On May 2 last a judgment was obtained against the company for $9,947 by Bridget Sheridan, whose husband was killed by one of its trucks. The business was established thirty-four years ago by Edward Joyce and was incorporated June 25, 1902, with a capital of $35,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 295 failures in the United States during the week, against 278 for the previous week, and 315, 224, 291, and 230 for the corresponding week of 1904 to 1901. The Middle States had 72, New England 45, Southern 79, Western 57, Northwestern 27, and Pacific 15. Canada had 24, against 18 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 13, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDORN, Meyer—J. Marx.....	$34
ANDERSON, Richard, and Ned Wayburn—M. Johnson and another.....	194
BERKOWITZ, Morris and Yetta—E. J. Cuozzo and another.....	137
BROWN, Elliott C.—J. Spohr and another, costs	124
BLUCHER, Samuel, and Morris Sandpeople, &c.....	100
CARUS, Emma—C. O'Connell and another	337
CLARK, Charles S.—R. F. Clarke.....	332
CARTER, Julia—I. Stern and another..	134
CURCURAN, Thomas E.—J. Meeks.....	700
COOL, James W. and Helem M.—C. F. Grim	48
COHEN, Louis—M. Thaler.....	74
COOLEY, Frank A.—United Box Board and Paper Company.....	2,836
COOLEY, Frank A.—United Box Board and Paper Company.....	1,044
DAHDAH, Anton T.—S. Elias and another	776
DENTON, Dora—H. Comte.....	78
EDWARDS, Robert—Standard Screw Company	403
ETCHELLS, Bertha—American and British Manufacturing Company, costs.	48
FUERTH, Joseph I.—F. E. Patterson and another	107
FRENCH, Sarah E.—M. E. Close.....	81
FEINSON, Joseph—A. Anzelewitz.....	307
FASTOW, Rebecca—L. Levine.....	215
GALLAHER, Luke J.—Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company	80
GAFFNEY, Daniel—J. S. Sills and another	185
GOLDSTEIN, Joseph—Niagara Wood Working Company	281
GLEASBC, Annie, and Herman Davidovitz—People, &c.	500
GLASSBERG, Jacob and Max—E. H. Gaynes Lumber Company.....	525
HARRISON, Abraham—L. Van Syckel..	40
HORN, Edwin A. and Agnes J.—F. R. Taylor	144
HOEY, James W.—E. Christopher, costs.	59
HILLER, John S.—L. A. V. Cassague..	159
HODGSON, Mary and Robert—People, &c.	200
HEYNICK, Samuel—Dresser & Co.....	277
HAYES, Nicholas J., Commissioner—P. Brennan	43
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Henry	1,146
NORTH AMERICAN BUTTON COMpany and Solomon E. Japha—E. Ridgely	5,021
OBERMEYER & LIEBMANN—M. E. Gouldy	604
THE AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE COMpany—E. Christensen	141
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Tunison	2,585
EMPIRE REALTY CORPORATION—R. H. Sayre	1,146
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Finn, costs	164
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—V. E. Tan Tassel	640
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—H. Heim	111
THE CITY OF NEW YORK in the THE Metropolitan Street Railway Company—J. M. Kenney	271
KROGH, Edward—Howard & Fuller Brewing Company	37
KRUSE, Conrad F.—J. W. Rump	519
KERWIN, John J. and Martin C.—H. E. Writer and another	938
KASH, Daniel D., Annie Gleason, and Herman Davidowvitz—People, &c.....	500
KIRCHNER, Helen, and Hermin Rotte—People, &c.	100
KILBY, John S.—A. Buchsbaum.....	92
LORD, Edward B.—H. B. Sawin	281
LUDLOW, Israel—W. Giebchmann.....	254
LARKIN, Thomas J.—T. W. Frehch....	176
LEVERINE, James D.—M. Hussey.....	72
MORRISSEY, William J.—C. J. MacGuire	140
MORTON, William L.—A. Doyle.....	1,305
MITCHELL, Charles F., Manager—D. Coleman, costs.....	105
McLAUGHLIN, Margaret G. A.—S. Reilly	691
McLAUGHLIN, Margaret G. A.—M. Britton	691
McCONOUGHUE, Edward J.—New York Metal Ceiling Company.....	183
MAYO, William B.—W. A. Ames.....	3,598
MALLON, John—Mutual Commission Company	151
McKEEVER, Alexander—J. G. Campbell	604
NEWELL, Edward—F. Fraser.....	34
PIERSON, Herbert E.—C. V. Pierson..	1,801
POSNER, Sarah C.—B. Marcus and another	60
PATTERSON, Benjamin B.—A. H. Skillin	690
PITNEY, Frederick—Byron W. Greene, Jr., Company.....	52
RUSSELL, Frank—J. Cooper and another	32
ROONEY, John—Frederick E. Rosebrook & Co.	165
REDDICK, Helen, and John Flood—E. L. d'Herbiay, costs.....	137
SEEMANN, Edward—F. W. Sperling...	119
SCHAEFER, Louis—M. F. Sass.....	2,980
SPRATT, Joseph A.—Lawyers' Surety Company of New York.....	223
SALTZMAN, Abraham—L. Kleinberg and another.....	109
SMITH, Charles B.—J. T. Halliday.....	39
TANNENBAUM, Lippman — National Bank of Auburn.....	2,422
TRAUTWEIN, E. Elliott—W. & J. Sloane	178
TINGO, Anthony, and Enrico Delgindice —F. Sullivan, Comm.....	500
WEINFELD, Samuel—H. J. Boldt.....	44
WILLENSKY, Mendel—M. Gruber and another	35
WRIGHT, Charles L.—W. I. Mahon.....	139

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE City of New York—J. Michel, Jan. 5, 1903 304

TAYLOR, Samuel W.—P. W. Foster and another, March 4, 1903..... 306

FRISCHMAN, Herman—The German Exchange Bank, Dec. 14, 1901..... 836

FRISCHMAN, Ernestina—The German Exchange Bank, Feb. 5, 1902..... 829

GOLDENBERG, Benjamin, and James Globus—M. Mann, Jan. 30, 1903..... 45

NEFF, Edwin—The City of New York, June 8, 1903..... 46

NEFF, Edwin—The City of New York, Feb. 28, 1903..... 57

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Hudson River Railroad Company—P. W. Davis, Jan. 10, 1905..... 297

FISCHER, Wm.—Kate M. Au, or Mme. Camille Seygard—B. C. Davis, May 4, 1904..... 511

SCHUBERT, Max—H. Hilbers, Jan. 3, 1905 180

COTTING, James W.—C. Cary & Co., Nov. 23, 1904..... 112

WEIHER, Reba E.—Union Trust Company of New York, Nov. 23, 1904..... 70

WRIGHT, Susan L.—C. Morrison, July 26, 1887..... 10,628

WRIGHT, Susan L.—C. Morrison, Dec. 5, 1888..... 17,546

WRIGHT, Susan L.—C. Morrison, June 26, 1890..... 16,127

Judgments Vacated.

SINGER, Julius—People, &c., June 3, 1898 500

ONETTO, Louis—B. K. Bloch, Jan. 4, 1905 410

Judgments Canceled.

MACK, James C.—E. Kenney and another, Aug. 31, 1896..... 590

MACK, James C.—E. Kenney and another, Aug. 22, 1896..... 1,113

MACK, James C.—The Saugerties Bank, Aug. 24, 1896..... 530

MACK, James C.—The Saugerties Bank, Aug. 24, 1896..... 1,932

MACK, James C.—The Saugerties Bank, Aug. 24, 1896..... 1,934

MACK, James C.—The Saugerties Bank, Aug. 28, 1896..... 521

MACK, James C.—The Saugerties Bank, Aug. 28, 1896..... 1,505

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Comte A. Sala, French Embassy, Washington; W. H. Lee Ewart, British Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—Hayward Stetson, Boston; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., (retired,) Hartford.

GRAND—Senator H. J. Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.; H. Hile, Juneau, Alaska.

GILSEY—R. D. Hykes, Shanghai, China.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. N. Humphrey, Hong Kong, China; C. T. Mellen, New Haven; E. D. Synocort, New-Castle-on-Tyne.

NETHERLAND—Baron von Bardeleban, Berlin; Walter Christy, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—W. G. Jennings, New Haven; M. Dronin, Madrid, Spain.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Mildrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. M. Meyer, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Ascher & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Strauss, silks and ribbons, 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Beach & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Christian, F. P., Scranton, Penn.; hats; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. O'Perrell, silks, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Gibbs, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Myine, draperies, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dallett, J., Cleveland, Ohio; cloaks; Hoffman House.

Ellis, Chicago, Ill., J. Wicks, clothing; 358 Broadway.

Hills, McCance & Hoskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; M. Lacy, millinery, 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones & Andlite, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Whitley, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, 83c.

Jones & Andlite, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Whitley, dress goods, silk, ladies and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. L. Lippincott, cloth; Grand Hotel.

Linn & Scrugg Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; C. F. Musser, carpets, 255 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Lewis Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; W. C. Lewis, coaks, suits, and waists, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. O'Shaughnessy, ladies' hosiery and underwear, 65 Worth Street; Hotel York.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. M. Raynor, linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Orleans-Dewitt Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. S. Oglesby, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Astor.

O'Mead, George, Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Schaffner Brothers; Chicago, Ill.; L. Schaffner, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Volcott.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. S. Baldwin, photo supplies; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat. No. 2 red.....	$1.20⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	.52
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....	.36½@.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....	6.30
Cotton, middling.....	7.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated.....	6.05
Molasses, O. K. prime.....	.37
Beef, family.....	11.50
Beef hams.....	22.75
Tallow, prime.....	.04⅝
Pork, mess.....	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....	.06⅞
Lard, prime.....	6.75@7.05
Iron, No. 1 foundry.....	17.05
Butter, Western creamery.....	.29@.29½
CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—No. 2 Spring wheat,	

MORTGAGES.

Guaranteed Mortgages
Netting 4 1-2 Per Cent.
WESTCHESTER AND BRONX TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 WEST 54TH St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Leighton Williams, 11 A. M., "Is Dogmatic Protestantism the Ultimate Form of Christianity?" 8 P. M., "The Greatest Secret in the World."

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6-8 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Class, led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class, led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., corner 64th St.
REV. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St.—11 A. M.—Dr. H. L. Morehouse.
8 P. M.—Rev. Howard B. Grose.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "What We Believe About God." 7:45 P. M., "The Value of a Home." Baptism at night. A homelike church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
B'WAY & 79TH ST.,
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"THE NEGLECT AND NEED OF DOCTRINE."
8 P. M.—"THE QUESTION OF PROPHECY." FIRST IN SERIES ON "THINGS TO COME."
STUDENTS OF PROPHECY INVITED.
THE 79TH ST. SUBWAY STATION IS AT THE CHURCH DOORS.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 31st St. and 4th Ave. Walter Swinfield preaches 11 A. M., 7:45; everybody welcome.

MADISON AV. Baptist Church, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M.—"A Historic Revival."
8 P. M.—"The House Beautiful and the Way Into It."

REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher. Special Services every night the coming week. Conducted by PENTECOST.
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—Edward Judson, pastor, will preach at 10:45, and the Rev. Alfred W. Wishort of Trenton at 7:45.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Our Consciousness of God"; 7:45 P. M., "Faith's Fetich."

WEST 23D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8th and 9th Avenues.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor—Services 10:45, "The Master's Eye on the Toilers." 7:45, "Lost; An Opportunity." All welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.
Mendels.ohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street.
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. R. S. MacARTHUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St.—H. A.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Claremont Avenue Lots Bought for Improvement—Operators Active on Washington Heights—Important Leases—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

All communications for the Real Estate Department should be directed to "The New York Times," Times Square.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club property at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street by the Century Realty Company and John D. Crimmins.

David Davis has sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company to James O'Brien six lots on the west side of Claremont Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for improvement with apartment houses.

Isaac M. Beriustein has bought from Janpole & Werner, through Bernard Smyth & Sons, a plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, commencing 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11. The purchaser owns adjoining property and now controls a plot 150 by 99.11.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold two lots, 50 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

Audubon Avenue Lots Sold.

Israel Lebowitz has sold to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company the plot, 50 by 95, on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, to Tillie Salvin the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

I. Kuhn has sold for Janpole & Werner four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 100 by 100.

Frederick Vondelhelm has sold to the Webster Realty Company the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

The Broadway Reliance Realty Company has sold to Harry Matz the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 122 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

Henry H. Dreyer has resold for Moersch & Wille a plot extending from One Hundred and Seventy-first to One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, between Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue.

John Lever has bought, through David Stewart, the plot at the southeast corner of Seamin Avenue and Hawthorne Street, 200 by 100.

Monroe L. Simon has sold to Marcus Nathan the Elmwood Hotel property on the west side of Broadway, south of Sherman Avenue, 25 by 125.

John M. Thompson & Co. have sold for Henry Horn to Paul Halpin the plot, 50 by 100, with three-story cottage, on the north side of Dyckman Street, about 600 feet west of Prescott Avenue. Mr. Corn acquired these lots about a year ago in part payment for the Electrical Exchange Building.

Purchases in Lenox Avenue Section.

Wilson Brothers have bought from W. & J. Buehrach a plot, 75 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, west of Lenox Avenue, and will erect thereon two six-story apartment houses.

Jacob Scheer has bought, through D. H. Scully, from Henry B. Davis, the plot of six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Simon Bach has bought from the Fleischmann Realty Company two apartment houses now in course of construction on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Newman Leavy has sold for William Buhler to A. Michaels 2,593 and 2,595 Eighth Avenue, a four-story flat, on plot 40 by 75.4.

Matthew B. Larken has sold to William F. Kohring the five-story triple flat 556 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100. Mr. Kohring has now bought through the same broker four adjoining properties at that point.

Long Lease on Thirty-fourth Street.

R. Smith & Co., now on Fourteenth Street, have taken a twenty-one years' lease of the five-story building 40 West Thirty-fourth Street. They will get possession of the property in the Fall and will make extensive alterations to the structure.

Albert E. Ashforth has sold 12 West Thirty-fifth Street, a dwelling, on lot 15 by 67.6. The parcel is said to have been acquired by those interests which recently bought from the Century Realty Company the large adjoining plot running through to Thirty-fourth Street.

L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the property 314 Fifth Avenue, for Frank B. Martin of Forty-fourth Street. The report that the price was $285,000. The same firm also negotiated the lease of 398 Fifth Avenue for the Downey estate to Albert Simonson.

James O'Brien has sold the two five-story apartment houses, 145 and 147 West Sixty-sixth Street, on plot 70 by 100.5, adjoining the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Insurance Companies Take Offices.

Two leases in the Beaver Building, at Beaver, Wall, and Pearl Streets, are interesting as indicating some change in the existing boundaries of the downtown insurance district. The entire eighth floor in the building has been taken for a term of years by the Eagle Fire Company, while a large suite on the twelfth floor will have the Greenwich Insurance Company as tenant. The former lease is said to mean the return of the Eagle Fire Company to active business.

Dwellings Sold Near Fifth Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Francis G. Lloyd, 42 West Forty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Robert E. Deyo, 106 West Forty-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 21 by 100.5.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Charles S. Faulkner to John L. Martin 145 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Robert Goelet Takes Whitney Stable.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for the W. C. Whitney estate the large stable 116 East Sixty-sixth Street to Robert Goelet for the season.

Deal for 85th Street Apartments.

D. Willis James has sold to Miss Hattie Schwarz 102 and 104 West Eighty-fifth Street, two five-story apartments on plot 70 by 102.2, adjoining the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue.

Ludwig Traube and Ludwig Traube, Jr., have bought from I. Hoffman the five-story double flat 12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 22 by 100.11.

Martin L. Sugarman has sold to Friend & Fleisch the five-story triple flat 552 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100; also, in conjunction with Simon & Wallach, the seven-story elevator apartment house 62 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100; also, in conjunction with the same brokers, for A. Hollander, the northwest and southwest corners of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 40 by 100.

George W. Walker, who recently bought 221 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, has acquired the adjoining property, No. 219.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

R. Fehlemann has sold for a client 119 West Eighty-third Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.4 by 102.2.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold through J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 226 and 227 West Forty-ninth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 43 by 100.5, to Roberta Frank, who owns adjoining property and now controls a seventy-five-foot plot.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have purchased from Hannah Abraham 209 West Sixty-second Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Large Plot on 119th Street Sold.

Aaron Goodman has bought the plot, 100 by 100.11, at 222 to 238 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, now covered with old dwellings. The property will probably be resold to builders in smaller parcels.

The Randolph-Backer Company, in conjunction with Joseph Roberts, has sold to Neiberg Brothers for the Godspeed Realty and Improvement Company 64, 66, and 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, three two-and-a-half-story dwellings on plot 56 by 100.11.

I. Kuhn has sold for Nellie Meyer 127 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Lowenfeld & Spiager.

Salvatore Sorael has sold for S. Lefkowitz and S. Kadin to Enrico Viggiani 337 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a seven-story double tenement, with stores, plot 25 by 100.11.

M. & L. Hess were the brokers in the sale of the nine lots on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, for William E. White to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

G. Brattell & Son have sold 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 17.10 by 100; also, for M. Hoffman, the four-story business building 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

I. Kuhn has sold for Stevenson Towle 324 and 326 East Seventy-fifth Street, a plot having a frontage of 50 feet.

Deals of Cypress Avenue Lots.

David Davis has sold for Silas H. Furman to the Northwestern Realty Company six lots at the southwest corner of Cypress Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

I. Abramson has sold to Victor Staller ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 120 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 250 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have sold through E. Polak, the southeast corner of Crotona Parkway and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, a plot 75 by 118.

H. H. Weisker, Jr., of James L. Libby's office, has sold for P. J. Sloyan to Louis Pickwort the southeast corner of Aqueduct Avenue and Clinton Place, 100 by 100 by 125.

H. J. Radin of Jacob Leitner's office negotiated the resale of six of the five lots on the east side of Third Avenue, 39 feet north of Wendover Avenue, to Borowsky & Osmansky. The same broker has also sold for S. Greenfield to Louis Stamm the five-story triple flat 3,888 Third Avenue, 25 by 125.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought the northwest corner of Demilt Avenue and Bell Place, 66 by 100, and have sold to N. Grenberg and others a plot, 100 by 114, on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Saul Wallenstein has sold to Francesco Capozzi 218 and 220 Thompson Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 50 by 85.

Katherine Feser has sold to Joseph Berkowitz 64 St. Mark's Place, a six-story building, on lot 25 by 98.

Polizzi & Co. have leased for Joseph Manguriano the new six-story tenement 101 Elizabeth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $22,500.

Sales on Courtlandt Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to H. W. Downe the southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Stret, 55 by 115.

Cohen & Glauber have sold 479 to 493 Courtlandt Avenue, 105 by 60, and 587 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 50 by 60.

L. Reiter has sold the five-story flat now in course of construction at 162 Beach Avenue, on plot 40 by 100.

Charles Gutkowski has resold for a client to Joseph Fuchs 747 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a three-story building on lot 25 by 100.

There is no report in the sale of the plot, 75 by 75, on the east side of Elm Place, 91 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for the P. J. Keary estate to a client for improvement.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Halprin & Federman have sold for a Mr. Reinhardt to a client 545 to 551 Warren Street, Brooklyn, four four-story double flats, on plot 100 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

There were no auction sales scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Perry and 4th Sts, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 49.9x66; Binger & Baum of 192 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

56th St, 310 to 316 East, for two six-story brick flats, 40x57.5; Binder & Baum, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $80,000.

144th St, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, for two five-story brick flats, 52.0x87.11; E. Gussaroff of 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $120,000.

90th St, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, for four six-story brick tenements and stores, 87.10x87.11; S. Barkin of 55 East 98th St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $145,000.

48th St, n s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, for a five-story brick mill, 132.4x100; New York City Milling Company of 402 Produce Exchange, owner; John B. Snook's Sons, architects; cost, $75,000.

Park Av and 102d St, n w corner, for three six-story brick flats, 37.6x87.11; A. Weinstein of 1,531 Madison Av, owner; G. F. Pelham of 500 5th Av, architect; cost, $108,000.

Willis Av, w s, 332 ft n of Southern Boulevard, for a four-story brick tenement, 75.2x79; Charles F. Famsdell of 312 East 57th St, owner; Charles F. Clarke of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

137th St, n s, 20 ft w of the Southern Boulevard, for four five-story brick tenements, 80x84; Robertson & Gammie of 537 West 125th St, owners; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $150,000.

Brook Av, e s, between 135th and 136th Sts, for five five-story brick tenements, 61x81 and 80x78; Martin Hasse and George C. Kippmann of 1,356 3d Av, owners; Lorenz F. J. Weiher of 106 East 125th St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Cambreling Av, w s, 250 ft s of Pelham Av, for a one-story brick stable, 16.6x30; Andrew Casterline of 2,483 Cambreling Av, owner; William Peltz of 878 Pelham Av, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

LOTS 183 and 184, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; William Kellener to George A. Devermann, other consideration and.....

35TH ST, 52 West, 20x98.9; Jane E. Wells and others to Jennie Constable, quitclaim.....

35TH ST, 32 West, 20x89.9; Jennie Constable to Harry M. Austin, other consideration and.....

79TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x irregular; Julius Liberman and others to Louis Marks, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....

79TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x76.7; Julius Liberman and others to Louis Marks, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.....

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 144th St, 126.11x irregular; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to Ambrose Braun, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and.....

5TH ST, 310 to 316 East, 80x100.5; Rosehill Realty Corporation to Jacob Binder and another, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....

GANSEVOORT ST, 10, s s, 25x94.2x25x irregular; Sidney C. Glover and others to Leopold Hutter.....

GANSEVOORT ST, 10, s s, 25x94.2x25x94.6; Leopold Hutter to John J. Duffy, ½ part, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 108 ft n e of 178th St, 108x100; William Dugan to George F. Bruning, other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 216 ft n e of 178th St, 108x100; Michael Dugan to George F. Bruning, other consideration and.....

LOTS 10 to 33, map of estate of John W. O'Shaughnessy; Sarah V. Baker to Margaret A. Meyer, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and.....

LOTS 19 to 33, map of estate of John W. O'Shaughnessy; Margaret A. Meyer to Beethoven Englaender, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and.....

MADISON AV, 1,483, e s, 25.2x106.5x25.9x111.10; Moses Kinzler to Samuel Friedman and another, (mtg $38,500,) other consideration and.....

104TH ST, s s, 513 ft e of 7th Av, 100x101.11; Lambert S. Quackenbush and others to Anna M. Slover.....

BARRETTO ST, w s, 29.7 ft s of 160th St, 22x131.10x25.4x136; Matthew J. Hansen to Samuel K. Johnson, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.....

119TH ST, 112 East, 25x100.11; Louis Goldman to Herman Margulies and another, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.....

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Frederick de S. Mendes and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtgs $9,000,) other consideration and.....

81D ST, 309 East, 25x102.2; Helen M. del Garcia to Adolf Miller, (mtg $18,-000,) other consideration and.....

BROADWAY, e s, 50.5 ft s of 187th St, 229.3x irregular; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtgs $55,-000,) other consideration and.....

BROADWAY, e s, 50.5 ft s of 187th St, 229.3x irregular; Ethel A. Levin to Alfred E. Hanson, other consideration and.....

8TH ST, 397 to 401 East, 67.1x irregular; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $45,000).....

MORRIS AV, w s, 75 ft n of 173d St, 25x95; George Fuchs to Rose Peck, other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 400 ft n of Fletcher St, 48x100; Edwin J. Blauvelt to Rudolph L. Blumenthal, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....

183D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; George Lynn to Walter E. Hallett, (mtg $700,) other consideration and.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of 167th St, 90x irregular; Lina Ernst to Isabella Becker and another, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and.....

CONCORD AV, s e corner of Dater St, 25x100; Harry B. Davis to Leo Barnett, (mtg $16,000).....

VESEY ST, 22, n s, 25x100; Frank P. Holman to Hugh L. Fox, (mtg $64,000,) other consideration and.....

VESEY ST, 22, n s, 25x100; Fordham Morris and others to Frank P. Holman, (mtg $45,000).....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of St. John's Av, 54.7x200; Herman Kahn to Fleischman Realty Company, other consideration and.....

3D ST, w s, 100 ft s of 5th St, 57x119x-53x120; Harry M. Boorstein to John Block.....

2D AV, w s, 150 ft s of 1st St, 50x100, Glenville; Edward Brennan to Gennaro Pisaneli, other consideration and.....

165TH ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of Tiffany St, 24.10x80.9x24.11x91.6; Ernest Hammer to William F. Krumdick and another, other consideration and.....

MACDOUGAL ST, 110, e s, 25x100; Sarah Kaplan and others to Adolph Lipshutz, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....

BROADWAY, s e s, at n e s of Muscoota St, 100x125; John C. Rodgers to Margaret A. Meyer, other consideration and.....

GROSSMAN & PASSON

NEW $2 COUNTERFEIT.

Deceptive Bogus Money Discovered by Chief Wilkie.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service to-day announced the appearance of a new and very deceptive counterfeit two-dollar certificate.

The note is of the series of 1899, Lyons Register, Roberts, Treasurer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:55
Moon sets	12:39		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:27	Gov. Isl'd	1:38	H. Gate	3:34
	P. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:50	Gov. Isl'd	1:51	H. Gate	3:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Kingston	.....	12:00 M.
Canea, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	.....	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Madura, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Princess Irene, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Republic, Azores Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Carpathia, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 14.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 7.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 7.
Seneca, Havana, Jan. 10.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 7.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 7.
Manitou, London, Jan. 5.
Matanzas, Havana, Jan. 10.
Toronto, Hull, Jan. 1.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 10.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 9.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 7.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 7.
British Empire, Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 11.

Arrived.

Adirondack, Port-au-Prince, Dec. 27.
Banes, Ciudad Bolivar, Jan. 2.
Bellaggio Santos, Dec. 24.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Jan. 12.
Breslau, Bremen, Dec. 31.
Cherokee, Turks Island, Jan. 8.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 12.
Clarense, Para, Jan. 1.
El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 7.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 12.
Nora, Macoris, Jan. 5.
Northman, Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 3.
Pepe Ramirez, Port Tampa, Dec. 28.
Prins Willem II., Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
Ursula Bright, Progreso, Jan. 5.

Sailed.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville.
Europe, Antwerp.
Frostburg, Baltimore.
Hamilton, Norfolk.
Mac, Hampton Roads.
United States battleship Massachusetts, Culebra.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Capri, at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 8.
Drayton Grange, at Adelaide, Jan. 13.
Excelsior, at Rotterdam, Jan. 12.
La Champagne, at Havre, Jan. 13.
Roma, at Marseilles, Jan. 11.
St. Andrew, at Antwerp, Jan. 12.
St. Hugo, at Suez, Jan. 13.

Sailed.

Consuelo, from Hull, Jan. 12.
Diemamare, from Palermo, Jan. 5.
Drangsaa, from Para, Jan. 12.
Terrence, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 10.

Passed.

Oscar II., from New York, Dunnet Head, Jan. 13.
Knight of St. George, for New York, Malta, Jan. 13.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHER OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

Table d'hote 6:30 to 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.

High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.) FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES. FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths..... $1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath..... $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PADDOCK, ERANKLYN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gordon Paddock, an heir and next of kin of FRANKLYN PADDOCK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Alexander of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 4th, 1903, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Franklyn Paddock, late of the County of New York, deceased; and whereas you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROBERT R. HOWARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ONEIDA COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—In the matter of the estate of MARTINA L. BRANDEGEE, deceased.

An intention to apply for letters of administration upon the above-entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of John E. Brandegee and others, for the issuance to him of such letters, now therefore, pursuant to an order of this court duly made, filed, and entered on December 24, 1904, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been duly made and filed, notice is hereby given, as provided by Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all creditors having claims against the estate of Martina L. Brandegee, deceased, late of Utica, N. Y., to present them to Hon. Fred M. Calder, Surrogate of Oneida County, at his office in Utica, N. Y., on or before January 28, 1905.

Dated December 26, 1904.

JOHN E. BRANDEGEE,
Atty. for Petitioners,
80 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

A new book of photographic illustrations of streets and houses (interiors and exteriors) has been prepared showing the more recent developments on this beautiful property.

The postage is six cents, which we will pay if you are interested in learning of the property, but which we will ask you to pay if you are a printer, architect or landscape designer, looking for ideas.

Several artistic houses—complete, harmonious and consistent with good taste—are ready for inspection by appreciative buyers.

Take Brighton Beach L., 22 minutes from Park Row, and get off at Beverley Road, our office, or send for the book to

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

STORE, 25'x97'.
BASEMENT 25'x100', With Bowling Alleys.
3 Flats above store; 6 rooms and bath; $51 Tompkins, between Monroe and Madison.

Lot 26'x100'; now offered $75 per mo. for store and basement; flats bring $57 per month; cheapest investment property in 23d Ward.

PRICE $14,500. ONLY $2,500 CASH.

FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

McDOUGAL ST., Bet. Rockaway & Stone;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
price, $3,750; Title Co. mortgage $2,400;
ONLY $800 CASH REQUIRED.
House contains 7 rooms and bath, is well built, and a great bargain at price.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar." 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

MONROE ST., Bet. Lewis & Stuyvesant;
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK;
full set of improvements, second floor;
Price $5,500. Title Co. mortgage $3,800.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel., 3049 Main.

Two new, modern, four-story double brick flats; fine location; rentals, $5,280; suit investor; have other heated and cold-water flats. Hall, 170 55th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
GLEN RIDGE
SUMMIT
ORANGES

Modern new dwelling. Best location; perfect surroundings; with ½ acre. Price $11,000.

Linden Av. Modern Colonial residence, 36x28; 11 rooms. Asking $10,000.

New England Av. Modern res. 70x225. Absence of owner means bargain. Sell less $15,000.

Several new and complete houses convenient to stations. $6,000 to $25,000 and up.

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Str.," Erie Station, Seaboard, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Great Bargain.—One hour out; frequent trains; fine location; only $900. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St

Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

OUT OF TOWN.

ORMOND, FLORIDA.
A Choice Hotel Site For Sale.

A large plot of land directly opposite the Ormond Hotel, fronting on Granada Avenue and River Road.

Apply to M. B. CRAMPTON,
1,307 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COAL LANDS.

COAL LAND.—5,000 acres B. D. and E. Coal all in one tract; most all self-draining; only ¾ mile, with free right of way to main line of Pennsylvania R. R.; 1,500 acres surface included; price $175,000; located in Westmoreland Co. Address JAMES L. FREEBLE, Freeble Building, Latrobe, Pa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS OF FLATS
and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, willing to sell at fair prices kindly send particulars.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 Broadway and 140th St., 3d Av.

Have $80,000 for investment in Washington Heights and Manhattan lots; $30,000 for double or triple flats above 100th St. Address, giving full particulars, "Cash," Box 1,020 Times Uptown.

Wanted—Lots for cash at West Farms and vicinity; also two-family houses and other property to buy. Send particulars to Kretsch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.

Wanted—In Long Island, New Jersey, or Westchester, poultry farm, house with six to nine rooms. Address J., 143 8th Av.

Wanted to rent, detached house, Bronx, 8 rooms; particulars, location. 34 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Property Wanted.—To tenants or flats; double or single; principals only. Jacob Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

Have client with $20,000 cash to invest in flats or tenements. Harlem or Bronx. Send particulars. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St., want tenements, triple and double flats; quick action at right prices. Principals only.

Flats, tenements; immediate purchaser; particulars fully required; $10,000 to invest. Investor, 102 West 104th St.

Want single, double, and triple for cash purchasers. RICHTMEIER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bronx Property of every description for sale Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; $100,000 loaned first, second mortgages. Grunauer, 467 B'way, Room 109.

West side corner property; cash purchaser; state lowest price. Alterman, 770 Columbus.

Owners, send particulars of your property for sale. L. E. Bliss, 3,221 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

New, well-rented investment properties, showing a net income of over seven per cent. In locations where values are increasing. Exchange for other property. Exceptional opportunities at present.
JOHN H. BERRY,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 4358 Cortlandt.

DENVER PROPERTY, free and clear LOTS and two Brick Houses cost owner over $45,000; will trade for New York City equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway, N.Y.

Free and clear lots on Webster and Park Avenues; also desirable 7-room dwelling in Tremont, to exchange for flat-house. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Free and clear tenement, rents $2,100; price, $22,000; exchange for double flats, west side preferred. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th.

$2,000 cash and $4,000 equity in 3-story double tenement; also lot, value $2,000, for flat. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Will exchange plot of lots 100x100, free and clear, at White Plains for small house. Kretsch, Bronx Park Av., West Farms.

West 116th St. elevator apartment; will trade for lots. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

Greenlawn.—30 acres cleared land on four roads; No buildings; $50 per acre; easy terms; also splendid water front; great bargain to quick buyer. Miller, 121 World Building.

50 acres Woodland in Mattituck; beautiful water front, high ground, near station; price $2,500; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

Manor.—70 acres of woodland, $700; good soil; exceptional bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Deer Park.—11 acres, house, barn, fruit, $1,200; bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.

Possession immediately.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

Will Build to Suit You.

Tenants,
Lessees.

We have capitalists and investors ready to buy land and erect for responsible tenants, in good locations, OFFICE, MERCANTILE or LOFT BUILDINGS in MANHATTAN on reasonable rental for term of years. Write or call.

H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St., N. Y.

14TH (TOP) FLOOR,
WITH LARGE SKYLIGHT.
To Let from May 1, 1905,
POWER DAY AND NIGHT, IN THE
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING
(FIREPROOF);
205 FEET ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE,
50 FEET ON (EACH) WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
PREMISES NOW USED FOR PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

DESIRABLE OFFICES,
large and small, 424 St., near 5th Av.; elevator and all improvements.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Tel. 1,000-38th. 520 5th Av.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

1154 3d AVENUE STORE
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 10 West 42d St.

Corner store to let, northeast corner 69th St. and Lexington Av., adjoining Bloomingdale's. Inquire D. Cruse, 51 West 34th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

151 and 153 West 25th, for business purposes. Apply to the owner, 927 South St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Light shop at Park, near Tremont Av., 2,000-2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St., 1st Av.

Skylight studios, offices, 101 East 59th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room or office, first loft corner, 713 Broadway; real estate. Bleiman, 699 B'way.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

SWANNOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
8 Rooms and Bath..... $45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath..... $55 to $80
7 Rooms and Bath..... $90 to $115
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.
In suites of two large, light rooms and bath, equipped with appointments.
Electric light, steam heat, hot and cold water, and first-class attendance.
Rents, $225 to $325 per month.
ALSO, ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
CHARLES HIBSON & CO.,
corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 129 West.—Choice ground floor single apartment; seven rooms; newly decorated; crepe paper; $42.50; highest personal references required. Janitor.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 31 West 42d St.

93D ST., 66 WEST.—Single flat; 7 rooms and bath; rent $45; fine location.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house, West 11th St., perfect condition, $200 per month. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CROSCUP, LANE & HOLBY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, duly filed its certificate in the Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said company to change its corporate name to CROSCUP & HOLBY COMPANY.

Dated New York, December 27, 1904.
CROSCUP, LANE & HOLBY,
By GEORGE E. CROSCUP, Pres.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia..Jan. 14, noon | Ethiopia..Feb. 11, noon
Astoria..Jan. 28, noon | Furnessia..Feb. 25, noon
First saloon $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:00 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 349, 461, 413 and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l. Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
*Zeeland..Jan. 14, 10:30 AM | St. Louis.....Jan. 28
New York.....Jan. 21 | Philadelphia.....Feb. 4
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 14, 11:30 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 4, 5:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Jan. 14 | Vaderland.....Jan. 28
Finland.....Jan. 21 | Kroonland.....Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Jan. 18, 10 AM | Teutonic..Feb. 8, 10 AM
Baltic..Feb. 1, 5:30 PM | Oceanic..Feb. 15, 2 PM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Noon, Feb. 25, Noon
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; March 18, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Jan. 28, 3:30 P. M.; Mar. 11, 1 P. M.
CANOPIC.....Feb. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Jan. 17, Noon | Kronprinz..Mar. 21, 6 AM
Kaiser..Jan. 24, 10 AM | Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Jan. 31, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser..Apr. 4, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Feb. 21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II..Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz..May 2, 6 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Chemnitz..Jan. 24, 10 AM | Petersh..Feb. 28, noon
Barbar'sa..Feb. 25, 10 AM | Main..Mar. 23, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene..Jan. 14, 11 AM | Irene..Feb. 18, 11 AM
Albert..Jan. 21, 11 AM | Albert..Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise..Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
*Neckar..Feb. 11, 11 AM | *Neckar..Mar. 18, 11 AM
*Will not call at Genoa.
From Bremen Pier, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE. Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for programs.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

JAMAICA
"The Winter Play ground."
THE UNITED FRUIT CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES
afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT.
Weekly sailings from Boston & Phila. New American built S. S. Buckman & Watson weekly from Baltimore. Round Trip, $75. One Way, $40, including meals and stateroom.
Address for information and booklets, Passenger Department
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY,
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
And all Tourist Agencies.

BERMUDA IN 48 HOURS
The new twin-screw S. S. "Bermudian," (5,500 tons,) specially built for the service with luxurious passenger accommodations, sails from New York to Bermuda Jan. 18, 28, Feb. 6, 15, 25, March 5, 15. Trinidad: sails Feb. 1, 11, 20, March 1, 11. Fare $50 and up, round trip.

THE WEST INDIES
One month's tour through the Islands, including 5 days' board at the celebrated Marine Hotel, Barbados, for $90.—Steamers leave New York on or about Jan. 21, Feb. 2, 16, 25, &c. For tickets, berths, information, &c., apply to ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada; A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.
Ask for Special Tours. Bermuda, Jan. 18, 28, April 12, 17, from $88.50.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania..Jan. 14, 11 AM | Etruria..Feb. 4, 6 AM
Umbria..Jan. 21, 6 AM | Lucania..Feb. 11, 10 AM
Campania..Jan. 28, 11 AM | Umbria..Feb. 18, 2 PM
Saloon rates from New York, $60 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
CARPATHIA.....Jan. 17, noon; Mar. 7
ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 1
SLAVONIA..Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA..Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; Jun. 6.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
†Waldersee..Jan. 14, 11 AM | †Pennsyl'a..Jan. 28, 11 AM
†*Bluecher..Jan. 18, 10 AM | *Patricia..Feb. 11, 9 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
Deutschland.....Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert..Feb. 25, 2 P. M.; Apr. 11, May 30
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third St. Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS EXP.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:23, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Fla. Lim.," 12:25 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. daily. 4:25 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sunday, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park and Point Pleasant), 8:55 A.M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:25 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25

JAN 1905

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Jan. 10, between 7 and 9 P. M., from 133 East 55th St., autocar runabout, Type 10, painted blue; machine No. 2,709, license No. 14,309; $100 reward; no questions asked if returned to 54 West 55th St. Telephone, 22 Plaza.

LOST—Sunday morning a miniature pin, between West 77th St. and 28th St.; reward. 112 West 77th St.

REWARD.—If you see fox terrier dog, with mouse-color head, telephone 779J—38 and get $5 for your trouble. Dr. Reed, Cushion Shoe Store, Broadway and 36th.

REWARD for amethyst pin lost between City Hall and West 80th St., Dec. 31; return to janitor, 133 West 80th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

—1.—46TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offer double and single room, with board; references.

7TH AV., 2,282.—Exceptional opportunity; refined people; large room; private family; superior service; reasonable.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hallrooms; references.

220 ST., 30 EAST.—Handsome connecting rooms; up-to-date; telephone; hall rooms heated; $7.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large and small room, sunny, near "L" station and subway.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms; superior home table; terms moderate; references.

82D ST., 60 WEST.—Elegant apartment hotel; rooms en suite, single; board; reasonable; block elevated.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Parlor, alcove; suitable one; two gentlemen; modern apartment; Jewish family. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 19 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, with board, near "L" station; entrance Central Park.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Maximum, sunny room; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests accommodated; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Well heated sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences; excellent table; Subway station and L.

117TH ST., 123 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; excellent table board.

GRAND AV., 2,430, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

42D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; reference.

26TH ST., 48 WEST.—Handsome second floor front, large closets; running water; telephone; board optional.

21ST ST., 406 WEST.—Choice rooms; heat; everything new; moderate.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; sunny hall room; high-class private house; reference.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, high class private house; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished; large, light, modern; every convenience; reasonable. Wood.

40TH ST., 24.—Most desirable newly furnished rooms, single or double; near Broadway, caterer on premises.

44TH ST., 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished large second floor front room, bath adjoining; reference.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; porcelain bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

46TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; four sunny windows; also front room.

50TH ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, steam heat; electric light; telephone.

51ST ST., 332 WEST.—2d floor west; furnished rooms; steam heat; all improvements.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Heated double rooms; back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

54TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large front room, heated; running water; quiet house; references.

54TH ST., 8 WEST.—Clean, quiet, medium room; bath; suit gentleman; near "L" and Subway.

71ST ST., 60 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; electric light; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 152 EAST.—Large, finely furnished rooms in private house; board optional. Address "B" at above address.

73D ST., 114 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single; en suite; choice location; convenient elevated and Subway expresses.

87TH ST., 125 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

103TH ST., 58 WEST.—Light room; steam heat; lavatory; private family; gentlemen; $2.50. Norton.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room, two windows; heat; elevator; near Subway. Bertier.

Lenox Av., 428, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also medium-sized one.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, want a thoroughly competent saleswoman in their dressmaking special order room; one who is accustomed to the highest class trade; permanent position.

WANTED—General housecworker by private family of four grown persons living in flat on Lexington Av., near 56th St.; wages $16. No. 838. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Nurse girl; must read and write English, with reference and experience, for eight-year-old child; wages $18. No. 620. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Cooks; Hungarian or German preferred; private family of adults; two other girls kept; wages $22-$25. No. 908. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Nurse for child four years old for afternoons; please write, stating salary desired, and giving references and experience to Mrs. The Gunnell, 293 St. and Broadway.

WANTED—General housecworker by private family living in Bronx; good home and $18 for proper girl. No. 708. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Cook, private family, German or English speaking, for about one week's work; $6. Special. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

WANTED—Young lady, good penman, quick and accurate at figures; must be willing to start at moderate salary. Address Accurate, Box 162, 67th Av.

WANTED—Books wkpr.; experienced, good, competent young lady; salary, $10-$12 starter; Junn, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

WANTED—Office man or lady who is a good correspondent and capable of taking entire charge of office can secure good position and interest in an established high-class manufacturing business, with an investment of only limited amount capital, so as to secure undivided attention; must secure this assistance in office to enable me to attend exclusively to manufacturing and sales department; a very exceptional opportunity. Call Room No. 506, No. 500 Fifth Av., corner 42d St., Bristol Bldg.

WANTED.—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $3.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 65, 65, 67 Pine St.; 218 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts.

WANTED—A young man, typewriter and stenographer, for wholesale business. Address, Exact, K Box 301 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern business methods; some stenography. Double Entry, 101 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS wants situation in private boarding house; good references; wages $18-$20; speaks Hungarian, German, and English. No. 3,056. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

COOK.—Irish-American, 2½ years' reference, wishes situation; wages $22. Can be seen Friday A. M. at 712 East 6th St. No. 2,094. Home Cooperative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Light colored girl, first-class dressmaker, tired of an establishment, desires engagements by the day in families; $2. Mrs. Cerutti, 456 West 57th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker, best references from last employer, wishes customers at home or out by the day; home preferred. F., 311 Times Main Office.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Jewish girl, speaking German and English, age 20, in America 10 years, wants work with small family of three; wages $18; best references. No. 1,324. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wants situation in small Jewish family, or will do up-stairs work; young widow; good home preferable to high wages. No. 3,055. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

NURSE GIRL.—Will assist light housework; wants situation permanently with small family; wages $10-$12; references. No. 1,332. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 712 East 6th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 18, wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; one year's experience; best reference; moderate salary. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—16; American; speaks German; six months' experience; neat operator; standard machines; references; $6. Ambitious, Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mercantile experience; large firm preferred; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; strictly businesslike; A1 references; $9, with advancement; competent. 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; references; $10. Katheryn Scully, Box 109 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education, bright, ambitious, conscientious; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 210 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, ladylike; good speller and grammarian, lives at home; anxious to secure position; $6. Edna Day, 166 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. F. J. M., 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; limited experience; bright, businesslike; well bred; references. Knowlton, 100 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY of all kinds done, at home or out, by expert; correspondence attended to; moderate terms. Call up 4415 J Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, desires permanent position; thoroughly competent; references. A. B., 510 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; conscientious; references; $12. Clara Bolles, Box 177 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; broad education; good work in all lines. Qualified, 131 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months experience; high school education; spells well; accurate. Miss M., 159 Downtown Times.

TELEGRAPHER.—By young lady; thoroughly understands brokerage work; best references. W. T., Box 102 Times, Downtown.

WASHING.—Woman wishes to take family and ladies' washing home; please send postal card. Mary Lechner, 328 Henry St., New York.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—By chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work. Solitary and evenings; reasonable rates. "Accountant," Post Office Box 701, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT desires work in broker's office or with law firm; experience as public accountant; highest references. January, Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—By professional corporation auditor; go anywhere United States; auditing, systematizing. Post Office Box 809.

ACCOUNTANT, 29, desires special work, opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BUSINESS ECONOMIST, accountant, auditor, deviser of modern methods for merchants and manufacturers. Consultation free. H. A. Wright, 220 Broadway.

BUSINESS MAN of mature age, experienced in financial matters, office management, bookkeeping, &c., desires responsible position, where accuracy, reliability, and responsibility are essential. Reynolds, 401 West 165th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CISELEUR.—German wishes position. Address L. Rohrer, 134 Rivington St. Mr. Stick.

CLERK, &c.—Young man of ability as clerk and stenographer. Box I 169 Times Downtown.

MACHINERY designed or improved, drawings furnished, inventions developed. Mechanical engineer, Box 108 Times, Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with technical and practical education, has spare time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers and patentees working out mechanical ideas and details. Practical Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, desires position; secretary or confidential clerk; understands real estate and interviewing. 315 E. 83d St. C. M., 162 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; permanent position; salary $8. Seymour, 505 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By young man, (21,) well qualified and experienced; reliable; good penman; references. "Trustworthy," 186 Times Downtown.

USEFUL MAN.—By colored man; eight years' reference. Charles, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN (20) seeks position in business house, with opportunities for advancement. "Prosperity," Box 316 Times Main Office.

YOUNG MAN, 21, ambitious and energetic, desires a position. J Box 147 Times Downtown.

TOWN SHUT UP TIGHT; NO ROOM FOR GAMBLERS

Jerome, with Dowling Law, Has Them at His Mercy.

HOW LUDLUM SURRENDERED

District Attorney Threatened to Get His Customers If He Didn't—Somebody Higher Up.

It became apparent yesterday that District Attorney Jerome has furnished this city a notable demonstration as to whether gambling can be stopped or not. The result of his forty-eight hours' work was that not a single gambling house of note and very few poolrooms were running.

And not only were the gambling-houses shut tight, but the hustle begun Wednesday night to get the paraphernalia out of the District Attorney's reach continued all day. The poolrooms had not gone quite so far in their precautions, their owners not yet being sure that "it was up to them" also. But all the larger ones kept their doors closed, some of them doing no business at all, while others received bets only by telephone and from well-known customers. The down-town place long associated with the name of Peter De Lacy was empty and deserted when racing time came yesterday.

It was asserted on good authority that a representative of the poolroom crowd approached the District Attorney on Thursday with a guarded query.

"What's the use of asking," Mr. Jerome is rumored to have retorted. "You are all gamblers and in the same boat. You know what you've got to do."

Of the high-class poolrooms only one was said to be tempting fate yesterday by doing its ordinary business. That was one located in East Fifty-fifth Street, a few doors from the St. Regis. The owner of this place, it was said, intended to go right on as before with a view to a test in the courts.

NO PLACE TO GO.

As nobody familiar with the proclivities of the gambling fraternity would believe that the members of it would turn saints—or honest toilers—in a day, speculation was rife with regard to their plans for the immediate future. Old-timers seemed to think it unlikely that an exodus, as during similar critical periods in the past, would turn toward Chicago. The "game," it was said, was too abundant in this vicinity. It was also pointed out that conditions west of the North River and east of the East River are rather promising just now. When it was pointed out that the Dowling law applied to Long Island as well as to Manhattan, the reply was that neither Queens nor Kings Counties had a Jerome.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City said yesterday that any gambling material sent into that town would be seized if detected. He instructed the policemen on duty around the ferries as well as on ordinary patrol to keep a sharp lookout, and detectives were detailed to all the ferry stations for the special purpose of looking for gambling stuff.

That it is the Dowling law alone that has enabled the District Attorney to work his latter-day miracle is disputed nowhere. The law will make it possible for Mr. Jerome to harass the gamblers so continuously that it will be impossible because ruinous, for them to attempt business as long as he is after them. Any man employed in a gambling house or pat-

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE ACTS BY ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps This Morning, from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing hour.

1,000 Overcoats for Men at $9.50.

Another of those bold and progressive sales for which the Siegel Cooper store is famous.

THESE OVERCOATS are in the correct lengths demanded by most critical dressers. For instance:

"THE MANHATTAN," 44 inches.
"THE PRINCETON," 47 inches.
"THE POOLE," 50 inches.

These Overcoats are made of Oxford mixed, black and novelty fabrics of good quality.

This is an amazingly good opportunity for the man who wants to buy an Overcoat at a very low price. $9.50

Popular Tourist Belt Coats

are also included without restriction to former costs or actual values.

OVERCOATS, SATIN LINED THROUGHOUT—About 100 Oxford and Black coats are lined throughout with heavy Satin. Early comers will get them. $9.50

SIEGEL COOPER STORE, MAIN FLOOR, EAST.

ronizing it may be forced to tell all about the place. Refusal to speak means imprisonment. Confession means personal immunity. If a master gambler be summoned and refused to make a clean breast of his offense, one of his employes or some patron may be reached without difficulty. If the owner of a gambling house should offer to tell all about himself, but refused to divulge the names of his employes, the District Attorney may decline to accept his testimony and thus keep him outside the protecting pale of the Dowling law.

Because of this situation the following account of a part of the conversation between Mr. Jerome and Lou Ludlum on Thursday is interesting:

LOU LUDLUM'S SURRENDER.

"Are you going to open up again?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Not me."

"On the level?"

"Sure—haven't you got the drop on us?"

"Supposing I send a man with my card up to your house now and then will you let him in?"

"I will."

"Well, that's all right," Mr. Jerome clinched the matter by saying, "for remember, I will indict you the very next day after you start up again. I'll have your customers down here by the dozen."

"Why, you know that settles it," the gambler is said to have broken in with. "You know that I would not have my customers dragged down here."

Mr. Jerome's proceedings up to date have indicated pretty plainly that the gamblers themselves are only pawns in a game of more importance than the temporary cleansing of the Tenderloin district, or even of the whole city. That he is after the police to a certain extent—not this or that police official, but the force as a whole has been openly admitted by himself several times during the last few days. But it is also an open secret that he is after some other persons.

These ultimate objects of his crusade have been designated under the general name "somebody higher up." Hence it was interesting to have Mr. McAdoo drag out the name on Thursday of one of the most prominent among the thirty-four Tammany leaders. Patrick J. Ryder is a plumber and Tammany leader of the Third Assembly District. Nobody heard his name mentioned in connection with the confession of Kelly that he had always contributed money to somebody outside the police force, until Police Commissioner McAdoo spoke of having seen the leader mentioned in some newspaper as the probable "man higher up." As a fact, not a single newspaper referred to Mr. Ryder until after the Commissioner had spoken.

Yesterday was a day for explanations. Mr. Ryder appeared at Headquarters and demanded one from Mr. McAdoo. Another one was asked for by the newspaper men, who wanted to know where the commissioner got hold of Ryder's name. Mr. McAdoo said it was all a mistake, the probable cause of which was that somebody in conversation had asked him about Mr. Ryder.

In the absence of Mr. Jerome yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lord became the central figure in the gambling crusade. He had a long "confab" with Capt. John Flood, who recently was placed in command of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. A meeting of less pleasant character followed between Mr. Lord and Detective Mellvor of the Tenderloin Station. The latter is the plain clothes man who carried on his books for three months as a "suspected disorderly house" certain premises that had been torn down half a year earlier.

POLICE RAIDS CONTINUE.

Extend Even to Queens—Capt. O'Connor Rounds Up 100 Men.

The police activity against poolrooms and gambling houses induced by Mr. Jerome's application for the Dowling law to the present situation was continued yesterday, and even extended to Queens. In the latter borough an alleged gambling resort at St. Nicholas Avenue and Palmetto Street, Ridgewood, was raided by five men from Deputy Commissioner Farrell's staff. Five prisoners were made and the names were taken of most of the persons found in the place. Capt. Aloncle of the Newtown Station knew nothing about the raid until it was over. Late last evening, Magistrate Comorton held court in the station and released the prisoners on their promise to report in court this morning. News of the raid closed several poolrooms in Long Island City.

Inspector Titus, Capt. O'Connor of the Mercer Street station, and a gang of plain-clothes men raided an alleged gambling house and poolroom yesterday afternoon at 92 Sixth Avenue. A hundred persons were found in the place, and the names of everybody were taken. Four men were arrested and will be arraigned in court on the charge of running a gambling house. Secretary Howell attended the raid on behalf of Commissioner McAdoo.

Five men said to have formerly been connected with Larry Summerfield were locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon. They were arrested by Detective Hooker and several other members of Inspector McLaughlin's staff in the Hotel Carleton at 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, charged with keeping a poolroom. The prisoners, it is alleged, took Hooker for a greenhorn and offered to give him tips obtained through a friend in the racing bureau of the Western Union.

SELIGMAN AND SCHIFF TO WAR UPON "CADETS"

Begin Campaign on Vice on Lower East Side.

ARRESTS ARE ALREADY MADE

Magistrate Cornell's Observations Start the Movement—New Kind of a Third Avenue Club.

Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, announced last evening that he, together with Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. Warburg, and a few others, had planned a campaign against the social evil on the east side, and the "cadet system," which had taken a new lease of life described as startling. While their efforts are directed principally against the "cadet system," kindred vices are also to be attacked.

The vanguard of the persons who have in a fortnight's investigation been rounded up were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday. The prisoners number eighteen men and women. This is said to be only a beginning, as there are already forty warrants out and other arrests will follow. This morning the hearing of those already under arrest will be held, and those behind the campaign said last night that the evidence would reveal hitherto unsuspected conditions of immorality.

Magistrate Cornell is really the instigator of the movement. He has noticed during the last few months that the disorderly women arraigned in the Yorkville and the Essex Market Courts were finding it easier every day to pay their fines. He noticed, too, that one man invariably paid fine for the same woman until she was sent to prison for an indefinite period, when the man appeared as a regular backer for another woman.

About the time the Magistrate made this discovery Simon G. Noot, who was then Assistant Corporation Counsel, resigned his office, and Magistrate Cornell asked him to make an investigation of the things that he had observed. It was plain to the Magistrate that east side Jewish families were the worst sufferers from the evil, and he wondered whether some public-spirited men of the same religion could not be found who would finance the investigation. And found they were.

With the means supplied by these men a corps of five detectives was engaged and they began their work about ten weeks ago. They discovered indescribable conditions in the locality of which Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street is the centre. The most striking of their early discoveries was a regularly organized club which donates $5 to every member whose female acquaintance is arrested and $25 in case both the man and the woman are arrested for robbing victims.

Many of the members of this club are not inactive in various lines of robbery. Not a few of them, however, are entirely supported by women. Individual members of this club who have already been arrested add the Fagin feature to their activities and are known to have several boy thieves working for them.

It is declared that a prominent city official and certain individuals of the police will figure in the matter before the cases have been disposed of in the courts. "You have probably heard some policemen say," Mr. Noot explained last evening, "how he hated men who lived on the gains of women. Well, according to the evidence which I have here, some of them would have to hate themselves pretty hard if they were sincere in these utterances. When one of these poor women was asked: 'Haven't you got the nerve to work right under the nose of a policeman?' she replied: 'What do you think I pay him for?'

"I and my men have been visiting the rendezvous of 'cadets' in the last few weeks nightly. We have seen young girls giving up money to these parasites, and then seen them struck and knocked down because they did not have more to give. You can form your own conclusion of what the police might or might not have done of that which we have accomplished.

"Several of the men whom we accuse of these offenses are prizefighters. One of them we already have under arrest, and there are others on our list."

The men and women, who were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday, were held in $500 bail for a hearing by Magistrate Barlow. Several of them came along with straw bail, which was, of course, refused. More arrests will follow. Several of the prisoners were recognized as habitues of "Tom" Sharkey's saloon and other saloons near Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue.

Another popular rendezvous of the prisoners is in a bakery and delicatessen store in Fourteenth Street, east of Third Avenue. It was here that many of the men met the women and compelled them to hand over the money they had earned.

Mr. Root said that Capt. McDermott of the Fifth Street Station gave every aid and suggestion possible in the execution of the warrants.

A tie saving.

Four-in-hands of full dollar quality—quantities of patterns. 55 cents.

Perhaps luck has saved just the coat you want among those reduced to $20 and $25.

About all men's sizes still here.

In young men's sizes, 32, 33 and 34 chest, there are some splendid values at $15 and $20.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

A tidy saving.

Boys' clothing prices just overhauled.

Hundreds of Norfolk and double-breasted suits are now $5, $6 and $7—in many cases that's half the original price.

Some regular and Russian overcoats and reefers are $5 now; were $8 to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

Important Sale of Young Men's & Boys' Suits

SIZES 14 to 19 YEARS. ALL LONG TROUSERS

$9.75 EVERY VALUE EXACTLY AS STATED $7.50

Former prices $15, $18, $20. Former prices $10, $12, $14.

All 3 Stores

Over 1,000 Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits in Blue and Black Cheviots, Thibets and Unfinished Worsteds; Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres in the popular Gray and Brown Mixtures and Plaids.

Smith Gray & Co

Broadway at 31st St. New York
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave. Brooklyn

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

You won't be hat-satisfied 'till yours is a Young's.

Young's Hats
BETTER MADE

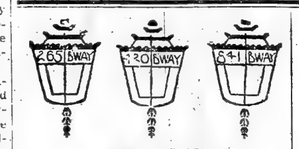

A WORD To The WISE.

Overcoat Sale.

How to Save $5.00 to $10.

$40.00 Overcoats for $30.00
$35.00 Overcoats for $28.00
$30.00 Overcoats for $25.00
$25.00 Overcoats for $20.00
$20.$22 Overcoats for $15.00

Some in every class are silk lined.

Also all our Youths' Overcoats, some priced as high as $20—for $12.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

USE AHB BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Good For All Troubles of the Throat.
KEEP A BOX IN THE HOUSE.

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av. bet. 92d and 93d Sts. Open Evenings.
SUITS OVERCOATS!
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known) (Well-Made)
Lines (both Suits and Overcoats) at prices YOU cannot afford to ignore.
$30 Suits now $20.
$22.50 Suits now $15.
$15 Suits now $10.50.
$35 Overcoats now $25.
$20 Overcoats now $15.
$15 Overcoats now 10.50
(Alterations Free.)

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. VALERIE BERGERE & CO., ELFIE FAY, PAUL CONCHAS, E. G. KNOWLES, MURPHY & NICHOLS, Thorne, Carleton, and many others. NEXT WEEK.....ALBERT CHEVALLIER

BELASCO THEATRE, 42 St. Ev. at 8. Matinee TO-DAY at 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADREA.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. to-day, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

LEW FIELDS' Phone 1952 38. Ev. 8:15. Mat. to-day Thurs., 42 St., bet B'way & 8 Av. It Happened in Nordland

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25&50. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

Receiver for Lincoln Traction Co.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—Judge Holmes of the Lancaster District Court announced to-day that on Jan. 30 he would appoint a receiver for the Lincoln Traction Company, which owns all the street car lines in this city. The application for receiver was made several months ago by the city on the ground that the company owed about $50,000 for taxes.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42 St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company "IN NEWPORT" Next Mon., Ida Conquest. Seats Selling. "THE MONEYMAKERS."

NEW YORK 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Regular Mat. To-day. Jos. Brooks' Production. HOME FOLKS." To-morrow Ev. Mammoth Benefit. 50c. to $1.50.

NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN 215 West 57th St. Dec. 31 to Jan. 28 Inclusive. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M. 80th Annual Exhibition. ADMISSION.....50c.

MAJESTIC Last 10 times. Evs. at 8. Mat. to-day. BABES in TOYLAND

WESTEND Joe Welch—"Cohen's Luck." Nxt wk—"The Burgomaster."

AMERICAN Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. AT THE OLD CROSS ROADS To-morrow Night—Ted Marks' Big Concert. Nxt wk—Hurtig & Seamon's "Me, Him & I."

BIJOU Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

APTOMMAS' HARP RECITAL Carnegie Hall, Monday Aft., Jan. 16th, at 3:30. Tickets $1 and $2, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Extra-Montagne's Cook at the Circus

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee TO-DAY. "A WIFE'S SECRET." Nxt wk—For His Brother's Crime.

Murray Hill 42d & Lex. Av. Matinee TO-DAY. DAN McAVOY, His Next week, Honorable Mayor of the Bowery Geo. W. Monroe.

GRAND Mat. To-day 25c. to $1.00. Primrose Minstrels

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER. TWO MORE WEEKS.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE." Special Mat. next Wed. "Twelfth Night."

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE SUNDAY. Special Mats. Thursdays, Jan. 19 & 26.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St.....at 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE in THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN

DALY'S Broadway & 30 St. Closed this week. SEATS READY NEXT MONDAY, THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL. NEXT TUES. EV. 1st Mat. Jan. 21. The Marvellous Young Violinist. Seats at Hall, Hotels, Agencies. "Tone formation and tone production bewildering—perfect."—Tribune. "Truly astonishing, almost incredible, thoroughly musical."—Times.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Afternoon, at 2—FAUST. Emma Eames, Jacoby, Hanemeister; Saleza, Plancon, Scotti, Begue, Conductor, Franko. This Evening, at 8, (Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann, Conductor, Hertz. Sat. Eve., Jan. 15th, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices. GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists, Aino Ackte, Allen, Fremstad; MM. Plancon, Goritz, David Sapirstein, Pianist. Entire Met. Opera Orch. Conductor, Franko. Mon. Eve., Jan. 16th, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames, Mulford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Giordani, Dufriche, Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche, Conductor, Vigna. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Senger-Betaque, Homer, Lemon; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass, Cond'r, Hertz. Thurs., Jan. 26, 7:30, GOTTERDAEMMERUNG. Fri. Eve., Jan. 20th, at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET. Emma Eames; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars. Conductor, Franko. Extra Matinee Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN on the following FOUR AFTERNOONS: Thurs., Feb'y 2d, at 2:30, DAS RHEINGOLD Thurs., Feb'y 9th, at 1:30, DIE WALKUERE Wed., Feb'y 15th, at 1:30.....SIEGFRIED Thur., Feb. 23, 1:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG Sale of seats for the entire Cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES begins Monday, Jan'y 16th, at 9 A. M. Prices: Orch. & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $8; Balc., front, $7.50; Balc., rear, $6; Fam. Circle, $5. WEBER PIANO USED.

Irving Pl. Theatre. To-day, 10 A. M., "Minna von Barnhelm"; To-day, 2:15, Barsescu as "Magda"; To-night, Walden in "Traumulus."

Importers' Auto Salon, HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL, B'way, 34th & 35th Sts., N.Y. Jan. 11 to 24, Inclusive. Admission 50c. Mondays $1.00. 1905 Models of Best Known Foreign Automobiles.

FIFTH ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW Opens To-night at 8 at Madison Square Garden. 50c—ADMISSION—50c

LYRIC TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 JEFFERSON De ANGELIS ADELE RITCHIE, KATIE BARRY and a Great Company in FANTANA

CASINO. B'way & 39. Only Mat. To-day. LILLIAN RUSSELL LADY TEAZLE. FRANCES, B'way & 29 St. Mat. To-day. EDWARD TERRY in SWEET LAVENDER.

CARNEGIE HALL. THIS (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Program: BEETHOVEN, Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Op. 67; BRUCH, Penelope's Recitative and Prayer from "Odysseus"; BRAHMS, Waltzes (Orchestrated by W. Gericke); ELGAR, "Sea Pictures." Three Songs from a Cycle of Five for Contralto and Orchestra, Op. 37; WAGNER, Overture to "Flying Dutchman." Soloist: MURIEL FOSTER. Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Fox Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. SHO-GUN Last 2 Weeks Thursday, Jan. 24—RAYMOND HITCHCOCK. Garden & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow

14th St. Theatre, at 6th Av. Mat. To-day. LAST WEEK of RICHARD GOLDEN in Common Sense Bracket. Next week—THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th & COL. AV. Intercollegiate Hockey Match. HARVARD VS. COLUMBIA. To-night at 8:15 o'clock. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1 extra.

WEBER MUSIC HALL, B'way, 29th & Mats. To-day and Tues. WEBER & ZIEGFELD All Star Stock Co. THE COLLEGE WIDOW New Burlesque Hit.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-morrow, at 3 P. M. YSAYE Accompanied by N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. Seats at Box Office, Ditson's & R. E. Johnston's office, St. James Building

JAN 1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

We publish elsewhere this week some extremely interesting speculations of an enthusiast on the possibilities of great literary discoveries in the coming unearthing of Herculaneum. Prof. Charles Waldstein, the director of this work, who has lately been in New York, exerts an inspiring influence on all who come in contact with him. There is no doubt that the project will be carried out successfully. Men of vast wealth, the world over, who are interested in the arts and the advancement of learning, will see that the money needed is not lacking. As to whether or not the lost lyrics of Sappho and the lost plays of Menander may be found, that is another story. But if ever there was a time for extravagant conjecture to this end, this is the time. Herculaneum was a seat of learning, an abiding place of Greek culture, not like Pompeii, a resort only of gayety, sport and high living.

A forthcoming book of large interest alike to the student of musical development in the United States and the general reader will be the autobiography of Theodore Thomas, who did more than any other man to cultivate a taste for good music in this country. The title of this book, which will be published in April, will be "Theodore Thomas: A Musical Autobiography," and the first of the two large volumes will contain the story of the life of the famous orchestral conductor, written by himself in the Summer of 1904. This has been annotated by Mr. George P. Upton the editor of the work, who will have, in the same volume, an essay in appreciation of Mr. Thomas's labors. For the second volume Mr. Upton has grouped together a series of representative programmes, arranged by Mr. Thomas, in the fifty years of his public career, which are to be printed with explanatory notes, and a series of short essays by Thomas on programme making and some of the problems a conductor must solve.

A list of a thousand of the best novels, compiled by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, of which Mr. John Cotton Dana is the alert librarian, is doubtless a pamphlet which many voracious readers of books will like to possess. Doubtless, also, Mr. Dana will be glad to distribute copies of it to persons who feel the need of it and will communicate to him their need. The list, which is classified, begins with works of so diverse quality and character as C. C. Abbott's "Colonial Wooing," Edmond About's "Man with the Broken Ear," and George Ade's "Artie," and concludes with titles of books by Zangwill and Zola. The intermediate titles are all that one might reasonably expect, including, of course, a somewhat arbitrary selection of the novels of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Meredith, Hardy, Balzac, and Dumas. Lists are appended of children's books, books of folk-lore, myths and fairy tales, and books of humor. Mr. Dana contributes an interesting introduction. The lists were made up in pursuance of a theory and on a scientific plan, which is surely just as good as any other plan for compiling such a list. The pamphlet is useful, giving the name of a publisher and a price for each book, and we shall keep it by us for reference.

One thing in favor of Henry James's newest perplexing work, "The Golden Bowl," (in favor of belief in its material prosperity, we mean to say,) is the little war of criticism it has caused. Since we published Mr. H. W. Boynton's delightful review of this novel we have been called upon to find space, from time to time, for some more or less severe reviews of his review, written by our readers. We have another installment of communications on this subject to offer this week, and we fancy that it makes uncommonly interesting reading. Opinions differ very widely about the Henry James of 10 ago (when Daisy Miller lived and died), and the Henry James of the later phase, subtle, evasive, brilliantly bewildering student of morals and manners in the present hour. But the fact that so many persons are striving to express their divergencies of opinion concerning him and involving themselves, in so doing, in intellectual mazes and verbal labyrinths comparable only with his own, seems to indicate that Mr. James is actually becoming popular in a polite way.

Mr. E. V. Lucas, who since the death of Canon Ainger has been the most conspicuous student of Charles Lamb in England, contributes to The Cornhill Magazine an article on Lamb's friend, George Dyer, whose very name would have been forgotten but for Elia's essays, "Oxford in the Vacation" and "Amicus Redivivus." Dyer amiably denied Lamb's assertions of the grinding poverty that crushed him in his career as school usher, but the friendship of the two never knew a break. As a writer Dyer never attained high rank. Hazlitt said of him that he hung "like a film or cobweb" upon letters. He died in 1841, aged 86 years.

It is pleasing to learn from an authority so good as Mr. Walter Jerrold, bibliographer of The London Academy, that "The Swiss Family Robinson" is still a popular book; that two new editions of it were demanded in 1903 and a like number in 1904. Still it is a book one rarely sees nowadays, though many of us must cherish agreeable memories of its charm as a tale of adventure, of its clerical hero, who had to be helped out of many dangers, and of its enumeration of many strange and delightful things to eat.

LITERATURE OF YOUTH.

PROF. ARTHUR TILLEY'S HISTORY OF THE BOOKS AND AUTHORS OF THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE—RABELAIS, RONSARD, AND MONTAIGNE.*

Written for The New York Times Book Review by

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

A CASUAL mention of certain great names, Rabelais, Ronsard, and Montaigne, for instance, in the history of the French Renaissance brings to the mind of English readers a body of literature with a flavor and quality entirely its own. It has been read and enjoyed as thoroughly by Englishmen as by succeeding generations in France. That it should have appealed so steadily and so strongly to Anglo-Saxon readers, while at times it was allowed to pass almost unregarded by the nation to which it was primarily addressed is the result of just this quality and flavor. For, strangely enough, French characteristics do not distinguish the French literature of that period. In fact the distinguishing characteristics of Renaissance literature in general, whether it appeared in Italy or France or England, are not so much national as they are peculiar to an epoch. To be sure, there are differences between the Renaissance literature of England and France and Italy, but taken as a whole it was dominated by an ardor for knowledge and experience strong enough to "overleap all fence," and we find in it very little of national prejudice or bias. Among all its creators there is a well-defined spiritual kinship. Its writers in all countries were carried along, carried away often, by new and powerful forces, and the result in all countries is a certain freshness and strength. There is no sentimentality; it is lusty. It has zest. The works of Rabelais and Montaigne, two typical names in the history of the French Renaissance, owe not so much to France, the nation under whose standard and in whose language they were written, as to the Renaissance, the general movement of thought which informed and begot them. That which appeals to us, not only in these masters, but also in the lesser craftsmen of the French Renaissance, is their lively imagination and their irrepressible individuality. These are qualities which characterize the great periods of English literature. In France the case stands somewhat differently. Her subsequent literature has not been primarily individualistic and imaginative. She turned, in fact, from this exuberant outburst of individualism to the development of that keen social sense and lucid logical style incompatible with the spirit of her early Renaissance literature, and her classics have been marked out for greatness on the strength of their appeal, not to the imagination, but to the reason. It is not astonishing, therefore, that work of this character should have found almost equal favor with Englishmen.

It is astonishing, however, that to a period of such interest to us, critics and students should so far have directed but slight attention. Outside of the excellent work of John Owen, rather philosophical than literary, on the skeptics of the French Renaissance, and Mr. Spingarn's complete but technical treatise on the criticism of this movement, English readers have so far been forced to content themselves with the short surveys in general histories of French literature and the very rare particular studies like Walter Pater's illuminating little essay on the poetry of Joachim du Bellay. Except for these there has been comparatively little. Mr. Tilley may be said, therefore, to be writing for an audience already assembled. So thorough and scholarly a work as his must in many respects compensate students for the long delay in its appearance.

Though there may be differences of opinion as to the proper spirit and method of treating literature, and not a few will disagree with Mr. Tilley, it will be but just to him and to the advantage of the reader if for the time being the latter enters into the author's point of view. His work shows him to be not so much a lover as a student of letters, and his two volumes are conceived and executed in that spirit of dispassionate, "scientific" inquiry which characterizes so much of the historical and critical investigation of the last few decades. Mr. Tilley's study, he tells us, was begun in 1885 and is, roughly speaking, the work of twenty years. He shows a remarkable familiarity, not only with the important, but practically with all documents, literary or historical, accessible to the contemporary student.

*THE LITERATURE OF THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE. By Arthur Tilley, M. A., Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge. In two volumes. Vol. I.—Pp. xviii-454. Vol. II.—Pp. xv-469. Cloth, 8vo. The Cambridge University Press. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes, $4.50.

From his point of view very little has escaped him, and if he is to be censured at all it would be rather for his occasional unnecessary display of critical machinery, and for what he has now and then included and failed to use, than for any omission or lapse of attention. In general Mr. Tilley is concerned not so seriously with the interpretation as with the genesis of the works of literature. He seeks the sources of a poem rather than its spirit. To be sure, the latter is not entirely disregarded. The attempt to ascertain accurately dates of publication, influences at work upon the writer and possible models, however, usually occupies the bulk of his attention. To do this as thoroughly and as satisfactorily as he has done it with regard to a period already so remote involves much travel, time, and labor. It is rather strange, therefore, that the reader should receive the impression that it was not, for the author, a labor of love. Nowhere, save on stray pages treating of Montaigne and Amyot, the translator of Plutarch, does he seem to be writing "con amore" and then only when momentarily off his guard. His own method, however, has many solid advantages which will amply compensate the reader who is willing to watch a singularly well-equipped and conscientious student of literature at his work.

Mr. Tilley takes as his special field of inquiry the period lying between the date of Francis I.'s accession (1515) and the beginning of Malherbe's movement (1600) to bring back to rule and order the French language and literature, disorganized, as he believed, by the rioters of the preceding century. Many of the works written within these limits did not appear until a much later day, and certain writers of the early seventeenth century, like Regnier, for instance, can only be satisfactorily treated as continuators of the old school. For all of these, with the omission of St. Francis de Sales, the writer finds room, and it is surprising to note what a gallery of literature and literary portraits he here brings into our ken. Beginning with Clement Marot and his school, he enters into the turbulent but withal fruitful reign of Francis I., still occasionally called by Frenchmen the "father and restorer of letters." In his reign, with its many Italian campaigns, we find the beginnings of the Italian influence, harmful in the main, our author believes, yet not without its grain of good. For the Italians had long possessed that secret of style as yet almost unknown across the Alps. This foreign influence reached its height in the reign of Francis's son, Henry II., and his Queen, Catherine de Medicis, and is perhaps most pronounced in that Court's school of poetry, led by Ronsard, then verily believed to be, and now often fondly called, the Prince of Poets. In the later reigns of the century broke out the religious wars, and Paris, always the literary as well as political capital of France, ceased for once to be the Mecca of her poets and authors. The clans had scattered, and very little of the work of the last twenty-five years of the sixteenth century was written or published in Paris. It is a curious phenomenon to see, in the reigns of Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., this literature showered from all quarters of France as it never has been since. For the rich gold of the Renaissance had not yet all been minted, and in Gascony, in Normandy, and in Geneva appeared work still undebased and bearing the hallmark of greatness. It is the time of Montaigne, of Brantôme, of the dramatist Garnier, of the restless, vain, and many-sided D'Aubigné, of the religious poet, Du Bartas, (translated in part by our own Spenser,) of the incomparable political satire, the Satyre Menipée, and of the first great French poet-satirist, Mathurin Regnier. Then suddenly comes a hush, the darkness before the second and greater day, in which Malherbe and his pedantic followers slowly work toward the light.

Such, in brief, is the course of Renaissance literature in France. Many of its greater creators are too individualistic, however, to fit into such a scheme, or for that matter, into any scheme. Mr. Tilley, therefore, acted wisely in consecrating to many of them special studies. Particularly able are those on Marot and Montaigne. In Marot he finds grace and wit and pathos. Of these he was assuredly master, and excelled in the lighter forms of verse, the familiar epistle, the epigram and the rondeau; and, though he does not have Shakespeare's "wood-note wild" it would be safe to add that no French poet has ever had it; yet he has a certain naturalness and spontaneity which distinguish him from all his fellows.

In his chapter on Montaigne, Mr. Tilley has made excellent use of all the latest work on that great Gascon. The rambling, conversational character of the Essais made it possible for Montaigne to change and interpolate long passages in the successive editions of his work that appeared during his lifetime. Such interpolation often altered the general tenor of an essay and signaled a change of heart or opinion on the part of the author. Mr. Tilley has with much penetration collated these various editions and the known facts in the story of Montaigne's inner life, and arrives often at new and very interesting conclusions. He gives us a consistent and complete history of Montaigne's intellectual development. In fact it is here that his method is peculiarly adapted to the subject treated, and it makes this chapter of his work one of the most valuable and important references now accessible to the student of Montaigne. We are much in sympathy with Mr. Tilley's attempt to prove that Montaigne's attitude was not one of thoroughgoing skepticism, but believe that he might possibly have conducted his argument on other lines and brought it to a more definite conclusion. Skepticism is the necessary point of departure for all disinterested, dispassionate, and thoroughly honest thinking. One must begin with no bias. It is not, however, a possible refuge or final attitude for any thinker of the calibre and seriousness of Montaigne. A great thinker may end in pessimism, but cannot rest in skepticism. And so Montaigne is skeptical about the particular date of experience, about the innate dignity and nobility of man, for instance. Yet passing through the refinery of his own mind these very data are transmuted and result in a noble system of conduct and a theory of education. We could, therefore, ask for no more satisfactory refutation of Montaigne's skepticism than Montaigne himself. We are not so much in sympathy with our author's attempt to prove that Montaigne's modesty was an affectation, a Gascon's vaunting negative qualities; a mere "gasconnade à rebours," as M. Faguet felicitously styles it. To us it seems thoroughly consonant with the man's general attitude. This note of self-depreciation is, furthermore, as pronounced in the private journal of his travels, written in part by a valet and not intended for publication, as in the Essays. It is human to appreciate most highly the qualities we do not possess. To Montaigne, whose manhood was passed in the feverish activity of the Renaissance, and who spent his leisure with Plutarch's heroes of antiquity, a life of comparative inaction, such as nature and temperament forced upon him, may well have seemed valueless and futile. We see no reason why the sincerity of one who in all other matters was scrupulously open-minded should on this point be called into question.

In contrast to his excellent treatment of Montaigne stand the chapters on Ronsard and the poetry of his school, the Pleiad. Mr. Tilley rarely touches its spirit, but conscientiously and with much critical acumen traces sources and influences. So fruitful has his work in these byways of criticism proved that one might imagine it to have been an entirely derivative poetry. Its distinctive characteristics he fails to signal. It has no great fund of ideas, is not closely in touch with life; yet it has the distinguishing qualities of imagination and style, and we hear in it now and then that "lyric cry" which is not heard again in France until the beginning of the last century. Mr. Pater has admirably styled it the poetry of pure effect. The botanist cannot explain the scent and beauty of a rose by counting all its petals, and the essential quality of French Renaissance poetry is still unexplained by the critic who gives us all its sources and the dates of its composition. Mr. Tilley might have added here that Spenser likewise translated and adapted certain of Du Bellay's sonnets.

Mr. Tilley's style, which is singularly arid for one who treats literature, is at its worst in his treatment of Regnier. The chapter is formless, and except for the extracts from Regnier, wearisome in the extreme. There is nothing to vivify the great mass of detail, which, however much labor it may have cost, is worthless if not used to help interpret literature. Mr. Tilley does not attempt to use it so, and it remains a dead weight upon his hands and a tedium to the reader. His method has unfortunately made it impossible to do justice to an interesting subject.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to turn from it to his conclusion, in which he ably sums up the results of his investigation. It is wholly admirable. From it we quote the following:

> Thus while the English Renaissance is strongest on the poetic side, while there is nothing in France to match the high poetic achievement of the Fairy Queen, the melody and passion of our songs and lyrics, the splendor of our drama, the French Renaissance is strongest on the side of prose, and in three departments of it, memoir-writing, the short story, and prose-satire, shows a decided superiority.

Mr. Tilley's accuracy is unimpeachable. He has spared no labor to arrive at the facts. For questions of detail his is the most complete and reliable study in English. His bibliography alone must have demanded years of patient search and inquiry. In thoroughness and accuracy it supersedes all previous work in this department, and it is invaluable to students of this epoch in France. He is likewise never satisfied with anything less than an intimate, first-hand knowledge of all his characters. One could not reasonably expect more from one who has done so much excellently. Yet building on so broad and firm a foundation, it will be a matter of regret to a certain class of readers that his work should in some respects have fallen short of completeness. In evaluating influences, he very often makes much of little, as when he says that the Pleiad derived their fondness for comparisons from mythology from the Italian artists who decorated Francis I.'s new palace at Fontainebleau. Certain members of the Pleiad, Du Bellay, for instance, would have had very little opportunity for meeting Rosso and Primaticcio, the artists in question, and almost certainly never entered the palace at Fontainebleau. It is much more natural and much simpler to trace the tendency to their passionate fondness for Greek and Latin literature, where such comparisons abound. Confining himself occasionally to his very excellent studies of detail, he likewise fails to convey to us the essence of the work in hand. For all his scholarly matter on Rabelais's life and works, we should hardly know from Mr. Tilley why he is one of the commanding figures in the Renaissance. The spirit of the work is not always made clear by his treatment. And yet of the literature of all this time it is the spirit that "importeth most." To the maker as well as the student of literature it has much to say. For it is the literature of youth, of the youth of our own times. We are still living in the evening of the Renaissance. There has been no Counter-Reformation here. We have as yet had no movement that really contradicts its tendencies, and is not, in some sense, the fulfillment of one or another of its aspirations. Its faults are the faults of youth. It has much, too much often, enthusiasm, imagination, gusto, and passion, but few established standards of conduct, style, or taste; and so it is uncurbed and lacks the faculty of self-criticism. There is imitation, there is decoration, as Mr. Tilley abundantly shows, but there is some little poetry here that has the freshness of morning about it, that at its best still smells of the ground. There is, too, much artificiality, excess, and overstatement, and it must be said, here and there poor taste and obscenities, as in the Sieur de Brantôme, for instance, and King Francis's sister, the Queen Marguerite of Navarre; for they had flung wide the doors, and in the true spirit of the Renaissance entered into the kingdom, not of heaven, but of this world; and in reading much of this old work we cannot help feeling that they had a quality which we have lost, and remembering that these were

> Of the Morning and the May,
> And we are of the Autumn and the Eve.

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

Lehigh University, January, 1905.

THE ERIE CANAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CANALS. By Archer Butler Hulbert. With Maps and Illustrations. Vol. II.—The Erie Canal. Cloth. Pp. 234. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $2.50.

In Mr. Archer Butler Hulbert's recent volume entitled "The Great American Canals," one of his series on "Historic Highways," much attention is given to the history of the Erie Canal. The early navigation of the Mohawk presented many difficulties. Little Falls, with roaring rapids, interrupted navigation. There were portages, and sledges were used to carry merchandise over the swampy grounds. Later there were sleds, which would transport some kinds of vehicles. As early as 1768 Sir Henry Moore suggested that improvements be made for the navigation of the Mohawk and a route was surveyed. Until 1790 the boats were transferred to vehicles, the batteaux measuring not more than one and a half tons. To go from Rome to Schenectady and return took nine days. Elkanah Watson seems to have been the first to undertake the improvement of the Mohawk. From 1788 to 1792 he was surveying the routes and urging on his plans. In March, 1792, the Legislature passed an act "for establishing and opening lock navigation within the State." Subscription books for the stock were opened in New York and Albany, but subscriptions were not forthcoming. The means to begin the work were found, however, and in 1793 "the Mohawk River Improvements" were begun, employing a force of three hundred men. Finally, in 1795, the canal, which passed around the Little Falls, was opened for business. It was 4,752 feet long, and contained five locks, each having a lift of about nine feet. Many objections were raised to the cutting of the canal, and one was that it would cause "the fish, to wit, Shad, Herrin, Totally to Abandon the North River." The expenses of keeping the canal in repair were so heavy that no dividends were paid before 1813.

To Gouverneur Morris the country is indebted for originating the plan of a great canal. When Morris was in England and Scotland in 1795 he was looking at the Caledonian Canal, and he wrote home his impressions of the advantages of a canal system for the State of New York. De Witt Clinton's memorial of 1816 gave the first true impetus to the Erie Canal. "The Erie Canal," says Mr. Hulbert, "was born in the act of April 15, 1817." On the Fourth of July of that year the actual work began. In 1823 the canal was open from Rochester to Schenectady, and there were 220 miles open to navigation. In 1824 the grand canal was completed.

PLAYS TO READ.

Mr. Aldrich's Poetic Drama and Mr. G. C. Lodge's "Cain."[1]

It was a happy inspiration that moved Mr. Aldrich to build a drama upon his fine poem "Judith." We are the richer for a truly poetic drama, not quite so felicitous in imagery and expression as the earlier version, and without the swift dramatic movement of inevitable events that marks the perfectly successful play upon the theatrical side, but dignified and imaginative and with the author's unfailing insight into the passionate emotions of human nature. The portions of the drama that are new show no decline of the power to evoke pictorial images and touch deep sources of feeling by which the early work of Mr. Aldrich was distinguished, and the final prayer of Judith for strength to perform her task is a flash of pure dramatic light across a somewhat dim stretch of eloquent but over-elaborated narrative:

> Thou that rulest all,
> Hold not Thy favor from me that I seek
> This night to be Thy instrument! Dear Lord,
> Look down on me, a widow of Judea,
> A feeble thing unless Thou sendeth strength!
> A woman such as I slew Sisera,
> The hand that pierced his temples with a nail
> Was soft and gentle like to mine, a hand
> Molded to press a babe against her breast!
> Thou didst sustain her. Oh, sustain Thou me,
> That I may free Thy chosen from their chains!
> Each sinew in my body turns to steel,
> My pulses quicken, I no longer feel
> My prayer has reached Him, sitting there on high!
> The hour is come I dreamed of! This for thee,
> Oh, Israel, my people, this for thee!

Sudermann translated is rather less Sudermann than Shakespeare translated is Shakespeare, and his "Johannisfeuer," compounded of German sentiment, German passion, and German poetry, depending for its moving quality entirely upon the sincerity of its accent, is neither convincing nor interesting in Mr. Swickard's translation, which is nevertheless not bad as such translation goes. The theme is hopelessly vulgar, and the wealth of psychological wisdom and suggestion in the author's treatment of it is concealed under the undisciplined English of the translation.

Mr. Lodge's drama is a personal and passionate reading of the story of Cain and Abel, in which Cain is presented as a Biblical Prometheus during the wrath of Heaven to bring light to the souls of men. He is the archtype of the modern free thinker, while Abel is the cowardly formalist, shrinking from independent thought and insensible to

> The power of life, the glory of rebellion,
> The fire and love of liberty, the pride
> Of freedom, poverty, solitude, and pain.
> All the delight and all the tragedy
> And all the burden of mankind

which are revealed to Cain in one swift moment of fierce insight. He kills Abel that the latter may not have power over later generations

> To breed a sickness in humanity
> And bring pollution to the springs of life
> through spiritual bondage. The mission of Cain is thenceforth to pass from hand to hand the torch of free thought, and to bear for the sake of man the brand of an outlaw. The final passage of his farewell to Eve indicates the mood in which his character is reconstructed for the modern reader, a mood widely removed from that of Genesis, but elevated and austere.

> Farewell! My will and mine alone
> Has made me outcast from the laws of men,
> And from God's laws, and from the homes of men.
> I am the man I am; no cause but this
> Has cast me naked and lonely from the pale.
> To wander, alien in the Academe,
> Cursed and derided in the market-place,
> Slandered and scourged before the shrines of God.
> And when I shall lift up the immortal light
> Like dawn in the dark places of men's souls,
> All men shall hail it as a ruinous fire
> Born for their world's destruction; they shall rise,
> Nerved with ferocious fear, and hale me forth.
> Seize me, traduce me, judge me, and condemn,
> And press the hemlock to my unshrinking lips
> Or nail my scourged flesh naked to the cross.
>
> EVE.
>
> Yet shall the great light live!
>
> CAIN.
>
> It shall not die!
>
> Farewell!

Sainte-Beuve in America.

In view of the very favorable reception of Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley's translation of Sainte-Beuve's "Portraits of the Seventeenth Century," G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers, are contemplating bringing out further volumes of Sainte-Beuve's essays for next year.

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[1] **JUDITH OF BETHULIA.** A Tragedy. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $1.

FIRES OF ST. JOHN. A Drama in Four Acts from the German of Hermann Sudermann. Translated and adapted by Charles Swickard. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. 1904.

CAIN: A Drama. By George Cabot Lodge. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1904. Price, $1.

A COUNTRY DIARY.

A Quaint and Droll Book About English Rural Life.*

A PLEASANT hour or two may be spent in reading "Pages from a Country Diary." How old the writer may be we can only guess. Maybe he is past the prime of life, since his riding days are over, but yet he can shoot and fish and take part in the simple festivities of English country life. He has an apt guardian named Belinda who watches over him, and as a good wife, scolds him for his imprudences. When recovering from an attack of grip he is informed that there were wild ducks near. He trudges through the marsh, and would have begged the game had it not been for his fox terrier, who, having followed the trail, barked at the very moment when he had drawn a bead on the ducks. Then they flew away. Of course sagacious Belinda remarked that "it served him right," and for a punishment made him swallow quinine and kept him prisoner for some time.

A delightful raconteur is the author, and his stories are short and to the point. He is well up in sport and writes well of fox hunting and salmon and trout fishing. Without pretensions of the Gilbert White character, he is proficient in natural history. Of course he is conservative, and inclined to favor the ways and manners of the past. Occasionally, accompanied by Belinda, he pays London a short visit, and tells of the aspect of the great metropolis. The queer superstitions of the country folk occupy his attention, but he scarcely laughs at them. He is one of the county Magistrates, and tells feelingly of some of the cases brought before him. Fond of cricket and outdoor games, he attends all the country meetings. He is afraid that golf is exercising a destructive influence on the wickets. The football of to-day he has not much liking for.

Some of this gentleman's theories relating to sport are peculiar. He has no liking for the woman who shoots. He writes that should he ever meet a woman with a shotgun he would at once go home, because he would be in mortal terror of being shot, and also because he does not consider shooting an amusement for women. He declares that "in all field sports there exists an inevitable modicum of purely unintentional cruelty, that is to say, of willful infliction of pain on the lower animals." Battue shooting, as practiced in England, is a wholesale slaughtering business, and closely allied to pot-hunting. Of rook shooting he says that it is a form of amusement for which he has very little affection. Fancy a rector with a gun shooting the poor fledgling rooks. We can hardly imagine an American clergyman so belittling himself. Cub hunting, or the chasing of immature foxes, is not a nice sport.

Mr. Somers is at variance with the theory that salmon do not feed in fresh water. The absence of pink at the fox hunting meets is deplored. The author has no liking for khaki, but wants to see again the gay coats of yore. It would hardly be thought that in intelligent England the services of the "dowser," the man with the divining rods, would be called in to determine the presence of water. The dowser's services were wanted, however, and in Mr. Somers's presence he did his trick in three places. Where he had indicated an abundance of water, when serious digging was carried out, not a drop was found. Strange to say, just where the dowser had declared there was no water, an ample supply was found. That is a good yarn concerning the Yorkshireman who was supposed to be near his end, who on seeing his daughter removing a ham from the copper in which it had been boiling, asked for a slice. The daughter refused, saying: "Ham's not for thou; ham's for funeral."

If ever there was a proper occasion to grumble it is when a man's smoking room is disturbed. It happened during "that infernal Spring cleaning time." He declares that the place "smelled painfully clean." Then, what was worse, all his books had been dusted. Will a woman ever be made to understand how much pain may be caused by the mislaying of a favorite pipe? To men of a certain age the transplanting of dear old pieces of furniture is nothing short of heartrending. Belinda tossed out a cupboard and consigned it to the lumber room. However, with womanly curiosity she overhauled the contents of the cupboard, and in it there were found an early edition of the "Compleat Angler" and a number of Gillray's caricatures. Alas! "some spoilt child of a former generation" had ruined them.

Now, when there is so much being printed concerning the discovery of masterpieces, this story from the diary is worthy of repetition. Mr. A. had succeeded to an uncle's property in Ireland. He had supposably inherited two "most beautiful three-quarter-length portraits, most unmistakably by Romney, but unsigned." Of course the signatures to the pictures were looked for. They were wanting. The frames were of the most hideous character.

A. took the pictures out of the frames, to find that the portraits had originally been full-length ones; but had been truncated to their present size by some unskillful hand. Full of wrath, A. hastily summoned his late uncle's old butler, and asked him if he knew how this had come to pass. "Is ut the pickshurs?" replied Dennie unconcernedly. "Shure, they wanst wanted new frames, and the masther had thim illgant gould ones standin' empty, so he just tuk the shears and cut the portraits down to fit thim!"

*PAGES FROM A COUNTRY DIARY. By Percival Somers. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 288. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

POLITICIANS.

ESSAYS ON MEN, THINGS, AND EVENTS HISTORICAL, PERSONAL, POLITICAL. Including Essays on Roscoe Conkling, Thaddeus Stevens, Matthew H. Carpenter, Andrew Johnson, John J. Ingalls, Sargent S. Prentiss, Oliver P. Morton, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Samuel J. Tilden, the Family of Field, Marcus A. Hanna, Thomas B. Reed, Benjamin H. Hill, George F. Hoar, Frank Wolford, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas C. Platt. By Savoyard. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. 287. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

Mr. Eugene Newman's remarks on a great many subjects here collected have several entertaining qualities, not the least of which is an outspoken habit and a tendency to present a view of a given public man quite surprisingly different from the one you are accustomed to meet. The form on the other hand is very old-fashioned, with much embroidery of classical and Biblical allusion and a generous supply of adjectives of heroic size. As an old newspaper man Mr. Newman seems to speak of public men from a very full knowledge of their public careers, and he does not hesitate to distribute praise and blame in large packages. He begins with Conkling, whom he seems to admire immensely, and takes occasion to express in passing a very uncomplimentary judgment of Garfield. As for Thaddeus Stevens, he gives him credit for being to the "revolution of 1861-5" what Mirabeau was to the French Revolution, and adds that while "Greeley and Beecher hated slavery and loved the slaveholders, Stevens hated the slaveholders even more than he hated the institution." Writing of Stevens gives occasion to a picturesque expression of opinion as to Mrs. Stowe's firebrandical "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which Mr. Newman calls "an absurd yarn," and leads to a defense of James Buchanan and some lively remarks on the reconstruction policy and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. "Enlightened statesmanship," says Mr. Newman, "had nothing to do with them. Hell and Utopia—Stevens and Sumner brought them forth. Ignorance and malice rocked their cradle." Then the author defends Andrew Johnson, whom he considers a fine type of the statesman sprung from the plain people, praising his devotion to the Union and speaking his mind of the men who got him into such hot water when fate set him in Mr. Lincoln's chair. Just preceding the paper on Johnson is one on Matthew Carpenter, who "began the study of law at the age of fourteen, and two years later practiced in a local court and beat his grandfather and another lawyer in a bitterly contested jury trial." Carpenter, too, sat in the Senate with Sumner, Edmunds, Schurz, Conkling, Thurman, Trumbull, Sherman, Morton, and Bayard, but he was chiefly a lawyer.

The paper on John James Ingalls begins with the picturesque (but perfectly accurate) statement that "Kansas is the child of revolution and fanaticism, and was created in massacre and terror." The author analyses Ingalls's brilliant talents, and then switches off to a discussion of the negro question, which for the frankness with which it states certain phases of that subject—phases which it is fashionable now to ignore—may be considered altogether worth perusal. For, says Mr. Newman, after you have educated your negro (after the Booker Washington plan or any other) what then will you do with him in a white man's country? For there is even less room in such a country for an educated than for an uneducated negro, the white man needing hewers of wood, but nowise teachers and preachers of another color. The next papers deal with Oliver P. Morton, with Sergeant S. Prentiss, with Lucius Q. C. Lamar. Then follows an account of Samuel J. Tilden and of the Field family, after which is an appreciation of the late Marcus A. Hanna and one of Thomas Brackett Reed. The next papers on Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia, is made the occasion of some remarks on the Generals on both sides during the civil war, with comments on their several military qualities somewhat out of the run of such comments. The remaining pages of the book are dedicated to George F. Hoar, Frank Wolford, Stephen A. Douglas, and Thomas C. Platt, but here, as throughout the volume, the method is widely discursive, and many other public men are discussed, Blaine, for instance, and Garfield, who are nowhere nominated in the titles, coming in for as much as any of the others. Altogether people interested in men and politics, whatever their individual bias, can hardly fail to derive entertainment from Mr. Newman's essays. His point of view on current questions is Southern, but he is initially a Union man, and brackets secession and reconstruction as twin crimes and follies. At points you may, according to your disposition, agree or disagree vehemently; in any case you will have your own views spurred, as it were, into livelier action.

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A POPULAR HISTORY.

The First Volume of a New Work Edited by Elroy McKendree Avery.*

THOUGH reasonably full, critical, and even iconoclastic in many respects, beautifully and expensively gotten up, this work in twelve good-sized tomes is intended to be a popular history of these United States. "In this work," the author assures us, "I have tried to meet the wants of men and women of general culture rather than those of professional historical students." This becomes plain from the manner of treatment. There are no footnotes, although a compendious appendix and a very full bibliographical list, arranged by chapters, are given. Short poetical selections or mottoes are interspersed in the text. The style is easy, flowing, sometimes conversational. Many graphic anecdotes or storiettes enliven the serious matter. Above all, there is a plenitude of illustrations, maps, portraits, &c., aiding the understanding and assisting the memory, and many of these are excellent. To judge, then, from Vol. I. this history bids fair to become popular in the best sense of the term. It is certainly not dry—parts of it read like a stirring romance. As to the innumerable points in controversy—and, let us remember, nearly everything pertaining to prehistoric America and to the age of earlier discovery is in dispute—the author's usual method has been to state the various positions fairly and succinctly, in many cases passing lightly over discrepancies and but seldom deciding outright.

Now and then he goes perhaps a trifle too far in his impartiality, as in his version of the two papal bulls of 1493 regarding the Spanish and Portuguese claims in the "Indies," where he has apparently made no attempt to verify the different accounts by actual reference to the Vatican archives, quite accessible as these are. Rather amusing, by the way, the manner in which Spain and Portugal, by reason of this and successive papal bulls, and by mutual agreements, "divided the world" between them, to the utter exclusion of France, England, and all other powers.

In the matter of the early Norse expeditions, the author maintains that the preponderance of proof is to the effect that these hardy adventurers never got south of Greenland, and never set foot on the North American continent. Certainly, there is not an iota of absolute and clear evidence in support of the Norse claim.

In the rather detailed account of the doings of Columbus, before and after his discovery of America, the author's cautious method of stating facts is particularly apparent. He has gone very deeply into the sources, from the meagre contemporary ones down to the very latest ones, and there is no such thing as a consensus of opinion as to a number of vital points, including some that, a few years ago, were assumed to be settled for good. The version of the second voyage of Columbus is based in part on original sources only very recently become available. It is of interest to note that the death of Columbus, in Valladolid, on May 20, 1506, created so little stir that Peter Martyr, a professional chronicler, failed to record it, and that even in Spain itself it did not become known until days later.

As to John Cabot, the author arrives at the conclusion that there is nothing to show the exact location of his landfall—whether in Labrador, in Newfoundland, or elsewhere—and that there is only warrant for his having landed somewhere on this North American continent, in 1497, i. e., years before anybody else did. Furthermore, Cabot (like Columbus, a Genoese by birth) certainly was commissioned by King Henry VII. of England. Of the mystery of John Cabot's permanent disappearance in 1499 the author offers no solution.

Of special interest is what the author has to say in explanation of the name "America," how it originated and came to be at last adopted (Pp. 224-237). There are sundry early statements given, some of them in support of Amerigo Vespucci's claims, others flatly contradicting them. But, at any rate, there seems to be no doubt that a German geographer, Waldseemuller, proposed and applied the name of America first of all to the two continents, north and south. The facts in the case, it seems, have been brought out clearly no later than 1901. It was not, however, until 1541 that, in Mercator's Map the name America was generally adopted for the "New World."

What Prof. Avery has to say of Las Casas, the "Protector and Apostle of the Indians," is of special note. Las Casas's wonderful "History of the Indies" remained unpublished until 1875. His is another historic figure of that period about which the most divergent reports have been made, and what he really was—whether a mere blind fanatic and religious zealot or a great and good man—is even to-day not settled.

Incidentally, too, it may be said that our author, by dint of balancing exactly the most trustworthy accounts, tears away much of the traditional glamour from the figures of the early Spanish, French, and English discoverers and conquistadores; Gomara, Bobadilla, the Cabots, the Pinzons, Amerigo Vespucci, Ojeda, Roldan, Ovanda, Bastidas, Nino, and Cosa faring particularly badly. To put it plainly, the author shows unmistakably that these men and most of their fellows, with scarcely an exception, were a scurvy lot—deceitful, greedy, lustful, cruel, utterly selfish, unreliable in word and deed. But, in sooth, who can wonder at it? It was an age of iron men.

The question of the introduction of negro slavery in America is gone into very carefully, both regarding the West Indies, South America, (including Brazil,) and this continent of ours, and the whole matter is settled on the basis of unexceptionable authority.

It deserves to be mentioned, though, that in reading this first volume of Prof. Avery's work the most astounding thing, after all, is to see how little of the earlier history of America is really settled. There are few points, even among those popularly considered planted firm as the rocks and taught in nearly every text book in these United States, which are really accepted without reservation by later and latest students and specialists. As a rule, it is this way: Against ten assertions, differing more or less among themselves, there are a score of counter-assertions or modifications. And many, all too many, of our cherished anecdotes and pathetic little tales have thus gone by the board. It is really too bad. And even of some of the pretty little stories which Prof. Avery has retained we shall probably have to take a tearful farewell in years to come. The great stores of Spanish contemporary documents particularly, documents hid away in moldy, mildewed convent libraries and only now beginning to see the light, seem destined to play havoc in this line. It is hard to write a "popular" history under such circumstances.

The chapters on the North American Indians and their peculiar type of civilization are very enlightening, and the appendix, with its full list of Indian reservations, &c., helps this out further.

Among the features of this Vol. I calling for special praise, the technical makeup must not be forgotten. The size is very convenient. The paper is excellent. The type is clear and large, and there is a broad margin, with notes. The binding is handsome, and the illustrations are both many and highly artistic. The portrait of Columbus, which forms the frontispiece and which is taken from the painting in the Marine Museum in Madrid, is as authentic as any and very fine. The fac simile signature attached to it is from the letter of Columbus to the Spanish sovereigns, Feb. 6, 1502.

*A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE. From Their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In twelve volumes. Vol. I.—With a Preface and a Publisher's Statement. Elaborately Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. xxx-407. Appendix and Full Bibliography. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

Three Governesses.

THREE DUKES. By G. Ystridde. 12mo. Pp. 407. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

This is a novel of Russia, and has the marks of its kind. That is, to an English speaking, American thinking reader much of it seems futile and much else of it dull. Similarly all of it seems to lack that sense of humor which is nothing more or less than a sense of proportion. The story is of a young girl, an Englishwoman, who came to be governess in the family of a Russian nobleman of the old style. The nobleman is a species of madman who dwells mostly alone in his special tower and surrounds himself with a collection of all the latest makes of American phonographs and mechanical musical devices. He likes to have half a dozen of these going at once, and, taking kindly to the little Englishwoman, who is pretty and saucy, has her up to listen to the concert. There are two other governesses, a "Mademoiselle" and a "Fräulein." The Mademoiselle presently runs away with a handsome young Russian Lothario, the Fräulein is very plain and, by reason of that, subdued. Another occupant of the house is a queer old dame who has a horror of touching anything or any person which for who may at any time have touched a dog. Moreover the mad nobleman has a wife as mad as himself in a different way and she beats one of her daughters black and blue. The three dukes of the title are not really dukes, merely the suitors of the three heroines, but one of the young men is a Duchess's son. It is this last who woos and wins the English governess and caps the climax of the story by rescuing the mad nobleman from his tenants, who are about to put an end to his eccentricities and to his life at the same time. One of the eccentricities was to refuse to rent his land to cultivators, who for lack of it—and it lying idle—were likely to starve. There is a very tragical ending to the affair of Mademoiselle and the Lothario, and for the rest the plot is somewhat befogged. The fact is, the whole is so remote from the familiar as to render desirable a great many explanations (to say nothing of translations of Russian terms) which the author has not seen fit to provide.

BOOKBINDING.

Progress in the Art During the Past Year—Exhibitions of Bookbindings.

FIRST ARTICLE.

INTEREST in the bookbinding craft has grown slowly but surely during the past year. The appearance of no very great novelty in bookbinding during 1904 can be chronicled, but the splendid showing of hand bindings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis probably did more to stimulate popular interest in the subject than any other incident of the last quarter of a century. A few special bindings were given places at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, but they were not as numerous or comprehensive.

The earliest exhibition in which bookbinding was included in 1904 took place under the auspices of The Ossamequin Club in the Town Hall at Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 15, and continued three days. The exhibition included also other products of various arts and crafts, and was accompanied with a booklet entitled "Arts and Crafts," which replaced the customary catalogue hitherto issued by this club. M. Gertrude Cross exhibited twenty bound volumes, and Edith L. Hull of Newton, Mass., contributed one binding to the exhibition.

March 21 to 26 Harriet Keith Fobes gave an exhibition of artistic leathers, books, and dyed woods at her Carnegie Hall studio. The bindings were many of them upon the Mosher publications, and were confined to pyrographic decorations. Miss Fobes used limp leather in various tints, upon which were superimposed designs burned upon the binding material with a glowing platinum point formerly called "poker work" or "fire etching." March 22 to 26 the Guild of Arts and Crafts held its fourth annual exhibition at the Guild House, East Twenty-third Street. The bookbinding department was not quite as large as it was the previous year. Bookbinding from the hands of Ellen Gates Starr of Hull House, Chicago, and Peter Verberg of Troy, N. H., made up the numbers of this exhibit.

Wednesday evening, April 20, Emily Preston read a luminous paper upon the subject of bookbinding before a large assembly of the members of the National Arts Club. April 30 the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition began at St. Louis. The following American bookbinders were represented in the department of applied arts, viz.: Ralph Randolph Adams, New York, "Paradise Lost," in brown crushed levant, with design in Viennese inlay and gold tooling; "Sonnets from the Portuguese," in blue crushed levant, with design in Viennese inlay and gold tooling; Cordelia Taylor Baker of St. Louis, "Sonnets from the Portuguese" in red levant morocco; "Walt Whitman," in the same style of binding, and "Aucassin and Nicolete," in green levant morocco; Mary E. Bulkley, St. Louis, "Leaves of Grass"; original manuscript by E. E. Hale, original manuscript by Charles G. Leland, in green crushed levant, and original manuscript, "The Lady or the Tiger," in blue crushed levant; Harry W. Dudley and J. Samuel Hodge, collaborators, Boston, Mass., Blunt's "Esther," full crushed levant; "Handicraft," Vol. I., full crushed levant; "Omar Khayyam," full blue levant, with double, tooled and inlaid Persian design; Florence Foote, New York, "Shakespeare's Sonnets," in green crushed levant, gold tooled and inlaid with gray-blue levant; "Life of William Morris," in brown pigskin, blind tooled; "The House of Life," in golden brown crushed levant, with gold tooling; "The Philobiblon," in orange crushed levant, with gold tooling; Elizabeth Griscom Maret, Philadelphia, Penn., "Art and the Beauty of the Earth," in green crushed levant, with border of "onlays" of lilies in putty-colored levant, with gold tooling; Agnes St. John, Boston, "About Books," in red crushed levant, inlaid double, "The Books of William Morris," in blue crushed levant, with inlaid double; Mary Crease Sears, Boston, Mass., "Sonnets from the Portuguese," in blue crushed levant, with gold tooling and inlaying, "Arts and Crafts Essays," half bound in green crushed levant, with gold tooled back; Miss Sears and Miss St. John, collaborators, Boston, Mass., "Hand and Soul," in red crushed levant, with gold tooling, "The Man Without a Country," in red crushed levant, gold tooled, double of tooled blue levant, "Pottery and Porcelain," in blue crushed levant, gold tooled, "Flowers of Song from Many Lands," bound in green crushed levant, with mosaic design on cover and double; Mary H. Upton, Philadelphia, Penn., "Letters to an Enthusiast," in green crushed levant, with gold tooling; Otto Zahn, Memphis, Tenn., Case "A" Extraordinary Bindings of Manuscripts and Documents, as follows: Dickens, best authority; Burne-Jones, D. G. Rossetti, Eyron and Lamb, Tennyson, Presidents of the United States, Rulers of England, Rulers of France, Lord Nelson, Walt Whitman, Thackeray Drawings, &c., Thackeray Water Colors, Drawings and Letters, M. Davitt, Leigh Hunt, Alexandre Dumas, Case "B" First Editions; Jar of Honey, Verdant Green, Mrs. Thrale, Strawberry Hill, Swinburne, Bret Harte, Gothic Architecture, King Florus, Vaughan's Poems, Case "C" Editions de Luxe, Child's Garden, Keats's Poems, (two volumes,) Swinburne's Atalanta, Paola de Begovis, House of Life, Marcus Aurelius, Modern Love, Italian Garden, Mr. Zahn for S. C. Toof & Co. received the grand prize for the bindings exhibited by him and his firm.

A few of the French binders were represented at St. Louis. A more notable showing was made, however, by Cobden-Sanderson, the English master, among the exhibits of Great Britain. One of the Cobden-Sanderson exhibits consisted of Volume I. of The Authorized Version of the English Bible. "Paradise Lost" was another number that attracted much attention. A number of other examples of bookbindings by binders not previously represented in any former exhibitions in this country were deserving of the most careful study by those interested in the subject.

A characteristic showing was made at St. Louis by Messrs. Zaehnsdorf of London. The collection of bindings sent was a comparatively small one, and consisted of some twenty-odd volumes. Mr. Zaehnsdorf was a guest of the Grolier Club at its January meeting when on his way to St. Louis for the purpose of installing the firm's exhibit. He showed rubbings of the proposed exhibits to members of the Grolier Club, among whom they attracted much favorable comment. One of the Zaehnsdorf bindings was on a copy of the "Ode on the Nativity" by John Milton. It contained a fine example of illuminating by Miss Edith Ibbs. The binding was in brown levant morocco decorated with a Grotteresque design inlaid with black bands. The double was of morocco, with a new rendering of the style of Clovis Eve. A first edition of Tennyson's "Maud," (1855) was decorated with a modern design after the style of Roger Payne. A few examples of miniature bindings were also shown by this firm. The tiny books (smaller than a postage stamp in size) were properly bound in a technical sense notwithstanding which they easily ranked with the larger volumes on every point of workmanship.

The Minneapolis Society of Arts and Crafts devoted their April meeting to a consideration of the subject of bookbinding, with especial reference to the results obtained in the craft on the part of Cobden-Sanderson. A lecture was delivered at this meeting on the "Craft of Mr. Sanderson" by Miss Edith Griffith, and the subject was afterward generally discussed by the members. May 9-14, the Handicraft Exhibition League of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave an exhibition which included bookbinding. Elizabeth Griscom Marot was perhaps the best known exhibitor here. May 13, Florence Foote gave an exhibition of her own recently executed work, as well as the work of pupils of the Evelyn Nordhoff Bindery at the Art Students' League Building in West Fifty-seventh Street. Some thirty books were displayed. The bindings were for the most part done in levant morocco, although there were a few books bound in pigskin. Some few half-bindings were likewise included, and several examples of finishing in blind tooling were on view. The work done by the pupils of the Nordhoff Bindery showed a remarkably high average, particularly when it is considered that the pupil exhibitors had with but few exceptions studied less than one year. Miss Foote has recently given a number of lectures upon bookbinding with stereopticon illustrations that have been very popular. By means of her lantern projections she can make the process of bookbinding quite as clear to her audiences as if she were going through the actual processes with a single pupil. The giving of these lectures to the pupils in metropolitan schools is now under consideration.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Bryant and Prescott.

Two new volumes will shortly appear in the American series of the English Men of Letters, published by the Macmillan Company. These are: "William Cullen Bryant," by William Aspenwall Bradley; and "William Hickling Prescott," by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University.

Besides the account of the life and friendship of Prescott, Prof. Peck's book contains an estimate of him as an historian in the light of modern research. Evidence is set forth to show how far Prescott is to be accepted as an accurate historian. An appreciation of him is also given, in which he is compared with his contemporaries, Bancroft, Hildreth, Irving, and Motley.

Mr. Bradley lays special emphasis in his biography of Bryant upon the national element in the poet of Puritanism and American nature and landscape. But he shows that this did not influence Bryant in carrying out the traditions of English verse. While he deals particularly with Bryant as the poet and man of letters, Mr. Bradley touches upon his qualities as a man of affairs and his participation in the politics of the time; and as the beloved citizen and foremost figure at the civic celebrations of New York City.

1905

FETICHISM.

A Missionary's Book About the Native Customs and Superstitions of West Africa.*

WHEN Miss Kingsley was in West Africa she became acquainted with the Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau's studies on fetichism, and expressed the belief that the publication of his observations would be worth while. Hence this work on "Fetichism in West Africa." One incident of the superstitions of the Africans must have made an impression on Miss Kingsley. She had been given shelter in a house in a Fang village. Going into her room she was annoyed by a peculiar odor. There were some bags suspended from the wall. Pulling down one, she found inside "a human hand, three big toes, four ears, two eyes, and other portions of the human body." It was what the natives called a Yaka or a numbatti. This ugly charm was considered a certain preventive against ill fortune. The fetich is a material thing, and its use is so universal as to dominate much of negro native life and to form a large part of his religion, which we call fetichism. Fetich is an English word, an abbreviation from the Portuguese "feitico," meaning "made" or "artificial," and it was applied to the charms and amulets worn in the Roman Catholic religion. It was applied by the Portuguese sailors of the eighteenth century to the deities they saw worshipped by the negroes of the West Coast of Africa.

Man's superstitions are the most difficult of mental processes to eliminate. It is an axiom that "civilization and religion do not necessarily move with equal pace." Only look backward to Egypt, or Greece, or Rome, and note their fine mental qualities, their wonderful art instincts, and their religious beliefs. We all ought to know that sacrifice and worship were in the past identical terms.

Hundred of acts and practices in the life of Christian households in civilized lands pass muster before the bar of aesthetic propriety and society and even of the Church; are not only harmless and allowable, but commendable and conducive to kindness, good will, and healthful social entertainment; but in the doing of these acts few are aware of the fact that some of them in their origin were heathenish and in their meaning idolatrous, and that long ago they would have brought on the doer church censure.

The Christmas festivities originated in a heathenish feast, and the mistletoe and holly used of old by the Druids served their special purpose when there were human sacrifices. For the holly bush the African negro substitutes the pepper bush. That bush keeps off the bad spirits. To the Christian neither tree nor holly has any definable religious significance, but to many an African they form part of his religion. The author's reflections on the lasting effects of fetichism and witchcraft on the native explain how difficult is the work of the missionary. He writes that, being a thief, a native may become an honest man; from a liar, truthful; from being indolent, industrious. He may be no longer brutal or a polygamist, "and yet in his secret thought, while he would not wear a fetich, he believes in its power, and dreads its influence, if possibly it should be directed against himself. The number of objects which may be converted into fetiches are countless. The author saw once an old coffee pot which was supposed to possess magical powers. The witches, male and female, are countless, and their power too terrible to be described. They will bring about death whenever it pleases them. Belief in lucky and unlucky days the natives do not monopolize. The cultured white man is often equally silly. It is not in Germany only that the werewolf exists. Once Mr. Nassau saw some children and their mothers playing with them. He tried to count the little ones, when the mothers seemed frightened and hid their babies, telling him that it would bring the children bad luck and maybe make them die to count them. The spirits were around watching how they could do harm, and would have their attention called to the infants.

Mr. Nassau declares that one of the effects of witchcraft beliefs in Africa is the gradual depopulation of that continent. Taking the entire population of Africa, of all nationalities, to be 200,000,000, the negroes do not amount to more than 100,000,000. The slave trade certainly may be counted as one of the causes of depopulation, but that nefarious business has fallen off of late. The author says that the loss of human life in the so-called "Free States" is enormous to-day.

But aside from all these and other civil and political causes, the fetich religion of Africa has been a large part of its destruction. It has been the Moloch whose hunger for victims was never satisfied, as illustrated in the annual sacrifice of hundreds and thousands by the priests of the Kings of Dahomey and Ashanti and the burial victims at the funerals of great Kings, as in Uganda and all over the continent. If the destruction of such human victims is not so great to-day as it was twenty years ago, due to the enlightenment by Christian missions and forceful prohibition by civilized Governments, the spirit and disposition is not eradicated; it is only suppressed. * * * Inbred beliefs, deepened by millenniums of years of practice, are not eliminated by even a century of foreign teaching. Costume of body and fashion of dress are easily and voluntarily changed; not so the essence of one's being.

The reason for this depopulation may be thus more particularly explained. The African has no idea of a natural death. He thinks that he ought to live on forever. If a man dies a natural death, it is supposed that his demise is due to witchcraft. Then one or more persons are accused of the crime and are made to suffer death. It can be understood how the circle of deaths is always increasing.

*FETICHISM IN WEST AFRICA. Forty Years' Observation of Native Customs and Superstitions. By the Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau. With Twelve Illustrations. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A Murderess.

A DAUGHTER OF JAEL. By Alice Ridley, Author of "The Story of Aline" and "Anne Mainwaring." 12mo. Pp. 334. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Lady Ridley in this story deals with the shadow of a very dark deed involving a question of casuistry in morals. The heroine has a grandfather who is a rich paralytic and incidentally a miser and a tyrant. The heroine has also a brother whose life is being spoiled by the old man, a brother who is the old man's lawful heir, and who if he were free might expect a happy life and a brilliant career. As it is the young man is so badgered and humiliated that it seems likely he may be driven to drink as his father was before him. The heroine therefore decides that duty to her brother requires her to kill her grandfather. With the aid of chloroform she does kill the old man, and no one suspects foul play. So the brother has his chance and improves it. The girl goes about with her horrid secret, and for a time shuns all society, devoting her life utterly to the brother for whom, as she thinks, she has bartered her soul. Then the brother marries, and presently thereafter appears a man eager to marry her. She loves the man—but she is a murderess. What is she to do about it? Her first impulse is to say no and explain nothing. Her second is to explain everything. Her third is to take the man and keep the secret. We will here deliberately omit to say which one of these courses she actually takes. There is, however, another woman in the case—an interesting invalid, the wife of a husband who spends most of his time after big game in Asia. This person takes opiates of various kinds, including chloroform. For a time she stays in the same house with the lady who made away with her grandfather, and during that time, with that lady a victim of jealousy, the reader must be in constant fear of another crime. Again it would be inappropriate to declare here if that crime is or is not committed. A state of doubt in the matter is essential to the reader's proper interest in the problem. Evidently the author intends to give the impression of a strong-minded and sufficient woman whose motives are of the highest. Perhaps the reader will not find the unselfishness quite convincing. Some might call her merely unscrupulous in attaining her own ends. The final impression is that, while the sin carried its punishment, the mitigating circumstances of the case were taken into consideration by the relentless fates as they probably would not have been by even the most charitable Board of Pardons. But the board's harness would proceed from the theory that the murder of a grandfather by a granddaughter counts as "unnatural crime" whether the conduct of the grandfather toward the grandchild has been "natural" or not. Theologically, of course, there is no defense. The book is interesting in a dismal way. The odor of chloroform pervades it and hangs heavy on every page.

A Martyr Missionary.

TAMATE, THE LIFE STORY OF JAMES CHALMERS. Told for Young People. By Richard Lovett. With maps and illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 320. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

James Chalmers was born in Ardrishaig, in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1841. He was brought up under the "severe discipline of a Scotch peasant home." He loved the sea. When he was thirteen he went to a grammar school. Then it was that the bent and purpose of his life underwent a change. He read a paper, printed in The United Presbyterian Record, telling of the missionaries' work in the Fiji Islands. His imagination was fired, and he determined to devote his life to converting heathen. Becoming a member of the United Presbyterian Church, he was a worker in the Glasgow City Mission. It was Chalmers's duty to visit the worst slums in Glasgow. At Cheshunt College he completed his studies. Before his graduation the Directors of the London Missionary Society decided that the young Scot was the precise man wanted for the difficult work to be carried on at the Island of Mangaia, one of the Hervey group in the South Pacific. Ordained in 1865, he had been married two days before.

At once the voyage to Australia began, and there was a shipwreck before Adelaide was reached. To get to Rarotonga was his aim, and this was accomplished under many difficulties. Now began a life of adventure. Not alone his own life, but that of his wife, was often endangered. The man's courage was wonderful. Living among cannibals, he nevertheless exercised the most marvelous skill and patience.

Chalmers in 1901 was murdered by the natives in the neighborhood of Goaribari Island. He was known by the name of Tamate among the natives. His untimely end caused much grief.

Our Eastern Islands.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations of Early Navigators, &c. Translated from the Originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. With maps, portraits, and other illustrations. Volumes XIX. and XX. Cloth. Vol. XIX. Pp. 319. Vol. XX. Pp. 326. Cleveland, Ohio: The Author. H. Clark Company. $4 per volume.

The documents in the volumes treat of matters civil, military, and commercial. The struggle for maritime supremacy has begun, and the efforts of the Dutch, English, French, and Portuguese are described. Trade with the East is active and amounts to 5,000,000 pesos a year, but it is feared that the Dutch will secure too large a share of the profitable business, and efforts are to be made to drive away the Dutch and English from the eastern seas. The Jesuit chronicler at Macao tells that, although in China persecution of the Christians has diminished, in Japan the missionaries are badly treated. There have been earthquakes on many of the islands. There is constant friction between the Audiencia and the Governor. Certain religious orders are declared to be domineering and self-willed. The immigration of Chinese and Japanese, it is declared, is becoming too large, and the Governor believes that it should be restricted. There is a memorandum of the prices of various goods coming from Canton, and mention is made of "fine porcelain and fine dishes." Volume XIX. begins in 1620 and concludes in 1621.

In the twentieth volume the trouble between the religious orders is described as on the increase. Governors complain to the King of encroachments on their privileges. With the Governor, the Jesuits are the most in favor. There is an alliance between the English and the Dutch, and the commerce of the Philippines suffers. There is a strange account of a Chinese vessel, an ally of the Spaniards, and the capture of one of the enemy's ships, which was laden with sugar. Evidently the Chinese captured and burned the enemy's vessel, and the chronicler writes with great glee that the Chinese, pouring melted sugar on the enemy, "sent fourteen of Dutch in a conserve to hell." The differences between the Audiencia and the Governor still continue, and he writes: "The religious also make the Governor's life a burden, and their exactions prevent the Indians from serving the Crown. The Dutch know better how to deal with the natives; they exempt the latter from tributes, personal services, and religious instruction." There is a most dramatic incident told in the twentieth volume. Dona Catalina Zambrano is the wife of the Governor of the Philippine Islands, and is not honest. She has a lover, Joan de Messa. Suero, and Dona Catalina, disguised as a man, leaves the palace to meet him. The husband, fully armed, goes to the rendezvous and kills his wife. Her paramour supposably escaped by jumping out of the window. The chronicler concludes in these words: "The Audiencia found almost 200 notes from the Governor's wife in Juan de Messa's possession, and in hers a great number from him. A report was made of all and sent to his Majesty. It was the first instance in which a so common person had an alliance with so powerful a lady, who was here as is the Queen in Espana."

A Medical Directory.

Volume VI. (1904-1905) of the Medical Directory of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut is now appearing. (Pages 858. Square 12mo. New York: The New York State Medical Association.) The book is divided into eight parts—each printed on differently colored paper. There are street and alphabetical lists of physicians in New York State, a list of the medical societies, hospitals, benevolent institutions, medical libraries, medical journals, and the medical laws of New York State; lists of physicians, medical societies, dispensaries, &c., of New Jersey, and similar lists concerning the medical profession in Connecticut. The volume closes with a list of the National medical societies of America and the constitution of the American Medical Association.

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"DON QUIXOTE."

An Account of the Various Editions of the Master Work of Cervantes.

THE tercentenary of the publication of the first part of "Don Quixote" is celebrated here only by an exhibition of early and rare editions of Cervantes's book, which can be seen at the Lenox Library. There are few rarer books in the world than that printed in Madrid in January, 1605, by Juan de la Cuesta. We know of only two copies in this country, those in the unrivaled Spanish collection of Archer M. Huntington, and there seems to have been but one recent auction sale of this classic rarity, Baron Seillière's fine copy, in the original limp vellum, in perfect preservation, bringing £133 in London in February, 1887. A search through booksellers' catalogues reveals the presence of one copy—an imperfect example, with twelve of the preliminary leaves in fac simile—which, together with the first edition of the second part, 1615, was offered for £150 in a Quaritch catalogue in 1900. Didot, greatest of French bibliophiles, could procure no edition earlier than the revised edition of 1608, now in the Lenox Library, while George Ticknor, whose "History of Spanish Literature" was once considered authoritative, was unable to add the first edition to his Spanish collection, now in the Boston Public Library, the earliest edition owned by him being Cuesta's second edition of 1605, lacking the title page and two other leaves,) which he fondly prized as the editio princeps, although it is, in reality, but the third of the five editions in 1605.

The precious quarto of 664 pages, issued in Madrid early in 1605, is therefore a work of extraordinary rarity, and we may safely set upon it a valuation of not less than five times the price paid for the Seillière copy eighteen years ago, estimating its present value at at least $2,500. It is not a handsome book, this editio princeps, having been put forth in an imperfect and mutilated form, swarming with printer's blunders and bearing every mark of having been neglected by author and publisher. Cervantes himself might well have been careless of the fate of his book—an experiment in a totally new line—for he was in dire straits, almost at the lowest ebb of his fortune, a hanger-on of the Court, from which he had little to hope, and with small reason to believe that this "new child of his wit," conceived in a prison, would bring him credit or profit.

It has been thought that the first edition of the first part was perhaps issued late in December, 1604, for the privilegio (license) is dated Sept. 26, 1604, the list of errata Dec. 1, 1604, and the tasa, (valuation for tax) Dec. 20, 1604. It is possible that this was a notable example of the obnoxious method of publishing books toward the close of one year with the date of the next; but the romance, in all probability, was not issued until early in January, 1605. The book, however, was undoubtedly circulated while in manuscript form, after the fashion of Shakespeare's "Sonnets," for it was familiarly known in literary circles, and spoken of as on a par with the most popular novels of the century, about two months before the date of license, and five months before the actual publication of the first known edition, for on Aug. 4, 1604, Lope de Vega wrote to the Duke of Sessa, giving him the latest literary news of the day: "Of poets I speak not. Many are in the bud for next year, but there are none so bad as Cervantes or so foolish as to praise 'Don Quixote.'" And in the "Picara Justina of Andres Perez, the privilegio of which is dated Aug. 22, 1604, we have some truncated verses which speak of:

"Don Quixo y Lazari
Que Alfarach y Celesti."

The success attending the publication of the first part quickly led to the production of new editions and reprints. The second edition of 1605 was unquestionably that printed in Lisbon by Jorge Rodriguez. This, as Salva and Watts clearly demonstrate, must be acknowledged the second edition, for it contains what no other of the early editions does, the passage in the twenty-sixth chapter, in which Don Quixote speaks of having improvised a rosary out of strips from the tail of his shirt, which only exists in Cuesta's first Madrid edition and this one of Lisbon. It is a quarto volume of 462 pages, printed in double columns. The approbation is dated Feb. 26, 1605, a little more than two months later than that which is affixed to Cuesta's first edition. Watts styled it as even rarer than any of the Madrid editions, and Kerney, Quaritch's head cataloguer for many years, was of the same opinion. A copy, joined with Rodriguez's 1617 edition of the second part, was priced by Quaritch at £72 in 1885.

The third edition of the first part and the second of the two only genuine editions produced in 1605 is the one which Cuesta published in Madrid soon after Rodriguez's Lisbon edition. In form, size, character of the print, and number of the pages it is precisely similar to Cuesta's first edition, but contains, however, some curious and important variations, among them being the alteration in the twenty-sixth chapter, where Don Quixote makes his rosary, not of his shirt-tails, but of oak-galls—a change probably made by the author at the instance of the censorship. This edition was even more carelessly printed than the first, and appears to have been hurried through the press. A fourth edition of 1605, printed in Valencia by Pedro Patricio Mey, is an octavo of sixteen preliminary leaves and 768 pages of text. This was better printed than any of the preceding editions. The text follows Cuesta's second edition of 1605, as does the fifth edition of the first part, which was printed in Lisbon later in the same year by Pedro Crosbeeck. This is an octavo of 916 pages. Watts called it equally rare with the first Lisbon edition, and equally without authority from or profit to the author.

These editions may be called the first five editions of the first part of Cervantes's romance, and he who possesses one of the five may be reckoned, as Watts wrote, "supremely happy among Quixote and Quixotic collectors." A set of the five editions is in this country in Mr. Huntington's library, and another is in the British Museum, but we know not where to look for other sets. The five editions were followed by a valueless reprint of 1607, piratically issued in Brussels. The next year, 1608, Cuesta published the true second edition of the first part, made under the eyes of the author and containing many alterations and corrections. This edition, together with the 1615 edition of the second part, is the editio parens of the text of Cervantes, the parent of all succeeding editions. The second part, which Cuesta printed in Madrid in a quarto volume of 384 pages, was preceded by a spurious second part, a forgery of a writer known as Avellaneda, printed in Tarragona in 1614 by Felipe Roberto. The latter is very rare, and we have seen but one copy described in catalogues during recent years—the fine example, from the Nodier and Heredia collections, which Quaritch priced at £28 ten years ago. It is much rarer than the edition which it anticipated, although Watts, curiously enough, calls the first edition of the second part "even rarer than any of the early editions of the first part." This is absurdly incorrect. The Cervantes collection now being shown at the Lenox Library includes no less than three copies, each united to fine copies of the 1608 edition. One of the three Lenox copies is the Didot example, in olive Morocco, which brought 2,500f. at the first Didot sale, in 1878, and cost Mr. Lenox from Quaritch £150 in 1879.

Later editions of the complete "Don Quixote," infinite in number and of every variety of merit, can be seen in the Lenox collection, which includes the special Cervantes collection formed by the late Dr. Wendell Prime and bequeathed to the library in 1883. Dr. Prime was able to obtain no earlier edition than the Valencian one of 1605, but his collection is wonderfully rich in Spanish editions of later date and in the various editions produced in foreign tongues. The very full gathering of English versions begins with Thomas Shelton's quaint translation of 1612-1620, the first made in English; includes the various translations made by John Philips (1687,) Ned Ward (1711-12,) Motteaux (1700-03,) Charles Jarvis (1742,) Smollett (1761,) Wilmot (1774,) &c., and ends with the excellent version of the late Henry Edward Watts, (1888, revised in 1895.) The rarest of the early editions in English is, of course, Shelton's, a fine copy of which, with both title pages, (which are seldom seen together,) sold for £61 at the Hibbert sale in London in 1902.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

The Art of Illustration.

Leon Barritt, in his volume on "How to Draw: A Practical Book of Instruction in the Art of Illustration," (Harpers,) sets forth, in a simple and practical manner, the basic principles of illustration in pen and ink and pencil. He begins with a description of the reproduction of drawings, followed by a discussion of the materials—paper, ink, pencils, pens, erasers, brushes, reducing-glass, and other miscellaneous necessities. Then come simple rules for the drawing of lines at different angles.

The first lesson is on a block letter alphabet. Next are rules for drawing the human head and features, the hands, feet, and the human figure. "How to Measure an Object by the Eye" is explained in the text and by illustration. After this is an explanation of how to draw from life, studies in expression, animal drawing, perspective, landscape drawing, spatter work, water studies, comics, cartoons, wash lampblack drawing, drawing on silver prints, distemper drawing, lettering, foliage study, and the reduction of drawings.

The last half of the book is given up to a series of examples of the work of America's best-known illustrators of news, fiction, cartoons, and comics, including specimens by Dan Smith, W. H. Loomis, Penrhyn Stanlaws, H. Pruett Share, F. Luis Mora, W. T. Smedley, Peter Newell, Howard Pyle, A. B. Frost, W. H. Hyde, C. G. Bush, W. A. Rogers, Homer Davenport, F. Opper, Leon Barritt, Thomas Nast, F. T. Richards, T. E. Powers, R. F. Outcault, Hy. Mayer, Carl Shultze, Gene Carr, James Swinnerton, George McManus, T. S. Allen, William Marriner, and others. The volume is printed on heavy calendered paper in clear-cut type, and bound in heavy boards.

HERCULANEUM.

What May Result from the Unearthing of the Famous Roman Libraries in the Buried City.

IN a few months the world may see a recrudescence of interest in the classics comparable only to the great Renaissance of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, if the hopes of Prof. Charles Waldstein and those associated with him in the plan to excavate Herculaneum are fulfilled—and there is every prospect that they will be fulfilled—we may be able before long to read the hitherto lost masterpieces of antiquity, the works of the ancients in the search for which so many of the Italian humanists gave their lives.

The element of chance has very little to do with the Herculaneum scheme. There will be no work in the dark, as in the case of Crete and Cyprus. It is as certain as anything can be in this world that buried far beneath the soil, preserved from decay by the peculiar mixture of friable ash and water which overwhelmed Herculaneum, there are many splendid libraries which belonged to the Roman gentlemen who made up the Herculaneum colony.

Only one villa of all those at Herculaneum has so far been laid bare. In that villa nearly 2,000 papyri were found. They were unrolled by a delicate process invented for the purpose, and the contents of a large number of them have been deciphered. Unfortunately the library turned out to be that of a specialist, a man who was interested in the Epicurean philosophy and in nothing else, but the chances are that this library was the only one of its kind in the city, and that in the other splendid villas there the papyri will prove to be of a general character, containing the works which represented in the first century of the Christian era the cultivation of the world.

And this means so much that the prospect is enough to make the brain of a modern Hellenist reel. For, of course, the culture of Herculaneum was Hellenic. It was the Greek authors who were discussed at dinners and at the bath; statuary from Greece adorned the homes of the patricians; Greek slaves were employed in preference to all others.

As early as the first century B. C. there were notable private libraries in Rome. That of the grammarian Tyrannion consisted of 30,000 rolls, and Atticus, the friend of Cicero, had a splendid collection. At the time when Herculaneum was overwhelmed the library was as much an established part of a great private house as it is to-day. The books were kept in closets, in rooms specially built for the purpose, catalogues were prepared, and the care of the books was intrusted to librarians.

What may not be expected when the libraries of the dwellers at Herculaneum are unveiled? First of all, of course, come the poems of Sappho, the loss of which has been the greatest of its kind that the world has suffered. John Addington Symonds expresses this view, and declares that "so perfect are the smallest fragments that we muse in a sad rapture of astonishment to think what the complete poems must have been. * * * Of all the poets of the world, of all the illustrious artists of all literature, Sappho is the one whose every word has a peculiar and unmistakable perfume, a seal of absolute perfection and inimitable grace."

Surely many copies of the verses of Sappho must lie buried at Herculaneum, and surely, too, were nothing else to be found the recovery of these exquisite things would repay all the cost of the impending excavations.

After Sappho in importance the choice is a very wide one. Some may be inclined to place the lost works of Menander in the first place. What we know of his comedies now is chiefly from the adaptations by Terence. That he was read and quoted far into the Christian era is sufficient argument for the assertion that copies of his works will be found at Herculaneum. But perhaps an even more desirable find would be the lost plays of Aeschylus. Of his ninety plays, the titles of seventy-nine of which are known, less than a dozen are now extant.

Undoubtedly some of the most beautiful literary work lost to the world is that of the Greek lyric poets. In recent years interest in the Greek Anthology has greatly increased, and this anthology is but the merest fragment of what was produced and has vanished. In the domain of history finds of surpassing importance may be expected. When, as is often the case, a few words on a papyrus shed a flood of light on things previously obscure, the amount of valuable material which may be expected should a whole Roman library be discovered is incalculable.

Prof. Waldstein is an enthusiast in regard to his plan, and, what is more to the point, he has succeeded in communicating his enthusiasm to heads of States and to wealthy men in this country and in Europe. He hopes that the work at Herculaneum will be begun very soon, perhaps within three months, and if things go well and unexpected difficulties are not encountered the present year may be the most important for learning and art and history of any since the time of Aldus and the Medici.

L. W. C.

A New Magazine.

Gunter's is a magazine born with the present year. The first number is that of February, and this begins with a serial, "The Prince in the Garret," by Archibald Clavering Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," and has shorter stories by Ethel Watts Mumford, A Bronson Easterbrook, Marguerite Merington, and others, to say nothing of "A Secret Chapter in the Life of Abraham Lincoln." Besides stories and articles, many of which are illustrated, the new magazine has well-conducted "departments." Verses also are printed, and at the bottom of odd pages an occasional joke.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Jan. 4: Adult Fiction—Thurston's "The Masquerader," Hall Caine's "The Prodigal Son," Mrs. Wiggin's "The Affair at the Inn"; Juvenile Fiction—Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Mrs. Burnett's "Sara Crewe"; Miscellaneous—Dexter and Garlick's "Psychology in the Schoolroom," Montgomery's "Leading Facts of American History," Sargent's "Health, Strength, and Power."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

IN THE DAYS OF SHAKESPEARE. By Tudor Jenks. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1 net.

FAMOUS FIGHTERS OF THE FLEET. Glimpses of the Cannon Smoke in the Days of the Old Navy. By Edward Fraser. With Illustrations. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH. By Sir Rennell Rodd. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

FRANS HALS. By Gerald S. Davies. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

WESTERN EUROPE in the Fifth Century. An Aftermath. By the late E. A. Freeman. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LIFE, LETTERS, AND TRAVELS of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S. J., 1801-1873. Edited from the Original Unpublished MS., Journals and Letter Books, and from His Printed Works, with Historical, Geographical, Ethnological, and Other Notes. Map and Illustrations. By Hiram Martin Chittenden and Alfred Talbot Richardson. Four Volumes. 8vo. New York: Francis P. Harper. $15 net.

LETTERS OF WILLIAM STUBBS, BISHOP OF OXFORD, 1825-1901. Edited by William Hobben Hutton, B. D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 427. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

QUENTIN HOGG. A Biography. By Ethel M. Hogg. With a preface by the Duke of Argyll. Illustrated. Second edition. 8vo. Pp. 419. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

EARLY EASTERN CHRISTIANITY. St. Margaret's Lectures, 1904, On the Syriac Speaking Church. By F. Crawford Burkitt, Lecturer in Palæography in the University of Cambridge. 12mo. Pp. 228. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

PAPERS OF JAMES MONROE. Listed in Chronological Order from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Worthington C. Ford, Chief Division of Manuscripts. Quarto. Pp. 114. Washington: Government Printing Office.

HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Volume I., 1800-1864. By William Dawson Johnston. Quarto. Pp. 655. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE HISTORY OF CARLETON COLLEGE, Its Origin and Growth, Environment and Builders. By the Rev. Delavan L. Leonard, D. D., author of "The Story of Oberlin." With an Introduction by President James W. Strong, D. D., LL. D. 12mo. Pp. 424. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company.

DIARY AND LETTERS OF MADAME D'ARBLAY, 1778-1840. As Edited by Her Niece, Charlotte Barrett. With preface and notes by Austin Dobson. In six volumes. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. 321. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS. The Record of the Fifty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By Capt. Harwell Osborn and others. With eighty portraits, four views, and ten maps. 8vo. Pp. 364. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

MEDIÆVAL CIVILIZATION. Selected Studies from European Authors Translated and Edited by Dana Carleton Munro and George Clarke Sellery. 12mo. Pp. 591. New York: The Century Company.

Essays and General Literature.

THOUGHTS FOR THE OCCASION. Fraternal and Benevolent. Compiled by Franklin Noble. 12mo. New York: E. H. Pratt & Co. $2.

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THE LIBRARY OF LITERARY CRITICISM OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. Vol. VIII. 1890-1904. Edited by Charles Wells Moulton. Octavo. Buffalo: The Moulton Publishing Company.

HARVARD LECTURES ON GREEK SUBJECTS. By S. H. Butcher, Hon. D. Litt., Oxford, Hon. Litt. D., Dublin, Hon. LL.D., Glasgow and Edinburgh. 12mo. Pp. 266. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

ROGER ASCHAM. ENGLISH WORKS. Toxophilus. Report of the Affaires and State of Germany, the Schoolmaster. Edited by William Aldis Wright, M. A., Vice Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

HOME IDEALS. By Wayland Hoyt, D. D., LL. D. 16mo. Pp. 115. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press.

THE BUSY LIFE. Or the Conquest of Energy. By the Rev. Charles Wagner, Author of "The Simple Life." Translated from the French by Grove Morehead. 12mo. Pp. 192. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 60 cents.

SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY. Lectures on Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth. By A. C. Bradley, Lit. D., Litt. D., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Octavo. Pp. 498. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Henry Sidgwick. Octavo. Pp. 374. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25.

Fiction.

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A TALE OF THE KLOSTERS. A Romance of the German Mystics of the Cocalico. By Brother Jabez. Illustrations by Frank McKernan. 12mo. Pp. 336. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press.

THE CLANSMAN. An Historical Romance of the Ku Klux Klan by Thomas Dixon, Jr. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. 12mo. Pp. 374. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

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THE RIVERSIDE GRADED SONG BOOK. Part II. For Grammar Grades. By William M. Lawrence, Principal of the W. H. Ray School, Chicago. 8vo. Pp. 168. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 40 cents.

NEW SECOND MUSIC READER. By James M. McLaughlin, Director of Music, Boston Public Schools, and W. W. Gilchrist, author of "Exercises for Sight Singing Classes." Boston: Ginn & Co.

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New Editions.

THE WORKS OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD. Empire edition. Ten volumes. New York: M. Walter Dunne.

A GLOSSARY OF NAMES, PHRASES, AND ALLUSIONS IN THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS, PARTICULARLY OF SHAKESPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES. By Robert Nares, A. M., F. R. S., F. A. S., Arch Deacon of Stafford, &c. New edition. With considerable additions; both of words and examples, by J. O. Halliwell, F. R. S., and Thomas Wright, F. S. A. 8vo. Pp. 980. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

A HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS. For Historical Study. An Analytical Synopsis of the Four Gospels. By William Arnold Stevens, Professor of New Testament Interpretation in the Rochester Theological Seminary, and Ernest De Witt Burton, Professor of New Testament Interpretation in the University of Chicago. Third edition, revised. Square 8vo. Pp. 283. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ESSAYS BY LORD MACAULAY. Edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan. Six volumes. 16mo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

Miscellaneous.

BEING DONE GOOD. Comments on the Advance Made by Medical Science During the Past 2,500 Years in the Treatment of Rheumatism. By Edward B. Lent. 12mo. Second Edition. Brooklyn: The Brooklyn Eagle Press.

WHO'S WHO, (English) 1905. An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Fifty-seventh Year of Issue. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE HOME MECHANIC. A Manual for Industrial Schools and Amateurs. By John Wright. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 425. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25 net.

CORNER STONES: "That Our Daughters May Be Corner Stones, Polished after the Similitude of a Palace." By Katherine Burrill. 12mo. Pp. 227. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

OUTLINES OF THE SYNOPTIC RECORD. Being a Summary of the Narrative of the First Three Gospels in the Light of Modern Criticism. By the Rev. Bernard Hugh Bosanquet, M. A., Vicar of Thames Ditton and Reginald A. Wenham, M. A. 12mo. Pp. 278. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE A B C OF PHOTOGRAPHY. By E. J. Wall, F. R. P. S. 16mo. Pp. 254. New York: Wyeil & Co.

THE ART OF CREATION. Essays on the Self and Its Powers. By Edward Carpenter, Author of "Toward Democracy," &c. 12mo. Pp. 255. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

HISTORICAL TALES. THE ROMANCE OF REALITY. By Charles Morris. Spanish-American. 12mo. Pp. 346. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

MODERN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. By Charles H. Cochran. Author of "The Wonders of Modern Mechanism," "Artistic Homes, and "How to Build Them," &c. With numerous illustrations. Octavo. Pp. 647. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A TREATISE ON THE INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS. Created under the "Business Corporation Acts" of the Several States and Territories of the United States; Including Therein a Synopsis-Digest of the General Incorporation Acts of the Several Commonwealths, with Decisions Bearing Thereon; also Forms for Drawing Charters under the Laws of the Several States and Territories; General and Specific Object Clauses for Insertion in Charters, By-laws, Minutes, &c. By Thomas Gold Frost, LL. D., Ph. D., of the New York Bar. Author of "Treatise on Guaranty Insurance," "The French Constitution of 1793," &c. Octavo. Pp. 622. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.75 net.

MY LITTLE BOOK OF PRAYER. By Muriel Strode. 16mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

THE NAPOLEON MYTH. By Henry Ridgely Evans. Containing a Reprint of "The Grand Erratum," by Jean-Baptiste Peres aed an Introduction by Dr. Paul Carus. Octavo. Pp. 65. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

THE DOG. By G. E. Mitton, Author of "The Children's Book of London," &c. Animal Autobiographies Series. Square 16mo. Pp. 208. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

MEMORIAL OF MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT. Privately Printed. Franklin H. Sargent.

Mrs. Clay of Alabama.

Mrs. Clay of Alabama, whose memoirs of American social and political life recently appeared with Doubleday, Page & Co.'s imprint, tells this story of Gen. Lee: When she saw him for the last time in Washington after the surrender the General said to her: "Tell your dear husband when you see him that I have thought more of him than of myself." Mrs. Clay's husband, Clement C. Clay of Alabama, one of Jefferson Davis's advisors, was imprisoned with the Confederate President at Fort Monroe for nearly a year.

The Accidental Umpire.

HELEN OF TROY, NEW YORK. By Wilfrid S. Jackson, Author of "Nine Points of the Law." 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. $1.50.

This very lively and entertaining book does not contain much about Helen of Troy, New York, whose surname is Heimer. The scene shifts from London to the country residence of the Marquess of Horsham, and the actors, barring Miss Heimer, who makes only occasional entrances, and a German Freiherr of excellent Prussian military figure, are all as English as possible. The thing has a sort of tang of "The New Arabian Nights" of Mr. Stevenson, a prankish irresponsible air, combined with a style decidedly precious and deliberate. Strange words in familiar places and vice versa, concatenations of idiom and slica, which are very ingenious, yet sometimes strain the attention.

The adventures begin with and hinge on a fantastic duel with small swords between the Freiherr and a vagabond Englishman pleasantly named Raggleston. The duel arises out of a question of precedence. Shall Mr. Raggleston or the Freiherr or my Lord Billinghurst (son of that stern parent and much-abused Minister of the Crown, the Marquess of Horsham) have the first chance to court the favor and fortune of Miss Helen Heimer of Troy, New York, whose millions, as Raggleston remarks, "put her beyond the influence of anything they can offer." The Englishmen propose to leave this delicate matter to the arbitrament of a chance stranger fetched in from the street for the purpose, and the lot falls upon one Paul Arden, a student of amateur acting, who is passing that way in evening clothes. But the Freiherr will not have it thus peacefully settled. He and Raggleston fight in the park in a bit of streaky moonlight, and the Freiherr gets pinked.

All the consequent troubles descend upon the obliging Mr. Arden, the fortuitous umpire. For his card is found in the Freiherr's pocket. So Mr. Arden assumes a disguise, a false mustache, a monocle, a flowing tie, calls himself Mr. Beauclerk, and proceeds to revel in a series of adventures which give full scope to his cherished histronic talent. There are girls besides Miss Heimer. First Molly Vane, who, like Mr. Arden, has a taste for amateur dramatics; then Daisy Arden, sister to Paul, and a remarkable nice girl; then Maud Sefton, sister to my Lord Billinghurst, an equally nice girl and more lively. The story pairs off the girls and the men in a fashion both ingenious and satisfactory, and provides a most spirited maiden aunt to give spice and a touch of riper and mellower womanhood. Altogether a reader who likes a jolly good book, cheerful, witty, slangy, generally unexpected in its turns and always humorous in its point of view, and especially a reader who likes a little curious outlandish embroidered language sometimes, cannot do better than to choose for his companion of an evening which might otherwise be dull. Mr. Jackson's "Helen of Troy, New York."

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "Kate of Kate Hall," which D. Appleton & Co. are bringing out, is also the author of several other books, including "Concerning Isabel Carnaby." She recently declared that she had been writing one book a year. "But," she added, "when I look at my set of Dickens with fifty-three volumes in it, I confess that my heart fails me. When one considers the length of the novels of his day, the courage of the Victorian writers is positively appalling."

Marriott Watson's New Book.

H. B. Marriott Watson, in his new book, "Hurricane Island," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish Feb. 2, tells the story of a meeting on board the yacht of a German Prince. A contest for the treasure on a lonely island is one of the incidents in the tale, which is said by those who have read the advance sheets to be the best adventurous romance since Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

"In the Closed Room."

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's new book, "In the Closed Room," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., is being mistakenly called a juvenile. The author is anxious to have the public consider it rather as a book about children than for them.

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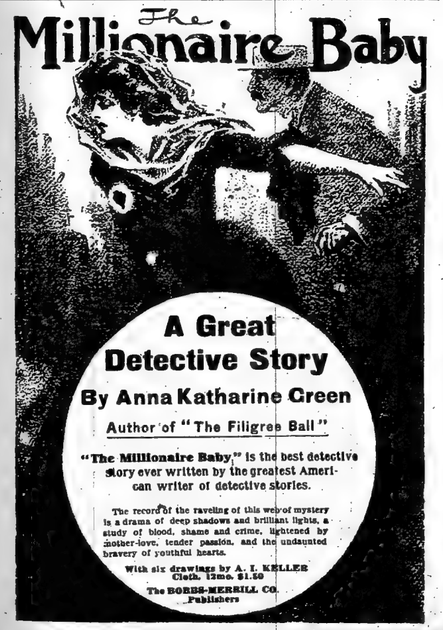

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 14, 1905.

SCIENCE OF RELIEF.

Two movements of public sentiment with reference to the relief of poverty and its accompanying suffering and evils are pretty plain in modern times. One is a decided growth of the tendency toward sympathy with the sufferers; the other is the development of a feeling that relief can and should be given in a manner to prevent injury to those relieved and to the permanent interests of society. Hence arises the conscious need of what may be called a science of relief, a body of generalizations worked out from intelligent study and adequate observation and, as in any other science, modified with the increase of knowledge.

It is to the gradual attainment of such a science that we must regard the new work of Dr. Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charities Organization Society of the City of New York, as a valuable contribution. Dr. Devine would be the last to assume that he had said the last word on "The Principles of Relief" which form the subject of his work; the spirit of it is wholly opposed to any such narrowness; but unquestionably it is the latest and one of the most instructive and helpful statements of such "principles" as can now be formulated. A single passage in the introductory chapter indicates fairly clearly the general aim of the author. He says:

> As soon as the need of preventing disease becomes paramount to the duty of nursing an individual sick person; as soon as the possibility is recognized that, by preventable sickness, by unsanitary housing, by avoidable accidents, by premature death, by industrial distress, or by any other cause, wholly or partly social in character, families may become dependent, it becomes of vital social concern to examine all such causes of dependence and to devise such systems of relief, of alleviation, and of cure as may be found practicable and desirable.

The practicable alleviation and cure of dependence, that is the problem. The old notion of mere giving cannot solve it. The notion that things will work out, on the whole, for the best if let alone, and that the fittest will survive if the less fit are allowed to drop out is still further from meeting the case. Mere giving may and often does tend toward increasing dependence. Letting things alone indirectly has the same effect. The less fit do not drop out. They live along, in most cases in a manner that menaces the health, the order, and the decency of society, they tend frequently to become criminals, and they produce offspring at rather more than the normal rate, who in their turn continue and spread the subtle infection. Dr. Devine points out that undoubtedly the organization and industrial methods of modern society do in some degree produce dependence, quite unpreventable by the victims, and though that tendency may not be as great as it was formerly, it exists, and it is the duty and the interest of society to provide that such dependence—as well as all dependence—shall be cured as far as may be.

What constitutes dependence? That is, of course, a difficult and delicate question which cannot definitely receive an answer good for all places or all times. Broadly, Dr. Devine, as we gather, regards it as inability to maintain the standard of living of the community, the minimum for self-supporting families. This standard is fixed ultimately by public opinion, which is sometimes expressed in legislation. In the large cities, for instance, the law requires that every family shall have a certain amount of cubic space in its dwelling, certain provision for light and air and water, certain quality in food, and that its clothing shall be manufactured under certain requirements. In effect, therefore, the law in some degree actually fixes the cost of housing, feeding, and clothing a family, fixes, that is, the minimum standard of living as to the three most important elements of family expenditure. The unchangeable sentiment of the poorest class that can be called self-supporting fixes the standard as to other things—decent burial, for example. Now, the purpose of scientific—which simply means intelligent—relief for those who cannot maintain this standard is to prevent avoidable causes of dependence, to help those temporarily dependent to regain independence, and to care for those hopelessly dependent in a way to save society from harm. Dr. Devine brings to the discussion of this work very wide experience and observation, cool judgment with warm sympathies, an admirable faculty for clear statement. The "principles" formulated are illustrated by numerous specific actual cases. The book is indispensable to any one who desires to know what is doing and can and ought to be done in the field of which it treats.

THE DISRAELI NOVEL.

The hitherto unpublished story by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, which will appear in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, beginning Jan. 22, is a novel of satire and philosophy, the philosophy being a part of the satire. The nine chapters suffice to present to the reader a group of clearly drawn and sharply differentiated characters. As in all of Disraeli's novels, the satire is directed against English titled and middle-class society. There is the Falconet family—of which the head is a great banker—very pious, deeply interested in tracts and Bible classes, very philanthropic, dull and narrow. Claribel, Countess Bertram, is a great social leader and passes for a woman of much wit and learning, chiefly because, although her mind is quite empty and she rather silly and foolish, she is shrewd enough to make her friends and guests entertain the belief that she is singularly gifted. She has a son, an altogether heterodox young person, who resigns his seat in the House of Commons because he is unable to agree with anybody about anything. There is an interesting East Indian gentleman, Kusinara, a Buddhist, who with Mr. Hartmann, a German disciple of Schopenhauer, and a mysterious, brilliant stranger whose name is not disclosed, conspire to establish in London society a propaganda of a mongrel pessimistic and Vedistic philosophy intended by them to subvert and destroy the Christian religion. Their plot to make the silly and credulous, but socially powerful Lady Bertram the leader of their cult vividly recalls the story of Mme. Blavatsky's relation to the sudden flowering out of Theosophy in New York some years ago. Finally there is Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield's lifelong opponent, whom the reader will at once recognize in the character of Joseph Toplady Falconet. The portrait is drawn with an audacious likeness to the original, and upon this personage the author with visible delight expends his sharpest satire. The pietistic activities of Falconet's early youth are delineated; his Oxford career, his entry into politics, his election to the House of Commons, the fervor and zeal with which he devotes himself to public affairs, and notably his eloquence and wonderful flow of words, serve to make the development of the character follow a line immediately parallel to the early life of Mr. Gladstone.

It was perhaps Disraeli's real opinion of Gladstone that found expression in these disparaging sentences: "With all his abilities and achievements, Joseph Toplady Falconet was essentially a prig, and among prigs there is a freemasonry that never fails. All the prigs spoke of him as the coming man." That is perfectly characteristic of the distinguished and noble author, and it is a good example of the quality which makes this unfinished story by him so highly readable. The characters are marshaled, the story is already well on its feet, the action has begun with a notably lively movement already sufficient to evoke the reader's interest, when the end of the fragmentary tale is reached.

The Lost "Titus Andronicus."

Wednesday the announcement was made of the discovery in Lund, Sweden, of "a book containing the text of Shakespeare's 'Titus Andronicus,' printed in London in 1594." If this is true, it means that some fortunate person has unearthed the greatest of Shakespeare rarities, the lost quarto containing the first edition of "Titus Andronicus," printed in London three years before the earliest dated Shakespeare play known to collectors and bibliographers, the 1597 edition of "Richard the Second."

The earliest edition of "Titus Andronicus" previously known is the one of 1600, represented to-day by the two copies in the Bridgewater collection and the library of the University of Edinburgh. Somewhat less rare is the edition of 1611, three copies of which were described by Greg in 1899. Three other copies are known, however; namely, the Daniel copy, now in the Alfred H. Huth collection, England, which brought £11 10s. in 1864; the Perkins copy, for which Mr. William A. White, of Brooklyn, paid £35 in 1880, and the fine large copy, with several uncut leaves, which became a part of another American collection in 1901, at the "tail" price of £620. The edition of 1600 is worth an enormous sum—the "lost" edition of 1594, if it is really extant, should equal the valuation which might be placed upon that unheard of rarity, an uncut copy of the First Folio Shakespeare.

Letters of Mme. de Maintenon.

Vol. III. of the "Souvenirs sur Mme. de Maintenon," containing her letters from St. Cyr, has just been published in Paris. The book is edited by the Comte de'Haussonville, who has written a preface and a sketch of Mme. de Caylus's career. From the day of her retreat to St. Cyr, she kept up a correspondence with her niece through letters "which were almost journals." In them she describes her daily occupations and preoccupations, and one finds "judgments on the events which marked the first years of the Regency, of which it is impossible not to recognize the sagacity."

In spite of her obvious piety, it is evident that not this alone caused her to end her days in religious seclusion. Her "petites fièvres" also had something to do with her going to St. Cyr. Throughout the book Mme. de Maintenon shows herself interested in politics, society gossip, and the business of Church and State. She writes, "It is true that I cannot be indifferent to the state of personal affairs," but later complains that "the solitude is less bearable than ever." She blames her niece for keeping her in touch with the world, but adds that her greatest joy is to receive her letters.

In almost every epistle reference is made to some charitable gets, and she frequently writes that she fears that she may not be able to continue these because "the payment of her pension" is so irregular. The letters are full of clever sayings, good advice on temporal and spiritual matters, and expressions of sorrow with the misfortunes of her friends. The writer complains that she must see so many people, taking pleasure only in the occasional visits of one or two, but it seems that she never refused an audience to any one who asked for it.

Wordsworth's Poems.

The distinctive features of Andrew J. George's edition of the complete poetical writings of Wordsworth in The Cambridge Edition of the Poets, edited by Bliss Perry (Octavo. About 1,000 pp. Frontispiece portrait. Thin paper. Gilt top. Dark blue cloth. Engraved title page with vignette. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.00.), as indicated by the editor in his prefatory note, are: the latest text adopted by Wordsworth; the chronological order of the poems; the date of composition and that of publication of each poem; the essays and prefaces on poetry and to the editions between 1800 and 1815; a body of notes which the poet printed in his various editions; notes at the head of each poem, dictated by the poet himself late in life, to Miss Fenwick, and known as the "I. F." notes; notes revealing the time, place, occasion, and circumstance, so far as can be ascertained, out of which each poem had its origin; a bibliography of Wordsworth's works, and a list of biographical and critical reviews. There are also an index of first lines, a general index, and a list of biographical, critical, and descriptive works in which reference is made to Wordsworth, and a map of the Lake district.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 13.—Messrs. Methuen & Co. will soon publish a biography of Winston Spencer Churchill, by A. M. Scott. It is described as an appreciative record of the somewhat adventurous career of a "new and powerful force in English politics."

***

An English edition of the second volume of M. Hanotaux's "Contemporary France" will be published in a few weeks by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co.

***

Eveleigh Nash will publish next week "Spanish Influence on English Literature," by Major Martin Hume.

***

Messrs. A. and C. Black will soon publish, as a color book, A. Henry Savage Landor's "Tibet and Nepal."

***

The Oxford University Press is about to publish another portion of the Bishop of Salisbury's critical edition of St. Jerome's revision of the Latin New Testament. It is six years now since the first volume, containing the Four Gospels, was completed. The new volume contains the Acts of the Apostles.

***

The Methuens will publish in February "Great Zimbabwe," by R. N. Hall, one of the authors of "The Ancient City of Rhodesia," to which the coming volume is a sequel.

***

Fisher Unwin will publish next week "The Coming of Parliament," by Cecil Jane. It deals with the history of England from 1350 to 1660 and contains studies of the Reformation and the Great Rebellion.

***

Clark Russell's new sea novel, "His Island Princess," will be published here by the Methuens. The scene is laid on an island in the South Pacific.

***

John Lane will issue this month a new "Life of Cervantes," by Albert F. Calvert, copiously illustrated. W.

Shakespearean Tragedy.

A volume of ten lectures on Shakespeare's four principal tragedies, "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," and "Macbeth," by Prof. A. C. Bradley of the University of Oxford, is published this week by the Macmillan Company. In these lectures, Prof. Bradley writes in his introduction, he considers the tragedies from "a single" point of view.

> Nothing will be said of Shakespeare's place in the history of other English literature or of the drama in general. No attempt will be made to compare him with other writers. I shall leave untouched, or merely glanced at, questions regarding his life and character, the development of his genius and art, the genuineness, sources, texts, interpretations of his various works. Even what may be called, in a restricted sense, the "poetry" of the four tragedies the beauties of style, diction, versification I shall pass by in silence. Our one object will be what, again in a restricted sense, may be called dramatic appreciation.

Besides the lectures on the tragedies themselves, Prof. Bradley writes on "The Substance of Shakespearean Tragedy," "Construction in Shakespeare's Tragedies," and "Shakespeare's Tragic Period." He says of these "preliminary" discussions:

> Though each is individual through and through, they have, in a sense, one and the same substance, for in all of them Shakespeare represents the tragic aspect of life, the tragic fact. They have, again, up to a certain point, a common form or structure. This substance and this structure, which would be found to distinguish them, for example, from Greek tragedies, may, to diminish repetition, be considered once for all, and in considering them we shall also be able to observe characteristic differences among the four plays. And to this may be added the little that it seems necessary to premise on the position of these dramas in Shakespeare's literary career.

Full notes have been placed at the end of the volume.

British Mission to Tibet.

Edmund Candler's story of the British mission to Tibet, "On the Road to Lhasa," will be published next week by Longmans Green & Co. This is a complete account of the expedition from its beginning to its end. Mr. Candler, who went with the mission as the special correspondent for The London Daily Mail, was the first Englishman to be wounded in the sudden attack made on the party at Guru in the early days of the expedition. However, he was able to resume his work in a little while. He was present at the entry into the mysterious City of Lhasa, and remained there until the mission departed.

A Literary Sensation

On Sunday, Jan. 22,

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Will Print the First Instalment of

AN UNPUBLISHED NOVEL

BY THE LATE

BENJAMIN DISRAELI,

Earl of Beaconsfield.

The fact that the famous statesman-novelist had left an unfinished work of fiction has only recently been made known by his literary executors. Its publication must awaken widespread interest among lovers of fiction and students of nineteenth century world politics and social life. A special interest will be found in the fact that Lord Beaconsfield has chosen to depict as the leading figure of his novel his inveterate political enemy and rival, WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, whose advent into and early career in political life he describes in his uniquely brilliant and satirical style.

"PUNCH'S" FAMOUS CARTOON.

"CRITICS."

Mr. G—DST—NE: "Hm! Flippant!"
Mr. D—SR—LI: "Ha! Prosy!"

Mr. Disraeli's latest novel, "Lothair," was published at this time, as was also Mr. Gladstone's work on Grecian Mythology (1870).

It may be interesting to know that this posthumous novel by Disraeli has been purchased from his executors for a sum which equals the rate of One Dollar a Word, which is probably the highest rate on record for a work of fiction.

The Beaconsfield novel will be given in three installments in

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

of January 22 and 29 and February 5. As this will be the only form in which this work will appear for three years no one who would not miss the opportunity of reading it should fail to send in his order for these editions of **THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.**

FROM READERS.

Henry James as a Writer of Evasive Fiction Who Has Been the Cause of a School of Evasive Criticism.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

WITH the appearance of Mr. Henry James's new work of fiction, "The Golden Bowl," and its numerous following of magazine and newspaper criticisms, the tentative admirer of this accomplished master in grown-up story book land is again brought to marvel and is again both amused and discouraged by emergence of the fact that evasive Mr. Henry James has created for himself, by some occult, fascinating influence, a school of evasive critics. Of the Henry James stories a bright young woman recently asked: "Which Henry James ending do you like best—the one which turns to the left and says nothing, or the one which turns to the right, and says, 'So, there we are'?" Highly expert in these elusive Henry James mannerisms is the new school of Henry James critics; they turn to the left with many words—and say nothing; or they turn to the right, equally non-committal, and say, "There you are."

Of "The Golden Bowl," in print, much has been said; also, much has been evaded. It has long been inferable that Mr. Henry James himself is opposed to plain verdicts—verdicts may be justice, but they are not "art." On the other hand, the literary public—"sky-born, sky-guided, sky-returning race"—knows that all true life moves inevitably on toward verdicts. Verdicts, therefore, are not to be evaded; they must be reckoned with. "The Golden Bowl," then, on an honest verdict basis, falls below the grade—it is not a high achievement. Ethically it is far out of plumb. In "The Ambassadors" a notably warped situation ended the story; Lambert Strether advised Chad to cleave unto the questionable married woman in Paris, and to harden his heart to the tender claims of his mother and sister in fair, humdrum, unartistic Massachusetts. "The Golden Bowl," more vaguely frank as to its sinners, boldly exponent of the Katy-did-Katy-didn't school of fiction, (in which readers who so wish may believe that Katy did, while readers of other tendencies may deduce that Katy didn't,) closes with a culpably weak so-presented moral arrangement. Charlotte, the woman "flirtress,"—as her author mildly classify her—is merely dragged over to exile in dreadful California—far even beyond that horrible tract of American country inhabited by Mrs. Ranee and Dolly and Polly Lutch—the terrible "Middle West."

Amerigo, the gentleman flirt—to give him his mildest title—stays in England, to draw his high salary of American millions as the forgiven husband of Maggie. Principino, the international baby in the case, no doubt grows up to learn from his graceful Italian father that "God is merciful—and man was born to do as he pleases." But readers who like their novel characters "decent" in the closest analysis—and grammarians also—cannot forgive Mr. Henry James these phrases, in an interview between the husband of Maggie and Charlotte, the wife of dear little Adam Verver, Maggie's father:

"Their hands instinctively found their hands"—whose hands found whose hands? let us ask. "'It's sacred,' he said. * * * 'It's sacred,' she breathed. * * * 'Their lips sought their lips; their pressure their response, and their response their pressure; with a violence that had sighed itself the next moment to the longest and deepest of stillnesses they passionately sealed their pledge." O, Daisy Miller, O, Milly Theale, O, Mamie Pocock, what kind of reading would this be for you? Mr. Henry James approves of adventurous French novels; that approval is here apparent. Mr. Henry James admires Vicious D'Annunzio; that admiration is also here apparent.

Of Les Charmettes and the Maison Jean Jacques Rousseau, in 1872, when Henry James, Jr., wrote "Transatlantic Sketches," this perfect master of the charming phrase penned these sentences: "Les Charmettes is haunted by ghosts unclean and forlorn. The place tells of poverty, trouble, and impurity. * * * But as I stood on the charming terrace I have mentioned—a little jewel of a terrace, with grassy flags and a mossy parapet, and an admirable view of great swelling violet hills—stood there reminded how much sweeter Nature is than man, the story of Rousseau and Mme. de Warens looked rather wan and unlovely, and I could muster no keener relish for it than is implied in perfect pity." But in 1905, at the Cheval Blanc, in France, Lambert Strether mused that "the test was simply, when condensed, that in these places such things were, and that if it was in them one electyd to move about one had to make one's account with what one delighted upon." With expatriation, it thus appears, intellectual and moral standpoint alter curiously. If "The Golden Bowl" has any ethical influence whatever, that influence must undoubtedly take effect remotely—as all pessimists benefit the race—by making other folk cheerfully glad that they are not pessimists, and staunchly determine never to be pessimists. If only Mr. Henry James would migrate with Adam Verver to far California and there make us one of his old-time magic books under clean, blue American skies! Lord Byron, our "sad, bad, mad, glad brother," knew the true golden bowl, if only in his dreams, and he left behind him the maxim that there was but one real happiness in love—where a man and a woman so adored each other that they could conceive of no happiness out of each other's sight, and this for their whole lives." Col. Voyt, however, and Chad, and Prince Amerigo, doubtless, would all unite in the opinion that none "but a duffer would see the shadow of a 'story' in that." Col. Voyt, it must be remembered, takes a low view of the field of fiction. "The adventure's a relation, the relation's an adventure. The romance, the novel, the drama are the picture of one. The subject the novelist treats is the rise, the formation, the development, the climax, and, for the most part, the decline of one. And what is the honest lady doing on that side of the town?"

"Behavior is just behavior," said Maud Blessingbourne; "the most definite thing in the world." So, then, until fully assured that gifted Mr. Henry James's artistically, politely vicious literary behavior has been thoroughly clarified and amended, Maud Blessingbourne and her followers will lay no more wreaths of appreciation on the shrine of Henry James—at the sign of the "Golden Bowl With a Big Crack In It." They will worship rather, and grieve, at the shrine of gifted Henry James, Jr.—the author of "The Altar of the Dead," "Spoils of Poynton," and "The Tragic Muse." Beloved Gabriel Nash—dear Angela Vivian—high, proud-souled Miriam!

EMMA CARLETON.

New Albany, Ind., Jan. 9, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

It strikes me that to give unmitigated praise to the work of Mr. Henry James shows as much lack in critical faculty or good judgment as the flinging his books aside with the verdict of "no good." That Mr. James's literary style is incontestably open to severe criticism goes without saying, for his sentences are so involved, so twisted, so distorted, that they would drive a grammarian mad.

I place myself in the ranks of this author's friends and admirers. He is a man of genius; he has a wonderful gift of analysis. And he sees far into the hearts and minds of men and women. It is simply his style, his way of putting things, that I condemn. Why should things exquisite and fine be tortured out of all shape and comeliness by being forced into words and sentences that, according to the ordinary rules of syntax and prosody, would not be admissible in the "theme" of a grammar school youngster? To enshrine fine thoughts, clever and powerful characterization, and all else that goes to the making of a great fictionist, in sentences such as those in which Mr. James buries his ideas, is like a beautiful and radiant soul in a deformed body. If one admired Mr. James less one would not be so exasperated by his abominable poses, which are purely artificial and inexcusable on any ground.

M. L. B. W.

Portland, Me., Jan. 8, 1905.

"A Pioneer Doctor."

New York Times Book Review:

Are book reviews a help or not? asks a friend. Here is a notice of Elizabeth Porter Gould's story, "A Pioneer Doctor," which says it reads "like a story of real life," and in the same mail comes another from an equally reliable paper which says that it has "no semblance of reality." Now what are we going to do? Of this same story one paper says "its spirit and underlying motives in the writing are so noble as to place the book beyond the pale of criticism" and another narrows it to a mere Sunday school basis. Such diverse opinions may lead to a reading of books; but do they add to true criticism? Do they lead us to read a book with that freedom we desire when new things are placed before us? I, for one, read Miss Gould's book before seeing a single review; and I must confess that it held my attention to the end, that it read like a real story. There were places of joy as well as of sorrow that called forth tears. I do not recall that I ever read a more beautiful love scene than that on Pages 200 and 201. The characters are distinct creations. I am acquainted with them, and I actually made and enjoyed that visit of the father and mother to the doctor at Beirut. The descriptions of Syria were interesting, yet not too profuse, as were those of Boston and other American places.

My congratulations are due Miss Gould for treating the laws and influence of the spirit realm in a delicate and guarded way. She went just far enough and not too far. It is a brave author who will send out a book in these days making prominent the awakening of the spiritual life, the recognition of the Divine Presence, and the surrender to the Infinite. While it is just as real a fact of existence as birth, marriage, or death, it is recognized in its fullness only by the experienced. Before this great fact other things of this life fall into insignificance. The book leaves the impression that our spirit influence for good must begin here and now, and that it is not necessary to wait for a life after death in order that the spirit of truth may breathe through us. Almost every page has some inspiring or profound thought. I think I shall never read the Gospel of John again without thinking that he "leaned so near the great Heart that he heard its beating in sympathetic communion with the Father." It gives a new and valuable interest to that Gospel, and I shall try to see more distinctly the "Person behind the expressed thought." The following sentence, which I have read several times, holds my attention strongly, but I do not know why: "One of the profoundest things in life is that the most precious possessions are bought with the price of the human will." I liked the definition of tact as a "willing yielding in a non-essential for a future good"; also that Syria was a "Chrysalis," for that word is formed of the word Christ.

So I could go on telling of the suggestions and influences this remarkably high-toned book has produced upon me. The time is ripe for such an atmosphere to pervade our fiction, an atmosphere free from the adulterated strain, imbued with profound thought, true ideals and humanity's progress, even if permeated with limitations which are yet to be eliminated from the race. Only a poet soul which has looked at life on all sides could have written a story of such high aspiration and broad thinking; for the depths of doubt as well as heights of faith are represented in it.

May it go forth as a messenger of light, and accomplish all that is hoped for it!

ANNA C. LEE.

Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 11, 1905.

The Boy's Own Book.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

"The Boy's Own Book," asked for by Mr. George Ashby, was during my own boyhood, thirty years ago, in the Franklin Library, at Hudson, N. Y. I remember well the "chemical experiments" spoken of by Mr. Ashby, and I think it contained, in addition, various tricks of sleight-of-hand, as well as in and out of door games. The Library Association afterward turned over the books to the public schools, and this book is undoubtedly in the high school building to-day.

I believe it would be possible for Mr. Ashby to obtain the book, if he desires it, as I believe the library has fallen into disuse.

HENRY W. GEORGE.

New York, Jan. 9, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I have noticed some correspondence about the "Boy's Own Book." I had in my possession in England a copy of this book, published in 1851 by R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York, which is marked "Fifth edition, revised." This is a cheaply got up copy, and the type and paper are poor, but in other respects, illustrations, ornaments, &c., it seems to be an exact reproduction of the English copy that I had, with the exception that the articles on riding, driving, lawn tennis, rowing, and sailing (and possibly others) are omitted.

A small article on "Golf," which is also termed "Bandy-Ball," is in this last copy, and it describes the game of golf very much as we know it, the golf links being referred to as "Golf-lengths," and the crooked club being called a "bandy," from its being bent. In the preface, after quoting from the English edition, the publishers say: "So far the London Preface. The American publishers have omitted a few articles, entirely useless on this side of the Atlantic, as the extra expense would have debarred the most useful part from being in the hands of hundreds of youths who will find everything that will amuse them in our present volume."

JAMES CHITTICK.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 9, 1905.

"The Eagle's Shadow."

New York Times Book Review:

Since Mr. Acheson has set the example I likewise venture to differ with Mr. Thomas W. Donald in his opinion of "The Eagle's Shadow." He asks what conceivable pleasure can be derived from reading this particular book. The answer is simple. If you have any ear for the niceties of prose, if your notions as to what constitutes good prose are somewhat more exacting than those of M. Jourdain, if in a word you are far differ from the average novel reader as to prefer well-written books to badly written books—why, in that case, you will find "The Eagle's Shadow" both a surprise and a delight. Viewed purely and simply from a stylistic standpoint the book is a little miracle, crammed to overflowing with examples of the curious felicitus of diction. Viewed as prose, quite irrespective of the story, the book is a notable achievement. And in that it comes unbidden it is doubly notable—and at least triply welcome.

At the risk of being blue penciled I cite an example: "They came presently with desultory chat to a meadow bravely decked in all the gauds of Spring. About them the day was clear, the air bland. Spring had revamped her useless fripperies of tender leaves and birderies and sweet, warm odors for the adornment of this meadow; above it she had set a turkis sky splashed here and there with little clouds that were like whipped cream; and upon it she had scattered largesse, a Dame's shower of buttercups. And about them the shadow of the maple leaves made a little island of sombre green around which more vivid grasses rippled and dimpled under the fitful Spring breezes. And everywhere leaves lisped to one another and birds shrilled insistently."

You cannot find a flaw in that, you cannot even suggest an improvement. And it is only a sample. Passage after passage, page after page, you come upon these bits of impeccable writing. At times the diction is almost too ingenious, almost too precious, but always it is splendid, always finished ad unguem. And at times you run across passages that scarcely forward the tale's action, that are merely fantastic interludes done from the author's sheer love for juggling words. For example, I might cite the chapter relating to the contents of Margaret's wardrobe or that containing Kennarton's essay. Irrelevant these, but then, how delicious to one who has a sense of the mot propre.

Yet, after all, there are many perfectly intelligent persons who, through unavoidable defects either in taste or education, have nothing of the sort. I do not know whether Mr. Donald sides with the majority in preferring upon the whole slovenly writing. For writing seems to be the only art in which immediate success is quite independent of whether the work done be good or bad. We do not, for example, commend a painter for slapping paint upon his canvas haphazard, whereas we very often praise an author for "manly, straightforward writing," which is usually a synonym for a precisely similar botchery. Possibly Mr. Donald has that taste for "manly, straightforward writing"—seen at its perfection in the "Nick Carter" Series—which is shared by so many excellent people. I express no opinion as to this, as I have no opportunity of forming an opinion. But in any event I can scarcely believe him to be serious in his expressed wish to exclude all disagreeable people from fiction. Even the classic simplicity of diction that characterizes the detective story is occasionally devoted to the villain's exploits. And to rule out from library shelves each and every book that contains an unpleasant character would necessitate a rather drastic overhauling of English literature. Shakespeare of course would have to go, whereas Milton, who actually wrote of the devil, would be burned, I suppose, by the hangman. There is entertaining work for the imagination in conceiving all literature Bowdlerized upon this basis.

R. A. YEATS.

New York, Jan. 9, 1905.

Shaw the Lifeguardsman.

New York Times Book Review:

I am afraid Mr. Ashby will have to consult the files of the contemporaneous London newspapers for particulars of this worthy. Immediately after the return of the survivors of Waterloo, the press, such as it was, teemed with accounts of those episodes which, acted by the rank and file, are not given in detail by historians of former times. Shaw was, from his bodily eminence and skill in boxing and swordplay, as well as the fine carriage of the Guards, kept up by regimental pride and drill, dudes of the aristocracy take lessons in walking from Drill Sergeants in London,) the typical gladiator of an age when the King, George IV., favored corporeal excellences. Shaw went with the brigade of the royal household troops to the overthrow of Napoleon. Waterloo, in spite of the great steadiness of both the French footguards and the English infantry, was quite a cavalryists' battle. Though Napoleon was an artillerist officer by profession, he handled centaurs by full sense of their value as a sort of thunderbolt. So at his defeat, cuirassiers, heavy dragoons and light horse were matched against the English, Brunswickers and Blucher's hussars with incidents like ancient actions. What fire they had to ride into may be judged from the fact that Marshal Ney, an infantry commander, had five horses shot under him. When "Nicht and Blucher came," with Grouchy a bad third, Napoleon, his right wing annihilated, had to execute the desperate evolution of facing front under fire to oppose the French and British, Belgians and Germans; the British cavalry, released on their left, followed up the shock given the French at Belle Alliance by the English artillery. Charging between the French infantry squares, the Royal Guards repulsed the heavy French horse under Gen. Guyot, who had changed horses eight times and now fell wounded. It became a cavalry fight. In the melée the Lifeguardsman died, "hard."

That is, he fought to the last, over his horse when that unwounded, and, like Marmion, "with dying hand, he waved the fragment of his brand." His officers and comrades unite in making a Homeric chapter of his personal deeds. He killed cuirassiers, lancers, and chasseurs of the Imperial Guards, and executed at least once the feat considered unique in knightly legends, cleaving a foeman through back and breast plate (pretty heavy metal, as one sees in the museums that they resisted the musket-ball, though maybe dented,) down the chine from collar to saddle peak. Shaw fell at the clash around Cumbronne's residue forming a square—(See Hugo, "Waterloo")—within which Napoleon, at bay with Ney and Soult and several Generals who had lost all their commands, awaited death. Caesar topping the hecatomb under which was buried Shaw would have been a fitting touch to the story. So you will understand that, if you break the ice of the modern practorian, for while haughty as a royal bodyguard he is affable as an Englishman, you will still hear, in St. James's Square, the story of this kind of that manly, sport-loving people.

H. L. WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1905.

The Rev. John White Chadwick.

New York Times Book Review:

Attention has been called in these columns to two of the poems written by the late John W. Chadwick. The hymn "To the Departed" is widely known, and of it Dr. Collyer prophesied that it would be sung a thousand years from now.

It may be that Mr. Chadwick's poems, essays, and biographies are destined to live longer than his sermons, but his work as a preacher should not be underestimated by those who admire the other products of that noble mind.

His versatility was reflected in his sermons. No one but a poet could have given them their distinctive literary charm. They embody his love of science, biography, and history. An insatiable reader, it was his pleasure to share the best thought of what he read with his

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congregation. Biographies and scientific works were among the books which gave him many texts; and a few others of lighter character gave the name to the sermon, such as "In His Steps" and "The Reign of Law."

The number of those who gathered in the little church to hear him preach was small compared to that larger congregation in all parts of the country who read his printed sermons. They are sermons to be read and re-read.

Persons who ask if the Unitarian faith is not cold and vague may find in them an answer. What could be more definite than the conclusions based on his careful reasoning; his denunciation of superstitions, old or new; and his knowledge of what Unitarianism has accomplished for the liberalizing of religious thought? He was not an emotional preacher, but appealed irresistibly to the best in the human heart—the love of nature, of truth and right; the love of brotherhood and of Christlike character.

At his funeral the Rev. Mr. Wright said that now is the time not for valedictory but salutation—for a better appreciation of his thought. Now is the time certainly for the better knowledge of Unitarianism which may be found in his sermons. The very titles promise inspiration—"Life's Constant Good," "The Attentive Soul," "God's Love in Man's," are a few of them.

His sermon "The Interpretation of Life," recently published, closes with the following paragraph:

> The last word has not been spoken concerning the interpretation of life until we have said that the secret of the Lord is with them that love Him. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." It is the life grounded in reality that arrives at the reality of things, that sees things as they are, knows them for what they are worth, amid the thunderous roar and crash that smite deafeningly for others (ay, and for itself, also,) hears a still small voice, an angel song, and knows that there is "perfect peace subsisting at the heart of endless agitation." The good life is made aware of the good world, the good God. He will keep them in perfect peace whose hearts are stayed on Him.

ALICE H. CARPENTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1905.

"The Sea-Wolf."

New York Times Book Review:

Jack London's latest novel, "The Sea-Wolf," deserves a word of appreciation from a reader. First of all, it is a very interesting story; it is realistic and probable. The principal character, Wolf Larsen, though unconventional, is depicted rationally and logically and, one might almost say, sympathetically. The author does not try to excuse the brutality, but rather to make it appear caused by lack of moral development. He pictures this sea Captain as without conscience, but unmoral rather than immoral. This distinction between "unmoral" and "immoral" forms an interesting phase of the story. Possessed of a lucid mind and excellent reasoning powers, his utter lack of conscience saves him from being immoral. His temper is ferocious, his strength prodigious, and on occasion these attributes are used without mercy. His creed, if such a man might be said to have a creed, embodies but one theme—the survival of the fittest.

Mr. London's psychological insight reminds one of George Eliot, his ability as a story teller of Kipling, and his style of no one—it is quite his own. "The Call of the Wild" was a splendid book, but "The Sea-Wolf" excels it, and will strengthen this author's already strong position as a writer of good literature.

E. F. ALLEN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1905.

John Hancock.

New York Times Book Review:

I wonder if any of your readers have noticed the attack on John Hancock's memory in "My Lady Laughter," a new novel by Dwight Tilton. This author evidently takes himself quite seriously in his attempt to pervert history, and makes Hancock out to be a coxcomb, a usurer, and a silly and brainless exquisite. He accuses him of loaning money at high interest and then forcing his debtors to the wall. He grants him not a single statesmanlike quality, and indirectly charges that the eminence he attained was due to the helping hand of such men as Adams, Otis, and Warren. He devotes whole pages to descriptions of Hancock's luxurious dress, his adornment of his "carefully cherished person," and portrayals of the vainglorious conceit with which he attributes him.

While it may not be necessary to take writers of historical novels seriously, I question whether it is wise to suffer to pass unchallenged statements that reflect upon the heroes of the Nation's early history. If John Hancock was the brainless fop of "My Lady Laughter," why has it remained for Dwight Tilton to find it out? Am I right or wrong in my belief that Hancock was a credit to his city, his country, and himself?

HAMILTON OSGOOD.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1905.

All About Amy Robsart.

New York Times Book Review:

Under the caption "Leycester's Commonwealth" in to-day's BOOK REVIEW it is stated that the book referred to contains "the story of the tragic death of Amy Robsart," and where the Earl of Leicester is charged with murdering her. If any of your readers are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the actual facts in relation to the lady in question they will find them well authenticated in "Littell's Living Age," Fifth Series, V. 38, P. 67. There is no evidence to show that Amy Robsart was murdered. Lord Dudley, who was not then Earl of Leicester, was absent from home at the time of her death.

GEORGE FORRESTER.

New York, Jan. 7, 1905.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of Saturday, Jan. 7, you quote the following paragraph from Mr. S. L. Clemens's article in the January North American Review:

> The profits on 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' continue to-day, but the publishers get them. Mrs. Stowe's share ceased seven years before she died. Her daughters receive nothing from the book. Years ago they found themselves no longer able to live in the modest home and had to move out and find humbler quaggers.

Lest the readers of Mr. Clemens's article should draw a wrong inference from the above statement, it is only fair to ourselves, as the authorized publishers of all of Mrs. Stowe's writings, to say that while the copyright on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" expired three (not seven) years before Mrs. Stowe's death, this caused no termination of our payments of royalty to her on the sales of all our editions of that book. Naturally the cheap reprints with which the market was flooded the moment the copyright expired affected very materially the sales of the authorized editions, so that Mrs. Stowe's income was very greatly reduced at a time when she most needed it; a fact which we have often cited as an illustration of the great injustice of the copyright term not being extended to cover the life of the author. Mrs. Stowe's daughters, however, were promptly assured that whatever sums were needed for their mother's support and comfort would be supplied by us. This was carried into effect by a business arrangement satisfactory to all parties. We may further add that Mrs. Stowe's daughters have had the benefit of such value as the cheap reprints of "Uncle Tom" have left in the authorized editions.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1905.

"The Boy and the Outlaw."

New York Times Book Review:

I have been reading "The Boy and the Outlaw," by Thomas J. L. McManus, which was sent to me as a Christmas gift. I thought at first that it was a boy's story of the wild West, but after reading the funny preface I ventured to dip into it and I was pleased to find that it is a very humorous story. I see that one of your Southern correspondents likes the doctor who betrayed the outlaw. I can't say that he is a favorite with me. I shouldn't like a man of that kind for my family physician, though he may have suited the time and class of patients that he found in old Mrs. Angel's barracks on the Potomac. The poor consumptive Jared Whemble won a place in my heart, and poor Louise, who loved him so dearly.

The Virginia Squire and the young lawyer who saved from the clutches of the law tearful Mrs. Angel's best and only feather-bed appeal to me as true Southern gentlemen. I have never seen many negroes at close range, so I cannot say whether the outlaw should have quoted Scripture. I can only say that he met with a sad fate for one so holy. The boy seems to me to be just a little too knowing for one of his years. But what became of the boy in the end?

J. P.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1905.

Walker of Nicaragua.

New York Times Book Review:

"Nicaragua: War of the Filibusters," by Judge Daniel R. Lucas, (Richmond, Va., 1896,) has a portrait, apparently representing "the Grey-eyed Man of Destiny" younger than at his death for an empire; Walker's own. "The War in Nicaragua"; he was a journalist, remember; Fonblanque's "The Filibuster" ought to be read in the connection, as Fonblanque was British Consul at New Orleans at the turbulent time. Walker made a deep impression on his followers as being earnest. I well recall soldiers of his, New York "boys," who never tired of telling of their campaigns under Col. Henningsen, who enlisted them here.

H. L. WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1905.

Books That Sell Well.

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that, while Ferris Greenslet's "Walter Pater," in the Contemporary Men of Letters Series, is selling well in this country, the book has been twice as successful in England, where the second edition is appearing.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the following: Second edition of "High Noon," by Alice Brown; third editions of Le Baron R. Briggs's "Routine and Ideals," Agnes Repplier's "Compromises," and William Bellamy's "A Third Century of Charades," and fourth editions of Rebecca Harding Davis's "Hits of Gossip" and Dr. William Osler's "Science and Immortality."

The Fleming H. Revell Company is bringing out a second edition of the autobiography of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western engineer, "Tom Keenan," which appeared last Fall.

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce that Henry C. Rowland's novel "To Windward" has gone through three editions in this country, and has had a successful reception in England and in Australia.

D. Appleton & Co. state that Thomas E. Watson's "Bethany" is having a steady sale in the South, and that they have recently received large orders for the book from the news companies operating on the railroads from Augusta and Atlanta.

The Macmillan Company announce the seventh edition of Lafcadio Hearn's "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation." It is also stated that the book has been recommended for the libraries of the United States Navy's ships.

Longmans, Green & Co. are issuing second editions of "Some English Gardens," by Gertrude Jekyll, with drawings by George S. Elgood, R. I., and "Life and Letters of Henry Parry Liddon, D.D.," by John Octavius Johnston, M. A.; and the fourth edition of "Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton, D. D., Oxon. and Camb., Sometime Bishop of London," edited by his wife.

On South Pacific Isles.

UNDER TROPIC SKIES. By Louis Becke. One volume. Pp. 372. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Louis Becke's admirers can but congratulate themselves that in "Under Tropic Skies" he has abandoned, for the time, at least, his ambition to become a novelist of the long story type, and has returned to the writing of those delightful sketches of life in the remote islands of the South Pacific that first brought him into favorable notice. Mr. Becke, like Mr. Kipling, Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, Mr. Norman Duncan, and some few other fortunate ones in this generation, discovered a new corner of the earth with which he had a special talent for making the rest of mankind acquainted, and he accomplished this task in several volumes of short stories that are gems of their kind. Few things are better in the short story line than Mr. Becke's "By Reef and Palm," but "James Sherrington" and "Helen Adair," conventional tales of considerable length and of a rather uninteresting character—brought a distinct shock or disappointment for the simple reason that in them their author very plainly showed that he was out of his depth and out of his element.

His element is, without doubt, the tarowing of just such flashlights upon the far Paumotus, the Carolines, Fiji, and other fascinating dots in the Pacific solitudes as fill the pages of the volume which is called "Under Tropic Skies," and in it he seems almost to have gotten back all his old-time skill. That there is any apparent falling short is perhaps more due to lack of present novelty in the material than to any loss of virtue in Mr. Becke's pen. It is doubtful if these stories add very much to the pictures which he has already drawn of the desirable days when fortunes waited in these fairy atolls for almost any trader who was skillful enough as a navigator to slip safely by their protecting reefs and enough of a diplomatist to make a good bargain with the savage natives before he unwittingly infringed some one of their strict rules of etiquette on the part of visitors and was spirited away into the neighboring "bush" to form an evening meal for the chief. "Trading" was a dangerous occupation in those parts in those days, and the men who followed it were of a temperament sufficiently strenuous to make their doings of a nature quite lurid enough to match the most uncivilized imaginings of the natives. The savagery in these stories is by no means all on one side.

But one cannot read through to the end of this volume without coming to the conclusion that Mr. Becke still writes very good stories, that his store of incidents is simply enormous, and that he knows the South Sea Islands—natives, traders, and all their ways, past and present—as well as the ordinary American citizen knows his own front lawn. He makes us know them, too, as far as he has time to evolve them from his inner consciousness, and consign them to words, and, more than all, he makes one long to charter a bark and sail away to see for himself all that Mr. Becke relates.

"Uncle Remus" and the Negroes.

Joel Chandler Harris, author of "Tar Baby, and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus," &c., has made an intimate study of the negroes and has had many experiences. He relates the following:

> At first I used to think that I had to try experiments on them to bring out their characteristics, but I soon found that it was sufficient to simply chat with them and watch them. I remember one time when I narrowly missed driving all the negroes off the plantation. I gathered a few of them together one night and read them Burns's "Tam o' Shanter," eliminating the dialect as far as possible. In two hours the story had spread all over the plantation, and in two days it was taken for gospel, and local gospel at that. I had to show them the book with all the "misspelled" words in it in order to prevent a general exodus.

Carlyle on Scott's "Napoleon."

A letter from Thomas Carlyle, dated Chelsea, Dec. 10, 1838, to the late H. T. Dwight, one of the leading booksellers of Melbourne, has been found among Mr. Dwight's effects. It answers some inquiries relative to biographies of Napoleon. Carlyle writes:

> I have never been able to fall in with a really good life of Napoleon; the best are extremely indifferent, while a good many are bad and altogether worthless. Walter Scott's Napoleon you doubtless know. It is an agglomeration of the newspapers of the time, and gives in glowing language an idea of the doings of Napoleon which any English Tory Justice of the Peace might form over his nuts and wine.

Harper's Book News

The American Nation

Bancroft attempted to write a complete history of the United States, and brought it down to as late a period as 1790. Since his day the difficulties have become even more tremendous. It has remained for a great publishing house to apply to the problem that method which is so in vogue to-day in other fields of effort—co-operation. The house of Harper & Brothers, together with the great historian-editor, Professor Hart, of Harvard, and committees appointed by four of the leading historical societies of the country, after several years of consideration, prepared a satisfactory plan. The result is "The American Nation," a history in twenty-eight volumes, each volume dealing with a separate period and written by the greatest specialist on that period that the country could produce. Five of these volumes have appeared. They represent a portion of one of the most important and dignified publishing undertakings of the century.

Swinburne's Works

Another publishing plan of great importance has been brought to completion. Swinburne is the supreme literary figure of our time. There is no European poet of to-day whose work is comparable with his; no living man of letters whose fame is so established. "Swinburne's Complete Poetical Works" in six volumes form a definitive edition, perfect in every detail of contents and of book-work, and at a price within popular reach.

The Land of Riddles

An announcement of importance outside the realm of fiction concerns the publication of Dr. Hugo Ganz's "Land of Riddles." This is a book which comes nearer to the root of matters in the Far Eastern situation than anything which has yet appeared, or that is likely to appear during the years of our interest in the subject. Dr. Ganz has had unequalled opportunities for acquainting himself with Russia, from her polished surface to the very darkest depths of her being.

The Most Popular Fiction of the Christmas Season.

THE MASQUERADER,
By Katherine Cecil Thurston

THE TRUANTS,
By A. E. W. Mason

VERGILIUS, By Irving Bachelle

A LADDER OF SWORDS,
By Gilbert Parker

TRUE BILLS, By George Ade

THE LADY OF ROYALTY HOUSE,
By Justin Huntly McCarthy

THE SON OF ROYAL LANGBRITH,
By W. D. Howells

THE GEORGIANS,
By Will N. Harben

HARPER & BROTHERS
New York

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts at Home and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

"DON QUIXOTE."

(Published at Madrid, January, 1605.)

ADVENTS we greet of great and small,
Much we extol that may not live,
Yet to the new-born type we give
No care at all!

This year, three centuries past, by age
More maimed than by Lepanto's fight,
This year Cervantes gave to light
His matchless page,

Whence first outrode th' immortal Pair—
The half-crazed Hero and his hind—
To make sad laughter for mankind;
And whence they fare

Throughout all Fiction still, where chance
Allies Life's dullness with its dreams—
Allies what is with what but seems—
Fact and Romance:

O Knight of fire and Squire of earth!
O changing give-and-take between
The aim too high, the aim too mean,
I hail your birth,

Three centuries past, in sunburned Spain,
And hang, on Time's Pantheon wall,
My votive tablet to recall
That lasting gain!

—Austin Dobson in Cornhill Magazine.

WOLF LARSEN AS SUPERMAN.—The chief interest of Jack London's latest novel, "The Sea-Wolf," lies in the admirable way in which he has made use of a fictional form to work out an ethical problem without making puppets of his people or losing the story in the lesson. Notwithstanding that Wolf Larsen is a typical Superman, the great blonde beast of Nietzsche, and is altogether too consistent in his selfishness to be quite human, yet he is no mere symbol, but very much alive. He remains with us as a real acquaintance, however glad we would be to forget him. And, although thousands read in "The Sea-Wolf" nothing but an exciting tale, yet the ethical theorem is developed by argument and illustration with a symmetry and completeness rare even in a serious treatise.—The Independent.

CARLYLE'S ETHICS.—We are wont to think of Carlyle more often as a moral teacher than as a historian or a writer on literary subjects. As historian or essayist alone, he might perhaps be superseded or fall into neglect; as a moral philosopher it is scarcely conceivable that he should not permanently occupy a high place in English literature and have a wide influence upon readers. Yet a close examination of his moral doctrines reveals striking deficiencies as well as peculiarities. He has enunciated his ideas with tremendous vigor, a clearness that never leaves uncertain the meaning of any sentence or paragraph, and with wearisome iteration; yet he has nowhere reduced them to any system, nor sought to establish them on a secure metaphysical basis; and at times even their practical application remains in doubt. He was impatient of any attempt to "justify the ways of God to men." His moral convictions were ingrained, and suffered no essential change—a characteristic rare among great thinkers—during the whole course of his literary activity. An expression of "Sartor Resartus" or of "Friedrich" is equally authentic as an expression of his permanent belief and doctrine. His attitude toward literature and literary art altered remarkably as the sense of the earnestness of life bore with increasing weight upon him; his hopefulness disappeared, his denunciation became more vigorous and unrestrained; but his perception of duty and its sanction was the same from first to last. * * * To his inheritance of the stern and somber Scottish temperament were added the struggles of his youth and earlier manhood with untoward circumstances, poverty, ill-health, and doubt, to impress upon him the dark side of life. He was driven by outward as well as inward necessity to work, yet was capable of no performance without extreme effort; and work, by the unnatural stress which he must lay upon it for himself, became to his mind the chief object of existence. He suffered much and magnified his sufferings; and endurance appeared a virtue as well as a necessity. The power of enjoyment—the taste for art, music, society, and travel—were denied to him by nature as well as circumstance; and he conceived the pursuit of happiness to be among the most unworthy of human motives. In spite of his rejection of the externals and the dogmas of Christianity, he retained a profoundly religious sense, solemn and awful in its combination of the Scotch with the Hebrew spirit. Beyond the necessity for bread, he felt that there was an equally peremptory and inexorable spiritual necessity—a vocation not to be combined with the other except at the price of exhausting effort and suffering. With all his earnestness and force, he was long unheeded; and the neglect and misinterpretation which he and his works encountered may well have exaggerated his idea of the evil, injustice, and thoughtlessness of the world. * * * Carlyle has been dead but little over twenty years, but his voice comes to us like a voice out of the past. The catchwords of modern philosophic writing—optimism and pessimism, altruism, evolution, and the like, are absent from his works. He paid little heed to the passing phases of thought; his eyes were fixed upon eternal truth, as he could perceive it, regarding with impatience all distorted reflections of that truth. The reflection of it in his own mind may to others appear distorted; we may find his Why insufficient, and differ from him as to the How. Yet a teaching which enforces man's serious duties, even with an excessive degree of gloomy earnestness, must always have its place and value. His office is not that of the metaphysician, but that of the preacher, who, dispensing with analysis and taking much for granted, warns and incites, stimulates and denounces. The duty of ascertaining what is the right to which he exhorts, he leaves, if somewhat doubtfully, to our own perceptions and consciences.—Charles J. Goodwin in The International Journal of Ethics.

JUSSERAND'S "HISTORY OF THE LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE."—One feels a certain difficulty in characterizing this book adequately. It is not only a literary history—the work of a scholar—it is good literature. It is filled with those delicate asides to which the language in which it is written lends itself so well, with phrases which lose some of their bloom when quoted—Greene, "who beats his mea culpa on his neighbor's breast"—Googe, "qui ne sort de la banalité classique que pour tomber dans le sermon," and many others—the gentleman who spoke every language with a French accent, "Y compris la sienne, mais non compris, hélas, la française"—the "Castell of Laboure," where "Raison le raisonne, Desespoir le désespère, et Ennui ennuie le lecteur de la première ligne à la dernière. * * * Il faut savoir gré toutefois aux deux auteurs d'avoir compris la littérature parmi les occupations de Wyesdome."

But this book is more than literature; it is the prose epic of the Elizabethan age. One seems to recognise in it the admiration that refined and cultured souls sometimes feel for a strong, brutal, passionate time when hard blows or heroic sacrifice were the relaxation from sonnet making, and the new wine of life was drunk straight from the fermenting vat. One does not quite know how one would have got on among these good-humored bandits, but one might have found a safe corner somewhere, and it would have been better sport to watch them in real life than to read about them three centuries later. However that may be, the result is achieved, and the England M. Jusserand has described for his countrymen is a land of which none of us need be ashamed: its faults, its virtues, were those of a strong and manly race. If, as he smilingly suggests in a note on Burton's "Anatomy," our abandonment of public rejoicings on an Ambassador's arrival is, perhaps, a contributory cause of contemporary melancholy, Ambassadors themselves are returning good for evil by adding to the store of public delight. When M. Jusserand comes among us that worthy custom should assuredly be revived.—London Athenæum.

MR. HALL CAINE.—Mr. Hall Caine has been making a great pother in a speech to the Vagabonds' Club as to the status of the novel. Mr. Caine would seem to have told his audience that there were people who rather scoffed at the novel as light reading, and he thereupon entered into a sort of vindication of the place of fiction in the life of nations—surely a very unnecessary proceeding. Mr. Caine should be content with having the world with him. His books apparently sell in millions in every country of the world and in every language. What else matters? All that a few voices crying in the wilderness have to say on the subject is to regret that Mr. Caine should take himself so seriously. There are novels and novels; there are just a few artists exactly the same way as there are painters and oleograph manufacturers; among the artists in fiction are Cervantes, Fielding, and Balzac, and certain others who surely no one in the world depreciates in the least or fails to place upon the proper pedestal. What some of us complain of is that there is not sufficient recognition of the very wide gulf that separates these artists from the mere manufacturers of cheap replicas.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

NEARLY FORGOTTEN BOOKS.—In reading Dr. Moncure Conway's recently published autobiography I have been struck by the number of references to books of some importance in their day which have become wellnigh forgotten. Some of these judging by the impression which they made in the past might be found worthy of republication. I have not space to mention more than two of them now. One is John Sterling's romantic story of "The Onyx Ring," which appeared originally in Blackwood's Magazine in 1838, and in the second volume of Sterling's "Essays and Tales" in 1848. The story has a certain old-fashioned air about it, but is by no means without interest. The other book to which Dr. Conway's commendation has sent me is "Charles Auchester, a Memorial," a novel which was published anonymously in 1853, and met with a very mixed reception. It was written by a young woman of twenty-three, Elizabeth Sara Sheppard, and, to quote a contemporary critic, "is a strange, wild, affected, incongruous, mystical, art-novel—incomplete, incorrect, foolish, extravagant; still, displaying feeling without discretion, power without learning, and a passion for music rather than a knowledge of it." Benjamin Disraeli—to whom the story was dedicated—wrote to the author saying: "No greater book will ever be written upon music, and it will one day be recognized as the imaginative classic of that divine art." It is to be imagined that Disraeli here showed himself a flatterer rather than a true critic or prophet. I may add that Dr. Conway mentions a lady "who could identify every character in the novel." In a later story, "Rumour," Miss Sheppard introduced—of course under disguised names—Disraeli and Beethoven.

The Teisgue of "The Guide of the Perplexed" of Maimonides in its English translation and in a popular form should prove interesting to many readers with a taste for speculative subtleties. Moses, ben Maimon, commonly known as Maimonides, flourished over seven hundred years ago, having been born at Cordova in 1135. Few of his works have been translated into English, and "The Guide of the Perplexed" was not translated until 1881-85, when Dr. M. Friedländer's version was issued by the Society of Hebrew Literature. The object of the work is "to afford a guide for the perplexed (to thinkers whose studies have brought them into collision with religion) who have studied philosophy and have acquired sound knowledge, and who, while firm in religious matters, are perplexed and bewildered on account of the ambiguous and figurative expressions employed in the holy writings."—Walter Jerrold in The London Academy.

DISRAELI.—It is one of the most splendid ironies of politics, which for the true love we bear him we can only hope Disraeli is able to appreciate from a better world, since none would enjoy it more exquisitely than he, that Lord Beaconsfield has come to be the hero and the beau-ideal of the type most antipathetic to himself, the type that never understood and usually loathed him in his life, and the type he most contemned. Disraeli was never popular with the respectable; Gladstone was the respectable man's hero. Disraeli could get on with the aristocracy, who have never counted as Britishly respectable, though usually philistine on the better side, and they grew to like him; and he loved the working classes. But the solid, sensible, stupid, correct, and vulgar middle-class type did not appeal to him, and to them he was suspect nearly to the end; not quite. The cause of the change of attitude is multiplex: partly he grew old, and age is respectable, but even more he had made them see that he was playing a big game, and a big game is always attractive. Unfortunately he did not live to complete the education of the country. Had he lived ten years longer, we should have less pothouse jingoism at this moment and more of intelligent appreciation of what empire means.—London Saturday Review.

TROLLOPE'S CHRISTMASES.—To find the dullest Christmases in fiction is incontestably to go to Barchester and the surrounding country with Anthony Trollope and to realize that it is not of necessity dull to read of things dull in themselves. "The Small House at Allington" relates how Christmas was kept at the Great House, with dinner somewhere about 3 o'clock, with the horrible result of a sort of endless evening setting in all unnaturally just when it should be tea time. Poor jilted Lily Dale has to "eat her pudding with the rest," and somehow that bare statement makes us additionally sorry for her. They had "played blind man's buff" the year before, but Trollope was probably wise in not attempting a repetition of that effort after liveliness. His heroes wore "peg-tops" and flowing whiskers, his heroines ample crinolines, and could not behave like Messrs. Tupman and Winkle, or fur-booted Arabella Allen. They were the veritable apotheosis of the Early Victorian in their drawing rooms of magenta rep, and if the booklover likes to find cause for congratulation that he did not flourish in the sixties, a few Trollopian Christmases may have that effect. In "The Last Chronicle of Barsetshire" they take their pleasures very sadly, after the English manner, and, truth to tell, the pleasures do not seem to have been numerous. The making of wreaths for the churches was a great occupation for the young ladies, now so busy with golf finals and hockey ties that they have scarcely time to sit down quietly, at "Framley Parsonage." Trollope's country dinner parties are bits of very neat characterization. Plenty of good food and wines and table talk of the very baldest.—London Chronicle.

THE BATH LETTER.—The mysterious letter scratched on a leaden tablet which was discovered at Bath early in 1880, about fifteen feet below the former level of the King's Bath, has at last been deciphered by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian at Oxford. For over twenty years scholars have been puzzled by this inscription, and even the language in which it was written was in doubt. According to Mr. Nicholson it was written somewhere in the first half of the fourth century by a Christian Presbyter or Episcopus named Vinisius to a woman named Nigra, who was living at Bath, the subject being an answer to her complaints on the ill-doing of her husband. Vinisius also refers to the visit of an Arian named Biliconus. The letter was probably written on the same leaden tablet as that to which it was an answer, the original letter having been erased; and the reason why lead was used instead of wax was that in Roman times there were lead mines near Bath, so that the material would be cheap and plentiful. Why the tablet was found in the bath is explained by the fact that the inhabitants of Britain were, and in Cornwall still are, addicted to throwing metal objects into wells and springs to propitiate the Pixies, who were supposed to dwell therein, and it is probable that Nigra herself, although she was a Christian, had enough of the old paganism in her composition to throw in the tablet when it had served its purpose. Mr. Nicholson's reading of this mysterious letter is the more valuable as the literary relics of Christianity in Roman Britain are remarkably scanty. —London Globe.

A NEW SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.—Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor has determined to embark on a Southern magazine venture, to be published at Nashville, and to that end he will shortly move his residence to that city, having already disposed of his stock in The Bristol Courier to Mr. C. H. Slack. It is stated that the new magazine will make its appearance some time in the Spring, and that it will have sufficient financial backing to fairly test the possibility of a purely representative Southern publication. If personal popularity can be relied upon to give such a publication an auspicious start the association of the genial ex-Governor's name with it will prove all that could be asked for in that direction. After the fair start thus guaranteed for it, the magazine will have to stand on its merits. There are no good reasons why a distinctly Southern periodical should not succeed. It is true the publication graveyard is full of adventurers in that direction, but that does not indicate that there is not living room for the right sort of periodical produced by Southern brains and talent. It will not do, however, to rely for support upon sentiment. A few men and women are actuated that way, but the vast majority of the people want substance as well as sentiment, and we believe Gov. Taylor appreciates that fact and that he will be guided by the lessons his "dead" predecessors fully teach in this direction. At any rate, he will start off with the best wishes and the ardent co-operation of more people than any other promoter entering the same field before him.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.—His humor, like all the best humor, lies close to the source of tears. But there has never been any doubt about the side he has taken in the conflict between good and evil, and he is more illuminating when he shows us what we are in our relations to each other than when he merely tells us what we ought to be. We can be agreeably merry with him in the books of his lighter vein over the foibles of the race to which we belong, and we can also have a pleasant sense of contributing to his acute insight by our acute recognition of his discoveries, which perhaps tend to prevent restiveness under his teaching. By means of his realism he illustrates his points of morality with an extraordinary perception for mirth-compelling details. It is not until we have amassed in our memory an appreciable number of these that we become aware how they make for discrimination between coarseness and fineness, sweetness and peevishness, gratitude and ingratitude, truth and sham.

For the rest—for all that exists independently of any intention, defined or indefinable, to demonstrate the beauty of righteousness, what an amount there is of it and how grateful the future will be for its quality! No other novelist has recorded the spectacle of our constantly changing civilization with such a quick and joyous sensibility to its shifting impressions. No one else has brought to our mingled poetry and prose so happy an equipment for reproducing its complex savour. With no one else can we so surely find the capricious charm of our sky and air and of our long vistas of ugly streets, the magic of certain quarters of our cities, the physiognomy of our rural homes. Whether we sit elated by our innocent Bohemianism, at the table of some foreign restaurant, to taste at home the peculiar ecstasy of travel, or lounge about the great caravanseries of our civic enterprise in homeless enjoyment of our wealth, or extract from poverty its gayer essence in our search for lodgings among the poorer neighborhoods; whether we dine with aristocracy or starve with tenement dwellers, whether we drive through the regions of our abandoned farms or whirl in our Pullman cars over our Western prairies, we know that we are never for an instant away from our expressive American society. We know that Mr. Howells has put in our possession a picture, complete and subtle, under its bright free brushwork, of our manners and our minds, our simplicities and our sophistries, our humors and our principles, our amusements and our interests. Without him we should have had only fragments and studies in place of this harmonious substantial whole.—Elisabeth Luther Cary in The Lamp.

BOSTON NOTES.

Novels of the Early Spring Season—Reprints of Older Successful Books, &c.

In spite of the complete coalescence of their interests, it has been decided to keep the lists of the Lothrop Company and the Lee & Shepard Company separate to the extent of preparing distinct catalogues, both for the trade and for the general reader. Although both firms provide books for children, there is a difference. So no one will be shocked by finding a "Pansy Book" on Lee & Shepard's list or a Stratemeyer story in the Lothrop catalogue. The Pepper book for 1905, now in preparation, will be a Lothrop book, and it will have many companions. The Spring list of the Lothrop Company will include rather more fiction this season than has been the custom, for "Evelyn Byrd," a Spring book of 1904, was very successful in the Autumn, and "The Loves of Edwy" also seemed to bear witness to the wisdom of familiarizing buyers with the name of a book in the off months. The first novel of the present season will be Miss Edith Nichol's "The Human Touch;" postponed by the change of organization in the company, but not abandoned. It was strongly recommended by Dr. Richard Burton, who read its manuscript.

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Among the new editions announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are an eighth of "The Gentle Reader," by the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers; a sixth of Mr. Williams's "Hill Towns of Italy," third editions of President Briggs's "Routine and Ideals," of Miss Reppller's "Compromises," and of Mr. William Bellamy's "A Third Century of Charades," and a second edition of Miss Alice Brown's "High Noon."

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Mr. P. K. Foley, the well-known dealer in old and rare books, is reading the proofs of "The Bibliography of Hawthorne," prepared by Miss Nina E. Browne, and issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and as he is one of the best-informed men in New England as to the contents of magazines and newspapers, this will add materially to the authority of the work, although Miss Browne's industry and energy of research are extraordinary.

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Miss Mary Findlater and Miss Jane Findlater sailed in the Arabic Wednesday to make a month's visit to Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin in New York.

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In future Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will be the American publishers of Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, whose "Prince of Sinners" they issued in 1903. The first novel issued under the new arrangement will be "Mysterious Mr. Sabin." The title of Mr. William R. A. Wilson's coming novel will be "A Knot of Blue." New printings at the present moment occupy the firm's attention. "Truth Dexter," a novel with no "message" or "problem," but a plain love story, is now printed for the twenty-second time, Miss Mary Devereaux's "From Kingdom to Colony" has been printed sixteen times, and her "Up and Down the Sands of Gold," which is newer than either of the others, having been published in the Autumn of 1901, is in its fifth printing. As for Miss Alcott's "Little Women," it has been necessary to make six editions of the costly illustrated form.

***

A little group of Spring novels now in preparation by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. promises amusement. They are "The Winged Helmet," by Mr. Harold Steele Mackaye, who wrote "The Panchronicon"; "Lady Penelope," by Mr. Morley Roberts, a satire; "The Black Barque," by Mr. T. Jenkins Hains, and "Castel del Monte," by Mr. Nathan Gallister, a Cleveland physician. Charles of Anjou and Manfred are the historical figures in the tale.

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The Hon. John W. Foster's "Objections Urged Against the Arbitration Treaties," published in last week's Independent, is issued in a leaflet by the American Conference on International Arbitration. This article really adds a chapter to Mr. Foster's "Arbitration and The Hague Court."

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Mr. James Jeffrey Roche is making a good recovery from his recent relapse and hopes to be able to sail for Genoa Jan. 28. His illness of last Summer and the present sequel are the results of unbroken application since assuming editorial charge of The Pilot after O'Reilly's sudden death.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 13, 1905.

Mr. Brady's New Book.

Cyrus Townsend Brady's new novel, "The Two Captains," which the Macmillan Company has in active preparation for early publication, has among its leading characters Gen. Bonaparte and Admiral Nelson. The time of the story is in the years 1793 and 1798. The story revolves around the love of an Irish officer in the English Navy under Nelson and the granddaughter of a royalist noble and officer of the old navy of France before the Revolution. The lovers are helped by a Breton sailor, who, although one of the principal figures in the book, has hardly anything to say. The historic incidents centre around the siege of Toulon in Southern France, in 1793, when Bonaparte first attracted the attention of the world, and the battle of the Nile in the Bay of Aboukir, in 1798, when Nelson frustrated the scheme of France to found an Eastern empire. The scenes are the coast of Provence, the City of Toulon, the Mediterranean, the shores of Egypt, Alexandria, the palace of the Khedive, and the Bay of Aboukir.

Literary Reminiscences.

RETROSPECTS. By William Knight, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. 8vo. Pp. 316. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

Prof. Knight, in these essays—if essays they may be called—professes merely to add to fuller and more formal accounts of his literary contemporaries odds and ends of which he has had personal knowledge. These reminiscences he has in most instances supplemented with letters from the famous ones to himself—these letters in the main, though hitherto unpublished, of very trivial importance—notes of thanks, notes declining invitations, notes acknowledging receipt of books, notes of purely academic interest. Prof. Knight begins with Carlyle, whom he met forty years ago and more at Linlathen House in Forfarshire, where both were guests of Thomas Erskine, and where later the author met many other lights—Maurice Kingsley, Arthur Stanley, and McLeod Campbell. Prof. Knight tells also of evenings spent with Carlyle at his house in Cheyne Road, Chelsea, "when the inspired mood was his," and "he used to discourse at large, his face—with the small red apple in the cheek, which remained rosy till his latest year—becoming more eloquently expressive as the monologue went on; and his words sometimes as musical 'as the voice of many waters.'" The professor wishes he had been able to take stenographic notes of those talks, but that no man might venture. He adds that Dean Stanly once reproduced from memory a conversation with Carlyle, the manuscript of which extended over more than forty pages of the Dean's notebook. This "reproduced the Socratic talker in so realistic a fashion that it is a great loss to posterity that the manuscript has disappeared." It is curious to observe that only one bit is recorded here of Mrs. Carlyle. That is a plain, ordinary, womanlike remark; and for the rest, though nothing very new about the sage may be found, in what Prof. Knight says, the veteran's recollections in this instance will be found readable enough.

In the paper on Tennyson are printed critical conversations between the professor and the poet in which the professor's part is quite as carefully rendered as the poet's; accounts also of the life at Farringford and the way Tennyson read aloud to guests and neighbors assembled of an evening. It is noted, too, that Tennyson was very anxious to have Sir Henry Irving explain to him why his "Becket" and "Harold" had not been successful as acting plays. Of Browning, the author says "he was one of the most delightful of human beings; more so, perhaps, than any of his contemporaries. I never heard him utter a morose word or assume an unsympathetic attitude toward other men of genius." This by way of contrast with Carlyle. Especial note is made in this connection of Browning's admiration for his wife as a poet—admiration expressed in a conversation with the author held shortly after Elizabeth Barrett's death. However, much of this particular paper is take up with a correspondence between Prof. Knight and Browning, the subject of which is the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, an honor which the students sought over and over again to bestow upon the poet, but which, in spite of Prof. Knight's mediations, was always declined.

Not much is said about Matthew Arnold and, most of the matter under his name consists of correspondence between Arnold and Prof. Knight about the latter's volume of "Selections from Wordsworth" and about the Wordsworth—Society. Even less extended is what is said of Mr. Gladstone—some unimportant notes of the statesman filling much of the space on the five pages devoted to him.

A long paper on Dean Stanley is supplemented by the Dean's address at Dundee in April, 1875, printed in full, the subject being "The Mutual Relations of Religion, Science, and Literature." Of Stanley, Professor Knight says: "Theologically and ecclesiastically he was perhaps the widest minded man of his age." Another long paper deals with James Martineau, much of the content bearing upon troubles with his ecclesiastical governing body, into which expressions about Martineau's heresies got the author himself. Martineau, in fact, urged Prof. Knight to come to London and take up the work of preaching at Little Portland Street, which the latter had just laid down. Still others of the men treated in the book are Frederick Denison Maurice, William Davies, James Smetham, Whitwell Elwin, and J. Henry Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant." The one woman in the gallery is Anna Swanwick, of whom Professor Knight is intensely appreciative. "Retrospects" is, on the whole, too much involved in the academic and professionally literary point of view to inspire such interest as a more human account of the same people must needs call forth.

Galloway.

RAIDERLAND. All About Grey Galloway, Its Stories, Traditions, Characters, Humors. By S. R. Crockett. With Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. 12mo. Pp. 359. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Mr. Crockett says of this volume: "It is my desire not so much to write a new book about Galloway as to focus and concentrate what I have already written for the use of Galloway lovers and Galloway travelers." Accordingly, with much intimate and discursive matter about the region in question are incorporated many passages from the author's various Scottish romances. To a native of Galloway, or to a person steeped in Mr. Crockett's books as some are steeped in Stevenson or Scott or Thackeray, the whole may well be delightful. To the ordinary Philistinic reader much of it will appear superfluous—though even he must catch at times the infection of Mr. Crockett's enthusiasm and feel the charm of this bit and that of panegyric, of reminiscence or local color. For it is not the country only that the author writes about. He steps aside for some major or minor historical characters, he tells of his boyhood days on this and that Galloway farm, he discourses on Scots humor of sundry brands—the original horseplay variety seen in Scott and Burns—the kailyard kind whereof himself and Ian McLaren and James M. Barrie have each been at times exemplars, the grim, ironical, sort. Then he talks of the Scots language, which he avers is a fine, proper tongue, no more to be corrupted with local idiom than the King's best London English. In other words, he urges writers of Scots to avoid local dialects and provincial and vulgar words peculiar, say, to Galloway or the Lothians, and stick to the pure tongue used by Sir Walter and before and after him.

Incidentally Mr. Crockett gets in some resounding whacks at his critics—one in particular, who spoke of the "caninity of his Latin" when he wrote of an Abbey of Dulce Cor. For an abbey of Dulce Cor—Douce Coeur—Sweetheart, there is, though more currently called New Abbey, a foundation of Devorgilla, wife of John Baliol, who there enshrined her husband's heart. By way of further satisfaction Mr. Crockett recites some of the ill-natured things the critics said about Sir Walter, and, so consoled, returns to his Galloway with its hills, lochs, heather, whaups, black-faced sheep, and memories of troublous times—of Covenanters, cattle thieves, raiders, Douglases. Thus it is written (says Mr. Crockett) in a certain family register along with much religious reflection: "This day and date our Jock stickit to deid Wat Maxwell in Traquair. Glory be to the Father and to the Son." And a Galloway jury goes upon the record thus: "We find that the prisoner killit not the particular man aforesaid, yet that nevertheless he is deserving of hanging." And hanged he was! Mr. Joseph Pennell's drawings show chiefly Galloway landscapes—effects of desolate hills and clouds with now a bit of sea and now a bridge or a farmstead or village street. There are several drawings, too, of the Sweetheart Abbey already mentioned. As pictures they are exceedingly pleasing, and Mr. Crockett is warrant for the truthfulness of the intrepretation of Galloway. Read in the proper mood the book will be found a pleasant and restful thing. One must not, however, pick it up in an energetic frame of mind.

Thomas Dixon on His New Book.

In the preface to his new book, "The Clansman," which Doubleday, Page & Co. publish to-day, Thomas Dixon, Jr., sets forth the motive of all his Southern books. He writes:

"The Clansman" is the second book of a series of historical novels planned on the race conflict. "The Leopard's Spots" was the statement in historical outline of the condition of the negro from the enfranchisement to the disenfranchisement. "The Clansman" develops the true story of the Ku Klux Klan which overturned the revolution régime. I have sought to preserve in this romance both the letter and the spirit of this remarkable period. The men who enact the drama of fierce revenge into which I have woven a double love story are historical figures. I have merely changed their names without taking a liberty with any essential historic fact. In the darkest hour of the life of the South, when her wounded people lay helpless amid rags and ashes under the beak and talon of the vulture, suddenly from the mist of the mountains appeared a white cloud the size of a man's hand. It grew until its mantle of mystery enfolded the stricken earth and sky. An "Invisible Empire" had risen from the field of Death and challenged the Visible to mortal combat. How the young South, led by the reincarnated soul of the Clansman of Old Scotland, went forth under this cover and, against overwhelming odds, daring exile, imprisonment, and a felon's death, saved the life of a people, forms one of the most dramatic chapters in the history of the Aryan race.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"E. P.," Charlottesville, Va.: "We all know the origin of the well-known quotation, 'Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise,' but in a desultory course of reading I have found two parallels and would like to know the authorship of both. The first is: "'Be ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to woe.'

"The second is:

"'Since knowledge is but sorrow's spy,
'Twere better not to know.'

"I found the last in that old-fashioned book, Richardson's 'Pamela.'"

The first quotation is from "The Minstrel," (Book II., Stanza Thirtieth) of James Beattie, (1735-1803.) The second is from Sir William Davenant's play, "The Just Italian," 1630, (Act V., Scene I.,) and reads in the original:

Since knowledge is but sorrow's spy.
It is not safe to know.

"H. L.," Astoria, N. Y.: "Is Florence Nightingale still living?"

She is still living in England, in her eighty-fifth year. An account of her life, by Sarah A. Tooley, is soon to be published in this country.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.: "The Household Edition of Dickens, concerning which James B. Shrigley of Philadelphia makes inquiry in Queries of Dec. 24, was originally published, as he states, by W. A. Townsend & Co. of New York, and was continued by James G. Gregory and Sheldon & Co. The set was stereotyped and printed by the late Henry O. Houghton, founder of the Riverside Press, and when, in 1864, he formed a publishing partnership with Mr. M. M. Hurd, previously of the firm of Sheldon & Co., the publication of this Household Edition was assumed by that firm. In 1867 the set consisted of fifty-three volumes, to which two more ('Master Humphrey's Clock' and 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood') were subsequently added, making fifty-five volumes in all, each of which contained a steel plate frontispiece from drawings by F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert. The edition was greatly prized by book lovers, and we believe it is conceded to have been, in many respects, the choicest edition of Dickens ever printed; but with the growing demand for a more compact edition in fewer volumes, the Household Edition gradually passed out of print, and was superseded by the Riverside (twenty-eight volumes) and the Globe Edition, (fifteen volumes,) which were printed from the Household plates. The story 'Hunted Down' was not included in either of these editions, but was afterward gathered into the new Library Edition of Dickens's works, made recently from entirely new plates, which bears our imprint."

MAJOR RUDOLPH FITZPATRICK, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New York City: "In Appeals to Readers of Dec. 31, William Ashby, Mount Vernon, N. Y., asks: 'What did Shaw, the English Life Guardsman, do at Waterloo?' In boyhood I was acquainted with several men who fought in the above-named battle, among them Gen. Thackwell. They were a unit in declaring that Shaw, who was an ex-prize fighter of Irish parentage, killed with his sabre six French cavalrymen before being himself shot and killed. The non-mention of Shaw's name in history may be accounted for by the absence of his name in dispatches, the etiquette of the English War Office not permitting any act of individual heroism if performed by one not a commissioned officer to appear. In Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables,' ('Cosette,' Chapter VI., your correspondent will find Shaw alluded to."

"T. J.," Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.: "When did Blowitz, the correspondent of The London Times, die?"

On Jan. 18, 1903.

H. E. PRESTON, Germantown, Penn.: "Please give me the titles of a number of interesting and easily obtainable books on Thackeray, exclusive of biographies."

"Thackeray in the United States," by Gen. James Grant Wilson, (Dodd, Mead & Co., two volumes, $10); "Thackeray's Letters to an American Family," edited by Lucy W. Baxter, (the Century Company) "Haunts and Homes," by Eyre Crowe, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50); "With Thackeray in America," (same author, same publisher, $2;) "Thackeray's Unidentified Contributions to Punch," by M. H. Spielman, (Harper & Brothers, $1.75;) "Thackeray's London," by W. H. Rideing, (De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., $1,) &c.

"K.," 159 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.: "Kindly give me the date and place of birth of the following authors: Frank Norris, Gilbert Parker, Mary E. Braddon, Hugh S. Scott, Winston Churchill, Arthur Morrison, Henry Harland, and Beatrice Harraden. Is April 22, or 23, 1564, the most generally accepted date of Shakespeare's birth?"

(1) The late Frank Norris was born in Chicago in 1870. Rand's "Treasury of Canadian Verse" states that Sir Gilbert Parker was born in Camden East, Addington, Ontario, in 1870—most biographical dictionaries state that he was born in 1862. Miss Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell) was born in London in 1837. Hugh Stowell Scott ("Henry Seton Merriman") was born in London in 1862. Winston Churchill (the American Churchill) was born in St. Louis in 1871. We find little that is definite regarding Mr. Morrison's biography. Henry Harland was born in St. Petersburg in 1861, and Miss Harraden in Hampstead, England, in 1864. (2) Sidney Lee says: "The latter date (April 23) is generally accepted as his birthday, but there is no positive evidence on the subject." The late Charles I. Elton, in his recently published "William Shakespeare, His Family, and His Friends," seeks to determine the date of Shakespeare's birth from the date of his baptism, then usually performed on the first or second Sunday after birth, or the first intervening holiday. The poet, he argues, must have been born on or before the 23d, or he would not have been called fifty-three on his tombstone. In reality he had just entered his fifty-third year. But the 23d was Sunday, St. George's Day, and he would have been baptized then had he been born much earlier. The next holy day was the 25th, St. Mark's Day, "the day of black crosses," even in Protestant times held to be unlucky, so his parents chose the 26th.

"F. A. L.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "I have a copy of a New England Primer of no date, which was printed for Simeon Butler in Northampton. It is bound in boards. Can you give me any information regarding this Primer, when printed, value, &c.?"

It was printed about 1810, and though doubtless scarce has no great value. A copy sold at the second Hurst sale, New York, November, 1901, for only $1.75.

"OMAR," New Haven, Conn.: "Was the first edition of Fitzgerald's version of the 'Rubáiyát' really offered and sold for one penny per copy?"

The edition proved unsalable at the published price of 5s., and most of the copies were sold at a penny each. Bernard Quaritch, to whom the poet gave "about 200 of the 250 copies he had printed," said: "Nearly the whole of the first edition I sold (not being able to get more) at one penny each."

"H. H.," Bridgeport, Conn.: "Please give me a list of Mr. Howells's books, exclusive of novels, stories, and farces. Kindly give names of publishers and prices."

"Poems," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2;) "Stops of Various Quills," (Harper & Brothers, $2.50;) "Venetian Life," "Tuscan Cities," "Italian Journeys," and "Suburban Sketches," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 each;) "Three Villages," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25;) "A Little Swiss Sojourn," (Harpers, 50 cents;) "My Year in a Log Cabin," (Harpers, 50 cents;) "Modern Italian Poets," (Harpers, $2;) "A Traveler from Altruria," (Harpers, $1.50;) "Literature and Life," $2.25; "My Literary Passions," $1.50; "Impressions and Experiences," $1; "Criticism and Fiction," $1; "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," $2.50, and "Heroines of Fiction," $3.75, all published by Harper & Brothers.

"R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "When was James Thomson's 'City of Dreadful Night' first published?"

It first appeared in book form in 1880 in a volume entitled "The City of Dreadful Night, and Other Poems." Some parts of "The City of Dreadful Night" had previously appeared, however, in The National Reformer.

"C. A.," Baltimore, Md.: "How can I obtain Curtis's 'Easy Chair' essays?"

"From the Easy Chair," three series, $1 each; "Ars Recte Vivendi," $1.25; "Literary and Social Essays," $2.50—all published by Harper & Brothers.

"L. B. Y.," New York City: "Eliza Smith, 128 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., asked in Appeals to Readers for the authorship of 'Zohrab the Hostage.' This was written by James Morier, an English novelist who was Secretary to the British Embassy in Persia in the beginning of the nineteenth century. He is better known by 'The Adventure of Hajji Baba of Ispahan.'"

MRS. THOMAS GHENT, Clifton, S. I., N. Y.: "Kindly give me the origin of the phrase, 'Millions for defence, but not one cent, for tribute.'"

The phrase is usually attributed to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, (1746-1825.) A correspondent, writing to Queries under date of April 4, 1903, said, however: "This phrase is wrongly ascribed to Pinckney. It was really offered as a toast by Robert Goodloe Harper of South Carolina at a banquet given to John Marshall by both houses of Congress on his return from France in 1798, while Pinckney was still in Europe."

FREDERICK L. GRUNEWALD, 210 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, New York City: "Some months ago I noticed in Appeals to Readers an inquiry for the poem entitled 'After Awhile.' For several years I have been in possession of an autograph copy of the poem, in the author's handwriting, which I could not find at the time. I will gladly supply the seeker with a copy if he will address me."

OLIA H. LANDRETH, Union College Engineering School, Schenectady, N. Y.: "In addition to the information which Queries of Dec. 31 gives concerning Selleck Osborn, author of the poem called 'A Modest Wit,' I would say that he was born in Trumbull, Conn., in 1785, and died in Philadelphia in 1826. A biographical sketch of Osborn may be found in Appleton's Encyclopædia of American Biography, Volume IV., 1894. As editor of The Litchfield (Conn.) Witness, he was charged, tried, and convicted of libel, and in default of the heavy fine imposed went to jail for a year, preferring, as he said, that his body rather than his mind should be confined."

Following Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors," we gave the year of Osborn's birth as 1785.

"O. B. A.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "Who was Garrit Furman of Maspeth, Queens County, L. I., and what did he write? Some of his books are much sought after by collectors of Long Island printed matter. He is not mentioned in Duyckinck's 'Cyclopedia of American Literature.'"

He is not mentioned, alas! in any biographical work, and Queries, in company with our correspondent, would like to know who Garrit Furman was. We are acquainted with three books by him: "Rural Hours: A Poem," (Maspeth) 1824, 8vo, 70 pages; "Redfield: A Long Island Tale of the Seventeenth Century," New York, 1825, 12mo, 214 pages, and "The Maspeth Poems," New York, 1837, 12mo, 128 pages. "Rural Hours" and "The Maspeth Poems" contain plates engraved by A. B. Durand, among the illustrations in the latter being a portrait of the author and a view of his residence on Long Island.

Appeals to Readers.

Mrs. HELEN E. STARRETT, 4,707 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "I have been trying for seven years to find a copy of a book of verses or songs for children called 'Tutti-Frutti,' written by Laura Ledyard, illustrated by D. C. Peters, and published by G. W. Harlan, New York, 1881. I will greatly appreciate any information concerning it."

W. F. MARSHALL, Gastonia, N. C.: "Years ago some very good homespun philosophy went about in couplets like this:

"'You kin reach it on de polius ez er nitty
Risky plan
To mek yer judgment by the chow dat kivers
up yer man;
Kase I hardly needs to tell yer how yer often
runs akross
Er fifty-dollar raddle on er forty-dollar hoss.'

"I would thank any reader to locate the verses for me, so that I may obtain a complete correct copy and know the title and author's name."

"MARAT," 3 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City: "In what work on French history shall I find the story of the Court lady in the days before the Revolution who, when told that the people were crying for bread, asked: 'If they have no bread, why don't they eat cake?' Also, can any one give me the reference for the story of the intendant of Police or some such officer, who, after suppressing a bread riot, hanged some of the rioters, 'Pour encourager les autres'?"

"M. H. L.," 4,620 Wayne Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Who wrote:

"'I was a fighter once,
Arthel if you please'?"

WILLIAM ASHBY, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "In Beers's 'Life of N. P. Willis' it says Mr. Willis's 'Muse' adhesit pavimento, as the Psalmist said of his soul. Where are these words to be found? They are also quoted in the 'Letters of Boswell to the Rev. Mr. Temple' in connection with a trick played on Boswell while on the circuit."

ALEXANDER NAGY, 50 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In the Cathedral of Catania, Sicily, there is a marble tablet on the wall with two or three lines of Bellini's composition in golden characters. I tried repeatedly to find from which of his compositions these lines were taken, but without avail. Perhaps some of your readers can help me."

JOHN L. WESTRAY, 261 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.: "I should like to get a copy of 'The Mermaid,' commencing:

"'Twas on a Friday morning that we set sail.'"

"Y.," 427 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Who is the author of a poem entitled 'Montepulciano,' a story of revenge? Where can I find a poem of two or three stanzas called, I think, 'A Wife's Address to Her Husband,' the refrain of each verse being:

"'I've shared your roses, let me share your
toil.'"

JOSEPH W. CHAPMAN, the McClelland Public Library, Pueblo, Col.: "What putative relations are there between the Earls of Galloway and the Stewarts of Castlemilk and the birthright of the Stuarts to England's throne, legitimacy only being considered? I wish to trace the Stuart line from Charles I. of England to Maria Theresa, wife of Prince Louis Leopold of Bavaria, son of present Regent. The following is all I know: (1) Charles I. (daughter,) (2) Henrietta married Philip Duc d'Orleans; (daughter,) (3) Anne Maria married V. Amadeus 2d, Prince of Savoy, and later King of Sardinia.

"Can any one give me an explanation of the reference to the snake in the following lines in Browning's 'In a Gondola':

"'This coiled hair on your head, unrolled,
Fell down you like a gorgeous snake,
The Roman girls were wont, of old,
When Rome there was, for coolness' sake,
To let its curing o'er their bosoms.'"

H. BARTON, 625 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "In the purchase of a lot of autographs a short time since I found, with other odds and ends, the title page of Hervieux's 'Nouveau Traite des Serins de Canarie, Paris, 1709, and two leaves (pages 13-14, 19-20) of a religious work by Increase Mather, dated at the end 'Boston, 29d. XIIM., 1719-20.' No doubt some collector has the books to which these leaves belong. I should be glad to turn them over to such a person."

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JAN

1905

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish early in February an English sociological work entitled "Democracy and Reaction," by L. T. Hobhouse, author of "The Labor Movement," "Mind in Evolution," &c. Some of the chapter titles are "The School of Cobden," "The Imperial Idea," "The Useful and the Right," "The Limitations of Democracy," and "International Right." The author is said to have a brilliant style, and the book will be useful to scholars as well as the general reader.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will issue early next month the new book by A. Cahan under the title "The White Terror and the Red," in which the author describes "Inner Russia." It is interesting in connection with this approaching publication to recall W. D. Howells's comment upon the author: "His sense of character is as broad as his sense of human nature is subtle and deep. I cannot help thinking that we have in him a writer of foreign birth who will do honor to American letters."

Brentano's will bring out the three new books by R. E. Foster on Jan. 10. They are "Practical Poker," "Bridge Maxims," and "Call-the-Ace Euchre."

In May will occur the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox. At this time G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the Knox volume in their Heroes of the Reformation Series. It will be entitled "John Knox, the Hero of the Scotch Reformation," and will be by Prof. Henry Cowan, D. D., of Aberdeen University, author of "Landmarks of Church History," "The Influence of the Scottish Church in Christendom," &c.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is issuing this week a new book by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the well-known writer of devotional literature. It is "The Directory of the Devout Life." The author here lays stress on the primary importance to the Christian of consistency in every-day life.

Extracts from "De Profundis," by the late Oscar Wilde, appeared in a recent Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The book, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out in America, was written while Wilde was in Reading jail. It may be considered both as a confession of faith and an exposition of the author's literary art.

The Arthur H. Clark Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, announces that Vol. 32 and a part of Vol. 33 of "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898," edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, will contain the original Pigafetta relation of the Magellan expedition, with a page-for-page English translation. The Italian text has been copied from the original manuscript, which is written in the Venetian dialect of the early sixteenth century, with occasional French and Spanish words, and which is in the Bibliotecа Ambrosiana, Milan, Italy.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have received the advance sheets of the new volume in their Rivers of North America, Historic and Picturesque series, "The Connecticut River, from Source to Ocean," by Edwin M. Bacon, the well-known journalist and editor, and author of "Boston Illustrated," "Historic Pilgrimages in New England," "Walks on the North Shore," "Massachusetts Bay," and other volumes on Boston and New England.

A. S. Barnes & Co. report that R. M. Johnston's "Napoleon" has been adopted by the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, for use in the course of European history.

Daniel T. Mallett of this city is bringing out the "Historical Wholesale Hardware Directory of the United States and Canada, 1905." The book contains a list of all wholesale hardware houses of this country and the Dominion, with particulars concerning their business.

Brentano's will shortly begin publishing a series of volumes on The Music of the Masters, edited by Wakeling Dry. The first volumes to appear will be "Wagner," by Ernest Newman, and "Tschaikowsky," by E. Markham Lee. Each book will deal solely with the music of the composer of whom it treats. Numerous musical quotations will illustrate the text.

L. C. Page & Co. will publish in February "Castel Del Monte," a romance of the thirteenth century, by Nathan Gallizier. The book deals with a tragic period of mediaeval history. It concerns the Ghibilline wars and the overthrow of Manfred, the last of the Hohenstauffen Dynasty, by Charles of Anjou, the champion of Pope Clement IV.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have purchased from D. Appleton & Co. the plates and publishing rights of Stewart Edward White's early book, "The Claim Jumpers." They are now the publishers of Mr. White's "Claim Jumpers," "The Westerners," "The Blazed Trail," "Conjuror's House," "The Silent Places," "The Forest," "The Mountains," and "Blazed Trail Stories." His new book will probably be issued by them in the Spring. It is "The Rawhide," and is appearing now in McClure's Magazine.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will bring out next month the new book of adventures of Sherlock Holmes, "The Return of Sherlock Holmes." There will be thirteen new tales, each containing the same perils, the same mystery, the same thrilling escapes as in former volumes. Charles Raymond Macaulay has made the illustrations.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has in press a new book by the Rev. M. P. Talling, Ph. D., author of "Extempore Prayer," which deals with the office of public devotion. "Intercommunion with God," the new book, aims to exhibit and emphasize God's communion with man as the element in our spiritual intercourse which makes it reciprocal.

The Home Publishing Company of this city is issuing the first number of a new monthly magazine, entitled Gunter's Magazine. It has been established as a medium for reaching the lovers of Archibald Clavering Gunter's books, "That Frenchman," "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Mr. Potter of Texas," &c. The writings of Mr. Gunter will hereafter appear in serial form in Gunter's Magazine.

L. C. Page & Co. have in preparation for March publication a new edition of four of the most important of Lord Beaconsfield's novels—"Vivian Grey," "Sybil," "Coningsby," and "Tancred." Each volume will have a photogravure frontispiece and a critical essay.

L. C. Page & Co. will bring out in three or four weeks "The Black Barque," by T. Jenkins Hains, author of "The Wind Jammers." The new volume is a romance of the sea. It will be recalled that Mr. Hains's previous book was a collection of sea stories.

Richard G. Badger of Boston is publishing "Parsifal: An English Text for the Score," by George Turner Phelps. The German and English texts are on opposite pages. The poem is just as Wagner wrote it, sense, word, and syllable emphasis having been retained. Mr. Phelps has written an introductory note describing the purpose and method of his work.

"The Strange Adventure of the Baron de Ville" is the title of a new McAllister story by Arthur Train, which will appear in Scribner's Magazine for February. In the December issue of that periodical Mr. Train told how McAllister became a victim of the law through an unfortunate resemblance to a criminal. The present story relates a new adventure of this young clubman.

The Century Company has on its March list of publications a new volume by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and one by Andrew D. White, the latter being the "reminiscences" which have appeared in The Century Magazine. It is said that Dr. Mitchell considers his new book his best piece of fiction so far. It is a story of Northerners in the South during the reconstruction. It will appear shortly after the author's seventy-fifth birthday.

Thomas Whittaker has issued a new edition of "Crumbs from the King's Table," by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters.

The Century Company will bring out about the middle of February "Finerty's Fugitive," by a new author, David Stewart. Finerty is an old Irish philosopher in charge of the sandhouse in a railroad yard. Another February issue will be "The Smoke-Eaters," by Harvey J. O'Higgins. The "smoke-eaters" are a hook and ladder crew. The book will probably be sub-titled "The Epic of the City Fireman."

Collier's Weekly will shortly begin to publish new stories about "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," who will be recalled by readers of Collier's in 1898.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that "The Story of St. Paul," by Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon, which was recently published by them in this country, is about to appear in England through Hodder & Stoughton of London.

The new novel by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, "Rose o' the River," will be published serially in the March Century. The "River" is the Saco, and "Rose" is the heroine of the tale.

Among the February publications of L. C. Page & Co. will be "The Winged Helmet," by Harold Steele Mackaye, author of "The Panchronicon," and "Lady Penelope," the new book by Morley Roberts, author of "Rachel Marr."

Myra Kelly's stories of east side school children, "Little Citizens," published in America by McClure, Phillips & Co., will shortly be brought out in England.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have purchased the stock and publication rights of Andrew Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth." This makes a companion book to "The Empire of Business," published several years ago.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

A MONOGRAPH on Sidney Smith for the English Men of Letters Series, published in this country by the Macmillan Company, is being written by George William Erskine Russell, LL. D., M. A., M. P., author of a monograph on Gladstone, "Letters of Matthew Arnold," "Collections and Recollections," &c. He is a grandson of the sixth Duke of Bedford, to whom were sent the petitions in 1816 that he would give the vacant and then valuable living of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, to Sidney Smith, who, at that time, was settled in Yorkshire as rector of Foston, and could have held both benefices together. Among the books on Smith that have already appeared are Lady Holland's authoritative biography, the volume of letters edited by Austen, and the article by Hayward which appeared in The Edinburgh Review in July, 1855.

The Rev. John P. Peters, Chairman of the Publishing Committee for the American lectures on the History of Religions, has written to G. P. Putnam's Sons that the latest volume on "The Religion of Egypt," by Dr. Georg Steindorff of Leipsic will be in readiness for the press in the Spring. Dr. Peters and his associates have arranged for a new course to extend over five years, and the first lectures in this new series will be by American scholars.

Henry C. Rowland, author of "To Windward," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is spending the Winter in the South. He is working on a new novel which may appear in the Spring.

Sidney L. Gulick, author of "The Evolution of the Japanese," bearing the imprint of the Fleming H. Revell Company, is now in New York, visiting his native land. He is preparing a small volume on the meaning of the Russo-Japanese war. He declares that the Japanese Government is circulating literature impressing on the people that this is not a war of the Japanese people against the Russian people, but a war between both Governments.

Miss Anna Fuller, author of "Katherine Day," "A Venetian June," "One of the Pilgrims," &c., has with G. P. Putnam's Sons a volume of stories for girls, entitled "A Bookful of Girls." Two of the tales are "Blythe Halliday's Voyage" and "Artful Madge." Miss Sarah Noble-Ives has illustrated the book. It will appear in the Spring.

Stewart Edward White, author of "The Mountains," "The Forest," &c., is at work, with Samuel Hopkins Adams, on a new novel to be called "The Mystery." It will probably bear the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co.

Norman Duncan, the well-known writer on Labrador, has just started for a trip to Florida, where he expects to write several articles on regions of the Peninsula seldom visited by travelers.

The recent debate between President Schurman of Cornell and Bourke Cockran as regards religious training in education has been followed by other discussions which indicate the widespread feeling that some practical guidance to a right life is needed beyond that ordinarily furnished in schools. It is understood that many prominent men have been interested in the subject, and that one result may be the publication of a book of a practical character different from the ordinary manuals of ethics designed to meet this need.

Everett Pepperell Wheeler of the New York Bar and author of "The Harter Act," "Wages and the Tariff," "Real Bimetallism," &c., is correcting the proof-sheets of his volume on "Daniel Webster, the Expounder of the Constitution," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out in February. On the title page will appear the following passage by the late Senator George Frisbie Hoar concerning Webster: "We cannot think of America without him. We cannot think of the Constitution or of the Union without him. His figure naturally belongs to and mingles with all great scenes and places which belong to liberty."

Apropos of the success reported by McClure, Phillips & Co. of "The Brethren," by H. Rider Haggard, author of "She," "Allan Quatermain," "King Solomon's Mines," &c., it will be amusing to hear that the first three books written by Mr. Haggard brought him in the sum of $50.

A. W. Rolker has prepared for McClure's Magazine for February an article on rhinoceri. He explains the method by which savages hamstring a charging mother and capture the calf, and the long journey necessary to bring the brute to civilization. A young male two-horned animal which he describes has been captured in South Africa and shipped to this country via Hamburg. It weighs about 5,000 pounds.

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JAN 1905

CHARTER OAK.

Mr. Gocher's History of Capt. Wadsworth's Achievement and the Plot of Sir Edmund Andros.*

CAPT. JAMES WADSWORTH, who "secured the charter of Colony [of Connecticut] in a very troublesome season," according to the official records of the State preserved in the Capitol at Hartford, was a native of that colony, and the third child of William Wadsworth and his second wife, Eliza Stone. He was born in 1648, and first came into public notice as one of the freemen of the town of Hartford who joined the forces that fought in the war against the Pequot Indian, King Philip, a war that was little more than a massacre, but that established the power of the English settlers in Southern New England.

Typical Puritan as he was in his religious life, Wadsworth had the blood of the fighting Wadsworths of England, who claimed descent from the fabled Duke Wada of Yorkshire in his veins, and was active as an officer of the "train bands"—organized to protect the settlers from the raids of the Indians—the military organizations that were the forerunners of the militia of the colonies that did such valiant and effective work in the War for Independence a century later, and have been heard from favorably in every war since then. In his later years he served as a member of the General Court of the State, which corresponds to the Legislatures of to-day. An irascible chap he must have been, judging from the records of his trials before that same court, of which he was a member, unearthed by Mr. Gocher, which tell of his public reprimands by the Governor because of his habit of speaking his mind all too freely on any subject. When the Indian wars were ended and Wadsworth was forced to a peaceful life he took up the study of the law, and was admitted to practice when in his sixty-fourth year. How much of success he achieved the records do not show. Nor is there any record of his death other than that he died in the year 1720, at the age of eighty-two. He is supposed to have been buried in the old cemetery at the corner of Main and Gold Streets in Hartford, though there is no record of the interment and his grave is unmarked.

But Hartford and Connecticut will never forget the name of Wadsworth. The stately old Wadsworth Athenæum on the main street of the beautiful capital, where are stored the records of the Connecticut Historical Society, including the charter that Wadsworth saved from the clutches of Sir Edmund Andros, will prevent oblivion, if nothing else does. The charter that Wadsworth saved, and under which the colonists of Connecticut lived and were governed until 1818, when the new Constitution was adopted, was written on three pieces of parchment and illuminated with a portrait of Charles II., who granted it. Two of those precious bits of parchment are now in the Wadsworth Athenæum in the original charter box. The complete duplicate charter that was hidden from Gov. Andros and his men in the old Whitfield house at Guilford—the oldest house standing in America—is in the State Library in the State Capitol. The first of these was saved in 1817 or 1818 by the merest chance from the Wyllis mansion, near which stood the famous Charter Oak. This was the way in which it came to be saved, according to Mr. Gocher's chronicles:

Coming in one day from school, John Boyd (afterward Secretary of State) beheld on the workstand of Mrs. Bissell, the doctor's mother-in-law, a dingy piece of parchment covered on one side with black letter manuscript. In answer to his inquiries, Mrs. Bissell told him that having occasion for some pasteboard, her friend and neighbor, Mrs. Wyllis, had sent her this. Mr. Boyd proposed to procure her a piece of pasteboard in exchange for the parchment, to which Mrs. Bissell consented. It was not, however, until six or eight years had elapsed that Mr. Boyd examined the parchment with care, when for the first time he learned what its contents were.

That precious parchment was a bit of the charter granted to the Connecticut colonists by Charles II. in 1662, after he had learned of the adoption in 1639 of the famous "Fundamental Orders" by the Hooker colony, which all historians now agree was the first written Constitution adopted "from the people, by the people, and for the people." That charter gave them certain valuable rights of self-government that no other colonists possessed. It was so broad that the Duke of York, who had general sovereignty over all the section north of the Delaware Capes, was envious of it and tried for many years to secure it. But the colonists held to it through the years of trouble that preceded and followed the Protectorate of Cromwell, well into the reign of James II. The latter, however, under the influence of powerful friends at Court, made Sir Edmund Andros—who had been deposed as Governor of New York on charges of irregularities in his accounts—Governor of all of the New England colonies and instructed him to secure the Connecticut charter in 1687, quo warranto proceedings having been instituted to aid him.

It was for this purpose that Sir Edmund went from Boston to Hartford in October, reaching there on the last day of the month. And this is Capt. Wadsworth's description of his entry into the town, says the author, writing from notes made by Wadsworth and found in an old chest in the house he and his descendants had long occupied, and which still stands in the City of Hartford:

> Two trumpeters preceded his Excellency, the jangling notes of their horns sounding strangely in the ears of those who had been accustomed to hear nothing but the meeting house bell or the roll of the drum to herald the arrival of a dignitary or a call to duty. Sir Edmund was mounted on a steel gray horse, whose fine bony head, tapering ears, and crested neck showed that he carried in his veins the Barb blood which Charles II. and Cromwell had introduced into England. * * * Joseph Dudley and John Fitz Winthrop, the latter having joined the party at Norwich, followed the Governor, and they were in turn followed by William Stoughton, Robert Mason, John Usher, John Pynchon, Bartholomew Gidney, Edward Ting, and Secretary John West, all of which preceded twenty-five or thirty red-coated soldiers armed with small guns and short lances in the tops of them. Sir Edmund Andros turned his horse from the street, and, passing between the trumpeters, who posted themselves on opposite sides of the cleared space between the train bands, rode almost to the meeting house, on the steps of which Gov. Treat, Deputy Gov. Bishop, the Assistants, and Deputies were drawn up to receive him. As he swung out of the saddle I could have brushed his coat with my hand, the company of which I was Lieutenant being close to the building.

There was a night meeting at the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern, at which the colonists pleaded with Sir Edmund to be allowed to retain their charter. Of them none made so perfervid an appeal as did the epileptic, Andrew Leete.

> As Leete uttered the last words and before any one could reach him, he plunged headlong on the table between the candelabra, his outstretched arms upsetting both of them. In an instant the room was in darkness, and before the ensuing confusion subsided, Nathaniel Stanley handed me the charter through the open window. Slipping the precious parchment under my tunic I rushed down the stairs and, opening the door, cautiously stepped into the lane. * * * I hurried through the lane to the meeting house alley, down which I ran at full speed until the river was reached. It took only a few moments to cross it in one of the flat-bottomed boats which were pulled up on the bank, and in less than ten minutes after the charter was taken from the Council chamber, it was back again in the front parlor of Samuel Wyllis's house. * * * After telling her what had occurred in the chamber * * * she said that there was but one thing for me to do, and that was to hide until Sir Edmund and all of his spies had returned to Boston. As for the charter, I could not take it with me, and it could not remain in the house, as a general search might be made for it, so she said: "Hide it in the hollow of the oak. It will shelter it just as the leaves of the Boscobel oak hid the King who granted it from Cromwell's soldiers." And hide it we did, first wrapping it in my tunic.

This differs from most of the stories of the stealing of the charter from under Sir Edmund's nose, but Mr. Gocher believes it to be as near historically correct as any version of the story can be and claims to have the record from notes made by one of Wadsworth's descendants as taken from the lips of the Captain himself.

The Charter Oak, which was destroyed by a windstorm Aug. 21, 1856, was the only tree of the sort in the immediate vicinity, and tradition has it that it was the treaty tree of the Indian tribes of that vicinity; that under its branches Hooker concluded the purchase of the Hartford colony from the Suckiag (Hartford) Indians. Under it, too, the Sucklags and Mohawks concluded their treaty of peace after long warring, and all sales of lands by Indians were perfected under its shelter.

A book showing long and careful historical research, this volume will add much to the fame of the Connecticut colony for the author treats of the story of the regicides, of the New Haven and other colonists, and includes interesting memoirs of Roger Ludlow, John Hooker, John Winthrop, and others who worked so effectively for the establishment of the first pure democracy in the New World.

*WADSWORTH; OR, THE CHARTER OAK. By W. H. Gocher. With portraits and illustrations. 12mo, pp. 321. Hartford, Conn.: Published by the author.

A Rejected Manuscript.

A COUNTRY GIRL. By Charles B. Holmes, Author of "Elsieville." Limited edition of twenty-five copies. Printed, not published, by the author, at 395 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Not so long ago Mr. Charles B. Holmes published at his own expense a little story of clerical life in a small country town and called it "Elsieville." The present volume is done in manifold upon the typewriter and dedicated to "the numerous publishers who have declined to publish it on the grounds—with which I entirely agree with them—that it possesses no literary or commercial value and is merely a country yarn." So run the author's words. The "country girl" is named buddingly May, and what is presumably her picture while she was still in short frocks adorns the cover. She wears, in this picture, besides the short frock, a becoming pensive expression and very yellow hair. In the story she is a lively young thing of sixteen Summers with a taste for music and a most comfortable motherly aunt for chaperon. The scene is a farm made comfortable out of the savings of an old Captain in the whaling trade. There May climbs trees, plays the piano, and teases her aunt and the cat. One reads, too, about tea parties given the parson and music school recitals and church fairs. A foundling is introduced, moreover, and a stranded Malay sailorman who finally solves the mystery. Naturally May is much admired. A village young man with a whole shopful of candy admires her immensely. But he is so stingy the best he can do to show his love is to reduce the price of his wares in her case 2 cents in the pound. Obviously that young man is out of it. Especially as a handsome musical young gentleman presently appears. He is very different. It is plain enough that Mr. Holmes has not forgotten how things used to be in the country; it is equally plain that he is a kindly soul who thinks well of his fellow-humans, in spite of publishers' vagaries.

French Home Cooking.

Berthe Julienne Low, author of "French Home Cooking," is a Frenchwoman, the wife of the well-known artist, Will H. Low. Since childhood she has been interested in the culinary art, and, as she writes, it is her purpose in her book on French home cooking to add many sauces to the American housewife's menu. McClure, Phillips & Co. are her publishers.

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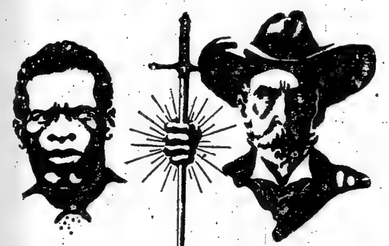

THE LAW of the LAND

"'The Law of the Land,' by Emerson Hough, author of 'The Mississippi Bubble,' will create a sensation. It is a romance written with free, slashing strokes; sets forth a charming love story; introduces typically fearless Americans; and is such a vigorous exposition of the race struggle that it must set national lawmakers thinking."—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Whole South Praises This Book

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Governor of Arkansas, says:
"It shows the author's complete knowledge of the practical conditions and problems connected with the race."

HON. JAMES K. VARDAMAN, Governor of Mississippi, says:
"I should like to have the book in the hands of every Northern voter who will ultimately be called upon by his ballot to take part in the settlement of this great problem.

HON. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN, Senator from Kentucky, says:
"The author of 'The Law of the Land' is forceful in maintaining his contention as to the unfitness of the negro for the political duties with which he had been suddenly charged."

HON. W. W. HEARD, Ex-Governor of Louisiana, says:
"The author of this most interesting novel deals with the race problem in an honest and straightforward way."

With Six Drawings by A. I. KELLER. At all Bookstores
THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

"It is impossible not to like Mr. Harold MacGrath better than ever after reading his new novel, 'The Man on the Box.'"—*Says the N. Y. World, January 7, 1905.*

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; continued cold; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,171. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905.—40 Pages and Financial Review. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW COMMUNITY PLAN FOR NORTHWEST ROADS

St. Paul Interests May Control Northern Pacific.

HILL RETAINS BURLINGTON

Chicago and Northwestern to be Union Pacific's Share—Thus All Systems Could Peaceably Reach Pacific.

A rearrangement of the Northwestern railroad situation, according to excellent information, is said to be the reason for the sudden and unexpected rise in the stock market Friday afternoon and yesterday. According to this authority, an agreement has been reached by all the parties interested under which, after the final decision in the Northern Securities case, the situation will be settled as follows: The interests controlling the Great Northern Railway will retain the Burlington system. Union Pacific interests will secure the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul people will get control of the Northern Pacific.

Rumors of an arrangement somewhat resembling this one have been current for some time, but the novel feature of the scheme as outlined is that giving the St. Paul interests control of the Northern Pacific and not vice versa. That apparently immaterial change in the plan will, it is declared, make every difference in the world. Were the Northern Pacific to take over the St. Paul, then the Hill-Morgan interests controlling the destinies of the Great Northern-Burlington lines would also be controlling the Northern Pacific-St. Paul alliance. But by giving the Northern Pacific to the St. Paul, the control of the road over which all the trouble and dispute of 1901 arose would be virtually in neutral hands—namely, those of the Rockefeller-Rogers-Standard Oil combination.

While these men hold stock in the Union Pacific, they have still greater interests in the St. Paul line, so that under the proposed arrangement they could be relied upon to see that fair play was observed all around.

The St. Paul system has for some time been considering the advisability of building a line to the coast, and surveys for this purpose were made several years ago. With the control of the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul would be assured of a Pacific outlet, and the rivalry of a new line to the coast would be avoided. It was said yesterday that the plan included an iron-clad agreement by which each system guaranteed not to intrude in the territory of the other and not to engage in ruinous rate cutting. This part of the agreement would be strengthened by an interchange of Directors, so that each group would have a sufficient representation in the other groups to guard against any policy that might be to its disadvantage.

The agreement thus outlined was thought reasonable by several railroad experts to whom it was mentioned, but it was impossible to get an authoritative official statement regarding it. J. J. Hill was out of town, and at the offices of E. H. Harriman and of J. P. Morgan & Co. no information was obtainable.

Union Pacific advanced to 119¼, a new high record, with heavy transactions. This is a rise of over 5 points in two days. St. Paul sold up to 175 after having been quoted as low as 171 a few days ago. Great Northern preferred on Friday gained 9 points, and Chicago Northwestern ruled strong at top prices. The stocks of the other railroads concerned in the settlement are not actively traded in. The strength in these issues influenced the whole market and, with a few exceptions, all stocks scored gains of from ½ point to a point. The remarkable change in sentiment was not better illustrated than by the fact that while the entire dealings on Friday barely reached 700,000 shares, the sales yesterday in only two hours of business comfortably exceeded that total.

The arrangement suggested would give to each of the interests that have been occupying opposing positions ever since the Northern Pacific corner, an independent line from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Union Pacific and Northwestern now form a through line from Chicago to San Francisco and to Puget Sound by way of the Oregon Short Line. St. Paul would reach the Puget Sound cities by way of the Northern Pacific, and Great Northern would make a through line from Chicago to the coast by means of the Burlington.

While the lines of the Burlington, St. Paul and Northwestern traverse the same territory in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and South Dakota, they are competitors largely for through traffic and if in this respect the traffic officials of either can be held in check by the proposed community of interest, the arrangement, if carried out, should prove of great advantage to their earning capacity.

GAMBLING RESORT RAZED.

All Churches in Madison, Ill., to Celebrate the Event To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Thanksgiving services will be held to-morrow in every church in Madison, Ill., just across the river from St. Louis, because the notorious Madison poolrooms, the gambling resort that for many years has evaded the laws of Illinois, was to-day razed to the ground. Workmen employed by the Illinois Central Railroad demolished the structure while hundreds of men and women stood near and cheered.

Attorney Frank Gilliham, recently elected, is more than any one else responsible for the fall of the Madison poolroom. He discovered that the gambling resort was located on property of the Illinois Central Railroad and notified the company that it would be held responsible for its continuation.

A Hotel for Telephone Girls

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A unique project for a hotel for telephone girls has been completed. Senator Jules Siegfried, ex-Minister of Commerce, is President of the organization having the matter in hand. Extensive grounds have already been purchased. The hotel will have one hundred apartments, a co-operative restaurant, and a library.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

PANAMA CANAL STRIKE.

Dockmen and Laborers at San Cristobal Demand Higher Pay.

COLON, Jan. 14.—The canal dockmen and other laborers at San Cristobal have struck. The men have refused to work for $1.50 per day, demanding $2 in silver, which is equivalent to $1 in gold, and which the Colon dockmen receive.

The steamer Brewer, from Port Arthur, Texas, and the schooner Villavermana, with cargoes aggregating 700,000 feet of lumber, are lying idle at the San Cristobal dock.

The local resident engineer, Charles List, to-day placarded the following:

All canal laborers involved in the strike who do not immediately report for work will not be re-employed anywhere on the canal works of the Isthmus, and those occupying quarters belonging to the Canal Commission will be required to vacate same at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day. Otherwise the Zone police will take the necessary steps to evict them.

An effort is being made to bring Panama laborers to Colon to unload the idle ships. The number of strikers is about 200.

MAGISTRATE HOGAN DEAD.

He Was One of the Oldest Members of Police Court Bench.

City Magistrate Edward Hogan, who was one of the oldest members of the police court bench in this city, died at his residence, 325 West One Hundred and First Street, late last night of pneumonia. He had been ill for several days, but it was not thought that his sickness was very serious.

Magistrate Hogan was about sixty-seven years old and was a native of the First Ward of the city. He entered political life at about the same time as Congressman John Fox. He and Fox married sisters, daughters of Thomas Byrnes, an old-time politician, and Byrnes put them both in a way to become active and successful.

In 1863 he was elected a police justice and at the close of his term of six years was re-elected, but, after serving four years of the second term, was legislated out of office. He and several others, including Magistrate Meade, who lost their places on the bench, fought in the courts and at last succeeded in getting back. Under the Consolidation act all of the Police Justices were continued on the bench as City Magistrates. Magistrate Hogan was regarded as one of the most painstaking of the magistrates. He sat in court until a few days ago.

BIG TEXAS RANCHES SOLD.

One Changes Hands for $400,000 and the Other for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 14.—The sale is announced to-day of the Dull Brothers' big Canyon Cattle Ranch in Pecos County, Texas, to I. W. Ellis, N. H. Corder, William Evans, R. R. Russell, and L. L. Russell, for $400,000. The sale involves the transfer of 256,000 acres of land, 10,000 head of high grade Hereford cattle, with saddle and work horses and general ranch equipment, including ranch houses, connected by a private telephone system.

The announcement is also made of the sale by Alfred Rowe of his ranch properties in Donley and Gray Counties in the Texas Panhandle to the Rock Island Immigration Bureau. Nineteen thousand acres of land fully stocked and equipped go with the purchase, the price being in excess of $100,000.

PUSHED OFF CAR; IS DEAD.

Conductor's Act Killed Mrs. Clark of Summit, Perhaps.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Jan. 14.—Rough usage at the hands of an employe of a surface railway in Manhattan on Tuesday is thought to have caused the death of Mrs. William M. Clark, at her home in Summit, yesterday. It is said that Mrs. Clark was deliberately pushed off a car by the conductor of a Sixth Avenue car and fell on the back of her head. Mr. Clark is the general Eastern freight agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. She and her husband had taken a house on the Boulevard, which they had purchased recently.

Mrs. Clark was born on the Isle of Jersey, but nearly all her life was spent in Brooklyn until her removal to Summit a few years ago.

ATLANTIC RATES INCREASED.

Agreement Between the Combination and the Cunard Line Reached.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—As a result of meetings held yesterday and to-day between Lord Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, and J. Bruce Ismay, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, all differences between the companies have been reconciled, and in consequence the lines will increase rates generally, commencing Jan. 17.

A circular has been issued to agents of the two companies regarding the rise in rates, which will bring them approximately to the figures charged previous to the rate war.

The revised steerage rates from Liverpool to New York will be $30 for fast boats and $28.80 for others. To Boston the steerage rate will be $26.40. The second cabin will be $43.75, with $2.40 extra for fast boats, and an equal reduction for the slowest vessels.

MAY SAVE THE INDUS.

Stranded Freighter Righted and in an Easy Position.

FIRE ISLAND, Jan. 14.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made at high tide to-day to float the big freight steamer Indus, which has been aground on the sand bar off here since Thursday morning. She has been righted, however, and pulled thirty feet seaward. There is still a good chance of saving the vessel.

Capt. Kydd and his crew are aboard and the work of transferring the cargo of sugar to lighters is going on rapidly. The position of the Indus is favorable, and in the light sea running she is practically motionless.

Latest Shipping News.

The American liner New York, from Southampton, was in communication, by wireless telegraphy with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 7:20 P. M., yesterday. She is due at her dock about noon to-day.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

BELGIAN KING'S SHARES BOUGHT BY MR. MORGAN

How Americans Regained Control of Chinese Railway.

NATIVES OPPOSE CONCESSION

Chinese Capitalists Want to Construct Railroads Themselves with Some Foreign Participation.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Information from Brussels reaching the highest quarters here shows that it is the extensive interests of King Leopold in the Canton—Han-Kow Railroad which have passed into the hands of representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.

Negotiations on the subject had been going on for some time, as it was proposed to combine French, Belgian, and American interests so as eventually to cover the Franco-Belgian concession for a line from Peking to Han-Kow, thus making a continuous trunk line from Peking to Canton, cutting from north to south through the heart of populous China.

The extent of this project is compared by those familiar with the negotiations with the transcontinental lines connecting New York and San Francisco.

That portion of the project relating to the Peking—Han-Kow Road is still in abeyance, but the French view appears to be favorable to combining the interests so as to make a continuous route from the capital to the great emporium in the south. The negotiations relating to the Han-Kow—Canton Railroad are considered to have been closed by the transfer of the interests of which the personal holdings of King Leopold made up the largest part to Mr. Morgan. This branch of the negotiations was conducted at Brussels.

The concession of the Canton Road was originally American and then passed under Belgian control. The line is about 1,200 miles long and the extension to Peking will be about 1,400 miles, a total of 2,600 miles, without counting the extensive spurs toward Tien-Tsin, Kiao-Chow, and Shanghai.

Reports received from China show there is much native agitation against foreign railroad enterprise, and the authorities here fear this may interfere with the proper development of French, Belgian, and American interests.

The native opposition is not confined to the ignorant classes. It includes Chinese capitalists who are interested in the earnings of the railroads.

These have combined with the Portuguese on the line from Canton to Macao. They recently held a violent meeting in a Buddhist temple at Canton for the purpose of opposing foreign control of the railroads.

The official report of the cancellation of the British concession for a railroad from Swatow to Chao-Chow and its reissuance to Japanese is cited as another evidence of national opposition to European and American railroad development. A curious feature is that the Chinese capitalists do not wish for entire control of the railroads, desiring sufficient foreign participation to insure foreign Governments preventing extortion on the part of Chinese officials.

The French authorities are seeking to overcome the native opposition so as to permit of the consummation of the French part of the extensive projects.

PRESIDENT RIPLEY EXPLAINS.

May Have Been Unintentional Violation of Law in Rate Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—In reply to Commissioner Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has written a letter explaining further his telegram regarding his withdrawal of a request for a rehearing of the case in which it is alleged that his company gave rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on coal shipments.

He sets forth that an arrangement was arrived at whereby the Atchison Company agreed that it would carry coal from the mines to Deming for $2.90 a ton, and then deliver it to the El Paso and Southwestern Railway Company, collecting in addition to its own freight rate of $2.90 the sum of $1.10 for the Colorado Fuel Company, as was the custom of all roads in that territory.

"Through some inexplicable mistake," he says, "the joint rate which was put in force to cover this arrangement and which should have shown upon its face that the rate included the price of coal failed to disclose the fact, and as a consequence it is possible there may have been an unintentional violation of the law."

FIRE AT HONEST JOHN'S.

Only a Blaze in Hallway—Police Call It Revenge.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in a hall on the second floor of 137 West Forty-first Street, the building owned by "Honest" John Kelly, in which he conducted a poolroom and gambling house. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. It was put out by a policeman and the negro caretaker of the place.

Patrolman Geary of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who had been assigned to special duty in front of the house, saw smoke coming from the second floor windows at 2:30 o'clock, and notified the negro in charge. Geary and the caretaker ran to the second floor, and there found the carpet in the hall burned away and the flames eating into the floor and wainscoting. A half dozen pails of water put out the fire.

Geary and the negro sought an explanation of the blaze, but the only conclusion they could reach was that some one had entered a rear window and started the fire. The police theory is that some one tried to burn the place to get revenge upon Kelly for his confession to District Attorney Jerome.

The Deutschland's Fast Trip.

Word was received here yesterday that the steamship Deutschland, bound for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar yesterday at 6 P. M., having left New York on Saturday last. The trip was made in the remarkably fast time of 5 days, 23 hours, and 30 minutes.

PINEHURST (N. C.) SPECIAL.
Leaves New York daily except Sunday via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Sleeping cars Washington to Pinehurst. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

OYAMA RENEWS ACTIVITY.

Heavy Artillery Fire—Disaster to a Japanese Regiment.

HUANSHIAN, Jan. 9.—(Delayed.)—The Japanese to-day bombarded Liao-Fantun and Liutzyatun and also Lone Tree and Novgorod Hills, which they are extremely anxious to capture.

TSUDYAPU, (undated.)—All day Jan. 9 the Japanese bombarded the Russian positions to the right and left of the railroad with unaccustomed vigor.

On Jan. 10 at 2 o'clock in the morning a Japanese regiment advanced in the face of a furious fire from batteries and rifles and drove back the Russian outposts. The latter drew on the Japanese to a masked battery, and then the Russians suddenly opened a murderous fire, the infantry at the same time falling on the Japanese flanks.

The Japanese regiment was almost completely annihilated, and the survivors fled in wild disorder, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field.

The Russians pressed the pursuit and took the Japanese positions at noon.

TELL CAMPAIGN SECRETS.

Brewers Testify How Contributions Were Made to Aid Chairman Niedringhaus.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Brewers Adolphus Busch and Otto Stifel to-day explained the nature of their contributions to the Republican State campaign fund. They testified that there was no agreement that, in consideration of this aid, legislation favorable to their interests would be passed by the Missouri Legislature. Their testimony corroborates that of Chairman Thomas K. Niedringhaus relative to the $21,000 item in his sworn statement which gave rise to the charge of corruption against him.

According to Busch, whom Stifel corroborates, Senator Fairbanks was Busch's guest at dinner last October, when the Senator was there to make a campaign speech. Niedringhaus was present. In the course of a political conversation Niedringhaus declared that if he had $25,000 more he felt sure he could carry the State for the Republicans. Busch thereupon agreed to guarantee his share of that amount, if Stifel and Niedringhaus would guarantee the balance. This plan immediately was agreed upon. Busch testified that he paid his share in two installments, and expects to get the money back. Niedringhaus promised him he would get the amount from Chairman Cortelyou if the funds were available.

Stifel in every way corroborated Busch's story. He said he had not yet paid the amount he guaranteed, but would do so if called upon. He had contributed several thousand dollars to the city and State funds.

Both protested that there was no idea of getting any returns in the way of legislation.

In Mr. Niedringham's sworn statement as Acting Treasurer, made under the law, no record appears of any contributions by Messrs. Busch and Stifel, although on the witness stand they admit they made some. There does appear the item of $21,000 as the contribution of Niedringhaus. The latter explains this by saying that he kept all the State campaign funds credited to his personal account, keeping no separate account as Acting Treasurer. Whatever was paid out came from his personal account.

A member of the House Committee investigating the charges, said to-day that the Republican members, who constitute a majority, will vote to exonerate Niedringhaus.

DOG SCARED THEATRE CROWD.

Mongrel Only Howling from a Crushed Foot—"Mad" Some One Cried.

While the usual procession of theatregoers was entering the Lyceum, in West Forty-fifth Street, last night, a dog letting out a medley of howls darted into the crowd. A cry of "Mad dog!" was started, and everybody scurried to cover. The dog tried to find refuge under a carriage, and all would have been well if it had only stopped howling. But it did not, and Policeman Rodihan, who said that the dog had jumped at him when he tried to kick it away from in front of the theatre, drew his pistol and killed it.

The animal was a derelict mongrel well known for several years around Times Square, where it was on intimate terms with all the chefs from Rector's to the chop suey resorts down Broadway. It developed that the real trouble was that the dog had been run over by an automobile and had one of its feet crushed.

FOUND DEAD AFTER FIRE.

Woman Met Death Before Stove in Brooklyn Tenement.

After a fire in the basement of a tenement at 62 Butler Street, Brooklyn, had been put out last night, the body of Miss Mary Cahill, sixty-two years old, was found badly burned in a charred rocking chair before her stove.

As the body was in a natural position, it is believed that the woman died of heart disease, and that her skirts caught fire afterwards from the open stove. A policeman who went into the basement when the fire alarm was turned in, passed by the body without noticing it and brought out a canary, that seemed to be the only living thing in the rooms where Miss Cahill made her home.

COUNT'S MANY RESIDENCES.

One of Them Is 3,320 Fifth Avenue Here—No Such Number.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Mme. Menier has applied to the courts for the annulment of the marriage of her daughter to Count Camille Brecant de Moriac, giving his residences as at Paris, Nice, Trouville, Lucerne, and 3,320 Fifth Avenue, New York, on the ground that her daughter was not of age at the time of the ceremony.

There is no such number as 3,320 Fifth Avenue. The last number referred to in the New York City Directory is 2,321, which is near One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Carried on Sick Bed from Fire.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 14.—A handsome residence on Hobart Avenue occupied by Dr. Henry Conklin of New York was badly damaged by fire this morning. Mrs. Conklin, who is an invalid, was carried from the burning house on her bed.

SUMPTUOUS SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
Leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily except Sunday for St. Augustine, Aiken and Augusta, via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Train surrounded by every comfort and convenience. Two other fast trains daily. Sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

PRISONERS OVERCOME AT FIRE IN PRISON

Wild Excitement at Blaze in Jersey Reformatory.

GUARDS QUELL STAMPEDE

Carry Out Unconscious Prisoners and March the Rest Out, Covering Them with Rifles.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 14.—The wildest excitement attended a fire in the New Jersey State Reformatory here early this morning, when thirty prisoners, locked in their cells, were overcome by smoke and had to be carried to the outer air, while the rest of the inmates, on the verge of a stampede, were marched out of danger between heavily armed guards.

The fire started in the well-filled paint shop, and was well under way when it was discovered by a guard.

He sent in an alarm, promptly arousing the Warden and the entire force of guards. While they were making ready to fight the blaze with the prison apparatus, dense and sickening smoke spread throughout the reformatory, penetrating to the cells on every tier. The institution was overcrowded. The noise aroused the prisoners. When through the smoke they became aware of what had happened they were seized with fear and began hammering at their cell doors.

"Do you want to roast us, like rats?" some of them yelled. Some were praying, some were singing hymns, others were shouting for a priest, while others again were cursing, and houted that they would break down the doors that held them imprisoned.

When it was found that the fire was spreading, despite the efforts of the guards, the cell doors were at last unlocked, and the prisoners marched out into the Reformatory yard under a heavy guard of keepers, armed with rifles. It was then found that thirty of the inmates had been overcome by the smokes that had poured through the corridors. In their unconscious condition they were carried from the building by their keepers. They were resuscitated by Prison Physician Hough and outside practitioners who had arrived in response to hurry calls.

It is said that the fire apparatus in the prison was defective, and that the hose was rotten and burst. Whether that is true or not, it is certain that it was only the prompt arrival of the town fire department that saved the prison from destruction.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, although there seems to be a disposition to attribute it to spontaneous combustion. The damage was $10,000. Besides this, the Bertillion records, kept in an annex building, were rendered worthless by being oaked with water. The fire hardly got beyond the paint shop.

WILL OF W. H. BALDWIN, JR.

Estate $176,000—Widow Gets Nearly All Unless She Remarries.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 14.—The will of William H. Baldwin, Jr., has been filed with Surrogate Jackson of Nassau County. The petitioners declare in their affidavits that the real estate is worth $1,000 and the personalty $175,000. Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, the widow, is to have the income of practically all the estate until she remarries or dies, after which it is to be divided equally among the two children, Miss Ruth S. Baldwin and William H. Baldwin.

Harvard University gets $2,000; $1,000 goes to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and the proceeds of a $5,000 life insurance policy are given to Emma Louise M. Baldwin, a sister. A trust fund of the residue is created, and Samuel Bowles, editor of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a brother-in-law; George Storer Baldwin of Boston, a brother, and Ruth Standish Baldwin, the widow, are made trustees of the fund.

Should Mrs. Baldwin remarry, she will lose her income from the estate, and also cease to be executrix. Should the widow die or remarry before the children are twenty-five years old, the trust is to be continued for their benefit until they reach that age, when the entire estate is to be divided between them. Surrogate Jackson appointed Irving Harold as guardian for the two children.

BIG LABOR FIGHTS COMING.

So Says C. L. Eidlitz—Declares Only Good Union a Dead One.

"Greater labor troubles within a year and a half in the building trades than we have ever had, with an 'open shop' for us all at the end of the struggle, is my prediction," said Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, at the fifth annual banquet of the Contractors' Protective Association, an organization of cellar excavators, in Shanley's "Roman Court," last evening.

The declaration was greeted with cheers as was this sentiment that followed it: "It has been said that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. I would change that so as to say that the sentiment of the men who would erect buildings here, if they only had half a chance, is that the only good union, so far as our business is concerned, is a dead one. Arbitration has proven a failure and our only hope lies in the 'open shop.' That is sure to come in the building trades within a year and a half at the most."

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, who spoke to the toast, "The City of New York," advocated most liberal expenditures in public improvements, and was in favor of spending the $200,000,000 necessary to carry out the extension of subways and other projects for the public good.

Would Drive Negroes from Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 14.—Representative J. J. Blount of Palestine to-day introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting all foreign and domestic corporations doing business in this State from employing negroes in any capacity. The proposed law seeks to drive the negroes out of the towns and into the country.

ACROSS CONTINENT LUXURY.
Sunset Annex Car for Mexico and California leaves N. Y. daily at 4:23 P. M. via Southern Ry., A. & W. P. W. of A., L. & N. R. R. Affords every refinement of R. R. travel. N. Y. off. 271 & 1185 B'way.—Adv.

SEE THAT YOU GET THEM.
Your tickets to Florida—in fact, to all points South via Savannah Line. Pier 36 North River.—Adv.

DIAVOLO'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Bicycle Performer Terribly Injured in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Dr. Clark, known as "Diavolo," a bicyclist, during a performance at Cienfuegos to-day was probably fatally injured.

While alighting after a leap his bicycle broke, smashing "Diavolo's" face and fracturing his skull.

AUTO'S STUNT ON ICE.

Turned Somersaults and Injured One of Its Occupants.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Ames Howlett and Peter J. Mentges of this city started to-day for New York in an automobile. They were to attend the automobile show in the metropolis.

Two miles west of Rome the machine slipped on the ice and plunged into, or rather on to, the canal, turning over several times as it struck the ice.

Mentges was pinned under the machine and badly bruised. Howlett was not injured.

BAN ON DIVORCE IN MISSOURI

Kansas City Episcopal Clergymen Issue a Manifesto.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—The following has been signed by every clergyman in active work in the Episcopal diocese of Kansas City:

"We, the undersigned clergy, in view of the magnitude of the divorce evil, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that we will not solemnize Holy Matrimony in any case in which either party has a husband or wife living, who has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

BURNED SICK CHILDREN OUT.

House Containing Three Little Fever Sufferers Set on Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 14.—A heap of straw saturated with coal oil was set on fire last night at the home of Edward Shearer while his three children had scarlet fever and he was away from home. Mrs. Shearer carried the children down the blazing stairway and escaped.

It was the second attempt to burn the family during the children's illness.

CHASED THE CINCINNATI.

Japanese Destroyer Did Not Stop Until Cruiser's Name Had Been Read.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Surgeon L. L. Von Wedekind of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, arrived here to-day and testified to the vilgance of the Japanese naval officers.

He says that on one occasion a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer steamed rapidly after the Cincinnati and did not stop until after reading her name.

A five-inch gun was trained on the destroyer, but it soon became evident that its officers only wanted to make sure of the cruiser's identity.

FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

John M. Harlan Agrees to Accept Republican Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—John Maynard Harlan agreed to-day to accept the Republican Mayoralty nomination. He named James Reddick Chairman of the County Central Committee, as his campaign manager. That Mr. Harlan will be nominated by acclamation at an early convention was predicted as a certainty. Already he has received the absolute pledge of the support of 1,000 of the 1,041 delegates to the next city convention.

The candidate's announcement was made to a large delegation from the seven wards in the northwestern portion of the city, led by Chairman Reddick.

459 BILLS IN 108 MINUTES.

The House Smashes All Records of Legislative Speed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Pension legislation at the rate of 459 bills in 108 minutes was indulged in by the House to-day, the result being the smashing of all previous records of the House as to legislative nimbleness.

When the House met to-day Mr. Gillet (Mass.) called up the resolution of inquiry relative to political activity on the part of letter carriers introduced by Mr. Hearst. He asked that the House agree to the resolution which called upon the President and Postmaster General for information. The resolution was agreed to.

A bill was passed to prohibit the use of the words "United States Assay," or any words commiting the Government to the quality of gold or silver articles.

STANDARD OIL INQUIRY?

Pennsylvania Dealers Questioned by Department of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., Jan. 14.—Owing to the receipt of circulars by dealers in oil in this section from the Department of Commerce, the impression prevails that the Standard Oil Company will be investigated.

The circulars contain questions relative to the price paid for refined oil at various times during the past few years; what rebate any dealers secured; what shipping advantages, and what the dealers secured for the return of empty barrels. The department letters stated that the source of the answers would be kept secret.

During the past few years the Standard and independent refiners have had severe battles in this section, and it is alleged that the Standard has wiped out its competitors.

MRS. B. L. DUKE INDICTED.

Accused, with Charles F. Taylor, of Swindling Texans.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 14.—Telegrams from Nacogdoches, Texas, state that the Grand Jury of Nacogdoches County several months ago returned bills of indictment against Alice L. Webb, now Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, charging her with swindling citizens of Nacogdoches to the extent of several thousand dollars.

The county officials of Nacogdoches have kept the finding of the indictment from the public in hopes that the woman and one Charles F. Taylor, indicted with her, would return to Texas and there be arrested before learning of the indictments. Mrs. Webb's partner in the promoting firm of Taylor, Webb & Co. is Charles F. Taylor of Chicago.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD.—Pa. R. R.
Leaves New York every day at 12:25 noon, making quickest time in both directions between New York and St. Augustine. A superb train. For resort booklets inquire any P. R. R. office or 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

ROSSEAU SUSPECTED OF MANY PLOTS

Believe He Can Tell of Many Dynamite Outrages

THE NERONIC'S FATE RECALLED

Umbria Case, Washington Statue Incident and Colorado Dynamite Outrages in the List That Needs Explanation.

The New York and Washington police, after having gathered evidence concerning Gessler Rosseau, the alleged dynamiter under arrest in Philadelphia, decided yesterday that he probably knew something of several of the worst dynamite outrages that the world has ever known.

The New York police have little doubt that he was the man who in 1903 sent to the pier of the steamship Umbria in this city an infernal machine calculated to blow up that boat.

In a room which the man occupied in this city in 1903 the police found a slip of paper addressed to a man in Chicago, upon which was written: "The destruction of the Naronic was complete." They have no doubt that this refers to the disappearance of the White Star Liner Naronic, which was blotted off the face of the ocean without a trace of her fate after leaving this port in February, 1893.

The Washington police, after looking at the man's photograph, said that they were pretty sure that he was the man who carried an infernal machine to the statue of Frederick the Great several days ago. The man's hat was sold by a dealer of Denver. This makes the Philadelphia police think that he may know something of the dynamite outrages in the Colorado mining regions.

POLICE HERE ACTIVE.

The entire force of the New York Detective Bureau was put to work on the case yesterday. Photographs of Rosseau sent to Police Inspector McClusky by the Philadelphia police were used here by the detectives to establish a case against Rosseau, who, the police say, intended to blow up the Cunard liner in 1903.

Swiftly following the receipt of these photographs, half a dozen persons who had come in contact with the suspected maker of the infernal machine sent to the Umbria identified the picture as that of "G. Rosseau," the man for whom the police here had been searching for more than a year.

Detective Sergeant Arthur Carey, who was specially detailed by Inspector McClusky to collect evidence on which to base a complaint, late yesterday afternoon obtained a warrant for Rosseau, charging him with committing a felony in this State. Detective Carey said last night that he would go to Philadelphia to-day for the purpose of serving the warrant.

He will be accompanied by Peter F. Dillon, the expressman who handled Rosseau's trunk after its arrival here from Chicago, and by Mrs. Curry of 336 West Thirty-first Street, at whose house Rosseau boarded when it is alleged he made the infernal machine which was sent to the Cunard steamship pier. Both Mrs. Curry and Dillon will be used as witnesses in Philadelphia to identify the man as the Rosseau who figured in the Umbria case. They were among the persons who identified the photographs from Philadelphia yesterday.

TECHNICAL COMPLAINT MADE.

The complaint sworn to by Detective Carey charges Rosseau with violating Section 645 of the Penal Code, which makes it a felony for any person to place gunpowder or other explosives near a building. This is only a technical complaint, made for the purpose of getting Rosseau back to New York. Detective Carey said last night that he would probably be able to prove a more serious charge against the prisoner when Rosseau was brought here.

The Philadelphia police, Carey said, would undoubtedly surrender the prisoner to the New York authorities, as the man was simply held in Philadelphia on a charge of being a suspicious person.

That the New York police consider Rosseau's arrest of much importance was evident in the hustle and bustle apparent in the Detective Bureau yesterday when Inspector McClusky set his men to work on the case. They not only believe that Rosseau is a full-fledged Anarchist, but they also believe that he was the leader of a sort of Executive Committee of Anarchists composed of delegates representing various groups of Anarchists in Europe with headquarters in Vienna.

In fact, the news of Rosseau's arrest has been cabled to the police authorities of many European cities, and Prefects of Police from various parts of Europe will come here to look at Rosseau.

Although the police here would not make public last night all they had learned about Rosseau, Detective Sergeant Cary said he had got a lot of evidence. It was admitted by the police that police officials from Europe had traced Rosseau to the United States, but had lost track of him in the Northwest; they last heard of him in the State of Washington. Here Detective Cary took up the trail and followed his movements from Seattle to Portland, Ore., and then to Chicago, where, according to Detective Cary, Rosseau went to reside at Mrs. Ella's boarding house, at 287 Washington Boulevard.

"While in Chicago," said Cary, "Rosseau purchased a zinc trunk from a man named Barr at the American Storage Warehouse, on West Madison Street. This was in March, 1903. This trunk might have been used as the receptacle of an infernal machine to blow up the steamship Umbria of the Cunard Line. While living at Mrs. Ella's boarding house, in Chicago, he worked quietly in his room, sometimes laboring all night. He purchased a clock in Chicago, and from it removed the works, so as to make a time gauge. I found the man from whom he purchased the clock, and also found some of the clock wheels which he left in his room when he departed from Chicago.

"These wheels dovetail with the clockworks found in the infernal machine which was shipped to the Cunard Steamship pier. From Chicago Rosseau came to New York in the month of April, 1903, and went to reside at Mrs. Curry's boarding house, at 336 West Thirty-first Street.

He brought on his zinc trunk at the time, and we have it here now at Police Headquarters. He left the trunk at the West Shore Station, and after being here a few days asked Mrs. Curry where he could find an expressman to take the trunk to the Thirty-first Street boarding house. She sent him to Peter F. Dillon's fish store, at 367 Ninth Avenue, telling him that aside from engaging in the fish business, Dillon was also in the express business.

THE UMBRIA CASE.

"He called upon Dillon and talked over the matter of getting his trunk from the railroad station to the boarding house. Dillon explained that his express driver, Frank Butts, would soon arrive at the store, and "Rosseau" waited for half an hour, during which time Dillon kept the man in conversation. To-day both Mrs. Curry and Dillon positively identified the picture of the man under arrest as "G. Rosseau," who had boarded at Mrs. Curry's house. Frank Butts, Dillon's driver, also was positive of his identification to-day when I showed him the photograph of the prisoner. Butts took the trunk from the railroad station to Mrs. Curry's boarding house.

"I have also found the man from whom was purchased the dynamite used in the machine. When buying it the man said he was a contractor and wanted the dynamite for blasting. The storage batteries in the infernal machine were purchased from a man who is now out of town, but he will be called to identify Rosseau. This man gave me a good description of the man now under arrest. He said the fellow who purchased the storage batteries was an electrical expert.

Rosseau is an expert of the sort described. From Mrs. Curry's boarding house the infernal machine was taken on a wagon to the Cunard pier. The man who drove this wagon, Peter Bath, to-day identified the photograph of the Philadelphia Rosseau as the same Rosseau who had hired him to take the infernal machine to the steamship pier. Rosseau had only been in the West Thirty-first Street boarding house a couple of weeks when the machine was sent to the Umbria.

"In some manner the man we are after learned that his movements were being traced, and, believing that the police here knew he was to appear on the pier just before the Umbria sailed, he headed off any attempt to take him into custody by remaining away from the pier and sending a letter to Col. Greene, who was then Police Commissioner. This letter informed the Commissioner that the infernal machine would be found on the pier, just where it was found.

HOW ROSSEAU LOOKS.

"I talked with the man held in Philadelphia to-day and he appeared to be a man of education and one who had traveled much abroad. He looks like a mechanic. He is of medium build, forty years old, weighs 151 pounds, and has many scars on his face and body, by which he will be readily identified by those who have seen him before.

"People might suspect him of the three attempts to damage the new battleship Connecticut in the navy yard here, but I doubt that he was here at that time. However, we have traces of every move he made for the past two years. I even got a pair of shoes which he left behind him in a Western boarding house and the man who sold him the shoes furnished information which led to my tracing him from Seattle to Portland, Oregon."

ROSSEAU KEEPS COOL.

Photographs of Prisoner Sent Out to Colorado.

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Another day will, the police say, reveal the secrets and identity of the man calling himself "Gessler Rosseau," reputed dynamiter and Anarchist, arrested in this city on Friday for carrying an infernal machine and attempted blackmail. Both the New York and Washington police want the prisoner, and to-day sent telegrams to Captain of Detectives Donaghy, asking him to hold the prisoner until their detectives arrive.

"He goes to the city which has the best case in the worst crime charged against him," was the answer sent to the out-of-town officials.

While the investigations go on, there is no change in the demeanor of the man. He is as cool, calm and defiant as ever. The mere mention of crime seals his lips.

In Washington three persons said a photograph of Rosseau was that of the man who put a bomb on the fence surrounding the statue presented by Emperor William. One of the men was a negro, who, after seeing smoke issuing from the machine, threw it into the street, where it exploded. The statue, it was said, was saved by his act. This man will be brought to Philadelphia tomorrow morning by Detective Sergeants Muller and Cornwell.

Photographs of the man have been sent to Colorado. Capt. Donaghy expects to learn that Rosseau is known there. Rosseau wore a hat sold by a Denver firm.

BUILDS REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Louisville and Nashville Prepares to Abandon Private Car Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—Following the agitation against the private car lines, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has begun building its own refrigerator cars, preparatory to abandoning the private car lines later on.

It is the opinion of President Smith that the present agitation will result in compelling the roads to give up private contracts, and he wants his road to be in a position to handle the business when it comes.

Sewing Machine Agents Go Back.

The sewing machine agents who went on a strike on the first working day of the new year declared their strike off at a meeting yesterday in new Henry Hall, 49 Henry Street. About 400 went on strike originally against the Singer Manufacturing Company. Of these 150 obtained work from another company. The remaining 250 could not obtain work and became tired of remaining idle.

Unidentified Man a Suicide.

The body of a young man was found lying on a bench at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and the Speedway early yesterday morning. A wound in his right temple, and a revolver found beside the body, indicated that the man had committed suicide. There was nothing on the body to establish his identity.

To Give Dinner to Veterans.

H. H. Bonds, President of the Veterans' Association of the New York Athletic Club, will give a dinner to-night at the club house to about twenty of the veterans of that organization. Among those who have been invited are H. E. Burmeyer, A. H. Curtis, J. R. Van Wormer, R. H. Goffe, Jr., John Wood, and A. E. Colfax.

Maurice F. Holahan Is Very Ill.

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the old Board of Public Improvements under Mayor Van Wyck, is ill at the New York Hospital from the result of cerebral hemorrhage, which caused paralysis. Mr. Holahan was stricken last Monday at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. Little hope is held out for his recovery.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

This architectural and engineering triumph interestingly and instructively described in The Times New Building Supplement. Five cents per copy at the offices of The New York Times.
Main, Times Square.
Downtown, 41 Park Row.
Harlem, 125 West 125th St.—Adv.

NO EVIL PAST TO HIDE, SAYS MRS. BRODIE DUKE

Blames Tobacco Trust for All Her Troubles.

WOMAN INDICTED IN TEXAS

Says Duke Proposed Three Days After She Met Him—Calls Hopkinson Affair a Girlish "Scrape."

Mrs. Brodie L. Duke yesterday made the first statement in her own defense that she has offered since her husband, half-brother of B. N. and J. B. Duke, the tobacco capitalists, was committed to a sanitarium a week ago after an examination by alienists.

In her statement, which was made in the office of her attorneys, Levy & Unger, Mrs. Duke said that her husband's commitment and detention were due to the machinations of the Tobacco Trust, the officials of which, mostly relatives of Brodie L. Duke, thought they could see in the alliance between herself and her husband and their transactions over tobacco lands in Texas a possible future menace to their business interests.

Mrs. Duke made a sweeping denial of all the accusations brought against her in connection with her past, but did not enter into any details regarding the last fourteen years of her life, except to deny in a general way any impropriety and to declare that she knew nothing regarding the indictments found against her in Texas, news of which first reached the city yesterday. With Mrs. Duke was indicted Charles F. Taylor, presumably her partner in the promoting firm of Taylor, Webb & Co., of Chicago. The indictment charges swindling.

In the office of the attorneys, facing two-score newspaper writers, sketch artists, and photographers, Mrs. Duke sat in a chair with her back to the window. She confesses to thirty-seven years.

Mrs. Duke said that she first met her husband in this city just before Thanksgiving. She had some tobacco lands in Nagodoches County, Texas, which had belonged to the bankrupt firm of Sully & Co., and had put in about $21,000 of her own money to demonstrate that the lands could produce a superior quality of tobacco. She turned to Duke to develop the land because a business friend had told her that he was not in with the trust.

Benjamin N. Duke, the woman said, curiously enough had answered her telegram to Brodie L. Duke, and, after an interview with him at his solicitation, she had gone to the office of the American Tobacco Company at 111 Fifth Avenue. "Their tobacco specialist, Mr. Glenn, for two hours tried to get me to close a land contract with the trust for the property, but I refused," said Mrs. Duke. "I am certain that a desire on the part of the trust to secure the lands in Texas incited this attack as a means of parting me and the man who would be able to finance the deal."

She said Duke proposed marriage to her on the third day after they had met, adding:

"I told him that I was not looking for anything of the kind, but he continued to urge it on me every day until the very day we got married. I knew that he had been twice married and had four children, and I knew that it would not be pleasant for me to marry him and enter his family. I told him in the presence of a witness that I would sign articles of agreement waiving my claim to any part of his property except what might accrue to us through our tobacco deals.

"He replied: 'I will never forsake you if you become my wife, and even if my children should go back on me I would find a way to transfer to you stocks and bonds during my life time and let them fight for the rest after I am gone.'"

Mrs. Duke said it was foolish to say that her husband had been under the influence of drugs or liquor when he married her. On that day they had been going their usual round to the various down-town offices, where they went daily to transact business.

She asserted that her husband had told her upon his return from his Durham home, where he went on Dec. 24, that he had had a scene with his two daughters, and that he had practically ordered one of them out of his house because she would not promise to treat with due respect his new wife, whom he intended to bring there.

Mrs. Duke said her father was William Webb, a corporation lawyer of Buffalo. Her mother, she said, was Helene E. Chapman. The incident in which she figured with George W. Hopkinson she characterizes as a girlish "scrape." She said she came to this city for her health at the age of twelve, and boarded with Mrs. Desplaines, the mother of Miss Agnes Desplaines, who has figured in the present episode.

"There is nothing in my life I dare not tell," she concluded. "I did not come to Mr. Duke empty-handed, but I brought him more than he had."

When the interview came to an end, Mrs. Duke asked Mr. Levy to give to the press a letter which she said her husband dictated to the stenographer at the Park Avenue Hotel two days before he was sent to Bellevue. The letter purported to be to his aged father, Washington N. Duke, at Durham, N. C.

"This letter should show what my husband thought of me and also what his mental condition was," said the woman. In the letter the writer says:

My dear Father—I have felt considerable remorse at not having called to see you during my short visit home, and I drop you these few lines to inform you that the new responsibilities which I have assumed have not caused me in the least to disregard or forget my obligations to you.

The little woman of my choice has proven all that I could anticipate or expect, in fact the more I see and know of her, the more delighted I am at what I have done, and I want to assure you that when we come home and you know her you will agree with me that I have made no mistake. I hope that what I have done will have no tendency to humiliate or trouble you, and I trust that the beginning of the New Year will bring into your life very many pleasant reminiscences of the past, as it has done to me. I am,

Sincerely and truly yours,
BRODIE L. DUKE.

Mr. Bramham, Mr. Duke's private secretary, yesterday left for Durham, N. C. He will return on Tuesday. Before he departed he declared that if half of what has been printed about Alice Webb-Duke was true, Mr. Duke certainly would have the marriage annulled.

It can be stated positively that from now on Champe S. Andrews, Brodie L. Duke's lawyer, and Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay will join hands along certain lines connected with the commitment of Mr. Duke. Mr. Andrews has asked Mr. Nicoll's lawyers for access to the mass of data on Mrs. Duke's life, which private detectives have been gathering for them.

DUKE HAD $1,500,000.

His Share in Formation of Tobacco Trust—Much of It Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 14.—Only Durham knows the real Brodie L. Duke, whose younger half brothers, James B. and B. N. Duke, after twelve years of partnership with him in the tobacco firm of W. Duke, Son & Company, at the formation of the tobacco trust in 1890 shared alike with him the division of $7,500,000.

Three years later Brodie L. Duke's brothers stepped between him and his creditors, but it is believed here that since then he has been a very large beneficiary of his father, the aged Washington Duke, now in his 87th year. In this town of 10,000 inhabitants Duke has a handsome residence, located in a small grove. He once owned 150 acres of land, which is now, according to common report, well mortgaged.

In 1890, when the American Tobacco Company was formed, each of the five partners received $1,500,000, which insured to Brodie L. Duke an annual income of $150,000, providing he retained possession of his holdings. His first check for dividends upon his common stock alone was $90,000. The stock then turned over to him by his brothers is worth several times as much to-day.

REMOVAL SALE

Sterling Silver and Silver at greatly reduced prices. Large variety of desirable and useful articles. This sale is to facilitate removal to our new store, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

Reed & Barton Co.,
41 Union Square.

TRAINMEN'S STRIKE TALK.

Few Brotherhood Members on the Pennsylvania Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who belong to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will by the middle of next week have completed their referendum vote on the question of strike or no strike. W. W. Atterbury, General Manager of the company, said to-day that some of the accounts appearing in the newspapers had been somewhat exaggerated, and that when further explanations were made, if they were necessary, all chance of trouble would be averted.

East of Pittsburg and Erie, which is the territory in which the differences exist, the total number of men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad is between 100,000 and 105,000. It is believed that not more than 7,500 belong to the Brotherhood, and of these probably not more than half are directly affected by the present dispute.

COL. MILES'S WILL DISPUTED.

Husband of Unsound Mind When He Made It, Widow Alleges.

Through her attorney Mrs. Mercedes Leigh Miles, widow of Col. Thomas C. Miles, has filed objections to the probate of her husband's will with the Surrogate at Jamaica, L. I. Mrs. Miles was the second wife of Col. Miles, who failed to make provision for her, and left only $5 to his daughter by a first marriage, Mrs. Nona Newland Hooper of 27 East Seventy-second Street. The bulk of Col. Miles's estate was left to friends, servants, and patriotic organizations.

Col. Miles was well known in military circles and was the founder of George Washington Post, No. 105, G. A. R. His first wife was a Miss Newland of Cincinnati, and they had a daughter, Nona. Mrs. Miles obtained a divorce and later married George H. Holt. They lived for a long time in East Fifty-ninth Street, near Central Park, where they entertained lavishly. Nona Miles took the name of her stepfather and was educated abroad. It was for this reason that her father left her but $5 of his estate. Shortly after her introduction to society she was married to a Mr. Hooper of Detroit, from whom she was later divorced.

Col. Miles's second wife, Mrs. Mercedes Leigh Miles, is an actress, and had not lived with her husband for some time before he died. In her contest for her dower rights she alleges that Col. Miles was not of sound mind when he signed his will and that she believes there is a more valid will in existence.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay were the hosts at their second dinner of the week this evening, when they had as their guests the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, ex-Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Loomis, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Representative and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, and Mrs. Eugene Schuyler.

Justice Brown of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Brown entertained this evening at dinner the Attorney General, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Scott of New York, Miss McKibbon of Detroit, and Rear Admiral Capps.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—R. Franklin Lippitt, Providence.

VICTORIA.—C. G. Powell, Amsterdam.

MANHATTAN—A. W. Bowser, Porto Rico.

NETHERLAND—Eugene K. Hays, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL.—W. C. Russell, United States Army; Louis Bedell, Goshen, N. Y.

WOLCOTT—Joseph R. Ellicott, London; Dr. M. Crichton, Washington.

HOFFMAN—W. L. Petty, North Carolina.

HOTEL ASTOR—Charles S. Yerkes, Chicago; E. B. Pilsbury, Boston; C. M. Chisholm, Cleveland; Frank L. Riggs, Chicago; Michael Kirsch, Montreal.

PARK AVENUE—A. McPherson, London, Ont.; V. W. Greene, Toronto.

BARTHOLDI—Capt. E. Bell, United States Army.

CONTINENTAL—C. H. Hardenbergh, United States Navy.

BELVEDERE.—Dr. M. Perl, Mexico.

"77"
Cures Colds and
GRIP
Coughs Cured by "77."

Hard, Violent Cough—Short Cough—Hoarse Cough—Hacking Cough—Shaking Cough—Dry Cough—Sympathetic Cough—Obstinate Cough—Whistling Cough—Stubborn Cough—Spasmodic Cough—Tickling Cough—Croupy Cough—Teasing Cough—Irritating Cough—Barking Cough—Loose Cough—Nervous Cough—Convulsive Cough—Deep, Hollow Cough—Chronic Cough—Winter Cough—are all cured by Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven."

"77" breaks up Colds that hang on.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

An Important Sale of
Furs and Fur Coats for Women.

Our entire stock of Ermine and Chinchilla furs has been subjected to radical price reductions. The collection affords Scarfs, Stoles, Pelerines, Ties and Muffs in the newest and most desirable models.

A collection of Fine Fur Coats of Ermine, Persian Broadtail, Persian Lamb, Squirrel, Moire Astrachan, Yetta and Seal.

Formerly $225 to $675. At $125 to $395.

Long Carriage Coats of squirrel.
Regularly $85.00, at $49.00.

An Important Sale of Oil Paintings
At Extraordinary Price Concessions.

Canvases by the foreign masters and their disciples, defining their art in its divers methods from the genre picture, sublimely simple in theme and motif, to the realist's subject done with infinite detail, or the impressionist's study which conveys, rather than expresses, the thought. The greater number of the pictures were intended for the gift-giving season. They came to us a fortnight too late. Our plans demand their immediate disposition. To that end this sale has been organized and the prices subjected to extraordinary concessions.

Pictures are with heavy Louis XIV frames and shadow boxes.

Size	Subject	Artist	
24x36	A Russian Wedding	W. Orlon,	Value $95 to $110 At $50
24x36	Fishing Banks of Holland	Henry Merville,	
17x21	The Playful Kittens	F. LeRoy,	
22x27	Love's Sweet Song	R. Leclair,	
22x30	Spring and Summer	C. Fontana,	
18x22	A Field of Scotch Heather	E. Pail,	
	Together with eleven other subjects.		
19x23	Portrait of a Young Lady	Y. Mounier,	Value $70 to $80 At $35
14x26	Landscape and Cattle	Louis La Tottevan	
12x18	In the Cardinal's Study	L. Dories,	
12x18	A Difficult Duet	L. Dories.	
18x22	Ideal Head	M. Renard,	
14x22	Landscape	F. Ronez,	
	Together with fourteen other subjects.		
12x18	The Musicale,	F. Heinz,	Value $50 to $65 At $25
12x18	A Holland Fisherman,	F. R. Donat,	
22x27	An Interesting Game,	T. Arlot,	
14x22	A Venetian Court Scene,	F. Vogler,	
13x32	Springtime,	C. Briand,	
17x25	A Spanish Beauty,	G. Rovelo,	
12x18	An Afternoon Call,	F. Heinz,	
17x21	Reconciliation,	A. Silva,	
14x22	An Interesting Letter,	G. Barron,	
18x25	A Farmyard Scene,	J. Buller,	
	Together with thirty-six other subjects.		
12x24	The Fishing Fleet.	F. Robin.	Value $25 to $35 at $17.50.
17x21	A Mountain Stream,	H. Moser.	
22x27	The Critics,	De Mirando,	
10x16	A Faithful Dog,	F. LeRoy,	
17x21	An Autumn Landscape,	C. Lechner,	
12x18	A Serious Question.	F. Raubald,	
15x25	A Flock of Sheep,	R. T. Stuart,	
17x21	On the River Bank,	B. Turgot.	
16x20	The Cavalier,	T. J. Thieben,	
12x16	Ideal Head,	Paul Du Thoit,	
	Together with seventeen other subjects.		

			Formerly.	Price.
28x36	Inspiration,	Tanoux,	$375.00	$260 00
23x28	Ideal Head,	Tanoux,	$250.00	$2 0 00
24x30	Landscape and Figure,	Delochaux,	$225.00	$170.00
20x42	May Festival,	F. Scopperti, H. C.,	$250.00	$170.00
24x30	An Important Message,	M. Caballero,	$195.00	$145.00
23x32	The Young Truant,	Georges Laugee, H. C.,	$195.00	$130.00
24x36	The Proposal,	A. E. Paoletti,	$150.00	$110 00
26x40	Holland Fishing Scene,	Van Hommel,	$95.00	$60.00
20x24	Cattle Grazing,	(No Name).	$125.00	$60 00

For Monday We Announce
The January Sale of Ribbons.

It is an event of extreme importance. The very weaves with which our contemporaries will herald the advent of the spring ribbons a month hence are concerned. And the colors are new. With each season there is issued in Paris an official color chart which is universally accepted as the standard. Most of the shades which it advocates are to be found in this sale and at radical price concessions. Does it not earn the right to be termed "of extreme importance"?

Double Faced Liberty Satin Ribbon, 5 inches wide, in pink, blue, turquoise, cardinal, old rose, black, white or cream, Value 33c — At 19c

Imported Gros de Naples, 5 inches wide, one of the newest weaves in all the authorative spring colors, for millinery and dress elaboration. Value 39c — At 27c

Crepe de Chine Ribbon, 7 inches wide, finest quality, in pink, blue, maize, turquoise, Nile, cardinal, lilac, black, white or cream. Also, Double Faced Liberty Satin Ribbon, 6 inches wide, in pink, old rose, maize, turquoise or black. Value 55c to 75c — At 39c

Double Faced Satin Sash Ribbon, 8 inches wide, in white, pink, cream, blue and new green. Value $1 65 — At 69c

The sale will be conducted on 8 special tables on the main floor.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Special Sale.

Infants' Long Dresses,
39c., 49c., 59c., 89c., $1.29, $1.49, $1.75, $2.00.

Infants' Short Dresses,
49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c., $1.10, $1.19, $1.29, $1.35, $1.49, $1.65, $1.75, $2.00.

Infants' Gingham Dresses,
98c., $1.25, $1.65, $1.95, $2.00, $2.25.

Infants' Long & Short White Coats, also Colored Coats,
at greatly reduced prices.

All above are exceptional values.

60-62 West 23d Street.

The American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.

—NOTICE—

The Art Treasures
Collected by
Thomas E. Waggaman,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Will Be On Public View

Day and Evening, Beginning Saturday next, Jan. 21st, prior to Unrestricted Public Sale.

NOTE.—Admission to the Exhibition, Fifty Cents.

A Catalogue De Luxe

Which Will Be Limited to One Hundred Copies (More Than One-Third of Which Have Already Been Subscribed for) Is in Course of Preparation.

The volume will be of quarto size of nearly 600 pages, and will be illustrated by finely produced platinum prints from negatives recently made by The Rice Photo-Art Company of Washington, D. C., which, together with the text, will be on French Japanese vellum. It will be thoroughly artistic in character, and will be of uniform excellence of workmanship.

Subscribers will be supplied at a price less than the cost of production (Fifteen Dollars), and in the order in which applications are received.

The managers reserve the right to increase the subscription price without advance notification.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS CONTAINED IN THE WAGGAMAN DE LUXE CATALOGUE.

A Tripytch.....Hans Memling.
The Virgin, Infant Christ and Angels.....Sir A. Van Dyck.
Sleep Coming Out of the Forest.....Anton Mauve.
Grandfather's Consolation, Josef Israels.
The Old Canal at Dordrecht, Jacob Maris.
A Shipwreck.....Eugene Isabey.
The Frugal Meal....Albert Neuhuys.
Black Rocks, Coast of Normandy.....C. F. Daubigny.
Homeward Bound, Charles Emile Jacque.
Homestead....John Constable, R.A.
Hunter and Dog—Early Morning.....Anton Mauve.
Souvenir de la Ferme de St. Aubin.....Constant Troyon.
A Summer Landscape, C. F. Daubigny.
Ville D'Avray.....J. B. C. Corot.
Cattle at Rest.....Constant Troyon.
A Provincial Asylum....Walter Gay.
Saul Pursuing David..A. G. Decamps.
Arabs on the March, Eugene Fromentin.
The Close of Day, Jean Francois Millet.
Boy and Cow.....Anton Mauve.
The Flag of Truce A. M. de Neuville.
Winter in Holland....Anton Mauve.
Triumph of the Faith.....Unknown.
A Heath.....John Constable R. A.
At Sunset.....A. H. Wyant.
A Duet in the Studio, P. A. J. Dagnan-Bauveret.
After the Ball, Henri Lucien Doucet.
In the Sheep Stable, Laren, Anton Mauve.
The Famous "Ostrich Egg" Vase.
Group of Antique Chinese Soft Paste Porcelains.
Rare "Peach Bloom" Specimens.
Group of Antique Sang de Bœuf Vases.
Antique "Blue and White" Porcelains.
Group of Antique Chinese Decorated Porcelains.
Specimens of Han and Sung Pottery.
Group of Extraordinary Jade Carvings.
Group of Antique Lacquers.
Ancient Buddhistic Images.
Group of Ancient Chinese Bronzes.
Group of Ancient Japanese Pottery

Further particulars will be furnished by
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

S. & M. Simplex

Practical perfection is demanded of the automobile of today. And that just about describes the S & M Simplex. It is built to run—at any time and anywhere wheels can go. It has no season—winter and summer are alike. It has no latent weakness—it will take hills, mud, sand, snow and ice with comparative ease and then show marvelous speed on the long level reaches. Simple in construction, easy in control and luxurious in use, it is a striking example of native ingenuity and skill, and well worthy the name of "The First American Automobile." S & M Simplex motors for both pleasure and auxiliary launches are unequalled. Safe, simple, compact and powerful.

Exhibited at Madison Square Garden, January 14th to 21st.

Smith & Mabley
Manufacturing Company,
Salesrooms, 513-519 Seventh Avenue, New York.
(Licensees under A. L. A. M.)

The Fact that
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
is to be found among the staple articles of supply in every leading hotel and club in the U.S. should be convincing evidence of its superiority as a table water.

This remnant sale is no "goat" proposition—there are no "buts" to it—no "ifs" either. These suits wouldn't be half so good value in March. We're reducing 'em now—while you can get plenty wear out of 'em. All the remnants are "in it," and no matter what they used to be the're $17 now. Trousers $4.50.

ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th Street.

$150,000 Fire in Montreal Hospital.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—Fire started early to-day in the kitchen of the Royal Victoria Hospital, on the brow of Mount Royal. The flames, which showed on the mountain top, brought thousands of people, many of them with sleighs, to remove friends and relatives who were patients. But there was no necessity for the removal of any one. The damage is estimated at $150,000, covered by insurance.

Mrs. Bergin in Jail.

Mrs. Irvinea Bergin, who is the wife of a New Haven physician, and who was arrested in December on a charge of passing a worthless check for $250 on M. B. Cushing of Jersey City, was surrendered yesterday by her bondsman, Michael Day, and was taken to the Hudson County Jail and kept there. She will probably be arraigned to-morrow to plead to the indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

The new 1905 laces, wash fabrics, etc., are shown effectively on our main floor.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

The new 1905 silk shirt waist suits and demi-costumes at almost ½ price.

IT'S the result of a purchase. We bought the entire stock of a well known costumer at a veritable sacrifice. All handsome, new 1905 models, designed and made expressly to exhibit to the trade in taking orders for Spring business. Third Floor.

Here are the facts that made this remarkable sale possible:—Through ill health of the sole member of the firm, who goes abroad this month upon the advice of his physician, it was decided to close up the entire organization—sell everything on hand for just what it would bring.

Don't need to impress upon you that the values are extraordinary—prices tell the story—but we do want to tell you about these suits and costumes—in the first place, prices barely cover cost of material—then there's the making, trimming, &c. Secondly—they are all the very latest creations known to the world of style—those exclusive, fetchingly smart ideas that lend a refined and dressy appearance to the wearer—radically new styles that have a striking individuality, positively forecasting the correct styles for the coming season. Don't you want to be the first to have these new styles? There's not a single garment in this collection that has ever been shown before—colors are black, blue, green, red, tan, gray, white, &c., made of the very best taffetas, voile, peau de soie, pongee, silk, henriettas, &c.

10.00 for $15 silk Suits—high grade taffeta—all colors—all sizes—handsomely trimmed and perfectly made. There's a great surprise here for you.

12.50 for $20 silk suits—several different weaves—solid colors and fancy—every one displays the very finest workmanship.

14.75 for $25 silk suits and handsome demi-costumes—also several veilings, wool-checks—in solid colors and fancy weaves.

17.50 for $30 silk suits and demi-costumes—many of which are adapted for semi-dress occasions—there's a diversity of models and weaves of silk—you must see them in order to adequately conceive their beauty.

20.00 for $35 and $40 dresses—reproductions of models originated by the leading Paris dressmakers, such as Paquin, Doucet, Bear, Radnitz, Templer, &c.—some of them are worth $50.

$25 for $50 and $60 dresses—we wish we could show you these handsome creations right in your home, because there are so many it's impossible to tell you about them. It is without a doubt the most important offering of its kind ever announced. Now, that's saying a good deal—but it's so.

Important offering of evening and reception gowns.

The evening wraps—This superb gathering of wraps consists of handsome broadcloths, beautiful silks, exclusive velvet garments, &c., in black, white and a few colors. All are elaborately trimmed with rich lace, embroidery, &c., or severely plain effects—early inspection will be to your advantage.

The Costumes—Ideal effects in silks, in such admirable weaves as crepe de Chine, peau de soie, Chiffon, taffeta, spangled net, lace messaline, &c.—light and dark shades in almost all of the desirable colors—in most instances there's only one of each model—generally reproductions of high-class French models.

All of our $97.50 to $125.00 Wraps **$65.** All of our $65.00 to $90.00 gowns **$42.50.** All of our $47.50 gowns **$28.50.**
Gowns that show slight signs of handling that were originally priced at $30.00 to $45.00—subject to your choice at **$19.75.**

Annual clearing of suits, coats and separate skirts

REDUCED to the briefest possible bargain news, but brevity does not in any way detract from the sensational values—rather makes it easier to see what awaits you.

$10 for $17.50 to $25 cloth suits.
$15 for $25 to $35 cloth suits.
$19.75 for $37.50 to $47.50 cloth suits.
$19.75 and $25 for $37.50 and $76 velvet suits.

$25 for $45 to $65 cloth suits.
$7.50 for women's $12 to $17 coats.
$9.75 for women's $17 to $20 coats.
$17.50 for women's $25 and $30 coats.

$12.50 for women's $20 and $22 coats.
$21.75 for women's $35 to $48.50 coats.
$7.75 and $13 for $14.75 and $25 velour coats.
$27 for $35 to $40 fur lined coats.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample strips 1905 laces at less than half.

IT'S the second annual sale—you'll recall what a decided sensation the first sale was, which was held just one year ago. Encouraged by the tremendous success of our first sale, we've imported three times as many sample strips as before—values are even greater. No need to urge you to come—if you attended this sale last year you're anxiously awaiting this very announcement. Main Floor.

20,000 yards of the new 1905 laces---

The sample strips of several of the largest manufacturers of Saxony, representing the coming season's styles and advance samples of the styles that will be in vogue in the European fashion centres, on sale here to-morrow at less than half. You know sample strips are the first pieces run off on the machines—the trial lengths. Simpson Crawford Co., with their great outlet for laces, secure annually from the leading manufacturers their complete lines. This season they are larger and more beautiful than usual, as laces promise to be more in demand the coming season than for some years. The variety consists of the following:—

25c **48c**

WAISTINGS, LACE ALLOVERS, NET TOP LACES, POMPADOUR LACES, REPOUSSE LACES, POINT GAZE LACES, IRISH LACE EFFECTS, POINT VENISE EFFECTS, ROSE POINT EFFECTS,

Above are in bands, galloons, various widths of flouncings, insertions, &c. Some special reductions are:—5Cc. and 75c. laces, 25c.; laces up to $1.25 at 48c.; up to $2.50 at 98c.; laces up to $3 at $1.48; up to $6.50 at $1.98, and laces, worth up to $7.50 at $2.98.

500,000 yds. of new 1905 25c wash goods 12½c

THERE'S a veritable exposition of the new 1905 wash goods here—those dainty, exclusive cottons that make those stunning costumes which all the world of style admires. Don't miss that sale of 25c. suitings at 12½c.

Newest imported cottons at **25c.**, 29c. and 48c. yd.—Irish Dimities, French foulards, French organdies, French voiles, French printed nainsook—all the new designs.

Fine printed organdies, **15c.** yd.—look like the imported ones which sell at 39c. in new roses, floral effects—pink, blue, green, yellow—cloth is fine and sheer—fast colors.

25,000 yards Scotch Knicker suitings at 12½c. yd.—original price was 19c. to 25c.—we bought all the mill had—colorings are green, dark blue, tan gray, brown and lighter blue—27 in.—just the thing for outing suits.

The new wash silk madras, **39c.** yd.—handsomest fabric shown in 1905—silk cotton washable materials for waists—plain shades and pretty fancy weaves and stripes—nearly 50 pretty designs to choose from.

Silk mulls—12½c. yd.—the 19c. kind—29 in.—all shades—chiffon finish.

Very special.—25,000 yards 32 inch shirting gingham—plain and fancy weaves—suitable for shirt waists or shirt waist suits—made to sell at 25c. yd.—at 12½c.

Sale of fine white goods.

Reduction, 10c. to 6½c.—12½c. to 8c.—15c. to 10c.—19c. to 12½c. India linen, 30 to 32 in. wide—sheer and finely woven.

12c½. yd. for fancy lace striped white goods; great many designs for waists or children's wear; value 18c.

19c. yd. for a variety of white materials for waists, shirt waist suits and summer dresses; not any worth less than 30c. to 39c., including white piques, 40 inch Persian mull, fancy madras, woven piques with dots, crepe effect white shirting, momie effects in white madras cloth.

Simpson Crawford Co. long cloth for undergarments, yard wide, soft chamois finish, 12 yards to piece, 89c., $1.25, $1.39, $1.75.

A new collection of imported St. Gall swisses—some very attractive designs—31 in. wide, at 39c., 40c. and 50c. yard.

Also about 10,000 short lengths of white waist materials in waist lengths, very choice designs; reduction, 15c. to 9c., 20c. to 15c., 39c. to 19c., 48c. to 25c.

1,000 pieces English nainsook—our well known special—12 yards to the piece, guaranteed to be as that which other stores ask 25c. yard for; our price for 12 yards, $1.50.

This time it's decorative linens up to $1 at 49c

THOSE dainty, beautiful French and German scarfs, centrepieces, tray cloths, squares 30x30 inches, &c., at half price. Also about 100 other rare values. Main Floor.

FINE DRAWN-WORK LINENS—1, 2 and 3 rows of openwork—h tea cloth, 36 inches square—Side oard Scarfs, 18x54 and 18x72 in.—value $1.50, at.....69c. and 75c

Mammoth Sale of Bath and Huck Towels.

Thousands in each individual lot—values are positively unprecedented—a rare opportunity for large users—hotels, schools, institutions and boarding houses.

19c. Turkish bath towels, at 12½c.
20c. Turkish bath towels, 20c.
39c. Turkish bath towels, 25c.
16c. hemstitched huck towels, 12½c.
16c. knotted fringe damask, 12½c.
28c. all linen huck towels, 20c.
39c. hemstitched hemmed, 25c.

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Not only a superior standard of merchandise, but prices are undoubtedly the lowest quoted during the year.

PILLOW CASES—two sizes—12x36, 42x36—usually sell at 12½c.—during this sale at 8c.
PILLOW SLIPS—5,000 extra fine slips—45x36—never have been sold for less than 18c.—at 12½c.
READY MADE SHEETS—10,000 ready made sheets of a very superior strong bleached sheeting—2½ inch hems—laundered ready for use—54x90, for single beds, 36c.
72x90, for 7/4 beds, 48c.
81x90, for double beds, 55c.
90x90, extra size beds, 60c.

Superior Quality Satin Damask Table Cloths.

$1.50 for 2 yd. size—value $2. $2 for 2½ yd. size—value $2.50. $2.50 for 2 yd. size—value $3.
All linen $1.95 Napkins, 5-8 size.....$1.50
All linen $2.35 Napkins, 22x22.....$1.75
$2.50 breakfast and dinner Napkins, size at.....$1.95
$3.00 extra large Napkins, double damask, 26 inches.....$2.75
ALL LACE RENAISSANCE CENTREPIECES—Round or square, values up to $1, at 59c.
Doylies, values up to 25c., at 10c.
Scarfs, values up to $2.50, at $1.50.
Sideboard Scarfs, values up to $3.95, at $1.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

15,000 yards 1.25 to 2.50 fancy silks and foulards at 59c

THOSE new 1905 silk and satin foulards. This immense lot of silks came to us at practically manufacturer's cost, because of an unusually large early season's order. Those rich, fashionably fascinating Lyons foulards—in checks and small figures and picturesque floral effects—silks you'd willingly pay as high as $2.50 for—Monday, 59c. Main Floor, Rotunda.

59c for 1.25 to 2.50 silks—handsome, rich effects in satin and silk foulards, representing the greatest values ever given by any house in America—both domestic and imported printed satin foulards and satin Faconne—in all the latest Spring shades and colorings—silks which if bought in the regular way would sell for $1.25 to $2.50 per yard—at 59c.

59c for $1 27 in. silks for those handsome silk shirt waist suits—don't think you'll ever have an opportunity equal to this again—you know silk shirt waist suits will be more popular than ever this year, and these are the silks the swell dressmakers will present for the handsomest suits—all new patterns and colorings—at 59c.

1.25 for $2.25 double width black crepe de chine, and that's positive—this item alone ought to fill our silk section with enthusiastic buyers—it's a remarkable thing to sell staple black silks at this price—but then we received a concession in buying that enables us to make this great bargain offer—full double width, and we don't think you can buy it elsewhere for less than $2.25—at $1.25.

55c for 75c rustling taffetas—guaranteed to wear—not a great quantity, though, so come early.

89c for $1.25 27 inch double face black peau de soie—a very exceptional value at 89c—beginning Monday.

95c for $1.35 36 inch black rustling pure silk taffetas—for gowns and petticoats; exceptional values.

Annual remnant sale dress goods up to $2.25 at 49c.

NEVER such sensational bargain news?—not that you remember. That's what we intended it to be—we'd have been exceedingly disappointed if we could not have made it unusually strong. Once a year this sale occurs, and if past sales are any criterion enthusiastic buying will begin with the opening of the store. Some lots are small, some are large—but take it all in all there are enough for everybody. Extra salespeople insure satisfactory service. Main Floor, Rotunda.

There's an imperative rule in this store that precludes carrying goods over from one season to another, and this is the great sale upon which we depend to clean house thoroughly. All new and desirable dress goods—useful lengths varying from 2 to 8 yards—suitable for children's dresses, costumes, suits, coats, waist and separate skirts.

35c for remnants of dress goods that sold off the piece from 75c. to $1.50 per yd.—handsome effects in imported all-wool challies—imported all-wool henriettas—English mohair and Sicilians—French voiles and etamines—cheviots—serges and crepe albatross and a wealth of bargains.

49c for smart fashionable fabrics that sold regularly off the piece for $1.50 to $2.25—all-wool mixed Scotch cheviots, suit length—plain and fancy zibeline, full suit lengths—Boucle and Bourette suiting—plain fancy eoliennes, crepe de Paris, voiles, etamines and Panama suitings.

49c for black goods, regular $1.50 to $2.50 values—those conventional effects which are always in style—together with the late Fall novelties—black Bengaline suiting in full suit lengths—black fancy zibeline suiting, black homespuns and canvas suiting—black crepe cloths.

75c for black novelty voiles—the following goods sell regularly at $1.75 to $3—silk figured voiles, fancy etamines—black silk grenadines—black fish net and canvas suiting—all new weaves and useful lengths.

75c for high-grade $1.75 to $3 fabrics. French and Austrian broadcloth, silk eoliennes, crepe de Paris, silk crepons, English tweed suitings, imported Scotch plaids, English whipcords and poplins.

20,000 prs sample hosiery ½

NO reason why you should n't have the best bargains of the year in hosiery. 20,000 pairs at half price will create a sensation—best to come early. Main Floor.

In some instances the price is 1-3 or less.

Men's and women's sample hosiery at one-third to one-half importer's cost. This is the greatest collection of high class hosiery ever shown in New York. The complete lines of samples of some of the best known importers of English, French and German hosiery.

Once every year we arrange with the importers to let us have their samples. They comprise two season's goods—Fall, Winter and Spring weight. $1.50 values as well as $1.25 and $1, and down to 50c.—none less.

Lot No. 1 for women

Women's plain black cotton and lisle thread, black and natural cashmere, gauze, lisles and cotton—also fancies. They are all high spliced heels and toes and the values range from 50c. to 75c.—at **19c**

Lot No. 2 for women

Women's high class novelty hose—superfine black cashmere, black cotton, with natural foot—cobweb lisles, with crow foot—fancy embroidered real Maco yarn, with split foot—values up to $1.50, **29c**

Lot 3—2,000 pairs of women's sample hosiery—all the newest ideas in high-class novelty hose. The finest productions of all the foreign manufacturers. They are regularly sold at $1.25, $1.50 and $2; special **59c**

Men's black extra super Maco yarn, also black with fancy embroidered figures—plain black with fancy stripes in all the newest colorings. We don't think the price has ever been so low on this quality..... **19c**

Men's vertical and horizontal stripes and Jacquard patterns of the very latest ideas in lisles and cotton—medium and light weights—50c. and 75c. values—special at the extraordinary sale price **29c**

Annual sale fine muslin underwear

CONCEDED to be the handsomest showing in New York—for Monday there's an innovation awaiting you—muslin underwear at **25c.** that surpasses in quality and excellence anything you've ever seen. Second Floor.

Well, there's no relaxation, no lull—we've set out to make to-morrow the greatest day the sale has yet known.

25c for cambric drawers for corset covers for short skirts

Drawers of cambric and muslin, full flounces trimmed with lace and hemstitched effects.
Corset covers of cambric and nainsook, French styles, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace insertions.
Short skirts of cambric—full flounce and hem.

45c for gowns of muslin—trimmed with fine embroidery and lace—several different styles.

45c for skirts of muslin—deep, full flounce, finished with hemstitched tucks and hem.

45c for corset covers of nainsook and cambric—trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon.

45c for chemises of nainsook, cambric and muslin—full lawn ruffle—hemstitched—also corded bands—full sizes—best qualities.

45c for drawers of cambric and muslin—deep full flounces trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

95c for gowns of nainsook, cambric and muslin, slipover-square, surplice, high neck, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

95c for drawers of nainsook, cambric, full flounces, trimmed with insertions of lace, embroidery trimmed, about a dozen styles.

95c for chemise of nainsook, trimmed with insertion of fine lace and ribbon; this is one of the best values we have ever offered.

95c for corset covers of nainsook and cambric—fine lace, embroidery and ribbons.

95c for skirts of cambric—full deep flounce—trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery.

95c for short skirts of cambric—full umbrella flounces—trimmed with lace insertion and edge.

Gowns—75c., 95c., $1.19, $1.45, $ .95 and up. | Corset covers—95c., $1.15, $1.25, $1.95 and up.
Skirts—95c., $1.95, $2.95, $3.95 and up. | Drawers—59c., 95c., $1.25, $1.95 and up.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing of furs---⅓ to ½ off

HERE'S what we will place on sale to-morrow—the end of the season stocks of several high class fur manufacturers at one-third to one-half off. Third Floor.

We have watched the market closely and exerted our great buying power and facilities so keenly that we are able to offer practically all the fine furs unsold in New York at phenomenal reductions.

$8.50 for 12.50 Persian lamb ties.
$7.50 for $11.75 sable squirrel ascots.
$5.00 for $8.50 natural Russian squirrel ties.
$8.75 for $14 natural Russian squirrel ties—very long.
$6.75 for $9 fine Alaska fox boas—single.
$10.50 for $16.75 extra grade fox boas.
$25 for very fine Alaska fox double length boas.
$24 for $40 extra long real mink ties, with tails.
$29.50 for $50 triple extra quality mink victorines.
$23 for $38 very fine chinchilla four-in-hand ties.
$19.75 for $35 special grade marten pelerines.
Ermine, chinchilla, sable, baum marten and other high class furs specially reduced.
$6.75 for $10 squirrel muffs, flat, dark skins.
$13.50 for $18 squirrel muffs, flat, sable skins.
$12.75 and $15 for real marten muffs; values $18 and $25.
$21.75 and $25 for mink muffs, dark skins, flat model.
$48 for $75 ermine muffs.

Semi-monthly sale of groceries begins Monday

THE sale that causes hundreds to buy their table necessities for the remainder of the month, and here are some of its special features besides the wonderful savings:—

Quick Service, Careful Packing, Prompt Delivery Guaranteed. Mail or Telephone orders accurately filled at Special Sale Prices. Good-Eating Magazine and Grocery Price List for January now ready. Ask for a Copy, Complimentary. Have you seen THE SOUTHERN RICE KITCHEN? Miss Anna McGal, graduate of Mrs. G. Lemcke's School of Cookery, will give Practical, Common Sense Demonstrations all day Monday. How to Cook and Serve Rice in the Old Fashioned Southern Style; also how to Cook and Serve Rice for any occasion. Model Food Store, Sixth Floor.

WALTER BAKER'S best Breakfast Cocoa; new, fresh stock, just received from Dorchester, Mass.; regular 25c. size; ½-lb. can..... **15c**

GLOSS STARCH—Royal Starch, unsurpassed for linens and general laundering purposes, 3-lb. carton, **25c.**; 6-lb. wood box..... **49c**

NAVY BEANS—Fancy Hand-Picked; 5 lbs..... **19c**

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Thin-skinned, ripe, full flavored, fruit; 5 lbs., **35c.**; 2 lbs..... **15c**

HIGH GRADE TEAS—Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, India Ceylon, and all our regular 75c. superfine; 3 lbs..... **60c**
$2.78! lb.....

INDIA CEYLON TEAS—The celebrated Princess Pinned, Red Label, lb., **75c.**; Blue Label, lb..... **40c**

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Simpson Crawford Special Blend Fancy imported Coffees; 4½ lbs., **$1.00**; lb..... **24c**

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—The Best Coffee obtainable at this price; 5½ lbs., **$1.00**; lb..... **20c**

BORIC ACID SPANGLES—20 Mule Team; regular 15c. carton..... **12c**

HAMS—Simpson Crawford Special, not ordinary, coarse, heavy Hams, but strictly fancy, corn fed, young Pig Hams, Golden Sugar Cured for particular families; sizes 10 to 12 lbs. each, lb..... **11½c**

WHITE CAROLINA RICE—Fancy Whole Head, lb., **9c.**; 3 lbs., **25c.**; fine quality whole head Rice; 10 lbs., **45c.**; 5 lbs..... **24c**
Visit the Southern Rice Kitchen, Sixth Floor

OATMEAL—Best quality Fresh Rolled or Old Fashioned Steel Cut Oatmeal, 5 lbs..... **18c**

NEW SEEDED RAISINS—Fancy four crown California fruit; 1-lb. carton, **9c.**; 3 cartons..... **25c**

CONCENTRATED SOUPS—Libby, McNeill & Libby Peerless Chicken, Tomato, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Vegetable and six other varieties; can, **8c.**; dozen each or assorted..... **95c**

BAKED BEANS—CAMERON fine quality, Boston Baked plain or with Tomato Sauce; case 24 cans, **$2.25**; dozen, **$1.15**; six cans, **58c.**; regular 15c. full 3-lb. can..... **10c**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Or New York State Sugar Corn, case 24 cans, **$2.25**; dozen, **$1.15**; 2-lb. can..... **10c**

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON—Not fancy, but fat, undesirable pieces, but Armour's and Swift's Extra Selected Mild Sugar Cured Bacon, selected for Simpson Crawford purchasers; average size, 4 to 5 lbs. each; special, lb..... **11½c**

YELLOW CRAWFORD PEACHES, LEMON CLING PEACHES, BARTLETT PEARS, GOLDEN APRICOTS; California Packers' Association Fancy Packed Fruit; case, 24 cans, **$4.30**; dozen, **$2.18**; six cans, **$1.10**; 2½ lb. can..... **19c**

SMOKED OX TONGUES—Not small, wasteful Cow Tongues, but the kind we are noted for selling, nice, large, well trimmed and perfectly sugar cured Golden Smoked Tongues, averaging 4½ to 6 lbs. each, Special, lb..... **14½c**

ROYAL ANNE WHITE CHERRIES—Perfection Brand Extra; packed by the Alden Fruit Company; regularly 35c.; full size 3-lb. can, **25c.**; dozen, **$2.85**; case 24 cans, **$5.65**; 6 cans..... **$1.43**

Sale new canned goods.

DELAWARE RED RIPE TOMATOES—3-lb. can.
NEW YORK STATE SUGAR CORN—2-lb. can.
EARLY JUNE PEAS—New York State—2-lb. can.
NEW YORK STATE WHITE WAX BEANS—2-lb. can.
BOSTON BAKED BEANS—Plain or in Tomato Sauce—2-lb. can.
SOLID PACKED LIMA BEANS—Valley Brand—2-lb. can,

Regular Price, **$1.15**
Special, dozen, **90c**
2 Cans, **15c.**

NEW ASPARAGUS—ROYAL Stuart, extra Californian; large, tender stalks; this is the season of the year when asparagus is in popular demand; send your order now; case 24 cans, **$6.50**; dozen, **$3.40**; 2½-lb. can..... **30c**

SOAP—Royal Stuart Best Family; use this Soap for all household and laundry purposes; box, 60 bars, **$2.85**; 10 full-lb. bars..... **44c**

MALAGA LAYER RAISINS Fancy ribbon tied Fruit; 1-lb. carton..... **25c**

MAINE SUCCOTASH OR Maine Sugar Corn—Royal Stuart extra quality; case, 24 cans, **$2.05**; dozen, **$1.50**; 2-lb. can..... **13c**

FRESH PEARS—FINE quality New Jersey fruit in sugar syrup; case 24 cans, **$2.05**; dozen, **$1.50**; full size 3-lb. can..... **13c**

Sale of wines and beverages.

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding Pure Rye Whiskey—5 years old; gallon, **$3.00**; case 12 full quarts, **$10.00**; full quart bottle..... **85c**

MONOGRAM PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, **$2.75**; case 12 full quarts, **$8.50**; full qt. bottle..... **75c**

OLD CROW WHISKEY—seven years old; gallon, **$3.50**; case 12 full quarts, **$11.00**; full quart bottle..... **$1.00**

ENGLISH DRY GIN—NICHolson & Sons, imported in glass; bottle..... **84c**

IMPORTED CLARET—E. & E. Ruddell & Co., ST. JULIEN; case 12 quarts, **$4.00**; quart bottle..... **35c**

HAUT SAUTERNE SUPERior—Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, France; case 24 pints, **$8.50**; **$7.50** case 12 quarts. MEDALLION DOUBLE Stout or Export Lager—Special brew; dozen..... **78c**

PABST MALT EXTRACT—THE BEST TONIC; dozen..... **$2.10**
25c. dozen rebate for the empty bottles.

FULL BODIED CLARETS and pure Native Rhine Wines—Gallon, **$1.25**; **$1.20**; **$1.05**; **80c.**; and **60c.**; case 12 quarts, **$3.50**; **$2.85**..... **$2.25**

PORT OR SHERRY—ABSOlutely pure rich native Wines; gallon, **$1.85**; **$1.40**; **$1.15**; **90c.**; and **75c.**; full quart bottle, **60c.**; **50c.** and..... **35c**

COGNAC BRANDY—JAS. Hennessy & Co., vintage, 1896; regular **$1.25** bottle..... **$1.00**

ITALIAN VERMOUTH—Rocco Marino & Co., Torino, Italy; case 12 full quarts, **$7.00**; full quart bottle..... **65c**

PORT, SHERRY AND ALL Native Wines are sold at specially reduced prices in 10, 20, and 50 gallon quantities. Quotations on application.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale of shoes up to $5 at $2.85.

VALUES are greater than at any other time, because we concentrate all our efforts to make this the one supreme shoe buying event of the year. It is sure to cost you dearly to miss this sale, and we urge you to come to-morrow.

$2.85 for women's $4 shoes—box calfskin—dull mat top—invisible cork sole—A to E—2½ to 8—medium sensible heel—round toe—splendid late winter and early spring shoe.

$1.80 and $2.40 for women's slippers of patent leather and kid—three strap—Louis XV. heel—A to E—all sizes—$3 to $3.50 values.

$2.85 for women's $6 shoes, hand welted, custom bench made—dress shoes, with patent tips and Louis XV. heels—AA to D—2½ to 7—of the best leather—equal to $7 and $8 custom shoes.

$1.80 and $2.40 for women's fancy black jet beaded $5 slippers—steel beaded fancy strap slippers—regular sizes—Louis XV. heel or wood Cuban dress heels—1,200 pairs in all in this slipper sale, including every sort that could be desired.

$1.80 for women's $3 shoes—800 pairs of Rochester made shoes—B to E widths—2½ to 7 sizes—made with light dress soles or heavy extension wide edge—of finest black vici kid—patent tips—Cuban heel.

$2.85 for women's $5 fine vici kid hand welt sole, lace, patent tip shoes—2½ to 8—AA to E—medium Cuban heel, dull mat kid tops—medium heavy sole—light and trim invisible cork sole—damp proof.

$2.40 for women's $4 shoes—500 pairs of fine welted shoes.

Second Floor.

14.50 Oriental rugs now 8.75

TO-MORROW of all times choose your Oriental rugs. Reductions are a third—in some instances more, and they're the richest, rarest gems from the Far East. Second Floor.

$1.45 for $2.25 selected Anatolian mats to-morrow.
$8.75 for $14.50 highly prized antique Guenja rugs.
$10.85 for $16.50 antique Shirvan and Daghestan rugs.

Mueschkabad carpets. $95 for $143 carpets—11. 3x 8.11 ft. $136 for $204 carpets—14.10x11. 5 ft.
India carpets. $87 for $130 carpets—11.10x8.11 ft. $103 for $155 carpets—11. 5x9. 3 ft.
Turkish Kirman carpets. $65 for $98 carpets—11.1x 7.9 ft. $117 for $175 carpets—12.8x10.1 ft.
Meshed carpets. $120 for $180 carpets—9 x6.6 ft. $190 for $285 carpets—12.2x9 ft.
Goerevan carpets $136 for $205 carpets—11.4x7.10 ft. $180 for $270 carpets—12.5x9 ft.
Kirmanshah carpets. $273 for $412 carpets—10.5x 6 ft. $360 for $540 carpets—12 x 8.3 ft. $535 for $800 carpets—15.2x10.5 ft.

Great sale enamel ware 1-3 off

FIVE HUNDRED cases of first quality double coated enamel on steel ware—every piece guaranteed. The saving is practically ⅓. You'd want this kind of ware anyway.

Basement Salesroom.

25c. for 35c. 4-qt. Berlin saucepans.
35c. for 48c. 6-qt. Berlin saucepans.
29c. for 38c. 1½-qt. milk or rice boilers.
19c. for 35c. 10-qt. rinsing pans.
39c. for 55c. 4-qt. tea kettles.
19c. for 30c. 1½-qt. tea pots.
23c. for 35c. 2-qt. tea or coffee pots.
19c. for 25c. 4-qt. lipped saucepans.
7c. for 9-in. pie plates.
39c. for 45c. garbage can, sanitary cover.
98c. for 1.45 ash cans, 17x21.
39c. for 45c. wash tubs.
23c. for extra quality coal hods.
55c. for 90c. round wash kettle, copper bottom.
12c. for 7-lb. Japanned flour or sugar canister.
45c. for 25-lb. Japanned flour or sugar canister.
6c. for paring knives.
49c. for 85c. bread box, large.
95c. for 3-pc. carving set; fork, carver and steel; cocobolo handles.
85c. set of 6 knives and forks.
49c. for meat carvers, 8-in. blade; stag handle.
25c. for kitchen set—bread, butcher and paring knives.
12c. for mincing knives.

Welsbach lights.

49c. for gas burner complete—burner, mantle, chimney, white opal shade and cup.

DECLARES THE CZAR IS NOT FIT TO GOVERN

Diplomat Says Nicholas Cannot Grasp State Problems.

HE IS AFRAID OF M. WITTE

Trembles When That Statesman Talks to Him—Russian Officials Incompetent or Corrupt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Some interesting facts as to the present condition of affairs in Russia have been communicated to me by a prominent European diplomat who has just arrived here from St. Petersburg on his way to the Riviera. He does not wish his name published, but the correctness of his information may be relied on.

He says that Russia is on the eve of political revolution and economic bankruptcy. The Czar had made up his mind to grant the extensive reforms demanded by the Zemstvos when the Empress Dowager went to him with the Emperor's baby boy in her arms and argued that, while he had the right to divest himself of a portion of his autocratic powers, he was morally wrong to leave his son with less imperial power than he had himself received from his own father.

This caused the Czar, whose great weakness it is that he submits to the influence of the last person to whom he has talked, entirely to change his plans. His very sentimental fondness for his only son and heir also had much to do with his sudden volte face.

The Emperor, my friend asserts, is a little, commonplace, family man, never happier than when playing with his children in their nursery and quite unequal to the task of government.

When M. Witte, whom my friend describes as the only statesman in Russia, talks to the Czar the latter fails altogether to grasp what he means and is so afraid of him that he trembles when M. Witte comes into his presence. M. Witte, however, is certain to get back his position at the head of the executive government.

The Russian officials and officers are described as either hopelessly incompetent or corrupt and indifferent to their duties. An instance of this is the inexplicable presence in Paris of Prince Khilkoff, the head of the Trans-Siberian transport service, who may be seen nightly at various places of amusement.

CZAR SAYS FIGHT ON.

Tells Army and Navy Not to be Dismayed by Fortress's Fall.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—Emperor Nicholas has addressed the following rescript to the Army and Navy:

"Port Arthur has passed into the hands of the enemy. During eleven months the fight had been going on in its defense. More than seven months its noble defenders had been cut off from the rest of the world. Without any positive assurance of relief, they continued to fight and did everything in their power to check the progress of the enemy, sparing neither life nor hearts' blood to uphold the honor of the Russian people.

"Rufsia, with pride and admiration, followed each move in the contest. The whole world was astounded at their gallantry, but daily their ranks were thinned, their powers of resistance diminished, and under repeated attacks by the enemy they were obliged to give way.

"Peace, honor, and undying memory will be the portion of you Russians who have fallen in the defense of Port Arthur. Far from home, you have laid your heads upon alien soil—a sacrifice to the dictates of your own honor and the demands of your Emperor.

"Peace and honor be your portion. Always will you be held in our hearts and memory.

"Honor to the living! May God restore you to health and strength, and give you patience to face this disaster with which you are confronted.

"My gallant troops and sailors: Do not let this sorrow dismay you. Our enemy is strong and daring. This fight against him occurs 7,000 miles from our home; but Russia is powerful. In the thousand years of its existence there have been still heavier trials, worse and more threatening dangers, but Russia ever arose from trial with renewed force and strength. Do not let your souls be troubled by lack of success and heavy losses. Russian strength grows with adversity.

"With all Russia I join in the belief that the time is coming when God will give strength to our glorious army and navy to arise and break the forces of the enemy.

"NICHOLAS."

COSSACK RAIDERS ROUTED.

Leave Many Dead—Cross the Liao Into Neutral Territory.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Via Fu-Sun, Jan. 14.—A body of Russian cavalry made a raid south this week for the purpose of harassing the Japanese lines of communication.

They occupied the old town of Niu-Chwang, the population of which is entirely Chinese. On Thursday Japanese infantry attacked the Russians and drove them from the town. They left fifty dead. One Japanese was killed.

The raiders crossed the Liao River into neutral territory. They are supposed to number about 3,000 men.

There was some interruption of railroad communication with the south on Wednesday as a result of the raid, but the damage was immediately repaired.

The present Winter has been phenomenally mild for this section. The weather during the past fortnight has been unprecedented in the memory of the oldest Chinese, the temperature in the daytime sometimes rising to 60 degrees Fahrenheit and seldom falling below 50.

The nights have been correspondingly warm. The ice on the streams is now very soft.

TOKIO, Jan. 14.—Additional reports from the Japanese headquarters state that the Russian cavalry defeated in the neighborhood of Yin-Kow on Wednesday retreated in a disordered condition to North Ta-kao-Kan, south of Niu-Chwang, leaving sixty-two killed and six wounded behind. Many abandoned their arms and accoutrements in their flight.

It is believed that the Russian casualties exceeded 200.

The Japanese routed the Russians near Niu-Chwang yesterday.

POWERS TO WARN RUSSIA.

Will Protest Against Any Violation of China's Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There is abundant evidence in diplomatic circles here that the powers propose to urge upon Russia, informally perhaps, but none the less strongly, the universal menace that would be constituted by the upheaval in China that would certainly follow a violation of her neutrality by either belligerent.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, had a long talk with Mr. Loomis, the acting Secretary of State, to-day about Chinese neutrality and Russia's note to the powers on the subject.

It is believed that Japan will be greatly opposed to the suspension of the agreement of the belligerents to limit the zone of operations. If, however, Russia determines to withdraw her adherence to this principle, it will be necessary for Japan to follow suit.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Russian Government's circular regarding Chinese neutrality has not yet reached the British Foreign Office.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, visited Foreign Secretary Lansdowne this afternoon and it is understood that they discussed the circular informally. Minister Hayashi, prior to his visit to Lord Lansdowne, said:

"The Japanese have not replied to the innumerable allegations of breaches of neutrality and of international law charged by Russia since the beginning of the war, but the Japanese Government will probably reply to this formal charge."

Baron Hayashi thought, however, that it was in line with other charges and similar to the "yellow peril" scare. He said Great Britain, the United States, and Germany all had as great interests in China as Russia, and, being well represented there, knew from their own agents whether it was necessary to interfere.

At the Chinese legation it was asserted that China had maintained a neutrality such as few European powers could have kept in the face of the most trying circumstances. "If China violated neutrality," it was asked, "what have Germany and France done? Why select China for such a formal charge to the powers? It is not a question of preference on the part of the Chinese population, for I assure you that the great mass of the Chinese do not favor the Japanese any more than they do the Russians."

GEN. STOESSEL IN JAPAN.

Arrives at Nagasaki—A Bungalow Placed at His Disposal.

NAGASAKI, Jan. 14.—The Japanese transport Kamakuru, from Dalny Jan. 11, with Gen. Stoessel and other Russian officers on board, arrived here early this morning.

After a prolonged quarantine inspection Gov. Arakawa, with the chief officials of this port, proceeded on board the Kamakura in the afternoon, and Gen. and Mme. Stoessel, two of the Russian commander's personal staff, seven other officers, two ladies, and six orphan children were landed in three steam launches at the Inasa Jetty, where they were received by a guard of fifty police and several officers of gendarmes.

The Russian General was attired in a gray military overcoat and wore his sword. He looked well and walked with a stately step.

Preceded by a few police officers and followed by his retinue, Gen. Stoessel slowly wended his way up the hill to a prettily situated bungalow on Inasa Hill, where he will be quartered. Half way there some dozens of Russian officers, finding that their late chief was arriving, ran up from all directions and saluted in respectful silence. The party then entered the house.

The closing act of the great drama caused a feeling of sadness which was not dispelled by the glorious weather, beautiful surroundings, and kind reception accorded to the Russians by the Japanese.

TOKIO, Jan. 14.—Lieut. Gen. Nadlen, [illegible] of the Russian officers who [illegible] at Port Arthur, and who [illegible], said to an interviewer:

"[illegible] shown by the Japanese [illegible] beyond comparison. Its achievements [illegible] unqualified. With the Japanese [illegible] the Russian Army nothing [illegible] world could withstand us. [illegible] are uneducated—it is not so [illegible] Japanese. The bravery displayed [illegible] Japanese soldiery is unrivaled.

"It seems shameful to kill such splendid men. I lament the tremendous sacrifice of life on both sides."

SITE FOR PALACE OF PEACE.

Parade Ground Near The Hague Selected by Dutch Government.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—The Government of the Netherlands has finally selected the military parade ground near [illegible] as the site for Andrew Carnegie's Palace of Peace. The selection must be approved by the States General.

The [illegible] (or wood) is a park nearly [illegible] long, a short distance out of [illegible]. It abounds in forest trees [illegible] are allowed to grow unclipped. A military band plays there twice a week. At the end of the park is the palace known as the Huis ten Bosch, (the House in the Wood) built in 1647. It contains many old and valuable paintings.

AMERICANS ASK PROTECTION.

Banana Company Also Wants $2,210,000 Damages from Costa Rica.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14.—The American Banana Company, through H. L. McConnell of Mobile, has asked the State Department at Washington to intervene in their behalf on account of alleged interference by the Costa Rican Government with the company's planting, railroad building, and other operations in territory now belonging to Panama, but at one time under the jurisdiction of Costa Rica.

Damages in the sum of $2,210,000 have been asked for by the company.

Costa Rica in November, 1903, disclaimed the right of jurisdiction, President Loubet of France, as arbitrator, having decided a dispute over the territory between Colombia and Costa Rica in favor of the former. Yet in July last, the Costa Rican Government, it is alleged, sent an armed force to Gadocan, and intercepted a valuable cargo of railway supplies, and after permitting the discharge of the greater portion of the cargo, confiscated the portion so discharged, and stopped all railroad and other work at Gadocan, which the company was improving.

The Costa Rican Government is still in control of the territory, and continues to prevent the progress of work, it is said, although the Panama Government, which succeeded to this territory through its secession from Colombia, has declared its sovereignty and right of jurisdiction, and in an official communication to Mr. McConnell admitted his right of possession.

To Lecture Before Jewish Women.

At the next meeting of the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women on Thursday at 3 o'clock, in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El, the guest will be Miss Josephine Lazarus, who will make an address on "Jewish Thought in English Literature."

Plans for the Arion Ball.

The annual Arion masquerade ball takes place in Madison Square Garden Feb. 10. Elaborate arrangements have been made and the main features will be a floral automobile parade and a ballet executed by dancers from the Metropolitan Opera House.

A Tailoring Sale Without An Equal.

The Stock of

Burnham & Phillips

comprising thousands of yards of the most exclusive cloths imported has been reduced

25% to 33⅓%

in order to close out every piece of heavy weight material.

$28 & $30 Suits now $20

$7 & $8 Trousers now $5

Do Not Miss This

The largest, finest and most exclusive stock at the ordinary prices paid for ready made work.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

COMBES WINS AGAIN BY MAJORITY OF TEN

Combined Effort to Defeat His Ministry a Failure.

VIOLENT SCENES IN CHAMBER

Saucepan Flourished in the Premier's Face—The Session Temporarily Suspended.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 15.—Premier Combes's Cabinet weathered another storm after a session of the Chamber of Deputies lasting until 1 o'clock this morning and secured a majority of ten on a motion supporting the declarations of the Ministers and approving the policy of the Government. The result was reached after a debate in which there were frequent violent altercations threatening a free fight. Once an Opposition deputy flourished a saucepan in the face of the Premier.

The majority, although not large, is considered sufficient to insure the retention of the Ministry.

It was generally expected that the session of the Chamber would culminate in the overthrow of Premier Combes, and the floor and galleries were packed by persons who desired to witness the final struggle. The enemies of the Ministry had been slowly gaining ground. The principal elements of opposition were, first, those combatting the policy of Premier Combes for the separation of Church and State; second, those denouncing the Government's collection of secret reports regarding the lives of army officers, and, third, those complaining of the tardiness of the Ministry in passing a law creating an income tax.

These various elements sapped the strength of the majority until Premier Combes yesterday found himself confronted by rebellion in his own ranks. His speech in closing the three days' debate on the policy of the Government was a vehement defense of his Ministry and a denunciation of his detractors.

"They are the same men who sought to protect Esterhazy, who glorified Col. Henry, and who now seek to arouse the army to the pitch of attempting a coup d'état," said M. Combes.

The Premier referred to the calumnies which had not spared his white hairs. He said he wished time to complete the work against the religious associations, and if the Ministry was retained, he said, it would proceed to consider the income tax, workingmen's pensions, and the relations between Church and State, but the last named would be modified in a manner avoiding any spirit of intolerance. In closing, Premier Combes said:

"I hope the majority will be maintained in order to carry out this policy. If there is to be another Ministry it will be one of reaction. The Chamber must choose between marching forward and lending itself to reaction."

The speech was interrupted by noisy demonstrations of applause and disapproval.

M.M. Ribot and Bos attacked the Ministry, the latter declaring that M. Combes's policy was one of falsehood and dissimulation.

An indescribable tumult followed. At 9 o'clock in the evening the Socialists endeavored to scale the benches to attack members on the opposite side of the Chamber, and amid cries of "Traitor!" "Coward!" and "Assassin!" the President temporarily suspended the session.

The violent scenes were renewed when the session resumed its sitting, but a preliminary vote at 10:30 o'clock showed that the Government had a majority of 14.

The decisive vote was taken at midnight on a motion of M. Martin approving the declaration and programme of the Government, which was adopted by a vote of 280 to 279.

ROME, Jan. 14.—The Patria says that immediately after the election of M. Doumer to the Presidency of the French Chamber of Deputies, Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, telegraphed his congratulations.

The message was a personal one, and was due to the friendship existing between M. Doumer and the Cardinal.

The paper adds that M. Doumer has not replied to the Cardinal's congratulations.

MINERS PREPARE FOR WAR.

Leaders Plan a $1,000,000 Treasury Fund, Among Other Things.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Miners of bituminous and anthracite coal are arriving for their National Convention, which begins Monday morning. Forty Ohio delegates, headed by National Vice President Lewis, have opened headquarters at the Lorraine Hotel.

The National tellers will report early Monday the re-election of President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson. William Abraham, member of Parliament and Treasurer of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, is here to address the convention.

It is anticipated that precautionary preparations for another great struggle between the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers will be made. The convention will devote a part of its time to planning a war footing for the organization, so that it will be able to meet and make demands of the anthracite operators on April 1, 1906.

The miners want: (1) Recognition of the union; (2) a joint contract, such as exists in the principal bituminous districts, covering at least a year; (3) the adoption of the check-off system by the anthracite companies, by which they, as the bituminous operators now do, will collect the union dues at the mine.

The plans provide for a full million-dollar treasury fund, a thorough organization in the anthracite districts, and the pitting of the bituminous operators of Central and Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, West Virginia, Maryland, Michigan, and the South and West against the anthracite operators.

Hebrew School's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls will be held this morning at 11 o'clock in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for the election [illegible]. Attorney General Mayer and [illegible] McKelway will address the [illegible]

Arnold, Constable & Co

MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

Mohair and Silk Petticoats,

An exceptional variety, of 1,500 pieces, recently made up of fine materials in latest styles, which they will offer as follows:—

MOHAIR AND MOREEN PETTICOATS, deep accordion plaited ruffle; value $4.50..... 3.00

MOHAIR PETTICOATS, deep Taffeta flounce, black and colors, value $5.00..... 3.75

WOOL JERSEY TOP PETTICOATS, Silk accordion plaited flounce, value $6.00..... 4.75

TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS, several styles, full flounce, with and without fuchings, black and colors; value $8.50 and $11.00.... 6.50 and 8.00

TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS, elaborately trimmed flounce, black and colors; value $13.50 9.50

High Class Furs

at One-quarter and One-third Under Regular Prices,

Consisting of Muffs, Scarfs, Stoles and other Neckpieces of Various Fashionable Furs in New Styles and Shapes.

Also Four-in-Hand Scarfs of

CARRACULA..... 8.00; Muff to match, 10.00
SABLE SQUIRREL..... 7.00; Muff to match, 8.00
NATURAL SQUIRREL..... 8.00; Muff to match, 9.00
Shawl Scarfs of dyed raccoon..... 7.50; Muff to match, 8.00

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Fine Quality Fur-Lined Coats

at Greatly Reduced Prices.

WOMEN'S KID GLOVES. A special offering of two-clasp Pique and overseam Gloves, Paris point embroidered backs, in black, white and spring colors; also one-clasp Cape Gloves, in new shades. Value $1.50..... 1.00 pair

MEN'S BATH ROBES, of finest grade imported Terry, handsome designs in stripes and figures, extra long and full, with hood and girdle. Values $6.00 and $8.00..... 3.85

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES, 5,000 yards, Edgings and Insertings, from one inch to sixteen inches wide, 10c to 85c yard.

ONE-THIRD UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SALE OF

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Comprising many selected lots of bleached and unbleached Table Damask, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, all sizes. Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedroom, Bath and Kitchen Towels; Hemstitched and Embroidered Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Scarfs, Shams, Lunch Cloths, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, etc., at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Included in this sale is William Liddell's Gold Medal brand of Irish Table Linens, which was awarded the Grand Prize and two Gold Medals (the highest honors obtainable) at St. Louis Exhibition.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

A. Jaeckel & Co

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Announce for Monday and the balance of the week

A SALE OF

Imported Model Coats

in Cloth, Fur-Lined and Silk-Lined,

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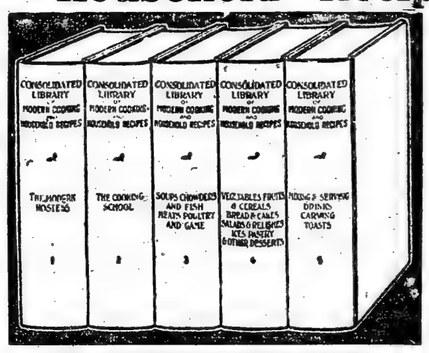

MRS. CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK
Editor-in-Chief
Author of "The Little Dinner," "The Chafing Dish Supper," and "The Expert Maid Servant."

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Vol. 1.—The Modern Hostess.

Is a complete encyclopaedia of etiquette and social usages.
It tells you the proper thing from the standpoint of the GUEST as well as HOSTESS.
It tells you how to go about giving a dinner—little or big—giving every detail.
It tells you what kind of invitations to send to fit each case.
It tells you how to accept such invitations or how to send regrets.
It tells you how to select your guests and why.
It tells you every detail of setting the table and serving.
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It gives you the same information for giving RECEPTIONS, MUSICALES and DRAMATICS, THEATRE, EVENING and GARDEN PARTIES.
When a wedding occurs at your home—bound to happen if you have children—it tells you how to go about it, whether it is a CHURCH OR HOME WEDDING.
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It gives you every detail concerning the Engagement, Congratulations, Engagement Ring, the Demeanor, the Fiancee, Wedding Preliminaries, Invitations, Recalling Invitations, Anniversaries, Time and Place, Bridesmaids' Dinners, Bridegroom's Dinner, the Bride, the Groom, the Wedding Ring, Music, Refreshments, Presents, Wedding Breakfast, etc., etc., etc.

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It presents a complete course of Cooking Lessons, giving every detail of each process, which ordinary cook books do not, taking the place of the attendance at Cooking School, where a course costs from $25 to $50.
These lessons are by Mrs. Herrick, who gives you the benefit of her lifelong experience in this great study, much of which was acquired through association with her mother, Marion Harland.
It helps you run your household economically.
It helps you solve the Servant Problem.
It tells you how to do your own marketing and select good meats, etc.

Vols. 3 and 4.—Recipes.

These two volumes constitute the most complete Cook Book ever published.
Hundreds of original Recipes never before published, and a consolidation of the best that is contained in the other Cook Books, many of which in single volumes sell for more than this set will cost you.
It gives you the choicest recipes ever gathered together in one book.
It helps you solve the daily question, "What shall we eat to-day?"
It is in small, handy sections, so that it can be readily referred to.

Vol. 5.—The Man's Volume.

It shows you how to carve every kind of Meat, Poultry or Game; fully illustrated.
It presents the greatest variety of Chafing Dish Recipes and Nut Dishes.
It tells you how to make all kinds of refreshing beverages.
It tells you the story of the Wines of the World and all about them.
It interprets for you all the foreign cooking terms.
It gives the names of Meats, Fruits and Vegetables in various languages.
It gives you suggestions for pleasant conversation at meals.
It tells you how to respond to toasts—gives many clever ones—how to make a little after-dinner talk or respond to the well wishes of your guests.
It is entirely new and thoroughly up to date. It should be in every home.

THE ENTIRE WORK IS BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED and bound in white oilcloth, so that you can wash it off if it becomes soiled through use in the kitchen.

A BARGAIN IF YOU ARE PROMPT.

This work has just been issued, and the publishers have set aside the first 500 sets of the edition for introductory purposes, to be sold at about half the regular price of the set, which is $15. We believe the books to be so good that each of these sets sold will sell two others at the regular price. Of these 500 sets we offer you one set at $8.00 (payable if you wish, at the rate of $1.00 down and $1.00 per month.) We will send you a set by express, prepaid, for examination. After 5 days, if not satisfactory, return the books at our expense.

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On receipt of order for the Library of Cooking, when accompanied by this coupon and a copy of your favorite recipe, we will allow you an additional discount of One Dollar. This makes the price under this order $7, payable $1 within 5 days and $1 per month until (with the Favorite Recipe Credit of $1) a total of $8 has been paid.

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Please send me on approval, express prepaid, a set of the LIBRARY OF MODERN COOKING AND HOUSEHOLD RECIPES, in white oilcloth. If satisfactory, I agree to pay $1 within 5 days and $1 per month until $8 is paid. If not satisfactory I agree to return the set within five days.

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We beg to announce we have moved from our former location, 52 West 14th Street, into our new and spacious establishment in the

FRANKFIELD BUILDING,

38 West 34th Street, bet. 5th Ave. and Herald Sq., and will,

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display a large and select stock of Fine Watches, Imported Clocks, Solid Gold Jewelry Silverware, Diamonds, and in fact everything to be found in a first class, up-to-date Jewelry Establishment.

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AT THE FOLLOWING DISCOUNTS:

Fox, Muffs, Gray Squirrel, Bear	20 per cent. Discount
Chinchilla, Russian Sable, Alaska Sable (Skunk)	15 " " "
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WITNESSES FOR SMOOT WITHHOLD CHURCH OATH

Decline to Reveal Ceremonies of Endowment House.

PROSECUTION OF MORMONS

Republican Chairman of Idaho Says They Put It Up to Senator Dubois.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Refusal on the part of several witnesses to reveal the nature of ceremonies in the endowment house characterized the Smoot investigation to-day.

One of these witnesses was Hugh M. Dougall of Springville, Utah. He testified that he was "fired" from the Mormon Church. As a Mormon he took the endowments in 1862, when he was about twenty-five years old. He was married then, the only time in his life.

Chairman Burrows asked the witness to state the nature of the ceremony performed when he was married in the endowment house, and Mr. Dougall replied: "I do not believe I care to tell that, Senator."

Q.—Was there a penalty attached if you revealed what took place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that penalty? A.—I decline to state.

Q.—Was it severe? A.—As I remember it, it was.

Q.—Was it death? A.—I don't believe I care to answer any more questions on this subject.

Q.—You have stated your recollection of a part of this ceremony, and yet you decline to state the whole of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were married when you took the endowments? A.—On that day, yes, Sir.

Q.—You were expelled thirty years ago, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you feel that after all these years separated from the Church your obligations are still binding on you? A.—Yes, Sir. I have conscientious scruples against ever divulging anything that I swore not to tell.

A. A. Noon of Provo, a Republican Justice of the Peace and a former Mormon, said he took the endowments after his marriage. Mr. Worthington asked him if he took an oath to avenge the blood of the prophets upon "this Nation." The witness said he was perfectly clear that there was nothing in the obligation taken expressing hostility to the Nation or to this Government. He said it was taken from the Scriptures, Revelations, Chapter vi., verses 9 and 10.

Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Noon also in regard to the endowment ceremony, and he declined to state its nature.

"What would you say as to whether the penalty was to have the tongue torn out or the vitals cut out of the body?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"That is like all of the other questions. I do not feel that I could answer," Mr. Noon replied.

J. H. Brady, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Idaho, was recalled by Mr. Tayler, and examined further concerning the anti-Mormon campaign conducted by the Democrats last Autumn. Mr. Brady said a bill had since been introduced in the Legislature based upon the prohibition in the Edmunds law.

Mr. Brady said he believed the laws were introduced in good faith.

"Then, said Mr. Tayler, "you were in error when you said the other day that the people were opposed to prosecuting old polygamists such as William Budge and others of his class?"

"No, I believe I was correct; but we are going to pass the laws and put it up to Senator Dubois to prosecute these polygamists. We knew during the campaign that he would not do it. I don't believe he will do it now."

It was brought out that the Idaho Legislature had just passed an anti-polygamy law, and the witness said that he had advocated its passage for the one reason that he wanted to "put it up to Senator Dubois," to prosecute the old polygamists if he meant all he said during the campaign.

Judge James A. Miner of Salt Lake, who went to Utah in 1850 from Michigan as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory and was a Justice of that court until 1865, testified in regard to prosecutions before him of Mormons. He said he had sent more than a hundred to the penitentiary. Before the manifesto, he said, polygamists would not promise to obey the laws in the future because they had been taught that polygamy is right, but after the manifesto the Mormons would give the promise, and in most instances were not convicted. In his opinion polygamous marriages have practically ceased.

Judge Miner expressed the opinion that President Joseph F. Smith is doing everything he can to keep the Mormon Church out of politics. "I believe he is an honest man," he said. The witness said he had heard only vague rumors that there have been plural marriages solemnized since the manifesto. He declared he would not receive these rumors unless the report came from some one who had seen the ceremony.

FOREIGN MARRIAGE BILL UP.

Senate Discusses Right of American Women to Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—International marriages were the theme of the Senate for a while to-day, when the bill permitting American women who have married foreigners to regain citizenship in the United States came up for consideration.

Mr. Depew said that it was the intention of the bill to apply to all women who have foreign husbands. The women suffragists and the ladies of the American League, he said, took exception to the fact that women lost their citizenship by marrying a foreigner, while men did not.

Mr. Lodge suggested an amendment confining the operation of the bill to widows and lawfully divorced women.

Mr. Tillman protested against the amendment as "discriminative against "grass widows." "We should not," he said, "entirely cut off those of our women who enter upon foreign marital relations because they are so crazy about titles, and who may want to get back among decent gentlemen."

Mr. Depew defended international marriages as natural, and due to "the good old-fashioned American reason of propinquity." "My observation is," he added, "that the title generally chases the girl, and not the girl the title."

The Lodge amendment was accepted.

Mr. McCumber offered an amendment, which was agreed to, requiring women taking advantage of the provisions of the proposed law to renounce all titles of nobility which they may have acquired. The bill then went over for a day.

Another unavailing effort was made by Mr. Beveridge to secure unanimous consent to fix a day for taking a vote on the Statehood bill.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the sale of obsolete arms to Grand Army Posts.

Providing that in the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the navy the entire service of the men shall be taken into account.

Authorizing the President to make temporary assignment of diplomatic and consular officers who may be detained from their proper posts.

Removing the time limitation on the payment of bounties to ex-soldiers.

Making it a felony to counterfeit the Great Seal of the United States.

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT.

Vespasian Warner Named for Commissioner of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Commissioner of Pensions—Vespasian Warner, Illinois.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands—Charles A. Willard, Minnesota.

Postmasters.—New Jersey—John Hubbard, Asbury Park. New York—Ezra C. Ferris, Jr., [illegible]

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The Brooklyn Daily Eagle,

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AND WORTH IT.

PARTIES MIXED UP ON RATE LEGISLATION

Hepburn Draft Will Oust the Cooper-Quarles Bill.

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS IT

House Commerce Committee Chairman Forced Into Supporting Pet Measure of Political Adversary.

Special to The New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The rebate bill, which beyond any doubt will serve as the basis of whatever bill is passed, has been drafted. It is the bill which has been in course of preparation by Col. Hepburn, Chairman of the House Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee. Its provisions are not yet known, except that they give the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix rates until overruled by another tribunal, which is vested with the authority to do so by this bill.

Col. Hepburn visited the White House to-day and reported the drafting of the bill. He said after leaving the President that a conference would be held at the White House in a few days to discuss the measure. The conferees would include the President, Secretary Taft, and Attorney General Moody.

"Others who are especially interested in the legislation will participate in the conference," said Col. Hepburn. "I may not be a party to it, but my work will be there. I believe the House will pass a rate bill before the end of this month, and there is no reason why it should not become law before the session ends."

Col. Hepburn's bill will be the official rate bill, and will have little difficulty in passing the House. How it will fare in the Senate is another question. An influential Senator told the President to-day that it was impossible to pass any railroad bill at this session because of the lack of time. The President told him that in that event there would be an extra session.

Aside from the lack of time there are Senators who will block the proposed legislation because they want to delay it on general principles. The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee is going to give hearings after the fashion of the House Committee, and a Senator who favors rate legislation is convinced that the purpose of these additional hearings is delay.

The political aspect of the rate situation is peculiar. Col. Hepburn is forced by circumstances into the position of supporting a pet measure of his political adversary, Gov. Cummins. The rate question was brought to the attention of the President just before Congress assembled by Govs. Cummins of Iowa and Van Sant of Minnesota in person, and by Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin through them.

Cummins has not a friend in the Iowa delegation and the reigning organization in his state is bitterly hostile to the proponent of the "Iowa idea." Col. Hepburn's position as the advocate of a measure favored by Cummins is therefore decidedly out of the ordinary. He has been regarded hitherto as an opponent of all rate legislation.

The Cooper-Quarles bill, which is destined to be run off the track by the Hepburn name to the bill in order to make burn measure, was drawn by Representative Cooper, a friend of Gov. La Follette. Senator Quarles is an anti-La Follette man, and the anti-railroad Governor is fighting to drive him out of the Senate. Mr. Quarles is believed to have attached political capital in his desperate fight for re-election by stealing some of La Follette's thunder. It is essentially a Cooper, and therefore a La Folette, measure.

In Col. Hepburn's Inter-State Commerce Committee are two Republicans, Esch of Wisconsin and Townsend of Michigan who saw in Hepburn's apparent hostility to rate legislation a chance to attach their names to the real Administration bill. They believed that with the Democrats they could override Hepburn and get out of the Committee a majority bill. The hope was weakened by the fact that there are one or two Democrats on the committee who are as hostile to rate legislation as Hepburn was rumored to be, but all chance for distinction has been taken from Esch and Townsend by Hepburn's appearance on the scene with the bill.

Apportionment of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Underwood (Alabama) introduced a joint resolution to-day, requesting the Supreme Court of the United States to advise Congress as to whether the power to apportion Representatives to the several States is a continuing power or is dependent solely upon the happening of a decennial census. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Census.

Wisconsin for Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Republican members of the Wisconsin delegation in the House held a meeting to-day and adopted resolutions declaring for an early revision of the tariff.

Vantines

The Unusual Store.

An Absolute Clearing Sale of

Novelties.

The remainder of our stock of various *Useful* and *Ornamental Articles*, left over from the Holiday selling, will now be offered at a great sacrifice. Second Floor.

Japanese Silk Brocade Address Books,
Suitable for Prizes at Whist and Euchre Parties.

35c.	50c.	75c.
Were 75c.	$1.00	$1.25

Japanese Brocade Playing Card Cases with Gilt Edge Cards.

65c.	75c.	$1.00
Were $1.25	$1.50	$2.00

Photograph Frames of Jap Brocade.

50c.	65c.	75c.
Were $1.00	$1.25	$1.50

¶ Manicure Sets, Sealing Wax Sets, Handy Boxes, Perpetual Calendars, Etc.
¶ Many of these novelties are suitable for Cotillion Favors, Etc.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway between 18th and 19th Sts.

CONTRACT FOR DRY DOCK.

Awarded for Second Time to G. W. Spearin, the Lowest Bidder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Navy Department has awarded the contract for the construction of the dry dock at the New York navy yard to G. W. Spearin of that city.

Mr. Spearin was the lowest bidder on both occasions, his bid on the first opening being $673,292. He then asserted that he had made a mistake in his calculations, and that it was his intention to bid $773,292. However, the department required him to surrender his certified check for $25,000, as the contract had been awarded to him.

In the second opening of bids, Dec. 31st, Spearin was again the lowest bidder, his bid being $773,292. Mr. Spearin will continue his efforts to obtain from the Navy Department the certified check.

OBJECTS TO COST OF NAVY.

Butler Tells President Administrative Expenses Are Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Butler of Pennsylvania called at the White House by appointment to-day. Mr. Butler is a member of the House Naval Committee, and it was reported to the President that he was against granting the large appropriations for the increase of the Navy recommended by the Navy Department. He assured the President that he was not opposed to proper increase of the navy, but he was opposed to a constant increase in the expenses incident to the administration of the Department. He thought these expenses could be largely reduced.

The President informed Mr. Butler that he believed the policy of adding ships to the navy should be continued, and expressed the hope that Congress would adhere to that policy. The Navy Department has recommended that $85,000,000 be appropriated the coming year for increase of the navy.

What is alarming members of Congress is the growth of expenditures for what is known as the permanent establishment of the navy. Every new battleship and armored cruiser involves an addition to the fixed or permanent expenditures of $1,000 per day. Moreover, these additions to the navy require that its personnel shall be increased, and this will swell the expense of maintaining the regular establishment to which Mr. Butler in his interview to-day with the President objected.

NIXON AT WHITE HOUSE.

Impression That Conference Related to New York City Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The visit here a few days ago of Gov. Higgins and Collector Stranahan of New York was followed to-day by one from Speaker Nixon. He was accompanied by Representative Vreeland and by Gov. Higgins's friends A. B. Francher and J. S. Whipple, when he went to the White House.

The usual explanation that they are here on a social call was given. This explanation was also made by Gov. Higgins and Collector Stranahan when they were here a few days ago. The impression is strong, however, that the question of investigating affairs in the City of New York prior to the city campaign was at least mentioned. Another explanation given is that the objects of these conferences is to secure party harmony in New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Winthrop S. Wood, Quartermaster, are detailed as members of the board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for service therewith only during the examination of officers reported as physically disqualified for promotion.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, accompanied by one aide de camp, will report to the Chief of Staff for consultation on business pertaining to the course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

The Navy.

Capt. B. F. Tilley is ordered to command the Iowa, sailing from New York Jan. 11.

Capt. T. C. McLean is detached from League Island, and will continue duty with the Pennsylvania.

Commander G. W. Mentz is detached from command of the Yankee, and ordered to the naval recruiting station, Philadelphia.

Commander C. Laird is detached from command of the Michigan, and ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, as equipment officer.

Commander H. Morrell is detached from the Marietta, and ordered to command of the Michigan.

Lieut. J. M. Hudgins is ordered to the Kearsarge in charge of the wireless telegraphic tests of the fleet, sailing from New York Jan. 28.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Texas, Nevada, and Florida at Keywest, and Yankee at League Island.

Sailed—Hull from Boston for Newport, Massachusetts from New York for Culebra, Cæsar from Lambert's Point for Culebra, Eagle from Rockland for Boston, and Callao from Hongkong for Canton.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

10:05 A. M.—457 West Thirty-first Street; Knickerbocker Chocolate Company; damage, $1,000.

4:15 A. M.—39 Beaver Street; H. C. Swayne & Son; damage, $500.

9:35 A. M.—931 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

11:10 A. M.—484 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; Mary Bednarska; no damage.

11:40 A. M.—50 East Sixty-first Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:10 P. M.—122 East Seventy-eighth Street; Julius Werner; damage, $10

3:05 P. M.—127 Barrow Street; St. Veronicus Church; damage, trifling.

3:50 P. M.—195 St. Nicholas Avenue; H. S. Rice; damage trifling.

4.15 P. M.—459 West Twenty-seventh Street; C. Campbell; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—6 Delancey Street; N. G. Lantz; damage, $200.

5:35 P. M.—44 Elizabeth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5.45 P. M.—145 Willett Street; Isidor Luback; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—131 East Eighty-fourth Street; Louis Amondolia; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—170 East Fifty-first Street; Antonio Grondjo; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—1,919 Madison Avenue; William Rothschild, damage, $10.

Work is Easy

when you eat

Grape-Nuts

the fascinating

Brain Food

And trial 10 days proves.

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY.

B. Altman & Co. are displaying in a number of their departments

Articles of Attire and Dress Accessories

For Wear at the Southern Resorts.

Mention is particularly made of advance styles in Suits and Separate Waists of light and washable fabrics; Hats of Straw, Chiffon and other appropriate materials, designed after the newest models; and a recent importation of Parasols for the carriage and promenade.

In addition to the foregoing, preparations have been made, at this season, in the Dress Making Department (Third Floor), for the execution upon short notice of Gowns and Suits of various styles, new designs having been provided and many suitable fabrics being offered for selection.

Attention is also directed to the following Sales to be held during the early part of the week:

Suit Department. (Second Floor.)

On TUESDAY, January 17th, a sale will be held, consisting of

GOWNS of Chiffon Taffeta (Black and various shades) for Afternoon and Evening wear, $50. 0

TAILOR SUITS of Broadcloth (Black and various colors), with three-quarter length coat, $32.00

SEPARATE SKIRTS of Black Broadcloth, the new circular shape, ... $15.00

Colored Dress Goods Dep't. (First Floor.)

Four Thousand Yards of Imported SILK and WOOL CREPE, in colorings for Street and Evening wear; regular price, $1.00 per yard, will be offered on Monday, January 16th,

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.) at per yard, 68c.

Corset Department. (Second Floor.)

Several styles of IMPORTED CORSETS will be placed on sale Monday, January 16th, at much less than the usual prices, as follows:

$1.15, 1.85, 2.50, 4.50, 4.75, 6.50

Waist Department. (Second Floor.)

TUESDAY, January 17th.

Women's SILK and LACE WAISTS will be offered at the following prices:

Silk Waists, . $4.75, 8.00, 11.00 and 15.00
Lace Waists, ... 10.00 and 16.00

Glove Department. (First Floor.)

A BALANCE OF EIGHT THOUSAND PAIRS OF WOMEN'S KID GLOVES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENT AND SPRING WEAR WILL BE PLACED ON SALE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH, AT 90c. PAIR.

Silk Department.

ASSORTMENTS OF FANCY SILKS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SEPARATE WAISTS, ARE NOW ON SALE, INCLUDING HAND-MADE FRENCH TAFFETAS, IN CHECKS AND STRIPES, THE SALE OF WHICH IS CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO B. ALTMAN & CO.

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ON FREE VIEW
(Sunday Excepted).
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Special Evening View,
To-morrow (MONDAY) 8 to 10.

To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale by order of HAMILTON HAMILTON, N. A., Executor,

On Tuesday Evening next, January 17th, at 8 o'clock.

Figure Subjects, Landscapes and Studies

By the late

C. M. McIlhenney, A.N.A.

"Quite in a different vein, no less fastic, no less interesting, even with great technical skill perhaps, is the work of Mr. McIlhenney, where a more delicate color scheme appealed, wherein the subtlety of greys, of opalescent effects of atmosphere found a clever exponent. Painting the figure animals and the landscape with equal facility, sure of his craftsmanship, and with intelligent notions of composition, combined with a just sense of the values of light and shade, this artist gives us unusual variety, and interests us from many standpoints."—GLOBE.

ALSO

On Wednesday Evening next, January 18th, at 8 o'clock.

At unrestricted Public Sale by order of Dr. G. M. MINOR, Executor.

American Landscapes

By the late

Robert C. Minor, N. A.

Comprising all the works which he left behind him with the exception of a certain number of studies which the executors of his estate have decided to present to various art institutions.

"The collection amply proves that he was an ardent student of nature and that, while he did not attempt to cover a wide range of motives, either in composition or in effect, he was absorbed with the effort to express the charm of the hour when the landscape takes on its most suggestive and enchanting aspect, the dawn or the approaching twilight."

"Nevertheless, he found in many other hours of the day and night inspiration for paintings which will come as a surprise to admirers familiar only with the canvases he sent to the current exhibitions."—SUN.

"This exhibition is full of gracious transcripts from nature, admirably composed, usually low in tone, but rarely without purity and tenderness of color, and filled with an appealing sentiment."—TRIBUNE.

"In the present collection, which includes more than a hundred pictures, there are of course many canvases that fail to reach the note of distinction attained in such pictures as 'The End of Summer' and several of the Waterford series; but the average is high and in the portrayal of nature under poetic aspects—the mists of evening, the glow of sunsets, the deepening twilight—the result is often beautiful."—EVE. POST.

"I place his paintings among those of the great Frenchmen that worked together in the forests of Fontainebleau, and there is a perfect accord. The old art-collectors do not invite disorder into their galleries by inviting their Minor and McIlhenney."—Henri Du Bois, in THE AMERICAN.

"The exhibition and sale will be important and interesting to lovers of and believers in American Art, for Messrs. Minor and McIlhenney were among the strongest of modern American Painters, and their work was of rare quality and fulfilment."—HERALD.

"Minor was the last of the famous quartet of American Landscapists—Inness, Wyant, Homer Martin and Minor. Of the four he was known as a brilliant colorist."—WORLD.

The sales will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Picture Not Submitted to Museum.

Speculation as to who the probable purchaser of the Duchess of Gloucester portrait, which arrived here on Thursday by the Majestic, might be was still active yesterday. It was learned yesterday that the painting was not submitted to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for its approval, as was said on the day after its arrival. The painting was brought to this country by Croal Thomson of Thomas Agnew & Sons, London, at the request of a private collector, to whom it was delivered.

DOZEN MORE GAMBLERS SUMMONED BY JEROME

All Accept Invitations Except Frank Farrell.

SUBPOENA OUT FOR HIM

Some of the Rest Have Come Back from Excursions Into Other States.

Twelve polite invitations, it was learned yesterday, have been extended by District Attorney Jerome to as many professional gamblers, whose names are household words in the Tenderloin. It is not guesswork to say that among the recipients of Mr. Jerome's little notes are Lou Betts, Dave Johnson, Shang Draper, Phil Daly, Frank Burbridge, and Jim Westcott. All the notes call for appearance at the District Attorney's office to-morrow, and it is safe to predict that eleven out of Mr. Jerome's twelve invitations will be promptly honored.

There is one exception. Frank Farrell has not accepted, and has so far showed no inclination to do so. On the contrary, he has, apparently disappeared, and yesterday Mr. Lord announced that a subpoena had been issued for the horseman, whose name has been coupled often with those of men high in power on East Fourteenth Street, as well as at 300 Mulberry Street. It is indicative of the faith Mr. Jerome has in the efficiency of the principal offensive instrument to his crusade, the Dowling law, that publicity has been given in advance to the issuing of such a document as a subpoena, when, as a rule, such an act is surrounded with considerable secrecy.

The house at 23 West Thirty-third Street, which Farrell often and strenuously has denied owning, was vacant and deserted yesterday. Before leaving in person Farrell seems to have sent to safety most of the art treasures the place was said to contain as well as any other things. It is well-known that he is one of the men Mr. Jerome most desired to interview. Yet Mr. Lord did not appear worried yesterday, and there is good cause to assume that Farrell will show up after a while unless he should choose to cross the ocean and stay on the other side till Mr. Jerome's term has expired.

The other eleven practically threw up their hands the moment they heard they were wanted. Two or three of them are said to have been misled into hurried excursinos to other States, but these fugitives all saw the light before they had passed many miles from the metropolis, and one by one they returned, prepared to purchase forgiveness by confession.

That the District Attorney contemplates the destruction of all gambling paraphernalia owned by those invited to his reception is well known. Most of the stuff has passed out of the State by this time, but the understanding is that the delivery of their tools will be made a condition for the acceptance of their confessions. It was also said about the Criminal Courts Building, and on excellent authority, that every one of the gamblers that go to see Mr. Jerome on Monday will begin a new life on that day, refraining from his pet indulgence not only within New York County, but anywhere within a radius of a hundred miles.

ASK $200,000 FOR CRIPPLES.

Appropriation Needed to Erect Hospital on the Hudson.

One of the applicants for State aid before the Legislature at the present session will be the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children. This institution, of which Bishop Henry C. Potter is President of the Board of Managers, will ask for an appropriation of $200,000 for the erection of a modern hospital building on the farm of fifty acres which has been purchased at West Haverstraw, Rockland County, and where the hospital will be installed in an old Colonial farmhouse in April next.

During the four years of its existence the hospital has been located at Tarrytown, where, with Dr. Newton M. Shaffer as surgeon in chief, it has been carrying on its charitable work. The institution has no pay patients.

Up to the present time the hospital has been compelled to get along in a very much overcrowded house, with twenty-five beds, all of which have been occupied from the opening. Owing to these limited conveniences many cases have had to be turned from the doors, no matter how deserving. The past year forty-two patients have been treated for hip joint disease, club-foot, humpback, bow legs, congenital dislocation of the hip, and similar troubles. Of the seventeen discharged the past year, five were completely cured, seven were in a very much improved condition, which means practically cured, and three with considerable improvement in their condition.

The new site overlooks the Hudson River, and the farmhouse, that has been transformed into a hospital and residence for the attendants, will have accommodations for thirty-five patients.

Reports from all sections of the State show that there is immediate need for much increased room for the treatment of cases of the sort to which this institution ministers. So imperative are these demands that those interested in the work will make a most urgent appeal at Albany for the extra appropriation for a building.

THREE DIE IN FEUD BATTLE.

One Man Probably Mortally Wounded in Kentucky.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Jan. 14. At Hoffman, this county, feud factions led respectively by W. Roarck and Henry Holcomb met to-day, and the two men named were killed, as well as Joseph Holcomb. Buford Roarck was probably mortally wounded.

The trouble originated in the murder of one of the Roarcks years ago. The two factions have been armed for a meeting for several weeks.

Cooper Union's Municipal Week.

This week at the People's Institute in Cooper Union will be municipal week. To-night the course will begin with a discussion of the city's ethical side, and the speakers will be Charles Sprague Smith, the Rev. John Howard Melish of Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas B. Slicer, Alfred J. Boulton, and Rabbi Samuel Schulman. On Tuesday the commercial side of the city will be dealt with by Horace E. Deming, Edward M. Shepard, and W. D. Foulke of Richmond, Ind. "The Improvement Side" will be taken up on Thursday night, and Robert C. Ogden, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Robert W. De Forest will speak on Friday night.

Sembrich to Sing for Charity.

For the benefit of the Jennie Clarkson Home for Destitute Children, a grand concert will be given by Madame Sembrich at the Waldorf-Astoria on next Tuesday evening. Madame Sembrich will be assisted by Madame Jacoby, Miss Alma Breidt, Mr. Parvis, Mr. Nutbo, Signor Franko, and the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The concert will be under the direction of Heinrich Conreid.

Austrian Envoy Sails.

Baron von Hengelmuller, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, sailed for Liverpool on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday morning. He was accompanied by the Baroness and Miss Mita von Hengelmuller. Lawrence Scripps of Denver and the Right Rev. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of South Africa, also sailed on the Lu-

RED CROSS STATION HERO.

Fund of $100,000 Given by W. T. Wardwell for a Hospital.

William T. Wardwell, ex-Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, has given $100,000 for the building of a new Red Cross Hospital. The hospital will be situated on the lofty heights of Fort George, overlooking the big valley beyond where the new elevated section of the subway twists northward to its terminus. The entire cost of the splendid new building and its equipment will be between $350,000 and $400,000. Many other gifts have been made since Mr. Wardwell started the ball rolling.

The present hospital of the Red Cross is on Eighty-second Street just west of Columbus Avenue. It is small and not equal to the needs of the organization.

Mr. Wardwell and the other Trustees of the Red Cross Hospital have some big schemes which they are going to try to carry out. In the new building at Fort George a hundred or two hundred nurses will be in continual service; when some drop out others will take their places.

"We want to have a regular army of nurses ready for an emergency," said William T. Gans, one of the Trustees, yesterday. "There's no telling when they'll be needed. Every nurse who joins the Red Cross promises to hold herself in readiness for any war, riot, or insurrection, even if she has left active hospital work. They can be called upon whenever needed.

"Since the little hospital in West Eighty-second Street was built eight or nine years ago, it has treated some 5,000 cases of sickness. When we have our new one built we will be able to treat many times that number in the same length of time.

"Practically all of the service will be absolutely free. There may be a few private cots for those who are able to pay for them. The only requirement of a patient shall be his need of help. No matter who he is, whether he is poor or rich, black, red, or white, he will be taken in and cared for."

The plans of the new hospital are already in the architects' hands. Everything is ready to begin, and in less than a month the ground will be broken and the foundations laid. The position is regarded as ideal for a hospital. From every side there is a wide stretch of open country clear even to the south. The sick people will have all the fresh air they want. With the subway and the Amsterdam Avenue surface cars near by, the Red Cross Hospital will have the benefit of good transit facilities.

"It is our purpose," said Mr. Gans, "to build a hospital that will stand as the great head of the system of Red Cross hospitals in the United States. Mr. Wardwell and others want to see every State in the Union have its big training school for nurses, which shall be at the same time an active agent in time of peace."

In equipment the hospital is to be of the most modern and improved variety. Experts are employed to design the best ventilating system in existence. The architectural features of the building, also, will receive careful attention.

The names of other donors besides Mr. Wardwell have not been made public yet. But there have been several large gifts, and the Trustees anticipate no difficulty in raising the necessary amount of money.

One feature of the new hospital upon which the Trustees put a high value is its remoteness from other similar institutions. Thousands of people who are now out of reach of another hospital will reap the benefits to be had at this one.

FOOLED THE CHAUFFEURS.

All Pleaded Guilty, but Magistrate Saw Through the Scheme.

Magistrate Pool was astonished when four out of six automobile drivers arraigned before him in the West Side Police Court yesterday on charges of illegal speeding pleaded guilty. The first chauffeur was let off with a light fine, but when the others entered similar pleas, seeing the leniency with which the first had been treated, the Magistrate looked thoughtful a moment, and no more leniency was on tap. The others were held for trial in Special Sessions.

Irving Manning, twenty-seven years old, of 171 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, was the first to be arraigned, and pleaded guilty. Roundsman Casey, who rides a motorcycle, told the Magistrate that Manning ran his machine thirty miles an hour in Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Streets.

"Do I understand you to plead guilty?" asked the Court.

"Yes," replied Manning.

"This is most extraordinary. You are the first chauffeur who ever pleaded guilty to this charge before me. I'll fine you $10."

ON TRAIL OF PIER THIEVES.

Central Detectives After Band That Stole $10,000 Worth of Goods.

In arraigning two drivers in the Tombs Court yesterday, J. H. McLean, Chief of the detectives of the New York Central Railroad, told Magistrate Flammer that he was on the trail of a band of thieves who stole goods valued at more than $10,000 from one pier during 1904. The prisoners were Frederick Niles of 154 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Stephen De Groot of Hudson Street, Jersey City. The men were held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Because of the thefts from Pier 16, North River, used as a freight depot by the New York Central, Chief McLean has had fifteen detectives working on the pier since Jan. 1 as longshoremen. Friday night Chief McLean and the Superintendent of the Pier, J. B. Stewart, it is alleged, found a negro driver standing on the top of a pile of rolls of paper signaling to another driver some distance away. At the bottom of the paper the detectives found twelve suits of men's clothing that had been stolen the night before from a shipment destined for a Western city.

City Hall Character Dies.

Patrick J. Moriarty, for many years a picturesque figure around the City Hall, died Friday night at Bellevue after an operation. He was born fifty-four years ago in Cohirveen, County Kerry, Ireland. His birthplace was within a few miles of Derry Lane Abbey, the residence of Daniel O'Connell, and, in his boyhood he was a protégé of Morgan O'Connell, son of the liberator. Moriarty was employed in the General Post Office under Gen. T. L. James, and was an Excise Inspector under Mayors Grace and Grant. He leaves a widow and six children.

Preparing for Old Guard Ball.

The Old Guard men are busy preparing for their annual ball, which will occur at the Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening, Jan. 26. The funds accumulated at the Old Guard Fair, held in Madison Square Garden in October, 1903, and at the many receptions and balls are to be used in the erection of af the armory, which will be one of the most substantial and sightly structures of the sort. The plans for this great armory are now in the hands of the architect.

Seager Has Not Got Yellow Fever.

Dr. Doty, the Health Officer for the Port of New York, announced yesterday that John Seager, private secretary to Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama Canal Commission, had not developed yellow fever in his stay at Hoffman Island. Dr. Doty said that Mr. Seager had been sent to Hoffman Island purely for observation and in the interests of public safety. Mr. Seager came here from Panama the other day with the body of his wife, a yellow fever victim.

MORE AXES THREATENING HARLEM 'PHONE WIRES

Neighbors Join Hotel Proprietor in Fight on Company.

FORBID CABLES ON FENCES

Cryan Started Trouble by Slashing Wires After Dispute Over Bill—Cut Off Neighborhood's Service.

The trouble which began a few days ago between the New York Telephone Company and John J. Cryan, proprietor of the Hotel Boniface, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, over a bill for telephone charges and the subsequent cutting by Cryan of the telephone cables running through his property, yesterday took a turn which may involve the whole neighborhood in war against the telephone officials.

Nearly all the landlords in that part of the city between Amsterdam Avenue and Manhattan Avenue and north a few blocks from One Hundredth Street, are threatening to follow the example of Cryan, and unless the telephone company agrees to pay for the privilege of affixing its wires and cables to flathouse roofs and backyard fences the axe may be wielded in wholesale fashion.

The trouble began several weeks ago when Cryan, who runs a pay station in his hotel, besides some telephones in a café and restaurant which he controls across the street, disputed a telephone bill for nearly $100.

"Pay at once or we will be compelled to cut your service," is the ultimatum which Mr. Cryan says he received from the company.

"Go ahead," said Cryan.

The company cut out Cryan's service and removed its instruments from the Hotel Boniface. Cryan consulated with a lawyer and then conceived the idea which has brought his neighbors into the war.

For four years the telephone company maintained in the back yard of the hotel property, which is leased by Cryan, a connection box attached to the fence. This box was the head centre of a large number of telephones in the vicinity.

"Remove that box and the cables from my back-yard fence," demanded Cryan.

"Goodness gracious, we can't do that!" said the telephone company. "It would disarrange everything and inconvenience a large number of our subscribers."

Cryan felt for the subscribers and allowed the company a specified time to make arrangements, but mentioned in his ultimatum that if other arrangements were not made he would probably make his own arrangements with an axe.

The telephone company, according to Cryan, took no notice of the ultimatum. The time expired four nights ago, when a man armed with a heavy axe, went into Cryan's backyard. At that hour there was a strange jarring sound on the telephone wires followed by an ominous stillness. But Cryan had just started in to fight. Next day he found that the telephone company had run a cable through property at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, leased by him. Again the man with the axe got busy and there was absolute silence on all telephones between Manhattan Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, One Hundred and Second Street, and One Hundred and Third Street.

The linemen got to work yesterday and efforts were being made to restore the wires into working order when Cryan's sympathizers stepped in. While the landlords of the neighborhood deplored the cutting of the wires, they told the telephone company that until the matter had been thought over a bit, the cables severed by Cryan must not be attached to their fences.

BOYS IN HIGH FINANCE.

Came to Grief in Scheme to Rob Penny Provident Fund.

Two boys, thirteen and fourteen years of age, were arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday on two charges, one of trying to obtain money under false pretenses and one of highway robbery.

The boys had formed, according to their story, a "syndicate," and when caught were having great success in working the Penny Provident Fund of a University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street. The fund is for children, and when a child deposits a cent he receives a book which contains a penny stamp. From that time one he can deposit as much money as he desires, receiving stamps for the proportionate amount.

Samuel Resnick, aged thirteen, of 230 Livingston Street, went to the Settlement on Monday last and, paying in a cent, secured a book with a stamp. He and David Goldenberg, aged fourteen, of 177 Chrystie Street, and another boy then started to fill up the book by high finance methods. They lay in wait for other children who deposited money and took their books away from them. Then in some way they removed the stamps from the books so secured and pasted the stamps in their book. In two days they had secured stamps to the amount of $2.50.

MR. GROUT IS CONFIDENT.

Might Ask Legislature, However, to Start Lighting Inquiry.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that, should he be unable to accomplish anything tangible in the inquiry which he has been conducting into the city lighting affairs, he intended to appeal to the Legislature to send an investigation committee down here to seek to bring out the facts which he is trying to secure. He issued a statement in his own handwriting yesterday, in it he said:

"The progress of the investigation seems to indicate that we shall be able to reach a result. The evidence from the other cities already has forced the attorneys for the New York Edison Company to appear before me and cross-examine witnesses, and probably will compel them to offer proof from their own point of view or else permit the public to reach the inevitable conclusion that New York prices are unjustly high."

Henry J. Hemmens, the attorney for the New York Edison Company, declared yesterday that the attitude of the company had not changed one bit because of his appearance to cross-examine witnesses before the Controller on Friday.

"Our contention to-day is and always has been that the Controller has no power to force us to furnish details of our private business to his public inquiry," said Mr. Hemmens, "and we are confident that the courts will uphold us in that contention."

PRINCETON DORMITORY PLANS

Alumni Committee Arranges for Work to Begin on New Building.

The Alumni Dormitory Committee of Princeton University, made up of members of the ten classes from 1892 to 1901, announcer that $48,000 of the $130,000 it is proposed to raise for the erection of a combination dormitory as a gift of the classes is now in hand in cash. It is also announced that on the increase of this cash deposit to $50,000 the Board of Trustees has agreed to begin work on the dormitory and carry it through to completion by advancing the money necessary, on the pledges of the various classes interested, that the whole amount shall be paid. $15,000 by each class. The board will also allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on all subscriptions paid in until the amount for each class shall reach the sum subscribed. Work on the dormitory will begin the present year.

Plans for the dormitory have been prepared by B. W. Morris, Jr. It will be located east of Brokaw Field and south of Brown Hall, and will be divided into ten sections—one for each class. Each will give accommodations to about 100 students.

A Vacation Trip for Next Summer

THE Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, June 1st-October 15th, 1905, while not as large as the Chicago and St. Louis fairs, will be large enough; will contain the cream of the St. Louis exhibits and much additional that is original, and will be a unique, valuable exponent of everything instructive and interesting about the old Oregon country of Benton, Webster, Polk, and Whitman.

While the Exposition will be valuable in itself, the low rates which will be placed in effect on account of it will present one of the finest of opportunities to the man of average means to see the best, commercially and scenically, that our country possesses—the Great Northwest—a land of excellent climate, great undeveloped natural resources, of rapid commercial growth, mighty potentialities, and scenery not surpassed either at home or abroad.

For instance, suppose our traveler, en route to the Lewis and Clark Fair, has arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, which, with Minneapolis, forms the Gateway to the Northwest. From this point the Northern Pacific Railway is selected as the best route, because its "North Coast Limited" (truly called "The Crack Train of the Northwest") furnishes all that the heart of traveler can wish in the way of comfort—nay, luxury—because of its well-ballasted roadbed, well-laid heavy steel track and steel bridges, its delightful dining car service, courteous employés, and because it is the "Yellowstone Park Line," running its magnificently appointed trains right up to the official entrance of the Park at Gardiner, Montana; because it runs through the region of stock raising, mining, lumbering, and irrigation, presenting something interesting and edifying for each waking moment's consideration.

Through Minnesota, the "Bread and Butter State," the Bad Lands of North Dakota; Medora, near which President Roosevelt once roughed it on his ranch; Miles City, Montana, the great wool depot of that State; Billings, the country near which irrigation is so wonderfully developing, to Livingston, Montana, and on to Gardiner and the Yellowstone National Park.

What memories that name brings to him who has been there; what anticipations to him who hopes to visit it; the most wonderful region in all this peculiar and picturesque old earth. How ashamed we feel to think that after all the expenditure on the part of our Government to fit it "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," fully fifty per cent. of the persons visiting the Park during last season were foreigners!

Here such time as our traveler has to spare, from five and a half days (the regular tour) to three or four months or longer, is spent in the contemplation of sights and sounds so entirely beyond anything he has before experienced that he wonders at times whether or not it is real, and pinches himself to be sure.

Not the least enjoyable part of the Park tour is the service on the comfortable stage coaches, and in the modern hotels, furnished with all the conveniences of metropolitan life. Then, too, one meets such companionable people in the Park. There is the most engaging and abundant fishing to be found anywhere. Add to this the many side trips from the hotels to nearby points of interest, and you have the framework of a pleasurable and educational excursion not to be appreciated until experienced.

From Livingston, through Butte or Helena, as desired, our tourist speeds on to Spokane. If a scenic trip is desired, he goes via Coeur d'Alene Lake. All the way the mind is busy taking in the remarkable prosperity and possibilities of the region. At Spokane you hear of the Palouse country—an agricultural district, to the south of this metropolis of Eastern Washington, which has amazed all who have investigated the extraordinary fertility of its soil and the favorable climate which reigns there.

On again, train and traveler, both unwearied, both eager for more—the train apparently as enthusiastic as the man it carries—into the Yakima Valley they go, and see the marvelous beneficent work accomplished by means of irrigation.

Thence on to Tacoma and Seattle on Puget Sound, the initial points of the Alaskan Tour, now well recognized as the grandest tour in the world. For 2,000 miles the traveler is transported in fine steamers over an inland sea where seasickness is unknown, through a panorama of most unusual sights. Mountains, fiords, glaciers, islands, smooth waters, Indians, form part of the scenic recluse. There is nothing in the world like it. The most renowned travelers give the trip to and from Alaska the palm for grandeur of scenery.

In Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Seattle, Everett and Bellingham on Puget Sound, we find five American cities with an aggregate population of more than 300,000 of the best that the East can supply. The commerce of this region runs to enormous figures in breadstuffs, lumber, shingles, fisheries, minerals, agricultural and horticultural products, etc., and reaches absolutely to the ends of the earth.

Climatically, the entire country is a vast sanatorium. Snow is rarely seen except on the mountains, the thermometer rarely reminds one of even an approach to zero, and Winter, as ordinarily known elsewhere, is conspicuous by its absence.

Scenically, the country is the peer of any in the world, and in many respects surpasses any other. The heavy forests of the Cascades, semi-tropical in character, reach up to glacial peaks that form the most wonderful mountain visions the eye of man ever saw. The gorge of the Columbia River exceeds that of the Hudson in beauty and grandeur. The Puget Sound, encompassed by mountains, is an inland sea, wondrous to behold, and in connection with the Alaskan archipelago is probably the most remarkable body of water of its class on the globe.

Hunting, fishing, sightseeing, health seeking, travel, education can all be found or pursued in this land of wonderful present accomplishments and magnificent future possibilities that once rang with the changes on "Fifty-four forty or fight."

This apparently is enough to satisfy the most exacting. If, however, after seeing the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which, by the way, will not be too large to be comprehensible (as was the case with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition), one still desires to see more, there is the return through California and the Southern States, with a side trip into Mexico, or through California, Utah and Colorado, or directly from Portland through Utah and Colorado.

There is absolutely no tour, European or otherwise, which, in view of what is to be seen, can be compared with this, and when the comparatively trifling expense is considered, comparison cannot be thought of.

The Northern Pacific Railway issues a little booklet called "The Lewis and Clark Exposition," and furnishes same to applicants upon receipt of 4 cents for postage, which contains much useful information to persons intending this journey.

LAKEVIEW ESPLANADE AND TERRACES.

The approach from the lake front to the main group of exhibit palaces is by a series of balustraded steps thirty feet in width. The vista from the top of these steps is entrancing. The landscape comprehends rugged mountain ridges, river, lake, snow peaks and far-spreading valleys. There is an elevation from the level of the lake to the top of the balustrades of about 50 feet. The structure in the foreground is the Liberal Arts and Varied Industries, 150 feet wide by 325 feet long. Next to it is the Foreign Exhibits Building.

THE FOREIGN EXHIBITS PALACE.

This building occupies an area of 325x125 feet and stands in one of the most conspicuous terraces on the grounds. Two-thirds of the building was asked for Oriental display alone. The building is of classic design and is capable of housing the exhibits of many foreign countries without counting the commodious galleries.

HIGGINS TO BE THE GUEST.

Accepts Invitation for Dinner of Famous Amen Club.

The silence regarding the forthcoming dinner of the Amen Corner, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Feb. 18, has been broken at last by the announcement that Gov. Higgins is to be the guest of honor. He has announced his acceptance of the compliment conferred upon him by the famous organization.

The gathering of the Amen Cornerers is pre-eminently the occasion when all ill feeling, especially of the political sort is forgotten. An evidence of this lies in the fact that ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick will be at the dinner, as will ex-Gov. Odell and Senator Platt, Senator Depew, and ex-Gov. Black, and Senator McCarren and Charles F. Murphy. The 360 invitations have been eagerly accepted and 200 more persons are clamoring for recognition.

The dinners of the Amen Corner have become famous and the plans now being worked out seek to eclipse in novelty and fun-making all the previous efforts of the organization. In accepting the invitation, Senator Depew wrote:

"I started a speech at your first dinner five years ago. Your applause and appreciation were so continuous, that at the close of the fifth and last meeting, I had finished about ten sentences. With the combined assistance of the members of your corporation, my life will be prolonged to green old age, because of hopeful efforts to complete that speech."

Nearly all of the justices of the Supreme Court and of the Appellate Division, as well as men prominent in every walk of life have signified their intention of attending the dinner.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARVARD OUTCLASSES COLUMBIA AT HOCKEY

Champion Seven Wins by 5 Goals to 0 in St. Nicholas Rink.

ROUGH PLAY IN SECOND HALF

Defeated Team Has Three Players Ordered Off the Ice—Callaway a Clever Goal Scorer.

Harvard played its first hockey game last night in the intercollegiate championship series, meeting the Columbia team in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and in a fairly lively exhibition won by 5 goals to 0. With a few exceptions, when the local players put some life and dash into their play, Harvard practically did all of the hard work, surely all of the team work, showing great superiority in passing the puck, carrying it down the ice combined with accuracy and quickness in shooting.

The game opened in a moderate manner, Harvard forcing the play from the start and showing a tendency to keep the puck in Columbia's territory. Callaway finally got the puck from Callaghan after a long carry, and the Harvard man took it to the net from the centre of the rink and scored from a clever side shot. Callaghan and Bode made some brilliant plays for Columbia, but lack of team support gave the puck to Harvard when the fight around the net began. In a scrimmage around the Columbia's net, Townsend put the puck in for the second goal and about two minutes later Callaway added one more goal from an almost similar play. The first half closed soon after with the score 3 to 0 in favor of the Cambridge lads.

Some rough work characterized the second half, Columbia being chiefly in fault, and Bode, Callaghan, and Armstrong were ordered off in turn. Columbia tried to force the play at the start, but the Harvard goal men put up an almost invincible defense, and it was nearly impossible to get the puck close to the Harvard net. Callaway made the first goal in this half from a remarkably clever lift from the side of the rink. It was a long distance to the net, but the puck sailed straight for the mark, and, to the consternation of the Columbia goal keeper, it fell at his feet behind him. Soon after, Newhall carried the puck, by a skilful series of dodging, for the entire length of the rink, and when close to the net passed it to Wilder, who shot it in quickly from the side. The closed the goal scoring, but the game continued livelier than at any other time during the evening.

Fully 2,000 persons witnessed the game, and each team was loudly cheered by its numerous partisans. The line-up and score:

Harvard, 5.	Position.	Columbia, 0.
Manning	Goal	Elding
Grant	Point	Bode
Newhall	Cover-point	Jackson
Bell	Forward	Lang
Callaway	Forward	Callaghan
Townsend	Forward	Armstrong
Wilder	Forward	Bob

Goals—Callaway, 2; Townsend, 1; Wilder, 1. Referee—H. Hornbrook, Wanderers.

ICE YACHTS IN HARD BLOW.

Large Crowds See Some Fancy Sailing and a Few Minor Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 14.—Three ice-yacht races were sailed to-day under the direction of the ortz Shrewsbury Club. The races were witnessed by large crowds of people who stood exposed to the cold winds while the boats were sailing around the course. The wind blew with gale force from the northwest and never before were the races accompanied by such antics of the flyers as witnessed to-day. There were a number of accidents to the boats but nobody was hurt. Another feature of the race was that Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, which has won more races than any other ice yacht in the world, sailed the distance of twelve and a half miles in 21 minutes 51 seconds, which is remarkably fast work when it is considered that a good deal of windward sailing was done. Mistral was second, Wizard third.

The new yacht Drub, owned by Edward Willis and Charles Burd, ran up against extremely hard luck. She took part in three races. In the first race the gaff broke the port shroud, which let the mast down. In the second race the boat fouled the first stake, and in the third race she spun around and broke her rudder post. The boat was placed in each race when the accident occurred.

Another race sailed this afternoon, was for the Challenge Third Class Pennant. The distance was seven and a half miles, and the winner was the Tyro, with the Mistral second, Wizard third, and Northwest last. Time, 1:25:30.

A race this morning for points was won by Georgie.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 14.—Commodore Morris's Mildred, defeated William R. Jolines's Hazel L. this afternoon in the second race for the Wentz cup, over the fifteen mile triangular course of the South Shrewsbury Club.

Of the eight yachts that started, the Mildred and the Hazel L. were the only two that finished. The Red Rover broke her mast while turning the second stake.

Captain Jacob Edwards won the Fourth Class Pennant of the club with his yacht 42ten, covering the three-lap course, seven and one-half miles, in 01:40. The Woodwasp finished second in 825:27.

CADETS WON AT HOCKEY.

Poly Prep. Team Beaten by the Score of 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 14. The cadet hockey team to-day defeated the Brooklyn Poly Prep. by 5 goals to 2. The game was fast, but no rough play was indulged in by either side. Line up:

B'klyn Poly Prep.	Position.	West Point.
Bedford	Goal	Sumner
Reese	Point	Hunley
Waugh, Smith	Cover-point	Turk
Haight	Forward	Gealon
Read	Forward	Bartlett
Campbell	Forward	L. R. Bartlett
Schmeltzer	Forward	G. Bartlett
Goals—Waugh, 2; Rockwell, 2; L. R. Bartlett, 1; Haight, 1; Ward, 1. Referee—Mr. Smith, Brooklyn Skating Club. Timekeeper—Cadet Tipton.		

HUDSON RIVER YACHTS OUT.

Season Opens with Two Races Over Course Near Esopus Island.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 14. The ice yachting season on the Hudson opened to-day with two exciting races between boats of the Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club over the club course from Hyde Park north two and one-half miles, to Esopus Island four times over. A stiff breeze gave the yachtsmen plenty of opportunity to try their nerve and skill.

In the contest for fifth-class boats the Rebecca drew out on account of a broken runner plank. The Bessie, after some pretty brushes, took the lead and finished first, in 46:00; the Eclipse was second, 52:00; the Seal third, 54:00.

In the sixth class Commodore Rogers gave a pretty exhibition of skill in handling the tiller of the Mink. His judgment and ability in making the most of every breeze and cross-current of air brought the Mink in a winner in 40:00; Meteor, second, 45:00; Comet, third, 46:00; Allons, fourth, 50:00; Snowsquall, fifth, 53:00; Dare, sixth, 56:00. The Dart was withdrawn.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE, Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
SIXTH WEEK
MRS. FISKE
AND THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY
Presenting C. M. S. McLELLAN'S Drama,
LEAH KLESCHNA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Including Lincoln's Birthday Mat., Feb. 13.

KEITH'S
14TH STREET, Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:45 P. M.
HARLEM TO KEITH'S IN FIFTEEN MINUTES BY SUBWAY.
4 MOR ONS
FOY & CLARK
LLOYD'S WOLF HOUNDS
ORPHEUS COMEDY FOUR,
MR. & MRS. EDW. ESMONDE,
SCHENCK BROTHERS,
Searl & Violet Allen, Rae & Brosche,
Dixon & Anger, Wood & Ray,
3 Funny Mitchels, Nessen & Nessen
Shungopavi, Biograph.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 81.

FIFTH ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AT
Madison Square Garden,
January 14th to 21st,
10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
50c—ADMISSION—50c

LEW FIELDS THEA., 42d St., bet. B'way & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. The Musical Comedy.
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
By Victor Herbert.
By Glen MacDonough.
Produced by JULIAN MITCHELL.

Grand—WARD & VOKES
A PAIR OF PINKS.
Week Jan. 23d—Kyrle Bellew—" Raffles."
Tonight "LIQUID AIR," ZAZELL & VERNON, ARCHER'S PHILIPPINO GIRLS, The Farmer Friend, Cahill &c. 25c.-50c.

AKRON MASQUERADE BALL
Madison Square Garden,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1905.
Tickets and Boxes for sale at all theatrical ticket agencies.

3 TO-NIGHT 3 DAY, 4TH & LAST Mat. Mon., Thur. & Sat. —AT CRIPPLE CREEK.— SUNDAY "POP" CONCERT Prices, 10—BIG ACTS—10.

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETICS.

Two-Year Agreement Renewed—After the Summer Resort Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14.—The Yale and Harvard athletic advisers and directors met at the home of the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., this afternoon for a discussion on the athletic relations between Yale and Harvard, and adjourned this evening, after agreeing on all matters that came up for discussion.

Prof. T. L. Coolidge, Nelson Perkins, and Mr. Thornton represented Harvard, and Yale was represented by Walter Camp, Mr. Stokes, Henry L. Sargent, and Capts. Hogan, Bowdoin, Whittier, and Na Kenwick, captains of the football, baseball, crew, and track teams, respectively. The two-year agreement between the universities was the principal matter of discussion during the conference, and it was unanimously decided to let the agreement renew itself on March 1, when it would expire. The agreement was voted satisfactory by the representatives of both universities, there being no complaint from either quarter. This is in accordance with the stipulation made when the agreement was originally adopted. The eligibility rules of the two universities are embodied in the agreement.

The other matter discussed at length was the question of engaging in Summer athletics by students in the universities. It was decided to adopt a rule later that will prohibit any athlete from accepting any prize money or reward save expenses, for engaging in Summer athletics of any kind, providing the student desires to retain his standing as an amateur in college. This rule may put an end to a great deal of Summer baseball played by the college men, and will be drawn up in the near future.

WIND HANDICAPS SHOOTERS.

Crescent A. C. Members Have Cold Sport at the Bay Ridge Traps.

A strong and cold northwest wind made clay target shooting quite difficult yesterday, and the scores of the Crescent Athletic members at the Bay Ridge traps suffered in consequence. W. W. Marshall, one of the club's old guard of gunners, treated the "youngsters" to quite a surprise by winning three of the eight trophies contested for in excellent style. Oliver C. Grinnell, Jr., who has been showing splendid shooting form of late, captured two trophies outright, one after a shoot-off with W. C. Damron, and led a field of eleven in the second competition for the Century Cup. In the team shoot, the contest which will not be decided until the close of the season, Frank B. Stephenson and E. Robinson finished in the lead, with a total of 50 out of a possible 50, with the winners of last week, F. T. Bedford, Jr., and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., second. Capt. Henry B. Vanderveer was the only other trophy winner of the day. Scores follow:

JANUARY CUP: TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	25	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	19
H. B. Vanderveer	24	A. G. Southworth	18
W. C. Damron	23	H. C. Werlemann	18
W. W. Marshall	20	H. L. Stephenson	14
E. B. Stephenson	20	E. Robinson	14
Dr. F. C. Raynor	19		

TEAM SHOOT: TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
E. Robinson	19	E. H. Lott	14
E. B. Stephenson	17	H. B. Vanderveer	24
Team total	36	Team total	37
E. F. Bedford, Jr.	17	A. Southworth	16
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	21	W. W. Marshall	16
Team total	38	Team total	32

TROPHY SHOOTS—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	12	E. B. Stephenson	11
W. C. Damron	14	E. T. Bedford, Jr.	10
A. G. Southworth	11	A. G. Southworth	10
C. A. Lockwood	12	E. H. Lott	8
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	10	W. W. Marshall	8
	H. T.		H. T.
W. W. Marshall	13	C. A. Lockwood	10
E. B. Stephenson	13	W. C. Damron	10
H. C. Werlemann	11	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	9
A. G. Southworth	10		
	H. T.		H. T.
H. B. Vanderveer	14	Dr. F. C. Raynor	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	14	E. B. Stephenson	11
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	9	E. L. Stephenson	10
W. W. Marshall	13	E. H. Lott	9
W. C. Damron	14	A. G. Southworth	8
	H. T.		H. T.
W. W. Marshall	14	E. B. Stephenson	9
W. C. Damron	13	C. H. Chapman	11
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	12	A. G. Southworth	8
H. B. Vanderveer	12	C. A. Lockwood	8
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	9	E. Robinson	8
	H. T.		H. T.
W. W. Marshall	13	H. C. Werlemann	10
E. B. Stephenson	12	A. G. Southworth	8
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	12	H. B. Vanderveer	12
C. H. Chapman	14	C. A. Lockwood	6
W. C. Damron	14		

NEW AMSTERDAM
"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" | Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
"THE POPULARITY OF HUMPTY DUMPTY WILL GO ON FOREVER."
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Greatest of All Spectacles,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
MATINEES (Best seats $1.50) Wednesdays; (Evening prices) Saturdays.
NOTE. Seats may now be secured up to and including Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday weeks.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way.
Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers
FIRST TIME TO-MORROW 8:20
Mr. Tom W. Ryley Presents
IDA CONQUEST
In a New Comedy, Entitled
By George Rolitt. From the Royalty, London.
THE MONEY MAKERS
With CYRIL SCOTT and Carefully Selected Cast.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY

NEW YORK THEATRE LAST MATINEES WEDY & SATY. LAST WEEK
Broadway, 44th to 45th Sts. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.00 POPULAR MATINEE WED'Y. 25c., 50c. & 75c.
JOSEPH BROOKS' Sumptuous Production of HOME FOLKS C. T. DAZEY'S Delightful American Drama.
THE GREATEST PRODUCTION EVER SEEN AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW YORK, JAN'Y. 23d | SAM H. HARRIS ANNOUNCES | BY POPULAR DEMAND
THE RETURN TO TOWN OF
GEO. M. COHAN
"THE YANKEE DOODLE" Comedian.
FIRST AND ONLY TIME AT NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES.
In the Season's Brightest, Best & Biggest Musical Hit,
LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY SEAT SALE OPENS 9 A. M. THURSDAY

SECOND AMERICAN TOUR
FORBES ROBERTSON
Direction Klaw & Erlanger.
TORONTO'S ENDORSEMENT:
"A powerful and absorbing study."—Mail.
"Received with delight and critical approval."—Globe.
"Scores an unbounded success."—Star.
"A powerful drama."—News.
"Cheers and applause followed each act."—World.
In H. V. Esmond's Play,
LOVE AND THE MAN
THIS WEEK HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, MONTREAL.

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST. CONTINUOUS, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. 23RD ST.
6—MUSICAL CUTTYS—6
MR. & MRS. W. C. ROBYNS & CO.
85,000 scenic mirth-provoking comedy, "Short Cuts."
9—Jolly College Girls—9
With KATIE ROONEY, AMERICAN IDEAL OF TROUBA
Sensational Hearse-rider Juggler.
MILLE, CHESTER & DOOL, ARDELL & BAYARD, LUTZ BROTHERS, McINTYRE & ROCE, DELCLAIR BROS., THE BRITTONS, KOSCIUSKO & SMITH, CLARENZO & KILIANI and others. And as an added extra attraction,
Charlotte, the Marvel
The Only Woman in the World Who "LOOPS THE LOOP"—Most Thrilling Act Vaudeville has ever known!
SPLENDID SHOW TO-DAY!
HERZOG'S HORSES, ROSE STAHL & CO., MR. & MRS. GARDNER CRANE, PATTY BROS.

58TH ST. EVERY AFT. at 1:30. EVERY EVE. at 7:30. 58TH ST.
WILLIAM GILLETTE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
"Secret Service"
PRESENTED WITH A WEALTH OF NEW SCENERY, APPROPRIATE ACCESSORIES AND A STRONG CAST BY THE PROCTOR STOCK CO., INCLUDING SYDNEY AYRES, EDNA PHILLIPS, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, HAROLD HARTSELL, ROYDEN ERLYN, BYRON ONGLEY, GEORGE HOWELL, RICHARD LYLE, HARRY STEBBS, MARION BERG, ANNA BATES, ANNE BUTTERFIELD, etc.
GREAT VAUDEVILLE, TOO!
CRANE BROS., HEELEY & MEELEY, THERESE DORGEVAL, GILBERT & BURT, MOTION PICTURES.
TO-DAY'S BIG SHOW.
STUART (Male Patti), MAJESTIC MUSICAL FOUR, ARDELL & BAYARD, DUFFIN-REDCAY TROUPE, MAXWELL & DUFFY, WOOD & RAY, RAY COX, MARIE FALLS & CO., CAMPBELL & CAULFIELD, WM. H. SMITH, SAVILLE SISTERS, PHILBROOKS & REYNOLDS, 20 OTHERS.

5TH AVE. CONTINUOUS, 1 TO 10:45 P. M. 5TH AVE.
HENRY MILLER'S GEATEST SUCCESS.
"The Only Way"
(From Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities.")
New scenery and accessories and a powerful cast, including EDWIN ARDEN, ISABELLE EVESSON, JAS. E. WILSON, etc.
BEST VAUDEVILLE, TOO!
STUART (Male Patti), FORD BROS., ANNA KENWICK, SWIFT & BARTON, ALI & PEISER, THREE DAILEY SISTERS, THE MAJILTONS, HOYT & WALLER, Motion Pictures.
UNUSUALLY STRONG BILL TO-DAY.
CORSE PAYTON & CO., TEN ICHI TROUPE, S. TAMASAR GIRLS, MILES STANDORDALE QUINTET, LUTZ BROS., BURNETT & MEYERSON.

125TH ST. Every Aft at 1:30. Every Evg. at 7:30. 125TH ST.
ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S MASTERPIECE.
"Children of the Ghetto"
With an entirely new scenic outfit and a splendid cast, including WM. J. KELLEY, BEATRICE MORGAN, and others of the Stock Co.
ALSO, SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE.
LES OLOPAS, EUGENIE TESSIER (Blind Soprano), PARKER'S DOGS, THE WILSONS, MOTION PICTURES.
GREAT SHOW TO-DAY.
EDWIN KEOUGH & CO., PAULO & MARLOW, EDNA LUBY & CO., ARTHUR WHITELAW, COOK & CLINTON, BONITA & PICKS, MEXICAN TROUBADOURS, 20 Others.

NEW YORK THEATRES UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MESSRS. SHUBERT
TELEPHONE FOR ALL, 6570-38.
LYRIC 424 St., West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sam. S. Shubert offers
Jefferson De Angelis in Fantana
CASINO 29th St. and Broadway. Only Matinee Saturday. Sam. S. Shubert offers
Lillian Russell in Lady Teazle
PRINCESS Broadway, near 29th. Mats. Thurs & Sat. Sam. S. Shubert offers
Edward Terry in Sweet Lavender

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-DAY AT 3.
YSAYE
And the N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
The Bach Concerto
YSAYE " Vieuxtemps "
WILL " Scotch Fantaisie of Bruch
and " Parsifal Fantaisie of
PLAY Wagner-Wilhelmj,
the orchestra accompanying each No.
Box Office open all day. R. E. Johnston, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY
MODEST ALTSCHULER....Conductor
Third Concert, Sat., Jan'y 21, at 8:15.
Tschaikowsky's 5th SYMPHONY. Rimsky-Korsakoff, (new.) Suite TSAR-SALTAN, etc.
The Choral Art Society of Brooklyn
JAMES H. DOWNS.....Director
In part songs by Russian composers.
Tickets, 25c. to $1. Boxes, $12 and $10.
On sale at Box Office and Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., near B'way.
Next Thursday Ev., 8:30.
Sam Franko's
SECOND CONCERT of OLD MUSIC
SOLOIST: Mme. Gertrude May Stein
Tickets at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Evening, Jan'y 17, at 8:30.
The Volpe Symphony Orchestra OF NEW YORK.
ARNOLD D. VOLPE.....Conductor
LOUIS EDLIN.....Violin
Sub's & Single Tickets at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY AFT'N, JAN. 17, at 3:15,
Miss Lelia Morse Soprano
AND Mr. Kelley Cole Tenor
Tickets, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's and agencies.

STAR NEW Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
To night Brother's Crime Big Sunday CONCERT 50: Pat Rooney's Street Urchins. 15 Big Acts.

MURRAY HILL 42d St. & Lexington Av. GEO. W. MONROE in MRS. "MAC," THE MAYOR. Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, 7th v. TO-DAY, MAT., 25 & 50c. EV'G. Good Seats, 50c. BIG ALL STAR BILL!
Week Beg. To-morrow Mat. 25 & 50c. Jiu Jitsu, Jessie Millward & Co., Henry Lee, Ernest Hogan, Trovol, Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, Hines & Remington, Stuart Barnes; oths.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 o'clock. Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists, Aino Ackte, Alten, Fremstad; MM. Plancon, Goritz, David Sapiratein, Pianist. Entire Met. Opera Orch. Conductor, Franko. Mon. Evg., Jan. 23d, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames, Muiford; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Giordani, Dufriche, Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 18th, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche, Giordani, Cond'r, Vigna.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Senger-Bettaque, Homer, Lemon; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thur., Jan. 26, 7:30, GOTTERDAEMMERUNG.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 20th, at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET. Emma Eames; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars. Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 21, at 2—LA GIOCONDA. Nordica, Homer, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 21, at 8. Pop. Prices—LUCIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Bars. Conductor, Vigna.
Extra Matinee Cycle of Richard Wagner's
Der Ring des Nibelungen
on the following FOUR AFTERNOONS:
Thurs., Feb. 2, at 2:30....DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Feb. 9, at 1:30....DIE WALKUERE
Wed'y, Feb. 15, at 1:30....SIEGFRIED
Thur., Feb. 23, 1:30. GOTTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of seats for the entire cycle (4 Perf.) at
REDUCED PRICES,
Begins To-morrow Morning at 9 o'clock.
Prices: Orch. & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc., front, $7.50; Balc., rear, $6; Fam. Cir., $5.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20.
Mon., Tues., Thurs. Evgs & Sat. Mat. & Evg.
Harry Walden in Holz & Jerschke's Great Comedy Drama, "TRAUMULUS."
Star Engagement Agathe Barsescu.
Wednesday Evg., Miss Barsescu as "Magda"; Friday Evg., Miss Barsescu as "Sappho."

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, JAN'Y 22, at 3
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch - - Conductor
Fifth Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert.
SOLOIST: Mme. BLAUVELT
Tickets, 25 cts. to $1; Boxes, seating six, $12.

Mendelssohn Hall, Wednesday Afternoon. Violin Recital, JAN'Y 18, at 3.
Kreisler
Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Ave. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
CONCERT TO-NIGHT On the Shadows CRANE BROS. BUSH DE VERE TRIO. THE HELSTONS & Many Others

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
LAST TWO WEEKS.
The Little Minister
By J. M. BARRIE.
Following The Little Minister Miss Adams will appear in the new play "OF O' ME THUMB" and "THE MASKED BALL."
Orders for the opening performance now received.

GARRICK Theatre, 35 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THE ARNOLD DALY CO.
WITH CAST INCLUDING W. H. THOMPSON, HARRY HARWOOD, JOHN FINDLAY, GEORGE FARREN, DRINA DE WOLFE, MABEL TALIAFERRO, JEFFREYS LEWIS, ED. BRUNA, AND ARNOLD DALY.
It is a diabolically clever comedy.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL
By Bernard Shaw.
"The brightest and most entertaining play in town."—Eve. World.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Evgs., 8:20. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Charles Wyndham MARY MOORE
And their London Co. in Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy,
The Case of Rebellious Susan
CHARLES WYNDHAM and MARY MOORE in their original parts.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th, n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. 2:10.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
SPECIAL MATINEES NEXT THURSDAY, also THURSDAY, JAN. 26, "COUSIN KATE" and the one-act play "CARROTS."
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her greatest triumph,
"SUNDAY"
By THOMAS RACEWARD.
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
MONDAY, JANUARY 30 Seat sale opens Thursday, Jan. 26.
ROBERT EDESON
Management Henry B. Harris.
In William C. De Mille's Comedy Drama,
STRONGHEART

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2.
Special matinee Next Wed. at 2 of
"TWELFTH NIGHT," MISS ALLEN as VIOLA.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
VIOLA ALLEN
IN THE WINTER'S TALE
BEGINNING TUESDAY, JAN. 23, DIRECT FROM LONDON, MR.
E. S. WILLARD
will present for the first time in WILSON BARRETT'S GREAT PLAY,
LUCKY DURHAM.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.—at 8 sharp. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) AT 8
GEORGE EDWARDES' ORIGINAL COMPANY
from THE LYRIC THEATRE, London, in their English success, the romantic opera
The Duchess of Dantzic
Personal direction of Mr. George Edwardes.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A Great Success."—Herald.
"A BIG HIT."—Evening World.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Augustus Thomas's New Comedy,
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—Press.
"ANOTHER TRIUMPH."—Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th & B'way. Evg. 8:30. Mats. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"Great Laughing Success."—Times.
FRANCIS WILSON'S
"Is funnier than he ever was in any musical play."—Mail.
BIG HIT
"Frolics into success."—Sun.
Cousin Billy
"Certain to furnish very acceptable diversion for many weeks."—World.
THAT'S ALL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
WOODLAND
The successful Musical Forest Fantasy.
By Pixley & Luders.
Staged by George Marion.
Cast includes Alexander Clark, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, Margaret Sayre, Ida Mulle.
MONDAY, JAN. 30.
Wagenhals & Kemper present
BLANCHE WALSH
Blanche Walsh in CLYDE FITCH'S new play
THE WOMAN IN THE CASE

VECSEY TUESDAY NIGHT—CARNEGIE HALL 1ST MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:30. CARNEGIE HALL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Managers
"SIBERIA SCORED AN IMMENSE HIT BEFORE A GREAT AUDIENCE." N. Y. HERALD.
Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer's Stupendous and Realistic Production of
SIBERIA
300 PEOPLE
IN THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE SCENE.
A REAL SENSATION.
THE MOST TALKED OF PLAY IN THE CITY
PRICES 25-50-75-1.00.
MATS WED. & SAT., 2. EVE. 8:15.

EXTRA
TO-DAY, AFTERNOON, 2:30. & EVENING, 8:30.
A SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
IRELAND'S "OWN" BAND
FROM DUBLIN. 36 PEOPLE.
In conjunction with the Band.
GEN. P. A. CRONJE
will tell of his Boer War Experience.
PRICES—Afternoon, 25-50. Evening, 25-50-75-1.00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., n'r 7th Av.
ONE WEEK. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
The greatest cast ever organized.
9 FAMOUS STARS 9
Grace George, James O'Neill,
Mrs. Le Moyne, Louis James,
Sarah Truax, J. E. Dodson,
Elita Proctor Otis, Jameson Lee Finney
Clara Morris.
in the greatest play ever written.
THE TWO ORPHANS
Liebler & Co., Managers.
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT 10 ACTS
1,000 Orchestra Reserved Seats, 50, 75, 1.00
Jan. 23d, GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy.
Seats Thursday THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
Original Cast & Production.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St., near Broadway.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Mat. Saturday only.
David Belasco
PRESENTS MRS.
LESLIE CARTER
in the new play
ADREA
Written by David Belasco and John Luther Long.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way 41 St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF
LAST TWO WEEKS
of her greatest success,
FATINITZA
Next Opera, GROFLE-GIROFLA.

American 42d St. & 8th Ave. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25 & 50c.
TO-MORROW EVE., 8:15.
Hurtig & Seamon present the Musical Sensation,
"Me, Him & I"
With 50 Comedians, Singers and Dancers, incl.
BICKEL, WATSON & WROTHE.
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. ALL SEATS 25, 35 & 50c.
Loraine Hollis & Co., Joe Flynn, Finlay & Burke, Gertrude Gebest, Wyman & Ross, May Ward, Baby Lund, Jack Irwin & oth's.

14TH ST. THEATRE At 6th Avenue. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THIS WEEK—SOMETHING BRAND NEW.
THE FORBIDDEN LAND
BRIGHT, NOVEL AND WHISTLEABLE.
Everything Forbidden Excepting Laughter, Melody and Pretty Girls.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATS.
122D AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVG., JAN. 21st.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers the new KOREAN COMIC OPERA, THE
SHO-GUN
By GEO. ADE & GUSTAV LUDERS.
TUESDAY EVG., JAN. 24 Seats To-morrow, 9 A. M.
HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer
America's Favorite Comedian,
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In Henry M. Blossom, Jr., & Alfred G. Robyn's Comic Opera, THE
YANKEE CONSUL
THE SUCCESS OF SUCCESSES, WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
18TH BIG WEEK.
"Scores an immense success."—Evg. Sun.
Henry W. Savage offers Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, THE
COLLEGE WIDOW
Prices: Nights & Sat. Mat., Orch., $2.00; Entire 1st Balc., $1.00; Entire 2d Balc., 50c. Pop. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.00.

BIJOU THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:00.
5TH MONTH.
WARFIELD
In Charles Klein's New Comedy Drama,
THE MUSIC MASTER
Direction of DAVID BELASCO.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 66th St. MATS. DAILY, 25c. Concert To-night, 8:15.
Vaudeville Event of the Season. Engagement of MR. ALBERT CHEVALIER
CHAS. T. ALDRICH. MR. & MRS. Sidney Drew & Co. 8 METZETTIS WILTON BROS. Snyder & Buckley, Smith & Campbell, Moore & Littlefield, Marion Garson, Cartmell & Harris, Vitagraph.

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WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS CONSTANTLY ADDED
Grand Concerts, Commencing at 2 o'clock, by THE LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CINEMATOGRAPH.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 5 SHOW FOR 10c.
ONLY HAWAIIAN BAND IN THE WORLD—7 IN NUMBER.
First time in America. Gasnier, strong man; Al Derby, Bag Puncher. THREE
J. B. Burke & Co., in "Caste." Also 10 Vaudeville Acts.

YORKVILLE 86 St., nr. Lex. Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
TO-NIGHT SACRED CONCERT GRAND ALL STAR BILL
To-m'r'w: Edward Harrigan & Co., Stinson & Merand week: Ion, Kelly & Ashby, Ritchie Duo, oths.

Jan. 23 SEATS NOW ON SALE.
CROSMAN Last times in Harlem—HENRIETTA in DAVID BELASCO'S Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

Hurtig & Seamon's West 125th St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. TO-MORROW & WEEK. Empire City Quartet.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FORTY PAGES,
AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

MR. JEROME AND THE POLICE.

Within a very short time Mr. JEROME has succeeded in inducing three of the most prominent and powerful of the keepers of gambling houses in this city to give up their business, which had previously been carried on with success and profit for years.

Now, it is not claimed by the District Attorney that these acts of abnegation are performed voluntarily under a sense of conviction of the immorality or mischievousness of the business abandoned, nor do we infer that the gamblers themselves profess that their ideals of social duty are higher or their sensitiveness to the opinion of decent men greater in the slightest degree than at the time when they were raking in the profits of their respective places. The demoralization and disaster which followed in the train of their occupation do not appear to them any more terrible, or their responsibility therefor any more direct than in the days of their unchecked prosperity. They simply realize that the District Attorney has been engaged in a brisk and determined fight against them, and he has "won out." So far as he is concerned it is a triumph of intelligence, courage, energy, and fidelity to duty.

In the performance of this serious and difficult task he was entitled to the complete co-operation of the police. He says that he has not had it. He does not say that this is the fault of Commissioner McADOO, but he makes it clear that that official has not had the information which Mr. JEROME obtained, or has not used it in the spirit of Mr. JEROME, or that he is not the real head of the police force which nominally is under his command. That the force as an instrument for the detection, punishment, and prevention of crime is terribly inefficient cannot well be denied in face of the fact that it has not done what Mr. JEROME himself has got done, and in face of the further facts the situation of the police is have repeatedly declared that what Mr. JEROME actually has done could not be done. In the light of these staring facts the situation of the police force is unfortunate in the extreme, and that of the Commissioner is really pitiful. It has evidently sobered him, and he no longer talks in the contemptuous tone he adopted a few days since. This is something, but it is not nearly enough.

CHICAGO'S SUBWAY.

Chicago's new subway is by no means so much in evidence as New York's. In fact, no observer is in the way of seeing it unless he has business in it or is a curiosity seeker. But, as a contribution to an urgent civic problem, it is of nearly equal importance.

The Chicago subway is, in fact, simply a subterranean system of transportation of freight, as that of New York is of passengers. Mr. WILLIAM E. DANFORTH gives an interesting account of it in the current Harper's Weekly, accompanied with interesting illustrations. The smallness of the area of the business section of Chicago, which not only corresponds to New York below Wall Street but contains the railway terminals, the freight stations, the wholesale and retail stores, and 70 per cent. of the manufacturing establishments on a tract a mile and a half square, gave rise to a congestion of trucks and carts far worse than anything here. The purpose of the Subway was to banish all the heavy trucking below ground, and connect the business establishments with the railroads and with their principal customers without coming to the surface at all. Doubtless the frequency and ferocity of truckmen's strikes hastened the execution of the work. At any rate, the heavy trucking is now all done, for the central district, on a railway forty feet below ground. There are now in operation thirty-four miles of tunnel, with a capacity of 3,000 tons of freight a day, "built in three years by private enterprise, at a cost of $15,000,000, without a loss of life, a damage suit, or a paving stone removed from the street." The road was opened for use January 2. By July 1 it is expected that the capacity will be raised to 30,000 tons a day, while the ultimate trackage is expected to be sixty-four miles of delivery routes.

One result of the subway is that whereas ten feet below the street level was not so many years ago the downward limit of Chicago building, new and projected buildings in the business district, have their foundations forty feet below ground, at the level of the tracks. As is well known, Chicago rests upon a bed of mud. The engineering difficulties arising from this fact must have been very serious. Mr. DANFORTH does not tell us how they have been surmounted. But it is plain that they would not arise in New York at all, and that, as soon as it became evident that there was an economy in handing over all our heavy trucking to an underground electric railroad, in addition to the other obvious advantages of that disposition, there would be nothing to prevent the construction of the necessary tunnels.

MODEL TENEMENTS.

Mr. PHIPPS's project for a million dollars' worth of model tenement houses, if it has not been completely thought out in advance, is likely to be so before it is executed. Because Mr. PHIPPS has composed his Board of Trustees and advisers of the men who are best known to the public as experts in the matter of tenement house reform.

All the same, this project will be viewed by the experienced observer of like projects with a considerable degree of apprehension. In the first place, is the scheme a matter of business or a matter of philanthropy? This is a question which seems to lie at the very outset of such an undertaking. Upon this point Mr. PHIPPS says that he will be content with a net income of 4 per cent. from his investment, but he adds: "My wish is that the rooms should not be rented at a price below the market rate. I do not wish to discourage individual investors from building tenements on a purely business basis. To do so might check building operations." Mr. PHIPPS need not give himself any uneasiness on this score. It is quite certain that in a city of three millions and a half, of which quite two-thirds live in tenement houses, his million will go a very short distance toward supplying their needs, and no distance at all toward discouraging individual investors from building tenement houses on a purely business basis, by which such investors certainly mean a better return than 4 per cent. net, in spite of the increased expense to which they have been put, and most properly put, by the existing Tenement House act.

Mr. PHIPPS contemplates a more expensive construction still than that which for safety, health, and decency is compelled by law. He says: "I should like the buildings to have all the light and air possible; to have them fire-proof and thoroughly sanitary, and, so far as possible, to have spaces around them in which the children could play." In other words, where the law lays down a minimum in respect to light, air, and fire-proofing, though even that minimum has been opposed by a large proportion of tenement house owners, and attempted to be evaded by many of them, he means to fix a maximum. The fire-proof construction and the open spaces are sources of additional expense, while they make the houses correspondingly more desirable. The consequence is that if the houses are rented at the market rate, they will necessarily be rented higher than the ordinary tenement house which simply conforms to the law. It would probably be found in practice that the Phipps tenements in New York, like the Peabody model dwellings in London, would be occupied by a class of tenants for whom they were not meant, and who, by reason of the larger rentals that they are able to pay, could protect themselves very tolerably, even with tenement houses built on "a purely business basis."

Not that model tenement houses have not done excellent public service in the past. Those of which Dr. GOULD was the manager, and others, were mainly useful in hastening the enactment of the tenement house law. The owners of tenement houses which were so far from being model as to be entirely unreformed had been maintaining that it was impossible to build decent tenement houses which the ordinary dwellers in tenement houses could afford to occupy without losing money by the operation. The public-spirited projectors of the model tenement houses demonstrated that an income could be derived from tenement houses built up to, if not above, the standard which it was proposed to enforce by a new law, although, of course, a less income than the owners of the unreformed tenement houses were receiving. With a decent and liveable tenement house either the tenant must pay more or the owner must get less. In fact, with the actual "new law tenements" it is likely that landlord and tenant split the difference.

It thus appears that new model tenements, such as Mr. PHIPPS proposes, will have no effect whatever toward solving the tenement house problem, in so far as that problem remains to be solved. They will simply provide unusually comfortable tenements for those who can afford to pay for such. If the work were undertaken on twenty times the scale projected by Mr. PHIPPS, it might have a real influence upon the housing of New York. We can imagine that if, for example, the estate of Trinity Church had been managed at the close of the nineteenth century with the sagacity and foresight which distinguished its management at the beginning of that century, and been converted into a quarter of model tenement houses, instead of being allowed to degenerate into what, as to a large part of it, may be too fairly called a slum, the object lesson thus furnished would have had its effect upon the general building of tenement houses throughout the city. Upon a much smaller scale than that, the projector of model tenement houses would now be simply supplying better than the usual quarters for those who can afford more than the usual rentals. Assuming that the new law does secure the irreducible minimum of safety and salubrity, there seems no good reason why a builder who goes beyond it should not regard his venture as purely an investment, and establish his rent roll "on a purely business basis."

PEARY AND THE NORTH POLE.

Commander PEARY won't be happy till he reaches the pole. His new special ship, of exceptional strength and powerful engines, the first constructed in this country for arctic discovery, is to be launched the first of March, and in July will depart on the voyage by which he hopes to win the enduring fame for himself and for this country of actually crossing the northern axis of Earth.

One exceedingly significant feature of this venture is PEARY'S choice of a position for Winter quartering his vessel on the northerly coast of Grant Land, 350 miles beyond his sub-base at Cape Sabine, whence he will start north over the polar pack with a small, light, pioneer party of picked Eskimos, followed by a large main party with reserve supplies, to cover the remaining distance of not 500 miles to the pole. Had he chosen this starting point in 1900, the air-line distance of his sledge journey that Spring would have carried PEARY beyond the pole and back again.

The trip to Cape Sabine by the so-called "American" route offers no particular difficulty, and the further trip of 350 miles to the proposed Winter quarters of his stanch new ship is to be accomplished during this coming Summer. At that high northern point a wireless telegraph outfit on the ship, with one or two relay stations in Greenland, will keep her in communication with the permanent telegraph station at Chateau Bay, Labrador, and thence by existing lines with New York. The sledge party for the final dash will be furnished with a set of wireless instruments, and it is not impossible that early next year PEARY will flash from the coveted place the message, "I have reached the pole!" down the length of Greenland and this continent to New York City.

That would be a triumph never to be re-won, never to be surpassed. It would be the sign of man's, of the American's, final physical conquest of the earth. To produce it Commander PEARY contributes the experience and evolution of twelve years' almost continuous work in high latitudes, his familiarity with those regions, and his complete control over the Eskimos, by whose aid he is to make the final dash. He has received the official and international approval of the world's scientists and geographers. This Government has granted permission for the fitting out of the expedition, and PEARY has received the unqualified indorsement of President ROOSEVELT. The Peary Arctic Club, of which Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP is President, has through its members supplied $55,000 of the necessary cash. But $100,000 is needed more. American citizens who wish to help PEARY should send checks, great or small, payable to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, "for the Arctic Fund," to its office at 52 Wall Street.

MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATE LIGHTING.

In the discussion of the relative advantages of municipal and private lighting for cities, less attention than they merit has been given to the investigations of Dr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT into the comparative statistics of municipal and private gas and electric light plants in the United States. As Dr. WRIGHT'S reports fill nearly a thousand closely printed pages of tables, those readers interested will probably be glad to have a colorless summary of the conclusions to which they point.

As there are many more private than municipal lighting plants in the United States, the comparison between them had to be by groups of the former with equivalent groups of the latter in about the same general classification as to output. By this method the average prices for arc lighting per lamp per year, by hours of service, compare as follows:

Hours of Service per Year.	Private Plants. A	Private Plants. B	Municipal Plants. A	Municipal Plants. B
Under 500	$43.75	$11.25	$31.64	.....
Under 1,000	58.31	37.50	39 18	52.32
Under 2,000	76.08	67.76	52.48	37.61
Under 3,000	76.86	74.00	47.50	43.76
Under 4,000	122.30	100.60	129.95	65.57
Over 4,000	140.54	101.97	65.26	58.56

In the above table the columns show respectively:

A—Average price per lamp per year to private users.

B—Average price per lamp per year to municipality.

In incandescent lighting the average charges for a sixteen-candle-power lamp per year in unmetered service compare as follows:

Plant Capacity. Lamps.	Private Plants. A	Private Plants. B	Municipal Plants. A	Municipal Plants. B
Under 100	$6.20	$10.21	$5.35	$6.97
Under 200	7.02	10.06	5.33	5.97
Under 500	7.90	12.76	3.11	5.56
Under 1,000	7.56	10.31	.....	2.91
Under 2,000	5.88	8.49	3.93	3.77
Under 3,000	11.53	10.82	.....	11.44

In a comparison of municipal and private lighting with gas there is room for a good deal of confusion unless some expert knowledge is applied in the analysis of the tables. For example: It appears that at the time of the investigation both corporate and municipal works of large capacity, and with the advantage of good management, were able to produce gas at the station meter as low as 20 cents per thousand. This did not allow for depreciation, interest, taxes, or leakage losses. These included, it appears that gas at a cost of 40 to 45 cents a thousand was possible under favorable conditions. This is interesting, but it does not follow that either municipal or corporate works could afford to sell gas to the consumer at that rate. To correct the impression that this is the result to be expected from the municipalization of gas lighting, we must analyze the range of costs through a corresponding range of plant capacities, from which it appears that under private management the average cost of gas, everything included, is from 84 cents on the basis of a 500,000,000 cubic feet output, to $4.84 on an output of less than 2,000,000. The lowest cost recorded for a municipal gas plant is 73 cents per thousand on an output under 500,000,000 of cubic feet per annum, and the highest $4.15 on an output under 2,000,000. It will thus be seen that the net cost of gas is largely a question of the kind of gas made, the scale of production, and the management. For these reasons the comparative figures as to gas are rather unsatisfactory to the analytical statistician. Selling prices admit of more exact comparisons. The following table shows the average per thousand cubic feet of gas as sold by private and municipal plants in certain classifications:

Output of Works in Cubic Ft.	Private Plants. Av. Price per M.	Municipal Plants. Av. Price per M.
Under 2,000,000	$2.65	$2.64
Under 5,000,000	1.85	2.42
Under 10,000,000	1.64	1.62
Under 20,000,000	1.58	.86
Under 50,000,000	1.40	.80
100,000,000 to 500,000,000	1.16	.52

An examination of this table shows that in every group except one the average selling price of municipal gas is lower than for gas sold by private companies. The reasons for this would seem to be, not that gas can be made any more cheaply on public than on private account, for the reverse of this is true, but that the larger capitalization of private plants creates a burden of fixed charges and expected dividends which the consumer must pay in one way or another, and not always in the nominal charge for an honestly measured consumption.

That the figures above quoted dispel any illusions of 50 cent gas at the consumer's meter if it is made and distributed on public account is a conclusion which it will be found difficult to resist.

DISRAELI'S UNFINISHED NOVEL.

THE TIMES will begin the publication of BENJAMIN DISRAELI'S unfinished novel in the issue of next Sunday, Jan. 22. The second installment will be published in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Jan. 29, and the third and last installment on Sunday, Feb. 5. The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES have purchased the rights of publication from the trustees of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S estate. The American copyright is vested in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and our readers will not have access to the novel save in the columns of THE TIMES during the next three years.

DISRAELI'S novels, and he wrote many of them, were certainly more talked about than those of other novelists, even of higher literary gifts. To begin with, he was a great statesman, a fact which gave to the productions of his pen a vogue much wider than they would have enjoyed had he been exclusively a man of letters. We can imagine that many dull wearers of great titles in England read his books, or tried to read them, just to see what he would say, how far his audacity would carry him. There is plenty of audacity in the twelve chapters of the unfinished novel which THE TIMES is to publish. He holds London society up to ridicule, draws, in one of his characters, a satirical portrait of Mr. GLADSTONE, and in general has his little fling at the folly and foibles of the gay world in the British capital. Though but a fragment of a story it is highly readable, and everybody who wants to know what is going on in the literary world, and in particular who wants to have knowledge of a work that will be everywhere talked about, should buy THE TIMES during the next three Sundays and follow the story to its premature ending. It would be a prudent move to order these copies of THE SUNDAY TIMES from newsdealers in advance.

AN INTERPLANETARY TELEPHONE.

The actual achievements of electricians in the modern period have been so marvelous, so outrunning the wildest dreams which the imagination could have pictured for them, that, no matter what those magicians say they can do, the world, not allowing itself to be affronted with any reach of extravagance, is bound to stand still and listen. Mr. NIKOLA TESLA has such a score of electrical achievements to his credit that when he tells us he is going to wake up Mars one of these days, and possibly some other planets, with an oscillator of ten million horse power which he is getting up, we are obliged to take the statement into more or less serious consideration.

The instrument, according to his declaration, presents no unusual difficulty. He says he can make one representing a much higher power, say that of a thousand million horses, and with this some foundation is given for the belief that he can do with the world and the whole planetary system pretty much what he likes. Such a scheme fatigues the lay imagination, exhausted with previous surprises of all kinds which the inventing electricians have prepared for it, and it is not easy to say in the first shock of wonder attending the declaration what the world and its societies, near and far, all very much interested in the matter, ought to do about it. Confiding such a large force to the will and discretion of an individual, or even of a consolidated stock organization, looks rather perilous. It seems as if the stability not only of the cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, and the solemn temples, but of the great globe itself, with even some of its outlying siderial sisterhood, would in such case stand in much peril.

Such a force as Mr. TESLA names outruns the widest reach of mundane conceptions. The idea presents to the mind a sublime image of disturbing forces in action; shows how their potencies lie bosomed in the stillness and calm of the universe; but there is nothing attractive about it, and it promises no usefulness of any kind. The fancy of conversing with suppositious inhabitants of our next-door planetary neighbor has taken a strong hold on the minds of electricians, astronomers, and others in recent times, but when we come to think about it, what possible good could flow from opening communications with that lurid star, shedding its trails of fire and dews of blood, and carrying around in its revolutions a population which we might not like to have anything to do with? The best wish that can be made for Mr. TESLA'S intentions and inventions in that direction is that they will not come to any substantial result, as they probably will not. Mars will no doubt go on in its old courses, not heeding any of our signals, and in no increased degree "subject to the Constitution of the United States," whether Mr. TESLA turns his batteries on it or not.

Of more mundane plausibility seems his invention of a torpedo which will go by itself any distance with unerring aim and blow the biggest warship into smithereens in a jiffy. This he thinks is destined to put a stop to the building of such vessels everywhere, and also render useless everything in the nature of fortifications existing in the world. If his invention had only been a little further advanced it might have helped the Japs to capture Port Arthur in a forenoon, instead of being the better part of a year about it.

With predictions of so much confidence and grandiosity from those who have really wrought miracles in their electrical craft to make the exploits of SIMON MAGUS and the Sorceress who contended with AARON seem the cheap wonders of a side show, the only thing the public can do is to sit still and wait; disciplined in the experience that the highest expectations sometimes blow over, as on the whole it is well they should.

We note with satisfaction the nomination of Mr. R. C. E. BROWN to the State Civil Service Commission. Mr. BROWN is well and favorably known as an editorial writer for The Tribune, in which paper he has had occasion to discuss frequently the work of the Commission, and has always done so with intelligence, impartiality, practical good sense, and fidelity to the constitutional principle of the merit system. He has been for a number of years an active and efficient member of the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association. He is a convinced Republican in his party affiliations, but his partisanship is of the sort that demands, and does not oppose, the subordination of party interests to those of the public. We are confident that the work of the Commission will decidedly be promoted by Mr. BROWN'S appointment.

MISTRAL AND THE NOBEL PRIZE.

Provencal Poet Will Devote Award to Develop His Museum at Arles.

London Times Correspondence.

Frederic Mistral, the Provencal poet, recently awarded 50,000f. by the Swedish Academy as half share of the Nobel Prize for Literature, now states his intention of devoting this sum to the development and adequate installation of the little ethnological museum—Le Musée Arletan—founded by him some years ago at Arles. For this purpose the municipal authorities agree to make over an old palace, now used as a college, the restoration and adaptation of which will cost 250,000f.

The matter has engaged the interest of an American resident at Avignon, Edward Leon, who offers 50,000f. as a subscription and undertakes to arrange for five lectures in the United States—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston being the suggested cities—to help on the fund thus inaugurated. Mr. Leon is confident that the remaining 150,000f. will be easily raised, for he writes: "In France you have no idea of the prestige Mistral enjoys with us. At the present time he is the most popular of your writers." The poet himself expresses the hope that the restored building may by and by become "the palace of the Felibrige, the centre for its meetings and popular fetes." The Felibrige, it may be noted, is an association of Provencal poets who aim at keeping alive all that is best in the local customs and feeling by poems written and recited, and by dramatic presentation. It was founded in 1854 by Mistral and six other writers, whose religious and political sympathies were—as those of the "felibres" still remain—chiefly Roman Catholic and legitimist. The jubilee was feted at Vaucluse on the feast of St. Estelle last May, and the next annual commemoration will take place at Avignon on or about the same day. Mistral's work gives perhaps the fullest and highest expression to the spirit ruling the association, but his service to literature includes, besides poems—of which "Mireille" has become widely known by Gounod's opera of the name—the erudite Dictionnaire Franco-Provencal. The old poet writes from his native town in the Department Bouches-du-Rhone, and here he is proud to be known to his fellow-poets as "notre pere de Maillane."

Wouldn't Lose It for the World.

From Judge.

Mrs. Good (shocked)—Mrs. Talkalot just told me something that I know was manufactured out of whole cloth.

Mrs. Chatterton (eagerly)—Well, let's have it quick! All of the gossip in this neighborhood is about worn threadbare.

LOSE TIME IN SUBWAY.

Local Trains Run By Stations and Cause Delay for Passengers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hearing much talk of the time-saving qualities of the Subway, I have given it a trial on these grounds. My experience this morning is a fair example. The weather outside was bad, so the bridge entrance to the Subway was jammed. We worked our way along till we reached the ticket booths, only to find that not all of them were open. Finally, however, the train platform was reached, and most of the crowd took the express trains, of which there were two or three in good time. But I was one of the poor local mortals who wanted to go only three stations. I waited four minutes—which seems rather long in rush hours, and when one is late, anyway—then my local appeared.

"All stations!" shouted the platform guard.

"All stations!" echoed the train guard.

All of us deluded wretches filed in and seated ourselves comfortably. But we bobbed up again in less than two minutes.

"Worth Street!" the trainman called; "next station Bleecker!"

At least one hundred of us filed out of that local meekly and waited for the next. I found on reaching my office, near Spring Street, that I had used up enough time to take me to Harlem—if I am to believe the company's boast.

This is not an exceptional case. Four times out of five the autocratic train dispatcher at the Bridge has put me into "all station" locals at the Bridge and made me change cars at least once to travel three stations. That may be his way of running it; but I submit that as a time-saving device for short distances the much-vaunted Subway is "not in it" with a stout, healthy pair of

LONG LEGS.

New York, Jan. 12, 1905.

The Washington Continental Guards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday, under title of "Anniversary of Battle of New Orleans," you state that the veteran corps of artillery is the only one of eight organizations representing Revolutionary associations now in New York State. Permit me to state that the Veteran Association of the Washington Continental Guards antedates the corps nearly one year. The Guards were organized in 1789 under the sanction of the Government, and the co-operation of Gen. George Washington. The Veteran Association represents that body and enjoys its honors.

The Washington Continental Guards of New York, Capt. W. B. Tufts commanding, are eighty-five strong and growing. Their ranks are filled with gentlemen of high standing, most of whom are members of the Sons of the Revolution and kindred bodies. The organization is somewhat exclusive, but not strictly so. Gen. Abraham S. Dalley, a comrade of Hiram Cronk of Rome, N. Y., was the honorary commander of the Guards just before his death, and the Veterans buried him.

F. R. SAMPSON.

New York, Jan. 12, 1905.

Preserving Our National Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day (Jan. 6) you report that the President will veto the bill recently passed by both houses of Congress cutting off a part of Yosemite Park for the benefit of private parties and permitting the destruction of some of the finest groves in the reservation. That the act of the President will be appreciated by all not expecting a share in the spoils goes without saying. But in the satisfaction that is felt that such an attempt to do the country an irreparable injury for the profit of a few individuals has been temporarily blocked, we should not overlook the serious menace which threatens not only this park, but all the National parks and reservations as long as no more safeguards surround them than is now the case.

Why should the preservation of our incomparably beautiful and wonderful possessions be left to depend on the fearlessness, watchfulness, and integrity of one man? We may not always be as fortunate in our President as we are to-day. How does it speak for the trustworthiness of Congress that such a bill can slip through both houses almost without a hitch, or for the watchfulness of the press that so little protest has appeared against it? A list of the Senators and Congressmen who voted for the bill would be interesting to many people. And we may well ask whether other similar schemes are not being put through in the same unostentatious way.

V.

New York, Jan. 6, 1905.

Poor Gas and Low-Priced Gas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a little peculiar that in all the fuss over gas that is now in the papers and the air, no notice has appeared of the attitude taken by the officials and employes of the gas company at the time of the legal fixing of the charge per 1,000 feet.

When the law was passed establishing the price of gas at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet there was much mirth exhibited on the part of employes of the gas company on the ground that while the price as to quantity was fixed there was nothing said as to quality.

"The company will simply cut down the quality," said one collector, "until you will have to burn much more than you did before, and your bills will be higher than ever." His prediction has proved literally true. It, therefore, seems quite in order to suggest to the collected wisdom (?) in Albany that they amend their puerile law as to price and quantity to include quality as well, and then provide for proper inspection to see to it that this quality is provided. This will not be enough, however, unless pressures and other minor items are specified. In short, the drawing up of a suitable bill to cover the exigencies of the case and protect the public against exorbitant charges for poor goods is a matter requiring the services of a skilled gas engineer rather than a farmer, who seems to have done the work on the present statute.

G. L. F.

New York, Jan. 7, 1905.

Investitures in England.

From London Truth.

The King has made an important change in the regulations for investitures. Hitherto the order has been: "No insignia are worn by gentlemen who are to be invested." In future, however, the recipients of honors are to wear any orders, decorations, or medals which they may have received. Investitures are now State ceremonials. Queen Victoria observed semi-State if the function was at Windsor Castle, but at Osborne there was a considerable reduction in the ceremonial, with fewer members of the Court in attendance. It is understood that next year the periodical investitures of the Bath, the St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Orders, and the military decorations will be held by the King in the Throne Room at St. James's Palace. Queen Victoria usually conferred investitures to the higher classes of the several orders—i. e., Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Commanders. The King, however, has kindly consented to invest the companions of the orders, who are introduced into his Majesty's presence in single file, as at a levee.

THE TIMES IN ITS NEW HOME.

Congratulations Still Coming to This Paper from Its Contemporaries.

From The Waterbury Conn.) American.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to appreciate in full measure just now how good reputation and good will can be accumulated by right conduct. It plies up like interest in a bank, only to be revealed when drafts are made upon it. The opportunity of THE TIMES comes on the occasion of its moving into its new building on the Broadway block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, the highest building in the city, the most modern, and presumably the best-equipped newspaper office in the country, with the Subway running through its basement, offering unequaled facilities for distributing the city edition quickly. THE TIMES is an admirable newspaper in temper, in purpose, and in practical operation. It is honest, enterprising, and interesting. It comes pretty near realizing its ambition, to print all the news that's fit to print.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

Our New York contemporary is a fine paper, and is to be set down as one of the best newspapers in the world. It has now a home of its own, and there is nothing omitted to make the plant the ideal home of a newspaper. May it live long and flourish and enjoy the advantages of being both above and below the dust and noise lines of the metropolis.

From The Honesdale (Penn.) Citizen.

The general public, however, are more interested in the character and quality of the newspaper than in the material conditions amid which it is published. On these points THE TIMES is conspicuously in the front rank of journalism. Its various departments are admirably conducted. Politically, while Democratic, it is surprisingly fair in its treatment of political matters, and it is seldom that the taint of Democratic yellow journalism can be detected in its columns. It represents the highest Democratic ideals and the best Democratic thought of the day.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the new home owned by itself and erected expressly to meet its growing demands as a great newspaper. THE TIMES is fifty-three years old, but has developed most of its prominent excellencies within the last decade. Its improvement has been remarkable, and its position in the front rank of journalism is universally recognized. The new building is thoroughly modern in its structure and in all its appointments, as is befitting the newspaper which it is to house perhaps for centuries. For THE TIMES is the kind of paper that lives and prospers in a community and a country that appreciate a high order of news and editorial service.

From The Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

The motto of THE TIMES is "All the news that's fit to print," and it ably sustains the wise economic policy that will bring to our country a broad and free commerce and great prosperity.

From The Mamaroneck Register.

Situated on its commanding eminence, "half way between the Battery and Harlem and half way between the North and East Rivers," THE TIMES for long years will be the observed of millions, and will doubtless increase its already great prestige.

OISIN'S RETURN.

An Ancient Legend of Ireland.

Strong Oisin hath dwelt in the Land of the Fay
Where hundreds of years are as brief as a day,
Where Joy is the joy that can never be told
And Youth is the youth that shall never grow old—
Until he grows sick for the strivings of men
And longs for the green hills of Erin again.

"Bring forth the white steed that is crowned as a king
That's swift on the hills as the cool wind of Spring,
That's shodden with silver and bitted with gold!
Adieu! Princess Noa, so fair to behold:
O'er ocean I ride to the emerald shore
To hunt with the great-hearted Fians once more!"

"Farewell to thee, husband, if sever we must!
Though Finn and his armies are long of the dust
Good-speed to the soft-bosomed isle of thy birth!
But set not thy foot on its death-tainted earth,
Or vainly my night-watching taper will burn—
For strong-handed Oisin will never return."

He came. But, alas for thy fame, Innisfael!
Could these be the sons of the conquering Gael
That crowded around in a wondering throng?
Great Finn and his kindred were fables of song.
The Crosier had triumphed: forgot was the brand;
The word of St. Patrick was law in the land.

But hark—to his ear from a neighboring glade
That sheltered a chapel, a clamor for aid!
The builders that wrought at the lintel were thrown
And pinioned to earth by so weighty a stone
That vainly a score of their fellows might strive
To heave up the burden to save them alive.

Strong Oisin put spur to the flank of his steed.
Down-reaching, he lifted that stone like a reed
And hurled it the length of a towering mast!
But, rent by the strain of that valorous cast
Were gem-studded saddle and gold-fretted girth—
The hero lay prone on the death-giving earth!

The years that had passed in the Land of the Fay
Came flocking like vultures to burden his clay.
The yellow locks faded to silvery white,
And wasted his sinews and darkened his sight
As feebly he chanted with faltering breath
Farewell to green Erin and welcome to Death!

"Hail! true-hearted heroes of whom I was one!
O, Finn of the Legions, make room for thy son!
Though Death crowns my doing, 'tis little I care,
For well do I know, in the high minds ye bear
That moment of effort for men will outweigh
My ages of [illegible]

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

THE POST-HOLIDAY SEASON IN ROME

Semi-Centennial Celebration of Dogma of Immaculate Conception Jan. 8—City a Beggars' Paradise—Teapot Tempest in the American Colony.

ROME, Dec. 28. The semi-centennial of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in 1854 was celebrated with religious festivities on the 8th of this month. The names of all the Cardinals and prelates who were present in St. Peter's, when the dogma was proclaimed are recorded on the marble side wall of the tribune. Among them is that of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Pius X. pontificated in the morning, just as Pius IX. had done, and in the same place, fifty years ago. The city was illuminated in the evening, and all the church bells were rung for an hour. The weather was favorable, and streets and squares were crowded with people of all ages and of many countries. Even babies in arms were there, so orderly and good-natured is a popular gathering in Rome.

The Piazza di Spagna made the best show. The commemorative pillar surmounted by a bronze statue and adorned at the base with flowers and palms was brilliant with electric lights which not inharmoniously outshone the lamps and candles in the windows of surrounding houses. The two columns in honor of the Blessed Virgin erected in Rome deserve a word of notice. The one less in view and consequently not so well known to Americans is the more beautiful. It stands in front of St. Mary Major's, and is sixty-two feet high—a fluted Corinthian column of purest Pentelic marble and of perfect proportions. It is particularly interesting as being the last of eight which once supported the great hall in the Basilica of Constantine alongside the forum. It was erected by Paul V. in 1631, and Carlo Maderno, the architect who designed the lofty pedestal, put the Borghese crest (an eagle with extended wings) at the four angles.

ANOTHER FAMOUS COLUMN.

The column on the Piazza di Spagna is neither so tall nor so artistically presented, being somewhat overloaded with decorations around the base. It is perfectly round, only forty-two feet high, but of unusual diameter, and is of that kind of marble—green with white zones—called cipollino by the Romans. Strabo informs us that it was quarried at Marmaritium, upon the coast of Greece near the town of Carystus, whence it is sometimes described as Carystian marble. This large piece was discovered in 1777 behind the palace—now Parliament House—of Monte Citorio. The reason why it was set up in front of the Spanish Embassy was to compliment the theologians of Spain who had always taught, and the knights of Calatrava who had always professed, the Immaculate Conception long before it was defined as an article of faith binding Catholics throughout the world.

No one within the memory of living man pontificated with the grace and majesty of Pius IX., combining as he did the adventitious qualities of noble birth, fine voice, and a handsome person. His successor, however, was in good form, and the services were most impressive, both at the throne under the Chair of Saint Peter and at the altar over the Confession of the Apostles. The canonization of two saints on Sunday, the 11th, was even more interesting than the ceremonies of the Papal mass, because so seldom seen and so quaintly symbolical. A number of American Bishops were present.

Christmas has come and gone, but it does not seem like Christmas to Americans. The weather is too mild. There is no snow, no ice, nothing of that general animation that marks the season with us. Of late, however, through the influence probably of Northern visitors, green trees, holly branches, social parties, and shop window decorations, sometimes with an approach to our Santa Claus, but oftener with a little crib of Bethlehem, are coming into vogue. One of the specialties of Rome is the cattle of the fish market on the evening before the vigil of Christmas. All the papers give an account of what goes on there and of the quality, quantity, and variety of fish brought from the Adriatic and Mediterrancan for the occasion. It is the one day in the year when gentlefolks go slumming, but, like so many old institutions and customs, it is no more what it used to be. Only a few of the nobility went there this year to enjoy the lively scene—Marquis della Valle, Marquis Monaldi, Countess Colani, Baron de Mevino, and a half dozen other aristocrats.

BEGGARS IN PLENTY.

Rome is rapidly filling with strangers, and beggars are very much in evidence. There are more beggars now in Rome than ever before. In old times they were licensed and had to wear a brass and numbered badge, but now they roam about unmolested, although forbidden to do so by the city statutes, and although there exists a legally organized society to suppress this sort of beggary. There can be no objection to quiet beggars at church doors who "only stand and wait," but one doesn't like the whining, follow-you-up and mortifying beggar who infests the Via Sistina and other foreign quarters of the city.

In the "Essays of Elia" there is a "Complaint on the Decay of Beggars in the Metropolis," and what is not repulsive in London may become actually picturesque in Rome. I remember old Bebbo, who was king of the beggars for so many years—Bebbo known to Hans Christian Andersen, Hawthorne, Dickens, Thackeray, and every one who knew Rome two or three generations ago. He used to sit as if enthroned on the sunny steps of the Trinità del Monti, always occupied the same corner, and never deigned to ask alms or put out his hand; but every one knew what he wanted and it was a pleasure to put something in his hat, and more pleasure still to hear him say, in cheery tones and with a look and smile, "Iuddio vi paghi la carità,"—(May God reward your charity,) or "La Madonna vi possa accompagnare," —(May Our Lady go with you." Ah, but that was the time of Overbeck, and Randolph Rogers, and W. W. Story, and the Café Greco in the Via Condotti, and "The days that are no more." I only knew Bebbo in his decline, but he was a remarkably good-looking old man, dressed in keeping with his profession, and was in demand as model for some of the venerable saints in the Church's calendar. When he died he left forty thousand dollars in a strong box under his bed in a room on Piazza Montanara—and his only child married a nobleman from somewhere up near Ancona.

CITY OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

There always has been, and there still is, a great amount of Christian charity in Rome. From an early period we see the Popes visiting the poor in person and distributing alms with their own hands. Saint Gregory—the Gregory—was munificent and beloved for this practical benevolence. In later ages the office of Grand Almoner was created in the Papal Court by Blessed Gregory X. (Visconti.) He is always a titular Archbishop, and resides in the Vatican in order to be always at hand to receive the orders of the Holy Father about feeding, clothing, housing, and distributing money to the poor.

The new five-cent pieces, (25 centimes,) which the people call nick-ells, are pretty and convenient. All Italian gold and silver coin has the cabalistic word "Fert" repeated around the edge. I have been asked what it means. It is a watchword of the royal house, but its origin is involved in obscurity. Writers on heraldry would have us believe that it is an acrostic of Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit, in allusion to the courage displayed by one of this warrior-like family, a Knight of Saint John, who helped seized Rhodes in 1310 and hold it against the Saracens. Others say that it is simply a part of the verb fero, used in the sense of to get, receive, acquire, obtain possession of something, and refers to the claim put forward in 1485 by Duke Charles I. of Savoy to the Kingdom of Cyprus and Jerusalem. Terse Latin mottoes were all the rage among Princes at the Revival of Letters. It must not be confounded with the battle-cry something that had to be understood by the common people—which was "Savoia Avanti!" "Savoy in the Lead!" Such a chivalrous slogan is like the "Forward, Ours!" of several old families in Great Britain.

PAX TIBI, POPE'S MOTTO.

A late issue of an illustrated Roman paper startled many people by devoting its inside double page to scenes depicting various phases of the hoped-for reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal. Pius X. is of a mild disposition. His motto is "Pax Tibi," and the tension between the parties in dispute is not now so rigid, nor is the bad feeling so acute, as it has been. While Jacob and Esau have not yet embraced, there are signs that time has worked changes of a mollifying character. A better understanding still would be hailed by most Italians and by all reasonable people throughout the world. The Government has granted exequaturs to the new Archbishops of Lucca and Palermo with unusual courtesy and promptness, and they have taken possession of the temporalities of their sees.

Both are men of distinguished abilities, but of humble origin. Some people of their respective dioceses objected to these prelates in no discreet manner, because they lacked the factitious advantage of aristocratic connections. So does the Pope; but he seems to be a providential pontiff for our democratic age. All his sympathies are with God's poor. His own forefathers have been tillers of the soil in the neighborhood of Treviso for more than two hundred and thirty years. His earliest known ancestor is Vincent Sarto, born in 1651. He was a farmer. Can anything be more honorable? And if lowly his condition, what more ancient? What more useful? Adam delved into the earth to make his living. I love the man with the hoe, especially when honesty goes with toil. He raises his heart to heaven when he bows his head to say his prayers—when he stops work in the field, perhaps to say the angelus. Cardinal Pallavicini tells us of Alexander VII. that "nobility of birth adds dignity and splendor to the pontificate"—and so does his fellow-Jesuit, Father Balthasar Gracian in his "Art of Wordly Wisdom."

NEW BISHOP OF SABINA.

The bishopric of Sabina, left vacant by the inopportune death of Cardinal Morenni a month ago, has been given to Cardinal Cassetta. He was born in Rome in 1841. His diocese is the last and poorest of the six suburban sees; and possession of it carries with it the title of Abbot of Farfa. It embraces a rugged, bleak and mountainous country to the northeast of Rome, and is practically presided over by an auxiliary bishop who dwells there all the year round. The ancient and once rich and important Abbey of Farfa is now decayed and impoverished and hard more than a name. But it is renowned in mediaeval history as that great Religious House which always entertained the Emperor-elect when as King of the Romans he passed through Italy on his way to be crowned by the Pope in Saint Peter's. Muratori has much to say about it in "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores."

There can be no doubt that the several episcopal sees lying nearest to Rome, and hence called suburban, have enjoyed, from a very remote antiquity, some special preeminence. It is not easy, however, to determine at what precise epoch their incumbents began to form a part—and the highest—of the Sacred College. They certainly belonged to it in 769. The number of these sees was formerly seven, and for a long time have been only six. The Cardinals are divided into three orders or grades—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons—and this determines their precedence.

The Abbots of Farfa were often, alas! in old times given to sport with horse and hound, and their territory came down into the Campagna. This leads me to mention fox hunting. There exists in Rome a flourishing club for this truly gentlemanly recreation. It was founded in 1840, but its early years were unpopular for a while by the drowning of Lord Bathurst's daughter, whose horse ran away and carried her into the Tiber, near Acqua Cetosa. The American Ambassador, Mr. Meyer, is a bold rider, and so is Miss Kemp of New York.

A tempest in a teapot has upset the American colony in Rome, but it is to be hoped it will soon subside. It was all occasioned by an article in a prominent part of the Italie, a newspaper published part in French, and making a specialty of society news, and what young Italians struggling with English call "big life." It also gave a list of 177 families of "excluded" rank which are given by a Mr. Ponsonby Pole-Carew in his Golden Book of the American Peerage. A number of Americans married to Italians and cruelly excluded from this very exclusive roll of honor, were dreadfully worked up. It was delightfully exciting and funny. The editor of the Italie got scared, and cabled to a Boston expert in genealogy who cabled back that P. P. C.'s list was misleading and ridiculous. He then gave a new set of names, which reduced the American nobility to 40 (!) and insisted that no family in America was noble whose forebears had not held land there before the Revolution and been always of good social standing. Matters were now worse than ever. It was like the late Evelyn Shirley, the Mr. Arden of Lothair, who had an ancient pedigree which was very nice, and knew everybody else's which wasn't quite so nice. Shirley admits no one in his Libro d'Oro of the Noble and Gentle Men of England who did not still hold the estate their ancestors possessed before the Reformation. I am but a plain American, yet I could not help passing a joke one afternoon on Mgr. Saharetti of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington. A procession of two of our patriotic societies was passing and he was greatly impressed as "bold, soldier-featur'd, undismayed, they strode along." Why, who are these? he asked. Sons of the Revolution. Well? They have grandfathers. And these? Colonial Wars. Well? They have great-grandfathers.

FYVIE.

GEN. M. C. BUTLER MARRIES.

Former Senator from South Carolina Weds Mrs. N. De S. B. Whitman.

Gen. Matthew Calbraith Butler, formerly United States Senator from South Carolina, was married at noon yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church to Mrs. Nannie De S. Bostick Whitman by the Rev. Haslett McKim.

The bride wore a pale-gray velvet dress, had train, the corsage trimmed with Irish lace, and a white toque trimmed with the same. Orchids were the corsage bouquet. Attending Mrs. Whitman were her mother, Mrs. Bostick, née Martin, who gave her away; Mrs. Whitman's daughters, Mrs. Winthrop McKim, with her husband, son of the officiating clergyman, and their daughter, and Miss Nancy Whitman. After the ceremony Gen. Butler and Mrs. Butler left for North Augusta, S. C., to pass the honeymoon.

Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Belmont, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Capt. and Mrs. John Rodgers, Capt. and Mrs. Emory, Gen. James F. Wade, Mrs. George Tiffany, Mrs. W. T. Emmet, Mrs. Charles King and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pesse, S. S. Howland, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, and a number of army and navy officers, friends of the bridegroom.

Gen. Butler and six of his brothers served with conspicuous valor in the Confederate Army. He was a son of Dr. William Butler of Greenville, S. C., and Jane T. Perry Butler, who was a sister of Commodores Matthew Calbraith Perry, who put through the treaty with Japan, and Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. From 1877 to 1889 he was United States Senator from South Carolina.

After the Spanish war Gen. Butler, with Gen. Wade and Admiral Sampson, went to Cuba to assist the Spanish Government in sending the Spanish troops home.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day there will be the afternoon reception with music by Miss Callender and Miss de Forest—an informal reception; in the evening Mrs. Clarence Mackay will entertain at dinner at her town house, 974 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will also entertain at dinner; last Sunday Mrs. Fish gave a luncheon for Mme. Nordica. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud will give a dinner with music at their country place to celebrate their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

***

The engagement is announced of Norman P. De Maurice, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. De Maurice of 20 West Sixty-eighth Street, and Miss Alice H. Bergen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann H. Bergen of Henry Street, Brooklyn, members of the old Bergen family of Bay Ridge. Miss Bergen was one of the six bridesmaids of Mr. De Maurice's sister, Miss Aurelie De Maurice, two years ago, when she married Kenneth M. Murchison, Jr. Another of Mr. De Maurice's sisters married George F. T. Britton.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma Achelis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Achelis of 16 West Sixty-ninth Street, and Gardiner Hope Miller of Roselle, N. Y. Mr. Miller is a graduate of Princeton and a broker in this city.

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The engagement is also announced of Henry de Rham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. de Rham, Jr., of 24 Fifth Avenue, to Miss Frances Dana of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. de Rahm was graduated from Harvard last year.

***

To-morrow receptions will be given by Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 35 East Fiftieth Street for Miss Sylvia Parsons; by Mrs. Thomas Blake Kent of 52 East Sixty-fifth Street; there will also be the Musicale Morning at the Waldorf, and "at homes" by Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and Mrs. John Jay White.

***

Mrs. Adair sailed yesterday on the Lucania, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Lothian Graeme Scott. (Miss Eleanor Russell.)

***

Mr. and Mrs. Moncure Robinson (Miss Sarah Abell) of Baltimore are being congratulated upon the birth of a boy at their country place at Uplands, Penn.

***

Mrs. William R. Willcox gave yesterday afternoon the second of two "at homes." She was assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hector Havemeyer.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

PECK—LEWIS.

Miss Elinor Parke Curtis Lewis, granddaughter of the late Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., of New York City, were married yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church, Hoboken. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, pastor of the church, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Cortland Whitehead of Pittsburg. As the family was in mourning for Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, the mother of the bride, only the relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to attend the ceremony and the reception that followed.

The bride's gown was of old point lace, with court train of heavy white satin. Her lace veil was one that has been worn by the brides in the Stevens family for many years. Mrs. James Milnor Cummings, Miss Lewis's sister, was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Picton Stevens, Alice G. Aggen, Gertrude Houghton, Lois C. Low, Bertha Stockwell, and Mary Livingston Delafield. The flower girls were Emily and Elsie Stevens. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Stanton E. Peck, and the ushers were Assemblyman Archibald Stevens Alexander, Francis F. Palmer, Albert W. Putnam, Theodosius F. Stevens, Harold Durand, and Stanley D. McGraw.

WATSON—PEPPER.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The Church of the Ascension, Broad and South Streets, was the scene at 1 o'clock this afternoon of the marriage of Miss Alice Marion Pepper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Platt Pepper of this city, and Robert C. Watson, Jr., of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev George Woolsey Hodge, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. William G. Thayer of St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass.

The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss Martha Otis Pepper, as maid of honor, was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Rebecca Newhall, Miss Helen Von L. Struthers, Miss Emily Vaux, and Miss Sarah Gerhard, the latter two cousins of the bride. George Watson, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

After an extended trip the bride and bridegroom will occupy apartments at the Touraine, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

DOW—SANFORD.

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 14.—The wedding of Miss Helene Carola Sanford, daughter of the late Henry S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, and Abbot Low Dow of Brooklyn, N. Y., was performed this afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother in this city by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. George H. Buck of Derby. Among the prominent guests was ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York.

Mrs. Sanford and her daughter are well known at the Court of King Leopold of Belgium, and when the engagement of Mr. Dow and Miss Sanford was announced at the court several months ago the King personally extended his best wishes.

Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $60 to assist in paying rent for a Baptist family. The man is blind and the wife in delicate health. There are five children. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 1050 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

NEW MUSICAL PIECE SEEN AT THE LYRIC

Song and Dance, Girls, and Millinery Make "Fantana."

KATIE BARRY'S SPECIALTY

Jefferson De Angelis and His Company Satisfy Popular Demands—Rich Scenes and Costumes.

Commodore Everett	Hubert Wilke
Hawkins	Jefferson de Angelis
Lieut. Sinclair Warren	Frank Rushworth
Fred Everett	Douglas Fairbanks
Henri Pastelot	George Belmar
Hon. Kogera Hiratska	Philip Leigh
The Marquis Kioto	Robert Broderick
Fanny Everett	Adelaide Ritchie
Jessie	Katie Barry
Elsie Stuyvesant	Julia Sanderson
Mlle. Anita	Eleanor Browning
The Kid	Adelaide Sharp
Mabel	Bessie Merrill
Lillian	Helen Cheston
Florence	Jean Caldwell
Jeanette	Catherine Cooper
Lola Sun	Lynn d'Arcy
Hela Kora	Victoria Stuart

If you have an evening to spare, with absolutely nothing to do, dine leisurely, don't skip any of the courses, then take your own good time and drop in at the Lyric Theatre. You will be in plenty of time to hear Katie Barry in her best number, "My Word," which gives her an opportunity to do a series of very clever imitations, and you will have plenty of opportunity to judge whether "Fantana" is the style of entertainment for which you are looking. Incidentally, you will be better pleased by reason of having missed the first act, which is only worth mentioning by reason of the fact that it precedes the second.

In its general characteristics, to be sure, the second doesn't differ much from the first. The authors have taken the liberty of calling the piece a Japanese-American musical comedy, but all save the least sophisticated of us learned long ago that in this sort of thing one name is about as good as another and equally descriptive. If one were actually pinned down to it, he might be obliged to admit that the whole affair is just vaudeville and nothing more.

But for some strange reason managers do not like to use that term. Fantana differs from the common or garden variety by reason of the fact that the specialties are strung together on a thread of a story that constantly threatens to break under the strain, and then, too, there is a richness of picture and costume which one does not find in the places where the banjo artist follows the man with the trained rabbits, but the general trend is the same.

The so-called book of Fantana is written by Robert B. Smith and Sam S. Shubert, the latter merging from his modest occupation of managing theatres and big shows to share in the somewhat dubious honors of authorship. The book, like the music, contributed by Raymond Hubbell et al. (the et al. are not mentioned on the programme) is like most of the efforts of its kind with which we are familiar. It contains plenty of noisy fun of the sort that patrons of this class of shows seem to like, the fact being demonstrated last night by prolonged laughter.

Jefferson De Angelis is the star in this particular production, and his familiar sallies into broad humor met with much approval. He appears first as a valet, then disguises himself as a Japanese Ambassador, becoming actually funny in a wild chase around the stage after the tassel on his hat which has a habit of flying into his face at every possible opportunity.

The piece is staged lavishly, and though the effects indicate no especial originality they are generally pleasing. The acting and singing are generally adequate to the demands, and the chorus is large and comely.

METCALFE SAW "FANTANA."

Ignored Letter Managers Sent Withdrawing Tickets—No Trouble.

James S. Metcalfe of Life, who was barred from forty-seven theatres by the action of the Theatrical Managers' Association on Wednesday, attended the opening performance of "Fantana" at the Lyric last night. The Shuberts, who manage the house, said that Mr. Metcalfe came after he had been asked not to.

They said that the tickets for the performance were sent out before the action of the managers' association, and yesterday afternoon the officers of that body were called together to decide what was to be done. A letter was sent to Mr. Metcalfe withdrawing "the invitation," as the Shuberts expressed it. Despite this Mr. Metcalfe attended and nothing happened to require the services of the three private detectives in the house to preserve order.

ALL STARS IN ONE CAST.

An Extraordinary Metropolitan Plan for "Die Fledermaus."

Mr. Conried announces as one of the most noteworthy events of this operatic season at the Metropolitan the production on Thursday evening, Feb. 16, of "Die Fledermaus," with an unusual cast. Every singer of note in the Metropolitan company will appear at this performance. The part of Rosalinde will be sung by Mme. Sembrich, while, in all probability, Miss Olive Fremstad will appear as Prince Orlowsky. Miss Bella Alten will have the soubrette part of Adele. Mr. Burgstaller will be the Alfred, Mr. Dippel the Eisenstein, Mr. Goritz the Frank, and all the remaining stars of the Metropolitan, including Mmes. Eames, Nordica, Ackte, de Macchi, Homer, and Miss Walker, Messrs. Caruso, Salezа, Scotti, Van Rooy, Plancon, Bliss, and Journet, will be seen or heard in the ballroom and concert episodes.

In view of the unprecedented nature of the production, special prices, ranging from $2 to $10, will be fixed for this performance.

SATURDAY AT THE OPERA.

It would be difficult to find in the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera House two words more popular than "Faust" and "Lohengrin," so the theatre was crowded yesterday when these two operas were sung. "Faust" was performed in an apathetic fashion at the matinée, due chiefly to Mr. Franko's slow and rather unyielding tempi. Mme. Eames was again a lovely Marguerite, Albert Saléza sang with unusual strength and beauty of will, and MM. Plancon and Scotti completed a quintet which should have aroused much more enthusiasm than the audience evinced.

"Lohengrin," the evening performance offered a subscription cast at popular prices. Consequently the theatre was crowded. Mmes. Nordica and Walker and MM. Knote, Goritz, Journet, and Muehlman were the singers. They have, with the exception of Journet, been heard before in the same rôles, and it need only be said that Herr Knote's impending departure seems more regrettable than ever in view of his beautiful singing last night. Mr. Hertz conducted.

Jersey Road Commissioner Dead.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 14.—Henry I. Budd, State Commissioner of Public Roads, died at his home here to-day. He had served continuously as Road Commissioner from the time of his appointment by Gov. Werts in 1883. During his administration nearly 1,000 miles of roadway were built and improved.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN RINGGOLD, aged seventy, a member of the Otis Skinner Company, playing "The Harvester," died in Richmond, Ind., yesterday from apoplexy. He was taken ill while en route from Springfield, Ohio. His home was in this city.

Mrs. ISAAC O. NOLING, wife of Dr. Noling of Clinton Street South, East Orange, died Friday night at her home, after an operation for appendicitis. Dr. and Mrs. Noling have lived in East Orange for many years. Besides her husband, two sons survive Mrs. Noling.

BOSTON ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Matinee Programme of Familiar Music —Miss Foster, Soloist.

No such brain racking as Mr. Gericke's programme required of his audience at the Boston Orchestra's first concert of its present trip to New York was called for at the second, which was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The orchestral music was all familiar and all well beloved by concertgoers; it consisted of Beethoven's fifth symphony, Mr. Gericke's own arrangement of waltzes by Brahms, and Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture. The orchestral setting of Brahms's waltzes had not been heard here, but many amateurs have delighted in these graceful and amiable pieces in their original form and found increased enjoyment of them in Mr. Gericke's skillful employment of varied and contrasted color to heighten their effect. They are not, on the whole, such supremely happy inspirations as Brahms's waltzes for vocal quartet with accompaniment for four hands upon the piano; but they are very charming and show the same Viennese spirit and suggest the influence that Schubert and Strauss had upon the master from the north, when he had become a citizen of the Austrian capital. There are piquant rhythm and fascinating melodies expressing changing moods of gayety and soberness, and there is a suggestion of the Hungarian character to which Brahms in his more important works recurred again and again. They were a delightful addition to the programme, and Mr. Gericke was compelled to acknowledge expressions of pleasure not only at the subtle grace of the performance of them, but also at his own share in putting them into their newer shape.

The symphony was played with warmth and with a broad and dignified utterance, in which every shade of Beethoven's thoughts, every detail of his instrumentation was lovingly and sympathetically brought to the listener's apprehension. It was in no way sensational; it gave no new significance to any of the familiar themes, dragged out no hitherto unconsidered inner voices to unmerited prominence, introduced no new conceptions of tempo. It was Beethoven's music played with the thought only of Beethoven's intentions and without distortion for the sake of effect. Hence it was impressive, large in style, poetical and beautiful, and it moved with unceasing life. Mr. Gericke secured admirable balance and blending of the orchestral timbres; the ensemble was perhaps not quite so near perfection as it has been on other occasions, and there were a few little slips among some of the wind players that were noticeable chiefly because they happened at unfortunate moments.

Miss Marie Stoddard Foster was the soloist, a singer of remarkable gifts of voice to say nothing of her delight to the eye as she stands upon the stage—who made a highly favorable impression when she first appeared in New York last year. She is one of the characteristic English contraltos who seem to bloom and blossom in a garden by themselves; for no other nation, apparently, produces them in the same kind. Miss Foster has still something to learn about the management of her beautiful voice, and it is to be hoped she will learn it, for her present methods of singing do not tend to its preservation. She must also learn the better enunciation of the texts of her music, for in the three "Sea Songs," by Elgar, that she gave, very little was intelligible. Her intelligence, taste, and musical feeling, however, are unmistakable. She delivered the broadly planned but musically not very inspired recitative and air from Max Bruch's "Odysseus" with splendid dignity and nobility of style, and in the songs by Elgar she sought to give characteristic expression to their sentiment. These, too, are of no very high musical value, but are presented in an attractive light through the skillful orchestration of the accompaniments.

HOSPITAL ON THE STAGE.

So Many Accidents in "Siberia" That a Doctor Is Employed.

Casualties in the mob scenes in "Siberia" at the Academy of Music have become so numerous that a regular hospital annex has been established behind the scenes, and Dr. Ida C. Nahm is in charge. There never was a play that had so many massacres and mob conflicts in it as "Siberia." Every minute a battalion of Russians rush on the stage and begin to slay the populace right and left. Since the first night of the revival in the Academy the players have been getting hurt.

A woman, "super" had her wrist cut one night by a heavy iron cleaver, and Helen MacGregor and Karl Eckstrom, the heavy and leading roles, have both been injured by piles of firearms falling on them. Accidents became so frequent that W. A. Brady, the manager, finally sent for Dr. Ida Nahm and engaged her to come to every performance. She has plenty to do.

HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS.

Saturday and Sunday Association Reports Contributions.

Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 59 Cedar Street, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM THE CHEMICAL DRUG TRADES.

J. L. & D. S. Riker	$100	The Heller & Merz Co.	25
Kuttroff Pickhardt Co.	100	Parke, Davis & Co.	25
Fabenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.	100	Hoin. Campbell & Co.	25
Beth Anline Works	50	Cooper & Co.	25
Gen. Chemical Co.	30	Sharp & Dohme	25
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	50	Am. Dyewood Co.	25
Peters, White & Co.	50	Elmer & Amend	25
H. A. Metz & Co.	50	Fritzsche Bros.	20
A. Klipstein & Co.	50	Otto Hann & Bro.	10
Kalle & Co.	50	Durst Bros. & Co.	10
C. F. Boehringer & Soehne	25	W. A. Ross & Bro.	10
Tartar Chemical Co.	25	Parson & Petit	10
Lehn & Fink	25	R. F. Hoyt & Co.	10
Wing & Evans	25	Hall & Ruckel	10
The Grasselli Chemical Co.	25	Orlando H. Jadwin	10
Church & Dwight Co.	25	D. D. Williamson & Co.	10
C. Pfizer & Co.	25	The Upjohn Co.	10
Roople & Androvette	25	Hine Bros.	10
A. de Ronde & Co.	25	Heller, Hirsh & Co.	10
Phillip Son & Co.	25	Coffin, Redington & Co.	10
The Heyden Chemical Works	25	Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.	10
Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.	25	Schering & Glatz	10
Thurston & Braidich	25	James Lee & Co.	10
McKesson & Robbins	25	Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	10
Schieffelin & Co.	25	Henry Klein & Co.	10
Geigy Aniline & Extract Co.	25	T. Eredt & Co.	10
C. Hoffmann, La Roche & Co.	25	Geisenheimer & Co.	10
Tetenhill Bros. & Fowler	25	Henry M. Rau	10
E. Fougera & Co.	25	The West Indies Chem. Works, Ltd.	10
		Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	10
		In smaller amounts	22
		Total	$1,550

FROM THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

Lehman Brothers	$5	Chapman, Ester & Co.	25
H. Hentz & Co.	50	Allen & Co.	50
W. H. Leaman	50	David H. Miller	25
R. Moore & Co.	50	R. T. Wilson & Co.	50
Gwathmey & Co.	50	J. M. Bloss	25
Shearson, Hammill & Co.	50	G. Brennecke & Co.	25
Fernie, Wilson & Co.	50	Inmann, Swann & Co.	25
J. H. Parker & Co.	50	J. J. Chew	25
G. H. McFadden & Bro.	50	S. A. Fatman	25
R. Siedenburg & Co.	50	Heath, Wilkerspoon & Co.	25
Hubbard Brothers	50	G. W. Vanderhorf	25
C. D. Pearson & Co.	50	E. R. Cone	25
Ralli, Brothers	50	Adams & Co.	25
Knoop, Feritchs & Co.	50	Ullinger Bros. & Co.	25
Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	50	Mohr, Hahnemann & Co.	25
A. Norden & Co.	25	A. V. March	25
Woodward & Stillman	50	Latham, Alexander & Co.	25
Stephen M. Weld & Co.	50	N. Herrmann	25
		George F. Jones	10
		E. G. Higgins	10
		L. Mandelbaum	10
		L. de Gemoens	10
		In smaller amounts	7
		Total	$1,547

Engagement Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pinckney Henderson Adams, formerly of 46 West Ninety-fourth Street, but now of Fair Haven, Vt., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Julia Henderson Adams of Washington, D. C., to Arthur H. Geissler of Carmen, Oklahoma. Miss Adams is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward White Adams and granddaughter of the late Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson, the first Governor of Texas.

Electric Motors

FOR MODERN NEWSPAPER OFFICES

The NEW YORK TIMES electrical equipment contains many of the Sprague Electric Motors and Hoists. The Sprague apparatus is scientifically constructed of the best materials and designed especially for this class of work. Newspaper and printing offices desiring to reduce shop expenses and to lessen the time of production should investigate the Sprague Electric Motors and Hoists, which are unequalled for economy of service.

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A business man having a legitimate proposition to advertise, selected the high-grade morning and afternoon newspapers in which to make the announcement, and to satisfy his curiosity, and also as a guide for future advertising, he ingeniously keyed the advertisement in each of the newspapers, so that he could tell from what newspapers the replies came. There were nine newspapers used—three morning and six afternoon newspapers. The New York Times conspicuously headed the list in the number of replies. There was only one other newspaper that had more than half of what The Times record showed, and the replies secured through the advertising in The New York Times exceeded those aggregated by four of five afternoon newspapers.

This record, of course, is not astonishing to those who have knowledge of the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is more than 100,000 copies every morning in New York City.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY

MR. E. F. EBLE,

105 W. 42d St.,

to dispose by auction of his stock and

Private Collection

which has been gathered by him during the past 25 years in this country and abroad.

Comprising in part

Solid Silver Antique Jewelry
Old Sheffield Ware, Bronzes,
Egyptian and Roman Antiquities,
Rare Laces, Weapons, &c.,
comprising nearly 5,000 lots.

ON EXHIBITION,

AT THE GALLERY, 238 FIFTH AV.,
On Monday and Tuesday,
January 23d & 24th.

FURTHER PARTICULARS
in next Sunday's papers.

Catalogue Mailed on Application.

Drink
NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S
[LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE.]
High Grade
GINGER ALE and OTHER
CARBONATED
THIRST QUENCHERS
EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 Years' Test.

Home Furnishings Decorations.

Special inducements offered on contracts for remodelling residences during SUMMER months.

NEUMAN & CO.
375 5TH AVE.

REV. DR. J. H. PARKS DIES.

Former Philadelphia Pastor Stricken by Heart Disease.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 14.—As he was about to retire last night, the Rev. J. H. Parks, pastor emeritus of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, reeled and fell in his room, and when members of his household reached his side he was dead. A sudden attack of heart disease was responsible for his death.

Dr. Parks served as Chaplain in Washington during the civil war. He was pastor of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church for twelve years, resigning ten years ago. At one time he was pastor of the Tempest Baptist Church in Philadelphia. He had been an exempt fireman for twenty-five years. Dr. Parks was seventy-seven years old. He leaves a widow.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The great high area still covers the country, except on the North Pacific Coast, but it is rapidly giving way over the extreme north, probably on account of the approach of a low area toward that section. Temperatures are very low for the season from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and ranging from 10 to 34 degrees below the seasonal average.

They have risen west of the mountains; snow and rains were quite general Friday night in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather during Saturday. There were also general rains in Northern California and rains and snows in the North Pacific States. Rain and snow will continue Sunday in the North Pacific States and the north plateau, and probably on Monday in Washington and Idaho and Western Montana; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, except that light local snows are probable in the lake region. It will continue cold Sunday east

JAN 1905

A LITERARY SENSATION

ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WILL PRINT THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED

NOVEL BY BENJAMIN DISRAELI

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD AND PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

THE American serial rights to this unfinished posthumous book of the famous English statesman have been secured by

The New York Times

and the novel will be presented in three instalments on consecutive Sundays. Its publication must awaken the liveliest interest wherever the English language is spoken. The completed chapters are worthy of the author of "Sybil" and "Lothair." Their ornately brilliant style at once identifies their origin. Special interest is given to the novel by the fact that Lord Beaconsfield has chosen as the leading figure of his story, his relentless political enemy, the man in public life he most hated---

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE

This intensely interesting work was purchased from Lord Beaconsfield's Literary Executors for a sum equivalent to one dollar a word, which is probably the highest rate ever paid for fiction. Its publication in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES will be the only form in which it can appear for three years.

Remember that this Posthumous Disraeli Novel will be the talk of two continents and be sure to order immediately from your newsdealer

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

JANUARY 22
JANUARY 29
FEBRUARY 5

ATHLETES ON STRIKE IN ARMORY GAMES

Col. Morris Orders Policeman to Remove Cycler from the Track.

SPECTATORS IN A TURMOIL

Bonhag Unable to Beat the Handicap Men in the Meet of the Ninth Regiment.

A vigorous demonstration by the 4,000 spectators because a policeman dragged a cycle racer from the track was an exciting feature of the games of the Ninth Regiment Athletic Association, held in the armory on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, last night.

As the two-mile bicycle race was about to start several of the competitors and trainers began to remove chairs which had been set up to keep runners from cutting in when rounding the turns. Col. William F. Morris commanded them to let the chairs alone. He was in ordinary evening dress and had no official badge, so the men proceeded to remove the chairs, explaining deferentially that they would make the turns very dangerous for the racers.

Col. Morris called in the police officers, and, much to the surprise of the cyclers, they were being dragged off the floor before they understood the situation. Gus Purden of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association of Brooklyn had a scuffle with the policeman, and the other athletes gathered, and serious trouble seemed imminent. Another of the cyclers also had a scuffle with an officer, and the large crowd of spectators began a demonstration such as is rarely witnessed in an armory. Hisses and calls vibrated from the vaulted roof like a whirlwind.

The centre of the trouble was Col. Morris, who threatened to have all of the cyclers locked up. Cooler heads prevailed, however, but not before the racing men had left the track, declaring that they would not ride. At this juncture, James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union and referee of the games, restored order by sending a request to Col. Morris that he allow the chairs to be removed because of the danger. The Colonel yielded and the crowd gave vent to a cheer.

When the race was finished the judges could not agree upon the winner, some asserting that Bosterling had lapped Smith, and others that Smith had at all times held the lead. Referee of cycling, Capt. Charles P. Stulcah, Eighth Regiment, finally declared Bosterling, Thirteenth Regiment, the winner, and placed Smith, Eighth Regiment, second. Although under suspension, George Cameron, Eighth Regiment, was allowed to ride until a verdict had been handed in on his striking a fellow competitor in the game of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club a week ago.

All of the leading indoor performers competed in the games, but the fields were so large in the six-hundred yard novice race, there being 100 contestants, that the scratch markers were unable to make up the ground which the front men had as an advantage.

In the 220-yard run for novices of the Public School Athletic League, the final heat proved less interesting than the qualifying heats. In the latter the first turned round with a bad tumble as the boys neared the tape. David May of Public School No. 18, and Isador Strumpf of Public School No. 25, rolled over on the floor and grabbed off considerable patches of skin. Harry Young of Public School No. 18 won the second heat by hurdling two of the boys who fell just ahead of him as they, strained every nerve for the tape. There were several sprawls in the third heat, which threw out the leaders, and the Public School No. 25 runner, Nathan Rosenberg, won the heat.

The one-mile handicap proved the best race of the evening, and kept the crowd cheering from start to finish. George Bonhag, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, the scratch man, ran a great race. He was able to pick up all but the three leaders, and came to the tape fourth by only a few yards. T. A. Kearin, Xavier Athletic Association, won from the ninety-yard mark, with Frank Laffargue, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, second, and Michael Spirger, Pastime Athletic Club, third. The summary:

60-Yard Run, Handicap. Won by E. Blackledge, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (13 feet); George E. Hall, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (11 feet), second; W. J. Frankel, Mott Haven Athletic Club, (12 feet), third. Time—0:06 3-5.

220-Yard Novice for Public School Athletic League. Won by George Phillips, Public School 19, Manhattan; George Block, Public School 171, Manhattan, second; Harry Young, Public School 18, Manhattan, third. Time—0:28 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap. Won by Fred Seeley, Mohawk Athletic Club, (58 yards); A. D. Peters, Wanoka Athletic Club, (58 yards), second; R. Gregor, Company G, Ninth Regiment, (60 yards), third. Time—2:21.

One-Mile Inter-company Relay Race, Handicap. Won by the pilot Corps (-16), composed of W. J. O'Connell, (scratch,) O. J. Daly, (scratch,) A. J. Glatsman, (scratch,) and J. W. Murphy, (scratch.) Company G team, second, composed of R. Gregory, (10 yards,) Arthur Cary, (10 yards,) Paul Feeny, (10 yards,) and C. W. Ferry, (10 yards;) Company E team, third, composed of H. Walsh, (22 yards,) H. Weiss, (22 yards,) J. Winters, (22 yards,) and J. Taylor, (22 yards.) Time—3:55.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Newman, St. George Athletic Club, (18 yards;) F. M. Pearson, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards,) second; W. C. Heinkel, St. George Athletic Club, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:34.

600-Yard Run, Novice—Won by D. N. Roberge, American Amateur Athletic Association; W. F. Kissick, Gordon Athletic Club, second; J. B. Bacon, Young Men's Christian Association, third. Time—1:24 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap. Won by H. S. R. Smith, Company K, Eighth Regiment, (120 yards;) C. Besterling, Thirteenth Regiment, (140 yards,) second; H. V. Reed, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:09 1-5.

One-mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by St. Bartholomew A. C. team, composed of J. J. O'Keefe (16 yards,) W. Luther (20 yards,) W. Cimiotti (18 yards,) and G. F. Smith (8 yards;) Greater New York Irish A. A. team, second, composed of S. Northridge (5 yards,) H. Banks (15 yards,) F. Werner (11 yards,) and R. Hollings (9 yards;) Seventy-first Regiment Company B team, third, composed of H. E. Genet (22 yards,) J. Todsell (22 yards,) S. Jacquin (22 yards,) and R. L. De Camp (22 yards.) Time—3:26 2-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap. Won by T. A. Kearin, Xavier Athletic Association, (60 yards;) Frank Laffergue, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (70 yards,) second; M. Spring, Pastime Athletic Club, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:34 3-5.

McDERMOTT QUITS THE TURF.

Well-Known Jockey Abandons Riding for Business in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14.—"Patsy" McDermott, the well-known jockey, has returned to his home in Derby and announced to-night that he had decided to retire for good from the turf. He will settle in New York City, where he will engage in business. McDermott owns two farms in Orange, Conn., near here, which are prosperous, and he will also take an active interest in the management of them.

McDermott is now but twenty-seven years old. For fifteen years he has ridden thoroughbreds in this country and the Old World. Among those he piloted to victory was Lowlander, son of Lowland, an English horse, in the Suburban. McDermott also won the International Stakes at Curragh, Dublin, on Flying Heckle, an Irish colt. He has disposed of his stables, which were near those of W. K. Vanderbilt in Paris.

McDermott ten years ago was considered a good, serviceable rider, but was not ranked as a star. He has not ridden in this country for several years. Last Fall he returned from abroad and made application to the Jockey Club for a renewal of his license, which was not granted.

Another $50,000 Handicap at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—It is said that the St. Louis Fair Association will give another $50,000 handicap race in 1906. The big event, the main feature of last year's racing here, in fact the particularly big event of Western racing, will not be continued this year by Messrs. Adler, Cella, and Tilles. The Derby, with added money amounting to $7,500, will be the main event the coming Summer season. The $50,000 handicap will be arranged on the same lines as the 1904 success, and the indications are that the East will send more than one horse after the rich prize.

Basket Ball in Brooklyn.

The basket ball team of Adelphi Academy defeated the five from the Polytechnic Institute at the Adelphi Gymnasium, Brooklyn, last night by a score of 39 to 26. The game was fast and clean, being one of the finest ever decided on the court. Lathrope did the best work for "Poly," and Walsh played well for the winners. The line-up follows:

Adelphi, 39.	Position.	"Poly," 26.
McDonald	Right Forward	Russell
Hoschke	Left Forward	Childs
Onken	Centre	Gluck
Coffin	Right Guard	Lathrop
Walsh	Left Guard	Bundy

Goals from the field—Walsh, (4,) Onken, (3,) Hoschke, (3,) McDonald, (2,) Lathrop, (6,) Bundy, (2,) Gluck, (2,) Childs, (2.) Goals from fouls—Onken, (6,) Hoschke, Walsh, (2,) Lathrop, (2.) Referee—Mr. Reutscht, Empire—Mr. Rosebault. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The Brooklyn Boys' Basket Ball Club defeated the St. Luke's Five last night at the St. Luke's Court, Brooklyn, by a score of 16 to 12. The winners made their points by good team work. The line-up follows:

Brooklyn, 16.	Position.	St. Luke's, 12.
Uzzell, F	Right forward	Brown
Shaw	Left forward	Selrson, Morgan
Ryan	Centre	G. Heifog
Uzzell, H	Right guard	L. Heifog
Glynn	Left guard	Mortison

Goals from the field—F. Uzzell, (4,) Shaw, (2,) Ryan, (2,) Mortison, (3,) Morgan, (3.) Referee—Mr. Mann. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The Alpha and Colonia basket ball teams met last night, in Brooklyn, in a fast game, which the former team won by a score of 16 to 8. The line-up follows:

Alpha, 16.	Position.	Colonia, 8.
Ferguson	Right forward	Johnson
Brown	Left forward	Clark
Walker	Centre	Hobart
G. Thornan	Right guard	Dukeshire
T. Thornan	Left guard	Brambrin

Goals from the field—Brown, 6; Ferguson, 1; Hobart, 3. Goals from fouls—Clark, 2; Ferguson, 2. Referee—Mr. Kranstein. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Audience Sees Woman Acrobat Hurt.

Before a large audience in Terrace Garden last night, where the Association of Steam Fitters was giving an entertainment and dance, Mrs. Dollie Carlon, thirty years old, who, with her husband, Henry, both of 225 Fifth Street, was giving an acrobatic act, slipped when trying a backward somersault from her husband's shoulders and fell, fracturing her left arm. She was taken to the Flower Hospital.

STRICT BUSINESS MAN IS GOV. HIGGINS

Commissioner Who Brought No Vouchers Is Wiser Now.

LEADERS RALLY TO SUPPORT

Ready to Aid in Economizing for the State—Governor's Tax Propositions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—One day this week a member of a State Commission having charge of the expenditure of an appropriation which the law directs shall be expended under the direction of the Governor, called on Gov. Higgins and said:

"Governor, the commission has contracted bills to the amount of over $2,000 which we would like to pay and I would like you to give me an order on the Controller for $2,500."

"Where are your vouchers?" inquired the Governor.

The Commissioner stammered that he did not think it would be necessary to present them until the commission's final report was made.

"I must see a voucher for the expenditure of every dollar for which I am responsible, and, what is more, I shall give careful consideration to the character of the expenditure before giving it my approval," replied the Governor.

Strict business methods in the disbursements of money are characteristic of Gov. Higgins. As Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee for several years he knew where every dollar of the State's money which was paid out went, and no appropriation that he did not understand fully, and of the propriety of which he was not fully satisfied, was allowed to remain in an appropriation bill.

Recognizing his ability as a business man, his colleagues in the Senate who took a house with him in Albany for the Winter months, and who, because of their standing and influence in the Senate and the fact that they flocked together were generally dubbed "The House of Lords" appointed him the house manager. Every month each member of the household gave to Mr. Higgins his share of the expenses of running the house, and, accompanying the receipt which Mr. Higgins had left at their plates, were copies of the vouchers, which showed the manner in which every cent that went to make up the total charge had been expended. The original vouchers he kept himself.

There is a disposition among the Senate and Assembly leaders to render Gov. Higgins what assistance they can in economizing on the State's expenditures. Last year Senator Malby, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, began an examination of the workings of the different State Departments with a view to determining where a saving could be made, either in the methods of doing business or by the lopping off of employes who had been placed through political influence, and whose services were not essential to the proper conduct of the business of the State.

Assemblyman Apgar, Chairman of the Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, and one of the members who has had long continuous service in the Legislature, has a plan by which he believes the session of the Legislature can be reduced by from fifteen to twenty days, with a consequent saving of from $15,000 to $20,000 annually to the State.

As the members of the Legislature receive an annual compensation the cutting down of the session of the Legislature would not affect their remuneration, but it is estimated that, exclusive of the salaries of members, it costs the State $1,000 a day for every day that the Legislature is in session. Mr. Apgar contends that from fifteen to twenty days of the session are wasted because of the fact that so many of the members introduce their bills in unconstitutional form, thereby necessitating reprinting and causing delay.

There is now a commission of lawyers employed for the sole purpose of giving such members of the Legislature as request it information upon the subject of drawing bills. Mr. Apgar intends to introduce a resolution which will make compulsory the submission of all bills to this commission before introduction, in order to make certain that no bill will be printed in unconstitutional form, and thus cut off a considerable amount of printing graft.

Gov. Higgins has not yet made up his mind as to the character of tax legislation he will recommend to meet the deficiency in the State's revenues which will result from the repeal of the savings bank tax, to which the Governor stands pledged. Several propositions are under consideration. One is the mortgage tax. Assemblyman Hooker of Genesee will reintroduce his mortgage tax bill of last year at Monday night's session.

The understanding is that it will be the policy of Gov. Higgins to have a number of tax propositions thrashed out before the Taxation Committees of the two houses, with a view to determining which one of them is likely to prove the least objectionable to the general public, and that he and the legislative leaders will then get together and see to it that the bill wanted is put through. The repeal of the savings bank tax will mean a loss to the State Treasury of $720,000 per annum.

CARNEGIE PRINCETON LAKE.

Gift Was $385,000—Work to be Done in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The plans for the large Carnegie Lake, that promises to beautify Princeton greatly, are now attracting great attention in the university town. The exact nature of the philanthropist's gift has not been officially announced, but it is stated on good authority that Mr. Carnegie pledged himself to the amount of $385,000, provided all the land necessary for the construction of a lake, beginning at Kingston and ending at Princeton, should be acquired.

A corporation under the name of the Princeton Lake Company immediately undertook to get the swamplands, and by the middle of last Summer the necessary land had been acquired. While Princeton University is largely interested in the lake, it has no official connection with the enterprise.

It was not Mr. Carnegie's intention to construct a body of water that Princeton might turn out a crew, but simply to add to the beauty of the town. The lake will have a length of three miles, and in its widest portion will be about 800 feet across. The waters will be backed up to the lower borders of the university campus, and will be kept alive by the inflow of the Millstone and Stony Brooks. The contract has been placed with the Hudson Engineering Company of New York, and it is expected that the work will be completed within twelve months.

Two high arch bridges will cross the lake, while several islands will be constructed to add attractiveness to the scenery. Landscape gardens will grace the lower side of the university campus leading to the water, and a fifteen-foot concrete road will be built along the Princeton side.

RAINES LAW HOTEL PLAN.

How Lawrence Vellier Would Wipe Out Such Institutions.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Lawrence Vellier, ex-Secretary of the New York City Tenement House Commission, talked with Gov. Higgins this morning on excise legislation. He laid before the Governor a plan by which he proposes to do away with Raines law hotels.

This plan contemplates the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of hotel liquor tax certificates to buildings not conforming with the building law as it existed in 1895, when the Raines law went into effect. This statute provided that all buildings over thirty-five feet high must be made fireproof before being used for hotel purposes.

The New York Building Commission, however, held that this section did not refer to Raines law hotels, and other building authorities throughout the State followed this precedent.

PASSENGER RATE AGREEMENT.

Plan Arranged by Railroads Extending Eastward from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—With the exception of the Michigan Central all the railroads extending eastward from Chicago here decided to fix passenger rates absolutely by agreement. The Michigan Central has withheld its vote until the opinion of the general counsel regarding the legality of the agreement can be had.

The agreement provides that no passenger fares or routes shall be inserted in the rate sheet if objection be made by any line or lines interested, but that the line tendering the rate or route shall have the right to submit the question to arbitration.

Approves Major Foster's Acquittal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Gen. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, has approved with certain reservations the action of the court-martial in acquitting Major Charles W. Foster, Artillery Corps, who, it was alleged, sent a challenge to Capt. James M. Williams of the same corps. Gen. Grant, in his approval intimates that the court's decision was based upon a technicality, and he admonishes Major Foster against allowing himself to be provoked intemperately against his brother officers.

OLD LINE ENGRAVINGS.

Some Specimens of Masters of the Art at the Keppel Gallery.

The Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, during the month to come, will contain a series of ninety line engravings, which cover the period 1580 to 1860, from the portrait of Titain, engraved by the painter A. Caracci, dated 1587, to the portrait of Longfellow, engraved by Charles Burt. Even if line engravings had not lost their former popularity with collectors there would be many engravers represented here whose names would be unfamiliar. Of course such master workmen as Robert Nanteuil, the great French translator of portraits of the seventeenth century, and Raphael Morghen, the Florentine, who flourished toward the end of the eighteenth and well into the nineteenth, and Francesco Bartolozzi, who made his reputation in England about the same time with stipples and mezzotints, are still considered; their works are always called for, less by reason of the art they used than the fact that they reproduced the likenesses of famous persons of history. Eight priests by Nanteuil, after portraits by Philippe de Champaigne, Charles Le Brun, and Nanteuil's own designs, explain well enough why there is a steady demand for them, so sumptuous are the costumes and impressive the likenesses reproduced by his hand. The period of French history from Henri IV. to the Revolution has impressed the imagination of the world so deeply that not only the oil portraits of the men and women of that time are sought with increasing zeal, but the reproductions of the portraits seem to have a popularity ever fresh and green.

Eight portraits engraved by Gerard Edelinck of Antwerp include a superb likeness of Martin van den Bogaert, a sculptor employed by Louis XIV., engraved after Rigaud; a Titian after Edelinck's own design, a print showing the painter Philippe de Champaigne, and Rigaud's likeness of the indefatigable d'Hozier, who "visited" all parts of France to compile the great manuscript volumes on heraldry which have survived the Revolution and are preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Here are the Duke de Bourgogne, grandson of Louis XIV., engraved after Troyes, and the Prince-Bishop of Paderborn and Münster, after Michelin.

In his preface to the catalogue Mr. Keppel mentions the coincidence that Raphael Morghen died as an old man—engravers have generally been long lived—about the time that Daguerre opened the era of photography by discovering the process of sun-pictures that bears his name. Line engraving and woodcut had to retire from the field, to be revived now and then by some specialist for the particular virtues which those processes contain and photography cannot touch. "All the charm which belongs to an object that is rare as well as beautiful," remarks Mr. Keppel, "inheres in the fine impressions of the best line engravings. Steel-faeing of copper plates was then unknown, and in the printing from the unprotected copper it very soon wore cut. Hence really good impressions of these old engravings are of necessity very few in number, and, to the educated eye, worn impressions are worthless."

The little exhibition offers a mere handful of line engravers compared with the crowd of them available, but it serves the purpose of directing attention to the art when we are in danger of forgetting that the historical is not the only interest to be found in such old prints.

TWO BANDITS SHOT DOWN.

One Killed, Other Wounded in Attack on House—Farmer Also Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER, Penn., Jan. 14.—Two elderly and wealthy farmers, brothers, named Lanz, who twice during the past two months have been tortured and robbed in the shanty they occupy in the woods of Hanover Township, twenty-two miles from here, were again attacked by bandits last evening, with disastrous results to the marauders.

On Sunday last the brothers, with William McHenry, whom they employed to guard them, were taken unawares, gagged and bound, and the robbers got away with $1,000. Since then McHenry has been on the alert, and when three men armed with rifles approached the barn last evening, he shouted to them to halt. Instead they advanced with levelled weapons, and McHenry opened fire with a Winchester.

One of the robbers was shot dead, and another was wounded, but was assisted away by his companion, Abraham Lanz, who rushed out at the sound of the shooting, received a bullet in the shoulder and was seriously wounded.

APPLY FOR RELEASE OF ROBERT A. AMMON

Convicted of Connection with Miller's 420 Per Cent. Scheme.

ALLEGE DEFECT IN SENTENCE

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted by Judge Cochrane, Sitting in Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A writ of habeas corpus directing the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to produce Robert A. Ammon before him next Saturday was granted to-day by Judge Cochrane, in the Supreme Court, upon application of Ammon's counsel. Ammon is now serving a sentence of four years and six months in Sing Sing for his connection with the Franklin Syndicate.

The purpose of Ammon's counsel is to make an application to Judge Cochrane for the prisoner's release on the ground of an alleged defective sentence. Ammon received an indeterminate sentence, with a maximum term of four years and six months and a minimum term of four years. He has served fourteen months. Under his sentence he can apply for his parole at the end of four years, but his commutation for good behavior on the maximum sentence of four years and six months would bring his release before his minimum term expired.

He would therefore be entitled to release before he can be released under the minimum sentence should he receive commutation on the maximum term. He would also be released during Winter months, which is contrary to the provisions of the Penal Code. His counsel asserts that Ammon cannot now be resentenced, and on the ground of these alleged irregularities he will ask for his immediate release.

JUDGE MORSE'S WIDOW WED.

Marries Harry Rowell Cooper—Bride Niece of President McKinley.

Mrs. Ida McKinley Morse, widow of Judge George F. Morse of the United States Court for the District of California, was married to Harry Rowell Cooper of San Francisco at the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday by the Rev. George C. Houghton.

They were attended by the bride's daughter, Miss Marjorie Morse and Col. Kowalsky, the Belgian representative in New York for the Congo Free State. Mrs. Cooper is a niece of the late President McKinley and a daughter of the late David McKinley, who was American Consul at Honolulu.

HELD AS BLACK HAND CHIEF.

Dozen Alleged Victims in Philadelphia Appear Against Alanto.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Demetric Alanto, an Italian, who is less than 5 feet in height, was to-day committed to prison for a further hearing, charged with being the ringleader of the "Black Hand" Society in this city.

At the hearing a dozen of Alanto's alleged victims appeared against him and testified that money had been extorted from them by the prisoner and his confederates by means of threats.

OPPOSE BARRETT'S SCHEME.

Panamans Do Not Want Offices of Governor and Minister Merged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Panamans are opposed to the recommendation of Mr. Barrett, American Minister to the Isthmus, that the offices of Minister and Governor of the canal zone be merged into one office of Governor-Minister.

This news comes in a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Panaman Minister at Washington, Mr. Obaldia, who called at the State Department to-day to inform the officials of the fact.

Schrader Mentioned for Park Job.

There was a rumor in circulation among the Bronx politicians last night that Mayor McClellan on Monday would appoint Henry C. Schrader, who is prominent in Bronx politics, and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, Park Commissioner for the Borough of the Bronx. The place has been vacant since William P. Schmitt was deposed several months ago for violation of the Civil Service rules.

OBJECT TO ODELL'S ACT.

Brooklyn Bar Association Committee on Designation of Justices.

The Brooklyn Bar Association met yesterday and received the report of the committee it appointed to consider the designation by former Gov. Odell of Supreme Court Justices Miller and Rich, who are non-residents, to act as Justices in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The committee reported that the question of the legality of Justice Miller's resignation had been remedied through a new designation for him by Gov. Higgins. While the committee was of the opinion that Gov. Odell had a constitutional right to make the designations, it believed that his act was not one which the Bar Association could commend.

The committee say they believe that the spirit of the Constitution was violated in the designation of these Justices to Brooklyn, it having created a majority of non-resident Justices sitting in the court. The association was urged to take steps to secure to the department the number of resident Justices which its business demands, and also to secure the establishment in Brooklyn of an Appellate Division similar to that in Manhattan.

NINE-YEAR-OLD BOY'S SPREE.

Found Unconscious in Street—Laid to Missing Whisky.

James Ormond, a nine-year-old boy of 328 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, is in the Seney Hospital in a critical condition due to acute alcoholism. Policeman Timmons of the Fifth Avenue Police Station found him lying in Ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, early last evening. He carried the boy to the police station and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, as the lad seemed on the point of death.

The police found that some boys took a keg of whisky from a delivery wagon yesterday afternoon and went to a vacant lot to celebrate. Ormond was among them and was induced to drink a quantity of the stuff. Three boys, Donald Wardlaugh, fourteen years old, of 328 Twelfth Street; Merwin Wilson, of the same age and address, and Daniel Kennedy, fifteen, of 457 Eleventh Street, were later arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

PREFERS DEATH TO SURGEON.

Fear of Operation Supposed Cause of Jeweler's Suicide.

John W. Tyler, a jeweler, fifty-four years old, who lived at 178 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide at his home last evening by shooting himself through the heart.

He had undergone a surgical operation, but found no relief, and his act is believed to have been due to fear of another operation, which had been suggested by his physician. Tyler came from Dayton, Ohio, and leaves one daughter, Phyllis Tyler, who is a concert singer.

SPIRITUALIST DIDN'T CURE.

Woman Dies of Peritonitis After Trance Medium Gives Her Up.

The Coroners' Office in Brooklyn was called yesterday to investigate the death of Mrs. Amelia Brinster of 244 Grove Street, that borough, who died Friday of peritonitis. Mrs. Brinster's husband told Coroner's Physician Wuerst that she was a firm believer in spiritualism and that when she became ill she called in Mrs. Caroline Schad of 248 Schlosser Street, Brooklyn, who had treated her for headache by spiritualistic methods.

Mrs. Schad treated Mrs. Brinster several times by laying on of hands and by prayer. On Thursday Mrs. Schad went into a trance. When she came out of the trance she said that she had lost her power, and advised that a regular physician be called.

Dr. V. W. Woed of 1238 Halsey Street was summoned, but Mrs. Brinster failed to respond to treatment.

Dr. Wuerst issued the death certificate.

Chicago Post for von Fielitz.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Alexander von Fielitz, whose compositions are known in the United States and who lately was director of the West End Theatre orchestra, has been engaged by the Chicago Musical College.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1015 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,

26 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

While the Subway Work is under way on Flatbush Avenue, our Livingston Street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient

INVENTORY TIME IS CLOSE AT HAND.

This Means that Stocks Must Be Radically Decreased;

Accordingly,

Prices Throughout the Store Have Been Marvelously Lowered.

This semi-annual house-cleaning time means much to the thrifty women of Brooklyn and vicinage. It means that they have very opportune

F. D. Matthews Sons

Hang Them!

100 hard maple Clothes Pins in a box (no seconds) for 6c in the great sale of Housekeepings in the basement.

January's Price Juggernaut

moves along without pity, flattening out prices, but never touching the quality here.

Best Sewing Machines, $1 Down, $1 a Week

At the same price as for cash. Prices run from $12.25 to $40.00. Every machine fully guaranteed. All attachments and teacher free. Our new departure is due

LATEST MODELS OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE TWO NEW YORK SHOWS

AN AMERICAN MADE PALACE TOURING CAR

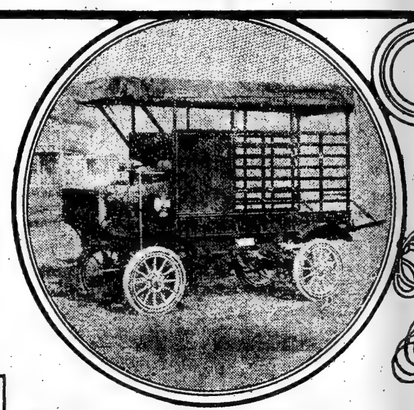

ONE OF THE BIG TRUCKS WHICH SELLS FOR $2450

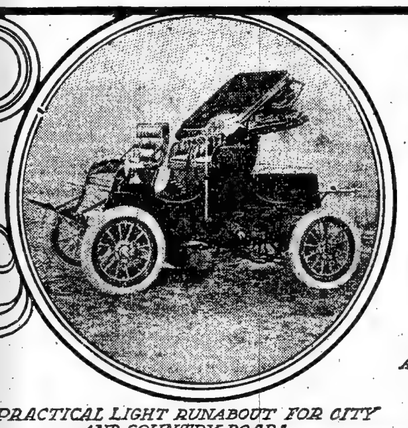

PRACTICAL LIGHT RUNABOUT FOR CITY AND COUNTRY ROADS

A FAMILY TOURING CAR IMPORTED FOR THE SHOW FROM THE PARIS SALON

FRENCH TOURING CAR DRIVEN BY CLEMENT WHO WAS SECOND IN THE W.K.VANDERBILT JR. CUP RACE

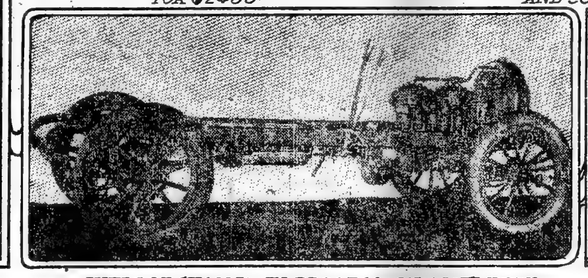

VIEW OF CHASSIS IN PROCESS OF ASSEMBLING

A GLOBE CIRCLING CAR EXHIBITED BY A HOME MANUFACTURER

AN ELECTRIC EXPRESS WAGON WITH A CAPACITY OF FIVE TONS

AMERICA'S MAIN AUTO SHOW IS NOW OPEN

Exhibit of Home-Made Cars Draws Big Crowd to Garden. Garden.

BRIGHT DECORATIONS PREVAIL

Latest Models of Vehicles Characterized by Many Improvements—Good Runabouts at Low Price.

Never before in the history of American industrial exhibits has so large a number of automobiles and motor car accessories been assembled under one roof for the purpose of the most critical investigation, as was displayed last night in the Madison Square Garden. This, which may rightly be called the national automobile exhibit of America, will be continued during the coming week, and to the student of progress in automobile manufacture it offers peculiar elements of interest because, with barely two or three exceptions, the show represents the highest triumphs of American ingenuity, originality, and perfection in automobilism.

The typical American and foreign automobile exhibits are to be seen for the first time this year in separate buildings, and each possesses its distinctive attractions and practical lessons. The foreign show in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall has been in progress four days and its salient features are pretty well understood by the studious automobile public.

Notwithstanding the fact that the foreign show has had several days' precedence over the Madison Square Garden exhibit, there was no evidence last night of any diminution of interest or in the crowd that completely thronged all the available walking space in the Garden and nearly all of the standing room in the numerous booths.

Over two hundred and fifty exhibitors display something that has to do with automobile comforts or necessities. Over one hundred of these show complete machines, from the runabout type, as low as $450 in price, to the richly upholstered Limousine top touring cars, from 24 to 40 horse power, which sell from $5,000 to $8,000 and find no lack of purchasers.

The Garden was a veritable blaze of light. Electric signs and other decorations, brilliantly illuminated, have been used with greater prodigality this year than ever before. There is no more uniformity of decoration than has characterized previous shows, each exhibitor displaying his own taste in the adornment of his booth, but most of the signs are arranged in good taste. In addition to the illuminations, the top gallery has been lavishly decorated with festooned American flags, while the middle balcony is covered with a wealth of yellow and white bunting. The yellow and white effects appear at many other parts of the Garden, clearly proclaiming that they are the show colors. If there is a lack of symmetry in the decorations, they at least possess the qualities of brilliancy, vivacity, and a sparkling combination of color.

The entire main floor is devoted to the exhibitors of complete cars. The restaurant room, to the right of the Madison Square entrance, hitherto containing the foreign vehicles, is now filled with American cars, while the wide balcony that has been built out over the boxes also contains a number of complete cars of the smaller runabout type. So great has been the demand for space that the entire Concert Hall has, for the first time, been utilized for exhibits, a number of electrical appliances, gasoline equipments, and two or three pressed steel frames of cars being crowded in this room.

Even the cellar has been given over to exhibits, and here, too, some popular cars will be found that were unable to secure more advantageous floor space. As was the case last year, the middle balcony is filled with small booths displaying all sorts of motor car appliances, including lamps, horns, tires, coils, mountings, chains, speedometers, and the countless other details that enter into the fully equipped machine.

The careful observer of the fine array of serviceable machines exhibited so bountifully will note at once that no reduction in price has marked the progress of the industry during the past year. Competition has been along lines of better materials, simpler construction, more comforts and conveniences for the passenger in the body or carriage part of the car and a higher but not excessive rate of speed that may safely be relied upon for hill climbing and general touring purposes over ordinary American roads. Perfection along these lines has been marked, and it is no disparagement to the asserted superiority of the foreign cars to say that there are now several makes of American machines every bit as reliable for long and pleasurable runs in this country as those imported from abroad.

It is also noticeable that there is an absence of one or two manufacturers attempting to monopolize the field of reliable machines by extensively heralding the fact that their cars alone made certain surprisingly fast trips over a vast stretch of country. So many different cars have proved their availability when handled judiciously to complets without a breakdown a tour of several days' duration that extravagant contentions for one type of car would now be regarded as absurd. One of the encouraging features in the progress of American automobile manufacture is the increasing number of cars obtainable to-day that may be relied upon to do what is announced for them. This fact is being still further emphasized by the tendency of many importers of foreign machines to secure the agency of a reliable American car. For ordinary touring purposes and country travel it is possible to get a homemade automobile at prices ranging from $1,500 to $4,000 exactly as good as the foreign car upon which a duty of 45 per cent. must be paid, which means the addition of $1,000 or more to the American price.

Much improvement has been made in the 1905 models in the control and management of the cars. Single levers on most of them connect with a throttle that increases or decreases the amount of fuel that is used, and this, combined with the double work of the foot pedals, gives the operator more freedom to manage his car. The side entrance, of course, is now the universal thing for all touring cars. The pressed steel frame has been generally adopted, with tubular axles, wood artillery wheels, large pneumatic tires, and softer springs, all of which contribute to greater ease in riding.

Although the two-cylinder horizontal engine is used in machines up to sixteen horse power, the four-cylinder vertical engine, located under a bonnet in front, is the characteristic type of 1905. Mechanically operated inlet valves are used, and the automatic float-feed carburator seems to be the most in favor. The shaft drive on all but the very heavy cars, which continue to use the chains, and the wheel steer are other features. Sliding gear transmission, in some cases operated on ball-bearings, magneto ignition, and the conical clutch are almost universal in the better grade of cars. Closed vehicles are the favorites, and almost every machine of any size is now fitted with a top. There are limousine tops, cape tops, phaeton tops, and other styles.

Advance reports from the factories indicate that about 12 per cent. of the cars this year will be under ten horse power. There will be 32 per cent. having from nine to twenty horse power, while 50 per cent. of the machines will be equipped with engines of more than twenty horse power. This illustrates the growing demand for speed, not necessarily racing speed so much as providing hill-climbing power.

The Madison Square Garden exhibit will continue throughout the week, being open day and night. It is held under the joint auspices of the Automobile Club of America and the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. A number of important meetings and conferences will be held during the week. The social features will be started to-morrow night by the annual dinner of the American Automobile Association, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

AUTOMOBILES.

LARGEST RELIABLE AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.

We handle all the "Reliable" Second-hand Automobiles that are taken in by all new agents of New York City.

An entire building, with finest equipped repair shop in the metropolis. Every Automobile put in perfect order before offering for sale.

We're not overloaded with "chucks" and "antiques."

Georges Richard, $1,000; Clement, $1,100; Panhard, $2,200 Peugeot Cab, also Victoria, (new,) cost $8,000 each, price $1,000; Cadillacs, $400-$450; Winton, $150; Oldsmobiles, $175 up; Long-Distances, $150-$300; Northerns, $350; Peerless, $750; Mobile Surrey, $225; Toledos, $150; Packard, $600; Franklins, $350-$750; Baker Electrics, $300; Columbia Cabriolet, $1,200; Columbia Runabout, $150; Seabright, $500; other opportunities.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, New Building, 137 to 143 West 48th.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

40-horse power Panhard, $5,500, big snap; four-cylinder Locomobile, $2,800; two-cylinder Locomobile, $1,250; Winton Touring Cars from $400 up; Franklin Tonneau, $1,000, like new; Peerless, $1,000; White Steamer, $1,000; Ford Tonneau, like new, $500; Cadillac, $375; Kensington French Car, $800; OLDSMOBILE DELIVERY WAGON, $500; Rambler, $325; Pope Tribune, $300; Oldsmobiles, $175, $200, $300; Auto Car, seats four, $350; Long Distance, $250; Long Distance Tonneau, $350; Packard Touring Car, $400; Haynes-Apperson, $350; Orient Buckboard, $175; Locomobile, $175; Mobile, $125; Winton Runabout, big snap, $150; Waverly Electric, $275; Columbia Electric, $500; others too numerous to mention; we have the finest assortment in the city; call and see for yourself.

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO., 164 West 46th St., 2 doors east of Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED RELIABLE AUTOMOBILES.

Some are almost new, but all are in fine running order. Demonstrations and free instruction given to all purchasers. Storage free until March on all automobiles purchased now. Runabouts, Oldsmobiles, Ramblers, Orients, &c., $175 up.

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TRAVIS BARELY WINS PINEHURST GOLF CUP

W. C. Fownes, Jr., Beaten in Final Round by Only One Up.

SECOND CUP CONTEST CLOSE

Extra Hole Needed to Give Aborn the Victory—Excellent Scores Made in Open Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 14.—The thirty-six hole final round which brought the second annual midwinter golf tournament to a close to-day, was characterized by what is unquestionably one of the most brilliant and hotly contested matches in the history of Southern winter golf. Walter J. Travis, the British champion, defeated W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburg, by only one up.

The champion was two down at the end of the first round, but he gained a lead of one hole on the twenty-fifth green, and though the Pittsburg player managed to make the score even several times after that, he never regained the lead.

Fownes made a brilliant play on the thirty-fifth hole, where, although stymied, he ran his ball down by clever play, thus halving the hole in three strokes. Travis at that time had a lead of one hole. A stymie on the thirty-sixth hole made Travis take two, when he would ordinarily have gone down in one, thus halving the hole, and giving Travis the match. The medal play scores were 156 for Travis and 158 for Fownes. Fownes's morning round, 75 strokes, is a record for this season. The cards are:

Travis—										
Out	5	5	2	4	3	5	6	3	3	—39
In	4	4	6	4	3	5	5	4	5	—41—77
Out	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	5	—39
In	4	4	4	4	7	4	5	3	5	—40—79—156
Fownes—										
Out	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	—36
In	4	4	4	3	6	4	4	4	3	—39—75
Out	6	6	3	5	4	5	4	3	5	—43
In	4	3	5	4	6	4	3	5	5	—40—83—158

Another close match was for the second division cup between A. C. Aborn and Paul Harrison, both of Montclair. Honors were even on the thirty-sixth green and J. Wellington, Woodland, Mass., 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Division.—H. W. Smedley, Ardmore, Penn., beat W. R. Roberts, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation.—L. C. Murdock, Garden City, beat A. J. Treamer, North Conway, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Division.—W. Smedley, Philadelphia, beat W. R. Hotchkin, New York, 7 up and 6 to play.

Consolation.—W. Mallory, New York, beat A. H. Rutherford, Biltmore, N. C., 2 up.

The closing feature of the tournament was an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap. W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburg won the gold medal offered for the best gross score, with a card of 75, leading Walter J. Travis by two strokes. Travis, however, did not hand in a card. The scores made by the two players in their morning round for the chief cup counted. Parke Wright of Buffalo, with a handicap of 8 strokes, won the trophy offered for the best net score, and W. C. Freeman of Montclair and W. Smedley of Philadelphia tied for the silver medal offered for the second best net score, with 77 each. Freeman winning on the play-off.

The scores of the leaders follow:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburg	75	0	75
Parke Wright, Buffalo	84	8	76
W. C. Freeman, Montclair	85	8	77
W. Smedley, Philadelphia	93	16	77
M. H. Martin, New Haven	88	10	78
T. W. Weeks, Cornwall, N. Y.	100	22	78
Dr. H. D. Bogart, Mt. Vernon	92	14	78
J. A. Tedford, Rye, N. Y.	103	25	78
W. I. Roberts, Philadelphia	94	15	79
F. L. Carter, Jr., Garden City	99	20	79
C. L. Becker, Woodland, Mass.	89	10	79
T. F. Anderson, Mt. Vernon	94	14	80

WOOD WINS SKATING RACE.

National Champion First in Scratch Event at Verona Lake.

A strong northeast wind made slow times at the skating race meet of the Verona Lake Skating Club, at Verona Lake, Caldwell, N. J., yesterday afternoon, but in spite of this disadvantage some close and interesting finishes resulted. In the half-mile scratch event, Morris Wood of Long Branch, N. J., the National champion, won easily from a field of a dozen of the best local skaters. Philip Kearney of the New York Athletic Club was second, and E. Mulligan of Brooklyn, skating from the Verona Lake Club, was third.

Wood did not do so well in the two handicap events, in which he started from scratch. Both he and Kearney were unable to catch the long-mark men in the mile handicap, and quit at the half mile. In the two-mile event, Wood stayed in the race until within two laps of the finish, when he saw it was useless to continue, and so did not finish. Summary:

One-Mile Novice.—Won by Oliver Wood, Verona Lake Skating Club; Henry F. Blaisdell, Red Bank, N. J., second; F. Howard, Verona, N. J., third. Time—3:25.

Half Mile, Scratch.—Won by Morris Wood, Verona Lake Skating Club; Philip Kearney, New York Athletic Club, second; E. Mulligan, Verona Lake Skating Club, third. Time—1:31 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Charles E. Schultheis, Bloomfield, N. J., (250 yards;) H. Earl, Brooklyn, (175 yards,) second; Arthur Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (150 yards,) third. Time—2:57 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by E. Mulligan, Verona Lake Skating Club, (175 yards;) W. L. Smith, New York Athletic Club, (200 yards,) second; Arthur Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (200 yards,) third. Time—6:32 2-5.

ROUGH PLAY BY SCHOOLBOYS.

Boys' High Defeats "Poly Prep" at Basket Ball by 20 to 12.

The Boy's High School basket ball five defeated a team representing "Poly Prep" in the first game for the championship of the Long Island Interscholastic League, by the score of 20 to 12, at Pratt Institute gymnasium on Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The game was rough throughout, the players seemingly taking delight in tumbling each other over the floor. At times it looked more like a wrestling match than a basket ball contest. The referee called more than thirty fouls during the two periods of play, and there were thirty more fouls that he failed to see. O'Connel the captain of the Boy's High team, who threw for the basket from the foul line, succeeded in only putting the ball in once out of nine attempts. He was the first player to use rough tactics, and Dingee also was conspicuous in this line. The line-up:

Boys' H. S., 20.	Positions.	"Poly Prep," 12.
Crosby	Right forward	Hughes
Ritschy	Left forward	Leslie
Morehead	Centre	Loose
Hennessy	Right guard	Ripton
O'Connell	Left guard	Dingee

Goals from field—Hughes, 2; Leslie, 1; Dingee, 3; Crosby, 6; Ritschy, 2; Morehead, 1. Goals from foul—O'Connor, 1; Ritschy, 1. Referee—Mr. Urquhart. Umpire—Mr. O'Connor. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

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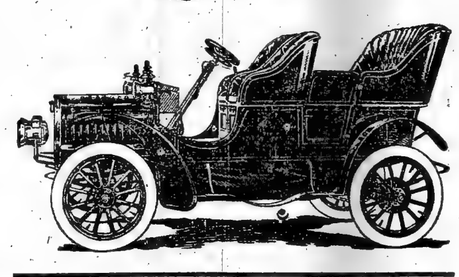

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POPE MOTOR CAR CO., Toledo, O.
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STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO. OF N. Y., 136 W. 38th St., N. Y.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc., 513 7th Ave., N. Y.
PAYNARD & LEVASSOR CO., 232 W. 13th St., N. Y.
WORTHINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO., 547 5th Ave., N. Y.

Suits for infringement are now pending against manufacturing, importers and users of and dealers in unlicensed cars, and the policy of the licensees hereafter will be aggressive.

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ALL PERSONS ARE NOW FINALLY WARNED

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William A. Redding, Esq., Attorney, of 38 Park Row, New York City, has been authorized to make adjustments with persons who have in the past unwittingly infringed the Selden Patent by the importation or purchase of unlicensed foreign made automobiles, and who choose now to guard themselves against prosecution.

Many individual infringers already have sought and effected settlements.

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OUTSIDER TOOK GENTILLY.

Lord of the Valley's Victory, at 20 to 1, New Orleans Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—Lord of the Valley won the Gentilly Handicap at the Fair Grounds to-day in a hard drive with the favorite, De Reszke. Sis Lee, another outsider at 8 to 1, was third.

The Hayman entry, Dick Bernard and De Reszke, were thought to have the race at their mercy, and the 1 to 2 offered against the stable was considered to be a liberal quotation. Of the others, Ahola and Sis Lee were backed in the money, while outside the stable, which had a small commission down, the winner received practically no attention at all at the hands of speculators.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ralbert, 108 pounds, (Lee,) 5 to 1, won; Dixie Andrews, 106, (Romanelli,) 12 to 1, second; Hadrian, 112, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:17⅘. Josie, Clique, Bisque, Galileo, Unleven Days, Little Red, Tarpon, Diamond Beauty, and Swedish Lad also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs, for two-year-old fillies. Showdown, 105 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, won; Anodyne, 105, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2, second; Inspector Girl, 105, (D. Austin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:45. Marjessa, Hostility, Mrs. Frank De Beque, and Lady Tarascon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Invincible, 107 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 5, won; Brush Up, 102, (Nicol,) 7 to 1, second; Josette, 102, (W. Hennessy,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Norwood, Otho, Magnolia, Kitties, Contentious, Ahumada, Lucy Young, Kitts, Felix Mazzeo, and Moorish Damsel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gentilly Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Lord of the Valley, 99 pounds, (Baird,) 20 to 1, won; De Reszke, 111, (J. Martin,) 4 to 5, second; Sis Lee, 99, (Aubuchon,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:22 1-5. Ahola, Dick Bernard, Dan McKenna, Malster, and Mimosa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards; handicap. King's Trophy, 106 pounds, (Nicol,) 8 to 5, won; Matador, 95, (Aubuchon,) 11 to 2, second; Gregor K., 114, (D. Austin,) 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Kleinwood, Garnish, Red Ruler, and Rekan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Aurumaster, 97 pounds, (Schilling,) 7 to 5, won; Catraline, 97, (De Rouen,) 5 to 1, second; Lord Tennyson, 97, (E. Rice,) 16 to 5, third. Time—2:41 1-5. Royal Arms, Barca, Harry New, The Way, Benson Caldwell, and Jim Tyrrell also ran.

Yeager Secured Winner of Stakes.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 14.—The Park Hotel Stakes to-day was the feature of a fair card, at a mile and a sixteenth, and with only four starters. Canteen was the odds-on favorite, and won by a head after a fierce drive with Judge Himes. After Canteen, carrying the Griffin colors, won the Park Hotel Selling Stakes Joseph Yeager bid the filly up to $2,200, $1,000 over her entered price, and bought her at that figure. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Iole, 94 pounds, (Wonderly,) even, won; Henry Lyons, 101, (Gutierrez,) 10 to 1, second; Echo Platz, 87, (Pacon,) 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:11. Pendric, Maraschino, Suwarrow, and Macedon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs; two-year-olds. Mutt Boy, 115 pounds, (Boyd,) 5 to 2, won; Starling, 112, (Glasscock,) 2 to 1, second; Favorita, 112, (Sterling,) 2 to 1, third. Time, 0:36⅘. Pretty Nellie, Windham, and Lady Charade also ran. Starling and Favorita coupled as Griffin entry.

THIRD RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Maggie Leeber, 94 pounds, (Wenrick,) 6 to 5, won; Crescerton, 105, (Ivers,) 8 to 5, second; Bensonhurst, 105, (Fischer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:10⅘. Marchioness, False Entry, Golden Age, and Martius also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Park Hotel Handicap. Canteen, 96 pounds, (Sperling,) 3 to 5, won; Judge Himes, 110, (Fischer,) 1 0to 1, second; Copperfield, 109, (Troxler,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:52¼. Honolulu also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. King Rainc, 100 pounds, (J. J. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Gigantic 109, (Troxler,) 4 to 1, second; Easy Trade, 105, (Foy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Gouranga, Sammelson, Moechen, Blandford, Turrando, and Napital also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Joe Heywood, 1-2 pounds, (Cormack,) 9 to 5, won; Adan, 102, (Creamer,) 2 to 1, second; Mempuan, 105, (Higgins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:51. O'Reilly, Ratcliffe, Barney Burk, Little Elkin, and Nic Longworth also ran.

Oakland Ring Lost Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—The card to-day had an open look at at Oakland, and the betting public landed on the winners in a surprising manner. With one exception every horse to earn winning brackets was strongly supported, and it is estimated that the ring lost $30,000. The Adam Andrew selling stake resulted in a clean cut win for Venator. He drew away from his field in the last part. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs, for two-year-olds. Greysettor, 106 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 2, won; Captain Gurnett, 112, (McBride,) 20 to 1, second; Semiluna, 106, (Bell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:36⅘. Chief Wittman, Equorum Rex, Busy Bee, Dora Gentry, Bellona, Jules Berg, Soledad, and Yole Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. The Reprobate, 104 pounds, (McBride,) 6 to 1, won; Platt, 112, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, second; Edrolun, 104, (Davis,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Goldenlock, Lily Golding, Melar, Macene, and Lady Fashion also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. San Nicholas, 108 pounds, (Davis,) 6 to 5, won; Rector, 102, (Michaels,) 5 to 1, second; Gateway, 102, (Boyd,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:22¼. El Piloto, Ishtar, Esherin, and The Lady Rodesta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling stake—Venator, 103 pounds, (Davis,) 8 to 5, won; Letola, 98, (Greenfield,) 8 to 5, second; W. R. Condon, 106, (Anderson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:20⅘. Andrew B. Cook, Magrane, Martinmas, Elliott, Misty's Pride, and Sahale also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Rules, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 8 to 5, won; Dunsannon, 94, (McBride,) 3 to 1, second; Modena, 104, (Fountain,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:52⅘. Flying Torpedo, Build Wade, and Mator Tenny also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, handicap—Ishlana, 95 pounds, (McBride,) 2 to 1, won; Judge, 101, (Davis,) 4 to 1, second; Nirrette, 96, (Chandler,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42⅘. Stillcho, Horatio, and Oro Viva also ran.

West Point's Basket Ball Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—In a fast, snappy game of basket ball here to-day the cadets defeated the Colgate team by a score of 10 to 8. The defensive work of the soldiers was good, and they also shot with greater accuracy than the visitors, although in passing the ball Colgate was much quicker.

AT TRAVERS ISLAND TRAPS.

Shooters to Have Better Facilities and Matches with Other Clubs.

Trap shooting appears to be growing in popularity among the members of the New York Athletic Club, and to provide extra facilities for those who wish to take part in the sport, the Shooting Committee has made arrangements to have new traps installed at Travers Island. Efforts also will be made to have competitions with strong amateur clubs and colleges.

At the Travers Island traps yesterday a number of interesting matches were decided, and, although a heavy wind prevailed and the cold was intense, the scores were fairly good. In the second shoot for the January Cup, J. W. Borland and G. E. Grieff tied at 42 out of 50. Scores of the day follow:

JANARY CUP—50 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
J. W. Borland	10	42	L. Huntington	8	37
G. E. Grieff	4	42	A. H. Calhoun	10	19
J. M. Hebbard	10	37			

CUP SHOOTS—50 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
L. Huntington	8	40	J. M. Borland	10	36
G. E. Grieff	4	42	A. H. Calhoun	10	14
J. W. Hebbard	10	31			

	H.	T.		H.	T.
G. E. Grieff	4	45	J. W. Hebbard	10	41
L. Huntington	4	42	J. D. Calhoun	4	37
J. N. Borland	10	42			

CUP SHOOT—50 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
L. Huntington	2	22	J. W. Borland	5	16
J. M. Hebbard	6	21	J. D. Calhoun	7	14

	H.	T.		H.	T.
J. W. Borland	5	24	L. Huntington	2	21
J. W. Hebbard	6	21	J. D. Calhoun	7	20

Price for Fair Coins Was Too High.

It has been decided that, with the exception of 20,000 coins, all of the unsold souvenir gold dollars coined for the Exposition shall be returned to the government to be melted and reminted. Before the opening of the fair 250,000 souvenir gold dollars were ordered, half of them bearing the head of President McKinley and the other half that of Thomas Jefferson. Faran Zerbe, who had charge of this department, said that before the fair opened a large mail order business in these coins was carried on, in which the McKinley coins led in the sale by about 5,000. After the opening of the fair the Jefferson coins led by about 2,000, and since the close of the fair the McKinley coins are again leading. Many of the coins are still in the possession of banks and trust companies. They will be called in shortly and probably will be returned to the government by Feb. 1. Mr. Zerbe said the sale of the souvenir coins had been something of a failure, from the fact that a gold dollar was too small to be used as a pocket piece and the price put upon them was almost prohibitive. At the beginning of the fair, it was agreed that the price of $3 would be maintained on the coins, and, although they might now be sold at a reduction and a profit realized, many had decided to return the unsold ones rather than violate its agreement. It was stated by an expesition official that 40,000 of the coins had been sold, and that 180,000 would be returned to the government. Although the sale of the coins was a disappointment, the profit on the 40,000 sold was $120,000. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SCHOOL TEAMS IN HOCKEY.

Brooklyn Lads Defeat St. Francis Xavier—Scratch Men Lose Races.

Skating races and hockey furnished plenty of attractive sport yesterday in the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The hockey game was the chief feature of the evening and was a well contested match between the Boys' High School and the St. Francis Xavier team. The Brooklyn lads had little difficulty in winning by four goals to one. Their team work was immeasurably better. Lander scored two goals for the victors while O'Rourke made the only tally for the St. Francis Xavier players. The line up:

Boys' High School, 4.	Position.	St. Francis, 1.
Stewart	Goal	Trum
Alexander	Point	Stancliff
Borchardt	Cover point	Hogan
Pettit	Forwards	Murray
Lewis	Forwards	O'Rourke
Baker	Forwards	Brown, Egan
Lander	Forwards	Quinn

Goals—O'Rourke, Lander, (2.) Pettit, Stewart. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Two skating races were held in the evening and two in the morning. The evening events were productive of considerable excitement. In the one-mile for Class A skaters, W. R. Lee of the New York Athletic Club won from 99 yards, W. L. Smith, the scratch man, also from the New York Athletic Club, got third. The scratch man also got third in the Class B one-mile event, the winner being J. J. Lloyd, with 100 yards' handicap. The summary of the day's races:

One Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by W. R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, (90 yards;) T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, (10 yards,) second; W. L. Smith, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) third. Time—2:52 3-5.

One Mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Lloyd, Winthrop Athletic Club, (100 yards;) Clyde Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory, (20 yards,) second; C. Rockefeller, Brooklyn, (scratch,) third. Time—3:02 3-5.

Quarter Mile.—Won by E. Reuwe, Public School No. 9; R. Parker, Public School No. 9, second; W. Sutton, Public School No. 9, third. Time—0:50.

Half Mile, Handicap.—Won by F. Longhram, Brooklyn, (90 yards;) A. Behr, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) second; Clyde Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory, (scratch,) third. Time—1:36 1-5.

The Late Chief Justice Mason.

The death of Albert Mason, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, deprives the State of one of its foremost public servants. Since that court was established in 1850, the position which he with others adorned and honored has been not only adequately but admirably filled. Those who carried its great responsibilities have been rare men. There have been but four chief justices of that tribunal in nearly forty-six years—Allen, Ames, Brigham and Mason—and the latest of these was by no means the least. The splendid service that he rendered was not of a character to keep him prominently in the public eye, but it was a service as important as any that was given to the State, and to it he brought a profound professional equipment, immovable integrity, a keen sense of justice and an equipoise of mind and character such as few possessed.—Boston Transcript.

AUTOMOBILES.

NEW Columbia CARS

4 CYLINDER 35-40 H.P. $4,000

Perpetuates the best mechanical features of the 30-35 h. p. COLUMBIA, holder of the Chicago-New York road record and one of the leading successes of 1904. Has the best attributes of foreign designed cars, combining with them such original COLUMBIA features as adapt the construction thoroughly to American needs and conditions. The standard side entrance body is of new and rich design and perfect in its appointments. Price, $4,000. With Royal Victoria body, $5,000; with Limousine or Landaulet body, $5,500.

2 OPPOSED CYLINDER 18 H. P. $1,750

Possesses more power, speed, and hill climbing capacity than any other to be had at anywhere near its price. It is the easiest of all gasoline cars to operate. Double opposed horizontal engine under forward bonnet, sliding gear transmission single lever speed change, foot operated clutch, brake and throttle; hand emergency brake. The body is beautifully upholstered in dark green leather, has individual front seats, full width cross rear seat and side doors that are easy of access and have full outward swing.

ELECTRIC VICTORIA PHAETON $1,350

An ideal electric carriage for physicians, ladies, and all others who prefer electric power in a light automobile. Simpler in construction, more commodious and elegant in body design and finer in its appointments than any other electric vehicle of equal weight. Steel frame, side lever steer, divided battery, single motor equipment, chain drive. No electric vehicle is easier to operate and none costs less to maintain. Speed, 15 miles per hour. Mileage, 40 miles and upward per charge. Full leather hand buffed hood with heavy plate glass lookout windows. Upholstered in the finest of broadcloths.

See these and other COLUMBIAS at the AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

MADE BY

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO., Hartford, Conn.

NEW YORK SALESROOMS—124, 136, 138 West 39th St.

Members Associated Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

AUTOMOBILES.

WINTON

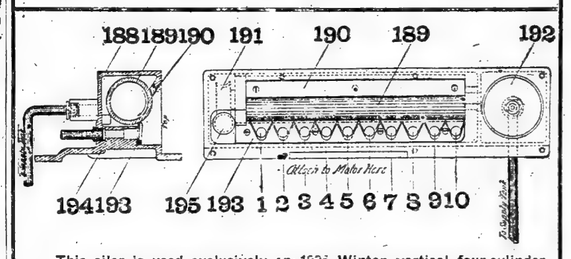

This oiler is used exclusively on 1905 Winton vertical four-cylinder motors.

Lubricating oil from reservoir above cylinders flows by gravity to float chamber (192), which maintains a constant level.

Then it passes into the main chamber (under 189 and 190), where the aluminum roller (193) picks up an endless film of oil. Passing the regulating scraper (190), which keeps the film always uniform in quantity, the oil is taken from the roller by scraper (193) and distributed in equal quantity to cylinders, all crank shaft and connecting rod bearings and pinion shaft and rear axle bearings, through tubes (1 to 10).

The roller (189) is driven by motor through worm gear (195). When motor starts lubrication starts. When motor stops lubrication stops. Oil feed always in exact proportion to motor speed. Oil cannot siphon and flood motor or foul spark plugs.

Reservoir and oiler attached to motor. Hence motor's warmth keeps oil constantly fluid.

No sight oil feeds to tinker with. No choked needle valves. No springs to break. No valves to go wrong. No pressure to fail. No "splash lubrication" that always creates either a feast or a famine.

Operator has merely to fill reservoir. The Winton oiler does the rest.

Absolutely AUTOMATIC, SIMPLE, RELIABLE.

Examine this and other Winton EXCLUSIVE features at the show—right hand aisle—a little way from main entrance.

Five models—All with Four Cylinder Vertical Motors:

Model C	16-20 H.P., $1,800
Model B	24-30 H.P., $2,500
Model B Limousine	24-30 H.P., $3,500
Model A	40-50 H.P., $3,500
Model A Limousine	40-50 H.P., $4,500

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO.,

CLEVELAND, O., U. S. A.

NEW YORK BRANCH - - BROADWAY & 54TH ST.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

AUTO BOATS

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.
THE LATEST FAD.

Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new

"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.

Speed 17 to 35 miles per hour

Send 1c. stamp for latest catalogue.

GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated, Morris Heights, New York City.

Down-town Office, 11 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE.

A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses; also a few weight carriers; all thoroughly broken; can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARRY BRENCHLEY.

Single two-seated family or business sleigh; 1-3st-1-8s order; $25. 209 West 10th.

Set 2 coffee's saddle, bridle, martingale, $10. 209 West 10th. Stop.

AUTOMOBILES.

CONTINENTAL TIRES

DON'T ORDER THAT NEW AUTO UNLESS YOU SPECIFY CONTINENTAL TIRES.

See our exhibit, Spaces 20 & 21 Madison Square Garden, also Importers' Automobile Salon.

THE CONTINENTAL CAOUTCHOUC CO.,

EMIL GROSSMAN, Manager, 298 Broadway, N. Y. Factory, Hanover, Germany.

IMPORTERS' AUTOMOBILE SALON

HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL New York City

FROM JANUARY 11th UNTIL JANUARY 24th

Admission 50¢ Mondays $1.00

10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. DAILY.

Exhibiting 1905 Models of the Best Known Foreign Automobiles

PANHARD, RENAULT, MERCEDES, CLEMENT-BAYARD, F. I. A. T., LA MINERVE, DECAUVILLE, DARRACQ, MORS, NAPIER, ROCHET-SCHNEIDER, ELECTROMOBILE, GABRON-BRILLEE, RICHARD-BRASIER, PIPE, MARTINI, HOTCHKISS, FRANKLIN, LEON BOLLEE, C. G. V., CARRE, PUEGOT, DE DIETRICH, DE LA HAYE, QUI VIVE, ROTHSCHILD.

Mercedes
Panhard Renault
Smith & Mabley, Inc.
513-15-17-19 Seventh Av., N. Y.

Clement-Bayard
Sidney B. Bowman Co.,
50-52 West 43d St., N. Y.

F. I. A. T.
Hollander & Tangeman
5 West 45th St., N. Y.

Decauville
Standard Automobile Co.
136 West 38th St., N. Y.

Darracq
F. A. La Roche Company
652-654 Hudson St., N. Y.

Mors & Napier
Central Automobile Co.
1,684 Broadway, N. Y.

Rochet-Schneider
Auto Import Co.
1,786 Broadway, N. Y.

Richard-Brasier
E. B. Gallaher
141 West 55th St., N. Y.

1905

HOLD-UP MAN ROBBED WOERZ IN HIS HOUSE

Thief Compelled Maid to Admit Him at Revolver's Point.

ENTERED DAUGHTER'S ROOM

Woerz Covered with Pistol When He Went to Rescue — Handed Over His Money.

Every policeman in New York is looking for a dark-haired young man who at dusk on Monday evening entered the home of Ernest G. W. Woerz at 1 East Sixty-third Street, just off Fifth Avenue, and robbed the head of the house at the point of a revolver.

It was about 5:30 o'clock when the maid, Helen Leonard, answered a ring at the door bell. When she opened the door the maid looked down the barrel of a big revolver with a man who wore a handkerchief tied over his face as a mask at the other end. He didn't give her a chance to faint or scream before he said in a convincing way that he wanted money.

"And if you don't obey me," he said, "I'll kill you in a minute."

The maid turned and ran up stairs, the robber at her heels. In the room at the head of the stairs Mr. Woerz's daughter, Mrs. James Steel, and her niece, Miss Hoffman, were dressing for a wedding. As she reached the head of the stairs the maid stumbled and the man, passing her, opened the door of Mrs. Steele's apartment and entered.

He still had the pistol in his hand, and covering the two women, he said:

"I am here to get money, and I must have it. Don't make any noise, for if you do, I will shoot you."

Mr. Woerz, who is a member of the firm of Bradleston & Woerz, had returned from his office, 230 West Tenth Street, a few minutes before the robber entered the house. He was in the front room adjoining the room in which the women were dressing. He heard the commotion and rushed into his daughter's room.

"You are the one I'm after," said the robber, leveling the pistol at Mr. Woerz. "Give me every cent of money you have and give it to me quick. Don't try and summon help, but be quiet."

Mr. Woerz obey by taking a roll of bills from his waistcoat pocket and handing it over. There was something more than $100 in the roll. Then the robber backed to the stairway, keeping the trio within range of his revolver.

"I advise ye to keep still for an hour or so," said he.

From a second-story window Mr. Woerz saw the man run across the street and disappear in Central Park. He informed Police Headquarters over the telephone, and detectives were sent from the West Sixty-seventh Street Station. A general alarm was soon sent out, and a batch of Headquarters detectives were set to work on the case. Three suspects were taken in custody, but were released when members of the Woerz family failed to identify them. It is Inspector McClusky's opinion that the robber was an amateur. He does not think a professional would have attempted such a hazardous undertaking.

The robber, according to the description furnished the police by Mr. Woerz and Mrs. Steele, is a man of medium height and slight build.

"I should judge," said Mr. Woerz, "that he is about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 135 to 140 pounds. He wore a white cowboy hat and a dark overcoat. So far as I could see, he was of dark complexion. The lower part of his face was hidden while he was talking to me."

"I saw his whole face plainly," said Mrs. Steele. "The handkerchief slipped from his face once before father came into the room. His complexion is dark and he is smooth-shaven. I should judge him to be about twenty-five years of age."

"There was nothing else to do," continued Mr. Woerz. "I was unarmed, and he impressed me as being thoroughly in earnest. He kept jumping about all the time, and saying he would kill everybody if I didn't give him money."

The police made every effort to keep the case from becoming public, and it was not until yesterday that the facts of the robbery became known. It was only a few days before the Woerz robbery that a masked man entered the home of C. L. Shipman, 225 West Seventy-sixth Street, and robbed him of $5 in a similar manner.

HOUSESMITHS MAY STRIKE.

Want $5 a Day, the Wages "Sam" Parks Fought For.

The first of the unions now working under the arbitration agreement to make demands for higher wages is the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, whose four branches have a cabinet membership of 6,000 men. A conference was held yesterday between a committee of the union and the Iron League over a proposed new agreement in place of the agreement expiring this Spring. The men demand $5 a day, an increase of 50 cents. Eighteen months before Sam Parks died and before the graft prosecutions began, he declared that he would demand $4.50 a day for the housesmiths, whose wages were then $4, and that the next year he would demand $5. Matters would be, Parks said, after the housesmiths got $5 a day as he considered that they would then be getting fair wages. The advance to $4.50 came, but not through Parks.

The housesmiths remember the prediction of Parks and are determined to have the increase. C. E. Cheney, Secretary of the Iron League, would not say yesterday what he thought the demand for $5 a day would be granted. Several other conferences might be necessary, he hoped, he said, that there would be no trouble.

A strike of the housesmiths would effectively tie up all building work at the beginning of the busy season.

TO SEGREGATE OFFENDERS.

Fighters of "Cadet" System May Favor Such a Measure.

Simon C. Noot, the lawyer who is conducting for the committee headed by Isaac N. Seligman and Jacob H. Schiff, a campaign against the "cadet" system, was busy yesterday getting more evidence, some of it to be used against those already arrested on the east side.

Mr. Noot indicated yesterday that the idea of those who were interested in the work was to get a law to segregate women of ill repute, sending them possibly to a place on Long Island and possibly licensing them. He declared himself in favor of a law providing severe penalties. He made it plain also that every effort would be made to prevent the campaign from becoming the prey of political schemers.

MURDER ON HIGH SEAS.

Stoker Brought Here Charged with Killing Man in Quarrel.

Charged with murder on the high seas, a German steamship stoker, named Baumann, was landed in Brooklyn from the steamship Cearense yesterday morning. The Cearense arrived in Quarantine on Friday night from Brazilian and West Indian ports. Baumann was given into the custody of the British Consul General, and will be sent to England for trial.

According to Capt. Couch of the Cearense, Baumann got into an argument

CLAFLIN AFTER CLUB SITE.

Said to be Back of $1,100,000 Bid for the New York's Property.

That the New York Club will accept the offer of $1,100,000 which has been made for its property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was the opinion expressed yesterday by one of the officers of the club. The matter will be definitely decided at a special meeting of the club to be held to-morrow evening.

The price offered for the New York Club plot, which measures 42.7 by 125, is at the rate of about 207 a square foot, which is the highest figure yet reported for Fifth Avenue property. The ownership of the corner also carries with it rights to a ten-foot casement for light and air between the clubhouse and the adjoining Fifth Avenue property, owned by the Caswell estate. The club bought the site in 1887 for $242,500.

The Caswell parcel extends around in an "L" to Thirty-fifth Street, where it adjoins the large plot running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Streets, sold recently by the Century Realty Company and said to have been bought by John Claflin. Mr. Claflin's name was mentioned yesterday in connection with New York Club negotiations, but his connection with the big offer could not be definitely established. All of these properties are directly opposite the block front on which the new Altman store will be built.

The New York Club has secured an option on a plot on the north side of Forty-third Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, and directly at the rear of the Temple Emanu-El.

THREE SHOPLIFTING ARRESTS

Two Young Women Just in from Connecticut—Other from Coney.

Three well-dressed young women were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night charged with shoplifting in Sixth Avenue department stores. Margaret Burton, who said that she lived at 106 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and that she had been an acrobatic performer at the circus in Luna Park, Coney Island, last Summer, was charged with the larceny of two pairs of gold cuff buttons and a cigar cutter, valued together at $34.95.

Jessie Fay and her sister "Mandy," who said that they got in town from Connecticut in the morning, were charged by Mary Quigg, a detective, with the larceny of a silk waist, a pair of shoes, and a veil, all of the value of $14.75. In a dress suit case which the young women had with them, the police say they found waists and lingerie with store tags attached, besides two diamond-studded gold watches, which the girls did not account for satisfactorily. None of the women made any attempt to communicate with any of their own people.

HAD SON ARRESTED.

Mr. Dobson Met Him in Bank and Had Him Held for Forgery.

Charles W. Dabson, 28 years old, of 217 West Fifteenth Street, was arrested yesterday in the Fifth National Bank on Third Avenue on a charge of forgery made by his father, Edward S. Dobson, a piano manufacturer of 257 West Fifty-fifth Street.

According to the police, the older Dobson was in the bank for the purpose of having his book balanced when the son entered, and presented a note for $30, the signature purporting to be that of the elder Dobson. The police say that the cashier asked the father about the check, and he, somewhat surprised, denied having signed the note.

Then father and son met, and the latter learned, the police declare, that the boy had placed his father's name on checks amounting in all to $419.

On the way to the Yorkville Police Court, and in the court room, the son pleaded with his father to let the matter drop.

Magistrate Barlow held the young man in $2,500 bail for an examination to-morrow morning.

TO OPEN NEW LIBRARY.

First of New Public Buildings to be Ready Soon.

The new building of the New York Public Library at 328 East Sixty-seventh Street will be formally opened on Friday, Jan. 20, at 4 P. M. This will be the twenty-eighth branch of the New York Public Library, but it is the first to be established directly by that library, the other twenty-seven having been acquired by consolidation.

The opening exercises will be held in the large reading room on the third floor. The whole building will be open for inspection, but distribution of books will not begin until the following morning at 9 o'clock. The registration of borrowers has been going on since Jan. 9. The Municipal Government will be represented by the Mayor or by some one designated by him for that purpose, and an address will be delivered on behalf of the New York Public Library by Lewis Cass Ledyard.

The building is the sixth of those erected by the New York Public Library through the Carnegie fund. The cost of the structure is about $75,000.

$18,000 THEFT CHARGED.

Young Promoter Held for Swindling Aged Providence Woman.

Detective Sergeants Clarke and Peabody early yesterday arrested Julius S. Chappelle, twenty years old, calling himself a promoter, on a warrant issued by Justice of the Peace Wynn of Providence, R. I. The warrant charges that on Oct. 27 last Chappelle embezzled $18,000 from Virginia Winterbotham of Providence, by whom he was employed as a clerk.

In the Jefferson Market Court later Detective O'Malley of Providence said that the complainant was eighty-eight years old, and that she had intrusted large funds to Chappelle for investment. She lost $50,000, the detective said. He disappeared a year ago, O'Malley said. Chappelle was held in $5,000 bail for extradition.

EXAMINERS IN CITY BANK.

Found Munroe & Munroe Transactions Within the Law.

Though no official of the National City Bank would talk about the Munroe & Munroe case yesterday nor of the causes that led to the resignation of Second Vice President Loomis so suddenly on Friday, word came from Washington that the Bank Examiners here had made a special examination of the Munroe & Munroe transactions with the bank.

The Examiner reported that the business of the bank with the brokers was clearly within the law, and that the certifications were regular and lawful. The examination had no relation to the regular examination of the bank, which will be made in a few weeks.

BRYAN TO SPEAK HERE.

And Much Wine Will Come from Hungary to be Present.

William Jennings Bryan will be the principal speaker at a banquet of the Hungarian-American Democratic Club at the Union Square Hotel on Feb. 27, when the Count Esterhazy cellars, of Tata, Hungary, will furnish all the wine in a special shipment, while the Hungarian

Buy China and Glass Right

HIGGINS & SEITER

Fine China—Rich Cut Glass

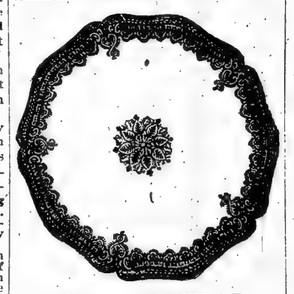

18th ANNUAL PLATE SALE!

Unqualifiedly and Absolutely the Greatest in Our History!

Beginning MONDAY, Jan. 16, 9 A. M.

Once a year, for eighteen years, we have conducted a special Plate Sale. Keeping pace with the unprecedented progress of HIGGINS & SEITER in the business of distributing Glass and China, these annual events have grown in attraction, magnitude and importance until they are recognized far and wide as the one great opportunity in all the China Year.

"Those now buy Plates
Who ne'er bought Plates before,
And those who often buy
Buy now a few Plates more."

Always the place of places, the coming week is the time of times for the most captivating bargains in the most fascinating merchandise with which it is ever possible to both furnish and ornament a home.

PLEASE NOTE—That one of our Twenty-second Street stores not being large enough to properly display just the plates in this sale, they will also be found to occupy the larger part of our magnificent Twenty-first Street store—where carriages can best be accommodated.

In our English China Plate Department will be found hundreds of dozens of richly decorated plates from all the famous factories of England, including Doulton, Minton, Copeland, Coalport and Wedgewood. Every plate in this department is reduced from 10 to 33⅓%. From what follows judge the rest:

Doulton Service Plate. Beautiful Cobalt blue decoration, heavy acid gold border with panels of miniature heads painted by Sutton. Were $275.00 per dozen, now, per dozen..... $247.50

Doulton Fruit Plates. Entree size. Painted design of pears, peaches, pineapples, &c., in colors, in centre of plate, with background blended from a dark green to a delicate cream. Painted by Piper. Were $140.00 per dozen, now, per dozen..... $118.80

Minton Service Plates. Heavy acid gold edge. Solid colors running to centre of plate with beautiful design of raised paste gold, in colors of Cobalt blue, Rose du Barry or ivory. Were $73.00 per dozen, now, per dozen..... $60.00

Wedgwood Fish Plates. Heavy gold edge; beautiful design of network. Hand-painted fish centre, painted by Plant. Were $56.00 per doz., now, per doz..... $45.00

Cauldon Service Plates. In Rose du Barry, Cobalt, green and ivory background. Beautiful flat gold decoration. Real value $74.00 per doz., now, doz. $60.00

Copeland Service Plate. Fine raised paste jewel design. Background of Rose du Barry and ivory. This makes a superb plate and has all the characteristics of the products of this famous English factory, and can be had in either Apple Green or Rose du Barry. Were $133 per dozen, now, per dozen..... $100.00

Hundreds of dozens of rich Fish, Game, Service, Entree, Tea and Bread and Butter plates in this department for your selection at

¼ Less Than Elsewhere.

In our French China Plate Department will be found hundreds of dozens of richly decorated plates in all the colors of the rainbow. Many with acid gold borders and effects that are equally as rich as those found in the more expensive English designs. To facilitate selection we have placed them in various lots.

On Table No. 1 will be found a beautiful line of all sizes of Plates that range in value from $36.00 to $48.00 per dozen.

Reduced price, choice at $2.00 each.

On Table No. 2, a beautiful variety of specially priced plates in various sizes, dinner, service, entree, tea, bread and butter, real value $24.00 to $36.00 per dozen, now at $1.50 each.

On Table No. 3 will be found 100 dozen of richly decorated plates, ranging in price from $12.00 to $40.00 a dozen. All these have been reduced from 10% to 33⅓%.

In our Twenty-second street store will be found a large table with over 300 dozen plates in various sizes and decorations. For your accommodation these have been placed

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow

Tailored Walking Suits

of broadcloth in black, blue, green and brown, Real value $45.00 $32.50

Continuation Sale of

Women's House Gowns

of Challies, Real value $7.95 at $5.25
of Albatross, Real value $8.25 and 9.50 at $5.50, 6.75
of India Silk, " " $12.00 and 16.50 at $8.75, 11.50

Final Reductions in Prices of

Furs and Fur Garments

Neck Scarfs and Muffs

of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Chinchilla, Ermine, Broadtail, Astrachan and Persian,

Also Unusual Inducements in

Cloth Fur-lined Coats

Cloak Departments

TAILORED CLOTH COATS, three-quarter length. $8.50, 10.50, 15.00, 25.00
Value $15.00 to 40.00

VELOUR COATS, extra quality. $19.50, 39.50
Value $35.00 to 65.00

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC EVENING WRAPS, $35.00, 50.00, 75.00
Value $58.00 to 145.00

Exceptional Values in their

Silk Departments

5,000 Yds. { PEAU DE CYGNE, in all colors, including ivory and white and
6,500 Yds. { IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, 22 inches wide } at 59c
Value 85c to $1.00 yd.

Clearance Sale of High-Cost

Woolen Dress Fabrics

Consisting of A large collection of the most desirable styles of This Season's importations, in plain colors and fancy effects, 95c, $1.25 yd.
Former prices $1.75 to 3.75

To-morrow, January Sale of

Hand-made Corsets

New model, of white coutil, trimmed with lace and ribbon, extended hip, with supporters attached, front and sides, 98c

French Corsets, New Model, of fine white coutil, pink, blue and white broche, extended hips, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon $1.75
Values from $1.75 to 4.50 pair

Also a large collection of

High-cost Paris Corsets

in the most desirable models, $3.85, 4.95, 6.50

Decided Reductions in

Persian Rugs

Comprising Carpet Sizes, suitable for Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Bed Rooms and Large Halls,

$85.00	Formerly $130.00	$128.00	Formerly $190.00
98.00	" 140.00	160.00	" 265.00
115.00	" 165.00	210.00	" 325.00

Also 200 Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs at $8.50, 10.50, 12.50 to 16.50

THIRD FLOOR.

Special Values in

Lace Curtain Department

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, Pr. 75c, 95, $1.25
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, Pr. $2.75, 3.00, 4.00
STORES BONNE FEMME, Each $5.25, 7.95, 11.25
Former prices $6.50 to 15.00

Clearing Sale of

Men's House Coats & Robes

HOUSE COATS, two-toned effects in desirable plain colors, plaid collars and cuffs, $3.75, 5.00
Formerly $4.95 to 7.95

IMPORTED VELVET, MATELASSE & CLOTH COATS, many with silk and satin linings, 6.95, 10.90
Formerly $9.75 to 23.75

BATH ROBES of toweling, in desirable color combinations, Formerly $3.95 and 4.95 $2.75

BLANKET ROBES, finest grade of Austrian blankets, Formerly $13.75 $10.50

IMPORTED LOUNGING ROBES, fine quality Vicuna Cloths, Matelasse, Double-faced Materials and Velvets, Formerly $24.75 $17.50

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Sale of New Spring Silks This Week.

Colored Silks.

PRINTED PONGEE, 21 inches wide, excellent wearing fabric, for Spring and Summer wear, new designs and colorings, including all size polka dots; regular value 59c. yard, for this sale..... 39c

IMPORTED LIBERTY SATIN FOULARDS, 24 inches wide, in a large variety of new styles and colorings; regular value 69c. yard, for this sale..... 49c

IMPORTED SHANTUNGS in a full line of new shades, also many new changeable effects, very desirable; regular value $1.35 yard, for this sale..... $1.00

Black Silks.

PEAU DE SOIE, 19 inches wide, good wearing quality; regular value 75c. yard, for this sale..... 59c

TAFFETA SILK, 36 inches wide, good rustling quality, plain and chiffon finish, wear guaranteed; regular value $1.15 yard, for this sale..... 89c

A Few Choice Furs

at a decided mark down from former prices.

Persian Lamb Four-in-Hand Scarfs, reduced from $25.00 to..... $18.50

Persian Lamb Sets, Four-in-Hand Scarfs and large Pillow Muffs, very best quality; reduced from $75.00 to..... $52.50

Fancy Chinchilla Scarfs, reduced from $39.00 to..... $27.00

Large Pillow Muffs, reduced from $55.00 to..... $43.00

Ermine Scarfs and Four-in-Hands; reduced from $35.00 to $27.50

Flat Muffs; reduced from $38.00 to..... $31.50

Black Lynx Pelerine, two and half yards long; reduced from $48.00 to..... $35.00

Black Lynx Boas, two and a quarter yards and three yards long; reduced from $85.00 to $60.00 and from $100.00 to $75.00

Large Pillow Lynx Muffs; value $35.00 and $30.00, at $25.00 and..... $22.50 each.

Picture and Framing Department.

Our annual January discount sale will take place as usual, beginning Monday, Jan. 16th, and ending Tuesday, Jan. 31st, 1905. During this time we allow a discount of 25 per cent. on every framed picture, including oil paintings, water colors, carbons, platinums, etchings, photogravures, engravings, etc, and also allow a discount of 25 per cent. on all framing orders taken between these dates.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Annual Furniture Sale.

This sale commences January 16th, when every article of Furniture in the department will be sold at

25% to 35%

off regular prices.

The assortment includes:—
High-grade Upholstered Parlor Suites,
Bureaus and Chiffoniers in all finishes.
Mission and Den Furniture.
Dining-room Tables and Chairs.
Sideboards, China Closets and Buffets.
Writing Desks, Parlor Tables and Odd Pieces.
Vernis-Martin and Gilt Curio Cabinets,
&c., &c., &c.

Also an extensive line of
White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

WORK HELD FOR FRAUD.

Chased All Over the World, Finally Arrested in New York.

C. Lawton Work, at one time prominent in yachting and Horse Show circles, was held in $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on an indictment, nearly five years old, charging fraud in connection with a Philadelphia investment company. Work was arrested at his apartment, which occupies an entire floor at 237 West End Avenue, Friday night.

It is alleged by the United States authorities that Work, since the indictment in May, 1900, has been pursued practically all over the world, through Europe, Africa, India, and Australia, but track of him was finally lost.

Commissioner Shields adjourned the examination until Jan. 28. Work was indicted in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in May, 1900, jointly with J. Weld Leavett, alias Eugene Reyenthael. The indictment alleges, in three counts, that while the two men were acting in concert as the Investors' Trust at 1,221 Arch Street, Philadelphia, with Lipman Keene as President, they sent out a circular stating that 14 per cent. profit had been made during the last month previous for investors. A $100 investment in three years, the circular stated, had increased to $7,000, and an investment of $500 would secure a monthly income of $100 and was never lost. John J. Geury of Somerville, Mass.; H. W. A. Jones of Roxbury, Mass., and John S. Turner of Huntingdon, Tenn., swore, in the indictment, that they had each invested $50 in the Investors' Trust and that the money was not so invested as alleged and that the men had not operated on the stock market as alleged. Work gave bond.

DR. GILMAN TO LECTURE.

To Address Annual Meeting of Charity Organization Society.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society will be held in the Assembly Hall of the United

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

Money-Saving Opportunities

THE liberal money-saving opportunities now presented at our stock-reducing sale are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure Fine Furniture away below regular prices.

The reductions apply to a large number of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Suites as well as to many single pieces of Furniture adapted for every room in the house. Every suite and every piece as fresh and desirable as when placed on sale. Regulating the stocks and making room for incoming goods explains the reason for these important mark-downs."

R. J. HORNER & CO

Furniture Makers and Importers,

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ident of the Carnegie Institute, and formerly President of the John Hopkins University, will deliver an address, and brief addresses will also be delivered by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Colum-

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

On the Exchange it was an exceptionally vapid week, redeemed only toward its close by strength and activity in the Northern Securities and traction groups. Off the Exchange it was an exceptionally interesting week, if not very important in the way of price-making incidents. On the Exchange securities have been passed back and forth to a daily volume of a half million shares, but it was an endless chain process. They were bought and sold and cleared in the most regular manner, and they were put up and down a little alternately—but they were not pressed for sale, nor taken away from the Street. They were just played with, while people are accustoming themselves to the present range of values. By thus moving up and down in a narrow range stocks are "making a line," above or below which they will presently move as certainly as fate. History repeats itself in Wall Street, as well as elsewhere, and memories are short which cannot recall another dull period, when good news was accumulating as it is now, and when the market showed the same in difference as now to factors of value. And when finally prices began to move up, there was no lack of guardians of the public's purse to point out how artificial and unsound it all was, because not supported by public buying. That, of course, was when the situation was safest; prices being at bottom, and the buying being of the soundest, not for purposes of a turn, but because values were above prices. After the professional investors, the bankers, who need nobody to tell them when things are cheap, followed the manipulators, who do not in the least care whether things are cheap or dear so long as they are lively. They never want to even see the things they buy or sell; they would no more think of keeping them, even from week to week, than they would ether or dynamite. If they have bought too dear they sell twice as much and make on the fall what they lost on the rise, if they can break the market. Or if they have shorted a rising market they buy as nimbly as they sold. Consistency is a yellow diamond on Wall Street. This was the condition of the market which resulted naturally enough in the collapse of December, and it brought the market to its present state of dubiety, from which it will presently emerge in accordance either with natural forces or with another troubling of the waters. No intelligence regarding the latter event may be expected here, but it will be apropos to review some of the events of the week under which prices stood practically still.

The increases of dividends by Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Green Bay As., United States Cast Iron Pipe, and smaller concerns need only be mentioned in passing. They are so far from being surprises that lists have been published of a dozen railways and a larger number of industrials which may be expected soon to follow the example. It is not the declaration of the distributions which strengthens the situation so much as the proof they give of the basic conditions which make the dividends possible. Here are a few of the earnings reported during the week, and which are not consistent with poor trade:

	Increases of Gross Earnings. December.	Six Mos.
New York Central	$450,400	$836,988
Great Northern	439,734	372,454
Illinois Central	581,225	1,492,483
Northern Pacific	463,498	1,352,563

These selections are made of course because they are both striking and recent, but that they do not misrepresent the general situation is apparent from the aggregate of all earnings so far as known. According to the Wall Street Journal's compilation, November net increased $5,559,677, or 15.42 per cent., and is the fourth of successively larger monthly increases. The progressive improvement is apparent in the gain of net for five months of the elapsed fiscal year by 12,914,240, or only 5.75 per cent., and that theimprovement has not stopped with December's bad weather appears from the fact that fifty reporting roads show an increase of gross of 7.62 per cent.

The same sort of progressive improvement is reported in the iron trade, as perhaps best appears from this comparison of production:

	Gross Tons. 1904.	Gross Tons. 1905.
January	921,231	1,472,788
December	1,614,000	846,695

Every month since August production has increased, and is now above the maximum of 1904. Each month since August stocks have decreased, and are now smaller than on New Year's, 1904. December is not a good month for either production or consumption, and yet both are near record proportions. The Steel Trust's production is at the actual maximum, and yet it is buying in large quantities for January delivery. This is the condition on the ordinary run of business, before the large buying by the railways, which is dependent upon the maturing of financial plans disturbed by the reaction which checked many ambitious plans. The vitality of production in the manufacturing industries as apparent in the consumption of iron is rivaled by the activity in distribution as shown both by the railway traffics already mentioned and by the largest bank clearings on record for the corresponding week.

In a widely different sphere conditions are similar. The H. B. Claflin Company's earnings were larger in 1904 than in either 1903 or 1902, in spite of the difficulties in the cotton goods trade, which did not prevent progressive improvement from the beginning to the end of the season, in the President's words. The week included the were fairly mobbed. In one there were 4,000 depositors in one day; in the city there were 20,000. If each deposited $50 there were deposits of $10,000,000. The mortgage concerns are overworked, selling a good one-third above their normal business. Nobody knows what the next crops will be, but the latest reports from the Winter planted wheat report improvement in conditions which had left something to be desired.

Now, there is no guarantee that these conditions will endure indefinitely, but the momentum is too great to be checked suddenly. The intrinsic conditions are too good to be consistent with a permanently depressed stock market, and there may be expected better days before worse arrive—barring only the unknown, which is always a necessary reservation in speaking of future events. But it is not necessary to assume that everything unknown must be bad. Peace is possible, for example. And unseen good things are not requisite—merely keeping along present lines until Congress adjourns and the present fit of weariness is past would put the market on its feet again.

Off the Exchange it was a week of scandals and proposals rather than of any concrete and completed accomplishment affecting values. The annual tax scandal was exceptionally entertaining. There are only some half dozen millionaires in the city now, and soon their genus will be as extinct as the dodo. On the other hand there have been the usual long lines of scrubladies and clerks waiting to swear off their alleged fortunes. As a companion scandal there was the involvement of our leading bank in a Lawsonian scandal on the curb. Perhaps an apology is due to Mr. Lawson; he has been connected with equally bad business, but never with any so cheap. The Amalgamated operation was of dignified proportions, at least, and it had not been supposed before that the gentlemen connected with this institution would descend to taking, or connive at taking, clerks' luncheon money by trick and device. The bank has lost no money; quite possibly it never risked any money; doubtless it never could have lost in this business any amount which it would have ever missed. And it is claimed, doubtless correctly, that no law was broken, or at least no law which is not customarily broken, and which public opinion warrants evading. As though statutes were the only law to which banks need pay attention. As though a bank is not responsible to public opinion for the character of its customers and its officers and the uses to which its resources are applied. It was traced to the official and personal knowledge of the bank's credit man that the resources of the bank were being used in swindling the public and rigging the market, and the reply was that no statute was broken and nothing was done worthy of jail. Happily the bank did not take any such low view. The day or two's interval taken for consideration and the effort to save what was possible of the future of a career should not be grudged, now that the event has taken the necessary and lamentable course. Any other sequel would have lent too much color to frenzied criticisms now blunted by procedure which could not be diverted for personal considerations. It would be agreeable to be silent, just as the temptation was strong to overlook "an error of judgment." But equally in the interest of discipline and sound opinion, it was necessary to take a position, regardless of personal considerations. Indulgence to the erring is injustice to those who do not make such errors of judgment, and amounts to encouragement of future similar acts. That such errors have painful results even in the highest places is now established for the common good.

The legislative gossip falls rather in the list of proposals than scandals. The entire compass has been boxed from will to won't, and now we must simply wait and see whether or not the tariff will be revised, and in what degree. Every newspaper has had Washington advices suited to its idiosyncrasy, and he is a poor leader who has not had his own canvass of how the House feels about it. This is a mere detail, however, compared with what the White House thinks, and of this there is no doubt. Mr. Roosevelt is willing to compromise upon having his own way in every important particular, but he will relinquish to Congress its own entire freedom of action as to the time and manner in which it shall carry out the Presidential policy. The revision of the tariff, it seems, is a matter of policy merely, but the regulation of railway rates is a matter of principle, and the voting of a "big stick" is a matter of necessity. Those who remember that the ends of tariff bills and railway rate bills are not like their beginnings will maintain an attitude of reserve regarding all this rumbling. Nothing whatever can prudently be affirmed regarding the tariff. The position regarding it is the same as regarding the rate-revising power which it was proposed to intrust to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The President thought it might be rash to intrust the commission with the power of originally making rates, but it was different to intrust it with the power of altering a rate which the commission had found to be unreasonable. Whereupon a decision of the Supreme Court was unearthed affirming that the power of revising included the power of altering every rate in the United States in a single proceeding, and the commission was overruled in revising 2,000 rates in a single case. The Supreme Court cannot be quoted regarding the elasticity of the smallest bills affecting the tarible a bundle of jackstraws, and stirring one moves others not before perceived to be in any sort of connection. There is no formula of limitation of legislation which will enable the business world to breathe freely until it is known that the entire subject is disposed of. Importers, manufacturers, railway managers, Wall Street operators, may well say with Macbeth, "If 'twere done at all, 'twere well done quickly." Inaction for the present is not a bull agreement on a long look ahead.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

THEODORE H. PRICE, who has been right on the cotton market for ten consecutive months, which is a pretty good record, has been predicting a 13,500,000-bale crop at least, and he has flooded the country with pamphlets to this effect. But a sarcastic Southerner signing himself a "Georgia Cracker" went him one better. He wrote Mr. Price a letter, of which the following is an extract: "Let me say your estimate of 13,500,000 bales is entirely too low. We will make at least 25,000,000 bales, and we may make 30,000,000 bales. We have picked all the cotton from the bolls, and now the stalks are turning to cotton, and there is no telling where it will end. If you don't work in a hurry the speckelators will pay entirely too much for the remainder of this crop. It don't cost the farmers anything to make cotton, and they have made enough this year to last five years. There is cotton everywhere in the house, under the house, in every corner of the fence, on the road side, and the towns and cities are so full there is not any room for another bale, and the farmers are dropping it on the road side as they come back with it. And now our climate being so mild the stalks are sprouting out and will continue to make cotton indefinitely, and we will never have to plant any more cotton, just pick enough to keep the price at 2½ cents."

HENRY CLEWS, talking to some friends the other day about the causes and effects in the market, related the experience of a certain party of financiers and railroad men from New York who were traveling in the West. One morning the porter of their private car called their attention to the fact that the frost had worked an almost lifesize picture of a bull's head on the large glass panel at the rear of the car. One of the party took this as a hint and suggested that they all take a flyer in the market on the bull side, and at the next station a few good-sized buying orders were sent over the wires. It so happened that these orders struck the market just when it was in a receptive mood. Their execution gave it an impetus, the professionals helped things along, and the very next day the travelers were able to take down profits sufficient to cover some good-sized tips to the porter.

F. A. VANDERLIP, Vice President of the National City Bank, whose utterances because of his conservatism and the fact that they have heretofore been born out by the actual course of events have aroused general interest, will, it is stated, address the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks at their March meeting.

A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Percy R. Todd, Vice President of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, were yesterday elected directors of the New Haven road, in accordance with the announcement made some ten days ago. By this action the board was increased from 19 to 21 members.

HENRY EDEY, of Charles Edey & Co., has posted his seat on the Stock Exchange for transfer to Simon B. Blumenthal, whose sponsors are W. G. Read and Charles Gregory. The firm of Ellingwood and Cunningham has been dissolved and in its place a new firm of the same name has been formed, of which James W. Cunningham and Frank M. Black are members. Other Stock Exchange announcements included the retirement of J. D. Forbes from W. B. Franklin & Co., into which firm John G. Bates has been admitted, and the retirement of William A. Campbell and De Ruyter Hollins from the firm of J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the Union Exchange Bank, whose resignation was announced last week, gave up his position because of continued ill health. He had been ill for some time and was unable to perform the duties which his position demanded. He had been connected with the bank since its organization two years ago. No successor has been elected as yet.

MANIA FOR TAX LEGISLATION.

The stock market must have a wonderfully strong undertone to stand the legislative feature of taxation or regulation which is going all through the country. The President is certainly insistent enough in his desire for legislation to permit the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix rates, and, while Congress may not consider it at this session, it must take a vote on the matter some time. Its constitutionality can be decided later. Down in Texas the Railroad Commission is going to reduce railroad rates on cotton next month. Every member of the commission has from one to five schedules of what he deems a proper reduction. Up in Albany some one has just introduced a bill providing that in cities of over 400,000 population 70 cents shall be the maximum price of gas. Of course, this discrimination may or may not be constitutional. A Senatorial clique in Albany is considering meeting the deficit of the State budget by taxing trading in stocks $100 per hundred shares. The retiring Governor of West Virginia has his ideas, which come a little late, to be sure. He wants a Railroad Commission with power over rates, a State tax of 1 per cent. on railroad gross earnings, similar taxes on all other corporations, and a provision that railroads cannot be interested in coal lands, either directly or indirectly—that they must be at the mercy for their daily supplies of an open market for coal. Down in Scranton the City Government is lobbying before the Legislature to tax all coal 5 cents a ton, principally for the purpose of establishing good wagon roads. Down in Philadelphia they are agitating, besides taxing the coal itself, raising the tax on

RATES AND EARNINGS

Railroad Charges Have Decreased While Expenses Increased.

DANGER TO DIVIDENDS

Reduction of One Mill in Average Freight Rate Would Create a Deficit.

To a fair consideration of the question whether or not the Inter-State Commerce Commission should have the power to change rates for freight transportation, a knowledge of the fluctuations which have occurred in these rates is necessary. By averaging them over a term of years the average rate per ton per mile since 1870 shows the following fluctuations:

	Cents.		Cents.
1870	1.900	1895	.829
1882	1.240	1896	.806
1887	1.030	1897	.788
1888	1.001	1898	.753
1889	.962	1899	.724
1890	.941	1900	.720
1891	.895	1901	.730
1892	.898	1902	.757
1893	.879	1903	.763
1894	.860		

The average as indicated by these authoritative figures was two and a half times more in 1870 than it was in 1903. In 1903, according to Poor's Manual, the freight earnings were $1,337,706,786. If the charges of 1870 were applied to the business of 1903, the earnings of that year would have been, approximately, $3,408,497,422, or greater by $2,070,790,646 than they actually were. If the rates of 1893 had been applied to the traffic of 1903 the earnings would have been $201,620,288 greater than they actually were.

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While rates were thus being reduced items of expense of operation constantly advanced. Within the last few years the wages of the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the lines lying principally west of the southern lines of the Illinois Central Railroad increased as follows: Passenger conductors, brakemen and baggagemen, 12 per cent.; freight conductors and brakemen, 15 per cent.; yardmen, 14 per cent. On the roads east of the same dividing line and north of the Ohio River, the increases were: Passenger trainmen, 6 per cent.; freight trainmen, 7½ per cent.; yardmen, 10 per cent. In the territory south of the Ohio River and east of the lines of the Illinois Central the increase in the wages of the same classes of labor for the same time was about 6 per cent. The average increase in the pay of engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, throughout the country was about 10 per cent., most of which went into effect between 1902 and 1903.

In the last three years the cost of labor on the railroads of the country has advanced, on an average, 10 per cent. Material consumed in railroad operation appreciated in price during the same period about 25 per cent. As against this increase in the cost, both of labor and of material consumed in operation, freight rates in the same period have gone up, averaging all the roads in the country, only 7 per cent.

Taking the figures of earnings and expenses of all the railroads in the United States for the year 1903, the following income account is shown:

Gross earnings	$1,998,343,310
Operating expenses	1,316,349,314
Net earnings	$681,993,996
Fixed charges	560,113,908
Surplus	$121,880,088

A reduction of one mill in the average rate received for freight in 1903 upon the tonnage of that year would have wiped out this dividend surplus of $121,880,088, and left in its place a deficit of $50,000,000. It appears then that with an increase of about 16 per cent. in the mileage of the railroads of the country during the past decade, there was an increase in tonnage of nearly 90 per cent. During the same period the rates for transportation were cut down an average of three-fourths of one mill per ton per mile, with the result that on something over $6,300,000,000 of total capital, there was earned less than 2 per cent.

REDISCOUNTING METHODS.

Conditions Here and in European Centres—Influence Upon Foreign Business Proposed for National Banks.

Bankers continue to discuss with considerable interest the proposals in regard to foreign branches for National banks contained in the annual report of the Controller of the Currency. While the suggestion was met with approval by the representatives of some of the largest National banks in the country, including those most likely to profit by such a privilege, the discussion on the subject has not uniformly taken the form of approval. At least the position has been taken by some bankers that the plan in its entirety contains some difficulties that seem practically unsurmountable under existing local financial conditions. One of the proposals was to give the National banks larger powers for dealing in foreign exchange, including the right to accept time drafts, a right which they do not possess now, although in some branches of exchange operations several of the National banks have for a considerable time taken an active part. In regard to the acceptance of time drafts the point has been raised in some quarters that even if such authority was given the local banks the provision would be nugatory, for the reason that the absence in this country of a regular discount market would operate against the success of such a plan. In other words, that the unstable position of our money market would deter those who might wish to profit by such an operation from committing themselves to the uncertainties of the New York money market, which is proverbial for its violent fluctuations in money rates. Just at the moment, of course, this argument loses some of its force inasmuch as a whole year has just passed, during which, with the exception of the first and last weeks of the year, the rate for call money never exceeded 3 per cent. and rose no higher than 6 per cent. in either the opening or closing week. At the same time it remains true that this is the exception rather than the rule, and unless the claim be advanced that the past year really marks the beginning of a radical change in the conditions governing our money market, of which there is no evidence, it must be admitted that as a money centre so far at least as stability of rates is concerned our market still makes a very poor showing in comparison with the leading financial centres of Europe.

With rates for money fluctuating as they so frequently do in this market, it would be next to impossible to carry on to the rates for money that would govern the operation. The discount markets of Europe are so thoroughly organized and the methods followed so well considered that there is ever ready a market in which discounting and rediscounting is done with advantage and with satisfaction to all concerned. As matters in this particular respect are done here the rediscounting, for example, by a bank is done with more or less inconvenience, and for the most part surreptitiously, as it were. Banks here that may temporarily need funds which they may have loaned in various ways, either by the discount of commercial paper or in other similar form, do make arrangements to borrow themselves from other banks on the security of the loans they themselves have made, but there is here nothing approximating the discount methods employed abroad. There is here, of course, no central institution such as the Bank of France or the Bank of England at which other banks rediscount their paper. The very largest of the French banks, for instance, will rediscount at the Bank of France and the operation is one that is carried on as a part of every day business, so to speak. Here the banks do not like to have it known, generally speaking, that they are rediscounting. As suggested, the reason probably is that they have to do such rediscounting or its equivalent with other institutions on the same footing as themselves, where as in European financial centres there is a central institution that acts as banker for all other banks. The same hesitancy about rediscounting between themselves as exists here is said to exist also abroad as between banks other than the central bank, and if such operations take place it is said that it is not with the freedom that a similar transaction would be entered upon with the central banking institution. The Credit Lyonais, for example, would have no hesitancy at rediscounting at the Bank of France, although it would not care to do so, say at the Comptoir D'Escompt. It is apparently a question of being as good as the other fellow that militates against a freer interchange between banks in the matter of rediscounting, and which at the same time militates against the liquidity of the assets held by banks as security for accommodation, whether the security be a note of hand or actual securities.

REMITTING FOR BONDS.

Necessity of Providing for Shortly Maturing Bonds Held Abroad Partly Accountable for Strength of Exchange.

One side of the present somewhat unusual situation in the foreign exchange market which has not been given much attention in the current discussion of the abnormal outflow of gold, but which nevertheless constitutes a factor of considerable importance, is the need of providing for many issues of securities falling due in the near future, and which are held to large extent by foreign investors. While the "homing" of American securities during recent years, and more particularly during the long advance in prices which culminated in 1902, has been a notable feature of recent financial changes affecting the American markets, Europe has by no means since that time neglected securities issued by corporations on this side of the Atlantic. European investors were alive to the attractive features of the offerings of railroad securities last year when many short-time issues were resorted to as a means of tiding over a rather distressed period, and many of the issues of this kind found their way abroad. Some of these are now about to fall due, and for such part of them as are still held in Europe it is necessary to provide remittance to reimburse the foreign holders.

These securities are of course payable here, and they have to be presented here for payment, but this does not remove the necessity of sending the money abroad. If the foreign investor holds them until maturity and then sends them here for collection the remittance need not be made until after the date the obligations become due, but more often the process is changed somewhat, and in a way that requires remittance in advance of the date of payment. In some cases the New York banker buys these securities shortly before their maturity, generally at a favorable price, inasmuch as by a direct sale the holder avoids the inconvenience of collecting, and in the course of this transaction the necessary funds are sent abroad in advance of the date on which the security matures. Thus some of the Union Pacific 5 per cent. notes which fall due the first of next month were recently bought in Europe by New York bankers. They were secured on a 5 per cent. basis, in other words, at par and interest, and the transaction was thus a profitable one, inasmuch as money is available in this market at one-half the 5 per cent. rate.

But whether one method or the other is followed, the amount representing the security has to be provided on the other side, and thus a demand arises for exchange. These Union Pacific notes and numerous other issues which fall due during the next few months will operate toward maintaining a strong exchange market to the extent to which they are held on the other side. Just to what extent these securities now approaching maturity are in the hands of foreign investors it would, of course, be very difficult to gauge, but that they are so held in amounts which, in the aggregate, are very considerable can scarcely be doubted.

In the table below are given a few of the issues, including several of last year's short-term loans, which mature this year, with the amounts outstanding and the dates on which they fall due:

Security.	Amount.	Due.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe serial debs.	$2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905
Union Pacific R. R. 5% notes	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905
Texas & Pacific Ry. East. Div. 1st 6s	2,741,000	Mar. 1, 1905
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 4% collateral notes	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905
Southern Pacific Co. So. Pac. of Cal. 1st 6s, Series A	29,187,500	Apr. 1, 1905
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. col. trust serial 4s, Series C	1,404,000	May 1, 1905
N. Y. Central R. R. debt certificates 4s	3,381,500	May 1, 1905
N. Y. Central R. R. debenture gold 4s	5,054,000	June 1, 1905
Southern Pacific Co. Gal., Har. & San A. 2d 7s	1,000,000	June 1, 1905
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 6s, sterling	2,757,000	June 15, 1905
Pennsylvania R. R. Con. 6s, sterling	22,762,020	July 1, 1905
Chicago, Bur. & Q. con. ext. 4s	21,699,100	July 1, 1905
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Con. 7s	991,000	July 1, 1905
Southern Pac. Co.- Texas & N. O. 1st 7s	862,000	Aug. 1, 1905
Chicago & N. W. Ry. Mil. & Madison 1st 6s	1,800,000	Sept. 1, 1905
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Con. sinking fund 7s	927,000	Oct. 1, 1905
Pennsylvania Co. 4½% notes	50,000,000	Oct. 1, 1905
Southern Pac. Co. 2-5 year col. trust 4½s	30,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905
Total	$192,196,120	

In all probability a large proportion of such of these issues as may have been held abroad in the past have already been returned to this market, but some of them are still held on the other side in considerable volume. Apart from some of the short-time loans included in the list given above, the issue most largely held on the other side is probably the Southern Pacific of California 6 per cent. bond, a large part of which, it was stated by bankers during the past week, are still in the hands of Europeans. The necessity of providing for the foreign holdings of these and other American securities comes most inappropriately at a time

UNITED STATES LEATHER.

Some Pertinent Questions Regarding Its Financial Plan from an Inquiring Stockholder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although the plan for the reorganization of the United States Leather Company has received considerable discussion, the stockholders are still in the dark as to many vital topics.

As the matter concerns one of the most important industries of the country, you may be willing to allow one interested in both classes of stock to seek information.

The committee of reorganization consists of ten members. The first name represents the Armour interests, who are said to have acquired a control of the common stock, and naturally wish to benefit that interest at the expense of the preferred. The last three upon the committee are financiers justly esteemed, whose services and experience would be of great value if the company were financially embarrassed, which it is not. The remaining six of the committee are either now or have been recently connected officially with the management of the company.

They represent the high type of commercial honor and conservatism that has prevailed in the Swamp. They have managed the affairs of this company so well that, after raising the 5 per cent. dividends to 6 per cent., a large surplus has accumulated. They are entitled to the confidence of the stockholders, and will doubtless be willing to answer through your columns a few questions.

The last attempt at reorganization failed because the days of the blind pool are passing. If the present plan is no better it ought to fail—if it is wise, its wisdom can be easily demonstrated.

The theory of THE TIMES that full information to stockholders is the greatest safeguard against mistake in corporate management will be justified by the result.

Will those of the committee who are of have been in the management of the company inform us:

First—Will the company make larger profits in tanning leather by changing the rate of interest on its preferred stock?

Second—Does the company need money, as they suggest, to extend its business? If so, how much, and have they applied to the preferred stockholders for liberty to issue bonds?

Third—Is not the credit of the company of the very best, and have not its annual statements for some years past shown cash and available assets in excess of its requirements?

Fourth—Under the proposed plan the company has only available out of the bonds the sum of $8,978,850. Is there no cheaper way of borrowing less than $9,000,000 than by asking the company to pay $6,200,000 of common stock with about $3,000,000 in cash?

Fifth—The company can now in case of a bad year avail itself of $3,700,000 by passing the 6 per cent. dividend. Is it good finance to exchange this resource for a fixed charge of $1,500,000, which must be met to avoid a receivership?

Sixth—Have the interests to be conciliated agreed to sell to the company hides at a less price than to others, or agreed to advocate a repeal of the duty on hides?

Seventh—The cumulative feature not being removed, why should not the same interest demand in a few years or next year a further scaling of the preferred stock at an additional expense to the company or its stockholders?

Eighth—These are days of competition among trust companies. The proposed reorganization involves no financial risk, but printing and clerical work, and it is confidently asserted that many trust companies of the highest standing would undertake the work for $100,000. Is there not a waste of $6,000,000 of common stock or about $3,000,000 in cash?

Ninth—What is to be done with this sum; how much is to be paid to the new interests for their co-operation; what do we get for what we give them?

The members of the committee appealed to surely will be unwilling to rest under a suspicion of wasting the property of the company or its stockholders, and will doubtless answer these questions through your valuable journal. W. J.

New York, Jan. 7, 1905.

TELEPHONE IN RAILROADING.

Baltimore and Ohio Uses It in Governing Movement of Trains.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the first steam railroad in the world to govern systematically the movement of trains by telephone. A conference of the dispatching forces was held recently, at Baltimore, and a set of rules and forms was arranged, and it is the expectation that every non-telegraph station that has a passing siding will be fitted up with a telephone connection to the nearest telegraph office. This will enable the transmission of train orders from the telegraph office to the train crews at such sidings direct, or to an employe stationed there for that purpose.

The first successful use of the telephone has been for single-track blocking between Newark and Bellaire, Ohio. The telegraph offices average about eight miles apart, and at many points the siding extends beyond the telegraph office a distance of about two miles. By having the telephone located at the switches a train is allowed to use the passing siding up to the outlet switch. Then, as soon as the train for which it has been held has passed the conductor notifies the operator in the block signal tower and he receives permission to proceed with his train to the next block signal office. The result is practically to shorten the block by one-half the distance and to hasten the movement of traffic to that extent.

BANK STOCK INCOMES.

Based on the last actual sales there are three National and three State banks in the City of New York that net the investor not less than 2 per cent. They are the Hanover, Lincoln, Seaboard, Bowery, Greenwich, and Germania. There are five National banks and three State banks that net the investor between 2 and 3 per cent.; twelve State and sixteen National, between 3 and 4 per cent.; five National and five State, between 4 and 5 per cent.; two National and one State, between 5 and 6 per cent., and two National, between 6 and 7 per cent. One State bank nets the investor, based on last actual sale, 8 per cent., and another 7.11 per cent.

So far as bank stocks were concerned there was very little activity last year until the Winter months. An improvement then set in which carried certain bank issues considerably higher. Bankers express the opinion that the current year will witness a still further improvement in the prices of bank issues.—Wall Street Journal.

Wilkesbarre Gas Bonds Offered.

Graham & Co. and Forest & Co. of Philadelphia are offering the unsold portion of the Wilkesbarre Gas and Electric Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds at 101 and interest, yielding about 5 per cent. upon the investment, free of Pennsylvania State tax. These bonds cover a consolidation of all the gas and electric companies of Wilkesbarre,

FICTITIOUS TRADING

Matched Orders a Term That Borrows Respectability.

WASH SALES IN EFFECT

Stock Exchange Thrives on Transactions of the Sort—Actual Trading in the Minority in Many Stocks.

Probably no recent event has given occasion for so much discussion of some of Wall Street's methods as the developments in the investigation into the affairs of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Copper pool, and the market methods which were employed to make that stock attractive to the outsider. Washing of stocks is probably as old as Wall Street itself, and its equivalent in some form or other has doubtless been in vogue ever since securities were first created for public consumption, and that period considerably antedates all of Wall Street's institutions. At the same time it is only on occasions out of the routine that the general public is given a chance to consider in detail the methods that pools employ to dispose of what they are more anxious to have others hold than they are to hold themselves. Or, rather, it takes disclosures such as have accompanied the investigation into the affairs of the firm that acted as the managers of the Montreal and Boston pool to really attract the attention of the public. Wall Street in any serious discussion of the merits of the case, or, rather, of the merits of the methods that this particular case has brought into full view is likely to hold that there is washing and washing, and that much depends on the way the thing is done. There is a good deal that in effect is washing of stocks that goes in Wall Street by more euphemistic names, and which the average habitué of the Street would stoutly maintain was in fact not washing at all. There is much in a name very often, and were it not that Wall Street takes refuge behind words, there would be little left of the market respectability of many a property and many a brokerage house that hold high places in the financial world.

To begin with the worst, there is the "wash sale" which, in effect, is no sale at all, the mere outward form of a stock transaction which represents no actual transfer of the stock nor even the formal delivery of the stock. In other words, a pretense of a sale which is made for the purpose of affecting the market for a stock without any act other than the verbal transaction between the brokers who for themselves, or on order from somebody else, report a trade they have really never made. This is washing out and out. On the Stock Exchange this crude method is seldom resorted to, inasmuch as the penalty attached to the offence is too great, suspension from the Exchange at least, and perhaps expulsion. But neither is it necessary. The "matched order" accomplishes the same purpose even more effectually, and while it involves more trouble it is attended by far less risk. A matched order is an order given to a broker to buy or sell a certain stock usually at some fixed price, another broker at the same time being given an opposite order enabling the first broker to buy from or sell to a broker acting for the same principal. Thus one order is matched against the other, the effect being practically a cancellation of both orders. In this case the transaction goes through as though the trade were genuine. Thus the principal, after his orders had been executed, would have neither more stock nor less than he had in the first instance.

In a different category is the "cross sale," which is often confused with the other two, but which is in no wise connected with them, being, in fact, a perfectly legitimate transaction. A cross sale is one made by a broker who happens to have both a buying and a selling order in the same stock from different principals at prices which meet, enabling him to report the stock as sold to one customer and as bought to his other customer. Thus the orders cross in the hands of the broker, whence the name given the transaction.

The out and out purchase of a stock by somebody who actually wants it from some one who has other uses for his money is, relatively speaking, so rare a transaction, at least so far as a majority of the active stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange and to a smaller extent on the curb are concerned, that the business of this kind in these stocks forms a very small proportion of the total trading. The fact is one that has been asserted over and over again, but so often in fact that it has become almost a routine statement and seldom attracts much attention. Wall Street itself has come to accept the situation as a necessary part of the stock market, and there are few who would if they could put an end to the methods which bring these results. For the numerous classes of sales, the really legitimate ones are probably much in the minority. "Washed sales" and "matched orders" are two cousins so nearly akin that there is only the word to differentiate them. Some would add the "cross sale" to infuse respectability into the group, and if that were questioned the Wall Street habitue would expound what was meant by a cross sale and prove beyond question that it is a perfectly legitimate transaction, as indeed it is. By that time his questioner might have forgotten about what he had heard of matched orders and washes and perhaps would go away convinced that he had been entirely mistaken in his estimates of Wall Street's trading methods. If he were to press his points and demand an explanation of a matched order and of a wash sale and then seek to find the difference between them he would probably find the task too much for him. Yet there is evidence of the cumulative sort sufficient to demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt that the operations on the Exchange are made up in very large part not of washes, technically speaking, but of matched orders. In effect, the only difference is that the broker on the floor of the Exchange is directly responsible for the former, and if caught at it would soon experience the high displeasure of the Stock Exchange authorities, while in the latter case the member of the Exchange in some office, or some non-member acting through Exchange houses, is responsible for the recording of the fictitious transaction and with impunity so far as the Exchange authorities are concerned.

It would be exceedingly instructive as well as interesting to a degree to secure a frank opinion on the question of matched orders, say from the individual members of the governing committee of the Stock Exchange. As a body, they would raise their hands in abhorrence at the suggestion of washing stocks. Yet it is very doubtful if so many of them number as are active as brokers in any one of the many speculative issues are not every day almost executing matched orders. It is also to be doubted if any considerable number of the houses with which these members in authority are connected would reject such orders even though it would take no wisdom of Solomon to discover the true nature of the business that was being brought to them. A house or an individual who gives to one broker on the floor an order to sell, say a thousand shares of Amalgamated Copper at a given price and to another an order to buy the same amount of stock at the same price is to all intents and purposes washing the stock fully as much as the broker who sells a block of stock from another broker with the understanding that the trade is to end with its outward performance. And it does not alter the case essentially if the buying orders and selling orders be made at the market, to be taken from or sold to any comer, for in the end the same result is attained, namely the matching of a trade on the Exchange which

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Expected Boom in Stocks Has Still Not Materialized.

Fear of Renewed Money Stringency—Theory That Trouble Is Caused by Russian and Far Eastern Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 14.—Another week has gone by without bringing to the stock market the rush of business and advance in prices confidently scheduled for the opening days of the new year.

The trouble seems to be that money is not so plentiful as was expected, the supply being so nearly equal that instead of pronounced ease in the money market, there is considerable uneasiness lest there should be a recurrence of stringency.

It seems to be admitted pretty generally that there has been a postponement of the boom in stocks, and nobody appears prepared at this moment to say for how long. One financial writer of repute suggests a possibility of greater ease in the money market toward the end of the quarter, but most persons are hopeful that there will be a substantial improvement over present conditions within ten days.

It is held by a good many people that the narrowness of credit balances and dullness on the Stock Exchange in London are based on the uncertainty regarding future developments in Russia and in the Far East. According to this theory the London markets are dominated just now by the anxieties that are said to prevail in the Continental money and stock centres, and of course this theory is based on the fact that London, in case of a panic on the Continent, would be called on to repay money loaned by capitalists of Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere.

But apprehension on this and other accounts has not been so serious as to affect prices very much. There are a good many minus signs in the quotation tables but the declines for the most part are fractional, except in Americans, which, following to some extent the course of the New York market, make a worse showing than they have previously made in a good many weeks.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The demand for money slackened in the market to-day, and supplies were plentiful owing to the release of £15,000,000 in interest and dividends and the redemption of Treasury bills.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm, but business was meagre. Interest centred in foreigners, which were supported for Continental account. Consols were maintained.

Americans started firm in sympathy with New York, sagged to below parity, hardened later in expectation of a good New York bank statement, and closed firm. Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and United States Steel were the features.

Japanese were buoyant. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 98½. Russians were steady.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 7-16; consols for account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 90⅜; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 106⅝; Canadian Pacific, 157½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande, 33⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78⅝; Erie, 41¼; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 162½; Louisville and Nashville, 144¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33; New York Central, 147½; Norfolk and Western, 81⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 42½; Pennsylvania, 70; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 41; Reading first preferred, 87; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 36; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅜; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 120¾; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 31¼; United States Steel preferred, 96; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Money 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.47; Lisbon, 14.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Prices were buoyant on the Bourse to-day, and a firm tone prevailed. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.50, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker on account of the continuous spread of the strike in the coalfields. Americans and Russians were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,510	Amal. Copper	73⅝	75⅜	73⅜	73⅝
20	Am. Car & F. pf	91	94	94	94
40	American Ice	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
10	Amer. Ice pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
100	Am. Linseed	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
40	Am. Smelting	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2,280	Am. Sugar	142½	142¾	142¼	142¾
670	Am. T. & T.	88⅜	88⅝	87⅞	88⅜
500	Balt. & Ohio	106⅜	106⅝	105⅞	106⅜
810	Brook. R. T.	62	62½	61¾	62¼
70	Can. Pacific	133⅝	133⅝	132¾	133⅝
140	Chi. Gt. West.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,550	Chi. M. & S. P.	174	175	173½	174⅝
200	Chi. Un. Tr.	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
1,300	Col. F. & I.	47¾	47¾	46¾	47⅛
2,320	Erie	40⅝	40⅝	40	40¼
20	Erie 1st pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
80	Ill. Central	158½	158½	157½	157½
265	Louis. & N.	146¾	147	146¾	146¾
30	Manhattan	170	170	170	170
580	Met. Street	117⅞	117⅞	117	117
250	Mex. Central	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
120	Mo., K. & T.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
650	Mo. Pacific	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
40	N. Y. Central	143⅝	143⅝	143½	143½
120	N. Y. O. & W.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞
10	Nor. & West.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
50	Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼
940	Pennsylvania	137⅞	138¼	137⅞	138¼
50	People's Gas	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
50	Pressed St. C.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
6,080	Reading	80¾	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
40	Rep. Steel	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,650	Rock Island	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
7,500	So. Pacific	66¾	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
410	Southern Ry.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
190	Tenn. C. & I.	71¾	72	71	71
50	Texas Pacific	24⅜	25	24⅜	25
51,500	Union Pacific	119⅝	119⅞	117¾	119⅛
1,870	U. S. Leather	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛
50	U. S. Leather pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
170	U. S. Rub. Co.	38¾	39	38¾	39
5,970	U. S. Steel	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
13,810	U. S. Steel pf.	93¾	94	93¾	94
150	Wabash pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
10	Western Union	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
112,160					

BONDS.

$5,000	C., R. I. & P. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
$6,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Chollar sold at .32, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 200 Hilton at .08, 500 Julia at .06, 100 Mexican at 2.05, 100 Ophir at 6.25, 300 Savage at .47@.46.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	104⅞	Iowa C. pf.	53¾	56½
2s, c., 1930	104⅜	104⅝	Jol. & Chi.	180	...
3s, r., 1918	103¾	104¼	Kan. & M.	36	38
3s, c., 1918	104½	105	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82	82½
3s, 1918, am.	104¼	106	K. & D. M.	13	17
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106	K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	130⅞	K. L. C., pf.	60	62
4s, c., 1925	131⅛	131⅜	Lacl. G. pf.	90	105
Fhilip'ne 4s	100	...	L. E. & W.	34	38
Adams Exp.	236	250	L. E. & W. pf.	93	100
Am. & Stds.	225	...	Lake Shore	253	...
Alle. & W.	451	...	Long Isl'd	57	65
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	23	Man. Beach	9½	11
Am. B. S.	22	24	Mex. Cent.	113	...
A. B. S. pf.	77	80	Mich. Cent.	130	140
A. C. & F. pf.	92½	94	M. & St. L. pf.	85	92
Am. Cot. O.	35	36	M., L., H. & P.	80¾	81
A. C. O. pf.	93	97	Mor. & Es.	184	188
Am. Dist. Tel.	33	39	Nat. Bf. pf.	115	115¾
Am. Exp.	213	215	Nat. Enam.	21	22
Am. G. T.	12¾	13	Nat. En. pf.	85	95
Am. L. Co.	16	17	Nat. Lead	37½	38½
A. L. Co. pf.	38	41	Nat. Lead pf.	97¾	98½
Am. Snuff.	170	...	Nat. Starch	42	45
Am. Sn. pf.	98	99	N. Y., B. & M.	...	...
A. S. R. pf.	138½	139¾	N. J. C.	95	110
Am. Tob.	55	56	N. Y. & N.	...	...
A. T. & T.	146	147	N. Y. C. & H.	200½	202
Am. W. Co. pf.	93	95	N. Y. C. & St. L.	42½	44
Ann Arbor.	51	56	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	96½	96¾
Ann A. pf.	62	66	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
Asso. M. 1st pf.	...	...	N. Y. D. Co.	18½	26½
Atl. C. L.	95½	96½	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	57	60
B. Un. Gas.	205	210	N. Y. L. & W.	134	138
Bruns. City	11	11½	N. Y. L. & W. pf.	135	137
B. R. & P.	154	155	N. Y. & N.	...	...
B., R. & P. pf.	155	165	N. Y. & N. pf.	165	169
But. Co.	69	69	Ont. Mining	3½	4⅜
Canada So.	69	71	Pac. C. ex. div.	78	79
C. R. R. of N. J.	191½	...	Pac. C. 1st pf. ex. div.	100	105
Cc. & S. A.	123	...	P. C. 2d pf.	84	86½
Cel.	118	...	Peo. G. & C.	28	31
C. B. & Q.	200	...	P., C., C. & St. L.	73	78
C. G. W. pf.	135	142	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	...
A.	67	70	P. Ft. W. & C.	183	...
C. G. W. deb.	85	87	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	...
C., I. & L. pf.	76	85	Quicksilver.	3⅜	4
C., M. & St. P.	185	185	Quicksilv'r pf.	3⅜	6
C., St. P., M. & Om.	148	175	Rens. & S.	206	...
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	195	Rock I. pf.	82¾	84
C., C. & St. L.	114	120	Rut. R. & O.	135	...
C., I. & W.	76	80	R. G. M. Co. pf.	95	95½
Cl., L. & W. pf.	100	107½	St. J. & G. Island	15	16
Colo. & F. I. pf.	80	...	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	58
Colo. Sou.	22½	23	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
C. S. 1st pf.	61½	62	St. L. & S. F.	...	...
C. S. 2d pf.	36	37	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfs.	175	180
Cons. Coal.	77	...	St. L. & S. F. 2d pfs.	128	135
C. T. Co. pf.	127	130	St. L. & S. W.	29	32
D., L. & W.	355	550	St. L. & S. W. pf.	99	102
D., M. & N.	18	...	St. P. & O.	96¾	99¾
D., M. & N. pf.	22	28	St. Sp., M. & M.	95	98½
D., M. & Ft. Dodge	100	130	S. O. pfs.	97¾	98½
Det. U. Ry.	77	77	S. R. & T.	22½	23
Erie & T. H.	70	75	T. P. L. Tr.	36	38½
Erie & T. H. pf.	85	90	Third Ave.	132	137
Ft. W. & D. City	42	46	T. P. & W.	17	20¼
Ft. W. & D. City pf.	63	65	T. C. R. T.	106	106½
Gen. C. Co.	57½	65	U. B. & P.	70	73½
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	102½	pf.	...	...
G. & S. T.	116	...	Un. Fruit	105	107
Gt. N. pf.	251	256	U. S. Exp.	120	121
Hock'g. Val.	89	90	W.-F. Exp.	235	245
Hock. V. pf.	90½	92½	Westingh'se 1st pf.	187	194
Homestake	70	75	W. & L. E.	18½	18¾
Ill. C. L.	163	...	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	44½	45½
I. P. Co.	77	77½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25¼	26
I. S. P.	89½	89⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25¼	26
Iowa Cent.	29	30			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The general market was somewhat easier. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent; New York funds, 5@10c premium; Boston clearings, $27,392,166; Boston balances, $1,479,670; Boston Sub-Treasury debit, $100,343; New York clearings, $202,458,228; New York balances, $12,541,536; New York Sub-Treasury debit, $467,986. For the week—Boston clearings, $152,861,191; Boston balances, $10,971,777; New York clearings, $1,776,528,682; New York balances, $85,560,622.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Quoted rates remained unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	...
Sterling	4.88	4.85½
Commercial	...	4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40¼	.40⅛

The stock market was active to-day. Copper stocks started buoyantly, easing toward the close on garnering of profits and failure of public response to the recent rise. Michigan receded ⅜, to 14¼; Copper Range touched 70, reacting ½; Centennial lost from 26 to 24½, closing at 26; Greene was firm at 36; Mass yielded ½ from the best, to 11½; Tamarack touched 132, closing at 130; Adventure, 7¾; United States Mining, 24, later 24¾ and 24⅝ at the close; Isle Royale, 27¾@27.75. Amalgamated reached 75¾. The general list was steady. Pullman sold at 247, United Fruit yielded 3, to 105½; United Shoe Machinery, 70, and preferred 32½. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
480	Atchison	88¾	87⅞	88⅝
150	Atchison pf.	101⅝	101	101⅜
4	Boston & Albany	256½	256	256½
15	Boston & Maine	175½	175½	175½
125	Boston & Worcester	14½	14	14½
10	Boston & Worcester pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼
5	Con. & Mont., Class A	186	186	186
25	Mass. Elec.	14	14	14
12	Mass. Elec. pf.	59	59	59
70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	201	202
5	Old Colony	208½	206½	208½
10	Pere Marquette pf.	81	81	81
100	Rutland pf.	70	68	70
3,942	Union Pacific	119⅝	117¾	119⅝
23	West End pf.	113½	113	113

TELEPHONES.

282	American	146	146	146
204	Cumberland rights	2 93-100	2 85-100	2 85-100
10	New England	139½	139½	139½
15	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

250	Am. Ag. Chem.	21	20⅞	20⅞
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	87	87
10	Am. Fneu. Service pf.	22	22	22
634	Am. Sugar	142½	142¼	142¾
35	Am. Sugar pf.	138½	138	138½
310	Am. Woolens	22½	22	22½
16	Am. Woolens pf.	93	93	93
356	*General Electric	188½	187	188¾
2	Mass. Gas pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
12	Mergenthaler	190	190	190
219	Pullman	247	246	247
110	*Reece Buttonhole	9	9	9
15	Swift & Co.	112	111	112
130	*United Fruit	106½	105½	105½
31	*United Shoe Machine	70	69	69¾
42	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32¾	32¾	32½
11	U. S. Leather pf.	103	101½	101½
977	U. S. Steel	30¾	30	30⅝
671	U. S. Steel pf.	94½	93½	94

MINING.

425	Adventure	8	7¾	7¾
972	Allouez	22	21½	22
3,598	Amalgamated	75⅜	75	75⅛
30	Am. Zinc	12½	12½	12½
100	Arnold	50c.	50c.	50c.
350	Atlantic	18	18	18
370	Bingham	34	33⅞	34
200	Bonanza	80c.	80c.	80c.
200	Boston con.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7	Cal. & Hecla	660	655	660
1,285	Centennial	26	24½	25
880	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
995	Copper Range	70	69½	69⅝
205	Daly-West	15½	15½	15½
5	Elm River	3	3	3
100	Franklin	12	12	12
1,200	Granby	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
2,751	Greene Con.	26	25⅝	25⅞
200	Guanajuato	3	3	3
850	Isle Royale	27⅜	27	27½
410	Mass.	12	11½	12
270	Mayflower	11½	11	11½
1,730	Michigan	14⅜	14	14⅛
100	Mohawk	54½	54	54⅜
60	Old Colony	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Old Dominion	28½	28½	28½
660	*Osceola	96	95	95
5	Parrot	30	30	30
130	Phoenix	3⅛	2⅞	3
10	Quincy	115	115	115
200	Rhode Island	2	2	2
20	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½
3,845	Shannon	9¼	8½	8⅝
150	Tamarack	132	130	130
450	Tecumseh	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,190	Trinity	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
2,675	United States	24¾	24	24¼
775	Utah	43⅞	42¾	42¾
605	Victoria	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
55	Winona	12½	12¼	12¼
26	Wolverine	107	107	107
200	Wyandotte	2¼	2¼	2¼

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% steri loan	27,000	96¾	96¾
	42,000	96⅞	96⅞
	5,000	96⅝	96⅝
	5,000	96⅞	96⅞
	500	97	97
	2,000	96⅞	96⅞
	11,000	96⅞	96⅞
	500	97	97
	500	97	97
	500	97	97
Japanese Impl 6s, ctfs, 2d series	5,000	92½	92½
	150,000	92⅝	92⅝
	5,000	92⅝	92⅝
	12,000	92½	92½
	500	92⅝	92⅝
	500	92⅝	92⅝
	39,500	92⅝	92⅝
	500	92⅝	92⅝
	24,000	92⅝	92⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s	5,000	111½	111½
Specer & Co ctfs full instl paid	1,000	104⅞	104⅞
Philip'ne 4s	100	...	...
Adams Exp 4s	250	pf.	93
Ath. & Stds.	225	...	Lake Shore
Alle. & W.	451	...	Long Isl'd
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	23	Man. Beach
Am. B. S.	22	24	Mex. Cent.
A. B. S. pf.	77	80	Mich. Cent.
A. C. & F. pf.	92½	94	M. & St. L. pf.
Am. Cot. O.	35	36	M., L., H. & P.
A. C. O. pf.	93	97	Mor. & Es.
Am. Dist. Tel.	33	39	Nat. Bf. pf.
Am. Exp.	213	215	Nat. Enam.
Am. G. T.	12¾	13	Nat. En. pf.
Am. L. Co.	16	17	Nat. Lead
A. L. Co. pf.	38	41	Nat. Lead pf.
Am. Snuff.	170	...	Nat. Starch
Am. Sn. pf.	98	99	N. Y., B. & M.
A. S. R. pf.	138½	139¾	N. J. C.
Am. Tob.	55	56	N. Y. & N.
A. T. & T.	146	147	N. Y. C. & H.
Am. W. Co. pf.	93	95	N. Y. C. & St. L.
Ann Arbor.	51	56	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.
Ann A. pf.	62	66	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.
Asso. M. 1st pf.	...	...	N. Y. D. Co.
Atl. C. L.	95½	96½	N. Y. D. Co. pf.
B. Un. Gas.	205	210	N. Y. L. & W.
Bruns. City	11	11½	N. Y. L. & W. pf.
B. R. & P.	154	155	N. Y. & N.
B., R. & P. pf.	155	165	N. Y. & N. pf.
But. Co.	69	69	Ont. Mining
Canada So.	69	71	Pac. C. ex. div.
C. R. R. of N. J.	191½	...	Pac. C. 1st pf. ex. div.
Cc. & S. A.	123	...	P. C. 2d pf.
Cel.	118	...	Peo. G. & C.
C. B. & Q.	200	...	P., C., C. & St. L.
C. G. W. pf.	135	142	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.
A.	67	70	P. Ft. W. & C.
C. G. W. deb.	85	87	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.
C., I. & L. pf.	76	85	Quicksilver.
C., M. & St. P.	185	185	Quicksilv'r pf.
C., St. P., M. & Om.	148	175	Rens. & S.
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	195	Rock I. pf.
C., C. & St. L.	114	120	Rut. R. & O.
C., I. & W.	76	80	R. G. M. Co. pf.
Cl., L. & W. pf.	100	107½	St. J. & G. Island
Colo. & F. I. pf.	80	...	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.
Colo. Sou.	22½	23	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.
C. S. 1st pf.	61½	62	St. L. & S. F.
C. S. 2d pf.	36	37	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfs.
Cons. Coal.	77	...	St. L. & S. F. 2d pfs.
C. T. Co. pf.	127	130	St. L. & S. W.
D., L. & W.	355	550	St. L. & S. W. pf.
D., M. & N.	18	...	St. P. & O.
D., M. & N. pf.	22	28	St. Sp., M. & M.
D., M. & Ft. Dodge	100	130	S. O. pfs.
Det. U. Ry.	77	77	S. R. & T.
Erie & T. H.	70	75	T. P. L. Tr.
Erie & T. H. pf.	85	90	Third Ave.
Ft. W. & D. City	42	46	T. P. & W.
Ft. W. & D. City pf.	63	65	T. C. R. T.
Gen. C. Co.	57½	65	U. B. & P.
G. C. Co. pf.	100½	102½	pf.
G. & S. T.	116	...	Un. Fruit
Gt. N. pf.	251	256	U. S. Exp.
Hock'g. Val.	89	90	W.-F. Exp.
Hock. V. pf.	90½	92½	Westingh'se
Homestake	70	75	1st pf.
Ill. C. L.	163	...	W. & L. E.
I. P. Co. pf.	77	77½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.
I. S. P.	89½	89⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.
Iowa Cent.	29	30	
Minn & St Louis 1st & refunding 4s	2,000	98	
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	48,550	97¾	97¾
	50,000	...	101
	10,000	...	100⅝
	1,000	...	100⅝
M., K. & T. of Tx 5s	600	6⅝	6⅝
	37,000	37¾	38⅛
Mex. R. R. of Mex 1st con 4s	300	37⅝	38⅛
	12,000	...	107½
	18,000	...	108
Mex. R. R. of Mex 1st con 4s	2,000	82	82
Nor. & W. con 4s	5,000	...	102
North Pac 4s	33,000	...	105⅛
Nor. Pac gen 3s	5,000	...	77⅞
Ore R. & Nav 4s	300	92¾	92¾
	500	94⅝	94⅝
Penn conv 3½s	22	23	150
	5,000	...	103¾
Peo. & E. 1st 4s	5,000	...	99½
Reading gen 4s	2,000	...	101⅝
	5,000	...	101⅞
	6,000	...	101⅞
	10,000	...	102
Reading, Jer Central 4s	3,000	...	99⅞
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s	10,000	74	...
Dist. Sec Cor 5s	10,000	...	70½
	19,000	...	70½
Erie 1st con 4s	2,000	...	101¾
	10,000	...	101¾
Erie 1st gen 4s	13,000	...	91¾
Erie Penn col tr 4s	20,000	...	95⅞
Ga. & Ala 1st inc 5s	10,000	...	111
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	30,000	...	20
	30,000	...	20½
	5,000	...	20½
	20,000	...	20¾
	5,000	...	20½
	20,000	...	20⅝
	40,000	...	20¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d gen 6s	12,000	...	101⅜
Int & Gt Nor 3d	7,000	...	70½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s	13,000	...	80
	1,000	...	80¼
Kans City So 3s	3,000	...	72½
Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd	47,000	...	93
	10,000	...	93⅜
	10,000	...	93⅜
	6,000	...	93¾
	20,000	...	93⅝
	10,000	...	93¾
Lack Steel 5s	15,000	...	102
L S & M S deb 4s	50,000	...	102⅛
	2,000	...	102
Long Dock 6s	1,000	...	134½
Lo & Nash unif 4s	9,000	...	103¼
Mex Cen 1st inc	10,000	...	23¼
	30,000	...	23¼
	9,000	...	23½
	5,000	...	93⅜
Wabash 1st 5s	25,000	...	118½
	2,000	...	118⅝
	5,000	...	118¾
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	...	111
Wabash deb B	30,000	...	67½
Wabash Om div 2½s	10,000	...	88
	25,000	...	88¼
Wstn Maryl 4s	10,000	...	92
W U T col tr 5s	1,000	...	110¼
	10,000	...	110½
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s	5,000	...	93⅜

Total sales..... $5,080,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	309	309	309
4th week Dec.	$115,676	$94,785	$75,470
Month	311,613	272,557	216,203
From July 1	1,680,561	1,564,202	1,342,934

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Mileage	591	556	547
1st week Jan.	88,882	69,143	73,712
From July 1	2,982,307	2,887,347	2,609,585

CINCINNATI, N. ORL. & TEXAS PACIFIC—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Dec.	215,697	168,564	165,515
Month	1,091,300	529,597	463,706
From July 1	3,719,710	3,429,929	2,908,455

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Jan.	9,357	7,176	8,577
From July 1	255,450	244,016	214,221

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	469	469	469
1st week Jan.	78,281	57,165	103,666
From July 1	2,294,325	2,441,844	...

ALLEGHENY VALLEY—

	Nov., Inc.	5 Mos., Dec.
Gross	35,758	602,626
Expenses	*15,498	410,591
Net	51,236	713,247

*Decrease. †Increase.

PACIFIC COAST for November—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	488,029	450,017	341,525
Expenses	383,235	359,982	362,501
Net earnings	105,794	90,035	89,024
2 months' gross	2,881,334	2,664,545	2,508,477
Expenses	2,240,460	2,110,021	2,002,434
2 months' net	640,874	536,521	506,043

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for November—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	701,187	620,185	594,441
Expenses	562,881	457,830	456,007
Net earnings	108,306	162,535	138,665
11 mos. gross	7,955,989	7,215,326	5,835,620
Expenses	4,754,581	4,015,431	3,856,149

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY ENDORSEMENT ON EACH BOND BY THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dated January 1, 1905. Due January 1, 1955.

Interest payable January and July. Coupon bonds with privilege of registering the principal and interest or principal only. Denomination, $1,000.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight of fineness, and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, county, or municipality thereof.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Authorized issue	$60,000,000
Reserved to retire prior liens	46,396,015
Outstanding	6,000,000
Remainder,	
To be issued for terminals, extensions, docks, equipment and improvements or betterments at a rate not exceeding $500,000 per annum	7,603,985
	$60,000,000

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

For full particulars, we refer to the letter of Russell Harding, Esq., President of the Company, herewith submitted. The mortgage and all legal details have been approved by counsel, Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader.

We offer the above bonds, less the amount already sold at private sale, at 93 and interest, to date of delivery.

The subscription books will be opened on Wednesday, January 18, and will be closed on Friday, January 20, at noon, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Redmond & Co.,

BANKERS,

41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

507 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

RUSSELL HARDING,
President.

CINCINNATI, December 10, 1904.

Messrs. REDMOND & COMPANY,
New York City.

Dear Sirs: The $6,000,000 Père Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds recently purchased by you are a part of an issue limited to $60,000,000, of which $46,396,015 are reserved to retire prior liens. No further bonds can be issued under any of the prior lien mortgages, nor can any of the outstanding prior lien bonds be extended at maturity. The remaining $7,603,985 can be issued for terminals, extensions, docks, equipments, etc., as specified in the mortgage; but bonds shall not be issued in respect of betterments and improvements to an amount exceeding $500,000 in any year.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage covering the entire property of the Père Marquette Railroad Company, some 1,853 miles of railway owned in fee, together with all equipment, real estate, buildings, terminals, franchises, trackage, contracts, and all other property of whatever sort now owned or hereafter acquired with the proceeds from the sale of these bonds or pertaining to the railway covered by this mortgage. The total outstanding bonded debt of the Company, including this issue, amounts to about $28,000 per mile, including all terminals, equipment, ferry properties, etc. The total mileage operated consists of some 2,356 miles of railways extending from Toledo and Detroit to Chicago, Ill., and to Buffalo, N. Y., including numerous lines throughout Michigan and car ferries crossing Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee, Wisconsin, and crossing Lake Erie to Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, and also including trackage rights under contract with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railways.

Earnings of the Père Marquette system for the year ending December 31, 1903, were officially reported as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$11,356,435 63	$10,590,415 05
Operating expenses	7,485,343 21	7,611,394 28
Net	$3,871,092 42	$2,979,020 77
Taxes	403,929 96	397,069 51
Net earnings	$3,467,162 46	2,581,951 26
Interest charges	1,850,484 24	1,596,037 89
Surplus	$1,616,678 22	$985,913 37

Dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum have been paid on $10,512,200 preferred stock for the last five years and substantial dividends on the common stock are now being earned and will probably shortly be paid under lease to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

The opening of the line to Buffalo and the close relations established with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, have led to large increases in earnings. Gross earnings for the month of October increased nearly $200,000 over the corresponding period for last year, an increase of about 20 per cent.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Père Marquette together form a freight route with the exceptionally low maximum grade of one-half of one per cent. from Cincinnati via Detroit to Buffalo; and then via any one of a number of connecting railroads to New York and the Atlantic seaboard.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company has paid regular dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. on its $6,925,500 preferred stock for the past ten years.

The net earnings of each of the two companies for its last fiscal year amounted to almost double its interest charges for the period, and the combined surplus earnings for the year were $2,307,102, or nearly ten times the annual interest charge of the outstanding Père Marquette Railroad Company Refunding Four Per Cent. Bonds.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) RUSSELL HARDING,
President.

A GUARANTEE OF 8%

AFTER FULL DEVELOPMENT 25% IS ASSURED

RICH LAND & TIMBER, GROWING LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCTS are the basis of this 8% dividend guaranteed and payable semi-annually. You can receive no better security or investment. It is absolutely safe and protected by 288,000 acres finest lands and total

ASSETS WORTH $13,411,570.

The INTERNATIONAL ESTATE has 24 miles water-front on Gulf of Mexico and any American steamer can load at our port of Chenkan. A TRUST COMPANY holds all in trust and no debts or liabilities can be incurred under this plan. The managers are thoroughly experienced and the officers are men of national reputation.

ACCOMPLISHED FACTS—NOT FUTURE EXPERIMENTS.

The INTERNATIONAL ESTATE has already on it large herds of cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc., a railroad 27 miles long and equipment; well supplied general store and hundreds of stone and wooden buildings, 100 miles wagon roads, forests of mahogany, dyewoods, rubber; fields of bananas, pineapples, cocoanuts, henequin, or hemp, etc. On Long island, N. Y., is now being sawed into veneers, a cargo taken from the INTERNATIONAL ESTATE of

ONE THOUSAND TONS OF MAHOGANY,

OR MORE THAN TWICE ENOUGH TO PAY OUR FIRST DIVIDEND NEXT APRIL. $5.00 per month and upwards invested in this property will furnish you and yours a permanent income. A rare opportunity which will be withdrawn in a few months.

Address or call for full particulars and handsome illustrated paper.

INTERNATIONAL LUMBER & DEVELOPMENT CO.,
1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A Postal will do.

Cut out this Coupon, fill in and mail today.

INTERNATIONAL LUMBER AND DEVELOPMENT CO.
Gentlemen:
Please send me, without cost, full information of the development you are now conducting, with present and future earnings, maps, endorsements, &c. I would also like to know about your easy payment plan of subscription.

Name.....
Street.....
Town.....
State.....

A Boston stock brokerage house desires quick wire connections with a member of one of the New York Stock Exchanges.

Best of references given and required. E, box 2,287, Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Mr. D. M. Hollins has retired from the firm of J. W. Pierson, Jr., & Co. on Jan. 14th, 1905. J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY.
6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1904, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1905, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of six thousand four hundred and thirteen and 39-100 dollars ($6,413.39.)

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

New York, January 10, 1905.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent Timber Certificates, (Issued by The Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on or after January 20th, 1905, holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated August 1st, 1904, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905.

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after January 20th, 1905, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B," which matured on August 1st, 1904, holders will receive from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the August, 1904, coupons on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES, with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905. From the principal of the certificates, the Committee will retain Five Per Cent. (5 per cent.) to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee, and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holders of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, } Counsel.
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.

Committee. GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
DUMONT CLARKE.
JAMES BROWN.
GERALD L. HOYT.
F. S. SMITHERS.
SIDNEY C. BORG.
HAMILTON GREPE.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,

DEPOSITARY.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed Agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

The quantity and character of the advertising in the Annual Financial, Industrial and Commercial Review published on January 3d by the

New York Commercial

showed plainly the estimation in which the paper is now held. Sixty-four full length columns of the highest class of advertising —equaling ninety-six tabloid columns : : : : : :

A PARTY WHO IS A MEMBER OF ALL principal exchanges, now in business in the West, is desirous of making a connection with some old-established house in New York. K., Box 304 Main Office Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Citizens' Central National Bank OF NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Francis M. Bacon, Jr.,	James McAllister, Jr.,
William S. Bogert,	John A. McCall,
Ralph L. Cutter,	John P. Munn,
Daniel A. Davis,	Elkan Naumburg,
Louis F. Dommerich,	Henry Sampson,
Ewald Feltmann,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert B. Hirsch,	Emil Seyd, Jr.,
Jacques Huber,	Walter A. Smith,
Darwin P. Kingsley,	Frederick Southack,
Edwin Langdon,	James Sullman,
Woodbury Langdon,	Henry B. Stokes,
Augustus F. Libby,	Edward A. Walton,
	William A. Wheelock.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Ewald Feltmann was unanimously re-elected Vice-President. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President, and Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 330 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.

W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.

December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

New York, January 14th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Lazell, Dalley & Co. for the election of six (6) Directors and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before it will be held at the office of the Company, Tuesday, Jan. 24th, 1905, at 3 o'clock.

A. F. KNOWLES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company.
51 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable January 16th, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, and reopen January 17th, 1905.

H. R. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 16, 1905, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1905, and will open February 1st, at 10 A. M. WILLIAM N. COFT, Treasurer.

Tuttle, Fogarty & Co.,

Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL ST.
Telephone, 6355-6 Broad.
CITY BRANCH:
624 Madison Ave., near 59th St.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Drexel Building, 112 Custom House Place.
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BOUGHT and SOLD for CASH or on MARGIN.
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STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

Lists of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N. Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 23-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

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Branches { 1,931 Broadway, near 65th St., N. Y. 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

PERSONAL.

Accident at subway Station, Times Square, about 1 A. M. January 1; lady who fell between car and platform wishes to learn names of those who saw the accident; communications treated as confidential. Please address Box 175 Times Downtown.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS

Write for Circular.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,

BANKERS,

40 Wall Street, Land Title Building, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
5 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 14	$24,459,275	$23,181,750	$20,217,125
Jan. 7	11,608,250	14,086,975	14,810,350

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 16	$23,181,750	$20,217,125	$19,061,450
Jan. 23	28,972,675	26,414,975	25,232,400
Jan. 30	25,120,050	27,880,775	26,623,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,075	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,375,225	15,329,675	13,990,350
Feb. 20	27,506,600	9,041,075	12,456,850
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,931,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,945,350	698,975	3,558,429
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,050	5,722,900
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,448,875	6,280,900	6,065,775
April 2	27,775,050	2,130,825	2,549,325
April 9	32,916,400	3,741,300	4,871,750
April 16	27,304,600	6,097,650	6,578,650
April 23	34,203,700	10,983,475	9,461,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,850	7,481,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,020,825	5,461,000
May 14	12,327,250	8,892,625	8,346,525
May 21	18,204,275	9,225,725	14,301,450
May 28	29,952,325	9,645,150	11,929,000
June 4	31,709,875	4,775,650	11,285,575
June 11	35,562,400	9,477,175	13,302,350
June 18	38,860,875	10,099,575	12,158,250
June 25	38,452,075	12,923,850	12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,075	10,084,725
July 9	36,917,725	8,008,425	12,226,500
July 16	44,365,350	12,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,690,600	18,915,400	15,562,400
July 30	55,980,600	24,060,075	17,738,125
Aug. 6	56,998,850	21,587,075	5,031,250
Aug. 13	57,781,475	21,363,575	7,126,600
Aug. 20	58,614,075	21,058,300	9,743,350
Aug. 27	57,378,400	20,677,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,296,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,385,150	13,173,025	*1,642,500
Sept. 24	28,251,025	14,368,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,636,900	16,537,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,875	17,433,250	5,808,250
Oct. 22	17,853,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,650	10,274,150	21,390,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	8,394,225	17,852,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	18,328,350
Nov. 19	9,589,700	3,911,350	16,329,975
Nov. 26	8,381,375	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,559,075	6,805,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,365,200	8,077,975	8,856,900
Dec. 17	14,546,625	15,025,500	8,068,600
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,574,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,083,425	9,541,875	10,193,850

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the past year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,900,400	$1,069,742,700	$1,109,168,600
Jan. 14	304,249,300	1,064,336,800	1,119,150,100

The following table gives the same items from this date to the end of 1904:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 16	$258,498,900	$934,395,600	$941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,648,500	965,064,900	986,503,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	278,631,900	998,859,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,968,600	999,569,900	1,026,357,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,433,800	1,028,025,600
Feb. 27	289,130,300	990,969,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,691,800	989,018,400	1,030,393,800
March 12	289,284,300	987,399,000	1,037,288,900
March 19	286,564,000	988,818,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	289,836,900	1,007,883,700	1,043,668,300
April 2	294,204,600	1,038,533,000	1,085,512,800
April 9	311,547,300	1,046,390,300	1,109,374,400
April 16	311,756,200	1,049,636,800	1,114,367,500
May 7	305,652,400	1,071,030,000	1,131,712,800
May 14	303,241,100	1,078,928,600	1,126,615,400
May 21	296,145,800	1,058,553,500	1,100,566,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,483,400	1,098,953,500
June 4	306,460,600	1,036,565,200	1,098,798,900
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,093,300	1,109,231,300
June 18	310,373,000	1,045,880,800	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,060,813,200	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,988,800
July 9	325,355,800	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,300
July 16	330,355,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,160,400
July 23	350,070,400	1,099,849,200	1,201,443,200
July 30	357,231,000	1,097,388,100	1,208,965,600
Aug. 6	357,362,200	1,095,476,900	1,204,213,400
Aug. 13	350,514,600	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	361,005,700	1,099,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 27	350,291,100	1,099,057,200	1,207,302,500
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,117,242,600	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,865,600	1,130,488,200	1,221,769,400
Sept. 17	325,491,500	1,140,958,800	1,224,236,800
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1,138,594,800	1,214,166,600
Oct. 1	329,112,700	1,143,033,900	1,212,749,100
Oct. 8	313,935,900	1,145,989,200	1,205,276,500
Oct. 15	314,207,500	1,134,013,400	1,195,237,700
Oct. 22	317,803,100	1,137,150,400	1,200,706,700
Oct. 29	317,502,200	1,142,236,600	1,204,434,200
Nov. 5	309,150,500	1,138,576,500	1,196,152,400
Nov. 12	302,966,800	1,125,695,900	1,176,045,600
Nov. 19	305,359,100	1,112,710,700	1,159,877,600
Nov. 26	294,474,500	1,102,420,900	1,144,212,500
Dec. 3	290,508,600	1,090,602,900	1,127,878,100
Dec. 10	278,876,200	1,118,640,000	1,082,089,400
Dec. 17	288,578,000	1,090,937,700	1,096,117,500
Dec. 24	288,776,700	1,057,420,200	1,094,115,500
Dec. 31	280,695,700	1,086,701,200	1,104,040,100

Maximum deposits, $1,224,296,000, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,353,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 14	3,489,462
Same week last year	1,778,254
To date this year	7,166,564
Corresponding date last year	5,150,008

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$27,623,000
Same date last year	$15,658,500
To date this year	$48,887,500
Corresponding date last year	$28,325,500

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS (SHARES.)	Jan. 16, '04.	Jan. 14, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	1,260,924	2,408,806	1,138,974
Industrials	508,330	1,080,564	572,234
Banks	240	2,330	2,090

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	Jan. 16, '04.	Jan. 14, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$10,500,000	$19,450,500	$8,950,500
Industrials	5,078,000	4,032,000	*1,046,500
Government	44,000	4,085,500	4,039,500
State	30,000	48,000	18,000

*Decrease.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 2@2 1-4 Per Cent.

Good Markets, an Exceptionally Good Bank Statement, and Important News.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was at the rate of considerably over a million shares, the half session largely exceeding the full day on Friday. The concentration of business detracts somewhat from the full effect of such activity and buoyancy, for when a half dozen properties contribute the larger part of the transactions, an inference beneficial to the situation at large, or indicative of general popular interest, is hardly justified. Nearly half of the total business, in fact, was contributed by Southern and Union Pacific, both of which were strong, while Northern Securities reached a new maximum on the curb. There can be but a few days more mystery, and when finally the good news is out nobody can be surprised at some reaction. On the other hand, there was small price response to two plans of reorganization announced for Chicago Terminal and Seaboard Air Line. In the former case, as the bonds get control of the property, there is little room for enthusiasm over the fact that the stock is left alive without an assessment, and with a reduction of total. The new Seaboard issues rose on the curb, and this doubtless should be accepted as a substitute for the advance which did not occur in the old stock. The plan of reorganization strengthens the company where it was weakest, namely, in the matter of funds for needed improvements, and this without adding to the bonded indebtedness, or even materially to the amount of stock at present outstanding. The cumulative clause in the issue of the first preferred stock is wisely postponed for five years.

The general good feeling was heightened by a bank statement which was not exactly too good to be true, but which was almost too good to be useful to the market. The cash which was traced into the banks but not reported in the statement of the week before came to light with the current week's additions, and as there was a decrease in loans as well, the upshot is a surplus only exceeded in times of prostration of trade and credit. As trade and credit are now good enough, there is a contrast suggestive that although the bank statement may not be too good to be true, money is too plenty to be wholesome. Of course this is not a permanently 2 per cent. money market; sooner or later this prop to speculation will be withdrawn. It is unthinkable that business shall increase enough above its present ample proportions to absorb our idle funds, and it follows that we shall lose all we do not need. A few faddists see an indication of the operation of unsound banking and currency conditions, together with a Treasury deficit. The conjunction is suggestive to those with memories, but there is no politics in it, and nothing is likely to be done to promote the ideal condition of always money enough and never too much.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. C. & Fdy	¾	Nat. R. of M. pf	1¾
Am. Ice pf	1	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	½
Am. Locomotive	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Smelting pf	1¼	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Am. Steel Fdys	1½	Norf. & West	½
Am. Steel Fdys pf	2½	Pullman	2
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Rubber Goods	1
At. Coast Line	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2½
Can. Pacific	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. &	⅝
Ches. & Ohio pf	¾	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Can. Pacific	½	St. L. S. W. pf. &	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Chi. & Alton	½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Southern Pacific pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Southern Railway	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	½	Union B. & P.	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	U. S. Pipe pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Detroit So. pf	½	U. S. Realty	⅝
Dist. Sec	1¼	U. S. Steel	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1¾	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1¾
Kan. City So	½	Va.-Car. Chem	1½
Minn. & St. L.	1¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	Wabash pf	1¾
Missouri Pacific	½	Wis. Central pf	⅝

Stock Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Norf. & West. pf	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1
Corn Products	1⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Illinois Central	1½	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Louis. & Nash	⅝	West. E. & M.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay deb. B	1¼	Un. Pac. conv	2
Long Dock 6s	2¾	Va. I., C. & C. 5s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 5s 2¾ | Mex. Cent. col. 4½s 1⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for five months, and 3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $302,438,228; balances, $12,541,536; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,467,986.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8330; demand, $4.8765; cables, $4.88.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝ less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c premium. Chicago —30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 14	$1,776,328,682	$35,590,622
*Jan. 7	1,855,423,836	78,160,062
Dec. 31	1,552,623,079	58,387,084
Dec. 24	1,630,765,429	70,385,585
Dec. 17	1,900,776,004	63,517,387
Dec. 10	2,245,165,403	77,380,439
Dec. 3	2,299,046,043	92,823,542
*Nov. 26	1,784,061,854	64,190,283
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,614,801,655	66,886,945
Nov. 5	1,938,749,336	75,989,677
Oct. 29	1,951,550,043	74,711,170
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,450,800
Oct. 15	1,515,867,630	75,639,127
Oct. 8	1,713,912,765	79,138,705
Oct. 1	1,333,708,062	60,940,675
Sept. 24	1,190,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,440,637,031	65,906,636
Sept. 10	*1,062,386,307	48,267,650
Sept. 3	1,179,331,611	59,788,880
Aug. 27	1,015,788,638	50,353,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,392	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,050,884,529	52,876,789
July 23	1,238,664,868	81,038,650
July 16	1,260,404,339	64,661,348
*July 9	1,075,437,258	62,738,472
July 2	1,233,921,067	78,381,780
June 25	1,055,904,294	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,672,367	48,238,985
June 11	970,612,020	48,326,889
*June 4	907,809,396	48,898,872
May 28	1,026,904,201	61,400,936
May 21	1,219,167,582	91,734,162
May 14

AUCTION SALES.

What is home without a piano? Wise.

Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer,

has the honor to announce a sale by auction of

75 High Grade Pianos,

Second hand and slightly used, to be sold without reserve, by order of

STEINWAY & SONS,

Who have taken the majority of these instruments in part payment in exchange for new Steinways during the holiday season and the balance were received from private families to be sold for their account.

This important sale takes place train or shine at the

Wise Piano Warerooms,

19 and 21 West 125th St.,

near 5th Av.

(Subway station at the corner of Lenox Ave.) on

Tuesday Evening, January 17,

commencing at 8:15 o'clock, sharp. Prominent in the catalogue will be found the following high grade makes represented:

STEINWAY, HARDMAN, KNABE, WEBER, CHICKERING, EMERSON, SOHMER, BRADBURY, HAZELTON, DECKER, KRANICH & BACH, BACON, LINDEMAN, HORACE WATERS & OTHERS, all in superb condition and fully guaranteed. Also 2 STEINWAY BABY GRANDS, SOHMER, BEHRING, STEINERTONE, &c.

—ON VIEW—

PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL, TO-MORROW, MONDAY, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M. The piano trade, music teachers and dealers invited.

NOTE!

Don't buy new, cheap pianos, but get an instrument with a name that you don't have to apologize for.

SHAW & PLUMMER

We have been retained by MESSRS. DOUGLAS BROS. of this city to dispose of by auction AT OUR GALLERIES, 347 LAFAYETTE ST., their entire Fall importation of ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS, which have just been withdrawn from Custom House. The goods received too late to be disposed of in ordinary manner. Sale to-morrow, (Monday) and following afternoons at 2:30 GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER.

In preparation extensive sale of paintings.

David Charles Davis & Co., Auctioneers, sell daily and evenings, all week, Japanese goods, 1,113 Broadway, Brooklyn.

David Charles Davis & Co., auctioneers, sell trunks, bags, novelties, 47 Nassau st. Daily.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WILL ONE MAN DO?

Nine out of every ten Advertising Departments DO NOT make good. No one knows this better than the Advertiser—the man who pays the bills. He realizes that Advertising IS MORE OF A GAMBLE THAN IT OUGHT TO BE.

Your Advertising Department is all possibility to a one-man proposition. You get about the same results out of him as a one-man band gets out of his half dozen or more musical instruments. This man makes some sort of music, but not the kind that you would walk far out of your way to hear.

It takes a specialist for each mechanical to produce REALLY GOOD MUSIC.

Is your Advertising Department of the one-man-band kind? Is one man going to do the work that should be handled by five or six specialists? You cannot expect a one-man Advertising Department to write attractive Catalogs, Booklets or Ads; to be able to write SNAPPY and CONVINCING advertisements; to be an EXPERT on ENGRAVING and PRINTING; and to be a critical valuer of space in the various publications; to be expert as the thousand and one other details of the business. Each one of these is worthy of a man's best efforts and even in a thousand advertising men people are scarce.

You have an engineer to look after the engines in your factory. You would be inconsistent if you refused to employ a man to look keep your books, to act as your attorney, or to appear as your attorney, and to expect satisfactory results from a one-man Advertising Department.

Not one Advertiser in a thousand has that thoroughly practical knowledge of Printing and Engraving, and not one thousand possesses the LITERARY ABILITY to write CONVINCING and INTERESTING Advertisements. He has not the knowledge or the time to PRODUCE or select advertising designs COMPLETE THE ARTISTIC WORK, THE COMMERCIAL Not one thousand Advertising men who could set their head on the engine of a catalog illustration of the very highest quality and keep a keen eye on every detail. Nor can you reasonably expect any ONE man to be expert in EVERY DETAIL of the Advertising Business.

The before I have organized BINNER SERVICE FOR ADVERTISERS. This Service affords you of the opportunity to have at the head of your Advertising Department a man who is able to give you ALL of the above through, having associated with him an organization of artists, designers, engravers, and expert printing and engraving men in far more who are ready need and expert in EVERY DETAIL of the Advertising Business.

This Service can be had at a yearly salary no greater than that which you now pay your One-man Advertising Department. Moreover, this service will include the rest of all your Advertising copy, all designs for your Catalogs, Booklets and display Advertising, and all agency commission in connection with the of Printing and Engraving. The latter will buy for you at a trade price which will mean a decided saving to you on this class of work.

If you demand and insist upon the BEST QUALITY of Advertising matter and a SAVING on your Advertising expenditure, a consideration to me, I shall be pleased to take up this matter with you at once in detail.

WALTER BINNER, Director Binner Service, 1269 Broadway, New York.

First-class business opportunity! House in good commercial standing desires capable man as manager of a large manufacturing and jobbing enterprise in Greater New York, who, after small salary, will advance to interest of $10,000 in cash or building plant, absolutely secured by stocks bottomed on patents and actual value of assets. Not one dollar of a liberal salary will be paid in monthly installments, together with one-half of all profits, successfully demonstrated, for a year or even per annum; business permanent and very popular; superior to anything now offered; full investigation invited and invited; the more you investigate the better you will like it. I don't waste time answering unless you are prepared to meet the conditions; no blind letters answered; strictest confidence assured. Address, if desired will be confidential; New York, reference given that will satisfy the most exacting. Address immediately W. S. R., Box 36, Times Downtown.

Partner Wanted.—Wanted, a business man, liberal minded, broad gauged, good natured, who is accustomed to dealing with whole sale houses exclusively, to take partnership interest or to invest from $50,000 to $100,000 in a legitimate, well-organized manufacturing business in Philadelphia; the right man can have entire charge of business with the large whole sale houses in the country; prefer a man who will take charge of office and finances; the firm is young, but is well established and has grown at a rapid rate. One more capital is needed; we want the right man, who is enterprising and who will help us make money and build up one of the largest firms possible; a young or middle-aged man preferred, no invitation for the finest goods and unsurpassed selling facilities. This is an exceptional opportunity; give name, address and references in confidence; satisfactory explanation and exposition of our business will be given to a man becoming business. Address M., Box 505 Times Main Office.

You Can Make a Clean Thousand in Drugs.

Agood live salesman in a thriving dense town, 1,500-DOLLAR STOCK, WITH FIXTURES, FOR 500 DOLLARS CASH.

Practically no opposition; must be sold; can give satisfactory reason for this low price. Call or address Room 1, 1 Cortlandt st.

Cyrus Jacoby, South Bethlehem, Pa.

A young man, manufacturer and jobber of steam supplies, business well established, wants capital to enlarge; will pay 50,000 to $60,000 will pay 10 per cent.; would take a young man having control of this amount to learn the business to be in view of becoming general partner. Address Manufacturer, L., Box 291, Times Downtown.

Think of it, any person possessing $5,000 capital can make a fortune in 10 or 15 years; well secured by good-will, stock and fixtures of an honorable and legitimate business for $3,000 cash, if at once; busy season just coming on; cash trade; am working on partnership reason for selling. Address P. O. Box 56, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—Profitable Turkish and plain bath business. Established 17 years. Prominently located, in southern city of 60,000 population. Only Turkish bath rooms in the city; reasons for selling are that owner's other interests require personal attention. Address L., Box 794 Main Office Times.

Publishing opportunity for the man who can appreciate the possibilities of a property when looking at the foundation; hustler having $2,000 can buy this business and make it worth $20,000; investigate. Emerson Harris, 255 Broadway.

An unusual opportunity is presented for capitalist or joint syndicate dealing in large business properties; $25,000 to $100,000 invested; means large profits. Only principals with references need address X., T. K., Box 110 Times Downtown.

Apartment House, Madison Av., near 50th St.—Ninety rooms; fully furnished and meals; excellent condition, place, furniture, good will, $20,000; rent, $10,000; 5 years' lease. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

INVENTORS.—The Kraftsman Co., 175 Van Horn st., Jersey City, makes patent drawings, model drawings, electrical and mechanical calculations CHEAP. Write.

A well-equipped steam carpet-cleaning works for sale; established 20 years; excellent trade; well known; low rent; reasonable price. Address Carpet Cleaning, 148 East 59th St., N. Y.

Young man wants partner with capital; established fruit and produce business; exceptional opportunity; give age, amount, references. Enterprising, Box 102 Times Downtown.

Physical Culture Institute, with patronship, for sale; cause, trip abroad with invalid, rarity. Investig., Box 316 Main Office, Times.

Zinc Mine for Sale.—Rare bargain if sold at once; 155 acres; full investigation. Box 743 West Plains, Mo.

Partner with $5,000, half interest; established elevator manufactory. Stetson, Box 126 Times Downtown.

High-grade printing; quick, clean, and prompt. Crestwood Press, 1,412 5th Av., near 110th.

Leather lettering for sale; fully equipped; good business. Serena A., Box 307 Times Main Office.

GAVARNI MEMORIAL IN PARIS.

Tardy Tribute to the Celebrated Illustrator and Creator of "Vireloque."

The new monument to Gavarni, is a modest and tardy tribute to an artistic genius who made a profound and life-long study of the Parisian type. Nearly forty years have elapsed since the death of the creator of Thomas Vireloque, and a city which is full of the plastic memorials of artists and men of letters has only now bethought itself of its obligations to one of the most distinguished illustrators and recorders of a peculiarly attractive period in its long, brilliant, and terrible story. It is appropriate enough that Gavarni's bust should be erected in the familiar surroundings of a square, a little fountain, and a background of gardens. If the debt has been discharged long past the term, it has at least been paid gracefully.

Gavarni was a Parisian of the Parisians, since, unlike most men who have achieved fame in that atmosphere of esprit, he was born within the shadow of Notre Dame, long before the ancient and tortuous streets had been transformed into rectangular magnificence. He was an exception, too, in another sense. Dearly as he loved the captivating life of that strange admixture of olden prejudice and modern cynicism, he was capable of being impressed by the graver and more stolid genius of London. For four years he dwelt by the Thames, fascinated by its vivid contrasts, its harsh crudities, wondering to the last at the suddenness of its transitions. But, although the English capital provided many subjects for his pencil and "Gavarni in London" is still, in essential respects, true to life—it was to his own Paris that he turned for the types that made him famous. They were, in great measure, feminine types, and the young Parisienne of the bourgeoisie, neat and supple of figure, light and nimble of foot, and often enough good-looking, received he apotheosis at his hands. Sometimes, no doubt, his women belonged to another class, but if he drew them in their careless prosperity he did not fail at other times to point the moral by showing the almost inevitable end, the wrinkles and furrows of age and want, the rags and squalor of poverty.

Upon occasion, indeed, he could be as uncompromising a moralist as Hogarth himself. One of his favorite subjects was the petite ouvrière—the pert and dainty and graceful young person who, in the latest slang of the Boulevards, has become the "midinette, for she is as much a Parisian type as the "lorette" of Charles and Louis Philippe. But Gavarni was never a man of one idea, and in the crowd and hosts of more ephemeral jostlers he poured out sketches in endless profusion. He is believed to have signed his pseudonym—for his real name was Guillaume Sulpice Chevalier—to more than 8,000 drawings, which chiefly depicted for their delectation the human comedy. His women could be as fascinating as "The Barmaid" in "Gavarni in London" or as scarce of the colored figures in the "Travestissements Parisiens," his men as hideously as the repulsive Vireloque or as handsome as himself.

In the futility of his invention, the attraction of his personality, and the wayward extravagance of his life, he had much in common with his contemporary, the pere Dumas. Both were children of the Romantic movement, brilliant, prodigal, overflowing with life. In their younger days, at least, this great and facile artist was a picturesque figure, who needed only the costume of the Musketeers to look like D'Artagnan himself. The Duc de Morny, favored the mustache en croc, with its reminiscence of Henri Quatre, the abundant hair, the carelessly knotted cravat—there was the typified Bohemian of the Latin Quarter, easy and good-natured, who, like Byron's hero, had "loved a good number," and was constant only to his art. He developed into a gilded exquisite—one of those alarming dandies of the circus—"Young England" period. You did not know me when I wore rings on my gloves!" he exclaimed sadly to a friend of later life.

Bohemian, he was an artist to his very marrow. "Art we have truth," was ever his cry, and truthful he was to the last, whether he drew a fashion plate—he not only illustrated the modes, but made them a lorette in her inside splendor, a hag crooning over a doubtful stew in a loge de concierge—added with ease and surely a new type to his inexhaustible gallery of bibliographs, or in a witty line of inscription versified the follies of youth or the vices of age. He enriched the world, but impoverished himself, for his park and villa at Auteuil were as disastrous as Dumas's Chateau de Monte Cristo at St. Germain. He had his moments and fell eclipse, but now forgetful Paris has once more called him to mind, to find that in the long generation since his death he has grown greater. It is not the dainty Parisienne alone who will be eager to accept the invitation of the Prefect of the Seine, and to cast a memorial flower before the effigy of the man who drew sometimes a laughing and sometimes a tragic picture of life, but always drew it with fidelity.—Paris Correspondence The London Telegraph.

FUTURE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

Is English destined to be the international language of the future—thus succeeding to the place occupied in previous ages by Latin and French? It is perhaps significant of much in the future, and it is certainly interesting for the present, that the International Commission of Inquiry, though appointing a French President and meeting in Paris, decided to adopt the English language for its deliberations. The commission is composed, it will be remembered, of an American, an Austrian, an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a Russian. From one point of view it may be said that the majority thus agree to adopt the language of the minority, but then, the majority of three have three different languages, whereas the minority of two speak the same language. The first occasion, if we remember right, when English was adopted in the same way as now was at the Berlin Conference of 1880 on the Samoan Congress; and in that case also it was probably the presence of the United States representative that decided the matter. With the growth of the United States as a "world power" the tendency is likely to spread; in this matter England and the United States between them are perhaps destined to make English conquer the world.—London Standard.

"You speak English very well," said Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont to Admiral Kaznakoff at the preliminary meeting of the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea affair; and it is stated that the Commissioners they adopted the English language as the medium of their deliberations. It would be strange indeed if an international body of naval men could not best deliberate in English, as much the language of the sea as French is that of courts. English is indeed as much the language of the ocean as the meridian of Greenwich is adopted by the cartographers of all countries, though some years ago the Germans showed signs of rebelling.

The official language of the Peace Conference at The Hague was French, though English also was spoken, especially by the Americans, whose diplomatists, as a rule, do not shine as linguists, any more than did Lord Beaconsfield, who, when he went to the Berlin Congress, was represented as saying: "I say, Salisbury, what's the French for compromise?" But we wonder how many of our readers who deem themselves to be fairly good French scholars could answer Dizzy's question to Salisbury without looking up their dictionaries.—London Chronicle.

The Honest Man Found in Kansas.

Old Diogenes can cease his weary rounds in the hunt for an honest man: Kinney of The Rocky Ford Gazette has found him in the person of a Western Kansas citizen who revealed himself under these circumstances: He went from his own village one day to the county seat. He returned in the evening with two bottles of whisky, one purchased for himself and the other purchased at the request of a friend. As he alighted from the train one of the bottles dropped from his pocket and was smashed to fragments. Without a moment's hesitation he handed the unbroken bottle to the friend. "It was my bottle which broke," he said. "I remember putting mine in my right hand pocket and yours in my left hand pocket."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Advertiser can use partner who will invest capital for development great mumia under near business already established; principals only. M. Wise, Box 94 Times Main Office.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Large Increase in Surplus and Total Reserve, Correcting Previous Week's Showing.

The large gain in cash from the interior the week before last which was not reflected in that week's bank statement, supplemented by a still heavier gain during the past week, resulted in an increase in the cash held by the banks as reported in yesterday's bank statement of $15,315,900. As deposits increased by nearly $10,000,000 there was sufficient increase in reserve requirements to cut the gain in surplus down to $12,851,025, but this gain represented more than the full amount of surplus reserve reported at this time a week ago. To double the surplus in a single week is a showing which compares in interest with the halving in the course of three weeks of the large surplus that was piled up last Fall. The statement would be looked upon as an exceedingly good one were there any need at the moment for good bank statements in the Stock Market sense of that phrase, but with money as easy as it has been there is little reason to hope for increasing surplus reserves. Loans decreased by $5,405,900 or a little more than half the increase in deposits. The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Jan. 16, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital	$115,072,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net prof.	125,187,700	1,663,600	123,874,300
Deposits	1,119,160,100	$9,991,500	941,268,000
Circ'lat'n	43,020,100	*152,300	45,777,000
Total	$1,312,340,600	$9,839,200	$1,230,492,000
Loans	1,064,336,800	*5,405,900	934,395,600
Specie	215,351,400	11,307,400	181,679,100
Leg. t'd's	88,057,900	3,441,500	76,819,800
Total	$1,268,380,100	$9,943,000	$1,192,894,500
Res. held	304,249,200	15,784,900	258,408,500
Re'q'd	279,190,625	2,467,875*	235,317,150
Surplus	$24,459,275	$12,851,025	$23,181,750
*Decrease.			

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures" not given in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can	11	11	11
1,700	American Can pf	64	63½	63½
200	American Nickel	25	25	25
800	Am. Writ. Paper pf	29½	29½	29½
300	Arizona Con. Mining	28½	28½	28½
200	Baldomero Mining	37	37	37
525	British Col. Copper	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
100	Central Foundry pf	17	17	17
135	Con. L. S. pf., ass. pd	154	153½	153½
525	Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Con. Rubber Tire	15	15	15
800	Douglas Copper	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Gold Hill Copper	13-16	13-16	13-16
2,300	Greene Con. Copper	26	25⅝	25⅞
200	Greene Con. Gold	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,150	Inter. Rapid Transit	190	190	190
1,000	Inter. Met. Marine	12	11⅞	12
2,100	Inter. M. Mar. pf	59½	59	59½
500	Liberty Silk	46	44	46
100	Mackay Cos	83½	83½	83½
25	Mackay Cos. pf	78½	78½	78½
150	Rec. N. C. $20 pd. off	57½	57½	57½
1,200	Montreal & Boston	13-16	13-16	13-16
20	N. Y. Transportation	85	85	85
21,500	North Securities	144	143½	144½
148	Otis Elevator	*49½	49	49½
5	Otis Elevator pf	101	101	101
2,400	Phoenix Mining	10	8	8
3,100	Seaboard Air Line	17⅞	17½	17½
4,200	Seaboard A. Line pf	37⅞	37	37
700	Sea. A. L. new, w. i.	22	18½	22
1,000	Sea. A. L. rights	1	1	1
200	Seamless Steel	34½	34⅜	34⅜
18	Standard Oil	642	640	640
85	Stand. Con. Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Tennessee Copper	34	34	34
300	Two Rep. Charter	61	60¾	61
500	U. S. Leath., w. i.	45	45	45

BONDS.

$10,000	Central Foundry 6s	73	73	73
50,000	U. S. L. 5s, w. i.	96½	96⅝	96⅝
5,000	Wash. P. T. 1st 4s	94¾	94½	94½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell cents per share. ‡Sell flat.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
9,055	Am. Can	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
11,350	Am. Can pf	64½	62½	63⅝	+ ⅜
1,610	Am. Nickel	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
200	Am. Tobacco	256	256	256	— 1
200	Am. Writ. Pa.	43	43	43	— ¼
2,700	Am. W. P. pf.	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
2,700	Ariz. C. Min.	28⅝	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
11,100	Baldomero M.	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
200	Bord. C. Mk.	141	140	141	— 1
3,675	B. C. Copper	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
1,300	Calif. Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16	— 1-16
200	Central Fdy.	35¾	35¾	35¾	....
200	Cent. Fdy. pf.	17	17	17	— 1-16
200	C. L. S., ass'd.	8	8	8	....
425	Con. L. S. pf., ass'd.	154½	15⅝	15⅝	— 1
1,575	Cons. Ref.	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
150	Cons. Rub. Tire	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	....
100	Cons. R. T. pf.	6	6	6	+ ⅛
100	Cramp's Sh.	92½	92½	92¾	+ 2⅜
5,700	Douglas Copper	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
900	Electric Boat.	41	40	40	— ⅝
350	Elec. Boat pf.	85	82	85	+ 5
400	Elec. Vehicle	15	15	15	— ⅛
635	Elec. Veh. pf.	24	22¾	24	+ 1
300	Gold Hill Con.	13-16	¾	13-16	— 1-16
19,800	Greene Con. C.	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
11,900	Greene C. G.	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
100	Havana El. pf.	36	36	36	....
500	Havana Tobac.	31⅞	30	31½	— ⅜
31,350	Int. Rap. Tran.	177½	170⅝	175⅝	— 2⅜
1,950	Int. Met. Mar.	12⅞	11½	12	— ⅜
6,700	Int. M. M. pf.	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
100	Internat. Salt	22	22	22	....
200	Kan. C. Sy. & L.	50	50	50	+ 1½
300	K. C. Sy. & L. pf.	82½	82½	82½	+ 1
1,600	Kitchener Min.	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
1,850	Liberty Silk	46	44	46	+ 1⅝
12	Liberty Silk pf.	100	100	100	....
300	Lackaw. Steel.	89⅝	88¼	89⅛	— ⅜
955	Mackay Cos.	83⅜	82⅝	83⅛	— ⅛
1,700	Mass. Co.'s pf.	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅝
360	Manhattan Tr.	37⅝	37¼	37½	— ⅛
150	Mex. Nat. Con. $20 paid off.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	....
22,000	Mont. & Bos. C.	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	— 1-32
200	N. Ord. Rys.	3	3	3	....
200	N. O. Rys. pf.	11	10½	11	— ⅛
100	N. Y. Phon.	50	50	50	+ ⅛
240	N. Y. Trans.	*85	8	*85	— ⅜
500	N. P. w. i. rel.	170	165	170	....
121,025	Nor. Securities	146	139½	144⅝	+ 10⅛
70	No. Sec. stubs	325	300	300	— 30
678	Otis Elevator	50	49	49	— ⅜
500	Otis Elev. pf.	101	100	*101	+ ⅝
3,400	Phoenix M.	10	8	8	— ⅝
145½	Pope Mfg.	6¼	*5¾	6⅛	— ⅛
200	Pub. Serv. C.	140	140	140	— ⅝
12,295	Seaboard A. L.	18⅝	16	17½	— 1⅝
10,300	S'b'd A. L. pf.	37⅜	35	37	— 1⅜
700	S. A. L. new con.	22	18½	22	+ 3½
1,000	S. A. L. rights	1	¾	1	— ⅛
1,700	Seamless Steel	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
697	Stand. C. Cop.	1¾	*1½	1¾	— ⅛
200	Std. Rope & T. pf.	34	32½	32½	— 4
265	Standard Oil	642	634½	640	— 10
100	South Elberon	5	5	5	....
1,480	Tenn. Copper	35¾	32½	34	— 2½
400	T. M. of New.	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
100	Trenwell Mfg.	75	75	75	— 2
2,000	Two Rep. ch'rt.	61	60¾	61	+ ⅜
2,100	Union Copper	1⅝	1 1-16	1 1-16	— 9-16
400	Un. B. B'd pf.	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
100	U. Rys. of St. Louis pf.	70	70	70	+ 1
1,200	U. S. Shipbuild'g, w. i.	27¾	26	27	— 1¼
3,070	U. S. Shipb'd'g pf., w. i.	86½	84	84	— 1
500	U. S. Leather	43	43	45	+ 1
800	U. S. Leather pf., new, w. i.	92½	92	92½	— ⅛
1,000	White K. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

*less than 100 shares. †Sell cents per share. ‡Sell flat.

$1,000	Am. W. P. 5s	81	81	81	— ⅛
20,000	Cent. Fdy's 6s	74	73	73	— 2
60,000	Con. Rub. 4s	17½	15	17½	+ 2⅜
1,000	Int. Sil. 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	....
30,000	K. C. R. & L. 5s	97	96⅝	99	....
5,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s	75	75	75	— 1
3,000	N. Y. C. deb. 4s	100½	100½	100½	— ⅝
20,000	R. I. ref. 4s, cfts	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
46,000	Sea. A. L. 5s, ctfs	100¾	100¼	101	+ ⅛
6,000	St. Eleb. L. 1st 5s	23½	23	23	— ½
88,000	U. S. L. 5s, w. i.	97	96⅜	96⅝	— ⅜
219,000	U. S. Ship. 5s, cfs	96¾	96	96	— ⅝
43,000	W.-P. T. 1st 4s	95	94⅝	94⅞	+ ⅛
250,000	W.-P. T. inc. 4s	43¾	42¾	43	— 1
500	Wash. R. & E. 4s	85½	85½	85½	....

‡Sell flat.

Handbook of Railroads.

In concise and convenient form the Financial Chronicle's Handbook of Railroad Securities, the 1905 edition of which has just been published, gives much valuable information in regard to railroad stocks and bonds. Besides the price record for several years, the book contains the record of earnings of the railroads and the dividends that they have paid on their stocks for the past seven years. In addition much information is given in regard to the amount of the various issues outstanding, interest dates, and similar matters.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANK,

376-378 Grand Street, New York,

At the Close of Business January 13th, 1905.

BRANCHES: 1385 FIFTH AVE., N. Y., AND BROWNSVILLE (BROOKLYN).

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,514,861
Real estate, bonds, and mortgages		109,695
Bank buildings, (market value $255,000)		265,773
Furniture and fixtures		7,376
Stock Exchange securities, (market value $1,178,300)		1,113,412
Due from N. Y. banks and trust companies	2,437,366	
Cash	612,354	
		3,049,720
		$11,060,867

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$100,000
Earned surplus		100,000
Undivided profits		620,298
Other profits		57,985
Due State Treasurer	$25,000	
Due City Chamberlain	25,000	
Due depositors	10,007,484	
		10,147,484
		$11,060,867

O. F. RICHARD, President.
ALBERT I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York at the close of business January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,274,879.69
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		560.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,225,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		820,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		147,025.00
Stocks, securities, &c		360,401.86
Banking house		550,000.00
Other real estate owned		1,024,454.68
Due from National banks		1,439,204.76
Due from State banks and bankers		512,800.06
Checks and other cash items	$66,622.17	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,445,933.64	
Specie	3,750,560.17	
Legal tender notes	1,213,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	111,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	123,175.41	
		6,639,550.79
		$34,046,915.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,335,240.81
National banknotes outstanding	2,146,700.00
Dividends unpaid	6,793.50
Due to other National banks	$6,545,014.59
Due to State banks and bankers	1,267,667.25
Due to trust companies and savings banks	12,763,784.24
Individual deposits subject to check	11,278.20
Demand certificates of deposit	556,476.59
Certified checks	253,456.85
Cashier's checks outstanding	$20,000.00
U. S. deposits	24,558,081.67
	$34,046,915.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JAMES W. LOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES W. LOTE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1905.

PHILIP H. MOORE,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certified in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. E. ARMSTRONG,
S. M. MILLIKEN,
FREDERICK B. SCHENCK,
Directors.

FINANCIAL.

For Sale.—Several shares of 6 preferred stock in thriving business; evenings; interview only. Address Keyes, 220 West 107th St.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A. H. Gorse has resigned as Secretary of the New York Fire Insurance Company.

The Eagle Fire Insurance Company of this city has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Illinois, and Klee, Rogers & Corey have been appointed its Chicago agents. The Eagle has also applied for admission to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, and California.

James E. Tillinghast has been elected Vice President of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Providence. Samuel G. Howe has been chosen Secretary. W. H. Boutell Superintendent of the Eastern Department, and W. F. Koach Superintendent of the Western Department.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of November aggregated $416,485, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and were divided as follows:

Banks	$227,400
Benevolent societies and institutions	2,245
Building and loan and other associations	622
Estates and trusts	13,000
Federal and State	30,200
Firms and corporations	117,530
Insurance companies	100
Municipal	10,200
Transportation companies	9,922
Miscellaneous	5,368

A number of graded commission cases, recently submitted to the Arbitration Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters), brought out a batch of decisions as to union agents and non-union companies. The committee ruled that a special agent in charge of the field work of a company was, to all intents and purposes, an employe of that company, holding an official position. As the rules provide that no employe of a union company shall be officially connected with a non-union company, it is not permissible for a union member to employ a special agent while he is also employed by non-union companies. In another case the committee held that where an agent was interested, directly or indirectly, in the business of non-union companies, he was not entitled to receive graded commissions from his union companies. Complaint came from Oklahoma, where a general agency represented five non-union and one union company for Texas Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. The union company said that it ordered its agents, when attention was called to the situation, to report direct to its own home office, but admitted that the special agent of the non-union companies did his field work in that territory. This was held to be improper.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The international Stopper Company, Jersey City; capital, $600,000. Incorporators—L. A. Norton, H. N. Norton, and Mark A. Noble.

The Optical Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Louis B Dailey, H. O. Congdan, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The North Jersey Stamping Company, West Hoboken; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Ernest Vahl, Jacob Werner, Stephen Treen.

James & Washington Company, commission merchants, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—M. Lloyd, Jr., M. L. James, William A. Fritz.

The United States Real Estate and Security Company; dissolved.

The Audit and Appraisement Company of America; dissolved.

The Ames Mercantile Company; changed name to the Alaska Mercantile Company.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Incorporated to-day:

Rex Knitting Company, Little Falls; capital, $40,000. Directors—D. H. Farrell and M. G. Bronner, Little Falls, and C. A. Miller, Utica.

Concrete Improvement Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Godfrey Knocne, Henry Weller, and Otto Onken, New York.

Thornton Brothers Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $20,000. Directors—C. H. Thornton, E. A. Thornton, and O. C. Neefus, New York.

The Morrin Climax Boiler Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors

TIMES SQUARE

Times Building

TIMES SQUARE.

BROADWAY
42d - 43d ST.
7th AVENUE

NOW OPEN

Ready for Tenants

Highest Standard of "Sky-Scraping" Architecture

Unexcelled in Location, Construction and Conveniences

OFFICES---SINGLY AND IN SUITES--- $550 TO $12,000

BOOTHS IN TWO ARCADES

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents

158 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 1711 CORTLANDT. TIMES BLDG.—ROOM 707.

TIMES BUILDING
Now Ready for Tenants

STRONGEST office building ever erected.
The geographical centre of Manhattan Island. Half-way between Harlem and Battery—and half-way between the East and North Rivers.

Absolutely fireproof.
Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day, every day in the year.
Otis elevators equipped with every safety appliance and with costly Ward-Leonard system of positive control.
Elevators at speed of 350 feet per minute.
More elevator capacity, proportionately, than any building in the city, with exception of Empire Building.
One-hundred-foot wide street on every side, giving light and air to every office.
Daylight all day for all rooms.
No halls requiring artificial light in daytime.
No point more than 28 feet from a window.
No well holes. No inside rooms. **Filtered water.**
Water pumps with capacity far in excess of any possible.
Toilet on every floor.
Heated by 400-horse-power boilers in Winter.
No dust. All offices cleaned by air vacuum method.
Mail chutes from fourteenth floor.
Subway (Times Square Station) in basement.
Close to every important railroad station.
Six surface car lines pass the door.
Two elevated railroad lines close by.
Arcades on first floor and in basement.
Lowest insurance rating of any newspaper office.
Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph and call boys, messengers and stenographers.
Sixteen hundred telephone wires in building.
One hundred and sixty-two telegraph wires in building.
The standard of construction adopted as standard of other new buildings.
Information bureau on first floor.
Guides furnished for inspection of building.
Highest standard of operation for the safety, comfort, convenience and health of occupants.
Heaviest steel framing and thickest walls—not a sash frame.
More theatres, hotels and clubs in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

Times Building Arcades.

Two levels of the Times Building, the ground floor and the basement, or Subway level, will be thrown open for booths of all sorts. There will be no division into stores. As the Times Square station is the centre of New York's night activities and vast throngs are passing there at all hours of the day and night, these arcades promise to become marts of considerable importance. The ground floor level will have seven entrances from the street. Three stairways and four elevators afford communication with the Subway level and four revolving doors with capacity equal to those passages that take all the crowds to the Brooklyn Bridge platforms will open to the Subway station.
No space in the two arcades will be rented until the two levels shall have been thrown open to the public. Up to this time applications have been received for:

Drug Store.	Barber shop	Dyeing.	Stationery.
Soda water.	Manicure.	Perfumery.	Photographs.
Telephone booth.	Bootblack.	Haberdashers	Fruit.
Telegraph offices.	Newsstand.	Umbrellas.	Clothing.
Public stenographer.	Notions.	Cutlery.	Shoes.
Florist.	Confectionery	Jewelry.	Railroad and theatre ticket stands.
Cigar store.	Optician.	Bazar du voyage.	

Eight hundred and fifty electric lights in the cornices will make these two floors the most brilliantly illuminated halls in that active section and will make the place attractive when other parts of the city are deserted and quiet.

Remarkable Features Times Building

618 Steps on the stairways.
25 Stories above ground.
3 Stories below ground.
2 Galleries.
1 Pumping station 61 feet below.

31 Stories in all.

Tallest structure in the city.
362.7 feet from curb to top of observatory rail.
376 feet from base to top of flagpole.
Highest point above tidewater within a radius of 12 miles.
11,462 tons of material in the structure.
The strongest and stiffest steel frame structure ever erected.
A larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building.
A Subway railroad passes obliquely through the building's basement, no part of the Subway construction touching the building at any point.
Biggest and deepest hole for building purposes ever made in the city.
Copper pans under big columns.
Sand cushions under Subway columns stop all vibrations.
Biggest girder ever used in office building.
Heaviest section of column ever used in office building.
Almost as much of the building underground as is visible above.
An extraordinary newspaper workshop, with area of more than [illegible] feet, located under Subway tracks.
Highest electric elevator rise in the world, 326 feet.
Highest water-lift in the world, 387 feet.
Highest smokestack in the world, 389 feet.
An electrical show place—a greater number and a greater variety of electrical uses than any other building in the world.
No steam in building except for heating purposes in Winter.
Offices and machinery cleaned by air-vacuum method.
Its floor space is twenty-one times the area of the building lot.
Its curb line is higher above tidewater than any other large building.
Convenience, health and comfort unsurpassed.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents

Telephone 1711 Cortlandt. 158 Broadway

Day Light and Good Air—In a great city it is difficult to secure day light and good air at the best location in the best building. The Times Building combines all these advantages unexcelled by any other building in the world

Time Is Money—Time saved in a live business will many times pay the rent of an office in a building where the elevators in front of the office door lead to the main central station of the Subway

Good Company—279 applications for space in the Times Building have been declined because of the character of the business. No tenants will be accepted except those of recognized financial and commercial standing.

JAN 15 1905

IMPROVED OUTLOOK FOR SIXTH AVENUE BLOCKS.

Territory North of Forty-second Street Likely to Witness Better Demand and Higher Prices - Recent Sale of Forty-seventh Street Corner.

The purchase of the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street by Walter J. Salmon from James M. Hoppin, and that of property on 103 and 105 West Forty-third Street, for use in connection with the Sixth Avenue establishment, have attracted to that part of the latter thoroughfare between Forty-second Street and the entrance of the Hippodrome renewed attention, which has existed at any time since the commencement of the Hippodrome's career.

The Forty-second Street corner will not be the scene of a new building.

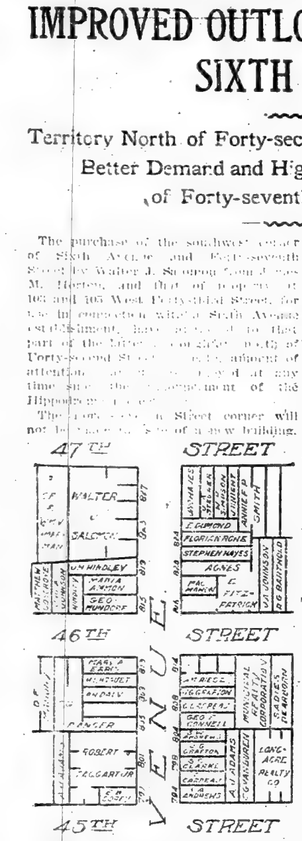

The dwellings of the last two or three years have gone far toward justifying this brighter view of Sixth Avenue's prospects. Further signs that the period since electricity has been used as the motive power on the elevated road, favor to that change property on Sixth Avenue, north of Forty-fourth Street, presented the somewhat unusual condition of being worth less than that around the corner between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. In fact, for quite a number of the southeast corners of Forty-seventh Street by the Hebard estate, two or three years ago, showed a square foot price little, if any, higher than was being paid at that time for inside lots on Forty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The block on Sixth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, depending a large amount of its value on its nearness to the crosstown thoroughfare, has shown some high figures in recent transactions. The consideration in the contract for the sale of the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, including 737 to 745 Sixth Avenue, was $250,000. For Nos. 749 and 751 in the same block, 32.2 by 60, Thomas E. Fitzsimons paid $80,000.

In the block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets the most recent deal was the purchase of No. 757 as reported by James J. Coogan last year. Mr. Coogan paid $50,000 for this parcel, which measures 25 by 75. Three years ago the adjoining dwelling, No. 755, of the same size, was bought by its present owner for $45,750, and that of No. 759, adjoining the Forty-third Street corner, sold for $45,000.

The composition of the plot surrounding the northwest corner at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street by Robert Taggart, Jr., three years ago, revealed considerable variation in $162,950. For 739 Sixth Avenue and the seven small frame dwelling parcels at Nos. 133 and 135 West Forty-fifth Street Mr. Taggart paid $85,000. The adjoining building, 801, was bought from Edwin Gould for $35,000, subject for $8,500 purchase at auction, the price was $12,950. The immediate corner, 737 Sixth Avenue, 25.4 by 50, owned by Edward B. Coxe, was bought on lease in 1890 for $25,000 for 18 years, according to the present stamp on the deed. An offer of $500,000 for it is said to have been made since. At the other end of this block, No. 735 Sixth Avenue, cutting at corner of Forty-second Street, 20 by 100, was transferred several months ago for $87,000.

The 18-storage site, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, has changed hands frequently since it passed out of the possession of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company in 1901. The General Carting Company paid $1,000,000 for it, intending to build there a mammoth combination structure, with automobile storage and warerooms on the lower floors and apartments above. The company's financial difficulties were followed by the sale of the block front to the Century Realty Company for $916,000. The transfer to the United States Realty and Construction Company was made for $1,500,000, although the consideration involved some element of trade. The Hippodrome Company pays for the ground an annual rental beginning at $40,000 and increasing to $50,000 toward the end of the fifty-one year period covered by the lease.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun	7:26	4:56	Sun rises	7:37
Moon	2:15	1:04	Sun sets	4:51

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:45	3:05	Gov. Island	3:20	3:40
Hell Gate	5:50	6:10			

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessel's Sail.
Montreal, Nor.	8:00 P. M.	
Cuba, Havana		10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Carthaginian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Cleveland, Charleston		
Seneca, Providence		3:00 P. M.
Washington, Wilmington		
Hudson, Albany	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cuba, Havana	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Life Saving Service, Asbury Park	9:30 A. M.	12 to 1 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Adirondack, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12 to 1 P. M.
Old Dominion, Norfolk		
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana		12:00 M.
Supplementary Mails.		

Additional mails are opened on the docks and received by the following steamships:

Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 7
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 7
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 7
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 7
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 7
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 7

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Cherokee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana		12:00 M.

Incoming Steamships.

TODAY (SUNDAY) JAN. 15.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 9	
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 7	
Manchester Commerce, Manchester	
Manchuria, Nassau, Jan. 13	
Rio Grande, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 7	
Tennessee, Liverpool, Jan. 7	

MONDAY, JAN. 16

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 12	
Bermudian, Hamilton, Jan. 13	
Cherokee, Savannah, Jan. 13	
Comanche, Charleston, Jan. 13	
Cuba, Havana, Jan. 12	
Iroquois, Charleston, Jan. 13	
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 13	
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 12	
Old Dominion, Norfolk, Jan. 13	
Seneca, Providence, Jan. 13	
Washington, Wilmington, Jan. 13	

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Carthaginian, Glasgow, Jan. 7	
Cleveland, Charleston, Jan. 14	
Hudson, Albany, Jan. 14	
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 11	
Minneapolis, Plymouth, Jan. 11	
Seneca, Providence, Jan. 14	

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Adirondack, Bermuda, Jan. 14	
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 12	
Kong Albert, Genoa, Jan. 5	
Scandinavia, Copenhagen, Jan. 11	
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 14	

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Cherokee, Rosario, Jan. 7	
Nord America, Gibraltar, Jan. 5	
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 7	

Arrived.

Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 12	
Cienfuegos, Santiago, Jan. 7	
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 14	
Kong Haakon, Baltimore, Jan. 12	
Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 13	
Trento, Progreso, Jan. 5	
Vigilancia, Habana, Jan. 10.	

Sailed.

Altai, Kingston.
Aragon, Georgetown, S. C.
Benefactor, Philadelphia.
Breslau, Baltimore.
Chattahoochee, Boston
City of Macon, Savannah.
Cuzco, Ponce.
El Cid, Galveston.
El Dia, New Orleans.
Ilalona, Buenos Ayres.
Kansas City, Glasgow.
Granaria, Buenos Ayres
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.
Gerty, Cape de Naples.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville.
Jefferson, Norfolk.
Lucania, Liverpool.
Minnehaha, London.
Mexico, Havana.
Narragansett, London.
Oceanic, Liverpool.
Pretoria, Hamburg.
Rhein, Bremen.
Rio Grande, Rio Janeiro.
Tennessee, Liverpool.
Trinidad, Trinidad.
Vaterland, Hamburg.
Vigilancia, Habana.
Zeeland, Antwerp.

Foreign Ports Passed.

Deal, from New York, Rhakale, Jan. 11.
Cherbourg, from New York, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Dover, from New York, Bremen, Jan. 14.
Gibraltar, from New York, Genoa, Jan. 14.
Lizard, from New York, Gibraltar, Jan. 14.
Queenstown, from New York, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Sandy Hook, from New York, Rotterdam, Jan. 14.
Scilly, from New York, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

Foreign Ports Arrived.

Antwerp, from New York, Jan. 14.
Boulogne, from New York, Jan. 14.
Cherbourg, from New York, Jan. 14.
Dover, from New York, Jan. 14.
Gibraltar, from New York, Jan. 14.
Lizard, from New York, Jan. 14.
Queenstown, from New York, Jan. 14.
Rotterdam, from New York, Jan. 14.
Scilly, from New York, Jan. 14.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—No. 2 red, [illegible] $1.21½
Corn—No. 2 mixed, .52
No. 2 white, .55½@.57½
Oats—Mixed, No. 2 white patent, 6.30
Low grades, 7.25
Corn—No. 2 White, .98½
No. 7 Rye, .98½
Barley—No. 2 malting, 6.05
Malting, C. I. F. prime, .57
Pork, mess, 11.50
Pork, family, 12.75
Lard, prime, 6.75
Pork, mess, 15.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lbs, .07½
Beef, prime, 6.25@7.50
Beef, No. 1 country, 17.95
Butter, Western creamery, 29@29½

CHICAGO, Jan. 14. Flour—Winters, $3.10@$3.70; spring hard, $4.80@$5; Spring regulars, $3.60@$3.70; straights, $4.50@$4.90; Clears, $3.90@$4.20. Wheat—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.12@$1.15; No. 3, $1.02@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.18@$1.20½; No. 2 north spring, $1.12@$1.14; No. 3 red, 2 cars, 98c; No. 2 white, 31½@32½; No. 3 white, 31½@32½. Corn—No. 2, 39c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white, 41½@42c; No. 2 yellow, 41c; No. 3 yellow, 41½@42c. Oats—No. 2, 31½@32c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; No. 3 white, 34@34½c; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c. Rye—No. 2, 84c. Barley—No. 2, 57@58c; No. 3, 54@56c; No. 4, 52@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21. Timothy seed, $4.25@$4.50. Clover, $12.50@$13.50. Pork, per bbl, $9.65@$9.75. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6.65@$6.67½. Ribs, sides (loose), $6.12½@$6.37½. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), 6½@6¾c. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.50@$6.62½. Whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, 8½.

COTTON—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
January	6.90	6.80	6.87@6.88	6.87
February			6.82@6.84	6.84
March	6.88	6.84	6.87@6.88	6.88
April			6.89@6.95	6.95
May	6.98	6.95	6.96@6.97	6.96
June			7.01@7.02	7.01
July	7.08	7.05	7.07@7.08	7.07
August	7.11	7.11	7.10@7.12	7.10
September	7.15	7.12	7.13@7.15	7.13
October	7.15	7.13	7.16@7.17	7.15

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; none American. Middling upland, 3.82d. Futures opened quiet at 1 point advance to net, and unchanged on distant positions. Closed dull, net unchanged to 2 points lower. January-February, 3.70; February-March, 3.74; March-April, 3.77; April-May, 3.78; May-June, 3.80; June-July, 3.83; July-August, 3.85; August-September, 3.86; September-October, 3.87; October-November, 3.88; November-December, 3.89.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.21, elevator, and $1.21¾, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, $1.27½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.11¼, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES

September	..	..	94½	94½
Corn—				
May	50½	50½	50½	50½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
January	....	....	$1.14	$1.14½
May	$1.17¼	$1.16 15-16	1.16⅝	1.16⅝
July	99¼	98⅝	99	99⅞
Corn—				
January	....	....	41⅞	41⅞
May	45 1-16	44 11-16	44⅝	44⅞
July	45½	45 15-16	45⅝	45⅞
Oats—				
January	....	....	....	30⅞
May	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜
July	31 15-16	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
Lard—				
January	6.65	6.62	6.62	6.65
May	6.92	6.85	6.85	6.87
Ribs—				
January	....	....	6.45	6.45
May	6.72	6.70	6.70	6.72
Pork—				
January	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37
May	12.75	12.67	12.67	12.70

COFFEE—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
January	7.00	7.00	7.05@7.70	7.05
February	7.40	7.40	7.50@7.80	7.50
March	7.85	7.80	7.80@7.90	7.45
April	....	....	8.00@8.05	7.85
May	8.10	8.10	8.10@8.15	8.05
June	....	....	8.20@8.25	8.10
July	8.35	8.30	8.30@8.35	8.20
August	....	....	8.40@8.45	8.30
September	8.55	8.45	8.50@8.55	8.40
October	....	....	8.55@8.65	8.50
November	....	....	8.60@8.70	8.55
December	8.70	8.70	8.70@8.75	8.60

Seals Are Scarce.

"The sinking of a vessel on its way from Alaska, loaded with seals, is responsible for the fact that there are few seals on the market this year," said M. Windish, a Chicago fur manufacturer, in Milwaukee. "Squirrels are popular this year. Most of these furs come from Germany and Russia. We cannot use the American squirrels except for dressing purposes. Many so-called martens are sold and they are very popular. Few people know that a small percentage of these martens are fine martens, but skunks. They are an excellent fur and are not scarce, owing to the fact that large skunk farms have been established in New Jersey, Maine, and other Eastern States."—Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Bunched Pearls Not Dutiable as Jewelry—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston against the classification of jewelry at 40 per cent. of trassorted pearls, strung in bunches, for convenience in importation. Gen. Sharretts ruled that they were dutiable at 10 per cent. as pearls in their natural state.

In a decision by Judge Henderson M. Somerville, the board sustains a protest by Szenz & Co. of New York against the assessment of full duty on an importation of hides. The invoices called for 175 hides, but on unching the packages the importer found only 78, the others had either not been shipped or had been lost in transit. The Collector refused to allow a rebate on the duty because the packages were not opened in the presence of a customs officer. Judge Somerville rules that this is not necessary.

General Appraiser McClelland is the author of a decision overruling a protest by Victor Spitz of St. Louis against the classification of certain merchandise as artificial fruit at 50 per cent. The importer set up that it was fancy soap at 15 cents a pound. The evidence showed that the articles which were made to imitate apples, pears, &c., and beautifully colored, were coated with some substance to prevent them from absorbing water.

Protests overruled yesterday were by J. Marquardt & Co. against Wilhoed, Schunde & Co. (Chicago), St. Louis; the Chicago Mercantile Company, and Carl Netscher & Co. (Chicago), and Stephardt & Brother, Lewis Spence & Co., the Leon Rhodes Company, M. L. Eckstein, C. B. Rouss, Gwo. Cowing & Co., C. H. Rogers, Ballwiller Brothers, Spence & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., George E. Fiske, Ernest Shelby & Co., Lachmann & Lyon, B. Altman & Co., George E. Fiske, Ernest Shelby & Co., Lachmann & Lyon, B. Altman & Co., Woodward & Sam, the Peter Woll & Sons Manufacturing Company, and the Charles E. Searles Company, New York. Protests sustained were by John N. Peet, the Standard Manufacturing Company, Peet Brothers, and Thomas Woodward & Son, New York. Protests partially sustained were by the Stone & Downer Company, Boston, and the H. L. Claflin Company, Deschere Brothers, J. Kriedl, Sons & Co., Geo. J. Kraut, Thomas Woodward & Son, John W. Merrian & Co., B. Castellano & Co., B. Castellano, and Rodriguez & Tedoro, New York.

TO EXPEDITE CUSTOMS CASES.

Treasury Department and Attorney General Co-operating.

United States General Appraiser Marion De Vries returned from Washington yesterday, where he has been in conference with Secretary Shaw and the United States Attorney General on a plan to expedite the handling by the Courts of Appeals in customs cases. Much complaint is made now by importers of the long delay in both the United States Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Mr. De Vries said yesterday that Assistant Attorney General McClelland would be in New York to-morrow to consult with him and with United States Attorney Burnett on a plan to expedite the cases.

ELEVATOR COMPANY FAILS.

Judge Kohlsaat Enters Bankruptcy Order Against Concern's Protest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Upon the recommendation of Referee in Bankruptcy Sidney C. Eastman, Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States District Court, yesterday entered an order of bankruptcy against the Chicago Terminal Elevator Company, which has contested the issuing of such an order for a year. The Equitable Trust Company was appointed receiver. The obligations of the company are said to be $3,500,000, with $1,000,000 in preferred stock and $2,500,000 in bonds, issued ten years ago.

The company appealed from Judge Kohlsaat's order.

DRY GOODS AUCTION SALES.

Trade auction sales of dry goods, &c., announced for this week are as follows:

Field, Chapman & Co., 627 and 629 Broadway, Thursday, 2,500 lots new Japanese and Chinese mattings, carpets, rugs, oilcloths, and linoleums; also, by order of the United Oil Company, 15,000 pieces table oilcloths, in table, shelf, stair, and covers, 5 by 4 and 6 by 4.

Burling & Dole, 7 and 11 Greene St., Tuesday, 650 pieces worsteds, suitings, cass, cheviots, cassimeres, cassimere kerseys, rain cloths, overcoat broadcloths, surfaces, &c., 2 cases also, short ends and remnants; also, Italian, serges, linings, satins, velvets, &c.

Silkey Lilly, 87 and 89 Franklin Street, Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

Moorehow & Lovell, 94 Pearl Street, Tuesday, balance of the salvage stock of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, Harlem Branch, 213 and 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, consisting of 2,000,000 Havana and domestic cigars, large assortment of cigarettes and domestic cheroots, little cigars, smoking plug, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, &c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EMPIRE WOOLEN CO.—A judgment for $49,187 was entered yesterday against the Empire Woolen Company of City of New York, in favor of Robert A. Smith of 166 Broadway, this city, who was Treasurer of the company, for the amount now due on a promissory demand note of the company dated July 1, 1903, at Utica, for $45,000 payable in New York City, payment of which was demanded on Dec. 22, 1904. The company is a very old one, having been established in 1861, and is capitalized at $125,000. Two years ago the company rented its plant and went into liquidation. G. W. Williams was President.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL SEIDLER.—Samuel Seidler of 221 East Thirteenth Street has filed a petition fancy leather goods of 535 Broadway, show liabilities of $5,022 and nominal assets consisting of a $2,000 life insurance policy pledged for a loan of $100, and $118 paid on a contract for real estate. Among the creditors are J. Fiskuez & Sons, $2,000; L. F. Robertson & Sons, $900, and the American Hide and Leather Company, $461.

ERNEST W. ROSENSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Ernest W. Rosenstein, importer of grocers' specialties at 105 Hudson Street, show liabilities of $7,458 and nominal assets of $2,557, consisting of stock, $1,118, and accounts of $1,559. Among the creditors are Louis Kaufman & Co., Butte, Mont., $2,900; C. W. Baker & Sons, Allegheny, Md., $1,725, and Bertha Rosenstein, $1,100.

W. W. GILE & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of W. W. Gile & Co., stock brokers of 41 Wall Street, show liabilities of $15,405 to 80 creditors and nominal assets of $1,710, consisting of office furniture, $1,080, at the following offices: 43 Exchange Place, 51 West Twenty-eighth Street, 18 East Forty-second Street, Newark, and Philadelphia; accounts, $420, and $200 cash in bank at Hackensack, N. J. Among the creditors are Mrs. Rogers L. Benedict, $7,158, and Victor E. Freeman, $1,262, secured by an automobile and a seat in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

ROBERT H. SPALDING.—The estate of Robert H. Spalding, the hotel builder of 127 West Forty-third Street, who died on June 30 last, while proceedings in bankruptcy brought by creditors were pending against him, must remain in bankruptcy according to a decision of Judge Holt of the United States District Court. Judge Holt refused to confirm the report of the referee, who found that no adjudication should be made. The Judge holds that the appointment of a receiver under the circumstances of this case was an act of bankruptcy under the last amendments to the Bankruptcy act.

ALFRED M. LAMAR.—Alfred M. Lamar, banker and broker, of 10 Broadway, under whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Nov. 21, has been adjudicated a bankrupt by Judge Holt of the United States District Court. The time for filing an account of the proceedings has been set at Saturday, Jan. 28, and that for the appointment of a trustee at Monday, Jan. 30. Assistant United States District Attorney Edward W. Saunders has been appointed receiver. Liabilities are given as $1,000,000, and assets at $1,000,000. The receiver has charge of the stock of the Bullwinkle Realty Company, which has been sold. Receivership proceedings were also filed against the Bullwinkle Realty Company, but these were withdrawn.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday:

ADAMS, Augustus B.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $1,000.
AMERICAN Tobacco Company vs. Schnugg & Schnugg—Defendant, $1,000.
ANGELMANN, Emanuel L. and Moritz Cohen, James W. Gerdine, and another—$1,000.
ARCHIBALD, Robert S. and Charles H. Bedford—Defendant, $1,000.
BRUNER, Benjamin—Defendant, $1,000.
BUSINESS Men's Association vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company—Defendant, $1,000.
CARROLL, Robert S. and Charles H. Bedford—Defendant, $1,000.
CLEMENS, Samuel L.—Defendant, $1,000.
COLLINGER, John—Defendant, $1,000.
ERNSTEIN, Henry S. and Samuel A. Mc—Defendant, $1,000.
GOLDSMITH, Joseph and Samuel J. Strauss—Defendant, $1,000.
GOLDSMITH, Joseph and Samuel J. Strauss—Defendant, $1,000.
GRAHAM, Charles—Defendant, $1,000.
HILTON, Henry H. H. Bernheimer—Defendant, $1,000.
HYMAN, Abraham—Defendant, $1,000.
HYMAN, Abraham—Defendant, $1,000.
IRVING National Bank vs. Mitchell—Defendant, $1,000.
JAMES, Arthur—Defendant, $1,000.
KAY, Lazarus—Defendant, $1,000.
KLEIN, Max—Defendant, $1,000.
KLEIN, Max—Defendant, $1,000.
KLEIN, Max

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

All communications for the Real Estate Department should be directed to "The New York Times," Times Square.

The week has been one of interesting developments in the real estate market and has produced an unusually large number of transactions which may be classed as important for other reasons than that they have had six-figured considerations. The Hoffmans made a large addition to their already extensive holdings in the lower Fifth Avenue section by the purchase of the northwest corner of Seventeenth Street. Adolph Lewisohn's opinion of Fifth Avenue property as an investment has been so strengthened, apparently, by a few weeks' ownership of 538 and 540 that he bought 314, near Thirty-second Street, for $285,000. The old Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street passed into speculative hands, and another slice of that valuable corner at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street passed on one step nearer final improvement and one step nearer being something besides "the old Parian Stevens property."

The cutting up of this large plot, of course, means a rude shattering of all the fine hotel and apartment house projects which have been put forward in connection with it at one time and another; but it also indicates a full realization on the part of the present sellers and buyers, too, for that matter, that the greatest value of this property lies on its ground floor. Whatever may have been the ideas of the first syndicate which bought this corner, as to keeping it intact as a hotel site, the recent course of events around Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street has pointed steadily in the other direction, namely, toward the utilization of the property for business purposes.

As to what will be done with the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club house, the new owners, if their published statement is a frank confession, have no very definite ideas. The plot is one of the few remaining large parcels on Madison Avenue in that section immediately north of Forty-second Street, which, it is expected, will undergo considerable enhancement of values, what with the development of Fifth Avenue on the one hand and the completion of the new railroad terminal on the other. The fact, moreover, that with the depression of the tracks, Forty-fifth Street will become the first uninterrupted crosstown thoroughfare north of the new terminal, is a further consideration of no little importance in estimating the future value and utility of the old club property. The present transaction, with a $700,000 building thrown in for nothing, is instructive, for the moment, as showing the customary fate of special classes of structures when it comes to selling one of them.

The movement involving properties in the westerly section of the Bronx and along Jerome Avenue received strong support during the week through the sale of the Bailey Realty and further purchases by the Century Realty Company, resulting in the extension of its holdings over eight entire blocks near the easterly end of Washington Bridge. This buying admittedly was based upon any prospect for a quick turn, but simply upon the belief that the property is relatively cheap in comparison with other available land in the Bronx and in the Dyckman tract.

With the withdrawal of Messrs. Flake and Dowling from the United States Realty and Improvement Company, what is in effect the dissolution of the great realty merger of three years ago seems to be about complete. There is no intimation that this latest change in the United States Realty kaleidoscope is the result of any more than a mutual determination on the part of the two resigning Vice Presidents, to get back into that branch of real estate activity in which they have been so pre-eminently successful and leave to others the mere development of management of large properties—a class of business with which the United States Realty Company is now entirely engaged. That Messrs. Flake & Dowling regard the present as a favorable time for the launching of a new corporation may be taken as a sign of confidence in the market, for certainly nobody would deny the distinction of being competent judges, that the immediate future offers attractive opportunities for speculation in gilt-edged properties.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for Mary K. and Anna E. Sharrett, to Nathan Goldstein, the five and six story buildings 227 and 229 Water Street, northeast corner of Beekman Street. The corner building stands on a lot 25 by 51 and the adjoining one on a lot 25 by 60. C. Arthur Arms negotiated the deal for the six-story building 177 Duane Street.

Estate Sells Sixth Avenue Parcel.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for an estate to a client of J. Romaine Brown & Co. 455 Sixth Avenue, a four-story business building on lot 20 by 90, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets.

Hellige & Wolf have bought from Justice Freedman M. Scott, as executor, through Rudolph Leopold, 24 and 26 West Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 23 by 98.9.

Resale in Bailey Tract.

Richard M. Montgomery has resold twenty-five lots in the Bailey tract for the King's Bridge Real Estate Company, which bought the property recently from Charles F. Birney.

Buyer for 71st Street House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the estate of Mary H. Bowers 167 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story remodeled dwelling on lot 16.8 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Frederick T. Berry has sold for Mrs. Theresa Kochler, to Samuel Kemper, 28 East 8th Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, with extension, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Bernard M. Baruch is the buyer of James Henry Smith's former residence, at 6 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. Baruch will occupy the house.

New Apartments Sold in Harlem.

Isaac Harrison has sold one of the two six-story apartment houses in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for Knopp & Greenberg, who bought the property recently from Levy & Rosenthal.

The Mishkind-Felnberg Realty Company has bought from Rosenbaum Brothers & Grossman, through Freidus Brothers, the two six-story apartment houses in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, about 100 feet east of Lenox avenue, each 37.6 by 99.11.

Schneidler & Buchsbaum have sold the plot 80 by 100, at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to Nelberg Brothers; also to Ignatz Rothstein the plot 40 by 100, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; also, to J. Romaine Brown & Co. the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.6 by 99.11.

Ignatz Roth and Jacob Adler have bought 221 to 227 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100.5, from Rose H. Bellchambers. Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield and Calder & Levy were the brokers.

Purchase on West 149th Street.

DuBois & Taylor have sold for Watkins Tuttle, the Plymouth, a seven-story elevator apartment house at 537 to 541 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, on plot 75 by 99.11.

Paul Halpin has resold the plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and First Street.

William C. & A. Edward Lester have sold for John M. Fiman the four-story flat 313 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a client for investment.

Buying of West Side Flats.

T. F. McGourty & Co. have sold for Marcus Kempner to Goldberg & Greenberg 223 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Kronenberger & Hoexter were the brokers in the sale of the five-story double flat 240 West Sixty-second Street, for Hannah Abraham to Williams, Grodginsky & Hart.

T. F. McGourty & Co. have sold for the Rev. N. O. Lent to Goldberg & Greenberg 419 and 423 West Fifty-sixth Street, two five-story flats each 25 by 100.5.

Greenwich Street Building Leased.

John M. Thompson & Co. have leased to Austin, Nichols & Co., through S. B. Goodale & Son, representing the Henry-William Company, for a term of nine years, the seven-story building on plot 122.3 by 136.4, at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets. Austin, Nichols & Co. will retain their present building on the corner of Hudson and Jay Streets, using the building just leased for a storage warehouse.

Harlem Plots Sold to Builders.

Wolins & Sperling have sold for Nevins & Perelman to Joseph Bornstein and Samuel Tischler, for improvement, the plot 50 by 100, at 123½ to 127 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, now occupied by three brick and frame dwellings.

Osk & Edelstein have sold the plot, 35 by 100.11, with old buildings, at 151 and 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The buyer will build a six-story flat.

Osk & Edelstein have also sold to Nelberg Brothers the plot, 36 by 100.11, with old buildings, at 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Abe Kassel has bought, in conjunction with Isaac Goldberg, the three six-story tenements, 167, 169, and 171 East Ninety-sixth Street.

The Fleischmann Realty and Loan Company reports the sale of 117 and 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, for Lazarus Hannes to Rothkowitz Brothers.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from Mrs. Kate Noble 540 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.11.

Tebias Krakower has sold for I. Konkie to Morris Callender 18 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 19 by 100.11.

Simon Levy has sold for John Ulrich to Jacob Israelson 1,634 Third Avenue, a six-story flat with stores on lot 25 by 100, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets.

Deals for Melrose Avenue Corners.

Edward D. Farrell has bought from Mrs. Theresa Goldsmith the four four-story double flats with stores at the southeast corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

James F. Malcolm has sold to George W. Godward the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Melrose Avenue, a five-story flat with stores on lot 20 by 100.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Catherine Mahon and the Lloyd estate the plot, 127 by 100, at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, to Harry Jackson, who will improve the property.

Hunt & Arnstein have sold a plot 50 by 175, on Morris Avenue, running through to Walton Avenue, south of Fordham Road; also, the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and Evelyn Place.

W. Amoyd has sold for Ernest Deile to a client, 833 Columbus Avenue, Van Nest Park, a two-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100; also, for J. E. Badum, to a client, 471-472 Fillmore Street, Van Nest Park, two three-story frame dwellings, each 25 by 100.

Sale at Bernardsville, N. J.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for the Peter D. Cross estate to H. J. Foskett, about twenty-five acres at Bernardsville, N. J., on the road leading to Morristown. The buyer will erect a house for his own occupancy on the property.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

That a sale is of the foreclosure variety does not seem nowadays to work to its disadvantage. So general is the demand for small properties in Manhattan and in many parts of the Bronx, that unless the incumbrances are out of all reasonable proportion to the value of the parcel, a foreclosure sale is sure to receive careful attention from operators. Thus, on Tuesday, four out of five foreclosures found outside buyers at figures well above the amounts of the judgments.

A corner on lower Broad Street is among the more prominent of this week's legal sales. The offering is listed for Friday at the stand of Joseph P. Day. The amount of the judgment against the parcel is about $18,000.

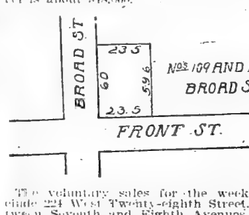

The voluntary sales for the week include 224 West Twenty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 286 and 288 Spring Street, 75 feet east of Hudson Street, and the odd-shaped property surrounding the southwest corner of Macdougal and Charlton Streets. The last mentioned parcel will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,500.

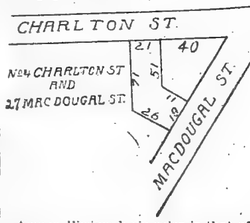

Among Wednesday's sales is that of the plot, 100 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and for Thursday there is listed the adjourned foreclosure offering of the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 639 mortgages for $7,640,515, of which 314, for $1,239,130, were at 6 per cent; four, for $14,650, were at 5½ per cent; 285, for $2,922,535, were at 5 per cent; forty-two, for $1,180,250, were at 4½ per cent; and thirteen, for $258,100, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 366 mortgages for $5,616,443, of which 158, for $1,869,100, were at 5 per cent; 141, for $1,230,743, were at more, and eighty-seven, for $2,516,600, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 165 East, n s, 151.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.8, three-story stone and brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $4,346.

Morris Av, s w corner of 154th St, 25.6x100, vacant; sale by order of the Sheriff, all right, title, and interest of Julia McGee Ruvane on Oct. 15, 1904.

178th St, n e corner of Crotona Av, 150x100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, and interest of James Forrest and others on Aug. 20, 1903.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

By George R. Read.

Summit St, n s, 464.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee; due on judgment, $729.

By Peter F. Meyer.

Spring St, 286 and 288, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, 28.2x100 and irregular, five-story brick buildings; public auction sale.

St, 28.2x100 and irregular, five-story brick buildings; public auction sale.

Avs, 24.6x98.9, four-story brick tenement with three-story frame tenement at the rear; public auction sale.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

By Joseph P. Day.

Charlton St, 4 s, 40 ft w Macdougal St, 21x71, with an "L" at 27 Macdougal St, 10x26, two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; public auction sale.

27th St, 440 West, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, four-story front and three-story rear brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee; due on judgment, $11,447.

67th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles P. Blaney, referee; due on judgment, $21,586.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

27th St, 27 and 29 East, n s, 71.3 ft e of Madison Av, 28.9x24.9, two four-story brick buildings with right of way through alley along easterly side; foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $17,824.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

By Joseph P. Day.

161st St, 551 West, n s, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av., 18.11x99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee; due on judgment, $9,715.

161st St, 569 West, n s, 190.11 ft e of Broadway, 18.11x99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee; due on judgment, $9,713.

By Peter F. Meyer.

9th Av, 781, n w corner of 52d St, 25.5x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee; due on judgment, $60,402.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broad St, 109 and 111, n e corner of Front St, 60x23.5x59.6x24.5, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee; due on judgment, $48,265.

99th St, 22 West, s s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Ernest F. Ayrault, referee; due on judgment, $26,604.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

129th St, 148 to 152 West, s s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 70x99.11, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $12,164.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Bradhurst Av, and 149th St., s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 50x89.11; Kottle Brothers of 244 East 86th St., owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

163d St, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6x86.11; Mutual Construction Company of 551 East 134th St, owner; J. H. Asmier of 1,159 East 169th St, architect; cost, $80,000.

159th St, 240 to 244 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50x87.11; R. Kurzrok of 81 Walker St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Crotona Av, e s, 97 ft s of 182d St, for five three-story frame dwellings, 21x34.4; Amalia Pirk of 1,980 Crotona Av, owner; Thomas A. Lamb of 3 East 28th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

40th St, 12 West, to a five-story brick studio and store; W. P. Taylor, New Rochelle, N. Y., owner; G. A. Schellinger of 27 East 21st St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

COURTLANDT AV, s w cor of 148th St, 27.6x94; Bernard Drachman to Edward Greenebaum and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, s w cor of 148th St, 27.6x94; Edward Greenebaum and another to William Lechnyer..... Nom.

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 125x99.11; Isidore Jackson and another to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $45,000) other consideration and.

85TH ST, 102 and 104 West, 70x102.2; James H. McHefley to Hattie Schwarz, (mtg $70,000.) other consideration and.

INTERIOR LOT, 195 ft w of White Plains Road and 350 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 25 and w 100ft 5 ins e 100; Ephraim B. Levy to Andrew G. Anderson..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s w cor 176th St, 19ix 100; Adelia J. Walgrove and others, executors, to City of New York..... 25,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, runs s 125 x e 250 x n e 20 x n 116 x n 275; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Israel Lippmann, (mtg $30,000.) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x irregular; John O. Baker to Ellen Y. Scott, other consideration and.

ELDRIDGE ST, 85, w s, 25x100; Abraham J. Kabiner to Mayer Rabiner and others, (mtg $31,500.) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x irregular; 226th Y. Scott to Realty Mortgage Company and others, (mtg $88,000)..... 100

DAWSON ST, w s, 71 ft n of 156th St, 25x irregular; line of Leggett's Lane; John C. Davis and others to Mary Ryan, (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x191; Linda C. O'Brien to City of New York..... 12,000

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Richard Boehm to Marie Boehm, ½ part, other consideration and.....

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Edenwald; Juliana Boehm to Marie Boehm, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 97, 98, and 99, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to William P. Sandford..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s e s, Plot 100, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 52.10x203x 41.11x202.6; Charles Kirchoff to Christopher Missall, ½ part, (mtg $2,500).. 3,990

142D ST, 236 West, 39.11x99.11; Jacob Frankenthaler to Leon Wasserman, (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

11TH AV, w s, Lot 1,065, Trinity Church Cemetery, contains 749 square feet; Edwin Parsons, executor, to Charles Parsons..... 1,850

50TH ST, 58 East, 22x100.5; Hammond L. Harding and others to Philip W. Harding, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x125; Henry W. Macomber, trustee, to the Ardsley Hall Company, all title.....

47TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 2d Av, 27.7x 87.7x9.4x85.5; Lena Schroeder and others to John Michels, quitclaim..... Nom.

47TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 46.5x 100.9x20.4x100.5; Lena Schroeder and others to John Michels..... Nom.

139TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 200x100; William Rankin to Benjamin B. Marco..... Nom.

139TH ST, 863 and 865 East, 50x100; Benjamin B. Marco to John Willenbrok, (mtg $24,300)..... Nom.

139TH ST, 869 East, 25x100; Benjamin B. Marco to Israel Rauch..... Nom.

139TH ST, 867 West, 25x100; Israel Rauch to Benjamin B. Marco, quitclaim.....

139TH ST, 867 West, 25x100; Benjamin B. Marco to Robert Guerr, (mtg $12,-250)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, at first angle n of Depot Road, runs s 22.6 w 338x n 458x e — to 180th St, proposed, x = 314.6x s e — s =X s 422; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $237,500)..... Nom.

123D ST, 70 East, 18.9x100.11; Maria A. Roth to Esther Dorf, (mtg $11,500.) other consideration and..... 100

57TH ST, 423 East, 25x102.2; John Wyszinski to Joseph Stransky, (mtg $17,000.) other consideration and..... 100

WEST END AV, w s, 20.8 ft n of 96th St, 16x55; Minnie S. Taylor to Clara Kern, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE C, 183 w s, 20x75; Charles Seidenverg to Aaron Gross, (mtg $20,-150.) other consideration and..... 100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 193.11 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Joseph F. McVeigh to James Cochrane..... 100

HOME ST, 1,156, s s, 20x84.9x20.1x82.5; George Stoiz to Charles H. Zumbuehl, (mtg $3,000.) other consideration and..... 100

BARRETTO ST, e s, 273.2 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Abraham L. Gutman to James Killahea, (mtg $5,200)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 178th St, 110.10x150.2; Laura Bayles to William E. Callender, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 8 to 16, Block 6, map of Sheridan and Seagrave property, 24th Ward; Ida E. Doty to Esther A. Wheaton..... Nom.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; John Bogart to Abraham Schmitzler, (mtg $12,375.) other consideration and..... 100

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 187th St, 315x irregular; Julius Fischer to Morris Garfinkel, (mtg $15,000.) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 11 and 12, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John Eckes and others to Anthony McOwen..... Nom.

LOT 135, amended map of Bronxwood Park, at William's Bridge; Charles A. Hall to Emma L. Shirmer, ½ part, other consideration and..... Nom.

BRIGGS, Av, n s, Lot 27 Briggs Estate at Williams Bridge, 50x215x50x211; Robert Stewart to Joseph Schneider, other consideration and.....

HALL PLACE, w s, 49.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x106.9x26.3x108.10; John H. Mecb to Ida Schenzin, other consideration and..... 100

CROTONA AV, n s, 277 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x96.5x50x96.11; Mary E. Bailey to Carl Witzel..... 6,800

BUCKHOUT, ST, n s, 206.11 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100 James G. Powers, executor and trustee, to Philipp Schler, one-half part.....

12TH ST, n s, at s e corner of Lot 345, Unionport, 50x108; George Herold to William Reichelt.....

182D ST, n s, 103 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Anna E. Spargur to Nathan H. Well, (mtg $3,500.) other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Fletcher St, 48x110; Rudolph L. Blumenthal to Samuel Rosenberg, one-half part, mtg $6,000.) other consideration and..... 100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 96, map of East Tremont, 22x150; John R. Peterson to Conrad Wickhiller, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 455 and 456, map of Section A of Vyse Estate; Alexander Gerhards to Samuel Offer. (mtg 02,500.).....Omitted.

STEBBINS AV, n w s, 120.1 ft s of 177th St, Chisholm St, 25x81.2; William Scholerman to Eliza O'Leary, other considerations and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

SCHIFFER, Joseph, to Margaret A. Swift; 2d Av, w s, 175 ft n of 183d St, 5 years.....

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 46,000

SPURGEON, George, to Henrietta L. Kelsey; 104th St, s s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 1½ per cent..... 30,000

SCOTT, Ellen Y., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122d St, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond..... 24,000

SCOTT, Ellen Y., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121st St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond..... 22,000

SCOTT, Ellen Y., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122st St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 mtgs, each $20,000, as per bond..... 41,000

JOHNSON, Andrew, to Elizabeth Wright; 235th St, n w corner of Napier Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 27,000

SANFORD, William P., to Ephraim B. Levy, Lots 96 to 99, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 1,500

RYAN, Mary, to John C. Davis and another; Dawson St, w s, 71 ft w of 156th St, as per bond.....

McNAMARA, Veronica, to Acme Security Company; 131st St, s s, 92.6 ft w of Madison Av, (prior mtg $8,000.) installments, 6 per cent..... 432

BOPP, EMMA, to Frederick Wolters; 2d Av, 2.028, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

REICHELT, William, to George Herold; 12th St, n s, at s e corner of Lot 343, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 200

ARDSLEY HALL COMPANY to Bankers' Trust Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 92d St, prior mtg $450,000, 20 years, 6 per cent..... 150,000

AMES, Ernest, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; 4th St, w s, 150 ft n of Willard Av, 1 year..... 4,000

STURZ, Katie, to Christina Schlamp; Jackson Av, w s, 160 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 3,500

TROOD REALTY COMPANY to Realty Operating Company; 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $150,-000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SPEARS, Annie, to J. Romaine Brown; 165th St, s s, 200.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 400

KILLALEA, James, to Abraham L. Gutman; Barretto St, e s, 274.2 ft n of 165th St, prior mtg $5,800, installments, 6 per cent.....

MICHELS, John, to Lena Schroeder and others; 47th St, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.....

BERNER, Samuel, to Julius Waldman; 2d Av, s e corner of 1st St, as per bond..... 13,873

BURKHARDT, Emil, to Catharine H. Ranney; Pond Place, w s, 125 ft n of 187th St, 7 years..... 700

HILDENBRAND, Lena, to Helen F. Casey; 180th St, 375 East, as per bond.....

O'LEARY, Elizabeth, to W. Scholermann; Stebbins Av, n w s, 125 ft w of Chisholm St, 5 years..... 5,500

SINER, Charlotte S., to Mary S. Todd; 198th St, s s, 30 ft w of Briggs Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SIENER, Charlotte S., to Anale A. Colgate; 198th St, s s s, 55 ft w of Briggs Av, 3 years..... 2,500

WITZEL, Carl, to Mary E. Holley; Crotona Av, n s, 277 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 2,500

OFFER, Samuel, to Alexander Gerhards; Vyse Av, w s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year..... 5,400

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to Robert Stewart; Bradhurst Av, s w cor of Lot 27, map of Briggs estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to Robert Stewart; Bradhurst Av, s w cor of Lot 27, map of Briggs estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,350

KERN, Clara, to Milton S. Arnold; West End Av, s s, 20.8 ft n of 95th St, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years..... 5,000

HEISE, Anna T. H., to Samuel Hyman; 17th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; 17th St, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av; 17th St, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, April 14, 1909..... 6,000

WICKHILE, Conrad, to John R. Peterson; Prospect Av, s e s, Lot 96, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 5,500

SCHENKEIN, Ida, to Mary Miller; Hall Place, w s, 49.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 2,000

ROMM, Louis, and another, to Julius Samuels; 100th St, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 26,000

WENDEL, Louis, to Ratie Wendel; 182d St, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, as per bond..... 6,000

BAKER, Sarah C., to Robert R. Perkins and others; Broadway, w s, at first angle n of Depot Road, as per bond..... 37,500

RIEPER, Jacob, to Gibson Putzel; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 116th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

DORF, Esther, to Maria R. Roth; 123d St, 70 East, prior mtg $9,000, 5 years. 2,500

STRANSKY, Joseph, to John Wawtiesz; 75th St, 425 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 240x100.11; Vinzenso Di Pietro against Samuel Mitchell, owner and contractor; Max Hart, contractor.....$22,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WARREN AND GREENWICH STS, n w corner; Ronalds & Johnson Corporation against Surety Realty Company and another, Jan. 12, 1905.....$600

Lis Pendens.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 208x100; Jacob Levy against Barnet Feinberg and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Meyers.

128TH ST, 134 West; Carolina Eichberg and another against Sarah Rutsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. P. Nolan.

AVENUE C, 132 to 138; Simon Siegel and another against Urry Goodman, (action to declare lien;) attorney, Bing & Bing.

CHERRY ST, 357; Mary Sullivan against Daniel Sullivan and another, (partition;) attorney, F. V. Ransom.

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Five-story 3-family flat, 25x90x100; 4 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $4,365; price $43,500. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

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Double flat, extra wide, vicinity 116th St.; $25,000. ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

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Capt. Frantz's Indians Got Into Hotel.

Washington hotelkeepers have an extensive experience with delegations of various kinds, particularly Indian delegations, and they are careful enough to secure orders from proper departmental officials before they take any chances with the noble red man. For several years the Willard has been the favorite stopping place of the various delegations that go to Washington from Indian reservations and Territories, and the department paid the bills from tribal funds. When Osage Agent Frantz took the Osage delegation to Washington a few days ago he went to the Willard, but the proprietor insisted on having an order from Secretary Hitchcock. Mr. Frantz interviewed the Secretary, and that functionary informed him that he had brought the Osages there without any order from the department, and he could give him no order for hotel accommodations—in fact, the Secretary intimated quite plainly that Mr. Frantz and his wards had no business in the capital. Nothing daunted, the agent went over to the White House, presented his card, and was immediately granted an audience with President Roosevelt. The gentlemen roughed it together in Cuba. When Mr. Frantz stated his troubles the President at once wrote an order for the hotel to care for the delegation and the bill would be paid. Secretary Hitchcock did not like to receive the package thus handed him, but Agent Frantz, by grace of the President's friendship, was a bigger man than the Secretary of the Interior.—Bartlesville (Indian Territory) Examiner.

Origin of Christmas Decoration.

Everybody knows, of course, that the Christmas tree as we have it now came to us from Germany, together with cuckoo clocks and street bands and a variety of other untaxed industries; but it is probable that we had Christmas trees of sorts in England long before the early Victorian period. Boughs of evergreens, bound up so as to represent a tree, were a common feature of Christmas decorations in the thirteenth century; and Stow tells us that one of these was "set up in the midst of the pavement, nailed full of holm and ivy, for disport of Christmas to the people," in Leadenhall. But they were not full of candles and indigestible sweets. The different colored Christmas candles existed then, it is true, but only as part of the ceremony of burning the Yule log, to show that the darkest days of Winter were over. They did their Christmas decorations very thoroughly in the Middle Ages. "Every man's house, as also the parish churches, were decked with holm, ivy, bays, and whatsoever the season of the year afforded to be green," we read in Stow; but he makes no mention of decking with evergreens in the month of December, like most of the details of our Christmas festivities, was heathen in origin. It originated, for all that, in a very poetic idea, for the Druids did it so that the woodland spirits might have a warm place in which to take shelter until the Spring came round again and the trees put out of doors once more had leaves of their own.—London Chronicle.

Paris Horse Slaughter House.

Eaters of horseflesh assembled at a banquet recently at Vaugirard, a suburb of Paris, M. Camille Pelletan, Minister of Marine, being in the chair. The feast was organized to celebrate the opening in the district of an "abattoir hippophagique," or slaughter house for horses. There were several other official persons present as well as M. Pelletan, and some military and veterinary surgeons likewise attended. The banquet began with soup of boiled horse, which was followed by sausages and fillets, also of equine origin. A curiosity on the table was a ham which had been cut, not from a pig, but from a donkey.—Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

The Term "Christmas Day."

Very few people now exercise any practical objection to the use of the term "Christmas," though some Nonconformist ministers employ the circumlocution, "the day commonly known as Christmas Day," but there was a time when zealous Protestants refused to employ it at all. In Elizabethan and Jacobean days Puritans made a great point of avoiding the popular term. In Ben Jonson's "Alchemist" we have:

"Subtle: And then, the turning of this lawyer's pewter to a plate a Christmasse—

"Ananias: Christ-tide, I pray you."

It would be awkward for us if we tried to excise all "Roman" terms from our language. Michaelmas would become Michaelitide, and Lady-day would presumably have to go. But why might as well object to the heathenism of "Sunday" and "Thor's-day."—London Chronicle.

"A Rolling Flat."

The time seems to be approaching when the motor car will be like a gypsy caravan, only more commodious. At the automobile show in Paris there is a vehicle which a lady has described in these ecstatic terms: "Just fancy! It is a rolling flat. There you are with your salon, dining room, bedroom, and dressing room. How delightful to flit about the world without leaving your house, and to carry your own fireside through all the wonderful countries you want to see!" Charming news for hotel keepers! Instead of putting up at their pleasing but expensive caravanseries, the automobilist will take his domestic joys about with him at 40 miles an hour on wheels. It only remains now to christen it the Romany Car.—London Chronicle.

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JAN 1905

THE $500 AUTOMOBILE.

Difficulties Attending Their Manufacture at This Time.

To the automobile manufacturers the demand for a five-hundred-dollar vehicle is very interesting. He realizes, as THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests, that if he could sell for $500 a better vehicle than he is able to produce now the number he could dispose of would be very large.

But automobile makers are not wholly destitute of common sense, and the proposition that is presented to them is this: They have, first of all, to produce a vehicle which must be sold through an agent or dealer. It cannot be sold like sugar or potatoes or cotton cloth. There must be somebody to instruct and guide the buyer, and for this work one-fifth of the cost price must be expended. That leaves $400.

Next we may take, as the most essential feature of the automobile, the motor, with its accessories of electric current and water or air current for cooling. This motor must have two cylinders and be rated as giving not less than twelve horse-power to meet the requirements. Any automobile maker in the country would like to be shown now to produce this machine and put it on a wagon for $400. Suppose it could be done: We should have $300 of the $500 left.

The mechanism for conveying the power from the motor to the axle which is and virginia, and that power is the perishable principal feature of all vehicles. There must be toothed wheels, sprockets, levers and the multi-possible equalizing gear. Again, he would be a bold engineer who could put this apparatus, complete and durable in the sense of another $100.

We have now $200 of the $500 left, and it is necessary to allow something for ornamental gear frame, axles, springs, steering mechanism, and a seat to ride on. The vehicle that is to stand up for service ten hours a day for 365 days will obviously need to have first-class materials used throughout. We suppose that $100 can be made to cover this part of the vehicle. We are now reduced to $100.

Here we get to a point which might well have been taken into account at the start: it costs something to do business. The man who builds five-hundred-dollar automobiles without a proof of a large margin of profit knows the cost of manufacture will need to make a great many every day in order to become wealthy in the business.

However, it is to be noted that no allowance has been made for the cost of tires. If rubber tires are to be used, the investment will be not less than $75, provided solid tires are applied to the wooden wheels, which is admitted to be the only satisfactory arrangement. Business wagons will soon be built without rubber tires, but the passenger vehicle undoubtedly needs them.

We have presented in this open demonstration that it is absolutely impossible to produce and sell a satisfactory working automobile for $500 at the present time. Twenty years hence the thing will be done.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

SNELLING NOT TO HER TASTE.

Army Officer's Wife's Refusal to Live at Fort Cauce of Divorce.

Social circles in Beaumont, Texas, were surprised on reading the news that Lieut. Allen J. Greer, U. S. A., had secured a divorce from his wife, formerly Miss Augusta Goodhue of Beaumont, before Judge Jacob S. Galloway of the Second Circuit Court of Memphis, setting up desertion as the ground. The hearing was in chambers and the divorce was not contested, Attorney A. A. Carlton of this city appearing for Mrs. Greer, however. Mrs. Greer was given the right to resume her maiden name. The petition on which the divorce was granted was filed ten days ago and has been kept a profound secret. The only witness examined at the hearing was Judge Hal W. Greer, of Beaumont.

The marriage of Miss Goodhue, who is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John S. Goodhue, to Lieutenant Greer about a year and a half ago, was somewhat of a romance, and was a surprise to all her acquaintances. It was generally believed that she was to marry a wealthy citizen of New Orleans in a short time, but she took a trip to San Antonio, where she met Lieutenant Greer, and they soon became engaged. She returned to Beaumont, and in a few days her parents accompanied her to San Francisco, from which point Lieutenant Greer soon to sail for the Philippines. They were married at 9 o'clock that morning and sailed at 12. The couple spent a few short months together and the wife returned to Beaumont, but a few months after returned to the Philippines, where her stay was short, as her husband was ordered to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. She returned there with him, but came to her home in Beaumont. He alleges in his petition that his wife refused to go to Fort Snelling to live.—Dallas (Tex.) News.

Cost of Raising Corn.

An old Missouri corn grower says that when a crop of sixty bushels to the acre is secured the corn costs 37 cents a bushel to produce, for 50 bushels it is 45 cents, for 40 bush. is 18 cents, for 25 bushels 22 cents, and for 20 bushels 35 cents.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

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We have presented in this open demonstration that it is absolutely impossible to produce and sell a satisfactory working automobile for $500 at the present time. Twenty years hence the thing will be done.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

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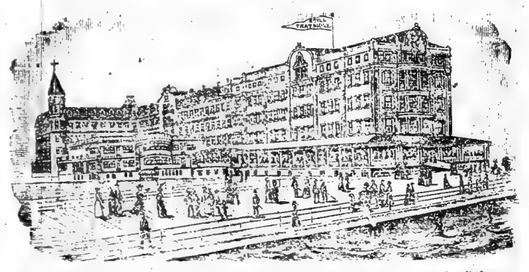

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St. Louis.....Jan. 28 St. Paul.....Feb. 11

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N. R.
MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28 10 A. M.
MINNEWASKA.....Feb. 4, 5:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 11, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
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Finland.....Jan. 21 Kroonland.....Feb. 4
Vaderland.....Jan. 28 Zeeland.....Feb. 11

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic...Jan. 18, 8 A.M. Teutonic...Feb. 8, 10 AM
Baltic...Feb. 1, 3:30 PM Oceanic...Feb. 15, 2 PM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; March 18, Noon
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 25, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC...Jan. 28, 5:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
CANOPIC.....Feb. 18, 8:30 A. M.
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Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz Jan. 17, Noon Kronprinz Mar. 21, 10 AM
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz, Feb 21, 7:30 AM K. Wm. II, Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser, Mar. 7, 10 AM Kronprinz, May 2, 5 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Chemnitz, Jan. 24, 10 AM Breslau...Feb. 28, noon
Br'nd'nb'g, Ja. 31, 10 AM K'rsrfu'rst, Mar. 9, 11 AM
Sxon...Feb. 14, 11 AM Br'nd'nb'g, Mar. 14, 10 AM
*Darbs'as, Feb. 23, 10 AM Main...Mar. 23, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
*Neckar, Feb. 11, 11 AM *Neckar, Mar. 18, 11 AM
Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM Irene...Mar. 25, 11 AM
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Umbria...Jan. 21, 6 A.M. Lucania, Feb. 11, 10 AM
Campania, Jan. 28, 11 A.M. Umbria, Feb. 18, 2 P.M.
Etruria, Feb. 4, 3 P.M. Campania, Feb. 25, 10 AM
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New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
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*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA...Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; June 6.
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Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

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London—Paris—Hamburg.
†Bluecher, Jan 19, 10 AM ‡Patricia, Feb. 11, 6 A.M.
‡Pennsylvania, Jan. 28, 11 AM ‡Pretoria, Feb. 18, 5 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. †Via Plymouth & Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
*Koltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar.....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
Deutschland.....Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.; Apr. 11, May 30
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

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Glasgow via Londonderry.
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R. M. S. Athenian.....Feb. 6th
Empress of China.....Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Mar. 6th
Empress of India.....Mar. 20th
Empress of Japan.....April 10th
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Miowera.....Feb. 3d Moana.....Mar. 3d
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12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
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5:32 P. M.—CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

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*1:01 P. M.—Colcago Express.
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*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveld & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
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BOSTON, via Willimantic—*8 A. M., ‡2 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—‡9:00 A. M., ‡12:00, ‡4:00, ‡11:00 P. M.

Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—‡2 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—*8:50 A. M., ‡2:31 P. M.

Mt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —‡4:50, ‡9:10 A. M., ‡1:15 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡4:50, ‡6:00, *8:00, ‡10:02, ‡11:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ‡3:03, ‡4:30, ‡5:01, ‡6:00, ‡8:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and 125th St., also at 1183, 1281, 1185, 261, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 257 Union Square, 182 Fifth Av., 275 Columbus Av., 949 Madison Av., 2273 West 125th St., 135 East 125th St., in Brooklyn, 54 Court St., 369 Fulton St., 790 Broadway, E. D.

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	Lv. N. Y.	Ar.
Manch Chunk Local	8:40 AM	11:50 A M
Buffalo Express	*7:40 AM	*6:50 A M
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10:25 AM	*10:30 A M
Manch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*12:55 PM	*4:10 P M
Wilkes-Barre Express	3:35 PM	8:10 P M
Easton Local	5:10 P M	8:20 P M
Chicago Toronto Vestibuled Ex.	*5:40 P M	*5:40 P M
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7:55 P M	*8:00 P M

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 159, 261, 290, 355, 1231 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y., 536 & 860 Fulton St., 8 Court St., 380 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third St. Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS EXP.
*4:35 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:35, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:35, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:35, *2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *2:25, *4:25, *4:35, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P.M., 12:10 A.M. daily. "Seaboard Fla. Lim.," 12:55 P.M. daily.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.—3:25 P.M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A.M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:25, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:25, *1:55, 3:55, *4:25 (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for No. Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. *Dining Car. †Extra fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 401, 1,354, 113 and 221 Broadway; 182 Fifth Av. (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Av., (corner 29th St.); 111 Fulton St., N. Y. House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "125 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than those called below).

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 4:25, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10, A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 21:30, 03:40, 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 05:00, 06:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:41 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—23:30 A. M., 07:40 P. M. (7:15 Easton only), 9:10, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 4:25, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:20, 11:20 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 8:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:20 P. M.

ATLANTIC CITY, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, EAST LONG BRANCH—7:00, 8:50, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 05:20 Atlantic Hids. only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*1:25, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., *12:00, 1:00, 01:30, *2:00, 03:00, 4:00, *5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 09:00, 10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*1:25, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., *12:00, 1:00, 01:30, *2:00, 03:00, 4:00, *5:00, 6:00, *7:30, 09:00, 10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, *12:00, *2:00, 4:00, *5:00, *7:30, *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, *8:00, 09:10, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only), 11:00, *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. and 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach: Subject, "The Positive Message of Liberal Religion."

MISS MARGARET GAULE, MESSAGES FROM so-called dead. First Assn. Spiritualists, Tuxedo, Madison Av., 59th St., Sundays, 3 and 8.

MRS. CRISTA GESTEFELD, Assembly Hall, 109 East 22d, Sunday, 4 P. M.—"The Privileges of Our Divine Inheritance." All welcome.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD for small leather pocketbook containing theatre tickets, some trinkets, and money lost at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Jan. 10, between 7 and 9 P. M., from 63 East 58th St., autocar runabout, Type 10, painted blue; machine No. 2,769, license No. 14,909. $100 reward; no questions asked if returned to 54 West 55th St. Telephone, 22 Plaza.

LOST—Sunday morning a miniature pin, between West 77th St. and 28th St.; reward. 142 West 77th St.

LOST—Tortoise shell and gold comb, Wednesday night. Reward if returned 2 East 29th.

REWARD—If you see fox terrier dog, with smooth color head, telephone 5704 38 and get $5 for your trouble. Dr. Reed, Cushion Shoe Store, Broadway and 36th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offer double and single room, with board; references.

7TH AV., 2,382—Exceptional opportunity; refined people; large room; private family; superior service; reasonable.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square; small room; exceptionally good table; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

45TH ST., 225 WEST—Beautiful parlor floor; also other large, sunny rooms, with board; reasonable.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive home; handsome rooms; with table of peculiar excellence; terms exchanged.

58TH ST., 50 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Cheerful large and small rooms; bath; third floor front; sunny parlor dining room; reference.

60TH ST., 225 EAST.—Nicely furnished small room, with board; references required.

61ST ST., 204 EAST. Nicely furnished, large, sunny room; excellent table; home comforts; price moderate.

72D ST., 108 EAST.—Gentlemen accommodated; elegantly furnished room, private bath; optional; bi-skast only; references.

92D ST., 49 WEST.—Elegant apartment hotel; rooms en suite, single; board; reasonable; block elevated.

93D ST., 167 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests accommodated; references.

97TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two rooms; one, second floor, front; southern exposure; convenient Subway Express.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Well heated sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

93D ST., 128 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences; excellent table; Subway station and L.

115TH ST., 133 WEST.—Private family will let large, newly furnished rooms; moderate price; telephone; Subway.

115TH ST., 123 WEST. Two elegant rooms; excellent table board.

115TH ST., 200 WEST. Large and small rooms, with or without board.

118TH ST., 527 WEST.—Large room, alcove, lavatory; steam heat; southern exposure; excellent table board.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

MADISON AV., 187 37TH ST.—Table board; superior cooking, dainty service; parlor, dining room, other desirable rooms; home comfortable; attractive.

MADISON AV., 673, 680, 686.—Rooms, $20, $25, elegant two persons; table guests accommodated.

PERRY ST., 68.—Well-heated rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, 31 HAWTHORNE AV.—Private family; pleasant rooms, abundant table; residential location; references.

BOARD WANTED.

IN FRENCH FAMILY—College instructor wishes board; near Hotel Astor; $12 per week. M., Box 308 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

79 A., 2,369, Near 125th St.—Neatly furnished large, light room; heated; use of bath; private family; Warner.

221D ST., 153 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; reference.

137TH ST., 457 WEST.—Large front parlor, suitable two young men; steam heat.

57TH ST., 22 WEST. Large, well-heated, comfortable bedroom; suitable for two gentlemen; central.

167TH ST., 295 EAST.—Well furnished, large, sunny room; smaller room, $3; private house.

170TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large front room, with 2 or 3; suitable for one or two. Doyle.

218T ST., 305 WEST.—Choice rooms; heated; everything new; moderate.

270TH ST., 131 EAST. Newly furnished hall bedroom in private house, with bath.

37TH ST., 20 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front room; private family; gentleman only.

37TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, sunny hall room; high-class, private home; reference.

39TH ST., 5 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished suite, light, modern; every convenience; reasonable. Wood.

42D ST., 125 W.—Most desirable newly furnished rooms, single or double; near Broadway; parlor floor; private.

44TH ST., 21 EAST. Neatly furnished large second floor front room with adjoining; reasonable.

100TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician, office; other rooms; use of bath; phone; convenient to elevated stations.

57TH ST., 18 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, hot and cold water; porcelain bath; telephone; each floor; references.

137TH ST., 136 WEST.—Central; small room, $7.50; modern, refined.

37TH ST., 240 W.—Handsomely furnished sunny suite; running water; gentleman preferred; reference; $30 up.

252D ST., 332 WEST.—2d floor west; furnished rooms; steam heat; all improvements.

51ST ST., 251 WEST.—Heated double rooms; bath; suitable for theatre or other purposes.

67TH ST., 25 WEST.—Clean, quiet, medium room, bath; suit gentleman near "L" and subway; $7 to $8.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; single room; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

72D ST., 152 EAST.—Large, finely furnished rooms in private house; board optional. Address "B" at above address.

73D ST., 114 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single en suite; choice location; convenient elevated and Subway expresses.

87TH ST., 115 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining; suitable for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large sunny front room, and back room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

99TH ST., 211 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished second floor front room; running water, bath, etc.; private house, select neighborhood; with or without breakfast; gentlemen only; references.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room, two windows; heat; elevator; near Subway. Bridges.

220 ST., 331 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

A FLOOR of four handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath, to party of gentlemen; reference. A. B. C., Box 317 Times, Main Office.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also medium-sized one.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, near 73d St.—Large and small rooms; board optional; refined private Jewish family; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Small family; house; $18. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,125.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS AND FINISHERS ON SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS. STRASSBURGER, HENLEIN & CO., 5 WEST 19TH ST.

HOUSEWORKER.—Responsible general housework for suburb; small family; good wages. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,105.

HOUSEWORKER.—General housework, assist with washing, in city. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,106.

NECKWEAR.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on ladies' fine neckwear; only those experienced in the finest work need apply at workrooms, 37 East 18th St.

PRESSER.—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced presser accustomed to fine lingerie and waist pressing. Apply at workrooms, 37 East 18th St.

SALESWOMEN.—Aitken, Son & Co. require experienced saleswomen in their dressmaking department; only those accustomed to the finest trade and competent to take special orders need apply. Broadway and 18th St.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d St., require experienced stenographers and typewriters. Apply by mail only, stating where previously employed, salary expected, &c.

WAISTS.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on ladies' fine waists; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply at workrooms, 37 East 18th St.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND DIPLOMACY TO FOLLOW UP SPECIAL MAIL INQUIRIES IN A VERY IMPORTANT PUBLISHING ENTERPRISE; STRICTLY HIGH CLASS, DIGNIFIED BUSINESS, AND ONLY A LADY OF CULTURE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY WILL BE CONSIDERED; PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT; PERSONAL APPLICATION IMPERATIVE. APPLY 10 A. M. TO 12 NOON AND FROM 2 P. M. TO 4 P. M., 135 5TH AV., TENTH FLOOR.

WANTED—Head of stock, gloves; we have a permanent position in our glove department for a thoroughly competent head of stock. Apply by letter only, addressed to engagement office, giving experience in detail. John Daniel, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

HAIRDRESSERS, MARCEL WAVERS, AND MANICURISTS WANTED.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced hairdressers, marcel wavers, and manicurists; also thoroughly experienced sales clerks for their hair goods department. Apply to General Superintendent, 37 West 14th St.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Head of stock; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced head of stock for toilet department; permanent position and good salary to a thoroughly competent person. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED—Saleswomen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for dress goods and linings; permanent positions to thoroughly competent people. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED—Nurse; must be strong, capable, and willing; experienced in care of young children; sleep home. Mrs. Morton, 591 West 142d St.

WANTED Neckwear operators, experienced on men's and women's neckwear; find steady employment, good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Nurse, $20; cook and laundress, $22; general housework, $20; chambermaid and waitress, $20. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Stenographer; must be neat and accurate and have over three years' experience; $15. Call Gahagan, Room 4, 233 B'way.

WANTED—Neckwear turners on men's neckwear; inside, also work given home; good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

Males.

DESIGNER.—A GOOD POSITION IS OPEN FOR A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER OF LADIES' NECKWEAR; STATE FORMER EXPERIENCE; CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. A. B. C., BOX 190 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Wanted for a Prominent New York manufacturer to represent your city in a line of ladies' straw hats, machine and handmade; must be acquainted with department stores. Address Hats, Box 167 Times Office.

SOLICITORS WANTED—A New York State corporation requires several good men to present very attractive money-saving proposition to firms and corporations in Greater New York; no competition; no samples; insurance and advertising solicitors can easily add from $25 to $50 a week to their income; profitable side line for book and subscription agents; exclusive territory will be allotted to a few high-grade men who will object if good opportunity to advance. Miss E. F., 25 Snedecker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d St., require several thoroughly competent assistant credit clerks for their charge account office; must have been employed in a similar capacity in leading city houses. Apply by letter only, stating previous experience, salary expected, &c.

THE GREATEST PROPOSITION OF TO-DAY.—Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the 20th century books and appeal to the 20th century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. L. Bromfield, 5th Floor, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y. City.

Two Delivery Boys. Apply Huyler's, 508 Fifth Ave.

Wanted—A Young Experienced REAL ESTATE MAN.
One familiar with the West Bronx preferred. Apply
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34-36 PINE STREET,
Phone, 1897 John. New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN WHO IS ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF IMPORTANT BRANCHES OF A LARGE FANCY GOODS HOUSE; HIGHEST REFERENCES ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; GOOD CHANCE FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL MAN. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, WHICH WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, M., 208 TIMES MAIN.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 48, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A married man to go a short distance from New York City as stenographer and bookkeeper, and to make himself generally useful; knowledge of telegraphy is necessary. Address in full, with experience, F. J. I., P. O. B. 555, New York.

WANTED.—Salesman wanted by leading butcher supply house for an excellent territory; good income assured; one with knowledge of the business preferred. Address, stating experience, references, and expectations, "Sausage Casings," Box 117 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man about 19 years of age as an entry clerk by wholesale dry goods commission house; good position for the right party. Address, stating wages wanted, age, and experience, "D.," P. O. Box 747, New York City.

WANTED.—Large retail dry goods house requires thoroughly experienced man to take charge of their complaint department; must have department store experience; all communications considered confidential. Address Box K 144 Times, Downtown.

WANTED.—Boy, not under 16; publishing establishment; general work; must write fair hand and be ready, intelligent worker; $4 per week; write, giving qualifications and references. Conrad, 133 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—By a banking firm, a male stenographer and Remington typewriter; must have good handwriting; position permanent; salary fair. Write, giving references and stating expectations, to 200 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Silk salesmen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for silk department; permanent positions to thoroughly competent people. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED.—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 65, 55, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts.

WANTED—Stock clerk in large establishment, who has had experience in hardware; must have good references; state age and experience. Address S. C., Box 142 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—A man of good address, acquainted with wholesale trades, to represent old-established agency; position permanent to right party. Call or address Room 1,008, 395 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman who has had experience in hardware and tools; must have good references; state age and experience. Address H. D., Box 129 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman, to manage credit store selling ladies' and gentlemen's wear in Western city; call personally. Room 705, No. 640 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright boy, 18 to 16, for office position; good chance for advancement; good references required. Address B. D., Box 135 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two bright, experienced ribbon boys who can come well recommended. Apply in person to Mr. Quinn, at Pelgram & Meyer's, 113-117 Spring St.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED by a banking house to take charge of stenographic department; must be a first-class Remington or Smith Premier operator; well educated, tactful, firm, and not afraid of work. Address, giving age, experience, salary expected, and references, A. M., P. O. Box 1,912.

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WANTED.—By a banking firm, a male stenographer and Remington typewriter; must have good handwriting; position permanent; salary fair. Write, giving references and stating expectations, to 200 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Silk salesmen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for silk department; permanent positions to thoroughly competent people. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED.—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 65, 55, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts.

WANTED—Stock clerk in large establishment, who has had experience in hardware; must have good references; state age and experience. Address S. C., Box 142 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—A man of good address, acquainted with wholesale trades, to represent old-established agency; position permanent to right party. Call or address Room 1,008, 395 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman who has had experience in hardware and tools; must have good references; state age and experience. Address H. D., Box 129 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman, to manage credit store selling ladies' and gentlemen's wear in Western city; call personally. Room 705, No. 640 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright boy, 18 to 16, for office position; good chance for advancement; good references required. Address B. D., Box 135 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two bright, experienced ribbon boys who can come well recommended. Apply in person to Mr. Quinn, at Pelgram & Meyer's, 113-117 Spring St.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require thoroughly experienced salesmen in their cotton dress goods and domestics departments. Apply in person after 8:30 A. M.

WANTED—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a young man familiar with office duties to assist in office. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED.—Young man from 16 to 18 years of age as city collector. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, if any, to Lewis, 153 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—An educated man for salesman on special work; apply 9 to 12. D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter familiar with index filing system; salary $15. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, with experience in office of electrical engineer; salary $18. Apply M., 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer for brass concern; competent man; $14 starter. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Boy to do general office work; chance for advancement. 147 Cedar St.

WHOLESALE GROCERY SALESMAN.—IF YOU ARE DISSATISFIED OR DESIROUS OF MAKING A CHANGE AND YOU HAVE AN ESTABLISHED TRADE IN OUR LINE (TERRITORY NOT COVERED BY US) WE CAN OFFER YOU A VERY LIBERAL PROPOSITION; APPLICATION TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. LEWIS DE GROFF & SON, WASHINGTON AND BEACH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A.—Wanted washing to take home; open-air drying. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; several years' experience; A1 credentials for reliability. Stenographer, 140 Times Downtown.

COOK.—By American cook; finest soups, entrées, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent baker; two years' reference from last position. Call Monday, 141 West 44th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., front door.

COOK.—One who can be highly recommended; lady breaking up house; call Monday. 10 East 62d St.

COOK, American woman; boarding house or small hotel; anywhere. 152 W. 17th, 2d floor.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A lady, North German, would like engagement for afternoon as nursery governess or companion; best personal references. E. R., 180 West 59th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman seeks position as housekeeper in hotel or home; position in home where children are needing mother's care and instruction; references exchanged. Address Faithful, Box 305 Times Main Office, New York.

INFANT'S NURSE.—German; ten years' reference. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,220.

MAID.—Young woman wishes position for afternoons as useful maid to ladies in hotels; excellent references. Address M. S., 270 W. 23d.

NURSE.—A competent infant's nurse, Protestant American, experienced in bottle feeding, would like entire charge; city or country, or would like to go to California; $30 or $35 per month. Nurse, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By trained nurse with invalid lady; understands housekeeping; good references. 56 East 41st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat, rapid, accurate; start $6. Miss Chapin, Box 108 Times, Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—By a lady as secretary or to do any other kind of writing for morning hours. Address Lady, Box 315 Times Main Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swiss Protestant girl; first-class needlewoman; recently landed; in strictly Christian family. Seelhofer, 204 East 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Of good education, general ability, rapid, accurate in transcription of notes, familiar office routine, wishes position where intelligence, aptitude, and good breeding are desired. Katherine, Box 200 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 18, wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; one year's experience; best reference; moderate salary. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—16; American; speaks German; six months' experience; neat operator; standard machines; references; 36, Ambitious, Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, also Double Entry Bookkeeper. Six years' experience; capable young woman; satisfactory references; $12 to $15. Anna Conway, 219 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; good longhand writer; references; $6. Grace Lee, Box 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly qualified to fill position satisfactorily; best references; $15. Miss Bella, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly competent, anxious to get along; lady-like; 1 years' experience; salary moderate. Redding, 622 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good correspondent; knowledge of telephone; salary no object if good opportunity to advance. Miss E. F., 25 Snedecker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; possesses qualifications constituting superior employe; excellent credentials. Versatile, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; best references; $10. Immediate. Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY of all kinds done, at home or out, by expert; correspondence attended to; moderate terms. Call up 4415 J Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start $8. Miss Cowles, Box 120 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Refined, educated young lady; experienced; salary, $6. Miss Chamberlain, Box 102 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike; educated; moderate. Seeking, 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, desires permanent position; thoroughly competent; references. A. B., 310 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND ENTRY CLERK, competent, experienced, desires position, appreciating advancement. Miss S., 60 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times.

TWO BRIGHT young ladies working with curtain concern about to move out of city would like reliable position with manufacturing house. A. Allen, 157 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

WASHING.—Woman wishes to take family and ladies' washing home; please send postal card. Mary Lechner, 328 Henry St., New York.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 294 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—By chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work, holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. "Accountant," Post Office Box 701, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—By professional corporation auditor; go anywhere United States; auditing, systematizing. Post Office Box 869.

ACCOUNTANT, 29, desires special work, opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

A YOUNG American, 21, willing and industrious, desires position. Box 147 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS ECONOMIST, accountant, auditor, deviser of modern methods for merchants and manufacturers. Consultation free. H. Wright, 220 Broadway.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CISELEUR.—German wishes position. Address L. Rohrer, 134 Rivington St., Mr. Stock.

CLERK, &c.—Young man of ability as clerk and stenographer. Box I 169 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Single, (31;) nine years' city, country references; left last place on account of lady giving up horses; temperate, willing, and obliging; good rider and city driver. Edward, 1,364 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; best reference; city or country; experienced. Care of Thomas Clawny, 132 West 90th St.

COLLECTOR of bad debts; percentage basis; by hustler who can get the money; bonds; references exchanged. Results, 148 East 87th. Hence. Address S. C., Box 142 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—French correspondent; highest capacity and ability; expert commercial, mechanical, legal, scientific, literary translator; A1 record. Parisis, 247 8th Av.

ELEVATOR MAN.—32; has had 12 years' experience; freight preferred; references. Simms, 13 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Japanese wishes position to do general housework or plain cook; private family. Kojitani, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—Japanese young man wants position to do light housework in small family; city or country. T. O., 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY designed or improved, drawings furnished, inventions developed. Mechanical engineer, Box 168 Times, Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with technical and practical education, has spare time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers and patentees working out mechanical ideas and details. Practical, Times, Harlem.

WIFE LASHES HUSBAND, WOMAN FRIEND HELPS

George T. Verrault Horsewhipped at His Own Door.

FAMILY ROW OVER LAWSUIT

Verrault Became Disliked After Making Affidavit in Wife's Suit Against Elevated Road.

A bruised and battered individual appeared in the West Side Court yesterday and asked for warrants for the arrest of two women who had rawhided him the night before in West Eighty-second Street. The damaged man was George T. Verrault, an etcher employed by the Metropolitan Engraving Company, 411 Pearl Street, and the women who did the whipping were his wife and Mrs. Isalla W. Brown, his wife's friend, who lives at 114 West Seventy-third Street.

The damage to Verrault resulted from a bitterly contested la suit, which, without attracting particular public attention, has stirred various courts for the last three years. Mrs. Verrault, then a Mrs. Brown, was injured on the Manhattan Elevated structure in 1897, and brought suit for damages. The case did not come to trial until four years later, and a jury awarded her $6,500 damages. An appeal resulted in a mistrial, and in the next trial Mrs. Verrault got $5,000 damages. The case will again be up next month, this time before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

"It was a most unfortunate affair," said Mrs. Verrault's counsel, J. Noble Hayes, last night, in reference to the whipping, but the woman had been goaded to desperation by the attacks made on her character, and her action is the result of the tremendous nervous strain.

"I should like to see this whole matteer of the methods employed by the claim departments of these railroads brought to the attention of the Grand Jury," he continued. "The measures these men take regarding witnesses is a matter that demands thorough investigation."

All through the case Mr. Hayes said efforts had been made to discredit Mrs. Verrault's character, and finally her husband, with whom she had had some trouble, turned against her. Tw affidavits, which the railroad has applied to introduce as new evidence in the retrial are said to be the result of Verrault's activities against his wife. The affidavit made by Verrault says that Mrs. Verrault confessed to him that she had no case against the company. The other affidavit attacks Mrs. Brown.

Mr. Hayes asked the two women to come down to his office at 120 Broadway on Friday, to see the affidavits. They read them through.

"Well," said Mrs. Verrault, "I have put up with about all I can stand from him. A horsewhipping is the only thing now."

Mrs. Brown said nothing, but when she reached home she confided in her brother George Mason, who went out and bought two quirts at 81 each.

Mrs. Verrault and Mrs. Brown each took a whip and set out for the Pontiac, at 180 West Eighty-second Street, where Verrault lives. They expected to catch him coming in about 6 o'clock, in the evening, but Verrault didn't turn up until nearly 11 o'clock. The temper of the women had not improved in the meanwhile. When Verrault appeared around the corner from Amsterdam Avenue the women jumped at him.

"You make affidavits against us!" said the wife. "There's your answer," and she drew the writ across his face. Mrs. Brown now took a turn at him. She had wrapped the thin end of the lash around her wrist, and she brought the heavy butt end down over his head.

By this time a crowd had collected, apparently from nowhere, but nobody showed any disposition to interfere. Finally, after Verrault had been beaten to the sidewalk, somebody put him in the cab at the Pontiac, and the women went home. Mrs. Verrault jumping on her husband's hat as a parting testimony of regard.

Mrs. Brown yesterday did not try to conceal her satisfaction at the job. She showed the two blood-stained quirts as trophies.

"We are not through yet, either," she said. "There is another person going to get the same punishment, and he is one of the henchmen employed by the Manhattan Elevated."

Perrault gives his own version of the whipping. He says that two men accompanied the women, and that one of the men got him to come out to the street, where the women set upon him. Magistrate Poole will not render a decision upon the request for warrants until tomorrow.

JERSEY CITY BANK ROW.

Second National Director Declines Re-election—Stockholders Disgruntled.

There is discussion among the stockholders of the Second National Bank of Jersey City over the bank's management. This was made evident by a vote of 1,078 shares cast at the bank's election last Tuesday for a ticket in opposition to the tickte headed by President William Hogencamp, for whom 1,340 shares were voted.

President Hogencamp owns 838 of the 2,500 shares of the bank's stock. It is said that his opponents went to the election confident of defeating him, and that he was saved only by a change of the vote for the stock held by Mrs. Nathalie E. Bray-Young. Yesterday it was announced that George E. Hillier had declined a re-election as Director, and had been succeeded by Louis E. Wood, and that the management had decided to appoint auditors to examine the books so as to show the bank's good condition.

It is said that some of the stockholders, dissatisfied with the result of the election, have sent in their stock for appraisement, preparatory for selling it. The stock formerly sold for $225 to $240 a share. Its recent quotations have been $140 asked and $125 bid.

Gen. Cronje's Lecture.

Gen. Piet J. Cronje, the Boer warrior, will lecture at the Academy of Music this afternoon and evening. The "Ireland's Own" Band will furnish the music. The General will describe his experiences during the ten days of the Paardeburg siege.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, (20,) offers services as office assistant; unquestionable references. Competent, 122 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man; 20; has had five years' office experience; willing to make himself useful; typewriter. H. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 19, three years' experience, desires position; best references; typewriter. Address Capable, 1,050 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man, (21,) well qualified; experienced; reliable; good penman; knows general office work well; references. Address "Trustworthy," Box 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 121 Times, Downtown.

TUTOR.—Oxford man, uniformly successful with pupils of both sexes, desires tutorship;

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905.

IS NEW YORK GROWING BETTER OR WORSE?

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME

He Declares that It Is Simply Growing Greater—Records of Crime Generally Show Merely the Degree of Police Activity, Not the Activity of the Criminal Classes—Why the Fire and Police Departments Differ in Efficiency.

As seen by District Attorney Jerome, on the threshold, of his fourth, if not final, year of office, this is a city of glass houses and china policemen of which the former are as badly in need of mending as the latter are of breaking. As a municipality it is nevertheless, in his opinion, neither better nor worse—only greater—than other American cities which have not reached the same transparent age.

Having thus designated a dual need of the hour, the District Attorney emphasized the necessity of having and using an adhesive sealing wax, as, at the same time, rising and figuratively dusting his trousers, he removed his ear from the ground, so to say, and gently murmured something such as:

The time has come, the walrus said, to talk of many things,
Of shoes and ships and sealing wax and cabbages and kings.

Or was he only murmuring a New Year greeting as he motioned the visitor toward a chair still warm from having been occupied by "Honest John" Kelly for an inquisitorial hour? District Attorney Jerome had something of the appearance of a sea after a sudden and violent tempest. But having had his ear to the ground and having been satisfied that a certain temple of chance, of which his recent visitor was the reputed proprietor, had been dismantled, his temper had disappeared, leaving a sort of smiling satisfaction in its wake.

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His three busy years in office—his name in that time, according to a reliable statistician, having appeared in the public prints no less than 21,999 times—have left the District Attorney with an unimpaired sense of humor and with a reputation for strenuousness second only to that of the President in Washington. And there are those around the Criminal Courts Building who, having been tempted to keep step with him during the past thirty-six months, are disposed to characterize him as the only and original apostle of the strenuous life. Among those who recently have assisted in running the civic government machinery the relative degrees of energy have come to be recognized as positive Roosevelt, comparative Woodbury, and superlative Jerome.

Conversationally, the District Attorney, in his fourth official year, has many attributes of an automobile which, now standing still—docility en masque—now darting forward—vigor personified—bumping over toes and thumping moral and mental anatomies with a perfervor of energy, has a disturbing way of appearing and disappearing when least expected.

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During a two-hour conversational journey with the writer, the District Attorney verbally overrode the police department; defended the city and country from such alarmists as see and deplore a steady increase of crime in the United States; declared that the unenforced existence of the Raines law was undermining the moral constitution of the community; urgently recommended lengthening the official terms of the Mayor and Police Commissioner from two to four or six years, with the power of removal vested in the courts; ventured that our penal population would be decimated but for women and money as fundamental provokers of crime; deciphered a series of charts compiled under his direction and showing the moral status of the metropolis during the past sixteen years—probably the most complete and comprehensive table in existence; recommended that a sleepless and vigilant eye be kept upon the immigration door as demands the welfare of the American people, and dismissed Governor Pennypacker and his feudal pronunciamento with regard to muzzling the press as unconstitutional and as meriting neither serious consideration nor a reply.

As District Attorney Jerome was to prove, it is one thing to criticise and quite another thing to criticise and justify the criticism. Of the latter art he is an approved master, styling himself, as he does, a sort of floorwalker or professional critic of Greater New York.

Occupying the stage at present as a police inquisitor, and by reason of his crusading activity among the gaming fraternity, it may be timely to mention that District Attorney Jerome aspires to reduce every temple of chance in his bailiwick to kindling wood, even though it be necessary to motor over the police department in the manner of a bull in the china shop. When—and only when—this is done to his satisfaction will the District Attorney, he said, surrender his official hammer-and-tongs and step down and out, or—will it be up and in?

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Throwing a veil over this latter ambition with a remark that he would rather be right than Governor, and raising his hand as though to mesmerize any chance bee lurking in his bonnet, his strenuous District Attorneyship produced a cigarette case and matches which, within two hours, were to consort in illumining many shadowy corners and conditions of the metropolis. Had Diogenes lived to-day he also might have preferred cigarettes and matches to a lamp.

Only forty-two years of age, the District Attorney is as difficult to decipher as an age problem as a woman. His hair is perhaps no frostier and no darker than it was when he vacated a judicial position thirty-six months ago to assume his present office. His manner and speech, however, are mellower, with a mellowness which always comes, tonsorially, before the gray. His eyes, deep-set and watchful, at times conveying a curious impression of being couchant, are perhaps a shade grayer than when he was first addressed as District Attorney. Massage a few lines from the brow and take a layer from the eyeglasses, which have been described as unduly magnifying vice, and there has been no facial change. Before leaving the glasses, it may be added that they are of an extraordinary circumference, as well as thickness, as though specially designed to include every gaming house and derelict policeman in their visual scope. As due to his habitually kneeling with his ear to the ground, the trousers have a tendency to bag at the knees, and one who is privileged to inspect the srtongly made shoes he affects, can read in them strenuous and constant journeys over the Tenderloin, into the east side and around the Criminal Courts Building. Up at his Connecticut home in Lakeville, District Attorney Jerome has been trying of late to put the perpetual motion of his official life into a number of timepieces at which he is fond of tinkering.

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"Is New York getting better or worse?" he repeated in reply to the question. Then slowly: "It is growing greater, but it would not be fair to say that it is either better or worse than it was three, or six, or sixteen years ago.

"As a matter of fact," more rapidly, "we who have to deal in such wares as crime and its detection can only view with amusement the widely trumpeted criticisms, especially of foreigners, who see and deplore a steady growth of crime in the United States generally, and this city particularly. It is amusing, such a criticism, because it is entirely specious and wholly unfounded.

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"If I were to visit London or Paris and find, in examining the police records, that more arrests had been made during the past year than during the year previous, it would not occur to me to declare or imagine that London or Paris was on a moral decline. And yet this is the foundation for every criticism of the sort which has been visited upon us. They are based upon the police records of arrests and convictions—a wholly false premise. For the fact that there were more arrests and convictions under the Strong administration or during the Lexow airing than at any previous or subsequent period does not argue that there was more actual vice in the community. It simply argues that there was more activity in its detection, that is all."

Rising and crossing the floor he returned presently with an armful of charts strongly resembling meteorological records. They contained a complete criminal history of the city during the past sixteen years, so far as figures can speak. District Attorney Jerome, having supervised their compilation, hopes that with this small but important beginning a bureau of statistics will be founded in connection with the office. Such a bureau is, in his opinion, one of the most needed features of the department.

Placing his finger above the year 1889 on the homicide chart, the speaker explained that the number of arrests and convictions was relatively smaller then than at any subsequent period. By an up-hill-and-down-dale journey he traced the homicidal record to the years 1894-5, when Theodore Roosevelt was on the police board and the Lexow investigation was inaugurated. His finger by that time had followed the crooked and narrow line almost to the top of the chart, showing that in 1894 ten thousand arrests were made.

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"What does it mean?" he inquired. "It means that the police were roused to unprecedented activity at that time of trial and tribulation. No one, with any knowledge of the situation, believes that there was more actual vice and crime in the community than during the following or Van Wyck administration," again tracing the line, which dropped precipitously nearly twelve inches. "It will be noticed that while there were ten thousand arrests under Mayor Strong, there were hardly more than a thousand under Mayor Van Wyck. Then came the Low administration, with the result that the line shoots upward again, to, in turn, descend under the present or McClellan regime. As compared with the Strong administration, so far as the records of arrests and convictions reveal, we are now enjoying an Augustinian era of virtue. So much for the record. What are the facts?

"Never within my knowledge has the police department been so honeycombed with dishonesty and dereliction as to-day. It is a scandal, an indelible blot on the civic escutcheon, so to say. And the core of the evil lies in our troublesome excise law.

"A reform administration has never and, in my opinion, will never, under present conditions, succeed itself in this city," declared the District Attorney with emphasis. He was now speaking so as to be heard in the Bronx. Raising his voice to a tone designed to carry to the thin edges of the city, he continued:

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"Our so-called reform administrations can never be anything but fiascos until the official terms of the Mayor and Police Commissioner are extended to four, six, or even eight years, with the power of their removal vested in the courts should they be found unworthy of trust."

Driving each sentence home with a vigorous blow on the desk, the speaker declared that no man or men, however honest and able, can more than prepare in two years to rule such a great and growing city, which applied equally to the administration of the Police Department.

"During the past few days," he continued earnestly, "the newspapers have, perhaps unintentionally, misconstrued my criticisms of the police. I had no idea of holding Commissioner McAdoo personally responsible for the rottenness of his department. For, honest and anxious official that I believe him to be, he is to be excused on the basis of inexperience for being ignorant of the deplorable conditions prevailing. He has not had time even to scratch around the sore, much less amputate the gangrenous part. Hence, it is my earnest recommendation that, in justice to both the Mayor and his representative in the Police Department, their terms of office should and must be extended before we can hope to see a better as well as Greater New York."

Probing on into the subject with the incision of a surgeon, District Attorney Jerome cited numerous cases in which his office had found members of the police force openly and flagrantly derelict. One instance was of a Captain who, night after night and day after day during the past several months, had absented himself from his bailiwick and could be seen in evening dress, his uniform stowed away somewhere, lounging about a resort in upper Seventh Avenue.

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"Again," continuing, "a patrolman, supposed to be on beat near Union Square, has been traced by my men to saloon after saloon around the lower part of the city. To be sure, he was not drinking, but any one with a modicum of imagination can figure the profit and purpose of his forays. But let me repeat that the Commissioner is either so short-sighted or else has had the wool drawn over his eyes so completely that he cannot see what is going on around and under him.

"Why," leaning forward in a listening attitude, "I can hear the shuffling feet in fifty station houses at this moment that bespeak lack of discipline. A strict disciplinarian is what is needed at the head of the Police Department, not a business man, not a clergyman, not even a carpet colonel whose knowledge of men is limited to his knowledge of policemen.

"This office has plenty of work to do without mending china policemen or even breaking them," pursued the District Attorney in a serio-comic tone. "But somebody has to take a hand, and I cannot sit idly in my office here and know that every hour of the day the law is being violated by policemen as well as civilians, without feeling myself derelict in my duty.

"Here to-day, as a case in point, a man comes perforce to see me, a man who is known as a sort of high priest in the temple of chance, a man who is interested in as many such resorts as he has fingers on his hands, one, in short, who is known as well to the police as he is to me.

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"Yet when I make inquiries and give the police an opportunity to furnish me with the name of a single Tenderloin gaming house proprietor, the answer is—nothing doing. It is exasperating, to say the least. Capt. Cottrell has for months been turning in false reports to the Commissioner, just as a score of other men higher up in the department have been doing habitually—winking the while behind their hands. Upon discussing the situation with the Captain in charge of the Tenderloin precinct, where, incidentally, the police walk as well as talk in a whisper, he had the effrontery to assure me that the lid was down in his district. I offered him some of our brand of sealing wax by sending a few county detectives up there—and the result will be known and shown in a few days. If things turn out as may be expected, there will not be so much activity exhibited by certain uniformed speculators and investors in the stock market," added the District Attorney somewhat sardonically.

Indicating a chart showing lines of petty offenses, larcenies and other staple derelictions which come under police notice, the speaker ventured that before the end of the year the lines would be a foot nearer the top than the bottom.

Taking up criminology in general, the District Attorney mentioned the condition of the east side as a breeder of crime, with the statement that the liberality of the immigration laws was becoming more and more of a barrier in the way of disinfecting the most congested sections of the metropolis.

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"As it is now," he continued, "never a year passes but that hundreds of assassins and undesirable immigrants are being admitted here from Italy, France, and other countries. While we are big and sound enough in the main to receive and even reform a majority of them, there is hardly any question but that they are offering us a problem that yearly becomes more serious. It is a curious thing that petty crimes flourish in places of the most congested population, while major ones find the rarer air of the upper and less populous classes more to their liking. For instance, the other [illegible]

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WHAT MORTON'S $600,000 WILL DO FOR CATHEDRAL

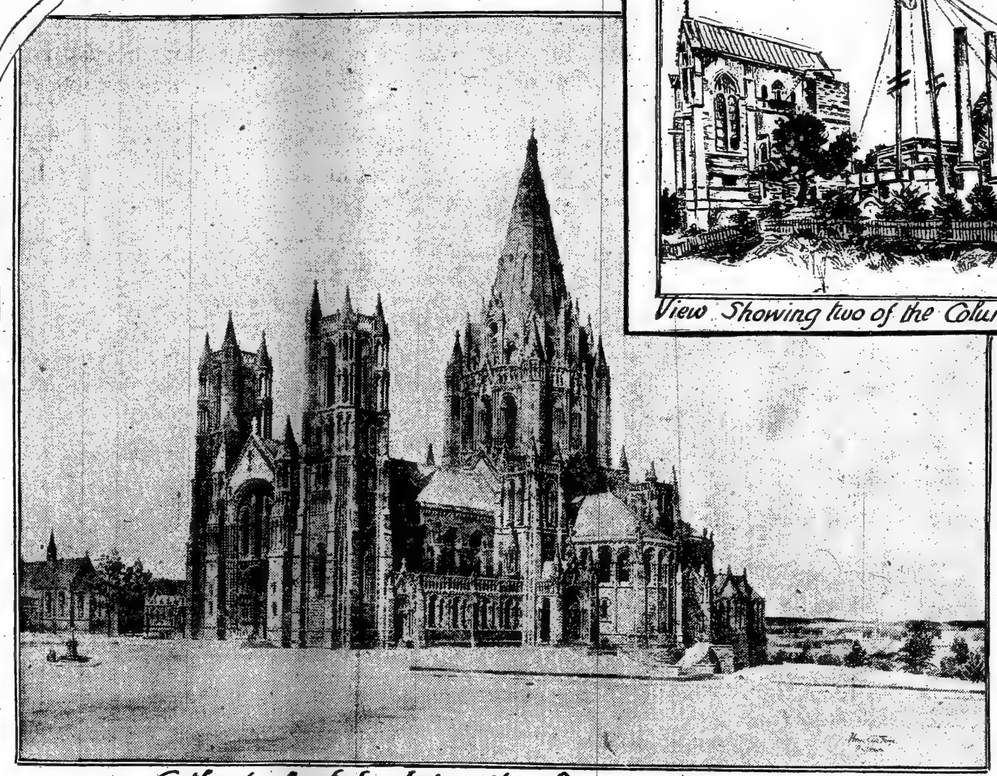

Assures the Roofing-In of the Main Structure, Giving New York the Second Largest Church Auditorium in the World---Millions More Needed to Complete the Building---Generous Gifts Which Have Made the Dream of Bishop Potter Possible.

WITH the newly announced gifts of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and Col. John Jacob Astor to the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine—the one of $600,000 and the other of $100,000—the splendid structure dreamed of and worked for by the late Bishop Horatio Potter, predecessor and uncle of Bishop Henry C. Potter, is practically realized.

Only $250,000 is now needed to complete the choir, the northern, southern, and eastern arches, and the roofing in of the great space between them, which is to be known as the "crossing." When this work is done New York will boast the second largest house of worship in the world. It will be alone surpassed in seating capacity by the basilica of St. Peter's. The cost of the work is estimated at $1,000,000. The Board of Trustees have $50,000 in hand, the donation of Mr. Morton and Col. Astor, and the promise of $100,000 when the other $800,000 is raised. This really leaves only $150,000 lacking to round out the required sum.

Just how much it will take to construct the entire cathedral as planned—towers, spire, transepts, and nave—is hard to say. It will be the work of years and call for more millions. The tower and spire alone will cost $1,200,000. The roofing-in of the crossing, which is now in sight, will mean a church which will easily accommodate 5,000 people, and is a goal well worthy any city's striving.

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It was more than three decades ago when Bishop Horatio Potter conceived the idea of the cathedral, and with the single-heartedness of the true enthusiast set about awakening interest in it. Upon his death his nephew assumed the work, as part of his heritage. From the beginning the history of the undertaking has been intimately linked with that of New York, the chapters telling of its progress being studded with the names of New Yorkers who are identified with all that is best in the city.

A stirring story it is—a story of struggles and delays, of persistent labors, and finally of success. In the very beginning there came the panic of 1873. Prior to the bursting of the financial storm, the Cathedral Corporation having been chartered in January of that year, a committee had been appointed to obtain subscriptions, and three men had promised $100,000 each. Only one of these subscriptions, that of the late John Jacob Astor, was ever paid in. The other two subscribers were among those who found themselves unable to weather the panic. The fund did not receive a cent from them.

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"Had all three subscriptions been realized upon," says George Macculloch Miller, Secretary of the Board of Trustees since its formation, "the cathedral would have stood just south of Central Park, on the two blocks bounded by Fifty-ninth Street on the north, Fifty-seventh Street on the south, Sixth Avenue on the east, and seventh Avenue on the west. The Morningside Heights location was not even dreamed of at that time, the resolution creating the committee to select a site instructing its members to go no further north than the southernmost limit of the Park.

"I am the only member of the committee alive. My associates were John J. Cisco and Samuel B. Ruggles. At that time the blocks in question were thinly settled, and could have been had at a price which would now seem ridiculous. The loss of the $200,000 and the difficulty in securing money following the panic put a temporary stop to our labors. It was not until 1886, when Samuel G. Babcock and J. Pierpont Morgan were elected as members of the board, that we found ourselves able to make any progress. The following year the task of choosing a site was taken up again.

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"When the committee renewed its search for a location it was found that the development of the city had made the first choice impossible. Where there had been vacant lots in 1873 enormous buildings stood. Attention was then turned to Morningside Heights, and the present location chosen. At that time the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum stood upon the ground, which was purchased for $800,000.

"After settling the question of a location there was little time lost in getting to actual construction. Plans had been submitted by sixty-eight of the leading architects of the world, and those of Heins & Lafarge of this city had been chosen. The first thing to do was to build the foundations for the tower. In this initial step another obstacle, wholly unexpected, was encountered and only overcome at the cost of several years' delay and $250,000.

"It was found that bedrock was seventy feet below the surface. For that distance loose, rotting rock was met with. Scientists investigated and gave a reason for this condition of affairs. In the process of nature, they said, which chiseled out the channel for the Hudson River, the Palisades side was cut off perpendicularly and smoothly, as if with a knife, and the refuse and rubble had been dumped on the Manhattan shore. Inasmuch as the foundations would have to bear the greatest weight per foot the world then knew, save for the western end of the Brooklyn Bridge, it was impossible to do anything else than provide absolutely faultless foundations, and the engineers had to go to bedrock.

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"After the purchase of the site subscriptions came in more rapidly. We already had $200,000 from the Astors, for, in addition to the gift of John Jacob Astor, William Astor had contributed $100,000, Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a like sum, and in 1893 D. Willis James gave as much. The Trinity Church Corporation subscribed $100,000, and in 1893 J. Pierpont Morgan subscribed $500,000, to be paid in five years, $100,000 a year. Charles P. Huntington gave $60,000.

"A notable fact in regard to the moneys which have come to the board is that the great gifts of women have come in the form of legacies. I do not know whether or not this is due to the fact that they have never, as a sex, educated themselves up to parting with their money in their lifetime, or whether they feel that a bequest is the most fitting form for a gift to take, but the fact remains that not one of the large sums derived from the generosity of women came in the shape of a donation during the life of the donor.

"In 1891 we received $100,000 from Mrs. F. J. Holland's estate, left by her in commemoration of the life and services of her father, the late Bishop Brownell of Connecticut. Mrs. Elizabeth N. Coles bequeathed $300,000 to the endowment fund. She also made a gift of rare tapestries, some of which are now to be seen in the crypt. The other tapestries given by her are in a safe deposit vault of the Lincoln Trust Company. Mary A. Edson, a parishioner of Grace Church, who took a deep interest in the cathedral, willed $100,000. Mrs. George E. Morris left the cathedral $200,000. Every bequest, by resolution of the Board of Directors, was applied to the upbuilding of the endowment fund, it being decided that there should be an income to meet the expenses of the cathedral after its erection.

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"The gifts and legacies I have mentioned include only the larger amounts received by the board. There are hundreds and hundreds of smaller gifts recorded, many of them having come from other than churchmen. I recall a generous donation by a Presbyterian, who said that he felt the cathedral as planned was to be desired as a tribute to the glory of God, irrespective of creed. There have been gifts from all manner of church societies and institutions. Little children have paid their mite. Subscriptions have come from other lands.

"The Rev. Dr. Nevin, who was the head of the Episcopal Church in Rome, interested himself deeply in raising money, and sent over sums aggregating thousands of dollars. Churchmen in England and France have been extremely generous.

"A class of gifts which is most effective and thought particularly valuable are annual subscriptions, paid from the donors' incomes. There are a number of men and women who have pledged $500 a year, and meet their payments as regularly as they pay their taxes. Of course these gifts do not figure in the list of donations, so far as any total figure is concerned. The donors retain the principal. It is a kind of endowment.

"After the work of putting in the foundations was finished, and the western arch was in place, there came the question of erecting the eight columns which stand about the chancel. It was originally decided that these should be monoliths. The contractor went to great expense in procuring the necessary machinery, and had three of the columns practically finished when they broke of their own weight. He then asked to be relieved of the contract, but the board rescinded the monolith resolution and authorized the use of two pieces of stone in the construction of each column. The longer piece is 36 feet in length and weighs ninety tons. To get them to the cathedral site was a problem which required much ingenuity and time. It was necessary to bring timber from Oregon, around the Horn, to use in the building of the derricks. The last column was in place November last. As the walls of the choir could not be begun until this had been accomplished, this accounts for another delay.

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"The Belmont Chapel, given by August Belmont, is now practically completed, and Mrs. Mary L. King is to build another to the southwest of it. Then there is the Tiffany Chapel, inside the crypt, given by Mrs. Celia W. Wallace. There are five more chapels to be built.

"Within three years I believe that the 'crossing' will be roofed in and services held at the cathedral. The noble gifts of Mr. Morton and Col. Astor have kindled beyond a doubt a spirit of emulation in the hearts of others, and I do not anticipate that there will be any trouble about the rest of the money needed to complete the great work."

In addition to being Secretary of the Board of Trustees Mr. Miller is one of the four surviving charter members. Sharing that distinction with him are the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Philander K. Cady, and Bishop Henry C. Potter. The charter members who have died since the passage of the act of incorporation are Bishop Horatio Potter, John Cotton Smith, George H. Houghton, Hamilton Fish, John J. Cisco, Stephen P. Nash, William H. Guion, Samuel B. Ruggles, William Scott, Howard Potter, and William F. Blodgett.

CHIEF CONTRIBUTORS TO CATHEDRAL FUND.

Levi P. Morton	$600,000
J. Piermont Morgan (five annual installments)	500,000
John Jacob Astor	100,000
Col. John Jacob Astor	100,000
William Astor	100,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	100,000
Trinity Church Corporation	100,000
D. Willis James	100,000
Charles P. Huntington	60,000

LEGACIES APPLIED TO ENDOWMENT FUND.

Mrs. Elizabeth N. Coles	$300,000
Mrs. George E. Morris	200,000
Mrs. F. J. Holland	100,000
Mary A. Edson	100,000

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS OF CATHEDRAL.

(Corner Stone laid Dec. 27, 1892.)

	Feet.
Length, East and West	520
Length of Transept	288
Height of Western Tower	245
Height of Central Tower	425
Length of Nave, Interior	184
Length of Choir	120
Total, Interior Length	500
Height of Choir	118
Height of Dome	252
Area of Cathedral, (square feet)	99,500

HIS UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

APROPOS of the appearance of Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern in Shakespearean plays this season, somebody revived this tale of a country editor, and a farmer whose specialty was horses. The tale is one of many to illustrate the universality of the bard's knowledge. This old horseman loved the animals as they deserve to be loved, and their fine points were an open book to him. This is the way the country editor describes the incident:

"One day I read to Loflin—that was the farmer's name—this description of a horse in 'Venus and Adonis':

Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,
Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostrils wide.
High crest, short ears, straight legs, and passing strong.
Thick mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide,
Look, what a horse should have, he did not lack,
Save a proud rider on so proud a back.

"'Sol,' said I, 'what do you think of that?'

"'You kin buy a horse from that description if you didn't know one from a dod-blasted mule,' said he. 'Who writ it?'

"'Shakespeare.'

"'Who's Shakespeare?'

"'An English poet.'

"'Wall, I don't know who Shakespeare was and don't go much on poetry, but ef yoo ever see Shakespeare tell him fur Sol Loflin that he knowed hoss.'"

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME DISCUSSES NEW YORK'S MORAL CONDITION.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

a couple of men over into the Seward Park neighborhood, which is infested with pickpockets. They made a hundred arrests, out of which we secured eighty-six convictions. Of course it was the business of the police to do the work, but this office did it merely to discover and satisfy itself that the police were simply as ornamental there as elsewhere in the city.

"On the other hand, there is a very considerable class of tradesmen, merchants, and financiers whose members properly belong in Sing Sing. Why are they not there? For the paradoxical reason that American attorneys are becoming too shrewd for existing laws. Having plenty of ill-gotten gains to engage the best—or worst—legal advice, such major offenders are able in a great majority of instances to evade punishment. We have only secured one important conviction of this sort during my term of office.

"One of the most frequent and flagrant crimes in the calendar is a sort of larceny practiced by merchants who make false or misleading statements in order to secure credit," he added. "Hundreds and hundreds of such cases might be mentioned where the creditor has had no redress, simply because the existing law does not cover the crime comprehensively. I have recently framed a bill, which I hope to see approved in Albany, as a means of strengthening my hands in remedying this great and growing American evil."

"What, in your opinion, is the fundamental provocation of the most crime to-day?" was asked.

"At the risk of giving an incomplete reply," was hesitatingly ventured, "I should say that our penal population would be reduced tenfold but for the provocation furnished by women and money. Viewing the question off hand, it is of course apparent that violations of the excise law, the gambling laws, and the statutes designed to govern disorderly houses are attributable to money or the lust of gold. But there is a growing class of women in this city and country, as in other countries and cities, which is bound to crime at an alarming rate."

"Do you find that the extravagant tendencies of American women, as has been ventured, are tending to demoralize society in abnormally stimulating the other sex to maintain families on a better scale than circumstances may afford?"

"Only in isolated cases; as a rule it cannot be proved," believed the District Attorney. "But," continuing, "around a certain class of women, effectual barriers—or at least facades—should be constructed in such cases as demand stringent measures."

Reverting to the police as the only feasible means of providing these barriers and emphasizing the present absence of discipline on the force, District Attorney Jerome contrasted the Police and Fire Departments. He avowed himself in favor of establishing much the same general regulations in the police department as have contributed to make the New York Fire Department the most efficient in the world.

"But," he admitted, "at present a comparison between them suggests comparing the army and navy. Most any doctor-colonel or any fairly intelligent civilian believes himself capable of commanding an army. But with the navy it is another story. No inexperienced man would be idiot enough to attempt or even desire to run a battleship, because he knows he would strike a snag in twenty-four hours. Of course," wearily, "a man without military experience would find himself with an elephant on his hands were he to attempt commanding an army in time of war. Why then," again raising his voice and addressing the outlying boroughs, "should a man, inexperienced in police work, presume himself fitted to direct an army of eight thousand policemen? Why soldiers, why?

"No," more seriously, "it is preposterous. Gen. Greene had the force admirably organized—better than it has been in years, and it would be so to-day were he, or a man of his police experience, now at the head of the department. Ask the men themselves and they will admit being happier under a strict disciplinarian than under a baggy discipline only maintained at best with the assistance of the newspapers."

"You do not, then, agree with Gov. Pennypacker in his wholesale condemnation of the public press?" was suggested.

"Without saying that Gov. Pennypacker has his own axe to grind, his attitude is reminiscent of a child who is forbidden the pantry. I think the press is the most powerful, as it is the most necessary, agency for progress in existence. Of course, in the hurry and worry of gathering and preparing news for the national breakfast and dinner table, so to say, more or less injustice is bound to be done. But it is beyond my comprehension why an honest public official, or any other honest person for that matter, should fear and condemn the press. I am frank to say that this office could have accomplished much less under my administration without the assistance of the press. I have frequently been placed in a false light by the papers, but, so long as it was false, no permanent harm was done. And I say, as District Attorney of this County, that I am apt to suspect a man—public or private—who, when accused of stealing or of having money or of having expended money not his own, declines to produce his check book and ledger to prove the contrary. Publicity never injured an honest man for long and it never will—no more than a drink on Sunday will injure him if taken in moderation and under a properly amended Raines Law."

As the District Attorney reiterated, he favors amending the aforesaid law so as to make it possible for a thirsty individual to purchase and secure a drink until one in the afternoon every Sunday, without constituting himself a lawbreaker. "Two hundred thousand persons in this city," he continued, "take a drink every Sunday and, while they are violating the statutes, they certainly are not violating their own consciences. Yet the very fact that two hundred thousand persons are prompted to quench their thirsts surreptitiously is undermining the moral constitution of the community—insidiously deadening the civic sense of right and wrong.

"But," firmly and with an accompanying forward movement of the jaw, as though to emphasize the pledge, "so long as the law is written, and I am in office, I purpose doing my best, without fear or favor, to have it enforced."

Meanwhile the radiating corridors, through which prisoners of every physical and moral complexion have passed during his incumbency, were being rapidly deserted. Outside the night was falling and peace in the guise of silence was gradually settling over the Tombs. Rising and glancing out of the window, District Attorney Jerome swept the prison with his eyes and remarked, with mingled regret and complaisance, that, whereas the inmates and star-boarders there, under former administrations frequently numbered thousands, his calendar contained less than four hundred names—a tremendous saving to the county. Veiled under the comment was the grim suggestion that there was room to spare across the way. His assistants, departing one by one, prompted the observation that he was after all merely a sort of floor-walker who picked up the pins and occasionally directed visitors in search of the prison. Shutting down his desk, the District Attorney casually mentioned in conclusion that he always left in his desk over night the entire business of the department, or at least as much of the business as demanded his personal attention. Which partly explains the size of the d[illegible]

SOME REMARKS BY A MODERN DIOGENES

The only man who can afford to gamble with destiny is he who has nothing to lose.

A woman will face the world without fear if she only knows her hat is on straight.

It sometimes happens that a man who buys a pig in a poke doesn't even get a decent meal of pork chops.

The bridegroom at a wedding always has the appearance of being a rank outsider.

The emergencies that we are always prepared for never seem to turn up.

Faith is all right if you have the ability to back it up.

It's all well enough to take the bull by the horns, provided the bull will stand for it.

It's easy enough to get into trouble, but it's hard to find the exit.

There are times in every man's life when he feels that Justice ought to consult an oculist.

In the game of love Cupid often deals from the bottom of the deck.

The average reputation is too brittle for rough usage.

Sympathy doesn't cost anything, but that's no reason why [illegible] should be wasted.

You can generally tell a married man. He is such a good listener.

A woman's "No!" is often contradicted by her eye.

There must be a certain amount of satisfaction in the knowledge that you have more money than brains.

Dignity is too often measured by the length of a frock coat.

The man who puts his trust in riches should also put his riches in trusts.

The weigh of the transgressor is short.

The happiest people are those who [illegible] than [illegible]

A fellow will often run into debt and then try to crawl out.

It's because courtship is such a pose that marriage is often such a failure.

When a man asks you for your honest opinion you sometimes have to lie to him or lose his friendship.

The problem play is generally as broad as it is long.

The fewer friends we have the less disagreeable things we hear about ourselves.

DISRAELI: LITERARY CARTOONIST OF HIS TIMES

Professer Goldwin Smith—
The Oxford Professor in "Lothair"

Benjamin Disraeli

The Countess of Blessington—
Lady Doubtful in "Vivien Grey"

Countess of Jersey as Lady St. Julians in "Coningsby" "Sybil" and "Tancred" and as Zenobia in "Endymion"

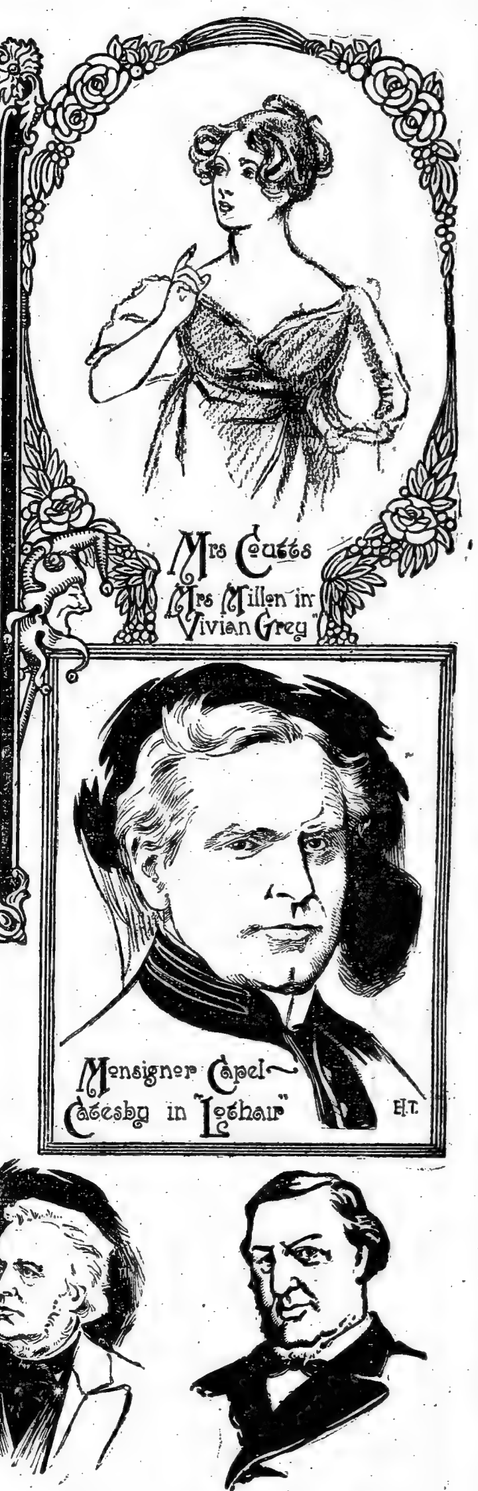

Mrs Coutts
Mrs Millen in "Vivian Grey"

Monsigner Capel—
Cæsby in "Lothair"

John Bright—
Jewster Sharp in "Coningsby."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt
Hortensius in "Endymion"

Portraits Reproduced from the Key to Characters in Disraeli's Novels, Published by M. Walter Dunne.

Forthcoming Publication in The Times of His Posthumous Novel, in Which Gladstone is Satirized, Recalls the Daring with Which He Introduced Other Great Personages of His Day into His Romances.

THE discovery of an unfinished work by Disraeli, a first installment of which THE TIMES will present to its readers next Sunday, is an event comparable in interest with the discovery of an unfinished canto of Childe Harold or a romance by Walter Scott. The latter are not likely to appear, and until quite recently no hint of the existence of the former had reached the literary world. It comes with all the effect of a surprise—its arrival opportune in the centennial days of the great Parliamentarian and romanticist, and will operate with other causes in renewing attention to the extent and splendor of his literary work. The recognition of this would, indeed, have been more complete and continuous if his other work had not been so dazzling and wrought on so high a stage. For nearly half a century he was one of the greatest figures in the greatest Parliamentary arena of any age or country. Of all those who in any line of action shed glory on the Victorian era none moved in a more luminous and dazzling atmosphere than he. While, therefore, his early novels were received with enthusiasm and acclamation, counted wonderful performances for a writer so young, they did not retain their hold on public attention. It was difficult for unliterary John Bull to remember, while Disraeli was electrifying the House and the country, even other countries, with his brilliant parliamentary displays, that he was also a great novelist, whose fame in that work would have been secure even if he had wrought no other; and standing apart from that rivalry would better have exhibited the extent and magnificence of its proportions. While in his early Parliamentary life he was attacking Peel and challenging O'Connell to fight duels, and variously making the air of English public life electric with him, the fact that he had written half a dozen—precocious novels, full of distinguished people and set off with the most glowing literary style, seemed a minor, and not continuously regarded, fact in his history.

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A feature which his earliest novel writing work displays and which is absent from none of it until finis was written on the pages of Endymion is that he reached out and took for the personages of his fiction the most obvious, the most in evidence, the most striking personalities of the life around him. That was the life of London in the second quarter of the nineteenth century with its unremitted tumult of big wigs, its imposing and unending processions of all sorts of high mightiness, domestic and other. He put them all down on his pages—Prime Ministers, Princes, dandies, pretty women, diplomatists, orators, adventurers; all was fish that came to his net, and he has no doubt exceeded any novelist of his period in preserving to us the form and pressure of that time of such deep and profound historic interest to us which in its visible and detailed aspects has so entirely passed away.

It is curious in going back to "Vivian Grey," the first of Disraeli's novels to challenge public attention, to note how crowded the tale is with the figures which made England's history in that time and the generation which followed. Some of them hold their places yet in public attention, though a good many looked more important to their contemporaries than they do to their successors. We hardly know or care who Mr. Stucco is or was, or Mr. Justice St. Prose, or Vivacity Dull, and are not helped out much by the information that Mr. Justice Parker Horace Twiss, Esq., and a Mr. Nash stand for their generation. But with Mr. Foaming Fudge it is another matter. It is under that title that Lord Brougham comes booming into the tale, upsetting all the furniture, setting everything and everybody by the ears, as was his cheerful wont.

The Duke of Wellington appears as the Duke of Waterloo; no fog of time or distance brooding about him yet to obscure his majestic historical proportions. In the procession George Canning is presented, though he seems now to belong almost to another epoch. One may infer Disraeli's opinion of him from the name—Mr. Charlatan Gas—under which he is introduced.

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The Great Mr. Huskisson shows up in the line as Mr. Liberal Principles, killed afterward on the trial trip of England's first railway. Lord Chancellor Eldon figures as Lord Past Century, and is made to look the part as, according to tradition, he actually did in life. Lady Blessington is in the retinue, mincing along as Lady Doubtful. Lady Burdett Coutts also appears, and the Marchioness of Londonderry, patroness of Almacks—in society with a "voice potential, double, as the Duke's," (or Queen's, for that matter;) the Hungarian prince, Esterhazy, and the Russian Prince, Gortschakoff—latter figuring under a collection of consonants as difficult to manage as Swift's houyhnhnms—Prince Xtmpqvvtoskiu, in fact—Sir Robert Peel appears as Mr. Fitzloom—his family laid the foundation of its fortunes by weaving calicoes; I. Wilson Croker, notorious, erudite, damnably buzzing, literary, and critical gadfly of that time, whom Macaulay stuck a pin through in the review of an edition of Boswell's Johnson, which along in these days he the said I. Wilson, edited—Vivvida was his stage name in the Disraelian drama, in which he disported himself much as he was wont to do in real life, when he would contradict the Archbishop of Canterbury on matters relating to dogma and the Duke of Wellington on the details of Waterloo. The Duke of Norfolk was the Duke of Juggernaut; King Leopold of Belgium was the Prince of Little Lilliput; Count Metternich, Lady Holland, Beau Brummell, Robert Southey, Lady Caroline Lamb, Sismondi, the historian; Abernethy, the physician. It is a copious and various procession which his first tale presents. No riff-raff in it; all swells of the first water; and himself, Vivian Grey, such is the confidence and secure assurance of youth, the greatest swell of all.

Each person of his drama represented an original, possessing some marked quality of distinction in public or social life. It was rather high game for a fledgeling novelist hardly out of his teens to fly at, but there was no kind of trepidation in his essay. The arrows of his satire and ridicule sped from a hand and bow and string as sure in aim and flight as those which Lord Byron sent forth in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." The wonder must have been with Dr. Johnson's about Chatterton "when the cup could have learned so much"—where he could have put in the apprenticeship going to perfect so admirable and precocious a craftmanship.

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It is a far cry from "Vivian Grey" in the rosy Disraelian morning to "Lothair" and "Endymion" in his mid-afternoon, and much had been crowded into that stretching interval. But in a sense he did not fail to obey the thought at eve obeyed at prime. He put into his later novels the biggest personages around him, as he had done with his earlier ones. The generation supplying conscripts for the latter had passed off the stage or was represented by a few shadowy survivors. A new one had come on, bringing to the front its array of new figures to take the places occupied by the old ones. Compared with the modernity and recognized contemporaneousness of Prof. Goldwin Smith, Cardinal Grandison Manning, Mgr. Capel, Bishop Wilberforce, Thackeray, Dickens, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Bismarck, and others who appear in his later romances, the persons of his earlier ones seem remote and archaic and as if they belonged to another period. But his constructive and artistic methods were unchanged. He drew from the life and made everybody his sitters who were important enough for his purposes. It need not be asserted that his portraitures were always of final and indisputable authenticity, but they were always smart and clever and picturesque, and were placed in a historic and dramatic setting to give them enduring distinction.

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In the glow of his centennial, almost repeating the radiance of his rising and mid career, the whole body of the Disraelian literature bids fair to be read with more attention than has ever hitherto been bestowed upon it. It is posterity which he now interrogates. The English-speaking people of the world have so multiplied their numbers since his most important work was done, even in the single generation since his death, that if he were to revisit the world, notwithstanding the prophetic glimpses of it which his genius gave him, he would hardly know it. He always had a high conception of the future of America, and was before Sir Charles Dilke in seeing in it the Greater Britain and the ultimate seat of power of the Anglo-Saxon race, but he could hardly have expected a population of nearly 100,000,000 on this side of the water to share with honor and enthusiasm the celebrations of his centenary and stand ready to give all his books, and they mount up to a climbing bibliography, a rereading and a renewed appraisal.

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The seal of highest literary approbation set on them during his lifetime is not at all likely to give way to a less honoring estimate. When "Contazini Fleming" was published the overpowering Goethe, literary sovereign of Europe, with an authority which none had wielded since Voltaire, made haste to send him glowing eulogies and congratulations. Dean Milman compared it to "Childe Harold," and hailed the author as a second Byron. Lord Lyndhurst said of him: "In descriptive power, whether in his novels or in his parliamentary speeches, I know not of one who approaches, far less equals, Disraeli. I shall not live to see it, but I am not afraid to predict for him a place in the English pantheon, both as statesman and novelist, that shall yield to none." Gladstone's testimony to his genius, given after his death, when truce was thus called to the long battle in which they had been engaged for a generation, was to recognize in him "the most remarkable man in the parliamentary history of England. Zeal for the greatness of England was his passion, and his writings were the molten expressions of it." Prince Bismarck said of him: "Lord Beaconsfield does not represent England. He is England. The portrait of my sovereign hangs there. On one side is that of my wife; on the other that of Lord Beaconsfield. That is my testimony to him." James Anthony Froude, whose life of the great man remains the best of his biographies, says: "As a statesman there was none like him before and there will be none hereafter. As a writer he achieved greatness at a bound."

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One of the striking contemporary figures of his race, Rabbi Pereira Mendes, says: "In his writings, apart from those that touch on social matters, like most of them, or upon political matters, like a few, we discern a mighty thread in the web of his imagination—mighty because lustrous with the true light and true glory of the deathless nation to which he belonged by birth and inheritance—the nation that was old before his beloved England was even born.

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"Disraeli is by reason of that thread a yet greater promoter of progress and peace—with honor, for he declared the intellectuality of the deathless Hebrew nation. He sang its ideals. He told the world of its existence to-day—vigorous, moral, ideal-loving as ever."

"What manner of man," says Archbishop Temple, "was this builder of empires; this last of the Sephardim, Judah's loftiest strain; this changer of the ancient disadvantage of his race, this bringer to the nations of peace, unbereft of honor, this magician of the pen and voice? In slow but vibrant accents comes the judgment of posterity. He was a man who dared to dream of, and still more to achieve, the seemingly impossible."

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The publication by the Cambridge Society of a complete edition of the works of Disraeli, embracing everything which his literary executors deemed it suitable to include in it, except the unfinished novel unknown to them, of which THE TIMES is soon to present a first installment, will be a welcome assistance to those who wish to refresh their acquaintance with the literary history and personality of one of the greatest figures which appears in the procession of England's immortals. The three things, as the publishers say, which made this edition inimitable and impossible of duplication are the official keys to the characters introduced into the historical romances, the definiteness of the scope and content of the series, and finally the invaluable co-operation of the late lamented Lord Rowton as Montagu Corry, Disraeli's private secretary and closest and most confidential friend, for many years in planning and giving detail to the series. This he was able to do a short time before his death, giving thus to the edition a service which no one else could have rendered.

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It will be interesting to American readers of the work of this great man to see how he looked to one of the most observant of their compatriots between sixty and seventy years ago, when he was just blossoming into his sudden and splendid fame, and was in the meridian glow of his dazzling young dandyhood. The description is by N. P. Willis, a fellow fop and literateur, for at that time these modest laurels were all that Disraeli had won. "He was sitting," Willis says, "in a window looking on Hyde Park. The last rays of sunlight reflected from the gorgeous gold flowers of a splendidly embroidered waistcoat, patent leather pumps, a white stick with a black cord and tassel." (He wrote to his sister Sa while on his Eastern travels that he was the only man in the Levant who had two canes, one for the morning and the other for the afternoon.) "and a quantity of chains about his neck and pockets served to make him a conspicuous object. His was one of the most remarkable faces I ever saw. He is lividly pale." ("Don't forget," said Lady Beaconsfield to an artist who was painting his portrait, "his pallor is his beauty.") "And but for the energy of his action and the strength of his lungs would seem to be a victim of consumption. His eye is black as Erebus, and has the most mocking, lying-in-wait expression conceivable. His mouth is alive with a kind of working and impatient nervousness, and when he bursts forth, as he does constantly, with a particularly successful cataract of expression, it assumes a curl of triumphant scorn that would be worthy of Mephistopheles. His hair is as extraordinary as his taste in waistcoats. A thick, heavy mass of jet-black ringlets falls on his left cheek, almost to his collarless stock, and on the right temple it is parted and put away with the smooth carefulness of a girl. I might as well attempt to gather up the foam of the sea as to convey an idea of the extraordinary language in which he clothed his conversation. He talked like a race-horse approaching the winning post, every muscle in action."

It illustrates the lasting influence of Disraeli upon the mind and imagination of the English people that the Primrose League, formed after his death in commemoration of him, has grown into proportions which make it now the greatest and most powerful political society in the world. It was founded by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Lord Randolph Churchill upon the day of the unveiling of Lord Beaconsfield's statue, when all the members of the Conservative party appeared decorated with primroses, the modest flower for which the Earl had in his life shown a preference. The spread of the society exceeded belief, and was without any parallel in the political history of the empire. Up to 1894 it had enrolled more than a million and a half of names. "You may take it for granted," the Vice Chancellor of the league writes to the editors, "that every Conservative in England is a working member." The league shows no signs of diminishing vitality nor does the influence of the great statesman in whose memory it was founded upon the political faith and ideals of the empire.

T. C. EVANS.

En Passant

The noisier a kiss is the less danger lurks in it.

No man amounts to much unless he can prove it.

The "I-told-you-so" man never seems to win any bets.

Some fellows are such scrappers that they will pick a quarrel before it is ripe.

The woman who wears décolleté gowns evidently has no fear of the backbiter.

The people who tell their troubles may at least save themselves the trouble of listening to other people's.

Many a man who thinks he was born to command marries a woman who was born to countermand.

Still Running.

"I lost my watch in the river three years ago, and it is still running."

"What, the river?"

ECLIPSE EXPEDITIONS PLANNED FOR AUGUST

THE next observable total eclipse of the sun occurs on Aug. 30, 1905. It is remarkably well situated, and is looked forward to with great interest. The shadow path begins at sunrise south of Hudson's Bay, enters the Atlantic Ocean a short distance north of Newfoundland, crosses northeastern Spain, northeastern Algiers, and Northern Tunis, passes centrally over Assuan on the Nile, and ends at sunset in Northeastern Arabia. The duration of totality on the coast of Labrador, in Spain, and at Assuan is two and one-half, three and three-fourths, and two and three-fifths minutes respectively.

A number of eclipse expeditions have been planned, and among the foremost are the Crocker eclipse expeditions, so-called, because the expenses are to be defrayed by William H. Crocker of California. These expeditions are to be sent from the Lick Observatory to Labrador, Spain, and Egypt. A photographic search is to be made for intramercurial planets, the solar corona is to be photographed by [illegible] of five inches aperture and forty feet focus, and spectrographs will be used to obtain a continuous record of changes in the spectrum of the sun's edge at the time of second and third contacts.

There will be no special expeditions from the Yerkes or Harvard observatories, but it is possible, however, that some of the observatory people may go as individuals at their own expense. There is a possibility of an expedition being sent from the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., if Congress this Winter appropriates the necessary money for carrying out the scheme. If so, one of the Naval Observatory parties will occupy a station near Burgos, Spain.

Prof. John A. Miller of the Kirkwood Observatory, Bloomington, Ind., has organized an expedition to Spain. The members of this expedition are John A. Miller, Professor of Mechanics and Astronomy; W. A. Cogshall, Assistant Professor of Astronomy; A. F. Kuersteiner, Professor of Romance Languages, who is now in Spain, and J. E. Valdez, a young [illegible] the university. These gentlemen are all members of the Indiana University. The university has assumed responsibility for the expedition, but it has been aided by generous contributions from The Indianapolis News and The Reader Magazine, published in Indianapolis.

A photographic telescope of eight inch aperture, and about 70 feet focal length, will be used, mounted horizontally and fed by a coelostat, the mirror of which is fourteen inches in diameter. Five exposures will be made with this telescope. The negatives thus obtained, it is hoped, will give some information regarding the structure of the inner corona. Four other cameras varying in focal length from eight to sixty inches, will be mounted on a polar axis. The equipment for this expedition will also include a battery of four cameras of three and one half inches aperture and eleven feet focal length, with which photographs will be made covering the region in which there may be an intra-mercurial planet. Pictures of the region where the sun will be at that time will be made in Indianapolis, in order to compare them with photographs made at the time of the eclipse. While this expedition will go to Spain, the exact location has not yet been definitely decided.

L. W. Ripley of Glastonbury, Conn., intends to conduct a party of astronomers and amateurs to Labrador to view the eclipse. He met with such success in a like expedition to Norfolk, Va., at the time of the eclipse of May 27, 1900, that he will doubtless be as fortunate at the coming eclipse. He has studied the hydrographic chart of the region, and is of the opinion that there would be first-class anchorage and plenty of good space for observation, either on the main land or on an island having an elevation of some two hundred feet in the path of the eclipse.

The Canadian Government has arranged for an eclipse expedition to be sent to Labrador under the direction of W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion, while the British Astronomical Society is now making arrangements to send one or more expeditions to Spain, the point selected being a place thirty miles north of Valencia. Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the noted English astronomer R. A. Proctor, is also organizing an expedition from this country to view the eclipse in Burgos, Spain. The members of the expeditions will be mainly amateurs, who will make a specialty of the picturesque rather than the scientific details of the eclipse.

More Like His Father.

"You grow more like your father every day," sharply exclaimed the boy's mother over some misconduct of her six-year-old son.

For over a week the boy went every morning to the mirror to see if his nose was getting red.

Of Course.

Bell—Would you allow a man to kiss you?

Maud Vim—Well, I think it is our duty to—er—to make allowances for the weaknesses of mankind.

Nuggets

He who has a noble impulse walks a moment with God.

And who has learned his littleness has set foot on the way to greatness.

Why preach eternal happiness and deck ourselves with crêpe?

To-day is the father of To-morrow and the child of Yesterday.

Habit is the spoiled child of indulgence and chastity is the offspring of temperance.

If evil thoughts were crimes, what penitentiaries would we need.

Honor to the discontent that chafes under injustice, but out upon the fretting that reviles misfortune.

Luck is a constant visitor at the home of perseverance.

The swelling purse often [illegible] the shriveling soul.

[illegible] rides Chance rides many

SCHOOL TO TEACH HUSBANDS HOUSEKEEPING

"THE FUTURE HEAD OF THE HOUSE."

"SCIENTIFICALLY COOKING."

Something of an Innovation Is This Institution, but Its Promoter Has Great Faith in Its Possibilities---Aims Specially to Reach Male Members of the "Upper Classes."

DURING the last week a big double brownstone house on one of the upper streets of the city has been resounding with cheerful, manly voices. Passersby have been uncertain as to the use of the building. It might be a club, but it is small for that, and there is a certain air of domesticity about it which precludes the idea of its being a boarding house. There is a pretty conservatory at one side which shows the care of skillful hands, a many-windowed room on an upper floor is filled with children, but there are chiefly men about the house.

The establishment is an innovation. It was opened a week ago by one of the Mothers' clubs of the city, and is a landmark in the progress of the twentieth century. It is known as "The Husband's Preparatory Housekeeping Institution," where men study scientifically cooking, darning, baby tending, &c. It is the outcome of the recent remarks of N. W. Ferris, late Democratic Governor of the State of Michigan, in the course of which he told a gathering of teachers that no woman should consent to marry unless she was able, in case of necessity, to look after the financial welfare of the family.

"Do not marry," said Mr. Ferris, "unless you are able to support your husband."

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The teachers to whom the words were addressed in Chicago laughed, but the Mothers' clubs in New York seriously considered the matter and called a meeting immediately to discuss the subject.

"Ladies, fellow-members, mothers," said the President, "we are gathered here to-day to discuss a subject of importance, the need of training the fathers, the future heads of homes, for duties which may at any time fall upon them in case of the illness or disability of the mothers. The remarks of Mr. Ferris concerning the necessity of the mothers being able to support the family has suggested to us, representing the mothers of the country, the great need of educating the fathers to understand the care of the household. The servant question is always with us, the servant never. Picture to yourselves, sister members and mothers, the servantless house, the mother ill, the dishes unwashed, the floors unswept, and wailing, tanfed children. Shall we educate the fathers of the future? Shall we take a rising vote?"

"Yea," cried the mothers, rising as one woman.

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A tall, slender man with a languid air and a monocle in one eye, wearing a white apron and with his sleeves rolled up, opens the window of 000th Street and ushers the visitor into a little office at the right of the entrance, where the manager is to be found. The latter is a little man with a blond mustache which has a timid droop; a slight stoop of the shoulders, and of indeterminate age.

"We had less difficulty in starting our institution than would have been supposed," he explains. "Our sex—and I hope the ladies will pardon me—is really the logical one, and the servant question is one with which we are all, married or single, cognizant. We know what it is to come home and find our dinners unprepared and to be sent out in the morning to get our cup of coffee at the nearest restaurant because the chef, having had a night out, is obliged to take a morning off; we know what it is to hear the wails of the little ones left without a nurse. We have heard them in the distance, and we have attempted feebly to minister to their needs. I speak feelingly. I am the father of twelve. All of us have had more or less experience.

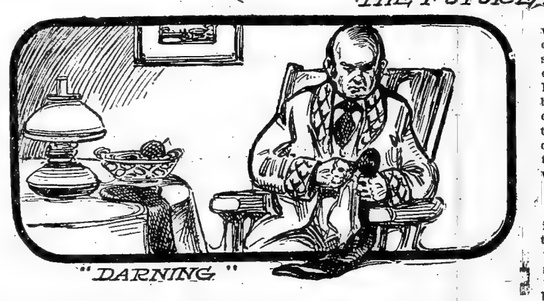

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"To introduce our new movement we began with the upper circles. Interest there, we knew, would mean success everywhere, and we have succeeded beyond our expectations. A few lectures before the millionaires' clubs and our house is now filled with the first lot of students. No man is ashamed to study a business which may be of service to him. When we suggested in our lectures simple household hints, such as that babies in arms should be fed on milk rather than beefsteak, that peppermint is better than hot whisky for infantine pains, and that oyster cocktails should never be administered to children under one year, with scientific reasons, men were impressed, and saw the advantage of understanding the subject more thoroughly. As a matter of fact our gentlemen students have taken up the work so seriously that the thoroughness of their methods have somewhat er—er—disconcerted the women in charge of the different departments.

"You will be interested to know we have not a man in the house at the present time who is worth less than a million, and the greater number are multimillionaires. There is one exception, one of our best workers, the man who let you in and who is now taking the butler's course. He is an Englishman, his family fills two pages in Burke's Peerage. He is about to marry a rich young New York woman whose name I might mention. He is very much in earnest, he was cleaning silver when you came in, will take the upstairs work to-morrow, and by the day after we hope to graduate him into the nursery.

"As we go through the house I will point out to you the different students, and tell you something of their work and private interests. Our kitchen, you see, is a model, and our furnace for sterilizing babies' foods in connection with the nursery is equally good. That big fellow with the white cap and apron is Bull, the broker, our chief cook now, and his assistant, who arrived a day later, is old Cash, the banker. You wouldn't put him in the matrimonial market, would you? but he is as eager to work as a boy. We think there is a romance, an old love affair, that will alter property, affairs, and his family will make trouble. The cook who is in charge of the department will, anyway, if we don't get these two into the upstairs work before long.

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"We pay the highest prices for our heads of departments, and I don't mind admitting privately that if it was not so we could not keep them. They have been on the verge of a strike several times. You see, men are different from women in their methods of learning. Women do things by what they call instinct, and they manage to get where they want to go, but no one knows how. A man has to mark his way with a rule and compass, and then he follows it. We should have both Cash and Bull doing the dining room work three days ago if they had not been working by system in bread making. They have used up a barrel of flour, more or less, and haven't made a success of it yet. Each works along his particular lines. Bull is willing to take a chance, while Cash is conservative and won't undertake anything without a thermometer. Cook can't stand either way, and had a fit of sulks all day yesterday.

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"That shown an unexpected line of work which we may do in connection with our institution. Our students are so insistent about having their own way that our instructors, women who have had long years of domestic service and have been warranted never to submit to any one's authority but their own, are having their spirits entirely broken. If we keep on long enough and can have enough of them the whole domestic service question will be changed.

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"Our cook is a wonder. She is credited with having completely subjugated twenty families; had all her evenings out, with every Sunday; a chef to come in and get dinners when there was company; all the left-overs from the table—terrapin, birds, &c.—as perquisites; the same menu as the family; two scrubwomen, a kitchen maid, and dishwasher, with an assistant cook under her; a room with private bath, and parlor for callers, and always the specification that she be allowed to practice on the family grand piano, though that was for appearances, as she is not musically inclined. Now, as I told you, she is reduced to sulks and allows her kitchen range to be run by thermometer without a protest, and has said 'Thank you' twice in succession to me.

"Breadmaking is one of the most difficult lines of our work. Not one of our students will admit the necessity of kneading fifteen minutes. It is surprising what a library of books upon domestic science most of them seem to have read before beginning their work. They say there is no hygienic reason for kneading, that if there are large airholes in bread it is so much the lighter. But it is the baking in which they meet with the greatest trials.

"'Gentlemen,' said the cook, 'you will set your bread to rise for an hour, hand you will then put hit hinto the hoven, hand you will cook hit for a hour.'

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"'It is nonsense to bake bread an hour,' said Bull, 'when you can cook a flapjack to a turn in a minute. Say a loaf of bread is twenty times as large as a flapjack, it is reasonable to suppose that in an oven with heat on all sides it will cook in at least twenty times as long. So if a flapjack will cook on the griddle in one minute a loaf of bread will cook in the oven in twenty minutes.'

"'Bread is of a different consistency,' said Cash. 'It is reasonable to pay some attention to precedent. My book on breadmaking agrees with the cook that bread should be baked an hour, but the oven must be of the proper heat. If it is above a certain point it will be cooked a shorter time, or if it is lower a longer time. Now with my thermometer I will gauge the heat and work accordingly.'

"Bull baked his bread twenty minutes and it was dough inside while Cash, baking by thermometer, left a loaf in for an hour, and you could have paved the street with it. They both asked the cook how she could tell when the bread was properly cooked.

"Hit is done hat the hand of the hour,' she answered sulkily, 'because hit his done.' They are still making experiments.

"Cooking is a difficult department, but not because our students have not had experience. Most of them can run chafing dishes and Mr. Dauber, who lives in a studio, can operate 20 different varieties of coffee machines, Russian, Dutch and French. Young Gotrox can make a Welsh rabbit that is a dream and not a nightmare either; that rich young bachelor, Tandem, can order a dinner better than any man in the United States, buys his saddle of Southdown himself, sees it hung and to the trimming before it is cooked, and watches his terrapin from its home in Chesapeake Bay every minute until it reaches the table. But it is a simple life and a plain table for children and we have been obliged to insist upon special attention to that line of work.

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"Quite the shortest course is that of the dining room, and as far as drawing-room work is concerned, that has been dropped altogether from the first day. Our students are surprisingly well posted upon subjects that they would not be supposed to have considered. For instance, dusting cloths and feather dusters are useless here as well as brooms. There has been a consensus of opinion that work of this kind is unnecessary to the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of any family. In fact, they all agree with one of the number, a college professor, who asserts that it is distinctly dangerous.

"There are 3,675,842,035 germs in every inch of dust resting upon the most delicate pieces of furniture,' says Prof. Sanitatus, 'and it is unnecessary for me to say how many terrible diseases might be propagated from them. The only proper method of removing dust from floors or furniture is by one of the patent processes, by means of which it is sucked into a receptacle placed in the centre of the room and in which it can be submitted to a degree of heat which will kill all life.' We have since omitted the sweeping and dusting course.

"You will readily understand that the nursery is our most necessary and interesting branch of work. To obtain the infants for this department we maintain a day nursery, but on the second day we had no children and we feared that the whole scheme of our work might be upset by the precipitancy and haste of our students. The working mother, like other mothers, loves to adorn her children and delights in their pretty curls. So these children when they come to us have their hair braided or curled and tied with ribbons in various fashions which are naturally of some trouble to an amateur caretaker. Those in our establishment decided upon the first day that it was neither sanitary nor cleanly—they expressed themselves in unguarded language which we cannot always repeat—and that it tended to Fauntleroyism in the male child and was consequently demoralizing. To meet the difficulty they sent for a barber and had the hair of each child cut short.

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"It was hygienic but it altered the appearance of the children considerably, and there was a little surprise expressed by the mothers when they called for their little ones at night. I may say that a great deal of surprise was expressed—ahem—yes, a great deal. One working lady with auburn hair, whose son's hair is also auburn, and who had displayed some feeling at having his long curls removed, was quite a little excited—yes, I may say she was excited, and expressed herself with vehemence. It was partially temperament, and repose of manner is not to be expected in that class of society.

"No, we were not obliged to send for the police fortunately, and we replenished the furniture next day, but we had great fears that the supply of children would be stopped permanently. However, it all blew over, a thoughtful little gift of $3 per capita—a poll tax, so to speak—hal ha!—and we were running smoothly again. We have, however, dispensed with the services of the barber.

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"Mrs. Kissem, a sweet and motherly lady, who is at the head of our nursery department, says that everything is running smoothly, very smoothly, though not—er-r—always exactly as she had expected. One of our students, for instance, caught his foot in the long draperies which we have arranged exactly as it would be in the home of a millionaire, around a bassinette. He became a trifle excited. In trying to extricate himself the little bed was upset. Mrs. Kissem fortunately rescued the baby, and we were glad that the children were very young, as the gentleman expressed his—er—distress over the accident.

"Then it is surprising that with their many ideas upon modern progress so many of our students are still believers in corporal punishment. It is with great difficulty that Mrs. Kissem has been able to restrain them from the use of the—er—slipper. It was only when the sensitiveness of Mrs. Donahue, the mother of the auburn-haired infant who is still with us, was considered, that it was decided to use other means of discipline.

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"Up-to-dateness of thought is shown, however, by the nursery students to a great degree in other things. For instance, the other day the four who are in the department were whiling away the time with a game of cards, a little hand of po—of muggins or casino, I forget which, when one of the children suddenly began to weep vehemently, and Mrs. Kissem suggested that the student in charge of the infant inquire into the trouble.

"'I call you,' he said to the other players, laying his hand upon the table as he felt for a small book in his pocket: 'The Mother's Guide.' Turning to place which opened of itself he read:

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"'To over-care is due many of the ills of the child and the unhappiness of the parent. Hold a child as little as possible; he will obtain all the necessary exercise lying flat upon his back in his own bed and he acquires independence. Do not take him up because he cries. He may be peevish or lonesome, and he will regain his temper and learn to entertain himself. Remember that crying is a good exercise for the lungs.' Then with a triumphant air he returned to the cards. Mrs. Kissem removed a large, sharp pin—used contrary to our rules to requiring the safety ones—from the infant's back, but we do not explain every mistake to the students.

"You see we are doing a great work, and 'The Mothers' Club' is very proud of it, considering it one of its crowning achievements. No, it is not strange that we have few of the younger men. They will possibly come later. A young man rushes into matrimony without considering the consequences, but an older man thinks twice and prepares for possible consequences."

"DEAD HEATS" ON THE TURF--FACTS REGARDING THEM OFTEN OVERLOOKED

ONE frequently hears of "dead heats" on the turf, but few have any definite idea concerning them, or what they represent other than two or more horses finishing abreast.

The term undoubtedly came from the old days, before the war, when the bulk of racing was in what were termed "heats" of stated distances. This meaning that the full distance had to be covered three, or possibly more, times before the winner was finally selected. Therefore, as the loser in each contest was ruled out of further competition a heat which resulted in no definite winner was "dead" so far as utility went, and had to be run over again for a decision.

What is not generally grasped, however, is the circumstances surrounding such a race. Two or more horses start from a given line and race to the first turn, the majority of races being run on an elliptic, and practically all the dead heats occurring there. At this turn certain advantage must be gained by one of the horses getting around close to the rail, the outside horse traveling so much further. Two horses seldom run head and head all the way. Then, as the finish approaches, the two draw closer and closer together, and finally flash past the judge so aligned he cannot tell which was in front.

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The judge does not look at these animals as does the spectator. In his "box," on a level with the head of the horses, he stands. Far across the track is a perpendicular white line down the centre of a broad blackboard. On the further side of the track, in line with the blackboard, is an upright lance, ten feet high. A similar lance appears on the near side of the track, also aligned with those two, and eight feet further away, where the public cannot see it, is still another lance, also in line. When the race starts the judge places an arm chair with its back to this fourth lance, and, leaning on the arms, with both hands, waits for the horses to enter the stretch. As they near the finishing point he leans forward, placing his left eye against the lance so that the sight is obstructed, while with the right eye he brings the other two lances and the white line on the blackboard into one blended mark. The first nose across that line of vision is the winner, and the difference of a single inch is clearly shown to the practiced eye. This is what the great mass of the visitors do not understand. It is also impossible to "overlook" a horse. No matter where on the track it may be running, close under the judge's nose or right across at the outer rail, it is equally in view as the animal in the middle of the track.

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The truly marvelous quickness of the human eye is shown by the fact that a "nose" finish of, say, four inches, the breadth of a man's hand, is represented by about the one hundred and fiftieth part of a second. The average length of a horse is nine feet, and the speed traveled reaches fifty-three feet to the second, witness the 0:56⅘ record at Morris Park for five furlongs.

Strange to say, it is not always the leading horse which first catches the eye of the judge, this being an apparent contradiction, due to a factor which misleads many people who "see differently" from the judge, and are not slow in insisting he has made a mistake where the official placing was absolutely correct. This is because two horses running together constantly vary as to the leader, unless they are both striding in step. Thus an extended horse's nose will show distinctly in front of the nose of a horse which is "gathered" for a stride, with all his feet under him. Yet, at his shoulders, the gathered horse may be distinctly in front. Thus individuals immediately to the left or to the right of the finish line, and some distance back from it, may feel positively certain that their eyes saw so and so; and be perfectly correct, while the line of the judge's vision shows exactly where the horses finished as they flashed past the judicial finish line of the race. This may perhaps be italicised by the fact that dead heats appear to be much more frequent in England than in this country, this being apparently due to the fact that the English judge has no lance arrangement, that he stands at some distance from the horses, and that the one man places the first, second, and the third horses, instead of only the first, as does the judge in the metropolitan racing circuit.

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It is therefore interesting to note that while there were no dead heats on the Eastern race tracks in 1903, there were three in 1904. This is a marked change, as was shown by a friendly dispute which arose during the past season on the occasion of one of the dead heats. A prominent man made a statement as to such finishes, and was contradicted by another man, and finally the matter was reserved for investigation. The records proved that in the last ten years there had been twenty dead heats, two at Aqueduct, two at Baltimore, seven at Brighton Beach, two at the Brooklyn course, one at Morris Park, three at Saratoga, two at Coney Island, and one at Washington, D. C. In the last twenty years, from 1884, there has been 163 dead heats in the United States, everywhere included, of which 1884 had the maximum number of sixteen, showing clearly how greatly we have advanced in the science of distinctly seeing a close finish.

Possibly one of the most phenomenal dead heats was at Coney Island Jockey Club in 1883, when the famous steeplechase horse Jim McGowan carried 160 pounds, to the 137 pounds of Spider, over the two miles and a half, to be absolutely inseparable at the finish. The owners would not consent to a division of the purse, the lightweight's owner thinking he had a sure thing over another two miles and a half, while Jim McGowan's owner may perhaps have had prescience of the truly wonderful horse he had racing under his colors. Twenty minutes later the race started, and Jim McGowan won very easily, a remarkable test of endurance. Later M. N. Nolan bought Jim McGowan, changed his name to Bourke Cockran, possibly the greatest steeplechase horse this country has ever produced, whose record of two miles and a half, in 4:27½, carrying 176 pounds, still stands as a record, at any weight for the distance. This was probably the most remarkable dead heat of the Eastern turf. It is worthy of note that, in this country, the dead heats, when run off, are generally a very hollow victory for the eventual winner, thus demonstrating the horse with most endurance.

Among the interesting historic dead heats of the American turf was that in the match race between Henry of Navarre and the crack Domino, these being the only starters. A quarter of a mile from the finish they were neck and neck, and in one of the most terrific equine struggles of modern times, the brown head of Henry of Navarre slowly crept up, until at the winning post it was impossible to separate them, and the most sensational dead heat of the country was declared. The narrowest escape from a phenomenal dead heat was June 20, 1900, at Newport, Ky., when seven horses finished noses apart.

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In Australia, two years ago, in the Moorfield Handicap at a mile and a quarter, there were eight starters, and three of these ran a dead heat, Highfleet, Bariadi, and Lock Leslie. Still more remarkable, Bariadi, Lock Leslie, and Highfleet, to the post to again cover the course, once more the three ran a dead heat, and the purse was then divided. This seems almost incredible, yet there is the fact appearing in the racing records of that country.

Dead heats in England have been many and sensational, one of the most interesting to Americans being in 1857, when Prioress, taken there by Mr. Ten Broeck and Mr. Morris, ran a dead heat with El Hakim and Queen Bess, in the Cesarewitch. Prioress ran another dead heat in England, with Brewer, in another race, for second place. Possibly still more sensational was the running of the famous Craven Plate, when Pinsticker, Polly Johnson, and Bar One ran a dead heat in 1858. Being sent again to the post, Pinsticker and Polly Johnson ran a dead heat, with Bar One beaten off. These two again went to the post, and this time Pinsticker won by three quarters of a length.

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In October, 1877, in the Post Sweepstakes, three horses started and ran a dead heat, Tredegar, Inval, and Fair Lioness, Tredegar winning the run-off. In the Sandown Park Derby, 1883, five horses in the Electric Stakes, resulted in a dead heat for Marden, Gerald, and Leonora, and a similar result was achieved in the Badminton Plate, in 1896, with Messala, Bajardo, and Casse Cou, eclipsed by the triple dead heat of Scobell, Wandering Nun and Mazurka, while Cumberland and Thora ran another dead heat, a short head behind the first three.

All of which appears to be distinctly complimentary to the [illegible]

SERMONETTES

Home is too often where the hat is.

He who dreameth may be a genius, but he who doeth is a hero.

The social graces are admirable, but no man has yet waltzed into fame.

Many a mushroom of promise is a toadstool of fulfilment.

Who hath righteousness and no courage as well were a soldier without arms.

Love is the only thing that was old when Time was a baby.

Every man has a subdued contempt for his sex since Adam sought to lay blame on the woman.

And Homer's hearers nod also at times.

Who would convince must feel and who would feel must believe.

The heart is too often far from the hand in a formal greeting.

Let us also preach the useful life.

Who from [illegible] learns the art of dying [illegible]

Only the chosen few are fitted for success.

In a multitude of advisers there is confusion.

There would be no debtors if promises were legal tenders.

Who strays from his text comes back to find a disappearing congregation.

Think long and preach short.

[illegible] is he who puts a line of wisdom in a [illegible] type. J. M. SOLLEE.

HOW MEXICO IMPRESSED GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER

SENORA DIAZ.

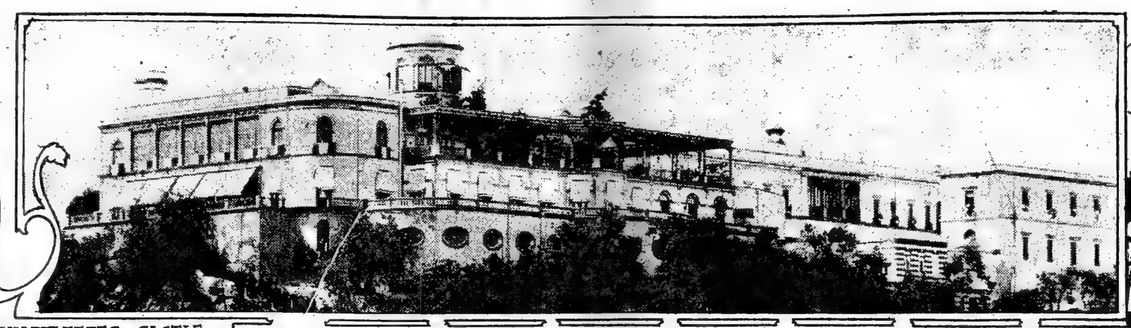

CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE MEXICO.
PHOTO. COPYRIGHTED BY WAITE

PORFIRIO DIAZ.
PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

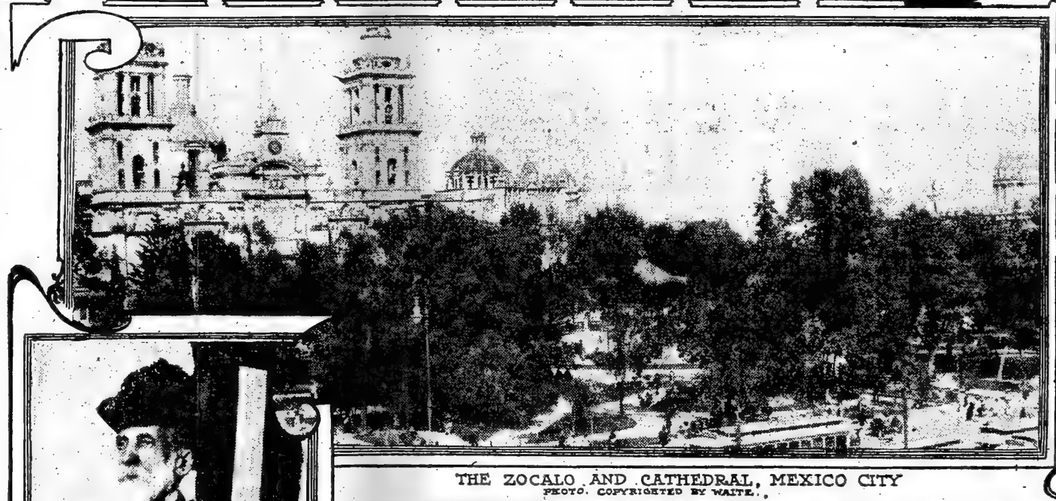

THE ZOCALO AND CATHEDRAL, MEXICO CITY
PHOTO. COPYRIGHTED BY WAITE.

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

MEXICAN RURALES ON PARADE.

WAITE PHOTO.

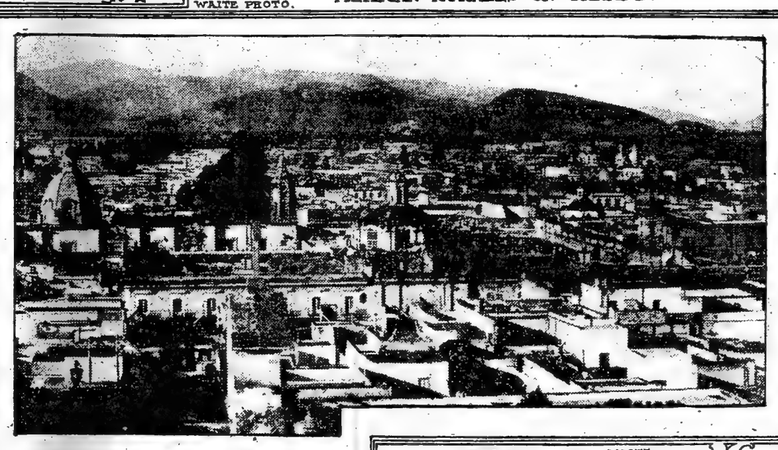

TOWARD GUADALUPE FROM TOWER OF CATHEDRAL

WAITE PHOTO.

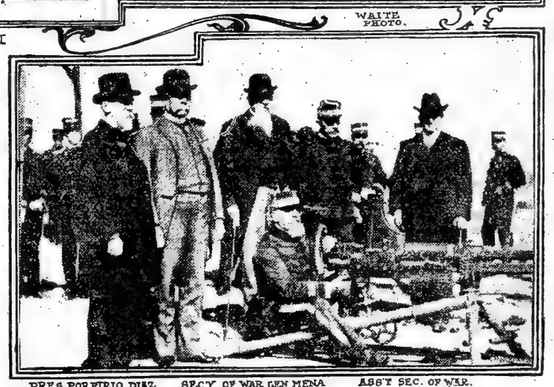

PRES. PORFIRIO DIAZ. MAJ. GEN. WHEELER. SEC'Y OF WAR GEN MENA GEN. OF ARTY SALAMANCO ASS'T SEC. OF WAR. GEN. MARTINEZ. DR. E. N. McCLEAN.

Its Rulers and Lawmakers Compare Most Favorably, He Says, with Any He Has Met, and Its Ladies Charm Him---Wonderful Progress of the Country---The Steps by Which It Has Advanced.

City of Mexico, Christmas, 1904.

I WAS present at the inauguration of President Diaz and had an opportunity of seeing the Executive officers of the Government, the Governors of the States, and the members of Congress, both the Senate and the House, also the Judiciary of the highest court. I have seen the rulers and the lawmakers of very many countries, and I do not hesitate to say that those of Mexico compare most favorably with those of any country I have seen.

I was present at the great banquet given to President Diaz, and was at the reception tendered him by the Señora Presidente and other official ladies, and it would be hard fully to express the charming beauty and grace of the Mexican ladies whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the magnificent assemblage. It was a spectacle to be long remembered.

The highest class in Mexico have a culture and refinement which has come down to them from the grandees and nobility of Spain. They are very highly educated and have traveled over much of the world. The etiquette of the ladies is very strict, indeed their manner is charming, and their grace conveys an idea of rhythm and poetry. Until recently there was no such thing as a middle class in Mexico; those who did not belong to the aristocracy and ruling class were almost all laborers. In late years, what is called a middle class in America, is beginning to manifest itself, but at present they are necessarily few in number and the poorer and laboring people form the greater part of the population, but this condition will become less marked in the near future. This country has everything to make it very great and prosperous, a fertile soil, a delightful climate, and mineral wealth without, probably, a parallel in the world.

Mexico of to-day is very different from the Mexico of 1860. I was in the country at that time, and therefore can speak of the changes from personal observation and experience.

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The history of the world shows but few instances where a nation has progressed by such astounding leaps as that which has blessed Mexico during the past thirty years. It is not saying too much to assert that this progress is largely due to the foresight and wonderful executive ability of President Diaz, and I must also add that he has been assisted very largely by his almost angelically beautiful wife.

The President has made a prosperous and peaceful nation out of a country which was almost continually disturbed by revolutions, causing destruction of property and making progress impossible.

While the President has been engaged in this work, his wife—the beautiful Señora Presidente—has exercised her influence in a most beneficent manner. Assisted by other Mexican ladies, she has built up charitable organizations, established hospitals, and done much in aiding the President in introducing institutions of learning, and in many other ways she has improved the condition of this country, so blessed by God in material advantages.

The history of Mexico, since the fall of Maximilian, is a matter with which the people of the United States are very familiar. Railroads have been built, mines opened, and institutions of almost every character established, but it is interesting to go back and look into the far past of this remarkable country. When what is now the United States was a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and savage Indians, Mexico had achieved a civilization almost if not quite equal to that of Asia and India. Where the people came from to establish the civilization it is impossible absolutely to determine. The weight of evidence seems to indicate that they originally came from Japan or from China.

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In fact, the history of China, which is being prepared from ancient manuscript, shows that many hundred years before Christ the Chinese reached this continent by way of the Aleutian Islands, and that afterward they crossed the Pacific direct from China to some parts of California. They must have traveled southward, and it seems more than probable that the Toltecs, who were known to be in Mexico about the year 643, were originally inhabitants of China or the adjacent Islands of Japan.

Some twenty years ago a Commissioner was sent by the Japanese Government to investigate the people of Mexico. He made a thorough tour of the entire country. In Zacatecas, which is near the centre of Mexico, he found people with whom he could easily converse, their language being so similar to the Japanese that it must beyond question have come from the Japanese language as it was centuries ago. A distinguished scientific lady is giving the language careful investigation, and I am told that her study sustains this view. She is ably assisted by the eminent philanthropic American lady, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

Then we find the Chichimecs were in Mexico in the year 1170 A. D., the Nahuas in 1178 and the Aztecs, or Acolhuans, in 1196. There is no question but the Empire of Montezuma was in existence in 1460 and was a strong Government when Cortez, assisted by his able Captain, Pedro de Alvarado, arrived, about the year 1520. The coast of Yucatan had been discovered by the Spaniards as early as 1517. At this time the Spaniards were received with great hospitality. Their firing of cannon and small arms terrorized the people, and the graceful cavalry so impressed the natives that they regarded these visitors almost as gods.

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This condition might have continued, but the cruel aggressions of the Spaniards and their oppressions of the Mexicans soon turned friendship to hatred, and, rising in their might, they expelled Cortez and his followers from the city. This occurred July 1, 1520. It is said that Cortez was so disheartened that he spent the night under a large tree and cried over his misfortunes. This tree is still in existence, surrounded by an iron fence, and is called the tree of "la noche triste," meaning sad night. I had the pleasure of sitting under its branches; it is a beautiful tree, and is being carefully preserved, and it may live for centuries.

Cortez succeeded in securing the Tlaxacalans as allies, and with their aid turned the tide of the war and retook the city. For 300 years Mexico was governed by Viceroys appointed by the King of Spain. The fifty-seventh Viceroy, Don Pedro de Garibay, executed Licendiado Verdad, the first martyr of Mexican Independence. The Viceroys of 1809 were beset in all directions by the revolutionary spirit that was afire throughout the country.

Finally Yturbide's army accomplished the independence of Mexico, and on Sept. 21, 1821, entered the City of Mexico in triumph. Yturbide became Emperor, and on the 24th of February, 1822, the first Congress assembled in the capitol. On May 19, 1822, Yturbide was elected Emperor by a vote of 67 against 15, and on the 21st of July that year he and his wife were crowned Emperor and Empress in the Cathedral in the City of Mexico. The Emperor was titled Augustin I. The empire was short lived. Before the close of the year it came to an end by the proclamation of a republic Dec. 6, 1822, at Vera Cruz, by Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, and early in January the entire country had gathered under the banner of the republic, leaving only the City of Mexico to the enipire. Yturbide tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was banished from the country, went to England, and established a home in London. Congress issued a decree pronouncing Yturbide a traitor and placing the penalty of death should he return to Mexico. It took a long time for information to cross the ocean, and Yturbide, ignorant of the decree, returned to his native land, was arrested, condemned to death, and shot on July 19, 1824.

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On Nov. 7, 1823, a Constitution very similar to that of the United States was adopted. Peace, however, was short lived, and from 1828 to 1846 there was a series of revolutions. The Spaniards had been so entirely driven from the country that they then occupied but one small fortress, but in 1829 a decree was enacted banishing all Spaniards from Mexico. In the same year a considerable force landed in Mexico from Cuba. Santa Ana met and defeated this army on the 9th to 11th of September, and finally the Spanish invaders surrendered, but not until Dec. 28, 1836, did Spain openly recognize the Republic of Mexico.

While these stormy scenes were being enacted that part of the empire which is now known as Texas commenced to be settled by Americans, under the leadership of Gen. Sam Houston. They declared the country independent, and this caused cruel battles.

The people of this continent must always entertain an intense interest in everything pertaining to Aztec, Spanish, and Mexican civilization of the western hemisphere.

The traveler from the United States sees the first evidence regarding these people when he reaches San Antonio. When the Montezumas were all-powerful in what is now Mexico, the Aztecs, after many bloody battles, defeated the Nasonites and drove them across the Rio Grande. After wandering for some time, they became attracted by a beautiful river and the magnificent shade trees which grew along its banks. Here they stopped their journey, and laid the foundation of the City of San Antonio. Don Alonzo de Leon, Governor of Coahuila in 1689, speaks of these people as happy, prosperous, and hospitable.

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In 1730 sixteen Spanish families from the Canary Islands settled in and near San Antonio. They were authorized to prefix Don to their names, and the leading Spanish-Mexican families of the city are their descendants.

In 1812 Major Kemper defeated Gen. Salcedo and captured the city. On March 18, 1813, three hundred Americans, under Col. Perry, and six hundred Mexicans, under Col. Menchaco, were defeated by the Spanish General Arrendondo, who then became possessed of San Antonio.

In 1830 many Americans arrived in this city, among them Moses Austin, his son Stephen Fuller Austin; James Bowie, and his brother, Rienza B. Bowie.

Col. Bowie invented the famous bowie knife and married a beautiful Spanish señorita.

The Spaniards and Mexicans had become so cruel, arbitrary, and oppressive as to cause open rupture, and on Oct. 18, 1835, a body of ninety-two Americans, under Bowie, Austin, and Fannin, fought the Mexicans, losing but one of their number.

On Nov. 26 Bowie, with one hundred men, defeated the Mexicans with a loss of one killed and two wounded. On Dec. 5 Col. Milam, with 300 Americans, attacked 1,000 Mexicans under Gen. De Cos. The fight was continued until the 8th, when Gen. De Cos surrendered to the Americans. This mortified and aroused the anger of the Mexicans, and Gen. Santa Ana marched upon San Antonio with an army 6,000 strong, arriving on the heights in front of the city on Feb. 22, 1836.

San Antonio was defended by Col. Travis, Col. James Bowie, David Crockett, and 145 brave Americans. They retired to the Alamo, sent for reinforcements, and determined to fight to the death. Cannonading and fire of muskets began, and after an eight days' struggle 32 men arrived from Gonzales, but 6,000 men was too great a force for less than two hundred Americans. On March 6 the tremendous Mexican force assaulted in six columns. The black flag was flying to tell the besieged Americans that certain death awaited them. After a desperate struggle a breach was effected, the Mexicans swarmed into the Alamo, and every one of the brave defenders met death in the carnage which ensued.

"Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none."

This was true as to the defenders, but it is also true that twelve women and children who were in the Alamo were spared, after enduring the torture of seeing the death struggle of the heroic soldiers.

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It is an everlasting shame that bickerings among leaders was the main reason why sufficient reinforcements were not sent to these brave heroes. The excuse given by those in power was that they believed that Travis, Crockett, and Bowie would retreat from so unequal a contest.

This battle was followed by the heroic death struggle which the Americans called the massacre at Goliad, on March 27. The news of these bloody battles shocked the American people, and brave men from every State hastened to the Mexican border with cries of vengeance. An army under Gen. "Sam" Houston, met and defeated Santa Ana April 21, 1836, and a little later Santa Ana himself was made a prisoner, and Texas became independent of Mexico. Peace was from time to time interrupted by Indian raids, and in 1842 by a sudden invasion from Mexico under Gen. Varquez, who on March 5 captured the city of San Antonio, but in a few days retired beyond the Rio Grande.

Again on Sept. 10, 1842, Gen. Wall, with 1,500 Mexican soldiers, surprised and captured the city, but on the 17th and 18th, after a severe fight, he retreated to Mexico. This was the last invasion by Mexican soldiers, and in 1845 Texas became a part of the American Union.

The Mexican War followed, and on April 24, 1846, a conflict took place in which sixteen Americans were killed or wounded. Gen. Taylor then marched to the border, and on May 8 won the battle of Palo Alto, and on the 9th gained the victory of Resaca de la Palma.

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Nine days later, on the 18th, Gen. Taylor crossed the Rio Grande, and on Sept. 20 won a victory at Monterey and captured the city. I visited the field of Monterey and walked over the battlefield.

With his small army Taylor pressed forward, and on Feb. 22, 1847, reached Saltillo, met and defeated the enemy, who retreated five miles, and on Feb. 23 was fought the battle of Buena Vista, which resulted in another signal victory for the Americans. Santa Ana had at least sixteen thousand Mexicans, while Taylor had but forty-seven hundred Americans.

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I had the pleasure of a thorough examination of this battlefield, so full of historic interest. It was fought upon an open plain between two hills, which might be dignified as mountains.

This ended the campaign in this part of Mexico. Gen. Scott was on the Gulf with a large army en route to Vera Cruz, and it was proper for Santa Ana to hasten to confront this new invasion. It was also good judgment on the part of the Americans to advance on the City of Mexico from Vera Cruz rather than from the north. It is only 264 miles from that city to the City of Mexico, while, to reach the city from the north, Taylor would have had a difficult march of more than nine hundred miles. Scott did not advance by the shortest route, and his actual travel was a little over three hundred miles.

Scott landed at Vera Cruz on March 9, commenced its bombardment on the 22d, and caused its surrender on the 27th. He met and defeated Santa Ana at Cerro Gordo on April 18 and reached Puebla and entered the Valley of Mexico on Aug. 9, and defeated the Mexicans at Contreras, Padierna, and Churubusco on Aug. 19 and 20.

On Sept. 8 occurred the severe battle of Molino del Rey, (Mill of the King,) and also the conflict of Mesa Mata, and on the 12th and 13th Gen. Scott's forces stormed and captured the Castle of Chapultepec and entered the City of Mexico on Sept. 15.

I have examined the battlefields of Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and can fully realize the difficulties encountered by our troops.

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In 1851 Arista became President of Mexico, but the revolution of 1853 made Santa Ana dictator.

On Dec. 12, 1855, Comonfort became President, and in 1856 he ordered the sale of all landed estates owned by the Church, but allowed the purchase money to be paid to the Church.

In 1858 Juarez became President. The fleet of the allies—England, Spain, and France—arrived at Vera Cruz December, 1861. The English and Spanish troops advanced a short distance, but were finally withdrawn and retired to their respective countries.

The French troops remained and were reinforced in January, 1863, by 40,000 soldiers under Marshal Forey. They advanced and entered the City of Mexico the 9th of July, 1863, President Juarez retiring.

On July 9 an "Assembly of Notables" declared a monarchy and offered the throne to Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, who was also representative of the ruling house of Spain. Maximilian accepted the throne on the condition that he was to be elected by popular vote in Mexico, and also that the Emperor Napoleon should give him military aid as long as it should be necessary.

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Maximilian arrived in the City of Mexico on June 12, 1864, accompanied by his beautiful wife, Carlotta, who was daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians. They were crowned Emperor and Empress in the cathedral in the City of Mexico. Marshal Bazaine was sent by Louis Napoleon as supreme commander of the military forces.

Maximilian sought to govern the country with strict justice and to introduce necessary and important reforms, and singularly this aroused opposition from the Clerical Party.

President Juarez was driven to the northern boundary of Mexico, and was believed to have abandoned the country, and Maximilian issued a decree declaring the war at an end and that those who were still in arms were bandits. Under this order four Generals were captured and executed. The United States Government openly and earnestly opposed him, and the French Government was informed by the United States Secretary of State that the occupation of Mexico by a French army was a grave reflection on the United States.

After the close of the civil war in the United States in 1865 large forces were sent to the Mexican frontier, and in November, 1866, the French troops were ordered by Louis Napoleon to return to France, and the last troops departed from Mexico in February, 1867. This encouraged President Juarez to leave El Paso del Norte and advance southward. Gen. Miramon was sent by Maximilian to capture Juarez, but was defeated at San Jacinto the 1st of February, 1867. Miramon fell back to Queretaro, where he was joined by Maximilian.

Gen. Escobedo was in command of Juarez's forces, and commenced siege of Queretaro in March, and effected its capture on the 15th of March.

Maximilian was made prisoner on the stony hill of Queretaro. He was tried by military court, condemned to death, and on June 19, 1867, was executed on the spot where he was captured, together with Gen. Miramon and Gen. Mexia.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz had captured Puebla on April 2, and entered the City of Mexico on June 25, 1867.

I visited the home where Maximilian lived in Queretaro. I saw the place where he was captured and shot, and on that spot the Austrian Government has erected a memorial church. I also visited the room where he was tried, and saw the table upon which Gen. Escobedo approved the sentence of death.

It was very evident that Maximilian had unquestioned opportunity of escape, as Gen. Mexia had some 2,000 cavalry who could have conveyed him rapidly and safely to the coast, where arrangements were made for him to be received on a neutral vessel. It is contended by some that Maximilian's refusal to leave Queretaro was because he was unwilling to abandon those who had supported him during his imperial reign, and it is contended by others that he did not believe he would be tried and executed—his impression being that the extent of his punishment would be banishment from the country. He also must have known that the Austrian Government and the United States would intercede in his behalf.

Two days after the execution Gen. Diaz gained a victory before the City of Mexico, and, together with President Juarez, entered on the 25th of June, 1867. In 1871, while Juarez was still President, a manifesto was issued proposing a convention and assembly of notables to reorganize the Government, with Diaz as Commander in Chief of the army. This movement was interrupted by the death of Juarez and the succession of the Presidency to Lerdo de Trcja, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His administration was peaceful; he was re-elected in 1872, and during his second administration a railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico was completed and was opened Jan. 1, 1873.

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Another revolution broke out in January, 1876, and Lerdo de Trcja fled the country. President Diaz entered the City of Mexico Nov. 24, 1876, and became President, and has, with the exception of four years, held the office from that time. During his first administration some small revolutions occurred, but the execution of nine revolutionists in June, 1870, brought peace to the entire country.

At President Diaz's second election, in 1884, he found an empty Treasury and a country without credit. Mexico needed a man of President Diaz's action, ability, and determination. He grasped the situation and managed the Government with such superb ability as to place him among the foremost statesmen in the world.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

LIKED TO SEE HIS JAW WORK.

ONE of the stories told by J. Harry Tregeo of Baltimore, former President of the National Credit Men's Association, concerns Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who it seems is given to making strange grimaces when he talks. He was waiting in the station at Louisville recently with a friend for a train to Frankfort, when a lady accompanied by a little boy walked up and asked him at what time the train for Frankfort started. The Senator gallantly swept off his hat and informed her that the train would leave at 10:30 o'clock. "We are going on that train," he added.

A few minutes later the lady walked up again and repeated the same question.

"The train for Frankfort leaves at 10:30 o'clock, Madam," he said, "and we are going on that train."

In a few minutes she came back again with the same question.

"Madam," said the Senator, "I have already told you twice that the train for Frankfort leaves at 10:30 o'clock, and that we are going on that train. I hope I make myself plain this time."

"Oh, yes," she replied, "I know the train leaves at 10:30, and I am so glad that you are going on it, for my little Johnnie does so love to see your jaw work."

POL PLANCON TALKS OF THE SINGER'S ART

Why the Great French Basso Changed His Mind About Retiring from the Operatic Stage at the End of Last Season---His Early Training and His Vocal Method ---Faure, the Famous Baritone, His Model.

M. PLANCON, AS MEPHISTO IN "FAUST," SINGING THE SERENADE.

POL PLANCON.

SINGING "THE CALF OF GOLD" IN "FAUST."

POL PLANCON, the renowned basso of the Metropolitan, is one of the most notable and impressive men you could meet on Broadway. As he passes you on his way from his hotel to the Opera House, and as he enters a certain restaurant at which he is accustomed to take his meals, he invariably attracts attention by his distinction, his great stature, and his Parisian clothes. From his dark mustache, which points upward, his warm complexion, and his piercing eyes, you might take him for a French Southerner—a "méridional" from Toulouse, Biarritz, or Marseilles. In reality he is a Northerner, born in a small town called Furay, in the region known as the Ardennes.

Last Spring, as will be remembered, M. Plançon struck consternation into the hearts of his admirers by announcing his irrevocable resolve to retire from the lyric stage.

"We must make way for the young ones," said he. "I have sung enough. Thanks to America, I have amassed more money than I need. Why should I go on singing?"

"Why?" echoed the writer to whom he had first confided his intention. "Because you have a marvelous voice. Because you are an artist. Because you are needed on the boards."

But M. Plançon was not to be persuaded. "I have sung enough," he reiterated. "Place aux jeunes."

"Where are the 'jeunes' of whom you speak, M. Plançon?" said the writer.

"Well—I admit there are not many of them," answered the great basso. "And it is true," he added, with an admirable appearance of coyness, "that I am not conscious of having deteriorated. But—no. It is quite settled. I shall not return. This will be my last season in America."

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Mr. Conried, however, brought such convincing arguments to bear upon M. Plançon that, only a few weeks later, he renewed his engagement with the Metropolitan Opera House management. This season he is with us again, singing magnificently, as he has always sung. To the "young ones" as to whom he seemed so solicitous, he is both an example and a discouragement. An example—because, in his grand style and impeccable method they perceive the realization of an ideal. A discouragement—because, if they have any modesty in their hearts, they cannot but be conscious that, to almost all of them, the attainment of that ideal is an impossibility.

Eleven long years have rolled away since M. Plançon first delighted Americans. That was in the days when Jean and Edouard De Reszke had but lately been revealed to us; when Calvé was alternately storming and wheedling her way into the affections of a public wearied for the time of Wagnerianism; when "Faust," "Romeo," and "Les Huguenots," not "Tristan," "Die Meistersinger," and "Die Walkuere" were the magnets at the Metropolitan. Few artists after singing so persistently as M. Plançon for eleven years could boast of so pure, rich, firm, and resonant a voice as he. What is the secret of the art which has enabled him to resist the strain that, to so many of his rivals, has proved fatal? M. Plançon himself had something to say on that subject the other day when he was interviewed.

"Frankly," he declared, "I deserve less praise for singing as I do than you imagine. Heaven was generous enough to make me a present of a good voice. I was born in a musical environment. And, even when I was quite young, I sang well and without difficulty. I studied in Paris, at the Ecole Duprez, an institution which then rivaled the Conservatory. My first plunge into opera was made at the Grand Théâtre, in Lyons, in the character of St. Bris. Lyons, as you perhaps know, is one of the most ruthless and critical music centres in Europe.

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"At the expiration of my engagement there I went to Paris, where the late Charles Lamoureux, who did so much to broaden the taste of his countrymen and to make them familiar, first with the masterpieces of oratorio, and later with the works of Wagner, was then organizing his famous orchestra at the Château-d'Eau. Under his direction I sang the rôle of Heinrich der Vogler at a concert recital of 'Lohengrin.' As a result of my success in the part I was engaged for the Paris Opera House. During my stay at that theatre I sang all the basso parts in the repertory, with the one exception of Bertram, in 'Robert le Diable.' My favorite rôle was always Méphisto, in which I made my Parisian début. Then, at last, I came to America."

AS THE TOREADOR IN "CARMEN."

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"Did you know Faure, whose method was so like your own?" said the interviewer.

"I knew and admired him," replied M. Plançon. "He was the greatest, the most wonderful baritone of his day, and I question whether he has since been equaled. I am deeply indebted to him for the inspiration I found in listening to him long before I went to the Opera House. Nature had done much for him. His taste and art, perhaps, had done even more. Some of his critics, I remember, were in the habit of reproaching him for a supposed want of warmth—an excess of art. It is a pity that one or two of his successors, who at first had voices possibly as remarkable as his own, did not imitate his faultless use of his natural gifts. They might still be favorites, instead of being wrecks, like a once famous baritone who sang here in times past with much success. His name? I would rather not mention it. I count him among my friends, and I have long had the most sincere admiration for him.

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"Faure owed his success to his making right use of the chest, nose and palate in singing. It is most important to a singer to have the support—the appui—afforded by the chest. It simplifies things. I sing habitually without effort—easily and naturally—because I follow the example of Faure, and because I invariably pay attention to diction. The Germans have their own method, which may be excellent. The Italians have theirs. Heaven forbid that I should speak ill of either of them. Probably both the Germans and the Italians prefer their respective ways to mine, or they would not stick to them. I, of course, prefer my way."

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"And, out of all the many artists now in opera, which have adopted Faure's method, as you have done?"

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"No matter what price?" suggested the reporter, but the pianist was not to be coerced into any undue revelations.

"I do not practice the piano at all," said he later on, upon being asked his hours of work, "except when I have to play. There are weeks and months that I do not touch the piano. * * * When I am composing I do not touch the piano at all. In fact, it was Liszt who made me a pianist. I was composing when I met him. He would have me play. My first concert was a very great success, and so I still play and play, but I would much rather compose my operas.

"I play at Berlin, at Leipsic, at Munich, all through Germany, for six months out of the year; then I go to my villa in Italy, at Lago Maggiore, and stay there the rest of the time. There I composed my operas of 'The Improvisator,' 'The Departure,' and 'Cain.'

"Oh, yes; Italy is the country for composing operas. No, I do not know why the skies are bluer there than elsewhere, but it is true. It is difficult to explain, as difficult as why I like Beethoven best and why I do not practice unless I have to play, and why my fingers remain nimble even when I do not practice. All of it is very difficult to explain."

"What is your opinion," inquired the reporter, "of modern pianists?"

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"To speak truthfully," he answered then, "I never hear them. I know they play. Of course they play. I hear of their playing, but when I have finished playing myself that is quite enough.

"I don't want to hear any more piano, any more concerts. I go to the theatre or to the opera, but never to a concert. Really, these days so many play well, fairly well; a great deal too many. It is disgusting how mediocrily well everybody plays. Now in Berlin it is atrocious. It is, really. Any little pianist there can give a concert. To empty chairs mostly, but he gives it nevertheless. It is terrible on the critics in Berlin, that. They have to hop about so; first to one concert and then to another the same evening. Sometimes to five in one evening. How can they do justice to five? How can they criticise more than one piece at each? Impossible!

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Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of your heirs.

It's an ill-wind that blows anybody good, but you.

Brevity is the soul of a dull sermon.

Necessity is the mother of many good intentions.

Poor, but honest; rich, but honest is more improbable.

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Honor is the quality that pays the gambling debt by standing off the launderman.

Be glad you are living; for it is better to be a live dog than a dead lion.

Like jokes, there is nothing new in epigrams under the sun.

The most one can do is to put them in new dresses.

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Beetem—Pshaw! I must have $20 by noon to-day, and I left my money at home in my other clothes. Can't you help me out?

Wiseman—Sure. I'll lend you car fare to go home for it.

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It received a world without free public schools, and left no civilized country without them.

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IT is likely that not a few persons in the big audience that crowded Carnegie Hall last Tuesday evening to hear little Franz von Vecsey, the eleven-year-old violinist, on the occasion of his first appearance in this country, were surprised at the simplicity and unaffected straightforwardness with which the lad addressed himself to his task—a task that might well have staggered many an older and maturer artist than the boy who has come across the seas to give Americans a chance to examine the remarkable gifts that have set musical Europe ringing with his praises.

The secret was disclosed to an interviewer who visited the Vecsey family, the day after the boy's first concert, at their apartments in the Hotel Netherland. The lad has no idea of his real standing as a musician. Particularly has it been kept from him that he is a professional musician. He has no notion whatever of the enormous sum which he receives for his every appearance nor of the dominating part that subject the other day when he was interviewed.

"Frankly," he declared, "I deserve less praise for singing as I do than you imagine. Heaven was generous enough to make me a present of a good voice. I was born in a musical environment. And, even when I was quite young, I sang well and without difficulty. I studied in Paris, at the Ecole Duprez, an institution which then rivaled the Conservatory. My first plunge into opera was made at the Grand Théâtre, in Lyons, in the character of St. Bris. Lyons, as you perhaps know, is one of the most ruthless and critical music centres in Europe.

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"At the expiration of my engagement there I went to Paris, where the late Charles Lamoureux, who did so much to broaden the taste of his countrymen and to make them familiar, first with the masterpieces of oratorio, and later with the works of Wagner, was then organizing his famous orchestra at the Château-d'Eau. Under his direction I sang the rôle of Heinrich der Vogler at a concert recital of 'Lohengrin.' As a result of my success in the part I was engaged for the Paris Opera House. During my stay at that theatre I sang all the basso parts in the repertory, with the one exception of Bertram, in 'Robert le Diable.' My favorite rôle was always Méphisto, in which I made my Parisian début. Then, at last, I came to America."

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"Did you know Faure, whose method was so like your own?" said the interviewer.

"I knew and admired him," replied M. Plançon. "He was the greatest, the most wonderful baritone of his day, and I question whether he has since been equaled. I am deeply indebted to him for the inspiration I found in listening to him long before I went to the Opera House. Nature had done much for him. His taste and art, perhaps, had done even more. Some of his critics, I remember, were in the habit of reproaching him for a supposed want of warmth—an excess of art. It is a pity that one or two of his successors, who at first had voices possibly as remarkable as his own, did not imitate his faultless use of his natural gifts. They might still be favorites, instead of being wrecks, like a once famous baritone who sang here in times past with much success. His name? I would rather not mention it. I count him among my friends, and I have long had the most sincere admiration for him.

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"Faure owed his success to his making right use of the chest, nose and palate in singing. It is most important to a singer to have the support—the appui—afforded by the chest. It simplifies things. I sing habitually without effort—easily and naturally—because I follow the example of Faure, and because I invariably pay attention to diction. The Germans have their own method, which may be excellent. The Italians have theirs. Heaven forbid that I should speak ill of either of them. Probably both the Germans and the Italians prefer their respective ways to mine, or they would not stick to them. I, of course, prefer my way."

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As the interviewer came along the corridor leading to the von Vecsey apartments he heard the sound of somebody playing arpeggios upon the violin, and as he entered the little lad stood by the door with his precious Amati in one hand and the bow in the other.

The little chap, when presented by his mother, greeted the interviewer brightly with the two or three words of English that he knows, and then stood listening so intently that it was plain he will know much more of our language before the end of the long tour that has been planned for him in this country.

Young as he is, the boy does not look his eleven years. His costume of jacket, knickerbockers, and a wide sailor collar [illegible] the sort of [illegible] There is nothing of the freak about this lad with the round cherubic face, the straight, slender legs, and the big black eyes, behind whose gravity lurks a twinkle that tells one of a love for games and romping that all the hours of labor with the bow under the tutelage of "Uncle" Joachim, as he calls his famous instructor, have not been able to subdue.

Presently he skipped away into the adjoining room, whence came at intervals the sound of passages from the "Witches' Dance," music of the weirdly immortal Paganini, which the lad is practicing for his next public performance.

"No," said Mme. von Vecsey, who speaks excellent English, "we have done everything you can think of to keep our boy natural and unspoiled, and—and boylike. He does not know that he is a professional, nor anything of the money he earns. A strict account is kept of it, and it will all be his when the time comes. But for the present we want to keep him the simple child that he is.

"Franz has written the Queen a letter since reaching this country," said his mother. "'Dear Aunt Queen Alexandra,' he calls her, and told her particularly about the big buildings. 'You cannot think, dear Aunt Queen Alexandra,' he wrote, 'how they are big and tall.'

"One thing that surprised him greatly when he came to know about it was the absence of royalty and nobility in this country.

"'Isn't it strange, mamma,' he said one day to me, 'they have no Uncle Kings or Aunt Queens in America?'

"He has great hopes of seeing Indians when we go out West, and is always asking Nahan Franko about them. He has taken a great liking to Mr. Franko, and the two romp together a good deal. I am afraid Mr. Franko has told him some stories about the Indians of the West, and that he will be disappointed when he really sees them.

"'Uncle Franko,' said Franz one day, 'was your grandfather an Indian?'

"'And was he yet civilized?' pursued the boy.

"'No,' said Mr. Franko, 'by no means. He used to scalp people.'

"Franz looked a little doubtful about this, but from things that he has said to me I think he looks forward with the most eager anticipation to seeing some real North American Indians in your big West."

Arpeggios, scales, double stopping, and fragments of the "Witches' Dance" followed each other in rapid succession from the adjoining room as the boy's mother went on:

"When the present tour is ended we plan to return to Berlin and to spend a year there, during most of which the lad shall have rest. He will keep in practice, of course, and give a few concerts, but we want him to have a chance to continue his general education. We have taught him much at home, and we mean to go to it [illegible] has something besides

"Hobbies? O yes, he has them, and they're good, boyish hobbies, too. One of them is photography. He snapped pretty nearly everything coming across the ship. His other hobby is rolling hoops. So you see as yet he's only a boy, after all, thank God!"

At this moment the lad came bounding out of his practice room, with his precious Amati.

"Good luck," said the visitor, as he departed.

"Auf Wiedersehen," cried little Franz merrily, extending his strong, chubby hand.

Home Traits.

"Isn't your husband dyspeptic?"

"I rather think he is; I know he always disagrees with his meals."

Tears of Men.

"How [illegible] it is to see Romaine [illegible] it is a

QUEER YARNS FROM OUR WATER FRONT

"There Are as Good Stories in the Sea as Ever Came Out of It," Is a Revised Saying, but an Equally True and Interesting One---Some of the Bizarre Incidents That Mariners Do Not Report Officially.

A CABLE from Hamilton, Bermuda, last week announced the blowing up at sea of a Norwegian bark, Marpesia, which left New York a month ago for Cette with a cargo of naphtha. By the explosion of this oil, eleven of the bark's crew were killed, the rest of the men being picked up by the Danish steamer Gallia. So the story comes to port.

It is very seldom that a tale of such terrible tragedy does not reach port. Even when every officer, man, and boy is killed or drowned in a sea disaster, the tide always manages somehow to bring the news of what has happened to the intelligent shores.

On the other hand, however, there are scores of stories, all more or less of human interest, but of less tragical import, that are never officially reported by those who go down to the sea in ships. Many of these stories escape even the voracious—not necessarily veracious—maw of the ship news reporter, for the simple reason that this variety of the genus scribe has his hands full with the big transatlantic liners, and has little or no time to bother with the small craft that one daily sees being towed up the East River with all sail reefed and the gunwales nearly overlapped by the stream. It is from those overlooked, overloaded small "fry" that the real stories touching upon the romance and humor of modern sea-faring are to be obtained.

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Take a walk any day, down South Street toward South Ferry. As you near the tip of Manhattan's tongue, you may observe that nearly all of the craft assembled at the wharves here are old-fashioned sailing vessels—mostly schooners and barks. Here and there you may see a graceful vessel which, one thinks, must have been designed by Neptune himself, but you will notice that the greater part of the assembly is composed of schooners that seem to have been built each to suit its master-owner's especial taste or whim. Some of those schooners (which are almost invariably engaged in the West Indian and South American trade in cocoanuts, rum, and logwood) look like Chinese junks, sawed off at both ends, while others look like country cottages afloat, with their dainty curtained windows, flower-pots on the cuddy roof, and a cat, a dog, and a parrot arguing a question of nautical law at the cabin door. Wherever you see a vessel with curtained windows, and looking like a farmyard, or a Noah's Ark, be sure the captain has a wife aboard.

Now those little schooners come and go, practically unobserved by any but the consignees, as do the graceful barks which, I have no doubt, you will find, are engaged in the kauri gum trade between Auckland, N. Z., and the odorous gum and glue section of New York, bounded by Wall, William, Liberty, and Water streets.

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Those vessels are at sea for periods varying, according to the weather, from three months to twelve months. At the foreign end of the voyage the men sometimes loaf around the queer ports for many weeks awaiting a cargo which is to come. Maybe the Indians along the Mosquito coast have not come from the interior with cocoanuts; again, the price of logwood may have dropped and the planters be waiting for a rise before selling and shipping; or, probably, the gum is scarce or not flowing in the New Zealand and Australian bush.

The captain-owner sits by the flower-pots all day, smoking or swearing; the cabin-boy teaches the parrot profanity; the cook makes the cat and dog drunk and quarrelsome with doses of rum; and the men, tired of their cramped quarters, go ashore and get into mischief with the natives and trouble with the police.

But the cargo comes at last; sail is set and the waif of the seas points for home. "Tim" with a black eye, "Bill" with a knife slash across his face, and "Jerry" with jim-jams; all eloquent marks of their doings ashore.

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You can't keep your sea-going men quiet, even at sea. During the weeks or months of cross-seas, contrary winds, and heart-breaking tacking and wearing and tacking and little headway, the men cast about for something to do. Hence the rough songs of the sea, which, by the way, are very unlike the songs of the sea that are sung to classic accompaniments. Robert Louis Stevenson's "Fifteen men on the dead man's chest" is a perfect specimen of the mysterious chanteys of the real fo'c's'le.

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Practical jokes are also in order and boyish games are played with whatever accessories the ship can produce. Often a cricket game is played with a stout, stiff rope for a bat and a piece of the same hemp, teazed out and shaped for a ball. Only a short time ago I heard from William Rae, of a Liverpool firm, of a football match off Cape Horn, when a pig was the stake and the ball a bunch of sou'-westers tied up.

"It is customary," said Mr. Rae on board the bark Chipperkyle, made fast to a wharf by South Street—"it is customary for the captain or the owner to present the crew with a pig to be killed and eaten by way of celebration when the ship has successfully rounded the Horn.

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"Last trip I voyaged with the ship for my health, and at Melbourne, Australia, I bought the pig for the men. It was quite a little thing then, but by the time we were nearing the Horn it had fattened into an appetizing morsel.

"The men were looking forward to a great feast in a few days, when suddenly the ship dropped in calms that lasted for weeks, and the pig's death, according to ship's rule, had to be postponed.

"The men were disappointed. They wanted to kill the pig and have a feast just to kill time. The officers would not have it. The men got ugly. Wasn't it their pig? The officers referred the matter to me. I suggested that they play a game for it—football, perhaps.

"Well, they played. It was a four-a-side game—three of the crew and the cabinboy in goal; three officers and Otto, the Dutch cook, in goal. Otto sided with the officers, because he foresaw hard work in his galley if the men won.

"The game started and toward the end the score stood at 2 goals to 1 in favor of the officers. As an incentive to the men one of the hands released the pig, which came wabbling along the deck.

"The men yelled and set to with renewed vigor. The bo'sun sent in a straight shot from the starboard. I don't know to this day whether Otto could have barred it, but just as the ball came toward the goal Otto gave a howl, and bolted toward the galley. The dinner, in the excitement of the game, had been done to a cinder.

"The crew claimed the goal; the officers claimed a foul under the circumstances. I was appointed referee, but refused, for obvious reasons to take sides.

"Then there was something like a riot. The men made for the pig; the officers did the same, while Otto stood by the galley weeping over his burned dinner. The whole ship's complement chased that fat, squealing pig around the deck.

"And what do you suppose was the result? Why, the pig in despair jumped overboard, and you know a pig can't swim."

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Another queer story, not humorous, however, was given to me by Capt. Mason of the bark Nuuanu, in the kauri trade, while she was in the East River some months ago.

It appears that this vessel with the queer name has a spar upon which the crew believe there is a "hoodoo." It has been, if not responsible for, at least connected with, the death of several men and the maiming of a few others and always around the same latitude and longitude. A storm comes up; the men are ordered aloft to reef; there is a sudden scream and down comes a man to the decks with a crash, or into the sea with a splash. It is just as if the spar were electrified in that latitude, for invariably it is the first man to reach it who dies.

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The Erie Basin is another place where those waifs of the sea come with their queer stories. Last year the police were called to the Bush stores to take a man who was suffering from delirium tremens off a vessel in the Santo Domingo trade. This man, whose name was William Lohness, had made his first trip to the tropics and apparently had been intoxicated not only with the glory of the sapphire seas and the beauty of the islands, but had also imbibed a terrific quantity of the famous rum of the Caribbean regions.

On the way to the East River from Santo Domingo "Bill" Lohness developed a fancy, but was apparently quite sane on all other points and did his work excellently. When he reached the Bush stores, however, he promptly reported to the police that a vessel had come into port laden with a cargo of venomous snakes which were not on the manifest. The police immediately reported the matter to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, then in Smith Street, and while the newspaper men were making copious notes in walked "Bill" Lohness and supplied the necessary details. The afternoon papers fell to it and announced to New York a "Shipload of Smuggled Snakes Captured!"

The reporters and photographers rushed to the Bush stores, where "Bill," having returned aboard, was refusing to help unload the snakes. The police came aboard. The captain said there was not a snake aboard, unless it was "Bill" Lohness. "Bill" declared that that was all bluff, and assured the police and the reporters that the hold was "squirmin' full o' them—pink, green and yaller ones wi' choc'late stripes."

The police cautiously entered the hold, revolvers and batons all ready. All they found was logwood. Then "Bill" was sent to the alcoholic ward.

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Talking of visionary things, the story of the haunted Alfred Dumois is a good one.

The Dumois was in the Haiti fruit trade. Shortly after leaving Port-au-Prince last Spring an air of dread overhung the ship, for whenever the weather got bad a strange wailing sound arose from somewhere or nowhere and died away to leeward like the shriek of a lost soul.

At first the officers and crew were ready to believe that this sound was caused by the wind whistling through a crevice, but one night, when there was not a breath of wind but a heavy swell from Hatteras, the wailing became very awe-inspiring. Capt. Traae, suspecting a joke on the part of the crew, ordered all the men on deck.

They came. There was no man or boy missing, and, while they were there, out of the bowels of the ship, or perhaps it was from the rigging or out of the sea, arose that same shriek like a "woman wailing for her demon lover," as Coleridge wrote.

The men dispersed hurriedly. If you ever have been to sea and seen a sick moon breaking through ragged clouds and shining, watery-like, upon a restless sea, you will understand how the crew felt when that awful sound was thrown into such a stage setting. Traae was in despair. The Norwegian sailors revived all sorts of weird Viking stories of the sea and superstitions of the Scandinavian fjords. A phosphorescent corpse was floating in the wake of the ship; presently St. Elmo's fire would dance on the masthead, then something white would appear, climbing the rattlines; the rats would leave the ship, then—doom for everybody!

But this weird incident had a queer—not to say extraordinary and ridiculous—ending.

Traae and his mate were in the wheelhouse watching a squall which was bearing down from the northwest. It struck. The ship rolled heavily to starboard and at the same time a fearful scream arose.

The mate uttered a gasp of terror and gripped Traae's arm. The Captain was staring at a point on the starboard side of the deck, forward. The mate followed his gaze and saw the ship's cat with its back arched and its hair on end, clawing and spitting over a pipe which protruded from the deck. Traal walked out of the wheelhouse and drove a bung into the pipe.

"The ghost is laid!" said he.

It was explained to the men after the squall was over that the wailing came from the pipe which connected with the after-tank. The tank was only half full of water, and whenever the ship rolled to starboard the water rushed up into the pipe, driving out the air with a force that produced the sound like "a woman wailing for her demon lover."

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

CARGO STEAMER MINNESOTA, OCEAN LEVIATHAN, SAILS SATURDAY FOR ORIENT

THE greatest cargo ever carried across the Pacific Ocean, or, for that matter, across any ocean, will be taken out by the steamship Minnesota, the leviathan of the waters, when on Jan. 21 she will cast off her hawsers, weigh anchor, and start out of the Harbor of Seattle on her first voyage to the land of cherry blossom and victory.

This ship is one of the fleet in the building of which James J. Hill, the veteran railroad President and man of ideas, incorporated his visions of American commerce in the Far East. When Mr. Hill first announced his scheme of building ships which could carry many train loads of freight he predicted great things—reductions of rates, consequent possible American competition for the trade of the Orient with other nations, and greatly increased earnings for the connecting railroads in which he is interested. Many things have happened since he conceived the plan of attempting to conquer the trade of the Pacific, and now at the moment that the first of the vessels is to set out on her career Mr. Hill is no longer quite as enthusiastic about the results and benefits to be derived, at least in the immediate future.

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On her first trip across the Pacific the Minnesota will carry full cargo of various goods. Her capacity is 23,000 tons of 2,240 pounds dead weight, in addition to her stores and equipment, while her cubic capacity is 28,000 tons of 40 cubic feet. This entire available room will be filled by a cargo which is now in process of loading at Seattle. It had been intended that the ship should call at Tacoma, but her trip to Puget Sound from Eastern waters was delayed so that she did not have time to go to Tacoma, and besides there was already awaiting her at Seattle full cargo of goods. In the list of things to be carried by the steamer are:

14,000 bales of raw cotton, valued at $237,045
23,000 cases of canned goods, valued at 176,886
21,000 bales of piece goods, valued at 418,835
1,000 cases of cigarettes, valued at 115,135
600 tons of flour, valued at 81,340

besides $92,450 worth of leather, $29,150 worth of machinery and other merchandise to the total value of $1,212,641. This merchandise is destined for merchants in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila, at each of which ports the vessel will call in the sequence in which they are here named.

The valuation above given does not make allowance for any possible shipments of specie, gold, or silver for which special provision was made in the construction of the vessel. There are now being shipped for Japan considerable amounts of gold, $2,500,000 having gone out last week via San Francisco and $5,000,000 was sent some weeks ago via Seattle. It is therefore not unlikely that the ship may be called upon to carry some gold for Japan. Now that Port Arthur has fallen and the Japanese are in complete control of the Eastern seas, little is to be feared for the safety of such a cargo, which is, of course, contraband of war, and therefore the company will probably not make any secret of any possible gold shipment. Arrangements of such shipments of precious metals are not, however, generally made until a day or so previous to the sailing of the boat, and therefore the specie room has not yet been engaged.

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Even without this the cargo to be taken by the ship in her first voyage is one of the most valuable as well as the largest of general merchandise ever carried by an ocean steamer. If loaded on railroad cars of ordinary capacity, this cargo would take up 100 railway trains of 25 cars each. If one train were to be made out of these cars, it would be seven miles long. From these figures it appears why Mr. Hill placed such great expectations on the building of these ships. They would bring business to his railroad, which would have to carry both export freight from the Orient. Why he has nevertheless seen fit to lower his expectations for the railroad he explained the other day.

"I do not want to be considered a pessimist," he said, "for by nature I am an optimist, but I am not a dreamer, and I adjust my expectations according to the circumstances. When I first brought out my scheme of building big vessels I had an idea that by reducing the cost of transportation through increasing the capacity of the ships we would be able to compete with other nations for the commerce of the Eastern countries. I figured out that I would be able because of the increased traffic of my railroad to lower freight rates so that it would be cheaper to send, for instance, flour, from Minnesota to Japan than to send flour from Russia or Hungary via steamer or the Trans-Siberian Railroad. I expected to compete with the Russian and Indian growers of cotton. I thought our manufacturers of all kinds of merchandise would be able to send their goods into the big market offered by the Orient and compete successfully with other merchants. I expected that on the return these ships would carry just as great consignments of Oriental goods, rugs, and rice, and other products of the soil, which would give to my railroad full loaded freight trains on their east-bound runs.

"I now find that I had reckoned without the Government, and that I therefore will have to reduce my expectations. I still believe that these boats will not only bring ample returns as an investment, but also that they will do much to develop American commerce in the Pacific. I still believe that the railroad will be benefited by carrying the export and import loads of these vessels. But the benefit which will result will not be as great as I had thought it would be, at least not under present circumstances.

"All this is due to the requirement of our law for the publication of our tariffs of railroad rates. We will not export Minneapolis wheat to the Orient, as I had expected to do. Since we have been required to publish our rate schedules I have not made a rate on flour from Minneapolis. Whatever flour will be exported will be flour ground on the Pacific Coast from Pacific Coast wheat. You ask me the reason and I will tell you.

"The merchant in Japan or China who comes to us to buy wants to buy as cheaply as possible. If he asks an American merchant for how much he can buy flour the American merchant tries to find out for how much the other can buy flour from Russia. He then goes to the steamship and railroad company's representative and asks him what rate he can make so that when added to the cost of the flour it is still less than the total price of the Russian merchant. Our agent makes the rate low enough and the Russian competition is knocked out.

"But to-day under the new law we can not do that. Our representative says: 'I can't give you a lower rate than the published tariff, except by first notifying the Interstate Commerce Commission, and although I will pay for the cable costs it will take a week or two before I can get everything arranged.' Well that of course is too long and the Russian competitor gets the order.

"The same thing applies to other export merchandise which must be transported at rates published in due form, and I for one think that cotton will be among the lot. I do not believe that under present conditions we will be able to export anything like 2,000,000 bales of cotton to Japan. We will probably export some, but the competitors in Russian and Indian cotton, knowing our rates, will be able to underbid us. We have no remedy because we do not know what rates they may be making. They can do as they please and every time we publish a new rate they can underbid us in a minute. The importance of this lies in the fact that freight rates are one of the most important items in computing the selling cost of goods in foreign lands.

"But, while I have re[illegible] tations, I still believe th[illegible] plenty of freight for the [illegible] it will not benefit all sections of the country, but rather the Pacific Coast States alone. The war in itself has created a big demand for foreign goods in Japan, and, as is usually the case, the war will probably be followed by a period of prosperity in Japan."

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One reason why Mr. Hill expects that the steamers will prove a paying investment is that the route of the line is 1,200 miles shorter than any other. It is 1,250 miles further from San Francisco via Hawaii to Yokohama, Shanghai or Hongkong than it is from Puget Sound. On the round trip this amounts to 2,500 miles, equivalent to a week's voyage for a vessel making fifteen knots, and nine days for one making twelve knots. From New York to Yokohama via the Suez Canal is over 13,000 miles, as compared with about 7,000 miles via Puget Sound. Being engaged in trade with the Orient, it is perhaps natural that the crew of the ship should be largely Chinese. The Captain of course, as well as the officers, are Americans, and so are the petty officers, mates, &c. The Captain is one of the best known sailors on the Pacific. The Chinese sailors are the best that could be found on the Asiatic Coast. They were brought to this country some time ago and housed in one of the small ports on Puget Sound, until the steamer should be ready to receive them. The company had to put up a forfeit of $500 for each man, and as there are 172 Chinamen, the company's total bond was $86,000. All the manual labor aboard ship will be performed by these men. Among them are said to be some very clever Chinese, who, instead of gambling, employ their spare time in artistic pursuits. So for instance, one of the firemen drew a picture of the Minnesota as she appeared from shore. This picture was exhibited in the company's office in Seattle.

It is understood that the list of passengers which the ship will carry on its first voyage will be nearly the full complement of 250 cabin passengers, 68 intermediate passengers, and 1,500 steerage passengers. The last passengers to the boat to leave for the West from this city took their departure yesterday. Their connections will be rather close, [illegible] efforts have been made to [illegible] Seattle in time. The first port of call [illegible]

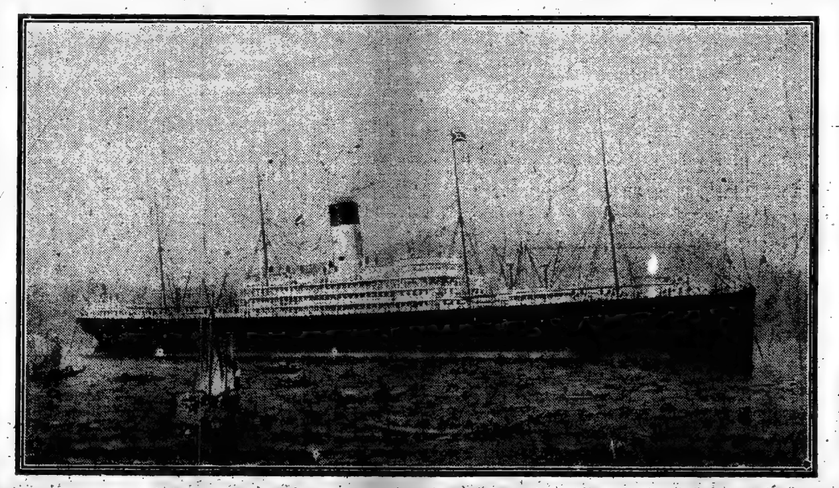

THE STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Meyer

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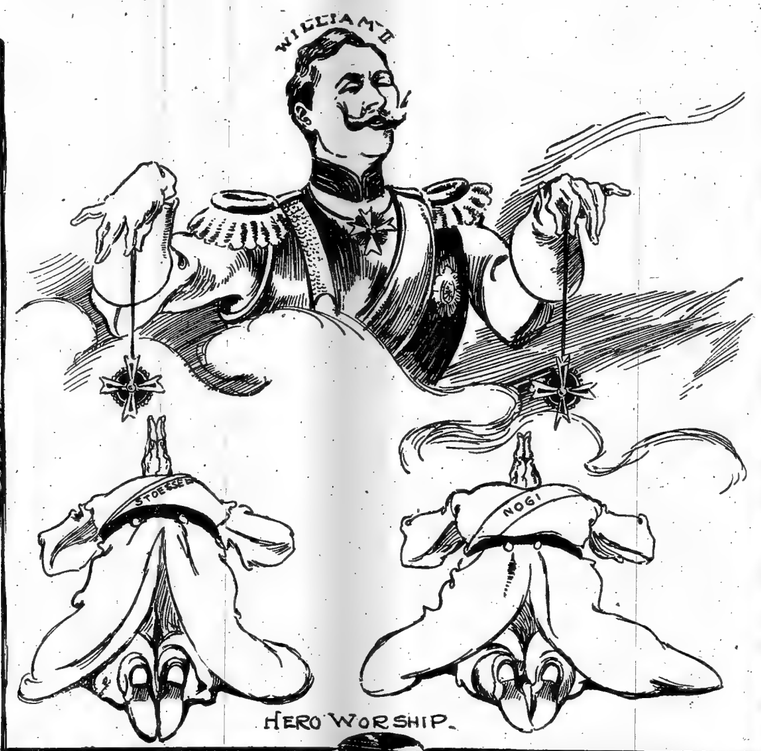

HERO WORSHIP.

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JAN 15 1905

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905.

PASTURES WITH BEEVES AND HOME-BRED KINE

Sketches and Paintings in Oils and Wash Left in Their Studios by Robert Minor, N. A., and Morgan McIlhenney, A. N. A., to Pass Under the Hammer This Week---National Academy Notes.

THE nights of next Tuesday and Wednesday will see the sales of paintings by two members of the National Academy of Design recently deceased. On Tuesday the American Art Association will auction off the watercolors and oil paintings of the late C. Morgan McIlhenney, Associate Academician, and on Wednesday the oils and wash drawings of Robert C. Minor, Academician, all at unrestricted public sale. A peculiarity of the McIlhenney collection is the signing of the sketches by Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, the executor, which were left unsigned by the painter as a guarantee of the genuineness of the pictures; a peculiarity of the Minor works, on their side, is a formidable list of patrons in the catalogue which includes a large number of local artists, Academicians and otherwise, together with persons not professional artists at all —a remarkable testimony to the high regard felt for the late Academicians. If half the number visit the American Art Galleries on Wednesday, and each one buys a memento of Robert Minor, the sale will be a memorable one in the annals of New York. The catalogue has an excellent portrait of Minor for frontispiece as he looked during his later years, when an insidious disease had crippled him to a great extent, but had not overcome his zeal, nor indeed his ability as a painter. An appreciative preface is supplied by Frank D. Millet, N. A., and a dozen good half-tones illustrate the booklet. The catalogue of the McIlhenney pictures has no illustrations, but a foreword by W. Arthur Hoeber, in which he speaks of the artist's "modesty, earnestness, and charm of character," and says he was "his own most severe critic and always insisted on the highest standards for his work, scraping, repainting, studying, rearranging, until he felt he had exhausted every means to produce the final result."

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Connecticut pastures at various seasons of the year were the commonest haunt of that gentle spirit and pleasant enthusiast, Robert Minor. Sometimes these views were thrown on canvas or paper in the morning hours; but oftener just after sundown, when the under surface of clouds is red or rosy or pink with the rays that no longer touch the tops of the trees. Shorescapes and nocturnes with clouded moons are also found among the 109 pictures now offered for sale, and here and there is a picture from a foreign trip, a bit of Kent, or a sketch of the Green Grotto at Capri, or a glimpse of the Scheldt or the Meuse, souvenirs, it may be, of his stay at Antwerp, when he worked under van Luppen. But neither the academical spirit of Belgian teachers nor the influence of Diaz, with whom he worked in Barbizon, affected his style profoundly. One sees now and again a picture that recalls Corot, such as "Evening, Waterford, Conn.," where the foliage of the slender tree leaning over the brook takes on some of the French master's tremulous, fluttering touch; but not to a greter degree than one sees in Wyant, whose work this particular piece greatly resembles; or "Bank of the River, Beechwood, Conn.," a watercolor entirely in Corot's fashion, both in composition and foliage. If the teaching at Antwerp left any traces in Minor it may be the tendency to a formal disposition of the landscape as we see it in "Waterford Oaks," with its balance of a clump of big trees to the right and an opener mass of trees to the left, with a rivulet in the depression between; or in "A Gray Day," where the composition is similar but the middle distance is full of the upward, undulating lines made by the trunks of very slender silver birches, or in "Midsummer Dawn," with old oaks on the right and a low bluff of rock, crowned by younger trees, on the left, the rock and silver birch-bole making a charming note in the foreground. A picture like this shows a mastery of atmospheric effects which belong to Minor's later years. Another fine landscape comes direct from the walls of the Connecticut Headquarters at the World's Fair—"Niantic Woodlands"; it is remarkable for the tender opaline sky and the creamy clouds above the trees, which are disposed on the two slopes of a swale in his favorite way. The formal landscape appears once more in "Morning near Lake Konomac, Waterford." Mastery of atmospheric secrets appears again in "Cloudy Autumn" with its shaded foreground, sunlit middle distance, a bit of river or lake, and its delicately painted distance of low hills.

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The night scenes for which Minor was famous appear sparingly in this exhibition, but they are not lacking. No. 7, "Moonlight," is almost too pretty and seems an early landscape, though carefully wrought. More vigor is found in No. 29, a nocturne with cascade roaring over ledges of rock and a moon glimpsed through dark clouds. "Cloudy Moonlight" (37) shows still more the Minor we used to admire, for the clouds are in movement and trees are bending in the blast, yet the aerial perspective is well maintained, the light poured on the clouds from a hidden moon reflected in the brook in the foreground. A more practised hand is seen in "Noonmark, Adirondacks by Moonlight," which was painted by lantern light at night. The moon brightens the cone of Mount Noonmark. But we find Minor at his full force in No. 96, "Moonlight on the Sound," in which he uses the deep blue note in clouds and sky outside the two great bursts of white light, one in the sky where the moon is trying to thrust the clouds aside, and another in the water, which seems to move under the rays as if the old belief were true that it is the moon which rules the tide. As to snowscapes, there is only a "Winter," with bluish, rather mussy snow; so far as it goes we are fain to believe that the keen delights of the cold months did not lure Minor abroad. We turn rather to loving studies of deep Autumn grasses, flowers and seedy stalks like "Adirondack Study," with pale, smoky sky and pale Autuminal tints through a jungle of tall grasses and weeds, and to "The Wild Bents Wave and Winter," a hillside, with long, dry grass, brush and silver birches. Minor had much aptitude for marines, as one sees from "The Storm," in which the movement of the breakers is well felt, and from "Blood Point, Waterford" (81,) a fine, blond painting of strand, seaweed, sea, and dunes, and the same promontory on the Sound taken from another point of view (No. 59.) In such pictures he departed from his academic composition and struck a fresh tone of color.

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If Minor loved to paint the spots where cattle roam, McIlhenney loved the quiet beasts themselves and knew how to bring out their points—not those which appeal to the breeder, but to the artist. Much younger than Minor—he was born at Philadelphia in 1858—he also showed much greater deftness of hand and technical skill. He could bring a picture up to a point of finish that pleased the lovers of high polish; and yet there was room for admiration from those who dislike the article which is "done to the nail." In landscape also, he was a remarkable little master, and his snowscape, "Woods in Winter," is as fine a bit of painting of this sort as one can see, a triumph of realism, and yet not photographic realism.

Or, take the kneeling maid of all work in "Lighting the Fire," an old brick fireplace with iron kettle hung from a crane over some sticks just bursting into flame. The cool, broad brushwork on hair, figure, arms, and floor is very remarkable, though the effect is a tifle hard and unsympathetic. "A Tale of the Sea," a widow in black holding the hand of a fairhaired boy by her side, is less attractive because the subject demands emotion in the faces and there is none there, and also because the facture is cold and repellant. But one feels the strength of the brush, nevertheless. A happy beginning is seen in "Letting Down the Bars"—cow, calf, and farm-lad —which is the last picture on which the artist worked. The colors are begun all warm and grateful; the composition is not hackneyed; perhaps he would have held the charm even to the very last finishing touches, had he been spared.

"A Young Bull" (68) is a study for a larger picture, but a particularly choice one; the quality of the hide and the bovine character of the beast are exceedingly well told. A picture which may enter in comparison with some of Minor's studies is "Waste Lands"; a smiling waste it is, full of high weeds in flower or gone to seed, and worthy of a place beside the fine "Woods in Winter." An excellent study for a large picture which secured a notable prize, is "Picking Water Lilies," a boat with three boys. The sky is slapped in and the figures are done in broad, steady, sure strokes. The greater part of this collection of 100 oils and watercolors, however, consists of sketches of bulls, cows, calves, and horses. The illustration above is not after one of the pictures to be sold, but is given here in order to exemplify his larger work. How careful and finely wrought that work can be, may be guessed from a watercolor in this sale called "Westchester Hills," which suggests a certain smooth touch peculiar to McIlhenney's brush, not the smoothness of Bouguereau or Ridgeway Knight, but at once broader and more alive.

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That an executor should sign a check with the name of the person who has given him power of attorney or in consequence of a legal authorisation, is an eminently practical thing; but that the executor of a painter should sign that painter's name to a picture is a mistake. If more is needed to guarantee a picture than the mere fact of being part of a public sale, a simple stamp might seem enough, such a stamp as they affix to pictures in Paris when the contents of an artist's studio are offered to the highest bidder. "Morgan McIlhenney by H.H.," is a signature which scarcely adds to the value of the sketch thus authenticated, for in course of time, when the facts are frogotten, a canvas thus inscribed may be taken for a copy by some H. H. It is a cumbrous and absurd bit of legal red tape which will not, let us hope, be followed hereafter.

CHARLES DE KAY.

CLOUDY AUTUMN
ROB'T. C. MINOR, N. A.
PHOTO COPYRIGHTED 1904 BY H.N TIEMAN.

Some Features of the Academy

THE Academy this year makes a departure in accepting paintings of the nude. Besides the misnamed "Lorilei," by Childe Hassam, winner of the Clarke Prize, we have a "Siren" by Louis Loeb, peering out over a rampart of rock at her victims on the sea. Mr. Loeb does not give his siren bird's feet, as Arnold Boeckin did in his little picture. He has an interesting portrait of Miss Eleanor Robson in her character of "Merely Mary Ann," her face serious as she stands pulling on her glove beside a chair on which are tea things. Mr. John H. Fry has also pictures with the nude, decorative female figures far from realistic, such as three "Undines" near a waterfall and "The Bathers," graceful figures three, pleasingly disposed. It has always been a mistake on the part of the Academy to assume a Puritanic attitude toward the nude, for it is easy to keep out any pictures that are indelicate, whether clothed or unclothed. Bryson Burroughs has two nudes in shadow called "Twilight."

Picking up here and there a canvas that springs naturally to the eye before its neighbors, one may speak of "Afterglow," by Frank De Haven; the rubicund bit, like a Jordiens, from Miss McChesney called "Baby's Head"; the charming, still "Evening" landscape by Leonard Ochtman; the pretty girl with profile in shadow and wind-blown scarf by C. C. Curran, N. A., called "The Mountain Breeze"; the grave, tall painting of woodlands by Alden Weir, called "After the First Frost," and the grainy-surfaced landscape, wrought with a thick impasto, called "Marshland Harvest," by Henry R. Poore. Albert L. Groll has a beautiful autumnal, "Harmony in Red, Yellow, and Green"; Robert Henri, a slender, red-haired "Gair in Brown," with a long, wistful neck and tear-stained eyes; Charles Melville Dewey, A. N. A., a sweet-toned pastoral called "The House in the Fields," and Adolph H. Shulz, a very taking little snowscape, "Winter," with an atmosphere soft with vapor or distant flakes.

The rich pastel effects by Miss Juliet Thompson can be enjoyed in her portrait of Miss Goin and the sound painting of Walter McEwen in his portrait of a young woman with brown hair and eyes, who looks straight out from her seat on a sofa. "Uplands Morning," by J. Francis Murphy, N. A.; portrait of Miss Florence Nesbit, by Carroll Beckwith, N. A.; a likeness of Col. Larned of West Point, by Frank Fowler, N. A.; "Paxson's Island," by E. W. Redfield, A. N. A., and a portrait of Mrs. Ira A. Shaler, a soft-contoured figure with Gainsborough effects, by William J. Whittemore, A. N. A.; "Ocean Sand Dunes," by Swain Gifford, N. A., and a head of an old gentleman, brushed in magnificently, by Irving R. Wiles, N. A., are among the pictures one can linger over and enjoy.

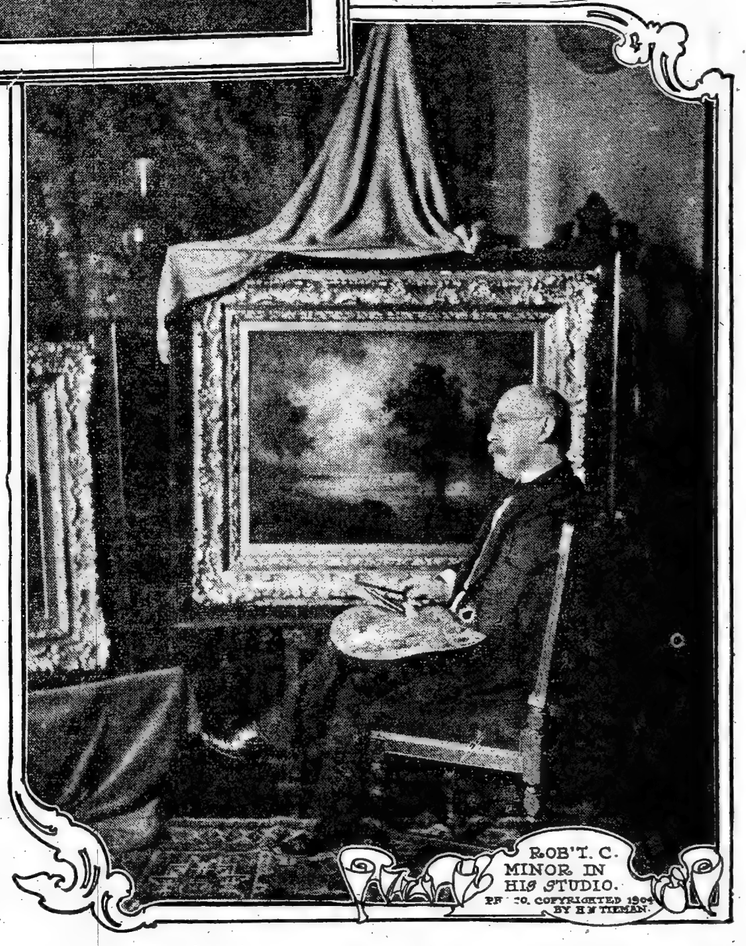

ROB'T. C. MINOR IN HIS STUDIO.
PHOTO COPYRIGHTED 1904 BY H.N TIEMAN.

CORNER OF ROBERT C. MINOR'S STUDIO, WATERFORD, CONN.
PHOTO COPYRIGHTED 1904 BY H.N TIEMAN.

ABOUT PLAYS, PLAYERS, AND PLAYWRIGHTS

Receptivity of the Auditor and Its Bearing on the Players Work---What Mrs. Leslie Carter Has Achieved in "Adrea"---Arnold Daly's Rescue of an Unacted Dramatist---One Point Worth Considering by Augustus Thomas

IT is one of the greatest difficulties of those who labor in the field of drama that the effect of their efforts is so largely dependent upon the varying receptivities of a heterogeneous assemblage and one most often widely differentiated in the essential qualities of intelligent appreciation.

In none of the arts is this quite so true as in that of the theatre. The writer may almost always, to some extent, adapt his theme and its treatment to a distinct class of readers; the painter, except in rare instances, knows that his work is destined to appeal—if it appeals at all—to a well-defined class of patrons, but the playwright and the actor, except in rare instances of exceptional achievement, must depend for success upon the appreciation of all kinds and conditions of men.

This fact holds true whether the play be tragedy or farce; it is as true of the works of William Shakespeare as of those of the most modern of the moderns, and it will probably always continue to be something of an incubus upon every man who seeks to combine genuine artistic achievement with those qualities needed for so-called popular success.

All kinds of people go to the theatre, and all of them must be pleased. And there is probably no one subject under the sun upon which all kinds of people will express themselves so freely and with such a show of knowledge.

If one confronts them with opposing views—which is seldom necessary and never wise—one is usually met with stock phrases and cheap commonplaces. "Why shouldn't I know? I have been a theatregoer all my life," is the form the argument most often takes. It never seems to occur to people of this kind that one may attend symphony concerts for a lifetime without being able to detect an underlying theme or differentiate the importance of one instrument as compared with another in the orchestration as a whole. The fact that one may take physic all one's life without knowing the first thing about the science of medicine or the application of its principles never once suggests itself. Such persons never seem to realize that whole days spent in art galleries will not teach one the laws of perspective or the respective values of color and composition in the making of a picture. If one sought from them opinions on any of these subjects there would probably be a satisfying sense of modesty in the replies. But not so in matters related to the theatre. Plays and actors are discussed freely and with conviction, and the expression of opinion is seldom confined to the mere conveying of an individual opinion. If persons who talk about the theatre with an assumption of knowledge, wholly unjustified by their training and experience, were to devote their time to the question of their personal enjoyment of this or that play or actor, one could not reasonably find fault with the discussions. But this they will not do.

It is equally true that the individual rarely if ever seeks to find in himself the cause for some seeming lack on the part of the player. Time and again one will see the sneer, hear the caustic comment of a man or woman, asserting with scorn that this or that situation does not move, that this or that actor has no power to touch the heart. In how many cases does the person who expresses such an opinion seek to find an underlying cause within himself?

The actor or actress is frequently held responsible because a bit of tender sentiment has failed of its appeal, when in truth it is a quality of callousness in the spectator himself that is to blame.

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Mrs. Leslie Carter is an actress who at the present moment illustrates admirably the exact case in point. That she makes an appeal to most theatregoers is a fact so evident that it need not be emphasized. But here and there on the first night of "Adrea" one came across the individual who freely expressed the dissenting opinion.

We are not of those who are prepared to admit that the actress has realized in their entirety the opportunities provided in this tragic play. But that she has more nearly approximated greatness in this rôle than in any previous one which has engaged her seems to our mind a fact capable of easy demonstration. The rôle of this Adrea, ill-starred woman of imagination's realm, is one which would test the capacity of the greatest of actresses. Certainly no actress on our stage to-day could approach so near a realization of its many moods as Mrs. Carter. The Bernhardt of old would probably have given it an illuminative interpretation, and from the descriptions that have come down one might imagine Sarah Siddons sweeping majestically through some of its scenes, a noble figure of classic strength and beauty. But that any one should fail to be moved at times by Mrs. Carter's playing of the rôle is beyond comprehension, unless one goes on the assumption, as has been suggested, that the individual so failing lacks in himself a capacity for realizing a measure of human suffering and human woe.

A note on the programme informs that the story and the location of the play are purely imaginary, the tragedy, however, being laid in the period when Odoacer, the barbarian, ruled Rome and the Roman spirit and habits still prevailed in the surrounding countries. While the details may be imaginary, the essentials of the play are those of every clime and every time. Love, ambition, jealousy, and hate—the ever-present elements—combine here, as they must in every story of life big enough and broad enough to make a general appeal.

The sombre note of tragedy is sounded early. Adrea is blind. She is the daughter of King Menetheus, whose decree it is that no one shall succeed to his rule who is not perfect in body and in mind. Adrea has loved and been loved by Kaeso of Noricum, the leader of a horde of barbarians, who, learning of the King's decree and realizing that Julia Domo, the wanton sister of Adrea, will now be Queen, is moved by his ambition to forsake the woman who trusts him and become a suitor to the sister.

Adrea is in ignorance of his treachery, and Julia conceives the idea of wedding her to the Court fool, allowing Adrea to think that the man she is bound to is Kaeso. Here we have a theme not without some suggestion of the mating of Francesca and Lanciotto, but the resemblance is so slight and the subsequent treatment so dissimilar that one cannot with justice take exception to it.

Mrs. Carter's first great opportunity comes at the moment when she flees from the embraces of the fool, and this incident she invests with an abundant suggestion of portentous horror. Adrea knows that she has been tricked, but she is still blind, and the full significance of the situation does not dawn upon her until a little later, when, after a passionate appeal for the return of her sight, she suddenly realizes that she can see, drags herself to the body of the fool, who has been stricken down by a blinding flash of lightning, and looks upon his grinning, painted face.

The restoration of Adrea's sight and the affection with which she is regarded by the people are now the means of restoring her to the throne. Here she is called upon to pass judgment upon her betrayer. Love and revenge struggle for mastery, and the latter feeling is emphasized by the fact that Kaeso will give no sign of repentance. Finally, in the moment when Adrea has ordered that the man be torn to pieces by wild horses, he confesses his shame, and, though she cannot spare him, she saves him from torture by plunging a dagger into his heart.

It is in this scene that Mrs. Carter reveals her best powers. The scene is one of many contrasts, and its demands are enormous, for the actress is called upon to portray many phases of varying emotion, the gamut ranging from that of sardonic hatred to repentant love, with a final outburst of tragic sorrow. Occasionally a false note suggests itself, but the scene on the whole is played with a fine indication of reserve power, and it is illuminated with many touches of deep and genuine feeling.

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From David Belasco to George Bernard Shaw seems a long way, but it is no longer than many that must be traversed in the course of an ordinary season by the theatrical reviewer. And when one comes to look the matter squarely in the face, it becomes apparent that the differences are not really so great as they might seem.

This is especially the case at a moment when one happens to have under consideration a work of Shaw's, which, by his own confession, was conceived and executed along lines that were intended to gain for it a popular approval in the theatres of London's fashionable West End.

Whether that ambition would have been actually realized is purely a matter of conjecture now, for it has remained for an American actor to demonstrate that Bernard Shaw as a dramatist need not be confined solely to the to-be-read-but-not-acted class. Mr. Shaw's farce was fully considered in these columns the morning after its production by Mr. Daly and his company, and though one might expend much space and many words upon a further consideration of it, the fact would still be apparent that it has been successful chiefly by reason of an innate quality of iconoclastic fooling, conveyed through characters as indeterminate and insincere as is the so-called philosophy of Mr. Shaw himself, who sets up idols merely to cast them down.

His method in both cases is so amusing that one hesitates to take exception to the process. There might be some cause for regret at his pervading pessimism of spirit if one could bring one's self to believe that it is serious either to him or to those for whom he seems to preach. This, however, we refuse to believe.

It is possible that in one or two of his plays Bernard Shaw has sought to quicken the public conscience as regards matters in which a more active conscience is certainly to be desired. But he would probably be the last person in the world to assert with any show of sincerity that "You Never Can Tell" was projected with any such notion in view.

Arnold Daly is to be congratulated upon a very perceptible artistic growth. In his playing of Valentine he reveals a remarkable capacity for delicate and subtle comedy, and though he has faults of method that must be eradicated entirely before he is entitled to the highest share of praise, he would seem to be to-day among the most promising—if not THE most promising—of the younger generation of American actors.

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Praise for Augustus Thomas's newest farce must be tempered with regret that the playwright has departed from the spirit of wholesome comedy that has hitherto been a salient feature of his work. Unquestionably the most virile of the little band of acted American dramatists, gifted with a power of inventiveness such as no other of them has displayed, and apparently a man of a quick and discriminating sense of genuine humor, he has sacrificed in the present instance one of his best qualities to seek success through a work that cannot fail to impress any fair observer as being of a most suggestive character.

It is altogether likely that "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" will prove successful. It has many elements that make for mirth, and the acting of the company engaged in its setting forth is in many respects unusually competent and agreeable. But it will be a thousand pities if Augustus Thomas does not realize at once that this experiment, no matter how profitable it may be, is one that he cannot afford to repeat if he is to maintain the position in our theatres to which his very exceptional intelligence and his brilliant talent entitle him.

A. K.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN MOROCCO AND SOME OF HER EXPERIENCES.

WE had been warned by many friends and acquaintances in Cordova and Cadiz that it was not the part of wisdom for a party of American women to visit Tangier just when the Rais Uli-Perdicaris affair was at its height. We were told that at the best we could not in safety do more than stay cooped up in a hotel in Tangier, and that if we escaped with nothing worse than insults we would have to leave after a visit that would be anything but the sightseeing trip we had planned.

We had been warned, too, even by the guide books, that the trip across was simply dreadful—worse than crossing the Channel—and must be made in a dirty little boat with wretched accommodations. But we five American women had not been thinking and talking and planning for months for a Summer outing that included Tangier as its culminating point only to balk when Africa was almost in sight, just because a bandit chief and his band were raising a little ruction. Besides, did we not know the American flag was flying from an American gunboat in the harbor at Tangier?

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So, at half past five o'clock on a bright June morning we boarded the "wretched" and "dirty" little boat which was to carry us from Cadiz to Tangier. It was small, but that was the only correct description we had had. It was sweet and clean, and not at all crowded, and, while it rolled more or less, we could not see how any one could be ill. Yet several men were ill before we were half way over, and a woman or two succumbed before we were out of the Bay of Cadiz.

Six hours from Cadiz and the little steamer dropped anchor in Tangier Harbor, and then—confusion. Such swarms of frightful-looking creatures as flocked around us in their small boats! The way they swarmed upon the steamer was appalling. Fortunately we knew of a good Egyptian dragoman, and so we were able to shoo them off. As soon as we said "Foke Stan" (in our best Arabian) they impolitely exclaimed "Ugh!" in our very faces, and had no more use for us.

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Foke Stan took charge of us directly, and was a friend indeed. We were lifted down into a small boat and whisked over to the wharf in a jiffy. Then up through a series of zigzags between high white walls, the narrow lanes crowded absolutely tight with a wriggling mass of men and donkeys. We never imagined anything like it.

Tired as we were, we could not stop to rest, but stood at the hotel window with our cameras and took pictures until we were ready to drop, and then we sat on the balcony overlooking the bay and took a lot more.

Our chief impression of the place that first day was of swarms and swarms of people pulling and hauling, and bawling and clutching, and raving and yelling and plunging, and doing one million other things all at the same time. We could not stay away from the windows a minute without missing something. And we were almost afraid.

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At 4:30 o'clock Foke Stan appeared with donkeys and boys, and we rode for an hour and a half through another wriggling mass. Oh, such sights, such sounds, such smells! It is quite useless to try to tell about it. We saw the man who was responsible, according to the dragoman, for the Perdicaris affair, and we stopped to inquire after Mrs. Perdicaris's health of the marine guard at the gate of her villa. She had been ill since the abduction of her husband, but was able to sit up that day. That made it all seem very real—that and the presence of five big warships, with that blessed flag of ours flying (one felt decidedly better for it in Tangier) and the searchlights playing on the place where the tribesmen were watching every move of the marines. Foke Stan told us not to talk about it in the streets, and the American Consul allowed no one beyond a certain limit.

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A dervish charmed snakes for us up in the market place, and set fire to straw in his mouth without any apparent outside agency, and did other queer "stunts." The snakes were horrid reptiles of enormous length, and they gave us twenty fits. But there was "much, much to do" on the morrow. Foke Stan warned us, and though we wanted to stand at the windows and keep on watching the passing show, we sought rest in our rooms.

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We were not fairly in the spirit of the place until the second day. We were all wild—some in one way and some in another; some with rapture, and some with disgust—but all wild and all intensely interested. Anything more intensely vivid one cannot imagine. We lived on our donkeys, going out every morning and afternoon for long trips with Foke Stan.

We did not intend to take any risks by going on out-of-town excursions, but we did, and some of the foreigners thought we had taken big risks. It was not our fault. We had every confidence in Foke Stan, who was a perfect guide, a Heidelberg graduate, and a responsible man, and we never knew where we were going until we were there and the risk was taken.

One day we went miles out along the sea to the most perfect place on the top of the cliff, where there was a native café. We had a mat carried out into the garden, and tried the native tea, which was very hot, half sugar, and had lots of mint in it. A little of it was delicious, but more would be very apt to go flippety-flop, we imagined. Of course there were no chairs, and some of the party found it rather trying to sit native fashion on the mat. The handsomest boy waited on us and carried on a marked flirtation with us by means of flowers. We could have hugged him if his clothes had not been fairly crusted with dirt.

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On the way out to this place we passed a number of Rais Uli's men, who had claimed sanctuary at a "holy man's" house, and were trying to carry on negotiations in the Perdicaris affair. While we were away that day the 500 wild, fierce troops of whom American newspaper readers have read arrived and went into camp not far from our hotel. Then, of course, we did not go out at all.

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That night the special correspondent of a New York newspaper who sat next us at dinner told us he had cabled: "For God's sake, put an end to this!" and we imagined the home folks reading stories to that effect in big type, and worrying about us women right in the thick of the troubles.

Our visit to the Governor's harem was very interesting, though all the wives but one had been removed to the Summer palace. This one was a Circassian girl, but not one of the raving beauties one expects from that race. The only pretty things about her were her manner and a pair of very white feet. But her children were beautiful. One of them, the baby girl, of perhaps one and a half years, was very white, with superb, lustrous black eyes and curly hair dyed a rich purple mahogany with henna. She was tied in a gorgeous silk shawl to the back of a strapping big black slave girl and the whole was a picture. We hinted at the camera, but they took fright instantly.

The wife and mother-in-law (an unwieldy old piece of ugliness) felt of our clothes and wished to know if we were married and had children. The wife took us over the house and was very nice.

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Not a bit of furniture was there in the [illegible] beds and one bureau, [illegible] chairs. A thin, broad [illegible] him, ran all around one of the rooms for people to sit upon cross legged. The old woman and the young one, with the children and three picturesque black slaves in gay clothing and many bracelets, were all sitting on the floor together in the most familiar fashion when we went in, all eating meat which had evidently been roasted on a long, slender iron rod, a spit, in little chunks. No table, no dishes, no anything—just meat—each holding a spit, and the baby eating it with as much relish as the rest. We gave her a candy and she tucked it promptly into her mouth along with the meat already there.

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The greatest sight in all Tangier is the streets. We were never satisfied looking. We saw some very dreadful sights—some we can never forget—and the dirt of the place was perfectly appalling. No words can ever give any idea of it. Tangier, we felt, was a place where one might live a lifetime and continually have surprises. The women were so uncanny, covered with voluminous white garments, head and all, and one hand holding the robe to the eyes, so that one saw absolutely nothing but eyes, and often they would turn to the wall as we passed so that we should not see even eyes.

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All too soon came the day when we had to say good-bye to all the sights and sounds and smells of old Tangier, but as we sailed away the sight of "Old Glory" waving proudly over the American [illegible] vessel, and the realization that it had been a very potent protection to us voyagers in far-off, Morocco, made us all more patriotic than ever—if that were possible.

HARRIET DE P[illegible]

CAROLUS DURAN'S NEW OFFICE.

M. CHARLES AUGUSTE EMILE DURAN, better known as Carolus-Duran for short, and Carolus for shorter, is just the kind of man fitted to represent his fellow-artists at the Academie de France in Rome. He has a fine "swagger" way with him, half Coquelin père, half d'Artagnan, and whether in his studio or on the fencing floor, whether quizzing the work of pupils or figuring at art receptions, he has the combination of snap and dig[illegible] which pleases the Parisians. The cold and slightly envious Anglo-Saxon thinks in the bottom of his heart that old Carolus is a poseur, but he also wishes he could go a little in that line himself, since it is done so well. Carolus is also very un-Saxon in his buoyancy, which serves as a tonic to students liable to be depressed by the solemn professor. As an excellent reputation[illegible] cannot say much [illegible] stimulates by a year or two in his company.

good-humored chaff. Fortunately M. Carolus-Duran knows his Italy thoroughly and is as far as possible from a pedagogue; so that, even if the results of the scholarships at the Academie in Rome are as barren as ever, he is not likely to make the stay of the Prix de Rome men altogether useless to them. The French artists are lodged in the Villa Medici, on the finest spot in Rome. It can hardly fail to be stimulating [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS OF THE CURRENT WEEK

LILLIAN RUSSELL AS LADY TEAZLE AT THE CASINO

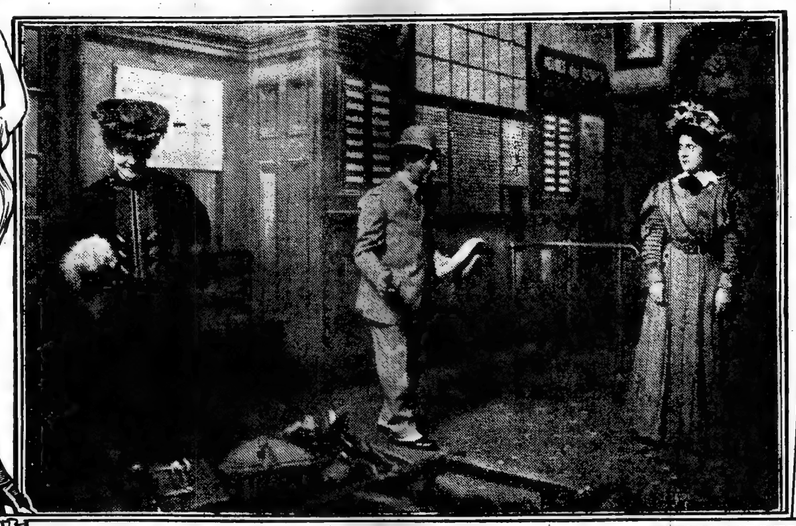

MAY ROBSON IN "COUSIN BILLY" AT THE CRITERION

FRANCIS WILSON EDITH BARKER

DRINA DE WOLFE AND ARNOLD DALY IN "YOU NEVER CAN TELL" AT THE GARRICK

A GROUP OF PRETTY GIRLS IN "FANTANA" AT THE LYRIC

MARIE CAHILL LEW FIELDS JOSEPH TORPEY ROGER THOMPSON IN "NORDLAND" AT FIELDS' THEATRE

This Week's New Offerings.

"THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC,"
a musical comedy by Henry Hamilton, with music by Ivan Caryll, to-morrow evening at Daly's Theatre.

IDA CONQUEST IN "THE MONEY MAKERS,"
a comedy by George Rollits, to-morrow evening at the Liberty Theatre.

"THE FORBIDDEN LAND,"
a musical play, by Frederic Chapin, to-morrow evening, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre

THE American premiere of George Edwardes's original company from the Lyric Theatre of London in the romantic opera, "The Duchess of Dantzic," will take place to-morrow evening. Mr. Edwardes, who has come himself to New York for this occasion, together with Ivan Caryll, the composer, originally produced the opera at the Lyric Theatre in London over a year ago, where it ran without interruption until the company sailed for America. Miss Evie Greene in the title rôle, Holbrook Blinn as Napoleon, Courtice Pounds as Papillon, and Adrienne Augarde, who all received individual success in London, appear in the cast at Daly's to-morrow night. Other players on the programme are Lempriere Pringle, who sang for two years at the Metropolitan Opera House, and Lawrence Rae. Miss Greene is a young Irishwoman from Dublin, who sang Dolores in the original London production of "Floradora."

The book of the play follows the lines of Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gêne." Mr. Hamilton, the author, has arranged his story in three acts and four scenes, showing the Sans Gêne laundry, the gardens of the Fontainbleau Palace, the apartments of Marechal Lefebvre, and the Throne Room in the Tuileries. It is said that Mr. Edwardes has quite surpassed himself in giving the piece an appropriate setting, and that Ivan Caryll has provided one of the best scores he has ever written, the variety of situations giving ample opportunities to display versatility. Miss Greene as the Duchess has several numbers which display her voice to the best advantage.

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Thomas W. Ryley will present his production of George Rollit's three-act comedy, "The Money Makers," at the New Liberty Theatre to-morrow evening. This will be its first performance in this city. It was originally staged at the Royalty Theatre, in London, last Spring. The original production in London was directed by Felix Edwards, the English actor and stage manager. Ida Conquest now plays one of the principal rôles, and is surrounded by a company which includes Cyril Scott, Eugene O'Rourke, Edmund Lyons, Lillian Thurgate, Emily Rigl, Herbert Ayling, and Aileen Goodwin.

"The Money Makers" has no more serious purpose than the telling of a comic story. It is staged in three acts, with two scenes showing the home of Dot, the part played by Miss Conquest, and the chambers of Captain Archie Fitzgerald. Dot is the daughter of a practically minded mother, who does not believe in love without money. Dot is infatuated with Captain Fitzgerald, a young army officer, who has nothing but his salary. Thus he is not looked on with favor by the ambitious matron. Dot has a cousin, Mabel, who is also in love with a poor young man.

At the suggestion of Dorothy's maid, whose sweetheart is a bookmaker, the two young women insert advertisements in the sporting papers over the name of "Major," and advertise to give "straight" tips on the races. The amount of money they receive from this venture far surpasses their wildest hopes. They have sent to their clients the name of a horse they have selected as a "straight" tip, and are congratulating themselves on their business sagacity when their clients begin to call, excitedly demanding to see the Major, and threatening all manner of summary proceedings. It then develops that the girls have tipped a "scratched" horse to win, and the victims are after the "Major" for obtaining money under false pretenses. The situation is finally straightened by the rich uncle of Capt. Fitzgerald, who turns up just at the right time.

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"The Forbidden Land," a new Tibetan comic opera, which opens at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morow evening, comes from the West with the record of an all-Summer run at the Illinois Theatre in Chicago. The story deals with the adventures of a party of tourists, who became separated from their companions in the Himalaya Mountains. Straying into Tibet—The Forbidden Land—they are

The book and score are by Frederic Chapin.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Mrs. Leslie Carter enters upon her second week of "Adrea," a tragedy of the decadent Roman days, at the Belasco Theatre.

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," at the Savoy Theatre, has received a decided welcome, prophetic of a long run.

Mr. Warfield continues his success of "The Music Master," at the Bijou Theatre, playing still to "capacity" houses.

Francis Wilson enters on his third week of "Cousin Billy" at the Criterion Theatre.

"Babes in Toyland" closes its engagement at the Majestic Theatre Saturday night.

Ethel Barrymore remains two more weeks at the Hudson Theatre. During the remainder of Miss Barrymore's engagement, there will be special matinées of "Carrots" and "Cousin Kate" on Jan. 19 and 26.

"Higgledy-Piggledy," with "The College Widower" introduced, remains at the Weber Music Hall.

"Siberia" will stay for three weeks at the Academy of Music. The revival has had a successful run.

"Humpty Dumpty" is still playing to large audiences at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore have made another favorable impression in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," in which they will begin their second week at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night.

Maude Adams enters on the fourth week of her engagement with the performance Monday evening. In two weeks "The Little Minister" will be taken off and Miss Adams will be seen in a double role in a new play entitled, "Op O' Me Thumb." She will also be seen in "The Masked Ball," both of the plays being given the same evening.

"You Never Can Tell," the latest Arnold Daly venture, has found much favor with New Yorkers and will remain at the Garrick for weeks to come.

"Fantana," which opened at the Lyric Theatre last night, remains at that theatre.

Lillian Russell enters upon the last three weeks of her engagement in "Lady Teazle" at the Casino Theatre on Monday.

Viola Allen concludes her engagement in "The Winter's Tale," now playing at the Knickerbocker, next Saturday evening. A special matinée of "Twelfth Night" will be given on Wednesday afternoon.

Edward Terry will continue for some time to be seen as Dick Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender" at the Princess Theatre.

At the Garden Theatre "The College Widow" is still delighting large audiences.

"Woodland" has but two weeks more at the Herald Square Theatre.

"The Sho-Gun," which has had a three months' run at Wallack's Theatre, enters upon its last week to-morrow night.

"It Happened in Nordland," at the Lew Fields Theatre, continues to draw large houses.

Mrs. Fiske in "Leah Kleschna" will remain at the Manhattan until the early Spring.

Fritzi Scheff can be seen in "Fatinitza" only two weeks longer at the Broadway Theatre, as she is to appear after that in a revival of "Girofle-Girofla."

"Home Folks" closes at the New York Theatre Saturday night, to be followed by George Cohan in "Little Johnny Jones."

COMBINATION HOUSES.

The first of the Pixley and Luders musical comedies, "The Burgomaster," with Oscar L. Figman in the title rôle, will be the attraction at the West End Theatre for this week.

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The "Two Orphans," with the "all star

being the addition of Louis James, who replaces Kyrle Bellew.

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At the American Theatre to-morrow night three comedians—Bickel, Watson, and Wrothe—will be seen in a musical farce entitled "Me, Him, and I." The company will include Marion Stanley.

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George W. Munroe is to be seen this week at the Murray Hill Theatre in a new musical comedy as "Mrs. Mac, the Mayor."

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At the New Star Theatre this week the play is "For His Brother's Crime." Montgomery Irving heads the cast.

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Hal Reid's drama, entitled "At Cripple Creek," based on frontier life of the early eighties, will be the attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre this week.

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"Shadows on the Hearth," a melodrama of contemporary life, is at the Metropolis Theatre this week.

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Ward and Vokes, with Lucy Daly, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. The piece is entitled "A Pair of Pinks."

VAUDEVILLE.

The offering at Keith's for the current week is headed by the Four Nortons, who are soon to enter the legitimate. Mr. and Mrs. Esmonde present a sketch entitled "The Soldier of Propville." Lloyd's Siberian wolf hounds are also on the bill. The other attractions are the Orpheus Comedy Four, Rae and Browche, Wood and Rae, Violet Allen, Foy and Clarke, Shungopavi, the Indian Medicine Man, and the biograph.

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At the Eden Musée will be seen a trip in a balloon, portrayed by the cinematograph.

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A revival of "The Only Way" will be given this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The cast will include Edwin Arden and Isabelle Evesson, who will play the leading rôles. The vaudeville contingent will include Stuart, the Male Patti; Anna Kenwick, Ali and Peiser, the Daley Sisters, Hoyt and Waller, the Majiltons, Ford Brothers, and the Barton musical comedians. The motion pictures will round up the programme.

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Israel Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" will be the offering at the Proctor One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre to-morrow night. The vaudeville consists of the Les Olopas, Mme. Tessier, Parker's dogs, the Wilsons, and the moving pictures.

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Signor Punis's Hawaiian Orchestra will be the main feature of the bill at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum for the coming week. Others are Gasnier, the French athlete; Olga, the snake charmer, and Balbroma, the fire king.

toria Theatre. It will be illustrated by the only member of the Samurai tribe in this country. Others on the programme are Jessie Millward and Company, Henry Lee, Rooney and Burt, Hines and Remington, Watson's Farmyard, Stewart Brothers, Scott Brothers, the Jordans, and the new Vitagraphic views.

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The Proctor Stock Company at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will present this week William Gillette's "Secret Service." The vaudeville offering includes the three Crane brothers, "The Mudtown Ministry," Hedley and Meeley, Therese Dorgeval, Gilbert and Burt, and the moving pictures.

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Mlle. Carlotta, who loops the loop on a bicycle, is the top liner at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. She caused quite a sensation in this act last week. Others on the bill are the Six Musical Cuttys, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robyns, the Nine Jolly College Girls, Katie Rooney, Mme. Chester, Ardell and Bayard, Bellclair brothers, McIntyre and Rice, Kosciusco and Smith, Lutz brothers, the Brittons, and the moving pictures.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal features at this evening's concerts in New York are as follows:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ireland's Own Band and Gen. Piet A. Cronje, "The Lion of South Africa."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Vaudeville.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Al Kelcy, Steeley, Doty and Coe, Grant, Cook and Sylva; Golden Cat Quintette, Amoros and Charlotte, and Thomas Fortune.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Mr. and Mrs. Al Kelcy, Steeley, Doty and Coe, Alf Grant, Cook and Sylva, Watson's Barnyards, Wilson and Heloise, Golden Cat Quintette, Amoros and Charlotte, and Thomas Fortune.

METROPOLIS.—Vaudeville.

NEW STAR.—Orpheum Comedy Four, Hooker and Davis, Yalto Duo, Moa and Goodrich, Charles Seamon, Burrows and Travers, Gillette Sisters, and moving pictures.

monds, Jennie Yeamans, Welsh and Monroe, Siberian Wolf Hounds, and Carmen Sisters.

WEST END.—Violet Black & Co., Short and Shorty, McIntyre and Rice, Laura Comstock and the Orpheus Trio, Philbrooks and Renolds, Carrie Gebhart.

WINDSOR.—Bush, Smith and Cook, Laura Comstock, Orpheum Trio, Barr and Evans, Wilson Trio, Engstrom Sisters, George Hussey, and Daly and Devere.

CIRCLE.—Albert Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, the Eight Mazettis, Wilton Bros., Snyder and Buckley, Smith and Campbell, Moore and Littlefield, Marion Garson, Cartmell and Harris.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Valerie Bergere is the chief feature at the Orpheum this week, presenting an attractive little comedy entitled, "His Japanese Wife." A special feature of the bill is John W. Ransone, who for some time was the comedian in "The Prince of Pilsen." Elfie Fay is also on the programme. She will render "The Belle of Avenue A," together with a number of new songs.

The other attractions are Murphy and Nichol's skit, "From Zaza to Uncle Tom," the Eight Vassar Girls, the Defoe Trio, Kennedy and Rooney, Marcus and Gartelle, and the Vitagraph. Howard Thurston, the illusionist, remains for another week. The usual concert will be given tonight.

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"Raffles" comes to the Broadway tomorrow night, with Clara Blandick in the leading rôle. Miss Blandick created the part when the play was originally produced. The usual Sunday concerts will be given to-day.

NOTES OF THE LONDON STAGE.

Is Candide still cultivating his garden" on the Bosporus? If so, we wish the shade of Voltaire could have brought him (by Orient express) to the Royalty Theatre last Sunday evening that he might see how some of our London "intellectuals" enjoy themselves, says the reviewer of The Times. The spectacle might have called to his mind, "for pleasure and devilment," a certain auto da fé at

side a mimic representation of Russian village life—a hideous medley of swinish drunkenness and satyr-like lust and fiendish crime. We forget if Candide's early studies under Pangloss ever progressed as far as Aristotle. If they did, he could not but have bethought him of the sage's objection to the tragic use of the miaron, the disgusting. For disgusting this travesty of Tolstoy's is, to our taste at any rate, and we feel after seeing it as though we ought to go into quarantine. A peasant woman, with the encouragement of an old woman, poisons her husband in order that she may marry her lover, a farm laborer. So soon as the farm laborer, (who, by way of hors d'oeuvre, has already seduced and abandoned a village girl,) is married and in possession of his wife's money, he takes a drink, and takes his wife's step-daughter for his new mistress. By-and-by the mistress gives birth to a child, which the wife, the hag, and the farm laborer bury alive. Then the man confesses, is handed over to the police, and the play—or rather the nightmare—is over. Into the details we forbear to enter. We will merely hint that they leave no element of the nauseous neglected. There are coarse oaths and torrents of vile abuse; we are told, and believe, that everybody smells of drink; we are invited to listen to the crack-cracking of the murdered infant's bones. But what would Candide have thought of it all? Pangloss would have told him, truly enough, that Tolstoy is a very great man, not merely an artist of the first rank, but an important social force; that underneath the squalid horror of this play of Tolstoy's there is a profound moral lesson, and that it is the business of stage societies, with their picked audiences and closed doors, to produce, now and then, just such plays as this one. And when Pangloss had done with his explanations, we fancy Candide would have taken the first train back to his garden—with the silent resolve not to leave it again.

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"A blend of the quaint, the sentimental and the wierd; elegant prose, fainty rhymes, songs not sung but said to music; the whole tone funambulesque" is the description of Lawrence Housman and Granville Baker's new play for "grown-up children." Little Prunella is shut up close in her garden by her maiden aunts, Miss Prim, Miss Privacy, and Miss Prude, who, if they could, would keep from her ears even the faintest echoes of the outside world. They would train and trim her as stiff and straight as the four gardeners, Jeremy, Samuel, Abram, and Peter, train and trim the tall hedges after the rigid fashions of the "topiary" art. But nature will get the better of maiden aunts, as of gardeners, and when a band of mummers pass the garden on their way from the fair, Prunella must needs peep over the hedge. Pierrot must needs peep back again, and presently brings in his comrades, who wear the traditional costumes of the Commedia dell' arte, have an air of having strayed out of "Le Roman Comique," or "Le Captaine Fracasse," and may be presumed to symbolize the joy of living, and more particularly, perhaps, the joy of loving. It shall be Pierrot's business to initiate Prunella into both species of joy. A kiss sets the business afoot, and a serenade, a ladder, and a bright moon help it on its way. After leaning out from her window, like the Blessed Damozel or Mélisande, to listen to the serenade, Prunella allows Pierrot to bring her down the ladder, and by the light of Pierrot has heartlessly deserted Prunella, the mummers have grown old and infirm, two of the maiden aunts are dead, and the Dutch garden has fallen into decay. Begged by the surviving aunt to say whether Prunella is alive or dead, Pierrot cannot tell. All he knows is that he is broken hearted and half crazed with remorse. The old garden seems to him to be full of ghosts, and he sings the ghost of a serenade, and lo, Prunella's window opens in a silent, ghostly way, but it is only the wind. Even when Prunella appears Pierrot takes her for a ghost, but she proves to be alive and ready to forgive everything, and we leave Pierrot a repentant and reformed character.

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The new chapter in the story of the Lyceum Theatre will open on Boxing Day, when, in the new hall which has risen on the ashes of the old playhouse, the most historic stage in the kingdom will be alive again with music. The old Lyceum Theatre becomes the Lyceum Music Hall.

The scene of Sir Henry Irving's greatest triumphs has had a singularly strange and eventful history. Originally built in 1772, the Lyceum was opened as the New Exhibition Room of the Royal Society of Artists, and a few years later became an Exchange of Arts and Sciences. In 1781 a public debating society held its meetings here, and in 1784 Count Zombecarl's air balloon was on view. Waxwork shows, picture exhibitions, and various performances occupied the place for the next few years, and in 1790 Charles Dibdin, the famous song writer, gave musical entertainments.

The opening of the new century, (1802) saw the original Mme. Tussaud installed with her waxwork figures, and in 1805 the building was named "The Loyal Theatre of Mirth," and a grand spectacle called "The Female Hussar" presented. The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, having been destroyed by fire in 1809, the players found a temporary shelter at the Lyceum, a theatrical license was obtained, and its history as a regular theatre began, the name being changed to the "English Opera House."

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During Sir Henry Irving's régime, the theatre was occupied by many celebrities. Thus, in 1879, Miss Genevieve Ward appeared in "Forget-Me-Not." In 1883-1887, Miss Mary Anderson played during three seasons, among her most notable productions being "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Comedy and Tragedy," and "The Winter's Tale,' and in 1888 the American tragedian Lawrence Barrett appeared. Mme. Bernhardt produced French plays in 1887; in 1888 Richard Mansfield created a sensation by his production of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; in 1889 Italian opera was played, and Verdi's famous opera of "Otello" was first produced. The following year saw Augustin Daly's American company of comedians, including Miss Ada Rehan. In 1894, Miss Lillian Russell, of American comic opera fame, appeared, and 1895 will be remembered for the production, by Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, of "Romeo and Juliet."

The last few years of the Lyceum's history as a playhouse witnessed the appearance of Mr. Martin Harvey, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. F. R. Benson, Mme. Duse, Mr. Lewis Waller, and Mr. William Gillette, who produced "Sherlock Holmes" in 1901. The final performance prior to the closing of the theatre took place on July 19, 1902, when "The Merchant of Venice" was played, both Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry appearing.

DEMAND FOR LOOT.

WHAT an odd fascination the word loot has for some people," said a Tenth Avenue junk dealer, whom drink has converted from a school teacher to the keeper of a queer little shanty in which all sorts of odds and ends may be bought or sold.

"When the rummage sale was a fashionable device for raising money for charity some of the swell folk from up on the west side took to coming down here to search for odd bargains in this mass of cast-off stuff, but the fad passed.

"Then an idea struck me, and when a couple of young women came in here one day to look for old brasses, when I didn't have a piece of brass in the place, I told them if they wouldn't give me away I would show them some Fifth Avenue loot that I had bought from the gentleman burglar who gave Capt. Lantry so much trouble.

"They just jumped at the word 'loot' and paid me well for some bric-à-brac that I had bought from a tenement family that had seen better days.

"They must have passed the word around, for ever since then I have had a steady business with well-dressed women, who come in and whisper mysteriously, 'Have you got any loot?' I tell you it

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC AND MUSIC-MAKERS

MISS ALTEN,
AS CHERUBINO,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

ROBERT BLASS,
BASSO,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

MILADA CERNY,
BOHEMIAN CHILD PIANIST.

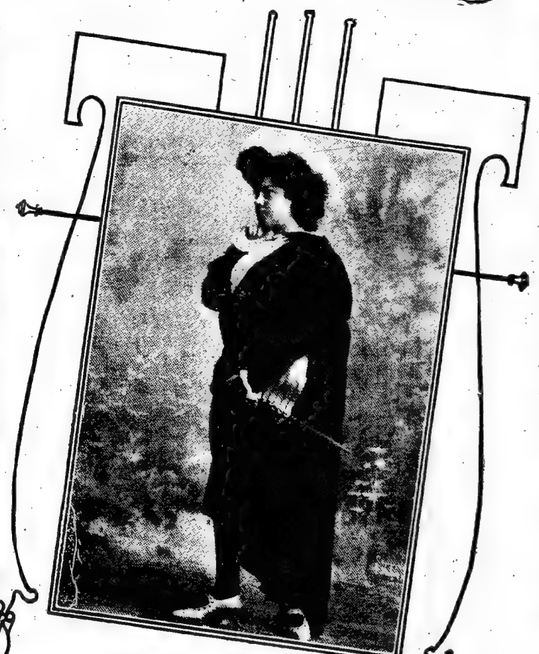

MME. JACOBY,
AS SIEBEL,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Music of the Week.

SUNDAY—Eugene Ysaye, concert with orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Betty Loeb Foundation, chamber concert, Knabe Hall, 8 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Tosca," 8 P. M. Aptommas, harp recital, Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY—Miss Morse and Mr. Cole, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Volpe Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M. Mendelssohn Trio Club, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M. Franz Von Vecsey, violinist, Carnegie Hall, 8:20 P. M. Chantry Concert, Mme. Sembrich and others, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Mme. Samaroff, pianist, concert with orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Traviata," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Myron W. Whitney, Jr., song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Siegfried," 7:30 P. M. Sam Franko's concert of old music, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Romeo and Juliet," 8 P. M. People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY—Franz Von Vecsey, violinist, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "La Gioconda," 2 P. M.; "Lucia di Lammermoor," 8 P. M.; Russian Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE sober judgments of the Berlin critics concerning "the Kaiser's Opera," Leoncavallo's "Roland of Berlin," put a different light on the success of that much-advertised work from that transmitted by the cable dispatches sent the evening of the production on Dec. 13. Imperial favor filled the Royal Opera House with an enthusiastic and brilliant audience, as the Imperial will had commanded the composition of the opera and imperial omniscience had taken a hand in shaping it. But none of these things could fetter the expressions of the experienced observers; and the rash American manager who cabled for the American rights may think better of it after the imperial advertisement has lost its force.

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Mr. Leoncavallo was in a delicate and difficult situation in receiving the Emperor's command to compose an opera on such a peculiarly Prussian subject as "Roland of Berlin." The libretto is taken from a novel by a once favorite German writer, Willibald Alexis—the pen name of Georg Wilhelm Heinrich Häring—a friend of Schumann's in the early 30's. It tells of certain political events in the old Brandenburg, when Emperor William's ancestors were plain Margraves; how, through the quarrels of the citizens of Cologne and Berlin, both cities fell into the hands of the Electoral Prince of Brandenburg. Political intrigues of the Hohenzollern connection, detailed descriptions of the manners and customs of the time, with a lavish employment of local color and of archaic diction in the narrative make up most of the novel. The personages are very numerous, and in their doings and strivings and sayings the author has endeavored to convey a picture of the time and embody its spirit. There is a rebellious leader of discontented Brandenburgers, a kind of German Rienzi, in love with a burgomaster's daughter, and there is an abundance of happenings, all of which lend themselves to operatic treatment of the old-fashioned kind—rabbles, public merry-makings, a ball, street fights, and a final apotheosis of the victor. But on the whole the original material of the opera has very little to appeal to a composer of the modern school, and especially to an Italian who cannot be supposed to sympathize deeply with the Hohenzollern point of view.

Leoncavallo's task has thus been a difficult one, and his natural endowments are not especially fitted to cope with it. It needed a composer who could present the chief personages as living, moving people, who could present a few broadly drawn situations plausibly and significantly. Dr. Leopold Schmidt, in the Berliner Tageblatt, observes that the most successful achievement of Leoncavallo is in the first act, where he depicts the street scenes of old-time Berlin. When the "love interest" enters, he drops to the conventional. There is, he thinks, little dramatic connection between the different situations, little convincing psychological development of character. Local color in the music was not to be looked for: there is no recognizable Brandenburg local color, as there is Spanish or Russian, and a born Berliner could have accomplished no more. There are some intentional archaic turns in melody and harmonic progression employed here and there, but they could just as well have been dispensed with, and a Berlin hero sincerely composed in Italian music might have had the value of a masterly and original creation, did Leoncavallo possess the innate power to create such music. His vein, however, as we know it in "Pagliacci," is essentially lyric; it is for the piquant, graceful, highly colored. He possesses charm, and his cantilena in its best moments has nobility. In "Roland of Berlin," according to Dr. Schmidt, he has done some charming numbers in this style—some solos, some dances, as a polonaise and an imitation of the old-fashioned rigaudon. For the rest, there are not lacking conventional passages, theatrical phrases, and, as the phrase goes, "Kapellmeister music." The overture, however effective it is, follows familiar models. Leoncavallo works skillfully in his own line, and his technique is considerable and not without the personal note. But these qualifications are not such as to make a success with a serious drama on a subject and dominated by feelings foreign to him. He is at home in what demands a "modern" treatment, a light touch and a command of piquant effects.

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It may be feared that Emperor William's all-embracing knowledge, judgment and taste—doubtless charmed, as so many other lesser persons with lesser claims to omniscience have been, by "Pagliacci"—did not sufficiently consider the capacities of the composer for the kind of a subject he had in mind, or even the suitability of this subject for modern operatic treatment.

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Little Franz von Vecsey, at his appearance last week, seemed to show a minimum of the undesirable and saddening features that generally affect the personality and the performance of the "infant prodigy." He is evidently quite unspoiled by the immense pother that has been made over him in the last year. He has not been taught, or he has not learned, the tricks and affectations of the virtuoso that so speedily infect the innocence of precocious children before the public. He is to be guarded, we are told, from the exhausting frequency of public performance that was so nearly the undoing of Josef Hofmann in his "prodigy" days, fifteen years ago. His way of living is said to be normal and healthy—so far as that can be said of a child who plays in public twice a week.

Only some of the more obvious of the questions raised by infant virtuosoship are disposed of thus, however. The place for boys of eleven years is not on the concert stage, no matter what talent or even genius they may possess. Their place is at home, growing and developing in all physical and intellectual and artistic ways. Their appearance on the stage does them no good, and subserves no useful purpose to art. The public would lose nothing by their absence—except the stimulus to wonder and amazement, and that has nothing to do with the art of music. People go to hear the little Vecsey, not to enjoy a great interpretation of great music, such as they would expect of Mr. Ysaye or Mr. Kreisler, but to see a little boy in a sailor suit and black stockings do things that very few little boys in the world have ever been able to do. And that has very little relation to the art of music.

It was evident at his performance that little Vecsey does not play like a mature artist; it is, of course, impossible that any child should have the depth of feeling, the understanding of the intellectual and emotional content of music that a mature artist has. His power is at present wholly technical. He has, indeed, a marvelous command of things that it takes most musicians more years to learn than the little Hungarian has yet lived. The expressive qualities of his playing are obviously such as have been taught him. That he has learned how to bring them out tastefully and musically is no proof of much more than a strongly developed imitative faculty.

There is such a thing as a genius for instrumental technique, as there is for baseball or cooking, and the possessor of it is not established thereby as a musical genius. Josef Hofmann as a lad had such a genius, and it has kept by him to make him at the present time technically one of the most accomplished and brilliant of all pianists. But those who declared at the height of his furore in New York fifteen years ago that he was not a musical genius have been justified by the event. He has created nothing in music of any permanent value, and an interpreter of the highest authority—of the kind to which the word "creative" is justly applicable—he cannot be called. Hofmann, at Franz von Vecsey's present age, had rather more of musical intuition, more of original interpretative faculty, than the little violinist has as yet shown. His playing was more alluringly musical. Neither of them is for a moment to be compared with such precocity of genius as Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Mozart, the mortal most lavishly endowed by nature with the gifts of sheer genius, was a composer at the age of five or six, showing an instinctive appreciation of form, and at Vecsey's age had written dozens of symphonies and sonatas. Beethoven, not nowadays counted among the prodigies—though his father lopped off several years from his age when he was a boy to make the wonder of his talent seem greater—wrote music as early as ten, and several of his published works appeared by the time he was thirteen. These were real musical geniuses, whose substantial and indestructible quality, an essential part of the fibre of their beings, never deserted them, but grew with them and their growth as sentient beings and artists. The technical skill, which is, after all, not such a rare phenomenon as to be a seven years' wonder in little boys and girls, is a misleading index of greatness. Precocious children of talent—how often have they grown up into mediocrity, or gone to destruction through the disastrous exploitation of their powers, the actual exhaustion of mind and body, or by the poisoning of their artistic sense through the noxious virus of virtuosoship! Little von Vecsey is a sufficiently wonderful phenomenon in the world of music to be saved from either of these fates for the higher and better things that ought to be in store for him.

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Details about Theodore Thomas's "Autobiography," which is to be published in April by a firm of Chicago publishers, are given in The Chicago Chronicle. It is to be in two volumes, the first of which will be devoted to his life, as told by himself. The second volume is edited by George P. Upton, and will contain a representative selection of Mr. Thomas's programmes for fifty years, said to number about 3,000, selected from about 10,000 that he had conducted. It will also contain a number of essays by Mr. Thomas. The book had its origin in the late conductor's idea that if all his programmes were reprinted in a book, it would prove of value. Mr. Upton, urging that the result of this would not be a volume strongly appealing to the general public, advised him to write an autobiography, and make of the whole two volumes. Mr. Thomas began the work last Summer, and finished the story of his life down to last Autumn. He was also persuaded to write a number of essays: one is on "The Art of Programme Making;" another on "Encores;" another on "Late Comers."

RICHARD ALDRICH.

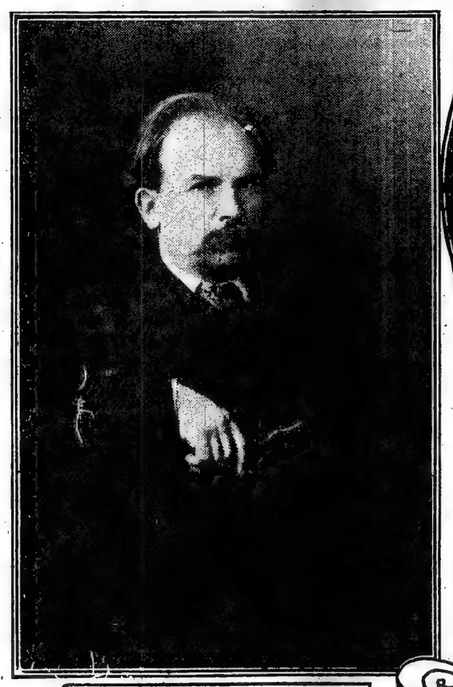

EUGENE D'ALBERT,
PIANIST.

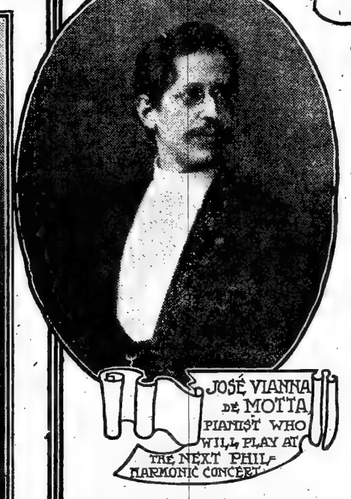

JOSÉ VIANNA DE MOTTA,
PIANIST WHO WILL PLAY AT THE NEXT PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

AT THE OPERA.

"Siegfried" will be the only German work performed this week at the Metropolitan Opera House. The other operas in the repertory will be Italian and French. Among them will be given for the first time this season "Tosca" and "Romeo et Juliette."

"Tosca," to-morrow night will re-introduce an attractive and beautiful Floria in the person of Mme. Eames, who has lately sung the part at the Paris Opéra Comique.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 19, the third stage in the cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be reached with "Siegfried." Interest in the performance will be divided between the new interpreters of Brünnhilde and Siegfried (Mme. Senger-Bettaque and Mr. Heinrich Knote.)

The reproduction on Friday evening of "Romeo et Juliette" will present as Juliette Mme. Eames, as Romeo Mr. Saléza; as Frère Laurent, Mr. Pol Plançon; as Capulet, Mr. Journet. Mr. Nahan Franko, who has already directed a performance of "Romeo et Juliette" in Philadelphia this season, will conduct.

Saturday, Jan. 21, will be devoted to Italian opera. At the matinée Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" will be interpreted for the third time this season, with the original cast. "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be the programme at the ninth of the popular Saturday evening performances, with Mme. Sembrich as Lucia and Mr. Dippel as Edgardo. The casts are as follows:

Monday Evening.
TOSCA.

Floria Tosca	Mme. Emma Eames
Un Pastore	Mme. Mulford
Mario Cavaradossi	M. Caruso
Il Barone Scarpia	M. Scotti
Cesare Angelotti	M. Dufriche
Il Sagrestano	M. Rossi
Spoletta	M. Giordani
Scarpine	M. Begue
Un Carceriere	M. Baillard

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

Wednesday Evening.
LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Mme. Sembrich
Annina	Mme. Bauermeister
Flora Bervoise	Mme. Jacoby
Alfredo	M. Caruso
Georgio Germont	M. Scotti
Barone Duphol	M. Bars
Dottore Grenvil	M. Begue
Marchese d'Obigny	M. Dufriche
Gastone	M. Giordani

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

Thursday Evening at 7:30 o'clock.
SIEGFRIED

Brunnhilde	Mme. Senger-Bettaque
Erda	Mme. Homer
Stimme des Waldvogels	Mme. Lemon
Siegfried	M. Knote
Der Wanderer	M. Van Rooy
Alberich	M. Goritz
Mime	M. Reiss
Fafner	M. Blass

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Friday Evening.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

Juliette	Mme. Emma Eames
Stephano	Mme. Lemon
Gertrude	Mme. Bauermeister
Romeo	M. Saléza
Frere Laurent	M. Pol Plancon
Capulet	M. Journet
Tybalt	M. Bars
Mercutio	M. Parvis
Le Duc de Verone	M. Muhlmann
Gregorio	M. Begue

Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.

Saturday Afternoon.
LA GIOCONDA.

La Gioconda	Mme. Nordica
Laura Adorno	Mme. Homer
La Cieca	M. Walker
Enzo Grimaldo	M. Caruso
Barnaba	M. Giraldoni
Alvise Badoero	M. Pol Plancon
Zuane	M. Begue
Un Cantore	M. Dufriche
Isepo	M. Giordani

Act I.—Divertissement, "La Furiana."
Act III.—Dance of the Hours.
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

Saturday Evening.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia	Mme. Sembrich
Alisa	M. Bauermeister
Edgardo	M. Dippel
Lord Enrico Ashton	M. Parvis
Raimondo	M. Journet
Arturo	M. Bars
Normanno	M. Giordani

Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

The soloists at to-night's Metropolitan Opera House popular concert will be Mme. Aino Ackté, Miss Olive Fremstad, Miss Bella Alten, Mr. Pol Plançon, Mr. Otto Goritz, and Master David Eapirstein, who will make his first appearance at the Metropolitan. He is said to be a gifted young pianist, hails from Pittsburg, and is only fifteen years of age. He will play Chopin's concerto in E minor. Mme. Aino Ackté will sing the "Jewel Song" from "Faust" and Massenet's "Pensée d'Automne." Miss Olive Fremstad promises the favorite aria "O don fatale" from "Don Carlos"; Mr. Pol Plançon will contribute an air from Ambroise Thomas's opera "Le Tambour Major"; Mr. Goritz will be represented by the "Toreador" song from "Carmen," (in German,) and a "Rauschlied" by Paul Th. Miersch. Miss Bella Alten is announced for an aria from Félicien David's "Perle du Brésil." The orchestral selections will include the overture to "Zampa," Victor Herbert's "Yester-Thoughts," and "Badinage," Hallen's "Norwegian Rhapsody," and the Coronation March, composed for King Edward by Saint-Saëns. Mr. Nahan Franko will again have charge of the orchestra.

MR. YSAYE'S CONCERT.

Eugene Ysaye will give his second concert with orchestra in Carnegie Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will be accompanied by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch. The programme is as follows:

Concerto for Violin in E major (No. 2)...Bach
(With accompaniment for orchestra and organ.)
M. Ysaye.
Concerto for violin in D minor (No. 4)....Vieuxtemps
M. Ysaye.
Parsifal-Paraphrase ..... Wagner-Wilhelmj
M. Ysaye.
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Fantasie on Scottish airs for violin and orchestra.....Max Bruch
M. Ysaye.

THE VOLPE ORCHESTRA.

The first concert of the Volpe Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Arnold D. Volpe, will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The orchestra numbers sixty-five players. The soloist will be Louis Edlin, violinist, who will then make his first appearance. The programme is as follows:

Symphony No. 2 in D major.....Beethoven
Concerto No. 4 in D minor.....Vieuxtemps
Serenade for String Orchestra....Tschaikowsky
Slavonic Dances .....Dvorak

FRANZ VON VECSEY'S CONCERTS.

Franz von Vecsey, the little Hungarian violinist, will give his second concert Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall. His selections include Mendelssohn's concerto, Prof. Hubay's "Carmen" fantasia, and Paganini's "Witches' Dance." Herman Zilcher, pianist, of Berlin will play.

On Saturday afternoon von Vecsey will give another concert at Carnegie Hall.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the Jennie Clarkson Home for Destitute Children will be given on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Sembrich and other members of the Metropolitan Opera Company will take part. The programme is as follows:

Piano Solos—
(a) Arietta.....Gluck
(b) Etude de Concert.....Schloezer
Miss Elsa Breidt.
Aria, "Le Roi de Lahore".....Massenet
Mr. Parvis.
Flower Song from "Faust".....Gounod
Air des larmes, "Martha".....Flotow
Mr. Nulbo.
Aria.....Mozart
Mme. Sembrich.
Songs—
(a) Sehnsucht.....Castelle
(b) Nocturne.....Chadwick
(c) Madrigal.....Harris
Mme. Jacoby.
Romanza.....Svendsen
Mr. Nahan Franko.
Songs.
Mme. Sembrich.
Piano Solo, Caprice Espagnole.....Moszkowski
Miss Elsa Breidt.
Chansonelle, Mars Chiari.....Tosti
Mr. Parvis.

FRITZ KREISLER'S RECITAL.

Fritz Kreisler will give his first violin recital on Wednesday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Suite E minor, for violin and piano.....Bach
Prelude and allegro.....Pugnani
Chanson Louis XIII. and Pavane.....Couperin
Menuetto .....Porpora
Humoresque .....Dvorak
Twenty-fourth Caprice.....Paganini
Fugue, A minor, for violin alone.....Bach
Concerto No. 2, F sharp minor.....Vieuxtemps

MME. SAMAROFF'S CONCERT.

Mme. Samaroff, a pianist, from Russia, will make her first appearance in America on Wednesday evening, at Carnegie Hall. She will be assisted by the New York Symphony Orchestra in the following programme:

Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
Concerto Op. 54.....Schumann
Mme. Samaroff.
Piano Soli—
(a) Notturno .....Sgambati
(b) Humoresque .....Tschaikowsky
(c) Etude Op. 10, No. 3.....Chopin
(d) Polonaise A-flat Op. 53.....Chopin
Mme. Samaroff.
(a) Bridal Song .....Goldmark
(b) Serenade .....Goldmark
(From the Rustic Wedding Symphony.)
Concerto No. 1, E-flat major.....Liszt
Mme. Samaroff.

MR. WHITNEY'S RECITAL.

Myron W. Whitney, Jr., the basso, will offer the following programme (with Bruno Huhn as accompanist) at his recital to be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, at 3:00 o'clock:

In Amor	Cavalli
Aria from Stella del Nord	Meyerbeer
Primo Amore	Widor
Persche	Vannuccini
Nissun Lo Sa	Caldara
Come Raggio di Sol	Gordigiani
Gentilina	Schumann
Widmung	Brahms
Todessehnen	Reubner
Minnelied	Gounod
Two Songs	Faure
Couplets de Vulcain	Gounod
Serenade Toscaine	Wilzig
Merje	Clark
Chanson de Mai	White
Tally-Ho	Chadwick
Finland Love Song	
Bedouin Love Song	

MR. SAM FRANKO'S OLD MUSIC.

The second of Mr. Sam Franko's concerts of old music will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Mme. Gertrude May Stein, contralto, will be the soloist. The programme is as follows:

Concerto in A minor.....Antonio Vivaldi
(For string orchestra.)
Cantata, "Schlage doch, gewuenschte Stunde".....Johann Sebastian Bach
(Music and bells kindly loaned by Mr. J. Fred Wolle, Bethlehem, Penn.)
(a) Larghetto alla Siciliano.....George Friderick Handel
(b) Allegro molto....George Friderick Handel
Overture—Ballet Music, "Piramo e Tisbe"...
Johann Adolph Hasse
(Mr. Carl O. Deis at the piano.)

The concerto grosso by Vivaldi is one of those that Bach, a great admirer of his Italian contemporary, arranged for the organ. In accordance with the custom of the time, he filled up various gaps that the performer on the harpsichord was expected to supply. In performing the piece with orchestra, Mr. Franko has followed the improvements made by Bach and amplified the score. The cantata, "Schlagedoch gewunschte Stunde," is written for solo voice with accompaniment of bells that carry out the suggestion of the text. In structure and style it is wholly free from Bach's usual devices of polyphony, being a simple anvil hymn—like "Arioso."

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mendelssohn's Fingal's Cave Overture, Beethoven's third Symphony, "Eroica," Mozart's pianoforte Concerto in E flat (with Mr. Wesley Weymann as soloist), and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsodie will constitute the programme at the next People's Symphony Concert, which will occur at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. Intterest in the concert has already displayed itself in an enormous demand for tickets. At the last concert between 300 and 400 people, armed with identification cards, were turned away for lack of accommodations.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

At its third concert on Saturday evening, at Carnegie Hall, the Russian Symphony Society will offer the Third Symphony of Tschaikowsky, (in five movements—the only symphony in which he discards the traditional quaternal division.) "The danse de la Fée Dragée," from the same composer's "Nut Cracker" suite and Rubinstein's Russian Dance and Trepak, besides K. Davydoff's Romanza and Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite, "The Fairy Tale of Tsar Saltan," which are novelties. The latter is from the opera (prologue, four acts and seven tableaux) "Fairy Tale of Tsar Saltan," written in 1899-1900 on a libretto based on the fairy tale in verse by Pushkin and produced at Moscow in 1900. In both suites the instrument called celesta will figure, and Mr. Safonoff, honorary Vice President of the Society, has volunteered to play the measures allotted to the instrument. The Choral Art Society of Brooklyn, James H. Downs, director, will sing Tschaikowsky's Cherubim Hymn, Taneyeff's "Sunrise" and Grechaninoff's "Autumn," part songs.

The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Port Arthur victims.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Little has been heard this year of the People's Choral Union, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. It seems that each season Mr. Damrosch ends with some work by this body, which he hopes shall maintain its position among the foremost of large choruses. "The Messiah," performed by them last season, brought forth praise. "Elijah" will be given in March.

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The New York Symphony Orchestra mourns the loss of Charles Molé, the eminent flutist, who died suddenly on Sunday night, after taking part in the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra on the same afternoon. Mr. Molé began his career as soloist with the Elise Orchestra in Berlin; later he went to Boston, where he held the position as first flute for many years. For three years he has been a member of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

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The second concert of the Meddelssohn Trio Club will be given at the Hotel Majestic on Tuesday afternoon. The club will play trios by Beethoven and Dvorak and a sonata for 'cello and piano by Nicodé. Mr. Reed Miller, tenor, will assist.

"SEEING LONDON" THROUGH A NEW YORKER'S SPECTACLES

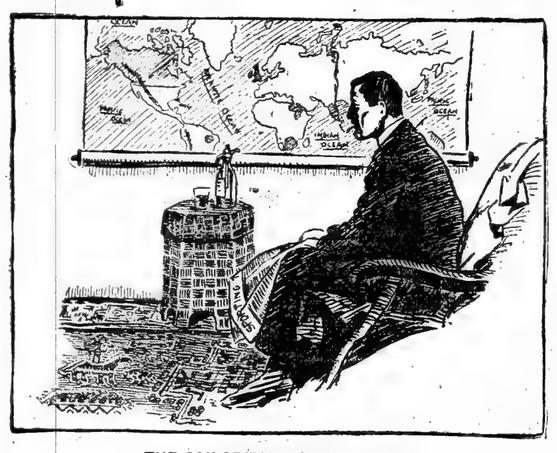

THE SAILORMAN DOESN'T KNOW.

NOTHING BUT CRUMBS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE FAR FROM BEING A HARDY PLANT.

A SAD-EYED BRITTANIA.

What is the British Empire?—Pathetic Results of the Efforts to "Think Imperially"—Christmas Plum Puddings, Yorkshire Hams and Pheasants as Bonds That Hold the Great Structure Together.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Dec. 26.

THE Britisher who, obedient to Mr. Chamberlain's mandate, tries to "think imperially," is apt to run into some disagreeable and disquieting reflections on the relations existing at present between his country and her colonies. Imperial thinking certainly has brought dismay to thousands of patient souls, because it has led them straight up to the conviction that the so-called British Empire is far from being the hardy plant it has been rated to be.

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Some it has led even further, so that they continually believe the empire sooner or later will be dismembered. "It can't last," they say, "because there's nothing to hold it together."

"It's a most pathetic figure that frames itself in my mind," one of these hopeless persons solemnly said to me. "It's that of our traditional Britannia—sound, robust, self-reliant, and ever-confident—turned into a sad-eyed, tremulous creature who has seen better days and knows still worse are coming; it's Britannia in the guise of a Rachel weeping for her children because they are not."

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Extremely gratifying it is to be able to say the number of these extremists who despondingly look forward to dismemberment is apparently insignificantly small.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," I heard an American good-naturedly say to an Englishman who had been holding forth to a group of his fellow-clubmen on the impending dissolution of the British Empire. "If you feel your country is in danger, why don't you do something about it? My opinion is that your old ship of state is all right and that she'll sail on and on for centuries to come; may have to put her in the dry-dock once in a while and occasionally make a few changes in her rigging, but she's a good reliable craft, and you mustn't get to worrying about her.

"Seems funny to me that an American should have more faith in the future of your country than you have. Really, it gives me the hump to hear anybody talk about the British Empire going to smash."

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"What is the British Empire, anyhow?" demanded a little tow-headed man with the air of a cynic, repeating the question oft-heard these days, and generally answered with the frank admission that the institution referred to isn't much, if anything, more than an affair of sentiment, based on racial attachment and family ties.

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"Answer the question, Captain," commanded one of the group, addressing a British naval officer who had been listening to the discussion with great interest.

"Please don't put that question to me," the Captain protested. "I don't know what the British Empire is; I'm only a sailorman. Tackle the statesmen and publicists. Collar Balfour or Campbell-Bannerman or some other fellow in their guild and tell him you'll not let him go until he shall answer your question. Maybe you'll find out then there is a tie that binds securely together all these countries that are pictured in red on the map we are looking at."

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"Don't you think there is an empire?" persisted the tow-headed cynic.

"Of course I do," the Captain replied, "but confidentially, I will remark it doesn't seem to me we're half as imperial as we have been accustomed to regard ourselves. We are not, in my judgment, any more imperial than our friends the other side the Atlantic. Indeed, I sometimes think the Americans come nearer to having an empire than we; for while America's outlying territories couldn't get away from her if they would, ours probably could get away from us. That is an important point, seems to me. But as I said before, I'm only a sailorman, and you mustn't give much weight to my opinions."

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The sailorman, however, in his own blunt way, came very close to the view expressed by Mr. Chamberlain a few nights ago in his speech to the East London workingmen, and what Mr. Chamberlain said with respect to the structure of the empire may be accepted as a fair reflection of the prevalent opinion in this country.

Mr. Chamberlain unequivocally laid down the proposition that the empire, at the present time, is supported by sentiment alone. Then he asked the question:

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"Is it not conceivable that if a crisis came under the existing circumstances of the world, with new empires that have sprung into existence, new powers that have to be considered—is it not conceivable that the tie of sentiment alone would not be sufficient, in the time of crisis, to meet the new contingencies that would arise?"

Nobody in this country would think of answering no to that question, but of course it is one thing to say a catastrophe is conceivable in certain contingencies

BAD NEWS FROM AMERICA.

and quite another to say it probably would come to pass. And so it looks as though Mr. Chamberlain has not yet sufficiently alarmed his fellow-citizens to make it certain they will request him to try his scheme for the establishment of the British Empire upon a new and dependable foundation.

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"He's got us on the anxious seats," a Liberal M. P. recently remarked, "but he hasn't converted us. We are not yet prepared to admit his is the only practicable way of making the future of the empire secure, nor even to admit that his way is practicable. We'll have to make a few repairs and alterations within a reasonable time; but I'm for drifting along for a while until we are a bit better advised as to what we should do than we are at the present moment.

"This isn't a case for instantaneous treatment. There's no analogy between the condition of the empire and that of a man with the appendicitis. We don't have to operate on the dear old thing at once in order to save her life. For one, I'm willing to trust those sentimental columns that support the empire for a few days longer rather than give my assent to a measure which doesn't commend itself to my judgment.

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"So long as the far-away sons and daughters of Old England affectionately consume the pheasants, York hams, and plum puddings we send them for their Christmas dinners we may assume the empire is in no immediate danger of falling to pieces."

The M. P. said all this to a party of men he was entertaining at dinner, and as he finished there was an outburst of applause. Then a fine old gentleman who sat at the right of the host arose and begged to be allowed to speak a few words, and, assuming he had the permission he craved, he went on to say:

"You are right, my friend; those sentimental columns will hold up the Empire for a few days longer. You are right, too, in what you say about the pheasants, the hams, and the plum puddings—especially the puddings. I say 'especially the puddings,' because, having lived many years as a colonist, I know something of the joy that comes to the colonist as the Christmas pudding, made in dear old England, is brought blazing and sweetly redolent into his dining room on Christmas Day.

"Gentlemen, the colonist doesn't forget that Christmas pudding until its successor comes. He gets pleasure out of it throughout the year. He pictures it in his mind as he goes about his business; sometimes he fancies its fragrance comes back to his nostrils. The thought of it keeps his heart ever warm toward those who sent it and toward that beautiful, far-away land whence it came.

"Gentlemen, send out your Christmas puddings to all the dear ones the world over who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Send them out because they gladden those who receive them; but don't forget for an instant they are faithful missionaries of the empire."

These remarks of the M. P. and his guest struck me as containing altogether the most impressive recognition that ever had come to my notice, of the proposition that the seat of a human being's affections is in his stomach. Who ever before assigned to the British plum pudding an important place in the foundations of Great Britain's national greatness? Who ever before suggested gauging the affections of the colonists for the mother country with an alimentary meter and thus measuring the stability of the empire?

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A new job for the statistician! Fancy the eagerness with which the patriotic people of this country would turn to his annual reports, based on the records of this novel meter—the British Empire safe so long as there should be no fallings-off in the yuletide shipments of pheasants, hams, and Christmas puddings—especially the puddings!

There's a famous cake shop on Oxford Street, a little south of Oxford Circus, in the windows of which whoever will may count scores of Christmas puddings in their season. It is hard for a person of normal appetite to give that attractive shop the cold shoulder. Some persons, including THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent, do not try to give it the cold shoulder, but make it a point in passing to walk slowly enough to take a fairly good inventory of the delicious things that are on dress parade. Sometimes we come to a full stop and gaze long and lovingly at the feast within.

There was quite a numerous body of us in front of the window Saturday afternoon, for the show was extraordinarily enticing. Presently, as I stood staring at the Christmas pudding section of the show, some one touched me on the elbow and said, "Rather fine-looking missionaries, those. Too bad they didn't get sent out to the colonies to work for the empire." It was one of the guests at the Liberal M. P.'s dinner party who had accosted me.

"Do you know," he went on, "I like that idea our old friend sprung on us when he called the Christmas pudding a missionary of the empire. It has served greatly to increase my respect for the thing. I never shall eat of it without breathing a silent prayer that it live long and prosper and be ever, as now, efficient in upholding the British Nation.

"But that's another thought connected with the Christmas pudding I wish I could banish from my mind. I'm afraid it eventually will result in overturning my convictions with respect to the greatest question now before the country—I mean, of course, the tariff question.

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"I sent a walloping big Christmas pudding to America last year addressed to my sister, who a short time before had married an American and settled in the States. Some miserable god-forsaken customs officer got it into his noddle that the pudding was loaded with pearls, diamonds, opium, or some other dutiable stuff, and he tore the beautiful thing to pieces—all to pieces, so it was nothing but crumbs.

"Never was I so angry in my life, I believe, as I was when I heard what had happened. You should have seen me kicking the hassock around my room, wishing all the while it was the American customs officer.

"'Good Lord,' I exclaimed to my wife, 'just think of it! We allow Americans to send us anything they like, free of duty. They dump their goods on us by the shipload and nobody asks a penny from them for the privilege. And when I send a Christmas pudding to my sister they make crumbs of it so that nothing dutiable shall be allowed to enter their country without paying what the law prescribes.

"'Be hanged if I don't go in for retaliation—put up a high tariff wall against America.'

"Well, I've not got over my bitterness. There are times when I feel that I must march up to Balfour and say, 'Count me one of you. I'm for retaliation with a big R and with a spinal desire that you make it beastly uncomfortable for the Americans.'"

R. W. W.

SOME RECORD RATES PAID BY PUBLISHERS TO LATTER-DAY AUTHORS

FORTUNES made in literature are not, perhaps, so numerous as those of which patent medicines are the basis. Certainly not so large. Yet the notion is somehow abroad that authorship is a most profitable business, and all sorts of beginners at the trade cherish hopes of an opulence such as few young lawyers, doctors, or business men dare to dream of. Not only so, but the admiring kinsfolk and adulous friends of these same budding authorlets confidently expect for them fabulously rich rewards. Needless to say, both principals and friends are usually disappointed. With experience the authors grow humbler and the friends and kinsfolk less proud. Now the question which occurs is how the notion of marvelous incomes from literature has impregnated such a vast portion of the public—leading, as it does, all sorts of people to attempt to write, and writing to see visions of untold wealth ahead. To be sure, there are many true stories, now ancient and accepted history, of authors who have made great sums, as Scott and Byron, and there are certainly living writers who have achieved independent fortunes and set up country houses, motors, even yachts. But there are equally numerous true stories of Grub Street and Goldsmiths and penny-a-liners, to say nothing of a present great choir of living writers who are barely making bread. The public in its estimate of the rewards of authorship has seen fit to ignore the second set of facts. It has been recently much encouraged, too, in this optimism by the advertisements of those successful books and the reports put out of the thousands of dollars this or that brand-new young novelist has made upon his or her first and not extraordinarily remarkable novel. It is true enough, of course, that some of these books have succeeded beyond the dreams of prophets—equally true that very young authors have made fortunes. It is even true (so all the publishers say) that literature affords a great many excellent people a very comfortable living; but the rewards are not, on the whole, so high as in other trades and professions. Of this later.

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The prevalence of such rosy public notions of the author's harvest of cash has suggested an inquiry into the facts of the case. These facts the New York publishers are naturally in an excellent position to know, and though they decline to "tell all the secrets of the prison house, (as one of them expresses it,) they tell enough to give it fair idea of the truth. To adopt a sadly mechanical measure, how much a word does the publisher pay the author? Naturally that depends upon the author—and the publisher—and the exigency. Take the case of those new Sherlock Holmes stories, for which Collier's Weekly paid Sir Arthur Conan Doyle $45,000. The fact was widely advertised at the time. There were twelve stories and a rough but sufficiently accurate calculation establishes for Sir Arthur in that particular instance a rate of about sixty cents a word. As far as the present inquiries went and by a sort of general admission of the other publishers, that seems to be the top notch for a fiction serial of that length. But nobody pretends that Sir Arthur could command currently and continuously any such rate. A half of it, perhaps. Again, it is known that McClure's Magazine paid Mr. Kipling $25,000 for the English and American serial rights to "Kim." Figuring that out in the same fashion, and reducing to terms of words, you get about 35 cents a word, which is not so abnormal as the Doyle rate just noted—is, in fact, about what Mr. Kipling's stories are worth in the market. No other writer, so far as can be ascertained, demands and commands a rate constantly so high, though in particular instances Richard Harding Davis has gotten as much as forty cents a word for his stories. Collier's Weekly, according to Mr. Collier's own statement, has paid Mr. Davis as much as that, and descending as little as 25 cents.

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The publishers of McClure's say the rate they paid Mr. Kipling for "Kim" is their maximum for fiction. Other magazines, like Scribner's and the Century, decline to give any specific figures for a maximum. Yet the Century's exploit years ago in paying $50,000 for Hay and Nicolay's "Life of Lincoln" is as much a part of history as the price Milton received for "Paradise Lost." The value in that case, however, was strategic, not literary, and the immense increase in the circulation of the magazine justified the expenditure and reimbursed the publishers in very brief space. Then Mrs. Humphry Ward is known to have got from several magazines as much as $15,000—in some cases more—for novels of hers. But Mrs. Ward's books are long, and the rate per word would fall far below the 35 cents already quoted for Mr. Kipling. It appears that Mr. Booth Tarkington can, at the present time, command something like 25 cents a word, and most magazines have a favorite author or two who gets as much. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who is widely popular, gets 10 cents a word currently. Generally speaking, of course, no author can command for any length of time his highest rate. Circumstances which may have justified paying him 50 cents a word in one instance may in another hardly justify a 10 cent rate. Indeed, for a good reliable story teller—one upon whose entertaining powers the public has learned to count—a rate of 10 cents a word is exceedingly good—so all the publishers agree Five cents a word is good for most. Yet even "literary hacks" just now are apt to demand 2 or 3 cents a word, a rate which the publishers consider excessive and unreasonable.

It may be interesting to note here a fact which will appear to many unfortunate, though the commercial aspect of the publishing business makes it unavoidable that such things should be. The fact is this: A wonderful literary magician like Mr. Joseph Conrad, because he writes in a fashion which (like grand opera to its devotees) appeals rather to the distinctly literarily inclined than to the average reader, gets a very small rate by comparison with more popular authors of infinitely smaller calibre. One of Mr. Conrad's publishers, for instance, said his rate would not figure out to more than 5 cents a word.

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To pass on, Harper & Brothers declare that they have rarely paid more for serial rights in any story than in the case of "Daniel Deronda," for which George Eliot received from them $12,000. However, they do not pretend to make this an absolute maximum, and, while they will not themselves say anything about it, it is perfectly safe to put the price they paid for "Lady Rose's Daughter" or "The Marriage of William Ashe" considerably higher. Obviously, in these matters of the prices paid living authors, the publishers are bound to say very little. In the first place, it is invidious, as it affects the authors who get the lesser rates. In the second place, it tends to the disadvantage of the publishers themselves, because it is apt to encourage an already sufficiently lively competition among the various houses for the best paying (and consequently best paid) writers. No sooner, in fact, had the writer broached the matter of authors' rates than one publisher uplifted eyes and hands. "The discussion of that subject in the press," said he, "is bad for the trade. It tends of itself to raise those rates. Somebody will read your article and then come around here and ask twice as much as it is worth for something he has written—and that somebody, a fellow who used to be glad enough of a fair price." Nevertheless, this publisher very courteously provided some important data.

All the publishers consulted agreed upon this much, that the price of good magazine fiction—not the work of genius, but of serviceable and dependable talent—had risen greatly in the past few years. One of them said the rate for such work had doubled in five years. On the other hand, there was a general reluctance to say that the price of genius—in so far as genius might be said to have a price—had risen in the same time. Even these dealers in genius refused to reduce the divine fire to commercial terms. They said it couldn't be done. Proceeding, all of the publishers agreed that at the present time a rate of 10 to 15 cents a word was a most handsome remuneration for writers in the talent class. All similarly—or all who would say anything about that phase of the matter—admitted that a rate of 25 to 35 cents a word was for all practical magazine purposes a maximum. Also, all of them admitted that there were exceptional circumstances that might justify almost any rate for a given article—a rate soaring high above the practical maximum and expressing itself not in cents, but in dollars. For instance, magazines have frequently paid Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Hay a thousand dollars or more for an article of under 1,000 words. To be sure, these gentlemen do not in such cases contribute fiction. However, McClure's years ago paid Tennyson $1,000 for his little poem called "The Throstle"—a price which a mathematical mind might readily figure into a rate of something over $10 a word. And as much as twenty-five years ago St. Nicholas paid the same poet the same price for an even briefer poem, called "Minnie and Winnie." Here the word rate would be at least $20. But it was not at all a question of words. It was a simple question of having for a particular occasion a poem by Tennyson. For a like reason, Collier's Weekly not many months ago paid Mr. Kipling $1,000 for his poem on the Russo-Japanese war, and there have been times when James Whitcomb Riley has received as much for a single short set of verses. Every one of these prices is quite outside any serious calculation on the market price of literature. The budding, hopeful author must not figure his futures from such data. Generally extra tall prices are advertising devices—as the publishers themselves, with engaging frankness, admit—sometimes singularly successful advertising devices, sometimes less fortunate in the outcome.

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Let us repeat that the rate per word is a measure entirely arbitrary and often quite misleading. For while many serials and short stories are purchased literally at so many cents a word, many are bought for a lump sum in utter disregard of length—a shorter story often commanding a better price than a longer story by the same author. It has already been pointed out that times and occasions may make an author's rate anything or nothing.

You have observed that fiction serials of some length have in the past few years fetched $45,000, $25,000, and $15,000 in cases already severally noted. The present writer's inquiries seem to show that an ordinary serial, say of six or seven installments, in a reputable and established magazine, may return the writer anywhere from $250, for a beginner, up to several thousands for a more practiced hand. Generally it takes something like a made reputation to command a thousand for such a serial. Ten thousand dollars means a very successful and lucky author. In the nature of things these statements must be made at large. It would not do to pin them down to one magazine. As for short stories, running to three or four thousand words, they may return the author from less than $100 to more than $1,000, depending on the story, the author, the magazine in the case, the time, and a dozen other things.

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When we pass on to books (whether or not serialized) it appears that an author who has written a novel which has sold a hundred thousand copies or thereabouts can, if his next work is at all promising, command from his publisher $10,000 in advance, and a royalty of 20 per cent. This means that generally the publisher, with proper advertising and the help of the author's previously acquired reputation, may in such cases count upon advance sales of the new book, amounting to, say, 30,000 or 40,000 copies. For the author's royalty upon that number of copies will just about cover the $10,000 advance. If, as rather often happens, the 30,000 copies are not sold in advance or later, the publisher has to score himself an error and perhaps a loss. Instances in mind may not be given here for excellent reasons. There have, however, been several such in the past year.

Perhaps somebody may want to apply that measure of rate per word to a book which has been a phenomenal success. By this means an industrious calculator may reach some marvelous results. Suppose, for instance, you take the accumulated royalties on "Ben-Hur" and divide by the number of words in the book, or suppose you do the like by "David Harum" or some of the novels of Mr. Hall Caine or Miss Corelli. The figure in any of those cases would be many dollars a word. Similarly you may get a rate of something like $1.25 a word for Mr. Winston Churchill's "Crisis," or by combining the book royalties with the price of the serial something like a dollar a word for "Kim." Much more, of course, for "Plain Tales from the Hills." And you could take "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," (some 20,000 words,) and accepting the publishers' reports of sales for the past three years, (half a million copies,) give Mrs. Rice a word rate which would make those of the first lords of literature look like thirty cents—to descend to language which fits the case. If her royalty were 20 per cent., (that's about the maximum, but it's not unusual,) you have no difficulty in seeing that "Mrs. Wiggs" reduces to more than $5 a word. These things are mentioned merely as matters curiously interesting to work out and cheerful to contemplate. No such word rate ever entered into any sane publisher's calculations, and the bearing of such fine figures upon actual serial rates is very slight. Those rates fluctuate, as has been shown, very widely within the limits of a third of a dollar, and only under stress of rare circumstances get above the one-third mark. Still rarer and less calculable circumstances are required to force them above the dollar mark. However, the reader may guess after such exercise the bases of many of the stories of author's profits which he reads and hears.

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The fact, alluded to at the beginning, remains. The journeyman storywright gets a better living than he ever did, and more canny industrious members of the craft presently find themselves possessed by grace of their writings of an independent fortune, or an income admitting rather luxurious living. So all the publishers say, and they add that the multiplication of magazines and the widening of the market and of the reading classes has done it. Some speak also of a growing sense of fairness—a growing desire to give a literary person a worthy price for his wares. Yet on the other hand several publishers said the author's reward had grown so great proportionately that the publisher was being starved of his legitimate share of the profits. More than one publisher spoke of a readjustment (and a reduction of the average author's word rate) which must come. These gentlemen said that the persons who market the author's wares have begun to see where their too eager competition is leading them. They are slowly resolving to call a halt ere it be too late. For they must all live. Meanwhile is the author's harvest.

APROPOS THE NEW HERALDRY

ALMOST everybody likes to see crested notepaper, or rings, or carriage panels, or dog-collars. The gooschead lends distinction otherwise thought lacking.

But not all Americans realize how extremely simple a process it is to make one's own coat, crest, or combination, with an appropriate motto, thus saving much expense and worry in patronizing the College of Heralds, and being patronized by them.

I purpose to explain all this, free of cost. Jealous and evil disposed persons, persons not having coats, or crests, or mottoes, may ridicule what they term the ways of parvenus, but no real American can possibly be one, whether she marry a title, or he seek a foreign decoration. The spiteful objections thus easily settled, we may proceed to business.

My method is simple; in fact, it is perfection. Any one able to read, and in the vicinage of a good library, may employ it, though I guarantee only my own work. Once in the library, call for Burke; he will simplify matters greatly. Burke is a bit of a snob, to be sure, but a very worthy and useful person. After having mastered his lengthy discourses, take a chevron, or, impaled, from one coat you happen to like. Place this on a field vert from another, and from a third snatch out a hand gules. The hand gules is a most effective device. It suggests the methods of Wall Street, and that frenzied kleptomania which wrenches minority stock worth $15 a share away from holders at a price of $70; in fact, it might even do to represent a skeleton in the family, the deed of some old ancestor.

You now have the main portion of your device. Run a bar sinister across your shield, if you can, to show, not that you are unjustly proud of your descent from Adam and Eve, before the marriage ceremony contained any lines about obedience or infant damnation, but merely to tell the world of your purpose generally. Then place a lion, rampant, dexter, and the work is done. Picture it in your mind's eye; is not it altogether lovely? Is not the work of your own hands, those same hands which made your money by frenzied kleptomania, or even honestly, loveller far than the sordid efforts of the heralds, soulless grubbers?

But there are some ambitious ones who might not be satisfied with a mere coat. To these that would be merely a good beginning. List, then, and do accordingly. Above your coat place the usual twisted barber-pole device, horizontal, gules-argent. Then a large and scrawny goose, designated a swan by the heralds for the sake or euphemy, with stretched and winsome neck, can stand on the pole upon his toes, a la mode de ballet, with one leg up. A position of this sort is most dignified and restful, particularly to elderly men, to whom it is full of pleasant suggestion. About the lower extremities of the entire piece a motto on a blazoned scroll, or, may be inscribed in any color desired. An appropriate phrase for frenzied millionaires or strenuous politicians at the high tide of success would be—done in Latin, of course—"D—n the expense."

But all the foregoing is really nothing but the most elementary. It is of interest mainly to society or business people who have no real mission or business in life, and as such may be regarded with merely passing notice. The real blessings of my system are to be found only in its application to the world of society, letters and art.

Take my own case, for example. My family is so old that when its first member had been long forgotten, the Deluge occurred; in fact, it is as old as the joke. But let that pass. I needed a coat of arms to help me win the favor of the editors. No sooner said than manufactured. My ancestors had been grossly neglectful, so I had to make up their deficiencies. I did it here is the result:

A field azure, with bar dexter, surcharged, a dollar bill, argent. Gules, a rejection slip dexter, grand; or, sinister, an acceptance slip, minor. Crest: Two $$; or, dexter, preceded by a — vert, grand. Motto, in Low Latin, to indicate its extreme antiquity: "Give the Devil his due."

That combination is a marvel; it works like a charm. I am intensely proud of it. It beats anything I ever saw. Everybody who sees it is so pleased he or she smiles till it looks as if something must hurt. That is the proof of my system.

I am prepared to give public instruction. Terms, cash in advance; all sexes.

No cases taken on basis of "no cure, no pay." ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS.

ENIGMATICAL BUT TRUE.

VISITORS to the old cemeteries in New England often meet with queer epitaphs as they pass among the decayed and crumbling headstones. Here is one to be seen on one in the cemetery of "burying hill," as the guides call the spot in Plymouth, Mass.:

Here's to the memory of Mary Trexton,
Who married many a man but never vexed one,
Not to be said of the woman who lies in
the next one.

The grave is only about a hundred feet from the Charlotte Cushman memorial, where her parents are buried, although her interment place is in the Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston. Around Mary Trexton's grave are those of her three husbands, whose deaths preceded hers. In the next grave lies the body of a woman whom the guide declared was a spinster, hence the force of truth in the epitaph noted.

STOPPING AN EPIDEMIC.

An epidemic in Kambun, Japan, was traced to a certain stream of water, but as the natives who drank the water could neither see nor smell the germs of the disease, they continued to drink from the stream. Then the police allowed kerosene oil to trickle into the water, and this evidence of pollution proved convincing and ended the epidemic.

JAN 15 1905

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—Musicale, Miss Callender and Miss de Forest.
Dinner, Mrs. Clarence Mackay.
Dinner, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

MONDAY—Meeting, Skating Club, St. Nicholas Rink.
Meeting, Sewing Club, for the Babies' Ward.
Musical morning, Albert Morris Bagby, Waldorf-Astoria.
Wedding, Miss Florence Lounsbery, daughter of Henry Lounsbery, to Frederick B. Alexander, St. Thomas's Church.
Second reception, Mrs. Louis Stern and Miss Irma Stern.
Reception, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons for Miss Sylvia Parsons.
Small dance, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

TUESDAY—Luncheon, Miss Constance Knower for her bridesmaids.
Mrs. Hugh J. Chisolm, reception.
Wedding, Miss Catherine Dix, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, and William Wheelock, Trinity Church.

WEDNESDAY—Wedding, Miss Frances Doniphan Thornton, daughter of Mrs. John C. Calhoun Thornton, and Lindley Murray Roe, St. Thomas's Church.
Wedding, Miss Gladys Howard Childs to S. Morgan Barker, St. Thomas's Church
Wedding, Miss Grace L. Eaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, to Frank L. Schoonmaker, Collegiate Church.
Mrs. G. Alfred Lawrence, at home.
Mrs. Edward Harold Hedden, at home.
Meeting, Wednesday Bridge Class, at Mrs. Charles Francklyn's.

THURSDAY—Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, bridge party.
Second Thursday Dinner Dance, Delmonico's.
Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach, a dinner.
Wedding, Miss Grace Georgette Kidd and Charles Courter Dickinson, residence bride's mother.
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, dinner.

FRIDAY—Mrs. Edward Copeland Wallace, dance, Annex of Metropolitan Club.
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, ball.
William F. Havemeyer, dance at Delmonico's.
Mrs. W. B. Parsons, card party.

SATURDAY—Wedding, Miss Constance Knower, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, and Henry Coleman Drayton, St. Thomas's Church.
Mrs. Ogden Mills, large dinner.

MRS. WILLIAM PAYNE THOMPSON

DOES not the old refrain, to the patter of which French children dance and play a nursery game, run thus:

Gai, gai, toujours gai,
Compagnie de la Marjolaine?

And this has been the song of the past week and will be that of the next fortnight. But the New York season is as brilliant, as vivid, and as short-lived as a meteor. Already there is a presage of its waning. Before a month it will disappear beneath the horizon and be only a memory—but a very delightful one.

It has been all for the débutante. The young married woman, and even the dowager, has been forgotten. There are dinners and bridge and musicales for these, but at the dances the bud of the season has reigned supreme. And Mrs. Astor, last Monday evening, departed from her rule and had to receive with her, at her annual ball, Miss Constance Knower, a beautiful débutante of the Winter, who is soon to wed her grandson, young Coleman Drayton.

There has rarely been a wedding to which there attaches so much interest. The young girl is still in her teens, just about to enter her twentieth year, and the bridegroom-elect is only six weeks older than his intended bride. They are so radiantly happy that the whole world has fallen in love with them. The engagement was not to have been announced until the Spring, as Miss Knower was to have made her début during the Winter. But the plans were changed, and Mrs. Knower did not give the tea at which her daughter was to be introduced. Last Monday evening, in her white frock, standing beside the doyenne of New York society, this lovely young girl made an impression which will never be effaced. It was a charming and gracious act on the part of Mrs. Astor, and gave, if possible, an individuality to the ball, the great event of the New York season—but then Mrs. Astor always does the right thing at the right time.

Last evening Mr. Henry Coleman Drayton gave his bachelor dinner. The wedding will take place at St. Thomas's Church on Jan. 21. Mr. and Mrs. Drayton will sail for Europe shortly after their marriage. They are going to Egypt and to the Riviera.

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This is a reminder that there is to be a perfect crush in Egypt this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, who gave a farewell dinner at the St. Regis on Monday, are to spend the Winter there. They are to sail this week. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have already gone, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright are also to be in the shadow of the Pyramids before a month. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, who were married at Saratoga in December, are also to be in Egypt. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are cruising on the Nahma, Mrs. Robert Goelet's yacht, and they are to follow the trend and to be in Cairo for the early Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are now in Italy, and from there they will take a short trip to the Orient. In fact, many are busy just at present with plans for the late Winter, and already the handwriting is seen on the wall.

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J. Henry Smith has fulfilled some of the expectations caused by his purchase of the Whitney mansion. His musicale of Thursday was a splendid affair in every sense of the word. Mr. Smith concluded it was much better to give an entertainment of that kind, to which he could ask many of his old friends, and he conducted the arrangement of his list himself. He is beyond the days of social sponsors.

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Two weddings of the week are of special interest to society. On Tuesday Miss Catherine Gordon Morgan Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, will be married to William Wheelock at Trinity Church. Weddings at Trinity are rareties nowadays, and yet no church edifice in New York lends itself better to any scene of religious pageantry. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, father of the bride. A small reception will follow at the rectory in West Twenty-fifth Street. Miss Dix's sister, Miss Margaret Dix, will be her maid of honor, and the names of the bridesmaids and ushers have already been given.

On Saturday Miss Constance Knower, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, will be married to Henry Coleman Drayton, son of J. Coleman Drayton and grandson of Mrs. Astor, at St. Thomas's Church. Miss Margaret Knower will be the maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids are to be Miss Caroline Coleman Drayton, Miss Sydney Henop, Miss Constance Pratt, Miss Augusta Munn, Miss Antoinette Hewitt, Miss Julia Tuck Morgan, and the Misses Helen and Elizabeth Cutting, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting. J. Laurens Van Alen will be best man, and the ushers Vicomte Alan de Suzanet, Orme Wilson, Lyman Delano, Ogden Mills, Jr., William Sands, and Richard Derby. On the 17th Miss Knower will give a bridesmaid's luncheon.

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Wednesday will also be a day of weddings. Miss Gladys Howard Childs will be married to S. Morgan Barker, at St. Thomas's at 4:30 in the afternoon. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, Dr. Ernest M. Stires. Among the bridesmaids are the Misses Ethel Herrick, Olive Hitchcock, Edith Cammack, and Elsie Stratton. Miss Marguerite Spraker will be maid of honor. The best man will be Martin McVey. The ushers will be Harold H. Childs, Henry S. Sewall, William A. Gilman, Joseph Allen, and Henry Hammends. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Childs.

Then will follow the wedding of Miss Florence Doniphan Thornton, daughter of Mrs. John C. Calhoun Thornton, and Lindley Murray Roe, at the same church. Mrs. Frances E. Corbett will be matron of honor and Miss Lucile Thornton will be the maid of honor. There will be also two bridesmaids, Miss Grace C. Hamilton and Miss Louise Mervin Roe. Little Miss Katherine Clark Culver will be the flower girl. James G. Oxnard will be best man, and the ushers Messrs. A. Clarence Comstock, Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., Elbert L. Wilmerding, Harold H. Oddie, John Sayre Martin, Jr., Edgar G. Benedict, Henry Sampson, Jr., and Elting Roe.

The marriage of Miss Florence Lounsbery, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Lounsbery, and Frederick Beasley Alexander, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, will take place also at St. Thomas's Church to-morrow afternoon.

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On Thursday Miss Grace Georgette Kidd, daughter of Mrs. George Kidd, will be married to Charles Courter Dickenson. This will be a very quiet wedding, and the ceremony will take place at the residence of Mrs. George Kidd, 853 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Kidd has been in mourning for some years, and has not entertained on a large scale. She and Miss Kidd have been a great deal abroad. Mrs. Kidd's residence was one of the most hospitable in New York, and some years ago there were a number of dinners given by its hospitable owner, who also entertained at Newport.

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President and Mrs. Roosevelt have been doing a great deal of entertaining in Washington. The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid there has been observed with dinners and other festivities. Mr. and Mrs. Reid returned on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have also been among the visitors to the capital. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have returned to town for the Winter. It seems to be hardly any effort for people to change their residence from one city to another. Many keep apartments in Washington, while they reside part of the time in New York. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are among the new Washington residents this month. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cromwell are stopping there as usual.

Miss Roosevelt is expected home this coming fortnight, when there will be so many dances. It is rumored that later she will go abroad and be presented at one of the Spring Courts. The first Drawing Rooms will be held in February. At these there will be a number of brides presented, including the Countess of Suffolk and her sister, Mrs. Colin Campbell. The first week of Parliament will be quite notable for the number of entertainments given, including a dance by Mrs. Kennard, Countess of Strafford, who was Mrs. Colgate, for her daughter, Miss Colgate. The latter has been over in this country for some time, and has recently sailed to join her mother in London.

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There is much interest in Winter sports. The skating tournament at the St. Nicholas Rink last Monday was a very enjoyable entertainment. Mrs. Barger Wallack has gone to Montreal with a party for the skating and the tobogganing there. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have only recently returned from their lodge in the Adirondacks, where they had quite a party. As usual the ice boating at Hyde-Park-on-Hudson, and the skating and other Winter sports at Tuxedo and in Westchester have enjoyed much patronage.

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Palm Beach is beginning to look up, and Mr. and Mrs. Flagler and Mrs. Robert are commencing to entertain. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field are already in Florida, and before three weeks the news from the different resorts will show that New Yorkers are again on the wing.

There is little to add from one week to another in the history of Aiken. It is a bit routine, but none the less enjoyable. Jekyl Island is also beginning to be populated, and this home of millionaires will be in full flower long before the snows melt in the North. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, by the way, do not seem eager to come to New York, except for short visits. They have been in Boston this week. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry have gone over to Newport for a short visit. They are going abroad this year, possibly sailing in April.

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The second Thursday evening dinner dance will be held at Delmonico's this week. Friday will, however, be one of the most crowded dates. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give their annual ball on that evening at their Madison Avenue residence. William Havemeyer will have a dance at Delmonico's and Mrs. Edward Copeland Wallace gives a dance for Miss Helen Wallace at the Metropolitan Club Annex. All during the week there will be meetings of smaller dancing organizations and other entertainments.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give a "small dance" to-morrow evening at their Fifth Avenue residence. This will be for the younger married set, with a sprinkling of débutantes. Col. and Mrs. Astor have not entertained in two years, owing to mourning and absence from town. The invitations will be limited, and will include about two hundred guests. There will be a cotillion. Col. and Mrs. Astor have plans to go abroad this Spring.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is said to be contemplating a dinner, followed by a dance, on the 26th. There are also other affairs being planned. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was seen this week in earnest consultation at a shop noted for its cotillion favors, and there are hopes that she will give something before the end of the season. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are going to Florida for the motor races. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was elected the Commodore of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club this last week. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have not been doing much general entertaining this Winter. The North Star is ready for another cruise, and it would surprise no one should this young couple sail at no distant date for Europe. Lady Herbert has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, but being in mourning she has not been a party to many of the gayeties of the season. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., have been in the South.

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There are several entertainments on for to-morrow. Many people are giving dinners at Sherry's and at the St. Regis. Mrs. Clarence Mackay will have the first of a series of three dinners at her residence. Miss de Forest and Miss Callender will have the usual Sunday afternoon musical. The H. O. Havemeyers have not begun their Sunday afternoons as yet, but there has been some entertaining in that way at different studios, and also dinners given in honor of the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House. Sunday is more and more becoming a day on which to entertain.

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In the necrology of the week may be mentioned the name of Mrs. Tichenor, the mother of Lady Cunard, who has lived in New York for some years. She was originally from Long Island. Lady Cunard has been visiting her mother, who was not in the best of health this Winter.

Mrs. Gordon has lost a younger son at Richmond, Va. He was the brother of Mrs. Mark Hanna, Jr., of Cleveland. Mrs. Gordon was a Miss Smythe, and a sister of Mrs. William Jaffray and Mrs. Padelford.

Mrs. Bussing, who died on Sunday, was a Miss Van Nest and the aunt of Willetts Van Nest. She came from an old family of Chelsea, and lived for many years in the mansion in Bleecker Street once occupied by Sir Peter Warren.

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The marriage of Lady Magheramorne and the Hon. Hugo Baring will take place in March in Edinburgh. They will come to this country and will live near New York. Mr. Baring has a Madison Avenue residence and a cottage at Tuxedo. He and Mr. Guinness are two Englishmen who will have brought titled wives to this country. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness has been stopping some time with her mother abroad, but she was here last year.

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Among the many foreign members of the nobility in New York at present none has made such a favorable impression as the Viscountess Maitland, who is not only going out a great deal, but also is painting many miniatures. The Viscountess Maitland is rather tall, with reddish hair and a rose and white complexion. She is jolly, and clever, and is a favorite guest for dinners. She will remain here until the Spring. The Manchesters were to go to Louisiana this week. The Duchess was at Mrs. Astor's ball. The Baron and Baroness von Hengelmüller have been the recipients of much attention the past week. They have dined with Mrs. Vanderbilt, were at Mrs. Astor's ball, and were dined at Mrs. Charles B. Alexander's on Wednesday evening. They sailed for Austria yesterday.

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On Wednesday there passed away a gentle spirit, Miss Josephine Marié, the youngest daughter of the late Joseph Marié. Miss Marié had long been an invalid. She was a clever and charming girl, and her literary work includes a novel, "Let No Man Put Asunder," which sets forth the Roman Catholic view of the divorce question, and a number of magazine articles and papers on devotional subjects. Miss Marié also published another volume on the subject of "Shall We Know Our Own in Heaven?" which had a wide sale. Miss Marié's father was a well-known broker in Wall Street. He retired in 1895, selling his seat on the Exchange, he then being the eldest living member of that body. His wife was Miss Josephine Hubbard. He was a brother of the late Peter Marié. Miss Josephine Marié and her sister, Miss Leontine Marié, inherited a part of the Marié fortune. Miss Marié is survived by her mother and her sister.

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Two weddings of the week which were surprises were those of A. Hart McKee to Mrs. Hugh Tevis, the California widow, and that of Mr. Richard Newton, the artist, to Mrs. Clark Bates. Mrs. Tevis has denied the possibility of her marrying Mr. McKee on more than one occasion, but it was generally understood that as soon as a divorce was obtained by Mrs. McKee this marriage would take place. It was not, however, expected to be at such an early date. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have gone to California on their bridal trip. Mrs. Newton is a daughter of Thomas B. Clark, the clubman and art connoisseur. She is a handsome young woman and a great favorite at Southampton, where her father has a Summer place.

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The date of Mrs. Astor's sailing is not fixed, but it is understod that she will go abroad the latter part of February or the beginning of March.

L. SHAW

Ladies who have been deprived of their hair or who have an insufficiency may have their natural beauty restored by wearing one of our

Natural Wavy Wigs.

They cover the entire head, are featherweight, cool, comfortable, convenient, and are ready to wear.

Marie Antoinette Transformations,
Pompadours, Wavy Knots,
Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors

Scalp Treatment, Hair Coloring, Singeing, Shampooing, Marcel Waving, Manicuring by expert artists.
Booklet, "How to Be Beautiful," Free.
54 WEST 14TH ST., (NEAR 6TH AV.,) N. Y.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

LORD SUFFOLK and the Countess of Suffolk, (Miss Daisy Leiter,) who have reached England, will probably at once arrange for improvements at Charlton Park, Lord Suffolk's country seat. The house itself is a large and impressive building of the Jacobean order. It was commenced early in the seventeenth century and was completed by Henry, Lord Suffolk, in 1773, who was Secretary of State under Lord North. He built the east wing. Since then the open court in the centre has been roofed and it forms a huge central hall. All of the interior of the house has been brought up to date with the exception of the portrait gallery, a long room having its walls covered with panelings of old oak. Here hang two fine specimens of Van Dyck's portraits.

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Lord Malmesbury, whose engagement to Miss Dorothy Calthorpe, was announced not long ago, owns Heron Court, on the Stour, one of the most beautiful places in the South of England, with rhododendron thickets so full and high that they rival the famous growths of Sussex. Lord Malmesbury's grounds extend for five miles along the banks of the Stour, and nearly eighty salmon have been caught there in a single season. The wild duck shooting is excellent, and birds of every known English variety are in its woods. The Shell Wood, a part of the grounds, is planted with flowers of all shades of every hue, and the effect is dazzling at Whitsuntide.

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Highelere Castle, whose park is thirteen miles around, is the country estate of Lord and Lady Carnarvon, who have been entertaining a large shooting party there. Here, too, the rhododendrons attain remarkable size and beauty. The house, built by Sir Charles Barry, Jacobean in style, is nearly six hundred feet above the sea's level. It was once the country seat of the Bishops of Winchester; the manor was granted to the Fitzwilliams at the time of the Reformation, and it passed on through the Kingsmills and Lucys of Charlecote to Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney General under Charles II. and James II., whose only child married Thomas, Earl of Pembroke. Their second son, Robert Sawyer Herbert, inherited both the Highelere and Beauclerc properties. The place possesses a fine library, and in its beautiful collection of paintings are works by Gainsborough, Kneller, Beechey, Reynolds, and Van Dyck.

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A young Mississippian, a Miss Clara Alexander, who went over to London a few months ago, and who has been reciting for about a year only, is making quite a name for herself there, her specialties being stories, verses, and anecdotes in darky dialect. Camp meeting and plantation songs are also among her drawing cards. Miss Alexander has never had a lesson in the art of gesture or speech, and is absolutely self-taught. She went over to Paris and recited for Mrs. Mackay and the Princess Colonna, and Mrs. Mackay says "Little 'Rastus," a darky recitation expressing the grief of a woman over the loss of her child, is one of the most pathetic things she has ever heard. Lady Ludlow and other London hostesses have had the young American to entertain their guests.

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The name of George as a prefix to masculine pseudonyms adopted by women writers seems to be a favorite name. Not only did George Sand and George Eliot serve for a time in other days to hide women authoresses, but George Egerton, George Fleming, and George Paston, as well as other Georges, form part of the many masculine names assumed for literary purposes. George Paston is the pen name of Miss E. M. Symonds. Constance Fletcher, whose first novel was written when she was but eighteen, arrived at the nom de plume of George Fleming by dropping a lot of names in a hat and then pulling them out at random, adopting the first that offered. Mrs. Julia Frankau, whose husband recently died, set out to have her first work published under the name of Frank Demi—meaning half Frankau—but a printer blundered into making it Danby, and it appeared that way first without her knowledge and she retained it. The name appears on her latest book, "Baccarat," as on "Dr. Phillips" and "Pigs in Clover."

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Lady Magheramorne, whose engagement to Hugo Baring, well-known here, and who is now in New York, was made some days since, was before her first marriage the Lady Evelyn Ashley, sister to the Earl of Shaftesbury. She paints, and even sculpts, and has studied in Paris, where she had an apartment on the Avenue Malakoff. Her sister, Lady Maud Warrender, sings and plays with much skill. Lady Magheramorne is tall, dark, and animated, and is many years older than her fiancé.

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A number of the fashionable young English women have gray hair, and make the most of it. Among them are Lady Brassey, Mrs. Hall Walker, a great beauty; Lady de Gray, Lady Henry Bentinck, and that famous player of bridge, Mrs. Rhodes.

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Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., who until yesterday was Miss Elinor Parke Custis Lewis, is the daughter of the late Col. Edward P. C. Lewis, who at one time was Minister to Portugal; her mother, the late Mrs. Lewis, was Miss Mary P. Stevens of Castle Point. Mrs. Peck was named after her great-grandmother, Nelly Custis, the granddaughter of Martha Washington, and who was adopted by George Washington. Nelly Custis married Lawrence Lewis, who was Washington's great-nephew, so Mrs. Peck is related to both the Washington and Custis families. All the lace used on her bridal gown of yesterday had been worn for generations of Lewis brides, and was on her mother's wedding gown.

Tips That Figure Up.

"I'VE made up my mind," said a man who sat in the café of one of New York's huge hotels the other day, "that I made a big mistake in not being born a waiter. Tips may be all wrong from the standpoint of the public at large, but it's hard to blame the waiter for his enthusiastic devotion to the system.

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"See that chap over there waiting on the fat man with the ruby complexion? He's a particular friend of mine, that waiter is, and he's confided to me that his weekly profits in tips amount to anywhere between $100 and $125 every week of his life. Of course, he's a particularly good waiter, with a way of interesting people in him and getting them to like him, but very few of the fellows who bring your food in this hotel make less than $75 in tips every week.

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"It isn't only the waiters that pick up big money around the hotel, either. There's scarcely an employe of the place—and they run up into the thousands—who doesn't get a 'rake-off' of some kind or another that would make the average clerk green with envy if he knew the size of it. Why, only the other night I was standing near the cashier of this very café, about 6 o'clock, just when one force was coming off and another was going on. As I stood there along came a little chap who works in the main cloak room, just off the lobby. He dug into both his pockets and produced enough small change to fill a soup tureen, counted it out to the cashier, and got a $20-bill in return. I know the cashier pretty well, and I have no doubt whatever that he told the truth when he said that that $20 represented just one day's tips for that small boy. That particular kid's father comes to the hotel for him every night when the boy goes off duty and takes charge of his day's earnings. He doesn't have to work. Why should he, with a bread winner like that in the family?

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"But the good jobs are not all confined to the big hotels. I know a waiter who has worked for years in one of the swell downtown restaurants much frequented by Wall Street men at the luncheon hour. He doesn't have to go to work any day before 9 o'clock in the morning, and he's all through not long after 0 at night, but he saved up enough out of his tips to buy a good bit of real estate over on the middle west side, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad had to buy up enough property to provide space for its tunnel terminal, he sold his holdings at the snug little profit of $40,000.

"The head waiters, too, make sums that simply stagger you unless you've been prepared for them. I know one Pittsburg man who regularly stops at the same Fifth Avenue house whenever he comes to town, which is pretty often. The first thing he does after going to his rooms is to send for the head waiter and give him a hundred-dollar bill. This man takes all his meals in his room, of course, and it is safe to say that they are well served.

"Then there are many wealthy men whose wives occasionally come to town for a shopping tour all by themselves. These men usually have the head waiter, and even the steward, well tipped, so that their families receive as much attention as if they were present themselves.

"Of course all this is most discouraging for the man of moderate means, but the big New York hotels are not run for the man of moderate means. They attract the wealth of the world. The only chance the poor man has, if he goes to these hotels, is to make up for the smallness of his tips by his politeness to the hotel's servitors. Many a waiter will do for a decent, human word what he won't do for all the tips that the millionaire can shower on him accompanied with complaints or curses."

INSPIRING CONFIDENCE.

IN a small town in the interior of Pennsylvania the old-fashioned coach is still used as a vehicle of transportation. The town is situated several miles from the nearest railroad station, and visitors are compelled to ride from the station to the town in a ramshackle coach pulled by a horse of old vintage. Frequently the coach was overcrowded and the horse often had a difficult time pulling the load up a certain long and steep hill. The driver and owner, a typical backwoodsman, was sometimes compelled to resort to stratagem in order to land his passengers safely in the town.

On one occasion the coach was particularly crowded, and the horse was bravely tugging the filled vehicle up the hill. Every once in a while the driver would stop the horse, go to the back of the coach, open the door, slam it shut, and then start the horse. This method of procedure aroused the curiosity of the passengers, and when the top of the hill was reached one of them turned to the driver:

"Will you tell me, please," he said, "why you stopped the coach and opened the back door so often on the hill?"

"Wa-al," drawled the driver, "yer see, that were a purty big hill, and ther horse had a purty big load. Every time I slammed ther door ther horse thought some one was gittin' out, and I give him confidence."

VARIETY IN FROCKS

GORGEOUS indeed were many of the frocks at Mrs. Astor's ball, matrons vied with each other in richness of material and vividness of hues, while the débutantes, of course, affected the filmy, white, and pastel tinted frocks. The gown worn by Mrs. Astor herself was one of the handsomest ever seen on her, and her jewels were never more magnificent, and all were diamonds, including some new ornaments never worn before.

This gown of Mrs. Astor's was regal in color, a rich pansy purple velvet, princess in effect, although the bodice was separate. From the top of the low-cut corsage at the centre front started a graduated panel of pale blue satin that narrowed in at the waist line to again widen below it into a width of some twenty-four inches at the bottom. This full-length panel was embroidered in a set design with tiny gold spangles, and the purple velvet lapped over its sides in irregular leaf-shaped effects, the serrated edges being finished with fine crystal beads of the same shade as the velvet. The trailing skirt, long and plain, was fitted closely around the top by gorings. The bodice was cut round at the top and was close-fitting. The sleeves were chiefly two irregularly draped falls of fine point lace over their tops, the lower one drooping well over the upper arms. Starting from each side of a narrow velvet fold at the top of each arm were two long narrow scarf ends of the pale blue satin that drooped over the upper arm and were tied in a Louis bow with two ends of different lengths, each finished by small gold tassels; these ends and tassels swung away from and below the elbows. The point lace crossing the extreme top of the sleeves was also carried a short distance each way over the corsage. A band of purple velvet gleaming with diamond ornaments bound her neck.

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Mrs. Astor also wore a necklace of diamonds, a high diamond tiara, and her famous stomacher, a triangular shaped piece set entirely with diamonds, a piece once owned and worn by Marie Antoinette. A rose-shaped ornament of fine diamonds, a large and quite new piece, was also worn as a corsage ornament. A cluster of violets was caught in her corsage, and she carried a large fan of superb ostrich feathers, its sticks picked out in gold.

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Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's frock was a veritable golden glory of yellow chiffon, embroidered in pearls, having a train of yellow velvet. Her jewels were immense pear-shaped emeralds set in diamonds.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who is very dark, wore a superb gown of cerise chiffon satin trimmed with rare Venetian lace, and her tiara and a necklace of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, also dark and tall, wore an exquisite rose colored brocade with trimmings of silver gauze, and her diamond tiara and necklace. Miss Jessie Sloane, who made her début some two years since, was also in a shade of red, a cerise chiffon creation embroidered in gold.

A number of the older married women wore white, usually white satin, velvet, or brocade while a few of the younger married women were in beautiful blue velvets or brocades.

Among those in blues were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander.

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Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, who was Miss Caroline Livingston, one of the most girlish of all the young matrons, affects very short street costumes that suit her petite figure admirably. One of them is a smooth brown cloth of medium shade. The skirt, of the plain plaited variety, escapes the ground by about four inches. The plaits are shallow at the top and fastened flat. The Eton jacket, smooth and plain, has a suggestion of blousing above its belt at the back. A band of brown and white fancy braid going around the neck, but several inches from the edge, is overlapped in the centre back and at the sides in front by an appliqued band of brown velvet. The medium-sized sleeves have several stitched-down plaits to shape them down to below the elbows, where they are released and are again plaited into loose, turned-back cuffs of brown velvet. A smart little hat of plain brown felt, a modified tricorne with uplifted brim, but showing the crown, and trimmed with a number of brown wings that rise from the sides and front of the low crown, tops this costume, and with it she wore on Monday a huge white fox boa.

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Miss Dix, who is petite and dark, sometimes wears a deep red cloth street costume, the round skirt of which is laid in wide plaits. The coat has plaits an inch wide running from the neck down to and through the sleeves to below the elbows. These plaits run crosswise and taper down to points, where they end, near the elbows of the voluminous sleeves. This gown is frequently topped by a huge black hat laden with ostrich plumes to match.

+ + +

Miss Emily Stuart Taylor of Paris, a golden-haired blonde, one of the most admired young women at Mrs. Astor's ball, was frocked in a pale pink gown. Mrs. Clement C. Moore was in a trailing white gown of satin, having immense black flowers over the surface.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman's gown was made of mauvé chiffon velvet. The bodice had a deep point at the front, and was rounded across the back; it was draped in soft folds from the right front down to the left under-arm seam, and the very low cut top was filled in white tulle. In the back the crossing folds were rather hints of folds than folds proper. The sleeves were short, high puffs of white tulle, having extending over them for, say, three or four inches from the under portion and sides, tiny straps of mauve velvet, each terminating in a tiny knot having a wee rhinestone cabochan in its centre. The folded lower edges of the bodice did away with the necessity for a girdle. The skirt was plain save for a few scant shirrings around the hips and across the back to give the requisite fullness over the hips. The train was an extremely long one, and the skirt was absolutely plain. With this gown Mrs. Hoffman wore a tiara of diamonds and turquoises and a diamond necklace.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel was in a trained robe of yellow satin brocade, the skirt of which was very full, being gathered quite full at the wast line, and having a pointed bodice, cut round and low, at the top. The sleeves of this gown were its most novel feature; they were deep points or Vs of tiny pearl beads with opalescent lights woven together, each point having a fringe of the changeable pearls. The end of the points came to the elbows. Mrs. Drexel's jewels were superb. A long chain of large pearls, many of them pear-shaped and of great size, was worn over one shoulder and draped across the corsage. She also wore a collar and necklace of pearls, having a number of large pear-shaped jewels, and a diamond tiara with more pear-shaped pearls tipping its spikes.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's gown at the Astor dance was white net heavily embroidered in gold over white tulle. It was a gorgeous gown, for quantities of gold sequins and bullion cord were used. The bodice, cut low and round, had sleeves formed of a series of puffs u banded with gold. The bodice was half covered with large leaves and flowers in gold, and there was a deep girdle of folds of cloth of gold. The skirt was close at the top and flared out at the bottom into a trained skirt. There was a panel effect at the front, and up the sides three-fourths of the way from the hem to the top were heavy bands of almost solid gold embroidery; at the sides and lower edge this panel was slashed up some sixteen inches and the net overdress parted, and five or six narrow double ruffles of white tulle went around the satin foundation. At the sides and back the hold and net overdress was slashed to form large battlements, showing the tulle ruffles between. Down the centre back the gold leaves and flowers formed a double sash effect.

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An effective walking costume seen at Sherry's at the luncheon hour was a light-weight black cloth, but lustreless. The round length skirt was gored to fit and had at the back two meeting underlying plaits, and scanter ones in the centre fronts were pressed in and secured invisibly, while down each side was fastened a row of tiny dull gold buttons, perhaps an inch apart. The blouse effect closed apparently by double rows of buttons to match the skirt, and the sleeves were also plaited and showed tiny buttons at their centre tops as well as at their wrists. Fine, plain, but wide, black silk braid trimmed the girdle, finished the blouse at the neck, and two rows of it went around the skirt, one row at the knee line and the other perhaps three inches below.

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Mrs. Henry May of Washington, who has been in New York several days, is wearing a unique fla. toque of brown and white. It is perfectly flat on top, and the whole thing is not over two inches high. The smooth crown is white, and a huge brown velvet cord forms the lower edge; then comes a fold of white that bands the brown, for above this white circlet the brown velvet rises to the top of the crown. Starting from the back a little to the left is a large aigrette plume effect, but in white coque plumes. This forms a wide sweep from the flat-topped toque almost to her back, and stands out with a style all its own.

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Miss Isabel May is also wearing in New York an unusual shape in a brown hat. This, however, is a very large hat, and has crown as well as the brim is bent in an irregular box effect. The crown is squared and has a wide, flat bow of thin cloth of gold ribbon directly in the front. The wide brim is bent up at the left and down at the right, in straight lines that give the box effect, and under the brim are flat bows of cloth of gold resting against her very dark brown hair. Brown ostrich plumes droop over the upturned brim and down at the back. This hat was worn the other day with a trailing skirt of brown broadcloth composed of overlapping circular sections of the cloth and a half-length coat of brown pony skin. Her furs were a boa and muff of dark brown mink.

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A number of small, flat, and oval turbans, with prowlike points at the front, are being worn by a number of fashionable young matrons and maids. Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury has one in black, with a fold of the most vivid royal blue outlining the joining of the black velvet folds that form the sides and flat crown, and at the left is a suggestion of a chou close to the front. This is worn with a black costume, the Eton coat of which is black Persian lamb; the sleeves of this coat flare out at the wrists in pointed kimono sleeve style, and form a groups of the bright b[illegible] little co[illegible]

wide black silk rubber girdle, fully six inches wide. The skirt is a very short and simple black broadcloth affair.

A similar turban in black, with pale yellow pipings and a yellow chou, from which rose a small yellow piquet, was seen at Delmonico's on the same day.

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Fritzi Scheff wore at luncheon at Sherry's a white lace blouse over white chiffon. The body, blousing slightly, was done in big Irish crochet roses. The sleeves were elbow puffs of crochet, and from them fell three or four graduated narrow ruffles of fine white lace and net trimmed with bébé ribbon. Her tricorne hat of black was trimmed with white ostrich tips. The skirt—she had laid aside her little black coat—was a smooth sheathed affair of plain black broadcloth.

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Mrs. James Brown Lord is wearing an effective black broadcloth Eton coat and plain, sweeping skirt, the former of which has touches of ermine applied in a novel way as trimming. The coat, a bit loose in the front, has outlining it cut-out neck folds of white chiffon run through loops, and at the bust line in front these fall in plaited scarf-like ends, tiny white ermine heads holding them at the top. The sleeves, bishop shaped, widen above the wrists and have pieces of the ermine set in in slash effect. With this costume Mrs. Lord wears a medium sized hat of black velvet with a low crown, having two wide but not long white ostrich tips curling over the left brim. The furs worn with it are a huge boa of white fox and a muff to match.

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A clever trick for joining the skirts to a blousing top and doing away with all superfluous material at the waist line was noted at Delmonico's. The costume was black velvet. The skirt was a rich, plain affair, falling in full folds and trailing a bit. The coat had an Eton top and skirts of medium length set on to a wide bias belt of the velvet, heavily stitched. At the back three half-inch folds of heavy white satin extended from the white satin lining of the top and ended under the velvet belt, and there were also two at each side of the front. After the coat was donned and hooked in the front, the Eton top settled down to the top of the belt, standing out from it as though blousing, and the white straps were not seen unless the wearer leaned over, when they showed against the black underbodice, but looked like ornaments rather than useful straps.

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Another handsome black costume was worn during the week by Mrs. Le Grand Benedict. It was a trailing, tight robe of black chiffon broadcloth, with medallions of black embroidery, oval in form, set a little distance apart in horizontal rows, around the skirt. This skirt was glove-fitting at the hips, as was also the little jacket, medallion trimmed to match the skirt. A high tricorne hat of black velvet, set well forward and trimmed with ostrich tips, topped the gown.

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Miss Julia Chester Wells is wearing a superb emerald green velvet costume, a redingote and sweeping skirt, simply made but with graceful lines. It is topped by a large green velvet hat that goes extremely well with Miss Wells's snow-white coiffure and youthful face. The skirt of this costume is quite long, lying on the ground a couple of inches at the back. It is close around the hips, and is gored to hang full at the bottom. A two-and-a-half-inch band of plain green silk braid goes around the bottom about an inch from the hem, and above this is a much narrower band of similar braid arranged in a battlement design. The redingote had a fitted top and long skirts, gathered slightly at the top; these skirts came almost to the floor. Down the centre back of the body, which was shaped by seams to fit, were several rib plaits or narrow tucks. A narrow bias band of the velvet, with rows of stitching in green silk, formed an almost invisible belt, to which the skirts were gathered. In the front the body bloused a little and opened with wide revers that also went around the neck, forming a collar. The top buttoned to one side, with three large steel cabochons. The large leg of [illegible] sleeve tapered in at the wrists, turned over, rounded cuffs of the velvet. Although the redingote was gathered, a certain slim effect was given by its loose folds. It was lined with heavy white satin. The bodice worn under this coat at a luncheon at Sherry's was simple as to cut. It was a pure white, semi-fitted bodice, with leg of mutton sleeves. The foundation was white silk net, and this was almost completely covered with appliques of white cloth. Her large green hat, with a somewhat drooping brim, had a large cluster of shaded roses at the left side near the front. Her furs were an exceptionally handsome boa and large muff of fox.

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Mrs. Paul Gibert Thébaud has a smart black broadcloth redingote costume. The skirt is long enough to a little more than touch, and the redingote, tight-fitting of course, is fitted to the figure by lengthwise stitched plaits that are deep enough to fit it smoothly to the waist and that flare out enough above and below to fit the curves of her figure. Down the back, beginning several inches below the waist line and being some sixteen inches deep, are two shaped sections of broadtail; there is about a four-inch space between these. Each has three side points, turning of course toward the outside, and these at the top, middle, and bottom respectively are held down by black buttons. The sleeves laid in plaits at the top to fit the shoulder curves, widen out over the elbows and are again plaited in at the wrists, where they project in slightly flaring plait cuffs over the hands. The redingote closes down the centre front with black buttons. With it Mrs. Thébaud wears a small and smart round hat, all black, her hair coiffed low and tied with a black bow. Black furs go with it.

MARIE WELDON.

Pale blue chiffon velvet with entredeux of shaded blue and white embroidery.

Tan broadcloth embroidered in brown and white.

Young girl's evening gown of white chiffon cloth with ruffled skirt of Valenciennes.

Politics of the D. A. R. Campaign.

A STRUGGLE as momentous to a large portion of the feminine world as the recent National election was to the sterner sex is about to be begun at the National capital. At the conclusion of the next Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which will convene in Washington April 17 and continue in session until the 23d of the same month, the term of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks as President-General of the society will expire. The question of her successor is a potent one just now. The making of a proper selection means much to the future welfare of the organization, but, according to the most intelligent opinion, the choice hinges entirely on personal popularity.

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The Daughters of the American Revolution are, first of all, a social organization. They accomplish excellent patriotic and historical work, but the social side always is uppermost. For this very reason the struggle for the next President-Generalship will be titanic. To wear the broad blue sash means pre-eminence in that domain where women, whether they call themselves strong-minded or merely frivolous, most desire to reign.

A society which came into existence almost as fully equipped as Minerva from the brow of Jove does not lack good material in these latter days. From the time when the first Mrs. Benjamin Harrison wielded the society's gavel until now women in the highest official circles have striven for honors at the hands of the Continental Congress. At the present time, however, neither the wife of the President nor any of the Cabinet women are members of the society. But there is a plenitude of material among the feminine of the legislative branch of the Government, and unless the signs and portents are all awry the successor of Mrs. Fairbanks will be chosen from among the Senatorial women.

There is a long list of possible candidates. Many of them deny that they are in any sense aspirants, or even that they would accept the honor should it be tendered them, but the fact remains that a large number of these women have supporters, loyal and true, who will urge consideration of their names before the congress.

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Some of the candidates, willing and unwilling, are Mrs. Julius C. Burrows and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, both of Michigan, an interesting contretemps in itself; Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver and Mrs. John A. T. Hull, both of Iowa; Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Mrs. Henry E. Burnham of New Hampshire, Mrs. A. G. Foster of Washington State, Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia.

To this list of possibilities must be added the names of Mrs. Donald G. McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, and Mrs. Daniel Manning, sometime President General and recently known to fame as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition. These two women are unalterable enemies. Each claims to stand upon a distinct "platform," and both repudiate any sympathy with what is sometimes irreverently referred to as the "dress parade" feature of the society.

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Mrs. McLean has vainly sought the honor for the past ten years. Mrs. Manning has not yet announced her candidacy, and some of her friends maintain that she is not seeking renewed honors. But the stubborn fact remains that a bureau, which for energy and perfection of organization would do credit to either great political party, [illegible] Mrs. Manning's be[illegible] will arrive in Wa[illegible] ter leader. The wife of the Ohio Senator comes of ancestry illustrious in Colonial as well as Revolutionary times, and both sides of her house gave officers to the great rebellion. Mrs. Foraker recently made a trip to Boston to look up her genealogy, and she was much interested to find that her family and those of Admiral Dewey and Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court came of common stock. If Mrs. Foraker will not consent to run for the high office this time, she certainly is excellent material to have in reserve for the next struggle, two years hence.

Mrs. Elkins, like Mrs. Foraker, joined the Daughters within the year, and while her name is prominently mentioned, she does not anticipate having the honor thrust upon her.

A really strong candidate, and one who stands a good chance of election, is Mrs. Dolliver, wife of the Iowa Senator. Mrs. Dolliver is Mrs. Fairbanks's favorite, failing Mrs. Burrows, and she is frank in proclaiming that she is out for the office. Mrs. Dolliver has many qualifications which would prove valuable in a presiding officer at the congress or at the councils of the National Board. She formerly was a school teacher, and has training in parliamentary law, as well as the temperament necessary for the arduous duties.

At the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city the question of the next President General is taken very seriously, and the clerical force is so busy that the proverbial bee might well hide its head in shame. The mail which is sent out to the many chapters is enough to cause the letter carriers to go on strike.

It has not yet developed which candidates will be strongest in the several sections of the country. New England is largely ruled by Mrs. Kinney, the popular and efficient Regent from Connecticut, and Mrs. Kinney plays "straight politics" and is governed in turn by the combined judgment of the National Board. The National Board wants what Mrs. Fairbanks wants—Mrs. Burrows or Mrs. Dolliver. Those who favor Mrs. Alger are just as favorable to Mrs. Daniel Manning. They want individual force, not merely a woman of high official rank, who wears fine gowns.

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Mrs. Donald McLean, like the Irish members of the British Parliament, always is "agin the Government," and her adherents have no geographical limitation. Many of the Massachusetts women support her against what is termed the arrogance and tyranny of the National Board. She also is strong in the South and Middle West.

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The society now has an actual membership of 40,790 and an admitted membership of 49,457. The coming Continental Congress, it is hoped, will be held in the half-completed Continental Hall, the crowning triumph of all the Daughters' ambitions and struggles. That it will be the leading social event of the Spring goes without saying. Then will be seen the finest raiment which Washington ever beholds. Patriotism is not ragged, as in the days of the fathers. On the contrary, Washington waits until the Daughters come before purchasing new Spring gowns and hats, for no fashion plate is so richly indicative of the "mode."

Something Hard to Buy

"WHY is it," asked a man who likes to smoke as he walks along the street, "that there is no place in this confounded town where a man can go in and buy a box of matches without being thought a beggar or being compelled in self-defense to buy something else that he does not want? Take my own case, for instance. I often find myself in the street with a cigar, or with several cigars, in my pocket and no match. If I go into a cigar store and try to buy a box of matches the dealer waves aside the money that I offer for it, and tells me I am welcome to such a little thing as a box of matches. I feel that I ought to buy something then, but I have all the cigars that I want, and the man may not have the kind of cigars that I like to smoke. The result is that I feel like a beggar or I have to buy something for which I have absolutely no use. If I walk into a store and use the cigar lighter I feel almost like a thief, and am again compelled to buy something I don't need to save my self-respect.

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"I have heard of some men stopping others in the street and asking for a light, and indeed I have been approached that way by men myself, but I don't like it, and I don't suppose any one else does, so that I cannot adopt that method of getting a light.

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"The only other way I know of is to go to a grocery, if you happen to be in a part of town where such stores are to be found, and buy one of the big family boxes that are sold for 5 cents. They are so large, though, that a man cannot carry them around, and if one is to throw them away after his cigar is lighted, and five cents seems to be a good deal to pay for one light.

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"Now, the point I am trying to make is that the American tobacconist should not be so contoundedly proud. In every other country in the world the tobacco sellers are glad to sell a small pocket box of matches for a cent or its equivalent, and no one is ashamed to go into a store and buy one. It is a business transaction, and there is no obligation on either side. There is no reason why the American retail merchant should despise penny transactions, but he does, and the result is that he imposes an inconvenience on his customers. I believe there is a fair profit in selling the small boxes of matches for a cent, so that there is no reason why the traffic should be despised."

Positively Insulting.

"I know the pumpkin pie was perfectly insulting, as to the filling," said the landlady, almost crying, "but I don't think he had a right to say what he did."

"What did he say?" asked the second boarder.

"Why, he asked me if I thought the pie couldn't be improved with another coat of paint."

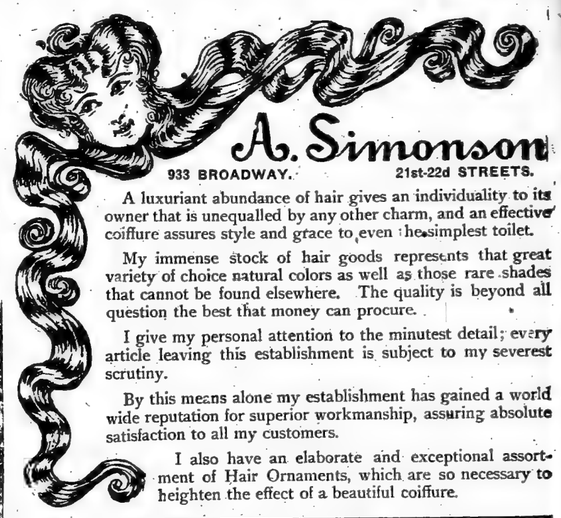

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I give my personal attention to the minutest detail; every article leaving this establishment is subject to my severest scrutiny.

By this means alone my establishment has gained a world wide reputation for superior workmanship, assuring absolute satisfaction to all my customers.

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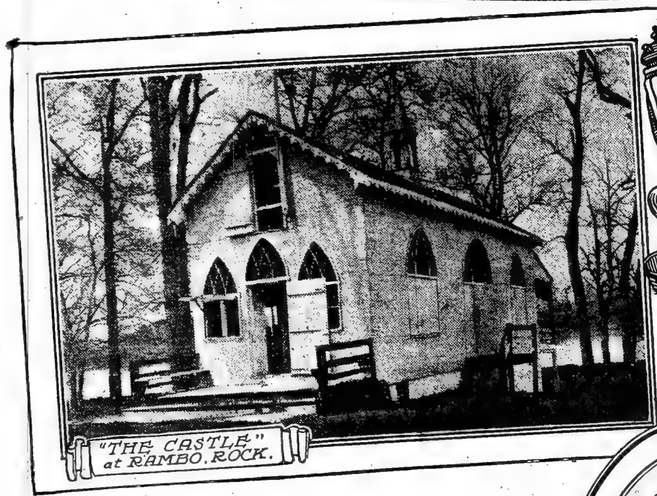

"THE CASTLE" at RAMBO ROCK.

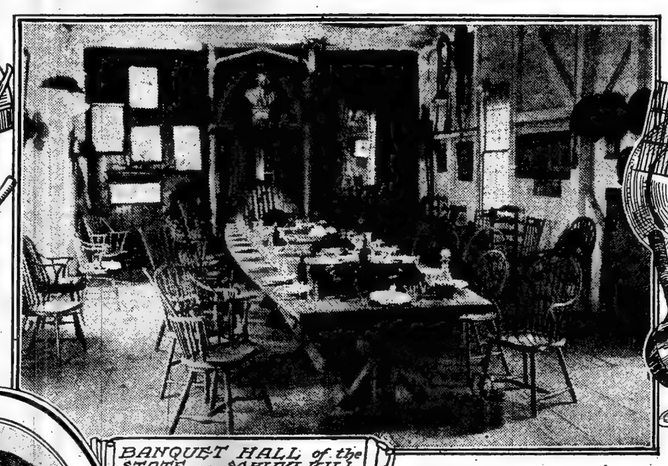

BANQUET HALL of the STATE in SCHUYLKILL

ISAAC SNOWDEN
One of the Founders "The Colony in Schuylkill" in 1732.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN
Great-Grandson of Isaac Snowden.

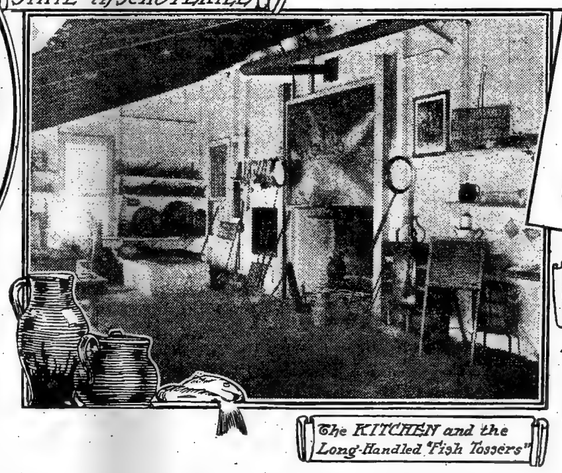

The KITCHEN and the Long-Handled "Fish Tossers"

The State in Schuylkill, Founded in 1732, Still Holds Its Annual Dinner in Its Castle Near Philadelphia---All Cooking Is Done by Members, and Each Must Take His Turn at It.

IT was proposed that early in January there should be celebrated in the City of Philadelphia the survival of the oldest dining club in the world, a club that antedates the famous Beefsteak Club of London—founded in 1739—by seven years, and has outlived it. The suggestion was not to be received favorably, however, for, if adopted, it would have been in violation of all precedent and at variance with the traditional usage which for 172 years has governed a company whose career and surprising continuity of existence is of exceptional and unusual interest.

The "Colony in Schuylkill" was the original title of the organization. It was founded in 1732 by twenty-seven Quakers, two of whom came to the New World with William Penn. Philadelphia was then a young and thinly settled town. Hunting and angling were the principal diversions for the men, and the Colony was formed primarily for the purpose of pooling the fruits of the chase and the eating of a dinner once a month. Six years after organization the membership was limited to twenty-five. A "castle" was built on the banks of the Schuylkill River, now the western boundary of the old City of Philadelphia. Permission was obtained from the Sachems of the tribe of Leni Lenapes to occupy this spot without molestation, and the compact was faithfully kept as long as the club remained a tenant.

This was the nucleus for what has become, without question, the most unique organization in the world. It has had many imitators, but they have died, or have so changed their character that their original purpose has been forgotten. The Colony in Schuylkill retained its title until October, 1782, when it became the "State in Schuylkill." That was the only change. All the rules and regulations of the "Colony" were kept in force, and have been maintained with remarkable fidelity up to this day.

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Of course it is no longer possible to pay fines in pounds, shillings, and pence, nor for members to angle in the Schuylkill River for the fish that are to form part of the banquet, but the officers who carry on the affairs of the club bear the same titles they did in 1732. They are a Governor, three Councilors, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Sheriff, and a Coroner, each elected for a term of one year. Each of the twenty-five members, or "citizens of the State," as they are called, must take his turn in rotation as Purveyor This is the most striking and interesting feature of the society. It is the duty of the Purveyor to prepare the annual dinner in the club's kitchen. In this he may have as assistants two or three apprentices who are awaiting to be admitted to full membership. No servants are employed. The apprentices—not infrequently men past middle age—wear white aprons and white straw hats and must comport themselves respectfully and obediently, in helping to cook the dinner and in serving it.

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It is provided that "any member refusing or neglecting to cater in his turn shall be fined $5, unless he has taken his regular turn for fifty years! In that event his name may be stricken from the list of caterers and the fine remitted.

The original castle stood for ninety years, and with the exception of five years, when all the members capable of bearing arms were fighting the British, the annual dinner never was missed. In 1822 the Schuylkill River was dammed so as to provide a water supply for the City of Philadelphia. This practically destroyed the perch and rock fishing, which up to that time had been the chief delight of the members, who were required under the rules to catch the fish for the dinner on the same day the dinner was eaten. The castle was taken apart and removed further south, to a spot called Rambo's Rock. There the dinners were cooked over the blazing logs in the sprawling fire place and the perch were "tossed" in long handled pans, by grave old gentlemen, every year, until the encroachments of manufacturers on the banks of the river drove the club to seek new quarters. A parcel of ground was bought on the upper Delaware, nearly opposite Beverly, N. J., and the old castle once more was taken apart and moved. The new site promises to be the home of the "State" in Schuylkill for many years to come.

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The first Governor of the Colony was Thomas Stretch, born in Staffordshire, England, in 1695. He was a Quaker, but possessed of a vein of dry humor, which was displayed in a proclamation issued to his fellow members in 1744. It was as follows:

"Whereas, Great quantities of rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, partridges, and others of the game kind have presumed to infest the coasts and territories of Schuylkill in a wild, bold, and ungovernable manner;

"These are therefore to authorize you, or any of you, to make diligent search for the said rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, partridges, and others of the game kind in all suspected places where they may be found and bring the respective bodies of so many as you shall find before the Justices, &c., at a general court, to be held on Thursday, the 4th day of October next, there to be proceeded against as by the said court shall be adjudged, and for your or any of yours doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Witness myself the 29th day of September, in the twelfth year of my Government. One thousand seven hundred and forty-four.

"(L. S.) THOMAS STRETCH."

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The annual dinners were spread and still are spread on a plain deal table. The china used for 175 years has been Holland delft. Only a few of the original platters are left. The rest of the service has gone to the limbo to which all cooks, professional and amateur, eventually consign tableware. In the early days of the Colony the only food supplied outside the game and fish furnished by members was barbecued pig, rounds of beef and green turtle. The turtle was about the most expensive article on the bill of fare, and cost more than it does now. At the October dinner, in 1767, the Purveyor, Joseph Stiles, turned in with his accounts the following receipt:

"Rec'd Philada. 10th Octr., 1767, of Mr. Joseph Stiles four pounds ten shillings, in full for turtle sold to Mr. Davenport, for the use of the Schuylkill Fishing Company.

"L 4.10.0 SAML. ROGERS."

Champagne never has appeared on the board. Old Maderia is the favorite wine, but the standard beverage is Fish House punch, mixed in a huge punch bowl by three citizens, solemnly elected for that office. The exact ingredients, and their proportions, is the secret of the "State" in Schuylkill, and has been handed down from generation to generation. The recipe for the blending never has been revealed, although so-called Fish House punch has been served for years at dinners in different parts of the country. All these are imitations—some of them very good, but not one the real thing.

In October, 1760, four venerable chiefs of the Leni Lenapes, or Delawares, sons of chiefs, who had signed the treaty with William Penn, ceding to that thrifty Quaker "all the land over which a man could walk in a day," were guests of the colony. Each of the four was upward of seventy years. It is related that they appeared at the table stark naked, with the exception of a small breechclout, and their bodies and faces painted in the gaudiest colors in honor of the occasion. It was the first time the Indians had tasted Fish House punch, and old as they were they got so frisky that a regulation was adopted subsequently forbidding any member to invite an Indian to dine.

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Thomas Stretch, the first Governor, held the office for thirty-four years. His long administration was only one of many that followed. Indeed, the longevity of the members and their tenure is one of the most remarkable circumstances in the society's existence. It has been asserted and never contradicted that no social organization in Great Britain or in any other country can boast of a membership in which the great-grandson of one of the founders is on the roll of members.

Isaac Snowden was a charter member in 1732. His great-grandson, Col. A. Lowden Snowden, former Director of the Philadelphia Mint, afterward our Consul to Servia and Roumania, and now President of the Philadelphia Electric Company, joined the State in Schuylkill in March, 1872. He is to-day one of its most active and energetic spirits, and in his thirty-two years of membership has helped to keep alive the spirit of the founders, which from the beginning was that the annual dinners were to be eaten purely in the spirit of good fellowship, and not as aids for the furtherance of business enterprises or the promotion of political ambitions.

The belief always has existed, even by those who disdain superstitions, that there is something in the atmosphere of the club conducive to long life, and an almost unbroken record stretching back to the early part of the eighteenth century gives at least an excuse for this pleasing fancy. The first Governor died at the age of seventy. Enock Flower, the second original member, lived to be seventy. Each of the first seven members, with these exceptions, and the exception of Isaac Snowden, lived beyond eighty years. The second Governor, Samuel Morris, was continued in office for forty-six years. Robert Wharton, the third Governor, was a man of such bodily vigor that he enlisted as a private at the age of fifty-seven to fight in the war of 1812. He was eighty-one when he died.

William H. Hart, the sixth Governor, was a member for forty-five years. He was born in 1789 and died in 1877. His successor, William V. Anderson, was a member for forty-four years, and was

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seventy-two when he died. The ninth Governor, Robert Adams, held office twice. His membership covered fifty-two years. His grandson, State Senator Robert Adams of Pennsylvania, is now a citizen of the State in Schuylkill.

Samuel Schoemaker was admitted to membership in 1748. He never missed an annual meeting for fifty-one years. He died Oct. 10, 1800, the day set for the dinner, and it was postponed out of respect to his memory. Jonathan Evans, the forty-fourth admitted member, was on the rolls forty-seven years, and was eighty-two at the time of his death. John Lawrence, the forty-ninth member, attended forty-five annual banquets, and died at seventy-five.

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Josiah Hewes was admitted when he was twenty-seven years old, after waiting six years to pass his apprenticeship and become a "citizen" of the State. His patience was rewarded. He developed into one of the most enthusiastic factors in the club, and attained the high honor of a continuous and unbroken membership of sixty-two years. He died in the ninetieth year of his age.

These are only a few of a list that could be multiplied, and is rather a remarkable showing for such a limited membership. Of the twenty-five citizens who compose the organization to-day, three have been active members for more than forty years and ten for more than thirty years.

The oldest living citizen of the State in Schuylkill and still actively interested in its conduct is Alexander E. Harvey. He is eighty years of age and has been on the roll of membership forty-seven years.

Gen. Lafayette became an honorary member of the "State" in Schuylkill, July 21, 1825, and in the minute book he wrote:

"In testimony of my acceptance of honorary membership of the Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill, I hereunto subscribe my name and promise conformity to the laws of the State, as far as I am enabled to do so.

"Castle, State in Schuylkill, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1825.

"LAFAYETTE."

In accordance with the usual custom the distinguished Frenchman (who as a special mark of favor because of his services to the American Colonies was not obliged to pass through an apprenticeship) was initiated into the part he was to take in helping to prepare the dinner for that day. The service performed by Gen. Lafayette was precisly the same as that which had been performed by every new member for seventy-five years, and precisely the same as that observed for 172 years by the Purveyor and his assistants.

Gen. Lafayette was taken into the big kitchen and provided with a white apron and a white straw hat. He was placed in charge of the spit, on which huge beefsteaks were broiling over a wood fire, and was cautioned against letting them burn or fall. This was a distinct promotion over two apprentices—one sixty-three and the other sixty—who had been building the fires for five years, but had not yet been advanced to the dignity of watching the steak on the spit.

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It must have been a wonderful freshwater fishing ground in those days in the vicinity of the castle, for it is recorded in the minutes four years after Gen. Lafayette's visit and initiation that one boat made a catch of thirty-one dozen white perch, measuring from 10 to 13 inches in length, all of which were served at the dinner, cooked in the approved style of laying them in rows in the pan, and by a dexterous movement of the long handle, acquired only after years of practice, "tossing" or turning them, so that both sides would be fried alike. The butter used to cost 60 cents a pound, and that price was paid until 1875, when it was advanced to $1 a pound, and commands that figure now. It is the product of a herd of Guernseys on what is known as the Darlington Farm, in Bucks County. The supply is limited and the quantity of the product is the same as it was fifty years ago.

The State in Schuylkill has entertained ten Presidents of the United States, scores of United States Senators and Representatives, foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, men of letters, and scientists. To this day, in accordance with a resolution adopted in 1760, the principal toast, drunk standing, is to George Washington, "the patriot, the soldier, and the statesman."

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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FACE-TO-FACE criticism is something authors are not familiar with. But John Kendrick Bangs has a story about a dose of it he got some time ago.

One evening at dinner the humorist and a couple of friends were discussing various books. Mr. Bangs's seven-year-old son was discussing the food and paying little attention to literature.

But in a lull in the conversation the boy looked up, laid down his knife and fork, and said with the utmost solemnity:

"I have been thinking it over, Papa, and of course, while you are personally my favorite author, I think in the matter of writing books Winston Churchill has got you skinned."

"And," concluded Mr. Bangs after relating this incident, "it was soon after this filial blow that I quit trying to write books and started in on the libretto for Miss Lillian Russell's opera."

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EX-GOV. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., who passed yesterday the fiftieth milestone of his busy life, is something more than a politician. His four years at Bethany College, West Virginia, and the three more which he put in at Columbia University here, endowed the future Chief Executive of the Empire State with more than the average ability to read and understand both French and German, and his friends are authority for the statement that Mr. Odell can also converse in those languages. The gentleman in question doubts this; and he is not averse to telling why he is skeptical of his own linguistic powers.

"Forget the French for a minute," says he; "German is enough all by itself to warrant the entire attention of a healthy American—ask Mark Twain. Well, I used to think I could speak the tongue of the Kaiser first rate, so, when I was first elected, and the Maennerchor of Newburg had let me know that they proposed to serenade me, I decided to address them in their native tongue. I left nothing to chance. I worked up the nicest little speech ever, and I used a dictionary and two grammars to do it, and I felt as safe as dollar wheat. The night came, and the serenade, and the speech. I felt I must have made a real hit.

"Then a little story came to my ears that led me to change my mind—and to say to you now that I prefer to stick close to the good old English. This is what I heard. Two Newburg Germans met the day after my effort, and one asked the other if he had gone to the Odell serenade. He had. Well, went on number one, he had been kept at home by illness in the family; what was the show like.

"'Just like Weber ant Fields,' said the fellow who had helped applaud me.

"So no more Dutch in mine, please."

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DURING his last theatrical engagement in London John Drew was forced by the exigencies of the play in which he was appearing to sacrifice his mustache. He was on his way to the Drury Lane Theatre one evening when he was accosted by the witty Max Beerbohm, a brother of Beerbohm Tree. "It seemed," said a witness of the meeting who tells the story, "that Drew and Beerbohm had at some time previously been introduced, but it was plain that the former did not recognize the latter. However, Beerbohm, relieved what might have been an embarrassing situation by drawling in his inimitable way: "It appears, my dear Drew, that you can hardly remember me without your mustache."

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SOME people have noticed the resemblance in mouths and teeth between Jacob Riis and President Roosevelt. This resemblance once meant a great deal to one hundred newsboys. They had been treated to one of their famous dinners, where juicy cart-wheel mince pies were the star numbers of the menu.

Jacob Riis and the Chief of Police were standing at the back of the dining hall where the feast was served, watching the boys file in. As fast as they were seated the pies, of which there was one at each plate, began to disappear.

Riis had commented on the number of pies before the boys entered, and he now noticed that two-thirds of them were gone.

"Where are they?" he inquired of the Chief.

"Put away in the blouses," was the answer, "and done so slick that no cop has ever been able to catch them at it."

Jus then helpers, who evidently understood the situation, came aroun' with moro pies.

The boys began to take note of the visitors and one at the head of the table said to his neighbor:

"I say, Cully, there's Teddy Roosevelt up there grinnin' at us. Ante up de pies!"

And as if by magic, Riis and the Chief beheld fifty or more juvenile blouses open and give forth half a hundred pies.

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PROF. ADOLPHE COHN of Columbia University recently, in discussing the teaching of French and German in public schools, said that the attitude of a good many people on that subject was explained to him very aptly by a remark he had once overheard in a street car. Two elderly Irish women were talking about their children, when one remarked: "I won't let my child be taught Frinch."

"Why not?" inquired the other.

"Sure," replied the first, "if English was good enough for St. Paul to write the Bible in it's good enough for me."

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THANKSGIVING morning two gentlemen walking down Broadway stopped at Fifty-eighth Street and admired the police regulations for controlling wagons. As they stood on the corner a horse and buggy dashed up, driven by a gentleman with a gray mustache, who attempted to make a short cut across the street. He was stopped by a mounted policeman and ordered to cross over to the right side of the way. The occupant of the buggy shouted to the policeman, "When will this nuisance stop?" The officer replied, "This is not a nuisance, but will prevent you from running over and killing people."

The man in the buggy drove to the opposite side of the way, and then called to the officer, the two gentlemen watching the proceedings.

After a few moments' conversation with the officer, the latter returned to the corner of Fifty-eighth Street, and one of the two gentlemen asked the officer: "What did that gentleman want when he called you over to the opposite side of the way?" The officer laughed and said: "Do you know who that man is?" "No," was the answer. "Well," replied the officer, "that's Coroner Scholer."

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GEORGE B. BAKER, who is well known in steamship and banking circles through his connection with the Atlantic Transport Company before it was merged with the International Mercantile Marine Company, was describing to a party of friends in the financial district one of his trips to the Land of the Midnight Sun.

"I was on my way from Stockholm to Christiani," said Mr. Baker. "Shortly before the train started a man just beyond middle age, whose clothes indicated that he might be a well-to-do merchant, entered the compartment. We soon fell into conversation. He spoke English fluently, with possibly a suggestion of foreign accent. The range of subjects upon which he talked and his fund of information on American topics greatly interested me, and as we neared the end of our journey I handed him my card. He thanked me and replied that he had no card to give me. 'However, nearly everyone around here calls me Oscar,' he observed.

"If, instead of being King of Norway and Sweden, he had been the chef of a popular hotel, his humility could not have been greater."

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MRS. BROWN-POTTER, the actress, had a ludicrous experience while touring in South Africa some time ago. The play was "Frou-Frou." In the course of it Mrs. Potter, as Gilberte, has to present their child to her husband, who is just returning after a long absence. It was impossible to carry a child about with the company, so it was customary to rely on picking one up at the different towns along the route. One day the child who had been engaged for the part was ill at rehearsal time, and one of the employés of the theatre went to the manager and said:

"I can find a child for to-night, Sir."

Just before going on with the child Mrs. Potter had to make a quick change of costume, and hurrying out to the wings heard her cue. Seeing a child standing there she caught its hand and led it on to the stage.

"Is this our child?" asked the husband.

"Our child!" answered Gilberte in a transport of maternal pride. That night the words, which usually caused a thrill of emotion, only provoked laughter, and Mrs. Potter, glancing at the child, saw it was a coal black negro. The curtain fell prematurely, and for the rest of the evening the effect of the play was ruined.

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IN West Tenth Street the other day two boys were playing ball, when one in a spirit of fun threw the ball way over the head of the other, who shouted angrily:

"You run after that ball or I'll lick you."

Then he sat down on the curb and waited, while the ball rolled on down the street for near the next block.

The lad who had thrown the sphere waited until he saw that his companion did not mean to recover the sphere. Then he ran after the ball, and as he came sprinting back the lad on the curb said shortly:

"I guess that will teach you to pitch right."

"You said you'd lick me if I didn't get the ball?" inquired the one who had thrown it.

"Sure," was the reply.

"And you'd 'a' let it get lost sooner than get it?"

"Sure."

"Well, I got it," he said, tucking the ball into his jacket pocket, "and now I'm going to lick you for being so grumpy."

And he did.

Then they fell to playing ball again.

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THE late Prince Herbert Bismarck had the reputation of having a decidedly brusque manner in society. Once at a royal reception he bumped roughly against an Italian prelate, who looked at him indignantly.

"You evidently don't know who I am," said the Prince haughtily. "I am Herbert Bismarck."

"Oh," answered the prelate, "if that doesn't amount to an apology it is certainly a perfect explanation."

A Chance for Safety.

Famous Stranger—I do not wish to be interviewed, Sir, because I desire to travel about your country without being recognized.

Reporter—Nothing easier, my dear Sir. Just give me your picture, and I'll have it published in all the newspapers.

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.—PART FIVE.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905.

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Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 14, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 14. Bid.	Ask	Week's Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 14, 3,489,462.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week. Ended Jan. 14. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 14, '05.
250	222	*236	Jan. 9.	*236	Jan. 9.	236	250		Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	14	SA	236	236	236	236	...	10
21⅝	6	18	Jan. 3.	16	Jan. 6.	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,850,000				16	16¾	16	16⅛	...	500
71	39½	66	Jan. 10.	65	Jan. 11.	64	65	+ ⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	66	66	66	66	55	400
85⅜	43¾	73⅞	Jan. 14.	70⅜	Jan. 3.	71½	73⅞	+ 2⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	155,887,900	Nov. 28, '04.	½	Q	73½	74⅞	71	72⅞	50⅜	258,360
80	74	77	Jan. 9.	77	Jan. 9.	77	80	+ 3	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	77	77	77	77	...	100
35¾	14⅞	34½	Jan. 3.	32⅝	Jan. 7.	33	34½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	33¼	34¾	33	34½	18½	4,450
94⅜	67	94⅞	Jan. 3.	93	Jan. 10.	92½	93½	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	94	94¾	93	93	67½	500
27⅞	24⅛	30½	Jan. 3.	28⅜	Jan. 12.	30	30⅛		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	30¾	30¾	29⅝	29⅞	29	2,050
97	82	93	Jan. 11.	93	Jan. 11.	93	97	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,188,600	Dec. 1, '04.	3	SA	93	95	93	95	...	100
39	32	38	Jan. 10.	38	Jan. 10.	33	39	— 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,815,100	Nov. 15, '04.	1	SA	38	38	38	38	24	150
219	180	214	Jan. 6.	210	Jan. 3.	210	215		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 5, '05.	4	SA	212	212	212	212	...	7
14	5	14	Jan. 4.	12½	Jan. 11.	12½	15	— ⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	...	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12⅝	...	1,300
48⅜	11½	51½	Jan. 13.	45⅜	Jan. 3.	50⅜	51	+ 4⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....		...	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞	11	...	11,300
9⅝	6	6⅝	Jan. 3.	6⅛	Jan. 9.	6	7⅜	— ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....		...	46	51⅜	46	50⅞	12	26,150
42	24¼	39⅝	Jan. 14.	35½	Jan. 10.	37¾	38½	+ 1	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	...	43⅜	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	3	1,810
7	7	13⅜	Jan. 9.	13⅜	Jan. 9.	16	17	— 2⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,500	Apr. 14, '02.	1¼	...	36½	36⅝	35⅜	36⅜	35⅜	3,925
39⅜	16¼	36	Jan. 6.	24½	Jan. 3.	35⅜	37½	+ ¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				15⅜	17⅜	15⅜	17⅜	10	200
105	75½	103	Jan. 6.	103⅜	Jan. 3.	104⅜	105	+ ¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	35½	37½	34¾	37¼	17¼	4,580
9	2½	8⅝	Jan. 14.	6¾	Jan. 3.	8	8½	+ 1⅛	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	14,500,000				104	104⅜	104	104⅜	70½	1,025
29	16	27⅞	Jan. 14.	25⅞	Jan. 11.	27¼	27⅝	+ 1⅞	American Malting Co.	100	14,400,000				8	8¾	8	8¾	4⅛	10,650
82⅜	46	83½	Jan. 4.	79⅜	Jan. 9.	81½	82	+ 1¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	⅞	Q	26¼	27⅝	25⅞	27⅝	24	5,300
115	88⅝	113⅜	Jan. 4.	111¼	Jan. 13.	112½	112⅝	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 25, '04.	1¼	Q	80	83¼	79⅜	81⅞	48	28,510
110	110	170	Jan. 12.	169½	Jan. 12.	170	...	+ 5	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 10, '05.	1¾	Q	112⅝	113¾	111¾	112⅝	90	2,930
99⅝	85	99	Jan. 7.	99	Jan. 7.	98	99		American Smelting Securities Co.	100	11,691,700	Jan. 3, '03.	2½	Q	169½	170	169½	170	...	300
15⅞	3⅝	14¾	Jan. 14.	12⅜	Jan. 6.	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¼	...	99	99½	99	99½	90	70
57⅛	26	57¼	Jan. 14.	52⅜	Jan. 6.	57¼	57⅜	+ 3½	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	.....		...	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	...	2,500
153	129¼	143⅜	Jan. 4.	140¾	Jan. 7.	142½	142⅝	+ ¾	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	54	57½	53⅝	57⅛	...	10,300
141	123	139½	Jan. 3.	139	Jan. 3.	139½	139⅝	+ ...	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	141	142⅝	140¾	142⅜	124⅜	21,600
94	82	*85	Jan. 9.	*93	Jan. 9.	93	93		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	130	132	130	132	124⅝	200
149½	121	146¾	Jan. 11.	146	Jan. 3.	146	147	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	93	95	95	95	85⅝	50
149	130½	150½	Jan. 12.	148½	Jan. 6.	...	...	+ 1⅜	American Telephone & Tel. Co.	100	131,544,400	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	146	147¾	146	146⅞	...	200
...	...	92⅞	Jan. 12.	92¼	Jan. 12.	92⅜	92⅝		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	.....		...	150½	150½	150½	150½	...	100
96	85	94⅜	Jan. 9.	92⅝	Jan. 3.	94	94⅜		American Tobacco Co. pf., new tr. rcts.			.....		...	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	...	...	1,870
25	10	23¼	Jan. 5.	21⅜	Jan. 9.	22	23	— ⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,600				94	94⅝	93¾	94	...	10,600
69	60	65⅜	Jan. 3.	63⅜	Jan. 9.	63	65	— ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	22	23⅜	22	23⅛	11	2,630
130⅞	61	112⅝	Jan. 11.	106½	Jan. 7.	110¾	111	+ 5½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 18, '04.	50c	SA	103⅝	106⅝	103⅝	103⅝	70	275
96	90	97	Jan. 5.	96	Jan. 6.	95½	96½		Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	108	112⅝	106	111	70	3,350
88⅝	74	88⅝	Jan. 3.	86⅝	Jan. 13.	86⅝	89½		Associated Merchants 2d pf.	100	5,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2	SA	96½	96⅞	96⅜	96½	...	200
104½	87⅝	101⅝	Jan. 3.	100	Jan. 12.	101	104⅛	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	105,500,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2	SA	87⅞	88⅜	86⅝	86⅝	67	34,705
156½	104½	125	Jan. 4.	121¼	Jan. 12.	122	123	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,109,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	100⅞	101¼	100	101¼	88⅜	5,350
									Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	Jan.10,'05.	2½	SA	121¼	123	121¼	123	...	400
103¾	72⅞	106	Jan. 3.	101⅜	Jan. 12.	103½	103⅝	— ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,362,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	104½	105¾	103⅝	105⅜	70¾	127,626
98⅛	87⅝	96⅛	Jan. 6.	55⅜	Jan. 12.	96½	97	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	120,971,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	96⅞	96⅞	95⅜	95⅝	90⅝	700
70¼	48	62¾	Jan. 4.	59⅝	Jan. 9.	62¼	62½	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				59⅞	62½	59⅜	62¾	48½	49,620
12⅝	5	12	Jan. 3.	10⅝	Jan. 13.	11	11¼	— ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				11¼	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	...	800
165	100	159	Jan. 6.	159	Jan. 6.	155	165		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	155	159	150	150	...	100
89⅝	83	89	Jan. 6.	87¼	Jan. 4.	88	89		Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	88¾	89	88	88¾	...	2,750
62¾	47⅝	60	Jan. 12.	60	Jan. 3.	60	63	— 1	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	60	60	60	60	...	100
72	64	67¼	Jan. 11.	67¼	Jan. 11.	69	71		**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	67⅛	67¾	67⅛	67⅝	...	100
135⅜	109½	134½	Jan. 6.	131¾	Jan. 4.	134¾	...	+ 2⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '04.	3	SA	132⅝	134½	132⅝	134⅞	117⅜	13,000
127⅜	126½	129⅜	Jan. 9.	126½	Jan. 9.	...	...	+ 2¼	Canadian Pacific cfs., 1st in. pd.						128⅜	131⅜	126½	129⅝	...	700
66	65⅝	83½	Jan. 9.	65	Jan. 4.	...	...	— ⅝	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	...	500
104⅝	124½	194	Jan. 9.	190¼	Jan. 3.	191	193½	— ⅝	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,419,800	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	194	194	191	191	190	100
51	28⅝	49½	Jan. 4.	47½	Jan. 13.	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,703,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	48	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛	33½	7,425
47¾	33	43½	Jan. 4.	40¾	Jan. 13.	41⅜	42⅛	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				42¾	42⅞	40½	42	36	2,700
85¾	75	83¼	Jan. 4.	82¾	Jan. 3.	80	85¼		Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,584,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	83	83	83	83	35	200
143	124	143	Jan. 11.	143	Jan. 3.	141	143		Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	143	143	143	143	...	100
29½	12⅝	24½	Jan. 4.	22¾	Jan. 10.	23	23¾	+ ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	36,424,600				23¾	24¼	23¾	24⅛	16⅝	38,900
74⅜	47½	67½	Jan. 6.	66	Jan. 3.	67	70		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 25, '04.	2½	...	66	66	66	66	60	200
39⅛	29	35⅞	Jan. 4.	34½	Jan. 12.	35	35¼	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,493,100	.....		...	35⅜	35⅝	34½	35⅜	23	1,100
90	80½	85½	Jan. 12.	83½	Jan. 12.	85	87		Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	83½	85½	83½	85½	...	100
177⅜	137⅛	177⅜	Jan. 3.	171¼	Jan. 6.	174¼	174⅜	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,181,900	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	172⅝	175	171¾	174⅜	142⅝	71,950
185⅞	172	185	Jan. 3.	182¾	Jan. 13.	183	183	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,783,400	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	182¾	182¾	182¾	182¾	177½	265
214½	161⅜	210	Jan. 4.	209⅜	Jan. 6.	208¾	210	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,333,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	SA	207⅜	208¾	207⅜	208¾	165	2,100
227	207	227½	Jan. 4.	224	Jan. 13.	...	...	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 3, '05.	2	Q	224	227	224	224	...	350
16⅜	5¼	12	Jan. 3.	7⅝	Jan. 6.	10¼	10⅜	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....		...	10	10⅝	9⅜	10¼	12	3,940
27⅜	11½	22	Jan. 3.	17½	Jan. 4.	20½	20⅝	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....		...	19⅜	21	19½	20⅜	20	7,025
15⅝	4	13½	Jan. 11.	9⅜	Jan. 3.	11¾	12	+ 2	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				10	15¼	10	12	5⅜	33,700
48½	20	48	Jan. 13.	39½	Jan. 7.	46	48	+ 8¼	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	SA	42½	48	42	48	32¾	7,100
102⅝	98½	91⅝	Jan. 4.	90	Jan. 14.	88	90	+ 1¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sept. 1, '04.	2	SA	91	91	90	90	77	400
100⅞	79	103⅛	Jan. 12.	103	Jan. 11.	100	107½	+ 4⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	13,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	2½	...	105	105⅛	105	105	...	800
181	179	183	Jan. 9.	185	Jan. 3.	185	...	+ 6	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	Dec. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	183	183	182	183	...	100
...	...	166½	Jan. 4.	165½	Jan. 10.	165	...		Cleveland & Pittsburg special.	50	4,045,100				166½	166½	166½	166½	...	100
55⅝	25½	48⅝	Jan. 4.	43¼	Jan. 13.	47½	47⅝	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,400	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	...	46½	47⅛	45½	47⅛	29	17,420
24⅜	13⅝	23⅜	Jan. 4.	22¾	Jan. 12.	22½	23		Colorado Southern.	100	30,395,600				23⅜	23⅝	22½	22⅝	18	1,620
63	48	62½	Jan. 4.	60⅝	Jan. 11.	61½	62	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	...	61¼	61¼	60⅝	61¼	56	1,620
37½	17⅞	37	Jan. 4.	30	Jan. 13.	36	37		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....		...	30½	36⅜	36	36⅜	25⅜	870
19⅜	8	17⅛	Jan. 4.	15⅜	Jan. 12.	16	16½	— 1⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	½	...	16½	16⅞	15⅜	15⅝	14	1,300
220	185	198⅜	Jan. 14.	194½	Jan. 9.	198¾	198⅞	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	2½	Q	196⅜	198⅜	194½	198⅛	192⅜	11,500
131	101½	129⅜	Jan. 10.	128½	Jan. 3.	127	130	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 3, '04.	1¾	Q	129½	129⅝	129½	129½	102	684
29½	9¾	21⅜	Jan. 10.	18½	Jan. 14.	18	18½	— 1⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	43,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	20⅜	21⅛	19¾	19⅝	11⅝	11,355
82½	65	79	Jan. 10.	76½	Jan. 13.	76	77	— 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	37,380,700	Jan. 10, '05.	1¾	Q	77⅜	79	76½	78½	65½	3,380
190¾	149	188	Jan. 3.	183⅜	Jan. 13.	183⅜	186		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	184⅜	185⅜	183½	183½	164½	2,300
259½	250½	345	Jan. 5.	340	Jan. 6.	335	350	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	20,200,000	Dec.23, '04.	**10	Ex	342	342	342	342	274	100
37⅞	18	32	Jan. 9.	30	Jan. 3.	33	33½	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	44,345,800	.....		...	32	33½	32	33½	20	1,100
89	64½	86⅞	Jan. 4.	85⅝	Jan. 10.	86⅞	86½		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	86	86½	85⅝	86¼	70	2,700
14⅞	7	7	Jan. 3.	6¾	Jan. 3.	6¾	7	— ½	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....		...	6¾	7	6¾	7	10¾	1,800
41⅜	23⅜	35	Jan. 3.	31⅝	Jan. 9.	34½	35	+ 3	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....		...	31⅝	35	31⅝	35	24⅝	4,900
79⅝	60¾	78½	Jan. 4.	77⅞	Jan. 13.	77	77½	— ⅝	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,560,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	78	78	77¼	77½	65	350
40⅛	19½	39⅝	Jan. 4.	36⅞	Jan. 12.	37⅝	38	+ ⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	25,084,200	Oct. 28, '04.	1	Q	38⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	24	4,220
14⅞	5⅞	13⅜	Jan. 14.	12⅜	Jan. 12.	13½	14¼	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....		...	12⅞	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	9½	1,100
28½	9¼	27⅜	Jan. 14.	25	Jan. 3.	27⅜	27¾	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....		...	25¼	27⅜	25¼	27⅜	13¼	2,300
41⅜	21½	40⅜	Jan. 5.	37⅝	Jan. 3.	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,000				40	40½	39¾	40⅜	27½	128,450
77	56⅝	75⅞	Jan. 7.	73⅝	Jan. 3.	75	75½		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	73⅝	75⅝	73⅞	75⅝	49⅝	30,030
58½	33	62⅝	Jan. 7.	55½	Jan. 3.	61¼	62	+ ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				61½	62½	61	61⅝	47¼	16,830
67	54	72	Jan. 13.	68	Jan. 10.	70	73	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	.....		...	68	72	68	72	62	1,800
48	43¼	61	Jan. 11.	60	Jan. 11.	60	65		**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	60	61	60	60	...	1,100
85	71	76	Jan. 4.	75	Jan. 5.	75	76	+ 2¼	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	A	75¾	76	75¾	76	...	300
54	38	46	Jan. 3.	45	Jan. 3.	42	46		Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	41½	41½	41½	41½	...	46
60	43	60	Jan. 13.	60	Jan. 13.	57½	65		**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	...	60	60	60	60	...	200
154½	151	188½	Jan. 13.	188	Jan. 3.	188⅜	188¾	+ 1⅛	General Electric Co.	100	48,243,300	Jan. 14. '05.	2	Q	187⅝	188¼	187	188⅜	174	6,148
242½	170	253	Jan. 13.	236	Jan. 4.	251	256	+13	Great Northern pf.	100	124,180,500	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	241	253	241	253	...	800
94	60	91	Jan. 4.	90	Jan. 3.	89	90	— ½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1½	SA	90½	90½	90	90	74½	500
95	77	93⅝	Jan. 7.	92⅜	Jan. 3.	93¼	93½	— ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	83½	165
159	125⅜	153⅜	Jan. 9.	153¼	Jan. 6.	152⅞	153⅜	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	95,840,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	150½	152⅜	150½	152	133⅞	48,242
25⅝	10⅛	23⅝	Jan. 7.	22	Jan. 3.	23¼	23⅜	+ 1⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,422,900	July 1, '00.	1	...	22	23⅝	22	23⅜	11	5,850
79¾	64⅝	77⅜	Jan. 11.	76⅛	Jan. 3.	77	77½	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,733,700	Dec. 31, '04.	1½	Q	76⅝	77⅜	76⅝	76⅝	...	1,910
72¾	26	67	Jan. 6.	66½	Jan. 3.	67	67½	— ½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 26, '02.	2½	...	66½	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	...	100
41¼	18	38	Jan. 11.	37	Jan. 10.	38½	39	— ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Jan. 3, '05.	½	Q	37	39	37	37	...	1,400
87	71½	87¾	Jan. 3.	86¼	Jan. 13.	86½	88	— 1⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '01.	1½	Q	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	72	200
33	14	30⅝	Jan. 3.	29¼	Jan. 9.	29	30		Iowa Central.	100	8,022,500				30½	30½	30½	30½	22½	100
59⅜	32	56⅝	Jan. 3.	55	Jan. 5.	55⅞	56½	— ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,675,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	...	55⅜	56	55⅜	56	41⅝	300
83½	64⅛	83½	Jan. 5.	82¾	Jan. 6.	82	82½	— ⅛	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem.** pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1	Q	82¾	82½	82½	82½	67½	215
31⅞	16⅝	29⅜	Jan. 5.	27⅝	Jan. 7.	28½	28⅞	+ 1	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,965,500				28	29	27⅜	29½	19⅞	2,350
56⅜	31	53⅝	Jan. 5.	52	Jan. 3.	53½	53½	+ 1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				53	53⅝	52½	53⅛	37⅞	4,000
95	48½	61	Jan. 4.	60	Jan. 9.	60	62	+ 1	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	3	SA	60	60	60	60	...	100
43¼	36	38	Jan. 5.	35	Jan. 11.	34	38	— 1	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				38	38	35	35	28	410
250	250	*300	Jan. 11.	*300	Jan. 11.	*285	...		Lake Shore	100	140,460,500	July 20, '01.	4	SA	300	300	300	300	...	23
148⅜	101	141½	Jan. 4.	138⅝	Jan. 7.	139½	140	— ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	100	160,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	139½	141	139½	139⅞	107½	17,420
169¾	139½	172	Jan. 13.	165	Jan. 3.	170¼	170½	+ 4	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Jan. 3, '05.	a2½	Q	166½	172	166¾	170¾	142¾	59,870
90½	72⅝	78⅝	Jan. 4.	73	Jan. 9.	76½	76⅝	+ 1⅝	Metropolitan Securities.	100	7,500,000				74½	78	73	76½	...	12,020
130⅜	104⅜	121¼	Jan. 3.	114⅜	Jan. 9.	117¼	117½	+ 1⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	116½	117⅜	114⅜	117¼	121	14,720
23⅞	5	24½	Jan. 9.	22	Jan. 3.	23½	23⅝		Mexican Central.	100	47,853,100	.....		...	23½	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	13⅜	71,270
67⅜	40	59	Jan. 14.	56¼	Jan. 12.	58	60	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '01.	2½	...	59½	59	56½	59	...	800
96½	80	*91	Jan. 10.	*91	Jan. 10.	85	92		Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jul. 15, '04.	2½	SA	91	91	91	91	...	15
95	55	94½	Jan. 14.	89¾	Jan. 11.	93½	94

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 14, 1900.—Continued

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday Jan. 14. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week. Ended Jan. 14. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 14, '05.
108½	80¾	98½	Jan. 11	9¾	Jan. 4	97½	98	— ⅝	National Lead Co. pf	100	14,984,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	98½	98½	98	98	..	400
45½	34⅝	44⅛	Jan. 14	40¾	Jan. 4	44	44⅛	+ 2⅝	National R. R. of Mexico pf	100	30,083,000	..	..	..	41½	41½	41½	44	39	42,175
25½	15¾	24½	Jan. 10	22	Jan. 7	23½	24	+ 1¼	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	100	21,884,000	..	..	..	23½	24½	22	22¾	21	7,842
164	120	150	Jan. 4	137	Jan. 7	153	158	— ¼	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '04.	2	Q	157	157	157	157	155⅝	125
145⅜	112⅝	140⅜	Jan. 4	113⅝	Jan. 7	113⅝	113⅝	— ¼	New York Central	100	172,250,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	114	114⅝	112	113⅝	118⅜	14,530
78	69	77	Jan. 10	75	Jan. 13	16½	18	..	New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	77	77	75	76½	..	600
25½	14	23½	Jan. 10	20	Jan. 10	18½	20½	+ 1	New York Dock Co	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	20½	20½	20½	20½	..	100
60	40	50	Jan. 10	50	Jan. 10	57	60	..	New York Dock Co. pf	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	SA	50	50	50	50	..	300
199	185⅜	203	Jan. 11	198⅜	Jan. 5	200½	202	— 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	80,000,000	Dec. 31, '04.	2	Q	203	203	202	202	194⅜	507
47⅞	39⅝	41⅞	Jan. 14	40⅜	Jan. 5	41½	41⅝	..	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,115,900	..	..	..	41¼	41⅜	40½	41⅜	37⅜	7,200
80⅝	53½	80⅛	Jan. 12	70½	Jan. 5	79½	79⅝	..	Norfolk & Western	100	300,000,000	Dec. 16, '04.	1½	SA	79½	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	77⅜	11,100
93	88	93	Jan. 12	92	Jan. 11	90	90	..	Norfolk & Western pf	100	123,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2	SA	93	93	92	92	..	200
107	80	102	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 6	101	101½	..	North American	100	17,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	100	101½	100	101½	85	700
82½	51	81	Jan. 3	78½	Jan. 11	78	79	..	Pacific Coast	100	6,500,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	80	80	78½	79	55¼	400
90⅛	61½	86½	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 12	84	87	— 1⅝	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,784,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	85½	85¾	85	85	61	250
50	24	49½	Jan. 4	43	Jan. 13	44½	45	..	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '00.	..	..	45	45⅝	43	44½	32⅜	4,525
140	111¼	139⅜	Jan. 3	136⅜	Jan. 12	137⅜	137⅝	+ ¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	391,484,550	Nov. 30, '04.	3	SA	137⅝	138⅜	136⅝	137⅜	119½	148,070
112⅝	102	108	Jan. 4	106	Jan. 7	107½	107⅝	— ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	100	52,968,700	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	106½	107⅝	106	107⅛	97¾	7,910
75½	69⅜	82½	Jan. 11	80	Jan. 11	..	..	— 2½	Pere Marquette pf	100	10,512,200	Aug. 25, '04.	2	SA	80	82⅝	80	82½	..	442
90	55	77½	Jan. 11	77	Jan. 6	75	76	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,300	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	77½	77½	77½	77⅜	63	200
184½	180½	185	Jan. 12	185	Jan. 13	183	..	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	10,714,200	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	185	185	185	185	..	3
44⅞	24⅝	38⅜	Jan. 6	37½	Jan. 12	37½	38	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	37⅞	37⅞	37½	37½	..	430
92	61	90⅜	Jan. 3	89½	Jan. 12	89½	90	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Nov. 22, '04.	1¾	Q	90⅜	90⅜	89½	89½	84⅜	1,200
244	200	248	Jan. 14	247	Jan. 3	246	248	+ 11	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	Q	248	248	238	248	215	2,151
35	16	33½	Jan. 3	32	Jan. 7	33½	33½	+ 1¼	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2	..	32½	33⅜	32½	33½	23	3,300
94	71⅜	94½	Jan. 4	16½	Jan. 14	93	93½	+ ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	94	94½	16½	93½	..	500
93	85	92¾	Jan. 6	92	Jan. 4	91¾	92½	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. Stock ctfs	100	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '05.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	90	310
85⅝	69⅝	82½	Jan. 10	70	Jan. 13	80½	80⅝	..	Reading	50	70,000,000	..	..	..	82	82¼	79	80½	44½	104,100
92	76	92¼	Jan. 5	91½	Jan. 11	91½	92	..	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Sep. 9, '04.	2	SA	92½	92¼	91½	92	78½	2,168
87	55½	85	Jan. 5	84	Jan. 5	84½	85	..	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	Nov. 30, '04.	2	SA	84½	84½	84½	84½	59	960
18½	6	17⅝	Jan. 3	16	Jan. 11	..	..	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	16½	16⅝	16	16⅜	7	4,000
73¾	37	71⅝	Jan. 4	67½	Jan. 3	..	..	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	67⅝	70½	67½	70	42	1,800
37⅞	19⅜	37⅝	Jan. 3	35½	Jan. 13	36⅜	36⅝	..	Rock Island Co	100	38,939,900	..	..	..	36½	37⅛	35½	36⅝	23	100,810
86⅝	57⅜	85	Jan. 4	82½	Jan. 13	83⅜	84	..	Rock Island Co. pf	100	48,690,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	84	84	82½	83½	58	900
28⅝	14⅜	28½	Jan. 10	25½	Jan. 6	27½	27⅝	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,041,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	28⅝	28⅝	28½	27½	18	11,900
98	74⅞	95½	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 6	95	95½	..	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	100	8,063,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	74⅜	1,170
72¼	30	70	Jan. 5	70	Jan. 5	..	..	..	Rutland pf	100	9,037,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	70	70	70	70	..	100
19	9	14	Jan. 7	13½	Jan. 13	13	16	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,660,000	..	..	..	13½	13½	13½	13¼	..	200
..	..	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11	..	..	— ½	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,615,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2½	..	100	100	100	100	..	150
75⅜	70½	70½	Jan. 6	70½	Jan. 13	70½	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	70½	70	70½	70	..	200
72⅜	39¾	71⅜	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 6	71⅜	71⅝	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	18,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	70½	71⅜	70	71⅜	41	4,100
29	9½	24½	Jan. 4	23½	Jan. 6	23⅝	23⅞	..	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	15	2,500
60⅜	55⅝	58⅜	Jan. 5	57	Jan. 12	58⅜	58½	..	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,060,000	..	..	..	58⅜	58⅜	57	58⅜	37	5,070
65⅝	31½	63½	Jan. 3	60⅝	Jan. 13	61⅜	62	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000	..	..	..	63	63	60⅞	62	53	1,200
105	77	102¾	Jan. 4	100	Jan. 3	99	102	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,700,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	..	100
68⅜	41½	68	Jan. 14	63⅜	Jan. 6	67⅞	68	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200	..	..	..	67⅝	68	64	68	48⅜	246,020
119½	113	117	Jan. 14	114½	Jan. 6	116½	117	..	Southern Pacific pf	100	40,000,000	..	..	..	116	117	116	117	..	10,510
37½	18¾	36	Jan. 3	34⅜	Jan. 7	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅝	Southern Railway, extended	100	130,000,000	..	..	..	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	20⅝	18,800
97½	77½	97⅛	Jan. 6	96	Jan. 13	96½	96⅝	— ⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '01.	2½	SA	96⅞	97⅛	96⅜	96⅝	79⅝	2,000
5	3½	5	Jan. 3	2⅝	Jan. 3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	1	1,700
77⅞	31⅝	72⅝	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 7	71	71½	+ 1½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	70½	71½	70	71½	37⅞	6,000
56⅝	30	55⅜	Jan. 4	53⅜	Jan. 13	54⅜	55	..	Texas Pacific	100	68,709,000	..	..	..	55	55⅜	53⅜	54⅝	32⅝	5,000
134	115	131	Jan. 7	126⅞	Jan. 13	128	135	— ½	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	Oct. 31, '04.	1½	Q	125⅞	128⅞	125⅞	125⅞	123	100
28	21	25⅝	Jan. 14	22½	Jan. 3	23½	22½	..	Toledo Railways & Light Co	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	23½	25⅝	23½	22½	..	300
38	21½	36⅜	Jan. 6	35	Jan. 7	36	36½	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	..	..	..	36¼	36½	36½	36½	30½	600
57½	32	54⅜	Jan. 4	53½	Jan. 6	53½	54	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	54	54½	53½	53⅝	38½	455
107⅜	87½	106	Jan. 3	105	Jan. 6	106	106½	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	16,571,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1½	Q	105	105½	105	105½	90	800
12⅜	3⅝	10½	Jan. 3	9⅝	Jan. 6	10⅝	11	..	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	5	900
75⅛	47	73⅝	Jan. 3	68	Jan. 10	70	73½	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	68	71	68	71	54	500
117	71	119⅞	Jan. 14	113	Jan. 3	119½	119⅝	+ 5⅝	Union Pacific	100	119,095,900	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	114	119½	113⅝	119⅝	77½	554,800
98	90½	98⅝	Jan. 3	97	Jan. 3	97	97⅝	..	Union Pacific pf	100	102,567,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	97	97⅝	97	97⅝	91	1,875
25	9	21½	Jan. 4	21½	Jan. 4	20½	22	..	United Railways Investment Co	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	21½	21½	21½	21½	12	100
63	42½	62⅝	Jan. 11	60⅝	Jan. 3	61	63½	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63½	45	1,740
206	98	205	Jan. 11	197	Jan. 3	249	251	+ 18	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co	100	12,106,300	..	..	..	205	205	205	205	..	20,250
81⅜	40	80⅜	Jan. 10	79½	Jan. 3	80⅛	80⅜	+ 2⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '04.	1½	Q	80½	80⅜	80½	80⅜	..	10,270
126	100	125	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 13	120	127	..	United States Express Co	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	SA	120	125	120	125	..	105
20⅜	6½	14½	Jan. 14	12½	Jan. 3	14½	14¾	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co	100	62,989,800	..	..	..	12½	14½	12½	14¼	..	38,500
106½	75⅝	102⅞	Jan. 4	100⅞	Jan. 10	102	102⅜	..	United States Leather Co. pf	100	62,989,800	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	101	102⅜	100⅝	102⅜	79⅝	22,085
84½	63	80	Jan. 4	77	Jan. 4	79⅝	79¾	..	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co	100	10,155,200	..	..	..	80	80	77	79¾	..	3,400
40⅝	36½	35	Jan. 13	35	Jan. 13	..	..	— ⅛	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf	100	9,945,800	..	..	..	35	35	35	35	..	100
34½	16½	29⅝	Jan. 10	28⅜	Jan. 6	27½	28	..	United States Rubber Co	100	23,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	12½	23,750
100	71	101½	Jan. 11	98⅜	Jan. 6	100⅜	101	..	United States Rubber Co. pf	100	23,325,500	Dec. 15, '04.	1½	Q	100⅜	101½	100⅜	100⅝	82⅜	8,500
43½	36⅜	39⅝	Jan. 4	38½	Jan. 6	38⅝	39⅝	..	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,305,200	Dec. 30, '03.	1	Q	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	19⅝	163,945
55⅝	51½	51	Jan. 14	49⅞	Jan. 3	50⅜	51	..	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	360,314,100	Dec. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	51½	51	51½	51	38⅝	203,150
44⅛	22⅞	39	Jan. 3	34⅜	Jan. 13	36½	37½	— ⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1½	..	37½	38⅝	34⅜	36½	28⅜	24,070
114½	96	109⅝	Jan. 3	105½	Jan. 13	108	109½	— 1	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf	100	18,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	109	109½	105½	108½	100	5,315
44	18½	42⅝	Jan. 14	40	Jan. 3	42¾	43	..	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co	100	16,641,000	..	..	..	40½	42⅝	40½	42⅝	..	1,900
11	2⅜	10⅝	Jan. 13	8⅝	Jan. 13	..	..	— ⅛	Vulcan Detinning Co	100	2,000,000	July 30, '02.	1	..	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10⅜	..	700
23	15	22	Jan. 3	21	Jan. 6	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅝	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	20⅜	1,400
48⅝	32⅜	45⅜	Jan. 14	42	Jan. 6	43⅝	43⅞	+ 1⅝	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000	..	..	..	42⅞	43⅝	42⅜	43⅝	38½	7,800
94⅛	85	93½	Jan. 4	92½	Jan. 12	92⅝	93	..	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,570,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1½	Q	92⅝	93⅛	92⅝	92⅞	87½	1,530
183	153	181½	Jan. 13	179	Jan. 7	180	182	+ 1	Westinghouse E. & M	50	20,096,350	Jan. 10, '05.	2½	Q	180	181½	180	180	108	2,400
25⅝	14⅛	19⅝	Jan. 3	18⅜	Jan. 3	18⅝	18⅞	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	18⅝	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	17⅞	200
53⅜	37	45⅝	Jan. 3	44⅜	Jan. 13	44½	45½	— 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,000,000	..	..	..	45	45	44½	44½	37⅜	320
35	21⅛	29⅜	Jan. 4	25⅝	Jan. 9	25⅞	28	— 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,093,500	..	..	..	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25¾	23	610
25	16	22⅝	Jan. 4	21⅛	Jan. 3	22	22½	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	..	..	..	21⅝	22	21½	22	20	800
49⅜	37	46⅞	Jan. 4	45	Jan. 13	45½	46	— ⅜	Wisconsin Central pf	100	11,297,200	..	..	..	45½	45⅝	45	45⅝	44⅜	810

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Jan. 15.

American Type Founders' Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Traction Co., New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Printing Co.—Dividend payable.
United Zinc Co.—Dividend payable.

Monday, Jan. 16.

Alliance Realty Co. Dividend payable.
American Elevator Co.—Annual meeting.
American Firecracker Co.—Annual meeting.
American Gem and Pearl Co.—Annual meeting.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Boston Suburban Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
California Gas and Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Co. Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Fireworks Co.—Annual meeting.
Denver and Rio Grande Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Boston—Dividend payable.
Henry Elias Brewing Co.—Annual meeting.
Hocking Valley Railroad Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Hudson River Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
International Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
John A. Roebling's Sons—Annual meeting.
Lacledе Gaslight Co. of St. Louis—Annual meeting.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lexington (Ky.) Railway—Dividend payable.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, (New York.)—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
Rogers Locomotive Works—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Southern Pacific Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Southern Boulevard Land and Improvement Co.—Special meeting.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.—Books close.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
Utah Consolidated Mines—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

American Smelting and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Audit Co.—Annual meeting.
Corn Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.—Annual meeting.
Diamond Reality and Dock Co.—Annual meeting.
Lehigh Valley Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Sixth Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Standard Safe Deposit Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Cimiotte Unhairing Co.—Annual meeting.
City Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Colonial Assurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Great Northern Paper Co.—Annual meeting.
Guardian Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Co.—Annual meeting.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
J. B. Dunham Co.—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Morton Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
Morris European and American Express Co.—Annual meeting.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
National Steel and Wire Co.—Books close.
New York Times Co.—Annual meeting.
Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad—Annual meeting.
Trust Co. of America—Annual meeting.
United Cigar Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

American Speaking Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
New York Times Building Co.—Annual meeting.
Toledo Railways and Light Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 20.

American Cement Co.—Dividend payable.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Equitable Trust Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pettis-Phelps Marble Co.—Annual meeting.
Georgia Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Hopkins-Walker Refrigerator—Dividend payable on preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

American Locomotive Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Electric Development and Security Co.—Annual meeting.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad—Books close.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago—Books close for annual meeting.
Rockwood & Co.—Annual meeting.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Worcester Railways and Investment Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	$13,460,350
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	11,850,060
From Jan. 1, 1905	27,262,691
From Jan. 1, 1904	19,625,847

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 10, 1905	$9,993,567
Week ended Jan. 12, 1904	10,297,559
From Jan. 1, 1905	9,257,502
From Jan. 1, 1904	10,297,559

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	$26,826
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	3,077,401
From Jan. 1, 1905	53,304
From Jan. 1, 1904	3,108,628

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	$2,718,150
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	95,700
From Jan. 1, 1905	4,824,500
From Jan. 1, 1904	179,894

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	$2,691,324
From Jan. 1, 1905	4,771,196
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	$2,978,161
From Jan. 1, 1904	3,538,768

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1905	$7,486
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	17,257
From Jan. 1, 1905	13,621
From Jan. 1, 1904	42,976

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1905	$766,317
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	1,247,800
From Jan. 1, 1905	541,368
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,092,240

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1905	$758,271
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	1,230,600
From Jan. 1, 1905	747,477
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,049,264

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1905	$34,312
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	3,060,718
From Jan. 1, 1905	66,925
From Jan. 1, 1904	3,741,625

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 14, 1905	$3,457,447
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	1,343,500
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,284,886
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,342,251

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1905	$4,393,578
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,777,974
Week ended Jan. 15, 1904	$1,747,558
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,490,388

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 14, 1905

BONDS. Sales Wk Ended Jan. 14...$27,623,500	Week Ended Jan. 14, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	12
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	8
American Hide & Leather 6s	99	99	98	98	12
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	97	97	97	97	1
American Thread 4s	88½	88½	88½	88¾	1
American Tobacco 6s	111¾	112	110¾	111¾	1674
American Tobacco 6s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs	110¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	4629
American Tobacco 4s	71¾	72	71¾	72	30173
American Tobacco 4s, Morton Tr. Co. ctfs	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	728
Ann Arbor 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	36
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1395
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	74
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	95	95	93½	95	231
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé coll. 4s, stamped	100	100	100	100¼	2
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé deb. 4s, Series B	101¼	101½	101	101¼	24
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Atlantic & Danville 4s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s					
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95	95¼	94½	95¼	31
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104½	104½	104	104¾	1088
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	202
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	100	100	99½	100	54
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. div. 3½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	14
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4s	103	103	103	103	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	85½	85½	85½	84½	96
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	25
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	108½	108½	108½	108¾	17
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	42
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s					
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	35
Central of Georgia conv. 5s	91	91	90	90	60
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	70	72	69½	71½	208
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	61	63½	60½	62¾	36
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	10
Central R. R. of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	97½	97½	97¼	97½	5
Central Branch Railway 4s	107	107¾	107	107	188
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	108	108	108	108	258
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	119	119	119	119	12
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	102	102	101½	101¾	11
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	85	85	84½	84½	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	84	84	70
Chicago & Alton 3½s	101¼	101¼	99	100¾	1,530
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P. Gt. N. R. 4s	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾	13
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P. Gt. N. R. 4s reg.	97½	97½	97	97	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	107	107	107	107	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	11
Chicago & East. Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	129½	129½	129	129	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	124	124	124	124	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4½s, Series B	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hast. & Dakota 7s	119	119	119	119½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	136	136	136	136	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	96	8
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. col. tr. 5s	83	83½	81¾	83¼	425
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. col. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	231
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. ref. 4s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	3
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	87½	88½	87½	88½	20
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80½	80½	85½	80½	182
Chicago Term. Transfer 5s coupon off	101½	101½	101	101½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Cleve., Chi., Cin. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	84½	84½	84	84	11
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. ctfs	74½	74½	74½	74½	10
Colorado Midland 4s	72	72	71¾	72	72
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	92	92	91¾	92	1
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	177	177	177	177	1833
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	121	121	121	121	4
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	74½	74½	74	74	22
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s					
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Detroit Southern 4s	70	70	70	70	2
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	70	70½	70	70½	121
Distillers' Securities 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	9
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s					
East. Tennessee, Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	120
Erie general lien 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	185
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Erie convertible 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s					
Flint & Père Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	109	110	108¾	110	84
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	85	85	85	85	5
Georgia & Alabama consol. 5s	110½	111	110½	111	12
Green Bay & Western deb A	84	90	84	90	2
Green Bay & Western deb. B	18	20½	18	20½	430
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	104	104	101	104	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	109¾	109¾	109	109¾	15
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	94½	95	94½	95	2
Illinois Central, Omaha Div. 3s	85¼	86	85¼	85	20
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	70½	70½	70½	70½	17
International Paper 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
International Steam Pump 6s	107	107	107	107	26
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	89¾	89¾	88¾	89¾	50
Kansas City & Southern 3s	73	73½	72¾	73½	20
Kings Co. El. L. & Power pur. money 6s	125	125	125	125	3
Kings Co. Elevated 1st 4s, stamped, gtd.	93½	93½	93½	93½	197
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	100½	101¼	100¼	100¾	7
Lackawanna Steel 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103½	115
Lake Shore 3½s	100½	100½	100¼	100½	10
Lake Shore deb. 4s	102	102	102	102	328
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102	102	102	102	10
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	8
Long Dock 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Long Island ref. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Louisville & Nashville joint 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	53
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	43
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	13
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	12
Mexican Central 4½s	96	96	93	96	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77½	77	78½	47
Mexican Central 1st income	25	25½	25	25¾	208
Mexican Central 2d income	16½	17¾	16½	16¾	320
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	87½	88	87½	88	91
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101	101¼	101¼	100¾	98
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87½	87	86½	87	3044
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104½	105	103½	104½	28
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	3
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¾	46
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	14
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	11
National Starch 6s	93	93	93	93	1
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	87	87	87	87	37
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	82	82	81½	82	17
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	28
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	121
New York Cent., Mich. Central coll. 3½s	90	90	90	90	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104¾	104¾	16
New York Dock 4s	96	96	96	96	10
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95	95¾	94½	95¼	41
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105	105¾	105	105¾	16
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	2
New York, Susquehanna & West. ref. 5s	111½	111½	111	111½	5
Norfolk & Western div. 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102½	101½	102	577
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	115
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	114½	114¾	114½	114½	10
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77	78	77	77½	1147
Northern Pacific gen. 3s reg	76	76	76	76	12
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	611
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	107	107	107	107	3
Oregon Short Line unrde. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s ctfs	97½	97½	97¼	97½	37
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	191
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	127	126	127	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg	106	106	106	106	2
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	101	101	100½	100½	70
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	74	74	73½	74	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
Pitts., C. Chi. & St. L., St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Reading general 4s	101½	102	101	102	216
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	79
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	4
Rio Grande Western, coll. tr. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	93½	93½	93	93	17
St. Louis & Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	94½	94½	93½	93½	243
St. Louis & Iron Mt., K. & G. Div. 4s	97	98	97	97	84
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	88¾	89	88¾	89	76
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	37
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	80½	81	80½	80½	117
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	111	111	111	111	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88½	88½	88	88½	113
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101½	101½	101	101½	49
Seaboard Air Line 4s	88½	88	87½	88	459
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Southern Pacific 4s	95¾	95¾	95	95¾	178
Southern Pacific 4½s	101	101¾	101	101¾	37
Southern Railway 5s	117½	118¾	117½	117½	579
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Standard Rope & Twine incomes	35	35	35	35	18
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	40	40	40	40	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110½	111	110½	111	11
Tennessee Coal & Iron 5s	94	95¾	94	94	11
Term. R. R. Assn. of St. Louis gen. ref. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	120¾	121½	120¾	121½	11
Texas Pacific 2d income 5s	50½	50½	50	50	14
Third Avenue 5s	94½	95	94½	95	43
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	7
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92½	92½	91	92	18
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	87¾	88½	87¾	88	33
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	5
Ulster & Delaware 4s	97½	97½	95¾	97½	1
Underground El. Ry., London prof. sh. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	105¾	105	105	941
Union Pacific conv. 4s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3,771
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	88	87½	87½	87½	40
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	93½	93½	93	93	46
United States Leather 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93½	93½	92	93½	14
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s, reg	93	93	92½	93	11
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	85½	85½	85¼	85½	2
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	89	91½	89	91½	151
Virginia Southwestern 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Virginia Midland, Series E, 5s	114	114	111	111	7
Wabash 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118½	118½	38
Wabash debenture, Series B	66½	67½	66½	67½	200
Wabash 2d 5s	111	111½	111	111	21
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	87	88½	86½	86½	26
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110	110	110	110	2
West Shore 4s	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	20
West Shore 4s reg	108½	108½	108½	108½	12
Western Maryland 4s	91½	92	91½	92	194
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	6
Westchester Lighting Co. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	7
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	16
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105½	105½	104¾	105	23
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	24
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	91	91¾	90¾	91¾	39
Total sales					$23,491,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
United States 3s coupon	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	97½	98¾	97½	98¾	1,270
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. 2d series	91	92¾	90¾	92¾	2,280
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	135
U. S. of Mexico 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs	94½	94½	94	94½	370
United States of Mexico 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Total sales					$4,083,500

STATE BONDS.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	15	15	11½	14½	47
Total sales					$48,000
Grand total					$27,623,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg					105¼	Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon		Q. Jan.			105	Dec. 19
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg		Q. Jan.			108¾	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	105¾	Jan. 11	105¼	Jan. 5	105¾	Jan. 11
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg		Q. F.			131½	Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon		Q. F.			130½	Dec. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	104¾	Jan. 11	104¾	Jan. 11	104¾	Jan. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm.		Q. F.			105¾	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg		Q. F.			103	Aug. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jan. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.				121	Mar. 16
Philippine, 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.				100½	Jan. 3
U. S. of Mexico, s. f. 5s	Q. J.				100¾	Jan. 10
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. cts					94¾	Jan. 14
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid					104¾	Jan. 14
Imperial Japanese Gov. 6s					98¾	Jan. 14
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctf. 2d ser					92¾	Jan. 14

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906		J. J.			102¾	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906		J. J.			102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s		J. J.			111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914		J. J.			103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910		J. J.			103¾	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax		A. O.			1¾	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913		J. J.			97¾	Dec. 20, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg					95¾	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					93½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	18¾	Jan. 3	14¼	Jan. 13	14¾	Jan. 13, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.					
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg	97¼	Jan. 14	97¼	Jan. 14	97¼	Jan. 14, 1905
					98	Sep. 22, 1904

GERMANY'S PROSPERITY.

Among the facts going to show general improvement in the wealth and business of the country are the following: An increase of 1,257,000 tons in imports and 97,000 tons in exports for the first eleven months of the year; a gain of 2,454,000 in railway receipts for the same period; increases of 9 per cent. from the stamp on new listings of securities, and 18 per cent. from the tax on stock sales, during the first seven months of the fiscal year; increase of 2,918,000 tons of coal and 2,000,000 tons of brown coal, produced during the first nine months of the year, while the number of miners now employed is 18,000 above the number a year ago; and a gain of £19,000,000 in taxable incomes in Prussia, as compared with an increase of only £2,800,000 last year.—London Economist's Berlin Letter.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 14, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995. QJ	97	Jan	6	96¼	Jan	5	97 Jan 14	97	98
At., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995. AO	103⅝	Jan	3	102⅝	Jan	6	103⅝ Jan 14	..	..
Do registered ..... AO*	..	....		....		....	101 Dec. 27, 04	101½	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995. Nov.	95	Jan	6	94⅜	Jan	4	94⅜ Jan 12	94⅜	95
Do do registered ..... Nov.	..	....		....		....	85½ Ja 23, 06	..	..
Do stamped ..... Nov.	95	Jan	9	94⅜	Jan	4	95 Jan 14	94⅜	95
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906.. *FA	..	....		....		....	90 Au 15, 04	101	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907. ..*FA	..	....		....		....	99⅝ De 18, 04	101⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908.. *FA	..	....		....		....	99½ No 3, 04	100⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909.. *FA	..	....		....		....	99¼ De 19, 04	99½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910.. *FA	99½	Jan	10	99¼	Jan	10	99¼ Jan 10	99⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911.. ..*FA	..	....		....		....	98½ No 23, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913.. *FA	..	....		....		....	97 Oc 28, 04	98⅛	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914 ..*FA	..	....		....		....	97⅜ No 10, 02	97⅝	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1929. *MS	..	....		....		....	99 No 17, 04	97⅝	99½
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952. MS	101⅜	Jan	12	100	Jan	3	101¾ Jan 14	101½	101⅝
Do registered ..... MS	..	....		....		....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Ba., Ft. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934. *AO	..	....		....		....	123¼ No 30, 03	130	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 ..... *AO	..	....		....		....	112⅜ Ja 26, 04	114½	..
Atl. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928. MN*	..	....		....		....	114¼ Oc 18, 04	114½	116¼
Brums. & W. 1st 4s, 1938. ..*JJ	..	....		....		....	93 Jy 14, 04	97½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918. JJ*	..	....		....		....	97⅜ Oc. 5, '04	97½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.... JJ*	95¼	Jan	12	94½	Jan	5	95¾ Jan 14	95	95½
Do do registered	..	....		....		....	96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948. ..... AO	104⅜	Jan	14	103⅝	Jan	4	104⅜ Jan 14	104½	104⅝
Do do registered	104⅛	Jan	13	104⅛	Jan	13	104⅛ Jan 13	..	..
Do conv. deb. g. 4s, 1911.. *MS	106¼	Jan	6	105¾	Jan	12	106¼ Jan 12	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 ..... MN*	91¾	Jan	6	91¼	Jan	9	91¼ Jan 9	91⅝	91⅞
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941 ..... MN*	100	Jan	4	99¼	Jan	3	100 Jan 12	99	100
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. *JJ	92¾	Jan	13	92	Jan	3	92¾ Jan 14	92	92½
Do do registered	..	....		....		....	90½ Jy 10, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919. *FA	..	....		....		....	103½ Mr 11, 04	105½	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. MS	..	....		....		....	108 Se 7, 04	108½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922. AO*	..	....		....		....	119½ Mr 7, 04	121⅝	..
Pitts. & Wests. 1st g. 4s, 1917. ..J*	..	....		....		....	100 No 15, 04	98⅛	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	....		....		....	100 Se 22, 04	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937. MS*	..	....		....		....	115½ Do 2, 04	117	..
Clearf. & M. 1st g. 5s, 1943. *JJ	..	....		....		....	103 Ap 14, 97	101	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921. *FA	..	....		....		....	121½ Mr 2, 04	124⅜	126½
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922. ..... JD*	124⅜	Jan	5	124⅜	Jan	5	124⅜ Jan 5	126½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951. JJ	98⅜	Jan	12	96⅜	Jan	12	98⅜ Jan 13	98⅜	..
Canada So. 1st. gtd. 5s, 1908. *JJ	103¾	Jan	10	102¾	Jan	3	103 Jan 11	103	103½
Do 2d 5s, 1913. ..... *MS	107⅛	Jan	11	107	Jan	3	107⅛ Jan 11	108	..
Do do registered ..... *MS	..	....		....		....	107 Jy 11, 04	..	..
Cen. R. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.. *JD	94	Jan	4	94	Jan	4	94 Jan 4	94¼	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. FA	..	....		....		....	129⅜ Oc 20, 04	119½	121
Do con. g. 5s, 1945. ..... MN*	113⅜	Jan	5	113	Jan	5	113⅜ Jan 13	..	..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.. MN*	..	....		....		....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	92	Jan	5	90	Jan	10	91 Jan 11	90	95½
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	73¼	Jan	3	69½	Jan	10	71½ Jan 13	71	72½
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	62⅛	Jan	12	60	Jan	7	62⅛ Jan 12	60	62⅝
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951. *JD	..	....		....		....	96 De 31, 04	94½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946. *JJ	..	....		....		....	104 Fe 10, 04	103½	..
Do Mid. Gn. & At. D. 5s, 1947. *JJ	..	....		....		....	102 Je 27, 99	100	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.. *JJ	..	....		....		....	107¼ Au 2, 04	109	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937.. *MN	110	Jan	5	110	Jan	5	110 Jan 5	110	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987. ..JJ*	134	Jan	4	134	Jan	4	134 Jan 4	134½	..
Do do registered ..... QJ	133¾	Jan	10	133¼	Jan	5	133⅞ Jan 10	134	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921. JJ	..	....		....		....	114⅜ De 1, 04	112	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. MN	104¼	Jan	7	103⅝	Jan	3	104¼ Jan 7	103⅝	..
Do con. Tr. c. at 4½% Ja. 1, 1910. QM	102	Jan	13	101⅝	Jan	3	102 Jan 13	102	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. AO	107⅛	Jan	6	107⅛	Jan	6	107⅛ Jan 6	107½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 ..... AO	..	....		....		....	111½ Jy 27, 04	109⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939. ..*MN	119¼	Jan	10	118¾	Jan	5	119 Jan 13	120	..
Do do registered ..... *MN	..	....		....		....	117½ Oc 11, 04	115	118¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992. ..... *MS	109	Jan	10	107½	Jan	4	109 Jan 14	..	..
Do do registered ..... *MS	..	....		....		....	106 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940. JJ*	..	....		....		....	112 My 14, 03	112	..
Do R. & A. 1st c. g. 4s, 1989. ..*JJ	102	Jan	10	101⅝	Jan	10	101⅝ Jan 10	101⅝	102½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989. ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	98 De 27, 04	96	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *MS	..	....		....		....	106¾ Oc 29, 02	111½	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949.. AO*	..	....		....		....	95½ Se 20, 04	95	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949. ..... AO*	85	Jan	3	84½	Jan	13	84½ Jan 13	..	84½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950. JJ*	81¾	Jan	13	80½	Jan	3	81 Jan 14	81	81½
Do do registered	..	....		....		....	83¾ Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Chi. & Ie. Div. 5s, 1905. *FA	..	....		....		....	104¾ Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922. ....*FA	101¾	Jan	6	101¾	Jan	6	101¾ Jan 6	101¾	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949. ..JJ*	96¼	Jan	13	95½	Jan	4	96 Jan 14	94	96¼
Do do registered	..	....		....		....	90½ Ap 16, 04	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949. ..JJ*	..	....		....		....	103⅝ Au 8, 04	106⅜	..
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919. ..AO*	110¾	Jan	5	110½	Jan	5	110¾ Jan 5	110⅝	..
Do do 4s, 1919. ..... AO*	..	....		....		....	102 No 1, 04	103⅝	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927. *MN	107	Jan	13	107	Jan	13	107 Jan 13	106½	107½
Do do registered ..... *MN	..	....		....		....	105 De 2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921. ....MS	..	....		....		....	100¾ Fe 8, 04	101	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913. ..... *MN	..	....		....		....	100 De 17, 04	100¾	108
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911. ..*MS	..	....		....		....	113½ De 15, 04	113⅝	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907. JD*	105	Jan	9	105	Jan	9	105 Jan 9	105⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 ..... AO*	..	....		....		....	129 Ap 12, 04	133¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937. ....MN*	120	Jan	11	118½	Jan	5	120 Jan 11	119	120
Do do registered ..... MN*	..	....		....		....	119½ Ap 13, 03	117½	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936. *JJ	..	....		....		....	117 Se 1, 04	118¾	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947. JJ*	134	Jan	10	134	Jan	10	134 Jan 10	131	134
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947. ..... JJ*	..	....		....		....	117¾ No 18, 04	114	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910. JJ*	100½	Jan	12	100½	Jan	12	109½ Jan 12	108⅝	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905. ..... *JJ	178	Jan	7	178	Jan	7	178 Jan 7	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914. ..... JJ*	..	....		....		....	111 Oc 20, 04	106½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989. JJ	..	....		....		....	112 De 22, 03	110¾	..
Do do registered ..... QJ	..	....		....		....	109¾ Je 18, 04	109	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989. JJ	98¼	Jan	9	96½	Jan	9	98¼ Jan 9	97⅜	..
Do C. & I. Sn. D. g. 5s, 1921. JJ*	..	....		....		....	116¾ Ap 29, 03	115½	..
Do C. & M. Riv. D. 5s, 1926. JJ*	..	....		....		....	120 De 7, 04	118	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910. *JJ	110	Jan	13	110	Jan	13	110 Jan 13	109¾	111½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921. *JJ	116	Jan	6	116	Jan	6	116 Jan 6	116⅜	..
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916. *JJ	..	....		....		....	112⅝ No 9, 04	111½	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924. *JJ	..	....		....		....	137½ Jy 18, 99	132½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910. *JJ	114⅝	Jan	11	114⅜	Jan	11	114⅝ Jan 11	114⅜	..
Do do 5s, 1910. ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	106 Au 3, 04	107⅝	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908. JJ*	..	....		....		....	109 Mr 14, 04	178	180
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919. ..JJ*	..	....		....		....	113 Au 31, 04	113¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910. JJ*	..	....		....		....	107⅝ Oc 18, 04	105¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910. *JJ	110½	Jan	9	110½	Jan	9	110⅝ Jan 9	110½	111
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909. ..... JJ*	..	....		....		....	111 Se 28, 04	109¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. JJ*	115¼	Jan	9	115¼	Jan	9	115½ Jan 9	113	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910. *JD	..	....		....		....	119½ De 14, 04	111¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913. ..... *JD	116¾	Jan	5	116¾	Jan	5	116¾ Jan 5	116½	117
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. QF	129½	Jan	11	129½	Jan	11	129½ Jan 11	129⅝	..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926.. FA1*	..	....		....		....	104⅝ De 27, 04	105¾	..
Do do registered FA1*	..	....		....		....	102⅜ My 11, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987. ..... MN*	93	Jan	13	92¾	Jan	6	100 Jan 13	99	100
Do do registered ..... QF	..	....		....		....	102 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929.. AO*	..	....		....		....	116 De 21, 04	115½	..
Do do registered ..... AO*	..	....		....		....	111⅜ De 11, 03	114½	115½
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929.. AO*	..	....		....		....	110¾ De 20, 04	110⅝	..
Do do registered ..... AO*	..	....		....		....	107 Mr 28, 04	108⅜	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909. ..... MN*	..	....		....		....	103⅝ No 7, 04	104¾	105½
Do do registered ..... MN*	..	....		....		....	104 Mr 2, 04	103	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921. ..... AO5	..	....		....		....	110½ Oc 5, 04	110½	..
Do do registered AO5	..	....		....		....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	109½	..
Do sink fund deb. 5s, 1933. ..*MN	..	....		....		....	117⅝ De 19, 04	117	..
Do do registered ..... *MN	..	....		....		....	115¾ No 19, 04	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905. ..... MS*	..	....		....		....	101½ No 17, 04	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910. *MS	..	....		....		....	105⅝ My 23, 04	102⅝	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *MS	..	....		....		....	106⅝ No 17, 03	102⅝	..
Wis. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907. MN*	..	....		....		....	102⅜ Je 18, 04	100⅜	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921. ..*MN	..	....		....		....	128⅝ De 21, 04	125⅜	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929. *FA	..	....		....		....	119⅜ No 15, 04	121¼	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925. ..MN*	..	....		....		....	142⅜ Fe 10, 02	135	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924. JJ*	131½	Jan	5	131½	Jan	5	131½ Jan 5	130⅝	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907. ..... *FA	..	....		....		....	103 Ap 8, 04	102⅜	..
Do incomes, 1911. ..... *MN	..	....		....		....	103 Se 9, 03	101	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917. JJ*	122⅝	Jan	11	122½	Jan	6	122⅝ Jan 11	122⅝	..
Do registered ..... JJ*	..	....		....		....	124 No 16, 04	121½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988. ..... *JJ	106	Jan	14	104¼	Jan	4	106 Jan 14	105	105½
Do do registered ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	107 Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934. ..*AO	98	Jan	14	97	Jan	3	98 Jan 14	97½	98
Do col. tr. 5s, 4s, Se. C, 1905. *MN	..	....		....		....	101⅝ Se 29, 04	100⅞	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. H, 1910. *MN	..	....		....		....	97 Jy 11, 01	96¾	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. M, 1915. *MN	..	....		....		....	96 My 16, 04	94⅜	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. N, 1916. *MN	..	....		....		....	96 My 24, 04	94⅜	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. O, 1917. *MN	..	....		....		....	94 De 5, 04	94¼	..
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. P, 1918. *MN	..	....		....		....	90 My 11, 04	93¾	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s, 1913. MS*	96	Jan	14	95	Jan	3	96 Jan 14	95¾	96
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002. ..... MN*	82⅝	Jan	3	81½	Jan	6	82⅛ Jan 14	82	82½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906. *JD	101⅝	Jan	3	101½	Jan	6	101⅝ Jan 13	101⅜	101⅝
Do do registered	..	....		....		....	101⅝ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. g. 5s, 1934. *AO	..	....		....		....	120 De 29, 04	119½	..
Do do registered ..... *AO	..	....		....		....	120⅜ Mr 10, 03	..	..
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A*	..	....		....		....	112⅜ Se 20, 04	113	..
Chi., Ok. & G. g. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. JJ	..	....		....		....	101 De 31, 04	104⅜	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923. ..AO*	..	....		....		....	103⅜ Jy 8, 04	104	..
Do small bonds, 1923. ..... AO*	..	....		....		....	102⅜ Ap 28, 04	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930. *JD	134¾	Jan	10	134¾	Jan	3	134¾ Jan 10	133½	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930. ..*JD	..	....		....		....	132 De 19, 03	94½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918. *MN	..	....		....		....	133 De 7, 04	131½	..
Northern Wi. 1st 6s, 1930. ..*JJ	..	....		....		....	129⅝ Mr 3, 04	130⅝	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919. *AO	124¼	De	21, 04	124¾	..			
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947. ..JJ*	88¾	Jan	5	86¾	Jan	14	88	..
Do do coupons off	88⅝	Jan	5	84⅝	Jan	3	86¾ Jan 14	85⅝	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 4s, Dec., 1932. QM	..	....		....		....	113 De 17, 04	113⅝	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921. ..JJ*	..	....		....		....	102 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905. AO*	..	....		....		....	104½ De 5, 03	100	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	104½ Oc 10, 00	98	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *MN	..	....		....		....	117¾ Jy 14, 04	115⅜	..
C. I. & W. 1st & rf. g. g. 4s, 1953. *JJ	..	....		....		....	99 No 4, 04	97⅜	..
C. C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *JD	101⅛	Jan	7	101	Jan	9	101⅛ Jan 12	101	..
Do do registered	..	....		....		....	97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939. *JJ	..	....		....		....	100 Jy 9, 04	100⅜	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991. JJ*	..	....		....		....	86¼ Jy 26, 04	98	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. Mx*	100⅝	Jan	12	100⅝	Jan	12	100⅝ Jan 12	102	..
Do do registered ..... MN*	..	....		....		....	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. MS*	..	....		....		....	102 De 9, 02	99	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1010. JJ*	..	....		....		....	94½ Au 31, 03	99½	101¾
C., I. St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920. *MN	..	....		....		....	105 Ja 22, 04	105⅞	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1930. ..QF	..	....		....		....	100 Nov 3, 04	102⅜	..
C. S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 6s, 1928. *JJ	112	Jan	4	112	Jan	4	112 Jan 4	112¾	..
C., Cs. & I. con. 7s, 1914. ..*JD	..	....		....		....	127 De 6, 04	122⅞	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934. ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	130 Se 19, 04	131¾	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940. *AO	..	....		....		....	103 No 19, 01	99	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940. ..*AO	99¾	Jan	9	98¾	Jan	10	99½ Jan 14	98¾	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990. ..... A	74	Jan	5	73	Jan	3	74 Jan 13	73	74
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933. AO*	..	....		....		....	112½ Fe 9, 04	113⅜	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938. *JJ	..	....		....		....	116 Fe 10, 04	114	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947. ..JJ	73	Jan	3	71⅜	Jan	9	74⅜ Jan 9	73½	74
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929. ..*J A	92	Jan	6	91⅜	Jan	3	92 Jan 14	91⅞	92
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *AO	..	....		....		....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907. MS*	110	Jan	11	110	Jan	11	110 Jan 11	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914. *MN	..	....		....		....	128¾ De 19, 04	128⅝	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915. ..JD	..	....		....		....	129⅝ De 14, 04	129⅝	..
Do do registered ..... JD	..	....		....		....	124 De 26, 96	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921. *JJ	..	....		....		....	125½ Au 27, 04	128¼	130
Do do registered	..	....		....		....	135½ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.. ..FA*	..	....		....		....	114¾ Jy 6, 04	113⅜	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923. *MN	103	Jan	4	103	Jan	4	103 Jan 4	103	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906. AO*	107¾	Jan	3	106⅝	Jan	3	106⅝ Jan 3	107	107¼
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4½s, 2000. FA*	..	....		....		....	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & R., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917. MS*	..	....		....		....	135½ Mr 30, 01	137⅜	..
Do do registered ..... MS*	..	....		....		....	140 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906. *AO	..	....		....		....	104¼ De 1, 04	105⅛	..
Do registered ..... *AO	..	....		....		....	122 Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906. ..... *AO	..	....		....		....	103½ No 29, 04	103⅜	..
Do do registered ..... *AO	..	....		....		....	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921. *MN	..	....		....		....	146⅝ Oc 10, 04	142⅛	..
Do registered ..... *MN	..	....		....		....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio. G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *J	100¾	Jan	12	100	Jan	4	100¾ Jan 13	100⅜	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936. ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	109 De 20, 04	107	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928. *JD	109¾	Jan	6	108	Jan	4	109¾ Jan 7	108	109¾
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939. JJ*	99	Jan	4	98¾	Jan	5	99 Jan 13	98¾	99⅜
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, 8e. A, 1949. *AO	89¼	Jan	11	89	Jan	3	89¼ Jan 11	89	90
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan., 1, 1918. AO	..	....		....		....	97 Ja 3, 02	95	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917. MN*	..	....		....		....	110 Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995. *JD	..	....		....		....	100 Se 13, 04	97	100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995. ..... *JD	..	....		....		....	95½ De 28, 04	93	96
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951. ..*JD	72	Jan	3	70	Jan	9	70 Jan 9	71	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941. *MS	90½	Jan	13	90	Jan	3	90⅝ Jan 13	90	..
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937. ..AO*	..	....		....		....	117 No 29, 04	115½	117
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937. *JJ	111¾	Jan	13	111½	Jan	12	111¾ Jan 13	111⅜	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *MN	..	....		....		....	117½ Oc 28, 04	116⅜	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947. ..... MN	..	....		....		....	114 De 3, 04	108	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919. ..... MS*	..	....		....		....	113¾ Jy 11, 01	114⅜	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923. ..... *Ms	..	....		....		....	109⅝ Se 29, 04	110	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920. ..... AO	..	....		....		....	111 My 4, 04	113¼	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928. ..... *JD	107⅛	Jan	3	107⅛	Jan	3	107½ Jan 3	106⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920. ..... MS*	153⅝	Jan	6	153⅝	Jan	6	153⅝ Jan 6	153	158
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920. .MS*	..	....		....		....	130 Au 7, 03	152½	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996. *JJ	102	Jan	12	100¾	Jan	3	101¼ Jan 14	101½	102
Do registered ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	100 Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996. *JJ	92	Jan	9	91	Jan	3	91⅝ Jan 14	91½	91⅝
Do do registered ..... *JJ	..	....		....		....	90 Se 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951. *FA	95¾	Jan	11	95	Jan	4	95¾ Jan 14	95⅜	96
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953. *AO	99¾	Jan	9	95	Jan	4	99 Jan 13	98⅜	99¼
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916. JD	..	....		....		....	127⅝ Se 18, 04	125	..
Buffalo &

1905

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 14, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Long Island. North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	Q J	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 04	111½ ..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	..	....	..	....	102½	De 6, 04	102½ ..
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*J D	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 5	119 ..
Do. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	..	....	..	....	117	De 23, 04	117 ..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J*	103¼	Jan 14	102½	Jan 10	103	Jan 14	103 103¼
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	101¾	Je 18, 04	.. ..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	..	....	..	....	115½	De 22, 04	115 ..
Do 2-yr. tr. c. of d. g.4s, 1921	*A O	98⅜	Jan 3	98½	Jan 12	98⅜	Jan 13	98½ 98⅞
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	..	....	..	....	111	De 17, 04	111½ ..
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	..	....	..	....	105½	No 3, 04	108 ..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*J J	..	....	..	....	131½	De 6, 04	129 ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	..	....	..	....	124½	No 29, 04	123½ ..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*M S	..	....	..	....	116⅝	Mr 22, 05	115½ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*M S	..	....	..	....	122	Ap 21, 04	119 ..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*M S	..	....	..	....	75	Je 20, 02	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	No 16, 04	112 116
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	J J*	..	....	..	....	100	De 9, 04	98½ ..
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	..	....	..	....	108⅝	De 27, 04	109 ..
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Memorandum joint 4s, 1952	J J*	96¼	Jan 6	96	Jan 12	96	Jan 12	96¼ ..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115¼	Jan 4	115¼	Jan 4	115¼	Jan 4	116½ ..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 20, 04	113½ ..
So. & N. Ala. con. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	..	....	..	....	115	No 26, 04	116¾ ..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oc 1, 05	107⅜ ..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*M S	..	....	..	....	98⅝	Oc 26, 04	98⅝ ..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	106½	Jan 3	105⅝	Jan 3	105⅝	Jan 13	105⅞ 106
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	103	De 8, 04	.. ..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	106⅜	Jan 9	106⅜	Jan 6	107	Jan 9	107 107¾
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	77	Jan 4	75	Jan 4	77½	Jan 13	77½ 77¾
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	25¾	Jan 4	25	Jan 4	25¼	Jan 14	24½ 25¼
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	17⅜	Jan 4	16½	Jan 10	16½	Jan 13	16½ 17⅛
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*F A	96	Jan 5	94½	Jan 14	94¼	Jan 14	96 ..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	..	....	..	....	90¾	Jy 23, 01	.. ..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	My 2, 00	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	....	..	....	134	De 7, 03	130½ ..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*J D	113	Jan 4	111	Jan 4	111	Jan 4	111¾ ..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*A O	..	....	..	....	120½	Fe 20, 04	117¾ ..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	..	....	..	....	121	Ja 21, 03	117¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	..	....	..	....	116	No 29, 04	116⅜ 117
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*M S	98¼	Jan 13	97½	Jan 6	98	Jan 14	97½ 98½
M., S. St. M. & A. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 01	.. ..
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. 1st consol. 4s, 1938	J J*	..	....	..	....	100¾	De 28, 04	99¾ ..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	*J D	101	Jan 4	100⅝	Jan 3	100⅝	Jan 14	100⅝ 101
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	87	Jan 12	86¼	Jan 9	87	Jan 13	86 87
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	102	Jan 12	102⅜	Jan 3	104¼	Jan 12	104 105
Do St. Louis Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001	*A O	..	....	..	....	..	87½	De 17, 04 87 ..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	..	....	..	....	105½	De 22, 04	106 ..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	94¾	Jan 6	94⅜	Jan 6	94¾	Jan 6	94½ ..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111½	Jan 12	111	Jan 12	111	Jan 13	111 ..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M s*	105⅝	Jan 11	104⅞	Jan 4	105⅝	Jan 12	105½ ..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	108	Jan 14	106⅜	Jan 5	108	Jan 14	107⅜ ..
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*J D	..	....	..	....	106	No 4, 04	.. ..
Tex. & O. 1st int. gtd. 5s, 1943	M S*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 15, 04	104 104½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	106¼	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 4	106¼	Jan 4	106¼ 106⅝
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	M N*	124	Jan 3	123	Jan 6	123½	Jan 12	123⅝ ..
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp. Jan., 1917	M S	108⅝	Jan 13	108	Jan 6	108½	Jan 13	108⅝ 109
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	109¼	Jan 6	109	Jan 6	109	Jan 11	109 109½
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*A O	97¾	Jan 3	97½	Jan 3	97¾	Jan 13	97¾ 98
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	100	My 1, 02	101½ ..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	..	....	..	....	103⅞	De 2, 04	103 106
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	..	....	..	....	110⅝	De 22, 04	111½ ..
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*A O	117	Jan 3	116¼	Jan 5	116⅞	Jan 5	117 117½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*A O	..	....	..	....	109⅝	Oc 21, 03	.. ..
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	94¾	Jan 4	94	Jan 6	94¾	Jan 14	94½ 94¾
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	87½	Ap 23, 04	.. ..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*A N	98	Jan 10	96¾	Jan 5	97⅜	Jan 12	97 97⅜
Mobile & Bir. prl. inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	..	....	..	....	111½	Mr 8, 04	112⅜ ..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	..	....	..	....	93	No 1, 04	92 ..
Do do small	..	..	....	..	....	91	Au 6, 04	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	126½	Jan 3	126¼	Jan 3	126¾	Jan 3	127⅝ 127⅞
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	J J	..	....	..	....	123	Oc 23, 04	121 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	..	....	..	....	93¾	De 20, 04	96⅜ 98
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*F A	115¾	Jan 6	115¾	Jan 6	117⅜	Jan 6	115⅜ ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	101	No 9, 04	99 ..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1990	Q F	..	....	..	....	92½	Jy 29, 04	92⅜ 95
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	121½	Jan 9	120⅝	Jan 6	121½	Jan 9	121 121⅝
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	115⅞	Jan 6	115⅜	Jan 6	115⅞	Jan 10	115⅝ 116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 00	109 ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. & W. & Ala.	*J J	..	....	..	....	113½	Je 9, 04	115⅜ ..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jy 6, 04	114 ..
Nat. R. of M. prof. lien 4½s, 1926	J J	..	....	..	....	104	De 12, 04	101¾ ..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	*A O	82¾	Jan 3	81½	Jan 11	82	Jan 14	81 82
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 04	112⅜ ..
New York Central & Hudson Riv —								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100¼	Jan 5	98⅝	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 12	100 100¼
Do do registered	J D	100	Jan 13	98¾	Jan 3	100	Jan 13	100 ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	..	....	..	....	100¼	De 29, 04	100⅝ ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 02	.. ..
Do deb. tr. cts. ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	..	....	..	....	103½	My 17, 04	100⅝ ..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	99½	No 8, 02	.. ..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91⅝	Jan 13	91¼	Jan 3	91⅝	Jan 13	91¼ 91⅜
Do do registered	*F A	..	....	..	....	89½	De 29, 04	90 ..
Do. Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	90⅜	Jan 13	90	Jan 3	90⅜	Jan 13	90⅜ 91
Do sh registered	*F A	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 17, 03	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J D*	..	....	..	....	108	De 16, 04	106¾ ..
Do registered	J D*	..	....	..	....	102	Mr 31, 04	104½ ..
Cl. Sh. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	93	Ap 3, 02	91 ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	.. ..
Mo. & Mol. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	105½	Jy 6, 00	105 ..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 10, 02	.. ..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 13, 01	102¾ ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	103	Jan 10	103¼	Jan 3	103⅝	Jan 11	103⅝ 106
Do registered	*J J	98¾	Jan 3	98	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 13	103⅝ 109
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	100½	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 3	100½	Jan 12	100¼ 101
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	98½	De 30, 04	99½ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	102	Jan 4	101¾	Jan 3	102	Jan 14	101½ 102
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	105⅞ ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	118½ ..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	130	Ja 21, 03	131 ..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 8s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	123½	Ap 19, 04	119⅜ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	..	....	..	....	121½	Jy 20, 04	123 ..
Do do regis., March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	122½	De 5, 04	121¾ ..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	100½	Je 9, 04	100⅞ ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	100½	No 29, 00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	..	....	..	....	93¾	My 20, 04	99 ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	M N*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 24, 03	100¾ 103⅝
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	113½	Se 1, 04	115⅜ ..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	..	....	..	....	118	De 27, 04	118⅝ ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113¾	Ja 25, 02	108⅝ ..
Util. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	104½	Ap 5, 04	105 107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104½	Jan 5	104½	Jan 5	104½	Jan 13	104 105
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	101	Mr 28, 04	.. ..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	131¾	Ap 20, 03	126 127½
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	110 ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾	Jan 4	105	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 13	.. ..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	100	De 7, 03	.. ..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	..	....	..	....	110	De 8, 04	111¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	133½	Jan 7	133¼	Jan 7	133¾	Jan 7	132 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	....	..	....	132	De 1, 04	133¾ ..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	..	....	..	....	132½	De 28, 04	132⅜ ..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	102¼	Jan 12	101¾	Jan 3	102	Jan 14	102 102⅛
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	96½	Se 23, 03	.. ..
Do divis. 1st lien and gen. g. 4s, 1944	J J*	97½	Jan 11	97	Jan 4	97¼	Jan 12	97¼ ..
Do Poca. C. & C. 1st 4s, 1941	J D*	95½	Jan 9	95	Jan 3	95½	Jan 13	95 ..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Ap 25, 04	108⅜ ..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	102½	Jan 5	102½	Jan 5	102½	Jan 13	102½ 104
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	102½	Jan 11	104¾	Jan 3	103½	Jan 14	105 103⅝
Do registered	Q J	103½	Jan 6	104¼	Jan 3	104¼	Jan 9	103 ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	77⅜	Jan 3	76¾	Jan 3	77⅜	Jan 14	77½ 77⅜
Do do registered	Q F	76	Jan 3	76	Jan 3	76	Jan 3	.. ..
Do. St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	..	....	..	....	98⅜	De 8, 04	100 ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	100¾	Jan 14	99	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 14	99⅜ 100
Do do registered	..	99¾	Jan 10	98¼	Jan 3	99¼	Jan 12	98½ ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¾	Jan 5	129⅝	Jan 3	129¾	Jan 3	129⅝ ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 28, 99	115 ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	..	....	..	....	113¾	Jy 21, 03	114 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 04	106¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	..	....	..	....	98¼	Au 22, 04	.. ..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	G M	..	....	..	....	94	Au 16, 04	92¼ ..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	115¼	Jan 5	115⅛	Jan 5	115½	Jan 3	115 116¼
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	113½	No 7, 04	113⅝ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O*	..	....	..	....	112	De 6, 01	111⅜ ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 29, 04	113 ..
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	101	Jan 3	101	Jan 3	104	Jan 7	104 ..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	.. ..
Penn. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	..	....	..	....	112	De 31, 04	110¾ ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	103	Jan 10	103	Jan 10	106	Jan 13	106 110½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts. 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	97¾ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941	*F A	..	....	..	....	..	....	92¾ De 28, 03 92¾ 93
Do Tr. Co. cts. gtd. g. 4s, 1916	M S*	..	....	..	....	103½	De 29, 04	103½ ..
Do do	M S*	..	....	..	....	97½	De 28, 04	97¼ 98¼
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	..	....	..	....	118	Oc 27, 04	118½ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	108½	Au 21, 03	112½ ..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	..	....	..	....	91	De 8, 04	93¾ ..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	J J*	..	....	..	....	86½	Ap 4, 04	93¾ ..
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	113 De 10, 04 113 ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	112⅞	Jan 10	112⅞	Jan 10	112⅞	Jan 10	113¾ ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	110 Au 17, 04 111 ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	104½ Je 4, 04 102½ ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	..	....	..	....	..	....	93¾ Se 28, 04 94 ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J D*	..	....	..	....	..	....	127⅜ De 27, 02 116⅝ ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	121 Mr 4, 04 116⅜ ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	110 Ap 11, 04 .. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. c. & g. 4s, 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	105 Mr 26, 04 106¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	....	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03 112½ ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	101 Au 28, 03 106½ ..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	104	Jan 4	103¾	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 11	103¾ 104
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97 104¾ ..
Clev. & W. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1942	M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00 110 ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	110 Oc 6, 01 110 ..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	107⅝ De 30, 04 107¾ 108
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	110½ Se 28, 04 112 ..
Peo. & F. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	..	....	..	....	..	....	120½ No 14, 04 122½ ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	101 Jy 8, 04 103 ..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	122	Jan 10	122	Jan 10	122	Jan 10	123 Jan 10 121½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	111½ De 29, 04 112 ..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	112¼ Oc 21, 04 112¾ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97 125½ ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st 6s, 1922	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01 130½ ..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	112¼ De 13, 02 111 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	117½	Jan 10	117½	Jan 10	117½	Jan 10	117½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97 114 ..
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	117½ Oc 24, 04 113¾ 117½
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	102	Jan 14	101	Jan 3	102	Jan 14	101½ .. 101¾
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	100 No 1, 04 .. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g. 1951	M S	99⅝	Jan 14	98⅛	Jan 4	99⅝	Jan 14	99¼ 99⅝
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	119¾ Ap 2, 04 114¾ ..
Do registered	J D	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	118	Jan	118 Jan .. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	111½ De 28, 04 107 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	76 De 28, 04 .. ..
Do guaranteed	J J	83	Jan 4	89	Jan 4	83	Jan 4	.. ..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	103⅜ My 10, 04 .. ..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 18, 01 .. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	93½	Jan 12	93	Jan 12	93	Jan 12	93 Jan 12 93 ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104 Jan 5 104½ ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104 Jan 5 104½ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	130½ De 20, 04 127⅝ 133½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	*J J	133½	Jan 13	112½	Jan 3	133½	Jan 13	113½ Jan 13 113 ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	96½ No 15, 04 93¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	98⅜ No 27, 04 100 ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	89	Jan 14	88¼	Jan 3	89	Jan 14	88⅝ 89¼
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	J D*	..	....	..	....	..	....	96 De 8, 04 .. ..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	126½ No 28, 04 125¾ 126
K. C. Ft. S. & M. ref. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	89¼	Jan 4	88⅜	Jan 3	89¼	Jan 14	88⅜ 89¼
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	78¾ Ja 14, 04 .. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.	M N*	98¾	Jan 3	98¼	Jan 7	98¼	Jan 13	98 98⅜
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts. Nov.	M N*	84½	Jan 6	84½	Jan 10	84½	Jan 10	84 ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	81¾	Jan 4	80½	Jan 7	80⅝	Jan 14	80¾ 81
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111	Jan 12	111	Jan 12	111	Jan	111 Jan 12 110⅞ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	134½ De 21, 04 133¾ 139
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	130 My 14, 02 .. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 9, 04 110¼ ..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15, 01 .. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	111¼ De 23, 04 112 ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	102¾ De 27, 04 103½ ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	101 My 6, 01 .. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	105½ Oc 25, 04 101 ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00 125¾ ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	135 Ap 25, 04 133⅜ ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	134½ De 30, 04 .. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	120 My 14, 02 .. ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	117 Ja 11, 04 119¾ ..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 00 .. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97 104¾ ..
S. F. & N. F. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 11, 01 102¾ ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	A O*	88	Jan 14	88	Jan 3	88	Jan 14	88 Jan 14 88 ..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	104½	Jan 11	103¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 12	101 ..
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 27, 04 99½ ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	100 Se 6, 00 103 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	104¾ Jy 18, 04 105 ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	111	Jan 14	109¾	Jan 4	111	Jan 14	111 Jan 14 103⅜ ..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	110¾ No 11, 04 110½ ..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	111¼ May 7, 02 110½ ..
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	102 Ja 20, 03 .. ..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do gtd. 4s, Cal. Div. 1905	J D*	101⅜	Jan 12	101	Jan 10	101¾	Jan 13	101 101⅝
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95½	Jan 5	95	Jan 3	95¾	Jan 13	95¼ 95⅜
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	94½ Au 17, 04 .. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 14, 1905.

JAN

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. July, 1995. QJ	97	Jan 6	98½	Jan 5	97 Jan 14	97	98	
At., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995. AO*	103¾	Jan 3	103⅝	Jan 9	103⅝ Jan 14	..	..	
Do registered ..... AO*	..	....	..	....	101 De 27 04	101½	..	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995. Nov.	95	Jan 9	94⅜	Jan 4	94⅜ Jan 12	94⅜	95	
Do stamped ..... Nov.	..	....	..	....	82½ Ja 28, 04	..	..	
Do stamped ..... Nov.	95	Jan 9	94⅜	Jan 4	95 Jan 14	94⅜	95	
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906. *FA	..	....	..	....	99 Au 15, 04	101	..	
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907. *FA	..	....	..	....	99¾ Oc 16, 04	101⅜	..	
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908. *FA	..	....	..	....	99½ No 3, 04	100⅝	..	
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909. *FA	..	....	..	....	99¾ De 19, 04	99½	..	
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910. *FA	99½	Jan 10	99½	Jan 10	99¾ Jan 10	99½	..	
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911. *FA	..	....	..	....	98½ No 23, 04	98⅞	..	
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913. *FA	..	....	..	....	97 Oc 26, 04	98¼	..	
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914. *FA	..	....	..	....	92⅞ No 10, 02	97⅝	..	
Do Ea. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928. *MS	..	....	..	....	93 No 17, 04	97⅝	99½	
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952. MS	101⅛	Jan 12	100	Jan 3	101⅜ Jan 14	101⅛	101⅝	
Do registered ..... MS	..	....	..	....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..	
Ss., P., & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934. *AO	..	....	..	....	125½ No 30, 03	130	..	
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 ..... *AO	..	....	..	....	112⅜ Ja 26, 04	114¼	..	
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928. MN*	..	....	..	....	114½ Oc 18, 04	114⅝	116¼	
Brums. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938. *JJ	..	....	..	....	93 Jy 14, 04	97½	..	
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918. JJ*	..	....	..	....	97⅜ Oc. 5, 04	97⅝	..	
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 ..... JJ*	95¼	Jan 12	94⅛	Jan 5	95¼ Jan 14	95	95⅞	
Do do registered ..... JJ*	..	....	..	....	96 No 7, 04	..	..	
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 ..... AO	104⅛	Jan 14	103⅝	Jan 4	104⅛ Jan 14	..	104⅛	104⅜
Do do registered ..... AO	104⅛	Jan 13	104⅛	Jan 13	104⅛ Jan 13	..	..	
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911. *MS	106¼	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 12	105¾ Jan 12	..	..	
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 ..... MN*	91¾	Jan 6	91½	Jan 9	91½ Jan 9	91⅝	91⅞	
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941 ..... MN*	100	Jan 4	99¾	Jan 3	100 Jan 12	99	100	
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. *JJ	92¼	Jan 13	92	Jan 3	92¼ Jan 14	92	92½	
Do do registered ..... QJ	..	....	..	....	90¾ Jy 10, 02	..	..	
Mon. Riv. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1919. *FA	..	....	..	....	105½ Mr 11, 04	105½	..	
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. MS	..	....	..	....	108 Se 7, 04	108⅝	..	
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922. AO*	..	....	..	....	119½ Mr 7, 04	121⅝	..	
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917. JJ*	..	....	..	....	100 No 15, 04	98¾	..	
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	....	..	....	100 Se 22, 04	..	..	
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937. MS*	..	....	..	....	115¾ De 2, 04	117	..	
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943. *JJ	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	101	..	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921. *JD	..	....	..	....	121¼ Mr 2, 04	124⅜	126½	
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ..... JD*	124¾	Jan 5	124⅛	Jan 5	124⅜ Jan 5	126½	..	
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951. JJ	98⅞	Jan 12	98⅜	Jan 12	98¾ Jan 13	98⅜	..	
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908. *JJ	103¼	Jan 10	102¾	Jan 3	103 Jan 11	103	103½	
Do 2d 5s, 1913 ..... *MS	107½	Jan 11	107	Jan 3	107¼ Jan 11	108	..	
Do do registered ..... *MS	..	....	..	....	107 Jy 11, 04	..	..	
Cen. R. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948. *JD	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94 Jan 4	94¼	..	
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. FA	..	....	..	....	120¾ Oc 20, 04	119½	121	
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 ..... *MN	113¾	Jan 5	113	Jan 5	113¼ Jan 13	..	..	
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000 ..... MN*	..	....	..	....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	..	
Do 1st pf. in g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	92	Jan 5	90	Jan 10	91 Jan 11	90	92½	
Do 2d pf. in g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	73¾	Jan 3	69¾	Jan 10	71½ Jan 13	71	72½	
Do 3d pf. in g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	62¾	Jan 12	60	Jan 7	62¾ Jan 12	60	62¾	
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951. *JD	..	....	..	....	90 De 31, 04	94½	..	
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946. *JJ	..	....	..	....	104 Fe 19, 04	108½	..	
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947. *JJ	..	....	..	....	102 Je 27, 99	100	..	
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *JJ	..	....	..	....	107¾ Au 2, 04	109	..	
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *MN	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	110 Jan 5	110	..	
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987. JJ*	134	Jan 4	134	Jan 4	134 Jan 4	134⅝	..	
Do do registered ..... QJ	133¾	Jan 10	133¾	Jan 3	133¾ Jan 10	133	..	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921. JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½ De 1, 04	112	..	
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. MN	104¼	Jan 7	103⅝	Jan 3	104¼ Jan 7	103⅝	..	
Do con. 7s, coal & ore 1, 1900. QM	102	Jan 13	101⅞	Jan 7	102 Jan 13	102	..	
Chi. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. AO	107½	Jan 6	107½	Jan 6	107½ Jan 6	107½	..	
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 ..... AO	..	....	..	....	111½ Jy 27, 04	109⅝	..	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 ..... *MN	119½	Jan 10	118⅞	Jan 5	119 Jan 13	119	120	
Do do registered ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	117¼ Oc 11, 04	115	118⅝	
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 ..... *MS	109	Jan 10	107½	Jan 4	109 Jan 14	..	..	
Do do registered ..... *MS	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..	
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940. JJ*	..	....	..	....	112 My 14, 01	112	..	
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989 ..... JJ	102	Jan 10	101⅜	Jan 10	101⅞ Jan 10	101⅞	102½	
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	98 De 27, 04	99	..	
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *MS	..	....	..	....	106¾ Oc 29, 02	111½	..	
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949. AO*	..	....	..	....	95½ Se 20, 04	99	..	
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949 ..... AO	85	Jan 3	84½	Jan 13	84½ Jan 13	..	84½	
Chi. & Alton Ry. 1st g. 3½s, 1950. JJ*	81¾	Jan 13	80⅝	Jan 3	81 Jan 14	81	81½	
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	83⅜ Ap 16, 02	..	..	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Chi. & Ia. Div. 5s, 1905. *FA	..	....	..	....	104¾ Ap 11, 00	..	..	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922. *FA	101⅛	Jan 6	101⅛	Jan 6	101⅛ Jan 6	101⅜	..	
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949. JJ*	96¼	Jan 13	95⅝	Jan 4	96 Jan 14	96	96¼	
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	90½ Ap 16, 04	..	..	
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949. JJ*	..	....	..	....	105⅝ Au 8, 04	106⅜	..	
Do Iowa Div. 1. f. 5s, 1919. AO*	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110⅜	..	
Do do 4s, 1919 ..... AO*	..	....	..	....	102 No 1, 04	103⅜	..	
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927. *MN	107	Jan 13	107	Jan 13	107 Jan 13	106½	107½	
Do do registered ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	105 De 2, 03	..	..	
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921. MS*	..	....	..	....	100¾ Fe 8, 04	101	..	
Do deb. 5s, 1913 ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	106 De 17, 04	106¾	108	
Han. & St. Jo. con. 1911 ..... *MS	..	....	..	....	113½ De 13, 04	113⅜	..	
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907. JD*	105	Jan 9	105	Jan 9	105 Jan 9	105⅜	..	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 ..... AO*	..	....	..	....	129 Ap 12, 04	132¼	..	
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937. MN*	120	Jan 11	118¾	Jan 5	120 Jan 11	119	120	
Do do registered ..... MN*	..	....	..	....	119½ Ap 13, 03	117½	..	
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936. *JJ	..	....	..	....	117 Se 1, 04	118½	..	
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947. JJ*	134	Jan 10	134	Jan 10	134 Jan 10	131	134	
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 ..... JJ*	..	....	..	....	117½ No 18, 04	114	..	
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910. JJ*	109½	Jan 12	109½	Jan 12	109½ Jan 12	108⅝	..	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1905 ..... *JJ	178	Jan 7	178	Jan 7	178 Jan 7	..	..	
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 ..... JJ*	..	....	..	....	111 Oc 20, 04	109½	..	
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989. JJ	..	....	..	....	112 De 22, 04	110⅝	..	
Do do registered ..... QJ	..	....	..	....	109½ Je 18, 04	109	..	
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989. JJ	98⅛	Jan 9	98⅛	Jan 9	98⅛ Jan 9	97¾	..	
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921. JJ*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 20, 03	115½	..	
Do C. & M. Riv. D. 5s, 1926. JJ*	..	....	..	....	120 De 7, 04	118	..	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910. *JJ	110	Jan 13	110	Jan 13	110 Jan 13	109⅝	111½	
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921. *JJ	116	Jan 6	116	Jan 6	116 Jan 6	116⅝	..	
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916. *JJ	..	....	..	....	112½ No 9, 04	111⅞	..	
Do Far. & So. ass. g. 6s, 1924. *JJ	..	....	..	....	137½ Jy 18, 99	132½	..	
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910. *JJ	114¾	Jan 11	114¾	Jan 11	114¾ Jan 11	114½	..	
Do do 5s, 1910 ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	106 Au 3, 04	103½	..	
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908. JJ*	..	....	..	....	109 Mr 14, 04	108	110	
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919. JJ*	..	....	..	....	113 Au 31, 04	113¾	..	
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910. JJ*	..	....	..	....	107¾ Oc 18, 04	105½	..	
Do 1st South. Minn. Ext. 5s, 1910. *JJ	110½	Jan 9	110½	Jan 9	110½ Jan 9	110½	111	
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909. JJ*	..	....	..	....	111 Se 28, 04	109¾	..	
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. JJ	115½	Jan 9	115½	Jan 9	115½ Jan 9	115	..	
Mil. & N. 1st main l. 6s, 1910. *JD	..	....	..	....	119½ De 14, 04	117¾	..	
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 ..... *JD	116¾	Jan 5	116⅜	Jan 5	116¾ Jan 5	116¾	117	
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915. QF	129½	Jan 11	129½	Jan 11	129½ Jan 11	129¾	..	
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926. FA1	..	....	..	....	104½ De 27, 04	105¾	..	
Do do registered FA1	..	....	..	....	102¾ My 11, 04	..	..	
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 ..... MN*	93	Jan 13	93½	Jan 6	100 Jan 13	99	100	
Do do registered ..... QF	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 98	..	..	
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929. AO*	..	....	..	....	116 De 21, 04	113½	..	
Do do registered ..... AO*	..	....	..	....	111½ De 11, 03	114⅝	113½	
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929. AO*	..	....	..	....	110¾ De 30, 04	110½	..	
Do do registered ..... AO*	..	....	..	....	107 Mr 28, 04	108⅜	..	
Do debenture 5s, 1909 ..... MN*	..	....	..	....	103⅝ No 7, 04	104½	105½	
Do do registered ..... MN*	..	....	..	....	104 Mr 3, 04	103	..	
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 ..... AO1*	..	....	..	....	116⅝ Oc 4, 04	110½	..	
Do do registered AO1*	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	110⅝	..	
Do sink fund deb. 5s, 1933. *MN	..	....	..	....	115⅜ De 19, 04	117	..	
Do do registered ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	115¼ No 19, 04	..	..	
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 ..... MS*	..	....	..	....	104½ No 17, 04	..	..	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910. *MS	..	....	..	....	103⅝ My 29, 04	104⅜	..	
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *MS	..	....	..	....	105⅝ No 17, 03	103⅜	..	
Win. & St. Peters. 2d 7s, 1907. MN*	..	....	..	....	106⅝ Je 18, 04	109½	..	
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	128⅝ De 21, 04	123½	..	
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929. *FA	..	....	..	....	119⅝ No 15, 04	122¼	..	
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925 ..... *MS	..	....	..	....	142½ Fe 16, 02	132	..	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924. JJ*	131½	Jan 5	131½	Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	131½	..	
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907 ..... *FA	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 8, 04	100½	..	
Do incomes, 1911 ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	101 Se 9, 03	104	..	
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917. JJ*	122¾	Jan 11	122¾	Jan 6	122¾ Jan 11	122¾	..	
Do registered ..... JJ*	..	....	..	....	124 No 16, 04	121½	..	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 ..... *JJ	106	Jan 14	104¼	Jan 4	106 Jan 14	105	105½	
Do do registered ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	107 Ja 16, 03	..	..	
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934. *AO	98	Jan 14	97	Jan 3	98 Jan 14	97	98	
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. C, 1905. *MN	..	....	..	....	101¼ Se 29, 04	100⅞	..	
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. H, 1910. *MN	..	....	..	....	97 Jy 11, 01	96⅝	..	
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. M, 1915. *MN	..	....	..	....	96 My 16, 04	94⅝	..	
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. N, 1916. *MN	..	....	..	....	93 My 24, 01	94⅝	..	
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. O, 1917. *MN	..	....	..	....	94 De 5, 04	94½	..	
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. P, 1918. *MN	..	....	..	....	90 My 11, 04	94½	..	
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913. MS*	96	Jan 14	95	Jan 5	96 Jan 14	95¼	96	
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002 ..... MN*	83½	Jan 14	83	Jan 6	83⅝ Jan 14	82	83½	
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906. *JD	101⅝	Jan 3	101⅝	Jan 6	101⅝ Jan 6	101⅝	101⅞	
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	101⅜ Mr 14, 04	..	..	
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934. *AO	..	....	..	....	120½ No 29, 04	119½	..	
Do do registered ..... *AO	..	....	..	....	120½ Mr 16, 02	..	..	
C.R.I.P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. AO*	..	....	..	....	112½ Se 26, 04	113	..	
Cho., Ok. & G. g. m. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. JJ	..	....	..	....	109 De 31, 04	104½	..	
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923. AO*	..	....	..	....	102½ Jy 8, 04	103	..	
Do small bonds, 1923 ..... AO*	..	....	..	....	103½ Ap 29, 04	..	..	
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930. *JD	134½	Jan 10	133½	Jan 3	134½ Jan 10	133½	..	
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930. *JD	..	....	..	....	101 De 10, 03	94½	..	
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918. *MN	..	....	..	....	133 De 7, 04	132¼	..	
Northern Wi. 1st 6s, 1930. *JJ	..	....	..	....	128½ Mr 3, 04	130⅜	..	
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919. *AG	..	....	..	....	.. ....	..	..	
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947. JJ*	88¾	Jan 3	86¾	Jan 3	88¾ Jan 14	88	..	
Do do coupons off.	86⅝	Jan 5	84⅝	Jan 3	86¼ Jan 14	85⅝	..	
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 4s, Dec., 1932. QM	..	....	..	....	113 De 17, 04	113¾	..	
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921. JD*	..	....	..	....	109 Ap 28, 02	..	..	
Cin., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905. AO*	..	....	..	....	104½ De 5, 03	100	..	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	112½ Oc 7, 00	98	..	
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *MN	..	....	..	....	113¾ Jy 14, 04	115⅝	..	
C., I. & W. 1st & ref. gt. g. 4s, 1952. *JJ	..	....	..	....	89 No 4, 04	91¼	..	
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *JD	101⅛	Jan 7	101	Jan 9	101½ Jan 12	101	..	
Do do registered ..... *JD	..	....	..	....	97 No 2, 03	..	..	
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939. *JJ	..	....	..	....	98¼ Jy 9, 04	97⅝	..	
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991. JJ*	..	....	..	....	98¼ Jy 30, 04	98	..	
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. MN*	100⅞	Jan 12	100⅞	Jan 12	100⅞ Jan 12	102	..	
Do do registered ..... MN*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..	
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. MS*	..	....	..	....	102 De 9, 02	99	..	
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. JJ*	..	....	..	....	92 Au 31, 03	101½	101⅝	
C., L. St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920. *MN	..	....	..	....	105 Ja 22, 04	110⅞	..	
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1930 ..... QF	..	....	..	....	100 Nov 3, 04	102¾	..	
C. St. L. & Ch. Le., con. 1st g. 5s, 1936. *JJ	112	Jan 4	112	Jan 4	112 Jan 4	112	..	
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 ..... *JD	..	....	..	....	127 De 6, 04	122⅝	..	
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	130 Se 19, 04	131¼	..	
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940. *AO	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 01	99	..	
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940. *AO	99¾	Jan 9	98¾	Jan 10	99½ Jan 14	98¾	..	
Do Income 4s, April, 1990. A	74	Jan 5	73	Jan 3	74 Jan 13	73	74	
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933. AO*	..	....	..	....	112½ Fe 9, 04	115⅝	..	
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938. *JJ	..	....	..	....	116 Fe 10, 04	114	..	
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947 ..... JJ*	75	Jan 3	74½	Jan 9	74½ Jan 9	73½	74	
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929. *FA	92	Jan 6	91⅝	Jan 3	92 Jan 14	91⅞	92	
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *AO	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907. MS*	110	Jan 11	110	Jan 11	110 Jan 11	109¾	..	
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914. *MN	..	....	..	....	128½ De 19, 04	128¾	..	
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 ..... *JD	..	....	..	....	129⅜ De 14, 04	128⅝	..	
Do do registered ..... JD	..	....	..	....	104 Oc 29, 98	..	..	
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921. *JJ	..	....	..	....	129½ Au 27, 04	128¾	130	
Do do registered ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	125½ Se 14, 96	..	..	
Do construction 5s, 1923 ..... FA*	..	....	..	....	114½ Jy 6, 04	113⅝	..	
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923. MN	103	Jan 4	103	Jan 4	103 Jan 4	102	..	
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906. AO*	103⅞	Jan 3	103⅝	Jan 3	103⅞ Jan 3	107	107¼	
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4½s, 2000. FA*	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 2, 05	..	..	
D. & H. 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917. MS*	..	....	..	....	135⅞ Mr 30, 04	137⅝	..	
Do do registered ..... MS*	..	....	..	....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..	
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906. *AO	..	....	..	....	104½ De 1, 04	105¾	..	
Do registered ..... *AO	..	....	..	....	122 Je 6, 02	..	..	
Do g. 6s, 1906 ..... *AO	..	....	..	....	103½ No 29, 04	103⅜	..	
Do do registered ..... *AO	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..	
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921. *MN	..	....	..	....	146½ Oc 10, 04	142½	..	
Do registered ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..	
Den. & Rio. G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *JJ	104¾	Jan 12	100	Jan 4	104¾ Jan 13	100¾	..	
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	102 De 20, 04	107	..	
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928. *JD	109¾	Jan 6	108	Jan 4	109¾ Jan 7	108	109¾	
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939. JJ*	88	Jan 4	88½	Jan 3	88½ Jan 13	88	88⅝	
Do mtg. & c. t. r. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949. *AO	83¼	Jan 11	83	Jan 3	83¼ Jan 11	83	90	
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936. *JJ	..	....	..	....	97 Ja 3, 02	..	..	
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917. MN*	..	....	..	....	110 Se 30, 04	..	..	
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995. *JD	..	....	..	....	100 Se 13, 04	97	100	
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 ..... *JD	..	....	..	....	95½ De 28, 04	95	98	
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951 ..... *JD	72	Jan 3	70	Jan 9	70 Jan 9	71	..	
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941. *MS	99½	Jan 13	99	Jan 3	99½ Jan 13	99	..	
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937. AO*	..	....	..	....	117 No 30, 04	115½	117	
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937. *JJ	111¾	Jan 13	111½	Jan 12	111¾ Jan 13	111¼	..	
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *MN	..	....	..	....	117¼ Oc 28, 04	116¾	..	
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	114 Je 3, 04	108	..	
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 ..... MS*	..	....	..	....	113⅜ Jy 11, 01	114⅝	..	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 ..... *MS	..	....	..	....	108⅝ Se 29, 04	110	..	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 ..... AO*	..	....	..	....	111 My 4, 04	113¼	..	
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 ..... *JD	107¼	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 3	107¼ Jan 3	106¾	..	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 ..... MS*	135⅝	Jan 6	135⅝	Jan 6	135⅝ Jan 6	136	137	
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920. MS*	..	....	..	....	130 Au 7, 03	132½	..	
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996. *JJ	102	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 3	101¾ Jan 14	101⅜	102	
Do registered ..... JJ	..	....	..	....	98½ Ja 21, 04	..	..	
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996. *JJ	92	Jan 9	91	Jan 3	91¾ Jan 14	91½	91⅝	
Do do registered 4s, 1996 ..... *JJ	..	....	..	....	88 No 15, 04	..	..	
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951. *FA	95¾	Jan 11	95	Jan 4	95¾ Jan 14	95⅜	95⅝	
Do conv. g. 4s. Ser. A, 1953. *AO	99¾	Jan 9	98	Jan 3	99¾ Jan 13	98⅜	99¼	
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916. *JD	..	....	..	....	127¼ No 18, 04	123	..	
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908. JJ*	..	....	..	....	103 De 16, 04	103	..	
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 ..... *MN	121¾	Jan 3	121½	Jan 3	121¾ Jan 3	122½	..	
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. AO	..	....	..	....	101 Oc 8, 04	105	..	
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 ..... AO*	134½	Jan 14	134½	Jan 14	134¾ Jan 14	134¾	..	
N. Y., L. E. & W., Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922 ..... *MN	..	....	..	....	118 Jy 25, 04	..	..	
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1911 .....

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 14, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct. 1932..QJ		.. ....		.. ....	100	No 25, 04	111½	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927..MS*		.. ....		.. ....	102½	De 6, 04	103½	..
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930.*JD	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 5	119	..
Do. g. 6s, 1937.....*MN		.. ....		.. ....	117	De 23, 04	117	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940.....JJ*	103¼	Jan 14	102⅝	Jan 10	103	Jan 14	103	103¼
Do do registered.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	101¾	De 18, 01		..
Do. col. tr. g. 5s, 1931.....MN*		.. ....		.. ....	115¾	De 22, 04	115	..
Do 3-21 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1921.*AO	98⅞	Jan 3	98½	Jan 12	98⅞	Jan 13	98½	98⅞
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919.JD*		.. ....		.. ....	114	De 17, 04	114½	..
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931...MN*		.. ....		.. ....	103½	No 1, 04	108	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930..*JJ		.. ....		.. ....	131½	De 6, 04	129	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	124½	No 29, 04	123½	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920..*MS		.. ....		.. ....	116⅝	Mr 22, 05	115½	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921..*MS		.. ....		.. ....	122	Ap 21, 04	119	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980.....*MS		.. ....		.. ....	75	Je 30, 03	75	..
AU. Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J.*		.. ....		.. ....	112½	No 16, 04	112	116
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	100	De 9, 04	98¼	..
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945. MS*		.. ....		.. ....	108½	De 27, 04	109	..
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Monon joint 4s, 1952.....JJ*	96¾	Jan 6	96	Jan 12	96	Jan 12		96¼
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937.....FA*	115¼	Jan 4	115¼	Jan 4	115¼	Jan 4	116¾	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921. FA*		.. ....		.. ....	115	Ja 20, 04	113½	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936. FA*		.. ....		.. ....	115	No 26, 04	116¾	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910.....*AO		.. ....		.. ....	105½	Oc 1, 05	107⅜	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945.*MS		.. ....		.. ....	98⅝	Oc 26, 04	98⅞	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990.*AO	106¼	Jan 3	105⅞	Jan 3	106⅜	Jan 13	105⅜	106
Do registered.....*AO		.. ....		.. ....	101	De 8, 04		..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908. JJ*	109½	Jan 5	109⅜	Jan 6	109⅞	Jan 9	107	107¾
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911..JJ*	77	Jan 4	75	Jan 4	77¼	Jan 13	74½	75¼
Do 1st con. in 3s, Jan. 10, 1939. July	25¾	Jan 4	25	Jan 4	25¾	Jan 14	24¾	25¼
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939. July	17⅜	Jan 4	16¾	Jan 3	16¾	Jan 13	16¾	17¼
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907.....*FA	96	Jan 5	94⅜	Jan 14	94¾	Jan 14	96	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977. MS*		.. ....		.. ....	90¾	Jy 29, 01		..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910. .JD*		.. ....		.. ....	105	My 2, 99		..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927. .*JD		.. ....		.. ....	142	De 7, 03	136¾	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909. .*JD	111	Jan 4	111	Jan 4	111	Jan 4	111¾	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921.....*AO		.. ....		.. ....	120½	Fe 25, 04	117¾	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910. JD*		.. ....		.. ....	121	Ja 21, 05	117¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934.....MN*		.. ....		.. ....	116	No 29, 04	116⅜	117
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1940..*MS	98¼	Jan 13	97½	Jan 6	98	Jan 14	97½	98½
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926. JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	103	No 11, 01		..
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. 1st cons. 4s, 1938.....JJ*					100¾	De 28, 04	99¾	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990. *JD	101	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 3	100¾	Jan 14	100¾	101
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....FA	87	Jan 13	86¾	Jan 9	87	Jan 13	86	87
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....MN*	105	Jan 12	103¾	Jan 12	104	Jan 12	104	105
Do St. Louis Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001.....*AO					87¼	De 17, 04	87	..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940. MN*		.. ....		.. ....	103¾	De 22, 04	106	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....FA*	94¾	Jan 6	94¾	Jan 6	94¾	Jan 6	94½	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *AO	111½	Jan 12	111	Jan 11	111½	Jan 12	111	..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1942. Ms*	105⅝	Jan 11	104⅞	Jan 6	105⅝	Jan 12		105¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.....*MS	108	Jan 14	106⅜	Jan 5	108	Jan 14	..	107½
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943. *JD					106	No 4, 04		..
Tex. & O. 1st inte. gtd. 5s, 1943. MS*		.. ....		.. ....	104⅝	De 15, 04	104	104½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906.....MN*	106¼	Jan	105½	Jan	106¼	Jan 4	106⅛	106⅝
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920.....MN*	124	Jan	123	Jan	124⅜	Jan 12	123⅜	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp. Jan., 1917. MS	108⅜	Jan	108	Jan	108⅝	Jan 13	108⅜	108¾
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....FA*	109½	Jan	109	Jan	109	Jan 11	109	109½
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919. *A	97¾	Jan	97¼	Jan	97¼	Jan 13	97¾	98
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926. JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	100	My 1, 02	101¾	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938. FA*		.. ....		.. ....	103¾	De 2, 04	103	106
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	114¾	De 23, 04	114¾	..
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931.....*AO	117	Jan	116¾	Jan	117	Jan 5	117	117¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931. *AO		.. ....		.. ....	109¾	Oc 21, 03		..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929. JJ*	94¾	Jan	94	Jan	6	94¾	Jan 14	94½	94¾
Do do registered.....*AO		.. ....		.. ....	87½	Ap 25, 04		..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933. *MN	98	Jan 10	96¾	Jan 5	97¾	Jan 12		97¾
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945. JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	111½	Mr 8, 04	112¾	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	95	No 1, 04	92	..
Do do small.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	94	Au 6, 04		..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927. .JD*	126½	Jan	126¼	Jan	3	126¼	Jan 3	127¾	127¾
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927. .QJ		.. ....		.. ....	122	Ap 23, 04	121	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....MS*		.. ....		.. ....	90¾	De 20, 04	90¾	98
Do Mond. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947. *FA	115¾	Jan	115¾	Jan	6	115¾	Jan 6	115¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931. .*JJ		.. ....		.. ....	101	No 9, 04	99	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930. QF		.. ....		.. ....	92½	Jy 29, 04	92¾	95
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. JJ*	121½	Jan	120⅝	Jan	6	121¼	Jan 9	121	121½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*AO	115⅞	Jan	115⅜	Jan	6	115⅞	Jan 10	115⅝	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923. .*JJ		.. ....		.. ....	133	De 1, 99	109	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala. .*JJ		.. ....		.. ....	113¾	Je 9, 04	115⅜	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917.....*JJ		.. ....		.. ....	113	Jy 6, 04	114	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1925. *JJ		.. ....		.. ....	104	De 12, 04	101¾	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951.....AO*	82¾	Jan 3	81½	Jan 11	82	Jan 14	81	82
N.O. & N.E. prior lien 6s, Nov., 1915. AO		.. ....		.. ....	105½	Aug., 04	112⅝	..
New York Central & Hudson Riv. — Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997.....JJ*	100¼	Jan 3	99⅝	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 12	100	100¼
Do do registered.....*JJ*	100	Jan 13	99⅜	Jan 3	100	Jan 13	99¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*JD		.. ....		.. ....	100¼	De 29, 04	100½	..
Do do registered.....*JD		.. ....		.. ....	98	De 12, 02		..
Do deb. tr. cts. ext. g. 4s, 1905. .*MN		.. ....		.. ....	99¾	My 17, 04	100¾	..
Do do registered.....*MN		.. ....		.. ....	99½	No 8, 02		..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998.....*FA	91⅛	Jan 13	91¼	Jan 3	91⅜	Jan 13	91¼	91¾
Do do registered.....*FA		.. ....		.. ....	89½	De 29, 04	90	..
Do. Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998. *FA	90¾	Jan 13	90	Jan 3	90⅝	Jan 13	90⅜	91
Do do registered.....*FA		.. ....		.. ....	91	Ja 17, 05		..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	108	De 16, 04	103¾	..
Do registered.....JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	102	Mr 31, 04	104½	..
Ct. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940. JJ		.. ....		.. ....	95	Ap 3, 02	91	..
Do do registered.....JJ		.. ....		.. ....	104	Jy 24, 97		..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. .MS*		.. ....		.. ....	107½	Jy 6, 00	105	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. *FA		.. ....		.. ....	102	Oc 16, 02		..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1993. AO*		.. ....		.. ....	116½	No 15, 01	112½	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361. .*JJ	109	Jan 10	108¾	Jan	109	Jan 11	108¾	109
Do registered.....*JJ	108½	Jan	108	Jan	3	108¾	Jan 13	108¾	109
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997.....*JD	100½	Jan	100¼	Jan	6	100¼	Jan 12	100⅝	101
Do do registered.....*JD		.. ....		.. ....		98½	De 30, 04	98⅜	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928.....MS*	102	Jan 10	101¾	Jan	3	102	Jan 14	101⅝	102
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906. FA*						114	Fe 6, 02	105¾	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934. JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	121	No 21, 03	118¾	..
P. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. .JJ*		.. ....		.. ....	130	Ja 21, 03	131	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909. .MS*		.. ....		.. ....	99⅛	Ap 19, 04	110¾	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*MS		.. ....		.. ....	121⅝	Jy 20, 04	123	..
Do do regis., March, 1931. .QM		.. ....		.. ....	122	Ap 25, 02		..
Do 4s, 1940.....*JJ		.. ....		.. ....	106¾	Je 9, 04	106⅝	..
Do registered.....*MN		.. ....		.. ....	105½	No 26, 00		..
Do g. 3½s, 1952.....*MN		.. ....		.. ....	90¾	My 20, 04	90	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 1998-year g. c., 2000.....*MN					100	Se 24, 03	100½	103¼
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....AO*		.. ....		.. ....	111½	Se 1, 04	115⅜	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922.....AO					118	De 27, 04	118¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915. *FA					113⅜	Ja 25, 05	108¾	..
Utl. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. JJ*					104½	Ap 5, 04	105	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937. AO*	104½	Jan	103	Jan	5	104½	Jan 13	104	105
Do registered.....AO*						101	Mr 28, 04		..
New York, New Haven & Hartf'd— Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937...MN*		.. ....		.. ....		131⅜	Ap 29, 03	126	127½
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918. .*MN		.. ....		.. ....		125½	Fe 6, 97	110	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992.....MS	105¼	Jan	4	105	Jan	5	105¼	Jan 13	..	105¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only. MS						100	De 7, 03		..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941...*MN						110	De 8, 04		111¾
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931. *MN	133½	Jan	7	133½	Jan	7	133½	Jan 7	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*FA						132	De 1, 04	133¾	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932. *AO						122½	De 28, 04	122¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. AO*	102¼	Jan	12	101½	Jan	3	102	Jan 14	102	102¾
Do registered.....*AO						99½	Se 23, 03		..
Do divis. 1st lien and gen. g. 4s, 1944.....JJ*	97⅛	Jan	11	97	Jan	4	97¼	Jan 13	97⅛	..
Do Poca. C. & C. 1. st. 4s, 1941. JJ*	95½	Jan	9	95	Jan	3	95½	Jan 13	95	95⅝
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922. *JJ						112	Ap 25, 04	108⅝	..
S. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1980. MN*	102½	Jan	3	102½	Jan	3	102½	Jan 13	102¾	104
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997.....QJ	103¾	Jan	11	104¾	Jan	3	103¼	Jan 14	103	103¾
Do registered.....QJ	103¾	Jan	6	104¾	Jan	9	103	..	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047. .QF	77⅜	Jan	3	76¾	Jan	3	77⅜	Jan 14	77⅜	77⅞
Do do registered.....QF	76	Jan	9	76	Jan	9	76	Jan 9		..
Do. St. P. & O. Div. 4s, 1936. JD*							108⅜	De 8, 04	100	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921.....JJ*	100¾	Jan	14	99	Jan	3	100¾	Jan 14	99⅝	100
Do do registered.....JJ*	99¼	Jan	12	98½	Jan	3	99¼	Jan 12	98⅝	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923. *FA	126⅝	Jan	5	125⅝	Jan	5	126⅝	Jan 5	126¾	..
Do registered certificates.....QF						133	Jy 28, 00	110	..
St. Paul. & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931...FA*						113¾	Jy 21, 03	114	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....AO*						107	No 2, 04	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*JD						99⅛	Au 22, 04	99	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. QM						91	Au 16, 04	92½	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933. JJ*	115½	Jan	5	115½	Jan	5	115½	Jan 5	115	116½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936. *JD						113½	No 7, 04	116½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....AO*						112	De 6, 04	111¾	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *JD						113¾	De 29, 04	113	..
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917. *AO	101	Jan	3	103	Jan	3	104	Jan 7	104	..
Do 2-7 sub. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*						102	Ap 18, 02		..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921. JJ*						112	De 31, 04	110¾	..
Do registered, 1921.....JJ*	108	Jan	10	108	Jan	10	108	Jan 13	106	110½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. 1937.....MS*						102	No 11, 98	92¾	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941.....*FA								92¾	De 28, 03	92¾	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916.....MN*								97½	De 28, 04	97¾	98¾
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. AO*								118	Oc 27, 04	118½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942.....*JJ								108¾	Au 21, 03	112¾	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950. .FA*								94	Jn 8, 04	95¾	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C. JJ*								98¾	Ap 4, 04	101¾	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940.....AO*								103	De 10, 04	113	..
Do Series B, gtd. 1942.....*AO	112¾	Jan 10	112¾	Jan 10	112¾	Jan 10	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....MN*								110	Au 17, 04	111	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945. MN*								104¾	Oc 6, 04	102¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....FA*								93¾	Se 28, 04	94	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....JJ*								112¾	Oc 21, 02	116¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....JJ*								110	My 4, 04	116¾	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....AO								110	Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. 2 yr. c. g. 4s, 1921. *MN								105	Mr 25, 04	103¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*								114	De 15, 03	112½	..
Do. con. g. 4s, 1943.....*MN								101	Au 28, 04	100¾	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912.....MN*	104	Jan 4	103	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 11	103⅝	104
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942. *MS								102	No 10, 97	104¾	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910. FA*								112½	Mr 7, 04	110	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. JJ*								110	Oc 6, 04	110	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943. MN*								107⅝	De 30, 04	107¾	108
Un. N.J.R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *MS								110⅝	Se 28, 04	112	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. QF								120½	No 14, 04	123½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....MN								101	Jy 8, 04	93	..
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920. .AO*	122	Jan 10	122	Jan 10	122	Jan 10	122	Jan 10	121¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....MN								111½	De 29, 04	112	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *AO								112¾	Oc 21, 04	112½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932. .JD*								137	No 17, 97	125½	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st con. 6s, 1922. .JJ*								120	Oc 11, 01	130½	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Junc., 1928.....AO								111¾	De 13, 04	111	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....AO*	117½	Jan 10	117⅛	Jan 10	117½	Jan 10	117½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....*JJ								98	Jy 14, 97	114	..
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927.....MN*								117½	Oc 24, 04	115¼	117½
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997. .*JJ	102	Jan 14	101	Jan 3	102	Jan 14	101½	102¾
Do registered.....*JJ								100	No 1, 04	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year. g. 1951.....*AO	102⅝	Jan 14	99¾	Jan 4	102⅝	Jan 14	99¾	100⅛
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911.....*JD								119¾	Ap 2, 04	117⅝	..
Do registered.....*JD	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7		..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. JD*								111½	Jy 28, 04	107	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....JJ*								76	De 28, 04		..
Do guaranteed.....JJ*	89	Jan 4	89	Jan 4	89	Jan 4		..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941. JJ*								99¾	My 10, 04		..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949. JJ*								101¼	No 18, 01		..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947. *JJ	93½	Jan 12	93	Jan 12	93	Jan 12	93	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906.. MN*	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....MN*	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 5	104½	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*JJ*								130¾	De 20, 04	127¾	133½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....JJ*	113½	Jan 13	112¾	Jan 3	113½	Jan 13	113½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996. .J*								90½	No 15, 04	103½	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947. AO*								98¾	No 23, 04	100	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951.....*JJ	89	Jan 14	88¼	Jan 3	89	Jan 14	88¾	89¼
Do 5-yr. 4½ p.c. g. not. 1908. JD*								96	De 8, 04	..	..
K.C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928. *MN								129½	No 28, 04	125¾	130
K.C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936. *JD	89½	Jan 4	88¾	Jan 4	89½	Jan 14	88¾	89¼
Do do registered.....*JD								78½	Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S.W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. MN*	98¾	Jan 3	98¼	Jan 7	98⅝	Jan 13	98	98¾
Do 2d g. 4s, in. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. JJ	84½	Jan 6	84½	Jan 10	84½	Jan 10	84	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932.....*JD	83¾	Jan 4	83½	Jan 7	83½	Jan 14	83½	84
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909. .AO*	111	Jan 12	111	Jan 12	111	Jan 12	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....*JJ*								134¾	De 30, 04	133¾	135
Do do registered.....*JJ*								130	My 11, 02		..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....*JJ*								117¾	No 9, 04	110½	..
Do do do registered.....*JJ*								110½	Ap 15, 01		..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*								111¾	De 15, 04	112	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937. *JD								107¾	De 27, 04	103¾	..
Do do registered.....*JD								100	My 6, 01		..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *MS	114	Jan 11	114	Jan 11	114	Jan 11	114	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JJ*	115½	Jan	13	115¼	Jan	13	115¼	Jan 13	115	115¾
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937. .JJ*								135	Ap 23, 04	133¾	..
Do registered.....*JD								134¾	De 30, 04		..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....JJ*								114¾	Se 1, 04	117½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938. *JD								117	Ja 11, 04	119¾	..
Do registered.....*JD								115	Ap 24, 99		..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942. MS*								110	Ja 7, 04	110¾	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*JJ								113¾	De 11, 01	102½	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950. .AO*	88	Jan 11	88¼	Jan 3	88	Jan 14	88	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911.....*MN	101¾	Jan 11	101¾	Jan 3	101¾	Jan 14	101	..
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949. *JJ								98	No 27, 04	105¾	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. JJ*								100	Se 6, 00	105	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....JJ*								103½	Jy 18, 04	108	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. JJ	111	Jan 14	108½	Jan 4	111	Jan 14	103⅝	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929. J*								104½	No 11, 04	103½	..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926. ..J*								111¾	My 7, 04	110½	..
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924. ..JJ								102	Ja 20, 03		..
Southern Pacific Company— Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. JD*	101¾	Jan 12	101	Jan 10	101¾	Jan 13	101	101¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. JD	95½	Jan 5	95	Jan 3	95¾	Jan 13	95¼	95⅝
Do do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1955.....JJ								94¾	Au 17, 04		..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. JJ*	111¾	Jan	6	108	Jan	14	108¾	Jan 14	108½	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949. FA*	102	Jan 7	102	Jan 14	102	Jan 14	102¾	103
Do registered.....*FA								103	Mr 5, 03		..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1924. JD	89¾	Jan 3	88¾	Jan 6	89¾	Jan 12	88¾	89
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910. FA*	109¾	Jan 12	109¾	Jan 12	110½	Jan 12	110½	110¾
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*JD								103	Se 20, 04	99	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931. *MN								113	No 26, 04	112	113½
G. V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1921. MN*								110	De 31, 04	107½	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933. *MN								104½	De 7, 04	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933. *AO								103½	Jy 7, 04	103½

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917...J J*	94 Jan	91 Jan	11	92 Jan 12	91¼	92
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 4s, 1925.*J J	86¾ Jan	11 85¼ Jan	11	86¼ Jan 12	85	90½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950.....*A O	84½ Jan	3 84 Jan	3	84 Jan 13	83½	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946...J D	....	....	..	....	95¾	Se 16, 04	90½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928. *J D	....	....	..	....	111	De 14, 04	111¼	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952.....A O*	95½ Jan	13 95½ Jan	13	95½ Jan 13	95½	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947. J J*	105¾ Jan	4 105 Jan	6	105 Jan 14	105	105¼
Do registered.....J J*	....	....	..	....	104½	De 29, 04	103½	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911. *M N	116¾ Jan	11 112½ Jan	6	116¾ Jan 11	116¾	..
Do do registered.....	....	....	..	....	115¾	De 2, 04	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946. *J D	103½ Jan	12 103 Jan	7	103¾ Jan 14	..	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922. *F A	127 Jan	13 126½ Jan	5	127 Jan 13	126¾	127¼
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946. J J*	118¾ Jan	7 117¾ Jan	11	117¾ Jan 11	117¾	118½
Do 4 p.c. and partic. gd., 1927. F A*	104¾ Jan	7 104⅝ Jan	10	104¾ Jan 14	104¾	104⅝
do do registered.....	....	....	..	....	103¾	De 31, 04	..	..
Do do temp. certs. for ref. 4s.....	97½ Jan	13 97¼ Jan	10	97⅜ Jan 13	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908. J J*	....	....	..	....	112	De 30, 03	106½	..
Do g. 5s, 1926.....J J*	....	....	..	....	114½	Ap 19, 02	111½	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003. *J J	108 Jan	12 107½ Jan	3	108 Jan 12	108	110
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	118⅝ Jan	14 118¼ Jan	3	118⅝ Jan 14	118¼	119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*F A	111¾ Jan	12 111 Jan	10	111¾ Jan 12	110½	..
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....J J*	....	....	..	....	95	Jy 21, 04	..	100
Do Jo Series B, 1939.....J J*	67½ Jan	11 66¾ Jan	6	67½ Jan 14	67	67½
Do 20-yr int. g. 4s, 1921. *M S	....	....	..	....	102*	Ja 15, 04	104	106
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941. J J*	110 Jan	11 109¾ Jan	5	110 Jan 11	109¾	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939. *J J	....	....	..	....	97	No 18, 04	93½	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 5s, 1941. A O*	88½ Jan	14 86 Jan	4	88½ Jan 14	88½	..
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941. *M S	....	....	..	....	98	De 20, 04	97	98½
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908. A O	....	....	..	....	108½	Mr 15, 00	106	..
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952. A O*	92 Jan	6 90¾ Jan	3	91⅝ Jan 13	90	93½
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937. *J J	....	....	..	....	110½	De 10, 01	117½	..
Do gen. 4s, 1943.....*A O	....	....	..	....	96⅜	De 14, 04	90½	..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943.....Nov.	....	....	..	....	40	Mr 21, 01	..	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911. J J*	....	....	..	....	112	Se 23, 04	110¾	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....A O*	....	....	..	....	114	De 29, 04	114	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928. J J*	....	....	..	....	110½	My 17, 04	111¾	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930..*F A	....	....	..	....	100	Ap 19, 04	114¾	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922.....*J J	....	....	..	....	102	Jan 3,	103½	102¾
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949. MS*	94 Jan	3 93 Jan	6	93⅝ Jan 14	93½	94
Wisc. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949...J J*	91⅝ Jan	12 90½ Jan	3	91⅝ Jan 13	91	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945...AO*	108¼ Jan	7	108¾ Jan	7	108¾ Jan 7	108¼	110
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002.....J J*	84¾ Jan	10	83½ Jan	5	84½ Jan 14	84	84½
Brooklyn City 1st con. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	No 13, 04	107⅝	..
B. Q. U. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941. MN	104 Jan	10	103¾ Jan	10	104 Jan 13	103	106⅝
Bklyn. Un. El. 1st g. 5s, 1950. *F A	112⅝ Jan	10	110⅝ Jan	4	112⅝ Jan 12	112	114
Do stamped, guaranteed.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	109⅜	Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949. F A*	92⅝ Jan	7	92⅜ Jan	5	92⅜ Jan 5	92⅝	95
Do stamped, gtd.....	93⅝ Jan	4	92¾ Jan	4	93⅝ Jan 14	92¾	..
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951. *J D	87½ Jan	4	87 Jan	9	87 Jan 13	87	87½
City & Sub. Ry. Bait. 1st g. 5s, 1922. *J D	....	....	..	....	103¾	Apr., 05	..	..
Con. Ry. & Lt. g. 1st ref. g. 4½s, 1951. *J J	98 Jan	5	98 Jan	6	98 Jan 14	..	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933. A O	....	....	..	....	97½	De 13, 00	104½	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1906. J J*	....	....	..	....	103	No 22, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997. *F A	119¾ Jan	11	117½ Jan	5	119¾ Jan 11	118½	120
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002.....*A O	93¾ Jan	13	93 Jan	13	93¾ Jan 13	92½	93½
Bway. & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943. J D*	117¾ Jan	7	117¾ Jan	7	117¾ Jan 7	117½	..
Do registered.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	110½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993. MS*	121 Jan	9	121 Jan	9	121 Jan 10	121	121½
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993. MS*	120 Jan	11	119 Jan	11	120 Jan 11	120	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000. *J J	95⅝ Jan	3	94⅞ Jan	6	95 Jan 13	95¼	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937.....J J*	116⅞ Jan	5	116⅝ Jan	4	116⅝ Jan 4	116	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938. F A*	96 Jan	6	96 Jan	6	96 Jan 7	96	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 5s-yr 5s, 1926. *F A	....	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 00	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & T.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919.....J J15	....	....	..	....	106½	No 22, 04	107¾	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937. *J J15	....	....	..	....	110	Jy 8, 04	113	115
Underground Electric Ry. London, profit-sharing 5s.....J D	97½ Jan	12	97	Jan	4	97½ Jan 14	97¾	97½
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945.....A O	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	De 14, 00	..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934. J J*	86½ Jan	7	86¾ Jan	7	87½ Jan 7	86½	..
United Rys. of S. F. 1. 6s, 1927. *A O	88 Jan	6	87½ Jan	3	88 Jan 11	87½	88
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936. M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948.....*M S	103¾ Jan	3	103¾ Jan	9	103¾ Jan 14	103½	104½
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 6s, 1920. M N*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948. F A*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	63	De 10, 04	..	58
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915. J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107¾	No 4, 04	..	..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 4s, Sr. A, Oc. 1, 1911. SA	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	78	No 25, 04	74½	78
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931. .MS*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	113	No 14, 00	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919. .MN	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940. M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	59	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951. F A*	96 Jan	11	95 Jan	3	96 Jan 13	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910. F A	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	90	Oc 27, 98	..	..
Provident Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921. MS*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	98½	De 16, 01	100	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951.	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..
Ill. Cent. stock col. Ser. A...*J J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	91½	De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923. J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906. MS	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	113½	Jy 3, 00	103½	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—												
Series G. 4s, 1905-18.....F A	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945. *M N	116⅝ Jan	12	116⅝ Jan	12	116⅝ Jan 12	..	..
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947...A O*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	(5)	No 3, 04	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909...J J*	177 Jan	3	174½ Jan	6	177 Jan 13	176	177
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918.....*F A	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	105	Je 2, 03	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.....*J J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	101	De 20, 04	97½	100
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932. MS	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	112	No 11, 03	114	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949. J D	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	87	Oc 2, 01	..	..
General Electric deb. g. 3½s, 1942. F A*	91 Jan	7	91 Jan	7	91 Jan 7	91	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915. *F A	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107¾	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949...MN	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	108¾	De 28, 04	105⅝	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922. *A O	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	100	Oc 18, 04	100⅛	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co pur. money 6s, 1997.....A O*	125 Jan	9	125 Jan	9	125 Jan 9	125	..
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939. J D*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	103	De 7, 04	104	110
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, M y. 1919. Q F	109½ Jan	12	109 Jan	7	109½ Jan 12	109	110
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927. *M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	100¾	Jy 30, 04	90½	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.....*J D	110¼ Jan	3	110 Jan	3	110 Jan 11	110	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949. *F A	96 Jan	3	94⅝ Jan	11	95¼ Jan 12	95¼	95½
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910. *M S	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	104⅞	De 7, 04	104⅞	105½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995.....*J J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	120½	Je 27, 04	118½	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930.....F A*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107¾	De 7, 04	107¼	109
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 6s, 1921. *M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	100	Mr 15, 04	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943. *A O	125 Jan	6	125 Jan	6	125 Jan 6	125	..
Do refunding g. 6s, 1947.....*M S	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	106¾	De 28, 04	107½	..
Ch. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937. J D*	108 Jan	3	108 Jan	3	108 Jan 3	108	109½
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936. J D*	107½ Jan	9	107¼ Jan	5	107½ Jan 9	107	108
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905. J J*	100 Jan	11	100 Jan	11	100 Jan 11	101	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947. M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	No 30, 04	102⅝	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1940. *M S	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	109	Fe 8, 01	..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950. J J	111½ Jan	9	111¼ Jan	9	111¾ Jan 9	..	..

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915. Q F	100⅝ Jan	3	100 Jan	3	100⅛ Jan 11	100	100¼
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919. MS*	100¼ Jan	6	97 Jan	3	98 Jan 12	98½	100
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915. MS*	97 Jan	3	97 Jan	3	97 Jan 12	..	97
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919.....*J J	88¾ Jan	5	88¾ Jan	5	88¾ Jan 14	86½	89
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944...A O*	111½ Jan	14	110⅜ Jan	12	111¾ Jan 14	110¾	111¼
Am. Tob. 6s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	111½ Jan	7	110 Jan	3	111½ Jan 12	110½	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951.....F A*	72 Jan	10	71¾ Jan	12	72 Jan 14	71¾	72
Am. Tob. 4s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	72¼ Jan	10	71 Jan	6	71¾ Jan 12	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942. J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cons. Tob. 50-year g. 4s, 1951...F A*	74½ Jan	4	74½ Jan	6	74½ Jan 13	74	75
Do registered.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	85½	De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927.....*A O	79½ Jan	5	79 Jan	5	79½ Jan 14	79	79½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1941. J J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	90	Se 16, 03	97½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910.....*J J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	96	Jy 17, 00	91	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1911.....*A O	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	92	Fe 23, 04	92½	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918.....*F A	102½ Jan	11	101½ Jan	6	102¾ Jan 13	101	110
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913.....*J J	103¾ Jan	11	102¼ Jan	3	103⅝ Jan 11	102	103
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928.....AO	....	....	..	....	97½	Oc 6, 04	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923. *A O	105¾ Jan	9	104¾ Jan	10	105 Jan 14	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920. *M N	92 Jan	7	91 Jan	7	93 Jan 11	91	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925. J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	72	De 19, 04	..	75
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946. F A*	48 Jan	6	46 Jan	11	48 Jan 11	40	..
Do lim. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.....	5½ Jan	4	3¼ Jan	7	3½ Jan 11	3½	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924.....J J	93½ Jan	3	93 Jan	14	93 Jan 14	..	93
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *M N	11¾ Jan	12	11½ Jan	7	11¾ Jan 14	11½	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. J J*	81 Jan	5	80¾ Jan	3	85¾ Jan 11	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5s, mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963.....*M N	102½ Jan	14	102 Jan	6	103⅝ Jan 14	103½	103⅝
Do registered.....	101 Jan	11	102½ Jan	6	102⅝ Jan 13	..	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943...*F A	103⅜ Jan	9	103¼ Jan	9	103⅜ Jan 9	..	103
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911. F A*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	98	No 21, 04	..	95
Do do Trust Co. certificates.....	88½ Jan	4	84 Jan	13	88 Jan 13	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1951. J D*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919...*M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107½	Oc 2, 01	105	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952. F A	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107¾	De 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919. A O	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	102½	Jy 28, 04	..	..
Ieff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926. J D	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107	My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....J D	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	101	De 27, 04	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951. J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	106½	Fe 29, 05	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928.....J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951. J J*	94 Jan	3	93½ Jan	9	94 Jan 13	93¼	94
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. A O	111 Jan	12	110⅝ Jan	10	111 Jan 12	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917. J J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	112½	De 27, 04	109	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. J D*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	102	De 28, 00	..	..
Do Barge, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910. *F A	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107½	De 23, 04	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949.....*M S	91⅝ Jan	14	89¾ Jan	3	91⅝ Jan 14	91	92

TELEGRAPH AND T'PHON

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929...J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	94	Je 30, 04	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. Q J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	92	De 17, 04	92	96
Do registered.....Q J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925. J J*	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	106	Oc 7, 04	..	..
M. t. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1918. *M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	103¾	Je 22, 04	103½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920. *M N	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	104½	Jy 7, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938...*J J	110¾ Jan	14	110¾ Jan	9	110¾ Jan 14	110½	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950...*M N	105¾ Jan	10	104⅝ Jan	4	105¾ Jan 12	104⅝	105¾
Do do registered.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	103½	Fe 29, 05	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911...MN	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	107	Je 30, 04	107⅝	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934.....*J J	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	103½	Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	Quotation Jan. 14, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$100,000	....	..	....	....	....
America.....	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	525	535
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	207½	208
Astor National.	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 04	177	185
Bk. of Discount	100,000	....	..	.....	150	..
Batty Pk. Nat.	200,000	....	..	.....	....	..
Bowery.....	250,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	340	360
Brons. Borough.	50,000	....	..	.....	150	155
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($250...	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	165
Century.....	100,000	4	..	.....	175	185
Chase National.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($50	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 05	317½	325
Chelsea Exch..	100,000	....	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat..	300,000	25	B	Dec 31, 04	4265	4275
Citizens' Cen.	2,550,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	165½	170
City (National)	25,000,000	1	S	Nov. 1, 04	290½	300
Coal & Iron Nat.	200,000	....	..	.....	200	205
Colonial.....	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	..
Columbia.....	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 05	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 05	225	230
Consol'd Nat..	1,000,000	....	..	.....	140	152½
Cooper Exch...	100,000	7	..	.....	....	120
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	340	360
East R. Nat. ($250	250,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	160
Fidelity.....	200,000	....	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 3, 05	3500	3800
Fifth National.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	225	..
First National.	10,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 1, 05	740	780
Fourteenth St..	100,000	7	S	Nov. 1, 04	300	..
Fourth Nat.....	3,000,000	12½	S	Jan. 3, 05	217½	225
Gallatin Nat. ($	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 1, 04	115	125
Gansevoort ($50	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1886	150	..
Garfield Nat....	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($5	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	165	172½
German Exch..	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	355	365
Germania.....	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 04	500	..
Greenwich ($25	500,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	250	..
Hamilton.....	200,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	530	540
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	600	625
Internat. Bkg.	3,000,000	....	..	.....	152	156
Irving Nat. ($50	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 05	222½	227
Jefferson.....	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	140	..
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	1	S	Jan. 3, 05	500	510
Lincoln Nat....	300,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1000	..
Manhattan ($50	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	320	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	270
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	298	305
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	282½	287½
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	180	185
Metrop. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	175
Metropolis.....	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	400
Monroe.....	200,000	....	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris..	250,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	210	225
Mutual.....	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)...	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	100	105
New Amst. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 3, 05	175	200
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	320	325
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	155	165
N. Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 04	174	182
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	6	..	Jan. 3, 05	225	..
Northern Nat..	300,000	....	..	.....	125	135
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	110	2171
Oriental ($25)...	750,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	225	240
Pacific ($50)...	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	275	315
People's ($25)...	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Phenix Nat. ($20	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	125	155
Plaza.....	100,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	..
Riverside.....	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 05	250	275
Royal.....	100,000	2

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 14, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
Ft. Wayne 1st, 6s, 1923	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	47	52
Grand Rapids, 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	102	103
Hudson Co. 6s	10,500,000	1	S	Nov. 22, 04	102	103
Do 1st 5s	9,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	108	108
Ind'apolis (Ind.) 4½s	2,000,000	2	S	June, 1904	97	99
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1904	105	107
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
Logans'port & W.V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	103	
Do 1st 6s, 1926	250,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	105	110
Mutual	5,000,000	1	S	Jan. 10, 05	280	320
New Amsterdam 6s, 1918	10,625,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	110	113
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1941	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	112	114
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	108	110
North Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104	107
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1921	1,910,000	3	S	June, 1904		32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	702,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	94	97
St. Paul (Minn.) gen 5s, 1944	2,527,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	94	97
South. L.I. & Ferry cul. fr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	84	86
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1920	1,592,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	111	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102	103

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000				2½	4
Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	57½	61
Hoboken con. 5s, 1949	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	109	112
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Dec. 31, 04	70	75
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	85	90
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,280,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	107	109
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	91	94
Union	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	28	32
Do 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	86	92

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	4	S	Jan., 1905	110	
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	810	
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	100
Germ. Alliance	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	
Germ'n-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	500	
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	350	
Greenwich ($25)	250,000	5	S	July, 1904	175	
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	340	
Nassau ($50)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	
New York	500,000	30	S	Aug. 1, 04	100	
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	328
Nor. River ($25)	450,000	4	S	Oct., 1904	180	200
Pacific ($25)	300,000	10	S	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter Cper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	218	
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	60	
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 11, 04	80	90
Wchester ($100)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	200	
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	385	

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 20, 04	61	65
American Can	41,235,300	1½			11	11¾
Do preferred	41,235,300	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 05	65¾	66
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Dec 20, 04	124	126
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 04	91	96
Am. De L. ($10)	11,500,000				18	25
Do pf. ($10)	3,500,000				2½	4½
A. Graphone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Dec. 15, 04	2½	3½
Do pf. ($10)	1,202,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 04	8½	9½
†Am. Mnlt. co.	2,983,000	2	S	June 1, 04	101	101½
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000				2¾	3
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 04	37½	42
Do preferred	1,648,800	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	75	85
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000				4½	5
Do preferred	9,500,000				21	23
†Do 5s, 1919	12,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	50	51
Autom. Heat. pf	4,500,000	3	S	July 5, 04	90	93
Bamberger Co. Lamar ($10)	5,000,000				2½	3
Barney & Smith	1,000,000				15	20
Do preferred	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 04	120	125
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	112½	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	155	170
Do pr. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	130	142
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 04	111	114
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000				4½	4¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000				2½	3
Camd. Land ($5)	720,000				2½	3
Casein of Am.	5,482,000				5	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10, 04	62	70
Celluloid	3,925,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 04	110	122
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	2	S	Sep. 1, 04	15	18
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 04	65	70
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000				2½	3½
Do preferred	7,000,000				19½	24
†Do 6s	3,885,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	72½	74
Chosebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Dec 15, 04	440	470
Claflin, H. B.	3,824,100	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	95	103
Do 1st pf.	3,600,300	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	102	101
Do 2d pf.	2,570,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	95	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300				1¾	2
Con. L. & as. pd.	74,070,000				8	8½
Do pf. as. pd.	28,452,000				14½	15½
Con. Refrig'ing	17,500,000				6¾	6¾
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000				¾	1¼
Crex Carpet	1,000,000				2	3
Do preferred	1,119,500	1½		Dec., 1900	1	
†Do deb 4s	2,850,500	1		Apr. 1, 01	14	18
Cumb. Tobac. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	10	S	Oct., 1904	100	102
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	6,250,000	1½		Sep. 15, 02	31½	32½
Cuban 6s, 1936	3,300,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	100	101
Den. Tr. Water	5,000,000				1	10
Do preferred	2,500,000				1	10
Do 1st 5s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	95	100
Del. & Mich.	2,000,000				9	11
Do preferred	950,000	3	S	July 1, 04	95	100
Dominion Steel	1,500,000			Jan 15, 02	15	20
Electric Boat	1,000,000				10	11
Do pref. cert.	2,185,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 05	9	10
Elec. Lead Red.	10,000,000				1	2
Do pref. cts.	1,000,000				10	12
Electric Vehicle	16,750,000			Dec., 1901	14½	16
Do preferred	8,125,000			Apr., 1901	25	30
El. Pilatic ($10)	1,500,000				2	3
Empire Steel	2,281,400				10	11
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	85	90
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,063,000				1	1½
Gt. N. pf., w. r.	19,124,200	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	220	240
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	1		Dec 20, 04	26	30
Grd. Gold ($10)	5,000,000				2½	3
Guan. & Q. 1st 6s	9,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1905	70½	75
Guggenheim Sz. Co. pref.	6,500,000				150	155
Do bill paid	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct., 1901	145	150
Hasack Meadows	2,000,000				10	18
Hack'sack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	94	96
Hall Signal	1,485,200	1½	Q	Jan 3, 05	95	100
Havana Tobac.	20,000,000				21	22
Do preferred	5,000,000				40	45
Do deb. 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	75	85
Hng-Hall-Mel.	1,650,000				1	5
Do 1st pf	400,000				25	35
Do 2d pf	1,000,000				25	35
Houston Oil	30,000,000				2½	3
Do preferred	7,500,000	2	S	Feb 26, 03	15	17½
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	115	125
Hud. River Tel.	3,013,200	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	82	90
Hutchinson I. P.	25,000,000			Jan. 2, 05	196	197
Int. Merc. Mar.	40,233,400				11¾	12
Do preferred	52,366,300				37½	38
Do 4½s	24,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 01	84	85
Internat. Salt	18,750,000				25	27
†Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	62	64
Interst. Silver	9,944,700				8	10
Do preferred	6,097,500	1	Q	Jan. 2, 05	40	
Do scrip	1,065,345				10	
Do 1st 5s	3,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	102½	103
†Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	100
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	440,000				2½	3
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000				15-16	5-16
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,40				85	90
Lan. & Wyo. ($20)	4,887,200				175½	180
Larkland (P. pf	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	120	125
Mackay Co.'s	30,000,000				70½	70¾
Do preferred	20,000,000				71	71½
Mad. Sq. Gar.	2,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 10, 04	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000				2½	3
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000				15	20
Do pr. con. ($5)					2¾	4½
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000					2½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	188½	
Mex. Gov't 5s	422,700,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1901	102½	104
Mex. Nat'l const. pf., $20 pd. off	$7,000,000				77¾	
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000				2½	3
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	106	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	7,250,000				65	68
Do preferred	3,250,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 04	86	90
N.Y. cen. deb. 4s	20,000,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	100½	101
N.Y. Trans. ($20)	3,000,000				77¾	80
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000					1½
Nor. Pac. reg.	155,750,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	150	160
Nor. P. w. rct.	155,750,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	165	170
Nor. Securities	385,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	144½	144¾
Do stub	3,954,000				700	725
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2		Apr 15, 04	48¾	49½
Do preferred	5,480,900	1½	Q	Jan 14, 05	100	101
Pac. Pac. & Nav	6,150,000				1	1½
Do preferred	7,100,000				1	1½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000				5-16	5-8
Phnix Min. ($1)	750,000				8	11
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000				6	8
Do 1st pf	2,500,000				68	72
Do 2d pf	10,000,000				17	19
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	2	Q	Nov 15, 04	375	
Do preferred	2,500,000	3	Q	Jan 15, 05	395	398
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	1½		1904	135	145
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 21, 04	160½	170½
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	4	Q	Dec 21, 04	184	
Seaboard Air L.	21,000,000				15½	17½
Do preferred	19,400,000				36½	37½
Do 5s	25,000,000	1½		Sep. 1, 04	101½	
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	10	Q	Sep. 20, 04	650	700
Stahl Cooper	1,250,000	1	Q	Dec 23, 04	20	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 23, 04	110	130
Stand. Milling	4,800,000				10½	10¾
Do preferred	6,000,000	1		Oct. 31, 01	24	30
†Do 1st 5s	2,147,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 04	70	75½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	Dec 15, 04	641	644
Stor. Pow. ($50)	3,000,000					
Swift & Co.	75,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 04	112½	113
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100¾	
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,175,000	3		Jan 29, 04	77½	78
Textile Co. ($5)	3,000,000				2½	3
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000				9	9
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000			1895	11	11½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 25, 04	85	87½
Do deb. 4s	500,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	5,000,000				1	1½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	93	95
Do 1st pf	6,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 04	118	123
Do 2d pf	4,103,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 04	117	120
Un. B. B. & P.	14,018,500				1¾	2¼
U. S. Bkg. Corp.	5,000,000				1	2
Do preferred	5,000,000				3	5
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	2,000,000				1	2
Do preferred	5,000,000				5	10
U. S. Envelope	2,000,000				10	12
Do preferred	3,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 04	75	85
U. S. Shipbuild'g	15,000,000				1	2
Do pf. non-cum	15,000,000				4	8
Do 1st 5s, 1909					47½	50
Va.-Car. Chem.	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	99	100½
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000				52	60
Va. C. & C. 1st 6s	1,000,000				96	97
Wab. Pitts. Ter.						
Do pf.	24,000,000				12½	13½
Westinghouse	20,000,000				90½	95
Air Brake ($50)	10,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10, 05	111	
White Knob. Co. ($10)	2,000,000					
Worc'r Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 04	110	125½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	101	105
Con. 5s, Bkn.	2,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	112	114
Bos. & S. 5s	2,231,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	110	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	104	107
Brooklyn St. R.T.						
Ferry stock	900,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Do 1st 4s, 1950	500,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	85	90
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 05	230	244
Do 2d 5s, 1914	2,500,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 05	104	107
B'way Surface gnar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108	111
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	100	101
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	101	105
B'yn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	230	242
†Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	109	111
B'yn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	111	115
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	106	108
Buff. Crusch 5s	2,064,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	111½
Cent. Crosstown	400,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1905	340	350
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	2½	Q	Nov., 1904	117	121
Cen. T., N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1905	200	206
Chris. & 10th St.	450,000	2	Q	Jan., 1905	180	188
Coney Isl. & R.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	345	352
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,200,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	97	100
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 05	78½	80
Do 1st 5s, 1933	12,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	100½	100¾
Dry Dk., E. B. & B. stock	1,250,000	1½		May, 1899	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1932	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	108	110
Do 2d ser. 1914	1,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	100	102
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1905	380	400
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1905	230	235
Do 1st 6s, 1909	185,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	105	108
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1940	1,250,000	4	S	Sep., 1904	105	107
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000				82	86
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1904	93½	98
Grand Rapids RY	2,000,000				50	60
Do preferred	1,500,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 04	85	90
Int. Tr. of Buf.	10,000,000				30	35
Do preferred	10,000,000				70	75
Do 4s	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	79½	80
J.C., Hob. & P. 4s	11,575,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	78½	78¾
†Nassau Elec. Bkn. con. 4s, 1951	10,176,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	88½	89½
New Orl. Rys.	22,500,000				3¾	4¼
Do preferred	6,123,100				12½	13½
Do 4½s	17,800,000	2½	S	July, 1904	76	77
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s	900,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	105	107
†Nor. Jer. R. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	6,560,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	78½	79
Pub. Serv. Corp.	25,000,000				139	141
Do certfs.					73	73½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000				102	
Do preferred	2,250,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 04	98	101
†Do c. 5s, 1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	101	103½
†Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	102	103
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Sep., 1904	83	85
Second Av. stk.	1,852,000	2½	Q	Dec., 1904	205	215
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	5,184,000	1½	S	Aug., 1904	112½	114
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	102¾	103½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	716,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	174	176
Sc. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102	108
So. Ferry 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1 04	105	108
Steiny Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	118	121
Syracuse R. T.	1,750,000				26	33
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	Q	Jan., 1905	70	84
Dog'n 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	104	
T'town. W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	98	102
13th St. Crosst'n 1st gnar. 5s, 1906	1,030,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	110	115
23d St. & 25th St. 1st 5s, 1906	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	110	113
23d Street	600,000	2½	Q	Nov., 1904	330	400
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	101	110
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	95	98
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	2,000,000	2	S	Aug., 1904	103½	111
Unit. Rys. of St. L. preferred	16,755,400	1¼	Q	Jan 10, 05	69	70½
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	10,243,000	2	S	Dec., 1904	77½	78¾
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000				27½	28
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½		Dec. 1, 04	81	84
Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,382,300	2	S	Dec., 1904	85	86
Webster Elec. 1st 5s, 1945	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	106	108½
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	101	103

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Met. St. Ry	1¾
Am. Car & Fdy	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Hide & L.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. H. & L. pf	1¾	M., St. P. & S. M.	1
Am. Ice pf	1¾	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2¾
Am. Malting	1	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Snuff	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	2¾
Am. Steel Fds.	1	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	1
Am. Steel F. pf	1¾	N. Y. Dock	1
Am. Tobacco pf	1¾	N. Y. N. H. & H.	2
Anaconda	1	North American	1¼
At. Top. & S. F.	1¾	People's Gas	1
B'klyn R. Trans.	2¾	Penn. Marquette pf	2¾
Canadian Pacific	2¾	Pullman Co.	11
Can. Pac. ctfs.	3¾	Sy. Steel Spring	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	Rep. Steel pf	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. Lawr. & Ad.	10
Chi. Term.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	1
Chi. Union Trac.	3	Southern Pacific pf	1
Chi. Union Tr. pf.	8½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Cleve. L. & W. pf.	6	Union Pacific	1¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	6	U. S. C. I. Pipe	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1	U. S. C. I. P. pf	1¾
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Leather	1¾
Del. L. & W.	1	U. S. Leather pf	1¾
Det. South. pf	1	U. S. Rubber	2¾
Dul., S. S. & At. pf	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf	2¾
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Steel	2¾
General Electric	1¾	U. S. Steel pf	1¾
Gt. Northern pf	1¾	Va. Iron, C. & C.	3¾
Int. Paper	1¾	Vulcan Detinning	1¾
Kan. City So.	1	Wabash pf	1¼
Kan. C. So. pf	1	West. U. & M.	1¾
Met. Securities	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar pf.	1	Col. & So. 1st pf.	2
Am. Ice	1	Colo. Fuel & Iron	1
Am. Sugar	1	Colo. Southern	1
Am. Sugar pf.	1	Del. & Hudson	1
Atch.	1	Fed. M. & S. pf.	2½
Atch. pf.	1	Int. Steam P. pf.	1¾
Atl. Coast Line	1	Kn. Ice. Chi. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Lake Erie & W.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
Brooklyn Un. El.	1	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
Can. Pac.	1	Nor. W. pf.	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Long Dock 6s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 5s	2½	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	1½
Chic. & O. 4½s	1½	N. Y. Dock 4s	1
Chi., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1	Nor. & W. Gen. 4s	1
C., R. & Q. joint 4s	1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 6s	1	Atge. B.	1
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1½	Pitts. S. & L. E. 5s	1
Chi. M. & St. P. 5s	1	Read. gen. 4s	1
Chi. R. I. & P. 5s	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	2½
Chi. R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1	Seaboard A. L. 5s	1½
Chi. St. L. & N. O. 6s	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	1
Chi. St. L. & N. O. 5s	1	Tol. St. L. & W. 4s	1
Col. & Sth Ay. 5s	1	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	1¼
Consol. Can. deb. 6s	2	U. S. Steel 5s	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	3
Ga. & Ala. 1st	1½	Va. Mid. Series E. 6	1
Green Bay deb. A	1	Wabash, Om. Div.	3½
Green Bay deb. B	3½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	2	Gal., H. & S. A. 1st	2
A. & N. W. 5s	3½	Int. & G. N. 5s	1½
Atch. & Q. conv.	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st Inc.	1	Rand. R. & T. 6s	2
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	3
Det. So. 6s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st 4s	2

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,414,059,434	$1,028,852,188	+36.7
Boston	126,089,695	112,895,048	+12.0
Philadelphia	108,152,250	98,650,120	+ 9.6
Baltimore	21,436,267	20,617,227	+ 4.1
Chicago	168,489,286	151,874,662	+ 8.6
New Orleans	19,772,832	24,628,007	—19.6
St. Louis	54,398,877	48,467,857

ESTABLISHED 1832
Vermilye&Co
BANKERS.
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.
Dealers in U.S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
List of Current Offerings furnished upon application.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight.
Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Manufacturers Commercial Company,
486 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND 11.
The regular dividend at the rate of 7 Per Cent. per annum has been declared, payable January 15, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1904. C. B. JAQUA, Assistant Treasurer.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN
Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone Nos. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 58 New St.

Incorporated 1853.
United States Trust Company of New York,
45 and 47 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . $12,342,673 80
LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMESS S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*
JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western 1st 4% Gold Bonds,
Guaranteed Prin. and Int. by C., H. & D. R. R. Co.
A first lien on main line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis.
PAYS OVER 4% ON INVESTMENT.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
Over $9,000,000.00.
Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN....Vice President
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treas.
JEROME TAYLOR...Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
James F. Dryden, Henry S. Redmond,
James W. Alexander, Charles A. Peick,
James H. Hyde, Bernard Strauss,
Leslie D. Ward, John C. Eisele,
Edgar B. Ward, Anthony R. Kuser,
William Scheerer, William H. McIntyre
Schuyler S. Jackson, H. H. Winthrop,
Uzal H. McCarter, Robert H. McCarter,
Jerome Taylor, Otto H. Kahn,
William N. Coler, Jr., Mark T. Cox,
William H. Starkey, Henry M. Boremus,
Forrest F. Dryden, Jacob E. Ward,
Thomas N. McCarter.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Jan. 14.		STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Range in 1905. Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Bid.	Asked.										
226	..	**Albany & Susquehanna...**	$3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1903	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*226	Dec. 19, 1904
151	..	Allegheny & Western.....	2,850,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
21	22	American Agri. Chem.....	17,215,600			..	.....	..	.....	22¼	Dec. 29, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chem. pf....	18,150,000	Oct. 1, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	97	Dec. 20, 1904
22	24	American Beet Sugar.....	15,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	25	Dec. 9, 1904
31	36	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			..	.....	..	.....	31	Dec. 28, 1904
62	66	Ann Arbor pf.....	4,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	66	Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50).....**	5,685,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1*	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
103	..	Boston Air Line.....	1,420,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
205	210	Brooklyn Union Gas.....	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	209½	Dec. 30, 1904
154	155	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg.	9,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	155	Jan. 5	155	Jan. 5	155	Jan. 5, 1905
..	..	**Capital Traction .....**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	128½	Jan. 7, 1905
119	123	Central & South Am. Teleg..	7,017,600	Jan. 6, 1905	1¼	*121	Jan. 7	*121	Jan. 7	*121	Jan. 7, 1905
76	83	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf....	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	85	Dec. 28, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,838,100	Oct. 1, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	173½	Dec. 5, 1904
148	153	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1904	3	150	Jan. 6	150	Jan. 6	150	Jan. 6, 1905
185	195	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,566,800	Aug. 20, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	192	Dec. 9, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.....	6,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.....	21,403,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
114	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1904	1¾	*120	Jan. 7	*120	Jan. 7	*120	Jan. 7, 1905
78	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling....	8,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	70	Dec. 23, 1904
89	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.....	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	95	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 4, 1905
77	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	96	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	22⅝	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.....	25,000,000	Sep. 20, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	94	Sep. 18, 1903
22	28	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge..**	4,233,100			..	.....	..	.....	25	Dec. 6, 1904
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf..	783,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50).....	4,825,500	Dec. 1, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	70½	June 7, 1904
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	141	Nov. 10, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America....	2,088,533			..	.....	..	.....	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,552,401	Oct. 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 17, 1904
..	..	**Electric Storage Battery.**	15,812,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	83⅜	Nov. 26, 1904
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50).	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	82½	Nov. 23, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande.**	3,108,000			..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
100½	102½	**General Chemical pf.....**	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	101⅝	Dec. 22, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel.....	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western.....	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.....**	3,329,100	Oct. 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*97	Oct. 21, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.....	2,900,300	Nov. 1, 1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*89¾	May 23, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.....	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Dec. 24, 1904	25c	..	.....	..	.....	73	Dec. 19, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Central,** leased line....	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
36	38	**Kanawha & Michigan.....**	9,000,000	.....	.....	37¼	Jan. 5	37¼	Jan. 5	37¼	Jan. 5, 1905
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines.....	2,500,000			..	.....	..	.....	15	Dec. 14, 1904
47	51	Keokuk & Des Moines pf....	1,624,000	May 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	50½	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western.....	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power.....	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)..	2,204,000			..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	30	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago..	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	11¼	Dec. 6, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas .....**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
90	105	Laclede Gas pf.....	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Nov. 23, 1904
93	100	Lake Erie & Western pf.....	11,840,000	July 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	98	Dec. 15, 1904
57	63	Long Island ($50).....	12,000,000	Nov. 1, 1895	1	..	.....	..	.....	62	Dec. 16, 1904
9½	11	**Manhattan Beach .....**	5,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	9½	Dec. 8, 1904
119	..	Maryland Coal pf.....	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1904	6	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1904	7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago....	7,498,700			..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 10, 1904
130	140	Michigan Central	18,708,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	134	Dec. 8, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.....	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
184	188	Morris & Essex ($50).....	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	3½	..	.....	..	.....	180½	May 5, 1904
..	..	**National Linseed Oil.....**	1,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1901
42	45	New Central Coal ($20).....	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	42	Dec. 23, 1904
42½	44	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis..	14,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	44⅜	Dec. 29, 1904
110	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf...	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	115	Nov. 11, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)...	8,638,050	Jan. 3, 1905	5	..	.....	..	.....	415	Oct. 17, 1904
134	138	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Jan. 5, 1905
165	169	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	12,500,000	Oct. 15, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	158½	Nov. 15, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.....	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	36½	Nov. 1-
..	..	Northern Central ($50).....	17,193,400	July 15, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	109	Nov. 2, 1904
3½	4¾	**Ontario Mining .....**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Dec. 5, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.....	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
100	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.....	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	104	Jan. 5	104	Jan. 5	104	Jan. 5, 1905
28	31	Peoria & Eastern.....	10,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	28	Dec. 15, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15, 1904	1	70½	Jan. 5	70½	Jan. 5	70½	Jan. 5, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50).....	28,033,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	85½	June 29, 1905
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1902
102	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,454,000	July 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	105	Dec. 30, 1904
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)..	4,000,000	Jan., 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
1⅝	1¾	**Quicksilver.....**	5,708,700			..	.....	..	.....	1⅝	Dec. 31, 1904
5¾	6	Quicksilver pf.....	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Nov. 29, 1904
206	..	**Rens. & Saratoga.....**	10,000,000	Jan., 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
135	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	138	Dec. 1, 1904
56	58	**St. Jo. & Grand I.** 1st pf...	5,500,000	July 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	58½	Dec. 28, 1901
25	28	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	5,500,000			..	.....	..	.....	29½	Dec. 1, 1903
175	180	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1905	5	174½	Jan. 6	174½	Jan. 6	174½	Jan. 6, 1905
128	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I.pf.cfs.	4,191,700	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Dec. 22, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	50	July 6, 1895
..	..	Southern & At. Tel. ($25).....	550,525	July, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1897
97¾	98½	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,632,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	98	Dec. 29, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 30, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central .....**	2,640,400	July 15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.....	1,323,500	July 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*20	Apr. 9, 1901
36	38½	Texas Pacific Land Trust....	7,058,500			..	.....	..	.....	39½	Dec. 29, 1904
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western...	4,076,000			..	.....	..	.....	17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf..	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	158	Sep. 14, 1904
..	107	**United Fruit Co.....**	15,782,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	105¾	Dec. 30, 1904
..	..	U. S. J. R. R. & C. Co.....	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining..	5,008,800	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10½	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River.....	1,100,000	Sep. 30, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1901
..	..	**Vulcan Detlaning pf.....**	1,500,000	Nov. 20, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 22, 1904
235	245	**Wells-Fargo Express .....**	8,000,000	July 15, 1904	4	235	Jan. 3	235	Jan. 3	235	Jan. 3, 1905
187	194	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf. ($50)	3,993,700	Jan. 10, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	193	Dec. 28, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000
OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD.....President
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CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG.....2d V. President
JOHN A. HILTON.....3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary
DIRECTORS:
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Frank Brainard, Edward T. Jeffery,
Robert C. Clowry, Edward R. Ladew,
Edmund C. Converse, William M. Laws,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, William Willis Merrill,
Grenville M. Dodge, Winslow S. Pierce,
A. Goepel, Dick S. Ramsay,
Frederick B. Schenck, Edwin Gould,
Frank Jay Gould, William H. Taylor,
George J. Gould, Edward R. Thomas,
John A. Hilton, John F. Truesdell,
E. F. C. Young.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
24 Broad St., New York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.
Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 125TH ST.

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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Members of the Boston Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
54 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk southwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,172. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ROSSEAU CONFESSES; TO BE BROUGHT HERE

Sent Dynamite to the Umbria, Tried to Destroy Statue

HE PLANNED SECOND ATTEMPT

Greets Landlady Who Recognizes Him—Refuses to Disclose His Identity or to Talk of the Naronic.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—"Gessler Rosseau," dynamiter, Anarchist, and man of mystery, to-day confessed to police officials of three cities that he was the man who attempted the destruction of the steamship Umbria in New York and the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington by means of infernal machines made by himself.

He admitted his guilt while being put through a cross-examination in the private office of Capt. Donaghy in City Hall. He asked no questions, and answered in the briefest possible manner those put to him by Capt. Donaghy.

Although acknowledging "Gessler Rosseau" was a fictitious name, his lips were sealed as to his own antecedents or motive for bomb throwing. "I am a farmer," was his sole revelation concerning his past. He evaded questions regarding the whereabouts of Owen Kelly, the missing man, or the fate of the White Star liner Naronic.

That he is not insane, but a "crank" on high explosives and anarchy, is the belief of Capt. Boardman, Chief of Detectives of Washington, and Capt. Donaghy and Detective Sergeant Carey of New York. Only once during the cross-examination did the prisoner revert to the subject of a motive for his acts, and then he exclaimed:

"I am an American. America is for Americans, and I do not think the statue of Frederick the Great should be in this great country."

The prisoner undoubtedly will be surrendered to the New York police. Capt. Boardman, Chief of Detectives at Washington, expressed a willingness to waive that city's right to inflict punishment.

Detective Sergt. Carey left for New York as soon as the examination of the prisoner was ended to prepare extradition papers. Capt. Donaghy said he was willing that New York should take the prisoner, as this city's charges against him were not serious enough to render proper punishment. He added, however, that the proposition of extradition would have to be decided by District Attorney Bell on Friday, when Rosseau will be arraigned for a hearing.

The Philadelphia police in the meantime will make one last effort to lay bare the antecedents of the prisoner. The police of Chicago, where Rosseau is known to have made the infernal machine with which he intended to destroy the Umbria, have been appealed to. The Pinkertons are also at work on the case.

Rosseau is not a foreigner. It is believed that he is a native of this State, though he is familiar with almost every big city in this country.

Chief of Detectives Boardman arrived here to-day, accompanied by George Hazel and Alfred Carter, cabmen, who identified photographs of Rosseau as those of the man who tried to destroy the statue in Washington. Carter, who is a negro, drove Rosseau to the Arsenal grounds, where the latter tied his bomb to the picket fence surrounding the statue. Hazel tried to induce Rosseau to enter his carriage when he left the Pennsylvania station in Washington last Thursday morning. On reaching this city this afternoon the Washington official and the two witnesses hurried to Capt. Donaghy's office in the City Hall.

There Detective Sergeant Carey, who investigated the attempt to blow up the Umbria more than eighteen months ago, was awaiting them. With him was Mrs. Curry of 366 West Thirty-first Street, with whom Rosseau boarded when engaged in the plot in New York. When the party had formed Capt. Donaghy began the cross-examination.

A detective brought Rosseau downstairs from his cell. There was not the least sign of nervousness or apprehension visible on the prisoner's florid countenance. He walked erect with a jaunty step as he entered the Captain's office. He greeted Mrs. Curry with a smile. To the cabmen from Washington he nodded. Then he seated himself comfortably in a chair facing his audience.

Capt. Donaghy conducted the cross-examination, while Detective Sergeant Carey and Capt. Boardman at times asked pertinent questions.

In answer to a direct question as to whether or not he had placed the bomb on the statue of Frederick the Great the prisoner nodded his head. He indicated plainly by his actions and speech that he would answer all questions briefly or not at all. Then followed the question:

"Did you try to place the bomb on the Umbria?"

"I did," was the quiet answer.

He admitted going from New York to Chicago after the placing of the bomb, and said the tracings of his movements as related by Detective Sergeant Carey were correct. He said he had written the letter to Police Commissioner Greene of New York after placing the bomb on the dock. He made in Chicago the infernal machine destined to destroy the steamship Umbria. When it was partly finished he bought for it a zinc trunk and took it to New York. There he admitted finishing the machine in the home of Mrs. Curry.

"Where did you buy that dynamite and who was that Italian contractor whose

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FIRE CHIEF HURT IN CRASH.

Naughton Hurled Through Door Into Car That Hit His Wagon.

Acting Battalion Chief Thomas F. Naughton of the Third Battalion District, with headquarters at Truck No. 9, in Elizabeth Street, between Spring and Prince, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon in a collision at Bowery and Bleecker Street, when his runabout was run into by a Fourth Avenue surface car.

At 3:07 o'clock an alarm was sounded from the box at Fifth Street and Avenue D. Acting Chief Naughton, with his driver, Thomas Murphy, responded to the alarm, taking a course up Elizabeth Street to Bleecker Street, thence east in Bleecker Street to the Bowery. When a few feet from the corner of the Bowery Murphy heard a car approaching from the north. Murphy says he rang his gong all the time. The Chief was driving, and when he turned into the Bowery a car was coming down the Bowery at high speed. Still the Chief and Murphy believed the motorman would stop, and drove on.

Chief Naughton intended going through First Street, and started diagonally across the Bowery. At a point midway between Bleecker and First Streets the car crashed into the Chief's wagon. Murphy, the driver, said afterward that the motorman appeared to be in the act of stopping his car just a few seconds before the collision.

In the crash Naughton was thrown from his seat, hurled across the dashboard of the wagon and through the front door of the car. The car was crowded, and many passengers were standing. When the body of the Chief fell to the floor of the car following the crash of glass, there was a panic.

The motorman brought the car to a stop and the Chief was picked up from the floor, unconscious. His head and face were terribly lacerated. The main artery in the right side of the face had been severed by glass, and on the right side of the face, between the eye and the ear, the two branches of the main artery were also severed. Patrolman Sheehan of the Mulberry Street Station sent a hurry call to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Pilcher, who responded, set to work at once to stop the flow of blood, as the ambulance started for the hospital. At the hospital several surgeons worked over the Chief for an hour.

Patrolman Sheehan placed the motorman of the car, John O'Toole of 1,723 First Avenue, under arrest.

It was said at the hospital later that Chief Naughton's injuries were for the most part cuts. He was in a very weakened condition as a result of the loss of blood. When he recovered consciousness he said to the surgeons:

"That was a plain case of careless driving on the part of that motorman."

The Chief's driver, Thomas Murphy, was thrown out of the wagon when the collision occurred, and narrowly escaped rolling under the wheels of the car. Both his hands were badly cut, but he refused to go to the hospital.

At the Mulberry Street Station, O'Toole said that he did not see the Chief's wagon before it was upon him, and when he did see it he made every effort to stop his car.

FIREMEN HURT IN CHURCH.

Ceiling Falls and Pinions Five Men—$100,000 Loss.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 15.—During the progress of a fire that destroyed the edifice of the Second Baptist Society today, the steel ceiling of the vestry fell, pinioning under it five firemen. Three of the men were promptly rescued, but Hosemen Downer and McDonald were not extricated until a hoisting apparatus had been used to raise the heavy ceiling. All will recover.

The loss is $100,000, with an insurance of $50,000. The fire, which is supposed to have originated from an overheated furnace, started about an hour before the morning service.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS OUT

President Roosevelt Reluctantly Accepts His Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, has resigned. Nothing is known at the Department of Commerce regarding the reasons that induced Mr. Williams to take this step. Commissioner Sargent, the head of the Immigration Bureau, declined to-night to say anything about it.

On Jan. 9 Mr. Williams sent the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"I have the honor to tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Immigration at New York, to take effect Feb. 10, 1905.

"I desire to thank you for the honor you conferred upon me in appointing me to this interesting position. I will always consider it a privilege to have held office while you were President."

On Jan. 12 the President sent the following letter to Mr. Williams:

"My Dear Mr. Williams:

"Most reluctantly I have come to the conclusion that I shall have to accept your resignation. In accepting it let me repeat to you in writing what I said to you by word of mouth in endeavoring to get you not to insist upon it. I feel that you have rendered a service of real and high importance to the whole Nation in your management of the office under you.

"When I asked you to take the position I realized that I was asking you to do what meant genuine self-sacrifice on your part, and I realized that yoru consenting to stay in so long has meant further loss to you. But surely you must feel recompensed by the knowledge of the value of your work. You have set a standard of unceasing industry, of untiring energy, of high administrative ability, and of single-minded devotion to duty which your successor will find it difficult to equal, no matter how good a man he may be.

"Thanking you most heartily for what you have done, and with profound regret that you were unable longer to serve, I am,

"Sincerely yours.
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Mr. Williams when seen at the University Club last night refused to say anything regarding his resignation.

Latest Shipping News.

The French liner La Gascogne, from Havre for New York, was in communication with the Marconi Station at Sagapanack, L. I., at 6:50 P. M. yesterday, when the vessel was sixty-five miles to the eastward of the station. The vessel will probably reach her dock at about 9 A. M. to-day.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

HOUSEHOLD OF FIVE PERISH IN NIGHT FIRE

William T. Mason, Wife, Two Children, and Servant Lose Lives.

PARENTS FAIL AT RESCUE

Former Police Commissioner's Son and His Wife Went Upstairs to Save Little Girl.

The entire family of William T. Mason, a young lawyer of 63 Wall Street, and son of the late Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason, was lost in a fire at his home, 133 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, early yesterday morning. Mrs. Mason, her two-year-old daughter, Marion, and a servant girl, Annie Wells, were burned. Mr. Mason and the two-months-old baby, Helen, were apparently smothered to death.

The whole house was on fire and the family beyond help before any trouble was discovered. How the blaze began nobody knows yet. But the firemen suspect it started from an overheated flue from the furnace in the cellar. Before the streams of water had stopped playing on it the interior of the house was practically destroyed.

Policeman Mangin discovered the fire. He smelled smoke at 1:30 o'clock, but couldn't detect its source for several minutes. Meanwhile he turned in a fire alarm, anyway. Then he saw smoke coming from the Mason house.

Rushing to the basement window, he put his hand against the pane of glass. It was so hot that it burned him. Then he dashed up the stoop and tried to break in the window on the first floor. A puff of smoke and flame drove him back. Then he banged heavily upon the doors of the near-by houses and shouted to the families living in them to get out if they wanted to save their lives.

By this time the first fire engine had arrived, with Capt. Hughes in charge. Shivering, half-clad men, women, and children poured out of the houses. The fire in the home of Mr. Mason was well under way then; the inside was a furnace, and the firemen were unable to get inside. Several thought they heard a scream. Three engines were puffing away, and in the street, which had been still a few minutes before, there was a racket. Yet there was no sign of the Mason family.

FIREMEN BEATEN BACK.

A tall fireman called to his companions and made another dash up the stoop into the flames. Four or five of his fellows followed. A minute they were out of sight of the crowd, and a cheer went up. But it was only for a minute. Swept back again, the men had to retreat to the street.

When it seemed certain that no help could reach the family in time to save their lives some of the neighbors of the Masons began to cry out. Three or four women, standing as near the house as the firemen allowed them, were evidently close friends of the victims. Their despair was so violent that they had to be led away and back to their homes.

At last the streams of water began to tell on the fire. Capt. Hughes and his men were able to get on the first floor and fight it from the inside. When the way was cleared to the third floor, policemen and firemen found the victims. The bodies of the family were lying on the floor lifeless. Mrs. Mason's hands were stretched out toward her two-year-old daughter. The father of the family had come up from the second floor to help in the work of rescue, and had been overcome in the hall.

Policeman Hayden carried the bodies downstairs.

"I've seen a good many tough things," he said, "but this was the worst. There was the whole family—father, mother, and two daughters—killed all in a minute. I believe they died in two minutes from the time they woke up and found out their house was on fire.

THE PARENTS' ATTEMPT.

"Mr. Mason and his wife were sleeping on the second floor with the young baby. The little girl, Marion, was on the floor above with the servant girl, Annie Wells. When the smoke woke them up—you could tell by the way their bodies were found—the father picked up the baby and the wife rushed upstairs to the other little girl. The house must have been a furnace by that time. They rushed upstairs, the wife in front, toward the room where their daughter was sleeping with the girl. Before they got there they both collapsed. The two on the upper floor may have died without waking."

Mr. Mason's brother, Joel Mason, heard of the fire after it was all over. He went to the house and made an examination to find out just what had happened. He had the doors closed, and everybody but relatives of the dead family was excluded from the house. The search for the cause of the fire led only to surmises. The only way it could have begun, the brother of the dead man thinks, was from the furnace in the cellar.

The street in front of the house was crowded all day. Many of the curiosity seekers tried to get into the house, but they were barred.

There was one member of the household who escaped the fate of the rest. This was a negro maid, Nellie Doyle. She was not in the house at the time of the fire. She had gone out the night before to a party, and did not return until after the house was in ruins.

Mr. Mason's father, Joel W. Mason, who was once Police Commissioner, was a chair manufacturer. He sent his son William to the New York City schools. Afterward the boy went to the Columbia Grammar School. Later he attended the Columbia Art School and the Columbia Law School. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

After finishing his college course he entered the practice of law in this city. About three years ago he married Miss Claire Higgons.

Mr. Mason was Superintendent of the Sunday school at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, in Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, of which church he was a member. He was also an enthusiastic member of the Seventh Regiment. His specialty was real estate law. He was thirty-one years old.

The funeral of the Mason family will be held at the Mount Morris Baptist Church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Rockefeller Bible Class, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday the announcement of Mr. Mason's death was received with surprise and sorrow. He had often attended meetings of the class, and was well known to its members.

Ferdinand Schumacher, the famous miller, once said: "Eat the Winter wheat cereals and flour. They are best." That's why Wheatena is so good.—Adv.

STOPS DR. MYERS'S SERMON.

Church Members Drag Coal Merchant from Baptist Temple Pulpit.

Henry Knapp, forty years old, a coal merchant living at Strong Place, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by Policeman Reynolds of the Bergen Street Station charged with disturbing public worship. Just before he was arrested the coal merchant had been taken, struggling violently, from the pulpit of the Baptist Temple, at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, by members of the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Temple, was finishing his sermon at the evening service when the coal merchant walked up the main aisle and, raising his hand, announced that he was about to address the congregation.

"Won't you let me finish my sermon first, brother?" pleaded the clergyman.

"Yes, but be brief," said Mr. Knapp.

Dr. Myers had hardly finished when the coal merchant climbed to the platform. When the clergyman tried to reason with him he said:

"I have nothing against you, but I have something to say, and, being a member of the congregation, I intend to say it."

At this point he was interrupted by two or three other members of the congregation, who amid much excitement dragged him from the pulpit and handed him over to the policeman. The Rev. Mr. Myers when asked about the affair said he thought that possibly Mr. Knapp had been acting under great excitement.

NIEDRINGHAUS DEFEATED?

Seven Republicans Said to Have Agreed to Bolt Him.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—"Beyond a doubt Thomas K. Niedringhaus is defeated for the United States Senatorship."

This unequivocal statement was made to-night by a Democratic member of the Senate committee that was appointed to investigate the charges brought against Niedringhaus that he accepted heavy contributions to the campaign from St. Louis brewers, and failed to report these contributions as required by law.

There was great commotion in the Niedringhaus camp to-night when it was learned through a special messenger, who came up from St. Louis on a late train, that R. C. Kerens gave a dinner last night at his home in St. Louis to several Republican legislators, and that then and there seven agreed to bolt the Republican caucus and refuse to vote for Niedringhaus.

The dinner, which was a very secret affair, was planned by one of Kerens's lieutenants. After the coffee and cigars, Kerens left the room, explaining that he did not wish to influence any action his guests might take.

It was agreed that the disclosures of the last few days are of such a nature as make it improper to send Niedringhaus to the Senate, and that therefore the action of the caucus should not be binding upon its participants. Seven members of the House pledged themselves to vote against Niedringhaus. The Republican majority on joint ballot is only five, so the seven votes will be more than sufficient to defeat Niedringhaus.

The Kerens men say that to-morrow Representative Coke of Howell County will go before the House investigating committee and give important testimony concerning Niedringhaus's management of the Republican campaign.

Niedringhaus men would not concede to-night that their man is defeated. Democrats say that the return of Francis M. Cockrell to the United States Senate is now almost certain.

HOTEL GUESTS LOST JEWELS.

Two Men and Elevator Boy Arrested at Washington Square Hostelry.

Two men charged with stealing jewels from rooms in the Hotel Holley, at 36 Washington Square South, and a former elevator boy in the hotel, who is believed to know something about the theft, are prisoners in Police Headquarters. The boy was arrested on Saturday and the men yesterday in the hotel basement, to which they had been conducted by a private detective, with the alleged understanding that money was to be paid to them for jewels returned.

Following the discharge of fifteen-year-old Robert Pris, elevator boy, several guests complained they had lost valuable articles and jewels. Judson H. Bailey, Secretary of the Bradley Manufacturing Company, asserted that a diamond-studded locket, a pearl-studded locket, two brooches and a stick pin had been stolen from his room.

Mr. Knott, the proprietor, reported the case to the Mercer Street station, and the police arrested an elevator boy, who was released later. The detectives then arrested Pris, who is held at police headquarters.

Mr. Bailey, on his own account, engaged Anthony Marcan, a pastry cook of 338 East Twenty-third Street, said to have been in the Austrian secret service, to trace the jewels. Marcan, after lounging about the Mills Hotel and in a Bowery lodging house, reported to Mr. Bailey that he had become acquainted with Robert Gaffe, thirty-four years old, of the Mills Hotel, and Max Richter, of about the same age, of 1 Macdougal Street, and he believed these men had in their possession some of the stolen articles.

Marcan was instructed to arrange with the men to keep an appointment last night in the hotel basement with Mr. Bailey. When the men called they were arrested. In their possession were two rings, two scarfpins, and pawn-tickets for a brooch and an overcoat. The police say that some of the articles were identified as having been stolen from the hotel.

A LITERARY SENSATION

On Sunday, Jan. 22,
THE
NEW YORK TIMES
will print
the first installment of a
hitherto unpublished
NOVEL
by the late
BENJAMIN DISRAELI
Earl of Beaconsfield

☞See large advertisement on Page 3 of to-day's issue of THE TIMES.

INSURANCE INTERESTS FIGHT ROOSEVELT PLAN

New Association Demands Hearing on Rate Question.

STATISTICS TO PROVE CASE

Say Value of Securities Would Shrink If Power Were Conferred on Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Powerful insurance interests have taken up the fight against the plan to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to fix railroad rates. An organization known as the Association for Maintaining Rights of Property, has been formed for the purpose. Among the insurance companies mentioned as interested in it are the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

The association has requested that it be heard by the Committees of the Senate and House before any bill of the character proposed is reported. Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., has been retained to represent the association before Congress.

Mr. Davenport has addressed a communication to Senator Elkins and Representative Hepburn on the rate question. In this he calls attention to the fact that among the persons directly interested in the proposition of governmental regulation of railroad rates are those whose money is invested in the securities of the railroad companies. Continuing, he says:

THE INVESTORS INTERESTED.

"There are 1,451,712 poor people who are small policy holders in the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston whose funds are largely invested in these bonds and the value of whose policies is dependent upon the preservation of these securities. And the same is true of the millions of small policy holders in the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey, the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, and other fire and life insurance companies.

"Demand is now made upon Congress to take the power of fixing the prices to be charged for the public services rendered by these companies, which are the only source of the value of these securities, from the owners of the properties and their agents and to give it to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. An association has been formed in the interests of the bondholders and stockholders of these companies and of the public as well, to oppose in all directions the efforts of the commission to grasp this autocratic and enormous power."

Mr. Davenport represents that last year the railroads carried an equivalent of more than 200,000,000 passengers 100 miles for $2 a head. The total amount received for this service was $421,000,000, which was $80,000,000 less than they expended on the single item of maintenance of way and equipment. This expense alone absorbed all their gross passenger, mail, and express revenues.

They also carried the equivalent of more than 1,732,000,000 tons of freight a distance of 100 miles for 76 3-10 cents per ton. The total net interest paid to the stockholders was $268,000,000, and the net dividends to the stockholders was $196,000,000, or a total net revenue to the owners of this property of $434,000,000, on an investment conservatively estimated at more than $10,000,000,000, a return of 4.21 on each $100.

Mr. Davenport says that the reduction of only one-tenth of a cent per ton of freight per mile would wipe out all the interest of the stockholders and the reduction of another mill and a half would eliminate all the interest paid to the bondholders during the year.

"It is apparent," Mr. Davenport says, "that the value of these securities can only be preserved by the most careful management of those who have a direct interest in their preservation and are intrusted with that duty.

"The people who own the stocks and bonds of these railway companies, for the most part, are not the rich, nor even the moderately well-to-do. For instance, in the City of Bridgeport there are 12,000 depositors in a single savings bank who own $2,000,000 worth of the bonds of thirty of these companies. In the State of Connecticut there are not less than 445,000 depositors in savings banks who own more than $70,000,000 of these bonds, one-third of all their savings being invested in them.

"In the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey there are no less than 4,800,000 depositors in savings banks who own more than $258,000,000 of these bonds, or more than one-fifteenth of the total amount of such bonds outstanding."

In conclusion he says:

"Should anything be done by Congress to impair their value, it would certainly be followed by a run upon every such institution in the country, which would end in unparalleled disaster."

CUMMINS SUSPICIOUS.

Believes Rate Activity Is Ruse to Stop Tariff Agitation.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 15.—Gov. Cummins, while one of the most enthusiastic advocates of freight rate and railroad legislation, is known to view with suspicion the activity in that direction at this time, believing that the anti-tariff revisionists are seeking to divert attention from the tariff revision by this means, and that their efforts in behalf of freight rate legislation are insincere.

He has given out an interview in which he discusses both reforms at length, but expressly disclaims having authorized any one to quote him as saying the "Stand-Patters" were guilty of the duplicity outlined. He plainly intimates this, however.

The Governor says that tariff revision must come, and that soon, or Republican Congressmen will feel the effect of the disappointment of their constituents. His remarks are construed here as a covert threat that the Iowa Congressional delegation will be renovated as rapidly as their terms expire if they do not change their attitude on the tariff.

Congressmen Hepburn, Cousins, Lacy, and Hedge are the stand-patters on the Iowa delegation for whom Cummins is gunning. He believes the President is personally in favor of tariff revision, but evidently doubts the attitude of Congress.

JERSEY HAS $300,000 FIRE.

Several Manufacturing Buildings Destroyed at Irvington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 15.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the plant of the J. E. Mergott Novelty Company at Enterprise Hill, Irvington, entailing a loss of nearly $300,000. A number of other manufacturing buildings were also destroyed.

The factory colony is more than half a mile from the centre of the town, and the firemen had much difficulty in reaching the scene. The buildings destroyed were those of the Mergott Company, Joseph Ross, Jr., & Co., manufacturers of manicure novelties, and the Gloriex & Woolsey Smelting Works. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

Your breakfast will be a pleasure, and you will be well if you eat Wheatena, the Winter wheat product. The leader for twenty years.—Adv.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Democratic Senators Perhaps Discuss Arbitration Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Three Democratic Senators—Messrs. McCreary of Kentucky, Foster of Louisiana, and Daniel of Virginia—were in conference with the President at the White House for some time to-night. The purpose of their visit was not disclosed.

The suggestion was made that perhaps it related to the pending arbitration treaties in the Senate, some opposition to which has been manifested in the South because of a fear of a revival of claims against Southern States.

AUTO MILE IN 37 SECONDS.

H. C. Bowden Beats Vanderbilt's Record on Ormond Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 15.—H. C. Bowden, of Boston, went over the mile straightaway course to-day in a trial trip with his 90 horse power French automobile in the remarkably fast time of 37 seconds. This is two seconds faster than the world's record for a straight mile made in the race last year by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The trial was made against a strong northeast wind and with a beach stretch barely ten feet wide suitable for racing.

Mr. Bowden drove his car himself, which is the one he has entered for the week's racing here beginning Jan. 23. Mr. Bowden has been here several days, and he believes that the record will be reduced considerably lower than his time to-day before the racing week is over.

A number of racing cars are already here, and a number more are expected early this week. The automobilists are beginning to arrive, and by the end of the week the hotels will be crowded with motor car enthusiasts.

SUBWAY TO FULTON STREET.

Service Now Started—To the Battery Before Long, Maybe.

The regular Subway service to Fulton Street began at 12:09 o'clock this morning, when a four-car train with ten passengers aboard, started north, and at 12:20 o'clock the first south-bound train reached the station. An experimental train, with a party of Subway officials on board, had made the run to the new station in the afternoon.

The train was composed of eight cars, each 52 feet in length, the whole train being 416 feet long and extending 50 feet north of Fulton Street and 50 feet south of the John Street end of the platform. The train was run to the tracks of the north-bound platform on the east side of the station, the south-bound platform on the west side of the station not being finished.

In a window in each car was a sign which read, "Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Express." This is the sign that has been made for trains that will probably be running under the East River to Brooklyn before very long.

Superintendent Merritt said that the Subway excavating had been finished to the Battery, and that the route to that point would be ready for traffic, he thought, in three or four months.

COLORADO BALLOT PLOT.

Five Men Accused of Wholesale Fraud —Arrests Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—Detectives working for the Democratic organization claim to have unearthed the boldest conspiracy in Colorado's entire chapter of troubles. Within forty-eight hours, they say to-night, they will have under arrest four men who stuffed the ballot boxes after the election.

One is a wealthy Republican. Another is an ex-city detective. The third is employed in the city license department. The fourth owns a printing establishment where, it is charged, the bogus ballots were printed. A fifth man is a fugitive.

All the ballot boxes opened show fraud. The Democratic handwriting expert has made affidavit that 1,000 bogus ballots were written by one man. From Nov. 0 to Nov. 11 the boxes were all under guard of three men, all Republicans. This was on the order of Judge Benjamin Lindsey, a Democrat. It was during these days, according to the assertions of the Democrats, that the stuffing was done.

NURSEMAID SAVES BOY.

Runaway Horses Put Madison Square Crowd Into a Panic.

Two young Kentucky horses, unaccustomed to city sights, took fright yesterday morning and dashed out of East Twenty-fourth Street into Madison Square Park, scattering nursemaids and their charges, overturning benches and throwing loungers to the ground, until they charged into a tree and were captured by Patrolman Hunter of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

In their flight the horses were bearing directly down on Margaret Lawson, a nursemaid, who was caring for her charge, Henry W. Duryea, Jr., the four-year-old son of Henry W. Duryea, who lives in the Park-Madison apartments, 29 Madison Avenue. The girl, with courage and swiftness, threw the boy out of danger, but was herself knocked down. Although badly bruised, she insisted that she would not go to a hospital, but would go home with the boy. She was attended by the family physician, who said that she was not badly hurt.

The horses took fright at the crowds coming from church. They were being exercised at the time by F. L. Frank of a horse exchange in East Twenty-fourth Street. He was thrown out of the light wagon in which he was seated, but was only slightly hurt.

THREE SHOTS AT TREPOFF.

Attempt to Assassinate the Retiring Chief of Police at Moscow.

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.—At the Nicholas Station to-night, while Gen. Trepoff was bidding farewell to the Grand Duke Sergius on the latter's departure for St. Petersburg, a young man wearing a student's cap fired three shots from a revolver at the General.

All the shots missed Gen. Trepoff. The Grand Duke proceeded on his journey.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16.—The newspapers here this morning contain no particulars of the attempt to assassinate Gen. Trepoff at Moscow.

The curious fact is remarked in a dispatch from St. Petersburg, however, that a rumor of such an attempt was current there several hours before the outrage actually occurred.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:10 next morning. Cincinnati 8:00 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 2:55 P. M. by New York Central Lines' service. No excess fare.—Adv.

RUSSIANS CAROUSED IN BESIEGED CITY

Officers of the Fleet Drunk Most of the Time.

STOESSEL FOR SURRENDER

Some Commanders Wanted to Continue Fighting—Wild Revel by Soldiers After the Capitulation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 15, (From The Times's correspondent with Gen. Nogi.)—Gen. Nogi, attended by the staff and divisional commanders and the foreign attachés, to-day reviewed detachments of all arms in the square of the New Town, the home of the Russians. Regimental colors, torn to ribbons by shot, were paraded. It was a stirring martial display.

The Generals afterward rode through the town, which shows few signs of bombardment. No casualties occurred among the women and children, who lived in houses throughout the siege, becoming accustomed to the shells.

Champagne was always obtainable. There was little dysentery or typhus, but the soldiers suffered from scurvy owing to the lack of vegetables.

Many of the military officers were useless, applying for leave on days when there were attacks, and leaving the command to Sergeants.

The naval officers were useless. They were generally drunk. The whole navy was demoralized by the death of Admiral Makaroff, which produced marked apathy.

The officers who have surrendered are happy and cheerful. They had received no trustworthy news from outside for several months.

The Peresviet, Poltava, Retvizan, Pobieda, and Pallada are lying side by side under the water. They show the effects of the shells exploded during December. The damage to their hulls has not been ascertained, but it is probably incapable of being repaired.

The Bayan is sunk in the eastern harbor. The Amur is in dry dock.

The naval workshop was completely destroyed by shells.

At a conference held before the capitulation some of the commanders of the forts voted for further resistance, but were overruled by Gen. Stoessel.

When the news of the capitulation became known the soldiers looted a store containing 5,600 bottles of vodka. There were terrible orgies in the streets. Troops sent to quell the disturbance joined the revelers.

The food supply was sufficient for three months, but there was no meat except the flesh of horses and mules. The steamer King Arthur early in December brought 5,000 sacks of flour. No private stores were commandeered.

JAPANESE ANGER GROWS.

Indignation Over French Aid to the Baltic Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Jan. 15.—A strong feeling of indignation is growing in Japan with reference to the use of Madagascar by the Baltic Fleet for the purpose of concentration.

The newspapers ask the French to consider how they would regard the position if it were reversed.

NOGI LAUDS DEAD HEROES.

Memorial Service for the Japanese Who Fell Before Port Arthur.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE THIRD ARMY, Jan. 14, Via Fu-San.—Gen. Nogi, in addressing the army at a memorial service to-day, paid a tribute to those who had fallen during the siege of Port Arthur.

He said the splendid work of those who had given up their lives resulted in the successful capture of the fortress, and he desired to share the honor with the spirits of those who died to bring success.

The place chosen for the memorial service was under the shadow of the hills where the lifeblood of the heroes was spilled.

TOKIO, Jan. 15.—A naval officer who has returned here from Port Arthur says:

"The condition of the warships and the state of the town were much better than I had expected. Evidently there was much fortifying done at Port Arthur after the siege commenced. The works on 203-Meter Hill were not permanent, and the trenches there were similar to those used by the Boers during the South African war. It seems that the Russians had no general electrical scheme of movable engines or dynamos for searchlights.

"Naval officers say that it is impossible yet to ascertain whether the Japanese fire or the opening of sea-cocks sank the ships in the harbor.

"The hospitals are fairly well kept and are still used for the wounded and for prisoners.

"I understand that up to the time of the capitulation the garrison at Port Arthur received only special allowances, but that before the surrender Gen. Stoessel paid

off the men. This, together with the constant purchase by the Russians of supplies from junkmen may explain the report that there was no treasure left at Port Arthur.

"The treatment of the Japanese prisoners at Port Arthur did not compare with that accorded to the Russian prisoners in Japan. The Russians gave the Japanese prisoners poor food and no fuel, and only twice were they permitted to go outside the prison."

It is reported that a hundred fishermen will be sent to Port Arthur to assist in clearing the harbor and its vicinity of mines.

GEN. MISTCHENKO CUT OFF?

Report That Big Russian Raiding Force Has Met with Disaster.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Yin-Kow, dated yesterday, gives a report that Gen. Mistchenko's raiding force was cut off on its way back by 8,000 Japanese dispatched from Sanltho by Gen. Oku.

The report is not confirmed from any other source.

The tone of the rescript addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the army and navy is regarded here as putting an end to all present hopes of the possibility of mediation and peace and as indicating that Gen. Kuropatkin is likely soon to resume the offensive.

HUANCHAN, Jan. 13, via Mukden, Jan. 15.—Gen. Linievitch has been inspecting the whole front, and finds that the men and supplies are in excellent condition.

The Japanese are pushing sapping operations toward the Russian lines at several points, but have not made serious progress.

WED AND KEPT HER JOB.

Now She Says Her Janitor-Husband Is Not Gentle.

His marriage of convenience resulted in Jacob Hillengass being taken a prisoner last night to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Jacob had been married only six weeks. The complainant against him was his bride Christina, who said that he was not gentle as a lover should be. She regarded his seizing her by the throat and shaking her while complaining that the buckwheat cakes were cold as anything but a manifestation of affection. She charged him with assault.

Jacob, who gave his age as fifty-five and his address as 197 Seventh Avenue, was such a mild-mannered little old man that the Sergeant, whom he had addressed as "Lieutenant," hesitated before locking him up.

"Christina," he said sadly, "this is a pitiful ending to your honeymoon. You promised to love, honor, and obey this amiable janitor, and now you want him to be put in a dungeon. Oh, Christina."

Christina said that this was not a case of marriage for love, but a marriage to keep a job. She had been about to lose her job, she said. The Sergeant appealed to Jacob for an explanation.

"Herr most Honorable Lieutenant," said Jacob with his engaging smile, "it is easy to explain. Mine frau might have been my granddaughter. She was the janitor. The boss wanted a man, Christina advertised. I was out of work. We met. Six weeks ago Alderman Daly, or O'Brien, or something like that, made us together. I was happy, and so was Christina. Then the snow fell on our happiness. She dimmer und blitzened about cleaning the sidewalk, while I carry coal. I turn over all the money from rent and wages. I have no money. She will not feed me except when she like.

"This morning the tenants cries for coal, und she cooks buckwheat cakes while I vorks and when I come down they was cold like the snow she shovel. I grabs her to mine boosom, and says, 'Christina, sweetheart, how could you?' Then she gets the officer."

"Jacob, this is too sad a tale for me to listen to further," said the Sergeant. "Love's sweet dream shattered and destroyed is too much for me. You will have to stay here to-night on your wife's complaint. It is best for you."

"Good night, most honorable, just, and good Lieutenant," cheerfully said Jacob, as he was led to his cell.

Mrs. Hillengass left with a piece of paper directing her to the Jefferson Market Court.

DISCUSS MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

"The Ethical Side" Subject of First People's Institute Meeting.

"Municipal Week" was begun last evening by the People's Institute at Cooper Union with the consideration of "The Ethical Side" of municipal affairs. Other phases of the government of cities, more particularly this city, are to be discussed on future evenings this week.

What Director Charles Sprague Smith called the "trumpet call" was sounded by the Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who made a plea that men live as good public lives as private ones.

"Men go to Albany," said Mr. Melish, "for the primary purpose of loot. Shortly after 'Boss' McLaughlin was deposed a friend of mine said to him: 'Why don't you tell all the truth about the conduct of affairs? Write a book before you die.' But the leader said: 'It would compromise too many of the leading men of Brooklyn.'"

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer grew facetious in describing the absurd view of some persons who had not mastered the more immediate subjects which needed consideration.

"T man who sometimes says I am a citize of the world is very apt to be taken for a tramp in our day," he said. "The secret of how to put your weight on two places at once has not yet been discovered. The point is that we should clean up just where we stand first.

"You are doomed to be moral even though you do not realize it. If you would burn all the churches in a night, to-morrow the work of rebuilding them would be begun again. The point is that the best will triumph."

In discussing conditions at home Mr. Slicer said: "This is after all a pretty well ordered city."

Other speakers were the Rev. Samuel Schulman, Rabbi of Temple Beth-el, who adjured his listeners to live and vote according to their consciences, and Alfred J. Boulton of the Stereotypers' Union.

BUSCH MAY LOSE CHARTER.

Talk of Suing Brewer Under Missouri Corrupt Practices Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—Proceedings may be commenced by Circuit Attorney Arthur N. Sager to forfeit the charter of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association for violation of the Corrupt Practice Act of Missouri.

In his testimony before the Senate committee which was investigating charges against Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Adolphus Busch, President of the great brewing corporation, testified that he gave Mr. Niedringhaus two checks for $5,000 each after the Fairbanks dinner, when a campaign fund of $25,000 was guaranteed by Busch, Otto Stifel, another brewer, and Mr. Niedringhaus.

Mr. Neidringhaus having testified previously that he received $12,500 cash from Mr. Busch while managing the campaign, Chairman McDavid questioned Mr. Busch about the other $2,500. Mr. Busch replied that that sum was a direct campaign contribution by the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, and was made before the Fairbanks dinner. The check was produced in evidence, and was found to be signed by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association.

Mr. Sager said to-night that the statutes are very plain prohibiting contributions of corporations to any party or person for campaign purposes.

MISTCHENKO'S RAIDERS INVADED NEUTRAL ZONE

And Japan Threatens to Extend Belligerent Region.

MR. HAY IS LIKELY TO ACT

Belief That the Powers Will Take Steps to Prevent an Upheavel in the Chinese Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Jan. 15.—The raid of Russian cavalry in the vicinity of Niu-Chwang is regarded lightly in Japan, but the journals agree in declaring that the movement was only possible on the assumption that the Cossacks moved down west of the Liao River.

Consequently the Russians must have flagrantly and openly violated Chinese neutrality.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 15.—Later reports from Niu-Chwang indicate that Gen. Mistchenko's Cossacks in their recent raid southwest of Liao-Yang deliberately invaded neutral territory and broke the limits of the war zone.

The reported Russian note to the powers calling attention to China's non-enforcement of neutrality is regarded in some quarters here as absurd.

It is felt that China's weakness and constant failure to enforce neutrality must release Japan from obligations to observe restrictions which Russia openly ignores.

While the extension of belligerent territory is to be regretted, it is felt that Japan must take steps to protect herself against the repetition of raiding expeditions the success of which depends on the violation of neutral territory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—The report from Washington that it is believed there that the powers will informally protest to Russia against the notice served by her that she will consider herself no longer bound to regard the neutrality of China if Japan continues to violate it, has created astonishment here, where it is held that any protest should be directed against the action of Japan.

Russia's position is that she is bound under the circumstances to take steps for the protection of her own interests.

The War Office does not admit that the appearance of Gen. Mistchenko's cavalry southwest of Liao-Yang is more than a raiding expedition, but from certain indications it seems possible that it is preliminary to an operation of magnitude. Gen. Mistchenko has over 20,000 horsemen, and, moving rapidly, might be able seriously to damage communications in the rear of Liao-Yang.

Dispatches from Russian correspondents vaguely hint at important developments. It is noteworthy that there have been no official dispatches from Gen. Kuropatkin for two days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The neutrality of Chinese territory outside the military zone in Manchuria is giving concern to the Administration.

The fact that the United States, through Mr. Hay's note, took the initiative in proposing to the powers the protection of China from the possibility of being drawn into the war has brought to this Government a responsibility which is recognized by the combatants and among the powers.

Count Cassini has made complaints at the State Department of violations by the Japanese in occupying Chinese territory near Port Arthur, which was not in the military zone, and Minister Takahira has promptly taken up the raid of Cossacks across the Liao River and down to Niu-Chwang.

Japan suggests that unless a way is found to prevent Russia from violating the stipulations as to neutral soil she will consider herself released from all obligations following the Hay note. This would mean an enlargement of the military zone and eventually, perhaps, the use of Chinese reserves in support of the Japanese against Russian movements to flank the Japanese at Liao-Yang.

It is believed here that Count Cassini's complaint was made as a foil to the complaint that was expected from the Japanese Minister on account of the Cossack raid.

With the loss of Port Arthur and the doubtful efficiency of the Baltic Squadron, Russia's strategy, if it is to be aggressive, requires operations to the south through the neutral territory, and the question is likely to come up in greater force from time to time unless it is settled decisively and soon.

It is too early to indicate what course of action is intended by this Government, but it is known that the matter is seriously under consideration. It is likely that Mr. Hay will, as before, move to check the possibility of involving China in the war by securing the concert of the powers in support of the original position. It is held here that the position taken then will be respected by Russia.

It is firmly believed by the President and Mr. Hay that the powers will not permit any course by Russia in violation of standing agreements that will threaten an upheaval in China.

BRAVERY AT EARLY FIRE.

East New York Firemen Save Tenants from Death.

Several rescues by firemen and policemen were made early yesterday morning at a fire which completely destroyed a four-story apartment house at 141 Rockaway Avenue, East New York. The tenants on the two upper floors were cut off completely by the smoke and flames, and when the firemen reached them three had been almost suffocated and were removed to St. Mary's Hospital for treatment.

The men who most distinguished themselves for their daring were Lieut. George O'Shea and Fireman George Bucholz of Engine Company No. 125, Capt. Frank Wood and Fireman Paul Duchon of Truck Company No. 62, and Policeman John Jones of the Brownsville Station.

The tenants who were rescued and removed to St. Mary's Hospital were Mrs. Elizabeth Van Sicklen, sixty-seven years old; her brother Cornelius Van Arsdale, sixty-two years old, and Frederick Bolles, fifty years old, an invalid. All three were suffering from suffocation and shock.

The fire started from some unknown cause in the rear hallway on the top floor. Harry Taylor, a newsdealer, saw flames shooting up from the roof, and turned in an alarm. Running into the hallway of the building he rang the bells of the different apartments to awaken the tenants. On the arrival of the engine companies and the police Marves a second and third alarm were sent in.

The tenants on the two lower floors escaped to the street clad only in their night clothes, but those living on the two upper floors were cut off by the flames and smoke. Using the fire escapes and scaling ladders, Lieut. O'Shea, Capt. Wood and Firemen Buchols and Duchon clambered to the front of the building and took them down. The damage to building is $20,000.

ROSSEAU CONFESSES; TO BE BROUGHT HERE

Continued from Page 1.

name you assumed?" asked Detective Sergeant Carey.

"I decline to say," responded Rosseau.

He was then asked whether when Mrs. Curry caught him going up to his room one night, the bundle he carried contained dynamite. He answered in the affirmative.

When a question concerning the fate of the White Star liner Naronic was put to him he evaded it.

"When did you make the machine you tried to put on board the Umbria?" asked Capt. Donaghy.

"On March 7," said the prisoner.

Capt. Boardman questioned him closely about his attempt on the Frederick the Great statue in Washington.

The prisoner declared that he had failed to accomplish his purpose because the candle when lighted melted the dynamite, twenty-five pounds of which he said was concealed in the machine. It was because of the candle that there was no trrific explosion.

"Besides," he added, "I do not want to hurt anybody. I intended doing the job in the dark, but I knew I could not get past the sentry at the gate of the Arsenal after nightfall, and determined to get a rowboat and row down the Potomac. The river, however, was filled with ice."

Asked where he made the deadly machine he used in Washington, Rosseau refused to tell. He admitted, however, making the "time" machine that was taken from him in this city, and declared it was his intention to return to Washington with it and make a second attempt to destroy the statue. He refused to reveal the place where he made the machine.

"Rosseau, why did you try to destroy the statue?" asked Capt. Donaghy.

"Because I am an American," replied the prisoner, looking straight at his inquisitor. "This is a country for Americans, and we do not believe the statue should be here."

How He Made Up His Name.

In answer to further questions Rosseau admitted that the name he gave the police of this city was a fictitious one. He said he derived it from his two ideals—Gessler of Switzerland and Jean Jacques Rousseau, the French philosopher, many of whose works he had read.

"I was born in America," he continued. "I am a farmer and a student of political and social conditions."

He ignored a question as to his birthplace.

"Why did you go to Patrick Kelly's house, and what did you expect to gain?" he was asked.

"I didn't expect to get any money," was his reply, "because I knew he hadn't any."

Rosseau then endeavored to impress his auditors by his reticence that he knew something of the whereabouts of missing Owen Kelly. No amount of cross-examining, however, would induce him to talk. He admitted traveling all over the country and of visiting this State many times.

As a last effort the detectives questioned him as to his knowledge concerning the Naronic. Rosseau, however, made no reply.

He was also silent regarding the mysterious societies he spoke of for dynamiting ships.

DETECTIVE CAREY'S STORY.

Tells of His Interview with the Mysterious Dynamiter.

Detective Sergt. Arthur Carey returned from Philadelphia last night after having heard the confession of Gessler Rosseau, and reported to Inspector McClusky that the search in which the police of this city have been engaged for almost two years was ended, and that the man responsible for the Umbria plot would be turned over to the New York authorities as soon as the legal formalities could be complied with.

"There was no doubt in my mind that the Philadelphia police had the right man when I left New York this morning," he said. "His picture had already been positively identified by Mrs. Curry, the woman with whom the dynamiter boarded while in this city, and by the expressman who took the infernal machine, with its hundred pounds of explosive, to the Cunard Line pier. These identifications were so positive that I did not deem it necessary to take the expressman to Philadelphia with me, believing that the personal identification of Mrs. Curry would be sufficient.

"As things turned out Mrs. Curry was not really needed, for Rosseau confessed without hesitation that he was the man we wanted. Capt. Boardman, the head of the Detective Bureau of the Washington Police Department, and Capt. Donaghy of Philadelphia, both of whom heard the confession, agreed to turn the prisoner over to New York.

"The situation is this: Rosseau will be taken before the District Attorney in Philadelphia, who will be asked to pass upon the question of whether or not the police of that city have any case against him. Capt. Donaghy told me that he did not think they had. As soon as this has been done he will belong to us. Capt. Boardman, although Rosseau had no more hesitancy in confessing that he was the man who had tried to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington the other day, said that he doubted if he could do more there than charge him with a misdemeanor, and inasmuch as New York had the best case against him, on the most serious charge, he would not oppose having the man brought here.

May Get Seven Years.

"The Umbria affair renders Rosseau liable to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The offence comes under Section 645 of the penal code of New York, which provides that any one placing explosives in a public building, or any public place, whether any damage results therefrom or not, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The question of penalty is left open by the code, and when this is the case the statutes provide a maximum imprisonment of seven years.

"When Mrs. Curry and I walked into the room where Rosseau was I went up to him and said: 'You know this lady, don't you?'

"'Certainly I do,' Rosseau said, 'I boarded with her when I was in New York.'

"He bowed to her, and they chatted for a moment, and then she left and we got down to business. I suppose Rosseau was on the rack for almost three hours. The man is a marvel. He was just as cool as could be, and seemed perfectly sane until the subject of explosives was mentioned. Then he became excited. It is my belief that he is a monomaniac on this subject.

"It is certain that he is well versed in explosives of all kinds, and that he is a mechanic of great skill. I examined the infernal machine which was taken from him in Philadelphia and found it constructed along the same general line as the machine sent by him to the Cunard pier. It was smaller, but the essential characteristics were the same.

"I tried my level best to get him to tell me something of himself, but I might as well have been talking to a wooden man. He only shook his head and said he would rather not discuss his past. He refused to say what motive had actuated him in sending the dynamite to the Cunard pier. He was not very talkative, either, about the societies for which he said at first he was working.

Traced Through Four States.

"After the Umbria case we traced the man back to Chicago, and I went over to that city with Inspector McClusky. We located the place there at which he had boarded and found a camera which had been purchased in Butte, Mont. When Inspector McClusky came home I went on to Butte and found out where Rosseau had been stopping from the map he had hanging in his camera. In the room he had occupied in Butte I found a dollar after going to that city I found the room he had used while there. Next we learned that he had purchased the dry batteries for his machine in Cleveland, Ohio, and that the dynamite was bought in New York.

"To-day he admitted to me that we had been correct in every stage of our investigations. He was the man, he said, who had bought the dry batteries and the dynamite. He told me the name of the firm he had bought the dynamite from. We knew that already.

"The stuff was delivered on a tug at a point on the East River, and he took it away in a wagon. He didn't seem to mind answering questions regarding such movements of his as we had already traced, but when it came to explaining his antecedents or telling what he had done after the Umbria matter he was as close as a clam. He simply would not say a word. The result was that I came back to New York knowing no more about him than I did when I got to Philadelphia. He is just as much a man of mystery as he ever was.

"It is my theory that by posing as a dynamiter, ready to do great things, he has been able to get in touch with Anarchists and to receive financial aid from their organizations. I don't believe, though, that he was ready to perform any crime at the cost of human life. That was pretty well demonstrated when he sent the dynamite to the Umbria. The machinery was in first-class shape and the fuse was in place, but he hadn't connected the trigger and hadn't any dynamite caps to touch off the stuff. Besides, he hadn't even addressed the box, and, just as the company officials said, it would not have been taken aboard the ship."

By adroit questioning, Detective Carey managed to extract the information from Rosseau that it was he who sent the note of warning to Col. Greene, then Police Commissioner, which exposed the Umbria plot. When the police discovered that the dynamiter had boarded with Mrs. Curry they searched his apartments carefully, and in a bureau drawer found a tablet of paper similar to that on which the note had been written. Yesterday Rosseau was asked who the Italian was whose name he assumed. He evaded the question.

"What time did you mail the letter?" Detective Carey asked.

"The postmark will tell you that," Rosseau replied.

"Why did you put the special delivery stamp on the letter?"

"I didn't have much time."

"That doesn't look as though Rosseau meant to blow up the ship, does it?" asked Curry, in telling of the incident.

"The only disappointment I had to-day was that I was not able to find out where he has been and what he has been doing since we began to look for him. He did say he was a farmer and an American, but he wouldn't tell were he was born. I am satisfied that he is an American by birth. He looks like an American, and talks like one, but I don't know so much about his being a farmer. He seems to be a mechanic. His clothes are good, but of little cost."

Inspector McClusky was immensely pleased when he received Carey's report. He will visit District Attorney Jerome this morning and institute proceedings for the purpose of extraditing Rosseau.

"I expect to have him in New York before the end of the week," said the Inspector.

"I do not remember a more baffling case than that of Rosseau in all my police experience," continued the Inspector. "From the moment he sent his infernal machine to the Cunard pier he seemed to have vanished from the face of the earth. The country was raked with a fine-tooth comb. Carey traveled all over the United States and discovered clue after clue, but every clue pointed backward. In other words, the further he went, he only succeeded in delving more deeply into the man's past movements.

"In all his work he was unable to find a single man or woman who was a friend, much less an intimate, of the fellow. The few traces we found took us to rooms which he had occupied for a few days at a time, keeping always to himself and speaking to no one. We could not ascertain that he had ever done a stroke of work, and yet he was always supplied with a reasonable amount of money, sufficient, at all events, to pay his board in advance and meet his obligations for materials purchased.

"Not until the Washington case did he show himself again, to our positive knowledge, although in the course of our investigations we learned of an explosion in a Seattle saloon, in which he may or may not have been concerned. The only reason for believing that he was mixed up in the Seattle affair was that he was in that city at the time."

Detective Carey questioned Rosseau yesterday about the Naronic affair, but the man was silent. He was also asked about other cases, and held tight lips. Inspector McClusky said that the finding of the slip of paper in the room he had occupied in Chicago, with the date of the loss of the vessel upon it, was the only thing connecting him with the affair. He admitted that there were possibilities in the case which have not yet been made public, but said the time had not come to talk of them. With Detective Carey he believes the evidence against Rosseau in the Umbria case is conclusive and that he will get the limit of the law.

The fact that the slip of paper referring to the fate of the White Star liner Naronic, found among Rosseau's effects, might eventually clear up the mystery of the Spring of 1893 was not considered improbable yesterday by many of the men who for years have sailed the seas in ships of that line.

A seaman of the Majestic, who just missed sailing from Liverpool on the Naronic in February, 1893, having the day previously been transferred to another vessel, said:

"The Naronic was in her day considered as stanch a craft as sailed the sea. She was turned out in 1892, and wasn't quite a year old when on that February day she left the Mersey for the last time. She registered about 6,000 tons and was up to date in every respect so far as shipbuilding then was concerned. Fortunately she was a freighter, or else, instead of the ninety or more poor fellows who were lost, the list might have totaled hundreds, for at that time a lot of people were coming to America, and every passenger liner that left the other side had all its steerage accommodations occupied.

"From the day the Naronic cleared the Mersey not a single clue has been discovered to account for the disappearance of the liner. In the fall of 1893 a Norwegian bark, when several hundred miles southwest of the Azores picked up parts of the wreckage of what was believed to be one of the ill fated liner's lifeboats. Again in the Summer of 1896, the fate of the Naronic was recalled when a boatman picked up in the Irish Channel a bottle that contained a note that read as follows:

"'Struck iceberg; sinking fast; Naronic. Young.'

"Few people believed the bottled message was genuine.

FIREMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Capt. Haviland Tumbled Through the Engine House Pole Hole.

Capt. James L. Haviland of 139 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, an old fireman, died at 10 o'clock last night in the Bradford Street Hospital, in East New York, from injuries sustained yesterday morning by falling through the "pole hole," from the second to the main floor, in Engine House No. 137, in Rockaway Avenue, Canarsie. His skull was fractured and his right hip broken.

With the rest of his company Haviland had returned only a short time before from a three-alarm fire in East New York. They had been out since early in the morning and all were tired. It is supposed that he went to the second floor to rest, but as he never recovered consciousness the cause of his fall is not known. Haviland had been a fireman for twenty-eight years. The Fire Department Chaplain visited him shortly before he died.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.
This architectural and engineering triumph interestingly and instructively described in
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?

"The Duchess of Dantzic" and The PIANOLA

THIS EVENING "The Duchess of Dantzic," the musical comedy success of London's last season, will be performed for the first time in this country at Daly's Theatre.

Since March, 1904, the Pianola repertory has contained fourteen selections from "The Duchess of Dantzic." In other words, Pianola owners have been able *for ten months* to hear and enjoy this music which has had such a vogue abroad.

This is but one instance out of many illustrating the thoroughness with which the Pianola covers the entire musical field. No matter what one's tastes may be, the Pianola repertory affords an immediate means of gratifying them. Music publishers from all over the world send advance copies of their productions and the best of this music is at once produced in the form of perforated rolls.

Pianola owners receive monthly bulletins of the latest compositions which have been placed in the repertory. For those who prefer to hear the music before purchasing, adequate facilities are provided at Aeolian Hall. The entire ninth floor is given over to sound-proof music rooms where Pianola owners are at liberty at any time to have tried over music which they contemplate purchasing. When desired, the co-operation of salesmen may be had in suggesting desirable compositions, and every facility is provided to make the Pianola yield to its owner the maximum of pleasure and entertainment.

Of the musical comedies and light operas now running in New York, the best numbers of the following are obtainable for the Pianola:

Higgledy Piggledy
Sho-Gun
Mrs. Black Is Back
Fantana
Woodland
It Happened in Nordland
Fatinitza
Babes in Toyland
Humpty Dumpty and the Duchess of Dantzic

It has been said that the Pianola is as new as its newest piece of music. Not only is the entire field of the classics thoroughly covered, but the Pianola brings to its owner the enjoyment of the latest dance music, the most popular songs of the day, and the hits of the operatic stage.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH STREET

SHAW'S TARIFF LETTER STIRS UNION LEAGUE

Members Unacquainted with Secretary's Humor, Bliss Says.

CLUB'S REAL ACTION KNOWN

Suppressed Preamble Calls for Suppression of Combinations That Control Prices.

Members of the Union League Club are wondering whether Secretary Shaw meant to be humorous or serious in his letter in regard to the club's action in asking Congress to investigate the tariff question. The fact that the letter had been received was made public yesterday morning, and little else was discussed among politicians. The text of the letter was not given out, but it was said that Secretary Shaw had not taken the tariff resolution as seriously as the club believed he and all other Republican leaders should.

Cornelius N. Bliss, the President of the club, explained yesterday that some of the other members did not appreciate Secretary Shaw's style of humor as he himself did, but he didn't believe there was any general ill-feeling over the matter, as had been reported. Other members said, however, that the affair had stirred up something of a hornet's nest.

The Secretary wrote, among other things, that he felt considerable satisfaction that so important a body as the Union League Club had decided that the tariff should be revised. He observed that no doubt this conclusion was reached only after mature deliberation. The Secretary is also reported to have said that he had no doubt the club members whose interests had to do with wool might be glad to have the rates reduced, and that others who were interested in one commodity or another, raw or manufactured, might, of course, be of the same mind. In discussing the letter last night, President Bliss said:

"I don't believe that the reported feeling with reference to Secretary Shaw's letter is as general as alleged. There are, of course, a few who, not understanding Secretary Shaw, did not take kindly to the letter because of the humorous style in which many of the statements were couched. I am sure if they knew the Secretary as well as I do or in fact knew him at all they could not possibly misconstrue his letter.

"Secretary Shaw, as you know, often talks or writes in a semi-humorous vein. I was personally very much amused at the letter. I thought it best to give it out, but as that never has been done with any of the correspondence of the club it was deemed desirable not to."

Another result of the Shaw letter was the bringing to light of the preamble of the club's resolution calling for an investigation of the tariff question which had been suppressed. After the meeting on Dec. 9 last the resolution was given out:

"Resolved, That the Union League Club earnestly requests Congress to investigate the question of the condition of manufactures as affected by the tariff with the view of making such changes in the present rates as will remedy unjust conditions, if any such exist.

The preamble shows that the action was much more radical than first reported and is as follows:

Whereas, The maintenance of a protective tariff is one of the principles of the Republican Party;

Whereas, The Union League Club has always believed that a protective tariff is justified, because essential to the establishment of new industries and to the payment of a higher rate of wages than that accepted by the working classes of Europe;

Whereas, Many manufacturers are now so strongly established that unfair or harmful competition is no longer to be apprehended;

Whereas, Since a protective tariff has been levied it has been the general experience that competition between domestic manufacturers has determined the prices paid by consumers without regard to the limits permitted by the tariff tax upon competing foreign products;

Whereas, It has been asserted that there are combinations which control either the whole, or nearly the whole, of the output of certain classes of goods, and that competition between manufacturers of such goods has been largely or entirely eliminated;

Whereas, Such combinations, if they exist, are now able to obtain for the products prices limited only by the cost of competing foreign goods, with the tariff added;

Whereas, Consumers may thus be forced to pay for articles of necessity prices not only largely in excess of those which can be obtained under conditions of open competition, but prices greatly higher than domestic manufacturers are willing to accept from foreign buyers;

Whereas, Such unjust conditions, if they exist, tend to create unrest and dissatisfaction, and to render easy the spread of unsound Socialistic theories, so menacing the permanent interests of the State;

Whereas, The unprecedented [illegible] parities which have continued [illegible] Party in power give to the [illegible] portunity to enact legislation that will remove unjust conditions, if such exist; and

Whereas, We believe, if such conditions exist, the enactment of remedial legislation is a high and immediate duty of the Republican Party.

This set of resolutions was the work of a special committee, of which Cephas Brainerd was Chairman. It was brought before the club at a meeting at which approximately 150 members were present. In discussing the resolutions President Bliss said:

"I was not at the meeting at which the resolutions were accepted or adopted. This report of the committee, which of course was the set of resolutions, was brought in, read and ordered accepted. Then copies were sent broadcast.

"I may say that there has not been a regularly called meeting of the club for the purpose of discussing resolutions with reference to tariff revision. If any such plan should be put on foot, notices would be sent to the 1,800 members and each and every one, if need be, would have ample opportunity for stating his views."

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVING.

The Last Quarter of 1904 Was the Best of the Four.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"A year ago, when discussing the general course of business in the United Kingdom, we expressed the opinion that we must look for another year of dull trade, as the indications were that the contracting portion of the trade cycle was not at that time ended.

"The actual history of 1904 has on the whole borne out this forecast, but it is satisfactory to note that during the last three months there have been obvious signs of a tendency toward improvement in more than one of the elements that make up the complex whole called the state of industry and commerce.

"The improvement is real so far as it goes, but as it only began to operate toward the close of the year, the effect on the figures for the whole year is small, and it probably cannot be said that 1904 was better in financial results than 1903.

"There is one encouraging point of difference, however; 1903 was worse in the second half than in the first, while in 1904 the second half was the better of the two, and the last quarter was the best of the four.

"There are signs that the return of the expanding half of the trade cycle is imminent."

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
[illegible] Cold Tablets [illegible] Cold [illegible] Grove's signature [illegible] 25 cents. [illegible]

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
OVERCOAT SALE
Men's Box Coats, Belt Coats, Great Coats and Paddocks, that were $20, $22.50, $25 and $28, now $14.50.
Men's Box Coats, Belt Coats and Great Coats, that were $18 and $20, now $11.00.
Men's Great Coats, Box Coats and Belt Coats, that were $12.50, $15 and $18, now $9.00.
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, Near Chambers Street.
47 Cortlandt St., Near Greenwich St.
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., Near 14th St.
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue.

5th Av. Auction Rooms
238 5th Av., Wm. B. Norman, Auct'r.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
$15,000 Worth of Diamonds
Watches
Chains, Gems
Jewelry & Silverware
TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE
Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK,
ON
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.
JAN. 17, 18, & 19.
AT 10 A. M. EACH DAY.

BARGAINS
in Genuine
CUT GLASS
before
STOCK TAKING
C. DORFLINGER & SONS,
3 and 5 West 19th St.,
and
36 Murray St.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM BURNED

Main Building Threatened in Brooklyn—Two-Hour Fight for Firemen.

In a fire, the cause of which is undetermined, the gymnasium of the Bedford Avenue branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 430 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed yesterday afternoon. The damage amounts to $10,000. The fire was discovered by one of the members, who turned in the still alarm. This brought Engine Company No. 135.

In rapid succession, three more alarms were turned in, and the fire was put out after a two hours' fight. When it was seen that the main building of the association was in danger, Henry Hammond, the Secretary, organized a salvage corps of the members, who took [illegible] of the building and turned to the building.

JAN 1905

A LITERARY SENSATION

ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WILL PRINT THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED

NOVEL BY BENJAMIN DISRAELI

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD AND PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

DISRAELI.

F

THE American serial rights to this unfinished posthumous book of the famous English statesman have been secured by

The New York Times

and the novel will be presented in three instalments on consecutive Sundays. Its publication must awaken the liveliest interest wherever the English language is spoken. The completed chapters are worthy of the author of "Sybil" and "Lothair." Their ornately brilliant style at once identifies their origin. Special interest is given to the novel by the fact that Lord Beaconsfield has chosen as the leading figure of his story, his relentless political enemy, the man in public life he most hated---

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE

This intensely interesting work was purchased from Lord Beaconsfield's Literary Executors for a sum equivalent to one dollar a word, which is probably the highest rate ever paid for fiction. Its publication in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES will be the only form in which it can appear for three years.

Remember that this Posthumous Disraeli Novel will be the talk of two continents and be sure to order immediately from your newsdealer

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

JANUARY 22
JANUARY 29
FEBRUARY 5

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

More Palm Beach Hats

The showing of Millinery especially designed for wear at Southern resorts has been much admired. Many of the hats have been bought by out-of-town milliners, for use as pattern hats—a compliment to the originality and good taste of our styles.

Many new examples of our milliners' skill are ready today for inspection.

Second floor, B'way and 10th st.

White Shirt-Waists For Spring

Heralds of Spring. Bright, new, crisp and fresh.

Madras, linen or mull. Trimmed with laces, beading, and other touches of daintiness, or jaunty and severe. Many hand-embroidered.

See them, if you would learn the leading waist styles for next season:

At $2.25—Of fine white figured madras.

At $2.75—Of linen, spruce and smart.

At $3.75—Of exquisite mull, beautifully made: front shirred at shoulders, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion.

At $4.75—Of fine mull; entire front embroidered.

At $6—Of richly embroidered linen. Others at $6.50, $7.50, $9, up to $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Embroideries

Prices, 30c, 40c, 50c a Yard
Values, 40c to 75c a Yard

All full pieces; and, in many instandes, edgings and insertions to match.

Thousands of yards, from St. Gall, Switzerland. And never was a more beautiful assemblage. The patterns are as tasteful as we've ever known them to be. And as new as they are pretty.

Fine cambric and nainsook Embroideries—wide, narrow or medium width Edgings and Insertions; some with hemstitched edge. Generous margins.

At 30c, 40c and 50c a yard, worth 40c to 75c. Broadway.

The Annual SALE OF SILVER

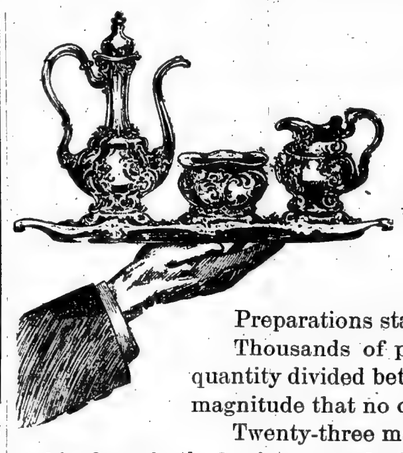

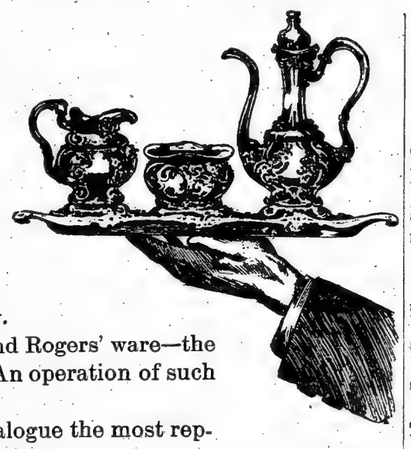

We Present Thousands of Beautiful Pieces at Savings of a Quarter To a Third

Preparations starting, in some cases, a year ago reach their climax today.

Thousands of pieces are involved, of sterling silver, quadruple plate, and Rogers' ware—the quantity divided between our two stores, and on sale in both this morning. An operation of such magnitude that no other organization but ours would dare to undertake it.

Twenty-three manufacturers have contributed—a list of them would catalogue the most reputable firms in the business, producing the highest-grade goods.

The Sale offers the customary fine advantages, in solid silver and quadruple-plate, at savings of a quarter to one-third—and even more—on a larger scale than ever. And not a piece in this array, that fills the aisles and the regular jewelry store, and is banked up as reserve stock in the store-rooms, is "sale goods"—but the collection consists entirely of the legitimate surplus stock and discontinued patterns of reliable firms. Many of the designs appear, for that matter, in the current catalogues of these firms. And every piece is new and perfect, with its glistening polish intact.

The Sterling Silverwear is all $\frac{925}{1000}$ fine; and comprises a number of beautiful designs in the latest finishes.

The Quadruple Plate is on white metal, in a splendid variety of pieces.

Among the Rogers' Ware—knives, forks, spoons and serving pieces, all at very special prices—there are *five* handsome patterns.

There is also a fine showing of Table Cutlery, such as Carving Sets and the like, from one of the best American manufacturers, worth a third more than the marked prices. All are perfect, except that the pearl-handled knives are technically "seconds," because of hardly discernible imperfections in the mother of pearl handles.

Here is a partial list—full of suggestions to housekeepers who wish to replenish their table fittings, as well as to those who want to look ahead a little, and lay by welcome presents for Spring weddings—particularly in sterling silver:

Quadruple-plated Tableware at One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $6, $10, $11.50, $11.75, $13.50, $20.

Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4, $4.50, $4.75, and $6.

Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2, $3, $3.50.

Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2.

Sugar Bowls, $1.50, $2.

Cream Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75.

Spoon Holders, $1.50.

Butter Dishes, $1, $1.75 and $2.

Baking Dishes, $2, $3.25, $3.50, $5.50 and $6.50.

Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50, $4, $5, $5.25.

Ice Pitchers, $4, $4.25, $5.50 and $8.

Tilting Pitchers, $10.75, $11 and $14.

Vegetable Dishes, $6.50.

Fern Dishes, $2, $2.75, $3 and $4.50.

Soup Tureens, $4.50, $6, $6.50 and $8.

Tea Kettles, $6.75.

Coffee Urns, $7.50 and $8.

Cake Baskets, $2, $2.50, $3.75.

Crumb Sets, $1.75, $2, $2.75, $3.50.

Fruit or Salad Bowls, $2.50, $2.75, $3 and $4.

Serving Trays, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.75.

Quadruple-plate Tableware at One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

Tea-set Trays, $3.75, $6.75, $7, $7.50.

Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c and $1.

Syrup Jugs, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.50.

Candelabra, $3.25, $3.75, $4.75, $5.25, $7.50 and $8.

Punch Bowls, $14.50, $16 and $20.

Candlesticks, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Glass-lined Fruit Dishes, $2, $2.50, $4, $4.75.

Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 to $3.

Wine Coolers, $4, $4.75 and $6.75.

Plateaux, $1.75, $2 and $3.50.

Cracker Jars, $2.

Napkin Rings, 35c.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, 10c.

Main and Tenth street aisles, Tenth street elevator counter and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Pieces

(TABLEWARE)

One-quarter Under-Price

Fruit Dishes, $14.25, $18.75, $22.25, $29.50.

Bread Trays, $14.25, $30, $35, $40.

Butter Dishes, $8.75, $9.

Candlesticks, $3.50, $4, $4.75, $5.50, $8, $10.25, $11 each.

Water Pitchers, $23, $25, $32, $34.50 and $40.

Gravy Boats, $8, $9.75, $11.50.

Almond Dishes, $1.50, $2 each.

Bonbon Dishes, $2.25, $3.25, $5.50, $6.50 each.

Picture Frames, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $5, $6, $7.50.

Claret Jugs, glass, silver-mounted, $4, $6.75.

Napkin Rings, $1, $1.15, $1.25.

Children's Cups, $3.75, $4.50.

Call Bells, $1.25.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, $1.15, $1.25, $1.75.

SPOONS, FORKS and SERVING PIECES

Sugar Spoons, 90c each.

Cold-meat Forks, small, $1.90 each; large, $2.75 each.

Sardine Forks, $1.20 each.

Bouillon Ladles, $2.75 each.

Cracker Scoops, $3.25 each.

Beef Forks, $1.20 each.

Fried-oyster Servers, $2.75 each.

Bonbon Tongs, 90c each.

Gravy Ladles, $4.

Sugar Tongs, large, $2.75.

Butter Knives, $1.50, $2 each.

Ice Spoons, $2.90, $4.25.

Spoons and Forks, 80c an ounce.

Silver Store, Broadway, Tenth street.

Rogers' Extra-Plate Spoons, Forks and Serving Pieces at Special Prices

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.

Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.

Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.

Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.

Oyster Forks, $1.85 a dozen.

Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.

Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.

Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a dozen.

Orange Spoons, $1.75 a dozen.

Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.

Oyster Ladles, $1 each.

Gravy Ladles, 45c each.

Cream Ladles, 35c each.

Sugar Spoons, 25c each.

Sugar Tongs, 45c each.

Cold Meat Forks, 45c each.

Berry Spoons, 75c each.

Pie Knives, 75c each.

Children's Sets, 60c each.

Butter Knives, 25c each.

Triple-plated Medium or Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.

Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a doz.

Triple-plated Medium Knives, hollow handles, at $3 dozen.

Ninth street aisle and Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Table Cutlery at One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

Pearl-handled Dessert Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, $6.25 a dozen.

Pearl-handled Medium Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, $8.50 and $10 a dozen.

Pearl-handled Medium Knives and Forks, with sterling silver ferrules; six of each in a set, at $8.50 and $9 a set.

Pearl-handled Fruit Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, at $5 a dozen.

Pearl-handled Orange Knives; saw edge, with sterling silver ferrules, at $6.75 a dozen.

Pearl-handled Bread-and-Butter Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, at $5.25 a dozen.

Pearl-handled Butter Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, at 75c each.

Carving Knives and Forks, with stag-horn handles and 7-inch blades, at 75c and $1 a pair.

Three-piece Carving Sets, with stag-horn handles and sterling silver mountings, at $2 a set.

Three-piece Carving Sets, with ebony handles and sterling silver mountings, at $2.75 a set.

Three-piece Carving Sets, with celluloid handles and sterling silver mountings, at $3.50 and $4 a set.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Blankets and Comfortables

White Sale defiance to a rising market.

The price of wool is going up quickly, steadily, and for some time to come.

These blankets are without any points of criticism. All flawless, comfort-giving, worthy.

And yet—look here:—

BLANKETS

At $4 a pair, were $5—White wool filling, cotton warp; for full-sized beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4.50 a pair, were $5.50—Made of long, staple wool filling; light cotton warp; 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

At $4.75 a pair, were $5.75—Made of fine, long, staple wool filling; cotton warp; 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

At $5 a pair, were $6—Made of soft, spongy, extra-fine wool filling; cotton warp; 78x82 in., 6 lbs.

At $6.25 a pair, were $7.50—Superior white wool filling; spool cotton warp; extra size; 80x88 in., 6 lbs.

Mission Mills Blankets—the very best California wool in warp and filling—

At $9.50 a pair, were $12—72x84 in., 7 lbs.

At $12 a pair, were $14—78x84 in., 8 lbs.

At $13.50 a pair, were $16—84x90 in., 9 lbs.

COMFORTABLES

Down Comfortables at $3 each—full bed size; covered with best American sateen, mostly in dark colors. Down is white, free from odors, and will not shed. Seventy-five in the lot. Were remarkably cheap at $3.75 and $4.

Third floor.

Dress Trimmings

At Half Price

Just from the looms—in advance styles for the coming season.

Persian designs. On taffeta, or cloth. And a few pretty kinds in white and gold.

25c, 50c and 75c a Yard, worth double. Tenth street.

New Silk Belts

The Nick-of-Time

A foremost manufacturer's sample line. Pretty, new in design, perfect. In two groups:

At 60c, worth $1 to $2.75
At $1, worth $1.50 to $3.50

Belts of taffeta, satin, peau de cygne, in black, white and colors; plaited and shirred, or pretty girdle effects.

Many have buckles, plain or studded with rhine-stones—and the buckles are worth more than the price of the entire belt today. Broadway.

Today Begins the Unreserved Clean Sweep of All Our Women's Winter Coats & Dresses

We don't believe in making two bites of a cherry. It is far easier and simpler for us to whittle our stocks down to the last, thinnest shaving *before* inventory, than to relegate them to the lumber-room for another season. It is far better for our customers to *know*, as they do, that they run no danger of buying a previous Winter's style—even at price reductions—the year after. Every season's business starts afresh, from the ground up.

That's the why and wherefore of the thorough-going price-reductions we announce today.

Not a woman's Winter coat or costume escapes—every one meets the common fate of having its original price.

Reduced by One-third to One-half

The collection offers the most splendid sort of opportunity to select suits and wraps for the long period of wintry weather still to come. There are included

Black and Covert Cloth Jackets and Coats, in wide assortment of styles and lengths.

Silk Coats, and other handsome Long Wraps for street and evening wear.

Tailored Costumes of velvet and cloth—in a quantity of different, handsome models.

Pretty Dresses—both domestic and foreign—of varied materials.

Though, as a matter of course, sizes are not complete in each style or at each price, in the aggregate, all tastes, figures and pocket-books may be suited.

Following are the new price-ranges established on the various groups:

Women's Winter Coats—

$7.50, worth $11.50 to $15

Coats of covert and black cloth.

$10, worth $15 to $20

A variety of handsome styles, mostly in black.

$12, worth $22

Zibeline Coats, in great variety.

$16.50, worth $22.50 to $25

A collection of black and covert cloth Coats,

Women's Winter Suits

Velvet Suits at half price:

$22.50 to $67.50, formerly $45 to $135

Cloth Suits:

$8.75, worth $15 to $21

$18, worth $25 to $35

Costumes of taffeta, voile and crepe de chine:

At $25 to $90

Newly Priced TABLE CLOTHS

Snowy Table Cloths and Napkins that will grace any household—they have done honor to our Linen Store.

Attractive to see, and with the lasting quality that makes linen "family linen." Ambitious to endure.

White Sale price-changes:

Bleached Irish linen Table Cloths; 2x 2½ yards, formerly $2.25, at $1.90 each; 2 x 3 yards, formerly 2.75, at $2.25 ea.

Bleached Irish linen Table Cloths, extra fine; 2 x 2 yards, at $2 each, from $2.50; 2 x 2½ yards, at $2.50 each, from $3.25; 2 x 3 yards, at $3 each, from $3.75.

Dinner Napkins to match, 24 inches square at $3 a dozen, from $3.75.

Irish linen Table Cloths; 2 x 2 yards, at $3 each, from $3.50; 2 x 2½ yards, at $3.75 each, from $4.50; 2 x 3 yards, at $4.50 each, from $5.50.

Scotch linen Table Cloths; 2 x 2 yards, at $3 each, from $3.75; 2 x 2½ yards, at $3.75 each, from $4.25; 2 x 3 yards, at $4.50 each, from $5.50.

Flemish linen Table Cloths, grass-bleached, made of the unmatchable Courtrai flax. In exclusive designs. Three grades:

No. 1: 69 x 72 inches, at $2.50 each; 69 x 90 in., $3.25 each; 69 x 108 in., at $3.75 each; 69 x 126 in., at $4.50 each; 69 x 144 in., at $5 each.

No. 2; 71 x 72 in., at $3 each; 71 x 90 in., at $3.75 each; 71 x 108 in., at $4.50 each; 71 x 126 in., at $5.25 each; 71 x 144 in., at $6 each.

No. 3; 71 x 72 in., at $4 each; 71 x 90 in., at $5 each; 71 x 108 in., at $6 each; 71 x 126 in., at $7 each; 71 x 144 in., at $8 each.

Matching Napkins—

No. 1—20½ inches square, at $2.75 a dozen; 24½ inches square, $3.75 a dozen.

Nos. 2 and 3—22 inches square, at $4 and $4.50 a dozen; 26 inches square, at $5.50 and $6 a dozen. Third floor.

Lace Collar And Cuff Sets

Wonderfully close imitations

Supplies for the China Closet: Dinner, Fish and Game Sets And Fancy China---Much Reduced

Ponder over this, while you are replenishing your stock of silverware. But not too long—thirty-seven such attractive bargains in Dinner Sets won't last very long; and there's equal need for haste, if you wish to profit by the offerings of Fish and Game Sets, separate pieces of Dinnerware, and Fancy China, that form part of this Mid-January clearance sale.

Prices were never so little, on most of this China; and the chance to save money is a most exceptional one. News that will bring housekeepers here with a rush:

Dinner Sets

Three Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, in pink flower and scroll border design; all pieces gilt; fine English porcelain. Never sold before for less than $19. Today at $12.

Thirteen fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in pink floral design; all handles gilt. Never sold before for less than $15. Today at $12.50.

Eleven fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces: fluted shape; pink rose decoration and all pieces gilt. Never sold before for less than $20. Today at $15.

Four Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; scattered rose design and heavily gilt. Never sold before for less than $40. Today at $30.

Six Elite China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; pink wreath border design and all heavily gilt. Never sold before for less than $42.50. Today at $30.

These Sets all have the important pieces, soup tureen, large meat platters, etc.

Dinnerware Reduced

A special table holds many pieces of Dinnerware, the last of patterns which we are closing out, mostly at half prices. An unusual opportunity to replenish the china supply.

One pattern will suffice to illustrate. Fine English porcelain in a very choice design:

Meat Dishes, 9-in., at 15c from 30c; 10-in., at 15c from 45c; 12-in., at 35c from 75c; 14-in., at 50c from $1; 16-in., at 75c from $1.50; 18-in., at $1 from $2.25.

Covered Vegetable Dishes, at 50c each, from $1.

Fruit Saucers, at 40c a dozen, from 80c.

Individual Butter Plates, at 30c a dozen, from 60c.

Covered Butter Dishes, at 40c each, from 85c.

Fish and Game Sets

Pouyat French China Game Set of 13 pieces; every piece has game center, handsomely painted and heavily gilt. At $15, from $20.

Elite French China Game Set of 15 pieces; finely painted game center, and gilt. At $12, from $18.

Elite French China Fish Sets of 15 pieces; finely painted fish center, and heavily gilt. At $25, from $37.50. At $37.50, from $50.

Iridescent Glass

Iridescent Vases, in a great variety of designs. Saturday's prices ranged up to $4 each; with most of the pieces priced at $2 to $3. Today at $1 each.

Fancy China

Pink flower in scroll design and gold pattern on border, thus under-price:

Salad Bowls, large size, at 35c each, worth 60c; medium size, at 20c each, worth 40c.

Cake Plates, at 35c each, worth 60c.

Condensed Milk Holders, at 50c each, worth 80c.

English Porcelain

A small remainder of the fine English Porcelain pieces, with strawberry, plum, clover and flower decorations:

Comb-and-Brush Trays, at 60c each, from $1.25.

Loving Cups, at 60c each, from $1.25.

Baskets, with handles, at $1.50 each, from $3.

Candlesticks, at 85c each, from $1.75.

Vases at 85c each, from $1.75; at $1.70 each, from $3.40; at $2.50 each, from $5; at $3.75 each, from $7.50.

Jugs at 65c each, from $1.25; at 70c each, from $1.25; at

WARRANT FOR MRS. DUKE IS ON ITS WAY HERE

Accused of Swindling in a Texas Tobacco Deal.

DUKE TURNS ON HIS WIFE

Lawyers Say He Will Press Suit for Annulment of Marriage—Investigating Woman's Past.

Special to The New York Times.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, Jan. 15.—Sheriff Buckner of Nacogdoches County yesterday issued warrants, or, as they are termed here, capiases, for the arrest of Alice L. Webb, now Mrs. Brodie L. Duke of New York and Charles F. Taylor of Chicago. These warrants were forwarded by last night's mail to New York and Chicago, respectively. The charge is swindling.

It is also learned that District Attorney Imboden of Shelby County yesterday afternoon telegraphed to District Attorney Jerome of New York that Miss Webb was under indictment at Nacogdoches and that papers connected with the case would be sent at once to Mr. Jerome.

Sheriff Buckner made the following statement to-day regarding the issuing of the warrants:

"The officials of Nacogdoches County do not feel they are at liberty to say much about the status of the transactions of Alice L. Webb of New York and Charles F. Taylor of Chicago, under the title of the 'Taylor-Webb Company' when Alice L. Webb and Charles F. Taylor were here last.

"We did not intend that the fact that they were indicted because of some of their transactions should become known to the public, but since this fact has become known I am free to say that yesterday I received telephonic instructions from District Attorney Imboden at Centre, in Shelby County, to issue capiases for the arrest of Miss Webb and Mr. Taylor, and have the accused returned to my custody in Nacogdoches. The warrants were forwarded by last night's mail, and I expect the accused persons to be served with them within the next two or three days.

"The indictments under which the warrants were issued charge swindling, and the particular case is the procuring of $3,000 in money from E. A. Blount, President of the Commercial National Bank of Nacogdoches through swindling operations. The transaction was in connection with the Redfield Tobacco Farm, situated six miles from Nacogdoches.

"I do not feel at liberty to say whether other indictments exist on not. This particular indictment was returned by the Nacogdoches Grand Jury last September."

It is alleged that Alice L. Webb, while at Nacogdoches, reported herself as being supported in her operations by large financial resources that were temporarily unavailable. She was known as "The Tobacco Queen," and attracted much attention and discussion in Nacogdoches and neighboring Texas towns in what is known as the "Tobacco Patch of Southeastern Texas."

It is said that in their operations at Nacogdoches Miss Webb and Mr. Taylor impressed business men with the idea that they were working in conjunction, to a limited extent at least, with Col. S. F. B. Morse, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Texas, and later with the Sully cotton syndicate in New York.

Col. Morse had been an enthusiastic pioneer in promoting the Texas tobacco growing industries, and this fact enabled the Taylor-Webb Company, promoters, to get more favorable consideration at the hands of the Nacogdoches business public than could otherwise have been obtained.

HUSBAND CHANGES ATTITUDE.

Now Will Seek to Have Marriage Annulled, Lawyers Assert.

Lawyers closely connected with the Duke case declared yesterday that Brodie L. Duke, confined in the Long Island Home for the Insane, had turned on his wife, who was Miss Alice L. Webb, and that it was probable that he would press in person the annulment proceedings instituted by Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, who, as representatives of his family, caused him to be committed to the sanitarium.

Counsel concerned in the three-cornered legal fight that has developed about the person of Duke are a unit in the belief that there was no doubt he would be adjudged sane when brought before Justice Gaynor on Thursday. This would place him in a position where he could press any proceedings he might choose to bring against his wife.

While Duke, in a statement made through his lawyer, expressed his emphatic resentment of the interference of his relatives in what he considers his private family affairs, his attitude since then has undergone a change; until at the present time it is known positively that Champe S. Andrews and Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay will work together in investigating the record of Mrs. Duke.

Mrs. Duke herself was made aware of her husband's attitude in a letter signed by the latter, but written by Mr. Andrews, which was delivered to her at the Union Square Hotel, where she is staying. The letter, it was learned yesterday, was couched in strictly legal phraseology, and contained an avowal on the part of Brodie L. Duke of his future intentions as regards his wife.

Champe S. Andrews late on Saturday evening served notice on the firm of Levy & Unger, representing Mrs. Duke, that he would make a motion before Justice Gaynor, prior to the hearing of the appeal taken by her lawyers, to set aside the motion for a commission and jury to decide the mental condition of Brodie L. Duke, which Levy & Unger obtained a few days ago. The ground on which the action will be made is that the petition was granted contrary to the provisions of the law.

"We are going ahead with our preparations for the proceeding begun," said Mr. Levy yesterday. "The order appointing the commission headed by Prof. Isaac Russell, Dean of the New York University Law School, was confirmed on Saturday under the seal of the Clerk of Kings County, who also issued a precept calling upon the Sheriff of the county to summons twenty-four jurors. The jury will be on hand in Part I. of the Kings County Supreme Court at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. The motion cannot possibly be set aside.

"Moreover, I want to tell you that I am firmly convinced that after Brodie L. Duke's release he and our client will again be brought together, despite the machinations of his family."

Mr. Levy declined to give any inkling of what was contained in the letter Mr. Duke wrote to his wife.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Maurice A. Sturm of 1,629 Madison Avenue, who is the physician of Mrs. Duke, went to the Amityville institution on Saturday armed with a court order permitting him to see Mr. Duke, which Levy & Unger had obtained from Justice Gaynor. He showed his order to Dr. Wilsey, Superintendent of the institution, and demanded that he be permitted to talk to Mr. Duke.

Dr. Wilsey, according to the physician, told him he could not see Mr. Duke, as the latter had no desire to talk to him.

PANAMA RAILROAD INQUIRY.

Representative Shackelford Will Press His Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Some time ago Representative Shackelford of Missouri introduced a resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the Panama Railroad Company, its contracts, and methods of doing business. This resolution remains with the committee to which it was referred. The appointment of Mr. Bristow by the President to be Special Commissioner to conduct an inquiry into the matter is regarded by Mr. Shackelford as likely to result in forestalling his proposed inquiry, as the Special Commissioner may get in a report before a Congressional committee could act.

Mr. Shackelford contends that the appointment of a Special Commissioner does not remove the necessity for an inquiry by Congress. He intends to press his resolution, and will urge the operation by the Government of the Panama Railroad and the steamship line running between Colon and New York.

Speaking of this matter to-day, Mr. Shackelford said: "The canal when completed should be a potent factor in reducing rates between the East and the West. The rates on the railroad should be reduced to about what they are in the United States, and the ship rates should be placed at what would be a fair and remunerative rate for ships engaged in such traffic. One of the ships could be run on a regular schedule from New Orleans to Colon, one on a regular schedule from New York to Colon, another from some other Atlantic port. The Government and other shippers should pay the same rates. The net earnings of the railroad and ships could be turned into a fund to be used in part payment of the costs of constructing the canal.

GEN. CRONJE CHEERED.

Tells Big Irish Crowd at Concert About Boer Fighting.

Commander Piet A. Cronje, the exiled Boer general, received a tumultuous greeting from an Irish audience that filled every seat at the Academy of Music last night, at the concert of "Ireland's Own" Band.

General Cronje, through an interpreter—he has been too proud ever to learn the language of the foes of his native land—told the audience his experiences during the battle of Paardeburg, where, after ten days of fighting, he was overwhelmed by the superior numbers of Lord Roberts and forced to surrender, thus sealing the fate of the Boer republic.

He did not speak a bitter word against his former enemies. At the close of his short speech the interpreter announced that the General would be ready to answer any questions put to him.

"How is his hea-r-r-t?" yelled a man from the first balcony.

There was a brief conference between the old warrior and the interpreter and an exchange of frantic gestures. At the end of it the General mopped away a tear.

"The General begs me to say," said Capt. Hindon, his interpreter, "that it was very sore once, but that it is healing since he came to America."

There was renewed cheering, and then another man asked:

"What does it look like in South Africa now?"

"Very dark at present," was the reply, "but the General has bright hopes for the future."

"So have we," yelled a man in the audience. "To — with England, anyhow." Then there were some more cheers.

The playing of the band made a big hit.

BIBLE FOR 'BLACK-HAND' MAN

Preacher Put Verses of Scripture in Purse Instead of Money Demanded.

Salvatore Mastretti of 176 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg, was arrested early yesterday morning, and later held, on a charge of vagrancy. He is a recent arrival from Italy, and the real offense charged against him is the writing of letters of the "Black Hand" variety to the Rev. Stefano L. Testa of the Brooklyn City Missionary Society.

For some days past the Rev. Mr. Testa, who lives at 20 Conselyea Street in Williamsburg, has been receiving letters threatening all kinds of vengeance unless the mission of Church and State. It is, therefore, expected that the programme relating to separation will be carried out, although M. Combes's retirement will probably cause a moderating tendency.

The issue which proved most decisive toward hastening the resignations of the Ministers was the popular outcry against secret reports on the lives of army officers. The change will undoubtedly insure the abandonment of the last vestige of this system. The passage of an income tax and other important measures will not be materially affected.

Premier Combes was waited upon this evening by a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies, who urged that he reconsider his decision to resign, but he positively refused to do so.

Until the decision of the Cabinet to resign is officially communicated to President Loubet, who alone is empowered to receive it, there will be no interruption of Parliamentary work.

M. LOUBET'S MOTHER DEAD.

Was Ninety-two Years Old—A Type of the Simple Country Class.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Mme. Loubet, mother of the President, died at Marsanne at 3 o'clock this afternoon from congestion of the lungs. She was ninety-two years old. The President's son Paul and other members of the family were at her bedside when she expired.

President Loubet had expected to leave this evening for Marsanne, but the announcement of the death of his mother came before he was able to depart. Mme. Loubet contributed much to the President's prestige, as she was a type of the simple country class.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, and President Loubet will leave Paris tomorrow in order to attend it.

Many officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps have called at the Elysée Palace to express sympathy with the President.

OLD PRISON BUILDINGS.

State Supt. Collins Recommends Erection of Modern, Central Institution.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Superintendent of Prisons Collins complains in his annual report of the unfit state of the prison buildings. While most of the structures at Clinton have been rebuilt, those at Sing Sing and Auburn are, in the main, very old. He says it is difficult to maintain a high degree of physical soundness among imprisoned men when the cells are unsuitable for their habitation.

Superintendent Collins says the State must modernize the two prison plants mentioned or fall behind in progressive methods in dealing with its criminals.

He recommends that one large model institution be built in a suitable central location, in preference to patching up two worn-out prisons. He then proceeds to enumerate the requirements of a modern prison.

Mr. Collins asks the co-operation of the State Commissioner of Education, Andrew S. Draper, in the work of improving the education of the inmates of prisons. He also renews his request that the Legislature appropriate money for the establishment of trade schools and industries at the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Friars Want America to Pay Up.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The religious orders, strongly supported by Cardinal Vives y Tuto, are urging the Vatican to press for the payment of the money awarded by the United States for the purchase of the

M. COMBES'S CABINET TO RESIGN THIS WEEK

M. Rouvier Likely to Head the New French Ministry.

SAME POLICIES TO CONTINUE

But Treatment of Clericals May Be Less Harsh—System of Espionage to be Abolished.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Ministry of M. Combes, after emerging successfully from its bitter midnight struggle in the Chamber of Deputies, has decided to abandon the field while some portion of its prestige still remains, and has signified its intention of resigning.

Official announcement of the resignations has not yet been made, but M. Combes has definitely stated the intention of himself and his colleagues, and the termination of the Ministry after a tempestuous career of three years only awaits the formal submission of the letters of retirement.

Friends of the Ministry maintain that its retirement is voluntary, as M. Combes has succeeded in resisting the effort to compel his fall. The Opposition, however, hails the decision as a victory, asserting that the small majorities for the Ministry last night left M. Combes shorn of effective strength to carry out his policies.

M. Combes called at the Elysée Palace to-day for the purpose of conferring with President Loubet, but the latter was overwhelmed by the critical illness of his mother, who died at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The President's affliction prevented any discussion of the Cabinet situation.

The presentation of the resignation of the Ministers has been deferred until Wednesday morning. President Loubet will begin on Wednesday afternoon consultations for the formation of a new Ministry. M. Rouvier appears to be practically decided upon as the chief of the Ministry, and it is understood that he has asked M. Delcassé and M. Berteaux to retain the Foreign and War portfolios, respectively.

It is conceded that M. Combes's voluntary withdrawal will permit him to exercise a powerful and probably a decisive influence in the choice of his successor, similar to that which M. Waldeck-Rousseau exercised when voluntarily relinquishing power. The logic of the situation appears to point to M. Rouvier. He is acceptable both to M. Combes and those who are rebelling against the latter's authority.

However, if M. Combes exercises the authority to name his own successor he may designate M. Brisson, who as President of the Chamber of Deputies assisted in the execution of the Combes programme. The names of MM. Millerand, Poincaré, Doumer, and Clémenceau are also prominently mentioned, their strength depending upon later combinations in the majority groups. The personal influence the President usually exercises is obscured by his mother's death.

Premier Combes received the various Ministers during the day. He looked careworn after ten hours of parliamentary battle, in which he occupied the floor for three hours and was the centre of a continuous attack during the remaining hours. He spoke freely of the intention of his Cabinet to retire as a whole, and outlined the details of its closing work.

He regards the retirement as wholly voluntary, as the votes last night, although showing small majorities, gave enough margin to permit of carrying on his ministerial programme. However, he considers that his departure will facilitate the realization of the programme instead of interrupting it, since his successor will be able to unite the discordant elements which have become personally hostile to him.

The effect of the change upon the Government's policies will, it is thought, not be great. The new Ministry will have the same majority as that supporting Premier Combes, and so there cannot be much radical change.

This majority has repeatedly upheld M. Combes's project tending toward the separation of Church and State. It is, therefore, expected that the programme relating to separation will be carried out, although M. Combes's retirement will probably cause a moderating tendency.

The issue which proved most decisive toward hastening the resignations of the Ministers was the popular outcry against secret reports on the lives of army officers. The change will undoubtedly insure the abandonment of the last vestige of this system. The passage of an income tax and other important measures will not be materially affected.

Premier Combes was waited upon this evening by a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies, who urged that he reconsider his decision to resign, but he positively refused to do so.

Until the decision of the Cabinet to resign is officially communicated to President Loubet, who alone is empowered to receive it, there will be no interruption of Parliamentary work.

LINER BATTERED BY GALE.

Overdue New York Here Scarred by Wind and Wave.

With portions of her forward railings carried away, several of the plates in the great dome over the dining salon smashed, and a wrecked bulkhead, due to heavy seas that boarded her in mid-Atlantic, the American liner New York got in yesterday morning. From the time she lost sight of the lights of Cherbourg on the 7th until she was almost in sight of the American coast the voyage of the New York was a continual battle with terrific head winds and giant seas.

After plunging through heavy northwest and southwest gales for five days the New York on Thursday morning poked her nose into the zone of the storm that made her passage a memorable one. The wind on this day blew with hurricane force and kicked up great combers that swept the decks with clocklike regularity, rendering the duties of the seamen perilous and the lot of the passengers as uncomfortable as can well be imagined.

When at last darkness came that night the New York had logged only 271 knots and the damage referred to had been accomplished. In the course of the hurricane a sailor slipped on the icy promenade deck, falling with such force against one of the forward starboard rails that it was found necessary on the liner's arrival to transfer him to a hospital.

As the New York reached the American coast the weather became intensely cold, with the result that when she rounded the Hook she presented a magnificent sight, her entire superstructure, from stem to stern, being covered with a mass of frozen brine, while from her mast and rigging thousands of great glistening icicles glittered in the sunlight.

Owing to the season of the year the New York did not bring a very large number of passengers. Seventy of her steerage passengers were left in Southampton owing to the fact that they were suspected of being afflicted with trachoma, one of the diseases that acts as an absolute bar to landing in America.

Among those who came over in the saloon were I. De Cordova, Claude Dampier, Charles F. Glenny, S. L. Horsford, George C. Kendall, Paul Lacroix, M. Du Martheray, Swiss Minister at Washington; Baron Boulay de la Meurthe, W. J. Rosencrantz, Nelson E. Spence, E. D. Steger, and Dr. Ramon Alvarez de Toledo.

The Cunarder Umbria, another tardy transatlantic liner, was sighted last night. She is expected to dock about 8 A. M. to-day. Among her passengers are William Boosey, Capt. A. Hilton Johnson, Reginald W. Hall, T. R. Montgomery, Lieut. A. C. Oppenheim, Capt. Wyatt Owen, and Capt. Renny of the Kings Royal Rifles.

TO SPEND $50,000,000.

Plans for Railroad and City Improvement in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—One of the biggest schemes for railroad and city improvement shown in years was unfolded here to-day, when it was asserted that H. C. Frick, acting in conjunction with the Mackays and John Wanamaker, had arranged to spend $50,000,000 in improvements in Pittsburg. The Pittsburg Press, a paper which is said to be very close to Mr. Frick as well as to the Pennsylvania Road, devotes several columns to the story.

An underground road from the heart of the Pittsburg district to East Liberty, six miles distant, is the most important end of the scheme unfolded. The downtown end of the "tube" will be in a new skyscraper to be erected by Mr. Frick at Fifth Avenue and Grant Street at a cost of $7,000,000.

Pennsylvania trains will be stopped at the east end terminus and passengers will be handled through the tube.

The Postal Cable Company is mentioned as having closed a deal with Mr. Frick to remove their headquarters from New York to Pittsburg as soon as the building is completed. Mr. Frick, with his usual reticence, refused to affirm or deny the story.

MISS GOULD ON Y. M. C. A.

Sounds an Appeal for the Men of the Army and Navy.

Details of the eighth annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at the home of Miss Helen M. Gould the other day, were made public yesterday. Several reports on work in the army and navy were made.

Miss Gould presided at the meeting in the absence of Mrs. McAlpin, the president, who was detained by illness. In closing the meeting she said:

"I think it is unfortunate that while so much is made of our soldiers and sailors in time of war we are so apt to forget them in time of peace. It has been my privilege to visit some of the isolated army posts, where I have been impressed with the opportunities presented there to help in relieving the monotony of camp life, and in giving encouragement to men who have enlisted in the service of their country.

"It has been a satisfaction to note the success which has attended the association's effort in surrounding the soldiers with wholesome influences, which have assisted them to live a manly and clean life in the army, despite the fact that men wearing the uniform of their country are made the special prey of evil persons. I trust that many more of our friends will realize how much pleasure and happiness comes to those who do anything toward brightening the lives of these men."

BAPTIZED IN ICY RIVER.

Fisherman Chops Hole in Frozen Surface So Women Can Enter Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 15.—John Shurde, a Camden fisherman, was busy chopping a hole in the thick ice close to the East Cramer Hill Ferry Slip in the Delaware River to-day when a fisherman friend asked him what he was doing.

"There's goin' to be a baptism here this afternoon," said Shurde, pausing in his labor, "and I'm cuttin' a hole so they can get in. Three women from Philadelphia is goin' to get baptised."

Sure enough in the afternoon, although the thermometer was near zero, three women were immersed in the frigid water. They, as well as the spectators, were nearly frozen before the service was concluded. Those baptized were Miss Kate Murray of 3,507 North American Street, Miss Estelle Miller of Strawberry Mansion, and Mrs. Anna D. Allen of 2,172 North Fifth Street.

The baptismal ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. T. Metzger of The Gospel Herald Society.

NO PEACE TALK, NIXON SAYS.

Went to See President About a Friend, Speaker Says.

Speaker Nixon and James S. Whipple, Clerk of the Senate, arrived in New York yesterday from Washington, where they had gone to see President Roosevelt. The occasion of their visit and the presence of Congressman Vreeland of the Thirty-seventh District, the home of both Nixon and Whipple, caused a report that they had gone to confer with the President on behalf of Gov. Higgins in regard to patching up peace between the warring factions of the Republican Party in this State. As to this Speaker Nixon said yes-

STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Conditions as Set Forth in Official Reports.

HOPE EVEN FOR THE MOROS

Reduction of Tariff Here on Products from the Islands Urged Again—$5,000,000 Wanted for Schools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Taft has submitted to the President the annual report of the Philippine Commission, together with the separate reports to the commission of the civil Governor of the Islands, and of the heads of the four departments.

The Secretary, in a letter accompanying them, summarizes and brings out the recommendations in the reports, which, he says, show the great benefit that has been conferred upon the islands by a continued state of tranquillity.

Except in the wild, mountainous regions of the unexplored Island of Samar, and in the Moro region of the Rio Grande and Lake Lanao, in the sparsely settled Island of Mindanao, and in the Island of Jolo, conditions as to tranquillity and ladronism continue to improve, and except in the places mentioned agriculture and the arts of peace are not at all interfered with by lawless bands or depredations.

NATIVES LEARNING ENGLISH.

He says it is quite satisfactory to observe the good effect of a settled policy with respect to the civil service, under a stringent civil service law, on the personnel and efficiency of the service. Many of the Filipinos are learning English, and applying for examination as English clerks.

The falling off in the Government revenues has reduced the funds available for education. From the central Government last year the amount expended did not exceed $1,200,000, as against $1,600,000 the previous year. The Secretary says that, without wasting money, $5,000,000 a year in the maintenance of the public schools of the Philippine Islands could be readily expended. The enrollment has increased from 183,000 to 263,000 in one year, and there is a demand for American teachers and Filipino teachers in each province.

Regarding the new coinage of the islands the Secretary says that one of the most satisfactory results of the Government's transactions during the year in the islands is the establishment on a firm basis of the new coinage. The Spanish-Filipino coin and the Mexican coin have been practically driven out of the Islands—the former by purchase of the Government and a recoinage into new coins, and the latter by legislation hostile to the importation and circulation of the Mexican, as well as by a strong demand for it in other countries. The danger which presents itself now is the rise in the price of silver, which, if it continues, may make the silver peso worth more than 50 cents gold, the present standard of value, and thus lead to the melting up of the new silver pesos of the Philippine Government.

The commission recommends that it be allowed to issue silver certificates which may be redeemed either by the new silver pesos or United States gold at the legal and fixed ratio of $1 gold for two pesos. The commission, which now has on hand $2,000,000 in gold coin, would thus avoid the necessity of purchase and coinage of bullion enough to make four millions of pesos.

NO INDUSTRIAL TAXES NOW.

During the year the commission has enacted an internal revenue law and abolished the industrial taxes which had come down from the Spanish régime. The industrial taxes subjected all kinds of business, even the smallest, to a license tax, and was thought to work proportionately harder on the smaller businesses than upon large enterprises. The present bill imposes a tax on the production of liquor and alcohol, upon the manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes, and also upon banking and corporations.

The improvement of Manila Harbor has made good progress. The work of constructing a temporary wharf at the important port of Cebu has been completed, and the improvement of the harbor at Iloilo is in progress. A large part of the $3,000,000 voted by Congress has been and is being expended in the construction of roads in the islands.

Regarding the tariff on Philippine products in the United States, the Secretary says:

"The reports of Gov. Wright and of Commissioner Worcester show what has appeared in the reports from the islands since the American occupation, the necessity for reducing the tariff on Philippine products entering the United States, in order that we may give to the islands a market in America, leading to a revival of business in the islands."

Of the Moros Secretary Taft says:

"The Moro Government act was framed with a view to giving the persons responsible for the Moro Government great latitude in dealing with the various Moro tribes, and the wisdom of that latitude is shown by the event.

"It was supposed when the Moro act was passed that the Moros were sufficiently advanced in tribal government to have customary laws which, after the elimination of such features as were savage or barbarous, might be adopted for practical use, but Gen. Wood's report shows that among the customs of the Moros there is practically nothing which a Government under the auspices of the United States can make itself responsible for, and he recommends that the effort be to make the criminal law of the Islands substantially uniform throughout the archipelago, and in this view I fully concur.

"The union of the military arm with the civil arm in the Moro Province has proved to be an excellent arrangement, and I see no reason why it should not indefinitely continue. The Moro is so different from the Filipino, and so much below him in civil governmental capacity, that while such a union is entirely unfitted for the development of the Christian Filipinos, it seems to be the only kind of a government adapted to the Moros."

GOOD WORD FOR MOROS.

Gen. Wood has a good word for the Moros. "With all their faults," he says, "they are brave and resolute, and under good laws and an honest government in time will give a good account of themselves. He says the standing of the American people among the natives of his province has been much injured by the presence of large, tough class of Americans "whose energies have been principally expended in the construction, maintenance, and patronage of rum shops, which outnumber other American business establishments."

Referring to the proposed bond issue of $5,000,000 for general improvements, the Secretary says that owing to the loss in customs receipts, which point to a deficit this year, it is very important that the section of the bill which has passed the House and Senate already authorizing the issue of bonds be enacted. The Secretary further says that it is likely the customs revenues during the next six months will increase to their normal amount, avoiding the possibility of a deficit.

In regard to the regulation of the opium trade the Secretary says the plan of the opium committee ought to be adopted with one variation, and that is instead of a Government monopoly for three years a very high license be instituted with sale of the drug only to officially registered smokers and a total prohibition of the sale of opium after three years, except for medical purposes.

Accidentally Killed by Gas

Victor H. Strasher, twenty-eight years old, agent for a New York wholesale liquor firm, who lived at 456 Avenue B, Bayonne, was accidentally killed by gas at his boarding house yesterday afternoon. He went to bed in the afternoon to take

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

Oriental Rugs.

FROM Monday, January 16th, and for one week we inaugurate a Special Sale of Oriental Rugs, at prices the like of which has never been equalled—not even by Vantine's. There will be just the occasion Here for intending purchasers of Oriental Rugs to make selections from a large stock of various sizes, weaves and color combinations.

3d Floor.

Anatolia Mats, average 1.6x3 ft. Were 3.00. Now— 1.50
Shirvan Rugs, average 3.6x5 ft. Were 15.00. Now—10.00
Guenje Rugs, average 4x7 ft. Were 20.00. Now—16.00
Cashmere Rugs, large sizes. Were 28.00. Now—20.00
Mosul Rugs, Kazak Rugs, average 4.4x8 ft. Extra fine pieces. Were 45.00. Now—30.00

5th Floor.

Persian Rugs, splendid value at 6.00. Now—4.00
Daghestan Rugs, " " at 12.00. Now—8.00
Antique Persian Rugs, (slightly imperfect) at 8.00 to 25.00

Oriental Carpets.

Turkish.	Persian.	India.
9.3x 9.7 ft. at 50.00	9.2x10.1 ft. at 45.00	9.2x13.2 ft. at 55.00
9.4x11.3 ft. at 55.00	10.5x15.5 ft. at 65.00	9.3x12.1 ft. at 50.00
9.1x11.10 ft. at 55.00	10.8x13.7 ft. at 70.00	10.2x16.4 ft. at 65.00
9.5x12.5 ft. at 70.00	9.10 x 13 ft. at 75.00	10.4x16.2 ft. at 75.00
12.4x16.4 ft. at 165.00	10.8 x 15 ft. at 9.500	12.2x15.3 ft. at 75.00

The reductions on these Carpets range from 10.00 to 40.00.

The Finest Collection of Persian Rugs to be found anywhere is displayed on the 4th Floor.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, between 18th and 19th Sts.

OBJECTS OF ART and BRIC-A-BRAC.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF THE FINER PIECES CONTAINED IN THEIR DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO OBJECTS OF DECORATIVE ART.

OF IMPORTANCE AMONG THESE ARE: BRONZE BUSTS, STATUETTES AND GROUPS, PORCELAIN VASES AND PLAQUES, ALSO CLOCKS, LAMPS AND CABINETS OF ARTISTIC DESIGN.

Don't think for a moment that we've taken anything out of the cost of making because we've taken all of the profit out of all the short lengths in the shop. We'll tailor the garments to match the cloth—you'll get double value and over, suits $17. Coats and Vests $12.50. Trousers $4.50.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th Street.

PRESIDENT CHAMPIONS SOUTH'S DELEGATION

Comes Out Flatly Against Plan for Reducing It.

WILL CONSULT DEMOCRATS

To Advise with Them Concerning Southern Affairs—Has Been Misunderstood, He Tells Judge Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"I am opposed to any legislation cutting down the representation of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College," said President Roosevelt to-day to Judge Thomas G. Jones.

Judge Jones, who is an ex-Governor of Alabama, is one of President Roosevelt's appointees to the Federal bench. He is the Judge who was recommended to office by Booker T. Washington, and whose appointment created such a sensation in the South. He is now, though a Democrat, one of the President's principal advisers on Southern matters.

The President's declaration was made in the most flat-footed manner, and its publication is expected to put an end to all talk of what is called "Crumpackering the South." A number of Republican leaders are in favor of it, and there has been more talk of it at this session than at any other. It is, of course, impossible to put any such important legislation through at the short session, but the advocates of reduced representation have been looking forward to the next session and preparing the ground.

Mr. Roosevelt's opposition will kill the plan. No Republican leader is so wedded to the scheme that he will undertake to put it through against the President's will.

President Roosevelt discussed the whole Southern situation with Judge Jones and told him he was sorry that the Southern people had misunderstood him. The Booker Washington luncheon was alluded to, and the President said that affair had been entirely misinterpreted.

Judge Jones told him that the misinterpretation was so complete that in many parts of the South he was believed to be in favor of amalgamation of the races, a misconception which was shared by the negroes. The President said that such an idea was preposterous.

The President intends to consult Democrats in the South in regard to appointments and other matters affecting that region. His "referee" system, as it is called there, is not working as well as had been expected.

By this system he appointed several persons in each State who advised him

Accidentally Killed by Gas

Victor H. Strasher, twenty-eight years old, agent for a New York wholesale liquor firm, who lived at 456 Avenue B, Bayonne, was accidentally killed by gas at his boarding house yesterday afternoon. He went to bed in the afternoon to take

NAME-MAKING IN HIGH PLACES

Modern Suggestions Still Far from the Heights Reached by Jefferson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "Usona," "Irrigata," and other more or less absurd names suggested for new States and the country at large, it will be a help to volunteer namemakers to turn back to experiments in the same line, made in some cases by distinguished personages, but long buried in the limbo of oblivion. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" gives an account of such an experiment made in good earnest by no less a statesman than Thomas Jefferson. If he and his collaborators utterly failed, it might be just as well for humble imitators in this year of the existence of the United States to save their gray matter for more feasible objects.

When, in 1784, Congress took in hand to divide up the Northwestern Territory and name the new States to be created therefrom, various plans of division and necessary name-giving were proposed. Finally the matter was given over to a committee, of which Jefferson was Chairman. The resulting scheme devised by those wise men was to divide the territory into ten States, to be known by brand-new names, most of which were astonishing and impossible. Latin, Greek, and Latinized Indian names were gravely written down upon the map of the region thus divided, and have been so long forgotten that it seems hardly credible that they were ever seriously suggested.

The States proposed were intended to be about two degrees in width and arranged in three tiers. The northern State of the western tier, covered with forests of pine, oak, and hickory, was to be called, from that circumstance, Sylvania. The long peninsula between the waters of Lake Michigan and Lakes Erie and Huron the committee proposed to name Cherronesus. South of Sylvania, occupying the heart of the present State of Wisconsin, was to be a narrow strip reaching to the Mississippi, with the name Michigania. South of this lay Assenisipia, so called from the Indian name of Rock River. The region along Lake Erie, in which several rivers running into the Ohio took their rise, was to bear the appropriate title of Metropotamia—"Mother of Rivers." Further north were to be Illinois, Saratoga, and Washington. Under these, stretching along the Ohio and containing a number of streams flowing into it or into the Mississippi, a State bearing the grand name of Polypotamia—the many-rivered—was laid out on the proposed map. The tenth State, lying east of Polypotamia, was named Pelisipi, from a Cherokee name of the Ohio.

Now, if any of the would-be inventors of grandiose terms to fit new States, or to identify our continental Republic, can beat Thomas Jefferson and his associates in the line of original etymology, let the country hear from them, by all means. They will do no hurt, and will add to the gayety of the Nation. J. H. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1905.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine

JAN 16 1905

THE PRUDENTIAL

STRONGER FINANCIALLY, AND IN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC, THAN EVER BEFORE.
A YEAR OF GREATEST GAINS IN PROGRESS, SECURITY AND USEFULNESS.

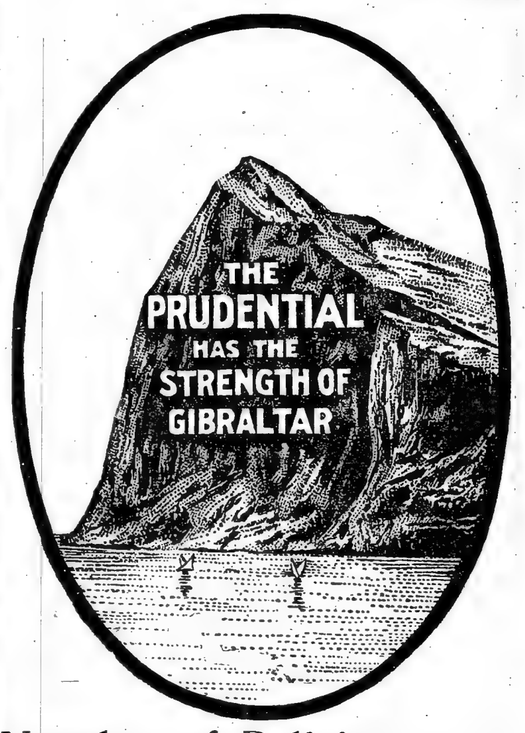

Number of Policies in force, nearly **6 Million**

Increase in Number of Policies in force, over **One-half Million**

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES		$15,682,358.73
3309 All First Liens on Property, valued at	$40,882,977.19	
REAL ESTATE owned by the Company		12,494,957.86
RAILROAD BONDS		27,681,596.87
MUNICIPAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS		10,141,196.00
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS		105,375.00
NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS		4,200,400.00
Total Market Value of above Bonds and Stocks	$42,128,567.87	
Total Cost Value of above Bonds and Stocks	40,697,570.44	
INCREASE IN VALUE OF BONDS AND STOCKS OVER COST	$ 1,430,997.43	
CASH IN 259 BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES throughout the United States, and cash in office ($6,154,811.25 on interest),		6,832,683.09
INTEREST AND RENTS, due and accrued,		641,775.85
LOANS ON COLLATERAL SECURITIES,		5,665,100.00
Bonds and Stocks, having Market Value of	$7,549,322.00	
Excess of Market Value over amount Loaned, showing margin of security of	1,884,222.00	
LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS,		2,427,950.12
On the security of their Policies—the Reserve Value on their Policies being	$4,427,238.00	
SEMI-ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY PREMIUMS not yet due, and Premiums in course of collection (Reserve charged in Liabilities),		2,888,911.65
Total Assets,		**$88,762,305.17**

LIABILITIES.

RESERVE, Legal and Special (Amount held to Protect Policy Contracts.)	$73,954,919.00
ALL OTHER LIABILITIES, (Policy Claims, including those in process of adjustment; premiums paid in advance; Unearned Interest on Policy Loans; Bills awaiting presentation for payment, etc.)	1,481,519.84
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	13,325,866.33
Total Liabilities,	**$88,762,305.17**

Paid Policyholders during 1904, over **13 Million Dollars**

Total Payments to Policyholders, December 31, 1904, over **92 Million Dollars**

Increase in Assets, over **16 Million Dollars**

Cash Dividends and other concessions, not stipulated in original contracts, and voluntarily given to holders of old Policies, to date, over **5 Million Dollars**

Life Insurance Issued and Paid for during 1904, over 312 Million Dollars

LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE

SCHEDULE OF BONDS OWNED BY THE PRUDENTIAL (Market Value, Jan. 1, 1905)
None of which are in Default of Principal or Interest.

DESCRIPTION	Year of Maturity	Int.	Market Value
Borough of Asbury Park, N. J., Water	1927	5%	$51,525 00
Boro of Chatham, Morris Co., N. J., Water (Reg.)	1917	4	45,000 00
Borough of Chatham, N. J., Electric Light (Reg.)	1921	4	15,000 00
Borough of Collingswood, N. J., Improvement	1934	4	96,425 00
Borough of Lodi, N. J., Street Improvement	1927	5	13,800 00
Buffalo City, N. Y., Gas Company	1947	5	120,000 00
City of Atlantic City, N. J., Water	1925	5	295,000 00
City of Elizabeth, N. J., Adjustment	1922	4	341,700 00
City of Jersey City, N. J., Assessment	1924	5	56,750 00
City of Newark, N. J., Corporate (Reg.)	1908	6	10,700 00
City of Newark, N. J., Funded Debt Water	1922	4	636 00
City of Newark, N. J. (Reg)	1905	4	200,000 00
City of Newark, N. J. (Reg)	1905	4	50,000 00
City of Orange, N. J., Sewer	1929-33	6	80,940 00
City of Orange, N. J., Sewerage and Drainage	1913-14	4½	53,250 00
City of Perth Amboy, N. J., School	1934	4	54,540 00
City of Perth Amboy, N. J., Water	1934	4	156,550 00
Columbus, O., Gas Company	1932	5	100,500 00
Dover, N. J., Electric Light Company 1st Mtge.	1921	4	38,000 00
Eastern Equipment Company Gold Series A	1908	5	394,000 00
Equitable Gas Light Company of New York	1932	5	111,250 00
Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County	1949	5	443,000 00
Hackensack, N. J., Water Company	1952	4	288,000 00
Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company Gold	1926	5	309,000 00
Milwaukee Gas Light Company 1st Mtge. Gold	1927	4	231,250 00
New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtge. Gold	1948	5	543,200 00
New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtge. Gd. Rg	1948	5	16,650 00
Newark, N. J., Consolidated Gas Company	1948	5	545,000 00
Newark, N. J., Gas Company	1944	6	25,650 00
New Jersey Zinc Company 1st Mortgage Gold	1926	4	750,000 00
Passaic, N. J., Water Company	1937	5	107,000 00
South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Co	1953	5	3,090,000 00
Trenton, N. J., Gas and Electric Company	1949	5	376,250 00
United States Government Bonds (Registered)	1907	4	105,375 00
Virginia Century Funded Debt of the State of Va	1991	3	53,350 00
Westchester Lighting Company 1st Mtge. Gold	1950	5	945,280 00
W. U. Tel. Co. Funding & Real Estate Mtge. Gold	1950	4½	103,000 00
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Gen. Mtge. Gold Reg.	1995	4	71,487 50
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Gen. Mtge. Gold.	1995	4	512,500 00
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	1948	4	350,377 50
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Prior Lien Gold	1925	3½	383,000 00
Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Gold	1911	6%	$29,120 00
Birmingham Belt R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold	1922	4	480,000 00
Brunswick Traction Company	1926	5	4,900 00
Central Pacific Ry. Refunding Mortgage	1949	4	100,750 00
Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Series A	1908	6	52,430 00
Chic. and Alton R. R. Refunding Mortgage Gold	1949	3	299,130 00
Chic. & E. Ill. R. R. Genl. Con. 1st Mtge. (Reg.)	1937	5	25,905 00
Chic. & East. Illinois R. R. General Con. 1st Mtge.	1937	5	894,187 50
Chic. & North Michigan R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold	1931	5	129,320 00
Chicago and St. Louis Ry.	1915	6	135,720 00
Chicago & West Michigan R. R. General Mtge.	1921	5	109,000 00
Chic., Indianps. & Louisville Ry. Refunding Mtge.	1947	5	34,725 00
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R.R., S. Minn. Div., 1st Mtge.	1910	6	29,835 00
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R., S. W. Div., 1st Mtge.	1909	6	7,612 50
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Chic. & Pac. Div.	1910	6	214,500 00
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. Genl. Mtge. Gold	1988	4	470,250 00
Chic., Rock Isd. & Pac. R.R. 1st & Refunding Gold	1934	4	240,625 00
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Con. Gold	1951	5	750,300 00
Chic., St. L. & New Orleans R. R. Con. Gold (Reg.)	1951	5	157,380 00
Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg R. R. Gold	1932	5	89,680 00
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R.R. Con. Mtge.	1930	6	245,640 00
Chic., St. Paul & Minneapolis R.R. 1st Mtge. Gold	1918	6	10,640 00
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton R.R. 1st Mortgage	1941	5	100,050 00
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Refdg. Mtge. Gd.	1954	4	705,000 00
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. R.R. 1st Mtge. Gold	1936	4	295,800 00
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. R.R. 1st Mtge. Gold (Reg.)	1936	4	196,950 00
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R.R. Genl. Mtge. Gold	1993	4	535,300 00
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R.R., St. L. Division	1990	4	768,300 00
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis R. R.	1914	7	9,840 00
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind. R. R. General Con. Mtge.	1934	6	79,800 00
Columbus and Toledo R. R. 1st Mortgage	1905	7	22,330 00
Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company	1951	4½	490,000 00
Consolidated Traction Company, N. J.	1933	5	541,250 00
Detroit, G'd Rapids & Western R.R. 1st Con. Mtge	1946	4	141,000 00
East Tenn., Va. and Georgia Ry. Con. Mtge. Gold	1956	5	496,100 00
East Tenn., Va. and Georgia Ry. Div. Mtge. Gold	1930	5	52,440 00
Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Street Ry.	1950	5	97,000 00
Erie Ry. Consolidated Mortgage Gold	1920	7	243,880 00
Essex Passenger Ry. Consolidated Mortgage	1905	6	11,110 00
Evansville & Terre Haute R.R. 1st Con. Mtge. Gold	1921	6	123,000 00
Flint and Pere Marquette R.R. Con. Mortgage	1939	5	234,080 00
Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. 1st Con. Mtg. Gd.	1920	6%	$205,700 00
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R.	1933	6	184,205 00
Indianapolis Belt R.R. and Stock Yard Co. Con.	1911	6	252,000 00
International and Great Northern R. R.	1919	6	239,000 00
Jefferson R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold	1909	5	107,640 00
Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Ry	1949	4	76,000 00
K.C., Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. Refund'g Mtge	1936	4	1,212,450 00
K.C., Memphis & Birmingham R.R. Genl. Mtge.	1934	4	260,680 00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of New York 1st Mtge. Gold	1940	4½	133,762 50
Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. 1st Mortgage Gold	1941	5	12,828 75
Long Island City & Flushing R.R. 1st Mortgage	1911	6	16,500 00
Long Island R. R. Consolidated Gold	1931	5	98,070 00
Long Island R. R. Consolidated Gold	1931	4	161,200 00
Louisville & Nashville S. R. R. (Monon. Coll. Jt.)	1952	4	144,000 00
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. R.R. Chic. & Indianaps.	1911	6	105,805 25
Louisville, New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge.	1910	6	186,575 00
Midland Ry. Company of New Jersey 1st Mtge.	1910	6	201,940 00
Milwaukee and Northern R. R. 1st Mortgage	1910	6	132,090 00
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R., Iowa Extension	1909	7	2,220 00
Minneapolis Union Ry. 1st Mortgage Gold	1922	5	11,225 00
Minneapolis Union Ry. 1st Mortgage Gold	1922	6	56,250 00
Missouri Pacific Ry. 1st Consolidated Mtge. Gold	1920	6	174,460 00
Montana Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Gold	1937	5	45,435 00
Morgans Louisiana and Tex. R.R. & S.S. 1st Mtge.	1918	7	498,575 00
Morgans Louisiana and Tex. R.R. & S.S. 1st Mtge.	1920	6	42,350 00
Nashville, Chat. and St. Louis Ry. Con. Mtge.	1928	5	85,100 00
Nashville, Chat. and St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge.	1913	7	104,060 00
Newark Passenger Ry. 1st Mtge.	1930	5	274,740 00
New York, Lacka. & Western R.R. Construction	1923	5	133,800 00
N. Y. Lacka. & West. R.R. Term. Imp.	1923	4	437,750 00
N. Y., L. E. & W. R.R. 1st Con. Mtge. Funded	1920	7	39,900 00
Norfolk and Western R.R. General Mortgage	1931	6	101,080 00
Norfolk and Western R.R. Imp. and Extension	1934	6	240,730 00
North Hudson County Ry. N. J.	1914	6	11,600 00
North Jersey Street Ry. Co.	1948	4	335,286 25
Oswego and Rome R. R. 2d Mortgage Gold	1915	5	108,500 00
Pacific Railroad of Missouri Extended Gold	1938	4	100,980 00
Pere Marquette R. R. Consolidated Gold	1951	4	2,585,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Con. Mtge. Gold	1911	7	89,300 00
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. L. R.R. Mtge. Series A	1940	4½	556,760 00
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. L. R.R. Mtge. Series B	1942	4½	203,172 50
Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. L. R. R. Series F.	1953	4½	$438.880 00
Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo R. R. 1st Mtge.	1922	6	12,150 00
Plainfield Street Railway Co.	1922	5	8,000 00
Rapid Transit Street Ry. Co. of Newark, N. J.	1921	5	355,340 00
Reading Co. & P. & R. Coal & Iron Co. Gold	1997	4	289,800 00
Rio Grande Western Ry. 1st Mortgage.	1939	4	191,100 00
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R. 1st Mtge.	1909	7	33,450 00
Second Avenue R. R. of New York Con.	1948	5	111,500 00
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Genl. Mtge.	1931	5	15,925 00
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Genl. Mtge.	1931	6	184,150 00
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Ref. Mtge. Gold.	1951	4	532,500 00
St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & Southern R. R., Genl. Con.	1931	5	1,055,670 00
St. Paul and Duluth R. R., 2d Mortgage	1917	5	355,340 00
St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R.	1923	6	424,350 00
St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. (Registered)	1923	6	81,740 00
St. Paul and Sioux City R. R. 1st Mortgage	1919	6	27,060 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Con. Mtge.	1933	6	282,212 50
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. Con. Mtge. (Reg.)	1933	6	2,650 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. Dakota Extension	1910	6	238,650 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. Mon. Ex. 1st Mtge.	1937	4	10,350 00
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Man. R. R. 1st Mtg.	1933	4½	439,000 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. 2d Mtge. now 1st Gd	1909	6	105,120 00
Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. R. Con. Mort.	1925	5	23,598 75
Texas and New Orleans R. R. 1st Mtg.	1905	7	107,390 00
Toledo, Wal. Valley & Ohio R. R. Series A.	1931	4½	55,335 00
Toledo, Wal. Val. & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. Series B.	1933	4½	3,255 00
Toledo, Wal. Val. & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. Series C.	1942	4	206,025 00
Trenton, N. J., Street Ry. Consolidated Mtge.	1938	5	123,900 00
Trenton, N. J., Passenger Ry. Con. Mtge.	1931	6	21,960 00
Union and Logansport R. R. 1st Mtge	1905	7	17,510 00
Union Pacific First R. R. & Land Grant	1947	4	157,500 00
Union Pacific 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Gt. (Reg.)	1947	4	161,975 00
Virginia Midland Ry. 1st Mtge. Series B.	1911	6	44,400 00
Virginia Midland Ry., Series C.	1916	6	296,250 00
Western New York & Penn. R. R. 1st Mtge.	1937	5	591,025 00
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. 1st Con. Mtge.	1936	3½	240,000 00
West Shore R. R.	2361	4	64,800 00
Wisconsin Central Ry. 1st Series Con. Mtge.	1909	5	30,569 37
			$37,928,167 87

Home Office
Newark, N. J.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

Agents Wanted

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GIFTS FOR HEBREW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Board of Trustees Honors President Myers.

$5,000 FROM MRS. KAUFMAN

Year's Work of Philanthropic Work Discussed at Annual Meeting—Address by St. Clair McKelway.

An important and interesting meeting of the friends, patrons, and Trustees of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls was held yesterday morning in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy. Nathaniel Myers, President of the school, presided, announcing important donations to the institution, most of them taking the form of endowments for scholarships. One of these, the gift of the Board of Trustees, is to be in perpetuity, and is to be known as the Nathaniel Myers Scholarship.

After calling the meeting to order Mr. Myers delivered an address to the donors, patrons, and members of the school, saying, in part:

"Your Trustees, while always intending to do a large volume of good work, proportioned to the amount of money expended therefor, have also steadily tried to improve the quality of the work done. The last school year was prolonged at additional expense to eleven months instead of ten. The manual course was this year extended from one to two years, so as to improve and heighten the character and quality of its output. In a year great progress has been made in all directions, and the only unpleasant fact to be noted is that, out of 545 applicants for admission this school year, we were compelled, for lack of room, to close the door on 375.

"In each case of the 545 applicants an examination was made as to intellectual attainments and as to the financial and other condition of the family, the endeavor being to select those whose personal and home condition was the most necessitous, and who at the same time were intellectually most likely to profit by the short school course.

"Let me instance a case to illustrate the class of girls the school seeks to help. Last Spring we visited over fifty of our public schools and made known to the Principals what girls we desired to aid. In one of those schools, namely, No. 147, the Principal, Dr. Ettinger, said that a few weeks before that time the mother of one of the girls in the graduating class had called at the school at 10:30 o'clock one morning and asked to be permitted to give her daughter some food. The Principal stated that 10:30 o'clock was an odd hour to feed a child. The mother replied that, having no food in the house nor money with which to buy food, both she and her daughter had gone supperless to bed the night before, and that, for the same reason, neither of them had had any breakfast that morning; but that she had earned a trifle by peddling that morning and had bought some food and hurried with it to school to feed her child. The Principal at once hunted up the child and found her performing a test in arithmetic, and told her her mother had brought her some food and urged her to come and get it; but the girl would not leave the arithmetic test until she had completed it. I told the Principal that we wanted that girl in our school in the Fall, and she knew it then.

"It will interest you to know that, upon admission to the school last September, the girls averaged fifteen years of age; that 67 1/2 per cent. of them were born in the United States, 24 per cent. in Russia, and the remaining 12 per cent. in other parts of Europe, while of the parents only 4 per cent. were born in this country. Of the 545 girls who have been educated by your society and who are now at work and on regular correspondence with us, recent written reports from them show that they are now together earning $252,480.50 per annum, or an average of $37.50 per month each."

Mr. Myers then read a letter from Mrs. Julius Kaufman, offering a check for $5,000, the annual interest of which is to go to the general fund of the society to provide perpetually for the education by the technical school of two poor girls each year. The scholarship will bear the name of Mrs. Kaufman's dead daughter, Jessie.

The Board of Trustees also recently passed a by-law providing for the establishment of so-called scholarship funds of $2,500 each, to be designated by name in accordance with the wish of the donor.

Adolph Lewisohn, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, announced that in recognition of the untiring work for the school of Mr. Myers, the board had endowed a scholarship for one girl in perpetuity to bear the name of their President.

Attorney General Julius Meyer made a brief address in which he called attention to the trend of charitable work nowadays toward helping the young to help themselves. St. Clair McKelway delivered the annual address, saying in part:

"To-day our consideration is with this institution, which makes the girls its care. And it should be said that there is more reason for looking after the girls than the boys. The boys are the master class, and hold the master key in the opportunities of life. The untrained girl-child is too likely to be headed toward ruin if not headed toward opportunity, and is too likely to be unable to improve opportunity unless equipped by special training.

"The Jew and the Gentile are both becoming better, broader, and finer, and need to overdome the arrogance which our ancestors bequeathed to us from conditions which it is not the genius of this Republic to perpetuate. Some of you need to overcome the suspicions and the jealousies, the furtiveness, the indirectness, and the prejudices which were at once the product of injustice shown to you abroad as well as your defense against much of that injustice. America can be made the home of a grander Israel than Palestine ever knew or than Europe or Asia ever made possible."

EXPLOSION ROUSED GUESTS.

Gas Blew Up in Conduit Near the Continental Hotel.

Guests of the Continental Hotel, Twentieth Street and Broadway, were aroused from sleep just before daylight yesterday morning by an explosion in the conduits of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. The explosion blew two manhole covers on the northeast corner of Broadway high into the air. Then followed a long tongue of flame, which quickly burned itself out.

Many of the guests dressed and went to the street to find out what had happened, but the police soon assured them that nothing had happened to endanger them, and they went back to bed. Engine Company No. 18 came from its quarters in Eighteenth Street near Fifth Avenue, but its services were not needed. Employes of the conduit company said wires had crossed and emitted sparks, which set fire to an accumulation of gas. The damage was trivial.

TRAINED NURSE A SUICIDE.

Randall's Island Employe Asphyxiated Herself.

Mrs. D. Brown, forty years old, a trained nurse employed in the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. The woman was an old employe of the institution. For several weeks she had complained of ill-health. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Kate Turan went to Mrs. Brown's room in the nurses' dormitory to call her to dinner. She got no response to repeated knocks, and, detecting the odor of gas, notified Mrs. Dunphy, the Superintendent.

TO GET HAWAIIAN FISH.

Local Experts Hail Starting of San Francisco Aquarium.

The establishment in San Francisco of a great aquarium is going to make it possible, according to the officials of the New York Aquarium, for the local institution to become the greatest institution of the kind on earth. For a long time the curators of the New York Aquarium have looked forward with a great longing to the time when it would be possible to keep on exhibition in New York the magnificent fish that swarm in the waters of the Pacific, near the coast lines of the Hawaiian Islands.

For years it has been impossible to secure live specimens of the Hawaiian fish because of the distance. The establishment of the San Francisco Aquarium will solve the question, they say, since that institution will act, so to speak, as a relay station between the aquarium in New York and Hawaii. The fish will be brought first to the San Francisco Aquarium, where they will be kept long enough to be acclimated. Then they will be sent through on the fastest trains available to New York.

Just as San Francisco will act as the intermediary station of the New York Aquarium, just so will the New York institution reciprocate by acting as a relay point that will make it possible for San Francisco to secure specimens of the beautiful fish that inhabit the waters of the Atlantic, especially around Bermuda.

An official of the San Francisco Aquarium was in New York a few days ago consulting with the local officials and getting data for use in the equipment of the aquarium in his own town. It was then that the discussion of the Hawaiian fish problem came up, with the result that an arrangement was projected. This, it is declared, will result in giving New York a piscatorial show without a superior anywhere.

McADOO'S TOUR TIPPED OFF.

Saloons Knew Commissioner Was Out in His Automobile.

Lookouts at the saloons whose proprietors had the temerity to keep open yesterday, and there were many, were watching all the afternoon for the "man in the automobile." From the usual mysterious source the news was telephoned to many of the saloons that Commissioner McAdoo had started out for a ride in his auto, and might decide to look into excise matters. At last accounts the lookouts were still on watch, and hadn't seen Mr. McAdoo.

It was just about as easy to get a drink in New York yesterday as it was the Sunday previous, and it was no trouble then to the man who knew the combination. The Raines law hotels were in full blast, as usual, and the other saloons had lookouts posted, with instructions to admit only those known to the proprietor.

A peculiarity of the east side trade, where the "growler" is fashionable, was that the women and children were not sent with cans to the "family entrances." The men took the cans themselves. This was the result of Magistrate Ommen's decision that the family entrance booths connecting with the saloons were against the law.

Capt. Ward of the Alexander Avenue Station raided two Raines law hotels late Saturday night, arresting the proprietors and bartenders. There were five arrests for excise violations in the Tenderloin.

CHILD IDENTIFIED HIM.

Picked Negro Out as Thief—Prisoner Discharged, but Retaken.

Although identified by Gwendollin Welch, the six-year-old daughter of William Welch of 82 Convent Avenue, as the person whom she had seen in her father's house on Friday, about the time that the house was robbed of about $300 worth of jewelry, William Rossmore, a negro, who the police say has been in jail, was discharged in the West Side Court yesterday because Magistrate Pool considered the testimony of the child insufficient. The negro, who, according to the police, has many aliases, was immediately rearrested, but not until after he had given Detective Sergt. McAvoy a desperate fight.

Rossmore was arrested on Friday by Detective Sergts. Rheaume and Sullivan of the Central Office on suspicion as being the person who had robbed the Welch residence earlier in the day. The robbery occurred while the family was at dinner. The little girl happened to leave the table, and, going up stairs, met the negro on the second floor. She said that the negro told her to tell her mother that he had "fixed the drawers all right."

Yesterday Mr. Welch took his daughter to the court, where she looked at a long line of men, among whom was Rossmore. The little girl picked him out in quick order, remarking, as she pointed her finger at him, "That's him; he is the man what fixed mamma's bureau." Rossmore was then taken before the Magistrate and discharged.

SCHOOL ECONOMY FIGHT.

Free Centipedes Plan Stirs Up Supplies Committee.

The proposition of the Board of Superintendents of the Department of Education to supply school children with live centipedes, spiders, rats, and cats for examination as a regular part of the instruction in zoology has inspired the members of the Committee on Supplies and the officials of the Supply Bureau to begin a campaign against the overburdened supply lists.

The first opposition to this campaign has appeared in the form of a resolution, which has been adopted by the Superintendents, in which it is declared that the Board of Superintendents does not deem it wise to recommend any reduction in the list of science supplies for elementary schools, as adopted for use in 1905.

"The extent of the supply lists causes a great loss in time and money to the city every year," said an official of the department. "The Board of Superintendents compiles these lists and they are sent to the schools in order that the Principals may order from them. They are so long that the Principals cannot possibly make conscientious choices without great loss of time. The result is that the Principals are persuaded into buying articles that they do not want when they get them. As proof of this, City Superintendent Maxwell recently made an investigation and found about 125,000 good books lying idle on the shelves of the schools."

In the past year the Committee on Supplies has economized to the extent of $122,000 in coal, $40,000 in printing, $30,000 in pens and pencils, and has saved thousands of dollars by centralizing and properly assorting $100,000 worth of Summer school supplies.

ARMOURS DENY CHARGES.

Declare Testimony Is Prejudiced and in Many Respects False.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A complete denial of the charges made by witnesses before the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the business methods of the Armour Refrigerator Car Lines was made to-day by a representative of Armour & Co. The testimony offered during the investigation is declared by the Armour interests to have been not only prejudiced and biased, but in many respects false.

"The most sensational of all the misstatements made against us," said President George B. Robbins, "have been offered by a Boston commission man, who is the Vice President of a refrigerator car company, and is therefore not a disinterested witness. This man's testimony that the Armour lines charged the Pennsylvania Railroad only $2.50 for icing cars at Jersey City, while other persons were charged $4, and that the company had refused to ice other private cars, he knew to be false, because he had knowledge that the Pennsylvania Railroad was charged $4 per ton, and that our contract, which required us to ice any and all cars offered there, had never been violated.

"The accusation that the Armours had forced all competitors out of the field by buying up the peach crop of Michigan, or refusing cars to other shippers, is also absolutely untrue. Neither Armour & Co. nor any of its allied interests has ever directly or indirectly bought or dealt in Michigan peaches. This same denial also applies to the charge made that the Armours monopolized the Georgia peach crop.

"Refrigerator rates charged the public

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

$5 PEA JACKETS.

THERE'S nothing so warm and durable for boys to wear, when frolicking in the snow as the Pea Jacket.

Here's a small lot of 80 wool lined Boys' Pea Jackets, in Blue Chinchillas, Oxford Mixtures and Fancy Cheviots.

Sizes only from 3 to 7 years and 11 to 14 years.

Were up to $12. Now $5.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

SEPARATION THE CURE FOR MATRIMONIAL WOE

Felix Adler Opposes a Divorce Which Is Permanent.

LEAVE CHANCE FOR REUNION

Give Tired Couples a Respite, They'll Reunite with Renewed Affection, He Says.

In a lecture before the Ethical Culture Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning Felix Adler said that he was opposed to divorce for any cause. He favored what he called a separation between married persons only for the reason that it left open a chance for reconciliation. The law, he thought, could be so applied that each party would be effectually protected from the other during the estrangement. He saw in the constantly increasing number of divorces this great danger—that it weakened the expectation of permanence of the marriage state.

He took issue with the ecclesiastics who were opposed to divorce and refused to remarry divorced persons merely on the ground that the breaking of the bond of marriage was forbidden by Scriptural law. He said that the marriage state as described by the Scriptures, which countenanced masculine superiority and taught that man was as superior to woman as Christ was superior to man was objectionable to fair-minded and cultured men and women.

"The subject," he said, "can well be divided into two branches—the inducements of marriage and the obligations. The inducements are often of an ephemeral kind. They consist frequently for the lover in the beauty of the woman, her grace, general charm, her accomplishments. The most romantic lover knows that they cannot last. Even if it is a real talent, a real accomplishment, that the woman possesses, the marriage state often leads to its neglect—the voice is lost in illness and when not, or is neglected so that all the technique is lost. You cannot say that marriage shall last as long as beauty lasts, nor yet as long as goodness lasts.

"Beauty, grace, and charm are the garlands of marriage, but they are not the conditions on which the married state rests or lasts. The married state cannot be put off when beauty fades or charm goes. The gate once passed, it shuts.

"Every one of us here is agreed, I think, that the union shall be permanent, that it shall be irrevocable, incapable of being rescinded. And yet it is urged that there are instances where society should step in, where the conditions are so hard that they should be relieved; that a man or woman ought not to be held responsible for a single mistake made with the best of intentions.

"The first of these reasons which are urged for the dissolution of the marriage is 'incompatibility of temper.' This incompatibility is often the result of an unruly egotism. Such a thing as a perfect compatibility is rare. It is rather difficult to make married persons understand that the object of the union is that the man should become other than he is and that the woman should become other than she is. Much of the trouble arises from this unwillingness of married persons to subject themselves to this change. Sometimes there is indeed a very vital incompatibility. It is very hard for two persons to walk together who have a different gait. Now, there is such a thing as a mental gait, and it is just as difficult to get along with a person who has a different mental gait.

"What I urge as the most extreme punishment for intolerable conditions is separation. Separation is sometimes very good for persons who love one another very dearly. Some persons get a certain mental vertigo when they live long with one another. Give them a little respite from one another, and the chances are that they will meet again with an invigorated affection. Separation to my mind would fill every requirement—there should be no divorce—there's my position."

The Prudential's Big Year.

The Prudential Insurance Company has announced that the volume of new paid-for insurance issued in 1904 was more than $812,000,000, which was larger than that shown in any previous year. The increase of the company's assets to $88,000,000 also broke all its records, and there was a material addition to the surplus. Holders of old policies were paid more than $5,000,000 in cash dividends, additions to claims, and in other ways. During the year more than $13,000,000 was paid to policy holders, making a total in excess of $95,000,000 since the organization of the company. It now has more than $1,000,000,000 insurance in force.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:35 A. M.—133 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; William T. Mason; damage, $3,000.

1:15 A. M.—1,690 Lexington Avenue; Henry Hillard; damage trifling.

7:30 A. M.—556 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; S. Isenberg; damage trifling.

8:40 A. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue; N. Y. C. R. R. Co.; damage, $100.

9 A. M.—18 West Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. I. Williams; damage, $150.

11 A. M.—70 Clinton Street; J. Wasserman; damage, $10.

11:10 A. M.—102 East Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—12-14 Washington Place; London Novelty Company; damage, $1,000.

11:50 A. M.—323 Church Street; M. Posner; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—163 West Sixty-fourth Street; Miss Gilfeather; damage, $25.

1:05 P. M.—1,793 Lexington Avenue; Samuel Sindenborn; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—58 Thompson Street; Sophia Vailande; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—426 Amsterdam Avenue; J. Seid; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—215 Avenue C; Pauline Elias; damage, $5.

3:45 P. M.—811 Fifth Street; S. Zimmerman; damage, $5.

3:45 P. M.—210 East Sixty-third Street; J. Dougherty; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—308 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Tony Gabriel; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—76 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs.

Monarch Visible

No bars, no rods obstruct the vision. It writes in full sight

MONARCH VISIBLE

The typewriter of the present and of the future

Typewriter

All of the writing is visible all of the time

The Monarch Typewriter Company

319 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

General Offices and Factory: Syracuse, N. Y.

A MODERN FACTORY AND ITS PRODUCT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The value of the modern factory is being demonstrated here by the Monarch Typewriter Co. The building and all its appliances are in advance of anything hitherto seen. Its position, with reference to the points of compass for light and air, was taken into account by the typewriter people, and the most modern sanitary appliances were installed. It was thought to be of no small advantage that a typewriter factory should be located in Syracuse, the seat of a great university and the center of much intelligence and skill. They planned the five-story building so that the raw and crude materials which go to make what they believe to be the typewriter of the present and future should go in at the basement, and the finished product, the Monarch Typewriter, issue at the top, and take the elevator to the street.

Steam and electricity are the motive powers. The boiler-room is modern in every respect, and the machines are operated by individual dynamos.

The men who make the Monarch Typewriters are not enthusiastic inventors or theorists with an idea or theoretic notion in their heads that they believe will revolutionize the typewriter world, which in itself is but thirty years old; neither are they men who took up typewriter manufacture because they saw the vastly increased demand for writing machines and thought to jump into a growing industry. Rather, they are trained typewriter men, who have been acquainted with machines and methods since the typewriter first became a definite factor in business, men who have been thinking typewriters many years and selling them as fast as they thought and made them.

The Monarch Visible Typewriter is simply the ripe fruit of the experience of such men. It contains all the well tested features of the successful machines of the past, together with new features and principles, which experience has proved necessary to the typewriter of the present and future.

THE GREAT ESSENTIALS.

The great essentials of a typewriter.

What are they?

Touch the keys of a Monarch Visible, touch them lightly, and see how quick and easy the response.

The first essential of a typewriter is LIGHT TOUCH AND QUICK ACTION.

Now look at what you have written, and you see clear, sharp, full-faced letters.

The second essential of a typewriter is GOOD WORK, THAT IS GOOD TYPEWRITING.

But lo, and behold! You saw without looking. You lifted nothing, you shoved nothing, you simply saw every letter you had written. There are no bars nor rods to obstruct vision.

The third essential of a typewriter is PERFECT VISIBILITY OF WRITING; PERFECT ACCESSIBILITY.

But you write more, you become familiar with the Monarch Visible, use its new devices, test its light touch, its quick action, its conveniences of operation and find it keeping pace with your thought and with the utmost dexterity of your hands.

The fourth essential of a typewriter is SPEED.

Satisfied with the working of the Monarch Visible, you begin to look into its mechanism, for you are familiar with typewriter construction. "What?" you say. "Why there are wide, frictionless pivotal bearings! They assure the Monarch the durability of the famous long-wearing, understroke machines, which years ago perfected this form of construction."

The fifth essential of a typewriter is DURABILITY.

You see at once why the Monarch Visible needs no guide at the printing point. Such well tested mechanism in the typebar bearings assures constant true alignment without other aid.

The sixth essential of a typewriter is CONTINUOUS TRUE ALIGNMENT OF WRITING.

FATHER DUCEY LASHES "SANCTIFIED OIL TRUST"

Accuses Leader of Using Most Abhorrent Means to His Ends.

SAYS PEOPLE WON'T SUBMIT

Robber Trusts and Monopolies, He Declares, Are Crimes and Criminals Against God's Bounty.

Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church delivered yesterday morning the first of a series of sermons on "Monopoly and Trust Crimes Against God's Bounty, the Rights of Man, the Sacredness of Religion, and the Liberty of Education." Before he ended his discourse he advised "Oilerfeller and those associated with him in Sanctified Oil" that it might be well for "the people who do so much reading of the Bible in public to remember that the devil can quote Scripture to serve his ends and steal the very livery of heaven to do the work of sin."

The text from which Father Ducey spoke was taken from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians—"That no man overreach nor circumvent his brother in business, because the Lord is the avenger of all these things, as we have told you before and have testified."

To circumvent, said Father Ducey, meant to "snare, cheat, deceive, and impose upon." It exactly described, he said, the policy of the modern trust. "Let me warn those behind the monopolies," he said, "that there is a day of reckoning ahead. They can fool some of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but not all of the people all of the time. Truth, justice, and honor may not be crushed. They will rise again.

"To-day, when the United States has become a world power, let the trusts, monopolies, and robbers be assured that the people will not submit to enslavement much longer. The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof. No organization of wealth may corner the bounties of nature and escape unscathed. The Almighty God is the God of all the people, and not the God of any class. Commercial perjury and prostitution menace morality, education, and religion.

"WRONGING GOD AND MAN."

"Human weakness may lead us into sins, but such sins are to be pitied rather than condemned. When we find men, though, sinful to the point of crime, who, by a willful perversion of their intellects, seek gold in defiance of every illumination of the Holy Ghost, wronging God and man and destroying the peace and happiness of thousands and millions, no consideration should be shown them. They are creatures meriting only scorn and condemnation.

"On all sides we see this class of men triumphant in the monopolistic possession of those bounties which are the common heritage of the children of God. In this country there exists to-day a monopoly which threatens truth, justice, freedom of education, the pursuit of salvation, and the very safety of our Government. It has led in the struggle against legislation opposing monopolies. Its power in the State and Federal Government is generally recognized. It is the pre-eminent trust of the world.

"Well preserved in oil and gold and glossed over with a few universities; upheld openly by one religious denomination and criminally approved by the silence that gives content on the part of the ministers of other denominations, it constitutes the greatest danger to this Republic of which I can conceive. I refer to the sanctified oil trust, which under the leadership of a certain man has grown until he can truthfully say 'the oil business of the world is mine.'

"Any man standing between him and his gold he holds either subject to purchase or deserving of ruin. Every competitor and corporation founded to oppose his plans is attacked without fear or pity in order to drive them from the field.

"OILERFELLER'S" WORK.

"From the time that Mr. Oilerfeller began crowding the weaker and the more honest remorselessly to the wall to the present day, when the Standardfeller corporation is the richest and most powerful on the face of the earth, he has been using every art and wile of the unscrupulous to accomplish his ends. His power has grown by what it fed upon. Every concession made it has furnished a fulcrum with which to press other demands. Oilerfeller's whole history is a striking tale, which would be incredible were it not verified by official documents and sworn statements.

"Railroad managers reckoned to be honorable men stooped to deceit and even perjury to get business. Oilerfeller had the business to give. Concessions accorded him tightened his grip upon the railways and enabled him to throttle competitors. With each advance toward monopoly he has become more grasping, using his power more unfeelingly and showing more plainly every day that he believes it to be the obligation of the strong to crush the weak by the most abhorrent means.

"No enemy of his who is forceful enough and conscienceless enough need fear his displeasure, for they may be secure of employment by him. One of the curiosities of the Standardfeller Company is the fact that many of its magnates began life as its most bitter assailants. Oilerfeller welcomes them as valuable aids once they evince sufficient heartlessness and cold-blooded ability to suit his ends.

"There is a mass of evidence to bear witness to the truth of what I say. Certainly it proves my thesis—that robber trusts and monopolies are crimes and criminals against God's bounty, that they violate the rights of men, the sacredness of religion, and the liberty of education."

Father Ducey announced after church had been dismissed that he would probably speak next Sunday on the subject of the corruption existing among the police, with particular reference to the "social evil."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...	7:22	Sun sets...	4:57	Moon sets...	2:35

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...	3:11	Gov. Isl'd...	3:30	H. Gate...	5:26
	P. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...	3:29	Gov. Isl'd...	3:33	H. Gate...	5:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JAN. 16.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 17.			
Carpathia, Naples	.....	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	.....	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Colon	.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.			
Adirondack, Haiti	.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	.....	.....	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	.....	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 16.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Finland, Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Manitou, London, Jan. 8.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 9.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 7.
Seneca, Havana, Jan. 10.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 7.
British Empire, Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 11.
Sarnia, Kingston, Jan. 12.
Seneca, Nassau, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Konig Albert, Genoa, Jan. 5.
Seguranca, Colon, Jan. 11.
Ultoria, Trieste, Jan. 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Chemnitz, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Nord Amerika, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 7.
Toronto, Hull, Jan. 1.
Matanzas, Havana, Jan. 10.
Verona, Philadelphia, Jan. 13.
Queen Alexandra, Manila, Oct. 22.
Rotterdam, (tank,) Antwerp, Jan. 1.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 14.
Oneida, Philadelphia, Jan. 14.

Sailed.

Ursula Bright, Philadelphia.
El Paso, Newport News.
Denver, Key West and Galveston.
Kansas City, Bristol.
Northman, Port Arthur, Texas.
Shawnut, Port Tampa.
Bonifacc, Barbados.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

MOSQUITOS ON HIGH GROUND.

Plenty of Breeding Marshes in Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. C. and your comment on this letter in the matter of mosquitos in the Northwest prompt me to contribute something to "mosquito lore." I, too, am familiar with Fort Abercrombie, Fort Ransom, and other places in Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas, and after reading Mr. C.'s letter I have come to the conclusion that this veteran must have been very closely confined to the limits of post quarters. If Mr. C. had ever crossed the Red River of the North at Fort Abercrombie, passed through the village of McCauleyville, Minn., and on east a mile or so he would have struck what was then known, and in my time (1880) feared, as a mosquito-invested swamp, viz.: The Breckenridge flats.

These flats extended from a point south approximately where now the Black Hills Branch of the N. R. R. R. runs east and west, north to about Detroit Lake in Minnesota, east as far as the low hills near Elizabeth, Minn., and west almost to the Red River of the North. When settlers came into that country the "flats" were the last territory taken up by homesteaders, because of its swampy, wet, and low character. Nothing but a sour, wiry grass was ever cut there, and then only when upland hay was scarce. Almost every Spring the waters of the Red River of the North backed up, because that river would thaw out at or near its source first, while up north, in Manitoba, it would still be icebound. For miles around the country became one continuous lake, and the fertility of the Red River Valley has been recognized to be due to the deposit of fine black mud, caused by the Spring overflows.

The whole country west of the Red River, though often described as a perfectly level plain, is, in fact, intersected by low coulees, and there were up to within a few years innumerable "lakes" from the size of a "buffalo wallow" to sheets of water covering many acres. Until late in the Summer these low places contained standing water, the edges fringed with "wild rice," a delicacy for the wild fowl, geese, brant, and ducks, which in the Fall afforded splendid hunting for the sportsmen of those days. There was then, and there is now, though owing to continued cultivation and consequent drainage of the lands, in a less degree, ample breeding ground for mosquitos, and I have myself known a bunch of cattle to be stampeded by reason of the fierce mosquito attack, in spite of numerous smudges, the fires of which were fed with buffalo chips, wet grass, and scrub cottonwood branches.

The writer has encountered mosquitos in Northern Alaska, on the Seward Peninsula, in Northern Siberia, around Plover Bay and St. Lawrence Bay, larger and fiercer than any which ever pestered humanity along the Atlantic seacoast or in any of our Southern States. But in each case—in Alaska as well as Siberia—the "tundra," a mossy, swampy, undulating coastal plain, afforded fine breeding ground for the pest. At and near Nome, Alaska, the tundra was set on fire one Fall, and it was noticeable that in the following year the mosquitos were less numerous, but, of course, the effort was not crowned with much success, because it was not well directed, and covered only a small area at best. CHAHINKAPA.

New York, Jan. 14, 1905.

Peanut Choked Baby to Death.

NEWARK, Jan. 15.—Mary C. Fries, one year old, of 260 South Nineteenth Street, was choked to death by a peanut last night. The child's father had bought some of the nuts for the older children, but the baby tried to swallow one and died in her mother's arms before anything could be done to save her.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SENSIBLE MORTGAGE TAXATION.

It is plain that the public sentiment of the State as to the taxation of mortgages is undergoing a wholesome change. A few years ago the actual effect of the taxation now in force was wholly misunderstood, especially in the agricultural sections of the State. It seemed not unnaturally to the farmer who was compelled to mortgage his land, or found it advantageous so to do, unfair that he should be taxed on the land, and that the man who "owned" the mortgage should not be taxed. It is becoming clear to this class that the true principle of taxation requires that no property shall be taxed more than once, and that a tax on land and a tax on a debt secured by the land is in reality double taxation. It is also becoming clear that the lender on mortgage has an unfair advantage in regard to taxation in two ways: it is easier for him to evade taxation altogether, and, if he does not do that, he can add the tax to the charge for the loan. In some cases he does both, and the borrower practically pays a tax on his land and another tax on his borrowed money.

The complete remedy for this injustice is the abolition of the tax on mortgages. Ultimately we have no doubt that this will be accomplished, and it will be an immense help to the improvement and development of landed property of all sorts. In the meantime the Tax Reform Association in its annual report declares its intention to press again this Winter in the Legislature the bills introduced into the Assembly last year by Mr. BOSTWICK, and the association is confident, as the result of a careful inquiry during the Summer, that the opposition to them will not be sufficient to defeat them. One exempts all mortgages from taxation in this State, except a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on future mortgages, to be levied when recorded. The second bill exempts debts secured by real estate outside the State or by any evidence or assignment in trust, from taxation, if the owner or person interested choose to pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. once for all. With reference to the sentiment in the State as to these measures, the association reports a curious and significant change, as follows:

This year's propaganda shows unmistakably:

First—That party leaders believe in the equity of the mortgage exemption principle expressed in the Bostwick bills.

Second—That these party leaders believe that their normal party majorities would not be decreased by the passage of the Bostwick bills.

Third—That many of them believe it would be even safe and sane to run a political campaign on the entire exemption of all mortgages from taxation.

Furthermore, there are a rapidly increasing number of politicians who believe what business men of every section of the State have long urged, that a political campaign can be safely pushed along the lines of entire personal property exemption.

The passage of these bills would greatly clear the situation, and be very nearly as advantageous as the freeing of mortgages from all taxation. Their passage will be much aided by the fact that it would give to the State Treasury some $5,000,000 new revenue, which at present is distinctly needed.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There were a couple of passages in the remarkable interview with Mr. JEROME published in THE TIMES yesterday that are worth setting side by side. One was a kindly reference to Mr. MCADOO:

During the past few days the newspapers have, perhaps unintentionally, misconstrued my criticisms of the police. I had no idea of holding Commissioner MCADOO personally responsible for the rottenness of his department. For, honest and anxious official that I believe him to be, he is to be excused on the basis of inexperience for being ignorant of the deplorable conditions prevailing. He has not had time even to scratch around the sore, much less amputate the gangrenous part.

So far as concerns the public opinion of Mr. MCADOO, this probably expresses it with fairness. In connection with the need of experience, such as a military commander, for instance, requires in his peculiar task, Mr. JEROME said of Mr. MCADOO's predecessor:

No; it is preposterous. Gen. GREENE had the force admirably organized—better than it has been in years, and it would be so to-day were he, or a man of his police experience, now at the head of the department. Ask the men themselves and they will admit being happier under a strict disciplinarian than under a baggy discipline only maintained at best with the assistance of the newspapers.

It will occur to a good many observers of the two men here compared that it is not in experience chiefly that they differ. Gen. GREENE had had no police experience when he took office, though he had had what was in some degree an equivalent, experience in military work with men. He was not in the department as long as Mr. MCADOO has been. He unquestionably did accomplish a good deal more than has been brought about within the last year, despite the fact that his successor took the force in very fair shape. Possibly one difference was that there was no tiring Gen. GREENE out. If he was baffled once, he began all over again. He simply would not accept defeat. Had he been Commissioner for even another term, or, better, for six years, it is the "system" that would have been worn out. He used every atom of his power for all it was worth, and used it over and again upon the men who managed to evade him at first. The corrupt men realized that, while he was in command, there was no rest, no safety, for them. In four years he would have worried them into retirement or into changing their conduct. After all, it is more important how the man is made than how the law is made.

RISKY BUSINESS.

There is a lively discussion going on in Missouri as to the campaign contributions for the Republican Party use, their amount, their source, and their distribution. Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS, acting Treasurer of the Republican Committee, has been accused of receiving funds from prominent brewers in consideration for favors to their interests. His sworn account under the law of Missouri contained no reference to the receipt of such contributions. The brewers say that they promised money, and paid part of it, but, of course, deny any bargain, of the existence of which there is no proof. But the Treasurer explains the omissions in his account by saying that he kept no separate record of the party business, putting contributions to his personal credit and paying disbursements himself.

Obviously this is risky business, and in more ways than one. It exposes the party to swindling, and it exposes the Treasurer to suspicion. For all he can prove or disprove by his books, he might take money for himself, he might spend party money for illegal purposes, he might give it to his heelers. The purpose of the law—the protection of the purity of elections—is impudently evaded by such illusory accounting, and every one concerned is left open to the most unfavorable imputations. Yet, substantially, this is the way in which the great body of campaign contributions is treated by the politicians of both parties.

By the way, we have not seen that any action is proposed in Congress by the majority on the recommendation of the President regarding this matter. It is of a good deal more importance than the regulation of railroad rates or Presidential supervision of the building of the Panama Canal, and might well receive his strenuous attention.

STATE CONTROL OF CITY WATER SUPPLIES.

Controller GROUT finds cause for grave anxiety in the suggestions of the message of Gov. HIGGINS relative to the State control of the water supplies of cities. He says:

I do not know what is back of this recommendation, but it is a dangerous proposition, and will bear close watching. This portion of the Governor's message has been almost entirely overlooked, and I think that those who are interested in water supply plans for New York City ought to look into the Governor's suggestions carefully.

The fact that we have learned to distrust everything touching city affairs which emanates from Albany furnishes about the only basis for the apprehension which Mr. GROUT expresses. In themselves considered the suggestions of the Governor are admirable, and if carried out, as such suggestions should be, the results would make for good. Primarily, a great many cities of this State are drinking polluted water. This should not be permitted. The principle of home rule should be sacred, and, as far as possible, defended against any encroachments; but when the right to regulate its own affairs is so used by a municipality that it furnishes its people water of such inferior quality as to make itself a centre of typhoid infection the people must be saved against the consequences of their own negligence in matters of State medicine. The interference should be through the State Board of Health, which should have large powers in this respect. While it might be contended that communities which elect to put life and health in jeopardy by drinking polluted water have the right to do so, such contention fails when it is remembered that they cannot confine to their own corporate limits the consequences of such recklessness, and that the right of interference grows out of the fact that from a widespread epidemic the innocent suffer with the guilty. In no other way than through a State commission will the influences be set in motion which will restrain in the public interest and adequately punish the pollution of streams from which communities more or less remote from the sources of such contamination must directly or indirectly draw their water supply. The Governor is perfectly right in expressing a doubt that our centres of population can continue to depend upon streams unless the supreme police powers of the State are invoked to prevent their conversion into sewers or sluices for the disposal of manufacturing refuse. The specific suggestion of the Governor is as follows:

The question presents itself whether it is not feasible to develop some plan whereby the municipalities may be insured a water supply at a minimum cost under State supervision through State conservation of the waters of the Adirondacks and other sources. The Legislature of 1904 enacted a law creating a Water Storage Commission, which has for its object practically the conservation of water for power purposes. A State commission having also for its object the supply of water to the cities might be of great service.

What advantage New York gains from independence of such a commission as the Governor proposes was well illustrated in the hasty special legislation which exempted from acquisition the watersheds of Dutchess County selected by the Burr-Freeman-Hering Commission as the best and most available sources of an additional supply for New York; also by the Rampo conspiracy, which so nearly succeeded in placing New York in a position of continuing dependence upon a greedy syndicate of speculators in water rights. The Governor may conceal a gigantic scheme of public plunder behind a proposition which, on its face, seems to be wise and well considered, but until he shows a purpose to Odellize his administration what he recommends is entitled to be taken at its face value.

ANTI-RECIPROCITY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

It appears by later information that the reconvening of the Joint High Commission to consider differences with Canada has not definitely been declined by the Dominion Government, but the question has been deferred until the adjournment of the Parliament. In the meantime the question of a trade treaty with Newfoundland has seriously been taken up and an effort will be made to secure a ratification of the Hay-Bond convention.

It is interesting to note that the opposition in Newfoundland is sustained by very much the same arguments that our protectionists use on this side. But there is another phase of the matter which we would do well to consider. The Opposition leader declares that the treaty runs counter to imperial unity and to the tendency toward preferential trade within the empire. That is to say, the treaty would tend to check the movement to increase English trade at the expense of trade with the United States. Here we have the gist of the matter for us as well as for the Newfoundlanders. Trade between them and us, were it free from artificial barriers, would grow steadily as the varying needs of the two peoples required, to their mutual advantage. On the British side there is a movement to block it in order that a people three thousand miles away may get more. On our side there is the protectionist movement to block it in order that favored interests in our own markets may not be compelled to compete with the products of Newfoundland. The success of either of these movements would be at the expense of the consumers on both sides of the border. Paint you an inch thick, to this complexion must you come. No wonder New England, which would trade profitably with our Canadian neighbors if permitted, is backing Mr. ROOSEVELT in the desperate hope that he can and will do something to lower the oppressive tariff barriers.

MANHOLE COVERS AS PROJECTILES

We are now fairly entered upon the season of the continuous-performance vaudeville of street explosions due to illuminating gas. Manhole covers are sailing through the atmosphere with high initial velocity and a penetrating power equal to the strength of their own component material. Being of cast iron, they are not very strong, but they are certainly heavy, and the combination of velocity with weight makes them effective. That they are themselves smashed in falling does not make them any the less hurtful to whatever may interpose between the beginning and the end of their trajectories. Last week a manhole cover, accompanied by a choice assortment of paving stones, masses of frozen earth, and ice, was projected into a Brooklyn theatre through one of its front windows. Fortunately no one was hurt, except the workmen of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, who, sent to find and repair a leak in a main, began by building a bonfire in the street as near the assumed position of the break in the main as their judgment enabled them to fix it. These were scattered about the neighborhood, but the special Providence which is supposed to have a particular care for children and fools averted worse damage to them than a shaking up. When free gas and fire are brought into juxtaposition the unexpected usually happens.

It is surprising that years of experience of the fact that every city in which gas is distributed in buried mains is built over a sort of volcano and that a local eruption may occur at any moment has not created a popular demand for pipe galleries so emphatic that such trifling with the problem as we have seen in the case of the galleries planned for Lower Broadway would be impossible. When the underground conditions are so bad that the expert highest in the management of the Consolidated Gas Company frankly admits that "nothing would induce him to step over a manhole cover in the street if it could be avoided by even a wide detour," those who are indifferent to this danger are so because of ignorance the kind which accepts the explanation of such phenomena that they are due to the ignition of "sewer gas." The facts of the gas leakage under the relatively impervious pavements of New York would create something like a popular panic if they were known and their significance realized.

THE PROHIBITION BELLS.

There are certain unharmonious overtones, not to say a snarl and jangle, discernible in the National Prohibition chimes this year, according to the report made by Chairman OLIVER W. STEWART, and published in The Citizen of Harriman, Tenn. Of course the Prohibition Party is marching on—it has received more than the usual quota of votes adverse to gin, the 258,331 last Fall in the Nation representing a gain of 49,071 over the returns of 1900.

But a bitter factional fight is waging between Chairman STEWART and ex-Presidential candidate JOHN G. WOOLLEY, who preceded the Rev. Dr. SWALLOW. Mr. WOOLLEY, with former National Chairman DICKIE, has managed and published The New York Voice, hitherto the party's official organ. Mr. STEWART would have none of The Voice during the campaign, but carried on his battle through The Citizen to which he diverted much of the National funds. The Voice appears to have promptly filed charges against Mr. STEWART involving his honesty and integrity, the twelfth charge being to the effect that he had put the $3,000 appropriated for postage stamps—the propulsive medium of the Prohibition propaganda—to the private uses of himself and his henchman, one MULVIHILL. To this Mr. STEWART calls for proof, and wants "the sign of everlasting disapproval and condemnation" set upon the man who made the charge. Moreover, he retorts with counter-charges against The Voice, declaring that he had lost faith in it since Mr. WOOLLEY had overcapitalized the paper's stock many thousands of dollars. The two factions had been formed as early as last March, when Mr. WOOLLEY's Voice was lifted stridently in an editorial article Scripturally entitled, "Finally, Brethren," with the unpleasing assertion that the "maggot of machine politics" was "burrowing in the loins of the Prohibition Party."

All of which shows, if it is to be believed, that material considerations are debasing this estimable party teetotally.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Railway Station Customs.

People who have occasion to use the Grand Central Station frequently, and who therefore become familiar with its regulations, find, indeed, a lot of things to complain about, but the particular grievance of the infrequent traveler they almost never encounter. That grievance, as vehemently expressed by several of our correspondents lately, consists of refusal by the gatekeepers to permit departing passengers to be accompanied to their trains by their friends, or those arriving to be met by them as they alight from the cars. Rules to that effect do exist, and they are enforced, but they are based on common sense and they are usually applied with a fairly intelligent appreciation of the fact that they are designed to facilitate travel and increase the convenience of the public, not to make unnecessary trouble or annoyance. The Grand Central Station is an extremely busy place, and there are the best of reasons for keeping the train sheds as free as possible from others than the actual travelers coming and going there. The place for welcomes and farewells is certainly somewhere else than in the aisles of cars or on the narrow platforms between the tracks. In particular instances, of course, there is real need of friendly assistance for arriving or departing passengers, but provision is made for these cases, and application in the proper quarter, with a courteous explanation of the circumstances, will secure a mitigation of the general law. Also—but this is a great secret, carefully guarded by the commuting tribe—a person who walks briskly up to one of the gates with a fine simulation of certainty that he will not be stopped can usually pass through without interference, while he would be turned back if he asked permission to do the same thing. For the commuters, as a rule, are not expected to show their tickets, and they are far too numerous for the gatekeepers to know them all by sight. Of course, this wicked trick will not work with the more aristocratic of the express trains going out, or with any of them coming in, but it does have its uses, and really it has no bad results, since those resorting to it are not the people who will hold up traffic by standing in a narrow passageway while they manifest their private woes or joys and extort repeated promises that they shall be "remembered" to all the folks at home.

Tips Here and Abroad.

Our recent comments on the giving and taking of tips have moved The Utica Observer to compare conditions in this respect as they exist abroad and here, and its conclusion seems to be that tipping, where it originated, is, if not exactly a pleasing custom, at least much less obnoxious than the American modification of it. "In Great Britain and in European countries," declares The Observer, making a curious distinction between British and Continental, "the custom is of such long establishment that it does not now create any comment, and seems to have passed beyond the region of criticism into the realm of recognized custom. This may be in part due to the fact that in many transatlantic establishments the employés are given a minimum wage and the employers as well as the employés count on the tips to be received from customers as piecing out the compensation which the existence of the custom acknowledges to be inadequate." We do not understand how an evil becomes less as its age increases, nor do we see any particular difference in the view taken of tipping by American and foreign employers. The former, like the latter, take the chances of tips into account in fixing wages, and many of them are equally ready to force their servants to live by a combination of blackmail and beggary. The Observer does hit upon a real difference, however, when it says: "Tips abroad are much smaller than they are here, and small tips are accepted with gratitude where a similar tip offered in this country would be refused as an insult." That is to say, it is one thing to give pennies, and quite another to give dimes and quarters for the same service. Well, it is, but it is not a difference that really goes to the root of the matter. The principle remains the same, and apparently the little tips are more demoralizing than the big ones, for abroad the miserable gratuities are taken as a matter of course by men in positions much higher than is that of anybody servile enough to do it here. Our tip-hunters are all engaged in work more or less repulsive to people of well-developed Americanism, and they probably accept the tips for the same reasons that they accept the work.

Transfers of Captains.

It is pleasing, at least to some of us, to notice that Commissioner MCADOO, when questioned about the probability that some Police Captains would be transferred as a result of the recent exciting events in their domains, is reported to have replied: "I have grave doubts as to whether a transfer is the best remedy. If you hold an officer up to his work hard, nail him down to the performance of his duty, I think it does as well as shifting him about. Shifting about leaves many chances for commanders for non-execution of duty in territory with which they cannot be thoroughly familiar. This, of course, does not mean that there will not be any more transfers." One could wish that it meant the end of transfers for any other reason than the changing of Captains who have developed qualifications of a particular sort to the particular precincts where those qualifications are most needed. Transfers of that sort would be as easily comprehensible as they would be admirable, but when a Captain is sent from one place to another simply because it has been discovered that he lacks the competency or character to do police work where he was, the wisdom of the course is extremely hard for the outsider to understand. Inefficiency or dishonesty is the same "among the goats" as it is in "the Tenderloin," though it may not have consequences as immediate or as serious, and there is an enormous waste involved in abandoning all the value that familiarity with a precinct ought to confer on a Captain—that it certainly does confer upon good Captains. Transfers of the kind we have called comprehensible could always be explained to the public, and probably always would be, but the transfers made are very rarely explained otherwise than by some enigmatic phrase that throws a gloom over the reputation of all the men moved. Possibly that is unjust to some of them.

Municipal Ownership Bookkeeping.

There seems to be some sort of a spell upon the municipal ownership people that prevents them from so keeping their books as to show the exact financial results of their operations. This is not less to be lamented by those who hope to find in such ownership of public utilities a remedy for many existing evils than by the antagonists of the hopeful ones, who think the plan dangerous and chimerical. The common tendency of the innovators was well illustrated by a Chicago man, called as a witness last week by Controller GROUT. This expert declared that with a municipal plant arc lights have cost Chicago about $55 per year, but when he was questioned by a representative of one of the local companies, he admitted that the $55 did not include any allowance for the taxes a private concern would have paid, none for depreciation, and none for return on the capital invested. Possibly with reasonable amounts added for all these things, the Chicago price would still not be brought up to the New York price, but it was very evident that the witness did not know what Chicago is really paying for her arc lights, and he hurt the municipal ownership cause instead of helping it.

A Rapid Transit Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A careful reading of the recent report of William Barclay Parsons to the Rapid Transit Commission must, it seems to me, impress every one who has made a study of transit needs with the admirable way in which the subject of additional transit lines for Manhattan and the Bronx is treated.

The action of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday eliminates all fear of invasion of the public parks in the Bronx, and will doubtless result in a detour which will give the people of Van Nest much-needed rapid transit facilities.

For the east side line, however, there is one suggestion that might be made. The district of Chester embraces a large territory admirably suited for immediate development, but now neglected in the matter of rapid transit facilities. If at the same time that the extension to Mount Vernon is undertaken another branch should be constructed out on Westchester Avenue to Westchester and Unionport, and from thence to the entrance to Pelham Bay Park, it would not only give access to this great public pleasure ground on the Sound, but by the rapid development which would be sure to follow, would prove a profitable investment both to the operating company and to the city through increased taxable values.

ALBERT E. DAVIS.
New York, Jan. 13, 1905.

Annoying Delays on the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two circumstances connected with the running of the trains on the Broadway branch of the Subway which are very annoying.

The first is mainly concerned with the switching yards at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. Uptown express trains nearing the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street station almost invariably have a long wait within 100 feet or so of the station platform, only on account of the fact that the local trains at this point must be switched back downtown or onto the storage tracks. The company would obtain the good-will of its patrons a good deal quicker if the wrong were righted.

The second grievance concerns the schedule of the trains on the Broadway branch going downtown at about 7 o'clock in the evening. Anyone wishing to get a downtown train at either One Hundred and Fifty-seventh or One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street station has to wait ten minutes, sometimes more, hardly ever less. It seems as though at a time when there is so much downtown traffic—mainly the theatre traffic—that the trains ought to run on some kind of accentable schedule. INDIGNANT PASSENGER.
New York, Jan. 13, 1905.

Pictures for War Victims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fall of Port Arthur and the removal of the Russian prisoners and wounded to Japan will increase the number of "war-broken soldiers" in the hospitals and places of détention to 100,000 before March 1. I trust that your readers will collect pictures, prints, illustrated matter of any kind, and send to the Rev. Henry Loomis, Yokohama, Japan, (postage, 1 cent for two ounces,) who is himself a war veteran of 1861-5, who will distribute impartially to Japanese and Russians.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.
Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1905.

Would Separate from the State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. J. A. Caldwell's suggestions to-day are good as far as they go, but the only radical cure for all the evils of Greater New York, and you know they are manifold, is the revival of Fernando Wood's old plan: Separation of City from State. R.
Brooklyn, Jan. 13, 1905.

Much Less Important.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Sir," she said, pompously, "I'm not a clerk; I am a saleslady."

"Oh," commented the Mere Man. "And I suppose that nervous gentleman acting as host in the men aisle is called the Director of Ways and Avenues."

"No, sir; he is merely the floorwalker."

FOR A BALDWIN MEMORIAL.

Appeal That It Be Made to Take the Form of a Cancer Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you print a letter from Mr. Gordon, who suggests that a memorial to Mr. Baldwin should take the form of a fund for an institution affording charitable care to the poor of New York. As Mr. Baldwin was afflicted with cancer, we pray that this memorial may be a home for cancerous men unable to work for their living; such cases as we have housed and nursed for some years, because we could not refuse to care for them, out of sheer pity, along with our cancerous women.

We beg that this home may be built upon this country property of ours, where we now have a frame house of large compass holding both sexes thus afflicted in departments of their own. We have already planned a suitable arrangement for such a home for cancerous poor (or reduced) patients.

We believe that many of our ideals, strengthened by personal experience, are very beneficial to these destitute persons thus afflicted. There are no "pay" patients in our homes; all is strenuous effort for others. Our plea for development and recognition is based solely upon the effort to help the most miserable lot of human beings it is possible to find.

We believe that Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., would have said "yes" to this proposition.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER.
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1905.

The Subway in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just now, when the tunnel question to Brooklyn is being so much discussed, Mr. Parsons comes in for a great deal of severe criticism because he advocates an extension of the Brooklyn subway, now building, from the Prospect Park Plaza to the borough line. This continuation of the line in question is what some people call the "Brownsville extension." Indeed, some newspaper correspondents, to judge from what they write on the subject, seem to imagine that the proposed road is to end at Brownsville, instead of passing through that settlement.

Mr. Parsons is right. He is looking ahead. The territory through which he advocates building this extension from Prospect Park to the Queens County line is one of the best from a residential standpoint in all Brooklyn. This line if built will not have its terminal long at the county dividing line, but will be extended so as to run through one of the most beautiful and healthful parts of Queens Borough. The opportunity will then be presented to people who are now living in cramped apartments to bring up their families in localities where fresh air and health abound. Here they may apply the money now spent in high rents to that most worthy of enterprises—a home investment. The Rapid Transit Commission will do well favorably to consider Mr. Parsons's plan for the Eastern Parkway extension. NEW YORKER.
Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1905.

LONDON'S GREAT FOG.

Sir Oliver Lodge's Successful Attack Upon It.

From The London Mail.

There was one man in Birmingham who was profoundly grateful for yesterday's (Dec. 29) fog. It was Sir Oliver Lodge, to whom the visitation presented a fresh opportunity to renew the steady war, which he commenced twenty years ago, against the fog fiend.

Standing in a secluded courtyard of Birmingham University, his deerstalker cap and long brown overcoat beaded with moisture, Sir Oliver was to be seen absorbed in the contemplation of mysterious strands of barbed wire, which vanished a few feet above in impenetrable vapors.

From his research laboratory came the vicious crackle of a powerful electric discharge, and great jagged sparks vibrated between the spherical terminals of the apparatus with which his assistants were preparing to launch the tentative thunderbolts of science against the British climate.

Men pulled the terminals apart, and as the discharge was transferred to the outside wires there proceeded from the hundreds of invisible barbs overhead a fizzling noise, like the sound of raindrops on a hot plate.

Then a wonderful thing happened.

Through the opaque fog bank the outlines of the tall university buildings were gradually developed, with the slow certainty of a photographic plate. The fog became a cloud and the cloud a mist, depositing itself in dank drops about the walls, writhing and squirming as though racked by the violence of the discharge.

Away up at the eaves, eighty feet high, there were visible the elaborate insulators in which the barbed wires terminated.

Then the current was shut off, the noise ceased, and the acrid, white fog crept back and enveloped the courtyard once more.

When it was suggested that a score of installations similar to this would afford practical relief to the fog bound city, Sir Oliver said: "All that I can do is to erect this model apparatus for the benefit of engineers who are interested in such a project."

Mr. Straus's Notable Article.

Correspondence of The Syracuse Post-Standard.

As a "looker-on" in Syracuse for a few months, I have discovered symptoms of a growing civic pride, which in part explains the remarkable growth of the city during the past ten years, in all that makes for substantial prosperity and leadership among the rival cities of the State. Much has been accomplished by the intelligent shaping of public sentiment and united action. The local newspapers have evidently done their part bravely and are still pointing the way; enterprising firms, prosperous corporations, and public-spirited citizens are not lacking here for any worthy undertaking; the Chamber of Commerce has made a good beginning, and is and ought to be the rallying point for intelligent discussion and broad and prompt action along the lines of municipal advancement. To encourage, strengthen, and if possible to meet all these forces by a notable example, I venture to suggest The Post-Standard reprint the brief but interesting outline of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation given by the Hon. Oscar Straus, its President, in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Financial Review. It is certainly a notable record of thirty years, and the end is not yet.

South Africa in 1905.

From The London Chronicle, Dec. 23.

That the year 1905 will see a very great improvement in South Africa all around was the opinion expressed by Mr. Edward Webb in presiding at the meeting of the African Banking Corporation held at Cannon Street Hotel yesterday.

The chief interest of South Africa, he said, was the mining industry, which was apparently on the verge of a general advance. The importation of Chinese coolies, he added, had been a great success, and African laborers were coming in better. If the rate of the Rand gold output for November were continued this month, the total output for the past twelve months would constitute a record year since the war.

The Orange River Colony was also going ahead, and seemed to be more prosperous than the others.

His Busy Season.

From The Chicago News.

The Drummer—Well, how's business?

The Druggist—Booming.

The Drummer—That's good. Reducing your stock rapidly, eh?

The Druggist—Sure thing.

The Drummer—What articles seem to have the call nowadays?

The Druggist—Free almanacs and calendars.

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Congratulations Still Coming from Its Contemporaries.

From The American Israelite (Cincinnati.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, on Jan. 1, moved into its new building, at Forty-second, Forty-third, Seventh Avenue, and Broadway. From foundation to roof it is the tallest building in the metropolis, and contains every device for comfort, safety, and the dispatch of business that science has invented.

From The Editor and Publisher (New York.)

It is, of course, impossible to give here any idea of the admirable equipment of this most modern newspaper plant, but suffice it to say that everything which the genius of the inventor and the mechanic could devise has been installed. For those who are interested in newspaper development it would be well worth while to get the supplement of last Sunday as a book for study and reference.

From The Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator.)

The new Times Building will be the wonder of New York, and will be visited by all sightseers who feel an interest in modern architecture and building methods followed with a view to durability.

From The Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

The building is a triumph of architectural and structural skill and in all its arrangements and appointments is probably the most complete and the greatest newspaper structure in the world.

From The Baltimore News.

From every point of view—building, mechanical equipment, and location in the heart of the metropolis—THE TIMES establishment is the latest and best achievement in newspaper enterprise.

From The North Attleborough (Mass.) Chronicle.

The most notable New Year's Day event in American journalism was the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES from its monumental building in Times Square. It is the aim of every progressive newspaper to get close to the hearts of the people and in its towering new structure our admirable contemporary is firmly anchored in the heart of the great metropolis.

From The Plainfield (N. J.) Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is comfortably housed in a building of its own in Times Square, the structure being as big as is the newspaper's reputation for publishing "all the news that's fit to print."

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Building of thirty-one stories appears to be about the tallest thing in New York.

Poor Service on the Elevated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter in this morning's TIMES entitled "Fewer Trains on the Elevated," by J. B. James, I wish, through your columns, to kindly thank Mr. James for the article, the sentiments of which are voiced by all passengers, who have since the opening of the Subway been subject to greater discomfort than ever before.

The writer is a resident of the east side, and cannot express herself strongly enough against the intolerable conditions existing in the way of getting accommodations on the Third Avenue Elevated since the above-mentioned date, and sincerely trusts that if the Interborough people do not see fit to remedy matters of their own free will that the Railway Commission will be called upon to do so. A. L.
New York, Jan. 13, 1905.

Cruelties at the Stockyards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report on the cruelties practiced in the handling of cattle at the Sixtieth Street Stock Yard ignores the worst feature of cruelty existing there. Animals are sold by live weight, and in order to keep this normal until sales are made the water troughs are kept closed by means of covers and locks, so that animals arriving after a thirty to fifty hour journey from Buffalo are denied any water until after sale, which is often late on the day of arrival. Judge of the sufferings of these animals in hot weather, being obliged to go all this time without a drink because the buyer does not want to pay for water weight. Here is a chance for reform. I. M. "THIRSTY."
Union Stock Yards, Jan. 11, 1905.

Compulsory Free London Schools.

From The London Globe, Dec. 24.

On and after March 31, 1905, all public elementary schools under the London County Council will be forbidden to charge fees to the parents of their pupils. The resolution was carried at the last meeting of the council before the holidays by 82 votes to 30, and must, of course, be regarded as a final decision. It is not surprising, for it is entirely in keeping with the policy of the radical majority, and is clearly intended to bring about the gradual and not very tardy extinction of voluntary schools throughout the metropolis.

The question of fees was left at the option of the managers of non-provided schools by the act passed by the Unionist Government of the period, and up to the present time 179 of the 474 such schools under the board's jurisdiction have continued to charge them. That resolution could only have been arrived at for weighty reasons, inasmuch as the retention of payments tended to handicap the schools where they were demanded in the competition with their rivals. A large number of respectable working-class people have always preferred to pay for their children's instruction, and no good reason has been assigned why they should not be allowed to do so.

The total amount received in fees amounts to over £26,000 a year. The sum is not very large, it may be, but to refuse it is a wanton sacrifice of a contribution which has been more than cheerfully paid by a very worthy section of the community. The existence of paying schools is, however, according to radical ideas, inconsistent with the democratic doctrine upon which the majority of the council desire to base our education system. The effect of the prohibition of payments cannot be doubted. The non-provided schools—that is to say, speaking broadly, the church schools—will become fewer and fewer until their competition has ceased.

New York's Lone Chairmanship.

From The Buffalo News. (Rep.)

New York City gets one Assembly committee Chairmanship of the thirty-six. The wonder is that so many was assigned as even that one. New York hasn't more than two-thirds of the State valuation, or, certainly, not more than three-fourths. Buffalo gets two first places on committees, but, of course, New York is only half as large as Buffalo, and neither of them is half as big as The Corners.

Ill-Luck Averted.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

"My dear," said Mrs. Spenders, by way of preliminary, "would you consider an opal unlucky?"

"I would if I got a bill for one and had to pay it," began her husband, sternly.

"Oh!" she interrupted, "I'm so glad I ordered a diamond instead."

THE EMPTY PURSE.

All yesternight I walked the street,
Dressed in the very latest style,
With patent leathers on my feet
And on my head a tall silk tile.

A hungry man asked me for bread,
A beggar stretched his filthy palms,
But I denied both bread and alms
With one short No, and shook my head.

The beggar thanked me with a curse;
Despair gleamed in the other's eye,
My fate reflecting. With a sigh
I flung away an empty purse.

EDWARD D'OENCH TITTMANN.

Why She Neglected It.

From Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Hatterson—I didn't see you at the league on the "Simple Life."

Mrs. Catterson—Why, no; I had no idea it was going to be such a swell affair.

JAN 16 1905

THE FOOTPRINT AND THE COFFEE EPISODE

First Real Adventure of Dave Graham, Janitor-Detective.

NO CINDERELLA WAS IN IT

Mr. Graham Called the Police, and the Man with the Packages Did About All the Rest.

Dave Graham, the negro janitor of the Meriam apartments, at 147 and 149 East Eighty-second Street, has always been anxious to distinguish himself as a detective. He read so much about Sherlock Holmes that even before he removed a speck of dust from a banister rail Dave always examined the dust for traces of strange finger marks, just for the purpose of convincing himself that no stranger had entered the houses without his knowledge. So the tenants of the Meriam learned to look upon Dave as an excellent janitor. As one of them put it, Dave was so quick at grasping a clue that he turned on steam half an hour before a cold wave arrived, which was more than other janitors were ever caught doing.

On Saturday morning at about 10 o'clock Dave was endeavoring to get on the track of an Eighty-second Street mud germ in the hall of the Meriam. He was armed with a big feather duster, and had discovered all of the foreign things that had strayed into the hall when his attention was attracted to an extraordinarily large footprint on the carpet at the head of the stairs. Knowing that there was no person in the house who had a foot big enough to make that print, Dave said in a whisper:

"Dat ain't no Cinderella."

So Dave watched. In a few minutes he saw a mysterious looking man coming downstairs. The man had several bundles under his arm. The janitor glanced at his foot, and to throw off suspicions Dave proceeded to wave his feather duster against a banister rail that really did not need dusting.

The man with the big foot proceeded across the street and entered a hallway at 168 East Eighty-second Street. Then the janitor scurried up to Eighty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, where he wigwagged the feather duster at Policeman Cullen of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. Cullen saw the signal and hurried to meet the negro.

"Thief!" gasped Dave. "Surround the house, and we've got him."

Policeman Cullen blew his whistle and summoned Roundsman Kauff, with Policemen Rath and Finch. Led by the negro janitor, the men in uniform darted down to Eighty-second Street. While one of the officers went into the house to search for the man with the episodic foot, the others remained on guard outside. Then the janitor aroused the folks in the neighborhood and some one telephoned to Police Headquarters. Headquarters notified the Sergeant at the desk in the Eighty-eighth Street Station that burglars were at work in Eighty-second Street. Detectives Angeline, Smith, and Fay were sent on a run to make the capture. When they arrived they found other policemen on the fire-escapes, in the yard, and on the roof. The detectives went into the house in time to see Roundsman Kauff catch the man with the big feet.

"Look at them feet!" exclaimed Dave. "Dat's all you got to do to identify dat man. Look at his bundles, too."

The man with the feet and the bundles was somewhat surprised. Still, he willingly accompanied the crowd to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station. Dave told his story. The prisoner then got a chance. He took it with a gleam in his eye.

"I suppose I'll have to stay here some time?" he ventured.

The Sergeant supposed so.

"Something doing," said the prisoner. "Now, I'll tell you something. You've made a mistake. I've got big feet, but I'm honest. I'm a coffee salesman, I am. These bundles are bags of coffee. Here's my card. Call up my boss, and he'll tell you I'm all right."

The group of policemen started to melt away.

"Hold on, here," said the man. "Easy, now. It's up to you people to buy some of this coffee. Best on earth. Blessing to wife, joy to man. Children can drink it without harm. It's food for ... strong and medicine for the sick. It's all Java and Mocha and a yard wide in strength. Step up and sniff. Then buy."

He had nine bags of coffee. It took him just four minutes to sell them all to the police. Then word came over the wire that the salesman's boss said he was all right. He was promptly and honorably released.

Because the janitor had helped to get the nine new customers, the coffee man took Dave over to Third Avenue and treated to cigars. And when Dave went back to the Meriam apartments he brushed away the footprint evidence and sighed:

"Dat were a case of mystification identity."

ONE MAN CAPTURED THREE.

Special Policeman Complimented in Court for His Work.

Marcy Levy, a special policeman employed at the Union Market, while walking home from work on Pitt Street on Saturday night, saw three men standing in a doorway at 53 Pitt Street talking together in a way that aroused his suspicions.

The men soon went to the house at No. 63, and Levy followed them. They went to the top floor, where, he says, they pried their way into a sweatshop. After watching them for some time, Levy threw a light from a dark lantern which he had upon the men, and, covering them with his revolver, ordered them to "stand together." Then he took the men to the Delancey Street Station, where they said they were Charles Salzman, Julius Hachberg, alias "Udel," and Samuel Goldstein.

When the trio were held by Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning Levy told of the arrest and displayed the tools which he had found on the prisoners. The Magistrate said:

"You have a fine case here, Levy, and I want to congratulate you. Would there were more officers like you."

HAIL OF STONE FROM BLAST.

Two Hurt in Crowd Near Governors Island Ferryhouse.

An unusually heavy blast where excavation work is under way for the Battery terminal of the Subway sent a shower of stones and dirt into the crowd waiting in front of the Governors Island ferryhouse about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Two men were injured, several others had narrow escapes, and the ferryhouse was damaged.

The crowd was waiting for a batch of immigrants to be landed from Ellis Island, and it was due more to luck than anything else that only two were hurt. The stones ranged in size from a piece of gravel to chunks that weighed a pound or more. One piece struck an old man named Bernheimer squarely in the face, smashing his nose. The other injured man was Policeman Andrew Smith of the Church Street Station, who got the full force of one of the rocks on his left arm. Several of the window glasses in the ferryhouse were smashed.

Only Survived Wife Twelve Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 15.—From grief over the death of his wife, William Randolph, aged ninety years, died here last night within twelve hours after Mrs. Randolph's death. A double funeral will be held to-morrow. Randolph was the oldest miller in this State and the last to abandon the old method of grinding grain with revolving stones.

T. JONES AND THE SPIRIT.

Extract from the Private Log of Binnacle Bill McDougall.

"Friend reporter," said Binnacle Bill McDougall, as he sat in the receiving ship Hancock at the navy yard yesterday, "friend scribe, have you heard how Toddy Jones, bronzed warrior of the main, steered into spiritualism, and then scuttled out, promiscuous like, the same day almost? No? Well, pipe your listeners aft.

"Toddy, he ain't so superstitious, but one of the old fellows in his mess is, and he sort o' got Toddy interested. The other night he was sleeping in longitude 70 and latitude 1, which is to wigwag that he was alongside a bulkhead. Then, it seems, there was a rap, and Toddy got it into his foretop that this was a spirit knock. Likewise, he thought sure this must be a signal from his old matey Spinnaker O'Brien, what was last heard of with the Asiatic fleet—nearest port, Manila, P. I.

"'Is it fun you're having?' asked Toddy, and sure there came back the three knocks signifying that Spinnaker was all to the tabasco. That was all for that night, but, friend scribe, Toddy had the bug hard. He went to a see-ance—is that right? He pulled his forelock to the ship's sky pilot on the slightest excuse, and he didn't cuss the Japanese messmen. He was high and dry on the lee-shore of this spiritualism continent.

"The next night this rapping began again.

"'Show yourself—advance and give the countersign,' said Toddy. With that a big rat come out and winked at Toddy.

"'Toddy's jettisoned all his religious cargo now. He's real reckless.'

"'Can a rat rap?'" asked the listener.

"Friend scribe," said Binnacle Bill, "let's close the logbook for the evening. This is no time for conundrums."

ROCKEFELLER TO CLASS.

Writes from Mediterranean That He Thinks of Bible Students.

A letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was read to his Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday. Mr. Rockefeller is now in Southern France. His letter to the Bible class was in response to a Christmas cablegram that the members had sent to him.

After thanking the class for remembering him, he said that, though he was on the sunny banks of the Mediterranean, his thoughts went continually back to wintery New York and to the young men he taught on Sunday mornings. The letter was written on New Year's Day. Mr. Rockefeller did not say when he was to return.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE HOGAN.

Eulogy Prepared by Magistrate Flammer for Dead Associate.

When Magistrate Flammer, President of the Board of City Magistrates, now sitting in the Tombs Court, adjourned court yesterday he did so out of respect to Magistrate Hogan, who died on Saturday evening.

Previous to that he had ordered spread on the records of the court a minute telling of Magistrate Hogan's life and ending as follows:

Judge Hogan was born in the lower part of the city and spent most of his days there. He was well known to the citizens of this city and for many years held positions of trust, and during all his official career he exhibited sterling integrity and devotion to his duty.

He passed the Scriptural limit of threescore and ten and always exhibited great kindness of heart in the discharge of his duties, paying close attention to them; and I wish to put this on record in his favor, that he was always an upright Judge and a good citizen. The records of the court will no doubt show his faithful attention to his duties and his record as an official, both as a Police Justice a City Magistrate and Senator was above criticism.

OPERA SINGERS IN CONCERT.

Ackte, Fremstad, Plancon, and Goritz Heard at the Metropolitan.

At the usual Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening Mme. Ackté and Miss Fremstad and Messrs. Pol Plancon and Otto Goritz were the chief attractions. There was also a pianist, Master David Sapirstein, whose performance induced the audience to demand two encores.

Mr. Goritz sang the Toreador song from "Carmen" much to the delight of his hearers, and a new piece, called "Rauschlied," by P. T. Miersch. For his second encore Mr. Plancon started all hands applauding by singing "The Marseillaise." Mme. Ackté's two numbers on the programme were the jewel song from "Faust" and "Pensee d'Automne," by Massenet. She was in good voice, and got three encores together. The second call has to be very insistent now for the song birds to respond, as Mr. Conried has put a stop to the unreasonable lengthening of performances until after midnight.

Miss Fremstad sang an aria from "Don Carlos." She had an encore, too. Miss Bella Alten was down for "La Perle du Brezil" by David, while Mr. Reiter rendered a French horn obbligato. The orchestral pieces included two of Victor Herbert's compositions and Saint-Saëns's march, composed in honor of King Edward VII.'s coronation.

BIG AUDIENCE HEARS YSAYE.

An Attractive Programme Received with Great Enthusiasm.

M. Ysaye drew another large audience to Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, the occasion being his second Sunday concert in connection with the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch. It was a distinctively Ysaya programme, the Belgian master taking part in every number except "The Ride of the Valkyries," and fairly overwhelming his auditors with the scope and variety of his offerings. His generous favors were received with every mark of enthusiastic appreciation and gratification and insistent demands for more.

The concert was opened with Bach's E major concerto, (No. 2,) in which M. Ysaya again displayed the wonderful sympathy and deep insight which he always shows in the interpretation of Bach's music. This musicianly labor of love was followed by Vieuxtemps's D minor concerto, (No. 4.) Here was opportunity for a brilliant exhibition of virtuosity, which was received with salvos of applause, both for the principal and for Mr. Damrosch and his players. In Wilhelmj's "Parsifal" paraphrase M. Ysaya returned to the dignity and depth of the opening number, and the regular programme was brought to a close by another demonstration of technical skill in the playing of Max Bruch's Fantasie on Scottish airs.

Osceola Club's Big Theatre Party.

More than 800 members of the Osceola Club, the Tammany organization in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, of which Thomas E. Rush is the leader, will attend the Yorkville Theatre to-morrow evening, and afterward a supper at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The club has purchased the entire orchestra floor of the theatre, with the boxes, and the first three rows of the balcony. The invited guests include Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, Police Commissioner McAdoo, and Charles F. Murphy.

Saengerbund Has Golden Jubilee.

The Williamsburg Saengerbund began the celebration of its golden jubilee with a concert in the Amphion Theatre last night. A lengthy programme was carried out under the direction of Dr. Felix Jaeger, the musical director. On Friday night the society will hold a banquet at which Mayor McClellan is expected to be present. The Saengerbund was organized in 1855.

Muir's Scotch Ale—Muir's Scotch Ale.
A treat in stoneware—an appetizing ale that sparkles with purity. Brewed in Edinburgh.—Adv.

KICKED THE BOY OUT AND THE MONGREL, TOO

So Little Michael Slept in Hallway with His Dog.

POLICE ARREST HIS FATHER

Lad Taken to Children's Society and Big-Hearted Policemen Are Keeping His Pet for Him.

A little ragged boy walked into the Macdougal Street Police Station at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and sauntered up to the desk. He carried a black mongrel dog under his threadbare coat.

"What's the matter, sonny?" asked Sergt. O'Brien.

"I wanis to be sent away," said the boy.

"Why do you want to be sent away?" asked O'Brien.

"I brought 'Boy' home Thursday night," he replied. "Boy is my little dog. Papa don't like dogs, and he kicked me and the dog out. I found Boy Thursday. He was runned over by a car and his leg was broked. He's a nice little dog, but my papa wouldn't have him in the house. I is hurted all over," and the boy pressed his hand to his side to locate the pain.

"The dog is hurted, too," he added.

Sergt. O'Brien found that the boy was black and blue with bruises.

"Did your father do this?" asked O'Brien.

There was a tearful assent. The boy said he was Michael Culhane, nine years old, of 73 Charlton Street. Sergt. O'Brien called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeon looked over the lad's bruises, and added that Michael was suffering as much from exposure and lack of nourishment as anything else.

Michael then told of how he had slept in the hallway of the house, where he lived for two nights, after his father had kicked him out. Sergt. O'Brien sent for Detective Dale and told him to take the boy home. The detective placed Michael Culhane, the boy's father, who is forty-two years old and a longshoreman, under arrest on a charge of assault, and took the boy back to the station.

Culhane was locked up, and the boy was taken to the Children's Society rooms. When he arrived there Dale told the agent in charge that the boy had a dog from which he could not be parted. The agent shook his head and said no dogs were allowed to enter. The boy began to cry, and Dale couldn't pacify him. So he sat down and waited until Michael, who was well-nigh exhausted, fell asleep. Then he took the dog back to the station house. They're going to keep him there until some disposition is made of his owner.

In the Jefferson Market Court later in the morning Magistrate Ommen held the elder Culhane in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow on the assault charge.

SECRETLY WEDS AFTER ALL.

But Not to Man with Whom Report Said She Eloped.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Following an unfounded report that she eloped Saturday with another man, Miss Elizabeth Sheppard Grant was secretly married the evening of that day in New York to J. Gould Day of Springfield, Mass. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Grant of 1,710 Green Street.

The courtship started at the seashore last Summer, and was carried on against parental wishes. Finally, the father and mother of the girl relented and gave their consent to her marriage to Mr. Day next Tuesday. The incorrect announcement of her elopement with another man caused them to forbid her to marry even Mr. Day.

The latter had come to this city with his mother, and had made all preparations for the wedding.

When the parents of Miss Grant withdrew their consent to the wedding there was a hurried consulting of marriage laws in the different States. Then, a few hours after the night extras had told of the elopement which had not occurred, Miss Grant and Mr. Day, accompanied by the latter's mother, started for New York. There the Rev. Henry M. Warner, a Presbyterian minister, performed the ceremony in the Hotel Astor.

ROBERT SWAIN GIFFORD DEAD.

An Artist Well Known for His Paintings of Oriental Scenes.

Robert Swain Gifford, who was one of the best-known landscape painters in this country, died yesterday at his home, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was born on Naushon Island, Mass., sixty-five years ago, and received his education in the public schools of New Bedford.

In 1864 Mr. Gifford opened a studio in Boston, but two years later removed to New York. He was made an associate of the National Academy in 1867, and an academician eleven years later. He painted much in Oregon and California in 1869, and the following years went to Europe, where he continued his pursuit of subjects, successively in England, France, Spain, and Italy, subsequently extending his tour to Morocco and Egypt. Mr. Gifford had a marked fondness for Oriental subjects, and in 1874 visited Algiers and the Great Desert.

It was his vivid portrayals of Oriental life and scenes as well as New England subjects that earned for Mr. Gifford many years ago a place among the leading artists of America. He was a medal winner at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and also of the International Exposition at Paris in 1889. In 1885 he was made a member of the Jury of Awards of the Chicago Exposition.

Among the organizations to which Mr. Gifford belonged were the National Academy of Design, the Century Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Society of American Artists, and others.

NEARLY BUMPED FERRYBOAT.

The Coolness of Capt. Kohler Saved the Southfield.

Presence of mind on the part of Capt. Samuel Kohler of the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield yesterday afternoon saved his boat from being rammed by a heavily laden scow. The Southfield was ready to leave the South Ferry pier on her 2 o'clock trip to the island when the scow, loaded with dirt and stone, broke away from the Battery pier. Two Italians who were on board began to cry for help, and Capt. Kohler rushed forward and saw the scow, carried by wind and tide, bearing down on him, scarcely ten feet away. The passengers, hearing the cries, also ran to the rail.

Capt. Kohler took in the situation, raced to the pilot house, and rang for full speed ahead. Soon the ferryboat was pressing against the bridge of the ferryhouse in a way which threatened to land her up on Whitehall Street if anything gave way. The motion of the screw, however, caused a great wash, which caught the scow and forced her out in the stream, but not until her heavy overhang scraped the stern of the ferryboat. A passing tug then picked up the scow and towed it to a pier.

Carthusian Monks Win.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court here has granted an injunction against the sale in this country of Chartreuse liqueur made in France. It was granted on the application of the agents in this country of the Carthusian monks of La Grande Chartreuse, who were forced by the French Government to leave France and are now in Spain. They declare that they are the real proprietors of the secret of making the liqueur.

Every time the name of your goods is mentioned by word of mouth, or in print, your capital is increased.

Suppose, for example, you make hats. Every time your name is mentioned in connection with the word hat it is an advertisement for you.

It strengthens the grip of your product upon the public mind, helps increase its sale, and therefore increases the cash value of your business.

This situation cannot be brought about by schemes of any kind. The first essential is that you make a good hat. The second that you advertise it in the publications read by people likely to desire the sort of hat you make. The moment you do this you commence to build upon the right foundation, and if you keep it up the time will come when, even if your factories and everything else you possessed were wiped out of existence, your name in connection with the word hat would be worth a great fortune in itself. Isn't this the sort of an asset you want?

Any article which the American people should use may be profitably advertised in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, and there is no quicker or surer way to popularize it. Nothing of a doubtful nature has ever been admitted to its columns. Seven hundred thousand families who read THE POST every week know that they can depend upon the statements of THE POST's advertisers. Get the trade name of your product firmly impressed upon these people and they will buy your goods.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN DEAD.

Held Office Under Van Wyck—Was Once a Tammany District Leader.

Maurice F. Holahan, who was President of the Van Wyck Board of Public Improvements, died at the New York Hospital yesterday morning. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Holahan was stricken at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway on Saturday afternoon a week ago, and removed to the hospital.

Little has been heard of Mr. Holahan since Lewis Nixon, when at the head of Tammany Hall, deposed him as leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District and put Victor J. Dowling in his place. While he was in power Holahan prided himself on saying that there had not been, and would not be, a disreputable house in his district. He boasted, too, that he had not taken contributions from saloon keepers, and that not one of his leaders had ever accepted a dollar of graft.

By the irony of fate the end of his political career began when he was caught in one of the Jerome poolroom raids. This was during his term as President of the Board of Public Improvements. Holahan declared that he had gone to the poolroom in search of his son Frank. He was not believed, and "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night" became the campaign song of the Holahan opposition. His friends, however—those who knew him best—said he had told the truth.

Mr. Holahan was born in Ireland in 1847. For several years he was on the staff of a New York newspaper. From 1872 to 1877 he published The Catholic Review. In 1876 he was elected to the Assembly on the Tammany ticket, and served three terms. He was then appointed Clerk of the Senate, at the same time acting as Albany correspondent for a morning newspaper here. President Cleveland, during his first term, appointed him Chief Special Agent of the Treasury Department at the Port of New York, which place he held until 1880, when he resigned to become Commissioner of Accounts by appointment of Mayor Grace. In 1891 Mayor Gilroy appointed him Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Funeral of the Rev. F. T. Koerner.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon for the Rev. Frederick T. Koerner, pastor of the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, who died suddenly on Wednesday night after conducting services. Five Lutheran clergymen participated in the services. The Rev. J. Holthusen, the Rev. William Schoenfeld, the Rev. F. E. Tilly, and the Rev. Christopher Merkel conducted the funeral and acted as pallbearers. Nearly all the members of the church followed the body to the Lutheran Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

HUN GRANFEVOORT WADLEY, a retired lumber merchant, died of heart failure at his home in Mount Vernon yesterday. Mr. Wadley was fifty-six years old and was born at Macon, Ga. His father was from New England and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Hun, for many years a leading physician of Albany.

STEPHEN A. GINNA of Plainfield, N. J., died at the Astor House last night after a very brief illness. He was stricken on Friday with apoplexy, while at his office in the Wool Exchange Building in this city. Mr. Ginna was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and at the time of his death was president of the Vulcan Detinning Company, of Streator, Ill., and Sewaren, N. J., with New York offices. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and was a native of Maryland.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

One Million and 125,000 Copies

To meet the extraordinary demand, there will be printed, for February, the largest single edition ever issued of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL: of One Million and 125,000 copies. 15 cents on every news-stand.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

EDWARD L. PHILLIPS DEAD.

Engine Manufacturer Dies After Taking Sail in an Iceboat.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Jan. 15.—Edward Lindon Phillips, President of the Hewes & Phillips Company, engine manufacturers of Newark, died suddenly last night at his home, in Chatam, of apoplexy, at the age of fifty-four years. He had been sailing an iceboat all the afternoon on the frozen meadows in Chatham, and while passing through Chatham Village on his way home was seized with a sudden attack of faintness. He stopped and a physician was summoned. Soon he felt so much better that he started home again. Another attack came upon him when he reached the house, and he died in a few minutes.

Mr. Phillips was born in Newark, and was a son of John L. Phillips, a well-known manufacturer of his day, who, after having his son educated in the public schools and Newark Academy, placed him in his own works and made him serve his time as an apprentice. The son was afterward graduated from Cornell, and when his father died, in 1886, he was made President of the company.

He leaves a widow and two daughters, Misses Edna and Linda Phillips.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A moderate disturbance has moved rapidly over Northern Canada and is central ... night over the lower St. Lawrence Valley. ... pressure has also fallen over the greater ... portion of the United States, but still continues high, while the temperatures continue low over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains; they have, nevertheless, moderated somewhat during Sunday except in the South Atlantic States. There has been no precipitation of consequence except local snows in the lake region and rains in the north plateau and the Pacific States except extreme Southern California.

The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except in the north upper lake and eastern lower lake regions, where local snows will continue, and in south and east Florida, where there will be showers. Temperatures will continue comparatively low, but will rise somewhat. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be cloudy, with rain or snow in the plateau region and rain in the coast States. On the New England Coast the weather will be brisk west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk west to southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh northeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh west.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh to brisk west winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the California coast from Point Lobos to Eureka.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh to brisk southwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

New England, fair Monday except snow in north and east Maine; brisk west winds; Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania, generally fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

Western New York, snow flurries Monday and Tuesday except fair in southeast portion; diminishing west winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	TIMES. 1905.	TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	25	14	22
6 A. M.	25	14	22
9 A. M.	25	14	24
12 M.	27	22	28
3 P. M.	27	23	28
6 P. M.	26	22	27
9 P. M.	24	21	26
12 P. M.	22	20	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	25½
Weather Bureau	18
Corresponding date 1904	26
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 15 degrees and at 8 P. M. 21 degrees, the maximum register being 32 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 13 degrees at 4 A. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 53 ... at 8 P. M. 67.

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideal of an art piano, and are famous for fine tone and great durability. Prices from

$225 to $400,

for cash, or on payments from $6 to $10 per month. Also, style 85, Chester Piano, "The best low-priced piano in the world," only

$190

on payments of

$5 Monthly

No charge for Interest, Stool, Cover, tuning and delivery free. Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.
THREE STORES:
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings)
25 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

A business man having a legitimate proposition to advertise, selected the high-grade morning and afternoon newspapers in which to make the announcement, and to satisfy his curiosity, and also a guide for future advretising, he ingeniously keyed the advertisement in each of the newspapers, so that he could tell from what newspapers the replies came. There were nine newspapers used—three morning and six afternoon newspapers. The New York Times conspicuously headed the list in the number of replies. There was only one other newspaper that had more than half of what The Times record showed, and the replies secured through the advertising in The New York Times exceeded those aggregated by four of five afternoon newspapers.

This record, of course, is not astonishing to those who have knowledge of the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is more than 100,000 copies every morning in New York City.

MARRIED.

PECK—LEWIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., by the Rector, the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, assisted by the Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, Elinor Parke Custis Lewis, daughter of the late Edward Parke Custis and Mary Picton Lewis of Hoboken, N. J., to Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., of New York City, N. Y.

DOW—SANFORD.—At Derby, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905, by the Bishop of New York and the Rev. George H. Buck, Abbot Low Dow and Carola, daughter of the late Henry S. Sanford, some time United States Minister to Belgium, and Gertrude Dupuy Sanford.

DIED.

BARROW.—At 1,142 Madison Av., on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, Cora Van Antwerp, only child of Archibald Campbell and Elizabeth Fraser Barrow, aged 9 months and 16 days.
Funeral private.

GIFFORD.—At his late residence, 152 West 57th St., Jan. 15, 1905, of angina pectoris, Robert Swain Gifford, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the South Congregational Church, Madison Av. and 38th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 11 A. M.

GINNA.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, Stephen A. Ginna of Plainfield, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

GRIMES.—Suddenly, at Providence Hospital, Washington, on Jan. 14, P. E. Grimes, husband of Elizabeth Grimes, nee Thompson.

JOHNSTON.—Jan. 13, Helen, wife of Robert Johnston.
Interment Tuesday, Woodlawn, on arrival 7:55 A. M. St. Louis train, 42d St.

KOUWENHOVEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905, at her late residence, Shore Road, Steinway, Long Island City, Eva Agnes, daughter of the late George and Helenah Duryee Kouwenhoven, in the eighty-second year of her age.
Funeral private.

TITUS.—Suddenly, at Opelika, Ala., Jan. 13, Kate M., wife of Thomas F. Titus, formerly of New York.
Services at the convenience of family.

WADLEY.—Suddenly, at his home, 265 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1905, Hun Granfevoort Wadley.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock.

WENMAN.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 13, 1905, Anna L. H. Suydam, wife of the late J. H. Wenman.
Funeral at her late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 5 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10:10 train from New York.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
Members are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. Thomas H. Manley at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Jan. 16th, at 10 A. M.
HENRY D. STEARNS, M. D., Secretary.
JOHN VAN DOREN YOUNG, M. D., Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE FORDHAM UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.
You are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother alumnus, Rev. Christopher B. O'Reilly, at the Church of St. Martin of Tours, 182d St. and Crotona Av., on Monday morning, Jan. 16, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock.
Signed, FRANCIS O'NEILL, President.
ROBERT E. McDONNELL, Secy.

Marriage and Death Notices
inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:
BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.
Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt,
Emb'l'g 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

INJURIES FATAL TO MAN.

Lutz, Who Was Found Unconscious on Street, Is Dead.

Uriah Lutz, fifty-four years old, of 259 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, who was found unconscious on Broadway, near Tibbett's Brook, on Sunday, Jan. 8, died yesterday morning in the Fordham Hospital. His skull had been fractured and his right arm was broken.

Lutz, some believed, was the victim of foul play. The police do not incline to this view.

LOCAL BILLIARDISTS FOR NATIONAL TOURNEY

Poggenburg, Stark, and Gardner Will Play for Championship.

FOSS GOING TO PARIS SOON

Six Entries Said to Have Been Assured for Inter-City Class B Contest in This City.

Three of the New York amateur billiardists sent their entries last week to the National Amateur championship that is to begin on Jan. 30 at the Chicago Athletic Association. J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, holder of the title and the gold cup, enters from the Liederkranz Club; Edward W. Gardner, the National ex-champion, enters from the Aequackanonk Club of Passaic, N. J., and J. Byron Stark enters from the Hanover Club of Brooklyn. The latter has never won Class A honors, but was the first of the Class B champions under the Amateur Athletic Union's government of billiards. Wilson P. Foss, the National ex-champion, has not sent his entry; in fact, it is believed that he will soon sail for Paris, where he is to meet the peerless French wielder of the cue, Reroll, the amateur champion of all Europe.

All of the amateurs have been practicing diligently in this city in preparation for the tournament. As "trial horses," Martin Mullen, the first of the National champions; Charles Norris of the National honors this year, and the professionals, George F. Slosson and Maurice Daly have competed; the trio to play their best billiards.

Perhaps the most remarkable meeting was that in which Poggenburg met Slosson, the game being eighteen-inch balkline, two shots. Slosson counted 550 carooms while Poggenburg was making a few better than 100. The latter finished with an average of nearly 16, while the professional's speed averaged a fraction above 70, and his best run was 147. Poggenburg defeated Dr. A. B. Miller of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York in a 500-point game at fourteen-inch balk line. Poggenburg averaged a fraction better than 15, with high runs of 87 and 85. The highest average of the week was made by Norris, who completed 250 points, with 25 as an average, while his best run was 101. He was playing against the Class B amateur Van Vleeck. The latter averaged 6.

The amateurs will visit Gardner's club, the Aequackanonk, at Passaic, to-morrow night, where they will engage in short exhibition matches. On the following night they will play in the tournament for charity that is to be held in the Borough of the Bronx, the proceeds to be devoted to relieving the suffering of the poor of that district. This tournament was arranged by the Borough President, Louis F. Haffen.

Entries will close on Thursday night for the Intercity Class B championship tournament under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. It is reported that at least six entries are now assured, and that the matches will begin on Monday night, Jan. 23, in Maurice Daly's academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Spring an Easy Winner in the Pastime Athletic Club Event.

"Mike" Spring, the Manhattan runner, was first in the cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon, winning easily from the veteran, "Tim" O'Connor, who was a good second. T. Jaskocsy of the Boys' Club was third. There were over thirty competitors, representing a number of local clubs, but the Pastimes won the run handily. The course was from Huber's Hotel, opposite Macomb's Dam Park, up Jerome Avenue to the Mosholu Parkway, and return, a distance of about six miles. The order of finish was:

Name and Club.	M. S.
M. Spring, Pastime A. C.	32:10
T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	32:30
T. Jaskocsy, Boys' Club.	33:14
P. Smallwood, Pastime A. C.	34:10
C. S. Clark, New West Side A. C.	34:30
S. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	34:45
Louis Mahn, Pastime A. C.	34:46
G. Meeks, Young Men's Club.	35:00
J. N. Hargis, Boys' Club.	35:13
M. Lefkowitz, Pastime A. C.	35:30
O. Carney, East Side Club.	35:41
W. L. Monroe, Pastime A. C.	36:00
G. N. Rowell, Pastime A. C.	36:10
C. E. Barlon, Pastime A. C.	36:44
C. Eisenger, Gordon A. C.	37:18
P. Kroupel, Pastime A. C.	37:19
A. Kohl, Pastime A. C.	37:20
R. Sharp, Pastime A. C.	37:30
W. J. Hughes, Pastime A. C.	37:45
J. Horan, Xavier Trucks.	38:00

The Mohawk Athletic Club held a handicap run over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday, starting from the clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-second and Walton Avenue, and running up Jerome Avenue to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and return, a distance of about five miles. W. F. Boyle, who had a start of 2:20, won first place, covering the course in 29:06. The time prize went to S. H. Mellor, Jr., whose time of 27:31 was the best of the day. The novice prize was won by H. Kochman. The order at the finish was:

	Handicap.	Time.
Name.	M. S.	M. S.
W. Boyle	2:20	29:06
A. Michel	2:45	29:08
W. C. Bailey	1:00	28:16
S. H. Mellor, Jr.	(scratch)	27:31
H. Meyers	3:45	29:30
H. Kochman	3:30	31:38
W. Blumberg	4:00	32:12
G. A. Limbach	4:00	33:27
P. Lorz	1:15	30:45

DOGS IN FIELD TRIAL.

Many Canine Aristocrats Will Start In Big Meeting in Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Everything is ready for the opening of the annual field trial of dogs to-morrow of the United States Field Trials Club. Many visitors from various sections of the country are already on the grounds. H. B. Duryea, with a carload of invited guests, has arrived at the lodge at Hickory Valley, and will drive to Grand Junction in time for the start of the first brace to-morrow morning.

The United States Field Trials Club has leased for the trials 10,000 acres in Fayette County. A Game Warden, who has been kept constantly on the grounds, has called in the assistance of a small army of help to prevent "pot hunters" from trespassing, with the result that birds and game are known to be plentiful, and for this reason the two weeks' struggle between the canine aristocrats should afford abundance of pastime and amusement to the fanciers.

It is not likely that the Lorillard Kennels will have a starter this year, which will mark the first time in a decade that this family has not been represented. The ravages of distemper played havoc with the kennels a few months ago, and left it barren of choice stock. Mr. Ames of Boston will have several starters.

Official Indoor Baseball Guide.

The Official Indoor Baseball Guide is the latest acquisition to Spalding's Athletic Library. The new guide is replete with many interesting features, including articles on indoor baseball, the indoor game in Buffalo, by Walter C. Mason; the game's progress, by George W. Hancock; how to teach girls to play indoor baseball, by Joseph Cermak; also the official playing rules for the season of 1905, adopted by the National Indoor Baseball Association. The guide also contains many half-tone pictures of leading American teams, as well as pictures of prominent individuals connected with the sport.

Rutgers Gymnastic Schedule.

Capt. Wilter of the Rutgers College gymnasium team has sixteen candidates in training. The team will close the season with the Columbia University representatives at New Brunswick on March 25. The schedule follows: March 3, Haverford College at New Brunswick; 10th, University of Pennsylvania at New Brunswick; 18th, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Penn.; Columbia University at New Brunswick.

HARD WORK AT PRINCETON.

Hockey, Basket Ball, and Gymnasium Teams Rigidly Training.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The basket ball, hockey, and gymnasium teams are undergoing an unusually rigid training, and the undergraduates seem to have reason to believe that they are represented this year, in spite of the defeat administered by Columbia on the gymnasium floor and on the ice by stronger aggregations than ever in the history of these sports. This is especially true, it is thought, of the basket ball team, which has been doing excellent work up to date, having a clean slate of four victories. In the last game, however, there was a decided slump in the team work, which was undoubtedly due to the Christmas vacation. It is expected that by the time the Pennsylvania game is played next Wednesday the men will have recovered the excellent form they displayed before the holidays. Capt. Vanderbilt and his men are determined to capture the first of the two games which will be played by these members of the Intercollegiate League, as it is conceded that victory on Pennsylvania's own floor will be a difficult matter. The playing of Capt. Vanderbilt has been the feature of Princeton's work up to date, outside of the team work which has characterized most of the games.

Princeton is so badly handicapped in hockey, being without a rink which would make daily practice on the ice possible, that it is always difficult to attain any degree of accurate team work and maintain it. An example of this is seen in the widely different character of the game which the team put up against the Wanderers of New York, their first game of any kind on ice, and the game which they played against Columbia. The out-of-door rink which was hailed with such delight by the students and hockey players has not been completed as yet, for reasons unknown, and dependence must still be had on the Weather Bureau.

HARVARD'S BIG TRACK SQUAD.

Veterans Are Scarce, but Many New Men Are Promising.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—Harvard's track coaches are pleased at the large squad which is practicing daily in the Hemenway Gymnasium and on Soldiers Field. Although veterans are scarce, the number of promising new men is large. One of the youngsters who runs daily on the boardwalk on Holmes Field is O. F. Rogers, who is expected to develop into a second Schick before the end of his college course. Rogers's first performance at Harvard was made last Fall when he won the one-hundred-yard dash in 0:10 1-5 under a slight handicap. "Jim" Doyle, the old Worcester Academy star, who outside of Capt. Schick has probably more medals than any other man in the university, is another "comer." In just what event he will compete is uncertain.

Ben Stephenson, brother to Bart S. Stephenson, the baseball catcher, is the most likely man in the high jumps. He is a freshman, and Coach Garcelon looks for big things from him. E. Becker, another freshman, who hails from Exeter, is the most promising candidate for the half mile. Last year he won his event both in the inter-scholastic and Exeter-Andover meets. He also holds his school record for 600 yards. He and B. L. Young, who defeated Parsons of Yale in the dual games last year and who expects to return to college, should make a strong pair in this event. Whether Charley Leonard, brother to Bob Leonard, the football and baseball player, will materialize as a sprinter is an interesting question. Leonard is a freshman, and a midget at that. In spite of this fact, however, he ran second to Arthur Duffey in the forty-yard dash in the Boston Athletic Association indoor games last Winter and three times has equaled the world's record of 0:04 3-5 for that event.

Besides Capt. Hurley and the giant linesmen who are throwing the weights daily on Soldiers Field, two other football men have announced themselves as candidates for the team. They are Whitman, the tennis player, and "Jack" Wendell, the speedy substitute half back, who is trying for the sprints. Other men who will be available this year are Ruffum, the veteran miler, who failed to get his degree last June; "Bill" Heneberry, the pole vaulter; G. M. Orr, a freshman hailing from Lawrenceville, N. J., who is out for the quarter; M. Verdi, a freshman trying for the half mile; L. P. Dodge, a youngster from Noble's School, trying for the sprints, and W. A. Soule, a junior, who shows much promise as a hurdler.

LYMAN WON SKATING RACES.

New York Athletic Club Man Captured Honors at West New York.

Guy Lyman of the New York Athletic Club carried off the honors at the first skating races of the North Hudson Skating Club at West New York, N. J., yesterday afternoon, winning both the one-mile and the two-mile handicaps with ease. In the one-mile event Lyman, Arthur G. Sarony, also of the New York Athletic Club, and W. Sutphen of Long Branch, N. J., started from the 125-yard mark and made the race to a finish together, Lyman winning by a narrow margin, with Sarony second and Sutphen third.

In the two-mile race Lyman and Sarony started from 200 yards and Sutphen from 175 yards. Sutphen overtook Sarony, but could not catch Lyman, who won in a close finish. Sutphen was second and Sarony third. There was also a mile novice race, which went to E. A. McCrow of Paterson, N. J. The summary:

One-Mile Novice.—Won by E. A. McCrow, Paterson; W. Kent, Hoboken, second; Emil Prey, Hoboken, third. Time—3:41 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Guy Lyman, New York Athletic Club, (125 yards;) Arthur G. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (125 yards,) second; W. Sutphen, Long Branch Skating Association, (125 yards,) third. Time—2:50 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Guy Lyman, (200 yards;) W. Sutphen, (175 yards,) second; A. G. Sarony, (200 yards,) third. Time—6:17 2-5.

N. Y. A. C. Members Lead Skaters.

Phil J. Kearney of the New York Athletic Club in the Class A handicap tournament for the Amateur Speed Skaters, now in progress at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, has a lead of three points over his nearest competitor, W. L. Smith, also of the New York Athletic Club. W. R. Lee of the same club is third in the list. E. B. Underhill of the Winthrop Athletic Club scored his first point in the class last week. In the junior championship E. Crabb of the Winthrop Athletic Club and Clyde Martin of the Boys' Club are a tie for first honors, each having thirty-one points. The standing of the contestants follows:

Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, 32 points; W. L. Smith, New York Athletic Club, 29; W. R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, 16; M. Loewe, Verona Lake Skating Club, 13; H. Earle, Brooklyn, 11; Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, 10; T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, 7; Guy Lyman, New York Athletic Club, 7; A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, 6; S. D. Kirk, Winthrop Athletic Club, 6; H. Pallister, Brooklyn, 3; H. See, Brooklyn, 3; E. B. Underhill, Winthrop Athletic Club, and Edward Mulligan, Verona Lake Skating Club, 1 each.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball Dates.

The basket ball team of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, that finished second in the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union championship, has arranged a number of important games to be played on the home court, Fulton Street, near Bond Street. On Jan. 28 the Brooklyn team will play the University of Pennsylvania; Feb. 11, Buffalo Germans; Feb. 28, Xavier Athletic Association, and March 16, Columbia University.

HONORS FROM MOSCOW.

Four Americans Get Diplomas from the Slavophile Society.

Diplomas conferring upon them honorary membership in the Slavophile Society of Moscow have reached four Americans, two of whom are residents of this city, in the last week. They are James Stokes of 68 Park Avenue, Thomas Cupek of 225 East Seventy-first Street, Jeremiah Curtin of Washington, and Charles R. Crane of Chicago.

Mr. Stokes, who has traveled in Russia, was decorated several years ago by the Czar on account of large benefactions believed to him for various purposes in St. Petersburg, where Mr. Stokes founded a society for young men patterned on the Y. M. C. A. idea. Mr. Cupek, who is a lawyer, Bohemian by birth, is President of the Slavonic Alliance in America. He presided at the Slavonic Congress which was held in this city last March and which adopted resolutions expressing the sympathy of Slavs in this country for Russia in her struggle with Japan. Mr. Curtin is well known as a translator of Sienkiewicz, Zagoskin, and Tolstoy. Mr. Crane is a manufacturer of machinery who owns a factory in the Russian capital, and at the beginning of the war cabled $10,000 to the Russian Red Cross.

The diplomas are very gorgeous. They are about three feet long, and are surmounted by the armorial crests of Russia and other Slavonic countries. The design is heraldic, and includes a picture of the Kremlin on a background of old gold. They are lined with rare and costly boyar cloth with gold tassels.

SPEEDY MOTOR BOAT FOR W. GOULD BROKAW

Buys the Challenger and Will Race Her at Palm Beach.

FRANK CROKER HAS ENTRY

Xpdnc Will Go Against the Brokaw Craft in the Events in Southern Waters.

W. Gould Brokaw, whose enthusiasm for automobile racing was amply illustrated last season by the number of track events in which his fast French cars were entered and their record-breaking achievements, will join the ranks of autoboat admirers the coming season. Mr. Brokaw has just purchased the autoboat Challenger, one of the most powerful speed vessels launched last year and the sole representative from America in the Harmsworth Cup races off the Isle of Wight, when the international trophy was won by the French boat, Trefle-a-Quatre. Mr. Brokaw will make his début into the sport of autoboat racing in the Palm Beach events, which will be held during the first week in February.

Another boat that will keep Mr. Brokaw's Challenger company in the Palm Beach events as well as in the endurance run will be the XPDNC, owned by Frank Croker, with which he won the long race late in October from the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, to Poughkeepsie and return, a distance of 136½ statute miles. The XPDNC made the remarkable average for the journey of 26.29 miles, the highest rate of speed that has been done for a long distance by a motor boat in America, and it has only been exceeded for a short distance by Commodore Harrison B. Moore's Onontio over a measured mile.

Recent Sales of Pleasure Craft.

Macconnell & Cook, yacht agents and brokers, have sold the cutter Mariquita, owned by R. Keresey, Jr., a local yachtsman, to Nellis M. Crouse of Utica, N. Y., and Yale University. The yacht will remain at the Marine Construction Basin until the opening of the season, when it will join the New Haven fleet. Also the gasoline launch Ethel B., owned by Robert Nelson of Great Kills, to Walter Blackburn of Yonkers. She is the third craft of Mr. Nelson's fleet sold this season by the same firm. Through the same source the sale of the deep-sea yawl Olivia, owned by C. M. Tainton of 2 Wall Street, to Charles H. Phillips of New York City has been effected. Also the gasoline launch Bradford, owned by F. G. Newbury, of this city, to O. Shubert, who will fit out the launch for general charter purposes. Also the gasoline launch Foursich, owned by N. C. Dunham of King's Bridge, to H. A. Johnson of Penn Yan, N. Y.

WESTMINSTER'S BENCH SHOW

More Entries and Prize Money Promised for Annual Exhibition.

The annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 13-16, promises to be the biggest in the history of the club, if the liberality in prizes and classifications will bring such a result. More than $10,000 is offered in money for the regular classes, and quite as much in special prizes by the club, specialty clubs, other associations, and individuals. In the regular classes special features of this year's list are classes for griffons (Bruxellois) and Russian sheepdogs (Outchars), new breeds in this country, while in many of the standard breeds extra classes have been formed for American-bred dogs and bitches in the open classes, and also for dogs bred by the exhibitor, which will give the native animals an opportunity to win blue ribbons without competing against the imported cracks.

An entirely new series of classes has been opened, with prizes ranging from $25 to $5, four being awarded in each class, and it is believed that the entry in each will be large. They are for champion dogs and champion bitches, open to dogs of all breeds holding the title of champion, all breeds meeting; open classes for dogs and bitches of all breeds, except toys, with champions barred; novice class, open to all dogs and bitches eligible in the novice classes of all breeds; breeders' class, open to all dogs and bitches bred by the exhibitor; toy class, open to dogs and bitches of any toy breed; brace class, open to all breeds, two of one breed to compete, and team class, open to fours of one breed, of any breed. These should make contests the like of which has never been seen at any show. There are also many silver cups for almost every breed, to be won outright, given by such persons as the Westminster Kennel Club as G. De F. Grant, Walton Ferguson, Jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Andrew Miller, R. H. Williams, H. Knapp, William Rutgers Chanler, H. Chapin, S. S. De Forest, Jr., R. H. McKim, Edward Paton, L. A. Eldridge, Frederic Bull, H. W. Bull, C. S. Guthrie, S. T. Peters, H. B. Duryea, Roswell Eldridge, A. W. Hoyt, James McGovern, B. R. Kittredge, L. S. Thompson, W. P. Thompson, H. P. Whitney, and Louis Fitzgerald.

The Ladies' Kennel Association of America, the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts, and some foreign clubs have offered many cups, and all the specialty clubs have long lists of cups and prizes, the Sporting Spaniel and Bulldog Clubs having many to offer, while a host of prizes are offered by the following new specialty clubs, which have been formed in the last year: Old English Sheepdog Club, Dalmatian Club, Toy Spaniel Club, and Japanese Spaniel Club. The entries close Jan. 25 with James Mortimer, Superintendent, Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway.

Women Talk Kennel Matters.

Among those who attended the annual meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America at the Waldorf-Astoria were Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Vatable, Mrs. Belmont, Miss Alger, Miss Bird, Mrs. Smyth, Miss de Copper, Mrs. Foote, Miss Grace, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dutcher, Mrs. Vandergrift, Mme. von Mayhoff, Mrs. Tguax, Mrs. Goldenberg, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Norton, and Mrs. Proctor. The total membership of the association is 211.

The treasurer reported that the receipts for the year amounted to $2,911.40, and disbursements $2,491.41, leaving a balance on hand of $419.99. The officers were re-elected. The reelection of Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe was accepted and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen was elected a member.

Twenty-second Regiment Games.

High-class performances can be looked for at the midwinter games of the Twenty-second Regiment, which will take place to-night at the armory of the organization, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway. The seventy-yard dash should furnish good sport, as the three back men, W. A. Knakay, Meyer Prinstein, and Frank Rickert, are very evenly matched.

The event that is likely to produce a new record is the 880-yard run in heavy marching order, in which the crack distance runners, Grafton Smith, "Billy" Frank, and Walter Grady are engaged. Hjertberg's old record at 2:15 is expected to fall by the wayside in this event.

Piening in Trim for Wrestling Bout.

John Piening, who successfully defended the Graeco-Roman championship for several years until he encountered the Danish wrestler Egeberg, is determined to win back his lost laurels at the Grand Central Palace on Wednesday night. Piening claims that he was not in the best condition when he tackled the Great Dane last month, and there are many who agree that the "Butcher Boy" can do better than he did in his initial match with the foreigner.

Hugh Leonard of the New York Athletic Club has acceded to the request of the wrestlers to act as referee. Leonard officiated at the last contest, when he announced that it was the greatest match that he ever witnessed either in this country or Europe.

Penn's Fencing Team and Schedule.

The University of Pennsylvania has selected the following team that will represent the university in all the fencing bouts and in the intercollegiate championship, which will be held in this city on March 25: Flisher, Lymeh, Scott, Williams, Reiser, Bloch, and Mirrian. The schedule is: Feb. 4, West Point at West Point; 11th, New York Athletic Club at Philadelphia; 18th, United States Naval Academy cadets at Annapolis; 25th, intercollegiate championship.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

CLEAN FOOTBALL DEMANDED.

Cornell Professor Says Players Are Intentionally Injured.

Among the many suggested changes to the college football rules, Prof. A. W. Smith of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of Railways, Cornell University, says it is imperative that the Rules Committee should take drastic measures against what he terms "the intentional and successful attempts to injure an opponent." He suggests a rule that he thinks will stop the many injuries that occur on the "checkerboard," a majority of which, he contends, could be obviated. Prof. Smith goes so far as to say that a player penalized a second time for such an offense should never be allowed to represent his college in athletics again.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES Prof. Smith says:

Regarding desirable changes in the playing of intercollegiate football, it seems to me that by far the most important thing to be gained is the vigorous suppression of intentional and successful attempts to injure an opponent. I believe that public opinion has called for a suppression of this great evil for a sufficient number of years to compel attention now, and if that attention is not given this year there will be numerous present football lovers to join that increasingly large class which insists that the game be abolished from the consideration of college gentlemen. I am informed from sources that do not admit of doubt that the endeavor is intentionally to "kill" an opponent, instructions and suggestions being given as to the most adroit methods for doing this "dirty work," and yet avoid making it to seem other than merely accidental or necessary roughness or to be so conspicuous as to compel the reluctant attention of the usual game official.

Rules must be schemed which will make it more difficult to injure an opponent intentionally. I would also suggest a rule that will remove a player instantly who even appears to attempt to injure an opponent, and that his team shall be severely penalized with loss of ball and also loss of important distance, in addition to the removal of the offending player or players for the rest of that game. A player thus removed from two games should be prohibited by his college Faculty from ever again representing his college in athletics and should not be permitted to have his college initial.

It will probably be necessary to appoint two new officials whose sole duty it shall be to watch against intentional attempts at injury. These new officials must be men in sympathy with clean playing, and during a game should err on the side of severity rather than leniency toward doubtful players.

Of course the game will be improved from the standpoint of the spectators by more open playing, but I would not like to see such change in rules as would displace the heavy, extremely muscular men.

BOWLERS FOR BIG TOURNEY.

New York Will Be Well Represented in National Competition.

According to indications, the National bowling tournament in Milwaukee next month, in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Bowling Congress, will be one of the largest, if not the largest, in the history of the sport. The officials of the tournament now find, after the return of President Hall and "Adonis" Terry, the old baseball pitcher from the East, that the original estimate of $10,000 for a prize list was too small, and it has been increased to $12,000.

For a time it was feared that the enforcement of the American Bowling Congress rule relating to the City Association, which has never before been strictly observed, would keep the entries down somewhat, but the increasing popularity of the sport and the advanced methods of promoting the tournament by the Milwaukee managers, have more than offset the effect of the enforcement of what is considered an ill-advised rule.

Although the entries do not close until Feb. 10, something like two hundred and fifty teams have been promised. It is estimated that Greater New York will send ten teams, and it is expected that Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Eastern cities will be well represented. Based on the assurances from all sources, it looks as if the total of five-men teams would reach at least 225, which is nearly 100 more than Cleveland had.

That the American Bowling Congress convention is to be just as important as its adjunct—the bowling tournament—is evidenced by the general demand for revision of certain rules and a general shaking up of the congress. The eligibility rule, which is conceded to be altogether undesirable by those who have tried to get bowlers for the National tournaments, is almost certain to be changed. The rule was suspended at Indianapolis and Cleveland, and it was not until this year that the officers of the congress decided to have it observed to the letter, and its enforcement has developed its weakness. A rule to cover the matter, which will be presented to the congress for adoption, reads as follows:

To qualify as a contestant in an annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress each bowler shall become a member of the American Bowling Congress at least five days prior to the date of the closing of the entries, in accordance with Rule 5 of the By Laws.

To bowl on a team entered in an annual tournament each individual bowler must be a bona-fide member of the American Bowling Congress in good standing.

To become a bona-fide member of the American Bowling Congress it will be necessary for each individual to join the American Bowling Congress and pay annual dues of 25 cents at least five days prior to the date of the closing of entries for an annual tournament.

A bona-fide member of the American Bowling Congress may bowl on any team he may enter with, providing the other members of the team are bona-fide members of the American Bowling Congress, but each individual can enter with but one five-men team, one two-men team, and once in the individual contest of each congress.

The point of the proposed amendment is that individuals and not clubs become members of the American Bowling Congress and the cumbersome and unnecessary city bowling associations are done away with, following the lines of the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen.

OARSMEN'S WINTER SPORTS.

Plans of Harlem Navy Handball Players and Bowlers.

Preparations for indoor sports during the present Winter season were completed by members of the local rowing clubs at the meeting held yesterday afternoon. At the Metropolitan Clubhouse delegates from the clubs composing the Harlem Navy Handball League met in their annual session and elected officers as follows: President—Dr. J. L. McCarthy of the Metropolitan Rowing Club; Secretary and Treasurer—M. A. Alleman, Union Boat Club. The league this season will consist of the following six clubs: Metropolitan Rowing Club, Wyanoke Boat Club, Union Boat Club, Crescent Rowing Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, and Nonpareil Rowing Club. The championship tournament will begin on Jan. 29, the games scheduled for that day being Wyanoke against Union, Dauntless against Nonpareil, and Metropolitan against Crescent.

At Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Harlem Navy Bowling League was reorganized for the sixth successive season, with the following fourteen clubs in membership: Metropolitan Rowing Club, Friendship Boat Club, Atalanta Boat Club, Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, Hudson Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Lone Star Boat Club, Wyanoke Boat Club, Waverley Boat Club, Harlem Yacht Club, Union Boat Club, and Harlem Rowing Club.

The following officers were elected: President—Robert J. Maher, Wyanoke Boat Club; Vice President—A. J. Reddy, Nassau Boat Club; Secretary—W. G. Hyde, Harlem Yacht Club; Treasurer—S. A. Cramer, Lone Star Boat Club. The tournament will begin on Jan. 30 at the Harlem Palace Alleys.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Seth A. Borden, Fall River.

HOLLAND—Capt. Wacrung, Leipsic; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; D Cady Herrick, Albany.

GRAND—Alexander Fournier, New London.

PARK AVENUE—S. G. Blanco, Caracas, Venezuela.

MURRAY HILL—G. P. Cushing, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. Tuernay, London; Felix Landau, Vienna; C. Dela Harn, Jamaica, West Indies.

ALBEMARLE—I. V. McNeil, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—P. S. Allison, Bristol, England; Josef Hofman, Berlin.

GAS KILLS ENTOMOLOGIST.

George H. Harris Probably Stunned While Trying to Light It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—George H. Harris, aged forty-five years, of Beverly, Mass., for several years a specialist in the Bureau of Entomology of the Agricultural Department, was found dead in his room in a hotel here to-day. It is believed that he was stunned by falling to the floor in an attempt to light the gas, and that the gas which filled the room when the body was discovered caused the death.

During his employment in the department he had been engaged as superintendent of a working field party gathering facts concerning the effect of the boll weevil on cotton, with headquarters at Calvert, Texas.

HARLEM TELEPHONE WAR.

Property Owners Talk of Organizing to Make a Fight.

Telephone service in the Riverside branch was still badly crippled yesterday, owing to the cutting of the cables several days ago by John J. Cryan, proprietor of the Hotel Boniface, One Hundred and Third Street and Columbus Avenue. Many lawyers say that Mr. Cryan was acting well within his rights when he cut the wires, and there is every prospect of more trouble.

An organization of property owners to fight the telephone company is now being discussed, as there is hardly a house in the vicinity upon which the New York Telephone Company has not placed its wires. Mr. Cryan said last night that he would call a meeting of the property owners early this week.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, cloaks and suits; J. Leverman, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. G. Otte, notions; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. J. Brownstein, furnishing goods; 24 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, silks; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; F. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cox, Johnston, Dimond Company, Wichita, Kan.; G. Cox, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Cohen Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. M. Cohen, sweaters; 95 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Clairborn, Brown & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; W. T. Clairborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Davis, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dey Brothers' Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. London, laces; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Davis Brothers' Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. S. Gray, hosiery and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Donohoe, hosiery; N. J. McElvoy, notions; C. Anderson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Emporium Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Sutherland, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, cloaks and suits; 398 Broadway.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfields, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; F. B. Stearns, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Folz & Levy Company, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Clarke, blankets; W. H. Miller, linings; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland; W. H. Masterly, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenebaum, dress goods and silks; Hotel Breslin.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. M. Meyer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. F. Lulich, woolens; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Gradwahl, laces; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Boyle, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Joseph, M., Athens, Ga.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kuppenheimer, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, clothing; L. Kuppenheimer, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Donnelly, notions and cloaks; 530 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kleinhaus Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; K. Rosford, garments; Victoria Hotel.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Mosenfelder, E., Davenport, Iowa, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Mondel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Weber, carpets; 460 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Moch Brothers, Pueblo, Col.; S. Moch, cloaks, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Belvedere House.

Milner, W. B., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, house furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, millinery; Hoffman House.

Maxwell-McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Nolte, J., Seguin, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Plaut & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Patrick, J., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Scheaman, ladies' waists, skirts, and furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. J. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Powers, Little & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Powers, clothing; F. H. Little, clothing; Hoffman House.

Parfitt & Blockwell, Detroit, Mich.; E. A. Blockwell, shoes, 458 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company; St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, hats; M. G. Wilner, silks and laces, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; cloaks and millinery, 637 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods; C. W. Toles, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, hosiery, notions, and gloves; W. Russ, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, notions, laces, millinery, and ribbons, 31 Bond Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Simnock, J. W., Quincy, Ill.; hosiery and notions, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Israel, dry goods; M. Isaacs, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor; S. Mann, dress goods; M. Rubenstein, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Reardon, ladies' wear; Hotel Normandie; C. E. Sisson, Jr., jewelry and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cle

2,079 CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS WHICH MADE THEIR FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES IN 1904.

JAN 19

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Ackerson, T. B., Construction Co.
Adams Express Co.
Adrian Water Co.
Adventure Copper Co.
Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Aetna National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianolo Co.
Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co.
Akron Water Works Co.
Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.
Alabama Great Southern Railway Co.
Alabama Mineral Land Co.
Alabama National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. Co.
Alamagordo & Sacramento Mountain Railroad.
Alaska Perseverance Mining Co.
Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.
Albion Water Works Co.
Albuquerque (New Mexico) Bonds.
Alexander, Thomas & Davies.
Alexandria (Ind.) School Bonds.
Alexandria (La.) Bonds.
Allegheny & Western Ry. Co.
Allentown & Slatington Street Ry. Co.
Alliance Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
Alliance Water Works Co.
Allis-Chalmers Co.
Almy, Elmer D.
Almy & Willsey.
Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Agricultural Chemical Co.
American Barrel & Package Association.
American Bank Note Co.
American Beet Sugar Co.
American Bible House.
American Bible Society.
American Bridge Co.
American Can Co.
American Car & Foundry Co.
American Chicle Co.
American Cigar Box Lumber Co.
American Clay Manufacturing Co.
American Clay Working Machinery Co.
American Coal Co.
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.
American Connascent Nitrades Co.
American Consolidated Pine Fibre Co.
American Cotton Co.
American Cotton Oil Co.
American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
American Deposit & Loan Co.
American Diesel Engine Co.
American District Telegraph Co.
American Elevator Co.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange National Bank.
American Express Co.
American Felt Co.
American Fire Engine Co.
American Fruit Product Co.
American Gas and Coke Co.
American Graphophone Co.
American Grass Products Co.
American Grass Twine Co.
American Hatters and Furriers' Corporation.
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.
American Hide and Leather Co.
American Home Telephone Co.
American Ice Co.
American Industrials Co.
American Institute.
American Light and Traction Co.
American Lithographic Co.
American Loan and Trust Co.
American Locomotive Co.
American Lumber Co.
American Mail Steamship Co.
American Malting Co.
American Match Machine Co.
American Meter Co.
American Oil Cloth Co.
American Power and Contruction Co.
American Press Association.
American Railway Typewriter Co.
American Realty Co.
American Rubber Works Co.
American Savings Bank.
American School Furniture Co.
American Sewer Pipe Co.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
American Snuff Co.
American Standard Typewriter Co.
American Steel Foundries Co.
American Stoker Co.
American Surety Co.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Tin Plate Co.
American Tobacco Co.
American Tract Society.
American Tube and Stamping Co.
American Tubing and Webbing Co.
American Type Founders Co.
American Waltham Watch Co.
American Water Supply Co.
American Wool Fireproofing Co.
American Woolen Co.
Ampere-Electro-Chemical Co.
Amy, H., & Co.
Anacortes (Wash.) School Bonds.
Anaconda Co.
Anderson Electric Street Ry. Co.
Ann Arbor Railroad.
Anson, F. L., & Co.
Anzelwitz, A. & Co.
Appleton, D., & Co.
Aragon Mills (Ga.) Bonds.
Aravaipa Mining Co.
Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.
Arecibo (P. R.) Bonds.
Argentine Quebracho Co.
Arizona (Terr. of) Building Bonds.
Arizona Consolidated Mining Co.
Arizona & Utah Railway Co.
Arizona Water Co.
Arkansaw Water Co. (Bonds.)
Arkell News Corporation.
Ashbrook Chandle.
Ashland Water Works Co.
Ashwell & Co.
Asphalt Co. of America.
Associated Manufacturers' Corporation.
Associated Merchants' Co.
Associated Securities Co.
Astor National Bank.
Asworth Light, Heat & Power Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co.
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry. Co.
Atlantic Avenue Elevated Ry. Co.
Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Auburn Gas Co. (Bonds.)
Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway Co.
Audit Co. of New York.
Auto Fighter Co.
Automatic Fire Alarm Co.
Automatic Fire Alarm & Extinguisher Co.
Automatic Merchandising Co.
Automatic Target Machine Co.
Automatic Weighing Machine Co.
Aztec Land & Cattle Co.

Bacce, J. S. & Co.
Baird, Daniels Co.
Baker-Vawter Co.
Ballard (Wash.) Funding Bonds.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
Banco Internationale Hipotecario de Mexico.
Banco Territorial Agricola.
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.
Bank for Savings.
Bank of America.
Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bank of Huntington, Huntington, N. Y.
Bank of Long Island, N. Y.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of the Metropolis.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Bank of North America, Philadelphia, Penn.
Bank of Pittsburg, National Association.
Bank of Toronto.
Bank of Washington Heights.
Bankers' Life Insurance Co.
Bankers' Loan & Trust Co.
Bankers' Money Order Association.
Baring, Magoun & Co.
Barnes & Chapman.
Barnum, Lawrence & Co.
Barron, C. W.
Barstow, George E., Jr.
Baruch Brothers.
Bates, Martin, Jr., Co.
Bath Water Works Co.
Baton Rouge Co.
Battery Place Realty Co.
Bay Cities Water Co.
Bayonne Trust Co.
Bearman, H. W.
Beaver & Ellwood R. R. Co.
Beaverhead County, (Mont.,) Bonds.
Bebro Mercantile Agency.
Beck & First.
Bedford, (Ind.) Funding Bonds.
Beech Creek R. R. Co.
Bellingham, Bridgeport & Martin's Fy. St. Ry. Co.
Bellingham Bay British Columbia R. R.
Belmont, August, & Co.
Benedict Brothers Corporation.
Bennett, George.
Bennett, H. C., & Co.
Bennett, Jesse C., & Co.
Bennett, C. Mont. Co., The.
Bermudez Lake Co.
Bernard, J., Co.
Berryville, Va., Waterworks Bonds.
Bertron, Storrs & Griscom.
Bessemer Consolidated Iron Company.
Bethany, (Mo.,) Waterworks Bonds.
Bethlehem City Water Co.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
Bexar County (Texas) Bonds.
Beyer & Scherbiver.
Billings (Mont.) City Hall Bonds.
Binghamton General Electric Co.
Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Binghamton Railway, Light and Power Co.
Birnbaum, M. L., Corporation.
Bismark Water Supply Co.
Black Diamond Copper Mining Co.,
Blaine County (Idaho) School Bonds.
Blair & Co.
Blake Brothers & Co.
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
Bliss, E. W., Co.
Blodget, Merritt & Co.
Blumenthal, Erdman & Co.
Blunt, J. A.
Bodenheimer & Jaskow.
Bodley Wagon Co.
Boissevain & Co.
Bolotin & Daniel.
Bonbright, Wm. P., & Co.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Boody, McLellan & Co.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Borg, Simon & Co.
Bookfovers' Library Corporation.
Borough Bank of Brooklyn.
Borough Bronze Co.
Boston (City of) Bonds.
Bottling Brewers' Protective Association
Bowen, A. T., Co.
Bowery Bank.
Bowery Savings Bank.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Bozeman (Mont.) City Hall Bonds.
Bradley, Daniel L., & Co.
Bradford Co., (Penn.) City Hall Bonds.
Bramble, D. K., Inc.
Brearley School, The, Ltd.
Breece Mining Co.
Brenham (Tex.) Water Bonds.
Brewer, Frank, & Co.
Bridgeport, (City of,) Ala., Sewer Bonds.
Bridgeport Gas Co.
Bridgeport Water Co.
British Bank of South America.
British Columbia Copper Co.
Broad Street National Bank, Trenton, N. J.
Broadwater County (Mont.) Bonds.
Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
Broadway Savings Institution.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.
Broadway Surface Railroad.
Broadway Trust Co.
Bromo-Chloral Co.
Bronx Borough Bank.
Bronx Consumers' Ice Co.
Bronx Iron Works.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End R. R. Co.
Brooklyn Borough Bank.
Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.
Brooklyn and Coney Island Telegraph Co.
Brooklyn Dock Co.
Brooklyn Ferry Co.
Brooklyn and Montauk R. R. Co.
Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban R. R.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Co.
Brown, Alexander, & Sons.
Brown, Ira.
Brown Brothers & Co.
Brown, Thomas G., & Sons.
Browne, Stewart & Co.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co.
Brush Electric Illuminating Co. of New York.
Bryan, Charles S., & Co.
Buchanan (Michigan) Bonds.
Buchlesbach & Braun
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Buffalo Gas Co. Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Ry. Co.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co.
Buffalo Ry. Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna R. R. Co.
Building and Missouri River R. R. Co.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co.
Burras, H. K., & Co.
Burrill & Stitt.
Bush, Building Co.
Bush Terminal Co.
Bushwhacker Mining Co.
Butchers' Hide & Melting Association.
Butler & Johnson.
Butler Water Co.
Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Co.
Butte Electric and Power Co.
Butterick Co.
By-Products Paper Co.
Cairo Water Works Co.
Calcasieu Southern Ry. Co.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Candelaria Gold and Silver Mining Co.
Cannelton Coal Co. of West Virginia.
Cannon & Cannon.
Canon City (Col.) Water Works bonds.
Capital National Bank, Guthrie, Okla.
Carbunaffic Apparatus Co.
Carmen-Guanajuato Gold Mining Co.
Carpenter, H. L., & Co.
Carroll (Iowa) School bonds.
Carroll Light, H. & F'r Co., Carroll, Iowa.
Carter Coal & Iron Co.
Cascade County (Mont.) Bonds.
Casein Co. of America.
Cashier & Champion Mining Co.
Cassella Color Co.
Castles, John W.
Catlin & Powell Co.
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Ceballos, J. M., & Co.
Centerville (Iowa) Bonds.
Central Brewing Co.
Central Crosstown R. R.
Central Foundry Co.
Central Fruit Co.
Central Indiana Ry. Co.
Central Market Street Ry. Co.
Central National Bank.
Central of Georgia Ry. Co.
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.
Central Ry. of Peoria.
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
Central & South American Cable Co.
Central Stamping Co.
Central Trust Co.
Century Bank.
Century Realty Co.
Chadwick, C. N., (O.)
Chamber of Commerce Building Loan Bonds.
Chaney, (Wash.) Bonds.
Chandler, A. N., & Co.
Charity Organization Society.
Charleston, (W. Va.,) Waterworks Co.
Charlotte, (Mich.) Sewer Bonds.
Chase National Bank.
Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co.
Chatham National Bank.
Chattanooga, (Tenn.,) Bonds.
Chehalis County (Wash.) School Bonds.
Chelsea Exchange Bank, The.
Chemical & Electrical Co.
Chemical National Bank.
Chemung Canal Bank of Elmira, N. Y.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
Chicago, City of, Department of Finance.
Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.
Chicago Junction Ry. & Union Stockyards Co.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.
Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Chicago Ry. Terminal & Elevator Co.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Ry. Co.
Chicago Union Traction Co.
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Ry. Co.
Child's Unique Dairy Co.
Chipman Electric Purifying Co.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co.
Chronometer Stamp Co.
Christopher & Tenth St. R. R. Co.
Church Construction Co.
Ciminotti Unhairing Co.
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley R. R. Co.
Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.
Citizens' Bank of Buffalo.
Citizens' Central National Bank.
Citizens' Gas Co. of Kankakee.
Citizens' Gas & El. Co. of Council Bluffs, Ia.
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Dunkirk.
Citizens' General Electric Co. of Louisville.
Citizens' Mutual Gas Light Co. of L. I. City.
Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, Md.
Citizens' National Bank of Beaumont, Texas.
Citizens' Natl. Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Citizens' Savings Bank.
City Bank of Richmond, Va.
City of Boston Bonds
City of Dallas (Texas) Bonds.
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va.
City National Bank, Selma, Ala.
City Record Proposals.
City and Suburban Homes Co.
City Trust Co. of New York.
City Water Co. of Maryville, Mo.
Claflin, H. B., & Co.
Clark County (Wash.) School Bonds.
Clark, J. Shepherd, Co.
Clark-Hutchinson Co.
Clarke County (Ga.) Bonds.
Clarke & Schoonmaker.
Clarke, W. C., & Co.
Clarksville (Texas) Water Bonds.
Clallam County (Wash.) School Bonds.
Clausen & Hoffmeyer
Cleburne (Texas) School Bonds.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R. R. Co.
Cleveland, Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co.
Cleveland & Marietta Ry. Co.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.
Clews, Henry, & Co.
Clifton Forge (Va.) Bonds.
Climax Supply Co.
Clinton (Iowa) Bonds.
Clinton Realty Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
Clymer, E. M.
Coal & Iron National Bank, The.
Cohen & Simoff.
Cohoes (N. Y.) School Bonds.
Colbert County (Ala.) Road Bonds.
Coler, W. N., & Co.
Colonial Assurance Co.
Colonial Bank.
Colonial Safe Deposit Co.
Colonial Sugars Co.
Colonial Trust Co.
Colorado City Glass Co.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Colorado & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.
Colorado Springs (Col.) Sewer Bonds.
Columbia National Bank.
Columbia National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.
Columbus Buckeye Lake & Newark Ry. Co.
Columbus Consolidated Gold Mining Co.
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Ry. Co.
Columbus-Toledo R. R. Co.
Commercial Cable Co.
Commercial National Bank, (Chicago.)
Commercial National Bank, (Detroit.)
Commercial National Bank of Houston, Texas.
Commercial & Farmers' Nat. Bank, Balt., Md.
Commercial Real Estate Corporation.
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Commissioners of Immigration, (Proposals.)
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.
Commonwealth Trust Co.
Campania Metalurgica Mexicana.
Compressed Air Company.
Computing Scale Co. of America.
Conlyn, Edward S.
Controller, City of New York.
Conner Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co.
Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Consolidated Clearing House, Ltd.
Consolidated Elevator Co.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Consolidated Gas Co. of Pittsburg, Penn.
Consolidated Fireworks Co.
Consolidated Lake Superior Co.
Consolidated Lead Co.
Consolidated National Bank.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.
Consolidated Safety Pin Co.
Consolidated Street Rway Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Consolidated Tobacco Co.
Consolidated Traction Co., Jersey City.
Consolidated Coal Co.
Constitution Publishing Co.
Consumers' Park Brewing Co.
Continental Coal Co.
Continental Cotton Oil Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Continental National Bank of Chicago.
Continental Tobacco Co.
Continental Trust Co.
Cooper, Peter, Fire Insurance Co.
Copper Exchange Bank.
Co-Creative Building Bank.
Conley Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Co.
Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co.
Copper Belle Mining Co.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.
Corbin Banking Co.
Corinth (N. Y.) Sewer Bonds.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corr Products Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Corporation Liquidating Co.
Corporation Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Cornwall, F. & Co.
Cosmopolitan Realty Co.
Cottier & Co.
Cowenhoven Railway and Tunnel Drainage Co.
Cowlitz County (Wash.) Bonds.
Cowperthwaite & Co.
Craig Metal and Chemical Corporation.
Cramp, Wm., & Sons Ship & Engine Bldg. Co.
Crawford, H. L. & Co.
Crooke, John J., Co.
Croscup & Sterling Co.
Crossman, W. H. & Co.
Crouch & Fitzgerald.
Crown Mills of Marcellus, N. Y.
Cruikshank & Co.
Cuban Government Bonds.
Cuban Revolutionary Bonds of 1897.
Cumberland Electric Light and Power Co.
Currie & Gwyne.
Cuthbert (Ga.) Electric Light Bonds.

Dadablioy & Co.
Daily, Frederick & Co.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.
Daniels, George H.
Danville (Ill.) Street Railway & Light Co.
Danziger & Margulies.
Daugherty & Albers.
Davids, Thaddeus Co.
Davidson County (S. Dak.) Bonds.
Davis, J. H. & Co.
Day County (S. Dak.) Bonds.
Day, Joseph B.
Dayton Union Railway Co.
Decheil, J. Uhe.
De Cordova & Co.
De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
De Haven & Townsend.
De La Vergne Machine Co.
Delaware & Atlantic Tel. & Tel. Co.
Delaware and Round Brook Railroad Co.
Delaware and Hudson Co., The
Delaware Investment Co.
Delaware Securities Co.
Dembitz, A.
Denver Gas and Electric Co.
Denver and Rio Grande Railway Co.
Denver and Southwestern Railway Co.
Deposit National Bank, Du Bois, Penn.
Deschutes Irrigation and Power Co.
Desha Lumber Co.
Des Moines (Ia.) City Railway Co. Bonds.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Co.
Detroit Gas Co.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway Co.
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co.
Detroit Edison Co.
Detroit Suburban Railway Co.
Detroit United Railway Co.
Development Co. of America.
Development Co. of Cuba.
Devlin Coal Co.
Dewiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Co.
Dewing, Ruggles & Co.
De Wire Cloth Co.
Dexter (Mo.) School Building Bonds.
Diamond Match Co.
Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dick Brothers & Co.
Dick & Robinson.
Dickson Manufacturing Co.
Dieterich & Sons Co.
Dillingham, G. W. & Co.
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg.
Distillers' Co-operative Co.
Distillers' Securities Corporation.
Dodge, Clark & Co.
Dominick & Dominick.
Dorilton Corporation.
Douglas County (Ore.) Bonds.
Douglas, W. L., Shoe Co.
Dow, Jones & Co.
Dow, R. P.
Drevet Manufacturing Co.
Drake, Mastin & Co.
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
Dry Dock Savings Institution.
Dugan, W. S. & Co.
Du Bois Electric and Traction Co.
Dudley Brothers & Co.
Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad.
Duffy, Edward F.
Dugan & Campbell.
Dunlap & Co.
Du Pont De Memours Powder Co., E. I.
Durant Land Improvement Co.

Eagle Fashion Engraving & Electrotype Co.
Eagle Fire Co.
Eagle Pencil Co.
Eagle Phoenix Mills.
Eagle Savings and Loan Co.
Eagle Vending Machine Co.
East River National Bank.
East River Savings Bank.
East St. Louis Water Works Co. Bonds.
East River Gas Co. of Long Island City.
East River Mill and Lumber Co.
Eastern Railway of Minnesota Bonds.
Eastern Equipment Co.
Eastern Milling and Export Co. of New Jersey.
Eastern Milling & Export Co. of Penn.
Eastern Steamship Co.
Eastern Trust Co.
Easton, Palmer and Bethlehem Street Railway.
Ecuadorian Association Bonds.
Eden Musee Americain Co.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La.
Egan, K. & Co.
Elbert County (Ga.) Bonds.
Elbilght Company of America.
Electric Boat Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Electrical Construction Co.
Ellis, Albert J.
Ellingwood & Cunningham.
Elliot & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.
Elmira and Lake Ontario Railroad Co.
Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co.
Elmwood (Ill.) Bonds.
El Reno Water Co. Bonds.
Elyria Gas Water Works Bonds.
Emigrant Industrial Saving's Bank.
Empire City Fire Insurance Co.
Empire Leather Co.
Empire Limestone Co.
Empire State Surety Co.
Ennis & Stoppani.
Equible Banking & Loan Co., Macon, Ga.
Equitable Gas Light Co.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Equitable National Bank.
Equitable Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co. (Chicago).
Erie Railroad Co.
Essex County National Bank, Newark, N. J.
Essex Public Service and Light Co.
Etna Indemnity Co. of Hartford, Conn.
Evansville Gas and Electric Light Co.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Excelsior Novelty Co.
Excelsior Savings Bank.

Fairhaven Land Co.
Fairmont Coal Co.
Fanshawe, W. S.
Faribault Water Works Co. (Bonds).
Faris & Thayer.
Farlee, J. S. and R. D.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank, Phila., Pa.
Farson, Leach & Co.
Fayette County (Ky.) Bonds.
Federal Bank.
Federal Brewing Co.
Federal Distilling Co.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.
Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
Federal Sugar Stock.
Feldbrugge & Cohen.
Fenimore Knitting Mills.
Fidelity Bank.
Fidelity Title and Trust Co.
Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
Fifth Avenue Estates Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Fifth National Bank.
Filkins, John & Co.
First National Bank, Albany, Texas.
First National Bank, Altoona, Pa.
First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Denver, Colo.
First National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa.
First National Bank, Danvers, Mass.
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.
First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.
First National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.
First National Bank, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.
First National Bank, Portland, Ore.
First National Bank, Salem, Mass.
First National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
First Nat. Bank of S. I., New Brighton, S. I.
First National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.
Fisheries Co.
Fisk, Harvey & Sons.
Fisk & Robinson.
Fiske Brothers Refining Co.
Fiske Fruit Co.
Fitch, Cornell Co.
Flatbush Trust Co.
Fleischman's Floral Co.
Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.
Flint & Co.
Flint, George C. Co.
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad.
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Co.
Fort Dodge (Iowa) Water Works Bonds.
Fort George & Eleventh Av. R. R. Co.
Fort Madison Water Co.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Co.
Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge Co.
Forty-Second & Grand Street Ferry R. R. Co.
Forum Publishing Co.
Fourth National Bank.
Fourth National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourteenth Street Bank.
Fox, Charles H.
Fox, M. & Co.
Fox & Pier.
Frank, Charles & Co.
Frankfort-American Insurance Co.
Frankfort-a-M. (City of) Bonds.
Franklin County (N. C.) Bonds.
Franklin (N. J.) Bonds.
Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin Society.
Franklin Savings Bank.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frazier, Charles & Co.
Fredonia Water Co.
Freedman, L. & Co.
Freeport Water Co. (Bonds).
Fremont County (Colo.) Bonds.
Fries Manufacturing and Power Co.
Fry, Henry F.
Fuente Coal Co.
Fulton (N. Y.) Bonds.

Galesburg (Ill.) Electric Light Works (Bonds).
Gallagher, William G.
Gallatin County, Mont. (Bonds).
Gallatin National Bank.
Galloway Coal Co.
Gallup, George H.
Galveston (City of) Texas (Bonds).
Gansevoort Bank.
Garcia, F. Bros. & Co.
Garfield National Bank.
Garrard County (Ky.) Bonds.
Garvin Machine Co.
Gas Tip and Self-Lighter Co.
Gates, Chas. G., & Co.
Gay, E. H. & Co.
Gaylord, J. Alden.
Gegeal Audit Co.
General Asphalt Co.
General Chemical Co.
General Manifold Co.
Georgia Light Electric Co.
Germain & Freeman.
German-Alliance Insurance Co.
German-American Bank.
German-American Bank of Baltimore.
German-American Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
German-American Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
German-American Insurance Co.
German Exchange Bank.
German National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
German Savings Institution, St. Louis, Mo.
Germania Bank.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Gillies, John Co.
Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Globe Security Co.
Globe Street Railway Debenture Bonds.
Gogebic Iron Syndicate Bonds.
Gold Hill Copper Bonds.
Gold Rand Mining and Milling Co.
Golden Link Mining and Trading Co.
Golden Reward Mining and Milling Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Goldstein & Singer.
Goodhart, P. J. & Co.
Goodman & Co.
Goodman, C. E. & Co.
Goodwin Car Co.
Goshen Gas Co.
Government of Philippine Islands (Bonds).
Grace, W. R. & Co.
Graham & Co.
Grand Canyon Railway Co.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Co.
Graves, Robert Co.
Great Falls (Mont) Sewer Bonds.
Great Northern Paper Co.
Great Northern Railway Co.
Greater Georgia Association.
Greater New York Security Co.
Green Bay and Western Railroad Co.
Green Bay (Wis.) Sewer Bonds.
Green Premium Stamp Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Greene Consolidated Gold Co.
Greensboro (Ala.) Water and Light Co.
Greenville Belt & Te. Co. of Jersey City, N. J.
Greenville (Tenn.) School Bonds.
Greenwich Bank.
Greenwich Savings Bank.
Greenwich Insurance Co.
Greenwich Tramway Co.
Greenwood Cemetery Co.
Griffin (Ga.) Bonds.
Groh's, M. Sons.
Gross, Harrison & Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Guinness Con. Mining and Milling Co.
Guardian Trust Co.
Guatemala Central Railroad.
Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co.
Gutman Brothers.

Hall & Henshaw.
Hall, J. Willett.
Hall Signal Co.
Hallgarten & Co.
Hallowell & Henry.
Halsey, N. W. & Co.
Halsted & Hagemeyer.
Hamblen County (Tenn.) Bonds.
Hambleton & Co.
Hamburg (Iowa) School Bonds.
Hamilton Bank.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
Hanly, W. N. & Co.
Hanover National Bank.
Harbor and Suburban Bldg. and Sav. Assn.
Harding, Whitman & Co.
Harlan (Iowa) School Bonds.
Harlem Market Co.
Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Co.
Harlem Transfer Co.
Harvey, H. & Co.
Harowitz, Adolph.
Harper & Brothers.
Harriman & Co.
Harris, Emerson P.
Harris, George W. & Co.
Harris, N. W. & Co.
Harris, Henry B.
Hatch, Frederick H.
Hathaway, Charles & Co.
Havana Electric Railway Co.
Havana Dry Dock Co.
Havana Tobacco Co.
Haven & Clement.
Haverstraw Light and Fuel Co.
Hawarden (Iowa) School Bonds.
Head, Charles & Co.
Heard County (Ga.) Court House Bonds.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co.
Hegeman & Co.
Heller, E. & Co.
Henderson Bridge Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion and Frankfort Ry. Co.
Herrick, Hicks & Colby.
Herrick, J. H.
Hershovits & Roth.
Herzfeld, Richard & Co.
Hilgert Curative Footgear Co.
Hiller, M. J. & Sons.
Hirsch, Ferdinand Co.
Hitchings & Co.
Hocking Valley Railway Co.
Hoffman, Benjamin, Schultz & Co.
Holland & Webb.
Hollins, H. B. & Co.
Holmes Electric Protection Co.
Holtz & Sperling.
Home Insurance Co.
Home Safeguard.
Homestake Mining Co.
Honesdale National Bank, Honesdale, Pa.
Hooley, Leonard & Co.
Hopkins County (Texas) Bonds.
Hopper Manufacturing Co. (Mich.) Bonds.
Hordware Central Co. of Cuba.
Hot Springs (S. Dak.) Bonds.
Houston Oil Co. of Texas.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad Co.
Howe, A. Woodcock.
Howe, S. O.
Hudson County (N. J.) Gold Bonds.
Hudson River Electric Co.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
Hudson Trust Co.
Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co.
Huntington Railroad Co. Bonds.
Hyde, A. G. & Sons.
Hyde, James H.

Idaho Falls (Idaho) Municipal Bonds.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Iluaco (Wash.) School Bonds.
Imperial Corporation.
Imperial Japanese Government Bonds.
Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
Independent Salt Co.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Indianola (Iowa) School Bonds.
Institution for Sav. of Merchants' Clerks.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
International Acheson Graphite Co.
International Bank.
International Banking Corporation.
International Bank and Trust Co.
International Fire Engine Co.
International Goodyear Machine Co.
International Hydraulic Co.
International Mercantile Marine Co.
International Nickel Co.
International Ocean Telegraph Co.
International Paper Co.
International Power Co.
International Salt Co.
International Silver Co.
International Steam Pump Co.
International Street Cleaning Machine Co.
Interstate Securities Co.
Iowa Central Railroad Co.
Inwood Improvement Association.
Iowa City Water Co.
Iowa Falls (Iowa) Bonds.
Irving National Bank.
Irving Savings Institution.
Issaqua Coal Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.

Jackson Architectural Iron Works Co.
Jackson (City of) Water Supply Bonds.
Jacksonville Terminal Co.
Jacobs, R. F. & Co.
Jamaica Water Supply Co.
Jamestown (City of) Bonds.
Japanese Government Bonds.
Jarmulowsky, M. & Co.
Jefferson Bank.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co.
Jeffersonville, Mad. and Ind. Railroad Co.
Jeffersonville (Ind.) Qtmr. Dept. U. S. A. (Proposals.)
Jekyl Island Club Bonds.
Jerseyville (Ill.) Bonds.
Jesup, Charles M.
Journeay & Burnham.
Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad Co., The,
Jones, Joshua W. Co.
Juarez Co.
Juilliard, A. D.

Kalbfleisch, Franklin & Co.
Kaplon Brien.
Kansas City Southern Railroad Co.
Kaufman Advertising Agency.
Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.
Kentucky Coal Co.
Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Co.
Keokuk Water Works Co.
Keystone Typewriter Co.
Kidder, A. M. & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
King, Alexander & Co.
Kings County (Wash.) School Bonds.
King, U. C. & Co.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kinnicutt & Potter.
Kimptny, Edward Co.
Kirby Lumber Co.
Kitchender Gold Mining Co.
Kleybolte, Rudolph, & Co.
Kittitas County (Wash.) Funding Bonds.
Klickitat County (Wash.) Bonds.
Knapp, Sheppard, & Co.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.
Knoxville (Tenn.) Public Improvement Bonds.
Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Co.
Kountze Bros.
Kraus Bros.
Kokomo Water Works Co.
Kraus & Jantzen.
Krauts, H., Manufacturing Co.
Kress, John, Brewing Co.
Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Laclede Gas Light Co.
La Crosse (Wis.) Bonds.
Lahm & Rahn Power Co.
Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade.
Lamdin & Co.
Lake Charles and Rice Milling Co.
Lake County (So. Dak.) Bonds.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad Co.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Lake Street Elevated Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.
Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway Co.
Lakewood Trust Co.
Lakewood Water, Light and Power Co.
Lalance and Grosjean Manufacturing Co.
Lane, T. E.
Langford, Charles W.
Lanyon Zinc Co.
Lapsley, Howard & Co.
L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co.
La Salle Water Works Co.
Lawience, A. N.
Lawrence, Effingham & Co.
Lawson, Thomas W.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
Lawyers' Surety Co.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Lazard Freres.
Lazzell, Daily & Co.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
Lee, Charles W. & Co.
Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass.
Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Lehman Bros.
Levy, L. W. & Co.
Lewis & Frear.
Libby Manufacturing Co.
Liberty National Bank.
Liberty and Jeffersonville Electric R. R. Co.
Liebig Malt Extract Co.
Light, Heat and Power Proposals.
Lincoln, Caswell & Co.
Lincoln (

JANUARY 16 1905

TIMES SQUARE

Times Building

TIMES SQUARE.

BROADWAY
42d - 43d ST.
7th AVENUE

NOW OPEN

Ready for Tenants

Highest Standard of "Sky-Scraping" Architecture

Unexcelled in Location, Construction and Conveniences

OFFICES---SINGLY AND IN SUITES--- $550 TO $12,000

BOOTHS IN TWO ARCADES

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents

158 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 1711 CORTLANDT. TIMES BLDG.—ROOM 707.

TIMES BUILDING
Now Ready for Tenants

STRONGEST office building ever erected.
The geographical centre of Manhattan Island. Half-way between Harlem and Battery—and half-way between the East and North Rivers.

Absolutely fireproof.
Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day, every day in the year.
Otis elevators equipped with every safety appliance and with costly Ward-Leonard system of positive control.
Elevators at speed of 350 feet per minute.
More elevator capacity, proportionately, than any building in the city, with exception of Empire Building.
One-hundred-foot wide street on every side, giving light and air to every office.
Daylight all day for all rooms.
No halls requiring artificial light in daytime.
No point more than 23 feet from a window.
No well holes. No inside rooms. **Filtered water.**
Water pumps with capacity far in excess of any possible requirement.
Toilet on every floor.
Heated by 400-horse-power boilers in Winter.
No dust. All offices cleaned by air vacuum method.
Mail chutes from fourteenth floor.
Subway (Times Square Station) in basement.
Close to every important railroad station.
Six surface car lines pass the door.
Two elevated railroad lines close by.
Arcades on first floor and in basement.
Lowest insurance rating of any newspaper office.
Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph and call bells for messengers and stenographers.
Sixteen hundred telephone wires in building.
One hundred and sixty-two telegraph wires in building.
The standard of construction adapted as standard of other new buildings.
Informaiton bureau on first floor.
Guides furnished for inspection of building.
Highest standard of operation for the safety, comfort, convenience and health of occupants.
Heaviest steel framing and thickest walls—not a sash frame.
More theatres, hotels and clubs in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

Times Building Arcades.

Two levels of the Times Building, the ground floor and the basement, or Subway level, will be thrown open for booths of all sorts. There will be no division into stores. As the Times Square station is the centre of New York's night activities and vast throngs are passing there at all hours of the day and night, these arcades promise to become marts of considerable importance. The ground floor level will have seven entrances from the street. Three stairways and four elevators afford communication with the Subway level and four revolving doors with capacity equal to those passages that take all the crowds to the Brooklyn Bridge platforms will open to the Subway station.
No space in the two arcades will be rented until the two levels shall have been thrown open to the public. Up to this time applications have been received for:

Drug Store.	Barber shop.	Dyeing.	Stationery.
Soda water.	Manicure.	Perfumery.	Photographs.
Telephone booth.	Bootblack.	Haberdashers.	Fruit.
Telegraph offices.	Newsstand.	Umbrellas.	Clothing.
Public stenographer.	Notions.	Cutlery.	Shoes.
Florist.	Confectionery	Jewelry.	Railroad and theatre
Cigar store.	Optician.	Bazar du voyage.	ticket stands.

Eight hundred and fifty electric lights in the cornices will make these two floors the most brilliantly illuminated halls in that active section and will make the place attractive when other parts of the city are deserted and quiet.

Remarkable Features Times Building.

618 Steps on the stairways.
25 Stories above ground.
3 Stories below ground.
2 Galleries.
1 Pumping station 61 feet below the street.

31 Stories in all.

Tallest structure in the city.
362.7 feet from curb to top of observatory rail.
476 feet from base to top of flagpole.
Highest point above tidewater within a radius of 12 miles.
41,462 tons of material in the structure.
The strongest and stiffest steel frame structure ever erected.
A larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building.
A Subway railroad passes obliquely through the building's basement, no part of the Subway construction touching the building at any point.
Biggest and deepest hole for building purposes ever made in the city.
Copper pans under big columns.
Sand cushions under Subway columns stop all vibrations.
Biggest girder ever used in office building.
Heaviest section of column ever used in office building.
Almost as much of the building underground as is visible above ground.
An extraordinary newspaper workshop, with area of more than 16,000 square feet, located under Subway tracks.
Highest electric elevator rise in the world, 326 feet.
Highest water-lift in the world, 387 feet.
Highest smokestack in the world, 389 feet.
An electrical show place—a greater number and a greater variety of electrical uses than any other building in the world.
No steam in building except for heating purposes in Winter.
Offices and machinery cleaned by air-vacuum method.
Its floor space is twenty-one times the area of the building lot.
Its curb line is higher above tidewater than any other large building.
Convenience, health and comfort unsurpassed.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents,

Telephone 1711 Cortlandt. 158 Broadway

Day Light and Good Air—In a great city it is difficult to secure day light and good air at the best location in the best building. The Times Building combines all these advantages unexcelled by any other building in the world.

Time Is Money—Time saved in a live business will many times pay the rent of an office in a building where the elevators in front of the office door lead to the most central station of the Subway.

Good Company—279 applications for space in the Times Building have been declined because of the character of the business. No tenants will be accepted except those of recognized financial and commercial standing.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates:

At the request of the Board of Directors of your Company and of a majority of the stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to bring about the consolidation of the Atlanta & Birmingham Air Line Railway and The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Companies with the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

It is proposed in conjunction with and as part of the Plan to provide funds to be used toward liquidating the floating debt of the Company, for improvements, betterments, extensions, and other corporate purposes.

SUMMARY OF PLAN

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY

First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock	$18,000,000
Second Preferred Non-cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	18,000,000
Common Stock	36,000,000

The First Preferred Stock is to be preferred both as to principal and dividends and non-cumulative for five years from July first, 1905, but thereafter cumulative. It is to be redeemable at the option of the Company after three years and convertible at the option of the holder into Second Preferred Non-cumulative Stock at par.

The Second Preferred Non-cumulative Stock is to be redeemable at the option of the Company at 110 per cent. after three years, provided the First Preferred Stock shall have been redeemed or converted.

The amount of the Second Preferred Stock may be increased for the purpose of the conversion of the First Preferred Stock.

Each share of stock, irrespective of class, is to be entitled to the same voting power.

BASIS OF EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES.

(a) Each holder of one share of Preferred Stock of the existing Seaboard Air Line Railway shall, on payment of $12.50 in cash, be entitled to receive in exchange for such share and said cash payment $12.50 of new First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock, $75 of new Second Preferred Stock, and $12.50 of new Common Stock.

(b) Each holder of one share of Common Stock of the existing Seaboard Air Line Railway, shall on payment of $12.50 in cash, be entitled to receive in exchange for such share and said cash payment $12.50 of new First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock and $87.50 of Common Stock.

A syndicate, which may include Stockholders, Voting Trustees, and Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and of the New Company, the depositary and members of the Committee, will be organized to underwrite the above cash payment in consideration of the assignment to it of $12.50 of new First Preferred Stock and $12.50 of new Common Stock for each share of existing Seaboard Air Line Railway stock with respect to which it shall be called upon to make any part of such cash payment. The Syndicate may provide for the cash requirements of the consolidation. No commission shall be paid to such Syndicate or its Managers. The cash payments shall be made in five equal installments payable at such time as shall be prescribed, at intervals of not less than 30 days. Each Depositor who shall fail or omit to pay within the time prescribed any installment of said cash payment, with respect to any share of stock represented by a certificate of deposit held by him shall be conclusively deemed to have authorized the Committee to assign to the said Syndicate, from the stock apportionable, on payment of $12.50, to such share under the plan, new First Preferred Stock of the par value of $12.50, and new Common Stock of the par value of $12.50, upon the Syndicate paying, or agreeing to pay, all installments unpaid on such share.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SECURITIES

The Plan contemplates the issue on the consolidation of the following securities:

First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock	$7,625,000
Second Preferred Non-Cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	17,923,350
Common Stock	35,976,930

There will be in the treasury of the Company pledged to secure the issues of Seaboard Air Line Railway bonds:

Common Stock received in exchange for Atlanta and Birmingham Railway stock of the par value of	$305,000
Common Stock received in exchange for Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company stock of the par value of	225,000

There will be unissued, available for the needs of the Company:

First Preferred Stock	$10,375,000
Second Preferred Non-Cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	76,650
Common Stock	23,070

No part of such unissued First Preferred Stock shall be used except to provide funds for corporate purposes, nor at less than par, nor unless the Board of Directors of the new Company shall authorize such issue.

VOTING TRUST.

The present voting trust agreement may be wholly or partly dissolved and a new voting trust created, limited in duration to a period not exceeding five years, to Trustees selected by the Committee and with the right to any stockholder of the new Company to deposit his stock under the new voting trust.

The Committee is to act without compensation.

Holders of the stock and voting trust certificates are hereby requested to deposit the same endorsed in blank with the **Morton Trust Company,** which has agreed to act as depositary, at its offices, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, and at its agent, **The Continental Trust Company,** at Baltimore, Md., **not later than February 15, 1905,** after which date the Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive such deposits.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit, which will be issued on the deposit of voting trust certificates, on the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

Copies of the Plan, of which the above is an outline, and of the Deposit Agreement, may be had on application to the depositary and from the Secretary of the Committee at the address given below.

A copy of the Plan and of the Deposit Agreement signed by the Committee is filed with the Morton Trust Company.

Further information as to the Plan or the property may be obtained on application to any member of the Committee.

JAMES BYRNE,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
FRED'K B. VAN VORST,
Counsel.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNST THALMANN,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.

N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue; and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1904, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 16, 1905.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAZEN SNEDEKER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1905, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1905.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23D ST. & 6TH AVE.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 16th, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Riverside & Fort Lee Ferry Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held on Friday, February 3d, 1905, at 6 P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of West 130th Street, New York.
WM. N. BARROWS, Secretary.

New York, January 9, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potosina Electric Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of White & Case, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, on January 23, 1905, at 2 P. M. Polls will be open from 2:30 to 2:45 P. M.
F. H. SOUTHWICK, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Springfield Coal Mining Company will be held at the office of A. H. Bickmore & Company, 30 Pine St., New York City, at noon on Monday, the 23d day of January, 1905, for the purpose of electing seven Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
WILLIAM B. JESS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the S. M. Robins Company will be held at 57 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, [illegible]

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,500,000

John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Philip S. Babcock, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 49 Wall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on the 18th day of January, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, January 7th, 1905, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M., January 19, 1905.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1905.
CHARLES BAKER, JR., Secretary.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.
New York, January 9th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 23d day of January, 1905, at 11:00 o'clock A. M.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.
New York, January 9, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 23d day of January, 1905, at 11:00 o'clock A. M.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the FERTIG-PHELPS MARBLE COMPANY will be held at the company's office, 520 West 29th St., Manhattan, on Friday, Jan. 20th, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, two Inspectors of election to serve at the next annual election, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
CHARLES H. PHELPS, JR., Secretary.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 30th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morton Trust Company will be held at the [illegible]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Citizens' Central National Bank OF NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Francis M. Bacon, Jr.,	James McAllister, Jr.,
William S. Bogert,	John A. McCall,
Ralph L. Cutter,	John P. Munn,
Daniel A. Davis,	Elkan Naumburg,
Louis F. Dommerich,	Henry Sampson,
Ewald Fleitmann,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert B. Hirsch,	Emil Seyd, Jr.,
Jacques Huber,	Walter A. Smith,
Darwin P. Kingsley,	Frederick Southack,
Edwin Langdon,	James Stillman,
Woodbury Langdon,	Henry B. Stokes,
Augustus F. Libby,	Edward A. Walton,
	William A. Wheelock.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Ewald Fleitmann was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President, and Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE
to the Stockholders of the
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at its office, No. 350 Alexander Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 3 and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 17.

Dated December 30, 1904.
W. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cimiotti Unhairing Co. will be held at its office, 370 and 372 West Third St., New York City, on the 18th day of January, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
CIMIOTTI UNHAIRING CO.,
Gustav Cimiotti, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the [illegible]

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1352.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$47,627,178.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8,697.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		2,844,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		25,400.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		30,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		2,276,083.42
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,052,855.40
Other real estate owned		30,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,083,348.80
Due from State banks and bankers		1,541,674.40
Checks and other cash items		364,756.64
Exchanges for Clearing House		21,940,367.22
Notes of other National banks		28,150.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		70.72
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$11,522,289	
Legal-tender notes	4,217,425	15,739,714.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		108,000.00
Total		$100,753,404.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		648,630.33
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$25,954,233.44	
Due to State banks and bankers	9,920,543.21	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	13,155,248.90	49,030,025.55
Dividends unpaid		7,754.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$19,682,411.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	17,707.62	
Certified checks	14,239,173.23	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,642,906.01	37,582,280.46
United States deposits		2,848,705.62
Bonds borrowed		1,586,000.00
Total		$100,753,404.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1905.
JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
WILLIAM DE F. HAYNES. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,425,050.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		74,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,117,806.18
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		176,051.90
Due from State banks and bankers		35,802.23
Checks and other cash items		31,176.37
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,889,631.50
Notes of other National banks		16,030.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		182.08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,280,112.00	
Legal tender notes	482,751.00	1,771,863.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		22,000.00
Total		$15,111,095.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,237,063.24
National banknotes outstanding		982,597.50
Due to other National banks		1,466,898.76
Due to State banks and bankers		236,153.40
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,133,264.14
Dividends unpaid		24.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,910,935.30
Demand certificates of deposit		7,493.23
Certified checks		2,960,687.21
Cashier's checks outstanding		31,678.38
United States deposits		60,000.00
Bonds borrowed		74,000.00
Total		$15,111,095.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, } Directors.

[No. 341.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,061,159.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		37.38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		120,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		130,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		9,312.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		976,563.40
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		258,937.00
Due from State banks and bankers		30,566.50
Checks and other cash items		11,270.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		80,498.22
Notes of other National banks		10,430.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,076.82
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$548,765.25	
Legal-tender notes	100,910.00	649,675.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Total		$3,711,026.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		352,680.47
National banknotes outstanding		242,797.50
Due to State banks and bankers	$150,580.16	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	152,724.49	
Dividends unpaid	3,540.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,363,345.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	15,461.92	
Certified checks	9,496.67	
Cashier's checks outstanding	384.77	
United States deposits	120,000.00	2,815,539.99
Total		$3,711,026.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1905. WM. M. CHRISTIE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
HORACE F. HUTCHINSON,
FREDERICK HUTTEL,
RICHARD B. KELLY, } Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,895,743.84
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		27,806.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,341,168.34
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,209,208.77
Due from State banks and bankers		213,767.38
Checks and other cash items		26,740.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,706,585.47
Notes of other National banks		5,394.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		973.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,550,440.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,373,000.00	2,923,440.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		20,000.00
Total		$24,506,056.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		407,043.53
Due to other National banks	$7,001,526.12	
Due to State banks and bankers	572,008.31	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	5,354,042.70	
Dividends unpaid	4,770.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,892,106.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	372.00	
Certified checks	257,136.10	
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,049.50	21,099,012.78
Total		$24,506,056.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL E. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL E. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.

The First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Detroit Edison Co. are a good investment. We offer at price to net nearly 5% income.

The Chic., R. I. & Pacf. 1st and Refd. 4s are legal investments for savings banks and trustees in New York State. They net about 4.20% income.

Send for Bond Circular.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
in the State of New York, at the close of business Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,761,233.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,313.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		3,630.62
Stocks, securities, etc.		2,152,805.91
Furniture and fixtures		111,538.97
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		188,064.13
Due from State banks and bankers		899.23
Checks and other cash items		306,470.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		474,794.32
Notes of other National banks		51,948.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,111.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$2,104,671.90	
Legal tender notes	846,005.00	2,950,676.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		15,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		2,700.00
Total		$13,175,075.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		862,612.35
National bank notes outstanding		256,300.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	$343,503.61	
Dividends unpaid	210.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	10,183,120.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	205,776.46	
Time certificates of deposit	40,000.00	
Certified checks	61,514.97	
Cashier's checks outstanding	32,029.51	10,956,163.34
U. S. bond account		200,000.00
Total		$13,175,075.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1905. C. C. WALL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. STILLMAN,
H. R. DOMINICK,
JOHN L. RIKER. } Directors.

THE NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

Report of condition at the close of business JANUARY 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,132,312.22
Due from banks and bankers	2,619.54
Furniture and fixtures	9,800.00
Cash on hand and in bank	567,885.02
	$1,712,616.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and profits	260,664.15
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,152,952.63
	$1,712,616.78

OFFICERS.
FRANK C. MATHEW, President.
HENRY A. BELDEN, Cashier.
PETER RADO, Ass't Cashier.

INDIANA BANKS.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,998,723.34	
From other banks	1,627,255.34	
Clearing House exchanges	848,411.10	$7,474,391.78
Cash and reserve		

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	544,156.47	
Deposits	5,930,235.31	$7,474,391.78

O. N. Frenzel, Pres. J. P. Frenzel, Vice Pres.
O. F. Frenzel, Cash. J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Asst. Cash.

STATEN ISLAND BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF STATEN ISLAND,
NEW BRIGHTON.
RICHMOND BOROUGH, N. Y. CITY.
January 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$862,498.85	
From other banks	89,559.80	
Banking house	24,000.00	
Cash and reserve	60,260.57	$1,036,319.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	115,584.02	
Circulation	25,000.00	
Deposits	795,735.19	$1,036,319.22

PORT RICHMOND NATIONAL BANK,

Port Richmond, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$407,070.29	
From other banks	809.39	
Cash and reserve	82,268.45	$491,049.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	16,955.88	
Circulation	24,500.00	
Deposits	349,593.25	$491,049.13

Chas. E. Griffith, Pres. Wm. J. Burlee, V. Pres.
J. F. Smith, Vice Pres. E. R. Moody, Cash.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE PATERSON NATIONAL BANK, PATERSON, N. J.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,008,108.38	
Due from banks	66,220.50	
Cash and reserve	543,280.67	$2,617,618.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00	
Surplus and profits earned	267,039.64	
Circulation	100,000.00	
Deposits	1,950,578.86	$2,617,618.50

John W. Griggs, Pres. John S. Cooke, Vice Pres. Elmer D. Halsted, Cash. Danl. H. Murray, Asst. Cash.

DIVIDENDS.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
New York, N. Y., January 3d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend for the quarter ending January 31, 1905, of 1½% on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, out of the net earnings, to be paid on the first day of February, 1905.

They have also declared a dividend of 1½% on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, out of the net earnings, to be paid on the first day of February, 1905.

For the purpose of payment of such dividends the stock transfer books will be closed January 16 at noon until February 2 at 10 A. M.
JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO. PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 39.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 39) of One and Three-Quarters per Cent. on the [illegible]

Redmond & Co

BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
WHITE KNOB COPPER CO. (Limited

To the Holders of the Bonds, Debentures, and Stock of the White Knob Copper Company, Limited:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that subscriptions to the amount of 136,000 shares, or 85%, having been received, and deposit of over 87% of the outstanding bonds having been made, the undersigned Committee has declared operative the plan set forth in the Agreement of Reorganization dated December 6, 1904, copies of which may be obtained from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, to which plan and agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the Plan of Reorganization.

The time for the deposit of securities under the plan has been extended to February 1, 1905, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Committee shall prescribe.

Dated New York, January 14, 1905.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman,
ARTHUR TURNBULL,
F. EGERTON WEBB,
EDWIN B. SHELDON,
Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
ROLLINS & ROLLINS,
Counsel.

A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The Corn Exchange National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 11th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments	$11,107,718.10
Due from Banks	1,815,686.12
Cash and Reserve	5,161,063.94
	$18,084,468.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	889,208.29
Circulation	486,400.00
Deposits	16,208,859.87
	$18,084,468.16

CHARLES S. CALWELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

AT PITTSBURGH, PA., January 13th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,949,475.91
United States bonds	530,709.36
Banking house and real estate	175,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	41,000.00
Cash and due from banks	1,466,601.46
	$5,161,286.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	465,517.98
Circulation	450,000.00
Deposits	3,695,768.75
	$5,161,286.73

OFFICERS.
CHARLES McKNIGHT, President.
JOSEPH B. SHEA, Vice President.
SAMUEL R. SHUMAKER, 2nd Vice President.
GEORGE S. MACRUM, Cashier.
H. C. BURCHINAL, Asst. Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHNICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, January 11th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,058,206.04	
Due from banks	2,490,835.22	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,296,850.08	
Cash and reserve	3,225,242.34	$18,141,242.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	1,048,370.24	
Circulation	1,408,697.50	
Deposits	13,684,774.94	$18,141,242.68

Howard W. Lewis, Pres't. Henry B. Bartow, Cashier.

FERTILIZER REPORT DENIED.

Virginia-Carolina Expects a Big Year, Official Says.

A private dispatch has been received in this city denying the truth of a report from New Orleans that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company had received orders for only 100 tons of fertilizer for the cotton fields this year, whereas the orders filled a year ago were for 50,000 tons. The dispatch is from an official of the company at Durham, N. C., and it says in part:

"Our sales of fertilizer up to Jan. 1 are 850,000 tons; since that date, 40,000 were added, making a total to date of

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Week's Business Gives Some Signs of the January Boom.

Bonds and Stocks Rise Generally, but Investment Business Is Conspicuously Absent.

Roughly speaking there were three advances to each decline in both the stock and bond departments last week. More exactly, among stocks which moved as much as a point at least seventy-one advanced and twenty-seven fell. Among forty-five bonds which moved a like amount only twelve declined. Of the very active bonds all advanced, but Steel 5s and Burlington joint 4s were the only descriptions which might be called bonds by courtesy. Among the rest of the half dozen which contributed $1,359,500 to the week's total of $27,623,000 business in bonds, the others were Tobacco issues, Union Pacific convertibles, or Rock Island collaterals. Among very active stocks there is but one decline in the dozen which contributed 2,291,970 to the week's total of 3,489,462 shares, Baltimore and Ohio lost ¼, not on account of any deterioration in its earnings or prospects, but from some disappointment that its dividend has not been increased. Union Pacific made the largest advance of the week, 5⅝, or about the same as its convertible bonds. Southern Pacific rose 3⅞, and St. Paul, as one of the North

	Bid.	Asked.
American District Telegraph	35	39
American Express	213	217
American Grass Twine	12¾	13
American Hide & Leather	10¾	11
American Hide & Leather pf	50¾	51
American Ice Company	6	6½
American Ice Company pf	37¾	38½
American Linseed Company	16	17
American Linseed Company pf	38	41
American Locomotive	35¾	35½
American Locomotive pf	104¾	105
American Malting Company	8	8½
American Malting Company pf	27¼	27½
American Smelting & Refining	81¾	82
American & Smelting & Refin. pf	112½	112¾
American Snuff	170	180
Am. Snuff pf	98	99
Am. Steel Foundry	14½	15
Am. Steel Foundry pf	37¾	38
Am. Sugar Ref	142¾	142¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	138	138½
Am. T. & Cable	93	94
Am. Tobac. & Tel.	146	147
Am. Tobacco pf. new	92¾	92¾
Am. Woolen Co	22	23
Am. Woolen Co. pf	85	86
Anaconda Copper Mining	110½	111
Ann Arbor	31	36
Ann Arbor pf	62	66
Asso. Merchants' Ist pf	90½	96½
A., T. & S. F	88¾	88¾
A., T. & S. F. pf	101	101
Atlantic Coast Line	155	160
Baltimore & Ohio	103½	103¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf	103¾	104
Boston A. L. pf	105	
Brooklyn R. T.	62¾	62¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	203	210
Brunswick City	11	11½
Buff., R. & P.	154	155
Buff., R. & P. pf	155	156
Buff. & Sus. pf	88	89
Butterick Co	67	70
Canada Southern	69	71
Canadian Pacific	134½	134¾
Central R. R. of N. J	191	192
Cent. & S. A. Tel	118	123
Ches. & Ohio	48¼	48½
Chicago & Alton	41¾	42½
Chicago & Alton pf	80	87½
Chicago, Bur. & Q	200	
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	155	143
Chicago Great Western	27	27⅝
Chicago Great Western pf. A	70	70¾
Chicago Great Western pf. B	35	35½
Chicago Great Western deb	85	87
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	70	80
C., M. & St. Paul	174½	174¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	183	185
Chicago & Northwestern	200	210
Chi., St. P., M. & O	148	155
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	185	195
Chicago Terminal Transfer	10½	10¾
Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	20½	20¾
Chicago Union Traction	11½	12¼
Chicago Union Traction pf	48	50
Cin., C. & St. L	86	88
Cin., C. & St. L. pf	114	120
Cin., Len. & Wheel	76	80
Cin., Lor. & Wheel pf	100	
Cin. & Pitts	185	
Cin. & Pitts special	105	
Col. Fuel & Iron	47¼	47½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	89	
Col. Southern	22½	23
Col. Southern 1st pf	60¾	62
Col. Southern 2d pf	36	37
Colo. & Hock. Coal & Iron	16	16½
Consol. Coal	77	
Consol. Gas	198¾	198¾
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	127	130¼
Corn Products Co	18	18¾
Del. & Hudson	184	184
Del., L. & W	335	350
Den. & Rio Grande	36	36¼
Den. & Rio Grande pf	93¾	94
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	22	28
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	100	150
Detroit Edison	95	97
Detroit Southern pf	20½	23½
Detroit United Ry	71	72½
Distillers Securities	37¾	38
Duf. & S. S. & A	22¾	23
Duf. & S. S. & A. pf	87	87½
Erie	40¾	40¾
Erie 1st pf	72	72½
Erie 2d pf	61½	62
Evans. & Terre Haute	90	95
Ev. & T. H. pf	50	60
Fed. Min. & Sm. Cfs	32	33
Fed. Min. & S. pf	97	98
Fed. Min. & S. pf	95	96
General Chemical	105	107½
General Chem. Co. pf	112	112½
General Electric	183¾	184
Gold & Stock Tel	95	98
Gt. Northern pf	251	252
Hocking Valley	80	83¾
Hocking Valley pf	93¾	94
Homestake	70	74
Ill. Central	145½	146
Ill. Central 1¾	140	141
International Paper	19	19¼
International Paper Co. pf	67½	68
International Power	67½	68
Int. Steam Pump	37	38
Int. Steam Pump pf	93	95
Iowa Central	20	20½
Iowa Central pf	57¼	58
Jeff. & Clearfield	80	85
Jeff. & Clearfield pf	38	38
Kan. & Mich. pf	52	53
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf	32	32
Kansas City Southern	25½	25¾
Kansas City So. pf	57	58
Keok & D. M	15	17
K. & D. M. pf	40	42
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chicago, pf	99	102
Lacledo Gas pf	50	105
Lake Erie & Western	34	38
Lake Erie & Western pf	90	92
Lake Shore	215	217
Long Island	50	60
Louisville & Nashville	130¼	130¾
Manhattan Beach	11	11
Manhattan Elevated	170½	170¾
Maryland Coal pf	11½	12
Metropolitan Securities Company	70¾	70¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	117¾	117¾
Mexican Central	23½	23¾
Michigan Central	130	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis	58	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	85	92
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M	94	94
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. pf	149½	150
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	22	22¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	69¾	69¾
Missouri Pacific	106¾	107
Mont. Power	93¾	94
Morris & Essex	184	188
N. Y. Air Brake	140	140
National Biscuit	37	37
National Biscuit pf	115	115¾
National Enameling	21	22
National Enameling pf	57	57
National Lead	23¾	23¾
National Lead pf	97½	98
National Railroad of Mexico pf	44	44
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	23¾	24
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	158	158
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	27	27
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	80	80
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	70½	70¾
New York Dock Co	37	40
New York, Lack. & Western	158	158
New York & N. J. Telephone	165	168
New York, Ontario & Western	41¼	41¾
Norfolk & Western	70¾	70¾
Norfolk & Western pf	90	96
North American	101	101½
Ontario Mining	32	33
Pacific Coast	78	79
Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf	80	80
Pacific Mail	44½	45
Pennsylvania Railroad	137¾	137¾
People's Gas, Chicago	106½	107
Pressed Steel Car	28	31
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L	77	78
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf	132	
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C. pf	182	
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C. pf	179	
Pressed Steel Car	37¾	38
Pressed Steel Car pf	80¾	82
Pullman Co	246	248
Quicksilver	1¾	1¾
Quicksilver pf	6	6¼
Railway Steel Spring, Ill. Cent. stock rts.	9¼	9¾
Railway Steel Spring	33¾	33¾
Railway Steel Spring pf	93	93¾
Reading	92½	94¼
Reading 1st pf	90¾	91
Reading 2d pf	84½	85
Rensselaer & Saratoga	266	270
Rock Island	36¾	36¾
Rock Island pf	83¾	84
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	135	
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	17½	18
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	95	97
St Joseph & Grand Island	13	16
St Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	58	58
St Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	28	30
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	70½	70½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	71¼	72
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfts	19	19
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	128	135
St. Louis Southwestern	25¾	25¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf	58½	58½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	61¾	62
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	99	102
Southern Pacific	67¾	68
Southern Pacific pf	116¾	116¾
Southern Railway	35¾	35¾
Southern Railway pf	90¾	90¾
South. Ry., Mobile & Ohio, ctfs	37¾	38
Standard Rope & Twine	2¾	2¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	71	74
Texas Pacific	34¾	35
Texas Pacific Land Trust	36	38
Third Avenue	128	135
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	22¼	23
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	26	30
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	53¼	54
Twin City R. T.	106	106½
Union Bag & Paper	10¾	11
Union Bag & Paper pf	70	73½
Union Pacific	119¾	119¾
Union Pacific pf	97¾	98
United Fruit	107	107
United Rys. Inv	20½	22
United Rys. Inv. pf	65¾	65¾
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	24¾	25
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf	85¾	85¾
U. S. Express	120	127
U. S. Leather	14¾	14¾
U. S. Leather pf	102	102¾
U. S. Realty—Imp	70½	70¾
U. S. Rubber	37¾	38
U. S. Rubber pf	100¾	101
U. S. Steel	39¾	39¾
U. S. Steel pf	107	107
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	30½	37½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	106	106½
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	42¾	42¾
Wabash	21¾	21¾
Wabash pf	43¾	43¾
Wells-Fargo Express	235	245
West Union Tel	92½	93
Westinghouse assenting	180	182
Westinghouse 1st pf	187	194
Wheel. & L. E	18¾	18¾
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	44½	45½
W. & L. E. 2d pf	25¾	26
Wisconsin Central	22	22½
Wis. Central pf	45¾	46

Steamer Floated Off Fire Island Bar.

The steamship Indus, which went aground on Fire Island bar last Thursday morning, was floated at noon yesterday. The wrecking tugs began pulling at the vessel at high tide in the morning, and after several hours' work finally released the ship. The Indus was taken in tow for this port, where her damages will be ascertained and repairs made.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1904.

More Basis of Credit Than Trade Can Absorb—A Stimulating Financial Factor.

The production of gold in the world reached in 1903 the highest figures recorded up to that time, but the year 1904 has made a new high record. At this writing the final figures cannot be given, but enough is known about operations in the principal fields to give assurance that the yield of 1903, which was a little above $225,000,000, has been exceeded by from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. It is likely that when all the returns are in the high mark of $250,000,000 will have been recorded.

Returns from the twelve offices of the mint service show that the United States has made a gain larger than was looked for, and exceeded all previous records. The total for the United States and Alaska is close to $85,000,000, the largest previous yield having been $80,000,000, and the yield for 1903, $73,500,000. This result is due to development in nearly every field. Colorado leads all other States in gains, but this showing is due to the rapid recovery made in the last half of the year from the great strike which in 1903 knocked $8,000,000 off the previous year's figures. With an output of about $26,000,000 in 1904, Colorado is yet $2,800,000 below its best year's work, which was in 1900. At the close of last year Colorado was back to normal conditions and a further increase may be looked for in 1905.

Next to Colorado in the year's gain, as well as in the total value of its product, is California, where gold mining has taken on new interest by the development of the dredging industry. This method of working the low-grade gravels in the well-known gold-producing valleys of that State is now a pronounced success, and promises to contribute yet more largely to the yield of the Golden State hereafter. Lands available for dredger operations are changing hands at prices which signify an important extension of these operations. The annual yield of gold by California since the discovery on Sutter Creek in 1848 will be of interest in this connection and appears below:

GOLD PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA.
FROM 1848 TO 1904.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1848	$10,000,000	†1877	$15,000,000
1849	40,000,000	†1878	15,260,679
1850	50,000,000	†1879	17,000,000
1851	55,000,000	1880	17,500,000
1852	60,000,000	1881	18,200,000
1853	65,000,000	1882	16,800,000
1854	60,000,000	1883	14,120,000
1855	55,000,000	1884	13,600,000
1856	55,000,000	1885	12,700,000
1857	55,000,000	1886	14,725,000
1858	50,000,000	1887	13,400,000
1859	50,000,000	1888	12,750,000
1860	45,000,000	1889	13,000,000
1861	40,000,000	1890	12,500,000
1862	34,700,000	1891	12,600,000
1863	30,000,000	1892	12,000,000
1864	26,000,000	1893	12,080,000
1865	28,500,000	1894	13,570,397
1866	25,500,000	1895	14,928,600
1867	25,000,000	1896	15,235,500
1868	22,000,000	1897	14,618,300
1869	22,500,000	1898	16,637,900
1870	25,000,000	1899	15,197,800
1871	20,000,000	1900	15,816,200
1872	19,000,000	1901	16,891,400
1873	17,000,000	1902	16,792,100
1874	*20,380,531	1903	17,004,500
1875	*17,753,151	1904, estim'd	19,000,000
†1876	15,798,672		
		Total	$1,457,281,130

*Gold and silver, (Raymond.) †Fiscal years.

The States of Nevada and Utah both show gains, and these are due to discoveries and development work which will not have yet shown their full significance. Both are likely to increase their output in 1905.

Alaska shows a moderate gain, and that great Territory has not yet disclosed anywhere near her capabilities in gold production. The obstacles to its development are enormous and will delay and reduce the gains that are certain to be shown from year to year. In the Tanana Valley, in the heart of Alaska, more than 5,000 men are at work this Winter and are likely to have good results to show when the dirt is washed next Summer.

The output of the United States for 1904, by States and Territories, compared with the output for 1903, is given herewith:

Comparative table of the product of gold and silver in the United States in 1903 and 1904:

GOLD.

	1903.	1904.
Alabama	$4,400	$20,000
Alaska	8,014,700	9,000,000
Arizona	4,357,000	4,250,000
California	16,104,500	19,000,000
Colorado	22,540,100	20,000,000
Georgia	62,000	90,000
Idaho	1,570,400	1,900,000
*Kansas	9,700	9,700
Maryland	300	2,800
*Michigan		
Montana	4,411,000	4,960,000
Nevada	5,388,000	5,140,000
New Mexico	244,000	248,000
North Carolina	70,500	115,000
Oregon	1,200,200	1,300,000
South Carolina	100,700	113,200
South Dakota	6,826,700	7,270,000
Tennessee	800	300
*Texas		
Utah	3,697,400	4,700,000
Virginia	13,500	3,300
Washington	279,000	310,000
Wyoming	3,600	40,500
Total	$73,591,700	$84,551,300
Klondike	12,113,000	10,300,000
Nome, (incl. in Alaska)	4,437,400	4,878,500

SILVER.

	1903. Fine Ounces.	1904. Fine Ounces.
Alabama		200
Alaska	145,800	184,200
Arizona	3,387,100	3,400,000
California	931,500	1,380,000
Colorado	12,090,200	12,500,000
Georgia	400	1,200
Idaho	6,707,400	7,000,000
*Kansas	97,400	97,400
Maryland		
*Michigan	50,000	50,000
Montana	12,042,300	12,750,000
Nevada	5,050,500	4,500,000
New Mexico	180,700	180,000
North Carolina	11,000	13,000
Oregon	118,000	132,000
South Carolina	300	600
South Dakota	221,200	185,900
Tennessee	13,000	30,100
*Texas	454,400	454,400
Utah	11,196,800	10,300,000
Virginia	9,500	1,200
Washington	294,300	200,000
Wyoming	200	13,800
Total	$54,300,800	$53,603,000
Klondike		
Nome, (incl. in Alaska)	21,800	40,300

†Preliminary estimate. *Estimate for 1903.

The Klondike region shows another decline. The richest ground in that district has been worked out, but a considerable yield will be made for some years to come.

The most important gains to the world's product will for several years be looked for in South Africa. The Rand is the most remarkable gold field ever discovered, and its known resources give assurance of an ample supply of the standard metal for the next twenty-five years. In 1888, the record year for the Rand, its yield was but a trifle under $80,000,000. In 1899 the Boer war broke out in the latter part of the year and the yield fell to $71,000,000. In 1900 the yield was about $6,000,000, and in 1901 only $5,000,000. In 1902 recovery began and the output reached about $35,000,000, which was increased in 1903 to $61,500,000. In 1904 a further gain had been accomplished, bringing the production close to $75,000,000 in the Transvaal, while the output of Rhodesia and smaller African fields will raise the grand total to more than $80,000,000. Production on the Rand in 1905 will pass all previous records. After a considerable struggle the mine owners have obtained the right to bring in Chinese laborers under contracts running three years, which include the return to China at the end of that period. This provides an unlimited labor supply, the lack of which has been the greatest drawback to operations on the Rand. Up to this time about 20,000 Chinese have been imported, and probably 100,000 will be at work there before the close of the year. It is a common estimate among competent men familiar with the Rand field that its output will continue to grow up to $150,000,000, and perhaps above that.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

5th Av., below 116th St.—Seven-story apartment, 50x100, $146,000, rents $15,000.

West 112th St.—Five-story double, 33.4 wide, $45,000, rents over $5,000.

West 142d St.—Five-story modern tenement, 40 feet wide, $23,000, rents $6,024.

West 124th St.—Five-story triple flat, $21,500, rents $3,450.

West 109th St.—Five-story double flats, $25,500, rents $3,850.

2d Av.—Entire front, cold water flats and stores, $220,000, rents $20,600.

1st Av.—Four-story double cold water flat, with stores, $21,500, rents $2,354.

Lexington Av. Corner.—Handsome new six-story, stores and apartments, $130,000, rents $14,500.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

HEIRS AND LEGATEES

Can Sell or Borrow on Part Interests in Real Estate Vested and Contingent Remainders Legacies and Life Estates Immediate Advances

MARCHAND & CO.

140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

UNITED OWNERS REALTY COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Why get your property sold at auction on account of mortgage? We get you all the money you want. Friedman & Lippman, 1,495 Second Avenue.

Investment properties.
6-story new houses; all rented;
30 per cent. investment guaranteed.
Chas. E. Duross,
155 West 14th St.

$1,500 Cash!—Avenue single flat, with store, (Harlem;) 54-year leasehold; one tenant, security; bargain; easy terms. Cahn, 104 East 103d.

Five-story 3-family flat, 25x90x100; 4 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $4,465; price $43,500. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Lot, 60 ft. front, in the Twenties. Apply to the owner, 227 South St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Special funds for building loans, Manhattan and Bronx. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

East Side.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES

Bet. 3d and Park Ave.
106th St. to 125th St.
CORNER PLOTS,
78x100 ..... $60,000. 50x100 ..... $45,000.
50x100 ..... $58,000. 46x95 ..... $40,000.
INSIDE PLOTS,
78x100 ..... $48,000. 39x100 ..... $25,000
2 Plots, 41x95, $23,000 each.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. KOELBLE, 30 Pine St.

$7,000 to $50,000.

FOR BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Upper West Side Flats preferred; good applications promptly accepted. Reasonable expenses.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.,
Phones 2237-8 Codt. **135 Broadway.**

A Bargain.—Excellent small business corner, Lexington Av., near 125th St.; four stores; $23,500; only $5,000 cash needed; pays 12 per cent. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

Bargain.—94th St., near 3d Av.; two five-story double flats, 51.2x100; price, $39,000; rents, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For sale, 3 private houses, lot 50x100, on 30th St., near Lexington Av.; $50,000. M. Salmanowitch, Real Estate Office, 143 Division St., N. Y. City.

Three five-story double flats, with stores, each 25 feet front, on Madison Av., near 125th St.; price, $19,750; easy terms. Owner, Adler, 54 St. Nicholas Av.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
5-story, cold-water tenements; rents, $10,500; price, $150,000 for quick sale. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Attention.—Madison Av. corner; 6-story apartment and stores; rent, $7,000, guaranteed; price, $62,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

106th St. corner; triple flat; rents, $3,500; price, $33,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

97th St., Near 1st Av.—5-story; 4 on floor; 20x90x100; rent, $2,400; price, $20,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

134th St., near 5th Av.—6-story double flat, (colored tenants,) $13,000; rents, $2,100; bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

2d Av., near 125th.—5-story, 4-family tenement; rents, $3,200, guaranteed; price, $27,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Speculators. Builders.—Avenue A corner, 80x100, below 125th; $150,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

88th St.—6-story; 4 families to each floor; rent, $6,250; price, $58,000; might exchange. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Apartment house, Riverside Drive, $300,000; mortgage $200,000; want good flats. Alexander, 305 5th Av.

Yorkville tenement, new law, six-story; price $48,000; rents $5,640. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville.—3d Av. corner; modern six-story; $75,000; rents, $7,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18T Av., 84th.—Four-story double; rents, $2,350, $21,500. Huberth, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

East 93d.—Two 5-story tenements; rents, $4,700; $43,000. Huberth, Gabel, 147, 4th Av.

Near 3d Av., 99th St., five-story double, full lot, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, 80S, 5-story double flat, $22,500, $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West Side.

Eighth Av. corner, 50x100, with stores, all latest improvements, can be bought at a sacrifice from builder to quick buyer. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Spring Builders—Have liberal building loans and terms on 20 excavated lots; will divide; to be improved with first-class flats; near Subway station. Austin, 130 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Two five-story double flats, Manhattan Av., 27x100, 7 rooms, all improvements; $68,000; rent $7,800. Bargeburr, 234 West 116th.

Bargain.—West 100th St.; 5-story double; price, $30,000; mortgage, $10,000; 4 per cent.; will give 2d mortgage; rents for $2,900. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

For Investors—5-story triple flat, near Broadway; old rents (low) over $3,700; price, $34,500; increase next year $4,500 cash necessary. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

151st St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Five-story triple, $24,000; actual rents $3,804; perfect condition; bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Two elegant five-story, 18-foot houses, almost new, near Riverside Drive, at $3,000 less than market value; bargains elsewhere. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Triple 5-story brick flat, near 140th St.; rent, $3,200; price, $29,000; cash, $6,000; other bargains. C. F. Henze, 150 Nassau St.

Three-story residence, 18x100; modern improvements; $18,000; first sale. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Modern tenement, 17th St., near 9th, full lot, $21,000; rents $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$30,000; rents, $3,324; steam heated flat; opportunity for careful investor. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

Columbus Avenue triple flat; no heat; possession of store if wanted; $48,000; rent after May, $5,200. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

132d St., near 7th Av.—Choice 5-story double flat, $25,000; mortgage, $16,000; great snap. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

Bargain—37th St., near 5th Av., 4-story and basement private dwelling; price $60,000, worth $75,000. Lisbon Realty, 117 West 125th.

Attention.—Amsterdam Av. corner, in the Nineties; rents over $6,500, guaranteed; price, $60,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Attention.—Manhattan Av., 3 5-story double flats; rents, $3,750 each; price, $34,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Attention.—135th St., near Subway station, 3 5-story double flats; price, $28,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Harlem; 7-story elevator apartment, $135,000; mortgage, $78,000, (4½%;) rent, $16,500; net income, $9,100. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Near 135th St. and Lenox; 6-story new law apartment; rent, $6,350; price, $47,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

ATTENTION, BREWERS AND LIQUOR MEN.
Corner on 8th Av., 125th St.
LISBON REALTY CO., 317 West 125th St.

8th Av., Near 140th.—2 triple flats; rents over $4,200 each; price, $40,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Great Sacrifice!—Beautiful West 50th St. dwelling, vicinity Columbus Av. Otis Realton, 220 Broadway.

Two triple flats near Columbus Av.; open plumbing; $29,250; very little cash needed; rent $3,400. Rowak, 36 West 116th St.

$6,000, (price, $28,500,) buys six-room double flat, vicinity 116th St. Net return, 17%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Five-story double flat six rooms and bath; all improvements; $6,000 cash needed; near office. Rowak, 36 West 116th St.

Direct from builder; new law 50ft. apartment house, elegantly finished; $70,000, rent over $8,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Five-story double flat, five rooms, bath; hot water supply; near 7th Av.; $22,000; terms to suit. Rowak, 36 West 116th St.

Flat, $4,100; price, $34,500; triple flat, vicinity 90th. Columbus. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

Two 5-story tenements, 14 rooms, West 56th St.; price, $48,500.

6-story fireproof tenement; 18 rooms; rent, $6,000; price, $33,000; East Harlem.

Two 6-story fireproof, modern tenements; 18 rooms; betw. 5th and Lenox; right from the builder; rents about $13,000; price, $105,000.

2d Av. cor.; 5-story tenement in Yorkville; must be sold at sacrifice; with established salon for the last 30 years; mtg. $80,000, 4½%; price, $40,000; or $37,000 without salon. Principals only.

Friedman & Lippner, 1,496 Second Av.

SCHWAB Realty Co., BROADWAY, 200
offers quick taker, west side, 20 family renmodelled 20 foot Tenement; rent $2,448; price, $21,000. Another attractive, West 115th St., six rooms and bath, hot water supply, mortgage $21,000; rents $2,700; price, $26,000. Also 20 family, West 52d St. (select colored) Tenements, hot water supply, rent guaranteed $2,522 each; price, $19,750 each. Our motto, quick sales, small profits. Brokers protected.

Investors and Speculators.
Modern 5-story corners at low prices.
5th Av., near 145th St. $65,000.00
Lenox Av., near 135th St. $65,000.00
Amsterdam Av., near 140th St. $64,000.00
Amsterdam Av., near 125th St. $65,000.00
116th St., near 8th Av. $75,000.00
163d, near Prospect Av.; cold water. $39,000.00
Webster Av., 4-story corner $25,000.00
F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Exceptional Opportunity.
West 41st St., adjoining 8th Av.; plot 60x100; old buildings, suitable high-class warehouse, stables, automobile garage, theatrical lithographing plant, scenic studio, or business requiring location in the heart of the hotel and theatre centre; price, $60,000; will build for responsible parties. Particulars address Moses Blumberg, 106 East 116th St.

A.—Empire Square plottage; cannot be duplicated; 125x100.5, vacant, on south side of 63d St., 575 feet west of Empire Square, for hotel, theatre, garage, stable, or any business; near Subway and all west side "L" and surface lines; more convenient than Long Acre; price only $75,000. P. S. Treacy, 1929 Broadway, sole agent.

PLOT 50 X ½ BLOCK ONLY $24,000.

Below West 14th St., including three 4-story brick houses, all rented; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BUILDERS' CHANCE.
A live builder can secure at a bargain a plot over 90x100.5 ripe for immediate improvement, near 50th St., adjoining 9th Av.; fine side light; best block between 54th and 59th Sts.; great demand for apartments in this section; handsome profit assured; principals only. William P. Rooney, 773 8th Av., (47th St.)

INVESTMENT

Thoroughly modern apartment house on upper west side; rents for about $25,000; will be sold cheap for cash or take lots in trade. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Bargain.—West 105th St., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam, 2 5-story triple flats; 4 rooms and bath; 1 steam boiler and 1 hot heater to serve both buildings; price, $59,000; mortgage, $46,000; rents, $6,684. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway, store.

Two six-story new buildings, with stores, direct from builder; 75x100; four families on floor; can be bought for $16,000 cash above mortgage; shows 20 per cent. on investment; near 7th Av.; chance to make $10,000. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Investors—extra large double flat, open plumbing, vicinity Fourteenth St. and Eighth Av., $35,000, $10,000 cash, net return $1,500, no vacancies in three years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

BUILDERS.
Block front on Lenox Av., ready for improvement, near 125th St.; suitable for elevator apartments. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

50 West 90th.—5-story double; 75 feet east Columbus Av.; suitable alteration for business; lot worth $25,000; price, $29,500; mortgage, $23,000. Natkin's Company, Columbus Av. and 104th.

Ninth Avenue double flat, six rooms, $33,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Morningside Av. double flat, no heat; $26,000, $5,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av. modern triple flat, $32,500; rent $4,600. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Avenue house near 29th, store, $23,000; rent $2,332; terms easy. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Double flat, extra wide, vicinity 116th St.; $25,000. ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Three-family frame house, $7,250; easy terms; 4-story single and double flats; best section; bargains in one and two-family frame houses. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147ST ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

Bargain.—Two-story and store on lot 25x100; 134th St., near 3d Av.; price, $6,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Lindenwald, 280 Broadway.

Webster Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of 190th St., 80x100, no rock, $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house. ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

If you are looking to buy property in the boom section of the Bronx at bargain prices you can not do better than to call or write to L. I. Tobias & Son, 3,396 3d Av.

$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 182d St.; El. R. R. station; price, $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 380 West 125th St.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,600. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2406 R. Harlem.

2,588—Hughes near Pelham Av.—Neat, new 6-room brick dwelling; all improvements; very easy terms. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Bargain. — 154th St., near Courtlandt Av.; 3-story triple; 2 stores; rent, $2,700; price, $24,500.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JENNY A. GERARD, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. WIGGIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished by the number 499 Broadway, and extending through to Mercer Street; bounded in front by Broadway, southerly by ground now or formerly of Jacob Cram, northerly by land now or formerly of Robert Bogardus, and westerly by Mercer Street.

Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land adjoining the above-described premises on the north and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the division line between the houses known as Nos. 499 and 501 Broadway, distant fifty-four (54) feet one (1) inch from the westerly line of Broadway, which point was at the centre of the division line or party wall between the houses aforesaid at its western extremity; running thence southerly and parallel with Broadway four (4) inches more or less, and thence northwesterly along said land and parallel with Broadway, one hundred, nearly so, 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the easterly side or line of Mercer Street, and thence northeasterly along the said easterly side or line of Mercer Street 4 inches, thence easterly in a straight line 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation 48 77-100 square feet.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 499 Broadway and 70 Mercer Street, in said Borough of Manhattan:

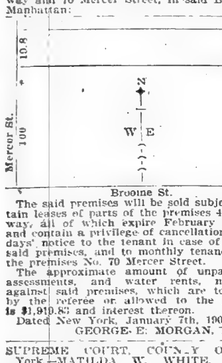

The said premises will be sold subject to certain leases of parts of the premises 499 Broadway, all of which expire February 1st, 1906, and contain a privilege of cancellation on sixty days' notice to the tenant in case of a sale of said premises, and to monthly tenancies as to the premises No. 70 Mercer Street.

The approximate amount of unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents, now liens against said premises, which are to be paid by the purchaser or allowed to the purchaser is $1,919.83, and interest thereon.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1905.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MATILDA W. WHITE, Plaintiff, against CORTLANDT F. BISHOP and others, Defendants.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 14th day of January, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer Esq., auctioneer, the premises and leaseholds directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL A:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the store thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Number sixteen (16) Platt Street, and which is bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Platt Street distant fifty-seven (57) feet eleven (11) inches southwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Platt Street with the southerly side of Gold Street, and running thence westwardly along the centre line of the party wall between stores numbers sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) Platt Street and a continuation of said line one hundred feet and four (4) inches to the easterly line of lot number twelve (12) Gold Street; thence southwardly along said line fifteen (15) feet and one (1) inch more or less to the northerly line of lot number fourteen (14) Platt Street; thence eastwardly along the same three (3) feet to the rear of the store number sixteen (16) Platt Street; thence southwardly six (6) inches to the centre line of the party wall between stores numbers fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) Platt Street; thence eastwardly along the centre line fifty-six (56) feet and two (2) inches to the westerly side of Platt Street; thence northwardly along the westerly side of Platt Street twenty (20) feet and one (1) inch to the place of beginning. Subject to and together with the right and use of the yard in the rear of stores numbers fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) Platt Street and number twelve (12) Gold Street in common with the owners or occupants of the said stores as the said yard is now used and occupied. Be the said several distances and dimensions of all the above-described premises more or less. Being and intended to be the same premises secondly described in a deed made by Stephen Cambreleng, referee, to Japhet Bishop of the City of New York, merchant, under date of April 27th, 1852, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, Liber 596 of Conveyances, at Page 559."

PARCEL B:

(1.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(2.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, now said Borough of Manhattan, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to the place or point of beginning."

(3.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(4.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(5.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(6.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(7.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(8.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(9.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(10.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(11.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(12.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(13.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(14.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(15.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(16.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(17.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(18.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(19.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(20.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(21.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(22.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(23.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(24.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(25.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(26.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(27.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(28.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet and three (3) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(29.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or renewals for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

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(38.) Lease for twenty

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—If you see fox terrier dog, with mouse-color head, telephone 1793—38 and get $5 for your trouble. Dr. Reed, Cushion Shoe Store, Broadway and 36th.

LOST.—Saturday, butterfly pin and open-faced lady's watch, between 116st and 115th Sts.; finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to Thomas Penn, 32 West 131st St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offer double and single room, with board; references.

7TH AV., 2,382.—Exceptional opportunity; refined people; large room; private family; superior service; reasonable.

17TH. ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square; small room, exceptionally good table; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references

58TH ST., 50 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Cheerful large and small rooms; bath; third floor front; sunny parlor dining room; reference.

72D ST., 108 EAST.—Gentlemen accommodated; handsomely furnished room; private bath; optional, breakfast only; references.

74D ST., 106 WEST.—3d almost, sunny room; refined home; gentlemen; few table guests accommodated; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Well heated sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

94D ST., 250 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman, references exchanged.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences; excellent table; Subway station and L.

117th, 151 West.—Unsurpassed German Jewish table, newly furnished rooms; moderate price; telephone; Subway.

117TH ST., 124 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; excellent table board.

131ST ST., 200 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board.

GRAND AV., 2,250, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for retired people; $4.50 weekly upward.

MADISON AV., 673, 684, 686.—Rooms, $20, $25, (board two persons); table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18TH ST., 153 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; reference.

21ST ST., 405 WEST.—Choice rooms; heated; everything new; moderate.

37TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; sunny hall room, high-class private home; telephone.

38TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished; large, light, modern; every convenience; reasonable. Wood.

43D ST., 125 W.—Most desirable newly furnished rooms, single or double; near Broadway; catered on premises.

44TH ST., 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished large second floor front room, bath adjoining; reference.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other fine, large rooms; heat; 'phone; convenience; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 28 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; porcelain bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

46TH, 240 W.—Handsomely, furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

49TH, 131 WEST.—Second story front room, heated; closets; running hot and cold water.

51ST ST., 402 WEST.—3d floor west, furnished rooms; steam heat; all improvements.

51ST ST., 551 WEST.—Heated double rooms; back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

64TH, 132 WEST.—Pretty, comfortable room, connecting bath, heated; hall room; exclusive house; telephone.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; telephone; gentlemen; references.

72D ST., 152 EAST.—Large, finely furnished rooms in private house; board optional. Address "B," at above address.

73D ST., 134 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single; en suite; choice location; convenient elevated and Subway express.

87TH ST., 115 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large front room, two windows; heat; elevator; near Subway. Horlen.

120D ST., 331 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also medium-sized one.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,026, near 73d St.—Large and small rooms; board optional; refined private Jewish family; gentleman.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Two bright rooms and bath in newly Americanized basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled

HELP WANTED.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Small family; house; $18. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,125.

HOUSEWORKER.—Responsible general housework for cabinet; small family; good wages. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,105.

HOUSEWORKER.—General housework, assist with washing, in city. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,106.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for cut and ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Head of stock; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced head of stock for toilet department; permanent position and good salary to a thoroughly competent person. Apply Superintendent, Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED—Saleswomen; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for dress goods and linings; permanent positions to thoroughly competent people. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED—Neckwear operators, experienced on men's and women's neckwear; find steady employment, good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Neckwear turners on men's neckwear inside, also work given home; good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A.—Wanted washing to take home; open-air drying. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; several years' experience; A1 credentials for reliability. Stenographer, 146 Times Downtown.

INFANT'S NURSE.—German; ten years' reference. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,220.

NURSE.—By trained nurse with invalid lady; understands housekeeping; good reference. 56 East 41st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat, rapid, accurate; start $8. Miss Chapin, Box 108 Times, Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swiss Protestant girl; first-class needlewoman; reweaving handed to in strictly Christian family. Seelhofer, 204 East 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 18, wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; one year's experience; best reference; moderate salary. M. Dunn, 292 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—16; American; speaks German; six months' experience; neat operator; standard machines; references; $8. Ambitious, Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, also Double Entry Bookkeeper.—Six years' experience; capable young woman; satisfactory references; $12 to $15. Anna Conway, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high-school graduate; good longhand writer; references; $6. Grace Lee, Box 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly qualified to fill position satisfactorily; best references; $15. Miss Bella, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; possesses qualifications constituting superior employe; excellent credentials. Versatile, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; best references; $10. Immediate, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY of all kinds done, at home or out, by expert; correspondence attended to; moderate terms. Call up 4415 J Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start $8. Miss Cowles, Box 120 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Refined, educated young lady; experienced; salary, $6. Miss Chamberlain, Box 103 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike; educated; moderate. Seeking, 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND ENTRY CLERK, competent, experienced, desires position, promising advancement. Miss S., 60 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—By chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work, holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. "Accountant," Post Office Box 701, New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—By professional corporation auditor; go anywhere United States; auditing, systematizing. Post Office Box 869.

AMBITIOUS and energetic young man; 21; moderate salary. K., Box 146 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS ECONOMIST, accountant, auditor, devises of modern methods for merchants and manufacturers. Consultation free. H. A. Wright, 220 Broadway.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CLERK, &c.—Young man of ability as clerk and stenographer. Box I 169 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR MAN.—32; has had 12 years' experience; freight preferred; references. Simms, 13 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Japanese wishes position to do general housework or plain cook; private family. Kojitani, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—Japanese young man wants position to do light housework in small family; city or country. T. O., 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY designed or improved, drawings furnished, inventions developed. Mechanical engineer, Box 108 Times, Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with technical and practical education, has spare time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers and patentees working out mechanical ideas and details. Practical, Times, Harlem.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man; 20; has had five years' office experience; willing to make himself useful; typewriter. H. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

PAINTER, paperhanger; German paints rooms, $1.00; papered, $1.50; kalsomining, plastering, cheap; good work guaranteed; references if required. Frank, 331 East 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 121 Times, Downtown.

TUTOR.—Oxford man, uniformly successful with pupils of both sexes, desires tutorship; excellent testimonials and references. Hankin, 238 12th Av., Paterson, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—By colored man, eight years' reference. Charles, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN returning Great Britain, desires to represent American house; highest credentials given as to integrity and ability. E., Box 168 Times.

ENEMIES PERSECUTE ME, SAYS REV. MARY PEPPER

Brooklyn Medium Tells of Her Marriage and Divorce.

FOLLOWERS STAND BY HER

Says Man She Married Had a Wife Living at the Time—Spirit Talk with Slocum Victim.

Spiritualistic circles in Brooklyn were stirred yesterday by a published report from Providence, R. I., concerning the past of the Rev. Mary S. Pepper, pastor of the First Spiritual Church of Brooklyn, much of which Mrs. Pepper took occasion to deny at the close of the afternoon services in her church. The story had to do generally with the career of the medium from the time when she worked as a servant on a dairy farm in New England, and particularly treated of her relations with George W. Pepper, from whom she says she has secured a divorce. Various former associates of Mrs. Pepper in Providence were quoted as saying things calculated to cast doubt upon the genuineness of her performances as a medium.

Mrs. Pepper's friends and followers in Brooklyn, including ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey, who organized the church and called her to the pastorate, rallied around her when they had read the report and were emphatic in their expressions of confidence in her. Mrs. Pepper herself discussed her past life, declaring that she had never made any secret of it, as there was nothing in her career which she needed to feel ashamed of.

So far as her relations with Pepper were concerned, she said, he had deceived her, and she had innocently married him when he already had a wife living from whom he had not been divorced. As to the genuineness of her work as a medium, she said, there were those surrounding her and in other places who had known her for years and who would willingly testify to the genuineness of her demonstrations.

She had frequently invited doubting persons to make as exhaustive an investigation of her methods as they desired. Many had accepted the challenge, and all had become believers. While Mrs. Pepper was talking, a score or more of the members of her church stood near, drinking in her every word, and when she had done they spoke up, telling of some astonishing achievements on her part.

"This attack upon me," said Mrs. Pepper, "I attribute to a revengeful feeling on the part of the man I knew as husband. He has annoyed me repeatedly. My past life is no closed book. In this report it is set forth as a discovery that my name was Mary Ann Scannell. It is true I was born Mary Scannell. I have so stated from this very platform. To all who know me I am now Mary Scannell Pepper.

"It is also true that I began life humbly, working when a girl as a servant on a farm near Providence, R. I. But it is not true that I began to develop my gifts as a medium then. I have had them since early childhood. Many of the statements concerning my relations with George W. Pepper are absolutely false. Pepper and I were married on Nov. 3, 1889, by a Magistrate in New York City. He had been married, but I was given to believe he had been divorced.

"We were living in New Bedford when I learned the true state of affairs. He then went to Boston and married a third time in 1895. As a result of this marriage he was arrested for bigamy. At first, in order to help him, I took an affidavit that we were never legally married, which was true, in the sense that he already had a wife when he wedded me. Later, however, I found it necessary to testify against him concerning our marriage. After his conviction I obtained a divorce from him, on the ground of his other marriages. This divorce is a matter of record in Providence. One of the witnesses was Miss Harriet Gladding of Providence," Ex-Judge Dailey expressed the belief that Mrs. Pepper was being persecuted by enemies. The church people, he said, believed implicitly in her and would stand by her solidly. Pepper, he said, had called upon him and tried to make trouble for Mrs. Pepper, but had been told not to visit him again.

Last night Mrs. Pepper gave her "demonstrations" to a large congregation. One of her "communications" was with the spirit of a woman who had lost her life in the Slocum disaster. This woman who received the "message" from the dead said she was Mrs. Hager, of 187 East Sixty-fourth street, Manhattan, and that her daughter, Mrs. Velesca Miller, was among those who died as a result of the burning of the steamer. The answers to her questions given by Mrs. Pepper, she said, were entirely satisfactory to her. She had never seen the medium before last evening, she said.

ACCUSED OTHERS; GOT FINED.

Smith Said He'd Been Robbed in a Chop Suey Resort.

"I was robbed of $4 in a chop suey place, and there stand the people who did it," said a man who said he was Henry J. Smith, fifty years old, of 50 West Twelfth Street, early yesterday morning at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway to Patrolman Steinmeyer of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Three men and a woman of apparent respectability were pointed out by Smith, and all four were indignant when the policeman repeated the complaint and took them to the station. The accused described themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harrison of 112 West Thirty-ninth Street, Theodore Stephens, a tailor, of 95 First Avenue, and Andrew J. Shannon of 234 West Thirty-fourth Street, and said they had been to a dance in Harlem, and had just come from the Forty-second Street Subway station and were saying good night when Smith caused their arrest.

Smith seemed to be overcome by something or other while the episode was being discussed, and the Sergeant decided that he was not in a condition to be on the streets alone, and ordered him locked up. The four persons he had accused were permitted to go. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Smith was fined $3 on a charge of intoxication.

CAB RAN INTO HEARSE.

Cab Driver Arrested—Hearse Driver Said He Was Asleep.

When a hearse that was leading a line of funeral carriages was crossing Fifth Avenue, going east, at Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, a cab horse going north ran into the hearse, breaking its windows. Bernard McDonnell of 113 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the driver of the hearse, complained to Patrolman Baury of the West Thirtieth Street Station that George Lowars of 1,480 Avenue A, the cab driver, employed by the Tiffany Stables, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, was asleep on his box, and Lowars was arrested.

Meanwhile the hearse curtains were drawn down and the funeral procession went into the East Twenty-third Street Ferry and to Greenwood Cemetery. The cab horse, which was cut by the glass, was taken to a veterinary for treatment.

BOY CHOPPED DYNAMITE.

The Expected Didn't Happen Either—Lots of Fun, Though.

An employe on the tunnel work of the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Avenue, Long Island City, was walking along Jackson Avenue in that city Saturday night when he saw boys amusing themselver by placing what he supposed to be paper caps on the trolley tracks. A louder report than usual led him to look closer and he found that one of the lads was chopping small bits from a two-pound stick of dynamite, and giving them to his companions to put on the rails.

The man grabbed the dynamite and the boy and taking the lad's name, let him go. Then he took the explosive to the tunnel for safety and will report the matter to the police this morning.

DEMOCRATS ARE FOR WEED.

Hill's Enemy to Get Complimentary Vote for the Senate.

The Democrats in the Legislature will hold their caucus at Albany to-night, and it is understood that Smith M. Weed of Clinton County, one time the bitter enemy of David B. Hill, will receive the vote.

Weed was the man whom the Democrats in the Legislature of 1891 believed they would vote for when the time arrived, and Weed himself believed he would take the seat of William Maxwell Evarts. Hill, however, selected himself at the party caucus, and was elected on Jan. 21, serving until Platt succeeded him on March 4, 1897.

There have been complimentary ballots for Hill, Edward Murphy, Jr., John Sanchiffeld, and a couple for Henry George since the Democrats lapsed into the minority in the Legislature.

DIED IN POLICE CELL.

Alcoholism and Exposure, Says Surgeon—Coroner Investigating.

Coroner Flaherty has instituted an investigation into the death of Isaac Hemingway, a mason, sixty-seven years old, of 280 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, who died in a cell in the Fifth Avenue Police Station, that borough, yesterday morning.

Hemingway was found unconscious in the street at Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street late Saturday night. The policeman who discovered him called an ambulance from the Seney Hospital and Surgeon Bischoff, who responded, declared that Hemingway was suffering from exposure and alcoholism.

After bein gtreated, the unconscious man was taken to the station house and locked up, and as soon as he was placed in a cell he fell into a stupor. The doorman was unable to arouse him yesterday morning, and again an ambulance surgeon was called from Seney Hospital. This time Dr. Bliss responded, and found that Hemingway was dead. The body was removed to Hemingway's home.

PRIZEFIGHT HEADED OFF.

Principals Ready to Enter Ring When Police Raided Saloon.

Capt. Gallagher with a corps of detectives last night raided the saloon of Guiseppe Soona, at 227 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, where they say Charles Goldman, sixteen years old, who lives on Rivington Street in this city, and James Hickey of 137 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, were about to enter a prize ring. The two men had just stripped to the waist in the rear of Soona's saloon when the police appeared. There was the usual dash for the doors and windows and the usual capture.

Soona was arrested for violation of the excise law, and the two would-be fighters were also arrested. Three other men were taken into custody for aiding and abetting the prize fight. All were locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

YOUNG VEIT'S BOND.

Magistrate Inclined to Think Somebody Made a Mistake.

City Magistrate Ommen, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday started an investigation about an interview alleged to have been had with the father of Arthur S. Vi, a student, nineteen years old, of 316 West Seventy-third Street, who gave bail for a woman who was arrested on Friday night in a raid in the Cairo in the Tenderloin. In the interview Veit's father was alleged to have said that he, and not his son, owned the property in Seventy-third Street where they live, and that his son had no right to pledge it for bail.

"I am going up to the Tenderloin Police Station," said Magistrate Ommen, "and I am going to investigate this matter thoroughly. It is very serious. If this man has gone on that bond and did not own the property he has committed a felony, and I shall place the matter in the hands of District Attorney Jerome. Even though the young man owned the property, he had no legal right to go on the bond, because in the eyes of the law he is a minor at nineteen."

Monday & Tuesday, Jan. 16th & 17th.

Our Annual Sale of

Women's Kid Gloves.

2-Button and 2-Clasp
White Glacé Piqué,
Paris point embroidery.

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The above are all excellent values and every pair guaranteed.

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UNIONS EXPECT FIGHT AGAINST OPEN SHOP

Are Incensed at Mr. Eidlitz's Dead Indian Remark.

HE EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS

Was Expressing His Opinion as Individual—Nevertheless, Union Men Predict a Big Fight.

Members of some of the unions working under the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association, as well as the other unions, were highly incensed yesterday at the remarks attributed to Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the employers' association, on Saturday evening at a dinner given by the Contractors' Protective Association. Mr. Eidlitz was quoted as saying that if the arbitration agreement did not prove satisfactory to the unions this Spring the next fight would be for the open shop. He was also quoted as saying that, as it had been said by Indian fighters that the only good Indian was a dead Indian, the only good union was a dead union.

At this dinner, it was said yesterday for Mr. Eidlitz, he spoke for himself, not as an officer of the employers. It was also recalled that at a dinner given by the Civic Federation a year ago Mr. Eidlitz declared his individual belief in the open shop.

Mr. Eidlitz said yesterday, moreover, that he had hardly been correctly quoted in his remarks at the dinner.

"What I did say," he said, "was something like this: That we tried arbitration once, but the unions broke away. We tried it a second time, and again the unions still seemed to be dissatisfied and broke away again. If it is a failure for the third time, I said there will, in my mind, be another fight. If for the third time it was demonstrated that the unions did not desire arbitration, then I believed, I said, that in another year and a half, or perhaps within another year, there would be a fight for the open shop or the non-union shop. As to the Indian incident, I related the story of the Indian fighter that the only good Indian was a dead Indian. I then said that it was beginning to look as if the only good union was the union that did not exist."

Mr. Eidlitz declined to give his opinion as President of the Building Trades Employers' Association as to the outcome in case the fight was renewed in the Spring. None of the other members of the Building Trades Employers' Association who was seen was willing to talk about the open shop.

Frederick Paulitsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union referred to Mr. Eidlitz's quoted remarks at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

"I want the building trades to take notice," he said, "that Mr. Charles L. Eidlitz, the uncrowned king of the Building Trades Employers' Association, predicts a fight for the open shop. Now we were forced to sign the arbitration agreement, and we are still working under it. As it is now, the operations of the arbitration agreement are practically a recognition of the open shop, inasmuch as all the unions under the arbitration agreement are required to work with non-union men. What about unions but unions composed of non-union men? When the shut-down was declared, the employers engaged non-union men and formed them into unions, and required us to work with these non-union men. That is practically the open shop."

Delegate Flynn of the Brass Workers said that the building trades needed thorough organization. He made no suggestion, however. The question of the relations of the unions under the arbitration agreement with their employers came up again when the delegate of the Glass Workers' Union made a report of the strike of the glass workers. He said that he believed the employers were trying all they could to bring about the open shop, but they would not succeed. Paulitsch got up again and said that the trouble with the glass workers had more or less affected his organizations on buildings. They could not strike in sympathy, however.

"We are tied hand and foot under the operations of the arbitration agreement," he said. "We, however, will certainly assist the glaziers and help them to win their fight in every way we can. I think they should ask the Brotherhood of Painters to take some action in the matter, as they are allied with the Brotherhood of Painters more or less."

This brought James P. Archibald, delegate of the Brotherhood of Painters, to his feet. He said that the Painters' Union was able to mind its own business and would help the glass workers in every way possible.

It was learned yesterday that a determined attempt was made to settle the lockout of the Plasterers' Society at the conference between a committee of the National Union of Plasterers and the Employing Plasterers' Association in the Building Trades Club on Saturday evening. Every effort was made to keep the meeting secret. The stumbling block to a settlement was the fact that all of the plasterers to work with a new union of plasterers formed under the arbitration agreement. All negotiations were declared off. The general feeling among the unions yesterday was that the biggest fight of all in the building trades would take place this spring.

A pair of shoes can't be mates unless they're different.

Odd, isn't it?

"Pedestrians" are different but not at all odd—while their first aim is all possible comfort in walking they still have all the style and swing the most critical wearer demands.

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LIBERTY 42d St., west of B'way. TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:20. Only Matinee Saturday. Ida Conquest THE MONEY MAKERS With CYRIL SCOTT and selected cast.

NEW YORK 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. Jos. Brooks' Production. "HOME FOLKS." Next Mon.—Geo. M. Cohan—2 weeks only

MAJESTIC Last 8 Times. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. BABES in TOYLAND NEXT MONDAY Buster Brown Seats Now on Sale.

WESTEND Pixley-Luders' Comic Opera, THE BURGOMASTER.

BIJOU Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat's. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

14TH ST. THEATRE, 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SOMETHING REAL NEW. THE FORBIDDEN LAND with LAUGHTER, MELODY & PRETTY GIRLS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41 St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in FATINITZA

BELASCO THEATRE. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADRIEA.

LEW FIELDS' Thea., 42 St., bet. B'way & 8 Av. Phone 166-38. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. It Happened in Nordland

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER. TWO MORE WEEKS.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson, in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:16. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE." Special Matinee Wed. "Twelfth Night." Beg. Next Mon.—Ticket sale Thur. A. M.

E. S. WILLARD Great Play, Lucky Durham

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATS. THURS., Jan. 19, 26. "COUSIN KATE" & "CARROTS." ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY Jan. 30—Robert Edeson in Strong Heart.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE in THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins S. Matinee Sat. at 2. George Edwardes's London Company. The Duchess of Dantzig.

VECSEY SECOND CONCERT TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 8:20, CARNEGIE HALL. The Marvellous Young Violinist. First Matinee Saturday Next, 2:30. TRIBUNE:—Tone formation and tone production bewildering—perfect. POST:—Technical skill astonishing. Seats at Carnegie Hall, hotels, agencies. Management.....of.....Daniel Frohman

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ALL STAR CAST. THE TWO ORPHAN

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West Mat. Empire City Quartet, La Carmen Troupe, Daly Callahan & Mack, Gardner & Vincent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 200 People in the Kishineff Massacre. SIBERIA Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

STAR New Lex. Av. & 107th. Matinee TO-DAY. MONTGOMERY IRVING in FOR HIS BROTHER'S CRIME.

Murray Hill 42d & Lex. Av. Matinee TO-DAY. GEO. W. MONROE in MRS. "MAC" THE MAYOR.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. New Groups. Extra—Montague's Cockatoo Circus

AMERICAN 42 St. & 8 Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c. Me, Him & I with Bickel, Watson & Wrothe.

GRAND—WARD & VOKES "A Pair of Pinks." 3D AV. 31st & 3d Av. Matinee To-day. AT CRIPPLE CREEK

SIR THOMAS R. DEWAR GUEST AT AUTO DINNER

Donor of Ormond Racing Cup Extols American Motoring.

MAY COMPETE NEXT YEAR

New York Motor Club Entertains Titled Foreigner at Hotel Astor—Will Go to Florida Races.

Sir Thomas R. Dewar was the guest of honor last night at the first annual dinner of the New York Motor Club held in the Hotel Astor. Nearly 300 members and guests were present, all of whom are more or less closely identified with automobile interests. President Charles H. Hyde presided, and at the close of the dinner he introduced the titled foreigner who has endeared himself to the fraternity of racing motorists in this country by presenting the $1,000 Dewar Cup to be raced for at Ormond in the one-mile straightaway.

Naturally this race and its record possibilities formed an interesting topic of comment, and enthusiasm ran rampant for a few minutes when President Hyde, in reading a number of telegrams, read one from Ormond stating that yesterday H. C. Bowden had gone a mile on the beach against a strong wind in record time.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from Sir Thomas Newnes, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Sir Alfred G. Harmsworth. The latter, in referring to Sir Thomas Dewar and his automobile interest, said:

"In the words of your country, he will make good."

Sir Thomas Dewar was the only formal speaker of the evening, but he made his talk entirely informal and kept his hearers in roars of laughter by his apt remarks and witticisms.

"I have been lured to your country again," he said, "to see that wonderful beach at Ormond, which I hear gives a grand racing track fifty miles long. This time I will only be a looker on. If I think there is a chance for me to compete another year I will bring over a car, although, unlike Sir Thomas Lipton, I am not anxious to lift the cup, yet I would be willing to take back a moderate collection of plate as evidence of my racing prowess.

"Your racing automobilists are not satisfied with anything but first. I have heard it said that in racing the jockey is first, the trainer second, the bookie third, and the owner a bad fourth. It is not so in motoring.

"I have done a little racing myself in England."

"Can you beat the railroad train?" called a stentorian voice.

"Yes," retorted Sir Thomas promptly. "I once beat the Southeastern Railway in a run of sixty miles. But you may not know what that means. They tell a story that a man went to the mouth of a tunnel through which a Southeastern Railway train was expected and laid his head upon the rails, intending to commit suicide. Before the train came the man died of starvation."

Sir Thomas Dewar thanked the members of the club for making him their first honorary member, and the badge of office was planned upon him by President Hyde. Stephen C. Baldwin, Chairman of the Law Committee, closed the speaking, and a musical entertainment closed the evening's enjoyment.

The dinner and entertainment were managed by Chester C. Boynton, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and among those present were Windsor T. White, President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers; Samuel A. Miles, William J. Morgan, Augustus Post, and A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association.

GRIP COLDS
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.

This Evening, at 8—TOSCA. Emma Eames, Mulford, Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Giordani, Dufriche, Conductor, Vigna.

Wed. Eve., Jan. 18th, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche, Giordani, Cond'r, Vigna.

Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Senger-Bettaque, Homer, Lemon; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Cond'r, Hertz.

Thur. Jan. 20, 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.

Fri. Eve., Jan. 20th, at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET. Emma Eames; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars. Conductor, Franko.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 21, at 2—LA GIOCONDA. Nordica, Homer, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Ghirardini. Conductor, Vigna.

Sat. Eve., Jan. 21, at 8. Pop. Prices—LUCIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Bars. Conductor, Vigna.

WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, & Tues., Harry Walden in "Traumulus"; Wed. Eve., Miss Barsescu as "Magda."

LYRIC 42d, west of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MY WORD! SUCH A TIFF

Jefferson D'ANGELIS in FANTANA

CASINO. B'way & 39. Only Mat. Saturday. LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29 St. Mats. Thur. & Sat. EDWARD TERRY in SWEET LAVENDER.

Wallack's. B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SHO-GUN Last 6 Nights. TUES. EVG., Jan. 24th—Seats now on sale. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK In Henry M. Blossom, Jr.'s & A. G. Robyn's Comic Opera, The YANKEE CONSUL.

Garden, 27 & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow

FIFTH ANNUAL Automobile Show Adm.: Madison Square Garden, Adm. 50c. Jan 14 to 21, 10 A.M. to 11P.M. 50c.

Mendelssohn Hall. Wed. Aft., Jan. 18, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. KREISLER Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., Jan. 18, at 8:15 MME. SAMAROFF PIANISTE

Assisted by { The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch.....Conductor

Seats, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's and box office.

WEBER MUSIC HALL, B'way, 29th & Mats. Tues. and Sat. All Star Stock Co. WEBER & ZIEGFELD New Burlesque Hit. THE COLLEGE WIDOWER

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 58TH ST.—"Secret Service." Stock Co. & Vaude. 125TH AVE.—"The Only Way." & Vaude. 125TH ST.—"Children of the Ghetto," Vaude. 23D ST.—8 Musical Cuttys, Charlotte the Marvel

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mats. Daily, 25c. ALBERT CHEVALIER. Chas. T. Aldrich, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew & Co., 8 Meizettis, Wilton Bros., Snyder & Buckley, Smith & Campbell, &c.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE { LEAH KLESCHNA

Financial Advertising in The New York Times, 1904.

(Continued from Page 11.)

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; southwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,173. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. 2 Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

LARGE CIVIC COUNCIL TO WATCH OVER CITY

A Sort of Vigilance Committee Formed by Local Societies.

MEETINGS HELD IN SECRET

Plans of Federation Not Complete—Grab Legislation to be Watched—Political Activity Possible.

Representatives of reform organizations and civic clubs have practically completed details for forming an inner council which will be known as "The Council of Civic Organizations in the City of New York," and which will have for its object the centralization of effort of the various bodies in movements of political and civic benefit. Primarily the object of the organization is to concentrate its opposition to "grab" railroad and like legislation at Albany this Winter, but there is every indication that the council will develop strong political tendencies as the Mayoralty campaign draws near.

Preliminary meetings have been held in secret and articles of federation have been drawn up and discussed. In all of the preliminary moves representatives of the Citizens' Union, of the City Club, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the East Side Civic Club, the West End Association, the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, the Morningside and Riverside Heights Associations, and like bodies have been present, and Travis H. Whitney, assistant Secretary of the Citizens' Union, has acted as the Secretary of these council meetings.

As proposed, the council will consist of two delegates from each of the civic bodies admitted to membership. They will serve interms of one year each, and before entering the council finally each constituent body will have to ratify the articles of federation submitted to it.

It is intended to have the council hold meetings every two weeks, and act upon any public matter which may present itself at the time. Such action, as soon as decided upon, will have the backing of the different organizations party to the council. The widest possible latitude is planned for the council, which is expected to take an active part in all political movements affecting the election of city tickets, as well as to oppose all legislation directed against the interests of the city.

The Council itself will elect an Executive Committee which will have its representatives at Albany during the legislative sessions to scrutinize every bill introduced and to give publicity to obnoxious measures.

According to present plans the council will not be confined to organizations of any one borough, but will be made to include all Greater New York. The organization first was suggested by the combined action of some forty-odd different bodies which got together last Winter and opposed railroad bills in the Legislature. Definite announcement concerning the council is promised before the end of this week.

CONFER ON RAINES LAW.

Steps Taken at City Club for Change in Hotel Measure.

In response to a call from the Civic Committee of the City Club a conference of representatives from twenty-six civic bodies interested in the wiping out of the abuses that have grown up with the Raines law hotels was held at the City Club yesterday afternoon. Police Commissioner McAdoo and District Attorney Jerome, who had been invited to be present, both sent regrets that they were unable to attend the meeting owing to pressing business. But about eighty men and women were present, and at the end of the conference agreed to the appointment of a committee to draw up such an amendment to the law as would result in a change in the method of the granting of hotel licenses, so that no license should be issued to a hotel keeper until he furnished the Excise Board with certificates showing that he had complied with all the State laws as to hotels and all the local ordinances of the Building and Health Departments as to the construction of his building.

By the passage of such a law Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club; the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church; Congressman-elect Bennet, T. De Quincy Tully of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society; the Rev. Lee W. Beattie of the Madison Square Church House, and others contended that at least 90 per cent. of the existing hotels would be put out of business, as that many violate the ordinance that requires that all buildings over 35 feet in height used for hotel purposes shall be of fireproof construction.

With this Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice (Dr. Parkhurst's) took issue, as did Prof. Francis W. Burdick of the Riverside and Morningside Heights Association, which had been engaged in a fight against resorts in "Little Coney Island." They were in favor of more drastic measures. Jacob H. Schiff advised the conferrees to be moderate in their demands.

"This is a practical measure you have taken up," he said, "and I know that public opinion and the press will be back of you in pushing it. It is the work of the Committee of Fifteen of the Chamber of Commerce taken up again, and I am glad to see it done, for I believe it can be successfully pushed through the Legislature."

The Rev. Mr. Beattie, discussing the question, said:

"If there is such a thing as hell, it is right here in New York City."

SAFE BLOWERS GOT $40,000.

Alabama Bank Robbed by Burglars with Dynamite.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 16.—From Lafayette, Ala., information was received to-day that the bank there was blown up with dynamite at 2 o'clock this morning by robbers, who secured about $40,000.

Posses are scouring the territory about Lafayette, and the State authorities have been asked to aid in the hunt for the robbers.

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SENOR COREA MARRIED?

Report That He and Mrs. Jordan Have Been Wedded.

At a late hour last night it was whispered around the Waldorf-Astoria that Don Luis F. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, who has been staying there since Sunday, had married Mrs. Hah Dunlap Jordan of Macon, Ga. He had engaged a suite of rooms on the third floor, vacating Room 658, which he had previously occupied.

The only answer returned to all visiting cards sent to Señor Corea, however, was to the effect that he had not returned to the hotel since his departure earlier in the day with Mrs. Jordan and another woman, supposedly her sister. The marriage had been postponed from time to time, it is said, because of mere rumors with regard to Señor Corea's ancestors.

Two days ago Claude M. Badgley, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Jordan, issued a statement to the effect that the attacks made upon Luis F. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, evidently inspired by malice, were absolutely false and had no weight upon Mrs. Jordan or her family, who had had for some time in their possession documents from the most reliable sources which left no doubt in their minds as to the ancestry, honor, and standing of Señor Corea in his own country and abroad.

After this statement Mrs. Jordan yesterday called upon Mr. Corea at the Waldorf-Astoria, in company with another woman, and after a conference with the Nicaraguan Minister in the Turkish Room of the hotel, left in an automobile, and, as it was rumored, to be married.

Later in the day it was learned at the Waldorf that Mr. Corea had telephoned ordering a suite of rooms on the third floor, and relinquishing Room 658, which he had occupied since his arrival from Washington on Sunday.

The interest in the rumored Corea-Jordan wedding first arose through a letter received by Mrs. Jordan intimating that Señor Corea was not a Spaniard.

Immediately the Nicaraguan Minister returned to Central America and on coming back to Washington with numerous oil paintings of ancestors and other proofs of an honorable ancestry, he is said to have issued a challenge to fight a duel with any one who offered the slightest insult to his name or blood.

KAISER WOULD END STRIKE.

Miners' Delegates Vote to Make It General, Despite His Wishes.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Emperor William has intervened personally in the coal strike. The Emperor on Friday talked with Commerce Minister Moller Friday about the swift spread of the strike, which already had embraced nearly 100,000 men, and the certainty that German industry would be tremendously affected should 300,000 men quit work as threatened.

His Majesty said it was the duty of the Government to bring its judgment and authority to bear on the mine owners and on the miners, and Herr Moller therefore communicated with the mine owners and obtained their consent to yield on some points of the men's demands, although firm on others.

He has appointed Commissioners to inquire into the grounds of the strike and supply him with complete material for passing judgment thereon, so that he may be able, if necessary, authoritatively to interpose in the strike.

ESSEN, Jan. 16.—The miners have decided to order a strike of 300,000 men.

The miners' delegates have learned through the newspapers that the mine owners refuse to negotiate any point raised by the miners.

The Government is taking comprehensive precautions to prevent rioting. One regiment at Dusseldorf already has received orders to proceed to the mining district, and another regiment at Deuts, near Cologne, is moving, while others at Cologne and Wesel are held in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

DISASTROUS GALE IN BRITAIN.

Many Vessels Wrecked and Lives Lost—Cold Deadly, Too.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A fierce gale last night caused much havoc along the coasts of the United Kingdom. There were a number of wrecks of small craft, resulting in loss of life. A French ketch was driven ashore on the Isle of Wight, and her crew of five men were drowned. The harbors are filled with vessels seeking shelter. No fewer than fifty steamers have sought shelter at Holyhead.

Nearly the whole of the fishing fleet of Ullapool (on the east shore of Loch Broom, Scotland,) was driven ashore. Three of the boats were sunk and many were badly wrecked. Two coasting steamers have also run ashore at Ullapool.

A fishing smack has been wrecked off the Orkney Islands. Three of her crew were drowned.

Intense cold is reported from all parts of the provinces. Several deaths from exposure have occurred. The weather is so arctic in Westmoreland and other northern counties that the schools are closed.

STATION OPERATOR KILLED.

Man with Whom Folger Had Boarded Arrested.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 16.—George Clark Folger, twenty-eight years old, night operator at the trolley substation at Arcola, was killed there last night, death resulting from a fracture of the skull, which, it is alleged, he received as a result of an attack by John Dollinger, with whose family he boarded for the last six weeks.

When Folger boarded a car to go to his work at 6:40 o'clock last evening, Dollinger followed him with a companion, and threatened him until Conductor Harry Lyons interfered. When Folger left the car at Arcola, witnesses say, Dollinger knocked him down, the man falling into a ditch and striking the back of his head on a sawhorse. When Dollinger was arrested at Maywood early this morning he said:

"I gave the fellow all he was looking for, and any one else who says anything about my sister will get the same thing." He did not know that Folger had died a few hours before. Folger's home was at 263 Townsend Street, New Brunswick.

Latest Shipping News.

The Red Star liner Finland, from Antwerp and Dover, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., when the vessel was 130 miles east of the Nantucket Lightship at 8 P. M. yesterday. The Finland will probably dock late this afternoon.

The Munson liner Cherokee, from Cuban ports, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:15 A.

POLICE AND CHAUFFEUR IN LONG, WILD CHASE

Auto Charged on Motor Cycle and Upset One Pursuer.

BEAT TWO OTHERS OUT

Race Up and Down Broadway with Hair-Raising Turns Through Three Precincts—Chauffeur Arrested.

Meurice Frederick Maximilian Bruen, a Parisian chauffeur, led Roundsman Casey and two bicycle policemen a wild race through three precincts last night. The racers dashed up and down Broadway and the side streets while crowds watched with white faces and open mouths. Bruen in the end was arrested after a fight in the garage of the company which owns the automobile in which he sped.

The chase began at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, where Casey sighted Bruen in a big touring car going north at a speed that Casey says must have exceeded twenty-five miles an hour. The Roundsman hailed him to ease up, but the chauffeur paid no attention. Casey started his motor cycle at full speed, and would have overtaken Bruen had not the latter at Fifty-first Street adroitly crossed Broadway in front of a south-bound car which, going at a fair speed, came between the pursued and the pursuer.

As soon as the car had passed, however, Casey discovered that the automobile had slipped into Fifty-first Street, and was then slowing up in front of a house between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. This the Roundsman afterward learned was the residence of the chauffeur's employer, whom he had orders to pick up.

Just as Bruen was about to dismount from the box to notify his employer that the automobile was waiting, he saw Casey right at his hind wheels.

Bruen quickly jumped back into the machine and started it at full speed toward Ninth Avenue.

"Stop!" shouted Casey. "You are under arrest."

The chauffeur paid no attention. Casey's blood took fire.

At a speed that presently increased to over forty miles an hour, Bruen and his big touring car whizzed up Ninth Avenue with such a roar that traffic two blocks ahead cleared a ready path for him. Close in his wake came the determined Roundsman, his motor cycle spitefully "chugging" a defiant war-path chant.

At Fifty-seventh Street the automobile whirled around the corner on two wheels and vanished eastward in a cloud of dust. Hardly able to see what he might be diving into, Casey took the corner over the pavement, nearly knocking over several pedestrians, and presently the relentless pursuer had the satisfaction of seeing his game at a distance of twenty yards ahead of him.

At Eighth Avenue Bruen's machine again did an acrobatic curve and threw up a volume of dust. It did not deter Casey. Into the Circle the pair went, one tearing along in the wake of the other. Policemen on foot and policemen on horseback looked on and gasped.

A whoop of joy came from Casey. Right ahead on the Boulevard were Bicycle Policemen Kerrigan and Guideman leaning idly on their machines. They grabbed their handle bars, jumped aboard and pedaled out.

With a daring that astonished everybody the Parisian chauffeur suddenly performed a complete but short circle with his machine and charged back upon Casey. There was a crash, and Casey and his motor cycle sailed into the air. The Roundsman, however, had seen the oncoming machine and had so swerved his machine that he was bounced to one side and escaped with a few bruises.

The big touring automobile chugged and roared back into Broadway with Kerrigan and Guideman close after it.

Bruen raced down Broadway, slid over the precinct line at Times Square far ahead of the bicycle police, who then gave up.

Casey, Kerrigan, and Guideman went to the house on Fifty-first Street, where Casey had seen the chauffeur slow up, and found that R. E. Jarridge, the manager of the garage where Bruen is employed, lived there. The address of the garage was obtained, and thither went the three policemen. They found the automobile gently palpitating in the garage which is almost directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, but no trace of Bruen.

"We'll search the place until we get him," quoth Casey.

They separated, and soon a howl came from Guideman on the second floor, where the policeman had found Bruen.

As soon as the chauffeur realized that he had been found, according to the policemen, he put up a tremendous fight, and was arrested only after he had jumped down a flight of stairs and, landing on Kerrigan's chest, knocked him down. The three policemen took Bruen to the Tenderloin station, where he was held.

DEPEW NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Unanimous Republican Choice—S. M. Weed Democratic Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew to-night was made the unanimous nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator to succeed himself. There was no opposition to his selection: even Senator Brackett of Saratoga, who in public interviews denounced the method by which the agreement, in conference on Mr. Depew's nomination, was brought about, voting in his favor.

There was a contest in the Democratic caucus. The candidates were Smith M. Weed of Clinton, the choice of Charles F. Murphy; D Cady Herrick, the choice of Senator McCarren of Kings, and Mayor George B. McClellan of New York, the choice of Assemblyman William Ellis of the Bronx.

Mr. Ellis, after voting for McClellan, went over to Weed. The final vote was a victory for Murphy, Weed receiving 42 votes, as against 14 for Herrick. Weed's nomination was made unanimous.

The Republican caucus was without a discordant note. The nomination of Mr. Depew was made by Senator Elsberg, who represents Mr. Depew's home district, and who performed a similar service six years ago. Of Senator Depew he said:

"His nomination now comes in response to a sentiment as unanimistakable as it is just, and in return for the great services which he has rendered."

FIND AGAINST NIEDRINGHAUS.

He Failed to File Complete Statement of Receipts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Republican State Chairman and caucus nominee for United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell, "did not file a complete statement of receipts of his committee" in the recent campaign as required by law, but "no direct evidence has been offered to show that contributions to the Republican State campaign fund by St. Louis brewers were for the purpose of influencing legislation," according to a partial report of the Senate investigation committee made to-night.

The partial report to the Senate from its committee is signed by all members of the committee, including two Republican Senators. It finds in substance:

That Niedringhaus in his official verified statement of receipts and expenses of his committee entered among the receipts an item of $21,237.51 accredited to himself; that $2,500 of the $21,237.51 was contributed by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association unconditionally, and later $10,000 by Adolphus Busch, with the understanding that these sums were to be refunded if the amounts should be procured later from the Republican National Committee; that for the repayment of these sums Niedringhaus was in no wise personally liable; that no mention of these sums in detail is made in Niedringhaus's verified statement.

The committee finds that Otto F. Stifel agreed to pay Niedringhaus on demand $6,250, and this money was advanced by Niedringhaus as Acting Treasurer, but he failed to show that fact in his statement of campaign receipts.

The House Committee completed its report to-night. The report exonerates Niedringhaus. It will be submitted to-morrow.

HELD BANKER WITH PISTOL.

Workman, Heavily Armed, Sought Revenge for Discharge.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 16.—Armed with a revolver, two knives, one of which had a twelve-inch blade, a slungshot, a pint of red pepper, and salt and straps, Frederick Baker, a stonecutter from Kent, N. Y., entered the residence of Mrs. Ellen M. Phelps at 53 Park Place to-night and covered her son, William H. Phelps, cashier of the Hurlbut National Bank, with his revolver, exclaiming, "Peace or war?"

Phelps was with his mother and sister, Miss Judith Phelps, Secretary of Greenwoods Chapter, D. A. R. The women fled. A crowd outside could see Phelps and Baker through the windows. Baker asked Phelps where his sister was, but when he answered, "I will go and find her," Baker commanded him to remain, pushing the revolver in his face. Fifteen minutes later Phelps proposed to go outside and Baker offered no objection, locking the door as the cashier passed out. Chief of Police S. C. Wheeler then entered the house and persuaded Baker to give up his weapons.

Baker blamed Miss Phelps for his discharge from employment on graves of Federal soldiers, a short time before.

NEW TRIAL FOR BURTON.

Missouri Court Had No Jurisdiction Over Offenses in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Burton of Kansas will have a new trial on the indictment charging that he took a fee from a get-rich-quick concern for improperly representing the company before the Post Office Department. The Supreme Court to-day denied the petition for a writ of certiorari to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and remanded the case for retrial in the Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

The question at issue was where the payments of the fee were made. Some of the checks were received in Washington, indorsed by Senator Burton and deposited in the Riggs National Bank in this city. This constituted a payment in Washington and not in St. Louis, where the checks were afterward paid by the Commonwealth Trust Company according to to-day's decision, which says that the court in Missouri had no jurisdiction to try the offenses set forth in certain counts of the indictment.

The trial under the indictment charging Senator Burton with receiving a cash payment at St. Louis will proceed immediately at that place. The Department of Justice has not yet considered the question of the trial place of the indictment alleging payments in this city. It is possible the Statute of Limitations may operate against it.

Senator Burton to-night said: "You may say for me to my constituents in Kansas, my friends everywhere, and the people of the country generally that I shall not resign my seat in the Senate. I shall not be called a quitter under fire."

The decision in the Burton case is regarded as having a direct effect on the case of Senator J. H. Mitchell of Oregon, who has been indicted in that State for frauds in land cases. The charge against Mitchell is that he wrongfully accepted $2,000 at his room in Washington.

Ask Burton to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16.—Representative Cyrus Lelan to-day introduced in the House a concurrent resolution requesting Senator Burton to resign.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—Col. D. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney, who prosecuted Senator Burton at his trial, to-night said that the case would be retried in St. Louis. The case will be placed on the docket for the May term, and unless some delay is granted to the defense, the case will probably be disposed of next Spring.

SERVIAN REVOLUTION NOW?

Dethroning of King and Massacre of Regicides Threatened.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The correspondent at Vienna of The Daily Telegraph relates that the same Servian newspaper correspondent who foretold the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga three days before it happened now predicts a revolution arising from dissatisfaction with King Peter's Government for its failure to get rid of the regicides.

The Daily Telegraph's dispatch asserts that a pamphlet threatening the massacre of the regicides and the dethronement of King Peter has had a tremendous circulation in Servia.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:00 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

METCALFE'S PAID TICKET TURNED DOWN AT DALY'S

Klaw & Erlanger Agent Told Editor He Couldn't Enter.

WOULD ADMIT COMPANIONS

But Considered Metcalfe an Objectionable Person—Crowd Waiting for Trouble Was Disappointed.

James S. Metcalfe, the dramatic editor of Life, who was barred from its theatres by the Theatrical Managers' Association after his trouble with Klaw & Erlanger, was denied admittance to Daly's last night at the opening performance of "The Duchess of Dantzig." The crowd that had waited around in the expectation of hostilities was disappointed.

The utmost courtesy was observed on both sides, and after Mr. Metcalfe had been told that he was an objectionable person and could not enter, he went away. Daniel Frohman, manager of the house and President of the Theatrical Managers' Association, stood at a distance and viewed the proceedings.

Some time before the opening of the performance W. M. Bates, representing Klaw & Erlanger, stationed himself at the ticket gate of the theatre. It was not until about 8:30 o'clock that Mr. Metcalfe made his appearance, accompanied by his wife, who is Elizabeth Tyree on the stage, and a lawyer.

At the gate Mr. Metcalfe presented three reserved seat tickets that had been regularly purchased and was told by the doorkeeper he could not be admitted. Mr. Metcalfe turned to Mr. Bates and said:

"Mr. Bates, I would like to enter."

"I shall have to see that you do not go in, Mr. Metcalfe," said the Klaw & Erlanger representative.

"Are not the tickets good?"

"They are."

"Why am I denied admittance?" asked Mr. Metcalfe.

"Because I have orders not to permit you to go in."

"Do you do this on your own responsibility?" was Mr. Metcalfe's question.

"I do not," said Mr. Bates.

"Then on whose authority do you seek to prevent me from entering?" Mr. Metcalfe asked.

"On the authority of the people I represent, Klaw & Erlanger."

"On what grounds do they and you prevent me from entering?"

"On the grounds that you are an objectionable person."

"You tell me this on instructions from Klaw & Erlanger and as their representative?"

"Yes."

Mr. Metcalfe repeated this question three times and received the same answer. While this conversation was in progress three policemen, two detectives, a group of reporters, and Mrs. Metcalfe and the lawyer stood in a circle about Bates and Metcalfe and heard all that was said.

Mr. Bates did not try to conceal the conversation and Mr. Metcalfe seemed anxious that it should be heard. Mr. Bates told Mr. Metcalfe that the tickets could be exchanged at the box office for their purchase price; or that either Mrs. Metcalfe or the lawyer would not be considered objectionable and could use two of the tickets if they desired. Mr. Metcalfe turned away and left the theatre.

Before entering a cab Mr. Metcalfe was asked what he was going to do. He replied:

"Well, just now I am going home. That's the first thing I'm going to do. I cannot tell what I shall do later until I have given the matter some thought."

In the number of Life issued to-day Mr. Metcalfe says that his fight on Klaw & Erlanger has not been against the Jews as a race, as had been charged, but against "unworthy members of the theatrical trust."

It was a cartoon in Life after the Iroquois Theatre fire that started the trouble. Klaw & Erlanger sued the publication for libel, and when the suit was lost Mr. Erlanger told Mr. Metcalfe if he used his name any more he would beat his face to a pulp. Then followed the action of the manager's association.

INVISIBLE FIRE IN A WALL.

Thirty-three Men Overcome and $400,000 Damage Caused in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Despite the united efforts of the greater portion of the Fire Department of Chicago an invisible fire in the beef storage department of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's plant at the Stock Yards has produced dense smoke for more than twenty-four hours, causing the temporary asphyxiating of thirty-three firemen and helpers, and a loss by fire on the building and by smoke on the beef of $400,000.

Although smoke to-night continued to pour out of the burning building in clouds, no sign of a blaze has been seen by the firemen since the fire started Sunday evening. The fire is in an eight-foot sawdust wall, used to retain cold atmosphere. There are no aperatures giving access to the burning sawdust, which is packed tightly in the wall. The firemen opened several holes, but in each instance were compelled to run for their lives on account of the rush of smoke and gas which poured from the opening. Fire Chief Campion says the fire may burn for several days.

SAYS "COUNT" IS A LABORER.

Granddaughter of Woman Carmine Married Sues for Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 16.—Briefs were ordered submitted to-day to Supreme Court Justice Keogh at White Plains in a suit brought by Mrs. Emma L. B. Mott of Mount Vernon against Carmine Denisco, who it is alleged represented himself to be an Italian Count, but who, it is alleged in the action, turned out to be a day laborer, to set aside deeds for $20,000 worth of property which it is charged Mrs. Emma Denisco, grandmother of the plaintiff, gave to the defendant. Mrs. Denisco, who was Mrs. Emma L. B. Cappleman before her marriage to Denisco, is now dead.

It was charged by Mrs. Mott at the trial that Denisco, while claiming to be a Count, made an ante-nuptial agreement by which his wife was to give him all her property if she died first, and he agreed to do the same in case he died before her. The plaintiff contended that Denisco had no property to give, and that after the marriage he induced Mrs. Denisco to give him most of her property in consideration of $1.

Piso's Cure gives relief at once in cases of Coughs and Colds. At all druggists. 25c.—Adv.

R. B. ARMSTRONG TO QUIT.

Will Resign to Accept a Business Position in This City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is learned from a high source that Robert B. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, has indicated to the President and to Secretary Shaw his purpose to resign to accept an important business position in New York.

It is understood that Mr. Armstrong's resignation will take effect on March 4.

FIRE DESTROYS OLD MASTERS.

Tintorettos and Tiepolos Ruined in the Duodo Palace, Venice.

VENICE, Jan. 16.—The Duodo Palace, now belonging to Count Balbi Valier, was accidentally set on fire to-day.

Several works of art were destroyed, including a portrait of Francesco Contarini by Tintoretto; other pictures belonging to the Salvati Gallery, and also the ceilings, painted by Tiepolo.

FOR NEVADA SENATOR.

Republican Caucus Names George S. Nixon to Succeed W. M. Stewart.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 16.—At a caucus to-day of the Republicans of the Nevada General Assembly, George S. Nixon was the unanimous choice for United States Senator to succeed William M. Stewart.

Mr. Nixon is a Winnemucca banker. He was indorsed for Senator at the Republican State Convention last Summer.

CARTER AGAIN SENATOR.

Montana Legislature Elects Him Successor of Paris Gibson.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 16.—Thomas H. Carter, Republican, to-day was again elected United States Senator for the term beginning on March 4 to succeed Paris Gibson, Democrat. All except one Republican voted for Carter and one Fusionist voted for him. The Democrats, with two exceptions, voted for W. G. Conrad. Carter received 52 votes, 5 more than the number required to elect.

Mr. Carter, amid a scene of considerable enthusiasm, thanked the Legislature for the honor conferred on him. He has been United States Senator from Montana before.

ALLEGED $200,000 SWINDLE.

Paris Police Arrest Baron de Chalpery, Recently Acquitted.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The police are investigating an alleged great financial swindle connected with the circulation on the Paris Bourse of $200,000 of fictitious shares of a South African mining company. The discovery was made when a woman endeavored to negotiate a heavy loan from a Havre banker, offering bogus shares as collateral.

When arrested she asserted that she had received the bonds from Baron de Chalpery, who recently was tried and acquitted on the charge of financial irregularities. A search of the Baron's residence is alleged to have resulted in the discovery of a quantity of the fraudulent shares, and his arrest followed.

TAKE LITTLE STRIKERS BACK.

Boy and Girl Paper-Box Makers Were Out Three Months.

The strike of the boys and girls employed by M. Cohen & Brothers, paper box makers, at 84 Bowery, which started twelve weeks ago, was declared off unconditionally yesterday and the young strikers stampeded back to the factory. About 40 per cent. of them were taken back and the rest will receive work as soon as there are places for them.

The strike was declared because the firm laid off some boys and girls because it could not take an order at Western rates and pay New York wages. The young workers jumped to the conclusion that a cut in wages was intended and organized the strike, with officers, pickets, and all the up-to-date equipment.

BETHLEHEM STEEL PLAN.

Schwab Will Offer Proposition to Increase Gun-Making Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Bethlehem Steel Company intends to spend more than $5,000,000 enlarging its plant at Bethlehem this year. The detailed plan of improvement, it is said, will be outlined at the adjourned meeting of the stockholders in this city on Jan. 29. It is expected that Charles M. Schwab will disclose the plan personally.

The idea is to greatly increase the plant's capacity for producing guns and gun carriages. It is also intended to enter into the manufacture of crucible steel, high grade castings, and steel springs. The addition of this business will give employment to about 500 more men.

ACTRESSES UPSET IN AUTO.

Sixth Avenue Car Crashed Into Machine—Women and Chaffeur Hurt.

An automobile occupied by Miss Edna Goodrich and Miss Nellie Stevens, actresses, of 212 West Forty-fifth Street, was overturned in Sixth Avenue, south of Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon by a Sixth Avenue car. The chauffeur, John Sloan, and the two women were slightly injured; and all were taken in ambulances to the New York Hospital.

The automobile was going north on the avenue, and turned in ahead of northbound car No. 1,933, in charge of Motorman Patrick Howard. Howard was handicapped by a crowd on the front platform, and could not set the brakes with enough force to prevent the car from crashing into the automobile and jamming it against an elevated pillar.

The auto turned over on its side, and the two women and the chauffeur were thrown out. Policemen extricated the occupants from the wreckage, carried them into a store, and sent for two ambulances. Miss Goodrich was cut about the arms and body and Miss Stevens on the arms and face. The chauffeur was bruised by a tumble of about fifteen feet.

Lawyer Hummel in Cab Smash.

Abraham Hummel, the lawyer, was in a cab smash in Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, at 6 o'clock last night. The cab, owned and driven by Joseph A. Smith of Middle Village, L. I., collided with a car. The glass in the cab and several of the windows in the car were broken. Mr. Hummel jumped out, paid Smith, got into another cab, and went on up town. He was not hurt. Later, when Smith was driving down Park Avenue, with another cab, he had a epileptic fit at Thirty-first Street, and fell from his seat.

HAY ACTS ON CZAR'S COMPLAINT OF CHINA

Urges Celestial Empire to Maintain Its Neutrality.

SEEKS TO AVERT TROUBLE

Synopsis of Russia's Circular Note and Minister Takahira's Comment—Other Diplomats Interested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—China's attention has again been indirectly invited by the American Government to the necessity for a faithful maintenance of her neutrality, not only in her personal interest, but in the interest of the world's peace. Secretary Hay, on the receipt of the full text of Count Lamsdorff's note expressing Russia's belief that China's neutrality had been repeatedly violated, prepared to-day instructions for the American Chargé at Peking, directing him to make inquiry of the Chinese Government regarding the situation.

It is specifically declared that this action cannot in any way be construed as indicating that this Government assumes responsibility for the charges made by Russia. Indeed, this Government has received no information through its legation at Peking nor through the various American consulates in China that the Chinese are violating the rules of neutrals.

Nevertheless, in view of Russia's expressed anxiety over the situation in China which her investigation discloses, the American Government is ready to do what it can to save China and the other neutral powers from the far-reaching complications which it is feared would follow an extension to Chinese territory of the zone of hostilities.

This is the second time Secretary Hay in a friendly spirit has urged on China the advantages which a strict observation of neutrality holds not only for her people, but the remainder of the world.

Diplomats at State Department.

China is the one subject of conversation in diplomatic circles. At the State Department to-day Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador was among the earliest callers. He had a long conversation with Mr. Loomis, who is Acting Secretary of State while Mr. Hay is confined to his house by a cold.

Shortly after Sir Mortimer left, Baron Bussche, the German Chargé d'Affaires, saw Mr. Loomis for a few moments on the same subject. As the representative of the country from which emanated the suggestion that this Government invite the powers concurrently to urge on Russia and Japan the necessity for respecting Chinese neutrality, his visit was naturally of significance.

Later in the day came the Japanese Minister. He brought, however, no communication from his Government, although he was enabled to say very positively hat Japan desired sincerely to adhere to her agreement regarding China's neutrality.

Sir Chentung-Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, called on Secretary Hay at his home. The Secretary is keeping in close touch with the situation, and it can be stated that this Government by no means has abandoned the hope that China may yet be saved from an extension of hostilities across the borders of Manchuria.

The long-heralded Russian note reached Secretary Hay from the Russian Embassy direct. It was in French, and its substance was given to the Secretary several days ago by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, during a call at the State Department. The text is regarded as confidential, and for this reason the State Department has not made it public. An approved synopsis of the note, however, has been obtained. Without purporting to give the language, it presents an accurate sequence to the subjects to which Count Lamsdorff refers.

Russia's Side of the Case.

The Russian Ambassador to each power is invited by Count Lamsdorff in the circular note to call to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government to which he is accredited the fact that at the beginning of the war the Imperial Government, for humanitarian reasons, agreed to the proposal of the Washington Cabinet regarding the localisation of military operations and the recognition of the neutrality of Chinese territory and announced its decision to the powers last February;

That Russia, however, distinctly specified as a condition precedent to her agreement a strict observation on the part of China of the duties of a neutral, and also a loyal attitude on the part of Japan toward the spirit, the purpose, and the intent of the Washington Cabinet's proposal, as expressed in the circular note which Secretary Hay addressed to the powers last February;

That the experience of the past eleven months has made it evident that China either is unable or does not wish to adhere to her given pledges;

That without going further back than the Ryeshitelni incident at Che-Foo it would be easy to state many cases in which the rules of neutrality have been violated by China to the advantage and profit of Japan;

That it has been established many times that certain bodies of Chinese mounted bandits have operated on neutral territory, and that they have been commanded by Japanese officers; also that whole detachments of these bandits have been enrolled in the Japanese Army and are receiving a regular remuneration from the Government at Tokio in payment for their services, and that Japanese instructors have been admitted all along to the Chinese military service and accompany the Chinese troops stationed on the northern border of the province of Chi-Li, professedly for the purpose of maintaining neutrality;

Use of Islands of Madao.

That it has been ascertained after careful inquiry that since the outbreak of the war the Japanese have used the islands of Madao as a base for their naval operations;

That many importations have been made by the Japanese into Dalny without [illegible] of contraband of

ore to the Japanese for the use of their soldiers;

That to all the representations and protestations of the Imperial Government to the Peking Government regarding these incidents the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs gave vague promises and evasive answers; that reports recently received indicate that the Chinese Government, not content with the violations of neutrality of this kind, flagrant as they are, is seriously preparing to take an active part in the military operations; that an agitation against all the whites, without exception, has taken hold on the people and is being constantly stimulated.

That the Imperial Government finds it impossible not to call the attention of the powers to the above mentioned facts, which prove clearly that its efforts to assure the neutrality of China have failed, solely because of the character of the acts of the Japanese and their intimidating pressure upon the Governmena at Peking, and that in case the actual situation in China to which attention is now earnestly invited shall continue, Russia in consequence will find herself obliged to consider the neutrality of China from the standpoint of Russia's interest.

In a conversation to-night Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, reiterated that Japan desired and intended, if possible, to adhere strictly to her agreement to respect China's neutrality.

"But," he added, "if the Russian Generals invite them to Mongolia our Commanders, under the circumstances, could hardly be expected to refuse the invitation."

RUSSIAN CRY FOR PEACE.

Memorial to the Czar Signed in the Capital and Chief Towns.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that an agitation in favor of peace is being started by a number of eminent citizens of St. Petersburg, who have drawn up an address to the Czar representing the uselessness of the war and urging that as the Government has not proved itself competent to carry the war to a successful issue, it should not be allowed to continue to prove its incapacity at the cost of the blood and fears of the nation.

The address has been largely signed by people of all classes in the capital and principal towns of Russia.

The liberal paper Nasha Zhizn says it is high time that the myriads of men sent to Manchuria should return to peaceful pursuits and the life of Russia resume its normal course.

Advices from St. Petersburg say it has been hinted in certain quarters that the fall of Port Arthur might possibly render Russia more receptive to a proposal of mediation with a view to the termination of hostilities.

The answers by the Russian Foreign Office to all inquiries on this subject, however, are in the negative. Russia's position is defined as being to-day the same as it was in February last; that as Japan wantonly assumed the aggressive and forced Russia into the campaign, Russia can never agree to terminate until Russia is victorious.

There is nothing, it is declared, for Japan and Russia to do but to fight on until one of them can stand the hammering no longer.

SURRENDER ANGERED TROOPS

Threw Weapons in Port Arthur Harbor and Started Wild Riot.

PORT ARTHUR, Via Tien-Tsin, Jan. 16.—The procession of victorious troops which entered here on Friday was five miles long, and took three hours to pass the saluting base. The troops passed out of the city through the New Town.

It appears that proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur were first made Dec. 20 at a council of war. Gen. Stoessel was in favor of surrender, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted. The first news they had of the surrender was Jan. 1, after Gen. Stoessel had communicated with the Japanese.

The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Intoxicated soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission. The infantry, loudly protesting that the fortress had been given away, threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition.

It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores had not been requisitioned by the military. A portion of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer. It was the opinion of the non-combatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end.

Gen. Stoessel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense, which ended with the death of Major Gen. Kondratenko, who was loved by the soldiers and was the life of the defense.

TOKIO, Jan. 16.—Gen. Nogi has written to the Governor of Nagasaki the following:

As to the treatment of Gen. Stoessel, you will be advised by the proper authorities, but it may not be out of place to point out that Gen. Stoessel now is neither a prisoner of war nor an enemy, but a foreign gentleman who meritoriously served his country, and, moreover, so honorably performed without unnecessary delay the complicated task of transferring the forts and munitions of Port Arthur that he deserves to be accorded full military honors, and I commend him to your consideration.

MARCONI ENGAGED AGAIN?

His Fiancee Said to be Princess Giacinta Ruspoli.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Signor Marconi of wireless telegraphy fame, according to the Patria, is engaged to marry Princess Giacinta Ruspoli, aged twenty-one years, the youngest daughter of Prince Francesco Ruspoli, master of the Holy Hospice, a high hereditary Vatican position.

BIG STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

Socialists Control Union Organized Under Government Auspices.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—Twelve thousand men at the Putiloff Iron Works struck to-day as the result of the refusal of the manager to reinstate four workmen who were dismissed for belonging to a union and to discharge a foreman on demands formulated by the union, which represents twenty industries. The works are idle in all departments.

The Putiloff Iron Works are executing large Government orders for small arms, rapid-fire cannon, and locomotives.

A conference of masters and men having been fruitless, it was decided to-night by the employes of three other works to strike, making the total 40,000 strikers.

FRANK FARRELL YIELDS IN JEROME'S CRUSADE

Gambler Sends Word Through Counsel That He Is Done.

OTHER BIG ONES SURRENDER

"Dave" Johnson and Frank McDougall Give Up Their Property—"Phil" Daly on Waiting List.

When District Attorney Jerome left his office last night he was able to announce that he had closed up five of the six biggest and most fashionable gambling houses in this city—those of Canfield, Johnson, Farrell, Ludlum, and McDougall. The only one of the "big six" still trying to buck against the current, he said, was "Phil" Daly, but he is expected to make for cover to-morrow. He will have no chance to-day, as Mr. Jerome will be in Albany looking after legislation in which he is interested.

The most important feature of yesterday's developments in the anti-gambling crusade was the message from Frank Farrell, sent through his counsel, Daniel O'Reilly, to Mr. Jerome announcing his willingness to submit to the inevitable. Farrell himself is supposed to be in Chicago. The paraphernalia belonging to his place at 33 West Thirty-third Street has been at Police Headquarters since 1902, when the house was raided on the same night as that of Richard Canfield. Litigation concerning the stuff has been pending in the courts ever since.

O'Reilly told Mr. Jerome yesterday that his client was willing not only to give up all claim to the material in the hands of the police, but also to surrender the paraphernalia hitherto used in running his other place at 51 West Thirty-third Street. This stuff will be handed out to-morrow, and immediately afterward the house is to be stripped of all furniture and the lease dropped. It is supposed that Farrell chooses this way of proving his good faith instead of appearing in person before the District Attorney.

The example of "Honest" John Kelly and Lou Ludlum was yesterday followed by two of their colleagues that have been running gambling houses second in vogue only to that of Canfield. One was "Dave" Johnson, who is credited with having had for customers at his place at 143 and 145 West Forty-third Street some of the best-known men in New York. The other one was "Little" Frank McDougall, who a few years ago succeeded to the proprietorship of the Victoria Club at 15 West Thirty-second Street, which he had before managed for Sol Lichtenstein and Striggs. This house has been running uninterruptedly for sixteen years, and has, as far as known, never been raided by the police. It was carried on the police list of suspected places, however, the policeman looking after it invariably reporting that "no evidence of violation had been found in the place when visited."

Johnson and McDougall had short interviews with the District Attorney, and within a few hours of their departure possession had been obtained of their paraphernalia, both having taken the precaution to cart it off to storage warehouses when the first scare broke out last Thursday. The gambling implements belonging to McDougall were particularly fine.

All the stuff confiscated will be taken out to a vacant lot and burned one of the last days of this week. The total value of what is stored on the top floor of the Criminal Courts Building now must be well above $10,000.

All of the gamblers who have surrendered so far, it was learned yesterday, have signed written agreements to let their places be visited and searched any time of day or night when a man carrying authorization from the District Attorney demands admission.

"I think this means that all the principal gamblers in town intend to close shop and stay closed for the next eleven months," said Mr. Jerome last night.

In every precinct where gambling houses are supposed to exist the Sergeants in the police stations last night read a new order to their outgoing 6 o'clock and midnight platoons.

"Take a description of every man going into the suspected place," the order ran in substance. "Note the kind of clothes he wears and who he is. If they try to move any kind of gambling paraphernalia out of the place, note it and give us a complete description. Even if a van backs up, and there appears to be something doing in the moving line, report it when you come in at midnight."

POLICE TACKLE POOLROOMS.

Raid Tenderloin News Bureau—Titus and O'Connor Out with Axes.

An alleged racing information bureau, in which the police say they found eight telephones and papers indicating that a dozen poolrooms in the Tenderloin, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Streets, were supplied with information, was raided shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a house in West Thirty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue. The raid was made by Detective Sergeant Stevenson of Inspector McLaughlin's staff, Detective Drennan of Capt. Cottrell's plain clothes men, and several policemen of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Four men were arrested.

When the police rang the door bell it was opened readily, and the raiders forced their way in before the lookout could say a word.

The four prisoners, including the man at the door, were the only persons found in the place.

After raiding an alleged poolroom in Macdougal Street late yesterday afternoon Inspector Titus declared that the precinct was now rid of poolrooms. The raid was made by Inspector Titus and Capt. O'Connor of the Mercer Street Station, who was yesterday transferred back to his old precinct in Delancey Street.

Armed with axes and crowbars, the police were met at the door by a man who attempted to stop them. He was arrested and then the police started to batter down the door. When they succeeded in breaking open the first door they met with another, and before they finished they broke open five doors.

The room was on the second floor and there were fifty men inside. For a few minutes there was considerable excitement. The police took the names of all the men and arrested eight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 16.—The business section of Leland, Ill., twenty-eight miles west of Aurora, was wiped out by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000.

HOOPESTON, Ill., Jan. 16.—Fire in one of the main business blocks of the city today caused a loss of about $100,000. Frank H. Parnell's department store and the brick building adjoining were burned. Frank H. Parnell's loss is $75,000; insurance, $53,000.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Jan. 16.—Rockland Military Academy, a private school at West Lebanon, N. H., was burned to-day. The academy occupied a three-story brick structure only an "L" of which was saved. The loss is estimated at $35,000, with insurance of $10,000. There were forty students in the building; no one was injured.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Taken from West Eighty-second Street House Without Police Knowing.

Harriette S. Morgan, twenty-six years old, attempted suicide at her home, 212 West Eighty-second Street, late yesterday afternoon. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station heard nothing about it until an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital took the woman to that institution shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening. She is held a prisoner in the hospital.

The woman lived on the second floor of the apartment house with another woman and a maid. Shortly after 4 o'clock the woman left her companion and went into another room, saying that she was going to fix her hair. Half an hour later the maid found the door of the room locked, and when it was burst open the woman was found unconscious and there was a strong odor of escaping gas.

Desiring not to make the matter public, the maid was sent to the residences of several physicians, but all were out. Finally an ambulance was summoned, and the woman was sent to the hospital. The police got the name of the other woman in the flat as Holly.

NEW YORK CLUB SELLS.

Accepts Offer of $1,100,000 for Fifth Avenue House.

The New York Club last night decided to sell its property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street for $1,100,000, the price which had been offered for it. The brokers who negotiated for its purchase were H. H. Cammann & Co. The identity of the purchaser was not revealed last night, but the generally accepted opinion has been that it was John Claflin, though one member said that it might have been Marshall Field.

The vote was unanimous to sell the club house, and a committee on buildings was appointed with instructions to proceed immediately with plans for the erection of a new clubhouse.

DR. SCHULTZE ACCUSED.

Coroner's Physician Is Charged with Failure to Perform Duty.

At a special meeting of the Manhattan Board of Coroners to be held to-morrow, Coroner's Physician Dr. Otto H. Schultze of 44 West Forty-fourth Street, will be heard on charges which have been preferred against him by Gustav Scholer, President of the Board of Coroners. The charges allege the physician's failure to perform his duty in three specified cases, which the Presiding Coroner states he investigated.

Dr. Schultze was physician to Coroner Brown at a salary of $3,000 a year. Coroner Brown says that in one case Dr. Schultze presented a report on a case, a "sudden death," when as a matter of fact the man had cut his throat from ear to ear.

HENRI FOURNIER OVERSPEEDS

Showing Auto's Paces to Society Woman, Racer Pleads.

Henri Fournier, the automobilist and racer, was arrested after a chase of over a mile on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, charged with reckless speeding. At Fifty-ninth Street Bicycle Policeman William A. Sherry saw him, with three women in a big car, and recognizing that he was going much faster than the speed limit, made after him. Sherry had all he could do to catch Fournier, and it was not until Eighty-fifth Street that he got alongside.

When arraigned in Yorkville Court Magistrate Whitman fined Fournier $10. He pleaded that it was the first time he had ever been arrested, and said that although he saw Sherry following him he did not suppose the policeman was chasing him.

"If I had known he was after me," said Fournier, "he would never have caught me."

Fournier said that the automobile was one owned by his firm and that he was exhibiting its paces to a wealthy society woman.

McCLELLAN AT AUTO DINNER.

Burglars and Motors, Mayor Says, Were Classed as Equal Evils.

Mayor McClellan was the guest of the American Automobile Association at its annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and as he rose to address the 200 members present he was greeted with a cordial outburst of applause. It was the first time that the Mayor of this city had ever attended in his official capacity a dinner of an automobile organization, and this public recognition of the motor car was commented upon with general satisfaction. Mayor McClellan informed his hearers that he was there in a dual capacity, one to enforce the law and one to obey the law.

"The motor car," he added, "has surely come to stay, and no longer is the once familiar cry of 'get a horse' heard when one travels in the eastern part of the city. Indeed, it is possible to go almost anywhere now, and only be stoned occasionally. You still have your oppressors, and as a bit of interesting information let me say right here that a few days ago I received a petition from a very respectable body of taxpayers begging that they might have better police service as a protection against burglars and motor cars."

This pointed reference to the agitation against motor vehicles by the West Side Association evoked sallies of laughter.

"What the motor car industry really needs," continued the Mayor, "is an engine that is cheap, simple, and strong. By hard experience I know the difficulty of securing all of these attributes, but I know that American ingenuity will eventually succeed in giving us the ideal motor car."

Referring to the speed laws, Mayor McClellan said that if changes were desirable the automobile members were the men to obtain proper concessions, but that as long as the present law was on the statute books he would do all in his power to enforce it.

President Harlan W. Whipple presided and introduced ex-President Winthrop E. Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America as toastmaster.

"One touch of automobiliousness makes the whole world kin," said Mr. Scarritt, and this at once put the diners in good humor. Mr. Scarritt prophesied many desirable benefits in the future as a direct result of the motor car. Sir Thomas R. Dewar also spoke.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTS.

Louis Stern President Again—250 to Attend Inauguration.

At the annual meeting of the Republican Club last evening Louis Stern was re-elected President. The other officers named included Anson G. McCook, Frank Tilford, and Pratt A. Brown, Vice Presidents; Henry Melville, Recording Secretary; William W. Niles, Corresponding Secretary, and J. Edgar Leaycraft, Treasurer.

James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the committee having in charge the club trip to the Roosevelt inauguration, reported that fully 250 members would attend. A special train will be used.

Hope for Policeman Kinney.

At Bellevue Hospital last night it was said that Patrolman Ira Kinney of the Delancey Street Station, who was shot in the abdomen in the pistol gallery of the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday morning, was reported to be conscious and somewhat improved. There are hopes for his recovery.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
THE wide and notably successful experience of the Tiffany Studios, in the art of
INTERIOR DECORATION
in conjunction with their own productions in Glass, Metal, Wood and Mosaic, and their collections of Furniture, Tapestries and Rugs, affords an assurance of the best results in all work of this character entrusted to them.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. Correspondence solicited.
331 to 341 4th Ave.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

Home Furnishings Decorations.
Special inducements offered on contracts for remodelling residences during SUMMER months.
NEUMAN & CO.,
375 5TH AVE.

WATCHHORN APPOINTED TO ELLIS ISLAND POST

Montreal Official to Succeed Commissioner Williams.

FRICTION IN DEPARTMENT

Resigning Officer Said to Have Had Trouble with Commissioner Sargent and His Assistant, Murray.

Announcement was received here from Washington yesterday of the appointment of Robert Watchhorn, now Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal, as Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, to succeed William Williams, resigned. Mr. Watchhorn is no stranger to Ellis Island, having been there in 1895 as an Inspector. He will enter on his new duties some time in February.

Commissioner Williams refused again yesterday to discuss his resignation.

"I have resigned," he said. "That is all. There is absolutely nothing else to say."

The resignation of Commissioner Williams did not come as a surprise to the employes at Ellis Island. Although denied by the Commissioner himself, the real reason behind his resignation, it is said, lies in the fact that for some time past he and Commissioner General Sargent have not agreed upon certain vital immigration questions. Feeling that, as a lawyer, his legal knowledge and advice on certain of these questions were entitled to greater weight than opposite opinions held by Commissioner General Sargent, who is not a lawyer, certain of these matters were taken by the Commissioner to the White House. From the White House there came no return of encouragement. It was made plain from there that the Commissioner General was the superior in rank, and must be sustained in his views. Mr. Williams's intention to resign has been known to the President since early in December.

Another factor that hastened Commissioner Williams's resignation was the fact that the relations between Commissioner Williams and Assistant Commissioner Murray have been strained for some time. This was of a personal nature and had nothing to do with the administration of Ellis Island. It has been common knowledge at Ellis Island for some time that the Commissioner had appealed to Washington a long while ago for the transfer or removal of Mr. Murray. This was all done in an informal way, and the officials in Washington, not seeing any vital reason for Mr. Murray's removal, and knowing President Roosevelt's strong personal regard for the Assistant Commissioner, allowed the matter to drop.

Commissioner Williams said yesterday that he intended to resume his practice of law. He said that in the three years he had held office his law practice had suffered a great deal, and that in justice to himself he was obliged to give up the public service and give his whole attention to his private business.

Assistant Commissioner Murray was silent on the question of his superior's resignation. Although Mr. Murray refused to admit it, it is well known in official circles that he was a candidate for the Commissionership.

The new Commissioner, Mr. Watchhorn, was appointed to the Montreal Commissionership about three years ago. He had supervision over the territory from Eastport, Me., to Blaine, Washington.

UTAH POLITICAL AGREEMENT.

Understanding That One Senator Should Be Gentile and One Mormon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Judge William M. McCarty of the Supreme Court of Utah, a witness called by the defense in the Smoot case, testified to-day that there is a tacit understanding in Utah that one Senator should be a Mormon and one a Gentile. He also said that in his opinion Mr. Smoot had to get the consent of the Church to run for Senator. Whenever a high official of the Church ran for office he had to get the consent of his superiors in the Church, Judge McCarty said.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—AEOLIAN HALL

SPECIAL SALE of Exchanged PIANOS and PIANOLAS

High Grade Pianos Received in Exchange for the Pianola Piano—A Remarkable Offering Distinguished for the Excellent Condition of the Individual Instruments

THIS COLLECTION of exchanged pianos was carefully inspected a few days ago by a gentleman connected with the leading piano house or one of the largest cities in the country. His first impression was one of astonishment that such a large number of pianos, so entirely worthy, were being exchanged by their owners. Such a condition, he stated, was heretofore unknown to the piano business and could only have been brought about by the introduction of the Pianola Piano, and the consequent desire on the part of piano owners to exchange instruments from which they were deriving no pleasure for this new piano which *anyone* can play.

The piano expert when asked to name the prices which he considered the different instruments ought to bring, in nearly every case gave figures which were *from $50 to $250 higher than the prices at which they are now tagged.*

From customers comes similar testimony as to the remarkable character of this opportunity. The consensus of opinion was expressed by one purchaser who said: "If I hadn't been told that this was a collection of exchanged pianos, I should have thought they were entirely new instruments."

Both Grands and Uprights are included, prices ranging from **$110** upwards. The manufacturers represented in this offering include such well known names as:

Weber	**Steinway**	**Steck**
Chickering	**Wheelock**	**Bradbury**
Shoninger	**Gabler**	**Pease**
Kranich & Bach	**Wissner**	**Sohmer**
Stuyvesant	**Kimball**	**Horace Waters**
	Etc., Etc.	

These pianos are in the best condition. Those which needed it have been carefully gone over and regulated. May be purchased on moderate monthly payments when desired.

Exchanged Pianolas at Reduced Prices

Also included in this sale are some Pianolas which have been taken in exchange for Metrostyle Pianolas. They have all been used and do not contain the Metrostyle, but in every other respect are in excellent condition, and have been returned to the factory to be entirely overhauled and repaired. They will be sold, subject to the same guarantee given with absolutely new Pianolas, at $150, $175 and $200.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34th St., N. Y.

MRS. SHIELDS MISSING.

Young Philadelphian Asks Police to Find Mother.

The police were instructed last night to make a thorough search for Mrs. Lillian B. Shields, a Philadelphia woman who disappeared last Wednesday. She had been living at the Hotel Kensington, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and her baggage was still there last night.

Her disappearance was reported by her son, Edward L. Crowell, a young man who said he was living temporarily at 243 West Forty-second Street. He said his mother was originally Mrs. Louis L. Crowell, and that her first husband and his father died when young Crowell was four years old. In 1890 she was married to James K. Rogers, then proprietor of the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island, who died in 1896. In 1902 Crowell's mother was married to Joseph L. Shields, a Philadelphian and son of Albert L. Shields, a Philadelphia criminal lawyer.

Crowell told the police that his mother had left her husband and come here several weeks ago. He said he last saw her last Wednesday evening on a north-bound Seventh Avenue car. She was on her way to the Hotel Grenoble to see Proprietor Dick.

NEW PARK COMMISSIONER.

H. C. Schrader Succeeds Brady, Who Gets a Better Job.

Changes in the Mayor's official family were effected yesterday by the resignation of John J. Brady as Park Commissioner for the Bronx and the appointment in his stead of Henry C. Shrader. Mr. Brady immediately was appointed Tax Commissioner at $7,500 a year as against the $5,000 which he received as Park Commissioner. The Tax Department vacancy to which Commissioner Brady was named was the one caused by his own resignation last October to succeed William Schmidt, who had been removed by the Mayor as the Bronx Park Commissioner.

These changes had been held up for some time owing to the failure of the Tammany district leaders of the Bronx to agree on a candidate for the Park Commissionership. Mr. Shrader is a real estate man in the Bronx, and lives at 217 Alexander Avenue. For many years he was the general manager of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, and the President of the Schnorer Club, a strong German organization of the Bronx. He is fifty-one years old, a native of Germany, but has lived in the Bronx since 1871. Since the days of John Kelly he has been a member of Tammany Hall.

DYNAMITER TO BE INDICTED.

Rosseau Will Face Trial for the Umbria Case.

Chief of Detectives McClusky will try in a few days to have Gessler Rosseau, the self-confessed dynamiter and agitator, now under arrest in Philadelphia, indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for having violated Section 645 of the Penal Code, which provides that any person placing an explosive in a structure of any kind shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The crime carries with it a maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment. This is the case of the attempt to dynamite the steamship Umbria.

Inspector McClusky said that he was convinced that Rosseau had nothing to do with the destruction of the White Star liner Naronic in 1893 or the Welland Canal explosion or the disappearance of Owen Kelly of Philadelphia. Rosseau's visit to Kelly's brother was a "bluff," McClusky said.

Annual Drug, Paint, and Oil Review.

The Annual Review of Trade Conditions for 1904, by The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, was issued yesterday. The review consists of forty-four pages and is a compendium of the changes in the drug, paint, and oil trades during 1904.

Unless you are an expert your judgment in buying a piano ends with "seeing" and "hearing." Both these senses will be satisfied with the

PEASE PIANOS

and you may avail yourself of our knowledge in helping you select a piano suited to your requirements. The extra labor that we expend in "voicing" our product shows itself in the tone of the finished product. Over 72,000 made and sold in the last 60 years tells of our success.

We give 3 years to pay for a piano if desired. A used piano of a good make is better than a cheap new one. We have some good used pianos of the best makes from $125 to $250. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., near B'way, N. Y.,
or 10 New St., Newark, N. J.

POLICE INSTRUCTOR SHOT.

Seriously Hurt by Accidental Discharge of Bluecoat's Weapon.

Police Commissioner McAdoo recently ordered the re-establishment of revolver training for the police, which has languished since President Roosevelt left the department, and yesterday morning, almost at the outset, Policeman Ira Kinney of the Delancey street station, detailed as an instructor, was accidentally shot in the abdomen by a bullet from a weapon in the hands of Policeman John Claire of the Mulberry Street Station, a pupil, whose right hand was badly torn by the same bullet.

The shooting was in the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, where Claire had just reported for practice. Kinney's condition is serious, but it is thought that he will recover.

CHARGE OF LIBRARY GRAFT.

Grout Asks Jerome to Investigate Award of "Stack" Contract.

Controller Grout wrote to District Attorney Jerome yesterday, asking him to investigate the charges of "graft" in connection with the award of the Public Library "stack" work to the Snead Company. Robert A. McCord, Secretary of the Hecla Iron Company, the lowest bidder for the work, is quoted as saying that an offer of $75,000, he was informed, would secure the contract for his firm.

The architects of the library and the Trustees were unanimous in their request to the Board of Estimate to give the contract to the Snead Company. They based their request on the work already done by the Snead Company and argued that the added cost, nearly $200,000 more than the Hecla Company's bid, would be amply compensated for by the better quality of the work guaranteed.

Hurt in Park Collision.

John F. Clark of 142 South Ninth Street, Mount Vernon, was thrown from the light road wagon in which he was driving at East Drive and Sixty-second Street in Central Park yesterday afternoon by coming into collision with a carriage in which was seated Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac of 60 West Seventy-first Street. Clark was picked up and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where Dr. Mason attended to his injuries, after which he was removed to his home. Mrs. Dupignac was alone in the carriage at the time. She was not injured.

THIRTEEN-STORY CLUB.

Engineers' Fine New Home Will Have a Roof Garden.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Hopper for the new clubhouse to be built at 32 and 34 West Fortieth Street for the Engineers' Club, of which W. H. Fletcher is President. It is to be a thirteen-story fire-proof edifice, with a frontage of 50 feet on Fortieth Street, and extending back 197½ feet to Thirty-ninth Street, on which it will front 25 feet.

The building will be of Colonial design, with a facade of brick, with marble trimmings, and ornamented at the fourth and twelfth stories with decorative cornices, supported by pilasters and engaged columns. The roof will have both a covered and an open-air Summer garden. The building is to cost $500,000, and the architects are Whitfield & King. The present home of the Engineers' Club is at 374 Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:45 A. M.—Twenty-third Street and Broadway; Metropolitan Railroad Company; damage, $200.

2:30 A. M.—1,340 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

9:10 A. M.—60 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; J. Stone; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—68 Dey Street; S. Ferris; damage, $200.

2:15 P. M.—1,618 Pelham Avenue; J. Mustare; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—Down in the Subway in front of 48 Broadway; no damage.

3:45 P. M.—146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; D. Stedler; damage, $20.

4:20 P. M.—13 University Place; Mirch & Co.; damage trifling.

4:35 P. M.—71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; F. C. Baum; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—149 West Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—216 East Fiftieth Street; Ignatz Roth; damage, $50.

5:25 P. M.—2,072 First Avenue; T. Etoldo; damage, $400.

6 P. M.—512 East Twelfth Street; Bertha Kreckt; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—34 and 36 West Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

6:50 P. M.—258 Cherry Street; Bachrach & Stedler; damage, $100.

7:25 P. M.—2,062 Fifth Avenue; Annie [illegible]

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Sale of the new 1905 silk shirtwaist suits continues to-day at about ½ price.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a young bride who feelingly confided to her husband that—"Her dear mama had promised to visit her for a month."

Then the husband threw a blanket drenched with ice cold sarcasm upon her sentiments by replying:

"Don't you think you had better say 'she has threatened to visit us?'"

"There's a heap o' difference between promisin' and threatenin'"—as old Zeek White would say.

Some stores threaten to give tremendous values, others promise—neither performs.

Perform what you promise—that's the secret of "ads that pay." When we tell you we're going to do a certain thing it's as good as done, and if you ever run across a promise that's not carried out to the letter—we'd thank you to report it to our general manager—you can help us in our good work—we want you to help us.

You know at the best "one must go away from home to hear all the news," and our patrons are often good enough to tell us the news—good or bad, we're glad to hear it—especially the bad. That's what helps us to make this an ideal store.

Costumes, demi costumes and evening wraps about ½ price

THIS SECTION has been the centre of great buying activity the last few days. Monday equalled some of the busiest days in March. Unusual bargain news travels fast and we expect Tuesday to be a larger selling day than Monday. To the great purchase we've added many wraps and costumes from our own stock—wanted to make the second day the best of all. Come to-day by all means if only to catch the correct style hints for the coming season.

Third Floor.

The inception of this sale was the result of a special purchase from one of New York's foremost costumers, who, owing to ill health and the advice of his physician, closed up his entire establishment—sold us his entire line of new 1905 silk shirt-waist suits and demi-costumes at less than the actual cost of the material.

The best part of this sale—and a feature we do not want you to lose sight of—is that these demi-costumes were all planned to conform with the coming 1905 styles—the designer using for his inspiration costumes from the foremost Berlin, Vienna and Paris creations—brought them over here for models—these costumes were given American adaptations—made up to be used as samples to exhibit to the trade when taking orders, and as the maker was forced to give up his business they came to us at about the cost of the material. They're not going to last long, though, for this sale is fast becoming the talk of all New York.

If you desire one of the garments embodying the new 1905 sleeves, waist, skirt and trimmings at about half, attend this sale—let us show you the handsomest gatherings of costumes, particularly adapted for semi-dress and theatre wear, shown in New York for the price. You will be amazed that they can possibly be offered so low.

$17.50 for $30 silk suits and demi-costumes, many of which are adapted for semi-dress occasions; there's a diversity of models and weaves of silk; you must see them in order to adequately conceive their beauty.

$20.00 for $35 and $40 dresses—reproductions of models originated by the leading Paris dressmakers, such as Paquin, Doucet, Beer, Radnitz, Templer, etc.—some of them are worth $50.

$14.75 for $25 silk suits and handsome demi-costumes—also several veilings, wool checks, in solid colors and fancy weaves—suits that are up to most critical requirements in style.

$25 for $50 and $60 dresses—we wish we could show you these handsome creations right in your home, because there are so many it's impossible to tell you about them. It is without a doubt the most important offering of its kind ever announced. Now, that's saying a good deal—but it's so.

Evening Wraps: These values are worth coming a long ways to take advantage of—if you live within three or four hours' journey of New York and desire an evening wrap appropriate for the very swellest social functions, attend this sale.

Here are a few important facts—smart swagger styles—skillfully planned for fashionable events—in white and black broadcloths, English twine, reps, Allover lace, velvet—short box models or long ¾ lengths—garnitures of lace, fur, braids, jewelled buttons, applique, etc.

OF COURSE, in a sale like this you must expect the sizes to be broken—but, then, the values are exceptionally strong, and include a number of short blouse models formerly priced at $40 to $100. They are now priced at almost half. Don't put off coming too long.

Here are the prices for to-day: $25, $33, 42.50, 48.75, 54.50 and 60.00.

Here's a complete style show of the new 1905 waists.

THE new 1905 waists are daintier and handsomer than any previous season has brought out and a great many are shown exclusively by Simpson Crawford Co. The more you see of waists shown elsewhere the more you will appreciate our display. Although you may not intend to purchase we invite you to come and inspect our showing of waists. If you *do* contemplate making a selection it is well to know they are all priced so attractively. Here are the values:

Second Floor.

2.95 for Persian lawn waists—six excellent styles—buttoned down front or back—trimmed with rows of all-over embroidery or designed pointed yoke made of insertions, hemstitching and tiny tucks—new tucked sleeve and inserted collar and cuffs—certainly one of the most effective models created for the new season.

3.95 for new linen shirt waists with figured design—entire front made of rows of side plaits between a box plait of tiny tucks—tucked sleeves—new back—pretty stock trimmed with fancy tie.

6.95 for excellent quality messaline taffeta silk waists—new sleeves formed of rows of shirring and deep tucked cuff—tucked back and exquisitely designed front—made of solid rows of inverted box plaits—hemstitched stock finished with dainty tie—a waist of excellent taste.

5.95 for handkerchief linen waist—back finished with three rows of tiny tucks—elaborate blouse front of tucks, insertion, medallions and sprays of hand embroidery—deep inserted cuff and collar.

10.00 for India chiffon taffeta or messaline silk waists, beautifully designed blouse effect, trimmed with laces, medallions, hand knots or pointed yoke effect—trimmed front and back with dainty laces and medallions—new inserted and tucked sleeves—finished with deep designed cuffs.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Important Announcement of the new 1905 ribbons

RIBBONS that permit of the richest effects in the embellishmen. of the new costumes, dresses and hats—not the kind you will see wherever you go, but those exclusive new 1905 weaves embracing all the shades from the most delicate to the brilliant hues—sombre black and immaculate white—a variety that simply cannot be equalled We can't tell you about all of them, but here are two that are going to be so charmingly correct in the evolution of the season that we're going to present them to-day.

Main Floor.

5⅞ inch Mousseline—white, mais, turquoise, light blue—yard, 19c., regular 27c. value

5 inch Taffetas—cardinals, pink, light blue, gray, old rose, mais—yard, 19c., regular 27c. value

You will not only find many exclusive creations among our ribbons, but you will find them temptingly priced and of a quality that will wear perfectly—colors that blend or match with perfect harmony, lend dignity to and enhance the beauty of the costume.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

January sale of notions and dressmakers' supplies.

DRESSMAKERS and all others who are preparing for the carnival of Spring will see in these prices and the well known brand of everything they represent, the most advantageous notion buying time of the year. It's our great January sale.

Main Floor.

Warren's silk waist featherbone, doz. yds., $1.19.

Warren's cotton waist featherbone, doz. yds. 59c.

Warren's silk collar bone, doz. yds. 59c.

Kleinert's Gem (double covered) dress shields, No. 2, per pair, 21c.; No. 3, per pair, 23c.; No. 4, per pair, 25c.

"Omo" dress shields, odorless, impervious and washable, three strong and important factors which we guarantee:

No. 2, 15c. pr., $1.75 doz.
No. 3, 19c. pr., $2.00 doz.
No. 4, 25c. pr., $2.75 doz.

B. H. & M. double silk covered shields:

No. 2, 19c. pr., $2.00 doz.
No. 3, 21c. pr., $2.25 doz.
No. 4, 25c. pr., $2.75 doz.

Whalebone—real shell bone—36 in. strips—per doz $1.50; each, 15c.

Silk chiffon collar foundation, round or point styles—3 for 25c.—each 9c.

Seam binding—super quality—all silk—5¼ lines wide—black, white and colors—doz., $1.35—per bolt, 12½c.

Same quality as above, 4¼ lines wide—doz., 95c.—per bolt, 8½c.

De Long's Hump hooks and eyes, all sizes, per card, 7½c.

Hair nets, real hair, each 10c.

Hair nets, invisible silk, each 3c.

Hose supporters, silk and lisle side supporters, pr. 10c.

Hose supporters, Foster style, satin and sateen pads with four straps, extra strong web—all colors, special 25c.

Slightly soiled Sew On supporters, worth 50c., at 25c.

Vienna pearl buttons, for underwear, etc.—16 to 22 line—2 and 4 holes—average worth 12½c. doz.—special 2 doz. for 10c.

Imported novelty buttons, such as gilt, steel, enamel, ivory, gun metal, etc., worth up to 25c. doz.—sale price, 5c. and 10c. doz.

Duplex, Clinton and Cap Sheaf safety pins, all sizes, doz. 5c.

Kirby brand English bank pins, ½ lb. box, 25c.

Perfection machine silk, 1 oz. spool, black and white—per lb., $5.50; spool, 50c.

Dressmakers' jersey covered paper mache bust forms—all sizes, 39c.

Simpson Crawford brand 500 yd. basting cotton, doz. spools 35c.—per spool, 3c.

Machine oil, super quality—bottle, 3c.

"Not a Hook" garment fasteners, superior to any other fastener—on tape, yard, 19c.—card, 5c.

Soft mohair skirt braid, 5 yd. bolts, 12½c.

Pearl head lace pin, best quality—4 cards for 25c.—per card, 7c.

20,000 yards of new 1905 laces to-day at very much less than 1-2 price and they're the finest sample strips made in Europe.

IF you don't *want* sample strips, then you do not want the very finest European laces, and you will not want to choose from the most varied collection of rich laces that comes to America. This is what a sale of sample strips consists of at this store, and you know they are perfect, for all the sales of the famous manufacturers they come from depend solely upon them. * * * * * This news is all intensely interesting, but here's the most engrossing part. Aren't they wonderful values?

Main Floor.

25c	48c	98c	1.48	1.98	2.98
for 50c and 75c laces	for laces worth up to 1.25	for laces worth up to 2.50	for laces worth up to 3.00	for laces worth up to 6.50	for laces worth up to 7.50

20,000 yards of the new 1905 laces— The sample strips of several of the largest manufacturers of Saxony, representing the coming season's styles and advance samples of the styles that will be in vogue in the European fashion centres, on sale here to-day at less than half. You know sample strips are the first pieces run off on the machines—the trial lengths. Simpson Crawford Co., with their great outlet for laces, secure annually from the leading manufacturers their complete lines. This season they are larger and more beautiful than usual, as laces promise to be more in demand the coming season than for some years. The variety consists of the following:—

25c **48c**

LACE WAISTINGS, NET TOP LACES, POMPADOUR LACES, POINT GAZE LACES, POINT VENISE EFFECTS, LACE ALLOVERS, REPOUSSE LACES, IRISH LACE EFFECTS, ROSE POINT EFFECTS.

Above are in bands, galloons, various widths of flouncings, insertions, &c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Great sale of the famous Lyons silk foulards.

LYONS silks have the greatest reputation of any silk in the world. Every woman knows that and will go out of her way to secure them. This is the first time to our knowledge that they have ever been offered at a saving anything like the tremendous reduction that is making this sale the talk of the town.

Main Floor, Rotunda.

Not only among smart dressers but among the other stores that have not found a way to meet this wonderful selling event. It is a revelation to everybody.

The price barely represents the actual cost to manufacture, and they are the richest effects. Checks and small figures and picturesque floral designs vie for the favor of multitudes of discriminating women, who, it seems, simply can't get enough of these wonderful values.

59c. **59c.**

There's one price—59c., and the values start at $1.25, while $2.50 is the best. This magnificent showing represents the very finest imported and domestic printed satin foulards and satin faconne, and all the latest exclusive spring shades and colorings are included.

This great sale of $1 fancy silks at 59c. is creating quite as much interest as the foulards for the reason that they are going to be so much in demand this season for shirt waist suits.

59c. **59c.**

They're going to be so popular this year that their popularity will never have been exceeded, and the swell dressmakers are buying them for the handsomest suits.

We haven't any doubt that you are now ready to come downtown to-day, but then we want to give you a forehand inkling of other remarkable values that await you.

1.25 for $2.25 double width black crepe de chine, and that's positive—this item alone ought to fill our silk section with enthusiastic buyers—it's a remarkable thing to sell staple black silks at this price—but then we received a concession in buying that enables us to make this great bargain offer—full double width, and we don't think you can buy it elsewhere for less than $2.25—at $1.25.

55c. for 75c. rustling taffetas—guaranteed to wear—not a great quantity, though, so come early.

89c. for $1.25 27-inch double face black peau de soie—a very exceptional value at 89c. per yard.

95c. for $1.35 36-inch black rustling pure silk taffetas—for gowns and petticoats—exceptional values.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

The great sale of dress goods soon will end, but to-day there's an abundance of fabrics worth up to $2.25, at 49c.

TO-DAY will be an opportune time for you to choose dress goods at the wonderfully low prices now offered on desirable remnants. It will doubtless be a long time before you again have an opportunity to select $1.50 to $2.25 fabrics at 49c., so if you have in contemplation a new costume and desire a particularly good material you will attend this sale to-day.

Main Floor, Rotunda.

There's an abundance of those smart fashionable fabrics selling at 49c. that were never intended to sell below $1.25 and from that up to 2.25, but you know it's clearing time, and there's an imperative rule in this store that precludes carrying goods over from one season to another, and this is the great sale upon which we depend to clean house thoroughly. All new and desirable dress goods—useful lengths varying from 2 to 8 yards—suitable for children's dresses, costumes, suits, coats, waists and separate skirts.

35c for remnants of dress goods that sold off the piece from 75c. to $1.50 per yd.—handsome effects in imported all-wool challies—imported all-wool henriettas—English mohair and Sicilians—French voiles and etamines—cheviots—serges and crepe albatross and a wealth of bargains for shoppers—early morning hours best time to buy—extra clerks.

49c for smart fashionable fabrics that sold regularly off the piece for $1.50 to $2.25—all-wool mixed Scotch cheviots, suit lengths—plain and fancy zibeline, full suit lengths—Boucle and Bourette suiting—plain fancy eoliennes, crepe de Paris, voiles, etamines and Panama suitings—just the thing for those long coat suits—costumes, separate skirts and waists—extraordinary values.

$1.00 a yard for the new $1.25 satin finished broadcloth—not a fabric we've had in stock, but the beautiful 1905 Spring weight fabric in all the Spring shades. $1.25 is a very low price for it. We know you'll appreciate your suit more the earlier you have it, and urge you to take advantage of this rare offering.

98c a yard for the new Spring 48 inch Panama suitings that bid fair to create a sensation among smart dressers this season—so exclusively correct and different from any other fabric—a grand collection of green and blue checks that gives you an ideal opportunity to select your suiting now and be among the first to start the fashion for this handsome fabric.

75c for high grade $1.75 to $3 fabrics sold off the piece regularly all the season long at from $1.75 to $3—here's where you'll find the enthusiastic buyers—such fabrics were never sold before for the price; desirable shades in French and Austrian broadcloth, silk eoliennes, crepe de Paris, silk crepons, English tweed suitings, imported Scotch plaids, English whipcords and poplins.

25c. wash goods at 12½c.—an important factor here.

DON'T fail to inspect *this* exposition of the new 1905 wash fabrics. You can almost see the stunning costumes for which they're designed, and they appear as exclusive creations not to be found elsewhere. Dame Fashion says it will be a season of cottons. Long ago we acknowledged her authority and gathered a variety of rich designs greater than it has ever been our privilege to show. Now they are assembled in all their beauty at prices such as 12½c. for 25c. qualities.

Main Floor.

Newest imported cottons at 25c., 39c. and 48c. yd.—Irish dimities, French foulard, French organdies, French voiles, French printed nainsooks—all the new designs.

Fine printed organdies, 15c. yd.—look like the imported ones which sell at 39c.—in new roses, floral effects—pink, blue, green, yellow—cloth is fine and sheer—fast colors.

25,000 yards Scotch Knicker suitings at 12½c. yd.—original price was 19c. to 25c.—we bought all the mill had—colorings are green, dark blue, tan, gray, brown and lighter blue—27 in.—just the thing for outing suits.

The new wash silk madras, 39c. yd.—handsomest fabric shown in 1905—silk cotton washable materials for waists—plain shades and pretty fancy weaves and stripes—nearly 50 pretty designs to choose from.

Silk mulls—12½c. yd.—the 19c. kind—29 in.—all shades—chiffon finish.

Very special—25,000 yards 32 inch shirting ginghams—plain and fancy weaves—suitable for shirt waists or shirt waist suits—made to sell at 25c. yd.—at 12½c.

Sale of fine white goods. Reduction, 10c. to 6¼c.—12½c. to 8c.—15c. to 10c.—19c. to 12½c. India linen, 30 to 32 in. wide—sheer and finely woven.

12½c. yd. for fancy lace striped white goods: great many designs for waists or children's wear; value 18c.

19c. yd. for a variety of white materials for waists, shirt waist suits and summer dresses; not any worth less than 30c. to 39c., including white piques, 40 inch Persian mull, fancy madrases, woven piques with dots, crepe effect white shirting, momie effects in white madras cloth.

Simpson Crawford Co. long cloth for undergarments, yard wide, soft chamois finish, 12 yd. pieces, 88c., $1.25, $1.30, $1.75.

A new collection of imported St. Gall swisses—some very attractive designs—31 in. wide, at 39c., 49c. and 59c. yard.

Also about 10,000 short lengths of white waist materials in waist lengths, very choice designs; reduction, 19c. to 9c., 25c. to 15c., 30c. to 19c., 48c. to 25c.

1,000 pieces English nainsook—our well known special—12 yards to the piece, guaranteed to be as that which other stores ask 25c. yard for; our price for 12 yards, $1.50.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Two splendid new sample lines for the lace robe sale.

WE practically sold out of lace robes at prices such as annually create the greatest buying interest known to New York, and for to-day we have two elegant sample lines at the original sale prices, which you will recognize in the following:

Main Floor.

7.50	for	$15	and $20 robes
15.00	for	$25	and $30 robes
18.00	for	$35	and $40 robes
25.00	for	$50	and $60 robes
37.00	for	$65	and $75 robes

The designs in these new lots are distinctive—as different as they can be from those of the first, so you're practically assured a creation such as you will never see in New York.

Black net robes.
Black lace robes.
Black spangled robes.
Ecru Llerre robes.
Ecru embroidered robes.
White Llerre robes.

Sample robes from St. Gall.
Sample robes from Brussels.
Sample robes from Paris.
Sample robes from Plauen.

White embroidered robes.
Brussels net robes.
Evening wear robes.
Robes for opera.
Robes for social functions.
Robes for reception wear.

The robes that make this sale the one supreme buying time in New York are the very finest expressions of the foreign robe maker's art. It is a well known fact that we are called upon to supply more ball, reception and evening costumes than any other store in America.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

JAN 1905

Men's $25 to $30 Suits To Order, $20

Meaning a saving of $5 to $10 on a suit—tailored in our very best fashion.

Fabrics are stylish Fancy Cheviots, and a few Worsteds in neat patterns — probably enough for a suit or so in each piece, and one hundred suits in all.

Made up to your measure in single-breasted sack style, at **$20 a suit.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cold-Proof Angora Garments

For men and women.

For skating, motoring, hockey, mid-winter golf, sleighing—all out-door sports in which warmth and freedom of motion are desirable.

They are made of the soft, silky fleece of the Angora sheep, are light-weight, practically impervious to wind and cold, and wear endlessly.

Made only by one firm abroad and sold in America only by us.

Prices:

MEN'S ANGORA GARMENTS—
Jackets, $16.50. Waistcoats, $10. Cardigan Jackets, $12.

WOMEN'S ANGORA GARMENTS—
Boleros, $7.50.
Single-breasted Jackets, $9.
Double-breasted Jackets, $12.
Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose Under-Price

Entirely worthy.

8c a Pair; 3 Pairs for 20c

Worth 10c a pair.

Of fast black "seamless" cotton; with extra spliced heels and toes; medium weight. Exceptional quality at the price.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Boys' Suits And Overcoats

A hurry-up call.

There are only fifty of the suits—handsome Three-piece Suits in various leading styles. Sizes that are left from popular, depleted lines.

And the smart Overcoats of Oxford frieze are limited in quantity, too.

$6.50 to $9.50 SUITS at $4.50
Sizes for 9 to 13 years.

$6.50 to $9.50 OVERCOATS at $4.50
Sizes for 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, North street.

All-wool Beatrice Cloth

37½ Cents a Yard

65-cent quality.

And, more than that, the cloth is woven in a way that gives it the softness of French flannel.

For house-gowns, dressing sacques and children's dresses, nothing can be prettier.

37½c a Yard, instead of 65c

Best-liked colors — creams, light blues, tans, royal blues, resedas and cerise. Rotunda.

Women's Sweaters And the Like

If you've been skating during the cold snap—indeed, if you've been out of doors at all—you will probably appreciate the value of this news.

The value of the snug jackets themselves you will appreciate at a glance.

SWEATERS

In white, red, gray and black. Blouse style with full sleeves.

At $2—High or low neck.
At $2.75—High close-fitting collar.
At $3.25—High close-fitting collar or collarless. Pearl buttons.
Others up to $7.50.

NORFOLK JACKETS

In plain weave or honeycomb effect; collarless; with straps and belt; in white, red, gray or black. $3.50, $5, $7.50, $9.

GOLF VESTS

In many weaves; close-fitting; double-breasted with pearl buttons. $1.75, $2.75, $3.50. Second floor, Tenth st.

Taffeta Petticoats $6.75, worth $8

Liberally cut, rustling silk petticoats. In all the newest shades—light or dark. And in a lustrous black. An excellent quality. **$6.75, worth $8.**

Deep, accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with two full ruches.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Coats at $16

Another Achievement

The lowest price at which we have previously offered Women's Coats of style equal to the coat we illustrate has been $23.50—and the coats have sold readily at that figure.

Today we eclipse that offering altogether with these coats at **$16.**

They are made of fine black kersey, 42 inches long; collarless; neck outlined with cloth; fly-front; semi-fitting back; very handsomely finished with wide strapped seams, which are arranged in particularly graceful fashion, giving wide-shouldered effect.

Sleeves are full, with stylish cuffs. Lined with black satin.

Most remarkable coats to be offered at this low price.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHOES for Little Old New York

Most of our customers are city dwellers, and intend to get most of the wear out of the shoes they buy right on New York streets.

We *have* shoes for the Sunny South, but shoes for latitude north 40 degrees 45 minutes are much more to the point.

Hence, sturdy Winter Shoes for New Yorkers:

MEN'S SHOES.

Black calf; leather-lined; lace; double soles and full round toes. $3.90 a pair.

Enamel leather, Blucher cut, lace; thick welted soles and military heels. $3.90 a pair.

Kidskin; full toes; straight last; double soles; drill lining. $3.90 a pair.

Storm calf, Blucher cut, lace; waxed lining; viscolized soles, full toes, swing last. $3 a pair.

Box calf, Blucher cut, lace; double soles, narrow-toe last, neat boot heels. $3 a pair.

BOYS' SHOES.

Box calf; heavy half-double soles, machine-sewed; lace style. Sizes 1 to 5½ at $1.50 a pair.

Box and storm calf; tan and black; Blucher style, lace, with heavy double soles, welted. Our own $2.50 and $3 shoes, now at $2 a pair.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

Box calf; lace; heavy single welted soles; medium heels and toes. $2.20 a pair.

Calfskin; lace; selected skins; firm oak leather soles. $2.60 a pair.

Dull kid; lace; stout soles and medium square heels. $3 a pair.

Calfskin; Blucher cut; lace; military heels and stylish last. $3 a pair.

Calfskin lace and button shoes; oak-tanned soles backed with cork—especially flexible insoles. Splendid Winter shoes. $4 a pair.

Boarded calfskin; lace; lined throughout with pearl-color kid; white wool felt insoles; heavy oak soles; dampproofed; straight last with military heels. $5 a pair. Fourth avenue.

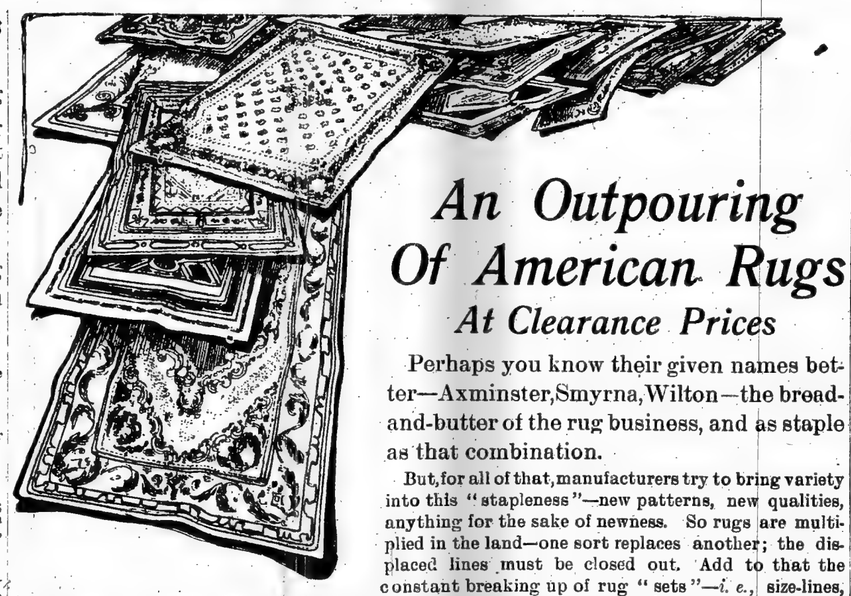

An Outpouring Of American Rugs

At Clearance Prices

Perhaps you know their given names better—Axminster, Smyrna, Wilton—the bread-and-butter of the rug business, and as staple as that combination.

But, for all of that, manufacturers try to bring variety into this "stapleness"—new patterns, new qualities, anything for the sake of newness. So rugs are multiplied in the land—one sort replaces another; the displaced lines must be closed out. Add to that the constant breaking up of rug "sets"—*i. e.*, size-lines, which have to be discontinued—and the fact that we have helped one of our principal manufacturers to make a clearance of his "left out" Brussels rugs, and you can easily see whence we derive a substantial mass of excellent material for

A Noteworthy Stock-Clearance

It is a new departure for us—and we are sure that it will prove a successful one.

For not only are colors and patterns of the rugs offered most desirable, but sizes for almost every room in the house are included; and prices are extremely low. Partial details:

Wilton Rugs

2 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in...$2.50, from $3.75
3 ft. x 3 ft.....$3.00, from $4.25
3 ft. x 5 ft. 3 in.....$4.00, from $6.50
3 ft. x 6 ft.....$5.00, from $7.50
2 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft.....$6.00, from $10.00
2 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.....$8.00, from $12.50
3 ft. x 9 ft.....$7.50, from $13.50
3 ft. x 12 ft.....$10.00, from $17.00
3 ft. x 15 ft.....$12.00, from $21.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in...$25.00, from $30.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.....$27.50, from $35.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.....$37.50, from $45.00

Third floor.

Axminster Rugs

18 in. x 36 in.....$1.15, from $1.50
30 in. x 60 in.....$3.00, from $4.00

Body Brussels Rugs

Best qualities—
6 ft. x 9 ft.....$15.00, from $18.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in...$19.50, from $23.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.....$21.00, from $25.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft...$28.50, from $35.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in...$35.00, from $40.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft...$35.00, from $45.00
9 ft. x 15 ft.....$30.00, from $35.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft...$35.00, from $42.00

Smyrna Rugs

Best standard grade—
9 ft. x 12 ft.....$23.00, from $28.50
9 ft. x 15 ft.....$35.00, from $42.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in...$38.00, from $46.00
12 ft. x 15 ft.....$48.00, from $56.00
12 ft. x 18 ft.....$60.00, from $70.00

Also Art Rugs, in sizes varying more from 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. up to 12 ft. x 15 ft., at a reduction of about 25 per cent.

A lot of Sheepskin Rugs, slightly shop-worn, at half regular prices.

Also a lot of Black Goatskin Rugs, 4 ft x 5 ft., at $3, from $5.

You'll Vote This SILVER EVENT A Regular Gold Mine

No alchemy, no transmutation of metals; not even any sixteen-to-one doctrine about it. It's the simple fact that for every dollar you spend—whether gold, silver or paper, you receive anywhere from $1.25 to $1.50—even more—in value.

However, we won't plume ourselves on having gathered this great stock of fine silverware at so much less than value; (though, honestly, it is a great achievement) but simply refer you to the silver itself—counters, tables, aisles-fuls of it. And, even then, we were only able to show two-thirds of our supply the first day!

The sterling silver is $\frac{925}{1000}$ fine, in beautiful new patterns and finishes. The quadruple ware is, in many cases, so new that it is still listed in the makers' catalogues.

There are five fine designs to choose from in the Rogers' Ware.

There is a notable showing of Table Cutlery.

In short, it is the biggest and best Sale we have ever held.

A stirring day's buying has had no effect on the assortment. Still here in plentiful supply:

Quadruple-plated Tableware at One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $6, $10, $11.50, $11.75, $13.50, $20.

Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4, $4.50, $4.75 and $6.

Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2, $3.50.

Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2.

Sugar Bowls, $1.50.

Cream Pitchers, $1.50.

Spoon Holders, $1.50.

Butter Dishes, $1 and $2.

Baking Dishes, $3, $3.25, $3.50 and $6.50.

Water Pitchers, $2.75, $4, $5.25.

Ice Pitchers, $4, $4.25, $5.50 and $8.

Tilting Pitchers, $10.75, $11 and $14.

Vegetable Dishes, $6.50.

Fern Dishes, $2, $2.75, $3 and $4.50.

Soup Tureens, $4.50 and $6.50.

Tea Kettles, $6.75.

Coffee Urns, $8.

Cake Baskets, $2, $2.50, $3.75, Fruit or Salad Bowls, $2.50, $2.75, $4.

Serving Trays, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.75.

Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c and $1.

Syrup Jugs, $1.75 and $2.50.

Candelabra, $3.75, $4.75, $5.25, $7.50.

Candlesticks, $1.25.

Glass-lined Fruit Dishes, $2, $2.50.

Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 to $3.

Wine Coolers, $4 and $4.75.

Plateaux, $1.75 and $2.

Cracker Jars, $2.

Napkin Rings, 35c.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, 10c.

Main and Tenth street aisles, Tenth street elevator counter and, Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Pieces (TABLEWARE) One-quarter Under-Price

Fruit Dishes, $18.75, $22.25, $29.50.
Bread Trays, $14.25, $35, $40.
Butter Dishes, $8.75, $9.
Candlesticks, $3.50, $4, $4.75, $5.50, $8, $10.25, $11 each.
Water Pitchers, $23, $25, $32, $34.50.
Gravy Boats, $8, $9.75, $11.50.
Almond Dishes, $1.50, $2 each.
Bonbon Dishes, $2.25, $3.25, $5.50, $6.50 each.
Picture Frames, 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $5, $6, $7.50.
Claret Jugs, glass, silver-mounted, $6.75.
Napkin Rings, $1, $1.15, $1.25.
Children's Cups, $3.75, $4.50.
Call Bells, $1.25.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, $1.15, $1.75.

SPOONS, FORKS and SERVING PIECES

Sugar Spoons, 90c each.
Cold-meat Forks, small, $1.90 each; large, $2.75 each.
Sardine Forks, $1.20 each.
Bouillon Ladles, $2.75 each.
Cracker Scoops, $3.25 each.
Beef Forks, $1.20 each.
Fried-oyster Servers, $2.75 each
Bonbon Tongs, 90c each.
Gravy Ladles, $4.
Sugar Tongs, large, $2.75.
Butter Knives, $1.50, $2 each.
Ice Spoons, $2.90, $4.25.
Spoons and Forks, 80c an ounce.
Silver Store, Broadway, Tenth street.

Rogers' Extra-Plate Spoons, Forks and Serving Pieces at Special Prices

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.85 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a dozen.
Orange Spoons, $1.75 a dozen.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Sugar Spoons, 25c each.
Sugar Tongs, 45c each.
Cold Meat Forks, 45c each.
Berry Spoons, 75c each.
Pie Knives, 75c each.
Children's Sets, 60c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Triple-plated Medium or Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.
Triple-plated Medium Knives, hollow handles, at $3 a dozen.

Ninth street aisle and Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Table Cutlery at One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

All are perfect, except that the pearl-handled knives are technically "seconds," because of hardly discernible imperfections in the mother-of-pearl handles.

Pearl-handled Dessert Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, $6.25 a dozen.

Pearl-handled medium Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, $8.50 and $10 a dozen.

Pearl-handled Medium Knives and Forks, with sterling silver ferrules; six of each in set, at $8.50 and $9 a set.

Pearl-handled Fruit Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, at $5 a dozen.

Pearl-handled Butter Knives, with sterling silver ferrules, at 75c each.

Three-piece Carving Sets, with ebony handles and sterling silver mountings, at $2.75 a set.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

To Dry The Hair Quickly

Instead of long, tedious fanning and brushing and cold-contracting after a shampoo, we suggest the Holland Brush.

Nickel-plated metal, with hollow back and teeth, admitting boiling water. After a few minutes' brushing the hair is dry, soft and fluffy.

50 Cents Each

Instead of $2. Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Hamper-Tables

A household convenience. Attractive little stands, half hamper and half table. Excellent for sewing-tables, magazine stands and other uses. Regularly $2.50, **now $1.50 each.**

Only thirty in all.

And a hundred new palm-leaf Knife-Baskets, with two compartments

26c Each

11½ in. long, 7 in. wide, 2 in. deep.

Basement.

Broken Prices On Bric-a-Brac

Just a little group of fine Bonn, Teplitz, Florian and Holland Ware, in attractive decorative pieces, at a third to one-half below par:

85c. from $1.75 $3.75, from $6
$1, from $2 $5, from $8
$2, from $4 $8, from $12

Art Room, Basement.

The Dinner Sets, Fish and Game Sets and Fancy China, advertised yesterday, still offer some economy plums worth having. Basement.

The WHITE SALE Is Running Like Clockwork

With exceeding smoothness the White Sale proceeds. Huge lots of undergarments have disappeared—other lots, from the vast reserves provided for the Sale, take their places.

No size-shortages, no broken assortments; hence no difficulty in getting exactly the garments you want. And an ever-growing conviction that this White Sale is in every way the most successful we have ever held. Evidence:

NIGHTGOWNS of muslin; cambric or nainsook, plain or trimmed, at 38c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 up to $15.

DRAWERS of muslin, cambric or nainsook; plain with plaits, or trimmed with lace and embroidery, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c., up to $4.50.

CHEMISES of cambric or nainsook; plain with corded band, or trimmed in many different ways, at 35c, 50c, 85c, up to $5.

CORSET COVERS of cambric or nainsook; French style or tight-fitting, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, up to $3.75.

LONG PETTICOATS of cambric or nainsook; deep ruffle, trimmed with hemstitching, embroidery or lace, at 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, up to $20. Second floor.

FURS for Arctic Days

At Prices Approaching Zero

This is clearly the time to wear Furs—and a glance at these newly-established prices shows beyond dispute that now is the time to buy them.

Our whole stock of furs, which we wish to sell as quickly as possible, is similarly treated. There are equally great savings on dozens of other handsome garments besides these:

Every Alaska Sealskin Coat in our stock is reduced as follows. 22-inch Coats:
$260 to $221. $300 to $255.
$350 to $297.50

All sizes and lengths reduced in the same proportion.

A superb Cape of chinchilla; originally $650, now $325.

Second floor.

All Nearseal and Electric Seal Coats, plain and trimmed, at half former prices.

Imported Squirrel-lined Coats of English mixtures, reduced from $55 to 27.50.

Plain Persian Lamb Jackets, reduced from $72.50 and $82.50 to $55.

Mole Pelerines, very wide, over the shoulders with long tabs, trimmed with chenille; reduced from $28.50 to $14.50.

Low-Priced Fine LINENS

The Result of Stock-Pruning

In many instances the quantities of these Linens are so small as to be "singletons"—but every offering is of great interest. Fine table linens and dress linens by the yard and elaborate bed sets are some of the fine things involved. And the very low prices make up for such shortcomings as being mussed; as some of the pieces—but not all—display:

Linens by the Yard

French navy blue Linen Suiting, 26 in. wide, at 25c a yard, from 50c.

Extra fine Linen Sheeting, 90 in. wide, at $2 a yard, from $2.75.

Chinese fine Blue Grass Linen, 31 in. wide, at $1 a yard, from $1.50.

"Old Bleach" basket-weave Huckaback Toweling, 26 in. wide, at 50c a yard, from 65c.

German Linen Ticking, 33 in. wide, at 25c a yard, from 40c.

Printed Cotton Table Covers, 56 x 60 in., at $1 each, from $1.50.

Linen Bedspreads

Hand-embroidered; some with elaborate drawn-work:

Three-quarter bed size, 72x100 inches, at $75 each, from $110; at $22.50 each, from $32.50; at $20 each, from $27.50; at $10 each, from $15.

Full-bed size, 90 x 100 inches, at $25 each, from $42; at $22.50 each, from $32.50.

Linen store, Third floor.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets

Grass bleached, extra fine German or "Old Bleach" linen:

Full-bed size, 90 x 99 inches, at $15 a pair, from $21; at $11.50 a pair, from $15.

Three-quarter bed size, 72 x 108 in., at $11 a pair, from $15; at $10 a pair, from $12.

Embroidered Pillow-Cases, extra large size, 27x36 in., at $5 a pair, from $7.75.

Bed Sets

Consisting of one upper sheet with wide hand-drawnwork above hem; one under sheet, plain hemstitched; one bolster cover, hemstitched with hand-drawnwork; one pair of pillow cases. At $30 a set, from $40; at $26.25 a set, from $35; at $23.25 a set, from $31.

Towels

French Towels, embroidered in colors; extra large, at $2.90 each, from $5 and $6; at $2.25 each, from $3.50; at 90c each, from $1.50.

Bleached Damask Towels, hemstitched ends, at 50c each, from 90c.

Hemstitched "Old Bleach" fancy weave Towels, 27 x 45 inches, at 90c each, from $15 and $18 a dozen.

Beautiful Clothes For Babies and Children

The finest white garments—for little folks—made in America.

And exquisite hand-made imported dresses.

Under-priced as in the list below.

That's the whole telling—except that the trimming and stitching and embroidering and styles are dainty and alluring.

These:

INFANTS' LONG DRESSES

At $6 to $12, worth $9 to $18—
Hand-made of fine nainsook.

At $3.75 to $5, worth $5 to $10—
Trimmed with real lace, or hand-embroidered.

At $1 to $3.25, worth $1.50 to $4.50—
French lawn or nainsook; some extremely fine and plain; others for christening robes.

Real lace and hand-embroidered Dresses up to $55.

INFANTS' LONG SKIRTS

At $1.50 to $6—Of fine nainsook, with lace.

BABIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES

At $1 to $2.75, worth $1.50 to $3.50—
French and domestic hand-made Mother Hubbard Dresses of fine nainsook. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At $3 to $5, worth $3.75 to $6.50—
Mother Hubbard Dresses of French nainsook. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At $7 to $10, worth $8 to $19—
Mother Hubbard Dresses of French lawn or nainsook; some slightly mussed. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

At $5 to $10, worth $6.75 to $20—
Children's Guimpe and French Waist Dresses, hand-made. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Also a complete line of handsome Dresses at prices ranging up to $22.

CHILDREN'S BODY PETTICOATS

At $1.50 to $4, worth $2 to $6.50—
Of cambric and nainsook; sizes for 1 to 5 years.

Girls' Imported Hand-Made Underwear, in broken sizes—gowns, drawers, skirts and corset covers—greatly reduced in price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Rousing Offering Of Bath Towels

Took all the maker had of the well-known "Red Cross" Knitted Bath Towels and Wash Cloths, to sell at prices in every case below usual wholesale cost.

"Red Cross" Towels are made of selected cotton yarn; are very absorbent, sanitary and give good friction; in fact, are most excellent bath towels at their full prices. Sold today, *in half dozens only*, at these new prices:

BATH TOWELS

11 x 26 inches, six Towels for 25c.
15 x 32 inches, six Towels for 38c.
16 x 34 inches, six Towels for 50c.
18 x 40 inches, six Towels for 60c.
20 x 46 inches, six Towels for 90c.
22 x 52 inches, six Towels for $1.10.

WASH CLOTHS

11 x 14 inches, six Cloths for 15c.
16 x 17 inches, six Cloths for 20c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Hurt Books Sheet Music

Both Far Under-Price

New additions have been made to the Hurt Book Sale—there are books at 5c, 10c, and so on; and practically all subjects are represented.

The *Sheet Music Sale* contains thousands of copies of popular music, in a great many good vocal and instrumental titles; copyright editions, published at 40c to 60c—

Now 5c a Copy

And two excellent folios:

Royal Vocal Folio, published at 50c, now 12c a copy.

Music for the Dance, thirty selections, 10c a copy. Book Store, Ninth.

Again the 10c Ginghams at 6c a Yard

Dress Ginghams.

But the precedent is established. The first invoice—about 100,000 yards—was sold in two days.

The present lot includes more new patterns. Tasteful Dress Ginghams in good colors, at a most unusual price—**6c a yard.**

Shepherd checks in light blue, navy blue, black, pink and white; chambrays in blue and gray; as well as fancy and staple stripes of browns, blues, grays and tans with white stripes. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

PLEA FOR FREE TRADE IN MUSICAL COMEDY

"Duchess of Dantzig" Suggests Oliver's Cry for "More."

A REJUVENATED SANS GENE

Evie Greene, Holbrook Blinn, and Lawrence Rea Score Individual Successes in Play at Daly's.

CAST OF CHARACTERS—ACT I., (1792.)

Catherine Upscher.....Miss Evie Greene
Lisette.....Miss May Francis
Mathilde.....Miss Helena Byrne
Jacqueline.....Miss Evelyn Cottee
Therese.....Miss Ethel Forsyth
Louise.....Miss Agnes Matz
Phillipe.....Mr. Lawrence Rea
Capt. Reignier.....Mr. Philip H. Bracy
Napoleon Bonaparte.....Mr. Holbrook Blinn
Sergt. Francois Lefebvre.Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Sergt. Flageot.....Mr. A. J. Evelyn
Corp. Gildon.....Mr. Frank Greene
Papillon.....Mr. Courtice Pounds

ACTS II. AND III., (1807.)

Napoleon I.....Mr. Holbrook Blinn
Comte de Narbonne.....Mr Ridgwell Cullum
Comte de Chanteloup.....Mr. Frank Greene
Comte de Laborde.....Mr. Martin Hayden
M. D'Alegre.....Mr. Philip H. Bracy
M. de Montmorenci.....Mr. Cecil Cameron
Francois.....Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Adhemar.....Mr. Lawrence Rea
Papillen.....Mr. Courtice Pounds
Empress Josephine..Miss Olga Beatty-Kingston
Caroline Murat.....Miss Elizabeth Firth
Pauline.....Miss Mary Grant
Renee de Saint Mezard.Miss Adrienne Augarde
Comtesse de Laborde.....Miss Helena Byrne
Mme. De Beauffremont....Miss Ethel Forsyth
Mme. De Chatel.....Miss Evelyn Cottee
Mlle. De Lagrange.....Miss Agnes Matz
Lisette.....Miss May Francis
Catherine, Marechale Lefebvre, afterward Duchess of Dantzic.....Miss Evie Greene

If they've any more in good, old London town like "The Duchess of Dantzig," let's have them over here "good and quick," and if the free list on musical comedy isn't free enough already, let's call a special session of Congress and revise the tariff, if need be, to encourage importation. This newest musical show, although it has crossed the briny, hasn't the least suggestion of salt about it. It is the freshest thing that has come along in many a day, and that, too, despite the fact that it is built up and about and in and around our old familiar "Sans Gene," which cannot by any account be considered the newest of the new. But Henry Hamilton, who wrote the book and lyrics, and Ivan Caryll, who contributed the music, have succeeded in making the old Sardou play as spic and span and clean as a bit of linen from Catherine Upscher's own wash-tub.

It is a peculiar blend, this musical play, which, after a prolonged success at the Lyric in London, met with the warmest of welcomes at Daly's last night. It is set down as a romantic light opera, but there are moments where the story has been followed so closely, and where the lyrics have been so admirably composed, that it is carried a full lift higher than that. At times it takes hold of one's sympathies so strongly that it is like real drama, and in a notable trio or two there is a suggestion of very-near-grand-opera. And in its stronger phases it is aided very considerably by several people, who, besides being able to sing, are capable of bringing a degree of sincerity to bear in their acting.

The new Sans Gene is Evie Greene, who talks with a sort of brogue—Lancashire dialect, they call it who know—but though that's a speech one may reasonably assume the Rue Royale didn't know, it doesn't detract from the lady a bit. It's Prince's loss, not ours, for we rather like it. Miss Greene is a young woman of charming personality, with abundant verve and go and a fetching piquant sauciness that makes her Catherine an everlasting delight.

In addition to a very decided gift for humor, she is able to approach an occasional situation demanding sentiment and reading with more than ordinary success. This was especially noticeable in a scene in the first act where she rescues the Vicomte de Bethune from pursuing Communists and is charged with disloyalty by her sweetheart, Lefebvre. Her voice is a rich, clear, well cultivated soprano, and she phrases delightfully. Occasionally her speech, in moments of sudden pique, suggests Lulu Glaser, the resemblance between the two women in this respect being marked.

The singing honors, next to her, fall to Lawrence Rea, who contributes several numbers in a mellow baritone of broad and expressive range. Adrienne Augarde, an extremely dainty little woman, also has a pleasing voice and a personality that will probably make her a favorite with our audiences, and Courtice Pounds, in the part of a bumptious, self-satisfied court milliner, provides a capital bit of low comedy. Nothing funnier in its way has been seen for some time than the scene in which he offers to teach Catherine court etiquette.

Holbrook Blinn's Napoleon is conspicuously successful, the actor giving a thoughtful and consistent performance of the role, and one in which an excellent make-up is supplemented by characterization of a very high order. Lempriere Pringle is less successful as Lefebvre, but the minor parts are generally well played, and the chorus, though not as beautiful as those we are familiar with in this city of show girls, makes up for that deficiency in the desirable quality of voice.

Mr. Caryll's music is exceptionally good for musical comedy, the concerted numbers bring especially pleasing. Indeed, the song hits were so numerous as to practically include the whole libretto. The piece is charmingly staged, and it bids fair to be one of the biggest musical successes in years. Mr. Edwardes, the producer, responded briefly to calls for a speech.

MISS ANGLIN'S NEW PLAY.

Actress Made Debut as Star in "A Wife's Strategy."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Margaret Anglin made her début as a star before a fashionable audience to-night at Harmanus Bleecker Hall, suported by John E. Kellerd and an excellent company, with the handicap of a badly constructed play, "A Wife's Strategy."

The play, which was written by George Middleton, was recast into three acts at the last moment, as announced to the audience before the curtain rose. It lacked both action and comedy to liven the sombre plot—a woman who ruins her husband's political career for the sake of keeping his love.

Margaret Anglin developed the emotional force in the final scene which brought her fame in "Mrs. Dane's Defense," but the play was by no means a fair test of her powers. Mr. Kellerd made the most of his opportunities as the Congressman. Others concerned in its presentation were Walter Hitchcock, Charles W. Burrill, Maurice Wilkinson, Robert Freeman, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Katherine Raye, and Blanche Stoddard.

Chevalier Here Again.

Age cannot wither nor custom stale Albert Chevalier's infinite variety.

At the Circle yesterday afternoon he was greeted by an audience that packed the place to the doors, and the applause for an old favorite at the outset was reinforced by the enthusiasm of those who were learning for the first time just how clever an artist this man is. Since Chevalier was first here we have heard coster singers innumerable, some of them not without merit. The difference between Chevalier and his imitators is that he seems to work from within, instead of from without. It is not, in his case, merely a pictorial representation of types. He seems to have a capacity for living his parts for the brief period required to exploit them on the stage.

Ida Conquest in "The Money Maker."

George Rollett's three-act farce, "The Money Makers," was seen at the Liberty Theatre last night, the occasion marking Ida Conquest's initial appearance as a star in this city. The piece deals with the adventures of a "get-rich-quick" young woman whose hand is sought in marriage by a large number of suitors. The play was well received by the first-night audience. It will be reviewed in...

PUCCINI'S "TOSCA" REVIVED.

Mme. Eams, Mr. Caruso, and Mr. Scotti in the Cast.

The revival of Puccini's "Tosca" last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House brought back to the part of the heroine Mme. Emma Eames, and enlisted the rest of the cast that co-operated in the performance last season. The opera has been a part of the repertory at the opera house for four or five years, but it is by no means so effective a product of Puccini's talent as "La Bohème." He has not the same power of interpreting in music the keen and concentrated theatrical situations of Sardou's play, and the circumstances leading up to them, as he showed in the bustle and gayety and the simple, pathetic scenes that are loosely strung together from Murger's novel. His music is far from being so characteristic of the mood, and it frequently falls into sheer impotence in the development of the tense situations and the emotional climaxes, as in the second act.

When Mme. Eames first essayed the part of the heroine two seasons ago it was noted as a daring departure on her part from the style she had hitherto made her own—from the gentler operatic maidenliness of the Marguerites, the Juliets, the Elsas of which she has given such beautiful embodiments. And it was generally conceded that the vocal and physical exertions demanded by Puccini's vehement heroine were the cause of her breakdown and retirement from the company in February, 1903. It must still be maintained that she is not pre-eminently fitted for the part in either vocal style or the peculiar kind of histrionic ability it demands.

But her performance last evening showed a considerably firmer grasp on the essentials of the character and a considerably greater technical skill in presenting it. She reached further beyond the conventional limitations that hemmed her in before, and she commanded the intense and strenuous declamation that is so frequently needed, with much less evidence of effort. The broad melodies which appear in the score not overoften she delivered, it need not be said, with exquisite beauty of tone and phrasing, and to the eye she was a picture of ravishing beauty. It was, on the whole, a performance of finer and more convincing quality than Mme. Eames has given before.

Mr. Caruso does not present Cavaradossi as a painter of much distinction of manner or much intensity of feeling, at least in the first part of the drama; it is not till he has his impassioned song in the last act that he sounds the note of elemental power. This song he was called upon to repeat, and was not at all unwilling to do so, in the face of the dramatic absurdity such a repetition involves. For the infatuated Scarpia there could scarcely be a more supremely elegant, cynical, and baitefully suggestive interpretation than Mr. Scotti's; he expends upon the part some of his finest skill.

Mr. Vigna conducted with a plenitude of zeal and a watchfulness for all the significance of every measure. Yet in the scene at the end of the first act, in which the glitter of the ecclesiastical procession, the choral mass, and Scarpia's soliloquy should unite with the orchestra in an imposing climax, he obtained a curiously ineffective result. The audience was very large, and, in certain quarters, demonstrative.

POPULAR CHAMBER MUSIC.

Pieces by Beethoven and a Lecture by Mr. Henderson.

Under the auspices of the Betty Loeb Musical Foundation, which was established for the purpose of spreading the love of music in New York, a concert of Beethoven's chamber music was given last evening in Knabe Hall. The affair was admirably devised for the purpose of edification and enjoyment. The music consisted of the string trio Op. 9, No. 3; the trio for piano and strings Op. 70, and the septet, Op. 20, for strings and wind. These were played under the leadership of Mr. Eduard Herrmann. Mr. W. J. Henderson gave an account of Beethoven's three styles, his method of work, and of the particular pieces that were performed in a way to enhance the understanding and enjoyment of them.

There was a large audience of the popular character for which the concert was intended and for whose benefit the low prices were established. It showed intelligent appreciation of the music and the lecture.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

At Keith's last night Mr. and Mrs. Esmonde gave a clever little sketch, entitled "The Soldier of Fropville."

"On the Bridge at Midnight," at the Windsor, pleased two large audiences yesterday.

"The Two Orphans," with the "all-star cast," returned to New York last night at the Harlem Opera House for a week's engagement.

At the American Theatre last evening Bickel, Watson, and Wrothe were seen in a musical farce entitled "Me, Him and I."

A revival of "The Only Way" is given this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The original of Pixley and Luder's musical comedies, "The Burgomaster," began a week's engagement at the West End Theatre last night.

Ward and Vokes, with Lucy Daly, are the current attraction at the Grand Opera House this week.

Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" is the offering of the stock company at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

The much-talked-of Jiu Jitsu is the top-liner at Hammerstein's Victoria. Jessie Millward and company also appear.

George W. Monroe opened last evening at the Murray Hill Theatre for a week's engagement in "Mrs. Mac, the Mayor."

"At Cripple Creek" is the attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre this week.

Mme. Carlotta loops the loop on a bicycle at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre.

"Shadows on the Hearth" is the melodrama this week at the Metropolis.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre stock company revived "Secret Service" last evening for the week's run.

Scenes from the south of France, entitled "The Vintage," are among the features of the Cinematograph at the Eden Musee this week.

"For His Brother's Crime" began a week's engagement at the New Star Theatre last night. At the Circle Albert Chevalier heads the cast.

The Empire City Quartette is the special offering at Hurtig & Seamon's this week.

Edward Harrigan and company presented a one-act sketch entitled "The Simple Life," at the Yorkville Theatre last evening.

The top-liner at Huber's Museum is the Hawaiian Orchestra.

The plays that remain in the city are Mrs. Carter in "Adrea," at the Belasco; David Warfield in the "Music Master," at the Bijou; Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy," at the Criterion; Ethel Barrymore in "Sunday," at the Hudson; Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," at the Lyceum; Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," at the Empire; Arnold Daly in "You Never Can Tell," at the Garrick; Viola Allen in the "Winter's Tale," at the Knickerbocker; Edward Terry in "Sweet Lavender," at the Princess; Mrs. Fiske in "Leah Kleschna," at the Manhattan; "The College Widow," at the Garden; "Home Folks," at the New York; "Siberia," at the Academy of Music; "Traumulus," at the Irving Place, and "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," at the Savoy.

The musical attractions that remain in the city are Lillian Russell in "Lady Teazle," at the Casino; Fritzi Scheff in "Fatinitza," at the Broadway; Jefferson De Angelis in "Fantana," at the Lyric; "Higgledy-Piggledy," with "The College Widower," at the Weber Music Hall; "Humpty Dumpty," at the New Amsterdam; "Woodland," at the Herald Square; "The Sho-Gun," at Wallack's; "It Happened in Norland," at Lew Field's Music Hall, and "Babes in Toyland," at the Majestic.

JEROME GOES TO ALBANY.

Has Three Bills and a Good Opinion of the Governor.

District Attorney Jerome went to Albany last night to attend to the introduction of three bills in which he is interested. The bills are his new excise measure, providing for Sunday opening from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock at night; the act making it a misdemeanor to carry concealed firearms, and a bill that will enable the courts to reach persons who obtain goods on credit under false pretense or by misrepresenting their financial status.

Mr. Jerome said before leaving that he had gradually come to the conclusion that Gov. Higgins was anything but a mere tail to the Republican kite, and that he entertained great hopes that the Governor would prove himself both independent and agreeable.

Registered *Trade Mark*

Special Clearing Sale

OF HIGH-GRADE

Flannel Waists at ½ Price

Made from Imported Scotch, Saxony and French Flannels, of novel designs. These are the same goods which we have sold during the past season at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50. To close out promptly we are now offering them at

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.75 Each

Samples of Flannels from which they are made will be mailed free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co

14 WEST 23D STREET.

A Delicious Draught

LOWNEY'S BREAKFAST COCOA

is distinguished from *all others* by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute *purity*.

The Lowney Receipt Book sent free.

The Walter M. Lowney Co., BOSTON, MASS.

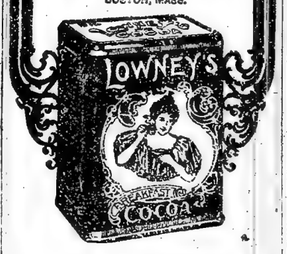

STATE SENATE EXCITED BY EXCISE PRESENTMENT

Democrats' Demand That It Be Printed Voted Down.

RAINES CALLS IT A LIBEL

Talk That Lindinger's Legislative Fund Went to Republican Politicians in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The New York County Grand Jury's excise presentment was handed down in the Senate to-night, and there was a sharp debate over it.

Senator Raines moved that the presentment lie on the table.

Senator Grady proposed as an amendment to Senator Raines's motion that the presentment be printed and then lie on the table.

Senator Brackett said he thought the presentment ought to go to the Committee on Judiciary.

"I have accomplished the chief purpose of my motion," said Senator Grady, "which was to show that the Senators in the minority had no objection to the circulation of the testimony taken before the Grand Jury."

Senator Raines said the presentment was a libel on the Legislature and ought not to receive any more circulation than already had been given to it by the newspapers. He moved that Senator Grady's motion to print lie on the table, and his motion was carried—32 to 17. All the Democratic Senators present voted against the motion to table the proposal to print, and they were joined by Senators Elsberg, Saxe, Brackett, and Page.

Some of the Democratic Senators are said to hold very decided notions as to where a large part of the $23,000 bribery fund went, and they would like an opportunity of either verifying or disproving their suspicions. Their opinion is that the bribery to which the liquor dealers resorted was not of members of the Legislature, but of Republican politicians in New York County who were relied upon to persuade the Legislature that the proposed excise legislation would result in great benefit to the Republican Party in the county.

CITY CONTROL OF SUBWAYS.

Municipal Ownership of Future Lines Provided in Elsberg Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a bill providing for the municipal ownership of subways to be constructed in future in the City of New York. The bill is similar to the bill which Senator Elsberg introduced last year and which came near passing. It provides for the separation of the operation and the construction contracts so as to permit of roads being built in sections by contractors submitting the lowest bids, without the city forfeiting the right to control and operate the roads when completed. It also provides for the construction of pipe galleries in the subways to carry electric light wires.

A new provision of the bill is that which relates to advertising in the subways. This provision is the outgrowth of the recent agitation over the display in subway stations of cheap forms of advertising. In substance this provides that no part of any road constructed under the authority of the act shall be used for advertising purposes, except that persons or corporations operating such road may use the structure for posting information necessary for the public relative to the ranging of trains. It is said that the anti-advertising feature of the Elsberg bill would have no effect so far as the present Subway is concerned.

DEMOCRATS AFTER ODELL.

Two Acts of His Administration Questioned in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Palmer, minority leader, introduced in the Assembly to-night two resolutions criticising the administration of ex-Gov. Odell with reference to the designation of Judge Nathan L. Miller to the Appellate Division of the Second Department and his approval of the selection by the State Lunacy Commission of "an inaccessible and inconvenient location" for a State Hospital in Washington County. The resolutions were referred without debate to the Ways and Means Committee under the rules.

The resolution affecting Judge Miller calls for an investigation by the House Judiciary Committee as to the constitutionality of the Governor's act. Mr. Palmer points out, among other things, that at the time of the designation, Judge Miller was not holding his place as an elected Judge, having been appointed to succeed the late Burr Mattice. He proposes that the Constitution be amended so that the designation of Judges to sit upon appeals shall be vested in the Court of Appeals.

In the matter of the acquisition of a hospital site in Washington County, it has been currently asserted that Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, will be enabled to sell his farm to the State at an exorbitant price if the contract is carried out.

Last Five Days of KEEP'S January Sale

Colored Shirts.
Neglige and bosom, cuffs attached or detached. Have been 1.50 and 2.00..... 95c
Neglige and bosom, cuffs attached or detached. Have been 2.50 and 2.00..... 1,35

Underwear.
Natural Wool. Has been 1.00. 65c

Hosiery.
Black or Tan, fast color; 2 for 25c
Black or black with white font, Hermsdorf dye; 150 doz.; 19c. 6 for..... 1.10
Black Cashmere and Natural Wool 25c

Modish Neckwear.
Special lot of full width Four-in-Hands, made from remnants of 50c. silks..... 25c

Pajamas.
Flannelette, Cheviot and Madras, 1.50 quality..... 95c

Night Shirts.
Fancy Trimmed Cotton, with or without collar. Regular 1.00 quality 60c
Flannelette. Regular 1.25 quality 65c

Suspenders.
Fancy Web and Plain Silk. Regular 50c. & 75c. quality ..... 25c & 45c

Bath Robes.
In Terry cloth. Regular 3.50 quality 2.85

Fancy Vests.
Our entire stock of English and Domestic Vests at 25 per cent. off our regular moderate prices.

Handkerchiefs.
Fine pure linen; 25c. quality; 2 for 25c

Gloves.
100 doz. Heavy Cape and Walking Gloves. Every pair guaranteed 95c
Uncalled for Custom Shirts that we will make great sacrifices on. Limited quantity.

KEEP MFG. CO.
Makers of Keep's Shirts.
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.
"NO OTHER STORE IN NEW YORK."

BYCK BROS

24th Semi-Yearly Clearance Sale
SMART CLOTHES
And FURNISHINGS
Will Open at Both Stores
Wednesday Morning, January 18th,
at 8 o'clock.

Don't fail to see announcement of this unprecedented money-saving event in Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning newspapers—it means much to you if you are economically inclined and in need of smart apparel.

Cortlandt St., No. 31. Just a step from 6th Ave. "L" Station.
BYCK BROS "The Smart Clothes Shops."
East 125th Street, Nos. 154-164, Near 3d Av. OPEN EVENINGS.

S. & M. Simplex

In the S. & M. Simplex, American skill and ingenuity have produced a car equal in mechanical perfection to anything yet shown; for beauty of appearance and luxury in use easily a leader, and adapted in every way to conditions prevailing on American roads.

The most prominent feature of the Simplex is general excellence. Built like the famous "One Hoss Shay," it is good all through—it has no weak point—no defective mechanism. In its new models with long wheel base, side entrances and beautiful bodies, it easily maintains its title as the "First American Automobile."

S. & M. Simplex motors are unexcelled for both pleasure and auxiliary launches. Safe, simple, compact and powerful.

Exhibited at Madison Square Garden, January 14th to 21st.

Smith & Mabley

Manufacturing Company,
Salesrooms, 513-519 Seventh Avenue, New York.
(Licensees under A. L. A. M.)

The VERY BEST WHISKEY is

OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD—MELLOW
SOLD EVERYWHERE
H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y., Sole Bottlers

Our Purchase of an Importer's Stock of overcoatings and suitings are in this sale at $25—worth two and three times the price. What a saving for you to own a tailoring master-piece of the highest grade of importer's woolens at $25.

Goods displayed on second floor. Samples mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

TRIMMED HATS AND PARASOLS FOR SOUTHERN WEAR.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE PREPARED A NUMBER OF TRIMMED HATS, SUITABLE FOR WEAR AT THE WINTER RESORTS, INCLUDING THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN HATS OF STRAW, CHIFFON, MALINE AND OTHER LIGHT MATERIALS, WHICH ARE SHOWN IN THE TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.

IN THE UNTRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT (FIRST FLOOR), A VARIETY OF UNTRIMMED HATS AND MILLINERY MATERIALS ARE DISPLAYED, ALSO READY-TRIMMED WALKING AND OUTING HATS IN STYLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENT AND EARLY SPRING WEAR.

ATTENTION IS ALSO DIRECTED TO AN ADVANCE SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED PARASOLS FOR THE CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING THEIR NEW STYLES IN

GINGHAM DRESSES for LITTLE CHILDREN

AND WILL OFFER
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT SPECIAL PRICES
SEVERAL STYLES OF DRESSES; SIZES, 18 MONTHS TO 4 YEARS,
60c., 90c., AND $1.25 EACH.

From car-windows of California Limited

Santa Fe
All the Way

You See Enchanted Land
Where peaks are miles high
Chasms are miles deep
And forests have turned to stone—
Quaint Indian pueblos too

Compartment and Observation Pullmans, Buffet-Smoker and Harvey Dining-car Chicago to Los Angeles and 'Frisco

Ask C. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City

Annual Discount Sale of Fine Linens

Grande Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

These yearly sales are welcomed because of their bona fide character. The stocks are NOT replenished with ordinary or rejected linens, but ALL the distinctive "Maison de Blanc" productions are offered without reserve at a ***Discount of 10 Per Cent. or More.***

The latest imported Embroidered Lingerie Waists, with Parasols to match, at the same discount.

SPECIAL.
Imported Bath Towels in all colors.
Formerly $1.00.
308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st and 32d Streets.

B. Altman & Co.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JANUARY 17th,
SIX THOUSAND YARDS OF BLACK DRESS TAFFETAS (CHIFFON FINISH), WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT PER YARD, 78c

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

TRANSPORTATION COURT, ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN

Companion Measure Adds to Commerce Commission's Powers

MOODY IS REPUTED AUTHOR

Court Would Have Exclusive Jurisdiction Over Suits Arising from Railroad Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Two rate bills, said to have been prepared by Attorney General Moody, were introduced in the House to-day by Representatives Esch of Wisconsin and Townsend of Michigan. These gentlemen are reputed to be the only Republicans on the House Inter-State Commerce Committee who really desire legislation affecting railroad rates.

The two bills dovetail into each other. The Esch bill is an act conferring additional powers on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It authorizes the commission, when rates are found unreasonable, to substitute just and reasonable rates, which must take effect within thirty days. Appeal may be taken from the commission's decision within sixty days to the Court of Transportation, created by the Townsend bill.

When a joint rate is affected by the decision and the parties fail to agree as to the apportionment, the commission may issue a supplementary order fixing the proportion of the rate for each road. A penalty of $5,000 a day is provided in case of failure to carry out the orders of the commission.

The Townsend bill creates a Court of Transportation, which is to rank in a general way with the United States Circuit Court. It is to consist of a Chief Judge, with a salary of $9,000 a year, and four Associate Judges, at $8,500, all appointed by the President.

The court receives exclusive original jurisdiction over suits concerning decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It has the power to enforce obedience to the commission's orders or to restrain such orders. An appeal can be taken from the court's decisions to the United States Supreme Court within sixty days.

The Senate policy of delay is becoming more evident daily. To-day the Senate Commerce Committee held a hearing and examined E. P. Bacon, who has already testified at length before the House committee. The friends of rate legislation see in these Senate hearings a purpose to string the thing along until the appropriation bills block the way.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the Solicitor General filed a motion to advance the case of the United States versus the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, involving the right of the United States to compel the railroad company to file an annual report with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in accordance with the law creating that commission.

NEW FERRY LAWS ARGUED.

Proposed Changes in Maritime Regulations Discussed at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representatives of the maritime interests are assembled in Washington to confer with Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the officials of the Steamboat Inspection Service regarding proposed regulations of the service, the adoption of which was recommended recently by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Nearly a hundred representatives of American shipping interests assembled in the office of Secretary Metcalf to-day and discussed the regulations recommended by the Supervising Inspectors. The hearing was conducted by Secretary Metcalf. The steamboat ferry interests occupied much of the hearing. The representatives of the ferry interests maintained that they could not regulate definitely the number of passengers on their boats, particularly in New York, where, at certain hours of the day, the crush was immense. They also objected to the regulations regarding the number of lifepreservers which each vessel should carry and discussed adversely the provision concerning the number of bulkheads each vessel should have.

HERRICK OPENS OFFICE HERE.

Ex-Justice to Retain Office in Albany and Residence There.

D Cady Herrick, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court and Democratic candidate for Governor, has opened law offices in the Hanover Bank Building, Pine and Nassau Streets.

His firm will be Herrick, Farren, Chase & Pennie. Judge Herrick will also retain his law offices in Albany, and will continue his residence in that city.

ANNIE YEAMANS IN COURT.

First Time in Fifty-Year Stage Career —Sues on Contract.

Annie Yeamans for fifty years an actress, made her first appearance in a court of law yesterday, appearing in the Supreme Court before Justice Bischoff as plaintiff in a suit to recover $1,000 from Liebler & Co. on a theatrical contract. Mrs. Yeamans alleged that in June, 1903, while she was with the "Chinese Honeymoon" company, she received a letter from the defendants inclosing a contract for her to play the part of Nancy in Edward Harrigan's play, "Under Cover." The letter and contract arranged for her to receive a salary of $125 a week.

The actress returned the letter and contract with a note saying that the salary was not sufficient, and asking for $150 a week, with a twenty weeks' contract. She explained that when she acted for Harrigan she had never had a contract, as her word was her bond.

She testified that she received a new contract from Liebler & Co. for an engagement of twenty weeks at $150 a week. After playing about eleven weeks for Liebler & Co., she says, she received a notice that the show would quit in two weeks. Justice Bischoff reserved decision.

CARED FOR 19,000 CHILDREN.

Report of the Work of Jewish Sanitarium the Past Summer.

At the annual meeting of the officers of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children yesterday the President, Dr. Samuel Kohn, reported that over 19,000 poor children and mothers had been cared for by the society the past Summer. Nearly 13,000 were taken to the seashore at Rockaway Park, over 5,000 were taken down the bay on the all-day boat excursions, and 1,500 were treated in the hospital at Rockaway Park.

It was suggested that the institution be enlarged in accordance with the recommendations of the State Board of Charities by building a substantial annex. The following were elected Directors: Dr. Samuel Kohn, Edward Jacobs, Hezekiah Kohn, Max Katzenberg, Louis Sachs, Louis J. Ullman, Maximilian Toch, Herman Levy, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis S. Brush, J. Stanley Isaacs, and John Palmer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DECREASE IN TAX ROLLS.

But Final Figures Will Show an Increase, Officials Say.

Tabulations made public by the Department of Taxes yesterday show a decrease in the personal assessments for 1905 amounting to $959,291,713, as compared to tentative rolls for 1904.

As the real estate assesments for all boroughs amounts to $173,376,047 more than in 1904, the total of real and personal assessments for 1905 falls $785,915,666 below the total of the entative lists for 1904.

An increase of between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 had been expected by the members of the Board of Estimate when they made up the budget for the year. When President O'Donnel of the Tax Board gave out his estimate of the tax rolls, a week ago, he said that the real estate assessments would show an increase of $176,000,000 and the personal assessments an increase of $30,000,000.

When the actual figures were obtained yesterday, President O'Donnel qualified his statement by saying that he meant that the final personal tax lists, after the swearing-off process had been completed, would show a gain of $30,000,000. This might prove to be the case, for last year, while the tentative personal assessment lists showed a total assessment of $4,589,963,384, this was reduced by the swearing-off process, so that when the books were closed only $625,078,878 remained. This year, President O'Donnel says, the Assessors of personal property tried to avoid all inflation of the personal lists, and instead of placing a fancy assessment against every possible name, only to have it sworn off or vastly reduced later, went carefully over the lists and assessed every one at a figure approximating that on which he has paid in previous years. In this way the Commissioners believe that there will be comparatively little swearing off of personal assessments this year and that the figures which will stand will be fully $30,000,000 above 1904. If this estimate is borne out, there will be no increase in the tax rate, but if the old-time average of swearing off be sustained this year there will be a material advance in the rate.

The total tentative assessments, real and personal, for the current year amount to $8,567,993,047, as against $9,353,908,713 for 1904. The realty totals, by boroughs, as made public yesterday, are:

	1905.	Increase.
Manhattan	$3,605,354,941	$118,441,630
Bronx	262,295,538	12,658,661
Brooklyn	890,707,732	22,503,725
Queens	135,687,935	9,755,310
Total	$4,037,318,376	$173,376,047

The personal assessments by boroughs, as tentatively made and announced yesterday, follow:

	1905.	Decrease.
Manhattan	$2,987,462,480	$928,508,202
Bronx	58,668,703	*4,715,317
Brooklyn	516,927,060	17,480,143
Queens	49,521,573	16,975,096
Richmond	18,094,825	843,085
Total	$3,630,674,671	$959,291,713

*Increase.

Corporations to the number of 221 have been assessed in the Bronx this year as against 157 a year ago, an increase of 64. In Manhattan 13,394 corporations were assessed as against 11,986; in Brooklyn 1,008 as against 1,105, in Queens 154 as against 138, and in Richmond 50 as against 54.

GOT RUNAWAY FIRE HORSES.

Engine Hit Curb and Spilled Company —Then Animals Started.

With a five-ton engine swaying and swinging at their heels, a driverless team of fire horses sped madly for seven blocks through busy Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, spreading terror and panic along the way. Hotly pursuing was a tender, with the driver standing over his straining and striving span, urging them with voice and blow to their best effort. This spectacle, which thrilled the avenue, was an incident of a tenement house fire, rich in excitement and productive of injury to two firemen.

The blaze was in a row of four-story tenements on Cook Street, between Evergreen Avenue and Bogart Street. One of the engines which responded to the two alarms sounded was Engine 116, the quarters of which are in Scholes Street. Turning into Manhattan Avenue at Scholes Street, Driver James Leonard saw a grocer's delivery wagon trying to cross in front of him. There was one of only two things for Leonard to do—crash into the wagon and cause a bad wreck or take to the sidewalk and trust to luck. He chose the sidewalk. As his team swung to the right the forward wheels of the engine struck the curb and Leonard was hurled headlong from his seat. He sustained severe injuries. Capt. Marks and Engineer Wolf, who were riding in the rear, were also thrown to the street. Left driverless, the team sped on for a few yards on the sidewalk, then took to the middle of the street. A cry of warning rang down the street, and drivers and pedestrians fled for safety. With the smoke-belching engine rumbling and clanking behind them, the runaways flew down the street, knocking wagons to right and left, and scattering everything before them in panic.

When the runaways started on their wild flight the tender of the engine, in charge of Driver James Matthewson, rounded from Scholes Street into Manhattan Avenue. Capt. Marks and Engineer Wolf, who had escaped unhurt, jumped upon the tender and a pursuit of the runaways was on. The engine horses had half a block start, but Matthewson's team were good, game beasts and went after the mad pair with a will. It was a chase which thrilled. Matthewson drove with a daring that lifted the hair on the heads of onlookers. Time and again "ratcliff" drivers swung their rigs across the path, but swinging swiftly to the right or left he escaped them, lightly banging into some, just shaving others. At Siegel Street Matthewson, his team wet and steaming, overhauled the runaways. Then the crowd saw a feat which made it yell.

Racing alongside the flying engine, the tender sped on with it, almost hub to hub.

"I'll take it on the jump," Capt. Marks had said to Driver Matthewson, and Matthewson understood.

When the teams were neck and neck Marks made a sudden spring and, clawing for a hold, landed on the driver's seat on the engine. He slipped, but caught himself and was safe. Securing the reins he soon had the runaways under control. Then, seeing that the engine was practically uninjured, Marks, without stopping, drove it to the scene of the fire.

The fire started in the cellar of the house 220 Cook Street. It extended swiftly to 222, 224, 226, and 228 Cook Street, and forty families were driven out in panic. While a squad of firemen was at work on the roof of 220 Cook Street Fireman Sylvester Schneffdecker of Engine Company 137 slipped and fell down an airshaft. He was so badly injured that it is feared he cannot recover. The fire destroyed the interior of the building in which it started and caused considerable damage to the adjoining houses. The loss was placed at about $10,000.

First Used Twenty-five Years ago
Wheatena
Still the Favorite Breakfast Food
Old-fashioned quality and old-fashioned healthfulness characterize Wheatena. It is one of the few winter wheat breakfast foods.

WATER COMMISSION REPORTS ITS PLANS

Recommends Immediate Action to Prevent a Famine.

MORE RESERVOIRS NEEDED

Advises Cessation of Work at Jerome Park—Rejects Some of Engineer Birdsall's Recommendations.

In an elaborate series of reports made to Mayor McClellan yesterday as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, William H. Burr, Rudolph Hering, and John R. Freeman, members of the old special commission named by Mayor Low and revived last year by Mayor McClellan, cover all the details of the proposed extensions of the city's water supply, which involve an expenditure of more than $100,000,000.

Three distinct reports are made, the first covering the best means of securing an additional supply of water from the Catskill Mountain region, the second advising the suspending of work on the easterly half of the Jerome Park Reservoir and the filtering of Croton water, and the third urging the immediate construction of additional reservoirs in the Croton watershed. The last recommendation is couched in strong terms, as providing the safest course of obtaining additional water in the shortest possible time.

Two reservoirs are recommended, one to be commenced immediately at Cross River in the watershed and to cost about $1,500,000; the other, to be started at the same time near Croton Falls, but not to be completed until the Fall of 1908, at a cost of $2,500,000. The report declares that this $4,000,000 expenditure should be provided for at once in order to guard the city against a water famine.

The commission holds that the westerly part of the Jerome Park reservoir is large enough for the present requirements, and recommends that the other work be stopped. It also is recommended that all of the reservoirs, except the Jerome Park reservoir and the two old Central Park reservoirs, be cut off at this time and covered to allow filtration. While these recommendations relate to the immediate necessities of the city, the report dealing with the securing of a new supply of water from the Catskill section recommends means for providing against water scarcity for many years to come.

First, the commission recommends the building of ninety-seven miles of aqueduct tunnel to deliver 300,000,000 gallons a day to the city. It is estimated that $500,000 a mile will have to be spent for such a tunnel, which would have branches to other sections. The Catskill supply would be taken from the vicinity of Bishop's Falls and the total cost of this work would reach upward of $91,000,000. For the future even more remote sections of the Schoharie and Catskill Creeks' supply are recommended.

The Legislature is severely criticised for passing the Smith bill last year, preventing the city from entering Dutchess County to secure an additional supply of water. Many of the recommendations of Acting Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply are objected to. His recommendations related largely to the Croton basin.

The commission also takes issue with the engineer in regard to furnishing Brooklyn and Queens with any portion of the water from the Croton and Catskill supplies, holding that the facilities of Long Island are ample, if rightly developed, to supply those boroughs.

In summarizing its reasons for failing to concur with the recommendations of the department engineer the commission's report says that the engineer has failed to furnish complete and comprehensive surveys and examinations such as would be imperatively necessary for reliable estimates of costs and efficiency, and for determining the adaptability of his general plans. Also it isthe opinion of the commission that the deep tunnel should ce abandoned for the aqueduct and a subsurface structure utilized instead. A shorter cut for the aqueduct line also is suggested, and further storage in the Croton basin suggested.

"It is the unqualified judgment of the commission," the report says, "that the waters of Rondout Creek should be taken for he high-service supply of the City of New York before Catskill Creek is drawn upon, if ever, and that the aqueduct leading from the Ashokan Reservoir to the City of New York should be of at least 400 gallons daily capacity, so that it may receive the waters of both Esopus and Rondout Creeks."

Trepoff's Would-Be Assassin Silent.

MOSCOW, Jan. 16.—The man who attempted last night to shoot Gen. Trepoff, recently removed as Chief of Police, was seized by the railway station hands and quickly incarcerated. He refused to reveal his identity or to make any statement.

Personally Conducted Tours to
California, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington Arizona and Mexico
VIA THE
New York Central Lines
Will move in January, February, March and May.
For particulars, inquire of ticket agents of the New York Central lines, or enclose a two-cent stamp for a copy of "America's Winter Resorts" to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

Best Dressers Wear THE "CAPT. BARR"
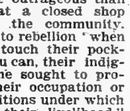
"LION BRAND" COLLAR
2 FOR 25 CENTS
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Result of Boycott.

The only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors, and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions throughout the country to destroy the business of one of our largest industries—the Postum Cereal Co., Lt'd, and at the open threats in the official union papers, that the entire power of the National and State Federations of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders" of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the unions in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years, and helped build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient and against their best judgment to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to conspire to ruin any one who does not purchase from them upon their own terms.

An ink maker or paper maker who failed to sell ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the peddler in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his apples; the cabman to run over you if you refused to ride with him; the grocer order the manufacturer to discharge certain people because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

If a man has labor to sell let him sell it at the best price he can get, just as he would sell wheat, but he has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business, or attempt its ruin because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannous and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some time to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house finds he must have that paint taken off and put on again by "the union" or all sorts of dire things happen to him. his employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted, and his life made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or barn the carpenter's "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and prevent damage to his property, and the plumbers' "union" does things to him. He cannot put a little mortar to a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers', plasterers', or hodcarriers' "union" is up in arms, and if he carelessly eats a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it, the bakers' "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot, unable to life a hand to better himself or do the needful things, without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant, and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera, if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power, and by managing workmen have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workmen and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property, and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the President to remove certain citizens from office because the "unions" weren't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions, replace the law of this government, and the union leaders dominate even the Chief Executive.

This is a government of and for the people, and no organization of the trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men, as shown in their defiance of law and support of lawbreakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men, and even women and children, destruction of property, and murder of American citizens during the past 2 years is perhaps 10 times the volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the civil war. We are in a horrible period of lethargy, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens are abused, crippled, and murdered in dozens and hundreds by an organization or trust, having for its purpose, thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city should be chased by a mob, caught, and beaten unconscious, then his mouth pried open and carbolic acid poured down his throat, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron-nailed shoes, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the Eternal, sir, a fleet of American men-of-war would assemble there, clear for action, and blow something off the face of the earth, if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that has now passed into history: "We refuse to join any conspiracy of organized labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employes upon the orders of any labor union." If they can make their boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the Captain on the bridge and in command."

This set the writers in labor papers crazy, and they redoubled their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double-column denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay in dues to their labor leaders. The usual coarse, villainous epithets common to labor union writers were indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizens' association was started and mass meetings held. Good citizens who happened to be members of local unions in some cases quit the unions entirely, for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about 11 years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the State of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek, no city of its size is as prosperous, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people massed together with the other citizens in the organization now of the Citizens' Ass'n. with the following preamble and constitution:

Whereas from 1891 to 1894 the strikes instigated by Labor Unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and,

Whereas, these acts caused serious damage to the city and in a marked way delayed its progress at that time; and,

Whereas, since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of strikes and Labor Union disturbances which have been prevalent elsewhere; and,

Whereas, the employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of Labor Unions, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously declared their intent to continue such policy; and the employes of this city, a large percentage of whom own homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well-earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of Labor Union leaders, the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and,

Whereas, the attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peaceful conditions and continuous prosperity in marked contrast to the conditions existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of Trades Unionism; it is therefore

Resolved, that the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek can be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people, by the formation of a Citizens' Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

ARTICLE 2.—OBJECTS.

First—To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, prosperity, and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek.

Second—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another in all the relations of life.

Fifth—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union, or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship, and desire for the best interests of their employes, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers, and good citizenship.

Seventh—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all of the best citizens of Battle Creek that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

Then follow articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens, including our workpeople.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience, and losses from the general hell of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults, and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms, which guarantees to the workman and to the manufacturer fairness, justice, steady work, and regularity of output.

The new-coming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wages paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well-authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centres, so that the workman, when he is ready to sell his labor, and the employer, when he is ready to buy, may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The new-coming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the State laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard, reserving to himself the right to discharge any employee for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first-class workmen who will contract to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employee and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employee, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin every one who does not "obey" has evolved this plan, which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare; and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employee, a steady continuance of industry, and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their work people, merchants, and citizens, as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence, and the losses brought on by labor unionism run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace now with cheap coal and good water, first-class railroad facilities, and the best grade of fair, capable, and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Ass'n."

Identification.

The public should remember that there are a few Labor Unions conducted on peaceful lines, and in proportion as they are worthy they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But we do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law-abiding unions show undeniable evidences of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people. As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that roused the fiery eloquence of Otis, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill, was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men burst into rebellion when the King did but touch their pockets.' Imagine, if you can, their indignant protest had he sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat, and murder them, blow up their houses, and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good, true American citizens can be found in the unions, and that they deprecate the criminal acts of their fellow-members, but they are often in bad company.

Salt only hurts sore spots. So, the honest, law-abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a union man "holler" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the lawbreakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the lawbreaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the union forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they would call off the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts.

This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not join its criminal conspiracy. We are plain American citizens, and differ from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property, or commit murder.

"We do not pay thugs $20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family, nor $30 for an eye knocked out.

"We try to show our plain, honest regard for sturdy and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the State.

"We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law-abiding, peaceable union man, and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn, truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under 'orders' of any labor union.

"You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with 'union' gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron-shod heel the freedom of our brothers.

"You would gag us with a silver bar and muffle the appeal to the American people to harken to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for them.

"Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel, our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our work people and ourselves, the infamous offer is declined."

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9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
at unrestricted Public Sale by order of Executor
This (Tuesday) Evening, at 8 o'clock.
Figure Subjects, Landscapes and Studies
By the late
C. M. McIlhenney, N. A.
AND
To-morrow (Wednesday) Evening at 8 o'clock, by order of Dr. G. M. Minor, Executor,
American Landscapes
By the late
Robert C. Minor, N. A.
Comprising all the works which he left behind him, with the exception of a certain number of studies which the executor of his estate has decided to present to various art institutions.
The sales will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
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"At the right Clothier's," said Beau Brummell, "men who come to look, remain to buy."
HERE'S AN ATTRACTIVE CHANCE FOR 500 MEN.
WE'VE ABOUT THAT MANY SUITS IN FANCY MIXTURES AND PLAIN BLACK AND BLUE TO SELL AT
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THEY WERE FORMERLY FROM $15 TO $25.
NEARLY 100 BLACK CUTAWAY SUITS IN THE LOT.
THE CREAM OF THEM IN SIZES FROM 34 TO 38—SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BREASTED.
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Great January Sale
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Silk Waists
$5.50 $7.50 $10.50
Worth $10, $15, $20.
Sale begins at 9 o'clock
John Forsythe
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Welch's Grape Juice
The pure unfermented juice of the choicest Concord Grapes---nothing else.
In ordering from your druggist or grocer you will find it worth while to specify "Welch's." Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

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AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH IN GARDEN EXHIBIT

Unique Features in Mechanism Attract Wide Interest.

NEAT RUNABOUT FOR $375

Foreign Show Displays Cars Made for American Roads—"Hetty" Green's Son Orders Racing Car.

With two automobile shows now in progress day and night, New York yesterday entered upon the busiest week of motor car activity that has been witnessed in local circles since the days of the Vanderbilt Cup race last October. The Importers' show in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall gave no evidence of loss of patronage, while the show in Madison Square Garden, to the surprise of the exhibitors, was as well crowded during the day as has usually been the case at night, when, with the brilliant illuminations, the spectacular interest for the casual observer is materially heightened.

One of the interesting novelties of the show in Madison Square Garden that unfortunately is hidden away in the basement is an automobile sleigh. The model on exhibition possesses peculiar and unique features. This auto sleigh has been run for a number of miles in Boston with what is said to be perfect comfort and success. The sleigh has a four-horse power engine and can glide over the snow from eight to ten miles an hour. The principle of the motion of horses' feet traveling over the snow has been utilized as the foundation basis. This is obtained by means of two pushers, as they are termed, in the rear of the sleigh, the gasoline engine furnishing the motive power to these pushers. Each pusher practically fixes itself in a given spot on the snow-covered surface and pushes the vehicle at each revolution of the crank shaft. The minimum distance of travel for each rotation of the crank shaft is about four feet. Whatever the practical results of this auto sleigh may be, the mechanism possesses elements of ingenuity which have been closely studied by practical automobile engineers at the show.

There are numerous inquiries for the ideal car for city usage under $1,000. That reliable vehicles of this sort are destined to find ready sales is attested by the crowd of interested spectators always hovering about the graceful runabouts that are quoted in three figures. In the basement of the Garden will be seen the cheapest vehicle in the show. It is an open runabout of 3½ horse power, for which a speed of eighteen miles an hour is claimed, and carrying sufficient gasoline for 100 miles. The price is $375. This unusual price for a serviceable automobile has caused a decided sensation among purchasers who have been led to believe that anything under $500 was almost an impossibility. The car is neatly upholstered and makes a favorable appearance. A more stylish looking runabout—and one which would evidently stand more severe usage may be seen on the main floor opposite the Madison Avenue entrance. It has 7½ horse power and sells for $650.

For those who can afford a little more money, the popular vehicle of the year is one of about twenty horse power, costing, according to the style of carriage body and upholstering, from $2,000 to $3,500. These cars are fit for all kinds of country road travel, besides being fast hill climbers.

E. H. R. Green of Dallas, Texas, who is still popularly referred to as "Hetty" Green's son, visited the show yesterday, having just arrived in the city from the South. He is making arrangements to have a light racing car built, and he had a long talk on the subject with the manager of the firm that will build the car.

"I want a racing car that will weigh within 1,400 pounds," said Mr. Green. "What horse power? Well, that is immaterial to me. If the car is built for me, I shall only stipulate that it be made to go fast, the faster the better, and I will leave the horse power entirely to the manufacturers. I believe that the light racing car is the ideal automobile for track racing."

A number of high-priced sales were made yesterday at the Importers' Show, and it is reliably stated that the total amount of actual sales made since the opening of the show last Wednesday morning aggregates over $500,000. The all-around reliability of the cars is their strongest claim to favorable consideration. Several vehicles in the show were made especially for American roads, among them being half a dozen cars made after the model of the Gordon Bennett winner last year.

ICE YACHTS IN A GALE.

The Drub Wins Lively Race on the North Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The ice yachtsmen of the North Shrewsbury Club had another exciting race to-day, under conditions that were never better for the sport. The Drub won, with the Georgie second and Northwest third. The wind blew with a gale force from the northwest and caused the yachts to lift at frequent intervals.

The triangular course was sailed over five times, a distance of twelve and a half miles. The order of finish and time of the boats were: Drub, 26:17; Georgie, 26:49; Northwest, 27:04; Tyro, 27:14; Edna M., 27:17; Wizard, 27:47, and Atalanta, 30:32. The Mistral was withdrawn on the second round. The race was for points in the club cup contest.

Ice Yachts Race for Wentz Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 16.—In the third race for the Wentz Cup, Commodore Morris's speedy ice yacht, Mildred, won, defeating seven of the fastest yachts of the two clubs. A heavy wind was blowing from the northwest at the start. The times made by the yachts for the fifteen miles are as follows: Mildred, B. P. Morris, 38:38½; Clarel, Walter Content, 39:55; Red Rover, Charles Gibbons, 40:05; Hazel L., W. R. Joline, 40:08; Sweet Heart, W. R. Patten, 40:31; Leroy, E. F. Taber, withdrew; Shrewsbury, E. W. Price, withdrew; Eagle, J. E. Green, withdrew; Commodore, withdrew. In the fourth class race the Rumson defeated the Foxy. The winner's time for the three-lap course was 25:18.

Association Football Game Tie.

A tie game was the result of the contest of association football which was played at Staten Island on Saturday between the team of Haverford College and the Staten Island Football Club.

The ground was hard and fast, while a strong, cold wind blew across the field during the entire game. This wind was the cause of a peculiar play, in the fact that a goal was scored from a corner kick by Haverford College. The referee was in doubt about allowing this goal on account of the ball not being played after being kicked, but eventually allowed the point in favor of Haverford. Lineup:

Staten Isl., 1.	Position.	Haverford Col., 1.
Rosenbauer, Miller, and Arnot	Full back	Lowry, Dixon
Arnot, Jenkins and Craigie	Half back	Cookman, Pleasants, Roosmassler
Waldron, Sparks	Right wing	Evans, Priestman
McCrackin	Centre	Morris
Killick, Catty	Left wing	Spaeth, E.R. Tatnall

Referee—Harry Manley, Staten Island Field Club. Linesmen—W. Waldron for Staten Island and S. G. Norman for Haverford College. Goals kicked—Killick for Staten Island; from corner for Haverford College. Time of game—Two halves of thirty-five minutes.

Jockey Knapp's Father Ruled Off.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—William S. Knapp, father of Jockey "Will" Knapp, was to-day ruled off the turf by the local Board of Stewards of the Pacific Jockey Club. Knapp swore that "Will" had not signed a contract with Wilkerson, and engaged the boy to Walter Jennings. The contract in question arrived to-day from New York and was signed by father and son.

NEW AUTO-RACING CHAIRMAN.

W. C. Temple Appointed by A. A. A. President—W. K. Vonderbilt, Jr., a Member.

While no changes were made in the officers and but few in the Board of Directors of the American Automobile Association at its annual meeting, held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Seville, the most important act of the meeting to the automobile world was the appointment of a new Chairman of the Racing Board. W. C. Temple of Pittsburg, the donor of the Temple baseball cup years ago, was selected by President Whipple as the Chairman for the coming year. He takes the place formerly held by A. R. Pardington, who declined a reappointment.

The officers and Directors elected for the year are:

President—Harlan W. Whipple, Automobile Club of America and Automobile Club of New Jersey; First Vice President, John Paxson, Chicago Automobile Club; Second Vice President—Judge William H. Hotchkiss, President of the New York State Association of Automobile Clubs; Third Vice President—Dr. McIlhenny Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal., Automobile Club; Secretary—C. H. Gillette, Automobile Club of America; Treasurer—George E. Farrington, President of the Automobile Club of New Jersey; Directors—Elliott C. Lee, Massachusetts Automobile Club; William C. Temple, Pittsburg Automobile Club; Dave H. Morris, Automobile Club of America; A. R. Pardington, Long Island Automobile Club; R. L. Lippitt, Rhode Island Automobile Club; Winsor T. White, Cleveland Automobile Club, and E. M. Steck, Florida East Coast Association.

Mr. Temple, after the meeting, announced the following as his Racing Committee: William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H. L. Bowden and William Wallace of Boston, George L. Weiss of Cleveland, F. C. Donald of Chicago, R. L. Lippitt of Providence, T. M. Hilliard and George Isham Scott of this city, and E. H. R. Green of Dallas, Texas. The technical advisers will be A. L. Riker, E. T. Birdsall, and Roland White. Mr. Temple leaves for Florida to-day, where he will assume active management of the Ormond Beach races next week.

Previous to the general meeting, the old board held its final meeting, Mr. Pardington presiding, and considered the sanctioning of several new records. The one mile record of 0:53 made by Barney Oldfield at Los Angeles on Dec. 21 last was allowed, but the board threw out all claims for mile records made in intermediate miles, thus disposing of the mile record of 0:51 1-5, made by Oldfield at Denver early in November. The three-mile record of 2:39 4-5, the nine-mile record of 8:04, and the fifty-mile record of 48:40 1-5, all made by Oldfield last December on Western tracks, were sanctioned. The 100-mile record of 2 hours 6 minutes and a fraction, made by Hetty Green's son, E. H. R. Green, on the Dallas (Texas) track recently is being investigated, but will probably be allowed.

The retiring board recommended to the new board that hereafter a rule be established to the effect that in granting a new mile record no record be considered that is not the first mile, or made in a special race for the purpose of breaking the existing record.

It was unanimously voted by the delegates to incorporate the association, and articles for incorporation will be filed in the State of New Jersey. Twenty clubs were represented at the meeting. The total membership at present is forty-one clubs, a gain of twenty over a year ago, and the individual membership is 4,200, against 1,700 a year ago. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of $1,900.

EDITH MAY WON EASILY.

Changed Weather Conditions Favored the Ring at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Under the influence of cold winds and clear weather, the track showed marked improvement to-day and was just a trifle slow. The change in conditions favored the ring, and only two favorites, Edith May and Sis Lee, won. The former outclassed her company and cantered home as she pleased. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Edith May, 105 pounds, (Livingston,) 2 to 5, won; Flight, 95, (Auhuchon,) 10 to 1, second; Jake Sanders, 110, (Nicol,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Ranger, La Sagitte, Koren, Sand Bath, Lamplight, and Garrett Wilson also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Allinda, 106 pounds, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5, won; Helen, 110, (Robbins,) 50 to 1, second; Ojibwa, 112, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:22 3-5. St. Blue, Evelyn Kinney, Diplomat, Birch Rod, Duncan, New Amsterdam, Louise Connor, Rosa Williams, and Colin George also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Death, 115 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2, won; Merry Acrobat, 120, (Schilling,) 2 to 1, second; Knowledge, 107, (Livingston,) 11 to 2, third. Time—1:43. Decoration, Blennerworth, Jim Hale, Arachue, and Probable also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Sis Lee, 90 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 2 to 1, won; Old Stone, 109, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2, second; Careless, 98, (J. Hennessy,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:28. Katie Powers and Dan McKenna also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, Tootsy Mack, 110 pounds, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1, won; Lee King, 102, (Nicol,) 30 to 1, second; Homestead, 114, (Schilling,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Misanthrope, Bengal, Barkelmore, Trepan, Chanterelle, Caithness, Sigmund, and Belle of Milford also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Gregor K., 112 pounds, (McIntyre,) 6 to 5, won; Coruscate, 110, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10, second; Lou M., 100, (J. Hennessy,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Roderick Dhu, Aules, and Goldaga also ran.

Favorites Beaten at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Five favorites were beaten at Oakland to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. My Order, 105, (Travers,) 7 to 1, won; Mogregor, 103, (Davis,) 4 to 1, second; Grenore, 100, (Wright,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Glendene, Fay Templeton, Escobosa, Saccharate, Andvari, and Lily Golding also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course. Hulford, 104, (Jones) 10 to 1, won; Profitable, 106, (McBride) 4 to 1, second; Waterspout, 99, (Greenfield,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅘. Hipponax, Lilucate, The Scot, Trapsetter, Royal White, and Emma Reubold also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Ratidor, 109, (Minder,) 10 to 1, won; Brennus, 109, (Bell,) 8 to 5, second; Georgia Black, 98, (Fountain,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Billy Taylor, The Pride, Puredale, Albonita, Rosebud, Saito, Hugh McGowan, and The Jew also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Tam o'Shanter, 105, (Tull,) 8 to 5, won; Box Elder, 102, (Bell,) 7 to 1, second; Haven Run, 97, (Kelly,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30⅘. Follow Me, Scotch Lad, Sterling Towers, and Suburban Queen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Glenarvon, 109, (Minder,) 4 to 1, won; Langford James, 104, (Bell,) 4 to 1, second; Theodora L., 107, (Jones,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:00. Jack Little, Jack Hobart, Thorndale, Sunnyshore, and Libbie Candid also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Modicum, 100, (Fountain,) 5 to 1, won; Ink, 106, (McBride,) 5 to 2, second; Briers, 106, (Travers,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:52. El Piloto, Flying Torpedo, Play Ball, and Mr. Farnum also ran.

Gilsdorf Wins Home Trainer Race.

The Tiger Wheelmen held the first of the Winter series of home trainers' races yesterday afternoon. F. Gilsdorf of the Brower Wheelmen won first prize, with Chris Tulp of the Tigers a close second, and A. Judge third. The race was at one mile, handicap, run in heats. The prizes were awarded on points, the winner of each heat receiving 5 points.

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Rowing Coach.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., of New York was to-day appointed head coach for the Yale freshman crew. He takes charge of a squad of ninety-six men.

NO SUBSTITUTE

has yet been found for cod liver oil. There are so-called extracts, wines and cordials of cod liver oil that are said to contain the active principles but not the oil itself. This is absurd on its face. You might as well extract the active principles of wheat and make bread with them. The best form of cod liver oil, that can be digested and assimilated most easily, is Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

ATHLETES CHEERED IN ARMORY GAMES

Close Finishes Feature of Twenty-second Regiment Contests.

CO. A WON THE POINT TROPHY

Brooklyn Schoolboys Brought the Crowd to Its Feet in the School League Relay Race.

Exciting and close finishes were the order last night at the games of the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, held in the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway. No records were broken, but in several events the already low figures were equaled. Relay racing was a prominent feature on the programme, that of the schoolboys being the favorite with the crowd of 5,000 spectators. In the contest for the point trophy the athletes of Company A carried it off with a total of 37, their nearest competitor being Company F, with 29.

Best of all was the relay race by the youngsters of the Public School Athletic League. Every boy was possessed of the do or die spirit. Their vim and keenness were contagious and brought the big crowd to its feet. The girls in the galleries frantically waved their handkerchiefs while all shrieked and cheered. It was a "skedaddle" finish in which Hayes of the Boys' High School of Brooklyn pushed ahead of the De Witt Clinton and High School of Commerce runners and got to the thin red-worsted line a foot in advance of his competitors. All through the Brooklyn boys held themselves well and putting their best runner out last were able to overcome the slight lead of their competitors.

The first of the finishes that caused the judges to do some figuring at the tape was that in the seventy yards, novice, H. V. Happner, Company I, received credit for winning, although L. L. Buell, Company D, and A. Feldner, Company A, seemed to flash by on practically even terms with Happner. In the handicap seventy yards Harry J. Edwards, Company I, equaled the best record ever made in the armory, 0:07 2-5.

Out of a dozen starters in the one-mile handicap only three finished, as the pace for the first half was a heart breaker. The Company G flyer, Wood H. Dawson, took the front position on the second lap. His stride was long and easy, more like a sprinter doing a quarter mile. Dawson kept this speed to the finish, and Walter E. Grady and W. G. Frank, the scratch men, were unable to pick him up, although they made desperate attempts.

The special relay race for the O'Brien trophy was won by the team representing Company A, as Kohn and Banks distanced Peabody and Rulison, the Company I runners in three laps. There was a dispute about starting Peabody, but it was amicably arranged when it looked as if the race would be declared off. The summary:

70-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by H. V. Happner, Company I; L. L. Buell, Company D, second; A. Feldner, Company A, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Wood H. Dawson, Company G, (68 yards;) Walter E. Grady, Company A, (scratch,) second; W. G. Frank, Company A, (scratch,) third. Time—4:37 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. J. Edwards, Company I, (15 feet;) F. S. Callahan, Company H, (8 feet,) second; Chester E. Peabody, Company I, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

One Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. Gartner, Company A, (50 yards;) F. E. Adams, Company I, (30 yards,) second; L. J. Weintz, Company A, (scratch,) third. Time—2:32 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. R. T. Young, Company D; H. V. Happner, Company I, second; W. A. Foley, Company H, third. Time—1:27.

One-Mile Relay Race, Young Men's Christian Association, Handicap.—Won by Central Branch first team, Brooklyn, composed of R. L. Sanford, H. Warford, E. Monsees, G. W. Kittle, and J. L. Strawn, (25 yards;) Central Branch, Brooklyn, second team, composed of R. Grinnell, F. Aipers, G. Middleton, L. C. Murgatroyd, and A. E. Everett, (75 yards,) second; Twenty-third Street Branch team, composed of F. J. Smith, W. Thomassen, E. Bloodgood, F. F. Cordes, and W. H. Baxley, third. Time—3:29 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Meyer Feinstein, Company F, (scratch,) with actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches; R. G. Schaefer, Company F, (3 inches,) with an actual jump of 4 feet 11 inches, second; Frank Crowe, Company A, (5 inches,) with an actual jump of 4 feet 9 inches, third.

600-Yard Run, (Handicap.) Open to Members of Military Athletic League.—Won by Julian W. Murphy, Ninth Regiment, (24 yards;) J. J. McMackin, Twenty-third Regiment, (20 yards,) second; R. Gregory, Ninth Regiment, (35 yards,) third. Time—1:16.

Medley Race.—Won by J. J. McLaughlin, Company F; W. X. Flood, Company F, second; F. M. Pearson, Company C, third. Time—1:25.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap, Public School Athletic League.—Won by Boys' High School of Brooklyn; team composed of L. E. Fackner, C. S. Bryce, W. A. Henshaw, H. Starr, and R. V. Hayes, (15 yards;) High School of Commerce, Manhattan, second; team composed of K. McAlpin, G. Harder, N. Pfelschinger, R. Geis, and J. Yall, (19 yards;) De Witt Clinton High School, third; team composed of G. Hutchinson, G. Hurlburt, I. Whitaker, F. Tompkins, and J. Martoccio, (34 yards.) Time—2:48 2-5.

Quarter-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. F. Smith, Company B, (scratch;) Wood W. Dawson, Company G, (15 yards,) second; A. Rice, Company G, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:53 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by F. E. Adams, Company I, (60 yards;) H. V. Read, Company A, (60 yards,) second; W. Van den Dries, Company A, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:01 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by Oscar F. Luders, Co. F, (6 yards;) P. J. Walsh, Co. A, (2 yards,) second; R. G. Schaefer, Co. F, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Heavy Marching Order, Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. G. Frank, Co. A, (scratch;) Walter E. Grady, Co. A, (scratch,) second; A. J. Edwards, Co. I, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:31.

Bayonet Race.—Won by E. McAdams, Co. A; T. D. Mann, Co. F, second; R. G. Schaefer, Co. F, third. Time—1:06 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Special for O'Brien Trophy, Handicap.—Won by Co. A, team composed of A. J. Crockett, Frank Rickert, W. F. Daly, Walter Kohn, and H. M. Banks. Time—3:19 2-5.

Championship Small-Rifle Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—The first championship tournament of the Indoor Twenty-two-Calibre Rifle League of the United States began to-day at the Iroquois Rifle Club, this city. It will be finished Friday night. The cash prizes amount to $1,500, and also $500 worth of prizes in merchandise. Of the twenty entries to-day only five finished. It is expected there will be twenty more entries to-morrow, and altogether 100 are expected to contest. The range is twenty-five yards. The best shooting of the day was done by W. A. Tewes of New York and L. P. Ittel of Pittsburg. The Easterners who finished to-day, and their scores, were as follows:

C. W. Shuppe, New-Haven, Conn.—222, 229, 241, 227, 235, 225, 227, 241, 228, 238. Total, 2,311.

Frank Smith, New York—241, 237, 237, 238, 244, 234, 232, 238, 256. Total, 2,367.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Chaplain Ivory H. Headley is transferred from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, and Chaplain Leslie R. Groves from the Artillery Corps to the Fourteenth Infantry.

The assignment of Capt. Horace M. Reeve to temporary duty in the Second Division of the General Staff is extended to include Jan. 31.

First Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins is transferred from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and First Lieut. Ned M. Green from the Twenty-fifth to the Fifteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence granted: Gen. George H. Burton, Inspector General, two months' extension; Major George T. Holloway, Paymaster, one month's extension.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. S. Butler is detached from the Constellation at naval training station, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to the naval hospital, San Juan, sailing from New York, Jan. 21.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Arrived—Hull, at New York; Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Newark, Tacoma, Denver, and Hannibal, at Culebra; Scorpion, at San Juan; Eagle, at Boston.

Sailed—Peoria, from New York for Culebra; Leonidas, from Puerto Plata for Culebra; Abarenda, from Norfolk for Baltimore; Buffalo, from Mare Island for San Diego.

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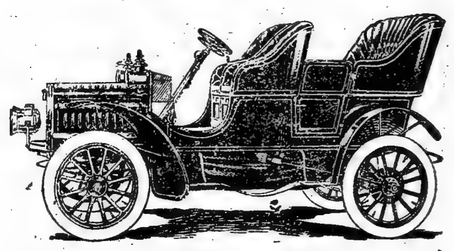

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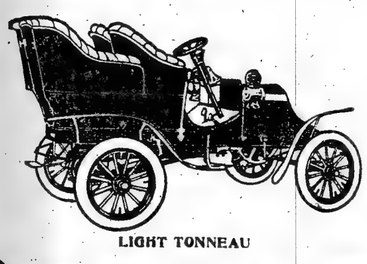

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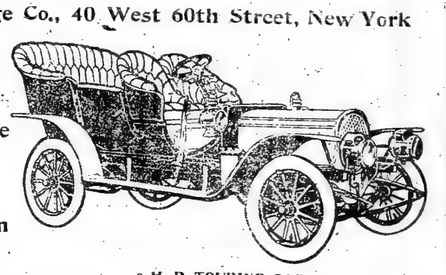

40 H.-P. TOURING CAR

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THE CANAL COMMISSION.

The President's message to the Senate and House concerning the Panama Canal Commission confirms recent reports of his dissatisfaction with the law of 1902. He now asks that Congress take the Commission out of his way and give him authority to construct the canal himself, aided only in the actual work by a Chief Engineer; the diminished Commission of five or three members meanwhile being "used only as an executive instrument for the executive and administrative work," the duties, powers, and salaries of its members to be "assigned to them by the President."

This would leave the President a perfectly free hand. He would be hampered only by the technical opinions or preferences of his Chief Engineer, and these he could, of course, disregard if he chose. He recommends this change in the law in order that the President, who, as he correctly says, is charged with the responsibility of building the canal, "may exercise a greater discretion." The plan of the work he would have decided upon by the best engineers in the country, serving as an advisory or consulting body, not as members of any commission. Actual work, he thinks, "must be done by an engineer in charge," adding that "we now have an excellent engineer."

This would intrust to two men—really to one man, if we consider the Chief Engineer as the President's subordinate—the duty and power to carry to completion a public work involving the expenditure of anywhere from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000—perhaps more. The usual practice in this country, Federal, State, and municipal, is to put public works of great cost and magnitude in charge of a commission. This is done not only as a safeguard, but out of a prudent desire to apportion among several men labors and responsibilities too great for one. Even after the canal plans have been made, after it has been determined whether it shall be a lock canal or a sea-level canal, after all general questions of policy have been settled, there will in the actual digging and construction continually arise questions of serious moment which must be decided promptly, and be decided by high and responsible authority. Possibly Chief Engineer WALLACE may find himself overworked. His superior, the responsible builder of the canal, will be in Washington, where the highest duties of State will somewhat fully engage his attention and his energies. Perhaps it will prove that instead of putting the three or five Commissioners at desk work in the City of Washington, where they would be concerned, we suppose, with such minor matters as the purchasing of supplies and the auditing of pay rolls, the President will have to send them, or some of them, to the Isthmus to supervise sections of the work. It may not be worth while to inquire how the people will like it. Let them for their part provide the money—the President will build the canal. Still they might feel greater confidence in the engineering quality and economical prosecution of the work if it were in charge of a commission of engineers having a sufficient number of members to provide by a division of labors for an actual and reasonably constant supervision of every part of the construction. It may be only a superstitious fear born of the disastrous history of the Panama Canal undertaking, but there is some apprehension in the public mind that we shall not complete this work without surprises, disappointments, and, it may be, scandals. A commission might be a very serviceable shield against such unpleasant happenings.

If the Republic of Panama were a really independent sovereign nation, if it were not our creature sheltered by our power, almost necessarily subject to our will, the President's suggestion that one of his Canal Commissioners "appointed as administrator of the canal strip" should also serve as Minister to Panama, would be of rather more than doubtful wisdom. The administrator of the canal strip is bound to be in hot water with the Panama Government. If it were important to preserve relations of amity with Panama we could not risk the complications sure to arise from having such a representative. But since Panama must comply with all our wishes without making too much fuss about it, we need not be too particular about the quality of our negotiator.

None of these things, however, settles the fundamental Panama questions—what kind of a canal are we to build, and what is it going to cost?

A "SQUARE DEAL" FOR THE NEGRO.

President ROOSEVELT quite won the heart of Judge JONES when that distinguished Alabama Democrat visited him at the White House the other day, and no wonder. The President talked with frankness and great good sense upon the vital affairs of the South. In particular he showed himself sensible, broad-minded, and very much wiser than some of the Republican Party leaders in what he had to say about the relation of negro suffrage to the representation of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College. Judge JONES, very discreetly, does not profess to quote the language or directly to express the views of the President on this subject, but says that he has it from persons "high in the Republican councils" and close to Mr. ROOSEVELT that the President had no knowledge of, and certainly did not inspire, the resolution providing for an inquiry into suffrage laws in the South with a view to cutting down the Congressional and Electoral representation of those States.

The enactment by Congress and the signing by the President of legislation reducing the representation of the Southern States would announce to the world that the Republican Party had abandoned the negro. The legislation intended to be punitive in respect to the Southern whites would throw overboard altogether the Southern blacks. That certainly would not be wise politics—it would not be either decent or human. It would permanently deprive the negro of the benefits of that "square deal" which Mr. ROOSEVELT insists is every man's right. The wisest friends of the negro insist on nothing more than the "square deal" for him. The Montgomery Advertiser, in an article revealing an enlightened understanding of the negro problem, said recently of the blacks:

> All they need is equal and exact justice in the effort to live. They do not want social equality nor political supremacy. They want exactly the same chance to earn an honest living and to enjoy the fruits of their labors that a white man has, and they should have it. They want a chance to educate their children in their own schools, just as the whites do, and they should have that opportunity. If they can qualify themselves to vote they should enjoy the privilege of voting their choice equally with white men.

Manifestly, in respect to the problems growing out of the attempts to restrict negro suffrage, the policy of the Republican Party should be one of patience with the necessary consequences of its own error in originally conferring upon the negro, wholly unprepared for the privilege, the right to vote. It took the party almost a generation to get cured of the terrible folly of trying to compel the Southern States to put the ballot into the hand of every black man, no matter how ignorant or ill-fitted for it he might be. The responsible leaders of the party now are evidently looking ahead—certainly Mr. ROOSEVELT is—to the time when, a larger proportion of the colored men having shown themselves capable of an intelligent use of the ballot, the whites of the South will find it to their interest to put them upon the same basis of qualification as the members of their own race.

THE FALL OF COMBES.

It seems that, on account of the death of M. LOUBET'S mother, the resignation of M. COMBES is put off until Wednesday. That large class of Frenchmen who view with suspicion all the proceedings of the Premier are fearful that, in the interval, he may effect such a rearrangement of "groups" as will amount to a modus vivendi for his Ministry for yet a while longer. But there seems to be no real basis for this apprehension. The margin of ten votes, to which the normal Ministerial majority shrank on Saturday, is much too narrow to be safe for a Government. And even this narrow and precarious majority, it appears, was secured for M. COMBES not by his own efforts, but by those of his Secretary of War. While the Premier was very mildly, and, as it appeared to many, insincerely deprecating the system of espionage which had been introduced into the French Army, and getting a "large saucepan" brandished under his nose by an excited Royalist Deputy, M. BAUDRY D'ASSON, it appeared that M. BERTEAUX had already expressed himself in a circular to the army, in a condemnation of his predecessor's system of espionage, about the sincerity of which there could be no question. He saved for the moment the Ministry to which his predecessor, Gen. ANDRE, had been as much of a load as even the remarkable M. PELLETAN, the Minister of Marine.

It is, undoubtedly, upon the question of espionage in the army that the Combes Ministry has fallen. The general policy of the Ministry, meaning its anti-clerical policy, was not concerned in the matter, excepting in so far as the Jacobinical spirit of the "anti-crusade" has infected all the Ministerial proceedings and led the Ministry and its supporters to regard all means as fair and honorable which conduced to the desired end. But the nation had by no means gone the same length. A retired commandant had been stricken from the rolls of the Legion of Honor for "dishonorable conduct" in acting as a spy upon his associates. Another officer had not limited himself to secret reports, of a kind to which we must go back to the National Convention, if not to the Long Parliament or the Spanish Inquisition to find parallels, but he had made the like reports upon the personal appointments and upon the personal as well as the official household of the President of the Republic. When it came to the knowledge of the nation that the wife of its Chief Magistrate was denounced, in a secret report, as "very clerical," Frenchmen not entirely besotted with fanaticism found it high time to call a halt.

M. COMBES himself has become so completely the victim of his fixed idea that, not content with proposing to follow up his suppression of the teaching congregations by turning the members of the congregations out of all the hospitals, he has condoned all the means that seemed likely to promote his ends. He even undertook to discipline the Grand Chancellor of the Légion of Honor for applying the principles upon which that organization is founded to the procedures of the Ministerial spies, and he went so far as to assert that the members of the Legion who objected to the conasspciation with the spies were actuated by "clerical" sympathies.

The defeat of the Ministry is thus purely a personal defeat for its chief. M. ROUVIER, the man recognized as the successor of M. COMBES as President of the Council, is already a member of the Ministry, and there is no disposition visible in any quarter to be rid of the Minister of War or the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ths latter fact is of significance and importance outside of France, for the moderation and tact of M. DELCASSE have had much to do, not only with preserving peace, but with promoting pacific intentions and tempers throughout the civilized world.

WHAT TO DO WITH "CRANKS."

Readers of STEVENSON'S "Dynamiter" will have that work powerfully recalled to their recollection by reading the adventure of the partly ridiculous and partly detestable person who calls himself "Gessler Rosseau." While he admits that the name is assumed, his account of how he came to assume it is of a piece with the rest of his cranky performances. What may be called his "nom de guerre" he made up, it seems, from the names of his "two ideals," GESSLER of Switzerland, which seems to be a wild pot shot in the direction of WILLIAM TELL, missing the apple and hitting the boy, since GESSLER was only a brute and a tyrant, and the author of the "Contrat Social," whose name his admirer does not know how to spell. Wherein he resembles the dynamiter of STEVENSON'S fiction is in desiring it to be believed that he is responsible for terrible massacres without adducing any evidence that he has ever harmed a human being. Therein he resembles some dynamiters of fact, like the late, if he be late, "PAT" FORD, and the surviving, if he survive, "O'DONOVAN ROSSA." As a matter of fact, certain agitators have managed to extract livings from the more credulous of Irish servant girls by making it believed that they were preparing to "make jump" the British throne, and by assuming the discredit for infamous massacres or explosions which were probably accidental, or in which at least they were not concerned. In like manner this fraud "Rosseau" undertakes to dissemble his fiascos in the matters of the Umbria and of the Statue of FREDERICK the Great by maintaining a portentous secrecy concerning the fate of the Naronic, leaving it to be believed that her fate was the result of his diabolical machinations. There is not the least reason for believing him. All that is known about the fate of the ship is that she sailed from Liverpool, bound for New York. There is no reason to believe that she was destroyed by design, still less that this fraud had anything to do with her destruction.

But the facts in the case indicate that "Rosseau" may have obtained his living by pretending with success to be a dark and deadly villain instead of a bloodless humbug. This suspicion is heightened by the fact that he has been pretending to know about the fate of an Irish agitator named OWEN KELLY, who disappeared under circumstances which might indicate foul play, and who was mixed up with the "Clan-na-Gael," which may contain genuine murderers as well as hungry frauds. But it is by no means desirable or even tolerable that a dead beat should be encouraged or permitted to get his living under the false pretense of being an awful assassin. The severest punishment that the man can incur for his failure of an attempt upon the statue in Washington is apparently that for the misdemeanor of malicious mischief. But, fortunately, "semble," that a man intending only to obtain money under false pretenses may blunder into felony. In the Umbria matter, it seems that by leaving explosives upon a public wharf, "Rosseau" made himself liable to imprisonment for seven years. It is to be hoped that he may get it. If it turns out that he is a lunatic, he is still the kind of lunatic whom it is necessary to the safety of society to seclude. But the diagnosis warranted by the facts now known is not that he is a lunatic, but that he is a dead beat. A crack-brained dead beat he may also be. In any case, no harm can be done by shutting him up where he can neither massacre some of his fellow-creatures nor obtain money from others of them on the false pretenses of massacre.

ATTACK ON McMACKIN.

Robert Hunter Presents Report Against Labor Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Robert Hunter, Chairman of the New York City Child Labor Committee, accompanied by V. Everit Macy of the National and State Child Labor Committees, called on Gov. Higgins to-day and presented to him a report of that body designed to show that State Labor Commissioner John McMackin has failed to enforce the laws, not only against the employment in factories of children under fourteen, but also regarding the protection of adult employes. The committee urges that Commissioner McMackin should not be reappointed.

The committee believes that the labor laws as they now stand are adequate.

The report speaks particularly o the employment of very young children in the canning factories of Syracuse, Auburn, Oneida, and Rome, in one of which, it is said, the foreman estimated that there were 300 children under fourteen years of age. In the rush season, the report alleges, children are employed in some of the factories until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. One case was discovered by an agent of the committee where a child of four earned 19 cents a day stringing beans.

The committee tells of frequent appeals to Commissioner McMackin since the Fall of 1902. "After these years of experience," says the report, "the committee is forced to the conclusion that the Commissioner of Labor is a man of many excuses, by means of which he has been able until now to deceive the Child Labor Committee, and, what is far worse, to deny to the working children of the State the lawful protection which has been provided for them by the legislative representatives of this State."

Mr. McMackin, it is alleged, first declared that his hands were tied because he had no attorney to prosecute violators of the law, yet, when a special deputy from the office of District Attorney Jerome was placed at his disposal, only one case, involving two children, was brought to the District Attorney's attention in seven months.

The method of procedure of the department, says the committee, is to blame for continued violations of the law. A factory is inspected, it says, and the children found there under age are discharged. The next day they return to work, and, in most cases, no reinspection is made.

In regard to safeguarding employes from dangerous machinery, fire, &c., the committee declares that the department shows "the same inefficiency, the same weak and ineffective handling of the administration's power."

"I wish it understood," said Mr. Hunter in discussing the protest against Commissioner McMackin, "that our organization is back of no particular candidate. All that we ask is that the laws against child labor shall be more strictly enforced in this State than they have been under Commissioner McMackin's administration of the Department of Labor."

Mr. Macy said that a report which had been prepared by the New York Child Labor Committee would show that the employment of child labor had been twice as extensive in 1904 as it had been in the year previous.

Miss Florence Kelly is up to the present the leading candidate to succeed John McMackin as State Commissioner of Labor. Gov. Higgins announced to-day that he had received letters and petitions from societies and philanthropic persons interested in the protection of children urging Miss Kelly's appointment. Miss Kelly was Labor Commissioner of Illinois under the administration of Gov. Altgeld. She is a daughter of the Pennsylvania Congressman familiarly known as "Pig Iron" Kelly.

THE TIMES'S NEW HOME.

Continued Congratulations from This Journal's Contemporaries.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is receiving from its contemporaries columns of congratulation upon its recent occupancy of its magnificent new building in that city. And it well deserves them. The new home of THE TIMES is one of the great buildings of New York City, an architectural marvel, with a tower that o'ertops any other. In all its essential features it is complete in every detail, with every appliance that will tend to facilitate the tremendous work of getting out a great daily newspaper, as THE NEW YORK TIMES undoubtedly is. Such a newspaper deserves the magnificent home which THE TIMES has provided for itself.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.)

Here's wishing a continuance of success to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is now enjoying one of the finest newspaper homes in the country, and which is therefore well fitted to one of the fittest newspapers.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is now issued from its superb new home, a building which is described by men technically learned in the construction of great buildings as "one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world." If the building is a triumph of the builder's art, the newspaper which it houses is itself a triumph of the highest school of journalism and a standing disproof of the idea that for a journal to be a commercial success it must lower its tone and cater to prejudice, to ignorance, or to sensationalism. From the news standpoint alone it is one of the greatest journals in the United States or in any other country. To-day it is the ideal newspaper of the United States.

Why All the Pearl Streets?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why it is that in nearly every town of any size you are sure to find a Pearl Street? There is reason in plenty for Main Streets, State, Front, River, Water, Church, Chapel, High, &c. But this so often-repeated Pearl Street is too much for me. If it were only here and there, it might pass for a coincidence, but it is so general that I am inclined to think there must be some reason for it, though for the life of me I can't imagine what the reason may be. Though it may seem queer to you, I have special ground for wondering about this thing. I am not jealous of the man, or woman, or thing that may be the cause of it all, but whoever or whatever he, she, or it may be, I am anxious to find out. MARGARET THOMPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 13, 1905.

The Hoe and the Pen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let those who have kicks to kick prepare to kick them now. You advertise that you are to pay $1 per word for a literary product. When a man with a hoe (and a hoe is much larger than a pen) can make only $15 to $20 a month and board, to give a pen shover the above-named price is outrageous.

New York, Jan. 14, 1905. KICKER.

What Is Truth? Said Jesting Pilate.

The owner of The London Express recently acquired The Standard. This from the latter of Monday, Jan. 2:

"To-day the Stock Exchange is closed for the New Year's holiday."

From The Express of Jan. 3:

"The news of the fall of Port Arthur was received with wild enthusiasm in the city. * * * On the Stock Exchange it was the one topic of all [illegible]. Everywhere [illegible] over with the cat, which re[illegible]."

UNTERMYER IN FAVOR OF RATE REGULATION

Comments Upon A. B. Hepburn's Article in Times Financial Review.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE, HE SAYS

Government Ownership Likely to Come, Anyway, the Lawyer Declares—Believes Justice Would Be Done.

Samuel Untermyer, commenting yesterday on A. Barton Hepburn's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Annual Financial Review on President Roosevelt's rate plan and Commissioner Garfield's project to place all inter-State commerce corporations under National control, said:

"The attempt to prevent discrimination with the limited power now possessed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is a confessed failure. The absence of this power is the cause of the industrial cruelty and despotism from which we are suffering.

"The same outcry now raised against this imperative reform was heard when the commission was first organized to prevent minor abuses on the part of the common carriers. The wisdom of that course is no longer questioned even by those who saw, or pretended to see, in the movement to regulate and restrict their dangerous control of the agencies of commerce, which should have been exercised by the Government and never surrendered to private control, the enlargement of political power, invasion of State rights, and the innumerable other calamities that never came to pass.

"The arguments now advanced against this movement are:

"1. That it is virtually confiscation; and,

"2. That it would build up a political trust and would force the railroads to go into politics to protect themselves against ruinous rates.

"Assuming for the argument that the power to fix rates would, in order to be made effective, include the right to fix such rates without reference to cost or earning capacity, there is nothing in the history of our country to justify the assumption that the law would not be justly administered. Following that line of argument, there could be no legislation.

"The same objection might be made to the powers at present vested in the commission.

"In legislating on this, as on any other, subject we are bound to assume that justice will be done in the future, as it has been in the past. The fear on this point is perhaps more assumed than real.

"There is nothing in the past records of the development of transportation companies to lead us to believe that they are not able to protect themselves against unjust legislation. The struggle has rather been to protect the people against the railroad lobby—and the people have no occasion to be proud of their record of self-defense.

"It is largely because the railroad corporations have been lawless in the evasion of legislation against rebates and other forms of discrimination that further laws are needed.

"We ought not, therefore, to waste much time in timid contemplation of the possible oppression that may be practiced upon these corporate despots. They, more than any one agency, are responsible for the monstrous criminal conspiracies against trade which are the curse of the country and the chief danger to its prosperity, of which the beef, coal, sugar, and agricultural trusts are prominent examples.

"The second objection, that the railroads will be forced for self-protection into a political trust, assumes that we have lost the power of self-government against these colossal creations of our will. If that be true, the sooner we have Government ownership the better for us, for thus we shall at least avert that danger to our institutions, whatever evils we may fly to that we know not of.

"We cannot for a moment concede the possibility of any such danger. The people certainly cannot legislate on any such assumption. It is more of a covert threat than an argument.

"If the railroads had honestly co-operated to enforce existing laws, no further power would be needed. Should they succeed in controlling both political parties so as to render ineffective the attempt to regulate freight rates, the same short-sighted policy on their part will lead to Government ownership.

"That is likely to be the result in the end, and the more stubborn the resistance to Government control the sooner we shall have Government ownership.

"Notwithstanding the difficult problems that such a step will involve in the creation and regulation of a vast civil service, it will prove the only real solution if the past history of the railroads in evading the laws is repeated in their future policy.

"As between the railroads owning the Government and the Government owning the railroads it will not be difficult for the people to choose."

Metropolitan Life Not Interested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated in your Washington correspondence to-day that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is a member of an Association for Maintaining Rights of Property and is interested with the John Hancock and Prudential companies in taking up a fight against the plan to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to fix railroad rates. I beg to state that so far as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is concerned there is not even the shadow of truth in the statement. We do not know how the other companies mentioned feel about the subject, for we have had no conference with them. But we never heard of the association named and have no sympathy with its objects as stated in your dispatch.

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President.

New York, Jan. 16, 1905.

Restrictions in Passenger Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest the letters in to-day's TIMES with regard to the restrictions imposed upon the public by the management of the Grand Central Station.

In this connection I desire to call public attention to a similar annoyance that the patrons of the Pennsylvania Railroad are subjected to.

Now that the matter has been started, I hope some inducement may be presented to the railroad companies to cause them to take a more common-sense view of the rights and conveniences of the traveling public.

ONE OF THEM.

New York, Jan. 14, 1905.

Disappointed Inquirer.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A telephone operator at one of the hospitals, who is often obliged to give distressing information concerning patients to relatives inquiring by telephone, received a shock the other night. A man inquired feelingly about the condition of So-and-So. The operator replied cheerfully that the patient was doing nicely.

"Doing nicely? Why, I thought he was dying," came in a tone of pained surprise from the other end of the wire.

"Are you a relative?" asked the operator, anxious to learn why the inquirer seemed disappointed.

"Certainly not!" came the response. "I'm the undertaker."

Its Attractiveness.

From Town and Country.

The Author (after the first production)—Well, what do you think of my play?

Feminine Friend—It was just lovely. Who designed the heavenly dresses?

Sure to Repent.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"If you steal—I don't care what—you'll repent it some day."

"Bah! Didn't you ever steal a kiss?"

"Yes, and I married the girl for sure!"

ANTI-TAMMANY GERMANS.

New Roosevelt League Wants Liberal Sunday Laws.

With a view to consolidating the German vote of Greater New York in opposition to Tammany in next Fall's municipal campaign, the Roosevelt Municipal League was organized in Allaire's Hall, 102 Third Avenue, last night. The league is the outgrowth of the old National Roosevelt League. Some of the members oppose this programme on the ground that the Low administration did not fulfill its pledges to the Germans, but this is expected to yield to the general desire to defeat Tammany.

After the organization had been effected last night the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That we shall use our acknowledged influence to accomplish the passing of liberal Sunday laws at Albany;

That we urgently recommend the teaching of the German language in our public schools, and we also approve of a liberal salary for our teachers, as well as a pension for the same;

That we indorse the movement for municipal ownership of light and transportation, especially for the immediate erection of public gas and electric plants.

These officers were elected: President—Ex-Magistrate H. C. Kudlich; First Vice President—F. A. Ringler; Second Vice President—Albert Leisel; Treasurer—Charles E. Hauselt; Secretary—Joseph Winter. An Executive Committee was chosen with a member from each Assembly district, and district organizations will be perfected.

FLEISCHMANN ESTATE SETTLED.

Widow of Baker to Receive $2,500,000 from the Business.

The formal order of settlement which puts an end to the litigation of the estate of Maximilian Fleischmann, the baker, was signed yesterday by Justice Scott.

It declares that Mrs. Johanna F. Fleischmann, the widow of Maximilian Fleischmann, is entitled to receive from the profits and good-will of the business of the firm of Fleischmann & Co. the sum of $2,500,000.

Plans for New Hospital Building.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for a new nine-story building to be erected at 208 to 216 East Sixty-fourth Street, for the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, now at Park Avenue and Forty-first Street. The new structure will stand on a plot 118 by 100. Two wings on the main structure will provide sun parlors on each of the nine stories. The façade will be of ornamental brick with trimmings of stone and terra cotta. The cost is estimated at $600,000 by Architects York & Sawyer.

Homes for Working People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With much interest do I read in the morning papers of the fine thought of Mr. H. Phipps in the giving of $1,000,000 for building tenement houses according to the best modern methods of construction, including playgrounds for children. The wish of Mr. Phipps that rooms in such buildings should not be rented below the market value, not to discourage building tenements, or in any way check business operations, thus in the end injurious to working people, is most commendable.

I am a plain workingwoman with the home feeling strong in my heart, and such a building appeals so strongly to me that I for one through your paper send blessings to the man who, in all his own prosperity, has given so nobly, not only money but the highest thought, to the work which will surely bring health to the coming generations, who will be so fortunate as to have a snuggery called home. M. C. D.

New York, Jan. 14, 1905.

Pleased with Times Cartoons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old reader of your paper I wish to express the great satisfaction and pleasure which I derive from your recent innovation in the publication of a weekly cartoon.

After having been fed on the style of humor that is constantly being propounded in other newspapers, it is a pleasure to see something that appeals to the thinking mind. Your artist's cartoons in their conciseness are editorials in themselves. H. HOYT.

New York, Jan. 16, 1905.

Memorial to Lord Pauncefote.

From The London Standard.

There is in course of preparation a memorial to the late Lord Pauncefote, Ambassador to the United States, to be erected over his grave at East Stoke, near Newark, the seat of Sir Henry Bromley, whose heir married the Hon. Lilian Pauncefote. The pedestal, of Hopton Wood (Derbyshire) stone, has already been worked, upon which there will be a bronze statue of the Ambassador, a commission for executing it having been placed with an eminent London sculptor, who is now engaged upon it. The inscription on the pedestal is as follows: "To the dearly loved memory of the Right Honourable Julian, Baron Pauncefote, of Preston, G. C. B., K. C. M. G., First Ambassador to the United States of America. Born September 13, 1828; died in Washington, May 24, 1902. 'Blessed are the peacemakers.'—5 Matt., 9 v."

A Hint from the Coalfields.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Having stopped the cotton burning in the South the Northern press might give a few purely academic opinions on the practice of making anthracite coal miners stop work to keep the price up.

Naughty Willie.

From The Chicago News.

Dorothy—"Mamma, Willie Primly keeps staring at me all the time in church."

Mother—"Where does he sit?"

Dorothy—"Right behind me, mamma."

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

The Song of the Chastisement and the Indignant Lass.

becaws i lickt hur bruther shee is soar
ann sez hur luv is dedd foreavurmoar
ann o wot malks hur koaldness seme thee wurst
is wenn i no hur bruther hitt mee furst.
i wood uv neavur lickt him ann wood talk
thee naims he cawld mee fore hur own deer salk
butt wenn he wennt ann hitt me i foargott
he wuz hur bruther tho i neavur ott
uv lickt him kwite so badd ann broak his nose
butt itts too lait to tel hur i suppoas.

Ann henry beamus sedd shee sedd iff shee kood bee a boy sheed maik itt hott fore mee
for licken him. shee duzent seme too no
he blickt mi eye befoar i lickt him so.
iff i kood onley speke too hur ann tel
mi scide uv it ann sho mi eye a spel
shee mite be sorrie fore thee wurds shee sedd
butt wenn shee seeze mee now shee turns hur hedd
ann turns hur nose upp like a kwene ann wenn
i tri too sho mi eye sheez gone agen.

hee neavur bott hur kanndy ur iskream
uz i hav dun yett owr happie dreme
is broaken ann luvs bubbel itt has burrst
becaws i lickt him wenn he hitt mee furst.
i wood uv bin hur loil fathful slaiv
butt now ile bee a hurmitt inn a kaiv
Ann slepe onn skinns ann lett mi hare gro long.
Ann sumday wenn shee seeze thatt shee wuz rong
thele find mee layen dedd inn sum farr land
with hur swete pickcher inn mi koald dedd hand.

A. W. FOLEY.

BALDWIN MEMORIAL AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

President Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland on Committee.

CARNEGIE SUBSCRIBES $12,500

In Advance of Call $72,500 Has Been Raised—Personal Monument on East Side Suggested.

Headed by President Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland, the William H. Baldwin, Jr., Memorial Committee will organize on Saturday for the purpose of raising a fund to establish at Tuskegee Institute an endowment that will perpetuate the name of the railroad man in the institution in which he was so deeply interested during his life.

To this fund six subscriptions, aggregating $72,500, already have been received in advance of any formal call—one of $12,500 from Andrew Carnegie, one of $10,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, and four of $12,500 each from friends of Mr. Baldwin in Brooklyn who do not wish their names made public. When the committee has organized a general call will be sent out.

Announcement of the names of those who have already consented to serve on the committee was made yesterday by Oswald G. Villard. The list includes, besides President Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland, Jacob H. Schiff, Alfred T. White, Oswald G. Villard, Felix Adler, V. Everit Macy, and Adolph S. Ochs of New York and F. W. Potter, now President of the Long Island Railroad. President Eliot of Harvard and Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Representative Henry Kirke Porter of Pittsburg, Mayor Thomas S. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y.; H. M. Atkinson of Atlanta, Ga., a classmate of Mr. Baldwin at college; H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, and J. Stanley Brown, assistant to the President of the Long Island Railroad, who will be Secretary of the committee.

Other names, it is announced, will be added to the committee as acceptances are received from invitations sent out. At the meeting Saturday a Chairman will be chosen and also a Treasurer, with whom Major Henry Higginson of Cambridge will co-operate in receiving subscriptions in Boston.

Mr. Villard said yesterday that no fixed limit had been made as yet for the memorial fund, and that while its general nature was to be that of an endowment, the definite shape that the gift to Tuskegee would take would not be determined until the committee was able to tell approximately how much money could be raised.

"A great many suggestions have been received already," added Mr. Villard, "that in addition to the Tuskegee endowment some kind of personal memorial be erected on the east side in New York. These will be referred to the committee when it meets for organization on Saturday."

The memorial project has received the official approval of the General Education Board, in which Mr. Baldwin was Chairman of the Board of Directors; also of the Southern Education Board. Saturday's meeting will probably be held at the City Club.

CITIZENS' UNION AND JEROME.

Cutting Faction Wants Him for Mayor—Others Don't.

There is a storm brewing in the Citizens' Union organization over the name of William Travers Jerome, and it promises to break on Jan. 30, when the new City Committee of that body, which was elected at the primaries held last night, meets for organization.

President R. Fulton Cutting, who probably will be re-elected by the City Committee, leads a faction which desires to make Mr. Jerome the Union's candidate for Mayor. Backing Mr. Cutting in this contention are many of the more radical members of the Citizens' Union, including Col. Robert Grier Monroe. Against Mr. Cutting in this movement are many others who want to have Mr. Jerome passed by as the Mayoralty candidate but nominated again for District Attorney. In this faction is Dr. E. R. L. Gould.

District leaders for the Citizen's Union were elected last night in each of the seventy-three Aldermanic districts of Greater New York, those men being members of the City Committee, with the nominal title of District Chairmen. At their first meeting after the organization on Jan. 30 a call will be issued for the April convention of the body, this convention being for the purpose of arranging ticket preliminaries.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

Nine Men Killed and Lieut. M. L. Avery and Four Men Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, to-day received a cable message from Gen. Corbin, commanding the Philippines division at Manila, saying that he has received the following dispatch from Brig. Gen. Carter, commanding the Department of the Visayas, dated Tacloban, Jan. 14:

Lieut. Avery, one Philippine scout, and two native employes were wounded in action at Dobres River Jan. 10. Private Austin, Hospital Corps, was wounded and nine constabulary were killed in action near Maslog, Samar, Jan. 8. Lieut. Avery and Private Austin arrived here to-day.

The officer referred to in the above dispatch is First Lieut. Morton L. Avery of the Philippine scouts.

HAITI LOSES $75,000.

Agent Who Was to Buy Cruiser Dies—Money Disappears.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Haitien Government, which has been trying to augment its navy by the purchase of a modern cruiser, has not only failed to secure the vessel it had in mind, but has lost the money it set apart with which to make the first payment on the ship.

Mr. Powell, the American Minister at Port au Prince, has informed the State Department that the Haitien Government sent an agent to Italy with $75,000 in cash to make the first payment on account of a fine cruiser suitable for use in Haitien waters. The agent got as far as Paris, where he stopped for some time, was stricken with fever, and died. Now no trace of the money can be found.

LECTURES AT WHITE HOUSE.

M. Funck-Brentano Appears at Request of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—M. Funck-Brentano, the French lecturer, was entertained at luncheon in Washington to-day by the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches. In the evening he was entertained at dinner by the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand.

Last evening M. Funck-Brentano lectured at the White House by invitation of the President.

ROOSEVELT GIFT ON ALTAR.

President's Wife Sends Basket of Flowers to St. John's Hospital.

A gold wicker work basket, four feet high and filled with artificial flowers made from feathers, and with stuffed birds and insects, was received yesterday at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, being a gift from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt asked that it be placed on the altar of the hospital, and her request was granted.

A week ago two sisters from the hospital visited the White House at Washington and after seeing the President were introduced to Mrs. Roosevelt. She said that she would make the gift a gift. Several of the Roosevelt children have been treated at the hospital.

CITY'S CHILDREN DULL, SCHOOL STATISTICS SAY

Large Percentage of Pupils Too Old for Their Classes.

CONDITION AMAZES MAXWELL

Takes Steps for Specia' Instruction of Those Kept Back by Ignorance of English.

Statistics compiled for Superintendent Maxwell by the Principals of the schools show that the boys and girls receiving instruction at the city's expense are dull, and that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the pupils are from two to six years too old for the classes in which they are being taught.

Dr. Maxwell said yesterday that the results of the compilation were startling beyond anything that he had imagined, and so urgent, in his opinion, is the need for a remedy for this abnormal condition that he has requested all those Principals who have abnormally old pupils in their classes to organize special classes for their instruction, even if by so doing they put thousands of other children on half time.

What Dr. Maxwell believes to be an especially alarming feature lies in the fact that the percentage of abnormally old children increases during the first five years of school life. In the first-year classes the children who are considerably older than the average constitute but 23.3 per cent. In the fourth and fifth years they form 49 per cent. From that time on there is a decrease, but the percentage never falls below 25, which represents the percentage of abnormally old children in the last year of the school course.

Children who cannot write or read English have been assigned heretofore to the lower classes. It is this practice, Dr. Maxwell says, which is largely responsible for present conditions, and which he has asked his subordinate to remedy. The crowding of the lower classes by dull children necessarily forces others on part time, for 38 per cent. of the pupils are abnormally old.

"I have no hesitation in saying that every other problem with which the school authorities are confronted is insignificant compared with the problem involved in the ages of abnormally old children," said Mr. Maxwell. "I believe that a very considerable percentage of such children are of foreign parentage or birth, and are in the lower classes because of their lack of knowledge of the English language. No one will take issue on the question that those thousands of children between nine and fourteen years of age should not be kept in classes with children of six years of age.

"Taking eight years as the maximum, I find that on June 30 last there were in the first-year classes 13,425 children between the ages of eight and nine, 4,117 between nine and ten, 1,636 between ten and eleven, 647 between eleven and twelve, 349 between twelve and thirteen, and 227 over thirteen."

Here are the figures as compiled by the Principals:

School Year.	Normal Age.	Abnormally Old.	Per Cent.
First	6 to 7	22.2	over 8 years
Second	7 to 8	38.1	over 9 years
Third	8 to 9	45	over 10 years
Fourth	9 to 10	49	over 11 years
Fifth	10 to 11	49	over 12 years
Sixth	11 to 12	42	over 13 years
Seventh	12 to 13	32	over 14 years
Eighth	13 to 14	25	over 15 years

"It is absolutely necessary," Dr. Maxwell concluded, "to devise some means for getting the children into classes more appropriate to their years."

"THE FORBIDDEN LAND."

Musical Tibet Piece Pleases Audience at the Fourteenth Street.

Lhasa, the mysterious capital city of Tibet, is the scene of a musical comedy called "The Forbidden Land," which was presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. It pleased the big audience as much as Andrew Mack or Chauncey Olcott often have done.

The song "The Almighty Dollar" was the most popular according to the verdict of the hands and feet across the footlights. "I See My Picture in Your Eyes" gave the tenor his opportunity, and the house applauded.

Gus Weinberg, W. H. Clarke, and Ethel Johnson are in the cast.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

ALEXANDER—LOUNSBERY.

In St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon Miss Florence Lounsbery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Lounsbery, and Frederick Beasley Alexander, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, were married, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Ernest Stires, rector of the church. Miss Lounsbery, who was given away by her father, was attended by a maid of honor only, Miss Edith Lounsbery. Henry M. Alexander was his brother's best man, and the ushers were W. Ruloff Kip, Williamson Tate, Howard Willets, Henry R. Lounsbery, Jr., Raymond Little, Williamson Thomas, Montgomery Ogden, and James W. Alexander, second.

The bride wore white chiffon trimmed with point lace and a point lace veil. The maid of honor was attired in a white Directoire coat brocaded with pink roses over a white skirt. Her large velvet hat was trimmed with pink roses and a long pink plume.

A reception for the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends took place after the ceremony at 43 West Fifty-first Street.

Subway at Fulton Street Busy.

The rush of Subway voyagers to the newly opened station at Fulton Street last evening indicated that this would be one of the busiest points on the line. Only the east platform is in use, and one of the stairways leading to this has been blocked to such an extent by temporary scaffolding that there were lots of blockades yesterday after fat men had tried to pass in a hurry.

C. L. Addison on Improvement Board.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had appointed Charles Lambert Addison, the General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, to be a member of the Atlantic Avenue Board of Improvements in the Brooklyn Borough. Mr. Addison succeeds the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., as the railroad representative on the board.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The chief event of to-day will be the wedding of Miss Catharine Morgan Dix, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and William H. Wheelock, son of George G. Wheelock. It will take place in Trinity Church, lower Broadway, at 3 o'clock, and will be the first large fashionable wedding in some years in that historic edifice. Admission will be by card only. The church ceremony will be followed by a small recention for relatives and intimate friends at the Dix residence, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street. Dr. Dix, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Manning, assistant rector of Trinity Parish, will perform the ceremony. The church decorations are to be of extreme simplicity. Miss Dix will walk to the chancel with her brother, John A. Dix, and her sister, Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix, will be her maid of honor.

***

Mrs. Benjamin Knower will give a luncheon to-day for her daughter, Miss Constance Knower, and the latter's attendants at her wedding on Saturday next to Mr. Coleman Drayton. Mr. Drayton gave his bachelor dinner on Saturday night.

***

Frederick S. Minott, whose engagement to Mrs. Marion Lowery Michler has been announced by cable from Florence, is a son of the late Joseph A. Minott of Orange, N. J.; a brother of Joseph Otis Minott a giver of unique entertainments and a great admirer of and traveler in Japan. F. Rockaway Hunt, Baltusrol Golf, Essex County Country, and Engineers' Clubs, and was graduated from Princeton, class of '80. Mrs. Michler is the widow of Col. Francis Michler, United States Army, and a daughter of the late Commander R. B. Lowery, United States Navy.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons gave a reception yesterday at her res...ence, 51 East Fifty-third Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Sylvia Parsons. There was a large party of débutantes receiving with Miss Parsons and her mother. Among them were the Misses Corinne Robinson, Lily Lee Page, Lydia Mason Jones, Dorothy Kane, Muriel Borland, Alice Hassell, Gretchen Hoyt, Janet Dana, and Dorothy Snow.

***

The members of the Sewing Class for the Babies' Ward had their first meeting yesterday. Meetings will follow every Monday morning at 11 o'clock for the delivery of garments to be made for the babies of the Post Graduate Hospital. The class wishes to have 3,000 garments ready by May 1.

***

The second of the Bagby musical mornings took place yesterday. The artists were Mme. Jomelli and Miss Elsa Breidt, Victor Herbert and his orchestra played, and Isidor Luckstone was at the piano. Next Monday Signor Caruso will sing. Among those present were Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Iselin, Miss Allan Rovvihs, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Countess von Beroldingen, Mrs. Gustav Amsinck, and Mrs. Wysong.

***

Booked to sail to-day on the Kronprinz, among others, are Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Sadie Jones, Miss Beppo Jones, and Master Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, the Misses Adelaide and Elanor Landon, J. G. A. Leishman, Minister to Turkey, and Geraldyn and Johnston L. Redmond.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a small dinner on Saturday at her home, 833 Madison Avenue.

***

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr and her daughter, Mrs. Edward Kendall Rogers, gave an "at home" yesterday. They will receive Mondays in January.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR GIVES HER ANNUAL BALL

Two Fifth Avenue Houses Thrown Together for Event.

SIMPLICITY IN DECORATIONS

One Hundred and Fifty Guests Attend Cotillion Led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Hostess.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was the hostess last night at Col. Astor's town house, 840 Fifth Avenue, at a small dance. This dance is an annual event, save when Mrs. J. J. Astor is in mourning, as she was last year. It is also a Winter function that usually follows, as it does this year, exactly a week after that given by Mrs. Astor.

The John Jacob Astor house is a replica of Mrs. William Astor's, and the same porte cochere and street entrance serve both residences. Last night both houses were thrown into one, as they were a week ago. There were boxwood trees lining the crimson-carpeted steps leading from the street to the entrance, and in the large main hall were palms and vases with cut flowers. There were similar decorations in the drawing room. Mrs. Astor received her guests in the drawing room. They came late, many of them from "La Tosca," and there were about 150 in all, a really small dance for so large a mansion. After all the guests had arrived a supper was served by Sherry at small tables placed in the dining room and halls, after which the cotillion was danced in the beautiful picture gallery and ballroom into which both of the Astor houses open. It was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The favors for the women were light gilt baskets tied with colored ribbons suspended from broad ribbons, brocade sachets embroidered in gold, French engravings in colors, gold and Russian enamel automobile hat pins, and bouquets of natural flowers. The men received red and green parrots, gilt staves, crystal and gold penwipers, and ash trays, boutonnières, photograph frames, and gilt memorandum tablets. Among the guests asked were:

Mrs. Astor.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston.
Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry.
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.
Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies.
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury.
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley.
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Payne Thompson.
Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson.
Miss Sylvia Parsons,
The Misses Street.
Miss Evelyn Burden.
Miss Frances Cadwalader Webb.
Miss Twombly.
Miss Anna Ripley.
Miss C. Knower.
The Misses Mills.
Miss Marion Fish.
Miss Mary Kernochan.
Miss Elsie Waterbury.
Miss Nathalie Knowlton.
Miss Ellen Delano.
Miss Barney.
Miss Jessie Sloane.
Miss Therese Iselin.
Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.
Miss Caroline Drayton.
Miss Elsie Waterbury.
Miss Cutting.
Gouverneur Morris.
Cyril Hatch.
Monroe Robinson.
T. Suffern Taller.
Ogden Mills, Jr.
Henry T. Sloane.
James Henry Smith.
Arden Robbins.
Robert Van Cortlandt.
The Messrs. Gerard.
Orme Wilson, Jr.
Eliot Gregory.

ART SHOW IN VIENNA.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer Among the Amateurs Exhibiting Their Work.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, is among the amateurs whose work will be seen in the exhibition of art works which opens to-morrow at the rooms of the Vienna Hegenbund. The exhibitors include several Archduchesses and Archdukes and other members of the Austrian aristocracy.

Mrs. Storer will exhibit a number of fine bronze jardinières, with a plaster incrustation set with semi-precious stones and made from models. Some of these will afterward be sold for the benefit of Vienna charities.

Entertainment for Mary Fisher Home.

An entertainment has been arranged by the officers of the Mary Fisher Home Association to take place in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf on next Friday afternoon. It is to be an authors' reading and authors' musicale, the former to contribute as their part of the matinée for charity original poems and sketches, and the musical artists songs and recitals of their own composition. Among the authors to participate are Margaret E. Sangster, Irving Bacheller, Robert Collyer, Bronson Howard, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Edwin Markham, Henry Goerge, Maude Ballington Booth, Marion Harland, and Will Carleton. The musicians will be Julian Pascal, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Victor Harris, Mrs. Albert Puyson Terhune, J. Henry McKinley, and Miss Edith Chapman.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. ROWE, for years engaged in the newspaper business in Newark, N. J., died there yesterday, aged sixty years. He was for years connected with The Newark Daily Advertiser, and later became part owner of The Union Gazette of Somerville, N. J.

JAMES MOORE, who owned the block in which the executive offices of President Roosevelt are located in the Summer, died yesterday at Oyster Bay, aged sixty-eight years. He moved to Oyster Bay from Brooklyn eighteen years ago and went into the grocery business.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The pressure has continued to fall over all districts except the North Pacific States, and it is warmer except in the middle plateau and California. Temperatures, however, are still below the season average east of the Rocky Mountains. There has been no precipitation of consequence east of the Rocky Mountains except local snows from the lake region eastward. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been cloudy, with quite general rains and snows.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh southwest to south; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light and mostly north; on the Gulf Coast light northeast to east, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk southwest to south.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk southwest to south winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday fair, slightly warmer; light to fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday fair, slightly warmer; southwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except snow near Lake Erie; fresh south winds.

Western New York—Occasional snow Tuesday and Wednesday, except fair in southeast portion; brisk to high southwest to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	—Times. 1905.
3 A. M.	20	19	26
6 A. M.	22	19	28
9 A. M.	26	20	28
12 M.	37	25	30
4 P. M.	35	27	30
6 P. M.	35	26	30
9 P. M.	34	25	31
12 P. M.	33	23	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	28⅞
Weather Bureau	23
Corresponding date 1904	30
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 20 degrees at 8 A. M. and 25 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 27 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 19 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TIFFANY & CO.

Clock and Bronze Department
Second Floor

Continued Special Sale

To further reduce stock preparatory to removal, Tiffany & Co. have added to their special sale tables an attractive assortment of bronze statuettes, busts, vases, marble and bronze pedestals, clocks and mantel sets

Union Square New York

Rich sense of comfort when well made

POSTUM

hot, crisp, delicious, goes with the meal.

There's a reason.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

BARROW.—At 1,142 Madison Av., on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, Cora Van Norden, only child of Archibald Campbell and Elizabeth Fraser Barrow, aged 9 months and 16 days.
Funeral private.

COBB.—Suddenly, on Jan. 15, Maude, wife of Walter Cobb.
Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M.

EDSON—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, Frances Elizabeth Clarke, wife of John Henry Edson and daughter of the late Gen. Newman Strong Clarke, U. S. A.
Funeral services at her late residence, 115 Chilton St., Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M.

GIFFORD.—At his late residence, 152 West 57th St., Jan. 13, 1905, of angina pectoris, Robert Swain Gifford, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the South Congregational Church, Madison Av. and 38th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 11 A. M. Burial at New Bedford, Mass.

GINNA.—Suddenly, in New York City, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, Stephen A. Ginna, in his 69th year.
Funeral service at his late residence, 1,107 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving foot of Liberty St., New York City, 1:20 and 2 P. M., Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

KOUWENHOVEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905, at her late residence, Shore Road, Steinway, Long Island City, Eva Agnes, daughter of the late Georg and Helenan Duryee Kouwenhoven, in the eighty-second year of her age.
Funeral private.

MASON.—The officers and standing committee of the Alumni Association of the Law School of Columbia University are invited to attend the funeral of William T. Mason, the late Secretary of the association, which will be held at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, 6th Av. and 126th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 8 P. M. E. H. LACOMBE, President.

POLASKY.—Isaac Polasky, beloved son of Julia Polasky, in his 42d year, at the residence of his mother, 725 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Notice of funeral will be given.

PRIME.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1905, Ruth Havens Prime, second daughter of Ralph E. Prime and Annie Richards-Wolcott, his wife.
Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, 1905, at 10:45. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:50 A. M.

PROPHATER.—After brief illness, at St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905, at 10 P. M., John Sidney Prophater, aged 66 years and 6 months, father of Mrs. Alonzo R. Smith.
Funeral from family residence, 5,135 Kensington Av., St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SCHOEN.—At Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, on Monday, Jan. 16, Frida, wife of Albert Schoen, in her 71st year.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Maria A. Martin, widow of William Chauncey Taylor, aged 90 years.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 5 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander Robb, 346 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Interment at the convenience of the family.

VAN EVEREN STOUGHTON.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Grace A. Van Everen Stoughton, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Van Everen.
Funeral at their residence, Central Valley, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers St. at 9:15.
Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland papers please copy.

WADLEY.—Suddenly, at his home, 265 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1905, Hun Granfevoort Wadley.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock.

ZANES.—Maranda Zanes, Jan. 15, 1905, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'l'g 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

Death of Gustav Ludwig.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Gustav Ludwig, the art critic, is dead.

ON NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times Will print the first installment of a hitherto unpublished Novel By the late Benjamin Disraeli

Earl of Beaconsfield and Prime Minister of England

THE American serial rights to this unfinished posthumous work of the famous English statesman have been secured by

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The novel will be presented in three installments on consecutive Sundays. Its publication must awaken the liveliest interest wherever the English language is spoken. The completed chapters are worthy of the author of "Sybil" and "Lothair." Their ornately brilliant style at once identifies their origin. Special interest is given to the novel by the fact that Lord Beaconsfield has chosen as the leading figure of his story his relentless political enemy, the man in public life he most hated—WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

This intensely interesting work was purchased from Lord Beaconsfield's Literary Executors for a sum equivalent to one dollar a word, which is probably the highest rate ever paid for fiction. Its publication in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES will be the only form in which it can appear for three years. Remember that this Posthumous Disraeli Novel will be the talk of two continents, and be sure to order immediately from your newsdealer

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES: January 22, January 29, February 5

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 29.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$46,339,273.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		168.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		6,507,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,610,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		670,320.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		99,479.69
Stocks, securities, &c.		45,770,273.04
Banking house		1,000,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$4,433,331.30	
Due from State banks and bankers	84,210.05	
Checks and other cash items	87,260.50	
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,207,419.10	
Notes of other National banks	29,865.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	350.78	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	10,281,845.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,491,759.00	
		35,626,021.71
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		325,350.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		74,275.77
Total		$135,622,162.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,240,068.80
National banknotes outstanding	6,476,397.50
Due to other National Banks	$32,317,604.54
Due to State banks and bankers	2,909,246.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	21,398,386.87
Dividends unpaid	6,165.00
Individual deposits subject to check	39,137,276.24
Demand certificates of deposit	3,433.18
Certified checks	2,324,274.01
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,914,710.11
United States deposits	1,440,000.00
	101,051,096.55
U. S. bonds borrowed	2,254,000.00
Total	$135,622,162.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. D. BACKUS, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1905.

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

D. WILLIS JAMES,
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
GEO. F. BAKER,
Directors.

[No. 2598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

in New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,351,355.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,454.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,015,049.52
Other real estate owned		102,860.61
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		450,085.78
Due from State banks and bankers		12,182.08
Special custom fund transfer account		1,961.52
Checks and other cash items		102,875.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		422,450.69
Notes of other National banks		50,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		9,576.77
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,744,825.50	
Legal-tender notes	262,164.00	
		2,014,989.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		27,000.00
Total		$10,637,340.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	231,878.23
National banknotes outstanding	49,550.00
Due to other National banks	$935,058.65
Due to State banks and bankers	25,084.37
Due to trust companies and savings banks	491,407.17
Dividends unpaid	7,902.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,745,192.84
Demand certificates of deposit	54,195.28
Certified checks	74,179.80
Cashier's checks outstanding	29,801.81
	8,345,069.92
Total	$10,637,340.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1905.

L. E. EDGAR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. W. POOR,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
Directors.

[No. 7,203.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL AND IRON NATIONAL BANK OF CITY OF NEW YORK,

at 143 Liberty St., in the State of New York, at the close of business January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,218,589.15
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		92.07
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		795,518.75
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		880,746.92
Due from State banks and bankers		238,804.05
Checks and other cash items		35,511.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		261,129.74
Notes of other National banks		20,010.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		827.51
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$413,181.00	
Legal-tender notes	21,000.00	
		434,181.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5% of circulation		2,500.00
Total		$3,878,774.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	180,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	23,568.44
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National banks	850,898.46
Due to State banks and bankers	97,048.23
Due to trust companies and savings banks	767,402.12
Individual deposits subject to check	1,558,527.61
Demand certificates of deposit	50,200.00
Certified checks	73.86
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,000.00
Total	$3,878,774.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1905.

HENRY J. DORGELOH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

S. H. VOORHEES,
ANTHONY A. LISMAN,
WM. B. RANDALL,
Directors.

ALBANY BANKS.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

January 11th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Discounted bills		$1,267,901.62
Demand loans on collateral		3,229,804.83
Time loans on collateral	$24,639.19	$5,022,345.64
Due from banks		4,470,850.16
Bonds		2,670,962.57
Banking houses		125,000.00
Cash and reserve		1,087,446.48
		$12,785,634.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	753,616.42
Circulation	238,700.00
Deposits	11,940,318.23
	$12,785,634.65

OFFICERS.

LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
W. B. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice President.
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.
L. H. HENDRICKS, Asst. Cashier.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$3,898,510.19
From U. S. Treasurer	20,000.00	
Banking house	404,641.66	
Cash and reserve	1,490,492.97	$5,523,644.82
		$5,523,644.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital, surplus, &c.	$3,117,651.16
Circulation	596,285.00
Deposits	2,809,708.76
	$5,523,644.82

Send J. Keith, Pres. J. T. Howell, Cash.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Ten shares Anaconda Copper Mining Co. certificate No. 983; in the name of undersigned, please notify KINGSLEY, MASON & CO. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 4,581.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,490,496.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		91.67
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		$10,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		310,000.00
Philippine Islands certificate of indebtedness, 4%		330,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		110,906.25
Premiums on Philippine Islands certificate of indebtedness		4,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,696,701.32
Real estate owned		980,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,751,432.01
Due from State banks and bankers		325,709.76
Checks and other cash items		27,186.75
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,730,882.10
Notes of other National banks		7,850.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,113.31
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,102,793.49	
Legal-tender notes	1,244,205.00	
		4,346,998.49
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		42,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		90,000.00
Total		$29,085,958.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,021,822.37
Unearned discounts	28,138.87
National banknotes outstanding	814,000.00
Due to other National banks	7,900,441.98
Due to State banks and bankers	1,745,064.52
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,827,498.91
Dividends unpaid	3,048.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,845,752.99
Demand certificates of deposit	144,861.87
Certified checks	1,494,341.20
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,623,387.33
United States deposits	638,000.00
Total	$29,085,958.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1905.

A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. L. EDWARDS,
A. MONELL,
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr.,
Directors.

[No. 5,783.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,304,436.05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		26,700.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,306.26
Stocks, securities, etc.		362,210.70
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		569,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		390,535.01
Due from State banks and bankers		102,555.07
Checks and other cash items		158,744.20
Exchanges for Clearing House		230,104.64
Notes of other National banks		32,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,016.73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,247,110.00	
Legal-tender notes	471,535.00	
		1,718,645.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		26,100.00
Total		$9,170,534.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	49,038.25
National banknotes outstanding	100,000.00
Due to other National banks	$566,486.79
Due to State banks and bankers	248,549.79
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,131,540.67
Dividends unpaid	2,622.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,564,313.15
Demand certificates of deposit	218,056.88
Certified checks	116,872.01
Cashier's checks outstanding	19,154.92
	7,868,874.21
United States deposits	150,000.00
Total	$9,170,534.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1905. DAVID R. TABER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. R. MOORE,
LOUIS STERN,
WARREN M. HEALEY,
Directors.

[No. 1,499.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,244,756.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		425.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds and stocks		1,652,446.00
Banking house		484,566.81
Other real estate		23,017.06
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,481,688.07
Due from State banks and bankers		288,941.29
Checks and other cash items		198,855.11
Exchanges for clearing house		2,180,726.30
Notes of other National banks		7,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		11,490.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,400,191.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,949,153.00	
		6,349,344.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		226,000.00
Due from Assistant Treasurer U. S. Customs Account		29,872.16
Total		$38,216,146.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,644,654.15
State bank notes outstanding	10,949.00
Due to other National banks	$4,710,624.20
Due to State banks and bankers	1,271,546.22
Due to Trust Companies and Savings banks	1,101,330.90
Dividends unpaid	1,650.00
Individual deposits subject to check	18,326,256.33
Demand certificates of deposit	4,337.67
Certified checks	4,415,627.05
Cashier's checks outstanding	432,872.04
	29,264,243.81
Total	$38,216,146.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1905.

EDW. D. P. BROWN, Notary.

Correct—Attest:

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
ROBERT WALTON GOELET,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Directors.

Condensed Statement of Condition of

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

of the City of New York,

as reported to the Comptroller, Jan. 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,409,619.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		242,812.89
Real estate—banking house		450,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks		6,137,982.27
		$14,340,194.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus and profits	381,207.12
Circulation	96,800.00
Deposits:	
Individuals	$6,920,091.82
Banks	5,943,095.82
	12,862,187.64
	$14,340,194.76

WILLIAM L. MOYER, President.
HENRY OLLESHEIMER, First Vice Pres.
GILBERT B. SAYRES, Second Vice Pres.
AUGUSTUS C. CORBY, Cashier.
ALFRED J. McGRATH, Asst. Cashier.

MICHIGAN BANKS.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$6,110,243.21
Cash and reserve	2,666,734.24	$8,725,977.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	557,104.75
National banknotes	813,200.00
Deposits	6,355,172.70
	$8,725,977.45

M. L. Williams, Pres. Geo. Hendrie, Vice Pres.
F. A. Smith, Cash. H. H. Sanger, Asst. Cash.

DIVIDENDS.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the common stock of the Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company, payable February 20, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business January 31, 1905.

H. W. WORK, Secretary.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO., Transfer Agent, 26 Broadway, New York City.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

[No. 1,185.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MORRISTOWN,

at Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business January 11th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$525,083.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		114.67
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,345,384.03
Banking house		70,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		43,106.35
Due from State banks and bankers		307,306.81
Due from approved reserve agents		394,081.02
Checks and other cash items		6,872.02
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		345.67
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$135,107.00	
Legal tender notes	19,121.00	
		154,228.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		1,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		800.00
Total		$2,872,472.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	168,431.82
National banknotes outstanding	22,800.00
Due to other National banks	35,554.32
Dividends unpaid	275.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	$51,251.30
Individual deposits subject to check	2,385,112.55
Demand certificates of deposit	25.45
Certified checks	8,214.02
	2,444,603.32
Total	$2,872,472.46

State of New Jersey, County of Morris, ss.:

I, J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1905.

EDWARD K. MILLS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

ROBERT H. McCURDY,
JOSEPH B. DICKSON,
ALBERT H. VERNAM,
Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

January 11th, 1905.

ASSETS.

Loans and Investments		$2,121,909.13
United States Bonds		50,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers		339,123.30
Cash and Reserve		967,674.89
		$3,478,797.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (Net)	323,642.16
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	2,605,155.16
	$3,478,797.32

SAM'L CAMPBELL, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURG, PENN.,

Made to the Controller of the Currency, Jan. 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$10,814,111.25
Overdrafts		2,513.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		400,000.00
Banking house		253,106.58
Exchanges for Clearing House		628,498.52
Due from banks and reserve agents		2,407,091.57
Cash		1,370,552.48
		$17,275,874.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	330,552.11
Circulation	900,000.00
Deposits	13,845,321.94
	$17,275,874.05

OFFICERS.

ROBERT WARROP, President.
D. E. PARK, Vice President.
HERVEY SCHUMACHER, Cashier.
W. DWIGHT BELL, Asst. Cash. and Sec'y.
S. CLARKE REED, Asst. Cashier.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

January 11th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$29,774,500.84
Due from Banks		5,816,206.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,812,352.46
Cash and Reserve		12,466,436.86
		$49,869,496.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	4,929,706.24
Circulation	2,141,297.50
Deposits	39,798,492.42
	$49,869,496.16

E. F. SHANBACKER, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

January 11th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments		$23,367,856.94
Due from Banks		3,803,968.53
Exchange for Clearing House		1,429,503.23
Cash and Reserve		8,436,734.33
		$37,038,063.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	2,796,594.45
Circulation	1,491,600.00
Deposits	30,749,868.58
	$37,038,063.03

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, Jan. 5, 1905.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, DIVIDEND NO. 23.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Wednesday, Feb'y 1, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1905. Transfer books will close Tuesday, Jan'y 10, 1905, and reopen on Thursday, Feb'y 2, 1905.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

D. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDEND NO. 32.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) PER SHARE upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 22d day of December, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 22d, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on December 29th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD Co.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared FIVE PER CENT. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, and a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings for the year 1904, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 1, 1905. Stock transfer books will be closed January 19 and reopen February 2, 1905.

MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January, 16, 1905.

97TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) payable on demand at the branch office of the company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.

CHARLES F. KOSTER, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.

December 14th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 16th, 1905, and reopened Thursday, February 2d, 1905.

WILLIAM B. DIXON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Pacific Packing & Navigation Company.

TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBENTURE HOLDERS:

At the request of a majority of the creditors and debenture holders the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to protect the property from sacrifice at the forthcoming Receiver's sale ON JANUARY 25TH, when the property is to be sold at Bellingham, Washington, and Juneau, Alaska.

An agreement has accordingly been prepared and lodged with the Guardian Trust Company as Depositary under the conditions of which deposits are to be received, BUT NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 21ST, and then only if accompanied by the cash contribution.

SUMMARY OF PLAN.

The Committee is authorized to bid in the property at not exceeding $300,000.

After adjusting the Receiver's obligations there are two alternative Plans open to the Committee:

(1) To organize a new company with a capital of $3,500,000 divided into $500,000 7% cumulative preferred stock and $3,000,000 common stock, all of which is to be issued in payment for the properties and assets acquired.

Assenting creditors and debenture holders are now to pay 10% of the par value of their claims and debentures, for which they are to receive preferred stock of the new company at par and an equal amount of common stock.

All creditors and debenture holders who make the payment and deposit their claims and securities are to receive par of the new common stock for the face value of their debentures and claims with interest added to December 31st, 1904.

(2) If it should for any reason prove impracticable for the new Company to take over, retain or operate the properties, the Committee is to liquidate the assets as speedily as possible with due regard to their market value, and distribute the proceeds to the assenting creditors and debenture holders, first repaying their cash contributions with interest and dividing the surplus ratably among them.

The above is a general outline only.

Copies of the proposed Plan and Deposit Agreement may be had on application to the depositary, the GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The deposit of securities and payment of the 10% contribution must be made with the depositary not later than JANUARY 21ST at noon, after which time the Committee reserves the right to refuse to accept deposits.

The hurried organization of the Committee is made necessary by the inability of the Court to secure the upset price named in the decree for the property and the consequent removal of the restrictions as to the price to be realized, so that unless the property is reasonably protected the creditors and debenture holders may lose their entire investment.

The short time allowed for deposits is made necessary by the fact that the sale is to be had on JANUARY 25TH.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, CLARENCE LEXOW, Counsel.

Committee: GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, J. CRAIG HAVEMEYER, JAMES TALCOTT, RUDOLPH H. KISSEL, CLINTON R. WEEDEN.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent Timber Certificates, (Issued by The Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on or after January 20th, 1905, holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated August 1st, 1904, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905.

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after January 20th, 1905, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B," which matured on August 1st, 1904, holders will receive from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the August, 1904, coupons on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES, with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905. From the principal of the certificates, the Committee will retain Five Per Cent. (5 per cent.) to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee, and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holders of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, Counsel. CALVERT BREWER, Secretary. No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.

Committee: GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman. DUMONT CLARKE. JAMES BROWN. GERALD L. HOYT. F. S. SMITHERS. SIDNEY C. BORG. HAMILTON GREPE.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AHD TRUST COMPANY,

DEPOSITARY.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed Agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers firms, corporations and individuals every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

JANUARY 1, 1905

Capital and Surplus	$1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	198,440.15
Deposits	13,150,280.00

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President; FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President; OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President; WILLIAM DARROW, Jr., 3d Vice-Pres.; ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer; FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Secretary; EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treasurer; JOSEPH Z. BRAY, Asst. Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, WILLIAM SALOMON, B. AYMAR SANDS, J. HARSEN RHOADES, GEORGE C. CLARK, SAMUEL D. STYLES, HENRY R. WILSON

$2,000,000

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

Thirty Year 4% Debenture Gold Bonds

Interest May and November — Due May 1934

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST SUBJECT TO ADVANCE IN PRICE

Harvey Fisk & Sons

NEW YORK, 62 Cedar Street — BOSTON, 10 Post Office Square

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, FREDERIC CROMWELL, G. G. HAVEN, JAMES SPEYER, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., JAMES N. JARVIE, AUGUST D. JULLIARD.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK — ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. N.E. COR. 23rd ST. & 6th AVE.

MACHINERY.

Gas engine at a sacrifice; fifteen horse; can be seen running; perfect condition; better than new; larger engine necessitates change. Address, Willigo, Box 37, Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson, William S. Opdyke, James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President, and Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (of Chicago.)

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The People's Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Friday, February 10th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Friday, January 20th, 1905, and will reopen on Saturday, February 11th, 1905.

GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

WilkesBarre Gas AND Electric Co

(PENNSYLVANIA)

Consolidated Mortgage Five (5) Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated January 3, 1905 — Due January 1, 1955

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia. Coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with privilege of registering the principal. Coupon bonds may be made straight registered bonds at option of holder. Redeemable at 110 and interest upon three months' notice.

Limit of Issue	$3,000,000
Now Authorized	1,000,000

FREE OF ALL PENNSYLVANIA TAXES

FRANCHISES PERPETUAL

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Trustee

Of the remainder of this issue sufficient are reserved by the Trustee for redemption of all outstanding bonds of the Gas Company, of Luzerene County, and the Wyoming Valley Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, amounting to $1,053,000; said bonds being callable at par (100) and interest in 1908, upon the retirement of which the Consolidated Mortgage will become a FIRST LIEN on all of the combined properties.

The Company agrees to make application for listing the consolidated mortgage bonds upon the Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges.

For full particulars in regard to the property and its earnings, we refer to the Reports of Messrs. J. G. White & Co., Inc., of New York, Engineers and General Managers of the Company, and Mr. Frederick H. Shelton, of Philadelphia, their Consulting Gas Engineer, which can be seen at our offices.

The mortgage and all legalities have been conducted and approved by Messrs. Dickson, McCouch & Glasgow, of Philadelphia; W. C. Farnsworth, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa., and Thomas H. Atherton, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Having sold a large proportion of the above described bonds, we offer for sale the unsold balance at 101 and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price without notice. Interim certificates deliverable pending preparation of engraved bonds.

FORREST & CO., BANKERS, 421 Chestnut Street, Phila.

GRAHAM & CO., BANKERS, 435 Chestnut Street, Phila.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 18TH, at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.

Principal and interest may be registered. Particulars upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner.
Wm. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.

BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks of the Highest Character, Suitable for Banks, Institutions, Trustees, Firms and Individuals, constantly on hand.
LIST ON APPLICATION.
27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.
A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.
Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 5817 CORTLT.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Endowment and Tontine Policies BOUGHT
in excess of companies values.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO.,
35 NASSAU ST.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

N.W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
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FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
WHITE KNOB COPPER CO. (Limited

To the Holders of the Bonds, Debentures, and Stock of the White Knob Copper Company, Limited:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that subscriptions to the amount of £36,000 shares, or 85% having been received, and deposit of over 87% of the outstanding bonds having been made, the undersigned Committee has declared operative the plan set forth in the Agreement of Reorganization dated December 6, 1904, copies of which may be obtained from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, to which plan and agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the Plan of Reorganization.

The time for the deposit of securities under the plan has been extended to February 1, 1905, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Committee shall prescribe.

Dated New York, January 14, 1905.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman;
ARTHUR TURNBULL,
F. EGERTON WEBB,
EDWIN B. SHELDON,
Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
ROLLINS & ROLLINS,
Counsel.

A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

For sale, any part of
1,000 Blk. D. Copper. 100 A. De F. (P.&C.)
5,000 Columbus Con. 100 U. A. Treadwell.
5,000 Hidden For. 100 Marconi.
5,000 Merg. Bas. 1,000 N. Y. Grass Val.
500 Majestic, (new.) 100 Pinelawn Cem.
5,000 Oregon Sc. 5,000 San Pedro.
5,000 Referendum. 1,000 U. S. Graphite.
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Mining Stock Specialists.
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THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any other financial publication in America.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 9th, 1905.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1905, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 20, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen Feb. 9.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Depository Banks Answer Call.

In response to the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury for a 10 per cent. payment of funds held by depository banks to replace Government reserves, about $2,500,000 was paid into the Sub-Treasury yesterday by local banks

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2@2 1-2 Per Cent.

An Active Market, and Many Price Changes, but No Adequate Explanation in the Day's Disclosures.

The market yesterday showed much animation, the total running well above the million shares, which marks a busy day at present. But while there were many advances, they were so offset by declines that the desire to acquire stocks at their present level cannot be called irrepressible or undiscriminating. Upon the contrary, there was somewhat too much evidence of both discretion and intention to permit even the unsophisticated to accept the market at its surface indications of buoyancy. Where there was a good buying appetite stocks were supplied in quantities ample to supply it, and where there were signs of lagging the market was whipped up. The result is that last week's strongest and most active stocks receded a little. Upon the curb Northern Securities advanced a fraction, but Interborough lost more than a point. Upon the Exchange the affiliated properties did not respond as last week. A quarter of the day's total business was done in Southern and Union Pacific, but they were soft, and the local tractions yielded also. On the other hand Brooklyn Rapid Transit assumed strength, and Steel and Reading were made new leaders with business running above 100,000 shares in each.

Neither in general nor in detail was there any adequate explanation of these marked changes in tone and activity. Upon the contrary, so far as the market responded to the news of the day, it was apparent in the less active properties. For example, there was little done in Baltimore and Ohio, but it reflected by its fall disappointment regarding the dividend prospects, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, although almost neglected, reflected logically an excellent traffic report. But the tone of a market cannot be deduced from its inactive properties, and when business shows concentration so intense that half a dozen shares furnish half the business and that not responsive to any known factors of values, the evidence of feverishness and wirepulling is obtrusive. If there were real buying or real selling in even much smaller quantities there would be a larger price change, but a price movement so confused that its trend cannot be discovered upon artificial activity is something which it is useless to discuss, for the reasons are confined to a few people who do not advertise their plans.

The day's news was of the same general tenor as last week. Gold exports continue, of course, although no foreign capital longer makes any extraordinary effort to attract it. It is plain that the cause of our loss of banking reserve must be sought now upon this side of the ocean. The legislative outlook seems somewhat more indicative of action, but on the other hand, there is less disposition to regard action as necessarily harmful. The railways benefited much by compulsion to maintain rates, and they will profit more by prohibition of rebates. The people who will be deprived of what they have enjoyed, who may lose the unfair advantage they have had over their competitors, are the ones most concerned. The Pennsylvania strike outlook seems improved, and the Fall River strikers are apparently beaten.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Locom. pf	2	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Smelting	2	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	2
Am. Steel Fds	1	Norf. & West. pf	1
Am. Steel F. pf	1	Pacific Mail	¾
Am. Sugar	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Woolen	½	Ry. Steel Spring pf	½
Anaconda	1	Reading	½
Balt. & O.	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Cent. of N. J.	3	Rock Island pf	½
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Sloss-S. S. & I.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Corn Products	1½	Tel., St. L. & W. pf	½
Del. So. pf	½	Union Pacific	2½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	U. S. Steel	½
General Electric	2½	U. S. Steel pf	½
Int. Paper pf	½	Wabash pf	½
Kn. Ice, Chi., pf	1	Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	½
Louis. & Nash	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	¾
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wis. Central	½
Mo., K. & T. pf	½	Wis. Central pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Erie 2d pf	½
Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Illinois Central	1
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Hide & L. pf	1½	Kn. Ice, Chi.	1½
Am. Linseed pf	½	Mackay Cos.	½
Am. Malting pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Atl. C. Line	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North American	1½
Can. Pacific	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Terminal	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi. Term. pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1
Des. M. & Ft. D.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953 1½
Int. & G. N. 5s 1½
Seaboard A. L. 4s 1

Va. I., C. & C. 5s 1⅜
Wabash deb. B 1

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. A 3

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 16	1,279,006
To date this year	8,445,660
Corresponding date last year	5,663,114

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 16	$6,717,500
To date this year	$55,605,000
Corresponding date last year	$35,020,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Smelting & Refining Co. on common.
New York Air Brake Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Audit Co.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards.
Inwood Realty & Dock Co.
Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Sixth Av. Railroad.
Standard Safe Deposit Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Acacia sold at .08, 1,000 Alamo at .01, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80@1.85, 300 Crown Point at

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Transactions Again Exceed the Million-Share Mark, but Market Is Unsettled.

Great activity in the first four hours of business yesterday sent the totals for the day's sales once more above the million-share mark. But in spite of this activity the market was wholly professional. The buying was largely by a small number of houses which are generally believed to be operating for the so-called Western element. Three of these firms were doing the bidding up of Union Pacific, which carried that stock to the highest point since May 13, 1901. On the advance there was, however, much realizing, and the stock closed with a net fractional loss. The sales in Union Pacific reached 283,600 shares, most of which were in 500 and 1,000 share lots, while a dozen transactions of blocks of 4,000 to 9,000 shares were recorded. This showed that there was not much public in the market.

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Active Stocks Decline Fractionally.

Almost every active stock declined fractionally as the day progressed. The advance in the morning was shortlived. In the afternoon there was considerable stock for sale; some of it representing long stock and a fair-sized portion being for the short account. While the market sagged a little, there was good resistance to the pressure, and in some issues the offerings were remarkably well taken. As, for instance, in United States Steel, where there seemed to be unlimited buying power at every slight recession. The buying was said to be mainly for account of Pittsburg.

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Exaggerated Dividend Expectations.

What exaggerated dividend expectations will do for a stock was shown by Baltimore and Ohio, which declined 1⅛ points on the belief that the expected increase in the dividend would not materialize. The weakness in that stock was not calculated to increase public confidence in the rest of the list, for the bulling of the stock had been accomplished on the theory that the dividend would be increased. That those who tried to give the impression that their information was authoritative are likely to be proved to have been misinformed, to say the least, will not help other stocks that have been advanced on similar theories, as, for instance, Chesapeake and Ohio.

***

Electric Issues Strong.

There was marked strength in the electric issues. Westinghouse advanced 3½ points and General Electric went up 2½ points. Several thousand shares of each were traded in, but there was no news to account for the rise. Other industrials did not fare so well, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred, in spite of the official explanation regarding the company's business, declined a full point, on sales of only 100 shares.

***

Call Money Very Easy.

There was hardly any demand for call money, and would-be lenders had difficulty in disposing of offerings. One institution, it was said, tried to put out $10,000,000, but in doing so broke the rate from 2½ to 2 per cent. With such a plentitude of money, there was sufficient explanation of the activity in the stock market. When money is so cheap as to encourage speculation, Wall Street would consider it sinful to let the opportunity go by. And there is hardly a banker to be found that will talk higher rates for money.

***

Watching the Ticker.

It was positively delightful yesterday to watch the ticker. Thousand-share lots were reeled off with such frequency that it is marvelous that the printing of less than thousand-share lots is not discontinued. In some offices, especially those of the Western or gambling variety, 5,000-share orders were bawled out across the room for the benefit of whoever might be listening, and in others anything less than a 500-share order had to wait its turn until it suited the convenience to have it reported. This is no doubt a sign of great prosperity, but it is also a sign that the speculation is big...y unsound and the small piker has about as much chance in this market as a cake of soap in a boiling washtub.

CRITICISES SEABOARD PLAN.

Ex-President Williams Objects to Scheme of Reorganization.

John Skelton Williams, organizer and ex-President of the Seaboard Air Line, has sent out a circular criticising the plan for the reorganization of that property. While agreeing to the proposition for the consolidation of the Seaboard and Roanoke, Atlanta and Birmingham, and Seaboard Air Line, he objects to the plan to sell $7,500,000 of new stock without first issuing a detailed statement of the projects into which the proceeds will be put. In this connection he says that the representations made by General Manager Barr as to the amount of cash needed have been utterly untrustworthy in the past, and should not now be considered a sufficient basis for the issue of this stock.

He also intimates that the statements of the new interests cannot be taken at their face value, as they have a direct interest in making the public believe that the money is required.

He objects to the plan of forming a new voting trust, the members of which are not specified, and which, therefore, partakes of the nature of a blind pool.

Mr. Williams does not believe that all interests are in favor of the plan and that 75 per cent. of the stock has assented, and he advises stockholders to withhold assent until the doubtful points have been fully explained.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The buying and selling in the local market were followed more closely than usual to-day. The trading element, which alone was active, attempted to discover whether the operations in stocks like United Gas Improvement, the Asphalts, and Reading was legitimate or merely the work of pools and cliques. In most of the issues the opinion was formed that the buying was better than the selling, the result being that the floor also turned buyer.

The supply of stocks, however, was equal to the demand, and quotations did not move far from the finals of last week, especially in Gas, Cambria Steel, Asphalt preferred, and a few others. Electric Storage Battery advanced 1½, Fairmount Park Transportation 2. Asphalt common and preferred ¾ each, Lehigh Navigation 1, Marsden, which was again taken in hand by the pool, 5-16. Local commission houses were heavy buyers of Reading and the Steels, both here and in New York. Total sales, 52,045 shares; $97,100 bonds.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Rys.	48	48	48
324	Cambria Steel	26¾	26¼	26¼
2	Catawissa 2d pf.	62½	62½	62½
675	Con. Lake Superior	8	7⅞	8
230	Con. Traction, N. J.	80½	80	80½
271	Diamond State	7-16	7-16	7-16
137	Diamond Steel pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
505	Electric Co. of Am.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
20	Elec. Storage Battery	78	78	78
200	Erie	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
125	Fairm't Park Trans.	22	20½	22
124	General Asphalt	13	12⅜	12⅜
595	General Asphalt pf.	43	42	42½
325	Inter. Smoke. Powder	36½	35⅝	35¾
227	Ins. Co. of N. America	24½	24⅜	24⅜
805	Lehigh Valley R.	55½	55	55¼
684	Lehigh Navigation	109	108	109
5,484	Marsden	5 7-16	5 3-16	5 7-16
1,510	Pennsylvania R.	69¾	68¾	69
40	Philadelphia Traction	100	99⅝	99⅞
200	Philadelphia Electric	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
455	Philadelphia Co.	42	41½	42
150	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	46⅞	46⅞
229	Phila. Rapid Transit	18¾	18½	18½
14	Railways Co. General	4	4	4
21,600	Reading	40 11-16	40 5-16	40⅝
100	Reading 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½
100	Rock Island	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Southern Pacific	68	68	68
426	Susquehanna Steel	2½	2½	2½
100	Texas & Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼

MAY REVIVE SALMON TRUST.

Effort of Creditors to Protect Themselves at Sale of Property.

A last effort is to be made by important interests that were identified with the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, known as the Salmon Trust, for reviving that enterprise for the benefit of the creditors and debenture holders who lost many millions in its flotation.

The hasty organization of a committee has been brought about by advices from Alaska to the effect that the Alaska fisheries and other properties of the old company are to be sold on Jan. 25 at Bellingham, Washington, and Juneau, Alaska. An attempt was made a few weeks ago to sell these properties under a decree of the United States court, but it failed owing to the fact that an upset price of $500,000 was put upon the assets. The court has now removed this upset price, and there is said to be a scramble among those in the fisheries business to buy the properties.

In this changed condition of affairs the creditors feel that they must protect themselves at the sale. The holders of debenture bonds and notes of the company have accordingly organized a committee, consisting of J. Craig Havemeyer, George M. Fairchild, James Talcott, Rudolph Kissel, and Clinton R. Weedon, with Samuel Untermyer and Clarence Lexow as counsel to the committee.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $153,170,983; balances, $8,773,221; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,234,206.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8530; demand, $4.8765; cables, $4.88.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅝@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@8c premium. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, and the demand was quiet. Discounts were moderately steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was generally cheerful, and the amount of business was slightly increased owing to easier money and the continued support of the Continent. Consols were firm early in the day, but closed easier. Home rails were active in anticipation of dividends.

Americans in sympathy with the strength of Wall Street were firm at above parity. The New York bank statement induced support, noticeably in the case of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, New York, Ontario and Western, and United States Steel, while Union Pacific and Southern Pacific strengthened consequent on rumors of a Northern Securities settlement. The operations mostly were professional, the Continent buying moderately. Prices closed easier.

Foreigners were fairly active. Russians hardened on the budget statement. Japanese were maintained. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 98½.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅝; consols for account, 88½; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 90¾; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 106⅞; Canadian Pacific, 137¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 33⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78¾; Erie, 41½; Erie first preferred, 80; Erie second preferred, 63½; Illinois Central, 162; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33½; New York Central, 147½; Norfolk and Western, 81⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 43½; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 41⅜; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 43; Southern Railway, 36⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 70; Union Pacific, 123; Union Pacific preferred, 89⅜; United States Steel, 31⅝; United States Steel preferred, 96¾; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 88¾.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce. Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼@2 9-16 per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.57; Lisbon, 14.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90.15 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, on the probable settlement of the coal strike.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.17	.16	Mexican	2.05	2.10
Andes	.24	.27	Occi. Con.	.87	.87
Belcher	.21	.21	Ophir	6.12	6.50
Best & B.	1.05	.95	Overman	.24	.24
Bullion	.25	.26	Potosi	.16	.18
Caledonia	.40	.44	Savage	.41	.47
Chal. Con.	.22	.22	Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Challar	.28	.32	Sierra Nev.	.51	.53
Confidence	.70	.75	Syndicate	.11	.11
C. C. & V.	1.70	1.75	St. Louis	.11	.13
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.65	.72
Crown P.	.17	.19	Utah Con.	.18	.21
Gould & C.	.26	.30	Yel. Jacket	.25	.27
Hale & N.	1.00	1.05	Silver bars	60¼	
Julia	.06	.06	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.07½	.07½
Ken. Con.	.03	.02			

Mexican silver dollars—Monday, .50@.51; Saturday, .50@.51.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.09	.09½	Little Puck	.04½	.04⅝
Anaconda	.12	.13	Little Bes.	.02⅝	.03
C. K. & N.	.20½	.22	Mollie Gib.	.05¼	.05¾
C. C. Con.	.10¾	.10⅝	Missouri	.02½	.02½
Dante	.04½	.05	Moon Anch.	.06⅝	.06⅞
Dr. Jackpot	.03½	.04	New Haven	.03⅜	.03⅝
Elkton	.07⅝	.08	Old Gold	.08	.09
El Paso	1.50	1.50½	Pharmacist	.04½	.04¾
Gold Dollar	.06¼	.06⅝	Portland	1.80	1.95
Gold. Cycle	.50	.51	Rose Maud	.04¾	.05⅝
Gold Sov	.09	.010	Rose Nicol	.05½	.06
Isabella	.27½	.27⅝	Sim. Eclip	.02¾	.02⅜
Jackpot	.06	.06½	Vindicator	.07	.07¼
Keystone	.04⅞	.05¼	Work	.13½	.13¾
Lexington	.04⅛	.04⅜			

Adjourn Northern Securities Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Northern Securities Company was adjourned again in Hoboken yesterday until Monday next. Only Col. Clough, the Fourth Vice President, and Nicholas Terhune, the Secretary of the

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 16, 1905.

U S 4s, reg. 1907	3,000	105½	
Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan	13,000	97	
	10,000	96⅞	
	3,000	96⅝	
	5,000	96⅞	
	1,000	96⅝	
	50,000	96⅝	
	7,000	96⅝	
	28,000	96⅝	
	1,000	96½	
	1,000	96⅝	
	10,000	96⅝	
	10,000	96½	
Japanese Impl 6s ctfs 2d series	500	93	
	24,000	92⅝	
	69,000	92½	
	35,000	92⅝	
	2,000	92⅞	
	10,000	92⅝	
	16,000	92⅞	
	1,000	92½	
	2,000	92⅝	
Rep of Cuba 5s	1,000	113	
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl pd	500	104¾	
U S of Mex 4s	15,000	94¼	
	35,000	94⅛	
	500	94⅜	
	500	94	
	12,000	94¼	
Virginia 6s defd	Brown Bros & Co certfs	15	
	10,000	15⅜	
	10,000	16	
	15,000	15½	
Am Spirits M 6s	5,000	96⅝	
Amer Thread 4s	5,000	80¼	
	2,000	80	
Am Tobacco 6s	12,000	111¼	
	24,000	111⅞	
	30,000	111¾	
	45,000	111	
Am Tobacco 4s	4,000	72¾	
	5,000	72¾	
	9,000	72¾	
	60	72¾	
	2,000	72⅝	
	5,000	72⅝	
	6,000	72⅝	
	25,000	72⅜	
	9,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅜	
	30,000	72⅝	
	10,000	72⅝	
	15,000	72⅜	
	20,000	72⅝	
	500	72⅝	
	5,000	72⅜	
	15,000	72⅜	
Atch, T & S Fe gen 4s	4,000	101⅝	
	2,000	103⅜	
	2,000	103⅜	
adjustment 4s stamped	2,000	95	
Atlantic C Line 4s	5,000	102	
	30,000	101½	
B & O pr lien 3½s	1,000	95⅜	
gold 4s regstd	5,000	104⅛	
	500	93	
	24,000	92⅝	
	69,000	92⅝	
	35,000	92⅝	
	2,000	92⅞	
	10,000	92⅝	
	16,000	92⅞	
	1,000	92½	
	2,000	92⅝	
Japanese Impl 6s ctfs 2d series	500	93	
	24,000	92⅝	
	69,000	92½	
	35,000	92⅝	
	2,000	92⅞	
	10,000	92⅝	
	16,000	92⅞	
	1,000	92½	
	2,000	92⅝	
Rep of Cuba 5s	1,000	113	
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl pd	500	104¼	
U S of Mex 4s	15,000	94¼	
	35,000	94⅛	
	500	94⅜	
	500	94	
	12,000	94¼	
Virginia 6s defd	Brown Bros & Co certfs	15	
	10,000	15⅜	
	10,000	16	
	15,000	15½	
Am Spirits M 6s	5,000	96⅝	
Amer Thread 4s	5,000	80¼	
	2,000	80	
Am Tobacco 6s	12,000	111¼	
	24,000	111⅞	
	30,000	111¾	
	45,000	111	
Am Tobacco 4s	4,000	72¾	
	5,000	72¾	
	9,000	72¾	
	60	72¾	
	2,000	72⅝	
	5,000	72⅝	
	6,000	72⅝	
	25,000	72⅜	
	9,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅜	
	30,000	72⅝	
	10,000	72⅝	
	15,000	72⅜	
	20,000	72⅝	
	500	72⅝	
	5,000	72⅜	
	15,000	72⅜	
Ann Arb 1st 4s	1,000	97⅜	
Atch, T & S Fe gen 4s	4,000	103⅜	
	2,000	103⅜	
adjustment 4s stamped	2,000	95	
Atlantic C Line 4s	5,000	102	
	30,000	101½	
B & O pr lien 3½s	1,000	95⅜	
gold 4s regstd	5,000	104⅛	
	500	93	
	24,000	92⅝	
	69,000	92⅝	
	35,000	92⅝	
	2,000	92⅞	
	10,000	92⅝	
	16,000	92⅞	
	1,000	92½	
	2,000	92⅝	
Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s	62,000	84⅛	
	5,000	84½	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	15,000	113	
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	101⅞	
	500	101½	
Canada So 1st	1,000	103⅜	
	1,000	103	
	3,000	103½	
Canada So 2d	1,000	108	
Cent of Ga cons 5s	14,000	113½	
2d inc 5s	10,000	71½	
3d inc 5s	20,000	62	
C of N J gen 5s	1,000	134½	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	4,000	103	
	5,000	102⅝	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	3,000	88	
Ches & O con 5s	1,000	119¼	
Ches & O gen 4½s	10,000	108⅞	
	1,000	109	
	15,000	108⅝	
	1,000	109	
Chi & Alt 3½s	3,000	81¼	
	3,000	81¼	
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds	60,000	100⅛	
	100,000	100⅛	
	2,000	100⅛	
	10,000	100⅛	
	1,000	100⅛	
	31,000	100⅛	
	27,000	100⅛	
	5,000	100⅛	
	20,000	100⅛	
	1,000	100⅛	
	10,000	100⅛	
	50,000	100⅛	
registered	10,000	100⅛	
	2,000	100⅛	
30,000-3	100	100⅛	
Neb Ext 4s	1,000	88⅛	
	1,000	106⅛	
C & Erie 1st 5s	31,000	88⅛	
	2,000	89	
C & N Wn gen 3½s	5,000	100	
C, R I & P gen 4s	5,000	106⅝	
	10,000	106⅛	
Chi, R I & P Ry refunding 4s	70,000	98	
	153,000	98½	
C, R I & P R R 4s	102,000	82⅛	
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s	70,000	96	
	1,000	96⅛	
	20,000	96⅜	
	50,000	96½	
	10,000	96⅛	
	1,000	96½	
	30,000	96⅜	
Chi Ter Tran 4s, coupon off	21,000	86½	
	8,000	86⅝	
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	1,000	101⅝	
St L div 1st	2,000	102	
Col & I con 5s	2,000	104	
Col F & I conv 5s	40,000	85	
Trust Co ctfs	11,000	84⅞	
	40,000	84½	
Col Mid 1st 4s	5,000	73¾	
	1,000	73⅞	
	17,000	73⅞	
	4,000	73⅞	
	1,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

After showing considerable strength in the early trading, the outside market yesterday developed a reactionary tendency which was especially marked in Northern Securities and Int. Mercantile Rapid Transit. These losses were to some extent offset by the advances that occurred in several other issues. The declines in the active stocks were apparently due to realizing sales induced by the recent sharp advances. At the start Northern Securities made a new high record at 147½, and then on more or less continuous selling pressure declined below 145. Interborough sold up a point, and then down 2, closing with a net loss of 1 point on trading in only 700 shares.

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NEW ORLEANS STREET RAILWAYS stocks were strong yesterday on the announcement from New Orleans that the plan of reorganization, which contemplates a heavy assessment on both the common and preferred stock, was being opposed by the Attorney General of Louisiana. It was suggested that the plan might be modified in a manner that would place less of a burden on the stockholders. Interests identified with the company here did not, however, appear to take this view of the case. The opinion was expressed that the attitude of the Attorney General might cause some delay in the matter, but that the probability was that the plan as already outlined would be carried out.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER was one of the strong stocks, advancing a full point, to 27. The monthly circular of President W. C. Greene, issued yesterday, reported the sale during November of 6,002,000 pounds of copper at an average price of 14.247 cents per pound. Mr. Greene states in the circular in reply to recent reports of a change in the control of the company that the present management owns and controls more stock to-day than at any previous time in the last three years.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	American Can	11¼	11	11¼
3,300	American Can pf	64½	63¾	64
300	American Nickel	23½	23	23½
400	American Tobacco	256	250	256
200	Ariz. Con. Mining	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
300	Ariz. Con. Mining	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
400	Baldwin-Mex. Mining	4	3¾	4
100	Bay State Gas	6	6	6
450	British Col. Copper	6⅛	6	6
100	Central Foundry	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1,100	Consol. Refrigerating	6¾	6½	6¾
500	Con. Rubber Tire	1	1	1
100	Con. Rub. Tire pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
37	Cramps' Shipyards	31½	31½	31½
1,120	Douglas Copper	8	7¾	8
200	Electric Boat pf	84	84	84
100	Electric Lake	15	15	15
100	Electric Vehicle pf	24	24	24
200	Gold Hill Copper	5	5	5
7,200	Greene Con. Copper	27	26½	27
1,000	Greene Con. Gold	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Guilford Min. & Mill	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Havana Tobacco	31	30½	30½
100	Havana Tobacco pf	40¼	40¼	40¼
900	Houston Oil pf	16½	15	16½
1,160	Interborough R. T.	149	149	149
5,700	Int. Mer. Marine	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
6,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
550	Liberty Silk	49	45	49
100	Mackay Companies	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
200	Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,800	Montreal & Boston	13-16	13-16	13-16
100	Nor. Pac., when rel.	170	170	170
27,900	Northern Securities	147¼	145	147½
200	Otis Elevator pf	50	49½	50
50	Otis Elevator pf	102	102	102
50	Pope Mfg	6½	6½	6½
580	Pope Mfg. 1st pf	69	68	69
600	S'th'd A. L. new, w. i.	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,900	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17
200	Seaboard A. L. pf	37	37	37
75	Standard Con. Copper	13	13	13
151	Standard Oil	642	639	639
1,000	Tennessee Copper	34½	33½	33½
100	Texas Pac. Charter	61	60½	61
100	U. S. Leather, w. i.	45½	45½	45½
800	U. S. Leath. pf., w. i.	93½	93	93

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	Con. Rubber Tire 4s	18	17½	17½
20,000	Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	84	84	84
1,000	S'th'd A. L. 5yr. 5s	101½	101½	101½
55,000	U. S. Leath. new 5s	97	96½	97
6,000	Wab. R. Ter. 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	61	65	61	65
American Can	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
American Can pf	63¾	64½	63¾	64½
American Nickel	23	24	23	24
American Tobacco	250	256	250	256
Anaconda Con. Mining	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Ariz. Con. Mining	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Baldwin-Mex. Mining	4	4¼	4	4¼
Bay State Gas	6	6½	6	6½
British Col. Copper	6⅛	6	6	6
Central Foundry	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
Consol. Refrigerating	6¾	7	6¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1	1	1
Con. Rub. Tire pf	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Cramps' Shipyards	31½	32	31½	32
Douglas Copper	8	7¾	8	7¾
Electric Boat pf	84	86	84	86
Electric Lake	15	15½	15	15½
Electric Vehicle pf	24	24	24	24
Gold Hill Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Greene Con. Copper	27	27	26½	27
Greene Con. Gold	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Guilford Min. & Mill	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Havana Tobacco	31	32	30½	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼
Houston Oil	16	16½	15	16½
Interborough R. T.	149	150	149	149
Int. Mer. Marine	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞
Int. Mer. Marine pf	39⅝	39¾	39⅜	39⅝
International Salt	22	22½	22	23
International Silver	63	64	62	64
International Silver pf	10	10	10	10
International Silver 1st 6s	102½	103	102½	103
Iron Steamboat Co	1	2	1	2
Kan. City Ry. & L. pf	28½	31	28½	31
Kan. City Ry. & L. pf.	80	82½	80½	83½
U. C. Ry. & L. 1st 5s	99½	100	99½	99½
Kirby Timber	8	8½	8	8½
Kitchener Mining	⅞	1	⅞	1
Lackawanna Steel	85	88½	85	88½
Lord & Taylor pf	104½	110	104½	110
Mackay Companies	38⅝	39	38⅞	39
Mackay Companies pf	73¾	74	73¾	74
Madison Square Garden	25	30	25	30
Manhattan Transit	3⅝	4	3½	3⅝
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	7	8	7	8
Mexican Govt. 8s	102½	103	102½	103½
Monfort & Boston	⅞	1	⅞	1
National Bank of Cuba	116	118		
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Air Brake, 4s	100	100½	100	100½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	65	68	65	68
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	87	90	87	90
N. Y. Transportation	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
North Am. Com. & Pub.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
North. Pac., when rel.	169	170	165	170
North. Pac. reg.	150	150	150	150
North. Securities stub	300	325	300	325
Northern Securities	144¾	145¾	144¾	145
Otis Elevator	49¾	50½	48½	49¾
Otis Elevator pf	100¾	102	100	101
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Phoenix Mining	7	10	10	12
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	19	20	17	19
Royal Baking Powder	135	145	135	145
Royal Baking Pow. pf	108½	110½	108½	110½
Safety Car Heating	184		184	
Seaboard Air Line	17	17¼	17¼	17¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	36	36½	37	37¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101		101½	
South Elberon Ld. 5s	19	24	19	24
Standard Con. Copper	13		12¾	13
Tennessee Copper	33½	34	33	33½
Texas Pac. Charter	60	61	60½	61
Tonopah Mining	3	3¼	3	3¼
Trenton Potteries	14	17	14	17
Trenton Potteries pf	85	87½	85	87½
Trenton Potteries deb	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Union Typewriter	94	95	94	95
Union Type 2d pf	118	121	118	121
United Box Board	2	2½	2	2¼
United Box Board pf	11	11½	11	12
United Copper	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
United Copper pf	55	58	55	58
United Lumber 1st 5s	55	55	55	55
U. S. Cotton Duck	4	8½	6	8½
U. S. Leather new, w. i.	43¼	46	40	45
U. S. L. new 5s, w. i.	96¾	97	96½	97
U. S. L. pf. new, w. i.	93	95	92	94
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	26	27	26½	27
U. S. Ship pf. new, w.i.	84	86	84	86
U. S. Ship. 5s, cfts.	48	48½	47½	48
U. S. Ship. 6s, w. i.	102		102	
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, F	111¾	113	111¾	113
U. S. Steel 5s, Series M, E, F	111¾	113	111½	113
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96¾
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	100	100½	99	100½
Va. Southwestern	52	60	52	60
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st mortgage bonds	94½	95	94½	95
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 2d mortgage bonds	42¾	43¼	42¾	43½
White Knob Copper	⅛		⅛	
White K. C. new, w. i.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
White Kath pf., new, w.i.	5½	7½	5½	7½
Worth. Pump pf	119	122½	119	122½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
B'way Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101	99½	101
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	239	242	239	242
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	203	206	203	206
Con. Trac. of N. J.	79	80	78½	80
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108½	110	108½	109½
Detroit United 4½s	94	94½	94	94½
Eighth Av. R. R.	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	104½	105½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	81	86	81	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	90	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buff.	77	79	77	80
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	79½	79½	78½	78½
New Orleans Rys.				39½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	141		122	77
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	77	77	76	77
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	106	108	103	107
Nor. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	70½	80	285	70
Public Service Corp.	140	142	139	141
Public Serv. Corp. cfts.	73	73½	73	73½
Second Av. R. R. con.	207	212	207	212
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	120	116½	120
Syracuse Rap. Transit	27	29½	27	29½
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	78	81	78	81
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	113	110	113
Union Rys. 1st 6s	109½	111	108½	111
United El. of N. J. 4s	78½	78½	77½	78½
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	69	71	68½	70
Un. Rys. 1st 6s	99½	100	99½	100
United Rys. 1st 4s	80 of St. L. ctfs.	22	23	23½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	27	28	27½	28
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	82	84	82	84
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	85	86	85	86

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	68	71	68	71
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	99	98½	99½
Bay State Gas	4	5	3¾	5
Brooklyn Borough Gas	52		52	
Ft'n Un. Gas deb. 6s	190	195	190	195
Buffalo Gas	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
Buffalo Gas 5s	66¾	68	66¾	68
Central Un. Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	95	96	95	96
Denver Gas	37	38	37	38
Denver Gas 5s	88	90	88	90
Denver Gas 6s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	126	129	125	127
Essex & Hud. Gas 5s	103	106	103	106
Hudson County Gas	165	170	165	165
Hudson County Gas 5s	108½	109½	108½	109
Indianapolis Gas	67	72	67	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	103	107	105	107
Mutual Gas	300	320	300	320
New Amsterdam G. 5s	110	112	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. 1st 5s	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. 5s	106½	113	106½	111¾
N. Y. & Queens Gas	65		65	
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st 5s	100	105	100	105
N. Y. & Richmond	25		25	
North. Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas 6s		32		32
Paterson & Passaic Gas	69	70	69	70
Paterson & Passaic 5s	104	106	104	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	97	93½	96
St. Paul 5s	95	97	94	97
South. J. G. & Electric	121	123	120	123
So. Jersey G. & L. 5s	103	106	103	106
Syracuse Lighting	60		60	
Syracuse Lighting 5s	92		92	
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101		101	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	102½	102	102½	102½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2¾	4	2½	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	57½	61	56	62
East River Ferry 5s	78	85	75	82
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	107	110	107	110
10th & 23d St. Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94
Union Ferry	28	32	28	32
Union Ferry 5s	88	92	88	92

*Sell cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions;

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅜	104⅞	K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
2s, c., 1930	104⅜	104⅞	Lack. G.	103	105
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103¾	L. E. & W.	35	38
3s, c., 1918	104¼	105	L. E. & W. pf.	95	102
5s, 1918	103	104¼	Lake Shore	235	
4s, r., 1907	105½	106	Long Isl'd	77	83
4s, c., 1907	105½	106	Md. C. R.	240	
4s, r., 1925	130½	130⅞	Man. Beach pf.	94½	11
4s, c., 1925	131½	131⅝	Nd. C. pf.	115	
2s, reg.	104	104½	Mich. Cent.	139	140
Adams Exp.	230		M. & St. L. pf.	90	92
Alb. & Sus.	225		M. L. H. & T.	80	84
Alle. & W.	151		Mex. Cent.	42	45
Allis-Chalm. pf.	61	63	N. Cent. C.	42	45
Am. B. S.	22	24	N. En. pf.	86	95
Am. C. O. pf.	93	97	N. Y. & H.	153	
Am. Ex.	229	235	N. Y. C. & St. L.	42	44
Am. Exp.	213	215	M. B. pf.	95	110
Am. I. Co. pf.	36	38	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	
A. Lin. Co.	147	150	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	42	44
Am. Snuff	175	190	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
Am. Sn. pf.	98	99	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	76	78
A. S. R. pf.	128	129	N. Y. D. Co.	18½	26½
Am. Tob. pf.	255	257	N. Y. & N. E.	12	15
Atch. pf.	105	152	St. L. 2d pf.	76	78
Ann Arbor	31	36	N. Y. & N. H.	202	206
Ann A. pf.	62	66	N. Y. O. & W. pf.	57	60
Assoc. M. 1st pf.	95	96½	N. Y. & W.	14	16
B. A. L. pf.	105		N. Y. & W. pf.	165	169
B. & O.	209	210	Ont. Mining	3¾	4¼
B. R. & P. pf.	165		Pac. Coast	78	78½
But. Co.	90	93	P. C. 1st pf.		
Canada So.	69	70	P. C. 2d pf.	84	
C. & S. A.			Peo. & E.	27	31
Tel.	118	123	Pere Marq.	85	
C. & A. pf.	80	83	Pere M. pf.	81½	82½
C. & E. I. pf.	130	143	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	
C. G. W. pf.	67	70	P. Pt. W. & C.	183	
Chi. G. W.			P. Pt. W. & C. pf.	179	
C. I. & L.	35	37½	Pullman Co.	244	247
C. I. & L. pf.	73	87	Quicksilver	14	15
C. M. & St. P.	170	175	Quicksil. pf.	3¾	6
C. R. I. & P.	33	34	R. R. S. Ill.		
C. R. I. & P. pf.	52	53	R. R. S. Ill. pf.	93	
C. St. Ps. M. & Om. pf.	185	195	Rens. & S.	206	
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	115	129	R., W. & O.	135	
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	98	R. G. M. Co. pf.	95½	
C. & L. W. pf.	100	107	St. J. & G. I.	13	16
Cleve. & P.	185		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	58
C. & P.	105		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	28
C. & P. pf.	89	90	St. L. & S. F. & C.	180	
C. S. 2d pf.	96	97	St. L. & S. F. & C. pf.	135	
Cons. Coal	77	78	St. L. & S. F. & T. pf.	90	
C. T. Co. pf.	120	130	St. L. & S. W.	25	28
D. L. & W.	515	518	St. L. & S. W. pf.	60	62
D. & R. G.	92¾	93	St. P. & D.	170	175
Det. U. Ry.	77½	78	St. P. & D. pf.	160½	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	100	100½
Fl. W. & D.	42	46	So. Ry. M.	23	25
City	42	46	So. Ry. M. pf.	97¾	98½
F. M. & S. pf.	76	78	S. R. & T.	27	28
Gen. Chem.	77½	78	T. P. L. Tr.	98	100
Gen. Chem. Co.	58	65	Third Av.	117	118
G. & S. T.	116	120	Tol. R. & W.	17	20½
G. & S. T. pf.	88	90	T. & O. C.	260	
G. R. & W.	88	95	T. R. & P. pf.	71	
Homestake	71	73	Un. Fruit	107	107½
Ill. C. I. R.	130	135	Un. Rys.	20½	22
Int. S. P.	30	31	Un. Rys. pf.	80½	82
I. S. P. pf.	86½	88	U. S. Exp.	120	127
Iowa Cent.	29	30	U. S. Exp.	233	245
Iowa C. pf.	55	56	Westinghse.	180	
Jol. & Chi.	180	187	1st pf.	44	45½
K. & D. M.	13	17	W. & L. E. 1st pf.		

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 16.—The transactions to-day and the closing prices of the market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
685	Brewing	29	28⅜	29
260	Brewing pf	47¾	47	47
100	Consolidated Ice	8½	8½	8½
10	Consolidated Ice pf	38½	38½	38½
1,592	Crucible Steel	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
1,547	Crucible Steel pf	97	95	97
1,370	Fire-proof	13	12⅜	12⅝
955	Fire-proof pf	37	35¾	36⅜
500	H. W. Ref	10	10	10
10	H. W. Ref. pf	65	65	65
200	Luster Mining	12½	12½	12½
300	Mrfs.' Light & Heat	38½	38	38½
110	Nat. Brew	5	5	5
151	Ohio Fuel	41½	41½	41½
1,290	Pittsburg Coal	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞
750	Pittsburg Coal pf	87¾	87	87¾
15	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
50	River Coal	10	10	10
25	River Coal pf	29	29	29
50	Sewer Pipe	30	29	30
125	Union Switch	88¾	88½	88½
45	U. S. Glass	54	54	54
50	U. S. Steel	30½	30½	30½
865	U. S. Steel pf	95	94⅜	94⅜
15	Westing. Air Brake	145¾	145¾	145¾
995	Westi. Electric 2ds	91⅝	90½	91⅝

Suspended from Consolidated.

William A. Barbour of 59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, was suspended yesterday morning under the ruling of the Exchange, as a result of his inability to make good his differences on Ah-

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 14, 05.	Decrease.	Jan. 16, '04
Loans	$185,180,000	$1,730,000	$176,887,000
Circulation	7,378,000	25,000	6,708,000
Deposits	144,185,000	493,000	138,570,000
Due banks	144,185,000	493,000	138,570,000
U. S. deposits	3,672,000	73,000	6,413,000
Due from agents	32,023,000	1,538,000	29,889,000
Exchanges	21,528,000	1,188,000	17,625,000
Due from others	21,528,000	1,188,000	17,625,000
5% fund	377,250	*4,500	344,750
Legals	7,079,000	*129,000	6,228,000
Specie	20,112,000	*132,000	16,800,000
Reserve	5,008,429	517,000	3,993,857
Reserve excess	9,840,429	2,311,000	10,856,857

Excess of reserve two years ago, $3,454,714.

*Increase.

The local money market is practically unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 50@75c premium; Boston clearings, $20,031,756; Boston balances, $1,463,476; Boston Sub-Treasury debit, $134,175; New York clearings, $153,170,983; New York balances, $8,773,221; New York Sub-Treasury debit, $1,234,206.

The foreign exchange market is strong. Rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅞	
Commercial	4.88	4.85½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	35⅞	36⅜
Guilders	40⅝	40¼

It was a busy day on the Stock Exchange. Amalgamated and Union Pacific were strong and active. Calumet and Hecla went up 17 points. The Steels and Sugar were heavily dealt in. Pullman and Shoe Machinery suffered a slight reaction. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atchison	88½	88¼	88¼
71	Atchison pf	104½	103½	104
175	Boston Elevated	158	157½	158
73	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
57	Boston & Maine	176	175½	176
201	Boston & Worcester	141½	141¼	141¼
40	Boston & Worcester pf	64½	64½	64½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	150½	150½	150½
30	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	131	131	131
45	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	127	126½	127
35	Fitchburg pf	143¾	143	143
25	Mass. Elec. pf	50	37½	37½
20	Mexican Central	23⅞	23¾	23¾
44	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201¾	201¾	201¾
200	Old Colony	209	208	208
100	Rutland pref	84	84	84
75	Rutland pf	69¼	69¼	69½
6,738	Union Pacific	120⅝	119	119⅝
25	Union Pacific pf	97½	97	97½
76	West End	96	95	96
4	West End pf	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

833	*American	146	146	146
5	Cumberland	120¾	120¾	120¾
658	Cumberland rights	7	7	7
70	New England	140	140	140
25	Western	180½	180½	180½
61	Western pf	106	106	106

MISCELLANEOUS.

300	Am. Ag. Chem	21¼	21	21¼
115	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	88	87½	88
15	Am. Pneu. Service pf	22	22	22
1,745	Am. Sugar	143¾	142½	143⅜
104	Am. Sugar pf	138½	138	138½
10	Am. Smelting pf	112⅜	112	112⅜
360	Am. Woolen	29¾	29¾	29¾
285	*Am. Woolen pf	94¾	94½	94⅜
21	*Edison	252	251¾	252
705	*General Electric	169½	169¼	169½
60	General Ry. & Elec.	60¼	59⅞	60¼
75	Georgia Ry. & El. pf	86	86	86
224	Mass. Gas	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
52	Mass. Gas pf	90½	90	90
10	Merganthaler	192½	192½	192½
925	Planters' Compress	2¼	2	2¼
50	Planters' Compress pf	16¾	16¾	17
151	Pullman	247	245	245
20	*Reece Button Hole	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Savannah Electric pf	90	90	90
23	Swift & Co.	111¾	111¼	112
50	Torrington pf	26¼	26	26¼
118	*United Fruit	106½	106	106¾
1,017	United Shoe Machine	70	69¾	69¾
326	United Shoe Mach. pf	32¾	32¼	32¾
5	U. S. Leather	14½	14¼	14½
8	U. S. Rubber pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2,674	U. S. Steel	31⅝	30⅞	31
4,316	U. S. Steel pf	95	94	94¾

MINING.

270	Adventure	75	72	73
350	Allouez	21¾	20½	21½
10,194	Amalgamated	76	73½	76⅛
50	Arcadian	1½	1½	1½
5	Arnold	75c	75c	75c
250	Atlantic	18¾	18	18¾
425	Bingham	34	34	34
200	Boston Con	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
123	Cal. & Hecla	680	669	675
985	Centennial	25½	24¾	25½
100	Central Oil	8⅛	8	8
1,213	Copper Range	70½	69½	69⅝
1,150	Daly West	16½	16	16
50	Dominion Coal	61½	61½	61½
50	Elm River	3	3	3
580	Franklin	12⅜	12	12
7,220	Granby Con	51	50	50
3,718	Greene Con	27	26¾	26¾
800	Guanajuata	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
970	Isle Royale	28	27½	27½
510	Mass.	11¼	11	11¼

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—David Milliken and Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa of New York City were admitted to practice.

270—The United States vs. the Harvey Steel Company. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed.

234—Joseph R. Burton, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

212—Joseph Ralph Burton, plaintiff, vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with costs, and to grant a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Harlan.

98—[illegible] et al., plaintiffs, vs. the County of Macon, [illegible]. In error to the Supreme Court of Iowa. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

[illegible]—H. Hodge et al., plaintiffs, vs. Muscatine County. In error to the Supreme Court of Iowa. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

92—The State of Oregon, appellant, vs. the Saint Bernard Mining Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Kentucky. Decree affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

251—The United States, Martin A. Knapp, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

180—S. M. Freeman, [illegible], et al., Parsons, Kelly & Gerard, in error vs. the same.—Motion to affirm submitted.

405—Charles W. Morse et al., petitioners, vs. Reed & Company, claimant.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted.

142—Equitable Insurance Company, plaintiffs, vs. Robert Miller, Special Master, Prussia, to be reopened subject to Rule 26.

196—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut vs. John C. Lordlas, Commissioner of Insurance.—Motion to continue submitted.

411—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, plaintiffs, vs. Minnie Grube, as administratrix.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

128—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. John W. Aitken.—Argument continued for the respondent and concluded for the petitioner.

140—Peters vs. Peters Company of 1896 vs. Wyckoff, Samuels & Benedict.—Argument commenced.

Day call 1 for Tuesday: Nos. 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, and 140.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 324, Post Office Building.

Preferred causes.

191—Brown vs Boice

General calendar.

19—Matter of Heidelkowitz

39—United States vs Durand

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

2—Clerc vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.

6—Lionetti vs. same

7—Hanson vs. same

107—Moffat vs. Globe & Rutgers Ins Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J. Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

68—Scribner vs. Straus

67—Capewell vs. Goldsmith

78—Scribner vs. Straus

4—Keasby & Mattison vs. Philip Carey Mfg Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 160, Post Office Building. Calendar of customs appeals called at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 32, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty.

49—N. E. Transp Co vs. Collette vs. Tug Winnie

12—King vs. Dinan

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

72—Hebron vs. Work

70—Gelin vs. Little

80—Wanamaker vs. Megraw

65—In re King

51—Quinn vs. Penn R R

32—Same vs. same

33—Same vs. same

34—Same vs. same

75—Stumpf vs. Hallahan

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re R. T. Commissioners

2—In re Arthur Av

3—Boyd vs. Post

4—Jacobs vs. Man Storage & W'h'se Co

5—Lee vs. Winans

75—Same vs. same

6—Same vs. same

61—Same vs. same

7—In re Priddy

8—Mowbray vs. Sheldon

9—Burt vs. Chopak

10—Boeke vs. Boeke

11—In re Pitney

12—Menzies vs. Fairchild

13—O'Rourke vs. Dellith

14—Withaus vs. O'Donnell

15—[illegible] vs. Hugle

16—[illegible]n vs. Int St Ry

17—[illegible] vs. City

18—[illegible] Nook vs. Norton

19—[illegible] & Mallon

20—[illegible]erstein vs. Ahearn

21—Klagman Co vs. [illegible]Hara

22—Clark vs. Board of Education

23—Rosenkranz vs. Silberman

24—Pollor vs. [illegible] Brokaw

25—Sloan vs. Union Ry

26—Fuller vs. Rangel

27—Same vs. same

28—Same vs. same

29—Same vs. same

30—Same vs. same

31—Same vs. same

32—Same vs. same

33—Same vs. same

34—Same vs. same

35—Same vs. same

36—Same vs. same

37—Same vs. same

38—Same vs. same

39—Same vs. same

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Apartment House Sold for $300,000—Deal for Corner at John and Gold Streets—Site for New Boreel Building Now Complete—Other Dealings.

The United Owners' Realty Company has sold the seven-story apartment house, on plot 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for the M. McCormack Construction Company to Alberto de Verastegui. The price is reported to have been $300,000.

Sale of John Street Corner.

William A. White & Sons have sold for William Jessop, as executor, 85 and 87 John Street, northwest corner of Gold Street, a four-story building, on plot 41.3 by 97.3 by 44.6 by 100.8.

The Jenkins estate has sold the plot, 50 by 76, with old buildings, at the southwest corner of Elm and Spring Streets, opposite the entrance to the Spring Street Subway station.

City Sells Cedar Street Lot.

The project for the erection of new buildings, covering the block now occupied by the Boreel Building and the small block immediately at the rear, was advanced one step further yesterday when the property at 100 Cedar Street, owned by the city and used as a fire engine house, was sold at auction to the Number One Hundred and Eleven Broadway Company for $125,000. This small lot, which measures 25 by 50, was the only parcel in the rear block not controlled by the company. Yesterday's auction was held by order of the Controller, but was little more than a formality, since an agreement, entered into several weeks ago, provided for the sale of the property at the figure mentioned, and the purchase of 113 Liberty Street as the site for a new engine house. Bryan L. Kennelly conducted the negotiations and was the auctioneer at yesterday's sale.

Buyer for 72d Street House.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. Isabel H. Bangs 89 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 27 by 102.2.

F. de R. Wissmann has sold to Amedee Morain, through F. & G. Pflomm, the four-story dwelling 74 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Sixth Avenue Owner Gets Street Lot.

Leon S. Altmayer, in conjunction with J. Romaine Brown & Co., has sold to a client of the latter firm the four-story business building 101 West Twenty-seventh Street. The buyer recently acquired, through the same brokers, 455 Sixth Avenue. The two parcels form a L.

It is reported that the estate of Augusta Barth has sold the four-story building 417 Sixth Avenue, on lot 19.9 by 60.

Sale of Old Lorillard Mansion.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Henry O. Havemeyer the old Pierre Lorillard mansion, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story structure, on plot fronting 38.9 feet on the Avenue and 147 feet on the street.

Estate Sells Old Broadway Plot.

H. B. Wesselman has bought from the Tiemann estate a plot fronting 60 feet on Old Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets. Mr. Wesselman now owns a plot 125 by 101 at the southeast corner of Old Broadway and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

William Rosensweig has bought from the Hudson Realty Company the plot 175 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway. Thomas & Son were the brokers.

Jacob Scheer has bought from Sol Kaye the northwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 94 by 109; also, the adjoining northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, a plot fronting 40 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street.

W. Hamilton McBride of Ames & Co. has sold to Hogenauer & Wesslau the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 76.6 by 98.5. David Stewart represented the seller.

The Audubon Realty Company has sold for Isidor Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich to M. Reuss the five-story double flat 532 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

The A. M. Johnson Company and the Audubon Realty Company have sold for Margaret and Catherine Kelley to J. J. Schwartz the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 100.

Krulp & Co. have sold for Henry R. Carse to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 524 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on lot 15 by 100.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for T. S. Atwater to a client the three-story and basement house and lot 613 Hudson Street.

Deal for New Flats on 135th Street.

Sol Freidus has sold for Kandell-Brothers and Abraham Wiesman the two six-story apartment houses in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 410 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company. The houses are being erected by Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum. The price is about $110,000.

Newmann Leavy has sold for William Buhler 2,593 and 2,595 Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, to Abraham Michaels.

Weisberger & Kaufman sold for Isidor Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich to John Woytisek 2,795 and 2,797 Eighth Avenue, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.

The Godspeed Realty Improvement Company has bought 246 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a three-story tenement, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Corner Sold on Manhattan Avenue.

F. William Sohns, in conjunction with Sonnabend & Gromer, have sold for John Kafka to D. W. Wehrenberg the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat, 28 by 87.

Clark and Delia Max have sold to Elias Feinberg 15 and 17 Manhattan Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 54 by 100.

A. Charlton Oliver & Co. have resold the three-story dwelling 146 West Ninety-ninth Street for Henrietta Solomon.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Harris Matz to Friedman & Feinberg a plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street. Mr. Metz has also sold five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

M. Edgar FitzGibbon has sold for Louis Cassagne to Daniel Katz 969 Amsterdam Avenue, a four-story triple flat, with stores, lot 25 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel, in conjunction with Mortimer Levy, have sold the six-story triple flat, 37.8 by 101, at 245 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for Annie and Fanny Silverman to Bernard Stern and Fanny Silverman to Bernard Reich. This property was recently given in exchange for the four-story American-basement dwelling 243 West One Hundred and Second Street.

K. Frieland has bought 11 and 13 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a six-story apartment house, on a plot 46 by 100.11.

Max Marx has sold, through Millard Veit, 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 20 by 100.11.

West Twentieth Street Purchase.

Colin M. Eadie has sold for a Mrs. Schmidt 218 West Twentieth Street, front and rear buildings, on lot 25 by 86, to William Hoehn, who will occupy the premises after making alterations.

Charles E. Durosa has sold 340 West West Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to the New Amsterdam Realty Company the five-story tenement 352 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

P. McNally has sold 513 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

To Build on East 111th Street.

Joseph Ostroff & Harris Farber have sold for Sussman Reinhardt to the Business Men's Realty Company the dwellings 136, 138, and 140 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The buyer will erect a seven-story apartment house on the plot.

David D. Weinberger has sold for Mrs. Catharine J. Foley 231 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story double flat; to Weinberger & Kupferburg. The buyers will make alterations and put in stores on the ground floor and in the basement.

M. Glass reports that he was the broker in the recent sale of 222 to 228 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street for Neyins & Perelman.

H. G. Sergansky has resold for Nieberg Brothers, to Hyman Brothers, the plot, 78 by 100, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Plot on 95th Street Changes Hands.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Daniel Grossman the five lots on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for the estate of Henry C. Meyer 1,643 and 1,645 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, two four-story flats, with stores, on plot 50.11 by 95.

Louis Schwarz has sold for Jacob Levy to Hugo Joachimson 240 East Ninetieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

P. Fried has sold for Mrs. W. Rooney the northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Herman Harris has sold for Jacob Auerbach to John Stich the southwest corner of Broome and Lewis Streets, and has resold the property to a Mr. Darzinger.

Halprin, Diamondston & Levin have bought from Berkowitz & Meyers a four-story front and rear tenement, with stores, at 258 Sewall Street, for $40,000.

H. G. Sergansky has sold for Jacob Bernstein to Louis Rubenstein the four-story building on lot 26 by 40 at the northeast corner of Chrystie and Division Streets.

The Godspeed Realty Improvement Company is the buyer of 148 Bleecker Street, recently reported sold.

Operators Sell on Wendover Avenue.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold to H. Hirschfeld 746 Wendover Avenue, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Jacob Sommer has sold to John Bogart a plot at Weeks Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Stret, running through to Claremont Park, and including a plot 59 by 75 on Monroe Avenue.

John R. and Oscar L. Foley have sold for H. H. Cammann, as executor of the estate of Lewis G. Morris, to the Century Realty Company the triangular plot of six and one-half lots at the junction of Aqueduct Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road.

The Randolph-Backer Company, in conjunction with Stephen F. H. Hill, has sold to H. Horowitz the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and La Fontaine Avenue, a plot 100 by 100.

Mortimer Levy and Thomas F. McLaughlin have sold for a client to Schneider & Bachrich the northeast and northwest corners of Columbus Avenue and Jefferson Street, each a plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn Deal Near Bridge Entrance.

Raphael Kurzrok has bought, through McLaughlin & Stern, attorneys, the plot on the southeast corner of Driggs Avenue and South First Street, Brooklyn, opposite the approach to the Williamsburg Bridge, 37 feet front on Driggs Avenue by 67 feet in depth, together with the adjoining lot, 38 by 75. He intends to improve the property by the erection of a six-story tenement, with stores.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St. 163 East, n s, 161.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Emma Rosenbaum..... 11,350

176th St, n e corner of Crotona Av, 150x100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, and interest of James Forrest and others on Aug. 20, 1903, to Leopold Hutter.. 400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

122d St, 447 and 449 East, for a six-story brick flat, 45x87.10; C. H. Wallas of Avenue B and 19th St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $40,000.

134th St, s s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for five five-story brick flats, 40x87.11; Rosenthal & Levy of 220 East 116th St, owners; Glassar & Ebert of 70 Manhattan St, architects; cost, $175,000.

148th St, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x87.11; A. Cohen, Newark, N. J., owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $76,000.

148th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, for six six-story brick flats, 37.6x87.11; Hillman & Golding of 235 Henry St, owners; Bernstein & Hermstein of 72 Trinity Pl, architects; cost, $240,000.

109th St, n s, 275 ft e of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.10; Kleinfeld & Eisenberg of 76 East 104th St, owners; E. G. Stern of 692 East 61st St, architect; cost, $52,000.

Park Av and 148th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 49.11x90; A. Silverson of 256 East 61st St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

148th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x87.11; A. Silverson, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $76,000.

Lexington Av, 208 to 216 East, s e corner, six-story brick hospital, 118.7x100.5; Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of 103 Park Av, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Av, architects; cost, $600,000.

Trinity Av, n w corner of 164th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x85, and 50x 100; John Boyland of 396 Broadway, owner; Harry T. Howell of 148th St and Third Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

Jerome Av, w s, 40 ft s of Burnside Av, for one and two-story frame stores and ball court, 36.18x65.8; Mary J. Broderick of 2,025 Jerome Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,016 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

43d St, 265 West, to a five-story brick dwelling; P. Klernan, premises; owner, R. Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $5,890.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 16.

85TH ST, 67 East, 24.6x102.2; Chas. Golden to Agnes Begham, (mtg $20,000).....

3D AV, n e corner 27th St, 20x70; Henry Dreed to Alfred Eckman and another.....

BROOME ST, 23, s s, 25x75; Lawrence Hoore to Mary Connolly, (mtg $6,000).....

BROADWAY, n w corner Depot Road or lane, 307.6x irregular; Phillips Phoenix to Sarah V. Baker.....

2D AV, w s, Lot 1127, and part of lot 1125, map of Wakefield, 140x15x; Chas. E. De Rart, executor, to Elizabeth Smithson.....

LOTS 73 and 112, map of William G. Giles; Otto Isler to Gus. C. Odell.....

156TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Boscobel, 40x47.6x30.8x51.6; Ann Livingston to William Bloodgood.....

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner 178th St, 38x80.4x32.8x84.3; Patrick Rice to William Bloodgood.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 502.3 ft s of 163d St, 50x145; James D. Gagan to Julius Braun, (mtg $3,500).....

169TH ST, 587 East, 27x102.4; Samuel E. Jacobs to Annie Ganzenmuller-John, (mtg $20,000).....

42D ST, 202 West, 20x50; 6th St, 624 East; Thomas B. Bryan to Edmund Wilson, part, (mtg $11,000).....Omitted

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x80.11x25x77.4; Mary E. McDonald to Eastern Crown Realty Company.....

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 12.8x80.11; 138th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 75x80.11; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Harry Lissberger and another.....

LOT 67, Block 474, map sub division Henry D. Tiffany, part Fox estate; Henry L. Stuckardt to John Mulstein, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and.....

5TH AV, w s, 130 ft s of 132d St, 19.11 x75; Pauline Boettger to Adolf H. Landeker..... Nom.

CLIFF ST, 28, s e c s, 20x89.10x19.5x 88.8; Frank T. Morris to Henry Leerburger, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....

LOT 4, Map No. 1,089, made by Francis K. Ford, Twenty-fourth Ward, 27.5x 123.7x20x134.10; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Solon L. Frank and another.....

LOT 3, Map No. 1,089, made by Francis K. Ford, Twenty-fourth Ward, 27.7x 111.11x25x121.7; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Solon L. Frank and another.....

LOT 17, Map No. 1,089, made by Francis K. Ford, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25x100; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Solon L. Frank and another.....

LOT 1, Map No. 1,089, made by Francis K. Ford, Twenty-fourth Ward, 27.10x 100x25x87.10; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Solon L. Frank and another.....

MARION AV, e s, 227.8 ft s of 198th St, 29.7x102.10x21.11x102.2; William Hartfield and others to William C. Bergen, other consideration and.....

MADISON AV, 1,785, e s, 33x108; Joseph Jantzen to Edward Michling.....

LOTS 528 TO 531, map of Section D of Vyse estate; William R. Rose to Nathan Marcus, other consideration and.....

LOTS 528 TO 531, map of Section D of Vyse estate; Nathan Marcus to Jacob Levy, (mtg $5,320).....

CLINTON AV, n w s, 125.2 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x92.8x25x90.5; Amalia Pirk to Frederick Schmidt, (mtg $3,700,) other consideration and.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 9.8 ft s of 179th St, 72.9x81.9x86.1x51.9; Frank J. Britt to William Bloodgood.

LOT 273, Block G, amended map, Dyre estate; P. J. Heaney to Nils Carlson, (mtg $20,000).....

4TH ST, s e s, 86 ft n of 6th Av, 16x 105, Wakefield; Leon Peller to Nathan S. White.....

113TH ST, 11 East, 18.9x100.11; Clementine Rothmuller to Harry Haupt and another, (mtg $12,500).....

120TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.10; Morris Tunik to Minnie Greenberg, (mtg $43,000).....

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11x irregular; Harry Matz and others to John D. Crimmins, (mtg $120,000).....

COLUMBUS AV, 766, w s, 25.1x100; Mary M. Miller to C. G. Miller.....

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lots 35 and 36, map 211, lots Downing estate; 50x 100; Albert Helbig to H. Rose.....

LOT 193, 2d map Neill estate; Martha Miller and another to August Deeper.

KELLY ST, w s, 365 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Ole H. Olsen to Alice Levy.

156TH ST, s s, 475.3 ft w of Morris Ave, 24.9x100; Angelo Perello to Maria A. Petrello, (mtg $7,500).....

177TH ST, n s, 51.8 ft w of Marmion Av, old line, 101.1x100.5x irregular.

Isadore Levy to Frank Eberhart.....

77TH ST, s s, 86 ft w of West End Av, 18.8x58.5; Emma R. Putnam to John C. Clark, (mtg $18,000).....

1ST AV, 2,416, e s, 25.1x100; Concetta Marrone to Arthur Baur, (mtg $13,500)

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 300x99.11; Hugo L. Lederer and others to Fashion Realty Company, (mtg $88,000; (mtg $10,000).....

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Henrietta Zoeller to Ida Nathan, (mtg $18,500).....

110TH ST, s s, 150.10 ft e of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10; Frances Beneville to Concetta Marrone, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 50x125; James S. Burr to David Graff and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.....

141ST ST, s s, 630 ft e of Willis Av, 77x 100; Stephen J. Egan to Emil Knöepke, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.....

53D ST, n s, 245 ft e of Madison Av, 20 x100.5; William B. Parsons to Margerie V. L. Hudson, other consideration and.....

7TH ST, s s, Lot 531, map Wakefield, 100x114; Charles W. Oakes to Abraham Krawetz and others, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 125; Calvin G. Doig to Henry N. Boebrack and another.....

8TH ST, n s, 600.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x 93.11; Anna C. Wiener and others, executors and trustees, to Caterina Confarone and another.....

LAFAYETTE BOULEVARD, w s, 115 ft n of centre line of 150th St, 32.1x 46.8x26.7x59.11; Marie Senne to George W. Schlicht, (mtg $18,500).....

2ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 81.6; Charles Weinberg to Samuel K. Johnson, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and.....

1ST ST, 302 and 304 West, 50x99.11; David Webster to Webster Realty Co.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,201 and 1,203, e s, 40x70; Charles E. Gumb to Bernard Goodman, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and.....

COLUMBUS AV, 766, w s, 25.1x100; Clifford C. Miller to Samuel Elsner.....

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner 104th St, 25.11x95; Hannah Meyer and another to Henry Jurkovitz, (mtg $20,000).....

LEXINGTON AV, 1,643, e s, 25x95; Hannah Meyer to Betsey Jurkovitz, (mtg $12,000).....

1ST ST, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; George B. Class, executor, to Harry C. Williams, (mtg $8,000).....

84TH ST, 537 East, 25x102.2; Bernard Horn to William Hartmann and another, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and.....

7OTH ST, 135 West, 20x100.5; Emma J. Bennett to Joanna May, (mtg $25,000)...

183D ST, 917 East, 23x100; Wolf Burland to Hesse Heyman, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and.....

STEINBERG AV, s w corner Jennings St, 75.7x25.8x63.9x39.6; Phillip Mirbach to Max Glauber, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of 162d St, 253.4x irregular; Ferdinand Forsch to Jacob Herb.....

BRONX and Pelham Parkway, s e corner of St. Paul's Av, 75.10x irregular; Frederick J. Schuh to Jakobine F. Schuh.....

162D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 50x 100.11; Max Heyman to Max Reich, 1/2 part, all title, (mtg $33,000).....

1ST AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 80th St, 25x 77; Isidor Blank to George Ehret, (mtg $14,000).....

84TH ST, 216 West, 26x102.2; Sandor Kohn to Samuel Rahm and another, (mtg $34,000).....

74TH ST, 410 and 412 East, 50x102.2 Marcus Spieler to Joseph Metzger, all title, (mtg $64,000).....

83D ST, 309 East, 25x102.2; Adolf Miller to Max Lissberger and another, 1/2 part, all title, (mtg $18,000).

48TH ST, 555 West, 25x100.4 Eleanor Just to Joseph Haas.....

147TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Anna M. House, (mtg $13,-000,) other consideration and.....to Sarah V. Baker.....

WEST ST, 311 and 312, e s, 42.6x to High Bridge; Frederick Smyth to Charles M. Phraner, (mtg $40,000).

2D AV, n e corner of 114th St, 22.11x 75; Rose Aaronson to Rose Pennacchio.

140TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x111; Herman Cohen and others to Jacob Friedman, (mtg $5,800,) other consideration and.....

CROTONA AV, e s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 300x80; Beaumont Av, e s, 315 ft n of 183d St, 75x100; Belmont Av, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; George W. Van Slyck to John O. Leary, other consideration and.....

84TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 54x102.2; Nathaniel S. Anspacher to Samuel Harris, (mtg $46,000,) other consideration and.....

58TH ST, 56 East, 17.6x100.5; Alfred S. Heidebach to Rudolf Danig.....

92D ST, 257 West, 40x100.8; Edward Rafter to Joseph A. Morris, (mtg $48,-000,) other consideration and.....

177TH ST, 634 to 640 East, 100x92; John J. Radley and another to Augustus Goodrich, other consideration and.....

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Gun Hill Road, runs n 270.11x e 98.x e 24.7x s 270.11x w 109.11; Adeline D. Weeks and others to George F. Brunning, other consideration and.....

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Hoffman St, 100.8x20.1x100.8x20.1.4; John Miles to Leo M. Mosauer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....

192D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x 100; 191st St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; Sarah V. Baker to Carl Lewis, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and.

57TH AV, e s, 20.7 ft n of 58th St, 20.7x 110; Alexander H. Rutherford and others to George Crocker.....

123D ST, n s, 298.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25.8 x90.11; Henrietta Levenson and others to Jenny Cohen.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 125th St, 99.1x irregular; McCormack Construction Company to Alberto de Verastegui, (mtg $210,000,) other consideration and.....

37TH ST, 206 East, 25x irregular; Wilhelmina Dressler to Carlotta M. Dressler, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.....

WEST END AV, n w corner of 98th St, 21x80; Daniel Rice to B. O. Anderson, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and.....

WEST END AV, s e corner of 68th St, 80x25.5; William G. Christie to George Ehret, (mtg $25,000).....

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 159th St, 100x irregular; Harry C. Hallenbeck and others to Julius Braun, quitclaim.

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 159th St, 100x irregular; Harry C. Hallenbeck to Julius Braun, other consideration and.....

84TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 54x102.2; Albert Winternitz to Nathania S. Anspacher, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.....

ST. ANN'S AV, 653, w s, 23.1x94.1x25x 98.8; Otto Hoffmann to Charles A. Groth and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.....

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x80.11x25x77.4; Mary E. McDonald to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $6,000)

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 154th St, 25x100; August Moebus to Samuel Greginsky and others.....Av, 75x99.11; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Harry Lissberger and another.....

SUMMIT AV, w s, 536.7 ft s of 165th St, 100x175; Emeline A. Kemp to Joseph H. Jones, other consideration and..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; Adam Bauer to Samuel Grodginsky and others..... Nom.

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Patrick Reddy to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, 220 East, 21.10x100.11; Adolph Jacoby to Elizabeth Bloch, (mtg $6,000).....

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 49.11x100; 8th Av, w s, 100 ft n of 150th St, 63.4x irregular; Simon Myers and another to Abraham Silverson and another, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....

145TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 17x 90.11; Abraham Ruth to Max Walther and another, (mtg $30,557,) other consideration and.....

OLD BROADWAY, 2,340 and 2,342, e s, 76.7x irregular; Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and others, executors, to Charlotte A. Williams.....

OLD BROADWAY, 2,340 and 2,342, e s, 76.7x irregular; Charlotte A. Williams to Henry B. Wesselman, (mtg $10,-000) .....

119TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Dorothea Taylor to Samuel Werner, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.....

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Frances P. Field to Abraham Eydenberg, other consideration and.....

141ST ST, 220 West, 37.6x99.11; Henry Lichtenberg to Henry Krollpfeiffer, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 104th St, 25.11x80; Ida J. Walker to Hannah Eisentrager and others.....

102D ST, 208 and 318 East, 50x102.2; Harris Levy to Simon Uffelder and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....

41ST ST, 408 West, 20.10x98.9; George Karole to Mary L. Sinnott, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.....

LOT 93, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Archie Lavigne.....

LOT 93, map of St. Raymond Park; Archie Lavigne to Arther J. Lamothe, (mtg $353,) other consideration and.

PLATT ST, 10, s w s, 21.8x72.6x18.7x 71.10; Florence V. C. Parsons and others to Frederick M. Hilton.....

PLATT ST, 10, s w s, 21.8x72.6x18.7x 71.10; Frederick M. Hilton to Mary U. Hoffman, other consideration and.....

MADISON AV, s e corner of 101st St, 25.11x75; Max Fisher to Abraham Levine, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Benjamin F. Ashley to Joseph Rosenthal, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....

140TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Jacob Friedman to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 30 ft n of 172d St, 75x105; Frances Saward to Abraham Siegel, other consideration and.....

WHITE PLAINS AV, n w s, Lot 9, map of South Washingtonville, 42.9x irregular; Milton Realty Company to E. N. Roser, other consideration and.....

MARMION AV, s e corner of Fairmount Place, 95.1x117.6x103.3x108.10; Elizabeth M. Mischo to Herman N. Freedman, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 178th St, 110.9x150.2; William E. Callender to Charles Hecht, (mtg $10,000).....

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 178th St, 110.8x150.2; Charles Hecht to Jacob Israelson, (mtg $13,500).....

MARMION AV, n e corner of 176th St, 147x118x150x119; Eliza C. Haight to Paul Dannhauser .....

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 160th St, 24.1x175; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $6,700).....

UNION AV, e s, 352.2 ft s of 165th St, 120x173.6; Bertha Hoffman to Max Feldman, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and.....

165TH ST, n w corner of Kelly St, 100.5 x87.5x104.7x80.3; John H. Lavelle to Moses Matthews, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and.....

FOX ST, e s, 99.11 ft s of Home St, 25x 100; Peter J. Sheridan to Kate Sheridan.....

KELLY ST, n w corner of 165th St, 80.3 x104.7x87.5x100.5; Burghard Hank to John H. Lavelle, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and.....

FOX ST, e s, 99.11 ft s of Home St, 25x 100; Kate Sheridan to Morris Klein, other consideration and.....

KELLY ST, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St, 40.6x100; Robert J. Morris to Adams Realty Company (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and.....

UNION AV, e s, 352.2 ft s of 165th St, 120x173.6; Max Feldman to Henry Lubiano and another, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and.....

156TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 20 x100.5; William J. Hoagland to Cornelius Poillon, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of Travers St, 121.3x98.9x121.3x105.5; Minnie F. Foster to Emil Burkhardt, other consideration and.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 835.9 ft n of 190th St, runs w 102.1 x s 175.1x210.1; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 191st St, 133.11x100.2x127.3x100; 11th Av, n w corner of 192d St, —83.4x209.5x186.5; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 191st St, —x85.11x100x100; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 192d St, —x110.11x106x83.7; 11th Av, s w corner of 192d St, 100x 100; 11th Av, n w corner of 191st St, 100x100; 191st St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100x127.8x100.2x120.8; 11th Av, s w corner of 191st St, 114.1x100.2x120.8x 100; 11th Av, n e corner of 191st St, 100 x100; 11th Av, s e corner of 192d St, 100x100; 11th Av, n e corner of 192d St, 100x100; 11th Av, s e corner of 193d St, —x100x100x83.4; 192d St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; 192d St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; 191st St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; 193d St, s s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 100x100; City Real Estate Company to Sarah V. Baker, (mtg $203,300,) other consideration and.....

160TH ST, n e corner of Jackson Av, 175 x24.1; James L. Allen to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $10,700) .....

VALENTINE AV, s w corner of 198th St, 121.3x98.9x121.3x105.5; Valentine Av, s e corner of 198th St, 130.9x irregular; Tallmadge W. Foster to Benjamin H. Newell .....

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of 198th St, 121.3x98.9x121.3x105.5; Valentine Av, s e corner of 198th St, 130.9x irregular; Benjamin H. Newell to Minnie F. Foster .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FRANK, Solon L., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Woodlawn Av, s w corner of 213th St; Jerome Av, s e corner of 213th St, as per bond .....

LEVY, Jacob, to Nathan Marcus; Lots 528 to 531, map of Section D, Vyse estate, prior mtg $5,320, 3 years, 6 per cent. .....

KRAWETZ, Abraham, and another to Charles M. Phraner, (mtg $40,000).

2D AV, n e corner of 114th St, 22.11x 75; Rose Aaronson to Rose Pennacchio.

RIEVANE, Julia M., to Edward Russ; Morris Av, w s, 174.5 ft w of 153d St, 1 year .....

SCHMIDT, Frederick, to Amalia Pirk; Clinton Av, n w s, 123.2 ft s of 182d St, prior mtg $3,700, installments .....

MARCUS, Nathan, to William R. Rose, Lots 528 to 531, map of Section D, Vyse estate, 3 years .....

HUDSON, Marjori A., to Trust Company of America; 53d St, n s, 245 ft e of Madison Av, as per bond .....

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, to Erie Railroad Company; 2,000 railroad cars, &c., 5 years, 4 per cent. gold bonds .....

CONSTRUCTION REALTY COMPANY to K. Frances Coleman; 54th St, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. .....

TEPPER, Isak, and another to Arthur J. O'Lery; Washington Av, w s, 284.10 ft n of 186th St, as per bond, rerecorded, Jan. 10, 1905, as per bond.

LANDEKER, Adolf H., to Pauline Boettger; 5th Av, w s, 120 ft s of 132d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. .....

OLSON, John E., to Daniel H. Butts; Thomas St, 90, demand, 6 per cent.

DAVIS, Harry B., to McKinley Realty and Construction Company; 138th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. .....

WILSON, Edmund, to Equitable Trust Company; 42d St, 202; 6th St, 624 East, 6 per cent. .....

DAVIS, Harry B., to McKinley Construction Company; 138th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. .....

CONSTRUCTION REALTY COMPANY to Sarah T. Adams; 54th St, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $700,000, due Dec. 2, 1905, 6 per cent. .....

FISCHER, Silas, to Frederick V. Osthoff; Amsterdam Av, 1,411, 3 years, 4½ per cent. .....

LEHMAN, Alfred, and another to Henry Diedel; 3d Av, n e corner of 27th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. .....

HERB, Jacob, to Ferdinand Forsch; King's Bridge Road, n w corner of 162d St, 2 years. .....

KESSLER, Max, to George F. Farrell; Lexington Av, s e corner of 111th St, prior mtg $49,500, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. .....

BAKER, Sarah, to City Real Estate Company; Fort Washington Ridge Road, e s, 215 ft n of Depot Road or Lane as per bond .....

BAKER, Sarah, to City Real Estate Company; Fort Washington Ridge Road, n e corner of Depot Road, as per bond .....

BAKER, Sarah, to City Real Estate Company; Depot Road, n s, 104.9 ft w of Broadway, as per bond .....

BAKER, Sarah, to City Real Estate Company; plot adjoining land of Hosea B. Perkins, 100 ft e of Fort Washington Ridge Road, as per bond.

BAKER, Sarah, to City Real Estate Company; Broadway, w s, 142.10 ft n of Depot Road, as per bond .....

BAKER, Sarah, to City Real Estate Company; Broadway, n w corner of Depot Road, as per bond .....

WOLF, Eugenia, to Franklin Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 641, 5 years, 6 per cent. .....

GREENBERG, Minnie, to Morris Funik; 120th St, n s, 125

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

Two 5-story tenements, 14 rooms, West 56th St.; price, $48,500.
6-story fireproof tenement; 18 rooms; rent, $6,000; price, $53,000; East Harlem.
Two 6-story fireproof, modern tenements; 18 rooms; beth. 5th and Lenox; right from the builder; rents about $13,000; price, $105,000.
2d Av. cor.; 5-story tenement in Yorkville; must be sold at sacrifice; with established saloon for the last 30 years; mtg. $30,000, 4½; price, $50,000; or $37,000 without saloon. Principals only.
Friedman & Lippner, 1,496 Second Av.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
$72,000—Amsterdam Av., 80'8; 14-room triple.
$48,500—Madison Av. double, with bakery; imp.
$34,000—Manhattan Av., 27 front; rent, $3,750.
$32,500—Morningside Av. double; improvements; rent, $3,625.
$65,000—Amsterdam Av. corner, 90's; 40 front.
$27,250—Six-room double, near West 96th.
$24,250—West 129th; 3-room double; bargain.
$30,500—3-story triple; imps.; rent, $3,400.
$43,500—14-room triple; modern; little cash.
$25,500—6-room double; imps.; fine location.
$65,000—New law six-story; 50 front.
Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., corner 117th.

SCHWAB Realty Co., 204 BROADWAY,
offers quick taker, west side, 20 family remodelled 26 foot Tenement; rent $2,448; price, $21,000. Another attractive, West 115th St., six rooms and bath, hot water supply, mortgage $21,000; rents $2,700; price, $26,000. Also 20 family, West 62d St. (select colored) Tenements, hot water supply, rent guaranteed $2,592 each; price, $19,750 each. Our motto, quick sales, small profits. Brokers protected.
Investors and Speculators.
Modern 5-story corners at low prices.
8th Av., near 145th St. $55,000.00
Lenox Av., near 135th St. $65,000.00
Amsterdam Av., near 145th St. $64,000.00
Amsterdam Av., near 125th St. $65,000.00
116th St., near 8th Av. $75,000.00
163d, near Prospect Av.; cold water.$40,000.00
Webster Av., 4-story corner. $35,000.00
E. Wm. Sohns, 324 West 118th St.

Broadway Block 121st to 122d St.
Entire front, 8 lots.
Very reasonable; easy terms.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

A.—Empire Square plottage; cannot be duplicated; 125x100.5, vacant, on south side of 63d St., 375 feet west of Empire Square, for hotel, theatre, garage, stable, or any business; near Subway and all west side "L" and surface lines; more convenient than Long Acre; price only $250,000. P. S. Tracey, 1929 Broadway, sole agent.

PLOT 50 X ½ BLOCK ONLY $24,000.
Below West 14th St., including three 4-story brick houses, all rented; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

INVESTMENT
Thoroughly modern apartment house on upper west side; rents for about $25,000; will be sold cheap for cash or take lots in trade. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

A FOUR-STORY 20-FT. DWELLING IN WEST 76TH ST., $30,000.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Attention.—Manhattan Av., 3 5-story combination flats; rents, $2,750 each; price, $34,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Attention.—135th St., near Subway station, 3 5-story double flats; price, $28,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Bargain.—West 126th St. and Lenox; 6-story new law apartment; rent, $6,350; price, $47,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
ATTENTION, BREWERS AND LIQUOR MEN.—Corner on 8th Av. and 125th St.; LISBON REALTY CO., 317 West 125th St.
8th Av., near 140th.—2 triple flats; rents over $4,200 each; price, $40,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Great Sacrifice!—Beautiful West 86th St. dwelling, vicinity Columbus Av. Otis Bouton, 220 Broadway.
$9,000, choice. ($28,500.) buys six-room double flat, vicinity 115th, 7th. Net return, 17%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.
Direct from builder; new law 50ft. apartment house, elegantly finished; $70,000, rent over $8,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.
Rent $4,100—price, $34,500; triple flat, vicinity 96th, Columbus. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.
Ninth Avenue double flat, six rooms, $25,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.
Eighth Av.—modern, triple flat, $32,500; rent $3,600. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.
Avenue house near 20th; store; $23,000; rent $2,332; terms easy. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.
Double flat, extra wide, vicinity 116th St.; $25,000. ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.
Five-story, 20-family flat, vicinity 103d St., $520,000; rents $62,240. Alexander, 203 5th Av.

Washington Heights.
On Washington Heights, near 150th St.
FOUR AVENUE LOTS AT $8,500 EACH.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

$15,000 cash buys from builder 26-family new-law flat, 50 by 100; choice location, Washington Heights; rent, $8,000; mortgage to suit at 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone 570 Melrose.
Three lots, 173d, near Audubon with building loan. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau; telephone 2687 Cortlandt.
Builders.—Washington Heights lots, ready for building; terms to suit; great bargains on easy terms. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.
$35,000 buys new 50-ft. 5-story, nets $1,200. Heights; $45,000 buys new 50-ft. 5-story, nets $4,400. Robinson, 29 Hanover Place.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400. **Send a postal card for circular & views.**
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
387 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

Freeport.—Mansion; spacious grounds; large stable; everything modern; Ocean Av., near water; $20,000; worth $30,000. Particulars, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.
50 acres Woodland in Hartituck; beautiful water front, high ground, near station; price $2,500; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

Beautiful suburban residence, Plainfield; delightfully and conveniently located; eleven rooms, conservatory, open fireplaces, up-to-date plumbing, electric light, coal and gas range, telephone; refined surroundings; handsome grounds; fine shade; choice shrubs; rustic Summer house; unequaled train service; an ideal home; description and photos; moderate price and terms. Atwater, 130 Broadway.
MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near D., L. & W. (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard pine finish throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $360; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.
Sacrifice—$7,000. Summer boarding house. Order; improvements; shaded; fruited, with 115 acres fertile land. D. V. Van Doren, 199 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters Jersey and Long Island farms; established 1865; send stamp for catalogue and photos.
Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.
$100 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, Three Mile Run.
Great Bargain.—One hour out; frequent trains; fine location; only $900. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—PETER H. O'REILLY vs. OLIVER-REILLY COMPANY.
In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, Number 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all my right, title, and interest in and to the uncollected claims and demands of the Oliver-Reilly Company, a schedule of which can be found upon application at the office of the undersigned or his attorney.
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Receiver.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Builders.
We have several plots of lots right for improvement in the Bronx, good neighborhood, with or without builders' loans.
4 lots, 158th St., near 3d Av. Price $28,000, with loan.
2 lots, 156th St., near Courtlandt Av. Price $12,000, with loan.
2 lots on Simpson St., one block from Freeman St. rapid transit station. Price $14,500, with loan.
3 lots, St. Ann's Av., near Westchester Av. Price $18,000, with loan.
KURZ & UREN,
3,025 3d Av., Near 156th St. "L" Station.

FLATS.
Corner flat; mtg. $16,000; price, $21,000.
10 flats; mtgs. about $111,000; price, $160,000.
4 corner flats; mtg. $66,000; price, $90,000.
5-story triple; mtg. $17,500; price, $30,000.
4-story triple; mtg. $12,000; price, $25,000.
Flat near Subway; mtg. $12,000; price, $16,500.
Boston Av., 12 lots; price, $80,000.
Corner, 100x100, near 3d Av.; $18,500.
Corner plot, 11 lots, near Subway; $60,000.
Webster Av. block of lots, $75,000.
Many other bargains in large or small plots or acreage. Send for list.
Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

WE WANT
OLD TENEMENTS OR LOTS IN MANHATTAN OR BRONX
TO EXCHANGE
FOR YONKERS AND LONG ISLAND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
John D. Karst & Co.
2,051 8TH AV., N. Y.

2 MODERN APARTMENTS
on 141st St., near 8th Av.; six stories, four families on floor. Rental about $12,000 each. Price $110,000 each. Would consider exchange proposition for city property.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8TH AV., N. Y.

$2,500 cash buys 4-story, 20-ft. corner, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $14,000 and $5,000; rental, $2,052.
$5,000 cash, 4-story double, 5 rooms, bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $5,700; rental, $1,702.
$4,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, 25x68; lot, 4 rooms and bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $3,000; rental, $1,500.
$2,000 cash buys 50x103, 2½-story, with stable, in Wakefield; mortgage $2,000.
Lots and plots, Unionport, Fordham, Woodlawn Heights.
Owner, 750 Courtlandt Ave., near 156th St.

Attention! Builders and Speculators!
Send for list large and small plots.
Baltgate Av., 2 lots, (below grade).....$10,000
Corner, 48x95, near Webster Av..... 6,000
Webster Av., 2 lots, separated..... 15,000
149th St., plot 50x80..... 15,000
Park Av., corner, 50x100..... 25,500
Webster Av., block front, 9 lots..... 70,000
125th St., 6 lots, choice location..... 50,000
182d St., 45x100..... 3,500
Decatur Av., 50x100, excavated..... 2,750
Fox St., 50x100, excavated..... 22,000
CHAS. A. WEBER, 633 East 149th St.

BRONX BARGAINS.—E. 168th St.—4-story double brick flat house and basement; 4 large rooms and bath each apartment; hot water supply; price, $14,750; mortgage to suit, $6,000 loan.
Webster Av.—4-story double; 10 rooms and bath; garages and lofts; price, $15,250; mortgage, $12,000; rents, $1,600.
Brook Av.—5-story double flat house; all modern improvements; 10 rooms and bath; hot water supply; price, $17,000; rents, $1,800.
D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,306 3d Av.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Jerome Av.—A very large tract on this avenue, near Central Bridge, is offered by us direct from original owners; operative builders capable of handling big propositions address us for particulars; enormous profits can be made on this tract, now ripe for improvement. Northern Realty Company, 55 Liberty.
Attention!—Speculators, long contract; block front (including two corners) on Prospect Av.; only require 15 per cent. cash; several small plots in desirable locations; on easy terms. Joseph & Mirbach, "Baby Flatiron Building," Junction of Brook and Third Avs.
New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av.; Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 371 5th Av., Manhattan.

Jerome Ave. Lots.
We have several choice parcels on Jerome Av. for sale at very reasonable figures.
Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Fine chance for speculator; plot 200x85, including two corners, on East 138th St.; price, $24,000; also 100x85, on Prospect Av.; price, $12,000; investors only. Geis, 627 East 138th St.
5-story new law apartment house, 20 rooms, 4 stores, best location in the Bronx, foot of L station; rents, $6,600; mortgage, $45,000; price, $58,500. Max Schneider, 930 East 152d St.
Bargain.—One-family house near "L," $3,000.
2-family, 9 rooms, all improvements, $3,900.
3-story, store and flats, full lot, $8,000; easy terms. Eschner, 1,341 Prospect Av.
Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. Phone 747 Tremont.
Three-family frame house, $7,250; easy terms; 4-story single and double flats; best section; bargains in one and two-family frame houses. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

Bargain.—Two-story and store on lot 25x100; 154th St., near 3d Av.; price, $6,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.
Webster Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of 195th St., 50x100, no rock, $14,000; splendid location for business or apartments. ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.
If you are looking to buy property in the boom section of the Bronx at bargain prices you can no doubt do better than to call or write to D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,306 3d Av.
$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 183d St.; El. R. station; next of kin of Charles Lindner, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting.
Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed; 5 lots, $5,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.
2,538 Hughes Near Pelham Av.—Neat, new 6-room brick dwelling; all improvements; very easy terms. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Bargain.—154th St., near Courtlandt Av.; 5-story triple; 2 stores; rent, $2,700; price, $24,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.
Two four-story double flats; just finished, Bronx. $36,000; price, $46,000; terms to suit. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.
Quadruple five-story corner, fully rented; price, $4,800; rent, $3,040; terms to suit. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.
Longwood Av. corner, 75 feet excavated and sewered, $10,500; four-story double flat; rent $1,700; price $15,500. Berger, 250 W. 125th.
Bargain four-story double flats, price, $66,000; mortgage $36,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $6,600. Losere, 2,153 Third Av., 103st St.
100x125; two frontages, near 138th St. and 3d Av.; business section of the Bronx; reasonable, easy terms. Kellner Bros., 2,257 3d Av.
Desired bargains.—Flats, tenements, two, three family houses; plots. Huberth Gabel, 147 Fouth Av.
Two-family houses!! All improvements! $4,500; cash $1,000! Open Sundays. Williams, Morris Park Av.
Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. R. Mishkin; 3,506 3d Av.
Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest terms. Times, Harlem.
$8,000 buys up-to-date triple flat, 30 by 100; price, $29,250; rent, $2,200; mortgage, 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.
A bargain for quick buyer; 4-story flat; price, $13,500; mortgage, $8,000 at 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.
Washington Av., plot 50x88.6; price $10,500. For particulars, Zimmerman, 2,250 Bathgate Avenue.
Plot, Fairmount Place, 70x200, excavated, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.
Plot 70x200, excavated, Fairmount Place, near Crotona Av.; price, $8,500. Jacoby, 99 Prince St.
For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.
Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.
$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.
50x150, Park Av., best section; $6,500 if sold now. Shatzkin, 3,153 3d Av.
$6,500 Cash.—3d Av. store property, 50 feet L station. Fried, 696 Elton Av.
Lot, 50x100, near 3d Av.; price, $12,000; cash.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

67 ACRES, adjoining Century Club, White Plains; exclusive section; ideal country estate; also beautiful building site of six acres, at $900 per acre.
NEW ROCHELLE.—Five minutes from station; 10 rooms and bath; built last year; must sell; $7,500; only $1,500 cash required.
CHEAPEST place along the Hudson; 138 acres at Ardsley; also six acres with fine modern stone house; beautiful valley view; adjoining golf course.
MOUNT KISCO.—130 acres, near station; good buildings; productive; fine view; see it.
WHITE PLAINS.—Eight-room modern house; large plot; near station; $4,300; small cash payment.
TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone, 540—38th St.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.—At Pleasantville, 83 acres, high elevation, convenient to station, orchards, springs; its one of nature's beauty spots; $7,000. Cooley & West Inc., Opp. Station, White Plains, N. Y.
IT'S A GRAND SITUATION for a fine country place; 200 acres at Scarsdale, overlooking Sound and Palisades; $300 an acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.
Lots, $50 upwards; high ground, beautiful locations; 35 minutes out; fare, 8c; title insured; monthly payments; houses built to suit; trolley, school, churches, Godheip, 48 W. 117th. Write.
ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Mount Vernon

A modern 7-room house, all improvements, including hot water heat; plot 50x100, beautifully situated, $5,000, half cash; near Mount Vernon station. Particulars write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.
For the most complete rental and sale list for the "CITY OF HOMES" address Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.
An excellent corner property, near either depot; 10th Ave. house, decorated, 12 rooms, 100x100, $7,500. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av.

White Plains.

A PLOT IN PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS, 100 X 250. NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., OWNERS, 503 5TH AVE., NEW YORK.

A SNAP.—At White Plains—House, 12 rooms, open plumbing, polished floors, 9½ acres, near station; fine fruit and shade; barn and outbuildings; only $10,000. COLLEY & WEST, INC., opposite station, White Plains, N. Y.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEERY, AGENT ON PREMISES.
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32 W22dSt
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

SIX-STORY BUILDING,
50x100, (Fire Proof.)
Beekman St., near Cliff.
To let from May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

DUN BUILDING,
290 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST.
A few choice suites and single offices to let; with all the modern conveniences; rents very reasonable; location central. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

1154 3d AVENUE STORE
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

A STORE AND BASEMENT, 25x100, AT 136 PRINCE ST.; RENT $1,200; ALSO 2D LOFT. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.
A large corner 10th Av. store, suitable for grocery or family liquor saloon; rent reasonable. Chas. E. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.
Corner store to let, northeast corner 59th St. and Lexington Av., adjoining Bloomingdale's. Inquire D. Greenberg, 51 West 14th St.
Attractive offices, studios, $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
North light; elevator; $14 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
A.—Stores, lofts, bu dings, offices; exceptionally fine list de rable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broa way.
19th St., 39 West.—Four-story and basement brownstone house, 25x90x92; will alter; lease to suit. J. W. Dimick, 140 Fifth Ave.
151 and 153 West 25th, for business purposes. Apply to the owner, 927 South St., Peekskill, N. Y.
Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 24th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Desk room to let. Room 62, 7 Pine St.; call 1 to 4 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINDNER, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles T. Lindner, Babetta Bender, Charles Lindner, Elizabeth Kurth, Katharine Lederle, and Adolph Lindner, the heirs-at-law and next of kin of Charles Lindner, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Jakobina Lindner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventeenth day of April, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES LINDNER, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
d13-tawfrTu

BUCHANAN, ANNA C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte Doreton, Elizabeth Maria Gie, John Conrad Gie, Michael Conrad Gie, the heirs and next of kin of Anna C. Buchanan, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Harold Walter Buchanan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna C. Buchanan, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And, each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
d13-tawfrTu

NEW ENGLAND.
TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

MORTGAGES.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A.W.McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Attention, Owners!
I have positively 10 clients waiting to buy 4 and 5-story cold or hot-water flats in Bronx, very quick sales guaranteed at reasonable prices. Brokers are invited to bring or send particulars. They will be fairly treated. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

Wanted, Downtown Property
We have many customers for any good investment property downtown.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN STREET.

AA.—WANTED
Double or triple flats, east or west side.
Will pay cash.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

Wanted—The best place $100,000 will buy, with house and outbuildings and from 50 to 100 acres, overlooking Hudson River or on Harlem Division; not to exceed 25 miles from New York, and within ½ mile of station. Investor, Box 444 Times.
Have $50,000 for investment in Washington Heights and Manhattan lots; $40,000 for double or triple flats above 100th St. Address, giving full particulars, "Cash," Box 1,029 Times, Harlem.
Property owners of Manhattan, and especially those of the Bronx, will do well by sending in what you have for sale to us, as we have customers with cash. D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,306 3d Av.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send me particulars of cold water flats and tenements in Yorkville or Harlem; am ready to buy. Address, S. H., 1,400 Second Av.
We want good, salable property, heavily mortgaged, or clear, city or country, to offer clients who will buy. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron building.
Want 4 and 5 sty. d. flats, also store and corner property in Bronx; buyers waiting; also lots and 1-2-family houses. Weber, 633 East 149th St.
Have cash purchasers for lots, plots. William's Bridge, Wakefield, Norwood Heights, Unionport, Westchester; send full details. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.
Wanted—Good house and a few acres somewhere in Westchester County; must have good view and be near station; not over $10,000. Home, Box 410 Times.
Want good income property, cold water flat preferred, with about $5,000 cash above first mortgage, in Manhattan or Bronx. Landau, 101 East 4th St.
WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS, and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.
Wanted—Van Nest and Unionport improved and unimproved property. Gerhards, 1,070 East 180th St.
We have $50,000 to invest in triple, double, and single flats, east or west side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.
A plot suitable for factory, about 6,000 square feet, on or near 7th Av., 14th to 23d St. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 505 Columbus Av.
Want double and triple flats; no steam heat; tenements of all descriptions; quick buyers. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.
Apartment house, Riverside Drive, $500,000; mortgage $200,000; want good flats. Alexander, 305 5th Av.
Property Wanted.—Tenements or flats; double or single; principals only. Jacob Cash, 2,647 Broadway.
Flats, tenements; immediate purchaser; particulars fully required; $10,000 to invest. Investor, 102 West 104th St.
Wanted.—Flats and tenement for cash buyers; send full particulars. Jos. F. Felat, 310 West 42d St.
Wanted for immediate occupancy, a furnished mortge at Summit, N. J. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.
Tenements, flats, for investment; quick buyer if reasonable. Baum's Cigar Factory, 101 West Broadway.
Lots wanted, on or near Jerome or Webster Avs. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.
Will lease one or more cold-water flats; cash security. Maney, 28 West 134th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Builder with ample cash wants large parcel unimproved or old buildings, Manhattan, or good out-of-town acreage, free and clear, suitable for improvement; will exchange excellent income property recently finished and leased to one tenant, heart of Manhattan, and add cash if necessary; some of my properties are free and clear; others lightly encumbered; brokers protected. Maxwell S. Mannes, 115 Broadway.

OPPORTUNITY
Will exchange a five-story three-family flat, free and clear, rents nearly $4,500, for an apartment house on upper west side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.
DENVER PROPERTY, free and clear LOTS and two Brick Houses cost owner over $45,000; will trade for New York City equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway, N.Y.
Exchanging City and Country Property.—Owners, send particulars; many bargains. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.
What can you offer for 6-story tenement down town? Mtg $20,000; price $35,000. Inquire Goldstein, 222 East 112th St.
Trade for Lots.—Six-story elevator apartment, West 116th. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEDELL, JULIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Alice Wilkinson, Evelina K. Strong, Alletta R. Bailey, Henrietta S. Fearing, James H. W. Strong, Sylvia L. Post, James R. Strong, Frances B. Henry, Charlotte Strong, Murray H. Strong, Helen W. Strong, Marion R. Strong, Alletta R. Bailey executrix of the last will and testament of Elizabeth J. Lynch, deceased; James Remsen Strong, as executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth A. Lynch, deceased, and to all persons interested in the trust estate created by the will of JULIA BEDELL, deceased, for the benefit of Elizabeth J. Lynch, and remaindermen, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick A. Foster and Albert E. Foster, as executors of the trust created under the will of Julia Bedell, deceased, for the benefit of Elizabeth J. Lynch and remaindermen, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, and if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, Attorney for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
ja17-taw6wTu&t28.

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 13th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 329 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. CHARLES H. KAPPES, DAVID BANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan), New York City.
MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH M. MYRES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSE & ENGEL, Attys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
TOUCEY, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Francis H. Toucey, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 130, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1904. FRANCIS H. TOUCEY, Executor. HENRY W. TOUCEY, Attorney for Executor, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 70TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 200 ft. of 70th St. Subway Sta.
130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. E. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths..... $1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath..... $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

A VERY CHOICE APARTMENT.
Arranged and adapted for

LOST AND FOUND.

A.—LOST—Dec. 31, Yorkshire terrier; answers to Jerry; had collar with two bells; strayed from 82 West 119th St.; reward.

LOST—100 shares Anaconda Copper Mining Co. certificate No. 983; in the name of undersigned, please notify Kingsley, Mabon & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped.

LOST.—Saturday, butterfly pin and open-faced lady's watch, between 131st and 135th Sts.; finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to Thomas Penn, 32 West 131st St.

REWARD.—If you see fox terrier dog, with mouse-color head, telephone 7794—38 and get $5 for your trouble. Dr. Reed, Cushion Shoe Store, Broadway and 36th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

—1.—45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offer double and single room, with board; references.

7TH AV., 2,382.—Exceptional opportunity; refined people; large room; private family; superior service; reasonable.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square; small room; exceptionally good table; table board.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

58TH ST., 30 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Cheerful large and small rooms; bath; third floor front; sunny parlor dining room; reference.

60TH ST., 238 EAST.—Hall room, with board; all conveniences; reasonable; quiet home.

72D ST., 108 EAST.—Gentlemen accommodated; handsomely furnished room; private bath; optional, breakfast only; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Well heated sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, handsome sunny front room and back room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Illumenold.

93D ST., 125 WEST.—One hall room; gentlemen; references exchanged.

93D ST., 226 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

117th, 131 West.—Unsurpassed German Jewish table; newly furnished rooms; moderate price; telephone; Subway.

117TH ST., 123 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; excellent table board.

151ST ST., 200 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board.

GRAND AV., 2,456, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Rooms, $20, $25, (board two persons;) table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; sunny hall room; high-class private home; reference.

59TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished; large, light, modern; every convenience; reasonable. Wood.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other fine, large rooms; heat; 'phone; convenience; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; porcelain bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

46TH, 240 W.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; reference; telephone.

40TH ST., 139 WEST.—In fine apartment; beautiful front rooms for one or two gentlemen; references. Gold.

49TH ST., 111 WEST.—Second story front room, heated; closets; running hot and cold water.

51ST ST., 332 WEST.—3d floor west; furnished rooms; steam heat; all improvements.

51ST ST., 331 WEST.—Heated double rooms; back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

64TH ST., 447 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; bath adjacent; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; telephone; gentlemen; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen, private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

105TH ST., 221 WEST.—First floor, cozy parlor, bedroom, and bath; heated; good board; $7 single; $13 two; Subway express station. Anderson.

152D ST., 551 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also medium-sized one.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,029, near 74th St.—Large and small rooms; board optional; refined private Jewish family; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

ASSOCIATION OF FLEMISH CRAFTSMEN, 430 5TH AV. (AND HOTEL ASTOR.)—Edwin A. Denham, sole American representative. Refined, educated women in every community to sell and also orders for our beautifully colored imported art pottery; novel and inexpensive; exceptionally remunerative; send $2 for box of sample pieces; express prepaid. Address Wholesale Dept.

A.—WANTED—Forewoman, belt department; must be capable of managing help and know her business thoroughly. The S. H. and M. Co., Box 45, Station O.

GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN DEPARTments.—The 14th St. Store requires thoroughly experienced grocery and delicatessen saleswomen. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 125th St.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for order millinery workroom experienced trimmer and improver; also an experienced trimmer capable of taking charge of workroom; steady position, with liberal salary, to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Cooks, laundresses, general housework'g, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses and chambermaids, nurses, cooks and laundresses wanted at St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman, competent to act as head of stock in their stationery department. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Neckwear operators, experienced on men's and women's neckwear; find steady employment, good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—High-class entertainers for local engagements; call afternoons. Robert H. Frost, Manager, 103 East 125th.

WANTED—Neckwear turners on men's neckwear; inside, also work given home; good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Operators on Summer suits; long season; finest workrooms. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

WANTED—Office worker; very neat, tidy girl; good at figures; $8. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

BOOKMEN—Entirely new but thoroughly demonstrated proposition; one man averaging $50 per day; if you are a high-grade successful salesman, and if you can furnish "A 1" references, providing you are not already personally known to me, you owe it to yourself to investigate this deal; there will be a vacancy for a few select men. Call on W. L. Quinn, 23 East 21st St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted for a Prominent New York manufacturer to represent your city in a line of ladies' straw hats, machine and handmade; must be acquainted with department stores. Address Hats, Box 167 Times Office.

WANTED—The greatest proposition of to-day, Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the twentieth century books, and appeal to the twentieth century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. Thomas Nelson & Sons, 8th floor, 37-41 East 18th Street, New York City.

WANTED—To meet men of good education (college men preferred) who wish to earn $2,000 per year; it is a book proposition, but the best in N. Y.; men who have sold encyclopaedias preferred. J. H. Brown 143 East 16th St.; take elevator 3d floor.

WANTED—Young man, about 18 or 19, in office of a large concern; moderate salary to start; good opportunity for advancement; must furnish first-class credentials. Call 31 Union Square, 8th floor.

WANTED.—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 66, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts.

WANTED—High-grade office help of all kinds required by a business economist for his clients; give full particulars and references. K Box 151 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright boy, 16 to 18, for office position; good chance for advancement; references required. Address A. S., Box 100 Times.

WANTED—Solicitor, experienced, as outside man; photo-engraving establishment. Kitab Engraving Co., 14 Lafayette Place.

WANTED—Salesman on watches and jewelry

WORKED GROCER GLUCKMAN.

Chases Pea Thief While Confederates Take $150 from Till.

A young man entered the grocery store of Solomon Gluckman, at 442 Second Avenue, at 11:15 o'clock last Saturday night and asked for five pennies for a five-cent piece. Gluckman went to the cash drawer and gave him the change. At 11:30 o'clock a second young man with a green patch over one eye entered the store, and, when Gluckman was not looking, picked up two cans of peas and ran into the street. Gluckman followed.

After Gluckman ran from the store the first man and a companion entered, and with a "jimmy" tore the cash drawer open and took from it $150. Detectives Donohue and Meade were sent to investigate, and arrested Albert Bukler, twenty-five years old, of 341 East Twenty-fifth Street. Less than a dollar in money was found in his pockets, but he was locked up as a suspicious person.

RUNAWAY HURTS CLERGYMAN.

Pastor Engstrand of Brooklyn Knocked Down in Park Row.

A runaway horse and wagon, owned by Richard Barker of 7 Catherine Slip, knocked down and injured the Rev. J. Olaf Engstrand of 261 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, last evening at the corner of Park Row and Pearl Street.

Mr. Engstrand is the minister of the First Swedish Baptist Church, at 517 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance, suffering from shock and a cut cheek and forehead. Barker was arrested for leaving the horse unattended in the Street.

Eight Years' Time for Clock Thief.

It was thumbs down in the Kings County Court yesterday when Roy Heyden, the young burglar who broke into the home of County Judge Aspinall and stole his Honor's pet clock, pleaded for mercy. He, having shown a disposition to take time, received eight years of it, to be expended in Sing Sing. The sentence was imposed by Judge Crane, who is Judge Aspinall's associate.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Stenographer for brass concern; competent man; $14 starter. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Locomotive firemen; experienced men. F. L., Box 106 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A.—Wanted washing to take home; open-air drying. Front, 329 East 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER—Double entry; several years' experience; A1 credentials for reliability. Stenographer, 140 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Accomplished Southern woman as traveling companion or governess. Miss S. A. G., General Delivery, Charleston, S. C.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker desires engagements by the day, or will take work home; references. Address C. A. F., 130 East 86d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 18, wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; one year's experience; best reference; moderate salary. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—16; American; speaks German; six months' experience; best operator; standard machines; references; $6. Ambitious, Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and law office clerk, 21; experienced; permanent position. E. R. Simmons, 314 Grant Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER, also Double Entry Bookkeeper—Six years' experience; capable young woman; satisfactory references; $12 to $15. Anna Conway, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; good longhand writer; references; $6. Grace Lee, Box 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly qualified to fill position satisfactorily; best references; $15. Miss Belle, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; possesses qualifications constituting superior employe; excellent credentials. Versatile, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; three years' experience; references; salary, $10. K. L., 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Good correspondent; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary no object if good opportunities. Box K 111 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; best references; $10. Immediate, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, neat; good English scholar; best city references. K Box 143 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike; educated; moderate. Seeking, 174 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND ENTRY CLERK, competent, experienced, desires position, promising advancement. Miss S., 60 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST.—Long experience; qualifications superior to the average. Permanent, 304 East 78th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady; experienced; $6. Miss Richmond, 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; thoroughly competent; references; start, $6. Miss Frost, 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can take rapid dictation, transcribe accurately. Miss Helen, 107 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, first-class washing at home; no shirts or collars. Quinnell, 327 West 17th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—By a chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work, holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. "Accountant," Post Office Box 701, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—By professional corporation auditor; go anywhere United States; auditing, systematizing. Post Office Box 869.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man, (21) as bookkeeper or office assistant; three years' experience; can furnish high-class references. E. E., 214 East 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a trustworthy young man with 14 years' experience. K., 152 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS ECONOMIST, accountant, auditor, deviser of modern methods for merchants and manufacturers. Consultation free. H. A. Wright, 220 Broadway.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CLERK, &c.—Young man of ability as clerk and stenographer. Box I 169 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR MAN.—32; has had 12 years' experience; freight preferred; references. Simms, 15 8th Av.

FRENCH CHEF, private family; best references of select private families, New York City. Philibert, care Mrs. Sullivan, 74 West 59th St.

GENERAL WORK.—Strong, healthy young man to do any kind of work; married; American. Address N., Box 319 Times Uptown Office.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—30; good driver; sober; city or country; best of references. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

MACHINERY, designed or improved, drawings furnished, inventions developed. Mechanical engineer, Box 168 Times, Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with technical and practical education, has spare time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers and patentees working out mechanical ideas and details. Practical, Times, Harlem.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man; 20; has had five years' office experience; willing to make himself useful; typewriter. H. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

PAINTER, paperhanger; German paints rooms, $1.00; papered, $1.50; kalsomining, plastering; cheap; good work guaranteed; references if required. Frank, 351 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 121 Times, Downtown.

TUTOR.—Oxford man, uniformly successful with pupils of both sexes, desires tutorship; excellent testimonials and references. Hankin, 238 17th Av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 22, thoroughly conversant with the English, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, practical and resourceful, recently with an English import and export house in Egypt, desires position; best references.

The Old Reliable
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE
There is no substitute

BOLDNESS OF THIEVES STIRS M'ADOO TO ACTION

Detectives to Begin Crusade Against Strong Arm Men.

O'CONNOR AND TIGHE HIT

Commissioner Transfers Former and Relieves Latter of His Command —Lourke Made Acting Captain.

Following the plain talk that Commissioner McAdoo had on Saturday with several of his Inspectors and their Captains about the boldness of the class of criminals that the police call "strong-arm men" all over New York just now, Inspector McClusky has given orders to his detectives to bring in everybody coming under the "known" category who may excite their suspicions.

The order does not mean, according to information at Headquarters, any such gathering in of talent as happened in the later days of the Greene régime, when the Central Office men went up and down Broadway, technically in search of pickpockets and confidence men, and fairly overflowed the cells at Mulberry Street with their haul, but it does mean that the "strong-arm" contingent must be put out of business.

Mr. McAdoo is very much stirred up over the series of hold-ups and robberies, which includes the raid on the residence of E. L. Shipman, at 325 West Seventy-sixth Street, two weeks ago, the hold-up of the family of Ernest G. W. Woerz in their home at 1 East Sixty-third Street a week later, and the garroting of an east side merchant on a Thirty-fourth Street car in front of the Waldorf Saturday afternoon.

To this list was added yesterday another case somewhat resembling the Saturday hold-up and recent enough to be included in the present epidemic. Joseph Hahn, a nephew of R. M. Hahn, the proprietor of the St. Regis, who manages the Hahn Café, in Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, was relieved of $150 shortly after New Year's on a Thirty-fourth street car between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

That Commissioner McAdoo is going to demand results from Captains and Inspectors from whose territory specific complaints have come was indicated yesterday afternoon by a few things that happened to Capt. O'Connor, once the Tenderloin chief, and to Capt. Tighe. Up to a week or ten days ago O'Connor had been in Delancey Street from the time when Mr. McAdoo moved him out of the Tenderloin, and Tighe, whom Commissioner Greene made Captain about the time he promoted O'Connor, had been in the Mercer Street Station. The ease with which anybody could lay bets in half a dozen poolrooms in the Mercer Street precinct displeased the Commissioner, and he transferred O'Connor to Mercer Street and put Tighe down in the station by the Williamsburg Bridge approach.

But on Saturday the Commissioner's Secretary, Mr. Howell, went out himself a-raiding and got a poolroom going in full blast in lower Sixth Avenue at the very time when one of Capt. O'Connor's uniformed men was pacing up and down before its front door. So yesterday O'Connor was ordered back to Delancey Street and Capt. Tighe told to report at Headquarters at 8:30 this morning for duty to be assigned. The Commissioner sent Sergt. Bourke, who has been the Police Commissioner's personal Sergeant since the days of Gen. Greene, over to Mercer Street as Acting Captain, accompanying the announcement of the changes with the following note:

"I have not been satisfied with the conditions in the Sixteenth Precinct, [Mercer Street.] There is no available Captain to take the place of Capt. O'Connor, so I have sent Sergt. Bourke there as Acting Captain. I know what Sergt. Bourke can do, and have absolute confidence in him."

A committee from the West End Association called at Police Headquarters in the afternoon and was in conference with Commissioner McAdoo for an hour and a half. They asked for better police protection in the section they represent, and departed much pleased with their interview. Among the committee were John D. Coleman, Chairman; Cyrus Clark, James Van Dyck Card, Theodore Gilman, Dr. Richard J. Secor, L. M. Levy, J. L. Brower, and J. P. Pompelli.

"If New York is as bad as they say it is why does not the Governor exercise the power of removal vested in him?" said District Attorney Jerome in talking about police conditions yesterday. Bearing in mind the complaints from the Riverside Drive section of the city, Mr. Jerome added:

"Of course conditions are very bad. But if you will give me one hundred and fifty men, and give me the power of appointing them—and I will appoint all Republicans too if they mark up to the standard—I'll police New York City and get results from the police force."

It was understood that the District Attorney meant that he would attach these men to his own office perhaps using them in the manner of roundsman or detectives. He did not amplify his statement, however.

"When President Roosevelt was the Governor of this State," he continued, "he exercised the power of removal. I believe that he telegraphed to Chief Devery on one occasion about election time. The present Governor has the same power. Our new Governor seems to be very Independent and the more I see of him the more I think that he will never be the tail to anyone's kite."

MAY SHAKE UP EAST SIDE.

McAdoo Says He'll Transfer Every Captain There If Necessary.

When asked yesterday about the movement inaugurated by Isaac N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, and others to stamp out the "cadet" system on the east side, Commissioner McAdoo said that he welcomed the attempt to improve conditions and declared that he would severely punish any member of his force shown to be implicated in the deplorable state of affairs.

Commissioner McAdoo admitted that conditions on the east side had not been all that he could wish, for the past few weeks, owing to the enforced inactivity of Inspector Schmittberger, who is suffering from a sprained ankle. When the Inspector recovers Mr. McAdoo said he was going to have a plain talk with him, and if the Inspector wanted it done he would transfer every Captain on the east side.

"I do not believe that there has been any organized attempt to reorganize the "cadet" system on the east side," said the Commissioner, "nor any attempt to revive the old 'Red Light District' conditions generally. There may have been sporadic cases of the typical east side evil, which could hardly be prevented in such a city."

The Commissioner was asked what he thought of the statement by one of the detectives employed by Messrs. Schiff, Seligman, and their associates in getting

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE WORSTED TROUSERS. $5. N. Y. Store.
Regular values, $7, $8, $9, and a few at $10.
Those were the prices marked on them last week. Now $5.
Lots of nice, quiet patterns to wear with either cutaway or frock coat.
We prefer not to carry over any broken sizes.
Still good picking in the Young Men's Suits reduced from $15, $18 and $20 to $9.75.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.
$5
"This is an easy one."
Broadway at 31st St. N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av., Bklyn

Stern Brothers
Dressmaking and Tailoring Dep't
(On the Third Floor)
For a limited period will make to order
Tailored Walking Gowns of the latest fabrics, at $52.00
West Twenty-third Street

198 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
300 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store,
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
About time you had that Winter style.
$3 and $4 for best.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Presto!
A new pair of striped trousers—and the coat and vest of your winter suit take a new lease of life.
A splendid lot of patterns at $5 and $6; finer qualities up to $12.
A not-too-fancy waistcoat is another useful garment.
$3.50 to $9.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

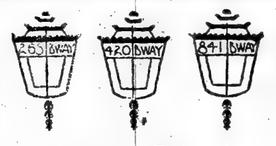

January Sale of
Smoking Jackets
at prices which are the lowest yet recorded.
Fresh goods, handsome patterns, modish cut.
Reduced from $5, $7.50, $9, $12 to $3.85, $5.35, $6.85, $8.85.
Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

MRS. DUKE LEAVES HOTEL.

In Seclusion, Lawyer Says—Affidavits in an Old Case.

District Attorney Jerome has received word by telegraph from Nacogdoches, Texas, that Mrs. Brodie L. Duke is under indictment there and that a copy of the papers in the case is on its way here, in an effort to get an extradition warrant, but the papers had not arrived last night. Mrs. Duke, who has been stopping at the Union Square Hotel, left that place yesterday forenoon, and, according to her counsel, Abraham Levy, she is now in a place where she will be free from intrusion until such time as she may be wanted in court.

Mr. Levy said that he would resist to the utmost any attempt to take her South, especially before Thursday, when the Duke case will all be heard before Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn.

In the records of the Supreme Court here there are dozens of affidavits, made when Mrs. Duke, as Mrs. Hopkinson, was seeking to establish a contract marriage in 1878 between herself and George W. Hopkinson. She recently said that she was thirty-eight years old, yet in the papers on file she says that the married Hopkinson in 1878, when she was eighteen years old; this would make her nearly forty-five. Hopkinson, however, swore that she was twenty-five when he married her. Hopkinson also swears that he met the woman in a disorderly resort in this city, and that she told him she had been previously married to a man named Osborne, and that she had been charged with trying to blackmail his estate.

There are also a lot of affidavits on the woman's connection with Murat Masterson, a man of the name of Hardman, and a race track character known as "Polo Jim," a negro.

Although Champe S. Andrews, representing Mr. Duke's secretary, has made a motion to dismiss the proceedings instituted by Abraham Levy to have a special jury pass upon Duke's mental condition, he said yesterday that he had no doubt of Duke's sanity and that he would probably be released on Thursday.

MUNROE MOTION DENIED.

Counsel Asked That Brokers Be Allowed to Take Old Offices.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday, denied a motion made by Frank Crocker, counsel for Munroe & Munroe, in which he asked possession of the suite of offices in the Broad Exchange Building of Munroe & Munroe, now held by the receiver.

Mr. Crocker said that the receiver had declined to continue the lease of these offices or to pay the December rent, amounting to $416. Munroe & Munroe, he said, had stepped in and taken up the lease and paid the rent. He contended therefore that Munroe & Munroe had legal possession of the offices, and that the receiver was thereby a trespasser.

Judge Holt said the motion was an unprecedented one, and practically amounted to asking the receiver to turn over the

VINCENT says
Stein-Bloch Suits
Curtailed Prices.
$15 and $18 Suits at $12.50.
$20 and $22 Suits at $16.50.
$25 and $28 Suits at $19.50.
IF you bought one of my Stein-Bloch Overcoats, you must have a Stein-Bloch Suit to keep it company.
They FIT each other as the skin fits the grape. If you didn't need an Overcoat, it's pounds to pence that you do need a suit.
My mirrors make smiling faces, so I count myself a Public Benefactor in an humble way.
Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

SERMON DISTURBER IN COURT

Knapp, Who Interrupted Dr. Myers, to Have Mind Examined.

Henry G. Knapp, the man who was arrested in the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Sunday night for interrupting the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, during the sermon, was committed to the Kings County Hospital by Magistrate Furlong, in the Myrtle Avenue Court, yesterday morning for examination into his mental condition.

His wife was present in court, and declared that her husband had been suffering from nervousness lately.

YOUNG POTTER MARRIED.

Came Down from Westchester to Wed Miss Marshall.

Edward C. Potter, Jr., who is eighteen years old, a sophomore at Harvard, and the son of Edward C. Potter, President of the Westchester Country Club, came down from the club on Saturday with Miss Lisa Bingham Marshall, daughter of S. Duncan Marshall, and was married to her by the Rev. A. L. F. Mohn, assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church. The young couple and their friends explained that the older Mr. Potter, for religious reasons only, had not favored the marriage. The bride is about five years the senior of young Mr. Potter.

The young couple telegraphed the news of their marriage to their homes, and it is understood that their parents sent their blessing yesterday.

Col. Jewell Gets a Divorce.

Col. James A. Jewell, formerly a United States Appraiser, received an interlocu-

King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place
THE STORE FOR MEN.

Out with our axe chopping prices of Overcoats, Suits & Trousers.
Not necessary to use a half page Ad. to sell clothing, a little ad. does the work, but the TALK MUST BE TRUE.
Overcoats.
800 blue and black Kerseys,
600 fine Oxfords,
490 belt Overcoats and Tourists.
All the above garments worth $16 to $24.
At $9.80
1,100 Men's Suits, single or double-breasted, in cassimeres, imported cheviots and worsteds, value $12, $14, $16, $18, up to $20 suits, divided into two bargain prices.
$7.50 and $9.80
Men's Trousers, Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests, Tuxedos and Full Dress Suits, all reduced in price to one-half.
Boys' Suits, 80 styles, sizes 4 to 14, at $1.88; worth $4.
Boys' Long Pant Suits, 15 to 19, all reduced to $5.00 a suit.
King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d St. Open Evenings.
TO-DAY!
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known) Suits
exactly the same
Suits
(Single and Double breasted,) —and a few English Frocks that were considered unusually GOOD VALUE when they were priced at $18, may be had TO-DAY for $10.50
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX $15 Overcoats, $10.50.

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

FIRE DEPARTMENT REFORMS.

Sailor to Command New Fireboat Battalion.

Two important changes in the Fire Department were announced yesterday by Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes. One is the placing of all the fireboats in one battalion and the other is the making of the fire alarm telegraph system a separate bureau. These reforms are two of several which the Commissioner contemplates.

The new battalion for the fireboats is to be No. 19. There are seven fireboats—four in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn. Battalion Chief John B. Kenlon has

AMUSEMENTS.
EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Maude Adams in THE LITTLE MINISTER. TWO MORE WEEKS.
SAVOY THEATRE, 34th ST., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy.
CRITERION Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL. Diabolically Clever Comedy.
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE." Special Matinee Wed. "Twelfth Night." Beg. Next Mon.—Ticket sale Thur. A. M. E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's Great Play, Tuck Darnam.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATS. THURS., Jan. 19, 26. "COUSIN KATE" & "CARROTS." ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY
Herald Sq. Theatre, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers A Musical Forest Fantasy by Ryley & Luders. WOODLAND
LYCEUM B'way and 45th St.... at 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE in THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN
DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. George Edwardes's London Company. The Duchess of Dantzig.
VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, To-night, at 8:30.

Importers' Auto Salon,
HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL, B'way, 34th & 35th Sts., N. Y.
Jan. 11 to 24, inclusive.
10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Admission 50c. Mondays $1.00.
1905 Models of Best Known Foreign Automobiles.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Wed. Eve., Jan. 18th, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Jacoby; Bauermeister; Caruso, Scotti, Bars, Begue, Dufriche, Giordani, Cond'r, Vigna. Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19th, at 7:30—SIEGFRIED. Senger-Betrage, Homer, Lemon; Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass, Cond'r, Hertz. Thur., Jan. 26, 7:30, GOETTERDAMMERUNG. Fri. Eve., Jan. 20th, at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET. Emma Eames; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars, Conductor, Franko. Sat. Aft., Jan. 21, at 2—LA GIOCONDA. Nordica, Homer, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Giraldoni, Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Eve., Jan. 21, at 8. Pop. Prices—LUCIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Bars. Conductor, Vigna. WEBER PIANO USED.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, & Thurs., Harry Walden in "Traumulus"; Wed. Eve., Miss Barsescu as "Magda."

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8:20. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:30. The Marvellous Young Violinist. TRIBUNE:—Tone formation and tone production bewildering—perfect. POST:—Technical skill astonishing. Seats at Carnegie Hall, hotels, agencies. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN

LYRIC 42d, west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. "A BIG MUSICAL HIT."—Herald. Jefferson De ANGELIS in FANTANA
CASINO, B'way & 39. Only Mat. Saturday. LILLIAN RUSSELL in LADY TEAZLE.
PRINCESS, B'way & 29 St. Mats. Thur. & Sat. EDWARD TERRY in SWEET LAVENDER.
Wallack's, B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SHO-GUN Last 5 Nights.
TUES. EVG., Jan. 24th—Seats now on sale. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in Henry M. Blossom, Jr., & A. G. Robyn's Comic Opera, The YANKEE CONSUL.
Garden, 23d & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy, The College Widow

FIFTH ANNUAL. Automobile Show
Adm. Madison Square Garden. (Adm. 50c. Jan 14 to 21, 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. 50c.

WEBER MUSIC HALL, 29th & Mat. TO-DAY. B'way. 30c. TO $1.00. WEBER & ZIEGFELD All Star Stock Co. THE COLLEGE WIDOWER New Burlesque Hit.
Mendelssohn Hall. Wed. Aft., Jan. 18, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. KREISLER
Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
ICE SKATING
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66TH & COL. AV. CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. Brooklyn S. C. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Adm. 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts. extra.
CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8:15. MME. SAMAROFF PIANIST. Assisted by The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's and box office.
PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 58TH ST.—"Secret Service." Stock Co. & Vaude. 5TH AVE.—"The Only Way." & Vaudeville. 125TH ST.—"Children of the Ghetto." & Vaude. 23D ST.—Musical Comedy, "The Girl in the Barrel"
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. ALL STAR CAST. THE TWO ORPHANS
HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. Mat. Empire City Quartet, LaCarmen Troupe, Della Callahan & Mack, Gardner & Vincent.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, TO-DAY, AT 3:15. Miss Lydia Morse Soprano AND Mr. Kelley Cole Tenor. Tickets, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's and agencies.
CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mats. Daily. 25c. ALBERT HALLER, Chas. T. Aldrich,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; southwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,174. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

M'ADOO, LIKE JEROME, SUMMONING GAMBLERS

Uses Dowling Law with Success in One Case, He Says.

AFTER DERELICT POLICE

Poolroom Man's "Statement" Believed to Mean Trouble for About Six Officials—More Subpoenas Out.

Police Commissioner McAdoo took a leaf out of District Attorney Jerome's book yesterday afternoon when, at the very outset of an investigation he has set on foot following the charges of inefficiency made against his department, he invoked the aid of the Dowling anti-gambling law.

That the measure which has proved such a formidable weapon in the hands of District Attorney Jerome in his warfare on the gamblers served Commissioner McAdoo well, too, became apparent last evening. A poolroom keeper had been summoned to appear before the Commissioner, who remained closeted with him for nearly two hours. At the close of the interview, Commissioner McAdoo announced with a triumphant smile that he was very pleased with his afternoon's work, and that the poolroom keeper in question had made a "complete statement" to him.

That Commissioner McAdoo, when he used the term "complete statement," did so advisedly was apparent to every one who heard him make the announcement. That the "statement" of the poolroom man included a recital of his relations with the precinct police which enabled him to carry on his business without undue molestation was taken for granted.

McADOO SUMMONS GAMBLERS.

There was a stir in police circles when following the announcement of the Commissioner it became known that he had caused subpoenas to be issued for a number of well-known gamblers and poolroom proprietors. These men, it was said, would be brought before the Commissioner in the next few days and have the choice of telling all they know—including information they may have bearing on police officials derelict in their duty—and gain immunity for passed wrongdoning, or remain silent and go to jail for contempt of court.

It was said that such a subpoena was served late yesterday afternoon on "The" Allen, and that it had for a result what the police have failed to accomplish through more than 100 raids on his alleged poolroom—to close the place up tight for the rest of the day. The man who told his story to the Commissioner yesterday was Thomas Callahan, one of "The" Allen's neighbors. Allen's place is in Sixth Avenue, near the Jefferson Market Court.

Callahan was subpoenaed by Detective Sergeant William J. Eggers, Commissioner McAdoo's confidential man now since Sergt. Edward J. Bourke, who filled that place until yesterday, was put in charge of the Mercer Street Station as Acting Captain. With him was subpoenaed Jacob Somac, Callahan's landlord, who is proprietor of a cigar store.

It was long past 6 o'clock last evening when the Commissioner finished his talk with Somac and Callahan. There were present at the interview Mr. Howell, the Commissioner's private secretary, and his confidential stenographer. When the interview was brought to a close the newspaper men were ushered into his room. The Commissioner's face was wreathed in smiles.

"I have had with me," he said, "a man named Somac, who said he rented a room in Sixth Avenue to another man named Callahan, and that the latter conducted a poolroom on the premises."

"What was the result?" a reporter asked the Commissioner.

"The result," was his reply, "is that I have obtained some very interesting information, the nature of which I cannot disclose. I will say that Callahan made a complete statement to me of everything he knew. He was summoned to my office by subpoena."

TROUBLE BUBBLING.

Commissioner McAdoo last night declined to discuss his plans. Rumors of troubles—smoke-ups and worse—had been thick about Police Headquarters all day long. Mr. McAdoo, it was learned yesterday, for some time has had private detectives at work, with the result that a great deal of evidence, chiefly in relation to the failure of precinct commanders to close up poolrooms and gambling houses in Manhattan, has been collected.

This evidence will soon be used by the Commissioner at Police Headquarters trials against the men, who are said to number at least half a dozen, and it is not considered unlikely that some dismissals might follow. One Inspector and a Captain are prominently mentioned in connection with the coming trials. Mr. McAdoo is said to have received good evidence that some of the Captains have flagrantly violated the faith which he had in them.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst yesterday issued an interview in which he advocated a new legislative committee similar to the Lexow committee, to investigate the police, precinct by precinct. He is in favor of legislating the entire force out of office, reinstating immediately such men as should be found worthy, and make them the nucleus of a new force.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley yesterday made a trip in a patrol wagon to several precincts and brought a number of police blotters or books to Police Headquarters. The blotters were not returned, but will be kept for the present in the safe at Police Headquarters for use in forthcoming trials. Mr. Lindsley remained in Mulberry Street until a late hour last night, going over them.

CIVIC COUNCIL'S AIM.

Not Political, City Club Official Declares—Grout's Idea of It.

"An entirely erroneous idea as to the purpose of the Council of Associated Civic Organizations which it is proposed to organize has gone abroad," said Frederick S. Hall, Secretary of the City Club, yesterday. "It is not a political organization, nor organized to participate in political affairs. That impression seems to have gotten abroad, but it is the fur-

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JEROME SEES THE GOVERNOR.

His Sunday Opening Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—District Attorney Jerome to-day brought his Sunday opening bill and two other measures to be introduced in the Legislature and succeeded in finding sponsors for all three of them.

Then he called upon Gov. Higgins and discussed with him the conditions in New York growing out of the operation of the Raines law, the extent of the opposition to the reappointment of John McMackin as Commissioner of Labor because of his alleged failure to enforce the laws against child labor, and the petition now before the Governor for the pardon of "320 Per Cent." Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame, who is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing. He indorsed the petition because Miller testified as State's evidence in the conviction of Col. Ammon.

Mr. Jerome informed Gov. Higgins and all the members of the Legislature with whom he discussed the excise situation in New York that the only solution of the Raines law hotel problem, in his judgment, was the passage of a Sunday opening bill. He also told Gov. Higgins that the sentiment against the reappointment of Mr. McMackin as Labor Commissioner was widespread.

Mr. Jerome's Sunday opening bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Foley. It is his bill of last year, and provides for the opening of saloons of New York City on Sundays, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 11 P. M.

One of his other bills, introduced by Senator Armstrong, makes it a misdemeanor for a person to carry concealed firearms, except upon special permit.

His third bill was introduced by Senator Saxe, and is understood to be the bill of the New York Credit Men's Association. It provides that persons purchasing merchandise on credit, and stating at the time the condition of their assets and liabilities as recorded in their books, may be requested if at the end of ninety days the bill is not paid, to produce these books. A failure to do so is to be considered, in future, as presumptive evidence that the original statements were false and made with intent to defraud. At the present time creditors are without authority to request the production of such books.

TOWER WON'T ATTEND DINNER

German Government Objects to Title Assumed by a Body of Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—For some time the members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin have been wondering whether Ambassador Tower would again decline to attend the annual dinner of the Chamber, which is to be given on Jan. 28. To-day I asked the Ambassador whether he was going to attend the dinner.

"Certainly not," he replied. "The gentlemen of the Chamber are endeavoring to force the Government to extend official recognition to them, but the Government positively declines to do so.

"Baron von Richthofen (the Foreign Secretary) has nothing against the Chamber as a private society of merchants, but the Chambers of Commerce of Germany are official bodies, and he cannot recognize the American Chamber unless it changes its name."

Mr. Tower refused to attend the annual dinner last year on the ground of illness.

CUPID HEALS GAMEKEEPER.

Burns, Whom George J. Gould Accidentally Shot, Marries His Nurse.

George Burns, whom George J. Gould accidentally shot in the right eye while hunting on the Gould estate in North Carolina on Nov. 15, has so far recovered that he has married his nurse, Miss Henrietta Pierce of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

A load of shot had penetrated Burns's eye, and at first his life was despaired of. Mr. Gould had him hurried north on special trains, and the gamekeeper was attended by the best oculists here. Two weeks ago, after a consultation at the infirmary, it was decided to remove the injured eye in order to save the sight of the other eye, and the operation was performed successfully, Miss Pierce assisting.

So rapidly did Burns convalesce that on Jan. 10 he was discharged from the infirmary. On the same day Miss Pierce tendered her resignation, and in the afternoon the pair were married at the Hotel Normandie. Yesterday they left for North Carolina, where Burns will take up other duties at "The Shooting League," as Mr. Gould calls his estate.

AETNA IN NEW CONTROL.

Heinze Party in Possession in Face of Threatened Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—The Heinze and Hunt faction of the Aetna Indemnity Company astonished the insurance world to-day by getting possession of the company, and the outvoted stockholders threaten injunctions on the ground that the votes at the annual meeting were illegal. The meeting was held at the home office here. Two tickets for Directors were in the field, one headed by President Nichols of the National Fire Insurance Company of this city, and the other by Arthur P. Heintze of New York. The Heintze Directors were elected by 4,807 to 4,646.

"It is true," said Mr. Heinze last night, "that I and the men associated with me secured control of the Aetna Company at Hartford to-day. As to a lawsuit being threatened by other stockholders, I don't know about that. The majority usually rules, you know, and I guess it will in this case. And we have the majority."

The Miners' Strike in Germany.

ESSEN, Jan. 17.—According to reports received at the official mine office, 122,612 men from 187 coal mines are out on strike to-day.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 17.—The coal-market was greatly excited to-day in consequence of the extension of the coal strike in Germany.

Prices advanced from 12 cents to 31 cents per ton. Freights to Rotterdam and Hamburg were quoted yesterday at 87 cents, and to-day are $1.18 and $1.25.

PINEHURST (N. C.) SPECIAL.
Leaves New York daily except Sunday via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Sleeping cars Washington to Pinehurst. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

Pure nutriment, pleasant flavor—all that's good of Winter wheat—that's why Wheatena makes such good breakfasts. Try it. 15c.—Adv.

STARRETT'S FIRM ENDS LOCK-OUT OF BUILDERS

Carpenters Who Have Been Idle for Months to be Re-employed.

CONTRACTORS' RANKS BROKEN

Step in Sympathy with Effort for New Masters' Association—Ironworkers Will Not Force Wage Fight.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has given notice that it will begin at once to re-employ members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, whom it locked out some months ago. With the exception of the George A. Fuller Company, the Thompson-Starrett concern is the largest of the general contractors in the association.

The announcement of the company's decision was made in a letter to the Building Trades Club yesterday. There had been friction for some time between the association and Theodore Starrett, but the decision to re-employ the men came as an unexpected blow. At the Building Trades Club all that the officers of the association would say was that the letter had been received and referred to the Emergency Committee.

Mr. Starrett would not give the terms of the letter in full last night, but he said the re-employment of the locked-out men referred only to the carpenters.

"We are members of several other trade associations," he said, "and can resign from any of them on giving ninety days' notice. As I feel at present we will not resign, but we do not like the methods of the association."

In reference to a plan for forming a new Builders' League composed of general contractors, Mr. Starrett said:

"I received an invitation from John R. Sheehan, of John R. Sheehan & Co., general contractors, to attend a meeting of general contractors on Friday to form a Master Contractors' Association. I will attend gladly, and I am in hearty sympathy with the aims of Mr. Sheehan, which are to get rid of the restrictions placed on the building industry by the trade associations and the unions. There should be open and free competition. This would be American, and the present methods are un-American. There should be no restriction on trade, either on the part of the unions or the employers."

The firms of general contractors, such as those who are to meet on Friday, who finish a building from basement to roof, are comparatively few. Most of the general contractors take a contract for a building and sublet all the work, except that of the bricklayers. The association to be formed is to consist of contractors who have their own brickyards and structural steel plant, and sublet the work only on trades which are monopolized by trade associations either through agreements with the unions or the manufacturers of materials.

When the news that the Thompson-Starrett Company had decided to re-employ their locked-out carpenters was received at the headquarters of the District Council of the Carpenters in Ploetz's Hall, 240 East Eightieth Street, last night there was general rejoicing. Daniel Featherson, Secretary of the District Council, said:

"This break will be followed by others. The Master Carpenters' Association had every chance to settle honorably with us. We made repeated attempts through our National officers to bring about a conference which would have ended the lock-out of the carpenters, but the Master Carpenters' Association would not even see our committee."

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, which had been holding conferences with the Iron League over a new agreement, to replace the one which expires soon, has withdrawn a demand for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5 a day. Another conference will be held on Monday, when it is expected that the old agreement will be renewed. William Green, Secretary of the District Council of the union, which has four branches, said last night that their trade was dull at present, and that it would not be a good time to attempt to enforce the demand.

ICE FIRM HEAD MISSING.

Friends Fear Ferguson's Mind Was Deranged by Trust Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 17.—A request was sent to the police of New York City and Westchester County to-night to find John W. Ferguson, who has been missing from his home here since Jan. 11. Mr. Ferguson is at the head of the Pelham Ice Company, which owns a large plant in North Pelham, and is a member of the Republican Club and the Yacht Club of New Rochelle. His friends believe that his mind has become deranged because the so-call Ice Trust had made serious inroads on his business and threatened to ruin it.

MORMON'S VEILED THREAT.

Denunciation of Traitors by Bishop Approved by Smoot Witness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Attorneys for Senator Smoot to-day introduced witnesses to discredit the testimony of the three witnesses for the protestants, who gave what they alleged to be the oaths taken by Mormons in the endowment ceremony of the Mormon Church. The session to-day was shorter than usual.

Richard W. Young of Salt Lake, a graduate of West Point and now President of one of the four Mormon stakes of Salt Lake City, was called. He said the sentiment of Mormons is decidedly hostile to polygamy.

Attorney Tayler called attention to a dispatch from Eureka, Utah, to the effect that at a meeting Sunday night Bishop Daniel Connelly denounced those who had betrayed endowment oaths at Washington as traitors, and said he "had known traitors to be shot."

Mr. Young did not approve the reference to the shooting of traitors, but said he thought that, otherwise, the Bishop had expressed the sentiment of Mormon people toward those who had testified in the Smoot investigation concerning the endowment house ceremonies.

Mr. Young, answering a question by the Chairman, said that he feels obligated not to reveal the nature of the endowment ceremonies, but in that connection said he regretted the inability to answer because he realized the worst sort of inference might be drawn from these refusals. Other witnesses testified to the irresponsibility of the witnesses who revealed the so-called oath of endowment. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

FORTNIGHTS IN FLORIDA.
Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Tours, January 31, February 14 and 28. Round trip rate $50 from New York. For details consult ticket agents, or C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Its purity and strength pre-eminently superior. —Adv.

COURT PROCESS FOR TALBOT.

Bishop May Be Summoned for Criminal Libel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Balked in his attempt to have the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, presented for trial on charges of slander, Ingram N. W. Irvine, the deposed priest, has sought the law. In the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 this afternoon a summons was issued for the Bishop.

Mr. Irvine acted as his own lawyer. He declined to make public a copy of the summons. It was impossible to find out what form his legal action takes, but it is supposed to be preliminary to a suit for damages for criminal libel.

There is some question whether the letter on which any action must be based is barred by the Statute of Limitations. It was written on St. Paul's Day in January of 1902. Last Summer, however, Bishop Talbot sent a copy of this letter to Dr. Fulton, in this city, and the civil action will probably be based on this.

The summons was placed in the hands of William A. Shipps, a writ server in the Sheriff's office, and he immediately went in search of the Bishop.

Shipps stated to-night that he had found Bishop Talbot at the home of Mr. Thomas, and had served the summons upon him. Ewing L. Miller, Treasurer of the Diocese of Philadelphia, said the papers were not served upon the Bishop, but had been handed to the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. Thomas, a member of the committee.

Dr. Irvine says his action was the result of a suggestion made by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, editor of The Church Standard, this city, in a letter to the Rev. Daniel I. Odell of this city.

A ROOSEVELT IN OVERALLS.

President's Kinsman, at Night Work, Learning Machinist's Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—With his identity practically lost among nearly 15,000 other workmen, a twenty-two-year-old kinsman of the President of the United States is working long night hours in the machine shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. His name is Nicholas I. Roosevelt, and his strenuousness, in its grease and dust begrimed way, is of the kind most approved by the occupant of the White House.

Young Mr. Roosevelt, whose personal appearance so much resembles that of the President as to be a subject of talk among the many branches of the family and the mutual acquaintances of the two men, has been in this city since the middle of December. He was graduated at Princeton University last June, and is starting in at the bottom of the ladder to learn the machinist's trade. He intends to be identified with some manufacturing business, and this is his period of preparation.

STUDENT DYING FROM BLOW.

Yale Man Had Skull Fractured in Mysterious Street Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—The condition of George B. Tennant, the post-graduate student at Yale, who was brutally assaulted in a street fight Saturday night, showed no material change during the day. His physicians hold out little hope for his recovery.

That Tennant's skull was fractured as the result of a blow, there is no doubt. He is conscious only a small part of the time. Coroner Mix took an ante-mortem statement this afternoon, but said to-night that he would not make it public for a day or two.

Coroner Mix examined two messenger boys this afternoon who claimed to have seen the fight Saturday, but they failed to identify a man whom the Coroner brought in. Several witnesses will be examined to-morrow. The police stated to-night that there would be no arrest as yet.

CELESTIAL RADIOACTIVITY.

Prof. Snyder Says It is Universal—He Announces Laws.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Prof. Monroe B. Snyder, director of the Philadelphia Observatory, announces that he has discovered the existence of radium in the solar photosphere, and of radium emanation in the solar corona, and in the auroral streamers of the earth. He also finds that radium and radium emanation, the latter identical with coronium, are widely and correlatively distributed in stars, nebulae, and very probably comets. He further announces these laws:

First—There is universal celestial radioactivity, namely, negative or associative, and positive or dissociative transformation of the elements with accompanying absorption and emission of radiant energy of characteristic frequencies and intensities.

Second—Maximum radioactivity is critically dependent upon the energy gradient and is therefore periodic, and often local in sun, stars, new stars, nebulae, and comets.

Prof. Snyder will read his first paper on "Universal Celestial Radioactivity" before the American Philosophical Society Friday evening, Jan. 20.

OFF FOR THE ISTHMUS.

Commissioners Burr and Parsons to Inspect the Work on the Canal.

Prof. William H. Burr and William Barclay Parsons, members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, sailed for Panama yesterday on the steamer Orizaba.

The purpose of their trip is to make an inspection of the canal work now being done on the Isthmus.

SUES McLAUGHLIN ESTATE.

Ex-Senator Coffey Files Claim on Old Nassau Suit.

A claim made by ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey against the estate of Hugh McLaughlin, the former Democratic leader, amounting to $600,000, was filed in the Surrogate's office in Kings County yesterday.

The claim was filed as a sequel to an old action brought by Coffey against Mr. McLaughlin, James Shevlin, and John McCarty for his share of the proceeds of the sale of the Nassau Electric Railway to the Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Robert Watchorn Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Robert Watchorn to be Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

We are talking a lot about Winter wheat, and we say it's the best for breakfast and you know we're right.—Adv.

CARNEGIE TO MAKE GOOD OBERLIN BANK LOSSES

Total, It is Said, Amounts to About $200,000.

FIRST DRAFT FOR $15,000

Has Been Received by President of Oberlin College—Carnegie Declines to Discuss His Act.

Special to The New York Times.

OBERLIN, Jan. 17.—It is announced to-night that Andrew Carnegie will make good the entire loss of the depositors who suffered in the failure of the Citizens' Bank of Oberlin through the operations of Mrs. Chadwick. The total of this loss is about $200,000. A draft for $15,000 has been received by President King of Oberlin College covering some of the amounts.

Included in the list of beneficiaries are Oberlin students, old soldiers, people of small means, and churches. Provision is made for the appointment of a commission which will make the disbursements. A letter from Mr. Carnegie containing the fifteen-thousand-dollar draft reached Oberlin this morning, and the announcement was made by President King to the student body in the afternoon. The students alone had $9,000 in the bank.

Among the beneficiaries is the Young Men's Christian Association, which lost $3,000. Judge J. W. Steele, Postmaster of Oberlin and a Director of the defunct bank, will be Chairman of the disbursing commission.

At the time of the failure, in which Mr. Carnegie's name played a prominent part, stories of hardship to students and others who had their all in the bank, were brought to Mr. Carnegie's attention, and he asked for a list of all worthy depositors. This list was prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Attorney A. A. Stearns, who has been on the inside in the Chadwick affair, said to-night that Mr. Carnegie decided to reimburse the Oberlin people out of pure benevolence, having read so much about the case when his name was brought into prominent connection with Mrs. Chadwick through the alleged forgeries.

E. G. Johnson of Elyria, attorney for Oberlin College, is said to have negotiated the gift from Carnegie on a trip that he took to New York last week.

Andrew Carnegie, at his home in East Ninety-first Street last night, was informed of the announcement from Oberlin that he had indemnified depositors in the Oberlin Bank for losses caused by the institution's failure, following advances made to Mrs. Chadwick on the strength of notes bearing Mr. Carnegie's name and later declared to be forgeries. Mr. Carnegie refused to discuss the matter and declined to either affirm or deny that he had made payment to sufferers in Oberlin through Mrs. Chadwick's transactions.

CHADWICK BAIL $20,000.

Amount Fixed by Federal Judge—Rearrest to Follow Release.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Attorney J. P. Dawley, before United States Circuit Judge Wing to-day, asked that the amount of bail for the release of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick be fixed. United States District Attorney Sullivan asked that bail be fixed at $25,000, and Mr. Dawley suggested $15,000. Judge Wing compromised by placing the bail at $20,000. Attorney Dawley said this amount would be furnished.

As soon as bail had been named in the Federal court, Prosecutor Keeler was asked what would be the effect on the State's case.

"If Mrs. Chadwick gives bail in the United States court," he said, "she will be arrested on a capias to answer to the three indictments returned by the county Grand Jury. The capias is now in the Sheriff's office, where it has been ready for some time for such a contingency. If application for bail is made to the Common Pleas court I shall at once take the matter up with Judge Neff, who would fix the amount."

SUPT. PARKER REMOVED.

Commissioner Draper Ousts Head of Indian Schools at Akron.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Commissioner Draper of the State Education Department issued an order to-day removing C. C. Parker of Akron from the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools on the Tonawanda Reservation, in the Counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara.

SAVED WOMAN AND VIOLIN.

Musician Pushed Her from Car's Path—He Was Badly Hurt.

Hugging his violin with both arms, George W. Pearson, a musician, of 248 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, was rolled fifty feet by a southbound Eighth Avenue car in Harlem last night. Although Pearson himself is now lying seriously injured at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, his violin is practically uninjured. Before being struck by the car the musician probably saved the life of Mrs. Lloyd Hayward, his companion, by shoving her across the track in front of him.

When the car stopped the passengers all alighted, and a crowd forming quickly, began to threaten Motorman Joseph Cooney. He whistled for a fellow motorman and sped away on the car. He was arrested later.

AVALANCHE KILLS MANY.

Causes Inundation in Norway—Fifty-nine Persons Perish.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 17.—Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rocks at Naesdal, North of Bergen, on Sunday.

A mass of rock was precipitated into Loenvand Lake from the neighboring hills, causing an immense wave twenty feet high to sweep the neighboring shores.

Houses, people, and cattle were swept away by the rush of water, and it is known that fifty-nine persons perished. Thus far only four bodies have been recovered.

A great storm to-day stopped the relief work, the surrounding district being unable to send help.

Signor Marconi Not Engaged.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Italia denies the report of the engagement of Signor Marconi to Princess Giacinta Ruspoli.

Sarasota and West Coast Resorts.
Florida. Fine fishing and shooting. Reasonable hotels. For particulars get Seaboard Resort book at any P. R. R. office or Seaboard office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

There is only one Empire State Express, and it runs over the New York Central at the most rapid rate for the distance of any train in the world.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS HUNDREDS

Another Disaster in Caucasia—People Buried in Ruins.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency reports that an earthquake at Shemakha (seventy-six miles northwest of Baku) buried hundreds of people in the ruins of buildings in the lower part of the town, which was densely populated despite the decision after the earthquake of three years ago that no more houses should be built there.

Severe Earthquake in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17.—There was a heavy shock of earthquake early in the morning of Jan. 14 in the City of Jalap, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz. The whole of one section of the infantry barracks collapsed, but at the time the building was unoccupied.

SAYS WE ARE AFTER CANADA.

Minto Declares the Dominion May Lose Patience with England.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Lord Minto, ex-Governor General of Canada, speaking at Minto, near Hawick, to-night, on the proposed colonial conference and the question of preferential treatment, said Canada could not wait forever, and if she received nothing but a bucket of cold water she would be justified in saying there were other opportunities before her.

The United States, Lord Minto said, was seeking reciprocity with Canada in the hope of stealing her away from Great Britain.

DEATH IN RUSTY REVOLVER.

Coachman Handling Weapon Accidentally Kills a Maid.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 17.—Helen Sheridan, a maid in the family of Edward Stone, a wealthy dry goods dealer, living at 94 Deerhill Avenue, was instantly killed this afternoon by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hand of John Anderson, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Stone.

Miss Sheridan, finding a rusty old revolver in the house, laid it on the back piazza, intending to give it to the milkman for disposal. Anderson, entering the house, found it and picked it up. It exploded and the bullet entered Miss Sheridan's head. Anderson gave himself up to the police.

GUFFEY AIDS METHODISTS.

Nearly Every Congregation in Oklahoma Indebted to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—It developed to-day that for nine years J. M. Guffey, Democratic National Committeeman, has been aiding in the propagation of Methodism in Oklahoma. The Rev. John T. Riley, formerly of Pittsburg, Presiding Elder of the Oklahoma District, while visiting here each year takes with him a check from Col. Guffey with which to help build five missions or churches.

Mr. Riley said that nearly every Methodist Episcopal congregation in Oklahoma is indebted to Mr. Guffey, he furnishing the cash for the material to build the churches and the members building the structures.

SLAIN BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

Relative of Mrs. G. M. Pullman Killed in Mountain Ambush.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Ira A. Sanger, a relative of Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago, has been slain by ambushed Mexican bandits in the mountains of Sinaloa, Mexico.

Mr. Sanger, who was well known in Chicago, although a resident of Colorado, was in the northern section of Mexico, looking after interests in mines and ranches. His companion in these ventures was George L. Stewart of Chicago, who has reached El Paso, Texas, with news of the murder.

Mr. Sanger was well to do, having property and investments worth, according to the El Paso estimate, between $40,000 and $50,000.

LOW APPOINTMENT INVALID.

Ex-Mayor's Chance for Justice Set Aside for McClellan's Man.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that Thomas W. Fitzgerald legally was appointed a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions of New York City on Jan. 1, 1904, by Mayor McClellan, and that the appointment of Appleton L. Clark to that office on that day by Mayor Low was illegal.

Justice Fitzgerald originally was appointed in 1898, and his term expired Dec. 31, 1903. Mayor Low appointed Clark to the vacancy on Dec. 29, and made a reappointment on the morning of Jan. 1, 1904. Mayor McClellan, who took office at noon on that day, reappointed Justice Fitzgerald. The court decides that Justice Fitzgerald's successor could not be appointed until his term of office had expired, and that as the term of Mayor Low expired at the same time, Mayor Low had no power to make an appointment on Jan. 1.

RUN ON A BUFFALO BANK.

President Block Attributes It to Anonymous Letters.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—A run was started to-day on the Citizens' Bank, due, according to President Joseph Block, to the sending out of anonymous letters saying that "depositors would serve their interests by withdrawing their deposits," and possibly to the withdrawal of large sums of money by brewers, which they sent around to saloons for the purpose of cashing pay checks of railroad men.

At 3 o'clock about fifty persons were in the bank, some withdrawing and others depositing money. At 4:45 it was announced that the run was practically over.

President E. C. McDougall of the Bank of Buffalo, who is Chairman of the Buffalo Clearing House Association, said this afternoon:

"The Citizens' Bank is sound, and it can have aid of the Clearing House if it wants it. As yet is has asked no aid."

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,261 B'way.—Adv.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY A CHINESE CITY

They Invade Eastern Turkestan and Seize Kashgar.

POWERS ARE NEGOTIATING

Determined to Prevent Complications—Hay Points Out China's Difficult Position.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Chinese Government complains that Russians have occupied Kashgar.

The Governor of that city has appealed to the Chinese Foreign Board to open negotiations for the withdrawal of the Russians.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 18.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Paris edition of The New York Herald says that Russia has threatened to invade North China and Chinese Turkestan if China continues to discriminate against Russian contraband in favor of Japan.

Strategically and commercially Kashgar is one of the most important cities of Central Asia. It is situated in a rich oasis, at the confluence of roads leading to Peking, India, and the Russian Empire, and though it is the most westerly town of China it is connected by telegraph with the capital. It is close to the frontier of Russian Turkestan.

TO QUIT MADAGASCAR.

Rojestvensky to Sail On—Powers Discuss Neutrality Question.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Jan. 17.—Pourparlers are going on among the powers respecting the Chinese neutrality question raised by Russia. It is already clear that there is a firm resolve among them to avoid complications at all costs, which affords a certain guarantee that there will be none.

According to trustworthy information which reaches me this evening the Baltic Fleet will immediately continue its journey, no doubt to the immense relief of the French authorities.

The Russian Government has been aware for some time that the presence of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet at Madagascar was a source of keen anxiety to France, and it is quite possible that orders were sent from St. Petersburg to the Russian Admiral to proceed on his voyage some time ago, but the commander of the Baltic Fleet is a man of strong self-will, and he seems just now to be almost out of hand.

It is stated that there has been no infraction of the French regulations regarding neutrality, and that this circumstance prevented the French authorities from taking measures to curtail the stay of the Russian fleet at Madagascar.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 17.—The note of the Russian Government to the powers calling attention to the alleged violations of neutrality by China, the raid of Gen. Mistchenko's cavalry, resulting, the Japanese assert, in the deliberate invasion of neutral territory, and the alleged violation of French neutrality by vessels of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron by making a prolonged stay at ports of Madagascar, have created the impression in official quarters here that the Russians are trying to involve France, China, and other powers in the Russo-Japanese war so that Russia may be enabled to take her defeat with greater grace.

A prominent Japanese official said today:

"France recently denied that vessels of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron were stopping at Madagascar, but since then she has not uttered a word, and the situation is one calling for explanation.

"I cannot believe that sane Frenchmen will be seriously influenced by the documents alleged to have been prepared by Gen. Kodama, showing a plan of campaign for a Japanese invasion of French Indo-China, which are forgeries. If it should be Russia's scheme first to embroil France with China it would be more easily understood than to provoke England alone, which act would not bring assurance of French support."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The Government of the United States has not lodged a protest with Russia against Gen. Mistchenko's operations west of the Liao River, as currently reported.

The Foreign Office points out that the sphere of hostilities, as specifically defined by Russia at the opening of the war, includes a small section of the right bank of the Liao River and therefore, it says, there is no question of Gen. Mistchenko's having entered neutral territory.

There is every indication that the Russian Second Pacific Squadron intends to cruise in the Indian Ocean for some time, probably until the arrival of the division now being made ready at Libau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Hay has addressed a note to the Russian Ambassador here acknowledging the receipt of the Russian complaint of violations of neutrality by China.

The Secretary availed himself of the opportunity to call the attention of the Russian Government to certain cardinal principles of international law relative to neutrality which seemed to him to apply to the present case. It is believed that he particularly directed attention to the formidable difficulties sure to be encountered by a neutral power near the theatre of war in its efforts to carry out in letter and spirit the obligations of neutrality in the presence of two such enormously powerful belligerents as are now engaged in hostilities.

The note [illegible] reserve to [illegible] noted, be

...Government, as affording to it a proper opportunity to make formal reply to the Russian charges. It is certain that there is nothing in Secretary Hay's note in any degree menacing, or calculated to touch the pride of the Chinese.

It is further believed that the Chinese Government, in anticipation of action by the American Secretary of State, has practically prepared its defense. This will amount to a sweeping denial of the accuracy of the Russian charges upon many points and a declaration that where the Russian statements are founded on facts they do not show violations of the laws of neutrality as accepted by the powers.

The Japanese Government has been informed of the Russian complaint, and it is stated here that it is preparing a categorical denial of the Russian charges.

Besides this denial, it is understood, the note will make sharp comment upon alleged violations of neutrality by some of the powers in favor of Russia, notably in connection with the extension to Russian vessels which were being hotly pursued by the Japanese of asylum in neutral ports to a degree never contemplated by the older authorities on international law.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS BITTER.

Denounce Alexieff and the Government—Stoessel Leaves Japan.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.—The correspondent at Nagasaki of The Daily Express had an interesting interview with Gen. Stoessel, in the course of which the General said:

"The fact that the capitulation occurred on New Year's Day was merely a coincidence. The loss of 203-Meter Hill and the suosequent capture of forts, combined with the deadly marksmanship with the terrible eleven-inch guns, the depressing effect of the death of Gen. Kondratenko, and the fearful increase of scurvy, really fixed the time of capitulation.

"It is quite untrue that I dissented from the unanimous decision of the final council of war. Our last urgent requests for relief were never answered.

"As regards parole, I distinctly discouraged any concerted action. Every officer decided for himself. Generally speaking, the commanding officers stuck to their men and chose imprisonment.

"Most of the naval officers also chose captivity, many probably being influenced by the fear of impending courts-martial."

The correspondent adds that conversation with other Russian officers reveals great bitterness toward and denunciations of Admiral Alexieff for his failure properly to fortify Port Arthur and "his cowardly flight" by the last train from the fortress. The officers say the torpedo-boat destroyers that escaped before the surrender carried all the regimental and naval colors to Che-Foo.

The junior officers denounce the incapacity and folly of the Government in entering upon the war, and declare that all the men who return to Russia from Port Arthur are revolutionists in spirit. These opinions were openly expressed in the presence of Gen. Stoessel, who remarked: "Let them talk; they have earned the right to think as they please by braving untold deaths for our country."

COSSACK RAIDERS GOT AWAY.

Were Outflanked, but Succeeded in Escaping After a Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Gen. Kuropatkin, telegraphing yesterday to Emperor Nicholas, reported an attempt by a strong Japanese detachment of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to cut off the column of Gen. Mistchenko's cavalry on Jan. 14 as the Russians were about to retire northward.

The Japanese, under cover of a mist, outflanked the Russians. A battle ensued, the Russian artillery inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese at short range and then retiring.

The Russian losses were five officers and forty men killed or wounded.

STOESSEL LEAVES JAPAN.

Sails with Many Other Russian Officers for Marseilles.

NAGASAKI, Jan. 17.—The French steamer Australien sailed shortly before 8 o'clock this evening for Marseilles, having on board Gen. Stoessel and his wife and 305 other Russians, including Admirals Grigorovitch and Lockinsky, Gens. Gorbatowsky and Reiss, and 245 other officers and their wives.

The Australien was not allowed to leave the harbor before dark, as a precaution against the Russians or others obtaining knowledge of the defenses. The steamer was piloted out of Nagasaki by Japanese naval officers.

During their stay here the Russian officers bought curios valued at over $12,000. They had ample supplies of money, but the soldiers had not received their pay for many months.

Gen. Fock remains a prisoner in Japan.

UNDERWRITERS ARE ALARMED.

Angry Because Ships for Vladivostok Do Not Take Safer Route.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times's insurance correspondent says there is a great deal of indignation on the part of London underwriters who have issued war risk indemnities because British vessels bound for Vladivostok with cargoes likely to be considered contraband take the Tsushima Strait route instead of that by La Perouse Strait.

The underwriters hold that the vessels should go by the safer route, which they declare to be quite practicable even at this season of the year.

On forty or fifty steamers en route for Vladivostok and now approaching dangerous waters London underwriters are carrying not much short of £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) war risk insurance. It is feared that a good many of these steamers will be snapped up.

DUTCH STEAMER CAPTURED.

Japanese Intercept Vessel Carrying Coal to Vladivostok.

TOKIO, Jan. 17.—A Japanese destroyer yesterday captured the Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, carrying Cardiff coal to Vladivostok, in Tsushima Strait.

The Wilhelmina has been brought to Sasebo.

Japan Building an Armored Cruiser.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Jan. 17.—A first-class armored cruiser is now under construction at a Japanese dockyard.

Banks in $30,000,000 Merger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—I. W. Hellman, Jr., announces that the Wells-Fargo Nevada National Bank and the Nevada National Bank of San Francisco will merge under the corporate name of the Wells-Fargo Nevada Bank, with a capital of $6,000,000 and a surplus of $3,500,000. Mr. Hellman says the combined assets of the two banks will be $30,000,000.

MAY SAVE RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Japanese Can Raise Battleships Sunk Off Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 17, (Via Fu San.)—Following is an account of the condition of the Russian ships:

The battleship Sevastopol is sunk in 150 feet of water and cannot be raised.

The battleship Retvizan is terribly damaged above and below. Her superstructure is riddled with shells and her turrets have been blown up. Her deck is visible at low tide.

The battleship Pobieda has a heavy list to starboard. She is much damaged below and burned above. The Retvizan and Pobieda suffered more than any other ships and appear unfit for further use.

The battleship Peresviet is slightly damaged below. Her superstructure and funnels are much injured, and her fighting tops are gone. The Poltava is the least damaged battleship both above and below.

These two vessels can easily be refloated.

The cruisers Pallada and Bayan are apparently not seriously damaged, and can be refloated.

With the exception of the Retvizan the ships were not much damaged by shell fire. The main armor has hardly been pierced, the conning towers are intact except where they are burned, and the howitzer shells inflicted only slight damage.

Three days before the capitulation the ships were set on fire with kerosene and mines were exploded alongside of them.

To sum up: The Peresviet, Poltava, Pallada, and Bayan may be saved at great expense, but the difficulties are very great, as there is no dock for battleships. The Retvizan is considered hopeless and the Pobieda is doubtful.

The turret guns were all destroyed by explosions before the surrender. Some of the guns of the secondary armaments are intact. Most of the small guns were removed to the forts. The exact damage to the engines has not been ascertained.

The Russians state that the fleet was unfit for service after the engagement of Aug. 10. Coal was abundant, and was used to protect the decks against howitzer fire. Later the ships were sunk by opening their sluices in order to protect them from the Japanese fire.

ROCKAWAY BEACH ABLAZE.

Big Fire Does $250,000 Damage in West Arverne Section.

A fire which started in the West Arverne section of Rockaway Beach at 1:45 yesterday morning destroyed the Waldorf, Shanley, and Columbia Hotels and seven smaller structures. The sparks set about fifty small blazes in as many cottages, causing, the police say, a total damage of $250,000.

Policeman Larkin discovered the fire only after it was in full possession of one wing of the Waldorf, which was doomed from the fact that it was in course of repainting, and the workmen had left barrels of paint and oil in the cellar, which are believed to have kindled through spontaneous ignition.

Fire Chief Baldwin at once called help from Far Rockaway, from which came Chief Smith and the entire department, and soon after aid was summoned from Lawrence-Cedarhurst. It was 4:30 before the fire was under control. Herman G. Mertens owned the Shanley and Columbia, and is the heaviest loser.

After the excitement was over, it was discovered that two men had made a clumsy attempt to enter the Rockaway Branch of the Bank of Long Island, at the Boulevard and Pleasant Avenue, but Police Capt. Kreuscher saw no connection between the fire and attempted robbery, unless, he said, the thieves might have been scared away by the glare. They seemed to have no better burglar's tools than a knife and a screwdriver.

ODELL ON CHEAP GAS.

Controller Joins in Agitation for a 75-Cent Legal Rate.

Not a word about the reported plan to have the Legislature pass a bill reducing the price of gas in New York City to 75 cents per 1,000 feet came from Chairman Odell during his stay at Republican State Headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. He conferred with Chairman Hulbin of the County Committe, and with district leaders on this programme. It was learned from excellent authority that the Chairman-ex-Governor is strongly urging the passage of such a measure as an aid to the Republican ticket in the Mayoralty campaign.

During the afternoon Controller Grout came out strongly in favor of the proposition to cut down the price of gas to 75 cents. The Controller said he was satisfied that all companies could furnish gas at 75 cents, and still make handsome dividends. He cited the case of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which, he said, was formed some years ago by the consolidation of several companies, which were bought for $15,000,000, including counsel fees and like expenses of amalgamation. The new company issued $15,000,000 of bonds to pay for the purchase, $15,000,000 of stock to the promoters, and is now paying 10 per cent. dividends, while the stock is selling at about $200 a share.

TWO BANKERS SENTENCED.

Brothers Who Robbed Hungarians Sent to Elmira Reformatory.

Oscar and Robert Adler, two brothers, who up till recently ran a bank for Hungarians at 14 Avenue B, pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing, in the Special Sessions Court, yesterday, to embezzling $148.50 from the United States Express Company, for which Oscar, the elder brother, was an agent.

Their case has been followed with great interest by a number of their countrymen, whom they had swindled by receiving money for transmission to Europe and then keeping it. Their counsel said, when sentence was about to be imposed, that one of the prisoners was insane, and the other one was nothing but a tool in his brother's hands. Judge Cowing retorted that if such was the case, the best place for them would be the Elmira Reformatory, to which he committed them both for an indeterminate sentence.

YOUNG GRAND DUCHESS DEAD.

Wife of Saxe-Weimar's Ruler Once Ran Away from Him.

WEIMAR, Jan. 17.—The Grand Duchess Caroline of Saxe-Weimar died this morning from inflammation of the lungs supervening upon influenza.

Hamburg-American Line Complimented

The following telegram was received yesterday by A. Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, from John Sloan of New York: "On behalf of myself and party, consisting of Messrs. Milton C. Roach, Edward Wolcott, Henry Wolcott, Charles Emory, Daniel Cream, Walter S. Eddy, and Frank Tilford, now at Genoa per steamship Deutschland, we desire to express our high appreciation of the most excellent service and cuisine of this noble vessel. These departments could not be improved, I am sure. Every passenger feels as I do, and will long remember this most pleasant voyage."

CITY SUES TO OBTAIN LIGHTING CONDUITS

Asks Forfeiture of Empire Franchise for Breach of Contract.

$5,000,000 ALLEGED TO BE DUE

Possession of This Plant Will Prepare Way for Public Operation—Step in War on Combination.

As the first step in an efforto establish a municipal lighting plant, Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday served an amendment to the complaint in the suit brought by the city against the Empire City Subway Company, the purpose of which is to have the court give the city possession of the defendant's franchise and property. The defendant company, the Corporation Counsel says, is a subsidiary corporation owned and controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company. This complaint was drawn up by Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, who has charge of most of the city's gas litigation.

Not only does the complaint demand the payment of $5,000,000 which the Corporation Counsel claims for the city, but also asks the court for an order turning over to the city, for the city's sole use, all the electrical subways, conduits, and ducts. The allegation is that there has been a substantial failure on the part of the company to comply with the terms of the contract it made with the city at the time its franchise was granted by the Legislature. This means, practically, that if the city gains control of these conduits it will use them exclusively for the city, and, to quote from a statement issued yesterday from the Corporation Counsel's office, "the possession of this plant will put the city in a position to furnish its own light at a minimum cost."

In the amended complaint filed yesterday the city alleges that the Empire City Subway Company failed to carry out the terms of its contract made with the city on May 15, 1891. Under this contract the company was to pay to the city all profits exceeding 10 per cent. on the capital invested. If it did not earn 10 per cent. in any year it was to recoup itself from the profits of other years. But the company agreed to keep at all times a just, full, and true account, showing, among other things, the amount of space in the subways used or occupied by each occupant, together with the name of each occupant. All the books of the company were to be open to inspection by the city's representatives.

The agreement provided that if there should be a substantial failure on the part of the company to fully carry out the provisions of the contract, and it was so adjudged by competent judicial authority, the City of New York should have the right to enter into possession of the subways, conduits, and ducts. The company agreed to surrender them, subject to any valid mortgage or liens not exceeding 50 per cent. on the actual cost, and subject to all leases and contracts then existing for the use thereof.

On Aug. 1, 1902, according to the complaint, when the city's Commissioners of Accounts sought to examine the books, the company refused to permit it until the city had instituted legal proceedings. Even then, the complaint alleges, the company refused to submit books showing the cost of constructing the subways and ducts, and hindered the city's investigation, so that it still is impossible for the city to find out the actual cost.

As far as the city was able to learn, it is declared, the books and accounts kept by the company were kept in a false and fraudulent manner and with the intention of deceiving the city as to cost and income. The city alleges that it has been unable to ascertain the amount of rentals paid to the Empire Company by other companies for use of the subways and ducts.

Following this allegation comes that of bond juggling, stock manipulations, and contract deals between the Empire Company and other corporations by which, the plaintiff declares, the Empire Company kept the city from participating in any of the net earnings. The city alleges that the net annual profits of the Empire City Subway Company have, for a long time, exceeded 10 per cent., but not a cent has been paid into the City Treasury. Further, it is alleged that none of the accounts or annual statements submitted by the defendant company has been accepted or acquiesced in by the city, but that the city has rejected them because they were false and fraudulent.

In conclusion the plaintiff demands judgment; that an account be taken to ascertain the actual cost of constructing and maintaining the subways; that an account be taken of all of the transactions had by the defendant from the date of its incorporation; the gross amount of money which the Empire City Subway Company collected and paid out and to whom paid, and that the company be compelled to produce all its books of every sort and character with all contracts and other papers relating to its business transactions. Finally the city asks forfeiture under the tenure of the contract.

JOB SUITS, SAYS JEROME.

District Attorney Declares He Wants Re-election, Not Mayor's Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—To District Attorney Jerome of New York to-day published reports referring to his possible candidacy for Mayor of New York were submitted.

He said: "I do not want to be Mayor of New York. I do want to be re-elected District Attorney of New York County."

FOR BRONX MOTOR ROAD.

The managers of the New York Zoological Society at their annual meeting yesterday afternoon adopted vigorous resolutions against the proposal to extend the rapid transit system through Bronx Park by an elevated structure.

The managers propose to build, during the coming year for transportation within the park a motor road which shall furnish cheap and convenient means of access from one end to the other.

Lawson Withdraws His Name.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The promise of a contest for the Presidency lent interest to-day to the annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Three candidates had been mentioned—Henry M. Whitney, who now holds the office; Frank A. Noyes, a former Director, and Thomas W. Lawson. Mr. Lawson withdrew his name, however. Mr. Whitney was re-elected President by a vote of 418 to 227.

When you are about to hire another clerk is a good time to find out whether it is really more help or more system that you need.

We have reduced many a firm's salary account.

Library Bureau

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POMMERY CHAMPAGNE

The Standard of Quality

POMMERY IS MADE FROM THE CHOICEST SELECTION—NATURALLY LIMITED—FROM EACH YEAR'S YIELD OF GRAPES. IN SACRIFICING QUANTITY, THE GROWERS OF POMMERY ARE ABLE TO CONSISTENTLY MAINTAIN ITS QUALITY.

M'ADOO, LIKE JEROME, SUMMONING GAMBLERS

Continued from Page 1.

thest possible from the ideas of the men who are interested in getting the various civic organizations to unite for concerted effort in favor of better municipal government.

"The proposed organization is not even tentatively formed, and will not be until the whole proposition has been submitted to the Executive Committees of the several organizations that have been asked to join in the movement. The whole thing grows out of the very loose organization that was effected a year ago, when the so-called 'grab bills' were before the Legislature. The sole object of the organization is to secure concerted action for or against bills that may be introduced at Albany affecting this city, and for or against ordinances that may come before the Board of Aldermen for their action. It has been the thought of the promoters of the scheme to make this a sort of clearing house where these matters may be talked over and plans laid for effective opposition or support, as the case may be, at either Albany or the City Hall.

"The idea that there is to be 'politics' in it is all a mistake. We all believe, so far as I know, that there are political organizations enough at the present time. We do not want any more."

When Controller Grout was asked what he thought of the scheme of the Council of Civic Organizations he said he had not thought about it.

"But don't you see any significance in the movement?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I see that there is to be a city election this year."

CRUSADE AGAINST POOLROOMS.

District Attorney Jerome Has Evidence Ready—Gamblers on Vacations.

As soon as District Attorney Jerome reaches his office to-day, after his trip to Albany, he will devote his attention to the poolrooms. He has been gathering secretly a mass of evidence concerning them. Whether any part of this evidence has been obtained through the police could not be learned with certainty yesterday, but the fact that Third Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley was a recent visitor at the District Attorney's office was taken as indicating his co-operation.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Jerome had received word from four or five gamblers that they would appear at his office to-day and make confessions, to be followed by confiscation of their paraphernalia. This also is the day set by Frank Farrell to deliver up his outfit at 51 West Thirty-third Street.

The interesting fact was learned yesterday that of nearly a score of gamblers whom Mr. Jerome invited to visit him, particularly those well known, were out of town. The present addresses of some were reported as follows: John Daly, Florida; Dave Gideon, New Orleans; Frank Burbridge, Cuba; Gottfried Walbaum, Hot Springs, Ark.; "Pug" Levy, Cataline Islands, Cal., and Lou Betts, Richmond, Va.

They have not run away, but most of them left for their regular Winter outing some weeks ago. Burbridge has been in Cuba more than a month, and Walbaum at Hot Springs for nearly six weeks. "Pug" Levy is said to have spent the same length of time tuna fishing in Southern California. For most of the absentees subpoenas have been issued. That they would come back was not doubted by anybody around the District Attorney's office yesterday.

BOURKE HEADS A RAID.

New Police Broom Makes Second Sweep on Poolroom.

Acting Captain Edward J. Bourke, who was the confidential man of Commissioner McAdoo until yesterday morning, when he took charge of the Mercer Street Precinct, had been in command less than six hours when he felt sufficiently at home to raid an alleged poolroom and gambling house. The place, which is on McDougal Street, had been raided the day before by Inspector Titus and Capt. O'Connor.

Acting Captain Bourke yesterday morning sent Patrolmen Becker and Bernardo to watch the place, with instructions to let him know if there were any signs of activity about the premises. The policemen saw several men enter the place shortly after noon, and told the Captain. He took with him several policemen in plain clothes, who carried crowbars and axes neatly tied up in parcels, and reached the place by circuitous routes.

The place is a three-story brick building. There was a poker room on the ground floor, the alleged poolroom is on the parlor floor, and on the other floors are rooms where various games of chance might be played. The policemen easily opened the outer door only to be confronted with an oaken inner door about a foot thick, which it took them twenty-five minutes to batter down. There were fifty men inside. When the police got in Acting Captain Bourke took the name and address of every one in the room. The names will be sent to District Attorney Jerome for his use under the Dowling anti-gambling law.

Two men were held as prisoners.

BEVERIDGE AND HEMENWAY.

Choice of Indiana Republicans for United States Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—The two branches of the Indiana Legislature to-day voted separately for United States Senator. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, to succeed himself, and Representative James A. Hemenway of Boonville, to succeed Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks, received the unanimous vote of the Republican members, who are in a large majority.

Aldrich Gets a Fifth Term.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—Nelson W. Aldrich of Warwick, senior Senator from this State in the National Congress, was re-elected in both Houses of the State General Assembly for a fifth term today by the Republicans. National Committeeman George W. Greene of Woonsocket was named by the Democrats.

McCumber Wins in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 17.—Both houses of the North Dakota Legislature voted in separate session to-day for United States Senator. The entire Republican vote in each house was cast for Senator P. J. McCumber.

Marconi System on White Star Ships.

A cablegram received yesterday from London announced that a contract had been signed with the White Star Line for the equipment of its vessels with the Marconi wireless [illegible]

MAJORITY FOR NIEDRINGHAUS.

Elected United States Senator from Missouri—Supported by Kerens.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 17.—Thomas Kay Niedringhaus of St. Louis to-day received a majority of the total vote cast in both houses of the Missouri Legislature for United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell. He received a majority of eight on joint ballot.

The voting in both houses was as follows:

House—Niedringhaus, 79; Cockrell, 58; Kerens, 1; Bittinger, 1.

Senate—Niedringhaus, 11; Cockrell, 22.

Total—Niedringhaus, 90; Cockrell, 80; Kerens, 1; Bittinger, 1.

Representative Grace, who introduced the resolution that resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate the campaign contributions of Niedringhaus, and who was accounted an adherent of R. C. Kerens, seconded the speech nominating Niedringhaus. He announced also that he spoke in behalf of Mr. Kerens and his adherents.

Earlier in the day Representative Tubbes, Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the campaign contributions of Niedringhaus, submitted the report of his committee to the House.

"That the action of Thomas K. Niedringhaus, so far as the investigation of your committee is concerned, which investigation was full and fair, was honest and above criticism," says the report.

ANOTHER TERM FOR DEPEW.

Senator Re-elected in Both Houses of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The re-election of Chauncey M. Depew as United States Senator had its first stage to-day, when the two houses of the Legislature voted separately upon the question. Smith M. Weed of Clinton County was the Democratic candidate in both houses.

In the Senate Depew received 36 votes, Weed 13; in the Assembly Depew 100, Weed 44.

Senator Depew's election will be completed in joint session to-morrow.

BULKELEY IN CONNECTICUT.

Chosen United States Senator in Each Branch of the Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—Each branch of the General Assembly at noon to-day voted for a United States Senator to succeed Joseph R. Hawley.

Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of this city, who was nominated as the choice of the joint Republican caucus on last Thursday, received a majority of the votes cast in each branch.

The vote in the Senate was 27 for Mr. Bulkeley and 5 for A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven, the Democratic nominee. The House cast 201 votes for Bulkeley and 32 for Robertson.

KNOX ELECTED SENATOR.

Chosen to Succeed Quay by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 17.—Philander C. Knox was to-day elected United States Senator for the short and long terms to succeed the late Senator Quay by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The House and the Senate voted separately this afternoon, and will meet in joint convention to-morrow to canvass the vote. Mr. Knox received the vote of the Republican members of both bodies. The Democrats voted for State Senator J. K. P. Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATORS.

Lodge Re-elected; Crane to Complete Remainder of Hoar's Term.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was re-elected for a full term by the Massachusetts Legislature to-day, and Senator W. Murray Crane, who was named by Gov. John L. Bates to occupy the vacant seat of Senator George F. Hoar until the Legislature should meet, was chosen to complete the remainder of Senator Hoar's term.

FIFTH TERM FOR HALE.

Maine Legislature Re-elects Him to the United States Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—Eugene Hale of Ellsworth was re-elected to the United States Senate for a fifth term of six years by the Maine Legislature to-day.

Sutherland Elected in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 17.—Ex-Congressman George Sutherland to-day was elected United States Senator to succeed Thomas Kearns, receiving the full Republican vote in both houses of the Legislature, voting separately. William H. King, former Congressman, received the six Democratic votes.

Burkett Chosen in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 17.—Without a party caucus or other formality save the pledges of a State and District Convention, the Republicans in the Nebraska Legislature to-day voted for Elmer J. Burkett for United States Senator. Mr. Burkett has represented the First Nebraska District in Congress for three terms.

Burrows Returned in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—The two houses of the State Legislature met this afternoon in separate session and cast their ballots for the election of Julius Caesar Burrows to a third term in the United States Senate.

Clapp Returned from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—Both houses of the State Legislature voted separately to-day for Moses Clapp for United States Senator to succeed himself.

A well-groomed man never neglects his teeth. Think that over a bit. At all the stores you'll find

SOZODONT

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER AND PASTE.

BYCK BROS

Men's Outfitters.

24th Semi-Yearly Clearance Sale

SMART CLOTHES And FURNISHINGS

Will Open at Both Stores

This Morning at 8 o'Clock.

Our Semi-Yearly Clearance Sales occur every January and July, and are favorably known to the well-dressed men of Greater New York and vicinity as Bona Fide Clearance Sales. In this January Clearance Sale the values are positively unprecedented, and, considering the excellence of our apparel, this 24th Semi-Yearly Sale will be the greatest value-giving event in our history.

BYCK BROS Smart Clothes

in style, tone and character can only be compared with to-order-made apparel costing twice our price. All the Clothes offered are of this season's style, made of handsome all-wool fabrics of the best domestic and foreign mills, and guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

Here is how prices have been pared:

$12.50 and $15.00 Sack Suits . . . now $9.25
$18.00 and $20.00 Sack Suits . . . now $11.75
$22.00 and $25.00 Sack Suits . . . now $14.50
$27.50 and $30.00 Sack Suits . . . now $16.75
$12.00 and $15.00 Overcoats . . . now $9.25
$18.00 and $20.00 Overcoats . . . now $11.75
$22.00 and $25.00 Overcoats . . . now $14.50
$27.50 and $30.00 Overcoats . . . now $16.75
$35.00 and $40.00 Overcoats . . . now $24.50

English Walking Suits and Fine Cutaway Coats and Waistcoats at like reductions.

$20 and $22 Prince Albert Coats & Waistcoats, now $16.25
$25 and $28 Prince Albert Coats & Waistcoats, now $19.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Dress Suits, now $26.50
$30.00 Dress Suits, now $21.75
Tuxedo Coats, now $12.75

Our Evening Dress Clothes are, without exception, the finest clothes that can be bought ready-to-wear, and we guarantee to fit you perfectly, no matter how you are proportioned.

FASHIONABLY TAILORED TROUSERS,

made from medium and heavyweight worsteds, cassimeres and tweeds, in handsome patterns and grouped as follows:

$5 and $6 Trousers, now $3.25; $7 and $7.50 Trousers, now $4.50; $8 and $9 Trousers, now $5.75.

Alterations will be made promptly without charge. Money will be refunded upon the return of any article purchased at this sale if found unsatisfactory.

OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is brimful of the newest and best things in men's wear, and if you want to "stock up" at little cost, don't fail to come here as early as possible, as at the reduced prices our Smart Furnishings will go quickly.

Cortlandt St., No. 31: Just a step from 6th Ave. "L" Station.

BYCK BROS "The Smart Clothes Shops."

East 125th Street, near 3d Ave. Nos. 154-164. OPEN EVENINGS.

FRENCH SHRINER & URNER TRADE MARK EXTRA QUALITY

Announce Their 25th Half-Yearly

"Clean-up" Sale OF Men's Shoes.

$3.85 Cut from $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00. $3.85

All sizes in some style or other. Early selection advised.

SALE BEGINS TO-DAY.

153 BROADWAY, Near Liberty. 365 BROADWAY, Cor. Franklin. BROOKLYN—287 and 506 Fulton.

1263 BROADWAY, Bet. 31st & 32d. 1455 BROADWAY, Bet. 41st & 42d. PHILADELPHIA—728 and 1228 Chestnut.

January Clearance Sale

Art Merchandise at Large Price Concessions

Bronzes, Clocks, Marbles & Novelties, 10% to 40% dis.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., 10% to 40% discount.
Leather Goods, Favors, &c., 25% to 50% discount.

Large assortments at a wide variety of prices.

Camerden & Forster,

450 Fifth Ave., at 40th St.

CORONER GETS A DOG CASE.

Plain Clothes Joker Sends Woman and Ailing Pup to Scholer.

A handsome young woman in automobiling costume rushed into the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night and shrieked in the Sergeant's face:

"Oh, do help me! My doggie's sick—spasms or something. Oh, I'm sure it is dying, and I—I—I just can't bear it! Can't you help me? Just say something!"

The Sergeant remarked tersely:

"Turkey rhubarb."

The fair automobilist rushed out again, bound for a drug store. In ten minutes she was back in the station again.

"The druggist says turkey rhubarb is not dog medicine," she cried, frantically. "For goodness sake, send a policeman."

"Sorry. It is not a policeman's duty to nurse sick dogs."

The woman burst into tears and swished angrily out of the station.

About fifteen minutes later Coroner Scholer called up the Sergeant from his house, in West Forty-ninth Street.

"I want to know," he shouted, "who sent that woman with the sick dog to my house, getting me up out of bed?"

"Woman—dog?" queried the Sergeant.

"That'll do," Scholer replied. "You can't fool me with your silly jokes. The woman said that a plain-clothes man at the station house looked up the statutes and said he found that it was a Coroner's case. Once and for all—I am no dog doctor."

The police, and the Coroner, would like to know who that "plain-clothes man" is.

Bill to Allow Sparring Exhibitions.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Frawley today introduced an amendment to the prize fighting law permitting amateurs to give sparring exhibitions of not more than fifteen minutes' duration for medals or prizes other than money, using gloves of not less than eight ounces.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GRAND PRIZE

HIGHEST AWARD

WAS RECEIVED BY

Apollinaris

Natural Mineral Water

ST. LOUIS 1904

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

continues with new lots at the original low prices Our mammoth sale of Paris sample lace rices.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a fond mother who was teaching her young hopeful first lessons in natural history. She said:

"Now, Robby, what's a cat?"

"I don't know," replied Robby in a vague manner.

"Why, Robby," said the mother in utter astonishment, "of course you do. What's that animal that comes creeping upstairs when everybody is in bed?"

Robby's face was animated with a great wave of intelligence as he replied, "Papa!!!"

Object lessons are a good thing under certain conditions. In storekeeping they're the best teacher.

We're continually holding up object lessons in merchandising—exemplifying to the buying public how it's possible to buy the very highest grade of merchandise at prices that are as low as, if not lower than, you'll have to pay elsewhere for an admittedly inferior quality.

From the very inception of this organization we've made it a point to sell merchandise that would not only sustain our reputation but enhance it.

That's why in every transaction the name Simpson Crawford Co. is synonymous with quality—individuality and exclusiveness—why this store is daily surpassing all previous selling records for corresponding periods.

100 handsome parlor suites

that will interest you in spite of yourself

WE'll never forget the tremendous selling of furniture one year ago, and here's a repetition of the event that's going to be greater than ever, because such values are included as

$60.00 five-piece parlor suites at $40.00.
$52.00 three-piece parlor suites at $35.00.
$56.00 brass beds, very special at $27.00.
$12.50 Morris chair, special at $8.75.
$20.00 couch specially priced at $12.50.

Read on. It's news of thrilling interest, because it tells of a grade of furniture seldom offered at prices below the regular. Furniture that meets the requirements of exacting people, and they *will* have it, no matter what the price, for they know it is far more economical in the long run to pay regular prices for this class of furniture than to pay a little less for the ordinary kind, which is offered at higher prices than we ask you to pay for the best in this sale.

Entire Fifth Floor.

The saving of ¼ to ⅓

excites more interest than any reduction we know of at this time of the year.

The new artistic designs

excite the admiration of every person who comes, and it is at once evident on inspecting this furniture that it is built to last a lifetime.

It is put together with that "stay there" determination. From the simplest part of its construction to the finish it is the height of perfection.

The designs are all new and original, and you will not only approve of them, but will insist on having them to enhance the beauty of your home.

$60.00 parlor suite $40.00
5 pc. suite, mahogany finish, piano polished frames, silk tapestry coverings, one of the best offers ever made in the history of this store.

$20 couch $12.50.
Our special couch, built with solid oak, highly polished frames, high-grade indestructible springs; 7 rows deep tufting, secured with new patent back button that will not pull out; best guaranteed workmanship; covered in heavy velour.

16.50	for 25.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
18.50	for 28.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
22.50	for 32.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
29.75	for 40.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
68.00	for 90.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.

$52.00 parlor suite, $35.00
3-pc. mahogany finished, piano polished, handsome shaped, round back and French legs, newest and most substantial panne plush covering.

$12.50 Morris chair, $8.75
Genuine birch, mahogany finish, highly polished, broad easy arms, heavy claw feet, indestructible spring seat, cushions in the newest shades of heavy velour; all hair filled and stitched edge; will retain their shape. Very special at to-day's price.

50.00	for 72.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
45.00	for 60.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
90.00	for 125.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
115.00	for 142.00	3 pc.	parlor suite.
35.00	for 56.00	5 pc.	parlor suite.

$6.50 rocking chair, $3.75
100 golden oak or genuine birch mahogany, that are excellent values at $6.50—shapely, comfortable and substantial.

$56.00 brass bed, $27.00.
Twenty-five sample brass beds; one of the special lots we've taken from time to time since we started that great clearing; 2-inch continuous post; mounted with heavy husks, fitted with thirteen heavy laterals; best construction; value $56.00, at $27.00.

56.50	for 75.00	5 pc.	parlor suite.
30.00	for 40.00	5 pc.	parlor suite.
72.00	for 90.00	5 pc.	parlor suite.
85.00	for 110.00	5 pc.	parlor suite.
90.00	for 120.00	5 pc.	parlor suite.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

2400 pairs of lace curtains ⅓ to ½ off.

THE story of this mammoth clearance sale of lace curtains is of great interest to those who have lace curtain wants. We advise and strongly urge you to come to-day so as to be here at the beginning of the tremendous bargain selling. It's no ordinary sale, and we've doubled our force of clerks—time, 8:30 A. M.—place, 4th floor.

350 pairs	$5.00 to $5.25 curtains	$2.95	700 pairs	$8.50 to $10.75 curtains	$5.90
350 pairs	$4.50 to $7.50 curtains	$3.95	550 pairs	$9.75 to $12.75 curtains	$6.90
225 pairs	$7.50 to $8.90 curtains	$4.85	225 pairs	$12.50 to $14.75 curtains	$7.90

They comprise new and original effects in Arabian, Renaissance, Irish Point, etc.—2 to 6 pairs of a style.

$14.50 Oriental rug, $8.75; $32.50 Axminster, $21.

NOTHING at regular prices—everything at unparalleled value giving prices in this important sale of Oriental rugs———carpets———Smyrna rugs.

Third Floor.

And the greatest special offer of the year in those handsome, durable 1905

Axminster rugs, regularly sold for $32.50, at $21.00.

The manufacturer guarantees them to be the most durable and beautiful rug on the market for the price, and so do we. Excellent variety of new 1905 designs—the very popular 8.3x10.6 size, $21.00.

$1.45 for $2.25 selected Anatolian mats are offered in Oriental bargain list, and here are others.
$8.75 for our $11.50 highly prized antique Guenji rugs.
$10.85 for $16.50 antique Shirvan and Daghestan rugs.
95 and $14.75 for $15 to $28.50 Kirmanshah and Tebriz mats such as you do not often see reduced.

80c. tapestry Brussels, 56c.
Distinctive patterns that give your home an exclusive, handsome appearance—(always true of all our carpets) and this is an exceptionally good quality of Tapestry Brussels set to sell at 80c.—special at.....56c

58c. for 75c. all wool ingrain carpets.
79c. yard for 95c. wool velvet carpets.
19c. for 25c. oilcloth—4-4—6-4—8-4.
39c. for 65c. imported cork linoleum.
49c. for 75c. imported cork linoleum.

9x12 Smyrna rugs, special, $16.75.
Of course we have all the other sizes at correspondingly low prices and these high grade Smyrna rugs merit every word said about them in their favor. They're a guaranteed quality all wool and the patterns are true Oriental in all its richness, giving that Far Eastern effect to your home.

$1.19 for rugs 21x54 inches.	$4.95 for rugs 4x7 feet.
$1.65 for rugs 26x54 inches.	$7.65 for rugs 6x9 feet.
$1.95 for rugs 30x60 inches.	$11.95 for rugs 7.6x10.6 feet.
$2.95 for rugs 3x6 feet.	$16.75 for rugs 9x12 feet.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great sale: decorative linens up to $1.50 at 55c.

EXPERIENCE has taught us that you know a good value when you see it, so it would only do us harm to over estimate the value of these linens. Come and see what fine decorative pieces they are—beautiful Swiss embroidered scarfs and shams—values up to $1.50 at 55c. in this unparalleled annual sale of white.

Main Floor.

FINE DRAWN-WORK LINENS—1, 2 and 3 rows of openwork—in tea cloth, 36 inches square—Sideboard scarfs, 18x54 and 18x72 in.—value $1.50 at.....69c. and 75c.

Mammoth Sale of Bath and Huck Towels.

Thousands in each individual lot—values are positively unprecedented—a rare opportunity for large users—hotels, schools, institutions, and boarding houses.

19c. Turkish bath towels, at 12½c
30c. Turkish bath towels, at 20c
39c. Turkish bath towels, at 25c
16c. hemstitched huck towels, at 12½c
16c. knotted fringe damask, 12½c
28c. all linen huck towels, 20c
39c. hemstitched hemmed, 25c

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS—90x96 in.—value $2.75 each—at.....$2.25

HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES—22½x36 in.—value $1.25 each—at.....85c

PILLOW SLIPS—5,000 extra fine slips—45x36—never have been sold for less than 16c.—at.. 12½c

READY MADE SHEETS—10,000 ready made sheets of a very superior strong bleached sheeting—2½ inch hems—laundered ready for use—
54x90, for single beds, 39c.
72x90, for ¾ beds, 45c.
81x90, for double beds, 55c.
90x90, extra size beds, 60c

Superior Quality Satin Damask Table Cloths.

$1.50 for 2 yds. size—value $2. $2 for 2½ yd. size—value $2.50. $2.50 for 3 yd. size—value $3.
All linen $1.05 Napkins, 5-8 sizes.....$1.50
All linen $2.25 Napkins, 22x22, at.....$1.75
$2.50 breakfast and dinner Napkins, now at.....$1.95
$5.00 extra large Napkins, double damask, 26 inches.....$3.75
ALL LACE RENAISSANCE CENTREPIECES, round or square, values up to $1, at.....59c
Scarfs, values up to $2.50, at.....$1.50
Sideboard scarfs, values up to $3.05, at..$1.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

100,000 cans of new canned peas at 6c. per can; 70c. doz.

EVERY store in New York asks a higher price except Simpson Crawford Co. And comparison proves that ours is not an ordinary brand of peas, either; but the sweetest, tenderest selected Early June Peas, packed to sell at 10c. a can or $1.15 a dozen—the famous Valley Brand, that people of good taste insist on having because of excellent flavor. They're so carefully nurtured and fully matured that they are far better than fresh grown peas even when in season—not more than a dozen cans to a customer.

12c corn, 8c
Sweet, tender and creamy; free from silks and particles; finest quality New York State Corn grown last summer; new pack Valley Brand; never intended to sell for less than 12c.; dozen, 95c.; per can, 8c.

12c tomatoes, 8c
Not picked until thoroughly ripe, insuring the finest garden flavor; clean, solid packed Delaware Tomatoes, never known to sell in thousands of stores for less than 12c.; 8c. for full 3-lb. can; dozen, 95c.

12c lard, 9½c
If it's pure lard, you pay 12c. nearly everywhere, and this is absolutely pure, Swift's Best Silver Leaf or Armour's Best Shield; 3, 5 and 10 lb. pails, to sell at market price (now 12c.); special, at 9½c. a pound.

12 cans of peas—12 cans of corn and 12 cans of tomatoes—36 cans; all for $2.60

YELLOW PEACHES or Golden Apricots: fancy evaporated California fruit; lb., 15c.; 10 lbs..... 1.45

We DO fill mail orders.
Or call Chelsea 2100.
Model Food Store, 6th Floor.

BUTTER—Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery; 1-lb. print, delivered, 30c.; 3-lb. pail..... 89c

MOTHER'S RICE—The Celebrated O. & S. White Carolina; 3-lb linen sack..... 22c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—The Cecil Blend of fancy, imported, rich drinking coffee; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's fancy mild sugar-cured, 4 to 5 lb. strips; lb..... 11½c

ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES—Allen Fruit Company's Perfection brand; extras; doz., $2.85; regular 30c. 3-lb. can..... 25c

NEW TEAS—Choicest Selection from India, Japan, China and Ceylon. Teas of equal cup quality and fragrance are often sold at 75c. to $1.00 per lb. Specials 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.85; lb..... 60c

NEW ENGLAND SPINACH—Potter & Wrightington's—finest packed; case 24 cans, $3.65; dozen, $1.85; 3-lb. can..... 16c

Wines and tonics.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S MALT Nutrine—Dozen..... 1.95
25c. dozen rebate for bottles.

HOLLAND GIN Van Gelder's; recommended for medicinal use; gallon, $2.85; bottle..... 65c

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Heather Glen; Extra Special Reserve; gal., $6.00; bot..... 1.25

FULL-BODIED CLARETS or Pure Native Rhine Wines—Gallon, $1.40, $1.15, 85c., and 58c.; case 12 qts., $3.50, $2.85..... 2.25

PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL and Tokay—Rich old vintage wines; gallon, $2.40, $1.85, $1.50, $1.25, $1.10 and 78c.; full quart bottle, 65c., 45c..... 37c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.65; full quart bottle..... 74c

MEDALLION DOUBLE STOUT or Half-and-Half; dozen..... 78c

MONTICELLO PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $2.85; bottle..... 83c

ANGOSTURA BITTERS—C. W. Abbott & Co.'s; bottle..... 49c

Introducing the new silk waists

JUST an informal bow—a sort of reminder that the advance guard has arrived, and such stunning creations—no two alike—cannot give you an adequate idea of the style—you must see them—come for the style hints, don't need to buy.

One of the new arrivals is the Lady Teazle waist—a dainty creation that possesses a wealth of style, and then there's the new Mignon waist—The Sara Mayer and the La Ferriene—every one from a style standpoint represents the autocratic members of the new 1905 silk waist family.

New creations in lingerie blouses, in batiste, handkerchief, chiffon mull, French lawns, Princess organdies, also Messalines, Jap, Shantung and all the latest fabrics in silks from the looms of the leading makers in France—they are trimmed in various pretty ways, with hand embroidery, German Val. and hand made Bruges Lace. Second Floor.

Three well-known corsets underpriced

C. P., J. B. and P. D. are the names of three celebrated corsets we will offer to-day at $1.48, although it is a well-known fact that they are manufactured to sell at $2.00 up to $3.50. They are made of jean and fine coutil, bias cut, gored hip and bust, medium and long hips and bust, closely boned, two side steels each side, some have garters attached on front, prettily trimmed on top with lace and embroidery, all white, all up to date models, sizes 18 to 30—special to-day at $1.48.

The Schubert piano

(with patent steel back)

is the true representative of the progress of the 20th century.

Tone quality superb. Strength and solidity

such as only steel construction can give. A reputation of 24 years.

Indorsed by many prominent musicians right here in New York City as well as by some of the world's greatest artists.

Small payment down, smaller payment monthly.

If you are considering the purchase of a strictly high-grade piano, get our prices and easy terms of monthly payment on the Fourth Floor.

Schubert

Catalogue mailed free.

☞ Our special bargains in used pianos to-day are:

1 Whitney upright..... $100
Splendid condition; great bargain.

1 Weber square..... $45
Carved legs; good tone. Worth double.

January clearing of furs ⅓ to ½ off.

Finest fashionable creations of the season.

FURS for women at prices that mark an epoch in value giving. The selling of furs is largely a matter of reliance. Very few people know the actual difference in furs or what the real worth is—with us every piece of fur is sold on its merits, with a guarantee and under its actual name—with us musk rat is musk rat and not "River Mink." Skunk is skunk and not "Alaska Sable," and so on until you really are at a loss to know just what sort of fur you are really wearing.

Our stock of furs at this moment is as great as at any time during the season, due to several opportunities that came our way, to close out the entire stock of some of our best makers—price concessions were so extremely liberal that we do not hesitate to say that the saving on stylish, honest practical furs is ¼ and ⅓—and in many instances fully ½ off.

Third Floor.

Our fur coats represent the better makers, and whether of Near or Electric Seal, Persian Lamb or other furs, the character of workmanship employed, the skins used are the best of their kind.

Persian lamb blouses, baum marten collar—was $185—at $100.

Persian lamb blouse, chinchilla collar, revers and cuffs—was $175—at $110.

Persian lamb blouse, XXX quality, trimmed, belt and ornaments—was $245—at $150.

Persian lamb box coat—chinchilla collar and revers—was $150—at $70.

Several very fine Persian lamb coats—various models—formerly $150, $175, $325 and $450—at $85, $100, $195 and $250.

$8.50 for $12.50 Persian lamb ties.
$7.50 for $11.75 sable squirrel ascots.
$5.00 for $8.50 natural Russian squirrel ties.
$8.75 for $14 natural Russian squirrel ties.
$6.75 for $9 fine Alaska fox boas—single.
$10.50 for $16.75 extra grade fox boas.
$25 for very fine Alaska fox double length boas.
$24 for $40 extra long real mink ties, with tails.
$48 for $75 ermine muffs.

Chinchilla 4-in-hand ties—clear, bright, whole skins—real value $45—now $29.75.

Pure white Ermine scarfs—natural tails—worth and being offered all around at fully 1-3 more—at $25, $35, $45, $54.

Ermine muffs—large size—new model—at $44, $55, $60 and $65.

Natural mink muffs—best grade of Eastern skin—perfectly put together and matched—$19.75, $25, $29.75.

Hudson Bay Sable—Silver Fox, Cross Fox, Blue Fox Sets.

Of the sable we have several sets—scarfs—were $60, now $37.50.

Muffs were $75—now $45.

One Cross Fox Set—natural—very fine—was $150—now $65.

One very fine real Silver Fox—you don't find many of these offered now—was $600—now $300.

One natural Blue Fox Set—by the way, a blue fox is not blue at all—it's a sort of brown or a very dark tan—was $250—now $75.

One imported set of Ermine and Moleskin—was $375—now $175.

One Persian Lamb and Ermine Set—imported—was $100—at $50.

Fur lined capes—36 in. long—black cheviot or broadcloth—lined with squirrel-collar of Persian lamb or skunk—real worth $40—at $19.75.

Fur lined coats—45 in.—made of fine broadcloth—all collars lined with Siberian squirrel, large shawl collar of Persian lamb or natural mink—value $65—at $32.50.

Fur lined coats—42 in. long—of fine broadcloth—lined with squirrel—collar of natural Siberian squirrel—red, green, brown and black—value $40—at $24.75.

$29.50 for $50 triple extra quality mink victorines.
$23 for $38 very fine chinchilla four-in-hand ties.
$19.75 for $35 special grade marten pelerines.
Ermine, chinchilla, sable, baum marten and other high class furs specially reduced.
$6.75 for $10 squirrel muffs, flat, dark skins.
$13.50 for $18 squirrel muffs, flat, sable skins.
$12.75 and $15 for real marten muffs; values $18 and $25.
$21.75 and $25 for mink muffs, dark skins, flat model.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Supplementary clearing of suits and coats.

THESE suits and coats are strictly in style for late Winter or early Spring wear, and you cannot make a mistake in purchasing. At $10 here are a number of handsome suits, any one of which would in every way fulfill all possible requirements. They sell regularly at 17.50 to 25.00, and a great many smart dressers are wearing them to-day, and paid one of those prices or a price between.

Of course these prices do not allow us the slightest profit. In fact, there is a tremendous sacrifice, but the new Spring models must be shown effectively and we need all the space occupied by these suits and coats.

After you have read the prices and inspect the suits and coats, you will appreciate this sale more, because you'll see incomparable values not overestimated.

$10 for $17.50 to $25 cloth suits
$15 for $25 to $35 cloth suits
$19.75 for $37.50 to $47.50 cloth suits
$19.75 and $25 for $37.50 to $76 velvet suits
$25 for $45 to $65 cloth suits
$7.50 for women's $12 to $17 coats

$9.75 for women's $17 to $20 coats
$17.50 for women's $25 and $30 coats
$12.50 for women's $20 and $22 coats
$21.75 for women's $35 to $48.50 coats
$7.75 and $13 for $14.75 and $25 velour coats
$27 for $35 to $40 fur lined coats

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Last time this season--$1.75 dress goods, 49c

NO store has attempted to meet this bargain, and the only reason we can assign is that fabrics cannot be secured to sell at our phenomenal reduction. That's conclusive evidence that this sale is the last time of the season you can buy these

Main Floor, Rotunda.

Smart fashionable fabrics worth up to $1.75 at 49c.

We have sold out a number of lots, but of the materials advertised there is an abundance for to-day.

49c for smart fashionable fabrics that sold regularly off the piece for $1.50 to $1.75—all-wool mixed Scotch cheviots, suit length—plain and fancy zibeline, full suit lengths—boucle and bourette suiting—plain fancy poliennes, crepe de Paris, voiles, etamines and Panama suitings—just the thing for those long-coat suits—costumes, separate skirts and waists—values are extraordinary.

75c for high grade $1.75 to $3 fabrics sold off the piece regularly all the season long at from $1.75 to $3—here's where you'll find the enthusiastic buyers—such fabrics were never sold before for the price; desirable shades in French and Austrian broadcloth, silk poliennes, crepe de Paris, silk crepons, English tweed suitings, imported Scotch plaids, English whipcords and poplins.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day a full variety of 1905 laces in desirable sample strips at ⅓ & ½.

THE lace news we published yesterday created so much buying enthusiasm that we're going to repeat it almost word for word to-day. Of course, you want to bear in mind that our vast sample strip importation is diminishing so rapidly that in a short time this remarkable sale will be a matter of history. To-day, however, the variety is complete with all the richest new 1905 laces in abundance.

25c	48c	98c	1.48	1.98	2.98
for 50c. and 75c. laces	for laces worth up to 1.25	for laces worth up to 2.50	for laces worth up to 3.00	for laces worth up to 6.50	for laces worth up to 7.50

20,000 yards of the new 1905 laces—The sample strips of several of the largest manufacturers of Saxony, representing the coming season's styles and advance samples of the styles that will be in vogue in the European fashion centres, on sale here to-day at less than half. You know sample strips are the first pieces run off on the machines—the trial lengths. Simpson Crawford Co., with their great outlet for laces, secure annually from the leading manufacturers their complete lines. This season they are larger and more beautiful than usual, as laces promise to be more in demand the coming season than for some years. The variety consists of the following:—

25c **48c**

LACE WAISTINGS, NET TOP LACES, POMPADOUR LACES, POINT GAZE LACES, POINT VENISE EFFECTS, LACE ALLOVERS, REPOUSSE LACES, IRISH LACE EFFECTS, ROSE POINT EFFECTS.

Above are in bands, galloons, various widths of flouncings, insertions, &c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

59c. yd. for $1.25 silks @ Lyons foulards.

HANDSOME effects in the very highest grade Lyons foulards—silks that are particularly adapted for costumes and carriage gowns. Soft, rich fabrics which, bought in the regular way, would sell for $1.25 and upward.

Main Floor, Rotunda.

Everybody knows the reputation of Lyons silks—these are the famous Lyons $1.25 foulards, 59c.

Prices are scarcely what the silks cost the manufacturers, and you know that such an event cannot be oft repeated, if at all, so come—come expecting the greatest bargains in silks you ever saw and you will *not* be disappointed. They're so beautiful, so stylish—smart dressers can't resist them.

59c for $1.25 silks—handsome, rich effects in satin foulards, representing the greatest values ever given by any house in America—both domestic and imported printed satin foulards and satin faconnes—in all the latest Spring shades and colorings—silks which if bought in the regular way would sell for $1.25 per yard and upward—at 59c.

59c for $1.27-in. silks for those handsome silk shirt-waist suits—don't think you'll ever have an opportunity equal to this again—you know silk shirt-waist suits will be more popular than ever this year, and these are the silks the swell dressmakers will present for the handsomest suits—all new patterns and colorings—at 59c. a yard in this sale

1.25 for $2.25 double-width black crepe de chine, and that's positive—this item alone ought to fill our silk section with enthusiastic buyers—it's a remarkable thing to sell staple black silks at this price—but then we received a concession in buying that enables us to make this great bargain offer—full double width, and we don't think you can buy it elsewhere for less than $2.25—at $1.25.

55c for 75c. rustling taffetas—guaranteed to wear—not a great quantity, so come early.

89c for $1.25 27-in. double face black peau de soie—a very exceptional value at 89c.

95c for $1.35 36-in. black rustling pure silk taffetas—for gowns and petticoats.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Women's Coats & Walking Skirts

Opportunity knocks. And seldom summons to such chances as these:

Stylish Coats, Heavily Reduced

Small lots that are left from leading lines.

Smart Walking Skirts, $4, $5 and $6.50

Manufacturers' samples, and ends of cloth made up to our order. New, best styles.

The COATS

At $10—Kersey and broadcloth. Worth $15 to $20.

At $16.50—Kersey, broadcloth and coverts. Worth $20 to $27.50.

At $22.50—Kerseys, broadcloth, coverts. Worth $28 to $35.

The SKIRTS

Four hundred Walking Skirts, mostly in plaited effects, handsome mixed materials. *$4, $5 and $6.50.*

Second floor, Broad way.

Trimmed Hats

Final Exit

Last hats of Winter. About one hundred and fifty that linger when their lovely companions have vanished away. Smart hats in prevailing, sensible, becoming styles.

And how many women need new hats to finish the season!

$2 to $10

reduced from $10 to $30.

Bonnets, toques and other good shapes. Second floor, Tenth street.

Wrappers And Negligees

It was not long ago—just yesterday—that women admired, bought and rejoiced in them at the higher prices:

Negligees and Wrappers of Albatross, $5, instead of $7.50 to $10.
Four pretty styles. White, pink, light blue.

Robes of Ripple Eiderdown, $3.75, instead of $4.50 to $7.50
Six styles. Solid colors.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Velveteen Waists

Lustrous and soft velveteen. And the waists are shapely, well-fitting and stylish. For the rest—a price advantage:

At $3.50, worth $5—Of navy blue, olive, black or brown velveteen; box plaits to bust; silk buttons; stock collar, trimmed with taffeta.

At $5 worth $8—Of broadtail velveteen; surplice style, with lace V, trimmed with silk and fancy buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Spangled Robes $10 to $25

Worth $15 to $40

Scintillating, graceful Unmade Spangled Robes, at the time of their greatest popularity.

Robes and styles are new. The lines of the patterns are flowing and becoming. Equal beauty at equal cost does not exist.

Black, white, silver and a few colors. **$10, $15, $20 and $25,** worth $15 to $40. Tenth street.

Prices That Send The FURS A-flying

As far as attractively low prices on Furs of trustworthy quality and excellent style will effect it, we are speeding the parting of our Fur Garments, whole stock of Fur-lined Wraps, and smaller Fur Pieces.

While it is unjust to discriminate, these special examples:

Electric Seal Coats at half prices: $16.25 to $40, instead of $32.50 to $80.

Children's Sets at half price: Large Scarf and Muff, of gray squirrel, $4.50 from $9. Collar-and-muff set, at $3.10, from $6.25.

Second floor, Balcony Rotunda.

Baby Carriages

To enable Baby to take his trips abroad in proper style, with absolute comfort and protection from the weather:

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS

At $25.50—Wooden body, highly polished; upholstered in leather; leather cloth hood; reversible or removable. Trimmings of brass; steel wheels, enameled to match body; cushion rubber tires. Same, with fancy body, at $26.75.

Other English Perambulators, including those made by Simmons, London, at prices up to $55.

REED GO-CARTS WITH HOODS

In wide variety, made especially to our order in durable fashion, at $15.50 to $30.75.

BABY CARRIAGE ROBES

Fur Robes, for carriages and go-carts, in fine assortment, at $2 to $25.

Fifth floor, Ninth street.

First Reductions On Young Men's Winter Overcoats

Sizes are missing in some of our finest lines of Youths' Overcoats—for ages 14 to 19 years. We shan't fill them in, this season; hence gather the remaining overcoats for quick selling, at a new price—

$14.50 Each

They are of gray and brown mixed cheviots, some sergelined, others with wool body-lining and satin shoulders. Former prices $20 and $22.

Another lot, of about one hundred Oxford and black Overcoats, sizes for 15 to 20 years, that were $10 and $12 until today, are now

$8.75 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Beauteous White Dresses For Girls

Visions of delight.

Fluffy, girlish—but the chief point is that they are so rich, so handsome, without being over-elaborate.

The effects are brand-new and novel—except that young grace and loveliness are as old as the world.

For parties, school celebrations, and similar occasions:

At $15.75—Exquisite Dresses of fine white lawn and lace. New sleeves.

At $22.50—Persian lawn Dresses, with heavy embroidery and delicate lace. New skirt, shaped girdles.

At $35—Dresses of embroidered muslin, with medallion insertions. New skirt and sleeves.

Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Mohair Nub Cheviot 50c a Yard

Worth $1.25 & $1.50

The great supply is going quickly, of course. In a few days the story will be told.

And small wonder, when a woman can buy for $3.50, a seven-yard dress-length that would be low-priced at $8.75 or $10.50.

A firm, soft all-wool cheviot in solid colors, broken agreeably by mohair nubs in the same shade as the ground.

Navy blue, castor, tans, gray, green, royal blue, black.

And black and navy blue with dashes of white. All 50 inches wide.

50c a yard, instead of $1.25 and $1.50. Rotunda.

New-fashioned Shoes

Old-fashioned Virtues

Honest, economical and to be depended upon. Comfortable friends for a long walk. The kind that you like to be seen with.

And all these qualities of excellence—*plus new, best styles*—are to be obtained for this little:

MEN'S SHOES at $1.90

The box calfskin uppers are plump and fine; the soles are exceptionally solid; the workmanship is good. Equal to most $3 shoes—and sizes are complete in broad widths.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.50

Some new lots of kidskin lace and button Shoes. The kidskin is firm—not fine, but of bright lasting color, durable and handsome. All the sole leather is oak-tanned; the lasts, linings and trimmings such as you usually find in high-grade shoes. Fourth avenue.

How These Boys' WASH SUITS Happen to Be $1.65 Each

First, because the impetus came from us. We have brought mothers of boys into the habit of expecting, about this time every year, just such rousing news as we tell today, of a season's supply of pretty Wash Suits at half or two-thirds prices. And we wanted this January's news to go away ahead of any other.

So we stirred up a manufacturer—one of the best in the business, and one who specializes in Wash Suits—until he gave us

Six Hundred $2.25 to $4.50 Suits To Sell at $1.65 Each :: :: ::

Styles are fresh and attractive—the maker goes abroad every year for new ideas in styles and fabrics; and every suit is of this season's make—advance models and samples.

They are in galatea, Chambray, linen, pique and duck, in white, plain colors and stripes; and a great variety of styles, in two general groups:

Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 2½ to 7 years.
Sailor and Eton Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years.

The higher values stated, $2.25 to $4.50, are conservative, and the low price, $1.65, is only possible, because we took the entire quantity.

And even then, the six hundred suits won't last long, as mothers will buy two, three, or more at a time, at such an attractive price. Second floor, Ninth street.

There Is This About The WHITE SALE---

Worth.

There are a number of ways to say it:

The very fine materials — *The very careful workmanship*
The very tasteful trimmings — *The very full proportions*
The very latest styles — *The very lowest prices*

But it all means the same thing—Worth.

Today we speak particularly of the Nightgowns and Drawers. But beautiful Muslin Undergarments of every other sort are their full equals.

NIGHTGOWNS

Of muslin—50c, $1.50—prettily made and trimmed.

Of cambric—65c, 75c, $1—a variety of attractive styles.

Of muslin or cambric—38c, 85c, $1—a varied and beautiful assortment.

DRAWERS

Of cambric—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1—all dainty, with every good kind of trimming.

Of cambric or nainsook—65c—with hemstitched plaits or lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Blankets and Bedspreads

It's getting to be an old story—the advance in the price of wool.

So is this—our apparent indifference to it.

New evidence here. These blankets are full of quality and perfect. The kind that defy the cold and make no value-concessions to the wash-tub. And, yet, read their prices. The Bedspreads that accompany them deserve to.

BLANKETS

At $3 a pair, from $3.75—Made of a good grade of scarlet wool in warp and filling; 72 x 84 inches, 5 pounds.

At $3.90 a pair, from $5—Made of long staple gray wool both in warp and filling; 72 x 84 inches, 5 pounds.

At $4 a pair, from $5—White wool filling, cotton warp; for full-size beds, 70 x 82 inches, 5 pounds.

At $4.50 a pair—Made of long staple wool filling, light cotton warp; extra size, 78 x 84 inches, 6 pounds.

BEDSPREADS

At $1 each, from $1.25—Honeycomb Bedspreads, made of long staple cotton; Marseilles patterns; double-bed size.

At $1.25 each, from $1.50—White honeycomb Bedspreads; washed, ready for use. Marseilles patterns.

At $2.25 each, from $3—Marseilles Bedspreads; fast back, four handsome patterns.

At $2.75 each, from $3.75—Marseilles Bedspreads, made of fine cotton, in floral patterns.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Good Muslin Sheets And Pillow-Cases

The firm, reliable, excellent Muslin Sheets and Pillow-Cases, *at the lowest prices such goods have borne in two years*, have constituted a notable White Sale event. The selling has been as rapid as the value is unusual. For a simple reason—they are of a make that is an accepted standard of value:

PLAIN HEMMED SHEETS

54 x 90 in., at 46c instead of 56c
63 x 90 in., at 51c instead of 62c
72 x 90 in., at 56c instead of 67c
72 x 99 in., at 62c instead of 75c
81 x 90 in., at 63c instead of 76c
81 x 99 in., at 69c instead of 83c
90 x 90 in., at 69c instead of 83c
90 x 99 in., at 76c instead of 87c

PLAIN HEMMED PILLOW-CASES

45 x 38½ in., at 15c instead of 19c
50 x 36 in., at 16c instead of 19c
50 x 40½ in., at 18c instead of 22c
54 x 38½ in., at 19c instead of 24c

Fourth avenue.

Value in Hair Mattresses

A gratifying purchase of sterilized mixed hair; therefore this fine bedding at lowest prices.

Our mattress man said yesterday—"not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith"—that these represented the best values he had ever been able to offer:

Mattresses of extra-fine mixed black hair—

At $12—Full size, 54 x 76 inches; one or two parts; 40 pounds.

At $10.50—Three-quarter size, 48x76 inches. 35 pounds.

At $9—Large single size, 42 x 76 inches, 30 pounds.

At $7.50—Single size, 36 x 76 inches, 25 pounds.

At $6—Cot size, 30x76 in., 20 pounds.

Selection of eighteen styles of fancy striped ticking. Fourth floor.

The STERLING SILVER PIECES

A Tempting Part of the Silver Sale

Probably because of their admirable fitness for wedding presents, the sterling silver pieces offered in the Annual Sale of Silver form one of the chief centers of interest.

No wonder, either—the variety is as ample as though you had to pay full prices; designs are all new and good; and yet there is an actual economy of *twenty-five to fifty per-cent. of the value!*

Then, on the sterling silver forks, spoons—the "flatware," there is an uniform rate of *eighty cents an ounce* for patterns that usually sell at $1 to $1.10 an ounce. What news *that* is for housekeepers with a new supply of table silver to get!

And, as far as variety, attractiveness and economy are concerned, as much may be said of the Quadruple-plated Ware and Rogers' flatware, as we have said of the sterling silver.

The last reserves have been drawn in—the "visible supply" that you see on aisle tables is the total quantity left. Take heed, therefore, that you get your share of the good things—today if possible:

Quadruple-plated Tableware at One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $10, $11.75, $20.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4, $4.50, $4.75 and $6.
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2, $3.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2.
Sugar Bowls, $1.50.
Cream Pitchers, $1.50.
Spoon Holders, $1.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Baking Dishes, $3.25, $3.50, $6.50.
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $4, $5.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4, $4.25, $5.50 and $8.
Tilting Pitchers, $10.75, $11 and $14.
Fern Dishes, $2, $2.75 and $4.50.
Soup Tureens, $4.50 and $6.50.
Cake Baskets, $2, $2.50.
Fruit or Salad Bowls, $2.50, $2.75.
Serving Trays, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c and $1.
Candelabra, $4.75, $5.25, $7.50.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
Wine Coolers, $4 and $4.75.
Cracker Jars, $2.
Napkin Rings, 35c.

Main and Tenth street aisles, Tenth street elevator counter and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Pieces (Tableware) One-quarter Under-Price

Fruit Dishes, $18.75, $22.25, $29.50.
Bread Trays, $14.25, $35, $40.
Butter Dishes, $8.75, $9.
Candlesticks, $3.50, $4, $4.75, $5.50, $8, $10.25, $11, each.
Water Pitchers, $23, $25, $32, $34.50.
Gravy Boats, $8, $9.75, $11.50.
Almond Dishes, $2 each.
Picture Frames, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $5, $6, $7.50.
Claret Jugs, glass, silver-mounted, $6.75.
Napkin Rings, $1.15, $1.25.
Children's Cups, $3.75, $4.50.
Call Bells, $1.25.
Salt and Pepper shakers, $1.15, $1.75.
SPOONS, FORKS and SERVING PIECES
Sugar Spoons, 90c each.
Cold-meat Forks, small, $1.90 each; large, $2.75 each.
Sardine Forks, $1.20 each.
Bouillon Ladles, $2.75 each.
Cracker Scoops, $3.25 each.
Beef Forks, $1.20 each.
Fried-oyster Servers, $2.75 each.
Bonbon Tongs, 90c each.
Gravy Ladles, $4.
Sugar Tongs, large, $2.75.
Butter Knives, $1.50, $2 each.
Ice Spoons, $2.90, $4.25.
Spoons and Forks, 80c an ounce.

Silver Store, Broadway, Tenth street.

Rogers' Extra-Plate Spoons, Forks and Serving Pieces at Special Prices

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.85 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a dozen.
Orange Spoons, $1.75 a dozen.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Sugar Spoons, 25c each.
Sugar Tongs, 45c each.
Cold Meat Forks, 45c each.
Berry Spoons, 75c each.
Pie Knives, 75c each.
Children's Sets, 60c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Triple-plated Medium or Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.
Triple-plated Medium Knives, hollow handles, at $3 a dozen.

Ninth street aisle and Ninth street Elevator Counter.

The Rug-Buying Chance Of the Season :: :: ::

Small groups and scattered sizes from our own stock of Standard Domestic Rugs—Wiltons, Axminsters, Smyrnas—together with a surplus stock from the best maker of Brussels Rugs. All far underprice. That's the kernel of the news that crowded our carpet floor all day yesterday, and will do so today, and as long as these splendid values hold out.

The range of patterns and colorings is ample, and there are right sizes for practically every room for which you may need floor-coverings. Examples:

Wilton Rugs

2 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. $2.50, from $2.75
3 ft. x 3 ft. $3.00, from $4.25
3 ft. x 5 ft. 3 in. $4.00, from $6.50
3 ft. x 6 ft. $5.00, from $7.50
2 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. $6.00, from $10.00
2 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. $8.00, from $12.50
3 ft. x 12 ft. $10.00, from $17.00
3 ft. x 15 ft. $12.00, from $21.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. $25.00, from $30.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. $27.50, from $35.00
9 ft. x 12 ft. $37.50, from $45.00

Axminster Rugs

18 in. x 36 in. $1.15, from $1.50
30 in. x 60 in. $3.00, from $4.00

Body Brussels Rugs

Best qualities—
6 ft. x 9 ft. $15.00, from $18.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. $19.50, from $23.50
9 ft. x 12 ft. $21.00, from $25.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. $28.50, from $35.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. $31.50, from $48.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. $35.00, from $45.00
9 ft. x 15 ft. $30.00, from $35.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft. $35.00, from $42.00

Smyrna Rugs

Best standard grade—
9 ft. x 12 ft. $23.00, from $28.50
9 ft. x 15 ft. $35.00, from $42.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. $38.00, from $46.00
12 ft. x 15 ft. $48.00, from $56.00
12 ft. x 18 ft. $60.00, from $70.00

Third floor.

Condescending Household Linens

The White Sale is democratic.

These aristocrats of household linen—Towels, Toweling and Napkins that are peers of the best—bend their heads to receive prices that usually belong to much humbler grades than theirs.

Thus un-ranked:

TOWELS

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; washed ready for use. A special value. Size 17 x 34 in., 12½c each; 18 x 37 in., 16c each.

Grass-bleached German Fancy-weave Towels, hemstitched; 20 x 38 in. Imported to sell at 25c, now 20c each.

German Huckaback Towels, full-bleached; extra large size; wide, handsome damask border; regularly 35c, now 25c each.

Extra fine Towels, 23 x 42 in.; beautiful floral designs for borders. Imported to sell at 50c, now 40c each.

BATH TOWELS

Snow-white Cotton Bath Towels; double warp; low-priced at 25c; 23 x 46 in., fringed ends; 23 x 41 in., hemmed ends. Now 20c each.

Extra large Cotton Bath Towels, 27 x 54 in.; hemmed ends; white or Turkey red borders. Specially priced at 25c each.

TOWELING

Bleached German Toweling—damask and huckaback in combination—making a very serviceable and handsome toweling. Formerly sold at from 30c to 38c a yard.

18 and 20 in. wide, now 25c a yard.
22 and 24 in. wide, now 30c a yard.
22 in. wide, finer quality, formerly 45c, now 35c a yard.

NAPKINS

Grass-bleached German Damask Napkins; soft glove-like finish; new, handsome designs; long-wearing.

20 in. square, formerly $2.25, now $1.50 a dozen. 22 in. square, formerly $2.50, now $2 a dozen.

Bleached Tea Napkins or Doilies; sewed fringes; 16 in. square, including fringe; row of openwork above hem all around. Regularly $1.50, now $1 a dozen.

Linen Store, Third floor.

Water Color Paintings at New Prices

We append a list of ten Water Color Paintings, that possess charm and artistic merit. They are all handsomely framed in gold. Today they bear these considerably reduced prices:

Two Dutch Landscapes, by W. C. Rip; were $150, now $75 each.

Sheep and Landscape, by W. R. Darrick; was $100, now $65.

Sheep and Landscape, by Hugo Fisher; was $50, now $30.

Cattle and Landscape, by George F. Schultz; was $90, now $65.

Two Landscapes, by Arthur Fendel; were $52.50, now $25 each.

Sheep and Landscape, by R. L. Johnstone; was $100, now $65.

Landscape by Geo. F. Schultz; was $100, now $65.

Venetian Scene, by A. Prosnoclum; was $275, now $150.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

The UNDER-PRICE STORE

A Crystallization of Good News

Some crystals from the White Sale hold first place in the Basement today. Fresh, bright and good as when the sale began—very striking in value:

Corset Covers, 8c and 18c
Drawers, 15c | Nightgowns, 38c
Long Petticoats, 50c from 85c
Long Petticoats, 75c from $1 and $1.25

White Sale values at the higher prices.

Other crystals glittering with economy:

GINGHAMS, 6¢ a Yard, worth 10c

More of the rapidly-departing Dress Ginghams, in excellent patterns and colors. Six Cents a Yard. Shepherd checks in light blue, navy blue, black, pink and white; chambrays in blue and gray; as well as fancy and staple stripes o browns, blues, grays and tans with white stripes. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Handkerchiefs

All-linen, of course. Good fine linen. With tasteful initial.

$1.20 a Dozen

Which is well below worth. About one hundred and fifty dozen in all—good speed! Under-Price Store, Basement.

Dressing Sacques

The details tell the story. It's wise to heed it:

Dressing Sacques of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors; well made, trimmed with satin ribbon; eight styles. At $1.25, formerly $2 to $2.75.

Dressing Sacques of cashmere, albatross or flannel, in solid colors; trimmed with satin ribbon or fancy braid; four styles. At $1.50, formerly $2.75 to $3.25.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Under-Price Corsets

Grace and comfort and endurance. New models. Thus dismissed:

At 65c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets, of fine quality batiste; bound with satin ribbon; medium bust and long hips.

At $1, worth $1.50—P. N. Corsets, of splendid quality jean; straight-front, well gored, and perfect in shape.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—P. N. Corsets: extra light, but unusual in strength; of fancy material; intended for rather heavy figures; medium bust, long over hips and abdomen; supporters front and sides.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Items for Children

Durable little garments, well made, all prettily trimmed with lace, embroidery and hemstitching. Dainty as always, more inexpensive than ever:

At 38c to $1.50, worth 60c to $2—Dresses of white or colored lawn, gingham and chambray, with or without guimpes. Sizes for 1 to 5 years.

At 18c to 25c, worth 35c to 50c—Drawers of muslin, cambric or Canton flannel. Sizes for 2 to 14 years.

At 38c to 65c, worth 60c to $1—Nightgowns of good quality muslin; broken sizes.

At 25c to $1, worth 45c to $1.50—Petticoats of Masonville muslin or Longdale cambric. Sizes for 2 to 14 years. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Red Cross Bath Towels

Absorbent, sanitary, friction-makers. Knitted cotton—the best cotton towel extant. And Wash Cloths equally worthy.

BATH TOWELS

11 x 26 inches, six for 25c
15 x 32 inches, six for 38c
16 x 34 inches, six for 50c
18 x 40 inches, six for 60c
20 x 46 inches, six for 90c
22 x 52 inches, six for $1.10

WASH CLOTHS

11 x 14 inches, six for 15c.

Sold in half dozens only.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

MITCHELL, IN SENATE, SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

Indicted Oregonian Violates Traditions of the Chamber.

HIS COLLEAGUES SYMPATHIZE

Unusual Scene Witnessed by Crowds in the Galleries Who Applaud His Denial of Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon, ignoring the custom which debars members of the Senate under indictment from presenting themselves in that body, appeared on the floor of the Senate to-day and vehemently denied the charges against him.

The unusual character of the scene had drawn to the galleries a large concourse of spectators.

When Senator Mitchell arose and addressed the Chair every eye in the great chamber was on him. "Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege," he said in low and husky tones. He read his declaration with emphasis, however, and at times with dramatic force, but in an appeal for fair play he broke into sobs.

EMPHATICALLY DENIES CHARGES.

At the outset the Senator detailed the charges and said:

"I assert in the most positive and unqualified manner that each and every one of these charges, in so far as they relate to or involve me, are absolutely, unqualifiedly, and atrociously false, and I here and now indignantly and defiantly denounce their authors, and each and every one of them, and brand them publicly as malicious and atrocious liars.

"But I desire to be more specific, and therefore I further deny, in terms the most absolute, and unqualified of which I am capable of using, that I ever, at any time or place, unlawfully or feloniously or otherwise, conspired with Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, and S. A. D. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, D. W. Tarpley, Emma L. Watson, Salmon B. Rimsby, Clark E. Loomis, and William H. Davis, or with either or any of them, or with any other person or persons, to defraud the United States out of any part of its public lands located either in the State of Oregon or elsewhere, * * * and I defy my defamers and challenge them to produce any evidence, other than that of condemned thieves, forgers, and perjurers, to sustain any such charges."

The Senator explained that about March 1 or 2, 1902, Puter called on him in Washington with a letter of introduction from F. P. Mays, a prominent lawyer of Portland, Ore. Puter had with him a woman whom he introduced as Mrs. Emma L. Watson a widow, and a citizen of Oregon, who had invested something over $8,000 in twelve homesteads after the entrymen had received their certificates.

The woman had obtained the greater part of this money by mortgaging other lands secured by notes coming due. She could not raise the money to meet these notes until she had received patents for the twelve homesteads she had purchased. Puter had acted as agent for the woman, and she was blaming him, Puter said, as he had assured her, when she made the purchases, that the patents to the lands would be issued in the regular course of business, certainly before the notes she had given for the borrowed money became due. Puter said it would be several months before the entries were considered in their regular order and asked him to get their consideration advanced.

TOLD REPORTS WERE FAVORABLE.

The Senator says he went to the Land Office with Puter, where he was told that there had been three reports made on all the twelve entries, one by the Register and Receiver, C. B. Moores and William Galloway, at Oregon City, Ore., and two reports of special agents in the field, and that their reports were all favorable.

The situation was then presented to Commissioner Hermann, who suggested that he (Puter) put his reasons for making the cases special in the form of an affidavit, and he would consider it if it was proper to advance them. Puter and Mrs. Watson then went to the Senator's office at the latter's suggestion, where two affidavits were made without cost to Puter or Mrs. Watson.

Relying on these affidavits, the Senator first by letter and then during a visit endeavored to have the cases taken up by Mr. Hermann, who turned them over to Assistant Commissioner Richards for consideration.

"This is my whole connection with Puter and with these lands. I had not the slightest idea that there was anything wrong about the entries," declared the Senator.

"I have been declared by unproved charges to be unworthy to remain longer as your associate, and, being conscious of the absolute rectitude of my actions and of my innocence of all wrong, I have deemed it not only my right, but my duty to myself and to the members of this Senate, that I should come here and thus publicly deny all charges which I know to be absolutely false, and also to explain publicly the acts upon my part which I admit, and which are now invoked by the prosecuting officer of the Government, and by a portion of the public press, as badges of crime."

As he closed the galleries applauded vigorously, and the Senators again gathered around Senator Mitchell to express their sympathy before he withdrew.

LONE RHODES APPLICANT.

One Student Appears at Columbia to Take Scholarship Examination.

Only one student, Charles J. Buchner of St. John's College, Brooklyn, appeared at Columbia University yesterday to take the examination for the Cecil Rhodes Oxford scholarship, which was held yesterday and which will continue to-day at Columbia, Cornell, and Syracuse Universities and the Educational Department at Albany, in New York State. The examination is being held simultaneously in all the other States of the Union.

Buchner did not seem to be unfavorably impressed by the solitude and worked industriously with the examination papers. Last year eight students took the examination at Columbia, but of the seven who passed the examination, none received an award, and this fact is thought to be responsible for the small showing this year.

The scholarships are provided for by the will of Cecil Rhodes, there being two of them for every State in the Union. Each is worth $1,500.

TRIALS FOR POLICE SHOOTING.

McLaughlin, Witnesses Say, Wounded Spectator After Killing Man.

The simultaneous, although wholly separate, trials of Policemen Frank McLaughlin and E. L. Devanna, each charged with killing a man without provocation, went on in General Sessions Court yesterday before Recorder Goff and Judge Foster, respectively. Juries were secured in both cases. The case against McLaughlin is particularly serious, and some new facts came out yesterday.

Nearly a dozen witnesses living on West Sixty-second Street near where it is alleged, McLaughlin committed the crime, testified that the policeman, after shooting John Patterson, a negro watchman, raised his revolver and fired at some spectators in the windows of adjoining houses. Two bullets struck Mrs. Sarah Lucas, wounding her in the head and right shoulder. The witnesses admitted, however, that a flatiron had been hurled at McLaughlin from one of the houses while he was directing the fire against the watchman.

STERNBERGER SUIT REPORT.

Referee Against Giving Him Custody of His Children.

The report of Algernon S. Norton, referee in the action by which Louis Sternberger of 43 East Sixtieth Street seeks to get the custody of his two children, a girl of sixteen and a boy of fifteen, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court. The present attempt is a phase of long continued litigation following the separation of Mrs. Berdie S. Sternberger from her husband in 1895. At that time she obtained the custody of the children, Mr. Sternberger being allowed to visit them at her house on Wednesday and Friday afternoons each week from 5 until 6 o'clock, and to have them come to his house on Sunday afternoons from 1 until 4:45. The question at issue usually has been whether Mr. Sternberger should have the children with him for a greater proportion of the time.

Referee Norton, in finding against Mr. Sternberger, holds that the father has enjoyed the society of his children during the past eight years under exceptionally favorable circumstances and that he has been able to devote to them more time than the average father gives to his children. But Mr. Norton finds these relations have had the effect of developing in the children, with their maturing years, a feeling of aversion for their father instead of drawing them nearer to him, and he believes that to force the children into a more intimate relation now against their wishes would destroy all hope of an ultimate reconciliation with them.

He advises, therefore, that the visits of the children to Mr. Sternberger be made less rather than more frequent, and that provision for the week day calls, which Mr. Sternberger has ceased to avail himself of, be dispensed with altogether, while that for Sunday calls be changed so as to have the children come to his house on alternate Sundays only.

Further than this, the referee holds that Mr. Sternberger should be allowed at some time opportunity, through uninterrupted companionship, to re-establish relations of intimacy and cordiality with his children if possible. To this end he recommends that at the beginning of the Summer, after the final order in the present proceeding, the father have the opportunity, if he care for it and the children are willing, to take them on a trip for one week, the vacation to be extended to four weeks if the children desire.

CREDITORS SEEK $84,425.

Allege That Lightstone Conceals Assets—Was Unlucky at Cards.

Edward S. Thomas, trustee for the creditors of Charles I. Lightstone, woolen merchant, formerly at 111 Greene Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 26, has started proceedings to try to recover a large sum of money which it is declared Mr. Lightstone is concealing from his estate. Irving L. Ernst of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, his counsel, said yesterday that an order to show cause had been obtained why Mr. Lightstone should not be compelled to turn over to the trustee $84,425 which, it is asserted, the bankrupt is concealing from his estate. This is the amount which the creditors say represents the deficiency of assets as shown by an examination of his affairs.

It is said that in the month of August last, in which he failed, he received in cash from various sources $105,418, and when he failed on Aug. 25 he had less than $800 cash in bank. He explained some of the payments by saying that he paid $12,500 to a bookmaker named Klein with whom he made a book on the races last Summer, and that he lost $11,200 on Aug. 19 and 20 at Saratoga, playing the races and faro.

Besides the amounts he claimed to have lost at the races and at faro, the testimony taken in the last few months shows that he lost large sums playing cards at the Progress Club at pinochle and poker. He did not tell the amount of his losses, but Solomon Sugarman, a friend, testified that from what he had seen and heard he understood that Mr. Lightstone lost $20,000 at the club. Mr. Sugarman saw him lose $100, $500, and $1,000 at a time, and one Saturday and Sunday he lost $1,000. Mr. Lightstone was considered unlucky, he said.

NEW SEAL FOR INDIANA.

Women to the Rescue of the Flat, Buffalo-Less State.

Indiana has a new State seal. It is a beautiful feminine affair with the man on the original seal replaced by female figures and with several other improvements which bring it thoroughly up to date. The State has not yet accepted it, and it is said that it may not until it goes in for woman suffrage, but the seal will be ready when that times comes.

In the meantime it heads the fine letter paper on which the Daughters of Indiana in New York write their epistles. The Daughters are members of an organization which has just been formed and which held its first social meeting at the Hotel Astor on Monday. It was there that the design of the seal made its appearance and was regularly adopted by the Daughters as the insignia of their organization.

A seal is one of the first essentials of such a society, and Miss Susan Ketchum, an artist and Second Vice President, was chosen to improve upon the State design. She did this with such success that the society gave the artist a hearty vote of thanks.

The present Indiana seal has a group of mountains outlined against a rising sun with a buffalo at the foot of the mountains on the left, with trees and a wood chopper on the right. In the new seal the mountains have been lowered half their height, the buffalo has disappeared, so has the wood chopper, and three female figures appear in his place.

"I have lived in Indiana all my life," said Miss Ketchum, explaining her changes, "and I have never seen any mountains there, so in their place I have put hills. The buffalo lying at their feet I have left out entirely. There are no buffalo in Indiana, and the buffalo is practically extinct, anyway, and quite out of place. We do not even have a woodman sparing a tree in our seal, but a wood chopper. We have the trees to spare in Indiana, so I have taken the man out altogether and in his place I have put two ladies and a little girl."

CHILD LABOR ARRESTS.

Little Girl Without Certificate Supported Family of Seven.

Six clothing merchants were arrested yesterday by Factory Inspectors Hammill and Walling and held in $100 bail each for trial in the Jefferson Market Police Court by Magistrate Ommen on charges of violating the child labor law. The prisoners are Harry Rosen, Nicholas Simpson and Samuel Greenburg of 175 Wooster Street; Charles Mettzner of 207 Wooster Street, Gabrielle Helmus of 186 Wooster Street, and Isidore Morris of 75 West Houston Street.

In the case of Rosen, a little girl who gave her name as Rosie Lindenbaum, aged fifteen, of 235 Sixth Street, said she was employed by him, but had no certificate permitting her to work. The girl's mother came forward and said:

"My little girl is the sole support of myself, my husband, and five children. If she is taken from her work the little bread that we have will be taken from us."

The Inspectors told Magistrate Ommen that they found the children eating crumbs, the remnants of a loaf of bread the only food in the house.

If You "Must Have a Drink"

TO DO BUSINESS

You Possess The Alcoholic Craving

Once the thirst for drink is created voluntary effort to conquer it is of no avail. The Oppenheimer Treatment overcomes the alcoholic craving within 48 hours. No detention from business.

The Oppenheimer Institute,
159 WEST 34TH STREET.
Telephone 5717—38.
RESULTS ASSURED.
Downtown Office, 170 Broadway.
Correspondence Confidential.

BARGE CANAL FOES ROUTED IN THE SENATE

The Brackett Resolution Voted Down by 30 to 19.

ARMSTRONG WITH MAJORITY

Bluntly Says He Does Not Approve of Pettifogging Against Such a Measure as the Canal Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Obstructionists to the $101,000,000 canal improvement project were routed to-day in the Senate. Senator Brackett's resolution calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether or not the Barge Canal act was not an infringement of the laws of the United States giving to the Secretary of War control over all navigable waters, was voted down by a vote of 30 to 19, the one absentee being Senator McCarren of Brooklyn.

Senator Cassidy moved to amend Senator Brackett's resolution by requesting the Attorney General also to give the Senate his opinion as to whether the Barge Canal act was not unusual, from the fact that in submitting the referendum concerning the canal to the people, and making the canal act operative as law without any further action on the part of the Legislature in the event of the referendum being adopted, the Legislature had abrogated its legislative function.

Both Senator Brackett and Senator Cassidy declared that unless the legal points which they raised were passed upon by the Attorney General, it would not be possible for the State to place the canal bonds to any advantage, as their validity would be in question.

Senator Elsberg characterized the proposals of Senators Brackett and Cassidy as an attempt to have the State cast a cloud upon its own title through its highest law officer, which, he declared, would be a ridiculous proceeding.

Senator Grady said the declarations which had been made as to the real intent of the resolutions and proposed amendment did not deceive anybody; that they were merely part of a campaign determined upon by interests inimical to canal improvement to frustrate, or at least delay as long as possible, the barge canal project. The apprehension that the sale of the canal bonds would be affected through the fear of possible investors as to the validity of the bonds was not genuine, Senator Grady declared. He would agree to have $1,000,000 in the Senate within an hour to take up the canal bonds if the opportunity were given to him.

ELECTIONS BUREAU FUNDS.

Bill Provides Extra $27,000 to be Available Immediately.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—State Chairman Odell's determination not to allow Gov. Higgins's policy of economy to interfere with the efficiency of the Republican organization in the County of New York was thought by Democratic Senators to be indicated to-day in a bill introduced by Senator Malby, Chairman of the Finance Committee, himself an ardent economist, providing for an extra appropriation of $27,000 for Superintendent of Elections Morgan, the appropriation to be immediately available.

Gov. Higgins this evening intimated that he favored the extra appropriation.

URGES POSITIVE VOTING.

E. M. Shephard Says Optimism at the Ballot Box Is a Good Thing.

Pleading for a positive instead of a negative standard of voting in municipal affairs, for a ballot cast on account of what the candidate may reasonably be expected to do with the problems that his office will present, rather than in accord with party likes or dislikes, Edward M. Shepard last night addressed an audience that filled Cooper Union at the second of the municipal week meetings of the People's Institute.

"Politics in New York and in most cities in the United States now," said Mr. Shepard, "is the politics of complaint, of criticism, of things gone wrong, or crimes committed, of outrages perpetrated under the protection of authority.

"But we should be half way on to atheism to say that the whole policy of the City of New York is concerned with the problems of the gambler, the excise violator, and the keeper of the brothel—that there is and has been no brighter side in municipal affairs, no side of self-sacrifice and of devotion to public ideals.

"Indeed, there is no city in the United States where greater demonstration of these virtues has been made than in New York. It is quite within my ability to recall much that has been done by such self-sacrifice and loyal public service in improving the administrative methods of the city.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, President of the National Municipal League, spoke of the merit system as a means to purity in city politics.

The other speaker was Horace E. Deming, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League.

Charles Sprague Smith, Director of the Institute, announced that at a Shakespeare recital on Saturday for pupils of the schools who are studying the poet, he should have something definite to say about securing a theatre and a theatrical company for people's Shakespearean productions. He said also that on Sunday, Feb. 5, there would be a meeting at the Union in honor of the memory of William H. Baldwin, Jr., who was a Trustee of the People's Institute.

R. B. ARMSTRONG'S NEW POST.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Will Head Casualty Co. of America.

Robert B. Armstrong, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will resign on March 6 to become President of the Casualty Company of America of this city.

Andrew Freedman, who resigned in May as President of the United States Fidelity and Casualty Company of Maryland, to give more of his time to the business of the Casualty Company of America, of which he also was President, will retire from that office on March 6, and will be succeeded by Mr. Armstrong, and will become Chairman of the Board of Directors.

NEERANFAR-FARANEER
LENSES FOR
Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
Two lenses ground into *one* piece of glass.
No cement as in other Bifocal lenses.
No attached lens.
No hidden lens.
Just *one* lens ground optically and mechanically perfect.
Send for Pamphlet.
THEO. MUNDORFF,
Inventor and Manufacturer.
1,167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BARGAINS
in Genuine
CUT GLASS
before
STOCK TAKING
C. DORFLINGER & SONS,
3 and 5 West 19th St., and 36 Murray St.

EIGHT-HOUR DEMAND ALARMS TYPOTHETAE

Printers' Stand Called Impossible at Employers' Dinner.

FORD SOUNDS JOYFUL NOTE

Breaks His No-Speech Pledge and Tells What He Knows About Chinese and Franklin.

At the annual Franklin banquet of the Typothetae of the City of New York, held last night in the "Marble Hall" of the Hotel St. Regis, the eight-hour question was uppermost, although Simeon Ford and Job E. Hedges were there to make merry. William Green, President of the New York organization, presided.

After a jolly address on the morality of those who are engaged in printing by the Rev. W. W. Giles, George H. Ellis of Boston introduced the minor note of the meeting, saying in part:

"We are happy in being together, but there is a very serious aspect to our fun. We are confronted with the eight-hour-a-day demand of the men. It is perfectly known all over the country that the printers cannot afford such a reduction. We are working on a narrow margin, and this means an additional cost of from 18 to 20 per cent. to our customers. Will our customers share this burden or will they stand stiff backed with us against this impossible proposition of our men? We are paying them all we can with a margin of profit to ourselves."

Simeon Ford, who followed, showed that he had not been rescued from after-dinner speaking. He referred first to the menu, which, he said, was all that it should be. Here it is:

MENU.
Huitres.
Sherry. Alfonso Solero.
Hors d'Oeuvres.
Consomme Marie Stuart. Sauterne.
Fillet de Sole. Chanchat.
Tornedos de Filet de Boeuf. Chateau Pontet.
Bouquets de Legumes.
Pommes Laurette. Canet.
Timbale de Ris de Veau Toulouse.
Pommery "Sec" or "Brut."
Sorbets.
Granite a l'Orange.
Canard tete rouge.
Hominy Fritte. Gelee Groseille.
Salade Nicoise. Mineral Water.
Bombe Alhambra.
Friandises.
Fromage. Cigars.
Cafe. Cigarettes.

"Franklin," said Mr. Ford, "did not discover printing, neither did he invent lightning. Both were discovered by the Chinese 8,000 years B. C. That was the year they discovered pretty much everything, and apparently they haven't discovered anything since, except the art of pursuing soiled lingerie up and down a corrugated board. They are a decadent, worn-out race. Even their shirttails are worn out.

"Several Dutchmen also discovered the art of printing from type along about the year 1000, chief among them being one Guttenberg. History records that when he struck off his first proof, the populace, with wild enthusiasm cried, 'They're off at Guttenberg,' a saying which is still extant.

"As a philosopher and epigrammer and aphorismer he was in a class by himself. He added much to the world's knowledge and something also to its sadness for did he not invent that saying, which has ever since and will always embitter childhood's otherwise happy hour:

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

Job Hedges had a different idea of Franklin. He said that he was for him as the original grafter in the Post Office, having subsidized the post-riders before the days of steam. Mr. Hedges declared that he was for every printer because he was capable of setting in type anything, even the prearranged speeches of Simeon Ford. Continuing, Mr. Hedges said:

"It is better to have an idea and to hold it than to print it. Some people can print things, but not ideas. There are many sentences set up in type that have no suspicion of thought, and yet there are 'copy readers' in every newspaper office. If some printed to-day what they think about what they do and think in Wall Street and elsewhere the world might be better informed, but the printer would be ashamed, or should be, to tell the dreadful story."

Mrs. Noble's Trial Set for March 6.

At Flushing yesterday, Justice Garretson set Monday, March 6, as the date for the opening of the trial of Mrs. Josephine Leighton Noble, who is under indictment for having shot and killed her husband, Paton Noble, on the night of Nov. 12. Mrs. Noble, who is under $10,000 bail, appeared in court dressed in deep mourning. She was accompanied by her sister, Eleanore Leighton, and Mr. Shibley, the latter representing Charles E. Le Barbier, Mrs. Noble's counsel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Rear Admiral G. W. Pigman is placed on the retired list Jan. 19.

Commander A. T. Nazro is detached from charge of the recruiting station at Philadelphia and ordered to navy yard at League Island as Captain of that yard.

Lieut. Commander C. N. Atwater is detached from the Naval Intelligence Office, Navy Department, and ordered to the West Virginia as executive officer.

Lieut. E. T. Constien is ordered to the Naval Intelligence Office, Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeon A. Fraser is detached from the Naval Hospital at San Juan and ordered to Washington Feb. 15 for examination for promotion, thence home and wait orders.

Pay Director A. J. Pritchard, retired, is detached from the Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, March 15, and ordered home.

Pay Inspector C. M. Ray is detached from the Naval Academy Jan. 31 and ordered to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Baltimore.

Pay Inspector T. J. Cowie is ordered to Annapolis Jan. 31 as pay officer and general storekeeper at the Academy.

Paymaster T. W. Leutze is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, and ordered to the West Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Arrived—Paul Jones at Tacoma; New York at Montevideo; New Orleans at Honolulu; Cincinnati at Chefoo.

Sailed—Prairie from Port Said; El Cano from Port Said; Rainbow from Hong Kong.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE

Everybody will like to read what the HON. THOS. E WATSON, bold and original thinker and brilliant author, will say editorially in the first issue of the new Magazine he is establishing in New York.

It will undoubtedly have an ENORMOUS SALE. Price, 10 cents.

ENTERPRISING ADVERTISERS will not fail to be represented.

Have you secured space?

Advertising forms will positively close FEBRUARY SIXTH.

The first number of the Magazine will be published FEBRUARY TWENTY-FIFTH.

Instruct your agents or write direct to Advertising Department, TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE, No. 121 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SUSTAINS CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE HOOKER

Bar Association Committee Urges Legislative Inquiry.

REPORTS FINDINGS OF FACT

One Member in Additional Report Recommends Proceedings for the Justice's Removal from the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Guilty on every charge save one is in effect the finding in the report submitted to the State Bar Association to-day by the Grievance Committee appointed by the association a year ago to investigate the charges made against Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Eighth Judicial District in connection with the Post Office scandals.

The recommendation of the sub-committee appointed by the Grievance Committee to take testimony with respect to the charges against Justice Hooker is that "further investigation be had by the Legislature, before a tribunal having compulsory process."

The report of the sub-committee, which is signed by all the members, was accompanied by an additional report from S. C. Huntington of Pulaski, Oswego County, in which Mr. Huntington states that, while in agreement with the majority of the committee upon its findings of fact, he disagrees with the position of the committee in refraining from characterizing the questionable acts of Justice Hooker. Mr. Huntington declares that "Justice Hooker has shown himself morally unfit to be, and he is unfit to be, a Justice of the Supreme Court; that the facts already proved constitute 'cause' for his removal from office under Section 2 of Article VII. of the State Constitution."

The majority report, which was signed by E. W. Huffcut as Chairman, Robert O. Bascom, John Desmond, S. C. Huntington, and Russell M. Johnson, and the additional report of Mr. Huntington were submitted by the General Grievance Committee without passing upon the sub-committee's recommendations. Action upon the report will be taken by the association to-morrow.

Their findings of fact include the following:

That prior to his appointment, in November, 1898, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Hooker was a Representative in Congress from the Thirty-fourth Congressional District, and that for a year succeeding his appointment that district was without a Representative, "and many people applied to Justice Hooker to look after their affairs in Washington."

That Frank P. Ball, who is found to have owed Mrs. Warren B. Hooker, the wife of Justice Hooker, $3,085, borrowed money, was appointed at the request of Congressman Hooker in October, 1898, a laborer in the Post Office at Fredonia at a salary of $500 a year, "without any request from the Postmaster at Fredonia and without any need for the appointment of a laborer in that office"; that in the following January Ball's position was changed to that of clerk in the Fredonia Post Office at the same salary, and so continued to Dec. 31, 1902, when he resigned; that he was appointed clerk upon the written request of Justice Hooker, who in the meantime had been appointed to the Supreme Court bench; that Ball drew a total salary of $2,532 in these positions, but never rendered any service whatever; that his salary was applied substantially in full to the payment of his debt to Mrs. Hooker, and that "the only substantial interest which Justice Hooker had in said Ball was Ball's indebtedness to Justice Hooker's wife, and these facts and circumstances lead to the conclusion that Justice Hooker procured Ball's appointment to enable Ball to liquidate the indebtedness."

The committee finds that Justice Hooker, through George W. Beavers, then a Post Office Department official, secured the appointment in January, 1902, of his nephew, Maurice Hooker, aged sixteen, as a laborer in the Fredonia Post Office, at a salary of $400 a year, that the appointment was needless and that young Hooker never performed any service there. A similar condition is alleged in connection with the appointment of John A. Link as a laborer in the Dunkirk Post Office.

The committee finds, in connection with the appointment of Katherine K. Clark, a niece of ex-Postmaster M. H. Taylor of Fredonia, as a stamper in the Fort Plain Post Office, with the understanding that she was subsequently to be transferred to Fredonia, "that Justice Hooker sought to evade the civil service laws of the United States, that it was not contemplated that Katherine Clark should actually render service in the Fort Plain office, that Justice Hooker had no reason to believe her services were needed in the Fredonia office."

In his additional report Mr. Huntington of the sub-committee contends that the sub-committee, failed of its full duty in presenting only the findings of fact and a recommendation of investigation by the Legislature.

He presents a series of "findings," in which he seeks to analyze Justice Hooker's intent in each of the acts reported upon, some of which he characterizes in outspoken terms. Of his twelve findings the last two are as follows:

"11. That Justice Hooker has shown himself morally unfit to be, and he is, unfit to be a Justice of the Supreme Court.

"12. That the facts already proved constitute 'cause' for his removal from office under Section 11 of Article 6 of the State Constitution."

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MADISON SQUARE, WEST
SHIRTS
Suitable for morning wear, of
FineScotchShirtings,
Expressly woven after patterns of the firm's designing.
Price $4.50, $6.50

"FIFTH AVENUE STYLES AND QUALITY AT HALF FIFTH AVENUE PRICES"

Little ads. and little rent permit of little prices. Little prices brings big business.

THE HOLLY
Announces the First Showing
of their exclusive designs in
SHIRT WAIST DRESSES
Over 75 different models.
Also the most complete assortment of
LINGERIE WAISTS
The Annual Clearance Sale will continue through January.

THE HOLLY
10 West 22d St., near 5th Ave.

"Connoisseurs and Customers are one and the same," said Beau Brummell, "at my Clothier's."

THE SALE OF SUITS AT OUR COOPER SQUARE STORE HAS RESOLVED ITSELF INTO SIZES BETWEEN 34 AND 38 IN.

BLUE AND BLACK AND FANCY MIXTURES SINGLE-BREASTED AND DOUBLE—ALL AT
$12.

THE $35 SUITS ARE ALL GONE. THOSE REMAINING WERE FROM $15 TO $25.

A FEW BLACK CUTAWAY SUITS ARE LEFT—IF YOUR SIZE IS HERE.

B&K Browning·King·&·Co
Broadway, below 32d st. ..... Manhattan
Cooper Square, at 5th st. }
Fulton st. and Dekalb ave. ..... Brooklyn

No Breakfast Table complete without
EPPS'S
The Cream of Cocoas.
COCOA
The Most Nutritious and Economical

ENGLISH
LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Harper's Book News
The Masquerader

It often happens that the Christmas holidays act as a barrier impeding the onward movement of a book. It is interesting to note that *The Masquerader* has swept aside any such interruption, and is attracting more readers than ever before.

Any one or two reviews of a book or play are apt to be misleading, but when all the reviews agree, their united judgment is so entirely right that one has no appeal. Take this latest astonishing novel and notice what the papers—all of them—are saying. What unusual enthusiasm! Listen, for instance, to the *Cleveland Leader:*

Hurry, hasten, hike! Don't waste a moment. Put on your hat or your bonnet, and run to the nearest store for "The Masquerader." It's far and away the most interesting novel of the year, and it will be a long time before we get its equal.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Its very audacity of motive, of execution, of solution, almost takes one's breath away. The boldness of its denouement is sublime.—*Boston Transcript.*

The literary hit of the year if not of the generation. The best of it is, the story deserves all its success. A masterly story.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

At last in the output of mediocre novels there comes a story with a grip. "The Masquerader" is intensely absorbing.—*N. Y. Literary Digest.*

Once caught in the current of interest, the reader is swept breathlessly to the end.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY'S
January
CLEARANCE SALE
offers tempting bargains in
BOOKS
NEW BOOKS OF THE DAY
STANDARD SETS in plain cloth and fine leather bindings
CHOICE SINGLE VOLUMES, exquisitely bound.
RARE COLLECTED SETS, Etc., Etc.
DODD, MEAD & CO.
Fifth Avenue & 35th Street

JANUARY 14th
We published Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, great novel, "The Clansman," and the advance sale was a large one; but reorders are in the mail to-day, again. We will print some newspaper comments to-morrow.
For sale everywhere. Illustrated, $1.50.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
133-137 E. 16th St., New York

THE
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
366, 368 Fifth Av., (near 34th St.)
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
Belonging to
The Estates of the late
Dr. Morris H. Henry
and the Hon.
David Dudley Field,
Together with a few other Paintings belonging to several Estates.
THE SALE will be held in the above Galleries TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8:15 o'clock.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

A hole sixty feet deep in the solid rock. How The Times Building is built, not only upon, but in, a rock, told in the handsome souvenir Times Building Supplement, obtainable at the three offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES—Park Row, Times Square, Downtown, 42 West 125th Street.

HOCKEY PLAYER HURT SERIOUSLY IN MATCH

Dr. Luther Mackenzie Has Face Cut Open—Taken to Bellevue.

HOCKEY CLUB WON EASILY

Team of Brooklyn Skating Club Was Outplayed in Lively Contest at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Roughness in hockey playing and the attendant hazardous features of the sport found their culmination last night in the serious injury of Dr. Luther Mackenzie, whose face was cut and disfigured. The cut was several inches long, and extended from under his right eye to his lip. The nostril was also torn. Dr. Mackenzie was playing the position of cover point on the team of the Hockey Club of New York in the amateur league championship series against the Brooklyn Skating Club at the time of his injury. He was foremost in a scrimmage right in front of the Brooklyn's goal. In raising his stick for a stroke one of the Brooklyn players jammed the butt into Dr. Mackenzie's face with terrific force, and the scrimmage came to a sudden end as Dr. Mackenzie sprawled upon the ice, staining the surface with his blood. The blow appeared to be purely accidental, and the conflict over the puck had been so keen that afterward none of the players seemed to know who was the careless culprit.

Dr. Mackenzie was at once taken to the dressing room of the St. Nicholas Rink, where the match was in progress, and Dr. W. E. Young of 46 West Sixty-fifth Street was summoned. He advised that six or more stitches be taken to close the wound, but Dr. Mackenzie, who is connected with Bellevue Hospital, decided to have the wound dressed, and then went in a cab to Bellevue Hospital to have his injuries treated. Before leaving the rink both of Dr. Mackenzie's eyes began to blacken as the result of the force of the blow.

Throughout this season Dr. Mackenzie has been the victim of several accidents. Three weeks ago, while engaged in a practice game at the St. Nicholas Rink, he was knocked unconscious by a blow of a hockey stick. After his injury last night Dr. Mackenzie said that he would retire from hockey playing, as he seemed to be fated to receive the hardest blows of the sticks.

While the accident put a damper on the more vigorous competitors for a while, it did not prevent the Hockey Club from piling up an overwhelming score and defeating the Brooklyns by 17 goals to 0. Russell, Howard, and Phillips kept the rubber disk hovering about their opponents' goal, and they shot it into the netting without apparent effort. Bowers, as forward of the Brooklyn team, was out about the legs in the first half, but after bandaging his leg with a handkerchief he continued in the game. He was again hurt near the close of the match by tripping and falling over the sticks. Bowers was so badly strained this time that he sat down among the side and took off his skates and stockings to examine the extent of his bruises and cuts. The examination was painstaking, but he had little vim left for future thus guarding during the last few minutes of the match.

Hard play on the ice was nature characterized the work of the Hockey Club. They seldom allowed the puck to remain in the vicinity of their goal, for when it came near one side was lifted high to the opposite one of the rink. On one of these lifts the rubber soared high for the gallery, straight toward a young woman, who screamed and ducked under the protection of the rail, while the crowd laughed. It but struck Henry Douglas, a spectator, and he went limping home satisfied that he had had enough excitement for the night of the sport. The summary and details:

Cassey (Hock.	Position.	Brooklyn's.
Howard	Goal	Smith
Russell	Point	Slade
Phillips	Cover point	Blake
Bowers	Forward	Blake
Phillips	Forward	Blake

Hockey Club of New York, 17 goals; Brooklyn Skating Club, 0 goals. Goals scored by Hockey Club—Russell, 5; Howard, 5; Phillips, 5; Cassey, 2. Referee—Max Ostwald. Umpires—Hockey Club, Blake; Brooklyn's, Cassey.

NEW AUTO SHOW POLICY.

Licensed Association Secures Control of Madison Square Garden Exhibit.

Automobile manufacturers and exhibitors were much interested yesterday at the news which was announced after the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, to the effect that the association had signed a contract with the Madison Square Garden Company to conduct the annual automobile shows hereafter. The old arrangement terminates with the present show, which is conducted under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and the Madison Square Garden Company. The new plan meets with general satisfaction, and at both shows yesterday was commented upon with the greatest favor. The licensed Association has signed a lease for two years, with an option for two more years. The association is composed of thirty-nine large automobile manufacturers. President Charles Clifton said regarding this radical change:

"The arrangement is simply the logical solution to the present conditions. The shows have been becoming more congested each year, and this Winter the importers, with their handsome cars and Parisian ideas of artistic setting, were forced in self-defense to hold a separate exhibition. This removed from the Garden show some of its best features. No plans for next year's show have been formulated. Naturally, in the process of selection and the endeavor to avoid future congestion, experimenters, who want to exhibit cars that never have been run on the road, and all unreliable concerns will be denied space. In this way the new show policy will be a protection to purchasers, besides making it possible to include all the representative productions, and will enable them to dress the exhibition as it should be dressed."

The outcome of this change of policy will be but one show next year, for while the importers' show has been a success, the foreign agents realize that one general show will be preferable.

New York Riflemen Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 17.—Of the fifteen contestants who have finished in the championship match of the 22-caliber rifle indoor association tournament W. A. Tewes of New York leads to-night. He averaged 245. Dr. A. Stillman of New York leads in the continuous match. He shot two clean scores of 75 each. M. Guley, Thomas Reiley, and H. Stevens of New York arrived to-night, and will shoot to-morrow.

American League Umpires.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Before leaving for Washington to-night Ban Johnson, President of the American League, announced the staff of umpires for the coming championship season. King and Dwyer were dropped and John Kelly of the Eastern League and "Jack" McCarty of the Pacific Coast League substituted. The other members of last year's staff, "Jack" Sheridan, "Silk" O'Loughlin, and "Tom" Connolly, were retained.

While in Washington President Johnson may arrange for the sale of the American League club of that city.

The Times Building is the subject of an illustrated Souvenir Supplement, in which the structure is interestingly and instructively described. For sale at the three New York offices of THE TIMES at 5 cents the copy—Main, Times Square; Downtown, 41 Park Row; Harlem, 125 West 125th St.—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. G. Donaldson, furnishing goods and hosiery; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. M. Ambach, woolens; M. Ambach, woolens; hotel, Wolcott.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; C. S. Robinson, manufacturing department; Herald Square Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, clothing; 395 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Bush & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; R. K. Mumford, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bixby, H. M., & Co., Salem, Mass.; H. M. Bixby, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. McMeehan, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing; 118 Worth Street.

Cassidy, S. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery and ribbons; 81 Bleecker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Cherry & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; G. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. W. Montague, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, notions, laces, and ribbons; F. W. Greene, dress goods and cloths; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Pierce, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Denver & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; J. A. Porter, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kleiler, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Cohen, housefurnishing goods; H. Eisenberg, notions and leather goods; Miss Lambert, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. C. Miller, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Darlington.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Morgan, ribbons and corsets, 255 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Hughes, jeans, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Buckley, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Finegold, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Bellevere House.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; W. Coleman, house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Grauman-Kerchey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. F. C. Cross, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Hayley, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Kreitmeyer, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Moffit, linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Criterion Hotel.

Holtz, L., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Holtz, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hand-Sayer Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

H. L. Hamburger, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filman, locks; F. Coburn, flannels; J. Murphy, corsets; Miss M. A. Mullin, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Mock, fancy goods; Miss Jackson, dry goods; Mr. Everett, dry goods; C. Snelling, laces and vellings; R. Vandill, furnishing goods; H. Bradshaw, pictures; 8 Bowne Street.

Kann, S., Son & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Hertzberg, house furnishing goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics; E. Richmond, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel York.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions; trimmings, laces, and ribbons; 948 Broadway; Holland House.

Halmerson Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Livingstone, carpets; Hotel Algonquin.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Conn, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

McKnew, W. H., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Fiddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Meeting, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; F. J. Lawler, upholstery goods; G. F. Moran, linings; 75 Spring Street.

MacInnes, J. C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Aubuchon, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Misch, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; N. C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Foster, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Meyers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 33 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Hedgecock, Jr.; Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.

Machol, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Machol, gloves; Holland House.

McKown, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Haley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; A. H. Wood, silks; J. Gordon, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Hotel York.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; P. Webb, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Lowell, Mass.; W. Burnett, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. O'Gorman, dry goods; J. Shea, silks; 530 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Oppenheimer, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. M. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hotel Wolcott.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Rosenthal, M., San Francisco, Cal., notions and furnishing goods; 260 Broadway.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Reid Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. C. Eliswerer, millinery; Miss D. Kuhn, ribbons; Hotel Breslin.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Elim, laces; 15½ Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; C. A. Rochot, notions; 57 White Street.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; H. W. Peters, clothing; 21 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Stewart, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; E. Levy, hosiery; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Skinner, cloths and clothing; 57 Franklin Street; Hotel Astor.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Winkler, waists; 487 Broadway; Hotel York.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. L. Monlove, cloaks and suits; 346 Broadway; Hotel York.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. G. Sipiete, silks; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. McGregge, goods; L. O. Wood, fancy goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. M. Lamkins, domestics; L. S. Root, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Adams, waists.

Silz & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasson, H. F., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. McHale, carpets; 385 Broadway.

Wasson, H. F., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Haines, carpets; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Pelcher, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and muslin underwear; Miss M. J. Bradford, ribbons and laces; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs, 486 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

West, P. Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. West, dry goods; Hotel Darlington.

Werman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, books; M. T. Gareis, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, cloaks, 57 White Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Ashland House.

Wile, Brockner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. I. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Henry F. Lloyd, Providence; J. Ramsey Spear, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; Judge George Valling, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. B. Aldrich, Providence.

ALBEMARLE—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

HOTEL ASTOR—A. L. C. Atkinson, Honolulu.

PARK AVENUE—J. H. Holt, Quebec; G. W. Morse, Cleveland.

ASTOR HOUSE—F. C. Putnam, Boston; E. B. Hopkins, Jamaica, West Indies.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

VON VECSEY PLAYS AGAIN.

A Cru e Performance of Mendelssohn's Concerto, and Brilliant Technique in Show Pieces.

Little Franz von Vecsey made his second appearance in New York last evening in Carnegie Hall, this time with the accompaniment only of a piano, but in a programme quite as ambitious as that which he presented last week. Its numbers were Mendelssohn's concerto, a fantasie on themes from "Carmen," said to have been written for the lad by his teacher, Prof. Jenö Hubay, and Paganini's "Witches' Dance." Mr. Herman Zilcher played the accompaniment, and offered some solos of his own—nine of Chopin's preludes and Liszt's Thirteenth Hungarian Rhapsody. After the "Carmen" fantasy, Master Vecsey played an arrangement of Schumann's piano piece, "Traumerei," with muted strings.

Perhaps infant players have their "off nights" as well as maturer artists; at any rate, the little violinist made in some respects a less favorable showing of his precocious powers than he did at his first concert. As upon that occasion it was chiefly the child's technical skill that was in evidence. There was enough of this shown in all three of his numbers to be the envy of older musicians who have spent years in mastering what he has already mastered in the slender span of his life; but there was much less certainty and finish even in the aspect of his playing, less of the indefinable air of mastery that was so amazing at his first appearance.

Only in the Mendelssohn concerto was there anything of serious musicianship, of sentiment, and of interpretation in the higher sense demanded of him, and in this he showed even more immaturity than in the concerto by Vieuxtemps with which he introduced himself. In fact, it suggested in many places only the barest outline of what the significance of the music really is. Technically it was rough and in intonation frequently false. Indeed, not to put too fine a point on it, it was a pretty crude performance of a well-known classic. It was certainly not by such playing as that that the little boy set the musical public of Berlin and London by the ears, and the question, not unnaturally, propounds itself whether the strenuous life of America has already begun to have its effect upon him.

But the other pieces he played with more security. Prof. Hubay's "Carmen" fantasy is a virtuoso piece with an abundance of the virtuoso's adornments which little Vecsey really played, and at least the air of "L'Amour est enfant de Bohème" he delivered with a good deal of its characteristic coquetry of expression—which may heaven forefend that he really understood! Paganini's colossal piece of trickery he approached with boyish unconcern, and far from boyish dash and dexterity. Many of its once fabulous effects in the way of flageolet passages and alternating staccato and pizzicato runs he accomplished with a skill that must remain bewildering. This kind of skill, however, this peculiar and very decided talent for all most exacting demands of violin technique, remains so far as has yet been disclosed, the sum and substance of this remarkable boy's musical endowment.

THE VOLPE ORCHESTRA.

First Concert of a New Organization in Mendelssohn Hall.

The latest addition to the numerous orchestral organizations of this city is the Volpe Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Volpe. It gave its first concert last evening in Mendelssohn Hall with a programme comprising Beethoven's second symphony, Tschaikowsky's serenade for string orchestra, Op. 48, and three of Dvorak's Slavonic dances. Louis Edlin, violinist, was the soloist and played Vieuxtemp's fourth concerto.

The orchestra numbers about sixty. It plays with much enthusiasm and energy, and Mr. Volpe conducts with spirit. This much appeared from the performance of Dvorak's fascinating dances, the rhythmic incisiveness and the Bohemian charuzter of which were brought out delightfully, with much color and energy. Much might be said, too, of the relation between the size of the orchestra and of the hall, and the peculiar effectiveness that resulted therefrom. There were places in the little auditorium where the body of tone sounded remarkably rich and full, and the value of every nuance seemed raised to a higher power.

STOKES WEARS SILK HAT.

Rumor Says Jersey's New Governor Will Marry Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 17.—In the presence of four former Governors and a large audience, Edward Caspar Stokes was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey at noon to-day in the Taylor Opera House.

Incidentally, Gov. Stokes inaugurated his first silk hat. His friends had been at him for four weeks to wear one. He declared that a silk hat did not become one of so small stature, and that he would not wear one. As he left his residence, however, he had a silk hat on, and the crowd cheered.

Immediately after that it was hinted that Gov. Stokes would soon be married. He is a bachelor—confirmed, his friends thought.

The former Governors who were present at the ceremony were George T. Werts, Foster M. Voorhees, John W. Griggs, and Franklin Murphy. Gov. Murphy's term having expired at midnight last night.

There was a parade of 7,000 in civilian dress after the inauguration. Gov. Stokes had declared against a costly military display.

RUNAWAY NOVICE FOUND.

Sister Dominick Has Appendicitis—Says She Did Not Get Medicine.

Sister Dominick of the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Queens, who ran away from the convent on Jan. 2, has been located at the home of John Conselyea of Springfield, L. I.

Sister Dominick, who when she entered the convent gave her name as Elizabeth Durkin of Shamokin, Penn., said that she had left home because of trouble with her relatives. Some time ago she complained of being ill, and asked for medical attendance.

This, she claims, was not provided, and she ran away from the institution. Clad only in her thin uniform, she walked three miles to the home of John Conselyea, where she found shelter. On Jan. 13, she became very ill, and was removed to the Jamaica Hospital, where she will be operated on for appendicitis to-day by Dr. W. A. Campbell of Brooklyn. Miss Durkin is twenty years old.

Father Hutton, who is in charge of the convent, said that the young novice had complained to him, but he did not think that her illness seemed serious.

MRS. L. C. LEDYARD DEAD.

Wife of New York Lawyer and Yachtsman Expires Suddenly.

Mrs. Gertrude Prince Ledyard, wife of Lewis Cass Ledyard, died suddenly yesterday at their town residence, 2 East Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Ledyard was the daughter of the late Col. William E. Prince of the United States Army. She was prominent socially in New York, and was one of the leaders of the Newport colony, where the Ledyard house is one of the show places.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The interment will take place at Newport.

Mr. Ledyard is one of the leading members of the New York bar. He is a devotee of yachting, being an ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. He was at the head of the Formet organization when it became involved in its tangle with Thomas W. Lawson regarding the yacht Independence, and now owns the steam yacht Dreamer, formerly owned by Mr. Lawson, which has been rechristened the Rambler, and on which Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard entertained frequently and lavishly.

Here Is A Legitimate Opportunity to save from 25% to 33⅓% upon regular prices.

$100,000 Worth of English Woo ens to be closed out at once.

$28 & $30 Suits now $20
$7 & $8 Trousers " $5

Finest trim and finish.

Burnham & Phillips
119 & 121 Nassau St.

OWNER KELLEY LOSES HORSE.

Lets Lineal Go for a Bid of $1,100 After Winning at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—Albert Simons bid Lineal, the three-year-old son of His Highness, up from $400 to $1,100, at which price Owner Kelley let his horse go. Lineal won the second race. He went right to the front at the start, and was under wraps all the way. Baird had two other mounts, finishing first on Homestead in the mile and an eighth race, and second on Miss Betty in the one mile and seventy yards affair. Baird had to weave his way through the bunch, catch Bengal at the head of the stretch, then had to ride hard to land in front of Handsjanner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Daribs, 107 pounds, (Gannon,) 20 to 1; Sadducee, 114, (McCafferty,) 10 to 1, second; Dalesman, 117, (Hicks,) 17 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Sid Silver, Anola, Rudabeck, King Rose, Lady Draper, and Bay Wood also ran. Hydrangea and Isabella D. were left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—One mile.—Won by Lineal, 108 pounds, (Baird,) 13 to 10; Harpoon, 110, (E. Morrison,) 10 to 1, second; Judge Snaffley, 100, (Shumster,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Mr. Jack, John Doyle, Belle Indian, Bishop Weed, Billy Waltz, Beesie McCarthy, Capt. Brolaski, and Nightmare also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Monte, 102 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 15 to 20; Aerol Belle, 92, (Auhuchon,) 11 to 2, second; Montesank, 111, (Nicol,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Topic, Our Sallie, Kitties, Gray Plume, and Legalion also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and an eighth miles. Won by Homestead, 107 pounds, (Baird,) 4 to 1; Handspinner, 100, (Shaver,) 15 to 1, second; Little Hoe, 98, (Nicol,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Courtmaid, Lady Chantey, Bengal, Barkelmute, George Vivian, Sarah Maxim, Semper Vivux, Mintbed, and Captain Gaines also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One and an eighth miles. Won by Mezzo, 99 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1; Nowata, 91, (Erie,) 4 to 1, second; Hoodwink, 96, (Crimmins,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:56 2-5. Barca, Roger Smith, Keogh, Royal Arme, Ferrilo, Shogun, Always Faithful, Fleetful, and Baird also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Rival, 100 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 4 to 1; Miss Betty, 106, (Baird,) 7 to 5, second; Rachel Ward, 99, (Nicol,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43 2-5. Knowledge, Reveille, Arab, Annora J. Alice, Commoner, Trossachs, and Woodlyn also ran.

Winning Horses at Oakland.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—The track at Oakland was sticky this afternoon and picking winners was no easy task. After Macenu captured the initial event at 6 to 1, the favorites, Abe Meyer, The Reprobate, Dungannon, and Doctor Short won in succession. The last race proved to be quite a betting event between Judge, Gateway, and Rector. The winner proved to be Gateway, with Judge second. Davis put up an injudicious ride on Judge, Walter Jennings has made arrangements with Wilkerson to ride Knapp the balance of the season. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Macenu, 109 pounds, (Barrett) 10 to 1; Pearl Waters, 107, (Jones,) 12 to 1, second; Mabel Bates, 102, (Davis,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11¾. Bailey, Cotillion, Sinicado, Golden Sunrise, Fer de Lance, and Kitty Roarks also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Waswift, 112 pounds, (Fuller,) 5 to 2; Judge Denton, 109, (Miller,) 5 to 1, second; Eva G., 107, (Fitzpatrick,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:27 3-5. Frank Mayo and Lady Rice also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and fifty yards. Won by Wenrick, 111 pounds, (Treubel,) 4 to 1; Aleka, 98, (McDaniel,) 4 to 5, second; Golden Light, 107, (Dugan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Foxy Grandpa, Fastmaster, and Ethel Scruggs also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Emperor of India, 113 pounds, (Miller,) 8 to 5; Hans Wagner, 114, (Walsh,) 6 to 5, second; Sais, 110, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Arabo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Brooks course. Won by Frangible, 97 pounds, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1; Inas, 104, (Kent,) 5 to 2, second; Capable, 102, (Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:05¾. Emily Oliver, Dug Martin, Lauretta Phillips, Albert Enslett, and May Holliday also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Komombo, 114 pounds, (Dugan,) 8 to 1; Sea Sick, 97, (Moriarity,) 4 to 1, second; Sweet Kitty Bellairs, 97, (Perrine,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Mammon, Belle Dixon, Light of Day, Del Coronado, and Revel also ran.

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Annual Sale French Lingerie

At "The Linen Store."

These are high-grade French goods and all hand made. Offered at decided reductions, for January sale.

DRAWERS.

At		$1.25	1.50	1.75	2.75	3.25	3.50
Reduced from	1.50	2.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	4.25

CHEMISES.

At		$2.00	2.50	4.50
Reduced from	2.50	3.50	5.50

CORSET COVERS.

At		$2.50	2.75	3.50	3.75	5.00	6.25
Reduced from	2.75	3.50	4.25	4.50	6.50	7.75

NIGHT GOWNS.

At		$4.25	6.25	7.00
Reduced from	5.50	7.75	8.25

WHITE SKIRT.

At		$2.50	3.50	6.75	9.00	10.75	11.50
Reduced from	3.25	4.50	8.75	12.00	13.75	14.75

SHORT WHITE SKIRT.

At		$2.25	3.00	3.50	4.25
Reduced from	2.75	3.75	4.50	5.50

This sale includes as well Table Linen, Towels, Bed Linen, Bed Covering, etc., at great y reduced prices.

James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street.

POLICE DRIVER SAVES CROWD.

Clings to Seat and Clangs Warning When Team Runs Away.

Clinging desperately to his seat in a patrol wagon and clanging his bell, Francis Baldwin, driver at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, warned crowds of pedestrians so that they escaped injury by a runaway team in a dash of fifteen blocks through Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon. Policeman John Eagan was thrown out and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital in a critical condition.

A call was sent in about 5 o'clock for the patrol wagon at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue to take an intoxicated man to the station house. At Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a cross-town car, which was disabled, frightened the horses. Baldwin grabbed the reins, but was unable to stop them. As they reared the pole snapped and the team started at a terrific pace down the avenue. Eagan was thrown more than twenty feet to the sidewalk. Several times the horses swung from one side of the wide thoroughfare to the other, narrowly escaping striking a runabout or delivery wagon.

Just as the wagon was about to cross One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street an east-bound car started across. The motorman, who failed to hear the bell until the runaways were almost on him, put on full power and the car shot ahead, just clearing the wagon. Another car going west stopped in time to prevent the horses striking it. At One Hundred and Twenty-third Street the horses had tired, and, with the assistance of a driver of a delivery wagon, Baldwin stopped them. The wagon was unmjured. The West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station sent for the prisoner.

ACCUSES GERRY SOCIETY.

Baron St. Mart Says Agents Kidnapped His Daughter.

An elderly man who said he was Baron G. de St. Mart, a veteran of the Franco-German war, and now a lecturer, appeared before Magistrate Ommen, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and complained vigorously against the methods of the Children's Society which, he said, would not have been tolerated in the Middle Ages.

"My wife, the Baroness," declaimed the Baron, who said he lived at 233 East Thirteenth Street, "sent our little daughter, Georgette, out yesterday noon to exchange at a nearby grocery store a bottle of wine which she had previously purchased. She was coming out of the store with the other bottle when an agent of this Children's Society kidnapped her and took her to the establishment of this society.

"Soon after an agent of this Gerry Society came to my home and announced himself in a gruff, angry tone, saying: 'You sent your little daughter to buy liquor, and you can't see her any more. We have locked her up.'

"The Baroness went to the society's rooms and asked the privilege of sending our daughter a note to assure her that we were aware of her plight and would secure her liberty. They told the Baroness that she could not send the note and refused to give her any information."

Magistrate Ommen agreed with the Baron, that if the society's agents had done what he said without due reason he had cause for complaint. The Baron departed to repeat his story to Magistrate Whitman, in Yorkville Court, in whose district the affair took place.

Hoppe Makes Big Run at B...ards.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Willie Hoppe, the boy billiardist, scored the highest average of his career in defeating Jake Schaefer in the first block of 400 points in their match at eighteen-inch balk line billiards. Hoppe won by 400 to 127. His high run was 169.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all [illegible]

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE NOW IN PROGRESS A SALE OF LINENS,

INCLUDED IN WHICH ARE TABLE AND BED LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELING OF THE STAPLE KINDS AT SPECIAL PRICES, AND

DECORATIVE TABLE LINENS, TRIMMED WITH HAND-MADE LACES, AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

SILK UMBRELLAS for Men and Women.

B. Altman & Co. DIRECT ATTENTION TO AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF SILK UMBRELLAS (26 AND 28 INCH), INCLUDING VARIETIES WITH STERLING SILVER CAPS, AND WITH HANDLES OF IVORY AND SILVER, PEARL AND SILVER, GUN METAL, BUCK HORN, CAPE HORN, AND NATURAL WOOD—SILVER TRIMMED; REGULAR PRICE, $5.00, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), AT $2.85

To-night at 8
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
AMERICAN LANDSCAPES
By the late
Robert C. Minor, N. A.,

comprising all the works which he left behind him, with the exception of a certain number of studies which the executors of his estate have decided to present to various art institutions.

"I place his paintings among those of the great Frenchmen that worked together in the forests of Fontainebleau, and there is a perfect accord."—HENRI DU BOIS in The American.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE SITUATION OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor McCLELLAN must regard with deep concern the development of Mr. JEROME'S fight against the gamblers. As a stiff, plucky, energetic, and skillful attack upon a notorious and demoralizing evil, it is necessarily of the greatest importance to the official having more power and responsibility than any or all others for the general condition of the community. But the repression of public or semi-public gambling is only one of Mr. JEROME'S avowed purposes and not the chief. His success, in the measure that he is successful, will have further effect than the lessening of gambling. He has declared that his main purpose is to show that the police of the city are not doing their duty, and the real effect he proposes for his policy is a thorough reform of the police.

Now, this is directly within the field of the Mayor's obligations. He has practically complete control of the Commissioner of Police, who has control of the police force. Proof such as the District Attorney is heaping up in the plain sight of the whole city that the police are certainly grossly negligent, willfully negligent, and in all human probability corrupt, is proof that the Commissioner is either ignorant of the condition of the force under him, or unable or unwilling to deal with that condition as he should. The proof cannot stop there. If the police cannot be made to do their duty, the Commissioner is responsible and the Mayor is responsible for him. Meanwhile the evidence of the bad condition of the police is not confined to the offense of gambling and does not come from the District Attorney alone. Following the example set by the Committee of Fifteen and aroused by the terrible evils of the Raines law hotels a number of organizations are moving together to expose the defects and vices of the police as to other forms of lawlessness. Not since the closing months of the Van Wyck administration has there been such a general and active impulse in the public mind of revolt against the threatening and disgusting conditions existing in the community with the connivance of the police. If the demands that are gradually taking shape be not reasonably satisfied, the situation of the Mayor in the next city election will be very gravely affected.

We have repeatedly acknowledged the good points in the administration of Mayor McCLELLAN, which have done much to establish him in the confidence of the people of the city. We have sought to deal with him on the merits of his accomplishment, and we have been persuaded that the people would do the same. They will, however, strike a balance, and the condition of the police will be a heavy, a very heavy, charge on the debtor side. If it be not met, it will easily exhaust the amount so far accumulated on the credit side. That is a fact the Mayor cannot ignore without risk of bankruptcy. We are aware that his position is difficult. There is an impression in the public mind—and it is a plausible one, not without basis—that the Mayor is between two alternatives. If he does not deal thoroughly with the police, he cannot be re-elected; if he does, he cannot be renominated. He cannot be expected to acknowledge such a situation, but he may take note of the existence of the impression. And it is to be said that if such a choice of alternatives were really forced on him, it would be infinitely better for him, for his present peace of mind and for his future career, that he should do his plain duty and let the consequences take care of themselves.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

We find in The Tribune the following brief summary of remarks made by Rabbi DRACHMAN at the conference concerning the Raines law hotels at the City Club on Monday afternoon:

> Rabbi DRACHMAN declared that this movement to eliminate a moral cancer had behind it the sentiment of all classes. It was a complex question, because this was a cosmopolitan city, with many people who desired drinks on Sunday. Still, all elements of this cosmopolitanism were right on the moral issue, and he thought if some practical disposition could be made of the demand for drinks these elements is obscured and confused by the arbitrary law which makes a crime of what they feel is not in itself criminal at all, or immoral, or even inexpedient, and in their resentment at this violation of what they look on as personal liberty they do not realize what their duty is in other directions. Take away this obstacle to clear vision, divorce the horrible vice of the Raines hotels from the question of the reasonable sale of drinks on Sunday, and the moral sentiment of the community directed against this vice will be immensely reinforced.

THE FREIGHT RATE BILLS.

Far more interesting, and as an indication of the intentions of Congress more valuable, we think, than the Administration's two measures for the regulation of railroad freight rates introduced in the House on Tuesday, are the comments of Senator STEPHEN B. ELKINS upon the general subject of the railroad rate problem. We find him reported in the columns of our neighbor The Tribune as saying:

> We can't draft a measure like that in a minute. You've got to do some good hard thinking before you put down the paragraphs to stay. You've got to think of what the courts, and particularly the Supreme Court of the United States, will think of your work when it is brought before them. Some people may have an idea that legislation can be rushed through like a job of work on a house. It can't, let me assure you, in the Senate. Three or four Senators could defeat this inter-State commerce legislation for the present session were they so disposed. Neither are important bills "just dashed off" by the authors, as a rule. I have been thinking on this question for ten years, and have not got a perfect bill in my head or on paper yet. The Elkins bill represented two years of work and study. Those who did not know anything about it had an idea that I just sat down and wrote it off while waiting for the next street car, or something like that.
>
> Not in a minute, not "while waiting for the next street car," can such a measure be prepared. Innumerable minutes and a multitude of street cars will doubtless pass before the measures prepared by Representative ESCH of Wisconsin and Representative TOWNSEND of Michigan find their way to the President's desk. On that difficult road they must encounter the challenges of the Senate, where such measures are not rushed through "like a job of work on a house." For, as Senator ELKINS points out, you have got to think of what the courts will say, "particularly the Supreme Court of the United States." Possibly Mr. ESCH and Mr. TOWNSEND have not taken sufficient account of the courts.
>
> Their bills are supposed to present the ideas of the Administration. Mr. ESCH'S bill gives the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to declare a just and reasonable rate, which shall become operative within thirty days after notice; an appeal may be taken within sixty days. Mr. TOWNSEND'S bill provides for the creation of a Court of Transportation sitting as a court of equity, having jurisdiction of appeals from the decisions of the Commission. From its own decisions appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court.
>
> It is all there, everything the President has demanded, for it must be remembered that his demand was extremely simple. All he wanted was that the control over the railroads of the country should be lodged in the hands of the Executive at Washington. As the President has the power to appoint Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, the Esch bill would vest in him the ultimate and controlling power over freight rates. If in some year of widespread discontent a Populist or a Grangerite should become President the railroads would find themselves so pelted with decrees fixing their charges that the most diligent efforts of the Court of Transportation to hold even the scales of Justice would be ineffectual to protect them against ruinous uncertainty and business confusion. It is probable, however, that under such a statutory policy we should most of the time have railroad Presidents pure and simple. The railroads would be under the imperative necessity of making common cause, and of attempting by a union of effort and of influence to control the Presidential election. Their self-preservation would be achieved in that way with less trouble than under the present system, which requires them to deal with the Governors and Legislatures of forty-five States.
>
> After ten years' study of the subject Senator ELKINS does not feel qualified to draw a bill. There is a considerable probability that he and several other Senators will find it no easy matter to accept the somewhat extemporaneous measures of Mr. ESCH and Mr. TOWNSEND with a perfect expression of their views and a safe declaration of National policy.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

It is high time that the Russians should determine what they mean to do about that "Baltic Squadron." That they do not mean to send it on further toward the Japanese jaws that are gaping for it might safely be inferred from the fact of the fall of Port Arthur and of the destruction of the warships there which the squadron was intended to reinforce. But we are not left to inference. The London Times in its commercial intelligence The alternative is to abuse the hospitality of some neutral port, while at the same time confronting the imminent risk of destruction by a far superior Japanese fleet long before reinforcements could arrive from Europe in the shape of the nebulous "third squadron."

On land the Russian outlook is not much brighter. It is all very well for Count CASSINI to talk about the reserves which will bring Gen. KUROPATKIN'S army up to 550,000. But how are these men to be got to him, and how are they to be subsisted and supplied after they reach him? The inadequacy of the existing Trans-Siberian Road for the work already thrown upon it is recognized in Russia. The substitution of heavier rails for the light ones originally laid is now going on on the western division, and has been done for about a third of the length of the road. To complete it will require the transport along the road to the places where it is needed, and to the limitation of other traffic, of 176,000 tons of rails, the third part of the possible annual output of the Russian mills. But to support a population of half a million people in the neighborhood of Mukden, it is clear that the road must also be double tracked. This, too, is recognized in Russia, but even the plan for doing it is still inchoate and even uncertain. One view is that the additional track should adjoin the existing track, another that a new and independent line shall traverse Siberia. A compromise between the two plans seems to commend itself to the Russian Ministry of Public Works, by which part of the route shall consist of two independent single-track roads, and part of it a double-track road formed by the junction of the two. But nothing has been done toward realizing this scheme excepting the allotment of 10,000,000 rubles for "preliminary surveys."

When, at this rate, does Russia expect to be in a condition to wage war with Japan on equal terms? Evidently she cannot do so until she has built a new navy and a new railroad. Admiral DUBASSOFF found himself forced to disavow the report of an interview in which he was made to say that the only thing for Russia to do was to make a treaty of peace with Japan, with the expectation and intention of tearing it up when she was ready to make war. The Admiral certainly had no reason to disavow this utterance upon the ground that it failed to do justice to his intelligence.

SAVE CITY HALL PARK.

It is to be hoped that the Department of Parks will put itself emphatically upon record as opposing the scheme proposed by the Department of Bridges for making a terminal at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge by taking possession of City Hall Park.

The plan of the department consists in a structure some two hundred feet long and fifty feet high, projecting from the present terminal building, and doubtless matching it in ugliness, across Park Row and into the City Hall Park, of which it would be not merely a disfigurement, but the actual ruin for any purpose of a park. The engineer who devised this vandal scheme proposes a monument to his own incompetency. If the area of the park which he proposes to confiscate were private property and occupied by a modern commercial structure, he would not think of interfering with it, and would consider how he could get on without it. But, being a public park, he has chosen it as the line of least resistance. He ought to be told that a public park is in fact the line of greatest resistance. Whatever improvements are to be made in the terminal, which is certainly in need enough of improvement, must be made within the present area occupied by the Bridge. As The Brooklyn Eagle has pointed out, there is room enough behind, between the street and the towers, to make what modifications are necessary. If the engineers of the Department of Bridges have not enough ingenuity to devise a scheme which can be executed within those dimensions let other engineers be employed who have. But let it be understood that the public parks have other uses than to show engineers a short and easy way out of their professional troubles.

OUR TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

In Mr. JOHN FOORD'S interesting paper on our commerce with the Far East, published in the Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES, there is brought out a very curious and significant fact in respect to the trade with Manchuria. That fact is that the existence of a state of war is less injurious to our peaceful commerce with those parts than was the Russian occupation. And this not at all with reference to the shipment of supplies available for the belligerents, but only to the normal demand of the Chinese inhabitants of Manchuria. According to Mr. FOORD'S statement of the case, while, for the three months ending with September, 1903, the import of American cotton cloth into all China was but 17,000,000 yards, in the corresponding three months of 1904 it rose to 82,000,000 yards. Although the figures are not given for the various Chiport of China, as Hongkong is the British.

The result at home has corresponded to these figures. Before the war broke out the Russian occupation of Manchuria had had such an effect in excluding the goods of Russia's commercial competitors that certain cotton mills in the South which had been devoted to making the class of goods in demand in Manchuria had closed and their owners gone into bankruptcy. This year, on the other hand, Mr. FOORD is able to report that the orders placed in this country for such goods are sufficient to take the entire output of all the mills that make them, North and South, up to next May. If any Russian is still in the dark as to why American sympathies, which follow American interests, should go out to Japan as against Russia, in this war, he ought to find in the figures an answer conclusive, if not satisfactory.

The centenary of the birth of DISRAELI, which has caused a notable revival of interest in his career both here and abroad, and has been the occasion of publishing a new and complete edition of his novels, makes timely also the publication in the columns of THE TIMES of the unfinished novel from his pen, as already announced. The story so far as it had been advanced by the author makes twelve chapters. It will be published in three installments, of which the first will appear in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Jan. 22—next Sunday. The second installment will be published on Jan. 29, and the third on Feb. 5. It will not be published in any other form in this country during the next three years, as THE TIMES holds the American copyright. The narrative opens and proceeds in a manner highly characteristic of DISRAELI; it is interesting, altogether readable, and should not be missed by those who are reasonably desirous of being well informed of what is going on in the world of letters.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Clubs of Men and Women.

An up-the-State paper prophesies serious trouble for us in the shape of an avalanche of angry letters because we said, the other day, that, of all women's clubs, those seem the most futile of which the members meet to read to each other extracts from the reference books under the pathetic delusion that thus they can acquire "culture." The prophet of ructions apparently didn't give our words the careful attention they must have deserved—since he expanded them to the length of a column—and somehow he acquired the notion that our purpose was to compare women's clubs with those of men, to the disadvantage of the former. "If," he says, "the women have time, and the inclination to devote that time, to the study of political, social, and economic questions, it is a privilege which cannot be denied them. It is equally true that if the men in their clubs choose to devote their time to political discussions, cards, billiards, or jack straws, that is their privilege. The transposition of these activities would be as incongruous on one side as on the other." This is wholly irrelevant to the original discussion, but it brings out, or half out, the most important difference between the clubs of men and of women. The man's club IS something, the woman's club is FOR something; that is, the one is an end, the other a means. Of course, the distinction is not invariable, for a few organizations of men that are called clubs have other ends than mere being, but these exceptions are not really clubs at all, in the strict and proper sense of the word; they are societies or leagues, with certain social features as an incident or accident. The vast majority of the women's clubs, on the other hand, belong to the class that includes the minute minority of the men's clubs, and the peculiarity is well illustrated by the fact that so few women's clubs feel any need of having clubhouses. That, however, is no evidence that one is better or worse than the other; it is only proof that they are utterly different. As for what we said about the "culture" clubs we await the consequences with no great apprehensions. Their members all know that we are with them in all their high aspirations, and, anyway, for one man that smiles at the "literary circles" there are a hundred women.

Big Guns and Little Ones.

Reports from Russian sources have agreed in stating that the beginning of the end at Port Arthur was when the Japanese succeeded in bringing into action against the main defenses and the town itself their eleven-inch cannon. Before that the advantage of fighting from behind breastworks almost or quite made up for the superior numbers of the enemy, and the siege promised to drag itself out indefinitely. After the big guns were mounted, however, the situation entirely changed, there was no real protection for everybody or anything, and, under an unremitting strain, even Russian nerve soon gave out. Now from the other side it is announced that what gave the Japanese most trouble, and cost them the greatest number of lives, was not a big weapon, but a comparatively small one—the Maxim machine gun. The correspondent of The London Daily Mail, in reviewing before its close the incidents and lessons of the siege, says that this is one thing which the Japanese all admit. The searchlights, they say, were terrible obstacles in the night attacks, not only by exposing the assailants to view, but by blinding and throwing them into confusion. The ground was broken, however, and it was usually possible by the exercise of sufficient care to avoid the places where alone the stationary apparatus could cast its rays. The machine guns were different. "They can be carried about everywhere, and can easily be shifted from place to place by a couple of men and brought in position in places where they can be of the greatest effect. It is nearly impossible to detect them and put them out of action, and their effect against the Japanese has been most disastrous and has time after time enabled the Russians to beat off their attacks with very severe losses. Nothing can stand against them, and it is no wonder that the Japanese fear them, and that even the bravest among them feel favorable for their use, and the moral seems to be that great cannon are the things for besiegers and small ones for the besieged—as a main reliance. The difference is explicable by the nature of the targets at which the two sides fired.

Knowledge Is Never Useless.

In a recent address upon "Difficulties in Getting On," Mr. JAMES SWINBURNE, Past President of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, made the mildly startling statement that "no knowledge is worth obtaining for its own or any other sake unless it is or probably will be useful to man." This has been received with enthusiasm in various journals devoted to the applied sciences, but we imagine that the longer they think about it the more they will doubt both its accuracy and its value. Of course "knowledge for knowledge's sake," literally interpreted, is a phrase as close to imbecility as are its relatives, "art for art's sake" and "right for right's sake," for it, like them, implies the existence of an absolute, which, if it exists at all, can never be recognized by human beings. It is, however, distinctly absurd to condemn the acquisition of any knowledge not probably useful to man, because, so far as experience teaches, there probably is no such knowledge. Many things have been learned of which the utility was not discovered until long afterward, and electricians should be the last to forget that their own branch of science contains, perhaps, more illustrations than any other of the fact that any knowledge whatever is likely in time to become of the most practical value. The investigator and the student can hardly waste their time so long as they are really learning something, and they are particularly safe when they are learning something new. They may not see its use, and it may never be useful to themselves, but they should carefully set it down, nevertheless, in full confidence that it will fit into something, somewhere and some day, and then they may get a bit of posthumous fame as a reward. There are better rewards than that, but there are also worse. Mr. SWINBURNE, who seems to be a man with more fondness for epigrams than wisdom in their selection, also expressed high admiration for what he said was an American definition of the engineer—"a man who can do for one dollar what any fool can do for two." We would be sorry to believe that an American said that otherwise than as a joke, for there never was a clearer mistaking of a part for the whole.

Tempest in Another Library.

It is from Brooklyn this time that there comes the familiar news of a determination by a public library official to remove from his shelves all the books deemed by him unsuitable for general reading. Of the "improper" books he is to destroy all except one copy of each, which copies are to be locked up in a dark closet, while the "trashy" books are to be banished utterly, just whither is not stated. The report, as usual, has developed an eager demand for the names of the books which the Brooklynite has decided to be wicked, and, again as usual, there will be for several weeks a brisk sale of a few ancient works that will prove to be great disappointments to their purchasers. Most wearisome are all these episodes, and in every way useless and unpleasant. Yet every librarian, apparently, must make the old mistake. It is very mysterious.

HAS NOT DISCUSSED JEROME.

Citizens' Union Not Ready to Pick Candidate, Says Cutting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg you will correct the statement that appears in your issue of this morning with reference to a storm brewing in the Citizens' Union over the name of William Travers Jerome. I have heard nothing of such a storm, and cannot now discern a cloud upon the horizon. The Union has not discussed candidates for the coming election, even informally, and while the convention to be held in April will probably define the Union's attitude, there is no prospect of its naming a candidate until its usual adjourned session in September.

Your reporter represents me as leading a faction in the Union. Permit me to state that if I ever feel disposed to be a factionary in that body, I will first resign the Chairmanship.

R. FULTON CUTTING.

New York, Jan. 17, 1905.

Sensible Mortgage Taxation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read what appears in THE TIMES of this morning under the above heading.

Let me suggest that what is needed in the State of New York is sensible taxation, and that such taxation would be a tax on the fair cash value of real estate, and a tax at the same rate on income from personal property. That, I submit, would be sensible taxation, and would no doubt be easily borne and become popular as time and results made plain its merits. Licenses, permits, privileges, &c., might remain undisturbed for a time, and the income from mortgages on real estate in this State, owned by residents of the State, should be exempted from taxation.

The way in which bonds owned by estates, mostly in very moderate amounts, are now taxed, while vast amounts belonging to the very wealthy are not taxed at all is an injustice that should be no longer acquiesced in by the people of the Empire State.

LONG ISLANDER.

January 16, 1905.

The Disraeli Novel.

From The Utica Observer.

THE TIMES yesterday announced that on Sunday next it would begin the publication of an unfinished novel by Benjamin Disraeli—Lord Beaconsfield—which will be completed in three installments. We assume that almost everybody is anxious to see this literary fragment, for if it be what THE TIMES says it is—a satirical account of Mr. Gladstone—it will make "mighty interestin' readin'," as Horace Greeley might have said, if he had not preceded Benjamin Disraeli into the silent land some nine years earlier. We cannot choose but commend THE TIMES in its wise caution in getting hold of this remarkable production, and in copyrighting it so as to prevent piratical publications of it for three years. Three years is as good as an eternity to us who have waited for twenty-three years to read the last word of Disraeli, in fiction!

The Times's New Home.

From The Auburn Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday moved from its old home on Park Row to its magnificent new building at Broadway and Forty-second Street, where THE TIMES will have unsurpassed facilities. THE TIMES, under its present management, has made great progress, and its future prospects are extremely bright. It is one of the very best of the metropolitan newspapers and lives up to its excellent motto, "All the news that's fit to print."

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

Chicago's Experience Shows a Wide Variation in Cost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the hearing which the Controller is conducting concerning the cost of gas and electric light in this city, it is noticeable that scant courtesy is extended to any taxpayer who may appear. The Controller's attitude is that this is a matter in which a taxpayer can have no legitimate interest. Perhaps he, living in another borough, is not aware that taxes upon Manhattan property have already reached the breaking point.

If not the taxpayers, pray tell who should be interested in a matter of such vital importance to the city? Who more than they need assurance that this inquiry shall be conducted fairly; that the results shall represent conditions, not theories; that they shall not be based upon the mere desire of blind advocates of municipal ownership?

Take a single illustration of the treatment accorded those who appear:

A prominent Manhattan physician, a large holder of real estate, Dr. Taylor, engaged in his behalf the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts to represent him at the last hearing. They appeared and asked whether such representation would be permitted in the interest of their client; the Controller's personal counsel bulldozingly replied, "In other words, to appear in the general interest of the electric light companies in the city." Any such connection, or interest, Dr. Taylor's counsel emphatically denied, upon which the Controller personally stated that he was representing the taxpayers; bringing to light all they need know, and consequently any one else attempting to enter the matter must be doing so in behalf of the lighting companies.

Engineers interested in municipal ownership have estimated that an electric light plant for this city can be installed for about $4,000,000, but I am creditably informed that such a plant could not be constructed for less than twice that sum. The estimates and plans show many items omitted, a number of startling errors, and a system which competent authorities have long since pronounced obsolete. Cleveland's (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, making expert investigation into plans and estimates submitted to that city for a municipal lighting plant, (the plan was abandoned after careful consideration,) found that the engineer—who was one of Controller Grout's recent witnesses—made an error of $130,000 in an estimate of $375,750. If our city embarks upon this questionable enterprise there will be no turning back other than as the result of millions of the people's money squandered and a popular uprising—as was the case in the scandalous Philadelphia municipal gas plant episode.

Haskins & Sells, the chartered accountants on behalf of the Reform Club of this city, have made an extensive investigation into the cost of the municipal lighting of Chicago. It was claimed by that city that electric lighting there cost approximately $80 annually per lamp, while much greater sums were paid in New York, $146.50, under contract for one year, and Boston, $124.50, having a contract for ten years, and the Reform Club desired the facts. But the accountants found there, as has been the case with the experts testifying before the Controller here, that the figures included only such items as coal, labor, and minor repairs—and not all of these—and that omitted were all such costs as water, insurance, taxes, depreciation, and interest. They found also that a large amount of labor utilized in connection with the light plant was charged to other departments.

The actual cost of municipal arc light service in Chicago these well-known accountants state to be as follows:

	Per Arc Lamp Annually.		Per Arc Lamp Annually.
1888	$164.69	1895	$155.62
1889	206.44	1896	162.58
1890	155.93	1897	138.11
1891	296.50	1898	123.81
1892	179.76	1899	97.86
1893	177.18	1900	99.88
1894	181.48		

The average of these costs is $165.62 annually for each city arc lamp, compared with $146.50, the highest price paid by the City of New York for better service.

Assuming that the last year quoted represents the benefit of thirteen years' experience, organization, and resultant economies, is it not to be inferred that were this city to establish a municipal lighting plant it must go through the same kind of costly experience before reaching even the present-day service standards of Chicago, known by all familiar with the subject to be most unsatisfactory?

One of several interesting features of municipal ownership was brought out in last week's hearing before the Controller when the expert stated that for the municipal lighting plant Chicago pays $3.55 a ton for coal. The private electric light companies of that city are paying less than $1.30 a ton. Comparing these figures, should it be wondered at that the taxpayers of our own city feel somewhat concerned in the outcome of this investigation, and not a little alarmed in the prospective creation of opportunities for like "differences" in New York?

The Controller's witnesses do not appear under oath, and the value of their evidence is therefore apparent. The Controller himself justifies the position of Chicago's expert that taxation, general or special franchise, is not, and should not be, charged against the city plant, evidently forgetting that in 1903 the lighting companies of the Borough of Manhattan alone were taxed $1,750,000, of which $650,000 was for the special franchise tax. This sum, paid here in one year, exceeds the present value of Chicago's entire municipal plant.

Upon cross-examination at the last meeting it was shown that, had Chicago used the service of the private companies during the past thirteen years, $49,426 net would have been saved the city, yet the Controller seemed to think it a matter of no importance. His personal counsel stated that the figures were irrelevant, and in this he had the Controller's enthusiastic support. Here and elsewhere the examination bore evidences of effort to bring out but one side, suppressing any facts or figures seemingly favorable to the local lighting companies.

Of all the States of the Union in which statistics relating to matters of this kind are carefully kept, Massachusetts stands first. There we find that last year eight cities operating municipal plants obtained an average of 346 candle hours of electric light for 1 cent. In Manhattan, at the prevailing prices, the private companies are giving 477 candle hours for 1 cent. In Massachusetts nearly, if not all, the lamps in question are supplied by overhead wires; in Manhattan every lamp is supplied from underground mains.

The entire cost of electric lighting on the streets is 23 cents annually per capita; the public buildings, including the schools, Court Houses, City Hall, Fire Department, and all others, cost 7 cents annually. Our city's per capita expenditure for all purposes approximates $30 annu-

STEVENS LOSES STEEL SUIT.

Need Not Pay Dividends on Common Stock, Court Holds.

TRENTON, Jan. 17.—Vice Chancellor Stevenson to-day filed an opinion sustaining the demurrer of the United States Steel Corporation in the suit brought against that company by Alfred F. Stevens to compel the payment of dividends on the company's common stock. This decision practically disposes of the whole case. Stevens filed a bill to enforce the payment of dividends on the common stock out of alleged accumulation of profits amounting in January, 1904, to $86,000,000.

In sustaining the demurrer, Vice Chancellor Stevenson says that, while $86,000,000 is a large amount in itself, it is only 6 per cent. of the company's capital stock, and there is no proof to show that the company had this money in actual cash. It might have been invested, he says, in material, and there is nothing to indicate a policy on the part of the corporation to favor the interest of its preferred stockholders to the detriment of the common stockholders.

More than this, he says, Mr. Stevens's bill does not allege a single fact which shows that the retention of these accumulated profits was not justified by the requirements of the business operations of the company.

EXPECT NO BIGGER TAX RATE.

Grout Thinks Final Assessment Figures Will Prevent It.

Mayor McClellan, Controller Grout, and President O'Donnell of the Tax Board, all were inclined yesterday to the idea that no material difference in this year's tax rate would be caused by the fact that the tentative assessments on personal property for this year showed a reduction of approximately $960,000,000. All were inclined to the belief that the final figures on personal property would show an increase over last year, after the swearing off process was over.

"President O'Donnell tells me," said the Mayor, "that the assessors held to the policy laid down by the department and kept the assessments down to hard pan. The increase in realty valuations is about normal, Mr. O'Donnell says, and there is no need to worry about the tax rate. The increase in the rate will not be material."

"Those figures don't mean anything," Controller Grout declared. "When we find out how much of the assessment for 1905 stands and compare those figures with the assessments that stood in 1904 we shall have some basis to calculate upon. I believe the tax rate will be but very slightly greater than the rate for last year, and that the increase in assessment valuations will show the expected normal increase."

President O'Donnell also said that the tentative figures meant nothing. He saw no reason to change his original estimate of the increase, about $206,000,000, made up by $176,000,000 in real estate and $30,000,000 on personal property.

PRAISES TIMES'S REVIEW.

Annual Financial Number a Standard Work, Says A. A. Housman.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Annual Financial Review," said Arthur A. Housman of the Stock Exchange firm of A. A. Housman & Co. yesterday, just before he started for Europe on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm for a pleasure trip of two months, "is way ahead of the eight preceding issues and a most valuable contribution to Wall Street's record literature and its data or general commercial and financial business.

"It is, in fact, a standard work of reference in my office, and were I disposed to be adversely critical of it I could not pick out an important flaw in one of its many articles, tables, and charts. It covers the entire field, as does no publication of the kind, and is a marvel of accurate and exhaustive compilation. How it can be issued free with the regular edition of THE TIMES is a mystery not to be solved by its readers."

VETO FOR WATER CONTRACT.

Grout Against Jersey Company's Plan to Supply Richmond.

Following an extended conference yesterday between President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond and Controller Grout, the latter declined to approve the preliminary draft of a contract for supplying the Borough of Richmond with water by the East Jersey Water Company.

More than a year ago the East Jersey Water Company appeared in the field as a competitor for the supplying of water to Staten Island, proposing to run pipes under the Kill von Kull and deliver the water to general pumping stations in Richmond, from which stations the borough could arrange to distribute it to consumers. For the water itself, delivered at pumping stations, the company wanted $84 per million gallons, and would exclude the city from purchasing water for Richmond Borough from any other source.

The Meaning of Tzarkoe-Selo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent issues when reference was made to the Czar's present abode, it struck me and perhaps many other constant readers of your paper as rather interesting to know the meaning of the word Tzarkoe-Selo. I have found out from natives that it is in reality pronounced Tzár'skoyé-Sélo. Tzar-skoe means belonging to the Czar, as if written with an apostrophe between the r and s, the same as a possessive case. Selo means a village. Hence the entire compound word means "The Czar's Village." J. J. A.

New York, Jan. 17, 1905.

Freak Laws Offered in Kansas.

From The Kansas City Journal.

The freaks are coming to the front rapidly at Topeka. First it was a bill to establish conditional marriages—to separate all husbands and wives after they had lived together ten years. Then came a bill abolishing all divorce. Then a bill providing that if a man was not married at thirty years of age he must espouse a woman selected for him by a State commission. And now comes a crank from Cherryvale who wants the Legislature to establish the whipping post for the man who corrects his wife with a trunk strap or the soft side of a two-by-four scantling.

THE ISLAND.

There is an island in the silent sea
Whose marge the wistful waves lap listlessly—
An isle of rest for those who used to be.

For never an echo wakes that towering wall,
Whose blackened crags answer none other call—
Save the lone ocean's rhythmic rise and fall.

Only the song the sea sings as she laves
That sleep-bound shore with sad, caressing waves.
The while the dead sleep sweeter in their graves.

'Tis, oh! so still they sleep within each tomb,
Cool in long shadows of the cypress gloom,
Breathing in death the moon-flower's

PIONEER TYPEWRITER GETS JEWELED WATCH

Mrs. Saunders Introduced Writing Machine in London.

AN OPERATOR FOR 30 YEARS

Only the Flighty Girls Who Can't Get Work, She Says—How Old? Well, Not Sixty.

Mrs. M. A. Saunders of 125 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, at present the secretary of William Dutcher of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 141 Broadway, yesterday received a chatelaine watch depending from a diamond-studded fleur-de-lis and bearing the inscription, "To the pioneer typewriter from the pioneer manufacturers. 1875-1905." That Mrs. Saunders is entitled to this characterization few persons will be likely to deny after learning the story of her relations with the type machine for the last thirty years—in other words, since the thing was invented.

Mrs. Saunders, who was the first to earn a dollar at typewriting, is a native of New York City, the daughter of the late Dr. Edward R. Percy, who was a well-known practitioner in his day. She married early and was early widowed, finding herself alone in the world, with a little daughter to take care of. A clever pianist, she soon established herself as a music teacher, obtaining an opening in Nova Scotia. After a year there she came back to New York, securing employment as a teacher in the Normal College. While she was teaching a friend read the following advertisement and called it to her attention:

A bright, educated woman wanted to take a remunerative and pleasant position. Musician preferred.

"I did not enthuse when the advertisement was called to my notice," said Mrs. Saunders. "Even in those days misleading advertisements were not unknown. Nevertheless I answered the 'ad,' and the next day I received a call from a man who said that my letter had been selected from the several hundred received, and that he would be very glad if I would call at 707 Broadway. He gave me a little pamphlet, which he told me to read at my leisure. As he arrived about the time I was due for a lesson at the Conservatory of Music, and I was paying $2.50 for a half-hour's instruction, I did not stay to talk to him, but left to meet my teacher with the pamphlet in my pocket. I rode to the conservatory in a stage, and coming back glanced through the pamphlet. I saw that it told of some kind of a machine, and said something about writing on it.

"I was puzzled. The first thought that entered my brain was that it was a sewing machine which was referred to, but I did not see how a sewing machine could write. Still, I went to the address mentioned, where I was met by a gray-haired woman, who welcomed me heartily. She took me to a table on which one of the machines was resting. Seating herself before it, she touched a few keys and handed me a sheet of paper on which my name was printed. I was dumfounded.

"'Did you do that?' I questioned wonderingly.

"'The machine did,' she replied, 'and it will do just as well for you as it does for me.'

"Then she put me before the machine, told me how to divide the keyboard in halves, and said that striking the keys just as I would if I were playing a piano I could soon learn to write much faster than I could by hand. I remember her first sentence:

"'You can see it is far easier to write in this way than with the pen.'

"I was fascinated, and, acting under instructions, was soon picking out the letters for myself. I worked away without taking count of time. At last my preceptress interrupted me.

"'I want you to meet the manager,' she said, and introduced me to a tall man with curling, white hair, who smilingly told me he could see I was destined to be a great typewriter. He told me to come back the next day. After about ten days' practice I was allowed to take a machine home. Three weeks later I was employed by the company at a salary of $12 a week. My first pay day opened a new avenue of employment to women. While I was practicing I was told that a musician had been wanted, because their touch was needed on the keys to insure speed."

For a time Mrs. Saunders was employed in the main office. Then she put in three years introducing typewriters in all the larger cities of the United States. The machines of that day were very different from those of the present. There was a treadle, worked by the foot, which threw the carrier back after a line was finished, and, as Mrs. Saunders said, they were so complicated and fragile, despite the fact that they were heavier than now, they were out of order before an operator could begin to learn how to work them.

Next came a term of employment with the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, where Mrs. Saunders met Mr. Dutcher, now the President of the National Association of Audubon Societies. At that time she had a speed of 100 words a minute. In 1891 she went to another typewriter company and opened a typewriting school in London, where the typewriter was just being introduced. "In the English metropolis she gave diplomas to two classes and found places for fifty graduates. Returning to America, she went back to work for Mr. Dutcher. For five years she has been his secretary.

"There never was a time," said Mrs. Saunders, "from the date when typewriters were put on the market that there was not employment for competent women typists. In the beginning the average salary was higher than it is now, although those at the head of their profession make more money to-day than ever before.

"It is the incompetent, flighty typewriter who is complaining that her field is overcrowded—the girl who reads novels and frizzes her hair and gets to work late. There are hundreds and thousands of young women who pretend to be typewriters who ought to be washing clothes. The really competent girl can make from $25 to $40 a week now; twenty-five years ago the best she could hope for was from $15 to $18."

Mrs. Saunders will probably retire from business before the year is over. "I am getting to be an old woman now, and I suppose it is time for me to quit active business," she said.

"How old?" asked her venturesome questioner.

"More than fifty," smiled Mrs. Saunders, but by no means sixty."

JUDGES AT FUNERAL.

Mass for Magistrate Hogan Celebrated by the Rev. Father Kean.

The funeral of City Magistrate Edward Hogan was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. The Rev. Father John J. Kean celebrated a low requiem mass. The City Magistrates attended the services in a body, their courts being adjourned until afternoon. Mayor McClellan called at the home of the deceased before the services, which business kept him from attending. Borough President Ahearn attended the funeral, and there were also present Judge Newburger, ex-Judge Callahan, ex-Police Captains O'Connor, Killalea, and Vredenburg, ex-Judge Welde, Dennis Flinn, Recorder Goff, and Daniel F. McMahon. The bearers were Magistrates Zeller, Mc[illegible], Flammer, Breen, Pool, and Baker.

DR. DIX'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Old Trinity Crowded at Her Marriage to William H. Wheelock.

It is some years since a large and fashionable wedding was celebrated in famous old Trinity Church on lower Broadway, and yesterday was the only time, in the annals of the present generation at least, that a daughter of the rector of Trinity Parish has been married there, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Catharine Morgan Dix, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, to William Hawxhurst Wheelock, son of Dr. and Mrs. George G. Wheelock.

The musical programme was selected by the bride, herself an accomplished musician. While the guests were being seated the andante from the second and third movements of Beethoven's fifth symphony were played, also Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and the coronation music from Meyerbeer's "La Prophète." The choir as they came from the side of the church—they did not come down to meet the bride—and took their places sang "O Lord, who at Cana's wedding feast." The bridal procession was headed by the ushers, who were Beverly Robinson, Charles A. Cone, George C. Ward, Guy R. McLane, and Edward T. Thurston of New York, Langdon Marvin of Albany, R. B. Flershem of Chicago, and Frederick Jordan of Philadelphia, followed by the bridesmaids, who were Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix, sister of the bride, and the Misses Therese Iselin, Marian L. Whitaker, Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, Pauline Robinson, Nathalie E. Chauncey, Olive Thorndike, and Mary Sargent.

The bride, escorted by her brother, John A. Dix, moved up the nave to the music of the Lohengrin "Wedding March." She was clad in a cream-white satin gown having a long train, and trimmed with Venetian point, and her veil of Brussels point, which is an old heirloom in the bridegroom's family. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride's attendants wore coats of brocaded rose-pink satin over skirts of shirred pink tulle, and carried large clusters of pink roses. Their frocks were topped by brown velvet hats trimmed with delicate pink ostrich tips.

The bride and her brother were met at the chancel steps by Dr. Dix, the Rev. Dr. Manning of St. Agnes's Chapel, the bridegroom, and his best man, Norton Perkins, Dr. Dix gave his daughter away.

After the first part of the ceremony was over the bride and bridegroom following the clergymen, ascended the chancel steps, and, passing through the aisle formed by the attendants, approached the altar, where the ceremony was completed. During the ceremony one verse of "Oh, Perfect Love," was sung, and after it the bridal party walked out to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March"; the chimes were rung as they passed out of the church to their carriages.

A small reception for the families of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends followed at the Dix residence, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock left town for a wedding trip of several weeks' duration.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Frances D. Thornton and Lindley Murray Roe will take place to-day at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. John C. Thornton; that of Miss Grace Eaton and Frank Schoonmaker will be celebrated at the Collegiate Church, and at St. Thomas's will be the wedding of Miss Gladys Childs and S. M. Morgan Barker.

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It is expected that the entertainment James H. Hyde is to give on Jan. 31 will be the most original and notable entertainment of the Winter, but the guests will by no means confine themselves to French costumes, nor does Mr. Hyde himself intend wearing one. All sorts of fancy dresses will be worn, and many other than French costumes will be seen. Mr. Hyde's present intention is to appear as Mephistopheles. Minuets will be danced by young women in old court costumes, and there will probably be a beautiful fancy quadrille in costume. Mme. Réjane before the supper is served will present a French play that has never been produced here, and for which scenery is coming from France expressly for use at this affair.

***

James K. Whitaker announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marian L. Whitaker, to Joseph Earle Stevens. Mr. Stevens is the author of "Yesterdays in the Philippines," brought out by Scribner in 1898. Miss Whitaker's mother, who died some years ago, was Miss Katherine J. Bend. Miss Beatrice Bend and Mrs. Cortland Field Bishop are Miss Whitaker's cousins. Mr. Stevens was graduated from Harvard in 1892, and has been for several years in New York.

***

Miss Constance Knower, whose marriage to H. Coleman Drayton will take place on Saturday at 2 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, entertained her attendants yesterday at luncheon. They included her young sister, Miss Margaret C. Knower, who is to be maid of honor, and the girls who are to be bridesmaids, the Misses Caroline H. Drayton, Sydney Stuart Henop, Constance Oratt, Antoinette Hewitt, Helen Cutting, Augusta Munn, Elizabeth Cutting, and Julia Tuck Morgan.

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There will be a meeting of the Wednesday Bridge Class this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles Francklyn, 10 East Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus (Miss Henop) intend coming to New York the latter part of this month to spend some weeks. At present they are at Ashintully, their country home, near Tyringham, Mass.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wheelock, (Miss Dix,) whose wedding took place yesterday, have taken an apartment at 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, where they will live after returning from their three weeks' bridal tour. Mrs. Wheelock was the recipient of several hundred handsome bridal gifts, including fine old silver and family jewels.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday on the East Gulf and Atlantic Coast States with slightly higher temperature. It will also be fair west of the Rocky Mountains. There will be rain or snow Wednesday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, the Middle Slope, West Gulf States, and Lower Missouri Valley, and Wednesday night or Thursday in the Mississippi or Ohio Valleys, the lower lake and south upper lake regions. It will be warmer Wednesday in the central valleys.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh southwest to south winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southwest to south winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Wednesday in north portion; fresh southwest to south winds.

Western New York—Snow flurries Wednesday except fair in southeast portion; Thursday rain or snow; fresh southeast to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday rain or snow; fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	—TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	29	25	30
6 A. M.	26	26	30
9 A. M.	24	27	32
12 M.	25	33	34
4 P. M.	24	35	35
6 P. M.	20	34	37
9 P. M.	16	32	36
12 P. M.	14	31	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	34°
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1904	23
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer yesterday registered 26 degrees at 8 A. M. and 33 degrees at 6 P. M., the maximum temperature being 35 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 24 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

"THE MONEY MAKERS" IS A VERY NOISY FARCE

Ida Conquest Now a Star at the Liberty Theatre.

SOME FUNNY COMPLICATIONS

But Actors Have to Labor Hard with Roles That Are Thin—Cyril Scott at His Best.

Capt. Archie Fitzgerald	Cyril Scott
Charile Clifton	Brandon Hurst
A Butcher	Eugene O'Rourke
Uncle Mat	Edmond Lyons
Bella	Lillian Thurgate
Mabel	Daisy Atherton
Mrs. Bannerman	Annie Wood
Fred	F. Owen Baxter
"Baby" Berkeley	Emily Rigl
Inspector O'Hara	Herbert Ayling
Florist	Edna McClure
Modiste	Mabel Dixey
Milliner	Aileen Goodwin
Coster Girl	Mabel Crawley
Waiter from Savoy	Milano Cary Tilden
Dot	Ida Conquest

One is rather inclined to hesitate at expressing regret that most of the actors in "The Money Makers" at the Liberty Theatre labor so very hard, because, in several instances, it is just hard work and nothing more that creates the brief periods of amusement. But in portions of the play where the fun is supposed to be at its height no little of it is lost on account of the awful din that is brought about by actors who are too zealous by at least two-thirds.

The second act of George Rollitt's farce, which serves to introduce Ida Conquest as a big type figure in the programmes, is not without humor, although of an exceedingly boisterous kind. Two young women—Dot (other name not given) and Bella (likewise minus a family name)—conceive the idea of starting a bureau to furnish tips on horse races. Their object in entering upon this dubious employment, about which neither of them knows anything, is to get funds to enable them to marry the men they love, both of whom are without the means necessary to satisfy mercenary parents.

For a time the pair are apparently successful and money rolls in. Then it develops that they have tipped their clients on a horse that was scratched the day before their wires were sent out, whereupon the pair are besieged by an angry crowd of men and women, all demanding their money, and insisting upon the arrest of the supposed swindlers.

The situation is here complicated by the arrival of the uncle of Dot's sweetheart. He is at once mistaken for the swindler. The scene in which the angry patrons of the tipping bureau swarm into the place, crying out for justice to the extent of 3s. per capita, is adroitly staged managed and conveys an excellent impression of unreasoning clamor.

The last act of the farce, while it may have less power to create laughter in the case of people who mistake noise for humor, is decidedly the best of the three. It seems so at any rate, possibly because the part of Dot's sweetheart, Fitz, is so excellently played by Cyril Scott. In this act suspicion has been diverted from the uncle, and it now rests upon Fitz, but he is entirely in the dark about the whole affair. In his easy, suave effort to convince his accusers of their error, Mr. Scott lifts this scene from farce up to light comedy, and it is decidedly the best incident of the evening.

Miss Conquest lacks the volatility necessary to the best farcical playing, and the suggesting of Dot's ingenuousness and native simplicity is something entirely apart from her personality and her method. She succeeds better in the more strenuous scenes of the later acts. Brandon Hurst lends good aid in the one situation in which he is engaged, and Edmond Lyons, though he is excessively vociferous, contributes an amusing character. The small part of a waiter is very well done by Milano Cary Tilden, and Annie Wood, whose "I am the cook" of Wilkinson's Widows, is still held in grateful memory, manages to extract some fun from a part in which she is grossly abused by everybody else on the stage.

MISS MORSE AND MR. COLE.

Their Joint Song Recital in Mendelssohn Hall a Success.

Miss Leila Morse, soprano, and Mr. Kelley Cole, tenor, gave a song recital together yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall that had many elements of charm. Both are singers of much taste, refinement, and genuine musical feeling. Mr. Cole has appeared a few times in public concerts, when he commended himself through his sincere and unaffected style and his skillful use of a voice that is naturally without great sensuous appeal, but that he employs in the singing of songs with intelligence and appreciation, and with a knowledge of how to make it count for the utmost. His higher chest tones are apt to be rather hard and too "open" in quality when he delivers them in full voice, but he manages his mezzo voce skillfully, and his performance never offends the artistic sense.

Miss Morse is not as yet well known in the public concert halls, but she is likely to be, for her singing is artistic and capable of giving much pleasure—such singing as an agreeable voice, well controlled, and put at the service of fine taste and true feeling can achieve. Her phrasing and enunciation are excellent, and her style shows much finish and repose. Yet, although both the singers put forward a programme in which there was music of many different styles and a variety of emotional content, there was a certain monotony about their afternoon's music which came from a lack of sharply defined characterization and expression of mood which they both show. Miss Morse was strikingly successful in Brahms's broad and beautiful melody, "Erinnerung" and in his "Am Sonntag Morgen," which she phrased beautifully; in Lalo's "L'Esclave," and in her English songs. Mr. Cole sang three of the later and unfamiliar songs of Schumann—a portion of his work that would repay closer scrutiny than hyper singers give it, as was shown, especially by the second of the group, "Geständniss." His singing of Schumann's setting of Moore's "There's Nae Gently Here" was delightful. Duets that the two sang together by Franz Ries and Rubinstein, though without much musical importance, were delivered with great finish and nicety of expression.

Robert Weir Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Robert Weir, sixty-nine years old, who was with Admiral Farragut during the war of the rebellion, and, who for a number of years was consulting engineer of the Union Subway Construction Company of New York, died suddenly at his home, in Montclair, shortly after 9 o'clock this morning of heart trouble. Mr. Weir was born at West Point in 1835, and was the son of Prof. Robert Walter Weir of the United States Military Academy. For several years he was associated with the construction department of the Croton Water Works. Mr. Weir leaves a widow. The funeral will be held at St. Luke's Church to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Peter J. Gildemeester Dead.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday announced the death in San Francisco at 7 o'clock yesterday morning of Peter John Gildemeester, known here and in many foreign lands as a planomaker.

Mr. Gildemeester was born in New Orleans in 1849 and was the manager of the wholesale department of William Knabe & Co. of Baltimore. Several years ago he became interested in the manufacture of a piano known as the Gildemeester & Kroeger. Besides his wife, he leaves three sons and a daughter. His home was at 2,260 Seventh Avenue and his body will be sent here from the Pacific Coast.

TIFFANY & CO.

Pottery and Glass Department

Continued China Sale

At greatly reduced prices to facilitate removal, Minton, Doulton, Cauldon, Crown Derby and Coalport plates and cups and saucers

Also fish and game sets decorated by Mussill, Wilson, Hart and Wright

Union Square New York

The lessons learned by advertising, gained by the expenditure of millions of dollars, may be yours without cost.

Advertising is no longer an experiment. It will never be an exact science, but many accumulated experiences have taught us what to do and what not to do—these experiences have practically all been gained in the last fifteen or twenty years.

Many manufacturers have spent millions in the various experiments which have resulted in the present accurate knowledge of the correct principles and forms of publicity.

This pioneer work does not have to be done over again. The advertiser of to-day commences upon a solid, substantial basis, and does not need to waste money in useless experiments.

It has been proved over and over again that any article which is of use in the American home can be profitably advertised in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. THE POST is a weekly magazine, appealing with peculiar strength to intelligent people. It goes into 700,000 families every week. Its circulation has not been gained by premiums or any similar method. The fact that it is a weekly magazine makes it possible for the advertiser to introduce his goods more quickly and surely than if it were a monthly.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Leonard J. Gordon.

Dr. Leonard J. Gordon died at his home, 114½ Mercer Street, Jersey City, yesterday from heart disease, after an illness of three months. He was born in New York on April 16, 1844. In 1860 he became a student at the New York University. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and later volunteered in the Sixth New Jersey, of which he became Adjutant. For ten years he was engaged in business in New York, and for a time was private secretary to Daniel Drew. In 1872 he entered Bellevue Medical College, from which he was graduated three years later. Dr. Gordon practiced medicine in Jersey City for two years, and was then appointed chemist of the Lorillard Tobacco Company, which position he held until the business was absorbed by the American Tobacco Company in 1894. He was instrumental in establishing the Jersey City Free Public Library, of which he became Superintendent, a position he held up to the time of his death. Dr. Gordon was President of the Palma Club, a member of Van Houten Post, No. 3, G. A. R.; the Carteret Club, the New York Command of the Loyal Legion, and the Chi-Psi Society of New York University. His wife died five years ago. He is survived by one brother and two sisters.

Henry B. Pierce.

Henry B. Pierce, President and Treasurer of Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., died at his apartments in the Oakdale on West Thirty-fifth Street early yesterday morning. Mr. Pierce was of New England parentage, having been born at West Boylston, Mass., March 11, 1842. He was educated at the New Ipswich Academy, and came to New York when he was twenty-one years old, joining the firm with which he continued to be identified until his death. He was a member of many clubs and societies, among them the Union League Club, Lotos Club, Sons of the Revolution, New England Society, and Aldine Association, and was a charter member of Republic Lodge, F. and A. M., of this city.

Daniel S. Arnold.

Daniel S. Arnold of 25 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, died on Monday at Deland, Fla., of pneumonia. He was born in Thompson, Windham County, Conn., eighty-eight years ago, and in 1846 opened a general store at the corner of Pearl and Pine Streets, Manhattan. He was one of the best-known merchants of that time in the downtown district of the city. Mr. Arnold retired from business about forty years ago. He was one of the earliest members, and for twenty years a Trustee, of Plymouth Church, and was a close friend of Henry Ward Beecher. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

The Rev. Ludwig H. Gerndt.

Funeral services will be held to-night over the body of the Rev. Ludwig Herman Gerndt, who died Sunday night at his home, 1,045 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was for a long time a missionary in India, and afterward on Ward's Island and other public institutions. He was born in Berlin in 1821, and while he was a missionary in India the Sepoy rebellion broke out, and with his wife and children he was compelled to flee. He went to Canada, and for a while was a missionary on the Upper Ottawa. He is survived by two sons and one daughter.

A Literary Sensation

FOR WHICH A DOLLAR A WORD HAS BEEN PAID

THE hitherto unpublished story by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, which will appear in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, beginning Jan. 22, is a novel of satire and philosophy, the philosophy being a part of the satire. The nine chapters suffice to present to the reader a group of clearly drawn and sharply differentiated characters.

As in all of Disraeli's novels, the satire is directed against English titled and middle-class society. There is the Falconet family—of which the head is a great banker—very pious, deeply interested in tracts and Bible classes, very philanthropic, dull and narrow. Claribel, Countess Bertram, is a great social leader and passes for a woman of much wit and learning, chiefly because, although her mind is quite empty and she rather silly and foolish, she is shrewd enough to make her friends and guests entertain the belief that she is singularly gifted. She has a son, an altogether heterodox young person, who resigns his seat in the House of Commons, because he is unable to agree with anybody about anything.

There is an interesting East Indian gentleman, Kusinara, a Buddhist, who with Mr. Hartmann, a German disciple of Schopenhauer, and a mysterious, brilliant stranger whose name is not disclosed, conspire to establish in London society a propaganda of a mongrel pessimistic and Vedistic philosophy intended by them to subvert and destroy the Christian religion. Their plot to make the silly and credulous, but socially powerful Lady Bertram the leader of their cult vividly recalls the story of Mme. Blavatsky's relation to the sudden flowering out of Theosophy in New York some years ago.

Finally there is Mr. Gladstone. Lord Beaconsfield's lifelong opponent, whom the reader will at once recognize in the character of Joseph Toplady Falconet. The portrait is drawn with an audacious likeness to the original, and upon this personage the author with visible delight expends his sharpest satire. The pietistic activities of Falconet's early youth are delineated; his Oxford career, his entry into politics, his election to the House of Commons, the fervor and zeal with which he devotes himself to public affairs, and notably his eloquence and wonderful flow of words, serve to make the development of the character follow a line immediately parallel to the early life of Mr. Gladstone.

It was perhaps Disraeli's real opinion of Gladstone that found expression in these disparaging sentences: "With all his abilities and achievements, Joseph Toplady Falconet was essentially a prig, and among prigs there is a freemasonry that never fails. All the prigs spoke of him as the coming man." That is perfectly characteristic of the distinguished and noble author, and it is a good example of the quality which makes this unfinished story by him so highly readable. The characters are marshaled, the story is already well on its feet, the action has begun with a notably lively movement already sufficient to evoke the reader's interest, when the end of the fragmentary tale is reached.

It may be interesting to know that this posthumous novel by Disraeli has been purchased from his executors for a sum which equals the rate of One Dollar a Word, which is probably the highest rate on record for a work of fiction.

The Beaconsfield novel will be given in three installments in

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

of January 22 and 29 and February 5. As this will be the only form in which this work will appear for three years no one who would not miss the opportunity of reading it should fail to send in his order for these editions of

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

A Marked Success

Book buyers are appreciating that it is well worth while to take advantage of the tempting prices in our

Great Clearance Sale

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$45.00 SAVED out of every $100.00 SPENT

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Putnams (Retail Department) 27 and 29 West 23d St., N.Y.

Montross Gallery
5th Ave. and 35th St., New York
Exhibition of Pictures by
CHILDE HASSAM
Until January 28th

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MARRIED.

FLEISCHMANN—NEWCOMBE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905, by the Rev. Nathan Seagle, at St. Stephen's Church, Charles Russell Fleischmann to Leila Marie Newcombe.

JUNKIN—SCHAUS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905, at high noon, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John Bates Johnson, 4,244 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., by the Rev. Father Reilley, Wilhelmina C. Schaus, daughter of Hermann Schaus of New York, to Joseph De Forest Junkin, Jr., son of Joseph De Forest Junkin of Philadelphia.

WHEELOCK—DIX.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905, in Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Wm. T. Manning, D. D., Catharine Morgan Dix, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dix, to William Hawxhurst Wheelock, son of Dr. and Mrs. George G. Wheelock.

DIED.

HOFFMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 16, 1905, Susan M. Hoffman, widow of Joseph Hoffman, in her 82d year.

Funeral services from her late residence, Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:05 P. M.

LEDYARD.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at her residence, No. 2 East 87th St., on Jan. 17, 1905, Gertrude Prince, wife of Lewis Cass Ledyard and daughter of the late Col. William E. Prince, U. S. A.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison Av. and 35th St., on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, at 10:30. Interment at Newport, R. I.

LATHERS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 248 Central Park West, Abby Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Richard Lathers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOWE.—On Jan. 17, 1905, Mamie A., daughter of William M. and Catharine R. Lowe.

Funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock at the residence of her parents, 2,588 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia. Interment private.

PIERCE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905, Henry B. Pierce.

Funeral services at his late residence, the Oakdale, 26 West 35th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock noon.

San Francisco papers please copy.

PRIME.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1905, Ruth Havens Prime, second daughter of Ralph E. Prime and Annie Richards-Wolcott, his wife.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, 1905, at 10:45. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:50 A. M.

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, at her residence, 2,094 5th Av., our beloved mother, Henrietta Louisa, widow of William H. Robinson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHOEN.—At Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, on Monday, Jan. 16, Frida, wife of Albert Schoen, in her 71st year.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Maria A. Martin, widow of William Chauncey Taylor, aged 90 years.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 5 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander Robb, 346 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Interment at the convenience of the family.

VAN EVEREN STOUGHTON.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Grace A. Van Everen Stoughton, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Van Everen.

Funeral at their residence, Central Valley, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers St. at 9:15.

Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland papers please copy.

WEIR.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 17, 1905, Robert Weir.

Services at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, Thursday, on arrival of train leaving New York 10:20 A. M.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
109th St. and Amsterdam Av.
New York, January 16, 1905.

Whereas, By the death of Clifford Gifford, N. A., the National Academy of Design has lost one of its most esteemed members and American art one of its foremost practitioners, the Council of the Academy, of which he formed a part, places on its minutes the record of its appreciation of a gifted and conscientious painter and of its sorrow for the departure of a tried and loyal friend.

The Council, in the name of the National Academy of Design, hereby tenders its profound sympathy to the family of Mr. Gifford, and in token of its respect for his memory as a man and as an artist the Secretary is instructed to publish this resolution in the public press.

HARRY W. WATROUS, Secretary.
FREDERICK DIELMAN, President.

WOLF.—In Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1905, Benno Wolf, beloved husband of Emma B. Wolf.

Funeral services Thursday, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 1,251 Westminster St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM.

LOOP.—In loving memory of Harriet A. Lander Loop, a native of Newburg, N. Y., and wife of Edward Sterling Loop, who died at Wilkesbarre, Penn., Jan. 18, 1904, in her 74th year.

"Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep."

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'rs 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1234 Chelsea.

CROWDS VIEW AUTOS IN GARDEN EXHIBIT

Purchasers Numerous, While Dealers Are Happy and Busy.

GREEN ORDERS TWO RACERS

Will Enter One in Vanderbilt Cup Contest—Interest Continues at Importers' Show.

Next to owning an automobile, the most enjoyable thing at the big show in the Madison Square Garden is to climb into the richly upholstered phaetons and touring cars that stand so invitingly by and imagine what the real delights of automobiling are. The women, particularly the young and fashionably gowned members of the fair sex, never tire of this form of innocent amusement, and, truth to tell, the exhibitors never complain of this, free use of their vehicles by their unknown guests, for if anything were needed to make a man with an attractive family of daughters decide to purchase a motor car, it would be the sight of a comfortable vehicle occupied by three or four smiling girls not one whit prettier than his own.

How much these young women who display a real mania for thumping and sitting upon the thickly cushioned seats influence the volume of sales would form an interesting problem. The exhibitors, however, have not attempted its solution for the very fact that their sales in the legitimate order of business have been so large that the automobile, as it stands, needs little additional argument to capture a purchaser.

"Are we trying to send American cars abroad?" replied one salesman. "No, indeed! We can't keep up with the demand of the home market, and there is no use of attempting an invasion of distant countries, at least not just yet."

This encouraging statement was made by a salesman who also voiced the information that his concern's most popular car this season has been a touring vehicle at $5,000, from thirty to thirty-five horse power. The most expensive car in the show made by an American manufacturer is exhibited by this company. It is a handsome forty to forty-five horse power with Limousine top, and was sold yesterday for $8,000 to S. T. Abyott of Franklyn, Mass. Another firm reports sales since the opening of the show last Saturday night of forty-nine cars at an average of $3,000 apiece, while another firm whose specialty is light runabouts has taken orders for 100 at about $1,000 each.

Veterans of former big shows in this city have been amazed at the increasing interest by all classes of persons in the automobile. They were prepared for a certain amount of additional enthusiasm from a year ago, but the crowd that thronges the aisles in the Garden at all hours of the day is unprecedented for an industrial show. At 11 o'clock yesterday the Garden was as well filled as is usually the case in the evening, and by 2 o'clock it was with the greatest difficulty that one could get sufficiently near the cars on the main floor to form even the slightest idea of what they looked like and their mechanical peculiarities. Everyone is happy, cheery, and busy, but the prospective purchaser who is willing to show his money finds that he must often take his turn and even be willing to endure a long wait before he can obtain the services of a demonstrator to explain the mechanical features thoroughly.

The American cars in this show have demonstrated better than ever before their remarkable adaptability to touring purposes. Everywhere one notices better models, neater carriages, more graceful bodies, stronger mechanism, and more serviceable tonneaux. No one questions seriously the reliability of almost any American car that is priced from $2,000 to $3,500.

A great improvement has also been made by home-made cars in the domain of heavier machines, and a decided ripple of interest was added to the trade talk yesterday when it became known that "Hetty" Green's son, E. H. R. Green of Texas, who has been appointed a member of the new American Automobile Association Racing Board, closed a deal with an American manufacturer for two fast racing cars. Mr. Green spent some time at the show, but he will leave for Florida to-day. One of his new cars will be a light one, weighing but 1,500 pounds, but the other will be a thoroughly up-to-date racer of the 2,201-pound type, the maximum weight for a Gordon Bennett racer or a Vanderbilt Cup competitor. New York will begin at once on these two cars.

"I hope to enter this big racer in the next Vanderbilt Cup race," said Mr. Green. "If it is to be ready by Aug. 1, which will give me plenty of time to try it, I believe in racing American cars. We want to keep the automobile cups here. We have the yacht cups, and why not try hold of the best automobile trophies?"

In one of the exhibits of French cars in the restaurant room the Vanderbilt Cup is shown in a big glass case. Mr. Green gazed at the magnificent trophy with longing eyes shortly after he had closed the bargain for his new racers.

While the crowd at the importers' automobile show in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall is by no means so large as in the Madison Square Garden, most of the visitors display a very perfect understanding of the various makes of foreign vehicles and their distinctive peculiarities. Half a dozen new cars were received yesterday, and several sales were made. Le Baron Nicoll purchased a handsome thirty-five horse-power French machine for $6,000.

J. P. Altberger and H. F. Harris of Philadelphia purchased expensive French cars. The latter bought a forty-horse-power car, and several novel features are to be shown in the body, which has been ordered from Paris.

The trophy, which is to be raced for in the one-mile handicap race open to Italian cars at Ormond, is exhibited, and attracts general attention. It is a handsome silver cup, and the contest for it will probably be between the ninety-horse-power cars of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and William Wallace.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905.

Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,970	Amal. Copper	70¾	74⅞	70¾	74⅛
90	Am. Car & Fdy.	33½	33½	33½	33½
10	Am. Ice	9½	9½	9½	9½
50	Am. Ice pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	Am. Locomotive	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
1,430	Am. Smelting	87¾	89	87¾	88¾
12,050	Am. Sugar	142¾	144⅝	142¾	143⅝
620	A., T. & S. F.	88½	88¾	87¾	87¾
1,500	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾
11,440	Brook. Rap. Tr.	64	64¾	62¾	63⅜
270	Can. Pacific	133⅞	134	133¼	133⅝
250	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	49⅝	48¾	49⅜
100	Chi. & Alton	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
2,620	Chi., M. & St. P.	174	174⅝	173¾	173⅝
850	Chi. Ind. & L.	47¾	48	47¾	47¾
10	Chi. Southern	37½	37½	37½	37½
3,050	Erie	40¼	40¾	39¾	39¾
90	Erie 1st pf.	77¾	78¼	77¾	77¾
110	Ill. Central	155½	156	155⅜	155⅜
430	Louis. & Nash.	140	141½	140	140¾
50	Manhattan	169	169½	169	169½
10	Met. Securities	77½	77½	77½	77½
3,800	Met. Street	117¾	118⅞	117¾	118⅛
690	Mex. Central	25¾	24	23⅞	23⅞
20	Mo., K. & T.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,620	N. Y. Central	137¾	139	137¾	138⅝
10	Nat. Lead	25	25	25	25
20	N. Y., Ont. & W.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
50	Nor. Pacific	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
30	Nor. & West.	70½	70½	70	70
50	Pacific Mail	45½	46½	45¾	46½
3,100	Pennsylvania	137⅝	138	137⅝	137⅝
400	Reading	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼
50	Reading 1st pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
70	Rep. Steel Co.	28⅜	28⅜	27¾	27¾
50	Ry. Steel Spring	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
52,110	Reading	178¾	182¾	178¾	181¾
20	Rep. Steel	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,270	Rock Island	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
6,020	Southern Pac.	68⅝	69⅝	67¾	68⅜
110	Southern Ry.	25	25¼	25	25⅛
220	Tenn. C. & I.	72½	72½	72	72⅜
150	Tex. Pacific	35	35¼	34¾	34¾
13,110	Union Pacific	119¾	119¾	118¾	118¾
500	U. S. Leather	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅝
70	U. S. Rubber	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾
8,450	U. S. Steel	31	31⅛	30¾	30⅝
14,200	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
20	Wabash	22	22	22	22
175,350					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at 69, 1,000 Comstock at 30, 2,000 Comstock Bond at 11, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 100 Elkton at .70, 500 Gold Dollar at .06½, 1,000 Isabella at .20@.30, 300 Portland at 1.90, 100 Quicksilver at 1.75, 50 Quicksilver preferred at 3.75, 50 Small Hopes at .25, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .25.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

High Duty Assessed on Cedar Logs—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled, without affirming the correctness of the Collector's classification, a protest by the Perfection Pile Preserving Company of Port Townsend, Washington, against the classification as telegraph poles at 20 per cent. of 710 cedar logs, containing 27,400 feet of lumber. Free entry was claimed for them as rough-hewn timber, and the importers testified that they were nearly all used for piling. Mr. McClelland rules that they are properly dutiable at 1 cent a cubic foot as hewn timber, but as this claim is not made, he does not disturb the Collector's classification.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Bloomingdale Brothers and Mills & Gibb and others, New York; McClure & Ridpath, and the New Orleans Importing Company, New Orleans; U. Kobayashi, Honolulu; W. A. Rumpf, O. S. Janney & Co., Arthur A. Brigham, N. W. Rice & Co., De Long, Seaman & Co., W. L. Montgomery & Co., and the Stone & Downer Company, Boston; O. G. Hempstead & Son, J. J. Buckly & Co., Queen & Co., and John L. Vandiver, Philadelphia; the successors to F. Juncos & Co. and the successors to J. M. Blanco, San Juan, P. R., the United States Bottlers' Supply Company, and Wells-Fargo & Co., Chicago, and Wing Fung & Co., E. W. Braun & Co., and Shing Shun & Co., San Francisco.

Protests sustained were by A. De Rande & Co., and Gabriel & Schall, New York; A. Hamburger & Sons, Incorporated, Los Angeles; Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; K. Odo, Honolulu; W. N. Proctor & Co., Boston; W. A. Mentzer, Chicago; Laidlaw, Mackill & Co., Richmond, Va., and Kwong Yick & Co., and Choy Lung & Co., San Francisco.

Protests by N. F. McCarthy & Co. and the Bigelow Carpet Company, Boston, were partially sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT CAMPBELL HEATING COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Robert Campbell Heating Company, dealer in heating apparatus at 1061 Beekman Street, show liabilities of $8,977, nominal assets of $6,498, and actual assets of $1,228.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO.—Frank Harlow of F. Harlow & Co., a Board of Trade firm, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, liabilities $27,000, assets $8,000. Ulrich King was appointed receiver.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Kennedy & Sullivan Manufacturing Company, stoves and plumbers' supplies, assigned to-day to Thomas J. Gibbons. Hugh McLean, Jr., and O. T. Callahan. The company was organized with a capital of $25,000. No financial statement was available to-day.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Garrison has appointed Richard D. Hamilton of New York City and M. T. Rosenberg of Jersey City receivers of the American Manufacturing Company on complaint of Theodore B. Nesbit of New York City, holder of $10,000 of the $100,000 authorized stock of the corporation, which, it is alleged, is now insolvent. The concern manufactures floors. Nesbit sets forth that the total loss in business last year was $8,939.50.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Twentieth Century Press, bookseller, of 17 East Sixteenth Street show liabilities of $15,272 and nominal assets of $1,947. Among the creditors are the Equitable National Bank, $5,000, of which $1,000 is secured, and D. Appleton & Co., $2,990.

IRVING D. STEINHARDT.—Irving D. Steinhardt, medical student, of 185 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $1,458 and four claims unknown, and no assets. The debts are for borrowed money and merchandise, and part of them were contracted as a partner in the late firm of Steinhardt, Rieser & Co., five years ago.

THE NOXALL TAILORS, (CORPORATION.)—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Noxall Tailors, (Corporation,) wholesale tailors, of 33 East Ninth Street, show liabilities of $31,805, and nominal assets of $28,192. Among the creditors are: Woolen Woolen Company, $1,586; S. M. Cohen & Co., $1,191; Burton Brothers & Co., $595; Albert J. Swan, $3,006; Samuel Brodie, $629, and the Perseverance Worsted Company, $846.

DU VIVIER & CO. (Corporation.)—A meeting of creditors of Du Vivier & Co., (corporation,) wholesale dealers in wines and liquors at 22 Warren Street, was held yesterday at the office of Edward S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Many claims were filed, and Frank L. Crocker was elected trustee, his bond being fixed at $25,000. The schedules showed liabilities of $240,471 and nominal assets of $100,388.

BEDFORD RUBBER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George Lasker and Gotlieb Wolkomir, doing business as the Bedford Rubber Company, manufacturer of rubber goods and mackintoshes at 138 Prince Street, by Thomas Francis McCarthy, a creditor for $1,223, on an assigned claim for goods sold to the firm by the Union Rubber Company of Boston. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments to creditors on antecedent indebtedness to prefer, transferred merchandise, transferred all their accounts to the Plymouth Rubber Company, and on Jan. 16 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Mr. Lasker started the business on April 1, 1901, and Mr. Wolkomir became a partner in May, 1902.

AMERICAN PAPER PAIL AND BOX COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Lindley Rushmore receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the American Paper Pail and Box Company of 373 Broadway and Nonwalk, Conn., on the application of Edward S. Thomas of Thomas & Oppenheimer, who represent seven creditors. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $15,000. It was alleged that shortly before receivership proceedings in the Supreme Court the company gave a chattel mortgage of over $9,000 to Stiefel Thal, President and Secretary of the company, for antecedent indebtedness. The chattel mortgage covers substantially all the machinery and fixtures of the factory at Norwalk, and the receiver appointed in the Supreme Court is related to the Stiefel who holds the chattel mortgage. In the schedules filed in the Supreme Court the chattel mortgage mentioned is for $9,800 to Adaline Thal, Bella C. Stiefel, and Ernestine Stiefel.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 17, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACERELLI, Peter P., and Sebastiano Vendita, or Vendita Sebastiano—People of the State, &c.		$100
BRADLEY, Charles H., Jr.—G. R. Sheldon		727
BRANDT, Louis and John—F. B. Hankins Company		493
COLLEN, Michael F., and John J. Kennedy—E. Prince		57
COLLEY, Frank A., attorney—A. H. Harris		1,762
CASSIDY, George H.—E. F. Galvin		75
COBB, William D.—F. H. Brown		70
CUDEY, Michael J.—W. J. Williamson and another		199
COFFEY, Daniel—E. Clifford, costs		161
DONNELLY, Patrick D.—M. Rosenfeld and another		87
DOOLEY, John, and John Hosey—J. Wichert and another		148
DAVIS, Abraham—H. Holmes		31
EATON, Lemuel S.—Dick Brothers & Co.		471
ELLIS, George S.—Metropolitan Tobacco Company		244
FRASCULLA, Alexandro—P. D. Bagno		36
FERGUSON, John W.—A. D. Chew		434
GAVIN, John J.—H. Peltsch		66
GRIFFITH, George W.—C. W. McKeon and another		73
GIANTZ, Morris—M. S. Rauniein		142
HARVEY, William P.—F. R. Kuldenberg and another		610
HOFFMAN, George, administrator—Union Dime Savings Institution		652
HAYES, Charles, and Lawrence Kerr—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company		508
HEIDEL, William—W. H. Jones		1,882
HART, Charles—O. D. Kuck		1,941
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—T. O'Hara		225
CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia and T. Channon Press, receiver—W. J. Merry and another, costs		111
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. J. Finn		458
THE BRONX BATH COMPANY—A. D. Granger Company		1,237
EUREKA CEMENT COMPANY—John F. Kane Company		365
NEW YORK AND HASTINGS STEAMboat Company — Cornell Steamboat Company, costs		110
VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY, assignee—O. Williams		279
KULLA, Joseph—New York Edison Company		97
KLOSK, Louis—Continental Hygeia Ice Company		39
LIEBERKIND, Leon A.—H. W. Bell		75
LAZEROFF, Abe—L. Cohen, costs		31
LEVETT, George W.—M. Leon		229
LEAYCRAFT, Robert J.—J. McClure, costs		80
LORICH, John and Leo.—George Bechtel Brewing Company		3,009
LAUCHEIMU, Solomon—H. F. Herzog		543
MENDELSON, William—M. Adler		1,973
MARINELLI, Nicola, administrator—J. C. Rodgers and another, costs		27
MEYER, Albert A.—Mechanics' National Bank		898
MESTHEUS, Emanuel P.—Metropolitan Tobacco Company		59
McLEAN, J. Lester—The Aeolian Company		204
McCADE, John J.—W. M. Furey		70
NEWMAN, William M.—A. Crane, costs		133
O'KEEFE, Richard—P. Doblin		36
PARKS, Arthur A.—Le R. Brown		412
REGAN, James—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company		77
RIGNEY, P. Samuel—Isaac Goldman Company		92
SETTEL, Philip—H. Potash		74
SCHEINBERG, Joseph R.—J. Boltan		44
SIMEONE, Rafelo—M. Vitolo		45
SORENSON, Evans C.—Metropolitan Tobacco Company		48
SIEGELSTEIN, Pierre A.—J. Wanamaker		1,095
TEMES, Max and Simon—I. Lacor		200
WOLCOFF, Isaac, Max Udell, Isaac Wolcoff, and Nathan Wolcoff—L. Lehrer and another		1,278

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ARCHER, George M.—M. J. Peck, Nov. 21, 1899		101
ALTHAUSE, Walter J. F. Hobley, April 7, 1904		$620
ALTHAUSE, Walter J. F. Hobley, April 13, 1904		2,627
BELL, Howard W.—The McCall Company, April 30, 1904		200
BERNHEIMER, Maurice H.—T. Stevens, Feb. 29, 1904		160
FLAMMER, John J.—J. G. Flammer, May 19, 1904		1,025
FLAMMER, John J.—J. G. Flammer, Dec. 2, 1904		952
GLASSBERG, Jacob and Max—E. H. Osgen Lumber Company, Jan. 15, 1905		525
HORGAN, William G., Nicola Swiglia, and Patrick Reddy—A. Schwoerer, March 11, 1902		696
HORGAN, William G., Nicola Swiglia, and Patrick Reddy—The Mulhearn Steam Heating Company, Aug. 30, 1901		1,378
LEATHEM, William H.—L. L. Dubernat, Jan. 9, 1905		529
MINTON, Maurice H.—New York Life Insurance Company, May 22, 1902		105
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SIRE, Henry B.—The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York, Sept. 28, 1904		60,554

Judgment Vacated.

FLANNERY, Joseph A.—City of New York, Dec. 12, 1904		351

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Brück-Feder Grocery Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Sam Brück, Jacob Feder, Jacob Brück, New York.

Lewis Point Land and Improvement Company, Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors—George W. Boyce, Jefferson, T. Raplee, Syracuse; Daniel Quinn, Utica.

Frank E. Hatch Company, New York; (paper box machinery); capital, $25,000. Directors—Frank E. Hatch, Frank E. Hatch, Jr., Rutherford, N. J.; Charles E. Hawkins, New York.

The Technique of Accounting, New York; (public accountants); capital, $100,000. Directors—George A. Meyer, Frederick W. Stuckle, Frank N. Dodd, New York.

Little Falls Stone Company, Little Falls; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Findley, D. G. Maxwell, O. H. Hyer, Little Falls.

The Maritime Safety Signal Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Michael J. Mallory, Glen Cove; Lester Duryea, Wells Hamilton, Brooklyn.

The Landgraf Manufacturing Company, New York, (gold and silver;) capital, $5,000. Directors—John Landgraf, Ernest C. Landgraf, Alma Landgraf, New York.

Arthur Fuller Company, New York, (publishing;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Arthur Fuller, Claude V. Fuller, Stanley D. Cornell, New York.

Barnwell-Cantlin Company, New York, (building construction;) capital, $50,000. Directors—John W. Barnwell, Prospect Plains, N. J.; Daniel C. Cantlin, Annapolis, Md.; Edward J. Mahoney, Brooklyn.

The Thomas F. Gaynor Company, New York, (plumbing steam fitting;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Thomas F. Gaynor, A. S. Gaynor, J. E. McLean, New York.

The Star Suburban Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—Louis Finkelstein, Simon Garfield, Morris Dubin, Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Knitting Mills, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. J. Lippman, Alexander Silverberg, New York; Barnett Friedman, Yonkers.

Eagan Waste Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Joseph Garrison, E. C. Wagner, New York; E. G. Garrison, Newark, N. J.

Joseph Frankel's Sons, New York, (pearls, diamonds;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Simon Frankel, D. J. Frankel, John Frankel, New York.

Rustic Construction Company, New York, (furniture;) capital, $10,000. Director—P. C. Canet, G. N. Joyce, Brooklyn; Julius Hereseler, New York.

Certified Milk Company, New York, (milk, butter;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank De K. Huyler, David Huyler, J. S. Huyler, New York.

Armeny & Marion Company, New York, (gold, silver, and other metals;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. T. Rehn, Charles Moehl, R. W. Maloney, New York.

Primrose Shirt Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Henry Seitz, L. J. Seitz, Jersey City; M. J. Dannenberg, New York.

The Kirkham Motor Company, Bath, Steuben County; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. S. Kirkham, C. A. Elias, W. L. Dolson, Bath.

United Motor Car and Supply Car Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. D. York, Flushing; H. S. Byrne, F. N. Whitney, New York.

American Condimenta Company, New York, (chemical compounds;) capital, $5,000. Directors—George Simon, B. H. Fries, M. E. Fensler, New York.

North American Chemical and Engineering Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. W. Pratt, James Taylor, Brooklyn; J. E. Campbell, New Brighton.

The Jost Manufacturing Company, New York, (hats;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. B. Jost, Adolph Wilson, Mount Vernon; J. D. Cornell, New York.

The Exchange Oil Company, Wellsville; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. E. Hull, F. F. Harris, A. E. Miles, Scio.

Barnet Textile Company, Troy; capital, $125,000. Directors—William Kemp, Troy; Gates Barnet, J. M. Barnet, Jesse Barnet, G. G. Barnet, Albany.

The Mount Andrew Mining Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Herbert Noble, Gordon Gordon, H. P. Heath, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

John Frankel Sons' Company, jewelry, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, and David M. Perry.

The Beaver Lake Company, Paterson, to deal in water rights, power, and electricity. Paterson; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Wayne Dumont, John Kane, Frank Wilkinson, and Denton W. Clark.

The International Stopper Company, Jersey City; capital, $600,000. Incorporators—L. A. Morton, H. W. Morton, and Mark A. Noble.

The Fox Optical Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Louis R. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, and Joseph M. Mitchell.

The United States Portable Electric Light and Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Arthur [illegible] Wright, Henry W. Wadlin, Benjamin C. Raymond, and Newman H. Raymond.

Azienza Specialties Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Roberto Di Bali, Marietta E. Ball, Frederick G. White, and Charles Schultz.

The A. C. Howard Shoe Polish Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—A. C. Howard, Chris J. Buckley, and William W. Wingate.

The Acme Hardware Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Arthur A. Kraeuter, Camille L. Galroard, and William T. Carter, Jr.

The W. P. Russell Company, building materials, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Louis A. Russell, Frederick P. Russell, and Montrose S. Graham.

Noxal Polish Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frederick W. Welle, Joseph F. Cotter, and W. F. Eidell.

The Kenilworth Realty Corporation; reduced capital from $500,000 to $400,000.

The Meisch Manufacturing Company; showed payment of $50,000 on capital stock.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..7:21	Sun sets...4:59	Moon sets..4:33

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Sandy Hook...3:00	Gov. Isl'd...3:16	Hell Gate...7:14
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sandy Hook...3:30	Gov. Isl'd...3:46	Hell Gate...7:44

AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

THREE NEW CADILLACS.
The New 30 Horse Power Cadillac, $2,800; The New 10 Horse Power Cadillac, $950; The New Cadillac Runabout, $750.
The experience of the oldest gas engine builders in America, and the skill of the largest, best equipped automobile factory in America are responsible for these great cars. Don't fail to see them at the Automobile Show, Main floor.
CADILLAC CO. OF NEW YORK,
150 W. 38th St., N. Y. City.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Dominican Republic, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 19.		
Bluecher, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 20.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Santiago, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Robert Adamson, Argentina, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 18.

Albengn, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 7.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
British Empire, Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Konig Albert, Genoa, Jan. 5.
Manitou, London, Jan. 5.
Sarnia, Kingston, Jan. 12.
Seguranca, Colon, Jan. 11.
Ultonia, Tricste, Jan. 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Chemnitz, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Nord America, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 7.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Arabic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
El Valle, Galveston, Jan. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Jan. 14.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Alamo, Galveston, Jan. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Calabria, Naples, Jan. 7.
Ginita, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

Carib, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 12.
Comal, Mobile, Jan. 9.
Curityba, Nuevitas, Jan. 12.
Fluland, Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 16.
Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 14.
Philadelphia, Port Antonio, Jan. 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 7.
Tiber, Demarara, Jan. 6.
Windsorian, Baltimore, Jan. 15.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.

Sailed.

Carrablie, Naples.
City of Columbus, Savannah.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville.
El Norte, Galveston.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen.
Lenda, Philadelphia.
Orizaba, Colon.
Pocohontas, Oporto.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.
Victorious, Havre.
Georgic, Liverpool.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Drayton Grange, at Melbourne, Jan. 17.
Egyptian Prince, at East London, Jan. 14.
Georgic, at Queenstown, Jan. 17.
Saranga, at Havre, Jan. 13.
Pharsalia, at Lyttleton, Jan. 17.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at St. Thomas, Jan. 15.
Selsdon, for New York, at Arden, Jan. 17.
St. Fillans, at Antwerp, Jan. 16.
Virgil, at Montevideo, Jan. 16.

Sailed.

Borrello, from St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Brooklyn City, from Swansea, Jan. 14.
Glen Macmillan, from Colombo, Jan. 13.
Excelsior, from Rotterdam, Jan. 15.
Hermanese, Goutward,) from Barbados, Jan. 11.
Meikle, from Christiana, Jan. 13.
Isidoro, from Algiers, Jan. 13.
Mallorca, from Hamburg, Jan. 15.
Phesos, from Barbados, Jan. 16.
Varanger, from Baltic, Jan. 11

Passed.

Indrawadi, for New York, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Prins Osiris, for New York, St. Michaels, Jan. 17.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.20
Corn, No. 2 mixed	51½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	37@38
Flour; Minnesota patents	6.30
Cotton, middling	7.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	6.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.95@7.00
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.95
Butter, Western creamery	.29@.30½

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.12@$1.16; No. 3 red, $1.12@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.17@$1.18½; No. 2 corn, 40½c; No. 2 yellow, 43¼c; No. 2 oats, 36½c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 3 white, 36½@37½c; fair to choice mixed feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; mess pork, per bbl, $12.45@$12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.87½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, $13.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
January	6.85	6.81	6.82@6.83

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—190—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, appellant, vs. John C. Perkins, Commissioner of Insurance.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for South Dakota.—Dismissed, with costs, and mandate ordered for the appellants.

138—Susan A. Ramsey, plaintiff, vs. The Tacoma Land Company.—Submitted.

139—Howe Scale Company of 1886 vs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.—Argument continued.

131—William H. McCaffrey, appellant, vs. Lizzie C. Manogue.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Day call for Wednesday: 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, and 143.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Milliken, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Sits at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Preferred causes.
188—Town of York & Seal Co vs Standard Stop-per Co.
191—Brown vs Boico
General calendar.
184—Fulton vs Ins Co of North America
185—Russell vs U S Tr Co
194—Same vs same
117—U S vs Brown
118—United Eng Co vs Broadnax
119—Lazarus vs Barber
120—U S vs Brendel
121—In re Ingalls
122—Kane vs Barge Santiago

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Jury calendar.

2—Clerc vs Texas & Mex Pacific Ry
6—Lonett vs same
7—Bustin vs same
107—Moffat vs Globe & Rutgers Ins Co
69—Ritsig vs N Y C & H R R R

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 100, Post Office Building. Calendar of customs appeals called at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

2—Pollett vs Tug Winnie
25—In re Barge Tompkinsville
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

61—Reynolds vs Tug Pencoyd
20—Hawes vs Sturgeon
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STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: 269, 102, 160, 134, 144, 140, 147, 148.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Garvey, appellant, against Partridge.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and determination of the Commissioner confirmed with costs in all courts.

New York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note, &c., appellant; the Industrial and General Trust, Limited, appellant, vs. Todd; London Bottlers' Union, appellant, vs. Seitz.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Schultz vs. Goodstein, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of trial court affirmed with costs in all courts.

Lang vs. Latta, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs in all courts to respondent, with leave to appellants within twenty days after service of notice of our order, upon payment of costs. First and fifth questions certified answered in affirmative, and second, third, and fourth questions in negative.

Root vs. London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, appellant; People vs. Fitzgerald and Clark, appellants; New York, City vs. Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, appellant.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Dixon vs. Gilbert, appellant; Rochester, appellant, vs. Rochester Railway Company; Mott vs. Eno.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied.

Parr vs. Loder, Jr., appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed with costs.

Johnson vs. Cole, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur denied without costs.

In re account of Levy.—Motion for re-argument denied, $10 costs.

Post, appellant, vs. Moore.—Motion to strike appeal from calendar denied without costs.

McGivern vs. Sterling, appellant.—Motion to open default denied.

In re account of Byer.—Motion for substitution denied.

People vs. Bedesch, appellant.—Prayer of appellant that Myer Levy be designated as his counsel to appear for him in this court granted.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, appeal to be perfected in sixty days; in default thereof the District Attorney is at liberty to renew this motion.

Crosby vs. Security Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted.

In re will of Hopkins.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

In re petition of Bodine, appellant.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Wignert, appellant, vs. Krakauer.—Motion to compel compliance with notice of appeal granted.

Burdick, appellant, vs. Burdick.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of special term affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Appellate Division Calendar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Appellate Division calendar for Wednesday: 100, 117½, 139, 142, 145, 74, 80, 84, 98, 104, 106.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Scott, MacLean, and Davis, J. J.—Appeals from orders of the City Court:

Goldstein vs. Anson.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Davis, J.

Dodge vs. Kaufman.—Order affirmed with costs and disbursements. Opinion by MacLean, J.; concurring memorandum by Scott, J.

Appeals from judgments of the City Court:

Gillen Brothers Company vs. The United States Casualty Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Slvin vs. The Mutual Match Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Eichler vs. Warner.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Snyder vs. The International Economist Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Simonson vs. Fox.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Appeals from judgments of the Municipal Court:

Pickert vs. Ross.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Atchison vs. Phipps. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Figarra vs. Saitta.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Alter vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Heller vs. Altman.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Leopard vs. Swanson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Barkin vs. Meller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Karger vs. The New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Ulmer vs. The New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hoffman vs. Damm.—Judgment as to Damm reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, as to other defendants, judgment affirmed. Opinion per curiam.

Christie vs. Gaskell.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, unless plaintiff will stipulate to reduce the judgment to $177.72, in which case the judgment, as so modified, will be affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Mercantile Finance Company vs. Welch.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Lesser vs. Adolph.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Curtis vs. Van Dorn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Markel vs. Setzer, (2 cases.)—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Winternrph vs. Brose.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant, to abide the event, unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the recovery to $210, with costs and extra costs, in which event the judgment, as reduced, will be affirmed without costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Chernesky vs. The New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, plaintiff to stipulate to abide event, unless plaintiff will stipulate to reduce the judgment to $137, in which case the judgment will be affirmed without costs. Memorandum per curiam, MacLean, J., taking no part. Isaaks vs. Nelson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Peterno vs. Linthwaite.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Childs vs. Swift.—Judgment modified, as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Turner vs. Kinney.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Meyers vs. New York Savings Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

The Reichlwachter Carriage Company vs. Covine.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

American Art Metal Novelty Company vs. A. C. Bossilman & Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Meyers vs. Libeskind.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Manassia vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Krabsch vs. Marienhoff.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hodgins vs. Rodgers.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, unless plaintiff will stipulate to reduce the judgment to $267.31, in which event it will be affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Mahan vs. Crossley.—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J., MacLean, J., taking no part.

Hammer vs. Soutag.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fay vs. Romano.—Final orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Kaufman vs. Michaelson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hirsch vs. Hirsch.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Cohen vs. The New York City Railway Company

JAN 18 1905

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
Title Guarantee and Trust Company,
146 Broadway, New York, January 18th, 1905.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held January 17th, 1905, the following gentlemen were duly elected Trustees:

CLASS EXPIRING IN THE YEAR 1908:
John Jacob Astor, Charles Matlack,
William J. Easton, Edgar L. Marston,
Benjamin D. Hicks, Clarence H. Kelsey,
John D. Hicks, Sanford H. Steele,
William M. Ingraham, Louis Windmuller.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously elected: Mr. CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President; Mr. FRANK BAILEY, Vice President; Mr. EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2d Vice President, Manager Banking Department; Mr. CLINTON D. BURDICK, 2d Vice President; Mr. J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary; Mr. FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager of the Manufacturers' Branch; Mr. JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. NELSON B. SIMON, Mr. HORACE ANDERSON, and Mr. DAVID BLANK, Assistant Secretaries; Mr. CHRISTIAN E. NORDENLAND, Assistant Manager of the Manufacturers' Branch.

J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn,
January 9th, 1905.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, January 27th, 1905, at the office of the Company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 16th, 1905, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

THE BUTTERICK COMPANY.
BUTTERICK BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE BUTTERICK COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the Company, Butterick Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing eight Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from eleven o'clock to twelve o'clock. Transfer books will be closed from January 11, 1905, to February 2, 1905.

R. S. O'LOUGHLIN, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of The Washington Life Insurance Company at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the Third day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the Company in the amount of $375,000, making the total capital $500,000, and for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing and making such increase, in pursuance of the seventh article of the Company's charter.

JOHN TATLOCK, President.
B. F. ELLSWORTH, Acting Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President, and Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY.
Toledo, O., Dec. 17, 1904.

The anual meeting of the stockholders of The Toledo Railways & Light Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the Smith & Baker Building, at the corner of Superior and Adams Streets, in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, on Thursday, January 19, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, January 7, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, until Friday, January 20, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEMAN S. SWIFT, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (of Chicago.)

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Friday, February 10th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Friday, January 20th, 1905, and will reopen on Saturday, February 11th, 1905.

GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARPH, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HOBOKEN DYEWOOD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 156 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1905, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until 11:30 A. M.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Jr., Secretary.
Dated New York, January 11th, 1905.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of George B. Hanford & Co., Inc., will be held on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

G. B. HANFORD, President.
J. W. VAN GORDON, Secretary.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER.
No. 46 Cedar St.,
New York, January 11th, 1905.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted, will be held at No. 46 Cedar St., N. Y. City, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 23d, 1905.

E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 24, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock and transfer books will be closed from Jan. 19, 1905, at 12 noon to Jan. 25, 1905, at 12 noon.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Standard Coupler Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 47 to 51, 115 Broadway, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of January, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STANLEY G. FLAGG, Secretary.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.
17 Pine St.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 17 Pine street, on Wednesday, January 18, 1905.

Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

LATHROP C. HARPER, Secretary.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Lucius H. Beers was unanimously re-elected President.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Canadian Coal Coke Co. of West Virginia will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, at 12:30 P. M. at 2 Rector street.

CHARLES HEMSIN, Secy.

BUFFALO BANKS.

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sixty-fourth Statement of the condition of the Bank Pursuant to Comptroller's January 14, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,768,787.55
United States bonds	300,000.00
Other bonds	1,500.00
Cash and due from banks	2,183,473.10
	$5,253,760.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus	700,000.00
Undivided profits	76,397.65
Unpaid dividends	1,039.50
Circulation	290,000.00
Deposits	4,081,323.52
	$5,258,760.67

OFFICERS.
GEORGE F. RAND, President.
SEYMOUR H. KNOX, Vice President.
WILLIAM H. GRANGER, Vice President.
LOUIS L. GETHOEFER, Cashier.
SAMUEL T. NYLING, Asst. Cashier.
EMIL DIFFINE, Asst. Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
COR. 23d ST. & 6th AVE.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 18TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.
135 shs. Campbell Realty Corporation Co.
245 shs. Inter River Realty Construction.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. Washington Heights Bank.
20 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Security Co.
$5,000 Deutscher Verein 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,125 Deutscher Verein Redeemable Scrip.
$5,000 Deutscher Verein 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,125 Deutscher Verein Redeemable Scrip.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$5,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Geo. R. R. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1903. Extnd. to 1905.
$11,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtg. Bds., 1933.
$6,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (H. & D. Div.) 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
480 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
100 shs. Norfolk & Western R. R. Prefd.
100 shs. Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Prefd.
200 shs. Standard Pulp Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$10,000 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Con. Refdg. Mtg. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.
$2,000 City of Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
8 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
15 shs. Natl. City Bank, Brooklyn.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co. Guaranteed.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nassau Bank.
50 shs. Realty Associates.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. First National Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
40 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. actual stock.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Central Realty Bank & Trust Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
8 shs. National Park Bank.
20 shs. Germania Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Hanover National Bank.
240 shs. American Ice Co. common.
302 shs. Standard Bread Machinery Co. (Hypd.)
20 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
6 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
25 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
8 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. First National Bank.
15 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 East Tenn., Vir. & Geo. R. R. Consl. 5 p. c. Ld. Regist., 1956.
$500 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Consld. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1939.
$5,000 County of Hudson, N. J., 4½ p. c. New Public Road Bds., 1925.
$2,000 County of Hudson, N. J., 4½ p. c. New Public Road Bds., 1925.
5 shs. Bayonne Trust Co. of Bayonne, N. J.
6 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
1 shr. Bowery Bank.
210 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
1 shr. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
12 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
11 shs. People's Trust Co. of Bklyn.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1960.
$2,000 St. Louis & San Fran. R. R., Series B 6s, 1906.
$1,000 B'way & 7th Ave. R. R. 1st 5s, 1914.
$1,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1931.
$1,000 Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 5s, 1959.
$1,000 Kanawha & Michigan R. R. 1st 4s, 1990.
$5,000 Cuba Hardwood Co. 1st 6s Gold skg. fd., 1923.
4,000 shs. United Gold & Platinum Mines Co. Prefd.
40 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$25,000 American Palace Car Co. of N. J. 1st 5s, 1908.
10 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
$5,000 Promissory Note of Wm. T. Wassen. Boston, Mass.
$2,000 Promissory Note of Turner & Co., Boston, Mass.
$11,000 Promissory Note of The Independent Thread Co., Meriden, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

PENN NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments	5,297,565.67
Due from banks	437,508.24
Cash and reserve	2,348,846.48
	$8,084,010.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits, (net)	942,651.76
Circulation	42,100.00
Deposits	6,599,258.61
	$8,084,010.37

H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Condensed State of Conditon at the Close of Business, January 11th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investment securities	$16,504,064.46
United States bonds	2,050,000.00
Cash and due from banks	10,084,766.19
	$29,038,830.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,026,000.88
Circulating notes	1,450,000.00
Deposits	22,662,829.77
	$29,038,830.65

A. W. MELLON, President.
D. E. PARK, Vice President.
G. KNOX, Vice President.
W. S. MYERS, Cashier.
H. W. LEWIS, Asst. Cashier.
W. McCULLOUGH, Asst. Cashier.
H. S. ZIMMERMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Condition close of business Jan. 11, 1905.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK, HONESDALE, PA.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,523,566.45
Cash other banks	2,792.19
Banking house	40,000.00
Cash and exchange	316,514.97
	$1,885,610.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$150,000.00
Surplus and profits	191,566.75
Circulation	55,000.00
Deposits	1,488,709.86
	$1,885,610.61

Directors—Henry Z. Russell, Edwin F. Torrey, Horace T. Menner, Louis J. Dorflinger, Andrew Thompson, Homer Greene, James C. Birdsall, John Fiedler, Edmund B. Hardenbergh.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Statement of the condition of
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NEWARK, N. J.,
at the close of business Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$9,025,088.52
Real estate	300,000.00
U. S. bonds	210,000.00
Due from banks	529,980.29
Cash and reserve	2,286,619.88
Total	$12,362,294.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	368,069.70
National bank notes outstanding	500,000.00
Deposits	8,294,347.49
Due to banks	499,677.30
Total	$12,362,294.49

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM SCHIERER, President.
BENJ. D. WARD, Vice-President.
UZAL H. McCARTER, Vice President.
ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
ALBERT HAEFELI, Asst. Cashier.
HERMAN D. FARNSWORTH, Asst. Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

OLD NATIONAL BANK, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,589,418.64
From banks	455,726.38
Cash and reserve	250,362.05
	$4,075,509.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	107,253.97
Circulation	197,997.50
Deposits	3,270,257.60
	$4,075,509.07

President, Edward P. Metcalf; Cashier, Philip E. Ashley; Assistant Cashier, Geo. H. Capron.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Pacific Packing & Navigation Company.

TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBENTURE HOLDERS:

At the request of a majority of the creditors and debenture holders the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to protect the property from sacrifice at the forthcoming Receiver's sale ON JANUARY 25TH, when the property is to be sold at Bellingham, Washington, and Juneau, Alaska.

An agreement has accordingly been prepared and lodged with the Guardian Trust Company as Depositary under the conditions of which deposits are to be received, BUT NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 21ST, and then only if accompanied by the cash contribution,

SUMMARY OF PLAN.

The Committee is authorized to bid in the property at not exceeding $300,000.

After adjusting the Receiver's obligations there are two alternative Plans open to the Committee:

(1) To organize a new company with a capital of $8,500,000 divided into $500,000 7% cumulative preferred stock and $3,000,000 common stock, all of which is to be issued in payment for the properties and assets acquired.

Assenting creditors and debenture holders are now to pay 10% of the par value of their claims and debentures, for which they are to receive preferred stock of the new company at par and an equal amount of common stock.

All creditors and debenture holders who make the payment and deposit their claims and securities are to receive par of the new common stock for the face value of their debentures and claims with interest added to December 31st, 1904.

(2) If it should for any reason prove impracticable for the new Company to take over, retain or operate the properties, the Committee is to liquidate the assets as speedily as possible with due regard to their market value, and distribute the proceeds to the assenting creditors and debenture holders, first repaying their cash contributions with interest and dividing the surplus ratably among them.

The above is a general outline only.

Copies of the proposed Plan and Deposit Agreement may be had on application to the depositary, the GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The deposit of securities and payment of the 10% contribution must be made with the depositary not later than JANUARY 21ST at noon, after which time the Committee reserves the right to refuse to accept deposits.

The hurried organization of the Committee is made necessary by the inability of the Court to secure the upset price named in the decree for the property and the consequent removal of the restrictions as to the price to be realized, so that unless the property is reasonably protected the creditors and debenture holders may lose their entire investment.

The short time allowed for deposits is made necessary by the fact that the sale is to be had on JANUARY 25TH.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, CLARENCE LEXOW, } Counsel.

Committee { GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, J. CRAIG HAVEMEYER, JAMES TALCOTT, RUDOLPH H. KISSEL, CLINTON R. WEEDEN.

$350,000
UTICA & MOHAWK VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
First and Refunding Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds

Dated September 1, 1901. Due September 1, 1941.

This company, operating 103.77 miles of street railway in the city of Utica and through the thickly populated Mohawk Valley, is **controlled in the interest of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad through the ownership of a majority of its capital stock.** The franchises are, in opinion of counsel unlimited in time, and the Company has one of the most substantially built and equipped street railway systems in the United States.

PRICE ON APPLICATION

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK
CHICAGO BOSTON

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

The Mechanics' Trust Company
Of New Jersey.
WEST EIGHTH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J.
STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Bills Purchased	$1,191,655.57	Capital	$50,000.00
Bonds and Stocks	429,062.50	Surplus Fund	150,000.00
Mortgages	389,116.11	Undivided Profits	23,700.16
Real Estate, Bank Building, Fixtures and Vault	$2,802.56	Dividend No. 27, payable January 3d, 1905	2,500.00
Overdrafts	226.93	Due Banks	110,477.56
Accrued Interest	15,219.43	Deposits	2,436,713.28
Due from Banks	400,261.89		
Cash on hand	145,051.02		
	$2,701,397.00		$2,701,397.00

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice President. WILLIAM R. WILDE, Assistant Treasurer.
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK, V. Pres. & Sec'y. FRED'C C. EARL, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

James H. Alexander,	George Carragan,	Lucius F. Donohee,	John A. Middleton,
Charles E. Annett,	Thomas J. Daly,	Oscar L. Gubelman,	Charles S. Noe,
Alfred W. Booth,	Warren Delano, Jr.,	George W. Young,	Edward T. Perine,
	De Witt Van Buskirk.		

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 146TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
E. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital..... $1,000,000.00
Surplus..... 5,008,272.43

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	B. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
T. Stallknecht,	W. J. B. Mills,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

The First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Detroit Edison Co. are a good investment. We offer at price to net nearly 5% income.

The Terre Haute and Logansport First 6s; Oregon Short Line Refd. Gtd. 4s; Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Consol. 6s; Rock Island Refd. 4s, and Rio Grande Western First 4s net from 4.05% to 4.25%.

Send for bond circular.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Millett, Roe & Hagen
BANKERS.
Dealers in
High-Grade Bonds.
Members
New York Stock Exchange.
3 Broad St., New York.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK	28 STATE STREET BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

NEWHOUSE MINES & SMELTERS
"Cactus"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Chas. A. Morse & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
44 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS
Write for Circular.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
Bonds for Investment.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Vermilye & Co.
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS,
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
51 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
WHITE KNOB COPPER CO. (Limited
To the Holders of the Bonds, Debentures, and Stock of the White Knob Copper Company, Limited:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that subscriptions to the amount of 136,000 shares, or 85% having been received, a deposit of over 87% of the outstanding bonds having been made, the undersigned Committee has declared operative the plan set forth in the Agreement of Reorganization dated December 6, 1904, copies of which may be obtained from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, to which plan and agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the Plan of Reorganization.

The time for the deposit of securities under the plan has been extended to February 1, 1905, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Committee shall prescribe.

Dated New York, January 14, 1905.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman;
ARTHUR TURNBULL,
E. ROBERTSON WEBB,
EDWIN B. SHELDON,
Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
ROLLINS & ROLLINS,
Counsel.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., DECEMBER 20, 1904.—Sealed proposals for constructing ice house here will be received until 12 M. January 25, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Ice House," addressed ABE S. SHERMAN, Q. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—100 shares Anaconda Copper Mining Co. certificate No. 9,831; in the name of undersigned; please notify Kingsley, Mellon & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
15½	16	400	Allis-Chalmers Co	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	...
64	65	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	...
74⅞	75	61,350	*Amal. Copper Co.	76½	76⅝	74⅞	74⅝	−1⅛
23½	24½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	24	24	24	24	−1
33⅝	33⅞	1,420	Am. Car & F. Co.	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33¼	−⅜
93	95½	750	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
		47	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	96½	96½	−½
213	218	200	American Express	215	215	215	215	+2
12⅝	12¾	100	*Am. Grass Twine	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
10½	10⅞	450	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
49⅝	49¾	2,718	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	49¾	+⅛
6¼	6⅜	300	*Am. Ice Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
36½	37	195	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37	37	37	37	−⅛
15¼	16½	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−⅛
34¾	35	1,415	*Am. Locomo. Co.	35⅜	35¾	35	35	−⅛
105	105½	310	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	−⅛
8	8⅛	2,400	*Am. Malting Co.	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8	−⅛
26¼	26⅜	1,600	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	26⅛	27¼	26¼	26½	+⅛
84½	84⅝	31,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	82⅝	85¾	82⅝	84⅝	+1⅝
112	113½	4,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	112	114	112	113⅜	+1⅜
175	180	190	*Am. Snuff Co.	175	175	175	175	+5
14¼	14½	1,650	Am. Steel Foundries.	14⅞	15	14¼	14¼	−⅛
60	60⅛	3,400	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	60⅛	60½	60	60¼	+⅛
143⅝	143⅞	21,980	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	142⅜	144½	142⅜	143⅝	+⅝
137	139	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	−1⅝
145½	146	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	146	146	146	146	...
92¼	93	725	Am. Tob. Co. pf., new.	92⅛	92⅝	92½	92½	...
22¼	22⅝	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	−⅛
110¾	111	300	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	+⅛
96⅝	96⅞	200	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	+⅜
87½	87¾	1,674	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88	88¼	87½	87½	−⅜
100⅝	100⅞	910	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101⅞	101⅝	100¼	100⅝	−⅛
121½	122	100	Atlantic Coast Line	122	122	122	122	−⅛
101⅜	102	12,300	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅝	102⅝	101⅞	101⅜	−⅛
63¾	63⅞	22,960	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	64⅝	63⅜	63¾	+⅛
88	89	400	Buff. & Susque. pf.	88¾	88⅝	88½	88⅞	+⅜
134	134½	10,425	Canadian Pacific	133⅝	134½	133⅝	134½	+⅝
193	194	350	Central R. R. of N. J.	193	193½	193	193½	+1½
48⅝	49½	15,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅝

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 1-4 Per Cent.

Business Better in Bonds Than in Stocks—Prices Reflect Varying Dividend Reports.

In volume yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange fell considerably short of that of Monday, but the tone of the market showed no change. Strength was not lacking entirely, but a few issues were advanced, while heaviness prevailed in many others, and the general movement of prices suggested strongly that a few issues were being advanced to give the market an appearance of strength which in reality it did not possess. There was no evidence of selling pressure except in the stocks that were recently advanced very much, as were Reading and one or two other stocks yesterday. At the same time the advances that occurred were not very conclusive proof of any large demand from others than speculators, and probably the same group of speculators who have recently been responsible for a good deal of the market's activity. For an indication of genuine demand for securities it is necessary to look at the moment elsewhere than to the stock list. Yesterday's business in bonds offered was much more satisfactory than that in stocks. Its volume was fairly large, and the trading was well distributed, being in this respect probably better than on any day since the turn of the year.

Dividends and dividend prospects exerted considerable influence upon yesterday's movements. The sharp advance in Omaha based on the announcement of the increase in the annual dividend rate on the common stock from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. practically readjusted the price of that stock to a 4 per cent. basis. In other quarters dividend prospects—on one hand of increases in where none had previously been predicted, and on the other of anticipations that previously promised increases and failed to materialize—accounted for some of the day's irregularity. In the first category belongs American Smelting and Refining, while in the other Baltimore and Ohio declined further on selling by those who in advance of the event have come to the conclusion that their previous hope of a higher dividend rate was unfounded. The avowed reason for Amalgamated's decline was that while the dividend will probably be increased, it will not be trebled, as has recently been predicted in quarters whence reports favoring Amalgamated are not to be looked for, so that the predictions appear to have been purposely exaggerated with an ulterior purpose.

Money was easier in a market already superabundantly supplied with funds, the supply of which even continued gold exports have not succeeded in sufficiently reducing to keep rates above the figure at which the banks can come out even on their interest-bought deposits. Exchange rates remained at a level, permitting the export of any available gold bars, our own rate for sterling recovering part of a twenty-point decline, even though the maximum reaction in the rate here was less than the equivalent decline in the sterling rate at Paris. The German bank statement showed a considerable increase in cash and a large decrease in loans, reflecting the thoroughness of the preparations made for the recently floated Russian loan. It would appear that all likelihood of further demands upon our supply of gold from that quarter has passed for the time being. Paris, however, still has to float its share of the Russian loan, and it may well be that French bankers will draw still further on our overstock of gold to strengthen themselves in anticipation of that event.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Int. Pump pf	1¾
Am. Smelting	1⅞	Iowa Central pf	½
Am. Smelting pf	1½	Kan. City So	⅝
Am. Snuff	1	Kan. City So. pf	1⅜
Am. Steel Fds. pf	½	Mex. Securities	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
Canadian Pacific	1	Pere Marquette	⅝
Cent. of N. J	1⅝	Reading	2
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	1	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	⅞	Southern Pacific pf.	½
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	⅜	Un. Bag & Paper	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Un. Rys. Inv	⅝
Int. Paper	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Beet Sugar	½	Int. Power	¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Ice pf	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Steel Fds	½	N. Y. & Harlem	1⅝
Am. Sugar pf	1¾	Nort. & West	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Rep. Steel pf	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	Rock Island pf	¾
Atl. Coast Line	½	Rutland pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Chi. G. W. pf	⅞	Texas & Pacific	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Chi., Un. Traction	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Wabash pf	⅝
Del. & Hudson	¾	West. Union	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	West. U. & M.	1
General Electric	¾	W. E. & M. 1st pf	1½
Hocking Valley pf	½	Wis. Central pf	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Kinn. & St. L. con.	
Chi. & E. I. con. 6s	4½	5s	1½
Chi., M. & St. P., C.,		N. Y. & Greenwood	
P. & W. 5s	1½	Lake 5s	8½
coupons off	2⅜	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 4½s	1
Mex. Cent. 4½s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅝	C. & L. gen. 6s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 17	848,702
To date this year	9,294,362
Corresponding date last year	6,114,180

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 17	$5,031,000
To date this year	$60,636,000
Corresponding date last year	$41,369,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Grand Rapids Railway.
National Steel and Wire Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Ciniiotti Unhairing Co.
City Trust Co.
Colonial Assurance Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Great Northern Paper Co.
Guardian Trust Co.
Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Co.
J. H. Dunham Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Morton Trust Co.
Morris European and American Express Co.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
New York Times Co.
Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad.
Trust Co. of America.
United Cigar Manufacturing Co.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Decline in Activity and in Stocks—Call Money Still Lower.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were on a constantly declining scale, in spite of still lower rates for call money, which was quoted at 1¾ per cent. The total approached 850,000 shares, of which one-fourth was Reading, one-eighth Union Pacific, another eighth in Steel issues, and the rest more or less scattering. Reading was the only really strong stock on the list, although in some of the specialties there was activity, with advancing quotations. There was no reason given to explain the advance in Reading, but the supply of outstanding stock is said to be very small, and, therefore, the price easily responds to manipulation.

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Kansas City Southern.

The same remarks apply to Kansas City Southern, the preferred of which gained 1¾ points. A large share of this stock is held abroad, and as the stock has never paid any dividends its present market price is not anywhere near the figure which the stock has cost foreign holders. The voting trust is to be dissolved in March, and it is not unlikely that there may result a contest for the ownership, as the Harriman people, who now control it through the voting trust, have been picking up the stock. A dividend could be paid on the preferred, but whether it will be done has not yet been decided.

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Big Advance in Omaha Common.

The common stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, which is controlled by the Chicago and Northwestern, advanced 19 points yesterday as a result of the declaration of a dividend of 3½ per cent. This is an increase in the annual rate for the common of 1 per cent. The preferred has been on a 7 per cent. basis for some time. The advance in the dividend was quite unexpected. The stock is closely held, and there is no speculative interest; otherwise the declaration would probably have been discounted.

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No Melon in Sugar.

The decline of 1⅝ points in the price of American Sugar preferred for a 100-share lot reflects the fact that there is no melon in sight for Sugar stockholders. According to the statement of an insider, the margin between raw and refined sugars was smaller last year than at any time, and as this margin represents the profits, the chances that it may continue small for some time are not considered a bull card on the stock.

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Exaggerated Dividend Ideas.

The theory that exaggerated talk of dividends to be increased hurts a stock when the facts become known was again shown to be true yesterday, when Amalgamated Copper declined 1½ points on semi-official statements to the effect that the dividend will not exceed 1 per cent. quarterly. Wall Street had been led by Boston and other authorities to believe that the dividend would be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum or 2 per cent. quarterly. It is said that possibly a slight extra dividend may be paid. Amalgamated has been paying 2 per cent. annually.

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Some Uncommon Stocks Sold.

Some issues in which sales are made only at rare intervals appeared on the tape yesterday, and caused the ticker birds to make inquiries about the strange signs. Among these was H. B. Claflin Company common, New York and Harlem, of which 100 shares sold at 400, a decline of 10 points; Lake Shore and Pierre Lorillard preferred. In the latter there has not been a transaction on the Stock Exchange since May 16, 1899.

THE SOUTHERN'S SHORT LINE.

Surveying One from Coalfields to Charleston.

The Southern Railway, in looking for a short line from the Virginia coal fields to Charleston, N. C., has placed a corps of engineers in the field to survey such a line from Marion, N. C., to Johnson City, Tenn.

This would give to the Southern Railway the shortest line to North Carolina and Eastern Georgia points from the coal fields of Virginia. The step is considered an important move on the part of the road.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches state that the top price for zinc ore was $58 a ton, surpassing the previous high record by $3.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, all preliminary work incident to having the stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company listed on the New YorK Stock Exchange has been completed, including the furnishing of the necessary information and data required by the Listing Committee.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week increased $854,672, as compared with the previous week, and $292,976 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Big Hamburg-American Dividend.

HAMBURG, Jan. 17.—The Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to-day decided to recommend the payment of a dividend of 9 per cent. The net earnings of the company were $7,500,000, of which amount $4,500,000 will be placed in the reserve. The sales of steamers and the large amount of business transacted with the Russian Government were partly responsible for the extraordinary profits.

Application to List.

The Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $742,000 additional general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds of 1940, Series C.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,918,306
Gold	64,396,190
Silver	20,678,178
United States notes	7,937,711
Treasury notes of 1890	90,174
National banknotes	10,658,206
Total receipts this day	1,279,663
Total receipts this month	22,964,017
Total receipts this year	300,313,870
Total expenditures this day	1,8
Total expenditures this month	25,240,090
Total expenditures this year	325,260,446
Deposits in National banks	111,112,828

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$527,304,969
Silver dollars	476,891,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,398,213
Silver bullion of 1890	1,570,787
Total	$1,015,083,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$527,304,969
Silver certificates outstanding	476,891,000
Treasury notes outstanding	10,888,000
Total	$1,015,083,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$19,615,840
Gold certificates	45,370,850
Silver coin and bullion	6,701,403
Silver certificates	15,373,775
United States notes	7,997,711
Other assets	30,054,613
Total in Treasury	$123,116,693
Deposits in National banks	111,112,828
Total	$234,229,521
Current liabilities	93,311,215
Available cash balance	$140,918,306

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $430,322,569; balances, $11,575,556; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,795,683.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87@; cables, $4.87@.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅜ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—40@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Rates for money were tolerably easy in the market to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and the tone was undecided, prices having a sagging disposition, though the offerings were light. Consols were dull, and this had a depressing influence on other securities. Home rails were irregular. Undergrounds were favored owing to the dividend and general interest in the new electrical arrangements.

Americans recovered from the opening dullness and became firm at above parity. Philadelphia and Reading, New York, Ontario and Western, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific were the predominant stocks. Prices generally closed steady. Southern Pacific was buoyant.

Grand Trunk was easy on outsiders' selling in anticipation of poor traffic returns.

Internationals were in good demand. Japanese were dull. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 98¼.

Kafirs drooped on continued liquidation and unconfirmed rumors of trouble with the Chinese laborers.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 85 5-16; consols for account, 88⅜; Anaconda, 5¾; Atchison, 90⅜; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 105¼; Canadian Pacific, 137½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅜; Chicago Great Western, 24; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178¼; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 33⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78½; Erie, 41¼; Erie first preferred, 79⅝; Erie second preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 140; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33⅜; New York Central, 147½; Norfolk and Western, 81¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 43⅜; Pennsylvania, 70½; Rand Mines, 11⅞; Reading, 42; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 43½; Southern Railway, 15⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 48⅜; Southern Pacific, 68¾; Union Pacific, 127; Union Pacific preferred, 99½; United States Steel, 31⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 22⅜; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish fours, 89¾.

Bar silver steady at 27 15-16d per ounce. Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.

Copper was actively bought in the market to-day at the opening, reaching 69 on the American producers' advance over electrolytic. Subsequently the metal reacted on profit taking and closed firm at 68⅞. Eight hundred and fifty tons were sold.

Tin advanced 7s 6d on higher Eastern quotations. Three hundred and fifty tons of the metal were sold.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £14,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.65; Lisbon, 14.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular, and at the close the market was indecisive. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was generally firm, the coal strike not making a deep impression on the trading owing to the belief that the difficulty will be settled.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Reading again absorbed the bulk of local interest to-day, sales of the stock aggregating 40,745 shares. New York advices were to the effect that the movement was "hurting" the New York market, a corner being feared. Local traders, however, have had a tip to buy Reading since late last week, the understanding being that a new pool had been formed in the stock which would move the price up to 85 or 90.

Lehigh Valley was also strong, the consensus of opinion of those who attended the annual meeting being that the dividend rate either will be advanced this year to 5 per cent. or an extra dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared. Pool manipulation was again in evidence in Marsden, which was strong and active. Liquidation was apparent in United Gas Improvement, the Steels, and Erie. Total sales, 71,657 shares; $62,800 bonds.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Amalg. Copper	73⅝	72¾	73⅛
400	Amer. Railways	48	48	48
275	Amer. Cement	6⅞	6¾	6¾
18	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
277	Cambria Steel	36½	36⅜	36⅜
1,000	Consol. Lake Sup.	7 15-16	7¾	7⅞
200	Consol. Trac. N. J.	80½	80½	80½
50	Delaware Insurance	27	27	27
382	Diamond Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
253	Electric Co. of Am.	11¼	11¼	11¼
2,000	Erie	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞
50	General Asphalt	13	13	13
102	General Asphalt pf.	42½	42½	42½
30	Internat. Smokeless P.	35½	35½	35½
36	Ins. Co. of North A.	25	25	25
3,719	Lehigh Valley R. R.	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝
111	Lehigh Navigation	106	107½	107½
7,455	Marsden	5⅞	5 7-16	5⅝
1	North Penna. R. R.	105	105	105
20	Northern Cent. R.	104½	104½	104½
210	Penna. R. R.	08 15-16	08 13-16	08 13-16
1	Phila. & Trenton	280	280	280
10	Penna. Salt	104½	104½	104½
10	Phila. Traction	99⅛	99⅛	99⅞
140	Phila. Electric	10	10	10⅛
666	Phila. Co.	42⅞	42	42
302	Phila. Co. pf.	47	46⅞	47
1,950	Phila. Rapid Trans.	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
475	Reading	41 13-16	40⅞	41⅝
103	Reading 1st pf.	46	45⅞	45⅞
2,135	Reading 2d pf.	42 13-16	42½	42⅝
200	Southern Pacific	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
10	Susq. Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Union Pacific	119¼	119¼	119¼
3,104	United Gas Imp.	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
9	United Security Tr.	123	123	123
533	Union Traction	58⅞	58½	58⅞
3,010	U. S. Steel	31	30¾	30⅝
2,190	U. S. Steel pf.	95⅛	94½	94¾
80	Welsbach Co.	28	28	28

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 17.—The transactions to-day and the closing prices were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,795	Brewing	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Brewing pf.	47½	47½	47½
50	Con. Ice	9	9	9
10	C. D. & L.	130	130	130
2,107	Crucible	13	12½	12⅝
1,770	Crucible Steel pf.	66	64⅜	64½
770	Fire Proof	12½	12½	12½
500	Fire Proof pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
110	Luster Mining	13	12½	13
30	M. L. & H.	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜
680	Marsden	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
35	Philadelphia Co.	42	41⅝	41⅞
700	Pittsburg Coal	23½	22⅞	23¼
130	Pittsburg Coal pf.	82	81½	81½
50	Pittsburg C. & G.	72½	72½	72½
85	River Coal	10	10	10
50	River Coal pf.	20	20	20
470	Sewer Pipe	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
355	U. S. Steel	31	30½	30½
265	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅞	94¼	94¼
226	West. Elec. 2ds	91½	91⅜	91½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—The money market was very easy to-day. Call loans, 2 to 3 per cent; time loans, collateral, 3 to 4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3 to 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds, 5 per cent. premium. Clearings, $31,130,559. Balances, $2,117,004. Sub-Treasury debit, $36,004.

The foregn exchange market is firm. Rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	95⅛	95⅝
Guilders	40⅛	40⅜

Calumet and Hecla mining stock advanced to-day to 690, but other local specialties were quiet. Greene and Daly West, among the coppers, advanced, and Trinity, Utah, Granby, Isle Royale, and Michigan were active. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Atchison	88	88	88
31	*Atchison pf.	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
45	Boston Elevated	158	158	158
338	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
2	Boston & Lowell	243½	243½	243½
123	Boston & Maine	176	175	175
108	Boston & Worcester	14	13½	13½
115	Bost. & Worcester pf.	64½	63½	64
20	Ches. & Ohio	49	49	49
106	C. J. R. & S. Y.	152½	152	152½
4	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
20	Massachusetts Elec.	14	14	14
35	Mass. Elec. pf.	59½	59½	60
309	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201¾	201½	201½
4	Old Colony	209	209	209
250	Pere Marquette	85	82	82½
65	Pere Marquette pf.	84	81	81
2,066	Union Pacific	119¼	118⅜	118⅝
110	Union Pacific pf.	98	97½	98
6	West End	96	96	96
7	West End pf.	113½	113	113

TELEPHONES.

1,008	American	146¼	145	145
15	†Cumberland	120	120	120
100	Cumberland rts.	3	2 95-100	3
9	New England	140	140	140
10	Western	18	18	18
59	Western pf.	99½	99½	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

750	Am. Ag. Chemical	21½	21	21
5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88	88	88
105	Am. Pneu. Service	5	4⅞	5
85	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	20	20	20
3,297	Am. Sugar	144	142⅝	143⅝
13	Am. Sugar pf.	138	138	138
195	Am. Woolen	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
200	Am. Woolen pf.	94½	94¼	94½
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
40	*Edison	252	252	252
162	General Electric	191	190	190
30	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	80½	80½	80½
100	*Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	86	86	86
78	Massachusetts Gas	39	38½	38½
57	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	80¼	80½
200	Planters' Compress	2	2	2
25	Planters' Comp. pf.	15½	15½	15½
5	Pullman	245	245	245
10	Reece Button Hole	8½	8½	8½
25	Seattle Electric pf.	95½	95	95
18	Swift & Co.	112	112	112
388	United Fruit	106½	106¼	106¼
440	United Shoe Machine	69½	68	69
438	United Shoe Mach. pf.	33	32½	33
8	U. S. Rubber pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
575	U. S. Steel	31	30⅝	30⅝
2,324	U. S. Steel pf.	95⅜	94½	94½

MINING.

310	†Adventure	7⅞	7¾	7¾
640	Allouez	21⅜	21	21⅜
11,290	Amalgamated	70⅝	75	75
75	Am. Zinc	12¾	12¾	12¾
25	Arcadian	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Atlantic	18	17⅞	18
694	Bingham	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
500	Boston Con.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
60	Calumet & Hecla	690	680	685
300	Centennial	25	24½	24½
75	Central Oil	8½	8½	8½
300	Con. Mercur	35c	33c	33c
150	Continental Zinc	15½	15	15
893	Copper Range	69½	69¼	69⅜
3,765	Daly-West	10	10	10
20	Elm River	3	3	3
75	Franklin	12	12	12
5,531	Granby	5⅝	5½	5½
8,965	Green-Can. Con.	28	27	27⅝
220	Guanajuato	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Humboldt	1	1	1
1,328	Isle Royale	28¾	27⅝	28
20	Mass	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
880	Michigan	14	13½	13½
71	Mohawk	54	54	54
20	Montana C. & C.	5	5	5
50	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Old Dominion	28⅜	28	28
915	*Osceola	97½	95½	97
50	Parrot	29½	29½	29½
220	Phoenix	2½	3⅛	3⅛
282	Quincy	118	113	118
45	Rhode Island	2	2	2
100	Santa Fé	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Shannon	9	8¾	8¾
103	Tamarack	134	133	134
3,665	Trinity	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝
745	U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,305	United States	24	23⅜	23⅜
1,355	*Utah	43½	43	43⅜
135	Victoria	5¾	5½	5½
85	Winona	11½	11½	11½
150	Wolverine	108	107	108
40	Wyandotte	2¼	2	2

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid. ‖First installment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—New York exchange to-day was 35 to 30 cents premium; time and call loans, 4 to 5 per cent.

On the local Exchange there was some small selling of American Can preferred in a market which seemed to have small support. In the morning these shares declined fractionally below 64. Brick shares were fairly active at about yesterday's closing level. Swift's sold at 111½ in the morning, and West Chicago Consolidated bonds at 88.

Afternoon trading took Can preferred down to 62¾, Shipbuilding up to 48¾, and Brick preferred to 70. Box Board preferred was sold under 11. There was some small strength in Match. Transactions:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	11¼	11	63½
670	American Can pf.	64	62¾	63½
400	Am. Shipbuilding	48¾	48½	48⅝
50	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	98½	98½	98½
1	Chicago Edison	165⅞	165⅞	165⅞
5	Chicago Title & Trust	105	105	105
20	Chicago Union Traction	11	11	11
17	Diamond Match	139	139¼	139¼
979	Illinois Brick	11	10¾	10¾
535	Illinois Brick pf.	70½	70	70
214	Masonic Temple	45½	45	45⅜
1	Metropolitan pf.	90	90	90
515	National Biscuit	55½	55¼	55⅜
90	National Biscuit pf.	115¾	115½	115⅝
300	Northwestern Ln.	24½	24	24½
10	Northwestern L pf.	65	65	65
20	Street's Stable Car	20	20	20
75	Street's Stable Car pf.	90	89½	89½
42	Swift & Co.	111½	111	111
14	Un. Box Board	2	2	2
280	Un. Box Board pf.	11	10½	10⅝
100	West Chicago	61	61	61

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—The market to-day was quiet and without feature. Transactions in shares, 1,242; bonds, $132,800.

BONDS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,800	Frederick County 5s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Atlantic Coast Line	101¾	101¾	101¾
47,000	Seaboard 4s	89⅝	89	89⅛
16,000	Florida Southern 4s	98	98	98
1,000	Ga., Caro. & North. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5,000	United Railways 4s	92¾	92¼	92¾
17,000	United Railways inc.	51¼	51	51½
11,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	93¼	91½	93¼
1,000	Va. Elec. Ry. & D. Co. 5s	97½	97½	97½
17,000	Atl. Telephone 5s	96	95⅞	96
1,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Con. Coal refund. 4½s	95	95	95
1,000	Bliss	66¾	66¾	50¾
2,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½

STOCKS.

572	Seaboard	17½	17	17
44	Seaboard pf.	36	36	36
60	Seaboard rights	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Md.-Pennsylvania	19	19	19
100	United Railways	13¾	13¾	13¾
110	International Trust	130	127	130
30	Union Bank	118	118	118
25	Bank of Baltimore	118	118	118
25	Consolidated Gas	85¼	85	85¼
50	German Fire	15	15	15
20	Breweries	9¼	9¼	9¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Jan.	$81,484	$74,837	$70,766

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.09½	.09⅝	Little Puck	.04¼	.04¾
Anaconda	.11½	.11⅝	Little Bessie	.02⅝	.03
C., K. & N.	.20	.22	MollieGibs'n	.06	.06
C. C. Con.	.10⅝	.10⅞	Moon Anchor	.07	.07½
Dante	.05	.05½	Missouri	.02⅜	.02⅝
Dr. Jackpot	.03½	.03½	New Haven	.03¼	.03½
Elkton	.67¾	.68	Old Gold	.80	.81
El Paso	1.58¾	1.60	Pharmacist	.04¾	.04⅞
Findlay	.38	.39	Portland	1.80	1.85

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchases at Madisan Avenue and Sixtieth Street—Perry Estate Sells 206 Fifth Avenue—Another John Street Deal—Model Tenements for East Sixty-fifth Street.

Frederick T. Barry and Collins & Collins have sold for Edward H. Landon the Withington apartment house, a five-story structure with stores at 648 and 650 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Sixtieth Street, on plot 50.5 by 108.

Big Deal on Madison Square.

Wetmore & Magill have sold for the estate of Adeline Perry 206 Fifth Avenue, running through to 1,126 Broadway, about 50 feet north of Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story building on lot 28.3 by 112.5 by 30.3 by 101.7. Neither the buyer's name nor the price has been made public. The property adjoining on the south is owned by John Duncan and that on the north by the Darling estate. The parcel just sold has been held in the Perry family for over fifty years.

Another Purchase on John Street.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Hollingshead estate the four-story building 96 John Street adjoining the northeast corner of Gold Street, 23.10 by 87.7. The buyers are Abbate & Alvino. The same brokers negotiated the recently reported sale of the southwest corner of Spring and Elm Street, for the Jenkins estate.

Sale of Thirty-fifth Street Parcel.

The County Realty Company has sold 31 West Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 98.9. The house is directly opposite the new building of Revillon Frères.

Central Park West Apartments Sold.

The Coburn-Gahren Construction Company has sold the new nine-story apartment house on Central Park West, 67.5 feet north of Sixty-fifth Street, on plot 63 by 125.

Walter J. Cohn, Myers & Aronson, and Edward Baer have bought, through John Peters & Co., from the Rusch estate, 137 to 147 West Sixtieth Street, six five-story flats on plot 150 by 100.5.

Company to Build Model Tenements.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architects James E. Ware & Son for another group of model tenements to be erected on Sixty-fifth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, by the City and Suburban Homes Company. There will be four buildings, on a plot 300 by 100. These buildings will accommodate 235 families, the apartments consisting of two, three, and four rooms. This is the fourth operation undertaken by the City and Suburban Homes Company on the block bounded by Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, First Avenue and Avenue A, and will bring the amount of its investment there to nearly $2,000,000. The architects estimate the cost of the new operation at $280,000. When these four buildings are completed only the Avenue A frontage, 200 by 100, will remain unimproved.

The firm of L. J. Carpenter has sold for E. A. Schermerhorn and the estate of William C. Schermerhorn to Lowenfeld & Prager the block front on the west side of First Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, a plot 200.10 by 150; also, for Ellen S. Authmuty and the estate of William C. Schermerhorn to the same operators the plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street.

Operators Resell Harlem Block.

A. Meyer, of E. Tanenbaum & Co., has sold for Walter J. Cohn and Myers & Aronson to Joshua Silverstein, for improvement, the triangular block bounded by Eighth Avenue, Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets.

H. D. Baker & Brother report that they have sold to Louis Block the plot, 80 by 100, at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

The plot 80 by 100, at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, has been sold through Harris Sokolski & Son.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot 150 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Quick Turn with Plot on Heights.

William Rosenzweig has resold to Louis A. Jaffer and Joseph A. Goldfield, for improvement, the plot, 175 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 400 feet east of Broadway. Mr. Rosenzweig bought the property yesterday from the Hudson Realty Company.

Max Marx has sold, through Hall J. How & Co., to Michael A. Hoffman, the Speedway stables, on the south side of Dyckman Street, 100 feet west of Sherman Avenue, on plot 50 by 200.

Ex-Inspector Byrnes Sells House.

Ex-Inspector Thomas F. Byrnes has sold his residence, 17 West Fifty-eighth Street, a five-story dwelling, 20 by 100.5. The buyer is William C. Reick.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Alfred Gutwillig 307 and 311 West One Hundredth Street, two five-story American basement dwellings, each 15 by 90 by 100.11. The buyer is George Nicholas. The same broker has also sold for Mr. Nicholas the two five-story single flats 250 and 252 West Forty-third Street, each 20 by 100.

Alfred M. Rau has sold for John B. Lynch 148 West Eighty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102, together with an interior lot 25 by 50.

High Price for Third Ave. Corner.

Bernard Lynch has sold the third Avenue, a five-story building, on lot 20.1 by 80, at the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street. The buyer is Charles Connor. The price is reported to have been $100,000.

Samuel Tuchert and Morris Kahlow have sold for a Mr. Coon to Reich & Rottenberg the two five-story double flats 884 and 886 Second Avenue, 50 by 100. Reich & Rottenberg have also sold to Morgenstern & Glaurock 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, two seven-story apartment houses, 50 by 100.11.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Lillian B. Dreux 947 Second Avenue, a four-story business building, on lot 20 by 70.

Cohnheil has sold for Rocco D'Onofrio 342 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Nathan H. Weil and Henry C. Quemin have sold for John Schreiber 320 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story flat, on lot 18 by 102.2.

Moses Kinzler has bought from Lizzie F. Martin, through John J. Cody, 241 East Eightieth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Henry Gottlieb has sold for William Wolf 256 East Eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 19 by 102.2.

Harry Hirsh has sold to Payton & Van Sant the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, old buildings, on plot 75 by 90.

Marcus Rosenthal has bought from Michael Lahr the four-story tenement 228 East Seventy-fifth Street; also, from Henrietta Solomon, through Joseph H. Gallagher, the three-story building 937 Second Avenue, 21.4 by 80; also, from Mary Katzenberg, a lot, 25 by 80, on Nelson Avenue, 283 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

J. Fennig & Co. have sold for Minnie Ludmann to Jacob Tanenbaum the new six-story tenement 236 East Seventy-seventh Street.

J. Rosenblum & Co. have sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach to Karol & Lieberthal 313 East Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 24.9 by 100.5.

Buyer for Seventieth Street Dwelling.

Charles L. Atterbury has bought from the Pearson S. Halstead estate 131 East Seventieth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 20.5 by 80.

New Apartments Sold on 116th Street.

M. Nasanowitz & Son and Adolph Weiss have sold for Rosenberg & Aronson to Abraham I. Spiro the two six-story apartment houses in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for A. Hollander to a client the five-story triple flats 5 and 7 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 50 by 100; also, for Harris, Cohen & Auron, to Ray Altman the five-story double flat 272 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.

B. Sisserman has sold to an investor the two houses 211 and 215 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, just completed for A. & L. Billowitz.

Abraham Ruth has sold one of the two six-story flats in course of construction on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 50.6 by 110.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to A. C. Weingarten and Paul Chopak the two flats recently completed on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets.

H. R. Levy has sold for Louis J. Jacoves, to Abraham B. Keye, 36 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 27 by 100.11.

Morris Buchsbaum has bought from Emily K. Duschnes the five-story double flat, with stores, 2,752 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Deiches Brothers have sold 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 99.11, to Harry L. Rosen, who has resold it to John C. Fleissner.

Harris Pokolski & Son have resold for Jacob Israelson 435 and 437 West Fifty-seventh Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

A. L. Goodstein has sold for Amelia Ratinsky 193 Orchard Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 87.6.

S. S. Manheimer has sold for Mayers, Lester & Co., to Harris Goldman, the two five-story tenements, with stores, at the northwest corner of Jackson and Cherry Streets, 50 by 100.

J. Fennig & Co. have sold for Louis Haims the seven-story tenement 199 Forsyth Street to David Jacobowitz, who gives in exchange the 11-family East Ninth Street and 423 and 425 East Sixth Street.

Weil & Mayer have sold 163 Varick Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 75.

Nathan Natelson, as attorney, has bought for a client, from Frank Liss, 306 Henry Street, a five-story brick tenement, 24 by 94.10. The buyer will improve the property.

Polizzi & Co., in conjunction with Vincenzo Fumagalli, have leased for Frank Spinella the two five-story tenements 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

Sale of Morris Avenue Plot.

Bernard Harris has sold for Mrs. Otelia Schwenker, to Moses I. Falk, as attorney, a plot, 50 by 85, at the intersection of the east side of Morris Avenue, with the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The same broker has also sold for George Moore to Moses I. Falk, as attorney, a plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Walton Avenue, 132 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, which has been resold by Mr. Falk, through Clement H. Smith, to Charles Kaeppel.

Hellner & Volf have sold, through David Davis, to the Northwestern Realty Company, the plot 87 by 95 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the plot at the southwest corner of Cypress Avenue recently purchased by the same buyer.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Frigge the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Buchanan Place, a plot 50 by 100.

F. A. Curry and W. W. Westervelt, executors of the estate of William O'Gorman, have sold to M. J. Sullivan 282 Willis Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling on lot 20 by 98.

Williams, Grolginsky & Haft have resold to Julius Coleman 18 Brown Place, five-story triple flat, on plot 35 by 90.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son have sold for the Begrisch-Schorn Realty and Construction Company 1,153 Forest Avenue, 25 feet north of Home Street, a three-story frame single flat on lot 21.2 by 86, to a Mr. Schaefer.

Robert W. Finkelstein has sold for I. L. Goldstein the two-story frame dwelling 957 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to J. Kohen.

A. H. Lendeker has sold 1,006 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Hoft. Lawrence Kronenberger, of Lawrence & Kronenberger, was the broker.

Joseph Lauber is the buyer of 160 and 162 Reach Avenue, 988 Brook Avenue, and 891 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, sold recently through I. Reiter.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for George Strause the new six-story tenement 4,001 and 4,003 Third Avenue, for twenty years at an aggregate rental of $222,000.

Estate Sells Parcel at Rye.

The William Mathews estate has sold the property at Rye, N. Y., known as the Rye Seminary. This property is situated on the Boston Post Road, north of the station, and contains about six acres. It is generally understood that the Mathews estate intends to sell its other realty holdings.

A. C. Weingarten and Jacob Froelich have bought from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company a tract of forty-eight acres, with several cottages, at Hunter's Point, L. I. Lazarus Gordon negotiated the deal.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

Summit St, n s, 466.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Nicholas Cornell $1,215

By Peter F. Meyer.

Ogden St, 280 and 288, s s, 75 ft e of Boston Road, 25.2x100, two-story brick buildings; public auction, to Harry Shwitzer..... 16,500

Willis St, 224 West, s s, between 5th and 6th Sts, 24.09x98.9, four-story brick tenement, with three-story frame tenement at the rear; public auction sale, to Aaron Coleman..... 17,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

110th St, 240 to 248 East, for two six story brick tenements and stores, 41.8x87.11; cost, $70,000. Emil Kahn, 346 Broadway, Sess & Sinaltheber of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $70,000.

Fifth Ave, 1,204 and 34 West, for a fifteen-story fireproof clubhouse, 50.2x98.9; Carrère & Hastings, 56 Fifth Ave, owners; Whitehall & Kimball, 1 Madison Ave, architects; cost, $750,000.

Lexington Ave, 1,225 to 1,227, for a two-story brick fireproof store, 50.3x83.9; T. Larkin of 1,227, Brett St, owner; E. Schneider of 1,225 Lexington Ave, architect; cost, $4,000.

Amsterdam Av, and 221st St, s e cor, for a six-story brick flat, 100.11x90; I. Roth of 1,489 Amsterdam Av, owner; Alfred Hopkins of 276 West 125th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Middletown Road, n s, 17.2 ft w of Waldo Ft, Westchester, for a 2½-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Jacob Negear of 4,026 3d Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Columbus Av, n w cor of Hancock St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x24; Joseph Gamache, Van Buren St, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $2,500.

Fillmore St, w s, 300 ft n of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50; Aurelius Grossmann, Lawrence Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $9,000.

Botanical Gardens, e s, 1,500 ft n of e e Bronx and Pelham Avs, for a one-story frame and glass greenhouse, 29.6x208, city, owner; Martin Schenck, Claremont Park, architect; cost, $12,000.

Balmoridge Av, e s, 262 ft n of 194th St, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20x35; Charles La Cotier estate, of 6 West 29th S; owner; F. E. Albrecht, King's Bridge Road and Decatur Av, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Wall St, 11, to eight-story brick offices; R. Mortimer Hunter, premises, owner; A. J. Adams of 217 5th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, n w cor, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

149TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Watkins Brothers Company to Louis C. Kretzmer, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

43D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 75x100.5; William Engel to Harry Levey, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

St, 74.11x50; John O. Baker to Israel Lebowitz, other consideration and..... 100

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x50; Israel Lebowitz to Mayer S. Auerbach, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 111.2 ft n of 165th St, 50x100x irregular; Intervale Av, w s, 180.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Henry M. Powell to Barnet Osman, (mtgs $7,300,) other consideration and..... 100

27TH ST, 635 West, runs n 66.5 x e 90 x n 20 x w 80 x s 83.5 x e 20; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and..... 100

OLD LAFAYETTE ROAD, s s, 128 ft w of Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, runs s 153x15 x w 204.9 x n 141; Catharine M. Andrews to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company ..... Nom.

221ST ST, s s, w ½ of Plot 866, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles Mann to Elizabeth Koerner..... Nom.

KELLY ST, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St, 49.6x100; Adams Realty Company to Sarah Friedman, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 988, e s, 27x83.5x25.6x74.5; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Patrick J. Daly, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

KELLY ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Kelly St, w s, 211.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Gus C. Odell to James C. Meyers, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; Leo Feldmann to Morris Fine, other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; Morris Fine to Leo Feldmann, other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE A, 1,688 to 1,692, e s, 60x80; Joseph Usoskin to Mayer Dince, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Joseph Jacobs and others, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

113TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 42x100.11; Max Lowenstein to Alfred Blumenthal, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and

65TH ST, s s, 350.8 ft w of Central Park West, 49.8x100.5x50x100.5; Mary M. Stewart to John V. Schaeter, Jr., and another, (mtgs $62,000,) other consideration and..... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 99 ft w of 6th Av, 20x83.5; 6th Av, s w cor of 28th St, 20x99; Jacob Frank, executor, to Wesley Thorn, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,688 to 1,692, e s, 60x100; Mayer Dince to Mina Pincus, ½ part, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and

INTERVALE AV, w s, 291.11 ft s of 167th St, 50x88x50.6x80.11; Jacob Hirsch to the Eastern Crown Realty Company, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 75x88x75.9x77.4; the Eastern Crown Realty Company to Max Glauber, (mtg $6,700)..... Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 184 ft n of Wall St, 75x100; Max Glauber to Louis C. Levy et al, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 50 ft s of 151st St and 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 40x s n 14x w 40.6x s 13.6; John Wilson to Francis W. Pollock.....

8TH AV, s w cor of 151st St, 36.6x100; John W. Goff et al, to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $4,750,) other consideration and..... 100

WEST ST, s w s, c ½ of Lot 8, map of Wardsville, 25x109.6x25x108; James Livingston to Fannie Metz .....

167TH ST, n e s, at s e s of Mohegan Av, runs s e 143.4x n e 36.4x n w 145.2 x s w 31.2x s 4.6; Henry Gromann to Tillie Gromann .....

MOHEGAN AV, s w corner of 180th St, 118x70; Henry Engel and others to John Donohue and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, at n s of 167th St, runs n e 118.11x e 63x s 100x w 135.1; Henry St, e s, 92.8 ft n of 167th St, 100x200; Longfellow St, e s, 239.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x90.9 x107.5x70.2; Home St, n e s, 180 ft n w of Westchester Av, 200x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Abraham Greenberg, other consideration and.....

LOTS 103 and 104, map of Van Nest Park, 50x100; Mary E. Halley, individually and as executrix, to Ida Silverman and another.....

LYVERE PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Mullin's line, runs s 100x w 25x n 100x e 25 to B. Bronx; William Nagle to Jennie B. Calderwood, (mtg $1,800,) other consideration and.....

FOX ST, e s, 186 ft s of 167th St, 76x100; Samuel K. Johnson to Michael Meehan, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....

139TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Joseph Jacobs and others, (mtg $12,250,) other consideration and.....

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, at n s of 167th St, runs n e 118.11x e 63x s 100x w 135.1; Abraham Greenberg to Abraham Gottlieb and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....

113TH ST, 135 and 137 East, 41x irregular; Lewis Marx and others to Harry L. Wolff, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.....

124TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; First National Bank of Port Chester to George R. Leach, other consideration and.....

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 239.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x90.9x107.5x 130.2; Bryant St, e s, 92.8 ft n of 167th St, 100x200; Abraham Greenberg to Pauline Danere and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.....

HOME ST, n e s, 190 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x200; Abraham Greenberg to Henry A. Sohl, (mtg $12,775).....

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; William Lane to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; (mtg $15,-000,) other consideration and.....

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 116.10 ft n of Westchester Av, runs s w 68.5x n w 151.9x e 87.10x s 154.11 to Arthur W. Saunders to Frederic J. Whitney, (mtg $4,400,) other consideration and.....

2D AV, 1,850, e s, 25x100; Yetta Schlessel to Markus Weil, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and.....

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 140th St, 100x75; Edward Baer to Isaac Abramson, (mtg $22,599,) other consideration and.....

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 140th St, 100x120; Isaac Abramson to Cypress Realty Company, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and.....

BROADWAY, n w corner of Fort Washington Depot Road or Lane, 337.6x irregular; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $145,000,) other consideration and.....

7TH ST, s s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90.10; Louisa Fowler, individually and as executrix, to Julius Braun.....

141ST ST, west, 28.6x47.6; Isaac L. Goldstein to John Koehn, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.....

TINTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 150th St, 50x94.11x30x94.9; Max Cohen and another to Philip Hirtzach, (mtg $4,000).....

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200.8 ft n of Sheridan St, 26.3x109x25x100, Westchester; John Conway to John P. Pelty.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 150x100; Thomas E. Greacen to George Brown, other consideration and.....

KELLY ST, e s, 149.1 ft n of 167th St, 100x116.11x100.7x106.2; Max Cohen and another to Henry L. Franklin, (mtg $5,500).....

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 150 ft s of 127th St, 50x91; Metropolitan Improvement Company to James O'Brien, other consideration and.....

40TH ST, 332 West, 25x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to the New Improvement Realty Company, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....

167TH ST, s e corner of Avenue C, 100x101.6, Wakefield; Elisha G. Schow to Joseph Weisman and another, other consideration and.....

LOTS 125, 126 and 127, map of 473 lots of Knight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to Felix Prager.....

70TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 50x102.2; William Wellowitz to L. W. Lissberger and another, ½ part, (mtg $34,-500,) other consideration and.....

31S ST, n s, w ¾ of Lot 210, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Bernard Shatzkin to Annie Jacobs, (mtg $1,400).....

NORTH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Horace W. Walter to Caroline S. Thayer.....

85TH ST, 224 East, 24.9x102.2; Katie Doeppler to Elena Hill, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and.....

LOT 54, map of subdivision of property of Henry B. Tiffany, part of Fox estate, 25x125.2; Lillian K. Burke to George B. Brooks and another, ½ part, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and..

INTERVALE AV, e s, 466.11 ft s of Home St, 123.9x50x126.7; George B. Brooks and others to Charles Hank and another, (mtg $4,250,) other consideration and.....

CANAL ST, 174 and 176, s s, 45.10x 100x46.9x100; Louis Gordon and others to Ida Machis, other consideration and.....

8TH ST, s s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 90.10; Julius Braun to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $21,000).....

121ST ST, 236 East, 20.9x100.11; Anastasia O'Brien to Isidore Jackson and another, other consideration and..

121ST ST, s s, 230.9 ft w of 2d Av, 20.3x 100.11; Peter Caffrey to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $8,000).....

COLUMBIA ST, 62 and 64, e s, 48.6x 99.11; Jacob Fish to Charles Burstein and others, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and.....

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x50; John O. Baker to Israel Lebowitz, other consideration and..... 100

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x50; Israel Lebowits to Mayer S. Auerbach, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 111.2 ft n of 165th St, 50x100x irregular; Intervale Av, w s, 180.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Henry M. Powell to Barnet Osman, (mtgs $7,300,) other consideration and..... 100

27TH ST, 635 West, runs n 66.5 x e 90 x n 20 x w 80 x s 83.5 x e 20; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and..... 100

OLD LAFAYETTE ROAD, s s, 128 ft w of Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, runs s 153x15 x w 204.9 x n 141; Catharine M. Andrews to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company ..... Nom.

221ST ST, s s, w ½ of Plot 866, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Charles Mann to Elizabeth Koerner..... Nom.

KELLY ST, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St, 49.6x100; Adams Realty Company to Sarah Friedman, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 988, e s, 27x83.5x25.6x74.5; Eastern Crown Realty Company to Patrick J. Daly, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

KELLY ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Kelly St, w s, 211.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Gus C. Odell to James C. Meyers, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; Leo Feldmann to Morris Fine, other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; Morris Fine to Leo Feldmann, other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE A, 1,688 to 1,692, e s, 60x80; Joseph Usoskin to Mayer Dince, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Joseph Jacobs and others, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

113TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 42x100.11; Max Lowenstein to Alfred Blumenthal, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and

65TH ST, s s, 350.8 ft w of Central Park West, 49.8x100.5x50x100.5; Mary M. Stewart to John V. Schaeter, Jr., and another, (mtgs $62,000,) other consideration and..... Nom.

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INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 75x88x75.9x77.4; the Eastern Crown Realty Company to Max Glauber, (mtg $6,700)..... Nom.

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MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Real Estate Titles
insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,250,000**

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

East Side.

BARGAIN!! IN COLD WATER TENEMENTS.
Two 5-story double, 14 rooms on a floor; size 40x100; up-town Italian section: rent $5,040; price $38,000; mtge. to suit.

THREE TENEMENTS, five-story double; 92x 75x100.11; mtge. $27,000, at 4½ per cent.; rent $4,800; price $39,000. IN BROOKLYN.

TWO FIVE-STORY, 16 rooms on a floor; leased to one tenant for $4,000 and all repairs; price $39,000.

IF THESE INTEREST YOU PLEASE CALL, DON'T WRITE.

G. TUOTI & CO.,
206 Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone, 4334—Cortlandt.

$7,000 to $50,000.
FOR BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Upper West Side Flats preferred; good applications promptly accepted. Reasonable expenses.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.,
Phones 2237-8 Cedt. 135 Broadway.

Madison Av., corner; best built house in Harlem, $10,000 cash above mortgage; will net 12 per cent.; also choice located modern double, near Manhattan Av.; rents $3,000; price, $27,250; easy terms. Owner, Box 159 Times Downtown.

41 East 21st St.—Propositions wanted from principals who will exchange lots or private houses for this desirable investment property. Particulars from Northern Realty Co., 60 Liberty St.

For Sale or Lease.
No. 138 Lexington Av., adjoining 29th St. and Lexington Av. car transfer.
Altered for any business and living.
Daniel B. Freedman, owner, 206 Broadway.

High-class investments—Several choice corner apartments on Lexington Av.; other first-class triple flats, netting income of 10 per cent and over on amounts of $5,000 or more. Box K. 148 Times Downtown.

132d St., vicinity of Madison Av.—Five-story, four-family flat, 32.4x100; actual rent, $5,480; only asking $33,000.
Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—94th St., near 3d Av.; two five-story double flats, 51.5x100; price, $59,000; rents, $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Three five-story double flats, with stores, each 25 feet front, on Madison Av., near 133d St.; price, $110,750; easy terms. Owner, Adler, 34 St. Nicholas Av.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
8 5-story; cold-water tenements; rents, $16,500; price, $150,000 for quick sale. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

East 101st St.—Five-story, modern, triple, 12 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; rents $3,040; price $27,750; pays 17%. Sugarman, 198 Broadway.

Attention.—Madison Av., corner; 6-story apartment and store; rent, $7,000, guaranteed; price, $62,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

106th St. corner; triple flat; rents, $1,560; price, $35,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

97th St., Near 1st Av.—5-story; 4 on floor; 30x80x100; rent, $2,400; price, $20,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

2d Av., near 125th.—5-story; 4-family tenement; rents, $3,200, guaranteed; price, $27,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Speculators, Builders.—Avenue A, corner, 80x110, below 12th; $10,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

88th St.—6-story; 4 families to each floor; rent, $6,250; price, $58,000; might exchange. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Four-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath; E. 85th; price if sold this week $18,250; $6,100 cash. Hirschman, 185 E. 79th St.

Yorkville tenement, new law, six-story; price $48,600; rents $5,640. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, 83d Av. corner; modern six-story; $75,000; rents, $7,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

187 Av., 204th.—Four-story double; rents, $2,350, $21,500. Huberth, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

East 93d.—Two 5-story tenements; rents, $4,760; $43,000 Huberth Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Near 3d Av., 89th St., five-story double, full lot, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, 90th, 5-story double flat, $22,500, $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West Side.

Two Houses West Side Fifth Ave., to rent for business. 21 years. Both in Forties. Owners will alter.
J. W. MONTEITH,
Telephone, 4106—38th. Astor Court Building.

A FOUR-STORY 20-FT. DWELLING IN WEST 76TH ST., $30,000.
Ruland & Whiting Co.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Bargain.—West 105th St., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam, 2 5-story triple flats; 4 rooms and bath; 1 steam boiler and 1 hot heater to serve both buildings; price, $59,000; mortgage, $46,000; rents, $6,684. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway, store.

A five-story brownstone, single apartment house, 20.4x100.11x85 feet, eight rooms and bath on each floor; all improvements; mortgage $18,000, 4 per cent. Owner, on top floor, 11 West 103d St.

Bargain.—Modern private dwelling; 3-story and basement with 2-story extension; all improvements; in excellent condition; vicinity of 119th St. and Lenox Av. Julius Friend, 695 Broadway.

Investors—extra large double flat, open plumbing, vicinity Fourteenth St. and Eighth Av., $35,000. $10,000 cash, net return $1,500, no vacancies in three years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

BUILDERS.
Block front on Lenox Av., ready for improvement, near 125th St.; suitable for elevator apartments. HEIMER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Spring Builders—Have liberal building loans and terms on 20 excavated lots; will divide; to be improved with first-class flats; near Subway station. Austin, 130 Broadway.

124th St., near Amsterdam.—Modern triple flat, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; near Subway and L stations; only $4,500 cash required. 198 Broadway, Room 404.

Plot of nine lots, vicinity of 8th Av. and 151st St., ready for immediate improvement; active section; asking $7,500 per lot.
Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Two five-story double flats, Manhattan, 37x100, 7 rooms, all improvements; $68,000; rent $7,600. Bargebuhr, 234 West 116th.

Five-story single flat on 135th St., one block from Lenox Av. Subway station; 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000; must sell. Engle, 764 3d Av.

Bargain.—West 106th St.; 5-story double; price, $25,000; mortgage, $10,000; 4 per cent.; will give 2d mortgage; rents for $2,900. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

151st St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Five-story triple, $34,500; actual rents $4,804; perfect condition; bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 107 East 125th St.

Bargain.—Harlem; 7-story elevator apartment, 50x100; mortgage, $78,000, (4½%); rent, $16,500; net income, $9,100. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Two elegant five-story, 18-foot houses, almost new, near Riverside Drive, at $3,000 less than market. Rare bargains elsewhere. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Triple 5-story brick flat, near 140th St.; rent, $3,200; price, $29,000; cash, $6,000; other bargains. C. F. Henze, 150 Nassau St.

Modern tenement, 17th St., near 9th, full lot, $21,000; rents $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$30,000; rents, $3,324; steam heated flat; opportunity for careful investor. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

Columbus Avenue triple flat, no heat; possession of store if wanted; $48,000; rent after May, $5,200. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain—37th St., near 5th Av., 4-story and basement, private dwelling; price, $60,000, worth $75,000. Lisbon Realty, 117 West 125th.

Attention.—Amsterdam Av. corner, in the Nineties; rents over $6,500, guaranteed; price, $58,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Attention.—Manhattan Av., 3 5-story double flats; rents, $3,750 each; price, $34,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Two five-story tenements; 14 rooms; W. 50th St.; price, $45,000; rents, $4,700; good investment; easy terms. Friedman, 180 E. 79th.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
$43,000—Amsterdam Av., 90's; 14-room triple.
$32,500—Madison Av. double, with bakery; imp.
$34,000—Manhattan Av., 27 front; rent, $3,750.
$35,500—Morningside Av. double; improvements; rent, $3,025.
$65,000—Amsterdam Av. corner, 90's; 40 front.
$27,250—Six-room double, near West 96th.
$24,500—West 120th; 5-room double; bargain.
$30,500—5-story triple; imps.; rent, $3,400.
$31,500—14-room triple; modern; little cash.
$28,500—6-room double; imps.; fine location.
$65,000—New law six-story; 50 front.
Welsberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., corner 117th.

5,000 CASH WILL BUY
COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD,
Middle of block, between 5th and 6th Avs. Must sell. Address I 175 Times Downtown.

A.—Empire Square plottage; cannot be duplicated; 125x100.5; vacant on south side of 63d St., 575 feet west of Empire Square, for hotel, theatre, garage, stable, or any business; near Subway and all west side "L" and surface lines; more convenient than Long Acre; price only $75,000. P. S. Treacy, 1929 Broadway, sole agent.

PLOT 50 X ½ BLOCK ONLY $24,000.

Below West 14th St., including three 4-story brick houses; all rented; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

INVESTMENT
Thoroughly modern apartment house on upper west side; rents for about $23,000; will be sold cheap for cash or take lots in trade. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Attention.—125th St., near Subway station, 3 5-story double flats; price, $28,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Bargain.—New 135th St. and Lenox; 6-story new law apartment; rent, $6,350; price, $47,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

ATTENTION, BREWERS AND LIQUOR MEN.
Corner on 8th Av., near 125th St.
LISBON REALTY CO., 317 West 125th St.

Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Av., 20-family new law flat-house, 40x100 ft., fully rented; rent about $6,200; price $52,500. Sugarman, 198 Broadway.

8th Av., Near 140th.—2 triple flats; rents over $4,200 each; price, $40,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

$6,000 (cash), $28,500, buys six-room double flat, vicinity 115th, 7th. Net return, 17%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Direct from builder; new law 50ft. apartment house; elegantly finished; $70,000, rent over $8,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rent $4,100; price, $34,500; triple flat, vicinity 96th, Columbus. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Boone and 172d St.—Five-story double flat, 40x80, corner Longfellow St., 56x132, West Farms Road; 25x100, Hoe Av., near Jennings. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Ninth Avenue double flat, six rooms, $25,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Morningside Av. double flat, no heat; $26,000, $5,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., modern triple flat, $32,500; rent $3,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Avenue house near 20th, store, $25,000; rent $2,232; terms easy. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Double flat, extra wide, vicinity 116th St.; $25,000. ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

5-story basement; private; 18x100; West 113th; $18,000. Friedman, 185 E. 79th St.

Washington Heights.

On Washington Heights, near 150th St.
FOUR AVENUE LOTS
AT $8,500 EACH.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

$15,000 cash buys from builder 20-family new-law flat, 50 by 100; choice location, Washington Heights; rent, $8,000; mortgage to suit at 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Builders.—Washington Heights lots, ready for building; Bronx corners; great bargains on easy terms. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

$25,000 buys new 50-ft. 5-story, nets $4,200. Heights; $35,000 buys new 50-ft. 5-story, nets $4,400. Robinson, 39 Hancock Place.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Brooklyn is the place to buy real estate.—Ideal surroundings, perfect air, no rock to excavate; the proper time is now; anticipate the increase in values; properties in the 6th and 30th Wards, which will be bisected by the 4th Avenue tunnel can be had at inviting figures. Wise ones will think and see us for the particulars. Eighth Ward Realty Co., 9,813 6th Av., near 59th St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.
A first-class farm, 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, 3 miles from Station; 180 acres of land, nearly all tillable and productive; 10 acres of woods; apple orchard and other fruit; watered by several springs and stream; old-fashioned house of 12 rooms, in good repair; large barns and stable; will accommodate 100 head of cattle or horses; 2 silos, icehouse, chiffrobe, hennery, piggery; price, $16,000.
Northern Westchester Realty Co.
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

67 ACRES, adjoining Century Club, White Plains; exclusive section; ideal country estate; also beautiful building site of six acres, at $400 per acre.

NEW ROCHELLE—Five minutes from station; 19 rooms and bath; built last year; must sell; $7,000; only $1,500 cash required.

CHEAPEST place along the Hudson; 138 acres at Ardsley; also six acres with fine modern stone house; beautiful valley view; adjoining golf course.

MOUNT KISCO—130 acres, near station; good buildings; productive; fine view; bargain.

WHITE PLAINS—Eight-room modern house; large plot; near station; $4,800; small cash payment.

TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y. CITY. Telephone, 540—38th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO. Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

A modern 7-room house, all improvements, including hot water heat; plot 50x100, beautifully situated, $7,000, half cash; near Mount Vernon station. Particulars write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Get away from the city. Several choice houses in Mount Vernon for rental and sale. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

For the most complete rental and sale list for the "CITY OF HOMES" address Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

An excellent corner property, near either depot; 100ft. Av. house, decorated, 12 rooms, 100x100, $7,500. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av.

White Plains.

A PLOT IN PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS, 100 X 250. NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., OWNERS, 503 5TH AVE., NEW YORK.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400. Send a postal card for circular & views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
387 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YACHT CLUB, AUTOMOBILE CLUB, OR PRIVATE ESTATE.
53 Acres on Long Island Sound.
2,500 Feet Water Front.
Deep and Safe Anchorage. Entire Frontage. Fine Sand Beach.
Commanding Building Sites.
Within Easy Hours of New York City.
An unexpected opportunity enables us to make this offering—the only large acreage with these magnificent possibilities easily accessible from 34th St. Only principals dealt with.
BRONX & FRONX, 500 Fifth Avenue.

Special opportunity.—Valuable tract of land, 95 acres, 20 miles out; south side; opposite station; price low; suitable terms. Carrollton Realty, (Inc.) World Building, New York.

Freeport.—Mansion, spacious grounds; large stable; everything modern; Ocean Av., near water; $20,000; worth $30,000. Particulars, Jones, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

50 acres Woodland in Manitituck; beautiful water front, high ground, near station; price $2,500; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

Sea Cliff.—Furnished cottages; spacious grounds; picturesque country; will sell. Everitt, 831 Park Av.

TO LET.

Astoria—To rent, home 8 rooms, all conveniences, near ferry. Apply, week days only, Owner, 56 Wardell St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house, West 11th St., perfect condition, $200 per month. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Builders.
We have several plots of lots right for improvement in the Bronx, good neighborhood, with or without builders' loans.
4 lots, 158th St., near 3d Av. Price $28,000, with loan.
2 lots, 156th St., near Courtlandt Av. Price $12,000, with loan.
2 lots on Simpson St., one block from Freeman St. rapid transit station. Price $14,500, with loan.
3 lots, St. Ann's Av., near Westchester Av. Price $18,000, with loan.
KURZ & UREN,
3,025 3d Av., Near 156th St. "L" Station.

FLATS.
Corner flat; mtg. $16,000; price, $21,000.
10 flats; mtgs. about $111,000; price, $160,000.
4 corner flats; mtg. $66,000; price, $90,000.
5-story triple; mtg. $17,500; price, $30,000.
4-story triple; mtg. $12,000; price, $22,000.
Flat near Subway; mtg. $12,000; price, $16,500.
Boston Av., 12 lots; price, $80,000.
Corner, 100x100, near 3d Av.; $18,500.
Corner plot, 11 lots, near Subway; $60,000.
Webster Av. block of lots, $75,000.
Many other bargains in large or small plots or acreage. Send for list.
Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

WE WANT
OLD TENEMENTS OR LOTS IN MANHATTAN OR BRONX
TO EXCHANGE
FOR KINDRED AND LONG ISLAND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
John D. Karst & Co.
2,051 8TH AV., N. Y.

2 MODERN APARTMENTS
on 141st St., near 8th Av.; six stories, four families on floor. Rental about $13,000 each. Price $110,000 each. Would consider exchange proposition for city property.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8TH AV., N. Y.

BRONX LOTS
25x100, Longfellow and 173d St..... $2,500
50x100, Longfellow and Jennings St.... 5,000
100x100, Longfellow and 175d St..... 10,000
50x85, Boone and 172d St..... 4,000
50x100, corner Longfellow St..... 7,000
50x132, West Farms Road..... 7,500
75x100, Hoe Av., near Jennings..... 10,000
Kramer, Acritelli & Co.,
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story, 20-ft. corner, 3 and 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $14,000 and $3,000; rental, $2,052.
$5,000 cash, 4-story double; 5 rooms, bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $1,700; rental, $1,752.
$4,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, 25x68x101; 4 rooms and bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $2,000; rental, $1,560.
$2,000 cash buys 50x103, 2½-story, with stable, in Wakefield; mortgage $2,000.
Lots and plots, Unionport, Fordham, Woodlawn Heights.
Owner, 559 Courtlandt Ave., near 156th St.
BRONX BARGAINS.—E. 168th St.—4-story double brick flat house and basement; 4 large rooms and bath each apartment; hot water supply; price, $14,750; mortgage, $10,500; rents, $1,600.
Webster Av.—4-story double; 10 rooms and bath; ranges and boilers; price, $15,250; mortgage, $12,000; rents, $1,400.
Brook Av.—5-story double flat house; all modern improvements; 10 rooms and bath; hot water supply; price, $17,000; rents, $1,800. D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,396 3d Av.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

New three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 162d St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. 355m. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 527 6th Av., Manhattan.

Jerome Ave. Lots.
We have several choice parcels on Jerome Av. for sale at very reasonable figures.
Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

The Coming 125th St. of the Bronx.
East 149th St.; two five-story 25-foot dwellings at a very low price.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Treasure Place, 37.6x100; 5-story brick; 10 rooms and bath; $12,000; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

McKinley Square.—Extra wide five-story triple flat, with stores; rents, $5,760; price, $56,000.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Bargain.—One-family house near "L," $3,000; 2-family, 9 rooms, all improvements, $5,800; 5-story, store and flats, full lot, $8,000; easy terms. Baisley, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 5-family houses; also flats and tenements, Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. Phone 747 Tremont.

Bathgate Av., 4-story single flat; rents, $1,500; mortgage, $10,000, five years; price, $12,500.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Three-family frame house, $7,250; easy terms; 4-story single and double flats; best section; bargains in one and two-family frame houses. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

Third Av., wide triple, with stores, $23,500.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain.—Two-story and store on lot 25x100; 184th St., near 3d Av.; price, $6,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Corner store, 2y full lot, below grade, $2,800; Fox St., full lot, 1½ block from Subway station, $4,150. Bronx Realty Co., 1,059 Fox St., near Westchester Av., Bronx.

Webster Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of 195th St., 50x100, no rock, $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

If you are looking to buy property in the boom section of the Bronx at bargain prices you can not do better than to call or write to D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,396 3d Av.

Wendover Av., triple; rents, $2,712; price, $24,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 183d St.; El. R. R. station; price, $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 350 West 125th St.

Tiffany St., corner; nearly four lots, $18,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 5 lots, $2,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

158th St., 6-story, $35,500; rents, $1,744. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

2,538 Hughes, Near Pelham Av.—Neat, new 6-room brick dwelling; all improvements; very easy terms. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Brook Av., double, with store; cheap.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain.—154th St., near Courtlandt Av.; 5-story triple; 2 stores; rent, $2,700; price, $24,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Two four-story double flats; just finished. Rents, $5,600; price, $46,000; terms to suit. Nesarn Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Tinton Av.,50-foot double; rents,$3,550; $33,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Daly Av., near 177th St.; about 20,000 square feet; excavated. Price, $15,500; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Quadruple five-story, corner, fully rented; price, $4,600; rent, $5,040; terms to suit. Nesarn Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Decided bargains—Flats, tenements, two, three family houses; plots. Huberth Gabel, 147 Fouth Av.

Brook Av., 27-foot double; price, $16,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bathgate Av.—Corner lot, 25x100; choice location; macadam streets; block 3d Av. L; free, clear; quick. McGowan, 5 East 42d St.

Alexander Av., two five-story doubles, with stores; price, $20,000 each; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Property advancing; buy now: three bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,399 3d Av.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest terms. Owner, 1,995 Harlem.

$6,000 buys up-to-date triple flat, 30 by 100; price, $20,250; rent, $2,200; mortgage, 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Near Alexander Av., five 25-foot double flats; price, $15,000 each, to quick buyer.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

A bargain for quick buyer; 4-story flat; price, $13,500; mortgage, $8,000 at 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square; choice plot 70 feet front; price, $23,000; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400—$5.50 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For a square deal in real estate, Nesarn Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BUILDERS!
Investigate the following Bargains in the Bronx. Lots before making your final choice:
Cor. of Melrose Ave. and 157th St., 178 ft. on avenue by 120. Price $80,000.
Cor. of Elton Ave. and 155th St., 100x100. Price $30,000.
East 156th St., near 3d Ave., 50x100. Price $11,000.
East 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave. 75x100. Price $14,000.
Cor. East 159th St. and Courtlandt Ave., 48x98. Price $15,000.
JOHN F. FREES,
Realty Dep't. 608 East 156th St.

Lot, 30x100, near 3d Av.; price $12,000; cash $5,000. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

$6,500 Cash.—3d Av. store property, 50 feet L station. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

Beautiful suburban residence, Plainfield; delightfully and conveniently located; eleven rooms, conservatory, open fireplaces, open plumbing, electric light, coal and gas ranges, telephone; refined surroundings; handsome grounds; fine shade; choice shrubs; rustic Summer house; unequaled train service; an ideal home; description and photos; moderate price and terms. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Sacrifice.—$7,000. Summer boarding house; modern; improvements; shaded; fruited, with 11½ acres of fertile land. G. W. Van Doren, 903 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters Jersey and Long Island farms; established 1865; send stamp for catalogue and photos.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

$100 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, Three Mile Lane.

Great Bargain.—One hour out; frequent trains; fine location; only $900. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 100, 102, 104 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT FLATS AND TENEMENTS For Quick Buyers
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

Attention, Owners!
I have positively 10 clients waiting to buy 4 and 5 story cold or hot-water flats in Bronx; very quick sales guaranteed at reasonable prices. Brokers are invited to bring or send particulars. They will be fairly treated. B. E. Freed, 750 Elton Av.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue corner & corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

AA.—
WANTED
Double or triple flats, east or west side.
Will pay cash.
E. J. KEHOE,
107 West 125th St.

Wanted—The best place $100,000 will buy, with house and outbuildings from 50 to 100 acres, overlooking Hudson River or on Harlem Division; not to exceed 25 miles from New York, and within ½ mile of station. Investor, Box 444 Times.

ONE, TWO, or THREE flathouses wanted for investment purposes; west side or Washington Heights preferred; have $12,500 to invest. Address, giving full particulars; to Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Have $50,000 for investment in Washington Heights and Manhattan lots; $40,000 for double or triple flats above 100th St. Address, giving full particulars. "Cash," Box 1 029 Times, Harlem.

Property owners of Manhattan, and especially those of the Bronx, will do well by sending in what you have for sale to us, as we have customers with cash. D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,396 3d Av.

We have client with $50,000 to invest in east side property below 23d St.; agents and owners having such property communicate with Kahn, Liebling & Goldstein, 280 Broadway.

We want good, salable property, heavily mortgaged or clear, city or country, to offer clients who will buy. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Wanted—Good house and 2 few acres somewhere in Westchester County; must have good view and be near station; not over $10,000. Home, Box 410 Times.

Want good income property, cold water flat preferred, with about $5,000 cash above first mortgage, in Manhattan or Bronx. Landau, 161 East 4th St.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS,
and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

We have $30,000 to invest in triple, double, and single flats, east or west side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements, or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James R. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

What will $6,000 buy in the way of buildings with acreage, in Westchester County, near station. Hunter, Box 116 Times.

A plot suitable for factory, about 6,000 square feet, on or near 7th Av., 140th to 23d St. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Want double and triple flats; no steam heat; tenements of all descriptions; quick buyers. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Property Wanted.—Tenements or flats; double or single; principals only. Jacob Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

Flats, tenements; immediate purchaser; particulars fully required; $10,000 to invest. Investor, 102 West 104th St.

Wanted.—Flats and tenement for cash buyers; send full particulars. Jos. F. Feist, 410 West 42d St.

Ready cash buyers for New York City property. Send particulars, H. T., Box 105, Times.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

Will lease one or more cold-water flats; cash security. Maney, 28 West 134th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY
Will exchange a five-story three-family flat, free and clear, rents nearly $4,500, for an apartment house on upper west side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

DENVER PROPERTY, free and clear LOTS and two Brick Houses cost owner over $45,000; will trade for New York City equity. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway, N.Y.

Apartment house, Riverside Drive, $300,000; mortgage $200,000; want good flats. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Exchanging City and Country Property.—Owners, send particulars; many bargains. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

What can you offer for 6-story tenement down town? Mtg $26,000; price $35,000. Inquire Goldstein, 222 East 112th St.

Trade for Lots.—Six-story elevator apartment, West 116th. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Boston terrier pups, both parents registered pedigrees, selling at $25.00, worth $35.00 and $50.00. Dog School, Broadway, cor. 110th; Subway station.

WANTED.

Furniture wanted; assembly of 4 suites of rooms; must be cheap for cash. Address I 177 Times Downtown.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW MODERN 12-STORY Fireproof Building.
49 MAIDEN LANE
(45 1-2 to 49 Maiden Lane),
Between Nassau and William Sts.

Offices and Floors to rent. Ready for occupancy March 1. Leases from May 1. Moderate rents. Every service and improvement, including patent express calls. Four high speed hydraulic plunger elevators.

(100-foot steel safety plunger shaft attached to each car.).

Permanent northern light.
S. F. MYERS,
OWNER,
48-50 Maiden Lane.
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.
AGENTS,
92 William Street. Tel. 50—John.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
47.4 feet x 96.2 feet,
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
60 Liberty St.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
in the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

LOFTS TO RENT
WITH POWER IN THE RHINELANDER BUILDINGS,
ROSE, DUANE AND WILLIAM STS.,
by the
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St.
STORE TO LET, 541 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 45TH STREET.
Extra high ceiling. Perfect order. Immediate possession.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 Fifth Av., near 45th St.

SIX-STORY BUILDING,
50x100, (Fire Proof.)
Beekman St., near Cliff.
To let from May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

1154 3d AVENUE STORE
Font of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent.
E. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 10 West 42d St.

Light shop, Park Av., near Tremont Av., 2,000; 2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply

HELP WANTED.

Males.

OFFICE YOUTH; good penman; bright; Christian; $8. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

RAILROAD BRAKEMEN WANTED; good wages; out of town. Address K, Box 135 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowley, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—To meet men of good education (college men preferred) who wish to earn $2,000 per year; it is a book proposition, but the best in N. Y.; men who have sold encyclopedias preferred. J. H. Brown 1st, East 16th St.; take elevator 3d floor.

WANTED—A well-educated man of good practical ability and business experience for a position in a real estate office; he should be about thirty years of age and have references of undoubted value. S. V. N., Box 200 Times.

WANTED—Bright youth, 18-20 years of age, to work at night; must be good penman and quick at figures. Address, in own handwriting, stating experience, reference, and salary expected, C. F., Box 305 Times Main Office.

WANTED.—Plasterers; first-class plasterers, cornice hands, and plain men; steady work; $5.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 219 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts.

WANTED—Two good salesmen, with knowledge of typewriter supplies, for city and out of town. Apply, giving references, salary desired, and age, to K. Box 124 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Strong boy, 16 to 20 years, with good school education, for general office work; must live home and show references. K Box 130 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright boy, 16 to 18, for office position; good chance for advancement; references required. Address A. S., Box 100 Times.

WANTED—Draftsman; young man in architect's office. Apply, in person, C. J. Birdsall, P. O. Bldg., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman on watches and jewelry on weekly payments by old-established house. Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane.

WANTED—An educated man for salesman on special work; apply 9 to 12. D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—Solicitor for photo-engraving work; only experienced ones need apply. Kital, 14 Lafayette Place.

WANTED—Boy, quick and accurate at figures; $5 weekly. Mr. Evans, 240 11th Av.

WANTED—Locomotive firemen; experienced men. F. I., Box 106 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; several years' experience; A1 credentials for reliability. Stenographer, 146 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID and plain sewing; private family; personal reference; call two days; no cards. Advertiser, 350 West 22d St.

COMPANION, SECRETARY, &c.—Family going abroad wishes to secure position for refined Scotchwoman as companion, secretary, care of house accounts, assist in housekeeping, correspondence; absolutely trustworthy; highest references. Singer, 456 Greenwich St.

COMPANION.—Accomplished Southern woman as traveling companion or governess. Miss S. A. G., General Delivery, Charleston, S. C.

COOK.—Reliable woman; good cook, baker; boarding house or school. 233 West 19th St., one flight.

COOK.—Neat young girl as cook; good reference; willing, obliging. Kilmartin, 332 West 17th St.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Experienced; good talker; references. Address Refined, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker desires engagements by the day, or will take work home; references. Address C. A. F., 130 East 83d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working, by respectable, middle-aged English woman. L. S., 143 8th Av.

NURSES, &c.—Protestant woman as nurse, invalid, maid; elderly lady; seamstress; reference. Evans, 219 East 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; do work home or out by day. A., 210 East 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 18, wishes position as stenographer and typewriter; one year's experience; best reference; moderate salary. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—16; American; speaks German; six months' experience; neat operator; standard machines; references; $6. Ambitious, Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant, two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; best references last employer; $8. Miss Gould, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mercantile experience; rapid, accurate, neat, trustworthy; strictly businesslike; $9, with advancement; A1 references. Immediate, 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, also Double Entry Bookkeeper.—Six years' experience; capable young woman; satisfactory references; $12 to $15. Anna Conway, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; good longhand writer; references; $6. Grace Lee, Box 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly qualified to fill position satisfactorily; best references; $15. Miss Isella, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; possesses qualifications constituting superior employee; excellent credentials. Versatile, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; best references; $10. Immediate, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, neat; good English; secretarial ability; references. K Box 136 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike, educated, moderate. Seeking. 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; exceptional ability; $8; highest credentials. Miss Robinson, Box 137 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Agreeable, rapid, experienced, desires position; best reference. Miss Waters, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter experienced; owns machine; permanency; salary moderate; going home. K., 107 West 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Young lady; rapid, accurate; moderate. Miss Seaman, 327 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST.—Long experience; qualifications superior to the average. Permanent, 304 East 78th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A., Box 175 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—Young lady desires good, permanent position as typewriter; very rapid and accurate. Advancement, Box 104 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—By chartered accountant's assistant; ten years' experience; high-grade work, holidays and evenings; reasonable rates. "Accountant," Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—By professional corporation auditor; go anywhere United States; auditing, systematizing. Post Office Box 909.

A LICENSED CHAUFFEUR of good habits, with reference, open to an engagement. Drummond, 124 East 42d Av.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN in the building and excavation business (fully landed) seeks position. L. Tager, 14 East 103d St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man (21) as bookkeeper or office assistant; three years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. E., 214 East 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty - nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 50th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a trustworthy young man with 14 years' experience. K., 152 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CLERK, &c.—Young man of ability as clerk and stenographer. Box I 169 Times Downtown.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—30; good driver; sober; city or country; best of references. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with technical and practical education, has spare time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers and patentees working out mechanical ideas and details. Practical, Times, Harlem.

PAINTER, paperhanger; German paints rooms, $1.00; papered, $1.50; kalsomining, plastering; cheap; good work guaranteed; references if required. Frank, 331 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 121 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes work of any kind evenings. G. M. J., 302 West 81st St.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN returning Great Britain desires to represent American house; highest credentials given as to integrity and ability. Box 305 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

YOUNG MAN, with National bank experience; in bank or large firm; chance for advancement. Sanford, 90 East 114th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

A.—LOST—Dec. 31, Yorkshire terrier; answers to Jerry; had collar with two bells; strayed from 82 West 119th St.; reward.

FOUND—Pocketbook containing some jewelry near 125th St. Subway station. Mason, 39 West 125th St.

LOST—100 shares Anaconda Copper Mining Co. certificate No. 6,851; in the name of undersigned; please notify Kingsley, Mabon & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bank book No. 488,238 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

REWARD.—If you see fox terrier dog, with mouse-color head, telephone 7291—38 and get $5 for your trouble. Dr. Reed, Cushion Shoe Store, Broadway and 36th.

STOLEN.—St. Bernard dog; answers name of Caesar; crippled hind leg; last seen Madison and Newark Sts., Hoboken, 8:30 Monday morning; all persons are warned against purchasing same; return to 92 9th Av., store; reward.

REWARDS.

$10 reward for cross set with amethysts, lost Jan. 17, between Washington Square and 30th St. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

—1.—46TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offer double and single room, with board; references.

7TH AV., 2,382.—Exceptional opportunity; refined people; large room; private family; superior service; reasonable.

10TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—One large and small sunny front room; excellent board; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

58TH ST., 50 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Cheerful large and small rooms; bath; third floor front; sunny parlor dining room; reference.

60TH ST., 232 EAST.—Hall room, with board; all conveniences; reasonable; quiet home.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Gentlemen accommodated; handsomely furnished room; private bath; optional, breakfast only; references.

85TH ST., 9 EAST.—Well heated sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D ST., 109 WEST.—High-class board and rooms; singly or en suite; reasonable.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

117th, 131 West.—Unsurpassed German Jewish table; newly furnished rooms; moderate price; telephone; Subway.

117TH ST., 123 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; excellent table board.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

BOARD WANTED.

IN FRENCH FAMILY.—College instructor wishes board; near Hotel Astor; $12 per week. French, Box 315 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

37TH ST., 50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; sunny hall room; high-class private home; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished; large, light, modern; every convenience; reasonable. Wood.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other fine, large rooms; heat; phone; conveniences; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; porcelain bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

46TH, 240 W.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

48TH ST., 139 WEST.—In fine apartment; beautiful front rooms for one or two gentlemen; references. Godet.

49TH, 131 WEST.—Second story front room, heated; closet; running hot and cold water.

51ST ST., 332 WEST.—3d floor west; furnished rooms; steam heat; all improvements.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms; back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

62D ST., 46 WEST.—Private family; handsome suites; two first floor front rooms; gentlemen, couple; opposite Colonial Theatre; near Columbus Circle. Wethers.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; bath adjacent; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; telephone; gentlemen; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; reference.

91ST ST., 153 WEST.—Private family will let large, handsome sunny front room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

120TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large, sunny front room and dressing room; moderate terms; American family.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also medium-sized one.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, near 73d St.—Large and small room; board optional; refined private Jewish family; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

ASSOCIATION OF FLEMISH CRAFTSMEN, 430 5TH AV. (AND HOTEL ASTOR.)—Edwin H. Denham, sole American representative. Refined, educated women in every community to sell and take orders for our beautifully colored imported art pottery; novel and inexpensive; exceptionally remunerative; send $2 for box of sample pieces; express prepaid. Address Wholesale Dept.

A.—WANTED—Forewoman, belt department; must be capable of managing help and know her business thoroughly. The S. H. and M. Co., Box 45, Station O.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—must be quite competent; two ladies; $15. Jaros, 150 Nassau St.

CANTATRICES with good voices to enter afternoon singing contest for $100 and other prizes; time limits known as Bessie Davis, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31; Feb. 2, 3; particulars will be announced from stage; bring music of the song and not sing lest; two reserved seat tickets given for this ad any of above dates, 12 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for order millinery workroom experienced trimmer and improvers; also an experienced trimmer capable of taking charge of workroom; steady position, with liberal salary, to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman, competent to act as head of stock in their stationery department. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Neckwear operators, experienced on men's and women's neckwear; find steady employment, good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Neckwear turners on men's neckwear; inside, also work given home; good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Operators on Summer suits; long season; finest workrooms. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

WANTED—Pressers on neckwear. Altman Neckwear Co., 841 Broadway.

SCULPTOR A SUICIDE.

Henri J. Scheltgen, Well Known for His Work Here, Is Dead.

Tormented by pain following an unsuccessful operation to remove a tumor in his throat, Henri J. Scheltgen, a sculptor and designer of architectural decorations, whose work adorns many fine buildings, committed suicide at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by cutting his jugular vein at 203 East Forty-fourth Street, where he lived and worked.

Scheltgen was born in France fifty-five years ago, and had been in this country twenty-two years. He made the model for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Riverside Drive and a panoramic model of the buildings of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis which was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. Among the structures which bear his handiwork are the New York Yacht Club house, the Archbold mausoleum in Woodlawn, St. Luke's Hospital, the Architectural League Building, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the St. Louis Club, and the home of Senator W. A. Clark.

PLATT GAVE MRS. ELIAS $685,000, HE DECLARES

But Wouldn't Have Sued Her of His Own Will.

RELATIVES MADE HIM DO IT

Crowd Struggles to Enter Courtroom and Police Have to Make Way for Negress to Depart.

John R. Platt, broken down by the infirmities of age, leaned on the shoulders of his attorneys yesterday and limped to the witness stand in the Supreme Court to testify that he had been wheedled out of a fortune by the negro woman, Hannah Elias, whose acquaintance he made twenty years ago in the Tenderloin. The woman, bedecked in jewels, sat among her legal advisers, giving advice as to the conduct of her case.

Near the woman, and in front of her at the lawyers' table, sat a friend of Platt's brother, explaining to his attorney items entered in Platt's office books under the heading of "stable account and mortgage account." These items, it was explained, were in John R. Platt's handwriting, and referred to sums given by him to Hannah Elias at times when he believed she intended to expose his acquaintance with her. Big batches of checks that had gone through the Clearing House were also there.

These canceled checks, bearing the signature of John R. Platt, were drawn to the order of "H. Elias," or to "H. Elias or bearer," or to "mortgage or bearer," or to "stable account or bearer." They showed that John R. Platt had paid out of his personal account the sum of $685,000 in a period extending over nine years.

Later he testified that all these checks represented sums he had paid to the negro woman. Now he wanted some of it back, he said, because he had no money whatever, except small sums allowed him by his two married daughters. To satisfy the demands of the negress for money, he said, he had parted with bonds, mortgages, and real estate. Under cross-examination, however, he admitted that he would never have tried to get it back if his relatives had not stirred up a row over it.

Once, when the negro woman darted a glance at him, he admitted that he thought a great deal of her still, and added that he and she had entered into an agreement not to make their acquaintance public.

"If she had stood pat," he said, "I would have stood pat."

Justice O'Gorman was on the bench when the case was called to trial. Lyman E. Warren appeared as counsel for Platt, and ex-Gov. Black for Mrs. Elias. Her personal attorney, Washington Bruns, assisted Mr. Black by suggesting questions in the cross-examination.

BIG CRUSH TO SEE PLATT.

The crowd gathered at the Court House to get a glimpse of the principals in the case was probably the biggest that ever assembled there. Not only was the Court House crowded, but out in City Hall Park hundreds, both men and women, elbowed each other in an effort to get into the Court House. Dozens of policemen had all they could do to save the women in the crowd from being crushed to death.

At the door leading to the courtroom it became necessary to establish a line of police, who now and then had to charge on the crowd to prevent them breaking into the courtroom. Justice O'Gorman several times had to clear the courtroom of persons who had no business there.

Mr. Warren opened the proceedings by briefly stating the plaintiff's case. He referred to the murder of Andrew H. Green by a friend of the Elias woman. This, he said, had brought to light the woman's history. Finally, in August last year, August Nanz, an attorney, had called at Platt's office, and advised him to return all the letters he had received from Hannah Elias. The letters, counsel said, referred to Mrs. Elias's child. They were all taken to the Elias woman's house and destroyed, but counsel hoped to prove their contents. This happened after the woman had just obtained an additional six or seven thousand dollars from Platt.

Counsel then called Mr. Platt to the stand. As he sat down in the witness chair he folded his hands. Whenever his eyes met those of the negro woman he quickly averted them.

"When did you first see Hannah Elias?" asked Mr. Warren. "I can't remember," replied Mr. Platt in low tones. "Might have been twenty years ago, maybe eighteen."

"Where was it?" "At a house in Twenty-seventh Street. 'Pop' Miller's they called it. I went with some exempt firemen who were visiting here from San Francisco. I was President of the Exempt Firemen at that time." He saw Hannah Elias there three or four times after that.

WOMAN'S HUSBAND SUED HIM.

In the 90's, he said, he was suffering from rheumatism and saw an advertisement in the newspapers stating that a woman would cure that complaint. He answered the advertisement, and was surprised to again meet the Elias woman. This time she was living on Third Avenue. In 1896 a negro named Matthew C. Davis appeared and got a lawyer to bring suit against him, charging Platt with alienating the affections of his wife, namely, Mrs. Elias. Mr. Platt said he settled the matter by paying to the negro a large sum of money. Hannah Elias at that time was known as Bessie Davis.

At this point considerable documentary evidence was introduced. It included the agreement made by the negro woman's husband not to prosecute his suit against Platt, there being a money consideration, and several letters written by Davis.

Under cross-examination by ex-Gov. Black, Mr. Platt said that he did not want to bring the suit, but his brothers and others spoke to him about it, when the thing got out.

On redirect examination Mr. Warren brought out the statement that Platt had paid the woman $19,025 in the year 1896, and $39,230 in 1897. All of the checks showing these payments were admitted in evidence, together with a record of the sale of bonds by Platt to raise more money for Mrs. Elias. Platt picked up his account books and read off many items showing that he gave as much as six or seven thousand dollars a month to her at certain times of the year.

THOUGHT SHE'D STAND PAT.

Mr. Black asked him whether he had been afraid of Hannah Elias "preaching" on him, and he answered: "No, as the boys say, I thought she'd stand pat."

"And you would have stood pat if your brother had let you alone?" "Yes, as long as she would."

Then the old man was led from the courtroom to a carriage waiting at the door of the Court House.

When Mrs. Elias left the court house the police had to clear the way for her. By that time at least 3,000 men and women were gathered in Chambers Street waiting to get a glimpse of her. The police reserves of the Mulberry Hill Station finally had to be called out to clear a passageway for the carriage, and when she drove away a yelling mob followed her. The trial will be continued to-day.

Morristown Bank's Officers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Morristown, N. J., the following were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edwin W. Caggeshall, Joseph B. Dickson, Charles W. Ennis, H. Ward Ford, Francis S. Hoyt, Theodore F. King, Rudolph H. Kissel, Robert H. McCurdy, D. Hunter McAlpin, Guy Minton, Albert H. Vernam, Joseph H. Van Doren, and George B. Wilson. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were re-elected: Albert H. Vernam, President; Rudolph H. Kissel, First Vice President; Guy Minton, Second Vice President, and Joseph H. Van Doren, cashier.

Legendary Lore, like web and dust on the bottles of an old bin, surrounds JOHN JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKEY.

The spirit of the Irishman that is found all over the world.

FUNERAL HELD UP BY ROW AT FERRYHOUSE

Glass in Hearse Broken and Three Drivers Arrested.

TOLL DISPUTE STARTED IT

Crowd of 500 Urged Drivers Upon Police—Boat Waited and Interment Was Delayed.

A wrangle which started over 25 cents and in which the disputants were the drivers of a funeral procession on the one side and the gate keepers of the Staten Island Ferry on the other, delayed the departure of the ferryboat Middletown yesterday afternoon for nearly fifteen minutes, caused a disturbance which drew a crowd of at least 500 people to the scene, and wound up with the arrest of the drivers of the hearse and the two carriages that constituted the funeral procession.

The funeral was that of Leo Finker, an old man who died of pneumonia at 176 Forsyth Street, on Monday morning. The hearse and carriages were furnished by a stable at 49 Orchard Street. Joseph Kulansky was the driver of the hearse, while the carriage drivers were Harry Kern and Harry Cohen.

The funeral procession arrived at the ferryhouse at the Battery at 1 o'clock. When the ferry gates were thrown open for vehicles the hearse and the carriages went in and each driver, as he passed Lawrence Hanlon, the gateman, handed Hanlon his ferry toll. Immediately a hot argument began, each of the drivers contending that the gateman owed him a quarter in change, a statement that the gateman declared to be entirely false. The dispute was a loud one.

Policeman McNulty, who was on duty at the ferryhouse, heard the argument and rushed up. He tried to smooth matters over, but the crowd that had gathered preferred a fight. The commotion attracted the attention of Detective Wilbur and Policemen Doyle and Thompson, who went to the assistance of McNulty.

By this time Whitehall Street was jammed with people, and the drivers were yelling and shouting like Indians, threatening to clean out the ferryhouse, in addition to giving the police and ferry employes individual and collective beatings. About this time one of the women in the second of the carriages, a relative of the dead man, accused the police of needlessly trying to hold up a funeral. Then the drivers began to strike with their whips at the policemen. One of them jumped from his vehicle, grabbed a shovel, and started for Policeman Thompson. The shovel swinger, who proved to be Kerns, was quickly overpowered and hustled into the Barge Office.

The arrest of Kerns caused Kulansky, the hearse driver, to denounce the policemen, the result being that McNulty jumped upon the hearse and pulled Kulansky off the seat. Then there was a scuffle between the driver and the police, and in it one of the plate-glass windows in the hearse was broken. Kulansky was overpowered at last and was taken to the Barge Office.

As Kulansky was being shoved along by the police Cohen got one of the dead man's women relatives in front of him, and, pushing her in the direction of Doyle, urged her to strike the policeman. Cohen was soon subdued, and was compelled to join Kulansky and Kerns in the Barge Office, to await the arrival of the patrol wagon from the Church Street Police Station.

When the crowd was finally dispersed the hearse, driven by the undertaker, and the driverless carriages were ferried to Staten Island, where they were taken off the boat by employes of the company and held until new drivers arrived from Manhattan. This delayed the interment, which was in the Baron de Hirsch Cemetery, several hours.

The prisoners were taken to the Tombs Court, where Cohen and Kulansky were fined $5 each. Kerns was fined $10.

COCKRAN ASSAILS A JUDGE.

Congressmen in Stormy Debate Over Swayne Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—With an agreement reached to vote on the Swayne impeachment articles to-morrow at 3:30 o'clock, the debate in the House to-day was carried on at high pressure for more than five hours.

Mr. Grosvenor asserted that there was no ground presented for impeachment in the report of the committee, and declared that he had never been so shocked as by some of the expressions of bad temper and bad legal propositions that had been made in the debate.

Mr. Grosvenor furnished the text for a vigorous speech by Bourke Cockran by reading a letter from Judge Don A. Pardee of New Orleans, declaring that politics was at the bottom of the impeachment proceedings. The fact of a Judge transmitting such a letter, Mr. Cockran declared dramatically, was "a monstrous spectacle."

"Now, think of it!" he exclaimed. "A Judge, himself a member of the department which we are now scrutinizing, stepping into this house with an attempt to control our action! When I state that I describe a spectacle which ought to make us pause, which indicates in a marked degree a decay of our constitutional system."

Mr. Cockran took issue with the majority report of the committee on the expense account charge.

"It is hardly necessary to inquire whether a Judge eats corned beef and cabbage at 50 cents a plate or leg of lamb at 60 cents," he said. "How is the statute to be interpreted? Is he required to spend the whole $10 each day or may he husband his resources and spend $7 one day, when he may be suffering with dyspepsia, and $13 the next in gluttony? If this be so, he still has time, with the pleasure of heaven, to eat himself even with the Government. He could, by consuming terrapin, canvas-back duck, and other delicacies, bring himself up."

Utica and Mohawk Bonds on Sale.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering $350,000 first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company, now controlled in the interest of the New York Central and

$1.85 for a headpiece.

The day we said that last year over a thousand men caught on, and we had but 1762 Derbies.

This year we've only 1704, because these $1.85 Derbies are just a chance product in the making of our $3 and $4 hats—a lucky chance for you.

Any little flaw or roughness in the fur that an expert's eye can catch, bars a Derby from our $3 and $4 stock.

These hats we have had blocked into a shape that will be good form this Spring and put them on sale to-day for the benefit of 1704 men who want a good looking hat that will wear as well as any Derby made, and who don't mind an imperfection which they probably can't find.

$1.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st.	842 at 13th st.	1260 at 32nd st.

MAGISTRATE IS SEVERE WITH WILD CHAUFFEUR

Ommen Holds Bruen, Who Led a Race, in $2,000 Bail.

D. H. MORRIS UPHOLDS COURT

President of Automobile Club Repudiates Offender and His Kind—Offers Aid to McAdoo.

The chauffeur who made a long dash with his machine through the "new Tenderloin" on Monday night, and who gave his name in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday as Maurice Frederick Maximilian Bruen, was severely dealt with by Magistrate Ommen yesterday.

"A man who will deliberately do what this man did," said the Magistrate, "ought to be confined in some institution for the rest of his life."

"He was chauffeur for William K. Vanderbilt," interrupted Bruen's lawyer.

"The fact that this prisoner was once in the employ of William K. Vanderbilt," rejoined the Magistrate, "should be the greater reason for this particular chauffeur to abide by the law. He knows right from wrong, so far as driving an auto is concerned. This is to me a clear case against this prisoner.

"I shall hold you, Bruen, in $500 bail on the charge of violating the speed law, and in $1,500 bail on the charge of felonious assault."

"I consider that bail far too heavy," began Bruen's lawyer, when the Magistrate interrupted:

"It ought to be greater. Why, he acted like a wild man last night. He literally plowed his auto through the streets, and over crosswalks, in sections of the city where the night crowds are always greatest. That he didn't kill some one seems to me miraculous. The bail will not be reduced. I may decide to increase bail."

Bruen was sent to the Jefferson Market Prison. He is employed by R. E. Jarrige, Treasurer of the De Dietrich Automobile Company.

Later Magistrate Ommen received by messenger boy the following letter, concerning Bruen's case, from President Daniel Hounen Morris of the Automobile Club of America:

As President of the Automobile Club of America, I have read with amazement an account in this morning's papers of the conduct of one Bruen, a French chauffeur. If this account be true the offender is guilty of vicious crimes and deserves to be punished to the full extent of the law. I ask, should your Honor after a fair trial so find the prisoner guilty, that you punish him accordingly.

The Automobile Club of America is earnestly desirous of aiding in the securing of publicity and punishment in their enforcement. A reckless, vicious foreigner acting as this chauffeur has acted creates a false impression concerning all reputable users of automobiles. It is unjust, and I officially repudiate him and his kind.

We, gentlemen, are at their mercy, the same as other citizens. We ask your official help to curb this pest—the vicious, reckless chauffeur. If there is anything I can do in this case in any other way call on me.

I very much regret I cannot appear in person, but have an important engagement which will keep me until midday. If I can be of service at that time and your Honor's clerk can telephone my office at 68 Broad Street I will gladly respond to the full extent of my power.

In giving out the letter Magistrate Ommen said he was extremely pleased to receive such a communication from such a representative of automobilists as Mr. Morris. He called Mr. Morris up by telephone after receiving the letter and told him what had been done with Bruen. Mr. Morris said he was glad to know the chauffeur had been held.

Mr. Morris also sent this communication to Police Commissioner McAdoo:

I have read with amazement in this morning's papers of the reckless and vicious conduct of a French chauffeur. I immediately sent word to the Presiding Justice of the Jefferson Market Court offering my official aid as President of the Automobile Club of America in punishing the offender. I now write to you offering you the services of our counsel and the services of the officers of our club in this matter.

Our club, individually and collectively, is strenuously opposed to all violations of the law, and it is our desire to co-operate with you and all other officials in securing its enforcement. Pray command us.

Besides being accused of overspeeding, Bruen is accused of having deliberately run down Bicycle Policeman Casey, who was chasing him.

RUN DOWN IN MAZE OF AUTOS.

Man Who Tried to Dodge Plaza Machines Is Badly Hurt.

While crossing Fifth Avenue in front of the Savoy Hotel at Fifty-ninth Street last night, John O'Donnell of 106 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and run over by an automobile. He was picked up and removed to the Flower Hospital, where it is said that his condition was precarious, as he is suffering from internal injuries and several fractured ribs.

The machine that did the damage is owned by the New York Transportation Company. The chauffeur, George Morony, was locked up. O'Donnell had become confused in the maze of autos at the Plaza.

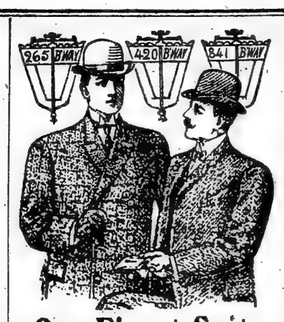

Our Finest Suits Now $15, $18, $22.

The entire stock of Fine Suits now graded down to above prices. These reductions show

Savings of $5, $6, $7, $8

upon the very highest class **Single and Double-Breasted Sacks and English Walking Coat Suits,** made up in stylish fancy mixtures, cut on the latest Winter models.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

VINCENT says Stein-Bloch Suits Curtailed Prices.

$15 and $18 Suits at $12.50.
$20 and $22 Suits at $16.50.
$25 and $28 Suits at $19.50.

GOOD cloth alone does not give a good Suit.

Cloth is like an instrument that demands the sensitive touch of the artist to bring forth its mute harmonies.

When you take a Suit or Overcoat without Style and Fit, you cheat yourself.

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

Birds Mate Now.

True Hartz Mountain Singers, $2, $2.50, and $3. St. Andreasberg fancy Singers, $5 and $8. Holden Canary, the Singer famous for long song, soft trills, high and low bells, contralto songs, $8, $10, $12, $15, and $20.

Gold, Red, and big-crested Canaries, singers. Females of all varieties, warranted to mate.

Gray parrots, talkers, $100, $200, $300.

Piping Bullfinches, $35, $50, $60, $75, $100.

Boston terrier, white, blue ribbon, great pedigree. Holden's New Book on Birds, new articles, just from press, half price, by mail, 12 cts., stamps.

Canaries and Cage Birds, George C. Holden, 325 pages, 6¾x11 inches, elegant full-page color plates, 33 birds in exact color, handsomely bound in cloth. Sent postpaid, only $2.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SIBERIA 300 People in the Kishineff Massacre. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

American Institute Polytechnic; discussion by engineers; free admission; Thursday, 8 P. M.; 19 W. 44th St.; regular subject, engineering instruments, opened by Messrs. Kouffel & Esser.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF Last 2 Weeks of Fatinitza. Next Opera—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

14TH ST. THEATRE, 6 Av. MAT. TO-DAY. "A Gingery Musical Comedy," The Forbidden Land. Full of FUN, MUSIC & PRETTY GIRLS.

BIJOU Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

LEW FIELDS' Phone 166-38. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Then., 42 St., bet B'way & 8 Av. It Happened in Nordland

BELASCO THEATRE, 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADRIEA.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c. & 50c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. TO-DAY. MONTGOMERY & IRVING in FOR HIS BROTHER'S CRIME.

Murray Hill THEATRE, 42d & Lex. Av. MAT. TO-DAY. GEO. W. MONROE in MRS. "MAC" THE MAYOR.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Extra-Montague's Cockatoo Circus

GRAND—Matinee To-day, 25c., 50c. WARD & YOKES in A Tale of Pinks.

AMERICAN Eve., 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c. 42 St. & 8 Av. Me, Him & I with Bickel, Watson & Wrothe.

OXFORD MAN, SAYS THIEF.

Pleads "Hereditary Moral Obliquity," but Gets Five Years.

In pronouncing sentence of five years' imprisonment on James B. Walker, who says he is an Oxford graduate and is a four times convicted felon, according to the police records, Judge McMahon in the General Sessions Court yesterday expressed surprise that a man with such a past could have obtained the interference of persons of the utmost respectability in his behalf. Who these persons were the Judge would not say.

At the present time there are sixteen different larceny charges against him, the aggregate of his booty being estimated at more than $4,000.

The particular crime for which he was placed on trial

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; warmer, with south-west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,175. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WEALTHY UNION CLUB FINDS ITSELF IN DEBT

Its Members Meet to Form a Plan of Relief.

AMOUNT IS ABOUT $1,200,000

Mutterings About Extravagance from Conservatives, Who Elect Three of New Board.

The Union Club, which is said to be the richest in the city in point of the aggregate wealth of its members, found itself in the odd position when it held its annual meeting last night of an organization head over heels in debt. Nothing like this ever occurred before in the club's history, and it has been a long time since there were two tickets in the field for the annual election, which was the case last night.

It was one of the largest meetings in the history of the organization, nearly 900 members being present. There wasn't any bitterness displayed, but there was what some of the more conservative members termed a muttering over some alleged extravagant doings.

The ostensible reason for the large meeting was the proposed consideration of some amendments to the by-laws considered vital in the future conduct of the club. They provided that hereafter the entrance fee shall be $300, the yearly dues $100, payable on the first of January each year, and beginning on Jan. 1, 1906. They provide also that the annual meeting each year hereafter shall be on the fourth Wednesday of January instead of in May as heretofore.

All were passed without a hitch until it came to the resolution which placed the funds received for dues in the hands of the Governors. E. N. Lawrence urged an amendment which would place this fund in the hands of the members and not the Board of Governors, and though [illegible] was some debate Mr. Lawrence's amendment was passed.

There were some differences over the two tickets to fill the places of the members of the Governing Committee whose terms expire on the second Wednesday in February. Three of these members resigned from the committee and refused longer to serve. They were Richard N. Young, Charles D. Dickey, and George G. De Witt. There were at first three candidates to fill their places. They were Charles Steele, Daniel S. Lamont, and Harry Walters. These three men abandoned their candidacy before the matter came to a vote last night.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

The election was not over until after midnight. There were 830 votes, 171 being necessary for a choice. The election resulted as follows:

EDWARD COOPER.
JOHN M. BOWERS.
GEORGE C. CLARK.
HENRY W. DE FOREST.
FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE.
BEVERLEY ROBINSON.
ROBERT MACLAY BULL.
CHARLES A. CHILDS.
HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES.

Of the two tickets, one contained only the old members of the Board of Governors and the other combined the names of the old and new. This was done by the supporters of the new members, for fear that if their names were placed on a ticket alone they would not receive the necessary votes for election, in which event the old board would fill the vacancies. The new members are Frederick N. Lawrence, Beverley Robinson, and Charles A. Childs.

The club found itself when it met last evening, roughly speaking, about $1,200,000 in debt. It had also run about $28,000 behind in its running expenses.

The liabilities include a first mortgage of $850,000, debenture bonds of $350,000, accrued interest on first mortgage of $13,541.18, accrued interest on debenture bonds of $7,291.66, annual dues paid in advance to May 1, 1905, 1,536 at $100; four months' proportion, $53,200, making a total of $1,254,856.16. The assets of the club, including its property, library, and the like, bring the total up to $1,561,-000.37, which shows a balance in favor of the club of $226,764.27.

The debts could quickly be lifted, for there are many men in the Union Club who could pay them were it not for club rules, which forbid it. One of the claims of the Union Club is that all members are treated alike, as to attention and service, from the richest to the poorest.

ONE PLAN OF RELIEF.

To overcome the immediate difficulty, the Finance Committee, composed of Ralph Schuyler, Henry W. de Forest, and George C. Clark, had this suggestion to make on Jan. 3 last:

"Your committee recommends that the date of the payment of the annual dues be changed so as to correspond with the club's fiscal year; that the dues, amounting to $100, payable on May 1 next, be for eight months ending Dec. 31, 1905, and that thereafter and commencing with Jan. 1, 1906, the dues be made payable on Jan. 1 each year.

"While this in effect may be regarded as the equivalent of an assessment, it will make no precedent, nor will it work serious hardship upon members, as it only requires of them to pay in January, 1906, what under old conditions they would have to pay in the following May.

"It places the club in ample funds for the other year and makes possible the postponement of the consideration of the more radical alternatives—the increase of dues of membership—until January, 1906, when the actual instead of the estimated results of the present membership will have been ascertained."

As will be seen, this alternative had in fact the same effect as though an assessment of $100 had been imposed, because it charged the members $100 for membership for eight months, namely, from May 1, 1905, to Jan. 1, 1906.

In line with the talk of extravagance some of the members are pointing out that there are something like 116 servants in the building, when it is estimated that only about 250 men are present in the house most of the time. This provides half a servant for every man all the time, or leaves a servant at the disposal of each man half the time that he is in the club.

The restaurant during the eight months ended July 3 was run at a loss of $22,-708.84, its total expenses being $63,055.84. The wine account showed a profit of $2,650.51, the total receipts being $27,-389.83; the cigar account showed a total of $36,689.88, including the stock on hand, and was run at a profit of $3,185.57. In the billiard rooms there was again a loss of $508.92.

But the more fragrant extravagance lies in other directions, say the economical members. A wood fire, they say, burns in most of the grates all the time, whether the temperature demands it or not. Expensive rugs are in corners where nobody can possibly step upon them, and certainly nobody needs them. The stationery is all from Tiffany's, lights burn continuously when nobody needs them, and so on. As to the extravagance of the fixings, the conservative members are wondering why any one should have desired the finest kind of marble where the most ordinary would have done just as well.

All this, it was explained last night, would be fine enough if it were not for the fact that the club is deeply in debt. Under such circumstances the members who have grown rich themselves by applying the rules of economy to their daily lives contend that much of the finery could have been dispensed with.

To help bear the expense of the new and more expensive quarters, the club one year ago voted to increase its membership from 1,400 to 1,600. Since that time some of the best-known men in the country have been put upon the club's roster. Some of the new members whose names have not been made public before are:

Harry Payne Whitney, William G. Rockefeller, Temple Bowdoin, J. Pierpont Morgan, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Lewis Ernest Iselin, Marshall Field, Winston Churchill, Henry Coleman Drayton, and Whitelaw Reid.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM HURT

Actor Knocked Down by Street Car—Couldn't Appear Last Night.

Sir Charles Wyndham, the English actor who is playing an engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, was knocked down by a street car last night and so badly hurt that he could not appear in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," which is being produced by the company this week. "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" was put on at the last moment instead.

The accident happened while the actor was on his way down to the Lyceum from the Hotel Majestic, at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street. Taking an Eighth Avenue car, he got off to transfer to Broadway at the Circle. When he stepped off the rear platform he let one Broadway car pass by on its way downtown. Then he thought he had a clear way and went around behind the car from which he had just alighted. There was another Broadway car coming, and it struck him hard on the shoulder.

The actor was knocked down, but luckily escaped the wheels. A policeman ran and helped him up. Sir Charles said he thought he was all right, and got on a car and went to the theatre. He had not been in his dressing room long when he collapsed. Two doctors were summoned, and they said it would be impossible for him to appear. His arm and shoulder were painfully bruised.

When it was found that Sir Charles could not appear, "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," the comedy which was presented two or three weeks ago, was substituted for the Henry Arthur Jones play, as there is no understudy for the leading part in the latter. There was great consternation around the dressing rooms for a while, but the curtain went up finally at 9:25 o'clock, with Frank Atherley in the star's place.

SPOILED $10,000 BOND.

Curious Brooklynite Makes Lots of Trouble in Controller's Office.

When Mr. Stanton, Controller Grout's secretary, was busy yesterday afternoon in canceling a stack of $1,000 coupon bonds which had been returned by a savings bank in order to issue in their place $10,000 registered bonds, which were in a smaller pile before him, in strolled an aged member of the Brooklyn League who had come to see Mr. Grout. He was immediately fascinated by the process by which $1,000 securities were rendered worthless as the rubber stamp hit the old signature of the Controller.

As Mr. Stanton canceled ten of the $1,000 coupon bonds he placed them one side and passed along a new $10,000 registered bond, duly signed and attested, in their place. Just then the telephone bell rang, and Mr. Stanton was summoned to the booth, leaving the newcomer alone with the bonds.

"Guess I'd like to see how it would seem to cancel some bonds," remarked the aged visitor, as he picked up the rubber stamp saturated with indelible ink. Before any one could interfere the Brooklynite had industriously jammed the stamp down on the signature, not of one of the old $1,000 bonds, but on that of one of the brand new $10,000 bonds.

Explosives more forcible than polite filled the air as the Controller and the others reached for the Brooklynite. Said the latter when he was told what he had done: "Will I have to pay $10,000 for that damage?"

Fortunately his error will cost the city only about $15 and a good deal of trouble. The canceled bond will go to the Controller's bond clerk, who will make a record of the incident and attach this record to the now worthless bond, which then will go to the bond bookkeeper. Then the Controller will have to order a new issue, the Deputy Auditor will prepare a new bond, which will be approved by the Deputy Controller and signed by the Controller. Finally it will go to Mayor McClellan for his signature.

$2,500 VERDICT AFTER NAPS.

Sleepy Jurors Award Damages Against City in Queens Water Case.

After a trial lasting four days, during which some of the jurors frequently had to be shaken out of momentary slumbers, a sealed verdict was opened in the Supreme Court at Flushing before Justice Garrettson yesterday, which gave the plaintiff in an action against the former City of Brooklyn $2,500 damages. The ground of suit was that the Water Commissioner, going into the County of Queens for a supply, had dried up a pond on a farm. The plaintiff, Kinsey, alleged that the Springfield pumping station had prevented irrigation on his land.

SUMPTUOUS SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED
Leaves New York 12:55 P. M. daily except Sunday for St. Augustine, Aiken and Augusta, via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Train surrounded by every comfort and convenience. Two other fast trains daily. Sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE ORDER MAY COME TO-DAY

Trainmen Vote to Go Out Unless Company Yields.

CONFERENCE HAS NO RESULT

First Call Would Affect 10,000 Men—100,000 Might Quit If Trouble Continued.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—By a vote of 8,365 to 611 the Pennsylvania Railroad trainmen have decided to strike unless the railroad company accedes to their demand that all freight brakemen shall receive not only their day's wages as brakemen but additional pay when they are compelled to assist the firemen, as recent orders direct. W. G. Lee, Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said to-night that the order to strike may go forth to-morrow unless concessions are made.

Ten thousand men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad are affected directly by the situation, but if a strike is declared all employes of the road, numbering more than 100,000, may be called out. The first strike order would call out every brakeman, yardman, baggageman, and many conductors of freight trains.

Lee has called a meeting of the Committee of Adjustment, composed of sixteen members of the brotherhood from as many divisions, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Hotel Royal to take final action. Negotiations between the brotherhood and the railroad company ended to-night at 6:30 o'clock when Lee and seven members of the committee took leave of General Manager Atterbury, with whom they had been in conference for more than three hours. The meeting of the committee to-morrow is for the purpose of making final preparations for a strike.

Immediately after the conference to-night, the Trainmen's Committee sent out hundreds of telegrams to the local officers of the organization over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which includes that part of the big system east of Pittsburg and Erie. Grand Master P. V. Morrissey was called up by long-distance telephone at his home in Cleveland and informed of the situation. Messengers were dispatched to Harrisburg, Altoona, Jersey City, Baltimore, and other division headquarters to hold final conferences with subordinate officers.

Mr. Lee, in stating the trainmen's side of the case to-night, said:

"The whole trouble originated in the laying off of a forward brakeman of each crew by the Pennsylvania Railroad some months ago. Before that time the company's freight crews generally consisted of one more brakeman than the number carried by other railroads. When that was the case, the trainmen made no objection to the practice of the front brakeman assisting the firemen, but when the extra brakeman was taken off, the men raised serious objection to it.

"The objection is very largely due to the fact that the brakemen dress to withstand cold weather, and when they are compelled to alternately fire and brake, they subject themselves to the risk of contracting pneumonia or, at the very least, heavy colds.

"Mr. Atterbury offered to pay an extra wage for such times as firing was done on the middle division, from Harrisburg to Altoona, but this would not them only a small money return, not over $1.50 per month in many cases. From Tyrone to Huntingdon is a distance of about twenty-eight miles. A fireman's pay is $3.08 for twelve hours.

"A brakeman receives $2.53 for twelve hours' work. Ordinarily the run from Tyrone to Huntingdon would be made in about two hours. The difference between the pay of a fireman and that of a brakeman is about 17-12 cents per hour. Consequently a brakeman compelled to assist in firing a locomotive would only receive an extra compensation of about 9 1-6 cents for two hours' work as a fireman.

"The extra brakeman on each train was ordered off recently when a law was passed requiring the railroads to equip 50 per cent. of their freight trains with air brakes. The Pennsylvania promptly complied with this law. At the same time orders were issued to take one brakeman from each train crew.

"In his statement Mr. Atterbury says he is convinced that many of the trainmen are not informed of the real question at issue, which, he says, is that of assistance to the firemen by the brakemen. His proposition, he asserts, was the following:

"'I will not require the brakemen to fire except on such divisions as, in the judgment of the Division Superintendent, it may from time to time seem necessary to give the firemen some assistance, to be decided by the Division Superintendent and to be between specified points. Between these points, and for the time they are required to fire, the brakemen will be paid the same rate per hour as the firemen, not the fireman's rate in addition to the brakemen's, as covered by the request of the committee, nor is the amount to be paid to the brakemen for assisting the firemen to be deducted from the wages of the firemen.

"'During the time that he might be firing, in accordance with instructions, the brakeman will be relieved of his duties and responsibilities as a brakeman.

"'In the event of his electing to become a fireman, and he is otherwise suitable, he will receive credit as to his seniority among the firemen for the time he has actually fired while employed as a brakeman.'"

Announcement was made late to-night at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices that the proposition of the Board of Adjustment for the scale of yard wages submitted to Mr. Atterbury for conductors and yard brakemen at Jersey City, Harsimus Cove, Meadows, Greenville, Newark, and Waverly yards has been accepted by Mr. Atterbury. The proposition increases the wages of night conductors to 31 cents an hour and day conductors to 29 cents an hour; night brakemen to 28 cents an hour and day brakemen to 26 cents an hour. Ten hours are to constitute a day's work, and overtime is to be paid at regular hourly rates.

First Vice Grand Master Wilson and a delegation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are here for the purpose of seeking redress of certain grievances against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the nature of which they decline to disclose. Their negotiations with the company will be independent of those of the trainmen. It is not regarded as probable that they will strike in sympathy with the trainmen.

MEN OPPOSED TO STRIKE.

Train Hands in Pittsburg Say They Were Deceived.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—The news from Philadelphia to-night that the vote of the Pennsylvania Railroad trainmen on the strike proposition as presented to them last week was about 95 per cent. in favor of a strike caused some consternation here. Dissatisfaction is expressed among the trainmen at this end of the road, and they are not slow to express the opinion that there will be no strike.

Not a few of the men say they were deceived by the men taking the vote. Today the story comes out that the men were not told of the offer which the road had made.

Piso's Cure also cures coughs, colds, sore lungs, and asthma. Always keep it handy.—Adv.

$100,000 FOR FIVE BOOKS.

Volumes with Early Metal Bindings Sold Privately in London.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge have just completed the private sale of five volumes for about £20,000, ($100,000.)

The volumes were originally part of the collection of manuscripts and early printed works formed by Guglielmo Libri, and their value is due chiefly to their elaborate early metal bindings. They were sold at auction at Sotheby's about forty years ago for just over £630, and have been in the family of the purchaser ever since.

The most important of the five volumes is an Evangelarium, a sixth century manuscript written in beautiful uncial letters, with a silver-gilt binding of the tenth or eleventh century.

PRESIDENT ANGERS KNOX.

Trouble Over Appointment of Watchorn as Immigration Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Senator P. C. Knox has taken issue with President Roosevelt over the appointment of Robert Watchorn, formerly a labor leader in Pittsburg, as Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

Mr. Knox not only objects, but has wired to friends in the Senate, asking them to defer confirming the nomination until he and Senator Penrose can look into the matter more thoroughly. Mr. Knox was not consulted by President Roosevelt regarding the appointment, and is very angry about it, to judge from an interview with him this afternoon in Harrisburg.

Asked by the representative of a Pittsburg paper for some statement, Mr. Knox said:

"I knew nothing of the Watchorn affair. I shall vigorously oppose having him credited to Pittsburg. The confirmation has been held up until we can look into the affair.

Mr. Watchorn is a Democrat. He was formerly a factory inspector here, and was very popular.

NEW MOVE ON BEEF TRUST.

Plan for Criminal Action Reported After President's Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A conference that is regarded as having significance to-day was held between the President, Attorney General Moody, and United States Attorney Bethea of the Southern District of Illinois. It is intimated that phases of the Beef Trust investigation were considered at the meeting.

Mr. Bethea will remain here over to-morrow, and it is expected will have further conference with the President and the Attorney General. The fact that the trust has its headquarters in the Illinois district in which Mr. Bethea would bring suit has led to the belief that Mr. Bethea's presence here at this time and his conference with the President and the Attorney General have relation to the beginning of a suit.

It is understood that it is the present intention to bring criminal action against leading citizens connected with the Beef Trust through ownership in one or other of the companies concerned.

EX-MAYOR HELD UP.

F. L. Osgood of Norwich, Conn., Robbed of $2 on Broadway.

Frederick L. Osgood, a retired merchant and thrice Mayor of Norwich, Conn., who has a Summer home in New London and spends his Winters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel here, was held up by a footpad on Broadway at Twenty-ninth Street yesterday. The ex-Mayor says the man seized him, jammed him into a hallway and, pinning him to the wall, demanded his money or his life. Ex-Mayor Osgood had only two dollars with him and readily gave it up.

Mr. Osgood went to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, told of the hold-up, and asked for a permit to carry a revolver that he might henceforth protect himself against such outrages.

Mr. Osgood said that he had been out to the theatre and a dinner afterward, and when he left his friends started to walk to the hotel early in the morning. He walked from Thirty-fourth Street down, passing very few persons. Several times he noticed a man about ten feet behind him, and when he reached Thirtieth Street the man walked swiftly past him.

When Twenty-ninth Street was reached Mr. Osgood said that he noticed the man slip into one of the hallways. As he was passing the hallway the man jumped out and, seizing him by the shoulder, pushed him into the hallway and held him there. The man pinned him against the wall, and before Mr. Osgood could make any outcry the man said:

"I want money. I want it quick, too."

Mr. Osgood stated that he replied that he had no money with him, and then the man, grabbing him again, said:

"No fooling now. You can't do it with me. I want your money or I'll kill you."

Frightened by the man's threat, Mr. Osgood said that he put his hand in his pocket and then the man edged to the sidewalk to see whether any one was approaching. Mr. Osgood took a two-dollar bill from his pocket. The man grabbed it from his hands and, turning into Twenty-ninth Street, ran toward Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Osgood declared he shouted for some minutes for help, and finally a policeman appeared. A search was made in the neighborhood, but no trace of the man was found.

BOYS AS COTTON BURNERS.

Emulating Georgia Planters, They Set Fire to a Warehouse.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 18.—Information reached the city to-day to the effect that several boys at Fort Gaines, Ga., with the view of imitating the farmers who burned some cotton on the streets of that town a short time ago, secured matches last night and set fire to a cotton warehouse.

The fire burned rapidly and eleven bales of cotton were consumed before it was under control. One residence caught fire from sparks, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 3:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:20 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

SWAYNE IS IMPEACHED BY HOUSE AFTER FIGHT

Twelve Articles Adopted Despite Strong Republican Influence.

FIRST TEST VOTE, 165 TO 160

Appeal to Partisanship Ranged All but 24 Republicans Against the Charges—Democrats Almost Solid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—After a strenuous effort of mysterious origin had been made to prevent such action, the House to-day adopted all of the twelve articles of impeachment presented against Judge Charles Swayne of the Northern District of Florida, and Speaker Cannon was authorized to appoint seven managers to present the case to the Senate and conduct the impeachment proceedings before that body.

Where the movement in behalf of Judge Swayne sprung is not apparent. The House decreed the impeachment of Swayne Dec. 13 with scarcely a dissenting voice. The Senate was notified of this action the following day, and Speaker Cannon appointed a committee to prepare articles of impeachment.

Then the mysterious influence which almost was successful was set at work in his behalf, and the result was a most determined effort to save the accused Judge by preventing the adoption of the articles. This would have left Swayne impeached, but without any charges against him, and in no danger of being tried.

The Republicans who had in the first place voted to impeach Swayne were urged to defeat the articles on the ground that he was a good Republican. The appeal to partisanship was astonishingly successful.

It reached its climax yesterday when Gen. Grosvenor, advocating the defeat of the articles, produced a letter from Circuit Court Judge Pardee urging that Swayne be acquitted on the ground that he was a Republican. Some of the Democrats, notably Mr. Cockran and Mr. De Armond, denounced this as a most amazing letter to come from a Federal Judge. De Armond asked to-day: "Is a Republican conscience any different from a Democratic conscience?" and pointed out that as Swayne would be succeeded by a Republican Judge if removed, partisanship should have nothing to do with the case.

When the time came for a vote this afternoon Mr. Littlefield, the chief supporter of Swayne, moved to table the first three articles, which charge the Judge with falsifying his expense accounts. This was considered the least of the charges against him, and the vote on Littlefield's motion was therefore a test vote in the sense of showing how Swayne would stand on a question where the odds favored him.

Littlefield's motion was beaten by 165 to 160. Twenty-four Republicans stood out in favor of impeachment. The three articles were then adopted by 165 to 160. Narrow as was the majority it settled Swayne's fate on the more serious charges. Mr. Olmsted tried to amend Articles IV. and V., which charge the Judge with appropriating to his own use railroad property placed in his hands by litigation, but the amendments, which struck out all charges of criminality, were voted down. This time the vote on the articles was 162 to 138.

Articles VI. and VII., which charge Swayne with violating the law with regard to non-residence, were admitted by 158 to 137. After that there were no more roll calls.

The most serious charges against Swayne are contained in Articles VIII. to XII., inclusive, which charge him with wreaking vengeance on personal enemies by unlawfully imprisoning them for contempt of court when they were guilty of no such offense. These articles were adopted by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint seven managers of the impeachment on the part of the House, which was carried. The case will probably be presented to the Senate to-morrow, and as the law requires immediate action, the Senate will, in that case, sit as a court Friday.

WOMAN'S BATTLE WITH DOG.

Pulled Down by Vicious Setter, Pet Bull Terrier Saved Her.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Benjamin J. Scholermann, wife of a retired New York jeweler, had a desperate fight with a setter dog which she formerly owned at her residence on Putnam Avenue last evening. She was almost exhausted, when another dog, a pet bull terrier, came to her aid, and, jumping on the setter, turned his attention.

The terrier's attack caused the setter to let go Mrs. Scholermann's wrist, in which his teeth were fixed. A maid then pulled Mrs. Scholermann into another room and shut the door. Even after the cauterization of her wounds Mrs. Scholermann's arm is badly swollen.

The setter attacked several people last Summer, and Mr. Scholermann gave it away. Yesterday it returned, and, entering the cellar, got into a fight with the bull terrier. When Mrs. Scholermann went to the cellar door the setter jumped at her throat, but caught her arm, which she raised as the dog sprang. She had been pulled to the door when the terrier came to her aid. The setter was shot.

BAD ARBITRATION OUTLOOK.

Southern Senators Persist in Their Attitude as to the Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day deferred consideration of the arbitration treaties until its next meeting.

There has been no change in the attitude of Southern Senators respecting amendments to the treaties to protect the States against claims for bonds issued in reconstruction days, and they will not consent to the ratification of the treaties without such amendment.

The President recently announced that if the treaties were emasculated they would be withdrawn.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Foreign Office has received through Ambassador McCormick the answer of the United States to Russia's proposed modification of the arbitration treaty.

The answer points out that any departure from the original Anglo-French model destroys all possibility of ratification by the Senate and expresses the hope that Russia can accept the original.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

KING OSCAR VERY ILL.

Swedish Monarch Is Suffering from Facial Paralysis.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Telegraph says that King Oscar of Sweden is dangerously ill with facial paralysis.

BETTER SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Postmaster General Starts Work for Improved Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Postmaster General Wynne has determined to make the special delivery system one of the most important and best-paying features of the Postal Service.

He has written to Postmasters of a number of large cities, including New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, to make this part of the postal business a special feature, and to report on what improvements they believe can be made in the special delivery of letters. Mr. Wynne believes that the postal business in all the large cities can be increased largely by improving the special delivery facilities.

RAIDERS ARE MOBBED.

Thrown in Corner and Covered with Chairs—Crowd Escapes.

Detectives O'Brien and Younge of Inspector McLaughlin's staff tried to raid a gambling house in West Twenty-eighth Street near Sixth Avenue very early this morning, cornering fifty Frenchmen. The latter flung the detectives into a corner, threw tables, chairs, and clothing on top of them, and fled, the detectives managing to hold only two.

One man jumped into a tree to escape and got away. Policeman O'Connell of the West Thirtieth Street Station, went to the detectives' aid and captured the two men they were holding.

EVIDENCE AGAINST TIGHE?

Subpoenas for Resort Keepers in His Former Precinct.

As the midnight shift was being turned out from the Mercer Street Police Station to-day, every policeman received a bunch of subpoenas. They were to be served on every Raines law hotel proprietor, gambling house and alleged disorderly resort in the precinct.

The subpoenas are returnable for Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley to-day. It was said that those who respond to the subpoenas would be asked about the rule of Capt. Tighe, who was recently removed from the Mercer Street Station and is now without a command. Acting Captain Bourke, formerly Commissioner McAdoo's right hand man at Police Headquarters is now in charge.

FOR ONE TELEPHONE RATE.

Bill Provides for Uniform Charge Between New York Boroughs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A telephone bill which will be introduced next week, and which is intended to give relief to New York City, is now being prepared. The bill provides for a uniform rate between the various boroughs—that is, that the rate for one borough shall be the rate for all.

It is understood here that the telephone interests are inclined to accept a measure of this kind as a compromise, fearing that otherwise legislation may be proposed making a considerable cut in the yearly tariff for telephones.

WRECK GAVE HIM FORTUNE.

Captain Bought a Hulk for $1,250—Now Valued at $150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The foreign four-masted ship Pyrenees, which was wrecked on the South Sea Islands of Mongareva three years ago, to-day received an American register under the name of Mongareva.

After the wreck of the Pyrenees the vessel was purchased from Lloyds for $1,250 by Capt. Thayer of San Francisco, who towed her to this port. The vessel is now valued at $150,000.

3 IN FAMILY DIE IN A DAY.

Meehan Brothers and Mother Stricken While Widely Separated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Three sudden deaths within the past twenty-four hours have occurred in the family of Thomas Meehan, well known in commercial circles in Chicago.

Yesterday afternoon word reached the family that James Meehan, the youngest son, had died at Kankakee. A few hours later the mother, Mrs. E. Meehan, was taken ill with heart disease at a railway station here and died after being taken to Mercy Hospital. To-day a telegram was received that Thomas Meehan had died in Denver, where he went last week for a vacation.

The survivors of the family are three sisters of Thomas Meehan. The news of Thomas Meehan's death reached the sisters as they were taking the remains of their mother and younger brother to the family home.

CAR HITS FIRE TENDER.

Crowd Stones Reckless Drivers Who Caused Accident.

While responding to an alarm for a fire at Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue late yesterday afternoon, the tender of Engine 28 collided with a southbound Eighth Avenue car at Thirty-seventh Street. All the men on the tender were thrown to the street, but were not seriously injured.

The accident was caused by two men who drove a delivery wagon directly in front of the tender, which turned out and was hit by the car. These men, when they saw the accident, whipped up their horse and drove north. Several policemen pursued them, and finally caught up with them at Forty-second Street and arrested them. They gave their names as Thomas Roach and W. K. O'Beirne, and both were charged with reckless driving.

When the police started to drive the men to the police station several men attempted to strike the two prisoners, and during the trip down Eighth Avenue many missiles were thrown at Roach and O'Beirne.

Diphtheria Closes Vermont Schools.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 18.—All the graded schools of this city were closed today by order of the Board of School Commissioners, on the report of the health officials that a diphtheria outbreak was becoming serious.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD.—Pa. R. R.
Leaves New York every day at 12:25 noon, making quickest time in both directions between New York and St. Augustine. A superb train. For resort booklets inquire any P. R. R. office or 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

JEROME SUBPOENAS 100 POOLROOM PATRONS

Will Use Dowling Law to Get Evidence Before Grand Jury.

McADOO PLANS SHAKE-UP

Farrell and McLaughlin Summoned to Headquarters—Gamblers' Trick Foiled by District Attorney.

In the crusade against gamblers and poolroom keepers, which District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner McAdoo are directing from separate bases, and the incidental hunt for "the man higher up," developments came thick and fast yesterday. As far as Mr. Jerome is concerned it was distinctly a field day.

The biggest haul of gambling paraphernalia ever made in this city was directed from the District Attorney's office, without those from whom the stuff was taken gaining immunity under the Dowling law. The climax was reserved for last night, when subpoenas were given to the police to serve calling 100 men before the Grand Jury to tell what they know about poolrooms. The District Attorney and his staff will have these witnesses down at the Criminal Courts Building to-day to question them.

In close connection with the District Attorney's action came rumors that a big shake-up among the Brooklyn police was imminent. This was backed up by the appearance of Deputy Commissioner Farrell and Borough Inspector McLaughlin at Commissioner McAdoo's office. He said he had called them in for a "father-ly talk." When asked whether any charges would be filed against Police Captains, he said, "Not to-day," putting all the emphasis on "to-day."

POLICE LISTS OF PATRONS.

At all the recent raids on poolrooms the police, under instructions from Police Commissioner McAdoo, have made it a practice to make all the patrons found in the places identify themselves to the raiders. The police have taken not only names and addresses, but compelled the men to back up their statements by such papers as they had with them.

Commissioner McAdoo yesterday sent four lists to the District Attorney, who picked out the first twenty-five names on each, and caused Grand Jury subpoenas to be issued in these names in the case of the "People against John Doe."

The Dowling law guarantees immunity to the men if they testify, and, on the other hand, provides that witnesses refusing to answer questions shall be liable for contempt of court. These 100 witnesses are expected to prove as valuable as could the same number of detectives had the police been able to get them in.

JEROME UNCOVERS A PLOT.

Mr. Jerome gave the confessing gamblers a shock yesterday afternoon when he managed to uncover six storerooms full of paraphernalia that the syndicate, with which Frank Farrell says he has no connection, evidently had tried to conceal while giving up an insignificant layout.

According to a previous promise, ex Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Frank Farrell, gave an order purporting to be for all the outfit the gambling syndicate had left after the large consignment of layouts sent to Cienfuegos, Cuba, ten days ago. The shipment was for the purpose of setting up an establishment under concession from the Cuban Government.

The order was signed by a man named Leroy, who directed the District Attorney's men to go to Haeger's Storage Warehouse on Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. Assistant District Attorney Miner, accompanied by County Detective Reardon, went there and found Manager Wentzel of the warehouse, to whom they handed the order. He showed them a little heap of stuff that had been set out ready for the call. It comprised two roulette wheels, two check racks, and two small bags of chips. Assistant District Attorney Miner suspected that it could not possibly be the plant of the pabitial establishment in West Thirty-third Street.

"Where is the rest of the stuff?" asked Mr. Miner.

"Well, this is all your order calls for," replied Manager Wentzel. Mr. Miner was not satisfied with the answer, and then and there served a subpoena on the manager, compelling him to proceed to the District Attorney's office.

Wentzel had half an hour's session with Mr. Jerome behind closed doors. Mr. O'Reilly having come in as counsel. Wentzel said he had given up all the stuff stored in the name of Leroy. He admitted that he had more stuff under other names. Mr. Jerome then issued a subpoena duces tecum and served it on the warehouseman, asking him at the same time what gambling paraphernalia he had stored in his place.

"Have I got to tell?" asked the manager.

"Yes," said Mr. Jerome, "and not only that, but you have got to produce the stuff, every wheel and every layout and every chip in your place."

NO CLEMENCY NOW FOR FARRELL.

Mr. Miner, accompanied by Reardon and three county detectives, then returned to the warehouse. They were not long in finding six rooms stored full. Some of the stuff had been stored under the name of J. Head Smith, one of the porters employed by the syndicate. Some belonged to Lou Betts. But much belonged to other gamblers whose names Mr. Jerome is not willing to divulge. The stuff was taken to Mr. Jerome's office in two vans and two patrol wagons. This is a partial list of it:

7 roulette wheels, 20 faro layouts,
6 faro lookout 30 check racks,
stands, 11 crap tables,
5 Klondike boards, 20 rouge-et-noir lay-
8 hazard tables, outs.

In addition to these were four bags of chips and a miscellaneous assortment of outlandish outfits never seen or heard of in the District Attorney's office until yesterday.

"I don't think any other gambler will try to trick me as these fellows have when I treated them white and gave them every opportunity," said Mr. Jerome as the stuff was carried in. "Well, they are not going to get any the best of it. I don't care to see Farrell and Burbridge now—that is, not under provisions of the Dowling Act."

SUBPOENA FOR MANUFACTURER.

Mr. Jerome yesterday heard that there had been a grand rush on the part of certain gamblers to a manufacturer of gambling paraphernalia to sell their stuff.

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He has asked this man to come to his office for a little talk to-day.

When John T. Donovan appeared yesterday under a subpoena it was found that he was not the John T. Donovan wanted. The latter is said to run a gambling house in West Thirty-fourth Street. The Donovan who appeared said he at one time was owner of the place, but lost all his money in the Federal Bank failure and sold to another Donovan, who gave him a job as doorkeeper. Mr. Jerome said the right Donovan would be down to-day.

Commissioner McAdoo said that, while the confession of Callahan, the poolroom man, had not resulted in any revelations regarding police collusion, he had told things which made him question the good faith of the telephone company. The Commissioner said that when telephones are taken from a poolroom by the police, connections are usually made in some cigar store near by. He knew of such a place, he said, where there were not less than six telephones.

BOURKE LEADS TWO RAIDS.

Flood, Inspector Smith, and Hughes Also Break Into Poolrooms.

Acting Capt. Edward J. Bourke of the Mercer Street Station, accompanied by William Howell, private secretary to Commissioner McAdoo, and Sergt. Eggers, the Commissioner's confidential man, smashed his way into two poolrooms in the Mercer Street Precinct with crowbars and axes yesterday afternoon. The first raid was in Mercer Street, between Bleecker and Houston Streets. A dozen policemen knocked down a partition at the top of the stairs and found about 100 men in the place.

Secretary Howell took the name of every one, but no arrests were made. No racing slips were found, but there was a telephone. In one end of the alleged poolroom there was an improvised bar. "Sonny" Smith, the alleged proprietor, has been subpoenaed to appear before Commissioner McAdoo at an early date.

The second visit was made in East Tenth Street, at a room which Bourke tried to raid on Tuesday evening. After breaking through two heavily barred doors with sledgehammers, the raiders found nine telephone instruments operated from a switchboard and fifteen badly scared customers. The customers were subpoenaed on the spot to appear before Mr. Jerome. The police believe this room was used as a distributing centre for racing news.

Capt. Flood with detectives from the West Forty-seventh Street Station raided an alleged gambling house and poolroom in Sixth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, last night. The rooms were found empty, with evidence that they had been forsaken in a hurry. Racing cards, chips, records of bets, and playing cards were strewn about, and windows were all open. There was a sheer drop of thirty feet from the rear windows.

Inspector Smith, in Harlem, with Capt. Brennan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and a dozen detectives, raided a poolroom on One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Madison Avenue, and arrested John Bass of 209 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, the alleged proprietor. The names of ninety persons were taken.

Acting Captain Hughes and ten detectives and patrolmen raided the Hard Tack Club, on the second floor of a building in Canal Street, between Mercer and Greene Streets. Axes and crowbars were used to get through two doors incased in sheet-iron and reinforced by bars and bolts. Seventy-four persons were inside. The police lined them up and recorded their names and addresses. Four other men arrested, charged with operating the room, said they were William Aikens of 624 Hudson Street, Felix Belando of 520 Broome Street, John Kimsler of 46 Grand Street, and Joseph Stump of 32 Thompson Street. A telephone without any ownership or distinguishing marks was carried away. The police say that the Hard Tack is a successor to the Vestry Club, which was raided last October.

RAIDS TWO RESORTS.

Inspector McLaughlin Descends Upon West Twenty-ninth Street Places.

Inspector McLaughlin, with members of his staff and plain clothes men from Capt. Coutell's command in the "Tenderloin," raided the "Bohemia" and the "Tuxedo," resorts in West Twenty-ninth Street between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, shortly before midnight last night. The same neighborhood was raided ten days ago.

Crowds of people returning from the theatres were attracted by the sight of the patrol wagons, and gathered about. At the "Tuxedo" George Frey, the alleged proprietor, and sixteen women were arrested, Frey charged with maintaining a disorderly house, and the women with being disorderly persons.

Two women appealed to the Inspector, saying that they and their escorts had been at the Automobile Show and had just dropped in to see the fun. They were permitted to go.

At the Bohemia, across the street, four couples pleaded that they were not regulars, and as the police did not recognize either the men or women they were allowed to go. Twenty-one women were arrested with the alleged proprietor, Josiah Brown.

MAY DISCIPLINE STARRETT.

Summoned by Building Trades Committee—May Answer.

The Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association notified Theodore Starrett, as head of the Thompson-Starrett Company, yesterday that charges had been preferred against him by the Greater New York Carpenters' Union of re-employing the brotherhood men. He was also directed to attend a meeting of the Emergency Committee this afternoon to reply to the charges.

The Greater New York Carpenters' Union is the union organized by the Employers' Association in place of the brotherhood men, who are locked out, and under the last decision of the Board of Governors the carpenters, in order to obtain work, must join the new union. Mr. Starrett, when seen yesterday, said that he might attend the meeting of the Emergency Committee and he might not. He continued:

"The Employers' Association has been discriminating against this firm all along. We had many large jobs on hand, yet at the behest of the Board of Governors we locked out a force of men who had been in our employ for years, and with whom we had no differences. When we went to the bureau established by the Twenty-fifth Street combination for hiring carpenters we could not get any men. There were not enough to go round. We had to scour the district with a fine-tooth comb to get men in place of the brotherhood men whom we were forced to discharge."

DEPLORES THE CLOSED SHOP.

Prof. Giddings Says It Violates Personal Freedom.

The New York Lumber Trade Association held its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, with more than two hundred present. J. Sherlock Davis acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers was Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University.

Prof. Giddings, in an address referred to the labor problem, saying:

"Speaking for myself, I don't believe that the American people can ever admit the principle of the 'closed shop.' By such an admission we would have to sacrifice one of the principles for which the people of this country established a Government and a Constitution—the principle of liberty and personal freedom.

"If the trades unions cannot hold out sufficient inducements which will attract men to them rather than bringing them in by force it in itself is a confession of weakness and failure."

GREAT RUSSIAN STRIKE MAY BRING ON A CRISIS

Cotton Mills as Well as Steel Plants Now Affected.

GOVERNMENT WORK STOPPED

Manufacture of Urgently Needed War Stores Interrupted—Disorders To-day Are Feared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The strike situation is becoming very grave. To-night there are 58,000 men out on strike, and the movement is spreading to the big cotton mills.

Meetings have been called for to-morrow, at which Socialist-Democratic leaders will use their utmost endeavors to convert the strike into a vast political demonstration which, at the present time, might have most serious developments.

The authorities are adopting every precaution to avoid an outbreak, but the Socialist-Democrats are spurring on the strikers, and there is great danger of a collision with the troops, which would be almost sure to be followed by red flag demonstrations, accompanied by great bloodshed.

The city is full of sensational rumors, and rioting is generally expected.

"In conjunction with the Epiphany celebration to-morrow the meetings of strikers will make the day a critical one for the police. Thus far, however, the strike has preserved a purely economic aspect.

The great industrial quarter of St. Petersburg, which is the pride of modern Russia, presents the appearance of an armed camp. The idle factories are surrounded by cordons of police, and patrols of infantry march about the snow-covered plains.

The strikers are led by a priest named Gopon, who is idolized by the workmen and who represents them in negotiations with the employers.

This is the first great strike in Northern Russia. Hitherto the workmen have been unorganized, and previous strikes in St. Petersburg have not involved more than 10,000 men.

The strike leaders assert that they have funds enough to hold out for a month, but this is doubted, and the lack of money, the privations of Winter, and perhaps Government interference, will, it is expected, make the strike short and sharp.

The strikers, who at first declined the offer of financial support by the Socialist-Democrats of Moscow on the ground that they wished sharply to differentiate the walk-out from a political movement, are reported to have accepted the Moscow contribution.

The strike has an important bearing on the war in the Far East, as every day's delay in completing Government contracts at the iron works means the loss of precious time in the starting of the third Pacific squadron.

Early this morning the employes of the Neva Shipbuilding Works decided to support the strikers of the Putiloff and Franco-Russian Works. Subsequently 12,000 of the men of the Neva Works informed their managers that they had gone out on a general strike.

Eight thousand operatives of the Stieglitz Cotton Mills struck work to-day, demanding an eight-hour day. If the employes of other cotton mills follow suit they will add nearly 100,000 men to the ranks of the strikers.

It is feared that the men employed at the Obukhoff Steel Works will join the movement, adding 20,000 to the number of strikers.

The strike at the Neva Works involves the suspension of the construction of submarine boats, which was being carried out under the supervision of an American engineer, and also the work on two ocean-going vessels similar to those of the Volunteer Fleet, and several gunboats and torpedo boats, besides the preparation of war material urgently required for naval and military purposes. The completion of the gunboats and torpedo boats had been ordered within two months.

The demands of the Putiloff Works strikers include the reinstatement of the men who were dismissed for belonging to the union, eight hours' work a day, the appointment of a joint permanent Committee on Arbitration, a minimum wage of 50 cents a day for unskilled male labor, a minimum wage of 35 cents a day for unskilled female labor, the establishment of a crèche for children, improved medical attendance, and improved sanitary conditions in the workshops.

At meetings of workmen, without distinction of political belief, which were held to-night, it was decided to support the strike.

The employes of three more factories, engaged chiefly on Government contracts, voted not to resume work on Friday, after the holiday, but a conference of leaders to be held to-morrow may reverse the action of the workmen.

A noteworthy feature of the petitions which it has been determined to circulate among the workmen for presentation to the Crown is the reiteration of the sections of the Zemstvo memorial asking for freedom of speech and the press, the right of assembly, a responsible Ministry, and representative Government. It is expected that 300,000 signatures will be obtained.

The Minister of Finance has taken official cognizance of the workmen's disaffection and has invited representative employers of St. Petersburg and Moscow to a conference to discuss measures to allay the discontent.

CHINESE IN RUSSIAN RANKS?

Japanese Say Regular Soldiers Are Aiding Their Enemy.

TOKIO, Jan. 18.—The following report has been received from Japanese Manchurian headquarters:

"In the recent engagements it became evident that the Russians were being aided by many Chinese regulars.

"A Japanese detachment surrounded Russian cavalry and Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of San-Chia, west of Niu-Chwang, on Jan. 14, and dispersed them. The Russian casualties were over 300. The Japanese captured a quantity of arms.

"Lieut. Gen. Mistchenko's raiders were between 5,000 and 6,000 strong. After they were defeated at Niu-Chwang they retreated to the north.

"Japanese cavalry encountered the exhausted Russians in the neighborhood of Lao-ho-Sho on Monday evening, Jan. 16. They report that the Russians wore Chinese coats and caps, and that among them were many entirely clothed in Chinese costumes and wearing pigtails."

BIG COAL STEAMER LOST.

The Bengalia, of 7,659 Tons, Wrecked Off the Madagascar Coast.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

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LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Hamburg-American steamship Bengalia, which has been wrecked off the coast of Madagascar, is one of sixteen big German steamers which went to Madagascar with Welsh coal.

The Bengalia is of 7,659 tons and was built in 1898.

RUSSIAN ALARM OVER CHINA.

Government and People Said to be Falling Under Japan's Influence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—It is distinctly stated here that Russia does not desire, unless forced to do so, to extend the area of hostilities to China.

As a matter of fact, however, a very pessimistic view is taken here of the situation in China, regardless of the professions of the Peking Government. According to Russian official reports both the Chinese Government and people are falling more and more under Japanese influence, especially since the fall of Port Arthur.

The report that Kashgar has been occupied by the Russians is not confirmed. Inquiries show that there has been no change in the situation at Kashgar so far as Russia is concerned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The report that the Russians have seized Kashgar is believed here to be an erroneous interpretation of a Russian movement to strengthen the considerable guard which Russia has of late years maintained at her consulate there.

POLISH RIOTERS KILLED.

Troops Are Called Out at Lodz and Fire Several Volleys.

LEMBERG, Jan. 18.—Reports received here from Lodz, Russian Poland, say the troops there were called out on Jan. 15 to quell a Social-Democratic demonstration. They fired several volleys into the crowds, with the result that many persons were killed or wounded.

Among the killed was a workman who had headed a procession, carrying a red flag.

ANOTHER SHIP CAPTURED.

Japanese Take the British Steamer Bawtry, Bound for Vladivostok.

TOKIO, Jan. 18.—The Japanese captured the British steamer Bawtry in Tsushima Strait yesterday morning.

The vessel, which is of 1,542 tons, was carrying provisions, shipbuilding materials, &c., from Kiao-Chow to Vladivostok. She was taken to Sasebo.

The capture of another steamer is reported, but no details have yet been received.

The Prize Court at Sasebo has not yet rendered decisions in the cases of any of the captured steamers recently taken there.

MORLEY'S VIEWS ON AMERICA.

He Discusses Our Fatalism, Religion, and Labor and Race Problems.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Right Hon. John Morley devoted a good part of his first political speech since his return from the United States to his experiences in America.

Addressing his constituents at Brechin, Scotland, to-night, Mr. Morley, after expressing the belief that there would be a dissolution of Parliament three or four months hence, said he never spent two more interesting and stimulating months than those of his visit to Canada and the United States.

Much had been heard about municipal corruption in America, he said, but the country could not be in such a bad way when it could be said that the recent candidates for the Presidency had each given proof positive of his entire probity, integrity, and willingness to sacrifice personal aims rather than surrender what he conceived to be sound principles.

Mr. Morley said he did not despair of democracy because people justly pointed out faults in the working of the American system. It was true that Englishmen's American kinsfolk had a confidence in things working themselves out that dangerously approached fatalism, but their confidence in their own common sense was usually justified by the issue.

Though there was no established Church in America, there was, Mr. Morley declared, no country where religion was more genuine or earnest. One of the greatest struggles democracy in America had to fight out was regarding the relation between capital and labor. Another apparently almost insoluble problem was the enormous multiplication and advance northward of the black population.

The retribution that followed wrong, said Mr. Morley, was finding America out in this problem, just as heaven would one day send a bill to Great Britain for the folly and wrong of Chinese labor in the Transvaal.

The speaker said he believed the revolt against high duties in America was growing too strong to be resisted, and while nations were discussing the advantages of protection America was drifting toward free trade.

185,000 GERMAN STRIKERS.

Negotiations Fail and a Long Struggle Is Now Expected.

ESSEN, Jan. 18.—The situation in the coal mining district is becoming more serious daily. The number of strikers officially reported now reaches 185,000, which is more than double the number who quit work in Germany's previous greatest strike, the coal miners' strike of 1889.

The negotiations of the Government Commissioners thus far promise nothing favorable, although the number of Commissioners was increased to-day by three arrivals from Berlin.

Everything now indicates that the strike will be a long and bitter one. The question is how long the miners can hold out. Next week they will receive the pay for work done in December and part of January. This, with contributions coming in, will, it is thought, be sufficient for five weeks at least.

PUGILIST'S THROAT CUT.

Oyster Opener Wounds Charles Hitte, Who Is Likely to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Charles Hitte, a well-known lightweight pugilist of Albany, had his throat cut to-night at the corner of State and Pearl Streets by Joe Gosha, an oyster opener, with whom he had quarreled. His wound is thought to be fatal. The affair occurred within fifty yards of the Ten Eyck Hotel.

Hitte is the manager of the Albany Athletic Club. James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy have trained for fights in his gymnasium. John Mack, the well-known Albany gambler, has had a standing offer of $1,000 for a year to match Hitte against any man of his weight in the country.

Detroit Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

At the annual meeting of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, last evening, a call was extended to the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of the First Congregational Church of Detroit to become the pastor, to succeed the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, who has been called to a church in Washington. The vote was 73 to 12.

Crispi's Daughter Gets a Separation.

NAPLES, Jan. 18.—The local courts to-day granted a decree of separation between Princess Linguaglossa, only daughter of the late Premier Crispi, and her husband. The separation was demanded by the Princess.

BOLT NIEDRINGHAUS; NO SENATOR CHOSEN

Eight Kerens Republicans Violate Caucus Agreement.

A DEAL WITH DEMOCRATS

Kerens Men in Reported Scheme to Give the Minority the House Speakership.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—As the result, it is said, of a deal with Democrats, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, who yesterday received a majority of the votes cast in the two Houses separately for United States Senator, to-day failed of election in joint session. Six Republicans bolted on the first ballot, and two more on the second. With one exception they voted for Richard C. Kerens, who was Niedringhaus's strongest opponent in the caucus. There was no election.

The deal with the Democrats contemplates, according to report, the election of a Republican other than Niedringhaus as Senator, in return for which a Democrat is to be made Speaker of the House, which is Republican.

All the 176 members of the two houses were present to-day, making 89 votes necessary for a choice. The separate vote of yesterday gave Niedringhaus, 90; Cockrell, 80; Bittinger, 1; Kerens, 1.

On the first joint ballot to-day John Bittinger, the oldest member in point of service in the House, and five other Republicans, bolted to Kerens, giving Niedringhaus 87, Cockrell 83, and Kerens 6.

On the second ballot Niedringhaus had 85 votes.

The Republican members of the Legislature to-night held a conference. Representative Bittinger was the only bolter who attended, and he took no part in the proceedings. The conference selected a committee to see that all members were present to-morrow at the joint session and to arrange for pairs with Democrats if any members were unable to be on hand. Further than this nothing was accomplished.

At the same time the Democratic members of the House held a caucus and discussed plans for reorganizing the House and deposing Speaker Hill, (Rep.) No definite conclusions were reached.

R. C. Kerens, who has opened up headquarters, made the following statement to-night:

"I am here for the express purpose of defeating Niedringhaus. I have the votes with which to do it, and I am going to stick to my purpose. I had no intention of continuing the fight up to last Sunday, but developments since then have made me determined. I have not been treated right. I am going to beat Niedringhaus."

Mr. Niedringhaus said:

"I am surprised at the action of some of the Republicans. I cannot understand why the representatives of the Republican Party should permit themselves to be duped. When they understand the true conditions, I am confident that the trouble will be ended."

COMBES CABINET GOES OUT.

Appointment of a New Ministry May Be Deferred for Several Days.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Combes Ministry presented its resignation to President Loubet at the Elysée Palace this morning. The President accepted it, but asked the Ministers individually to carry on their functions until a new Cabinet is formed.

M. Combes in his letter of resignation said:

"It is not without sentiment of profound regret that I see myself obliged to renounce the realization of the programme of political and social reforms which the Republican majority in the Chamber explicitly and repeatedly approved. But the recent figures of this majority do not permit me to hope to conduct this programme to a realization."

The Premier reviews his course during the last eighteen months. He says he has been tracked by an ambitious and impatient coalition of Clericals and Nationalists, which has obstructed the work of the majority, and adds:

"I have struggled foot by foot against their manoeuvres. My personal sentiments are in favor of struggling still, believing that Republican France is with me. But it is easy to recognize that I may be put into the minority at any moment upon some comparatively minor incident, thus risking injury to the general policy of the Government.

"Therefore it is my duty to retire, following the vote of the Chamber which again solemnly approved the policy of the Ministry over which I have the honor to preside."

The letter points out that the majority, although reduced, is still a majority, and that therefore the past policy of the Ministry should continue to govern the forthcoming Ministry.

M. Loubet this afternoon announced his intention of consulting the leaders of the majority groups. This puts off, probably for several days, the selection of a Ministry.

The conferences will determine whom M. Loubet will invite to form a Ministry. M. Rouvier's chances are less good than at first owing to the belief that a Rouvier Cabinet would not last long on account of the internal divisions of the Parliamentary groups.

CASTRO WAS BELLIGERENT.

Proposed to Give Mr. Bowen His Passports—Then Listened to Advice.

CARACAS, Jan. 9.—With the beginning of the new year the situation was so tense that it was regarded with apprehension in circles acquainted with the contemplated policies of President Castro.

It is said on undoubted authority that Castro proposed hastening what he felt to be a crisis by giving Minister Bowen his passports, but was deterred by a report that the Minister would not accept them.

It was in this acute situation that some of Castro's closest advisers induced him to make overtures to Mr. Bowen, who acknowledged them by suggesting that Castro might be able to settle his difficulties with the foreign powers by proposing to submit all disputed claims to arbitration; to make a permanent arbitration treaty, to pay the fixed sum of 5,000,000 bolivars yearly, at end of the uncertain 30 per cent. of the customs revenues, and to continue, after paying off the allied and peace powers, the same sum to the German and British bondholders.

Castro accepted these ideas, except that he would not consent to arbitrate any but American disputed claims unless the American Government urged him to do so in a very decided tone.

The proposed settlement is regarded here as of great importance in assuring peace and preventing possible complications which might involve the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—News has been received here that President Castro has appointed Gen. Alexander Ibarre to be Minister for Foreign Affairs. He succeeds Señor Sanavarri, who, it is understood, was displaced because of his advocacy of the settlement of the claims of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company by arbitration. Gen. Ibarre married Miss Russell of Boston.

Since the return of Minister Bowen to his post the State Department has been renewing its efforts to secure the reference to arbitration of the asphalt case, to which President Castro thus far has been opposed.

If these efforts fail the department will be obliged to take other means to secure a settlement.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHAWANO, Wis., Jan. 18.—The Government School for Indians in Menominee Reservation, eight miles from here, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000. Three hundred Indians escaped with difficulty.

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
POMMERY IS MADE FROM THE CHOICEST SELECTION—NATURALLY LIMITED—FROM EACH YEAR'S YIELD OF GRAPES. IN SACRIFICING QUANTITY, THE GROWERS OF POMMERY ARE ABLE TO CONSISTENTLY MAINTAIN ITS QUALITY.

ARREST AFTER THEATRE.

Woolen Merchant Has to Bail Out Chauffeur on Way Home.

Accompanied by his wife in a Victoria automobile, Samuel W. Peck, a woolen merchant of 806 Broadway, was stopped at Columbus Circle last night by Bicycle Policeman Kerrigan, who arrested the chauffeur, Gustav Swanson, for exceeding the speed limit.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck left a theatre to go to their home in the Ansonia, at Seventy-third Street and Broadway. As they whirled up Broadway beside a big touring car, driven by Leo Trousler of 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Bicycle Policeman Bullman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station gave chase. Bullman sprinted along behind the autos from Times Square to Fifty-second Street and Broadway, where Trousler made a sharp turn, running directly in front of the policeman.

Bullman struck the touring car full tilt, pitched off his wheel and slid twenty feet along the pavement. As he fell, he shouted to Kerrigan, who meantime had joined in the chase, to pursue the Peck auto. When Bullman picked himself up he found Trousler a very much scared chauffeur and put him under arrest.

Kerrigan caught up with the Pecks' victim at the Circle. Mr. and Mrs. Peck accompanied their chauffeur to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where Mr. Peck furnished bail.

TWO RAPID TRANSIT BILLS.

Burnett Measures Amend Act of 1901 in Several Particulars.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Two bills relating to rapid transit in the City of New York were introduced in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman Burnett of Ontario, Chairman of the Cities Committee. The provisions of the Rapid Transit act of 1901 are made to apply to subways, pipe galleries, and any other sub-surface structures not specifically named as tunnels in the original act.

Senator Elsberg, who yesterday introduced a bill providing for the municipal ownership of subways, said to-day that he was opposed to the Burnett bills.

One of the objects of the Burnett measures is to amend that section of the rapid transit statute which makes it mandatory on all contractors whose work shall approximate $10,000,000 to deposit a certified check for $1,000,000. The new measure provides that the contract may, in the discretion of the board, fix the amount of the deposit at less than $1,000,000, but in no case shall the deposit be less than 10 per cent. of the contract price. This amendment, it is believed, will encourage bidding among contractors of limited resources.

Another provision is that contracts shall stipulate that the roads be operated with the same regulations prevailing for not more than fifty years. The present law reads not less than thirty-five years.

The new measure does away with exemptions from taxation. This elimination would force the owners of future subway roads in New York to pay taxes on their entire property, including rolling stock.

400 AT ERLANGER DINNER.

Sheriff Applauded in Condemning Imprisonment for Debt.

"I would rather leave office poor as a church mouse than become rich by oppressing the poor," declared Sheriff Erlanger at the annual dinner of the first jury panel at Delmonico's last night. "The present law is worse than a pestilence and as bad as tyranny," he added.

Nearly 400 were present. The decorations consisted of a red color scheme with large electric letters at one side of the room of "F. P. S. J." Sheriff Erlanger presided, and at the guest table were: Patrick Francis Murphy, Justices Vernon M. Davis, James A. O'Gorman, David Leventritt, Francis M. Scott, Henry A. Gildersleeve, James A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Judges Martin T. McMahon, Rufus B. Cowing, E. B. Hinsdale, Joseph E. Newburger; John B. Stanchfield, Senator Thomas F. Grady, W. H. McElroy, Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Frank Hurd Robinson, W. D. Murphy, and Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald. Bronze medals commemorative of the occasion were given to each diner. Sheriff Erlanger was introduced with all the diners standing and singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He concluded by condemning the law which makes it compulsory to imprison delinquent debtors. His remarks were applauded.

Suit for Ship Dividend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Attorney Carl Dautel, acting for himself and other stockholders of the American Shipbuilding Company, made application in Common Pleas Court to-day for a mandatory injunction against the Directors of the American Shipbuilding Company, commanding them to distribute among the holders of the common stock an accumulated surplus of $3,678,442.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:20 A. M.—65 Fourth Avenue; Samuel Seligman; damage, $3,000.

7:00 A. M.—34 West Houston Street; Gordon & Schlessel; damage, $1,900.

9:45 A. M.—249 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; John Loom; damage, $20.

11 A. M.—520 Pearl Street; John Baumann; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—628 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Charles A. Meier; damage, $400.

2 P. M.—179 West Fourth Street; Mary Montgomery; damage, $1,500.

2:16 P. M.—1,652 Madison Avenue; Abraham Levy; damage, $200.

2:45 P. M.—36½ Stanton Street; Albert Punten; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—234 East Sixty-third Street; Morris Nilick; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—410 West Forty-second Street; U. Grant; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—411-415 East Eighth Street; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—89 Suffolk Street; Herman Salzman; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—516 to 520 East Seventeenth Street; John Muller & Co.; damage, $5,000.

8:20 P. M.—245 West Seventeenth Street; Ernst Walchet; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—47 East Eighth Street; Jacob Schoenfield; damage, $2,000.

9:25 P. M.—135 Maiden Lane; S. B. Fish; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—823 West Forty-eighth Street; Richard Valentine Company; damage, $100.

10:05 P. M.—77 Eldridge Street; Providence Cotton Goods Company; damage, $500.

10:05 P. M.—191 Hester Street; M. Morris; damage, $25.

10:55 P. M.—122 and 124 Clinton Street; Joseph Krouse; damage trifling.

WANTS A LABOR COURT.

Hopper Tells Builders He Is Done with Arbitration.

In an address at the annual banquet of the New York Association of Builders at Pabst's Grand Circle Hotel last night, Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, said:

"At first I was an enthusiast for arbitration, mediation, and conciliation, and for fifteen years was an enthusiastic unionist. I then thought unionism was the cure for all labor problems, and that there should be unions on both sides. But after all those years of work in that direction I finally realized that it was not a success.

"I felt that the men were being led astray and thought that we ought to go back to the first principles—the open shop. But now I do not believe that the open shop will settle the labor problems and suggest some sort of a court proceeding. We have a Civil Court to settle disagreements between the storekeeper and the housekeeper. Why should there not be a court wherein the employer and employe can settle their differences?"

A. Cowan, President of the association, said:

"The frenzied finance of a few labor agitators in this city sucked the blood of the building industry, and when I say building industry I include both the employer and employe."

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Employers' Association, said that, because of his speech last Saturday night, he had been forbidden by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association to discuss the labor situation. He had been told that the public was sick and tired of hearing about labor troubles; that he could talk as much as he liked behind doors, but could not represent the association at any public function.

Three hundred delegates attended the meeting. The officers were re-elected as follows:

A. Cowan, New York, President; Fred Gleason, Rochester, Vice President; James M. Carter, Secretary and Treasurer, and Ernest F. Eidlitz, Counsel.

POLICE CAPTAIN IN RUNAWAY.

Auto Scared His Horse—Party Left Him Unconscious.

Capt. Ruthenberg of the Richmond Hill Police Station, in Queens, started out yesterday for a tour of his precinct in his runabout drawn by a big bay horse. As he was driving along Forrest Parkway, near Woodhaven Avenue, a touring auto with a party of men and women came honking along behind and went whizzing by altogether too close for comfort.

The bay jumped and slammed the runabout up against the curb, then bolted and tipped it over. Capt. Ruthenberg got mixed up in the reins and was dragged some distance before the horse broke loose from the vehicle. When they picked the Captain up he was unconscious, and he didn't come to until two doctors had worked over him for an hour. They said that the Captain had suffered a broken collarbone, a badly wrenched hip, a scalp wound, and possible internal injuries. His condition is serious.

When the crash came the folks in the auto called for more speed and disappeared down the avenue. A general alarm has been sent out.

GEORGE W. YOUNG TO QUIT.

To Resign Presidency of U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company.

George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, last night confirmed the report that he intended to resign the Presidency of the company, while retaining his connection as Director and stockholder of the corporation. The trust company, under the direction of Mr. Young, has flourished, and his intention of resigning may come as a surprise to many of his acquaintances in the financial district. His intimates, however, have known for some time that he intended to give up the office he has held for so long. When Mr. Young's attention was called to the insistent reports, he said:

"While the announcement at this time is a little premature, it is quite true that I have for some months been engaged in perfecting plans which will necessitate the severance of my connection with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as its President. If these plans are perfected at the time of our annual meeting in March it is my intention to resign the office of President."

MRS. CHADWICK COLLAPSES.

Two Physicians Called—Husband Says She Is Very Ill.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—Two physicians were called to see Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in jail this afternoon. She is said to be suffering from physical and mental collapse. Attorney Dawley says she is afflicted with heart trouble and would not be able to stand a trial in her present condition. Mrs. Chadwick is said to have frequent fainting spells.

The announcement that Mr. Carnegie had decided to reimburse the losers by the fault of the Oberlin Bank has seemed to greatly affect Mrs. Chadwick.

Dr. Chadwick, who had not been at the prison for twelve days, called this morning and spent half an hour in conversation with his wife. He admitted that he thought his wife was very ill. He asked to be notified immediately if there should be any dangerous symptoms.

WASTING AWAY

It's the small but constant loss of flesh that indicates physical waste—the gradual slipping away of healthy flesh, pound by pound, which no ordinary food seems to restore. Scott's Emulsion will restore it. This Emulsion is the greatest flesh builder obtainable. Scott's Emulsion first stops the wasting—that's one gain. Then when it supplies new flesh and takes one back to normal strength and weight, that's another gain and a big one.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Do people read notices of new books? Those of Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s' new novel, "The Clansman," must have been read—the sale of the book quickened immediately after publication. The notices are interesting:

"There can be no doubt that the circulation of 'The Clansman' will quickly run up into the hundreds of thousands."—*Springfield Republican.*

"Will be read regardless of sectional bias."—*Boston Herald.*

"Vivid and dramatic, a marvelous book."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Certain to repeat the successes of Mr. Dixon's earlier novels."—*Toledo Blade.*

". . . . holds the reader's attention with wonderful power."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"A lifelike and vigorous touch."—*New York Herald.*

"Touch of the true romancer's genius."—*Record-Herald.*

For sale everywhere. Illustrated by Keller, $1.50

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The greatest proposition of to-day: Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription; these are the 20th century books, and appeal to the 20th century buyer; get in among the first, and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. THOMAS NELSON & SONS, 8th floor, 37-41 East 18th St., New York City.

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Visit the Grand Exhibition of Mounted Precious Stones—rear of 1st Floor.

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B'way, 18th & 19th Sts.

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"GLENHAM"
"LION BRAND"
2 FOR 25c. COLLARS
or 130 other styles to choose from—all "LION BRAND."
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Home Furnishings Decorations.
Special inducements offered on contracts for remodelling residences during SUMMER months.
NEUMAN & CO.,
375 5TH AVE.

You Needn't Shudder
when taking Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs and colds. It's a pleasant, sure and quick cure. Druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Intense Cold in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 18.—A cold wave, the most severe for years, prevails over this island. Thermometers show 30 degrees below zero, with a fierce hurricane raging and intensifying the rigors of the cold wave. Most of the bays and inlets are heavily frozen, and marine traffic is almost suspended.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Have you seen our exclusive showing of the new 1905 waists on the Second Floor? They're beauties.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19. 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was an artist who said he painted portraits to keep the wolf from the door.

"Well, I must say," replied a kind friend that carried a hammer as large as a maul, "if the wolf is any kind of an art critic the picture will do the work all right."

There are a great many people that cannot create anything themselves that feel called upon to criticise everything some one else creates.

What another store does is of no great concern to us—we think it more profitable to criticise our own store, and while self criticism is proverbially a difficult task, we're at it all the time.

We've but one ambition—perfect storekeeping—and to that end we're constantly striving—perfecting the little things as we go along—doing things better to-day than we did the day before, believing that we do not know it all—and ever willing to learn.

We value criticism—no matter where it comes from—and if you know of anything that deserves criticism we'd thank you for your opinion.

A sale enabling every man to have a variety of fancy vests—to-day $1.35

THE high class merchant tailors are showing the same materials and patterns for the Spring of 1905, but they ask $5 and $6 to make a fancy waistcoat to your order and it would cost you $25 or $30 to have a variety such as you may pick out here to-day for, say $7.00.

$1.35 It is necessary for us to impress upon you strongly that they are sample vests, otherwise you might think they were passe styles, but they're not, and you can depend upon their being critically correct both as to style and pattern.

We secured the entire sample line from a manufacturer who takes great pride in making vests to sell at $3.00 and $4.00 that equl in every respect the made-to-measure $5.00 and $6.00 waistcoats.

This splendid selection was chosen especially for the great diversity of patterns and men of all tastes may be easily and suitably fitted.

There are silk mixtures, dark and light colors, fancy and figured effects and other handsome styles. All are single-breasted, and we have all sizes—34 to 44 chest.

A great range of suits and overcoats at 9.50

IT'S the most important clearing of the year and we don't ask you to agree to that statement just because we say so. We want you to see the suits and overcoats—their high quality, their style attributes, the desirable patterns and the manner in which they fit are convincing.

It is a well-known fact that Simpson Crawford Co. do not sell suits and overcoats worth less than $15.00. This lends color to our statement that they are the best values in New York and there are a number of $18 values to make it stronger.

9.50

The overcoats at $9.50 are made of genuine Baltic Frieze—lined with a mohair serge—hand made, showing a very wide shoulder cut; either 50 or 46 in. long; sizes 33 to 46 waist; also the Tourist, made of popular fancy weaves, made with belt; 52 in. long.

The suits at $9.50 are made of fine worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres, every suit hand tailored, work that looks like custom made; pretty mixtures, fancy effects, etc.; lined with very fine serge; just the kind of suit you want to last the season.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

The attractions at the muslin underwear sale are unique, but interest centers in the rare values.

IMMACULATE white garments that are as beautiful in your own home as they are under the soft glare of the myriads of red lights that have caused all New York to turn to Simpson Crawford Co.'s during the great white sales. Have you seen this wonderful sight? Its impressive luxury makes you feel as if you must have some of the underwear. Inspect every garment if you will. Close scrutiny can but convince you that incomparable values are being offered here. You will find the quality, the workmanship and the styles as good as the decorations are beautiful. Second Floor.

A great feature of this sale is the preparations we have made for women who require large sizes so difficult to secure.

$1.15 for fine nainsook corset covers—4 rows of embroidery and lace insertion to form round neck, finished with beading, ribbon and lace edge.

$1.95 for walking skirts—full umbrella flounces trimmed with insertions of lace and deep lace ruffle.

$2.95 for petticoats of cambric—full flaring flounce made of solid rows of lace insertion, edged with lace—underlay trimmed to match.

$4.50 for cambric petticoats—extra full umbrella flounce, trimmed with solid rows of snowball lace insertions and lace—extra underlay edged with lace.

$6.95 for women's lawn petticoats—beautiful designed flounce trimmed with dainty insertion, medallions and lace ruffle—extra underlay edged with lace.

95c. for nainsook drawers—ruffles of lawn, inserted with lace or embroidery and edge—others trimmed with full embroidery ruffle.

95c for nainsook gowns, surplice, high, round or square neck effects—trimmed with insertion of lace or embroidery—edge to match.

$4.25 for slipover of fine nainsook, chemise style—round yoke formed of several rows of French Val. insertion and short bell sleeves designed and trimmed with lace.

$2.50 for beautiful nainsook gowns—round neck, trimmed with rows of lace insertion and alternate rows of embroidery, insertion and beading, ribbon and edge—short sleeve trimmed with 6 rows of insertion and edge.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

To-day, 1905 wash goods offered as low as ½

WE tell you only about the beautiful 1905 wash fabrics that are going to be correct and offer you exclusive designs for dainty, sheer dresses that will not be common. No old designs here—no out of date materials carried over from last season—and such values—well, here are several examples tersely told: Main Floor.

Fine printed organdies—white grounds—in those handsome roses and floral designs—in pink, light blue, lavender—the cloth is fine and sheer and fast colors—made to sell for 29c. yd.—at 15c.

Scotch suiting, 27 in. wide—very desirable fabric for outing suits, in green, champagne, light blue, brown, dark blue and gray—actual value 10c.—at 12½c.

32 in. woven madras—plain and fancy weaves—suitable for shirt waists or shirt waist suits—made to sell for 25c.—at 12½c.

Silk mulls—28 in. wide—chiffon finish—in white, cream, light blue, pink, nile, champagne, gray, brown, lavender, yellow, cardinal, navy and black—actual value 10c.—at 12½c.

We were the first great buyers in the field and, consequently, got our unrestricted selection of the finest 1905 fabrics. Knowing we could offer many exclusive creations that would make this store headquarters for the new cotton, we doubled our original order and received a tremendous price concession, which you may now save.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sample hosiery sale at about ⅓ regular prices.

YOU couldn't select a better time than to-day to secure a supply of hosiery. We've added about 5,000 pairs to the great sample sale, and they're excellent values, saving you at least half, and in some instances you pay as little as ⅓ regular prices.

It's all good, serviceable hosiery; even if you pay only 10c a pair you will receive an exceptional value.

Among the better grades, and especially at 50c., are some of the daintiest patterns you ever saw, all of a superb quality that will certainly repay you for attending this sale to-day. Main Floor.

About 100 dozen samples of men's half hose, comprising black cashmere, extra super black cotton, and fancy cotton and lisle half hose to be cleared before inventory of stock. We are always willing to clean up the broken lots before stock-taking, regardless of values, and this is evident when we offer you values ranging from 35c. to 50c.; special at 19c.

Men's black maco yarn half hose in all sizes, usually sold at 19c., absolutely fast black and guaranteed stainless, high spliced heel and toe; special at 12½c. per pair or 69c. per half dozen.

Men's high class novelty sox in embroidered lisles, striped and jacquarded patterns; they are the newest creations, and are sold regularly at 50c. and 75c. They are embodied in our samples and can be yours at 29c. per pair or $1.65 per half dozen.

150 dozen of these beautiful sample hose left we do not purpose carrying over for another week. They include lisles and cottons in the various weights, all sizes. Some would be cheap at 50c., but while they last they will be yours at 19c., or 6 pairs for $1.10.

Women's ideal hose from this great collection of samples. We can safely say 75c. values amongst this fast shipment, in hundreds of styles, plain and fancy. This is intended to clean up all high class novelties before stock-taking; special at 29c.

Women's $1.00 and $2.00 values at 59c. This means all samples of high class novelties up to $2.00. We don't want them; you do. Save money and provide yourself with some of these bargains. You may not require them to-day, but you will have to buy later and pay three times the price they are now offered at. Don't forget, $1.00 to $2.00 for 59c.

Important lace news repeated here to-day.

SURELY there would be a lull in this carnival of lace buying if we were not giving the values we promised. We don't believe there's a purchaser who will not say a good word for this remarkable sale of sample laces. It is to them we lay the constant increase in our sales.

25c	48c	98c
for 50c. and 75c. laces	for laces worth up to 1.25	for laces worth up to 2.50
1.48	**1.98**	**2.98**
for laces worth up to 3.00	for laces worth up to 6.50	for laces worth up to 7.50

It's a sale of laces that will reign supreme this season—laces that are necessary in the embellishment of the new Spring costumes and other apparel.

Every year we receive the sample and trial lengths from abroad, and this time the assortment is finer than ever, including:

LACE WAISTINGS. NET TOP LACES. POMPADOUR LACES.
POINT GAZE LACES. POINT VENISE EFFECTS. LACE ALLOVERS.
REPOUSSE LACES. IRISH LACE EFFECTS. ROSE POINT EFFECTS.

Above are in bands, galloons, various widths of flouncings, insertions, &c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

At least ¼ saved on a thousand table cloths

SOME of the very best values of the great linen sale have been reserved for to-day. Foremost among them are a thousand hemstitched damask table cloths, priced as follows: Main Floor.

8-4 cloths—value $1.35—at $1.00
8-10 cloths—value $1.95—at $1.50
8-12 cloths—value $2.50—at $1.95

500 dozen all linen damask napkins, 22 in. square—value $2.50 doz.—to-day at $1.95.

250 dozen double damask dinner napkins, extra size—26 in. square—value $5 doz—at $3.75.

200 dozen bleached Turkish towels—extra size—25x50 in.—value 39c. each—at 25c.—a very extraordinary value.

1,000 hemmed bed sheets—good quality, bleached cotton—well made—bed size—81x90 in.—regularly 65c. each—at 55c.

2,000 hemmed pillow cases—fine quality—bleached cotton—45x36 in.—regularly 16c. each—at 12½c.

There is one thing above all others you will notice about our linens and that is—we do not mix ordinary qualities with the better grades, in the hope that you may unwittingly pick out a poor grade during the bargain enthusiasm, enabling us to make a larger profit.

We do not sell linens of an inferior quality, and you will find the least expensive of a uniform high quality that insures long, satisfactory service.

Our showing is acknowledged to be the greatest in New York, and to-day, as usual, you will find a complete variety priced attractively.

25,000 yards of 1905 embroideries and dress trimmings at ½ and ⅓.

BARGAIN news that will travel like lightning and set all New York's smart dressers and fashionable dressmakers to talking and planning an early shopping trip to Simpson Crawford Co. to-day—the only place where they can buy the newest, finest, 1905 imported dress trimmings and embroideries at these low prices. Main Floor.

25c for 50c to 75c dress trimmings.

50c for 1.00 to 1.50 dress trimmings.

95c for 2.00 to 3.00 dress trimmings.

10,000 yards of 35c and 50c embroideries **25c** per yard, beginning to-day.

5c for 8c to 10c new embroideries.

10c for 15c to 20c new embroideries.

15c for 25c to 35c new embroideries.

We absolutely and unconditionally guarantee every value in this sale to be exactly as stated here. You know what 50c. trimmings and embroideries should be, and here it is, as plain as printer's ink can make it, that you can buy them here to-day at 25c. a yard. Main Floor.

There's no room for doubt. Values are too intensely gratifying to allow you to stay away from this remarkable event. Words cannot possibly describe the importance of this sale.

This is the colossal bargain time that inaugurates a carnival of Spring dressmaking, and no sale in America offers a greater variety, more exclusive designs or better quality at regular prices than we offer at ½ to ⅓.

We took all the samples from the importers, and you buy now just what you'll have to buy later at two, three and four times as much, for these are the trimmings and embroideries Fashion says must be used to make your apparel effectively fashionable this season.

The trimmings include high priced imported novelties—the richest of St. Gall embroidered creations—spangled and jewelled trimmings—gold and silver novelties—black and white applique and heavy embroidery—a wonderful opportunity for dressmakers and all others.

The embroideries are the finest from St. Gall sent to America—all for our great January sale—5,000 sample strips go on sale to-day—including Swiss and cambric edges, insertions and flouncings—all beautiful goods—at five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents.

19c and 25c yd. for wide cambric flouncing—up to 16 and 18 in. wide—including corset cover embroidery—beautiful designs—every one of them really about ½ value.

Three splendid lots of fine allovers and English embroidered waisting—matchless January sale prices.
39c—worth to 75c. yard.
98c—worth to 2.00 yard.
1.48—worth to 2.75 yard.

95c and 1.25 yd. for 3,000 yds. 27 and 45 in. lace and embroidered combination flouncing—new effects this season and all exclusive designs—real value 1.50 and 2.00 yard.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Here's a remarkable saving sale to-day,

enabling you to choose at less than the regular prices demanded in almost every store for the dainty new 1905 Main Floor.

19c for 5½-inch mousseline—white, mais turquoise, light blue—regular price 27c. a yard.

RIBBONS

19c for 5-inch taffetas—cardinals, pink, light blue, gray, old rose, mais—usually 27c. a yard.

We can't tell you about all of them, but here are two that are going to be so charmingly correct in the evolution of the season that we're going to present them to-day.

You will not only find many exclusive creations among our ribbons, but you will find them temptingly priced, of a quality that will wear perfectly, colors that blend or match with perfect harmony, lend dignity to and enhance the beauty of the costume. Come and see a display of ribbons for all uses.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Values even as great as smart suits for $10.00 in this January sale

IF you want a suit that's strictly in style for late Winter and early Spring wear you will not under any circumstances miss this mammoth January clearing. Third Floor.

We don't want to make any money on these suits—if we did, wouldn't offer them below actual cost. We don't mind the loss. Our profits came earlier in the season, and now we want to clear out every remaining suit and coat

Already the new Spring creations are coming in, demanding the very space these suits and coats occupy, and as we have set out to show the finest display of 1905 apparel in America we're determined to let nothing interfere with the accomplishment of our purpose.

To-day the great clearing continues, with nearly every original value—suits and coats that have vied with the finest fashionable creations of the smart modistes for the favor of stylish dressers, invariably winning the instant our prices were taken into consideration.

$10 for our $17.50 to $25 cloth suits to-day.
$15 for those $25 to $35 cloth suits to-day.
$19.75 for $37.50 to $47.50 cloth suits—special.
$19.75 and $25 for $37.50 to $76 velvet suits
$25 for those $45 to $65 cloth suits to-day.
$7.50 for our women's $12 to $17 coats—special.
$9.75 for our women's $17 to $20 coats—special.
$17.50 for women's $25 and $30 coats—special.
$12.50 for women's $20 and $22 coats—to-day.
$21.75 for women's $35 to $48.50 coats to-day.
$7.75 and $13 for $14.75 and $25 velour coats to-day.
$27 for our $35 to $40 fur lined coats to-day.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Remarkable new values for to-day in the annual January shoe sale.

THE end is in sight—our January shoe sale that has met with such overwhelming success is gradually running itself out. Values we offer to-day will soon be a matter of history, but to-day there is an abundance, and we urge you to come at the earliest possible moment and take part in the harvest. Remember this shoe sale marks the most important buying event of the year. Second Floor.

Women's $5.00 boots $2.85. Also a number of pairs regularly selling at $4.00. Materials and kinds—Patent colt-skin, lace; vici kid, lace, patent tip; vici kid, button, patent and kid tips; chrome, box and velour, calfskin; lace, button and Bluchers; all with welt stitched oak soles; invisible cork filled; newest models; Cuban and military heels; sizes, 2½ to 8; widths, A to E.

Elegantly tailored high-grade boots, made to our exclusive order by our best makers especially for this great sale—over 4,000 pairs sold during past week. Replenished sizes, assortments, and as good if not better choosing. These boots are the height of fashion.

January shoe sale in its second week of success far outstrips all previous records—affording an opportunity of purchasing footwear values never before possible.

Women's vici kid lace and Blucher boots, worth $2.50, at $1.80. Made by one of Rochester's best makers—fine high-grade kid skins, patent tips; their edge flexible and heavier extension edges; Blucher and lace patterns; medium toes; military heel; sizes, 2½ to 8; B to E.

Evening slippers at $2.40, worth $3.50, of tan and gray suede, vici kid and patent colt skin, a variety of patterns, one to three straps, French heels.

$2.50 and $3.00 evening slippers for $1.80. Patent colt and kid, a variety of choice styles French heels—size assortment not complete, hence the price; but splendid values.

$2.40 for women's $3.50 shoes, not all sizes—button and lace patent colt and vici kid welt stitched extension soles—modern toe shapes—one of the best values ever offered.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Bona fide reductions to clear out these rich Oriental rugs at once

A TIME when you may purchase the richest, rarest Oriental rugs for the usual prices of domestic rugs. Patterns are new and exclusive. You will probably never see others like them, for our rugs come from a source that offers a constant change of design. Second floor.

Collectors and connoisseurs watch these sales to pick up rare gems from the Far East, for they are highly prized now, and increase in value year by year, until they will be worth several times as much.

175 antique Daghestan rugs—worth from $16.50 to $25.50—each arranged into three groups—at $10.85, $13.25 and $18.25 each, saving you about ⅓ on rugs that never wear out.

145 antique Guendji rugs—worth up to $26.50—at $16.50 and $19.75.

75 rare Anatolian and Bergamo rugs—values up to $90.00—from $24.50 to $45.

Also an excellent assortment of fine India, Persian and Turkish carpets at ⅓ off from our regular low prices. They are not antiquated patterns but the natural accumulation from our tremendous business offering designs among the latest shown in this country.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Here Is Another Stirring
White Sale for Men

By good fortune and by dint of well-directed efforts, we have secured new supplies of many of the splendid offerings of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Nightshirts, which made our Men's White Goods Sale of several weeks ago such a pronounced success.

There are Plaited-bosom Shirts, Negligee Shirts of Cheviot and Madras, Nightshirts, Collars and Cuffs—all made up to our order, and in our own particular way. And prices are as low as only the most careful sort of planning on our part could make them—prices that make it well worth a man's while to lay in supplies of these splendid Furnishings while the quantities last:

Plaited-Bosom White Shirts At 55c Each

Laundered White shirts, white plaited bosoms; ten plaits on each side of bosom—shirts that some men wear the year round; handsome, well-finished and finely laundered; in sizes 14 to 17 inches. Six hundred in the lot, and no more to be had at the price—55c each.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts At 45c Each

Unlaundered Dress Shirts; made of extra quality muslin, with three-ply linen bosom; finished in as careful a manner as most dollar shirts. Perfect-fitting. Open back with continuous facings at all openings. Two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 inches. Single or double-plaited bosoms. Sizes 14 to 18 inches. 45c each.

Men's Plain-Bosom Madras Shirts At 50c Each

Six hundred Plain-bosom White Madras Soft Shirts, with one pair of detachable cuffs. Material from which these are made is the kind most shirt manufacturers are putting in a white shirt which they offer for next Spring's trade at $1 each. Only six hundred of them here at this price—50c each. Sizes 14 to 17 inches.

Scotch Cheviot Shirts At $2 Each

Plain blue and plain white. Cuffs attached or detached. Finished as though you had them made to order at $3.50. Material is made to our order by one of the best makers in Glasgow.

Men's Collars At 50c a Half-Dozen

Collars that will fit, launder, and wear as well as most collars costing double. All the proper and correct styles. All sizes from 14 to 17½ inches. Sold in half-dozen lots only—six for 50c. In the following shapes:

Wing—2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.

Standing—2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.

Lock-Front—1¾, 2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.

Odd Style Turnover—Two styles.

Men's Cuffs At 75c a Half-Dozen

Straight button style, with round and square corners. Single tab link, with square corners. We never before offered cuffs so good at so little a price—75c a half-dozen. Sold in half-dozen lots only. Sizes 10 to 11½ inches.

Men's Muslin Nightshirts At 50c Each

"Wanamaker Special" Nightshirts for men. Larger, fuller, more roomy garments than those offered elsewhere; made of good muslin, with best workmanship throughout. Plain white or finished with fancy trimmings. Sizes 16 to 19 in.

Men's Surplice-Neck Nightshirts At 50c Each

For men who do not like a heavy-weight nightshirt. Made of good cambric, with a good-looking and comfortable-fitting surplice-neck. With neat colored trimming, at 50c each. Sizes 16 to 19 inches.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65
Brisk Selling—But We Expected It

The expected happened—the counters were stormed yesterday, by mothers eager to buy these smart little Wash Suits at the very low price we set upon them.

Luckily, we had arranged with the maker for an extra supply of the same splendid values.

Today we have called them in—six hundred more of these

$2.25 to $4.50 Suits at $1.65

So that the choosing is as broad as ever; Sailor and Eton Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years; Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 2½ to 7 years; in galatea, chambray, linen, pique and duck, in white, plain colors and stripes. All this season's styles and goods.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Sack Suits At $14.50

For styles that have been regularly priced, in our stock, $20 and $22.

About a hundred, all told, in blue or black unfinished worsteds and some stylish fancy cheviots and worsteds. All sizes in the lot; but not in every fabric.

A fine chance, for a well-made, stylish, Winter suit, at a concrete saving—

$14.50 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Waist And Robe Patterns From Paris

Pretty cold last week—and yet the first shipment of these imported Waist and Robe Patterns for Spring has already departed.

Irresistible beauty, the reason.

The second supply is here—displayed in our White Goods Store and in a prominent show window.

Designs, in most cases, exclusive—and far more beautiful than the product of former seasons:

Robe Patterns, Shaped Skirts and Waist Materials

Pongenette Robes range in price from $17.50 to $22.50.

Batiste Robes range in price from $13.50 to $75.

Linen Robes range in price from $16.50 to $50.

Robes with English eyelet effects, range in price from $30 to $45.

Waist Patterns

Handkerchief linen, fine and sheer, and embroidered, $5 to $14.50 each.

Broadway.

Great Reductions Among The Coats for Women

Before you read the simple, compelling facts below—be informed that the Ulsters are timely and fashionable. That the Covert Cloth Coats are in weights to be worn in the Spring. That all are new models. Superbly tailored.

Women's Ulsters.

Fine kersey, broadcloth and covert cloth. Twenty-five stylish coats. $25 each, were $32 and $45 until today

Covert Cloth Coats

Large sizes, 38 to 44 bust measure. Box and semi-fitting.

$7.50, worth $11.50 to $20

$16.50, worth $22.50 to $27.50

$22.50, worth $28 to $32.

Black Coats. Kersey and broadcloth; newest styles; all large sizes.

$16.50, were $20 to $30.

Imported Capes and Coats

Handsome Coats at half-prices.

$35 to $75, were $70 to $150

Four Velour Capes, at a fraction of their normal price. $18 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Seventy-five More Tailor-Made Suits At $18.

Designed after one of our most exclusive models.

Faultlessly made by one of our best tailors in his dull season.

Of smart blue and black broadcloths and cheviots.

Made in a brand-new, graceful, well-fitting style.

$18 a Suit

Exact duplicates of suits that were low-priced at $28.

Their popularity is explained. There are but seventy-five, remember.

42-inch Jacket, with seventeen strapped seams. Tight-fitting, fly-front, new full sleeves. Strapped skirts, street length.

Second floor, Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, UPHOLSTERIES
Join in a January Thaw of Prices

The stock in our Upholstery Store gets a thorough overhauling about this time every year. Inventory is approaching; and our stock must melt away sufficiently to make room for the Spring goods that are due.

So prices melt today—shrink by twenty to fifty per cent. of their par value.

And splendid chances result, to secure Lace Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Draperies, Portieres, Table Covers—all the things that add to the air of luxury and comfort in a home—in practically as large and affording a variety as may be found in a regular stock at full prices, but at greatly diminished valuations.

And, be it noted, this is an assemblage of fine, desirable goods, in point of styles, patterns and colorings. Partial details:

Lace Curtains

BRUSSELS LACE

At $17.50 a pair, from $35.
At $20.75 a pair, from $31.50.
At $23 a pair, from $34.50.
At $23 a pair, from $37.50.

POINT D'ARABE LACE

At $6.00 a pair, from $8.75.
At $9.75 a pair, from $14.75.
At $10 a pair, from $15.
At $11.75 a pair, from $17.50.
At $18 a pair, from $24.
At $19.50 a pair, from $26.50.
At $22 a pair, from $33.
At $24 a pair, from $36.
At $26.50 a pair, from $40.
At $37.50 a pair, from $50.

RENAISSANCE LACE

At $11 a pair, from $14.75.
At $11.50 a pair, from $16.75.

TAMBOUR LACE

At $5.25 a pair, from $6.75.
At $5.50 a pair, from $7.25.
At $6.25 a pair, from $8.25.

CLUNY LACE

At $2.50 a pair, from $3.50.
At $4 a pair, from $5.65.
At $4.50 a pair, from $6.

IRISH POINT LACE

At $3.25 a pair, from $4.25.
At $4 a pair, from $5.25.
At $4.25 a pair, from $5.75.
At $4.50 a pair, from $6.
At $4.85 a pair, from $6.75.
At $5.75 a pair, from $7.75.
At $6.50 a pair, from $9.
At $8 a pair, from $10.50.
At $8.25 a pair, from $11.
At $10 a pair, from $13.50.
At $10.25 a pair, from $13.75.
At $12.50 a pair, from $17.
At $13 a pair, from $17.75.

CRETE LACE

At $5.75 a pair, from $7.75.
At $6 a pair, from $8.25.
At $6 a pair, from $9.25.
At $7 a pair, from $9.50.
At $9 a pair, from $12.
At $11.25 a pair, from $15.
At $12 a pair, from $17.75.
At $12.25 a pair, from $16.50.
At $13.50 a pair, from $18.
At $15 a pair, from $20.

NOVELTY NOTTINGHAM LACE

At $2.25 a pair, from $3.50.
At $2.65 a pair, from $3.50.
At $3.25 a pair, from $4.50.
At $3.35 a pair, from $4.75.
At $5.75 a pair, from $7.25.
At $6 a pair, from $7.75.
At $6 a pair, from $8.
At $6.50 a pair, from $8.75.

RUFFLED NET

At $1.50 a pair from $2.
At $1.75 a pair, from $2.25.
At $1.85 a pair, from $2.50.
At $2 a pair, from $2.75.
At $3 a pair, from $4.

Third floor.

Lace Bedspreads

RENAISSANCE LACE

Full Size—

At $15.25 each, from $25.50.
At $16.65 each, from $28.
At $18.50 each, from $28.
At $21.65 each, from $35.

Single Size—

At $14.85 each, from $24.
At $18 each, from $27.
At $22.50 each, from $35.
At $24 each, from $36.
At $24.75 each, from $42.
At $33.75 each, from $46.

Ruffled Lace Bed Sets

Full size, at $8.75 each, from $10.50; at $9 each, from $12.

Single size, at $6.75 each, from $8.50.

Sash Curtain Fabrics

Ruffled and plain Swiss curtain Nets, with edging and insertion, 30 in. wide, at 20c, 25c and 30c a yard, from 30c, 35c and 40c a yard.

Plain Curtain Nets, with edging and insertion, 50 in. wide, at 30c a yard, from 40c; at 45c a yard, from 65c.

Imported Cretes, handsome colored effects, at $1 a yard, from $1.35; $1.15 a yd., from $1.50; $1.25 a yd., from $1.75.

Colored Madras, in rich colors, at 75c a yard, from $1.00 a yard, from $1.25; $1.15 a yard, from $1.50.

Table Covers, Couch Covers and Sofa Pillows

Imported Tapestry Table Covers, 2 x 2 yards—

One group, in floral designs, Gobelin color, at $5 each, formerly $6.25.

Another group, in Turkish designs and colorings; reversible, at $6.75 each, formerly $8.50.

Imported Couch Covers, in very odd, rich designs and colors, reversible shades of red, blue and green; at $7.75 each, formerly $10.50.

Sofa Pillows—Coverings are silk damasks, satins, velours and velvets, selected from our own stock; filled with down; at $2.65 each, formerly $3.50, $3.75 and $4.

Portieres

Plain Armures and Reps, finished with orders of tape-stry and cut velvet; for inexpensive hangings, at the following reductions:

At $2.85 a pair, from $5.75.
At $3.25 a pair, from $6.50.
At $5.35 a pair, from $8.50.
At $7 a pair, from $10.50.
At $7.75 a pair, from $11.

Silk Tapestry, in handsome color combinations; floral designs; some trimmed with soft silk cord, others with pretty silk edging. Also plain *Silk Repps*, with lace applique on front edge and bottom:

At $11 a pair, from $14.
At $13.50 a pair, from $20.
At $15 a pair, from $22.50.
At $16 a pair, from $25.

Portieres

Mercerized Armures, some with corded edges, others fringed top and bottom; popular kinds:

At $4 a pair, from $6.
At $4.50 a pair, from $6.75.
At $5 a pair, from $7.50.
At $6.50 a pair, from $9.50.
At $7 a pair, from $11.50.

Tapestries, in Oriental designs and colorings; also some in floral designs, with or without fringe:

At $5.75 a pair, from $5.65.
At $7 a pair, from $10.50.
At $8 a pair, from $12.
At $9.75 a pair, from $14.75.
At $10.50 a pair, from $15.75.
At $11 a pair, from $16.50.
At $12.50 a pair, from $18.75.
At $13.50 a pair, from $17.25.

Crinkled Tapestries (silk face; plain colors, corded edges):

At $20 a pair, from $30.
At $21.75 a pair, from $32.50.

A few handsome Portieres, especially made for samples, from Tapestries and Silk Damasks, lined with same sort of fabrics:

At $11.25 a pair, from $22.50.
At $11.50 a pair, from $23.
At $15 a pair, from $30.
At $20 a pair, from $40.
At $22.50 a pair, from $45.
At $32.50 a pair, from $65.
At $36.50 a pair, from $73.
At $37.50 a pair, from $75.
At $50 a pair, from $100.

Hangings, Draperies, Furniture Coverings

Figured Sateens for right draperies or coverings, in cretonne styles and colorings, at 1 ½c a yard, from 18c and 20c.

Printed Cretonnes, for coverings, at 12½ a yard, from 8c.

Jutes—At 45c a yard, from 90c.
At 50c a yard, from 90c.
At 60c a yard, from $1.25.

Cotton Tapestries—

At 80c a yard, from $1.65.
At $1 a yard, from $2.
At $1.15 a yard, from $2.25.
At $1.25 a yard, from $2.50.
At $1.35 a yard, from $2.75.
At $1.75 a yard, from $2.25.
At $2.15 a yard, from $4.25.
At $2 a yard, from $2.35.

Silk Tapestries—

At $1.75 a yard, from $3.50.
At $2.25 a yard, from $4.25.
At $2 a yard, from $4.
At $3.25 a yard, from $3.85.

Silk Armures—

At 80c a yard, from $1.25.
At 90c a yard, from $1.25.
At $1.15 a yard, from $1.50.
At $1.35 a yard, from $1.85.

Silk Damasks—

At $1 a yard, from $2.
At $1.90 a yard, from $2.75.
At $2 a yard, from $2.50.
At $2.15 a yard, from $4.25.
At $2.25 a yard, from $4.85.
At $2.75 a yard, from $4.75.
At $2.85 a yard, from $3.75.
At $4.50 a yard, from $6.75.
At $4.75 a yard, from $6.75.

Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies
Today's Stars in the Under-Price Store

These Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies are all standard qualities, such as are sold regularly in our own stock. All are fresh, new goods, and bear these very low prices today as a special concession, that dressmakers as well as all women who have their sewing done at home, will be glad to hear of.

Prices are far and away lower than even the low prices which ordinarily rule on these goods in our Notion Store. For example:

Dress Shields, covered with fine nainsook, at 5c and 10c a pair, fully worth 10c to 25c.

Silk-covered Shields, at 15c a pair, worth 25c to 40c.

And so on down the list, whereof more details follow:

Sewing Silks, large spools, $4.65 a box
High-grade 100-yard Sewing Silks, black or white, 6c a spool; 65c a dozen
00-yard Sewing Cotton, 18c a dozen
500 yards Basting Cotton, 3c a spool; 33c a dozen
S. H. & M. finished-top bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5-yard piece, 15c; $1.65 a dozen
Back Mohair Skirt Braid, 36-yard piece, 5c.
Goff's Dressmakers' Braid, black and colors, 24-yard piece, 25c.
Velveteen or Brush-edge Skirt Binding, assorted colors, 2c a yard
Spring Hooks-and-Eyes, 12c a gross
Snap Fasteners, 3c a dozen; 25c a gross
English Pins, assorted sizes on paper, 5c a paper; 35c a dozen. 500 pins, 5c a paper; 55c a dozen
Steel Pins, assorted sizes on paper, 3c a paper; 33c a dozen
Dress Shields, nainsook covered, all sizes; 5c a pair; 55c a dozen
Dress Shields, various kinds with fine nainsook covers, at per pair $1.10 dozen. With Silk cover, 15c a pair, $1.65 a dozen
Curved Skirt Binding, 12-yard piece, 5c
Double Silk Serge Dress Belting, 45c a piece
Prussian Binding, 12c piece; $1.35 doz.
All-silk Taffeta Ribbon, 8c piece; 95c a dozen
All-shell Whalebone, waist length, 40c a dozen; $4.65 a gross
Buckles for Waist Belting, 7c a dozen; 75c a gross.
Imitation Shell Hair-pins, 10c a dozen
Tay or's Invisible Hair-pins, 2c a paper
Dutch Bocked Tape, 2c a piece
Feather-stitched Braids, in white and colors, 9-yard piece, 5c
Ve Pins, all sizes, 1c a doz.; 10c a gross
Pi Backs, 1c
Gash a Toilet Pins, 3c a dozen
Pear- ead Pin Cu e, 10c
Tablet of six Hose Supporters, 3c
Shoe Buttons with needle and thread, card of two dozen, 2c
Key Chains with leather buttonhole 5c
60-inch Tape Measures, with metal tips, each; 10c a dozen
Extra heavy Tubular Shoe Laces, all sizes, 5c a dozen
Tomato or Strawberry Pin Cushions, 4c.
Corset Laces, 10c a dozen
Celluloid Work Sets, 15c and 25c
Safety Pins, 3c a dozen

Under-Price Store, Basement.

And then there are other attractions in the Under-Price Store, as these snappy items testify:

Of Eiderdown & Flannelette

Comfortable garments. The season and economy demand your attention:

EIDERDOWN ROBES

At $2.75, worth $3.75—Of eiderdown, in light blue or gray, full front, fastened with silk frogs; girdle at waist; collar and sleeves trimmed with stitched satin.

SHORT FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS

Neat stripes; deep flounce, finished with scalloped edge or deep hem; all are cut generously.

At 35c, 50c, 75c and 85c.

FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS

At 65c—Neat stripes; high neck; yoke front and back; collar and sleeves trimmed with scalloped edge; pearl buttons.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

The Basement Edition Of the White Sale

The low-water mark of prices on high-class Undergarments for Women prevail in the basement version of the White Sale.

In all the items below, there are seen the same careful workmanship, good taste and worthy materials that mark the whole of the sale.

Astonishingly low for value:

Corset Covers, fresh and dainty, at 8c and 15c.

Drawers, well made and trimmed, 15c.

Night Dresses, fleet of styles, 38c.

Long Petticoats of beauty, 50c from 85c, 75c from $1 and $1.25

Well-Chosen Ginghams 6c a Yard, Worth 10c

For women's shirt-waist suits, or frocks for children, nothing could be prettier than these remarkably low-priced Dress Ginghams.

Hundreds of women prove that they think so, every day.

At 6c a Yard, Instead of 10c

Pretty fancy stripes in blues, browns, grays and garnets with white. New patterns daily.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Extra-Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons

All the Rogers' Extra-Plate Knives, Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces, which form an important part of the Silver Sale, have been collected in the Under-Price Store.

They are all new and perfect, most of them in choice of five handsome patterns, and are priced at these very special prices:

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.85 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.85 a dozen.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Sugar Spoons, 5c each.
Sugar Tongs, 45c each.
Cold Meat Forks, 45c each.
Berry Spoons, 75c each.
Pie Knives, 75c each.
Children's Set, 60c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Triple-Plated Medium or Dessert Knives, $2.85 a dozen.
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Remnants of Linoleums, Carpets and Mattings

This is the remainder of our recent Clearance Sale of Linoleums, Carpets and Mattings—all priced at figures *still lower* than they were, even in the Remnant Sale.

Positively no goods can be returned; and the Linoleums and Mattings will be sold by the remnant or piece only. Details, as far as we are able to give them:

INLAID LINOLEUMS

At the rate of 65c a yard, worth $1.50.

STRAW MATTINGS

At the rate of
12½c a yard, from 30c.
15c a yard, from 35c.
17½c and 20c a yard, from 45c.
At 22½c a yard, from 55c.

INGRAIN CARPETS

At 35c a yard, from 45c.
At 35c and 45c a yard, from 75c.

SHEEPSKIN MATS

In all colors. Originally $4.50 to $8.50; now $2 to $3.75.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Linens to Grace the Household
At Unexpected Low Prices

Every household activity profits—Table Linens, Bed Linens, Toilet Linens, Fancy Linens.

Profits not only in the remarkable White Sale savings here chronicled. Profits chiefly in the high quality, the unequivocating excellence, the snowy beauty and worth and wear of these perfect, new, attractive Household Linens. Evidence:

TABLE CLOTHS

Bleached Irish Linen Cloths; full two yards wide; regularly $1.25 a yard; now priced as follows:

2 x 2 yds., $2 each. 2 x 2½ yds., $2.50 each; 2 x 3 yds., $3 each.

NAPKINS

Bleached Linen Napkins, in floral designs, 18 in. square; were $1.25, now $1 a dozen.

Grass-bleached Dinner Napkins; 25 in. square; regularly $3.25, now $2.90 a dozen.

TABLE LINEN

Cream white Table Linen; heavy and durable; 70 in. wide; were specially priced at 50c, now 45c a yard.

Bleached Table Linen; full two yards wide; choice designs; regularly $1.25, now $1 a yard.

TOWELS

German Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends, colored or plain white borders; 17x32 in., specially priced at 12½c each.

Bird's-eye German Damask Towels, with white borders; beautiful new designs; heavy knotted fringes; 24 x 49 in.; regularly 50c, now 40c each.

BED LINEN

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, grass-bleached; full bed size, 90 x 96 in.; formerly $2.75 each, now $2.25 each; three-quarter bed size, 72 x 90 in., formerly $2.25 each, now $1.88 each.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 22 x 36 in.; were 2½c, now 20c.

FANCY LINEN

Hemstitched German Tray Cloths, full-bleached; handsome new designs; 18 x 27 in.; specially priced at 25c each.

Renaissance All-lace Center-pieces; 20 in. square; regularly $1.25 to $1.75, now 95c each.

Third floor.

The WHITE SALE---Its Capacity

In a recent magazine-story about an office boy, the hero denied that he could do everything. "But," he said, "if you've got anything you want done, I can do it."

We are similarly unable to tell, at one sitting, of the scope of the great Sale of White. But if you have any critical insistences as to

Variety, Finish, Beauty, Quality, Workmanship, Shape or Style

we can satisfy them.

Lowest prices but emphasize highest worth. Not only on the new items listed below. On all Muslin Undergarments.

Chemises

At 50c—Of cambric; lace, ribbon or embroidery.
At 75c—Of cambric; lace, insertion and ribbon.
At 85c—Of nainsook; lace, insertion, ribbon and plaits.
At $1—Of nainsook; handkerchief yoke, lace and ribbon.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; blind embroidery and beading or lace and embroidery.
Others up to $5.

Second floor.

Corset Covers

At 25c—Of cambric; embroidery, or lace and ribbon.
At 35c—Of nainsook or cambric; Cluny lace or embroidery.
At 50c—Of nainsook; lace, insertion and ribbon.
At 75c—Of nainsook; lace, insertion and ribbon.
At $1—Of nainsook; Swiss embroidery, or lace, insertion and ribbon.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; embroidery, or lace and insertion; ribbon.

The Vanishing SILVERWARE

Small by degrees, but beautiful to the end. Many pieces, originally here in small quantities, have disappeared altogether; assortments in others are cut down.

But of these there is still a good supply. And after that we can't promise such good news until another January rolls round:

Quadruple-plated Tableware at One-quarter to One-third Under-Price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $10, $11.75, $20.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4, $4.50, $4.75 and $6.
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2, $3.60.
Baking Dishes, $3.25, $3.50, $6.50.
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $4, $5.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4, $4.25, $5.50 and $8.
Tilting Pitchers, $10.75, $11 and $14.
Soup Tureens, $4.50 and $6.50.
Cake Baskets, $2, $2.50.
Fruit or Salad Bowls, $2.50, $2.75.
Serving Trays, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c and $1.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
Wine Coolers, $4 and $4.75.
Cracker Jars, $2.

Main and Tenth street aisles, and Tenth street elevator counter.

Sterling Silver Pieces (Tableware) One-quarter Under-Price

Fruit Dishes, $18.75, $22.25, $29.50.
Bread Trays, $14.25, $35, $40.
Butter Dishes, $8.75, $9.
Candlesticks, $3.50, $4, $4.75, $5.50, $8, $10.25, $11 each.
Water Pitchers, $22, $25, $32, $34.50.
Gravy Boats, $8, $9.75.
Almond Dishes, $2 each.
Picture Frames, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $5, $6, $7.50.
Napkin Rings, $1.25.
Children's Cups, $3.75, $4.50.
Call Bells, $1.25.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, $1.15.

SPOONS, FORKS and SERVING PIECES

Sugar Spoons, 90c each.
Cold-meat Forks, small, $1.90 each; large $2.75 each.
Sardine Forks, $1.20 each.
Bouillon Ladles, $2.75 each.
Cracker Scoops, $2.25 each.
Beef Forks, $1.20 each.
Fried-oyster Servers, $2.75 each.
Gravy Ladles, $4.
Sugar Tongs, large, $2.75.
Butter Knives, $1.50, $2 each.
Ice Spoons, $2.90, $4.25.
Spoons, 80c an ounce.

Silver Store, Broadway, Tenth street.

Room for a RUG?
These Will Save You Money

The room that lacks a bright, comfortable-looking rug to give it an air of coziness and warmth need lack it no longer, if you are quick to take advantage of the present offerings of

Wilton, Body Brussels, Smyrna And Axminster Rugs :: ::

at unusual savings.

All sorts of sizes, colors and patterns are included, and you'd better pick out the rugs you want today.

Third floor.

Petticoats For Service

A sensible combination of comfort and smart appearance. Good, snug, black jersey-top Petticoats with full, rustling, accordion-plaited flounce of taffeta silk, with ruches.

At $5, worth $6.50

And other good servants for every day at low wages.

At $1—Black Sateen Petticoats; deep umbrella flounce, gathered ruffle and hemstitching.

At $1.25—Black Sateen Petticoats; deep flounce, with ruffles and plaits.

At $1.50—Fine Black Sateen Petticoats; deep flounce, plaited; with ruffles and stitched band. Others up to $2.75.

Black Moreen Petticoats; deep flounce stitched stripe and hemstitching, or taffeta silk flounce; $2.50, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

65c Beatrice Cloth, 37½c a Yard

All wool. Worsted warp and soft wool filling—that makes for strength, endurance and the soft, warm feel of French flannel.

If we repeated our order, in the present state of the market, goods like these could not be sold for less than 65c a yard.

Today 37½c a Yard

Light blues, tans, royal blues and resedas.

Rotunda.

Lingerie Waists Of Handkerchief Linen

Originated and made in Paris, where they do these things so well.

Embroidered all over, or elegantly trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

The new Spring models. In a word—exquisite:

At $10—Front hand-embroidered, trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace insertion.

At $12—Tiny plaits in front; handsomely embroidered in two new designs.

At $22—All-over English embroidery; seams joined with beading; collar and cuffs trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Women's Handkerchiefs Wafted Away

On a most felicitous trade-wind. It bore these dainty handkerchiefs to us from an overstocked manufacturer, and will quickly scatter them among discriminating women on this price-gust:

25c Handkerchiefs, 12½c
15c Handkerchiefs, 10c

All-linen; all with lace edges, some with insertion. Perfect and beautiful.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

OTHER MUNROE LOANS MADE BY CITY BANK

$8,000 a Day Besides the $60,000 Already Unearthed.

WENT THROUGH THIRD PARTY

Brewer, Put in Business by Munroes with Man He Never Saw, Got It from Loomis.

A new series of loans by the National City Bank for the Montreal and Boston "stock washing" deal came to light yesterday at the hearing in the Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy case. In this Series E the amount of daily credit was $8,000, as against $60,000 in Series A, and the proceeds went to the Munroes through an intermediary instead of direct to the firm's account. The process was the same in general, and had the approval of Archibald G. Loomis, who was the bank's Second Vice President until his resignation was accepted by the Directors on Tuesday.

Series E of the loans, it is learned, was not discovered until very recently, when the examination of the Munroe books by experts had progressed to the stage of running down their transactions with a score of brokers and persons who posed as brokers. It was said yesterday that further investigation was under way to see if there were any more loans. The witness who told about Series E was Frank Brewer of Frank Brewer & Co., whose offices in the Broad Exchange Building adjoin those of the Munroe firm. He was the intermediary through whom the money passed. He testified that he began to handle Montreal and Boston for the Munroes on Nov. 4, which was about the time when they undertook to run the vashegyi. He continued to handle it for them until the failure, dealing all told in some 200,000 shares. Then Mr. Untermyer asked:

"When you began business in Montreal and Boston, did you have any large bank account?"

The witness said that he hadn't.

"You got $8,000 a day from the bank for a succession of days from Nov. 9, did you not?"

"Yes," replied Brewer.

"Who arranged those loans?"

"Mr. Loomis."

"On what basis?"

"I deposited as collateral 9,000 shares of Montreal and Boston."

"Where did you get it?"

"George Munroe gave it to me."

Then Mr. Untermyer told Brewer to describe the process by which he got his daily bit of $8,000 from the City Bank, and the witness related how he made out his note, and then went over and had it discounted and his account credited with a deposit, just as the Munroes did every day to the extent of $60,000.

"And all this time the 9,000 shares of Montreal and Boston stayed as a standing deposit of collateral?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"It did."

"Then, why is there this daily charge of $8,000 on your books against the account of Munroe & Munroe, and a corresponding credit at the end of each day?"

Brewer thought it over, and then answered:

"Well, you see, I did it as an accommodation to the Munroes."

"So you gave them your check for the amount every day?"

"Yes, or else I paid for stock that they had ordered."

Brewer's story of how he availed himself of the City Bank's kindness was preceded by a line of questioning bearing on the handling of Mr. Brewer himself. In answer to Maurice Untermyer, who conducted the examination, he said that until 1900 he had been a constructing engineer, and that from then until February, 1902, he had been employed most of the time as a clerk in the office of J. R. Williston & Co., a Stock Exchange house, where he originally met George Munroe.

It was in February two years ago, Mr. Brewer said, that he went into business for himself. It was at George Munroe's suggestion, and the partner in the business was one Hugh McDermid of Montreal, whom Mr. Brewer has never seen, even to this day. The lack of acquaintance with his associate did not bother Brewer, because it was stipulated that McDermid should put up the $15,000 capital for the brokerage business and Brewer the experience. On this basis a partnership agreement was drafted by Munroe's lawyers which Brewer signed and then surrendered so that it might be sent to Montreal for McDermid's signature.

This partnership agreement Brewer never saw again, and for some reason which he could not explain when the power of attorney for his partner came back from Montreal it was made out not to himself but to E. W. Curtis, manager of the Munroe & Munroe firm. But even this did not disturb Mr. Brewer, because, as he testified yesterday, the only capital that his firm ever had consisted of $3,000 in cash that Munroe said McDermid put up, and $1,298.97 that also came from the Montreal unknown to pay for office fixtures. There was also a clause in the partnership agreement providing that all disputes should be left to George Munroe for settlement.

The firm of Brewer & Co., Brewer insisted, was quite distinct from and independent of Munroe & Munroe, despite the fact that something over 90 per cent. of its business came from the kindly managers of the Montreal and Boston syndicate, and that meetings of that syndicate were held in his offices.

George A. Fish, who joined the Montreal and Boston syndicate for $10,000 at George Munroe's request and subsequently became a Director of the company, was also on the stand during the afternoon. In his underwriting Mr. Fish paid $4,000, but he never received any stock in return, neither any accounting from the syndicate, and didn't bother himself to know what became of his share of the stock. In fact Mr. Fish testified he didn't know that the Munroes were concerned in handling the syndicate stock until he read all about it in the papers after the failure.

Following their unsuccessful attempt to oust Receiver Work from their old offices on the eleventh floor of the Broad Exchange Building, Munroe & Munroe yesterday took an office on the fifteenth floor. Ever since the failure small sums have been coming in through the mails to the receiver's office from subscribers to Montreal and Boston stock. The sum now amounts to $4,000, and a new legal contest is in prospect over it.

CHARITY PATIENT HAD $2,501.

Civil War Veteran Took Big Roll, Mostly $1 Bills, to Hospital.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—In the hospital here is a civil war veteran, Daniel Ehret, who was admitted as a charity patient. Ehret, who is suffering from asthma, is sixty-five years old, and came here from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. He says he has no relatives, and that chance led him here. Two weeks ago he became ill.

When admitted to the hospital Ehret refused to be parted from a greasy looking parcel, wrapped in paper, and insisted that it be placed under his pillow. It was humored, but the package appeared so germ laden that as soon as he was asleep it was removed. Mrs. Sherwood, the matron, opened it, and found in it $2,501 in bills.

She turned it over to Henry M. Lester, Treasurer of the hospital, who had the package examined. Apparently some of the bills at the bottom of the package had been untouched since they first came into the possession of Ehret, which must have been in 1866 or 1867. One-dollar bills formed the bulk of the roll.

C. C. Geer's Stock Turned Election.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—In the election of Directors for the Aetna Indemnity Company yesterday, when the Arthur P. Heintze faction won by 4,807 to 1,646, it has been developed that the election was turned by C. C. Geer of New York, who voted 2,000 shares of stock. The legality of the election is questioned, as it has been established that Mr. Geer, voting as holder of the stock, had paid only $10 a share on the purchasing price.

CAMPAIGN CHARGES REVIVED.

Senator Stone Denounces the Appointment of Cortelyou.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The charges of impropriety made in connection with the campaigns of 1896 and 1904 were revived for a time to-day in the Senate by Mr. Stone, who spoke in support of his resolution providing for an investigation of the charges.

He used with much freedom the names of President Roosevelt, Judge Parker, and Chairman Cortelyou, and again related the allegations that Mr. Cortelyou had used the information secured by him as Secretary of Commerce and Labor to secure money from the trusts.

"Happily," he continued, "we have the comforting assurance, vouchsafed both by Mr. Root and the President, that the trusts had no improper motive in making these contributions, and that no improper means were used to induce them. The country is asked to believe, what no doubt it innocently will and does, that the trusts brought their gold to Cortelyou out of purely unselfish and patriotic considerations, and that they expect nothing in return. These, indeed, were virtuous trusts.

"To what level have we fallen if the American people can look upon such conduct with complaisance! Aye, and to what level have we fallen if the American Senate can contemplate this National shame with indifference! This confession made by the President and Mr. Root is monstrous! There is no need to decry or condemn it; it speaks for itself."

Mr. Stone took cognizance of the recommendations made by the President in his last annual message for the protection of the integrity of elections, saying:

"What the President asserts is true, and what he counsels is wise, but I am surprised that he should, so soon after the election, denounce this particular crime in language so explicit and defiant. If Judge Parker spoke truly, then the President himself is the conscious beneficiary of the very crime he condemns. I would prefer to believe that the President is ignorant of many things done for his profiting. Theodore Roosevelt is instinctively an honest man. But he is also inordinately ambitious, and I have thought that ambition had so blurred his native honesty as to blind him momentarily, and to make him do things, or suffer things to be done, that would otherwise have been repulsive."

URGES RATE LEGISLATION.

National Board of Trade Favors Larger Powers for Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At to-day's session of the National Board of Trade the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"The National Board of Trade, believing that the interests of the people demand not only that rates of transportation should be reasonable and that there should be no unjust discriminations or preferences, but also that there should be a more effective governmental supervision of all transportation agencies, expresses the earnest hope that Congress in its wisdom and as speedily as possible will enact such legislation as will with justice to all interests concerned, secure a more speedy and more effectual correction of any abuses in transportation methods or operations, which may upon due inquiry be found to exist; and to that end that power be given to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to revise any rates found to be unreasonable or discriminating, the revised rates not to go into effect until the action of the Commission shall have been, upon review, confirmed by the Circuit Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That the National Board of Trade earnestly advocates legislation by Congress to amend the inter-State commerce law so as to permit reasonable traffic agreements by railroads under the supervision and control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to the end that unjust discrimination may be prevented and reasonable, uniform, and stable rates be established.

"Resolved, That the act to regulate inter-State commerce be amended, to wit: That private car lines and terminal or originating railroads engaged in inter-State commerce be considered as common carriers and subject to the inter-State Commerce act."

DRAFTING A RATE BILL.

Hepburn's Measure Will Meet in General Way Roosevelt's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—It is confidently expected that Col. Hepburn of the House Inter-State Commerce Committee, will have his railroad bill ready for presentation to the committee within a few days, and that it will receive consideration by the committee next week. It is said that the measure in a general way will meet the recommendations of the President, although it may not go as far as the President desires in the way of granting the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix rates.

The aim of the leaders is to get a bill that will command a majority vote of the House, and it is confidently believed that any bill which the committee will bring in can be passed by the House before Feb. 1 under the operations of a special rule.

The feeling in the Senate for affirmative action at this session is less favorable than in the House, and it is considered very doubtful whether the Upper Chamber will take any action whatever, or whether its Committee on Inter-State Commerce will even bring in a bill.

PLEDGED FOR ROOSEVELT.

Senator Burkett Promises to Vote for Rebate Legislation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—The formal act of electing Elmer J. Burkett a United States Senator for Nebraska was completed by the joint Assembly to-day.

Mr. Burkett made a speech to the legislators, in which he promised to uphold the President in his efforts to enlarge the duties of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and in other public matters which the President may want Congress to consider.

POWERS OF MORMON HEAD.

Prof. Talmage Explains Doctrines of the Church.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Prof. James E. Talmage of the Utah State University, author of "The Pearl of Great Price," which contains some of the doctrines accepted as authoritative teachings of the Mormon Church, was on the stand all to-day in the Smoot investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Prof. Talmage was asked whether President Smith could exercise priestly authority over Senator Smoot so far as concerns his duties in the United States Senate. The witness replied that there is nothing in the tenets of his Church that would prevent Senator Smoot from reminding the President of the Church that he (the President) was not the Senator.

As to polygamy, the witness said there is not one paragraph in the revelation that contains an inference that polygamy should be mandatory except upon one man—the Prophet Joseph—and in all other cases polygamy was permissive.

Prof. Talmage said he had participated in or witnessed the endowment ceremonies between one and two score times. He denied that the alleged "oath of vengeance" given by certain witnesses for the protestants is a part of the ceremony, and said further that no "oaths" are taken in the ceremony.

Many interesting facts will be found in the profusely illustrated TIMES BUILDING SUPPLEMENT. Five cents per copy at the offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Main, Times Square; downtown, 41 Park Row; uptown, 129 West 125th St.—Adv.

WAR ON CIGAR STANDS IN SUBWAY STATIONS

Grout Asks the Rapid Transit Board to Sweep Them Out.

WANTS BELMONT TO EXPLAIN

Commission Summons Him to Tell About Posters—Hearing on Proposed Tunnel Through Williamsburg.

Controller Grout raised a question about the stands at which flowers, cigars, candy, and other merchandise will be sold in the Subway at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday. Newspaper stands he could abide, he said, as they were a matter of convenience to the great mass of the people.

"But I do draw the line," he said, "at flower stands and cigar stands and slot machines and candy stalls, and the thousand and one other things that may be sold in the Subway if we do not draw the line somewhere and draw it pretty soon."

Messrs. Boardman and Rives of counsel to the commission could not say offhand that the contract with the Interborough Company would allow the erection of stands for the sale of merchandise under the clause which permitted the use of the stations for advertisements "that do not interfere with the ready and easy identification of the stations," and "that are necessary to the proper operation of a railroad line."

In the general discussion it developed that all these things were the outcome of the advertising contract that Ward & Gow have with the Interborough Company. It also developed that, in spite of the fact that the Rapid Transit Board had ordered out the slot machines, and a discontinuance of the placing of advertising signs, the advertising agents had gone ahead plastering the stations with them. Twelve slot machines have been placed at one station, according to Controller Grout.

"It is time to make an issue of this thing," said the Controller, "and see if the city has any rights whatever."

The board instructed its counsel to examine the operating contract and find out if there was any clause that permitted the stands objected to by the Controller.

"And touching on this matter of putting up advertising signs," said Mayor McClellan, "suppose that I send the police into the station and order them to tear down the offending signs?"

"Then I think that the policemen could be arrested for trespass and that your Honor would be in a very bad position," replied Mr. Boardman.

Then the whole question of the advertising signs, brought up by a letter from the Corporation Counsel asking when the board had granted a permit for the placing of the signs, was gone over again.

"Never at any time," said President Orr. "The permission is contained in the operating contract. We put it in as an inducement to some one to take the contract for building and operating the road, and Corporation Counsel Whalen said it was all right."

"All agreed that it would not be possible to prevent the advertising, though it could be controlled and regulated within certain lines.

"Mr. Belmont has promised to try and give us some relief," said Mr. Grout, "and I hope the board will instruct its Secretary to ask him to meet us here at the meeting to-morrow and tell us what he proposes in the way of relief."

That was ordered done, and the advertising matter may be thrashed out at to-day's meeting, when the special order will, however, be a hearing on the proposed extension of the Subway in the Borough of the Bronx.

Yesterday's meeting was mainly given over to a hearing on the establishment of subways in Brooklyn. Twenty-one speakers representing some twenty-five different civic organizations in the Williamsburg District advocated the construction of a subway that would connect Union Square in this city with Jamaica in Queens Borough. Starting at Union Square in this city, where connection is made with the existing subway, the proposed line runs under East Fourteenth Street, under the East River, to North Seventh Street, Williamsburg, and Union Avenue to Broadway, Brooklyn, and thence under Jamaica Avenue to the old town of Jamaica. Such a line, the advocates say, would open up a territory with a present population of 825,000 in the old Williamsburg district and enough more in the Fourth Ward of Jamaica and the adjacent districts to reach nearly a million.

TO REPORT ON GROUT.

Civil Service Reform Inquiry on Patronage Charges Ended.

Members of the committee of the Civil Service Reform Association which has been investigating charges against Controller Grout have completed their report and will make the results known to-day in a letter to be sent to the State Civil Service Commission. This information was given out yesterday by Secretary Elliot H. Goodwin of the association. The Controller was accused of having appointed men to office because they had taken sides in the controversy between Tammany Hall and the McClellan organization in Brooklyn. The men referred to are ex-Deputy Dock Commissioner Conrad Hasenflug, ex-Deputy Water Commissioner Byrnes, and John H. McCooey, former President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

TO DODGE THE LAW'S DELAY.

Bankers to Bring Big Case in Municipal Court.

There will be tried to-morrow morning before Justice Martin, in the Sixth District Municipal Court, an action brought by William B. Hibbs & Co., a banking firm of Washington, against Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, bankers, involving many thousands of dollars. This is said to be the first time in the history of the courts that an action of this kind has been brought in the Municipal Courts.

The case to be tried involves the title to some securities alleged to have been stolen from William B. Hibbs & Co. and afterward found in the possession of the Brown banking firm. As an action in the Supreme Court could not have been reached for many months, the plaintiffs determined to bring a test case upon three coupons, amounting to $60 in all, which will determine all the issues, and will be reached and disposed of at once. If the case is appealed it can be disposed of within two or three months, and in this manner the entire litigation will be over in three months, instead of the three years that resort to the higher court first would involve.

KNICKERBOCKER BALL PUT OFF.

Illness of Mrs. Henry C. Coe's Mother Causes Postponement.

Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe's mother, the women associated with her in the management of the third Knickerbocker Charity subscription ball, arranged to take place tomorrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, have decided to postpone the dance to some more propitious time.

Mrs. Coe was the organizer of the Knickerbocker dance and has been their majestay during the three years they have been given in this city. The ball will probably take place not long after Easter. Those who have purchased tickets may have their money returned upon application to the committee or be credited with the amount for tickets when the ball is given later on.

DROP GAS INQUIRY PLAN.

Republicans Talk of Pressing a Bill for a 75-Cent Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—From excellent Republican authority it is learned to-night that the Republican organization leaders who, up to a few days ago, were convinced that an investigation of the gas situation in New York City ought to be had, have changed their minds, and will give no further assistance to the promoters of such a move.

The Republican leaders now are talking of pushing a bill for 75-cent gas as a compromise proposition. The ostensible reason advanced for this change of front is that an investigation could not show any more than already has been shown by the investigation of Controller Grout, and that a measure of relief in the form of a bill reducing the price of gas would be more apt to meet with popular approval in New York City.

When the change in the Republican plan of campaign with respect to the gas situation became generally known to-night among those who keep in touch with the legislative trend, another explanation than that stated by the Republican leaders was offered. It was declared by some who have paid close attention to the gas situation in New York that "big financial interests" had taken a hand in the matter, being apprehensive that in the investigation information might be brought out which would show that some of the gas companies were operating under charters which have become invalid.

When the Remsen Gas bill was under consideration last year it was contended that one of the objects it sought was to give new life to gas charters which had expired, or were about to lapse. This was denied by the advocates of the Remsen bill. Nevertheless it is asserted now that between investigation of the gas situation and straight proposal for reduction in the price of gas from $1 to 75 cents, the companies would be inclined to accept the reduction as the lesser of two evils.

CITIES COMMITTEE DIVIDED.

Plan of Senators White and Elsberg Goes Into Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Senate Cities Committee to-day, the agreement entered into between Senators White and Elsberg, who were the leading contestants for the Chairmanship for which Senator White was named, was carried out and the committee divided into two sub-committees.

One of these will have charge of all legislation affecting New York. Senator Elsberg becomes the Chairman of this committee, the other members of which are Senators Cooper of Kings, Carpenter of Westchester, Martin of New York, and Senator White. The other sub-committee, which will have charge of legislation affecting cities up State, is headed by Senator Davis of Erie County.

SCORES POLICE JAILS.

President of Prison Commission Condemns New York's Buildings.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In his report to the State Commission of Prisons to-day President John P. Jaeckel made serious objections to the condition of several New York City police station houses and to the practice of confining there without discrimination prisoners accused of crime. He also recommended reforms at Clinton prison, where a large majority of the State's consumptive convicts are confined.

Speaking of New York City Police Headquarters at 300 Mulberry Street, President Jaeckel says:

"I desire to record my objection to the practice and system of confining indiscriminately in such quarters prisoners accused of crime. Under the present system, a person under arrest is subjected to humiliation and discomfort equal to that administered for gross violation of the rules in our State penal institutions."

After inspecting five New York City police precinct station houses, President Jaeckel reports: "They are all old and unsanitary, with insufficient light, no ventilation, and bad plumbing."

President Jaeckel called attention to the refusal of several police officials to permit him to make inspections because he had not the required credentials. He says: "I met so much opposition from overzealous police Captains that I abandoned the work."

President Jaeckel also entered protest against the failure of the police authorities to submit to the State Commission of Prisons plans of the proposed new jail buildings of New York Police Headquarters.

SLOCUM DISASTER TRIALS.

Inspectors Fleming and Lundberg Face Jury in Federal Court.

Criminal proceedings against John W. Fleming and Henry Lundberg, the Steamboat Inspectors whom the Grand Jury indicted for manslaughter in connection with the General Slocum disaster, were begun before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. This trial is to be followed by the prosecution of the officers of the steamboat and of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned it. Gen. Burnett and three assistants are conducting the prosecution. They expect to call fifty witnesses.

Unusual care was taken in the selection of a jury. The talesmen all said they had read newspaper reports of the burning of the Slocum; and many, admitting prejudice, were thrown out. William Kellner, the Sixth Avenue furniture dealer, was not allowed to serve after admitting that Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin was one of his customers.

Lawyer Gilbert, for the defense, asked:

"Would the fact that widows in mourning will be called upon to testify at this trial unduly work upon your sympathies?"

This proved a hard proposition to several talesmen. The jury follows: F. C. Elgar, S. A. Cramer, John A. Keane, J. Barker Crater, William B. Merrall, Francis P. Robins, Mastus J. Newman, John Hill, David W. Cranberry, William H. Bradford, Heth Lorton, and Mark Casper.

The indictment is based on Section 5,344 of the Revised Statutes, which makes neglect in the inspection of steam vessels, as the result of which life is destroyed, manslaughter. The punishment may be ten years.

TO AID SLOCUM SUFFERERS.

Mr. Sulzer Introduces Bill to Enable Them to Sue the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Sulzer of New York to-day introduced a bill in order to enable the victims of the General Slocum disaster or their representatives to sue the Government. The bill gives jurisdiction of the cases to the Court of Claims and appropriates out of any otherwise unappropriated money in the Treasury the amount of such judgments as may be awarded. The Statute of Limitations is waived.

"Nearly all the victims of the Slocum disaster," said Mr. Sulzer, in speaking of his bill, "lived in my Congressional district. About 1,... men, women, and children lost their lives. In some cases whole families were wiped out.

"The fund provided by sympathetic people hardly paid the funeral expenses. Many of the orphans are unprovided for, and most of the survivors are crippled for life and in pitiful circumstances. Something ought to be done for them.

"Negligence on the part of the Government Inspectors caused this frightful loss of life, and the Government is primarily responsible. But the Government cannot be sued except in the Court of Claims, and then only by ... favor. A decision on that

Registered *Trade Mark*

Annual Sale

Hemstitched

Bed Linen

All of the goods named below have been specially selected and priced for January sale. In a few instances no reductions have been made, as the prices originally marked were exceptionally low and especially good value.

All are of pure linen.

PILLOW CASES (Per Pair),

22½x36 inches, at	$1.00	1.25	1.35	1.60	1.85	2.00
Reduced from	$2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	4.25
	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25		
	2.50	3.00	3.25	3.50	4.00	5.00
25x36 inches, at	$1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.75	3.00
Reduced from	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	3.25	3.50
27x36 in., at	$1.50	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.00
Reduced from	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50

SHEETS (Per Pair),

Single bed size, at (About 72x90 in.)	$4.00	5.00	6.25	6.50	7.50	
Reduced from	4.50	5.50	7.50	7.50	8.50	
Ex. long single bed, at (About 72x108 in.)	$6.00	7.50	8.50	13.50	16.00	
Reduced from	6.50	8.50	10.00	15.00	18.50	
Double bed size, at (About 90x96 in.)	$5.00	6.50	7.50	8.00	9.00	
Reduced from	7.50	9.00	9.00	10.00		
Ex. long Double bed size, at (About 90x108 in.)	$8.00	8.75	10.50	16.00	21.50	
Reduced from	9.00	10.00	12.00	18.50	25.00	

This Sale includes as well Table Linen, Bed Covering, Towels, French Lingerie, etc., greatly reduced prices.

"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street.

FALL RIVER STRIKE SETTLED BY DOUGLAS

Mediation of Governor Ends Six Months' Struggle.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Operatives Go to Work at Wages Against Which They Struck—Trouble Cost $5,000,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The strike of the cotton mill operatives at Fall River, which affected about 25,000 persons, and which has been in progress for six months, was settled to-day through the mediation of Gov. Douglas.

Under the terms of an agreement accepted by both manufacturers and operatives at a conference held at the State House to-day, the strikers will return to work at once under the 12½ per cent. reduction against which they struck last July, and with no discrimination because of the strike.

No rate of wages was established, but it was agreed that Gov. Douglas shall investigate the matter of margins between the cost of cotton to the mill owners and the selling price of the cloth, and submit his conclusions as to an average margin upon which the manufacturers are to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on wages earned from the present time to April 1.

Both sides regard the outcome of the deliberations as a victory.

Gov. Douglas, in a statement issued after the conference, expressed especial pleasure that the manufacturers had accepted even a modified form of arbitration, and said that he felt assured that the arbitration seed now planted would grow in a few years to a point that would prevent a recurrence of "these demoralizing and pitiful strikes."

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 18.—The news of the settlement of the strike was received in this city with great enthusiasm. The posting of bulletins on the newspaper boards and the appearance of extra editions on the streets containing news of the settlement was the signal for an almost instantaneous outpouring of mill people. Within half an hour of the time that word first came to the city of a settlement the streets were crowded with men and women giving every manifestation of joy.

The strike began July 25, 1904, and was the greatest disturbance the textile industry of America has ever known. About 25,000 operatives were thrown out of work. Seventy-one mills controlled by thirty-three corporations remained idle until the middle of November, since which time most of the factories have been running, generally with less than one-half the usual force.

The strike was directly due to a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages. The mills had reduced wages 10 per cent. eight months previously. Under the second reduction the standard price for weaving was 17.32 cents per cut.

The mills affected by the strike have a combined capital of $25,000,000, and have 2,300,000 spindles. During the months the seventy-one mills were shut down the operatives lost nearly $150,000 weekly, and the corporations about $25,000. The aggregate direct losses to all interests up to to-day is estimated at fully $5,000,000. The indirect losses were also considerable.

ADVERTISERS IN SESSION.

Discuss Business Affairs and Choose Their Officers.

The annual meeting of the Association of American Advertisers was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday. C. W. Post of Battle Creek, President of the association, presided, and there was a general discussion of matters relating to the work of the association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. V. Mott Pierce of Buffalo; Vice Presidents—Oscar E. Binner and E. H. Mullin of New York; Secretary—L. H. Soule of New York; Treasurer—G. M. McCampbell of New York; Members of the Board of Control—W. B. Sherry, G. M. Campbell, H. L. Kramer, R. M. Moses, F. S. Thompson, L. M. Frailey, C. W. Post, Harry H. Good, J. N. Jares, and George G. Hall.

PRICE REDUCTIONS

IN HIGH-CLASS FURS AND FUR GARMENTS.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE MADE VERY APPRECIABLE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF GARMENTS OF RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL AND CARACUL, AND FUR LINED CLOTH GARMENTS, ALSO MUFFS AND NECK-PIECES OF THE FASHIONABLE FURS.

IN ADDITION, FUR RUGS AND MATS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

Annual Discount Sale of Fine Linens

Grande Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

These yearly sales are welcomed because of their bona fide character. The stocks are NOT replenished with ordinary or rejected linens, but ALL the distinctive "Maison de Blanc" productions are offered without reserve at a ***Discount of 10 Per Cent. or More.***

The latest imported Embroidered Lingerie Waists, with Parasols to match, at the same discount.

SPECIAL:

Imported Bath Towels in all colors. Formerly $1.00. 75c. each.

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st and 32d Streets.

PURE WATER

is as necessary to life as good food.

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

possesses all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that go to make a perfect table water. Still and sparkling.

Sold Everywhere

STATIONERY and STATIONERY ENGRAVING

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING IN THEIR STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, FINE NOTE PAPERS OF THE NEWEST FABRIC WEAVES IN THE APPROVED SIZES AND TINTS; DESK AND LIBRARY TABLE REQUISITES.

In addition, facilities are afforded for the Engraving of Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Reception, At-Home and Visiting Cards, and for the execution of Monogram and Address Dies. Stamping in plain colors, gold and silver; and illuminating are also features of this department.

MRS. DUKE IN COURT TO-DAY.

To Press Habeas Corpus Proceedings in Her Husband's Case.

The habeas corpus proceedings brought by Mrs. Brodie L. Duke will be heard this morning before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, and her counsel, Abraham Levy, says that she will be present when her husband is brought into court on her allegation that he is being illegally confined in a sanitarium at Amityville and deprived of his liberty without process of law and against his consent.

Mr. Levy also had another proceeding pending before Justice Gaynor in behalf of Mrs. Duke to have a commission appointed to inquire into Mr. Duke's sanity. This, Champe S. Andrews, as counsel for Mr. Duke's secretary, has succeeded in having postponed for a week, but the question of the tobacco man's sanity will be virtually determined in the habeas corpus proceedings unless Mr. Duke is satisfied to stay where he is, and it is said by the attorneys that this will not be the case.

To-morrow, before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, a motion will be made to have a committee appointed for the personal estate of Mr. Duke. This will be made by Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, counsel for the Duke family, who obtained the first commitment of Brodie L. Duke, under which he was taken from the Park Avenue Hotel. Mr. Levy said yesterday that he would vigorously oppose this motion on behalf of Mrs. Duke.

HEARS DRESSER ARGUMENT.

Judge Holt Reserves Decision on Referee's Adverse Report.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday, heard arguments on the confirmation of the report of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, recommending that a discharge from bankruptcy be denied to Daniel Le Roy Dresser of Dresser & Co., commission merchants at 15 and 17 Greene Street. The referee's report was based on two grounds, that Mr. Dresser obtained property on credit from various banks upon a materially false statement in writing, and that he refused to answer certain material questions.

Morris J. Hirsch made the argument on behalf of Mr. Dresser against confirming the report of the referee. He said that the statement in question was not false, and that Mr. Dresser did not obtain the money on credit from the banks on the statement, and did not make the statement to the banks for the purpose of obtaining the money. In regard to the refusal of Mr. Dresser to answer material questions, Mr. Hirsch said that Mr. Dresser stood on his constitutional rights by refusing to answer questions connected with the shipbuilding affair, on the ground that it might incriminate him, and the referee sustained the objection. Before the proceedings closed, however, the danger of incrimination passed, and Mr. Dresser was ready to answer the questions.

Judge Holt reserved decision and gave counsel two weeks' time to file briefs.

WEDDING GIFTS BURNED.

Harlem Blaze Ruined Most of Them—Tenant Lost $42, Too.

Fire in the apartments of Charles A. Meier, at 628 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, destroyed most of the wedding presents which had been given to him and his bride eight weeks ago. The damage amounted to about $500. After the fire had been extinguished Mrs. Frederick Story, who was on the second floor, and who rushed to the street when the blaze started, reported to the police that her apartments had been entered and $42 stolen from her pocketbook.

Mrs. Meier ironed some clothes early in the day and hung them near the stove. At noon she went out and when she returned found the kitchen in flames, which the firemen speedily controlled as soon as they arrived.

HARGIS, TOO, IN AMBUSH.

Prosecution Says Kentucky Judge, Rifle in Hand, Awaited Cockrell.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 18.—A. F. Byrd, attorney for the Commonwealth in the case against William Britton for the alleged assassination of James Cockrell at Jackson, Ky., made the sensational statement in opening the case to-day that the State would prove that Judge James Hargis sat in a window of the Hargis store, rifle in hand, prepared to shoot at the time that Britton and Curtis Jett are alleged to have killed Cockrell.

This is the first time that Hargis's name has been used as an actual participant in any of the Jackson feudal killings.

SAY NEGRESS ABUSED CHILD.

Accuser Says She Kept Girl Tied to a Bedpost Two Months.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 18.—Mrs. B. B. Everson, a negress, sixty-one years old, is in the Nassau County jail accused of cruelty to a twelve-year-old girl. It is alleged that the girl was kept tied to a bedpost for two months, and that she is now so weak that she cannot walk.

The complaint against the woman was made by Mrs. Susan Gable of Smithtown, who now has care of the child. Mrs. Everson will be arraigned before Justice Tatum at Bellmore to-morrow.

Housekeeper 92 Years Old Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Jan. 18.—Ann Jamison, housekeeper in the family of Nathaniel Tooker, died at Mr. Tooker's residence, 28 Evergreen Place, East Orange, last night of old age. She was in her ninety-second year, and had been employed as housekeeper in the family for fifty-seven years. She is thought to have held the record for long service in a suburban family.

BAR CONDEMNS HOOKER, BUT ASKS NO INQUIRY

Recommendation for Legislative Probe Beaten by Four Votes.

MEETING IN HOT WRANGLE

Three Resolutions Considered by Lawyers' Association, Mildest Finally Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—By the narrow margin of four votes, two of which were cast by Assemblyman Arthur C. Wade, his attorney, and Tax Commissioner Lester F. Stearns, mentioned jointly with him in connection with the alleged conspiracy to exact an excessive rental for the Government Post Office at Dunkirk, Justice Warren B. Hooker to-day was saved from having his alleged connection with the Post Office scandal brought to the attention of the Legislature by the New York Bar Association, with a recommendation for a complete investigation.

When the report of the Grievance Committee, on the findings of fact with respect to Justice Hooker's alleged connection with the Post Office scandals, had been read by Chairman Tuffeut and had been adopted by the Association, three proposals of action were made. The first was a resolution offered by Frederic W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, that the finding of the association, with the recommendations of the Grievance Committee, be submitted to the Legislature, and that a committee be appointed by the association to take such further action as might be necessary in proceedings by the Legislature to determine whether or not Justice Hooker should be removed from office on the charge that he was morally unfit to serve as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The second proposal, made by Simon Fleischmann of Buffalo, was that the association, while expressing its disapproval of the "political acts" of Justice Hooker, as set forth in the findings, believed that no further action on the part of the Bar Association was necessary.

The third proposal, offered by ex-United States District Attorney Marcarne Coxe of New York, was that the report of the Grievance Committee, with the accompanying testimony, be submitted by the Bar Association to the Legislature, with the recommendation that the Legislature investigate.

Owing to the action of President Hand in declaring the substitute resolution offered by Mr. Fleischmann an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Hinrichs, the association, before reaching a decision, became involved in a parliamentary tangle, which Speaker Nixon, who was present, declared was the worst he had ever witnessed.

Mr. Hinrichs made an impassioned appeal to the association. He expressed the belief that none could read the findings of facts without being convinced that there was good ground for an investigation by the Legislature of Justice Hooker's case.

"The worst feature of the case to my mind," said Mr. Hinrichs, "is the moral turpitude shown by Justice Hooker in his declaration that in doing the thing which he is charged with having done he was not conscious of having done anything wrong."

Lewis Carr of Albany said that the investigation of charges against Justice Hooker should never have been begun by the Bar Association. "If the Bar Association is to investigate offenses such as have been charged against Justice Hooker, it is undertaking a lifelong job; such offenses are common in politics," Mr. Carr said.

William B. Hornblower of New York said he was responsible for the Bar Association's action in beginning the investigation of the charges against Justice Hooker, and that if he had it to do over, he would again make the motion that the investigation be undertaken.

Francis Lynde Stetson said:

"We have already adopted the report of our committee containing findings tending to show Justice Hooker to have been guilty of indictable offenses, and yet, under the resolution offered by Mr. Fleischmann, we would put the association on record as declaring that these offenses were mere political acts, which did not call for any recommendation on our part that the Legislature begin an investigation. That is not only bad law, but is a code of morality to which I personally refuse to subscribe."

The first vote came upon the amendment offered by Mr. Cox. When that had been disposed of by a vote of 101 to 97, the question occurred upon the substitute for Mr. Hinrichs's resolution offered by Mr. Fleischmann. By a vote of 91 to 84, Mr. Fleischmann's substitute was adopted.

Among the members of the Legislature who voted against sending the charges against Justice Hooker to the Legislature for investigation were Majority Leader Rogers of the Assembly, Assemblymen Wade, Sheldon, and Phillips, and Senator Davis of Erie County. Deputy Attorney Generals James G. Graham, George A. Pierce, and W. H. Tennant also voted against a Legislative investigation.

Shortly before the opening of the session of the Bar Association some of the legislative leaders went to Gov. Higgins to put in their plea for an "extra list," that is, a list upon which the names of such political favorites who are not expected to render much if any service are placed. They received flat refusal by the Governor to give his sanction to any such list. Some of the leaders stated to-night they still have hopes that the Governor will honor their request.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Absolute Executive Sovereignty His, Says Charles A. Gardiner.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In his address on "The Constitutional Power of the President" at the annual meeting of the New York Bar Association to-day Charles A. Gardiner of New York spoke in part as follows:

"No other department of the Government has such plenary power to exercise its functions. The President is not only expressly granted all executive sovereignties, but is compelled under oath to exercise each and every one of them. How, then, is it possible for the President to exceed his express constitutional authority? What Federal act can he perform that he may not claim is in execution of his office and its attributes, of the Constitution and the laws, or of his executive powers?

"The discretion of the President is exclusive and absolute. Political power which is the sovereign will necessarily carries a sovereign and absolute discretion. In its exercise, therefore, the President has plenary and absolute discretion, and is responsible to no human power except a court of impeachment.

"The discretion of the President in executing the laws of Congress is also absolute. The subject matter of a law is determined by Congress, and the President can neither add to nor detract from its substance. Congress may also regulate all ministerial details, even in the minutest particulars—but whatever is left for the President to execute, be the same more or less, he can execute with as absolute discretion as he executes his office or the Constitution.

"Another consideration, however, must always govern the President. By the very law of his being he is subject first to the Constitution, and in executing statutes his discretion must be subordinate to the higher law of his being—the obligation faithfully to execute his office and the Constitution. He must first decide whether or not a law should be executed at all, and in deciding that he may subordinate laws of Congress and decrees of courts to reasons of State.

"The ultimate judgment the highest court of the people forbids him to execute a law, he may refuse to execute it, although Congress may direct him to do so.

"When his judgment pronounces a law unconstitutional, he may execute it, although the courts declare it unconstitutional and forbid him to execute it; and he may refuse to execute a law that the courts declare constitutional and command him to execute. Such exercise of his discretion cannot be revised by any judicial or legislative proceeding (4 Wall. 498-9) the only remedy is impeachment. But so long as he acts 'faithfully,' that is to the best of his judgment, his discretion is final and conclusive.

ERA OF EXECUTIVE EXPANSION.

"Such are the constitutional powers of the President. Their discussion on this occasion seems peculiarly appropriate. We have entered on a new era of political development. This is the age of Executive expansion. Until the rebellion Congress ruled supreme, all things centred in it, and under its great leaders it gradually expanded until it assume a disproportionate and dangerous ascendency in the government. As civil war settled down over the land, it became apparent that both Congress and the courts stood arrayed against the people. Then out of their ranks came Abraham Lincoln. Like Pallas Athene of old, he stepped forth from the very head of sovereignty, crowned with independence, girded about with the Constitution, and armed with the express command to preserve the Union. Lincoln was four long years executing that mandate, and over the graves of slavery and nullification and secession he founded a new republic whose spirit is nationality and whose dominating force is the President of the United States. With all the impetus of the rebellion, those principles now for a generation have been permeating the body politic with an insistence as irresistible as the forces of nature. The failure to impeach Johnson, the reconstruction measures of Grant, Cleveland's struggle for Executive independence, and McKinley's extra-territorial policies, all immeasurably strengthened the office and expanded its domestic and foreign powers.

NATION'S TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT.

"When President Roosevelt came before the people he was known throughout the land as the incarnation of nationality and Executive expansion. For three years he had maintained a domestic rule as uncompromising as Cleveland's, and a foreign policy more aggressive than McKinley's. He stood on that record, and before the bar of the people unflinchingly maintained the constitutionality of every act of his Administration. The Democratic Party met the issue squarely. Then followed an unprecedented campaign. The whole body politic made the constitutional powers of the President their supreme issue—not academically, but as applied to representative domestic and foreign problems, the Philippines, Panama, the Isthmian canal, the pension order, the trusts. The verdict of the people was an overwhelming indorsement of the President. He had claimed practically all their executive and magisterial sovereignties and absolute discretion to exercise them, and 7,000,000 electors, representing 46,000,000 citizens, voted that he was right and peremptorily commanded him to use them.

"That is my conception of the election of 1904. It was the most remarkable popular interpretation of the Constitution ever made in this Republic, and every argument I have made shows it was right. Thus my ideal of the President coincides with the ideal of the people—a majestic constitutional figure, uncontrolled by Congress, unrestrained by the courts, vested with plenary constitutional power and absolute constitutional discretion—a sovereign over 80,000,000 people, and the servant of 8,000,000 sovereigns, whose sole inspiring purpose is to serve his fellow-citizens, guard their liberties, and make this Nation the freest, most enlightened, most powerful sovereignty ever organized among men."

JAPANESE AID RUSSIANS.

Orientals Contribute at Organization of Society to Help Oppressed.

Japan helped to organize the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom at a public meeting held last night in the hall of the League for Political Education. Probably 200 men and women, principally women, were in attendance, and of this number a dozen were Japanese. Their "Banzais" mingled with the cheers of the American promoters of freedom, and when contributions were called for they were not found wanting.

Mme. Breshkofsky, who, for twenty years was an exile in Siberia, drew word pictures of starving thousands and of the tortures of the knout. She was the principal speaker. Others who spoke were Abraham Cahan, editor of Forward, and Herman Montague Donney, a native of Finland, and the author of "English Lyrics of a Finnish Heart."

The object of the society is to give sympathy and help to the Russian people in their struggle for liberty. All money subscribed will be used either for education, for maintaining Russian refugees in Europe, and assisting the widows and orphans of those who have given their lives for the cause or for lessening the miseries of Siberian exiles.

The following officers were last night elected by the New York Society:

President—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D.; Vice Presidents—George Kennan, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell; Secretary—Robert Erskine Ely; Treasurer—Arthur Bullard.

SHOT DEAD BY POLICEMAN.

Muldoon, Chasing Fugitive, Says Pistol Accidentally Went Off.

Louis Betsch, twenty-three years old, who said he did not know his street address, was shot and killed by Policeman Muldoon of the East Twenty-second Street Station while running from the shoe store of Giuseppe Vintanza at 617 East Sixteenth Street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The policeman says that while the shooting would have been justifiable it was purely accidental, his pistol having been discharged when he fell upon the icy pavement. He says he heard the crash of glass at the store, and, running up saw two men running away. They were followed after a brief interval by Betsch, who threw away a twelve-inch "jimmy," which was picked up by Policeman Tiernan, who heard the shot. Betsch was shot in the back. In his antemortem statement he denied that he was a burglar, but failed to account for his movements for several hours prior to the shooting. His mother, he said, lived at 307 Tenth Avenue.

TALK OF TRUST MERGER.

Rumored Plans of Mercantile and Equitable Institutions.

It was reported yesterday that the Mercantile Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company were to be merged into one corporation. H. C. Deming is President of the Mercantile Trust Company, and A. W. Kroch is President of the Equitable. The Equitable Life Assurance Association controls both companies.

Officials of the two companies were reticent yesterday, but it was learned that such a plan had been talked over several months ago, and might be carried out, but that nothing had been decided on. The capital of the combined companies might, it was said, be fixed at $20,000,000. The deposits equal $100,000,000 or thereabouts.

Hudson Companies' Directors.

The Hudson Companies, the construction concern which is to tunnel the North River, has elected as permanent Directors William C. McAdoo, John W. Simpson, Frederick B. Jennings, William C. Lane, Anthony N. Brady, Pliny Fisk, and William M. Barnum, and the following, who are also Directors of the Interborough Company: Walter G. Oakman, Andrew Freedman, Gardiner M. Lane, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and William Barclay Parsons. Mr. Oakman is President.

Dinner in Jurists' Honor.

The Medico-Legal Society gave a complimentary dinner to ex-Justice D Cady Herrick and to John J. Freedman, the retiring Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, at the Hotel Astor last night. The diners sat down among the wine kegs, two floors below the street level. Some thirty-five or forty men and women were present.

DOMINICA ACCEPTS AMERICAN ADVISER

President Roosevelt's Special Agent Cordially Received.

HE EXPLAINS HIS MISSION

Commander Dillingham to Help Reestablish the Republic's Credit and Promote Its Welfare.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 18.—Commander Albert C. Dillingham, United States Navy, yesterday presented at an official reception his credentials as special commissioner to Santo Domingo.

Addressing President Morales, he expressed the desire of the American Government to assist the Dominican Government to re-establish its credit, maintain order, promote the public weal, and realize the object for which the President of the United States had appointed him a special commissioner, namely, to give, in conjunction with Minister Dawson, advice to the Dominican Government as to how these ends may be attained.

Commander Dillingham added that he was charged to express President Roosevelt's earnest wishes for the prosperity and progress of this country and for President Morales' personal welfare.

President Morales responded in cordial terms. He said the peace, order, and credit of the Republic were the constant preoccupation of himself and his Cabinet. Although he had full faith that he should succeed in this undertaking for the Government and people, the cordial offer of the President of the United States would contribute to the realization of the ideal spoken of. The appointment of Commander Dillingham to work in harmony with Mr. Dawson was received by his Government with full approval.

He requested Commander Dillingham to express to President Roosevelt the desires of the generous, honest Dominican people. Commander Dillingham has met with an exceedingly good reception on the part of the Government and people, his actions during the last revolution in assisting to restore order being accepted as a guarantee of the desires of the American Government toward the Dominican Republic.

The mission of Commander Dillingham will be regarded cordially by the Government and people, and the country will doubtless benefit greatly by the friendly assistance of the Government at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Commander Dillingham was selected for his delicate mission to Santo Domingo because he was there during the recent revolution and is acquainted with all the conditions and problems connected with the many claims arising from damages done to foreigners who have property interests there. He has confidence in the present Administration of the island.

It is understood that his instructions are of a broad character. It is stated that there is no radical modification or enlargement of the sphere of control on the part of the United States in the island, but from the personality of the officer to whom has been intrusted the special errand of adjusting the peculiar complications there it is believed that this Government hopes to guide the Dominicans to a safe conclusion of their international difficulties.

The customs receipts collected by this Government will be applied to adjudicated claims, and payments will be made on claims of citizens of foreign countries pro rata until they are finally paid.

FIGHT FOOLED POLICE.

Two Men Start Row, Another Smashes Jeweler's Window and Escapes.

Max Gelula, a jeweler, of 24 Bowery, lost about $150 worth of diamond rings last night to robbers, who took the jewels from his show window, but he still has a $35 ring which the thieves evidently had their eyes on.

Gelula, four clerks, and a boy were in the store when a large stone, wrapped in a newspaper, crashed through the plate-glass window. Then a hand reached through the broken pane, grabbed a tray of diamond rings, and disappeared. Surrounded by a crowd, Gelula's clerks gathered up a number of diamond rings from the sidewalk which had fallen among the broken glass. It was found that three rings had been taken.

Capt. Kear of the Elizabeth Street Station learned that just before the robbery was committed two men started a fight on the corner of the Bowery and Canal Street, a few doors below Gelula's store, attracting a crowd, and that Policeman Buttner, find a detective had gone to the corner and broken up the fight when the crash of glass was heard and the thieves made off.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Aged Roomer Forgotten by Tenants When Fire Was Discovered.

Mrs. Fanny Marthineau, fifty years old, a widow, was burned to death on the top floor of 179 West Fourth Street yesterday afternoon. She had a furnished room in the old-fashioned two-story and attic dwelling. The fire was discovered by a policeman, but the women down stairs forgot about Mrs. Marthineau. Policeman Runkel ran up stairs, but near the top floor was driven back by smoke and flames. He heard no sound, and thought no one was there. Then he sent in an alarm.

Battalion Chief Shea, upon investigating after the fifteen-minute blaze, fell over the body close to the door. How the fire started is a mystery, as there was no stove in her room.

"CADET" VICTIM HELD.

Jefferson Seligman Watches Trial Before Magistrate Barlow.

Magistrate Barlow, although supposed to be on a vacation for ten days, came to town yesterday to hear all that he could of twenty "cadet" cases which originated before him in the Yorkville Court. He was able in the greater part of the day to dispose of only one case. The woman prisoner was remanded to the Tombs until to-day for sentence. He intimated that the sentence would not be severe, because the present movement was not so much after the women as to get the men whom they support.

Jefferson Seligman, the banker, who is one of the committee which is prosecuting this work, was in court the greater part of the day. He had a conference of an hour with the Magistrate, but neither would talk about it.

THREW BABY TO POLICEMAN.

Mother's Wit Saved Child as She Was Run Down.

To prevent her baby from being run down by an express wagon, Mrs. Mary Otis of 234 West Twenty-eighth Street, tossed her two months' old infant to a policeman at Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon. The mother was run over and was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that she was suffering from internal injuries.

When revived at the hospital her first thought was of her child, and she became hysterical when told that the baby had not been injured. Later the child was carried to its mother, and she covered it with kisses. George McGavin of 27 Dominick Street, driver of the express wagon, was locked up in the Tenderloin Station on a charge of assault.

SHOW AUTOISTS OVERSPEED.

Bicycle Policemen Capture Three After Long, Hard Chases.

Walter L. Marr of Detroit, who has a reputation as a designer of automobiles and as a racing chauffeur, and who is exhibiting machines at the Madison Square Garden for a manufacturer, was arrested while giving a prospective customer a ride up in Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon, charged with failing to display a license number on the machine.

He was captured by Policeman Connelly. Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court discharged Marr on his plea that the license number was inside the machine, which, he said, was only in temporary use.

When a large gray automobile containing five passengers besides the chauffeur whizzed north along Madison Avenue, late yesterday afternoon, Bicycle Policemen Sherry and O'Sullivan at Sixty-seventh Street estimated that it was going at least twenty-five miles an hour. The policemen gave chase, but those in the car waved their hats behind as they drew away.

Sherry and O'Sullivan decided to pace each other. O'Sullivan set the pace first and tore after the whizzing car for ten blocks, after which Sherry did the pacing. They were gaining slightly on the automobile at Ninety-second Street, where a truck got in the way, and they fell behind. The policemen got under way again, and after a good spurt caught the auto at One Hundred and Second Street, after a chase of thirty-five blocks.

The chauffeur, who was arrested, said he was Andre Bordier of Paris, and that he was living in the Waldorf-Astoria. Jacques Faure, the chauffeur's employer, who was in the car, gave $100 in cash as bail for Bordier's appearance in court this morning.

O'Sullivan no sooner had returned to his post of duty than he saw a car going twenty miles an hour south on Fifth Avenue, and then west on Fifty-ninth Street. O'Sullivan caught it at Columbus Circle, and the lone passenger in the machine said he was Charles Talbott, a chauffeur, of Syracuse. Talbott's employer, Alfred Canecho, also of Syracuse, furnished $100 cash bail for Talbott's appearance in the Yorkville Court this morning. Canecho is an exhibitor at the Automobile Show.

ITALIAN STABS AND KILLS.

Man Dead and Woman's Wounds Probably Are Fatal.

Salvatore Ferrari's habit of leaving his bread basket in the dark hallway while he delivered loaves through the house led to an affray in the tenement, 7 Extra Place, yesterday morning, in which Pasquale Tortoriello, 48 years old, was killed, and Maria Rosa Tortoriello, 30 years old, probably fatally stabbed in the abdomen.

Tortoriello's nephew, the janitor, was one of many who had fallen over the bread basket, and seeing Ferrari in the hall scolded him and they grappled. The uncle ran out to separate them, and fell dead with three stabs in the abdomen. The woman, who is the janitor's wife, then interfered, and Ferrari cut her once, her husband says, and then fled, as the halls were filling with tenants.

Extra Place is a blind alley running off First Street, near the Bowery, up which Ferrari ran, pursued by a mob, to the house at 3 Second Street. The crowd was afraid to follow him, but Policemen Neumiller of the Madison Street Station, and Hynes of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, found him disrobed on the top floor.

They led him back to the alley, where he was identified by the woman as her assailant, while a crowd made threats. He was committed without bail in the Yorkville Court, and Mrs. Tortoriello was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The body of Tortoriello then lay temporarily in the bed with his four-year-old son, who slept through all the tumult.

A LITERARY SENSATION.

Fiction Which Cost the Record Price of a Dollar a Word.

The hitherto unpublished story by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, which will appear in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, beginning Jan. 22, is a novel of satire and philosophy, the philosophy being a part of the satire. The nine chapters suffice to present to the reader a group of clearly drawn and sharply differentiated characters.

As in all of Disraeli's novels, the satire is directed against English titled and middle-class society. There is the Falconet family—of which the head is a great banker—very pious, deeply interested in tract and Bible classes, very philanthropic, dull and narrow. Claribel, Countess Bertram, is a great social leader and passes for a woman of much wit and learning, chiefly because, although her mind is quite empty and she rather silly and foolish, she is shrewd enough to make her friends and guests entertain the belief that she is singularly gifted. She has a son, an altogether heterodox young person, who resigns his seat in the House of Commons because he is unable to agree with anybody about anything.

There is an interesting East Indian gentleman, Kusinara, a Buddhist, who, with Mr. Hartmann, a German disciple of Schopenhauer, and a mysterious, brilliant stranger whose name is not disclosed, conspires to establish in London society a propaganda of a mongrel pessimistic and Vedistic philosophy intended by them to subvert and destroy the Christian religion. Their plot to make the silly and credulous but socially powerful Lady Bertram the leader of their cult vividly recalls the story of Mme. Blavatsky's relation to the sudden flowering out of Theosophy in New York some years ago.

Finally there is Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield's lifelong opponent, whom the reader will at once recognize in the character of Joseph Foplady Falconet. The portrait is drawn with an audacious likeness to the original, and upon this personage the author with visible delight expends his sharpest satire. The pietistic activities of Falconet's early youth are delineated; his Oxford career, his entry into politics, his election to the House of Commons, the fervor and zeal with which he devotes himself to public affairs, and notably his eloquence and wonderful flow of words, serve to make the development of the character follow a line immediately parallel to the early life of Mr. Gladstone.

It was perhaps Disraeli's real opinion of Gladstone that found expression in these disparaging sentences: "With all his abilities and achievements, Joseph Topiady Falconet was essentially a prig, and among prigs there is a freemasonry that never fails. All the prigs spoke of him as the coming man." That is perfectly characteristic of the distinguished and noble author, and it is a good example of the quality which makes this unfinished story by him so highly readable. The characters are marshaled, the story is already well on its feet, the action has begun with a notably lively movement already sufficient to evoke the reader's interest, when the end of the fragmentary tale is reached.

It may be interesting to know that this posthumous novel by Disraeli has been purchased from his executors for a sum which equals the rate of One Dollar a Word, which is probably the highest rate on record for a work of fiction.

The Beaconsfield novel will be given in three installments in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES of January 22 and 29 and February 5. As this will be the only form in which this work will appear for three years no one who would not miss the opportunity of reading it should fail to send in his order for these editions of THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

BROKAW BROTHERS

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TROUSERS.

HAVEN'T you need for a pair or two of extra Trousers, both for convenience and economy's sake? Here are about 300 pairs of Worsted and Cassimere Trousers, in attractive weaves and cut to the newest models.

Prices were $6 to $9. Now $4.50 to $7.00. All sizes.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

PREFERRED DEATH TO JAIL.

Newark Justice of the Peace Shot Himself When Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Arrested on a bench warrant for contempt of court as a result of his failure to make an accounting of an estate of which he was executor, John Tauwalt, sixty-two years old, a Justice of the Peace, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home, 11 Elizabeth Street, to-day. Tauwalt killed himself before Joseph L. Hayes, a court officer, who only a minute before had made him a prisoner. The police had been looking for him since Dec. 17.

Tauwalt was named executor in the will of Rose Obert, who died Sept. 7, 1902, leaving an estate amounting to something over a thousand dollars. He had frequently been ordered to file an accounting, but neglected to do so, when Judge Skinner issued a bench warrant for his arrest for contempt of court.

Tauwalt, it is believed, had had trouble with other small estates of which he was executor. He was a widower and occupied the premises alone.

COURT KEEPS MINE OPEN.

Denies Application to Close Minnie Healy Plant in Amalgamated Suit.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court of Montana to-day declined to grant the application of the Amalgamated Copper Company for an order closing the $10,000,000 Minnie Healy Mine, in Butte.

It was sought to have the mine closed pending an appeal to determine whether the title belongs to the Heinze or the Amalgamated interests. The court in denying application for the order announced that decision as to the title could be expected in a few weeks.

ALL WANT CANAL JOBS.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Persons Make Application.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons have made application for places on the Isthmus of Panama under the Canal Commission.

There are 1,198 who want to be clerks, 1,044 who want to be engineers, assistant civil engineers, or anything from rodmen to chainmen; 266 bookkeepers applied, 285 doctors, 1,061 timekeepers, 85 pharmacists, and 68 trained nurses. In all, there were 4,582 applications, and of these 191 were thrown out as unavailable.

PELTA'S DEATH PUZZLING.

Peculiar Substance Found in Jeweler's Stomach to be Analyzed.

Coroner's Physician Weston, in performing an autopsy on the body of Simon Pelta, a jeweler who lived at 130 West Twenty-eighth Street, at the Morgue yesterday afternoon, discovered a peculiar whitish substance in the stomach. Its nature will be determined by a chemical analysis to-day.

Pelta suddenly became ill after attending the performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday night, and died soon afterward. Coroner Scholer, who investigated, ordered the body sent to the Morgue, but when the Morgue attendant called for the body Mrs. Pelta refused to let him take it. Some policemen were sent along later with the Morgue attendant, and when it was explained that the body would be returned after the autopsy the family permitted its removal. They say that they have no reason to believe that Mr. Pelta was poisoned.

TORONTO COLLEGE MEN DINE.

Canadian University Alumni Toast King Edward and Roosevelt.

Forty-five members of the University of Toronto Club of New York held their annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. A. B. Robinson acted as toastmaster, and after the toast "His Imperial Majesty, King Edward VII.," had been drunk, "God Save the King" was sung. Then the toast, "The President of the United States" was drunk and was followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The toast "Canada" was responded to by Prof. J. B. Galbraith of the university; the toast "Alma Mater," by Prof. Alfred Baker, and the toasts "Sister Universities" and the University of Toronto Club," by W. T. Robson of the Canadian Club, and James A. Meek of McGill University.

Dies on Elevated Train.

A man, named Colhurst, an inventor, died suddenly on a north-bound Sixth Avenue elevated train at the Park Place station yesterday afternoon. The body was taken off at Franklin Street. Colhurst was the inventor of the "baby napkin ring and holder," and samples of the invention as well as engravings of the inventor were found on him.

Wire Gun's Test.

It is reported by an official of the Brown wire gun that at a continued test of the six-inch gun under Lieut. Col. Charles S. Smith, commandant at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, yesterday the weapon, in one of five shots, made a world's record for a gun fifty calibres long by attaining a muzzle velocity of 3,280 feet per second, and a pressure of 42,280 pounds to the square inch, the projectile weighing 100 pounds and being impelled by 68 pounds of smokeless powder.

Price of Belting Goes Up.

At a special meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association it was unanimously resolved to advance the price of belting 10 per cent. over the prices in force on Nov. 1, 1904, the advance to go into effect immediately.

S. & M. Simplex

In motor cars of to-day the most successful adaptation of the desirable features of foreign models to American conditions is seen in the S. & M. Simplex. Here Yankee acquisitiveness and ingenuity have worked out as perfect a product as human effort is capable of. Uniform strength of materials, simplicity of construction, noiseless action, power, speed, and ease of control are cardinal virtues; while beautiful bodies, fitted out and upholstered as comfort and luxury demand, are supplied in compliance with the taste of the buyer. Whether tested from the point of beauty or of utility it easily maintains its title as

"The First American Automobile."

S. & M. Simplex motors for pleasure and auxiliary launches should be ordered now for early delivery in the Spring. Clean, compact, powerful and speedy.

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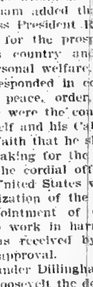

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ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

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SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

If we saved these cloths until next Fall there is no doubt in the world we could get three times the amount for them. But that would not be the Arnheim way. All effects are neat and modest. $25 for any of them.

Sale on second floor.

Samples mailed upon request.

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Broadway and 9th Street.

HARRIS STEEL CABLE FIRE ESCAPES FOR RESIDENCES

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WOMAN TRAPPED PALMIST.

Signaled Detectives, Who Arrested Mme. Merlin After a Struggle.

"Madame" Merlin, who, the police say, is plain Margaret Merlin, clairvoyant and palmist, was arrested by two detectives last night in her apartments, 137 West Forty-third Street, opposite the Hotel Cadillac, after a hard struggle. The signal for the arrest was given by Mrs. Ellen Reynolds, matron of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had been assigned by Capt. Flood to detective work on the case.

About a week ago Mrs. Reynolds visited the Merlin woman and told her she had lost a diamond ring. The police matron said she paid $2, and was told to return in a week with $7, when the name of the person who had taken the ring would be revealed. Mrs. Reynolds, accompanied by Detectives Goodenough and Berger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, went back last night. The detectives waited outside, it being understood they were to enter when Mrs. Reynolds signaled after she had paid marked money to the clairvoyant.

Mrs. Reynolds said in her report to Capt. Flood that the clairvoyant told her a man named Thompson had her ring. The matron then went to a front window and stood there drawing on her gloves, the signal that brought Detective Berger to the room. Berger's strength was being taxed to hold the woman when Goodenough came to his assistance, and the advent of a second officer further enraged the Merlin woman, who scratched Berger's face, smashed his hat, and kicked him. Once she managed to kick Mrs. Reynolds also, sending her to the floor. The detectives subdued her, however, and she was locked up charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

FOR NEW BRIDGE ELEVATED.

Belmont's Offer Made Months Ago Just Brought to Light.

Dr. J. V. W. Kastendieck made an appeal to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday for improved transit facilities over the new Williamsburg Bridge, where he said the transportation problem was now even worse than at the old Brooklyn Bridge. He wanted the moving sidewalk scheme of 1903 approved, and was astounded to find that its projectors had withdrawn their application for that route franchise.

Controller Grout informed him that it was impossible to find anybody to build and operate a line such as he suggested. The nearest to it was a proposition from August Belmont, which was hauled from the archives and made public yesterday for the first time. In this he offers, on behalf of the Interborough Company, to operate an elevated road over the Williamsburg Bridge from Brooklyn to Ninth Avenue in this city, with free transfers at the Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue elevated roads, and with the Subway, provided the Rapid Transit Board will find a way for them to build an elevated structure across Broadway. Having this been brought to light, the elevated road plan was referred to the Committee on Plans for consideration.

SHELTER FOR TROOPS.

Problem of How Inauguration Visitors Shall Be Housed Solved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The local committee having in charge the housing of the visiting troops who will take part in the inauguration parade has reached a solution of the problem. They will be sheltered in the residences located in the block which has been condemned for the five new office building that is to be erected for the Senate at the north side of the Capitol grounds. There are forty good residences on this block.

As the Government owns these houses it can do with them as it pleases, and there will be no objections, it is believed, to the suggestion.

MISS SPANG DECLARED SANE.

But Disobedient Minor, Says Justice—Back to Sanitarium.

Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a memorandum yesterday afternoon in which he gave his reasons for remanding Miss Mabel Spang to Dr. Bond's sanitarium, in Yonkers. At the same time he judicially declared the young woman sane. She is the daughter of Charles A. Spang, an iron manufacturer living at 65 East Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan.

By the order of Justice Marean the hearings have been held in secret, and he has imposed absolute silence as to the nature of the testimony adduced. The memorandum says:

"The commitment was void by reason of its having been made without notice or an opportunity to be heard. But Miss Spang is a minor and is held also by virtue of delegated parental authority. She is not, and I think never was, insane. But she is disobedient and unfilial, and is subject, when permitted her freedom, to a vicious influence, and is easily led.

"And I find the restraint to which she is subjected to be reasonable and necessary under the circumstances. The writ is dismissed and Miss Spang is remanded."

Miss Spang was sent to Dr. Bond's sanitarium at the instance of her mother, and sought to be released under a writ of habeas corpus.

BROKER TO POLICE STATION.

Cabman Drove Him There in Effort to Collect Fare.

Alfred Reaves, a cabman who has his stand in front of the Hotel Manhattan, drove up to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night with a man who wore a fur-lined overcoat in the cab and asked Sergt. Wilson to help him collect his fare.

J. P. Geddes, forty years old, a broker, at 25 Broad Street, was the description the passenger gave.

Reaves told the Sergeant that he had been ordered to drive to the Holland House. Geddes refused, the cabman said to get out or to pay his bill. He displayed a key to a room in the hotel and ordered him to drive around the city. Reaves drove to the station instead. Sergt. Wilson got Geddes's address, and the cabman said he would visit the broker this morning at his office.

Skating Races in Clermont Rink.

Three speed skating races were decided last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, and in all excellent time was made. H. Earle won the one-mile scratch, defeating the same-mile Class A handicap, in an exciting finish, with his clubmate, H. McKeefery, second, and the New York Athletic Club skater, W. L. Smith, third. The latter was the only scratch marker in the contest, and he made a splendid effort to get the front position; but the Brooklyn skaters cut out on the turns and held him back to third place. The summary:

One-mile Class A, Handicap.—Won by H. Earle, Brooklyn, 70 yards; H. McKeefery, Brooklyn, 70 yards, second; W. L. Smith, New York A. C., scratch, third. Time—2:36 2-5.

One-mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by Frank H. McMillan, Hoboken Skating Association, 80 yards; E. W. Rockefellow, Wimthrop A. C., scratch, second; E. S. Mills, Clermont Skating Club, 100 yards, third. Time—3:08 2-5.

Half-mile, Novice.—Won by Frederick W. Decker, Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association; L. Moller, Brooklyn, second; C. C. Dietrich, Tuscorora A. C., third. Time—1:49.

Wisconsin Lost at Basket Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Newark Institute basket ball team defeated the University of Wisconsin five on the home court here to-night, by the score of 37 to 20. The game was very exciting. The Institute five made fourteen field goals and nine fouls, while Wisconsin scored three field goals and fourteen fouls.

OVERFLOW AUTO SHOW IN MADISON SQUARE

Cars for Free Rides Fill Streets Around the Garden.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR TIRES

New Carriage with Luxurious Fittings Arrives at Importers' Exhibit—Practical Features of Swiss Car.

As one approaches the Madison Square Garden, where the Automobile Show is in full swing, the fact is borne sharply upon his mind that it is simply a matter of taste and expense whether he inspect the exhibit inside the Garden or be content with the open-air display of machines that are lined up for demonstrating purposes all around the big building. Over 100 puffing automobiles of all descriptions and sizes could be seen there at any hour of the day yesterday. Most of them were on the Fourth Avenue side, but the overflow extended well into Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, while Madison Avenue, in front of the Garden, despite the efforts of the police to keep traffic clear, looked as though a reliability run for motor cars were about to start at any minute.

There were in fact many minor reliability runs all day long, and a constant stream of prospective buyers was being led out from the Garden by hopeful sales agents from early in the morning until late at night. A free ride up Fifth Avenue through the Park was usually the result, and it was noted that the fine weather brought out a particularly large number of inquirers who were anxious to ride before deciding to buy. Two or three delivery wagons lined up against the Fourth Avenue curb were the only ones that were not almost constantly in motion.

Inside the Garden the crowd was, if anything, denser than on the preceding days. In this respect the Automobile Show reached its high-water mark, and at times in the afternoon and evening it was absolutely impossible to get near the more popular booths.

The big silver cup given by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and which was won last October by George Heath, driving a high-powered French car, always attracts a curious crowd. It has a prominent place in the restaurant room, and the trophy is flanked by the latest models of the French firm whose racing car won the cup. A thirty-five horse power chassis has been purchased by F. H. Rawson of Chicago, and a handsome eighteen horse power phaeton-top car was bought yesterday by William Barbour of this city. The most elaborate French cars in the firm's exhibit is one of twenty-four horse power, capable of accommodating five persons in the rear and two on the front seat. In addition to all the latest improvements, bringing the cost of the vehicle up to $8,800, a movable baggage frame can be fastened to the rear, strong enough to carry two or three heavy trunks.

Several novel devices in tires are shown in the Garden, but one of the most practical does not attempt to solve the tire problem itself, but, taking the tires as they are, endeavors to save them from damage by providing a strong covering. That the idea possesses elements of practicability may be judged from the fact that yesterday one of the largest American manufacturers gave an order to have all of its demonstrating cars equipped with this tire covering. The shoe of the tire is really a coat of mail, affixed to stout leather, which is tied upon the tire. This coat of mail consists of a series of hexagonal-shaped plates of steel, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, so arranged that they do not touch each other, except where the tire comes in contact with the ground. At this point each plate touches, thus making a surface absolutely unpuncturable.

Among the visitors in the Garden last night were Mrs. Burke Roche, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., James L. Breese, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, James Henry Smith, Jeffetson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan W. Whipple, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, C. Oliver Iselin, H. H. Vreeland, W. F. Wharton, John Blake Baker, Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Spencer Trask, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, and A. R. Paddington.

The Importers' Automobile Show in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall drew its usual number of sightseers and purchasers yesterday. In the exhibit of Italian cars a new 16-horse-power car was received yesterday, fitted with an American-made body of the brougham type. Its finish and design it is the equal of the finest French bodies. Among the conveniences for travel with which the carriage is equipped are sliding front windows, a speaking tube connecting with the driver's seat, a folding table containing a toilet case and manicure set, and other minor luxuries.

James Breese of this city was a purchaser of a 24-horse-power phaeton-top Italian motor car for $8,500. One of the most expensive French cars in the show was sold to E. L. Welsh of Philadelphia for $12,500. The car has fifty horse power, with a tonneau body built in Paris.

The single exhibit of Swiss cars is attracting favorable attention. This car has only been imported to America for a short time, but has already met with considerable success. In England the car is well known and demonstrated its reliability in the 1,000-mile run in Great Britain last month, when the Swiss car made the best showing, running the distance in 22 days with a consumption of 25¾ gallons of gasoline and less than four gallons of water. The car possesses an ingenious-looking device whereby, in case the sprocket or chain breaks, the run home may be made on one wheel. A chassis and complete car from the factory in Switzerland are shown, the 90-horse-power car costing $9,500.

One of the new things in the show is a French car of a make never before used here. Its running gear is so arranged as to give a smooth, quiet motion. George W. Condon, the American agent, announces that he has ordered a 60-horse-power car to use in the races at the various tracks next Summer, and he is also planning to bring over a big racing car to enter the Vanderbilt Cup race next Fall.

ANOTHER BASEBALL MEETING.

Annual Session of Eastern League to be Held Here Monday.

President P. T. Powers of the Eastern League has instructed the delegates to the annual meeting, to assemble at the Hotel Victoria, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, on Monday at noon. The new draft rule proposed by the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues and favored by the National League, which bore it conspicuous part at the recent meeting of the National Commission, will undoubtedly be the most important matter which the Eastern League delegates will be called upon to decide. The demand of the minor leagues for $1,500 as the price of a drafted player was not adopted at Cincinnati, President Johnson of the American League being strongly opposed to the increase in price. The matter will again be considered by the National Commission at its meeting next month.

Other business to be transacted at the Eastern League meeting will be the awarding of the championship to the Buffalo Club and approving the decisions of the National Board made last week. A reduction in the salary list of clubs is another subject that will be deliberated upon, and a favorable decision is expected.

Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn Club says that Jordan, Hayden, Kelly, Loudenslager, Adkins and Wiltse, who were drafted by the Brooklyns, will be returned to Baltimore, but that Lewis will be retained.

De Oro Won Pool Championship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The third and final game in the six-hundred-point pool championship contest between Alfred De Oro and Grant Eby resulted last night in De Oro defeating Eby by the total score of 600 to 480. Last night's score resulted: De Oro, 196; high run, 50. Eby, 221; high run, 41.

THISTLE CURLERS WINNERS.

Take John Dewar Cup from Utica Team by a Score of 17 to 16 Points.

The first de of the curling tournament yesterday for the John Dewar Cup and medals on the ice at Van Cortlandt Park Lake was a contest of the skips, and the Thistles defeated the Uticas of Utica, N. Y., by a score of 17 to 16 points. The ice that had been thick and smooth for the roarin' game, when the braw laddies of the heathery hills met for the Dalrymple medal last week, had become rather soft, so that there was no end of sweepin' up needed to bring the stanes up to the tee. Not a few stopped short of the hog line, as no vigorous application of the brooms would bring them over. Eight rinks mustered for the contest, the champion Utica Curling Club of Utica, N. Y., and the St. Andrew's Curling Club of this city entering two rinks. The other clubs represented were: Terrace City Curling Club of Yonkers, N. Y., and Thistle Curling Club, Empire-Manhattan Curling Club and Van Cortlandt Lake Curling Club, all of this city.

The winning rinks displayed rare form and the skips worked like heroes to bring the stanes into port. Skip Andy Dickson waved his broom and signaled the shots for the Thistles in a way that gave them enthusiasm and brought them through the victors over the first rink of the champion Uticas, who held the cup last year. Up to the last head Utica led by 16 to 13. Then MacKenzie placed a "pot lid" for the Thistles and it was cleverly guarded by the others of his side, so that when the stanes were counted the Uticas had failed to land a single one within the outer circle of the tee, while all of the Thistles' blocks of polished granite were within it.

Terrace City, Empire-Manhattan, and the Van Cortlandt Lake rinks won the other contests. The scoring, as a rule, was rather low, but this was due to the drag ice, which made the more scientific shots of inwicking and outwicking almost impossible. Owing to the conditions prevailing Referee W. Fred Allen of the Utica Curling Club decided that the second tie, or semi-finals, should take place at a later date, and it was agreed, after a conference of the skips, to play that tie next Monday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Summaries of yesterday's play:

RINK NO. 1.

Thistle.	Position.	Utica.
G. Turnbull	Lead	H. Quinn
C. MacKenzie	Second Stone	E. P. Wilkins
A. Frazier	Third stone	H. J. Johnson
A. Dickson	Skip	A. S. Brinkerhoff

Score—Thistle Curling Club, 17; Utica No. 1, 16.

RINK NO. 2.

Terrace City.	Position.	Utica No. 2.
Tom Heath	Lead	Dr. Johnson
R. Anderson	Second stone	A. L. Munson
S. A. Peene	Third stone	F. J. Cronin
J. T. Brown	Skip	J. E. MacLaughlin

Score—Terrace City Curling Club of Yonkers, 13; Utica No. 2, 10.

RINK NO. 3.

Empire-Manhat.	Position.	St. Andrew's No. 1.
J. Kellock	Lead	R. Gunther
Watson Low	Second stone	J. Renney
W. Maunsell	Third stone	R. Boyd
J. F. Coudry	Skip	J. E. MacWilliams

Score—Empire-Manhattan Curling Club, 20; St. Andrew's Curling Club No. 1, 10.

RINK NO. 4.

Van Cortlandt.	Position.	St. Andrew's No. 2.
John Pepper	Lead	F. Macnee
P. J. Gilmartin	Second stone	A. Gillies
George Frazier	Third stone	P. Dykes
I. Frazier	Skip	J. Leslie

Score—Van Cortlandt Lake Curling Club, 21; St. Andrew's Curling Club No. 2, 7.

CHOOSE DR. VAN DYKE'S SON.

One of Debaters at Princeton Washington's Birthday Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 18.—At a mass meeting of the junior, sophomore, and freshmen classes to-day the orators who will speak at the exercises on Washington's Birthday were selected, among them the son of Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. The exercises will consist of a prize oratorical contest and the class of '76 prize debate.

The speakers will be: 1906 class orator, K. M. McEwan, Amsterdam, N. Y.; class debater, W. S. Davison, Highstown, N. J.; 1907 class orator, J. N. Sayer, South Bethlehem, Penn.; class debater, H. J. Sterritt, Philadelphia; 1908 class orator, C. J. Greene, Havana, Cuba; class debater, H. J. Van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.

GANZEL WANTS MORE MONEY.

Declines to Sign Baseball Contract and Says Williams Will, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—It is almost certain that the Greater New York Club of the American League will lose the services of John Ganzel, the first baseman, the coming season. Ganzel has been anxious to break into minor league company as a player-manager, but as yet has been unable to secure the franchise of the Grand Rapids Club of the Central League, which he wanted.

Ganzel writes to a friend here that he had received a contract from Manager Clark Griffith, but as it called for the same old salary, and as he considered it not enough, he declined to sign. Ganzel says, too, that "Jimmy" Williams, second baseman, had been cut in salary, but that he would refuse to accept it. Ganzel also says that he will surely decline to go to New York unless it is as a last resort. There is some talk of Ganzel being shifted to one of the American Association teams in a trade.

MUSIC RIDE AT DURLAND'S.

Interesting Entertainment Winds Up with High-Jumping Horses.

Of the numerous successful musical rides held at Durland's Riding Academy this season, that of last night was one of the most interesting. Among the many men and women who participated in the ride was Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Mr. and Mrs. C. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Eckmeyer, Baroness Darlitz, Miss Parsons, Miss Kearney, Miss Hammond, Mrs. W. H. Lane, Miss Lopez, Mrs. L. A. Cushman, Mrs. Winter, Miss A. Maguire, Miss S. Davis, Miss Evans, Miss Ada May, Miss L. Stern, Mis F. M. De Coster, Miss Ball, Albert Turner, A. W. Parsons, H. W. Rose, W. Zimmerer, E. H. Strassburger, R. S. O'Loughlin, E. H. Clift, William Trevor, G. Amend, A. L. Webster, H. A. Finney, W. W. Kopper, S. Holloway, E. L. Hacht, and W. V. May.

Following the ride three interesting equestrian events took place. The first was a game of indoor polo between the Wanderers and the Durlands. Both teams put up a good, stiff fight which seemed greatly to please the large number of spectators who came to the academy to see the sport. The game resulted in a tie, each side scoring two points.

During a game of pushball there were many laughable incidents. The evening's entertainment closed with high jumping by prominent member toppers, which had performed at the recent Horse Show at Madison Square Garden.

Princeton Won at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Princeton's basket ball team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in a close struggle this afternoon by the score of 37 to 35. The game was unusually rough and the fouling frequent. Princeton was penalized 28 times, while Pennsylvania was caught fouling on 22 occasions. Trone was the only player who did not get a foul called on him during the contest. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Ely, McLean.		
Kahler	Forwards	Kunkle, Flint
Clark, Torrey		Walker
Vanderbilt, Trone	Guards	Lawrence, Fales

Goals from field—Kunkle, 5; Trone, 4; McLean, 3; Vanderbilt, 2; Kahler, 2; Fales, Clark, and Ely. Goals from fouls—Flint, 3; Clark, 8; McLean, 3. Points on charging—Princeton, 4; Pennsylvania, 4. Referee—Mr. Schiffler. Umpire—Mr. Stratton. Timekeeper—James Robinson. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Auto Manufacturers for Good Roads.

An appropriation of $600 was made yesterday at the Executive Committee meeting of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers for the use of the Committee on Good Roads. A greater effort will be made during the coming year by the organization toward furthering the good roads movement. The meeting was held in the Victoria Hotel and was well attended. The annual election of five members of the Executive Committee resulted in the election of Samuel T. Davis, R. D. Chapin, S. D. Waldon, Charles Clifton, and L. H. Kittridge. The new committee will meet to-morrow at the same place to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of over $10,000. The membership of the association includes fifty-three representatives of the leading manufacturers of automobiles in this country, a substantial increase over last year.

Gasoline Automobiles and Selden Patent

United States Letters Patent No. 549,160, granted to George B. Selden, control broadly all gasoline automobiles which are accepted as commercially practical.

The Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report for 1895, said:

"Selden, in 1895, received a patent, Nov. 5, No. 549,160, which may be considered the pioneer invention in the application of the compression gas engine to road or horseless carriage use."

The following manufacturers and importers who represent the leading gasoline cars of the United States and Europe, ranging from 4 to 100 h. p., are licensed under the Selden patent:

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

APPERSON BROS. AUTOMOBILE CO., Kokomo, Ind.
THE AUTOCAR CO., Ardmore, Pa.
BUICK MOTOR CO., Flint, Mich.
BUFFALO GASOLENE MOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO., Detroit, Mich.
CREST MANUFACTURING CO., Dorchester, Mass.
THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO., Hartford, Conn.
ELMORE MANUFACTURING CO., Clyde, O.
H. H. FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
THE HAYNES-APPERSON CO., Kokomo, Ind.
THE KIRK MANUFACTURING CO., Toledo, O.
KNOX AUTOMOBILE CO., Springfield, Mass.
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, Bridgeport, Conn.
NORTHERN MANUFACTURING CO., Detroit, Mich.
OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Detroit, Mich.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
THE PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO., Cleveland, O.
THE GEORGE N. PIERCE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.
POPE MOTOR CAR CO., Toledo, O.
THE SANDUSKY AUTOMOBILE CO., Sandusky, O.
THE STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc., 513-7th Ave., N. Y.
THE F. B. STEARNS CO., Cleveland, O.
STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE CO., South Bend, Ind.
E. R. THOMAS MOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
WALTHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Waltham, Mass.
THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, O.
WORTHINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO., 547 5th Av., N. Y.

IMPORTERS.

AUTO IMPORT CO., 1,786 Broadway, N. Y.
SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTOMOBILE CO., 52 W. 43d St., N. Y.
THE CENTRAL AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,684 Broadway, N. Y.
HOLLANDER & TANGEMAN, 5 W. 45th St., N. Y.
F. A. LA ROCHE CO., 147 W. 38th St., N. Y.
STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO. OF N. Y., 136 W. 38th St., N. Y.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc., 513 7th Ave., N. Y.
PANHARD & LEVASSOR CO., 232 W. 13th St., N. Y.
WORTHINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO., 547 5th Ave., N. Y.

Suits for infringement are now pending against manufacturers, importers and users of and dealers in unlicensed cars, and the policy of the licensees hereafter will be aggressive.

Do Not Buy a Lawsuit With Your Automobile!

SEE THAT A SELDEN LICENSE PATENT PLATE IS ON THE CAR BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.

ALL PERSONS ARE NOW FINALLY WARNED

that suits will be brought against firms and individuals manufacturing, selling and using unlicensed gasoline automobiles.

William A. Redding, Esq., Attorney, of 38 Park Row, New York City, has been authorized to make adjustments with persons who have in the past unwittingly infringed the Selden Patent by the importation or purchase of unlicensed foreign made automobiles, and who choose now to guard themselves against prosecution.

Many individual infringers already have sought and effected settlements.

ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED AUTOMOBILE MFRS.,
7 EAST 42d ST., NEW YORK.

YALE BEATS COLUMBIA IN ROUGH HOCKEY GAME

Sons of "Old Eli" Outplay Local Men and Win by 9 to 3.

SEVERAL PLAYERS PENALIZED

Big Crowd Enjoys Intercollegiate Championship Contest at the St. Nicholas Rink.

In a fast hockey match Yale's seven defeated that representing Columbia last night by the score of 9 goals to 3. The competition was one of the intercollegiate championship series, and attracted a large crowd to the St. Nicholas Rink.

The body checking, tripping, and the generally rough work which the game affords, assumed considerable proportions in the second half. After warning the players Referee Hornfeck began ruling the offenders off, and Behr, Harrington, Kay, and Armstrong were penalized. Kay ruthlessly jammed Bodie against the wooden side of the rink, and for a moment the spectators believed him to be seriously injured. He got himself straightened out, however, and continued to the end.

Throughout the forty minutes of play the sons of "Old Eli" displayed excellent team work and remarkable skilfulness in following the puck closely. They also indicated an ability to shoot true for the goal. Had the majority of their efforts in this direction been successful, and the only reason that they failed was due to the splendid work of Columbia's goal keeper, Ebling, the visitors would have piled up an overwhelming score.

Concerted team plays were fairly good on the Columbia side, and the team repeatedly broke up the formation with which Yale threatened their goal. The most pronounced weakness of the boys from Morningside Heights was their tardiness in following the puck, and in instantly making the most of the many opportunities in shooting for goal.

Near the close of the first half the first casualty occurred. Behr of Yale receiving a blow on the head which dazed him and another on the legs. He was out for ten minutes and then resumed play, the half ending with the score 6 to 1 in Yale's favor.

Bodie opened the second half by scoring on a pretty shot from the side for Columbia. Just before he made it Shephard body-checked him so violently that Bodie pirouetted like a top, but a moment after his chance came, and he scored. Then Armstrong went down from a blow on the head, and the match was stopped for fifteen minutes while he was patched up into playing condition.

Yale's best plays in the second half were the goal made by Shephard, who stole the puck from Bodie as the latter was carrying it along the ice, and Marcus's lift shot of the rolling rubber disk, which, when on struck, bounded into the goal. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Columbia.
Peverley	Goal	Ebling
Flinn, Kay	Cover point	Carter, Harrington
Behr	Forward	Jackson
Shepard	Forward	Bodie
Marcus	Forward	Lang
Dillworth	Forward	Armstrong

Goals scored—Dillworth, 1; Behr, 1; Marcus, 3; Shepard, 2; Callaghan, 2; Bodie, 1. Goal umpires—John Cornell for Yale and Walter Cook for Columbia. Referee—Heinz Hornfeck of Westchester Hockey Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Yale's New Crew Coaching Plan.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—The Yale Alumni Weekly to-morrow will announce officially a new plan for the coaching of this year's Yale crew. The statement, in effect, follows:

Yale will this year change her old system of a "shifting" coach for the crew which has prevailed for several years, and under which the captain of one crew has been the regular coach of the next crew. This year Capt. Cross of last year's crew cannot return, and consequently Capt. Whittier will serve as coach through the season, with Kennedy as rowing instructor at New London and Julian Wheeler Curtiss as advisory graduate coach.

Birds Scarce in Field Trials.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Warm weather, which characterized conditions governing the annual running of the all-aged stakes of the United States Field Club, caused a scarcity of birds, but afforded the large attendance, including Mrs. Herman B. Duryea and guests, opportunity to follow afoot and on horseback. Many champions of past trials are contesting in for all-age honors, and eight braces were trial to-day, the best work being seen in Charles Proctor's Alpine Lad, and R. D. Chapin, S. D. Waldon, Charles Clifton, and L. H. Kittridge. The new committee will meet to-morrow at the same place to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of over $10,000. The membership of the association includes fifty-three representatives of the leading manufacturers of automobiles in this country, a substantial increase over last year.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

GAY BOY HEAVILY PLAYED.

His Defeat in New Orleans Race Cost Eastern Horsemen Dearly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—Gay Boy's defeat cost the Eastern contingent a big pile of money this afternoon. Gannon had the mount, and instead of 10 or 15 to 1, as expected, the books opened at 3 to 1. The betting started as if the race was already run. As long as the price held the money poured in. A jockey named Powell, who had ridden the horse before in the races here only once, was able to get the horse off with an even break. Gay Boy got off as he usually does. There was no one near him. The button was pressed. He hesitated for a moment, while the others went away in a rush. When he got under full headway the race was practically over.

Capt. "Jim" Williams pleaded guilty to an assault on "Fred" Cook in the betting ring and was fined $100 by the Stewards.

While at exercise this morning No. 10, owned by W. W. Lyle, collided with Telescope. No. 10 was killed and Telescope so severely hurt that he will have to be thrown out of training. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Floral Wreath, 108 pounds, (Gannon,) 6 to 1, won; Athlana, 116, (Dominick,) 15 to 1, second; Mary McCafferty, 108, (Nicol,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Our Sallie, Miss Gomez, Daisy Green, Bonnie Lithe, Princess Atheling, Mrs. Frank Foster, and Cynthia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. Hostility, 102 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, won; Grove Centre, 107, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, second; Verbrest, 107, (Baird,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:37. Lieber Gore, Mosaic, Markis Meyer, Tennebon, Grey Dal, Malt, Irma Brown, and Ada St. Mary also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Red Raven, 105 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 5, won; Felix Fougo, 97, (J. McIntyre,) 7 to 1, second; Unmasked, 98, (Crimmins,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20 3-5. La Cache, Green Gown, Clover Hampton, Wreath of Ivy, Caterpillar, Foxhunting, John H., Flamboyant, and Kinlight also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Escutcheon, 93 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 6 to 1, won; Edith May, 102, (Livingston,) 4 to 1, second; Florentine, 96, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Astoria, Poseur, Topic, Phil Finch, Yellmantown, and Gisbock also ran. (Gay Boy left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. April Shower, 100 pounds, (Nicol,) 12 to 1, won; Josette, 105, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Little Jack Horner, 99, (Crimmins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:20 3-5. Lord of the Valley, Vestry, Optional, Lieutenant Rice, Triple Silver, Lida Lieb, Mary Glenn, Mrs. Bob, and Hakim also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Stonewall, 112 pounds, (Shaver,) 12 to 1, won; Exclamation, 97, (Baird,) 5 to 2, second; Keogh, 92, (T. Meade,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:55. George Vivian, Leader, Lee King, Love's Labor, La Chaperone, and Louise Stapp also ran.

Results of Oakland Races.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—It began to rain after the second race at Oakland and changed the complexion of the races. Claude, handicapped to carry 126 pounds, was withdrawn from the one-thousand-dollar handicap, Elliott carrying the Daly colors. W. R. Condon took the lead at the start and made every post a winning one. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course.—Won by Hippolyx, 108 pounds, (Alarie,) 9 to 2; The Hawaiian, 103, (Bonner,) 20 to 1, second; Brennus, 108, (Bell,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Polo Me, Lurene, Prestano, Inspector Munro, and Presidio also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs.—Won by Sea Voyage, 87 pounds, (Taylor,) 2 to 1; St. George, Jr., 106, (Helgeson,) 4 to 1, second; Huitord, 103, (Jones,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Tam O'Shanter, Captain Forsee, Gallop Off, and True Wing also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and 100 yards.—Won by Mr. Farnum, 107 pounds, (Bonner,) 3 to 1; Yellowstone, 105, (Davis,) 8 to 5, second; Gin Spray, 102, (Chandler,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Revin, Cracko, Mosketo, Langford James, and Elmore also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.—Won by W. R. Condon, 107 pounds, (Anderson,) 3 to 1; Elliott, 109, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, second; Bombardier, 111, (Davis,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:51¾. Veterano and Oro Viva also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards.—Won by Haimault, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 7 to 10; Major Tenney, 109, (Bonner,) 12 to 1, second; Modicum, 107, (Fountain,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:50½. Meistersinger, Esherin, and Harka also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Won by Sea Air, 98 pounds, (Anderson,) 7 to 5; M. Powell, 103, (Bonner,) 10 to 1, second; Head Dance, 103, (Kunz,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Yadu, Aeriebe, Ferryman, Fisher Boy, and The Mist also ran.

Favorites Win at Ascot.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18.—Small fields were the rule at Ascot to-day, and favorites were successful in four races. The others went to well-played outsiders. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Short course, steeplechase, handicap.—Won by Decimo, 135 pounds, (Hughes,) 3 to 1; Jim Bozeman, 140 (Comas,) 5 to 2, second; Algerine, 136, (Fulks,) 7 to 5, third. Time—3:07½. Autumn Time, Col. Ballantyne, and Count Rudolph also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs.—Won by Father Catchem, 115 pounds, (Miller,) 7 to 5; Silver Sue, 107, (Dugan,) 6 to 1, second; Dorothea Frey, 107, (Treubel,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:42½. Wee Girl, Daisy Broock, and Azubia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile.—Won by Mart Gentry, 97 pounds, (Moriarity,) 2 to 5; Decoronado, 91, (McDaniel,) 4 to 1, second; Spring Leaf, 86, (Wood,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Home Brew also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards.—Won by Flo Bob, 107 pounds, (Treubel,) 6 to 5; Bologna, 85, (Wood,) 7 to 2, second; Bisetul, 102, (McDaniel,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Bugle Horn also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth.—Won by Padua, 107 pounds, (Lynch,) 3 to 1; Ralph Young, 101, (McDaniel,) 7 to 5, second; Briarthorpe, 101, (Perrine,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Wernick and Cloche D'Or also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile.—Won by Potrero Grande, 107 pounds, (McDaniel,) 9 to 5; Golden Light, 114, (Tooman,) 4 to 1, second; Namitor, 117, (Dugan,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:42¾. Ben Lear, Ed Guinzburg, Patsy Brown, Huspaja, and Anirad also ran.

WRESTLER, IN AGONY, FORFEITS BIG MATCH

Egeberg, the Dane, Contends Against a Carbuncle and Piening.

LOCAL MAN DECLARED WINNER

Foreigner, Notwithstanding Great Pain, Won the First Fall—Crowd Marvels at Athlete's Pluck.

John Piening won the great Graeco-Roman wrestling contest last night against the big Dane, Henry H. Edgeberg, after each man had won one bout and with the third and last still undecided, when Egeberg forfeited the match to his rival. The plucky Dane was practically forced to do so from the intense pain which he had suffered throughout the contest, due to a carbuncle on his left shoulder, which, although well bandaged, gave the wrestler great pain in both of the preceding bouts.

The match was held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, and drew a crowd of over 4,000 persons, every seat in large hall being filled. It was a typical sporty crowd, but a wonderfully well-behaved one, and among the spectators were many men prominent in Wall Street and club circles, who were in evening attire.

Unusual interest had been aroused in this meting because in the contest between the two men a month ago Piening got two falls and Egeberg one. It was 10 o'clock when the star wrestlers of the evening entered the ring. The big bandage on Egeberg's shoulder was at once noted, but few knew how severe was the carbuncle it bid from view. He won the first bout, and Piening got the second.

The watchers close to the ring easily detected the agonized expression that frequently passed over Egeberg's face during some of the hard tussles with his heavy opponent. In the third out, the Dane was in real distress, but he pluckily held on, until Piening, trying for a back hammer hold on Egeberg's injured arm, caused the latter, involuntarily to put up his other hand to his injured shoulder as if to ease the pain. A moment later, as the men came to their feet, Egeberg turned to Piening and men out his hanus in forfeiture of the bout.

Instantly the crowd was in an uproar. Hugh Leonard, the referee, rushed up to Egeberg, the trainers leaped into the ring, and the wildest excitement ensued for several minutes. While the racket was at its hight, Egeberg rushed to the centre of the floor and deliberately laid flat upon his back. A moment later, tearing the entire bandage from his shoulder, he stood before the howling crowd, showing as proof of his inability to continue a painfully swollen carbunkle. All doubts as to Egeberg's best intentions at once vanished, and he was admired for the unusual pluck and grit he had exhibited when every minute from the start of the wrestling must have been to him of the keenest pain.

"It is a wonder he was allowed to go at all," was the general expression.

Notwithstanding his damaged shoulder, Egeberg, who was about twenty-five pounds heavier than Piening, won the first bout in 16 minutes and 21 seconds by a clever side chancery hold. Piening first brought his opponent to the mat. The Dane struggled had to get a firm waist hold, but Piening held his man under for several minutes, then the Dane secured the ascendancy and almost got a complete neck hold after Piening had failed to get a half-Nelson. When Egeberg brought the Dane to the floor by a full Nelson hold. Some rough work ensued until, by a quick throw, Egeberg threw Piening over on the mat by a side chancery hold and won the first fall.

The second bout started lively, Piening clearly showing that he intended to win. He kept Egeberg busy at every occasion at Egeberg's injured shoulder, and after eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds secured the fall by a back hammer hold and half Nelson. The third bout lasted six minutes and twelve seconds when Egeberg was forced to forfeit.

New Yorkers Want Rifle Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—The delegates from New York to-night came out for the next year's shoot of the Indoor Rifle League, and the boys from the East are in a hard canvass against Grand Rapids, which seemed to have the inside track before the New Yorkers came. The little New York colony was to-day augmented at the shoot by the presence of Gale, Busse, Smith, and Doofler, each of whom will get in the game to-morrow. At the close of the range to-night R. M. Pope was leading in the championship continuous match with a score of 2,440.

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Rambler

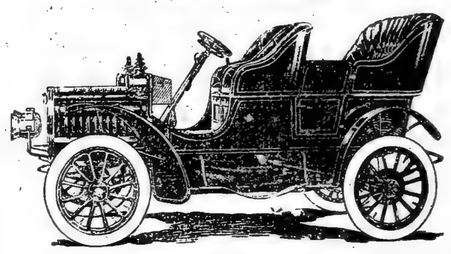

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Racing at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 18.—The winners here to-day were:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Main, 109 pounds, (Sperling,) 9 to 5, won; Goal, 104, (Fischer,) 15 to 1, second; Carthage, 109, (Crowley,) 8 to 1, third. Time 0:38⅖. Mountain Lad, Doctor Marty, George Shell, Mazzuli, and Port Worth also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Maverick, Panhard, $2,200 Pengeot Cab, also Victoria, new, cost $8,000 each, price $1,000; Cadillacs, (Dickson,) 4 to 1, second; St. Florence, 112, (Sperling,) 6 to 1, third. Time 1:34. Silver Lens-Distances, $750-$300; Northern, $350; Peerless, $750; Mobile Sur

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THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

We rejoice that our esteemed townsman, Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER, has carried to a fearless extreme his view of the powers of the President of the United States; for by passing quite beyond the realm of law into a land of dreams where he raises his conclusions to the mountain-tops of absurdity, he strikes one as having gone so fast, so far, and so queerly that he is very little likely to confuse the counsels of age or to seduce youth from the field of safe and supportable Constitutional interpretation. It was in his address before the State Bar Association at its annual meeting in Albany yesterday that Mr. GARDINER, whose studies of the Constitution we have often commended as enlightening and valuable, set forth the doctrine that the President of the United States is "a majestic Constitutional figure, uncontrolled by Congress, unrestrained by the courts, vested with plenary Constitutional power and absolute Constitutional discretion, a sovereign over 80,000,000 people, and the servant of 80,000,000 sovereigns." We have long known our President as a servant of the people, but as a "sovereign" he is a new and strange figure to most of us; not so to Mr. GARDINER, whose belief in the majesty and supremacy of the President inspires every paragraph of his address, but is in none more frankly avowed than in the subjoined passages.

> By the very law of his being he is subject first to the Constitution, and in executing statutes his discretion must be subordinate to the higher law of his being—the obligation faithfully to execute his office and the Constitution. He must first decide whether or not a law should be executed at all, and in deciding that he may subordinate laws of Congress and decrees of courts to reasons of State.
>
> When in his judgment the highest good of the people forbids him to execute a law, he may refuse to execute it, although Congress may direct him to do so.
>
> When his judgment pronounces a law Constitutional, he may execute it, although the courts declare it unconstitutional and forbid him to execute it; and he may refuse to execute a law that the courts declare Constitutional and command him to execute. Such exercise of his discretion cannot be revised by any judicial or legislative proceeding. (4 Wall., 498-9;) the only remedy is impeachment.

To the subject of impeachment, here merely referred to by Mr. GARDINER, as though it were a quite negligible matter, an obsolete provision of the organic law, we shall presently return. We have first to consider the theory that the President may in his judgment and pleasure ignore the laws of Congress and altogether disregard the decrees of the courts. Of this it must be said that Mr. GARDINER'S exposition of it takes us back to a time prior to Magna Charta, puts us at our ease in the society of those "evil counselors" of King JAMES II., who encouraged him in his attempt to subvert "the laws and liberties of the kingdom," and drags royal prerogative from the dust-bin of oblivion, where it has lain unregretted since, after a protracted struggle, Parliament wrested what remained of it from the hands of the third GEORGE. The President "was avowedly modeled after the State Governors and the English King," says Mr. GARDINER, and quotes Mr. BRYCE to prove it. Yet both HAMILTON and MADISON, notably HAMILTON, devoted much space in The Federalist to the effort to impress upon the people the unlikeness of the office and powers of the President to the office and powers of the King, so apprehensive were they that popular jealousy of anything savoring of monarchy would lead to the rejection of the new Constitution. It was at the English King, that tyrant "unfit to be the ruler of a free people," that the denunciations of the Declaration were leveled.

Why, historically, have we a President at all? There was no President under the Articles of Confederation. The people of the States, determined above all things to guard against the dangers of Executive usurpation, refused to create a Chief Magistrate. The office of President was established in the new Constitution because, under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had no means of enforcing its laws. Taxes were unpaid, no provision could be made for the National defense, no respect was paid to Federal authority. The Constitution of 1789 therefore provided that the Executive power "shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." If we see clearly the motive of the Convention we cannot fail to understand the nature of the office. The new Constitution did not create a "sovereign"; it created an executive officer, or agent, to execute the laws of Congress. One has but to read the instrument to perceive that this officer, high as is his state, admittedly great as are his powers, is not the glittering, panoplied sovereign of Mr. GARDINER'S vision, but a functionary of limited authority, accountable for his acts and responsible for the faithful discharge of his trust to a co-ordinate but in many ways more powerful department of the Government.

In attempting to measure the amplitude and absoluteness of the powers of the President it will do no harm to take into account these four provisions of the Constitution:

1. The power of the purse is vested in Congress, which has authority "to lay and collect taxes"; all bills for the raising of revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." "A power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over his will," said HAMILTON.

2. Congress can and does pass bills over the President's veto; it is a qualified negative, while the veto power of the British sovereign, though not now used, is absolute. In the Constitutional Convention HAMILTON urged for an absolute veto. His failure to convince the delegates was significant of their temper.

3. The President cannot prorogue Congress or in any way get it off his hands, save only in the case of a failure of the Senate and House to agree upon a date for adjournment.

4. The House of Representatives may impeach and the Senate try the President, and if convicted he is removed from office. To lay hands upon the British sovereign is revolution. We may, as an orderly Constitutional procedure, impeach and remove our President, and then try and punish him according to law.

Inviolable majesty dwindles and the massive figure of the "sovereign of 80,000,000 people" shrinks when we survey it in the light of Constitutional truth. The sovereign will of the people finds its voice in Congress. Obedience to the commands of that voice is not only the duty, it is the chief business of the President. HAMILTON was not deceived about the meaning of the Constitution. "The superior weight and influence of the Legislature in a free Government," he wrote, "and the hazard to the Executive of a trial of strength with that body, afford a satisfactory security that the negative (the veto) should generally be employed with great caution." In taking his oath of office the President swears that he "will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States"; and will to the best of his ability "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Mr. GARDINER is of the opinion that the subsequent injunction of the Constitution, commanding the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," adds nothing to the oath. Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND dissents. In his highly instructive paper on "The Independence of the Executive" he speaks of this supplementary injunction as an "impressive and conclusive additional requirement." He conceives it to be the "equivalent of a grant of all the power necessary to the performance of his duty in the faithful execution of the laws." We presume Mr. GARDINER is aware that the oath in the form originally agreed upon contained these words: "and will to the best of my judgment and power preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." The Committee on Style in its revision of the language changed the wording of the oath to read, "and will to the best of my ability preserve protect," and so forth. The omission of the word "judgment" is not without significance.

Mr. GARDINER'S reference to the impeachment of the President, casual and inconspicuous as it is, yet suffices to save his address from sweeping condemnation as utterly unsound and misleading. It is but a truism to say that the President may in his discretion enforce or ignore a law of Congress. Certainly he can refuse to execute a law, just as any man in the street may refuse to obey a law. The President refuses subject to the risk of impeachment, the man in the street subject to imprisonment in the common jail. If the President is advised and honestly believes that a given law is unconstitutional he would not violate his oath of office did he decline to enforce it, for in that way he would most quickly bring the matter to adjudication. Private citizens sometimer take the risk of disobeying statutes manifestly unconstitutional. But when the Supreme Court had affirmed the constitutionality of an act no President would continue to ignore it, save in a time of such public peril that his non-feasance would be overlooked through popular approval of the larger ends he aimed at. It is beside the point, therefore, for Mr. GARDINER to cite the Emancipation Proclamation or other acts of LINCOLN "above and beyond the domain of law," in a time of war and at a moment of supreme National peril.

The grave demerit of Mr. GARDINER'S argument is that it sets up the doctrine of Presidential "sovereignty," not as of exceptional application in great emergencies, but as an every-day working theory of the Presidential office. If his reasoning and conclusions were widely accepted they would do infinite mischief, their influence would be in a high degree evil, for to an uninformed mind they would convey a totally false impression of our organic law. The concluding paragraphs of Mr. GARDINER'S address indicate plainly the origin of his Constitutional delusions. They appear to spring from a sort of idolatrous admiration of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, whose election by a great majority he regards as a peremptory demand from the people to the President to exercise, with "absolute discretion," "all their executive and magisterial sovereignties." This is not the sober diction of the lawyer—it reads more like the hyperbole of the campaign spellbinder.

It is because views similar to or identical with Mr. GARDINER'S opinions have found some hasty acceptance among ignorant partisans, and because there is grave reason to believe that the present Chief Magistrate needs no encouragement to pursue confidently the path of "Executive expansion" which Mr. GARDINER declares to be open to him, that we have thought it worth while in this place to demonstrate the unsoundness of the conclusions arrived at in the address before the State Bar Association yesterday.

SIDE TRACK NUMBER ONE.

The first express train out of the White House for Congress, after the message was sent in, was the one freighted heavily and ostentatiously with tariff revision. It was sent out, so to speak, with a military escort, and the Administration buglers proclaimed loudly the nature of the trainload, its destination, and the great interest felt by the President in its prompt and safe arrival.

Apparently the order has gone out "Sidetrack Number One." The train has not made its appearance at the Congressional Station. No one knows where it is. The escort has been withdrawn. The trumpeters are silent. Other trains hold the track, especially the long and clumsy one in two sections known as the R. R. Regulation Express, which rolled into the outer terminal of Congress on Monday, Conductors ESCH and TOWNSEND in charge. There is no telling how much further it will get or what the President's intentions are regarding it. The chief interest in it for the majority is that it has meekly taken the right of way from tariff revision and there is joy in the hearts of the stand-patters.

DR. ADLER ON MARRIAGE.

There is much to be said for Dr. ADLER'S view that legal separation is the best substitute for divorce in case of unhappy or unsuitable marriages. It is rather curious that a man of Dr. ADLER'S general attitude toward authoritative religion should reach a conclusion not unlike that which the most exalted advocates of authoritative religion reach by an entirely different road. Whether you forbid divorce as inimical to the attainment of the highest ethical culture or forbid it because it undertakes to interfere with a sacrament, and whether the prohibition is issued by the Legislature or by the Church, you have in some essential regards the same result.

Especially you have a definitely enhanced sentiment of the permanency of the marriage relation, which Dr. ADLER very properly considers as of extreme importance to society. But the question is too complex to be settled by the insistence on a single principle. Public opinion, in this country at least, has not arrived at the conviction that marriage is or necessarily always must be a permanent relation. Nor does it seem at present that that is the goal to which public opinion is really tending. Any law, political or clerical, that undertakes to proceed with no reference to actual public opinion, is pretty sure to come to grief.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL NEEDS.

Navally, Russia needs so many things that it might seem difficult to pick out what she needs most. Most people would say that her chief naval need is the need of a navy. But that is only partly true. For even if she had a navy in the ports of the Baltic fairly equal to that of Japan it would do her no good after it had rounded the southwestern corner of Asia into the Indian Ocean, provided the owners of the harbors thence along the Asiatic coast did their neutral duty. The navy would still have to stay afloat, like NOAH'S ark, for want of a landing place. No navy can stay afloat for long It is not as it was in the days of wood and canvas. The limits of the "steaming radius" have changed all that. The first naval need is a naval base.

The need must have become even more vividly visible from St. Petersburg than from any other capital, since it is Russia which is in trouble, though in fact the need is manifest to all mankind. The Russian Admiralty must now be execrating the want of forethought which has left its navy without a resting place between Cronstadt and Vladivostok, three quarters of the way around the habitable globe. And the contemplation of the need is all the more maddening because there are such ample means of satisfying it. Outlying all these coasts the Russian ships must skirt are islands in great profusion. Whole archipelagoes increase the risks of navigation for the wandering Russian ships without offering them a haven, except for hours. The path of these Wandering Jews of the Pacific is bestrewn with British islands, French islands, Dutch islands, Portuguese islands, German islands, and American islands. Yet these objects of desire are unattainable, or at least unattained.

Unluckily for Russia there is no hope of her discovering

Some unsuspected isle in the far seas

even by the expensive expedient of getting wrecked upon it. The islands are not only all discovered, as there is every reason to believe. They are all pre-empted by one or another of the Christian Powers, and none remains in the control of the aborigines. Otherwise the case would be simple. A few looking glasses and gallons of rum would put Russia in the position of a colonial Power with a coaling station. Why did not she snap up a few unconsidered islands while they were going, and going cheap?

But she did not, and now there seems nothing for her to do in the premises but to look out for a "weak holder." The strong holders will continue to hold. Some of ourselves might be privately willing to unload, say, Samar, but we would not be willing publicly to say so. The great Powers are all in the same case. But there are small Powers. The Netherlands owns a string of reefs and islets off the Javan and Sumatran coasts. And there are even some relics of the colonial empire of Portugal, including the eastern part of the Island of Timur. Apparently Portugal needs the money, and as Russia surely needs the island there may be here the basis of a trade.

Lisbon should just now be an eligible resort for an astute Russian diplomatist empowered to draw largely on his principal. If Portugal should be induced to sell a novel question would arise as to the international legality of such a transfer, from a neutral to a belligerent. Morally, the transfer would be a violent breach of neutrality. But it is questionable whether it could form even the subject of a remonstrance from other nations. Portugal certainly would seem to have a right to sell what Russia would as clearly appear to have a right to buy. And Russia could use the island in her present business to far greater advantage than any the present owner can derive from it.

It will be easier to order in advance from the newsdealer THE TIMES of next Sunday, Jan. 22, in which the first instalment of DISRAELI'S unfinished novel will be published, than to bear the disappointment of failing to get a copy at any price. The story will be published in three successive Sunday issues—Jan. 22, Jan. 29, and Feb. 5. It contains in all about twelve thousand words, and is stamped throughout with the Disraeli quality, the Disraeli manner. Those who already know the literary work of this distinguished author and those who have yet to become acquainted with it, will alike be interested to read this uncompleted and hitherto unknown story.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Hello!" Is Warmly Defended.

We are included among "finicky people" by The Western Electrician because we recently expressed a distaste for the word "Hello!" as used over the telephone. Our objection, it may be remembered, was that the word was employed in thousands of telephonic conversations between persons who would certainly choose another if they were face to face, and that a form of address so brusque and familiar was often shocking—if one gave it any thought. This, it seems, "is simply zoilism"—an excellent word, that some of us will seize eagerly and spring upon the next bitter, envious, unjust critic we encounter, and for such nobody has long to wait. Our criticism of "Hello!" was far from bitter, however, further still from envious, and if it was unjust we will make up for the injustice by revealing that, according to the learned electricity man, "it is well-established in the telephone vocabulary; it serves a useful purpose, and it is well-nigh indispensable. It is used in a strictly impersonal, conventional, and technical sense, and with no thought of familiarity. It is round and mellow, easy to speak, pleasing to the ear when gently uttered, as it should be, with rising inflection, and coming distinct over the wire. What word or phrase could take its place? Certainly not the three-word sentence, 'Are you there?' Three words for one would be an almost criminal waste of time over the congested telephone wire. Again, contrast the mellifluous 'Hello! Hello! Hello!' like the murmuring of a mother's lullaby, with the proposed 'Are you there? Are you there? Are you there?' a staccato from which one is tempted to run in clamor, with fingers in ears. No, no; 'Hello!' is the right word in the right place. May it ever be spoken softly and with the accents of peace!" That is rather pretty, even if "Hello!" isn't, and, whatever doubts we have as to the soundness of most of it, we are willing to confess that the first argument—"it is firmly established in the telephone vocabulary"—is a truth so long, wide, deep, and solid that before it our objections to "Hello!" are likely to be quite ineffectual. The word was hastily chosen and thoughtlessly accepted, but it was chosen, and it was accepted, and that in all probability ends the matter.

"Evangeline" Banished Once More.

With something like half a fair to middling excuse, British Columbia's Department of Education has determined, after careful consideration of the momentous matter, to banish "Evangeline" from the "English course" in the public schools of the province. They hold, accurately enough, that the poem gives a wholly wrong idea of the removal of the Acadians from their homes, and that the children, reading it, are likely to have their patriotism humiliated, and therefore weakened, by the presentation of a case which in fact was only one where severe action was absolutely forced upon the British Government after it had long tried to deal gently and kindly with an ignorant and obstinate people. It is beyond question that LONGFELLOW, who secured his material from PARKMAN, and therefore must have been well informed as to what happened in Acadia and why it happened, chose to write poetry instead of history. This was a deliberate distortion of facts, if one insists upon looking at the matter in that way, but from another standpoint it was only the exercise of the poet's prerogative—only doing what every poet has done, apparently without the slightest compunctions of conscience. As they were, a fanatical, mendacious, and treacherous people, the Acadians offered no attractions to a seeker for beautiful subjects, but their fate was pathetic, viewed by itself, and almost inevitably the poetic imagination proceeded to supply "victims" congruous with a pathetic fate. "Evangeline" was the result, and, although not quite all of us think that poem a masterpiece quite as resplendent as it is held to be by some of us, yet nobody denies that it is a fine piece of work, well worth reading in British Columbia and elsewhere. And it is as well worth reading there as elsewhere. Unexplained, it might, indeed, mislead the little British Columbians, just as it does, or did, mislead little citizens of the United States, but there is no compulsion to leave it unexplained, and the process of explanation would be highly useful to them, since it would teach them to look beneath the surface of things, even of poems, and it would enlighten them a lot as to literary methods and necessities, as they exist in all parts of the world.

After Honest Men, Fishermen.

At least one Acadian characteristic—obstinacy—is deeply stamped on the dog editor of The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, for, after all our labors with him, he still refuses to give up the delusion that dogs can tell the virtuous man from the vicious and prefer the former to the latter. He is, indeed, weakening fast, for, while at first he would admit only that "pilot" dogs cannot do it, he now confesses that there are "ruffian" dogs that won't, which is in effect the same thing as saying that dogs as a race lack the power with which he credited them as a race, and making a desperate last stand behind the assertion that some dogs are thus endowed. To drive him out of that position is of course impossible, since it would involve the proving of a universal negative with respect to an innumerable tribe, no two members of which have the same intellectual equipment, and that is a task we certainly will not undertake. But while he may be right as to a few exceptional dogs, he remains amusingly unfortunate in the examples he presents. His latest illustration of moral discrimination in a dog takes the form of a rather neat story of a man who put on his old clothes and drove out into the country after black bass. Near his journey's end the man drove into the yard of a farmer of his acquaintance, and, the farmer being in a remote field, the man proceeded to stable his horse in the farmer's barn, under no supervision except that of the farmer's big dog, who watched the operation with a critical and unmoisty eye, but without any overt act of protest. Later the farmer explained that the dog was "death on tramps," but knew his business and understood that the fisherman's intentions were honorable. Did he, indeed! It seems to us that what the dog knew was that his master was accustomed to entertain an occasional strange horse; that the owner of this particular horse acted as he had seen the owners of other horses act, with no evil consequences following, and that it was probably all right. That, combined with the fisherman's own bearing, decided the dog's course. No moral questions were settled, and, dozens of them might have been raised without interesting the dog a bit.

A Bishop on Traitors.

While it is highly probable that the Mormon Bishop who was moved by the testimony recently given in Washington to refer darkly at a meeting of the saints to his knowledge of traitors in the past who had been shot was talking only for effect and to relieve his feelings, yet it may possibly be that the dogs have certain memories of the kind he asserted. Therefore would it be at least interesting if he were called before the Senatorial inquisitors, and in one way or another persuaded to lecture on the traitors with whose taking off he is familiar. According to all accounts the betrayal of Mormon secrets used to be a dangerous business, rarely followed for any great length of time. Perhaps, however, the traitors of whose shooting Bishop DANIEL CONNOLLY has heard were only the historic traitors known to all of us, and it would be only fair to give him a chance to say so.

Staten Island Appeals to New Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable paper of Sunday, Jan. 15, I read with great surprise the annual message of Gov. Murphy in reference to the effort which is being made to secure a water supply for Staten Island. On account of the great distance which separates us from the Borough of Manhattan on one side, and from the Borough of Brooklyn on the other, our only hope for securing any relief rests on the liberality and finally aid of our New Jersey neighbors, who are separated from us by a tiny stream which only needs a few timbers and planking to make us in reality a part of their own household.

There is no intention of drawing upon the resources of the State for the supply of any part of Greater New York except Staten Island, and if the Governor will inquire into the conditions existing here his opposition will give way to a hearty support. The City and State of New York, when they gave permission to the great Pennsylvania Railroad to enter the Borough of Manhattan, gave evidence of a spirit of liberality which I trust will not be lost upon the Governor and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.

M. J. RIORDAN,
Staten Island, Jan. 16, 1905.

Why?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do we not have an international quick delivery stamp?

Why do not municipalities take care of sidewalks as well as the streets?

Why do people in general "pass by on the other side" indifferent to the sufferings of the horses under their very eyes?

Why, oh! why, are people asleep or callous to the atrocious crime of vivisection, without anaesthetics, carried on behind closed doors in the name of science?

Why are not all monuments erected to the memory of distinguished men (the women in this country are thoughtfully omitted in that regard) relegated to the cemeteries?

Why is an ignorant, dirty, imported male so much more capable of casting a vote for an educated American-born woman than she is for herself?

Why do people submit to the brushing of other people's dust off on to themselves in parlor cars?

J. L. L. B.
Ardsley, Jan. 16, 1905.

As to Prices for Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you are going to publish an unpublished manuscript by the late English statesman, for which you are going to pay $1 a word. I believe your story will be one of the best, but phew! a dollar a word, what a price! I will send you a nice story one of these days, and will only charge you 75 cents per 100 words.

SOLICITUDE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1905.

A Characteristic of Broadways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is anybody found wise enough to answer "Margaret Thompson's" questions in to-day's issue as to "why there are so many Pearl Streets," they may also be able to tell us why it is that in so many towns a street that is much narrower than many others in the same town is given the pretentious name of Broadway.

J. D. SANFORD.
Catskill, Jan. 17, 1905.

Names in the Senate.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

California will be distinguished by having the hardest name in Congress. Missouri has its Senator Stone and Indiana has its Representative Brick, but they do not compare in hardness with Flint. Maryland can claim the softest Congressional name in its Representative Mudd.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

Business Side of the Matter as Developed at Mr. Grout's Hearings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many citizens have all along believed that the course of wisdom in the matter of lighting was to pay the bills. Mr. Grout's witnesses, so far, have told nothing to show that there was a better way. The more Mr. Grout investigates the more he proves the impracticability of the proposition that the city can make light for its own use much cheaper than the cost as charged by the lighting companies. Thus, if his investigation accomplishes nothing more than to show the futility of municipal ownership, Mr. Grout will deserve congratulations.

Competent witnesses already examined have stated that municipal ownership of lighting plants in other cities has made no saving when the taxes the lighting companies pay are checked against it. This is common sense. Our cars have been dinned by this clamor for municipal ownership apparently as the means for forcing the lighting companies to lower terms. Now, let us listen to the other, the practical, calm, business side of the matter as Mr. Grout's hearings develop it.

Would the taxpayers of this community be willing to encourage the prevailing political competition by throwing at least 250,000 jobs into the public crib and permit the size of gas bills and the quality of gas to become a matter of politics?

THOMAS OLCERS.
New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

TIMES SQUARE.

From The New York Sun.

On those Saturday nights of the season's height, the region about the junction of Forty-second Street and Broadway is seething with people when the theatre crowds find their way into the fresh air after the performances. That crossing of those two streets is just now the theatrical centre of the city, of the country, possibly of the whole world.

Certainly in no other city in the world do such numbers of people so suddenly gather at the closing of the theatres. Nowhere else is the tribute to Thespis so genuine, if one is to judge by numbers.

Recently the new theatres of the city have all clustered in that neighborhood. It was the restless and enterprising Oscar Hammerstein who first saw the great value of the Seventh Avenue corner as a site, and, realizing that the drift of the theatres was in that direction, he built the second house, which is now the Belasco.

Since that time the block between Broadway and Eighth Avenue has come to contain that massive monument to the art nouveau, the New Amsterdam, the Liberty, the Lyric, the Fields Theatre, with the Victoria heading the list at the corner as if to call out that Oscar Hammerstein had thought of it first.

The Times's New Home.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.

The newspapers of the country are deservedly congratulating THE NEW YORK TIMES on its prosperity and progress toward better things in a material way. It now occupies its own building, 470 feet high, in Times Square, the removal from its old quarters having been accomplished without a hitch in fifteen hours. The splendidly equipped building which will be the future home of THE TIMES lacks nothing essential to comfort and convenience and affords THE TIMES an opportunity to be better and greater than ever before. That is saying much, for it has always been good and great. The Sentinel offers its congratulations on the latest evidence of its success.

From the Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker-Zeitung, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has moved into its new thirty-one-story building at Times Square, the highest building in America. The Apotheker has every reason to wish THE TIMES the continuation of its past successes, as that paper has often championed our profession, an attitude, sad to say, quite at variance with that of the daily press in general. THE TIMES has in consequence many friends among the apothecaries of this city.

The Disraeli Novel.

From The Amsterdam Recorder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to begin the publication of Disraeli's unfinished novel in the issue of Sunday, Jan. 22, and continue it on the two following Sundays, ending it on Sunday, Feb. 5. The American copyright is vested in THE TIMES, and until three years are past the American public will not have access to the novel, except through that newspaper. "The Mystery of Edwin Drood"—the novel Dickens left unfinished when he died—was "all the rage" in this country and Great Britain for many months after the author's death. Possibly interest in what Disraeli wrote in this story and guessful surmises on what he didn't live to write will be the uppermost literary theme "in our midst" as soon as the frost gets out of the ground.

"Esquire" and "Gentleman."

From The London Law Times.

The words "esquire" and "gentleman" are among those which fall from our lips daily, and yet most of us would be rather puzzled to say in precise language what we mean by them. In a recent county court case a schoolmaster was ruled out of the "gentleman" list.

Legal distinctions on the point have been anomalous. The following are not "gentlemen": A lawyer of skill, a solicitor's clerk out of regular work, a commission agent, and an audit office clerk. On the other hand, the following have been held "gentlemen," viz.: One following country pursuits and a sleeping partner in some businesses, a medical student, a dismissed coal agent out of work, and a person living on a parent's allowance.

New Insubmersibles.

From The London Globe.

A French master mariner, named M. Beude, has invented what he claims to be an insubmersible boat, with which he is a competitor for the prize of £4,000 offered by the French Government to the inventor of a vessel or boat so constructed as to reduce to a minimum the dangers of shipwreck. Several months ago he attested his faith in his little craft by undertaking to navigate it across the Atlantic, but it was so damaged by the gales in midocean that he had to make a perilous return to his starting point at Brest. The boat is eighteen feet long, eight feet wide, and eight feet deep. Capt Beude is studying to have it fitted with a motor.

Increased Price to Reduce Demand.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Lowell hotels began to charge 10 cents instead of 5 cents per glass for beer Monday in compliance with a suggestion from the Police Commission, the object being to diminish the number of buyers. There is no patent on the plan. The theory appears to be that revenue will not be impaired and less harm may be done for the money.

Limited Application.

From The Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain.

A Brooklyn Judge has ruled that lies told in courtship do not constitute a ground for divorce. Then why should they constitute ground for breach of promise?

Is the Elevated Gettting Poor?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed of late no fires in the station waitingrooms of the "L," road, and no perceptible warmth in the cars. When the coal strike was on the other Winter, there may have been some excuse for not heating the waitingrooms, but what excuse can there be now? With such weather as we are having, it is simply outrageous to let these rooms be without fires. If the company is really too poor to furnish coal, we suggest an appropriation by the city in the interest of the public health. "KICKER."
New York, Jan. 17, 1905.

FUND FOR HAMPTON.

Armstrong Association Hears Plans for Extending Work Among Negroes.

The annual meeting of the Armstrong Association was held yesterday afternoon at the house of William Jay Schieffelin, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street. An increase of nearly 200 members, making the total 720, was reported. A recent innovation has been that of holding meetings in private houses, to which only comparative strangers to the work among the negroes have been invited. One held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday last Tuesday was crowded, and it was necessary to turn many away. As the result of a similar meeting held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. William Ambrose Taylor on Jan. 13, for the benefit of Hampton Institute, $850 has been received, $300 being given yesterday.

Dr. H. B. Frissell of Hampton said: "We have 100 more students than ever before, and a comparative increase in the number of teachers. We have increased the school course to four instead of three years, with a year's post-graduate. To meet the extra expense we shall have to raise $20,000 this year. The endowment fund, now $1,200,000, ought to be increased."

Through the kindness of Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain and others a bust in bronze of Gen. Armstrong has been given for presentation to Hampton at an early date. The officers, who, with the exception of the Secretary, were all reelected, follow: President William Jay Schieffelin; Vice Presidents Mrs. O. A. Rudkin, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, and Robert C. Ogden; Secretary May Hurlburt, Treasurer A. S. Frissell.

WORK OF A CANCER HOME.

Contributions for the Benefit of the Servants of Relief.

As a result of the special appeal made by the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, $1,885.42 has been received during the last two months. There are now thirty-five patients being treated by the organization.

M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., reports that during the last few weeks some of the most malignant cases have died. Other serious cases have been received. When they have been abandoned by their relatives, the Servants of Relief have given the unfortunates a decent burial. Up to this point no person has barred out one who has asked treatment for the disease to which the organization gives special attention.

Her Ideal.

From Puck.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Dolly Vassagard, "of course I have my ideals as to the kind of man my future husband must be. He must be strong and handsome, but not at all stuck on himself; he must also be shrewd and practical, but poetical and artistic withal; he must be able to make lots of money, and be generous and unselfish, and sing tenor and be a deep thinker, and perfectly straightforward and faithful and a political leader; he must be always thoughtful of the rights of others, and own a racing automobile, and he must never touch liquor and be a thorough yachtsman. I want him to belong to the clubs and societies, to be a man amongst men and always be home nights; and he must swear he loves me to myself alone, and never talk football. In fact he must be my mental and spiritual affinity and no dreamer."

Italian Tobacco System in Japan.

From The London Globe.

The infinite adaptability of Japan to Western civilization has just received another striking illustration. Last year a commission of Japanese administrators was sent to Italy to study the system upon which the Italian tobacco monopoly was organized. The result was so satisfactory that the commission reported that it would be suitable for adoption in the Mikado's dominions. The Italian Minister of Finance has just received a communication from the Japanese Minister of Finance announcing that the Italian system is now at work throughout Japan, and is working admirably.

London Street Names.

From The London Chronicle.

Paddington proposes to change the Warwick Road into Browning Avenue. Since the Postmaster General has complained of too many "Warwicks" in the field of the London postman, Tiptree and Chipstead "Warwicks" of various sorts, but the "Wellingtons" surpass with forty-four, the "Yorks" with forty-nine, and the "Victorias" with four-and-ninety, it would be a blessing if some genius with imagination, as a clerk in Spring Gardens, would differentiate between our London streets and give them names of their own.

Attractions of Her Long Voyage.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Flora You know I've been so anxious to hear from that friend of mine who is on such an interesting trip to South Africa?

Dora—Yes.

Flora Well, I've had a long letter from her. And all she says is: "We had a beautiful trip around the Horn." All the rest was about a man she had met on board!

THE FLOUNDER.

"Hurry!" hailed the Bluefish;
"Hurry!" called the Skate;
"Hurry!" puffed the Porpoise,
"Us! It's growing late."
"Rise! you tardy Flounder;
Swim to Barren Key;
There we choose a ruler—
King of all the sea."

Swift they passed above him,
Through the foamy spray,
Lazily the Flounder
Lifted from the mud;
Sleepily the Flounder
Left his ocean bed,
"Hurrying is vulgar,
Time enough," he said.
"Slovens of the billows!
Naught will haste avail.
I shall wash in silver;
Deftly part my tail.
Who in worth and beauty
May contend with me?
They shall make me ruler—
King of all the sea!"

When at length the Flounder
Reached the sheltered bay,
Deep was his amazement,
Deeper his dismay.
Chorused all the sea-folk
Gathered in a ring,
"Honor to the Herring!
He is chosen King!"

Proudly swam the Herring,
Leading forth his clan,
(Worthiest of fishes—
Bountiful to Man.)
Envious, the Flounder
Rolled his eyes and sneered.
"Oh, is that your ruler?
What a King!" he jeered.
Scowling like a schoolboy,
Sullen as a shrew,
How he curled and twisted
All his face askew.
Crooked as a corkscrew!
But, oh, cruel fate!
When he would he could not
Pull his visage straight!

Angered at his rudeness,
Rose the mighty Whale:
"Thwack!" upon the Flounder
Smote that dreadful tail!
Made him as a pancake;
Deep upon his face,
Like a butter-pattern
Stamped that queer grimace!

That's the way it happened,
That's the reason why
Every poor, flat Flounder
Wears his mouth awry!

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

BARON SAYS GERRY MEN KIDNAPPED DAUGHTER

Girl Arrested as a Witness Against Wine Dealer.

MOTHER TRIES TO TAKE HER

Makes Scene in Court—Agents Discourteous and Wouldn't Let Them See Child, Parents Say.

Baron G. de St. Maur, formerly a Captain-Major in the French army, a veteran of the Franco-German war and of the Paris Commune, is avowing his intention of starting proceedings or something for what he terms the underhand kidnapping of his daughter Georgette by Detectives Gerry and Gorgette, St. Maur's former valet and present chauffeur, who was found with others the child's only relation in the case.

Georgette St. Maur, a pretty girl of 12 years, disappeared from the home of her parents, 28 East Seventy-first street, on Dec. 22, 1904. Her father, the Baron, and her mother, Mme. Marie Louise de St. Maur, were distracted over the child's disappearance. They could not believe that she had run away from them, as the servants suggested, and they were at their wits' end when, on Dec. 27, Detectives Gerry and Gorgette, who had been employed by the Baron to find the child, called at the house and announced that they had found her.

The Baron and Baroness hurried to the Gerry residence, and there found Georgette in the company of Mrs. Gerry and Mrs. Gorgette, the wife of the detective. The child was overjoyed at seeing her parents, and told them that she had been taken away from the house by Mrs. Gerry, who had told her that her father and mother had gone to Europe and left her behind. She had been told that she was to live with Mrs. Gerry until Mme. de St. Maur returned from Europe.

The Baron and Baroness were overjoyed at finding their child, and they asked the detectives to whom they owed the discovery what they could do for them. Gerry replied that he had been employed by Mrs. Gerry to find the child, but he did not want any reward. He asked only that the Baron should not prosecute Mrs. Gerry.

The Baron and Baroness agreed to this, and Gerry and Gorgette left the house. Georgette was then questioned by her parents, and told them that Mrs. Gerry had taken her to the Gerry residence, 128 West Seventy-first street, and had kept her there. She had been told that she was not to leave the house, and was not allowed to go out even on the roof.

The Baron and Baroness decided to bring the matter before the Children's Society, and they went to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second street, on the morning of Dec. 28. They were told that the case would be considered at the next meeting of the society, which was to be held on Dec. 29. When they returned to the office on the 29th they were informed that the meeting had been postponed until Jan. 5. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness were disappointed at the delay, but they could do nothing but wait. On Jan. 5 they went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 12. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

On Jan. 12 the Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 19. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

On Jan. 17 the Baron and Baroness received a letter from Mrs. Gerry, in which she said that she had been summoned to appear in court on Jan. 19 as a witness against Wine Dealer Gerry, who was charged with selling liquor without a license. She said that she would not appear against Gerry, and that she would not allow Georgette to appear against him. She said that she would keep Georgette in her house until the Baron and Baroness called for her.

The Baron and Baroness were indignant at the letter, and they went to the Gerry residence to get their child. They were refused admittance by Mrs. Gerry, who told them that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 29, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 30, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Jan. 31, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 16, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 17, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Feb. 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 16, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 17, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 29, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 30, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Mar. 31, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 16, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 17, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 29, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Apr. 30, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 16, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 17, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 29, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on May 30, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on May 31, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 16, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 17, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on June 29, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on June 30, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 16, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 17, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 29, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on July 30, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on July 31, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 16, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 17, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 18, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 19, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 20, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 21, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 22, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 23, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 24, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 25, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 26, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 27, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 28, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 29, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 30, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Aug. 31, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 1, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 2, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 3, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 4, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 5, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 6, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 7, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 8, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 9, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 10, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 11, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 12, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness went to the office of the society, and were told that the case had been postponed until Jan. 26. They were told that the case would be considered at that meeting.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 13, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 14, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there. They went to the Gerry residence again on Sept. 15, and were told by Mrs. Gerry that Georgette was not there.

The Baron and Baroness

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Fidelity Bank,

MADISON AVENUE & 75TH ST.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fidelity Bank, held on January 17th, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors:

Ewald Fleitmann,	Robert Olyphant,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Edward H. Peaslee,
Hugh J. Grant,	B. Aymar Sands,
Charles R. Henderson,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Seth M. Milliken,	Eric P. Swenson,
James Stillman.	

The Board of Directors subsequently re-elected

EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President,
and JAMES STILLMAN, Vice President.
EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier.

UNION EXCHANGE BANK.
Fifth Avenue, corner 20th Street.
New York, January 17th, 1905

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following were unanimously re-elected Directors:

Thomas F. Ryan,	Robert H. McCurdy,
Alvin W. Krech,	Herbert H. Vreeland,
Paul M. Warburg,	Wm. H. McIntyre,
Benj. N. Duke,	Hon. J. Greenhut,
George T. Wilson,	James K. Corbiere,
Emil S. Levi,	Morris S. Barnet,
Harry J. Luce,	George A. Plimpton,
Maximilian Morgen thau,	David Wile, Henry S. Herrman.
Harry Payne Whitney.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. Henry S. Herrman, President; Messrs. Herbert H. Vreeland, and David Wile, Vice Presidents, were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. William A. Davies was appointed Cashier, Mr. Charles M. Close Assistant Cashier.

CHARLES M. CLOSE, Asst. Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, January 18th, 1905.

At the annual election held on the 17th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS

David Bingham,	William H. Nichols,
Thomas P. Barr,	Anthony N. Brady,
William A. Nash,	Walter E. Frew,
Howland Davis,	William F. Havemeyer,
Clarence H. Kelsey,	James McGovern,
Leonard D. Busby,	George H. Southard,
John M. Bowers,	Henry Schaefer,
Wm. Rhinelander Stewart,	Miles Tierney,
	Anson R. Blower.

Inspectors of Election:

Frederic J. Middlebrook,	Edwin H. Peck,
	and William A. Avis.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, by unanimous vote William A. Nash was re-elected President, and Thomas T. Barr and Walter E. Frew, Vice Presidents.

FREDK. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY.
New York, January 18, 1905.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Mutual Alliance Trust Company, held January 18, 1905, the following-named gentlemen, whose terms of office expired, were unanimously re-elected Directors:

William Rockefeller,	Isidor Straus,
Henry H. Rogers,	Paul Schwartz,
Louis Stern,	J. T. Gwathmey,
	Cornelius Vanderbilt.

At the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, PAUL SCHWARTZ, President, and H. M. HUMPHREY, Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
30 Nassau Street.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on the 18th day of January, 1905, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees or Directors of the Company for the term ending January, 1906:

Henry C. Swords,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Frank S. Witherbee,
Charles A. Peabody,	Robert Goelet,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Henry W. Reighley,

and Alfred E. Marling in place of Horace S. Ely, deceased, for the term ending January, 1906. And the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1905:

Newbold T. Lawrence,	Arthur D. Weekes,
Percy R. Pyne.	

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, January 12, 1905.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President, and Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
UTOPIA LAND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the UTOPIA LAND COMPANY for reading the annual report, for the election of some to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1905, 2 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed Friday, the 20th of January, 1905, at 2 P. M., and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 31st, 1905.

Dated January —, 1905.

JOSEPH FRIED, Secretary.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BUILDING COMPANY.
77 Cedar Street.
New York, January 12, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Clearing House Building Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar Street, on the 26th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open until 12:30 P. M.

WILLIAM SHERER, Secretary.

COOPER EXCHANGE BANK.
20-22 Avenue A.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 10, 1905, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Samuel Gotthelf,	Albert Weiss,
Theodore P. Gilman,	Julius Lichtenstein,
Morris H. Hayman,	John H. Iden.
Max Schwartz,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board the following officers were unanimously elected:

Samuel Gotthelf, President.
Theodore P. Gilman, Vice President.
GEORGE F. KRAPP, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 1st, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the morning, for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 18th, 1905.

HENRY LEHMAN, Secretary.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Thursday, January 26, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon at the Company's office, No. 76 William Street, New York City, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will be open until 1 o'clock P. M.

J. F. HASTINGS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office, Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

New York, January 19, 1905.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Federal Lumber Company will be held in Room No. 1,403 Hanover Bank Building, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 31st, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CHARLES E. CORKRAN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Rockwell Engineering Company will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, January 25th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

F. S. GARRETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

at the close of business Wednesday, January 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$21,409,012.20
Overdrafts	6,000.00
Real estate	73,465.35
U. S. bonds at par	500,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	1,938,048.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	75,000.00
Cash and due from other banks	13,161,420.28
Total	$37,232,945.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	732,020.69
National banknotes outstanding	500,000.00
Deposits	33,000,925.23
Total	$37,232,945.92

OFFICERS:

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Vice President.
DAVID VERNON, Second Vice President.
N. R. LOSCH, Cashier.
G. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.
H. C. VERNON, Assistant Cashier.
H. E. SMITH, Asst. Cashier and Auditor.
WM. T. BRUCKNER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

For Sale—1,000 shares Boston and Osage oil Report. H. W. Kaufmann, 29 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent Timber Certificates, (Issued by The Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on or after January 20th, 1905, holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated August 1st, 1904, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905.

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after January 20th, 1905, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B," which matured on August 1st, 1904, holders will receive from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the August, 1904, coupons on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES, with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905. From the principal of the certificates, the Committee will retain Five Per Cent. (5 per cent.) to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee, and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holders of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GERALD L. HOYT,
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.
Counsel.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
DUMONT CLARKE.
JAMES BROWN.
F. S. SMITHERS.
SIDNEY C. BORG.
HAMILTON GREPE.
Committee.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
DEPOSITARY.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed Agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,000,000.00

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The modern trust company embraces every function of financial business. It will accept your deposit account, subject to cheque, and allow you a fair rate of interest; it will safeguard your securities; it will collect bonds, rents, mortgages, interest, dividends, coupons, and every class of income; it will pay taxes and insurance, sell property, and undertake the care and management of estates. It is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, under will or appointment of court. During your lifetime it will act as your agent, and at your death it will administer your estate.

15 NASSAU STREET, EQUITABLE BUILDING

$2,000,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Thirty Year 4% Debenture Gold Bonds

Interest May and November — Due May 1934

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS AT
101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST
SUBJECT TO ADVANCE IN PRICE

Harvey Fisk & Sons

NEW YORK, 62 Cedar Street — BOSTON, 10 Post Office Square

$100,000
PERE MARQUETTE R. R.
UNDERLYING 4% BONDS
DUE 1951
PRICE TO YIELD 4¼%

PROCTER & BORDEN,

TEL. 4689 CORT'D. — EQUITABLE BUILDING.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.

In view of the failure of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to pay the coupon due January 1st, 1905, on its First Mortgage Bonds, and for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders, the undersigned (holders of and representing a considerable amount of these bonds) suggest that bondholders confer with them before taking any steps with reference to their bonds, and request that they furnish to the undersigned their addresses and amount of their holdings at an early date.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
5 NASSAU STREET.

Dated New York, January 19, 1905.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$16,716,939.01
Due from banks	3,418,559.55
Cash and reserve	5,618,334.09
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,440,478.33
	$28,194,310.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,650,913.93
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	25,343,397.05
	$28,194,310.98

Invites the accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, mercantile firms and individuals.

OFFICERS.

J. R. McALLISTER, President.
E. P. PASSMORE, Cashier.
C. Y. THACKARA, Asst. Cashier.
Foreign Exchange Department.
WM. WRIGHT, Manager.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL NOTES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY, DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1905, ISSUED UNDER THE TRUST AGREEMENT, DATED AUGUST 1, 1903, EXECUTED BY SAID RAILROAD COMPANY TO THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

You are hereby notified that the principal and accrued interest of the above notes will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on presentation and surrender of the notes and coupons at maturity thereof, viz.: February 1, 1905, after which date interest will cease.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Committee requests the HOLDERS of CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS to communicate with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York, before the promulgation of the Plan of Reorganization; a large number of the bondholders having already done so.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York,
By E. C. Hebbard, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., DECEMBER 20, 1904.—Sealed proposals for constructing ice house here will be received until 12 M. January 19, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Ice House," addressed ABE S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

MERCHANTS TRUST CO.
New York Life Insurance Building
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Capital & Surplus — $1,500,000.00

OFFICERS:
JACOB L. PHILLIPS, President.
CASSIUS M. WICKER, Vice Pres.
FREDERICK P. DAVIS, Sec. & Treas.
JACOB J. COYNE, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. C. Batcheller,	Edwin Langdon,
R. K. Brown,	J. P. Muinn,
John Cartledge,	J. L. Phillips,
G. C. Clarke,	J. E. Reynolds,
F. P. Davis,	Henry Sampson,
T. L. Feltner,	D. S. Walton,
Chas. J. Follmer,	C. M. Wicker.

BRANCH OFFICE:
BROADWAY AND 59TH STREET.
GEO. B. COOPER, Manager.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.

Less risk,
Less Trouble,
More easily convertible
than any other form of
investment.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
33 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS
Write for Circular.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.
A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway, New York.
Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 3817 CORTE.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. — Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

Bankers & Brokers,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
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HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

J. C. DANN, Buffalo. — ARTHUR ROBINSON, New York.

We beg to announce that we have this day admitted as general partners Mr. FREDERICK H. DOUGLAS, Member New York Stock Exchange, and Mr. G. I. SENEY. Mr. DOUGLAS will be identified with our New York office and Mr. SENEY with our Buffalo office.

DANN & ROBINSON,
New York, Buffalo, Toronto.

New York, January 18, 1905.

The undersigned announce that their co-partnership, doing business under the firm name and style of the NEW YORK BRASS TURNING COMPANY, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

BENNETT SANBERG.
HARRY MICHAELSON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

COLONIAL TRUST CO. TRUSTEES.

Stephen Peabody Succeeds the Late J. S. Dickerson.

At the annual meeting of the Colonial Trust Company, held yesterday, Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Theodore W. Myers, and Percival Kuhne were re-elected trustees, and Stephen Peabody was elected a trustee in place of the late John S. Dickerson. At a meeting of the trustees the officers were re-elected with the exception that Philip S. Babcock, formerly trust officer, was elected a Vice President of the company, and Joseph N. Babcock was made trust officer.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—New York exchange was 25c premium before clearings, 30c to 35c premium after. Time and call loans, 4 to 5 per cent. On the local Exchange to-day there was little trading that suggested any definite change in the trend of prices. Biscuit common was fairly active for a time, but quotations were over a narrow range. Swifts hung around 111 most of the time, and Can common was about steady. There was some fair trading in bonds, but nothing which pointed to the absorption in individual issues such as marked the trading last week.

On the local curb Central Trust shares were reported in demand, sales having been made at 123. There has been some demand recently in Commercial National, First National, and a few other bank issues. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
445	American Can	11	10⅝	11
200	American Can pf	67½	67½	67½
25	Am. Shipbuilding	46	46	46
100	Chicago Brewing com.	1	1	1
180	Chicago Pneu. Tool	25	25	25
10	Chicago T. & T.	105	105	105
10	Chicago Un. Trac. com.	11	11	11
165	Diamond Match	139	138½	138½
150	Illinois Brick	105	105	105
125	Illinois Brick pf	69	68	68
100	Metropolitan	20	20	20
15	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	61	61	61
1,850	National Biscuit	55½	55½	55½
10	National Biscuit pf	116½	116½	116½
50	Nat. Carbon common	43	42	42
10	Northwestern Elev. pf.	64	64	64
40	Street's Stable	98	98	98
70	Swift & Co.	111	111	111
2	United Box Board	2½	2½	2½
492	United Box Board pf	10½	10½	10½

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
100TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. in cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1 until February 20, 1905.

In recognition of the fact that the Company has funds duly declared for the month's semi-annual cash dividend, and in connemoration thereof the Board of Directors has also ordered that a distribution of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) in cash be made to such holders of the capital stock, simultaneously with the above semi-annual dividend.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 18, 1905.

Office of the
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, January 17, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company up to December 31st, 1904, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the First Preferred capital stock of the company, payable February 28th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on January 31st, 1905.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 31st day of January, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 1st day of March, 1905.

THOMAS H. HOWARD, Comptroller.

By DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, January 17, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, February 16th, 1905.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared FIVE (5) PER CENT. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, and a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings for the year 1904, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 15, 1905. The transfer books will be closed January 19 and reopen February 2, 1905.

MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
December 14th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 16th, 1905, and reopened Thursday, February 2d, 1905.

WILLIAM C. DIXON, Treasurer.

Office of the
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) payable on demand at the branch office of the company, No. 108 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.

CHARLES F. KOSTER, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.
100 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check Feb. 1st.

Transfer books will be closed January 25th and reopened February 2d, 1905.

L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.
100 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

The Coupons due Feb. 1st, 1905, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HATTERS & FURRIERS' CORPORATION.
7 and 9 Waverley Place.
New York, Jan. 16, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Corporation has this day declared the eighth semi-annual dividend to stockholders, payable at the office of the Corporation upon application.

JOSEPH P. MOLONEY, Treas.
FRANK S. CURRIER, Sec'y.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on and after February 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31, 1905. Transfer books will not close.

D. E. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 23.
114 Liberty St., New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

A regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the International Steam Pump Co. will be paid February 1st. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close January 20th and reopen February 2d.

MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

UTICA BANKS.

UTICA CITY NATIONAL BANK, UTICA, N. Y. Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,591,630.66	
U. S. bonds	620,000.00	
Due from banks	185,167.75	
Cash and reserve	236,843.16	$3,634,041.57
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$300,000.00	
Surplus and profits	311,505.75	
Circulation outstanding	543,600.00	
Deposits	1,978,936.22	$3,634,041.57

C. S. Symonds, Pres. — H. W. Millar, Vice Pres.
M. C. Brown, Cashier. — Geo. Hatfield, Vice Pres.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Estab. 1835.

Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.

Lists of desirable INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

Branch { ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N. Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905.

Closing Bids.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¾	16	400	Allis-Chalmers Co	16	16	16	16	— ¼
75	75¼	67,000	*Amalga. Copper Co	74⅝	75⅜	74½	75⅛	— ⅜
33⅜	33⅝	300	Am. Car & Found. Co	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
92½	93	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	— ⅜
55	55½	25	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55	— ½
94	97	125	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	— 1
217	218	200	American Express	217	217	217	217	+ 2
12⅜	12½	70	*Am. Grass Twine	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ...
50⅛	50⅝	2,225	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	6⅝	100	*Am. Ice Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	37	40	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
15⅞	16⅛	200	*Am. Linseed Co	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
54½	55	100	*Am. Locomo. Co	54⅝	55	54½	54½	— ⅜
8	8½	700	*Am. Malting Co	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26½	26⅝	900	*Am. Malting Co. pf	26½	26⅝	26	26¼	— ¼
85⅞	85⅞	24,500	*Am. S. & R. Co	84½	86	84⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛
113¾	113⅞	1,505	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	— ⅛
180	185	100	*Am. Snuff Co	180	180	180	180	— 5
99	100	425	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	99	100	99	100	— ...
14⅞	15	2,300	Am. Steel Founds	14½	15	14¼	15	— ⅛
61	61¼	4,900	Am. Steel Founds. pf	60¼	61¾	60	61	— ⅝
142¾	142⅞	12,250	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	143¾	144⅜	143½	143⅝	— ⅛
138¾	139	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	— 1½
92¾	93	2,500	Am. Tob. Co. pf., new	92½	93	92½	92½	— ⅛
22	22½	150	*Am. Woolen Co	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
110	113⅝	200	*Anaconda Cop. M.Co	113⅝	113⅝	111	111	— 1
86	96⅞	23	Atc. Merch. 1st pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ...
87⅝	87⅞	3,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	87⅝	88¼	86⅜	87	— ⅜
100⅝	101	925	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅝	101	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅛
121½	122	200	Atlantic Coast Line	121½	121½	121¼	121½	— ⅜
101¾	102⅜	18,800	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102¾	101¾	102⅜	— ⅝
96	96⅜	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	— ⅛
63⅞	64	12,370	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64⅛	64⅜	63½	64	— ⅛
11	11⅛	400	Brunswick City	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
154	160	140	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	159	159	159	159	— 1
88	89	600	Buff. & Susquehan. pf	88¾	89¼	88½	89	— ...
60	61	100	*Butterick Co	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
134	134⅛	5,000	Canadian Pacific	134	134½	133¾	134	— ⅛
194	195	150	Central R. R. of N. J	194	195	194	194½	— 1½
495	496	27,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	495	501	493¾	496	— ⅛
230	238	250,800	Chicago Great West	231	238	23	231	— ⅛
67	68¼	250	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	67⅜	68¾	67⅜	68¾	— ⅜
35	35½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	35	35½	34⅝	35	— ...
86	87	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾	— ⅛
173½	174⅜	10,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	173½	174⅜	173	173⅝	— ⅛

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 1-2 Per Cent.

Reading Rises Sharply on a Very Large Business—Considerable General Good News.

It was a busy day both on and off the Exchange yesterday, with items of intrinsic and speculative interest which will be effective when yesterday's prices are forgotten. The foremost topic was a volume of a half million shares in Reading with an advance of 3½, taking the common above the second preferred, although it did not remain there. As the price is above any fair income yield even in the present money market, and as there is no reasonable expectation of an increase to justify the price on that basis, the temptation is strong to regard the movement as a speculators' device to stimulate the market in the manner denounced upon the curb. But wild and whirling language to that effect, which the events of the next few days may make it necessary to revise, would be imprudent at the moment. There can be no mistake, however, in remarking that people who need railways or railway control in their business are justified in paying prices which ordinary investors cannot afford. An attitude of observation and neglect can be no error except for those who prefer a flutter to any other consideration.

It is saying considerable for the general market that it was not spoiled by an incident so unconvincing regarding its motives of basis. It was sustained more by the quiet strength in Omaha upon its dividend announcement of Tuesday, and by Illinois Central's increase, or rather extra, yesterday. Ontario and Western also enjoyed a renewal of talk regarding its dividend prospects under the new régime, and Missouri Pacific reported for November an increase of 1-6 of a half million, or actually more than double the increase in gross. New York Central announced its purchase of two little railways, of which one gives it access to Montreal; Baltimore and Ohio responded to the perception that its real condition was unaltered by speculative disappointment regarding its dividend outlook; Pere Marquette reflected by its rise the excellent reception of its loan; and in short there was much stronger reason than the Reading episode for a better market than we have previously enjoyed this year.

There are, of course, the usual rebates and discounts, and some of them are pretty sober. On exports of gold and the sudden and sharp increase of imports in the closing quarter of 1904 are as important prophetically as historically. We are not making good losses of exports of agricultural products by increases of exports of manufactures—as there seemed hopes of a few weeks ago; and exchange on Paris warrants shipments even of coin. Some months ago there were suggestions that our excessive currency would promote exports of gold, but it died away. Now it is revived and strengthened by trade conditions supporting an inference which was premature when first made. It is just as natural to lose gold to Europe as to attract it, but the philosophy which preserves equanimity under both processes alike is not developed by consciousness of defective currency conditions and incapacity to amend them.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Erie	1
Am. H. & L. pf	1	Illinois Central	4
Am. Smelting	1	Mo. Kan. & Texas	1
Am. Snuff	1	Mo. K. & T. pf	1
Am. Snuff pf	1	Missouri Pacific	3
Am. Steel Fdy	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Steel F. pf	1	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Sugar	11	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Cent. of N. J.	1	Pere Marquette	1½
Chi. G. W. pf	1	Pere Marq. pf	2
Chi. & Alton	1	Pressed Steel	1
Chi. & N. W.	½	Reading 1st pf	2
Chi. St. P. M. & O.	1	Reading 2d pf	2½
Chi. T. H. & S. E.	1	Rock Island	1
Consol. Gas	1	Rock Island pf	1
D. & R. G. pf	1	Rutland pf	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Del. & Rio Grande	1	Union Pacific	1
		Va.-Car. Chem	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	½	N. R. of M. 2d pf	½
Anaconda Copper	½	People's Gas	½
Am. Tob. & S. pf	½	Quicksilver	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Colo. Fuel & Iron	½	Rubber Goods	½
Ft. W. & D. City	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
General Chemical	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Hocking Valley pf	½	Tenn. Pipe pf	½
Int. Pump	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	½
Lake Shore	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Met. St. Ry	½	Wabash	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Nat. Enameling	½	Wis. Central	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Tob. 4s	1	Long Isl. Ex. 4s	1
Chi. R. & Q. 4s	1	L. & N. & M. & N. 4s	1
Ill. Central 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. 4s	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 4s	1
Chi. T. & T. 1st con. 5s	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	1
con. 5s	1	N. Y. Dock 4½s	1
consol. Tob. 4s	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 4s	1
Conv. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Int. & G. N. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. Inc.	1	Cent. of Ga. C. D. 1st	1
U. Rys., St. L. 4s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 18	1,368,129
To date this year	10,662,491
Corresponding date last year	6,684,824

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 18	$6,375,500
To date this year	$67,040,500
Corresponding date last year	$16,009,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Speaking Telephone Co.
New York Times Building Co.
Toledo Railways and Light Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Birmingham dispatches, the Seaboard Coal and Coke Company has been chartered by Birmingham and New York interests.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Life Insurance Company has been called for Feb. 3 for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the company of $375,000, making the total capital $500,000.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches state that the Shenango Furnace Company has rebuilt its No. 3 stack, costing $200,000, and will put it in blast at once.

It is stated from St. Louis that the sales of gas by the Laclede Gas Company in 1904 were about one-fourth larger than in 1903.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Half a Million Shares of Reading the Feature of an Active Market.

Transactions in Reading common overshadowed the entire stock market yesterday. Nearly half a million shares were dealt in at a net advance for the day of 3½ points. This is the second biggest day in Reading on record, and for that reason alone Wall Street expressed surprise that no explanation was forthcoming. A corner was talked of, and for a time the other stocks turned heavy for fear that there might be something in the talk, but the idea was soon dispelled and the market rallied. There can hardly be a corner in a stock when 500,000 shares are dealt in. One of the news bureaus put out an interesting story to the effect that the holdings of the Lake Shore and of Baltimore and Ohio were no longer 51 per cent., but only 40 per cent., although it offered no explanation as to what had become of the rest.

Amalgamated Copper Strong.

Amalgamated Copper, in spite of persistent hammering by the bears, showed great strength. The support at 74¾ was particularly effective and is understood to have come from the Flowers, who have been bullish on the stock for some time. The Directors meet to-day, and it is expected that they will increase the dividend, possibly to 1 per cent. quarterly. Wall Street does not believe it will be more, but it is no doubt as to whether the increase which is expected will be in the shape of a quarterly dividend or only an extra dividend.

Union Pacific's Mile Post.

At 120, which price Union Pacific again touched yesterday, this stock seems to have reached another mile post in its journey upward, at which lots of stock seem for sale. No sooner had it crossed that price by an eighth than evasion of the stock came out, and the price went back to 119¾. It closed, however, strong with the rest of the market, on sales of over 100,000 shares.

Illinois Central's Extra Dividend.

The declaration of an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on Illinois Central sent that stock up to 158. The rise was, however, too sudden and too great to be held, and the stock gradually went back to 156, where it closed. The increases in railroad dividends are proving a substantial aid to the market. There are lots of other stocks on the list which are waiting for an increased dividend, some of which have been patiently waiting for some years. The demonstration in Chesapeake, for instance, was again based on extra expected increases in dividends. New York bankers have recently been over the property, and have come back great bulls on the stock.

Those Railroad Conferences.

Wall Street paid little attention to the reports of important conferences of railroad Presidents. Inquiry revealed the fact that, while some railroad Presidents had been in town in connection with certain meetings of their properties, there had been called no conference for the purpose of discussing rate legislation or any other purpose. It is natural that, whenever railroad Presidents meet, they should talk about the subject nearest their pocketbook, but the plan of campaign of the railroads now long ago, and is now in active operation. There is not likely to be any big conference until reports on the attitude of Congress will enable the railroads to get a general view of the field, and it is doubtful if there will be one then. In the meantime railroad Presidents will continue to confer with each other, as they have been in the habit of doing.

Open Winter Helps Earnings.

Reports of earnings of railroads continue excellent. The Winter, which was severe at its beginning, has turned mild and rather open without more snowstorms, and traffic has been moving uninterruptedly. At this time last year it was very cold, with snowstorms and consequent delays, losses of freight, and increased operating expenses.

GOLD COIN FOR PARIS.

Exchange Advances. Further Accelerating Gold Exports.

Foreign exchange rates yesterday ruled at figures which resulted in further engagements of gold for export, and the strength of the market was so decided that there is every probability of a continuance for some time of the outflow of gold. In addition to the engagement of $1,000,000 in gold bars by Goldman, Sachs & Co., to be shipped to Paris about Feb. 15, the same firm yesterday withdrew $500,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury to be sent to Paris by to-day's steamer. The export of gold coin to Europe is thus resumed, and the opinion was expressed yesterday that the volume of such shipments is likely to prove large. The demand for remittance shows no sign of abating, and although some long bills appeared in the market yesterday there seems to be in sight no supply of exchange adequate to meet the demands. The exports of gold have for some time been held in check only by the fact that gold bars were not available, and now that the rates have reached a point justifying the export of coin it would appear that the outward movement of gold is likely for a time at least to be much freer. Demand sterling yesterday advanced to 4.870 and closed at the top.

CENTRAL TAKES NEW ROADS.

Now in Possession of Adirondack and Rutland Systems.

The New York Central yesterday took formal possession of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack and the Rutland Railroad, over both of which it had operated trains for a long time, and which were controlled by interests closely identified with the New York Central. The formal taking over was accomplished by the election into the Board of Directors of each road men representing the New York Central interests.

The men elected into the board of the Rutland Railroad were W. K. Vanderbilt, G. W. Vanderbilt, H. McKay Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, and William Newman. The old directors remaining on the board are Chauncey M. Depew, W. Seward Webb, who long controlled the road, and Messrs. Merrill Chamcni, Proctor, and Paine. The Directors then met and elected the officers of the New York Central officers of the Rutland Railroad. The same board and officers were elected for the St. Lawrence and Adirondack. The control by the New York Central of these properties was acquired by purchase of the majority of the capital stock.

Chicago Telephone Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Earnings for the Chicago Telephone Company for the year 1904 broke all former records, the gross revenue being $6,373,116, compared with $5,334,590, the largest previous revenue. Gross expenses also increased, and stand at $4,809,500. The net earnings increased $17,108.

A. G. Coxe Lehigh Director.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 18.—Alexander G. Coxe jo-day was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to succeed Norman B. Ream of New York, resigned. Mr. Coxe is a member of the firm of Coxe Brothers & Co., anthracite coal operators.

Marquette Bonds Oversubscribed.

The $6,000,000 Pere Marquette 4 per cent. bonds offered by Redmond & Co. for subscription were largely oversubscribed. The subscription books opened yesterday morning, and were immediately closed on account of the heavy oversubscription.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $857,286,035; balances, $14,081,885; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $891,250.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525; demand, $4.8610; cables, $4.8700.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 39 15-16@95 and 95⅝; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, Par. 65c premium. Chicago, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-40 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati, 15c premium. St. Louis—10c@15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Money was abundant in the market to-day, though calls, including nearly $6,250,000 on Natal stock and an installment of $7,500,000 to-morrow on the Japanese loan, induced a hardening tendency. Discounts were steady. Bar gold was strong on French demand.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was dull and unsettled, partly due to rumors of an early dissolution of Parliament. Consols were heavy, but rallied at the close. Home rails sagged.

Americans opened dull, recovered somewhat, and became inactive. The cheerfulness was confined to a few specialties, notably Philadelphia and Reading. Later the market became generally unsettled, but stocks closed quietly steady.

Foreigns were quieter, with the lessened prospect of peace, though Japanese and Russian securities hardened slightly. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 98¾.

Copper was easier in the market to-day on realizations, and closed at 68¾. Nine hundred and fifty tons of the metal were sold.

Tin was quoted at 228 6d and was strong on Eastern cables and American buying.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 90¼; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 105; Canadian Pacific, 137⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¼; Chicago Great Western, 20¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 35⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78½; Erie, 41; Erie first preferred, 79¾; Erie second preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 141¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34; New York Central, 146½; Norfolk and Western, 70¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 43; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 45; Reading now in active operation. There is not likely to be any big conference until reports on the attitude of Congress will enable the railroads to get a general view of the field, and it is doubtful if there will be one then. In the meantime railroad Presidents will continue to confer with each other, as they have been in the habit of doing.

Reading second preferred, 81; Southern Railway, 25⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 62¼; Union Pacific, 119¾; Union Pacific preferred, 94¼; United States Steel, 33½; United States Steel preferred, 96⅞; Wabash, 22⅝; Wabash preferred, 41½; Spanish fours, 89¾.

Bar silver quiet at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2 5-16 per cent.

The sum of £10,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.90; Lisbon 12.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, but the market subsequently improved and closed with a firm tone. Russian Imperial is were quoted at 99 and Russian bonds of 1901 at 100.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 25c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day was generally quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennings for checks.

Discount rate—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

With some minor exceptions the markets all along the line have been rather quiet during the past week, and the usual alarmists see in this symptoms of unsoundness. The very fact that we are producing and consuming so enormous a quantity for this season of the year seems to inspire doubts as to the possibility of maintaining the pace. On the other hand the principal representation of other conservative interests is that we may be in danger of a runaway market as the usually busy season Spring approaches.

In spite of the fact that the Steel corporation is turning nearly every wheel which it controls, the management is forced to prorate shipments in the order in which specifications have been received, a long string of orders standing on all. The Steel corporation is running 94 per cent. of its blast furnaces, has every steel plant, except Columbus, in operation, is operating 97 per cent. of the 24-inch mills, 95 per cent. of the sheet mills, and is running full on tubes, bars, plates, and shapes.

The general rail market is quiet. Chicago reports additional orders, among which 20,000 tons for the Illinois Central is enumerated. The rail makers continue confident, and count on some very heavy orders later on for the West and the Southwest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Of the 121,423 shares dealt in at the local Exchange to-day, 91,840 shares were Reading common. The second preferred was also active. Both stocks reached new high records, and, for the first time the common at one period of the day sold higher than the second preferred, although the latter pays 1 per cent. more in dividends.

The movement in the stock continued to puzzle the Street, but a view that is held generally is that there is a steady absorption of it for the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt interests, who are looking far ahead to the time that the supply of anthracite each year is becoming smaller. Lehigh Valley was also strong, the same theory being advanced, excepting that its operating is for the Morgan interest. A new high record—81½—was recorded by Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, and a 25-point advance was scored by First National Bank stock. Philadelphia and Brooklyn was up 1 and Philadelphia Rapid Transit was lifted ¾ on reports of heavy earnings. Total sales, 121,625 shares, $111,900 bonds.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atchison	87½	87⅛	87⅛
10	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
100	Cambria Steel	29½	29¼	29¼
20	Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50	50
54	Con. Lake Sup.	8	8	8
100	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	14½	14½	14½
528	Con. Traction, N. J.	81	81½	81½
150	Diamond Steel	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,190	Electric Co. of Am.	11¾	11¾	11¾
170	Elec. Storage Battery	78	78	78
250	Erie	40¾	40	40¾
2	First National Bank	200	200	200
20	General Asphalt	32¾	32½	32½
437	General Asphalt pf.	82¾	82½	82½
100	Int. Smoke Powder	33½	33½	33½
16	Ins. Co. of North Am.	26	26	26
3,785	Lehigh Valley R. R.	56⅞	55¾	56⅝
100	Lehigh Navigation	100	100	100
9	Little Schuylkill R. R.	63	63	63
2,612	Morgan	3 9-16	3 5-16	3 5-16
5	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
100	N. Y. Ont. & Western	44½	44½	44½
98	Pennsylvania R. R.	98½	98½	98½
10	Penn. Steel pf.	98½	98½	98½
100	Phila. & Erie R. R.	71	71	71
715	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
275	Philadelphia Electric	10¼	10	10¼
400	Philadelphia Co.	42	41¾	42
6,237	Phila. Rapid Transit	19¼	18¾	19¼
91,840	Reading	44 3-16	43 7-16	43 7-16
324	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
2,775	Reading 2d pf.	44¼	41	43¾
1,200	Rock Island	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
100	Southern Pacific	67¾	67¾	67¾
200	Southern R. R.	33½	33	33½
1,758	United Gas Imp.	100¼	100	100¼
100	Union Traction	39	38¾	38¾
8,575	U. S. Steel	30¾	29¾	30¾
1,838	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	94¼	94¼
200	Warwick Steel	5 7-16	5 1-16	5 1-16

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905.

S. Sa. coupon, 1908-1918	105½	S. C. Fy. S. & M. 4s	89½
3,000	105½	10,000	89¾
4s coupon, 1907	105½	40,000	89
1,000	105½	Kan City So. 3s	
Jap Imp Govt. 6% sterling loan		5,000	72¾
1,000	98⅝	5,000	73
20,000	98⅝	5,000	73½
5,000	98⅝	Kentucky Cent. 4s	90
7,000	98⅝	Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped gtd	
11,000	98¾	13,000	93⅝
Jap Imp Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. ctfs full paid for 4- sterling loan. 2d Series		Lacka Steel 5s	
5,000	92½	24,000	105½
10,000	92¾	5,000	105¾
500	92¾	11,000	105⅝
5,000	92¾	10,000	105¾
15,000	92½	L. S. & M. S. deb 4s	
500	92¾	3,000	102½
5,000	92¾	L. Erry 4½s	
23,000	92¾	7,000	105
6,500	92½	L. & N. coll tr 4s	
19,000	92⅝	30,000	98⅞
Republic of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co cts. full instl paid		10,000	98⅝
5,000	105¾	20,000	98¾
1,000	105¾	6,000	99
10,000	105¾	Unified 4s	
10,000	105¾	5,000	102¾
U. S. of Mex. Speyer & Co cts for 4% bonds		L. & N.-So Ry. Jt 4s	
5,000	94½	7,000	96
3,000	94½	N. & Ala. 5s	
Adams Express 4s		3,000	110½
500	103½	Manhattan con. 4s	
Alb. & Susq 6s		15,000	106
1,000	104½	10,000	106¼
Am. Hide & L. 6s		Mex. Cent con 4s	
17,000	90	1,000	75
25,000	90½	Mex. Cent 1st inc	
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s		10,000	25
5,000	97	Mo. K. & T. 1st 4s	
Am. Tobacco 4s		20,000	101
10,000	111½	5,000	101¼
16,000	111¾	Mo. K. & T. 2d 4s	
5,000	111¾	1,000	87
10,000	111¾	1,000	87½
57,000	111¾	3,000	87¼
22,000	111¾	5,000	87¼
Am. Tobacco 6s		18,000	87
5,000	72¾	M. K. & T. ext 5s	
110,000	72½	40,000	104¼
17,000	72¾	M. K. & T. of T. 5s	
177,000	72½	50,000	104¼
20,000	72⅝	Mo. Pac 3d 7s	
15,000	72⅝	9,000	108¾
10,000	72⅝	Mo. Pac trust 5s	
11,000	72¾	20,000	108½
22,000	72¾	4,000	108⅝
40,000	74	3,000	105
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s		Mo. Pac 1st con 5s	
15,000	102½	3,000	102¾
Adjt 4s, stamped		2,000	102½
1,000	102⅝	Nor. Ohio 1st 5s	
Atl. Coast Line 4s		2,000	117½
20,000	102	Nor. Pac 4s	
A. & G. W. 1st 5s		6,000	103½
2,000	85½	2,000	103¾
Gold 5s		9,000	103¾
1,000	104⅝	Nor. Pac. gen 3s	
Balt. & Ohio 3½s		5,000	77¾
1,000	102⅝	Nor. Pac. Term 1st	
6,000	102¾	10,000	118⅞
Adjt 5s		Ore. R. & N. con 5s	
2,000	102½	5,000	103½
Coupon off	101	Tex. & Pac 1st 5s	
30,000	101	10,000	121½
5,000	101½	2,000	121½
25,000	101¾	Tex. & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	101¾	2,000	58¾
5,000	101¾	1,000	59¼
10,000	101¾	Third Av. 1st 5s	
5,000	101¾	4,000	116½
10,000	101¾	1,000	116¾
Beech Creek 1st 4s		Third Av. con 4s	
10,000	94	1,000	93⅝
Coupon off	94	Tol. Peo & W. 4s	
Beech Creek 2d inc 5s		5,000	82
2,000	83	Tol., St. L. & W. 1st 5s	
25,000	84¾	5,000	84
Buff. & sus 1st ref 4s		Tri. Cent Cos	
4,000	99	10,000	81½
Canada So. 1st 5s		5,000	84½
9,000	103¾	10,000	84¾
2,000	103	20,000	105
Canada So 2d		1,000	104¾
2,000	107½	10,000	104⅞
Cen of Ga fly cons 5s		11,000	74¾
5,000	113¼	15,000	74¾
1,000	113¾	7,000	74¾
2d inc 5s		10,000	74¾
58,000	71¾	10,000	74¾
3d inc 5s		2,000	74¾
4,000	61	7,000	74¾
Cent Dic 5s		15,000	74¾
1,000	95	25,000	74¾
Cent Pac gtd 1s		22,000	74¾
10,000	103	Col & So 1st 4s	
22,000	103⅜	1,000	118¾
C. & O. 6s, Ser A		2,000	118¾
1,000	107½	Col & 9th Av 1st	
C. & O. gen 4½s		1,000	121
1,000	108¾	Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s	
C. & O. 6s		5,000	176
18,000	140	10,000	175½
C. & Alt. R. 3½s		Consol Tobacco 4s	
18,000	84½	8,000	74¾
Chi & Alt 3½s		200,000	74¾
10,000	82	10,000	74¾
25,000	82¾	Den & R G con 4s	
1,000	82¾	2,000	101½
5,000	82¾	Dist Sec Cor 5s	
16,000	82¾	101,000	80
C. B. & Q. joint 4s		23,000	80
40,000	100	Erie 1st con 4s	
19,000	100⅛	1,000	101¾
15,000	100⅛	15,000	101¾
15,000	100⅛	Erie 1st gen 4s	
58,000	101	50,000	91¾
11,000	101¼	2,000	91¾
Registered		5,000	92
1,000	100½	Erie conv 4s	
Ill Div 3½s		55,000	90¾
10,000	99⅜	5,000	90¾
C. & E. Ill con 6s		E. W. & D. C 1st	
1,000	122⅜	5,000	110¼
C. & E. Ill gen 5s		3,000	110¾
1,000	120	E. & W deb ctf. B	
C. I. & L. ref 6s		38,000	21¼
5,000	114⅝	2,000	21¼
C. M. & St. P. C. & P. Western 5s		2,000	21
7,000	58⅞	Gulf & Ship 1st 5s	
1,000	117	2,000	105½
C. R. I. & P. Ry ref 4s		7,000	105¼
17,000	96⅜	H. & T. C. gen 4s	
25,000	96⅝	5,000	93¼
15,000	96⅝	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
16,000	96⅞	3,000	103
10,000	96⅞	Int. & G. N. 2d 5s	
5,000	96⅞	500	101½
165,000	96⅞	5,000	101¾
5,000	96¾	Int. & Gt. Nor 3d	
C. R. I. & P. R. R. 4s		5,000	73
22,000	82¾	3,000	72¾
51,000	82⅝	2,000	73
9,000	82⅝	10,000	73½
50,000	82⅝	Int Steam Pump 5s	
20,000	82⅝	14,000	103½
12,000	82⅝	Iowa Cent 1st 4s	
5,000	82⅝	2,000	92

Wabash deb. B		Western Maryl 4s	
20,000	63⅛	45,000	92½
20,000	63½	7,000	92⅝
4,000	63⅝	40,000	92¾
1,000	67¾	5,000	92¾
Wab. T. & Chi 4s		5,000	92½
16,000	98	W. U. Tel. coll tr 5s	
West Shore 4s		2,000@157	110
1,000	106½	W. & L. E. 1st con 5s	
Registered		25,000	94
3,000	108	Wis Cent gen 4s	
1,000	108½	10,000	94½
Total sales		$6,375,500	

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 30 shares of Alice sold at .70, 300 Acacia at .60, 500 Comstock at .10, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11@.12, 500 Elkton at .20, 360 Leadville at .05, 500 Moon Anchor at .08, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07, 200 Ophir at 6.25, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 100 Potosi at .16, 300 Savage at .42@.43, 800 Small Hopes at .85@.86, 500 Union at .74, 500 Work at .14.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—The money market is unchanged. Call loans, 2 to 3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½ to 4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3 to 4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium. Clearings, $24,132,576; balances, $2,290,119; Sub-Treasury debit $30,687.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88	4.85½
Commercial		4.84¼
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	95⅝	90⅝
Guilders	40⅛	40⅛

The Directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 25.

The Directors of the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1.

Amalgamated and Sugar were the most active stocks to-day. Daly-West was firm, and there was some demand for Greene, Granby, Santa Fé, Michigan, and Copper Range. Union Pacific led the railroads, Rutland, on the announcement that the road had been taken over by the New York Central, advanced to 71. Pere Marquette preferred went to 85 and was in good demand. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Atchison	88	87⅝	87⅝
25	Atchison pf.	101	101	101
100	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
42	Boston Elevated	158	157½	157½
2	Boston & Maine	175	175	175
5	Boston & Providence	305	305	305
70	Boston & Worcester pf.	84½	84½	84½
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	162	152	152
275	Mass. Electric	11	11	11
50	Mass. Electric pf.	54½	50½	50½
37	N. Y., N. H. & H.	204½	204½	204½
7	Old Colony	208	208	208
100	Pere Marquette	85	85	85
116	Pere Marquette pf.	85	81	81
1,640	Rutland pf.	72	70	71½
5,140	Union Pacific	120½	118¾	119¾
1	Union Pacific pf.	97	97	97
14	Vermont & Mass.	171	171	171
52	West End	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

428	American	145¾	145½
345	Cumberland	17	17
25	Mexican	15	15
4	New England	140	139½
60	Western pf.	100	99¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mileage	5,054	2,863	2,902
2d week Jan.	301,865	332,048	311,750
From July 1	11,522,087	10,271,202	9,863,102

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

2d week Jan.	648,000	756,000	709,024
From Jan. 1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

135 shares Campbell Realty Corporation, $10 the lot.

2345 shares Inter-River Realty Construction Company, $50 the lot.

10 shares Bank of Washington Heights, 250.

20 shares New York Mortgage and Security Company, 170.

$3,000 East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1956, coupons May and November, 121¾.

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 7 per cent. bonds, due 1903, extended to July, 1903, at 4 per cent., coupons January and July, 100½.

$6,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company (Hastings and Dakota Division) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons January and July, 115¾.

450 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, 189½.

100 shares Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company preferred, 101.

200 shares Standard Pulp Company, $5 per share.

$10,000 Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company consolidated refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due July, 1947, coupons January and July, 110.

$2,000 Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1908, coupons January and July, 107¾.

8 shares Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company, 210.

15 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, 293½.

50 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, 200.

100 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 440.

20 shares Nassau Bank, 200.

2 shares Central Trust Company, 2205.

5 shares First National Bank of New York, 595.

40 shares Northern Pacific Railway actual stock, 189½.

25 shares American Exchange National Bank, 275.

25 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, 675½.

8 shares National Park Bank, 545.

100 shares American Ice Company common, 6½.

502 shares Standard Bread Machinery Company, hypothecated, $25 the lot.

2 shares Central Trust Company, 2205.

25 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 597½.

8 shares Central Trust Company, 2355.

100 shares Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, 145.

$1,000 East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, registered bond, due 1956, interest May and November, 121¾.

$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. registered bond, due 1939, interest May and November, 118½.

15 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, 425½.

50 shares National Bank of Commerce, 235½.

8 shares Greenwich Bank, 290.

1 share Brooklyn Trust Company, 425.

1 share Bowery Bank, 365.

210 shares Journeay & Burnham, 29½.

50 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 130.

1 share United States Trust Company, 1360.

12 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 636.

$2,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, Series "B," 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1906, 104½.

$1,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due July, 1914, 107½.

$1,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad general mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due April, 1931, 114½.

$1,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad 5 per cent. bond, due July, 1939, 114½.

$1,000 Kingston and Middletown Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due April, 1990, 97½.

$25,000 American Palace Car Company of New Jersey first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1908, interest January and July, 1.

16 shares Mercantile Trust Company, $100 each, 295.

$5,000 promissory note of William T. Warren of Boston, Mass., (past due), 85.

$2,000 promissory note of Turner & Co. of Boston, Mass., (past due), 85.

$10,000 promissory note of The Independent Thread Company of Meriden, Conn., (past due), $650.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.06	.05	Le Wash.	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.16	.17	Mexican	2.05	2.05
Andes	.20	.19	Occidental C.	.86	.86
Belcher	.19	.19	Ophir	.65	.65
Best & Belch.	1.00	1.05	Overman	.21	.21
Bullion	.25	.23	Potosi	.15	.16
Caledonia	.58	.56	Savage	.41	.41
Challenge C.	.27	.28	Sec. Belcher	.06	.06
Chollar	.28	.28	Sierra Nev.	.42	.45
Confidence	.86	.85	Syndicate	.11	.14
C. & C.	1.65	1.65	St. Louis	.04	.04
Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.62	.17
Con. Pt.	.16	.15	Utah Con.	.18	.18
Gould & Cur.	.25	.25	Yel. Jacket	.21	.22
Hale & Norc.	1.50	1.50	Silver bars	.69¾	.69¾
Julia	.07	.05	Diatts. sight	.05	.05
Justice	.14	.11	Telegraph	.07½	.07½
Kentuck	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Wednesday, 50@51; Tuesday, 50@51.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.50	.60	Lexington	.01	.02
Anaconda	.11½	.12¾	Missouri	.02¼	.02⅝
C. O. Con.	.10½	.11	Moon Anch.	.07	.07½
Dante	.05¼	.05¾	New Haven	.03¼	.04
Dr. Jackpot	.03¼	.03¾	Old Gulch	.06¾	.08
Elkton	.68	.69	Pharmacist	.05	.05¾
El Paso	1.61½	1.65	Portland	1.80	1.95
Findlay	.35	.38	Rose Maud	.03¼	.03¾
Gold Dollar	.06¾	.07	Rose Nicol	.05¼	.05¾
Gold Sov.	.09	.09¾	Sun. Eclipse	.02¾	.02¾
Isabella	.27¼	.27½	Vindicator	.07	.08
Jackpot	.05¾	.07	Work	.15¾	.15¾
Keystone	.05	.05½			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,342,386
Gold	63,078,006
Silver	19,112,564
United States notes	9,351,234
Treasury notes of 1890	94,142
National bank notes	10,114,184
Total receipts this day	1,994,665
Total receipts this month	24,658,031
Total receipts this year	302,308,334
Total expenditures this day	2,100,000
Total expenditures this month	27,340,000
Total expenditures this year	327,309,445
Deposits in National banks	140,345,256

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$527,145,989
Silver dollars	476,705,009
Silver dollars of 1890	9,256,213
Silver bullion of 1890	1,570,787
Total	$1,014,726,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$527,145,989
Silver certificates outstanding	476,705,009
Treasury notes outstanding	10,876,000
Total	$1,014,726,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$13,587,656
Gold certificates	44,490,350
Silver coin and bullion	6,954,632
Silver certificates	12,158,325
United States notes	9,351,234
Other assets	20,164,464
Total in Treasury	$121,706,253
Deposits in National banks	140,345,523
Total	$262,051,779
Current liabilities	91,709,392
Available cash balance	$140,342,386

To Push Passavant Case.

Local customs officials were informed yesterday that the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice had begun active preparations to push the suit against Passavant & Co. in the United States District Court in New York for about $96,000 alleged to be due the Government for duties on imported goods which were undervalued. The alleged undervaluations were all on velvet ribbons consigned to Passavant & Co. by Scheibler & Co. of Mainz, Germany.

Most of the goods which it is alleged were undervalued were passed by former Examiner Charles S. Browne, who was convicted a year ago of conspiracy with the silk importing firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. to defraud the Government.

Trust Company's Good Year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company yesterday the President reported deposits of $5,491,387 on Jan. 1, 1905, an increase for the year of $1,547,597. The following Directors, whose terms had expired, were unanimously re-elected: William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Louis Stern, Isidor Straus, Paul Schwarz, J. T. Gwathmey, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Chicago Terminal's Bonds.

In view of the failure of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway Company to pay the coupons due Jan. 1 on its first mortgage bonds, Halgarten & Co., who own large blocks of a large amount of these bonds, suggest that bondholders confer with them for the purpose of protecting the interests of all of the bondholders of the company. They request that holders furnish them their addresses and the amount of their holdings at an early date.

PHYSICIANS THIEF'S VICTIMS.

One Doctor's Mother Catches Swindler but Lets Him Go.

The police of the Upper West Side stations have received many complaints from physicians who tell of a well dressed swindler and sneak thief operating among them. He is described as a man about thirty years old, five feet eight inches tall, smooth shaven face and dressed in black. Sometimes he steals an overcoat from the rack in the doctors' hall, and at other times he obtains money by making false statements to members of the physician's family.

Shortly after noon yesterday he called at the home of Dr. Frank E. Shaw, at 409 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. When told that Dr. Shaw would not be in until later in the day he explained that he was a personal friend of Dr. Shaw and had just purchased $1,000 of railroad stock for him. There were $40 expense one on the deal, he said, and this must be paid immediately.

Dr. Shaw's mother explained that all she had with her at the time was $7. The stranger said he would take that and get the remainder from the doctor, and Mrs. Shaw handed over the $7. After the stranger had gone she became suspicious and went out after the man. She soon caught him, accused him of being a swindler, and made him give up her $7. Then she let him go.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a man of the same description appeared at the office of Dr. Mirel C. Mayer, at 105 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. He told a servant in that house that he had an appointment to meet the physician there. While the servant was out of sight the stranger disappeared, taking with him a marble clock valued at $40.

The police of three precincts were keeping a sharp lookout for the thief last night.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importer's Payment of Fine Does Not Cover Duty—Other Decisions.

An interesting decision as to the rights of importers whose invoices have been declared to be fraudulent was handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. It was written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay and partially sustained a protest by J. C. Metzger & Co. of New York.

The facts in the case were as follows: Metzger & Co. imported a quantity of goods which were entered at the Custom House at a dutiable value of 400 lire. The Collector advanced this value to 600 lire, and the importers took an appeal to a General Appraiser, who found that while the market value was 400 lire the invoice was fraudulent, as 800 lire had actually been paid for the goods. After finding the goods were seized, but afterward released on payment of a fine equal to the amount of the duty. The Collector in finally demanding the certificate for the duty, without regard to the fine, on the value of 600 lire. It is against this action that the importers protest. Mr. Hay decides that the Collector's action in assessing duty upon the return of the fine was correct, but that 400 lire having been found to be the actual value by the highest customs authority in such matters, the duty should have been assessed on this valuation.

Mr. Hay is also the author of a decision overruling a protest by Wakem & McLaughlin of New York against the assessment of duty at 45 cents per bushel on a cargo of barley malt from Copenhagen. The barley from which it was made was shipped from New York by S. Liebmann's Sons, brewers, to be malted there, in order to compare the foreign with the domestic method. Free entry was claimed for it as an article of growth of the United States reimported, without having been advanced in value. Mr. Hay decides that it is an entirely different article from that exported.

Protests overruled yesterday were by C. Cochlan, Port Huron, Mich.; Rost & Titcomb, incorporated, Nogales, Ariz.; George S. Bush & Co., Port Townsend, Washington; Wakem & McLaughlin, G. W. Sleeth & Co., C. Brinkmann, Edward A. Buehmsted, and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Simon Bache & Co., (2,) Boston; Groome & Co., F. de E. Spredon, and the Theobald & Oppenheimer Company, Philadelphia; A. Klipstein & Co., Kidder, Springfield, Mass.; Steinberger & Kalisher, and B. Blumenthal & Co., and others, San Francisco, and the Germania Importing Company, Theodore H. Grey & Co., J. S. Plummer & Co., (2,) H. Wolff & Co., and Mills & Gibb, New York. Protests sustained were by C. Cochlan, Port Huron, Mich.; G. G. Hempstead & Son, Chicago; William Volker & Co., Kansas City, and the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, and E. D. Teague, New York. Protests partially sustained were by W. W. Bond and T. W. E. Dickens, Galveston, Texas, and A. Steinhardt & Brother, (2,) and Olivier & Co., New York.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Executrix of E. H. Cowles Wants Accounting of Cowles Company.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—Suit was filed in the Common Pleas Court to-day by Claire L. Taylor, executrix of E. H. Cowles, against the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, Alfred H. Cowles, and other stockholders of the concerns named.

Mrs. Taylor asks that a receiver be appointed for both the Cowles company and the Electric company. She asserts that the affairs of the companies have been mismanaged, and the earnings dissipated. She prays for an accounting of the affairs of the companies, and alleges that fully $1,000,000 is involved in a controversy which can only be settled in court.

Mrs. Taylor says that the late E. H. Cowles owned 1,750 shares of stock in the original Cowles company.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Flatbush Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Harry W. Buckley, Brooklyn; Jacob H. Roberts, Hempstead, and John J. Sanders, New York.

New York Concessions Company, New York; (take stuffs and confectionery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—James G. Berry and Delphine C. Berry, New York, and Charles J. Buchheit, Coney Island.

Harman Fur Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Michael Harman and Charles Cohn, New York, and A. A. Kelley, Montclair, N. J.

Arcanum Chemical Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles H. Fitch and George W. Albaugh, New York, and A. A. Kelley, Montclair, N. J.

Oklahoma Gas Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. Bache Blocker, Harriman N. Simons, and Charles M. Blocker, New York.

Fort George Amusement Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—William C. Mundt, Nicholas M. Schenck, and Joseph M. Schenck, New York.

The Telescope Cut Bed Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—Philip Munter, Leopold Dannenberg, and Raymond L. Herman, New York.

The Brooklyn Urban Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $40,000. Directors—Lyman H. Howe and Christian Walter, Wilkesbarre, and M. L. McLaughlin, Brooklyn.

Fischer Realty Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Emil A. Rinc, Frederick J. Bushnell, and Charles R. Banks, Brooklyn.

Ithaca Security Company, Ithaca; capital, $500,000. Directors—R. H. Freman, C. E. Freman, and H. L. Hinckley, Ithaca.

American Fibre Matting Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. A. Cook, J. H. Lehman, and J. P. Jacobs, New York.

United States Circle Swing Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Thomas A. Fulton, New York, and Philip M. Maloney and Alden Stockton, Philadelphia.

Carlton Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Francis Carleton Reeves, John Woodward Brinsby, and Pine Elijah Bush, New York.

New York Gas Tubing Company, Millbrook; capital, $25,000. Directors—John J. Vantier, New York, and Frank I. Stanton and Paul D. Chase, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Asthma Remedy Company, Utica; capital, $100,000. Directors—William F. Coxen, Charles W. Crumb, and Ruble A. Crumb, Utica.

Arthan Realty Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Samuel Hecht, Joseph Hecht, and Samuel Bitterman, New York.

Flushing Realty Company, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—C. A. Mapes, L. K. Neff, and C. M. Mapes, New York.

International Purchasing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Samuels, T. G. Wilbur, and W. C. Kimball, New York.

A. H. Woods Amusement Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. H. Woods, E. S. Jaros, and W. S. Lathrop, New York.

Onderdonk Estate, Hastings-on-Hudson, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. F. Collins, W. L. Johnson, and E. S. Avery, New York.

Automatic Register Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. B. Plante, F. M. Clarke, and W. F. Allen, New York.

BALKY DODGE WITNESS DECIDES TO TESTIFY

Court Offered Stenographer Jail as Alternative.

HIS TESTIMONY IMPORTANT

Jacobson, Law Office Employe, Refused to Answer Grand Jury and Judge Took Him in Hand.

The Grand Jury investigation of the Dodge-Morse matter, which has been dragging along for two weeks, furnished a ripple of sensation yesterday when Isaac N. Jacobson, a stenographer in the employ of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, refused to answer the questions put to him. After a brief lull in the proceedings, the jury, escorted by Assistant District Attorney Rand, and followed by Jacobson, appeared before Judge McMahon, to whom Foreman Arthur T. Sullivan handed this presentment:

The Grand Jury for the present January term of court have had evidence and before them that the crime of perjury for which one Charles F. Dodge stands indicted by the January, 1904, Grand Jury was the result of subornation, and of conspiracy by various persons. They are conducting an investigation to discover who these persons are.

In the course of this investigation a certain affidavit, sworn to by Charles F. Dodge on Oct. 29, 1903, and filed in the Supreme Court on Nov. 9, 1903, has been offered and received in evidence.

One Isaac N. Jacobson of 100 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street was subpoenaed * * * to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness, and did so appear, and was duly affirmed in the case of the People of the State of New York against Charles F. Dodge and others.

The affidavit above referred to, which, with the exception of the signature and the jurat, is typewritten, was shown to the witness Jacobson, who had previously testified that he was a stenographer employed in the office of Howe & Hummel; and the said Jacobson was asked whether or not he had typewritten the said affidavit, to which question the witness Jacobson replied that he declined to answer the question upon the ground that he was forbidden so to do by Section 835 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The witness Jacobson was also asked:

"Did any person dictate that statement to you?" to which he made the same answer, and also the following question:

"Who dictated that affidavit?" to which he made the same answer.

The Grand Jury report these questions and answers to Your Honor in order that they may be advised by you whether or not any such privilege exists by law, and whether or not they have a right to insist upon an answer to the questions so propounded.

No sooner had it been read out by the clerk than Mr. Rand moved that Jacobson be directed by the court to answer. The direction having been given, the witness expressed the belief that he had a right to consult counsel. Judge McMahon thought not.

"Then I decline to answer," announced young Jacobson, dramatically. "You'll return to the Grand Jury room and answer the questions put to you, or I'll send you elsewhere," retorted the court sternly.

"If I refuse, will your Honor send me to jail?" asked the witness, his voice a little shaky.

"Certainly," the court replied, with disturbing promptness.

"I—I guess I'll answer the questions," faltered Jacobson at last.

The jury filed out, escorted, as before, by Mr. Rand, and followed by a meek and pliant witness. Jacobson stayed in the Grand Jury room more than an hour after that, and the general conclusion was that he had told some very important things.

The section of the Code of Civil Procedure mentioned by Jacobson refers to the duty of attorneys as well as clerks and stenographers, not to divulge professional secrets, but it does not refer to criminal proceedings.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROCK & EISENSTEIN.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Nicholas J. O'Connell receiver of the assets of the firm of Rock & Eisenstein, manufacturers of cigarette stuffing machines at 191 Chrystie Street, in a suit recently brought by Isaac Eisenstein against Bernard Rous.

JOYCE TRUCKING COMPANY.—Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Bertrand L. Pettigrew receiver of certain property of the Joyce Trucking Company of 240 Cherry Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Pettigrew as trustee of a chattel mortgage of $9,600 given to secure bonds, on which $810 interest is overdue. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $25,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Jan. 13.

Out of Town.

JERSEY CITY.—Albert L. Drayton was appointed yesterday receiver for the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines Company. The application was made by E. A. Lewis of Hoboken on behalf of Mrs. Sarah S. Hewitt, the widow of Abram S. Hewitt. The bill of complaint alleges that the company has liabilities of $50,000 and assets of about $20,000. Mrs. Hewitt has a claim against the company of $6,000 for the rent of land.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL COHEN.—Samuel Cohen of 166 East One Hundredth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $815 and no assets. He was formerly a cigar dealer.

FRANCIS R. HILL.—Francis R. Hill, a builder of Centreville, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $5,987 and assets $460, consisting of building materials and leases. Hotel mortgaged for $450; team of horses, $150, exempt, and accounts, $80.

HENRY R. VAN KEUREN.—Henry R. Van Keuren of 253 West Forty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,480 and no available assets. He has a lot of worthless notes and checks and 150 shares of stock of the Excelsior Steamboat Company, value unknown. The Chatham National Bank is a creditor for $2,345.

WILKOMIR & LASKER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin B. Blydenburgh receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Wilkomir & Lasker, who did business as the Bedford Rubber Company at 138 Prince Street, on the application of Thomas F. McCarthy, creditor for $1,233. The assets are estimated at $5,000. It was alleged that Wilkomir has secreted merchandise valued at $1,000, which is stored somewhere in this city, and on Jan. 14 an assignment was delivered to A. Mr. Seidman, doing business as the Plymouth Rubber Company, who has, or is collecting, the assets of the firm, amounting to $2,000. Last week the firm gave a chattel mortgage on the machinery for $2,000.

LOST TEN YEARS' LAW FIGHT.

Mrs. Dahlberg's $200,000 Slander Suit Against Contractor Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—After litigation extending over the last ten years, Mrs. August Dahlberg to-day lost a $200,000 slander suit against William Grace, a contractor of this city.

The jury exonerated Grace from charges of slander and malicious prosecution which the woman had brought against him. The action was the fifth brought against Grace by the plaintiff.

TELLS OF BALLOT FRAUDS.

Woman Declares She Helped Detective Chief on Falsified Sheets.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 18.—In a deposition by Mrs. Blanche Shaw, presented in the District Court in the election fraud cases, Mrs. Shaw declares that she assisted Chief of Detectives Adams in making out dozens of fraudulent election sheets, and received pay for so doing.

Mrs. Shaw has been in custody since the Grand Jury began investigating the election frauds. She made the statement in the deposition hoping to secure her freedom.

Re-elect Union Bank's Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Union Exchange Bank yesterday the Directors who served last year were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the board Henry S. Herrman, President; Herbert H. Vreeland and David Wile, Vice Presidents, were unanimously re-elected, and William A. Davies was appointed Cashier and Charles M. Clode, Assistant Cashier.

Bowling Green Trust's Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bowling Green Trust Company, held yesterday, the present officers were re-elected. Harry Bronner, of the firm of Hallgarten & Co., was elected a new Director in this company.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. J. Friedman, cloaks and suits; 7 Mercer Street; Hotel Wellington.

Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Stephenson, Jr., dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; C. W. Allen, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Melorum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Towne, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Ambach, M. & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, flannels; 43 Leonard Street.

Barley & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. W. Gerhart, notions and jewelry; 24 Washington Place; L'Hoffman House.

Callender, McAuslon & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. P. Burlingame, carpets; F. W. Tillinghast, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Astor.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, woolens and remnants; 36 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; L. A. Chipman, wrappers; Hotel York.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Colline, hosiery, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, white goods, laces, and ribbons, 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Cohen Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Asch, manufacturing department, 95 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Cuons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Chipman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis., F. S. Curtis, carpets; Belvedere House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods, 31 Union Square.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henge, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods; D. H. Wisner, cloaks, 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, silks, 2 Walker Street.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; neckwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Foster, Ross & Bancous, Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, furnishing goods, laces, ribbons, and leather goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Frank, M. W., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Healy, R. J., Worcester, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Astor.

Hub, The, Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; L. Levy, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Netherland.

Huchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, cloaks; Hotel Savoy.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; Hotel Breslin.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. F. Hogan, upholstery goods; Hoffman House.

Izzard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; C. F. Izzard, silks; Hotel York.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; F. L. Diggs, toilet goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Kaufman, C., & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. I. Kaufman, millinery and shoes; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kline Schoen Company, Altoona, Penn.; I. Kline, cloaks and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Kann, S., & Co., Washington, D. C.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Herbert, housefurnishing goods; R. Freeman, cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Penny-packer, underwear goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meriden, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

May Clothing and Shoe Company, Denver, Col.; T. J. Milroy, hats; 4 Washington Place.

Macauley, G. T., Company, Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, silks, hats, and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, notions; Hotel Washington.

Naylor, John S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. G. Naylor, furnishing goods and notions; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Oppenheimer, Oberdorf & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pegram, Scurry & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. G. Scurry, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Rich, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Rines Brothers Company, Portland, Me.; F. W. Coolidge, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenthal & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lederberg, shoes; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Salig Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Salig, cloaks; H. Alexander, tailors' trimmings; 15 West Fourth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Swafford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Powell, manufacturing department; H. W. Mendenhall, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. M. Fisk, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie; A. W. Spencer, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrian, ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Vinal, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; Hotel Breslin.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Scott, groceries; 215 Greene Street.

Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; H. Symons, furnishing goods, cloaks, and ladies' underwear; 329 Broadway.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte, Mont.; E. Siegel, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; D. F. Geyer, woolens; Holland House.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. E. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Snellenberg, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, leather goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Tootle, Wheeler & Matter Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Matter, domestics, 51 Leonard Street.

Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. M. Tibbs, prints and ginghams, 51 Leonard street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Weetz, optical goods; C. S. McCoy, dry goods; 140 Worth Street.

Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; H. M. Upson, furnishing goods; L. J. Hart, clothing, W. P. Brien, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; E. R. Williams, cloaks, waists, notions, laces, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, gloves, and underwear, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. A. McKinnon, silks; 51 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—F. L. Siddons, Washington, C.; G. Stephenson, Panama; John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

IMPERIAL—John Ismay, Victoria, B. C.

BRESLIN—C. R. Duckworth, Providence.

CAMBRIDGE—Baroness Von Kettler, Berlin.

WOLCOTT—Austin Lathrop, Corning; A. M. Oppenheimer and George E. Cimotti, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—John W. Gordon, Richmond; Senator Aldrich, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN—J. D. McKenzie, Lima, Peru.

HOTEL ASTOR—Henry Strubb, Chicago.

ST. DENIS—L. E. Bennett, United States Artillery Corps.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The National Sterilized Cereal Company, Stover's Mills; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Elmer Hole, Frank E. Harrold, Charles L. Behrens.

Harris Brothers' Silk Company, Paterson; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—William Harris, Joseph Harris, Isaac Harris.

Hewitt Bag and Paper Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Julius C. Levi, Joseph F. Cotter, James E. Hewitt.

The A. C. Howard Shoe Polish Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—A. C. Howard, Chris J. Buckley, William W. Wingate.

The Manufacturers' Machine Company; amended certificate showing payment of $5,000 on capital stock.

The Tri-State Investment Company, Camden; capital reduced from $200,000 to $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN WITCH HAZEL COMPANY—Whiting Paper Company	$172
BROWN, Samuel—F. Kuhne	105
BLOOM, Samuel and Sarah—I. Davis, costs	104
BYRNE, William J.—E. L. Bridge	[illegible]
BAILEY, John W.—T. F. Seward	504
BABROWSKY, Bernard—J. C. Simon and another	106
BAUMEISTER—A. Wesell and another	345
BACONBY, Anna—F. Smith	28
BEBRO, Henry J.—C. Maycock	591
BROWN, Rosa and George—J. Manheim and another	2,631
BERNHEIMER, Murray S.—Stadler & Stadler	153
COHEN, Kalman, and Henry Rawak—S. J. Rawak	39
CLARK, Francis A.—W. Hickey and another	123
COBB, William D.—R. Teller and another	137
COSTELLO, Muse—Monroe Bank	127
CANTOR, Jacob—M. Rose	61
COHEN, Michael—Brunswick Home Company	366
CHECHILI, Vincenzo—M. Iorio	125
DONIOL, Kate A.—J. F. Dunn	371
DICKINSON, Anna B. and Percy—W. Harper	595
EDWARDS, George—Erie Railroad Company, costs	113
EDWARDS, David W.—G. E. Lovett and another	71
ELLIOT, Mildred, or Feud—W. Heymer	64
FREUDENTHAL, William—G. F. Frick and another	1,042
FIRESTONE, Charles—Hudson Woolen Company	99
HARSTEN, Alfred—J. Mayer	115
HERTY, Samuel—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	124
HANSEN, Charles—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	197
HARRIOTT, Frederick C.—E. Charles and another	258
HAZARD, William—Duval & Co	559
HUTCHINSON, James C.—E. S. Henney	76
HASTRO

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—627—Wilbur H. McCarthy et al, appellants, vs. Lizzie Mahone, trading as Mahone Building; for the appellees and concluded for the appellants.

132—Walter W. Small, plaintiff, vs. Samuel D. Ransom. Argued.

134—Sheridan Meadow et al, petitioners, vs. William A. Blount. Submitted. Leave granted respondents to file an additional brief, to be accompanied by a copy of the record, within one week.

135—George S. Wickliffe, plaintiff, vs. Thomas M. Owen. Submitted for the respondent, with leave to plaintiffs to file a brief within three days.

136—The United States, appellant, vs. Albert C. Emard. Argument continued for the appellants and concluded for the appellee.

137—The City of Oklahoma, plaintiff, vs. Frank McMaster. Argument continued for the plaintiff.

Day call for Thursday. Numbers 1-7, 129, 140, 141, 142, 144 to 148, 149, 152, 153 and 154.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Before Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office building.

No. 1—Equity. Same vs same

180—Crown Cork & Seal 117—C S'as Brown Co vs Standard Stop 418, United Eng Co vs Ingersoll Brandma

No. 30—Calendar. 122—Lacombe vs Baker 114—Fulton vs Ins Co 120, U S vs Brendel

—North American 121—In re Ingalls

115—Russell vs U S Tr 122—Kane vs Range Co Santiago

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

2 Chile vs Texas & 57, Moffat vs Globe & Pacific-Ry Rutgers Ins Co

6—Lionett vs same 69, Rating vs N Y C

7—Bloch vs same & H R R R

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 100, Post Office Building. Calendar of customs appeals called at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

32—Quindon vs Tug No 2—Liv. & g. Nav Co vs Tweedie Trad Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

66—Maroney vs Ocean SS Co

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 146, 147, 148, 110, 111, 112, 149, and 150.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

68—Nicoli vs Blair
13—In re Burbank.
6—Rothschild vs Muh
78 N Y Arch Terra Cy vs Williams
81—McBride vs N Y Tunnel Co
82—Sage vs Boston Asphalt Pav Co
83—Rankin vs Rush
84—Nesbit vs Braker
87—Hindley vs Met El R R
88—Rork vs City of N Y
89—Troll vs Pelham Hod Elev Co
90—Thompson vs Met St Ry.
91—Hinkle vs Zimmerman
92—Beadleston & Woerz vs Furrer
93—Phillips vs Curtis

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brailsted vs Board of Education
2—Young vs Judge
3—In re Frank
4 Gridley vs Silas
5—Reilly vs N Y City Ry
6—Schmitt vs Union Ry
7—Helene vs Corn Ex Bank
8—In re McElduff
9—Fogarty vs Cassidy
10—Goodsell vs Goodsell
11—Same vs same
12—In re Simpson
14—In re Downe
15—Levy vs Cent Consumers, &c. Co
14—Schuchman vs Rumetsch
15—Taylor vs Woods
16—Dimick vs Olsen
17—Knapsack vs Hess
18—Frank vs Board of Education
19—City Real Estate Co vs Associate Realty Concerns
20—Peters vs Bell
21—Thompson-Starrett Co vs O'Keefe
22—In re Schmidt
23—Same
24—Same
25—Same
26—Goldberg vs Jester
27—In re Weinraub
28—Pope vs Poppenberg
29—Klein vs Garvey
30—Whitney vs Met St Ry
31—Mahony vs Chamberlain
32—Dang vs Drake
33—Calabro vs Calabro
34—In re Podhogski
35—In re Ryan
36—In re Locher
37—Knight & Wall Co vs Thomas
38—Washington vs Deering
39—Virden vs same
40—Seligman vs same
102—Same vs same
41—Rose vs Crockechia
42—In re Freefeld
43—In re Ritter Place
44—In re E. 225th St
45—Dowling vs Dowling
46—Biddle Purchasing Co vs Snyder
47—Crocker-Wheeler Co vs Hicks
48—People, &c, vs N Y B L E Co, (in re E 149th St)
49—Same, (in re Hughes Av)
50—In re Lewis
51—Jewett vs Schmidt
52—Weishaus vs Weishaus
53—Cronin vs Rodgers
54—In re Schiner
55—Barron vs Barnes
56—Weigand vs Weigand
57—In re Dunn
58—Dooley vs Union Ry

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred causes.

2167—Craig vs Luther
2162—Columbia Shade Cloth Co vs Wells
2144—Balfour Clogg Co vs same
2163—Colon vs Gabriolegal calendar.
1222—United Bldg Material Co vs City of New York
1263—Smith vs Hahn
1265—Israel vs Israel
1241—Otis Elev Co vs Lean
1262—Pez vs Adams Dry Goods Co
1235—Siegel vs Cooper
1462—L I Sav & Inv Co vs Darnour
1264—Josslin vs Enack
1214—Galewski vs Sire
1250—Brooks vs Belasco

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chamberlain, S.—Held, &c.—Held on ground floor in County Court House.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Rose Meehan	Sophia Ely
Carl F Kindhund	John King
Hervery C Calkin	Jean Beltrainini
Charles Ford	Mary A Smith
Sara A Tracy	Catherine R Nolan
Henry M Wells	John Chiquette
Sarah A Bainbridge	Samuel Hemingway
Joseph Schneider	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

2076—Peter Long
2066—Louis T. Kunkely
2055—Isaiah Nutt
2074—George S Conant

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

541—Tiesing vs Met St Ry
542—Same vs same
5582—Stewart vs Int St Ry
5395—Taylor vs Pullman Auto Vent Co
2626—Dunerhirsh vs Int Ry
2416—Blume vs Erie RR
2786—Zimmerman vs
6549—Cirello vs Met Ex Co
2837—Kemp vs Hughes
2925—Schwartzman vs Lewin
932—Bruce vs Met St Ry
9685—Stern vs Edmonds

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

868—Arquillo vs Met St Ry
1615—Cohen vs Kaufman
1045—Suang vs Goldberg
2848—Jones vs Union Ry
2850—McIntyre vs Buchsbaum
2851—Kantrowitz vs Coon
2852—Juliano vs Int St Ry
2853—Steinberg vs Lafayette Fire Ins Co
2854—Some vs Citizens' Ins Co
2855—Wilcake vs Penn Coal Assn
2856—Rauschke vs Met St Ry
2857—Duffy vs Int St Ry
2858—Massino vs same
2859—Coleman vs

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

740—Lynch vs Met St Ry
970—Betts vs Armstrong
1193—Popkin vs Rosenberg
603—Wiener vs Met St Ry
971—Schlimmer vs Phillips
2550—Wager vs Int St Ry
239—Steinman vs Zeiman
340—Same vs same
180—Vogel vs Met St Ry
181—Schantz vs 3d Av R R
362—Fox vs Mulhearn, &c.
439—Quinn vs Met St Ry
706—Kapp vs same
912—Fogarty vs Stein
704—Di Fonato vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

10277—Folmasch vs Levimsohn
8150—Fleischman vs Johnson
8412 Kirk vs Smith
10172 Wallace vs Latham

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

977—Schneeholz vs Met St Ry
2040—Lemee vs Int St Ry
2832—Powhatan Co vs People's Hygeia Ice Co
689—Powaltz vs Suchy
193—Hamilton vs Klaw
9591—Bennett vs Schwedel
2049—Hirfield vs Hopkins
9641—Crowley vs Isaacs
890—Weissman vs V Loewer's Brew Co
2729—Simons vs Kuehn
2539—Same vs same
2972—Weaver vs Lawyers' Surety Co
974—Barausky vs Goldman
975—Gross vs Ledman
978—Gorusky vs Schechter

Highest number reached on regular call, 3896.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Ieelin for the People.

1—Basillo Sempellato	2—Robert White
2—Carrie Smith	3—Pasquale Romeanise
3—Nicola Brancati	4—Robert Jones
4—Thomas Daly	5—Cora C Wilson
5—Nicolli Ettore	6—Harry Gaul
6—James Lawlor	7—Benjamin Bell
7—George Mauser	8—Nathan Adams
8—Harry Cohen	9—Daniel McCullough
9—George Kelly	10—Mardiross Koshan
10—Frank Mitchell	11—Lou Dick Way
11—Dennis Moran	12—Lee Chee
12—Anna Miller	13—Chin Ho Wah
13—Peter H F Spies	14—Llen Clipp
14—Louis Abam	15—Chew Kin Ying
15—Wm. E. Hackett	16—Joe Ang
Benjamin F Boyd	17—Louis Horn
16—Marcella B Loose	18—Giovanni Balzbi
17—Margaret Kiah	19—Giovanni Pugnetti
Pleadings.	20—John Dolan
1—Charles Flemen	21—George Schaffer

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Morgan T James	9—Frank Levin
2—Harris Levy	10—Michael Feldmeiz
3—Luigi Flora	11—Giovanni Lanzetta
4—Giuseppe Schiffino	12—Dora Schwenk
5—John Grogan	Patrick Hannaty
6—Morris Tiebler	Emma Devin
7—Rosario Como	
8—Thomas Riccetoraliasa Francesco Ricardo	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Kennedy for the People.

1—Louis Lecin
2—Eugene F. Devgina

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank McLaughlin—To fix a day for trial.
11—Joseph Bang

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Daniel J. Ambrose vs. Henry J. Sohns—Robert G. Perry, Jeremiah W. Brink vs. Silas H. Furman et al—John W. Jones, Bertrand H. Pettigrew, trustee, &c., vs. Joyce Trucking Company—Bertrand H. Pettigrew, trustee, &c., vs. John T. Kelly et al—John T. J. McKeogh—Jerome C. Lewis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Levy vs. Conway—Louis C. Raegener. In re Warren-Benjamin N. Cardozo. In re McKiernan—Leo M. Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mowbray vs. Mowbray—Roger A. Pryor. Beers vs. Grant—David B. Ogden. In re Reid—Edward L. Parris.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

94—Barnes vs L I R R Co
Estate of
Interurban Ry
114—Burrell vs
Interurban Ry
117—Wootton vs Flatbush Gas Co
118—Fitzpatrick vs Naughton Co
116—Callahan vs Kneeland
42—Huntington vs Herrmann
43—Kane vs Erie R R
70—Phoenix Bridge Co vs Creem

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

9079—Trilling vs Hyams
9074—Denninger vs Cropsey et al
2516—Fowler vs Durham
2698—Benson vs City of New York
6064—Dietrich vs
11363—Greenfield vs Feinstein
5706—Graletzer vs Schnabel
5929—Walker vs Gleason
5425—Edgar vs Montauk Cable Co
6017, 6018—Bollas vs Lauber
1132—Williams vs Met Life Ins Co
11570—Jacobson vs
10893—Cohen vs Consumers' Wine Co
195—Cronari vs Herlist
6158—Rubinsky vs
9763, 9873—Bklyn W Co vs Street
5091—Harvey, Jr., vs Hecker-Jones Co
852—O'Brien vs Central R R of N J

Highest number reached on regular call, 6428 No reserve calendar on Jan. 19, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1925—Bloomgarten vs Buffone
1926—Cropsey vs Barborn
1533—Caminez vs Junk
1414—Brady vs B F E R R

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J. Opens at 10 A. M.

People vs Habernecht
Same vs Goldberger
Same vs O'Donnell

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Opens at 10 A. M.

In re Cotter.
In re Robbins
In re Golden vs B H R R
119—Miberg vs B. Q Co & Sub R R Co and B H R R
52—Eichhorst vs Lenz
188—Risch vs Spellman

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day.

226—Peterson vs Flynn
225—Wolf vs Connell
2774—Herman vs B H R R
275—Wnierbotton vs City of N Y
276, 277—McCabe vs

Queens County.

Calendar for Thursday, Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall, in the Village of Flushing, in and for Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

814—Turnier vs N Y & L I R R Co
472—Gorman vs Willis
790—Barnes et al vs L I R R Co
729—Reilly vs Hogan

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, but not to be taken down for a day upon the call.

936—White vs Case
282—Normoyle vs Riley Conley Mfg Co
953—Grass & Beck vs Welp & Zerwick and B H R R
949—Price vs Union Ry
950—Same vs same
951—Bishrow vs Hardy et al
705—Clearelli vs La Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vapore
148—Thamer vs Met L Ins Co

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 959.

Westchester County.

Calendar for Thursday, Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

224—Spencer vs Howarth
204, 205 & 208—Bonbon vs Leake & Watts Asylum
2425—Silliniti vs Prime
269—Prazier vs The City of New York
250—Brahmann vs Hoefer
251—Langley vs Sone
210—Carroll vs Connor
239—Tiegle vs Village of Portchester
235—Hadden vs Harper

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term, Blatt, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

274—Tuttle vs Miller
309—Brewer vs Gerhart
310—Brewer, Infant, vs Same
306—Langley vs Simons
316—Davidson vs same
220—Hannan vs Wemple
228—Clark vs Rodell
344—Sells vs The Village of Ossining
170—Coles vs Searles
319—Hine vs White
328—Shields vs Furey
317—Hannan vs Carlson
318—Same vs same
330—Burns vs City of Yonkers
231—Danner vs Wilson
333—Gilman vs Dolan
The People vs Pickett
Same vs Howard
Same vs Wilson
Same vs Brown
Same vs Walsh

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8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—29½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
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MANITOU.....Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 4, 2:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 11, 10 A. M.

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Teutonic, Feb. 8, 10 AM Majestic, Feb. 22, 10 AM

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ROMANIC...Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
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Kaiser...Feb. 10 10 AM Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Feb. 21, 7:30 AM Kr. Wm. II, Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM Kronprinz, May 2, 8 AM
Kr. Wm. II, Mar. 21, 10 AM Kaiser...May 9, 10 AM
Barbarossa, Feb. 23, 10 AM Main...Mar. 23, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

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Chemnitz, Jan. 24, 10 AM Breslau...Feb. 28, noon
Br'md'nb'g, Ja. 31, 10 AM *Kurfu'rst, Mar. 9, 11 AM
Main...Feb. 7, 10 AM Br'md'nb'g, Mar. 14, 10 AM
*Barbarossa, Feb. 23, 10 AM Main...Mar. 23, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

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Albert...Jan. 21, 11 AM Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM
Luise...Jan. 28, 2 PM Main...Mar. 11, 2 PM
*Neckar, Feb. 11, 11 AM *Neckar, Mar. 18, 11 AM
Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM Irene...Mar. 25, 11 AM
*Will call at Genoa.

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Campania...Jan. 28, 11 AM Umbria...Feb. 18, 2 PM
Etruria...Feb. 4, 6 AM Campania...Feb. 25, 6 AM
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SLAVONIA...Feb. 7, 1 PM Mar. 28, May 13
PANNONIA...Feb. 21, 2 PM Apr. 11, May 20
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Blucher, Jan. 13, 10 AM Patricia, Jan. 27, 10 AM
Deutschland, Jan. 28, 11 AM Blucher, Feb. 10, 5 AM
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New York—Naples—Genoa.
*Moltke.....Jan 20, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich...Jan. 21, 1 PM Mar. 4, Mar. 18
Deutschland.....Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert, Feb. 25, 2 P. M. Apr. 11, May 30
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*7:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

5:05, *5:25, *5:50, *6:50, 11:30 A. M., *1:25, *3:25, *4:25, 5:30 P. M. (Congressional Limited, 3:30 P. M.), 12:01 night. Sundays, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. New York and Florida Special," 9:30 A. M. week-days (not Sundays).

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard Fla. Ltd.," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WASHINGTON STEAMER leaves Pier 3, N. R., foot Cortlandt St., Brooklyn; 790 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage. New York: 1,244, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 790 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage. New York: 1,244, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 790 Broadway, Williamsburg.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"
TO BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street	9:00 am.	Daily.	Except Sun. Buffet.
" "	10:00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	12:00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2:40 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Ltd."	6:00 pm.	Daily.	All Pull'n
" "	6:00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7:00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12:00 night.	Daily.	Sleeper.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Depot foot of Whitehall, Liberty St., South Ferry. Offices, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pitts.	12:10 nt.	12:15 nt.	Sleeper.
Chi., Columbus	11:55 am.	12:00 noon.	Diner.
Pitts., Cleveland	4:55 pm.	5:00 pm.	Diner.
Pitts., Limited*	8:55 pm.	7:00 pm.	Buffet.
Cin., St. Louis	12:10 nt.	12:15 nt.	Sleeper.
Cin., St. Louis	11:55 am.	12:00 am.	Diner.
Cin., St. Louis	4:55 pm.	5:00 pm.	Diner.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,360 Broadway, 5 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 23 Fulton Square W., 239 Grand St., 125 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, South Ferry and Liberty Street.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R

4:25 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
12:00 noon	12:00 noon	Local	Grand Central Station
1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	Local	Grand Central Station
12:00 midnight	12:00 midnight	Local	Grand Central Station

BOSTON, via Williamsbridge.
PROVIDENCE, via Stamford.
PROVIDENCE, via Williamsbridge.
BOSTON, via Stamford.
Fishkill Landing.
Poughkeepsie.
WATERBURY.
Derby Junction.
Waterbury.
Derby Junction.
Waterbury.
Derby Junction.
Waterbury

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Sales and Leases in the Fifth Avenue Section—New Building to be Erected at Thirty-second Street —Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Mrs. Anna M. Clark has sold the four-story building 286 Fifth Avenue, 17.10 by 125, adjoining the Wilbraham apartment house, at the northwest corner of Thirtieth Street. The property has been held at $175,000.

The southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, 28.9 by 150, owned by Matthias Rock, has been leased for a term of twenty-one years. It is reported that the lessees are Samuel Green and Daniel W. Richman. A new building will probably be erected on the plot.

It is reported that the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, title to which is held by Gertrude B. Miller, has been sold. There is a six-story building on the plot, the dimensions of which are 25 by 100. The property was at one time owned by the late James McCreery, and was sold by him to George C. Boldt, by whom it was transferred to its present owner.

The Greene & Taylor Company has sold for Mrs. Eulalie Laidlaw 45 West Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story brick dwelling on lot 23 by 98.9.

Purchases in Lenox Avenue Section.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Meyer Minsky and L. Hyman, to the Roosevelt Realty Company, six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

J. Silverstein has sold to the Rose Ark Realty Company the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, 120 by 100.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold to Geiger & Braverman, for Lowenfeld & Prager, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100.

Jacob Scheer has resold to Nieberg Brothers, for improvement, the plot of six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Warren & Skillin have sold for A. Holbender the plot 225 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The same brokers negotiated the sale of the plot, 150 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

Estate Sells East Side Plot.

M. & S. Hess have sold a plot of ten lots, running through from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-sixth Street, east of Avenue A, for the Jacob New estate to William E. White.

Leonard Weill has sold to A. Weinstein, for improvement, the lot 175 by 100.5 on the south side of Seventieth Street, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

Emanuel Simon has resold for Alice Muller to Richard Wolkenstein 107 and 109 East Seventy-fifth Street, two five-story flats on plot 33.4 by 102.2.

Sale of West 171st Street Lots.

Simon & Wallach have sold for the Knickerbocker Realty Company to A. Holbender the plot of seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 175 by 95.

David Stewart has sold for Reginald Pelham Bolton to Moll & Garfiel the plot, 45 by 100, on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street. The buyers now control a plot 20 by 150 within one block of the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street subway station.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Moses Chrystal the plot 125 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the plot 75 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have also bought the plot 50 by 113 on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 140 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue. Half J. How & Co. were the brokers.

Max Marx has bought, through Bankson T. Morgan, from Gertrude H. Ryder, 528 to 532 St. Nicholas Avenue, three five-story single flats, running through to St. Nicholas Place, on plot 101.6 by 75 by 85.5 by 76.8.

W. M. Ostrander of Philadelphia has sold through his New York office for Mrs. Kellie Morse 632 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling 18.9 by 50 by 100.

The City Real Estate Company has sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, 175 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

Upper Eighth Avenue Deal.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold, in conjunction with Abraham Joachim and H. Goldschmidt, to a client, 2,789 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Henry R. Levy, in conjunction with John D. Karst & Co., have sold for Mrs. J. G. Fuerth, 244 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double flat on plot 33.4 by 100.

David Pfeiffer has sold for Mrs. Dorothea Taylor 310 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Walter J. Cohn, Edward Baer, and Myers & Aronson have sold 137 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Houses Sold East of Central Park.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Bainbridge Colby 41 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

H. C. Emmett is the buyer of 39 East Seventy-second Street, sold recently by Mrs. Isabel H. Bangs.

It is reported that S. T. Adams has sold 295 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 25.5 by 85.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Louise B. Henry 125 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house after making extensive alterations.

Buyer of Matthews Residence.

John B. Russell, head of the banking firm of J. B. Russell & Co., is the buyer of the John H. Matthews residence, at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street.

In part payment for 17 West Fifty-eighth Street, William C. Reick gave to ex-Inspector Byrnes the four-story dwelling 318 West Seventy-seventh Street, 22 by 102.2.

Operators Get 95th Street Plot.

Grossman & Passow have bought a plot of five lots, 125 by 100.8 on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold 19 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, to A. Rabinowitz, who gives in part payment 1,458 Brook Avenue, corner of St. Paul's Place, four-story triple flat, 34 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have leased for Elias Schlomowitz the two five-story tenements 70 and 72 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to a Mr. Anderson for a term of years.

Simon Fine has sold for G. Doren 330 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a four-story single flat, 22 by 100.

Emil Harris has sold for Siegel, Harris & Gold to Harry Schlupsky the five-story flat 306 East Ninety-second Street, 25 by 100.8.

G. Brettell & Son negotiated the sale of the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for H. Hirsh to Patten & Van Sant.

West 26th Street Building Sold.

William J. Roome has sold 46 West Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story building, on lot 16.8 by 98.9, to Theodore J. Ackerman, Charles A. and Louis Schragg hold title.

C. Wiener has sold for the estate of Joseph Wiener to Gonfarone & Sermolino the four-story dwelling 43 West Eighth Street, 23 by 93.

G. Carmect & Co. have sold for Well & Mayer the five-story tenement, with store, 87 West Third Street, on plot 25 by 111.

Company Sells Robbins Avenue Corner

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for the Broadway Reliance Realty Company the plot at the southwest corner of Robbins Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 100 by 117.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Bertha Schmuck to Barbara Lighthourne the three-story dwelling 1,011 Crotona Park North, 23 by 100.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted, as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

27th St, 449 West, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, four-story front and three-story rear brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the Chelsea Realty Company...$13,700

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

65th St, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, for four six-story brick flats; 62.8x75.5; owner and builder, Homes Company of 281 4th Av; architect, E. G. Ware & Son, of 1,170 Broadway, architects; cost, $240,000.

Riverside Drive and 127th St, s e corner, for six-story brick flats and stores, 55x105; Calvert Construction Company of 2,357 Broadway, owner; C. A. Gadebusch of 10 West 33d St, architect; cost, $175,000.

55th St, 425 East, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 25x88.2; building of 40 East 59th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 502 5th Av, architect; cost, $26,500.

10th St, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores; 50x75; L. Levin of 26 East Fourth St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $120,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 200 ft n of King's Bridge Road, for two four-story brick tenements, 25x66; Joseph Paiella of 862 East 187th St, owner; Charles B. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Decatur Av, w s, 225 ft s of Woodlawn Road, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21x55; John Townsend, Decatur Av and Woodlawn Road, owner; William Kenny of 2,597 Webster Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Boston Road, n w corner of 170th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 49.2x76; Henry Miller of 697 East 138th St, owner; Harry T. Howell of 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 135th St, 199.10x100; Gerson Hyman and others to Realty Transfer Company, (mtg $162,500,) other consideration and.....

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 136th St, 199.10x172.5; Louis Eisenberg to Realty Transfer Company, (mtg $150,000,) other consideration and.....

ARTHUR AV, n s, 198 ft w of Pelham Av, 25x79.6x25x79.4; J. J. K. K. O'Kennedy to Ermest Ramsden.....

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 30x95; Clementine M. Silverman to Milton M. Silverman, ½ part, all liens, other consideration and.....

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 7, map of new village Jerome, 25x100; Violet Arnold to Michael Brennan.....

AVENUE C, 220, w s, 23x88; Mary W. Cooper and others, executors, to Abraham Kassel.....

BATHGATE AV, w s, 24 ft n from the s s of Lot 45, map of Upper Morrisania, 25x100x irregular; Frederick G. Letsch to Solomon Gelfich and another, (mtg $6,500).....

BATHGATE AV, w s, 24 ft n from the s s of Lot 45, map of Upper Morrisania, 25x100x irregular; Samuel Barkin and others to Louis E. Kleban, (mtg $10,000).....

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 184th St, 35x94.5; Mary C. Browne to Meyer Barber, (mtg $5,000).....

BELMONT T, w s, Lots 202, 203, and 204, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 75x100; Mary O'Rourke to Pelham Realty Company, other consideration and.....

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 302.7 ft s w of 169th St, runs s w 125x s e 50x n w 139.11x n e 50.5; Sophie von Henry to Samuel Kahn and another, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.....

BRIDGE ST, n e corner of 25th St, 21x75; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.....

BROADWAY, e s, 100.6 ft s of 59th St, 32.5x96.9x60x84.7; D. Judson Newland, referee, to Albert W. Fross.....

BRONX PARK AV, s w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100; Osias Rosner to Morris Berkowitz and another, (mtg $4,900).....

CANAL ST, 174 and 176, e s, 45.10x100 x85.8x100; Ida Macbe to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $67,000).....

CATHARINE ST, 90, w s, 26x100; Charles Bloom to James W. Furman, (mtg $23,000).....

CROSBY ST, 55, e s, 25x100; Michael Scangarella to Henry J. Hemmens, (mtg $20,000).....

FOX ST, w s, 110.1 ft n of Home St, 125 x irregular; Mabel E. Ernhout to Joseph Roberts and another, other consideration and.....

FRANKLIN AV, 1,331, w s, 50x208; Adelaide T. Emrich to John J. Barry, (mtg $5,000).....

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n e corner of 199th St, 125.1x43.11x127.6x6.11; Justin Wohlfrth to Martin Geissler and another, other consideration and.....

HESTER ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 42.7x5o; Hyman Harris to Harris Faden and another, (mtg $84,000,) other consideration and.....

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block between 93d and 94th Sts, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 35x37; Lexington Av, 1,431 and 1,435, e s, 40x85; William B. Davis to John Rosekrans, (mtg $25,000).....

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line of block between 93d and 94th Sts, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 35x37; Lexington Av, 1,431 and 1,433, e s, 40x85; John Rosekrans to Tessie Davis, (mtg $28,000).....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, dividing line of lands of Chittenden and Tweed, beings Lots 27 to 42, map of estate of Lucius Chittenden; Samuel L. Spingarn and others to John H. Koelsch, (mtg $26,000).....

LEWIS ST, 156, e s, 24x100.5x27.3x100.7; Louis Kotzen to Joseph Rovinak, (mtg $30,800,) other consideration and.....

LOT 170, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; Josephine B. Rezzano to Antonio Dilitto, (mtg $900,) other consideration and.....

LOTS 1 to 6 and 27 and 28, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, Westchester, 150.5x119x106.9x160.6; Benno Cohen to James L. Davis.....

LOTS 194 to 196, map of Sec A, Vyse estate; Clara E. Mapes to John H. Bodine, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..

LOTS 92, 93, 115, 116, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; William R. Rose to Jennie Strachstein, other consideration and.....

LOTS 4 to 11, 19 to 35, 140 to 153, 168 to 187, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, 272 to 289, 301 to 305, 323 to 327, map of Aden Park; Warwick Realty and Construction Company to William Runkle, other consideration and.....

LUDLOW ST, 79 to 103; Delancey St, 97; Samuel Cohen to Moses Baumgarten, all title, (mtg $2,500).....

MOUNT S INAM ROAD, e s, 386.6 ft s of Globe Place, 53x72.10x68x130.10; Max Marx to De Lima M. Reese.....

MADISON AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100x100; Clementine M. Silverman to Milton M. Silverman, ½ part, other consideration and.....

MADISON AV, n e corner of 115th St, 25.10x84; Herman Glasser to Max Hirsch and others, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....

MADISON ST, 27, e s, 31x100; Elizabeth C. McClellan to Garrit Beekman, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and.....

NORTHERN AV, w s, 100 ft n of 181st St, 100x irreg; John Henry A. Taylor; 184 to 190 William Street, 27 n e 238.9; Rufus N. Camp, jr., executor and trustee, to Egbert B. Perry.....

NORTHERN AV, s s, 500 ft n of 181st St, runs s 87.2 w 202 n e 5.4x n 62.7 n e 244.9; Hugh N. Camp, jr., trustee, to Charles L. Perry.....

OAK TERRACE, s e corner to Simmins Av, 38x100; William B. Medford and others to Samuel Zolitto, other consideration and.....

OAK TERRACE, s s, 46 ft e of Cruimins Av, 25x100; Elizabeth E. Childress to Samuel Zolitto, other consideration and.....

OGDEN AV, n w corner of 161st St, 50x190; Summit Av, e s, 75 ft n of Edgecombe Road, 25x100; Osgar Willpreath to Alex Solomon.....

PARK AV, s e corner of 158th St, 25.5x100; Lorenzo B. Jacobus to Meyer Silberg and another.....

PENFOLD AV, s s, 154 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100.10x irreg; Joseph Liberto to Helen R. Miller.....

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 324.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 98x100; Katherine A. Mead to Francis X. Kelly.....

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Elmwood Place, 45x100; Helen T. Connolin to Joseph Hecht, other consideration and.....

PYNE ST, e s, 381.6 ft s w of Union Av, 50x188.8x50x188.2; Albert D. Morstadt to Uner Marcus and another.....

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 159th St, 100x irregular; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and.....

SUMMIT AV, w s, 215 ft n of 163d St, 30x157.4x30.11x140.8; Orson P. Rayner, executor, to Mary A. Irving.....

TINTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 161st St, 103x135; Gerson Krinsky to Abraham Rothkrug, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $19,500)..

370, map of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station, instalments, 6 per cent.....

DITTMAR, Anton J., to Minnie Wurren; Grand Boulevard, n s corner of 190th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

DORSHEIMER, Henry E., to John Swinkin; 49th St, 354, due Jan. 1908, 6 per cent.....

FAAS, George M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 88th St, s s, 117 ft w of 2d Av, as per bond.....

FAINESTOCK, Harriette D., to Charles C. Olcott; 126th St, n s, 17.6 w of Lenox Av, due April 1, 1910, 6 per cent.....

FINLEY, Caroline E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 95th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years.....

FISHER, Henrietta, to Barnet Isaacs; burger and another; 84th St, n s, 25 ft 8 in e of 2d Av, 2 years.....

FISHMAN, Benjamin W., Bulbel, 1,750 5th Av, installments.....

FOX, Peter, to Frederick W. Hunt; High St, s s, 150 ft e of Gouverneur St, 2 years.....

FRIETZ, Adolph, to J. W. Pilgrim, 171 96th St, 3 years.....

GALELLA, Gaetano, to Lois Rattler; Prospect Av, e s, 182.6 ft n of Beach St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 4 per cent.....

GELLER, Solomon, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Av, w s, 24 ft s of s s of Lot 45, map of Upper Morrisania St, as per bond.....

GEISZLER, Sarah, and another to Judith Wohlfarth and another; Grand Boulevard, n e corner of 189th St, 2 years.....

GOLDBERG, Max, and another to Lewis D. Jackson; Park Av, s e corner of 130th St, 3 years.....

GREENBERG, Paulie, to the Manchester Fire Insurance Company; 227th St, s s, w corner of 5th St, William's bridge; installments, 6 per cent.....

HANSEN, Alvina F., to Mutual Mortgage Company; 97th St, n s, 166 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $110,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

HECHT, Joseph, to Helen T. Coughlin; Fourteenth Av, s w corner of Eighty-second, 6 per cent.....

HESSE, [illegible] to Union Dime Savings Institution; 25 St, s s, 375 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

HESS, [illegible] to Mayer S. Amerthau; 71st St, s s, [illegible] ft w of 4th Av, 6 per cent.....

HESS, [illegible] to Amerthau; 71st St, s s, [illegible] ft w of 4th Av, 6 per cent.....

HESS, [illegible] to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; 104th St, n s, [illegible] ft w of Columbus Av, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

HUDES, Irving, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 104th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KASSEL, Abraham, to American Mortgage Company; 203d Avenue C, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

KELSO, Minnie C., to Fredericka Wetteau; 23d St, 151 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

KLEBAN, Louis E., to Samuel Barkin and another; Bathgate Av, w s, 24 ft n of s s of Lot 45, map of Upper Morrisania, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KLEEAN, Louis E., to Abraham Siegel; Bathgate Av, w s, 24 ft n of s s of Lot 45, map of Upper Morrisania, prior mtg $66,150, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KOELSCH, John H., to Samuel H. Spingarn; Broadway or King's Bridge Road, w s, Lots 27 to 42, map of Tweed, Chittenden, 1 year.....

KRULEWITH, Emanuel M., to T. O'Connor Sloane; 171st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

KRULEWITCH, Emanuel M., to T. O'Connor Sloane; 171st St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

KRULEWITCH, Emanuel M., to New York Operating Company; 171st St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $15,700, due Dec. 15, 1905.....

KRULEWITCH, Emanuel M., to New York Operating Company; 171st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $18,300, due Dec. 15, 1905.....

LANE, John, to Timothy Donovan; 213th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....

LEITNER, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; Van Courtlandt Av, n e corner of Grand Boulevard, 3 years.....

LESE, Louis, to James Wood; 118th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 4 per cent.....

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 145th St, s s, 448.10 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....

MACHIZ, Simon, to Frederick A. Schwarz; 58th St, 338 to 346, 5 mtgs, each $15,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

MAHONEY, Daniel F., to Thomas F. Sturges and others; 312 West 41st St, 1 year.....

MALATZKY, Frank, and another, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lenox Av, w s, 25.4 ft s of 137th St, as per bond.....

MARCUS, User, and another to Albert D. Morstadt; Pyne St, e s, 381.6 ft s w of Union Av, 3 years.....

MARRONE, Concetta, to Italian-American Trust Company; 113th St, 300 East, as per bond.....

MARRONE, Concetta, to Max Borger; 113th St, 300 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

MAYER, Isaac, and another to City Mortgage Company; 144th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, each $50,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

McARTHUR, Thomas J., and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Fordham Av, s s, 394.11 ft n of 207th St, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....

MEEHAN, Martin J., and another to Columban J. Kelly; Prospect Av, e s, 230.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years.....

MEHRBACH, Solomon, to Theodore Hetzler; 3d Av, s w corner of 97th St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

MONTEGRIFFO, Helen F., to Theresa G. Veit; 104th St, s s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, prior mtg —, 3 years.....

NEIMANN, Morris, to Irving Bachrach and another; 84th St, s s, 92.9 ft w of Lexington Av, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

NORTHWESTERN CONSTRUCTION Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 183d St, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, as per bond.....

NORTHWESTERN CONSTRUCTION Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 183d St, n s, 150 ft e of Grand Av, as per bond.....

NORTHWESTERN CONSTRUCTION Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 183d St, n s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, as per bond.....

PERRY, Charles L., to City Real Estate Company; Northern Av, w s, 590.8 ft n of 180th St, as per bond.....

PERRY, Charles L., to City Real Estate Company; Northern Av, w s, 590.8 ft n of 180th St, as per bond.....

PROSS, Albert W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, e s, 52.3 ft s of 75th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

REID, Rose A., to Elizabeth Somers; Lot 104, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate, 5 years.....

ROBERTS, Joseph, and another to Mantle Schwarcz; Fox St, w s, 116.1 ft n of Home St, due April 1, 1906.....

ROSE, Bridget A., to Margaret M. Dewender; Avenue A, n s, Lot 63, map of new village of Jerome, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

ROSENTHAL, Harris, and another to William Jay; East Broadway, 206, 6 years, 4½ per cent.....

ROWLAND, Julia P., to Sadie C. White; 85th St, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $85,000, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....

SCHIEREN, Charles A., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; Ferry St, n w corner of Cliff St, as per bond.....

SCHWARZLER, Otto J., to City Mortgage Company; Prospect Av, n w corner of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

SHIRLEY, Emma L., and another to Henry T. Gerald and another; Lot 134, amended map of Bronxwood, May 1, 1908.....

STAFFE, Joseph, to Henry De F. Weekes; 173 Mulberry St, 3 years.....

STAFFE, Joseph, to Salvo Farese; 173 Mulberry St, w s, 130.3 ft s of Broome St, 1½ years, 6 per cent.....

STRACHSTEIN, Jennie, to W. R. Rose; Lots 92, 107 to 110, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, due Jan. 12, 1908.....

STRACHSTEIN, Jennie, to Occidental Realty Company; Lots 92, 107 to 110, map of Section B, Vyse estate, prior mtg $9,000, due Jan. 12, 1907.....

THOMAS, John, to Joseph Campo; 115th St, 233 East, 3 years.....

TICE, Matilda, to Frank Moon; Hone-well Av, e s, 35 ft n of 180th St, 1 year.....

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Frederic De P. Foster; 104th St, s s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, due Feb. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent.....

VEIGEL, John, to William Kleman; 2,075 8th Av, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

WACHTELSONIG, Joseph, to John J. Mueller; 237 East 81st St, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

WEIL, Gertrude, to Ernest Ehrmann; 588 and 590 9th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....

WETZEL, Charles F., and another to 5th Av and 44th St Company; 44th St, s s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, due July 10, 1906, 4½ per cent.....

WOLF, Moses, to Leon Tuchmann; 111th St, s s, 270 ft w of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent.....

WOLF, Moses, to Leon Tuchmann; 111th St, 250 East, installments, 6 per cent..

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, Augustus H., to Harlem Savings Bank; 200th St, s s, 125 ft w of Valentine Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

ALLEN, Samuel, to Morris Haber and others; 559 East 136th St, prior mtg $10,500, installments.....

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Solomon [illegible]; 180 to 190 William Street, 27 Spruce St, 31 Frankfort St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. Taylor; 184 to 190 William Street, 27 Spruce St, 31 Frankfort St, prior mtg $165,000, 5 years.....

BARBER, Meyer, to Maude M. Overington; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 183d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BISTONE, Domenico, to Frederick Witt & Company, and another; Cross Av, s s, [illegible] 92 and 103, map of Laconia [illegible] 6 per cent.....

BOSTER, Abraham, and others, to East River Savings Institution; 55 Suffolk St, [illegible] per cent.....

BURNHAM, [illegible], to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; White St, 92, as per bond.....

BURNS, [illegible], to John G. Prince; 11th Av, n e corner of 186th St, 1 year.....

BUTLER, Louise B., to Adolf Baker; 11th Av, e s, 100 ft n of 186th St.....

BYRNE, John R., to Clara E. Mapes; Lots 194 to 196, map of Section A, Vyse estate, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years.....

BRITTIN, samuel, to William R. Medford; Oak Terrace, e s, 38 ft s of corner of Cruimins Av, 2 years.....

BRITTIN, Samuel, to Francis B. Cheever; Oak Terrace, s s, 38 ft e of Cruimins Av, 2 years.....

CAHEN, Celia, to the County Holding Company; Canal St, 41, 3 years.....

CAVANAGH, Albert, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 175th St, 1 year, 6 per cent., note.....

COHEN, Celia, to Jefferson Bank; 141 Canal St, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent., note.....

DAMIANO, Ernest, to Agnes H. Gibler; Arthur Av, e s, 198.11 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years.....

DILETTO, Antonio, and another to Josephine B. Rezzano; Lot 170, Block [illegible]

107 ST, 412 and 414 East; Mueller Brothers against Henry Schlesinger, contractor; mech. contract.....

127th ST, 16 West; Hodkinson & Co. against Walter E. Lambert, owner; James L. Davis and another, contractors; mech. lien.....

35th St and 6th Av, s e corner, 95x 98.5; Peter Kiernan against Solomon Schulman, owner; Charles D. Meyers, contractor.....

[illegible] St, 103 and 105 West; Deane Steam Pump Company against Oak Realty Company, owner; Hargrave Hotel Company, contractor.....

166th St, 242 to 246 East; Sussex Realty Company against Hilton, Lovejoy, Hicks & Co. and Emily M. Levinson, owners and contractors.....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CAVALAINE, [illegible] for; John Brandt against Mrs. Lindsay and another.....

ELSESSER PLATE [illegible] Co. against Madison Av, 2562 [illegible] Co. and another.....

[illegible] St, 45 and 47 West; Stone Brewing Company against Congregation [illegible] Bartert, March 10, 1904, by bond.....

25TH ST, 134 and 136 West; Barnet Miller and another against Albert C. Hessel, Jan. 3, 1905.....

25TH ST, 134 and 136 West; Hyman Frank and another against Albert C. Hessel, Nov. 2, 1904.....

25TH ST, 134 and 136 West; Frederick T. Nesbitt against Albert C. Hessel, Dec. 23, 1904.....

Lis Pendens.

Broadway, w s, whole front between 73d and 74th Sts; Charles H. Dixon and another against the Onward Construction Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Kennedy, Emly & Rubino.

Lots 872 and 880, map of property of Edward K. Willard, at Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; John J. Clancy against John W. Ward and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Rooney.

Stebbins and Westchester Avs, n e corner, 70.7x126x irregular; Charlotte F. Trowbridge against Jesse W. Ehrich and another, (amended action to remove cloud;) attorney, J. N. Drake.

Washington Av, e s, 123 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x106x irregular, and other property in Kings and Westchester Counties; Emma A. Hounsell, individually and as administratrix, against Clara Degener and another, (partition;) attorneys, Holt & Gaillard.

2d St, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.3; Bernard Johnson and another against Ann A. Callahan and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. Klein.

13th St, 421 to 425 West; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against John C. Kluber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Kelley.

13th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 27x103.1; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against the Abingdon Warehousing Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelley.

206th St, 421 West; George Kern against Sarah L. Cable, (specific performance;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

94th St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.8; William P. Sage and another, executors, against John W. Rapp and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett.

123d St, n s, 224.6 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Ignatz Sundheimer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Short.

135th St, s s, 466.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16x100; Jeannette A. Weber against Anna E. Nehrbas and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. T. Graff.

140th St, 831 East; Leopold Kaufman against Charles H. Gabler, (action to declare lien;) attorney, J. Gordon.

168th St, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 57.5x 125x50x100; Isaac Lowenfeld against Hedwig Bader, (specific performance;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer

Choice Tenements at Auction.

Tuesday, January 24,

at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

697 and 857 First Av.,

adjoining, respectively, the southwest corners of 40th and 48th Sts., two substantial five-story brick tenements, with stores, on lots 24.6 and 25x75.

210-212 East 63rd St.,

close to 3d Av., two 4-story brick tenements, each about 25x100.

75% ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905,

12 o'clock noon, at R. E. Salesroom, 161 B'way, the 4-story flats, with stores, each 21.5 1-7x98.9, ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, each $50,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.

317, 319, 331 E. 34th St.

For maps and particulars apply to KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for Executors, 25 Broad St., or Auct'rs, 158 B'way.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

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insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,250,000

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37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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Full Commission to Real Estate Brokers.

Save time, expense, and worriment of going all over town to offer property.

Call at our office and we will sell or lease the property for you, and pay the full commission.

G. Tuoti & Co

206 Broadway. | 4334—Cortlandt.

EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE

If you are a quick buyer

we can sell you well located seven-story elevator apartment house at a price that will absolutely net 30 per cent. on an investment of $21,000 cash; bona fide purchasers are requested to communicate with this office without delay. Telephone, 3107 Cortlandt.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

HEIRS AND LEGATEES

Can Sell or Borrow on Part Interests in Real Estate Vested and Contingent Remainders Legacies and Life Estates Immediate Advances

MARCHAND & CO.

140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Client Going Abroad!

Will sell 16-foot dwelling, three-story and basement, high-stoop; artistically decorated; excellent condition; pleasing, numerous; rare, colonial location, Harlem; price $15,000; rent $1,000, leased. Eisenberg, 1,933 Broadway.

UNITED OWNERS REALTY COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Investment properties.
6-story new houses; all rented;
30 per cent. investment guaranteed.
Chas. E. Duross,
155 West 14th St.

Five-story 3-family flat, 25x80x100; 4 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $4,465; price $43,500. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

$175,000 to loan on New York City real estate; also money for building loans. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Wanted—$2,000, one year, 6%, without mortgage, by property owner. "M.," 1,420 5th Av.

Special funds for building loans, Manhattan and Bronx. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

A.—INVESTMENT PROPERTIES!

7th Av., below 110th St., seven-story apartment, 50x100; $140,000, rents $15,000.

Lexington Av. corner in Harlem; new six-story, stores and apartments, $130,000; rents $14,000.

Third Avenue, in Yorkville.—Four-story, with store, $21,500; rents $2,354.

West 124th St.—Five-story double, 33.4 wide; $45,000; rents over $5,000.

West 124th St.—Five-story triple flats; $31,500 each; rents $3,450.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Av., corner 26th St.

East Side.

BARGAIN!! IN COLD WATER TENEMENTS. 25 Two 6-story double, 14 rooms on a floor; size 50x80; up-town Italian section:
rent $5,340;
price $38,000;
mtge. to suit.

THREE TENEMENTS, five-story double; size 75x100 ft.;
mtge. $27,000, at 4½ per cent.;
rent $4,800;
price $33,000.
IN BROOKLYN.

TWO FIVE-STOR

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Builders.

We have several plots of lots right for improvement in the Bronx, good neighborhood, with or without builders' loans.
4 lots, 158th St., near 3d Av. Price $28,000, with loan.
2 lots, 158th St., near Courtlandt Av. Price $12,000, with loan.
2 lots on Simpson St., one block from Freeman St. rapid transit station. Price $14,500, with loan.
3 lots, St. Ann's Av., near Westchester Av. Price $18,000, with loan.

KURZ & UREN,
3,025 3d Av. Near 156th St. "L" Station

FLATS.
Corner flat; mtg. $16,000; price, $21,000.
10 flats; mtgs. about $111,000; price, $140,000.
4 corner flats; mtg. $66,000; price, $90,000.
8-story triple; mtg. $17,500; price, $20,000.
4-story triple; mtg. $12,000; price, $22,000.
Flat, near Subway; mtg. $12,000; price, $16,500.
Boston Av., 12 lots; price, $90,000.
Corner, 100x100, near 3d Av.; $18,500.
Corner plot, 11 lots, near Subway; $60,000.
Webster Av. block of lots; $75,000.
Many other bargains in large or small plots or acreage. Send for list.
Edward Polak, 4,030 3d A

WE WANT
OLD TENEMENTS OR LOTS IN MANHATTAN OR BRONX
TO EXCHANGE
FOR YONKERS AND LONG ISLAND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
John D. Karst & Co.
2,051 8TH AV., N. Y.

2 MODERN APARTMENTS
on 141st St., near 8th Av.; six stories, four families on floor. Rental about $13,000 each. Price $110,000 each. Would consider exchange proposition for city property.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 8TH AV., N. Y.

BRONX LOTS

25x100, Longfellow and 173d St.	$2,500
50x100, Longfellow and Jennings St.	5,000
100x100, Longfellow and 173d St.	10,000
50x85, Boone and 172d St.	4,000
75x100, corner Longfellow St.	7,000
56x132, West Farms Road.	7,500
75x100, Hoe Av., near Jennings.	10,000

Kramer, Scritelli & Co.,
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

$3,500 cash buys 4-story, 20-ft. corner, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $14,000 and $3,000; rental, $2,652.
$5,000 cash, 4-story double, 5 rooms, bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $3,700; rental, $1,702.
$4,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, 25x68x101, 4 rooms and bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $3,000; rental, $1,500.
$2,000 cash buys 50x103, 2½-story, with stable, in Wakefield; mortgage, $2,000.
Lots and plots, Unionport, Fordham, Woodlawn Heights.
Owner, 730 Courtlandt Av., near 156th St.

BRONX BARGAINS—E. 168th St.—4-story double brick flat house and basement; 4 large rooms and bath each apartment; hot water supply; price, $14,750; mortgage, $10,500; rents, $1,680.
Webster Av.—4-story double; 10 rooms and bath; ranges and boilers; price, $16,250; mortgage, $12,000; rents, $1,800.
Brook Av.—5-story double flat house; all modern improvements; 10 rooms and bath; hot water supply; price, $17,000; rents, $1,800.
D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,396 3d Av.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

New three-story, gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every improvement; open plumbing, tiled bathroom; very convenient location, 1920 St., east of Morris Av., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Jerome Ave. Lots.
We have several choice parcels on Jerome Av. for sale at very reasonable figures.
Kramer, Scritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

The Coming 125th St. of the Bronx.
East 149th St., two lite-story 25-foot doubles at a very low price.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Teasdale Place, 3-story brick; 10 rooms and bath; $12,000; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

McKinley Square—Extra wide five-story triple flat, with stores; rents, $3,760; price, $33,000.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Bargain.—One-family house near "L"; $3,000; 2-family; 9 rooms, all improvements, $3,800; 3-story, 30 ft. wide, full lot, $8,000; easy terms. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Bathgate Av., 4-story single flat; rents, $1,560; mortgage, $10,000, five years; price, $13,250.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Three-family frame house, $7,250; easy terms; 4-story single and double flats; best section; bargains in one and two-family frame houses. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

Third Av., wide triple, with stores, $22,500.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain (two-story and store on lot 25x100, 154th St., near 3d Av.; price, $4,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Chas. F. Smith, 280 Broadway.

Webster Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of 195th St., 50x100, no rock, $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

If you are looking to buy property in the boom section of the Bronx at bargain prices you can not do better than to call or write to D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,396 3d Av.

Wendover Av., triple; rents, $2,712; price, $24,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

31,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, new; 1834 St., El. R. R. station; price, $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 340 West 125th St.

Tiffany St., corner, nearly four lots, $18,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St. 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner, sacrificed 5 lots, $5,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2488 R Harlem.

Jerome St., 8-story, $35,500; rents, $3,744.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

2,535 Hughes Near Pelham Av.—Neat, new 6-room brick dwelling; all improvements; very easy terms. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Brook Av., double, with store; cheap.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain. — 154th St., near Courtlandt Av.; 5-story triple; 12 stores; rent, $2,700; price, $24,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Two four-story double flats; just finished. Rents, $5,600; price, $46,000, terms to suit. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Rare bargain on Morris Av.; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 153d St.

Tinton Av., 50-foot double; rents, $3,550; $33,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Daly Av., near 177th St.; about 20,000 square feet; excavated. Price, $15,500; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Quadruple 3-story corner, fully rented; puts $48,000, rent, $5,040; terms to suit. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Decided bargains—Flats, tenements, two, three family houses; plots. Huberth Gabel, 147 Fourth Av.

Brook Av., 27-foot double; price, $16,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bathgate Av.—Corner lot, 25x100; choice location, macadam streets, block 3d Av. L; free, clear; quick. McGowan, 5 East 42d St.

Alexander Av., two five-story doubles, with stores; price, $20,000 each; easy terms.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,509 3d Av.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times, Harlem.

$6,000 buys up-to-date triple flat, 30 by 100; price, $29,250; rent, $2,290; mortgage, $16,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Near Alexander Av., five 25-foot double flats; price, $15,000 each, to quick buyer.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

A bargain for quick buyer; 4-story flat; price, $13,500; mortgage, $8,000 at 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square; choice plot 76 feet front; price, $23,000; easy terms.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Desirable plots, Bedford Park section; also corner; might trade.
Eisenberg, 1,993 Broadway.

For Sale—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatskin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400—$3.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For a square deal in real estate, Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BUILDERS!
Investigate the following Bargains in Bronx Lots before making your final choice:
Cor. of Mélrose Ave. and 157th St., 178 ft. on avenue by 120. Price $80,000.
Cor. of Elton Ave. and 155th St., 100x100. Price $30,000.
East 156th St., near 3d Ave., 50x100. Price $11,000.
East 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave., 75x100. Price $14,000.
Cor. East 159th St. and Courtlandt Ave., 48x98. Price $15,000.
JOHN F. FREES,
Realty Dep't. 608 East 156th St.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story, 20-ft. corner, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $14,000 and $3,000; rental, $2,652.
$5,000 cash, 4-story double, 5 rooms, bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $3,700; rental, $1,702.
$4,000 cash buys 4-story double, 5 rooms, bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $3,000; rental, $1,500.
$2,000 cash buys 50x103, 2½-story, with stable, in Wakefield; mortgage, $2,000.
Lots and plots, Unionport, Fordham, Woodlawn Heights.
Owner, 730 Courtlandt Av., near 156th St.

NEXT BOOM
WILL BE IN SECTION Where I Have Lots. Who Wants Them?
HOTCHKISS,
50 WEST 188TH ST.

Giles Place, 25x100.....$2,400
Fox St., near station, 25x100.....4,150
Prospect Av., gore corner.....1,750
Jerome Av., 25x100, on grade.....2,000
3d Av., near McGraw.....1,100
Bristow, near Jennings, 20x80.....2,200
Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St.

APARTMENTS AND FLATS.
Largest Selection in Desirable Locations.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SECURE YOUR BARGAINS
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

LOTS AND PLOTS
FOR BUILDERS, ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR FLATS AND APARTMENTS IN MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

Choice 2-family, 3-story brick houses; every improvement; splendid location; extra large lot; 2 frontages.
Jones, Osden Av. & 162d St.

Bargain.—Two-family brick house, all improvements, $7,500; easy terms; 170th St., Prospect Av. Apply M. Isear, Room 38, 171 Broadway.

New brick house, private neighborhood; 9 rooms, bath, laundry; modern improvements. 1,090 E. 175th St.

Plot 70x200, vicinity Tremont Av.; near stations; want cash buyer. Jacoby, 97 Prince.

Lot, 25x100, near 3d Av.; price $12,000; cash mortgage, in Westchester County, near station. Hunter, Box 116 Times.

$6,500 cash.—3d Av. store property, 50 feet L station. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.
A first-class farm, 65 minutes from Grand Central Station, 3 miles from Station; 180 acres of land, nearly all tillable and productive; 10 acres of woods; apple orchard and other fruit; watered by several springs and stream; old-fashioned house of 12 rooms, in good repair; large barns and stable; will accommodate 100 head of cattle or horses; 2 silos, icehouse, chiliroom, hennery, piggery; price, $16,000.
Northern Westchester Realty Co.
7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

67 ACRES, adjoining Century Club, White Plains; exclusive section; ideal country estate; also beautiful building site of six acres, at $800 per acre.
NEW ROCHELLE—Five minutes from station; 10 rooms and bath; built last year; must sell; $7,500; only $1,500 cash required.
CHEAPEST place along the Hudson; 138 acres at Ardsley; also six acres with fine modern stone house; beautiful valley view; adjoining golf course.
MOUNT KISCO—180 acres, near station; good buildings; productive; fine view; see it.
WHITE PLAINS—Eight-room modern house; large plot; near station; $4,500; small cash payment.
TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.
Telephone, 540—38th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Good Investments, Yielding Over 10% Net.
Fine business building, lively neighborhood, leased for five years to prominent New York parties; Price $14,000. Rents $1,500 yearly. Perfect order.
Stores, offices, and hall, substantial building block, front, near station, occupied by large corporation. Price $35,000. Mortgage $23,000, 4½%. Income $4,200.
Chester Hill dwelling, with stable, leased $900. Will sell at $9,250. Mortgage $7,000, 5%.
6-room dwellings, convenient to station, good neighborhood. Price $4,000. Easy payments. Rent $360.
These are samples of many good things.
William S. Anderson, 3 Busy Corner.

A modern 7-room house, all improvements, including hot water heat; plot 50x100, beautifully situated, $5,000, half cash; near Mount Vernon station. Particulars write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Get away from the city. Several choice houses in Mount Vernon for rental and sale. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS.
Mount Vernon, "up-to-date" residence; hot-water heat, stable, large plot; $7,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Opportunity, five rent free—Two 2-family houses $7,000, $8000; 18 rooms each; separate entrance; heat. Tiebohne, 34 Mt. Morris Av.

For the most complete rental and sale list for the "CITY OF HOMES" address Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

A PLOT IN PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS, 100 X 250.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., OWNERS,
503 5TH AVE., NEW YORK.

White Plains.—Desirable house, 8 rooms; all improvements; corner lot, 50x117; good neighborhood; a bargain at $4,500; terms to suit; can offer lots, houses, and acreage property at special prices. Chas. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

COME! LOOK IT OVER.
10 acres White Plains; walking distance of station; fine trees and surroundings; a good spec in every sense of the word; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND. TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY
Will exchange a five-story three-family flat, free and clear, rents nearly $4,500, for an apartment immediate possession; low rent. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Handsome 22-ft. 4-story corner dwelling, built three rooms deep, upper west side; price, $60,000, would exchange free and clear for good apartment equity. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
Eisenberg, 1,993 Broadway.

Apartment house, Riverside Drive, $300,000; mortgage $200,000; want good flats. Alexander, 502 3th Av.

Exchanging City and Country Property.—Owners, send particulars; many bargains. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Trade for Lots.—Six-story elevator apartment, West 116th. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURGH, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
jy21-lawGmTh

ROGERS, EDWARD H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting such business, at the banking house of Westchester Trust Company, Getty Square, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 26th day of June, 1905, next.—Dated 20th day of December, 1904. KATHARINE L. ROGERS, WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY, Administrators.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT
FLATS AND TENEMENTS
For Quick Buyers
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
208 BROADWAY.

Attention, Owners!
I have positively 10 clients waiting to buy 4 and 5 story cold or hot-water flats in Bronx; very quick sales guaranteed at reasonable prices. Brokers are invited to bring or send particulars. They will be fairly treated. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us. Sonnabend & Gromer, AA.—
WANTED
Double or triple flats, east or west side.
Will pay cash.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 123th St.

ONE, TWO, or THREE flathouses wanted for investment purposes; west side or Washington Heights preferred; have $12,500 to invest. Address, giving full particulars, to Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Property owners of Manhattan, and especially those of the Bronx, will do well by sending in what you have for sale to us, as we have customers with cash. D. I. Tobias & Son, 3,396 3d Av.

We have client with $50,000 to invest in east side property below 23d St.; agents and owners having such property communicate with Kalin, Liebling & Gollelis, 280 Broadway.

Wanted—Good house and a few acres somewhere in Westchester County; must have good view and be near station; not over $10,000. Home, Box 410 Times.

Want good income property, cold water flat preferred, with about $5,000 cash above first mortgage, in Manhattan or Bronx. Landau, 141 East 4th St.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS,
and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av.

Have cash buyer for cold-water flats, Manhattan or Bronx; send full particulars; lowest price; quick results. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James R. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

We have $30,000 to invest in triple, double, and single flats, east or west side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

What will $6,000 buy in the way of buildings and acreage, in Westchester County, near station. Hunter, Box 116 Times.

A plot suitable for factory, about 6,000 square feet, on or near 7th Av., 14th to 23d St. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 308 Columbus Av.

Want double and triple flats; no steam heat; tenements of all descriptions; quick buyers. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Attention.—Responsible builders of two-family houses; have finest opportunity on record Walcheham, Times Main Office.

Property Wanted.—Tenements or flats; double or single; principals only. Jacob Cash, 2,647 Broadway.

Wanted.—Flats and tenement for cash buyers, send full particulars. Jos. F. Feist, 110 West 42d St.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

Will loan on 6% mortgage on cold-water flats; cash security. Money, 29 West 134th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES, OR HENRY D. COCHRANE, 2 West 13th St., New York City.

STORES, LOFTS & BASEMENTS FACTORIES
On all Principal Thoroughfares of the City.
In and outside city limits. Best localities.
For full particulars and lists apply
WOODWARD, 10 Barclay St., ground floor.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32 W.22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

ALDRICH COURT,
41-43 BROADWAY.
A few choice suites and single offices to let; especially adapted for brokers; rents reasonable; all modern conveniences. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Two Houses West Side Fifth Ave., to rent for business. 21 years. Both in Forties. Owners will alter.
J. W. MONTEITH.
Telephone, 4106—38th. Astor Court Building.

SIX-STORY BUILDING,
50x100. (Fire Proof.)
Beekman St., near Cliff.
To Let from May 1st.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

Large brownstone corner house, 187 Greenwich St., cor. Dey St., to let for a long term; containing corner store, banking floor with two safes, deposit vaults, all in good order; offices; steam heat, &c. Apply C. M. Scheid, 38 Dey St.

1154 3d AVENUE STORE
Foot of 67th St., "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

27th St., near Broadway, upper part of building to let; choice location for merchant or ladies' tailoring establishment. Jos. E. Stecker, 714 8th Av.

Light shop, Park Av., near Fremont Av., 2,000 2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 1008 St. and 1st Av.

A large corner 10th Av. store, suitable for grocery or family liquor saloon; rent reasonable. Chas. E. Duross, 135 W. 14th St.

Elegant lofts to let, 50x100; light all around; steam heat, electric elevator; $18,—15 West 29th St. Coleman & Krause.

Fine light store and basement, 28 East 22d St., near Broadway; low rent. Inquire on premises.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, 224 St., near Lexington Av., extra light; reasonable. Doremus, 122 East 23d St.

164 Fifth Av.—Attractive office; also desk room. Macauley.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHERMAN, JOHN O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN O. SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Andrew Lemon, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1904. SAMUEL B. CLAPP, Executor. ANDREW LEMON, Attorney for Executor, No. 93 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE TOURAINE,
9-11 East 39th St.,
TWO DOORS FROM UNION LEAGUE CLUB. THREE SHORT BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY STATION AT GRAND CENTRAL.
Three Unfurnished Suites
by the year or furnished for the season.
TWO FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO SUBLET.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
E. H. MANNING.....MANAGER

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 200 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 130 choice suites one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHER OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9. $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL Beautifully furnished. New, fire-proof. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths..... $1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath..... $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
2 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
3 Rooms and Bath.....$55 to $80
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

Six-room flat, all improvements, corner building; suitable for office and dwelling apartment; to desirable tenants only. Apply 37 2d Av.; store.

12TH ST., 229 EAST.—High-class apartments, six rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Haims, 21 Avenue A.

123D ST., 206-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

ST. REGIS COURT.
557 WEST 124TH ST.

SUITES OF	RENTS.
6 Rooms and Bath	$40.00 to $47.50
7 Rooms and Bath	$47.50 to $50.00

EVERY CONVENIENCE. LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANCE. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
FIRM OF
J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

234-6-8 W. 21 ST. "HUNTINGTON"
Five, six rooms; all light; modern improvements, including elevator service, day and night; telephone, &c.; rents reasonable $540—$720.
T. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
1075 CHELSEA. 240 W. 23d

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up;
205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight,
Architect and Builder.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD.
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all-night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

New house, 235 West 109th St.; beautiful six-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service; one block Subway station.
111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, with private bath; $2 per day; meals extra, $1 per day; steam heat, electric light; private telephone, elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIGMUND TRAUTMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 7,441.
Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Trautman, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George H. Holt, United States District Judge, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 30th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Jan. 5th, 1905.

NO. 7,344.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BLOCK, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Joseph Block of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1905, the said Joseph Block was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
January 19, 1905. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. CLUNE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Daniel J. Clune of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Daniel J. Clune was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
January 18th, 1905.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting accurate. Durable cushions Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

WINTER RESORTS. NORTH CAROLINA.

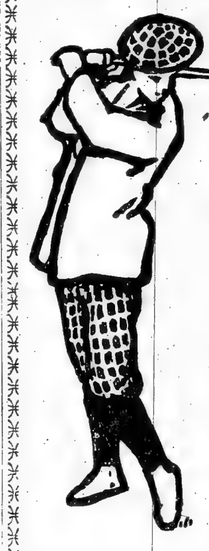

PINEHURST
NORTH CAROLINA

A Resort of Rest and Luxury
In the midst of the long leaf pine forests—the very healthiest and most exhilarating portion of all the United States—under the most expert Northern management. Only resort in America where consumptives are absolutely excluded.

The Famous Carolina Hotel
Extends its hospitality to its present and future guests from the North, with the knowledge that it will more certainly please them than any other hotel ever erected in the South.
It has few equals and no superiors among the resort hotels of the North in the matter of structural beauty, management or cuisine. It lays particular stress on its well supplied and carefully served tables. All servants are brought from the North.

Colony of Ideal Cottages
Every building in Pinehurst is devoted to the general purposes of the resort, under one management.
Besides the CAROLINA and a half dozen other hotels, there is a Colony of Splendid Cottages, furnished and ready to occupy, with table privileges at the various hotels.

Best Golf Links in the South
Golfers need no introduction to the celebrated Pinehurst Links, where many of the Winter Tournaments are played.
Long lists of prizes are awarded each season.
A separate course is provided for ladies, though they are at liberty to play over the larger course.

Quail Preserve of 25,000 Acres
Maintained, with a corps of careful guides, for the use of the Pinehurst guests.
Trap Shooting Tournaments every week.
Stables of Riding and Driving Horses.

Most Accessible Southern Resort
PINEHURST is reached by THROUGH PULLMANS from New York, Boston and other Eastern Points, over lines connecting with the Southern Railway at the Seaboard Air Line. Leaving New York late in the afternoon, you arrive at Pinehurst the following morning. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on request to
Pinehurst General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

NEW JERSEY Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N.J.
"THE HOTEL THAT MADE LAKEWOOD FAMOUS."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel. Probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf links, indoor lawn tennis court, squash courts, palm gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked sun parlors and promenade, hydrotherapeutic (water cure) baths. The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bed rooms; one-half en suite with private baths. All with steam heat and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of the Waldorf-Astoria.
New York Office, 241 Fifth Av.
Telephone 3026 Madison Square.
W. HENRY, } Managers.
H. E. EDER.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful, healthful, delightful Winter resort, situated in famous pine and sand belts of New Jersey. Golf, hunting, polo, driving, combined with clear, dry, invigorating air and perfect surroundings, make outdoor life most enjoyable. ONLY 69 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

House.	Proprietor. Capacity.
THE TOWERS,	W. H. & A. Wrisley.75
THE LENOX.	S. Weiskoff.....75
THE CARASALJO,	H. M. Parker.....40
BEECHWOOD VILLA.	Mrs. P. F. Paul.....33
VILLA SCHANNO.	Anna Schannno.....23
ARVINE.	Weiss & Ingle.....25
INGLESIDE.	Miss Emily Wilson...20
WOODMERE.	J. C. Applegate.....20
HOME COTTAGE.	Miss J. Russell.....20
THE BROOKDALE.	A. E. Linehan.....10

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL DENNIS, Atlantic City, N. J.
Situated directly on the beach front, with an unobstructed view; liberally appointed and liberally conducted.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White and Sons.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.
HOTEL HERRICKSTONE,
New

LOST AND FOUND.

A.—LOST—Dec. 31, Yorkshire terrier; answers to Jerry; had collar with two bells; strayed from 82 West 119th St.; reward.

LOST—Friday, a gray waist, 74th to 78th, Columbus, Amsterdam Avs.; reward. Stanley, 250 West 78th St.

LOST—Monday, Siegel-Cooper's, ladies' toilet, small purse with brooch; reward. Monroe, 328 West 15th St.

LOST—Signet ring, "Q. E. C." Sunday, Amsterdam Av., 80th; reward. Carr, 159 West 80th St.

$250 REWARD.—Lost, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, on Forty-eighth (48th) St., between Fifth and Madison Avs., or on 57th St., between Fifth and Sixth Avs., two (2) large diamonds, attached to diamond chain pendants, being a portion of a brooch. The finder will please return same to Frederick Keim, 238 5th Av., this city, and receive the reward; no questions asked.

REWARD.—If you see Ox terrier dog, with mouse-color head, telephone 7703—38 and get $5 for your trouble. Dr. Reed, Cushion Shoe Store, Broadway and 36th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

16TH ST., 22-32 WEST.—One large and small sunny front room; excellent board; telephone.

22D ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

58TH ST., 50 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Cheerful large and small rooms; bath; third floor front; sunny parlor dining room; reference.

60TH ST., 223 EAST.—Hall room, with board; all conveniences; reasonable; quiet home.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Gentlemen accommodated; handsomely furnished room; private bath; optional, breakfast only; references.

75TH ST., 167 WEST. Pleasant, warm room; all conveniences; parlor dining room; references; Subway convenient.

86TH ST., 9 EAST.—Well heated sunny rooms, with board; parlor dining room; $7 up.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Small Jewish family occupying modern apartment can accommodate gentleman; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—High-class board and rooms; singly or en suite; reasonable.

93D ST., 226 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

117th, 121 West.—Unsurpassed German Jewish table; newly furnished rooms; moderate price; telephone; Subway.

117TH ST., 123 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; excellent table board.

125ST ST., 209 WEST.—A large, sunny room, suitable for two; heated; telephone.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

BOARD WANTED.

LAW STUDENT, nineteen, desires to board with private family, either below 23d Street or near the Brooklyn terminus of Wall Street ferry; please answer fully. Box K, 147 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

57TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; sunny hall room; high-class private home; reference.

58TH ST., 38 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished; large, light, modern; every convenience; reasonable. Wood.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other time, large rooms; heat; 'phone; conveniences; refined surroundings.

46TH, 240 W.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references, telephone.

48TH, 151 WEST.—Second story front room, heated; choice; running hot and cold water.

51ST ST., 332 WEST.—3d floor west; furnished rooms; steam heat; all improvements.

52D ST., 16 WEST.—Private family; handsome suite; two first floor front rooms; gentlemen, couple; opposite Colonial Theatre; near Columbus Circle. Wethers.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; bath adjacent; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; telephone; gentlemen; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight.) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 139 WEST.—Private family will let large, handsome sunny front room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

126TH ST., 255 WEST. Large, sunny front room and dressing room; moderate terms; American family.

252D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, near 75t St.—Large and small rooms; board optional; refined private Jewish family; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

REID AV., 183, Brooklyn.—Man and wife will rent three furnished rooms in flat, all accommodations, to three adults. Field.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Two bright rooms and bath modern American basement house; exclusive for bachelors and doctors; facilities unusual.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A. A.—WANTED—LADIES IN EVERY COMMUNITY TO SELL OUR IMPORTED ART POTTERY AT RETAIL AND AT WHOLESALE: NO CANVASSING: SEND 25c. TO COVER ACTUAL COST OF SAMPLE PIECE, (QUAINT FLEMISH CANDLESTICK;) FULL PARTICULARS SENT. DENHAM POTTERY CO., 430 FIFTH AVENUE.

A.—WANTED—Forewoman, belt department; must be capable of managing help and know her business thoroughly. The S. H. and M. Co., Box 45, Station O.

Bright young girls for clerical work in silk waist factory. J. & M. Cohn, 189 Greene St., near Bleecker.

WANTED—Nurse, $20; cook, $70; laundress, $25; chambermaid, $20; chambermaids and waitresses, $22. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 109 East 42d St.

WANTED—Neckwear operators, experienced on men's and women's neckwear; find steady employment, good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Young woman as stenographer and typewriter, experienced in grocery line; salary $10. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Neckwear turners on men's neckwear; inside, also work given home; good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Operators on Summer suits; long season; finest workrooms. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Males.

FUR SALESMAN, WITH RETAIL EXPERIENCE; RIGHT PARTIES CAN EARN $50 PER WEEK; SEASON TO APRIL 1. LINDAU, 4 EAST 14TH ST.

RAILROAD BRAKEMEN WANTED; good wages; out of town. Address K, Box 135 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowhey, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen, all railroads; firemen average $95 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—To meet men of good education (college men preferred) who wish to earn $2,000 per year; it is a book proposition, but the best in N. Y.; men who have sold encyclopaedias preferred. J. H. Brown, 143 East 16th St.; take elevator 3d floor.

WANTED—Head of stock; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced head of stock for toilet department; permanent position and good salary to a thoroughly competent person. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED.—Let us plan your work, you do the work; business done this month automatically repeats itself month by month; only qualification is your good character. Fidelity and Casualty Co., Installment Department, Fidelity Building, 26th St. and 6th Av.

WANTED—Bright youth, 18-20 years of age, to work at night; must be good penman and quick at figures. Address, in own handwriting, stating experience, reference, and salary expected, C. F., Box 305 Times Main Office.

WANTED.—Plasterers, first-class plasterers, cornice hands and plain men; steady work; $3.50 per day of 8 hours. Apply 63, 65, 67 Pine St.; 21 to 227 East 42d St., John J. Roberts.

WANTED—Strong boy, 16 to 20 years, with good school education, for general office work; must live home and show references. K Box 130 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Ledger clerks; must be thoroughly experienced; state references and salary expected. Apply by letter only, Samstag & Hilder Bros., 567 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter with experience in railroad office in Long Island City; salary $45 per month. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced retail furnishing goods salesman; one fully capable of acting as assistant manager. "Lambert," 39-41 Cortlandt St.

WANTED—Stenographer, evenings; beginner desiring social and commercial practice; Brooklyn, write. Merritt Lockwood, Station O.

WANTED—Salesman on watches and jewelry on weekly payments by old-established house. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

WANTED—An educated man for salesman on special work; apply 9 to 12. D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av., New York.

WANTED Young man with some experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary $7 to $10. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Boy for shipping, packing, and general office work; state experience. Box K, 145 Times Downtown.

WANTED Solicitor for photo-engraving work; only experienced ones need apply. Kital, 14 Lafayette Place.

WANTED—Locomotive firemen; experienced men. F. 1., Box 106 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; several years' experience; A1 credentials for reliability. Stenographer, 140 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going South would like to get position for responsible chambermaid, assist with waiting, or maid for growing children; good plain sewer; city or country. Call Thursday, 143 West 71st St.

COMPANION, SECRETARY, &c.—Family going abroad wishes to secure position for refined Scotchwoman as companion, secretary, care of house accounts, assist in housekeeping, correspondence; absolutely trustworthy; highest references. Singer, 406 Greenwich St.

COMPANION.—Accomplished Southern woman as traveling companion or governess. Miss S. A. G., General Delivery, Charleston, S. C.

HOUSEKEEPER.—(Working) by respectable middle-aged Englishwoman. Address letter L, S., 145 8th Av.

NURSE AND ATTENDANT.—POSITION WANTED BY REFINED, MOTHERLY WOMAN TO ATTEND AND CARE FOR INVALID CHILD OR ELDERLY PERSON; WOULD MEND AND BE USEFUL; CAPABLE. Box 1,074 Times Harlem.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant woman as invalid's nurse, maid to elderly lady, or seamstress; reference. Evans, 210 East 38th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, card indexer, can operate Remington machine, desires position in vicinity of 42d St.; best of references. Mrs. F., 210 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced stenographer; diligent, expeditious, rapid operator; $6. Miss Nelman, Box 104 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Refined business woman, first-class bookkeeper and stenographer, holding responsible mercantile position, desires work as private secretary to person of responsibility; highest references given and required. E Box 301 Times Main.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; desires position where strict attention to business will be appreciated; best references. E. S., 87 East 111th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mercantile experience; rapid, accurate, neat, trustworthy; strictly businesslike; $9, with advancement; A1 references. Immediate, 157 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, also Double Entry Bookkeeper.—Six years' experience; capable young woman; satisfactory references; $12 to $15. Anna Conway, 249 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; good longhand writer; references; $6. Grace Lee, Box 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly qualified to fill position satisfactorily; best references; $15. Miss Bella, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; possesses qualifications constituting superior employe; excellent credentials. Versatile, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; best references; $10. Immediate, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, neat; good English scholar; best city references. K Box 143 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike; educated; moderate. Seeking, 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER.—Long experience; qualifications superior to the average. Permanent, 304 East 78th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start $8. Miss Rand, Box 167 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady, educated, experienced; rapid, accurate; $6. Miss Miller, Box 165 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 304 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—By professional corporation auditor; go anywhere United States; auditing, systematizing. Post Office Box 869.

A LICENSED CHAUFFEUR of good habits, with reference, open to an engagement. Drummond, 124 East End Av.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN in the building and excavation business (lately landed) seeks position. L. Tager, 14 East 103d St.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man (21) as bookkeeper or office assistant; three years' experience; can furnish high-class references. K. E., 214 East 112th St.

BUSINESS MAN of mature age, experienced in financial matters, office management, bookkeeping, &c., desires responsible position, where accuracy, reliability, and responsibility are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty - nine special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times Main Office.

CLERK, &c.—Young man of ability as clerk and stenographer. Box I 169 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Young man to work under coachman or to make himself generally useful around garden; A1 references; either city or country. Box K, 126 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, &c.—An active young fellow of 20 desires position as collector, or some similar position; wages about $6. F. S., Times Harlem.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—30; good driver; sober; city or country; best of references. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

HOLLANDERS; young married couple, childless, on farm or gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife general housework, Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with technical and practical education, has spare time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers and patentees working out mechanical ideas and details. Practical, Times, Harlem.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1; paper, $1.75; plastering, calsomining cheap; good work guaranteed. Frei, 251 East 24th St.

Real estate young man, 19, three years' experience, agency, &c., typewriter, desires position; best references. Clerkship, advertising office, J, 420 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; age 28; secretary, confidential clerk, or stenographer; understands property management; $15-$18. W. C., Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 122 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes work of any kind evenings. G. M. J., 362 West 31st St.

VALET, &c.—Valet-secretary, to go to Palm Beach; $1,000 security bond; references. V Box 301 Times Main.

LAWYER FOUND GUILTY.

Harris's Trial First Under Recent Addition to Penal Code.

Arthur N. Harris of 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a lawyer, was found guilty before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court yesterday on the charge of "feloniously preparing a false instrument to be produced upon a proceeding authorized by law." His trial was the first one to occur after the adding of this specific charge to the Penal Code two years ago. The maximum punishment is seven years' imprisonment.

The particular charge on which Harris was convicted yesterday was that of "simulating" signatures to certain affidavits used in the divorce suit of a Mrs. George T. Brady, for whom he acted as counsel. He was remanded till to-morrow for sentence.

NEGRESS ADMITS PLATT GAVE HER THOUSANDS

Mrs. Elias Declares She Didn't Get It by Threats, Though.

EARNED $3 A WEEK AS COOK

Then She Met Platt and Began to Buy Houses—Hearing Ended and Counsel Will Submit Briefs.

The trial of the suit brought by aged John R. Platt to recover $885,000 from Hannah Elias, the negro woman, whose acquaintance he made years ago in the Tenderloin, ended yesterday after Mrs. Elias had gone on the witness stand in the Supreme Court and admitted that Platt had really given to her a large sum of money. She did not deny that it was $885,000. But she declared that he gave it voluntarily, and not under threats on her part to expose him to his friends and family.

When the taking of testimony ended Justice O'Gorman told counsel to submit briefs on Jan. 31. In the meantime the receiver appointed by the court to take charge of all of the property of the negress will remain in possession thereof.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday, a crowd of curious people were on hand, as on the previous day, to get a glimpse of the principals in the case. Thousands of persons who were kept out of the Court House by a squad of policemen especially detailed for that purpose waited on the streets and in City Hall Park until they got a glimpse of Platt and the negro woman when the proceedings were ended.

Lyman E. Warren, counsel for Platt, put in evidence copies of bank sheets showing all the financial transactions of Hannah Elias at times when Platt was handing over money to her. While counsel was arguing over the admission of the bank sheets as evidence, Cato, the Japanese servant and bodyguard of the negro woman, entered the courtroom and sat down beside Platt.

Julius C. Miller, known as "Pop" Miller, corroborated Platt's testimony to the effect that Hannah Elias lived at his house, and was visited there by Platt. At one time Miller said he employed Hannah Elias at his place as cook, paying her $3 a week. This was all of the income she had until she made the acquaintance of Platt.

August C. Nanz, who has acted as counsel for Mrs. Elias at various times, testified that Platt consulted him with reference to getting a divorce for Mrs. Elias from her husband, Matthew Davis. Counsel assisted in settling a suit brought by Davis against Platt. Platt paid Davis $500, he said. Nanz said that Mrs. Elias had paid him for services as counsel altogether about $20,000.

Nanz added that he got $1,000 for attending to the funeral of Mrs. Elias's child. The fee which he received for his services in obtaining a divorce for Mrs. Elias was paid out of Platt's money. After Andrew H. Green had been shot he, Nanz, went to Platt's office and got back eight letters which Mrs. Elias had written to Platt.

ONE DEPOSIT OF $75,000.

Nanz was asked the amount of Mrs. Elias's bank deposits and said he only knew of one, that at the Mercantile National Bank, which was $75,000.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lord told how he had examined Mrs. Elias at her home in reference to the amount of money she had obtained from Platt and said she told him it was more than $400,000.

An employe of Sheppard Knapp & Co. testified that Hannah Elias purchased $60,000 worth of furniture from that firm after she made Platt's acquaintance. Washington Brauns, another attorney employed by Mrs. Elias, testified that she had given him a ten-thousand-dollar fee.

Then Patrick W. Dugan was called to the witness stand. He said he was employed by Sheppard Knapp & Co., but had done considerable for Platt and Mrs. Elias, being at the Elias home very often. Dugan is the man whom Mr. Warren considers the mystery in the case. He said Mrs. Elias paid him about $300 a year and that Platt usually gave him $500 as a Christmas present.

NEGRESS ON THE STAND.

Mrs. Elias was called to the witness stand and said she was forty years old. She first met Platt after coming to New York from Philadelphia about nineteen years ago. Platt had been supplying her with large sums ever since. She could not remember how much he had given her, but he supplied the money with which she purchased four houses. His last gift was $15,000.

"I never threatened to expose him," said the negress, "and he gave me the money without my asking. I sometimes wrote to him about my bills. Six months after his wife's death he gave me her watch and her pocketbook."

Under cross-examination Mrs. Elias admitted that she had never had any money until she met Platt. She also admitted that before coming to New York she had served a term of four months for larceny in the Easton Penitentiary in Pennsylvania, and that she had served a month in prison on Blackwell's Island for disorderly conduct.

On the day Platt's suit was brought Dugan told her about it and she withdrew from various banks $162,000. She remembered turning over to Dugan the next day $152,000. Of this amount she had since received several thousand dollars back, but Dugan still held a large sum in trust for her. He had placed the bulk of it in a safe-deposit vault, but she did not know where.

Mr. Warren asked the court to order Dugan to pay to the receiver all the woman's cash now in his possession. Ex-Gov. Black, Mrs. Elias's counsel, said no objection would be made to this. Here the hearing ended.

SCHOOLSHIP TAR A HERO.

Board of Education Taps Private Pockets to Give Boy Medal.

Young Michael O'Sullivan, who belongs to the first class on the schoolship St. Mary's, took a message from that vessel on Saturday night to the old New Hampshire, which is tied up at the foot of East Twenty-seventh Street. When he reached the New Hampshire he found a frightened crowd standing at the foot of the gangplank, watching a man struggling in the water. O'Sullivan jumped in, fastened a rope about the man in the most approved schoolship style, and both were pulled out.

Nothing was known of the exploit until yesterday, when Commander G. C. Hanus made an official report of the matter to the Board of Education. The State Constitution does not provide for the expenditure of public money to reward such deeds, so the members of the board decided to go into their own pockets and get the boy a gold medal.

"This is one of our own boys from one of our own schools," said President Tifft. "Such an act places him apart from the general run, and should be recognized."

It was Commissioner William Harkness who proposed that the members "chip in" to buy a medal, and the fund was started immediately after the meeting. Gen. George Wingate suggested that O'Sullivan's promotion to be a class officer be recommended, but it was decided to postpone action until the next regular meeting of the board.

Humor in Railroad Journal.

The January number of the "Book of the Royal Blue," which is published by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in connection with its Royal Blue Line service, contains, in addition to the usual descriptive matter and fiction, a collection of sketches and poems by well-known writers. A new department is established with the January publication to include selections from the current work of leading press humorists. This will go under the title "Humor and the Humorist."

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Is made of pure cream of tartar and safeguards the family against alum.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LONG INSURANCE CASE ENDS.

Mutual Reserve Company Wins—No Mismanagement Proved.

Judge Hazel, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, ended a long and bitter legal contest in dismissing the bill of complaint in an action brought by Thomas Polk and twelve other residents of Tennessee against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.

The case was commenced in 1902, shortly after the Mutual Fund Life Association had changed its name and method of doing business from an assessment life insurance to what is technically known as a "straight" company.

Polk and other dissatisfied policy holders alleged that the officers of the companies had grossly mismanaged their affairs, and that both companies were insolvent, and asked for the appointment of a receiver.

Judge Hazel, in dismissing the case, finds that the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company is perfectly solvent, and that "there was no impairment of the complainants' contract rights." The principal question involved, said the court, was whether there had been mismanagement upon the part of the officers of the defendant company. There was no proof of this, the court held.

OAKLEY MAKES DENIAL.

Didn't Recommend Richmond Contract, Says Water Commissioner.

Commissioner Oakley denied yesterday that he had recommended any contract with the East Jersey Water Company to supply the Borough of Richmond with water at a rate of $84 per million gallons.

"There is not a word of truth in the story," Mr. Oakley said. "I never recommended any contract at all. The water company submitted an offer to me and I forwarded it to Controller Grout with a suggestion that he and I and a representative of the company confer about the terms. The company offered to supply the water on a sliding scale from $75 per million gallons to $85 per million, the low price to prevail if six or more million gallons were taken daily. As Richmond consumes 6,000,000 gallons daily the $85 rate would be the rate charged to the city. The company gets $81 from Bayonne for like service.

"As soon as the company submitted its offer I consulted my predecessor, Col. Robert Grier Monroe for information, and he told me that he had never been able to get a better offer, although he had had several conferences on the subject."

CHILD LABOR FIGHT IN WEST.

Several States Plan More Restriction, Says Dr. Lindsay.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, of which Dr. Felix Adler is Chairman, returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to the West, where he went to confer with those interested in child labor legislation. He made addresses in Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Iowa City, Cleveland, Topeka, Omaha, Des Moines, and Madison, Wis.

Dr. Lindsay reports that he found everywhere a sentiment crystallizing against child labor, and a determination on the part of all political parties for remedial legislation. Abundant evidence was found of the employment of children of eleven, twelve, and thirteen years of age, under the most distressing circumstances in nearly every community visited.

In Kansas, where a child labor law was defeated at the last session of the Legislature, a new bill has been introduced with a fair promise of success this year. Iowa is planning for a campaign at the next session of its Legislature one year hence, and Ohio is planning for more restriction.

TRYING TO SAVE POLICEMAN.

Counsel for McLaughlin, Accused of Murder, Says Victim Attacked Him.

The case for the prosecution in the murder trial of Policeman Frank McLaughlin of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was finished yesterday afternoon. Before placing his first witness on the stand Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, counsel for McLaughlin, said that he would prove that McLaughlin was attacked and beaten by John Patterson, the negro watchman, and a number of other people, before the shooting occurred.

"When McLaughlin tried to arrest Patterson," Mr. Chanler continued, "the latter threw a brick at him. My client then fired a shot in the air. The response was another brick from Patterson. McLaughlin fired again, aiming at the legs of the negro, and he hit him. Unfortunately for Patterson, and still more unfortunately for the doctors of Bellevue Hospital, he died unnecessarily from his wound."

Policeman Brady was the first witness for the defense. He told of two shots he saw fired at McLaughlin, and of bricks that were falling about the two policemen as fast as hailstones, while voices out of the dark cried: "Kill him! Kill them both!"

Assistant District Attorney Clarke asked Brady: "Is it not a rule in the department that when a man gets into trouble all the others must stand by him?" Brady said he knew nothing of such a rule.

JANITORS SUE FOR $100,000.

School Employes Claim Pay Under Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.

The public school janitors of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond have combined to obtain $100,000 back pay which they claim under the prevailing rate of wages law, which has been in effect since Jan. 1, 1898. They have put forward as test cases those of Paul A. Ajas, janitor of Public School No. 123, and Joseph Farrell of Public School No. 83. The first case was argued in the Court of Appeals yesterday. Ajas is the President of the Brooklyn Janitors' Council. Farrell's case is scheduled for Jan. 23.

"The prevailing rate of wages law applies only to men hired by the day and not to salaried officers," said an officer of the Department of Education last night. "The charter gives us the right to pay different wages in the different boroughs."

Birds Mate Now.
True Hartz Mountain Singers, $2, $2.50, and $3. St. Andreasberg fancy Singers, $5 and $6.
Holden Canary, the Singer famous for long song, soft trills, high and low bells, contralto songs, $8, $10, $12, $15, and $20.
Gold, Red, and big-crested Canaries, singers. Females of all varieties, warranted to mate.
Gray parrots, talkers, $100, $200, $300.
Piping Bullfinches, $35, $50, $60, $75, $100.
Boston terrier, white, blue ribbon, great pedigree. Holden's New Book on Birds, new articles, just from press, half price, by mail, 12 cts., stamps.
Canaries and Cage Birds, George C. Holden, 325 pages, 6½x11 inches, elegant full-page color plates, 33 birds in exact color, handsomely bound in cloth. Sent postpaid, only $2. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th.

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY

Our first announcement since the opening of the public sale of the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company's stocks shall be a few words of thanks to the community.

Our reception last Saturday was of such an unusual character—the continuous throngs of enthusiastic purchasers were so thoroughly pleased—the business that followed on Monday, Tuesday and yesterday so far beyond our most sanguine expectations, that we feel it a duty to express our sincere thanks for this unprecedented appreciation. AND WE WILL SAY RIGHT NOW THAT WE ARE HERE TO STAY.

This public sale is merely a curtain raiser. These stocks will be disposed of as rapidly as possible so that we shall have a clear basis on which to erect the foundation of the Hope Clothing Company's future progressive business. While we are selling off the Frank L. Taylor stocks of clothing, haberdashery and hats we are preparing our own spring stocks.

NOTE: Many people asked why our display windows have been closed since January 9th. ANSWER: As the stocks of the Frank L. Taylor Company were submitted to the "Hope" system of pruning, dissecting and grouping, we naturally had nothing to show. Now that the stocks have passed through the various stages of our system, and each item is designated by our "tag" we are able to display many samples. BUT WHAT A DIFFERENCE. You may perhaps recognize the merchandise, but the "Hope System" tags have completely obliterated the F. L. Taylor Co's prices.

POSTSCRIPT: In order to avoid a repetition of the congestion of last Saturday we have installed a special cash carrier system which will expedite sales five times as rapidly as heretofore. Our sales force is also now thoroughly organized under the "Hope" methods. We can therefore again invite you to honor us with your presence whenever convenient.

IT MAY SEEM ALMOST LIKE BOMBAST WHEN WE SAY THAT THE REASON WE DID NOT ADVERTISE last Monday, Tuesday and yesterday was because we felt that we could not give you the attention that you deserve.

Very respectfully yours,
HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY,
SIG. HIRSH, Pres.
FRED. HIRSH, Sec. & Treas.

Broadway, Stewart Building, Chambers St.

Stern Brothers
Dressmaking and Tailoring Dep't
(On the Third Floor)
For a limited period will make to order
Tailored Walking Gowns of the latest fabrics, at $52.00
West Twenty-third Street

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1539 Broadway.....near 46th St.
500 5th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store,
871 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Seven stores have been made necessary by the quality we give in
$3 and $4 Hats.
Young's Hats
HOME BETTER MADE

Only a few hundred $1.85 derbies left to-day—the crop wasn't big, and over a thousand were gathered yesterday by our friends.
"Seconds" of our regular $3 and $4 derbies.
Sizes still good.
$1.85.

At $20 and $25 our winter overcoat stock offers unusually good values; while for $5 or $10 more you may pick up a garment that was considerably higher.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

FOR SALE.
Beer officer will sell magnificent lionskin, mounted; bargain to quick buyer. Call at once, Olson, 168 West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "A Gingery Musical Comedy." The Forbidden Land. Full of FUN, MUSIC & PRETTY GIRLS.

BIJOU DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD MUSIC MASTER. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. 2.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42 St. Ev. 8, Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADRIEA.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX, New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Extra-Montague's Cockatoo Circus

GRAND—WARD & YOKES "A Pair of Pinks," N'xt w'k—Kyrle Bellew, "Raffles."

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 St., bet. B'way & 8 Av. MAT. SAT. It Happened in Nordland

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25&50. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week. AMERICAN ME, HIM AND I. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. Sunday Night—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR"
58TH ST.—"Secret Service." Stock Co. & Vaude.
5TH AVE.—"The Only Way," & Vaudeville.
125TH ST.—"Children of the Ghetto," Vaude.
23D ST.—6 Musical Cuttys, Charlotte the Marvel

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF Last 12 times of FATINITZA. Next Opera, First Night Tues., Jan. 31. Girofle-Girofla. Seats Now on Sale.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40 St., near B'way. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. SAM FRANKO'S 2D CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC. SOLOIST: MME. GERTRUDE MAY STEIN. Tickets at Dimon's, 867 B'way.

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE { LEAH KLESCHNA

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mats. Daily, 25c. ALBERT CHEVALIER, Chas. T. Aldrich, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew & Co., S Metzetis, Wilton Bros., Snyder & Buckley, Smith & Campbell, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SIBERIA 300 People in the Kishineff Massacre. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

American Institute Polytechnic; discussion by engineers; free admission; Thursday, 8 P. M.; 19 W. 44th St.; regular subject, engineering instruments, opened by Messrs. Keuffel & Esser.

STAR NEW Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT. FOR HIS BROTHER'S CRIME. Next Week—"A Desperate Chance."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in Clyde Fitch's "THE WINTER'S TALE." Beg. Next Mon.—Ticket Sale To-day.

E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's Great Play, Lucky Durham

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. "COUSIN KATE" & "CARROTS." ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. HENRY E. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St. ... at 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE To-night—Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace. Mrs. Moore as Mrs. Gorringe. Friday, Positive Reappearance Charles Wyndham in "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Repertoire for next (last) week: Mon. & Fri. Evs., "The Case of Rebellious Susan"; Tues., Sat. Mat. & Sat. Evs., "David Garrick"; Wed. & Thurs. Evs., Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins S. Mat. Sat. at 2. George Edwardes's London Company. The Duchess of Dantzig.

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. MAT., 2:30.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. THIS EVENING, at 8:30, SIEGFRIED. Senger-Bettaque, Homer, Lemon, Knote, Van Rooy, Goritz, Reiss, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Eve., J

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; diminishing west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,176. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

HAY BINDS POWERS NOT TO DIVIDE CHINA

New Agreement to Prevent Partition After War.

ACTED AFTER FORTRESS FELL

Britain, France, and Italy Known to Have Given Pledges—Russia Replies to Neutrality Note.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Hay has secured positive assurances from interested powers that no attempt shall be made upon the integrity of Chinese territory.

Recently it was reported that at the conclusion of the war some of the powers contemplated extending the territorial possessions they already had in China in order to maintain what they called the balance of power in the East, asserting that the outcome of the war would be a readjustment of Chinese territorial boundaries.

A circular note was dispatched by Secretary Hay to the powers, based on this information.

This note was sent before the recent Russian protest against the alleged violation by Japan of the agreement to respect the territorial integrity of China, and, in fact, soon following the fall of Port Arthur. Mr. Hay took the step to preserve the entente with regard to China which was established declaratively in the replies to his note last Winter.

No charges of any definite character about possible reprisals on Chinese territory were advanced. The basis of the note so far as the occasion was concerned could easily have been the newspaper comment of Europe and the United States, but it was enough to say that the shifting fortunes of war had made it warrantable to inquire as to the present and future intentions of the powers who have interests in China.

In a long cablegram received at the State Department to-day through the American Embassy at Paris, the French Government reiterates its position and assurances in favor of the preservation of China's administrative entity and territorial integrity. This practically completes the answers from all the powers to Secretary Hay's note.

It is known that, while the incident is not closed, Mr. Hay has at a critical stage of the war between Russia and Japan again held the protecting arm over China. When seen to-night Mr. Hay declined to discuss the note on its occasion, adhering to his usual rule not to talk about a matter that is pending in diplomatic correspondence.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and presented to Secretary Hay the answer of the Russian Government to the Secretary's last note respecting Chinese neutrality. The Russian communication, it is stated, consists of a repetition of the matters of complaint set out in the circular note to the powers, but in this case they are supported by argumentative statements. So far none of the other powers has made response to the Russian circular note.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The French Government and other powers have received a communication from the American Government which, if approved by the powers, will exert a far-reaching effect in preventing the territorial break-up of China when peace is eventually made between Russia and Japan.

The American initiative in this direction is distinct from the recent note relative to Russia's protest against China's alleged breach of neutrality. This latter note treats of the continuation of China's neutrality in the pending war, but the other communication treats of Chinese territory after the war is concluded.

This step is based upon information reaching the United States Government that some of the powers are apprehensive that the eventual consideration of peace between Russia and Japan will lead to claims on portions of Chinese territory. The American communication tends to avert the possibility of such claims being made, thus insuring a continuance of the present policies of the open door and the territorial integrity of the empire.

The French, British, and Italian Governments have approved the American communication. If other powers approve, it will constitute a notable understanding that the powers will not make claims on Chinese territory when peace is ultimately concluded.

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Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

PIQUANCY OF DISRAELI NOVEL

Store of Epigrams in It—London Times on the Publication.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Times, commenting on the Disraeli novel which it will publish in Europe and which THE NEW YORK TIMES will publish in America will say editorially to-morrow that it is not often that a newspaper is privileged to introduce to the world so piquant a piece of literature.

"The book," says The Times, "is interesting in at least three ways. It adds to our knowledge of the working of Lord Beaconsfield's mind in that last sad year when he had withdrawn from office, beaten by Mr. Gladstone; a mind still as alert and penetrating as ten years before, when he wrote 'Lothair,' or thirty-three years before, when he wrote 'Tancred.'

"It gives us a little store of epigrams, which would have been a large store had the nine chapters grown to the full number.

"Moreover, it gives the first outlines of what promised to develop into a full-length portrait of the author's great rival. There is no mistaking the identity of Joseph Toplady Falconet, who can be no other than Gladstone.

"Was ever a more delightful situation? An ex-Prime Minister of England, defeated at the polls by his rival after a contest of unexampled bitterness, takes a humorous revenge by writing a novel with that rival for the hero.

"Unhappily, the pen fell from the writer's hand before he had taken young Falconet past the threshold of the House and of society, but what our readers have before them is a fragment of what would have been in its entirety one of the strangest productions of the strangest and most wayward master-mind that ever passed from literature to politics and back again."

W. G. ROCKEFELLER OUT.

Retires as Director in Amalgamated Copper Company.

Wall Street was taken by surprise yesterday by the retirement from the Amalgamated Copper Company, as a Director as well as Secretary and Treasurer, of William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller. It was officially intimated that young Mr. Rockefeller's retirement was due to a serious indisposition from which he suffered last Fall. It was said that he thought it necessary to retire from business for the present, although he still held a financial interest in the company.

The explanation did not convince Wall Street, and search was begun for some more plausible reason. Although this search, for the time being, proved unsuccessful, the Street was not satisfied, especially in view of the announcement that F. P. Addicks, a brother of the gas man, had been elected Vice President of the company. F. P. Addicks has been connected with the company since its organization as Assistant Treasurer. A. H. Melin was elected Secretary and Treasurer in Mr. Rockefeller's place.

The announcements were not considered a bull card on the stock of the company, and it was learned that a whole lot of the stock was for sale after hours on the "curb," where it was offered at 74¾. It was also learned that a house which has been actively engaged in bulling the stock and giving out tips on it for an advance had been a free seller of calls on the stock very close to the market, although it had refused to sell any puts. A call is an agreement by which the seller of this privilege promises to deliver a certain amount of the stock at a certain figure, while in the case of a put the seller agrees to take the stock at a certain figure. It is argued from this that the house in question was more willing to sell stock than to buy.

Wall Street was not inclined to look any more kindly on Amalgamated because of the dividend which was declared yesterday. The dividend was as expected, 1 per cent., but instead of making it a quarterly dividend, the declaration explicitly stated that it was a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. quarterly, with another one-half of 1 per cent. added as an extra dividend.

This does not put the stock on a 4 per cent. dividend basis, and therefore the declaration disappointed the Street. The declaration of the dividend, as well as the resignation of Mr. Rockefeller, were not made public until after the market closed, but the unrest on the floor of the Exchange just before closing showed the importance which was attached to the matter. The Directors met just at 2:45 P. M.

The dividend record of Amalgamated Copper follows: The company reduced its initial dividend rate of 8 per cent. in September, 1901, when the Directors declared 1½ per cent. and no "extra." In December, 1901, 1 per cent. was declared, followed by one-half of 1 per cent. in April, 1902. Since the rate has been one-half of 1 per cent. quarterly.

COMMENT FROM LAWSON.

Says Rockefeller's Father Would Have Gone, Too, If He Could.

The following dispatch from Thomas W. Lawson, at Boston, was received by THE TIMES last night:

"Actions speak, not words. To-morrow the February issue of Everybody's, the eighth installment only of my story, will be out. When it began it was the vogue to jeer—particularly for the Standard Oil to jeer, but with every succeeding issue Standard Oil acted, and in a way that spoke more for my story than I possibly could.

"To emphasize to-morrow's issue, it spoke this afternoon. William G. Rockefeller has deserted the ship. Let's see who William G. Rockefeller is. 'In my first chapter I said: 'William G. Rockefeller, the able and excellent business son of William Rockefeller and probable future head of Standard Oil.' Yes, that tells the story.

"Of course William G. Rockefeller has deserted this waterlogged, piratical hulk. If it had been possible, his father would have gone with him, but he couldn't, as he is too deeply in with pirates.

"THOMAS W. LAWSON."

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE YET MAY BE SETTLED

Grand Master Morrissey on Hand with a New Proposition.

NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE

Another Interview with General Manager Atterbury Arranged for To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The strike of the Pennsylvania Railroad trainmen may be averted. P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, arrived here from his home in Cleveland to-night, and for more than four hours was closeted with Vice Grand Master W. G. Lee and members of the Board of Adjustment in the Hotel Hanover.

The situation was canvassed thoroughly and all arrangements were completed for another conference with General Manager Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is believed that a counter proposition, looking to a settlement of all difficulties, then will be presented.

Grand Master Morrissey arrived at the West Philadelphia Station on the Day Express from Pittsburg at 8:45 to-night. He was met by R. I. Cohen of Atlantic City, Chairman of the Board of Adjustment, and escorted at once to the Hotel Hanover. Without registering, the party proceeded to Vice Grand Master Lee's room on the third floor, where they joined that officer and the other members of the board. They were D. H. Hatfield, Vice Chairman of the board; K. R. Vought, M. L. Hobbs, George McBlin, B. B. Widener, and J. N. Liddick.

Under orders from Vice Grand Master Lee the hotel attachés declined to send any messages or cards to the rooms, and in answer to pointed questions denied that Grand Master Morrissey or any member of the board was in the hotel. At midnight it was announced semi-officially that Vice Grand Master Lee might give out a statement. The proposition to be submitted to General Manager Atterbury at the conference to-morrow morning caused long discussion, but it was said that Grand Master Morrissey had suggested a plan that will lead to an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

General Manager Atterbury and officers of the railroad company believed to-night that the strike will be averted, and officially declared that the situation was unchanged.

The trainmen asked for a conference with the general manager this afternoon at 3 o'clock following the telegram received by Vice Grand Master Lee that Grand Master Morrissey was on his way here from Cleveland. This was postponed until to-morrow, when a second telegram was received by Mr. Lee saying Mr. Morrissey had missed connections at Pittsburg, and could not get here until late to-night.

To be prepared for the worst, a corps of men to-day began to equip General Manager Atterbury's office with special telegraphic wires direct from all parts of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg and Erie. The general notice issued by General Manager Atterbury to the trainmen late Wednesday night was posted early this morning on all the bulletin boards at every terminal and station. Copies were printed, and to-night division and terminal officers of the railroad distributed them to every trainman as he reported off duty. This notice contained Mr. Atterbury's statement of the case and silicited the trainmen's careful consideration.

Vice Grand Master Lee met with the Board of Adjustment this morning at 9 o'clock in the rooms at the Hotel Royal, corner of Fifteenth and Cherry Streets. The board was in session fifteen minutes and then adjourned pending the arrival of Grand Master Morrissey. After this conference Vice Grand Master Lee said that no strike would be ordered until Mr. Morrissey had arrived. To be prepared, however, explanations of cipher telegrams were mailed by special delivery to officers of each of the eighty-five locals in the territory affected.

The formal notice to be sent General Manager Atterbury if a strike is ordered will read:

"The trainmen on your lines will at 12 o'clock to-night quietly leave your employ."

This will be signed either by Grand Master Morrissey or Vice Grand Master Lee. There will be no demonstration in any event.

Officers of the railroad and many trainmen expressed confidence to-night that a strike will not be declared. Many opinions expressed by trainmen to-day indicated that there is a strong feeling against a strike for several reasons. One reason is that to leave the employ of the railroad under such circumstances will exclude the employes from benefit from their savings fund or pension fund. A large number of the affected employes have been in the service of the company for years, and they would lose thousands of dollars.

Superintendent W. B. McCaleb of the Philadelphia Division issued a statement to-day saying that the report that a majority of trains on his division were run with but one brakeman is incorrect. The only trains run with one brakeman are fast freights and short trains.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—From what can be gathered to-night there is a feeling among the men at this end of the road that the strike should not be declared at least until another ballot has been taken. That the first ballot was unfair is still maintained by many of those who voted. It is stated that the lodges in the Pittsburg district will unite in asking that another vote be taken.

Death of David R. Jaques.

David R. Jaques died at his home, 119 East Sixtieth Street, yesterday. Mr. Jaques was a well-known member of the Bar Association and was also a member of the Harvard Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. His office was at 120 Broadway.

FORTNIGHTS IN FLORIDA.
Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Tours, January 31, February 14 and 28. Round trip rate $50 from New York. For details consult ticket agents, or C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City.—Adv.

Eat Wheatena for breakfast and be strong. Wheatena is made of Winter wheat—that's why it's good; that's why it's healthful.—Adv.

TRIED TO WAYLAY CASSIDY.

Four Road Agents Wanted His $30,000 Roll—He Was Not There.

Four men in overalls held up a carriage which had just left Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens at 99 Hulst Street in the Blissville section of Long Island City at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday night, but fled when they found it empty. One of the quartet dealt John McElroy, the driver, two blows on the head with a blackjack.

The attack occurred in Thompson Boulevard, near the old Centennial Hotel, just around the corner from Mr. Cassidy's residence, in one of the most desolate sections of the borough. They supposed Mr. Cassidy was being driven cityward and may have known that he often carries $30,000 in cash, and never less than $5,000, as his friends say. He is a great believer in the power of ready money as a persuader in real estate deals.

McElroy dealt his assailant a blow with the butt end of his whip, knocking him from the box. At that moment two men had grabbed the horses' heads as the other threw open the coach door. The men fled immediately at a sign from this man, and McElroy whipped up his horses and got away. Dr. Mooney dressed his wounds. McElroy made no report to the police, but told Mr. Cassidy yesterday. He said the men were Italians. Bicycle Policemen Steuel and Ahern were patrolling that section, but McElroy declares he saw no one but his assailants all the way. Five detectives were put on the case.

HOOKER CASE NOT DROPPED.

Democratic Assemblymen and Jamestown Bar May Take Further Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Minority Leader Palmer of the Assembly and other Democratic members of that body discussed to-day the advisability of bringing the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker before the Legislature.

The matter will not be entirely dropped, despite the vote of the State Bar Association not to make any recommendation to the Legislature on the subject. Even should the Democrats decide against formally preferring charges because of a fear that if they took the initiative Justice Hooker's friends would put forth the claim that the action against him was political, Mr. Palmer will present some sort of a motion to the Assembly dealing with the case.

The form this is most likely to take, it is understood, is a recital of the findings of the Bar Association against Justice Hooker and an appeal to the Republican majority to take cognizance of those findings by instituting proceedings to determine whether Justice Hooker should not be removed from office.

Before leaving the city to-day the members of the Jamestown Bar Association, which was instrumental in bringing about the State Bar Association investigation, voiced the opinion that the Hooker scandal would not down at the dictate of the State Bar Association. Several of the Jamestown lawyers intimated that the Jamestown Bar Association might send a petition to Gov. Higgins and to the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature making a complete exposition of the grounds, which, in the judgment of the Jamestown Bar Association, called for Justice Hooker's impeachment.

LIGHT ON MINERS' STRIKE.

President Mitchell, Attacked Through Socialists, Tells of Leaders' Duplicity.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—In the National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America to-day, John Mitchell, President, was accused by Delegate Robert Randall of Wyoming of having sold out the Colorado striking miners to the operators; of having been a traitor to the miners' organization, and of having entered into a conspiracy with the mine owners, D. M. Parry, and Gov. Peabody's peace organizations to ruin the Colorado miners and to lose their recent strike.

President Mitchell took the floor and gave some of the reasons why the miners' National organization had withdrawn its support from the Colorado strikers. Randall had said that President Howell of the district wanted $300,000, offering to win or lose the strike on that amount. Mitchell, to this, said:

"Let me be plain. Howell did not ask for the money. If he had he would not have got it; I would not trust him with it."

KNOX NOT AGAINST WATCHORN

Protest in Pennsylvania Due to a Misapprehension.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Knox, who returned to-day from Harrisburg, explained that he was not opposing the nomination of Robert Watchorn as Commissioner of Immigration at New York, vice Williams, resigned.

For many years Mr. Watchorn was a resident of Western Pennsylvania, and at one time was private secretary to Gov. Pattison. He was then a Democrat. Subsequently he removed to New York, from which State he was nominated on the recommendation of Senators Platt and Depew. Many Republicans in Western Pennsylvania who had not learned of the removal of Watchorn and of his conversion to Republicanism, and supposing that he had been nominated from Pennsylvania, loudly protested, and demanded that Senator Knox defeat his confirmation.

When asked regarding his reported opposition to confirmation this afternoon Senator Knox replied that under the circumstances he could have nothing to do with the appointment, and had not sent any telegram asking that confirmation be delayed.

TARDY CLERGYMAN LOST $5.

Arrived Just Too Late to Say Prayer in the State Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The State saved $5 this morning because a minister failed to put in an appearance on the stroke of 11 o'clock to say the usual prayer. At two minutes of 11 a telephone message was sent to the clergyman advising him to hasten if he expected to deliver the prayer.

Lieut. Gov. Bruce waited until ten seconds of 11, when he strode to the desk and banged the gavel, calling the Senate to order. An instant later the minister came hurrying to the President's desk.

"Too late!" the President said.

And the usual check was placed away for the minister who offers the prayer tomorrow, while all the Senators smiled.

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide cold and grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

Tired of Raw Winter Weather?
Splendid outdoor life and sports in a genial climate at Pinehurst. Only one night out from New York on Seaboard Air Line or Southern Ry.—Adv.

GUTHRIE HOUSEHOLD HELD UP BY A BUTLER

Police Say Third Man Drank Too Much of Dinner Wines.

HURRY CALL BRINGS HELP

The Man Found Dressing in His Room and Not a Weapon Anywhere.

Breathless with running, a messenger rushed into the Tenderloin Station about 7 o'clock last evening and dropped a visiting card on the desk in front of Sergt. Robinson. The card bore the name of Mrs. William D. Guthrie of 28 Park Avenue.

On the reverse appeared the following in feminine hand, and, as it seemed, under great excitement:

Will you please send an officer here as quickly as possible to remove a man servant that has been drinking and has a revolver?

The Sergeant's eyes bulged as he read this appeal for assistance from the wife of one of the best-known corporation lawyers and clubmen in town. Policeman John Pierce answered a summons from the inner recesses, where he had been slumbering on "house duty," and was sent off on a run.

When Pierce arrived at the second house north of Thirty-fifth Street, on the west side of Park Avenue, adjoining the one formerly occupied by Cornelius Vanderbilt, he had to ring the bell several times before the door was opened. At last it was pushed ajar and the face of a scared girl servant showed through the crack. With a sigh of relief at seeing the uniform she threw the door wide open and put a finger on her lips.

"Hush," she whispered. "He is upstairs—you'd better take him by surprise."

Other servants, male and female, including Head Butler James McMahon, had appeared behind the girl. All spoke in whispers confiding to Pierce that the second assistant butler, or the "third man," in parlance of servants' quarters, had taken a drop too much, with the result that Mrs. Guthrie had discharged him.

"We're going to have a dinner to-night," explained McMahon. "Very exclusive—only fourteen persons—and Mrs. Guthrie did not think John fit to present himself before her guests. Also he had been drinking of the best dinner wine. Since then he has been running up and down about the house with a big revolver in his hand, crying that he was going to shoot us all. So Mrs. Guthrie says will you please take him away."

In a room on the third floor Pierce found a good-looking, smooth-shaven young fellow, busy changing his livery for ordinary clothes. He seemed frightened rather than ferocious.

"What's the trouble here?" asked the policeman.

"No—none at all," faltered the servant.

"Where's your gun?" was Pierce's next question. The other shook his head.

"Quit fooling me," cried the policeman, and jumped straight for his opponent. He searched from coat collar to trousers' hems, but not a sign of any weapon was found.

"Where is it?" demanded Pierce once more.

"Aven't got hany," insisted the servant, turning his pockets back where they belonged. "Let me get hoff me togs han' I'll 'ave done with this bloomin' 'ouse for hever and hever."

"Me hown gov'nor was a bloomin' bobby himself—hinspector hon the Metropolitan force was 'e," declared the man.

"Forget it," remarked the policeman; "if your dad saw you now he would be ashamed. And if you don't hurry up my stick will make his ghost still more ashamed of your phizz."

A few minutes later the "third man" was led downstairs and out through the front door. Pierce had a brief conference with Mrs. Guthrie, during which he learned that the man had been seen brandishing something that looked like a weapon, and that she had sent another servant out through the back door with her quickly written note to get help. She refused to have the disturber arrested, and explained that she would not have called in the police had it not been for the dinner.

FIGHT ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Reserves Called to Subdue Mashers, Who Resist Arrest.

Two young men on a Third Avenue elevated train last evening pounded two policemen so that the reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station had to be called to their assistance before the two could be arrested. The policemen had interfered when the two became annoying to Nellie Walker, a passenger on the train. The prisoners gave the names of James Morano of Bensonhurst and Thomas Fitzpatrick of 84 Ridge Street. Morano had both eyes discolored and severe contusions of the face and head. Fitzpatrick got two scalp wounds and contusions of the face.

Detective John D. O'Connor of the East Fifty-first Street Station had his nose broken by Morano's heel, and Policeman James McLaughlin of the Oak Street Station, who fought single handed for three stations, was severely bruised and cut about the face and head.

Intoxication, disorderly conduct, and assault on an officer were the charges against the men. Hiram Crosby, who said he was an electrician of Hewlett's Station, L. I., was locked up for attempting to rescue Morano.

Women ran screaming from the car. None of the passengers attempted to assist McLaughlin, nor did any of the guards.

President Eliot Goes Abroad.

President Eliot of Harvard sailed for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Eliot. They are going to Switzerland to visit the widow and children of their son, the late Charles W. Eliot. Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, wife of the American Ambassador to Russia, was also a passenger on the Bluecher.

New Train for Michigan Central.
Leaves Grand Central Station 5:32 P. M. daily for Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Chicago over the New York Central, due Chicago 4:30 P. M.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

TERRELL ASSAILS ROOSEVELT.

"Cannot Respect Him Personally," Says Georgia Governor of President.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—The Lee birthday celebration was marked by an attack on President Roosevelt by Gov. Terrell. The Governor raked the President severely for utterances the latter had made in reference to Southern leaders during the civil war, especially for an attack on Jefferson Davis.

The Governor's attack was made after Charles J. Haden, the orator of the day, had said the President was friendly to the South and put stress on the fact that the President's mother was a Georgia woman. Interrupting Mr. Haden, Gov. Terrell said:

"I must indorse President Roosevelt's action in some things, but I can never indorse him personally, love him personally, or even respect him until he says to the American people he has done wrong to the memory of President Davis."

Gov. Terrell's remarks were cheered.

COLLEGES TO RAISE FEES.

President Hadley of Yale Says Time for Increase Has Come.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—It having been stated that Yale and Harvard authorities have been in correspondence on the subject of increased cost of tuition at the two institutions, the matter was brought to the attention of President Hadley of Yale to-day.

President Hadley stated that while unofficial correspondence of the kind had taken place, no official decision had been reached. He added in regard to the matter of increase in the fees for tuition at Yale that such an increase was bound to come, and that the time for such increase was near at hand.

One of the professors at the university stated to-day that the pay of the assistants in the academic department had been reduced. In connection with this subject President Hadley stated that a readjustment of the work of the assistant instructors had been begun, but had not yet been carried through.

The coming change in the price of tuition at Yale practically has been forced by the deficit in the general income and expense account, which has been chiefly in the university account proper.

EMPIRE BARS METCALFE.

Critic Not Admitted to a Performance of "The Little Minister."

James S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of Life, was barred from attending the performance of "The Little Minister" at the Empire Theatre last evening. Mr. Metcalfe, accompanied by his wife, presented himself at the door about 8:30. Thomas Shea, the manager of the house, happened to be at the gate at that moment, and told the critic that he could not enter.

"Aren't these tickets good?" asked Mr. Metcalfe.

"They are good for every one but yourself," answered Shea. "Mrs. Metcalfe may pass in."

The action taken against Mr. Metcalfe was in pursuance of a vote of the New York Theatre Managers' Association to exclude Mr. Metcalfe from all the theatres controlled by members of the association because of his writings.

LETTER WON CARNEGIE AID.

Minister Wrote and Induced Him to Help Oberlin Students.

Special to The New York Times.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Andrew Carnegie came to the relief of the Oberlin Bank sufferers through an appeal from an Elyria clergyman whom he had never met. The Rev. W. E. Cadmus made the appeal upon his own initiative.

On Sunday, Dec. 11, a colored Oberlin student, W. L. Cosh, spoke in the First Congregational Church, of which Mr. Cadmus is pastor. He was made destitute by the Oberlin Bank failure and described the blighted hopes of student sufferers.

On the following day Mr. Cadmus wrote to Mr. Carnegie asking his aid. He did not intimate that Mr. Carnegie owed any duty to the bank, but said Oberlin offered a worthy field for charity. An answer came promptly from Mr. Carnegie saying the appeal had touched him and asking for the names of student sufferers.

The list was forwarded and Mr. Carnegie's check for $15,000 followed. With it was a very warm personal letter to Mr. Cadmus.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Jan. 19.—After chapel service this afternoon a mass meeting of the students of Oberlin College appointed a committee to draw resolutions thanking Andrew Carnegie for his act in reimbursing those who lost in the failure of the Citizens' National Bank. The resolution was telegraphed to Mr. Carnegie.

WM. SPALDING FALLS DEAD.

Promoted Losing Shows and Was in a St. Louis Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—William Spalding, aged fifty-two, and said to be the owner of real estate on Forty-fourth Street, New York, and a brother of A. G. Spalding, the sporting goods manufacturer, fell dead in the observation ward of the City Hospital here to-day.

The deceased was interested in a bull-fighting exhibition, the arena of which, near the World's Fair grounds, was burned last Spring by a mob. He was also interested in a sideshow. He said that he and the men associated with him in the two enterprises had lost $42,000. A. G. Spalding has been notified of the death, but no reply has yet been received.

MAYOR URGES WATER PLAN.

Three Dry Seasons Would Mean Disaster, McClellan Says.

Mayor McClellan, as the chief speaker at the dinner of the Manufacturers' Association at the Brooklyn Union League Club last evening, said that under present conditions three dry seasons would mean disaster to the city.

"Already too much time has been wasted in discussing the need for an increased water supply," he said.

The Mayor declared that while he believed in party government, the matter of water supply, requiring years to complete and the expenditure of at least $100,000,000, should be entirely removed from politics.

PINEHURST (N. C.) SPECIAL.
Leaves New York daily except Sunday via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Sleeping cars Washington to Pinehurst. N. Y. offices 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

GRAPE FIRED AT CZAR FROM CRACK BATTERY

Missiles Rained on Chapel Containing Imperial Family.

ACCIDENT THEORY SCOUTED.

Soldiers of Aristocratic Corps Held Under Close Surveillance—Authorities Heard of Plot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The ceremony of the blessing of the waters this year was accompanied by an event more mysterious and extraordinary than any afforded by Russian annals.

For a Russian sovereign to fall by the hand of an assassin is no new thing, but that the Emperor should narrowly escape death by a shot from his own artillery while he was engaged in a solemn religious rite, surrounded by priests of his Church, is so difficult to realize as to be almost incredible. Yet this is what happened to-day, and the Russian public is left wondering and mystified.

The Emperor, Empress, and all the other members of the Romanoff family had an escape which seems almost miraculous. A rain of grapeshot swept over the little chapel built over the frozen Neva in front of the Winter Palace, where the Emperor and the imperial family were taking part in the annual ceremony of the blessing of the waters. The Emperor and the Grand Dukes were on a platform in the open air, while the Empress, Grand Duchesses, officials, and diplomats were at the windows of the palace.

The charge of grapeshot was fired from one of the guns of the Seventeenth Battery of the First Horse Artillery of the Guard, the most aristocratic corps in the Russian Army. This gun was one of those stationed near the Bourse, opposite the Winter Palace, and the charge was fired when the guns on the Bourse esplanade answered the salute from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The authorities assert that the affair was an accident. It is said in some quarters that after gun practice on Tuesday a loaded shell was inadvertently left in the gun, and in others that a charge of grapeshot, given out to the gunners in case of disturbances feared as a result of the great strike in this city, was accidentally used.

Investigations Going On.

In spite of the official statements the case is still under separate secret investigation by the military and police, and the public seems as little inclined as the authorities to accept the published version. The officers and men of the battery have not been arrested, but are confined to barracks, and are so closely under restraint that it will probably be impossible for the culprit or culprits to escape until the responsibility is determined.

It cannot be said definitely whether the affair was an accident or the result of design. The general belief is that a widespread plot did not exist, but evidences of design are so apparent that the statement attributing the presence of a loaded shell to previous target practice evoked smiles in many quarters.

It is pointed out that it is highly improbable that the gun had not been cleaned for two days, and it is impossible that a second cartridge could have been inserted, for saluting purposes behind the first. It is certainly a startling coincidence that the gun containing this missile should have been trained directly on the imperial chapel.

Whatever may be the solution, it is a strange fact that the shot came from the guns of the First Horse Artillery of the Guard. The roster of this organization of aristocratic traditions has included Grand Dukes, Princes, and some of the most illustrious names in Russia. Lieut. Gen. Gripenberg was formerly an officer of the regiment, and Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, the Chief Artillery Inspector of the Russian Army, whose duty it is to conduct the military investigation, was himself formerly Colonel of the regiment.

Only One Man Involved?

Military experts say indications point to a charge consisting of grape having been inserted in a saluting cartridge. If this was the case probably only one man was involved. Certainly if there was an extensive, deep-laid plot, or if an officer was involved in it, it was badly executed. It is pointed out that it is hardly probable that an expert artilleryman should have prepared a weak, scattering charge which could hardly carry across the Neva. At the same time an indication of design is the fact that the gun was trained directly on the imperial pavilion. Had the gun contained a service charge or a regular shell the pavilion must inevitably have been destroyed.

Reports as to the effects of the charge of grapeshot conflict. It is reported that a policeman was killed outright and that an officer and three marines were wounded. This is denied by the authorities, who say that only one policeman was wounded.

There can be no doubt, however, of the narrowness of the escape of the Czar and his entourage. Some of the missiles actually struck the little open chapel in which the Emperor was standing; the staff of one of the standards was cut, and the windows of the Winter Palace itself were fairly riddled.

Diplomats' Narrow Escape.

The missiles went high, entering windows of the splendid row of salons along the water front, from which the Empress, the ladies of the Court, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, including American Ambassador McCormick, Secretary Eddy, and Second Secretary Bliss, with all the high dignitaries of the State, army, and navy, were witnessing the glittering spectacle below.

Fortunately the bullets passed over the heads of all present, striking the opposite wall and clattering down on the parquetted floors. The first impression of those who heard the crash was that it was due to falling crystals from the glass chandeliers and caused by concussion from the booming guns, but everybody had been laboring under a more or less nervous strain because of the strike situation, and when the truth was realized the windows were hastily vacated and the greatest excitement reigned within the palace.

Lieut. Gen. [illegible]

St. Petersburg, himself picked up a missile in the White Salon. It was the size of a bird's egg.

In the meantime there was no evidence outside of what occurred. The crowds, which formed black lines along the quays, the Palace Bridge, the steps of the Bourse, and at every other point of vantage, did not betray the slightest excitement. Neither did the imperial party in the chapel below.

Although the actual ceremony was ended the Emperor remained and accompanied the Metropolitan and Clergy as they circled the pavilion and went around the chapel to bless the gorgeous standards of the famous Guard Regiments assembled there. Then the procession moved back to the Palace and the original programme was carried out.

Czar Displays Courage.

The Emperor displayed splendid nerve. He did not show a trace of excitement. He received the diplomats in his usual cordial, gentle manner, reviewed the Guard Regiments on the Square behind the Palace, and subsequently presided at luncheon in the State dining room.

During the reception the Emperor greeted Ambassador McCormick with his accustomed cordiality, and the Ambassador conveyed to his Majesty President Roosevelt's personal greetings and wishes for a happy New Year, which the Emperor said he was happy to receive.

The official account of the affair is as follows:

"During the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva to-day in the presence of the Emperor as the usual salute was being fired an accident happened. A charge of grape instead of a saluting charge was fired from a gun belonging to one of the batteries stationed near the Bourse.

"Some bullets struck the façade of the Winter Palace near the Quay Gardens, breaking four windows. A policeman belonging to the St. Petersburg force was wounded.

"According to the information to hand at present no other accident occurred. Inquiry continues."

The following statement was obtained from the police:

"With the second or third shot from the Bourse battery on Basil Island a very large number of shrapnel bullets struck the chapel of the palace. Two entered the interior where the Emperor was standing.

"The bullets had a very low velocity. The two which entered the chapel fell harmlessly to the floor. Several policemen about the chapel were struck. With the exception of one man named Romanoff, who was severely wounded, they all escaped with contusions. An inquiry is being conducted by the Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, Inspector General of Artillery. It has not yet been established whether it was an accident or was due to premeditation."

It is said that most alarming reports reached the authorities last night of a proposed attempt on the Emperor's life to-day.

"If this was a deliberate plot," said an officer especially charged with safeguarding the person of his Majesty, "it was very ingenious. We have been prepared for an Anarchist attempt in any form we could conceive, but an attempt to kill the Emperor with one of his own guns under the guise of firing a salute was never dreamed of.

"It is a new departure, against a repetition of which we must take precautions. If gunners of the Emperor's picked guard can be enlisted in such a dastardly conspiracy serious possibilities are presented."

ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION.

London's View of the Situation in Russia—Strike Likely to Spread.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 20.—The London papers and their St. Petersburg correspondents take the gravest view of internal conditions in Russia.

The majority express the belief that yesterday's incident was a premeditated attempt on the life of Emperor Nicholas, and maintain that the strike is much more a political than an industrial movement.

In short, they consider that every sign makes it apparent that the empire is on the verge of a revolution.

It is reported that the St. Petersburg manufacturers have decided to reject the strikers' demands and that the Orthodox priest, Father Gopon, the picturesque figure who has constituted himself the leader of the strike movement and possesses the men's complete sympathy, threatens to march on Sunday at the head of 100,000 strikers to the Winter Palace, with a petition for political rights, and that he will refuse to depart until the document is presented to the Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Jan. 20. The strike situation is causing much uneasiness. There are indications of its spreading toward a general sympathetic strike.

Determined efforts are being made to call out all the factory workers in St. Petersburg, numbering several hundred thousand.

While no collisions have yet been reported there is a feeling among all classes of high tension.

The news that an attempt had been made on the Emperor's life spread like wildfire this afternoon, leading to all sorts of rumors and generally increasing the tension.

WANT NO RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Germans at Brunswick Technical High School Object to Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The German Government has done everything to please Russia, but the anti-Russian feeling that prevails throughout the country is continually being manifested.

Recently the students of the Technical High School at Brunswick made a demonstration against the Russian students. The latter protested to the authorities, and the rector told the German students that they could go to other schools if they objected to the presence of the Russians at Brunswick.

The Germans, however, at a meeting just held, have decided to continue the fight to secure the resignation of the Russians.

GATHER IN ANOTHER STEAMER.

Japanese Capture the Oakley—London Underwriters' Anger.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"Additional seizures of British steamers by the Japanese caused much excitement in the war risk market.

"It appears that three steamers owned by W. R. Rea, all very fully insured, have gone one after another, through Tsushima Strait and have been seized by the Japanese, and the underwriters interested are naturally very angry.

"The total insurance on Mr. Rea's seized steamers is fully £200,000. ($1,000,000.)"

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 19. The Japanese captured the British steamer Oakley in Tsushima Strait yesterday afternoon.

The vessel left Cardiff on Nov. 17, carrying 5,900 tons of coal for Vladivostok. She was brought to Sasebo.

NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

International Arbitration Court Holds First Public Sitting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—In the dull gloom of a misty afternoon in the great state dining room, which is one of the least interesting of the many splendid salons of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the international arbitration court to-day held its first public sitting to inquire into the Dogger Bank incident.

The audience consisted of a hundred newspaper men, mostly English and Russian, and a sprinkling of women, whose toilettes exhibited but few characteristics of Parisian chic, being mostly of the massive and befurred kinds which bespeak Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Prof. Barrett Wendell was among the Americans officially invited.

The decorations of the room are in old gold, with stucco babies grouped over each panel of the wall and molded in listening attitudes, but it is improbable that they ever before listened to anything so dull and unmusical as to-day's proceedings, which consisted of the reading by the British and Russian Government agents of a statement of the case on either side.

The British accent was clearly noticeable in Mr. O'Beirne's delivery, while the melancholy intonations of the Slav characterized the reading by M. Nekludoff. Both spoke without any warmth or emphasis whatever.

When they had finished, Admiral Fournier, who presided in a frock coat of ancient cut and a black tie, adjourned the proceedings.

Admiral Davis of the American Navy sat at the extreme left of the President, next to Admiral Doubassoff. The Russian Admiral has keenly cut features, contrasting strongly with the massive bearded face of the Austrian Admiral, von Spaun, and the majestic blandness of the British Admiral, Sir Lewis Beaumont, who sat at the President's right.

LAWSON AND THE TRUSTS.

Describes Them as the Magic Jimmy to Inflate Values.

Thomas W. Lawson sent to the newspapers late last night an advertisement of his current magazine article on "Frenzied Finance." In this advertisement he says that the article contains the most important chapter that he has written, and continues:

"To-day there is in the country $100,000,000,000 of wealth—what is called wealth. At least $10,000,000,000 of this is not real wealth, but represents the inflation the 'System' has inserted during the past twenty years through the use of the 'Magic Jimmy' 'Trusts.' If the false part of this wealth, which is the part owned by the 'System'—or will be when the people have acted upon my advice—is eliminated, the 'System' will have been compelled to part with its control of the great industries of our country, which will then revert to the people.

"There is on deposit to-day in the National and savings banks, trust and insurance companies $11,000,000,000. It belongs to the people. * * * The law says to-day, as always, that this must be returned to the people when they demand it. * * * When it is demanded there is but $2,500,000,000 of actual money in existence to pay it with. * * * With the 'magic jimmy,' 'trusts,' the 'system' has been able to do with the people's savings during the past twenty years anything it desired—everything but two things: Deprive them of their right to demand their deposits, or inflate the actual amount of money as they had inflated the paper titles to the material things the people's labor produced. * * * But for the 'trusts' the aggregate wealth is represented by the vast creation of paper tokens of property would have preserved a fair and sound ratio to the actual total of the money of the people.

"Instead an arbitrary creation of paper titles of wealth has proceeded regardless of the actual money in existence. * * * If the corporation tokens of wealth had preserved their legitimate relation to real wealth the amount of the people's money on deposit would not have increased so out of proportion to the total of real money which alone is available to pay these deposits if they should be called for at a given time.

"It is obvious that the factor in the aggregate wealth of the country which the 'System' could arbitrarily manipulate through the 'Trusts'—stocks and bonds—has been increased out of all proportion to the other factor—the amount of actual money of the people, which cannot be artificially or arbitrarily expanded or contracted, for the actual money of the people has grown but 67 per cent., while the value of stocks and bonds created by the 'System' has grown 700 per cent.

"If the people should call for their deposits at one time chaos would be with us, and the innocent would suffer with the guilty. Therefore this must not occur. To suggest it is far from my intention. The process should be legal and fair. Through the identical machinery of the 'System' used to manufacture this wealth originally. Before the event of 'trusts' legitimate enterprises of the people industrial, mechanical, transportation, were scattered all over the country, and in the conduct of their business kept employed the people's deposits in the local banks.

"With the advent of 'trusts' many of these enterprises were given wings by being converted into stocks and bonds, and they quickly flew to Wall Street. * * * Therefore the local banks, whose deposits these enterprises had formerly used in their business, found less opportunity for employing their funds in their own neighborhoods, and so they followed the stocks and bonds to Wall Street. They are now there in the form of cash balances which local banks keep in the great city banks.

"With the stocks and bonds had flown to Wall Street, it must be borne in mind that a large portion of them were returned to the people from Wall Street in exchange for their savings, but at inflated prices—prices far higher than those at which the people owned the enterprises before they were capitalized; and thereby this condition was produced: Whenever the people required actual money for legitimate uses, such as moving their wheat, cotton, corn, and other crops, they were compelled to sell the stocks for which they could only obtain from the 'System' a fraction of what they paid.

"And so there was perfected the most gigantic and perfect plundering machine the world ever dreamed of, and millionaires were made over night. The people know of their country's marvelous prosperity, for they read about it in the papers, but they were tortured by seeing the money which should have been theirs go to the owners of the 'Magic Jimmy' 'trusts.'

"I want the people, every one—even those who think the complicated intricacies of finance are beyond their comprehension—to get into their heads the tremendous significance of the figures here set forth. They will then realize what I mean when I say they have been plundered by the 'System.' They will know how the plundering is being done, and will be preparing themselves to grasp The Remedy when it is presented to them."

M'ADOO TO WEED OUT POLICE BY NEW LAW

Drawing Bill for Legislature Which May Abolish Detective Bureau.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. TIGHE

Failure to Close Poolrooms Specified in Complaint—"Plain-Clothes" Men Sent Back on Patrol.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced last night that he had under contemplation reforms in the Detective Bureau of such a radical nature that legislation would be necessary. Besides this there was a rumor about Headquarters that Inspector McClusky, Chief of Detectives, soon would be replaced by Inspector Schmittberger.

The Commissioner would not say whether his plan was the wiping out of the Detective Bureau and substituting a new department. This would accomplish the purpose of the Commissioner to weed out the bad timber on the detective force.

The announcement came in reply to questions about a rumor that McClusky was slated to go. The Commissioner, after some hesitation, said:

"I am not ready to discuss that at present. I want to say that I have for some time had under consideration a plan to reorganize the Detective Bureau. It would require legislative action, and a measure with that object in view is being framed. Within a week I may be able to make it public."

It is understood that the Commissioner has been guided largely by recommendations emanating from the City Club.

CHARGES AGAINST TIGHE.

Formal charges of neglect of duty have been brought against Capt. Robert A. Tighe, who recently was transferred from the Mercer Stret Station to Police Headquarters. The papers were served last night by Roundsman Ward of the Commissioner's personal staff. Failure to close poolrooms while in command at Mercer Street is the specification in the charges.

Before the publication of the charges Commissioner McAdoo was asked whether, in case a Captain were tried, the Inspector of the district including his precinct would be held equally blamable. The Commissioner replied:

"It would be improper for me to discuss that, as my position is largely that of a judge in the case of delinquent officers. You may draw your own conclusions."

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley suddenly adjourned the regular police trials at Headquarters yesterday for the purpose of interrogating more than fifty men who answered subpoenas served during the recent raids by Acting Captain Edward Bourke on poolrooms in the Mercer Street Precinct. Mr. McAdoo's private secretary, Mr. Howell, assisted. When asked if the inquiry was in pursuit of the "man higher up" Mr. Howell replied that it was in "the matter of a possible trial of Capt. Tighe."

EIGHTY MORE MEN ON PATROL.

Eighty patrolmen were added to the force in Manhattan available for street duty by orders of the Commissioner yesterday. Thirty-seven "plain clothes" men have been ordered back to patrol duty in various precincts, and the force of telephone men has been reduced by requiring these men to do twelve hours' duty instead of eight.

"There has been considerable objection from the Captains at losing their plain clothes men," said the Commissioner, "but I don't think the city is getting nearly the service it should out of these men, considering their number, and I shall keep on drawing upon them whenever necessary."

The Commissioner, after half an hour's conference with Mayor McClellan in the latter's office, accompanied the Mayor to luncheon. When asked the object of his visit Mr. McAdoo said:

"Well, I did not hand in my resignation."

Mayor McClellan, when asked regarding the conference, turned to the Commissioner and said:

"I have supreme confidence in Mr. McAdoo, and I have every reason to believe that Mr. McAdoo has supreme confidence in me."

"Have you accepted the resignation of Deputy Commissioner McAvoy?" a reporter asked the Commissioner last night.

"No, I have not, and I don't contemplate it," he replied.

"It is not true then that you have had his resignation in your pocket for a week?"

"Not a word of truth in it," he said. "If the Commissioner had the resignations of men under him in his pocket it might be of some use," he added.

Commissioner McAdoo and Mr. Lindsley next visited the West Thirtieth Street Station, arriving there about 11:30. They asked for Capt. Cottrell, and when told that he was out Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Lindsley went into Inspector McLaughlin's room. Precinct detectives were sent out and found Capt. Cottrell in about fifteen minutes. The Captain also went into the room with Mr. McAdoo and the Inspector.

Mr. Lindsley remained in the room only a few minutes. He went behind the Sergeant's desk and looked over the books. When he reached the book containing the list of suspected places he read each entry carefully.

When asked whether any other Captain would be placed on trial, Mr. Lindsley replied:

"I cannot answer that question just now."

FLED WITH PREACHER'S HAT.

Congregation Followed and Backslider Was Run Down.

A case of backsliding occurred at last night's prayer meeting of the Beacon Light Mission, at 2,378 Third Avenue, and this morning the backslider will face a charge of petit larceny in the Harlem Court. The long and the short of it is that he ran away with the preacher's hat just at the moment when the Rev. Solong Fairbanks was pronouncing the benediction and everybody else in the congregation was listening reverently.

John Shea was the name of the brother who fell, or, rather, ran. He had been regarded as reformed, and a shining example to the attendants of the mission where the Rev. Mr. Fairbanks presides. Shea was a special favorite with the preacher, who only two nights before had given him a pair of trousers.

Unfortunately for Shea, there was another brother near the door who did not follow the service as closely as the rest. He saw the hat find its way to the convert's hand and both disappear through the door.

"There goes the preacher's lid!" he shouted, forgetful of the benediction. And with that he bolted into the street after the vanishing Shea. The spirit of the chase at once took hold of the other members of the congregation to the exclusion of the mood of worship. One by one they dashed to the door and out until every mother's son of them, the preacher alone excepted, was running down Third Avenue, with Shea and the hat in the lead.

At the corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street Policeman Scully was standing. He opened his arms, and into them flew Shea and the hat and three-fourths of the pursuers before they could stop themselves.

Then to the station went congregation, hat, and Shea.

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BRODIE L. DUKE FREE; COURT RAPS LAWYERS

Justice Angry When Doctor Didn't Produce His Man.

MRS. DUKE SEES HER HUSBAND

He Was Glad to See Her, She Says—Lawyer's Different Version—Army of Detectives Mobilized.

Brodie L. Duke, who was committed to an asylum after an examination by alienists soon after he had married Miss Alice L. Webb a month ago, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by his private secretary, William G. Bramham.

Shortly after his discharge Duke and his wife met in the office of Duke's attorney, Champe S. Andrews, at 37 Liberty Street. Accounts of how he received her differ, the woman asserting that he was glad to see her and Duke's lawyer declaring that he said he would have nothing to do with her until matters concerning her past and the court proceedings affecting his future had been disposed of. At all events, Mrs. Duke left the office of Mr. Andrews after being requested to do so, and her husband did not interfere, although he was then a free agent, with a legal right to do as he pleased.

The attempts on the part of Mr. Andrews, after an agreement with Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, counsel for the Duke family, to have Duke adjudged sane and discharged on the habeas corpus writ without the formality of having him brought into court, aroused the ire of Justice Gaynor, and the lawyers and Dr. Wilsey of the Amityville sanitarium, where Duke had been confined, got a reprimand in court. Duke had been brought over from Amityville, and Dr. Wilsey took him to the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn.

Then the lawyers went into court, Mrs. Duke waiting for the end of the proceedings in an adjoining room. Mr. Lindsay said to the court that he thought it would be a waste of time to go into the question of Duke's sanity then, as a more searching inquiry was to be made in the Supreme Court in New York. Mr. Phillips, representing Mr. Andrews, said that was entirely agreeable to him, and they waited for the Justice to declare Duke free.

"Now that you have fixed this thing among yourselves," said Justice Gaynor, "I suppose you'll tell me how I am to discharge a lunatic as sane without having seen him. We don't run things here as they do across the river. Produce your man. It's a piece of impudence to keep this man out of court on habeas corpus proceedings. You get him here, and get him here at once." The Justice then took up another case while the lawyers hurried over to the Clarendon.

When Dr. Wilsey appeared with Duke, Justice Gaynor said that it was only because he thought the doctor acted through ignorance of the law that he did not inflict a heavy penalty on him for keeping Duke out of court. Then Duke took the stand.

From his manner he seemed much amused at the proceedings. He walked with a firm step to the witness stand and looked years younger than when he had been taken away from the Park Avenue Hotel. He gave his name and address, the names of his children, and the dates of their births and marriages, and altogether showed a clear memory. To Justice Gaynor he said that he went on occasional sprees and smoked and chewed tobacco. Four years ago, he said, he took a cure, but later took to drinking again.

Immediately after he had given his testimony Duke was declared a free man by the Justice. As he left the courtroom surrounded by detectives employed by Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, detectives employed by Mr. Andrews, detectives employed by Mrs. Duke, and a lot of lawyers and law clerks, Mrs. Duke, who had been waiting with Mr. Unger, made a move as if to speak to her husband in the hall. She was restrained, by her lawyer, and the army of detectives, clerks, and lawyers and Duke took cabs and came over to Manhattan.

Duke went directly to the office of Mr. Andrews. He had not been there more than a few minutes when Mrs. Duke, veiled and unannounced, walked into the room where Duke was talking with his attorney, and the brief interview already described took place.

Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay yesterday amended their papers in the action brought by them for Duke's son and daughters for the appointment of a committee to administer his personal estate. They now allege that he is an habitual drunkard instead of that he is insane, which was the first allegation. Mr. Andrews stated that he would fight the appointment of a commission, as Duke was perfectly able to take care of himself.

With this admission of Duke's sanity, the lawyers for his wife say that it is difficult to see how any action to have Duke's marriage to the woman annulled can succeed except on the ground of fraud, for Duke cannot now hold that he was insane when he married her.

Abraham Levy, Mrs. Duke's counsel, stated yesterday that he had received a telegram from a lawyer in Texas employed by him to make investigations there, and that it stated that no record of any indictment against Miss Webb or Mrs. Duke, nor any order for her arrest could be found.

MRS. DUKE'S RAILROAD PLAN.

Tried to Have the Santa Fe Run Line Through Her Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—An attempt to induce President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway to authorize the construction of thirty miles of railroad through an undeveloped part of Texas to boom the Nacogdoches County land, on which she held an option, is the latest local development in the operations of Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke.

Miss Webb, as she was known in June, 1901, obtained the confidence of W. C. Nixon, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad in Galveston, Texas, and unfolded a scheme for the construction of a branch line of railroad running from San Augustine to Redfield, Nacogdoches County, through a strip of land on which, she said, the firm of Taylor, Webb & Co. held options.

Mr. Nixon, in a letter to President Ripley last June, spoke in favorable terms of the project, which comprehended the colonization of the land with a thousand families from the tobacco-producing sections of the South.

Mr. Ripley says he never saw Mrs. Duke but once, but he authorized his engineer at Galveston to look over the land. The latter reported unfavorably, saying that the land to be traversed was rough and road-building would be expensive. Mr. Ripley added:

"At the time of the attempt to deal with the Santa Fé Miss Webb was an authorized land and immigration agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad, working under the direction of Mr. Kinney, now head of the Land and Immigration Bureau of the Harriman system."

CLARA FOLLOWED THE SUGAR.

Tale of the Actress Who Demoralized Policeman's Horse.

At the hour of 6 last evening, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, "Clara Morris" stood with an eye single to the service of Mounted Policeman Fitzpatrick, whose duty it is to keep traffic in order at the Waldorf corner at that hour. Clara was his personal selection of the horses at the department's disposal, and he confidently left her to stand alone while he took his place just over the avenue.

Automobiles, carriages, and trucks did not disturb Clara, but last night a woman stopped and petted her, and, opening a satchel, gave her two lumps of sugar. Two more lumps followed, and then the woman walked away.

A moment later Fitzpatrick was thunderstruck to see Clara leaving her post. He called to her to stop, but she tossed her head, broke into a gentle trot, and followed the woman with the sugar. Into the Thirty-fourth Street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria the woman fled, but Clara had no intention of deserting her.

Then a cabman jumped from his perch on a hansom and tried to catch the mare, but Clara wheeled so promptly that nothing save the fact that she slipped on the asphalt saved the cabman's head from the nimble heels that were lashed out at him.

Fitzpatrick arrived just then, and spoke to his pet. But Clara was obstinate. Finally a bellboy from the hotel brought out a cup filled with choice lumps. Half an hour later Clara was back on post, but Fitzpatrick was in the saddle. He did not dare trust her.

When it was over, the woman, who had caused the trouble told who she was.

"But you must not use my name," she said, and it is not used, though later the press agent of the music hall where she appears intimated that her request might be disregarded.

THEODORE THOMAS'S WILL.

Estate Valued at $50,000 Bequeathed to His Family.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The estate of Theodore Thomas is valued at $50,000, according to his will, filed for probate today.

His musical library, including rare editions and autograph scores, is to be distributed equally among the testator's five children. The collection of programmes of concerts given by Mr. Thomas in Chicago and at various places in the United States is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Rose Fay Thomas. Real estate in Fair Haven, Mass., is given to the children, Hector W. Herman, Mrs. D. B. Sturges, and Mrs. G. H. Carter. The income from all other property in Chicago and elsewhere is given to Mrs. Thomas. Provision is made that some of the property shall be held in trust until the death of the widow, when it shall be distributed among the children.

"The Weber Piano Used"

THIS significant line will be found on all official announcements from the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. It is significant because it is well known that the standards of this organization are the highest and no expense is spared to secure and maintain its artistic supremacy.

Not only are the greatest singers from all quarters of the globe gathered for the opera season here, but every detail that can possibly affect the artistic quality of the productions is made the subject of careful study by experts. It is therefore most impressive that when it comes to the choice of a piano the Weber should be the one selected for exclusive use. Mr. Conried himself writes as follows:

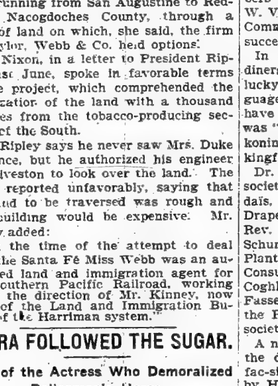

"From time to time during the past operatic season I have been impressed with the wonderful resources of the Weber Pianos which we have been using at the Metropolitan.

"Subjected to immense usage by reason of our numerous rehearsals, these instruments nevertheless retain their exquisite tone-quality.

"I know of no piano that would give us better satisfaction, and it is my desire that the Weber Piano shall continue to be used at the Metropolitan Opera House. HEINRICH CONRIED."

In the selection of a piano for the home, the judgment of so distinguished an authority may be accepted as conclusive. The Weber is one of the few great pianos of the world noted for possessing *a distinct individuality of tone.*

This individuality, so far as it can be described in words, consists of a certain richness and mellowness of tone—a sympathetic, singing voice—as distinguished from those pianos characterized chiefly for brilliancy but lacking in the deeper and subtler qualities which art demands. Wherever there are musicians of true culture, professional or amateur, the Weber is known for its enduring qualities, its generous singing tone, its beautiful harmonious soul.

Art Catalog sent upon request.

The Weber Piano Co., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York.

BOER GENERAL HAILED BY HOLLAND SOCIETY

We Needed You in South Africa, Says Cronje.

ROOSEVELT LETTER CHEERED

Landschildpadsoep on the Bill of Fare—Schurman Proposes a Hudson Tercentenary.

The twentieth annual dinner of the Holland Society was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and at its close the members joined in congratulating Col. John W. Vrooman, the Chairman of the Dinner Committee, declaring the affair the most successful in the society's history.

In spite of their Dutch ancestry the diners voiced the opinion that it was lucky there were bills of fare in two languages, as otherwise few of them would have known that "landschildpadsoep" was "bisque of terrapin," or that "mootjes koningsvisch mornay stilj" was "filet of kingfish."

Dr. Albert Vanderveer, President of the society, occupied the central seat on the dais, and with him were Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education; the Rev. Dr. W. F. Whitaker, President Schurman of Cornell, Consul General Planten of the Netherlands, S. Uchida, Consul General of Japan; Rear Admiral Coghlan, Gen. James M. Varnum, J. Sloat Fassett, and Gen. Piet Cronje, as well as the Presidents of nearly all the kindred societies.

A noteworthy feature of the dinner was the distribution among the diners of a fac-simile in bronze of a medal struck by Holland in 1782 to commemorate the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation entered into between the United States and the Netherlands in that year.

It had been confidently expected by the society that its fellow-member, the President of the United States, would be present at this dinner, but Mr. Roosevelt was forced to send his regrets, and his letter was read by Col. Vrooman. The President called attention to the fact that it happened this year that, not only the successful candidate for President, but the manager of that successful campaign was also of old Holland stock. This reference to Mr. Cortelyou, who was a member of the Dinner Committee, but who was not present, drew forth much applause. After reading the President's letter, Col. Vrooman said:

"And now I propose three old-fashioned cheers for our honored fellow-member, the man of big heart, big brain, and big purpose, who stands to-day as the central figure in the civilized world—Theodore Roosevelt."

At the mention of the President's name every diner rose, and as the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the many women who filled the boxes got to their feet, while cheers echoed and re-echoed throughout the big hall.

Gen. Piet Cronje entered the hall late and took a seat on the platform, while Dr. Vander Veer was reading his address of welcome. He at once called on Gen. Cronje for a speech, and the veteran of the Boer war received a most enthusiastic greeting. He spoke in Dutch, and a translation made by his secretary made it clear that the Boer General had said that he was happy to see so many descendants of old Holland present, and was only sorry that some of them were not in Africa when the Boers were fighting for their country.

Commissioner Draper spoke to the toast: "Holland's Contribution to Education," saying:

"The Dutch were a little people, but they were greater than the largest, for more than any other their thinking, their religion, and their valor broke out the roads over which democracy was to advance to a new civilization. All Americans are under special and enduring obligations to them, for surely they were the first to declare the fundamental principles of the republic."

Dr. Schurman spoke on "Dutch Elements in Our Civilization." He told of the celebrations that had been held in commemoration of various events in the Nation's history, but there was one to come, he said, in which the Holland Society was deeply concerned, the tercentary of the landing of Hendrik Hudson on Sept. 3, 1609.

"Gentlemen of the Holland Society," said Dr. Schurman, "I propose that in 1909 there be held here in Manhattan a worthy tercentennial celebration of the voyage of Hudson and the beginning of New Netherland," a sentiment that drew forth tumultous applause.

J. Sloat Fassett spoke to the toast "Dutch People and Other People in the Far East," and the Rev. Dr. Whitaker responded to "Holland of To-day."

PARLOR POOLROOM RAIDED.

Racing Charts on Back of Pictures—Three Places Visited.

The police made a number of poolroom raids yesterday. Detectives Frey and Mohrman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station got twelve prisoners in the rear parlor of a boarding house on West Forty-sixth Street. The landlady said she rented the place yesterday morning to a man who gave his name as Harry Smith.

There was nothing to suggest anything wrong about the parlor except a telephone concealed by a Japanese screen. The detectives, however, found racing charts tacked lightly to the backs of all pictures in the room and covering the front of a folding bed behind portieres.

Acting Captain Bourke arrested in a place on East Ninth Street a man who gave his name as Harry Stanton of 61 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. About fifty men were found on the premises, whose names and addresses were taken. Two telephones, a quantity of racing charts, and 50 cents were confiscated.

Capt. Brennan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station broke into a room on East One Hundredth Street, near Third Avenue. Six telephones and a quantity of racing charts and gambling paraphernalia were taken, but no one was in the place.

GRAPE-NUTS.

MUSIC LESSONS

Often Brings on Nervous Troubles if the Food Is Not Right.

It is curious how the study of music and piano practice brings on so many cases of nervous prostration. One would think that an art so divine would protect its votaries. Sometimes the food is at fault.

The daughter of a Minister in Albany, Wis., when in the midst of her studies in music, found herself run down and approaching nervous prostration.

"She lost flesh rapidly, appetite disappeared, and that distressing sign of approaching sickness—lassitude and weariness—was with her steadily."

The Minister—her Father—had her put on Grape-Nuts and she began an improvement immediately. He says: "scores of mornings she ate nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast, and improved so rapidly that it was a surprise to the family. Now she is in fine condition, has continued her studies, walks four times a day to school—three quarters of a mile each way—and is a fine specimen of health and strength."

The Minister speaks of another young girl 8 years old who suffered terribly from chronic indigestion, and was unable to attend school, a weak puny little girl who could not eat any sort of food without distress.

Upon the suggestion of the Minister she was put on Grape-Nuts food and a change began to take place within a day or two. She is now a healthy, natural girl.

There's a reason. Every little particle of Grape-Nuts, when examined by a magnifying glass shows on the outside small particles of sugar. This is not ordinary sugar, but is a peculiar kind resulting from the change of starch into sugar, which exudes from the particles during the process of manufacture. This is called Post Sugar and is ready for digestion and assimilation without in any way taxing the organs of the body.

That is one reason why Grape-Nuts will rebuild a person quickly. There is another and even more important reason. The food contains certain elements selected from wheat and barley intended by Nature to be used in rebuilding the soft gray filling in the nerve centres and brain. These elements are phosphate of potash and albumen which combine in the human body to make the soft gray matter referred to.

When the brain and nerves are properly fed, the whole machinery of the body moves along with strength and precision. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Have you seen our exclusive showing of the new 1905 waists on the Second Floor? They're beauties.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a Brooklyn man captured by Moorish brigands. They tried to torture him by stringing him up by the thumbs. He stood it for hours and only smiled.

"You've grit," said the chief; "how can you stand such punishment?"

"I live in Brooklyn," said the man, "and I am a member of the strap hangers' league."

One can stand most anything when they get used to it, but there's one thing the people won't stand, and they refuse to get used to it.

That's misrepresentation in advertising—when you tell the buying public a certain thing and then fail to live up to it they won't stand it—don't have to—because there are stores that religiously live up to their promises.

Whenever we make you a promise you can depend upon it. We'd expect you to shun us ever afterward if we got you to come down to this store on a "wild goose chase."

If you ever receive the slightest impression that we do not live up to our promises you'll receive our sincere thanks if you will lay the case before our general manager.

Sample hosiery about 1-3 price.

IT'S no mistake—tremendously good values are being offered in this sale of sample hosiery. All perfect goods at about 1-3 regular prices. Main Floor.

About 100 dozen samples of men's half hose, comprising black cashmere, extra super black cotton, and fancy cotton and lisle half hose to be cleared before inventory of stock. We are always willing to clean up the broken lots before stock-taking, regardless of values, and this is evident when we offer you values ranging from 35c. to 50c.; special at 19c.

Men's black maco yarn half hose in all sizes, usually sold at 19c., absolutely fast black and guaranteed stainless, high spliced heel and toe; special at 12½c. per pair or 69c. per half dozen.

Men's high class novelty sox in embroidered lisles, striped and jacquarded patterns; they are the newest creations, and are sold regular at 50c. and 75c. They are embodied in our samples and can be yours at 29c. per pair or $1.65 a ½ doz.

150 dozen of these beautiful sample hose left we do not purpose carrying over for another week. They include lisles and cottons in the various weights, all sizes. Some would be cheap at 50c., but while they last they will be yours at 19c., or 6 pair for $1.10.

Women's ideal hose from this great collection of samples. We can safely say 75c. values amongst this last shipment, in hundreds of styles, plain and fancy. This is intended to clean up all high class novelties before stock-taking; special at 29c.

Women's $1.00 and $1.50 values at 39c. This means all samples of high class novelties up to $2.00. We don't want them; you do. Save money and provide yourself with some of these bargains. You may not require them to-day, but you will have to buy later and pay three times the price they are now offered at. Don't forget, $1.00 to $2.00 for 39c.

Simpson Crawford Co.
announce
they will sell, beginning to-day, their exclusive
1905 imported wash silk fabrics at 39c. yard;
value 50c.

This showing includes fancy weaves in all the most desirable shades—also in solid colors of light blue, pink, champagne, green, oxblood and grey—the generous range approved by Dame Fashion for the ensuing season.

These fabrics are effective materials for shirt waists and shirt waist suits.

Main Floor.

January ¼ off clearing of blankets and comfortables.

NOW'S the time hundreds of people buy blankets and comfortables for next Winter, and it's a wise decision, for the unusual reductions will have no part in the selling next season. Even the regular prices may be higher. You never can tell how the market's going to act. It doesn't look as if it would go down, either. Main Floor.

600 full size comfortables, figured silkoline coverings—large variety of designs—light and medium colorings—double bed size, value $1.25 each, at 85c.

350 full size comfortables, figured silkoline coverings, floral designs, value $1.50 each, at $1.19.

200 extra quality comfortables, sateen coverings, full size, regularly $2.50 each, at $1.95.

200 pairs white and gray wool blankets, sample pairs, some slightly soiled from handling, otherwise perfect—double bed sizes—values up to $6.50 pr., at $5.00—an exceptional bargain.

250 pairs white bed blankets, double bed size, pink, blue and red borders, value $4.50 pr., at $3.50.

150 pairs white cotton fleece blankets, colored borders—value $1 pr., at 75c.—a rare opportunity.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

THE Cecilian Piano Player

Has won its great popularity principally for the reason that

It pumps easily

On this account alone it is practically without competition.

Cecilian music sells at half catalogue price.

You cannot afford to pass the *Cecilian* by.

We will demonstrate the superiority of the *Cecilian* over any other piano player whenever you will give us the privilege.

On sale in our Piano Dept., fourth floor.

Special bargains in used pianos for to-day.

1 Chickering Upright . $125.00
(great value.)

1 Kranich & Bach Upright $135.00
(good tone and fine condition.)

Sale of canned goods and wines

YOUR opportunity will soon be a thing of the past—to purchase what you ordinarily buy for 10c. a can.

Selected Early June Peas grown last Summer at 6c. can, or 70c. dozen.

The celebrated Valley Brand—the seal of richness and tenderness—grown and packed with the full garden flavor in New York State—limit one dozen to a customer.

Mail orders filled.

Sixth floor—Telephone Chelsea 2100.

A variety of canned goods at 90c. a dozen cans, 2 for 15c.

Delaware Red Ripe Tomatoes—2-lb. can.	Regular price, $1.15
New York State Sugar Corn—2-lb. can.	
Cameron Early June Peas—New York State—2-lb. can.	Special, dozen, 90c.
New York State White Wax Beans—2-lb. can.	
Boston Baked Beans—Plain or in Tomato Sauce—2-lb. can.	2 Cans, 15c.
Solid Packed Lima Beans—Valley Brand—2-lb. can.	

Succotash—fanciest New York State, usually sold at $1.30, special, dozen, $1.00, 3 cans, 25c

New Asparagus—Royal Stuart, extra California, large, tender stalks; this is the season of the year when asparagus is in popular demand; send your order now; case 24 cans, $6.50; dozen, $3.40; 2½ lb. can.....30c

Fresh Pears—Fine quality New Jersey fruit in sugar syrup; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; full size, 3-lb. can.....13c

Dress trimmings for smart gowns at less than half price.

"YOU can make an old gown look like a new one with these trimmings—and the cost is but a trifle." That's what a customer said yesterday when buying trimmings, and it gave us an inspiration. There's such an infinite variety of trimmings that you can secure just what you want—embellish that gown that's not quite satisfactory—give a touch of richness and style tone to that costume that perhaps is a trifle severe. While this is a practical reminder, do not lose sight of the fact that these trimmings are suitable for new creations and that the price is less than half. They are essential in order that you meet Fashion's requirements. Main Floor.

We've something to say for these embellishments—feel we ought to say it in justice to the trimmings—because it hardly seems possible that new 1905 trimmings could come in the guise of such tremendous bargains right on the eve of the season.

Great bargain events like this emanate from unusual causes—here are the facts—an importer sold us the cancelled order of a large Western house at a very unusual sacrifice—considered most any price better than having the goods thrown back on his hands—investing his money in custom house duty, and being obliged to make several trips to close out the order, as it was very large, he is satisfied, and so are we, and you'll be satisfied, too, when you come. The purchase included the importer's entire sample line.

The trimmings include high priced imported novelties—the richest of St. Gall embroidered creations—spangled and jewelled trimmings—gold and silver novelties—black and white applique and heavy embroidery—a wonderful opportunity for dressmakers and all others, who require the right kind of trimmings.

25c. for 50c. to 75c. dress trimmings.
50c. for 1.00 to 1.50 dress trimmings.
95c. for 2.00 to 3.00 dress trimmings.

19c and 25c yd. for wide cambric flouncing—up to 16 and 18 in. wide—including corset cover embroidery—beautiful designs—every one of them really about ½ value, in this remarkable value giving sale.

Three splendid lots of fine allovers and English embroidered waisting—matchless January sale prices:

39c.—worth to 75c. yard.
98c.—worth to 2.00 yard.
1.48—worth to 2.75 yard.

The embroideries are the finest from St. Gall sent to America—all for our great January sale—5,000 sample strips go on sale to-day—including Swiss and cambric edges, insertions and flouncings—all beautiful goods—at five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents. They are values you cannot equal elsewhere.

5c. for 8c. to 10c. new embroideries.
10c. for 15c. to 20c. new embroideries.
15c. for 25c. to 35c. new embroideries.

95c and $1.25 yd. for 3,000 yds. 27 and 45 in. lace and embroidered combination flouncing—new effects this season and all exclusive designs—real value $1.50 and $2.00 yard. Make your selections to-day.

Friday---a day of incomparable bargains here.

Women's $16.50 coats $8.75

FRIDAY prices mark the beginning of the end in the great January clearing of women's coats and suits. Values are attracting so much attention they can't possibly hold out much longer. Now, when all sizes are here, is the time to choose. Third Floor.

12.50 for $20 ¾-coats—in black all-wool kerseys and cheviots.

16.50 for $25 and $30 coats—in black smooth or rough material.

8.75 for $15 and $16.50 coats—in oxford cloths, cheviots and kerseys.

19.75 for $30 and $35 coats—smooth and rough cloths—to-day.

Medium length coats.

7.50 for $12.50 to $15 coats—kerseys and tan coverts.

6.75 for broadtail velour coats—satin lined, excellent value.

8.75 for up to $18 coats—heavy and medium weight, box or fitted backs.

10.50 for $18 and $20 coats—black or covert cloths.

10.00 for $15 and $16.50 covert coats—medium weight.

All the season's handsomest, best wearing, most suitable materials—all sizes in the variety, but possibly not all in certain lots.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sale of muslin underwear

Thousands of red lights above a great expanse of white.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS is the bargain feature of the great sale of muslin underwear to-day—superior qualities and workmanship—beautiful trimmings of lace and embroidery, often worth as much as the garments themselves—*these* are the kind we offer at 25c., *not* ordinary undermuslins. Second Floor.

25c

for umbrella drawers, finished with full lawn ruffle—trimmed with rows of hemstitched tucks or hemstitching and insertion—edged with lace or embroidery.

for muslin underskirts, full ruffle, finished with hemstitched hem.

for fine corset covers, full front or close fitting—trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion, tucks, hemstitching and lace edge.

45c

for nainsook corset covers, round or V neck, trimmed with insertion, beading, ribbon and lace or embroidery edge.

for cambric walking skirts, deep full flounce, trimmed with rows of hemstitched tucks, extra underlay.

for muslin gowns, surplice, high, round or square neck effects, trimmed with insertions of embroidery or lace edge around neck and sleeves.

for drawers—several styles, trimmed with inserted ruffles or ruffles of deep embroidery, extraordinary values.

95c for nainsook gowns, chemise, slipover, high or V neck effects—square or pointed yokes, with insertions of embroidery or lace, hemstitching, tucks, beading and ribbon.

95c for cambric walking skirts, deep umbrella flounce of lawn, trimmed with rows of tucks and hemstitching—others with lace insertions, tucks and edge.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$9.50 suits and overcoats.

THIS sale is for men, and if there are any who inspected our stock of clothing when the season was at its height they will recognize these suits and overcoats as duplicates of those marked at $15 and $18.

Sale to-day at $9.50. Second Floor.

$9.50

We're closing out the overstock of a manufacturer who doesn't make a suit or coat to sell for less than $15.00. We have his reputation to back up every value, and you have ours.

The overcoats at $9.50 are made of genuine Baltic Frieze—lined with a mohair serge—hand made, showing a very wide shoulder cut; either 50 or 46 in. long; sizes 33 to 46 chest; also the Tourist, made of popular fancy weaves; made with belt; 52 in. long.

The suits at $9.50 are made of fine worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres, every suit hand tailored, work that looks like custom made; pretty mixtures, fancy effects, &c., lined with very fine serge; just the kind of suit you want to last the season.

See our fancy vest ad. below—$1.35.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

9,000 silk remnants at 29c a yard.

PHENOMENAL bargain prices have crowded our silk department every day this week, and thousands of the remnants we offer to-day have accumulated during the past three or four days and will be sold at less than the clearance prices we announced last Friday. Main Floor.

Fancy silks, foulard satin, plain colored silks, evening silks and black and white silks at

29c, 39c, 49c, 59c & 69c for silks up to $2.00

are the result and we have prepared for a greater rush than a week ago, when 10,000 remnants were offered. They're all desirable silks. You should see the $2.00 values at 69c. Don't believe anything like them has ever been shown in New York for less than $2.00 or possibly $1.50. Think of the many uses you'll have for these silks—consider the prices you'll pay for them later—you simply can't afford to miss this sale.

New Spring dress goods 50c a yard.

REMNANTS are all gone—thought we'd have a lot of them left for a big Friday sale. But nobody's going to be disappointed, for we've taken several thousand yards of new Spring fabrics and given them such special prices as will sell them all out in a day. We couldn't start the season with a finer lot of fabrics. Main Floor.

Here's a bargain we don't think you can equal; twenty pieces of strictly all wool

Cheviot serge—new Spring shades, 50c.

54 inch English tweed suitings, $1.50—new Spring designs—mohair finish—a beautiful material for tailor suitings, yd.....$1.50

25 pieces all wool Henrietta, 59c.—a complete line of new Spring shades—cream and black included—special at, yd.....59c

50 inch Broadcloth, $1.00, satin finished—manufactured especially for Simpson Crawford Co. all desirable shades, yd.....$1.00

48 inch Panama suitings, 98c., in the popular green and blue checks—12 different styles to select from, yd.....98c

$1.00 for $1.95 waists

HANDSOMELY tailored shirt waists we couldn't sell for less than $1.95 heretofore, are now offered at $1.00 to clear them out. You have many weeks to wear them, but we need room. Second Floor.

This is a particularly fine lot of $1.95 waists at **$1.00**—all the most desirable shades of nun's veiling—made with plaited back and sleeves—pretty front made of rows of small plaits to form pointed yoke—pointed tab collar trimmed with rows of tailored stitching.

89c for $1.25 dressing sacques of eiderdown in all the pretty shades is another extraordinary Friday special. This style is made with the turnover collar bound with satin and the entire garment is bound with shell stitch.

$2.95 for $3.95 lounging robes is still another Friday flyer—a beautiful style in lamb's wool eiderdown.

Sale of corsets at 75c

A CUT in prices of models that are being worn by numberless smart dressers. Be sure to inspect both values. Main Floor.

Here's a good bargain—fine jean, bias cut, dip hip and abdomen, medium high bust, closely boned, straight fronts—up-to-date model—lace and ribbon—white—18 to 30—usually $1.25, at.....75c

Here's a better bargain—odd lot of P. D. & J. C. and J. B.—odd sizes in all, 18 to 29—manufactured to sell for $2.50 to $3.50—special at.....97c

Clearing of gloves, 39c

DID you buy a pair or more of these gloves when the price was $1.25? If you did they've undoubtedly pleased and worn so well that you'll want a number of pairs today, or at least one pair, at 79c. Main Floor.

Clearing of kid gloves at 39c. just like we sold at $1.00 earlier in the season. Soiled and crumpled, but not injured—misses' and women's sizes included. We cannot exchange them.

Women's golf gloves—worth up to $1, at 25c.

75c underwear 39c

NOTHING but a decisive clearing could offer the sensational values this Friday sale includes. All sizes and a quality that will serve you the remainder of this season. Special to-day. Main Floor.

The underwear at 39c. is an excellent quality—too good even to be sold at the regular price—75c.—that soft, fleecy ribbed material that never irritates the skin and allows perfect perspiration; high neck vests, with long or short sleeves; open or closed ankle length pants; all sizes to-day....39c

Women's $3.50 underwear at $2 are remarkable bargains and exactly what we offer today in the celebrated Vassar combination suits that have successfully taken the place of the $6.00 to $9.50 hand finished underwear; perfect fitting; perfect in every way; value $3.00 and $3.50, special at.....$2.00

Linings at half price

NOT a little odd lot, but 5,000 yards of fast black percaline, used so much and usually sold at 15c. a yard—to-day.....8c

New sateens—all the latest shades—including white and black; 25c. quality, at.....18c

New 36 in. silk finished percaline in all shades, including white and black, 25c. quality..15c

Silk lining—20 in. wide—all the leading shades; yd.....(Main Floor.).....35c

Sale of Peruna, 59c

YOU see these medicines advertised every day but *not* at *these* prices. Main Floor.

Father John's Medicine—33c.; $1 size.....65c
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, large size.....48c
Cranitonic Hair Food, $1 size.....49c
Hay's Hair Health.....35c
Coke's Dandruff Cure—$1 size, 67c.; 50c. size, 37c., and a 25c. cake of Coke's Shampoo Soap free with each bottle.

5,000 yards 1905 laces up to 75c at 25c.

A WEEK or two later you'll pay 50c and 75c a yard for laces you can buy to-day at 25c. Not because we're going to raise the price, but because we control the sample strips of several European manufacturers, and they are going so rapidly at these prices we cannot continue the sale very long. Main Floor.

25c for 50c & 75c laces to-day. **48c** for 1.00 & 1.25 laces to-day. **98c** for 2.00 & 2.50 laces to-day.

You can't get along without these laces this season. If you don't use Lace Waistings, Net Top Laces, Pompadour Laces, Point Gaze Laces, Point Venise Effects, Lace All-overs, Repousse Laces, Irish Lace Effects, Rose Point Effects in bands, galloons, various widths of flouncings, insertions, etc., you'll offend Dame Fashion.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

1265 men's fancy vests, 1.35

NOT a passe pattern in the lot. Not a vest that doesn't show as much care in tailoring as the made-to-order waistcoats; you'd pay $5 for *one* and soon tire of its monotony. Second Floor.

Here you may pick out a variety for the price you'd pay for one, and every business man to-day requires an assortment of fancy vests.

$1.35

They're a maker's sample line and usually sell at $3.00 and $4.00. There are silk mixtures, dark and light colors—fancy effects, figured effects and other handsome, suitable styles. All these vests are single-breasted, and we have all sizes—34 to 44 chest.

See our men's clothing ad. on the upper right-hand

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Housefurnishings ⅓ off.

FIVE HUNDRED $1.50 lamps at 95c., like cut—nothing omitted—95c. pays for the portable mantle, burner, chimney, white opal shade and cup and six feet of tubing, ready to attach. Basement Salesroom.

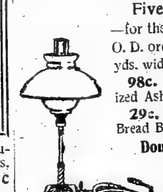

Five hundred rolls 15c. table oilcloth at 10c.—for the table—it's too great a bargain to fill mail or C. O. D. orders, on sale to-day at **10c.** a yard, and it's 1¼ yds. wide.

98c. for $1.35 galvanized Ash Can.
29c. for 35c. japanned Bread Boxes.
39c. for 58c. galvanized Wash Tubs.
10c. for 15c. galvanized Water Pails.

Double coated enamel ware—first quality.

19c. for 35c. 10-qt. Rinsing Pans.
29c. for 58c. 1½-qt. Rice Boilers.
35c. for 48c. 6-qt. Saucepans.
39c. for 55c. 4-qt. Tea Kettles.
19c. for 30c. 1½-qt. Tea Pots.
23c. for 35c. 2-qt. Tea or Coffee Pots.
$2.89 for $3.50 nickel-plated Chafing Dish—wrought iron stand and non-explosive lamp.
49c. for 75c. oval Clothes Baskets.
95c. for $1.35 Wash Bench, will hold wringer, basket and wash tub.

One-third off on our entire line of Andirons, Fire Sets and Screens.

All that the baker bakes At ½ price a rare treat for to-day & Saturday bread at 3c

TO-NIGHT a large special force of expert bakers are laboring over the ovens where all our delicious pastry viands come from, preparing for the greatest sale of fresh Marseillaise French baked goods New York has ever known—to-day in the Model Food Store, sixth floor.

All kinds of bread 3c for a 5c loaf—per dozen 34c

Genuine French Bread — New England Bread
Graham Bread — Boston Brown Bread — Gluten Bread

All kinds of rolls—6c a dozen—regular price 12c to 24c

French Coffee Rolls — Milk Rolls — Marseillaise Rolls
Record Rolls — Dinner Rolls — Ladies' Rolls

Rolls, Buns, Muffins—5c a dozen—regular price 10c

Finger Rolls — Sugar Buns — Buff Buns — Corn Muffins

Crescent (Puff or After Dinner) 15c a dozen—reg. 30c
Coffee or Brioche Ring—special 3c—regular price 5c

Home made Bread—special 6c a loaf—regular price 10c

New England or Genuine French Bread at 5c—reg. 10c

Annual shoe sale, $1.80

WE knew the values in this January sale of shoes were better than those that created tremendous selling in previous sales, but we didn't expect such an overwhelming response. Second Floor.

The end is now in sight, but for to-day we've added a thousand pairs of women's serviceable, dressy $2.50 vici kid lace and blucher boots as good as $2.50 shoes can be—and the price is $1.80—made by one of Rochester's best makers—fine, high grade kidskins, patent tips, thin edge, flexible and heavier extension edges—Blucher and lace patterns—medium toes—military heels—sizes 2½ to 8—B to E—January sale price..... **1.80**

Evening Slippers, $1.80—usually sold for $2.50 and $3.00—patent colt and kid, a variety of choice styles—French heels—size assortment not complete, hence the price.

Women's shoes $2.40—usually sold for $3.50—not all sizes—button and lace—patent colt and vici kid—welt stitched extension soles—modern toe shapes—one of the best values ever offered, if your size is among them.

JANUARY 1905

Heavy-weight OVERCOATS
For Heavy-weight Men

Sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46 are included in this Sale—so big men only are interested.

Coats have been cut large this season, with ample backs—hence many men have taken a size or so smaller.

Hence this accumulation of large sizes in two of our regular lines, marked today for a quick clearance.

72 Coats at $9.50, from $15
38 Coats at $12.50, from $20

They are in Oxford mixtures and black, serge-lined, in regular and stout sizes—and are sure to go with a rush.

Young Men's Overcoats

A fine group of *Tourist Overcoats*, in the popular, stylish rough Fancy Cheviots, with satin shoulder-linings and fancy wool body-linings. Sizes 14 to 19 years.

$14.50, from $20 and $22

Another lot, of Black and Oxford Gray Overcoats; sizes 15 to 20 years, at

$8.75, from $10 and $12

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $5 DERBY HATS
From Victor Jay & Co., London
At $3 Each

The firm of Victor Jay & Co., London, is one of the best-known English firms in the hat trade. And the Derby Hats we offer today are known as the best $5 English Derbies on the market.

Hence it's a bit of rare good news, that these fine hats are to be sold today at $3 each.

The reason is simple—they arrived late; and the firm to whom they were consigned refused them. We got them at our own price—the mere fact that they were late in arriving made them even more desirable, as examples of the newest styles. Indeed, they may well be worn as Spring hats by well-dressed men.

The hats are new and perfect, have never been out of their boxes, are handsomely finished, with Russia leather sweat-bands and finest silk binding. In black and brown—all sizes.

A comparatively small lot is here—so be prompt, to secure yours.

Three Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Friday News of Men's Furnishings

Of the large quantities of Men's Shirts, Nightshirts, Collars and Cuffs advertised yesterday, only three groups remain in sufficient quantities today to bear repeating.

It's splendid testimony to the superior merits of the offerings, and their appreciation by men.

To the three items, we add a fourth—a choice lot of Men's Neckwear.

Men's Scarfs, 25c Each

Twelve hundred 22-inch French Four-in-hands, every one a full 50c value. A splendid variety of patterns to select from—are in this season's best designs and color-combinations, in dark silks—25c each.

Men's Collars
At 50c a Half-Dozen

Collars that will fit, launder, and wear as well as most collars costing double. All the proper and correct styles. All sizes from 14 to 17½ inches. Sold in half-dozen lots only—six for 50c. In the following shapes:

Wing—2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
Standing—2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
Lock-Front—1¾, 2, 2¼ and 2½ inches in height.
Old Style Turnover—Two styles.

Men's Cuffs
At 75c a Half-Dozen

Straight button style, with round and square corners. Link style, with square corners. We never before offered cuffs so good at so little a price—75c a half-dozen. Sold in half-dozen lots only. Sizes 10 to 11½ inches.

Men's
Unlaundered White Shirts
At 45c Each

Unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of extra quality muslin, with three-ply linen bosom; finished in as careful a manner as most dollar shirts. Perfect-fitting. Open back with continuous facings at all openings. Two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 32 inches. Single or double-pointed bosoms. Sizes 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 17, 17½ inches. 45c each.

SHOES---Look Here
If It's a Question of Price

If all that stands between you and a pair of good shoes is a question of price, that obstacle is removed today.

For these shoes are all worth much more than their price. We have hunted through our stock, and picked out small lots and broken size-ranges, and have cut the price on every pair a dollar or so.

So it's a fine feast of shoe-values to which we invite you today—and one you can safely take your share of.

Lots are varied—it's just a case of picking your size among the shoes you want, and saving a third to one-half on the usual price, by doing so:

MEN'S SHOES at $1.50
Some Congress, some lace, some Oxfords. Several hundred pairs, and a worth a dollar or two more than the price.

MEN'S SHOES at $1.90
Patent leather, lace, with welted soles; perfect goods, that are shapely and comfortable. And box calf, single and double soles, for harder wear.

MEN'S SHOES at $2.40
Narrow feet get an advantage in this lot of fine box calf lace shoes, with dull kid tops. The concern for which these shoes were made, failed.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1
Not all sizes, but worth mostly twice the price. Some handsome Oxfords in the lot; some patent leather lace and button shoes in large sizes; some conservative Congress shoes, and some young women's Slippers.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.50
Glazed kid, kangaroo calf, button and lace, with sewed oak-tanned soles. Shoes that are serviceable, shapely, and sold at less than their wholesale worth.

WOMEN'S BOX CALF SHOES at $2.20
For skating or everyday wear; nothing quite so good for Winter and early Spring; durable, warm and easily cleaned. Soles are Goodyear welted, of heavy-weight oak leather; widths to fit properly all normal feet.

GIRLS' KID SHOES at $1.20
Sturdy spring-heel Shoes, button and lace, with tips; heavy sewed soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.

BOYS' SHOES at $1.50
Box calf lace Shoes, with heels; all sizes, 1 to 5½. Heavy sewed soles, English toe-last, with tips; solid leather throughout.

BOYS' SHOES at $2
Reduced from $2.50 and $3. Storm calf, tan and blacks; Blucher cut, with bellows tongue. The best wearing shoe you can buy for a boy. Some kid and calf lace Shoes, also. All with welted soles.

Fourth avenue.

WAISTS
Of Taffeta & Chiffon

These waists have that subtle something that gives individuality and style. That is why they are praised so highly.

Rich silks, beautifully made and trimmed. Latest styles. Be critical when you look, pleased when you see. Moderate prices:

At $3.75—Taffeta Waists, light, dark or black; front plaited, forming yoke; trimmed with stitched straps.
At $6.75—Chiffon Waists; round yoke of lace in front and back; new puffed sleeves with deep cuffs; silk-lined.
At $10.00—Chiffon Waists, in white or light blue, trimmed with lace and lace rings; full elbow sleeves.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Rain-or-Shine Coats
For Girls

The new Raincoats for girls of 14 to 18 years combine practical service and fashion in a delightful way.

Noticeably smart, well-tailored, trim and graceful, in new materials and styles—suitable to wear on the fairest day. Yet protective and reliable for the worst weather. These:

At $12—Raincoats of cravenette in stylish striped effects. Fitted back with box plaits. Belt and buckles. New style sleeve.
At $13.50—Raincoats of cravenette, in Oxford mixture. Loose effect with belt; collarless; rimmed with buttons. New style sleeve.
At $16—Raincoats of cravenette, in stylish mixtures. Fitted back, with three box plaits. Belted all around. Collarless; with trimming of braid. New style sleeves.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets
Things of Beauty

Lillian Corsets give delight to the dressmaker. Pleasure to the beholder. And—more than all—grace and comfort to the wearer.

Our own exclusive imported corsets. So varied in beautiful models that every type of figure can be suited. Firm and pliant the ideal combination.

Some representatives:

At $3.75—This model fits the average figure; long tapering waist, short hips and medium bust.
At $4—Specially designed for full figures; medium bust, long hips; moulds the figure to lines of grace and beauty; completely reduces abdomen.
At $6—One of the new models, just arrived. For the tall, slender figure; high bust, short hips, long tapering waist. Insures full deep breathing; finished with ribbon.

Expert fitters in attendance.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Small Prices
On Bed Coverings

Rest afterwards—if you rest before seeing these pretty Bedspreads and handsome Blankets, they may go before you come.

The price-opportunities are unusual. The bedspreads are fresh, inviting, varied. The blankets the best that are made. Details:

BEDSPREADS

At $1 each—White honeycomb Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns; full size.
At $1.15 each—White honeycomb Bedspreads; long staple cotton; washed, ready for use.
At $1.65 each—Marseilles Bedspreads; a fine back; a good selection of patterns.
At $2.25 each—Satin-finished Marseilles Bedspreads, in bold raised floral effects.
At $3 each—Sateen-finished Bedspreads, ready for use; very handsome patterns.

BLANKETS

Mission Mills Blankets, made of the best California wool; large sizes:
At $12 a pair—78 x 84 in., 8 pounds.
At $13.50 pair—84 x 90 in., 9 pounds.
At $15.50 pair—90x96 in., 10 pounds.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Sheet Music
Hurt Books
5c Will Buy Each

All the Sheet Music that we have discontinued bears this absurdly low price. Full size, copyright, many good Vocal and Instrumental titles; published at 40c and 60c. New titles added today. *Now 5c a copy.*

Some specially-priced Music Folios are included in the sale. For example:

Vocal Folio, 30 selections, sheet music size, published at 50c. Our price, 12c.
A Folio of Dance Music, 30 selections, sheet music size. Our price, 10c.

And then the Hurt Books. You can pick from a substantial collection at *5c each.* Of course, not all are 5c—many are more; but still lower than the original Hurt Book prices.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Cubanettes---
A Delicious Candy

Molasses candy, brought to its highest point of daintiness. Toothsome, delicate little golden pillows. The more you eat the better you like them.

Wholesome, too—an excellent candy for children.

20c a Pound

Candy Store, Basement.

A Great Team of Bargains
Among Women's Coats & Skirts

Here are two Friday offerings, that, substantial in quantity as they are, are also so remarkable in quality, that they hardly ought to last the day out.

Women's Coats at $10

Included are:

Coats from our own stock, that have hitherto been priced at $15 to $25.

A brand-new lot of Coats, just in from a manufacturer, that ought to sell for $15 each—

Today All at $10 Each

There are kerseys, broadcloths, cheviots, a few covert cloths; a great variety of styles, of course, though not necessarily in every size; and all lengths from short to three-quarter lengths.

A hundred and fifty coats to pick from.

Women's Skirts at $3

None worth less than $7.50 in the lot. Some of them worth $9. Others should bring prices in-between. We have sold them, as special bargains, at $4 and $5. Now we clear out the remainder—about two hundred and fifty skirts—at this still lower price—a difference in itself that's well worth saving, quite irrespective of the much higher value of the skirts.

Fine mixtures, stylish plain cloths, all handsomely tailored. A regular find at $3 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

The January WHITE SALE
Keeps Unfolding Steadily.

An apparent paradox: Rapid and constant selling. Undiminished supplies. Half-way through the *MOST SUCCESSFUL WHITE SALE YET RECORDED.* Hundreds of women every day have taken great quantities of the fine, carefully made, dainty Muslin Undergarments, at the lowest prices ever known for such values.

And yet—so vast were our preparations—the assortments are as large and interesting as on the first day of the Sale.

The January Sale of White continues to be full, beautiful, economic. Attend it. Today's special telling:

Corset Covers

At 25c—Of cambric; two styles.
At 35c—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles.
At 50c—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles.
At 75c—Of nainsook; three styles.
At 85c—Of nainsook; two styles.
At $1—Of nainsook; one style.

Others up to $3.75.

Chemises

At 35c—Of cambric; two styles.
At 50c—Of cambric or nainsook; two styles.
At 85c—Of nainsook; one style.
At $1—Of nainsook; one style.

Others up to $5.

Nightgowns

At 38c—Of cambric or muslin; two styles.
At 50c—Of cambric or muslin; two styles.
At 65c—Of cambric or muslin; two styles.
At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles.
At $1—Of muslin or cambric; four styles.

Drawers

At 15c—Of cambric; one style.
At 25c—Of cambric or muslin; two styles.
At 35c—Of cambric or muslin; two styles.
At 50c—Of muslin; one style.
At 75c—Of cambric or muslin; two styles.
At $1—Of cambric or nainsook; two styles.

Second floor.

The Kind of Values
In the Under-Price Store

The difference between offerings in the Under-Price Store and the good values that prevail throughout this business is here:—These offerings are not only below usual prices; they are even below usual WANAMAKER prices. Is it clear? Some applications:

Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies
Opportunities Are Still Open

All the needfuls for dressmaking, in the standard qualities—fresh, new and good—thus far below the standard prices. Dressmakers call this offering an event:

Dress Shields, covered with fine nainsook, at 5c and 10c a pair, fully worth 10c to 25c.
Silk-covered Shields, at 15c a pair, worth 25c to 40c.
Sewing Silks, large spools, $4.75 a box.
High-grade 100-yard Sewing Silk, black or white, 6c a spool; 65c a dozen.
500 yards Basting Cotton, 3c a spool; 33c a dozen.
Black Mohair Skirt Braid, 36-yard reel, 65c.
Goff's Dressmakers' Braid, black and colors, 24-yard piece, 35c.
Velveteen or Brush-edge Skirt Binding, assorted colors, 2c a yard.
Spring Hooks-and-Eyes, 12c a gross.
Snap fasteners, 3c a dozen; 35c a gross.
English Pins, assorted sizes on paper, 250 pins; 3c a paper; 33c a dozen. 350 pins, 5c a paper; 55c a dozen.
Curved Skirt Binding, 12-yard piece, 25c.
Prussian Binding, 12c piece; $1.35 dozen.
All-silk Taffeta Ribbon, 8c a piece; 95c a dozen.
All-shell Whalebone, waist length, 40c a dozen; $4.65 a gross.
Imitation Shell Hair-pins, 10c a dozen.
Taylor's Invisible Hair-pins, 2c a paper.
Dutch Blocked Tape, 2c a piece.
Featherstitched Braids, in white and colors, 6-yard piece, 5c.
Pin Blocks, 1c.
Glass-head Toilet Pins, 3c a dozen.
Pearl-head Pin Cubes, 10c.
Tablet of six Hat-pins, 3c.
Shoe Buttons with needle and thread, card of two dozen, 2c.
Key Chains, with leather buttonhole, 5c.
Extra heavy Tubular Shoe Laces, all sizes, 5c a dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Linens at Little

Table Linens and Bath Towels join today's under-price chorus. A song it will pay housekeepers to heed. For the keynote is *good quality:*

Grass-bleached German linen Napkins; soft finish the long-wearing kind; 20 in. square; regularly $2.25, now $1.50 a doz.
Snow-white Bath Towels; hemmed ends; all-white or Turkey red borders; extra heavy and large: 27x54 in.; specially priced at 25c each.

Table Linen Remnants

During the rapid selling of January, short lengths of fine linen have piled up. All marked at very low prices.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Bags and Belts

These advantages are self-apparent—and they will be more striking when you see how attractive, well-made and stylish are the goods:

Wrist Bags, with 8-inch gun-metal finish frames; grain leather; braided handles; fitted with purse and card case; worth 75c, at 60c each.
Chatelaine Bags, worth 50c, at 25c ea.
Opera Bags, were 50c and $1, at 25c and 50c each.
Belts—broken assortments that were formerly 50c to 75c, at 25c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

For Children

Three-fold good fortune for mothers:

At $2 to $3.75, worth $3.25 to $6—Children's Colored Coats, in many pretty styles. Some of Indian cloth, sibeline, crushed velvet and corduroy, in assorted colors. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.
At 12c, worth 25c—Children's Canton Flannel Drawers; Knickerbocker style; trimmed with cotton torchon lace. Sizes for 2 to 10 years.
At $1 to $2, worth $1.65 to $4.75—Children's Silk Bonnets, in pink, blue and white. A good many charming models.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Pretty Dressing Sacques

The women who want to look well and *must* feel comfortable around the home, will be glad of these. Warm, useful and very good-looking:

At $1.50, were $2.25 and $2.75—Of French flannel; pinked edge, or trimmed with stitched satin.
At 50c, were $1—Of pink elderdown, plain or ripple; crocheted edge.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

All-Linen Handkerchiefs

Women's Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs

A beautiful sheer quality, embroidered in tasteful designs. If it were not for an occasional imperceptible drop-stitch or thick thread, their prices would be 15c to 25c each. Now 10c each.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs

Perfectly, excellently made of good linen. All letters. Were 12½c, now 10c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

The "TRUST" SCARECROW
Is Waving His Arms Again

Watch for Him Whenever
The Automobile Show Is in Town

That pretty, straw-stuffed Bogie Man—the official mouthpiece of the Trust—is equipped with a new supply of wind, straw and springs—1905 model.

He has been quiet and lamb-like for a year, now; but the Automobile Show is at the Garden again; so he breaks out in the old refrain:

"Don't Buy a Lawsuit with Your Automobile."

Why this sudden burst of clamor? There is usually no scarecrow without corn to be protected—no talk of lawsuits without something worth making a fight about.

In this instance, the cause of the clamor is the new car that Henry Ford has perfected—

The 1905 Twenty-Horse Ford
At Two Thousand Dollars ::

which, in all essentials, does the work of any Trust-made car costing $3000 to $4000, and which is far and away superior to any car on the market at anywhere near its price.

History repeats itself. Last year the Trust threatened to sue any purchaser of a "Ford"—still our New York sales of the Ford were among the largest, if not *the* largest sales of any machine in New York. For Ford buyers knew, as well the Trust did, that we would fight any suits brought against our customers.

Did the Trust sue us?
It did.
Has the suit been brought to trial?
It has not.
Will it be brought to trial?
We don't know—ask the Trust.

If it is, our defense is ready; and purchasers of "Ford" Cars may rest assured, as before, that we will protect them absolutely.

So don't let the Trust, by a vigorous agitation of its straw man's arms, scare you into paying $1,000 to $2,000 more than you need to for an automobile, when a "Ford Twenty-hose" at $2,000, will satisfy you perfectly.

Basement.

UPHOLSTERY NEWS
For Every Household

Whether the wide-awake housekeeper wants Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table or Couch Covers, Hangings or Upholstery Fabrics, this stock-clearing sale is apt to help her to what she wants—satisfactorily, and at great economies.

For we have established new prices, running as much as one-half below former values, on a great collection of desirable things for house-decorating. The briefest possible mention:

Lace Curtains

Six hundred pairs, including Brussels, Point d'Arabe, Renaissance, Tambour, Cluny, Irish Point, Cretes, Novelty Nottinghams and Ruffled Nets, at *one-quarter to one-half* the original prices.

Materials for Wall & Furniture Coverings & Draperies

900 yards of Damask, at $1 to $4.75 a yard; formerly $2 to $6.75.
500 yards of Silk Armure, at 85c to $1.35 a yard; formerly $1.25 and $1.85.
200 yards of Silk Tapestry, at $1.75 to $2.25 a yard; formerly $3.50 and $4.25.
300 yards of Cotton Tapestry, at $1.50 and $2 a yard; formerly $2.25 and $2.35.
300 yards of Jute Tapestry, at 45c and 60c a yard; formerly 90c and $1.25.

Portieres

Plain Armures and Repps, Silk Tapestries, Mercerized Armures, Oriental Tapestries, Crinkled Tapestries. One hundred pairs, at $3.25 and $50 a pair; formerly $6.50 and $100.

Third floor.

New Propitious Prices
On Handsome Decorative LINENS

If these rich Linen Pieces were still unreduced in price, this would be good telling. For beauty's sake.

The raised hand-embroidered effects are singularly rich and artistic. And the simpler drawn-work pieces have great dignity and charm. All pure white.

They look fine—and they are. Every woman admires them.

Greatly Reduced

as follows:

Hemstitched Table Linen Pieces, snow-white fine Irish linen Scarfs and Squares, beautifully hand-embroidered by the Irish peasants; in running and floral designs.

Table Scarfs, 20x63 inches, at $6.50 each, from $8.50.
Bureau Scarfs, 20x54 inches, at $5.75 each, from $7.50.
Dresser Scarfs, 20x45 inches, at $4.75 each, from $6.50.
Buffet Scarfs, 20x36 inches, at $4 each, from $5.25.
Tea Cloths, 54 inches square, at $8.50 each, from $11.50; 45 inches square, at $6.75 each, from $8.50.
Small Covers, 32 inches square, at $3.75 each, from $5.
Table Squares, 24 inches square, at $2.25 each, from $4.25; 18 inches square, at $2.50 each, from $3.25.

German grass-bleached fine linen Scarfs, Centerpieces and Doilies, with embroidered scalloped edge and row of openwork all around, just above edge:

Doilies, round, 7-inch, at 8c each, from 12½c; 9-inch, at 12½c each, from 20c.
Centerpieces, square, 24-inch, at 50c each, from 65c; 36-inch, at 75c each, from $1. Round, 30-inch, at 35c each, from 50c; 32-inch, at 75c each, from $1.
Small, round, Covers, 36-inch, at $1, from $1.50; 45-inch, at $1.50 each, from $2; 54-inch, at $2 each, from $2.50.

Linen Store, Third floor.

Scarfs, 20x54 inches, at 35c each, from $1; 20x45 inches, at 75c each, from 90c; 20x36 inches, at 60c each, from 80c.
Tray Cloths, oblong, 20x30 inches, at 35c each, from 50c. Oval, 18x27 in., at 35c each, from 50c; 12x18 inches, at 25c each, from 35c; 8x15 inches, at 15c each, from 25c; 6x12 inches, at 12½c each, from 15c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

JAN 19 1905

THROWS SLOT MACHINES OUT AT FULTON STREET

Ward & Gow Have No Rights in Lower Broadway Subway.

SCRIMMAGE IN THE STATION

Interborough Men Interfered and Had Engineer Clark Arrested—Hearing on Bronx Extension.

Acting Chief Engineer Rice of the Subway board yesterday morning that Ward & Gow, the advertising agents, had distributed slot machines about the Fulton Street station. The Subway from the City Hall on to Brooklyn is operated under a new contract, and when it was drawn up the advertising feature was eliminated. So when Mr. Rice heard of the activity of the Ward & Gow agents he sent word to George Hallet Clark, the engineer in charge of that division, to remove the machines.

When Mr. Clark and his men went to carry out the order the Interborough Company's workmen interfered, and there was a scrimmage. They tried to put Mr. Clark out, and he was finally arrested. He showed that he was acting under the authority of the Rapid Transit Commission and was at once discharged from custody. Then he reported the matter to Mr. Rice, who issued peremptory orders that the machines should be removed in spite of everybody. This was done during the afternoon.

When the Rapid Transit Commission met in the afternoon Mr. Rice reported the matter. President Orr said that Ward & Gow had no rights whatever in that portion of the Subway which is not a part of the line covered by the contract for the construction of the main line, but is being built under Contract No. 2, which expressly prohibits the operating company from displaying advertisements in the station. This latter contract covers the whole of the line now building from the City Hall Park under the harbor to the terminal at Prospect Park Plaza, in Brooklyn.

At the suggestion of Controller Grout, George L. Rives of counsel to the board was instructed to notify the Interborough Company that in the use of the Fulton Street station it must understand that the railroad property of the city is "to be used solely for railroad purposes, and not for the sale of any sort of merchandise or for the display of advertisements."

The trouble over the slot machines apparently called the attention of the Interborough officials to the fact that they were operating a portion of the road—that from the Brooklyn Bridge south to Fulton Street—without any permission from the Board of Rapid Transit. Accordingly, Secretary Fisher of the company hurriedly wrote a letter to the board, notifying it that the company had entered into possession of the extension to Fulton Street without formal permission, "in its anxiety to accede to the demands of the public for the opening of this extension." The board granted the necessary permission.

During the session of the board a delegation of about 200 men interested in the extension of the Subway connections north from its present eastern branch terminal at Bronx Park to the city line at White Plains were in attendance. Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, speaking for the allied civic organizations in his district, said they had all agreed on a petition asking the board to provide for two extensions of the present system, by the construction of one line extending to the east of Bronx Park on an elevated structure through the Boston Road, West Farms Road, and Morris Park Avenue to the White Plains Road, which is to be followed north to the city line. The other extension asks for a spur from Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard to Unionport, through old Westchester Village, and thence out to Pelham Bay Park.

It was also stated that all of the organizations in the Bronx were united in favoring what is known as the "McLaughlin route," which is a spur track along Brook Avenue from Westchester Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, which should then connect with both the Elevated and Subway systems, alternate trains to be run over each line.

The two extensions for the Bronx would each be about three and one-half miles in length. And President Haffen stated that if adopted Mr. Belmont had practically informed the people of the Bronx that his company would be a bidder for its construction.

TRANSIT BOARD'S POWERS.

Attorney General to Decide Dispute with Railroad Commission.

Attorney General Mayer has been called upon to settle a difference of opinion between the State Railroad Commission and the Rapid Transit Commission as to the powers of the former in relation to the investigation of complaints about the operation of the Subway, the installation of safety appliances, and other details.

Several weeks ago one of the Railroad Commissioners called on President Orr of the Rapid Transit Board and informed him that the Railroad Commissioners had as complete jurisdiction in these matters as they had over those of the other railroads of the State. Mr. Orr thought this was not true, but that under the Rapid Transit act much of the power of the Railroad Commission was delegated to the Rapid Transit Board as respected matters of management and operation.

One of the last official acts of Attorney General Cunneen was to send to the Railroad Commission an opinion to the effect that their control of the Subway, except as to the issuance of State certificates as to public convenience and necessity, was as complete as over any other railroad in the State.

WANT STATIONS HURRIED.

Rapid Transit Board Gets After Slow Contractors.

Repeated complaints have been made because of the delay in the completion of the stations in the Subway north of Ninety-sixth Street on both branches. President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission called the attention of Acting Chief Engineer Rice to the matter yesterday. His explanation is that owing to the strike that is still in progress the Subway Construction Company has been unable to get men to complete the tiling and ornamentation.

Mr. Orr and his associates on the board are indignant over the condition of the stations and have taken steps to compel the completion of the work by the contractors. They are to be instructed that the work must be rushed to completion at once.

Remove Bridge from Broadway.

After seventeen months the last of the bridges over Broadway in front of St. Paul's Church and extending across to near the corner of Ann Street was removed yesterday afternoon. The lines of pipe on the streets will not be removed for several weeks, as the removal of those obstructions awaits the removal of the network of telephone and telegraph wires under Dey Street. The equally unsightly bridge at Wall Street will not be removed until next May, by which time it is expected that the Rector Street station may be opened.

BELMONT TALKS ON SUBWAYS

Commends Municipal Ownership, but Not Operation, of Utilities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—August Belmont was the principal speaker to-night at the annual banquet of the Chicago Real Estate Board at the Auditorium Hotel. His subject was municipal street transportation facilities, particularly in their relations to a subway system, and in the course of his remarks he commented that in the matter of street surface transportation Chicago was conspicuously behind the times. He then took up the question of municipal ownership.

Mr. Belmont observed that in his opinion, under right conditions, not only were there no fundamental objections, but, on the contrary, distinct advantages, to a city going beyond what were considered to be strictly its governmental functions, and acquiring and continuing to hold the title to a transportation system, whether by land or water; perhaps even to other quasi-public enterprises.

Yet if associated with municipal ownership there was municipal operation of those properties, then he thought the justifiable line of municipal activity had been overstepped. Nothing beyond the operation of a water company, that by long usage had come to be considered almost part of the governmental function of a city, was in his view thus defensible. The justification of this exception was due to the fact, not alone that the operation of such a property was essential to the public health and safety, but also because it was not associated with great expense or intricacy of management.

"I shall not," continued Mr. Belmont, "undertake to give in detail the reasons which persuade me that municipal operation of a transportation system is a mistaken policy.

"To-day there is going on in the City of New York an agitation looking to the construction and operation by the municipality of a public electric and gas plant. I trust a satisfactory solution of the questions involved will be reached without our going to any such lengths.

"One of our most thoughtful newspapers assigns as a reason why such an enterprise is to be entered upon with great caution and deliberation that municipalities, as a rule, are unwilling to submit to the expense necessary to secure the employment of the highest kind of ability essential for the operation and development of such properties. Yet without this ability the property cannot be brought or kept up to the highest state of efficiency. The whole country is scoured for such ability by private capital; compensation is a secondary consideration in that search.

"There are other objections other than these. To subject a dominant political party to the temptations which the employment of a vast number of employes affords is to be avoided at all hazards.

"So far as is possible, legitimate governmental functions of a city should be adhered to by it, and only departed from in practice when, after an exhaustive trial, it is demonstrated beyond question that otherwise satisfactory results are not to be secured. The trial, however, must be made under right conditions and under right auspices.

"The results which foreign cities have accomplished in the matter of operation of so-called public utility corporations are not of such a character as to stimulate their duplication in this country.

"The City of New York has undertaken now, as to one of its ferries, to be the operator as well as the owner. The decision, in the opinion of many, is an unfortunate one. I believe, as I hope, it will be abandoned, or that at least that it will not serve as a precedent for other like projects."

B. R. T. MAY SPEND MILLIONS.

Railroad Commissioners Will Urge It—Hearings Coming.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners are looking forward to some busy days, for after a meeting at 17 Battery Place yesterday it was announced that public hearings on all complaints against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit service would begin in the Brooklyn Borough Hall Jan. 31 and continue through as many days as might be necessary. There were present Chairman George W. Dunn and Commissioners Joseph M. Dickey and Frank M. Baker.

Mr. Dunn said that the board extended a special invitation to all citizens to attend these hearings, and that notice would be sent to the company so that it might be represented. Commissioner Baker has prepared a report, already approved, but to be formally presented at the next meeting which will recommend that the company spend $20,000,000 in improvements, of which $8,500,000 shall be spent within a year, $5,000,000 within the year following, and the balance within the third year. The board, however, will wait until the close of the coming hearings before taking steps to force the company to do the things suggested in the report.

It is said that the commission cannot force the company to spend any fixed sum, but can compel it to make improvements upon which the commission may decide. Mr. Baker, however, recalled that in the commission's report last year they recommended inclines between elevated and surface lines at certain points, but that nothing had come of it, and that certain other recommendations had gone unheeded.

The board in adopting Commissioner Baker's report will recommend that at least 100 new and modern cars be placed upon the elevated lines and 200 on the surface lines, and that at least $2,500,000 be spent in additional power supply. Poor terminal facilities are held by Mr. Baker to be largely responsible for the congestion, and the population has constantly increased until on Dec. 24 last the system reached the high-water mark of 1,167,000 passengers carried on a single day.

At the offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, it was said, outside experts were not needed to convince the corporation that great increase in expenditure was necessary, and that last month the company had decided to make a great increase in expenditure during the next five years. No announcement of a bond issue has yet been issued, but it is understood that one of considerably more than $20,000,000 is in contemplation.

LAUD CANNON'S TARIFF VIEW.

American Protective League Takes "Stand Pat" Stand.

The "stand-pat" attitude of Speaker Cannon to the question of tariff revision was indorsed yesterday by the American Protective Tariff League at its twentieth annual meeting held in this city. A resolution also was adopted urging that the tariff be let alone "until such time as it shall have been clearly demonstrated by general experience and practical knowledge that changes in the schedules will be productive of a degree of benefit to the whole country that shall outweigh the disadvantages and the injuries resulting from tariff revision."

The general report showed that during last year the receipts of the organization were $163,271.02, and the disbursements $59,584.79.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:10 A. M.—172 West Ninety-sixth Street; Edward McFall; damage, $200.

4:45 P. M.—412 East Eighty-sixth Street; Isaac Fuchs; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—530 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Owen Sullivan; damage, $1.

5:30 P. M.—23 Jones Street; Barbara Wilkins; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—37 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage, trifling.

5:50 P. M.—707 to 709 Elton Avenue; Mrs. Wilbert; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—163 Bowery; Lion Paper Box Company; damage, $2,000.

School Principal's Estate, $36,500.

The will of Lafayette Olney, who was Principal of Public School No. 14, in East Twenty-seventh Street, for forty-five years, was filed for probate yesterday. He left $36,500, of which $16,000 is in real estate. The property is left in trust to the widow, Cecelia M. Olney, and on her death to the sons, Lafayette and Charles.

SIEGFRIED IN THE NIBELUNGEN CYCLE

Its First Performance This Season at the Opera House.

MR. KNOTE AS THE HERO

A Performance of Youthful Vigor and Beautiful Vocalism—Mme. Senger-Bettaque as Bruennhilde.

Bruennhilde.....Mme. Senger-Bettaque
Erda.....Mme. Louis Homer
Siimmende's Waldvogels..Miss Marguerite Lemon
Siegfried.....Mr. Heinrich Knote
Der Wanderer.....Mr. Van Rooy
Alberich.....Mr. Goritz
Mime.....Mr. Reiss
Fafner.....Mr. Blass
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"Siegfried" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time this season, in the cycle of "The Ring of the Nibelung," now in its slow weekly progress there. It was a performance in several respects better than any that has been seen here for a number of years. It was animated by a remarkable spirit of life and buoyancy, the chief credit for which rested, as it needs must, upon the representative of the hero.

Mr. Knote made his first American appearance in the part, and revealed in it one of his most delightful and characteristic impersonations. He has youth, vigor, and a sort of contagious enthusiasm that infuses life into all his scenes; and he has, best of all, the youthful quality of voice that gives the true expression to Wagner's music. There is perhaps not quite the accent of rudeness and boisterousness in his action that best befits the character, nor has his voice the sheer power that counts for much in certain scenes, as in the forging of the sword in the first act.

But it was precisely in this scene that Mr. Knote achieved some of his finest success, so picturesquely, so vividly, and with so many suggestive details did he carry it through. He sang the songs at the forge and at the anvil with an immense energy, and with a quality of voice that never failed him, though he expended all his vocal resources from the very outset.

It was a delight to hear the music sung with so much freshness and so much of truly musical beauty. It may truly be said that here is a Siegfried among the most satisfying to the ear and to the eye—among those that have approached nearest to the ideal that have been seen here for a considerable time.

Mme. Senger-Bettaque, who made the last appearance here of her present engagement last evening, was the Brünnhilde. With this exception the other singers who took part in the performance were those who have presented the characters of the drama here before. There is no more difficult task presented a dramatic singer than that of Brünnhilde's awakening and the following scene with Siegfried.

It cannot be said that Mme. Senger-Bettaque met its demands fully; but her Brünnhilde is one of the best things she has so far exhibited at the Opera House. It is lacking in sustained and beautiful song; but she delivered the music with an understanding of its dramatic significance, and there were plastic beauty and expressiveness in her pose and action in the last act, however lacking they were in spontaneity and the prompting of an innate dramatic sense.

Mr. Van Rooy presents a noble and commanding impersonation of the Wanderer, touched with sardonic humor in the scene with Mime, with gloomy foreboding in his consultation of Erda, and with the final sense of impending doom in his meeting with Siegfried, but always showing the large mold of the god. Of Mr. Reiss's Mime there is no more to be said in praise than has been said on previous occasions. It is the very embodiment of that impotent schemer.

Mme. Louise Homer sang the beautiful and expressive music that is allotted to Erda with rich tone, and Mr. Goritz gave his deadly malignant version of Alberich with convincing power. The performance was under the direction of Mr. Hertz, who conducted with splendid energy and life.

The orchestral tone seldom sounds smooth under his baton, and it is often too sonorous and overpowering, but he fills his reading with much detail, often subtly conceived and skillfully brought to light. There was an immense audience that was stirred to unwonted enthusiasm, especially after the first act, and called the principal singers time and again before the curtain.

M. W. WHITNEY, JR.'S, RECITAL.

He Gives an Agreeable and Unconventional Programme in Mendelssohn Hall.

Myron W. Whitney, Jr., who has not often appeared in the public concert halls of New York, gave a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday, and showed that while he bears a name honored in the records of American music, he has artistic powers and qualifications of his own to give him an independent standing as a singer. Mr. Whitney's bass voice is of the kind that would be reckoned a "basso cantante" under the old-fashioned classifications. It is rich and agreeable in quality, and while its compass does not reach a remarkable extent in either direction, it is cultivated to an unusual degree of flexibility within its best range. He employs it with intelligence, skill, and taste, and his singing is in many ways a delight. His chief lack is in variety of expression in the songs of more serious import. He phrases beautifully and with fine understanding, and his enunciation in all the four languages that he used yesterday was uncommonly good.

Mr. Whitney gave a programme of unconventional make-up and variety, reaching far outside the beaten tracks. He was at his best in Italian songs by Buononcini, Meyerbeer, Widor, Vannuccini, Giordani, and Gordigiani of a serious and lighter mood, and in some of the English songs with which he closed his programme, including an excerpt from one of Sullivan's operettas. He put the most spirit into Clark's "Tally-ho" song. He was more fortunate in these, in fact than in the songs by Schumann and Brahms that he gave, including the unsummar out very beautiful "Todesmelden", of the latter master. Worthy of note were the two songs "Frühlingslied" and "Es muss ein Wunderbares Sein" by Prof. Cornelius Rubner of Columbia University. Mr. Whitney possesses in an unusual degree the quality of charm, and it made his singing of his long and exacting programme a pleasure to hear from beginning to end. He had a large audience that listened with intelligent appreciation, and that called upon him to repeat Witzig's pretty little "Chanson de Mai."

MISS BARRYMORE IN TWO PLAYS.

"Cousin Kate" and "Carrots" Revived at the Hudson Theatre.

Ethel Barrymore's Cousin Kate in Hubert Henry Davis's comedy of that name, revived for a matinée at the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon, has lost none of the charm which made it a grateful stage figure of last season. The part serves to display Miss Barrymore's rather unique personality at its best, but it is hardly fair to attribute her success in it entirely to that fact. In the playing of the rôle she brings a very considerable amount of method to bear, and many of her best efforts are obtained by the combining of a natural charm of manner with some degree of art.

The matinée served excellently to emphasize this point, for Miss Barrymore appeared also in "Carrots," acting the rôle of the morbid little lad of Jules Renard's one-act study with appealing and sympathetic force. While it is true that she does not entirely lose her own identity in the part, her achievement comes so very near to complete characterization that it deserves the consideration extended to a genuine bit of art.

Miss Barrymore was ably assisted by Bruce McRae, whose Health Desmond has broadened, if anything, since it was last seen here. The improvement is especially noticeable in the lighter comedy passages, and there seems reason to hope that Mr. McRae will eventually develop into a comedian of very exceptional quality.

BRICK IS UP TO $9; MAKERS CELEBRATE

Have a Rousing Good Time at Their Annual Meeting.

HIRE THEATRE FOR EVENT

Tremendous Assault on Refreshments Followed by Vaudeville Show in Which All Helped.

A billion brick will be used in New York during 1905, and they will bring their makers higher prices than have been known for years. Indeed, the ten-dollar brick is regarded as by no means remote. This was the opinion of about 350 brickmakers who gathered yesterday noon at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in Thirty-fourth Street, and talked about the building outlook, for an hour or more before unlimbering for their annual jollification, which is known in the annals of the trade as the "Hot Air Convention."

They were as staid and sedate as bank Presidents while in executive session, but once they put the serious things of life aside they made college boys at a smoker look like weaklings. There was nothing too good for them, according to the ideas of the John B. Rose Company, which firm enacted the rôle of host.

There was a profusion of everything, from cocktails to vaudeville. White-headed manufacturers from Albany way, Haverstraw, and all along the Hudson cast dull care to the wind and joined in making things hum. There was no need for undue restraint. The entire building was chartered for the occasion. There were enough drinkables to float the Japanese Navy, and enough eatables to provision an army. The bill of fare set forth for their delectation read as follows:

Bisected bivalves.
Intermission entertainment.
Best of flowers—creme de la creme
Juicy Kansas cow with toadstool accompaniments.
French bullets in Irish shells.
Emaciated murphys croquetted.
Chorus girls' best friend a la Adelina.
Self-propelling web-footed young canary from Long Island with green grass.
French tarts. Aerial vegetables.
Toothless delight. Cow's fruit frozen.
a la Francaise.
Moon fruit de smellaurora
and
Sinkers.
Drunkards' salvation.

"Every man his own mixer," was the motto hanging over an improvised bar which occupied the entire width of the auditorium, and where, tier on tier, rose bottles of high and low degree.

As a precautionary measure the business session was held before the liquid array was unveiled. When it had ended a press committee, headed by H. N. Wood, President of the First National Bank of Haverstraw, where bricks grow to the exclusion of all other truck, gave out a statement. It was recited in this statement that the gathering of brickmakers was not to be taken as indicative of a Brick Trust. Natural conditions and the building boom were responsible for the $9 pinnacle reached by the brick, and if there was any further advance the law of supply and demand and that law alone would be to blame. It was pointed out that there had been a lessening of the output of brick in 1903. In 1904 there wasn't enough to go around. Naturally prices jumped a couple of dollars a thousand.

In 1904, 800,000,000 brick were used in New York City. The men who made them were all at yesterday's pow-wow. John B. Rose said that the opening of the Subway and the consequent Bronxward stride taken by the population of Manhattan Island meant that at least 200,000,000 more brick would be used this year than last.

When this statement had been given out there was a concerted move on the main hall, and soon corks were popping like musketry fire about the Che-Foo River. After a couple of hours' feasting, which was interspersed by music, the banqueters were well primed for the vaudeville show which wound up the day.

There were song and dance artists, comedy sketchists, and gymnasts. A few venturesome spirits in the audience assisted in the more difficult feats, while there was no man so lacking in public spirit as to fail to lend his voice in the vocal efforts.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE
OUT TO-DAY
Read my half-page advertisement in the other leading New York newspapers to-day.
THOMAS W. LAWSON

B. Altman & Co.
HAVE GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES
OF A NUMBER OF STYLES OF
WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SLIPPERS
AND
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR.
SHOE DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR.

You dine well on California Limited
Santa Fe
All the Way
Harvey dining-car meals
None so good anywhere else in the world
All transcontinental travelers say so
The verdict is unanimous
Compartment and Observation Pullmans, Buffet-Smoker and Harvey Dining-car Chicago to Los Angeles and 'Frisco
Ask G. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City

BARGAINS
in Genuine
CUT GLASS
before
STOCK TAKING
C. DORFLINGER & SONS,
3 and 5 West 19th St., and 36 Murray St.

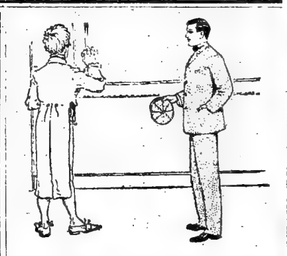

SAM FRANKO'S CONCERT.

Old Music by Vivaldi, Two Bachs, and Hasse in Mendelssohn Hall.

The second concert of Mr. Sam Franko's series devoted to old music, which was given in Mendelssohn Hall last evening, brought forward more of the delightful novelties of a century and two centuries ago that have been waiting for the modern antiquarians to rescue from oblivion. There were a concerto grosso by Antonio Vivaldi, whom the great Bach thought so highly of; the charming "cantata"—in the olden sense—for alto voice, orchestra and bells, "Schlage doch gewünschte stunde," by the great Bach himself; the symphony in G minor by the youngest of his sons, Johann Christoph, that Mr. Franko brought forward two years ago in Daly's Theatre, and the overture and ballet music by that Johann Adolph Hasse whose oratorio overture was played at the first concert Mr. Franko gave this season.

Vivaldi's concerto is a strong and muscular work that even to-day seems to justify the esteem that led Bach to transcribe it for the organ, with the contrast usual in works of its kind and period between the main body of the orchestra and the solo instruments, in this case the first instruments of the string quartette, known as the concertino. The first two movements are of especial beauty. Bach's cantata is unique in its kind and most charming; its most salient feature is the almost naïve employment of two bells among the instrumental forces to emphasize the stroke of the wished for hours for which the voice expresses longing. The vocal part is a simple and song-like melody, and in the orchestral part Bach has abstained from the contrapuntal treatment that was second nature to him, thereby enhancing the naïve spirit that chiefly characterizes the little work. Mme. Gertrude May Stein sang it with much beauty of voice and of style, and a delightful appreciation of its charm.

"Invest in the best securities," said Beau Brummell, "and see that they fit you."

WE'VE ABOUT 700 SACK SUITS IN MIXED CHEVIOTS, WORSTEDS AND THIBETS AT OUR BROADWAY STORE.

NEARLY AS MANY MORE AT COOPER SQUARE.

THEY WERE $15 TO $22. NOW:—

$12.

AT THE BROADWAY STORE THERE ARE ALL SIZES IN OVERCOATS IN TWO LOTS REDUCED FROM $30 TO $20 AND FROM $22 TO $15.

COOPER SQUARE AND BROOKLYN STORES, OPEN SATURDAY EVENING TILL 9.

B&K Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, below 32d st. . . . . Manhattan
Cooper Square, at 5th st. . . . . Manhattan
Fulton st. and Dekalb ave. . . . . Brooklyn

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Extra matinées of "Leah Kleschna" will be given on Lincoln's Birthday and on Washington's Birthday.

"Friguet," by Pierre Berton, and "Gyp," the novelist, will be produced at the Savoy Theatre on Jan. 21.

Thomas Broadhurst's drama, "The Holy City," will be given at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre soon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Harper's Book News
The Masquerader
It often happens that the Christmas holidays act as a barrier impeding the onward movement of a book. It is interesting to note that *The Masquerader* has swept aside any such interruption, and is attracting more readers than ever before.
Any one or two reviews of a book or play are apt to be misleading, but when all the reviews agree, their united judgment is so entirely right that one has no appeal. Take this latest astonishing novel and notice what the papers—all of them—are saying. What unusual enthusiasm! Listen, for instance, to the *Cleveland Leader*:
Hurry, hustle, hike! Don't waste a moment. Put on your hat or your bonnet, and rush to the nearest store for "The Masquerader." It's far and away the most interesting novel of the year, and it will be a long time before we get its equal.—*Cleveland Leader.*
Its very audacity of motive, of execution, of solution, almost takes one's breath away. The boldness of its denouement is sublime.—*Boston Transcript.*
The literary hit of the year if not of the generation. The best of it is, the story deserves all its success.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*
A masterly story.
At last in the output of mediocre novels there comes a story with a grip. "The Masquerader" is intensely absorbing.—*N. Y. Life-Boston Budget.*
Once caught in the current of interest, the reader is swept breathlessly to the end.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*
HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Referring again to Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, book "The Clansman" and the newspaper reviews—here are four more notices from widely separated parts of the country:
"It will be read regardless of its sectional bias."—*Boston Herald.*
"Intensely dramatic."—*Washington Post.*
"A book that grips."—*Toledo Blade.*
"An unforgettable book."—*Louisville Times.*
For sale everywhere. Illustrated by Keller. $1.50
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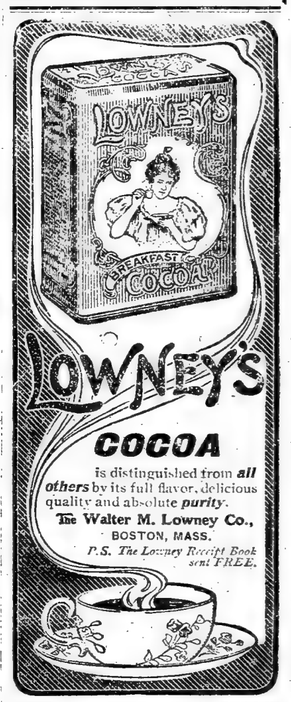

LOWNEY'S
COCOA
is distinguished from *all others* by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute *purity*.
The Walter M. Lowney Co., BOSTON, MASS.
P.S. The Lowney Receipt Book sent FREE.

Italy Abolishes Slavery in Africa.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The Italian Government has issued a decree providing for the abolition of slavery in Italy's East African colonies, which was first denounced years ago by the American Consul at Cairo. The terms of the decree are considered very liberal.

PRESIDENT'S NEW PLAN TO HELP OUR COMMERCE

Experimental Appointment of Special Agents Urged.

TO BE LEGATION ATTACHES

Mr. Loomis Proposes That Experts Travel in Various Countries to Investigate and Prepare Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President to-day sent a message to the Senate recommending favorable action on a suggestion made by Assistant Secretary Loomis for co-operation by the Departments of State and Commerce and Labor in collecting information concerning trade conditions in foreign countries. The President recommends that provision be made for the appointment of six special agents, to be called commercial attachés, who shall visit the different countries and make a study of industrial conditions.

The text of the President's message is as follows:

"I transmit herewith a communication from the Acting Secretary of State, accompanied by reports from the diplomatic and Consular officers, upon the feasibility of regular co-operation between the two branches of our foreign service for the better promotion of American industry and trade.

"Basing his conclusions upon the views expressed in these reports, the Acting Secretary recommends that provision be made for six special agents, with the diplomatic rank and title of commercial attaché, to be sent abroad to make practical trial of the proposed plan; to report to the Department of State conditions existing in different countries which might suggest modifications or changes in the general scheme; to prepare for the Department of Commerce and Labor reports upon commerce and manufactures or upon kindred topics of a more exhaustive and comprehensive character than is ordinarily obtainable at present, and to visit Consulates, examine their workings, and suggest such changes, either to the Consular officers or to the Department of State as would lend to the general improvement and strengthening of the service.

"It is proposed that these agents shall be chosen primarily for their expert knowledge, but shall be not merely specialists, except for particular investigations that might, from time to time, be required, but practical men of affairs with the experience best suited to fit them for their executive duties. It is suggested that the Consular Service might supply the best type of agents desired, and that, for this reason, and also because of the incentive to merit which would thus be provided, appointments should be made preferably from among those Consular officers who have demonstrated their special fitness and capacity.

"It will, in my opinion, be found upon examination that, while the measure proposed is a modest and more or less tentative one involving comparatively slight expense, it promises important and far-reaching consequences in the judicious strengthening of our whole foreign service in the interest of trade and the gradual development of capacities in it, but imperfectly available as yet, to make it fully adequate to the demands of our productive energy as a Nation.

"Agriculture in the United States has long been dependent for its prosperity upon the demand from abroad for its surplus products, and of late years our manufacturing industries have found that they were outstripping the capacity of even our enormous market and are now looking more and more to foreign consumption for relief from accumulating stocks. According to an estimate of the Department of Commerce and Labor our exports of manufactures in the calendar year 1904 will not only exceed the highest figures of any earlier year, but may probably pass the $500,000,000 line, as against $431,000,000 in the high-record year, the fiscal year 1900, $151,000,000 in 1880, $108,000,000 in 1880, $68,000,000 in 1870, and $40,000,000 in 1860.

"The magnitude and steady growth of this export movement from our workshops and factories are such as to suggest the grave importance of providing it with all the official apparatus necessary to its full and free development.

"It is generally admitted that in recent years the Consular Service, whatever may be its defects of system, has developed a commercial utility which has been of great practical value. It would be most regrettable, however, if this improvement, which has been brought about by the zeal and energy of individual Consuls rather than by the efforts of the service as a whole, and also, to a large extent, by the special direction of the Department of State, should be accepted as fully satisfying even present requirements, not to speak of the prospective demands of a rapidly expanding commerce.

"For this reason I cordially commend to the consideration of Congress the recommendations of the Acting Secretary of State looking to the gradual systematizing and equipment of the whole foreign service, by simple and inexpensive means, as an auxiliary responsive at all points to what may reasonably be expected of it by the great industrial and commercial interests which are so deeply concerned in enlarging their share of the world's trade.

"In view of the interest and importance of the subject to the public, and especially to the business community, I also suggest that authority be given for the printing of a special edition of 5,000 copies of the Acting Secretary's letter, together with the appended reports from diplomatic and Consular officers, of which 2,000 copies shall be for distribution by the Department of State."

The details of the proposed plan are set out in a long letter from Mr. Loomis, who points to the high pitch of efficiency to which the Consular Service has been raised in its function of supplying to American manufacturers and merchants information as to trade conditions in other countries. To carry forward this great work, he says, it is now proposed to utilize the superior resources of the United States Diplomatic Service in the collection and the dissemination of this class of information.

As an initial step, Mr. Loomis proposes the creation of a staff of capable experts. These officials, he says, could be made attachés of embassies or legations, which would afford special opportunities to secure information.

Mr. Loomis feels that this plan can be put into execution at a very small cost; in fact, he places the cost of the test at $50,000 a year. Each of the six agents would receive a salary of $3,000 and traveling expenses, and would be assigned, one to cover Austria, the Balkan States, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, and other countries of Northern Europe; one for France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean; the third for Great Britain and her dependencies; the fourth for Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; the fifth for Asia, more particularly Asiatic Russia, China, and Japan, and the sixth to be held in reserve for special service and particular missions to any part of the world.

Sioux War Bonnet for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—John Flinn, Superintendent of Indian Schools at Chamberlain, South Dakota, has presented the President with a Sioux war bonnet and a buckskin coat. These articles were secured by Dakota admirers of the President and sent by Agent Flinn.

Leaves Trust Fund for Nurse.

The will of Josephine Marié, who died on Jan. 11, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate it is believed, is worth more than $1,000,000. A trust fund is created to provide an annual income for the testator's nurse and friend, Catherine Quinn. The bulk of the property is bequeathed to Mrs. Marié's mother and sister, who live at 48 East Twenty-sixth Street.

WOMEN TESTIFY FOR SMOOT.

One Tells Senate Committee That He Is Not a Polygamist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Two prominent Gentile women of Utah were witnesses to-day in the Smoot inquiry before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Both women gave Senator Smoot an excellent reputation and testified that they would not vote for a polygamist.

Mrs. Mary G. Coulter of Ogden, wife of a physician, testified that she was a member of the Legislature that elected Mr. Smoot a Senator. Before voting for Mr. Smoot she ascertained that he was not a polygamist. Speaking of the Mormons in political affairs, she said they "sized up" very well with the Gentiles.

Mrs. W. H. Jones of Salt Lake, who said she went to Utah at sixteen years of age as a bride, and who has been prominently connected with the Liberal and Republican Parties in Utah, testified that neither she nor Senator Smoot had joined the Silver Republican Party, and said that both of them "had too much sense."

On cross-examination, the witness said she did not believe a polygamist could be elected to office by either Gentiles or Mormons.

"How about Mr. Roberts?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"That was so long ago I do not know. I was not working for Mr. Roberts, and I am glad you did not permit him to take his seat," she replied.

Prof. James A. Talmage of the University of Utah, an authority on the doctrine of the Mormon Church, was again on the stand, and admitted there was an obligation of chastity in the endowment ceremonies, but in answer to a question as to whether he could say what the obligation was that gave rise to the testimony concerning the alleged "oaths of vengeance," he said he could not remember, as it was many years since he took the endowment.

Col. Richard W. Young of Salt Lake, a former witness for Senator Smoot, was recalled, and said that the President of the Church had no power to affect a revelation after it had been sustained by the Church. He testified that he would consider a man and a woman who might have entered into plural marriage relations since the manifesto to be living in unlawful relations.

William Langton testified that James H. Wallis, Sr., who recently gave to the committee what he alleged to be the endowment oaths, could not be believed.

Glen Miller, formerly a United States Marshal in Utah, who has been a candidate for office several times, testified that he had defeated Mormon candidates in a strong Mormon district. He declared Mormons to be fair in politics, and that Mormon officials gave impartial administrations.

John W. Hughes of Salt Lake, editor of a weekly paper, affirmed that the sentiment among Gentiles was that President Smith was a fanatic in religion, but that he was thoroughly honest and was keeping the Church out of politics.

TERMS FOR NIEDRINGHAUS.

Must Repudiate Political Ally or Stand Defeat for Senate.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—The dead-lock in the Missouri Legislature over the election of a successor to United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell continues. The second joint session was held to-day, and after one ballot was cast without result was adjourned until to-morrow noon. The ballot resulted: Thomas K. Niedringhause, nominee of the Republican caucus, 81; Cockrell, 81; R. C. Kerens, 6; A. C. Pettijohn, 3, showing a loss since yesterday of 4 votes from Niedringhaus, 2 votes from Cockrell, and 1 vote from Kerens, due mostly to pairing and absences.

Vice Chairman Bothwell issued a call to-day for a meeting of the Republican State Committee on Monday afternoon to consider the situation. In view of the continuance of the dead-lock, the names of Gardner Lathrop of Kansas City and Cyrus P. Walbridge, formerly Mayor of St. Louis, now are mentioned as possible compromise candidates.

It is stated to-day, on the authority of a Kerens lieutenant, that the fight is not on Thomas K. Niedringhaus, but on Thomas J. Akins, and that unless Niedringhaus repudiates the National Committeeman he must stand defeat. National Committeeman Akins is now in Jefferson City.

A rumor gained circulation to-day that the men who supported L. F. Parker of St. Louis in the Republican caucus were preparing to switch from Niedringhaus in favor of Parker. Mr. Parker telegraphed to Representative Newton: "I hope every man who voted for me in the caucus will stand by the result of that caucus."

DELAY IN SWAYNE TRIAL.

Some Senators Want It Postponed Till Next Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In view of the prospect of an early presentation to the Senate of the House's articles of impeachment of Judge Swayne, many Senators were engaged to-day in considering the question.

Some Senators, especially Messrs. Frye and Hale, advanced the opinion that the case might be postponed until next session.

Speaker Cannon did not name the committee to present the articles of the House to-day, having information from Senators that they desired to have the matter delayed. There is a precedent for delay in presenting articles in impeachment cases until the day before the expiration of the term, which throws the trial into the next Congress. It rests with the House, however, to decide what course shall be pursued.

CASSATT HAS A RATE BILL.

Takes It to Washington After Railroad Conference in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived at the Capitol to-day from a conference with leading railroad men in New York, and, it is understood, brought with him a form of a bill dealing with the rate question which had been decided upon at this conference, and which he submitted to several Senators and Representatives.

After a brief interview with Senator Knox, he saw Senator Aldrich in the room of the Committee on Finance where he remained for some time in conversation with the Rhode Island Senator. While he was in the committee room a number of Senators were called from the Senate Chamber to meet the railroad President.

SENATE DEAL, CUT AND DRY.

Partisans Detail Plan to Seat Both Stephenson and La Follette.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.—The deal by which Isaac Stephenson, financial backer of Gov. La Follette, is to go to the United States Senate as successor to J. V. Quarles was closed to-day. A call will be issued to-morrow for a caucus next Monday night. Gov. La Follette will have a chance to refuse the nomination. He will get all the votes at the command of Lafollette and Stephenson on the first ballot.

Then he will decline and turn his strength to Stephenson, and if possible will transfer to the millionaire lumberman the votes for Esch and Cooper. In two years Stephenson is to resign, and La Follette is to be appointed in his place. These are the terms of the deal, as stated by partisans of both men. The Stephenson men, however, will try to prevent the Governor from getting a majority on the first ballot, for fear that he might not decline.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove 25c

MUNICIPAL PENSION BILL ALSO FUND TO PUSH IT

Measure Said To Be Favored by Mayor McClellan.

CIVIL SERVICE MEN BENEFIT

Are Said to Have an Organization That Has Become a Political Factor—Details of Their Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Ex-Assemblyman Jacob D. Remsen's interest in his bill providing for a retirement fund for the civil service employes of the City of New York did not end with his term in the Assembly. Mr. Remsen returned to Albany this week with the measure, and it was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Yale of Putnam, who says Mayor McClellan favors it. Mr. Remsen, it is understood, will look after its progress during the session.

It is declared that a fund has been raised by those who are interested in promoting the measure for the purpose of seeing that nothing is left undone to bring it to the attention of the Legislature in such a manner as will insure its passage. Already steps have been taken to secure the support of the Assemblymen and Senators from New York City. The bill affects all the civil service employes in Greater New York, and the understanding here is that they now have an organization that is becoming a political factor.

The measure adds a new title to Chapter 6 of the Greater New York charter, to be known as Title 7. It is to be designated "The Retirement Fund of the City of New York." It is provided that the Controller shall receive, have charge, and administer such funds and pay the annuities therefrom. He is to report on the state of the fund in January of each year. Those who render service for or to the Controller solely by virtue of his trusteeship of said fund cannot share in its benefits.

The Mayor, Controller, and City Chamberlain will constitute the retiring board. All applications for retirement must be acted upon by this board within ninety days from the date of filing. It is directed that the disbursements must not exceed the income or resources.

The fund is to consist of a certain percentage of employes' salaries; also "all moneys received from donations, legacies, gifts, bequests, or otherwise for or on account of said fund."

The provisions for the collection of moneys from the employes who will benefit are:

Those who have served less than five years shall have deducted monthly by the Controller 1 percentum of their salary or compensation, and turned into the retirement fund until such term of service shall have continued five years. For the next five years the ratio of deduction is to be 2 percentum, the third five years 3 percentum, the fourth five years 4 percentum, and the fifth period of five years 5 percentum. For the balance of service 6 percentum is to be deducted until the time of retirement.

Employes who have served more than five years and less than ten when they file application for participation in the workings of the fund are to pay 2 percentum until a ten-year period is completed.

It is provided that "no person shall be entitled to participate in the benefits of the fund unless he shall within three months from the date of its passage make application therefor, or if his services or employment shall commence subsequent to its passage, then within one year from the commencement of such service or employment."

Annuities cannot exceed $3,000. Not any are to be granted before Oct. 1. It is provided that those taking other positions after drawing a pension in the civil service of the State, county, or city, shall relinquish and forfeit the annuity allotted.

This section, however, exempts those who act merely as election officials upon election day and primary day or fulfill exclusively the duties of Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds.

McKEOWN WATER BILL AGAIN.

Measure That Failed Last Year Reintroduced in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—A bill which has for its object, among other things, the lifting of the embargo which Dutchess and Suffolk Counties have placed upon New York City in the matter of acquiring water rights therein, was introduced in the Assembly this morning by Assemblyman McKeown of the Second Kings. The measure was before the Legislature last year at the time when McKeown accused John T. Smith of Dutchess of being interested in Ramapo legislation, but it failed of passage.

The bill confers on the Supreme Court the power to grant permission for the appointment of Commissioners of appraisal whose duty it shall be to appraise and condemn lands adjoining streams the possession of which is desired for the extension of the water supply of the City of New York.

The second section of the bill makes it unlawful for any corporation organized for the purpose or engaged in the business of furnishing water to any municipality in the State to acquire the right to use for the purpose of furnishing water to any municipality in the State, any stream or waters, outside of such municipality, that afford the chief source of power to a mill or mills in any city or village of the State, the inhabitants thereof are chiefly dependent on such mill or mills for employment.

This section is believed to aim particularly at any further operations of the Ramapo Water Company within the State.

Bill to Aid Veterinary College.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19. Assemblyman Hartman introduced a bill to-day which provides that the State shall appropriate $25,000 annually for the support and maintenance of the veterinary college, now a part of New York University. The institution, which is situated in West Fifty-fourth Street, is to be known as the New York-American Veterinary College of New York University.

CRITICISE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Republicans Preparing for the Campaign Next Year.

The Republican County Committee, at its meeting last night, made the preliminary move in the campaign of the Republicans to capture the City Government next year.

William Halpin gave up the chair to Samuel S. Strasburger, and opened a discussion on what he termed "pertinent matters." Those were present conditions in New York City and the qualifications of the Republican Party to remedy them. Abraham Gruber had something to say about the bad condition of the streets and the lack of vigilance on the part of the police.

"I go out considerably in the evenings," said Mr. Gruber, "and for the last twelve nights I haven't seen a policeman on the upper west side."

The attitude of the Republican Party in the coming Mayoralty campaign will be thoroughly discussed, and in a measure determined at a dinner to be held to-night at the Republican Club.

State Chairman Odell, who came down from Newburg yesterday morning, returning in the afternoon, will be at the dinner, but Senators Platt and Depew and Gov. Higgins will not be present. Senator Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night from Washington and will remain over Sunday, but he will attend no conferences while in the city.

SEPARATED BY PARENTS COUPLE DIE TOGETHER

Hauser and Young Wife Take Poison in Park Hotel.

FAMILIES MADE TROUBLE

The Bride Had Returned to Her Home Within a Month After the Marriage Ceremony.

Because their families opposed their marriage, William Hauser, an employe of the New York Telephone Company, and Estelle Dore, his bride, decided to end their lives and their honeymoon at the same time. The union had not been happy. Four months ago the couple married, and for three months Mrs. Hauser had been back with her parents, at 496 Third Avenue, and the young husband with his mother and stepfather, in Forty-fourth Street.

Hauser was twenty-four years of age when he met Miss Dore, who was not yet twenty. He was hard working, temperate, and highly thought of by his employers. She had a place with a firm of neckwear manufacturers, at 117 Prince Street. It was love at first sight when she met Hauser at a dance, and their marriage followed quickly.

It was not many days before Mrs. Hauser was convinced that it was best for her to go back to her family. She took her marriage certificate and her wedding ring to her mother and announced that she had come home to stay. There was rejoicing in both families. Only the bride and bridegroom were dissatisfied.

They stood the separation until Wednesday morning, when Hauser met his wife in front of her home when she left for work at 7:30 o'clock. He had a short talk with her, and they boarded a car together. They went to the Park Hotel, Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street. There they registered at 8 o'clock as "A Warren and wife."

They were seemingly in good spirits, and Hauser told Charles Petersen, the proprietor, that they would only remain a day. They had no baggage, and paid for the room in advance. Yesterday morning the waiter who had served them two milk punches Wednesday afternoon knocked at their door and received no answer. He took it for granted that they were sleeping, and so reported. It was not until almost 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that Petersen suspected anything wrong. Then he and the waiter, C. Offenbach, put their shoulders to the door of the apartment and burst it open.

Hauser and his young wife were both dead. The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were called in, and Coroner Scholer was summoned. His investigation brought to light several letters which had passed between the couple prior to their last meeting. These letters established their identity.

They were just such letters as would be written by young people wedded in haste and parted by parental opposition. In one of them Mrs. Hauser reproached her husband for going to the theatre with another girl. In his reply he said that as she was denied to him by her mother and father he did not think that she should find fault with him for seeking recreation.

The glasses in which the milk punches had been served smelled strongly of carbolic acid, but as there was no trace of a bottle the Coroner thought Hauser had thrown it out of the window. He pronounced the case one of suicide.

Mr. Hauser, who married Hauser's mother after the death of her first husband, was at the Coroners' office, while Dr. Scholer was at the Park Hotel. He said that his stepson had married against the wishes of his mother, and that he had also disapproved of the match.

At the Dore home, in Third Avenue, the mother was very bitter against Hauser when she heard of the suicide.

"Her husband was absurdly jealous of her," she said, "and that led to all the trouble. He threatened her after she came back to us."

SUING FOR HIS CHILD.

Brooklyn Sanitary Inspector Brings Action Against Wife.

Mrs. Ella V. Herkimer, wife of Dr. Robert H. Herkimer, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department in Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday, with her two-year-old child Olivia V. Herkimer in response to a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Dr. Herkimer.

In his petition on which the writ was granted Dr. Herkimer averred that his wife was an insanely jealous person, possessed of a violent temper. He declared that she left him on Dec. 29 last, taking their child with her. In making a return to the writ, counsel for Mrs. Herkimer declared that Dr. Herkimer was not a fit person to have the custody of the child, because of his bad temper and his morals. The Justice sent the case to a referee. Both sides, it was said, would bring action for divorce.

FUND TO DEFEND POLICEMAN.

McLaughlin's Fellow-Officer Seems Mixed on the Subject.

The taking of testimony in the murder case against Policeman Frank McLaughlin of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who is accused of shooting and killing a negro watchman named John Patterson, was finished yesterday, and the summing up of the case will begin this morning.

Patrolman Brady was still on the stand when the hearing was resumed in the morning, and was asked how much he had contributed for the defense of the prisoner. Brady said at first that he did not know that any money had been raised for the purpose. Later, however, he said he thought the money had been raised by McLaughlin himself.

Inquiry Into Death in Sanitarium.

Coroner Leonard Ruoff, Jr., will hold an inquest this afternoon at Jamaica on the death of Mrs. Nora Boynton, widow of Melville C. Boynton, who was said to have committed suicide on Jan. 1 at Knickerbocker Hall, a private sanitarium at College Point. It has been intimated that Mrs. Boynton did not take the poison herself. Mrs. Florence Meenecke of 740 Franklin Avenue, who identified her aunt's body, will contest Mrs. Boynton's will, made just before she entered the sanitarium.

Running Away From Winter

Going to California on the Golden State Limited every mile is a mile away from winter—you literally run away from the Frost King—farther and farther south, and yet constantly toward the journey's end in sunny California.

And what a delightful trip it is—restful to a degree, with all the comforts of metropolitan life—a library, the magazines and daily papers, market reports, bath, barber, and the "best meals on wheels."

Golden State Limited

Leaves Chicago daily, 8.00 p. m., St. Louis 9.50 p. m.; arrives Los Angeles 2.45 p. m. third day after. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Send for beautifully illustrated booklet and reserve berths **now.**

Rock Island System

HAL S. RAY, Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent,
401 Broadway;
Uptown office, 373 5th Ave., cor. 35th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

January Clearance Sale

Art Merchandise at Large Price Concessions

Bronzes, Clocks, Marbles & Novelties, 10% to 40% dis.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., 10% to 40% discount.
Leather Goods, Favors, &c., 25% to 50% discount.

Large assortments at a wide variety of prices.

Camerden & Forster,
450 Fifth Ave., at 40th St.

THE "HOPE SYSTEM" TAG

A unique feature of the public sale of the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company's stocks is the "tag" showing the discounts—15%, 25%, 35%, 50% and 65% off the Taylor prices. A child of six years can readily understand it. Where the 15% tag is in evidence the merchandise is of the staple character, and the Taylor price was originally very low—in most instances already reduced. The 25% and 35% reductions show merchandise of a strictly seasonable character; and the 50% and 65% indicate broken lots, or numbers that must be disposed of at once.

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY
SIG. HIRSH, PRES.

THE "HOPE SYSTEM" STAFF

All the former employees of the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company will be found in attendance, and as many of them have a large circle of patrons we make this public announcement. Our large additional sales force has been made up from the ranks of those unemployed since the Christmas Holidays. Saleswomen of experience will be found in the men's furnishing and boys' clothing sections; and extra salesmen of good standing and experience from the great stores, in all our other sections. The various departments are in charge of men of experience and tact.

The second week of the public sale of the FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING COMPANY'S superior stock of men's and boys' wear opens to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. All sections have been reinforced with merchandise from the reserve stocks and new arrivals from the tailor shops. (Our purchase included goods in process of manufacture as well as woollens in the piece.) Many of the broken lines have been dropped down to **HIGHER PERCENTAGES.** This is rather a paradox. But the "Hope System" is peculiar. For instance, an article marked 15% off is dropped **down** to 25% off. Naturally the values to-morrow will be more sensational and far-reaching than they were on the opening day. Come as early as possible, as the picking will be to your advantage. To-morrow we will endeavor to fully demonstrate the far-reaching benefits of our business motto:

DEEDS NOT WORDS

The Hat Store.

DERBYS. All Shapes, Blocks **& ALPINES,** and Dimensions:
"Taylor" price $3.00....35%—$1.95
" " 2.00....35%— 1.30
FINE QUALITY FUR CAPS.
"Taylor" price $6.00....50%—$3.00
" " 2.50....35%— 1.62
(On Sale—Main Floor.)

The Men's Trousers

The greatest collection of Fine Trousers, that fit. Made of tested fabrics.—
"Taylor" price $4.50....25%—$3.38
" " 3.00....25%— 2.25
" " 2.50....25%— 1.88

Men's Suits & Overcoats.

Many of these are "Orphans" & "Odd" Garments.

$8.13 { Your Unrestricted Choice for Saturday } $8.13
(On Sale—Subway Store.)

Men's Winter Overcoats.

FUR LINED GREAT COATS. Magnificent garments for all outdoor Winter sport and evening wear.
"Taylor" price, $60.....25%—$45
These Coats are lined throughout with Nutria.

SURTOUTS & PADDOCKS. These ultra fashionable over-garments in both black and Oxford mixed.
"Taylor" price, $35....35%—$22.75

OVERCOATS, ALL LENGTHS. Splendid fabrics, rich colorings, many "Silk Lined."
"Taylor" price, $25....35%—$16.25

EXCEPTIONAL OVERCOAT DISPLAY,
Comprising, Bell, Pool, Tourist, Paddock, Surtout and Chesterfield Coats; all textures—black, oxford and fancy colorings. A great number are genuine "Cravenette" Proof—all grouped for to-morrow at.....$11.25
(On Sale—Main Floor.)

Men's Furnishings.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, PLAITED, or Plain Bosoms, celebrated makes (we mention no name).
"Taylor" price, $1.00....35%—65c

FAMOUS "PRESIDENT" SUSPENDERS.
"Taylor" price, 50c.....35%—32c

"TAYLOR" COLLARS & CUFFS.
Collars, 10c.....50%—5c
Cuffs, 15c.....35%—10c

"TAYLOR" NECKWEAR.
Foreign Novelties All Shapes. $1.50....65%—52c
Great Selection { 50c....35%—32c / 35c....50%—17c

LAMB'S WOOL UNDERWEAR.
"Taylor" price, $1.50.....35%—97c
Tiffany Balbriggan, Wright's Natural Wool, Camel's Hair, etc.
"Taylor" Special, $1.00....35%—65c

JERSEY RIBBED UNDERWEAR.
"Taylor" price, 50c.....35%—32c

LADIES' (Pure Silk) UMBRELLAS, NOW.....70c
High-Class Jewelry for Gentlemen.
"Taylor" price, $1.00...65%—35c

Men's Winter Suits.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO COATS AND VESTS. Finest quality West of England Dress Worsted. Majority pure silk lined. Perfect models. High-class tailoring. All in one group. Choice now **$16.87.**

PRINCE ALBERT COATS & VESTS. Oxford mixed Vicuna soft finish, silk faced lapels.
"Taylor" price $20..35%—$13.00

NOBBY EFFECTS AND STAPLES. Suits both single and double breasted models for all builds. Fine qualities.
"Taylor" price $20..35%—$13.00

A GREAT SELECTION OF SUITS comprising: Worsted cheviots, tweeds, thibets, double and twist and cassimeres. All of higher pedigree. Assortments broken during the past week. All grouped for to-morrow at.....$11.25
(On Sale—Main Floor.)

The Boys' Clothing.

Here the "Hope System" Tag has done some great work for the thrifty mothers and fathers.

BOYS' SUITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
"Taylor" price, $2.50....50%—$1.25

BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS
"Taylor" price, $3.50....50%—$1.75

SPLENDID SUITS.
"Taylor" price, $4.50....35%—$2.93

SUITS and OVERCOATS.
"Taylor" price, $6.00....35%—$3.90.

BOYS' SHORT TROUSERS.
50c.....35%—32c | 85c.....35%—55c

YOUTHS' SUITS and OVERCOATS.
"Taylor" price, $10.00...50%—$5.00

MEN'S FANCY WAISTCOATS.
$4.....35%—$2.60 | $2.50.....35%—$1.63
(On Sale—Subway Store.)

NOTE: The public sale as well as the entire management of the Hope Clothing Company's store is in personal charge of the Hirsh Brothers and, as they have stated during the past week week, they're most anxious to make this sale a public reception, in order to get personally acquainted with their future patrons, and they will endeavor in all ways to uphold their motto: "Deeds, not words."

Broadway, STEWART BUILDING, Chambers St.

NOVEL ELECTRIC AUTO IN THE GARDEN SHOW

American-Built Landau to be Shipped for Use in London.

SMALL CARRIAGES IN DEMAND

New Cars Received at the Importers' Exhibition—Trophies for the Ormond Races to be Taken Away.

So much has been heard recently of the importation of foreign automobiles to this country that it was a decided relief yesterday to learn that an American manufacturer of electric vehicles is to ship to London to-morrow an elaborate Colonial-style landau. The carriage was exhibited yesterday in the Madison Square Garden show, and was viewed by so large a number of spectators that it was at times impossible to get close to it, in order to admire the artistic lines.

The landau has been sold to Miss Emily B. Griggsby of London, a sister-in-law of Charles T. Yerkes. The cost of the carriage was $7,500, and over eighteen months were spent in its manufacture. The frame of the vehicle, which is ten feet long, was made at the company's shops in Hartford, and the battery boxes and carriage body were made in New Haven. The body is hung upon enormous swinging springs. As the carriage door opens, two steps are let down for entrance. Four persons may be easily accommodated on the two broad seats, richly upholstered in blue. On one side is a small clock in a leather case, while a cardcase, with a pocket for smelling salts, is fastened on the opposite side. The electric batteries contain sixty-eight cells, giving a speed of fifteen to sixteen miles an hour and a run of forty miles on a single charge.

There is a growing demand for small electric carriages. Once so expensive, the improvements in recent years now render it possible to secure a neat runabout, with a single seat for two persons, for $900, while a trifle larger one, with a top, comes at $1,350. Forty miles on one charge is about the limit, but $5 a month will usually supply all the electricity needed.

One manufacturer explained yesterday the large amount of buying by the fact that after looking over the machines intending purchasers realize that the reliable machines have now reached a standard design, so that future improvements are to be looked for chiefly in the direction of perfection of details. The best cars all have pressed steel frames, the motors in front under a bonnet, divided front seats, side entrances, and most of them use the wheel steering device. A wide variety of vehicles with tops are shown, but the limousine seems to be the most popular; that is entirely inclosed, with the phaeton top leading it a close race.

Never before has such an array of small articles for the use of the motor car or of the driver been gathered together under one roof. The prices of some of these accessories form interesting comparisons: For instance, the cheapest horn costs 60 cents and the dearest $14. The cheapest article called a fur coat is offered for $12, while the most expensive is a $400 mink coat. The extremes in goggles run from 15 cents to $5, and rubber tires range from $13 to $120 a pair. Complete machines may be found all the way from $375 for a diminutive runabout to $8,000 for a forty horse power covered top touring car, containing all the necessary and luxurious improvements.

As an indication of the tendency for touring cars of fairly large horse power, it is worth noting that of twenty-five sales made of a popular car only two were of sixty horse power, while twelve were of thirty-five horse power and eleven were of twenty-four horse power. Commodore P. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club ordered two large gasoline cars.

Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce was among the visitors at the Garden yesterday afternoon, and he stopped frequently to examine the complicated mechanism of the larger American cars. Others who were present were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Dill, Thomas A. Edison, Col. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Straus, Alfred H. Post, Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Mc'Cabe, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. McCarter Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Hyatt Browne, Emerson Brooks, Henri Bournier, Sylvester Byrnes, Reuben J. Rogers, Robert A. McCurdy, M. M. Belding, Harry S. Harkness, and S. Ellis Stokes.

The Importers' Automobile Show, in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, attracted a large number of visitors. Half a dozen new cars were received, and their graceful lines, direct from the best workshops of Paris carriage builders, were eyecatchingly similar. A number of the Ormond racing trophies that have been exhibited in the different stands will be packed up to-day for Florida, where they will be awarded to the victorious racers in the big events next week.

RACING AUTO DAMAGED.

Vandal Hammers Mechanism of E. M. Steck's French Car at Ormond.

Word was received last night at the Importers' Automobile Show in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall of a serious injury to the racing car owned by Edward M. Steck, now at Ormond, Florida. The car is an 80-horse-power French machine of the latest make, and is entered in twelve of the leading events in next week's races. F. de la Roche, the American agent for this foreign car, said that the car had been deliberately smashed with a hammer, the valves on top of the engine having been hammered almost flat. He denounced the deed as one of the most villainous acts of vandalism that has occurred in automobiling in a long time.

"The damage was of such a nature that it could not possibly be made in an accident while running the machine," he added.

One of his salesmen said that extreme care was necessary at Florida to protect the racing cars.

"You know what Vanderbilt does with his cars?" he explained. "He keeps it locked when not in use in an iron cage."

The first report of the damage to Mr. Steck's car was that it could not be repaired before the race. A later account said that with immediate work the machine might be put in shape for racing, and five mechanics were at once dispatched to Florida yesterday afternoon.

The owner of the car is a wealthy Pittsburg resident who frequently spends part of his Winters at Ormond, and he was recently elected President of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association. The cup which he expects the racing next week will be given Mr. Steck has been driving the car on the beach during the past week, and it is reported that he has been doing a mile close to forty seconds. The car is entered in the mile and 100-mile championship events, besides others.

MOTOR BOAT TO CROSS OCEAN

Lewis Nixon's Powerful Craft Will Start Next Week for Europe.

An American motorboat will make the first attempt to cross the Atlantic next week. The boat is owned by Lewis Nixon and has been built at his shipbuilding yards at Perth Amboy. It is 90 feet long and is equipped with two powerful gasolene engines of 500 horse power each, and is supplied with twin screws. It is reported that in recent trial trips the boat has gone at an average of twenty-six miles an hour.

A crew of ten men will have charge of the boat. Capt. Luce, formerly of the American Steamship Line, will command the craft, and Philip Adams will be chief engineer. Adams is a practical automobilist and has driven racing cars in track meets. Harry Hill, a mechanician, who rode with Frank Croker in the Vanderbilt Cup race, will be assistant engineer.

The boat has been named the Gregory, and it will go direct to the Mediterranean. Mr. Nixon is now abroad, and it is his intention to enter this new boat in the coming motorboat races at Nice.

INTER-CITY BILLIARDS.

Seven Amateurs Enter for Championship Tournament Next Week.

Seven amateur billiardists have entered for the Class B inter-city championship, to be held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City will be represented in the competitions. From this city the competitors are Albert Loowenberg, winner of the recent Class B metropolitan championship; William Gershel, H. B. Coleman, F. M. Canda, and Louis L. Servatius. C. E. White of the Hanover Club represents Brooklyn. He was the winner of the Fifth Avenue tournament last season. J. C. Van Vleeck enters from Jersey City.

The tournament will begin next Monday night, Jan. 23, in Maurice Daly's Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. The draw for the opening round of matches has not yet been made, but will be arranged to-morrow. All of the competitions will be of 250 points duration at fourteen-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk. Each of the players entered is equal to making averages of from five to ten and runs of fifty or more carroms. They have been practicing diligently, and a closely contested tournament is looked forward to by the followers of the sport.

AMERICAN TROTTERS HOME.

Three Horses for George H. Ketcham Back from English Campaign.

Three American trotting-bred horses, fresh from a campaign in England, arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Manitou, in care of John D. King, Superintendent of George H. Ketcham's farm at Toledo. The trotters are Croecia, a highly tried trotter which raced in three untimed races in England and so is eligible for the "green" classes in this country; Rhoda Fenand, (2:11¼,) pacer, and Eggnog, (2:20¾,) trotter. Of the trio Croecia, which is of the blood of Mr. Ketcham's world's champion trotting stallion Cresceus, is regarded as the most valuable, the campaign in England having been made as an experiment, as Mr. Ketcham intended to retain the horse for his own use. The three horses, after being landed, were quartered in a livery stable to wait until they can be shipped to Toledo, Ohio, for Mr. Ketcham's breeding farm.

LONG SHOTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Lord French, 50 to 1, and Two Others at 30 to 1 Won.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—With a thin coating of mud on the going, three horses that were not expected to win, even by their own owners, came home in front. The first was Lord French in the six-furlong condition race which had Chamblee for favorite, possibly on account of the presence of Jack Martin on his back. Fruit, which was well supported, gave an excellent promise of winning until well down to the sixteenth pole, but was nosed out by Lord French, which nobody fancied at the long price of 50 to 1.

Semper Vivax in the nine-furlong race at 30 to 1 galloped home first, beating Male Hanlon. Merry Acrobat took the second race in a common gallop.

Trapper, regarded by many as the best of the Derby candidates thus far shown, was a strong favorite in the fourth race, but performed so poorly that the stewards ordered the refusal of his entry in future for inconsistency. The colt will be allowed to fulfill his stake engagements. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs—Won by Slowpoke, 102 pounds, (Nicol,) 4 to 1; Simplicity, 104, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 5, second; Queen Esther, 102, (Robbins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03 3-5. Moorish Damsel, Korea, Diamond Betty, Fair Calypso, Clique, and San Felicita also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile—Won by Merry Acrobat, 125 pounds, (Baird,) 2 to 1; Decoration, 112, (Cocolo,) 10 to 1, second; Misanthrope, 105, (Nicol,) 9 to 10, third. Time—1:48. Tristram Shandy, Rudaback, Conor, Missile, and Velos also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Lord French, 102 pounds, (Robbins,) 50 to 1; Fruit, 86, (Auburchon,) 18 to 5, second; King Rose, 102, (J. McIntyre,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Chamblee, Bessie Mc., Malster, Gladiator, National, and Location also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Matador, 99 pounds, (Nicol,) 9 to 2; St. Tammany, 110, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, second; Trapper, 105, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 10, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Saladin, Agnes Virginia, Flight, and Algetha also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three and a half furlongs—Won by Jim McGinnis, 110 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 30 to 1; Verdant, 110, (Dominick,) 7 to 10, second; Blue Grass Lad, 110, (T. Dean,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:44 4-5. Chauncey Olcott, Dr. McUher, Libergore, and Desoto also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth—Won by Semper Vivax, 103 pounds, (Cocolo,) 30 to 1; Mal Hanlon, 110, (Gannon,) 13 to 5, second; Lou M., 93, (J. Hennessy,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:00 4-5. Reveille, Roger Smith, Harpoon, Hoodwink, and Curtmaid also ran.

Two Oakland Favorites Win.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The favorites to land at Oakland this afternoon were Batidor and Briers. The "baby" race was taken by Rusy Boy, a filly, by First Tenor, while Southern Lady, a 50-to-1 shot, came in second. Langford Jones, at 15 to 1, won the mile and a quarter race in easy style from Glenarmon, the favorite.

Squire Johnson carried the money of the talent in the last race, but Salable, ridden by Dacis, proved an easy winner, while Bob Logan was an easy second.

Claude has the top weight of 135 in the Speyside Handicap to be run Saturday. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Busy Bee, 98 pounds, (Clarke,) 6 to 1, won; Southern Lady, 108, (Mearns,) 20 to 1, second; Rebeta, 108, (Bullman,) 4 to 5, third. Time—0:37¼. Scallons, Bellona, Miss Topsy, Yearning, and Petaluma also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Batidor, 112 pounds, (Minder,) 9 to 5, won; The Hawaiian, 107, (Bonner,) 6 to 1, second; Emma Rouhold, 100, (Graham,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Saito, Presidio, Tommy Tucker, Trapwetter, Victoria, Georgia Black, and Purcdale also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Mabel Bates, 105 pounds, (Michaels,) 7 to 1, won; Mogreor, 106, (Davis,) 3 to 1, second; Dud, 105, (Bell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:11¾. San Jose, The Colt, Norine, Mizpah, Cascades, Granite, Lady Fashion, and Mika also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Briers, 104 pounds, (Davis,) 11 to 10, won; War Times, 101, (Bonner,) 13 to 5, second; Barrack, 110, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Planeur, Isbellita, Hellas, and Box Elder also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Langford James, 104 pounds, (Bell,) 10 to 1, won; Gigmaron, 108, (Minder,) 7 to 5, second; Theodora L., 107, (Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:14¾. Thorndale, Miracle II., Cinnabar, Gingaray, and Frank Woods also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Salable, 103 pounds, (Davis,) 5 to 2, won; Bob Ragon, 110, (Minder,) 7 to 2, second; Squire Johnson, 110, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:16¾. Big Beach and My Order also ran.

The Winners at Essex Park.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 19.—Two long shots won the first two races at Essex Park to-day, and favorites were regularly bowled over until the fifth and sixth races, which Massa and Falkland won. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Velasquez, 112 pounds, (Hoffler,) 10 to 1; Oudon, 106, (Sperling,) 7 to 5, second; Sol Smith, 111, (Greson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Marchioness, Rack Number, Miss Anthony, Willie Gregg, Bensonhurst, and Rosecourt also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Canadarie, 114 pounds, (Feicht,) 15 to 1; Moorish, 104, (Wenrick,) 6 to 1, second; Bill Knight, 106, (McLaughlin,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:21. Goody Two Shoes, Orpheum, Marco, and Clifton Boy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Nervator, 112 pounds, (Troxler,) 2 to 1; Mimon, 104, (Sperling,) 6 to 5, second; Sandowne, 107, (Hoach,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Maggie Lewbre, Locket, Erema, and Iole also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three furlongs. Country Club Stakes. Won by Lady Charade, 105 pounds, (Feicht,) 4 to 1; Rosebury, 114, (McLaughlin,) even, second; Belden, 118, (Sperling,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:36. Pretty Nellie, Mountain Girl, and Romany Rye also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Massa, 111 pounds, (Sperling,) 7 to 10; All Scarlet, 100, (Goodrich,) 20 to 1, second; Platoon, 105, (McLaughlin,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:21¾. Arcflight, Bowling Butte, Erste Platz, and Gaven C. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Won by Falkland, 105 pounds, (McLaughlin,) even; Memphion, 110, (Higgins,) 3 to 1, second; Dawson, 107, (Dichson,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:45. Peggy Mine, Courant, O'Reilly, and Kilmorle also ran.

Officers of Saratoga Racing Association

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Saratoga Racing Association, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, F. R. Hitchcock; Vice President, Harry Payne Whitney; Secretary and Treasurer, Andrew Miller; Executive Committee—F. R. Hitchcock, H. P. Whitney, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, R. L. Wilson, Jr., and T. Hitchcock, Jr.

Prof. Hibbard's Article on Football.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 16 there appeared an article suggesting changes to the college football rules, whereby the greatest danger would be eliminated, and to prevent what was termed "the intentional and successful attempts to injure an opponent." Credit for the article was given to A. W. Smith, Director of Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering of Cornell University. The article, however, was written by H. Wade Hibbard, Professor of Mechanical Engineering of Railways at Cornell.

AUTOMOBILES.

AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

CADILLAC

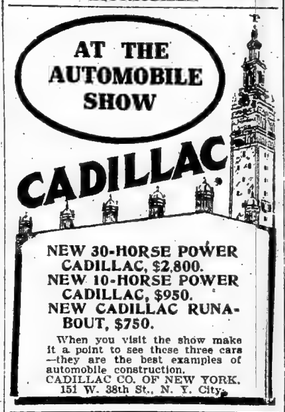

NEW 30-HORSE POWER CADILLAC, $2,800.
NEW 10-HORSE POWER CADILLAC, $950.
NEW CADILLAC RUNABOUT, $750.

When you visit the show make it a point to see these three cars—they are the best examples of automobile construction.
CADILLAC CO. OF NEW YORK.
151 W. 38th St., N. Y. City.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS VEXED OVER DATES

Main Trouble Hinges on the Action of Owners of Morris Park.

TRACK MANAGERS MUST AGREE

If Racing Schedule Includes New York Jockey Club, Seven Other Tracks Must Be Reconciled.

The division of dates for racing this year in the metropolitan district has put before the turf authorities of New York a problem of unusual perplexity, and, though the schedule is overdue, there has been not the least intimation of how the time available will be apportioned. The Stewards of The Jockey Club, who perform the task of arranging a date schedule as nearly as possible to the satisfaction of all the racing associations concerned, failed to agree on a division of dates at the last meeting because the several interests most concerned could not come to an amicable understanding.

The first cause of the complication that must be settled is the transfer of the place of racing for the Westchester Racing Association from the leased course of Morris Park to the new Belmont Park track, which has been completed at a great cost, and, according to plans announced, is to be opened to racing this year. The Westchester Club has conducted racing since 1895, when, after the New York Jockey Club abandoned the sport and declared off a big list of stakes under stress of the Constitutional amendment, which wiped out the racing law known as the Ives bill, the Westchester Club was formed and leased the New York Jockey Club's Morris Park track. Allied with the other racing clubs of New York, the Westchester Club has had a great part in bringing about the present prosperity of the turf, the charter held by the New York Jockey Club in the meantime being dormant.

When it seemed settled that the Morris Park track soon must be converted to other purposes, the Westchester Racing Association put into operation the plans that have been completed in the construction of the $3,000,000 plant at Belmont Park, which is to be the home of the association in future. This meant the giving up of the Morris Park track to the owners of that property, the J. A. Morris estate, the lease on the track terminating last Fall. Since the Morris Park track was thrown back on the hands of the owners, the report has been persistent that Alfred Hennen and David Hennen Morris would revive the charter of the original club, which raced at Morris Park, and ask for dates for the New York Jockey Club.

On this rests the difficulty of arranging the date schedule. Under the State law each racing association conducting racing in New York must secure a license each year from the State Racing Commission. The New York Jockey Club, taking it for granted that its charter still is in effect, has first to be licensed before it can make any preparation for racing in 1905, and the question is to be determined whether the State Racing Commission will see fit to license a club which has made no move in racing for nearly ten years.

For Belmont Park it was expected that about the same dates that the Westchester Club usually secured would be available this season, but there now is a general belief that the latter organization would prefer dates a trifle later in the Spring and earlier in the Fall as better suited to its purposes in racing on Long Island.

Until the interests of all the tracks concerned in making racing about New York have been considered, the dates for 1905 will not be allotted by The Jockey Club. In the allotment other things than the contentions of the Westchester Racing Association and the possible demands of The New York Jockey Club must be considered, for even should there be no attempt by the latter to hold race meetings, there remain seven clubs among whom the time open to racing must be apportioned, and any change in the schedule of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting would cause a general shifting of the dates of other clubs.

Under the law, racing in New York is allowed between April 15 and Nov. 15, seven months in all, which, this season, leaving out thirty-one Sundays, will permit of racing on 183 days. Divided among the seven existing associations, there would be twenty-six days available for each association, without conflict in dates. To secure open time for the Saratoga Association, which in the past two years has conducted a short midsummer meeting at a time when all the tracks around New York City were closed, that association has accepted fewer racing days, the surplus time then being divided among the metropolitan tracks.

Should The New York Jockey Club come in, there will be eight clubs among whom to divide the 183 days, giving each twenty-three days, with a single day less to some one club. A new difficulty will be to so divide the time as to permit of open dates for Saratoga, to 5, second; Sandowne, 107, (Hoach,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Maggie Lewbre, Locket, Erema, and Iole also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three furlongs. Country Club Stakes. Won by Lady Charade, 105 pounds, (Feicht,) 4 to 1; Rosebury, 114, (McLaughlin,) even, second; Belden, 118, (Sperling,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:36. Pretty Nellie, Mountain Girl, and Romany Rye also ran.

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CRESCENT HOCKEY TEAM WON

Extra Period Necessary to Beat New York A. C. Seven.

Superiority in shooting goals won the hockey match last night for the Crescent Athletic Club seven. They defeated the New York Athletic Club by the score of 3 to 2 on the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink. The contest was in the Amateur League championship series, in which the Crescent team has a clean score of victories and lead for the honors.

An extra period was played, the first this season, as the New York Athletic Club tied the score in the second half, after the tally had been 2 to 0 against them. The extra period was brought to an end by a cleanly shot goal by Liffton, who easily surpassed any of the men on the Crescent side.

Right from the first face-off the playing was of the fiercest description. It was clean, straight hockey, but with all the attendant hazardousness and recklessness of violent body checking and slashing stick work. Fenwick of the New Yorks received the butt of a stick in his ribs in a scrimmage in front of the Crescent goal. He fell and writhed on the ice, and had to be carried to the side and patched up for ten minutes before he could go on. The rubber disk was driven from one end of the ice to the other as the teams madly skated after it. Once it bounded in the New York goal, but the count was not allowed.

Near the end of the first half the playing was particularly severe and men were sprawling about the ice because of the terrific body checking and the tripping. Coolican was hurled against the sideboarding and badly bruised, coming into collision with O'Flynn. Just as the half was ending Shiebler got the puck near one side of the rink and drove it in, scoring for Crescent within a few seconds of the clang of the bell.

Fast work of the keenest sort characterized the second half. Dobby again scored for Crescent out of a scrimmage. This was followed by a pretty goal for New York, their first, by Stewart, from a carry up the ice by Fenwick. Stewart also tied the score by a long shot from the centre of the ice just as the half ended.

In the extra period there was an abundance of rushing. It, but Liffton soon scored, and the match was over without any serious casualties. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	New York A. C.
Hallock	Goal	Willigus
Flynn	Point	Hunt
Wall	Cover point	Fenwick
Dobby	Forward	Hoblitz
Liffton	Forward	Hallen
Shirreff	Forward	Stewart
Shiebler	Forward	Coolican

Goals—Shiebler, Dobby, Stewart, (2,) Liffton.
Referee—Rupert Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes and extra period.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM COMING.

Hurlingham Secretary Says Invitation Is Likely to be Accepted.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Major Green, Secretary of the Hurlingam Club, who had been interviewed with reference to the invitation of the American Polo Association to send a team to the United States, said he was unable to state definitely what action would be taken until the formal invitation is received. He thought, however, that the club would probably accept. The greatest difficulty, Major Green explained, is the expenses, but he thought that plans might matured so that a strong team could be sent to America.

The members of the Polo Association decided at a meeting held at the office of the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, in this city last week, to extend a formal invitation to the Englishmen to visit America next season, and besides playing an international match, it is the intention to arrange a series of special games for the visitors. This coming visit of the Englishmen will not affect the status of the polo cup now held by the Hurlingham Club, as it will be necessary for an American team to win the cup on English grounds. The effort made two years ago was unsuccessful, although the American players won one game of the three.

Gymnastic Exhibition at N. Y. U.

The first gymnastic exhibition of the season, P. M. Kerupf of the University of Pennsylvania, the intercollegiate and Amateur Athletic Union champion on the flying rings; J. F. Otis of Princeton, a former champion on the rings; E. S. Peck, Captain of the New York University team last season and present champion on the side horse, and W. C. Belcher, who captained the New York team for two years, and was a prominent point winner in the intercollegiates, are some of the stars who will appear. Manager Meade has secured Prof. Hegashi to give an exhibition of jiu jitsu wrestling. He will meet C. C. Cragin, Captain-elect of the football team and T. T. Reilley, who captained the football team last season. Another attraction will be a three-round catch-as-catch-can wrestling contest between R. Weber and W. Foreman of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club.

Bowling Troubles May Be Adjusted.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—Milwaukee officials of the American Bowling Congress, which will have its annual tournament here in a few weeks, are anxious that the war with the New York bowlers be settled. There is every belief here that the trouble will be adjusted, probably by the granting of most of the demands of the New Yorkers. It will be remembered that the Milwaukee delegates to the congress in Cleveland were in favor of the mutualization of the two organizations, and on a recent visit to New York Charles Mol, representing the National organization, was said to have come to an informal agreement with the New Yorkers. The differences were so near adjustment that nearly 100 New York bowlers are expected at the National tournament.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

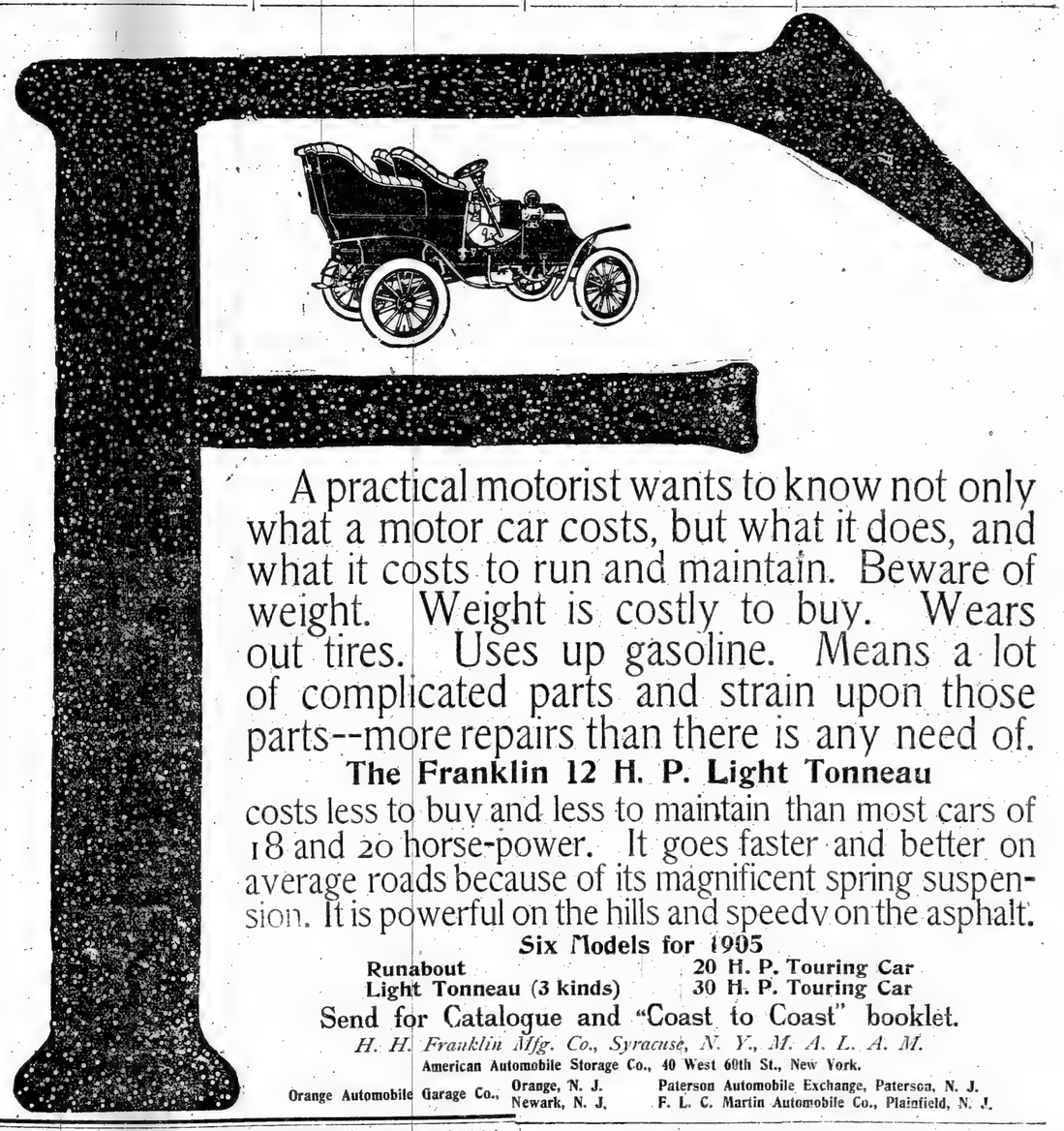

A practical motorist wants to know not only what a motor car costs, but what it does, and what it costs to run and maintain. Beware of weight. Weight is costly to buy. Wears out tires. Uses up gasoline. Means a lot of complicated parts and strain upon those parts--more repairs than there is any need of.

The Franklin 12 H. P. Light Tonneau

costs less to buy and less to maintain than most cars of 18 and 20 horse-power. It goes faster and better on average roads because of its magnificent spring suspension. It is powerful on the hills and speedy on the asphalt.

Six Models for 1905

Runabout — 20 H. P. Touring Car
Light Tonneau (3 kinds) — 30 H. P. Touring Car

Send for Catalogue and "Coast to Coast" booklet.

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Orange Automobile Garage Co., Orange, N. J.
Newark, N. J. — Paterson Automobile Exchange, Paterson, N. J.
F. L. C. Martin Automobile Co., Plainfield, N. J.

OFFERED TO TAKE $5,000, JURY GAVE HER $20,000

Little Joke of Jurors in Street Car Damage Case.

LONG WRANGLE OVER $250

$4,750, Said Railway Lawyers; $5,000, Said Mrs. Hart's Counsel—Then the Jury Spoke Up Louder Yet.

Mrs. Cary W. Hart, who sued the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $25,000 damages for injuries received in a surface car collision, was a greatly surprised woman yesterday when a jury in Part IV. of the Supreme Court brought in its verdict. There were a lot of other surprised people in the courtroom, too.

Mrs. Hart testified that she was injured while riding in an Eighth Avenue car one day in 1902. The car in which she rode collided with another of the same line on Central Park West near Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Hart was among those injured, and her family physician said that she would be an invalid all her life. She then sued the company, Patrick J. Brennan, a Brooklyn attorney, appearing as her counsel.

The railroad company was represented by Francis L. Wellman, who contested every point made by the plaintiff, excepting as to the company's negligence. It was admitted that the accident was due to the company's negligence, but Mr. Wellman contended that the woman's injuries were not of a permanent nature.

When all the case had been given to the jury the lawyers got together to try to agree on a settlement. On behalf of the railroad company it was argued that $3,000 was a fair amount of damages. But Mrs. Hart's attorney declared that she should have at least $5,000. About this time the jurors picked up their overcoats and departed to the jury room.

As the lawyers hurriedly discussed a settlement, and as a compromise the company's representative offered to pay $4,750. This was the company's highest mark, it was explained, but counsel for Mrs. Hart would not accept less than $5,000. Then followed a long discussion over that $250 that prevented a settlement, in the midst of which the jury came back into court prepared to report an agreement.

Once more, before the verdict was announced, the company offered that $4,750, but the opposition insisted on $5,000, and as the last call was being made the foreman announced that the jury had found in favor of Mrs. Hart to the extent of $20,000.

Mrs. Hart, who was in court, bore up nobly. The lawyers looked rather foolish. The usual motion for a new trial was made, but denied by Judge Leventritt, and it was stated that the railroad company would appeal the case. If it goes to the Appellate Division that tribunal will probably affirm the verdict of the jury, inasmuch as it was not denied that the accident was due to the railroad company's negligence.

KLEINOW AGREES TO TERMS.

Greater New York's Catcher Gets Increase of Salary and Signs Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—John Kleinow, the Milwaukee boy who caught for the New York American League team last season, will again be a member of that team in 1905. Kleinow received his contract from Manager Griffith, and decided to-day to return the document signed. Kleinow's contract calls for an increase of salary over what he received in 1904. This speaks well for his work behind the bat, as there are few players who are getting advances this year.

Death of Catcher "Fergy" Malone.

Word comes from Seattle, Washington, that Fergus G. Malone, better known as "Fergy" Malone, one of the famous old-time baseball players, had died on Wednesday at the age of sixty-two. He gained his greatest fame some thirty-five years ago as catcher for the old Athletics of Philadelphia, when "Dick" McBride was pitcher. For three years this "battery" was recognized as the most powerful in the country. After learning to play the game on the lots, Malone first became attached to a regular nine by joining the Keystone Club, one of the best of the Philadelphia clubs before professional playing began. He then went to Washington, D. C., and played with the Nationals of that city, of which team "Nick" Young, ex-President of the National League, was a member.

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Music by the celebrated Italian Royal Marine Band.

Geisha Girls Serving Tea and Refreshments in the Japanese Gardens.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK Y. C.

Over 2,200 Members and 566 Boats Are Now Enrolled.

Reports of officers and committees of the New York Yacht Club made at the first general meeting of the year, held at the clubhouse, 37 to 41 West Forty-fourth Street, last night, showed a steady increase in the growth and prosperity of the organization. Fifty-five new members were elected at last night's meeting, forty-five to regular membership and ten as navy members, bringing the total membership up to 2,255. The total number of boats owned by these members is 566, and their aggregate tonnage is 77,900.

The new racing measurement rules recommended by the conference committee from the leading yachting organizations of the country, which was held at the New York Yacht Club last November and December, were adopted with two important changes, one of which includes yachts whose keels were laid prior to Jan. 1, 1905, with those launched prior to that date in the exemption from the penalty for excess of sail area, and the other amends the section providing that "all yachts launched after January, 1905, shall rate at the highest limits of their classes except Classes A of schooners and P of sloops and yawls," by providing that this rule shall apply only "when racing in their regular classes," so that they will be free to race in special classes without restriction. These measurement rules have now been adopted by all the leading yacht clubs, and will be in general use next Summer.

Baseball Contracts Approved.

President Pulliam of the National League announced yesterday that the contracts of Robert Ewing and Harry Arndt with Cincinnati, of Frank Hershey with Boston, and the release of William Hallman by St. Louis to Louisville were approved.

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An entire building, with finest equipped repair shop in the metropolis. Every Automobile put in perfect order before offering for sale.

We're not overloaded with "chucks" and "antiques."

Georges Richard, $1,000; Clement, $1,100; Panhard, $2,200 Pengeot Cab., also Victoria, (new,) cost $8,000 each, price $1,000; Cadillacs, $400-$450; Winton, $450; Oldsmobiles, $175 up; Long-Distances, $150-$300; Northerns, $350; Peerless, $750; Mobile Surrey, $225; Toledos, $150; Packard, $600; Franklins, $350-$750; Baker Electrics, $300; Columbia Cabriolet, $1,200; Columbia Runabout, $150; Seabright, $500; other opportunities.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
New Building, 137 to 143 West 48th.
OPEN EVENINGS DURING SHOW WEEK.

ONE HUNDRED RELIABLE AUTOMOBILES.

Some are almost new, but all are in fine running order. Demonstrations and free instruction given to all purchasers. Storage free until taken on its purchased now. Runabouts, Oldsmobiles, Ramblers, Orients, &c., $175 up.

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Remember, we take any make of Automobile in exchange that's in good running order.

We will also buy for CASH any Car in good condition or will sell same on five per cent. commission.

WILLIS'S AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
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AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

If you want to buy a second-hand automobile call and see us, get our prices and we will save you money; largest assortment in city.

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.,
164 West 46th St., two doors East of Broadway.

A. G. Fox Heads City Club.

Austin G. Fox has been elected President of the City Club of New York to succeed Wheeler H. Peckham, who resigned some weeks ago owing to ill-health. John G. Milburn and William G. Ver Planck have been elected Trustees.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TO LIMIT THE WAR.

The most conspicuous public service that the present Secretary of State has rendered his country has happened to be in connection with the affairs of the Far East. It was Mr. HAY'S good fortune, as it was also his wisdom, to discern in the nick of time the immense commercial future that was opened to us in the Far East, on the one hand by our general industrial expansion, on the other by the advantages which our really casual and incidental occupation of the Philippine Islands gave us. How serious to reflect now that Secretary HAY'S immediate predecessor in the State Department had the naïveté to give out officially to his countrymen that the interests of the United States were not concerned in the Russian and British and Japanese struggle for the commercial control of Manchuria.

Every American, even Judge DAY, must know better now, and must have followed with eager sympathy Secretary HAY'S steady insistence on the open door in the Far East, however unable he may have been to reconcile it with his own or with the Secretary's insistence upon a door shut and locked here at home. To all Americans, therefore, it must be welcome news that Mr. HAY, by being forewarned of Russia's threat to infringe the neutrality of China in the war, has been able to circumvent the intention and to baffle the threat. To obtain a renewal of the pledges of the leading Powers concerned to maintain the neutrality which China was obviously helpless to maintain for herself, was evidently the means to this end. And every American must learn with satisfaction that the end has been attained.

If Great Britain, Germany, and Italy concur with the United States in renewing their guaranty of the integrity and "administrative entity" (they should thank the Secretary for teaching them that word) of the Chinese Empire, it will be very bold of Russia openly to violate it. Such violations of it as may casually arise out of military necessity on the part of either belligerent should and will be condoned, if not connived at, by the neutral guarantors and it is of such violations mainly that the Russian accusations against Japan are composed. The only name which is conspicuously lacking from the new list of guarantors is that of France, and the peculiar situation and obligations of France are too well known to make that omission cause surprise. Of course, Japan is also not. When you are putting two enemies under bonds to keep the peace you do not require them to go on their own bonds. And, moreover, it is conceivable, though not in the least probable, that the neutral trading nations may yet have occasion to maintain the principle of the open door in China against Japan, as they have already maintained it against Russia. That possibility is apparently not left out of Secretary HAY'S computations.

FOR EXAMPLE—NIEDRINGHAUS.

The Republican Party did its best to defeat the stout reformer FOLK for Governor in Missouri, and failed, but it succeeded in getting control of the Legislature. This was in part, no doubt, due to the great popularity of Mr. ROOSEVELT and the demoralization of the Democratic Party by the exposures made by Mr. FOLK as Prosecuting Attorney. It was also in considerable part due to the "skilled talent" of Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS, the wealthy and ambitious manufacturer of granite ware for domestic use. Therefore he sought his reward. He became a candidate for the United States Senate in place of the venerable Mr. COCKRELL.

We should not call Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS a good representative of any state. We could not do so without insulting the State. But he is a very good representative of the dominant element in the Republican Party in Missouri, and, to a lamentable extent, the dominant element of the party organization throughout the country. He has drawn his wealth from the common people by means of the iniquitous tariff tax on foreign competition in ware of general use, practically indispensable. He has been a persistent and greedy advocate of the legislation that has thus made him rich. By his conduct he has shown that he regards legislation as a means for personal advantage at the expense of the public, and he has joined hands with the great band of tariff favorites at every stage to prevent the loosening of the bonds imposed on American industry and to increase the profits of the special interests.

He was the chief manager of the Republican campaign in Missouri, which was in effect, of course, his own campaign for the Senatorship. He raised the money and distributed it. Under the law he was called on to render an accounting of this money. The law seems to have been somewhat loose, but an honest man would know perfectly well what he ought to do, and would have done it. Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS unquestionably knew what he should do, but he did not do it. His accounting was defective and false. He did not report sums which he actually received. He misstated the sources of a part of his funds. He reported that he had personally given money that came from others. To the committee appointed to investigate his conduct he explained that he kept no separate account of the party trust fund, that he put what he collected into his own bank account, and paid what he did pay by his own check. His theory of subordinating public action to his own advantage he applied to party action as well. The job was his. Why should he mind the law based on the absurd notion that the public interest is the real aim to be pursued?

The candidacy of Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS was a scandal. It was scandalous that both houses of the Missouri Legislature, voting separately, should have given him a majority. It was a continuance of the scandal that the "bolt" of eight Republicans which prevented the election of Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS on the joint ballot was caused, not by moral repugnance to him and his practices, but by the commands or the intrigues of that other distinguished moralist of the Republican Party in Missouri, the Hon. R. C. KERENS. The joint ballots have failed to end the dead-lock. Mr. KERENS may win. It is highly improbable that Republicans will give the election to Senator COCKRELL.

But it is something to be rid of Niedringhaus.

"PROTECTION" FOR RAILROADS.

To Government regulation of railroad freight rates Secretary PAUL MORTON would join protection of the railroads against rates that were too low. He insists that this is only fair. "If the public is to be protected against a railway charge that is unreasonably high," says Mr. MORTON in an article in The Outlook, "the railways (which are generally owned by the public) should be protected against a rate which is unreasonably low."

He would continue the present Inter-State Commerce Commission with its power to investigate charges of unreasonable rates. If the Commission "finds a rate is unreasonable (either too high or too low, everything else being considered) let it order such rates as it deems reasonable, and if the railways do not make them effective within thirty days, then let the entire matter be referred to a central Court of Transportation of, say, three or five members." This is substantially the plan embodied in the bills introduced by Mr. CHEADLE and Mr. TOWNSEND in the House of Representatives. The principle of "protection" for the railroads is not, we believe, made a part of the measures proposed in the House bills. We doubt whether the House of Representatives could be got to pass a bill with that principle expressly included. The notion that the railroads need protection or ought to have protection of any sort would, of course, be grossly offensive to Populistic and demagogic sentiment. Yet it is an undoubted economic truth that in this country at the present time freight rates that are too low are a greater evil and the source of larger public loss than freight rates that are too high. If the rates charged by a railroad are in general too low, it risks bankruptcy for itself and the resulting demoralization of business through loss to the holders of its securities and to the community it serves. If the rates are too low by reason of illegal rebates given to favored shippers, the injury to their competitors is direct and positive. The Secretary of the Navy is right in insisting that if we are to have Federal regulation in the sense of reducing unreasonably high rates, it is only fair that rates unreasonably low should be raised by the regulating power.

Mr. MORTON believes that Federal supervision is necessary because he foresees one of three things as "sure to take place" in railroad development in this country. The first thing is legalization of pools, "the right of railways to make enforceable contracts between themselves as to a division of earnings, so that they can resist the temptations of big shippers and be insured a fair share of the business moving at stable rates which shall apply alike to all patrons." The second thing is a further "unification of ownership" through railroad consolidation; the third is Government ownership, which Mr. MORTON rightly considers as "the worst of the three evils, if such they may be called." The legalization of pooling is a remedy which commends itself to the judgment of the best informed and most sensible men who in recent years have studied the railroad problem. Undoubtedly it would serve the purpose of protecting small shippers, and it would avert the demoralizing strifes of railroad wars. Preferential rates and rebates Mr. MORTON would not tolerate at all. In that he agrees with sound opinion everywhere.

We note with interest that Secretary MORTON has no information that the evil of extortionate freight charges is prevalent in this country. Over 90 per cent. of the complaints made to the Commission, he declares, concern rates deemed relatively too high or too low as between markets—not rates unreasonably high in themselves. "It is very rare," he says, "that a complaint is made that any given rate is unreasonably high or extortionate. There are as many rates which would fairly be considered too low as there are rates which a court would decide to be too high." He thinks that railroad rates are without doubt "lower by much more than one-third in this country than anywhere else in the world."

The great importance which the Administration attaches to the subject of Federal control over freight charges and the urgency with which legislation is pressed upon Congress as its first duty has very likely given rise to the belief that the railroads are, all of them and everywhere, preying upon the public by means of extortionate transportation rates. We have several times inquired from what source came the complaints upon which the President bases his reiterated recommendations. His Secretary of the Navy, who it is understood is also his closest adviser in relation to railroads, evidently does not know who makes the complaints or where the piratical practices prevail.

A WAY OUT.

The members of the Rapid Transit Commission are not agreed as to their duties and powers in respect to the Subway advertising signs. President ORR believes that the Interborough Company acquired under its contract with the city the right to sell advertising space in the Subway stations. When the matter was under discussion at the meeting of the Commission on Wednesday, Mr. ORR said:

> We put this sign clause in the contract as an inducement to get bids for the building of the Subway, and I hold that as long as the signs do not interfere with the easy identification of the stations the company has a right to place the signs in the stations, and if any action should be taken which should mean a loss of money to the contractor by the taking away of his rights then that loss should be paid by the city.

If the Belmont company has a right under the contract, the right cannot lawfully be taken away without, but it can be surrendered with, compensation. Why is not that a short and easy way out of the difficulty?

According to Mr. ORR'S recollection, the grant of the right to do an advertising business was made by the Commission as an inducement to bidders for the contract to build and operate the Subway. Some time ago Mr. ORR said that if the offer of prospective advertising profits had not been included among the inducements the Commission would not have got a bid. That is probably an extreme statement. But at any rate, it would appear that competition for the contract was not keen, bidders hesitated, and had to be cajoled. Hence the advertising clause. But now the situation has altogether changed. Not only is it demonstrated that the Subway contract is going to be an exceedingly profitable one, so that the right to sell advertising space in the stations has become relatively a minor matter, but there has sprung up a strong public resentment against the defacing posters. The people, who use the Subway and own it, dislike the signs, which conceal the ornamental tiling and on account of the manner in which they are secured to the walls cause breakage and injury to the tiles. They demand the removal of the offending things altogether.

Here is a conflict of interests which makes proper matter for the determination of a court. The Commission ought to pay heed to the public demand for the removal of the signs, but it must also take account of the rights of the operating company. A friendly litigation would solve the difficulty in a manner satisfactory to both parties. Let the Commission order the signs removed altogether. The Interborough Company could comply with the order under protest, reserving all its legal rights. It could then bring suit for damages, which would be assessed like damages in any other case by the court, having the contract and all the pertinent facts before it. Of course, if the court found that the contract did not confer the right claimed by the Interborough Company there would be no damages at all. If Mr. ORR'S construction of the clause is correct, however, the city would pay something to extinguish a right which the public desires shall be no longer exercised. That would put an end to the controversy without injustice or injury.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

No parent can have read without emotion an article of news which appeared in yesterday's papers about the manner in which certain agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have dealt with an unfortunate child and its unfortunate parents. To recapitulate it, the parents, French people, not justly chargeable with knowledge of special New York laws or customs, had sent their daughter, eleven years old, to their wine dealer to exchange a bottle of wine which one of them had bought earlier in the day for a bottle of a better quality and higher price, paying the difference. Thereupon the dealer was arrested for selling liquor to minors, contrary to law. But the child was also waylaid and detained as a witness, and treated as if she were a criminal. Not only were her agonized parents left in ignorance of her whereabouts for hours. But when her mother went to her place of detention to comfort her, she was denied access to her daughter. Even the note she wrote to assure the little girl that she was not abandoned was not delivered. The child accordingly lived in terror until the case was called in the Police Court next morning, when again her mother was denied access to her, the case was put over for another day, and only when it was brought before a Magistrate on Wednesday did the sufferings of the unfortunate and innocent child end.

The first question of any reader of the story must have been whether the society, self-named for the prevention should not rather be named the Society for the Infliction of Cruelty Upon Children. But that would be an unjust question to raise, so far as the officers of the society are concerned. They have indeed done some very silly things, and shown, in certain conspicuous instances, that they mistook the proper purpose of their incorporation. But upon the whole they have done an immense deal of good, for which it behooves their fellow-citizens to be grateful. But, like other societies of like purposes, it is incident to theirs to have attracted agents who are not in the least in sympathy with those aims, and who take service in the society for the purpose of making whatever they can out of their agency. Of such, apparently, were the "agents" in this case. The offense committed by the wine dealer, if any, was so purely technical, so remote from the offense really contemplated by the law, that the prosecution of him on that charge almost irresistibly suggests blackmail. However this may be, the treatment of the innocent child and the despairing mother by these same agents exhibits them as brutal persons who are very particularly out of place in a society which pretends to exist for the prevention of the very cruelty which they inflicted. We look with confidence for a decent public apology from the officers of the society and for an assurance that the offending agents have been dismissed from an employment for which they are so grotesquely unfit.

DISRAELI'S unfinished novel of English society will be published in three installments, appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Jan. 22, Jan. 29, and Feb. 5. Although incomplete, the tale proceeds far enough, in the twelve chapters left by the author in manuscript, clearly to reveal to the reader that humorously contemptuous view of London society which DISRAELI affected in all his novels. It is evident that the "hit" of the book, had he completed it, would have been the character readily identified as Mr. GLADSTONE, who under the name of "Joseph Toplady Falconet" is mercilessly satirized. The story is copyrighted in this country by THE TIMES.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Had Practice Made Perfect?

Even from the abridgments that appeared in the newspapers, it was obvious that the speech in which Senator MITCHELL assured his colleagues of his innocence of any connection, however remote, with the Oregon land frauds was an extremely effective piece of oratory. It was clear, it was explicit, it was comprehensive, it was about as strong as it could be made in parliamentary language, and its delivery was marked by all the recognized evidences of deep emotion and complete sincerity. Senator MITCHELL himself was affected to tears, we will not say by his own eloquence, since it may well have been by his personal relation to the picture he drew of an honest man subjected to false and cruel accusations, and his fellow-Senators, many of whom have known him intimately for years, crowded around him at the close of his speech and warmly expressed their confidence in his integrity and his ultimate victory over his enemies. And yet a certain ribald Oregonian now in this city was heard to comment on the thrilling appeal yesterday in the most unfeeling way, and he is not an enemy of the Senator's, either. "Why," he said, "I have myself heard MITCHELL deliver exactly that speech twice out in Oregon, when his political methods had brought him into difficulties and danger threatened. On both occasions the tears were on tap, and on both the speech had much the same effect that it had in the Senate. It's no wonder, with the practice he's had, that he's a past master in the art of indignant denial." Thus, the ribald Oregonian and his words are very confusing to the mind. But whatever grounds there may be for his intimations, the fact remains that Senator MITCHELL'S speech was in refreshing contrast with the remarks that have been made of late by not a few other accused statesmen. At least, he spoke straight to the point; there were no quibbles in his denials, and he raised no technical defenses for criminal conduct. In short, the denial was as good as a denial could be, and as at the moment the Senator could do nothing except deny, it is pretty hard to find fault with him because he did it well.

A New Freak of the Post Office.

A New York merchant recently received from Ohio a postal card on the back of which was written a request for a catalogue of the wares in which the merchant deals. The front of the card contained nothing except the merchant's address, and its only departure from the conventionality established by the postal regulations lay in the fact that the sender, in an idle moment, had neatly rounded its four corners with a knife or scissors, taking from each something less than half of a square half inch. This did no imaginable wrong to the Government and served no imaginable purpose—none imaginable by the private citizen, that is—but it seems to have been viewed with great severity by the postal authorities, for when the card reached its destination it bore two "postage due" stamps, each calling for 2 cents. The receiver paid the money—as he gets his mail from a box in the Post Office he had to—but the exaction grated upon his nerves and he wrote the main New York office a letter that was partly a protest and partly a demand for an explanation. And the explanation came in a communication of considerable length, signed by "E. M. MORGAN, Acting Postmaster." The extra charge of 4 cents, declared this high authority, was made in accordance with a paragraph of the Postal Laws and Regulations, which declares void the stamp printed on a postal card when "any writing, mark, or seal not hereinbefore authorized" is made on the address side, or when the card has been mutilated by "splitting, defacing, enamelling, bronzing, or pasting foreign matter" on either of its sides; and the paragraph further says that in such cases full postage on the card must be prepaid—1 cent if the message be entirely in print and 2 cents if partly or wholly written. "This card," continues the Acting Postmaster, "has been mutilated by cutting the corners, therefore it should have been held at the Ohio office, but, having been received at this office, it was charged with double letter rates and offered for delivery in accordance with the Postal Laws and Regulations." There the matter rests, and the merchant gets for his good 4 cents merely a strengthened conviction that the official mind is fearfully and wonderfully made. The letter of the law has been enforced and its spirit deliberately violated by the imposition of a fine upon a citizen who is equally innocent and helpless. For bringing from Ohio a single postal card the Government has exacted 5 cents and incidentally captured ten more—two on the letter sent to the Acting Postmaster, four on the envelope in which the documents in the case were sent to us, and four more on that in which we have returned them to the merchant, who wants to keep them as curiosities. It seems a lot to pay for slightly clipping the corners of a postal card.

Preaching and Practice.

We have heard much sound doctrine of late from automobilists of high degree about their vehement desire to assist in the enforcement of the speed laws and about their hot anger against the "irresponsible hirelings" who are constantly bringing undeserved disrepute on virtuous employers, not one of whom would be guilty of "scorching" for the world. That is all very nice, but it is strangely incompatible with the daily appearance in the papers of presumably veracious narratives which picture the automobilist going bail for his arrested chauffeur and supplying him with a lawyer in case of need. Almost never does one hear of a chauffeur discharged because of conviction of violating the law, and certainly many of them who have often suffered such conviction seem to find no difficulty in securing employment at a trade much more dreadful than that of the sapphire gatherer. And not infrequently do we all read of cases in which, after somebody has been run down by an automobile, it is the responsible owner who orders the chauffeur to rush away at full speed in order that he may avoid arrest and his passengers inconvenience. So do some of us have our doubts as to the sincerity with which the eminent automobilists preach their beautiful doctrines.

MANAGERS MISREPRESENTED.

No Attempt to Censor Dramatic Criticism, Mr. Frohman Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be some misapprehension and a great deal of error about the attitude taken by the Managers' Association toward a certain representative of a weekly paper who has been denied entrée to theatres represented by this body. The resolution was offered, and its language plainly expressed the fact that this party should be denied admission to theatres because of his scurrilous and uncalled-for racial attacks carried on for a number of years by him in his paper. The resolution had no reference to any individual members of this organization, nor did it contain any allusion to anything he may have said as the dramatic critic of his paper; in fact, from the date of its organization until the present moment the Theatre Managers' Association has never at any Directors' or members' meeting mentioned or discussed any dramatic critic or criticism. At the very inception of this organization it was decided that it was not part of its province or object to ever discuss or take up the question of dramatic criticism, but when this body was convinced that this man was using the theatres as a cloak to make attacks upon the faith of those who comprise a liberal percentage of theatregoers it felt it was justified in taking such action in the premises. The embargo was not even extended to the paper, but was a personal one to the man who had maligned a reputable body of our fellow-citizens. We deem it due to ourselves and the press of New York City and the country that our attitude in this matter be made clear.

I trust you may appreciate the spirit of this letter. DANIEL FROHMAN.

New York, Jan. 19, 1905. President.

Progress of the Bahaman "Tuskeegee"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to acknowledge with cordial thanks the generous response of Miss S. F. Dodge and others to an appeal made in your columns on the 14th ultimo in behalf of the colored people of Nassau, N. P., who are struggling to establish for themselves a Bahama "Tuskeegee."

I trust that many other philanthropic New Yorkers will be moved to offer our ambitious neighbors encouragement of the same substantial character during the coming year. The new Governor of the Bahamas, Sir William Grey-Wilson, in response to an address tendered him by the board of the new B. N. & I. Institute, has put himself on record as entertaining an eminently generous estimate of the people—seven-eighths of the population of the Bahamas are negroes—over whom he is called to rule.

"It is my desire," he said, "that your position as a Board of Trustees should be legalized as soon as possible by the granting of your petition for incorporation under the laws of this colony."

This reply of the Governor was reported in The Nassau Watchman, under date of Dec. 21. It is therefore to be presumed that the legal status of the institute is ere this established by colonial enactment.

Any contributions to this eminently worthy cause can be sent either to the President of the board, Dr. A. P. Holly, or to the Secretary, S. A. Dillet, B. N. & I. Institute, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

ALICE M. BOYNTON.

New York, Jan. 12, 1905.

A Suggestion for Traffic Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too much cannot be said in praise of the improved traffic conditions since Acting Inspector O'Brien took the difficult problem in hand, but before Inspector O'Brien or any one in his place can make the conditions ideal, there must be some measures adopted by the Board of Aldermen to do away with the chief cause in the obstruction of traffic—the loading and unloading of merchandise on the sidewalks and the many teams backed up to the curb in the moving of merchandise.

The real remedy would be to compel all loading in sub-basements, with proper lifts for horses and load. W. H. R.

New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

Col. Snowden a Minister, Not a Consul.

In the description of the oldest dining club in the world, "The State in Schuylkill," published in last Sunday's TIMES, Col. A. Loudon Snowden of Philadelphia was spoken of as Consul to Servia and Roumania. This was an error. Col. Snowden was United States Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and also at the Court of Madrid. He filled these posts with signal ability, and with honor to his country and the satisfaction of the Governments to which he was accredited.

THE PARKS AND THE PEOPLE.

Certainly the Former Are of Little Use Without Transit Facilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of recent date commenting on the action of the Rapid Transit Commission refusing to allow the Rapid Transit Road to run through Bronx Park strikes a note which should lead to a full discussion of the matter. You state the resolution of Commissioner Morris K. Jesup that "no use of the parks should be made for rapid transit excepting in places where the lines can be placed underground," is a proper exposition of the principle involved. An examination of Mr. Parsons's plan shows that he favored an underground road and submitted plans to the Rapid Transit Commission providing for such method of construction. The very small portion of the road near the surface was to be hidden by trees and shrubs. The park was not to be invaded by an unsightly structure, neither was there to be any road on the surface, but because of the bed of the Bronx River being so low it was thought advisable by Engineer Parsons to plan for an ornamental bridge across the Bronx.

The broad view of the situation is that Bronx Park is inaccessible and at present practically useless as a part of the park system. The only means of reaching the park is by the Harlem Railroad to Fordham and thence by a long walk to the park, by the Subway system and another long walk, or by the surface cars. There is no reason why the city should spend millions for a park and then provide no means for the people to get there. Pelham Bay Park is another instance of this lack of foresight. And these two instances are on a par with the kind of municipal wisdom shown in the construction of the new East River Bridge to relieve the crush on the old structure without providing the people a means to travel across to Brooklyn on the new bridge.

There is no reason why extensions of the Subway should not be built to the large city parks and through them by means of underground roads, and people taken from any part of the city for a single five-cent fare. Then will the city's parks be made accessible and hundreds of thousands of people crowded in the tenements will be given opportunities for recreation which are now denied them through lack of transit facilities. The "sight, sound, and smell of a railroad in the midst of a public pleasure ground," as stated in your editorial, would be avoided. There could possibly be no disfigurement of the park if broad steps, without any superstructure over them, led to a large subway station, which in stress of bad weather would be a haven for women and children and from which they could be transported to their homes in the tenement house districts without discomfort or suffering.

Now, as to the "entering wedge" which is talked of in your editorial. The "entering wedge" was driven deep in when the Rapid Transit Commission adopted the plan to run the underground road now in operation across a part of Central Park. The small injury to the surface of the Park property has been entirely remedied. Future construction could be carried on without disturbing in any way the Park surface except at the points necessary to build entrances and exits of the underground system.

J. B. TRAINOR.

New York, Jan. 19, 1905.

The Times's New Home.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) Times.

The slogan of THE NEW YORK TIMES is, "All the news that's fit to print." The enlarged interpretation of this laconic sentence will be found the secret of THE TIMES'S success, that which made it fit to occupy its splendid palatial home. A newspaper, like a man, must have character before it can have much else. As for THE TIMES, it's a respectable newspaper, containing a high-class news service, ignoring filthy and degrading accounts of sorry people and their wicked lives. This, with an editorial service the best to be seen anywhere, is what has made the paper so much at home in its elegant quarters.

Folly of Fining Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to make a suggestion which, if carried out, may tend to improve the standard of honesty of our police force.

Stop imposing fines on delinquent policemen. A police-man needs his pay the same as does a clerk or a laborer. Most members of the force are married and have families to support, and if you keep a part of a man's pay from him his first thought will be how to make good his loss. I have known a conductor of a street railway who had never done a dishonest act until one day he was fined for being a few minutes late; the consequence was that he started to knock down fares until he was detected and dismissed.

Delinquent policemen should be punished by demerits recorded against them, a certain number of demerits to mean dismissal from the force. A. K.

New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

First South African Diamond.

From The London Westminster Gazette.

From Kimberley comes news of the death of John O'Reilly, whose name is prominently associated with the discovery of the first diamond in the area now worked by the De Beers Corporation. It was in 1867 that Mr. O'Reilly came into possession of a "beautiful pebble" picked up by the little son of a Dutch farmer while playing near Hopetown, on the banks of the Orange River. The child took it home with a handful of other pebbles, and the extreme brilliancy of the stone attracted the attention of his mother, who drew a neighbor's attention to its sparkling qualities. The neighbor, another farmer, showed the gem to Mr. O'Reilly, who at that time was a traveling trader, and he, shrewdly suspecting its real character, undertook to get it valued.

Several people in various parts of Cape Colony to whom he showed the stone ridiculed the notion that it had any extraordinary value. Finally Mr. Lorenzo Boyes, the Civil Commissioner of Colesberg, pronounced it to be a diamond, and his opinion was subsequently confirmed by Dr. W. G. Atherstone of Grahamstown, the leading colonial mineralogist of the day. Such is the story which credits Mr. O'Reilly with being the discoverer of the first South African diamond. Strangely enough, he continued to follow his calling of trader—he died at his store near Taungs—whereas he might, had he chosen, have exploited far more of the sparkling gems that have made Cape Colony prosperous and enriched individuals beyond the dreams of avarice. The late Mr. O'Reilly was the son of a Colonel in the British Army.

Insurance Frauds in Paris.

From The London Chronicle.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—An ingenious system of insurance swindling has just been discovered here, and it is estimated that the gang which has been operating for some time, has cleared no less than five millions of francs.

The two principal members of the gang were arrested yesterday, one a fairly well-known doctor and the other an insurance broker. Their method of procedure was delightfully simple. Whenever the doctor found one of his patients in danger of dying the broker was at once informed, and the moribund was insured for a sum varying from 100,000f. to 200,000f., a substitute in good health being provided to pass the medical examination. Sometimes these patients were insured in several companies, and the amount of individual insurances paid reached as much as 500,000f. or 600,000f.

Some patients, who have been lucky enough to recover, and the substitutes will also be prosecuted.

THE POLICE PROBLEM.

Public Support and Wise Legislation What Commissioner McAdoo Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES you publish two editorials, one on the Mayor and the police force, the other on the Raines law. Though there is no apparent connection between the two, a careful consideration of the latter suggests that in the first you have not treated the Mayor or Commissioner McAdoo fairly. The functions of the force may be roughly divided into two parts—first, the preservation of the peace, which duty they perform in a highly satisfactory manner; second, the guardianship of public morals, which function they perform either not at all or to the eminent dissatisfaction of all concerned.

Given the combination of a Raines law, a public sentiment either indifferent or hostile thereto, a body of compliant liquor dealers, and you will always have a corrupt police force, I care not how honest the man at the head thereof may be. Do you really think the present police administration worse than that given the city by Gen. Greene? The mistake the public and the press have always made in connection with the police force is in supposing that the corruption in the department is confined to a few of the Captains and Inspectors. The cry is "the man higher up." The truth is the department is rotten from foundation up, and a change of Captains in most instances means simply a change in the recipient of the bounty of the gambling and saloon interests.

How can you expect to find Catonian virtue in men who throughout their whole experience as policemen have seen the man with the longest pull and the biggest grafter going rapidly to the top. Truth to tell, the men are quite as much to be pitied as blamed. It's the fault rather of the system than of the individuals. And the festering canker at the bottom of it all is unjust and corrupt legislation. You can't make the average Police Captain of this town believe he is doing anything very wrong in allowing the saloons to violate the Sunday closing law, and, if the saloon interests choose to pay him well for the privilege, to him it is a clear case of "what good the guds provide." If a poolroom keeper wishes to open for a consideration, he says, why not, surely it can be no worse than laundered stock in Wall Street?

In short, the defects we rail against in the police force are not to be remedied by the mere say so of any one man. It requires both time and patience on the part of the Commissioner. With the support of the thoughtful public, the aid of some reasonable remedial legislation, and a less technical attitude on the part of the courts and committing Magistrates, some measure of reform may be accomplished, and I firmly believe that the present Mayor and his Commissioner are doing all in their power to bring about that result, and are entitled to more help and less adverse criticism. H. W. BRIDGES.

New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

Give Police Commissioner Power.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am rather surprised at the position THE TIMES takes as regards Commissioner McAdoo and the police. Your comments might lead one to believe you thought Mr. McAdoo not only incompetent but insincere in his efforts to restrict gambling—it will never be entirely eradicated—and control the saloons.

Personally, I don't think the city has ever had a more conscientious police head, but he is hampered greatly by conditions which neither he nor no other Commissioner has been able to overcome, the most serious of which is the practical inability to rid the force of undesirable officers, as almost every dismissal has been overruled by the courts and the officer reinstated.

Give the Commissioner of Police power to remove unfit officials after proper hearing without review by the courts, and repeal the obnoxious Raines law—that breeder of vice—and then if satisfactory results are not forthcoming I am greatly at fault in my judgment of Mr. McAdoo. W. S. M.

New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

Hard Fate.

From The New Yorker.

Second Street Fakir—Why, what's the trouble?

First Street Fakir—Here I worked hard for half a day painting up a sparrow into a red-headed Belgian canary, and I'm blowed if the fellow I sold it to didn't give me a counterfeit half-dollar for it.

THE SONGSTER'S FRIEND.

Oh, would you write a pretty song—to set the world red hot,
Go get a line that's rhythmical—it doesn't matter what;
Let Lulu fall in love and die, and if you've time to spare,
Dig a deep grave and bury her—it doesn't matter where;
Then let her lover fond appear from traveling afar,
And picture him as he shall step from off the Pullman car.
Let some one tell him Lulu's dead—it doesn't matter how,
And have him just repeat the line, and that were good enow:

Down where my love lies dree-ee-ming,
Down where the stars are glee-ee-ming,
Down where the suds are stee-ee-ming,
It's all the same in rhyme,
Down where the kids are scree-ee-ming,
Down where the fish are tee-ee-ming,
Quite all you need is "ee-ee-ming."
A little tune and time.

Or, if you do not like the theme—although I think it's rich—
Let fancy roam to some old State—it doesn't matter which;
Let Robert from the Sunny South go North, and let him stare
Toward some fair State and tropical—it doesn't matter where;
Let scent of Southern flowers be borne in fancy on the breeze,
Ring in some trees—it doesn't matter what the kind of trees;
Let tears roll down his manly cheek—it doesn't matter how,
But have him just repeat the line, and that were good enow:

Down in Tennessee so fair,
Down in—doesn't matter where,
Down in Marshalltown or Keno, Parsnip Valley, or Eau Claire,
Down in Boston with the beans,
Down in syrupy Orleans,
It really doesn't matter, so he left there in his teens.

Or, if you do not care for that, I tell you what to do,
Go get a little orphan boy—it doesn't matter who—
And treat him just outrageously, until he starts to cry;
Just thrash him every chance you get—it doesn't matter why.
Then lay him in his little bed—it doesn't matter where.
A barn or woodshed is the place, if you have one to spare.
Give him a rhythmical refrain, the best one to be got,
And let him tearfully exclaim—it doesn't matter what.

No little boys like mee-ee-ee,
Where can my papa bee-ee-ee?
Will he come presentlee-ee-ee,
To take me away from here?
Any old thing will doo-oo-oo,
Just so it's sad and bloo-oo-oo;
Just a pat line or two-oo-oo
Makes a big hit, don't fear.

J. W. FOLEY.

MOCK MARRIAGE LAID AT DOOR OF THE POLICE

Patrolman Performed Alleged Ceremony at Station House.

COUPLE SUSPECTED NOTHING

Policemen Pretended to Get Priest—One Acted the Part—Gave a Certificate.

On the night of Dec. 10 William Bay, a baker of 555 Second Avenue, went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and said he wanted somebody to marry him to his sweetheart, Marie L. Lehrke, of 982 Third Avenue. Bay, who doesn't speak English very well, made the policeman understand after a lot of effort that he had not been able to find any one at that hour to perform the ceremony and had been directed to the police station. The police told him they could fix things up and he went out and came back with the girl. A man read something from a black book and the couple departed thinking they had been legally wedded. It turned out later that it was a mock ceremony.

These facts were laid before Inspector Walsh and Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station yesterday, and an investigation is under way. The facts in the case are given by the Rev. A. B. Maldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, who has since performed the legal ceremony uniting Mr. and Mrs. Bay and Mrs. Maggie Jones of 883 Third Avenue, who witnessed the proceedings at the police station.

When Bay started out in his quest to find some one to perform the marriage ceremony, he went to see several east side Aldermen, but owing to the lateness of the hour, he was refused admittance. Then he turned to the police, and they told him that while he went out for the bride to be they would telephone for a priest. By and by Bay came back with Miss Lehrke and Mrs. Jones. They were conducted to the men's room in the rear of the station.

HOW THEY WERE TRICKED.

Some man, described as resembling a priest, read from a book, and then a certificate was written out and given to Bay. Of what took place in the station Mrs. Jones says:

"When we went into the police station I noticed that all the officers were grinning, but, although I thought it strange, I put it down to the natural amusement which generally attacks witnesses of a marriage ceremony under such circumstances.

"After some delay we were told to go into the back room by a man who wore a cap. I think he was the officer in charge. A few minutes after we went into the back room, where a number of policemen were sitting, a stout man, very fair and clean-shaven, dressed in a black coat and a high collar, came in. He said he was the priest, and that he had been telephoned for by the police. Although he looked like a priest, I thought it strange that all the policemen should burst out laughing. Mr. and Mrs. Bay were even more astonished, but they do not speak much English and trusted that everything was all right.

"The man who looked like a priest then brought in a big black book and entered all of our names in it. He then asked Mr. Bay if he had brought a ring, and on receiving an answer in the affirmative, commenced to talk at a great speed, as if he were reading from the black book, which I am positive was not a Bible. It may or may not have been the marriage service.

"After this was over the stout man who had done the talking made out a certificate, which I signed as a witness."

DISCOVERED DECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Bay discovered that they had been the victims of a jest when some one familiar with such matters was shown the bogus certificate. On Christmas Day they went to the Rev. Mr. Moldenke and were married. They left with him the false certificate which bore the name of George Weltzer, a patrolman of the East Fifty-first Street Station. The minister, at the earnest solicitation of Bay, did not make the matter public until told that the main facts were already out. Then he produced the alleged certificate, which was written in various styles, as if several persons had assisted in uniting it. It read as follows:

"On the 10th day of December, 1904, Willie Bay and Marie L. Lehrke came before me and declared their willingness to become man and wife, and I herewith join them together in holy wedlock."

It was signed by several persons, but only two names were legible. One of these was Maggie Jones, the witness, and the other was George Weltzer. The Rev. Mr. Moldenke said that Weltzer was not the kind of man to do such an act. He said he knew Weltzer as a sober, respectable married man, and a regular attendant at church.

Capt. Lantry also gave it as his opinion that if Weltzer's name was really attached to the alleged certificate it must be a forgery committed as a practical joke, because the record of the man was excellent.

WELTZER DENIES IT.

Weltzer himself denied all knowledge of the affair, saying that this was the first time he had heard of it. Strangely coincident with the story told by Mrs. Jones, the witness, is the physical appearance of Policeman Weltzer, who answers in every detail the description of the man who performed the ceremony. Weltzer is stout and very fair. He is also clean shaven and is exceedingly like a priest in appearance. When told this he replied:

"Unfortunately for me that may be part of the joke. The boys were always joking me because I went to church, and came home nights instead of going to the corner ginmill."

Bay and his friends offered to go to the station house at midnight to look over the platoon, confident that they could pick out the police man guilty of the act, but Capt. Lantry refused to have this done, saying that he would first look into the affair.

"I cannot conceive how any mind, other than an insane one, could see a trace of humor in such a brutal deception," said the Captain. "If any one played such a trick on me, I should at once get a revolver and shoot him. And if a police Captain who is telling you so."

G. H. BOUGHTON, R. A., DEAD.

Found Lifeless in His Studio—Spent His Early Years in America.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—George H. Boughton, R. A., was found dead to-day in his studio, at Campden Hill, where he had been working alone on a picture commenced a few days ago.

A servant who went to call him to luncheon found him lying on a couch covered with a rug. His body was already cold.

He had been under treatment for several months for heart disease. It is supposed that he felt a seizure coming on and lay down.

The delicately painted subject pictures by Mr. Boughton are perhaps better appreciated in England than in this country, though he was practically an American, having been brought here by his parents when he was three years old and having received his early art training in America. He was born near Norwich in 1836, and passed his youth in Albany, N. Y., where he very early developed artistic talent. In 1853 he went to London, where he devoted some months to study, but he soon came back to America, settling down in this city as a landscape painter.

It was not till several years later that he developed his peculiar style, the dainty type of female beauty, and the restrained but glowing color, that made him famous. In 1859 he went to Paris, where he studied two years, and in 1861 he opened a studio in London. Some time afterward he became a frequent contributor to the Royal Academy exhibitions, and in 1879 he was elected an A. R. A. In 1896 he became an Academician.

He often exhibited at the National Academy here, and was made a member of that academy in 1871. The late Henry G. Marquand bought some of his best work.

Mr. Sargent and Mr. Abbey are now the only American Royal Academicians. Mr. Abbey and Mr. Boughton once collaborated in the production of a volume called "Sketching Rambles in Holland."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give her annual cotillion this evening at the Reid town house, on Madison Avenue. William F. Havemeyer will give a dance at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Edward Copeland Wallace of East Sixty-ninth Street will also give a dance this evening at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club for her niece, Miss Helen Wallace, daughter of Mrs. William Copeland Wallace of Brooklyn. Mrs. Archibald Gracie will give a reception this afternoon for Mme. Mary King Waddington. Mrs. William Barclay Parsons will entertain with a card party, and Mrs. Henry E. McCreery will have an "at home." James Henry Smith will give a dinner this evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have cards out for a dance on Wednesday of next week at Sherry's.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin will give a dance at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14.

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Mrs. T. Wolfe Tone of Morristown, N. J., will give a large theatre party on Friday evening of next week for her daughter, Miss Rosalie C. Tone, followed by a supper, and probably later by dancing.

***

Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop has sent out invitations for a large luncheon followed by cards on Thursday next.

***

A number of the organizers of the former Friday Cotillions are to give a subscription cotillion on Friday, Feb. 10, at the St. Regis. Stowe Phelps will lead the cotillion, and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Mrs. Hilborne E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Joseph Winters, and Mrs. William M. Benjamin will receive.

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W. Rulolf Kip will give a dinner at Sherry's to-morrow evening. Mr. Kip is booked to sail on the Kronprinz in February, and will spend the Winter touring in Europe on his French motor car.

***

Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker de Haas will give to-day the third of her receptions at her studio, 60 West Tenth Street, at which some of her miniatures will be seen.

***

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, with his staff and Mrs. Grant and Gen. Wade and his staff and Mrs. Wade, are to attend the Charity Ball on Feb. 2.

***

Mrs. George S. Baxter of 333 West Eighty-sixth Street, will give the second of two afternoons at home on Monday, Jan. 30.

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The Entertainment Club at its seventh meeting on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, will be addressed by Bishop Potter, his subject being the Subway Tavern. Joseph Johnson, Jr., President of the Subway Tavern Company, and the ex-President of the Architectural League of America, Frederick S. Lamb, will also speak. A reception will follow the addresses. Gen. J. F. Pierson, President of the Army and Navy Club will preside.

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The next in the series of metropolitan dances for girls not yet out will take place at Sherry's on Jan. 25.

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Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained at dinner last evening. Mrs. Warren C. Beach also gave a dinner.

***

The second of the dinner dances organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster was given last evening in the large ballroom at Delmonico's. The dinner was served a little after 8 at tables seating from eight to eighteen in the large ballroom. Afterward the hostesses and their guests adjourned to the adjoining suite until the ballroom was cleared for the cotillion, led by F. Ashton de Peyster, dancing with Miss Dorothy Grinnell. The favors were pink crêpe parasols for the girls, and for the men long canes, tied with pink ribbons. There were also picture frame favors. It was an unusually large and successful dance, fully 250 being present. The hostesses were the patronesses, who are Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mesdames Benjamin Knower, Edward Ripley, Woodbury G. Langdon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Maturin L. Delafield, E. Morgan Grinnell, John E. Roosevelt, Charles L. Blackstaff, John Hone, Edward Leverich, Lewis Cruger Hegeli, J. Egmont Sebermorhorn, George B. Post, David M. Morrison, George R. Schieffelin, Charles A. Peabody, James J. Higginson, Herbert Parsons, Auguste P. Montant, William G. Low, Berkley Mostyn, Seth Low, E. N. Potter, J. Bloomfield Wetherill, Henry H. Landon, and John Clarkson Jay. Miss Louise Hollins, and Miss Ward McAllister. Among the débutantes at the dance were Miss Douglas Bosworth, Miss Alice Hasell, Miss Lydia Mason Jones, Miss Edith Landon, the Misses Elizabeth and Julia Dodge, Miss Mildred Barclay, and Miss Blanche Shoemaker. Others were the Misses Alexandra Stevens, Margaret Mynderse, Ella de Peyster, Mary Curtis, Sophy Langdon, Constance Pratt, Harriet Delafield, Alice and Amelia Ripley, and the Misses Lillian and Nathalie Morrison. A buffet supper was served at about 1 o'clock.

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Another dance at Delmonico's last night was one of the series of Madison Dances, under the management of the New Amsterdam Club. This is a small dance, the members being limited to forty women and sixty men. Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan received the guests, and Marcel Steinbrugge, dancing with Miss Caryl Lefferts, led the cotillion. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, and Mrs. Sullivan.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Louis E. Mack.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 19.—Louis E. Mack, a woolen manufacturer, died here this afternoon. He was a son of Adolph Mack, President of the Raritan Woolen Mills, and a nephew of Henry Elnstein of New York. His death followed an operation performed on Tuesday. He was a Trustee of the Somerville Dime Savings Bank and Secretary of the Somerset Manufacturing Company. His widow was a daughter of F. F. Chambers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

John F. Anderson, Jr.

John F. Anderson, Jr., who was connected with many commercial enterprises and prominent in the social life of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,325 Pacific Street, in that borough. He was born in New York sixty-five years ago, and was head of the wholesale paper firm of John F. Anderson, Jr., & Co., in Manhattan. Mr. Anderson was Trustee of the Washington Trust Company, the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of Mount Holyoke College. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Hardware, and Aldine Clubs in Manhattan, and of the Brooklyn Union League Club. He was for many years President of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Two daughters survive him. Funeral services will be held at the Central Congregational Church Sunday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. J. E. George, Instructor in Political Economy at Northwestern University, died yesterday at Wesley Hospital, Chicago. He had been a sufferer for some time from heart trouble.

Abram A. Coles, seventy-eight years of age, died at his home, at Tarrytown, on Wednesday. Mr. Coles was one of the oldest Directors of the Westchester County Savings Bank.

John Randolph Bull, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died yesterday at his home, in Bayonne, N. J., at the age of eighty-three years. A few days ago he was attacked by pleuro-pneumonia, his advanced age and weakness making him an easy victim to the disease.

Major John Barclay Fassitt, aged sixty-eight, of New York City and Norfolk, died in Pasadena, Cal., Wednesday of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a veteran of the civil war and was twice married. His second wife survives, also a daughter—Mrs. A. S. G. Taylor of New York. He left a considerable estate.

Mrs. Annie M. Ferris, wife of the Rev. Dr. John M. Ferris, died on Wednesday night at her home, 676 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. She was seventy-six years old and was a descendant of Martin Martinson, who was the most prominent resident of Flatbush when Peter Stuyvesant was Governor of New Amsterdam. Dr. Ferris is a minister of the Dutch Reformd Church and editor of The Christian Intelligence.

AGE EXPERT SETTLES TITLE TO FICKLE DOG

Court Calls on Him in Dispute Between Negro and German Woman

DIPLOMACY AVERTS RACE WAR

"Fritz-Sport-Judge" Belongs to Negro, Magistrate Decides, but Goes to Mrs. Hercoe as a Gift.

Magistrate Ommen was on the bench in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday when Policeman McRae of the Tenderloin Station hauled up a negro carrying a little dog. It was a fox terrier. The negro appeared greatly frightened. He described himself as "Mr. Kempson Doughi, twenty-eight years old, of 80 West Third Street."

Policeman McRae beckoned to a German woman, whom he said was the complainant. She stepped forward and said she was Mrs. Hannah Hercoe of 109 East Twenty-fifth Street.

"What is this case all about?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Well," said the policeman, "I saw this woman and this negro tugging at this little dog near the fountain in Madison Square Park. So I says: What are ye trying to do? Make sausages out of him?' And the woman says she owns the fox terrier, and the negro says the dog belongs to him.

"I told 'em it was cruelty to animals to tear a dog in half in front of the fountain, so to settle it she charged him with stealing the dog."

"What have you to say about that?" asked the Magistrate, addressing the prisoner.

"All Ah got to say, you' Honah," remarked the negro, "is dat I own dat dog."

"Oh, Yudge, dot is my doggy," chimed in the woman. "I can pwoof it so quick as a vink."

"How?" asked the Magistrate.

"Mit der handle on his name. Here, Fritz! Come Fritz!"

The dog jumped from Mr. Dougher's arms and licked the hand of the woman.

"You' honah," said the negro, "dat 'ere dohg ain't no German dohg. His name is Spo't."

"Call him Sport and see if he'll go to you," suggested the Magistrate.

"Spo't! Spo't! Here, Spo't!" said the negro. The terrier stood on his hind legs and licked the negro's hand. The negro petted him saying: "You'se ma doggy, dat's what you are, ain't you, Spo't!"

"I don't believe he's either German or negro," remarked the Magistrate, leaning over the rail. "He knows me as well as either of you. Here, Judge! Here Judge!" And responding to this name the dog ran to his Honor and jumped up playfully.

"Fritzy! Fritzy!" called the woman. "For why are you such strangeness," Then the dog ran to her.

"Here, Spo't!" exclaimed Doughi, and the terrier went back to the negro.

"This is a reversible case, no matter which way I decide it," said the Magistrate. "How old, madam, do you say the dog is?"

"Fritzy is yust between a year and a half," answered the woman.

"You' honah," chimed in the negro, "dat 'ere dohg ain't no yeah old. He's jes' six months, you' honah."

"Take him to a dog fancier across the street," said the Magistrate, addressing Court Officer Foley. "Let the dog man decide the dog's age and then I'll decide the case."

Judge, Spo'ty Fritz was led forthwith to the dog fancier. When the party that accompanied him returned to the courtroom Policeman Foley said the dog fancier had fixed the dog's age at six months. Foley added that he heard the negro say that he was taking the dog to a hotel to give him away at the time of his arrest.

"Did you intend to give him away?" asked Magistrate Ommen.

"Suah," replied the negro. "I was jes' about to give him away to a hotel man, kase I ain't got no use fo' him."

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I'll decide that the negro owns the dog, and if he wants to give him away he may give him to the woman."

"You' Honah," said the negro, "I desire to express de distinguishment ob de observashun dat you are de fairestest Judge wot I ever did come acrost. Heah, lady, I make you a present ob dat dohg."

With tears in her eyes the complainant accepted the dog, and, turning to the Magistrate, said:

"Yudge, I must thankful you for your straightfulness in decistioning dot doggy."

THEATRE BUSINESS MAN DEAD.

Edward Fletcher, Who Founded Treasurers' Organization, Expires.

Edward Fletcher, for a long time identified with the financial side of the theatrical business, died yesterday at his home, 2452 Seventh Avenue, at the age of forty-five years. His death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Fletcher founded the Treasurers of America, an organization of theatre officials that has grown of late years until it now has a membership of several thousands. At the time of his death he was Acting Secretary of that body. Under the French & Singer management he was Treasurer of the Broadway Theatre, remaining in that position until Jacob Litt got control of the theatre. The funeral will be held at the Masonic Temple on Sunday.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A moderate disturbance is passing off the Atlantic Coast, attended by rain in the South Atlantic States, and partly cloudy weather in the Middle Atlantic States. An area of low pressure, having as yet little energy, is central in the Middle Missouri Valley, and pressure is relatively high in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Central Rocky Mountain region.

The weather will clear in the Southeastern districts Friday, and generally fair and colder weather will prevail in Atlantic Coast districts. Fair weather will prevail elsewhere Friday and Saturday, with much lower temperatures Friday in the Upper Missouri Valley.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and colder Friday; Saturday fair; diminishing west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania Fair and colder Friday; Saturday fair, fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from The New York Times's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bur'au—	—Times.
	1904.	1905.	1905.
3 A. M.	0	34	38
6 A. M.	1	35	38
9 A. M.	6	36	40
12 M.	7	38	40
3 P. M.	11	45	42
6 P. M.	12	43	44
9 P. M.	12	42	44
12 P. M.	11	39	43

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	41½
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1904	3
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

At 8 A. M. the thermometer registered 35 degrees and at 8 P. M. 42 degrees, the maximum register being 45 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 34 degrees at 3 A. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 and at 8 P. M. 66.

TIFFANY & CO.

Dealers in Artistic Merchandise

To Facilitate Removal

Tiffany & Co. are adding daily to their special sale tables selections from their varied stock and marking them at material reductions from original prices

Union Square New York

The value of white space as a commodity is fixed.

Those who realize the necessity for advertising, but insist that space in the leading magazines is too expensive for them, have not stopped to figure the thing out.

The space in a magazine is a commodity, and its value is based upon what it can do.

Suppose you wished to advertise your product and desired to explain its merits to 700,000 American families. If you used only a cheap circular the price would be very large, and the postage alone, at one cent, would be seven thousand dollars.

The Saturday Evening Post can carry your announcement into 700,000 homes, and tell it to 3,500,000 people, for a fraction of what a cheap, discreditable circular would cost you. And people will be far more likely to purchase your goods if they read about them in a publication they bought and paid for than they would if you forced a circular upon them.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The Simple Faith of Financiers

and how they are fleeced by ancient games, is interestingly told by Mr. James L. Ford, in this week's number of The Saturday Evening Post.

The Other Side of Bribery, by Will Payne, is shown to be a case of "buy me or I'll shoot." The stories of graft in Chicago here told will fit many other cities. Seeking Investment, and How the Stenographer Discovered the Difference Between Precept and Practice; a clever business story by George Carling. The Society Editor, and How the Rough-Shod Climbers Try to Use Her as a Stepping-Stone in Their Social Ambitions, makes interesting reading.

A Strong Number—Well Illustrated. Nearly Three Quarters of a Million Copies printed to supply the demand. It's full of good things—all cream and no skimmed milk. Buy this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An illustrated weekly magazine, selling more than 730,000 copies a week 5 cents the copy, or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It will be the Talk of Two Continents

DON'T FAIL TO READ IT

A REAL LITERARY SENSATION

A publisher's announcement of an unfinished and hitherto quite unknown novel by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, would at any time be set down on both sides of the Atlantic as news of high literary interest. THE TIMES announces such a publication, nine chapters of a novel by Disraeli, making about twelve thousand words, to appear in three successive issues of THE SUNDAY TIMES, Jan. 22, Jan. 29, and Feb. 5. The existence of the manuscript of this novel appears to have been known only to the family and to the executors of Lord Beaconsfield's estate, from whom the right of publication has been purchased by The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES. The American copyright is held by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and during the next three years the novel will be procurable in this country only through this medium.

The novel—it has no title—is altogether characteristic of Disraeli. It is compounded of easy insolence and flowing satire. As usual, the persons satirized are the ladies and gentlemen of high title and position among whom the distinguished author familiarly moved in London society, and the great statesmen whom he met and contended with unabashed in the House of Commons, or later in the House of Lords. The disguise which invests some of his chief characters but dimly conceals the actual and recognizable subjects. One of them is Mr. Gladstone, who appears as Joseph Toplady Falconet, an unconscionable prig, who is put through a career so audaciously similar and parallel to the early years of Mr. Gladstone's public life that no one can miss the intended portraiture.

The atmosphere of the story is satirical altogether. The raillery is not gross, it always stops short of caricature, though effects are heightened by permissible exaggeration. The author impresses one as doing the work for his own amusement, as if he were having his fun with English society, and, indeed, with the religion of English society. The excessive display of a rather narrow piety by some of the characters seems to have been designed by Disraeli to serve as an antithesis to the curious conspiracy of three of the characters, one an East Indian Buddhist, another a German worshipper at the shrine of Schopenhauer, and the third a brilliant but unnamed Mephistophelean personage, who put their heads together to get up a cult, a sort of mechanical mixture of Vedistic philosophy and German pessimism, which they conspire to foist upon English society as a substitute for Christianity.

The pages of this incomplete novel have the qualities and the defects of their author. His epigrams, his brilliant characterizations, his flashes of irony and contemptuous reference, his audacities, impress and delight the reader, while familiar faults of style and method inspire him with a different emotion, though not to the same extent observed with other novels from that pen. There is less crude imagery and overlaying of ornament upon ornament.

The publication of this unknown work of Disraeli will naturally be the literary sensation of the day. The distinction of its author in letters and in statesmanship, and his place in history would suffice to inspire with the desire to read it all Englishmen and all Americans who have any curiosity at all in matters of literary and personal history.

The story can be had only in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Jan. 22, Jan. 29, and Feb. 5.

These Last Words in Fiction of Lord Beaconsfield were purchased from his Literary Executors for a sum equaling One Dollar a word---the highest rate for fiction on record.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

AHERN—ROBERTSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., Pauline Robertson to Henry Edward Ahern.

SMALL—FULLER.—At Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1905, at the First Reformed Church, by the Rev. Orrin G. Cocks of the Church of the Sea and Land, New York City, assisted by the Rev. George R. Linn, pastor of the church, May Kendall Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franchot Linn of this city, to James Hampden Small, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hampden Small of Charleston, S. C., at 12 noon.

TOLERTON—CALDWELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, at St. George's Church, Newburg, N. Y., by the Rev. John Huske, Janet, daughter of the late Charles Caldwell, to Henry Hill Tolerton.

VANDERKIEFT—MILES.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, at South Orange, N. J., Esther Lowndes Miles, daughter of Agnes L. and the late Robert M. Miles, to William M. Vanderkieft, by the Rev. George F. Brown.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At his home in Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, after a brief illness, John F. Anderson, Jr.

Funeral services will be held at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Franklin Av., Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ARNOLD.—At Deland, Fla., Monday, Jan. 16, of pneumonia, Daniel S. Arnold, in his 88th year.

Funeral services at Plymouth Church Chapel Friday, 9 A. M. Interment private.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, Annetta L. Baker, at the residence of her son, Robert B. Baker, Greenwich, Conn.

Services at 1,517 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BARROWS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Pitt Barrows.

Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church, Willimantic, Conn., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on arrival of train leaving New York at 8 A. M. Newbern (N. C.) papers please copy.

BIRDSALL.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, Fannie A., widow of Joseph W. Birdsall, in the 56th year of her age.

Funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

BUCKELEW.—On Jan. 18, 1905, Ellie S., at the residence of her late husband, F. Lemuel Buckelew, Jamesburg, N. J.

Funeral on Friday, Jan. 20, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M. at same place.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, William Brown, in his 77th year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 723 Flatbush Av., Flatbush, on Friday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COFLIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 10:30 P. M., Samuel W. Coflin, in his 63d year.

Funeral 1:30 P. M. Sunday, Jan. 22, 1905, from his late residence, 1,422 Madison Av., Covington, Ky.

COLLIN.—At her residence, 1,038 5th Av., on Jan. 19, 1905, Emily Lathrop Ripley, wife of Charles A. Collin.

COLLINS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, at 8:15 P. M. at family home, 6,538 Pennsylvania Av., Pittsburg, Penn., Charles S., Sr., beloved husband of Annie Collins, (nee O'Neil.)

Notice of funeral later.

COONEY.—In Providence, R. I., on Jan. 19, 1905, at 105 David St., Mary G. Cooney, daughter of the late John P. and Ann Cooney.

Funeral notice later.

CORNING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, Virginia M., wife of Edwin Corning and eldest daughter of the late Thomas W. Gibson, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral service from her late residence, 272 West 94th St., Friday, Jan. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

DONALDSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, Catharine, widow of Mathew Donaldson.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 282 West 119th St., at 8 P. M. Friday.

DUGAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, at 11:35 A. M. at his residence, South Main St., William Dugan, beloved husband of Bridget Dugan, (nee Syden,) in his 37th year. Member Fifth District (Pittsburg) Police.

Notice of funeral later.

Youngstown papers please copy.

FERRIS.—At her residence, 676 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, on the evening of Jan. 18, Anna M., daughter of Garrit L. Martense and wife of the Rev. John M. Ferris, D. D., in her 76th year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

GAY.—Mrs. Georgianne, widow of the late Calvin B. Gay, at her residence, 32 5th Av., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 13.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 20, at 2:30 P. M., standard, from residence. Interment in Syracuse, N. Y.

GERMAIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, at the home of her nephew, Cromwell Childe, Avenue K and East 18th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Julia Ann Germain, formerly of Glen Cove, L. I.

Services at the Flatbush house Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial in St. Paul's Churchyard, Glen Cove, upon arrival of the 1:51 train.

JAQUES.—At his home, 119 East 60th St., on Thursday, Jan. 19, David R. Jaques.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LUYSTER.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Jan. 18, 1905, Peter Luyster, son of the late Peter and Anna Moore Luyster.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral at St. James P. E. Church, Elmhurst, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from Long Island City.

MACHOLD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, after a brief illness, William Macnold, in his 70th year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 82N Hudson St., Hoboken, on Friday, Jan. 20, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBINSON.—At Worcester, N. Y., on Jan. 17, 1905, James W., son of the late Hamilton W. and Emma Whitney Robinson, in the 63d year of his age.

ROSSWOG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, at 5:45 A. M., Mary A., wife of Peter J. Rosswog, in her 38th year.

Funeral from family residence, 5,835 Alber St., East End, Pittsburg, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Solemn high mass at Sacred Heart Church, Centre Av., 5:30 A. M.

Baltimore (Md.) and New York papers please copy.

SANFORD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, at Beroldmont, Doniphan, Mo., Benjamin Chouteau Sanford, in his 25th year, son of Louisa Berthold Sanford and the late Benjamin C. Sanford.

Funeral from family residence, 4,218 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, to St. Louis Cathedral Chapel. Services at 9 A. M. Saturday. Interment private.

New York papers please copy.

STEWART.—In Providence, R. I., on the 19th inst., Alexander S., son of Charles J. and Mary J. Stewart, aged 35 years.

Funeral services Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of his brother, George W. Stewart, 15 Hospital St., Providence.

WALTON.—On Jan. 18, 1905, Elizabeth Erben, widow of James De Lancey Walton, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. L. Knight, 11 Washington Terrace, East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 21, on arrival of 2:20 train from Barclay and Christopher Sts., New York.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

LOOP.—In loving memory of Harriet A. Lander Loop, a native of Newburg, N. Y., and wife of Edward Sterling Loop, who died at Wilkesbarre, Penn., Jan. 18, 1904, in her 74th year.

"Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep."

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt's, Sucb'r's 1st., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

Montross Gallery
5th Ave. and 35th St., New York
Exhibition of Pictures by
CHILDE HASSAM
Until January 28th

JAN 20 1905

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, 11th January, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad Street, below Lucus Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting there will be submitted for consideration and action by the stockholders the annual report of the company for the year ending 31st of December, 1904; an agreement for the acquisition by this company of the franchises, corporate property, and rights and credits of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the company, and other appropriate subjects. Stockholders can obtain copies of the annual report of the company and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting on and after the 7th of March next by personal application or by letter at the Secretary's office, Room 271 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NIELSON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
30 Nassau Street.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 18th day of January, 1905, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees or Directors of the Company for the term ending January, 1906:

Henry C. Swords,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Beaser,	Frank S. Witherbee,
Charles A. Peabody,	Robert Goelet,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Henry W. Leighton,

and Alfred E. Marling in place of Horace S. Ely, deceased, for the term ending January, 1907. And the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1905:

Newbold T. Lawrence, Arthur D. Weekes, Percy R. Pyne.

HENRY W. REGHLEY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **UTOPIA LAND COMPANY.**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the UTOPIA LAND COMPANY for reading the annual reports, for the election of same to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1905, 2 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed Friday, the 20th of January, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 31st, 1905.

Dated January —, 1905.

JOSEPH FRISD, Secretary.

UNITED LEAD COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, January 20, 1905.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, I do hereby notify that a special meeting of the stockholders of United Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Newark St., Hoboken, Hudson Co., N. J., on January 27th, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of approving and ratifying the act of the Board of Directors in disposing of the capital stock and interest acquired by the Company in the National Turpentine & Chemical Company.

J. R. WETTSTEIN, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.
New York, January 19th, 1905.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The United States Leather Company will be held at its principal office in the City of the State of New Jersey, on At No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1905, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purpose of electing twenty-one Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed for business on February 20th, at the opening of business on February 24th, 1905.

JOSIAH T. TUBBY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place.
December 20, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Tuesday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

H. A. CARTER, Secretary.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, January 13th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American District Telegraph Company will be held in Room 60, at No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 24th, 1905, at 11 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. WILLEVER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of this Railway Company are called to meet at the office of the Company, No. 429 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 1st, 1905, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

The books will close Jan. 21, 1905, at 12 o'clock M., and reopen March 2, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
[Illegible] SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND, [illegible] declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable in cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business [illegible] January 20, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the said dividend from [illegible] January 20, 1905, to February 1, 1905, both days inclusive.

[illegible] that the Company has declared [illegible] the ninety-fifth semi-annual cash dividend, and in commemoration of [illegible] and of investors has also declared [illegible] each be made to such holders [illegible] simultaneously with [illegible] of Chicago & Alton Railway Company.

[illegible] STACEY, Secretary.

New York, January 18, 1905.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY CO.
[illegible] Jersey City, N. J., January 18, 1905.

[illegible] Board of Directors of this Company at their meeting held [illegible] 1905, declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of the Company, out of the net earnings of the [illegible] December 31, 1904, payable [illegible] February 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business [illegible] January 25th, 1905, and the [illegible] 26th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] February 14th, 1905.

[illegible] GRIFFIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE C. W. CLAFLIN COMPANY.
No. 377 Fourth Avenue.
New York City, January 20, 1905.

The coupons of the First and Second Debentures will be paid February 1st. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 25th, and reopened at 10 A. M. February 2, 1905. The transfer book for the Common stock will remain open.

C. N. POPE, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 17, 1905.

The coupons for the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1905, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Isaac D. Hall & Co., corner of Wall and Broad Streets, New York. J. J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., President.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
New York, December 29, 1904.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1904, on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 20, 1905.

Transfer books close January 10 and reopen January 21, 1905.

MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
January 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,974,711.01
Due from banks and bankers	893,305.07
Clearing House exchanges	1,038,942.73
Cash and reserve	862,532.42
	$6,674,592.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and profits	508,042.31
Circulation	1,078,689.67
Deposits	4,097,860.15
	$6,074,592.13

OFFICERS.
J. G. JENKINS, President.
W. A. FIELD, Cashier.
I. HAMBRUCH, Assistant Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

J. C. DANN, Buffalo. ARTHUR ROBINSON, New York.

We beg to announce that we have this day admitted as general partners Mr. FREDERICK H. DOUGLAS, Member New York Stock Exchange, and Mr. G. I. SENEY. Mr. DOUGLAS will be identified with our New York office and Mr. SENEY with our Buffalo office.

DANN & ROBINSON,
Buffalo, 25 Broad St., New York. Toronto.
Dated Jan. 19th, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent Timber Certificates, (Issued by The Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on or after January 20th, 1905, holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated August 1st, 1904, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905.

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after January 20th, 1905, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B," which matured on August 1st, 1904, holders will receive from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the August, 1904, coupons on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES, with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum from August 1st, 1904, to January 20th, 1905. From the principal of the certificates, the Committee will retain Five Per Cent. (5 per cent.) to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee, and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holders of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.
} Counsel.

Committee.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
DUMONT CLARKE.
JAMES BROWN.
GERALD L. HOYT.
F. S. SMITHERS.
SIDNEY C. BORG.
HAMILTON GREPE.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
DEPOSITARY.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed Agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York

Offers firms, corporations and individuals every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

JANUARY 1, 1905

Capital and Surplus	$1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	198,440.15
Deposits	13,150,280.00

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President	ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President	FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President	EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treasurer
WILLIAM DARROW, Jr., 3d Vice-Pres.	JOSEPH Z. BRAY, Asst. Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD	B. AYMAR SANDS	GEORGE C. CLARK
CLARENCE H. KELSEY	J. HARSEN RHOADES	SAMUEL D. STYLES
WILLIAM SALOMON		HENRY R. WILSON

OFFER TO PURCHASE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company
4% Bonds

The GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that it will, on presentation at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, PURCHASE ANY OF ALL OF THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905, ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dated January 20, 1905.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York,
By E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

Referring to the above, the STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE give notice that such offer is made with their approval, and that MESSRS. JOHN W. CASTLES, HENRY W. DE FOREST, ALBERT GOODHART, J. B. HARRIMAN, and W. W. HEATON have been asked by the holders of large amounts of stock and bonds to act as a COMMITTEE to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, which plan will be announced as soon as practicable.

Dated January 20, 1905.

C. W. MAURY,
H. K. POMROY,
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
} of the Protective Committee.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estates of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.

In view of the failure of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to pay the [illegible] upon the January 1st, 1905, on its First Mortgage Bonds, and for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders, the undersigned (holders of and representing a considerable amount of these bonds) suggest that bondholders confer with them before taking any steps with reference to their bonds, and request that they furnish to the undersigned their addresses and amount of their holdings at an early date.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
5 NASSAU STREET.

Dated New York, January 19, 1905.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company

ACTING IN CONJUNCTION WITH HOLDERS OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, WE ASK ALL BONDHOLDERS TO COMMUNICATE WITH US BEFORE COMMITTING THEMSELVES RESPECTING THEIR HOLDINGS AND TO FURNISH US THEIR ADDRESSES AND AMOUNT OF THEIR HOLDINGS.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
28 NASSAU STREET. By E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1905.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$1,065,141.97	
U. S. bonds	680,000.00	
Other bonds and securities	319,108.26	
Real estate	94,862.50	
Due from Treasurer U. S.	25,000.00	
Cash and sight exchange	2,102,880.59	$5,187,034.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$500,000.00	
Surplus	100,000.00	
Undivided profits	121,424.02	
Fund for taxes	21,036.82	
Circulation	500,000.00	
Deposits	3,944,572.88	$5,187,034.32

OFFICERS.
J. T. Fargason, President. O. H. P. Piper, Vice President. J. A. Ornberg, Cashier. P. S. Smithwick, Ass't Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
NE COR 23 ST & 8 AVE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL NOTES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY, DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1905, ISSUED UNDER THE TRUST AGREEMENT, DATED AUGUST 1, 1903, EXECUTED BY SAID RAILROAD COMPANY TO THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

You are hereby notified that the principal and accrued interest of the above notes will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, **No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,** on presentation and surrender of the notes and coupons at maturity thereof, viz.: **February 1, 1905, after which date interest will cease. FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.**

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
Wilkes Barre Gas and Electric Co
(PENNSYLVANIA)

Consolidated Mortgage Five (5) Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated January 3, 1905 **Due January 1, 1955**

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia. Coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with privilege of registering the principal. Coupon bonds may be made straight registered bonds at option of holder. Redeemable at 110 and interest upon three months' notice.

Limit of Issue	$3,000,000
Now Authorized	1,000,000

FREE OF ALL PENNSYLVANIA TAXES

FRANCHISES PERPETUAL

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Trustee

Of the remainder of this issue sufficient are reserved by the Trustee for redemption of all outstanding bonds of the Gas Company, of Luzerene County, and the Wyoming Valley Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, amounting to $1,053,000; said bonds being callable at par (100) and interest in 1908, upon the retirement of which the Consolidated Mortgage will become a FIRST LIEN on all of the combined properties.

The Company agrees to make application for listing the consolidated mortgage bonds upon the Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges.

For full particulars in regard to the property and its earnings, we refer to the Reports of Messrs. J. G. White & Co., Inc., of New York, Engineers and General Managers of the Company, and Mr. Frederick H. Shelton, of Philadelphia, their Consulting Gas Engineer, which can be seen at our offices.

The mortgage and all legalities have been conducted and approved by Messrs. Dickson, McCouch & Glasgow, of Philadelphia; W. C. Farnsworth, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa., and Thomas H. Atherton, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Having sold a large proportion of the above described bonds, we offer for sale the unsold balance at 101 and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price without notice. Interim certificates deliverable pending preparation of engraved bonds.

FORREST & CO.,
BANKERS,
421 Chestnut Street, Phila.

GRAHAM & CO.,
BANKERS,
435 Chestnut Street, Phila.

A business man having a legitimate proposition to advertise, selected the high-grade morning and afternoon newspapers in which to make the announcement, and to satisfy his curiosity, and also as a guide for future advertising, he ingeniously keyed the advertisement in each of the newspapers, so that he could tell from what newspapers the replies came. There were nine newspapers used—three morning and six afternoon newspapers. The New York Times conspicuously headed the list in the number of replies. There were only two other newspapers that had more than half of what The Times record showed, and the replies secured through the advertising in The New York Times exceeded those aggregated by four of five afternoon newspapers.

This record, of course, is not astonishing to those who have knowledge of the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is more than 100,000 copies every morning in New York City.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned having been asked by the holders of a large amount of both stock and bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to act as a committee to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, give notice that they have consented to act as such committee, and that they will present a plan of reorganization at as early a date as practicable.

Dated January 12, 1905.

HENRY W. DE FOREST, Chairman.
JOHN W. CASTLES.
ALBERT E. GOODHART,
J. BORDEN HARRIMAN,
WILLIAM WEAVER HEATON,
Committee.

HARRY L. FALK, Secretary.
DE FOREST BROTHERS, Counsel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72 now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

Holders of Voting Trust Certificates
OF THE
SEABOARD AIR LINE R'Y.

who are dissatisfied with the plan of consolidation put forth by the RYAN-BLAIR Committee, and who desire to participate in a movement to secure a better position, are invited to communicate with

BRYANT DINSMORE,
Editor, The Stockholder,
44 Broad Street, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 262, for two shares of German-American Bank capital stock, in the name of Pauline Geiger. Transfer has been stopped, and all parties are cautioned against negotiating same. Notify Wagner, Schalk & Co., 25 Broad St., New York City.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

The First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Detroit Edison Co. are a good investment. We offer at price to net nearly 5% income.

The Terre Haute and Logansport First 6s; Oregon Short Line Refd. Gtd. 4s; Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Consol. 6s; Rock Island Refd. 4s, and Rio Grande Western First 4s net from 4.05% to 4.25%.

Send for bond circular.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Vermilye & Co.
BANKERS.
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS,
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
51 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of San Francisco, Cal.
Jan. 14, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,634,615.45
U. S. bonds and premiums	4,064,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	147,435.75
Banking house	300,000.00
Due from banks and bankers	1,198,633.98
Cash	1,551,784.91
	$13,955,750.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,436,834.99
Circulation	1,500,000.00
U. S. bond account	2,000,000.00
Deposits	7,428,915.10
	$13,955,750.09

S. G. MURPHY, President.
JAMES MOFFITT, Vice President.
JAMES M. LYNCH, Vice President.
JAMES K. MOFFITT, Cashier.
J. H. SKINNER, Assistant Cashier.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 16

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 5, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-three (63) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

5	75	399	556	727	881	1052
23	221	416	562	743	882	1054
32	272	439	568	788	904	1082
39	315	444	581	808	946	1096
46	336	476	601	812	955	1099
49	356	481	627	813	989	1189
51	361	487	632	836	1035	1153
56	394	488	676	853	1041	1208
66	396	497	709	856	1050	1269

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1905, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

New York, December 7th, 1904.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-three (63) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
L. D. BANKFORD,
For Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1905, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1905, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

Detroit Southern 50 Year
1st Gold 4%
Trust Co. Certificates of Deposit
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
KRAUS BROS.,
Tel. 1904 Cortlandt. 24 BROAD ST.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,206,606.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	39,500.00
Bonds for investment	311,082.91
Real estate	12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	25,000.00
Due from banks	$474,328.64
Cash on hand	525,765.27— 1,000,093.91
	$5,095,682.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	165,740.77
Circulation	490,500.00
Deposits	3,441,442.06
	$5,095,682.83

OFFICERS.
E. H. MYERS, President.
L. VILSACK, Vice President.
J. FRAUENHEIM, Vice President.
W. W. RAMSEY, Cashier.
A. A. VILSACK, Asst. Cashier.

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, National Association.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 11, 1905.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$17,732,791.48
Clearing House exchanges	598,363.15
Due from banks	1,779,363.39
Cash in vaults	1,729,724.03
Total	$21,822,442.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,589,055.35
Circulation	1,912,100.00
Deposits	14,921,287.24
Total	$21,822,442.59

OFFICERS.
WILSON A. SHAW, President.
JOSEPH R. PAUL, Vice President.
W. F. BICKEL, Cashier.
J. M. RUSSELL, First Assistant Cashier.
W. L. JACK, Assistant Cashier.
J. D. AYRES, Assistant Cashier.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

NATIONAL NEWARK BANKING COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$6,654,368.21
Due from banks and bankers	1,767,360.23
Banking house	90,000.00
Cash	525,037.79
	$9,036,766.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,416,944.71
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	6,569,821.52
	$9,036,766.23

OFFICERS.
E. S. CAMPBELL, President.
DAVID H. MERRITT, Vice President.
ALBERT E. BALDWIN, 2d Vice President.
H. W. TUNIS, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

CONNECTICUT BANKS.

AETNA NATIONAL BANK,
HARTFORD, CONN.
January 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,342,470.55	
U. S. bonds	291,900.00	
Due from banks	176,547.65	
Cash and reserve	808,088.54	$5,589,006.54
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$225,000.00	
Surplus and profits	677,965.21	
Circulation	145,425.00	
Deposits	4,540,616.33	$5,589,006.54

A. Spencer, Jr., Pres. A. R. Hillyer, Vice Pres. W. D. Morgan, Cash.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Thur.	Wed.		Thur.	Wed.
Alta	.03	.02	Gt. W. Con.	.02	.04
Alpha Con.	.16	.16	Mexican	2.10	2.05
Andes	.30	.29	Occid. Con.	.86	.86
Belcher	.19	.19	Ophir	6.35	6.25
Best & Bel.	1.00	1.00	Overman	.22	.21
Bullion	.23	.23	Potosi	.13	.15
Caledonia	.58	.58	Savage	.38	.41
Chal. Con.	.22	.22	Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Challenge	.28	.28	Sierra Nev.	.42	.42
Confidence	.92	.86	Syndicate	.14	.11
Con. C. & V.	1.60	1.60	St. Louis	.10	.10
C. Imperial	.02	.01	Union Con.	.63	.62
Crown Point	.16	.16	Utah Con.	.18	.18
Gould & C.	.22	.21	Yel. Jacket	.22	.21
Hale & Nor.	1.45	1.50	Silver bars	60¾	60¾
Julia	.04	.04	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.15	.14	Telegraph	.07½	.07½
Kent'y Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—50@51 Thursday, 50@51 Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.11	.11¾	Little Puck	.04¾	.04¾
Amazonia	.12	.13	Lit. Rosie	.03	.03¼
C. K. & N.	.20	.20	Mol. Gibson	.06½	.06¾
C. C. Cons.	.10¾	.11	Missouri	.02¼	.02½
Dante	.06¾	.06¾	M. American	.07¾	.08
Elkton	.08¾	.08¾	New Haven	.03¾	.03½
El Paso	1.03	1.05	Old Gold	.08	.08¾
Findlay	.35	.38½	Pharmacist	.05¼	.05¾
Gold Dollar	.06¾	.07	Portland	1.80	1.90
Golden Cycle	.50	.75	Rose Maud	.05¼	.05¾
Gold Sovereign	.10¾	.10¾	Rose Nicol	.05½	.05¾
Isabella	.27¾	.27¾	S. Bellpise	.02½	.02¾
Jackpot	.06¾	.06¾	Vindicator	.77	.77
Keystone	.05¾	.06¾	Work	.15¾	.16
Lexington	.04¾	.04¾			

Wheat Makes Sharp Drop.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Heavy liquidation following a prediction of greatly increased shipments from Argentina caused a fall of 2 cents a bushel to-day in the price of wheat. A fraction of the loss was recovered, May wheat at the close being off 1½ and 1⅝ cents.

The decline was due primarily to announcement by a British statistician that this week's shipments from Argentina would approximate 880,000 bushels, as against 216,000 bushels last week.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
64	65	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	— ¼
74½	74⅝	59,100	*Amalga. Copper Co.	74¼	76	74¼	74⅝	— ¼
21		200	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	21	21	21	21	— ⅜
53⅜	53½	2,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	52⅝	53¾	52⅝	53¾	— ⅜
92½	93	610	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	— ⅜
34	34⅝	600	Am. Cotton Oil	35	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
220	225	523	American Express	218	220	218	220	— 3
12	12½	1,400	*Am. Grass Twine	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
104½	105	1,300	Am. Hide & Leather	104⅝	105½	104⅝	105½	— ⅝
50⅝	50⅞	2,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	50⅝	50¾	50½	50¾	— ⅝
65	65½	300	*Am. Ice Co.	65	66	65	65	— ¼
37½	37¾	400	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37	37¾	37	37¾	— ¼
36	37	400	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	36	36	36	36	— 1¼
35	35⅜	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	34½	35	34½	35	— ⅜
105	105½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	105	105½	*105	105½	— ⅜
7¾	8	200	*Am. Malting Co.	8	8	8	8	— ¼
26½	26¾	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
85	85⅜	8,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	85	86	84⅝	85⅞	— ⅜
113	114	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	113½	114	113½	114	— ½
16¾	17	13,110	Am. Steel Foundries	15	17½	15	17	— ⅜
63⅝	63¾	8,511	Am. Steel Foundries. pf.	61¾	64½	61¾	64½	— 2¾
143⅜	143½	6,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	144	144	143	143½	— ⅜
92½	92⅝	910	Am. Tob. Co. pf., new	92½	93	92½	92⅝	— ⅜
79¾	8	85	Am. Tob. Co. pf. (n. t. r.)	95	95	92½	92⅝	— ⅜
21½	22	675	*Am. Woolen Co.	22	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
94	94½	210	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅜
110	112	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	112	112	112	112	— 1
87⅝	87⅞	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87¾	87⅞	87¼	87⅜	— ⅜
100¾	101	610	At

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@3 Per Cent.

Neutralizing Cross-Currents of Both News and Prices — Reading Still Active and Mysteriously Strong.

Yesterday's news cannot be called very important even in the aggregate, but there was much intelligence, expected and unexpected, which would have been more effective upon prices if it had been less confused. The settlement of the Fall River cotton strike, for instance, was offset by the continued possibility of a Pennsylvania Railway trainhands' strike. The anticipated extra dividend on Amalgamated—whose influence was disproportionate to its importance—was accompanied by a softer metal market. A Bank of England statement better than last week or last year, and indicating both relative and absolute decrease of necessity for attracting our gold was accompanied by an advance in the London price of bullion, and was reflected here by engagement of all available bars up to March 22, which is something like a record for a long look ahead in the gold export department. A report that Reading's activity is due to the intention to organize a holding company was accompanied by its own antidote in the shape of prompt denial. Reading nevertheless was again the most active stock, and although not retaining its full improvement, closed with an advance, suggesting that the real explanation of its doubling its price remains untold. Manipulation alone cannot double the price of a stock during a twelvemonth and hold its strength at maximum prices in a confused and irregular market. The produce markets were weak, but there was a disturbance in the traffic situation affecting the export of 4,000,000 bushels, involving more than the loss of price, and having much broader significance on the railway situation. Washington sent word of a new rate bill, which is to be passed forthwith, but it is to be "not radical," so that all is not lost if the news be realized. Even the money market was inconsistent. The Lackawanna Steel Company's flotation of $10,000,000 notes, secured curiously enough by bonds, is indicative of ease promising activity in a class of business which, like the railways, has been cramped for accommodation; but rates for call money reached 3 per cent., although the surplus of time funds is such that it prevents the rate reflecting the improvement in demand.

Certainly it cannot be called a blank day for news, but the price movement reflected only the impossibility of detecting any especial upward or downward influence amid such cross-currents. Brooklyn Rapid Transit responded logically to news of especial application which could not be misinterpreted. An especial need for millions of capital expenditure does not hasten the dividend period. Chicago and Northwest enjoyed an exceptional rise without especial developments, but this property is one of the links in plans dependent upon the readjustments to follow the Northern Securities liquidation, and is benefited by Omaha's dividend increase. Other changes were mostly fractional, and the impression of the day's business was both of confusion and irregularity. The bond business, however, left little to be desired. The volume was large, the tone good, and the distribution broad, even though speculative issues absorbed a disproportionate share.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	3	Kan. City So. pf	3
Am. Ice pf	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	6
Am. Locomotive	1	N. Y. Dock pf	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Am. Steel Fdls.	2	Pacific Coast	1½
Am. Steel Fdls. pf	2½	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Woolen pf	1½	Pere Marquette	3
Anaconda	1	Pere Marq. pf	2
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	½
Brunswick	1	Reading	6
Canada South	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Rutland pf	½
Ch., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	St. L. S. W.	½
Erie	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1½
Erie 1st pf	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	¾
Erie 2d pf	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	½
Fed Min. & S.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Kan. City So.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L. pf	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	½
Cent. of N. J.	½	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. & N. W. pf	½	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Pullman	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Rep. Steel	½
Un. Tr. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
Detroit So. pf.	½	Rock Island pf	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Realty	½
Int. Paper	½	West. U. & M.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	2½
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	2	Kan. City So. 3s	1½
Chi. Term. T. 4s	2	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
C. T. & T. 4s, comp. off	3½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

There were no declines:

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 19	1,043,911
To date this year	11,706,402
Corresponding date last year	7,659,585

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 19	$8,241,300
To date this year	$75,251,000
Corresponding date last year	$52,550,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Electric Company of America.
Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia.
Houston Electric Co.
Homestake Mining Co.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.
People's Gas Co. of Chicago.
Utopia Land Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Co.
American Chicle Co., on common.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Federal St. and Pleasant Valley Railroad.
Georgia Electric Railway.
Harbison-Walker Refractories, on preferred.
Missouri Pacific Railway.
Vulcan Detinning Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

[illegible] Co.
Phelps Marble Co.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Active Market Grows Dull Waiting for the Amalgamated Dividend Announcement.

After showing great activity and considerable strength in the morning the market came to a halt yesterday afternoon. What it waited for was the announcement of the dividend on Amalgamated Copper. The whole market hinged on that, even in the morning, and, although Amalgamated was overshadowed in point of activity by some other stocks, the entire market was betting 2 to 1 that the dividend would be increased. The fact that the total sales exceeded a million shares was in no wise due to any activity in the afternoon, for about 2 o'clock, when the meeting of the Amalgamated Directors was about to begin, the market reached almost a standstill. The tendency, however, was down rather than up.

Broker Wins Bet on Reading.

Reading common made a new high record yesterday, advancing to 96⅝. When the stock crossed 90 Edward Wassermann won a handsome wager which he had made in June of last year. At that time Reading was selling at 45, and Edward, who was bullish on the stock, offered to bet that within a year the common would sell at double that price. His prediction came true, and he cashed the wager yesterday. After making a new high record, the stock sold off rather easily to 87¾, and closed only slightly higher for a fractional net advance. Over 200,000 shares were traded in, a good deal of which came out on the decline and represented profit taking. The movement yesterday looked more like manipulation than previous activity.

Pennsy and the Strike.

The threatened strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad adversely affected the price of that stock, which resisted all attempts to send it up with the rest of the list. The management of the road will shortly issue a statement, entitled "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Capital Stock Prospectus." It will give the financial status of the entire system for five or six years, explaining all bond issues, loans, and increases in stock, with the reasons for making them. It will include the earnings of all the various lines in relation to their capital, and will give in detail the financing of all improvements.

Story of a Coal Road Combination.

The Erie issues advanced sharply, on reports that there was to be effected some arrangement of ownership of the coal carriers which would largely benefit these roads. It is not believed that there is much truth in these reports. The buying was of the kind that has been going on for some time, and which has pretty well cleared up those blocks of stock which would have stood in the way of an advance across 41. Now the pool is ready to go ahead with the work of putting the price up. Whether it will succeed depends, of course, on the attitude of those outside the pool. There is said to be considerable stock for sale on a scale up.

Break in Tractions.

The afternoon dullness was entertainingly disturbed by a short but sharp attack on the traction issues, which resulted in putting Metropolitan temporarily below 116. The drive against Brooklyn Rapid Transit was more severe, and that stock lost 1½ points net, after having sold as high as 64. The drive was based on the report of a railroad expert to the State Railroad Commission to the effect that the company would have to spend at least $20,000,000 for improvements within the next few years. This little episode was about the only thing which gave spice to the last hour of the session.

Kansas City Southern.

Kansas City Southern, the common as well as the preferred, advanced sharply. The preferred gained 3 points net and the common advanced 1½ points. The position of the road is valuable from a strategic point of view. It is understood that the Harriman interests want to retain control even after the dissolution of the voting trust, which will take place on March 19 next, but those who at present control the stock do not care to sell out except at considerably higher prices. Should the Harriman interests be unwilling to pay the price asked then it is not unlikely that a dividend may be declared on the preferred. The road could well be able to maintain its independence because it has very little through traffic to lose should the Harriman interests decline to take it.

TWO MONTHS' GOLD ENGAGED.

Output of Assay Office Up to March 22 Taken for Export.

The demand for gold bars for export has become so keen that a number of banking houses yesterday made engagements of bars at the Assay Office weeks ahead. As previously announced, Goldman, Sachs & Co. had engaged the output of the Assay Office from Feb. 1 to Feb. 15. Yesterday Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. and Lazard Frères secured for themselves the total of bars that will be prepared between the latter date and March 1, and the output from the beginning of March to the 22d of that month was taken by Baring, Magoun & Co. Considerable surprise was expressed in banking circles that the engagements were made so far ahead of time. It indicates pretty clearly that high exchange is expected to continue for a long time. The probability is that the engagements of bars announced yesterday, which will amount perhaps to $3,000,000, will not be sufficient to meet all requirements for specie remittances to Europe, and that within this period a considerable amount of coin will also be shipped to the other side.

Yesterday the price of demand sterling rose a little, but it reacted again to 4.8770, which was Wednesday's closing price. That the market was not even stronger than it was is probably accounted for by the fact that recent experience has made purchasers of exchange more than usually cautious, so that exchange required for the end of the week is now purchased more in advance than has been the custom in the past.

NEW BETHLEHEM COMPANY.

Shipbuilding Reorganization Ready for Business—Schwab President.

The United States Shipbuilding Company Reorganization Committee announced yesterday that the new Bethlehem Steel Corporation, incorporated some weeks ago, had been organized by the election of the following Directors: Charles M. Schwab, Chairman; George R. Sheldon, Thomas F. Ryan, Pliny Fisk, John E. Brone, C. W. Wetmore, Oliver Wren, Archibald Johnston, and Edward M. McIlvain. The following are the officers: President—Charles M. Schwab; Vice President—Edward M. McIlvain; Treasurer—Henry S. Snyder; Assistant Treasurer—John A. McGregor; Controller—B. H. Jones.

The company is now in possession of all the properties and equipped to continue the business. The new securities will be issued and ready for delivery within a few days.

N. P. Dividend, with Extra, Declared.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent. This is the fourth instance in which an extra dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent. has been declared.

Extra Cotton Exchange Holiday.

The New York Cotton Exchange members yesterday voted to declare a holiday on Saturday, Feb. 11, the day preceding Lincoln's Birthday. As Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated the Monday following, the Exchange members will have three days' vacation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3@3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $328,164,576; balances, $16,778,957; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,465,096.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@2 per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were 84.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.8770; cables, $4.88.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@4.85⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 5-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—55c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—37½@40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Money was in quiet demand in the market to-day, and supplies were less plentiful. Discount business was slack, but rates were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive with a better undertone, and was restricted, owing to the uncertainty of the political situation. Consols were easier.

Americans opened steady. The strength of specialties, notably Philadelphia and Reading, was sustained. The rest of the list was stimulated by Continental support. Erie, New York, Ontario and Western, and Union Pacific were the features. Baltimore and Ohio was bought on dividend estimates. Prices eased at the last hour and closed dull.

Foreigns drooped, owing to the easier prices on the Continental Bourses. Russians were affected by Paris selling. Other internationals were offered. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 98⅜.

Copper shares were easy in sympathy with metal.

Kafirs were weak, the bears taking advantage of scattered liquidation. Later Kafirs were a shade firmer.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88⅜; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 80⅝; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 105½; Canadian Pacific, 137⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50⅝; Chicago Great Western, 20⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177; De Beers, 17⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 33⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78¼; Erie, 41½; Erie first preferred, 79⅜; Erie second preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 160; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 34; New York Central, 140½; Norfolk and Western, 51½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 46½; Pennsylvania, 70½; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 45⅝; Reading first preferred, 87; Reading second preferred, 44; Southern Railway, 36; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅜; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 122; Union Pacific preferred, 99½; United States Steel, 30⅜; United States Steel preferred, 96½; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 96⅝.

Bar silver quiet, 27 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝@2 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.60; Lisbon, 14.

Bar gold, 77s 10d. American eagles, 76s 5d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened dull. Prices weakened, and at the close were feeble, being influenced by the reports of disorders in Russia. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 97½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £1,577,000, circulation decreased £296,000, bullion increased £1,280,343, other securities decreased £637,000, other deposits increased £596,000, public deposits increased £274,000, notes reserve increased £1,541,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.70 per cent., as compared with 44.52 per cent. last week.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 6,650,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 9,800,000f, gold in hand increased 11,300,000f, bills discounted decreased 15,000,000f, and silver in hand increased 3,150,000f.

CHICAGO TERMINAL PLAN.

Guaranty Trust President Asks Bondholders to Defer Action.

John W. Castles, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and a member of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Reorganization Committee, gave out a statement yesterday, in part, as follows:

"In the temporary absence of the Chairman of the committee, Henry W. De Forest, we ask that bondholders send us their addresses, stating the number of bonds held, and defer any further action on their part until the plan of reorganization can be submitted. In the meantime the Guaranty Trust Company will continue to buy the coupons."

He called attention to the fact that the bonds had advanced from 81 to 94, as showing confidence in the committee.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Jan. 14 were 779,183 tons, making the total for the year to date 1,522,680 tons, against 1,385,570 tons last year.

Pittsburg dispatches state that actual work has begun on the new $10,000,000 tube plant of the National Tube Company at McKeesport.

Sale of Lackawanna Steel Bonds.

Speyer & Co. and Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. have purchased from the Lackawanna Steel Company $10,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. gold notes, secured by deposit of $12,500,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds. The mortgage bonds are part of an issue limited to $30,000,000, to be created, of which $15,000,000 will be reserved to take up the first mortgage bonds now outstanding.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 60½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Alice sold at .65, 200 Caledonia at .42, 400 Chollar at .26, 3,000 Comstock bond at .12, 2,600 Leadville at .05, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .08, 400 Ophir at 6.00, 200 Portland at 1.80@1.85, 100 Sierra Nevada at .42, 100 Standard at 1.55, 1,000 Work at .14.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan
500 ... 96⅞
2,000 ... 96½
26,000 ... 96⅝
Japanese Impl Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co cfts full pd for 6% sterl loan 2d series
10,000 ... 92½
25,000 ... 92⅝
22,000 ... 92½
5,000 ... 92⅝
55,000 ... 92⅝
70,000 ... 92⅝
10,000 ... 92⅝
25,000 ... 92⅝
2,000 ... 92½
25,000 ... 92⅝
Rep of Cuba 6s
Speyer & Co cfts full instl paid
25,000 ... 105¾
1,000 ... 105⅜
10,000 ... 105⅝
U S of Mexico
Speyer & Co cfts for 4½ bonds
9,000 ... 94⅛
40,000 ... 94
10,000 ... 94¼
Am Hide & L 6s
30,000 ... 99½
2,000 ... 100
Am Tobacco 4s
30,000 ... 112
10,000 ... 111⅞
17,000 ... 112
23,000 ... 111⅞
115,000 ... 112
Am Tobacco 4s
75,000 ... 74
100,000 ... 73⅝
26,000 ... 74
2,000 ... 74⅛
52,000 ... 74⅛
25,000 ... 74⅜
105,000 ... 74
3,000 ... 74⅛
105,000 ... 74
2,000 ... 74⅛
52,000 ... 74
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
9,000 ... 103⅞
4,000 ... 103⅜
500 ... 103½
adjustment 4s
2,000 ... 95¼
stamped
12,000 ... 95⅜
3,000 ... 95
11,000 ... 95¼
Atlan & Dan 4s
12,000 ... 90½
Atlan Coast L 4s
86,000 ... 102
B & O pr lien 3½s
2,000 ... 95½
gold 4s
15,000 ... 104⅝
conv deb 4s
2,000 ... 105
P L E & W V 4s
88,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 100¼
35,000 ... 100⅜
10,000 ... 100
S W div 3½s
14,000 ... 92½
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
16,000 ... 84⅝
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
1,000 ... 113
3,000 ... 113¼
2d inc 5s
3,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 91⅜
2d inc 5s
21,000 ... 71½
C of N J gen 5s registered
3,000 ... 134
C of Pac gtd 4s
25,000 ... 103½
10,000 ... 103⅝
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ... 119
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 ... 109
5,000 ... 108⅞
Chi & Alt 3½s
20,000 ... 82¼
60,000 ... 82⅝
10,000 ... 83
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
18,000 ... 101⅜
2,000 ... 101¼
8,000 ... 101⅜
28,000 ... 101½
Ill div 3½s
5,000-c ... 96½
5,000 ... 96⅝
1,000 ... 96½
C & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ... 121
Chi, M & St. Paul terminal 5s
1,000 ... 109⅜
Chi & N Weste deb 5s, 1909
1,000 ... 104½
deb 5s, 1921
1,000 ... 112½
C, R I & P gen 4s
21,000 ... 106
Chi, R I & P Ry refunding 4s
22,000 ... 99¼
11,000 ... 99
C, R I & P R R 4s
50,000 ... 82⅜
150,000 ... 82½
70,000 ... 82⅜
150,000 ... 82⅜
50,000 ... 82½
52,000 ... 82⅜
115,000 ... 82⅝
15,000 ... 82⅝
1,000 ... 82½
55,000 ... 82⅝
47,000 ... 82⅝
70,000 ... 83
20,000 ... 82⅝
10,000 ... 82⅝
2,000 ... 82⅝
20,000 ... 82⅜
20,000 ... 83
65,000 ... 82⅞
25,000 ... 82⅝
10,000 ... 82⅞
30,000 ... 82⅝
2,000 ... 92
10,000 ... 91⅞
2,000 ... 92
113,000 ... 92½
12,000 ... 92½
42,000 ... 92
Erie conv 4s
2,000 ... 99⅝
75,000 ... 99⅜
25,000 ... 99⅞
50,000 ... 100
39,000 ... 99⅞
100,000 ... 100
15,000 ... 99⅞
Erie Penn col tr 4s
14,000 ... 95⅝
1,000 ... 95¾
4,000 ... 95⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
20,000 ... 21¼
5,000 ... 21
1,000 ... 21¼
10,000 ... 21⅜
10,000 ... 21¼
1,000 ... 21⅜
Gulf & S Isl 5s
4,000 ... 104
10,000 ... 104
3,000 ... 104½
Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000 ... 109⅝
Int & Gt Nor 3d
5,000 ... 73¾
1,000 ... 73½
Int S Pump 6s
10,000 ... 103½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
25,000 ... 89¼
3,000 ... 89⅝
1,000 ... 89⅞
3,000 ... 89⅝
Kans City So 3s
3,000 ... 73⅛
8,000 ... 74
10,000 ... 74⅛
1,000 ... 74⅜
11,000 ... 74¼
2,000 ... 74¼
18,000 ... 74½
Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd
30,000 ... 93⅜
4,000 ... 93½
Lacka Steel 5s
10,000 ... 105⅞
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
1,000 ... 102¼
Lo & N col trust 4s
15,000 99
unified 4s
1,000 ... 102⅜
9,000 ... 103
Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
32,000 ... 96¼
5,000 ... 96⅞
Manhattan con 4s
25,000 ... 106¼
Mex Cen con 4s
1,000 ... 74½
Minn & St L 1st & r'fndg 4s
10,000 ... 98⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
20,000 ... 87
Mo, K & T ext 5s
15,000 ... 106⅜
M, K & T of Tx 5s
5,000 ... 109⅝
10,000 ... 109
Mo Pac trust 5s
14,000 ... 109
Nas Elec R R 4s
10,000 ... 87¾
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
12,000 ... 82½
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
10,000 ... 100⅞
5,000 ... 100
N Y Susq & West term 1st 5s
20,000 ... 117½
Nor & W con 4s
6,000 ... 102⅜
4,000 ... 102½
Norfolk & Western Pocah C & C 4s
3,000 ... 95½
5,000 ... 95¾
25,000 ... 96⅛
6,000 ... 96
Northn Pac 4s
2,000 ... 105½
1,000 ... 105¾
3,000 ... 105⅝
8,000 ... 105½
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ... 77⅞
6,000 ... 78
3,000 ... 77⅝
Ore Sh L 1st con 5s
3,000 ... 118⅛
Ore Sh L ctfs for gtd ref'g 4s
25,000 ... 97⅜
3,000 ... 97⅝
25,000 ... 97⅜
1,000 ... 97⅝
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ... 103½
Peo & E 1st 4s
1,000 ... 99⅜
1,000 ... 99½
Reading gen 4s
4,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 102¼
112 ... 102
5,000 ... 102⅜
22,000 ... 102¼
4,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 102¼
Rio Gde Wn 1st
5,000 ... 98⅞
1,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 98¾
Rio G Wn col tr 4s
10,000 ... 90¼
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
2,000 ... 117
2,000 ... 117⅝
unify & ref 4s
21,000 ... 94⅝
7,000 ... 95
5,000 ... 94⅞
10,000 ... 94⅜
1,000 ... 94⅝
10,000 ... 94⅝
Riv & Gif 4s
5,000 ... 97½
10,000 ... 97¾
St L & S F R R refunding 4s
10,000 ... 88¾
30,000 ... 88½
60,000 ... 88⅝
20,000 ... 90
2,000 ... 90¼
5,000 ... 90¼
20,000 ... 90⅝
16,000 ... 90½
33,000 ... 90¾
St L Southwn 1st 4s
5,000 ... 98⅜
5,000 ... 98⅜
20,000 ... 98⅜
10,000S2nF ... 98⅜
30,000 ... 98⅜
1,000 ... 98⅜
cons 4s
15,000 ... 80¾
132,000 ... 81
8,000 ... 81½
St P, Min & M Mont ext 4s
2,000 104
San An & A P 4s
17,000 ... 80½
10,000 ... 80⅝
5,000 ... 80
1,000 ... 90½
93,000 ... 91
12,000 ... 90½
20,000 ... 90½
8,000 ... 91
Scioto Vy & N E 4s
4,000 ... 102½
Sea A L Ry refg 5s
1,000 ... 104⅛
gold 4s
82,000 ... 80
So Pac Ariz 1st 1909
3,000 ... 106
So Pac N M 1st
10,000 ... 108
Southn Ry 1st 5s
53,000 ... 118⅝
So Ry, M & O col 4s
1,000 ... 98
Stand R & T 6s
1,000 ... 46
Stand R & T inc
25,000 ... 4
T C, I & R gen 5s
5,000 ... 93
1,000 ... 93⅝
Third Av con 4s
1,000 ... 95¼
Tol, Pe & W 4s
2,000 ... 92½
Tol, St L & W pf lien 3½s
83 ... 83
1,000 ... 90½
Tol, St L & W 4s
4,000 ... 84½
1,000 ... 84
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ... 105
1,000 ... 104⅞
27,000 ... 105
Un Pac conv 4s
20,000 ... 119¼
20,000 ... 118⅝
40,000 ... 118⅝
81,000 ... 118½
30,000 ... 118½
20,000 ... 118⅝
10,000 ... 118¾
10,000 ... 118⅝
10,000 ... 118⅜
25,000 ... 118⅜
5,000 ... 118⅝
50,000 ... 118⅞
25,000 ... 119
5,000 ... 119¼
5,000 ... 119
5,000 ... 119¼
20,000 ... 118⅞
10,000 ... 118⅝
3,000 ... 118⅞
60,000 ... 118⅜
10,000 ... 118⅞
10,000 ... 118⅝
5,000 ... 118⅝
10,000 ... 118⅞
Un Rys of St L 4s
10,000 ... 88
U S R & Imp 5s
2,000 ... 93
8,000 ... 93¼
20,000 ... 93½
U S Steel Corpor sking fund 5s
22,000 ... 93⅝
1,000 ... 93⅝
3,000 ... 93⅜
45,000 ... 93⅝
25,000 ... 93⅜
20,000 ... 93⅜
1,000 ... 93⅝
54,000 ... 93½
10,000 ... 93⅝
6,000 ... 93⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 ... 119½
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 ..... 111¼
10,000 ..... 111⅜
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s
4,000 ..... 112¾
6,000 ..... 113¼
Wabash deb B
4,000 ..... 67⅞
4,000 ..... 67¾
35,000 ..... 67¼
Wab, Tol & Chi 4s
25,000 ..... 98½
West Shore 4s
4,000 ..... 108¾
Western Mary l 4s
2,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅜
25,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 92⅜
2,000 ..... 92⅝
35,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅜
50,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 93
10,000 ..... 92⅞
1,000 93
Westn Maryl 4s
5,000 ..... 92⅞
2,000 ..... 92⅝
3,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 93
Westn Un fundg & real est 4½s
1,000 105
2,000 ..... 105¼
57,000 ..... 105½
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
6,000 94
10,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94¾

Total sales $8,241,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—The money market is quiet and easy. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3¼@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds, 5 cents discount. Clearings, $28,312,971. Balances, $1,215,881. Sub-Treasury debit, $88,006.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88	4.84½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¾

The trustees of the Old South Building Trust have declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 1. The Directors of the Lyman Mills have declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 18. Directors of Boston and Montana have declared a divident of $10 per share.

The stock market was rather quiet today. Amalgamated was by far the most active issue. The only other coppers in which the trading amounted to much were United States Mining, Greene, Centennial, Daly-West, and Trinity. They all grew rather soft in the afternoon. The steels held up well. The telephone stocks were in demand, and the buying of Western Telephone common was particularly good. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
145..Atchison	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
5..*Atchison pf	101	101	101
50..Atchison pf. scrip	110	110	110
29..Boston Elevated	157¾	157	157
15..Boston & Albany	257	256½	257
10..Boston & Maine	174	173	174
50..Boston & Worcester	14¼	14¼	14¼
50..Boston & Worcester pf.	64¾	64¼	64¾
240..C. J. R. & S. Y.	152½	152½	152½
1,390..Fitchburg pf.	130½	130½	130½
9..Conn. River	285	285	285
50..Erie	41½	41½	41½
265..Fitchburg pf.	143¾	143	143¾
2..Mass. Electric	14	14	14
384..Mass. Electric pf.	60	59½	60
126..N. Y., N. H. & H.	202	201½	202
200..N. Y. & Northern	45	45	45
10..Northern (N. H.)	165	165	165
50..Old Colony	208	208	208
12..Rutland pf.	85	85	85
265..Pere Marquette pf.	86¼	85	86¼
98..Rutland pf.	72	70	70
745..Union Pacific	119⅝	118½	119⅛
1,371..Union Pacific pf.	98¾	97½	97½
49..West End pf.	114¼	114	114

TELEPHONES.

547..American	146	145½	145⅝
12..*Cumberland	121	121	121
584..Cumberland rights		2	2 83-100
200..Mexican	1¾	1¾	1¾
25..N. E.	139⅝	138⅝	139⅝
1,371..Western	19⅛	18	19⅛
295..Western pf.	101	100	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

25..Am. Ag. Chem.	21	21	21
235..Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88	88	88
130..Am. Pneu. Service	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
415..Am. Sugar	143½	143½	143½
120..*Am. Sugar pf.	139	139	139
510..Am. Woolen	22½	22	22
524..Am. Woolen pf.	94¾	94	94½
135..Dom. Iron & Steel	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜
50..*Edison	254	253½	254
150..Georgia Ry. & Elec.	64⅞	64	64⅝
151..Mass. Gas	39	38⅝	39
256..Mass. Gas pf.	80⅞	80½	80⅝
110..Pullman	246	244	245
15..Savannah Elec. pf.	91	91	91
20..Seattle Elec.	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞
50..Seattle Elec. pf.	96	96	96
10..Swift & Co.	112	112	112
2..United Fruit	106½	106½	106½
258..United Shoe Mach.	68½	68	68
615..United Shoe Mach. pf.	33½	33½	33½
50..U. S. Rubber	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
122..U. S. Rubber pf.	100¾	100	100¾
1,690..U. S. Steel	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛
881..U. S. Steel pf.	94⅝	93¾	94
5..Westinghouse	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

MINING.

450..‡Adventure	7¾	7¼	7¾
540..Allouez	21½	21	21
7,980..Allouez Mining Co.	75⅞	74½	74½
100..Arcadian	1¾	1¾	1¾
100..Atlantic	17½	17½	17½
100..Bingham	33⅛	33	33
350..Boston Consol.	6¾	6	6
9..Calumet & Hecla	680	675

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,800	Amal. Cop.	74⅞	75⅞	74⅝	74⅝
20	Am. C. & F.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
50	Am. Ice	6	6	6	6
10	Am. Locom.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
470	Am. Smelting, sc	86	86	85¼	85¼
1,590	Am. Sugar	143⅝	144	142½	143⅜
830	A., T. & S. F.	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87½
1,420	Balt. & Ohio.	103¼	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5,930	Brook. R. Tr.	64¼	64¾	62⅝	62⅝
200	Bruns. Dock	129	129	128	128
50	Can. Pacific	137½	137½	135¾	135¾
580	Ches. & Ohio.	50	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞
300	Chi. Gt. West.	23¼	23⅜	22⅝	23¼
3,090	C., M. & St. P.	173⅜	174⅜	173⅜	173⅜
10	C., Ter. Tr. pf.	98	98	98	98
40	Chi. Un. Trac.	11¼	11¼	11	11
780	Col. F. & I.	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47¼
20	Dist. Sec.	37½	37½	37½	37½
410	D., S. S. & A.	15½	15½	15	15
29,550	Erie	40⅜	41⅜	40⅜	41⅛
20	1st pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
40	Ill. Central	156½	156½	155⅝	155⅝
160	Louisv. & N.	141¼	141¼	140⅞	141
1,980	Met. Street	117⅛	117⅝	115⅝	116⅝
180	Mex. Central	23½	23½	23¼	23⅜
10	Mo., K. & T.	33	33	33	33
70	Mo. K. & T. pf.	67	67	67	67
270	Mo. Pacific	107¼	107¾	107	107
8,960	N. Y., O. & W.	44⅝	45⅜	44⅜	44⅝
20	Norf. & W.	79¾	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝
100	Nor. Pac.	45	45	45	45
2,150	Pennsylvania	137	137¼	136⅞	137
60	People's Gas	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
102,480	Reading	87¼	90	87¼	87½
90	1st pf.	16½	16	16	16
8,050	Rock Island.	37⅝	38	37⅛	37⅝
3,650	S. Pacific	67⅛	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛
1,380	S. Ry.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
50	Penn. C. & I.	72½	72½	72	72
50	Texas Pac.	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
13,040	Union Pac.	119⅜	119⅝	118½	119⅛
90	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13¼
50	U. S. Rubber.	36½	36½	35⅜	36⅛
6,190	U. S. Steel.	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	30¼
11,950	U. S. Leather pf.	93⅝	94	93⅛	94
40	Wabash pf.	43¾	43¾	43⅜	43⅝
10	Wis. Cen.	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜
535,750					

BONDS.

$10,000	Rep. Coal 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.,	106	106⅛	K. & D. M.	15	17
2s, c.,	106	106⅛	K. & D. M. pf.		
3s, r.,	104⅜	104⅝	Manh. Beach	47	51
3s, c.,	104½	105	Mackl. G. pf.	90	105
1918, sm.	104¼	...	L. E. & W.	35	40
4s, r.,	106	106	L. E. & W. pf.		
4s, c.,	106½	106	pf.	95	102
5s, r.,	102	103	Lake Shore	226	
5s, c.,	102⅝	103	Long Island	56	65
6s, r.,	120	121	Manh. C. R.	240	
Dahlgren 4s	100	...	Manh. Beach	10	15
Adams Exp.	238	250	Mich. Cent.	120	140
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	M. L., H. & T.		
Allegh. Val.	75	...	pf.	79½	
Allis-Chalm.	15	16	Mor. & Ess.	180	
Am. C. O. pf.	94	97	Nat. Bi. pf.	115	175⅞
Am. Bi. Tel.	35	38	Nat. Em. pf.	85	95
Am. Ia. Ch.	15¾	16	Nat. Lead pf.	98	104
Am. Snuff.	180	185	N. Cent.	142	145
Am. Sh. pf.	150	151	N. Y. & H.	251	257
A. T. & S. F.	38	39	N. Y. B. & M. B.		
A. T. & S. F. pf.	95	96	M. B. pf.	95	110
A. T. & S. F.	145	146	N. Y. & N. H.		
Am. Tob. pf.	109½	112	N. Y. C.	200½	201½
Ann Arbor.	31	36	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
Ann Arbor. pf.	62	66	St. L.	42½	44
A. A. 1st pf.	92	97	St. L. 1st pf.		
E. A. L. pf.	105	...	St. L. 2d pf.		
L. R. & P.	110	120	N. Y., O. & W.		
ex div.	154	159	St. L. 1st pf.		
B. R. & P.	75	78	St. L. 2d pf.	76	78
pf., ex div.	135	165	N. Y. Dock		20½
Buffalo & S.	60	65	N. Y. L. & W.		
C. & S.	135	140	W.	135	140
Del.	118	127	N. Y. & N.	95	97
C. & A. pf.	80	90	N. Y. Tel.	105	109
C. & O.	50	51	N. & W. pf.	92	95
C. & O. 4½ pf.	86	87	Ont. Mining	35¼	42
C. & O. 1st pf.	76	78	Ont. & W.		
C. & O. 2d pf.	65	68	O. C. 1st pf.	100	105
Chi. G. W.	17	18	Or. R. & N.	27	31
C., G. W. pf.	38½	39	Or. R. & N. pf.	76	78
C., G. W. A.	8½	9	Or. Short Line		
C., I. & L.	7	8	St. L.	76¾	78
pf.	34	37	St. L. pf.	102	
C., M. & St. P.	173	174	Pac. Mail		
P. pf.	184	186	Peo. & E.	182	
C., P. & St. L.			Peo. & E. pf.	170	
M. & O.	172	175	Pitts. & W.		
C. St. P., M. & O.			Quicksilver.	1	2
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	192	200	Quicksilver pf.	3¾	6
C. & E. Ill.	120	125	Rens. & Sar.		
C. & E. Ill. pf.	115	120	C. stk. certs.	92	93
C. I. & W.	10	80	Rens. & S. 20%		
C. I. & W. pf.			Rich. & W. P. T.	35	45
C. & E.	100	107	Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	67	75
Cleve. & P.	185	190	Rio Grande	15	15
C. & P. sp.	105	106	Rio Grande pf.	57	57
C. & P. & L.	83	87	St. J. & G. I.		
C. & P. pf.	132	134	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	28
Colo. Coal.	77	80	St. L. & S. F.		
C. T. Co. pf.	132	135	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	189	189
Del. & H.	182½	184	St. L. & S. W.	27½	28
D. L. & W.	500	510	St. L. & S. W. pf.	67¾	68
Den. & R. G.	35¾	36	St. P. C. & P.		
D. & R. G. pf.	86	88½	St. P. C. & P. 1st pf.	128	135
D. M. & R.			St. P. S. & K. C.	62½	62½
D. M. & R. pf.			St. P. S. & K. C. pf.	101	103
Det. & M.	45	50	Sav. F. & W.		
Det. & M. pf.	90	95	Sav. F. & W. 1st pf.	97¾	98½
Ev. & T. H.	70	72½	Sav. F. & W. 2d pf.	87½	88½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	90	Sec. & C.		
Fed. S. & M.	85	90	T. P. & L. Tr.	36	38½
F. W. & D.	44	45	Stand. Ath.	250	260
City.	44	45	T. P. & W.	17	20½
F. W. & D. C.			T. P. & W. pf.	223	231½
pf.	77	78½	T. St. L. & K. C.	2	3
Gen. Chem.	77	80	T. St. L. & K. C. pf.	34¾	36½
Gen. Chem. pf.	102	107	T. St. L. & W.		
G. & S. F.	110	115	T. St. L. & W. pf.	75¾	76
Gt. Nor. pf.	248	255	Tenn. C. & I.	54	54
Hock. Val.	80	81	Third Ave.	110	110½
Homestake.	73	75	T. H. & B. & P.		
Ill. Cent.	153	153	T. H. & B. & P. pf.	70	73
Int. Power.	65	67	Un. Fruit.	103	107
Int. Paper.	15	16	U. S. Exp.	129	136
Int. P. pf.	87	88	U. S. Exp.	238	245
Iowa Cent.	29½	30	Westinghouse.		
Iowa Cent. pf.	56½	58	W. pf.	190	194
Jol. & Chi.	180	...	W. & L. E.	18¾	18¾
Kan. & M.	36	38	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	45

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Jan.	$88,274	$91,872	$92,487
From July 1	3,356,826	3,418,125	2,585,584
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week Jan.	46,429	45,461	45,702
From July 1	1,412,105	1,397,124	1,343,457
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,644	2,619	3,444
2d week Jan.	712,270	715,310	659,575
From July 1	20,859,970	20,193,614	18,788,491
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
2d week Jan.	49,083	50,947	63,516
From July 1	1,671,807	1,668,269	1,998,168
NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,226	1,201	1,195
2d week Jan.	165,791	194,656	171,810
From July 1	5,406,576	5,231,612	4,916,488
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Jan.	61,149	56,858	54,710
From July 1	1,967,165	1,780,576	.....
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT for the year ending Dec. 31			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	1,752,854	1,605,704	1,459,091
Expenses	923,260	856,526	726,779
Net	829,625	807,268	732,312
Charges	409,875	488,200	455,037
Surplus	419,750	319,068	276,275
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for November—			
Gross	390,956	357,764	358,143
Expenses	330,332	259,294	270,958
Net	51,624	98,470	87,185
Gross, 5 mos.	1,905,565	2,008,018	1,780,270
Expenses	1,525,707	1,391,612	1,306,245
Net	441,796	616,406	414,025
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for the year ending June 30—			
Gross	4,725,283	4,224,771	3,337,023
Expenditures	3,274,299	3,233,962	2,593,803
Net	1,450,983	1,001,769	743,220
Other income	70,198	.....	.....
Total income	1,120,181	1,001,769	943,220
Chg., tax, &c.	1,050,327	989,025	871,060
Surplus	69,854	12,681	72,124

B. and O. Increased Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19.—The statement of the earnings from traffic and the expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exclusive of the controlled or affiliated lines, for the month of December, 1904, as compared with December, 1903, shows gross earnings, 1904, $5,412,259; 1903, $5,189,279. Increase, $222,980. Expenses, 1904, $3,758,668; 1903, $3,626,201; increase, $132,467. Net earnings, 1904, $1,653,591; 1903, $1,563,078; increase, $90,513. For the six months of the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1904, the gross earnings from traffic were $34,544,733, an increase of $129,182. The expenses were $21,644,626, a decrease of $42,479. The net earnings were $12,900,107, an increase of $171,661 over the six corresponding months of 1903.

Branch Bank for Staten Island.

The Corn Exchange Bank has leased the three-story brick building at St. George, S. I., known as the Crabtree Building, and yesterday notified the tenants to leave. The bank will establish a Staten Island branch.

Drug Trade Section Officers.

The Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday elected the following officers: Chairman—I. Frank Stone; Vice Chairman—Charles I. Littell; Treasurer—William A. Hamann; Secretary—Col. William F. McConnell.

COTTON MILLS MOVE AGAIN.

Striking Operatives Back at Work, Cheerful Under Compromise.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 19.—The thousands of mill operatives, who have been idle for nearly six months as the result of the great textile strike, cheerfully returned to work early to-day.

All the operatives appeared confident that conditions would be improved as the result of the agreement reached yesterday between the manufacturers and the union leaders through the efforts of Gov. William L. Douglas. The 12½ per cent. reduction, on account of which the strike was inaugurated, went into effect with the return of the strikers to-day, but the feeling that a higher scale of wages would obtain in the near future was general.

Friction developed at some of the mills in the forenoon, due to the refusal of overseers to give every employe his or her former place immediately. The Textile Council will arrange a conference with the manufacturers, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty. It is not probable the mills will be running full before the close of the month, and it is estimated that the city will not recover from the strike for a year. Relief work will be necessary for a fortnight, as it will be ten days or more before the strikers receive much money.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

New York and Ottawa Railway Company, (reorganization of street railroad from Tupper Lake through the Adirondacks to St. Lawrence River;) capital, $1,250,000. Directors—William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, and William Rockefeller of New York.

American Manganese Company of New York, (iron ores and manganese;) capital, $1,750,000. Directors—Edgar Madden, H. A. Vincent, and Daniel Cohn of New York.

The Shaw Propulsion Company of New York, (manufacturer of propellers;) capital, $75,000. Directors—J. M. Brown, William Coxon of Stamford, Conn., and H. J. Dexter of New York.

John Friedrich & Brother, Incorporated, of New York, (violins;) capital, $25,000. Directors—William Friedrich, John Friedrich of New York, and E. N. Boring, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J.

Midway Publishing Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. W. Munro, J. F. Burnham, and Walter Pegram of New York.

Two Hundred and Four Fifth Avenue of New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—William C. Rader, Frederick Phillips of New York, and J. K. Clark of Mount Vernon.

Canal Quarry Company of Syracuse, (stone quarries;) capital, $60,000. Directors—M. O. Phelps, E. F. Shea, and W. E. Webster of Syracuse.

The Steimann Realty Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Osius Steimann, Gerhard Brunner, and Maxwell Brunner of New York City.

James M. Latimer Company of New York, (plumbing specialties;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. M. Latimer, T. W. Latimer, and J. T. Booth of New York.

The Rectified Chemical Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. F. Ashley, T. J. Moynagh, and T. E. Carpenter of New York.

Palm Fibre Flower Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Louis Graup of Philadelphia, O. P. Van Tuyl, and J. J. Sullivan of New York.

Bremer, Dufour, Pinkney & Dudley Company of New York, (insurance;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. De W. Bremer, L. S. Dufour, and C. N. Pinkney of New York.

Flatbush Construction Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. W. Buckley of Brooklyn, J. H. Roberts of Hempstead, L. I., and J. J. Sanders of New York.

Powell-Steinfeld Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Harold Powell, J. E. Ryttenberg, and L. S. Steindler of New York.

The Artists and Craftsmen Company of New York, (designs and patterns;) capital, $1,000. Directors—E. W. Brown, Florian Peixotto of New York, and Arved Passarge of Brooklyn.

Wadsworth Avenue Realty Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Donald Perkheim, J. L. Barker, Jr., and O. K. Buckley of New York.

The Manhattan Silkwalk Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Thomas Hurton of New York, O. C. Kunzek of Newark, N. J., and R. J. Farrington of Brooklyn.

Adams Industrial Company, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—A. J. Adams of New York, Florence L. Adams of Totteville, and G. T. Adams of Brooklyn.

Bastian Brothers of Rochester, (watches and jewelry;) capital, $100,000. Directors—T. E. Bastian, F. J. Bastian, and G. B. Tuthill of Rochester.

Orange County Hunt Company of Goshen, (hold property for hunting, shooting, and fishing;) capital, $200,000. Directors—P. H. Harriman of Arden, R. L. Gerry of Newport, and J. R. Townsend of Goshen.

Tweeda Ice Cream Company of Brooklyn; capital, $4,000. Directors—Isaac Roshkin, Morris Roshkin, and Morris Goldstein of Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The United States Portable Electric Light and Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Arthur D. Wright, Henry Wadlin, Benjamin C. Raymond, Newman H. Raymond.

The Leonard Breen Building Company, Paterson; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Leonard Breen, Abraham Breen, Clarence Breen, Peter Breen.

The American Boiler Flue Company, Trenton; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Jacob Gaskill, A. V. Robinson, William R. Gaskill.

The National Earth Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Alexander H. Heyman, A. Degeler, Adolph Rosenthal.

The Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George I. Stahl, C. L. Stevenson, M. A. McKee.

Ferguson-Killion Company, (to deal in boilers, engines;) capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Frank Ferguson, Daniel Killion, Benjamin S. Meloney.

The White Cross Hospital of Paterson, Newark. Incorporators—Clifford W. Headley, Conrad Eisenbach, Baron von Koenitz-Strubel.

The Butte Electric and Power Company, Newark; increased capital from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

The Laurel Rubber Company, Passaic; capital increased from $10,000 to $15,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The following-named dental surgeons are relieved from duty in the Philippines and will report upon arrival at San Francisco to the military Secretary for further orders: John A. McAlister, John H. Mullin, George H. Cassady, and Julien R. Bernhelm.

Dental Surgeon Charles J. Long, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Snelling and report at that post for duty, relieving Dental Surgeon Samuel W. Hussey, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippines on the transport to sail about March 1. Upon arrival at Manila he will report for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. James K. Crain, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Thirty-sixth Company to the unassigned list, and will report, to the commanding officer Artillery District of Charleston for staff duty.

Chaplain Julian E. Yates, Artillery Corps, will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Terry, New York, and report at that post for duty.

First Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., is transferred from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge from the Twenty-fifth to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Luby is detached from the naval recruiting station at Chicago and ordered to Galveston as Executive Officer.

Lieut. D. W. Bisner is ordered to Chicago in charge of the naval recruiting station.

Lieut. C. E. Courgey is ordered to the command of the Blakely, with additional duty at the torpedo station, Narragansett Bay.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. Rodman is ordered to the naval training station, San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Arrived—Arkansas at Lambert Point, Newport at Boston, Hull at Norfolk, and Elcan at Kiukiang.

Sailed—Chicago, from Callao, for Guayaquil; Buffington, from Callao, for Corinto and Acajutla; Hannibal, from Culebra, for Hampton Roads, and Chattanooga, from New York, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 19.—The new armored cruiser Colorado was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard today. The cruiser is commanded by Capt. Duncan Kennedy.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Larz Anderson, Washington; J. Gilman Miller, St. Louis.

GRAND—Capt. M. C. Buckley, U. S. A.; Senator Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland; H. C. Furness, London.

MANHATTAN—George N. Aldridge, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Thomas C. Platt, Washington.

ASTOR HOUSE—Frank Manning, Philadelphia.

MUNROES MAY SETTLE AND HEAD OFF INQUIRY

Negotiations with Creditors Said to be Under Way.

FIRM IS LIVING IN STYLE

Now Paying for Four Suites of Offices in the Broad Exchange Building.

Strenuous efforts to effect a settlement with the creditors of Munroe & Munroe before a continuation of the bankruptcy proceedings should drive the probe deeper into the Montreal and Boston stock-washing job added new interest to the case yesterday. And not the least interesting phase of the negotiations was the fact that, while settlement was talked about everywhere in the financial district, counsel for the Munroes said that he knew nothing about it, and the Munroes themselves kept entirely in seclusion.

The Munroes, or whoever is acting for them in the present negotiations, have increased the terms of settlement from the suggested proposition of 10 cents on the dollar to very respectable figures. Just to what point the offers had been raised when the day's talk was over could not be learned.

There was a conference in the offices of Farson, Leach & Co. yesterday afternoon, in which A. B. Leach, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the syndicate; Quincy Ward Boese, its attorney, and others participated. The members of this conference, it is believed, were well informed as to the attitude of the receiver, J. Henry Work; of Maurice Untermyer, who first took up the creditors' fight, and Samuel Untermyer, who has been until this week conducting the examinations in the bankruptcy hearings.

The receiver's attitude toward any proposition to resume business on a basis other than the payment of obligations of the Munroe firm in full, it is learned, is quite different from what it would have been had the assets of the firm been less difficult to discover. At first it was thought there might be enough to make a very satisfactory settlement.

But the 280,000 shares of Montreal and Boston that were in the Munroe offices on the day before the failure had been disposed of in one way or another before the famous conference between George Munroe, A. G. Loomis, late Vice President of the National City Bank; A. B. Leach, and Quincy Ward Boese, was over that same evening, according to the testimony in the bankruptcy case. Besides this, as witnesses testified on Tuesday, the check that went to pay the major part of the last $60,000 note at the City Bank did not reach the bank until after the close of business on Dec. 7, and, hence, as the receiver holds, until after the firm had actually suspended. Even the balance of some $9,000 at the City Bank was drawn against in favor of the Munroes' bookkeeper before the doors were finally closed.

While the settlement negotiations were going on yesterday, and, although the Munroes themselves were absent, things were happening on the fifteenth floor of the Broad Exchange, where they took offices the day before. But not in the two little rooms bearing their name, for these were locked. The activity was in a large suite of offices in another part of the corridor, which up to the present time have had no name at all on its doors. A clerk in the latter place admitted that the firm had established itself there, and not in the modest quarters where the name appeared.

Down on the eleventh floor are the old Munroe & Munroe offices where Receiver Work has his headquarters. Munroe & Munroe, according to their affidavits, voluntarily paid the rent for December and January, and it has not appeared as yet that they have departed from their custom of many months of paying the rent for Frank Brewer & Co., through whom they were in the habit of borrowing $8,000 a day from the City Bank in Mr. Loomis's time.

So the spectacle was presented of the firm which had at the time of its failure one share of Boston and Montreal, a few shares of Marconi, and a bank account of a few hundred dollars, paying for four suites of offices in the Broad Exchange Building, at the same time that negotiations were going on, of which its counsel said he knew nothing, for a settlement of liabilities running into the hundreds of thousands.

ALIBI IN TUCKER TRIAL.

Witnesses Introduced to Dispute Theories of the Prosecution.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 19.—With the expert testimony concluded, the defense in the trial of Charles L. Tucker, for the murder of Mabel Page, to-day called witnesses to testify as to the prisoner's whereabouts on the day of the murder and his personal appearance at that time. To account for the blood found on Tucker's overcoat and knife, Bryan Fish, a friend, testified that Tucker cut his finger while in a Boston theatre the Saturday prior to the murder.

A map showing the route alleged to have been traveled by Tucker on the day of the murder was shown by Engr. S. Adams, a civil engineer, who testified that there were swamps in the path which the prosecution claims Tucker took in a short cut to the Page home. Witnesses before had sworn that Tucker's appearance was neat and his shoes free from mud. The defense contended that such could not have been the case had the defendant passed through the swamps described.

ODELL SHIPBUILDING CLAIM.

That He Exchanged Senatorship for Settlement Is Denied.

The old United States Shipbuilding case, which has been coupled in its different phases with all kinds of other rows, personal and private, bobbed up in a new connection yesterday in a story that Gov. Odell had bartered his claim of the right to dictate the nomination of Senator Depew's successor for a settlement in his suit against the Mercantile Trust Company, Alexander & Green, John J. McCook, and others.

Gov. Odell bought 188 bonds at 88, and got some stock with them. He got his underwriting in the name of James T. Buthroyd, a clerk in the law offices of Alexander & Green. The Governor's bonds finally sold for about 33, and he sued to recover the difference. When Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Gov. Odell, was asked about the story yesterday he said:

"The Senatorship yarn is ridiculous. As for any other settlement, I've never heard of one, and I'm the Governor's counsel."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CHANGE.

Plan Reported for Alterations in Transcontinental Line.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 19.—It is announced authoritatively that the Southern Pacific has adopted plans to change the course of its transcontinental line.

It proposes to branch from the present main line at Bowie, Arizona, and follow the course of the Gila Valley, Globe and Southern Railroad to Solomonville, thence through the Box Canyon, across the Gila River to Phoenix, crossing the Colorado River about 100 miles north of Yuma.

It is understood that the Santa Fé Railroad also desires its branch, the Phoenix and Eastern, now under process of construction, ultimately to become a part of its main line system.

LODGE EULOGIZES HOAR.

Formal Tribute of Massachusetts Legislature to the Dead Senator.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The formal tribute of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the memory of United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar was paid to-day. Before a joint convention of the Senate and House, and in the presence of Gov. Douglas and others of the executive branch of the Government, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, for many years colleague of Senator Hoar, delivered an address on the life and services of his associate, in which he said:

"His love for his native land was an intense and mastering emotion. His country rose before his imagination like some goddess of the infant world, the light of hope shining in her luminous eyes, a sweet smile upon her lips, the sword of justice in her fearless hand, her broad shield stretched out to shelter the desolate and oppressed. Before that gracious vision he bowed his head in homage.

"His family and friends—Massachusetts, Concord, Harvard College—he loved and served them all with a passion of affection in which there was no shadow of turning. His pride in the Senate, in its history and its power, and his affection for it were only excelled by his jealous care for its dignity and its prerogatives.

"Beneath a manner sometimes cold, sometimes absentminded, often indifferent, beat one of the tenderest hearts in the world."

WOULD CALL ROCKEFELLER.

Chicago Defendant Also Wants Moody and Ridgely to Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—John D. Rockefeller, Attorney General W. H. Moody, and Controller of the Currency William B. Ridgely have been asked to act as witnesses in the defense of L. A. Gourdain and J. H. Dalton, who are charged with conducting a lottery scheme by the use of the mails. For this purpose Gourdain sent $200 to Mr. Rockefeller through the United States Marshal at New York to pay Mr. Rockefeller's fare to Chicago. Money was also forwarded to Washington for Attorney General Moody and Controller Ridgely to defray their traveling expenses. The case will be called for hearing on Jan. 30, before Judge Kohlsaat.

When asked his object in summoning them, Mr. Gourdain replied:

"I am my own lawyer; no one but myself knows what questions I will put to the men, and I do not believe I should be doing myself justice if I were to disclose my case now."

Dalton was alleged to have been implicated in the Louisiana Loan and Trust Company, and thousands of letters were taken in the raid on his home when he was arrested. Gourdain was arrested in connection with the same case, and both men were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

QUIT STANDARD OIL BERTH.

S. C. T. Dodd, as General Solicitor, Was Said to Have Received $250,000.

S. C. T. Dodd, for many years general solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, has resigned, it was announced yesterday M. F. Elliott succeeds him, assisted by L. W. Dodd, son of the retiring counsel. Mr. Dodd had been associated with the legal department of the Standard Oil Company for more than thirty years. He had made his headquarters in this city since 1880 and had fought many legal battles for the company.

It was a matter of general report that Mr. Dodd was getting a salary of $250,000 a year besides commissions which, it was said, swelled that amount by many thousands of dollars. Mr. Dodd, however, did not receive anything like that amount, according to his statement. Once when the report was brought to his attention he replied: "I wish I could make the newspapers prove that."

Mr. Dodd, who is a small stockholder in the Standard Oil Company, will continue as counsel to the company. Mr. Elliott was for years personal attorney for John D. Rockefeller.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; F. Bell, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bittner, Rumsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. F. Hunsicker, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel Majestic.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Majestic.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Blodgett, domestics; Hotel Majestic.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Carleton, prints and ginghams; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Stevens, silks; Grand Hotel.

Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. B. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. R. Calhoun, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Williams, ladies' neckwear; G. E. Smith, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Manuel Campbell.

Farley, Harvey & Co., Boston, Mass.; O. G. Farley, domestics; Hotel Majestic.

Gutman, Cochran & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. A. Kimball, shoes; 577 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. E. Leilich, woolens; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hecht dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hexter Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Hexter, clothing; Hoffman House.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics and dress goods; T. H. Hartley, cloaks, notions, and laces; Hotel Majestic.

Herman Brothers Company, Lincoln, Neb.; F. Herman, furnishing goods; 515 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. Hombs, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. V. Watts, dry goods; R. C. Watts, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; B. Kaufman, corsets and ribbons; 443 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; H. S. Klein, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Leonard Street.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, linens, hosiery, and gloves; B. A. Newman, cloaks and waists; 22 Washington Place; Hotel Vendome.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; H. Lev

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. Ralph Nathan of New York was admitted to practice.

275. Unit of Mexico, The, vs. The Harvey Steel Company. Mandate granted on motion for petitioner.

No. 1. Ex parte Swan. Rule to show cause why writ of habeas corpus should not be granted, returnable on the 23d inst., granted.

No. 2. Ex parte Swan. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus granted.

No. 3. Ex parte Swan. Petition for writ of habeas corpus filed.

No. 4. Ex parte Swan. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus granted.

No. 5. Ex parte Swan. Petition for writ of habeas corpus filed.

No. 6. Ex parte Swan. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus granted.

No. 7. Ex parte Swan. Petition for writ of habeas corpus filed.

No.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York Club Corner Bought by Boehm & Coon—John Claflin Adds Thirty-fifth Street Properties to His Holdings—Day's Dealings by Brokers.

Facts came to light yesterday which went far toward clearing up the mystery which for a week or more has surrounded several large transactions, including the sale of the New York Club and other neighboring properties.

Boehm & Coon are the buyers of the New York Club plot at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street and of the surrounding L-shaped parcel, owned by the Caswell-Smith estates, and having frontages at 366 Fifth Avenue and 2 West Thirty-fifth Street. With the passing of these two properties into a single ownership, a light and air easement covering a ten-foot strip between them will be annulled, so that the entire plot will be available for re-improvement with a single structure. The plot contains 12,880 square feet, measuring 85.9 feet on Fifth Avenue and 150 feet on Thirty-fifth Street. For the New York Club site $1,100,000 was paid, and the price for the Caswell-Smith parcel is said to have been about $750,000, making the cost of the entire property about $1,850,000. Negotiations were conducted by Brokers Albert B. Ashforth and H. H. Cammann & Co.

Messrs. Boehm & Coon said yesterday that plans for the future of the corner had not taken any definite form. Judging, however, by other operations of similar character in which this firm has engaged, it may be assumed that unless the property is resold in its present shape within a short time, it will be suitably improved and leased for a long term.

Definite announcement was also made yesterday that John Claflin is the buyer of the plot running through from Thirty-fourth Street to Thirty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by the Century Realty Company. Mr. Claflin has squared out his holdings by the purchase of the two dwellings, 8 and 10 West Thirty-fifth Street, from Dr. W. E. Lambert, through Albert B. Ashforth and J. W. Cushman & Co., and now controls a plot running through the block and fronting 140 feet on either street. The two Lambert houses, which together cover a plot 35 by 67.6, are said to have sold for between $150,000 and $175,000. The adjoining property to the west, 50 by 200, extending through from street to street, is owned by Henry Clews.

Buyer of Fifth Avenue Parcel.

Adolph Vanrein, owner of 288 Fifth Avenue, is said to be the buyer of the adjoining property, No. 286, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street for Gertrude B. Miller. The property consists of a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 25 by 100.

Deal for 21st Street Buildings.

Julius Feiend has sold for Samuel Green and Daniel W. Richman the two buildings, 60 and 62 West Twenty-first Street, on plot 48 by 100, for $140,000.

M. & L. Hess have sold to a client for Mary Ann Bermingham and James J. Casey the plot, with two old buildings, at 152 and 154 West Seventeenth Street, 25.1 by 92.

Horace B. Ely & Co. have sold for Davis Brooks 125 East Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, with extension, on lot 19.5 by 88.9, between Fourth and Lexington Avenues. The buyer is Frank M. Jackson, who owns No. 123, adjoining, and also now has a plot 41 by 98.9.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Edith Rogers Golbath 73 Washington Square South, 24.4 by 104.6, a four-story building; also, for the same owner, 74 Washington Square South, 19 by 56.5, a three-story building.

Negotiations are said to be well advanced for the sale of the Lambs' Club property, at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street. It was stated yesterday on good authority that the deal had not yet been closed.

Washington Heights Purchases.

Major S. Auerbach has sold, through Jesse C. Bennett & Co., the plot at the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 126 by 100. Mr. Auerbach has bought, through E. C. Williams & Co., from Charles T. Barney, the block front on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, 172 by 105.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Sol Simon and Gerson Hyman to Samuel Grossman the plot, 175 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to I. Lebowitz for Alexander Walker and Frank E. Wise the southeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 by 50.

Adolf Mandel has sold, through Joseph Mandelkern, to Joseph Silverstein the plot, 25ft. 9in. by 93.1, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 100 feet east of Broadway.

Hall J. Howe & Co. have sold for J. Henry Brockers to Henry Eagan the three-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Fifth Avenue Block in Harlem Sold.

William Oppenheim has bought from Isador L. Cohen and Arnold Kahn the block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, 100.9 by 120.

Sigmund Wechsler has resold the five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 500 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The buyers, Silverson & London, will erect six-story apartment houses with stores.

Uhlfelder & Weinberg have sold five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 100.

Max Marx has bought from Caroline and Rosa Doctor and others 2,575 to 2,585 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, seven five-story flats, with stores, each 25 by 100. Mr. Marx has also bought 2,566 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 88.

The Manhattan Realty Loan Company has sold for Morris Freundlich 221 and 223 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, two five-story tenements, each 25 by 100, to W. & J. Bachrach.

West Side Dwelling Changes Hands.

Amelia P. Stanwood has sold 308 West Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Herman Harris has sold for Aaron Walker to Mrs. Lizzie Fleige 117 West Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Operator Sells West Side Flat.

Max Marx has sold to Charles Young, through E. M. Micklells, the five-story triple flat 180 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street, on lot 25.5 by 100.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have resold to Julius Doll 209 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5.

James R. Waterlow has sold for Andrew Wallace, to a client of A. E. Park 407 West Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Jawcrower Realty Company has sold to Samuel Katz 232 and 236 West Fifty-second Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Buyer for Madison Avenue House.

Miss May Morris has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,097 Madison Avenue, 16.6 by 60.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Jeanette Wertheim and Harry J. Douglas 163 and 165 East Sixtieth Street, two four-story houses on plot 40 by 102.2.

Harlem Properties in Good Demand.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought the two seven-story double tenements and stores 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.11.

The Krulewitch Realty Company has sold to James D. McGinnis, through Louis Cohen, the properties 401 to 405 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Joseph Ostroff and Harris Farber have sold for Leon Tuchman 226, 228, and 230 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, two new buildings, on plot 60 by 100.11; also, to I. Mr. Silverman, 189 East Seventh Street, a four-story single flat.

M. L. & C. Erast have sold to Isidor Ginsberg and Jacob Scheer 111 to 119 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, five three-story dwellings, on plot 77.6 by 100.11.

Teitelbaum & Klein have bought 233 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for the Rosenstock estate 210, 212, and 214 East Eighty-eighth Street, three five-story double flats, on plot 75 by 100.8.

Louis A. Jaffee and Joseph A. Goldfield have purchased the plot on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 75 by 100.4.

Pleasant Brothers & Co. have leased for Max Ryshpan the five-story tenement 221 East Seventy-third Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $10,000.

Salvatore Soraci has leased for Bloch Brothers to Michael Di Pietro and Domenico Russo 257 to 341 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a seven-story double tenement for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $45,000.

Tenements Sold on Clinton Street.

Fleck, Brown & Teas have sold for Julius Liberman, 40 and 42 Clinton Street, two six-story double tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

Max Tanenbaum has sold to Goldman & Hillman 632 and 634 East Eleventh Street, four-story buildings, on plot 50 by 94.9.

Bernstein Brothers have sold to James J. Kennedy the southwest corner of Cathedral and Cherry Streets, a new six-story tenement, on plot 69 by 80. In part payment Mr. Kennedy gives the northwest corner of College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a plot 76 by 100, with old buildings.

Abbatte & Alvino were the buyers of the southwest corner of Elm and Spring Streets, sold recently through William A. White & Sons. An error was made in connecting their names with a deal at 93 John Street, negotiated by the same interests.

To Build on Morris Avenue.

Sigmund Wechsler has bought for a client, for improvement, the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 59 by 149.

Wolf Barland has bought from Isaac Hatenbach and Philip Maslansky the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 69 by 150.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold to Joseph Jacobs the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 400 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

A. Friedberg and George J. Stricker have sold for Vincent O'Connell to Weil & Mayer the four-story brick double flat 423 Bronx Avenue.

Richard Dickson has sold for Alfred Miller to William Nesbitt 2,071 Anthony Avenue, a two-family dwelling, 25 by 100; also for Augustus Garvens to John J. Hickey, 1,018 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, a three-family dwelling, 20 by 100.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold to Agnes Shott the southerly portion of Lot 264 in the Bathgate Beck property, a triangular plot fronting two inches on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, beginning 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and having a rear line of about 57 feet. The purchaser owns the adjoining property to the south on the Southern Boulevard, and by this purchase straightens out its boundary, so that she now has a plot 75 by 900. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. were the brokers.

Big Deal in Jerome Avenue Section.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for the T. O. Woolf estate the triangular block bounded by Jerome and Inwood Avenues, Macomb's Road and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, comprising about thirty-five lots.

Moses & Polk has sold for Ephraim B. Levy to A. Mrs. Stern a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Jefferson Street, 275 feet north of Morris Park Avenue.

Stanchorn & Co. have sold the two-family house on plot 25 by 102, on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 76 feet east of Decatur Avenue, for Blanchard N. Seitz to Helen Hade; also, the plot, 50 by 102, at the southwest corner of Woodlawn Road and Decatur Avenue, for P. A. Bremer.

Jacob S. Straub has sold for a client two lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Kepler and Katonah Avenues, to H. M. Johnston.

Block Front in Brooklyn Sold.

De Selding Brothers have sold for H. W. Sage & Co. to a client of Walker McGill the block front on Franklin Avenue, between Sterling Place and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, with the exception of a gore at the Sterling Place corner.

No Business at Auction.

Of yesterday's scheduled auction offerings those of 551 and 569 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street were withdrawn, and that of 781 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-second Street, adjourned to Feb. 2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

125th St, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.11; J. McConnell of 2,270 7th Av, owner; S. Hauser of 330 West 125th St, architect; cost, $70,000.

125th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, for two six-story brick flats, e e, 25x100; Augusta Ausenhofer of 22 East 108th St, owner; Bernard & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $80,000.

123d St, 237 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x75.9; R. Kurzrok of St. Nicholas Av, owner; Hornbogen & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $30,000.

Bailey Av, opposite 230th St, for a three-story brick store and shop, 37x65, Abneman & Conklebery of 2,756 Kings Bridge Terrace, owners and architects; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25x100; 125th St, s s, 99 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Max Lipman and others to Abraham Goodman, all; $50,000; other consideration.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 169th St, 101.7x100; Cathleen Turney to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, all; $35,000.) other consideration.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 168th St, 101.7x100; Phillips Phoenix to Cathleen Turney, other consideration.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,108, w s, 20x100; Diedrich Blendermann to Simon Hoffmann, (mtg $22,000.) other consideration.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 76.7x95; John O. Baker to Ole H. Olsen, other consideration and.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 76 ft s of 173d St, 100x175; Henry F. Shoemaker to Charles Schleicher.

BAILEY AV, e s, Plot 43 and part of Plots 42 and 41, map of William O. Giles, 66.8x154.6x80.11x —; Bailey Av, e s, part of Plots 42, 41, and 40, map of William O. Giles, 66.8x133.4x80.11x 121.9; William R. Bachmann and others to Combined Securities Company, all title; .....

BARKER AV, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 25x100, Ollnville; Harriet S. Odell to Florence A. Morlock .....

BROADWAY, s e corner of Academy St, 50x101.10x50x102.5; Broadway, s s, 50 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; Paul Halpin to Charles H. Cuddeback, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.....

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond and wife to Jacob Schmidt, (mtg $3,500).

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 125 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond and wife to Jacob Schmidt, (mtg $3,500).

BRONX TERRACE, w s, Lots 1,236 and 1,237, map of Wakefield, 180x130; Fleetwood Av, s w corner of Broad St, 136.4x84.5x132.5x32; Isaac T. Vanderbilt and wife to Mary E. Vanderbilt, ½ part .....

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Lot 4, map of northern division of North Melrose; runs w — s — n — s of 163d St — e — to avenue x n 340; Sarah J. Downes and others to George N. Reinhard; other consideration and .....

CANNON ST, 133, w s, 20x100; Michael Fuchs to Gertrude Fuchs, quitclaim, ½ part, (mtg $19,000).....

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Anna M. Decker to Irma Huppe, (mtg $6,000).....

CHERRY ST, 274, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 24.5x72x23.8x72.8; Leonora H. Welbrock to Cooper Oppenheimer, (mtg $18,150,) other consideration and.....

Louis A. Jaffee and Joseph A. Goldfield have purchased the plot on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 75 by 100.4.

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200.8 ft n of Sheridan St, 25.3x100x25x100, Westchester; John F. Petty to William C. Demorest.

ELM AV, n s, Lot 49, map of South Belmont, 50x100; Isaac L. Dunn to L. N. Levy .....

FOREST AV, w s, part of Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Matthew H. Steward to Mary F. Finkelstein, other consideration and .....

FOX ST, w s, 254.1 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Mary Madden to Meyer Solomon.

GERDMIR AV, s e corner of 178th St, 146x200x194.8x205.10; Elimont Realty Company to Seth S. Terry.....

JOHNSON AV, n w s, Lot 130, map of East Tremont, 61x150x75x150.5; Margaret G. Coyle to Daniel Brady, other consideration and.....

KINGS BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 105 ft e of Bailey Av, 51.6x106.2x30x118.7; John O. Baker to Andrew J. Larkin, other consideration and .....

KINGS BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 105 ft e of Bailey Av, 51.6x106.2x50x118.7; Andrew J. Larkin to Charles A. Cappelle, (mtg $2,000) .....

LONGWOOD AV, n e corner of Beck St, 200x100; Maurice S. Konheim to Max Stitt, (mtg $50,000.) other consideration and.....

LONGWOOD AV, n e corner of Beck St, 200x100; George F. Johnson to Maurice S. Konheim, other consideration and .....

LOT 14, map made by Francis K. Ford, 25x100; Max Goldberg to Marius V. Estephe .....

LOT 15, map made by Francis K. Ford, 25x100; Mark Goldberg to Marius V. Estephe .....

LOTS 33 to 37, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Isaac Rosenbaum .....

LOT 35, map of 84 lots, estate of Susan A. Valentine; 24th Ward; William H. Wright to Simeon Simeon, (mtg $800.) other consideration and.....

LOT 93, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; H. P. Rose and wife to Peter J. Gunderson .....

LOT 423, Block N, amended map of Morpeth estate; Lawrence Snyder to Anton Langrehe .....

LOTS 1 to 12, map of portion of Bathgate estate, property of Charles R. Heck; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to William C. Oesting.....

LOTS 755 to 761, map of Ellen E. Ward; Olivia M. Taylor to William Taylor.....

MADISON AV, 1,475, e s, 25.2x90.11x 25.3884.7; Pauline Kammerer, widow, to Charles Wynne and another, (mtg $15,000) .....

MAPES AV, n e corner of 178th St, 48.6x145.2x48.6x145.2; Elise Parker to Theodore Bitterman, other considera tion and.....

MOTT AV, 418, e s, 25x100; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Gottfried F. Hilgeman.....

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 50x117.9x50x121.6; Charles W. Lindsley to Margaret Maher, other consideration and.....

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 50x117.9x50x121.6; Margaret Maher to Well Burland, (mtg $3,500.) other consideration and.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of 167th St, 325x100; Alfred E. Hansen to M. Morgenthau, (mtg $72,800.) other consideration and.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of 167th St, 325x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Alfred E. Hansen, other consideration and .....

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORris Railroad Company, n w exterior line between lands of party of first part and John O. Baker, containing 19,940 square feet; Stephen H. Olin and another, executors, to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company .....

TINTON AV, n w corner of 150th St, 50x94.9x50x94.7; Max Cohen and others to John Reiht.....

TINTON AV, n w corner of 150th St, 50x94.9x50x94.7; Joseph Hecht to Jennie Stradstein .....

TREMONT AV, s s, 375 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; James H. Londergan to Solomon Katz, other consideration and .....

TREMONT AV, s s, 50 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Daniel Brady to Paul Dannhauser, ½ part, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and.....

UNION AV, e s, 50 ft s of Ritter Place, 25x100; Mary A. Connolly to Charles H. Gamb .....

VIOLET AV, e s, Lots 9, 10, and 11, map of William A. and John Ashe; 75x100; Patrick Connolly and wife to Charles H. Gamb .....

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 185th St, 99.2x20x99.4x20; Herman Roeding to Frank C. Smith, other consideration and .....

WALES AV, n e corner of 150th St, runs irregular; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, to Belle M. Brewer .....

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 81.8x80.5x82.2x80.9; Samuel Norowsky to Isaac Rosenzweig and others, (mtg $17,500).....

WEBSTER AV, w s, 121.10 ft s of 171st St, 100x70.8x101.8x54.8; Hester Keily to Dietrich Stueck.....

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 183d St, 100x100; C. J. Decker, executor, to Bernhard Bloch .....

WEBSTER AV, e s, Lots 4 and 5, map of part of Hyatt farm; Lawrence A. Curry to John F. Heintz and another, other consideration and .....

WILLIAM ST, n s, Lot 102, map of North Morrisania, 50x101.5x50x102.5; John Yule to Lulu Quigg.....

1ST AV, s e corner of 2d St, 49.6x113; Yorkville Realty Company to Adolph Teehner and others, (mtg $74,000).....

1ST AV, s e corner of 2d St, 44x irregular; Samuel Makransky and others to Esther Levy, (mtg $38,000.) other consideration and.....

123d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, for two six-story brick flats, e e, 25x100; Augusta Ausenhofer of 22 East 108th St, owner; Bernard & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $80,000.

123d St, 237 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x75.9; R. Kurzrok of St. Nicholas Av, owner; Hornbogen & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $30,000.

Bailey Av, opposite 230th St, for a three-story brick store and shop, 37x65, Abneman & Conklebery of 2,756 Kings Bridge Terrace, owners and architects; cost, $1,000.

141ST ST, n s, 175.5 ft w of Beckman Av, 25x106.1x25x107.10; 141st St, n s, 200.6 ft w of Beckman Av, 25x104.3x 25x106.11; Siegfried Loewenthal to Joshua Silverstein, (mtg $6,000).....

141ST ST, n s, 175.4 ft w of Beckman Av, 25.1x106.1x25x107.10; Charlotte E. Kolter to Siegfried Loewenthal, other consideration and .....

141ST ST, n s, 200.6 ft w of Beckman Av; Caroline Goehmann to Siegfried Loewenthal .....

141ST ST, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beckman Av, 75.2x107.10x75x113.2; Adeline Molyneaux to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $7,750,) other consideration and.....

140TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 75x 75; Joseph E. Ismay and another, executors, to Abraham Nelson and another .....

156TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Anton Kromm to Hermine Olpp .....

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 17.7x94; Charles Hlavac to Charles Rothgiesser, ½ part, all title, (mtg $2,000) .....

187TH ST, n s, 43.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 22x72.7; Michael J. Maher to Kate V. Breen, (mtg $3,500.) other consideration and.....

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 141st St, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beckman Av, 1 year.....

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 141st St, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beckman Av, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BARBERIE, Mary A., to Ella Barberie; 4th St, e s, 257.7 ft n of 6th Av, 5 years, 3½ per cent.....

BLOCH, Bernhard, to C. Adelbert Becker; Webster Av, s w corner of 183d St, 3 years.....

BOEHM, George A. to Gibson Putzel; Lots 25 to 31, map A. Vyse estate, 3 years .....

BRAENDEL, Philip, to German Savings Bank; 123d St, n s, 22 ft e of Broadway, 2 mtgs, each $35,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....

BRADY, Daniel, to Margaret D. Coyle; Johnson Av, n w s, Lot 130, map of East Tremont, 3 years.....

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Franklin Av, e s, 172 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Fulton Av, n e corner of 167th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

COHEN, Fannie, and another to Thomas J. Sanson; 122d St, 168 East, 5 years.

COOK, Mary C., to Dora Fayen; 98th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years, 5½ per cent.....

COSMOS REALTY COMPANY to Hyman Horwitz; Lots 3 to 18, map of estate of J. W. O'Shaughnessy, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

DOCTOR, Emanuel, to Manhattan Savings Institution; 111th St, n s, 67.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

DOCTOR, Emanuel, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 67.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $87,800, 1 year.....

DOCTOR, Emanuel, to William T. Hookey; 111th St, n s, 67.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtgs $104,500, demand, 6 per cent.....

FINKELSTEIN, Morris F., to Anna L. Stewart; Forest Av, w s, 50 ft n from s e corner of Lot 17, map of Woodstock, 3 years.....

FINKELSTEIN, Morris F., to Matthew H. Stewart; Forest Av, w s, 50 n from s e corner of Lot 17, map of Woodstock, 3 years.....

FISCHER, Hansen Carl, to Mutual Mortgage Company; 92d St, s and 10 West, prior mtg $75,000, 3 years, 5 per bond.....

FRAWLEY, Patrick J., to County Holding Company; 40th St, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av; Avenue B, s w corner of 3d St, prior mtg $70,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.

FRAWLEY, Patrick J., to County Holding Company; 40th St, 326 and 328 West, 2 years.....

GLOCKNER, Gertrude M., to Henry P. Anserge and another; 54th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

GOEBELSMANN, Diedrich, to German Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, 208, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Max Lipmann and another; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 168th St, prior mtg $53,500, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

GOODMAN, Urry, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Rivington St, s s, Lots 153 and 154, map of N. Gouverneur, demand, 6 per cent.

GOODMAN, Urry, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Rivington St, s s, Lots 153 and 154, map of N. Gouverneur, demand, 6 per cent; prior mtg $60,000, notes .....

GUMB, Charles E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, e s, 50 ft s of Ritter Place, as per bond .....

GUNDERSON, Peter J., to Virginia Wood; Lot 93, map of Hudson Park, 3 years .....

GUNDERSON, Peter J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 93, map of Hudson Park, 6 per cent.....

HAINES, Samuel B., to James D. Gagan; 34th St, 215 to 221 West; Central Park West, s w corner of 65th St, as per bond .....

HANSON, Alfred E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17th St, 135 to 139 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

HANSON, Alfred E., to Hudson Realty Company; 17th St, 135 to 139 West, demand, 6 per cent.....

HANSON, Alfred E., and another to M. Sanford Well; 17th St, 135 to 139 West, demand, 6 per cent.....

HANSON, Alfred E., and another to S. E. Jacobs; 17th St, 135 to 139 West, due sale on premises, 6 per cent.

HANSON, Alfred E., and another to Michael Fisher; 17th St, 135 to 139 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

HANSON, Alfred E., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Southern Boulevard, w s, 425 ft s of 167th St, 3 years.....

HANSON, Alfred E., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Southern Boulevard, w s, 325 ft s of 167th St, 3 years.....

HANSON, Alfred E., to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft s of 167th St, 3 years.....

HECHT, Joseph, to Max Cohen; Tinton Av, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

HILGEMAN, Gottfried, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Mott Av, 418, 3 years; 4½ per cent.....

HILL, Frank M., to John Corbett; Jackson Av, e s, adjoining Lot 15, tax map, 4 years .....

HOFFMAN, Simon, to Diedrich Blendermann; Amsterdam Av, w s, 97.11 ft s of 165th St, prior mtg $23,000, 3 years.

HOPPE, Irma, to Anna M. Decker; Cauldwell Av, w s, 325 ft n of Clifton St, installments, 6 per cent.....

HYMAN, Ellis, to Mary A. Stone; 81st St, 172 and 174 West, 7 years, 4½ per cent .....

KATZ, Samuel, to Jawcrower Realty Company; 52d St, 306 West, installments, 6 per cent.....

KATZ, Samuel, to Jawcrower Realty Company; 52d St, 332 West, installments, 6 per cent.....

KLEINFELD, Joseph, and another to Business Men's Realty Company; 109th St, n s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KNAPP, Charles B., and another to Warren L. Davis; 12th Av, s w corner of 136th St, 1 year .....

KONHEIM, Maurice S., to George F. Johnson; Longwood Av, n e corner of Beck St, an open mtg .....

KURZROK, Raphael, to Carl W. Siem; 103d St, n s, 105 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $39,000, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....

LARKIN, Andrew J., to John O. Baker; King's Bridge Road, s s, 10.5 ft e of Bailey Av, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year.....

LARKIN, Andrew J., to John O. Baker; King's Bridge Road, s s, 10.5 ft e of Bailey Av, 2 years.....

LEMMOLE, Michele, to John T. Geraldi; Thompson St, 9, 5 years.....

LEMMOLE, Michele, to Joseph V. Buttenweiser; Thompson St, 9, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6 per cent.

LEMMOLE, Michele, to Giuseppe Tuoti; Thompson St, 9, prior mtg $20,250, 1 year .....

LEVY, Esther, to Samuel Makransky and another; 1st, 3d, s e corner of 2d St, prior mtg $55,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Realty Operating Company; 96th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, Central Park West, demand, 6 per cent.....

LOSCALZO, Mary, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Grand Av, n e corner of 183d St, as per bond.....

LOWENTHAL, Siegfried, to Charlotte E. Kolter; 141st St, n s, 175 ft n of Beekman Av, 2 years .....

LOWENTHAL, Siegfried, to Caroline Goehmann; 141st St, n s, 200 ft w of Beekman Av, 2 years .....

LUBETKIN, Sarah, to Catharine Neumann; Hester St, 25, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

MAHER, Margaret, to Charles W. Lindsley; Prospect Av, n e corner of 183d St, 1 year.....

MEYER, Solomon, to Mary Madden; Fox St, w s, 254.2 years, 6 per cent.....

MILLSPAUGH, Edith D., to Margaret F. Howe; 3d Av, 3.355, 1 year.....

MILLSPAUGH, Edith D., to Jane M. Howe; 3d Av, 3.355, 1 year.....

MILLSPAUGH, Edith D., to Walter H. Howe; 3d Av, 3.355, 1 year.....

MITELHAUS, Frederick, and another to Martin Klett and another; Marion Av, 2,661, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

NELSON, Alexander, and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Union Av, n e corner of 149th St, as per bond.....

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to Henry E. Jones; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.....

NICHOLAS, George, to Katherine Gibson; 100th St, 307 West; prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

NICHOLAS, George, to Katherine Gibson; 100th St, 313 West, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

OESTING, William C., to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; Lots 1 to 12, map of Bathgate estate, 3 years .....

OLSEN, Ole H., to John O. Baker; Audubon Av, n e corner of 167th St, 1 year .....

OPPENHEIMER, Cooper, to Leonard H. Welbrock; Cherry St, 374, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

PECHNER, Adolph, and others to Yorkville Realty Company; 1st Av, s e corner of 74th St, installments, 6 per cent.

PECK, Josephine, to Mutual Bank; 29th St, 6 West, 6 months, 6 per cent., note.

PETIGOR, Morris H., to Lawrence E. Brown; 69th St, 307 West, 2 mtgs, each $12,000, 3 years.....

PHILLIPS, Harry, to Samuel Lipman and another; 125th St, 111 and 113 East, prior mtg $28,000, due July 19, 1907, 6 per cent.....

PLOTZ, Otto, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Mapes Av, w s, 134 ft n of 181st St, 1 year.....

QUIGG, Lulu, to the American Mortgage Company; William St, n s, Lot 70, map of Melrose, 1 year.....

REINHARDT, George N., to Sarah L. Downes; Brook Av, w s, 100 ft s of Lot 4, map of N. Melrose, 5 years.....

RICHMAN, Daniel W., to Gibson Putzel; 134th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond.....

ROMAN, Isaac, to Emma L. Shinner; Lots 31 to 37, map of Seneca Park, installments .....

RONGINSKY, Pincus, and another to Imogene Austin; 119th St, 23 to 25 East, 6 months, 8 per cent.....

ROSENTHAL, Harris, to Harris Bernstein; East Broadway, n s, 183.6 ft e of Jefferson St, installments, 6 per cent.....

SCHEIDECKER, Charles, to Henry F. Shoemaker; Audubon Av, 1 year.....

SCHMITT, Jacob, to Joseph Diamond; Lot 299, second map of Neill estate, 3 years .....

SCHMITT, Jacob, to Joseph Diamond; Lot 227, map of Neill estate, 3 years..

SEAMAN, Augustine H., and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 23d St, 36 East, 5 years.....

SEHLMEYER, Anna C., to Martin Breden; Southern Boulevard, s e s, at s s of 180th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

SHEAHAN, Cornelius F., to Christina W. Barthing; 34th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

SILVERMAN, Robert M., to State Realty and Mortgage Company; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 100th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., and another to Max Marx; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 168th St, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

SIMNAN, Hanna, to Isaac Shiman; 118th St, 244 and 246 East, 2 mtgs, $20,000 each, 3 years.....

SIMON, David J., to Samuel Cohen; 9th St, 619 East, prior mtg $14,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

SMITH, Frank C., and another to Percy R. Pyne; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 183d St, as per bond.....

SOLOMON, Meyer, to John J. Brown; Fox St, w s, 254 ft s of 167th St, 3 years.....

STANWOOD, Amelia, T., to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; 78th St, 308 West, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year.....

STEINER, Simon, and another to Isaac Bell; 9th St, 729 and 731 East, 5 years.

STEINER, Simon, and another to Lambert Suydam; 9th St, n s, 293 ft w of Avenue D, prior mtg $28,000, due March 15, 1905, 6 per cent.....

STRAUBSTEIN, Jennie, to Joseph Hecht; Tinton Av, n w corner of 150th St, 18 months, 6 per cent.....

STURCK, Dietrich, to Hester Kelly; Webster Av, w s, 121.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years.....

TERRY, Seth S., to Asher M. Michelbacher; Jerome Av, s e corner of 176th St, 5 years.....

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET SAFE DEPOSIT Company, to Bank for Savings; 34th St, 20 to 26 and 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....

TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL to Emigrant Industrial Savings; Madison Av, n w corner of 50th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....

TURK, Kathleen, to City Real Estate Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 160th St, 3 years.....

WYNNE, Charles, and another to Pauline Kammerer; Madison Av, 1,475, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

Mechan

JAN 19

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

APARTMENTS AND FLATS.
Largest Selection in Desirable Locations.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SECURE YOUR BARGAINS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

LOTS AND PLOTS
FOR BUILDERS, ESPECIALLY
SUITABLE FOR FLATS AND APARTMENTS
IN MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

Choice 2-family, 3-story brick houses; every improvement; splendid location; extra large lot; 2 frontages.
Jones, Ogden Av. & 162d St.

Bargain.—Two-family brick house, all improvements, $7,300; easy terms. 170th St., Prospect Av. Apply M. Irear, Room 88, 171 Broadway.

New brick house, private neighborhood; 9 rooms, bath, laundry, modern improvements. 1,090 E. 175th St.

Flat 76x70, vicinity Tremont Av.; near stations; want cash buyer. Jacoby, 97 Prince.

Lot, 50x100, near 3d Av.; price $12,000; cash $5,000. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

$8,500 Cash.—3d Av. store property, 50 feet L station. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

BUILDERS!
Investigate the following Bargains in Bronx Lots before making your final choice:

Cor. of Melrose Ave. and 157th St., 178 ft. on avenue by 120. Price $80,000.

Cor. of Elton Ave. and 155th St., 100x100. Price $30,000.

East 156th St., near 3d Ave., 50x100. Price $11,000.

East 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave., 75x100. Price $14,000.

Cor. East 159th St. and Courtlandt Ave., 48x98. Price $15,000.

JOHN F. FREES,
Realty Dep't. 608 East 156th St.

FLATS.
Corner flat; mtg. $18,000; price, $21,000.
10 flats; mtgs. about $111,000; price, $160,000.
4 corner flats; mtg. $66,000; price, $90,000.
5-story triple; mtg. $17,500; price, $30,000.
4-story triple; mtg. $12,000; price, $22,000.
Flat near subway; mtg. $12,000; price, $16,500.
Boston Av., 12 lots; price, $90,000.
Corner, 100x100, near 3d Av.; $18,500.
Corner plot, 11 lots, near Subway; $60,000.
Webster Av. block of lots, $75,000.
Many other bargains in large or small plots or acreage. Send for lists.
Edward Polak, 4,029 3d Av.

BUILDERS
We have plots that are choice and ripe for building in the neighborhood of BOSTON ROAD AND MCKINLEY SQUARE.

One firm that is constructing 24 tenements in this neighborhood has sold 20 from the plans.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST
Plot of 12 lots above McKinley Square, fronting on Boston Road and Clinton Av. Small taxpayers, ripe for immediate improvement.

McQUAY & CO.,
Smith Building, 148th St. and 3d Av.

$5,500 cash buys 4-story, 20-ft. corner, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $14,000 and $2,000, rental, $2,052.

$5,000 cash, 4-story double, 5 rooms, bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $5,700; rental, $1,702.

$4,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, 22x85x101, 4 rooms and bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $3,000; rental, $1,500.

$2,000 cash buys 50x103, 2½-story, with stable, in Wakefield; mortgage $2,000.

Lots and plots, Unionport, Fordham, Woodlawn Heights.
Owner, 750 Courtlandt Ave., near 156th St.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Jerome Ave. Lots.
We have several choice parcels on Jerome Av. for sale at very reasonable figures.
Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

The Coming 125th St. of the Bronx.
East 140th St.; two five-story 25-foot doubles at a very low price.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
140th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Teasdale Place, 37.6x100; 2-story brick; 10 rooms and bath; $27,000; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

McKinley Square.—Extra wide five-story triple flat, with stores; rents, $5,790; price, $53,000.
Faulhaber & Co., 140th St., 3d Av.

Bargain.—One-family house near "L"; $3,000; 2-family, 9 rooms, all improvements, $8,800; 2-story, store and flats, full lot, $8,000; easy terms. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Meltzer & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. Phone 747 Tremont.

Bathgate Av., 4-story single flat; rents, $1,500; mortgage, $10,000, five years; price, $13,250.
Faulhaber & Co., 140th St., 3d Av.

Three-family frame house, $7,250; easy terms; 4-story single and double flats; best section; bargains in one and two-family frame houses. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

Third Av., wide triple, with stores, $23,500.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain.—Two-story and store on lot 25x100; 154th St., near 3d Av.; price, $6,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Webster Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of 198th St., 50x100, no rock, $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

Wendover Av., triple; rents, $2,712; price, $24,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

$1,000 buys detached two-family dwelling, 13 rooms, improvements, near 133d St.; El. R. R. station; price, $7,500. Wm. B. Hogan, 250 West 125th St.

JEROME AVE. COR. 65x100, $10,500.
No rock. E. T. Van Zandt, 35 Nassau.

Tiffany St., corner; nearly four lots, $18,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 3 lots, $6,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

138th St., 6-story, $35,500; rents, $3,744.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

2,538 Hughes, Near Pelham Av.—Neat, new 6-room brick dwelling; all improvements; very easy terms. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Brook Av., double, with store; cheap.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain. — 154th St., near Courtlandt Av.; 3-story triple; 2 stores; rent, $2,700; price, $24,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Two four-story double flats; just finished. Rents, $5,600; price, $46,000; terms to suit. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Rare bargain on Morris Av; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., 1,238 Jerome Av., cor. 163d St.

Tinton Av. 50-foot double; rents, $3,550; $33,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Daly Av., near 177th St.; about 20,000 square feet; excavated. Price, $15,500; easy terms.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Quadruple five-story corner, fully rented; price, $46,000; rent, $5,040; terms to suit.
Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Decided bargains—Flats, tenements, two, three family houses; plots. Huberth Gabel, 147 Fouth Av.

Brook Av., 27-foot double; price, $18,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bathgate Av.—Corner lot, 25x100; choice location; macadam streets; block 3d Av. L.; free, clear; quick. McGowan, 5 East 42d St.

Alexander Av., two five-story doubles, with stores; price, $20,000 each; easy terms.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard, near "L" station, plot 50x100. For particulars address owner, E. J. Casey, 48 East 130th St.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barturin & Weisman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; corners; no brokers. Easies' terms. Times, Harlem.

$6,000 buys up-to-date triple flat, 30 by 100; price, $29,250; rent, $2,200; mortgage, 4½%.
H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Near Alexander Av., five 25-foot double flats; price, $13,000 each to quick buyer.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

A bargain for quick buyer; 4-story flat; price, $18,500; mortgage, $8,000 at 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square; choice plot 70 feet front; price, $25,000; easy terms.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Desirable plots, Bedford Park section; also corner; might trade.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

For a square deal in real estate, Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

$750 cash buys new two-family house; three left. Robertson, 2,301 3d Av.—Bronx.

BRONX
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS

25x100, Longfellow and 173d St.	$2,500
50x100, Longfellow and Jennings St.	5,000
100x100, Longfellow and 173d St.	10,000
50x85, Boone and 172d St.	4,000
50x100, corner Longfellow St.	7,000
58x132, West Farms Road.	7,500
75x100, Hoe Av., near Jennings.	10,000

Kramer, Acritelli & Co.,
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

Beautiful suburban residence, Plainfield; delightfully and conveniently located; eleven rooms, conservatory, open fireplaces, open plumbing, electric light, coal and gas ranges, telephone; refined surroundings; handsome grounds; fine shade; choice shrubs; rustic summer house; unequaled train service; an ideal home; description and photos; moderate price and terms. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Sacrifice—$7,000. Summer boarding house; modern improvements; shaded; fruited. Only 115 acres fertile land. G. V. Van Doren, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters Jersey and Long Island farms; established 1865; send stamp for catalogue and photo.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

$100 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, Three Maiden Lane.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

To Let.—Farm of 45 acres fertile land in the beautiful highlands of Pompton, N. J.; comfortable house, 10 rooms, barn and outbuildings; will lease to responsible tenant at $250 per year; twenty-eight miles from New York on Erie and Susquehanna and Western Railroads. Wm. Beck, 321 West 103d St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE.
Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

MORTGAGES.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 180, 182, 184 B'way.
Brooklyn: 189 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A.W.McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar.

Have large and small sums for liberal first mortgage loans, 4½% and 5%. Want good applications.
Can also invest for client $25,000 in good second mortgages, sums, $2,500 to $10,000.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

$325,000 to loan on a high-class apartment house or hotel on Manhattan in one sum, or may buy if present mortgage can be paid off. Address, with full particulars, Investor, Box 102 Times Downtown.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES,
FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
43.4 feet x 96.2 feet,
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(61) 60 Liberty St.

STORES, LOFTS & BASEMENTS FACTORIES in and outside city limits. On all Principal Thoroughfares of the City. Best Localities. Best localities. For full particulars and lists apply **WOODWARD,** 10 Barclay St., ground floor.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32 W.22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

Large brownstone corner house, 187 Greenwich St., cor. Dey St., to let for a long term; containing corner store, banking floor with two safes, deposit vaults, all in good order; offices; steam heat, &c. Apply C. M. Scheid, 58 Dey St.

1154 3d AVENUE STORE
Foot of 67th St. "L" station; plate glass front; immediate possession; low rent.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Large double store, 125th St., south side; New York Central Railroad station near by; suitable for dry goods, haberdasher, clothing, druggist, furniture, and automobiles; rent reasonable. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

27th St., near Broadway, upper part of building to let; choice location for merchant or ladies' tailoring establishment. Jos. E. Steckler, 714 8th Av.

Light shop, Park Av., near Tremont Av., 2,000x2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St. and 1st Av.

A large corner 10th Av. store, suitable for grocery or family liquor saloon; rent reasonable. Chas. E. Durross, 155 W. 14th St.

Elegant lofts to let, 50x100; light all around; steam heat, electric elevator; 513½-15 West 29th St. Coleman & Krause.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, 105 East 17th St., heat and light; rent $12. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, 23d St., near Lexington Av., extra light; reasonable. Doremus, 122 East 23d St.

164 Fifth Av.—Attractive office; also desk room. Macauley.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Jy22-lawsm

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANT
FLATS AND TENEMENTS
For Quick Buyers
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us. Sonnabend & Gromer, AA—

WANTED—
Double or triple flats, east or west side.
Will pay cash.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

ONE, TWO, or THREE flathouses wanted for investment purposes; west side or Washington Heights preferred; have $12,500 to invest. Address, giving full particulars, to Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Property owners of Manhattan, and especially those of the Bronx, will do well by sending in what you have for sale to us, as we have customers with cash. D. H. Tobias & Son, 3,386 3d Av.

LOFT! Wanted to lease, 6,000 square feet for clothing manufacturing; also buy, sell, lease, exchange any property. Box 1,061 Post Office, Manhattan.

We have client with $50,000 to invest in east side property below 23d St.; agents and owners having such property communicate with Kalin, Liebling & Golferis, 280 Broadway.

POTTER REALTY CO., 140 Nassau St.
Advances money to owners on account of quick sales of Greater New York properties, which they daily bring about.

Want good income property, cold water flat preferred, with about $5,000 cash above first mortgage, in Manhattan or Bronx. Landau, 161 East 4th St.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS,
and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Have cash buyer for cold-water flats, Manhattan or Bronx; send full particulars; lowest price; quick results. Abramson, 280 Grand St.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James R. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

We have $30,000 to invest in triple, double, and single flats, east or west side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,640 Broadway, at 101st St.

What will $6,000 buy in the way of buildings with acreage, in Westchester County, near station. Hunter, Box 116 Times.

A plot suitable for factory, about 6,000 square feet, on or near 7th Av., 14th to 23d St. Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Want double and triple flats; no steam heat; tenements of all descriptions. Quick buyers. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Attention.—Responsible builders of two-family houses; have finest opportunity on record. Walsingham, Times Main Office.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements; need of alteration. Italian Contracting Co., 511 Broome St.

Wanted.—Flats and tenement for cash buyers; send full particulars. Jos. F. Feist, 410 West 42d St.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

Wanted—Manage estate or collect rents; give bond or security. Scala, 113 6th Av.

Will lease one or more cold-water flats; cash security. Maney, 23 West 134th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
OPPORTUNITY
Will exchange a five-story three-family flat, free and clear, rents nearly $4,200, for six apartment house on upper west side. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,640 Broadway, at 101st St.

Handsome 22-ft. 4-story corner dwelling, built three rooms deep, upper west side; price, $80,000; would exchange free and clear for good apartment equity. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

Apartment house, Riverside Drive, $300,000; mortgage $200,000; want good flats. Alexander, 505 5th Av.

Exchanging City and Country Property.—Owners, send particulars; many bargains. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Trade for Lots.—Six-story elevator apartment, West 116th. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$35 to $80
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

Six-room flat, all improvements, corner building; suitable for office and dwelling apartment; to desirable tenants only. Apply 87 2d Av.; store.

12TH ST., 229 EAST.—High-class apartments, six rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Halms, 21 Avenue A.

123D ST., 206-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

234-6-8 W. 21 ST.
"HUNTINGTON"
Five, six rooms; all light; modern improvements, including elevator service, day and night; telephone, &c.; rents reasonable, $340—$720.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
1075 CHELSEA. 240 W. 23d.

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up;
205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight,
Architect and Builder.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all-night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway and 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; $75; select; accessible.

New house, 235 West 109th St.; beautiful six-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service; one block Subway station.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

135th St., 233 West.—Seven extra large, light rooms and bath; 2d floor; must be seen to be appreciated; $47.50. Janitor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
NO. 7,473.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES BRETERMAN and NATHAN BERSHAD and the firm of BRETERMAN & BERSHAD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Breterman and Nathan Bershad and the firm of Breterman & Bershad of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Charles Breterman and Nathan Bershad and the firm of Breterman & Bershad were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1905, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 20, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH L. BALKIND, MAX FRANK, and JACOB JOSEPH, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of BALKIND, FRANK & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph L. Balkind, Max Frank, and Jacob Joseph, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of Balkind, Frank & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 30, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post-Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 30, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 16, 1905.

APARTMENT HOTELS.
THE TOURAINE,
9-11 East 39th St.,
TWO DOORS FROM UNION LEAGUE CLUB. THREE SHORT BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY STATION AT GRAND CENTRAL.
Three Unfurnished Suites by the year or furnished for the season.
TWO FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO SUBLET.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
E. H. MANNING.....MANAGER

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 130 choice suites, one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public. American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fire-proof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths..... $1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath..... $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

SUMMONSES.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff, against JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Eliza Brannick, Mary McLaughlin, Wiliam McLaughlin, Annie Strang, Annie Todd and Robert Todd, her husband; Mamie Kopp and Alexander Kopp, her husband; Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago, the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, the executors, administrators and trustees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and their next of kin and legatees, if any, and the Trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 20th, 1904.
RICHARD W. HILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago; the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, the executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin and their next of kin and legatees, if any:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1904, and filed with the complaint on the 8th day of December, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, which said complaint was filed in said clerk's office on the 18th day of August, 1904. And you will please take notice that the object of this action is for a partition or sale of the property described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, which is distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Town of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New York, dated the first day of June, 1868, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, (and known therein as Map No. 70,) as and by lot number ten, (10,) and being situated on the southwesterly side of Arcularius Place, 184 feet 6 inches southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of the said Arcularius Place and Gerard Avenue, as laid down on said map, and being twenty-five (25) feet wide, front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet deep on each side. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, but as laid down on said map.

Dated December 14th, 1904.
RICHARD W. HILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
NO. 7515.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. BARTH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John C. Barth of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1904, the said John C. Barth was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 16, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH T. HORNBY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph T. Hornby of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1905, the said Joseph T. Hornby was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10 A. M., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 16, 1905.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MAX RAUCHER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Rauchner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 26th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 30, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 16, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MOSES L. SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH J. SCHIFFER, and CHARLES L. STIX, composing the firm of SCHWARTZ, SCHIFFER & STIX, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy in the above-entitled matter, dated the 19th day of January, 1905, has been filed, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 30th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 20, 1905.

FOREIGN HOTELS.
SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON.
OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness.
The Times.

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show.
Daily Telegraph.

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London.
Daily Graphic.

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Reyeree.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London.
New York Tribune.

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged.
Sportsman.

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.
Ladies' Field.

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London.—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

FOREIGN HOTELS.
LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N.J.
"THE HOTEL THAT MADE LAKEWOOD FAMOUS."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel. Probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf links, indoor lawn tennis court, squash court, palm gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked sun parlors and a promenade. Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) baths. The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bed rooms, one-half en suite with private baths. All with steam heat and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.
New York Office, 241 Fifth Av.
Telephone 3026 Madison Square.
J. N. BERRY, } Managers.
H. E. EDER. }

Lakewood
Among the Pines of New Jersey. A fashionable and healthful Fall, Winter and Spring Resort.

The Laurel House
Now Open.
A. J. MURPHY, MANAGER.

The Laurel in the Pines
Now Open.
FRANK F. SHULTS, MANAGER.

THESE hotels are well-known throughout the country for the high standard of excellence maintained, and the select patronage which they have entertained for the long term of years since the inception of Lakewood as a resort.
REACHED BY NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful, healthful, delightful Winter resort, situated on the pine and sand belts of New Jersey. Golf, hunting, polo, driving, combined with clear, dry, invigorating air and perfect surroundings, make outdoor life most enjoyable. ONLY 59 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

House.	Proprietor.	Capacity.
THE TOWERS.	W. H. & A

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. LEO'S CHURCH, East 29th St., 5th and Madison Aves.—Course of sermons commencing Sunday, Jan. 22, 1905, by Father Ducey, at 11 o'clock mass. "The Catholic Church the Greatest World Power for Good in the Twentieth Century's Civilization."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 263, for two shares of German-American Bank capital stock, in the name of Pauline Geiger. Transfer has been stopped, and all parties are cautioned against negotiating same. Notify Wagner, Schaik & Co., 25 Broad St., New York City.

LOST.—Black dog, long shaggy hair, tan feet, and tan spot under tail; his name Casper. Owner, Arras, 278 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold watch; monogram E. G.; Waltham; 3d Av., between 76th and 82d Sts. Liberal reward if returned to 1,452 3d Av.

LOST.—Friday, a gray waist, 74th to 78th, Columbus, Amsterdam Ave.; reward. Stanley, 250 West 78th St.

REWARD.—If you [illegible] brief box, with mouse-colo[illegible] 3[illegible]-38 and get $5 for your trouble. [illegible]shion Shoe Store, Broadway and 30.

BOARDERS WANTED.

16TH ST., 22 WEST.—Nice large and small sunny front rooms; excellent board; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

55TH ST., 50 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Cheerful large and small rooms; bath; third floor front; sunny parlor dining room; reference.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—A large, comfortable hall room, southern exposure, with board.

72D ST., 105 EAST.—Gentlemen accommodated; handsomely furnished room; private bath; optional, breakfast only; references.

92D ST., 21 WEST.—Refined Jewish family can accommodate one, two gentlemen; modern appointments. Blumenfeld.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—High-class board and rooms; singly or en suite; reasonable.

91D ST., 126 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

117th, 121 West.—Unsurpassed German Jewish table; newly furnished rooms; moderate price; telephone; Subway.

117TH ST., 123 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, excellent table board.

131ST ST., 209 WEST.—A large, sunny room, suitable for two; heated; telephone.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17TH ST., 35 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished; southern exposure; first-class care; transients.

37TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen; sunny hall room; high-class private home; reference.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished; large, light, modern; every convenience; reasonable. Wood.

48D ST., 125 WEST.—Very select newly furnished rooms; situation very accessible; near Broadway; references imperative; caterer on premises.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other fine, large rooms; heat; 'phone; conveniences; refined surroundings.

46TH, 240 W.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

62D ST., 46 WEST. Private family; handsome suite; two first floor front rooms; gentlemen; couple; opposite Colonial Theatre; near Columbus Circle. Wethers.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; bath adjacent; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; telephone; gentlemen; references.

87TH ST., 112 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, tone flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, handsome sunny front room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

126TH ST., 275 WEST.—Large, sunny front room and dressing room; moderate terms; American family.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, near 74d St.—Large and small rooms; board optional; refined private Jewish family; gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A. A.—WANTED—LADIES IN EVERY COMMUNITY TO SELL OUR IMPORTED ART POTTERY AT RETAIL AND AT WHOLESALE; NO CANVASSING; SEND 25c. TO COVER ACTUAL COST OF SAMPLE PIECE, (QUAINT FLEMISH CANDLESTICK;) FULL PARTICULARS SENT. DENHAM POTTERY CO., 430 FIFTH AVENUE.

WANTED—Head of stock; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced head of stock for toilet department; permanent position and good salary to a thoroughly competent person. Apply Superintendent's Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Neckwear operators, experienced on men's and women's neckwear; find steady employment, good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Waist and coat copyist for paper pattern house. Call or address Toilettes Fashion Co., 172 Fifth Av., Cor. 22d St.

WANTED—Young woman as stenographer and typewriter, experienced in grocery line; salary $10. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Neckwear turners on men's neckwear; inside, also work given home; good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer; downtown woolen house; competent lady; $12 start; desirable position. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Operators in Summer suits; long season; finest workrooms. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Males.

RAILROAD BRAKEMEN WANTED; good wages; out of town. Address K, Box 135 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—An excellent opportunity for a good salesman; must come well recommended and live in Brooklyn or the Bronx; salary or commission, or both to right party. Apply Home Life Ins. Co., Smith Building, Bronx, or Franklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; reference required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Gowhey, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—The greatest proposition of to-day, Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the twentieth century books, and appeal to the twentieth century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. Thomas Nelson & Sons, 8th floor, 37-41 East 18th Street, New York City.

WANTED—To meet men of good education (college men preferred) who wish to earn $2,000 per year; it is a book proposition, but the best in N. Y.; men who have sold encyclopaedias preferred. J. H. Brown 143 East 16th St.; take elevator 3d floor.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper for foreign banking house; fine handwriting absolutely necessary; knowledge of French and German desirable. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired, &c., Box F 128, Times, Downtown.

WANTED—An ambitious youth, with experience of advertising agency business or publishing house; $20 salary per month to start, with constant increase if ability and interest are shown. Apply Cashier, Toilettes Fashion Co., 172 5th Av.

WANTED—Bright youth, 18-20 years of age, to work at night; must be good penman and quick at figures. Address, in own handwriting, stating experience, reference, and salary expected, G. F., Box 305 Times Main Office.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want a bright, energetic young salesman for city and near-by towns to sell Oriental fruits on commission; must be familiar with fine grocery trade. Apply 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Bright boy in office of large company; good opportunity for advancement; must furnish first-class references. Call 31 Union Square, eighth floor.

WANTED—Boy for general office duties in a downtown law office; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. F., Box 129 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. require services of several neat appearing errand boys; must bring good reference. Apply 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Errand boys; those living with parents and who can come well recommended only need apply. I. A. Lahey & Sons, 539 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter with experience in railroad office in Long Island City; salary $46 per month. Call 241 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Young man with some experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary $8 to $10. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesmen to carry side line corduroy pants; large trade only. M., Box 315 Times, Main Office.

WANTED—Solicitor for photo-engraving work; only experienced ones need apply. Kital, 14 Lafayette Place.

WANTED—Salesman for cloaks and suits; city; must be A1; good inducements. Gottlieb, 118 Spring St.

WANTED—Boy; quick and accurate at figures; $5 weekly. Mr. Evans, 240 11th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; several years' experience; A1 credentials for reliability. Stenographer, 140 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable, middle-aged Englishwoman. L. S., 143 8th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, card indexer, can operate Remington machine, desires position in vicinity of 42d St.; best of references. Mrs. F., 310 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced stenographer; diligent; expeditious; rapid operator; $6. Miss Aelman, 130 Times, Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Refined business woman, first-class bookkeeper and stenographer, holding responsible mercantile position, desires work as private secretary to person of responsibility; highest references given and required. P. Box 701 Times Main.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Grammar school graduate; rapid on machine; good penman; willing to hustle; correct spelling; can earn $6 or doesn't want it; limited experience. Miss Gordon, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good penman and speller; rapid in figures; limited experience; live with parents; no agency; salary, $8; neat appearance. Miss Bearse, Box 148 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; desires position where strict attention to business will be appreciated; best references. E. S., 57 East 111th St.

STENOGRAPHER, also Double Entry Bookkeeper.—Six years' experience; capable young woman; satisfactory references; $12 to $15. Anna Conway, 219 West 110th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; good longhand writer; references; $6. Grace Lee, Box 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly qualified to fill position satisfactorily; best references; $15. Miss Bella, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desires respectable position; good correspondent; references from former employer. L. P. R., 287 Snedeker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; possesses qualifications constituting superior employe; excellent credentials. Versatile, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; high school education; read notes well; good speller; no agencies. Stenographer, Box F 140 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; best references; $10. Immediate, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Several years' experience; capable; proficient; industrious; $6. Ability, 154 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike; educated; moderate. Seeking, 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Several years' experience; capable; proficient; industrious; $6. Ability, 154 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike; educated; moderate. Seeking, 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience with manufacturing company; start $8. Miss Rand, 147 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady; educated; rapid; accurate; start $6. Miss Miller, 153 Times, Downtown.

Males.

ADVERTISING MAN (solicitor) now employed, large acquaintance, hustler, and writer, wants opportunity to make good on magazine, periodical. Ambitious, Box 289 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times, Harlem.

A LICENSED CHAUFFEUR of good habits, with references, open for an engagement. Drummond, 124 East End Av.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN in the building and excavation business (lately landed) seeks position. L. Tager, 14 East 103d St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Books written up and examined; two first-class bookkeepers desire a few hours' evening employment; best of references; satisfaction assured; terms reasonable. A. & B., Box F, 125 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man (21) as bookkeeper or office assistant; three years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. E., 214 East 112th St.

BUSINESS MAN of mature age, experienced in financial matters, office management, bookkeeping, &c., desires responsible position, where accuracy, reliability, and responsibility are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty - nine; special work; opening, closing books; auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER, GENERAL OFFICE Man.—33; married; at liberty Feb. 1; salary, $25. C. B., 270 West 23d St.

CHEF.—French, wants position in private family only; thoroughly competent and reliable; good manager; first-class references. Box 108 Times.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CLERK, &c.—Young man of ability as clerk and stenographer. Box I 169 Times Downtown.

COOK.—French chef, understands his business, middle aged, quiet, sober, and very economical, best city references, seeks position in private family. M., Box 309 Times, Main Office.

CUTTER. Clothing cutter, with two years' experience, wishes a position as a marker and with shear work; I will give $50 to any person who will give me steady position; I am willing to start with low salary with a chance for advancement. Ask Wortz, 145 Forsyth St., first floor.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—30; good driver; sober; city or country; best of references. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

HOLLANDERS; young married couple, childless, on farm or gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife general housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1; paper, $1.75; plastering, calsomining cheap; good work guaranteed. Frank, 351 East 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; age 28; secretary, confidential clerk, or stenographer; understands property management; $15-$18. W. C., Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 121 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes work of any kind evenings. G. M. J., 362 West 31st St.

USEFUL MAN.—Swede; 22; 3 months over; in private house or stable; useful. Winberg, 139 East 34th St.

CONCERT STIRS BROKERS.

Woman Violinist and Soprano Invade Stock Exchange Gallery.

While the brokers on the floor of the Stock Exchange were waiting yesterday for announcement of the dividend on Amalgamated Copper two young women in rather flashy costume entered the visitors' gallery. One was dressed in purple and the other, a tall blonde, was attired in a close-fitting gray tailor-made costume. The blonde carried a violin; the other had all she could do to carry herself through the crowds that gathered in the street when the two appeared. Where they got their tickets of admission nobody knows, except the man that signed them and the boy that took them.

At the furthest end of the gallery the blonde unpacked her violin and began to play, while the brunette raised her soprano voice and sang. The music seemed uncommonly good to the brokers, who were doing nothing at all. They cheered and some threw hats and rolls of tape at the gallery. An encore had been started when the stern Chairman sent a messenger to inform the young women that they must leave at once.

The young women were deaf to Byrnes, the messenger. He called four men, but the singing and playing went on. It was only the gong of the Chairman announcing the close of the market that brought a climax. The young women retired slowly and smilingly to the elevator. A noisy cheer was sent up as they plicked their way through the throng up Broad Street.

A story was spread around the Street after the occurrence that a certain prominent broker had bet $1,000 with the young women at a dinner the night before that they would not dare go through such an adventure. The broker is out considerably more than the amount of the wager by reason of the spread of the story.

CORONER JACKSON FACES A CHARGE OF BRIBERY

Jerome Assistant Says He Offered $200.

IS HELD IN $2,500 BAIL

Charles Chadwick, Old Yale Football Man, Says He Was Asked to "Fix" Homicide Case Against Dr. Alexander.

Accused of trying to bribe another county official, Coroner Moses J. Jackson was arrested yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Coroners and taken before District Attorney Jerome, who questioned him searchingly. The arrest was made by County Detective Reardon, acting under orders of Mr. Jerome.

Dr. Jackson was arraigned before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court on a charge of offering to pay $200 to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Charles Chadwick if the latter would consent to "fix" a case now pending in the Coroners' Court. Recorder Goff set the bail at $2,500 and put the examination down for Monday morning. Bail was promptly furnished, so that the Coroner avoided the humiliation of going to the Tombs. At the arraignment Mr. Jerome said that the Grand Jury would be asked to return an indictment to-day, and that the evidence in his hands was such that there could be no difficulty in obtaining one. Chadwick is a Yale man who won fame as a football player at New Haven.

The Board of Coroners met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of trying Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultze on a charge of neglect of duty. About 3 o'clock County Detective Reardon entered the room and announced that Coroner Jackson was wanted immediately in the District Attorney's office. At first the colleagues of Dr. Jackson smiled at Mr. Jerome's hurry, and one of them replied that the District Attorney would have to wait a half hour or so.

Only when Reardon insisted that the Coroner must come at once did the other Coroners guess what the sudden summons implied. In answer to a question Reardon said he had no warrant and would not arrest Dr. Jackson.

"Will you use force if I refuse to go?" asked the latter. "I must," rejoined Reardon, stepping up to Dr. Jackson, and placing his hand on the latter's shoulder.

On the advice of his colleague, Dr. Jackson then followed the county detective, and was escorted to the private office of Mr. Jerome, where Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Mr. Chadwick were also present.

When Dr. Jackson reappeared after an hour or so a slight delay was caused by the sending of a message to the office of Levy & Unger, which firm the Coroner asked to act as his counsel. George E. Simpson responded on behalf of the firm, and accompanied his client before Recorder Goff. The District Attorney and a majority of his assistants were on hand, and Mr. Jerome addressed the court in person.

He first filed an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Chadwick and setting forth the details of the offense alleged to have been committed by the defendant. The attempted bribery, this document said, was committed in connection with the case of Dr. John W. Alexander, who was arrested on Jan. 3, following the death of Marie Smith, one of his patients. Mr. Chadwick was assigned to attend the hearings and to question Alexander. Another hearing was to have taken place to-day.

The affidavit then declared that, while Chadwick and the Coroner were at luncheon at a down-town restaurant, Dr. Jackson said he wanted to have the homicide charge against Alexander dismissed, and that if Chadwick, who was examining the witnesses, would see to it that the evidence brought out should be insufficient to justify Jackson in holding the accused, he (Jackson) would pay Chadwick $200.

Mr. Simpson asked that all proceedings be postponed and the defendant paroled in his custody until he had had a chance to familiarize himself with the case. The Recorder, however, refused to parole the prisoner, on the ground that if anything unexpected should happen the whole responsibility would rest on him, and that he would not act directly against the District Attorney's demand that bail be demanded as in any ordinary case. Mr. Jerome wanted the bail fixed at $5,000, but the court reduced the amount to $2,500.

Henry Knabe, a saloon keeper, owning the house at 134 Centre Street, where he is carrying on business, furnished bail for Dr. Jackson, the Recorder waiting in the building till after 6 o'clock to accept it.

When Jackson proposed to pay the money to Chadwick," said Mr. Jerome later, "Chadwick reported to me at once, and I told him to go on as he was. There was no mistake was made about the intentions of Jackson. There were three or four interviews, and at the last of these the Coroner announced himself so unequivocally that I ordered his arrest."

Dr. Jackson was anxious to make a statement of his side of the case, but was prevented from doing so by his counsel. He was elected in 1901, together with the fusion ticket on which the name of District Attorney Jerome also appeared. His home is at 125 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The Board of Coroners took a hasty adjournment as soon as the nature of Dr. Jackson's trouble became known. Dr. Jackson, who is President of the board, said later that none of the other Coroners was familiar with the case or had any means of knowing anything about the events leading up to the arrest, as each member of the board acted independently on all cases falling within his jurisdiction.

BISHOP ALLOWED TO LAND.

English Socialist Released on Secretary Metcalfe's Order.

William Henry Bishop, the young English Socialist bollermaker, who was ordered deported a few days ago by the Board of Special Inquiry on Ellis Island because of his supposed Anarchistic ideas, was permitted to land yesterday.

When the Board of Special Inquiry decided against him, Bishop appealed to Washington. The Department at Washington did not even wait to receive the appeal papers, Secretary Metcalfe telegraphing the Ellis Island authorities to land the young Englishman at once.

Mr. Williams said he was personally glad that the department had decided to admit Bishop. When Bishop landed at the Battery he said:

"I am not an Anarchist. On the other hand, I am far, very far, from it. Socialism is just the opposite of anarchy, and treats of the concentration of law and order and not the use of violence and mob rule. I am going to Pittsburg, where I expect to get work."

Birds Mate Now.

True Hartz Mountain Singers, $2, $2.50, and $3. St. Andreasberg fancy Singers, $5 and $8. Holden Canary, the Singer famous for long soft trills, high and low bells, contralto songs, $8, $10, $12, $15, and $20. Gold, Red, and big-crested Canaries, singers. Females of all varieties, warranted to mate. Gray parrots, talkers, $100, $200, $300. Piping Bullfinches, $35, $50, $60, $75, $100. Boston terrier, white, blue ribbon, great pedigree. Holden's New Book on Birds, new articles, just from press, half price, by mail, 12 cts., stamps.

Canaries and Cage Birds. George C. Holden, [illegible] full-page color [illegible] handsomely [illegible] daily 8 to 6. [illegible]

LAMB SCORES AUDIENCE.

Art's a Huge Joke to Them; He Says, and They Laugh.

A big crowd at Cooper Union last night got some straight-from-the-shoulder talk from Frederick S. Lamb, Vice President of the Architectural League, who upbraided the people and the city officials for taking art as a joke. He said that the people who considered art a matter for jest showed only their own ignorance.

"Art is a joke in your eyes!" he exclaimed. "It is a joke in the eyes of some of the city officials." Here several persons in the audience burst into laughter.

"And by your applause and laughter," continued Mr. Lamb, "you only prove what I say—that it is all a huge joke, and the real significance of it is not apparent to you. Why, I would not give my knowledge of art, limited as it is, for all the wealth of the wealthiest men in America. I can get ore pleasure out of a ten-cent print than Mr. Morgan can out of all his hundred - and - twenty - thousand - dollar paintings.

"I don't want to criticise Mr. Homer Folks, who spoke before me, for wanting improved hospitals and ambulance service. But I ask: What are you going to do with your son between the time he leaves school and the time he enters a hospital or a poorhouse? If we would pay more attention to giving opportunities to men and women there wouldn't be so much need for the hospitals and the ambulances and the poorhouses. Why haven't we the craft schools here in this country that are supported by so many foreign cities, in which the children are taught some useful and pleasant profession?

"The art societies don't ask for much appropriation from the city, but it refuses what little we ask. A delegation of us appeared before Mayor Low and asked for only one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the total city appropriation; we were told there was nothing for us.

"Since Mr. Lindenthal, the former Bridge Commissioner, left office a firm of architects has been employed to draw new plans for the next bridge to cross the East River. Is the bridge to be better than the one planned during the last administration? No. Cheaper? No. It costs $2,000,000 more, but it will give an opportunity for valuable contracts. That's why the plans have been changed.

"The persons who make light of the effort to beautify the city are the same who criticise our countrymen Bishop for indorsing a poor man's club, where the poor can have social pleasures without initiation fees and without annual dues."

W. H. BALDWIN, JR., EULOGIZED

Famous Committee of Fifteen Praises Its Late Chairman.

Survivors of the famous Committee of Fifteen reassembled in response to a special call on Monday and passed resolutions eulogistic of the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., saying:

The members of the late Committee of Fifteen desire to place on record their profound sense of the public loss and of their personal bereavement in the death of their Chairman, William H. Baldwin, Jr.

The qualities which he displayed as Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen were such as to secure for him the respect and the warm personal regard of all his associates and the grateful appreciation of the entire community. He brought to the work of the committee a persuasive leadership, an unflagging enthusiasm, and a rare capacity for unremitting labor. Often after a long day employed in the care of other weighty interests devolving upon him, he would spend the evening and far into the night in giving minute attention to the work of this committee, or in perfecting its larger plans.

His administration of the business side of the committee's work was a model of business exactness. He was wise in counsel, vigorous and yet cautious in policy, pure and inflexible in his moral ideals, while entirely free from cant; and he pledged himself from the outset to carry the enterprise in which he had embarked for the city's good to the finish, no matter at what cost or sacrifice to himself.

He has left behind him an example of exalted civic patriotism and of the finest type of American manhood, which will not disappear with his all too early death, and which will make the city in which he lived more truly habitable for all who shall come after him.

Bryan to Speak at New Rochelle.

William J. Bryan, the twice-defeated candidate for President of the United States, will deliver an address at the People's Forum, in New Rochelle, next Wednesday evening, Jan. 25. The subject has not been announced.

Lucky men!

7000 handkerchiefs — the sort we're glad to get from our importers once in a while because they're always so warmly welcomed by men looking for values.

Same linen that makes our regular 25c. handkerchiefs, but imported in the piece and hemmed here—saving duty, and not fully laundered.

2 for 25 cents.

3600 pairs of suspenders—sorts we've sold at 50 cents.

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Lucky boys!

3600 pairs of the fast black stockings so many mothers bless us for offering occasionally at the price.

15c., two pairs for 25c.

900 handkerchiefs — same grade as the bargain handkerchiefs we have for men to-day—only boys' size.

10 cents.

1200 pieces of boys' merino underwear; has been selling from 35c. to 85c. according to size; spring and winter weights.

35c., 3 for $1 now—all sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

Stern Brothers

Men's Automobile Apparel

at Greatly Reduced Prices

HIGH-GRADE FUR COATS. Reduced from $125.00 and 175.00 — $75.00 & 125.00

RACCOON COATS, extra full cut, satin-lined shoulders and sleeves, lower part lined with all-wool worsted. Value $75.00 — $58.00

MEN'S ULSTERS, fine quality warmth giving fabrics. Formerly $30.00 — $20.00

IMPORTED LEATHER COATS, fine quality pliable leather, serviceable warm linings. Formerly $17.50 — $9.50

West Twenty-third Street

HEALTH is the Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must consider several things: Economy, Results, Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. In clothes, furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or imitation article, the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-articles, if imitations are supplied, there is a loss of money, and probably an injury to health—which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VILLARD WILL STANDS.

Mrs. J. W. Bell Defeated, but Benefits, Defendants Say.

Supreme Court Justice Keogh at White Plains yesterday sustained the demurrer of the defendant in the suit brought by Mrs. James W. Bell to upset the will of her father, Henry Villard. The defendants comprise Mrs. Henry Villard, Horace White, and Charles A. Spofford, who are the executors of the will; Harold G. Villard, Oswald G. Villard, and more than thirty beneficiaries in this country and Germany, among them Harvard University, Columbia University, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The defendants contended that Mrs. Bell by her delays had forfeited the right to attack the will, and this contention is wholly sustained by Justice Keogh, with the effect of denying the plaintiff a standing in court. This decision, the defendants hold, is really in Mrs. Bell's interest. Had she been able to upset Mr. Villard's last testament, one made in 1896, under which she gets only $25,000, would have come into effect. Under the existing will Mrs. Bell received an income of $6,000 a year, the income of a fund of $25,000, and the sum of $25,000 outright.

ASK BIDS ON $5,000,000 WORK.

New York, New Haven and Hartford to Let Improvement Contracts.

Bids were invited yesterday by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for a part of the $8,000,000 improvement of the line from New Rochelle to the Harlem River. The improvements include the installation of electricity and the six-tracking of the line, the elimination of all grade crossings, and the erection of roller lift bridges over the Bronx and Pelham Rivers.

The bids asked for yesterday were for the construction of the new tracks, and did not include the erection of the power houses which are ultimately to supply the power for four of the six tracks.

This work is expected to be finished in about two years, six months or a year before the Pennsylvania tunnel through New York, with which it will connect. When both improvements are completed the necessity of transporting freight and passenger trains by water around New York City will be in large measure removed. The cost of that part of the improvement for which bids were invited yesterday will amount it is said to about $5,000,000.

VINCENT says

Stein-Bloch Suits

Curtailed Prices.

$15 and $18 Suits at $12.50.
$20 and $22 Suits at $16.50.
$25 and $28 Suits at $19.50.

GOOD cloth alone does not give a good Suit.

Cloth is like an instrument that demands the sensitive touch of the artist to bring forth its mute harmonies.

When you take a Suit or Overcoat without Style and Fit, you cheat yourself.

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8. Last Mat. Sat. 2. Last 3 Times. NEXT TUESDAY Buster Brown BABES in TOYLAND Seats Now on Sale.

WESTEND THE BURGOMASTER. N'twk Under Southern Skies

PROCTOR'S "BIG FOUR" 58TH ST.—"Secret Service." Stock Co. & Vaude. 5TH AVE.—"The Only Way." & Vaudeville. 125TH ST.—"Children of the Ghetto," Vaude. 23D ST.—6 Musical Cuttys, Charlotte the Marvel

Manhattan B'way & 33d. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE { LEAH KLESCHNA

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Mats. Daily, 25c. ALBERT CHEVALIER, Chas. T. Aldrich, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew & Co., 5 Mozarts, Wilton Bros., Snyder & Buckley, Smith & Campbell &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SIBERIA 200 People in the Kishineff Massacre. Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

14TH ST. THEATRE, 6 Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "A Gingery Musical Comedy." The Forbidden Land Full of FUN, MUSIC & PRETTY GIRLS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Extra-Montague's Cockatoo Circus

GRAND—WARD & VOKES "A Pair of Jinks." N'xt w'k—Kyrle Bellew, "Raffles."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT. FOR HIS BROTHER'S CRIME. Next Week—"A Desperate Chance."

Murray Hill 42d & Lex. Av. MATINEE SAT. GEO. W. MONROE. Next week—RALPH STUART.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. Mat. Empire City Quartet, La Carmen Troupe, Daily Callahan & Mack, Gardner & Vincent.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADRIEA.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 St., bet. B'way & 5 Av. MAT. SAT. It Happened in Nordland

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25c. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

AMERICAN MR. HIM AND I. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 25 & 50c. Sunday Night—TED MARLEY BIG COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Maude Adams in THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th. Last Week. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE." Beg. Next Mon.—Ticket Sale Now.

E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's Great Play, Lucky Durham

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Special Mat. Thurs., 26th, "COUSIN KATE" & "CARROTS." ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St.... at 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE Jan. 19, 1905.

Sir Charles Wyndham's condition this afternoon is most satisfactory. In order to insure his appearance at both performances Saturday, I have forbidden his going on Friday evening. George Bolling Lee, M. D.

To-night—Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace. Miss Moore as Mrs. Gorringe.

Sat. Mat. & Evg., Positive Reappearance Charles Wyndham in "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Repertoire for next (last) week: Mon. & Fri. Evgs., "The Case of Rebellious Susan"; Tues., Sat. Mat. & Sat. Evg., "David Garrick"; Wed. & Thurs. Evgs., "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. George Edwardes London Company. The Duchess of Dantzig.

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. MAT., 2:30.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. THIS EVENING, at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET. Emma Eames; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars, Parvis, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Franko. Sat. Aft'n, Jan. 21st, at 2—LA GIOCONDA. Nordica, Homer, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Vigna. Sat. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8, Pop. prices—LUCIA. Scalchi, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Bars. Conductor, Vigna. Sunday Evg., Jan. 22, at 8:30, Pop. Prices, VERDI'S REQUIEM. Soloists: Nordica, Walker; Dippel, Plancon. Entire Met. Op. Chorus and Orch. Cond'r Vigna. Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Emma Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. W

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,177. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

WAR ON STATE GRAFT PLANNED BY PALMER

Tompkins and Fuller to be Democratic Leaders' Lieutenants.

MAY URGE HOOKER INQUIRY

Campaign Started with Attack on Hospital Site — Higgins's Fiat Against "Extra List" Causes Consternation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—In view of the action of Republican members of the Legislature and certain State officers in packing, as is charged, the meeting of the State Bar Association for the purpose of preventing action by the association which would prevent the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker from going before the Legislature for investigation, Minority Leader George M. Palmer and other Democratic leaders are now considering the advisability of asking not only for an investigation by the Legislature of the Hooker charges, but of all similar graft under the State Government.

Mr. Palmer is now organizing his forces for the legislative campaign which he expects to wage against graft under the State Government. He has picked out as two of the men from whom he expects to receive the most effectual aid in his campaign, Assemblymen Leslie J. Tompkins of the Fifth Manhattan District, and Charles H. Fuller of the Eighteenth District of Kings. Mr. Tompkins is a Professor of Law in New York University, and Mr. Fuller is the man who beat Jacob D. Remsen of gas-bill fame in a district which was overwhelmingly Republican.

Mr. Palmer already has put in a resolution calling for an investigation of the selection by the Lunacy Commission of Isaac V. Baker's rock farm of 945 acres up near the Vermont line, in Washington County, as a site for a new State hospital, the purchase price to be $42,000, when, according to Mr. Palmer's information, one-tenth of that amount would be an excessive price to pay, the land being utterly useless for the purposes of cultivation. It is declared that the decision to purchase the Baker farm was reached in the face of the fact that experts had reported against the site.

Baker, however, is the leaderin Washington County, and the current gossip about the selection of his farm for a hospital site is that it is to be his reward for joining the forces of ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., after having been a follower of T. C. Platt for over twenty years.

FEAR HOOKER INQUIRY.

Evidence is now coming into possession of Mr. Palmer which has led him to conclude that the Republican leaders of the Legislature and those State officials prominent in the movement to suppress the charges against Justice Hooker had very strong reasons, in some instances personal, for not desiring that the kind of graft which was charged against Justice Hooker should be made the subject of rigid legislative inquiry.

For instance, one of the charges was that the Justice had his nephew, Maurice Hooker, appointed a laborer in the Fredonia Post Office at an annual salary of $400 a year, the purpose of such appointment being to afford the young man means for his education.

What Justice Hooker did for his nephew at the expense of the Federal Government is well known to have been done at the expense of the State Government by some State officials and members of the Legislature. One State officer had two of his sons on the pay roll of his department while they were attending college.

According to information obtained from good sources, the amount of money paid by the State last year to assistant clerks to committees, laborers, and messengers who performed only a nominal, if any service for the State, aggregated in the neighborhood of $60,000 for the session.

The determination of Gov. Higgins to shut off this kind of graft during his administration has brought a hornet's nest about his ears. The men who have enjoyed the graft for years have been clamorous for its continuance. They have endeavored to convince the Governor that it is necessary they should be allowed to distribute the State's money in this way if the efficiency of the organization in their districts is to be maintained.

A complete parallel to the charge that Justice Hooker secured the appointment of Frank P. Ball as a laborer, and subsequently as a clerk in the Fredonia Post Office, and that all of Ball's salary was applied to the liquidation of a debt the man owed to Justice Hooker's wife, is furnished by the act of a prominent member of the Senate last year, knowledge of which became so common that he did not seek a renomination.

The Senator in question secured an appointment on the extra list for a constituent of his who owed him $300. The man never even knew that he was appointed. His salary was drawn by the Senator and used to discharge the man's debt to him. When the debtor heard about the matter he "squealed," with the result that the Senator was compelled to pay back the $300 into the State Treasury.

There are State officers whose connection with firms that furnish supplies to the State is well known, and, in fact, privately admitted, and it is the belief of those now talking about a general legislative investigation that an inquiry along that line would result in some astounding revelations.

Another matter proposed for investigation is in the printing done in Sing Sing Prison for the volunteer firemen of the State without charge to them, and in which it is alleged a relative of a high official in the Department of Prisons has a special interest.

FIGHT FOR PURE JUDICIARY.

The Jamestown Bar Association Ready to Continue It.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—"If the people of Chautauqua County who elevated Warren B. Hooker to the Supreme Court bench, and who demanded the investigation which culminated in charges to the State Bar Association, demand a continuance of the fight for a pure judiciary it will be continued," said to-day Frank W. Stevens, President of the Jamestown Bar Association, who preferred the charges.

ILLEGAL, SAYS PALMER.

Objects to Bill Drawn in Interest of Assemblyman Sheldon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The bill of Assemblyman Thonet of Kings, legalizing certain acts of James C. Sheldon, Assemblyman from Cattaraugus, as notary public while a member of the Legislature, gave rise to some strenuous objection today from Minority Leader Palmer.

Mr. Palmer cited the inhibition of the Constitution against any member of the Legislature holding any other public office for the period for which he was elected. He said, therefore, that the proposed measure was designed to legalize what was clearly illegal.

"It cannot be done under the Constitution," said Mr. Palmer.

"What's the Constitution between friends?" remarked Mr. Sheldon.

HOWARD GOULD'S COUP.

Gets Injunction Against the Pennsylvania in Quick Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—Howard Gould spent a busy day here going over the West Side Belt Line and part of the Wabash terminal in his special car, accompanied by the local officers of the Wabash. It is understood here that Howard Gould is to receive a position of great importance on the Wabash, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

Young Gould to-day received many congratulations on his quick work yesterday in getting an injunction to Bridgeville, stopping the work of the Pennsylvania people, who were tearing up a much-needed switch. It was not known until this morning that the young man had had a hand in the work.

Word came to Mr. Gould early yesterday forenoon that the Pennsylvania people were tying up a switch at Bridgeville which was much needed by the Wabash to use for shifting freight to Panhandle trains. When he learned just what this meant to Wabash he at once issued orders to have the thing stopped.

It was seen that there would be some difficulty in getting to Bridgeville, even if the injunction were granted, as there were no trains out that way, but Gould was equal to the task.

"Get the injunction and I'll get out my special car and we'll serve it," said he to Neeper.

While the attorney went into court to get the paper, Mr. Gould bustled about getting the fastest engine possible attached to his car and had the track cleared to Bridgeville, ten miles away. He had a private talk with Percy Tyler, the engineer, and when Neeper arrived an hour later with the injunction, young Mr. Gould snapped him on the car and the run was made to Bridgeville in a trifle over ten minutes.

HELPS AT HIS OWN FIRE.

Chief of Larchmont's Millionaire Department Works Like a Veteran.

Mayhew W. Bronson, chief of the millionaire fire department at Larchmont, aided the New York firemen at a fire in his varnish factory at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Walnut Avenue, the Bronx, early last evening.

Mr. Bronson remained in the factory after the closing time last night writing letters. When he started to go he glanced into the varnish room and discovered that it was afire. Mr. Bronson ran to the nearest box and turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived he assisted in the stretching of the hose and directed the men to where the flames were gaining headway. The fire burned fiercely, and a second alarm was turned in.

After about half an hour's work the flames were under control. Mr. Bronson's clothing was ruined by the water and his hat was smashed. The damage to the factory amounted to about $5,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Bronson told the police that he employed two Italians to clean up the shop after work hours, and they had been in the varnish room shortly before the fire. The men were questioned by Mr. Bronson, and the police of the Alexander Avenue Station, and told conflicting stories.

MGR. DOANE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Newark Prelate Expired While Chatting with Priests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 20.—Mgr. George Hobart Doane of St. Patrick's Cathedral of this city died suddenly at the parish house here to-night aged seventy-five years. He had been suffering from indigestion for the last three months, and expired while chatting with a number of priests.

Mgr. Doane was born in Boston in 1830. He was a son of the Right Rev. George Washington Doane, who was then rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, but who subsequently became Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, and a brother of the Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany. He began the study of medicine in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and was graduated with the class of 1850. He later took a theological course, and was ordained an Episcopal Deacon, and was attached to Grace Church, Newark.

In 1855 Mgr. Doane became a Roman Catholic, and studied for the priesthood at St. Sulpice, in Paris, and subsequently at Rome. He was ordained to the priesthood in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city, Sept. 13, 1857, and was made a curate of that church and also Secretary to the Bishop.

In 1873 Bishop Corrigan made him Vicar General of the diocese, and from October, 1880, until October, 1881, he was acting Bishop of the diocese. He was made a Monsignor of the second order, and ten years later while on a visit to Rome he was made a Prothonotary Apostolic. He served throughout the civil war as a chaplain, and was under fire at the first battle of Bull Run.

Mgr. Doane was a well-known art collector and a member of the Art Commission of the Newark Free Public Library.

FOR A SECRET—ONLY $500.

But $3,000,000 Stock Was Issued on It and Stockholders Object.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Charges made in the Supreme Court to-day against receiver Charles Hudson of the Omega Steel Company by representatives of the stockholders will be investigated at an adjourned hearing in court next Friday.

The request of the receiver for an order from the court authorizing him to sell for $500 the secret formula of the company for steel making led to vigorous opposition from counsel for stockholders, who said that the formula was the chief item of value in the company's assets, and that orginally stock was issued to the amount of $3,000,000 on the strength of it. It was further charged that the receiver was endeavoring to retain council for himself of the secret formula by selling it to a third party whom he had induced to make the offer of $500.

Mr. Lindson's counsel said he was not at liberty to disclose the name of the would-be purchaser, but that the receiver was acting in perfect good faith in the matter.

Children will take Piso's Cure without objection, because its taste is pleasant. At druggists.—Adv.

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Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

WILLIAMS, DISGUSTED, WOULD QUIT LEADERSHIP

House Democrats in Panic When They Learn of His Purpose.

PARTY SPLIT ON MILES ISSUE

Minority Leader Failed to Get Solid Vote Against Amendment Affecting That Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—John Sharp Williams made an effort to-day to call a caucus of the Democratic Congressmen for next Monday, at which he intended to resign the minority leadership. When the Democrats discovered the object of the call they hastened to withdraw their names from the call. It is at present very doubtful whether there are enough names left to make the necessary number.

Mr. Williams's action was not the result of pique, although it followed directly on the throwing down of his leadership by the Democrats in the matter of an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. He has been dissatisfied with the way in which the Democratic Party, both in the Nation and in Congress, has responded to the efforts of its leaders, and the action taken to-day was the climax.

There was an amendment to the Army bill which, it was charged, was aimed directly at Gen. Miles, although the Military Affairs Committee strenuously denied this. It prohibits retired officers above the grade of Major from receiving the full pay and emoluments of their grade when they enter the service of a State. A law passed recently gives them full pay.

Mr. Williams announced that when this amendment came up he would insist on a roll call, which, in his capacity as party leader, was a serving of notice on his followers that it was a party question. Nevertheless, when the vote was put, only about thirty of the Democrats followed his lead. The Massachusetts Republicans voted solidly with him. Gen. Miles is a Massachusetts man, and the Massachusetts Congressmen regard the matter as a very dangerous political issue in their State, where Miles is popular. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 201 to 50, and the Army Appropriation bill, as amended, was passed.

Most of the Democrats voted with the Republicans. Mr. Williams was profoundly disgusted with the exhibition made by the Democrats, following as it did on numerous other instances where, in his opinion, the Democrats have failed to evince any solidarity or strength of purpose. He said to a Democratic Congressman that if the Democrats could not be united on a question like this, where a Republican Congress deliberately sought to humiliate and insult a great soldier, they could not be united on anything, and he preferred to give away to some other leader.

He thereupon made out the call for the caucus. He had no difficulty in getting signatures. The Democrats supposed he was calling a caucus on the rebate question, and subscribed gladly. Suddenly the rumor spread that Williams intended to resign.

The panic-stricken Democrats flocked to him and asked him about it. He refused to tell them what the caucus was called for. There was a rush to withdraw signatures, and to-night Congressmen were pouring into Williams's rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel begging him to reconsider. It is the biggest panic seen on the Democratic side in years.

When Mr. Williams himself was asked about it, all he would say was: "No human being except John Sharp Williams knows what that caucus was called for."

LOBSTER'S PINCH FATAL.

It Bit Cook Over the Boiling Water—Man Dies.

When an autopsy was performed on the body of Otto Zimmerman, a cook of 569 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday, at the Harlem Morgue, it was found that the man had died from blood poisoning, the result of being pinched by a lobster.

Zimmerman was employed in Palst's restaurant, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. About a week ago he was trying to put a lobster in boiling water when the lobster caught a finger on the right hand and pinched so hard that it cut the flesh. The cook paid little attention to the wound until a few days later, when his hand and arm began to swell. He died on Wednesday.

HIGGINS ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Tells Commission He Wants the Law Effectively Enforced.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The State Civil Service Commission called on the Governor to-day and asked him for an outline of his policy in respect to the civil service of the State.

"I told the commission," said Gov. Higgins, later, "that my policy was that the law should be effectively and uniformly enforced, and that I left to their discretion the arrangement of positions in the schedules, relying upon their judgment for a proper classification. I committed to them the duty of seeing that municipal commissions properly perform their functions."

LIVED ON PERFUME OF ROSES.

Aesthetic Effect of a Car Accident on a Chicago Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—In the trial of Inga Hanson, charged with trying to defraud a street car company through alleged injuries, Mrs. White, a nurse, testified:

"For a month Inga Hanson did not eat a mouthful of food, so far as I know."

"If she took no solid or liquid food, upon what did she live?" asked Special Counsel Franklin B. Hussey.

"The odor of roses," replied Mrs. White. "She would crush them in her hand and sniff their perfume for minutes at a time. Her bed was covered constantly with rose leaves, out of which she had crushed and inhaled the fragrance. She kept roses in her room always. She said the fragrance strengthened her. I know she seemed wonderfully braced up after breathing the odor."

MR. LAWSON TO THE TIMES.

He Invites Us to Assist in a "Peaceable and Legal" Revolt.

To Times, New York:

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Exact knowledge "Trusts" will cause American people peaceably, legally revolt. I give it in February Everybody's Maguzine, costs me $40,000—$50,000. Won't you add your mite by calling attention "The Magic Jimmy."

THOS. W. LAWSON.

37 Collect n. p. r.—12:10 a. m.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special." 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

BREAD-LINE CORNER SOLD.

Grace Church Buys the Property as an Investment.

The Grace Church corporation has purchased of William H. Burgess the property occupied by Fleischmann's bakery, which has attained a world-wide notoriety as the "bread-line corner." Nightly for years past a long line of hungry men have waited around the corner until midnight for the bread that the late Mr. Fleischmann distributed to them. The price was not made public.

The plot, which adjoins the present property of the church on the south, is of irregular shape, with a frontage of 39 feet and 1 inch on Broadway and a depth of 134 feet at the northeast line, extends 132 feet eastwardly on Tenth Street, with a depth of 81 feet 9 inches at the line where it runs back to meet the property of Grace Church, the Choir House, Clergy House, and Memorial House on Fourth Avenue. The property is under a lease to the Fleischmann estate which has yet three years and three months to run. This purchase gives to Grace Church a frontage of 201 feet on Broadway, and secures to the property the right to keep objectionable buildings from being erected on the corner which would cut off the light and view from Broadway that the Warden and vestrymen of the church are anxious shall not be interfered with.

"Grace Church has been looking for an opportunity to purchase this property for a long time," said William Rhinelander Stewart, Treasurer of the Grace Church corporation. "Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the whole transaction is the fact that twenty-four hours after the property was placed on the market through John N. Golding we were able to close the deal and have the property in our possession. It was purchased with the regular funds of the church and purely as an investment.

"What may be done with the property in the future is a matter for later consideration. It is barely possible, of course, that instead of placing a commercial building on the lot at the termination of the Fleischmann lease, we shall decide to erect some sort of a structure that will be in unison with the other buildings of the group comprising the church itself, the rectory on Broadway, and the several houses on Fourth Avenue, and which will be devoted to some part of the work of the church. The principal thing from the point of view of the Grace Church parish is that we have made a good real estate investment, and have preserved our church property from the danger of its being still further cut off from view by the erection on the Fleischmann plot of a business block. That, it has been our opinion for a long time back, has been a constantly menacing possibility."

CAUGHT TAKING BIG LOAD.

Alleged Attempt at Theft of Times Building Stopped Short.

Sergt. Fitzpatrick of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station received a summons last night for a patrol wagon and several men from Policeman Kramer while the latter was on duty in Times Square.

"There's a couple o' men here tryin' t' steal the Times Buildin'," said Kramer.

"Steal the Times what?" asked the Sergeant.

"The buildin'. They're takin' it away in sections an' they've got a whole bunch of it down at Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street."

The wagon went and returned with George Gardiner and Joseph Brown, two laborers. The wagon also brought two 800-pound iron girders, which, Kramer says, the men had been calmly carrying away, one at a time, and laying them down in the gutter at a safe distance from the Times Building. The men were held

WU TING-FANG AN EXILE?

His Cousin Declares That He Is Living in England.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Wu-Ting Fang, ex-Chinese Minister at Washington, is not in China, but in exile in England, according to the statement of his second cousin, Miss Wu-Fong Ming, who has been interesting Baltimore people in the Chinese reform movement. Miss Wu is also an exile, and there is a price on her head.

Miss Wu is intelligent and a good lecturer. She declares that the Chinese Government officials have pretended that Wu-Ting-Fang was in China, but she is positive that he is in England. She asserts that he was banished.

The little Chinese woman reformer last evening requested a police escortto her hotel, fearing that she was being tracked by Chinese enemies.

AMERICAN SLAIN IN MEXICO.

J. K. MacKenzie, a Well-Known Mining Engineer, Killed by Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—News was received to-day from Mexico that J. K. MacKenzie of Chicago, one of the best known mining engineers in the West, had been killed by Indians in the State of Sonora, five miles from Hermosillo. Mr. MacKenzie at the time was inspecting mines for well-known Eastern capitalists. His wife is in Washington on a visit.

Mr. MacKenzie was associated in business in Chicago with Mr. Potter, a relative by marriage of Secretary Morton, who has interested himself in the case.

VANISHING RAILROAD TRACK.

For the Sixth Time Storm Lake Swallows Up Sixty Feet of It.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 20.—To-day for the sixth time since it was completed a few weeks ago, a section of the new track of the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Storm Lake, N. Y., disappeared in the lake. The disappearing section was about sixty feet long.

The engineers felt certain until to-day's occurrence, that they had finally secured a firm foundation for the tracks. Hundreds of carloads of rock and earth have been dumped into the place.

A curious phenomenon was observed with the disappearance of the railroad. As the embankment was swallowed by the water a small island appeared in the centre of the lake, many feet away from the railroad, and remained there for a short time and then disappeared. The phenomenon was caused apparently by the pressure of earth from the railroad embankment upon the mud in the bottom of the lake.

Under the Pines of Pinehurst.
A mild yet bracing climate within one night's journey from New York's shivering cold. Through Pullmans over Southern Ry. or Seaboard Air Line.—Adv.

CZAR MENACED BY REVOLUTION

Streets of St. Petersburg Full of Troops.

PERIL IN OTHER CITIES

Strike Movement Threatens to Spread—Government Takes Fright and Offers Concessions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 21.—With the Russian capital seemingly on the verge of a revolution, thousands of workmen parading the streets, agitators and fanatics sowing the seeds of disorder, and half the city in darkness and without fire protection owing to walkouts, the situation was hourly growing more tense when the authorities decided last night to adopt energetic measures to preserve order, prevent rioting, and overawe the violent-minded, at the same time seeking to placate the striking workmen by offering satisfaction of their demands in so far as they are just and reasonable, thus acting with combined firmness and moderation.

The Government last night augmented the garrison of the city with 2,500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry from Tsarskoe-Selo, and filled the streets, especially in the disaffected quarter, with heavy patrols of soldiers.

At the meetings yesterday the men drew up a formal petition to the Emperor. A deputation was appointed to take it to the Czar at Tsarskoe-Selo, and it was proposed to ask the Emperor to give a response at the Winter Palace to-morrow, (Sunday.)

It was decided to hold a great mass meeting in the Palace Square at 2 P. M. to-morrow, disregarding any opposition on the part of the authorities, even by armed force.

The strikers agreed to attend the meeting unarmed, saying they were not willing to meet violence with violence. Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen, undertook to head the procession in clerical garb and carrying a cross.

The strikers said they were ready to die in front of the palace, but that they insisted on being heard by the Emperor himself.

Not Allowed to Address Czar.

The men, however, were not allowed to present the petition to the Emperor, and it was made known that the great demonstration planned for to-morrow with its unlimited possibilities of an outbreak would not be permitted.

At the same time, acting in conjunction with a conference of employers, it has been determined to offer concessions in the terms of employment, which the employers declared the great majority of the workmen would be inclined to accept if protection from the more violent faction were guaranteed to them.

A proclamation has been issued this morning forbidding all assemblages, parades, or other demonstrations in the city, and warning well-disposed workmen and other private individuals to avoid gatherings, as the authorities are determined to break up and disperse meetings imperiling public safety.

The proclamation is printed in The Police Messenger, which is the only publication appearing this morning, the police having forced the printers to remain at work until the paper appeared.

Late last night it was reported that Father Gopon had been quietly spirited away from his bodyguard and taken into custody, in furtherance of the plan to disorganize the elements that are threatening the peace of the city.

The situation entered an anute stage yesterday, and the strike assumed an open political phase. The day was one of intense excitement. Mill after mill and factory after factory closed.

Throngs of workmen paraded the streets, and when their colleagues refused to join them broke down gates and forced the men to go out.

No Newspapers Printed.

The whole industrial centre is now idle. All the textile mills and every printing office in St. Petersburg are closed. The newspapers are all forced to suspend publication. By last evening over 100,000 men were out. One electric light plant and one water plant have shut down.

Throughout the day workmen's meetings were held, many of them being addressed by Father Gopon. Incendiary speeches were made, the wildest threats being uttered as to what would come in the event of the authorities and employers failing to meet the demands.

The nervousness and dread of what the next few days might bring forth were increased by reports that the workmen of Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, Kishineff, and other large cities in the interior might join the movement.

The telegraphers and railroad employes threatened to join the walk-out, paralyzing the communications of the country.

Many foreigners are preparing to send their families abroad.

The suddenness of the strike and the far-reaching nature of the workmen's organization were largely a surprise to the Government and employers. Starting with the walk-out of a few thousand employes of the Putiloff Iron Works, due to purely industrial causes, the strike spread as rapidly as a conflagration through the laboring classes of St. Petersburg and became general.

At first only industrial demands were presented, such as shortened hours of labor and increased wages; but poverty and discontent, under the incitement of Socialist-Democratic agitators, led to the formulation of political demands. The workmen's petition was drawn up and largely signed, and this petition attacked the whole capitalistic system of the country, bitterly assailed the present Government as one of bureaucracy, and demanded the reform of both, asserting that death was preferable to existence under such conditions.

The establishments closed yesterday by strikes include the Alexandrovsky Machine Works, 7,000 men; the Steiglitz-Thornton cotton spinning factory, the State distillery, the Keller and Beckman distilleries, the Russo-American rubber factory, the Yukoff soap works, the State playing card factory, the Vargounine paper mills, the Atlas machine works, Wolf & Max's printing works, and the imperial glass works.

The civil employes of the arsenal have gone out. Practically all the small establishments in St. Petersburg are closed.

One of the deputations of strikers visited the office of a recently established news agency and informed the printers that unless they joined the movement the building would be wrecked. The printers promptly quit work, and the agency is now sending out its news in stencilled sheets.

Refuse an Eight-Hour Day.

The employers, after conferences with the Ministry of Finance, which was the first to recognize the gravity of the situation, determined to offer concessions in wages and in conditions of labor, but they declared that it was impossible to grant an eight-hour day without general legislation affecting competition and price regulations for piece work. Compliance with the employes' demands for payment of wages during the strike was held to be out of the question, and the employers declined also to permit of the dictation of terms by other than their own employes. They expressed the belief that most of their employes were desirous of accepting the concessions and returning to work if they could be sure of safety from personal injury.

The priest, George Gopon, is an interesting personality. He is idolized by the workmen, who, since the beginning of the strike, have furnished him with a bodyguard. He has been accompanied everywhere by a score of Izvoschiks, and has not been sleeping at his own home for a week for fear of arrest.

As a peasant swineherd, when a boy, he showed such capacity for learning that he was sent to the Poltava Ecclesiastical Seminary to be educated as a monk. His leaning toward politics led to his exclusion from the seminary, and this prompted a desire to get close to the people and share their lot. He was determined to become a priest instead of a monk, and overcame many obstacles, finally being graduated from the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy. He then took up work among the laboring classes, whose leader he speedily became. He shows an evident genius for organization.

Father Gopon is believed to be the heart and soul of the whole movement.

Up to an early hour this (Saturday) morning no disturbance has been reported. There are heavy guards at the water works and lighting plants and in the factory district. Patrols of cavalry are constantly in motion throughout the city.

Interview with Gopon.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg state that Father Gopon, the leader of the strikers, was summoned by the Minister of Justice on Thursday to receive a reprimand, but that he refused to appear, pleading illhealth and pressure of work.

In statements to newspaper men, Father Gopon declared that he had taken effective measures against the possibility of his arrest. He admitted that he began his campaign for the workmen under the guise of a Socialist agitator, because only under that "odious flag" could he have come forward at all, but after Minister of the Interior de Plehve's death he threw off the mask and made straight for his goal.

He said that before starting the strike he had approached the authorities with a view to securing amicable concession of the workmen's demands, but was informed that they would not be granted. He took credit for having first given the administration a fair chance of doing something without recourse to a strike. Then, referring to to-morrow's proposed demonstration, he said:

"I shall stand at the front, as behooves a leader, and if they shoot us down I shall be the first to fall. But our blood will accomplish more than the most successful agitation."

Princes Droutsky, Sakolinsky, Dlubanski, Kirsakoff, and Shamansky, representing the nobility of the Government of Minsk, have petitioned Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky on behalf of the whole of the northwestern districts of Russia for equal rights for all nationalities and classes in the empire.

The Minister has replied that the question has already been decided.

TREASON IN CZAR'S ARMY.

Expert Ridicules Theory That Accident Caused Thursday's Incident.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times's military correspondent is not impressed with the theory that the incident on the Neva yesterday was the result of an accident. He says:

"We stated a fortnight ago that the excesses committed by the mobilized troops had been of a far more serious nature than had been allowed to transpire, and whatever the real explanation of the extraordinary incident of Thursday may be no one acquainted with the modern Russian Army will feel surprised to find the artillery implicated in the first serious movement toward revolt.

"The explanation which attributes the discharge of a round of case to mischance is a reflection on the sobriety of the guard and the gunners.

"This projectile is a tin cylinder with a leather handle. It contains 102 zinc balls, each of which weighs under two ounces, and as its weight is fifteen pounds nobody save an individual in no condition to distinguish a hawk from a handsaw could possibly mistake it for a saluting charge."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—In the midst of the fever of excitement to-day over the strike situation, the incident at the Winter Palace yesterday is attracting secondary consideration.

Sensational reports of a widespread conspiracy and wholesale disaffection in the army seem to be absolutely without foundation. Grand Duke Sergus Michaelovitch, in his preliminary report, shows that the caisson of the battery on the Bourse Esplanade contained charges of grape, in readiness for a possible emergency in case of rioting, and one of these charges was introduced into a gun in front of the saluting charge.

The gunners are under arrest, and their antecedents are being examined, but it is impossible to learn whether anything important has yet been discovered.

The military authorities are inclined to believe that the affair was the work of two men, one of whom inserted the missile, while the other trained the gun.

An eye-witness has reported that he saw a gunner carefully training the gun; but this does not agree with the statement made by Grand Duke Sergius to a prominent military attaché that the gun must have been pointed downward, as the charge struck the ice, ricochetting, and two balls entering the imperial pavilion. One ball also pierced a palace window, others striking the façade of the palace or actually flying over the palace and dropping around the statue of Alexander I. in the palace square beyond.

A special commission under the Presidency of Lieut. Gen. Khitroro, commander of the Artillery Corps of the Guards, has been appointed to investigate the firing. The commission will work under the superintendence of the Grand Duke Sergius.

The report published in the United States of the suicide of Capt. Davidoff, commander of the battery from which the shot was fired, is unfounded.

STRIKERS' APPEAL TO CZAR.

They Beg for Justice and Say Life Is Not Worth Living.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—Following is the appeal to the Emperor, which the strikers were not allowed to present to him:

"Sire: We, workmen, inhabitants of St. Petersburg, of all classes, our wives, children, and indigent parents, come to you, our sovereign, asking for protection.

"We are poor, persecuted, burdened with labor beyond our strength. We are insulted, treated not as men, but as slaves, who ought to bear their cruel fate in silence. We have suffered, but we are being plunged deeper in the mire and deprived of our rights.

"Uninstructed, stifled by destitution and injustice, we are perishing. We have no strength left.

"Sire, we have arrived at the extreme limits of endurance; we have reached the terrible moment when death is to be preferred to a continuation of our intolerable sufferings. We have left our work, and informed our employers that we will not resume until our demands are conceded. We have not asked much; we have asked but for means of livelihood, without which life is a burden and labor continual torture.

"Our first request is that our masters should investigate our case. They have refused. The right to put forward our claim has been denied to us, it being held that such right is not recognized by law."

After referring to the eight-hour day and other points in their case, the petitioners continue:

"Any one of us who dared raise his voice in the interests of the people of the working classes has been thrown into prison or transported. Kindness and good feeling have been treated as a crime.

"A Shameful War."

"The bureaucracy has brought the country to the verge of ruin by a shameful war. It is luring it to its downfall. We have no voice in the heavy burdens imposed; we do not know for whom or why this money is wrung from an impoverished people, and we do not know how it is expended.

"This state of things, contrary to Divine laws, renders life impossible. It were better that we should all perish, we workers and all Russia. Then, good luck to capitalists and exploiters and poor, corrupt officials, robbers of the Russian people.

"Assembled before thy palace, we plead our salvation. Refuse not thine aid and raise thy people from their tomb. Give them the means of working out their own destiny. Rescue them from intolerable officialdom. Throw down the wall that separates; free thy people; order that they may rule the country with thee. Create for thy people the happiness wrenched from us, leaving us nothing but sorrow and humiliation.

National Representation Demanded.

"We pray your Majesty graciously to receive our demands, which are inspired by a desire for your Majesty's and our welfare and the consciousness of the necessity of escape from an intolerable sit-

uation. Russia is too great and her needs are too varied and numerous for officials only to rule. National representation is indispensable, as only the people themselves know the country's real needs.

"Refuse not thy aid, but order a convocation of representatives of all classes, including workmen. Let all be free and equal in the elections, and to this end permit the election of a constituent Assembly and general secret ballot. That is our chief demand, in which all else centres. It is the sole balm for our wounds, which will otherwise speedily bring us death.

"A single measure, however, will not heal all our wounds. Therefore we acquaint you frankly and openly on behalf of the whole of the Russian working classes, as to a father, with our further demands."

Willing to Die for Russia.

After making these demands the petition concludes as follows:

"There, Sire, are our principal needs, satisfaction whereof can free Russia from slavery and misery, make her prosperous, and enable workmen to organize in defense of their interests against the capitalist exploitation and official robbery which are stifling the people. Order and swear they shall be satisfied, and you will make Russia happy and glorious and inscribe your name forever in the hearts of our people and their posterity, whilst should you repulse and reject our prayer we will die in this square before your palace. We have nowhere else to go.

"Only two paths are open to us; either toward liberty and happiness or to the grave. Should our lives serve as a holocaust for suffering Russia we shall not regret the sacrifice, but shall bear it willingly."

SUCCESS OF HAY'S NOTE.

Non-Belligerent Powers All Promise to Preserve China's Integrity.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—It is understood that Secretary Hay's circular note regarding the preservation of the integrity of China has been formally and warmly accepted by Great Britain and all the non-belligerent powers to which it was addressed.

In diplomatic circles in London the opinion prevails that the note will effectually prevent the placing of any plans afoot for a readjustment of China's boundaries at the conclusion of the war and that a potential cause of friction is removed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, was to-day assured by Secretary Hay that the news in the morning papers regarding the powers' attitude toward China was correct.

Japan and Russia were not addressed by the Secretary upon the subject of the "administrative entity" of China, but Mr. Takahira said:

"Regarding Japan's attitude there can be no doubt. China's administrative entity is one of the things for which Japan is fighting."

BALTIC SHIPS NOT GOING ON.

Rojestvensky Will Keep Away from the Far East at Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times will say to-morrow:

"Information which reaches us from trustworthy sources shows that Admiral Rojestvensky no longer contemplates proceeding immediately to the Far East.

"The Baltic Fleet when it leaves Madagascar may proceed in an easterly direction, but it is most improbable that its cruise will take it for the present even into the Eastern waters of the Indian Ocean, and still less into the proximity of the East Indian archipelago, where it might come into contact with Japanese cruisers.

"We have reason to believe that no attempt will be made by Admiral Rojestvensky to reach Far Eastern waters for three months at least."

—By The Associated Press.

PENANG, Jan. 20.—Four Japanese warships are reported to be in the vicinity of the Lankava Islands, forty miles north of Penang.

JAPANESE MAY DAM HARBOR.

Plan to Save the Sunken Russian Warships at Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Jan. 20.—It has been proposed to dam Port Arthur Harbor at the entrance and pump out the water preparatory to salving the Russian war vessels.

Discussing the matter, a naval officer to-day said that under ordinary circumstances such a great work would be unprofitable, but in view of the number of ships possibly salvable and the shallowness and smallness of the harbor it might be the most economical method.

The business men of this city celebrated the capture of Port Arthur to-day. Speeches were made by the Premier, Count Katsura, Admiral Togo, and the Ministers of War and the Navy.

An aide-de-camp of the Emperor left here to-day, taking with him nine carloads of imperial gifts for the officers and men of the army in the field.

POLICEMAN BEAT JIU-JITSU.

Didn't Use His Club, but Carried Japanese to Station.

Though Patrolman Lambrecht of the East Fifty-first Street Station said that he had every provocation for using his night stick on a young and athletic Japanese in a prolonged struggle to arrest him last night at Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue, he decided to depend on the weapons of nature and try out his antagonist's jiu-jitsu.

Lambrecht finally picked the Oriental up in his arms and carried him to the station, where a charge of intoxication was made against him. The prisoner refused to say anything about himself, so the police recorded him as "John Jap."

John Jap and a fellow-countryman were throwing each other about in the street when Lambrecht came upon them. One of the combatants ran away, but John Jap gave battle. Whenever Lambrecht got a hold on his antagonist the latter would make an unexpected movement with his arms, legs, or body, or with all three combined, and toss the policeman aside. Lambrecht several times drew his club, but the Jap protested, calling on the policeman to fight fair.

Lambrecht's final stratagem was to superimpose his 195 pounds upon the Japanese's 116 until the latter grunted out an appeal for mercy. Then the policeman carried his prisoner bodily two and a half blocks to the station.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN HOME.

Max Josephs Back After Three-Year Trip Around World.

Max Josephs, a Brooklyn lawyer, who left that borough about three years ago, and, it was supposed, had fallen a victim to the stilettoes of Italian cutthroats in Mount Vernon, has returned in good health after wandering around the world. A domestic disagreement, Josephs says, led to his going away. His wife is said to be out of town, and Josephs is at the home of his father, Lewis Josephs, 231 Bergen Street. Josephs disappeared on Jan. 25, 1902. Ten thousand dollars insurance was paid over on his policies, but Mrs. Josephs did not touch it. The father paid it back on learning that his son was in Australia.

VENEZUELA TO REJECT AMERICA'S DEMANDS

It Is Now Feared Compulsory Action Will Be Necessary.

CASTRO HAS LEFT CARACAS

His Proposition to Submit the Asphalt Question to Arbitration Not Acceptable to This Country.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Information reaching authoritative quarters here from Caracas is to the effect that President Castro has decided to give a negative reply to the representations of the United States.

The President has left Caracas for a fortnight, with the evident intention of putting off an immediate reply.

Castro's attitude leads to apprehension here that the situation in Venezuela may develop serious complications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The relations between the United States and Venezuela are decidedly strained. President Castro has made a proposition for the settlement of the asphalt case and other issues which cannot be accepted by this country, and, being so notified, has left Caracas for an indefinite period.

Castro proposed to provide for permanent arbitration of all issues between Venezuela and this country. This is regarded by the State Department as quite unnecessary, since both countries were signatories to the general arbitration treaty resulting from the last Pan-American Congress. Castro wanted the question of America's right to intervene in the asphalt case to be the first submitted to arbitration.

Attorney General Moody is now making a careful inquiry to ascertain whether all the proceedings in the Venezuelan courts in regard to the asphalt case were conducted according to legal Venezuelan procedure. The purpose of this inquiry is to avoid adverse criticism should the President decide that compulsory measures are necessary.

The State Department feels that it has been very long-suffering with Venezuela, but it is now almost certain that some action of a compulsory character will be forced upon this country.

This Government may dispatch a naval and military force to Venezuela to enforce the ultimatum that is likely to be presented. Nothing, however, will be done in the way of resorting to force until after the fullest inquiry into the merits of the claims made by the asphalt company and the methods adopted by Venezuela in taking over its property.

GERMAN OFFICER'S JOKE.

Men Drenched with Water on Cold Night—Several in Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—It is reported from Worms that a Lieutenant of the garrison there, after a banquet of the officers of his regiment, entered the soldiers' barracks and ordered the men to rise.

Dressed only in their underwear, and with bare feet, though the night was bitterly cold, the men were then marched into the courtyard. Each was compelled to step under a pump and be drenched with water. Several soldiers are in the hospital as a result.

The Lieutenant has been suspended.

GERMAN JEWS INDIGNANT.

Crown Prince Speaks at Banquet of Anti-Semitic Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Much indignation prevails in Jewish circles owing to the presence last night of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm at the banquet of the Society of German students, an organization of strong anti-Semitic tendencies.

One of the speakers of the evening was the anti-Semitic leader and member of the Reichstag, Liebermann von Sonnenberg. He said the purpose of the society was to fight against the Socialists and their Jewish leaders.

The Crown Prince in a speech said he heartily indorsed the aims of the organization.

GERMAN MINERS' HARDSHIPS.

Sixteen Hours' Work a Day—Death Rate in 1903 147 Per 1,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Ministerial seats in the Reichstag and the galleries for distinguished strangers and the public were filled to-day in expectation that Chancellor von Bülow would outline the policy of the Emperor and Government toward the great coal strike that has already partially paralyzed German industry.

The Socialist Party had interpellated the Government, and Otto Hue set forth the case for the miners in a three hours' speech. Herr Hue is a locksmith from Essen, who formerly worked for the Krupps. He said the strike had long been foreseen, because under the policy of the Coal Syndicate wages since 1900 had been forced downward.

Herr Hue added that the practice of mine managers in rejecting cars of coal because, as they alleged, it was mixed with foreign substances, had increased. An inspector at the Stein Mine said he had to reject sixty-two cars a day.

The sanitary conditions of the mines, Herr Hue pointed out, were more frightful than ever. The law forbidding double shifts was quite disregarded, so that there were sixteen hours of unbroken work except time to eat sandwiches or bread and cheese. The death rate in 1886 was 75 per 1,000; in 1900, 124 per 1,000, and in 1903, 147 per 1,000. The cases of worm disease in 1886 numbered 51 per 100; in 1898, 53 per 100; in 1900, 63 per 100, and in 1903, 71 per 100.

Chancellor von Bülow, in replying, said that in the foreground of this question was the public interest. He had already said that the Government had two duties. The first was to maintain quiet and order under all circumstances. He accepted the statement of Herr Hue that the strikers were determined themselves to preserve order, but nevertheless he would say that the full power at the disposition of the State would be used if the wage war degenerated into excesses.

Especially, added the Chancellor, was it the duty of the authorities to protect personal freedom. The right to work would be defended from every variety of terrorism.

La Follette Likely to be Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—A Republican caucus has been called for Monday night to nominate a candidate to succeed United States Senator Joseph V. Quarles. Forty-six out of forty-eight La Follette supporters, members of the Assembly, have pledged themselves to vote for Gov. La Follette. This action, it is said, practically assures the election of the Governor.

Unparalleled Achievement!

Importations in 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE

131,330 CASES

The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade.

Regarding Champagne Importations in 1904, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 10, 1905, says:

"Messrs. Fredk. de Bary & Co. brought over last year to this side of the water a greater number of cases of Champagne than has ever hitherto been known, and these importations speak in the strongest terms of the great popular esteem in which G. H. MUMM & CO.'S Champagne is held on this continent."

MRS. ELISHA DYER, JR., ON CHINATOWN TOUR

In Commissioner Lindsley's Party She Also Visits Tenderloin.

SEES HOW POLICE WORK

Inopportune Witness Turns up to "Arrest Himself" After Vain Hunt for Bluecoat.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Kernochan, accompanied by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Williams, and Miss Kemp, visited the Bowery, Chinatown, and the Tenderloin last night and early this morning in a large touring automobile.

They were accompanied by Detective Sergeant O'Connor. First they visited the Grand and Thalia Theatres. In Chinatown Capt. Kear and Detective Caddell of the Elizabeth Street Station acted as escort and took the visitors to all the places of interest. The Chinese theatre was gayly decorated when the party entered. Later the party had a supper at a Chinese restaurant.

When the party reached the Tenderloin Commissioner Lindsley offered to show his guests the wonders of the police system of the "white light" district. He dilated upon the quickness with which things had to be done there and in the station, with the assistance of the Sergeant, showed the whole thing in diagram.

One part, however, was unrehearsed and unforeseen. While the women were trying to gain an idea from the chart of the three platoon system, the door suddenly flew open and in reeled a tattered man carrying a load of something which was not lead.

"Gee!" the newcomer gasped. "Do I see a policeman? I bin lookin' all over th' Broadway f'r the lasht half-hour an' couldn' find one."

"What can I do for you, sir?" asked Sergt. Wilson nervously winking at the new visitor and trying to convey a hint that a modification of language would be appreciated.

"Whash you winkin' at?" chuckled the man. "I'm stewed. Whash the ladies scowlin' at? Don't they know whash stewed is?"

In spite of the Sergeant's winks and the mysterious signs passed by Detective Drennan, the man burst out in a vein of remarks that caused the women members of Lindsley's party to look nervously at the clock and decide that it was "actually 2 o'clock in the morning and time to go home."

"This is the rottenest precinct in town," said the inopportune man, addressing himself to the visitors. "A decent man gets a load on an' acshually has t'arresht himself. Not a cop in sight."

Detective Drennan and Jim the Doorman got on each side of the man and gently coaxed him to tell his name. He said it was Robert Gazelle, and then, when Jim, in order to pacify him, said that he was "a gazelle all right," Robert burst out in such shocking language that he had to be precipitated suddenly into the dungeon.

This concluded the Tenderloin end of the Lindsley outing, the women leaving very suddenly in case another "Gazelle" put in an appearance.

It was understood that on their way from Chinatown, where the party ate chop suey, they visited several station houses. The incident in the Tenderloin station was, as Mr. Lindsley said, "only one of the embarrassing things that sometimes occur."

"I could ha' choked him," said Jim, the doorman, meaning Mr. Gazelle, of course.

UMBRELLA BETRAYS WEDDING

Husband Gave It to Bride — Mother Saw Initials on Handle.

Leonard Wishart of 147 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday presented an umbrella to Miss Gussie Redfield, who lives opposite him, as a birthday present. Mrs. Redfield, the mother, greatly admired her daughter's present until she noticed on a silver plate attached to the handle the initials "G. W."

"What does that mean?" asked Mrs. Redfield. "It this an umbrella you had returned to you by some other girl?"

Mr. Wishart tried to explain, but he made so bungling a job of it that the young woman came to his rescue.

"We've got to tell of it some time," the daughter broke in, "and it might as well be now as any other.

"The fact is, Mamma," she continued, "those are my initials. I changed my name to Wishart on Christmas Day."

When Mrs. Redfield recovered from her surprise she gave the young couple her blessing and the secret was made known to their friends.

E. S. Willard Here with New Play.

E. S. Willard, Miss Violet Vorley, his leading woman, and ten members of his theatrical company, which opens an engagement in "Lucky Durham" at the Knickerbocker on Monday night, arrived here yesterday on the White Star Line steamer Arabic from Liverpool. Mr. Willard will go back to England in May, but will return to this country in October.

Would Drop City Court Circuits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The repeal of the act of 1902, which provided that Municipal Court Justices of New York shall rotate from district to district or "go on circuit," in their respective boroughs after Jan. 1, 1905, is asked in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Sammon of New York.

Humor in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Assemblyman Steele of Herkimer this morning asked that "a little local bill" be advanced. "As this is the first 'steal' of the session, there is no objection," said Assemblyman Hornidge of the Twenty-second New York.

PENNSYLVANIA PEACE TALK.

Agreement with Trainmen May Be Reached To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Although General Manager Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Grand Master Morrissey, Vice Grand Master Lee, and members of the Board of Adjustment of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen discussed for three hours to-day the demands of the trainmen, no settlement was effected and the situation remains unchanged. There is every reason to believe, however, that an agreement will be reached to-morrow and friendly relations once more established between the railroad management and the employes.

Another conference will be held to-morrow afternoon in the office of Mr. Atterbury, and at that time it is expected an understanding will be reached. The presence of Grand Master Morrissey had a wholesome effect to-day. The chief officer of the Brotherhood declined to make any statement concerning the situation except that issued by him and Mr. Atterbury at the conclusion of the conference to-night. It read:

At the meeting to-day the situation was again gone over. No new propositions were made and the situation stands practically as it was, but the conference will be renewed to-morrow. The conference of to-day was largely to enable Mr. Morrissey to more thoroughly familiarize himself with the questions at issue from the company's standpoint.

Copies of this statement were given out after to-day's conference. Immediately after the officers of the Brotherhood and members of the Board of Adjustment went to the Hotel Hanover, where the board met to-night to further consider the situation behind closed doors.

Although the trainmen denied the rumor, it was currently reported that they have agreed upon an arbitration scheme at the suggestion of Grand Master Morrissey and that it will be laid before General Manager Atterbury in the event he declines to accede to their original demands. It is said that the trainmen will concede a part of their demands rather than order a strike.

Grand Master Morrissey spent the greater portion of to-day in conference with the Board of Adjustment discussing a peace proposition he laid before the board.

NEW BUILDING BODY.

Starrett and Sheehan in Organization for Open Market and Liberty.

Members of several large contracting firms met last night at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, to take the preliminary steps for forming an association of general contractors with aims and objects somewhat different from those of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The meeting was called by John R. Sheehan of John R. Sheehan & Co., who presided, and among the other firms represented were Murphy Brothers, Ryan & McFarran, the Thompson-Starrett Company, and other firms of general contractors.

There was a discussion on the present conditions in the building trades, and the expediency of forming the proposed body.

Mr. Sheehan, after the meeting, said:

"Our object is to have liberty to do our work without restriction and to bring about an open market for material. As it is at present the independent general contractor is handicapped in getting material. If I go to a material dealer for cement I cannot buy brick, for instance, from another dealer, but must buy cement from him. The trade associations at present control the Building Trades Employers' Association. The tail wags the dog in that body in fact.

"There are restrictions on getting materials in the interests of some of the trade associations, and the petty rings among some of the small organizations of employers are doing far more harm to the building industry than the unions could do.

"We are not against the unions as such, and I do not propose to criticise the contractors or tell them how they should act, but we must have an open market for material and labor, and this we propose to do through the association we are going to form."

JEROME ON ERA OF CRIME.

Murder Goes Unpunished, He Declares, in Appeal to Court.

When an appeal was made to Judge Foster yesterday to show leniency in the case of Herman Miller, a bartender, of 1,592 Second Avenue, who had pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, District Attorney Jerome urged the Court to take an opposite course.

"Life and limb are practically valueless in this city," said Mr. Jerome. "Great numbers of murders are being committed with impunity. There are twenty-one prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of murder. There can be no possible reason for clemency in this case. And I have accepted the plea of guilty to manslaughter in the first degree only because I saw no way of convicting the defendant of murder in the second degree, and I wanted to rid the Tombs of him."

Sentencing Miller to the maximum term, twenty years, Judge Foster indorsed what the District Attorney had said.

PROPOSED NEGRO COLONY.

Colored Physician of St. John Plans a Settlement in Africa.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 20.—A plan for the establishment of a colony in British Africa, composed of "intelligent, educated, and industrious negroes from the English-speaking countries, principally the United States," is being promoted here.

Dr. A. B. Walker of this city, himself a negro, is at the head of the movement, and in a message to the public, issued today, setting forth his plan, he says his purpose is "ultimately to bring the whole continent of Africa within the pale of Christian civilization."

Dr. Walker will send a message to the leading newspapers of the United States and Canada and to statesmen of both countries. It will be followed by a tour, starting next month, to include the principal points in Canada and the United States.

The doctor will then address meetings in England, whence he will go to Africa to select the land upon which to establish the colony.

Great Foreign Musicians

now touring this country and their opinion of

The Metrostyle Pianola

JUST NOW there is in this country a notable galaxy of famous European musicians who are giving concerts in different cities. It is unusual for great artists of this caliber to agree upon questions relating to music and musical art. It is therefore most impressive to note that they are absolutely unanimous in the matter of the artistic importance of the Metrostyle Pianola. The following are extracts from letters written by some of these eminent musicians now en tour in the United States, and *all of them* are expressions from persons who were originally prejudiced against any means of producing music from the piano other than by the human fingers:

Josef Hofmann:

I promised to write you my critical opinion of the Pianola after I had time and opportunity to thoroughly test it. I find that your instrument is designed for reproducing piano-literature and offers facilities for expression that will enable an intelligent player to give a very close imitation of hand-playing. I have been surprised to discover to what an extent one can, with a little practice, control the dynamic effects.

I think what has impressed me as much as anything is the ease with which the instrument is played. It is simplicity itself. It is my opinion that in all essentials of artistic piano-playing the Pianola is the best instrument of this type.

Vladimir de Pachmann:

What a wonderful instrument! I have heard many piano playing attachments, but the Pianola is the only one which can be considered really musical. None but a great artist could play with such delicacy or power.

Johanna Gadski:

I was to-day for the first time accompanied by the Pianola, and I hasten to tell you of my satisfaction and pleasure at the satisfactory and delightful support which it gave me in the extremely difficult and trying numbers which I sang. No accompaniment could be more perfect and more satisfying.

I wish you great success.

I. J. Paderewski:

It is astonishing to see this little device at work executing the masterpieces of pianoforte literature with a dexterity, clearness, and velocity which no player, however great, can approach.

Every one who wishes to hear absolutely faultless, free of every kind of nervousness piano playing, should buy your Pianola. It is perfection.

Anton Hekking:

Your latest instrument, the Metrostyle-Pianola, was played for me recently, and if anything could be more wonderful than the playing of the instrument, it is this new invention (the Metrostyle). A device which will preserve interpretations of great artists as this does cannot be adequately described or valued. It is of great importance to the art of pianoforte playing. I wish you and it well deserved success.

Fritz Kreisler:

I would like to own several piano-playing machines for curiosity, but I would play only the Pianola, as that is far superior to all of them from every point of view. The execution and expression one can produce in piano playing by means of the Pianola is marvelous and the Metrostyle enables one to play in the exact tempos interpreted by great pianists. I do not see how any piano-playing attachment can be considered complete without the Metrostyle.

So many of the world's musical authorities have insisted upon the extreme importance of the Metrostyle that it has now been incorporated in All Pianolas. Prices $250 and $300. Purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH STREET

SNYDER'S DISCOVERIES IN RADIO ACTIVITY

He Explains Them to American Philosophical Society.

REVOLUTION IN ASTRONOMY

A Tremendous Factor in Evolution of Heavenly Bodies — Accounts for Hitherto Inexplicable Phenomena.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Prof. Monroe B. Snyder, Director of the Philadelphia Observatory, gave his first and preliminary paper on "Universal Celestial Radio-Activity" this evening before a meeting of the American Philosophical Society.

Prof. Snyder a few days ago announced that he had discovered the existence of radium in the solar photosphere and of radium emanations in the solar corona and in the auroral streamers of the earth. He also found that radium and radium emanation, the latter identical with coronium, were widely and correlatively distributed in stars, nebulae, and very probably comets.

He said to-night that his investigations had been conducted on the guiding principle of the force of probability, and that any hypotheses submitted had been relentlessly tested by actual facts, and only achieved after such tests.

Radioactivity, he said, is the transformation of one element of higher atomic weight, into another of lower atomic weight, with the release of light vibrations of characteristic intensities and wave lengths. The splendid researches of Sir William Ramsay, Rutherford, and Soddy had demonstrated the reality of such terrestrial transformation, and it had been established on physical and chemical evidence that radium was actually transformed into a substance which had been called radium emanation, and this emanation then further transformed into helium.

The emanation of radium, as sharply distinguished from the three classes of rays emitted by radium, had been discovered by Dorn. The exceedingly difficult task of observing the spectrum of this radium emanation had been successfully accomplished by Sir William Ramsay, whose publication of the results in June last had been the starting point of his own (Prof. Snyder's) investigation. The fact that Sir William Ramsay had apparently exhausted the list of discoverable gases, and that this element of radium emanation would have interesting relations to stellar spectra, seemed at once evident.

In a short time, using also the research published by Hartmann of the Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam, he had identified radium emanation with five coronal lines, and particularly with the coronal material discovered by Profs. Young and Harkness during the total solar eclipse of 1869, and thence called coronium.

He had also identified five of the lines of the radium emanation with Vogel's best determined lines of the Aurora, and found that the emanation must have moved through the earth's atmosphere at a high velocity.

He had identified seven lines of the radium emanation and three of radium in the bright line stars of Campbell, and besides accounted for the spectrum of No. 51 of Campbell's stars in every character through the spectrum of radium and radium emanation.

He had accurately identified three lines of the emanation and two of radium in the spectra of the nebula and approximately six other radium lines and one radium emanation line. Finally he had made at least a dozen positive identifications of radium lines with the dark absorption lines of the fourth type stars, as recently measured by Hale of the Yerkes observatory.

Radio-activity was evidently a tremendous factor in the evolution of the heavenly bodies, and while we now had a satisfactory explanation of the radiant coronae of the stars, there was also, evidently a reverse process of agglomeration of the luminescent emanation into larger masses.

The localization of critical conditions of temperature in the heavenly bodies, and hence localization of radio-activity accounted for many of the hitherto inexplicable phenomena of the sun, stars, new stars, and comets.

It was not simply a question of carrying the investigations further by using the facts demonstrated and the theories at hand, in order to revivify the whole domain of astronomy. Prof. Snyder said that he thought he could see, from this transfer of the study of radio-activity to the stars, the beginning of clearer conceptions of the entire group of physical sciences.

DR. ATKINSON INSTALLED.

Many in Caps and Gowns Greet Polytechnic's New Head.

More than fifty universities and colleges were represented at the exercises attendant upon the installation of Dr. Frederick W. Atkinson as President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in Plymouth Church, that borough, last night. All appeared in cap and gown.

William H. Nichol, Chairman of the corporation of the institute, presided. After President Atkinson had spoken Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, Dean of the Faculty, spoke in behalf of that body. President Henry S. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was to have delivered an address, but was kept away by illness. His place was taken by President John H. Finley of the City College. Paul Dougherty made the address for the graduates. For the municipality and the people of Brooklyn Borough President Martin W. Littleton spoke.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 20.—Fire caused damage amounting to $150,000 in the power plant of the Terre Haute Traction and Power Company to-day. No street cars are running, and the evening papers abandoned their earlier editions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:40 A. M.—94 Fifth Avenue; Ritchie Manufacturing Company; damage, $2,000.

1:15 A. M.—165 West Ninety-fifth Street; Abraham L. Tier; damage, $25,000.

1:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Cromwell Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5 A. M.—377 Sixth Avenue; Jamsen Brothers; damage, $25.

5:35 A. M.—311 East Eighty-seventh Street; Joseph Smith; damage, $200.

5:50 A. M.—242 Water Street; Alfred D. Sands & Son; damage, $500.

7:25 A. M.—50 West Fifteenth Street; D. Safrano; damage, $250.

10:55 A. M.—1,430 Third Avenue; I. Harris; no damage.

12:50 P. M.—75 Nassau Street; A. J. Kingsland; damage, $500.

1:35 P. M.—194 Orchard Street; Louis Lovento; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—537 West Fifty-first Street; Conrad Stein; damage, $20.

5:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Walnut Avenue; M. Bronson; damage, $4,500.

7:25 P. M.—72 Broome Street; Morris Butler; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Clinton Avenue; Diesler & Stevenson; damage, $30.

8 P. M.—348 East Houston Street; J. Rechtshaffer; damage, $50.

38 P. M.—722 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; M. A. Harken; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—Pier 14, East River; the Boston Steamship Company; damage, $25.

Our latest vertical filing catalog, just off the press, explains just what vertical filing will accomplish in every department of a business house.

It contains new prices on all kinds of vertical filing equipment.

Yours for the asking.

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Fifth Avenue, Corner Thirty-fourth Street.

BOXES TO LET IN ABSOLUTELY

Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults.

SHEEHAN CONFERRING FOR STATE LEADERSHIP

Summoning Up-State Democrats, Then Taking Them to Parker.

NOT ALL OF THEM AGREE

Tell Him So, Too—Maurice M. Minton Also Holding Conferences at Downtown Office.

That William F. Sheehan is making a determined effort to assume the leadership of the Democratic Party in this State to succeed ex-Senator David B. Hill is indicated to some by events of the last few days. That ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, who has law offices with Mr. Sheehan at 32 Liberty Street, is aiding Mr. Sheehan in his work in such a direction, is asserted by many of the Democratic up-State leaders who have called at Mr. Sheehan's office in the last month.

For more than a month Mr. Sheehan, who was the Chairman of the National Executive Committee during the last campaign, has been writing letters to his office in their convenience to talk over political matters with him and to meet Mr. Parker. The inference in these letters has been that the caller would be in concern with both Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Parker on matters to the future benefit of the Democratic Party.

Because of the phrasing of the letters responses were general and came from many men who are not in sympathy with Mr. Sheehan's objects as they told him when they got together. In response to the letters Mr. Sheehan has, since the middle of December, seen practically every up-State member of the Democratic State Committee, every County Chairman, and about every one of the up-State Democrats who has anything of importance to say about the party management.

To all of his callers Mr. Sheehan has devoted himself to explaining his ideas as to what should be done for the upbuilding of the party. His visitors, almost invariably, have been taken from Mr. Sheehan's room into Mr. Parker's private office, which is in the same suite, and there have shaken hands with the ex-Presidential candidate and found out how far Judge Parker indorses the work which Mr. Sheehan has taken upon himself.

Although all of these conferences were supposed to be secret, leaks have occurred through the unwillingness of some of the Sheehan callers to accept Mr. Sheehan's views. From a few up-State leaders who were in town yesterday it was learned that by no means all of those who were summoned to Mr. Sheehan's law offices left promises of fealty to the ex-Lieutenant Governor, who wants to fill the shoes of Hill.

In spite of the fact that there will be no State Convention this year, the political conference habit in the downtown business district seems to be on the increase among Democratic leaders. In addition to the Sheehan conference an entirely new conferring ground has sprung up since the last election. This is at the office of Maurice M. Minton, at 43 Exchange Place, where many members of the National Committee seem to be making their headquarters during the metropolitan stays. Minton was the moving spirit of the Parker propaganda prior to the nomination at St. Louis, and he also was in charge of the press bureau at National Headquarters. Since the election he took his present office, and appears to have turned it into a sort of National Committee Headquarters.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Have you seen our exclusive showing of the new 1905 waists on the Second Floor? They're beauties.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

ONCE there was a woman that had advanced ideas who gave a tramp a good dinner and then proceeded to lecture him on the evil of his ways.

"I knowed you're a reformer," said the tramp.

"You did," said the woman, who was very proud of her "ideas"—"and how could you tell?"

"I noticed," said the tramp as he reached for his hat and side-stepped to the door, "the children were crying and the dishes needed washing."

We're reformers, but we look to it that we do not neglect the little things that place the hall mark of good storekeeping on our methods.

A great many stores are ambitious to accomplish great things—work out utopian ideas—and are so absorbed in the great things that they overlook the small, which in the end aggregate all the most important.

We hold that there can be no perfect organization where little things are neglected.

If you notice any little things in this store that are not just right, we'd thank you to let us know.

Don't miss the saving of ½—clearing men's furnishings.

UNQUESTIONABLY—the greatest sacrifice sale ever inaugurated in New York, and we wouldn't make such a broad assertion if we didn't have values to rally to the support of that statement.

February 1st is inventory time and all men's furnishings have got to go. Sounds rather abrupt, but we mean it, and our determination is backed up by prices that will enforce the order.

You'll not come here for the saving alone. The character of the furnishings will do as much to attract you. The styles are right and the quality is superior to any you ever saw at these prices. **Main Floor.**

Men's 75c. and 95c. natural wool shirts and drawers, **44c.**

Men's $1.00 sanitary fleece underwear—clearing at **50c.**

Men's $2.50 royal plush hygienic underwear now at **$1.35.**

Men's $4.00 hand-made Vassar combination suits at **$2.25.**

Men's $1.00 white dress shirts—clearing sale price, **69c.**

Men's $1.25 white negligee shirts, detached cuffs, now **69c.**

Men's solid color negligee shirts, Oxonian cloth, **$1.25.**

Men's $1.00 domet flannel night shirts, special for **50c.**

Men's $1.25 domet flannel pajamas, special clearing, **69c.**

Men's $1.00 neckwear—January clearing sale price, **55c.**

Men's 50c. suspenders—January clearing sale price, **25c.**

Men's 35c. black cashmere, cotton or lisle hose, at **19c.**

Men's 75c. trimmed muslin night shirts—clearing at **42c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale girls' & misses' coats.

THIS is practically the last call on girls' and misses' coats—that's why we've made the values so unusual—wanted to reduce our stocks in one day—that's a much better plan than slow sales and a little better profits—better for us—better for you. Pursuing this method, we sell more in a day than we'd ordinarily sell in three or four. **Third Floor.**

This Saturday sale is a fitting climax to a series of sales that have made this section buying headquarters for thousands of saving parents the last few months.

We do not care how exacting you are—we'll meet your bargain expectations more than half way. * * * * *

No matter if you are in a hurry—let's look into the news feature of this sale a little further—it will pay you—here's a short resume:

$10.75 for misses' $17.50 ¾-length coats.

$9.75 for misses' $14.75 ¾-length coats.

$8.95 for misses' $13.75 ¾-length coats.

$6.95 for misses' $12.75 ¾-length coats.

$5.00 for misses' $9.75 hip coats.

$9.75 for misses' $14.75 rain coats.

$11.75 for girls' $19.75 full-length coats.

$5.95 for girls' $10.75 full-length coats.

10.75 for misses' 17.50 ¾-length coats—of good grade kersey—new tailor-strapped model—flat collar trimmed with panne velvet—full sleeve, reversed cuff—lined with satin—14 and 16.

9.75 for misses' 14.75 ¾-length coats of kersey—full box—inverted-plait back, with belt—collarless, inlaid with panne velvet, finished with consecutive rows of stitching—lined with satin—sizes 14 and 16.

8.95 for misses' 13.75 ¾-length coats of heavy weight covert cloth—full box—collar and cuffs trimmed with panne velvet, finished with silk braid—new full sleeve—sizes 14 and 16—special.

5.95 for girls' 10.75 full-length military coats—blue and brown Winter-weight cheviot—deep shoulder cape trimmed with velvet and fancy buttons—storm collar—sizes 6 to 14—to-day.

3.50 for misses' 6.50 skirts of blue, brown and black broadcloth—also novelty mannish mixtures—plaited models—lengths 34 to 40.

6.95 for misses' 12.75 ¾-length coats of novelty mannish mixtures, in two models—full box and semi-fitting—notch collar—full sleeve—sizes 14 and 16.

5.00 for misses' 9.75 hip coats of covert cloth—new strapped model—notch collar—lined throughout with satin—sizes 14 and 16.

9.75 for misses' 14.75 cravenette rain coats—Oxford, olive and tan—plaited model—shoulder cape—belt all around—sizes 14 and 16.

11.75 for girls' 19.75 full-length coats of broadtail, in blue and brown—full box coat—flat collar, trimmed with white broadcloth and silk braid—lined with satin—sizes 6 to 14. Very stylish and excellent value.

5.00 for girls' 9.75 full-length coats of Winter-weight cheviot, in blue and brown—full box coat with belt—collar and cuffs trimmed with velvet—finished with silk braid—sizes 6 to 14. Smart coats for the young miss.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day's values in the great clearing of furs.

WOMEN'S FURS—at prices that should interest every woman who contemplates a fur purchase—styles are so extremely inviting and withal the coats, scarfs and muffs are so deeply cut in price that delay seems a loss of money. Every piece of fur offered is the product of fur makers of recognized merit and not simply thrown together for selling. **Third Floor.**

Nearseal coats—limited number, as you'd expect—trimmed with mink, beaver and chinchilla—or plain—were $40 to $85—at $25 and $48.

Persian lamb coats.

Persian lamb blouse, baum marten collar—was $185—at $100.

Persian lamb blouse, XXX quality, trimmed belt and ornaments—was $245—at $150.

Persian lamb box coat—chinchilla collar and revers—was $150—at $70.

Several very fine Persian lamb coats—various models—formerly $150, $175, $325 and $450—at $85, $195 and $250.

$8.50 for $12.50 Persian lamb ties.

$7.50 for $11.75 sable squirrel ascots.

$5.00 for $8.50 natural Russian squirrel ties.

$8.75 for $14 natural Russian squirrel ties.

$6.75 for $9 fine Alaska fox boas—single.

$10.50 for $16.75 extra grade fox boas.

$25 for very fine Alaska fox double length boas.

$24 for $40 extra long real mink ties, with tails.

$48 for $75 ermine muffs.

Chinchilla four-in-hand ties—clear, bright whole skins—real value $45—now $29.75.

Pure white Ermine scarfs—natural tails—worth and being offered all around at fully ⅓ more—at $25, $35, $45, $54.

Ermine muffs—large size—new model—at $44, $55, $60 and $65.

Natural mink muffs—best grade of Eastern skin perfectly put together and matched—$19.75, $25, $29.75.

Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox, Cross Fox, Blue Fox Sets.

Fur lined capes—36 in. long—black cheviot or broadcloth—lined with squirrel collar of Persian lamb or skunk—worth $40—$19.75.

Fur lined coats—45 in.—made of fine broadcloth—all collars lined with Siberian squirrel, large shawl collar of Persian lamb or natural mink—value $65—at $32.50.

Fur lined coats—42 in. long—of fine broadcloth—lined with squirrel collar of natural Siberian squirrel—red, green, brown and black—value $40—at $24.75.

$29.50 for $50 triple extra quality mink victorines.

$23 for $38 very fine chinchilla four-in-hand ties.

$19.75 for $35 special grade marten pelerines.

Ermine, chinchilla, sable, baum marten and other high class furs specially reduced.

$6.75 for $10 squirrel muffs, flat, dark skins.

$13.50 for $18 squirrel muffs, flat sable skins.

$12.75 and $15 for real marten muffs; values $18 and $25.

$21.75 and $25 for mink muffs, dark skins, flat model.

Of the sable we have several sets—scarfs—were $60—now $37.50.

Muffs were $75—now $45.

One Cross Fox Set—natural—very fine—was $150—now $65.

One very fine real Silver Fox—you don't find many of these offered now—was $600—now $300.

One natural Blue Fox Set—by the way, a blue fox is not blue at all—it's a sort of brown or a very dark tan—was $250—now $75.

One imported set of Ermine and Mole skin—was $375—now $175.

One Persian Lamb and Ermine Set—imported—was $100—at $50.

Fox scarfs, brush tails—were $10—at $5.00.

Alaska Fox Scarfs, specially fine—$8.75 and $15.00.

About 25 odd muffs in brown opossum, black monkey, ermine, etc.—were $7.75 to $7.50—at $4.25.

A thousand suits and overcoats at 9.50
A thousand suits and overcoats at 15.00

It is impossible for you to pay more than 15.00 for a suit or overcoat in this sale to-day.

It is possible for you to buy a 30.00 suit or overcoat at 15.00 or a 15.00 suit or overcoat at 9.50

TWO thousand suits and overcoats have been added to the great Simpson Crawford Co. clearing sale by a celebrated manufacturer, who has engaged this store to relieve him of his entire surplus stock. **Second Floor.**

These in addition to our regular stock, or what there is left of it, numbering about 500 fine suits and coats.

Nothing is reserved. You can have any garment in this vast stock, made to sell at $22.50 to $30.00 for $15.00, and there are hundreds of these $30.00 values that cannot be excelled by the merchant tailor's $50.00 suit or coat.

At $9.50 you can have your unrestricted selection of suits and coats made to sell at $15.00, and we guarantee there'll be plenty of them.

No freakish cast-aside patterns—no misfits—no old, out-of-date styles. Only the handsomest, newest effects in high-grade materials, custom-tailored to fit perfectly after the approved broad-shoulder models created for this season.

Somebody's sure to say "all talk—no values," but we'll have a busy day, and our customers will be men who know and appreciate extraordinary values and the fact that we do not misrepresent them.

9.50 for suits and overcoats you will need until June—values 15.00 and upwards.

Hand-tailored tourist coats, made of fancy fabrics that just suit the majority of well-dressed men, and they have those broad shoulders that give them the smart, swagger effect sure to continue in favor—the back is belted. * * * * * The Baltic frieze is another swell material—44 and 56 inches long—lined with serge. They'll sell very quickly at $9.50.

These suits are made-to-measure fitting and the fabrics and patterns are chosen correctly by men of good taste—handsome worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres are the materials, and we agree to fit you perfectly—have all sizes. * * * * * If you were to go to the merchant tailor and pay $25 for a made-to-measure suit your friends could not tell the difference between it and one of these. There is no difference save in the price. An exceptional opportunity to buy good clothes.

15.00 for suits and overcoats you will need until June—value 22.50 up to 30.00

What you want is a $30.00 suit, and you may just as well have it, for we've plenty of them—the fabrics are imported and made by the highest-priced tailors—English fancy worsteds, foreign black thibets, blue serges and unfinished worsteds, mixed cassimeres and fancy tweeds—every color and style—up-to-the-minute in style.

A $30.00 overcoat at $15.00, too—any style—any length—the Poole, the Tourist and regular overcoats—some silk lined—some lined with imported Venetian—others with silk shoulders and worsted linings—also the fine mohair and Princess serge—the fabrics are all of the very finest overcoating effects—all colors—also a fine assortment of nobby Scotch effects in the Tourist coats—not a garment worth less than $22 50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

250,000 books for $75,000

A THOUSAND people can buy books at the same time in America's finest book store, and buy them comfortably. Of course we do not expect such a tremendous rush, but then you never can tell when prices like these are quoted. **Second Floor.**

One-fourth to one-half the publication prices for books that everybody wants, because no library is complete without them.

It's our annual January clearing

Give every book a price that will make it sell. We don't care what it cost. That's our inviolate order.

There are books you can't sell at any price. We know that. They have no part in this sale. Every book offered is a worthy addition to the world of literature.

In this sale are books that will interest people in every walk of life, from the light reader to the deepest thinker, and a host of books both interesting and instructive for the children.

Here's the popular fiction row

with one table after another filled with books. The very cream of fiction. **25c, 35c & 49c**

We've been selling them at **72c, 90c** and **$1.08,** and they're editions published to sell at **$1.00, $1.25** and **$1.50;** so you know the bindings, the print, the paper and the illustrations are the original in duplicate.

Popular fiction 25c.

Dozens of other titles, 25c

With Sword and Crucifix—Van Zile.
The One Woman—Dixon.
The Crisis—Churchill.
The Price of Freedom—Marchmont.
The Millionaire Mystery—Hume.
Philosophy Four—O. Wister.
Comedy of Conscience—Mitchell.
Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand—Atherton.
The Pride of Jennico—Castle.
Main Overboard—Crawford.

Popular fiction 35c.

Scores of other titles, 35c

Truth—Zola.
The Whip Hand—Merwin.
House on the Sands—Marriott.
The Cavalier—Cable.
No Hero—Hornung.
Loom of Life—Goss.
The Lieutenant Governor—Carryl.
Room with the Little Door—Molineux
The Siege of Youth—Charles.
A Detached Pirate—Milecete.

Popular fiction 49c.

Dozens of other titles, 49c

An Onlooker's Notebook.
The Blood Lilies—Fraser.
The Golden Dwarf—R. N. Silver.
Count Zarka—Magney.
The Pine Grove House—Hall.
The Interference of Patricia—Bell.
The Red Triangle—Morrison.
She That Hesitates—Dickson.
The Torch—Hopkins Trelawny—Freedland.

We've not enough of any one title to advertise, but during this great event we're going to sell

all the famous classics of literature published to sell up to 75c. at 15c. per copy.

Come early—there may be dozens of books you want, and it's your only chance to get them at 15c.

Fine Library Sets. Bound in handsome half leather, paper of excellent quality and printed from large, clear type.

They are exactly the same books you have seen advertised in the magazines for $2.00 per volume, now offered by us at the remarkably low price of 70c per volume.

Charles Dickens, complete 15 vols., 300 etchings, photogravures and half-tone engravings, by Cruikshank, Phiz, Barnard and Darley; subscription price, $30.00; sale price, **$10.50.**

Honore de Balzac, 16 vols., unabridged Saintsbury Edition, 40 full page etchings and 100 full page illustrations by notable French artists; subscription price, $32.00; sale price, **$11.20.**

Alex. Dumas, 15 vols., 115 full page illustrations by Leloir, de Neuville, Bayard, etc.; subscription price, $30.00; sale price, **$10.50.**

Victor Hugo, 10 vols. large, clear type, profusely illustrated by artists like Detaille, Leloir, Leferre, etc.; subscription price, $20.00; sale price, **$7.00.**

Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., beautifully printed, 124 full page illustrations; subscription price, $24.00; sale price, **$8.40.**

George Eliot's Works, 8 vols. An edition fit to grace any library, profusely illustrated; subscription price, $16.00; sale price, **$5.60.**

Bulwer Lytton's Works, 15 vols. This is a superb library edition, printed from large type and containing 108 etchings and photogravures—subscription price $30.00—sale price, **$10 50.**

Valuable Works of Education and Reference Marked to Effect an Immediate Clearance.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, G. & C. Merriam Co.'s 1903 Edition, regular price $5.00, sale price **$1.78.** The most famous dictionary ever published. This is the new 1903 edition right up-to-date—appendix of new words—strongly bound in full sheep and indexed. Offered during this sale at **$1.78.**

New International Atlas of the World, revised to 1904—published at $7.50, sale price **$1.98.** Two hundred pages of large, new and complete colored maps. Hundreds of illustrations and colored charts. Three hundred and fifty pages of descriptive and historical matter, and a reliable historical and geographical survey of all the countries of the world—to clear at **$1.98.**

New Century Encyclopedia and Dictionary in two large, fine volumes—publishers' price $5.00, sale price **69c.** These sets are brand new, right up-to-date, and absolutely authoritative. It is the best encyclopedia and dictionary in handy form that is published. Embraces a biographical dictionary, a compendium of universal history and a complete encyclopedia of all the sciences, mechanics, art, law, literature, and general human knowledge. Over 1,000 text illustrations. To go at **69c.**

A $5 New 20th Century Commercial and Library Map of the World and the United States for **95c.** A Reversible Wall Map, size 47x67 inches, showing the world on one side and the United States on the other. Printed on heavy map material and mounted on rollers ready to hang.

Broken library sets of the standard authors, in rich half leather bindings, at 69c. per vol.

A bookbinder who only does fine library work had about 2,000 odd volumes that had accumulated during the year. In complete sets they retailed at $2.00 per volume. But we will make them a special feature of this sale. They are printed from large, clear type on a fine quality of book paper, and the illustrations are superb. Over 200 titles to select, representing the master works of

DICKENS, LYTTON, BALZAC, THACKERAY, DUMAS, HUGO, SCOTT, ELIOT.

The Abbotsford Edition of the Poets, strongly bound in art linen cloth, well printed on excellent quality of paper; publishers price 50c., sale price, **29c.**

Longfellow, Rubaiyat, Holmes, Burns, Whittier, Byron, Tennyson, Whitman, Miles Standish, Moore

Holiday editions. New and some slightly soiled. 1-3 off marked prices. Two large tables filled with choice book bargains.

David Harum.—Edition de Luxe; limited and numbered; bound in full vellum; photogravure illustrations; a most sumptuous volume; former price, net, $7.50; special, **$1.75.**

Shakespeare—8 vols.; English cloth; glossary and notes by Knight, Dyce, Collier, etc.; good paper, clear type; per set, **$1.75.**

Sets of the standard library

authors in half calf and half morocco binding at a great reduction from our former prices.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Bulwer, 15 vols., three-quarter morocco	$24.75	$19.80
Balzac, 18 vols., three-quarter morocco	31.50	25.50
Balzac, 18 vols., half calf	27.00	21.60
Cooper, 16 vols., half calf	18.50	16.00
Carlyle, 10 vols., half calf	12.50	9.95
Dickens, 15 vols., half calf	22.50	17.75
Eliot, 8 vols., half calf	10.75	8.25
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Irving, 10 vols., half calf	14.75	12.25
Marryat, 12 vols., half calf	16.50	12.90
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Library sets in durable cloth binding with gilt tops,

printed on firm paper from new plates, with large clear type. At these prices they are wonderful values:

Dickens, 15 vols	$4.95	Cooper (complete), 16 vols	$6.00
Scott, 12 vols	4.75	Irving, 8 vols	3.25
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Limited de Luxe subscription sets at greatly reduced prices to clear. Each set numbered and registered.

Mark Twain, edition de Luxe, 23 vols., buckram binding, paper label; subscription price, $110; sale price, **$39.50.**

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Mark Twain, Japan edition, silk cloth binding, paper label, 23 vols.; subscription price, $110; sale price, **$39.50.**

Mark Twain, Japan edition, half morocco, 23 vols.; subscription price, $165; sale price, **$59.50.**

Charles Lever, 32 vols., polished buckram, Lorrequer edition; subscription price, $80; sale price, **$49.50.**

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Warner Library World's Best Literature, slightly soiled, 30 vols., three-quarter morocco; subscription price, $105; sale price, **$65.00.**

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World's Best Essays, imperial edition, beautiful etched portraits, 10 vols., three-quarter levant; subscription price, $100; sale price, **$59.50.**

De Luxe Editions of the standard authors in exquisite library bindings. Only a set or two of each edition.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
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Byron's Works, 16 vols., half levant	48.00	35.00
Browning's Works, 6 vols., half calf	15.00	12. 0
Balzac's Works, 36 vols., half levant	81.00	62.50
Dickens's Works, 20 vols., half levant	50.00	39.50
Eliot's Works, 24 vols., half levant	59.50	47.50
Fiske's (John) Works, 11 vols., half levant	34.50	26.75
Fielding's Works, 7 vols., half morocco	12.75	9.25
Hawthorne's Works, 13 vols., half morocco	34.10	27.75
Hugo's Works, 24 vols., half morocco	49.50	39.50
Holmes's Works, 14 vols., half levant	39.50	32.50
Longfellow's Works, 11 vols., half morocco	23.90	18.50
Parkman's Works, 13 vols., half calf	46.50	39.75
Sue's Works, 20 vols., half morocco	42.50	34.50

Fine Overcoats for Men

With a Liking for Luxury And a Habit of Thrift ::

A good many men who read this word are familiar with the thoroughly luxurious Overcoats that we sell at from $35 to $50. Place them side by side with the finest overcoats of the best tailors in New York, and, at least, five times out of ten a man would favor one of the Wanamaker Overcoats.

They have all the style and character that the tailor can put into them. The overcoatings and the linings are of the very highest quality. The workmanship throughout is of the most careful and artistic character.

The man who buys one of these Overcoats is going to wear it several seasons, and January is the time to make the investment if he has any inclination to economy.

This group includes thirteen Overcoats that were $35, eight that were $38, four that were $40, twenty-one that were $45 and thirteen that were $50.

The materials are Oxford mixed and black cheviots and Meltons; and all the overcoats are luxuriously lined with fine silk. Sizes sufficient to fit everybody who gets here promptly.

Twenty-five Dollars Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Saturday Nuggets Of MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Just a brace of hints to make a man take a little thought for his appearance and comfort. Hints that will cost little to act upon, too:

Men's Scarfs at 25c Each

This collection of Scarfs at 25c each exceeds in excellence any other lot that we have ever offered. Every scarf in the collection is entitled to a place among the fifty-cent goods, both in patterns and quality. Made in the two-inch four-in-hand style, 25c each.

Domet Flannel Pajamas at $1

The most comfortable and most popular Winter Pajamas for men are these made of domet flannel—a fleecy cotton cloth. We show a line, at $1 a suit, which has been made especially for us; fuller in size, and larger than the ordinary sorts. Very comfortable in every way, and excellent value.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Suits At $15

Single and Double-breasted Black Thibet Sack Suits. The most refined and serviceable business suit that a man can wear. These suits are of the quality usually sold for three to five dollars more.

The coats are made with hand-padded collars, and hand-worked button holes; and they are as stylish in cut as they are excellent in workmanship.

Also a fine collection of single and double-breasted Sack Suits of fancy cheviots and worsteds, at the same price, $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Reefers at $4.75 Worth $8.50

Just fifty warm, heavy, splendidly made Chinchilla Reefers to keep robust boys warm for skating or any out-door wear.

The reefers are lined with warm, red flannel, and have satin sleeve-lining. They are splendidly made throughout, and complete in all sizes from 7 to 16 years. Well worth $8.50; now at **$4.75 each.**

We also offer today forty-five Three-piece Suits, including jacket, vest and knee-trousers, for boys of 8 to 13 years. Suits that were $6.50 to $9.50:

Now at $4.50 a Suit

Thirty-five Norfolk Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; broken lots, in sizes for 10 to 16 years; worth $6.50 and $7.50:

Now at $4.50 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

BAMBOO

Shelves, Tables, Stools, and other pieces—in the wake of the large low-priced offering of Bamboo Furniture that sold so rapidly early in the week.

In other words—reductions reduced. All strong, well-made and artistic:

Hanging Shelves, at 75c each; were low-priced at 85c.

Book Shelves, at $1.35 each; were unusual values at $1.50.

Footstools, at 55c each; sold regularly at 75c.

Tables, at 80c and $1.25 each.

Tabourettes, at 40c, 50c and 75c each.

Shelves, at 95c each. Chairs, at $1.50 each.

And numerous other articles. Basement.

The London Derbies At $3 Each

Full five-dollar value—from one of London's best makers—Victor Jay & Company.

Newest blocks—in fact, they are so lately arrived that they came *too* late for the firm that ordered them—hence we got them much below their worth. Finely finished, stylish Derby Hats in every way, and selling today at *three-fifths* of their value—

At $3 Each, Worth $5

Second floor, Ninth street.

The SHOES We Sell for $3

Equal good fortune — and good shoes—for men and women:

The Wanamaker Wear-Well At $3, for Men

The Wanamaker Reliable At $3, for Women

We didn't attempt the impossible, in making these two lines of shoes. We merely took the best $3.50 shoes we could find, and started out to more than equal them—and succeeded.

Plenty of styles in each, for every weather, every occasion, every taste. Sizes for every foot. And satisfaction for every purchaser.

But there are lots of other good shoes here, if you don't want to pay $3 even a pair for them. Told you about them in detail yesterday—hence prices only, today:

Men's Shoes at $1.50
Men's Shoes at $1.90
Men's Shoes at $2.40
Women's Shoes at $1
Women's Shoes at $1.50
Women's Shoes at $2.20
Girls' Shoes at $1.20
Boys' Shoes at $1.50
Boys' Shoes at $2

Fine lots, all of them, with savings of a dollar or so on a pair. Fresh additions today. Fourth avenue.

Sweetmeats For Saturday

Assorted Chocolates—equal in deliciousness to kinds we usually sell for 30c a pound. Today at **18c a pound.**

Fairy Sticks—you know the dainty, many-colored, crisp little candies that we generally sell for 20c a box. Today they're **15c a box.**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Tailored Suits, $13.50

Another Link in Our Chain of Successes :: :: ::

The finest clothes, such as are only used in higher-priced garments, selling at $25 to $40, have been put into these handsome suits. That is obvious at a glance. The tailoring, style and finish correspond with the quality of the materials—for the suits were made by one of our best tailors, who was willing to use the remainder of his best fabrics in filling our order.

So advantageous was the transaction, that we are able to offer the suits at a price record-breaking in its lowness—

$13.50 a Suit

About one hundred suits in all. The illustration shows how stylish they are. Made in the very newest and latest style; tight-fitting jacket, 34 inches long; fly front; full sleeves; satin lining; beautifully shaped and tailored. Skirts in walking length; nine-gore style; attractively plaited.

The offering is simply another instance of the extraordinary values that have given us the biggest year's business on record in Women's Coats and Suits.

Second floor, Broadway.

End of the Third Week of WHITE

There is no let-up to the splendid selling among the Muslin Underwear. Every day brings its hundred of enthusiastic purchasers. We shall have to thank the fine weather for part of the good business, of course; but the most decisive reason for the public favor this Sale has received is undoubtedly within the merchandise itself. Again and again, we have heard the report established most positively that nowhere else are there garments that compare in price and quality with those shown in the present WANAMAKER collection.

Today's itemized story deals only with the lower-priced pieces, of largest interest to Saturday shoppers. The same superb values go all the way up to the finest garment in the stocks; and supplies are complete through the entire list:

Drawers

At 15c—Of cambric or muslin; deep ruffle, trimmed with plaits, or plain hem with cluster plaits.

At 25c—Of muslin or cambric; deep ruffle of embroidery, with plaits above.

At 35c—Of cambric; deep ruffle, trimmed with Torchon lace, hemstitching or plaits.

Chemises

At 35c—Of cambric; round neck, with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

Chemises

At 50c—Of nainsook; round neck, with ruffle of embroidery.

Nightgowns

At 38c—Of cambric or muslin; high or V neck, trimmed with Torchon lace, or yoke of plaits.

At 50c—Of cambric; high or low neck; plaited yoke, or trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

At 65c—Of cambric; square or round neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle, with lace edge, or plaited. Second floor.

Women's Waists Under-Price

Here are three groups that supply large attraction in the Under-Price Store today:

At 75c, worth $1.50

Waists of madras and cheviot; in white grounds, with colored figures and stripes; tailor-made and plaited. Also others of flannel, in solid colors, trimmed with fancy stitching.

At $2.25, worth $3.75 to $4.50

Waists of nun's veiling, albatross and French flannel; finely tailored and trimmed with plaits, piping and buttons.

At $3.50, worth $5

Broadtail and plain velveteen waists, trimmed with lace and silk; or tailor-made with stitched plaits and buttons.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Flannelette Wrappers

Two groups of these warm, serviceable house wrappers, both at very special prices:

At 75c, worth $1.25 to $1.50

Kimonos in neat stripes, light and dark colors, with facing of same materials, in contrasting color; trimmed with braid.

At $1.25, worth $2 and $2.75

Kimonos and wrappers of striped or figured flannelette, and some in solid colors; trimmed with braid, plaits and ribbon.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Hose Supporters 25c a Pair

Enduring, elastic, reliable Hose Supporters—designed by a good maker for his holiday trade.

Half Price and Less

For 50c is the lowest price at which such excellent garters are normally sold. Good-looking, too—plain or frilled elastic.

Silk or cotton, to hook on, sew on, pin on; as well as pad belts and round garters, 25c a pair. Cross Aisle, front of Rotunda.

Women's Wrappers And Negligees

Here are two Saturday offerings in these useful garments presenting exceptional values, even for this January occasion:

At $5, worth $7.50 to $10

Of albatross and French flannel, in solid colors; plaited or trimmed with braid, or stitched satin. Some of the wrappers are lined to the waist; others are unlined.

At $3.75, worth $4.50 and $5

Of ripple or plain elderdown, some in Kimono style, others fitted; trimmed with stitched satin, silk frogs and girdle.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Fitting Suits For Growing Girls

Of course, you think of Regulation Sailor Suits at once. More sensible 'parents and guardians" do so every season. For no costume is so comfortable, so pretty, so girlish as these.

If they are right.

As these are—correct in every graceful proportion, smartly tailored, ship-shape, in just the proper shades.

At $11.50—SUITS, of dark blue serge; full blouse; embroidered emblems; silk tie; skirt has yoke top. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years.

At $15—SUITS, of dark blue serge; full blouse; embroidered emblems on sleeve and collar. Box-plaited skirt. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years.

At $16.50—SUITS, of dark blue cheviot; full blouse; embroidered emblems; silk tie; plaited skirt. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Inexpensive Corsets

Corsets that have grace and increase it. Comfortable and made for service. Shapely, light and firm.

Under-price:

At 50c, worth 85c—Tape Girdles, extra wide, with supporters attached.

At 75c, worth $1—Warner's Guaranteed Rust-proof Corsets; high bust, small waist and long hip.

At $1, worth $1.50—"No. 980," special model of fine quality batiste; long tapering waist; fits to perfection.

At $1.50, worth $3.50—"Wanamaker Special" Corsets; will fit with perfect ease almost any medium figure; made of fine French coutil, and guaranteed whalebone.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Radical Price-Reductions On Our Finest Furs

The WANAMAKER stock of Furs is gathered with the greatest care. We supervise closely every piece we buy; and would no more sell an unreliable or spurious piece of fur than pinchbeck jewelry for solid gold.

Hence, when such deep price-cuts as these are announced on first-class furs, no additional argument, beyond a statement of details, is necessary to convince people that this is *the* most excellent time to buy.

Many pieces are marked at half former prices, and a number of the more elaborate garments are *even less than half.*

The following list covers *all* of our imported and more elaborate Coats and Garments, now shown at new price-levels:

Rich Chinchilla Cape, showing three rows of clear chinchilla; trimmed with lace and velvet; at $325, from $650.

Dark Mink Cape, combined with ermine and chiffon; with fancy embroidered yoke, at $550, from $1100.

Natural Pony Walking Jacket; collarless; trimmed with braid and velvet belt; at $67.50, from $135.

Reindeer Eton Jacket; embroidered waistcoat of white broadcloth; velvet and lace cuffs; at $65, from $175.

Persian Lamb Blouse Jacket, trimmed with white leather and braid; at $100, from $160.

Black Caracul Walking Jacket; collarless; trimmed with braid; at $67.50, from $135.

Handsome Black Caracul Eton Jacket; fancy vest and belt of tan broadcloth; at $62.50, from $125.

Short Black Caracul Jacket, of rich bright lustre, trimmed with black braid; handsome vest of white broadcloth; at $175, from $350.

Black Caracul Jacket, with collar and vest of chamois-colored broadcloth; at $105, from $210.

Exquisite Persian Lamb Coat, with embroidered collar and vest of cadet blue velvet; at $175, from $350.

Handsome Broadtail Coat, with military collar; vest of white kid, embroidered with braid; at $275, from $550.

Handsome Persian Lamb Coat, of rich bright lustre, trimmed down the front and around the bottom and cuffs with velvet and braid; military fastenings of gold braid; at $170, from $340.

Persian Lamb Coat, trimmed with braid ornaments; waistcoat of ecru broadcloth; at $150, from $300.

Fancy Coat of Persian Lamb, with combinations of black caracul, trimmed with braid and velvet; at $170, from $340.

Handsome Broadtail Eton Jacket; blouse front; collar, belt and cuffs of embroidered velvet; at $375, from $750.

Persian Lamb Coat, trimmed with braid; collar and vest of white embroidered broadcloth; at $150, from $300.

Handsome Broadtail Coat; storm collar and revers of real chinchilla; at $87.50, from $175.

Handsome Persian Lamb Coat; large shawl collar of clear white ermine; at $200, from $400.

Short Persian Lamb Coat; postillion back; vest of crushed strawberry-color broadcloth; at $150, from $300.

Black Caracul Coat; detachable skirt; passementerie trimmed; collar and cuffs of velvet and braid; at $250 from $500.

Moire Astrakhan Coat; tight-fitting; collar and cuffs of blue cloth, trimmed with braid; at $75, from $200.

Ermine Box Coat, without tails, trimmed with passementerie and mirror velvet; at $275, from $850.

Brown Moire Astrakhan Walking Jacket; collarless; trimmed with braid; at $112.50, from $225.

Persian Lamb Box Coat; collarless; cuffs trimmed with green and gold braid; at $200, from $400.

Box Coat of Russian Pony-skin, with military band collar; at $82.50, from $165.

Russian Pony Automobile Coat, with military band; at $72.50, from $145.

In addition, all our staple plain and trimmed Persian Lamb Coats are today reduced for the first time.

Choice quality bright Broadtail Persian Lamb Blouse-front Jackets, with handsome silk belts: at $150, from $225.

Very choice Broadtail Persian Walking Jacket, braid-trimmed; bust 46; at $200, from $275.

Fine quality bright, glossy Persian Lamb Blouse-front Jackets, with collars and lapels of Japanese sable, blended mink and real chinchilla; at $115, from $175.

Second floor, Rotunda Balcony.

Children's Dresses And Girls' Waists

For the little daughters or big.

The dresses are fresh and dainty and bonny. The waists are sensible, girlish and very good to see.

As for prices—the smallness of these needs no heralding:

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES

At $1 to $3.50—Specially priced; French waist effects; in many good styles; trimmed with embroidery or lace insertions and edgings. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

BABIES' SHORT DRESSES

At 50c to $1—Yoke effects; nainsook or fine lawn; trimmed with embroidery or lace insertions; skirt plain or trimmed. Sizes for 6 months to 2 years.

GIRLS' SILK WAISTS

At $3.75, worth $5.50—In plain colors, or handsome plaids. Broken assortments. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years.

GIRLS' SHIRT-WAISTS

At $1.50 to $3, worth $2.25 to $4.50—Colored Shirt-Waists, of flannel, albatross or cashmere; broken lots. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years.

GIRLS' SWEATERS

At $1 to $3, worth $2.25 to $4.50—Blouse Sweaters; high or low neck; black, navy blue, gray or red, and a few in white; slightly mussed. Sizes for 12 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Crushed Silk Seal Cloths, Reduced

France sent them. And the American woman has delighted in the handsome wraps these rich silk furcloths make.

Soft as real sealskin, with similar light-weight and warmth. And the advantage of rich and varied colorings.

Addressed to you, for this or next Winter's luxurious evening wraps. For us it is exit-time. Thus:

At $4.50 a Yard, from $7

Black, gray, golden brown, seal brown. 48 in. wide.

At $5.50 a Yard, from $8.50

Brown and silver gray mixed. 48 in. wide.

At $6 a Yard, from $10

Brown and gray. 48 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

All-wool Cheviot Zibeline At 28c a Yard

Stylish. A moderately rough-finished Zibeline, the kind of which serviceable tailor-made suits are constructed.

Good, conservative, fashionable colors.

A fabric generally sold at 50c a yard—though we have created a favorable sensation by selling hundreds of pieces at 37½c.

Now 28c a Yard

Ground work of dark gray, dark brown, dark green, navy and royal blues with white and iridescent camel's-hair over-surface.

A tailor suiting in brown, blue, green and gray with white jacquard figures, is included.

Fourth avenue.

More Good News Of Fine LINEN

Every corner of the Linen Store joins in the day's good telling.

Whatever the housekeeper's desire may be, in the way of handsome linen, she'll find it converted into an economic necessity when she reads the list below.

In short—fine linens at little:

TABLE LINEN by the Yard — Grass-bleached Satin-finished Table Linen; very handsome, exclusive designs; 72 inches wide; special value at $1.25; now $1 a yard.

Dinner Napkins to match, hemmed, 24 in. square, at $2.75 a dozen.

TABLE CLOTHS—Snow-white Irish Linen, bordered, unhemmed; fine quality; 72 inches wide; 2½ yds. long, regularly $2.25, at $1.90 each; 3 yds. long, regularly $2.75, at $2.25 each.

NAPKINS — Grass-bleached German Linen; medium size; 22 in. square; exceptional value at their regular price, $2.50; now $2 a dozen.

TOWELS — Bleached Fancy-weave German Linen; hemmed ends; all-white borders; a soft absorbent towel; 20 x 39 in. Specially priced at $1.20 a half-dozen; 20c each.

TOWELING—Grass-bleached huckaback with handsome damask figures all over; 22 in. wide; regular 50c quality, now 35c a yard.

BED LINEN—Grass-bleached Linen Sheeting; fine and heavy; splendidly wearing. 2 yds. wide, at 85c a yard, worth $1; 2½ yds. wide, at $1.10 a yard, worth $1.25.

FANCY LINEN—Snow-white German Damask Pieces, in handsome New Art designs; neatly hemstitched; 37 in. square, at $1 each.

Fringed Napkins, with row of open work and sewed fringes; 16 in. square; were $1.50, now $1 a dozen. Linen Store, Third floor.

All That's Left Of the SILVERWARE

The following list shows just what you may expect to find today among the Sterling Silver Pieces, and the Quadruple-plated Ware.

There are many fine opportunities yet to stock up the sideboard with handsome pieces, and replenish the silver basket. And, best of all, is the fact that while designs are attractive, and wares are new, prices run far under values.

But, it is the Silver Sale's last day; so hasten:

Quadruple-plated Tableware
At One-quarter to One-third Under-price

Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $3.50.
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $4, $5.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4, $4.25, $5.50 and $8.
Tilting Pitchers, $10.75, $11 and $14.
Cake Baskets, $2, $2.50.
Fruit or Salad Bowls, $2.50, $2.75.
Serving Trays, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Bonbon Dishes, 50c, 65c and $1.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
Wine Coolers, $4 and $4.75.
Cracker Jars, $2. Main aisle.

Sterling Silver Pieces
One-quarter Under-Price

Fruit Dishes, $18.75, $22.25, $20.50.
Bread Trays, $14.25, $35, $40.
Butter Dishes, $8.75, $9.
Candlesticks, $3.50, $4, $4.75, $5.50, $8, $10.25, $11 each.
Water Pitchers, $23, $25, $32, $34.50.
Gravy Boats, $8, $9.75.
Picture Frames, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $2 $6, $7.50.
Napkin Rings, $1.25.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, $1.15.
Cold-meat Forks, large, $2.75 each.
Sardine Forks, $1.20 each.
Bouillon Ladles, $2.75 each.
Cracker Scoops, $3.25 each.
Beef Forks, $1.20 each.
Fried-oyster Servers, $2.75 each.
Sugar Tongs, large, $2.75.
Butter Knives, $1.50, $2 each.
Ice Spoons, $4.25. Gravy Ladles, $4.
Spoons, 80c, an ounce.
Silver Store, Broadway, Tenth street.

Besides, there is good choosing among the Rogers' Extra-plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, in the Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

ASK REGENTS TO DEPOSE STATE LIBRARIAN DEWEY

His Company Runs Hotel, Called a Club, Which Bars Jews.

OFFICE AS ADVERTISEMENT

So Used in Circulars Sent Out Describing Enterprise, the Petitioners Allege.

Through Chancellor Whitelaw Reid on Wednesday was presented a petition to the Regents of the University of the State of New York asking for the removal of Melvil Dewey, State Librarian. The petition, which was referred to the Library Committee for investigation, was as follows:

"Your petitioners respectfully ask for the removal from office of Melvil Dewey, the present State Librarian, whose tenure of office is dependent upon your action.

"We are not unmindful of the serious nature of our application, and will, therefore, proceed to state the facts on which we base the conclusion that he has disqualified himself from continuing as the incumbent of the important position which he occupies.

"Mr. Dewey is the President of the Lake Placid Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State on June 22, 1891. The original corporate name of the company was Lake Placid Hotel Company. Its articles of incorporation state the objects for which the company was formed to be the keeping of hotels in the counties of Essex and Franklin in said State, and the purchase of real estate available for hotel purposes and for use in the hotel business, and the purchase and erection of hotels at such places as shall seem best in the prosecution of such business, and operating and using necessary conveyances to and from the same.

"On the petition of this corporation, verified by Mr. Dewey, its President, the corporation name was, by order of court, entered on May 19, 1900, changed to the Lake Placid Company.

"For some years Mr. Dewey has been the leading and guiding spirit of the Lake Placid Company, and he is recognized by the business community as the most active factor in its operations. As will be seen from a copy of such letter head, which is hereto annexed, the operations of that company are of wide extent, covering a multitude of activities, which are arranged into departments. Among these departments are what is termed the Lake Placid Club. It is this club which constitutes the hotel, for the conduct of which the corporation was organized; otherwise the Lake Placid Company is carrying on business in absolute violation of the terms of its incorporation and the statutes of this State.

"The Lake Placid Company runs the club, furnishes the capital necessary for its operation, makes all purchases, pays all wages, takes all profits, and bears all the losses of the club. The club has no assets, is possessed of no legal entity, and is what Mr. Dewey describes it to be, a mere department of the Lake Placid Company.

"This alleged club has for some time past publicly issued circulars and other printed matter emanating from the Lake Placid Company, which have been distributed by that company, bearing upon their very face irrefragible evidence of the fact that Mr. Dewey is the author. They are earmarked by the method of phonetic spelling of which he is the distinguished promoter. In these circulars, of which we submit a specimen, received directly from the Lake Placid Company, is to be found an elaborate statement of the advantages which the so-called club affords, from which we extract the following:

"'No one will be received as member or guest against whom there is physical, moral, social, or race objection, or who would be unwelcome to even a small minority. This excludes absolutely all consumptives, or rather invalids, whose presence might injure health or modify others' freedom or enjoyment. This invariable rule is rigidly enforced; it is found impracticable to make exceptions to Jews or others excluded, even when of unusual personal qualifications.'

"There reside in this State about 750,000 Jews. A large proportion of them are taxpayers, who contribute their quota to the support and maintenance of the institutions of the State, the payment of salaries of public officials, including that which is paid to Mr. Melvil Dewey, as the State Librarian. They take a pride in the State and in its government. They devote their energies and their intellect to the development of its resources, and the fostering of its industries. They strive to raise the standard of public intelligence; to cherish learning; to promote arts, sciences, and literature. They have sought to advance the cause of education to as great an extent at least as any part of the citizenship of this Commonwealth. They feel, therefore, that they have a right to demand that one, who as a public servant represents all the people of the State, of whom they are a part, so long as he remains such servant and receives compensation from the State Treasury under the sanction of your honorable body, shall not, with impunity, pander to the lowest prejudices of which man is capable.

"Thus far the intolerable spirit manifested in Mr. Dewey's circular, which is the far-off echo of the ignorant brutality of mediaeval times, has gained no foothold in this State. There have been sporadic instances where drunken rowdies have given evidence of similar sentiments by pulling the beards of aged and defenseless men. There have likewise been cases where shortsighted innkeepers have refused accommodations to Jews who have applied for them. It is likewise understood that a number of social clubs have exercised their undoubted privilege of excluding from membership those of the Jewish faith. Far be it from us to take umbrage at such phenomena. With them we have no concern. But when a high public official who has been placed by you at the head of an important branch of the educational system of the State, one to whom the youth of the State are accustomed to look for instruction and guidance, for precept and example, either from motives of religious or racial hostility, or from considerations of pecuniary greed, or from ignorance or bigotry, can so far forget himself and the duties which he owes to the entire public as to spread broadcast through the land a publication which tends to make of the Jew an outcast and a pariah, the State, and you as its right arm, cannot afford to trifle with the offender or allow an infamous precedent to be established. There is but one course to pursue, and that is to remove from the service of the State the official whose act undermines the very foundations of our governmental system.

"If Mr. Dewey may to-day impose obloquy upon the Jew, he may to-morrow attack the Catholic, the next day the Methodist, and thus in turn violate the most sacred sentiments of all the people of the State.

"So far as we are concerned, Mr. Dewey may as the President and stockholder of the Lake Placid Company adopt whatever policy he desires, but he must not at the same time remain the State Librarian or permit his subordinates in his private enterprise to give character to it, as they have done, by advertising the fact that 'Mr. Melvil Dewey, the President of our company is Librarian of the State of New York.'

"We are prepared to make satisfactory proof as to all of the statements herein contained."

The petition is dated New York, Dec. 20, 1904, and bears the following signatures: Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, Daniel Guggenheim, Isidor Straus, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Nathan Bijur, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Edgar J. Nathan, Adolph S. Ochs, and Abraham Abraham.

Attached to the petition was the following form of letterhead:

PAID UP CAPITAL, $200,000.
Incorporated 1891. Melvil Dewey, President.
LAKE PLACID COMPANY.
Morningside, Essex Co., N. Y.

DEPARTMENTS.—Lake Placid Co., Lake Placid Lumber Co., Placid Boat Co., Lake Placid Steam Laundry, Morningside Water Works, Lake Placid Light and Power Co., Club Livery, Forest Farms.

SHOPS.—Carpenter, cabinet, boat, steam mill, paint, plumbing, steam and gas fitting, metal working, electric, blacksmith, wheelwright, harness, automobile, and cycle repair.

SALES DEPARTMENT.—Camp, cottage, and farm furniture and supplies; wood, coal, farm and garden produce, outing supplies, and building material.

AGENCY.—For Pillsbury flour, Southern lumber, Buffalo maple flooring, A. G. Spalding & Bros. athletic goods, submerged electric motor boats, Eastman kodaks, Utica Fire extinguishers, Waterloo wagons, Troy harnesses, Indian motor cycles, Columbia bicycles, Oldsmobiles touring cars, Colt acetylene gas apparatus, Fairbanks & Morse Co.

President's Office, 315 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NO CONSTABULARY BILL NOW.

And Only Raines Can Tinker with Liquor Law, Says Platt.

Senator Platt said yesterday that he would not stand sponsor for any move that might be made at this session of the Legislature for a State Constabulary bill or any other measure to take the police control in this city out of the hands of the local authorities. He also declared there would be no amendments to the Raines law except those suggested by Senator Raines. To-day it is expected the Senator will have conferences with George W. Dunn, Senator Raines, and others of the Platt "old guard."

When the Senator was told that both Chairman Odell and Chairman Halpin had declared in favor of an amendment to the Raines law which would permit restaurants to sell liquor on Sundays, he said:

"The expectations of the wicked often are frustrated. There will be no radical amendment to the Raines law at this session, and if there is any amendment at all it will have to be suggested by Senator Raines himself, or else be agreeable to him."

The Senator was asked what he thought of Louis F. Payn's suggestion to double the tax on saloons.

"It's too radical altogether," he said. "The tax on saloons is high enough as it is, and it would be unjust to increase it."

The Senator declined to talk about the prospects of fusion this Fall, until he was told that Mr. Halpin had said that a straight Republican ticket could be elected.

"Did he?" inquired the Senator. "Well, I hope a straight ticket will be elected—if one is nominated."

EXPEL MITCHELL'S ACCUSER.

Mine Workers First Give Him Opportunity to Retract.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—Robert Randall, delegate to the United Mine Workers' convention from Dietz, Wyo., who charged President Mitchell with having sold out to the operators during the recent Colorado strike, was expelled from the organization to-day by the convention.

Randall made a statement to-day which was marked by an absence of the abuse of President Mitchell which he used yesterday. President Mitchell replied, and demanded that either he or Randall be expelled from the convention. In his statement President Mitchell said:

"If one charge that this delegate makes is true I am unfit to occupy the place I do. I should be deposed. If the charges are not true, I have a right to protection. Either this man or I should not be here. One of us should leave this convention. I leave it for the delegates to say which it shall be."

Delegate Walker of Illinois, floor leader of the Socialists in the organization, then presented a resolution denouncing Randall's attack as "a tissue of false and lying statements," and expressing the convention's full confidence in President Mitchell's integrity. The resolution called upon Randall to make a public retraction on penalty of expulsion.

Delegate Randall refused to retract and walked from the convention.

NIEDRINGHAUS SEES KERENS.

Conference Relates to Personalities and Not to Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—Thomas K. Niedringhaus, caucus nominee of the Republicans for Senator, called upon Col. R. C. Kerens at the McCarthy House this morning for a conference. The meeting was arranged by Dr. A. C. Pettijohn, a former Kerens leader, who is now voting for Niedringhaus.

The meeting was not for the purpose of compromising on the Senatorship. It was brought about by the publication of a statement purporting to have been made by Niedringhaus that he would "drive the dirty pup into the river," referring to Kerens.

Mr. Niedringhaus denied the statement over his own signature, and it was for the purpose of conducting the Senatorial fight upon a higher plane and to avoid personalities that he called on Col. Kerens.

After the conference Mr. Niedringhaus made the following statement:

"I called upon Col. Kerens as one gentleman would on another, to assure him I had not used the language attributed to me in certain newspaper reports. I told him that I was above the use of such language and he said he believed me. We touched upon the Senatorial question in a personal way only. Col. Kerens said that it had been his ambition for twenty years to go to the United States Senate. I told him that with his ambition I had nothing to do. The question was now beyond me and was one for the consideration of the Republican Party."

Asked if he had anything to say, R. C. Kerens replied:

"Only this: I would like all of Tom's friends to vote for me," and, smiling, he turned away.

McKINLEY PORTRAIT HUNG.

It Was Painted Just Before the President Was Assassinated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The only full-length portrait of President McKinley, which was also the last portrait painted of him, was hung to-day in the Marble Room of the Senate. A bill will be introduced for its purchase, with a view to placing it either in the Capitol or in the White House.

The portrait was painted by Charles Ayer Whipple of New York, just before the assassination of McKinley. It represents the President standing by the desk which he used for nearly five years. His hand rests on the treaty of peace with Spain, which he is represented as having just signed.

DECIDES AGAINST CARY.

Judge Rules That He Didn't Prove Case in Divorce Suit.

Justice Dowling of the Supreme Court, after a preliminary hearing in the suit for divorce brought by Minnie Donahue Cary against Arthur L. Cary, announced yesterday that Cary had not proved that he already had a wife living when he married the plaintiff, and that he must face trial on the divorce suit. He then heard testimony to determine the amount of alimony and counsel fees that Cary must pay and decided to award $17 a week and $100 for counsel fees.

Cary's reason for trying to prove that he had a wife living when the plaintiff became Mrs. Cary was to upset her claim at the very start.

TALL CHIMNEY MAN DIES.

Charles D. Vassar Built Many Lofty Structures.

Charles D. Vassar, a master mason noted for his construction of lofty chimneys, died at his home 106 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Norfolk, England, sixty-nine years ago, but came to this country when a boy and learned his trade here, and was with the firm of George Vassar Sons for forty-five years.

His chimneys were so successful that he was called to all parts of the country to erect them. Mr. Vassar lived in the Old Seventh Ward in New York for many years, and was a veteran of No. 17 engine of the Volunteer Fire Department. A son and two daughters survive him. The burial will be to-morrow in Greenwood Cemetery.

This is the Time to Save Money

Fully 25% to 33⅓% can be saved on all

Overcoatings
Suitings
Trouserings

if purchased now.

All surplus stock must be Closed out at once.

$28 & $30 Suits = now $20
$7 & $8 Trousers " $5

Burnham & Phillips
119 & 121 Nassau St.

SMOOT DENIES CHURCH CONTROLS HIS POLITICS

Says He Wouldn't Submit to Ecclesiastical Dictation.

DOESN'T INDORSE POLYGAMY

Admits, However, That He Has Not Tried to Suppress Practice—No Oath of Vengeance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Smoot unexpectedly took the witness stand in his own behalf to-day, and was under examination several hours. Almost the first question his counsel, A. S. Worthington, asked him was in regard to the endowment ceremony. Senator Smoot said he could not recall the ceremony, but was sure there was no oath of vengeance in it.

Questioned about his candidacy for the United States Senate, he replied that he decided to run after Utah was carried by the Republicans in 1900. The witness was asked whether the Church was a factor in his candidacy. "Not in the least," he replied.

Q.—Did any one ever attempt to influence you or to dictate to you in your politics? A.—Not in any way. I would not permit it.

Q.—Is the leave of absence received by you a Church indorsement of your candidacy? A.—Not at all; and the people do not so regard it.

Q.—If the President of the Church should ask you to vote according to his wishes, what would be your attitude? A.—I would vote as I believed was to the best interests of the country.

Q.—What would be your position if the President of the Church should attempt to influence you in your vote as a Senator? A.—I would not submit to it for a minute.

The examination was switched to the practice of polygamy. Mr. Smoot testified that he was surprised at testimony given relative to the number of children President Smith had, but not at the number of wives. When asked whether he had made any protest against those apostles reputed to be living in polygamous relations, he said that the Government of the United States had accepted the existing conditions; that there had been no prosecutions, and that the attitude of the people was that of toleration.

He never had taken any action to put a stop to polygamous practices among other apostles. He denied that the apostles had entered into a conspiracy to further polygamy.

Taking up the charges in the protest, Mr. Worthington asked: "Have you in any way since you became an apostle promulgated or advised the practise of polygamy?" "I have not."

Q.—It is charged that the President of the Mormon Church and a majority of the twelve apostles now practice polygamy and some have taken plural wives since 1890. Have you any knowledge on that subject except that produced here? A.—I have not.

Q.—It is said these things have been done with the knowledge and consent of Reed Smoot. A.—That is not true.

Q.—It is said that plural marriage ceremonies have been performed by apostles. A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—It is said that all of the first Presidency and apostles encouraged polygamous cohabitation. Do you? A.—I do not.

Q.—That they countenance it; do you? A.—I do not.

Q.—That they honored and rewarded by high office and by distinct preferment. Have you ever upheld any man for any office in the Church because he was a polygamist? A.—I have not.

Mr. Tayler then took the witness for cross-examination and asked about the Cannon-Hamlin alleged marriage. Senator Smoot said that when Lillian Hamlin went to Provo it was understood that she was married to Cannon before the manifesto. Pressed for his own views, since the testimony given before the Senate committee, Senator Smoot said he believed now that the marriage took place about 1896.

Q.—Don you understand that Joseph Smith is disobeying the law? A.—I understand that Joseph F. Smith said that he had not obeyed the law in the past. I cannot say what he is doing now.

Q.—Do you understand that he is disobeying the law? A.—No, I do not so understand.

Chairman Burrows refreshed Senator Smoot's mind with the statement of President Smith that he has had eleven children by his five different wives since the manifesto of 1890.

Q.—Remembering that, what is your answer? A.—I could not say that he has lived with those wives.

Q.—But he says so himself? A.—It is a violation of the law.

Senator Smoot said he could not say but he believed that Apostle Smith was continuing to cohabit with plural wives. He understood the position taken by Apostle Smith, and said that it was not the sentiment of the Mormon people generally. He himself thought President Smith would be condemned if he abandoned his wives and he thought President Smith in an address had intimated he intended to continue to be a husband to all his wives.

"It is charged that many Bishops and other high officials of the Church have taken plural wives since the manifesto."

"I have not heard of it, except those mentioned in the testimony."

The Senator said he knew of many polygamists who were not living with their plural wives. "I believe that the men who took plural wives before the manifesto took them with the sanction of God. No law of the land could dissolve the relations, but it could interfere with the carrying out of the marriage contracts," he said.

Mr. Tayler asked Senator Smoot if he did not understand that most of those who signed the plea for amnesty continued to violate the law. The names were read, and the Senator indicated his belief as to whether they did or did not violate the law, the answers indicating that a majority of the signers were reputed to have been violators of the law.

Mr. Tayler asked Senator Smoot if he had done anything to show his disapproval because these people violated their pledge to the Government.

Mr. Smoot replied: "Mr. Tayler, the reasons I have not done that are the conditions that existed when I went into the quorum of apostles. I found existing conditions there tolerated by the people of our State. I did not think it would hasten matters or bring them to a conclusion quicker by setting myself up as judge and interfering."

The examination then turned upon the candidacy of Mr. Smoot for Senator.

Senator Overman—Suppose the President had refused leave of absence, what would you have done? A.—I don't know. I would have consulted my friends, and if I had concluded to run I would have resigned from the apostleship.

Senator Burrows—Would that have put you out of harmony with the Church? A.—More than likely it would; the same as though I would absent myself without leave from my duties at the Provo woolen mills.

Mr. Van Cott—But not if you resigned your apostleship; then you would not have been out of harmony? A.—Oh, no, Sir. I have the privilege of resigning.

Mr. Tayler asked what action the President of the Church had taken to secure the attendance of Apostles Taylor and Cowley, and Senator Smoot called attention to letters from both these apostles saying that they did not regard the investigation as religious and therefore did not feel that they should be expected to come. He said he could not remember the exact form of these letters, but that he had shown them to Chairman Burrows.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
for FEBRUARY

NEW LONGFELLOW WRITINGS

HARPER'S MAGAZINE has secured and publishes in the February number a recently discovered essay by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow containing some new poems, translations, etc. This essay was written when Longfellow was a professor at Bowdoin.

BIOLOGY — W. S. Harwood

W. S. Harwood writes of the intensely interesting work which is being done by the Marine Biological Laboratory recently established on the Pacific coast—of the remarkable discoveries which are being made concerning life at the bottom of the sea, of the men who are making the discoveries, and how the work is carried on.

NATURE — John Burroughs

"Do Animals Think?" is the subject of a remarkable paper by John Burroughs, the veteran naturalist. His opinions, adduced largely from his own observations, differ materially from the conventional ideas on this ever-interesting subject.

HISTORY — Professor Henry Loomis Nelson

Professor Henry Loomis Nelson, L. H. D., of Williams College, contributes a new view of the romantic career of the early French explorer La Salle. Professor Nelson places La Salle among the first of the early pioneers.

FOREIGN TRAVEL — Ernest Rhys

Ernest Rhys, the well-known English poet and critic, writes of "The Land of a Hundred Castles"—Wales and the castles which are the scenes of the stirring romances of King Arthur and his Knights.

NEW YORK — C. H. White

C. H. White, the well-known etcher, has made for the MAGAZINE a group of etchings of quaint corners of New York. Mr. White carried his copper-plate into the street and made these astonishingly interesting pictures direct from life. To accompany the pictures he has written a charmingly observant article telling of his many curious experiences.

SCIENCE — Professor Ernest Rutherford

Professor Ernest Rutherford, F. R. S., of McGill University, the foremost physicist of this continent, recently astonished the entire scientific world by bringing forward the theory that the earth's heat was caused by the radium which it contains. This theory, which, revolutionary as it is, has been already accepted, is presented by Professor Rutherford himself for the first time in the February MAGAZINE.

8 SHORT STORIES
By Robert W. Chambers
J. B. Connolly
Myra Kelly
Arthur Colton
Marie Manning
Abby Meguire Roach, Etc.

PICTURES IN COLORS
By Howard Pyle
C. H. White
Simon Vedder

ENGRAVING ON WOOD
By Henry Wolf

LODGE FOR A RATE COURT.

He Pronounces the President's Railroad Policy Conservative.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—United States Senator Cabot Lodge was the chief speaker at a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Brunswick to-night by the Middlesex Club. In his speech he declared against the supervision of railroad rates by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and in favor of a special court, this court to have power only to revise rates, not to fix them.

"Those who regard the policy of the President as radical and likely to make great changes," said Mr. Lodge, "make a mistake. I think that the policy suggested by the President is conservative.

"The policy of the President is not to attack the railroads, for the railroads do not earn very splendid dividends, and no one wants to see the railroads other than prosperous. What the President's policy stands for is an equalization of rates, not only to give the small shipper fair returns, but also to make up to the railroads that which the great corporations force them to give up in the matter of rebates, and to abolish rebates and the differentials between various points.

"I do not think that this question should be placed in the hands of an Inter-State Commerce Commission, but in the hands of an official court, not to fix rates, but to say when rates are excessive. Four years hence we will be brought face to face with a great radical Socialistic proposition, to put all railroads into the hands of the Government. If we meet now, fearlessly, without either thoughtless conservatism or thoughtless radicalism, we shall settle it with great benefit to our country, to our race, and to Western civilization."

GOV. BRODIE NOMINATED.

Name of Edward S. Fowler Withdrawn for War Department Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The name of Alexander O. Brodie, Governor of Arizona, was sent to the Senate to-day for Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department with the rank of Major. Brodie was an officer of the Rough Rider Regiment.

There is a story behind Brodie's nomination. Edward S. Fowler of New York was appointed to the office of Assistant Chief of the Record Division last August. His nomination was sent to the Senate, but thus far that body has declined to act upon it. There is opposition to the appointment of a man from civil life, many Senators holding that the vacancy should be filled by transfer from the line of the army, as is done in all other cases of vacancies in the Staff Corps.

It was the intention of the President to appoint Gov. Brodie to a vacancy that will come in August, but under present conditions it was thought advisable to withdraw the nomination of Fowler and substitute that of Brodie.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

I. N. Steen, agent for the Indians of the Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota; John R. Brennan, agent for the Indians of the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota.

Postmasters:

New Jersey—John Hubbard, Asbury Park; Henry Graham, Bridgeton; Ezra F. Ferris, Chatham; John J. Anderson, Hackensack; William H. Jernee, Jamesburg; Howard V. Locke, Swedesborough.

New York—Ezra C. Ferris, Croton-on-Hudson; Newton A. Collings, Groton; Frantz Murray, Dolgeville; Charles W. Clark, Oriskany Falls.

NEW ELEVATED TO BRIDGES.

Plan to Connect with Brooklyn and Williamsburg Structures.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of Borough President Littleton's Bridge Relief Committee, held in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, last night, plans for submission to the Rapid Transit Commission were presented and adopted.

Col. Willis L. Ogden presided. The plan proposed contemplates the building of an elevated railroad structure from the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge in Manhattan, through Centre Street to Delancey Street and the Bowery, to meet the Williamsburg Bridge. The committee will visit President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on Monday to obtain from him officially the declaration that his corporation would occupy the new structure. This he has already agreed to unofficially.

It is estimated that the structure would cost $1,250,000 to build. The value of the abutting property is fixed at $12,000,000, and the estimated damage to property will be $1,300,000, making a total outlay of $2,650,000. It is proposed that the City of New York issue 3½ per cent. bonds for this outlay.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to pay the interest on these bonds and to set aside a sinking fund of 1 per cent. a year for the final redemption of them. After having obtained President Winter's assent, the committee will visit the Rapid Transit Commission on Thursday, and seek approval of the plan there. This, it is announced, will be given, and in addition Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, has agreed that the structure shall be built by the Rapid Transit Construction Company.

POSTUM.

THE FRIEND MAKER

Food-drink That Does That.

"In the 9 years Postum Food Coffee has been on the market it has made many thousands of staunch friends but apparently none better than the Clerk of Courts at Toledo, British Honduras, who has sent a list of names of people in Central and South America who now use Postum in place of coffee, explaining in detail their cases. He says:

"Have much pleasure in writing you this letter for the good Postum has done myself and friends in this District. The attached list of persons to whom I have recommended Postum will, I venture to say, give you great satisfaction. I have given the names and addresses so anyone can verify my statement by writing to them" (full particulars with names and addresses will be sent by mail to anyone.) "In the list the persons marked from 1 to 11 were confirmed tea drinkers and when I spoke to them about drinking Postum they laughed at the idea of giving up tea. But I insisted on their giving Postum a trial before condemning it and went so far as to give some of them a package. They all use Postum now and nothing else.

"From No. 12 to 19 were coffee fiends, my wife included, and they all also thought it absurd to try to replace coffee by any other drink but after some persuasion I got them to try it and now they all use Postum.

"No. 14, 15 and 16 suffered from nervous prostration and sleeplessness when they drank coffee. No. 10, Mr. Lucas, had been ordered by doctors not to use tea or coffee and had been experimenting to find something to drink. Postum has filled the bill and now he not only orders it for himself but for sale. Some of these people did not like Postum at first because they did not know how to make it, but I invited them to my house and gave them Postum, making it according to directions on the package, and they all found it delicious.

"Now, I will tell you how I came in contact with Postum. Mr. Wells living in Toledo District, mentioned Postum and gave me a package for trial, he was so sure it would help me, as I suffered from coffee drinking. From that time I became a convert and thought I could not do without it.

"I am also Assistant Collector of Customs at the port of Punta Gorda and I know how the popularity of Postum is increasing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

REMEMBER

THE DISRAELI NOVEL

WILL NOT BE THE ONLY STRIKING FEATURE OF

THE SUNDAY TIMES

TO-MORROW.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

Filled with Half-Tone Illustrations Printed in Colors Will Be an Added Attraction—It Will Be Devoted to

ART, SOCIETY AND THE DRAMA.

HOW HENRY PHIPPS'S $1,000,000 TENEMENT HOUSE FUND WILL BE USED—Plan of the Philanthropist Outlined by a Close Friend.

LITTLE TALES OF THE NETHER WORLD—Being Snap Shots of Certain Phases of Metropolitan Life.

SAFONOFF, THE COSSACK CONDUCTOR—An Interesting Character Study Of, and Talk With, the Great Russian Musical Leader Now Visiting America.

MRS. POULTNEY BIGELOW ON CURRENT LITERATURE—Her Opinions of Contemporaneous Novels and Novelists.

A NIGHT IN A FERRY PILOT HOUSE—Lots of things happen that the thousands who ride on ferry boats never hear about.

THE MAKING OF A MODERN CLERGYMAN—How Young Men Are Prepared for the Pulpit and Altar in These Latter Days.

THE WAGGAMAN ART TREASURES—Choice Keramics and fine paintings, the sale of which means so much to the Catholic University.

TEETOTALISM AND THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW—An amusing illustrated letter from London which shows how far apart we still are from our English cousins.

Music and Music Makers.
The Week on the Stage.
In the World of Society.
Authoritative Fashion Article.

All These and More To-morrow in

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

DON'T MISS IT.

ATTACKS BANK OF CUBA.

Cuban Congress Questions Legality of Notes Issued.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The House of Representatives to-day unanimously adopted a resolution inquiring of President Palma why the National Bank of Cuba was permitted to issue bank notes without the authority of Congress, and why it was permitted to print on those notes portraits of President Palma, Minister of Finance Montes, and others. The Congressmen allege that the notes are issued in violation of the Spanish commercial code, which has never been repealed.

The American officials of the National Bank of Cuba say the issue of notes is authorized by the bank's charter, which the Government of intervention approved; that the issue does not violate the Spanish Commercial Code; that the conditions under which the Spanish bank formerly explicitly issued bank notes were removed by the change in Government, and that no formal consent of the Government was necessary for the proposed issue.

President Palma and Minister Montes were informally consulted and personally approved the issue. The notes are payable in Spanish gold.

ACROSS ATLANTIC 79 TIMES.

Englishman Says He Is Traveling to Cheat the Doctors.

"Traveling to cheat the doctors" is the reason given by John Sharman of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, who completed his seventy-ninth trip across the Atlantic when he landed yetserday from the White Star liner Arabic.

Mr. Sharman was worried during the last of the Arabic's voyage for fear he would not arrive in time to catch the Umbria, which sails early this morning. Once he arrived on the Oceanic with only nine minutes to spare to get on board the Majestic. Another time he was just in time to run from one incoming steamship to an outgoing one, while they held the gangplank out for him.

Tyson Man Testifies About Theatre Tickets.

In the case of Mrs. Frances W. Jackson, who has brought suit against Kate Stevenson, the actress, whose stage name is Kate Claxton, alleging that the play called "The Two Orphans" was written in its American form by her husband and demanding an accounting of the profits, George J. Bascom of the Tyson company has made a sworn deposition.

The Tyson Company controls a large part of the hotel trade in theatre tickets, and Mr. Bascom declares that last season his company purchased 1,664 two-dollar seats for the all-star production of "The Two Orphans" at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

"These," says Mr. Bascom, "were paid for in full at regular box office prices of $2 per seat. The regular commission on the purchase of these seats to be paid to the said theatre is 25 cents per seat. I cannot swear whether I paid any commission or not."

The case is now before the Supreme Court in Westchester County.

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY'S
January
CLEARANCE SALE
offers tempting bargains in
BOOKS
NEW BOOKS OF THE DAY
STANDARD SETS
in plain cloth and fine leather bindings
CHOICE SINGLE VOLUMES, exquisitely bound.
RARE COLLECTED SETS, Etc., Etc.
DODD, MEAD & CO.
Fifth Avenue & 35th Street

Welch's Grape Juice

is guaranteed to be what we say it is—the pure, unfermented juice of Concord grapes. If anything is wrong about any bottle, your dealer is authorized to exchange it at our expense. Welch's is never sold under anything but the Welch label.

Your druggist and grocer can supply you. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield N. Y.

MORE TO BE UNMASKED IN STOCK-WASHING DEAL

Investigators Promise Other Names in Munroe Hearing.

BREWER CONTINUES STORY

Sold Montreal and Boston, He Says, "Giving Up" Name of Williston & Co.

Disclosures of more well-known men as members of the Montreal and Boston underwriting syndicate are promised by persons interested in the case as the next sensation of the Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy proceedings.

Meanwhile the efforts to bring about a settlement on terms short of paying 100 cents on the dollar, as the creditors demand, are still going on. There is no sign, however, that Receiver Work and his advisers will alter their determination to make those whom they consider the real backers of the suspended brokers produce the assets that disappeared so mysteriously just before the failure.

Yesterday, in the bankruptcy proceedings, Frank Brewer, whom the Munroes set up in business to handle Marconi and Montreal and Boston for them, even paying his office rent, was under examination by Maurice Untermyer. Brewer was asked further about his partner, MacDearmid, whom he never saw, and he added to his previous explanation that he had never telephoned to MacDearmid, never wrote to him, and never even inquired to see if there was such a man at all. George Munroe's word, Brewer said, was quite enough for him.

Most of the afternoon was taken up with a description of the trades that Brewer made for the Munroes through J. R. Williston & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in the Montreal and Boston stock. Brewer said that he got the stock from the Munroes just as Spear used to get it—in blocks, and without formalities other than a book entry on either side.

He was in the habit of selling it himself and of "giving up" the name of Williston & Co., whom he used to represent on the Produce Exchange, under an arrangement with them whereby he used their name to the etxent of 2,000 shares a day, a margin of 3,000 shares staying up with Williston until Dec. 7, the day before the Munroes failed. Brewer said to telephone Williston & Co. in the morning about the number of shares that he proposed to sell that day.

But the Williston participation was not confined to selling alone. The Stock Exchange firm also bought for him, Brewer said, so that on Dec. 7, when he sold by "giving them up," his last 15,000 shares, the check, instead of being some $33,425, was $42,570, the difference representing, by a coincidence, exactly 3,000 shares that Williston had bought for him on that day. Brewer said that he was not worried over the fact that the Munroes demanded and got their payment for the 15,000 shares he sold immediately, instead of waiting until Dec. 8 as would have been the usual procedure. Nor did it disturb him that on that morning the other 15,000 shares with which he had been charged on the Munroe books had gone to Williston as additional margin.

It was this 15,000 shares that occasioned some erasures in the books of Munroe & Munroe which Curtis, their manager, could not explain. Mr. Untermyer brought out that Brewer had to his own account with J. R. Williston the day after the failure one block of 15,000 shares of Montreal and Boston, one block of 3,000 shares, and another of 1,000 shares. He also had an account at the National City Bank until Jan. 11, shortly after stories came out of the daily loans to Munroe & Munroe. There he had in safekeeping 9,000 shares of Montreal and Boston on the day after the failure.

Mr. Untermyer questioned him closely about a check payable to Mr. Loomis for $6,000, drawn on his account against a deposit of like amount by Ward & Co.'s Philadelphia office. This, Brewer said, was in payment of a part of Spear's underwriting, but he didn't know why the transaction should have been negotiated in that way except that George Munroe had asked him to do it. He made the same reply when asked about checks aggregating many thousands of dollars drawn in favor of different employes of the Munroe firm against drafts by Brewer & Co. on Munroe's Montreal account. This he called "exchanging checks."

WALL STREET CLERK GONE.

Accounts All Right, It Is Said—Missing for a Week.

Both the police and private detectives are searching for George C. Hoffner, thirty-three years old, of 1,252 Lexington Avenue, a confidential clerk in a large Wall Street house, who has been missing since Jan. 13. On that day young Hoffner went to luncheon as usual, and has not been seen since.

He is a brother-in-law of C. K. Johansen, who has offered a reward of $500 for his recovery alive and $250 for the recovery of the body. It is feared that he is dead.

For some time, it is said, young Hoffner had been nervous, as the result of overwork, and for two or three weeks had acted somewhat strangely. The day before his disapearance he rode for three hours on the Hamilton Avenue Ferry, back and forth, and later told friends how beautiful the water looked, as he said. He is a member of the large Scandinavian Swedish societies of the city and is prominent in Swedish circles. He was married only about a year ago.

At the office where Hoffner was employed it was said that his accounts were right to a cent.

APPEAL ON BRONX ROADS.

Court Allows Rehearing on Application for Gridiron Franchise.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday permitting an appeal in the matter of the application of Robert C. Wood and others, Directors of the New York City Interborough Railway Company, for a system of transverse trolley lines in the Bronx to connect with the stations of the Subway. The Appellate Division recently granted the application, requiring the State Railroad Commission to issue a certificate permitting the construction of the system, except for two lines, which would have paralleled existing roads. The application was opposed by the Union Railway Company and the People's Traction Company.

MISTAKEN IN THEIR HERO.

Women Subway Patrons to Aid of Supposed Raffles—He Was a Spitter.

Edward Wittmeyer, a broker, living at 108 Lexington Avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Times Square subway station charged with spitting on the platform. The station was crowded, and when Policeman Donnelly of the health squad made the arrest many women imagined that the young man was a Raffles and were very sympathetic. Some followed him and the policeman half way to the Forty-seventh Street Station. Donnelly told them the cause of the arrest and the throng melted away.

PROBING MOCK MARRIAGE.

Witnesses Called to Station House to Identify Guilty Policemen.

The Rev. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, who holds the false certificate of marriage issued at the mock ceremony in the East Fifty-first Street Station on Dec. 10, and Maggie Jones of 883 Third Avenue, who was a witness of the affair, have been notified to appear at the station this forenoon with Mr. and Mrs. Bay, the victims, to identify the policemen concerned in the hoax. All of the men who were doing house duty on the night of Dec. 10, including Sergt. MacDonald, and Doorman English, will be mustered in the station house.

Policeman George Wetzler, whose name appeared among a number of others attached to the false certificate, and who answers the description of the man who performed the ceremony, is in a position to bring forward an alibi. Wetzler says that he was on post on the night in question from 4 P. M. until midnight, between which hours the sham marriage took place in the station house. The station books bear out his assertion.

Capt. Lantry interviewed a few of the men yesterday, but refused to discuss what he had learned, saying that he would reserve all he had to say until today.

When the matter was first brought to light, the theory was advanced by the police that probably the Bay couple were laboring under a delusion and were really married by Alderman Coggey, who performed a ceremony in the station around Dec. 10. The records of the station show, however, that the wedding performed by Alderman Coggey did not take place on Dec. 10, and that the bridegroom was an Englishman, named Newell. This was the only real marriage ceremony performed in the station in December.

SLOCUM TRIAL BEGUN.

But Accused ex-Inspectors Get Adjournment Because of Illness of One.

John W. Fleming and Henry Lundberg, ex-United States Steamboat Inspectors, who on May 24 last inspected the steamer Gen. Slocum and reported that her equipment was perfect, and upon whose report a license was issued, were placed on trial on charges of manslaughter following the burning of the vessel on June 15, before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

As in many other proceedings growing out of the disaster, there was a delay. In this case counsel for the accused obtained an adjournment until Monday morning by pleading that Fleming was too ill from gastritis to remain in court longer.

Many survivors of the disaster were present, and often their weeping was audible in the courtroom. Special Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, opening for the Government, presented the oath of office which the accused men had taken, and then told of the conditions as they are alleged to have actually existed on the boat, including life preservers filled with grass and rushes instead of block cork, as the law requires. Robert Rodie, Supervising Inspector at the time of the disaster, who was summarily removed by President Roosevelt as a result, was the first witness. He identified the reports of the accused, in which Lundberg declared he had swung out the boats, which in his testimony before the Coroner he admitted was not true.

COST $500 TO FERRY AUTO.

Machine Allowed to Leave Boat Under Its Own Power.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday handed down an opinion in which he found for the Government in an admiralty action brought by United States District Attorney Burnett against the ferryboat Texas.

The Government libelled that boat for $500 for violation of the section of the United States Revised Statutes which provides a penalty in that sum for a ferryboat permitting an automobile to go on or off the boat under its own power. The court held that the Texas was not compelled to expose its passengers to such peril unless it so wished. It was optional, the court said, with a steam vessel carrying passengers to transport an automobile carrying forbidden fluid. No liability could result from a refusal of a vessel carrying passengers to transport such an automobile. The owners of the Texas will appeal.

MORE BEHIND JACKSON CASE.

Jerome Striking at Band of Illegal Practitioners.

Coroner Moses J. Jackson was in his office yesterday attending to official business as usual, regardless of the fact that he is under $2,500 bail to answer a charge of bribery.

The Grand Jury examined Deputy Assistant District Attorney Charles Chadwick, to whom Jackson is alleged to have offered $200 for "fixing" the criminal operation case pending against Dr. John W. Alexander. No action was taken by the jury on account of the temporary absence of Assistant District Attorney Perkins.

Dr. Jackson has retained Frank Moss as his counsel in place of Levy & Unger, who were called in immediately after his arrest. Mr. Moss was on hand yesterday morning at the hour set for the hearing of Dr. Alexander. Assistant District Attorney Garvan asked that the case be adjourned for a week, and Dr. Jackson, still acting as a Magistrate, consented.

There is reason to believe that the action against Coroner Jackson is only the first step taken by the District Attorney to root out an evil of many years' standing that is well known to members of the medical profession as well as to lawyers, but which hitherto has been kept out of reach of the authorities. An organization of illegal practitioners is said to exist in this city, and to have existed for a long time. The story has it that the members are paying large assessments, all of the money going into the hands of a man who is closely related to a public official said to be in a position to benefit the members or the organization when they get into trouble.

KILLED WOMAN; BAIL, $500.

Security Accepted for Chauffeur by Coroner Scholer.

Coroner Scholer yesterday admitted to bail in $500 Lyman Jones of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who at 1 o'clock yesterday morning ran down and killed Margaret Cannon, thirty-four years old, of 204 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The big touring car tossed the woman twenty feet, but that she was badly injured was not discovered at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, to which she was first taken, until Sergt. Conboy insisted upon Ambulance Surgeon Parmenter making a second and more careful examination. The doctor then found that two ribs had been broken just over her heart. Jones, who was permitted to go just after the accident, surrendered later at the station house. Then the Coroner took bail for him.

Cotton Brokers' Penalty Lightened.

It was announced at the Cotton Exchange yesterday that the Board of Managers had reduced the terms of suspension of Charles Mayhoff and Charles McGhee, two of the four members who were suspended for sixty days for fighting on Change two weeks ago, from sixty to thirty days each. No action was taken in regard to the other combatants.

CHICAGO TERMINAL UP; HARRIMAN GETS CREDIT

Reported Attempt to Control Company's Stock.

COMMON RISES 6 1-4 POINTS

Preferred Also Jumps 6⅜ Points—A Rockefeller Report Current in the Street Not Credited.

E. H. Harriman's attempt to purchase control of the stock of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company is believed to have been the cause for the sensational rise in the price of that stock on the exchange yesterday. On purchases of over 30,000 shares, the common stock advanced 6¼ points from 9 to 15¼ and the preferred rose on buying of 20,000 shares from 19 to 25⅜, a net advance for the day of 6⅜ points.

The buying took the Street by surprise on account of its aggressiveness and all kinds of reports were current to explain the movement. It was said that William G. Rockefeller was trying to get control of the property and another report had it that there was a contest for control, with the Morgan-Hill forces on one side and the Harriman forces on the other. These reports could not be confirmed and they did not find general credence.

It is well known that E. H. Harriman has had his eye on the property for some time. The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company was originally known as the Chicago and Northern Pacific and was the incorporation of one of the ideas of the late Henry Villard. Of all the companies founded by him, this is the only one that has not yet "made good" so far as earnings are concerned, although its value has been acknowledged by all prominent railroad men.

It has been apparent that unless the company could increase its income by securing another tenant for its facilities it would sooner or later have to default on its bonds, with the practical certainty that the bondholders would get the property. With this point in view, a prominent banking house has been buying the bonds for nearly two years, quietly but so persistently that, although the earnings were getting smaller, the bonds rose in price.

Interest was defaulted on the bonds on Jan. 1, but the coupons were redeemed at the instance of a committee of stockholders, which had advanced the money for that purpose. A reorganization committee was formed, and last Saturday a plan was published. It turned out, however, that this plan was not the committee's plan at all. Ignorant of this fact, opposition to the spurious plan developed and it was proposed to form a protective committee. Then Hallgarten & Co. advertised for the names of holders of the bonds, and yesterday the whole affair culminated in the advance of the company's securities, for not only did the stock go up, but the bonds also rose to 97, the highest price reached by them since 1901.

It is believed that the Harriman interests, which control the majority of the bonds, sought to fortify their position by also buying control of the stock.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad owns the most valuable terminal property in the heart of Chicago and rents these facilities to other railroads. Among the tenants are the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago Great Western, the Père Marquette, and several smaller roads.

PRESIDENT ANGELL RESIGNS.

Regents of Michigan University Refuse to Let Him Go.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 20.—The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan were taken completely by surprise this afternoon when President James B. Angell formally tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1. In his communication, President Angell said:

Although I have been graciously favored with health and strength, I am impressed with the belief that it would be to the advantage of the University of Michigan if you were to call a younger man to the position I now occupy. I wish to express my sincere thanks to you and to your predecessors for the kind consideration with which I have been treated during my incumbency. Should you so desire, I will be pleased to continue to give instruction in international law.

JAMES B. ANGELL.

The Regents, the full board being present, replied as follows:

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan respectfully decline to consider your resignation, and feel that no one, young or old, could fill your place. Should you at any time desire assistance the Regents will be pleased to furnish same in any form.

BURGLARS PITY GIRL.

Return Stolen Ring Which She Said Was Her Mother's.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A girl's grief over the loss of a ring her dying mother gave her touched the hearts of three Chicago burglars. The ring came back through the mails to-day, barely twenty-four hours after it had been torn from the finger of fifteen years old Vera Fowler, granddaughter of Eugene Fishburn, in whose house the burglarly took place. They kept the rest of their plunder.

The letter inclosing the ring read as follows:

"We are not professional burglars. We all have mothers, too. Inclosed is the little ring which you said was a gift from your dead mother. Best regards."

The letter will be used to develop a possible clew to the robbers' identity.

COL. W. A. STOKES WEDS.

Friends Surprised to Hear of Marriage to Mrs. Hitchings.

The friends of Col. William A. Stokes, commander of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, were surprised yesterday when announcement was made of his marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hitchings of 185 Ralph Avenue. The engagement of the couple had been known to only a few of their intimate friends. They were quietly wedded at Wantagh, L. I., on Wednesday.

Col. Stokes's first wife, Matilda Maitland Stokes, died about a year ago. She was well known in society and philanthropic circles, and received three diamond-studded medals for her services to American soldiers in the Spanish war.

ROBBED IN COURT CORRIDOR.

Assemblyman Wagner Loses $50 to Men Who Wanted a Light.

Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner of the Thirtieth District was robbed of $50 yesterday in the corridor of the Harlem Court by two men who had asked him for a light from his cigar. Mr. Wagner, who is counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, had just completed a case before Magistrate Mayo. He had $150 in another pocket, which was untouched. The police at once started on a hunt. Mr. Wagner says he can identify the men.

Test Six-Inch Wire Gun.

The Brown six-inch wire gun was fired at the Sandy Hook proving ground yesterday afternoon. The highest velocity attained was 3,286 feet per second, and the highest pressure was 43,000 pounds. Four rounds with smokeless powder were fired with charges of 48, 64, 66, and 68 pounds. The gun worked satisfactorily.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. Adv.

The best way to enjoy good spirits is to keep a bottle of JOHN JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKEY within speaking distance.

Good spirits and Jameson's go together.

BRYAN IN WASHINGTON HAILED BY CONGRESSMEN

Ignored by Democrats in 1902, He Returns Once More as Leader.

TALKS OF PARTY'S FUTURE

Enough of Compromises, His Slogan—Says Republicans on Rate Question Are Stealing Opponents' Thunder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—William J. Bryan appeared in the Capitol to-day, and the reception given to him was a remarkable political event when contrasted with the Nebraskan's last appearance here in the rôle of political leader. That was in 1902.

After his defeat in 1896 it was Mr. Bryan's custom to come to Washington and give advice to the Democratic Senators and Representatives. He was always referred to as the leader of his party. In 1902 he came here as usual, and the cold shoulder was turned to him even by his former followers. On the rare occasions after that when he visited Washington he made no attempt to resume his former rôle of adviser or leader.

To-day he came back not only as an adviser, but as a leader, and he received an ovation such as he never received at any of his appearances between 1896 and 1902. For two hours he stood in the lobby of the House, unable to get away from the dense throng of Congressmen who crowded about him eager to shake his hand and get his opinions.

He has held several private conferences with leading Democrats here, and it is reported he has received assurances that he will be regarded henceforth as the party leader. On this subject all Mr. Bryan would say was:

"We have had enough of compromises. When the time comes to select officers the Democrats should see to it that men are chosen who stand for progressive Democracy."

Those who talked with Mr. Bryan became aware of his intense contempt for those who reorganized the party in 1904. They declare, however, that he does not say "I told you so," nor make any comments on the fiasco of the late campaign. He devotes all his talk to the future and to the need of preventing a repetition of what happened. He seems to have most of the Democrats with him in this respect.

Mr. Bryan went to call on Corporation Commissioner Garfield, and there were reports that he would visit the President, whose attitude on the subject of rate legislation he recently has commended. When asked about this he said he was not sure whether he would call or not. "I will only be here to-day and to-morrow," he said.

Commissioner Garfield was out of the city, but the Nebraskan had a talk with Assistant Secretary Lawrence O. Murray. He then spent several hours examining records of the Commerce Department. Asked what he was going to do with the facts thus obtained, he said he would use them in addresses and articles.

"Commissioner Garfield's work seems to have been efficient," he said, and he added that it would not surprise him if the Commerce and Justice Departments succeeded in breaking up the Beef Trust.

In reply to a question about the attitude of the Administration toward the tariff and rate questions, he said:

"The Republicans are stealing our thunder. Now if they would steal our lightning as well, they might accomplish something. The question of the proper regulation of freight rates and the enlargement of the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is strictly a Democratic position. It has been our doctrine. If we are not in a position to accomplish it, the Republicans should. I believe the regulation of freight rates should be left to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. I do not care to discuss the details of the question. In regard to the tariff, of course, you know that I am a tariff reformer."

RATE BILL DELAY LIKELY.

House May Pass One, but Senate Not Expected to Act This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Developments to-day in the railroad rate situation strongly confirm the probability that the House will pass a bill, probably a strong one, and that the Senate will do nothing.

The proposition advanced at the recent White House conference for a committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and investigate the subject with a view to drafting a bill has at last been put forward. There is little doubt that the Senate and House leaders understand each other on this question, and that the passage of the bill by the House will end the matter for this session.

The most serious work yet done on the rate question began to-day in the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce. After conducting a long open session to hear statements from a number of experts on transportation the committee went into secret session to consider a programme of action. It was decided to ask the Senate for permission to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

It was brought out to-day that the conservative element in control of the committee has adopted no remedy for the difficulties complained of by shipping interests, and desires delay more than the passage of any particular measure.

PROBING ROSSEAU'S PAST.

Descriptive Circulars Sent from Washington All Over the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Major Richards Sylvester, Chief of the Police of this city, is also President of the International Bureau of Identification. As head of the International Bureau Major Sylvester has begun steps to get full information regarding the life and movements of Gessler Rosseau, who sent dynamite to the Cunard Line pier in New York and attempted to destroy the statue of Frederick the Great in this city.

Several thousand descriptive circulars have been mailed to all parts of the world in furtherance of this work. Six pictures of the prisoner are shown in the circular, and his Bertillon measurements are given for the benefit of the Police Departments. The following description also is furnished:

Talks deliberately, intelligently, and uses good language; appears fanatic on explosives; looks like a mechanic; has the air of a Western man. Age, forty years; height, five feet five and seven-eighths inches; weight, 151 pounds; well built; neither corpulent nor slender; light complexion; dark-blue eyes; chestnut hair, thin on top of head; scar of a cut over right eyebrow; scar on back of neck, left side; small scar near outer corner right side of mouth. Says born in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 20.—Gessler Rosseau, after a hearing to-day, was committed to prison to await requisition papers from New York.

Treaty with Spain Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In executive session to-day the Senate ratified the extradition treaty with Spain. There was no discussion of it.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
LARGE OVERCOATS.

WE have an attractive lot of Overcoats for large and stout men, sizes running from 45-inch to 56-inch chest. They are all Black and Oxford mixtures in winter-weight Worsteds, Cheviots and Friezes. With $4.00 to $8.00 taken off the prices they are exceptional value.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

Light is Advertising

Old-fashioned illuminants are poor advertising

Electric light is good advertising

Our Bulletin tells

An expert in any branch of electrical service will call for conference, without cost to the inquirer, upon application to

The New York Edison Co.
55 Duane Street, New York

NO GAS LAMPS AT ALL IS THE MAYOR'S PLAN

Asks Electricity Experts for Estimates of the Cost.

ARC LIGHTS EVERYWHERE

$25,000 Appropriation Made for Commission — Controller Says This Is Chance for Taxpayer's Suit.

Every gas lamp in the streets of Greater New York will be removed and electricity used solely for street lighting if Mayor McClellan is able to carry out certain plans on which he is working.

The Mayor has ordered the members of the special expert commission named by the Board of Estimate to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates of cost to the city to substitute arc lamps for gas lighting in the side streets, and to make this report supplemental to the report of plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for establishing a municipal electric lighting plant to supply current simply to the existing arc lamps used by the city.

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment first passed the resolution authorizing the appointment of T. Carey Hutchinson, Prof. Seaver of Columbia University, and Nelson P. Lewis as an expert commission to report on the subject of a municipal plant, it was not contemplated by the members of the commission to do more than figure on the cost of a plant capable of lighting the streets as by the present arc lamp system of the New York Edison Company. Within the week, however, the Mayor has informed each of the experts that they also must figure oh doing away entirely with the gas lamps now in existence in all boroughs, and report on the cost to the city of substituting electricity entirely for gas if a municipal electric lighting plant should be constructed. The Mayor has taken hold of this idea seriously, it is declared, and is urging it forcibly.

The expert commission will not have its first report ready until some time next week, and it will cover only the cost of an electric lighting plant in Manhattan and the Bronx to take the place of the Edison Company. In two weeks more time a like report will be made on Brooklyn and Queens, and another fortnight will be required to complete the report for Richmond. After that the subject of a report on the substitution of electric lighting from a municipal plant for the present gas lighting will be taken up, and the report prepared. The commission has been instructed, under the Littleton resolution, also to make a report on the subject of furnishing light to private consumers, but such a report would require an expenditure of upward of $100,000 outside of anything yet contemplated for this commission, and nothing has yet been done in the matter.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday the first appropriation for the special expert commission was made, being $25,000. There was no opposition to the passage of the money resolution, although Controller Grout seemed to have some doubts about its legality.

"Well, this is a chance for any one to enjoin the city on a taxpayer's action," announced the Controller when the matter was up. "This gives the lighting people their chance to stop the entire proceedings."

WON'T TRY CASE BY MAIL.

Justice Reprimands Lawyers for Pleadings by Telephone and Letter.

Because the practice is growing among lawyers of appealing to Judges out of court, by mail and telephone, in cases pending, Justice Bischoff declares, he took occasion to file a memorandum yesterday in which he says:

"Having announced my conclusion that the service of the summons by publication was defective, I am favored by mail with documents indicating personal service, and am requested to act upon this additional proof.

"The extra-forensic school has not overlooked the advantageous relation of the telephone to the ear of the court in pending matters. It is best that these innovative methods of seeking judicial action be made to await a change in judicial ethics, which may be induced by business conditions in their future development, but which has not as yet come to pass. The papers have been left with the clerk for further proceedings on the part of the plaintiff."

The memorandum relates to the case of Mrs. Marie Meyer, seeking divorce from Michael Meyer, proprietor of a hotel in the State of Washington. Justice Bischoff held that service of summons had not been proved.

CIGARS UNITED

IF there were better tobacco obtainable in Cuba, there might be better cigars than the

Havana-American Brand

To get a richer, smoother, more fragrant cigar than the Havana-American, you must find better tobacco than Nature has blessed the Island of Cuba with up to date.

You will find under this Brand the *best* clear Havana cigar ever produced in Tampa, Fla.

An overwhelming majority of our smokers find it so.

DIPLOMATICOS, 2 for 25c.; box of 50,	$6.00	REGALIAS, 3 for 25c.; box of 50,	$4.00
PURITANOS FINOS, 10c. each; box of 50,	$5.00	PERFECTOS, 3 for 50c.; box of 25,	$4.00
PANETELAS, 10c. each; box of 50,	$4.75	PERFECTO ROYALES, 2 for 25c.; box of 25,	$3.00

United Cigar Stores Co.

Largest Cigar Retailers in the World.

Stores All Over — One Always in Sight

The VERY BEST WHISKEY is

OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD—MELLOW
SOLD EVERYWHERE

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y., Sole Bottlers

Budd
MADISON SQUARE, WEST.
SHIRTS
Suitable for morning wear, of
Fine Scotch Shirtings,
Expressly woven, after patterns of the firm's designing.
Price $4.50, $6.50.

FORGERY SUSPECT TRAPPED BY A NAME

Bank Teller Recognized Amsel as a Former Depositor.

POLICE SAY HE GOT $50,000

Robbed Mailes, They Declare, and Deposited Checks, Posing as Various Business Men.

In the arrest of Henry Amsel of 104 West One Hundred and Tenth Street yesterday the police believe that they have captured one of the cleverest forgers and letter box rifers of the country. Their surprise is that the capture was so easy. It came about through an unlooked-for blunder on the part of Amsel.

According to their story Amsel made the mistake of opening a bank account under a different name from the one he he had used when a depositor with the same bank some time ago. The paying teller recognized the man as the former depositor. In addition the applicant answered the description of a man wanted by the American Bankers' Association, concerning whom the Pinkerton agency had sent out a warning.

In obedience to the request of this circular the paying teller communicated with the agency and with Police Headquarters. Detective Sergeant McConville of Inspector McClusky's staff, who was assigned to the case, accompanied by the paying teller, went to a saloon patronized by Amsel. Shortly before noon the wanted man appeared, and was arrested. Magistrate Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, held him on a charge of forgery in $5,000.

Amsel, who describes himself as "a citizen of the world," has operated extensively and successfully in New York, Brooklyn and Newark, N. J., the police say, for three years. His method was to steal business cards of large retail merchants and manufacturers. He would watch the mail boxes in these places just about the time of the postman's visits and would extract the letters. He would then call at some bank, presenting the card of the firm whose mail he had obtained.

Checks for large amounts he would indorse and deposit to his credit. In a short time he would have a comfortable account. Before the loss of the checks would be known to the firm he would withdraw all but a small amount of his balance and repeat the operation on some other firm and bank. In this way, the police say, he has made not less than $50,000, and perhaps twice that.

The specific charge against him yesterday was that on Jan. 3 he called on the Monroe Bank, 97 Canal Street, and represented himself as Henry Rosen of the firm of Rosen & Herman, depositing several checks which he had stolen from the letter box of the firm. When he attempted to draw on his account the teller recognized him as a former depositor of a different name. The teller cashed the check, which was for a small amount, and then set forces at work to capture the man.

Amsel absolutely refused to discuss the charges. He would only say that he had thrown all his money away. Detective McConville says the man has been a constant and losing patron of poolrooms. He is the owner, it is said, of the chestnut mare Paseur, four years old, which is running on the Los Angeles track.

Kent's Rotary
KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES
100,000 IN USE
In European Hotels and Families
LEWIS & CONGER,
SOLE AGENTS:
130 & 132 West 42d Street,
and 135 West 41st St., New York.

SULLY'S EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD.

Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., the Buyer at $76,000.

The Stock Exchange seat of Daniel J. Sully, the cotton operator, who failed almost a year ago, has been sold to Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., the reported price being $76,000.

Mr. Sully had been a member of the Exchange only a few weeks before he failed. He had no contracts on the Exchange at that time, and his other creditors will, it is understood, ask that the proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment of their claims.

METCALFE BARRED AGAIN,

Would Not Admit the Critic at the Liberty Theatre.

James S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of Life, was barred out of the Liberty Theatre last night, where Ida Conquest is playing in "The Money Makers." Both play and production are under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

About 9 o'clock Mr. Metcalfe, accompanied by his attorney, presented himself at the door, where he was met by W. F. Bates, representative of the house. When the critic showed his tickets he was told that the same rule applied as at Daly's, where he was barred out on Monday night.

Eat the Whole Wheat

Wheatena

For Vigor and Strength

Wheatena is one of the few breakfast cereals made from winter wheat. That's the secret of its goodness.

INSPECTOR AND FOUR CAPTAINS UNDER FIRE

McAdoo's Inquiry Likely to Result in New Batch of Charges.

INDICTMENTS IN PROSPECT

District Attorney's Staff Presses Independent Investigation—Tighe, Suspended, to be Tried on Monday.

Following the charges against Capt. Robert A. Tighe, formerly of the Mercer Street Station, it was intimated at Police Headquarters yesterday that charges would be preferred against Inspector Titus, now in charge of the Second Inspection District, which includes the precinct. Rumor had it that the charges would be filed some time to-day. This form of joint procedure was followed in the cases of Inspector Albertson and Capt. Ferris.

Commissioner McAdoo yesterday suspended Capt. Tighe, without pay, pending the trial set for Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The Commissioner said he might testify against Tighe. He also suspended Policeman Delmar Gardner of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, accused by Capt. Flood of "tipping off" a raid on a resort on West Forty-sixth Street.

Four other Captains, and perhaps more, are involved in the investigation going on at Headquarters. Deputy Commissioner Lindsley had a motley company of thirty-five men and women, black and white, before him yesterday for examination, making about 100 persons examined so far. The women came chiefly from addresses in the territory covered by the East Twenty-second, West Thirtieth, West Thirty-seventh, and West Forty-seventh Street Stations.

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society said yesterday that his detectives reported the majority of poolrooms and gambling houses closed up. Acting Capt. Edward Bourke, who was sent to clean up the Mercer Street Precinct, reported to the Commissioner at a conference that he had been all about his bailiwick and had not come across a single gambling house or poolroom doing business. Bourke said he was keeeping a close watch on all the poolroom men, and would raid every place they attempted to open. He had had but eight hours' sleep, he said, since he took charge of the precinct, three days ago.

Commissioner McAdoo was giving out an interview, in which he characterized as "grossly exaggerated" the account of a recent daylight hold-up, when his private secretary, Mr. Howell, brought in the report of how Dr. Robert B. Talbot of 37 West Sixty-eighth Street had been held up on his own doorstep in broad daylight just a few minutes before.

A question regarding the Borough Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, a Raines law resort, which at one time was the property of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, started Mr. McAdoo upon a vigorous defense of Mr. Murphy. He said:

"I cannot recall having received any complaint against the hotel you mention. I never heard that Mr. Murphy had any interest in it whatever. I ought to say, in justice to him, that Mr. Murphy has been most strenuous in urging me to close up those hotels in his own neighborhood. He had nothing to do with sending Capt. Hussey there. All he asked was: 'Give me an honest man,' so that if he is a party to protecting any hotel up there he is certainly a prince of dissimulators."

Mr. McAdoo denied repeatedly that District Attorney Jerome was assisting him in his poolroom investigation. Assistant District Attorney Lord, at the Criminal Courts Building, examined a lot of witnesses subpoenaed in poolroom raids. Mr. Lord declared that the information probably would lead to a number of indictments.

Capt. Tighe was about Police Headquarters for a time yesterday and went to the second floor, where witnesses were waiting. Among them was Max Hochstim, surrounded by a crowd of poolroom men. They greeted the Captain effusively.

Another gambler fell in with the procession of penitents to the District Attorney's office yesterday. Max Blumenthal, who kept a place in West Forty-fourth Street, told Mr Jerome that gambling was no longer profitable in this city, and that he was out of it. He acknowledged that the gambling outfit stored in the name of Charles A. Grote was his property.

Mr. Jerome said that "Honest" John Kelly had tried to conceal some of his gambling paraphernalia. The stuff confiscated in Kelly's place, on West Forty-first Street, was most ordinary and altogether out of keeping with his house. Mr. Jerome found the real plant in Morgan's Storage Warehouse, at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway.

SENTENCES UPON "CADETS."

Six Months for Two Men and a Woman —Solomon Arrested in Court.

Results from the crusade against the "cadet" system, started by Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, and other prominent men, came yesterday when Magistrate Barlow in Tombs Court sent to the workhouse for six months George M. Betts, alias "Kid" Betts, and his wife Mollie. Betts is a prizefighter and ticket speculator. Both prisoners fainted, and Betts's mother shrieked when sentence was announced. Samuel Rodgers, alias "Sam Scott," alias "Lottie," was sent away for a similar term. His wife pleaded guilty and was released on parole for six months.

Five other men followed her example and received like leniency. The cases of five men were adjourned until Tuesday. Abraham Solomon, who caused the arrest of Annie Schindler, nineteen years old, on a charge of stealing his diamond locket, was arrested when he appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday. She was paroled. Magistrate Whitman declared it "One of the most horrible cases of the cadet system which has ever come to my notice." Solomon, the girl declared, had taken her from her home five years ago, and turned her into the streets; had taken her money from her, with which he visited the Buffalo Exposition; had placed her in low resorts, and, recently, frightened by the agitation, sent her to her parents. He went there Sunday night, she said, and took from her $10, and then attacked her and all her family because it was no more. She declared that he dropped the locket on the floor and she found it.

James Nugent, lawyer for Solomon, withdrew, and adjournment was granted until Monday to enable the prisoner to get another lawyer. He was released on $1,000 bail, furnished by his brother Frederick, an iceman.

CITY UNSAFE, SAYS CRANE.

Declares "War on Crooks," and Says McAdoo Will Aid.

When eight men were arraigned as "suspicious persons" in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Crane remarked that the crooks who were out of jail have made the city almost unsafe to live in. He had "declared war" on them and would send them to the Island, he said, if the police only would get the necessary evidence. The eight were held in $500 bail each for forty-eight hours.

"I am going to rid the city of them, and Commissioner McAdoo, has promised to help me," said the court. "Something's got to be done and quickly. Conditions are frightful. One hesitates to ride in the street cars for fear of being robbed."

"To be suspicious is no crime," shouted a prisoner, "and we don't care what you say to the contrary."

Magistrate Crane replied rather warmly: "We are going to have more than suspicion. If you think we are going to let you crooks run this town you're mistaken."

"I protest against that," said the prisoner. "I've got a home, and it's just as good as you got, see. I ain't crooked, and I've got visible means of support."

"I am going to hold you until Sunday," replied the court again.

GARFIELD'S PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Dr. S. R. Beckwith Expires Near Atlantic City After Year's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—Dr. S. R. Beckwith, who was President Garfield's family physician at the time of his assassination in Washington, died to-day at his cottage in Chelsea, after an illness of more than a year. He was seventy-two years of age.

Prior to coming here for the benefit of his health, Dr. Beckwith lived for twelve or fourteen years in New York, and before that in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Washington. Dr. J. T. Beckwith, surgeon of the Atlantic City Beach Guards, is a son of the dead physician.

DRY TIME FOR JERSEY TOWNS.

Decision That Licenses Must Be Reissued by the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 20.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day sustained an opinion of the Supreme Court declaring that only the Court of Common Pleas can issue liquor licenses in country districts and boroughs. A number of boroughs accordingly will be dry until their licenses are reissued by the courts. The test was made by the Borough of Hightstown, which claimed excise jurisdiction by reason of a charter granted in 1857. The Court of Errors says the General Borough act of 1897 repeals all special charter legislation.

MORSE COMING BACK.

To Go Before Grand Jury in Dodge Case, Lawyer Says.

Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer, announced yesterday that Charles W. Morse has suspended his negotiations in France and might be expected here at the end of next week or the beginning of the week after.

He is returning at the request of the District Attorney, who desires that Mr. Morse go before the present Grand Jury in connection with the Dodge-Morse case. The District Attorney made this request to Mr. Untermyer, and Mr. Untermyer informed Mr. Morse. After going before the Grand Jury Mr. Morse will return to France.

HURTS TUCKER DEFENSE.

Mother of Prisoner Fails to Identify the "Page" Pin.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20.—Events of interest followed in rapid succession today at the murder trial of Charles L. Tucker, and the climax came a few minutes before court adjourned, when Mrs. Alfred Tucker, the mother of the prisoner, failed to identify as the property of her son, a stickpin which the prosecution asserts was stolen from the Page home after Mabel Page was murdered.

Two stickpins were handed to Mrs. Tucker by counsel for the defense. She was asked if she could identify either of them as the property of her son. One of the pins was what had been known as the "Page" pin, which was found in Tucker's pocket after his arrest. Mrs. Tucker looked at the pins for a moment and then, handing her questioner the pin purchased after the murder, said she thought it was the property of her son. The "Page" pin she put down on the witness stand in front of her.

While Mrs. Tucker was on the stand the prisoner showed the first real emotion since his arrest on the charge of murder. Simultaneously, mother and son burst into tears, the mother sobbing hysterically.

Tucker's father and brother were on the stand during the afternoon session. He picked out the alleged "Page" pin as the one which he thought his son had worn for three years previous to his arrest. He was not positive.

Walter Tucker knew nothing of his brother's movements on the day of the murder. He said that the "Page" pin was very similar to one he had seen his brother wear.

STUDENTS RUSH TO RESCUE.

Turn Out of New Hampshire College to Aid Train Wreck Victims.

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 20.—The "Sunrise" express, from Halifax and St. John, over the Western Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was wrecked by a broken rail a short distance west of the Durham station to-day. Four cars were thrown from the track and a score or more persons were injured, four seriously.

Those severely injured were Miss Belle Donald, Hampton, N. D., severe injuries to head and shoulder dislocated; may not recover. Albert Hall, Portland, Me., internal injuries; may not recover. Charles Dunn, Jr., Portland, Me., head and hip injured. Benjamin G. Bowden of Boston, colored porter of Pullman car, head and shoulder lacerated and bruised by being thrown through car window. Among the less seriously hurt was Mrs. Samuel Clark of New York City, whose head was bruised and face injured.

The four passenger cars were thrown from the rails and piled up in the ditch beside the track. Three of them turned over on their sides. There were about 100 passengers on the train, many of whom were imprisoned in the overturned cars. Practically the entire student body of the New Hampshire State College of Agriculture turned out to rescue the passengers, including seven female members of the college, who acted as nurses.

The students worked under direction of Prof. A. E. Noshit of the Department of Electrical Engineering. A number of them prepared sleighs in which to remove the injured, who were driven to the college buildings, where the students had thrown open their rooms. Physicians were summoned from Durham, Dover, and Newmarket to aid the local doctors.

NO BAIL FOR MRS. CHADWICK.

Her Counsel Still Confident That It Will Soon Be Forthcoming.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Lawyer J. P. Dawley failed to provide bail in either the Federal or State courts to-day for the release of Mrs. Chadwick, as it had been announced he would do. Mr. Dawley explained that, owing to the absence, from the city of a prominent person interested in the matter, nothing would be done until to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Dawley declined to say whether bonds would be furnished through individuals or by a surety company. He added, however, that bail certainly would be forthcoming for Mrs. Chadwick very soon.

Davis to Report on Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Isthmian Canal Commission has cabled to Gov. Davis of the canal zone, calling attention to reports of the prevalence of yellow fever on the Isthmus and asking for a report on the conditions.

If You "Must Have a Drink"

TO DO BUSINESS

You Possess The Alcoholic Craving

Once the thirst for drink is created voluntary effort to conquer it is of no avail. The Oppenheimer Treatment overcomes the alcoholic craving within 48 hours. No detention from business.

The Oppenheimer Institute,

159 WEST 34TH STREET.
Telephone 5717—38.
RESULTS ASSURED.
Downtown Office, 170 Broadway.
Correspondence Confidential.

STOCK EXCHANGE RULE QUESTIONED IN A SUIT

Said to Conflict with Negotiable Securities Law.

QUESTION OF STOLEN BOND

Baltimore Firm Sold It Innocently, Then Reclaimed It—Must They Give It Up?

Questions of law affecting every broker dealing in negotiable securities are involved in the attempt of W. B. Hibbs, a Washington banker, to recover from the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore a one-thousand-dollar coupon bond of the Adams Express Company that was stolen with other securities from W. B. Hibbs & Co. early in 1902 and finally turned up in the possession of a client of the Bank of the Metropolis here. A suit over three interest coupons of the bond came on for trial in the Sixth District Municipal Court yesterday before Justice Martin, a test case having been brought there instead of the Supreme Court, so as to get a speedy determination of the issues.

The action is for replevin and the effect of the contention of the plaintiff is to question the accepted Stock Exchange ruling regarding the responsibility of brokers for securities they may have handled, the title of which was clouded. This rule was made when the Hibbs-Brown case first came up, and provides that any member of the Exchange who, although innocently, has sold a security with tainted title must make it good in kind or amount upon the discovery that the delivery is bad.

The ruling applies both to shares of stock and registered bonds, which are not negotiable, and to coupon bonds, which are negotiable, but under the law any one coming innocently into the possession of a coupon bond is as secure in exercising his ownership as though it were a piece of currency for like amount. In the present case the ownership of the bond on which the suit is brought is not involved alone, although that happens to be the only one of the stolen securities thus far traced, as the right to recover the others, if located, depend upon this decision.

The theft from the Washington firm took place some time between Jan. 1, 1902, and April of that year and was discovered the following July. Shortly afterward the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee under the mortgage, was notified not to pay further coupons. The coupons for March and September, 1902, had been paid before the notification, and the next presentation for interest was not made until last April, when three coupons were sent by the Bank of the Metropolis, acting for Errico Brothers, for whom it had purchased the bond two years before. An investigation was begun, which went as far as Alexander Brown & Sons and stopped there.

Alexander Brown & Sons, who are the Baltimore connection of Brown Brothers of this city, sold the bond on April 22, 1902, for a client whose identity they know nothing about. The Baltimore house of Brown sent the order over to the New York house, and in turn turned it over to Halstead & Hodges, Stock Exchange brokers, who sold the bond through other brokers to Joseph Walker & Sons, also a Stock Exchange house acting on behalf of the bank.

When the inquiry started it went immediately from Walker & Sons to Halstead & Hodges, at whose application the Exchange ruling was made. Halstead & Hodges, of course, went to Brown Brothers, and they to Alexander Brown & Sons, with the result that the original bond was turned over to the Baltimore firm and its equivalent given to Errico Brothers.

On all these facts the parties to the suit agree. It is when the question of present ownership arises that sides are taken. Hibbs & Co. admit that the title of Errico Brothers was perfectly good, and it follows that had the bond stayed in their hands they might have forced payment of the interest in the courts. But, according to the Hibbs contention, when the Stock Exchange ruling forced the original bond back into the hands of Alexander Brown & Sons, who had handled it first simply as brokers, their title was not good, because they knew, when making restitution, that the bond had been once stolen.

Herbert R. Limburger is counsel for the plaintiff and Austin & McLanahan are for the defendant. Mr. Limburger said yesterday that he should argue that the conditions of issue made the bonds of the Adams Express Company not negotiable securities.

MRS. MAYBRICK AT SING SING.

Visits Workshops and Inspects the Death Chamber.

OSSINING, Jan. 20.—It became known to-day that Mrs. Maybrick, who was confined many years in British prisons on a conviction for poisoning her husband, paid a visit to Sing Sing Prison on Wednesday last.

She was accompanied by Superintendent of Prisons Collins and was shown through the workshops, where hundreds of convicts were busily employed. She also visited the death chamber and was shown the workings of the electric chair.

PITTSBURG CHURCH BURNED.

Silver Plates Stolen—Thieves Perhaps Caused Fire.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—Fire today entirely destroyed the new Mount Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, entailing a loss of $50,000. The burned church was dedicated last September and contained a $5,000 Carnegie pipe organ.

Later it was found that the church had been robbed of solid silver communion plates. An attempt had also been made to force open the safe with a crowbar, but without success. It is supposed the outrage was fired accidentally by the thieves.

Corrigan Talks of Turf Matters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 20.—The first definite statement from Edward Corrigan relative to the secession of tracks from the Western Jockey Club and the formation of a new turf organization in the West, is contained in a signed dispatch from Chicago to The Kentucky Farmer and Breeder. The dispatch reads:

"A meeting will take place some time next week at Hot Springs and a new turf organization will likely be formed at that meeting. It will be strong as well as popular, as each Steward will be elected by its home jockey club, with no self-elected high-salaried Stewards to absorb its revenues. We expect it to benefit breeders, owners, and trainers alike, and each jockey club will have a voice in its own affairs."

Underwear Sale

Here's a lot of Men's Underwear, high grade Balbriggan, elastic webbing, guaranteed non-shrinkable and fast color. Solid pinks and blues, all sizes, regular $1 goods; special price, per garment..... **59c**

Men's white cambric and linene Handkerchiefs with small, neat-figured centres, in colors. New style, 25c. goods; special..... **10c**

Fresh dozens added to the high grade fifty cent silks already in our sale of Four-in-Hand Neckwear, at..... **20c**

Good picking still is yours among the "Regent" negligee shirts. Plain and plaited bosoms, attached and detached cuffs, regular $1 and $1.50 goods; special..... **65c**

Get the Habit. Go to

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APPLEYARD'S BANK LOANS.

Alleged to Have Been Secured on Bonds That Never Were Issued.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—The investigation of the affairs of the defunct German Bank was continued to-day in the police court.

Charles F. Coaney of Summit, N. J., formerly the representative of Appleyard's combined trolley lines in Ohio, and later Assistant President of the German Bank of Buffalo, testified that the Ohio Union Traction Company, which was incorporated as a holding company to take over the stock of Appleyard's various trolley lines, never issued any bonds. The bonds had been printed, but nothing of value had been turned over to the holding company, he said, and it was his opinion that the bonds never had any value.

Cashier Paul Werner testified that on May 18 Appleyard got $50,000 from the German Bank, giving these bonds as security for the loan.

When Appleyard had borrowed about $300,000 from the bank on stocks and bonds of various traction holdings, Coaney says he protested on the ground that the security was inadequate, whereupon Appleyard came on to Buffalo, and told him not to interfere with his transactions with the bank.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday, when it probably will be concluded.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Arthur E. Appleyard, who has been prominently mentioned in connection with the failure of the German National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., has returned to this city after a trip to the West.

Mr. Appleyard said this afternoon:

"I have been absent on affairs of business to the West, principally at Cincinnati, Ohio. With reference to the affairs of the German Bank I want to say that I am expecting a number of important developments, which will throw a favorable light upon our side of the investigation. Until every aspect of the case comes out I shall not make any formal statement."

SUIT HITS TELEPHONE CO.

Controls Empire Subway Company Which City Is Suing.

Developments in the suit brought by the city against the Empire City Subway Company showed yesterday that the Telephone Trust alone will be the damaged party in the event of the city succeeding in its efforts to recover $5,000,000, and also in obtaining the control of the subways because of alleged violation of the franchise agreement.

When Corporation Counsel Delany served the amended complaint in the city's suit, he said that the action would be a blow to the lighting companies, but it was learned yesterday that only the low tension wires are in the ducts of the Empire City Company, which is controlled by the New York Telephone Company, itself a creature of the American Bell Telephone Company. All the high tension lighting wires and the conduits of the gas companies are in the subways of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, while the law requires that low tension wires be kept in ducts in which no high tension wires are laid.

The control of the New York Telephone Company over the Empire City Subway Company is shown in the certificates which the Empire Company filed with the Secretary of State in 1902 when it increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $2,700,000. The signatures disclosed the name of the New York Telephone Company as owning nearly 80 per cent. of the stock. Charles F. Cutler is President of the New York Telephone Company and is also the President of the Empire City Subway Company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A board is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of artillery officers for promotion. Detail—Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon; Major William E. Birkhimer, artillery; Capt. Frank C. Jewell, artillery, and First Lieut. Howard L. Landers, Artillery Corps, recorder. First Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, and Second Lieuts. Benjamin H. Kerfoot and Willis G. Peace will report to the foregoing board.

Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on business pertaining to the introduction in the office of the Depot Quartermaster of a new system of keeping property accountability and rendering returns.

Col. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, and Col. William L. Alexander, Assistant Commissary General, and Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, upon their own application are placed upon the retired list, with the rank of Brigadier General from Jan. 16. Col. J. O'Connell is placed on the retired list, with the rank of Brigadier General, from Dec. 16, and Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt is also retired with the rank of Major from April 23, 1904.

Navy.

Commander W. G. Cutler is detached from duty in charge of the light house establishment of Porto Rico and ordered to command the Galveston.

Lieut. Commander P. Andrews is commissioned from Jan. 1.

Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Galveston as navigator.

Lieut. E. H. Delany is detached from command of the Gloucester and ordered to the Massachusetts.

A cable from the Asiatic fleet announces the following changes: Surgeon A. R. Alfred, from the Sciuce to Cavite station; Commander J. B. Briggs to Cavite station; Ensign O. Hill, from the Rainbow to the Oregon.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Buffalo at San Diego; Scorpion, Whipple, Worden, Stewart, and MacDonough at Cuba; Paul Jones at Olympia.

Sailings: None.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. J. Conners, Buffalo; George Eastman, Rochester.

HOLLAND—E. N. Lathem, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—D. H. Steinmetz, Sonora, Cal.; H. W. Catlin, Mexico.

GRAND—Dr. H. Edmund Casgrain, Quebec; H. W. Howe, Manchester, England.

WOLCOTT—C. Raymond Weaver, Baltimore.

SAVOY—Sidney Rothschild, Havana.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Mayor W. W. Jacobs, Hartford.

PARK AVENUE—A. B. Brown, Atlanta; R. C. Collings, Cleveland; W. S. Leckey, Montreal.

ASTOR—James G. Kent, Toronto; S. Kutner, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. d'Sabrisson, Paris; E. W. Lloyd, London.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Abernethy, Langham, Shook & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. T. Abernethy, carpets; Union Square Hotel.

Bry & Block Mercantile Company, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Block, cloaks, suits, and waists; 100 Grand St.

Beall-Doyle Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. T. Beall, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Bloss, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. G. Bloss, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Covington Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. V. Covington, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; D. M. Drennen, dry goods; E. M. Drennen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, ribbons and ladies' and infants' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, furnishing goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, wash goods; Hotel Wolcott.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piecegoods; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. McKittrick, prints; 72 Leonard Street.

Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; H. Katz, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Kohn-Furchgott Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; L. Furchgott, notions and furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street.

Lederer Brothers Company, Chicago, Ill.; I. M. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. J. Lit, muslin underwear; S. D. Lit, millinery, ribbons, and hats; 685 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics, 395 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. Koch, notions; 530 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Tex.; A. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Murphy, Grant, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Price, laces and white goods; 86 Worth Street; Hotel York.

McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Eiser, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Meng & Sheaffer, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Shaefer, hats; C. W. Shaefer, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Dilque, silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reynolds, R. C., Troy, N. Y.; carpets; Hotel Astor.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Rice, woolens; Hotel Majestic.

Simpson, R., Toronto, Ontario; dry goods; Miss E. Cosgrove, ladies' wear; Hotel York.

Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; R. E. Sheldon, domestics; 320 Broadway.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics; 320 Broadway.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Getz, wash goods; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Scheuer Brothers, Eufaula, Ala.; M. Scheuer, clothing; 736 Broadway; Bartholdi Hotel.

Weil, Buckner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Wile, woolens; Hotel Astor.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Woodward.

Wile Brothers & Weill, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Weill, woolens; Hotel Breslin.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—155—Robert Philipot, appellant, vs. Fulton O'Brien.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the First Circuit. Dismissed, with costs.

138—The First National Bank of Chicago, petitioner, vs. the Chicago Title and Trust Company, trustee.—Argument continued for the respondents and concluded for the petitioners.

146—N. G. Hong Li, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

141—Winfield S. Gregg, petitioner; vs. the Metropolitan Trust Company.—Argument commenced for the petitioner.

Day call for Monday: Nos. 141, 143, 144 to 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 419, 413, and 92.

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: Nos. 121, 131, 132, 142, 153, 154, 155, and 156.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Pope Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. Rubber Goods manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Grant C. Fox, respondent, vs. William Erbe et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Chickerbocker Investment Company, respondent, vs. Foster M. Voorhees et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Horty T. Gause, respondent, vs. Commonwealth Trust Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs and demurrers overruled with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Pope Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Pope Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Mary F. Jackson, as executrix, respondent, vs. William H. Jackson et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Ida Starer, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Anton Stern, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs to respondent to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George M. Boynton, as receiver, respondent, vs. Henry L. Sprague et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Adolph Newman, appellant.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Patterson, J.

John S. Church et al., appellants, vs. James J. Phelan, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

J. H. Labarre Company, appellant, vs. George W. Crossman, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on the opinion of the referee.

John C. Rodgers, appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Dennis E. Sheenan, respondent, vs. Joseph Martin et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Frank Handy, appellant, vs. Henry O. Havemeyer, respondent.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered on dismissal of complaint, with costs. No opinion.

Annie O. Connell, respondent, vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed on the authority of 87 App. Div., 306.

George Ketchum, appellant, vs. Anita M. Ketchum, defendant; George H. Pigueron et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

James W. Purdy, Jr., et al., respondents, vs. Guy S. Brantingham, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

William Williams, appellant, vs. Charles R. Buckley et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Gottlieb Treffinger, respondent, vs. M. Groh's Sons, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered; costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Stein & Langles Electric Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. American Electric Novelty Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Albert A. Levi, respondent, vs. Adolphus Smedley, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Brodie L. Duke, appellant, vs. Daniel O'Dell et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mary F. White, respondent, vs. Frederick Kappelman, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The State Bank, respondent, vs. Nathan Feldman et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Van Kannel Revolving Door Company, plaintiff, vs. William & J. Sloane et al., defendants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Emil Calman, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Timothy J. Coughlin, appellant, vs. Nicholas J. Hayes, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Henry R. Sire, appellant, vs. Long Acre Square Building Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Nathaniel Bernstein, appellant, vs. George Graham and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Michael McDermott, respondent, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Marcus Daly, deceased.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, J. J. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Bella Goldsmith.—Motion granted, so far as to dismiss appeal, with costs.

People ex rel. Commissioner of Charities vs. Osborne Congleton.—Motion granted, so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Robert C. Wood et al.—See memorandum.

Maria G. Pernetti vs. The People, &c.—Motion granted; question to be settled upon notice on the settlement of the order.

In the matter of Charles C. Wehrum.—Motion granted; time extended to July 1, 1905.

Maria C. Vacca vs. Michael Martucci.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Abraham Gardner vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Blooming Grove (Ayershire) Dairy.—See Times editorial, Jan. 7; has a limited surplus of milk and cream produced on Blooming Grove Farm which will be delivered to you directly from producer to consumer, from 445 West 18th St. Milk and cream examined at Bacteriological Laboratory and pronounced "very good."

Eppens, Smith & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lucien A. Blanding and another vs. Isaac M. Cohen.—Motion granted, upon payment of $10 costs.

Henry P. V. Johnston vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Robert C. Lambert, administrator, vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Calendars for Saturday, Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10 A. M.: Alice Tichenor.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Bristol Hotel Company vs. Frank M. McCarty—Melvin G. Palliser.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Anton Birkle vs. Auguste Bigang et al.—Augustus S. Houghton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Beers vs. Bell—Frederick E. Perham.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Herkimer vs. Herkimer—James J. Nealis. In re Freiderich —Henry J. Appel, Jr.

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at both stores is the greatest money-saving event in our history. The price on everything has been pared decisively. That you can see from the following:

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DOMINICA'S "ADVISER."

The announcement that the President has offered to appoint an "adviser" to the Dominican Republic, and that the Dominican Republic has agreed to receive and accept the adviser, is one of high significance. Such an appointment is a corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, as that doctrine has been expanded in our time. As we have frequently had occasion to put it, it is out of the question that we should play the part of a dog in the manger in the politics of this hemisphere. If we deny to European nations the benefit of the remedies which they would otherwise be at liberty to employ in redressing their grievances or satisfying their claims against the nations to the south of us, we are bound to offer them some substitute. The "big stick," by means of which we hold ourselves in readiness to constrain our neighbors to the performance of their international duties, is a necessary equipment for the task of holding them harmless against the ultimate consequences of their own misbehavior. Santo Domingo seems to stand in need of good advice. Her neighbor, Haiti, is at least in equal need, and Venezuela in still more urgent need, according to the latest accounts of the disposition of President CASTRO. We have made no more than a beginning with Santo Domingo, though a very good beginning.

The title of "financial adviser" was that with which the British agent began his work at Cairo twenty years ago. His real function was that of a receiver for the benefit of creditors. That Mr. EVELYN BARING conferred enormous benefits, which he has continued as Lord CROMER, not only upon Egypt but upon all persons who have dealings with Egypt is no longer in any quarter denied. The final acquiescence of the French Government in British control, of which at first and for long France was so jealous, may be taken as conclusive proof of that. Commander DILLINGHAM'S title is that of "Special Commissioner," but his function in Santo Domingo seems to be quite the same as that which the British agent has fulfilled in Egypt. He is to help the Dominican Government to put their house in order and to warn them when it falls into a dangerous state of disrepair. Theoretically, of course, the sovereign State of Dominica may reject his advice and disregard his warnings, just as Egypt, or rather Egypt's suzerain, Turkey, was at like liberty in respect to the British adviser. But there has not been, in these twenty years, any exercise of that theoretical right in the case of Egypt, and it is not to be assumed that there will be any such instance in the case of Santo Domingo, or of any other southward republic which may accept an American "Special Commissioner" in its turn. The consideration that the United States will hold him harmless if the advice of the United States is complied with, but not otherwise, will be controlling upon any ruler of a South American republic except one whose object is to "loot" the country for his own advantage, even at the risk of wrecking it. And with such, should they appear, we shall doubtless find, in conjunction with their countrymen, a way of dealing. Rulers who sincerely desire to serve their countries are in no more danger from us than is the honored President of the Mexican Republic.

It is to be expected that there will be causes of friction from time to time. Thus far these have arisen mainly from the measures which the European nations have taken to enforce the collection of debts due, or claimed to be due, to their respective nationals. The chief source of friction would be removed by the adoption, as a principle of international law, that private claims, even against a Government, are not collectible by force. This principle obtains in the municipal law of the most advanced nations. Imprisonment for debt has in these been long abolished, unless there was fraud in the incurring of the debt. But in this, as in many other things, international law lags barbarously behind municipal. There is no more reason why the private creditor should be allowed to invoke the armed force of his own country against a defaulting national debtor than why the private creditor of a private debtor should be allowed to do so. The character of a nation, like that of an individual, is an element in its credit, and the creditor has even more ample means of informing himself about it. In fact, it often has happened that the seller has charged in the price of his goods for a risk of which he was perfectly aware in the character of his debtor, and has then appealed with success to his Government to remove the risk by employing its armed force as a collecting agency. If the creditor of a nation were put upon the same footing as the creditor of an individual is now put by the practice of the most enlightened nations, and made to take the risk of the solvency or the honesty of his debtor, no injustice would be done. And there would be an end at once of such procedures as we have found so internationally irritating in the past, and as we are likely to find still more irritating if they should be resorted to in the future.

MR. M'ADOO AND THE FUTURE.

Mr. MCADOO'S latest statements in regard to the condition of the police and his plans for reform are moderate in tone and quite properly reserved. But it is plain that he contemplates two lines of action. One is a more thorough application of trials; the other is a change in the law, if he can obtain it, which will give him greater power to weed out the force.

It is obviously time that he and the Mayor, who is responsible for him, did something that will influence the rising public sentiment of discontent, not to say disgust, with the police. As we have said before, they will be judged in the long run by what they do. They have had a year in which as to the most serious evils in the force it is impossible to see that they have actually done much. Unquestionably a good deal more can be done with prompt and thorough trials than has yet been accomplished. Despite the limitations imposed by the courts, repeated trials upon provable charges of inefficiency or neglect of duty will have a decided effect on the morale of the force. They will, for one thing, convince the force that it is being closely watched and that neither shirking nor corruption can have any mercy at headquarters. The process is not an easy one. It requires determination, patience, courage, and the utmost independence in the sifting of agents. But it will steadily affect the men; there will be a progressive improvement; and, above all, it will tend to secure to the present administration the time it needs to bring about a real reform. The chances are all in favor of another term for the Mayor, and, by inference, for the Commissioner, if the people are convinced that they are doing the best that can be done. But it will require works to convince them; apologies and excuses will not suffice.

Meanwhile the various organizations that are formed or forming for the vigilant watching of the Police Department are likely to render good service. It may be said that the department should not need watching. It does. If Mr. JEROME had not shown that it is in a most defective condition, the evidence would not be lacking to any one making a systematic search for it. In the actual circumstances, the aid of voluntary organizations possessing the means, the time, the industry to get at the facts should be welcomed by the Commissioner. If for no other reason, he should welcome such co-operation because it is the best possible instrument to secure that popular confidence he absolutely needs. Government by popular committees has its drawbacks, but we are in no danger of such government, and committees such as we refer to can do little harm and may do much good. They are for the most part disinterested, they have able and honest men in them, they are the eyes and may be the voice of the community, and their existence and activity are a wholesome and encouraging sign of the times. Mr. MCADOO will have to work under their watching and to take account of it. It is idle to deny that in the performance of his duty he will encounter much opposition from enemies in his party. It will do him no harm to have as many friends as he can command outside of his own or any party.

SMITING THE OCTOPUS.

Inspired by the example, the zeal, and the fervor of the Administration, some of the mightiest minds in this Republic are bending themselves to the task of regulating the railroads. There is the American Anti-Trust League, for instance, which has concocted a measure of transcending merit and sufficiency on the following general structural lines, to wit:

Whereas the railroads by discriminating rates and stock-watering have forfeited their right of eminent domain, be it enacted "that on and after March 1, 1905, any responsible party" (Democratic, Republican, or TOM WATSON'S, we suppose) "shall have the right to use a locomotive and cars on any railroad track in this State upon application to the State Train Dispatcher." The State Train Dispatcher shall be appointed by the Governor with ample compensation, "and be responsible to the State only, under heavy penalties for any discrimination among applicants for right of way, each party taking their turn, as boats on the canal." It is hard to say why any party should have to be a boat on the canal, either in turn or otherwise; but questions of grammar and diction would take us away from the solid merits of the bill. It is further provided that the State may buy up a railroad at an appraised price, in which case no tolls or charges of any kind shall be levied for the use of it. Until the road is sold to the State the salaries paid to the Train Dispatcher, yard masters, switchmen, and so forth, "shall be considered as track rent and ample compensation to the railroad companies."

So, as Mr. HENRY JAMES would say, there you are. The American Anti-Trust League knows how to make the Octopus squeal. Yet it would be frivolous, it would be sheer ribaldry, to toss this measure aside as a fool bill. We consider it a veritable classic, a perfectly characteristic product of the time, a natural result of the ferment set up by the blending of ignorance with prejudice. It is no crazier than half the bills introduced at Washington for the regulation of railroads. Mr. SHACKLEFORD, for instance, introduced in the House on Tuesday a bill requiring the Inter-State Commerce Commission to prepare and publish on the first day of January next a classification of all freight articles, with rules, regulations, and conditions for their transportation. It would be known as the "National Freight Classification," would apply to all the railroads in the country, and any common carrier failing to observe it would be punished as provided in the Inter-State Commerce act. The Anti-Trust League's Train Dispatcher and Free Railroad bill has rather less lunacy to the line than Mr. SHACKLEFORD'S. Both of them are highly symptomatic of the somewhat fevered condition of a portion of the public mind.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONSULAR PLAN.

The plan of Assistant Secretary LOOMIS, adopted by the President in his emphatic message to Congress, would be an excellent step in the direction of the development of the Consular Service. In substance it is a proposition for a half dozen able men to be attached to the Diplomatic Service and employed in constant inspection and study of the Consular force and in special investigations of commercial opportunities and requirements. These officers are to have a decent salary, are to be chosen preferably from the Consular body, and are to be subject to the direction of the Department of State. The total cost is estimated at $50,000 a year, and that modest sum could not be expended to better advantage.

But we do not understand this plan to be all or nearly all that Mr. ROOSEVELT wishes or expects to have done in the way of Consular reform. He was in hearty sympathy with the aims of the Lodge bill and the Adams bill which were favorably reported in the Senate and the House last year, the two bills being pretty well the same in purpose, though differing somewhat in methods. Their main idea embraced the abolition of fees and payment of adequate graded salaries; classification of posts; admission and promotion through the merit system; secure tenure so long as the incumbents met a high standard of conduct and efficiency, and a mode of training in the work of the department at home at certain intervals. With this was included the replacement of the numerous foreigners in the service by Americans. These bills can hardly receive attention at the present session, but it is possible that the President's urgent support of Mr. LOOMIS'S plan may secure action in regard to that.

There is a very strong sentiment in business circles for the reform of the Consular Service, stronger than any one not familiar with the facts could imagine. Nearly every trade organization of importance in every part of the country has moved in the matter, and in a systematic and practical fashion. The National Business League of Chicago only this week sent to President ROOSEVELT a memorial in which were cited briefly the action taken, the resolutions adopted, and the communications made by the various commercial, banking, and other business bodies with regard to the Lodge bill. They fill half a page in The Chicago Evening Post. They come from nearly every State, from California to Massachusetts, and from Washington to Florida.

MR. BARRETT'S OFFER.

The Latin republics of the Western Hemisphere ought to have for us a larger interest commercially, socially, and politically than they at present possess. Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to the Republic of Panama, is trying to bring this about.

In a letter to President BUTLER of Columbia University Mr. BARRETT offers prizes, amounting to $225, in all, for essays "on the relations of the United States with the Latin American republics, to be competed for by young men and women now in the regular course of any college or university of recognized standing in the United States." He names President BUTLER, Dr. ALBERT SHAW, and President JOHN H. FINLAY of the College of the City of New York as a committee to arrange the terms and conditions of the competition.

Competitors for Minister BARRETT'S prizes will find it necessary to study their subject pretty deeply; in that lies the value of the competition. It will induce a considerable number of university students to inform themselves about the affairs and resources of the republics to the south of us, in which it must be confessed the average American finds it hard to take much interest. We care as little about Brazil, for instance, as the people of Continental Europe cared about us sixty years ago. Indeed, we are so stupidly indifferent to pretty much all of Latin America that we do not even take the slight trouble that would be necessary to trade with its people. We have no banking facilities to speak of in South America, our settlements with buyers and sellers there being arranged almost altogether through Europe, and transportation facilities are so limited that travelers to, say, the River Plate country oftentimes find it convenient to go there by the way of Europe. Mr. BARRETT through his diplomatic service in Argentina and later in Panama has come to have a good knowledge of the Spanish-speaking people of South America, and he is determined that some of his countrymen and countrywomen shall know more about them, even if he has to allure them with prizes to undertake the study.

A STARTLING CONTRAST.

A disclosure just made to Congress should have results. It appears that the battleship Connecticut, built directly by the Government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was, at the end of September, practically just as far advanced as her sister ship, the Louisiana, under construction by a private company at Newport News. The Connecticut had cost $2,234,937.08. The Louisiana had cost $3,548,250.66. The apparent saving in cost by direct Government construction is thus $1,213,313.58.

This difference is enormous, amounting, as it does, to more than 50 per cent. of the cost of the cheaper vessel. At this rate we could build three battleships in navy yards for the price of two in private yards. And yet it is notorious that work done by private concerns, with the spur of self-interest constantly applied to cut down the cost, can be done more cheaply than like work under the direction of a Government. Few men are so keen to save public money as all men are to save their own. This enormous disparity is not explained, nor has any effort been made to explain it. Unexplained, it points to the conclusion that the Government has not got the benefit to which it is entitled of competition among private builders, and that the bids of such builders have been arranged and collusive. Unless a satisfactory explanation is speedily forthcoming, the decision of Congress is likely to be in favor of more Government construction of warships and of less private construction. At any rate, the building of the Connecticut in a navy yard has been more than justified by the check which it has supplied upon an expenditure that would otherwise have aroused no question.

THE DISRAELI NOVEL.

To a friend who wrote him a letter of regret and sympathy soon after his defeat by Mr. GLADSTONE in the general election of 1880, Lord BEACONSFIELD replied that defeat had its consolations. "If I had been successful," he wrote, "I should not have had a chance to see the roses come out at Hughenden this Spring." One year later, in April, 1881, BEACONSFIELD died. Within that year he wrote, but did not live to finish, the novel which THE TIMES will publish in three installments, the first appearing in to-morrow's issue, the second on Sunday, Jan. 29, and the third on Sunday, Feb. 5. The London Times, which will publish the story simultaneously with its appearance in THE NEW YORK TIMES, says of it:

> Was ever a more delightful situation? An ex-Prime Minister of England, defeated at the polls by his rival after a contest of unexampled bitterness, takes a humorous revenge by writing a novel with that rival for the hero.

Probably the deepest regret the reader will feel as he reaches the end of this fragmentary story will be due to his sense of the utter impossibility of ever finding out just how far, in the recklessness of his resentment, the noble Earl would have gone in holding Mr. GLADSTONE up to ridicule. He goes pretty far in the chapters he lived to finish, presenting the character of Falconet as a pietistic prig, socially and politically.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Substitutes for Police Fines.

One of our correspondents criticises the plan of fining policemen for petty offenses, and suggests as an alternative that every such offense be punished by demerit marks, these, when they amount to a certain number, to be held a sufficient cause for dismissal. The objection made to the fines is that in many or most cases they really fall upon the policeman's family, whose comforts, if not whose necessities, they are rather more likely to decrease than his own. There is something in this argument—indeed, there is a good deal, and it is a fact that fines, not only in the case of policemen, but as a rule, are an unsatisfactory form of punishment, both as such and as a deterrent, and the money thus paid rarely goes where it will be real reparation for the harm done. Still, it is a convenient method of inflicting pain upon the guilty. Fines, therefore, are provided for in most systems of law, both public and private, and they do cause less indirect harm than imprisonment or the lash. As for a cumulative imposition of demerit marks, that has its attractive features, but when the limit of toleration was reached, again the worst of the punishment, or the greater part of it, would be apt to fall on the innocent family. Possibly in the case of policemen, and others in similar positions, it might be practicable also to award merit marks for acts or conduct especially commendable, and to let each of these counterbalance a carefully proportioned number of marks of the other kind. Then a man who had slipped, as all men do and will, could recover his standing, and acquire a capital of estimated virtue and demonstrated competency that would deserve consideration when the question of promotion arose. As a matter of fact, that is the way the ordinary affairs of life are conducted, each act of each of our acquaintances that comes to our knowledge being recorded in memory either for or against him, and our estimate of his character is made up from a balancing of this account. What we all do informally, and in large part unconsciously, might be done formally and consciously in the management of a police force, at least as an experiment. Certainly the fining system does not work particularly well, and there would be hope in almost any change.

A Joke in the Senate.

For a story that was worded innocently enough there was an almost appalling diversity of obnoxious implications in a brief dispatch from Albany printed in THE TIMES yesterday. It told how the Lieutenant Governor waited impatiently, as the hands of the Senate clock approached 11, for the clergyman who was to open the session as usual with prayer; how, when the clergyman did not appear at the appointed hour, the presiding officer brought down his gavel and began business without any appeal for Divine assistance; how, just after it had begun, the clergyman hurried to the desk, only to be told that he was too late, and how the check for $5 which he would have received if he had been on time was then locked away in a drawer to be used next day in paying the clergyman whose turn it would then be to deliver the customary invocation. The dispatch said that "all the Senators smiled," presumably at the discomfiture of the dilatory parson. If they did the Senatorial sense of humor must be highly developed in a most abnormal direction. For it really was a distinctly disagreeable, not to say disgusting, episode, and almost as much so, we should imagine, to the scoffer as to those of reverent mind. There is nothing repulsive in the payment of a regular salary to a legislative chaplain, but it seems a very different thing to put a fixed valuation of $5 on each prayer offered before such a body, and then to award this sum, first to one and then to another member of the clerical profession, while the case is at its very worst when the chosen suppliant is pictured a-hurrying to the performance of his task and becoming an object of derision when a few seconds' delay costs him his check. On the other hand, it is not pleasant to see that the Senate is willing to pay $5 for a prayer if it can get one prompt on the moment, but considers itself that amount "in" if the selected officiant's watch is slow or he misses a street car. Assuredly the Senate should either get along altogether without prayers or else it should have them, and the practice of purchasing them at the rate of $5 each, C. O. D. or fob., is loathsome or ridiculous, we hardly know which.

A Lesson for Utica.

A truly strange misconception of the nature of "tips" is revealed by The Utica Observer in the course of some grave comments on our recent discussion of that subject. Some tips, it says, are as small as those given to railway porters in England, while some, like those paid for votes on an important bill in a State Legislature, are very large. "Both," it insists, "are essentially tips; both are gratuities given for a personal service which might not have been rendered but for the gratuity. So really the size of the tip makes no essential difference so far as the morality of the matter is concerned. The tip is a bribe, and the bribe is a tip. Argue as you will, you cannot differentiate between them, save to the extent that a tip given to secure a personal service is not so blamable as a bribe given to secure the perversion of public interests. It is a question of degree rather than of principle." Evidently little is known either about tips or about bribes up in Utica. Happy Utica! Down in this part of the State, unfortunately, we are better informed in regard to both, and are well aware that, though there is a relation of a sort between the two, they are entirely distinct. The bribe is always the purchase of a service the rendering of which is illegal, immoral, or otherwise wicked. The tip usually buys a service entirely innocent in itself, but a service that ought to be rendered either for no remuneration at all or for a share of the money already paid for that service by the person served to the employer of the tip-taker. The tip thus differs as much from the bribe as it does from the direct payment of a wage or price, and it is like the bribe chiefly in that it is an evil thing that disgraces and demoralizes both him who gives and him who receives. And in one way the tip is worse than the bribe, since it demoralizes a third person—the employer who accepts money for a certain service and then permits or forces his employés to collect a second payment for that same service.

A Reparation for a Neighbor.

If ever we denied to The Springfield Republican the ability to be facetious—and conscience whispers that we have done so more than once—we now humbly withdraw the cruel accusation and confess that when the sign is right it can make jokes with the best. Certainly we should ourselves be proud to have said, as The Republican says—easily, to all appearances, and without getting a bit red in the face: "Were it not that Admiral ROJESTVENSKY and his ships are in the Indian Ocean, one might at first thought imagine that the firing upon the imperial chapel of the Winter Palace was the result of the target practice of the Baltic fleet. But no such hypothesis is possible." That strikes us as a merry, merry jest—one that ought to be appreciated even in St. Petersburg and off the coast of Madagascar.

Beware Back Platform Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps an account of two experiences I had on surface cars last week, may be useful to women patrons of cars, as a warning to beware of back platform men.

One early evening I signaled a Seventh Avenue car to stop, and as I did so I shifted a well-filled small handbag to my right hand, as I wished to leave the left one free to grasp the hand rail. The movement, apparently, attracted the attention of a man on the back platform near the steps, for as I passed him he jostled my right arm with considerable force. I did not, however, relax my hold on the bag, but turned and looked at the man. He immediately looked away, as though afraid of identification. (My handbag, like that of most women, is a general utility carrier.) The second experience was on Saturday evening, when a man standing on Seventeenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, followed me as I passed him to the car tracks, where I waited a considerable time for a car. As I was in calling costume and had a well-filled handbag, I probably suggested prosperity. Very soon a young woman joined us. When the car arrived the girl promptly entered it, but the man made no move to do so (although he was the car's length nearer to the entrance than I was) until I walked up the platform steps, when he followed close behind. He took up his station on the platform as near the steps as he could get. By this time I was thoroughly alarmed, and when an opportunity occurred I related the circumstances to the conductor. He was exceedingly kind and later interested a police officer. Seeing me so well championed the man on the platform took advantage of a temporary stoppage and slunk backward off the platform and posted down the street. R.

New York, Jan. 17, 1905.

Would Emulate Carnegie.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Mr. Struckle—I'd like to git into this here college endowment game.

Mr. Nooritch—Well, why don't ye?

Mr. Struckle—B'lieve I will. B'lieve I'll give $100,000 to this here Electoral College to start with. It seems to be a worthy institootion.

THE PRESIDENT.

Constitution Not Designed to Make Him a Despot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your able editorial in to-day's paper on "The Powers of the President" has had a wide reading, and there can be no dissent from your conclusions in commenting on a paper read by Mr. Gardiner yesterday before the State Bar Association as to the President being held to obey the Constitution as strictly as any citizen in our Republic.

Happily, we have a Constitution which is as nearly perfect in all its provisions to guard the rights of the people as any that has ever come from the human mind. The three departments of the Government were created to be entirely distinct from each other in their workings, to guard against any encroachment. Those articles are admirably expressed, and they have been clearly interpreted by the Supreme Court, aside from the light given us in the great discussions in the convention which framed the Constitution, in the State conventions while considering the question of its adoption, and in those brilliant papers of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, entitled "The Federalist."

That Constitution was not, like the Magna Charta, called for "to destroy the power of the King and secure the liberty of the people," to quote the language of Randolph in the Virginia Convention, but it was not to put a like power into it, that which might lead an ambitious President to become despotic. The reader will recollect that Henry feared in that convention, by the President being at the head of the army, he might, if a military man with ambition, make himself a despot, but the President may be impeached, like others in the other departments, for violating that Constitution. There is the safeguard, and the people will boldly use it. They did not fear to call President Johnson to account, and neither would they President Roosevelt, should he transcend his powers.

There may be some extreme action demanded in some exigency which may arise, as when Gen. Jackson proclaimed martial law in New Orleans, to preserve the city, and when President Lincoln issued his celebrated Emancipation Proclamation. The old maxim is true—inter arma leges silent. But in a time of profound peace there is no occasion for any arbitrary action. It is for the President to recommend such measures as he believes will be for the public good, to execute the laws faithfully, and to use his veto power, where there is a right to pass the act questioned over his head. There is danger when party spirit goes so far that a President will call leading members of the two houses of Congress into his executive chamber to control the National legislation. Any attempt in such a direction should be freely criticised by the people.

The late unprecedented majority given in the election of President Roosevelt cannot be justly attributed to an unparalleled popularity, for there were dissensions in the Democratic Party which led directly to it, as is of general knowledge. Some of his acts have met with wide disapproval, and by leaders in his own political party, and it will be seen whether he will meet the expectations of his warmest admirers.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1905.

Fashions in Dogs.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—It is curious to remark how the fashion in dogs changes, like the fashion in hats or coats or dresses. A year ago the Brussels griffon was all the rage as a pet dog. To-day he is dethroned, while the Yorkshire and the tiny black and tan have returned to favor, the French toy bull is in greater demand than ever, and the little Poms are always favorites, be they black or brown.

For the ousting of the Brussels griffon the Belgians have only themselves to thank. The demand which suddenly cropped up about a couple of years ago exceeded the supply, and as high prices were given the breeders, in order to keep up with the market, not only inbred freely, but "manufactured" matured animals.

As every one knows, a dog loses its first teeth when it is between six and eight months old, and others slowly take their places. But in order to hasten the second dentition unscrupulous breeders, as soon as the first teeth fell, lanced the gums of the poor little animals, and kept them open until the second teeth were well through. Thus they were able to sell, even to dealers, nine-month animals for fourteen-month ones, which the purchaser naturally thought had got over the distemper.

The dogs found a ready market in Paris, and at first it was supposed that the malady to which they fell victims was due to change of climate, but in the end the truth leaked out, and now no one buys a Brussels griffon without a guarantee. One lady who is inordinately fond of these pets bought eight, one after the other, but in the end she gave up, as she could not bear to see them suffer and die.

Origin of Christmas Cards.

From The London Chronicle, Dec. 26.

Is the originator of the first Christmas card destined to become as great a subject of controversy as the inventor of the adhesive stamp and the safety bicycle? Up to yesterday most people who took an interest in the matter would have credited either the late Sir Henry Cole or Mr. J. C. Horsley, R. A., with the production of the first card, and they would have put the date down as 1846. But a new claimant is put forward to-day—the late Mr. W. A. Dobson, R. A., and his claim is supported with circumstantial detail in World's Work.

The birth of the Christmas card is put back two years, to 1844. Mr. Dobson was a lonely young man, who one day conceived the idea of acknowledging the kindness of a friend by sending him a picture illustrative of the festive season—a cheerful family group, surrounded by the familiar Christmas accessories.

The distant friend was delighted, showed it to other friends, and Mr. Dobson was encouraged the following year to secure the aid of the local lithographer. Then came imitators one after another, until ten years later the business man stepped in to make money out of what was originally a work of love. But the ambitious Christmas cards of to-day are a long remove from the primitive Father Christmases and Robin Redbreasts of sixty years ago.

Missouri Youth's Dilemma.

From The Smithville (Mo.) Herald.

A young man in Platte County is in a quandary. He lives on a farm, but has been courting a girl in town. Finally he asked her to marry him. She seemed willing, but said she could never live on a farm. He then proposed moving to town and engaging in some other business, and she said if he was fool enough to do that, she wouldn't have him. He is still figuring.

The War Does Not Hurt Our Trade.

From The Philadelphia Record.

That war is less injurious to our trade with the Far East than Russian occupation is shown by a statement by Mr. John Foord, in reviewing that branch of trade for THE NEW YORK TIMES, that in July, August, and September, 1903, the import of American cotton cloth into China—most of which goes into Manchuria—was 17,000,000 yards, and in the same months of 1904 it rose to 82,000,000 yards. Cotton cloth is not a munition of war, so that there is nothing in the hostilities to stimulate the demand.

Indefinite.

From Judge.

Jenkins—Poor Bjones! It's just about a year now since he passed the great divide.

Tompkins—Dead or divorced?

PRIZES TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

Offered by Minister Barrett for Papers on Latin-American Republics.

The following letter has been addressed to President Butler of Columbia University by Mr. John Barrett, American Minister to the Republic of Panama:

I have the honor to inclose my check on the Chemical National Bank of New York City, payable to your order, for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, ($225,) which I desire to offer through you as prizes for the best papers on the relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics, to be competed for by young men and women now in the regular course of any college or university of recognized standing in the United States.

In making this offer I am prompted by a sincere desire to do something to develop throughout the United States a wider interest in our political and commercial relations with Latin America, and to foster a more general study of Latin-American history and institutions, political, social, and educational conditions, material and industrial resources, and commercial possibilities—especially as they affect the growth of closer ties of international comity and confidence.

Beginning with my service as Delegate of the United States to the Pan-American Conference in 1901-02, and continued later by experience as United States Minister first in Argentina and later in Panama, my study of Latin-American nations and people has convinced me that there are no serious obstacles to the evolution of the closest and lasting good-will and friendly interdependence. The differences of language and blood are, after all, not so serious as often described, and can be easily counterbalanced by cordial effort on the part of the people of the United States to understand and appreciate Latin character, processes and methods of life, business, and politics.

The greatest barrier to achieving this end so far has seemed to me to be the absolute ignorance prevailing among the larger portion of the educated men and women of the United States as to the real Latin-America. In a thousand ways this has been brought home to me during the past five years of my diplomatic experience. On the other hand, the average Latin-American has a far better knowledge of the politics, people, history, and material progress of the United States. Let us therefore take measures to reciprocate and so increase this interest. The present is most opportune for inaugurating a new era in the study of Latin America, because, under the Administration of President Roosevelt and his announced policy, in whom and which the Latin States have great confidence, remarkable progress is sure to be made in evolving better international relations.

I wish that the students of our colleges and universities would take up the study of the Spanish language as they do French and German, and another year I hope to offer corresponding prizes to promote the study of that tongue, which in the future may be more useful to the young American than either French or German.

In submitting this offer, I desire to name yourself, Dr. Albert Shaw, and President John H. Finley, if you and they will serve, as a committee to arrange and promulgate the terms and limits of the competition. Whatever expense is attached to acquainting the various colleges with the offer and completing arrangements for a successful competition I shall gladly meet.

The sum might be divided, if you think best, into three prizes, respectively of $100, $75, and $50, but I do not insist upon it. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN BARRETT,
American Minister.

Mr. Lamb and the Architectural League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report of a meeting held at Cooper Union, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, Mr. Frederick S. Lamb is referred to as the Vice President of the Architectural League.

Mr. Lamb occupies no official position in the league, and I beg you to correct this error, so the Architectural League may not be considered by your readers as indorsing the statements attributed to Mr. Lamb. ARNOLD W. BRUNNER,
President Architectural League of New York.

New York, Jan. 20, 1905.

The Times's New Home.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

We desire to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on having gotten into its new quarters. THE TIMES is a shining credit to American journalism, and nothing is too good for it.

Heard Chapin Preach.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Dr. E. H. Chapin once told us that, coming home late one Saturday night after a lecturing tour, he found himself on Sunday morning quite unprepared to speak, and physically unable to make the necessary effort. He, however, conducted the devotional service, warmed to his work, announced his text, and soon discovered that the sermon was taking care of itself. Then, he said, "I just lay back and heard Chapin preach."

The New Disraeli Novel.

From The American Hebrew.

Literary critics will be confronted with a test of their talent in the consideration of the Disraeli posthumous novel, which THE NEW YORK TIMES will publish Sunday. Be it for the interest in Disraeli's life or his art, the work will doubtless have a universal public.

Uneasy About the Boy.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"How is your boy Alfred succeeding at college?"

"I'm afraid we'll find out pretty soon that he's been running in debt. He's writing to us once a week now."

His Audience.

From The Boston Watchman.

A lecture by the eloquent pastor of Tremont Temple Church, Boston, is thus referred to: "A very interesting lecture was given by Dr. Henson. His subject was 'Fools.' A large number came."

EVENING BY THE SEA.

The pale moon shines in the dark'ning sky
And a chill wind tells that the night draws nigh;
And see—as the gray gloom stretches far,
Yonder there glimmers the evening star,
And more stars gather, their watch to keep;
But the waves are murmuring—
"Sleep, O sleep!"

The cool wind moans as it speeds away,
And sighs in vain for the fading day;
And dim with the dusk of immortal night,
The shapes familiar all steal from sight;
But over the beach the cold waves sweep,
Calling and whispering—
"Sleep, O sleep!"

Over the stones of the white seashore,
They seethe and sob with a muffled roar;
The moon looks down with its wan, pale light,
And the foam gleams gold from the mystic night;
While over and over, as they leap,
The waves keep murmuring—
"Sleep, O sleep!"

ELEANOR MYERS.

FIGHT OVER JANITORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Unfit Men on Eligible List, Says Board.

AN OBJECTION TO VETERANS

Say They Can't Manage Boilers—Want to Choose Their Own Men, Replies Coler.

There is a fight on between the Board of Education and the Municipal Civil Service Commission concerning janitors of school buildings. The Board of Education has protested against the janitors they are asked to accept from the list designated as eligible. The Civil Service Commission having sat in judgment on the protest, has said in effect: "You must take these men or none."

Among the men from whom the Board of Education is compelled to choose are veterans of the civil war. Such men are too old to be of much use in a school building where there is heating apparatus to take care of, the board believes, and so think President Tifft and Supervisor Devoe especially.

"That list will cause us no end of trouble and expense," Supervisor Devoe said yesterday. "The examination which the commission held contained first-rate questions for selecting cleaners, but for choosing janitors it was ridiculous. It asked nothing about the care of the plants or the general care and repair of buildings. The questions asked, summed up, were: 'How do you clean buildings?'

"Our janitors are more than cleaners. They hold very responsible positions. To 26 of them we pay as much as $5,000 a year. The health and safety of the children depend upon their capacity. We hire 50 janitors to every one hired by other departments of the city. We are therefore entitled to particular consideration by the commission."

Bird S. Coler, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, when the protest of the Board of Education was mentioned to him said:

"This protest is simply of the same nature as that of any district leader who objects to taking men from the civil service lists. They would all like to take the men of their own choosing. The protest of the Board of Education is noticed, but were a district leader to object there would be no attention paid to it. It is true, the questions which were asked are not so well suited to the work which the janitors will be required to do for the Board of Education as I would like—not so well adapted to the needs as I propose to have them—but they are legal and right, and it has been ruled that we cannot have the examinations over again to suit the Board of Education. One of the foolish requests made of us was that we examine women for the places."

Henry Berlinger, Secretary of the commission, had this to say:

"In the first place the statement which you say Mr. Devoe made about some janitors getting as much as $5,000 is misleading. Those are men who are required to take care of large schools and boilers of considerable size. They come under the classification of 'janitor enginemen,' and are required, in the first place, to be licensed engineers. The Police Department gives these licenses, and we have nothing to do with them. But they are also required to hire their own cleaners out of this amount.

"Now in the smaller schools there are no large boilers. As you know, every tenement and apartment house in the city has a heating plant. You know that the city does not require these janitors to be licensed engineers. And yet you rarely hear of an explosion. Why is this? It is because the heating boilers are provided with safety valves, fixed so that the steam blows off when the pressure becomes too great upon them. It is almost impossible for them to explode. The city requires that this sort of boiler shall be put into the apartment houses, and do you imagine that the city does less in the case of schools?

"The insincerity of Mr. Devoe's protest becomes somewhat plain when you note that when he made the protest against the men he has to take from our eligible list, he also asked that women be examined. Now, all women be more competent to manage a heating apparatus than the men we propose to give him? When we asked him about this he made the explanation I have already outlined—namely, that the boilers in the buildings where he wanted the women were supplied with safety valves.

"The law compels us to give veterans the preference. We are compelled, if a veteran passes at 70 per cent., and another man at 90 per cent., to take the veteran. A veteran is entitled to promotion first, and he must be the last to be discharged when men are laid off."

TAX ON BIG DALY CHECK.

Court Decides Against Estate on Rockefeller Transaction.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that a transfer tax must be paid upon a check for $1,300,518.91 drawn by William G. Rockefeller and $263,276 on deposit with Flower & Co., bankers, part of the estate of Marcus Daly, who died in this city on Nov. 12, 1900. This reverses the Surrogate, who held that the tax, which amounts to about $78,000, could not be collected.

The Rockefeller check was for a balance of $2,000,000 borrowed money. Mr. Rockefeller transmitted it to Mr. Daly while he was upon his deathbed. The smaller item was a balance after certain stock transactions. Both were inventoried in the estate, which has already paid a tax in Montana.

The estate contended that the money represented by the check had not really come into Mr. Daly's possession, and that as Flower & Co. are not a regular bank the money held by them could not be considered as cash in hand within the meaning of the transfer tax law.

ART SOCIETY CELEBRATES.

Victory Over Pallas's Signs the Cause of Rejoicing.

The Municipal Art Society held a subscription dinner last night at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Streets. TThe meeting was largely one of rejoicing at the victory of the society over the park sign letting of Commissioner Pallas, and the promise of relief from subway advertisements and booths. Calvin Tompkins, the President, said in part:

"There will soon be in Times Square two electroliers that are to be a credit to the city and models for others. We have made a start in beautifying the public schools with the decoration of Morris High School. The city is authorized to spend $50,000 annually for this work, but the appropriations have not yet been made.

Nelson S. Spencer, counsel for the society, received an ovation. He urged legislation such as limiting the size of bill boards.

Jacob A. Cantor told of the labors of the City Improvement Commission, and urged a concerted plan of parks and the grouping of the civic buildings. F. W. Ruckstuhl of the Committee on Permanent Work criticised the construction of the Municipal Art Commission, comprising only one painter, one sculptor, and one architect. He said there were too many "isms" in art and too many partisans. In Paris, in addition to the city officials, there are six painters, six sculptors, six architects, three engineers, and three writers on art subjects.

THE REIDS' ANNUAL BALL.

Probably the Last for Several Years at Their House Here.

The annual ball of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, given last night at their Madison Avenue town house, possessed more than ordinary interest, as it is probably the last for several years at which they will be host and hostess in New York, for Mr. Reid will soon go to London as American Ambassador.

The ball, of course, was late, many of the guests going to it form the opera. The arrangements for the reception of the guests at this house differ from any other in New York, in that instead of entering it through the wide double door and long, main hall, these doors remain closed, and the guests are taken by a lift at the left of the entrance to the second floor. After removing their wraps they descend the wide winding stairway to the long hall on the main floor. It was at the bottom of those stairs that Mrs. Reid, in white satin embroidered in gold and silver and wearing diamond ornaments, and Miss Reid, in a green frock and wearing pearls, received.

There was general dancing to music by Landers until the supper was served, between 12 and 1.

The small tables for the supper were placed in the large music room with lofty vaulted ceiling and music gallery, all done in deep cream and gold; in the long dining room overlooking Fiftieth Street, with its mantels at each end, one carved by St. Gaudens and the other having a beautiful painting by Abbey above the mantel and open fireplace, and in the suite of rooms on the second floor, overlooking Madison Avenue. The decorations throughout the house consisted of cut flowers, ferns, and palms from the Reid conservatories at Ophir Hall.

After this midnight supper the cotillion was danced in the drawing room extending along the entire Madison Avenue side of the residence.

Landers's Orchestra played behind a screen of green vines and white roses Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Reid, led the cotillion, for which there were handsome silver and gold trifles and decorative favors.

About 300 guests were present. Among those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.
Mrs. Astor.
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Astor.
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Reginald Bishop.
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.
Mrs. J. Donald Cameron.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.
Mrs. Gambrill.
Mr. and Mrs. Gerry.
Mrs. Ogden Goelet.
Mrs. Robert Goelet.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin.
Col. and Mrs. Jay.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.
Lady Maitland.
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn.
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.
Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane.
Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant.
Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor.
Mr. and Mrs. Twombly.
Mrs. Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.
Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb.
Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward.
The Misses Barney.
Miss Bishop.
Miss Cameron.
Miss Cruger.
Miss Dix.
Miss Janet Fish.
Miss Marian Fish.
Miss Therese Iselin.
The Misses Iselin.
The Misses McCook.
The Misses Mills.
Miss Sylvia Parsons.
Miss Ripley.
Miss Root.
Miss Twombly.
Miss Vanderbilt.
Sir Percy Sanderson.
Gen. Sir Thos. Fraser.
J. Bowers Lee.
Gerald Dare Morgan.
Ellis Postlethwaite.
Edmund P. Rogers.
Egerton Winthrop.
Henry R. Winthrop.
Baron Louis de Rothschild.
Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.
Count Limberg-Stirum.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's chief social event will be the marriage at 4 o'clock at St. Thomas's of Miss Mary Constance Knower, elder daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, and Henry Coleman Drayton, a son of J. Coleman Drayton.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a large dinner in the evening for the Misses Mills.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Leffingwell, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Leffingwell, and Franklin Adams Batcheller of 44 Fifth Avenue, a brother of George and Harry Batcheller.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has cards out for an entertainment and supper at her residence next Friday evening. No dinner will precede save those given by one or two hosts and hostesses, who will take their guests to Mrs. Fish's. Her other guests will go from the opera; a hundred only have been asked. The drawing room or ballroom and the adjoining large hall will be made into one by the removal of a side partition, and while a supper is served at small tables the entertainers will appear. First, there will be native Japanese dances, to the music of the samisen, by a Japanese girl; Miss Marie Dressler will then sing several songs, and after Miss Dressler the little Heuter sisters will dance. The last of the attractions will be the second act of "Lady Teazle," in which Lillian Russell will appear.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has invitations out for two large dinners of about forty covers each on Wednesday, Feb. 1, and Monday, Feb. 6. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will start on Wednesday, Feb. 15, for their annual trip to California.

***

Mrs. Heth Lorton (Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence) will give this afternoon her second and last reception for the season. These receptions are the first large affairs that Mrs. Lorton has given in her new house, 62 East Fifty-fourth Street, the wedding gift of her father, John Burling Lawrence. She will be assisted in receiving this afternoon by the Misses Rosalie Tone, Olga Kobbé, Katharine Post Newbold, Helen Trotter, and others.

***

Mrs. J. Caldwell C. Calhoun and Miss Julia Calhoun will give two at-homes on the next two Tuesdays at 617 West End Avenue.

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Mrs. Philip Livingston of 992 Fifth Avenue will entertain at dinner this evening, and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a dinner at her residence, 883 Madison Avenue, for two of her daughters, the Misses Frances and Augusta de Peyster.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Willcox will give an anniversary dinner this evening at 16 East Fifty-seventh Street, at which their bridal party of a year ago will be entertained.

MRS. HUYLER LOSES CASE.

New Trial Ordered in Contest Over Luther R. Marsh's Insurance.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Second Department, handed down a decision yesterday reversing a judgment in Orange County last January, by which the transfer of four policies of insurance made by Luther R. Marsh to Clarissa J. Huyler was upheld, and ordering a new trial. Marsh was the elderly lawyer whose dealings with Mme. Diss De Bar caused a sensation some years ago. After this episode Marsh lived with Mrs. Huyler and her husband.

FIRE TRUCK OVERTURNED.

Two Men Strapped in Seats Escape Unhurt—Resume Trip to Fire.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 4 was overturned last night at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue on the way to a fire in West Fifty-first Street. Car traffic was blocked for half an hour. Lieut. Tiseer, Stephen Kilgannon, driver; John Hannan, tillerman, and five firemen were on it. Kilgannon and Hannan were strapped in their seats and could not jump. An ambulance was summoned, but both men came out of the wreck unhurt. A large crowd righted the truck with ropes ad it proceeded to the fire. Only $20 damage was done by the fire.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE" AT THE METROPOLITAN

Gounod's Opera Given with Two Romeos.

MR. SALEZA RETIRES

His Indisposition Results in the Substitution of Mr. Nuibo After First Act—Mme. Eames as Juliet.

Juliette.....Mme. Emma Eames
Stephano.....Miss Marguerite Lemon
Gertrude.....Miss Bauermeister
Romeo.....Mr. Saleza
Frere Laurent.....Mr. Pol Plancon
Capulet.....Mr. Journet
Tybalt.....Mr. Bars
Mercutio.....Mr. Parvis
Le Duc de Verone.....Mr. Muhlmann
Gregorio.....Mr. Begue
Conductor.....Mr. Nahan Franko

After weeks of waiting the admirers of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" were rewarded with a performance of that opera last evening, only to see it interrupted by the failure of the principal tenor voice after an ineffectual struggle through the first act, and the substitution of an untried and unrehearsed Romeo, who made a valiant attempt through the next four. Under the circumstances it was not surprising that the performance should rest under something of a burden. Mr. Saleza had sent word in the afternoon that he would be unable to sing, but was unwisely persuaded to undertake it. It is a character in which he shows his powers to the best advantage, and laboring though he was under the handicap of his vocal helplessness, he disclosed fine traits of ardent and ecstatic passion. After that act Mr. Conried came before the curtain to announce that Mr. Saleza had been affected with "a sudden hoarseness," and that Mr. Francisco Nuibo had consented to undertake the part.

Mr. Nuibo has been a member of the company since the season began, but he has appeared hitherto only in Sunday night concerts. He is an opera singer of experience, however, and is said to have been the David in the Parisian production of "Les Maîtres Chanteurs," and to have sung with Calvé in some of her recent appearances in Paris. All this, however, did not stand him in much stead in undertaking Roméo without rehearsal and, so it was reported, without having dined. Fate, under these conditions, could harm him, but they are conditions that should make for indulgence. It only need be said that neither in voice nor in presence did he come within reasonable distance of the stature of Gounod's elegant and distinguished hero, but the audience evinced an encouraging friendliness toward his efforts.

Mme. Eames reappeared in the part of Juliet, in which she presents a ravishingly beautiful picture and sings with much charm. Last evening she may have felt a share of the weight that lay upon the performance, for there was neither quite the brilliancy nor quite the fervor in her voice and style that have marked her performance in the past. Mr. Plancon was promoted from the worldly dignity of the house of Capulet to the spiritual aristocracy of Friar Laurence, clothing it with becoming pontifical impressiveness and singing his music with superbly beautiful voice and style. Miss Marguerite Lemon made a pretty and creditable attempt as Stephano, which she would have bettered by pitching her voice a trifle higher in accord with the orchestra. Mr. Journet was the Capulet and Mr. Parvis appeared for the first time as Mercutio. Most of the other parts were in familiar hands, and Mr. Franko conducted. There were several new scenes in the stage setting which were marked improvements over the old ones.

CROWD AT BENEFIT.

Many at Authors' Matinee for Mary Fisher Home.

More than six hundred tried to squeeze into a room intended for three hundred at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon at the "Author's' matinée" for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home yesterday afternoon. Because of the somewhat unexpected crush the audience was asked to go to the Astor Gallery, where, after some more confusion, the programme was carried out.

It was as follows:

Prologue, Welcome to Authors and Audience.....
Poem.....Will Carleton
Sketch.....Margaret E. Sangster
Original solo, "Bourre,".....Robert Collyer
(Dreams).....Julian Pascal
Sketch, "The Man in the Desert".....
Dramatic scene, "The Choosing of Esther".....George, Jr.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Original music, (a) "A Love Song." (b) "Summer Noon".....
Mrs. Albert Payson Terhune
(Sung by Miss Edith Chapman.)
Sketch, "A Heart Story".....
Maud Ballington Booth
Poem, "Lincoln, the Man of the People".....
Edwin Markham
Reading from original drama, "Young Winthrop".....Bronson Howard
Original song, "Open the Gates".....
Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp
(Sung by Miss Frieda Stender.)
Original Poem.....Irving Bacheller
Unpublished story, "Side Light on the Paving Mustang".....Ernest Thompson Seton
Address, Words of Thanks.....Marion Harland

The Rev. Robert Collyer's contribution was a poem of Yorkshire life.

Kate Douglas Wiggin and Edmund Stedman in sending regrets each inclosed $5 for the home. Andrew Carnegie in declining to be Chairman of the day sent $250.

There are two of these Mary Fisher homes which are for "brain workers, authors, artists, teachers, and others in the various professions, without regard to age, sex, or creed." One is in New York and the other, for which yesterday's benefit was given, in New Jersey.

TO OPEN YORKVILLE THEATRE.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" the First Attraction.

The initial offering of the new stock company at the Yorkville Theatre, Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, which opens the week of Jan. 30, will be Julia Marlowe's success, "When Knighthood Was In Flower."

The management has obtained the original settings, while Miss Anne Sutherland and William Walling will be seen in the leading rôles. An endeavor will be made to produce many of the latest Broadway successes at popular prices, there will be a change of bill every week.

Ackte in Zola Opera.

Mme. Aino Ackté of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been engaged for an extended concert tour of Germany and Austria, during the Spring months, and will consequently return to Europe earlier than her fellow-artists. Mme. Ackté's reappearance in Paris will be made at the Grand Opera next autumn in a new opera by Alfred Bruneau, in which she is to create the leading rôle. The libretto, by Emile Zola, was finished only a short time before his death, and it is said to have been his wish that Mme. Ackté be selected to interpret the part of the heroine.

PROF. F. A. LEACH DEAD.

Williston Biologist Succumbs Here to Pneumonia.

Prof. Frank A. Leach, thirty-four years old, who occupied the Chair of Chemistry and Biology in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., died in the Presbyterian Hospital early yesterday morning of pneumonia. Prof. Leach came to New York a few days ago on his way to New Mexico. He was a sufferer from asthma, caught cold, which developed into pneumonia, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment.

For thirteen years Prof. Leach occupied the Chair of Chemistry and Biology at Williston. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1892. While in Amherst he was prominently identified with athletics, especially base ball. After going to Williston he promoted athletics there, and became coach and athletic adviser of the seminary. He leaves a widow, living at Easthampton.

OLD TOWBOAT MAN DEAD.

Tugs Half-Mast Their Flags in Capt. Brigg's Memory.

Capt. Alison Briggs, for many years one of the best-known tugboat men of New York, died at his home, 630 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday night. Capt. Briggs was fifty-nine years of age last Wednesday, and was an uncle of F. B. Dalzell, the head of the Dalzell Towing Company.

Capt. Briggs came to New York when he was fourteen years of age, and secured employment as a deckhand on the old sidewheeler Silas O. Pierce, which vessel was requisitioned by the Government during the civil war. Capt. Briggs being made pilot of the craft at the time. For many years after the war Capt. Briggs piloted ferryboats between Blackwell's, Randall's, and other islands in the East River and the dock at Bellevue.

Leaving the employ of the city Capt. Briggs took the tug Gorilla. He then bought the Excelsior, which he ran for fourteen years, after which he got the tug that still bears his name. He was active in all water celebrations, having been a prominent figure in the Dewey celebration and other ceremonies of that kind.

In recent years Capt. Briggs was an official of the Commercial Towboat Company, being the superintendent in charge of the construction of lighters and tugs for that concern. Two sons survive him. Yesterday many tugboats in New York Harbor had their flags at half mast in memory of Capt. Briggs.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Luther S. Goble.

Luther Spencer Goble died yesterday at Newfoundland, Morris County, N. J. He was one of the best-known business men of Newark, and for more than half a century had been prominent in the life insurance business. Mr. Goble was born in Newark in 1826, and was a member of the New Jersey Bar. He served as a member of the Board of Education for several years and as its President in 1872 and 1873. Mr. Goble gave up his law practice in 1859, and became general New Jersey representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1873 he was elected President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, holding the position three years, giving up the post to become general agent for the company in New York, which position he held until he gave up active work about a year ago. For years Mr. Goble took an active interest in the affairs of the Newark Library Association and the New Jersey Historical Association, and was elected a life member of the latter association in 1870. In 1890 he was elected President of the New York Life Insurance Association, and during his term of office he did much to advance the life insurance interests in every section of the country. He is survived by a widow.

Benjamin B. Mott.

Benjamin B. Mott, eighty-five years old, whose ancestors were among the first settlers at Far Rockaway, died there Thursday, and on Monday afternoon funeral services will be held at his late home in Mott Avenue. He is survived by a widow and three children. Upon the death of his parents, Mr. Mott came into possession of a large tract of Far Rockaway real estate and also the property which now makes up the village of Inwood. In order to get the Long Island Railroad Company to run trains there he gave that company deeds to a stretch of land a mile long, as well as the land upon which the present Far Rockaway passenger and freight station stand. He also gave the property which St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church Society owns.

The Rev. J. P. Beyer.

The Rev. J. P. Beyer of Williamsburg, who for nearly twenty-five years was the pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, died suddenly on Thursday night of heart disease in the church parsonage, at 212 Maujer Street. He was born in Germany seventy-three years ago, and pursued his theological studies at the Concordia College, at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, graduating from the latter institution in 1856. In 1880 he was called to the pastorate of St. John's Church. He is survived by a widow, seven children, and twenty grandchildren. The funeral will take place on Monday.

Obituary Notes.

AUSTIN G. JACOBUS died at his home in Verona, N. J., of heart failure yesterday morning. Mr. Jacobus was one of the pioneers in the brush manufacturing industry in New Jersey. He was fifty-nine years old, and is survived by a widow.

The Rev. E. J. GRAY, D. D., who was President of the Williamsport (Penn.) Dickinson Seminary for thirty-two years, died yesterday at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where he recently underwent a surgical operation. Dr. Gray was about seventy years of age.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, a brother of Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison, died of paralysis yesterday at Ossining, N. Y., aged fifty-four years. Mr. Johnson had charge of the greenhouses at the prison, was born in Greenwich, Conn., and was in the marble business for many years. He was for six years jailor of the county jail at White Plains.

GEORGE A. SEAMAN died at Perth Amboy yesterday afternoon, aged sixty-eight years. He was a native of Perth Amboy and for nine years was Controller of the city. He served as collector of delinquent taxes several terms, and for many years was prominent as a member of Raritan Lodge, No. 61, F. and A. M., and of Lawrence Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Seaman is survived by a widow and two brothers.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—There will be local snow Saturday in the upper lake regions and snow in the lower lake region, probably continuing Sunday on the windward shores of the lakes. There will also be snow Saturday in Montana, southern North Dakota, South Dakota, Western Nebraska, and the Central Rocky Mountain region. There will be rain Saturday in the North Pacific States and rain or snow in the north plateau, probably continuing Sunday.

It will be colder Saturday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, the middle and north slope, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region, and colder Sunday in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light and mostly north; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh variable, becoming north, and on Lake Michigan, light to fresh northwest to north.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh northwest winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Lobos to Eureka.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, colder in west and extreme south portion; light to fresh north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, colder; light north winds.

New England—Fair Saturday, colder in Maine and New Hampshire; Sunday, fair; light to fresh north winds.

Western New York—Snow flurries Saturday and Sunday, except fair in southeast portion; colder Sunday; variable winds, becoming northwest and fresh.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Saturday; Sunday fair, colder except snow near Lake Erie; variable winds, becoming northwest and fresh.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	—TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	12	40	42
6 A. M.	10	39	40
9 A. M.	18	38	40
12 M.	23	40	41
3 P. M.	24	42	41
6 P. M.	25	39	42
9 P. M.	27	39	36
12 P. M.	27	38	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	39½
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date, 1904	21
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

The thermometer registered 38 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 42 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Disraeli's Novel About Gladstone

"Was ever a more delightful situation? An ex-Prime Minister of England, defeated at the polls by his rival after a contest of unexampled bitterness, takes a humorous revenge by writing a novel with that rival for the hero."—London Times, Jan. 20.

THE LITERARY SENSATION OF THE DAY!

No event has occurred in the world of letters in many years comparable in interest and importance with the discovery of an unfinished novel among the papers of the late Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield and Prime Minister of England, dealing with people of his day conspicuous in politics, letters, and society, and notably with Disraeli's lifelong political rival, WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, who under the name of JOSEPH TOPLADY FALCONET figures as the hero of the story. The portrait, it is true, is unfinished, for the death of Disraeli brought the work to an untimely end, but it is easily recognizable and is made fascinating by Disraeli's unfailing flow of satire and epigram. In the words of an acute critic who has read the story it is "a fragment of what would have been in its entirety one of the strangest productions of the strangest and most wayward master-mind that ever passed from literature to politics and back again."

It May Be Interesting to Know That This Last Effort of Disraeli in Fiction Has Been Purchased from His Executors for a Sum Which Equals the Rate of One Dollar a Word, Which Is Probably the Highest Price Ever Paid for Such a Work.

IT WILL BE PUBLISHED IN

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

BEGINNING TO-MORROW, JAN. 22,

and running through three numbers. As The New York Times will be the only medium through which this work can be obtained in America during the next three years, no one should miss this opportunity.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TO-DAY.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS NOT FOR CITY TICKET

Can't Win Without Independent Help, Woodruff Says.

PLATT NOT AT THE DINNER

Stayed Away to "Tone Odell Down a Bit"—Neither Was ex-Governor There.

Senator Platt was not present at the Republican Club dinner last night, when the first gun in the coming municipal campaign was fired. The Senator told his friends during the day that he wouldn't go "simply to tone Odell down a bit." Neither was the ex-Governor there. He left New York in the afternoon for Newburg.

The dinner was given by the members of the campaign committees in the various boroughs to the editors and publishers of Republican newspapers. Nearly all of the newspapers were represented. Chairman Halpin of the County Committee presided and the other prominent Republicans present included W. H. Ten Eyck, Timothy L. Woodruff, Jacob Brenner, Borough President Cromwell of Richmond, Ambrose C. Neal, Louis Stern, President of the Republican Club and Armitage Matthews.

Something of a sensation was caused when ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff put himself on record as being opposed to running a straight Republican candidate for Mayor next Fall. The only exception to such a stand on his part would be, Mr. Woodruff said, if the Republicans put forward such a high class man, a man who had achieved such great things in the business and political world as would command the support of the independent organizations.

"If such a man was put forward," said Mr. Woodruff, "I don't see why the Citizens' Union and other kindred bodies would not support him. I don't know why they should not be called on to support such a man as Strong or Low as well as if he had been nominated by them.

"I believe that if a man could be brought forward to lead the opposition to Tammany Hall from the Republican ranks, a business man of the highest standing, who would get the independent organizations into line or make them prove that they were intensely selfish. In some instances no doubt the opposition would be independent to the Republican Party has been justified, but the great trouble with us has been that we have never taken the initiative. We have been satisfied to be the caboose instead of the pilot engine."

In explaining the objects of the dinner, Chairman Halpin said that the editors had been invited to present to the active men in campaign affairs, so that all could reach a better understanding.

He said that in order to bring to the attention of the up-State legislators the needs of the city in the way of home rule, another dinner was being arranged for the up-State Republican editors.

Ervin Wardman said he thought Mr. Halpin's plan was a move in the right direction, but he deprecated talking about the Mayoralty at this time. He said he believed the energies of the party could be put to better use now in trying to give the City of New York what it wanted, and in convincing the people that the Republican Party was trying to do just that thing.

William Berri, talking on the Mayoralty question, said it was all well enough to say that the Republican Party stood for all that was good, but the trick was to make enough people believe it.

"It has been stated that McClellan is to be a candidate for re-election and no one can gainsay that he has made friends in the Mayor's office. I am strongly of the opinion that we cannot win with a straight Republican candidate for the Mayoralty."

MANUFACTURER FOUND DEAD.

O. S. Asch Expires Five Minutes After Talking Business.

Oswald S. Asch, fifty-five years old, President of the Asch Manufacturing Company, maker of embroidery and infants' wear at No. 274 Church Street, died suddenly yesterday morning in the storeroom of his factory. Asch reached his place of business shortly before 8 o'clock in his usual spirits, and gave instructions to the engineer of the building, John Meehan, about the removal to-day of his office fixtures to a new location, which the firm was to occupy at Ninth Street and Broadway.

Five minutes after he left Meehan his stenographer found him dead in the storeroom next his office. Dr. Long of the Hudson Street Hospital said death was due to heart failure. Asch lived at the Hotel Brunswick, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. He leaves a widow.

MARRIED.

DICKINSON—KIDD.—On the 19th inst., at 853 Fifth Av., by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Grace Georgette, daughter of Mrs. George Kidd, to Charles Courter Dickinson, both of this city.

GAUSE—WEBBER.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, by Rev. Samuel H. Greene, Mr. Charles E. Gause of New York to Miss Nellie T. Webber of Louisville, Ky.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At his home in Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, after a brief illness, John F. Anderson, Jr.

Funeral services will be held at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Franklin Av., Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BIRDSALL.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, Fannie A., widow of Joseph W. Birdsall, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

BLOOD.—In East Providence, R. I., on the 20th inst., William C. Blood, aged 85 years.

Notice of funeral later.

COLLINS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, at 3:15 P. M., at family home, 6,358 Pennsylvania Av., Fittsburg, Penn., Charles A., Sr., beloved husband of Annie Collins, nee O'Neil.

Notice of funeral later.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, Friday, Jan. 20, 1905, Michael J. Collins, aged 33.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 214 East 62d St., Monday, Jan. 23; thence to Church of Nativity, 2d Av., between 2d and 3d Sts., where a requiem mass will be said at 10:30 A. M. for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COONEY.—In Providence, R. I., on Jan. 19, 1905, at 105 David St., Mary G. Cooney, daughter of the late John P. and Ann Cooney.

Funeral notice later.

DUGAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, at 11:55 A. M., at his residence, South Worth St., William Dugan, beloved husband of Bridget Dugan, nee Lydon, in his 37th year, member of the Fifth District (Pittsburg) police.

Notice of funeral later.

Youngstown papers please copy.

FERRIS.—At her residence, 676 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, on the evening of Jan. 18, Anna M., daughter of Gerrit L. Marienee and wife of the Rev. John M. Ferris, D. D., in her 76th year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

GERMAIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, at the home of her nephew, Cromwell Childe, Avenue K and East 18th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Julia Ann Germain, formerly of Glen Cove, L. I.

Services at the Flatbush house Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial in St. Paul's Churchyard, Glen Cove, upon arrival of the 1:51 train.

DIED.

HOWELL.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Gilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Frances McCay Howell, widow of Nathaniel Woodhull Howell of New York City, formerly of Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.

Burial in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAQUES.—At his home, 119 East 60th St., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, David R. Jaques.

Funeral services at his late residence Monday morning, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock. Friends kindly omit flowers.

LUYSTER.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Jan. 18, 1905, Peter Luyster, son of the late Peter and Anna Moore Luyster.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral at St. James P. E. Church, Elmhurst, on Saturday, 21st, inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from Long Island City.

NORMAN.—Entered into rest on Thursday, Jan. 19, at St. Louis, Leslie R. Norman, dearly beloved husband of M. J. Norman, (nee M. J. Willis,) brother of William H. Norman and K. L. Benteen, and dearly beloved father of Henry R., Willis, Leslie R. J., Samuel, Mrs. William Liebig, and Mrs. G. McLin, (nee Norman.)

Funeral private.

ROSSWOG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, at 5:45 A. M., Mary A., wife of Peter J. Rosswog, in her 38th year.

Funeral from family residence, 5,835 Alber St., East End, Pittsburg, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Solemn high mass at Sacred Heart Church, Central Av., at 5:30 A. M.

Baltimore (Md.) and New York papers please copy.

SANFORD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, at Bertholdmont, Doniphan, Mo., Benjamin Chouteau Sanford, in his 25th year, son of Louisa Berhold Sanford and the late Benjamin C. Sanford.

Funeral from family residence, 4,218 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, to St. Louis Cathedral Chapel. Services at 9 A. M. Saturday. Interment private.

New York papers please copy.

STEWART.—In Providence, R. I., on the 19th inst., Alexander S., son of Charles J. and Mary J. Stewart, aged 35 years.

Funeral services Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of his brother, George W. Stewart, 15 Hospital St., Providence.

STRONG.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 20, at residence of his parents, 95 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Perry Tomkins, son of William M. and Jessie E. Strong, age 3 months 17 days.

Funeral private.

TIERNAN.—Entered into eternal rest on Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, 8:35 P. M., at St. Louis, Mo., aged 50 years, 7 months, James Augustine Tiernan, eldest son of the late Thomas Stanton and Anna Marie Tiernan; beloved husband of Estelle Luck Tiernan, and brother of Henry W. Tiernan, Alfred C. Tiernan, Marie M. Tiernan Brooks and the late Charles W. and Benjamin H. Tiernan.

Funeral from late residence, 1,719 Pendleton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, Jan. 22, at 1 P. M., and from College Church at 2 P. M.

TONE.—On Jan.

NEW BID FOR DATES ON THE JOCKEY CLUB

Empire City Trotting Club Asks for Time in Metropolitan Circuit.

ADDS TO SCHEDULE PROBLEM

Application May Cause Further Division of the 183 Days Available in the Turf Season.

A new complication in the problem of racing dates for the turf season of 1905, now under consideration by the Stewards of The Jockey Club, was made public yesterday in the announcement by the Directors of the Empire City Trotting Club, that this club had made application for dates for thoroughbred or "running" race meetings for the season to come. The application, it is said, was made in time to be considered by the Stewards of The Jockey Club at their meeting last Monday, but, as in the case of other applications, no action was announced.

This new application swells the list of tracks desiring dates to eight associations, conducting thoroughbred racing immediately around New York City, where last season only six associations raced. The date question, therefore, becomes one of great moment to the older racing clubs, as the admission of two new associations would mean, on an equal division of time, that the time open to the metropolitan associations for this season will be divided into eighths instead of sixths, thus curtailing the total allowance of days for the older clubs by one-quarter, the two new clubs constituting one-quarter of the list of clubs asking dates.

That computation leaves aside the rights of the Saratoga Racing Association, under the custom of the stewards of The Jockey Club, of conducting a short meeting in midsummer, at a period when there was no racing around New York. The prosperity of the Saratoga club under the plan of reorganization put into effect by the late William C. Whitney was based on the privilege granted to the association of open dates, which made Saratoga the racing centre of the East in the Summer and permitted of a meeting that drew a great part of its patronage from the big racing public of the metropolis. Should eight New York City clubs get dates the chance of Saratoga racing without competition in New York City will be extremely limited, unless there should be an even division of time among nine clubs.

Lawyer Robert E. McDonnell, a member of the Board of Directors of the Empire City Club, yesterday, acting for the club, made a plain statement of the plans and purposes of the Empire City organization. He said:

"We have made formal application to the Jockey Club and also to the Board of Racing Commissioners for a license and the assignment of dates for a running meeting at Empire City track. Although no publicity has been made concerning our application, we believe our claims are of such a nature that they will receive ample consideration before dates are finally assigned. In that event I do not see how the governing bodies can refuse to give Empire track its dates, even if they felt so disposed, which I have no reason to believe is the case. Empire track has all the original rights and privileges granted by the New York Legislature under its original franchise. That franchise gives us the legal right to dates, upon our complying with certain specified conditions and making proper application. We have complied with every condition and made due claim for dates."

"As counsel for the Empire City track I have looked into the matter thoroughly. I believe the Jockey Club will adjust the dates satisfactorily to all the tracks, and do not anticipate any serious opposition or friction. We have, I think, the most perfectly appointed racing plant in the country, and one that has been praised enthusiastically by all the leading owners and trainers in America. We have made up our mind to conduct a sport on the very highest plane, and there is no reason why any one should seek to debar us from holding an annual meeting."

Of the charter under which the Empire City Club proposed to race, Mr. McDonnell said that this was the original incorporation granted by the State to the late William C. Whitney, who built the track and completed it a short time before his death. This charter, Mr. McDonnell said, authorized the club to which it was granted or the Empire City track to conduct both thoroughbred and harness racing, and as evidence that this right was recognized by the turf authorities he cited the fact that shortly after the death of Mr. Whitney a thoroughbred race meeting was held at the Empire City track under the management of men now prominently identified with Jockey Club affairs. The attorney, who, as counsel, he declared, amply filled the requirements of the State racing law and there would be no necessity for change in the articles of incorporation, though he said it was the intention of the club to apply for the right to change the name of the corporation to the Empire City Jockey Club.

McDonnell further said that when the club secured dates it would be prepared to assume all the obligations of a great metropolitan racing club, and had ample capital pledged to the venture to offer stakes and purses in keeping with the general character of racing here. The Empire City track, as completed in 1904, and in the Fall of that year thoroughbred racing was conducted over the course under the general management of Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. It is indicative of the suitability of the course to the purpose that at this meeting the then world's record in a race for a mile and a quarter was established by the horse Clarendus, an animal of only fair handicap class. The meeting was fairly successful in spite of the fact that the track was difficult of access, being situated about half way between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, and a long distance from the nearest railroads.

After the first running meeting the track was sold by Mr. Charles Stone and passed into the hands of the Empire City Trotting Club, which is made up of members of the New York Driving Club, and of which James Butler, heretofore identified chiefly with racing as an owner and breeder of fast trotters, is President. Mr. Butler is interested as an owner of the property in the plan to conduct thoroughbred racing at Empire City. Dates for a Summer meeting in the Grand Circuit harness racing were granted to Empire City a short time ago, but Mr. McDonnell said that would not interfere with the conduct of running races there.

SMATHERS'S HORSE BEATEN.

John Peters Well Backed, but Ahumeda Wins Race at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20. John Peters made his second appearance to-day in the five-furlong sprint, in which he was required to carry only 103 pounds. It is said that his owner, E. E. Smathers, backed him to win a small fortune. Ahumeda outfooted him almost all the way and finished a length in front of him. Another disappointment was Jake Sanders in the six-furlong dash for three-year-old colts and geldings. After doing his very best he had to take second place. Lieut. Rice, the winner, was the second choice. James Arthur was expected to win another purse with Faternian, but rattled. Jockey Livingston steered Knowledge into good going rounding the lower turn and managed to keep him in front to the end. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Miss Gomez, 96 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 2; Flying Charcoal, 101, (W. Hennessy,) 8 to 1, second; Ghats, 98, (Meade,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Royal Deceiver, Torlo, Melita, Diaphanus, Blue Blaze, Diplomat, Dr. Gurney, Parnassus, and Ethel Hilgyar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Lieut. Rice, 110 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 9 to 2; Jake Sanders, 110, (Nicol,) 4 to 5, second; Omenica, 105, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Darius, Dixie Lad, Yorkshire, Lockout, Ricordo, and J. G. Brought also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Knowledge, 101 pounds, (Livingston,) 4 to 1; Rachel Ward, 101, (Nicol,) 4 to 1, second; Cataline, 100, (Deroine,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Falernian, Birch Rod, Wreath of Ivy, and The Hebrew also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Won by Fox Mead, 104 pounds, (Nicol,) 6 to 1; Monaco Maid, 90, (Aubuchon,) 8 to 1, second; Ahola, 93, (J. Hennessy,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48. Sis Lee, Ascot Belle, Formaster, and Sumbo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Ahumada, 103, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2; John Peters, 105, (L. Wilson,) 4 to 5, second; Belle of Portland, 91, (M. Murphy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Rinkin, Lady Draper, Contentious, Fanchette, and Carl Kahler also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Won by Lou Sloan, 95 pounds, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1; Mr. Jack, 98, (McIntyre,) 2 to 1, second; Kentucky Lady, 97, (Shaw,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Shock the Talent, Hershman, Harpoon, Charlie Celia, Evasdih, Roderick Dhu, The Eye, Josie, and Barker Harrison also ran.

The Winners at Essex Park.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 20.—Four favorites, two at odds on, Toscan and Ben Heywood, were successful at Essex Park to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Won by Port Worth, 108 pounds, (Creamer,) 4 to 1; Mathes, 110, (Sperling,) 7 to 2, second; Sandora, 110, (Hibbeatine,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:36. Minna Baker, Mountain Lad, Dr. McCarthy, Mohur, Prince Glenn, Kingstonian, Dick Hanlong, and America II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Erema, 101 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 6 to 1; Jake Ward, 103, (Garron,) 10 to 1, second; Negenthe, 88, (Wenrick,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Hello Girl, Ogawai, Little Billingsley, Marchioness, Meehanus, Annie Chapman, and I. Samelson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Toscan, 113 pounds, (Cormack,) 3 to 5; Delphie, 90, (Goodchild,) 3 to 1, second; Buttons, 110, (H. Callahan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:33¼. Aden and Liberia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, handicap. Won by Jack Young, 106 pounds, (S. Dickson,) even; Little Elkin, 98, (Goodchild,) 10 to 1, second; Possession, 106, (Smithson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:03. Proceeds also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Langdowne, 97 pounds, (Roach,) 2 to 1; Iole, 102, (Klingsman,) 20 to 1, second; Maggie Loeber, 102, (Obert,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. Col. Preston, Easy Trade, The Captain, St. Paule, Tete Noir, Nuptial, and Port Arthur also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Won by Ben Heywood, 109 pounds, (Cormack,) 7 to 10; Allan, 104, (Feichl,) 4 to 1, second; Gigantic, 108, (Troxler,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:50. Serial, Teresa, Excentral, Pathos, and Hucena also ran.

Long Shots in Front at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 20.—Two 10-to-1 shots—Instrument and Capt. Forsee—finished in front at the Oakland track to-day. Of the six favorites four were beaten. Summary:

FIRST RACE. Six furlongs. Won by Trumping, 108 pounds, (Bell,) 5 to 1; Morita, 108, (Bell,) 9 to 5, second; Laureee, 108, (Jones,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Maid of Fernoy, Nika, Pousse Cafe, and Pearl Wade also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Won by Lady Kent, 102 pounds, (Davis,) 7 to 10; Dr. Sherman, 100, (Bonner,) 4 to 1, second; Jard Burns, 112, (Bell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:25¾. Saintly, Play Ball, Riesca, Profitable, and Hugh McGowan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Buford, 106 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 1; Cousin Carrie, 104, (Lamiller,) 7 to 5, second; Sir Preston, 101, (Davis,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Greenock, Suburban Queen, Waterspout, and Sundard also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Instrument, 106 pounds, (Alarie,) 10 to 1; Haven Run, 101, (Davis,) even, second; Inspector Munro, 104, (Sullivan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:39¾. Mr. Farnum, Bedner, Virginora, Dr. Sherman, and Pencil Me also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Platt, 11 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 5; Micania, 100, (Sullivan,) 7 to 1, second; Handy Bill, 110, (Daly,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:22¾. Escobosa, San Jose, Macene, Glenden, and Lady Fashion also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Capt. Forsee, 110 pounds, (Bell,) 10 to 1; Sufrere, 105, (Miller,) 6 to 5, second; Ink, 110, (Alarie,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Circus, Tom Slavin, Claudator, Rowena, and Maxtress also ran.

Close Finish at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—Big fields and several close finishes were the features of the racing at Ascot to-day. The race between Lady Kispar, Lady Mirthful, and Mae Fleckner was so close that the judges could hardly determine the order of finish. Two favorites won. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Won by Jardin de Paris, 93 pounds, (Miller,) 6 to 1; Fressias, 90, (Perrine,) 7 to 2, second; Schlenck, 88, (Mountain,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Dissipation, Garvice, Flora Bright, Erne, Dr. Tom, Bessie Wolfley, Miss Powell, May Holliday, Church Light, Golden Ivy, and Headstrong also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Won by Father Cateham, 120 pounds, (McDaniel,) 7 to 1; Expressing, 100, (Moriarity,) 4 to 1, second; Cash Box, 115, (Dugan,) 11 to 5, third. Time—0:41¾. Raincloud, Sunfire, Betty Penzance, Annis, and Placenz also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Stanson course. Won by Aunt Polly, 112 pounds, (Otis,) 9 to 2; Manzanzora, 116, (Troubell,) 12 to 1, second; Great Mogul, 114, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Bon Eric, Leu Reed, Effervescence, Bill Young, Linda Rose, Sir Christopher, Rose of Hilo, Nanon, Revel, and Lamb of the Law also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Won by McGrathiana Prince, 102 pounds, (Dugan,) even; Dod Anderson, 102, (Lynch,) 4 to 1, second; Peter G., 107, (Kent,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Straggler, Bandillo, and Huapala also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Brooks Course—Won by Intrigue, 98 pounds, (Perrine,) 9 to 2; Flying Action, 110, (Doyle,) 4 to 5, second; Iras, 94, (Kent,) 6 to 1, third. Frangible, Helgerson, Lauretta Phillips, All About, and Dr. Clark also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Stanson Course—Won by Lady Kispar, 98 pounds, (McComas,) 10 to 1; Lady Mirthful, 109, (Fitzpatrick,) 10 to 1, second; Mae Fleckner, 114, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Evermore, Ricefut, Estado, Estrellada, Pilon, Lou Merrill, Kitty Roark, McGotia, Suave, Metiakatla, and Ericula also ran.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PLANS.

President Johnson Says New York May Begin Play at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Johnson of the American League arrived here to-day to make arrangements for the Spring training of the Washington players. He says the League season in the East will likely open with New York at Washington and Boston at Philadelphia. After transacting his business here Mr. Johnson will go to New York and Boston.

President Johnson has not arranged to transfer the American League interests in the Washington Club to local capitalists, but plans looking to that end are being worked out. The players will go to either North Carolina or Georgia to get into shape about the middle of March. All of last year's men have been retained by Manager Donovan. The new corners will be outfielders Shaughnessy, Knot, Charles Jones, and infielders Nill and Mullen. The latter has been claimed from the Athletics by the Chicagos, but will be secured for the local team. Catcher Hayden of the Chicago Club probably will displace either Kittredge or Clarke. All the old pitchers, including Hughes, have been signed. It is positively announced that Garland Stahl, the first baseman, will be the player-manager.

SPORT IN HARVARD'S TANK.

Sophomores Carry Off Honors in Well-Contested Relay Races.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20.—Harvard students who went to the Dunster swimming tank to-night to witness the inter-class water carnival were treated to the best exhibition of speed swimming, diving, and water polo in the history of the Crimson university. The relay races to decide the inter-class swimming championship were not only exciting, but gave evidence that Harvard is going to have a phenomenally fast 'Varsity relay team this year. The sophomores won the series, first defeating the freshmen and then trimming the juniors by two-thirds of a length, after the latter had triumphed over the men of 1905. The time of the winning team was 2:05.

The diving contest was a pretty one, and showed up a number of clever performers. Pratt and Tomlinson divided the honors, the former for "fancies" diving and the latter for excellence of form. In the water polo game between two picked teams much good material for the 'Varsity team was shown. Eliot Farley was the star of the game, scoring half the goals for his team. Cundill, centre on the 'Varsity football eleven, and Pierce, the 220-pound substitute tackle, played well at guard.

Jiu Jitsu at N. Y. University.

Several hundred persons were present last night at the annual midwinter gymnastic exhibition held at the New York University gymnasium. The work of the competitors was of a high order, and showed that the local university will be represented by a strong team this season. The crowd was greatly interested in the jiu jitsu performance. Prof. Higashi and his assistant, Kayama Hegami, demonstrated the various methods that may be used in self-defense, and Kayama was handled pretty roughly by his opponent.

A ten-minute wrestling bout at catch-as-catch-can between R. Weber and W. Foresman of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club closed the contests. Neither man was able to gain a fall.

VISITORS AT GARDEN EAGER TO BUY AUTOS

Cars of Acknowledged Reliability Sold Out Far Ahead.

FOUR CYLINDER TYPE LEADS

Westerner Who Started Auto Route Through Mining Country Visits the Exhibition.

With but one more day for the big automobile show in Madison Square Garden, preparations are being made to accommodate the largest crowd of the week to-day. The fine weather yesterday afternoon brought to the Garden a record-breaking attendance, and there was a constant stream of passengers going to and coming from the free demonstrating cars outside the Garden. It was curious to see how many persons were just on the point of buying, provided they could see how the vehicle they apparently fancied would run. Hence, the chauffeurs scarcely had time for luncheon, and the salesmen were forced to use all their tact and keenness in striving to discriminate between intending purchasers and free riders.

The four-cylinder car is the popular engine type, there being 127 cars of this variety, while only twelve are of two cylinders, eight of one cylinder, and two of six cylinders. Air-cooled motors are growing in favor, and many firms that never used them before are now adopting their good qualities. More luxurious carriage bodies are also one of the marked features of the show. The old-time stiffness has passed almost entirely away. The mechanical difficulties have been so thoroughly overcome and so many American cars have now acquired a reputation for stability that builders are devoting more attention to artistic carriage bodies and more simplicity in the parts of the machine.

The greatest sales, naturally, are of cars that have acquired a reputation for reliability, and more than half of these so-called standard cars have all appeared in various track races and road contests with considerable success. The racing car, therefore, shows its practical side when the mechanism that has given it speed and stability in a severe contest is embodied, but with less horse power, for the lighter touring car.

Heavy orders for light runabouts can be filled with greater ease than is possible for cars of medium horse power selling in the vicinity of $4,000. There are fewer and less complicated parts in the mechanism of light vehicles, so that after one set of 300 or 400 cars is turned out, a duplicate order may be put through rapidly. With the larger machines it is more difficult, for plans have usually been arranged for a certain number of parts, and any immediate increase would cause the entire output to be delayed. Consequently it may be months before work on a renewal of a big order can begin.

An unusually large number of motors and frames of cars, popularly known by the French term of chassis, are displayed in the Garden. By this means the mechanical details may be easily explained, and there is generally a crowd of curious visitors around each of these practical schools in automobile construction. One company exhibits a car with glass sides, through which may be viewed all the working parts of the motor. Others show the motor with sections cut away, showing the pistons at work, while others show the entire engine, with the transmission operating, by means of an electric motor, for no gasoline is allowed in the building.

L. L. Patrick, from Goldfields, Nevada, and one of the first Westerners to use automobiles on the stage coach routes through the mining districts, was a visitor to the show yesterday. His auto route is from Tonopah to Goldfields. He gets $50 a passenger for the trip. It is a hard run for the rubber tires, as the quantity of flint in the sand ruins the best tires in two months' time or less.

The Importers' Automobile Show, in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, was well attended yesterday, and as has been the case on every day since the opening last week, a number of additional sales were made. It is stated that the total volume of sales is close to the one-million-dollar mark. However, there has the demand for foreign automobiles of high grade been so great as at the present time.

Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, the well-known horse breeder, purchased a 40-45 horse power German touring car. He has owned a 24 horse power French car for several years, and has traveled over 25,000 miles in it. He holds the most unique automobile license ever granted in New York State. It was signed by ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., and stipulates that Mr. Hamlin has the privileged to roam at will within the boundaries of New York State and is commended to the good-will of Governors of other States. Mrs. R. G. Dun was a purchaser of a 24 horse power French car.

AUTO MILE IN 31 SECONDS?

Remarkable Time Credited to A. C. Webb at Ormond Beach.

News was received at the Madison Square Garden Automobile Show last night from Ormond, Fla., that A. C. Webb, driving his sixty-horse power American racing machine, had gone a mile on the beach in the unprecedented time of 31 seconds. Racing men were more than surprised at the remarkable speed. Of course the time is not official, and it probably was not taken by expert timers, but the fact remains that unusually fast speed is being made by the racing cars now on the Florida beach and some surprising records are looked for in the big events next week.

That the time may not be far out of the way is shown by a letter received in the city from Ormond a few days ago, stating that Webb had gone a mile in 32 seconds. Earlier in the day yesterday a telegram was received at the Garden stating that H. J. Bowden, the Boston amateur racer, had made a mile in 35 seconds, with his 120-horse power French car.

A number of automobilists left for Florida last night, and a special train will carry a big party to-night immediately after the dinner of the Automobile Club of America. All of the competitors are now at Ormond beach, and the racing will begin on Monday.

Charles J. Dieges to Time Auto Races.

In completing the arrangements for the automobile races on the Ormond Daytona Beach, Florida, next week the committee has selected Charles J. Dieges to time the events. Dieges is known as one of the best expert holders of the watch in America, and has probably timed more important athletic events in the last few years than any other man in the country. He was the official timer at the Pan American and St. Louis Expositions.

Association Football To-day.

Association football players have two good games scheduled for to-day. Chief of these is the match which will be played on the grounds of the Livingston Field Club, Livingston, S. I., between the Staten Island Football Club and the Germantown Club of Philadelphia. The Germantown team includes the well-known cricketers W. P. Newhall, C. S. Newhall, W. P. Gould, F. G. Pearson, and F. S. White. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Club will play the New York Caledonians. The latter have an excellent team, which has done good work both here and in Philadelphia this season, and should give the Brooklyns all they can do to hold their own.

DRUB'S FAST PERFORMANCE.

Beats Crack Ice Yachts on North Shrewsbury in Moderate Breeze.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 20.—The ice yacht Drub, owned by Charles Burd and Edward Willis, sailed a wonderful race this afternoon, when she defeated Charles Irwin's Georgie and six other crack yachts of the North Shrewsbury fleet. In a moderate breeze, which was most of the time from the northeast, the Drub sailed five times over the triangle in 45 minutes. Two legs of the course were sailed to windward, which makes the Drub's performance all the more remarkable. The ice was soft in places, which hindered the speed of the boats.

The starters were the Daisy, Drub, Georgie, Atalanta, Edna M., Tyro, Mistral, and Northwest. The boats got away together, but the Georgie and Northwest were favored by the breeze, and they went down the river in the lead. The Northwest was passed by the Drub, and then there ensued an exciting contest between the Burd and Irwin yachts for the leadership. On the first two laps the Georgie led, but she was picked up and passed on the next leg by the Drub, which retained the first position to the finish. The Georgie was second and Daisy third.

An incident occurred which has never been witnessed before in ice yacht racing here. Both the Drub and Georgie lapped some of the other yachts twice during the race, and every other boat was lapped once. The Drub beat the Georgie by 2 minutes 40 seconds, while the Daisy finished 13 minutes behind the Georgie. The Northwest was fourth and Tyro fifth.

AMATEURS' GOOD CUE WORK.

Champion Poggenburg Defeats Dr. Mial in Close Game.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club, and present holder of the amateur billiard championship, began a two nights' match with the Class A amateur, Dr. Leonidas L. Mial, as preparatory work for the approaching National tournament at the Chicago Athletic Association. The match is being played in Maurice Daly's Academy, and in the first block of points at fourteen-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk. Poggenburg finished his string of 400 carroms with an average of 11 14-36. Dr. Mial scored 367 points.

From the opening inning Poggenburg displayed great generalship in holding the ivory balls, and on his fifth turn at the table gently manipulated them along the rail and lines, mostly at the ends of the table, until he had counted 72, missing on a long draw shot. Two innings later he improved this by a run of 53. So evenly did the champion play that life missed counting in only three of his innings. The best effort of Dr. Mial was that of his ninth inning, in which he added 19 buttons to his score. The match is a 1,000-letter balk line billiards than Poggenburg, but he was not as successful in holding the balls for long runs and missed frequently in shots off the cushion. The summary:

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—1 0 6 4 7 2 9 8 3 11 8 22 2 1 38 4 0 28 0 14 1 5 1 4 3 13 0 10 17 6 4 0 10 4 27 4 1 2. Total, 400 points; average, 11 14-36; high runs, 83, 72, 38 and 38.

Dr. L. L. Mial—2 2 0 9 0 2 14 13 6 4 0 3 0 0 2 12 4 6 8 0 7 1 0 28 1 11 0 21 6 6 16 23 1 25 24 12 1 0 0. Total, 367 points; average, 10 7-36; high runs, 64, 46, and 34.

BAYSIDE YACHT CLUB.

Young and Lively Organization in Prosperous Condition.

The Bayside Yacht Club of Bayside, L. I., the youngest and liveliest yachting organization at the western end of the Sound, held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Hotel Astor last night. Afterward the members and their guests, 130 in all, held their annual banquet in the Yacht Room of the hotel. Toastmaster William H. Johns in his speech said that in less than a year the club had grown from ten to 134 members, and had erected a $10,000 clubhouse on the shores of Little Neck Bay.

It was also announced that the club would have a new one-design class of nineteen-foot open knockabouts for next season's racing from Thomas Clapham's design. These boats will be twenty-four feet over all, have six feet beam, and will carry 285 square feet of sail. They will represent the club in the races of the Long Island Sound Association, and five boats have been already ordered.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, G. Walter Smith; Vice Commodore, G. Howland Leavitt; Rear Commodore, W. W. Cole; Treasurer, Hugh L. Weber; Secretary, William H. Johns; Treasurer, Georges H. Petit; members of the Board of Governors, to serve for three years, Robert B. Currie and Elmer G. Story.

WORLD'S RECORD WITH RIFLE.

L. P. Ittell Beats His Old Mark a Point in Pittsburg Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—The first annual tournament of the Indoor Twenty-two Calibre Rifle League of the United States closed to-night. L. P. Ittell of Pittsburg won the gold championship medal and a one-hundred-dollar purse, while he divided honors and first money with H. M. Pope in the continuous match, each having 299 points. Dr. Stillman of Rochester, N. Y., came next, with 298. In the championship match Ittell broke a world's record. He scored 2,459, beating his mark of 2,458 made in New York city. Piere scored 2,456, also inside the money in this match. They were as follows:

L. P. Ittell, 2,459; A. A. Stillman, 2,441; W. A. Tewes, 2,440; H. M. Pope, 2,440; F. C. Ross, 2,432; R. Gute, 2,423; M. Dorrier, 2,423; L. C. Buss, 2,419; E. C. Reed, 2,418; L. W. Hessian, 2,412; F. Paulsen, 2,408; A. F. Laurenson, 2,394; George Williams, 2,394; H. M. Thomas, 2,385; Rodney Pierce, 2,380; A. H. Hofer, 2,377; D. L. Black, 2,377; R. B. Pierce, 2,334; C. W. Shupe, 2,311.

Xavier's Big Score at Basket Ball.

In the gymnasium of the Xavier Athletic Association, 205 East Fourteenth Street, on Thursday night, the Xavier basket ball team, champion of the Metropolitan Athletic Association, scored a well-merited victory over the Institute Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., the score being 56 to 17. Line-up:

Xavier A. A., 56.	Position.	Institute, 17.
Kenney	Right forward	Devine
Kieran	Left forward	Boltz
Donovan (Cleveland)	Centre	Hill
Roche	Right guard	Knochels
Craven	Left guard	Bruegman

Goals from field—Roche, 6; Kenney, 7; Craven, 6; Kieran, 4; Cleveland, 3; Donovan, 1; Hill, 3; Boltz, 4; Devine, 3; Knochels, 1. Goals from fouls—Hill, 3; Roche, 2. Referee—Mr. Maguire, Institute. Umpire—Mr. Wilson, Hoboken.

College Gymnastic Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association met in Earle Hall, Columbia University, yesterday. Several matters of importance were discussed. The application for membership sent by Lehigh was favorably acted upon. It was decided, after considerable discussion, to recommend to the association that a special event be added to the regular championship programme of six events. This will consist of a double trapeze work, and points will be divided. As the winners of the championships in 1902 did not receive the customary medals because of the lack of funds in the Treasury at that time, the Treasurer was authorized to have a set of medals made and present them to the winners of the meet. The list of judges to act at the annual meeting at Princeton on March 25 were selected.

The members of the Executive Committee present at the meeting were C. de Zafra, President, New York University; H. Burch, Secretary, Columbia; E. Z. Wallower, Treasurer, Princeton; H. S. Frank, Yale; L. M. Dunning, Princeton, and T. V. Devau, Rutgers.

Fencing Contest for French Champion.

Arrangements were completed yesterday at the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort whereby Lucien Merignac, who is styled the leading swordsman of France, will meet a number of the best fencing instructors in this country on Tuesday night, Jan. 24, at the Grand Central Palace. Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. Merignac arrived here last month and has recently returned to this city from Havana. This will be his only public appearance, and the aid of the fencing members of the New York Athletic Club and of the Fencers' Club has been secured in furthering the success of the coming meeting. Among those who will fence with Merignac will be M. Vauthier of the Fencers' Club, M. Gouspy of the New York Athletic Club, M. Pianelli of the Boston Athletic Association, and M. Louis Senac.

Co. K, 7th Regt., Beaten at Hockey.

The Morristown Field Club defeated the hockey team of Company K, Seventh Regiment, last night in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink by the score of 4 goals to 1. The visitors had the better of the contest from the start, leading by two goals to one at the close of the first half. The line-up and score:

Morristown F. C., 4.	Position.	Company K, 1.
Raymond	Goal	Welsh
Palmer	Point	Ashworth, Nichols
O'Connor	Coverpoint	W. Strathers
Snow	Forward	Barron
Latchford	Forward	Kobbe
E. Fiske	Forward	Deen
W. Fiske	Forward	D. Strathers

Goals—Snow, 2; E. Fiske, 1; W. Fiske, 1; Barron, 1. Referee—R. Hornfeck, Wanderers. Time of game—Ten-minute halves.

MONTREAL TEAM WON CLOSE HOCKEY MATCH

Defeated All New Yorks by 4 Goals to 3 at Clermont Rink.

ROUGH WORK IN LAST HALF

Score Was Practically a Tie, as Newberry Accidentally Made Goals Against His Own Team.

Spirited skating combined with concerted team play resulted in the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's hockey seven defeating the All-New York picked team last night by the score of 4 goals to 3. The picked team was made up of players from the New York Athletic Club, Hockey Club of New York, and Brooklyn Skating Club. The match attracted a large crowd to the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. In a sense, the score was regarded as a tie, as one of the goals for the Canadians was scored by Newberry, of the All-New Yorks, who slid the puck into his own goal while trying to send it to the side of the ice.

The defensive work of the All-New York team was the feature of the contest. They guarded their netting skillfully, and Ellison, the goalkeeper, stopped many shots that but for his brilliant blocking would have tallied for the speedy Montreal skaters. There were times, especially in the second half, when both sides played at great speed, and the puck went zig-zagging from one end of the field to the other with great rapidity.

It was in the second half that the casualties of the game occurred, but they were due more to the attendant hazard of the sport than to flagrantly rough play. Brown of the All-New Yorks was the first to receive a slash across the face from an opposing player's stick. His right cheek was cut open just under the eye and bled freely. He went off the ice for ten minutes, but returned to the game liberally decorated with court-plaster. Then Johnson was hurt twice, once by violent body checking and also by slashing with the stick. Sargent served the puck up to him. The All New Yorks opened the second half by scoring their first goal. Russell did the trick by a clever bit of dodging, and landed the rubber in the netting unassisted. Then Newberry made a back pass, misjudging the angle, and scored for Montreal by accident. Russell scored the winning goal for Montreal out of a scrimmage. The line-up and summary:

All New York, 3.	Position.	Montreal A.A.A., 4.
Ellison	Goal	Waugh
Smith	Point	Meldrum
Newberry	Cover point	Dr. Cameron
Russell	Forward	Johnston
Henderson	Forward	Coulson
Brown	Forward	Russell
Burns	Forward	Sargent

Goals scored—Russell of Montreal, 3; Russell of All New York, 1; Henderson, 2; Newberry, 1 (to Montreal). Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—R. Percival, for Montreal; William Dobby, Crescent A. C., for All New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA WINS BASKET BALL

Cornell Team Outplayed in Lively Contest at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Columbia defeated Cornell at basket ball here to-night by the score of 23 to 17. From start to finish the Columbia five proved superior to Cornell in all points of the game. The visitors played a fast game and gained a big lead at the beginning, which Cornell could not overcome. The first half ended 11 to 6 in favor of Columbia.

Cornell in the second half played a better and faster game, and held Columbia practically on even terms, Columbia scoring 12 points and Cornell 11. The game was rough, and many fouls were called, thirteen being charged to Columbia and fifteen to Cornell. The visitors were also superior in shooting goals from fouls, Columbia scoring seven to Cornell's six. The Cornell playing was ragged at times.

In the opinion of Cornell the chances for Columbia winning the intercollegiate championship this season are very good. The line-up:

Cornell, 17.	Position.	Columbia, 23.
Lyford	Forward	Moore
Dickerman	Forward	Trumerbach
Bolton	Centre	Cannon
Reltze	Guard	Von Sholly
Brinkerhoff	Guard	Hurley

Goals—Lyford, 3; Dickerman, 1; Root, 1; Moore, 11; Trumerbach, 2; Von Sholly, 1; Hurley, 2. Goals from fouls—Dickerman, 7; Moore, 1; Von Sholly, 6. Umpire—Mr. Quigg, New York Athletic Club. Referee—Mr. Stafford, Auburn. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Relay Races at Columbia's Big Meet.

Yale, Pennsylvania, and Amherst have notified Manager Merritt of the Columbia University Track Athletic Association that they will enter teams in the intercollegiate relay races at the big meet to be held by Columbia at Madison Square Garden on March 18. The programme will also contain races open to athletic clubs, military organizations, and schools. The officials of the association have received word from a number of athletic clubs that they will enter teams for the relay, and will also be represented by several men in the other events, the most important of which will be the 300-yard and two-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship events.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1 19½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....51⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....37½@.38
Flour, Minnesota patents.....4.20
Cotton, middling.....7.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....08¾
Sugar, granulated.....6.15
Molasses, G. K. prime.....37
Beef, family.....11.50
Beef hams.....22.75
Tallow, prime.....04½
Pork, mess.....13.25
Hops, dressed, 160 lb.....06¾
Lard, prime.....6.75@7.00
Lard, No. 1 loose.....6.75
Butter, Western creamery.....29@29½
CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.12¾@1.14; No. 3, $1.02@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.15¾@$1.18; No. 2 corn, 42¾c; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 2 oats, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 31¾c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31¾c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 43@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22½; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $13.25@13.85; lard, per 100 lb., $6.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@6.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
January	6.70	6.72	6.74@6.75	6.78
February	...	...	6.77@6.79	6.81
March	6.86	6.81	6.83@6.84	6.86
April	...	...	6.88@6.90	6.91
May	6.90	6.90	6.92@6.93	6.95
June	...	...	6.95@6.96	6.99
July	7.06	7.01	7.03@7.04	7.06
August	7.08	7.07	7.07@7.08	7.10
September

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Certificate of Dog's Parentage Not Pedigree—Other Decisions.

Because his grandsire and granddam are unknown, Ellwyn Straightaway, an imported collie dog, will have to submit to the indignity of having 20 per cent. duty assessed on him as a plebian "live animal." This decision was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers in a decision written by Judge Byron S. Waite, overruling a protest by John Dunn, Jr., of Philadelphia, importer of the dog, who claimed free entry for the dog as a pure-bred animal imported for breeding purposes.

Protests overruled yesterday were by J. Colbert, St. Louis; Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia; Justin Dutrey, New Orleans; A. D. Machachan, F. B. Vandergrift & Co., and Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, and C. H. King, R. F. Downing & Co., J. Marsching & Co., Frankenthaler & Frankenthaler, F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Ungerer & Co., W. W. Thomas & Co., the Raphael Tuck & Sons Company, Limited; George Borgfeldt & Co., Van Blankensteyn & Hennings, A. D. Matthews & Sons, and H. Wolff & Co. and others, New York.

Protests sustained were by the Co-Workers' Supply Company, St. Louis; C. T. Hancock, Dubuque, Ia.; the F. W. Braun Company, Los Angeles; D. De Bernardi & Co., George W. Reed, and A. Zellerbach & Sons, San Francisco; the Stone & Downer Company, Boston; Marsh & Furlong and J. C. Bentz, Los Angeles, and A. & H. Veith and Harburger & Stack, New York.

Protests partially sustained were by the Stone & Downer Company, (2,) Boston, and Thomas Wilson & Co. and others, New York.

DRAWBACK ON FLOUR.

Secretary Shaw Issues Rules for Remission of Duty on Wheat.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in a letter to Collector Stranahan yesterday, laid down rules for the granting of a drawback on exported flour manufactured wholly from imported wheat. This is the culmination of an agitation by the American millers who have been using Canadian wheat, and who have been hampered in competition for the foreign markets by the duty of 25 cents a bushel.

Mr. Shaw rules that a complete and detailed record must be kept showing the quantity of wheat imported, the date of manufacture, the amount of wheat used in the manufacture of each grade and brand of flour, and the amount of flour of each grade and brand produced, and the quantity of the several by-products, including screenings, and waste, the value of the wheat so used, and the value at the mill of each grade or brand of flour and of each and every by-product, including screenings and waste. The packages containing the flour so manufactured shall be so marked as to render identification easy and certain. A sworn abstract from the records at the mill shall be filed with the Collector, Surveyor or Customs at New York each week. Exact preliminary and drawback entries shall be made.

TEA EXPERTS APPOINTED.

Board to Fix Standards to Meet on Jan. 30.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw yesterday announced the appointment of the Board of Tea Experts for 1905, whose duty it is to sit at New York and establish standards for the various grades of tea. Tea pays no duty, but no teas falling below the standards established by the board are admitted to the United States.

The members of the board appointed by Mr. Shaw are A. P. Irwin, Philadelphia; George H. Macy and George Hewlett, New York; Charles B. Platt, San Francisco; E. H. Schoyer and F. Hellyer, Chicago, and Herbert A. Woodworth, Boston. The board will meet on Jan. 30 at the Appraisers' Stores, New York, to fix the standards for 1905.

Chartered in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—The American Corn Fibre Company of Chicago was chartered at Dover to-day to deal in materials for producing fibre, paper pulp and kindred products; capital, $500,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX ROTH.—Max Roth, a baker at 98 and 100 Avenue D, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Fried.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR AND J. FRANK FANNING.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an execution against John J. O'Connor and J. Frank Fanning, packers of butter for export trade at 30 Front Street, for $636 in favor of the American Can Company. When the Sheriff went to their place of business he found it closed, so he put a new lock on the doors to prevent access thereto. John J. O'Connor has confessed judgment for $546 to Zimmer & Dunkak, wholesale butter dealers. The firm started in business in September, 1900, and Mr. O'Connor was also in business alone at the same address.

FIDELITY SURETY COMPANY.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Rufus B. Cowing permanent receiver of the Fidelity Surety Company, formerly of 99 William Street, on the application of Robert Van Iderstine, attorney for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, which obtained a judgment on May 4, 1904, for $347 for rent of offices at 99 William Street. The company moved away from there on Feb. 1, 1904, and has since ceased to do active business, and it is also said that all of the officers resigned some time ago. The company was incorporated on Dec. 10, 1901, with a capital stock of $50,000, and acted as attorney for the Fidelity Insurance Association, which did a Lloyds insurance business. Mr. Van Iderstine represents fifty-one claims aggregating $15,000 against the Fidelity Insurance Association. John W. Newbery was formerly President of the Fidelity Surety Company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN ELLINGER.—John Ellinger, clerk, of 1,472 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $989 and no assets. He was formerly a baker.

HENRY L. ZITRON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed J. Homer Hildreth receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Henry L. Zitron dealer in leather and findings at 821 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel L. Goldstein, clothing dealer at Allen and Canal Streets, show liabilities of $19,000 and nominal assets of $1,000. The principal creditors are: Philip Rheinberz, $1,716; Perlstein & Rosenthal, $1,439; G. H. Mawhinney, $1,148; Aetna Woolen Company, $1,025, and the Jefferson Bank, $850.

J. SERBER.—Davaid C. Serber, in business at 17 Battery Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $905 and assets of $36, due him from the City of New York for teaching. He also has a patent for a folding carriage, which has proved utterly worthless. The debts are for borrowed money and rent, and there are only two creditors.

JOSEPH BLOCK.—A list of creditors of Joseph Block, skirt manufacturer, of 56 Walker Street, was filed yesterday by Isaac D. Cohen, a creditor, who said that the bankrupt was absent from the city and could not be found. The list gives the names of sixty-one creditors, but only a few amounts of their claims are mentioned. Mr. Block's liabilities were estimated at $50,000 when he failed.

ROBERT CAMPBELL HEATING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Robert Campbell Heating Company of 106 Beekman Street by the following creditors: Abendroth Brothers, $463; Stove Manufacturers' Reserve Association, $84, and Frank J. Gast, $107. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Dec. 27. The liabilities are $6,977 and assets $1,228.

AMERICAN WITCH HAZEL COMPANY.—Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., the receiver for the American Witch Hazel Company of 239 and 240 Broadway, has been authorized to continue the business for two weeks. The company has four distilleries at Westchester, Hadam, Kellingworth, and Goodspeed, all in Middlesex County. The Sheriff of that county has taken charge of these distilleries under labor claims of employes. The real estate is subject to large mortgages.

NATHAN GOLDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Goldman, who resides in this city and was formerly a dealer in cloaks at 1028 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, by the following creditors: Henry Males, $310; Moses Petchaft, $184, and Adolph Levin, $250. It was alleged that on Sept. 26 he assigned his stock of merchandise in the Chicago store and outstanding accounts valued at $4,500 to Daniel Miller.

WILLIAM B. NORMAN.—William B. Norman, auctioneer of 238 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,611 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company, $3,026, judgment obtained on May 28, 1891, for rent of 9 East Nineteenth Street; National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, $1,144, contracted in 1882, and the Second National Bank of this city, $225, money lent. Mr. Norman has been an auctioneer in this city for twenty years, but is not in business now on his own account.

LONG ACRE HOTEL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Long Acre Hotel Company, which operates the Hotel Spalding, at 127 West Forty-third Street, by A. Hershfield for the following creditors: Daniel P. Hays, as receiver of Robert H. Spalding, $25,000, for four months' rent of the hotel from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31; Roland W. Macurdy, $50, for services, and Henry M. Noe & Co., $108, for produce. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, on Jan. 19 made preferences of $4,000 to various creditors to prefer them, and transferred part of its property. The hotel was built by Robert H. Spalding, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 30, 1904, who died on Dec. 10 while proceedings were still pending. Judge Holt decided a week ago that he should be adjudicated in bankruptcy. Daniel P. Hays was appointed receiver for his property in the Supreme Court on June 27, 1904, at the instance of W. & J. Sloane. The Long Acre Hotel Company was incorporated on Sept. 25, 1903, with a capital stock of $25,000, leased the premises for twenty-one years at a rental of $75,000 a year, and has since conducted the place, which is an apartment hotel.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASSCHERMAN, Charles, and George F. Hoorman—H. de Veer.....	$339
BRENNECKE, Louis F.—F. Sittig and another.....	84
BUTCHER, Edward, Jr.—J. L. Heining and another.....	57
BUTCHER, Edward, Jr.—J. L. Heining and another.....	88
BURKE, Clarence—G. F. Cornstock.....	357
BELLINGER, Graham—H. Vivash.....	98
BERNHEIMER, Murray S. — H. A. Buzell	70
BYRNE, William J.—E. L. Bridge.....	224
COFFIN, Henry E.—National Wall Paper Company	385
COHEN, Jacob—D. S. Rouse.....	209
CALL, Ray—T. F. Randolph.....	125
CERESH, Conrad V.—Batrugilia.....	86
DOLVIN, Gustav S.—F. Stadtmeister..	32
DREIZER, Abraham—J. Schulman.....	358
ELLENBERG, Arthur—L. Shapiro.....	378
ENGLANDER, Philip—W. R. Branchcourt	119
FIELD, Cornelius J.—N. L. Godkin.....	317
FREEMAN, Orrin H.—Robinson, Jr....	298
GOODMAN, Morris—J. Schulman.....	83
GERSTLE, Robert J., and John Williams—John Simmonds Company.....	541
HAUG, Charles M.—Flood & Conklin....	109
HECHTER, Salamon—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	110
HOROWITZ, Philip—M. Rosenberg.....	109
LOUIS H. WENGEL COMPANY—Ronalds & Johnson Company.....	224
LEBKOWITZ BROTHERS—MANufacturing Company and Dora Rabinowitz—H. Berkowitz and another.....	221
MARSHALL PAPER COMPANY—C. M. Abbe	489
MARSHALL PAPER COMPANY—C. M. Abbe	459
MARSHALL PAPER COMPANY—C. M. Abbe	594
THE PHOTOSCOPE COMPANY—A. H. Vaye	918
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF New York City—M. J. Gibbs.....	1,911
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Kaplan and another...	1,472
THE MERRICK CONSTRUCTION Company—Brockway Brick Company..	636
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY —L. McCullough	1,391
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Kisler	207
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Killean	456
W. A. CORCORAN WINDMILL COMpany and James C. Young—The Oriental Bank	1,564
ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPH COMpany—William M. Crane Company....	1,706
JONES, Lynn—L. O. Risser.....	320
KINDERVATTER, Carl—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.....	73
KLINGLER, William; Emma Plessing, and Matilda Leiss—M. Klingler, costs.	345
KORN, Morris—E. Elsing and another.	142
KING, David D., and Samuel E. Wellington—S. J. Cantor.....	111
KUEHNE, Otto H.—G. Schwarz.....	119
LYONS, Esther R.—Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, costs.....	113
LATHAM, George W.—R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company.....	989
LACK, Hilda—R. M. Silverman.....	98
MEYER, Charles L.—F. A. Reed and another	71
McLEAN, John J.—M. J. Curley.....	27
MORGAN, Amber B.—E. Moore and another	1,313
McGRATH, Annie E.—H. C. Friedmann.	130
NICHOLS, George T., John W. Stanley, and Hosea T. C. Brown—G. F. Victor and another—Evensong and Address.	2,082
NEVINS, John F.—G. W. Ellis.....	1,600
NURSE, Harry R.—R. Marsh.....	1,071
O'DONNELL, Andrew, and John and Rebecca—W. F. Clure and another.....	2,859
O'CONNOR, John J.—American Can Company	139
PHILLIPS, Solomon and Louis—C. Schimmer	833
ROTH, Nathan—S. Brooks and another	40
RIORDAN, Mary, administratrix—American Tobacco Company, costs.....	198
ROBINSON, Carrie A., Harry E., and Lewis W., by guardian, and William Robinson—C. Adams and another, costs.	147
STUART, Harry T.—I. Rosenberg.....	50
SPONG, Harwood O.—Saks & Co.....	36
SIMON, Sidney K.—S. Horowitz.....	83
SCHULTZE, Edward—F. V. Nash.....	89
STEERS, Susan C.—E. F. Smith, costs..	332
STEERS, Susan C.—E. F. Smith, costs..	
SMITHERS, Santiago, and George Norman—M. Geidel	11,550
TREMMEL, Louis, and Michael Fuchs —T. Connolly.....	825
TOOMEY, Eleanor M.—A. C. Kahn.....	329
VINTEN, Walter—A. D. Farmer & Son Typefounding Company.....	99
VAN HORN, Herman E.—Fidelity Loan Association	74
WALFORE, Abraham—New York Terra Cotta Company.....	287
WHITE, Fanny E.—A. Blumenthal.....	216
WARD, John W.—New York Cab Company, Limited.....	83

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

BUSKIRK, Mary A.—E. V. Buskirk, Jan. 26, 1905	2,107
BORNAY, Fanny R.—E. J. Myers and another, March 12, 1904.....	222
FREDERICK J. QUINEY COMPANY—D. C. Preyer, Dec. 13, 1904.....	360
GINSBERG, Moses—The Corn Exchange Bank, Nov. 15, 1902.....	197
JACOBSON, Joseph—H. N. Goodstein, Dec. 2, 1904.....	57
KUMMER, Frederick A.—H. H. Newington, Jan. 14, 1901.....	219
KUMMER, Frederick A.—H. H. Newington, Nov. 28, 1900.....	223
O'BRIEN, John J.—Hendleston & Woerz, June 9, 1904.....	239
NILSON, Daniel F.—J. B. Rice and another, Jan. 3, 1905.....	240
HENDRICKSON, Anna E.—The Oriental Bank, Oct. 29, 1903.....	384
SIRE, Meyer L.—Mark Cross Company, July 7, 1904.....	103
ZERNER, Abraham and Max—M. Rothmann, Dec. 3, 1904.....	318
BROWNSVILLE FRUIT BRANDY DISTilling Company—Lehigh Valley Railroad, Dec. 19, 1903.....	326
LALLY, James J., and Raffaelo Luongo —March 1, 1903, to personal property duly filed in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 30, who died on Dec. 10 while proceedings were still pending. Judge Holt decided a week ago that he should be adjudicated in bankruptcy. Daniel P. Hays was appointed receiver for his property in the Supreme Court on June 27, 1904, at the instance of W. & J. Sloane. The Long Acre Hotel Company was incorporated on Sept. 25, 1903, with a capital stock of $25,000, leased the premises for twenty-one years at a rental of $75,000 a year, and has since conducted the place, which is an apartment hotel.	41
HARRIS, Mollie and Hyman—J. Coopersberg, Jan. 19, 1905.....	406
CONNER, James J., Martin and Bryan T. F. Gaynor, Sept. 30, 1904.....	74
DOTY, Edward—A. Baer, July 29, 1897.	241
BOLSE, Joseph—The Co-operative Building Bank, Sept. 5, 1901.....	
ELLIOTT, Arthur H.—A. C. Marks, April 29, 1904.....	1,492
ELLIOTT, Arthur H.—A. C. Marks, Nov. 17, 1904.....	90
BROWN, Elliott C.—J. Spohr and another, Jan. 15, 1903.....	123
BROWN, Elliott C.—J. Spohr and another, May 12, 1903.....	209
BROWN, Elliott C.—J. Spohr and another, Dec. 3, 1903.....	139

BILLIARDS.

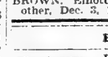

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Restaurant Open to the Public
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MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

THE CHELSEA.
WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
Absolutely Fireproof.
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Write for descriptive booklet.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 WEST 54TH St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., at 11 A. M., "The Practical Infidelity of Religious Men." 8 P. M., "The Life of a Pilgrim."

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6-8 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D.D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Class, led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class, led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
B'WAY & 79TH ST.,
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, PASTOR.
11 A. M., "ORIGINAL SIN; OR, ONE FOR THE MANY."
8 P. M. "THE COMING DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHURCH FROM THIS WORLD; OR, THE IMMINENCY OF CHRIST'S DESCENT INTO THE AIR."
IN THIS SERMON MR. HALDEMAN WILL SHOW HOW THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHURCH IS BOUND UP WITH THE "VERY NATURE OF THINGS."
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.
THE 79TH ST. SUBWAY STATION IS AT THE CHURCH DOORS.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., corner 64th St.
REV. HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, W. 57TH ST.—Dr. E. S. MacArthur, morning and evening. Evening, "The Church and the Christian."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "What We Believe About Man"; 7:45 P. M., "The Marriage Question." Everybody welcome.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST, 11TH.—Rev. Walter J. Swaffield preaches 11 A. M., 7:45. Everybody welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st. 11 A. M.—"Strange Fire."
8 P. M.—"Abundant Forgiveness."
REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher.
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—EDWARD JUDSON, pastor, will preach at 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av. near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Religion's Scientific Process"; 7:45 P. M., "Faith's Food."

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8th and 9th Aves., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 and 7:45. All welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street.
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D. D., Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M. the pastor will preach.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St.—H. A. Stimson, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 11 A. M. Special musical service at 4:30 P. M. The rector will preach at all services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST. Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11; Rev. C. P. Mills, 4, rector; 8 P. M. Mr. Waterhouse.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon (Rector) 10:45. Evensong 4. Sermon (Rector).

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M., (rector.) Musical service, 8. "The Holy City," Gaul.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith.
Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M., (rector.) Subject: "Sunday and the Saloon."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D. RECTOR.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 3 E. 29.—Communions: 7, 8, and 9. Sermon and Le Jeune's service 10:30. Evensong, 4. Sermon, 8.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 76TH Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ h du matin et a 8 h du soir, Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. ANDREW'S, 57TH AV. AND 127TH ST.—Lenox Av. Subway cars to 125th St. Dr. Van Dyke, Rector, preaches at 11 A. M. on "Childhood and Youth of Our Lord," and at 8 P. M. on "Three Great Men." Rev. W. Lasher preaches at children's service, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Anthem: "The Three Kings," Peter Cornelius.
The Rector will preach at the morning service; Very Rev. Dean Robbins at Evensong.

St. James Church, Madison Avenue & 71st St. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon by Bishop Courtney. 8 P. M., Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. and 2d Av., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon 11 A. M. Evening Service (all seats free) 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Sq., Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector.—The Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., the rector of Grace Church, New York, will preach on Sunday morning next, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock. Dr. Felix Adler lectures; subject—"SHALL OSTRACISM BE USED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PUBLIC INIQUITY?"

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach; subject—"The Jewish View of Marriage and Divorce."

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening, 8; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8; Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET CHURCH, 8TH AV., Rev. Arthur Jamison, Pastor.—Morning, 11; evening, 8. The pastor will preach.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th Street.
Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Life and the Book."
8 P. M.—"The Unrewarded Search."

7TH AV. METHODIST EPISCOPAL, 14TH St., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor.
Pastor preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Attractive services every night. All seats free. People's Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D Av., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV., REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.—"The Last at the Cross—a Sermon to Women."
8 P. M.—"Is Nature Cruel?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
66th St. Subway Station adjoining the church.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TREMONT M. E. CHURCH, WASHINGTON Av. and 178th St.—Pastor, Rev. Augustus E. Barnet. Sunday morning, Jan. 22, at 10:30, Rev. Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., will preach at 10:45 and address a mass meeting at 2:30 P. M. Everybody invited. Pastor will preach at 7:45 P. M.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Richard E. Bell, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 100 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. The third sermon in the course on THE UNITY OF THE FAITH, an Attempt to Emphasize some things that Christians hold in Common. Preacher, the Rev. Professor George B. Stevens, D. D., LL. D., of Yale University. Subject: "The Righteousness of God." All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.
{ Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
On Sunday, Jan. 22d, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Choral Evening Service at 8; seats free.
Bible School 9:45 A. M. Women's Bible Class 10 A. M. Men's Bible Class 3:45. Leader, Dr. C. P. Fagnani. Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8 o'clock. Friday Vesper Service at 5 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches morning and evening. Evening subject: "Relationship and Recognition in the World to Come." Sabbath school, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Minister,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant.
Public Worship on Sunday, Jan. 22d, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Stevenson's morning subject will be, "The Law of Affinity."
The afternoon subject will be, "Barzillai."
The Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8:15.
Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P.M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 125th St.—Rev. Prof. James Everett Frame will preach; services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William W. Coe, Assistant Minister.
Sabbath Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Parkhurst will preach in the morning and Mr. Coe in the evening.
Bible School for adults and children in chapel and Rev. George Soltau's special course of Bible studies in lecture room 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly Services Wednesday evening at 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. & 158th St. —Morning and evening, Dr. Sexton.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. HENRY H. STEDBINS, D. D., acting pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Westminster Pres. Ch., 23d St., near 7th Av. Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Hobart Smock will sing.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
21st Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Edward G. W. Meury will preach 11 A. M.
Rev. Edward E. Cox, D. D., 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Diluted Religion."
Evening—"The False Shadows of Life."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY ANSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Benjamin E. Dickhaut will preach 11 A.M.
Rev. Herman C. Weber 8 P. M.
Subject: "The Good Samaritan."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av.
D. Wisa Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Right Side in Life's Conflict."
7:45 P. M.—"Fishers of Men."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av. & 44th.—Dr. A. B. Simpson preaches 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic service beginning with a song service 7:30 P. M. Evangelist W. F. Meminger of Chicago will address.

HENRY FRANK, BERKELEY LYCEUM, 19 West 44th, near 5th Av.—Sunday, 11:15, "Man's First Duty to God." Mondays, Thursdays, 8 P. M., 108 West 45th.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX Av.—Public lectures, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Mahatmas," Mr. B. B. Gattell; next Tuesday evening, "Karma, Human and Universal," Miss E. P. Cornell.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. —Free lecture Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th St. Rooms open to public every weekday afternoon and evening.

TWENTIETH STREET FRIENDS' MEETING. —Bible class, 10 A. M.; meeting for worship, 11. Rufus M. Jones expected to be present. All welcome.

VEDANTA SWAMI ABHEDANANDA, 62 West 71st.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "Transmigration."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,504.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BURNETT YOUNG TIFFANY, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Burnett Young Tiffany of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Burnett Young Tiffany was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 20th, 1905.

NO. 7,724.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILBER N. BACON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Wilber N. Bacon of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1905, the said Wilber N. Bacon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 83 Wall St., in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 20th, 1905.

NO. 7,645.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM LANGENZEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Langenzen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on February 1, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 14, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice, attention is called to the fact that dividends on the regular stock will be paid by the Reading Company in Philadelphia, and not by us. Mailing orders should be filed with the Treasurer of the Company.

Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of the Reading Company are hereby notified that in order to collect the said dividend promptly it will be necessary for them to surrender their Trust Certificates for conversion into the regular stock of the Company. The certificates issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. must be surrendered to them at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York, and those issued by Drexel & Co. must be surrendered to them at their office, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on or before January 14, 1905.

After January 14, 1905, holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock can only obtain the dividends by presenting their certificates for exchange into the regular stock; the dividend on such certificates will be paid to the registered holder thereof of the Voting Trustees, unless an order signed by the registered holder, authorizing the payment to others than said holder, is presented at the same time.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
100TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. in cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1 until February 20, 1905.

In recognition of the fact that the Company has this day declared its one hundredth semi-annual cash dividend, and in commemoration thereof the Board of Directors has also ordered that a distribution of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) in cash is made to such holders of the capital stock, simultaneously with the above semi-annual dividend.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 18, 1905.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY,
Trenton, N. J., January 19, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on January 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., January 19th, 1905.

Transfer Books do not close.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, January 19th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%), and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable February 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 14th, 1905.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
December 14th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 16th, 1905, and re-opened Thursday, February 2d, 1905.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

January 17th, 1905.

103D DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable February 1st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905, and open February 1st, 1905.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 152.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared, payable February 15th, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 31st, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Chicago, January 20th, 1905.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, New York, Jan. 20, 1905.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after February 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, 1905, both inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
70 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE.
New York, January 20, 1905.

At the Annual Election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

Phineas C. Lounsbury,	Warren L. Green,
Theo. H. Eveland,	Wm. Nelson Cromwell,
Edmund C. Converse,	Joseph R. De Lamar,
James B. Ford,	Francis S. Smithers,
Charles A. Moore,	John Mason Little,
Francis L. Potts,	Francis L. Hine,
	Andrew V. Stout.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were elected:

EDMUND C. CONVERSE, Chairman of Board.
THEO. H. EVELAND, President.
WARREN L. GREEN, Vice President.
JARED K. MYERS, Second Vice President.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn,
January 9th, 1905.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of seven (7) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, January 27th, 1905, at the office of the Company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 16th, 1905, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.

C. D. MCNEELY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UTOPIA LAND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the UTOPIA LAND COMPANY for reading the annual reports, for the election of some to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1905, 2 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed Friday, the 20th of January, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 31st, 1905.

Dated January —, 1905.

JOSEPH FRIED, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
4 Irving Place,
December 20, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (of Chicago.)

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Friday, February 10th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Friday, January 20th, 1905, and will reopen on Saturday, February 11th, 1905.

GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the KAUFMAN ADVERTISING AGENCY will be held on January 28th, 1905, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, 377 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The purposes of the meeting are to elect the Board of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HARRY KAUFMAN, Secretary.

WISCONSIN BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE,
U. S. Depository,
at the close of business, January 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans	$11,511,855 56
U. S. bonds	700,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds	35,000.00
Investment securities	647,375.25
Real estate	500,001.37
Cash and due from banks	6,587,964.59
Total	$19,535,308.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	526,539.00
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	16,559,171.98
Total	$19,535,308.17

OFFICERS.

F. G. BIGELOW, President.
WM. BIGELOW, Vice President.
FRANK J. KIPP, Cashier.
T. E. CAMP, Asst. Cashier.
H. G. GOLL, Asst. Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
NE COR 23D ST & 6TH AVE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New York, January 20th, 1905.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1904.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904		$2,409,343.08
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1904		724,151.84
Total Marine Premiums		$3,133,494.92
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1904, to 31st December, 1904		$3,016,978.35
Interest received during the year	$275,926.58	
Rent " " less taxes	107,148.14	$383,074.72
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1903 and previous years	$318,124.29	
Losses occurred, estimated and paid in 1904	771,957.98	$1,090,082.27
Less Salvages	$142,418.20	
Re-Insurances	84,094.89	$226,513.19
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$405,721.91	$863,568.08

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Securities		$5,243,600.52
Special deposits in Banks and Trust Companies		1,417,543.97
Real Estate corner Wall and William Sts., and Exchange Place	$4,289,000.00	
Other Real Estate and claims due the company	75,000.00	4,364,000.00
Premium notes and Bills Receivable		1,020,087.28
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries		241,710.47
Cash in Bank		351,301.69
Aggregating		$12,638,243.93

A dividend of **Six** per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after **Tuesday** the **seventh** of **February** next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of **1899** will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after **Tuesday** the **seventh** of **February** next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of **Forty** per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1904, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after **Tuesday** the **second** of **May** next.

By order of the Board,
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

GUSTAV AMSINCK,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,	NICHOLAS F. PALMER,
FRANCIS M. BACON,	ANSON W. HARD,	HENRY PARISH,
JOHN N. BEACH,	MORRIS K. JESUP,	FREDERIC A. PARSONS,
WILLIAM B. BOULTON,	THEODORE P. JOHNSON,	DALLAS B. PRATT,
VERNON H. BROWN,	LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,	GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
WALDRON P. BROWN,	FRANCIS H. LEGGETT,	A. A. RAVEN,
JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,	JOHN L. RIKER,
GEORGE C. CLARK,	LEANDER N. LOVELL,	DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
CORNELIUS ELDERT,	GEORGE H. MACY,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
EWALD FLEITMANN,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,	WILLIAM C. STURGES.
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,	W. H. H. MOORE.	

A. A. RAVEN, *President.*
CORNELIUS ELDERT, *Vice-President.*
THEO. P. JOHNSON, *2d Vice-President.*
JAS. L. LIVINGSTON, *3rd Vice-President.*

OFFER TO PURCHASE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company
4% Bonds

The GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that it will, on presentation at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, PURCHASE ANY OR ALL OF THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1905, ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dated January 20, 1905.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York,
By E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

Referring to the above, the STOCKHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE give notice that such offer is made with their approval, and that MESSRS. JOHN CASTLES, HENRY W. DE FOREST, ALBERT E. GOODHART, J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, and WILLIAM WEAVER EATON have been asked by the holders of large amounts of stock and bonds to act as a COMMITTEE to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company, which plan will be announced as soon as practicable.

Dated January 20, 1905.

C. W. MAURY,
H. K. POMROY,
A. O. SLAUGHTER, } of the Protective Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS

OF THE

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.

In view of the failure of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to pay the coupon due January 1st, 1905, on its First Mortgage Bonds, and for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders, the undersigned (holders of and representing a considerable amount of these bonds) suggest that bondholders confer with them before taking any steps with reference to their bonds, and request that they furnish to the undersigned their addresses and amount of their holdings at an early date.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
5 NASSAU STREET.

Dated New York, January 19, 1905.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

New York, January 16, 1905.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, JANUARY 6th, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York" will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL 1905.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed, at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located; between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturdays, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

FRANK A. O'DONNELL,
President.

JAMES B. BOUCK,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
EDWARD TODD,
F. RAYMOND,
N. MULLER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LOWY & ABELS.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JACOB LOWY and HUGO ABELS, carrying on and doing business under the firm name of LOWY & ABELS, wholesale dealers in shoes, was on the 4th day of January, 1905, dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid to said JACOB LOWY, and all obligations will be paid by HUGO ABELS at 137 West Broadway.

Dated New York City, January 4th, 1905.

The firm of DAVID KAISER & CO., as heretofore constituted, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of Jan., 1905; FREDERICK L. SMITH retires from the said firm and DAVID KAISER will liquidate the affairs of the firm and continue the business as DAVID KAISER & CO.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 25TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

7 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. Manufacturers' Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
7 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
$950 City of Montgomery, Ala., 5 p. c. Corporate Bds. 1907.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

$11,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds. 1933.
100 shs. Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. Prefd.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

$2,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Registd. Bds. 1909.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
80 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
140 shs. Columbian Paper Co.
50 shs. International Power Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' National Bank.
13 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank.
28 shs. Merchants' Exch. Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
$5,000 Cuba Hardwood Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sktg. Fd. Bds. 1933.
181 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
4,000 shs. United Gold & Platinum Mines Co.
1 sh. Bank of America.
4 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
7 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
1 sh. Bank of America.
6 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
25 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Greenwich Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
100 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
$10,000 Gladden River Water Power Co. 5 p. c. Bds. 1929.
100 shs. Baring Cross Bridge Co.
25 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
240 shs. International Cooling Co. of West Va. common. (Hypd.)
60 shs. International Cooling Co. of West Va. Prefd. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Denver City Tramway 5 p. c. bds. 1919.
$500 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. funded 5 p. c. Bds. 1920.
100 shs. Yale Building Co.
95 shs. Pecos Valley Co.
23 shs. Trenton Watch Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

NOTICE OF BOND RETIREMENT.

On Monday, Jan. 9, 1905, at 12 M., at the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., the following Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:

128, 139, 189, 275, 338, 375, 510, 546, 590, 740, 775, 795, 946, 947, 948, 967, 1071, 1125, 1142, 1144, 1305, 1202, 1203, 1307, 1309, 1480, 1481, 1485, 1513, 1679, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1857, 2002, 2004, 2010, 2083, 2201, 2329, 2731, 2768, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2580, 2741, 2742, 2788, 2799, 2903, 2904, 2981, 3172, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3278, 3317, 4004, 4005, 4080, 4081, 4322, 4797, 4798, 4329, 4331, 4332, 4599, 4902, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4772, 4880, 4881, 4882.

WHARF BONDS.

2402, 3471, 3474, 3515, 3905, 3624, 3327, 3654, 3684, 3692, 3744, 3755, 3792, 3810, 3841, 3865, 3896, 3915, 4002, 3480, 3563, 3574, 3343, 3687, 3695, 3861, 3846, 3906, 3918, 4807.

Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1905, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date. CHARLES D. WILBOUGHBY, Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala. Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee Mobile City Bondholders.

New York, January 20th, 1905.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

First Mortgage 6% Bonds

DUE 1948, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, COUPONS OF THE

STANDARD ROPE & TWINE CO.

Acting in conjunction with holders of the above first mortgage bonds, I ask all bondholders to communicate with me respecting their holdings and to furnish me their addresses and the amount of their holdings.

A. DUTENHOFER,
NO. 24 BROAD ST.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.

Our January list mailed upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway, New York.
Rector Street Station Elevated Railroad.
Stocks bought for cash or on margin.
TELEPHONE, 5817 CORTT.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905**, all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York**, in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesoreto General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905**, all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York**, in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesoreto General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

MARYLAND BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1905.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,170,592.04
From other banks	339,017.91
Clearing House exchanges	96,969.90
Cash and reserve	1,071,214.60
	$4,668,794.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,250,700.00
Surplus and profits	373,424.18
Deposits	3,084,670.36
	$4,668,794.54

James L. McLane, Pres. Henry C. James, Cash.
E. S. Sprague, Assistant Cashier.

OHIO BANKS.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBUS, OHIO.
January 11, 1905.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,389,311.08
From other banks	1,302,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,000,411.73
	$5,701,722.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and profits	202,680.97
Circulation	400,000.00
Deposits	4,699,041.84
	$5,701,722.81

John Siebert, Pres. E. Kiesewetter, C. F. Myers, Vice Presidents. L. F. Kiesewetter, Cashier. Henry Deeg, Assistant Cashier.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, Jan. 20, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan	96⅜	K C, Ft S & M 4s	89⅜
6,000	96½	18,000	89⅝
6,500	96¾	39,000	90
17,000	96⅞	10,000	90⅛
1,000	96⅝	2,000	90
Japanese Impl Gov		Kans City So 3s	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterl ln, 2d series	74⅝	15,000	74
25,000	92¼	6,000	74⅛
19,000	92⅜	20,000	74⅜
500	92¼	13,000	74⅝
60,000	92⅜	40,000	74⅜
500	92¼	47,000	74½
11,000	92⅜	Lacka Steel 5s	
Rep of Cuba 5s		4,000	106
Speyer & Co full instl paid		10,000	106¼
500	103¼	10,000	106½
6,000	103¾	5,000	106⅝
1,000	103⅝	Lackaw Steel 5s	
U S of Mexico		9,000	106½
Speyer & Co ctfs for 4% bonds		25,000	106⅝
5,000	94⅛	1,000	119⅜
28,000	94⅜	L S & M S 3½s	
1,000	94⅝	2,000	100½
Virginia 6s defd		L S & M S deb 4s	
Brown Bros & Co ctfs	15	25,000	102⅛
60,000		Long Island refg 4s	
Am Hide & L 6s		5,000	103
20,000	99½	10,000	103¼
Am Tobacco 4s		Lo & N coll tr 4s	95
5,000	112	11,000	
20,000	112⅛	unified 4s	
23,000	112	5,000	103¼
5,000	111⅞	5,000	103½
10,000	112	5,800	103
50,000	112⅛	Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	96
50,000	112⅛	12,000	96¼
Am Tobacco 4s		Manhattan con 4s	
20,000	74	1,000	106⅝
5,000	73⅞	Met St Ry ref 4s	
58,000	74⅛	5,000	93½
20,000	74⅜	Mex Cent con 4s	
25,000	74	1,000	74½
73,000	74⅛	Mil, L S & W 1st	
44,000	74¼	1,000	129¼
8,000	74⅛	Mo, K & Ok 1st	
6,000	74⅛	10,000	106
25,000	74	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
73,000	74⅛	1,000	101
44,000	74¼	18,000	101⅛
8,000	74⅛	11,000	101¼
6,000	74⅛	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
20,000	74⅛	25,000	87
13,000	74⅝	1,000	86¾
500	73⅝	4,000	87
5,000	74⅜	M, K & Tx ext 5s	
62,000	74½	10,000	106
Ann Arb 1st 4s		M, K & T of Tx 5s	
1,000	97⅜	5,000	109
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		Mo P 1st con 6s	
12,000	103⅜	1,000	124
1,000	103⅝	Mo P 1st col 5s	
5,000	104	1,000	109⅜
500	104	50,000	109⅝
500	104	Mo Pac trust 5s	
5,000	103⅞	2,000	109
4,000	103⅝	Nas Elec R R 4s	
20,000	103⅜	17,000	88
adjustment 4s		Natl R R of Mex	
5,000	95¼	1st con 4s	
stamped		17,000	82½
500-c	95⅜	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		6,000	100⅜
17,000	102	M C col 3½s	
1,000	101⅛	5,000	91½
B & O prior lien 3½s		N Y G, E L, H & P par money 4s	
3,000	95⅜	28,000	96
gold 4s		7,000	96½
27,000	104½	10,000	96¾
44,000	104⅜	20,000	96½
4,000	104½	N Y O & W ref 4s	
P, L E & W V 4s		12,000	105¾
15,000	100¾	25,000	105⅝
S W div 3½s		7,000	105½
20,000	92¼	Norf & W con 4s	
6,000	92⅜	2,000	102⅜
5,000	92⅝	Pocah C & C 4s	
14,000	92⅜	20,000	96¼
1,000	92⅜	11,000	96½
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s		10,000	96⅜
2,000	84⅝	5,000	96½
2,000	84½	Nor Ohio 1st 5s	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		5,000	119½
2,000	116⅜	Northn Pac 4s	
Eklyn Un Elv 1st		14,000	105⅝
1,000	113	10,000	105⅜
3,000	112½	2,000	105⅝
Canada So 1st		2,000	105⅜
10,000	103¼	Nor Pac gen 3s	
4,000	103⅛	78,000	78
6,000	103⅜	19,000	77⅜
5,000	103⅝	6,000	78
3,000	103⅝	4,000	77⅜
Cent of Ga cons 5s		Ore Sh L 1st con 5s	
1,000	113¼	1,000	118
1st inc 5s		10,000	118¼
6,000	92	Ore Sh L ctfs for gtd refg 4s	
5,000s15F	91½	16,000	97⅜
2d inc 5s		20,000	97⅝
20,000	71⅛	3,000	97⅞
10,000s15F	71	54,000	97⅜
10,000	71	15,000	97⅜
3d inc 5s		3,000	97⅜
2,000	61½	1,000	97⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Penn conv 3½s	
1,000	103¼	3,500	103½
15,000s30F	103¾	10,000	103⅝
13,000s30F	103½	Peo & E 1st 4s	
7,000	103½	4,000	99¾
Cen Pac gtd 3½s		Peo & E Inc 4s	
5,000	88⅛	1,000	77½
Ches & O gen 4½s		31,000	76
3,000	108¾	Reading gen 4s	
Chi & Alt 3½s		15,000	102
3,000	82⅜	4,000	102⅛
1,000	82⅜	5,000	102
1,000	82⅜	33,000	102⅛
10,000	82¾	1,000	102
50,000	82⅞	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s		17,000	99
2,000	101⅜	Rome, W & Og 5s	
10,000	101½	1,000	119
33,000	101⅜	St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2@2 1-2 Per Cent.

The Market Has Some Interesting Special Movements, but Develops Nothing of Broad Interest.

All day Thursday it was thought the market hung upon Amalgamated, but yesterday's price movement showed indifference alike to that and to other current developments. Amalgamated itself ranged between 73½ and 75 in the dealings following its dividend announcement, but neither in its weakness nor in its recovery of all except ¼ loss upon the day did it take the list with it. Brooklyn Rapid Transit suffered further from the authoritative advice to spend $20,000,000 upon improvements—how it would like to—and Pennsylvania was under pressure by the continuance of its strike difficulty. London was a rather free seller at concessions, and altogether there was some excuse for more yielding than occurred. Neglect to avail of the opportunity was as striking as anything observable in the day's market as a whole, apart from some rather marked price movements in specialties. Chicago Terminal, for instance, developed strength in marked contrast to its embarrassment, the stocks moving up in a way showing dissent from the idea that the future of the property lay with the bonds alone. Northwest rose in a manner not referable to Omaha's dividend, and St. Paul's rise was associated with it and with Northern Securities' strength upon the curb. There was alike sympathetic rise in Central and the Vanderbilt group, and Reading continued its rise in disregard of unfavorable remarks upon its artificiality and extravagance. The bond market lost much of its volume, but the loss was mostly in the speculative classes, while there was no abatement in the excellence of the demand.

This pressure of idle funds was indicated outside the Exchange business in the prompt placing of the Lackawanna Steel Company's $10,000,000 notes and the sale of the last of the $40,000,000 Mexican 4s. Call money fell back again, the 3 per cent. monetary quotation of Thursday being not representative in any respect. The forecast of the bank statement shows normal continuance of the influx of funds, strengthening superfluously, or rather superabundantly, a banking position showing improvement in every respect over the report made to the Treasury in the first month of 1904. Compared with a year ago deposits by banks and trust companies increased $65,196,200, and loans increased $62,835,800. Compared with November last deposits by banks and trust companies increased $4,688,600, running right through the period when loans were said to have been transferred to the trust companies. Their resources were certainly ample if they were both increasing their deposits in the banks and their loans. The reductions made in the banks' loans correspond within a million with the reduction in "other deposits." Offsetting a decrease of $12,807,000 in specie against an increase of $9,867,000 in legal tenders, the other changes are so very moderate as to attest how easily the crop-moving strain was borne last year. For once prophecies came true.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed.....	1½	Iowa Cen.	⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Iowa Cen. pf.....	1¼
Am. Steel Fnds. pf.	½	Kan. C. S. pf.....	1½
At. Coast Line....	1½	Lake E. & W.	⅝
Can. Southern	1½	Louisv. & Nashv...	3
Cen. of N. J.....	2½	Manhattan	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P..	1½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Chi. & Northw...	7½	M., St. P. & S. S.	3
Chi. & Norshw. pf.	3½	M.	3½
Chi. Terminal	6¼	New York Central	1¼
Chi. Terminal pf.	3½	Peoria & East....	3⅝
Chi. Un. Trac....	¾	Pere Marquette ..	3⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading	1½
Col. Southern	½	St. J. & G. I.	3
Col. S. 2d pf....	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W....	4½	Tol., St. L. & W...	1
Del., L. & A. pf..	4	Tol., St. L. & W...	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Fed. Min. & S. pf..	2½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf..	1½
General Electric .	1	Va. Iron, C. & C..	¾
Internat'l Paper..	½	W., St. L. & E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine..	5	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Ice pf.....	¾	Norfolk & Western.	¾
Am. Loco. pf.....	½	North American ..	1
Anaconda Cop.	3	Pressed Steel Car..	¾
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	½	Pullman Co.	1
Corn Products....	½	Rock Island pf....	½
Corn Prod. pf.....	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.....	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Internat'l Paper pf.	½	Standard R. & Tw.	½
Long Island	6	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	½
Mo., K. & Texas..	½	Var.-Car. Ch. pf...	½
Nat. Enameling	1½	West. E. & M.....	½
N. Y. Air Brake....	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1	Lake E. & W. 1st.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s..	3	Nor. Ohio 1st.....	2
Col. & H. C. & I. coupon off	3	R., W. & O. gen. 5s.	1
Con. Tob. 4s.....	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st..	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d.	1	St. L. Southw. con.	1¼
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st.	1	Third Av. 5s.....	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Va. Iron, C. & C 5s. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 20.....	960,445
To date this year.....	12,675,847
Corresponding date last year...	8,703,831

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 20.....	$6,598,000
To date this year.....	$81,849,000
Corresponding date last year..	$58,859,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Albany United Traction Company.
American Light and Traction Company preferred.
Diamond Match Company.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.
Minneapolis General Electric Company.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad.
Worcester Railways and Investment Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Locomotive Company on preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Electric Development and Security Company.
Rockwood & Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Caledonia sold at .40@.39, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .04, 300 Hale & Norcerss at 1.50, 1,000 Isabella at .20, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .08@.09, 4,000 Pharmacist at .05, 200 Potosi at .14, 300 Portland at 1.05, 200 Savage at .40, 1,000 Work at .16, 500 Yellow Jacket at .22.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Develops Great Strength in Specialties.

The stock market cut loose yesterday from the incident of the dividend on Amalgamated Copper. Fluctuating within a narrow range it closed with only a fractional loss of one-eighth of one per cent. Lawson's advertisement in the morning papers had no effect on the market. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint fours, which bonds he mentioned particularly, remained steady and firm, although transactions in them were light.

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Sharp Advance in Grangers.

There was a sharp advance in Grangers yesterday. Chicago Northwestern led the procession with a net gain of 7½ points on sales of 10,000 shares. The buying of this stock was persistent all day long at steadily advancing prices. It was different with St. Paul, which rose 1⅝ points on transactions of 30,000 shares. The best part of the advance in this stock occurred shortly after 2 o'clock, when there was a sudden advance on purchases of several 1,000-share lots. These flashes in the pan are not so impressive as the steady accumulation shown in Northwest. The rise was, however, accompanied by an advance in Northern Securities on the curb, and by renewed rumors of a settlement of the Northwestern railroad situation on the lines suggested in these columns a few days ago.

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Vanderbilt Issues Strong.

New York Central advanced 1¼ points and Big Four gained 3¼ points. This led to rumors that there will be developments in Vanderbilt finances. It is believed that there will be an increase in the dividend of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, which will benefit New York Central. The buying in the former seemed very confident and well informed, even though the stock reacted from the high point on profit taking.

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Belated Strength in Reading.

Reading, after a listless backing and filling through the day, suddenly came to life just before the close and scored an advance of 1½ points. Some large blocks of stock came out, one of them for 5,500 shares. This stock was met above 89, and was rather unexpected. The pool took the stock up to the close on slight recessions. The pool in Erie was not quite so aggressive. The reams of stock which came out at 41⅝, 41¾, and on every eighth up were decidedly discouraging. One firm took 15,000 shares without a break, and the stock went up only a quarter of a point.

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Some Active Specialties.

Active buying for a pool put up the price of Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic. The preferred on only 10,000 sales went up 4 points, while the common on a similar amount advanced 1⅞ points. Kansas City Southern was also marked up, the preferred crossing 61 and closing at 60 for a net gain of 1½ points. Iowa Central, a Hawley property, became active on the announcement that a contract had been entered into whereby Iowa Central and Des Moines and Fort Dodge trains will use the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy between Oskaloosa and Des Moines, about sixty miles. The new route is important as constituting a completion of the Hawley system in the Northwest by making a through route from Des Moines to Peoria.

BANKNOTE COMPANY'S BIG YEAR.

Officers Re-elected—Design for New Japanese Bonds.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Bank Note Company yesterday the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected. The board met later and re-elected the retiring officers.

In his report to the stockholders, President Converse stated that the earnings of the company in the last fiscal year were the greatest in the history of the corporation. One of the most important contracts the company now has on hand is the engraving of the bonds for the last Japanese Government 6 per cent. loan. Vice President Green said that this bond will be one of the most elaborate designs ever presented. The dominant vignette will be a representation of Fuji-yama, the famous sacred mountain of Japan, with the rays of the rising sun in the background. The bond will be printed by a new three-color process.

AGAINST VOTING TRUST.

Injunction Continued Pending Bankers' Life Suit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the Special Term continuing an injunction pending the trial of the suit brought by the Knickerbocker Investment Company against Foster M. Voorhees and others, individually and as voting trustees of the stock, in the Bankers' Life Insurance Company.

The Knickerbocker Company, a New Jersey corporation, purchased six hundred and twenty-six shares of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, which had a total of 1,000 shares of stock. Foster M. Voorhees, William Sherer, and Edward C. Stokes were made voting trustees of the insurance company for five years. Subsequently the plaintiff company sought to terminate the voting trust and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the individual defendants from voting on the stock.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing general conditions in trade Dun's Review says:

Progress is more rapid in manufacture than in distribution, but this is largely due to the effect of unseasonable weather at some points and the unsettled feeling in the South, where the collapse of cotton prices has retarded collections and caused many cancellations. That production is maintained by mills and furnaces may be taken as evidence of confidence in the future. Iron and steel plants lead in activity, with woolen and the leather industries next. Settlement of the protracted labor struggle at Fall River is encouraging, but the industrial throughout is disappointing, and much gain from the whole, there is less than the customary idleness for this season.

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Scarcely any alteration in quotations of iron and steel is the best possible guarantee of continued activity. Heretofore, consumption close to the limit of production has always started speculation, and ultimately inflated prices checked demand, which brought reaction and idleness. But conservatism now controls the situation, holding prices at a position that is attractive, considering the volume of business and cost of production.

***

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for January amounted to $6,029,412, of which $3,380,692 were in manufacturing, $2,531,-186 in trading, and $108,534 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 335 in the United States, against 338 last year, and 24 in Canada, compared with 33 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's says:

Industry still maintains a position of pre-eminent activity, while distributive trade for Spring, not as yet fully open, lacks definite form in some lines. The holding-off tendency hitherto noted in the cotton goods trade still continues, but in woolen goods Fall fabrics have been opened at a notable advance; the shoe and leather trades show increased activity; hardware and groceries are being sold freely, and lumber is strong at higher prices than last year, and with manufacturers active, though ultimate distribution is curtailed by seasonal influences. With the exception of the South and portions of the Southwest, where low-priced cotton affects collections and clouds the future, the feeling is one of great confidence in the future, and particularly as to the first half of the ensuing year's business.

***

Bank clearings for the week ended with Jan. 19 aggregate $2,827,003,588, 2.7 per cent. less than last week, but 34 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $969,564,072, 2 per cent. smaller than last week, but 10 per cent. larger than last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3@4¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $326,722,415; balances, $9,463,545; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,538,338.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; short bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8580; demand, $4.8770; cables, $4.8795.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 aand 95⅜; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—37½@40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Money was firm in the market to-day, owing to various calls, including Irish Land Loan stock.

Traders on the Stock Exchange were nervous and depressed. The chief influences were the Russian unrest and the further weakness of foreign bourses, especially the Paris Bourse. The favorable bank statement failed to stimulate operations.

Consols were easier owing to selling pressure, but closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Americans reflected the irregularity of Wall Street, opening dull with mixed changes at below parity. Erie, Union Pacific, and New York Central maintained their strength. A moderate amount of business was transacted. After some reactions prices closed firmer.

Foreigners fluctuated and became weaker on the political news, Paris alternately selling and buying. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 98⅜.

South Americans were easier.

Kafirs were sensitive, and inclined to droop in sympathy with other sections.

Copper in the market to-day closed at 68¼. The recent decline was due to bear selling and realizations owing to the Continental labor troubles. Support from America and Chinese inquiries for distant deliveries strengthened the market.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 1-16; Consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 89½; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 105¾; Canadian Pacific, 136⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¼; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; Rio Beers, 17⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78; Erie, 42¼; Erie 1st preferred, 81⅛; Erie 2d preferred, 64⅜; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 144; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33⅜; New York Central, 147; Norfolk and Western, 81; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 45⅜; Pennsylvania, 140; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 85; Reading 1st preferred, 97; Reading 2d preferred, 44½; Southern Railway, 35⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 104; Union Pacific, 120; Union Pacific preferred, 100; United States Steel, 30⅝; United States Steel preferred, 95⅞; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 90¼.

Bar silver steady; 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent; for three months' bills 2 9-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £8,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.60; Lisbon, 14.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Business on the Bourse to-day was affected by the events in Russia. The tone was heavy and at the close prices were weak. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 89.03 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat weaker. Russian bonds fell one-half to three-quarters of a point.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Reviewing the week's movement of currency The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week include a gain in cash held by the banks of $7,774,000. They received from the interior $11,870,300 and sent to the interior $5,367,700, including National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $6,481,800.

Receipts of new gold were $1,323,400, namely, $982,900 on New York Assay Office checks, $232,500 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $8,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Gold exports were $2,-648,400—$1,273,400 in bars and $500,000 coin to Paris, and $875,000 in coin to Argentina.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $28,821,600. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $26,203,-900. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,618,000.

The total gain—from the interior $6,481,000, new gold $1,323,400, and Sub-Treasury $2,618,-000—was $10,423,000. Deducting the loss by gold exports, $2,648,400, the net gain was $7,-774,600.

The gross receipts and net gain from the interior are smaller than last week, as was expected. The net gain is also reduced by receiving in the shipments National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption, which many of the banks have heretofore omitted, although the receipt of them from textile fabrics in Settlement of the protracted labor struggle at Fall River is encouraging, but the industrial throughout is disappointing, and much gain from the whole, there is less than the customary idleness for this season.

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Scarcely any alteration in quotations of iron and steel is the best possible guarantee of continued activity. Heretofore, consumption close to the limit of production has always started speculation, and ultimately inflated prices checked demand, which brought reaction and idleness. But conservatism now controls the situation, holding prices at a position that is attractive, considering the volume of business and cost of production.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for January amounted to $6,029,412, of which $3,380,692 were in manufacturing, $2,531,-186 in trading, and $108,534 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 335 in the United States, against 338 last year, and 24 in Canada, compared with 33 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's says:

Industry still maintains a position of pre-eminent activity, while distributive trade for Spring, not as yet fully open, lacks definite form in some lines. The holding-off tendency hitherto noted in the cotton goods trade still continues, but in woolen goods Fall fabrics have been opened at a notable advance; the shoe and leather trades show increased activity; hardware and groceries are being sold freely, and lumber is strong at higher prices than last year, and with manufacturers active, though ultimate distribution is curtailed by seasonal influences. With the exception of the South and portions of the Southwest, where low-priced cotton affects collections and clouds the future, the feeling is one of great confidence in the future, and particularly as to the first half of the ensuing year's business.

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Bank clearings for the week ended with Jan. 19 aggregate $2,827,003,588, 2.7 per cent. less than last week, but 34 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $969,564,072, 2 per cent. smaller than last week, but 10 per cent. larger than last year.

TRUST COMPANIES PROSPER.

Reports from a Score in This City for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Reports from twenty of New York City's forty-nine trust companies to the State Superintendent in Banking for the year ended Dec. 31, 1904, indicate that the period covered was prosperous, the profits of these twenty companies showing an increase over the previous calendar year of $1,895,014, the dividends of $133,000, and the resources of $145,756,636, thus:

	1904.	1903.
Total resources.....	$603,927,612	$458,170,976
Profits, &c.....	23,235,504	21,340,490
Dividends.....	4,177,000	4,038,352

The Trust Company of America is the only one of those paying dividends in 1903 which decreased the amount last year, when $170,000 instead of $200,000 was paid. The Bankers' Trust Company paid a dividend of $30,000 last year, as against none in 1903, while the United States Mortgage and Trust Company increased its dividend by $80,000, the Metropolitan by $3,600, the Equitable Trust by $30,000, and the Standard Trust by $20,-000.

The comparative earnings for the two years is here given:

Name of Company.	Profits for the Year. 1904.	1903.
United States Trust.....	$1,342,570	$1,300,824
Farmers' Loan & Trust...	2,435,282	2,540,582
U. S. Mortgage & Trust..	2,405,873	1,622,791
Union Trust	2,370,912	1,857,612
Morton Trust.....	2,198,726	2,037,721
Equitable Trust	2,048,982	1,538,306
Metropolitan Trust.....	1,371,269	1,442,581
Trust Co. of America....	1,003,480	988,770
Manhattan Trust	754,709	601,914
Bankers' Trust	719,280	234,902
Brooklyn Trust	715,480	740,602
Standard Trust	706,607	468,331
People's Trust	677,514	586,648
City Trust	636,740	635,477
Washington Trust	552,013	521,851
Hamilton Trust	406,829	344,608
Windsor Trust	304,291	308,358
Empire State Trust.....	167,462	100,020
Commonwealth Trust	116,050	251,020
Flatbush Trust	82,447	77,311
Total	$23,255,504	$21,369,490

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The money market was unchanged to-day. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent; New York funds, 5c premium; clearings, $26,480,226; balances, $1,333,797; Sub-Treasury debit, $30,482. The foreign exchange market was firm. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¾	
Sterling	4.88	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅜
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

The Pepperl Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of $6 per share, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 19.

Despite heavy selling, United States and Centennial Mining stood firm to-day. Copper Range and Greene were also very active and firm. In the general list attention was given to Woolen and Shoe Machinery. The railroads were not active, although Pere Marquette advanced 3½ points. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Atchison	87¼	87⅛	87¼
45	*Atchison pf.....	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
1	Boston Elevated	157½	157½	157½
4	Boston & Albany.....	256⅝	256½	256½
2	Boston & Lowell.....	244	244	244
110	Boston & Maine.....	175	174	175
34	Boston & Worcester pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼
10	C. J. & R. S. Y.....	153	152½	153
9	Erie 1st pf.....	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
11	Fitchburg pf.....	144	143½	144
350	Massachusetts Electric	15	14½	15
295	Massachusetts El. pf.	61¼	60	61¼
10	Mexican Central	23½	23⅜	23½
68	N. Y. N. H. & H.....	201½	201	201½
5	Old Colony	208	208	208
140	Pere Marquette	93	92	93
304	Pere Marquette pf.....	86	85	85
1,815	Union Pacific	119½	118¾	119¼
22	Union Pacific pf.....	98	98	98
2	Vermont & Mass.....	172½	172½	172½
1	West End	96	96	96
15	West End pf.....	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

416	American	146	145½	145⅝
17	Cumberland	122	121	121
541	Cumberland rights	3	2	2
500	Mexican	1¾	1¾	1¾
2	New England	139	139	139
11	Western	19½	18	18
50	Western pf.....	102	101½	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

21	Am. Ag. Chem. pf....	88	88	88
15	Am. Locomotive pf....	105¾	105¾	105¾
465	American Sugar	143¾	142¾	143¼
15	American Sugar pf....	139	138¾	139
653	American Woolen	22¾	22	22
274	American Woolen pf..	94½	94	94
8	*Edison	283½	283½	283½
25	General Electric	188	187¾	188
10	Georgia Ry. & Elec...	65	65	65
75	*Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf...	88	87	88
42	Mass. Gas pf.....	96¾	96¼	96¼
80	Planters' Compress pf.	16	16	16
104	Pullman	245	245	245
50	Reece Buttonhole	9	9	9
350	Seattle Electric	54¾	54¼	54¼
50	Seattle Electric pf....	96½	96½	96½
30	Swift & Co.....	112	111½	111½
25	Union Land & Copper.	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	United Fruit	106½	106½	106½
988	Un. Shoe Machine...	69¼	68½	69
436	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	33¾	33¼	33¾
1,870	United States Steel pf.	30¾	29⅞	30¼
495	United States Steel pf.	94½	93⅝	94½

MINING.

965	Allouez	20¾	20¼	20½
8,885	Amalgamated	74⅝	73¼	74⅜
360	Ashbel	75c.	75c.	75c.
60	Atlantic	17	17	17
80	Bingham	33	32¾	32¾
50	Bonanza	75c.	75c.	75c.
210	Boston Consolidated ..	6¼	6	6¼
1,785	Centennial	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
25	Continental Zinc	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2,065	Copper Range	68½	67¾	68½
905	Daly-West	16	15¼	15⅝
55	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
42	Franklin	11	11	11
3,630	Granby	5½	5¼	5½
2,335	Greene Consolidated ..	27⅛	26½	27
200	Guanajuato	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16
235	Isle Royale	26¾	26¼	26⅜
835	Mass	10¼	10	10¼
350	Mayflower	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
960	Michigan	12½	12	12⅜
25	Mohawk	52½	52½	52½
200	Montana C. & C.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Old Dominion	27	27	27
90	*Osceola	94¾	94	94¾
260	Parrot	29	28¾	29
45	Phoenix	3⅝	3	3
15	Quincy	115	114	115
100	Santa Fe	2¾	2½	2¾
510	Shannon	8¾	8⅝	8¾
40	Tamarack	127	126	127
880	Trinity	8⅞	7⅝	7⅞
130	U. S. Coal & Oil.....	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
8,875	United States	22⅝	21⅝	22⅜
507	Utah	42¾	42¼	42¾
535	Victoria	5½	5¼	5¼
165	Winona	12	11¼	12
29	Wolverine	108½	108½	108½

*Ex dividend. ‡Ex rights. †First installment paid.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Jan. 20, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last
35,900	Amal. Copper..	74	75	73⅞	75
20	Am. Car & F.....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
30	Am. H.& L.pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
10	Am. Ice	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	Am. Locomo ..	35	35	35	35
140	Am. Smelting..	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
960	Am. Sugar....	143½	142⅝	143½	143½
890	Am. T. & S. F.	87½	87½	87¼	87½
890	Balt. & Ohio..	102⅝	103⅜	102⅛	103¼
5,120	Brooklyn R. T.	61⅜	62⅜	61¼	62⅛
20	Chi. & Alton...	41½	41½	41½	41½
150	Chi. Gt. West.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22
8,130	C., M. & St. P.	173½	175⅝	173½	175⅝
40	Chi. Ter. Tran.	9	10⅛	9	10⅛
50	Chi. Un. Trac.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
440	Col. Fuel & I.	47½	47½	46⅝	47⅜
100	D., S. S. & A.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
12,400	Erie	41⅜	41⅞	41	41½
30	Erie 1st pf....	79	79½	79	79⅝
50	Erie 2d pf.....	64	64	64	64
2,040	Louis. & Nash.	140¾	142⅝	140¼	141⅞
50	Manhattan	170½	170½	170½	170½
2,050	Met. Street....	115⅝	116½	115⅝	116⅜
510	Mex. Central..	23½	23⅝	23	23⅛
40	Mo., K. & Tex.	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33⅜
80	M., K. & T.pf.	66½	66½	66⅜	66⅜
350	Mo. Pacific....	106⅞	107⅜	106⅞	107⅜
60	N. Y. Central..	142⅞	144⅝	142⅞	144½
880	N. Y. C. & W.	44⅝	44	44⅛	44⅛
2,780	Pennsylvania .	136⅜	137⅝	136⅜	137⅜
20	People's Gas...	106½	107¼	106½	107½
200	Press. Steel C.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼
78,200	Reading	87½	89⅝	87¼	88⅞
60	Rep. Steel	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
5,180	Rock Island...	37½	37½	37	37⅜
20	St. L. Southw.	26½	26½	26½	26½
70	St. L. S. W.pf.	61½	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝
2,020	Southern Pac..	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼
2,190	Southern Ry..	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35
30	Tenn. C. & I..	71½	71½	71½	71½
50	Texas Pacific..	34½	35¼	34½	35½
26,980	Union Pacific..	119	119⅝	118⅝	119⅝
310	U. S. Leather..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
6,560	U. S. Steel....	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼
14,300	U. S. Steel pf..	93¼	94⅞	93¼	94⅞
20	Wabash pf....	43½	43½	43¼	43½
50	Wis. Central..	22	22	22	22

211,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The local issues which have been the leaders in this week's trading quieted down to-day, and although they held firm, none of them improved over yesterday's prices. The buying of Reading and Lehigh Valley, however, was considered good, but there was less stability to Philadelphia Rapid Transit, an attempt to sell stocks meeting with little response from the public. It sold $20 paid, except for cash. General Asphalt issues made a strong spurt, the common advancing ⅝, the preferred 2, the latter reacting later 1. It was quite actively dealt in.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper.....	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝
100	Cambria Iron.....	49	49	49
355	Cambria Steel.....	28½	28⅜	28⅜
25	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	16	16	16
50	Cons. Lake Superior..	7¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Warner Van Norden Leads New Buying Campaign on Thirty-fourth Street—Sale of Block on Morningside Heights Reade Street Property Changes Hands.

Warner Van Norden has bought through Collins & Collins 13 West Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 126.6, and 33 and 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story buildings, on plot 48 by 98.9. Mr. Van Norden has made these purchases for a new realty corporation which he is organizing. The property at 13 West Thirty-fourth Street, which was sold by the Willett estate, carries with it right of way through a twelve-foot alley leading to Thirty-fifth Street. It was intimated yesterday that Mr. Van Norden's buying may cover eventually several abutting parcels on Thirty-fifth Street, making it possible to close this alley and include it in the site of a new building. Nothing of definite character, however, could be learned concerning these negotiations.

The respective sellers of 33 and 35 West Thirty-fourth Street were Daniel E. Loring and Charles E. Johnson. This plot is between the new building of the North River Savings Bank and the Arts Club, both low structures—thus insuring to a new building on the site unusual advantages in the matter of light and air.

Clews House Brings $750,000.

The J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company has bought, through Julian Benedict, the Henry Clews property, at 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through to Thirty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 200. The price was $750,000. The parcel adjoins on the west the property bought by John Claflin from the Century Realty Company.

Albert Booth Cohn, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, has sold for the Clinton Realty Company 56 and 58 West Thirty-fifth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 41 by 98.9. The houses were recently converted into business buildings, and yield an annual rental of $9,000.

The purchase of the Fleischmann Bakery property, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Tenth Street, by Grace Church, is referred to in more detail in another column. John N. Golding was the broker.

Big Deal Near Columbia University.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for various owners to a client the entire plot bounded by One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, Claremont Avenue, and Broadway, containing between thirty-seven and thirty-eight city lots.

Buyer for Reade Street Building.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold the five-story mercantile building 165 and 167 Reade Street to clients of the Charles F. Noyes Company.

Good Demand on Washington Heights.

Samuel Mandel has sold a plot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; a plot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and a plot, 72 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, beginning, in each instance, 100 feet east of Broadway. The buyer is Gerson Hyman.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Stern & Johnson, to the Realty Transfer Company, six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold to Shapiro & Shapiro the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Jaffer & Goldfield have bought from Isaac N. Bernstein the six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 150 by 100.

A. Lansan has purchased the plot, 75 by 80, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, from Nevins & Perelman. M. Schwitzer was the broker in the deal.

Garfiel & Moll have bought the plot, 45 by 100, on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and now control a plot 70 by 150 at that point.

Jacob Oppenheimer has sold 1,462 and 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story triple flats, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Burke House on 75th Street Sold.

Frederick Zittel has sold for the estate of Francis P. Burke, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 5 West Seventy-fifth Street, 23 by 100.

Maclay & Davies have sold for William F. Havemeyer 311 West One Hundred and Second Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, to a client of Isaac T. Meyer.

Max Marx has bought from Charles Young the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

William F. Baker has sold for Jennie Rosenberg, to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 157 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

"Al" Adams Gets Lambs Club.

An agreement has been reached for the sale of the Lambs Club Building at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street to Albert J. Adams, owner of 66 and 68, for $85,000.

It is reported that an option on the dwelling 22 West Fortieth Street, held by John L. Moriarty, has been sold to Edward Kane. The owner of record of the property is Helen M. Eby.

F. & G. Pflomm have leased for a client to the Postal Telegraph Company 56 West Thirty-first Street, a three-story building, on lot 20 by 63, for a long term of years.

Buying Lots Near Lenox Avenue.

The Berman Realty Company has sold for the Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to Halprin, Diamondston & Levin.

Ravitch Brothers have sold the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Hugo Marks has resold for Samuel Bernstein to Schmeidler & Bachrach the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue; also, for Rawitzki & Prager to Joshua Silverstein the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a plot 75 by 100.

Blumenkrantz & Freundlich have sold to W. & J. Buchrach the two five-story tenements 221 and 223 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Abraham & Spirn has resold to Isidor Kritshaur the two six-story flats, on plot 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Resale of Sixtieth Street Flats.

Walter J. Cohn, Myers & Aronson, and Edward Saer have resold to Rinaldo Brothers 139 to 147 West Sixtieth Street, five five-story flats, on plot 125 by 100.5. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother were the brokers.

H. Rosenzweig has sold for J. Alexander to J. Goldman 217 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.5.

Abram Buchrach has bought 545 and 547 West Fifty-seventh Street, two five-story double flats on plot 50 by 100.5.

Deal for 125th Street Building.

G. Brettell & Son have resold the property 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to a Mrs. Purdy.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Irving Kempner 132 and 134 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a plot 37.6 by 100.11, with two three-story brownstone houses. The property will be resold for improvement.

Colin M. Eadie has sold for Dr. Richard E. Buckley 223 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20 by 100, to Lowenfeld & Prager, who recently bought the adjoining property, 225, through the same broker.

Isaac Strauss has sold for J. Kolb the three five-story double flats, with stores, 158, 160, and 162 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, each 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has sold, in conjunction with Louis Oppenheim, for Sarah A. Freeborn, 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 42.3 by 100.11.

Thirty Years' Ownership Ended.

Osk & Edelstein have bought, through P. Imperato, from Max Danziger, 213 to 235 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, twelve four-story tenements on plot 200 by 100.11, between Second and Third Avenues. Mr. Danziger owned the property for over thirty years.

Jacob Scheer has resold to Mayberg Brothers 256 to 264 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, six three-story brownstone dwellings on plot 86 by 75.

Mark Blumenthal has sold to Frank Heller 1,512 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 105.

Newins & Perelman have sold to a builder for improvement 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 39 by 100.11.

Haber, Dwarkiwitz & Huber have sold to S. Klug the seven four-story buildings 301 to 313 East Ninety-seventh Street, 175 by 100.

Joseph Ostroff & H. Farber have sold for T. H. Wilcox 1,016 Avenue A, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 80, to Charles Siegel and a Mr. Manovetz.

Louis A. Jaffer and Joseph A. Goldfield have bought from the Cook estate the plot 75 by 100.4, on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 248 feet east of Avenue A.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold the six-story tenement 319 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100, for Benjamin Menschel.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have resold, through C. Volzing & Son, to Julius Doll, 200 East Sixty-second Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Barrow Street Properties in Trade.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Ida Jetter 6, 8, and 10 Barrow Street, west side, 97 feet south of Fourth Street, a five-story apartment house 57 by 80 by 90, to the Broadway Reliance Realty Company, which gives in exchange the southwest corner of Robbins Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a plot 100 by 117, together with the plot 50 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 57 feet east of Kelly Street.

Pasquale Pati & Son sold for Joseph Maiganaro, to Antonio Viniello, 90 Elizabeth Street, a new six-story tenement on lot 24.10 by 100.7.

Samuel Mandel has sold the six-story tenement in course of construction at 460 Cherry Street, 57.6 by 100. This is one of ten houses being erected on Cherry and Monroe Streets at that point, and is the fourth house sold out of the five fronting on Cherry Street.

Samuel Mandel has bought the plot 32.6 by 100 at 92 and 94 Cherry Street, and will erect thereon a six-story stable.

A. H. Spivey & Co. has resold for Charles Lowenfeld the new six-story tenement 97 and 99 Avenue B, on lot 37 by 93, to Julius W. Brandt and Samuel Cohn, who gave in part payment the five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25.10 by 91, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. This property has been resold by A. H. Levy & Co. to Louis Bernstein.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Sol Freidus has sold for Cohen & Glauber 165 St. Ann's Avenue a five-story double flat with stores, on lot 25 by 98, to Isador D. Brokaw, for about $26,000.

Henry C. Raynor has sold the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

George J. McCaffrey & Son have bought for a client plot on the east side of Mohegan Avenue, 184 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 175, and have resold the property to T. Giordano.

E. Hochbaum has bought from William Boyd a plot, 50 by 100, on Cambreling Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. Thorne & Co. and F. J. Wood were the brokers.

Marcus Rosenthal has bought from Owen Martin a plot, 50 by 95, at the corner of Weeks Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; also from the Weeks estate a plot, 75 by 95, with buildings, on Weeks Avenue, 170 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; also from the Weeks estate the plot, 50 by 95, on the west side of Weeks Avenue, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; also from the Miller estate the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Morris Avenue, 100 by 100.

Jacob Oppenheimer has sold the plot, 75 by 145, on Mapes Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second Streets, for about $9,000.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold, in conjunction with Philip Wattenberg, for the estate of Adolph Muller, the plot, 50 by 90, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 125 feet north of Anne Place; also for John Hildebrand to John C. Heintz and Jacob Siegel the property at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 125, with three-story brick stores, offices, and dwelling.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Cleveland Avenue, 100 feet east of White Plains Avenue. The same firm has sold to a Mr. Kassofsky the northwest corner of De Mill Avenue and Pell Place, 50 by 90, and a plot, 50 by 114, on the south side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Fourth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

99th St, 22 West, s s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Leonard Weill $30,450

By D. Phoenix Ingmann.

129th St, 148 to 152 West, s s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 75x99.11, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Weinstein.....

WORTH St, 128 and 130, s s of plot 146, map of 128 acres, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman at Fort George, runs s e 312.9x n e 152.9x n w 209.5x s w 109; also Arthur W. Saunders, to Paul Halpin, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and

RIDGE ST, w s, Lot 46, Block 452, map of subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, 25x100; George E. Fischer and others to William Crockett and another, quitclaim .....

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 179th St, 66.5x65x80.9x96; Sadie Felson to William Redman (mtg $3,100) .....

JENNINGS ST, n s, 106.3 ft w of Wilkins Place, 75x100.1x70.1x100; William B. Rose to Emanuel Glauber and another .....

JEROME AV, e s, 36.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25x100; James J. Logan and wife to Gus C. Odell.....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, 100 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, 25x99.7 x25x99.11; King's Bridge Road, n e s s, 125 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, 25 x95.9x23x —; Hugh N. Camp, Jr., as executor to Fordham Realty Company.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, 61.11 ft e of Bailey Av, 25.9x150x25x136.2; Bailey Av, e s, 169.5 ft s from s part at e corner of King's Bridge Road, 50x75; Peter J. Shields to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $1,000) .....

LORILLARD ST, s e s, 273.7 ft w of 3d Av, Eighty-third Street, and others to Anthony McOwen, other consideration and .....

LOT 118, Block C, map H. P. Rose Mapes estate; William Masterson to Mary A. Goggin.....

LOT 207, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Henry Meyer to Basilius Busch, (mtg $1,600,) other consideration and.....

LOT 34, Map 876, Thompson-Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Anettia E. Spencer .....

LOT 85, Map 876, Thompson-Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Charlotte M. Seignior .....

LOTS 43 and 44, map of 170 lots of Simms estate, Bronx; Hudson F. Rose to Alfonso De Salvo.....

LOTS 7 to 18, map of estate of John W. O'Shaughnessy; Hyman Horwitz to Cosmos Realty Company, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.....

LOTS 3 to 18, Map estate John W. O'Shaughnessy, Cosmos Realty Company to Ida Kraus, (mtg $44,000).....

LOTS 42 to 47, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; August Diener and another to Louis Nathan, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and .....

LOTS 44 to 47, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Henry Arnold and August Dienner and another, other consideration and

MADISON ST, s e corner of Jackson St, 100.1x20x100.1x25; Meyer Chapkowsky and wife to Isidor Hirshman, (mtg $48,500) .....

MARMION AV, n w corner of 176th St, 46x irregular; Cecilia A. Buttlofer to John R. Peterson, all liens.....

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 38, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Mary Smith to Edward J. Flynn, other consideration and .....

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 144th St, 126.11x irregular; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another.....

NORTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 163th St, 131.6x180.11x130x200; Adolph L. Kerker and another to Nathan J. Cohn, other consideration and.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of St. Joseph St, 262.5x263.6; Herman J. Brecher to Millie B. Pakas, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 250 ft n of 169th St, runs s 131.4 x e 71.6 x n 135.4 x w 71.5; Charlotte F. Trowbridge to Abram G. Abramson, other consideration and..

TAYLOR AV, n w s, 75 ft s w from s e corner of 157th St, 25x100; William Brown, jr., referee, to Louise A. McGuirk .....

UNION AV, 572, e s, 20 ft s of 150th St, 38.8x80; William Bunnsden to Bessie Burns, (mtg $5,000).....

WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.6x29.3x111.1; Ellen Bohack to Louis Leibenstein and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and .....

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 100.2 x 122.6 x 100.5x114.9; Fannie Cannon to Michael Regan, (mtg $25,000) .....

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 27.7x21.11x36x82.10; Edward L. Parris, referee, to J. Ord Haughwout.....

WILLIAM ST, Lot 70, map of North Melrose, 50x102.5; Lulu Quigg to Richard Vallender .....

WILLET ST, e s, 112.6 ft n of Bronne St, 25x100; Rosie Resler to Esther Isenberg .....

WILLET ST, e s, 112.6 ft n of Bronne St, 25x100; Esther Isenberg to Nathan Uiman, (mtg $10,000).....

1ST ST, s e s, Lot 70, map of North Melrose, 100x115x36; Margaret G. Coyle to Kate Noble .....

3D AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100.8x100; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees, and others to Peter Stanton St. Pr. Co., Limited, London.....

3D AV, n e corner of 167th St, 69.6x110x irregular; John C. Heintz and others to Joseph Hyman, other consideration and

3D AV, s e corner of 167th St, 40.6x30; John Hilderhand to John C. Heintz and another, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and .....

4TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 100.6x irregular; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another.....

4TH AV, s e corner of 136th St, 96.11x irregular; Isidor D. Brokaw and wife to Louis Block, (mtg $36,000).....

5TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 50.10x120; James H. Smith to Frederick G. Bourne .....

5TH AV, 2,123, e s, 16.8x75; Sarah J. Malley to Michael Gavin .....

6TH AV, s w corner of 151st St, 76.8x100; also, plot 50 ft s of 151st St and 100 ft e of Brathurst Av, runs s 43.11x e 26.6x n — x w 56.10; also, lot 36.6 ft s of 151st St and 59.6 ft w of 5th Av, runs s w 13.6x w 40.8x n 13.6x e 46.6; Abraham Silverson to David Shaff, ½ part, (mtg $18,500).....

11TH ST, 632 and 634 East, 50x94.6; Max Tannenbaum to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $22,000).....

12TH ST, n s, part of Lot 344, map of Unionport; George Herold and wife to August G. Olitz.....

17TH ST, 230 West, 25x84; Charles A. Grant and wife and Margaret A. Kelsey to Minnie L. Maher .....

19TH AV, s s, e ¼ Lot 887, Map Wakefield, 50.3x114.6; George Hill to Casper Reimer, other consideration and.....

26TH ST, 216 East, 25.6x98.9; Edward Ford F. Chapman, (mtg $2,800).....

32D ST, 261 to 265 West, 60x98.9; Isidore Jackson and others to Leo M. Stern and another, 1-10 part, (mtg 1-10th of $57,000).....

44TH ST, 15 East, 27x100.6; Maria A. Martin to Richard A. Canfield, (mtg $60,000) .....

47TH ST, s s, 194.4 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x100.5; Santiago F. Cahill to Richard A. Canfield, quitclaim.....

49TH ST, 358 West, 25x100.5; Clara J. Walcutt to Henry F. Descher, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and .....

49TH ST, s s, 322.4 ft w of 10th Av, 20.4x100.5; Jeannette Mehrbach to George Bendien, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and .....

52D ST, 102 East, 19.2x79.5; Michael Hogan to Mary G. Hogan and another, other consideration and .....

69TH ST, s s, 358.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Henry Belvin and wife to Edward Belvin .....

75TH ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Samuel D. Hoffman to Solomon Wiener, (mtg $24,437.50,) other consideration and.....

77TH ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Michael Lapp to Marcus Kempner, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....

77TH ST, 234 East, 25x102.2; George Lapp to Marcus Kempner, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....

81ST ST, 111 East, 20x102.2; Maly Frenkel to Adolph M. Bendheim, other consideration and .....

81ST ST, s s, 161.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.5x102.2; A. M. Bendheim and wife to Maly Frenkel, (mtg $20,000).....

83TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Julie P. Rowland to Midlothian Company, (mtg $45,000).....

83D ST, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x201.6; Harry Sameth to Belwood Realty Company, (mtg $90,500,) other consideration and.....

95TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 0.2x100.5x0.5x100.8; Louise Stolzenberg to Louise Ohry and others, quitclaim.....

101ST ST, 307 and 309 East, 50x100.11; Annie Mintz and others to Morris H. Feder and Lewis H. Lazarus, (mtg $25,500).....

102D ST, 354 to 360, s s, three-story brownstone dwellings on plot 86.9 by 75.

103TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10x irregular; Herman Kahrs to Benjamin Markowitz, (mtg $3,000).....

117TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 42x100.11; Charles Friedman and others to Samuel Lenkowsky, (mtg $40,000).....

142TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 47x100.11x75x—; John Reilly to Thomas Reilly .....

114TH ST, 242 West, 25x100.11; Henry Rosenfeld to Abraham Goldberg, ¾ part, quitclaim, all title, (mtg $27,000).

115TH ST, 252 West, 25x100.11; Seligman Gottlieb to Joseph S. Schwab, (mtg $21,000) .....

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; 116th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x201.10; Isaac Stiebel to Japanese Fan Company, (mtg $54,000,) other consideration and .....

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; 116th St, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x201.10; Japanese Fan Company to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $54,000,) other consideration and .....

120TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Bridget Dooley to Mary Shea, (mtg $12,000).....

125TH ST, 25 East, 16.8x99.11; Frederick Ehrenberg to Bel B. Purdy, (mtg $19,500).....

134TH ST, 480 East, 16.8x100; Babette Schmidt to Charles A. Furthman, other consideration and.....

138TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 250x199.10; E. Louisa Mulford to Leonard Weil, other consideration and

138TH ST, 123 West, 20x99.11; Morris H. Stern and wife to Simon Hoffmann, ½ part, (mtg $20,000).....

138TH ST, 125 West, 26x99.11; Simon Hoffmann to Morris H. Stern, ½ part, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and

139TH ST, n s, 143 ft w of 5th Av, 100x199.10 to 140th St x irregular; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Harry L. Jacobs, (mtg $27,000) .....

140TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Joshua Silverstein to Harris Cohen and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....

147TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; 147th St, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Anna M. House to Barnet House, (mtgs $65,500,) other consideration and.....

151ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Joseph H. Fink to Edward R. Cohn and another, other consideration and .....

151ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x199.10; John J. Mahony to Joseph H. Fink, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and .....

152D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Joseph H. Fink to Joseph Newmark and another, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and.....

163D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Trinity Av, 18.9x50; Fritz Pabst to Barbara Pabst, all title .....

163TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Tiffany St, 25ft.5x25x93.2; Margaret McKeon and another to David Samuel, (mtg $5,000)

165TH ST, n s, 57.3 ft e of Kelly St, 50x100x50.1x103.6; Alexinor P. Warner to John McDonald, (mtg $3,000).....

165TH ST, n s, 57.3 ft e of Kelly St, 50x100x50.1x103.6; John McDonald to Broadway Reliance Realty Company, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and.....

169TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x81.6; Philip Phoenix and wife to Abram Bachrach .....

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 17.6x94; Harriet A. Heylman to Franziska Hlavac, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and .....

182D ST, s e corner of Wadsworth Av, 100x25; Helma M. Adelman to Louis Garfiel, (mtg $7,000).....

184TH ST, n s, 49.9 ft e of Davidson Av, 16.3x80; Seth S. Terry to Nita Walker, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and .....

187TH ST, s s, 214.6 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x150; Henry S. Briggs to Theodore R. Brennan.....

207TH ST, n s, 244.3 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x82.3x25.11x89; 207th St, n s, 294.2 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x95.10 x25.11x102.7; R. Anna Purdy to Margaret Robinson .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Abram, to G. Trowbridge and another; Stebbins Av, s e s, 250 ft n of 169th St, 3 years.....

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 169th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 169th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BENAIM, Abraham J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24th St, 407 West, as per bond.....

BERGER, Benjamin, and another to William T. Hookey Eagle Av, w s, 74 ft n of 149th St, prior mtg $13,000, demand, 6 per cent.....

BERGER, Rebecca, to Mary Stern; Eagle Av, w s, 74 ft n of 149th St, 5 years .....

BLOCK, Louis, to Isidore D. Brokaw; 136th St, s s, corner of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BRENNAN, Theodore R., to Elizabeth Briggs; 187th St, s s, 214 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 3 years.....

BRINCKERHOFF, Julia, to Ernestine E. Denicke; Fulton Av, 1,350, 5 years.

BROWN, John, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Bleecker St, 185 and 187, as per bond.....

BROWN, John, to Jefferson Bank; Bleecker St, 185 and 187, prior mtg $68,000, demand, 6 per cent.....

BRUN, Julius, to Benjamin J. Weil; 144th St, s s, corner of Morris Av, demand, 6 per cent.....

BUTSCHER, Louisa, to Elise King; 60th St, 311 East, 3 years.....

CAJAMARI, Constantine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Beach Av, n e corner of Dawson St, as per bond.

COHEN, Herrf, and another to Joshua Silverstein; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

COHN, Nathan J., to A. Lawrence Kerker; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 185th St, due July 16, 1908 .....

CONGREGATION AND CHEBRA UKADISHA B'Nai Israel Mikalwarie to Greenwood Cemetery; Pike St, 13 and 15, 5 years.....

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas, to George F. Johnson; Dawson St, e s, 100 ft n of Longwood Av, as per bond.....

DIENER, August, and another to Henry Arnold; Lots 42 to 47, map of Neill estate, 3 years.....

DOSCHER, Henry F. to Clara J. Walcutt; 49th St, 358 West, installments.

DREW, George G., to John L. Drew; Lots 81, 83, and 97, map of Fairmount, 3 years .....

ERSTER, Gorlicer Chewra Machsiter Emes, to Samuel Klein; 119th St, n s, 88 ft w of Stanton St, prior mtg $10,800, installments, 6 per cent.....

FEUERSTEIN, Marcus, to E. D. Cordt; Sheriff St, John St, w s, 5 years.

FINK, Joseph H., to John J. Mahoney; 152d St, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

FINK, Joseph H., to John J. Mahoney; 151st St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

FORDHAM REALTY COMPANY to Central Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Road, n e s, 125 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, 3 years .....

FORDHAM REALTY COMPANY to Central Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Road, n e s, 100 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, 3 years.....

FRENKEL, Maley, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 81st St, s s, 161.6 ft e of 5th Av, as per bond.....

FURTHMAN, Charles A., to Babette Schmidt; 194th St, 660 East, 5 years.

GALLAGHER, Edward J., to Eva B. Dundon; Decatur Av, w s, 50.1 ft n of 198th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to Lucy G. Barnard; Columbus Av, n w corner of Hancock St, prior mtg $4,500, installments, 6 per cent.....

GARFIEL, Louis, to Henry C. Raynor and another; 182d St, s e corner of Wadsworth Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

GAVIN, Michael, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 5th Av., 2,123, 3 years .....

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Max Lipman and another; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 125th St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Mankind-Feinberg Realty Company; Bathgate Av, e s, 101.3 ft n of 174th St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

GLAUBER, Emanuel, and another to William A. Simpson; Lots 797 to 799, amended map of Section C, Wyse estate, due Feb. 20, 1907.....

HAUGHWOUT, J., to United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company; Westchester Av, w s, 54 ft w of Eagle Av, 3 years.....

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Max Tannenbaum; 11th St, s s, 253 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

HILLEBRAND, Mary E. McLaughlin; Columbus Av, s s, 75 ft e of Lincoln St, 1 year.....

HIRSHMAN, Isidor, to Meyer Chapkowsky; Madison St, s e corner of Jackson St, installments, 6 per cent.

HLAVAC, Charles, to Harriet A. Heylman; 182d St, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

HLAVAC, Franziska, to Harriet A. Heylman; 182d St, n s, 117.7 ft e of Washington Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

HOLLANDER, Isidore, to Katherine T. W. Gardiner Sheriff St, 122, 5 years.

HOFFMANN, Simon, to Clara Heilbrunn; 147 West 142d St, 1 year.....

HYMAN, Joseph, to John C. Heintz; 3d Av, e corner of 167th St, 2 years.....

JACOBS, Harry L., to McKinley Realty and Construction Company; 139th St, n s, 143 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

JACOBS, Joseph, and others to Jacob Cusansky and another; 138th St, s s, 62.3 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $10,500, due March 8, 1905, 6 per cent.

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to John J. Baker; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 187th St, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year .....

JANGLE, Aaron M., and another to John O. Baker; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 188th St, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year.....

KIRCHER, John H., and another to Peter Caffrey; 12th St, s s, 62.6 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

LARKE, Andrew J., to Peter J. Shields; Bailey Av, e s, 100.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, prior mtg $1,000, 3 years .....

LEVIEN, John J., and another to Henry J. Webster; Jackson Av, w s, 100.11 ft n of 158th St, 5 years.....

LONDON, Albert, to Henry H. Judson and others; 3d Av, s e corner of 57th St, 2 years, 8 per cent.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Japanese Fan Company; 117th St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Japanese Fan Company; 116th St, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

MACKEY, Andrew J., to Peter J. Shields; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of Bailey Av, prior mtg $2,500, due March 20, 1905, 6 per cent.....

LARSON, Axel F., Samuel Keeler; 22d St, n s, 250 ft e of 4th St, demand, 6 per cent.....

LAVENHOF, ..., Levenhof, Louis, to T. O'Connor Sloane; Christopher St, 107 and 109, 5 years.....

LAVENHOF, ..., Levenhof, Louis, to Jacob Weinstein; Christopher St, 107 and 109, prior mtg $41,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

LAVENHOF, or Levenhof, Louis, to Louis Nieberg and another; Christopher St, 107 and 109, prior mtg $57,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

LENKOWSKY, Samuel, to Charles Friedman and another; 111th St, 122 and 124 East, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

LENKOWSKY, Samuel, to Charles Friedman and another; 111th St, 122 and 124 East, prior mtg $50,750, installments, 6 per cent.....

LE ROY, Alfred, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Giles Place, e s, Lots 29 to 31, map of .....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Japanese Fan Company; 116th St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

MAHER, Minnie L., to Charles A. Grant and another; 17th St, 230 West, due July 10, 1905.....

MASLEN, Ada E., and another to George S. Sheperd; Gun Hill Road, s s, 25.1 ft e of Hall Av, 3 years.....

McAFEE, Jane, to William Rankin; 3d Av, n e corner of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

MAY, Herbert, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 48th St, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent.....

McDONALD, Mary J., to Margaret Neill; Grote St, n s, 106 ft e of Crotona Av, 5 years .....

McGOLDRICK, John, to Alexinor P. Warner; 165th St, n s, 57.3 ft e of Kelly St, 1 year.....

MIDDLEBORO REALTY COMPANY to Germania Life Insurance Company; 12th St, 16 and 18 East, as per bond.

MISHKIND-FEINBERG REALTY COMPANY to Francesca C. Nesbitt; Bathgate, 1,713 and 1,715, 2 mtgs, each $5,000, 3 years.....

NEILSEN, Benjamin, and another to George R. Smith; 14th St, s s, 185.4 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

NOBLE, Kate, to Rachel Frank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 174th St, due June 20, 1905.....

NOBLE, Kate, to Margaret G. Coyle; Courtlandt Av, s e corner of 163d St, 3 years .....

ODELL, Gus C., to James J. Logan; Jerome Av, e s, 30.1 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 2 years.....

OLLIF, August H., to George Herold; 12th St, n s, at s w corner of Lot 345, map of Unionport, 3 years.....

PETERSON, John R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Marmion Av, n w corner of 176th St, as per bond.....

PECHNER, Adolph, Elias M., and others to Northern Realty Company; 1st Av, s e corner of 74th St, installments, 6 per cent.....

PILZER, Elias, and others, to George S. Hamlin; 1st Av, 1,382, 3 years.....

RAVITCH, Joseph, to Francis A. Brown; Bathgate, n s, 32.6 ft s w of dividing line between Lots 36 and 35, map of Upper Morrisania, 5 years.....

ROBINSON, Horace, to Harlem Savings Bank; Arthur Av, e s, to

JAN 19

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Washington Heights.

WELL LOCATED LOTS
DYCKMAN SECTION

Ninth Avenue corner, four lots, $16,000.
Sherman Av. corner, over seven lots, $22,000.
Seaman Av. cor., 100x200, $22,500.
Broadway, near Academy, 50x150, $12,500.
Ninth Av. block front, near station, $25,000.
Sherman Avenue plot, six lots, $24,000.
Block front Broadway and Tenth Av., $75,000.
Broadway, 50x200, excavated, $15,000.

APPLY
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

$15,000 cash buys from builder 20-family new-law flat, 50 by 100; choice location, Washington Heights; rent, $5,000; mortgage to suit at 5%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone 371 Melrose.

Builders.—Washington Heights lots, ready for building; Bronx corners; great bargains on easy terms. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

FLATS.

Corner flat; mtg. $16,000; price, $21,000.
10 flats; mtgs. about $111,000; price, $160,000.
4 corner flats; mtg. $66,000; price, $90,000.
5-story triple; mtg. $17,500; price, $30,000.
4-story triple; mtg. $12,000; price, $22,000.
Flat near Subway; mtg. $12,000; price, $16,500.
Boston Av., 12 lots; price, $90,000.
Corner, 100x100; near 2d Av.; $18,500.
Corner plot, 11 lots, near Subway; $60,000.
Webster Av. block of lots, $75,000.
Many other bargains in large or small plots or acreage. Send for list.
Edward Polak, 4,059 3d Av.

BUILDERS.

We have plots that are choice and ripe for building in the neighborhood of BOSTON ROAD AND McKINLEY SQUARE.

One firm that is constructing 24 tenements in this neighborhood has sold 20 from the plans.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST.

Plot of 12 lots above McKinley Square, fronting on Boston Road and Clinton Av. Small taxpayers, ripe for immediate improvement.

McQUAY & CO.,
Smith Building. 148th St. and 3d Av.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story, 20-ft. corner, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $14,000 and $7,000; rental, $2,052.
$2,000 cash, 4-story double, 5 rooms, bath; mortgages, $8,000 and $1,700; rental, $1,702.
$4,000 cash buys 4-story double flat, 25x68x101; 4 rooms and bath; mortgage, $8,000 and $3,000; rental, $1,500.
$2,000 cash buys 50x103, 2½-story, with stable, in Wakefield; mortgage $2,000.
Lots and plots, Unionport, Fordham, Woodlawn Heights.
Owner, 759 Courtlandt Av., near 156th St.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

"The Coming 125th St. of the Bronx."
East 149th St.; two five-story 25-foot doubles at a very low price.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Washington Ave, Corner Plot.
175x191—$40,000—1-3 cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 31 West 42d St.

Choice plot, 125x140, with building loan; two blocks from 177th St. station.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Teasdale Place, 37.6x100, 3-story brick; 10 rooms and bath; $12,000; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

McKinley Square.—Extra wide five-story triple flat, with stores; rents, $5,760; price, $53,000.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Bargain.—One-family house near "L," $3,000; 2-family, 9 rooms, all improvements, $3,800; 3-story, store and flats, full lot, $5,000; easy terms. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leffner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Bathgate Av., 4-story single flat; rents, $1,500; mortgage, $10,000, five years; price, $13,250.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Three-family frame house, $7,250; easy terms; 4-story single and double flats; best section; bargains in one and two-family frame houses. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Choice 2-family, 3-story brick houses; every improvement; splendid location; extra large lot; 2 frontages.
Jones, Corlies Av. & 162d St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

$8,800 cash, no mortgage, will buy 22 lots 660 feet west of Pelham Park; subway extension as mapped out passes them. Box P 128 Times Downtown.

21,000 square feet, 130th Sts., near Southern Boulevard; price, $25,000; mortgage, $12,000; may consider exchange. Beckhardt, 256 West 13th St.

Third Av., wide triple, with stores, $23,500.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain.—Two-story and store bn lot 22x100; 154th St., near 3d Av.; price, $6,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Gakewski, 250 Broadway.

Bargain.—3-family house, excellent condition, $7,800; near "L" and Park; rents $780; all improvements; after paying expenses you get one floor rent free. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Webster Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of 195th St.; 50x100, no rock, $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 Liberty.

Wendover Av., triple; rents, $2,712; price, $24,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Tiffany St., corner; nearly four lots, $18,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2468 R. Harlem.

159th St., 6-story, $35,500; rents, $5,744.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

2.58 Hughes. Near Pelham Av.—Neat, new 6-room brick dwelling; all improvements; very easy terms. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Brook Av., double, with store; cheap.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain, —154th St., near Courtlandt Av.; 3-story triple; 2 stores; rent, $2,760; price, $21,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Two four-story double flats; just finished. Rents, $5,400; price, $46,000; terms to suit. Nesbon Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Bargain.—Two-family brick house, all improvements, $7,500; easy terms; 170th St., Prospect Av. Apply M. Isler, Room 48, 171 Broadway.

Must be sold at once, 50x100; best plot on Park Av., near Tremont; $6,500; terms to suit. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

New brick house, private neighborhood; 9 rooms, bath, laundry, modern improvements, 1,099 E. 175th St.

Rare bargain on Morris Av.; speculators' chance to colonize; lots for sale or address H. J. Baner & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 153d St.

Tinton Av., 50-foot double; rents, $3,300; $33,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Daly Av., near 177th St.; about 20,000 square feet; excavated. Price, $15,500; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Quadruple five-story corner, fully rented; price, $46,000; rent, $5,040; terms to suit. Nesbon Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Decided bargains—Flats, tenements, two, three family houses; plots. Huberth Gabel, 147 Fourth Av.

Brook Av., 27-foot double; price, $16,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Alexander Av., two three-story doubles, with stores; price, $29,000 each; easy terms.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. E. Mishking, 1,309 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard, near "L" station, plot 50x100. For particulars address owner, E. J. Casey, 60 East 129th St.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barnturin & Welsman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times. Harlem.

$6,000 buys up-to-date triple flat, 50 by 100; price, $20,250; rent, $2,200; mortgage, 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 125th St.

Near Alexander Av., five 25-foot double flats; price, $13,000 each to quick buyer.
Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

A bargain for quick buyer; 4-story flat; price, $13,500; mortgage, $8,000 at 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 125th St.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square; choice plot 70 feet front; price, $25,000; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Desirable plots, Bedford Park section; also corner; might trade.
EISENBERG, 1,923 BROADWAY.

For Sale.—Bronx cottage, houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$600—$3,000 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$700 cash buys new two-family house; three kept. Robinson, 3,391 3d Av., Bronx.

$[illegible],000, vicinity Tremont Av.; near station; want cash buyer. Jacoby, 97 Prince.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Jerome Ave. Lots.
We have several choice parcels on Jerome Av. for sale at very reasonable figures.
Kramer, Aeritelli & Co., 145 Broadway.

UNIONPORT.

Eight lots, near Westchester and Tremont Avs. PRICE $5,000.
Will double in value within sixty days.
McQUAY & CO.,
Smith Building. 148th St. and 3d Av.

APARTMENTS AND FLATS.
Largest selection in Desirable Locations.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SECURE YOUR BARGAINS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

LOTS AND PLOTS
FOR BUILDERS, ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR FLATS AND APARTMENTS IN MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

$5,500; corner plot, 50x100; one block to Eastern Boulevard, Bronx; unanimous consent just granted extension rapid transit; this plot will be worth $5,000 in two years. owner, Box 127 Times Downtown.

Cozy Parlor, 6 rooms, bathroom; all improvements; bargain to quick buyer. 926 East 183d.

$550 St.—Triple flats; rent, $2,500; mortgage, $35,000; price, $21,750. Frank, 138 6th Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Perhaps you have seen the exteriors of the residences and the beautiful landscape features of Prospect Park South, but, of course, you could not look into its many handsome homes to admire that which attracts the home-seeker even more than do the externals. We have just had published some unusually good booklets, giving interior views of libraries, halls, dining rooms, etc., of many of the houses.

The booklet being too heavy to mail on suspicion, will be handed to the elect either at my office on the property, No. 1505 Beverly Road, or at our New York Office.

Take Brighton Beach "L" Train to our office at Beverly Road station, time 22 minutes from Park Row.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER.

Very handsome 3-story and basement gray stone residence, with extension dining room; 11 rooms, beautifully decorated in oils; all hard-wood cabinet trim, hand carved; tiled bath; hot air and hot water heat. Modern and high-class in every respect; show house of the row. Splendid neighborhood, Decatur Street, near Stuyvesant Avenue, two blocks from "L." Asphalt pavement.

If you are in the market, this is your chance. Write or call.

F. D. BERRY,
Prospect Park South Office,
1505 Beverly Road.

Bedford District.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; immediate possession; asking $11,000. Elkins & Elkins, 150 Nassau St. N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

For sale, on easy terms, ten-room dwelling at Ardsley; bath, furnace, water supply; on beautiful elevation; short distance from depot; accessible by elevated roads and Putnam Division; price, $5,000; lot 87x100. Call forenoon, music store, 40 8th Av., New York.

Harlem Railroad thirty minutes; 14 positively beautiful lots; attorney will deliver all free and clear for $2,500; they cost $4,000, but fell into litigation. Attorney, Box 118 Times Downtown.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country Homes, Farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

For Sale.—Farms and Summer residences, northern Westchester County. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Good Investments, Yielding Over 10% Net.
Fine business building, lively neighborhood, leased for five years to prominent New York parties. Price $14,000. Rents $1,500 yearly. Perfect order.
Stores, offices, and hall, substantial building block, front, near station, occupied by large corporation. Price $35,000. Mortgage $25,000, 4½%. Income $4,200.
Chester Hill dwelling, with stable, leased $900. Will sell at $9,250. Mortgage $7,000, 5%.
9-room dwellings, convenient to station, good neighborhood. Price $4,000. Easy payments. Rent $360.
These are samples of many good things.
William S. Anderson, The Busy Corner.

A modern 7-room house, all improvements, including hot water heat; plot 100x100, beautifully situated, $5,000, half cash; near Mount Vernon station. Particulars write Frank W. Wolfe Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Get away from the city. Several choice houses in Mount Vernon for rental and sale. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS.
Mount Vernon; "up-to-date" residence; hot-water heat, stable, large plot; $7,000. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Opportunity, live rent free—Two 2-family houses $7,000; $600, 10 rooms each, separate entrance; heat. Tichborne, 51 Mt. Morris Av.

For the most complete rental and sale list for the "CITY OF HOMES" address Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Desirable house, 8 rooms, all improvements; corner lot, 50x117; good neighborhood; a bargain at $4,500; terms to suit; can offer lots, houses, and acreage property at special prices. Chas. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

COME! LOOK IT OVER.
10 acres; White Plains; walking distance of station; fine trees and surroundings; a good "spec" in every sense of the word; $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Yonkers.

Some excellent plots in Yonkers for quick buyers; $4,000 up; 70% remain on mortgage; ready for improvement. Call or address Douglas & Golder, 32 Union Square.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.

Beautiful East Elmhurst
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.

Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
Send a postal card for circular & views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY

Will exchange a five-story three-family flat, free and clear, rents nearly $4,500, for an apartment house on upper west side. Richmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Handsome 22-ft. 4-story corner dwelling, built three rooms deep, upper west side; price, $50,000; would exchange free and clear for good apartment equity. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 1,923 BROADWAY.

Apartment house, Riverside Drive, $300,000; mortgage $200,000; want good flats. Alexander, 905 5th Av.

Exchanging City and Country Property.—Owners, send particulars; many bargains. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Trade for Lots.—Six-story elevator apartment, West 116th: Alexander & Kraus [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR
A YACHT CLUB, AUTOMOBILE CLUB, OR PRIVATE ESTATE.
53 Acres on Long Island Sound.
2,500 Feet Water Front.
Deep and Safe Anchorage Entire Frontage.
Fine Sand Beach.
Commanding Building Sites.
Within Three Hours of New York City.
An unexpected opportunity enables us to make this offering—the only large acreage with these magnificent possibilities easily accessible from this city. Only principals dealt with.
BRONN & BRUNN, 500 Fifth Avenue.

NO DUPLICATES TO BE FOUND.
At Baldwin, cozy 8-room house, 2-story and attic; 2-story barn, 20x25; 2 chicken houses, 12 x20 and 8x12; on corner, 10 minutes' walk to station and school, stores, and churches; horse, surrey, top buggy, lap robes, blanket, garden tools, lawn mower, 25 chickens; $5,000; $900 cash and $30 per month, or $1,000 cash and balance on mortgage 3 or 5 years at 4½ per cent. Photos.
H. T. LIBBY, FREEPORT, L. I.
REAL BARGAIN.
SPECIAL OFFER!
At Rockville Centre, new house, 8 rooms, all improvements, including electric lights, porcelain bath, hot air furnace, fine bay windows, 8-ft. piazzas, heavily concreted cellar under all; double floors, cypress trim; hard-finished walls, complete by April 1, on graded and seeded plot, 80x150; 10 minutes' walk to station; $1,500; $300 cash, balance to suit.
H. P. LIBBY, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

At Freeport, handsome 11-room house, 7 bedrooms; electric lights, best sanitary plumbing; hot water and hot air combination heating; cabinet mantels, open fireplaces, double floors; roomy barns; lot 100x200; 6 minutes' walk from station; schools, churches, and stores; $6,500; mortgage $4,500, at 5%, can remain.
H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, L. I.

Freeport.—Mansion; spacious grounds; large stable; everything modern; Ocean Av., near water; $20,000; worth $30,000. Particulars, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett's. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Modern new dwelling. Best location; perfect surroundings; with ½ acre. Price $11,000.

GLEN RIDGE

Linden Av. Modern Colonial residence, 90x200; 11 rooms. Asking $10,000.

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New England Av. Modern res., 70x220. Absence of owner means bargain. Sell less $15,000.

ORANGES

Several new and complete houses convenient to stations. $6,000 to $12,000 and up.

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way, N. Y.

Beautiful suburban residence, Plainfield; delightfully and conveniently located; eleven rooms, conservatory, open fireplaces, open plumbing, electric light, coal and gas ranges, telephone; refined surroundings; handsome grounds; fine shade; choice shrubs; rustic Summer house; unequaled train service; an ideal home; description and photos; moderate price and terms. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—$7,000, Summer boarding house; modern; improvements; shaded; fruited, with 115 acres fertile land. G. V. Van Doren, 909 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters Jersey and Long Island farms; established 1805; send stamp for catalogue and photo.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

$100 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, Three Maiden Lane.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

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To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

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Have large and small sums for liberal first mortgage loans, 4½% and 5%. Want good applications.
Can also invest for client $25,000 in good second mortgages; sums, $2,500 to $10,000.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

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Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St

Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT FLATS AND TENEMENTS
For Quick Buyers
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!

Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us. Sonnabend & Gromer.

AA.—
WANTED
Double or triple flats, east or west side.
Will pay cash.
E. J. KEHOE,
137 West 125th St.

LOFT! Wanted to lease, 6,000 square feet for clothing manufacturing; also buy, sell, lease, exchange any property. Box 1,061 Post Office, Manhattan.

POTTER REALTY CO., 140 Nassau St.
Advances money to owners on account of quick sales of Greater New York properties, which they daily bring about.

Want good income property, cold water flat preferred, with about $5,000 cash above first mortgage, in Manhattan or Bronx. Landau, 161 East 4th St.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS,
and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leffner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Have cash buyer for cold-water flats, Manhattan or Bronx; send full particulars; lowest price; quick results. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James R. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

We have $10,000 to invest in triple, double, and single flats, east or west side. Richmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Want double and triple flats; no steam heat; tenements of all descriptions; quick buyers. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Attention.—Responsible builders of two-family houses; have finest opportunity on record. Waitt & Bingham, Times Main Office.

I want to buy direct from owners several cheap flats or tenements, any condition; full particulars. Acosta, 165 West 129th St.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements; need of accommodations. Italian Contracting Co., 511 Broome St.

Wanted.—Flats and tenement for cash buyers; send full particulars. Jos. P. Feist, 410 West 42d St.

Want plot 75x100, south 40th St., west 8th Av.; lowest price. Brokerage. Box 315 Times Office.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals. Leary, 21 West 116th St.

Will lease one or more cold-water flats; cash security. Maney, 28 West 134th St.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CROSCUP, LANE & HOLBY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said company to change its corporate name to CROSCUP & HOLBY COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 27, 1904.
CROSCUP, LANE & HOLBY,
By GEORGES E. CROSCUP, Pres.

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TWO DOORS FROM UNION LEAGUE CLUB. THREE SHORT BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY STATION AT GRAND CENTRAL.

Three Unfurnished Suites
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TWO FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO SUBLET.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
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New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta.
130 choice suites, one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
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Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

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Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

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60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day.
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up.
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

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31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
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TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large store and floor above
DE GRAAF BUILDING,
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ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
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STORES, LOFTS & BASEMENTS FACTORIES On all Principal Thoroughfares of the City. Best Localities. In and outside city limits. Best localities.
For full particulars and lists apply
WOODWARD, 10 Barclay St., ground floor.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St.
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

DUN BUILDING,
290 BROADWAY, CORNER READE ST.
A few choice suites and single offices to let, with all the modern conveniences; rents very reasonable; location central.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

Large double store, 125th St., south side; New York Central Railroad station near by; suitable for dry goods, haberdashery, druggist, furniture, and automobiles; rent reasonable. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Beautiful suite of offices, just vacated; also store and basement, same building. Call Douglas & Golder, No. 32 Union Square, Room 1,005.

7 Barclay, Near Broadway.—Elegant first floor, over music store; six windows; excellent business location. Apply on premises. Brokers please notice.

Light shop, Park Av., near Tremont Av., 2,000x2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St. and 1st Av.

A large corner 10th Av. store, suitable for grocery or family liquor saloon; rent reasonable. Chas. E. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Elegant lofts to let, 50x100; light all around; steam heat, electric elevator; 513½-15 West 29th St. Coleman & Krause.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, all light, 30x65, 259 William St.; new building; elevator, power, heat.

5 East 18th, between 5th and Broadway.—Two light lofts; $1,000 for both; steam.

164 Fifth Av.—Attractive office; also desk room. Macauley.

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UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

SWANNOA,
105 East 15th St., Overlooking Union Square

14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
2 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$85 to $80
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

12TH ST., 229 EAST.—High-class apartments, six rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Haims, 21 Avenue A.

123D ST., 206-210 EAST, NEAR 3D AV.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17-$19.50; "L" express 125th St.

11th St., 50 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I will, on Jan. 23, 1905, resign my position as an officer of the American Ice Dietrich Motor Car Co. and the Union Motor Supply Co., both located at 1½ West 34th St.
JE[illegible]

WINTER RESORTS. NORTH CAROLINA.

PINEHURST
NORTH CAROLINA

A Resort of Rest and Luxury
In the midst of the long leaf pine forests—the very healthiest and most exhilarating portion of all the United States—under the most expert Northern management. Only resort in America where consumptives are absolutely excluded.

The Famous Carolina Hotel
Extends its hospitality to its present and future guests from the North, with the knowledge that it will more certainly please them than any other hotel ever erected in the South.
It has few equals and no superiors among the resort hotels of the North in the matter of structural beauty, management or cuisine. It lays particular stress on its well supplied and carefully served tables. All servants are brought from the North.

Colony of Ideal Cottages
Every building in Pinehurst is devoted to the general purposes of the resort, under one management.
Besides the CAROLINA and a half dozen other hotels, there is a Colony of Splendid Cottages, furnished and ready to occupy, with table privileges at the various hotels.

Best Golf Links in the South
Golfers need no introduction to the celebrated Pinehurst Links, where many of the Winter Tournaments are played.
Long lists of prizes are awarded each season.
A separate course is provided for ladies, though they are at liberty to play over the larger course.

Quail Preserve of 25,000 Acres
Maintained, with a corps of careful guides, for the use of the Pinehurst guests.
Trap Shooting Tournaments every week.
Stables of Riding and Driving Horses.

Most Accessible Southern Resort
PINEHURST is reached by THROUGH PULLMANS from New York, Boston and other Eastern Points, over lines connecting with the Southern Railway or the Seaboard Air Line. Leaving New York late in the afternoon, you arrive at Pinehurst the following morning. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on request to
Pinehurst General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

NEW JERSEY Atlantic City.

Stone and Slate Construction.

Capacity 600. Open throughout the year.

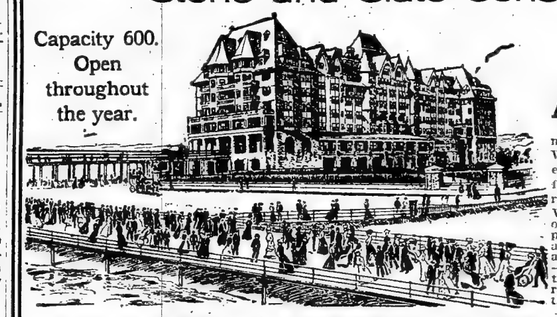

THE FACT THAT ATLANTIC CITY

now enjoys, as a result of her remarkable Winter and Spring climate, her famous elevated beach front esplanade extending five miles beside the ocean's brink, her rolling chair comforts, Winter theatres, Winter golf course, pier-sun parlors and other attractions and amusements, a profitable all-the-year-round season, enables her to supply two things, a combination of which no other resort can afford—viz.—1st, hotel accommodations equal to the best in New York, and 2d, hotel rates lower than first-class accommodations command elsewhere in America.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Situated in the centre of the principal hotel district, occupies an entire block on the ocean front, while on one side is the City Park and on the other a vacant half block of ground recently purchased, thereby assuring protection from the annoyances of too close proximity to other buildings. Its ocean view is unobstructed by stores, pavilions or piers.
Marlborough House has all conveniences, including long distance phones in all the rooms, stationary lavatories with running ice water in most rooms. Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Valet and ladies' maid service. Pure artesian water from private well 850 feet deep. Special suites with private dining room and service if desired. High grade music every day in the year. Golf privileges. Ownership management.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

NEW JERSEY Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Ten stories, absolutely fireproof. Directly facing the Boardwalk and Ocean. Long Distance Bell Telephone in every chamber. Hot and cold sea water in every bath. Art room and Library with the latest literature on Tenth Floor.
Most modern furnishing and equipment. Over $600,000 spent on improvements since 1903. Write, wire or telephone for rooms.

THE LEEDS COMPANY
Chalfonte is Always Open — *Write for folder and Rates*

HADDON HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL DENNIS,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Situated directly on the beach front, with an unobstructed view; liberally appointed and liberally conducted.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT.
New Jersey Av. and beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths.
Special Winter rates.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel
BERMUDA
NOW OPEN

The most comfortable and up-to-date Hotel in Bermuda.

Elevated and unequalled location at entrance to Victoria Park, overlooking the City and Harbor. Hundred minute drive on all modern improvements, and the only Hotel in Bermuda equipped with electric lights and elevator.
For terms address A. C. Brooks, Hamilton, Bermuda. Illustrated booklets and information at N. E. Resorts and Trav. Inf. Co., No. 3 Park Place, New York.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

THE CLIFTON Lakewood, N. J. Accommodates 25
First-class table. H. T. Leech's Sons, Managers.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up; 205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight, Architect and Builder.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all-night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable. Apply at 113 West 43d St.

135th St., 233 West.—Seven extra large, light rooms and bath

JAN 21 1905

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEALSKIN CAPE TUESDAY EVE., JAN. 17; REWARD; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. E. A. ROGERS, NEWTON, MASS.

LOST.—On Friday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in crosstown 59th St. car, uptown Lexington Av. car, or in the street, between 59th St. and 85th St., between Lexington and Madison Avs., small open-face diamond and pearl-backed lady's watch. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning the same to Room 72, 40 Wall St., city.

LOST—Friday, a gray waist, 74th to 78th, Columbus, Amsterdam Avs.; reward. Stanley, 250 West 78th St.

LOST.—Lady's monogram watch and pin; reward. 152 West 80th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—One large and small sunny front room; excellent board; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms on second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

58TH ST., 50 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Cheerful large and small rooms; bath; third floor front; sunny parlor dining room; reference.

72D ST., 108 EAST.—Gentlemen accommodated; handsomely furnished room; private bath; optional, breakfast only; references.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Refined Jewish family can accommodate one, two gentlemen; modern apartment. Blumenfeld.

93D ST., 226 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

117th, 131 West.—Unsurpassed German Jewish table; newly furnished rooms; moderate price; telephone; Subway.

131ST ST., 260 WEST.—A large, sunny room, suitable for two; heated; telephone.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large sunny room, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; references.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished rooms; square room; hot and cold water; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

24TH ST., 33 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front or back parlor; also small room; near Subway.

37TH ST., 60 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, pleasant room, adjoining bath; high class, private home.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Very select newly furnished rooms; situation very accessible; near Broadway; references imperative; caterer on premises.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Physician's office; other fine, large rooms; heat; 'phone; conveniences; refined surroundings.

46TH, 240 W.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

64TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; bath adjacent; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room and alcove; smaller room; telephone; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Owner's home; private family; large sunny room; private bath; $12 weekly; no roomers; gentleman only; references; appointments handsome.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

89TH ST., 75 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, light room; steam heat, bath. Kahl.

91ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family will let large, handsome sunny front room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

125TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large, sunny front room and dressing room; moderate terms; American family.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,020, near 73d St.—Large and small rooms; board optional; refined private Jewish family; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

PARLOR AND BASEMENT FLOORS, all improvements, boarding three, paying excess over rent; centrally located; economical; elegant street; comfortable for congenial couple. J. M. Dobbs, 99 Water St., New York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

WANTED—Head of stock; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced head of stock for toilet department; permanent position and good salary to a thoroughly competent person. Apply Superintendent. Store closes Saturdays at 6.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman who is competent to act as head of stock for our ribbon department. Apply to Superintendent's office or by letter. Applications treated strictly confidential.

WANTED—Neckwear operators, experienced on men's and women's neckwear; find steady employment, good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Neckwear turners on men's neckwear; inside, also work given home; good pay. W. O. Horn & Bro., 846 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer; downtown wholesale house desires competent lady; $12; advancement; permanent. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must be thoroughly competent; double entry; well experienced; $15 up. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—The New York Subway begins the new year with one or two accidents, injuring many. The "L" collisions on Jan. 6, 1905, resulted in one death and twelve injuries. Our accident and health policies would have paid from $5 to $15 weekly indemnity to these passengers; also $1,000 to $2,000 for death. Policies sell at $1, $3, and $5 a year. Call for particulars. Big profits to agents. Telephone 6075 Cortlandt. The Registry Company of America, 56 Liberty St., New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO.
Require
Experienced Salesmen in Their Blanket Department.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 6th Ave., 20th to 21st Sts.

SALESMAN.—An excellent opportunity for a good salesman; must come well recommended and live in Brooklyn or the Bronx; salary or commission; both to right party. Apply Home Life Ins. Co., Smith Building, Bronx, or Franklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowhey, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—To meet men of good education (college men preferred) who wish to earn $2,000 per year; it is a book proposition, but the best in N. Y.; men who have sold encyclopaedias preferred. J. H. Brown 133 East 16th St., take elevator 3d floor.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper for foreign banking house; fine handwriting absolutely necessary; knowledge of French and German desirable. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired, &c., Box F 126, Times, Downtown.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. want a bright, energetic young salesman for city and near-by towns to sell Oriental fruits on commission; must be familiar with fine grocery trade. Apply 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Two gentlemen (Hebrews) to represent the Jewish Publication Society; only those who are accustomed to interview people outside need apply. Call Sunday, from 9 to 12, 165 East Broadway.

WANTED—Trainmen for out-of-town road; must be young, healthy, temperate, and experienced. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, C. Schulze, 129 Cedar St., one flight up.

WANTED—Bright boy in office of large company; good opportunity for advancement; must furnish first-class references. Call 31 Union Square, 8th floor.

WANTED—Salesman for fans, advertising novelties, and calendars; references required; good men only need answer. Eagle Company, Room 306, 105 Fulton St.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. require services of several neat appearing errand boys; must bring good reference. Apply 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Salesmen to carry side line corduroy pants; large trade only. M., Box 315 Times, Main Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A.—Family washing; to take home; open air drying. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; several years' experience; A1 credentials for reliability. Stenographer, 140 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Refined business woman, first-class bookkeeper and stenographer, holding responsible mercantile position, desires work as private secretary to person of responsibility; highest references given and required. F Box 301 Times Main.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; desires position where strict attention to business will be appreciated; best references. E. S., 87 East 111th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER, also Double Entry Bookkeeper.—Six years' experience; capable young woman; satisfactory references; $12 to $15. Anna Conway, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; neat, accurate; high school graduate; good longhand writer; references; $6. Grace Lee, Box 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly qualified to fill position satisfactorily; best references; $15. Miss Bella, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; possesses qualifications constituting superior employe; excellent credentials. Versatile, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; high school education; read notes well; good speller; no agencies. Stenographer, Box F 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; best references; $10. Immediate, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; rapid operator; neat worker; references. Careful, Box 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Several years' experience; capable; proficient; industrious; $6. Ability, 154 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST.—Seven years' experience; qualifications superior to average. Permanent, 304 East 78th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; capable doing good work; businesslike; educated; moderate. Seeking, 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; can take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately. Miss W., Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable of first-class work; A1 references. A. C., Box 175 Times Downtown.

Males.

AUDITS, investigations, and financial statements prepared; complicated work solicited; ten years' experience; highest references. "Accountant," Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times, Harlem.

A LICENSED CHAUFFEUR of good habits, with reference, open to an engagement. Drummond, 124 East End Av.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man (21) as bookkeeper or office assistant; three years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. E., 214 East 112th St.

BUSINESS MAN of mature age, experienced in financial matters, office management, bookkeeping, &c., desires responsible position, where accuracy, reliability, and responsibility are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty - nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 85th St.

BOY, (18,) position at anything. Edward Pavelka, 336 East 71st St.

CHEF—French, wants position in private family only; thoroughly competent and reliable; good manager; first-class references. Box 108 Times.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

COOK.—French chef, understands his business, middle aged, quiet, sober, and very economical, best city references, seeks position in private family. M., Box 309 Times, Main Office.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—30; good driver; sober; city or country; best of references. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

HOLLANDERS; young married couple, childless, on farm or gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife general housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1; paper, $1.75; plastering, calsomining cheap; good work guaranteed. Frank, 351 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; age 28; secretary, confidential clerk, or stenographer; understands property management; $15-$18. W. C., Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references concerning character and ability; good address. J. L., Box 121 Times, Downtown.

KILLS GIRL WIFE ACCUSED.

Youks Then Tried to Shoot Himself, but Was Disarmed.

Annie Mearick, a nineteen-year-old Polish girl, who was employed as a cigarette maker, was shot and instantly killed last night by Michael Youhs, twenty-five years old, of 86 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg. The shooting occurred in the apartments of George Heskae, at 172 Wythe Avenue, a brother-in-law of the dead girl, with whom she boarded.

Youhs and his wife had known the dead girl for a long time, and last night, when Youhs returned to his home from employment, his wife, according to his story, quarreled with him about the girl. Youhs armed himself with a 38-calibre revolver and went to the saloon at Wythe Avenue and North Seventh Street, where he told the proprietor, John Marosky, that there was going to be some fun in ten minutes. Marosky followed Youhs, and hearing a shot traced it to the Heskae apartments. As he entered the dining room he found the girl dead. She had been killed while eating her supper. Youhs tried to shoot himself, but was disarmed. Youhs said when arrested that he had made up his mind to kill the girl and then himself.

OTTO M. EIDLITZ OUT.

Francis M. Weeks Now Heads the Mason Builders.

It was announced yesterday that a new head has been chosen for the Mason Builders' Association in place of Otto M. Eidlitz, who was for four consecutive terms President. The new President is Francis M. Weeks of D. C. Weeks & Son, who had been Second Vice President, and whose firm is one of the best known in the association.

The other members of the new governing board are Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of the Building Department, First Vice President, (re-elected;) Andrew J. Robinson, Second Vice President, and Charles A. Cowen, Treasurer. William H. Foster is continued as Secretary, a paid and permanent office.

The fact that Otto M. Eidlitz is no longer in the board caused some surprise among the contractors and the other branches of the building trade yesterday, as he has always been looked up to as its most forceful representative as well as the dominant figure in the Building Trades Employers' Association. He still continues Chairman of the Board of Governors and of the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Charles L. Eidlitz is President of the association, but its real power is centred in the Board of Governors.

DUKE HEARING PUT OFF.

Action for New Inquiry on His Sanity Adjourned to Next Week.

Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, wife of the man recently released from a Long Island sanitarium on an order from Justice Leventritt, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday before that Justice, with relatives of Duke, in response to an order to show cause why a commission should not be appointed to inquire into his sanity. L. S. Phillips, Duke's counsel, obtained adjournment for a week.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, handed down a decision affirming judgment by Justice Greenbaum dismissing the complaint of Brodie L. Duke against Daniel O'Dell & Co., brokers, for $10,000. Duke claimed damages because the defendants closed out speculation accounts in cotton and American Tobacco in 1899. The defense was that Duke's margins were exhausted.

SISTER SUES TO FREE WIFE.

Declares Husband Restrains Sick Woman to Make Her Change a Will.

Ex-Justice Alfred Steckler, counsel for Carolina Witt, yesterday applied to Justice Scott in the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus commanding Robert H. Hall to produce his wife, Amelia. The plaintiff, a sister, alleges that Mrs. Hall is restrained of her liberty at 969 Trinity Place, in the Bronx, suffering from an operation for cancer and unable to care for herself. She alleges that the husband is trying to get Mrs. Hall to make a will in his favor or revoke one in favor of Mrs. Witt's children. Justice Scott adjourned the case, until Monday morning and will appoint a physician to find whether Mrs. Hall can be brought to court.

MINE OWNER SHOT AT IMPERIAL HOTEL

Major Wright Expired Soon After at a Hospital.

ACCIDENT, SAID DYING MAN

Dr. Pardee Had Spent Night in Patient's Room and Is Held as a Witness by Coroner.

Major Jacob Ridgeway Wright of Wilkesbarre, Penn., mine owner and promoter, was shot shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday mornnig in his apartments, in the Hotel Imperial, and died within the course of a few hours in the New York Hospital, where he was taken for treatment.

Dr. Howard A. Pardee of 20 East Forty-seventh Streeet, medical director of the United States Life Insurance Company, 277 Broadway, a nephew of the late Dr. Insley Pardee, who was Dean of the New York University of Medicine and one of the prominent practitioners of New York City, was with Major Wright at the time. He had been treating the Pennsylvanian for some months, and had spent the entire night preceding the shooting with his patient.

Dr. Pardee was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Later he was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Paroled by the Magistrate he visited the office of Coroner Scholer when he learned of Major Wright's death, and was there put under a $500 bond to appear at the inquest, which has been fixed for Friday next. Dr. J. P. Munn, President of the insurance company with which he is connected, signed Dr. Pardee's bond as surety.

The news of Major Wright's death was immediately telegraphed to Wilkesbarre, and Mrs. Wright, with her brother, Dr. George W. Guthrie, reached New York on a special train shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They engaged rooms at the Hotel Imperial, where they were joined by Harrison Wright, Major Wright's only son, a lad of fifteen years, who was at school in Connecticut.

FREE DOCTOR, SAYS WIDOW.

After an investigation had been made the authorities were inclined to agree with the family. As soon as Mrs. Wright reached the Imperial Coroner Scholer called on her. The widow discussed the circumstances of her husband's death with him, declaring in a signed deposition that Dr. Pardee should be freed from even nominal restraint, as he had been an intimate friend of the family for several years.

The interview with Mrs. Wright followed an autopsy, performed in the presence of Coroner Scholer by Coroner's Physician Weston. Before attending the autopsy the Coroner personally experimented to see if Major Wright could have shot himself. As a result of his experiments the Coroner announced that it was possible that the shot had been fired unintentionally by Major Wright. He said it was most unlikely that it had been fired with suicidal intent. The Coroner added:

"Major Wright was conscious when I reached his bedside and told me that he had accidentally shot himself. He was so weak that he could not speak at any length, but he made it plain that there was no one else to blame."

DR. PARDEE'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Pardee's story of the shooting, as related under oath to Coroner Scholer, was as follows: "I knew Jacob Ridgeway Wright for about four or five years. I was his physician for the past three months. I was attending him for nervous troubles and visited him in his room at the Imperial Hotel about five evenings every week. As was my custom, I visited him in his room on Jan. 19 at about 10:30 o'clock P. M. He said he was feeling very miserable and asked me to remain with him all night. I consented. After a while he appeared to go to sleep.

"In about half an hour he awoke and arose from his bed. In the meantime I had decided to go home, as he appeared to have gotten over his nervousness. He went to the bureau in his room. He said he was going to show me something. I was standing at the foot of his bed, about six feet away from him. I was looking at an illustrated paper when I heard a shot and saw that he had been shot in the left side. I placed him in his bed. He said it was an accident, meaning that he had accidentally shot himself. I called for assistance. The police were notified. I called up the New York Hospital and he was removed to that institution. I was informed that he died in the hospital."

"The family is satisfied," said Dr. Guthrie last evening, "that the shooting was accidental. He was accustomed to carrying a revolver during the anthracite strike, and my belief is that while he was rummaging around in the drawer of the dresser where the weapon was kept he picked it up and it was accidentally discharged."

The body will be taken to Wilkesbarre to-day for burial.

Major Wright was a member of one of the leading families of the Wyoming Valley, but for more than two years he had been spending most of his time in New York. While he was in Wilkesbarre he took an active interest in military affairs and served for a number of years as Adjutant of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Later he was made Inspector of the Third Brigade.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Wright was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature as a Democrat and served one term. He had been a candidate for the State Senate and also for the Mayoralty of Wilkesbarre, but was defeated for both offices. He was Chairman of the Citizens' Alliance in Wilkesbarre during the anthracite strike of 1890.

McADOO TOO BUSY TO TALK.

Sends Regrets to People's Institute, Where He Was Scheduled.

Police Commissioner McAdoo did not appear to make a speech on "Concrete Civic Achievement" at the People's Institute municipal week meeting in Cooper Union last night. He sent a letter saying that the "pressure was too great" to allow him to avail himself of the invitation. Director Charles Sprague Smith remarked that he fancied the Police Commissioner "pretty well stirred up just now, as the papers and our energetic District Attorney are giving him more to do than he counted on."

Robert C. Ogden introduced Robert W. de Forest for a stereopticon talk on advances in handling the tenement problem. In the first year of his administration, he said, 90 per cent. of the tenements built were equipped with bath tubs. When he was graduated from Yale in 1870, he recalled, there were four bath tubs in the entire university.

A meeting in memory of William H. Baldwin, Jr., who was one of the Directors of the institute, will be held in Cooper Union on Sunday evening, Feb. 5. Robert W. de Forest will preside and Felix Adler, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Robert C. Ogden, and David Blaustein will speak.

YOUTHFUL FIREMAN DYING.

Lad Tried to Emulate Rescue and Fell from Roof.

William McCarthy, twelve years old, of 96 North First Street, Williamsburg, was mortally injured yesterday in an attempt to emulate firemen who crawled along window ledges a few days ago to save a woman and her two children. Several boys were playing fire on the roofs yesterday. He tried to swing himself down from the cornice to a top floor window, but was unable to get his feet on the shutters or ledge. When he shouted for help his companions ran away. The boy let go and fell forty-five feet. His skull was fractured.

The Old Reliable
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
There is no substitute

WEST SIDE HOLD-UP BY WOERZ ROBBER

Parlor Thief, Defying Detectives, Calls on Dr. Talbot.

FOILED BY SERVANT'S WIT

She Escapes Cover of His Pistols and Telephones Police—Magistrate Denounces an Unwarranted Arrest.

Dr. Robert Bancker Talbot was held up in his residence, 37 West Sixty-eighth Street, early yesterday afternoon, apparently by the same man who entered the Fifth Avenue home of E. G. W. Woerz and got $100 by threats to shoot, just a week ago. The circumstances in the two cases were so similar as to suggest that the robber continued his work in defiance of the hunt on which all Inspector McClusky's staff, it was said, had been turned loose.

Armed with three revolvers, the man, for about twenty minutes, held Dr. Talbot, his son Harry, twenty-one years old; a friend, S. Barclay Lottimer, and a servant girl, while he demanded money. He only left when, hearing a servant at the telephone, he surmised that the police were being notified. Just after noon the short, stout man, about twenty-six years old, dressed in a dark suit, with brown overcoat, slouch hat, and patent-leather shoes, was admitted to the doctor's office. He spoke with a German accent. Twice before within a week he had called to see the doctor.

The caller was directed to the rear parlor, but instead went into the front room, and was there when the servant, Annie Johnson, rang the electric bell as a signal to the doctor on the floor above. As she stepped from the hall to insist again that the visitor take a seat in the back parlor, she saw him partly hidden by the portières between the rooms.

As she started to speak he came forward, pointed a revolver, and said:

"I want money, and I want it bad. Give me what you have got, or tell me where I can get some, or I'll shoot you. Now don't you dare scream, or I'll shoot anyway."

Defying the threat, the girl screamed at the top of her voice to warn the doctor. He rushed down to find the servant on the floor, with the would-be robber standing over and pointing a revolver at her. The man whipped out a second revolver from his hip pocket and leveled that at the doctor, repeating his demand for money.

The generally uncomfortable appearance of things caused the doctor merely to inform the visitor that he had no money with him, kept none in the house, and, therefore, could not accede to his demands. This did not satisfy the man, and the doctor took out his pocketbook, empty, and accepted the cursing of the hold-up man philosophically. Meantime the servant kept up hysterical screaming.

Harold Talbot and his friend, who were on the second floor, rushed down to the group. The unknown visitor halted them after placing one revolver in his overcoat pocket and whipping from the other a long, single-barreled weapon, which he pointed at the newcomers. They halted and had to explain that they had no money with them.

Meanwhile the servant had managed to get down to the basement, where she rang the telephone for Police Headquarters. Still covering the men with his revolver, the caller backed out the front door and started for the street.

Lizzie Kerns, a cook, saw him running toward Central Park, and followed him, yelling "Stop, thief!" No one stopped the fellow, who ran up Central Park West as far as Seventieth Street. He changed his soft felt hat for a golf cap as he ran, leaped the stone wall, and disappeared in the Park. That was the last seen of him.

Capt. Cooney and the plain-clothes men of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station set to work at once. On information from an iceman in the street they arrested, after a lively scrimmage, James Fealey of Orchard Street, White Plains. He was seen coming from the residence of William Sonnes, at 43 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Fealey at first was charged with being an accomplice of the hold-up man, but later the police decided that he was the man who held up Mr. Woerz. Dr. Talbot and all the members of his household averred that they had never seen Fealey before. Magistrate Cornell, in the West Side Court, refused the request of the detectives that he hold the man for forty-eight hours as a "suspicious person."

"What sort of detective work do you call this?" asked the Magistrate, as he discharged the lad. "It is simply ridiculous, the arrest of a perfectly innocent man, simply because you police think you have got to get busy and do something, even if there is no reason in it. There is not a scintilla of evidence against this boy, and his detention is an outrage."

Fealey's story was that he had gone to the house in search of work as an electrician.

SMASH WINDOW; GRAB RINGS.

One Man Caught; the Other Escapes Meriden Police.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Two men, who are said to have come here from New York, made a daring attempt to rob a jewelry store in the centre of the city this afternoon. One of them threw a stone through the plate-glass window, while the other, reaching through the aperture, grabbed a handful of rings worth about $5,000.

The police captured a man who said he was Henry Lloyd of New York. The other man escaped. None of the rings was found on Lloyd, but a number of them were picked up in the street, where the fleeing han had thrown them. Lloyd is about fifty years old.

A MURPHY-McCARREN TRUCE.

Tammany Leader and Senator Have Boxes at Emerald Ball.

The officers of the Brooklyn Emerald Society are elated because, as they declare, Senator Patrick H. McCarren and Charles F. Murphy have agreed to bury the hatchet for one night, at least—that of the ball of the society in the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Feb. 6. A few days ago, when the boxes were assigned, Senator McCarren obtained one, and the next day Mr. Murphy asked for one. Mr. Murphy's box adjoins that of the Brooklyn leader. There is a door between.

Before the shrinkage—

The majority of the 389 suits just added to the hundreds which former revisions have dropped to the $15 tables, were $26 and $28.

Lots of other revised price suits up to $28.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st.	842 at 13th st.	1260 at 32nd st.

The result of shrinking.

Practically the whole stock of young men's suits, sizes 32, 33 and 34, is now $12 and $15—former prices were up to $20 and $24.

All our boys' long trouser suits are $10 and $13 now; sizes 13, 14, 15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall.	842 near Union Square.	1260 opposite Greeley Square.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
805 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....near 36th St.
500 8th Av.....near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Any one of our seven stores is the best place in town to buy your hat.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place
ALTERATIONS
We Need the Room
to make space for our
New Men's Furnishing Department
Must clear the room.

We have made enormous reductions on the prices of Men's Suits, Overcoats and Trousers. 1,000 Overcoats at $6.50, worth $12 and $14; men's fine blue and black Kerseys, worth $22, at $9.80; also gray and Oxfords, $9.80; best long Overcoats in the house at $11.65. See samples in our cases. Men's Suits at $7.50 and $9.80, reduced from $14, $16, $18 and $22. The best styles included—Men's Trousers, $1.88, real $3.50 values.

King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place
Open To-night Until 9 o'Clock.

VICTORY FOR THE SHERIFF.

His Claims by Attachment Not to be Upset Offhand.

Sheriff Erlanger scored a signal victory in a decision handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on an appeal taken by him from the findings of the lower courts in the case of Victor E. Andre, a meat and poultry dealer at 1,600 Third Avenue and 1,577 First Avenue.

Creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against Andre last May, and a receiver was appointed. The receiver obtained an order from the United States District Court calling upon Sheriff Erlanger to show cause why the attached property should not be turned over to the receiver. The Sheriff opposed it, insisting that he had a lien on the property for poundage which could not be diverted or rendered void by the bankruptcy proceedings. His claim was denied by the United States District Court, and the case was appealed as a test.

The United States Circuit Court did not pass upon the question of the claim for poundage, but upon the propriety of the United States District Court's order on the ground that the Sheriff should not have been required to release his levy upon the property until there had been adjudication in bankruptcy.

At the Sheriff's office it was said that the decision had established a valuable precedent, as in several cases receivers had taken property from the Sheriff, and the keepers who had been in charge for weeks never received their pay.

TWO POLICEMEN GUILTY.

Manslaughter in First Degree for Killing Citizens.

Verdicts of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree were returned yesterday by both juries that have been trying Policemen Frank McLaughlin of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Eugene L. Devanna of the High Bridge Station, each of whom was charged with shooting and killing a citizen.

Devanna's crime was the killing of George Dorwick, a laborer, on Nov. 2 of last year. Sentence was deferred till next Wednesday. McLaughlin, charged with the murder of John Patterson, a negro watchman, on May 27, was tried before Recorder Goff. When the jury returned its verdict after 8 o'clock last evening Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler moved a postponement of the sentence, and succeeded in having his client remanded to the Toombs till next Friday.

McLaughlin assaulted a newspaper reporter several weeks ago which led to an investigation by the District Attorney. Shorty afterward the charge of killing the negro was brought against him.

GIVES AWAY ANOTHER MILLION.

Chicago Man's Plan to Avoid Post-Mortem Litigation.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 20.—S. B. Roath, a Chicago man, who a short time ago distributed $1,000,000 among his relatives in this city, is making another distribution of the same amount. Mr. Roath is in poor health and is giving away his property in order to avoid litigation after his death.

Of the million now being divided $250,000 will go to five children of a dead sister, while two brothers, Lewis P. Roath and Frank A. Roath, and a sister, Mrs. Elisabeth Randall, all of this place, will receive $250,000 each.

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av 53 Av., cor. 122d St. Open Evenings.
ABOUT $21!
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known) (Well-Made) Suits and Overcoats are rarely reduced in Price. TO-DAY you can get a $15 Overcoat and an $18 Suit ($33 worth of this fine Clothing) for $21
Read the above! Save your $12 TO-DAY

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER.
SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy.
CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th. Last Mat. to-day, 2. Last time to-night, 8:15. VIOLA ALLEN in "THE WINTER'S TALE." Beg. Next Mon.—Ticket Sale Now.
E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's Great Play, Lucky Durham
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Special Mat. Thurs., 26th. "COUSIN KATE" & "CARROTS." ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY
Herald Sq. Theatre. 35th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders.
LYCEUM B'way and 45th St.... at 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Positive Appearance Charles Wyndham. CHARLES WYNDHAM—MARY MOORE
To-day's Matinee & To-night, THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN. Repertoire for next (last) week: Mon. & Fri. Evgs., "The Case of Rebellious Susan"; Tues. & Wed. Ev. & Sat. Mat. & Sat. Evg., "David Garrick"; Thurs. Evg., "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."
DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8. Matinee To-day at 2. George Edwardes's London Company. The Duchess of Dantzig.
VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL, TO-DAY, 2:30.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Afternoon, at 2—LA GIOCONDA. Nordica, Homer, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Vigna. This Evening, at 8, Pop. prices—LUCIA. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Dippel, Journet, Parvis, Bars. Conductor, Vigna. Sunday Evg., Jan. 22, at 8:30, Pop. Prices, VERDI'S REQUIEM. Soloists: Nordica, Walker; Dippel, Plancon. Entire Met. Op. Chorus and Orch. Cond'r Vigna. Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Emma Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, (his farewell.) Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Nordica, Walker, Alten, Weed; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond. Hertz. Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, at 8—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Emma Eames, Alten, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Journet. Cond'r, Vigna. Extra Matinee Cycle of Richard Wagner's Der Ring des Nibelungen on the Following FOUR AFTERNOONS: Thurs., Feb. 2, at 2:30....DAS RHEINGOLD. Thurs., Feb. 9, at 1:30....DIE WALKUERE. Wed'y, Feb. 15, at 1:30.....SIEGFRIED. Thu. Feb. 23, at 1:30. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Seats for the entire cycle (4 Perf.) at REDUCED PRICES are NOW ON SALE. Prices: Orch. & Orch. Circle, $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc., front, $7.50; Balc., rear, $6; Fam. Cir., $5. Sale of Seats for single performances at regular prices begins Mon., Jan. 23, at 9 A.M. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:15, Matinee, & Evg., at 8:20, last 2 performances of "Trumulus," with Harry Walden.

Foreign Automobile Show
HERALD SQUARE EXHIBITION HALL, B'way, 34th & 35th Sts., N. Y.
Jan. 11-24, inclusive. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Night and Day.
Admission 50c.
All the leading Foreign Cars, ranging from $5,000 to $15,000, are exhibited exclusively at this show.

NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN 80th Annual Exhibition.
215 West 57th St. Dec. 31 to Jan. 28 Inclusive. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. & 8 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION.....50c.

NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
LIBERTY 42d St., west of B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mat. TO-DAY. IDA CONQUEST THE MONEY MAKERS
NEW YORK 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00 Last Matinee TO-DAY. Jos. Brooks' Production. "HOME FOLKS." Next Mon.—Geo. M. Cohan—Seats Selling.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, JAN'Y 22, at 8. THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Walter Damrosch - - Conductor Fifth Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert. SOLOIST: Mme. BLAUVELT
Tickets, 25 cts. to $1; Boxes, seating six, $12.
Wallack's LAST NIGHT. THE SHO-GUN TUES. EVG., Jan. 24th—Seats now on sale.

JAN 1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WITH no intention to reopen the animated discussion about the early American novel called "Alonzo and Melissa," which was carried on so briskly on the readers' pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW last Autumn, we print this week in the department of "Current Comment" Mr. Sidney S. Rider's statement of ascertained facts concerning the authorship of that work. Mr. Edward B. Reed has lately contributed to The Waterbury (Conn.) American an interesting communication, taking the opposing point of view. He holds that Mitchell and not Jackson was the author. Mr. Reed believes, in spite of Mr. Rider's perfectly clear argument to the contrary, that the tale was copyrighted in December, 1810. He also produces a notice of the forthcoming publication of the book in The Albany Balance and State Journal for Jan. 8, 1811. He identifies Isaac Mitchell as a former editor of The Farmer's Journal, The Political Barometer, and The Albany Crisis. It seems to us that Mr. Rider's argument in favor of Jackson's authorship is the stronger. Both authorities agree as to the enormous circulation of this book. Mr. Rider says no other American novel "ever had such a duration of life, and nothing like such a sale, continuous for two-thirds of a century." Mr. Reed has found editions dated 1824, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1836, 1839, 1842, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1853, 1864, 1879. He believes that for nearly a quarter of a century "a new edition of 'Alonzo and Melissa' appeared practically every year." The glory of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ben-Hur," and "David Harum" pales in the presence of "Alonzo and Melissa."

Noteworthy new books which we review this week are "The Land of Riddles," by Hugo Ganz, a close-at-hand study of Russia and its institutions, which has already excited much interest in Europe because of its frankness; Prof. Miall's charming volume of essays on "House, Garden, and Field," which is not a sentimental "nature book," but a work of practical value, and Thomas C. Dixon's latest novel, "The Clansman," which is a vivid and thrilling story of life in the South in the worst part of the Reconstruction period. Some Northerners may have a few of their cherished ideas of American history rather badly shaken when they read this book. The Ku-Klux Klan as this author pictures it is not the multitudinous bogy of the late sixties, the very mention of which used to frighten timid Yankee children. But quite apart from its historical point of view, "The Clansman" is a brisk, interesting story.

A book that will attract much attention this year will be the volume of the correspondence of Henrik Ibsen, which has already appeared in Germany. An English translation will be published in London early in the Spring, and doubtless we shall have it here about the same time. Whatever one may think of Ibsen's philosophy and the possible moral effect of Ibsenism upon the masses, if its influence should ever reach so far, (which is possible,) the Norwegian writer is certainly a commanding figure in the world of letters, and one of the most interesting personalities of the present hour. James Huneker says of him, in a contribution in The Smart Set, from which we quote elsewhere this week, that while "Tolstoy faces the past, Ibsen confronts the future." He is, assuredly, a living force.

Mr. E. V. Lucas, who has edited Charles Lamb's letters so well, and done so much else to the satisfaction of those English-speaking persons the world over to whom a quiet hour with Elia now and then is one of the greatest of rational joys, has nearly finished his "Life of Lamb," which will be published in two volumes early in the Spring. Mr. Lucas has ransacked all the available material, in the British Museum and elsewhere, for this work. He has accurately recorded the important and interesting incidents of the fifty-nine years of gentle Elia's life, and he will incorporate in his book, besides the substance of many hitherto unpublished letters, much information from the diary of Henry Crabb Robinson, to the original manuscript of which he has had access. By the way, a new literary club, called the Elians, is talked of in London. It should survive. No man who is a genuine Elian can be an "unclubbable" person.

Among the literary anniversaries of the current year will be the centenary of William Harrison Ainsworth, author of "Old St. Paul's," "Jack Sheppard," "The Tower of London," "Windsor Castle," and many other historical romances, (Feb. 4;) the tercentenary of Edmund Waller, the poet, (March 3;) the tercentenary of John Stow, the chronicler of English history, (April 5;) the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of James Martineau, (April 21;) the one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Paley, author of the "View of the Evidences of Christianity," (May 25,) and the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Thomas Browne, (Oct. 19.) In France they will celebrate (July 29) the centenary of the birth of Alexis de Tocqueville.

The late Norman Maccoll, for many years editor of The Athenaeum in London, was in touch with the best of literary thought of England, and acquainted with the foremost men of letters for a whole generation. Though in his field a great editor, which implies a man of action rather than a student, he was also a man of profound learning and one of the English "Cervantists." The forthcoming publication of a selection from his private papers and correspondence will doubtless be a notable book.

HOURS IN A LIBRARY.

THE NEW EDITION OF THE COLLECTED LITERARY ESSAYS BY THE LATE SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

H. W. BOYNTON.

STEPHEN once remarked that it is the rarest of pleasures to be able to say of any critical writing: "Here is a distinct record of impressions at first hand." His own criticism has been wont to afford just that pleasure. The distinction of his work and its immediate effectiveness have been equally due to its personal quality. Independence and sincerity were his principal characteristics; and consequently eulogy played little part in the recent post-mortem estimates of his character and work. It would have been too patent an affront to his memory. Nothing quite so roused his impatience to the point of anger as false notes, unless it were forced notes. It seems indeed, that his horror of cant came to amount almost to an obsession. It led him to make some unnecessary sacrifices in method (in the end he would have little dealing with any technical terms of criticism) and it betrayed him now and then into some petulance of expression which may have caused the weak to stumble. In fact, literary snobbishness affected him much as social snobbishness used to affect his father-in-law, Thackeray. He had a similar raw sensitiveness to the possibility of a tu quoque. In his later years the habit rather grew upon him of insisting upon what he was not, upon what he did not know, and of giving his positive judgments the air of having escaped him by a kind of inadvertence. His opinions are really clear enough and strong enough whenever he sees his way to holding an opinion at all. Only it is always his first business to restrict himself, to define his theme, to make certain waivers necessary to his peace of mind. His agnosticism extends to all subjects upon which the dull, the worthy, and the hypocritical may be supposed to have arrived at a consensus. He prefers to blaze his own trails, and to follow them at his own gait, on foot, with as little luggage as possible.

Most of his work, and all the best of it, lies in the field of English literature from Anne to Victoria. The period has hitherto won much attention from the dilettanti, but little study on the part of serious critics. Stephen was not content with assembling little objets d'art of the given school and pronouncing them not so bad. He began with a respect for eighteenth century literature which developed into strong admiration. In the end he became, if one pleases, a kind of special pleader: he drew comparisons unflattering to the nineteenth century, and indulged in some girding at the conventional commentators. It should not escape us that he was essentially a humorist, and that his ironical habit in this and other connections sprang from a reaction of sensibility and not from supercilliousness.

The Oxford lectures on "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century," published only the other day, represented a kind of precipitation from his detached studies in that period. These studies had been, as everybody knows, very numerous, and, though Stephen considered himself more properly a biographer, a good many of them naturally took the essay form. An American publisher now promises us a complete authorized edition of these "essays, literary and critical," (we do not see that the distinction amounts to much in Stephen's case,) and leads off with a four-volume version, somewhat expanded, of "Hours in a Library." The volumes, we may say in passing, are attractive in appearance, but not strongly bound, and with a text injured by far too many slips in proofreading.

To read these essays consecutively (and many of them are altogether new to the present reviewer) is to get a strong impression of the critic's personality. These adventures among masterpieces are, as we have suggested, the adventures of a humorist. They would often seem inadequate to the Dryasdust, they would often baffle the literal mind. Like all strong men, Stephen had his blind spots and his hobbies; his criticism was, thank Heaven, by no means unbiased. The question of real importance is, What were the sources of his prejudice? Hatred of cant seems to account for most of them. How irritable he grew over the glib use of technical or conventional phrases! "I can use the words," he admits, "as easily as my neighbors. The only thing I find difficult is to look wise when I use them, or to fancy that I give an explanation because I have adopted a classification." "Psychological analysis" is an overworked phrase

*HOURS IN A LIBRARY. By Leslie Stephen. New Edition. In four volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

of "the modern jargon"; "realist" is nothing better than a nickname; "objective" and "subjective" are terms mainly used to conceal vagueness of thought. He never uses the word Nature "without instinctively putting himself on his guard against some bit of stupefied criticism or sham philosophy. He heartily wishes the word could be turned out of the language." In the essay on Fielding's novels, Stephen says with, we feel, not unjustifiable impatience: "Fielding, we might say, paints flesh and blood, whereas Richardson consciously constructs his puppets out of frigid abstractions. Lovelace is a bit of mechanism; Tom Jones a human being. In fact, however, such comparisons are misleading. Nothing is easier than to find an appropriate ticket for the objects of our criticism, and summarily pigeonhole Richardson as an idealist and Fielding as a realist; Richardson as subjective and morbid, Fielding as objective and full of coarse health; or to attribute to either of them the deepest knowledge of the human heart. These are the mere banalities of criticism; and I can never hear them without a suspicion that a professor of aesthetics is trying to hoodwink me by a bit of technical platitude. The cant phrases which have been used so often by panegyrists too lazy to define their terms have become almost as meaningless as the complimentary formulae of society."

This sounds a little like growling, but it is the growling of a healthy man over "green and yellow French cookery," or, shall we say, of a healthy animal over a marrowless bone. The word Philistine he understands "properly to denote indifference to the higher intellectual interests. The word may also be defined, however, as the name applied by prigs to the rest of their species. And," he adds, "I hold that the modern fashion of using it as a common term of abuse amounts to a literary nuisance. It enables intellectual coxcombs to brand men with an offensive epithet for being a degree more manly than themselves." It is natural that so uncompromising a stickler for manliness should define the sentimentalist as "a man who understands to perfection the art of enjoying his own good feelings without troubling himself to translate them into practice."

His skepticism often touches upon matters of more fundamental importance. In his disposition to allow all possible leeway to uniterary persons he is led to a whimsical belittling of his own specific function as critic, and to the most liberal speculations with regard to art itself. "There is," he admits candidly, "a good deal to be said for the thesis that all fiction is really a kind of lying, and that art in general is a luxurious indulgence to which we have no right while crime and disease are rampant in the outward world."

But Stephen's criticism never really exhausted itself in this kind of irony. In other moods we find him frankly expressing his preference for life and nature as interpreted by art. The artist gets his material from all sources, but that material becomes of use to the world only when "it has been perfectly assimilated and transformed by the action of the poetic imagination." He believes that a moral quality inheres in real works of art, and has if quiet smile at the expense of those sensitive persons who shrink from any evidence of moral purpose on the part of poets or novelists; for his part, he confesses that he is "rather glad to find ideas anywhere." He sees a profitable aspect of even such didacticism as Richardson's. He has a very serious sense of the difficulty and the importance of the critical office—"to be alternately witness and judge; to feel strongly and yet to analyze coolly; to love every feature in a familiar face, and yet to decide calmly upon its intrinsic ugliness or beauty. To be an adequate critic is almost to be a contradiction in terms; to be susceptible to a force, and yet free from its influence; to be moving with the stream, and yet to be standing on the bank."

Stephen himself came quite as near the attainment of this balance as we could have desired him to come. It is a pleasure to watch a judicial mind when in its moments of recreation it gets fairly astride of a hobby. Stephen had fixed theories to the effect that an artist of one sex cannot be expected to portray persons of the other sex; that people who talk about nature are hypocrites, and so on. And he has a persistent habit of speculating upon what might have been if conditions had not been what they were, verily the idlest of habits for a critic to succumb to. Stephen himself expresses distrust of the method, but he is continually drifting into it. What if Pope had not been a cripple, or Coleridge an opium-eater, or Charlotte Brontë a country governess? There is no limit to the number of such questions which anybody can propound. They effect nothing, they lead nowhere, and failing to fructify the critical faculty they tend to sterilize it.

The present essays deal almost entirely with the poetry and fiction of the critic's favorite period. To choose among them would be mainly to express an arbitrary or personal preference. The essays on the novelists, especially those on Richardson, Sterne, and Charlotte Brontë, seem to one reader to be of more permanent excellence than the papers which deal with poets and poetry. Stephen has given somewhere an explanation of his not having written poetry on the ground that he could not manage metre and rhyme. Without taking the remark too seriously, we may suppose that it does suggest a limitation; "a prosaic mind," as he called it, the critic seems in some sense to have had. It would be idle to draw a sharp line between "creative" writing and such critical work as his; but he was not a poetical creator, and could not therefore (we may assert it boldly) take place among the greater critics of poetry.

There are innumerable passages in these essays which beg to be quoted—a brilliant phrase such as that in which the essayist characterizes De Quincey as "the adjective of which Coleridge was the substantive;" or a pregnant sentence like this one about Fielding: "His morality is at the superior antipodes from the cynicism of a Wycherley; and far superior to the prurient sentimentalism of Sterne or the hot-pressed priggishness of a Richardson, or even the reckless bohemianism of Smollett." There are two passages, however, which, quoted together, may serve to suggest fairly well the important service which Stephen himself performed. The first of these suggests the plight in which the critic finds his world: "We commonplace beings are hurried along in the crowd, living from hand to mouth on such slices of material and spiritual food as happen to drift in our direction, with little more power of taking an independent course, or of forming any general theory, than the polyps which are carried along by an oceanic current. Ask any man what he thinks of the world in which he is placed; whether, for example, it is on the whole a scene of happiness or misery, and he will either answer by some cut-and-dried fragments of what was once wisdom, or he will confine himself to a few incoherent details. He had a good dinner to-day, and a bad toothache yesterday, and a family affliction or blessing the day before. But he is as incapable of summing up his impressions as his infant of performing an operation in the differential calculus. It is as rare as it is refreshing to find a man who can stand on his own legs and be conscious of his own feelings, who is sturdy enough to react as well as to transmit action, and lofty enough to raise himself above the hurrying crowd and have some distinct belief as to whence it is coming and whither it is going." Stephen was about to speak of Johnson; he himself professed little certainty as to many questions of whence and whither. It was not his main business to assert; it was rather to perform the function which he ascribed to the humorist: "to strip off the commonplaces by which we have tacitly agreed to cover over our doubts and misgivings, and to explode empty pretenses by the touch of a vigorous originality."

H. W. BOYNTON.

Andover, Mass., January, 1905.

THE GOOD COOK.

FRENCH HOME COOKING. Adapted to the Use of American Households. By Berthe Julienne Low. Fully Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 332. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Persons of delicate and cultured palates will appreciate this remark of Berthe Julienne Low's in her "French Home Cooking": "Alas! the small, tender, sweet peas of Europe are not easy to get in the United States, unless you grow your own." You will be lucky, indeed, if during our entire season you get a good serving of green peas. Quantity does not make quality. The book under notice is not intended for the restaurant or hotel, but for the home, where cooking though it may be French is both simple and wholesome. Dyspepsia is due in large measure to bad cooking. Then, again, we are most wasteful. Certainly "cooking is an art," and only acquired by practice. The author criticises the common way of piling up a plate with everything on the table. The combination makes nothing short of a mess which is not appetizing. It is unwholesome to eat too fast, and the overcharged plate leads to precisely such overcramming. In the French kitchen copper utensils are used, but granite ware is better. It is better not to store away your pots and pans in a dark closet. Sun and air are as necessary to cooking utensils as is the ventilation and purification of your sleeping rooms. There are recipes in "French Home Cooking" which cover the entire ground. Here are all the sauces known to fame, such as sauce genevoise, hollandaise, mayonnaise, maître d'hotel, sauce remolade, and béchamel. In shrimp sauce the delicate coloring is obtained by the use of "a pinch point of carmine." In soups the French reign supreme. Pot-au-Feu is a French national dish. Then there is the far-famed bouillabaisse, that culinary glory of Marseilles. If Thackeray had only eaten a well-made fish chowder he might have written another ballad. Are we not, as Americans, entitled to our own rights? We will yield nothing to the French in the way of cooking oysters, notwithstanding the half dozen ways of serving them described in this book.

KU KLUX KLAN.

Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, New Story of Life in the Southern States in the Reconstruction Period.*

"THE CLANSMAN" is the second in a series of professedly historical novels which Mr. Thomas Dixon, Jr., has planned to write concerning the race conflict in the United States. In developing what the author claims to be the true story of the "Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy," which, according to him, overturned the reconstruction régime established by Congress at the close of the war, this book is the natural sequel to "The Leopard's Spots," since that was "a statement in historical outline of the conditions from the enfranchisement of the negro to his disfranchisement."

Though at this late day one may question the wisdom as well as the taste of producing such books as "The Clansman" to give fresh life to the bitter memories that have inevitably lain between North and South since their awful feud, yet in view of the recent revival of the question of the black man's status as an officeholder in the South there is a certain timeliness about the particular phase of the race question which Mr. Dixon here discusses. If the fact that he himself was born in North Carolina somewhat discounts the surety of his taking a cold and impartial view of the main events upon the thread of which this story is hung, most of his readers are too familiar with the subject matter to be led far astray from the facts by the author's passionate sympathy with his own cause, and all of them can appreciate its capacity for producing a thrilling romance. This "The Clansman" certainly is, and it is by no means equally certain that the book paints in any too vivid colors the chaos of blind passion that in the North followed Lincoln's assassination or the reign of terror that resulted in the South. That a whole section of this Nation and its lawmakers should have even conceived, much less fought bitterly to carry into effect, the early measures of reconstruction as detailed in this story, seem now incredible, but it is nevertheless a matter of history to which the novelist has only added the impressiveness of individual experiences and emotions.

The story is a burning indictment of the policy of revenge pursued by Congress toward the South after amnesty had been offered and accepted. Most of the men who take part in the fierce drama are historical figures, either boldly bearing their proper names or so thinly disguised under fictitious ones that there is no trouble in recognizing for whom the portrait is intended. Among all the strong and remarkable personalities that this period in our National life developed and brought to the front none is by Mr. Dixon drawn with better comprehension or more loyal sympathy than that of President Lincoln. It argues such a broad and generous and unprejudiced view of things on Mr. Dixon's part that one is more inclined than perhaps he otherwise would be to trust his severity of judgment concerning Lincoln's opponents in Cabinet and Congress and the high-handed lawlessness with which they pursued their purposes after his death.

The most sinister personality in the book and the one upon which the author has most largely expended his very considerable powers of characterization is the Hon. Austin Stoneman, radical leader of Congress. In this man he undoubtedly meant to describe Thaddeus Stevens, who so largely held the reins of power among his colleagues at that time, and always advocated the most drastic measures in the conduct of the war and in the treatment of "the conquered provinces." Mr. Dixon's delineation of the man's character and acts is so frank that he evidently thought it the part of wisdom to give him the benefit of a name which cannot be found in the histories. The estimates of Mr. Stevens's serious biographers have not always been of a flattering character, but he shows up in "The Clansman" as little better than a malignant fiend, pursuing with relentless venom all who opposed his diabolical policy toward the ruined States that had seceded and willing to make use of the vilest and most dishonorable means to compass his purpose—their subjection to the black population.

But though the reality of Stoneman seems questionable, only too true is the picture which the author draws of the horrors which followed the bestowal of arms and civic rights upon the negroes of the South. It is little wonder that to-day the white people of those same States passionately resent the least hint of a return to the days when negro Legislatures and negro officials cast their terrible shadow over the land. Bad as such a state of things would be to theorize over, the actual endurance of it must have been so horrible that one marvels how the men who suffered it ever made peace with those who imposed it upon them.

The aims and accomplishments of the Ku Klux Klan, so far as Mr. Dixon describes them, seem wholly admirable, and perhaps they were so as long as its original purpose was pursued. It was organized to disarm the negroes and to protect the whites, with whom appeal to the law was useless when negroes held all offices. The mystic band of horsemen, with their white regalia and swift, silent meting out of punishment upon the guilty, are as effective in the story as they were in the region where thousands of terror-stricken people looked to them alone for safety. The double love story which winds through "The Clansman" is of somewhat subordinate interest, but ends happily for all concerned. One cannot but wonder at the use made by Mr. Dixon of the silly superstition that portraits can be found in the eyes of the dead, and it would not wholly be a waste of time if he had revealed the name of the game at which Stoneman could stake a twenty-dollar gold piece "on the ace" and win $1,400.

*THE CLANSMAN. A Historical Romance of the Ku Klux Klan. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. One volume. Pp. 374. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Settlement of Illinois.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS, 1748-1846. Edited, with Notes, Introductions, Indexes, &c., by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL. D. Volume X. Cloth. Pp. 357. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

The tenth volume of "Early Western Travels" describes the settlement in Illinois, in the first decade of the last century, of certain Englishmen of wealth and education. At the close of the Napoleonic wars there was agricultural distress in England. Mobs and public disturbances were common. There arose a strong sentiment in favor of emigration to the United States. An abundance of land in the West and its cheapness induced not a few men with money to seek new homes. Two Englishmen, Morris Birkbeck and George Flower, the former a Quaker, disposed of their property in England and headed the movement. Flower came first, in 1816. The two bought a large tract of unbroken prairie land in Southwestern Illinois. They brought their families with them and no small quantity of baggage. Letters they wrote home induced further immigration. Why William Cobbett violently opposed the choice of a place selected by the immigrants is by no means clear. He wrote several diatribes, ridiculing the movement. To the Cobbett strictures answers were made by Birkbeck, Flower, and others. The volume under notice contains the letters and journals of Richard Flower, John Woods, and Thomas Hulme, all published in London between 1818 and 1821. It is worthy of remembrance that the part played by these Englishmen was important, since they helped to prevent the introduction of slavery into Illinois.

John Woods's "Two Years' Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie in the Illinois Country" is remarkable in a literary sense for its clearness and good style. Woods, with his family and seventy other passengers, chartered a brig of 500 tons from Portsmouth bound for Baltimore. The start took place in May, 1819. It took fifty-eight days' sailing from Cowes to reach Baltimore. The little company hired several wagons for the transportation of themselves and their luggage, which latter weighed 6,000 pounds. When the Ohio was reached the company took to an ark. At last the English settlement in Illinois was sighted. Woods tells amusingly of the nomadic character of some of the settlers. There was a man on Birk's Prairie (Birkbeck's) who had a small orchard. The man's wife told Woods that her husband had planted "six orchards before the present one," and that "she had twelve children, but never had two been born in the same house." The author admires the American idea of freedom. He writes:

> They are a most determined set of republicans, well versed in politics, and thoroughly independent. A man who has only half a shirt, and without shoes and stockings, is as independent as the first man in the States.

Woods comments on the speech of the people:

> Well begins most sentences. Plunder and truck include almost everything. A horse is generally called a creature. Beefs are cows. Tout (tote?) means to carry anything. Strait and turn in are words they frequently use. Women—they always call their wives their women. Many of them, instead of saying yes make a sort of noise like "him-him," or rather pronouncing "m, m," with the mouth shut.

As there is to-day, there was then an overabundance of Judges, Generals, Colonels, and Captains. Present chroniclers of manly sports in the United States will find that at the English Illinois settlement, in 1820, several cricket matches were played, and "that the Americans seem much pleased at the sight of the game, as it is new to them." At Albion Woods attends the Circuit Court. He notes the fact that the Judges wore no particular dress. As it was a warm day, one of the counsel took off his coat and pleaded without it. The value of the volume is enhanced by the introductions and notes furnished by the editor, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites.

JAN

1905

THE LITERARY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The Last Word in Fiction of

BENJAMIN DISRAELI,

Earl of Beaconsfield and Prime Minister of England.

THE hitherto unpublished story by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, which will appear in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, beginning Jan. 22, is a novel of satire and philosophy, the philosophy being a part of the satire. The nine chapters suffice to present to the reader a group of clearly drawn and sharply differentiated characters.

As in all Disraeli's novels, the satire is directed against English titled and middle-class society. There is the Falconet family—of which the head is a great banker—very pious, deeply interested in tracts and Bible classes, very philanthropic, dull and narrow. Claribel, Countess Bertram, is a great social leader and passes for a woman of much wit and learning, chiefly because, although her mind is quite empty and she rather silly and foolish, she is shrewd enough to make her friends and guests entertain the belief that she is singularly gifted. She has a son, an altogether heterodox young person, who resigns his seat in the House of Commons because he is unable to agree with anybody about anything.

There is an interesting East Indian gentleman, Kusinara, a Buddhist, who with Mr. Hartmann, a German disciple of Schopenhauer, and a mysterious, brilliant stranger whose name is not disclosed, conspires to establish in London society a propaganda of a mongrel, pessimistic and Vedistic philosophy intended by them to subvert and destroy the Christian religion. Their plot to make the silly and credulous but socially powerful Lady Bertram the leader of their cult vividly recalls the story of Mme. Blavatsky's relation to the sudden flowering out of Theosophy in New York some years ago.

Finally there is Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield's lifelong opponent, whom the reader will at once recognize in the character of Joseph Toplady Falconet. The portrait is drawn with an audacious likeness to the original, and upon this personage the author with visible delight expends his sharpest satire. The pietistic activities of Falconet's early youth are delineated; his Oxford career, his entry into politics, his election to the House of Commons, the fervor and zeal with which he devotes himself to public affairs, and notably his eloquence and wonderful flow of words, serve to make the development of the character follow a line immediately parallel to the life of Mr. Gladstone.

It was perhaps Disraeli's real opinion of Gladstone that found expression in these disparaging sentences: "With all his abilities and achievements, Joseph Toplady Falconet was essentially a prig, and among prigs there is a freemasonry that never fails. All the prigs spoke of him as the coming man." That is perfectly characteristic of the distinguished and noble author, and it is a good example of the quality which makes this unfinished story by him so highly readable. The characters are marshaled, the story is already well on its feet, the action has begun with a notably lively movement already sufficient to evoke the reader's interest, when the end of the fragmentary tale is reached.

It is worth noting that this posthumous novel by Disraeli has been purchased from his executors for a sum which equals the rate of One Dollar a Word, which is probably the highest rate on record for a work of fiction.

THE BEACONSFIELD NOVEL WILL BE GIVEN IN THREE INSTALLMENTS IN

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

OF JANUARY 22 AND 29 AND FEBRUARY 5.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the only medium through which this work will be given to the American public for the next three years, no one who would not miss the opportunity of reading it should fail to send in his order for these editions of THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

RUSSIA.

Wolf von Schierbrand Reviews "The Land of Riddles," by Hugo Ganz.*

THIS book is the fruit of a visit to Russia lasting several months and undertaken by the author early in 1904 for the purpose of making a face-to-face study of some of the main phases of Russian life. The author is a German journalist now settled in Vienna, and a number of the chapters making up this book appeared some time ago in German newspapers, creating quite a deal of attention because of their uncompromising frankness. In its present English dress the book contains, however, much additional matter, and some of it valuable. Of course it cannot be expected that Herr Ganz within so short a space should have solved all the riddles of the land he describes; neither does he pretend to have done so. But his newspaper training has stood him in good stead in his task. By dint of a keen vision and of indefatigable personal inquiry he has indeed fathomed some of the apparent contradictions and anomalies in Russian life. Furthermore, he states throughout the truth boldly, as he sees it, and in most cases gives his authority, or authorities, for his facts and conclusions. He was still in St. Petersburg when the war broke out with Japan, and until his departure, some weeks later, he found everybody he interrogated on the subject ardently desirous of Russian defeat. On the face of it this is very strange, but as one reads one of his interviews after the other, had with men of liberal tendencies as well as with conservatives and high Government officials, one's amazement vanishes.

One of the leading St. Petersburg lawyers, for instance, answered the question, What hope is there for the future? with:

> Everything depends upon how this war ends. If God helps us and we lose the war, improvement is possible; for then ruin, above all, the chronic bankruptcy of the nation, can no longer be concealed. If a man should enter my room now—at this hour only respectable persons enter my room—and I should say to him: What do you hope and wish in regard to the war? his answer would be: Defeat; the only means to save us. If we calculate how many men are shot and exiled, and how many families are ruined every year by absolutism, the total equals the losses in war—a more terrible one, however, for only a catastrophe can make an end of this war, which has long been destroying us. Therefore I say again, if God helps us we shall lose the war in the East. Do not allow yourself to be deceived by any official preparations. Every good Russian prays: "God help us and permit us to be beaten!"

And when the author, later on, paid a visit to Count ——, a Conservative and a high Government official, that gentleman said to him: "What have you heard?"

"That Russia is starving, while the papers report a surplus in the treasury."

"That, unfortunately, is true."

"That your thinking people are in despair."

"Also true."

"That a revival of the Reign of Terror is to be feared."

"Equally true."

"That all Russia hopes the war will be lost, because only in that way can the present state of things be brought to an end."

"True again."

"That your present regime passes all bounds of depravity, and can be compared only with the Pretorian rule in the period of the decline of Rome."

"That understates the truth."

Singular—nay, astounding—is it not to hear a high "Government official" admit this much? But the author, without exception, met with similar responses wherever he inquired. But, no—there was one exception, an old-fashioned Russian kupets (shopkeeper) in Moscow, who answered the question as to what he thought of the war in the "old-fashioned" Russian way: "We have no business to be thinking about this war, but only to obey God and the Czar."

The author proceeds to give a string of anecdotes and little stories illuminating the present "system." He attended the funeral of a noted Russian writer. Of course, it was conducted under strict police surveillance, and one of the higher police officials present said: "It is not the business of the police to maintain order, but only to keep people under surveillance." One of the professors attending this funeral was afterward exiled. The author says: "I, however, carried away with me from Mikhailovski's grave the certainty that the coming generation is lost to the reaction. Young Russia, in so far as it possesses an academic education, is liberal, both the men and the women. And thus that funeral day was for me the most hopeful day that I had lived in Russia."

The two chapters devoted to the Jewish problem in Russia are most enlightening. About the Hebrew subject of the Czar he says: "His intelligence, his sense of justice, are offenses against the sacred order of things, which demands stupidity and obedience. Thus exists the entirely incomprehensible condition that a great realm steers toward inevitable economic ruin for lack of economic intelligence, while it possesses 5,000,000 born financiers, who in the lifetime of a man could change Russia into an economic world power."

As the sovereign remedy for the present Jewish question he proposes the abolishment of all restrictive laws, and to open to the Jews the interior of the country, as well as all occupations which they might wish to enter. That would give to Russia "just what it lacks—an intelligent middle class capable of culture." But he does not think this will come to pass, for, says he: "The Jewish question will long remain unsolved, for whom could the Russian officials bleed if not the tormented, worried, defenseless Jews?"

The examples the author gives of the "system" as a whole show it in all of its abhorrent features. A "system" of government which permits such fearful outrages against common decency and morality as are outlined on Pages 163 and 164; which encourages such wholesale stealing as that mentioned on Page 188—Grand Duke Peter Nicholaevitch himself involved in a "steal" amounting to 8,000,000 rubles; such perversion of justice as spoken of on Page 218, and such wrongful persecution of high-minded and courageous lawyers as instanced in the case of Dr. Lokoloff, of Kishineff trial fame, is, take it all in all, a blot on civilization. The motto for the life of the moushik and of the humbler classes generally the author found to be contained in the telltale Russian proverb: "Duck, little brother, duck; everything passes away!" He says that these poor brutalized Russian masses have even lost all notions of justice, but take the horrible oppression of the Government as they take a hailstorm or a drought—as something that cannot be avoided.

Of interest, too, is what the author has to say of the academic youth of Russia. A noted Russian university professor told him: "At present there is no studying done at our universities; politics swallows up everything." And further: "The universities are only political camps, awaiting the call to arms, and nothing more."

When the war broke out with Japan the author was in St. Petersburg. He witnessed, and now describes, the methods used by the Russian police to manufacture "patriotic outbursts" in public places, such as theatres, concert halls, &c. Until thus "prodded" and "goaded" into patriotic fervor the audiences everywhere received the news of Japan's attack on Port Arthur either with perfect indifference or else with the outspoken wish that their own troops would be defeated. In the chapters devoted to Russian finances the author exposes the "juggling" with the budget figures which has been a regular feature of official Russia since the days of Wishnegradski, the man preceding Witte, and shows, on the strength of facts furnished him by leading Russian financiers themselves, what a bubble is the whole of Russia's foreign credit. Incidentally he also uncovers the system of bribing and "influencing" the press, both in Russia and abroad, for the purpose of inflating or maintaining the "borrowing power" of the country. These chapters, indeed, are worth a careful study by all who wish to get at the real facts about Russian finances.

There are probably some persons who never so much as heard before the name of Ryepin; yet Herr Ganz devotes a whole chapter to him in order to prove that Ryepin is the greatest of Russian artists. His paintings, drawings, etchings, and sculptures have never got beyond Russia. For thirty years past this man has been creating masterpieces, and the world was never aware of it. Truly Russia is a world per se. The many paintings from his brush during this long time constitute, in their totality, the most terrible arraignment of Russian autocracy in existence. Because of this tendency the Russian Government forbade their reproduction or sale abroad. Yet, being glorious masterpieces, the Czar and his satellites, the Grand Dukes, purchased them at good prices and put them in their collections; others of his canvases were bought by Russian museums and the custodians of public picture galleries, where they can be admired. Strangest of all, this archreber has been and is to-day the leading professor in the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg. But here is at least a partial explanation of the whole enigma: Ryepin paints what and how he pleases, but his mouth is shut and his pen is rusting.

Of interest, too, is the author's circumstantial account of a visit to Tolstoy on the estate of Yasnaya Polyana. The account is a very sympathetic one, but, while expressing great admiration for Tolstoy, the man and poet, the visitor by no means blinks certain facts. He reproduces the salient features of a six hours' conversation with Tolstoy, and there is a great deal in this to portray for us clearly the great Russian as he is to-day, at the close of his long life—with his moral grandeur and transparent kindness of heart, but also with his queer crotchets and extreme views of life. Incidentally we learn that Tolstoy is getting ready for print a book devoted to the "smashing" of the "Shakespeare craze." The village belonging to Tolstoy's estate the author found unspeakably filthy and unhygienic, with a great deal of disease among the peasants.

W. VON S.

New York, January, 1905.

*THE LAND OF RIDDLES. (Russia of To-day.) By Hugo Ganz. Translated from the German and edited by Herman Rosenthal. 1?p. vi.-331. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Ellis Paxon Oberholtzer, Ph. D., Author of "Robert Morris, Patriot and Financier," "The Referendum in America," &c. American Crisis Biographies. 12mo. Pp. 389. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

No man, whichever his side of a fence which is reputed no longer to exist, but which somehow still casts a rather substantial sort of shadow, can fail to find much pleasure and satisfaction in contemplating Mr. Lincoln in the angle of view in which Mr. Oberholtzer has chosen to look at him.

The bigness of the man seems not less but greater, because the author takes full account of how it grew and of the circumstances which favored the growth. "He was a man," writes Mr. Oberholtzer, "made great by that powerful aid to greatness, success, which he had done much by personal endeavor, guided by a rare talent and a suitable temperament, to achieve, but which could not have been his were he not favored by the irresistible logic of events and the co-operation of other remarkable minds." Naturally, being the kind of book it is, the best part of it is that which deals with the earlier years of Honest Abe—his boyhood, his young manhood, his time of trying his hand.

For instance, you behold Lincoln a "grocer" or general storekeeper, his partner one Berry, the stock purchased by grace of promissory notes. Berry was an "idle fellow," who "early displayed a ruinous fondness for strong drink, and Lincoln, with head propped up upon a roll of calico prints at full length on the counter, was given to the perusal of Blackstone and Chitty. * * * Thus it was that the business 'winked out.'" Somewhat in the same fashion had Patrick Henry prepared himself for another great career. And if provident persons and moralists are grieved at the picture, most men smile and are pleased, thinking no whit less of the giants. Earlier he had been a Mississippi River raftsman and had floated down to New Orleans and seen slaves sold at auction. The sight grieved him, but, as Mr. Oberholtzer is at pains to establish, did not make an Abolitionist of him. Now came his love affairs, which were unusual to say the least of them. One of them was with a lady no longer young and very plump of figure. Lincoln advised this lady not to marry him, though he said she might if she chose. Mr. Oberholtzer does not precisely accept Herndon's account of the Todd affair; how the marriage was first fixed for Jan. 1, 1841, and how Lincoln's heart failed him at the last moment, and the bride and parson waited in vain. However, Lincoln admitted at the time in writing: "I am now the most miserable man living."

The author brings out this story in such a way as to invite no blame; rather from the judicious understanding and from all and sundry sympathy.

Naturally a somewhat full account of the famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas is included, and a showing up of the expressions of both on the slavery question. The exposition of where public opinion on the matter of freeing the slaves stood at various stages, and how carefully Mr. Lincoln kept it in view and never got too far in front of it or behind it in all his career, is one of the most instructive and characteristic features of a volume in which the author manages as a rule to be astonishingly fair to both sides and to get in most cases very close to the truth. There are lapses, of course. Times, too, when in his eagerness to make bold generalizations the author misses things he should have considered. Now and again, for instance, his rapid account of a battle of the civil war is sadly misleading. But there are other times, as in the case of Gettysburg, (very summarily treated,) when the impressionistic method is singularly satisfactory.

Norse High Finance.

PROFESSOR LOVDAHL. Translated from the Norwegian of Alexander Kielland by Rebecca Blair Plandrau. 12mo. Pp. 296. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.25.

Fiction of the Scandinavian school appeals after translation to a certain class of English-speaking readers. "Professor Lovdahl" is a story pre-eminently Scandinavian in its matter, inspiration, and outcome. Nobody in it is happy; few people in it are good. Doubtless that is the way of life in Scandinavia. Happily in America we take our lack of goodness lessa morosely. Professor Lovdahl has been a famous oculist and has otherwise distinguished himself scientifically. He is rich, besides. He goes into business from a desire to be pre-eminent in his town. He has a son who, having inadvisedly married a woman of a nature unsympathetic to his own, drifts into a love affair with a blind girl. The young man is something of a demagogue, too, among the workmen belonging to one of his father's enterprises. Always he is inefficient and a driveller. The commercial life rapidly colors and transforms the Professor's character, but he never gets the remotest conception of real business methods and aims. He ruins himself, his son, and most of the citizens of his native town, including an avericious young member of the Gospel. He saves something, however, for his grandson and the unsympathetic wife of his son. She and the professor have always understood each other. The blind girl disappears, the avaricious clergyman storms, a rather honest young man marries a widow who has lost a beloved son. It is all horribly futile and Scandinavian.

FACTS ABOUT SIAM.

THE KINGDOM OF SIAM. Edited by A. Cecil Carter. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 280. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

This book is largely made up from material furnished by high officials in different departments of the Government service. Chulalongkorn is the name of the present King of Siam and he was born in 1853. His Majesty made a most favorable impression on the remote West when he paid Europe a visit in 1897. He is the only independent Buddhist sovereign in the world, and is therefore looked upon as the chief supporter of the religion of Buddha. The heir to the throne is Prince Maha Vajiravudh, who was born in 1881. In 1893 the lad went to study in England, and entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. In 1900 he went to Oxford and devoted himself to the study of history and published a book on "The War of the Polish Succession." It may be remembered that the young Prince has paid us a visit. On his way home he went to Japan. He occupies several important military positions in the Siamese Army. Theoretically all power is vested in the King. He is "the master of life and death, and the whole of the land is his property." Actually the King governs by the aid of his Ministers, and there are about the same officers as in European States.

Siam, "the Land of the White Elephant," has an area of 242,587 square miles, with a total coast line of 1,760 miles. The country has three distinct divisions, Upper Siam, the hill country; Lower Siam, (alluvial plains,) including the eastern provinces, (table land,) and the Siamese provinces of the Malay Peninsula. As to population there does not seem to be any trustworthy data. Siam is not densely peopled. Above all things the Siamese are an agricultural nation. Nine-tenths of them gain their living from the soil. The main product is rice. Maize, millet, sugar, and tobacco are produced, but it is rice that has always influenced the commerce, the policy, and the social conditions of the country. The cultivation of rice seems to rise almost to a fine art. The greatest skill is shown in planting the seedlings, in which work both the men and women are engaged. There are not less than six varieties of rice. The total product is given as 800,000 tons. To increase the crop the Government is looking toward a system of irrigation. Tobacco is an important product. If more care were taken in the planting, and there were better methods of curing it the demand for it would be largely increased. Cotton has been grown in Siam from time immemorial. If cotton were properly cared for it might become a most important product. In some parts of Siam it is treated as an annual, and remains in the ground for three years, growing to be a weedy shrub some eight feet tall. Tea grows wild in Siam, and is not used as a beverage, but is pickled, when it is chewed. This product is called miang, and is rolled into balls, which are placed in the hollow of the cheeks. Teak is one of the most important of the natural products of the country. In 1902 14,000,000 piculs of teak were exported, the picul being about 133 pounds avoirdupois. There are large exports of native pepper.

The capital of Siam is Bangkok, situated on the River Menam, some fourteen miles from its mouth. The population is fully 500,000. Within its wall are all the Government buildings, with the palaces of the King. It is the terminus of four lines of railway, has a good service of electric trams, and is lit by electricity. The water traffic is peculiar to Bangkok. The river is crowded with small craft which are for the larger part floating shops.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Jan. 11: Adult fiction—Thurston's "The Masquerader," McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark," Caine's "The Prodigal Son." Juvenile fiction—Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Dodgson's "Alice in Wonderland," Stratemeyer's "Larry, the Wanderer." Miscellaneous—Seton's "Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac," Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," McMurry's "The Method of the Recitation."

Putnams' Sale of Books.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are sending out announcements of a clearance sale of books in fine bindings. The stock includes standard editions of standard authors, in single volumes, small sets, and larger sets. There are also second-hand English books, including issues of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in biography, history, travel, sports, fine arts, &c.

NATURE STUDIES.

Prof. L. C. Miall's Essays on "House, Garden, and Field." *

PROF. L. C. MIALL of the University of Leeds is a well known naturalist. In "House, Garden, and Field" he presents a number of short studies in natural history. There is no attempt to be consecutive, and he writes concerning whatever for the moment strikes his attention. The object in view is to instruct teachers rather than pupils. You may come close to the solving of nature's secrets in two ways, "by the habit of observation and the habit of experiment." It is not necessary to go afield for study, as there is plenty to learn in your own house. Prof. Miall declares that indoor life is so peculiar that no animal or plant of ordinary habits can endure it. The air of the house is not pure. There are odors arising from the human breath, from cooking, tobacco smoking, from half-consumed coal gas, and even from decaying wood. It was much worse, perhaps, in the times of our grandparents. We are not as much afraid now of fresh air as our forebears were. There is not so much dread of draughts as there used to be. We have learned that the chances of recovery from consumption rest very much on living in the open air. Take a healthy green plant and place it in the dark side of a room, and it will sicken and die. It wants both the light and the sun. The air of a house is charged with dust. You will see the motes dancing in the sunlight. The idea of a revolving human abode may seem to be the freak of a crank, but certainly there would be sunlight at will if the day was clear. There has been hygienic progress, and yet there is much to be desired.

Prof. Miall introduces here an amusing study of the inmates of the house other than the human beings. There is the dog. He must have come into the abode of man of his own accord. He may have put in a first appearance as a thief or a parasite, but in time he fully established himself as servant and comrade, "and there is no other domestic animal on the same footing." The cat is another thing. It seems quite true that the cat never consorted with man of his own free will. Put not your trust in cats, for the cat cares more about the house than about her master or mistress. She has never lost the power to procure her own food; she has still many of the instincts of a wild animal. It may be true that many caged birds are captives stupefied by loss of liberty. But there are exceptions. And what concerning the rats and the mice? They are robbers. In the dim past there may have been none of these aggressive creatures. When the early Briton built him a one-storied house, and the floor was the true ground, the mice and the rats had no chance. There might have been mice in the barns, but no rats. With more elaborate building, joined with wider commercial relations, the rat was introduced. Naturalists think that the rat came from India or China. "Even as late as the twelfth century we had no rats, and it is said that there is no ancient name for the rat in any European language." First came the black rat—"this was the rat, or ratton, of Old England, the rat of the witches in 'Macbeth' and of Piers Plowman." We are seemingly indebted to the Russians for the modern brown rat. If any one were fortunate enough to catch a true black rat, he would very much oblige some curator in a museum, for it is a much-desired zoological specimen.

Some of our Southern readers familiar with the mocking bird have heard his continuous song, but have they ever asked themselves, How does he manage to keep it up? Take the skylark, so justly lauded by the poets. The vocalism of the bird is marvelous. He is on the full flight, and yet keeps on his song. Why cannot a man run and keep on singing or even shouting? It is because as we say, "his wind gives out." "Active exercise quickens the inspirations," and in time we can hardly breathe at all. Supposably with a very much quickened action of the heart there is a greater demand for oxygen for the blood. If it is not furnished there are chemical changes such as an oversupply of carbonic acid, and hence temporary blood-poisoning. How does the skylark manage, moving at the utmost speed and singing all the time? It cannot be conceived that the bird sings both when it inhales and exhales. The reason why the song is apparently continuous is because the lungs of the birds differ from those of men. The lungs of the bird are prolonged into capacious air sacks, which contain far more air than the lungs themselves. There must be spaces within the body of the skylark, too, which are receptacles for air. These great air receptacles seem to act like the windbag of some old-fashioned musical instrument, say, a bagpipe, and thus the bird can keep on singing. Never-the-less for all this, there are some things about the way the singing birds breathe which we do not know.

What Prof. Miall writes concerning the bookworms (anobium domesticum) is of much interest. The bookworm will bore into old furniture as well as books. There is one instance of the anobium having gone in a straight line through twenty-seven folio volumes. Many insects attack books other than the bookworm. The cockroach is a devourer of bindings, and is apparently insatiable. Anobium is to be less dreaded to-day than in the past because paper has not its former relish, owing to the use of chlorine as a bleaching substance, and also for the reason that paper is no longer made from nice rags.

Why do insects fly? Most insects "pass the chief part of their lives as larvæ or grubs, and do all their feeding and growing in this stage." When the insect takes to wings, it has a better opportunity to lay its eggs on the plants or trees which it selects.

It would evidently be far safer, if many generations are to be reared in succession, that the eggs should be laid a few together on a number of trees. Now a creeping insect could not manage this; it would exhaust itself to no purpose in seeking new plants.

The author entirely discards the old fable that strength is in proportion to size or that a cockchafer is really more powerful than an elephant. It seems that the proportion of muscular strength falls as the bulk of the animal increases. Everything has to do with the build of the animal, for a horse is expressly fashioned for the work he has to carry on.

One paper of the most entertaining kind treats of the chalk hills in England. Bitter have been the disputes as to their formation. Now all scientists agree on this, that the chalk hills are composed of materials laid down at the bottom of the sea. But what about the many curious things found lower than the chalk? We have much to learn in geology, just as in astronomy. When we compare the coming of man with the age of these chalk hills the progenitor of our race seems to have been born only a minute or so ago.

It is possible, almost certain, that when man first entered Britain it was still joined to the Continent. There were no Straits of Dover. The sea, fretting the chalk cliffs on the side of the North Sea, and also on the side of the Channel, would make just such a shallow trench as now separates Dover from Calais.

The human hand, the face, the glowworm, the barnacle, the house fly, the spider, teeth and scales, various trees and their foliage, are among some of the many subjects treated by Prof. Miall.

*HOUSE, GARDEN, AND FIELD. A Collection of Short Nature Studies. By L. C. Miall. With Illustrations by A. B. Hammond. Cloth. Pp. 216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

As the Red Man Saw Them.

RED HUNTERS AND THE ANIMAL PEOPLE. By Charles A. Eastman, (Ohiyesha,) Author of "Indian Boyhood." 12mo. Pp. 248. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

In the Red Man's philosophy, as interpreted by the author, himself a full-blooded Sioux, the beasts of the fields and the birds of the air are the brothers of their human fellow-creatures. The four-footed and feathered tribes also, in the same philosophy, regard the Red Man as a brother. They are the animal people, and these stories are stories of them as such—stories which differ not as widely as might be wished from the white man's animal tales now so numerous. Yet there is a difference. Somehow the author's animal people seem more simply interpreted and more poetically endowed, which may be well understood if, as Mr. Eastman says, he has tried merely to reproduce animal lore current among his people when he was a boy, as one might say, sought to edit the Aesops of the woods. The first story is of a great wildcat, her young, and her hunting; the second of the gray wolves and how by night a great band of these creatures attacked the sheepfold of a pioneer, enemy alike of wolves and their brothers, the Indians. After that comes the story of the "Little People," the mice who were cast down from the sky for nibbling away too much of the moon. Not that they deemed the orb of night green cheese, according to the homely fancy of the palefaces, but that the Great Spirit had assigned them the task of making it wane once a month.

Because they overdid things they were precipitated to earth, where they had no business, and therefore all earth-born animals conspired to kill them. Another story is of an Indian girl and a tame raccoon, who was her hunting dog; another of "The Sky Warrior," the eagle, and how a certain brave captured one of the mighty birds and shared his venison with him "as one warrior with another." To be sure, the eagle had slain the deer which furnished the feast. Further stories are of the buffalo, (or bison, if you please,) of the prairie dog, who builds towns like the white men, of the coyote and the grizzly bear. It seems a pity that with a book of stories by a real Indian before you, a book which professes to give the real Indian's point of view of the real animal he knew so well, you cannot cast off the impression of a reflex upon the whole of the work of more sophisticated men, men whose familiarity with the wilderness, however great, is acquired, not inborn—men like Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, that is. Yet the impression, whether just or unjust, is there.

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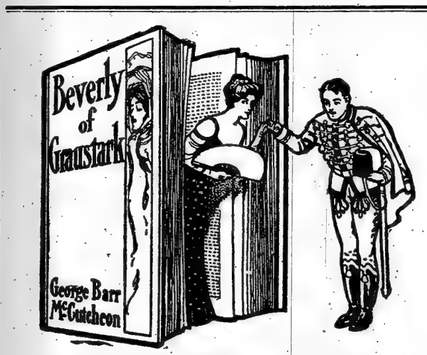

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ITALIAN POETS.

A New Oxford Text of Dante, Three Views of the "Inferno," Dr. Everett's Lectures, and Petrarch's Laura.*

THE third edition of the texts of "The Oxford Dante" confirms more than ever the belief that the Delegates of the Oxford Press deserve well of all students of the Florentine. So do Dr. Moore, who has edited the book, and Dr. Paget Toynbee, who has supplied an exhaustive index of names and events. It is now a little over ten years since the first edition appeared. The second, issued in 1897, differed from it by a few typographical corrections and improvements in punctuation. The edition before us, however, has enjoyed a complete revision of texts, particularly in regard to prose pieces like "De Vulgari Eloquentia"—thanks to the availability of the Trivulziano and Grenville manuscripts, and Prof. Rajna's new commentary. The "Convivio" has also been minutely revised, as have the "Eclogae," with the aid of the commentaries of Messrs. Wicksteed, Gardner, and Albini; the "Quaestio de Aqua et Terra" has been reread in the light of Dr. Shadwell's criticism, and among the lyrics, thanks to the light brought to bear by Prof. Isidoro del Lungo, the so-called quarrel of Dante with Forese Donati is now included. The changes in the text of the "Commedia" are few; such as they are they are in the direction of better prosody, grammar, and historical fact, irrespective of what the poet may have originally written. Thus (Inferno, Canto XXVIII., Line 135) we have "al re giovane" instead of "al re Giovanni," which Dante probably penned, thereby confounding King Henry with his brother John. Such a method of editing, of course, has its advantages, but whether it should be carried as far as matters of fact is an open question. Textual "correctors" like the late Dr. Scartazzini rarely venture beyond prosody, grammar, and orthography.

The third edition of the Oxford texts, like the first, includes several prose pieces of doubtful authorship, but to the ten "Letters" already printed Dr. Moore has not yet seen fit to add one alleged to have been written to Guido da Polenta, although its lack of authenticity is no more apparent than that of the Niccolo da Prato, Counts of Romena, and the Cino da Pistoia letters. Of the eleven letters, which are worthy of investigation, only five may now be considered genuine beyond all question—the epistle to the Princes and people of Italy, to the Florentines, to Henry VII., to the Italian Cardinals, and to Can Grande, the last of which receives elaborate and scholarly confirmation in Dr. Moore's last volume of "Studies in Dante." (Page 284-369.)

The Oxford texts are, of course, without notes and commentary, but their value as well as that of other texts, is measurably augmented by the exhaustive index with cross references prepared by Dr. Toynbee. No proper noun, no pronoun of distinction, no incident, and no reference by the poet to time, place, manner, or degree has escaped his searching eye.

"Exiles of Eternity" is an exposition canto by canto, in a simple, popular, yet thoroughly literary style, reaching the aim of bringing before the reader, who may or not be acquainted with the Italian language, the general scope of Dante's ethical teaching as studied from a broad Anglican point of view, not uncolored by an intense poetical appreciation. This exposition is preceded by a brief sketch of the poet, which, like the rest of the volume, seems to be characterized by broad general reading among English and American commentators rather than by special research. Thus we have some of the errors of these commentators transcribed—the elder Rossetti's on Dante's correspondence with Forese Donati; Drs. Moore's, Toynbee's, Ferden's, reading "Bice" for "Lagia" in the sonnet addressed to Guido Cavalcanti, an error set right by Prof. Barbi; D. G. Rossetti's and that of others in ascribing to the pen of the same Cavalcanti the canzone on "Fortuna," and there are many others more or less traditional, which, while they would be regretted in the work of a Dante scholar, are more or less excusable on the part of Mr. Carroll, who has striven to avoid "entangling either myself or the reader in mere niceties, ingenuities, and intricacies of interpretation, in which too frequently Dante scholars are tempted to forget the broad outlines of their master's meaning." These "broad outlines" Mr. Carroll gives us in an altogether satisfactory explanatory narrative form and style. Everywhere he is an adroit. An English reader who wishes to make the acquaintance of the "Inferno" through a broad and pleasant way with Dante's ethical rules of action brought strictly up to date, cannot do better than to read Mr. Carroll's book.

In "The Dread Inferno" we have a series of homilies preached from texts drawn from various passages of the "Commedia," and although neither the aesthetical nor the philological side of the poem is neglected, the greatest possible stress is laid upon Dante's ethical teachings, which are invariably interpreted to be almost superior to modern conceptions. Without worrying through a lot of detail which would bear very little relation to Dante study proper, it may be said at once that the author with exalted enthusiasm for poet and teacher refutes and confutes surviving parasites of Leigh Hunt's remorseless dictum, and reasonably commends Dante as a spiritual guide and the "Inferno" as a "chamber of horrors" made by sinners for themselves, and merely revealed but not fabricated by the Florentine as the special dolorous abode of his own particular enemies. It is an evangelical Dante, a camp-meeting Dante, to whom the author presents us. What if emotional, religious, and spiritually introspective in the student is appealed to, and the accident that we have a great poem is deemed quite incidental to the fact that it was employed as a medium by a great teacher of universal, eternal moral philosophy.

With commendable generosity the Rev. Dr. Vincent registers his obligations to many translators of the "Commedia" in the preface of his book, which is a blank verse version of the "Inferno," shortly to be followed, we are told, by one on the "Purgatorio." The result of the author's labors among his predecessors in the same field is a more or less literal word rendering of the poem in more or less musical language. It is far from being a successful translation, for the figurative meanings have almost entirely disappeared with the rhythmical. It is just as far from being a successful poem, for all that Dr. Vincent gives us has already been much more concisely expressed in plain prose. He, as well as many other translators, seems to be utterly oblivious of the fact that an idea expressed in Italian in the "terza rima" may range far from its original meaning when construed word for word into English blank verse. For example, take the final line of the fifth canto according to various translators:

And down I fell, as a dead body falls. (Vincent.)
And fell, as a dead body falls. (Dr. J. A. Carlyle and Norton.)
Fell flat on the ground as a dead body falls. (Hunt.)

And so the list might be increased, each translator having put into English the literal meaning of a very simple Italian line—"e caddi, come corpo morto cadde." But while all the translations emphasize a quick movement to the "falling," the cadence of the Italian as well as the textual context shows that the movement must be slow. Dante "swoons through pity as if I had been dying, and sinks to earth as a body falls from which life had already departed." There is hardly a line in the whole "Commedia" that would not grow to three or four times its original length should one attempt to express its full meaning to the intellect. But such a process would leave nothing for the imagination, and very little of Dante.

Dr. Vincent frankly confesses in his preface that he is fully aware of the "disenchantment" of any translation, but the knowledge does not prevent him from publishing his own, which, however, it should be stated, is fortified with about 125 pages of notes which comprise a commentary on words and phrases and ideas gathered and sifted from H. F. Tozer's convenient book of explanation and from similar publications. The author has also scattered some things of his own with lavish hand—principally in the departments of religious and ethical interpretation, although there are some of historical fact. These notes are of uniform excellence, and are, as the author intimates, the result of classroom debates. That a disproportion exists between essentials and the curious but unimportant is due to the commentator's enthusiasm for what he believes is original research, and may be readily pardoned. On the chance that there are certain intellects which will more readily grasp a blank verse "Inferno" rather than one in genuine poetry like Cary's or in rhetorical prose like Norton's, Dr. Vincent's book may not be deemed entirely superfluous. For such intellects his notes can hardly fail to be otherwise than enlightening and stimulating.

Mr. Mills's "The Secret of Petrarch" is a finely made volume of thoroughly bookish fabrication. The pagination is open and elegant, being well set forth in large, clear-cut type with ample leading, printed on thick, light, unfilled linen paper. Quite rightly the author proclaims his pride in the illustrations—photogravures, the plates of which have been worked over with great care and skill. The frontispiece, "Allée des Allscamps," showing a vista of poplars, is an exquisite piece of tint work. Other landscapes are equally successful, and the genuine portrait of Petrarca and the doubtful portrait of Laura are ideal reproductions of inartistic and almost commonplace original sketches. The text is divided into a certain number of prose studies and some poems, dramatic and descriptive, the facts of which having been previously set forth in the studies. Like many another amateur enjoying luxurious leisure and disdaining teachers, Mr. Mills has quite unconsciously given false values to internal evidence. He found in Petrarca's verse what he wished to find there, and where twist, quibble, and distortion fail him he sets down his theory as a self-evident truth. Thus we learn that Laura's full name was Cabassole; that she lived at Caumont; that she never married; that she took part in the labors of the farm; that she did not die of the plague, and that the data concerning her identity on the flyleaf of Petrarca's Vergil preserved in the Ambrosian Library in Milan is false and its script a forgery. All of which may be so, although candor forces us to praise Mr. Mills's ingenuousness rather than his scholarship. We can freely applaud his poetry, however, which gives a far stronger illusion of reality than do Landor's "Conversations" between the same persons.

Dr. Everett's published volume of his lectures delivered in the famous Lowell course in Boston is a refreshing—but sufficient retrospect of the times when classical criticism held sway and personal impressions were regarded as a sign of intellectual poverty. The aim of lecturer and author is to show that Italy from the "trecento" down to the end of the eighteenth century gave forth a literature which is great without the contributions of Dante, but which is often neglected and thought of lightly owing to the transcendent genius of that one man. Petrarca, Fulci, Boliardo, Berni, Ariosto, Vittoria Colonna, Michelangelo, Tasso, Marino, and the dramatists Goldoni and Alfieri are among the writers concerning whom Dr. Everett discourses with a fine academic appreciation and a charming disregard of modern criticism. At the same time, his textual illustrations show him to be not only a translator in the finest sense, but also a poet of broad and subtile imagination and of a most delicate harmonic sensibility.

Dr. Everett is well able to inform one on these Italian writers. He learned their language in his earliest youth, and in his scholar's life in Quincy he has had time and books to become thoroughly acquainted with them and with their contemporary history. The information that he imparts has been gathered from erudite and venerable sources, and through him traditions are passed on as historical facts. The torch of classical effulgence dropped from the hand of Ticknor, of Longfellow, and of Lowell, he has caught up and illuminates anew what once passed for history. His charming disregard of what the archives of Florence, Bologna, and Ferrara have given forth in the last thirty or forty years is in keeping with his ideals. For him the love of Tasso for Leonora is as warm as ever, and the poet ever as faithful to the Princess of the Casa d'Este as the legends made him. But let that pass. In these days of literary discoverers and iconoclasts, it is, we repeat, refreshing and wholesome to come in contact with such a critic, if only to learn that enthusiasts and impressionists have occasionally led us astray. On one point, however, we think the doctor might have made a concession to the moderns as a gentle hint for his own permanency. He might have furnished an index. He is also cruel to kill off the poet Carducci, who at this writing is very much alive.

What is entitled "A History of Italian Literature," by Florence Trail, is a well arranged schedule of Italian poets and prose writers, data concerning which are interspersed with enthusiastic little critical and biographical essays and translated extracts. Although the general scheme is chronological, within certain periods, the writers are classified according to their department of literature—poetry, religion, history, science, &c.—while the greatest lights of each period receive far more than biographical mention, and their principal works are analyzed both independently and as an expression of the culture of their times, and copious extracts are presented for the reader's pleasure and study. Dante, Petrarca, Ariosto, Tasso, and other familiar celebrities are naturally dealt with in this way. Scores of writers, however, receive brief mention, the proportion of space designated for each being, for the most part, along the lines followed by Italian historians of literature like Alessandro d'Ancona and Orazio Bacci. The book begins with Ciullo d'Alkamo (1231) and ends with a fair array of living writers, popular and well-accepted opinions of which are given, Fogazzaro being designated as "a brilliant poet and the first of living novelists," De Amicis as "the most popular," and d'Annunzio as a writer "whose enchanting use of words is undeniably captivating to Italians, and whose audacities have an inebriating effect upon foreigners." From among the hundreds of writers of passing or strictly dialect and local fame good selections have been made. As a history of the Peninsula's literature the value of the work would have been vastly augmented and its reference qualities broadened by a sketch of the dialects existing prior to the "trecento" as vulgar tongues built upon Latin construction until Dante made the Tuscan idiom prevail for all time as the national language. The book in its mechanical parts is a creditable performance of the Stamperia Italiana of this city.

W. L.

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*TUTTE LE OPERE DI DANTE ALIGHIERI. Nuovamente Rivedute nel Testo dal Dr. E. Moore. Together with an index of names and important facts by Dr. Paget Toynbee. Third edition. New York: Henry Frowde.

*EXILES OF ETERNITY. An Exposition of Dante's Inferno. By the Rev. John S. Carroll, M. A. Pp. 510. 8vo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $3 net.

*THE DREAD INFERNO. Being Notes for Beginners in the Study of Dante. By M. Alice Wyld. Small 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

*THE INFERNO. A translation and Commentary. By Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*THE SECRET OF PETRARCH. By Edmund James Mills. Illustrated by the author. 8vo. Pp. 214. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

*THE ITALIAN POETS SINCE DANTE. By William Everett. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*A HISTORY OF ITALIAN LITERATURE. Two Volumes in One. By Florence Trail. Pp. 232 and 294. Paper covers. 8vo. New York: Vincenzo Clocta, Stamperia Italiana.

Babylonian Researches.

BY NILE AND EUPHRATES; A RECORD OF DISCOVERY AND ADVENTURE. By H. Valentine Geere. With Maps and Illustrations. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 355. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

In 1885 Mr. Valentine Geere, at Prof. Flinders Petrie's request, was given an appointment on the staff of the expedition about to start for Mesopotamia to continue the work of excavating the ruins of Nippur. The author of "The Nile and the Euphrates," uses indifferently "Nippur" and "Niffer," accepting rather "Niffer." The book, as its second title designates, is one not of discovery alone, but of adventure also. Mr. Geere was in the employ of the University of Pennsylvania and the excavations carried out so successfully were begun in 1889. Of Prof. Hilprecht he writes in the most laudatory terms. It was Hilprecht, he says, who alone saved the work from failure. After many adventures Mr. Geere arrived in Egypt. He writes: "Between unsettled, poverty-stricken, and neglected Mesopotamia, and well-ordered, flourishing Egypt there is a vast difference." From Cairo Mr. Geere went to Behnesch, where Prof. Petrie was then carrying out his work of investigation. Under Roman rule Behnesch was known as Oxyrhynchus, and was splendid with its public buildings. Now it is a heap of ruins, with mounds of rubbish. Wandering over the place he found remains of past glories in the guise of tile work. When the workmen dug up the first mummy they were frightened out of their wits and dropped picks and shovels. At first the yield was deemed insignificant, as being too modern, and Prof. Petrie was disappointed. After he had left the place, came Messrs. Grenfell and Lunt, and the great treasury of papyri was discovered. In the Autumn of 1898 Mr. Geere was with the American archaeologists before Nippur, and he thinks that the size of the old place has been very much exaggerated.

The ideas of Babylon's vastness and magnificence, to which we have become accustomed, have been practically exploded. Dr. Koldewey told me, it is true, that the site of the city was "larger than that of any other ancient city"; but even so, the idea that it could be compared with London and its suburbs, which has been very generally held, is entirely erroneous. In point of fact, it appears that its walls were not more than eight miles in circumference. Moreover, the great palaces are shown to have been poor affairs after all, with wretchedly cramped apartments, and next to no pretensions to architectural style; and the temples exceedingly crude buildings.

Books That Sell Well.

Little, Brown & Co. report that four printings of "Roma Beata, Letters from the Eternal City," by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, were required for the holiday trade. The author and her husband, John Elliott, the artist, are spending the Winter in this city. The same house also announces a fifth printing of M. E. Waller's "Wood Carver of 'Lumpus,'" second edition of Mary C. Wadsworth's translation of Fechner's "Little Book of Life After Death," second printing of "The Monroe Doctrine," by T. B. Edington, and of Harris Burland's "Princess Thora," third printing of "Indians of the Painted Desert Region," by George Wharton James, second printing of Albert L. Lawrence's "Wolverine," third printing of Mary W. Tileston's "Prayers, Ancient and Modern," and of Eva March Tappan's "Robin Hood: His Book," second printing of Helen Morris's "Grandma's Girls," Caroline M. Fuller's "Alley Cat's Kitten," and Clara Murray's "Child at Play," and a fourth edition of Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days."

Herbert B. Turner & Co. announce the following new editions: The second of "The Quincunx Case" and Alice Jones's "Gabriel Fraed's Castle," the third of Charles Warren Stoddard's volume of South Sea stories, "The Island of Tranquil Delights," which, by the way, is about to appear in England through Chatto & Windus, the publishers of Mr. Stoddard's "South Sea Idyls," and the fourth of "Nami-Ko."

The Fleming H. Revell Company reports that Ralph Connor's "The Prospector" has reached its eighteenth thousand within a month of publication in Canada, and is followed in popularity there by Norman Duncan's "Doctor Luke of the Labrador."

Henry Holt & Co. state that a fourth impression is being made of Burton E. Stevenson's "Marathon Mystery," an offer for the rights of which has been received from Germany, and that they have reprinted Kufferath's "Parsifal of Richard Wagner."

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations of Early Navigators, &c. Translated from the Originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. With maps, portraits, and other illustrations. Vol. XXI., 1624. 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION. Which includes a History of Life, and also a History of Ideas. With more than 500 illustrations, by Julian Laughlin, a member of the St. Louis Bar. St. Louis: Published by the author.

ROMAN SOCIETY FROM NERO TO MARCUS AURELIUS. By Samuel Dill, M. A., Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Belfast; author of "Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire." 8vo. Pp. 626. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

DIARY AND LETTERS OF MME. D'ARBLAY, (1778-1840.) As edited by Her Niece, Charlotte Barrett. With preface and notes by Austin Dobson. In six volumes. Vol. II. 8vo. Pp. 500. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE GOVERNANCE OF ENGLAND. By Sidney Low, M. A., Balliol College, Oxford, State Lecturer on History at King's College, London. 8vo. Pp. 320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

THOMAS CRANMER AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION, (1489-1556.) By Albert Frederick Pollard, M. A., Professor of Constitutional History, University College, London; author of "Henry VIII." "England under Protector Somerset," &c. Heroes of the Reformation. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson. 12mo. Pp. 399. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

DANIEL WEBSTER, THE EXPOUNDER OF THE CONSTITUTION. By Everett Pepperell Wheeler. 8vo. Pp. 187. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS. By G. M. Trevelyan, State Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, (a history of England in 4 volumes. General editor, C. W. C. Oman, M. A.) 8vo. Pp. 566. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

SELECT STATUTES, CASES, AND DOCUMENTS to Illustrate English Constitutional History, 1660-1832. With a Supplement from 1832-1894. Edited by C. Grant Robertson, M. A., fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, &c. 8vo. Pp. 432. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

Poetry.

THE POEMS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. In six volumes. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE DIAL OF THE HEART. By Philip Green Wright. 12mo. Pp. 60. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. $1.25.

CORPORAL DAY. By Charles Henry St. John. 12mo. Pp. 48. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. $1.

POEMS. By Hildegarde Hawthorne. 12mo. Pp. 37. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. $1.

ECHOES FROM THE FOREST. By H. W. Bugbee. 12mo. Pp. 71. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. $1.

Religion.

THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE FIRST THREE CENTURIES. By Adolf Harnack, Professor of Church History in the University of Berlin and Member of the Royal Prussian Academy. Translated and edited by James Moffatt, B. D., D. D., (St. Andrew's.) Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. 494. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

BIBLE PROBLEMS AND THE NEW MATERIAL FOR THEIR SOLUTION. A Plea for Thoroughness of Investigation Addressed to Churchmen and Scholars. By T. K. Cheyne, D. Litt., D. D., Fellow of the British Academy, Oriel Professor of Interpretation in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Rochester. (Crown Theological Library, Vol. VIII.) 12mo. Pp. 224. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE ATONEMENT AND ITS HISTORICAL EVOLUTION AND RELIGION AND MODERN CULTURE. By the late Auguste Sabatier, Professor in the University of Paris and Dean of the Protestant Theological Faculty. Translated from the French by Victor Seuhette, B. es L. (Paris, A. E. C.) Crown Theological Library. Vol. IX. 12mo. Pp. 229. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

Fiction.

A BEAUTIFUL POSSIBILITY. By Edith Ferguson Black, author of "A Princess in Calico, &c. 12mo. Pp. 330. Philadelphia: The Union Press.

A PRINCESS IN CALICO. By Edith Ferguson Black. 16mo. Pp. 140. Philadelphia: The Union Press.

THE GRITO. From the Alamo to San Jacinto. By Moncure Lyne. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY. A Story of the Terror. By Owen Johnson, author of "Arrows of the Almighty." 12mo. Pp. 406. New York: The Century Company.

THE CAROLINIANS. An Old-Fashioned Love Story of Stirring Times in the Early Colony of Carolina. By Annie S. Sloan. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE DAGMAR WHO LOVED. By Kathleen Blackburn. 12mo. Pp. 212. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

DIXIE DOLLS. And Other Tales. By Inda Barton Hays. Drawings by Hugh M. Eaton. 16mo. Pp. 86. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

Drama, Music, and Art.

THE STANDARD OPERA GLASS. Detailed Plots of the Celebrated Operas. With Critical and Biographical Remarks, Dates, &c. By Charles Annesley. With a prelude by James Huneker. New edition. Revised, with additions and portraits. 12mo. Pp. 482. New York: Brentano's.

EXPRESSION IN SINGING. Including Thirty-one Exercises of Voice Culture. By John Howard, author of "Physiology of Artistic Singing," &c. Edited by Theodore Drury. 4to. Pp. 189. New York: Erhard Kromer.

THE MANOEUVRES OF JANE. An Original Comedy in Four Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones. 16mo. Pp. 124. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

New Editions.

THE GUIDE FOR THE PERPLEXED. By Moses Maimonides. Translated from the Original Arabic Text by M. Friedlander, Ph. D. Second edition revised throughout. 8vo. Pp. 414. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

THE GENESIS OF ART FORM. An Essay in Comparative Aesthetics Showing the Identity of the Sources, Methods, and Effects of Composition in Music, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. By George Lansing Raymond, L. H. D., Professor of Aesthetics in Princeton University. Second edition revised. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press.

ART IN THEORY. An Introduction to the Study of Comparative Aesthetics. By George Lansing Raymond, L. H. D., Professor of Aesthetics in Princeton University, author of "The Orator's Manual," &c. Second edition, revised. 12mo. Pp. 206. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press.

MODERN CIVIC ART OR THE CITY MADE BEAUTIFUL. By Charles Mulford Robinson, author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." Second edition. With illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 381. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. $3 net.

Miscellaneous.

THE GUN ROOM. By Alexander Innes Shand, Author of "Mountain, Stream, and Torrent," "Shooting," &c. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 108. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

SIMPLE RULES FOR BRIDGE. By E. N. Steele. 18mo. Paper. New York: William R. Jenkins.

EL CAUTIVO DE DONA MENCIA. Don Juan Valera. For it. Diaz de la Cortina, B. A. de la Universidad de Madrid. 16mo. Paper. New York: William R. Jenkins.

A CHECK LIST OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Compiled under the direction of Allan Bedford Slauson, Chief Periodical Division. 4to. Pp. 97. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR. By Henry C. Brainerd, M. D. 12mo. Pp. 117. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $1.

ELECTRICITY IN EVERY-DAY LIFE. In Three Volumes. 12mo. By Edwin J. Houston, Ph. D., Illustrated. New York: P. F. Collier & Son.

THE FOLLIES OF SCIENCE AT THE COURT OF RUDOLPH II. 1576-1612. By Henry Carrington Bolton. 8vo. Pp. 217. Milwaukee: Pharmaceutical Review Publishing Company.

A DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES DEALING WITH TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Compiled by Lilian Brandt. 8vo. Pp. 270. New York: Published by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

THE MEDICI BALLS. Seven Little Journeys in Tuscany. By Anna R. Sheldon and A. Moyra Newell. Over One Hundred Illustrations. Square 8vo. New York: The Charterhouse Press.

A PARAGRAPHER'S REVERIES. By Mary Wilson Little. 12mo. Pp. 114. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

RADIO-ACTIVITY. By Charles R. Stevens. 12mo. Pp. 138. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

THE DEFECTS OF FIRE INSURANCE AND THE REMEDY. By J. G. Warner, Adviser for Owners and Attorneys on the Adjustment of Fire Losses. 4to. Pp. 240. New York: Published by J. G. Warner, 32 Nassau Street. $25.

THE FUTURE OF ROADMAKING IN AMERICA. A Symposium. By Archer Butler Hulbert and Others. With Illustration. Historic Highways of America. Volume 15. 12mo. Pp. 211. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF AUTHORS IN THE SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS TO PUBLISHERS. 16mo. Paper. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATIONS. A Manual for the Medical Examiner and for All Interested in Life Insurance. By Brandreth Symonds, A. M., M. D., Medical Director Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, &c. 16mo. Pp. 214. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH FURNITURE. By Percy Macquoid, R. I. With plates in color after Shirley Slocombe, and numerous illustrations selected and arranged by the author. The Age of Oak. Folio. Pp. 47. Paper. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Yachting.

HINTS TO YOUNG YACHT SKIPPERS. By Thomas Fleming Day, Editor The Rudder, Author of "On Yachts and Yacht Handling," "Songs of Sea and Sail," &c. Illustrations by Warren Sheppard. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 122. New York: The Rudder Publishing Company. $1.

Mr. Day, who is a practical sailor and yachtsman as well as an editor, says this little volume is his response to many letters from boys and young men "asking for hints on all manner of subjects relating to the care, handling, buying, and equipping of small yachts." The book is full of useful information, and the author rightly declares that had he possessed one like it at the beginning of his yachting experience "it would have saved me time, money, and lots of hard work and anxiety."

The reader is told at the outset how to buy a boat, whether a racer or a cruiser, whether afloat or ashore. Having satisfied yourself that the boat is seaworthy or can be made so, and is what you want, it is wise to let the broker complete the purchase so as to avoid the risk of buying a lawsuit. The handling and care of masts and other spars, blocks, sails, the attention needed by rigging, both standing and running, training and management of crew, are briefly yet fully and clearly set forth. The important subject of reefing is treated at considerable length, and the suggestions are all needful and practical. Many a young skipper has had occasion to regret an error or omission of reefing. The novice is told how to jibe, wear, heave-to, come-to at a pier, steer under various trying conditions, anchor, and recover the anchor, get under way at a crowded anchorage, what to do on a lee or a weather shore, if miss-staying occurs in a seaway, and a great many other things calculated to save trouble or avert disaster. The hints for racing and cruising are of great value. While it is only by implication he tells the beginner to look out for squalls, his advice is sound. "Never parley with a squall. Take in sail at once. You can never tell from the appearance of a squall how much wind is in it. The most innocent-looking are generally the most dangerous."

A DUTCH BOY.

WALTER PIETERSE. A Story of Holland. By Multatuli, (Eduard Douwes Dekker.) Translated by Hubert Evans. Pp. D. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: Friderici & Garels.

As the translator remarks in his preface, the name of Dekker, though the greatest in the modern literature of the Netherlands, is little known in England or America. Dekker was in his life a sort of Ishmaelite. He ruined his career as an official in the Dutch East Indies by sympathy with the natives injudiciously exhibited. He was the exponent at home of radical notions and a savage satirist of respectability of that cheap, smug, ignorant kind which is the fetich in Holland as elsewhere of the lower middle classes. This story of Walter Pieterse (extracted from the author's hodge-podge "Ideen") relates to the adventures of a boy born in the cheapest rank of the middle class aforesaid, but by a not rare chance endowed with imagination and a soul for less trammeled things. The passion for "respectability, which held poor Walter's family in its deadly grip, the life they lived in a narrow flat in Amsterdam, the things they thought, all are rendered minutely and mercilessly. Naturally, in such environment the boy, full of the generous sap of youth and thirst for romance, grows up much awry. He writes verses expressing savage and immoral aspirations without knowing the meaning of his own words, he pawns his testament to buy "Gloriose," a story of a magnificent robber, he entertains himself (and the woman of all work) with vain tales of being himself a Prince, and by night sees an ineffable Princess in the stars. Then he falls in love (aged fifteen) with a wash-girl, (aged seventeen,) and has, in short, all the thrills and longings of a gentle and dreamy youth. He has other experiences, too, suggestive of those of Joseph Andrews in an immortal English classic, and in telling about them the modern Dutch author is almost as frank as was the Englishman of an earlier century. In fact, you may see in Dekker now touches of Fielding, now of Heine, the has been called the Holland Heine,) now of the contemporary iconoclast, Bernard Shaw, whose hatred of "respectability" he shares. This volume gives only the story of Walter's boyhood. There is more of it in the original.

The translator has been daringly and sometimes unfortunately colloquial in his rendering, and he confesses to having "unraveled as extraneous matter a good deal of the flax or silk of this Chinaman's pigtail." So Dekker wrote of his discursive method, in allusion to the custom of the Celestial in reinforcing with foreign matter a queue too slenderly furnished with hair. Adherents of the new school of novelists, Ibsenites, &c., who are not already familiar with Dekker's work will not regret a perusal of Mr. Evans's rendering, nor will the more catholic seekers after real life in fiction—real, yet divorced from sentiment.

The Alchemists.

THE FOLLIES OF SCIENCE AT THE COURT OF RUDOLPH II. 1576-1612. By Henry Carrington Bolton. 8vo. Pp. 217. Milwaukee: Pharmaceutical Review Publishing Company.

The rather extraordinary volume before us occupies itself with a medley of charlatans and charlatanism in the sixteenth century and with the most splendid patron of such matters, Rudolph II., King of Bohemia and Hungary and Emperor of Germany. This eccentric monarch, a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth of England, neglecting affairs of state, held a court of learned men, doctors, knaves, and mountebanks at his castle of the Hradschin in Prague, where also he gathered many art treasures and an equal number of worthless curios, and kept a stable of the finest horses. Not the least learned of his attending mountebanks was the famous Dr. Dee, an Englishman skilled in sundry scientific matters, a scholar and an alchemist. Queen Elizabeth had patronized him, and when his career at Prague was closed and he returned to his native land she conferred upon him the wardenship of Manchester College, possessed of the emoluments of which post he died at the age of eighty-one years. Dee practiced crystal-gazing with a clever rascal named Kelley as assistant, and professed to be able to transmute quicksilver into gold. The two made a great figure at Rudolph's Court, did (to all appearances) make gold out of quicksilver, and got much money and honor. After Dee's departure Kelley grew still more in favor, and was made "Golden Knight," but finally was cast into prison, and after torture died there.

The author tells about the alchemist's tricks with relish, pictures the magnificence of Rudolph, and quotes quaintly from English and German poets. Tycho Brahe was another one of Rudolph's protégés after the death of his earlier patron, Frederick II. of Denmark and Norway. For the astronomer dabbled in alchemy, too. At Rudolph's castle of Benatek, put at his service, he had an observatory and a laboratory, where Kepler was his pupil. Mr. Bolton has curious chapters on Rudolph's physicians (all of whom dealt, more or less, in the occult,) and quotes formulas for many wonderful elixirs invented by them. He has another chapter on the secret symbols of one Johann Bruckner of Konigsberg, who called himself Pontanus, and had an elaborate recipe for the philosopher's stone. Altogether the book contains a deal of queer information about queer people and things of a time (in some ways) more credulous than ours. Readers with a taste for the out-of-the way, for historical junk in short, will find much to entertain them.

A Strong New Novel by the Author of
"ARROWS OF THE ALMIGHTY"

IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY

A STORY OF THE TERROR

By OWEN JOHNSON

"O Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!"—Madame Roland.

A love-story dealing with the time of the most picturesque and wildest tragedy in all history, the French Revolution. The heroine is an orphan girl, a seller of cockades, Nicole; and whether the tale is concerned with the horror and violence incident to the Revolution and famine, with its vivid pictures of the storming of the Tuileries, the massacre of the Abbaye, the execution of the Girondists, or the exquisite tenderness of Nicole's love and devotion and sacrifice, the reader's attention is firmly gripped from beginning to end. It is a distinct advance over the author's previous book, which Joel Chandler Harris called "the strongest first book that has been produced in this country for many years."

Frontispiece by Castaigne printed in tints. 12mo, 406 pages, $1.50.

THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 21, 1905.

HITTING BACK.

The recent action of the House of Representatives in regard to copyright for "foreign" authors, i. e., authors in other tongues than English, has fluttered the literary dovecotes of Britain in a remarkable manner. It will be remembered that the bill which passed the House provided in substance that the works of authors in foreign tongues might be copyrighted in this country at any time within a year. Our friends in England look on this as a most invidious discrimination against them. The Standard has opened its columns to them, and a bitter stream of criticism and protest flows therethrough from the gall-dipped pens of such writers as Rider Haggard, Bernard Shaw, Conan Doyle, and Frederic Harrison.

We should think that the actual difference in the situation as to French or German or Italian authors and that of authors writing in English would not be very difficult to see, even by interested and aggrieved persons. It all lies in the fact that in one case there must be a translation and in the other none is needed. That means added delay and expense to publishers, and these add to the risk, which is already greater than with English books. If, for instance, one of Mr. Shaw's puzzling plays, before it could be published with copyright in this country, had to be set over into another tongue from that in which he chooses to write, it is plain that it would be sensibly more puzzling than before, and the risk which a publisher would take as to its "catching on" would be greater. Then if Mr. Shaw were to be required to wait for publication in England until a satisfactory translation could be made, would not his native impatience—one of the sources of his charm, but, nevertheless, an obstacle to bargaining—become irresistible and block the transaction? It is to avoid or overcome these artificial and extraordinary causes of risk in publishing foreign books that the change in our law is proposed. For ourselves we should be only too glad to see the same or greater liberty extended to British copyright, but we think that the proposed law makes no real distinction of an invidious or injurious nature.

We note with some amusement that all the writers we have named, except Mr. Harrison, have a notion that the true remedy for their wrongs is in retaliation, and in this they are joined, of course, by The Saturday Review of London, which never declines a chance to couple sneers at Americans with advice to follow their example in the matter of protection. Mr. Shaw puts the case in a characteristically plain manner:

> The only way to deal with this [situation] from the point of view of the American printer, who is apparently the dominant factor in the situation, is for the United States to join in the Berne Convention, and then put a prohibitive import duty on foreign plates, sheets, and, in fact, on all printed matter that is not, like Muzarin Bibles and Kelmscott Chaucers, imported as art treasure, paying duty under that head.

The next step is defined by Mr. Rider Haggard:

> Were not this country so tightly tied to its sacred [free trade] principles, the difficulty would, perhaps, be got over. Thus we should say, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If English books must be printed in America, American books must be printed in England. Then I believe that these troublesome and injurious restrictions would soon be amended by Congress. Meanwhile, I do not see that we can blame the Americans in the least. They are a strictly business people, and if they find that they have to deal with folk who prefer a shibboleth to their own legitimate gains, it is but natural that they should take advantage of the fact.

Despite these suggestions, we shall continue to believe that the ultimate goal toward which all writers of whatever tongue should work is the universal recognition of the right of property in literary productions and free commerce in such productions in all lands.

DISRAELI'S NOVELS.

The projectors of what is called the "Empire," and might perhaps more properly be called the "Centennial" Edition of Disraeli's novels, have had a stroke of good luck upon which they could scarcely have counted. We assume, at least, that they could not have known what an advertisement their author was going to get, contemporaneously with their excellent reprint of the old novels, by the posthumous discovery and publication of a new one, written when the author was no longer a youth struggling for notice, but an old man who had received all the publicity and promotion that the human being greediest of those things could possibly desire. Of no man was Goethe's saying ever truer that what a man desires in his youth, that he shall have to fullness in his old age. Certainly the posthumousness of this present explosion cannot have been due, like the belated publication of so many memoirs, to any timidity upon the part of the author or his representatives. Nobody would think of repeating against the man who not only wrote but lived "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," what Johnson said of Mallet's edition of Bolingbroke: "Sir, Bolingbroke was a scoundrel and a coward. He was a scoundrel for charging a blunderbuss against religion and morality, and he was a coward because he did not dare to pull the trigger himself, but left a guinea to a beggarly Scotchman to pull it after he was dead." It was not "religion and morality" but the characters of his contemporaries that "Dizzy" was "after." But nobody ever suggested that he lacked courage to say all that he had to say about them while he and they were alive, and, for that matter, to the faces of such of them as came in his way. Courage is the one quality which the English political and social adventurer cannot at all afford to be without.

Meanwhile, it is lucky for those persons of the new generation who have yet the acquaintance of the novelist to make, and who may be moved to make it by the excitement attending the posthumous publication, to be able to make it under such particularly favorable auspices as are furnished by the Empire Edition. We have already called attention to the "key" to the characters, which is as necessary to an understanding of the novels as the like key was to the famous reports of Parliament in The Gentleman's Magazine before the Parliamentary reporter had a recognized or tolerated existence. The fact would of itself serve to distinguish Disraeli's novels and put them in a class by themselves. For though many novelists have introduced real characters into fiction, and some writers with the intention of having them recognized, no other novelist did this on such a scale that every one of his books needed the key, and that without it the reader missed so much of the interest and so much more of the fun. They are social and political satires of which the force as well as the sting resides in their personality, and thus they belong to the class of lampoons or pasquinades. In intention they were like the versified satires of the eighteenth century, though to be sure Disraeli used a highly polished stiletto where most of his poetical predecessors had used knotty clubs. His caricature no doubt lent itself in turn to caricature. One of the luckiest parodies in the language is "Codlingsby," though to be sure it took Thackeray to do it, and the extravagances of the original are rather reproduced than exaggerated.

For a sober and critical estimate of the Disraelian novels readers may very safely consult Mr. Gosse's critical introduction to the Empire Edition. The essayist is here quite in his element and at his best. It was in the nature of Disraeli to arouse excessive sentiments, whether of sympathy or of opposition. A really judicial consideration of his literary work is very rare. Mr. Gosse does it evident justice, not overlooking defects or extravagances by any means, in particular not overlooking that the writings were to the author not his main work, but merely incidental and ancillary to his political career, but also not overlooking the clevernesses which some critics are driven by natural antipathy to ignore. Mr. Arnot's biographical preface is almost as good in its way as Mr. Gosse's critical introduction, and quite as necessary to the reader who would understand his author, giving as it does, along with the "keys," such subsidiary knowledge as is requisite. If there is to be a "boom" in Disraelian writ, as a consequence of the publication of the posthumous fragment in THE NEW YORK TIMES, beginning Sunday, Jan. 22, the publishers of the "Empire Edition" (M. Walter Dunne, in this city, and the Cumbridge Society) have admirably qualified themselves for taking advantage of the same.

Catholic Essays on the Middle Ages.

"The Middle Ages: Sketches and Fragments," by Thomas J. Shahan, S. T. D., J. U. L. (New York, Benziger Brothers.) is a collection of exceedingly well-written historical essays, from the Catholic point of view, by the author of a much favored book on "The Beginnings of Christianity." Dr. Shahan is well read, eloquent, and obviously sincere. He is possessed with a sense of the lasting glory of "those ten marvelous centuries of transition" in which all the problems which now agitate modern man were encountered. "The conflicts and difficulties that make up the sum of political history for the last 400 years," he declares, "are only the last chapters in a story of surpassing interest that opens with the formal establishment of Christian thought as the basis and norm of social existence and development." The essays on "The Religion of Islam" and "Catholicism in the Middle Ages" are admirable examples of Dr. Shahan's coherent and graceful style. Other subjects are "Gregory the Great and the Barbarian World," "Justinian the Great," "German Schools in the Sixteenth Century," "Clergy and People in Mediæval England," "The Cathedral Builders of Mediæval Europe," and "The Italian Renaissance."

Letters of Erasmus.

The second volume (the last) of Francis Morgan Nichols's edition of "The Epistles of Erasmus From His Earliest Letters to His Fifty-first Year," has been published by Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Nichols supplies English translations of the letters with a useful commentary. The first volume, published in 1901, contained a selection of the letters of Erasmus up to the date of his receipt in Rome of the news of the death of King Henry VII. of England, (April 21, 1509,) when he hurried back to England to "profit by the liberal spirit, which seemed to be imparting a new character to the new reign." The second volume carries the extant correspondence of Erasmus to the year 1517, when he took up his residence at Louvain. Many of the later letters are not those of Erasmus himself but were written by his correspondents. The appendices contain many hitherto inaccessible documents of value to the student of the Reformation epoch.

Plots of Operas.

"The Standard Opera Glass," by Charles Ameseley. (New York: Brentano's.) is a new and revised edition, with portraits, of a useful book of reference. It contains sketches of the plots of 123 famous operas, with critical and biographical notes, dates of production, &c. There are indexes of titles and names, and the book contains 25 portraits of composers. James Huneker says in an introduction:

> "The Standard Opera Glass" is much in miniature. It may be put in your pocket and read at home or abroad. The author does not burden you with superfluous comment, and he tells his story neatly, rapidly, and without undue emphasis. He reverences the classics, admires Wagner, and is liberal to the younger men. What more can one ask?

A DETECTIVE STORY.

EVERYBODY who likes to read tales of the mysterious will surely read the newest story of Anna Katharine Green, "The Millionaire Baby," which is published by those untiring purveyors of American literary "sensations," the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis. This lady, since she produced "The Leavenworth Case," years ago, has bravely held her own as a writer of detective stories that are worth while. In the literary art, so far as we are able to judge from remembrance of her earlier books, she has made little or no progress. Perhaps the portrayal of recognizable traits of human character in her present book is a little more skillful than it used to be; perhaps there is less of the naïveté of the amateur writer in this story than in some of its predecessors. But these qualities, or the lack of them, really count for nothing in the reader's appreciation of her work. She always has a story to tell, and it is always thrilling, full of seemingly impenetrable mystery which is easily dispelled in the denouement. One reads from page to page with breathless interest.

As a detective story, "The Millionaire Baby" is as clever as anything Anna Katharine Green has written. If it has some other qualities which were missed in the others, from "The Leavenworth Case" to "The Filigree Ball," so much the better.

***

We fancy the character of Dr. Pool of Yonkers is something more of a "character study" than any other personage in the whole list of Anna Katharine Green. An unscrupulous physician of miserly habits, who is suddenly transformed in his old age by religious mania, the potentialities of this grimly picturesque personage might have been made much of by another novelist with less absorbing matter in hand. In the greed of his unregenerate days he lends his services for money to a scheme of criminal duplicity. Under the spell of his newly found religious inspiration he becomes a righter of great wrongs and an avenger. In one passage he is strikingly portrayed, but he counts for little in the development of the plot, and is abruptly killed off long before the denouement. He causes all the trouble, but is useless in unravelling the mystery.

***

The title of the book suggests one or two living American infants who have been much talked of. The little girl whose strange disappearance makes the story is seemingly like those real infants, heir to more than one vast fortune. She is, it seems, either stolen by persons anxious for a reward, or drowned by accident in the Hudson. You must learn for yourself from the book which hypothesis is true, or whether either is true. You will learn, if you pick up the book, for you will not lay it aside until you know the whole story.

Books on Insurance.

"The Umbrella, and Other Stories" (published by the Insurance Press) contains a collection of very short and very simple tales intended to point the moral that the possession of a life insurance policy is wise. The tales are all smartly written. The connection between an umbrella, a rainy day, and an insurance policy is obvious.

Henry Moir is the author of a "Life Assurance Premier," published in this city by the C. C. Hine's Sons Company. This treats of the practice and mathematics of life insurance for advanced schools, colleges, and universities.

The first volume of "Yale Insurance Lectures," printed by the Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press, and copyrighted by the Yale Alumni Weekly, contains the lectures on life insurance delivered in the insurance course at Yale College in 1903-4. The lecturers were John M. Holcombe, John K. Gore, Dr. Brandreth Symonds, John B. Lunger, Walter S. Nichols, John F. Dryden, John A. McCall, and James W. Alexander. The establishment of this course at Yale was a new departure. The two-fold object of the course is thus set forth in the preface:

> To give the student such a knowledge of the fundamental principles of insurance and such a view of its extent and its methods of operation as would enable him to judge accurately of its power as an economic force, and would further prepare him for wise action when the duties of his profession or business required him to guard himself or others from possible loss. It was further intended to furnish a broad, preliminary view of insurance for those who intended to enter it later, either as a business or as a profession.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers — The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Cambridge University Press is preparing a series of twelve photogravure facsimiles of rare fifteenth century books, the first four of which will be issued in the Spring. These are Chaucer's "Anelida and Arcite," John Lydgate's "Temple of Glass," Thomas Betson's "Right Profytable Treatyse," and a Latin book published at St. Albans by "the Schoolmaster printer."

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Prof. Vambery has written an introduction to the illustrated book entitled "With the Pilgrims to Mecca," which John Lane will publish next week.

***

Prof. Stewart of Oxford will soon publish, through the Macmillans, a translation of the Myths of Plato, with introductory, and other observations.

***

John Murray is about to publish "Further Memories of the Whig Party," a continuation of the remembrances of the third Lord Holland, which his son published. The earlier work brought the record of events down to 1807. In the new work the latest date is 1821.

***

William Heinemann will publish this month "The Land of the Blessed Virgin," containing impressions of a journey through Andalusia by Somerset Maugham.

***

Werner Laurie will soon publish an "ecclesiological volume" by T. Francis Bumpus, about the "Cathedrals of England and Wales."

***

Fisher Unwin publishes next Monday "Essays in Puritanism," by Dr. Andrews Macphail. It contains studies of Jonathan Edwards, John Winthrop, Margaret Fuller, Walt Whitman, and John Wesley. What are Margaret and Walt doing in the galaxy?

***

S. Baring Gould has written a new book about South Wales which the Methuens will publish. W.

English Poetry.

Profs. Charles Mills Gayley and Clement C. Young, in their volume on "The Principles and Progress of English Poetry, with Representative Masterpieces and Notes," (12mo. Pp. cxl. and 505. Green cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.) have attempted to show through extracts and by a scientific study of rhythm, melody, and movement as well as by historical analysis, how English poetry has developed and how it has been touched by external and internal influences since the days of Chaucer down to those of Tennyson. Each chapter has a separate introduction descriptive of the school to which the poems included in it are supposed to belong. There are also biographical data arranged in chronological order concerning the poets mentioned and many pages of notes on comparative word usage and a comprehensive description of the circumstances in which the poems were written.

The introduction, on "The Principles of Poetry," aims to answer the questions that arise when poetry is the subject of discussion, and to give the questioner "a grasp upon the essentials necessary to appreciation and to the formation of an independent judgment." Prof. Gayley discusses the relation of art to nature, and of literature to art; of poetry to literature, and of verse and prose to poetry; of the creative or imaginative expression in poetry proper, and of its association with rhetoric and logic; of rhythm and metre, melody, harmony, and structural form in verse, and the relation of all these to the organic principles of speech, etc. The chapters on the "Progress of English Poetry" aim to focus in one study the theory, history, and practice of the art. Besides an exhaustive index there is a table of the English rulers and the poets of their time.

Fanny Burney, 1778-1840.

Vol. II. of "The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay," edited by her niece, Mrs. Charlotte Barrett, with a preface and notes by Austin Dobson, will be issued next week by the Macmillan Company. Here the writer continues her Streatham diary. She talks about Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Burke, Boswell, the rival Duchesses of Rutland and Devonshire; there are letters to her father, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Delaney, and others, and descriptions are given of parties, "drawing rooms," dinners, Kew Gardens, and other places of interest visited by the author of "Evelina," during 1778-1840. Under the date Aug. 8, 1786, she tells of a tiff with one of the attendants on the Queen while she, Fanny Burney, acted as Mistress of the Robes. The other woman proposed to buy her a new gown, which Fanny resented, on account of the manner in which Mrs. Schwellenberk spoke. She writes, after describing the conversation:

> I can bear to be checked and curbed in discourse, and would rather be subdued into silence—and even, if that proves a gratification that secures peace and gives pleasure, into apparent insensibility; but to receive a favor through the vehicle of insolent ostentation—no! no! To submit to ill-humor rather than argue and dispute I think an exercise of patience, and I encourage myself all I can to practice it; but to accept even a shadow of an obligation upon such terms I should think mean and unworthy, and therefore I mean always, in a Court as I would elsewhere, to be open and fearless in declining such subjection.

The twelve illustrations in photogravure and half-tone, include portraits of Hester Piozzi, (formerly Thrale,) Edmund Burke, and Samuel Crisp, and views of Sir Joshua Reynolds's house on Richmond Hill, Chelsea College, Dr. Johnson's house in Bolt Court, the Queen's Lodge at Kew, &c. As in the first volume, Mr. Dobson has provided brief explanatory footnotes.

New Golden Treasury Books.

Three new volumes are appearing in The Golden Treasury Series issued by the Macmillan Company. They are: A new and revised edition of "Poet's Walk: An Introduction to English Poetry," chosen and arranged by Mowbray Morris; "London Lyrics," by Frederick Locker Lampson, with an introduction and notes by Austin Dobson, and the "Poems of Christina Rossetti," chosen and edited by William M. Rossetti.

The present issue of "London Lyrics" is based upon the twelfth edition published in England. It is printed from a copy in which the author had made some later corrections. Mr. Dobson says of the poet:

> He was too careful of brevity to be ever wearisome; and of flatness or obscurity he may assuredly be acquitted. As a metrist he is uniformly neat and polished. He can be charmingly playful; he can be tender; he can be archly gallant. His manner is clear, direct, and simple; his wit as lively as his irony is delicate, and his humor seldom without its touch of sadness. The mingling of mirth and pity, indeed, he claims as part of his equipment.

The new collection of Christina Rossetti's poems in this series is said by the editor to contain her best pieces. They include "Goblin Market," "Monna Innominata," a number of devotional poems, "The Prince's Progress," &c. Mr. Rossetti says of his sister's work:

> My own view is that Christina hafully as true a poetic vocation as Dante Gabriel, and wrote poetry, which though far more restricted in scope, and more of a monotone in method, was, according to its own shewing, by no means inferior to his. Restricted though its scope, the pitch of her verse is high, owing to the intensely devotional quality of her spirit; her main concern is eternity, or time as related to eternity. * * * They were both original, in the sense that neither of them took any particular predecessor as a model of style or a preceptor in development. For limpid freshness of feeling Christina stands the higher; for depth of feeling she cannot be called the lower, though she is less obviously passion-wrung in the stress and coil of circumstances.

Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet.

The Victor Hugo volume which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation is not simply a collection of letters, but deals with Victor Hugo and his attachment to Juliette Drouet. It is entitled "The Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet," and is from the pen of Henry Wellington Wack. While in Germany Mr. Wack came across a number of letters written by Mme. Drouet to Hugo, and these epistles he has embodied in a sketch of the life of the "King of Romance" at Guernsey, where his long exile was spent, and the scene of his most active literary period. The letters are now to be published for the first time. M. François Coppée has written an introduction to the book, in which he relates many anecdotes of Hugo and his contemporaries. Mr. Wack also gives new information concerning the domestic life of the poet, much of which material he obtained from people in Guernsey who personally knew Hugo. The book is fully illustrated.

Catherine de Medici.

Edith Sichel, author of "The Household of the Lafayettes" and "Men and Women of the French Renaissance," in explaining the reason for another book on Catherine de Medici, in the preface to her volume "Catherine de Medici and the French Reformation," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish in this country, writes:

> * * * History has its by-paths and its lesser purposes, and one of the chief tasks of the minor historian is to read the books that no one has leisure for. It is customary to question the use of writing fresh works when so many have already been written. But we too frequently forget how many of these books are no books. * * * To gather together some such old fragments, to prevent waste of truth, to rescue the few vivid facts and impressions imbedded in ruinous remains—still more, if possible, to throw some light upon the characters of an age, and thus, indirectly, upon its events—these seem aims not altogether incompatible with usefulness, or with the modest means at an ordinary chronicler's disposal. And if the following pages, which disclaim any larger ambition, should succeed in lending vitality to a single personage, a single occurrence of the past, they will not have been written in vain.

A summary is given of the historical events from 1547 to 1562; there is also a bibliography. The author has further provided footnotes and a dozen illustrations, the frontispiece, a portrait of Catherine de Medici in photogravure, the rest in half-tone.

Miss Sichel treats of the youth of Catherine de Medici, the Court of Henry II., the reign of François II., Jeanne de Navarre, the Council of Poissy, the Huguenots, Ronsard, Bernard Palissy, Catherine and the arts, &c.

Panama Canal History.

William L. Scruggs, ex-Minister to Colombia and Venezuela, has written a new chapter for his book on "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics" in which he discusses the Panama Canal, bringing the information about this project up to date.

The author continues his history of the "Panama Canal Projects," beginning with the failure of the De Lesseps Panama Canal Company and the organization of a new company to take over the franchise and property of the old one, pay its debts, and complete the canal on the new plan. He writes of the negotiations of the United States with Colombia in 1903, the rejection by the Colombian Senate of the Hay-Herrán treaty, and the final ratification of that treaty. Commenting on the results, Mr. Scruggs says:

> The rights of sovereignty of even the weakest and most insignificant of the Central and South American States should be scrupulously respected by the great powers, and more especially by the United States, which stands in a peculiar relation to them. But these rights should be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and necessities of civilization. Neither Colombia nor other of those Governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of commercial nations than they have sometimes been, can be permitted to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of international trade and travel belong to them exclusively, and therefore that they may choose to close them; or, what is equivalent to the same thing, to encumber them with such exorbitant and unreasonable demands and unjust relations as would prevent their general use.

The book bears the imprint of Little, Brown & Co.

The Late Prof. Sidgwick's Essays.

Eleanor Mildred and Arthur Sidgwick have edited a volume of "Miscellaneous Essays and Addresses," by the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick, which the Macmillan Company has published. The papers deal with literature, economics and sociology, and education, and are arranged chronologically. With the exception of those on "Shakespeare's Methods, with Special Reference to 'Julius Caesar' and 'Coriolanus,'" and "Shakespeare and the Romantic Drama, with Special Reference to 'Macbeth,'" all have appeared in English reviews and magazines, and several of Prof. Sidgwick's books. The editors have included, as a supplement, the essay on "Alexis de Tocqueville," which appeared in Macmillan's Magazine, November, 1861, when the writer was twenty-three years old. The other papers are: "Ecce Homo," (1865.) "The Prophet of Culture," (1867.) "The Poems and Prose Remains of Arthur Hugh Clough," (1869.) "Bentham and Benthamism in Politics and Ethics," (1877.) "The Scope and Method of Economic Science," (1885.) "Economic Socialism," (1886.) "Political Prophecy and Sociology," (1894.) "The Economic Lessons of Socialism," (1899.) "The Theory of Classical Education," (1867.) "Idle Fellowships," (1876.) "A Lecture Against Lecturing," (1880.) and "The Pursuit of Culture as An Ideal," (1867.)

Prof. Sidgwick will be recalled as the author of "The Methods of Ethics," "Outlines of the History of Ethics for English Readers," "The Principles of Political Economy," "The Elements of Politics," "Philosophy: Its Scope and Relations," "Lectures on the Ethics of Green, Spencer, and Martineau," "The Development of European Polity," &c. The present volume is provided with explanatory foot notes.

Magazine for Children.

The February number of The Holiday Monthly Magazine for Children opens with the usual calendar, followed by a frontispiece drawn by Ida Dougherty. The stories include "Betsey's Mistake," the tale of a little girl who bought toys with her teacher's money; "High Hop Low Lee," a story of a China boy; "The Coats of Scarlet," a story of George Washington, and a valentine tale. There are the departments for boys and girls and on nature.

THE GARDEN MAGAZINE.

Some high authorities have told us that January 14th was a poor time to publish the first number of a magazine devoted to gardening, and that, anyhow, a new magazine had no chance to live. It is a pleasure to be able to confound our critics with the information that the first number of *The Garden Magazine* has been, in its way, a small triumph. The News Company sold out its supply in two days, while subscriptions have come in at the rate of more than one hundred a day, and are increasing day by day, though our subscription campaign is still to be begun.

We have saved a few copies of the first number for those who will want to begin with Volume I. No. 1.

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COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

For February, will be published next week. Three years ago, when the magazine was started, the February number contained 56 pages, and we thought it was doing well. The current February number contains 112 pages, and we think it has grown in interest as much as in size.

THE WORLD'S WORK

has prospered also. The February number will be published the following Monday, January 30th, and it touches the affairs of the day, we hope, with carefulness, effectiveness and general good nature.

We have now three magazines published each month, the 15th, 23d, and 30th. Readers who are interested in magazine making are invited to call at the new building to see the process from the setting of the type to the mailing of the finished copies. From the 17th to the 30th is the most interesting time to visit the shop.

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"The picture of sordidness and meanness—in this the employers, we are glad to see, are not spared—is one that is far too prevalent. The book provides plenty of ammunition for municipal reformers."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Send for Circular.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

New York. London.

FROM READERS.

Some Criticism of Joseph Conrad and His Critics—Nostromo, the "Vanishing Hero."

New York Times Book Review:

ONE of the critics who found their Waterloo in Conrad's books timidly attempted to find fault with his construction. But to the veteran novel reader—and surely it is only for such he writes—that very elusiveness of construction, that hide-and-seek confusion of characters, times, and scenes, is the first charm of his books. To them it is the subtlest art, and one of his chief means of enchaining attention and whetting appetite, in which he is past master.

Not a staff critic, but a lady of supposedly trained taste and old culture, ventured to criticise his language. It was very evident, she said, that his English had been acquired in the forecastle. That is very doubtful, by the way, since nearly all Poles imbibe foreign languages in their early childhood; and we have Conrad's own word for it that he did so. But let it be; even so, there certainly is not one word in his books which is not used with the fullest intention. It rather seems that no one else has so fully proved the truth of the remark, so often made in various clever forms and of more languages than one, that the English language becomes pliable and beautiful only in the hands of a foreigner, or of one who masters several other languages besides.

The value of the cultured lady's criticism, however, may be best gauged by that of another. She pointed out, with the pride of first discovery, the repetition of a period, word by word, on two successive pages. She had marked them neatly with question or exclamation marks in the margin, in a borrowed book, to immortalize her cleverness. To her it indicated carelessness, like that of the general language. It was in "Children of the Sea." The pages described the calm and sunny passage of a ship southward over the Indian Ocean. Every one knows what that voyage usually is until the Cape is approached. The pages were perfect poetry; the repetition, which seemed unconscious, had the effect of a melodious refrain to a stanza; it impressed one deeply with the evenness and grand monotony of the voyage. It was all to serve as a background to the turbulent doing of the children of the sea next described, in language as vigorous and terse as that of the preceding pages was beautiful and languid.

In "Romance" the critics who had before been driven into the corner, speechless, thought they found their chance to return from St. Helena. But, "Romance" is not Conrad at all; it is Ford M. Hoefer; Conrad merely stepped in to show that even with the conventional novel he could do so much better than all the others. The very name shows the intention; he is writing of what he has not seen.

But on "Nostromo" a criticism may be passed; he trades on his name, and descends to using words for the sake of words; words which say little or nothing, or merely repeat; words to sell. Perhaps as a consequence he becomes oversubtle. However, this may be the criticism of anger or exasperation, for even the keenest literary gourmet becomes finally tired of that everlasting stern chase after the vanishing hero. It is well enough to have one's interest again and again aroused and held by ever-new characters and scenes, with only tantalizing glimpses of the promised principal; but by the time one reaches the two hundredth page, the centre of the book, three-quarters through, one is tempted to cry out: "Oh, well, then, keep your Nostromo!" Perhaps he isn't such a wonder, after all!" But at each such temptation, every time Nostromo has been all but forgotten or given up for lost, with consummate skill he is juggled on to the stage again, with a clank of spurs, a dash of a silver-gray mare, a gleam of flashing eyes and teeth, till one is consumed with a desire to know more about him. And after all one has to close the book, the desire but half appeased in the last one hundred pages, with a feminine "Oh, dear!" or the masculine equivalent. A recent well-intentioned reviewer reads into the book a great deal that is not there, and says Nostromo, the man and the name, is symbolic. It would then surely be the first time that Conrad set humanity before the man, the individual. It may be humbly supposed that Conrad was himself disappointed when he reached the six hundred and thirty-first page without having been able to make more of this man of all men.

Take "Lord Jim" as a contrast; that book may have been called "wordy" by some, and oversubtle. But what a vast difference from this latest. For there it was his beloved man he was exploring all the time; that inexhaustible mine for research and source for reflection. South American republics, or any political arena, or any combination of human beings, are so obvious and all on the surface to the diligent student. Conrad seems rather to make it his point to show that man is the only thing in the universe which cannot be measured or classified; which is ever new and ever differentiated.

On the other hand, in "Nostromo" Conrad has made one vigorous step forward, for the first time he has not only one, but two true and glorious women. And he seems at last to be wholly in earnest. The latter may be the consequence of the former. The last point given up by the cynic is usually his lack of faith in woman.

Another criticism may be only the criticism of prejudice, or none at all. Conrad is so enamored of his adopted country that he sees a hero in every Englishman, and can see no fault. However, it may be that very quality to which is due the step forward just noted. The brilliancy of the Pole needs the stern and sombre virtues of the Englishman to make him a perfect man.

N. U. OVERLAND.

New York, Jan. 17, 1905.

Herculaneum.

New York Times Book Review:

Whatever value may attach to the poetry of Sappho or the last tragedies of Aeschylus, there are missing works which are not mere lacunae, but veritable abysses. Take, for example, the subject of cartography. In B. C. 1324, or within a decade or two of that date, a plan of a gold mine, with two wells, travelers' houses, miners' houses, and the treasury, was drawn and painted. It was one of the papyri in the Turin Museum, and has been reproduced in fac simile. But until the eleventh century of the Christian era is reached there is no map to be found, except as the mediaeval atlases more or less faithfully reproduce those of Claudius Ptolemaeus. On only one of these, printed in Rome, 1490, and reproduced by Nordenskjold, is there that tiny addition of two lines, half an inch long, to which the whole Ralgan-Moeris project owes its existence. Its financial and economical value, according to the Proceedings of the Khédivial Geographical Society Jan. 16, 1904, is something over $300,000,000.

There are two geographical papyri, Nos. 1 and 2, of Boulaq which it was my good fortune to complete by the discovery of a fragment in an English country house. It briefly indicates that the papyrus refers to four canals leading to Howara; but this is sufficient to suggest four "rivers" that led to a certain Paradise, of which the present Fayoum is the best extant example. Some student, about the time of the destruction of Herculaneum, attached numbers to the sections, one of which is now conceded to represent the figure of Joseph (son of Jacob) standing waist deep in that great lateral channel of the Nile, whose agricultural value is over $10,000,000 a year. There is a picture representing the barrage of a Rameside period; and the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works expended, two years ago, $3,000,000 on a new barrage intake for this ancient work. What would not be the value of the Greek transliteration of this document, with the explanatory text, by some (Greek) Vitruvius? Are the two maidens whose boats are being guided toward Joseph the "banoth" (daughters, not branches,) of Genesis xlix.?

One day in the Fayoum a peasant brought me a tin cigarette box with a score of fragments. The majority of them appeared to be something that resembled Sassanide Pehlevi, but I shall never forget the disgust expressed on the face of Sir Maunde Thompson when, after patient consideration, he denounced them as meaningless scratches. They are, I think, unintelligible scribblings, charms used 2,000 years ago in dovecotes. Fancy, however, my feelings at seeing a fragment in uncial Greek as large and as beautiful a script as any Codex.

Alas, it proved to be only a few lines from the oration of Demosthenes against Meidas. It was reproduced in the Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, for its palaeographical value. Suppose that it were known that a copy of Manetho, or Alexander Polyhistor, was buried in Herculaneum; or an engineering work of the time of Petronius, describing how "when the Nile rose but eight cubits no famine followed." (Strabo) Who could doubt that it ought to be recovered at any cost? The uncial edition de luxe of Demosthenes was, evidently, part of the library of a man of letters. It did not belong to the class of manuscripts, religious or scientific, used professionally.

Therefore, in view of the number of missing volumes of a serious character, there cannot be a doubt that any other library found on the Bay of Naples would deserve the terms used by L. W. C. in his article in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. If any one else has ever read the Oratio Aegyptiaca of Aelius Aristides, in which he says that he visited Egypt four times, went up the Nile as far as Ethiopia, left nothing unexamined, (Page 231,) whether "Pyramids or Labyrinth, Temple, [sic] or Canals," having provided himself "with all the books in which there were measurements," there must have been, as in my case, keen disappointment that no Coptic manuscript contains a map; and the Fayoum papyri have never yielded a specimen of the Greek guide books of the second and third centuries. "Portentosissimum humani impendii Opus," wrote Pliny of the Labyrinth. Its existence was denied before 1882; and not a vestige of its walls and corridors has been identified in situ or elsewhere. How were the Tombs of the Kings lighted for the use of the sculptors and painters, if not by an incandescent light? All these and more are rewards for a theatrical age; and if the archaeologists find the chemical formula for hardening copper they can make their own terms with Birmingham and Pittsburg.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 18, 1904.

"The Swiss Family Robinson."

New York Times Book Review:

Apropos of what is said in your last number about "The Swiss Family Robinson" being still a popular book, it may interest your readers to know that among the Christmas presents received by one of my little girls was a copy of this work, sent her by the wife of a distinguished Italian official living near Naples. The whole of the work—paper, printing, and binding—is British production, and I do not know whether it has ever been published in Italian or not. That it is on sale at the Libreria Detkin & Rocholl, Piazza Plebiscito, Napoli, shows, however, that it is a popular book in that kingdom.

HENRY HAYNIE.

Newton Centre, Mass., Jan. 17, 1905.

"The Boys' Own Book."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

The "Boys' Own Book," fifth edition, revised, 1881, referred to by Mr. James Chittick in the last number of THE BOOK REVIEW, is possibly a reprint of some old plates. On my desk I have a copy of "The Boys' Own Book; A Complete Encyclopedia of All the Diversions, Athletic, Scientific, and Recreative, of Boyhood and Youth. Sixth American Edition. Boston: Monroe & Francis; New York: Charles S. Francis. 1838." It tells about games with marbles, tops, balls, (among the last—"Goff or Bandy-ball,") "lofty leap-frog," and other "Miscellaneous Sports." It also has articles on the deaf and dumb alphabet, archery, cricket, gymnastics, swimming, arithmetical amusements, optical amusements, chemical amusements, "draughts, or checkers," legerdemain, tricks with cards, on the care of rabbits, guinea pigs, and pigeons, on fencing, gives charades, conundrums, paradoxes and puzzles, and also contains directions how to make an aeolian harp, harlequin-inks, &c., and explains the automaton chess player and other automata. The book is thickly interspersed with wood cuts, and each division of the book is prefaced with a few old-fashioned words to the young reader, beginning with what is probably "original verse." A quaint old book; I should be glad to hear if any of your readers know when the five editions earlier than mine were published.

HENRY M. HAVILAND.

New York, Jan. 19, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Seeing that much interest is shown in the earlier editions of "The Boys' Own Book," I wish to say that I have a copy published by Crosby, Lockwood & Co., London, 1877, who in the preface state that it was originally produced more than a quarter of a century previous by them, and that if imitation be the highest form of compliment, as pronounced, the proprietors have ample reason for congratulation; for it would be difficult to find any work that had so many imitators. More than 100 new engravings are added in this edition, 724 pages. Every article is thoroughly revised or entirely rewritten, with an appendix embodying the bicycle, or two-wheeled velocipede; baseball, the American game; lacrosse, Canadian; lawn tennis, and badminton. E. C. LYCETT.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1905.

"Speak Gently."

New York Times Book Review:

Concerning the authorship of the poem "Speak Gently," about which H. B., Main Street, Binghamton, inquires, (Appeals to Readers, Nov. 19,) let me say that Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography states that David Bates was the author of that poem. Many of Bates's poems were published in book form under the title "The Aeolian," (Philadelphia, 1848,) and a complete edition of them was edited by his son, (Philadelphia, 1870.)

Writing of "The Aeolian," Godey's Magazine, February, 1849, in its Editor's Book Table, says: "There is one poem in this collection which will make the name of the author always remembered. 'Speak Gently' is one of the sweetest effusions of the muse."

There is a piece of music now before me, published in Boston in 1846, of six stanzas, four lines each, having the same lines given by your inquirer, entitled "Speak Gently," to which are added the words "adapted to a beautiful melody the composition of W. V. Wallace."

It thus appears that the facts are just the reverse of what one of your correspondents states—the words of the song were really by Bates and the music by Wallace.

S. M. M.

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1905.

The Hawthorne Bibliography.

New York Times Book Review:

In the BOOK REVIEW for Jan. 14 your Boston correspondent says that "Mr. F. K. Foley is reading the proofs of 'The Bibliography of Hawthorne,'" prepared by Miss Nina E. Browne, &c. I have not even seen a single page of the proofs referred to. Through Miss Browne's kindness I had the privilege of seeing part of her manuscript. This has been the sum total of my connection with her bibliography, though I should esteem the honor of being connected with a publication which, I venture to predict, will be welcomed as the best guide to the writings of Hawthorne which we will have, a lasting memorial of earnest, patient work, well performed.

P. K. FOLEY.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1905.

Life of Michael Angelo.

New York Times Book Review:

The translation of Condivi's Life of Michael Angelo, by Herbert P. Horne, published by Updyke, has been widely noticed in various newspapers and magazines. In most of them the statement has been made that this is the only or the only adequate modern version in the English language, and the regret has been expressed that as the edition has been limited to 250 copies, it cannot reach a large circle of readers. Strangely enough, it seems to have escaped the notice of these reviewers that another translation with some additional matter appeared in England only the year before, in 1903, published by Duckworth, and in New York by Scribners, and written by Sir Charles Holroyd, Keeper of the Tate Gallery. It is the fruit of long and careful study, and from the ability as well as the position of its author its adequacy may be inferred. Few need be debarred from reading it, as it is not in a limited edition, but can be had of all booksellers, and may be found in the large public libraries.

M. G. M.

Scituate, Mass., Jan. 18, 1905.

Praise for "The Grito."

New York Times Book Review:

The reception "Grito," a novel by Miss Moncure Lyne, has met with cannot fail to be gratifying to the writer and her many friends. Miss Lyne is a resident of Richmond, Va. The scene of the story is Texas, and it covers the period of the winning of that vast empire by the sterling patriots of 1836 against the machinations of the cruel and brutal Santa Anna and his mongrel horde. The narrative is so graphic and realistic that one can almost imagine he is an actor in the scenes and witnessing the events so glowingly depicted. The love story, which temperately permeates in the usual way, blended as it is with historic data, is like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." History and romance, fact and fiction, are so intimately intermixed that it is almost impossible to separate one from the other, and we are constrained to say, in the words of the Psalmist, "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." The descriptions of nature are delightfully picturesque and present a pleasing and varied coloring; in fact, nature is improved upon by the poetic fervor, the vivid fancy, of the writer, and her touches are truly artistic as nature herself, and are as fresh and fragrant as the morning breezes laden with the scent of blossoming flowers and ripening fruits, and one can almost see the dewdrops scintillating in the sunlight, hear the whisper of the balmy zephyrs, the sough of the wind, the ripple of the glad waters, and the song of the merry birds caroling from verdant groves. The illustrations and allusions employed indicate not only a cultivated mind, but a strongly retentive memory. The subtle touches of human nature that run like a woof of golden thread through the warp of a garment show a keen insight into the mysteries of the human heart, and exhibit sentiments and sensibilities ennobling and elevating. These sentiments and touches are often depicted in virile and vigorous English, accentuated and punctuated with the peculiar idioms and vernacular of the people covered by the story. The plot is natural and not exaggerated beyond the poetic license of the romancer. The interjection of the patois of Mexico does not savor of pedantry, but gives zest and naturalness to the characters depicted and the environment.

J. S. MOORE.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 17, 1905.

Henry James.

New York Times Book Review:

The praise lavished upon Mr. Henry James is unfortunately of a somewhat compromising nature. With a few notable exceptions it lacks the sincerity of an essential understanding; it signally fails to make the reproaches of the author's critics seem very shallow or very unfair. This whole discussion on Mr. James's dimensions as a novelist might conveniently reduce itself to a petty controversy on his choice of words, so smattered is the knowledge displayed by the majority of those who review his books. The only really profound study of the productions of Henry James (though it is very brief) which it has been my good fortune to come across is Mr. Conrad's appreciation in this month's North American.

PAUL HARBOE.

New York, Jan. 18, 1905.

Bacon's Rebellion.

THE CROMWELL OF VIRGINIA. A Story of Bacon's Rebellion. By Edward S. Ellis, A. M., Author of "An American King." 12mo. Pp. 340. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

In John Esten Cooke's pleasant little "History of Virginia" is a very lively and entertaining account of the picturesque affair called "Bacon's Rebellion," when in 1676 Sir William Berkeley, a gentleman of elegant manners and his Majesty Charles II.'s Governor of that colony, was set at naught and driven from his capital by an impetuous young man who had many of the best people at his back. The uprising was a prophecy and forerunner of the Revolution of 1776, and had for causes grievances not dissimilar. Using (and rather abusing) as a basis Cooke's text, (itself derived largely from the contemporary relation of "T. M. of Stafford,") Mr. Ellis has written a boy's story of the typical sort. Bacon figures in it; Sir William Berkeley figures in it. The picturesque speeches of both are taken from Cooke's account with expurgations of oaths and such evil matters. Some passages of description are adopted almost word for word from the same source. But the hero is the author's own invention, a wonderful New Englander called Peleg Clearwater, a wrestler and shot beyond compare, who has figured in previous juveniles by the same hand. Peleg throws a huge Indian quite over his head and rescues Bacon from Governor Berkeley's minions. Two boys, one a Virginian and one a New Englander, cousin and guest of the first, are Peleg's disciples and admirers, and stout adherents of Gen. Bacon, the patriot. Boys may be entertained by the wrestling bouts and other incidents, but as history made pleasant for the juvenile palate the book is open to criticism.

BOSTON NOTES.

"The Winged Helmet," Thoreau in the February Atlantic, and Boys' Stories About Indians.

"THE WINGED HELMET," the title of Mr. Harold Steele Mackaye's coming book, suggests Mercury rather than Mars, but it is a story of the rebellion of Charles of Bourbon against Francis I., and its male characters, gentle and simple, are chiefly busied in fighting. The leading character is a lady's maid, whose devotion and wit are equally remarkable.

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The February Atlantic is serious rather than amusing, but with a genial seriousness. For instance, in Thoreau's journal those not too reverentially disposed toward the philosopher may find food for laughter in his cheerful disposal of his case when he set fire to Concord woods while cooking fish for his dinner. Calmly observing the flames when they had burned over a mile of ground, though up to that time he "had felt nothing but shame and regret," he said: "Who are these men who are said to be the owners of these woods, and how am I related to them? I have set fire to the forest, but I have done no wrong therein, and now it is as if the lightning had done it. These flames are but consuming their natural food." "It was a glorious spectacle," he wrote in his journal, "and I was the only one there to enjoy it." There is no such fine calmness in the fire scene in which "Isidro" culminates in this number; there is rush and hurry and mad bravery, rescue, and death courageously met, but the actors in the scene are not Concord philosophers. Miss Winslow's "Confessions of a Newspaper Woman" sums up the case in the opinion that even in pocket she might have been better off had she stayed at home twenty years instead of working for that time in newspaper offices. "Six Cleopatras," by Dr. William Everett, and "Significant Art Books," by Mr. Royal Curtiss, are among the valuable criticisms of this issue.

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Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have a book by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on their Spring list, which includes also "Isidro." Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish a novel by Frank L. Nason, who appears on the list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. as the author of "To the End of the Trail," and whose "The Blue Goose" is published by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co.—Little, Brown & Co. also have a new novel by John R. Carling, and Anna Chapin Ray's lately finished story has the South African war for its background.

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Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith is writing a book in continuation of her "The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield." The boys of her town stop her in the street to find out whether or not they are to have a second volume. "A very pleasant thing to me," says she, "is that even boys I do not know look at me in such a friendly way when we meet, as if I were a comrade, while from boys I do know comes a friendly hail from afar, 'Hullo, Mrs. Smith.' There is no manner of doubt about the American boy's interest in historical fiction if it has Indians in it."

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A. Henry Savage Landor is not, it seems, to visit the United States at present, being detained in London by the preparation of his book on Tibet, to be issued in the Color Series. Mr. Douglas Sladen comes to his defense against those who have said that Mr. Landor was ignorant of any language but his own, acknowledging his services as an interpreter in Spanish and in Japanese. Also, Mr. Sladen declares that at one time or other Mr. Landor has been able to converse in twenty-four or twenty-five languages, and speak four European languages with such accuracy as to be able to lecture in them before scientific societies.

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"Miss Billy," by Miss Edith K. Stokely and Miss Marian K. Hurd, is announced by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. It is a tale of a girl whose family, compelled to move into a poor neighborhood, played the part of municipal missionaries, the girl herself being the most active. Among the books to come later is "Italy," by Mrs. Augusta Hall Gifford, the author of "Germany," published three years ago. It will be a large volume with many illustrations.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1905.

An Exiled King.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have secured the American rights to "A King in Exile," by Eva Scott. The author opens her book with a delineation of the "general" character of Charles II. She writes:

> The history of an exile is, in the nature of things, a melancholy history, and that of the first Stuart exile is no exception to the rule. There is, moreover, a lamentable lack of dignity about the whole episode, which is the more remarkable by contrast with the preceding acts in the tragedy of which it formed a part. The first Charles was wont to say: "If I cannot live a King, I will die a gentleman," and kept his word to the letter. We see the second Charles reduced to beg his bread, importuning Emperors, Kings, Princes even private persons, for the very means whereby to live; patiently enduring slight and insult, lest resentment should cost him the pittance contemptuously doled out to him. We see him engaged in ceaseless, sometimes discreditable, intrigues, plotting, planning, scheming, bargaining with nations, parties, persons, and offering terms often incompatible in themselves—to each in turn.

The author writes about the departure of Charles II., as Prince of Wales, from Jersey; the flight of Queen Henrietta, the demands of the Kirk, Charles in Spain, in Flanders, and elsewhere, and other matters connected with that King. The volume is illustrated and also contains a pedigree of Charles II.

Autobiography of a Dog.

THE DOG. By G. E. Mitton, Author of "The Children's Book of London," &c. Third of a Series of Animal Biographies. 8vo. Pp. vi-208. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Scamp, the story of whose life is told in this volume, was just a plain dog of the streets when he was picked up and sold to the man servant of a Miss Gill and found a home in a suburb of London, where there were plenty of rabbits and grouse and starlings, and other creatures created for the entertainment of dogs. There was a soft, roomy bed for him in puppyhood days, and a softer and cozier lap for him to lie in at such times as his mistress found it convenient to pet him in the intervals between the schooling that made a first-class retriever out of him, and so gave him a chance to get out in the hunting field with his mistress, her brother, and his friends. The latter insisted that Scamp had blue blood in him because of the skill with which he took to the work of the field, and there was every prospect of a long and happy life ahead of him.

But one day Scamp went after rabbits on his own hook, got caught in a trap, was rescued by poachers, taken to town, and finally sold to a counterfeiter with a crippled son. Then there was a long spell of life in a dingy tenement in a crowded city street, varied only with occasional outings on the Thames, in one of which Scamp saved his crippled little master from drowning after the boy's father had become exhausted in efforts to rescue him, after their punt had been wrecked at Henley. Following was a period of life at the "bicycle shop" of the counterfeiter, with a visit from detectives in the master's absence, and Scamp's futile efforts to try and save the master by telling him about these strange visitors. Then there was a raid on the counterfeiter's den, an escape through the sewers and the dirty waters of the Thames, the final capture of the master, just as he was about starting to the Continent, and Scamp's desertion and short after life of misery in the London streets and in the dog pound.

After this Scamp passed through the hands of several owners of the poorer villainous class, until finally he was bought from a poacher by a head gamekeeper, and there came once more joy and comfort to the life of the little canine. More hunting of rabbits and grouse, of squirrels and rooks; perfection in his work as a retriever, and, finally, almost idolatry for Scamp after he had saved his little master and mistress from death by fire which raged on the moors as a result of mischief on the part of the former while out in the woods "playing Indian." Later, while out after rabbits, his acute nose saved his master from injury at the hands of a band of poachers, and then a series of incidents that made life very strenuous for the active Scamp. All these terminated in a pitched battle between a party of poachers and the gamekeeper, in which both Scamp and his master were severely wounded while protecting the preserves of a neighbor. That neighbor turned out to be the man who married Miss Gill. The latter, of course, recognized the Scamp of her girlhood days, nursed him back to life and strength, and then gave him a home where he could always enjoy the pleasures of the moors, the woods, and the meadows, and hunt all the rabbits and birds he wished to, while reveling in the delights of the country life he loved so well.

A dozen very prettily colored pictures make the book additionally attractive for the children for whom it was written. Scamp was just a dog. The author has not attempted to endow him with human or supernatural attributes.

This Week's Publications.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week: Pollard's "Cranmer," (in the Heroes of the Nation Series,) Cheyne's "Bible Problems," Sabatier's "The Atonement," Harnack's "Expansion of Christianity," Stephens's "Hours in a Library," (four volumes,) Robertson's Select Statutes, Cases, and Documents," Wheeler's "Daniel Webster," Low's "Government of England," Trevelyan's "England Under the Stuarts," Symonds's "Life Insurance Examinations," Robbinson's "Modern Civic Art," (new illustrated edition,) MacQuoid's "History of Furniture," (Paris I. and II.) and Burke's "Peerage."

The Macmillan Company is bringing out Vol. III of The Cambridge Modern History, a new edition of Howison's "Limits of Evolution," "The Secret Woman," by Eden Phillpotts; "Thomas Moore," by Stephen Gwynn, in the English Men of Letters Series; "The Manoeuvres of Jane," by Henry Arthur Jones, and a new edition of "Notes for the Guidance of Authors in the Submission of Manuscripts to Publishers."

Memoirs of a Rat.

THE RAT. By G. M. A. Hewett. Animal Autobiographies. With Illustrations in Colors by Stephen Baghot de la Bere. Square 8vo. Pp. 248. New York: The Macmillan Company.

It is a very English story of a very English rat intended primarily for English children and supposed to be told by the rat himself. Doubtless, however, American children also may read it with pleasure and take delight in the pictures —though these, too, are very English looking. Master Rat, arrived at the hoary age of three years, and the hero of adventures which have cost him half his tail and one forepaw, sits down to be an autobiographer, to speak of his youth, of the horrid time when the Weasel slew his mother and sucked her blood, of his early days of orphanage, of his several matrimonial ventures—some of these verging upon the scandalous—of the charms and tempers of his various wives, and of the tragic ends of some of them. He tells of his life in English cornfields, by English rivers, in English mills and farm houses, and expresses freely his opinion of boys, dogs, ferrets, and women. He acknowledges that he prefers, for his part, to live in a house where a woman is mistress; for these petticoated creatures, he avers, are apt to be either kind-hearted or timid, and so allow rats liberties which men and boys will not permit. Of all places of residence, however, he prefers a pig pen. Further, the old rounder discourses upon traps and shows much learning on the subject of such engines of destruction. "Store traps," devised by ingenious commercial persons and made and sold in wholesale lots he regards as beneath the contempt of a well-regulated rat of the world. The things catch, says he only very young rats, or rats in their dotage, or rats hopelessly silly for some other reason. For home-made traps he professes respect, and describes a number of such contrivances which he has met with in his travels to the imminent danger of his neck. Very insidious are things with holes hacked in the semblance of the gnawings of teeth, little machines made with a hazel wand, a bit of stick and a bit of wire, by some cunning person, who has remembered to rub his hands in the dirt and so disguise and dim the offensive man-smell. Once Mr. Rat saw no less than fifteen of his boon companions hung high as Haman in a single night by the contrivance with hazel wands. It was only by sheer luck that he himself escaped. The autobiographer is not himself a traveled personage, but he tells you second-hand the story of a friend of his, a city rat, born and bred in the sewers of London; how this adventurous fellow went aboard a ship in the Thames, visited the Paris sewers; upon another voyage went to Cork, upon another to America, suffered shipwreck even. This globe-trotter preferred, says his friend, the easy-going ways of tramps and sailing ships to the spick-and-spanness of great liners. Once upon a liner he was nearly starved.

So the story goes, with departures into the ethics of ratkind, including especially cynical remarks on the extreme convenience of not being obliged or expected to love your relatives or to prefer the safety and comfort of others to your own. The rule is every rat for himself and the safest hole for the foremost.

By the Mississippi River.

THE RIVER'S CHILDREN. An Idyl of the Mississippi. By Ruth McEnery Stuart, Author of "Sonny," &c. With Pictures by Harry C. Edwards. 16mo. Pp. 179. New York: The Century Company. $1.

A sort of pagan worship of the great river Mississippi is the keynote of this somewhat desultory tale of creoles and negroes in Louisiana. The book begins with a great bustle on the levee, the river rising, gangs of men working to strengthen the embankment, the swinging song of the black tollers as they ply spade and pick. And hard by stand two rich New Orleans merchants of French blood, one of whom confesses in whispers that once he threw in a diamond ring to propitiate the greedy water spirit. The time is not long after the civil war, and the story presently skips to an account of an ante-bellum planter's house upon an island, an ante-bellum house party, and a great flood, which latter swept the place, with the tale of two old negroes who saved and brought up in a shanty by the water the master's daughter. That is the best of the book, which is marred by an additional chapter about the young lady, grown up and taking her part in what the author calls "the great world." It may be noted that the volume contains some real negro songs and some palpably artificial attempts at the same thing. In the same way some real negro fancies and some of an imagination of quite another color. The matter has been the light before in magazine form.

Harper's Book News.

The Silence of Mrs. Harrold

Samuel M. Gardenhire, author of "Lux Crucis," here tells a beguiling tale, and with his insight and intimate knowledge of the secret ways of big corporations involves his story in new, ingenious complications that will strike home to every American. Wall Street, the great powers of finance, the Theatrical Trust, and other big and real phases of present-day New York have a part in this stirring tale. And out of the "silence" of Mrs. Harrold a plot develops involving every character, in a situation that baffles the reader and lures him on from page to page.

The Wonders of Life

The astonishing success of "The Riddle of the Universe" and the thousands of letters begging further light received by Ernst Haeckel have led this eminent philosopher and scientist to put forth a new volume. The new book is a popular study of biological philosophy giving complete expression to Professor Haeckel's latest studies along the line of his famous theory of life's mysteries. Like the "Riddle of the Universe," to which it is akin, the new volume will probably cause the widest comment.

The Masquerader

It often happens that the Christmas holidays act as a barrier impeding the onward movement of a book, but "The Masquerader" has swept aside any such interruption, and is attracting more readers than ever before. This tremendous novel goes on winning thousands of new readers every week. It is a story so full of life and fire that it is irresistible. Says the *Boston Transcript*, "Its audacity of motive simply takes one's breath away."

The Truants

In most novels that make big successes one is pretty sure to find two characters—a man and a woman—so alive and real that they win the reader's heart and interest at once. It is so with "The Truants," by A. E. W. Mason. The book is rising rapidly into prominence like its predecessor, "The Four Feathers."

True Bills

This is a new book of fables in slang by George Ade—and when one says that, it guarantees a great deal of laughter, shrewd satire, and common sense, all in the inimitable Ade vein.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts at Home and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

THACKERAY AND DICKENS.—I was reading the other day of a man at a public dinner many years ago who, proposing the toast of literature, concluded: "I drink to the health of two of the greatest forces in fiction in the nineteenth century, Dickens and Thickeray—no, no, I mean Dackeray and Thickens." With a mighty effort he pulled himself together and began again: "Gentlemen, I drink to the health of Thackens and Dickeray." Then he sat down, pleased at having extricated himself from the muddle.

The anecdote is trivial, but, in a way, typical. As Beaumont and Fletcher are always allied in the popular mind, so Thackeray and Dickens are always contrasted. The result is identical. The thought of one writer conjures up the other. In the midst of a group of people say something about Thackeray, and you will be bombarded with statements about Dickens.

It is sometimes said the men were not rivals. As well say they were angels. For many years Thackeray envied Dickens's popularity and financial success; forever Dickens was jealous of Thackeray's style. Undoubtedly Thackeray was spurred to fresh effort by each new success of his great contemporary. "I say it ['David Copperfield'] has put me on my mettle, and made me feel I must do something that I have a right to name, and family to support." Though in private, as in public, he was lavish in praise of Dickens's works, yet in an unusually confidential moment he remarked: "He knows that my books are a protest against his—that if one set are true the other must be false."

Even to-day there are few who will assert that they read with equal pleasure the works of both writers. Mr. Andrew Lang is a notable exception, but he is a man of letters with tastes unusually catholic. As Lowell said, Dickens was a caricaturer, Thackeray a satirist. The former is undoubtedly the gift which attracts the multitude. Readers of all classes appreciate Dickens; it is rare that an admirer of Thackeray's works is found among the unlettered.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the cult of Thackeray is not so extensive as that of the author of "Pickwick." There is no Titmarsh Club, nor is there a Thackeray Fellowship, including the two millionaires recently claimed as adherents of Dickens.—Lewis Melville, The Book Monthly, London.

HENRIK IBSEN.—Ibsen is a reflective poet, one to whom the idea presents itself before the picture; with Shakespeare and Goethe the idea and form were simultaneously born. His art is great and varied, yet it is never exercised as a sheer play of form or color or wit. A romantic originally, he pays the tax to beauty by his vivid symbolism and his rare formal perfections. And a romantic is always a revolutionist. Embittered in youth—proud, self-contained, reticent—he waged war with life for over a half century; fought for his artistic ideals as did Richard Wagner; and, like Wagner, he has swept the younger generation along with him. He, the greatest moral artist of his century, Tolstoy not excepted, was reviled for what he had not said or done—so difficult was it to apprehend his new, elusive method. A polemist he is, as were Byron and Shelley, Tolstoy and Dickens, Turgenev and Dostoievsky. Born a Northman, he is melancholic, though not veritably pessimistic of temperament. Moral indignation in him must not be confounded with the pessimism that sees no future hope for mankind. The North breeds mystics. Shakespeare would have made his Hamlet a Scandinavian even if the legendary Hamlet and the earlier play had not existed. The brief white nights, the chilly climate, the rugged, awful scenery react on sensitive natures like Ibsen's. And then the various strains in his blood must not be forgotten—Danish, German, Norwegian, and Scotch. Thus we get a gamut of moods—philosophic, poetic, mystic, and analytic. And if he too frequently depicts pathologic states, is it not the fault of his epoch? Few dramatists have been more responsive to their century.—James Huneker in The Smart Set.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM HAS NOT ADVANCED.—Looking back upon the dying year, one is struck by the absence of any new writer to dispute the acknowledged supremacy—in fiction, at any rate—of Mr. George Meredith. Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. Stanley Weyman have all maintained their reputation, but have done little to advance it, and Mr. Somerset Maugham, who, in the eyes of some judges, seemed likely to draw into the front rank, has contented himself with giving us an earlier work in a new shape. George Gissing, who worked, at any rate, an original and unfamiliar vein, is dead, and we look in vain for the stevensons and kiplings who, at one time, seemed likely to be the pioneers of a new departure in literature. Whether this is any way connected with the fact vouched for by most publishers that 1904 is the worst year the trade has yet known does not immediately appear; but we seem to be at present in a sort of literary backwater, and must wait for the flood to rise before we get out of it. In this, as in other matters, perhaps, overproduction is responsible for a good deal.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A GERMAN NOVELIST.—In point of style it is generally admitted that Peter Rosegger has no equal among contemporary German writers. He has newly finished a remarkable novel, to which he has given the daring title, "I. N. R. I." The book purports to be written by a carpenter of Socialistic tendencies who is in prison awaiting capital punishment. To occupy his time he writes a Life of Christ from his own peculiar standpoint and based on recollections of his early teaching. It is a story within a story, and ends with great dramatic intensity and skill. The book, which is written with extraordinary delicacy and charm, will shortly be translated by Miss Elizabeth Lee, whose translation of Max Nordau's "Morgantic" has met with so much praise.—London Bookman.

NOVELS OF THE HOUR.—No one can deny that there is an immense amount of energy, industry, and real talent brought to bear upon the composition of prose fiction. The average would compare very favorably with that of some twenty, or thirty, or forty years ago. There are any number of clever ladies and gentlemen, in these times, who can construct a readable story, enlivened with plenty of incident, and embodying the results of a good deal of observation, plenty of hard work, and some knowledge of life and character. What strikes one about these works is that they are, for the most part, mechanical, and, so to speak, mercantile. They are articles of commerce, turned out, as it were, to scale and pattern, in order to supply a demand which is as constant and almost as regular as the demand for cotton blouses or silk neckties. It is known that there are so many hundreds of thousands of persons who must be furnished with so much reading matter, weekly, monthly, and diurnally. The reading habit is as pervading and persistent as the tea habit or the tobacco habit. The great majority of the adult and adolescent male and female population of these islands require to be looking at something in print, when they are not at work or asleep, or engaged in some form of active recreation; and when they are not reading newspapers or magazines they want to read novels. So of course novels will be purveyed to them, of the kind and in the style suited to their tastes and capacities. There is no occasion that one can see to complain of this tendency or to protest against it. But naturally it does not exactly lead to distinction in style or treatment on the part of the sedulous literary tradesman, working hard to overtake his market; nor, in most cases, is such distinction asked for or appreciated. There are people who read a novel every week; there are people who read one every two days. Under such circumstances, the finer qualities of literature are out of place. The ordinary novel is a kind of light dinner claret, that one can consume at each meal, in reasonably large potions, without coming to any harm. A really generous vintage, with flavor and strength, taken under these conditions, might be less welcome, and would hardly be so innocuous.—London Standard.

BOOKS OF 1904.—What is the general impression left on the mind by the books of last year? Chiefly one of number, I think: a vague, benumbing sense of overpowering quantity, which, in the case of the novels, almost amounts to a nightmare. There were nearly 6,000 books produced in all, and of these one-sixth were novels—one thousand novels in twelve months! That is over eighty a month, over twenty a week, nearly three a day! How is it possible to explain such fecundity? Above all, how is it possible to form anything but a confused idea of their general character, their different varieties, their respective merits? Verdant Green's memory of Oxford—a mass of spires and pinnacles and domes and battlements jostling each other in most admired disorder—would be mere child's play compared with the recollection of a thousand novels. But at least of one thing we may be sure. Whatever value the literary output of 1904 may possess, it will not be found in the novelistic sphere. It may be discovered in history, perhaps, or still more likely in biography. Possibly something may be said for books of travel, and there were certainly one or two interesting essays in literary criticism. But in poetry, except for the reissue of Mr. Swinburne's and Mr. William Watson's work, and some would add Mr. Hardy's "Dynasts," Mr. Stephen Phillips's "The Sin of David," and the work of Mr. Alfred Noyes and Mr. Mowbray-Coutts, the field is barren; while in novels the general definition would remind one of Euclid's line, length without breadth, with a reminiscence also of the point as that which has no parts and no magnitude. In detail, of course, such summary treatment would be unjust. There are some novels that are to be remembered—one or two which touch high levels of imaginative art. But they are submerged beneath the deluge of ephemeral work, produced, for the most part, at the cost of the author, and eventually disappearing as "remainders." And very few indeed have succeeded in laying a spell upon the reader, or in communicating an unforgettable charm—which is, after all, the real test of a lasting work of art.—W. L. Courtney in London Telegraph.

MOTLEY'S "DUTCH REPUBLIC."—Motley, in fact, is that rarest of writers, the picturesque historian with a sense of justice. He marshals the great pageant of the time with a touch as sure and effective as that of Froude, but, unlike Froude, he indulges in no distorting favoritisms. It may be said, indeed, that Motley's historic or dramatic genius—the two are more akin than is commonly realised—swayed him to justice almost against his will. His ardors are all for the Netherlands, and against Philip, Spain, and Catholicism. The natural hero of his story is William of Orange, whose steadfast and selfless courage, wise statesmanship, and magnanimous spirit receive full recognition at his hands. Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, Philip's great General and a foe more terrible, because more skillful than Alva's self to the Protestant cause, is outside the pale of his professed sympathies. Yet he cannot miss the heroic traits in Farnese's character; the indomitable will, the unerring generalship, the flawless loyalty to an unworthy master. Motley protests, he insists on Parma's unscrupulous diplomacy; he warns his readers pathetically against the domination of a personality to which he has himself succumbed. It is all in vain; Parma stands out no less a hero in the tragedy than William's self. It is the same throughout. Don John, the young hero of Lepanto, who was to fall and die heartbroken in the struggle against William's sagacious policy and his own King's ingratitude, is as vividly and pathetically portrayed as Louis of Nassau, "the Bayard of the Netherlands," who shed a brief lustre of romance across the austere cause of the Calvinists. In contrast to the impassioned loyalists and reformers, Elizabeth of England shows in her least heroic aspect, that of the colossal timeserver, neither Catholic nor Protestant at heart; averse from giving aid to rebellion against a crowned King, yet resolved that the Netherlands shall cause Philip all possible embarrassment. Not the Good Queen Bess of English tradition, this, but the suspicious, penurious Elizabeth of unflattering history. In his handling of the courteous duel between Parma and Elizabeth, as in many other passages, Motley proves his possession of that final gift of the historian: a sense of humor.—Dora Greenwell McCheesney in The London Academy.

ROBERT HERRICK'S "THE COMMON LOT."—This thoughtful and interesting study of professional life in Chicago will increase its author's reputation. Indiscriminate satire directed against the methods and manners of the overrich in America by their less affluent fellow-countrymen has begun to pall, so that we welcome a more judicial and artistic presentment of American life, in which the millionaires are relegated to their due position of unimportance compared with the collective influence of National tendencies or the spirit of a great city. Mr. Herrick soberly reprobates the corruption and peculation which are so frequently the causes or accompaniments of exuberant success in moneymaking; but he is careful to indicate that some of the successful are honest and unostentatious, and that "most of our best people are religious and moral," and he anticipates that the craze for accumulating and spending dollars will eventually abate, so that men "will respect learning, ideas, and devotion to the public welfare." He gives us intimations of the luxuriant development in America of individuality, which British institutions and traditions tend to nip in the bud.—London Athenæum.

HANOTAUX'S NEW VOLUME.—The second volume of "The History of Contemporary France," by M. Hanotaux, has been awaited with interest by statesmen, politicians, and historians who have to deal with the actual problems of international life. The importance of history, and especially of contemporary history, is being brought home with increasing force to those who have to deal with affairs of state. Knowledge of history is not of prime necessity for a statesman, but it is absolutely essential to enable him to make the most of experience. A man of genius can do great things by the light of self-illuminating intellect; but, however bright his genius may be, it is certain that he never will shine with full lustre, and do complete justice to himself, if he relies on it alone. No historical knowledge is of more actual value to those engaged in politics than acquaintance with contemporary history, and none is more difficult to acquire. In proportion as we realize this truth we shall be grateful for the work of M. Hanotaux.

The volume now before us contains the history of the first two Ministries of the Duc de Broglie in 1873 and 1874 and an account of the failure to restore the ancient monarchy. M. Hanotaux in his account of the latter episode passes lightly over the assistance which the French adversaries of the Restoration received from Prince Bismarck. As a Republican statesman, he is naturally disinclined to insist on this phase in the history of his country. Nevertheless, it is certain that the French Republican Party had a powerful ally in the Chancellor of the German Empire. The recall, prosecution, and persecution of Count Arnim, then German Ambassador in Paris, were due to the fact that he differed with Bismarck regarding the policy of German interference to help the establishment of a French Republic. Count Arnim was of opinion that such a course did not tend to strengthen monarchical institutions at home; he held, moreover, that the greatness of Germany did not depend on the weakness of any other country. Bismarck, on the other hand, was surprised and even alarmed at the recovery of France after the war of 1870, and he looked forward with apprehension to the re-establishment of French influence in Europe. It appeared to him that nothing would promote it more effectually than the reconciliation between the two branches of the House of Bourbon, followed by a restoration of the ancient monarchy. The reconciliation between the Comte de Paris and the Comte de Chambord took place in August, 1873; and Bismarck then worked hard to prevent the Restoration. He held tenaciously to the view that the establishment of a French republic would be an object-lesson to Germany, as showing the injury such a form of government would inflict on France.—London Times.

"ALONZO AND MELISSA," AGAIN.—Among the earliest of American novels, by which phrase I mean novels written by American writers, was this: "A Short Account of the Courtship of Alonzo and Melissa." It was written by Daniel Jackson, Jr., and published at Plattsburg, N. Y., early in the year 1811. The author, Jackson, appears to have been born in Peru, Clinton County, N. Y., May 31, 1790. This novel was written by him in 1809-10, and in his twentieth year.

By accident or design a copy of this book came into my possession the day following Thanksgiving, 1904. The name had long been familiar, but the book itself, in this form, I had never seen. In THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW for Sept. 3, 1904, appears a note concerning it, and in The Nation of Dec. 8 another note appears. These notes are contradictory, but before I saw either my curiosity was aroused concerning the book. There is no mention of either the book or the author in any history of American literature; neither Duyckinck nor Griswold refers to it. Roorbach, 1849, gives the name "Alonzo and Melissa," but not the name of the author. The publication of editions ran from 1811 to 1876, exceeding in length of life any American novel ever published. It was published in Boston, in Hartford, in Philadelphia, in Bratteborough, in Cincinnati, and I do not know how many other places. I declare without fear of contradiction that no American novel of its time ever had such duration of life, and nothing like such a sale, continuous for two-thirds of a century.

For these reasons it deserves mention. But there is another reason. Connected with it took place one of the most astounding literary frauds of which I have personal knowledge. Why it has never before been discovered and discussed is a matter which I shall not consider. Now for the first time I will relate it. During this same year, 1811, there was published at Poughkeepsie, [N. Y., a novel, in two volumes, entitled "The Asylum; or, Alonzo and Melissa, an American Tale, Founded on Fact," by J. Mitchell. Poughkeepsie, (John Nelson.) 1811. This book was copyrighted by John Nelson, he claiming "as proprietor." The date of this copyright is "the second day of December, in the thirty-fifth year of the Independence." Hence the date of the copyright was Dec. 2, 1811. This is a vital fact and fixes the fraud. Here I must note two errors in the two communications cited. That in THE TIMES gives the pages of Jackson's first edition as being 278; it should be 218. It was a singular error, for 278 is the precise number of pages in Mitchell's second volume. The other error is in the communication to The Nation; it gives the date of copyright of Mitchell's book as being Dec. 2, 1810; it was 1811. Mitchell was a newspaper writer and for a time an editor, and the various newspaper notices were mere advertisements inserted by Mitchell; these notices are mentioned in The Nation's communication. The first is Jan. 8, 1811; this merely fixes the time in 1811 when Mitchell saw Jackson's book. The two other notices are Oct. 9, 1811, and Oct. 16, 1811. Can a book be printed with a copyright notice in it before the copyright was, or is, obtained? Most certainly not. Then how could Mitchell's "Asylum" have been published or printed in October; or how could a book, if copyrighted Dec. 2, 1811, published in two volumes, comprising together 542 pages, be written and printed and in condition "soon to appear" on Jan 8, 1811? It was a downright absurdity.

Jackson's book was never copyrighted; hence Mitchell could use it. But Mitchell's book was copyrighted; hence Jackson could not legally use it.

That one of these men used the other's book there is no question; the only question is, Which man?—Sidney S. Rider in Book Notes, (Providence, R. I.)

List's "Political Economy."

Owing to the interest aroused by the fiscal controversy in England, demands have been made for Frederick List's "Political Economy." A new edition of the book is now being sent out by Longmans, Green & Co. The first edition appeared in Philadelphia in 1827. List was born in 1789 in Würtemburg, and when quite young became Professor of Political Economy in Tübingen, where he formulated the plans for commercial union which led to his expulsion from Germany. After wandering about for some time he was urged by Lafayette to visit the United States, where he soon became the friend of James Madison, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and others. He returned to Europe as American Consul at Leipsic, and remained there some years. While in Augsburg he rewrote his "Political Economy." It was immediately attacked, and caused violent discussion, but was translated into many languages. The principal objection to it was that the system it propounded was not one for the benefit of the whole world, but for Germany alone, which List did not seek to deny.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing or Planning.

DILLON WALLACE, the companion of Leonidas Hubbard, who died over a year ago of starvation on an exploring expedition in the interior of Labrador, has written the story of the expedition from his own journal. The book will be brought out by the Fleming H. Revell Company at an early date under the title "The Lure of the Labrador Wild." Those who have seen the manuscript declare that an interesting part of the story is the evident devotion of Wallace and Hubbard. The author also has some information for those who have had much to say concerning the foolhardiness of the expedition and the apparent lack of preparation for contingencies that should have been foreseen.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, author of "Modern Methods of Charity," has received a letter from Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard, in the course of which the latter says concerning Prof. Henderson's book: "All persons concerned with poor relief in this country are your debtors, and those who have the duty of instructing in the subject are under a double obligation to you." The book bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, President of the Armour Institute in Chicago, is bringing out through the Fleming H. Revell Company a series of addresses entitled "Paths of Power." This is the first collection of Dr. Gunsaulus's utterances that has been printed.

Leo Tolstoy has written an appreciative introduction to a sketch of the life of William Lloyd Garrison, compiled by his friend V. Tchertkoff, editor of The Free Age Press, and Miss Florence Holah. The Russian strikes a contrast between the mujik and the American negro before the civil war.

Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, who has an article on "A Permanent Anglo-American Treaty" in the January Atlantic Monthly, was present at the conferences held in Washington last year between members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Sir Thomas Barclay concerning the establishment of a permanent arbitration treaty.

The Rev. Richard Lovett, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society, whose sudden death occurred this week in his London home, will be recalled as the author of the missionary biographies of James Gilmour of Mongolia and James Chalmers of New Guinea, and "Tamate, the Life Story of James Chalmers," for the young. The Fleming H. Revell Company is his American publisher. At the time of his death he was at work upon a "Life of Dr. Griffith John." Dr. Lovett visited this country several times as delegate to international missionary conferences.

W. R. Thayer, author "The Dawn of Italian Independence," has with the Macmillan Company "A Short History of Venice," which will be published in the Spring.

Dr. Leu G. Broughton is publishing through the Fleming H. Revell Company a book on "The Soul-Winning Church." He speaks plainly about the mission, the doctrine, the workers, the power, and the hope of the Church of to-day.

Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer, author of "The Day Before Yesterday," has with the Macmillan Company for publication in the Spring a new book in the same vein and with a similar background as her earlier volume. It is entitled "Beyond Chance of Change." The author portrays life during the late sixties in the Middle Western towns and villages, and shows her characters as they were—quiet, honorable, high-minded and upright, generous, simple, and whole-hearted.

Among the artists to be represented by colored pictures in the February Century will be Corwin Knapp Linson, Anna Whelan Betts, Hambidge, Fenn, Jacobs, Gruger, Keller, Vos, Ivanowski, Campbell, Guérin, and Thulstrup.

Eleanor Hoyt, author of the "Nancy" short stories, has sent to Doubleday, Page & Co. her first novel, entitled "Concerning Belinda." It will be issued in March. It relates the experience of a school teacher. Katherine N. Richardson is making the illustrations.

Charles D. Stewart, whose book, "The Fugitive Blacksmith," has been announced in these columns, will have in the February Century a short story entitled "Finerty's Ferry Tale." This is part of a chapter from his book.

Dr. Chalmers Prentice of Chicago has written a new book which will appear this month. It is entitled, "The Eye, Mind, Energy, and Matter." The author deals principally with "repression" and the conservation of energy by the use of eyeglasses and the relief of eye strain. He opens the book with a chapter on "Matter-of-Fact Proof of the Soul," in which he explains how valuable life agents have been converted into fads.

J. Garcin has translated into English from the French of R. Blondlot, professor in the University of Nancy, a volume on "N-rays." This contains a collection of papers communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, with additional notes and instructions for the construction of phosphorescent screens. Longmans, Green & Co. will bring the book out in this country.

Dr. Isidor Singer, managing editor of the Jewish Encyclopaedia, and author of "Russia at the Bar of the American People," "La Question Juive," "Der Juden Kampf um's Recht," &c., has begun a new magazine to be called Justice. This is an illustrated fortnightly review for the ultimate political, religious, and social emancipation of the Jewish people.

Sidney R. Kennedy has with the Macmillan Company a Summer novel entitled "The Lodestar." It is the tale of how two friends, a painter and a novelist, fall in love with a beautiful farm girl who has had a refined education. All the characters in the book assemble at a party given by a kind-hearted millionaire who likes to see the people around him happy and contented, but who does not attempt to go in for society. The illustrations will be by Troy and Margaret Kinney.

Anne Payson Call, the well-known author of "Power Through Repose," &c., is preparing a new book for Spring publication by Little, Brown & Co. This is to be called "The Freedom of Life," and in it the author preaches the gospel of relaxation.

Prof. Ettore Pais, Professor of Ancient History and Classical Antiquities in the National University of Naples, and a member of the Naples Academy of Sciences, has prepared for the February Century an account of the recently discovered fresco representing the origin of Rome, found in Pompeii. A colored reproduction of the fresco will illustrate the article.

Lawrence Dubuclet has dedicated a musical reverie, entitled "Lavender and Old Lace," and published by the Arnett-Delanois Company, to Miss Myrtle Reed, author of the book of that name, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The cover design by Margaret Armstrong used for the book has been reproduced for the music.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, in his article to appear in the February McClure's, defines his position regarding corporations. He says: "Against corporations, as corporations, I have no enmity. Modern civilization requires that capital shall be wielded in large masses."

Miss Josefa Schrakamp, author of the textbook "Das Deutsche Buch," has prepared for Henry Holt & Co. a corresponding book for use in the teaching of French, entitled "Livre Français." The author has provided numerous vocabularies containing words of daily occurrence. Her purpose is to help the beginner in conversation, composition, and reading.

Among the contributors in the February Delineator are Lionel S. Mapleson, who gives an account of grand opera on its travels, with illustrations; the friendship of Chopin and the Countess Delphine Potocka is related by Gustav Kobbé, in the Composers Series; Allan Sutherland tells something of the origin of the hymn "Abide With Me"; there are stories by Anne O'Hagan, Owen Oliver, Mary Stewart Cutting and others, and the departments for women.

Abraham Cahan, whose novel of revolutionary Russia, "The White Terror and the Red," will be published in February by A. S. Barnes & Co., will be remembered as the author of "Yekl," "The Imported Bridegroom, and Other Stories," and a contributor to the leading American magazines. Mr. Cahan is a native of the Province of Wilna, Russia.

Hamlin Garland, author of "The Light of the Star," "Hesper," "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," &c., will preside Jan. 24 at a dinner to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." The purpose of the gathering is to review the past effects of the famous book and canvass probable developments of public opinion toward Henry George's theories and teachings. Each guest will receive a silver commemorative medal.

A Rustic Hamlet.

EIGHTEEN MILES FROM HOME. By William T. Hodge. 16mo. Pp. 230. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Joseph was a cooper's apprentice with red hair and dreams. His dreams were of the tragic stage and he spent much of his time memorizing and thereafter reciting Shakespeare. His mother admired him and so did Alice, a pretty girl, as much or more predisposed in his favor. The ignorant populace of his native village, however, jeered. Then came that way Professor Deiferelli, (born Farrell of Cork,) with a very French accent and a show of which the features were hypnotism and tooth-pulling. The professor was stranded. He met Joseph, and discovering his bent, persuaded the lad to put his entire fortune ($283) into the Deiferelli organization. Shakespearean recitations were to be added to the other attractions. So Joseph left his coopering, his mother and his sweetheart, and went. At the next town, eighteen miles distant, he made his début, very lean and tall, in tights knitted by his fond mother. And the rude populace threw things at him. Then the professor absconded with the funds, and the landlord and the Sheriff descended upon Joseph. And just at that point came pretty Alice seeking him. The author has managed with some skill several broadly humorous scenes, and touched some of them with sentiment after a manner actually reminiscent of Sterne. Though, of course, he has not been able to hold his gait, the curious reader may find the little book amusing. It is, at all events, out of the beaten track.

YOUNG JAPAN.

JAPAN. The Eastern Wonderland. By D. C. Angus. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 210. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. $1.50.

Supposably "Japan, the Eastern Wonderland," was written by a Japanese for the amusement and instruction of his friends in England, where he had received the finishing touches of his education. The narrator's name is Kotaro and he calls his sister Hana, meaning "Blossom." Their parents are poor rice growers living not far from Yeddo. Over the flat grounds there looms up in the distance the great mountain Fuji. When Kotaro was born, in 1850, he was carried to the nearest Buddhist temple. The father wrote three names on slips of paper and threw the slips in the air before the gods, and the bit of paper which fell first contained the name given to the child. When he was fifteen another name was given to him. If he entered the service of the Government another new name was bestowed. After his death another name would be presented to his shades.

Seemingly nothing can be more happy than Japanese childhood. Kotaro's mother carried him, when he was an infant, in the folds of her loose robe, while he clung with his little hands around her neck. If he was left at home there was nothing in the room for him to stumble over and so hurt himself. Japanese babies "seldom or ever cry, because they are so gently dealt with in their infant days." At the very beginning the children are taught obedience. They go to school early, even the very poorest, and all can read, write, and keep accounts. The special instruction given girls is to know how to keep house, to receive visitors, to make and pour tea, to play on the harp, or samisen; to arrange flowers, and to decorate rooms with them. The use of the fan is a special accomplishment. Fans serve on all occasions, and in the hands of a woman convey all kinds of meanings. You may almost talk with a fan. Occasionally the little girl Hana had a party. Then the mother painted her cheeks red, her lips crimson, powdered and whitened the rest of her face, and did up her hair stiffly, drawing it back and tying it tightly behind, and then frizzling it out into a great chignon, which was ornamented with long gilt and silver pins and with flowers.

The boy longed to become a Samurai. He had an uncle who was a famous armorer, and that business carried with it much distinction. The lad went to Yeddo and was his uncle's apprentice. He might become a priest or a soldier now. The past of Japan and much of its history is dwelt on in the volume. Wonderful have been the changes made during the second half of the last century. There has been the regeneration of Japan. Feudalism has been abolished, the Samurai have had their privileges curtailed. There are no processions of daimios, when the prostrate merchants and the peasants lined the road, with their heads in the dust. There are no tortures for petty crimes. All religions are tolerated. The school children learn their lessons from Japanese translations of foreign text books. Native literature is not neglected, but it is no longer used as a guide.

For Authors.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out a new and enlarged edition of the little brochure entitled "Notes for the Guidance of Authors in the Submission of Manuscripts to Publishers." The suggestions have been compiled with the help of the heads of the various departments of the firm. The book begins with a brief account of the history of the Macmillan Company. This is followed by detailed information about the preparation of manuscript for the publisher, dispatching it, copyright, binding, covers, &c., proofreading, correcting of proofsheets, composition and pressework, rules for spelling, punctuation, and style, advertising, circulars, &c., press and presentation copies, and some hints on "How An Author Can Aid His Publisher." The little book is bound in cadet blue paper, and may be had of the publishers for 25 cents.

NEW YEAR AND EASTER BOOKS

The Childhood of Christ.
Translated by Henry Copley Greene, with introduction by Alice Meynell and illustrations by Carlos Schwabe. 16mo, boards, $1.25 net. Leather, gilt top, in box, $1.50 net.

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REBECCA
By Kate Douglas Wiggin

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published, unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"L. K.," Park Avenue Hotel, New York City: "Did Sidney Lanier die from the effects of a wound received in the civil war?"

The pulmonary weakness which resulted in his death (Sept. 7, 1881,) is perhaps traceable to six five months of captivity at Point Lookout. He was among the earliest volunteers in the Confederate Army, and toward the close of the war was taken prisoner while trying to run a blockade.

"D. H. R.," Troy, N. Y.: "I would be glad to have you furnish any information you may be able to regarding 'George Klingle,' a writer of verse."

"George Klingle" is Mrs. Georgiana Holmes, a Philadelphia writer of religious verse, author of "In the Name of the King," "Make Thy Way Mine, and Other Poems," "Laus Deo," "Hour by Hour," "The Illumined Cross," and "Recompense," all published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York City.

MRS. HINMAN HOLDEN, 421 East Main Street, Batavia, N. Y.: "Kindly give me some information about A. J. Dawson, author of 'The African Nights' Entertainment.'"

Alec John Dawson, novelist and traveler, was born in Wandsworth, England, in 1871. He has traveled extensively, and, beginning with "Mere Sentiment," 1896, his first novel, has published numerous works of fiction, including "Middle Greyness," "The African Nights' Entertainment," "In the Bight of Benin," "Hidden Manna," "The Story of Ronald Kestrel," "Stamilah," &c.

C. N. ANDREWS, 34 Weldon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please tell me something about Charles Baudelaire."

Pierre Charles Baudelaire, born in Paris April 9, 1821, died there Aug. 31, 1867, was a critic and poet of the romantic school. He is largely known to-day as the author of a volume of poems entitled "Les Fleurs du Mal," 1857. Among his other publications are a critical study of Gautier, several works upon the French Salon, and a translation of the largest part of Poe's writings. He introduced Poe to Continental readers. His complete works were published in Paris in 1869 in four volumes.

SANDFORD R. KNAPP, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "What is the best Latin-English dictionary, and where can it be bought?"

Harper's Latin Dictionary, founded on the translation of Freund's Latin-German Lexicon, edited by E. A. Andrews, revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten by Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short; published by the American Book Company, Washington Square, New York City, at $6.50.

"K. T.," New York City: "How many of Shakespeare's plays were printed during his lifetime, and when did they first appear in printed form?"

Sixteen plays, as follows: "Richard the Second," 1597; "Richard the Third," 1597; "Romeo and Juliet," 1598; "Henry the Fourth," 1598; "Love's Labour's Lost," 1598; "Henry the Fourth," second part, 1600; "Henry the Fifth," 1600; "The Merchant of Venice," 1600; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600; "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600; "Titus Andronicus," 1600; "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1602; "Hamlet," 1603; "King Lear," 1608; "Troilus and Cressida," 1609; "Pericles," 1609.

HORACE W. BAILEY, Rutland, Vt.: "In 1888 a book entitled 'A Dictionary of American Politics,' edited by Everit Brown, was published in New York City by A. L. Burt. Will you kindly advise me if a later edition of this book has ever been published, and if so, of whom it can be procured? Can you advise me of whom I can procure a book bringing American politics down to a nearer date?"

(1) This book, by Everit Brown and Albert Strauss, is still published at $1 by A. L. Burt, New York City, from whom particulars can be obtained. (2) Alexander Johnston's "History of American Politics," (Holt & Co., 80 cents;) H. J. Ford's "Rise and Growth of American Politics," (The Macmillan Company, $1.50;) Jesse Macy's "Political Parties in the United States," (same publishers, $1.25,) &c.

T. A. STREET, Northport, L. I.: "Does the 'E' in Gen. Robert E. Lee's name stand for Edward or Edmund?"

Edward.

SANDFORD R. KNAPP, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of Dec. 31, 'L.,' 1,240 Lexington Avenue, New York City, asks who is the author of 'Till all the lands are blest.' This is evidently a misquotation of Dr. Watts's Psalm xix.:

"'Till Christ has all the nations blest
That see the light or feel the sun.'"

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.: "In Appeals to Readers of Dec. 31 Mr. William D. Noyes describes an engraving in his possession, called 'The Prisoner of Glaux,' which 'represents a man in chains carving a crucifix out of the stone wall of his cell.' Above which he has cut the inscription, 'O Mater Dei, Miserere Mei Pontan.' Mr. Noyes asks, 'Who was this Pontan, and what was his story?'. I have two reasons for believing that Mr. Noyes has misread the inscription. In the first place, although I have not seen the picture, and hence have no means of knowing whether or not the inscription is perfectly legible, it is to be supposed that words carved by a prisoner on the stone wall of his cell with such tools as he could command would be crudely formed and not easily read. Again, a prisoner who is in such extremity that he carves on the wall a prayer to the Virgin for relief would hardly be guilty of the tautology of signing his name to the petition. If Mr. Noyes will again examine his picture, I think he will find that the inscription—which, as he transcribes it, is not good Latin—reads, 'O Mater Dei, Miserere Mei Poenam,' ('O Mother of God, pity my suffering.')"

IRVING ARTHUR MANDELL, 123 East Eighty-second Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain an English translation of Pierre Corneille's 'Horace'?"

We know of no English translation.

"E. R. H.," Goshen Public Library, Goshen, Ind.: "Who is the author of the following lines:

"'In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot
I hesitate to draw a line
Between the two where God has not'?"

They occur in Joaquin Miller's poem, "Burns and Byron."

ARTHUR GUTTERMAN, 206 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City: "The line to which 'J. R. S.,' 1,826 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, refers in Appeals to Readers of Jan. 7, is the sixty-sixth line of Campbell's 'Pleasures of Hope,' Part I. This line, is seems, was confessedly not original with Campbell. A writer in Fraser's Magazine for November, 1844, says: 'I remember remarking to Campbell that there was a couplet in his "Pleasures of Hope," which I felt an indescribable pleasure in repeating aloud and filling my ears with the music it made:

"'"And waft across the waves' tumultuous roar
The wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore."'

"Yes," he said, "I'll tell you where I got it —I found it in a poem called 'The Sentimental Sailor,' published about the time of Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey.' I have never been able to meet with this poem."'"

We thank many other readers of Queries for answering this question.

"STUDENT," New Haven, Conn.: "Where can I obtain a separate edition of Burke's 'Speech on Conciliation with America'?"

See the edition published in the Standard English Classics Series, issued by Ginn & Co., Boston, mailing price 35 cents.

W. F. CLARK, Point Pleasant, N. J.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Jan. 7, E. B. Hall, 2 College Street, New Haven, Conn., inquires for the poem entitled 'The Calf Path.' This poem is by Sam Walter Foss, and can be found in his works."

A copy of "The Calf Path," sent by Mr. Arthur Gutterman, has been forwarded to our correspondent. Many other answers have been received.

RUDOLPH OSGOOD, 48 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "What is known of Mrs. Frances Osgood, who wrote a book of poems published in 1850?"

Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, born in Boston in 1811, died in Hingham, Mass., in 1850, was a popular verse writer of sixty years ago. She wrote verses at an early age, and in 1834 married the artist S. S. Osgood, who "won her heart while painting her portrait." Soon after their marriage they visited England, and while there she published in London her first book of poems, "A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England," 1838. Her later works appeared in Boston, New York, Providence, and Philadelphia, 1841-50. Her "Poems" were published in New York in 1846, a collected edition appearing in Philadelphia in 1850 soon after her death. She was one of Poe's literary friends; references to their friendship will be found in Prof. Woodberry's biography of Poe.

J. M. ANDREINI, 20 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City: "Archer M. Huntington, editor and translator of 'El Cid,' is reported to have translated many other Spanish works. Which are they, and where obtainable?"

In addition, he has published in fac simile, for private circulation only, we believe the "Ars Moriendi," an early block book, circa 1450; "La Araucana de Don Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga," originally printed in Madrid, 1569-1578; a series of the Roman indexes of prohibited books, &c. Most of Mr. Huntington's publications can be seen at the New York Public Library, at the Astor and Lenox branches.

"L. R.," Rochester, N. Y.: "Who was R. T. S. Lowell, author of 'The New Priest in Conception Bay'?"

Robert Traill Spence Lowell (1816-91) was a son of Charles Lowell, a prominent Unitarian clergyman of Boston, and an elder brother of James Russell Lowell. He was an Episcopal clergyman and educator, head master of St. Mark's School, Southborough, 1863-75, and Professor of Latin at Union College, 1875-8. After the latter date he resided at Schenectady, in which is laid the scene of his book "A Story or Two from an Old Dutch Town," 1878. His other works include "Fresh Hearts That Failed Three Thousand Years Ago and Other Things," 1869; "Poems," 1864, and "Anthony Brade," 1874. His first and best known book, "The New Priest in Conception Bay," first published anonymously in 1858, was reprinted in a revised edition in Boston in 1889.

C. F. COX, Malden, Mass.: "Where can I obtain a book relating to Gen. N. B. Forrest and his part in the civil war?"

See the "Life," by Dr. John A. Wyeth, (Harper & Brothers, $4.) There is also a biography, by Capt. J. Harvey Mathes, in the Great Commanders Series, (Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

GRACE McEWAN, 445 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I inclose a copy of the words of 'Se Gwine Back to Dixie,' asked for by 'S. W.,' Sassamonck, L. I., N. Y., in Appeals to Readers of Dec. 31, 1904. It is attributed to C. A. White in a collection of 'Sweet Old Songs.'"

We thank our other friends who sent copies of this song, which seems to be published in several minstrel collections, including one issued by Ditson & Co. The words have been sent to "S. W."

"L." Paterson, N. J.: "I have a copy of 'The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, Including Several Poems from the Original Manuscript Never Before Published in This Country. To Which Is Prefaced a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by a Gentleman of New York,' Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, &c., 1810, in two volumes. Can you tell me who this 'Gentleman of New York' was, and if this edition was a reprint of an English one?"

This edition was edited by Washington Irving, who is the author of the "Biographical Sketch" referred to. The latter, in a revised form, was printed in The Analectic Magazine for March, 1815, and included in a new edition of the 1810 edition, which appeared in Philadelphia later in 1815. The 1810 edition was not a reprint of an English edition, as no collected edition of Campbell's poetical works had appeared in England up to that time—it included "The Pleasures of Hope," 1799; "Gertrude of Wyoming," 1809, and some fugitive verse.

LENA B. LARDNER, 815 Broad Street, Niles, Mich.: "Where can I find B. F. Taylor's poem, 'The River of Time'?"

In his "Complete Poetical Works," (Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago, $1.50.)

"Mrs. J. T. L.," 123 Prospect Place, Rutherford, N. J.: "Can you tell me in what work of fiction 'The Gadsbys' figure as characters?"

This is Kipling's "The Story of the Gadsbys," one of his early works, first printed in India in 1888, and obtainable from any bookseller.

EDITH GRANGER, 215 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "I inclose a copy of 'Let It Pass,' requested by Mrs. Mary A. Derby in Appeals to Readers of Dec. 31."

EDWARD J. PARSHLEY, 45 Cass Street, Portsmouth, N. H.: "Can Queries give me some information about an American writer of stories of adventure whose pen name was 'Harry Gringo'? He was, I think, Lieut. Henry Augustus Wise, U. S. N., but I know nothing more about him. What were his principal works? One of his stories, the hero of which was a young midshipman, dealt with the pursuit of desperate pirates. Can you identify this story for me?

We know little of Wise, who lived 1819-1869, save that he was a United States naval officer and a cousin of Henry Alexander Wise, who was Governor of Virginia, 1856-1860. Wise's books include "Los Gringos; or, An Inside View of Mexico and California, with Wanderings in Peru, Chile, and Polynesia," New York, 1849; "Tales for the Marines," Boston, 1855; "Scampavias from Gibel Tarek to Stamboul," New York, 1857, and "Captain Brand of the Centipede: a Pirate of Eminence in the West Indies, His Loves and Exploits," London, 1860, (also New York, 1864.) Some of our readers may be able to identify the story to which our correspondent refers.

JUNIUS M. MARTIN, Salem, Iowa: "Where can I obtain a copy of Esquemeling's 'Buccaniers of America'?"

The first complete edition in English, London, 1684-1685, in four parts, usually bound in one volume, can be had from rare book dealers for about $50, copies in fine condition costing about $75. We know of no modern edition. The first three parts are by John Esquemeling, (who in the original Dutch text, 1678, is styled A. O. Exquemelin;) the fourth part, which gives an account of Sharp's voyage, is by Basil Ringrose.

"C. B. F.," Jamaica, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the poem beginning:

"'A garden is a lonesome thing. God wot'?"

The late Rev. T. E. Brown, (1831-1897,) an English clergyman. His collected poems are published by the Macmillan Company at $2.

Appeals to Readers.

"W. M. C.," 3,727 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can any of the readers of Queries give me a full transcript of the title page of a book in my possession, only a portion of which remains: 'The History and Remarkable Life of the Truly Hon. Col. Jacque, commonly called Col. Jack.' The balance of the title is destroyed. The book was published by Greeley & McElrath, New York: Tribune Office, 1844. I wrote The Tribune concerning this, but they replied, saying there was no copy in their library."

RALPH W. GLOAG, 30 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.: "I shall feel much indebted to any reader who will furnish me with the complete set of verses entitled 'An Open Letter,' and beginning

"'O, Congress! Please, Congress, adjourn and go home;
The spell of our party has struck.
You said you would bring us to prosperous times,
But you chiefly have brought us bad luck.'

"This appeared about ten years ago in the newspaper press."

"J. R. M.," 477 Broome Street, New York City: "Has a history of Bayonne, N. J., ever been published; and, if so, where can I get a copy?"

"R. H. L.," Hackensack, N. J.: "I have in my possession a number of semi-monthly publications of Thomas Moore's works, ('Notes and Life,' by M. Balmanno,) containing two steel engravings in each number, published probably as far back as 1870 or 1880 by the old firm of Johnson, Fry & Co., 27 Beekman Street, New York. The complete publication consisted of twenty parts at 50 cents a part. I own fourteen of these numbers. Can any reader advise me of any way to get the remaining parts, (15 to 20)?"

JOHN ADAMS THAYER, 31 East Seventeenth Street, New York City: "Where can I get a copy of the poem, 'O, would I were a boy again,' by Mark Lemon?"

H. W. GEORGE, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Darrel's visits, in imagination, to the 'Blessed Isles of Memory' recall an article written about the time of Stevenson's death, in which the reader is taken, in imagination, through the scenes of his books. The only lines I can quote are those with which the description closed: 'Where they load Long Toms with pieces of eight, and, dead or alive, nobody minds Ben Gunn.' Can any one help me to find this article?"

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"ROSA BONHEUR" is the subject of the latest volume in Bell's Miniature Series of Painters, published in this country by the Macmillan Company. The book is by Frank Hird, who writes about the painter's life and her art. There are eight illustrations, each of which Mr. Hird describes. There are also a bibliography and a list of Rosa Bonheur's works representing "the best expressions of her versatility," and showing "her mastery of the animal world."

T. Fisher Unwin is just now bringing out in London "The Youth of Washington," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, author of "Hugh Wynne," &c., which is published in this country by the Century Company.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have secured the American rights to "The Queen's Knight Errant," by Beatrice Marshall. This is a story of the days of Sir Walter Raleigh, who takes an important part in the book. An old woman, Mad Moll she is called, foretells his future. When he was very young she prophesied great things, which came to pass. When he was already a favorite in the Queen's Court she came again and told him that he would have many falls before his last. "There is a red line around your neck," she declares. When he asks what this means, she tells him that it is a sign that he would lose his head. This last fall will be caused by his real, true love for a woman other than his present mistress, the Queen. The heroine is a girl who, when a baby, was found tied to the mast of a vessel which was washed ashore.

The Macmillan Company is about to issue "Western Europe in the Eighth Century and Onward," by the late Prof. E. A. Freeman, edited by Canon Scott Holmes, who has written a preface. This is a companion volume to "Western Europe in the Fifth Century."

Henry Holt & Co. are issuing for class use that part of the novel by Paul and Victor Marguerite, "Les Braves Gens," dealing with the siege of Strasbourg. The book is edited by Prof. Oscar Kuhns, the well-known authority on Italian poetry and the Dutch settlement of Pennsylvania, who has also furnished a brief introduction, notes, and a vocabulary. The text is in French.

The Macmillan Company will publish in February a book on "The Bahama Islands." This is the work of twenty-five scientists who composed the expedition sent out in 1903 under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Baltimore, and headed by Dr. George B. Shattuck of Johns Hopkins University.

Longmans, Green & Co. are bringing out a cheaper edition of Sir George O. Trevelyan's "American Revolution." It is in three volumes. Volume I., which originally appeared as Part I., has been largely rearranged, revised, and in part rewritten. A new preface and a portrait of the author appear with the book.

A new edition of John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is being issued by the Macmillan Company. This contains eight colored illustrations by Gertrude Demain Hammond, R. I.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out early next month a novel entitled, "Beichamber," by Howard Overing Sturgis. The author is an American by parentage, his father being Russell Sturgis, an American banker living in London. One of his brothers was the late Julian Sturgis, the well-known author; another brother is Henry P. Sturgis, who married a daughter of George Meredith. The book has already appeared in London, where it attracted some attention.

Little, Brown & Co. are adding to their Popular Fiction Series a popular cloth-bound edition of William R. A. Wilson's "Rose of Normandy." Another romance by the same author will shortly appear under the title "A Knot of Blue."

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish here "Some Thoughts on Inspiration," being three lectures in Westminster Abbey and an address to Sunday school teachers on "The Teaching of the Bible," by the Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Westminster. The volume will also contain a short list of books recommended for further study. It will be followed in a month by "Some Thoughts on the Athanasian Creed," and later by "Some Thoughts on the Incarnation" in a cheaper edition.

The G. P. Putnam's Sons branch in London will bring out this month an English edition of Alan Dale's "Wanted, A Cook," issued in this country by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The D. Van Nostrand Company has in press "Earth and Rock Excavation, A Practical Treatise," by Charles Prelini, C. E., author of "Tunneling," &c. The volume will contain many tables, diagrams, and engravings. It treats of cuts and fills, rock excavation with and without blasting, explosives, machine excavation, hauling of excavated materials, transportation of excavated materials, shrinkage of earth, &c.

Little, Brown & Co. are bringing out in uniform style four of the late Lafcadio Hearn's best books—"In Ghostly Japan," "Exotics and Retrospectives," "Shadowings," and "A Japanese Miscellany."

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a new book on "Petrol Motors and Motor Cars," by T. Hyler White. The volume, which the author declares is written entirely from the designer's point of view, is intended to provide designers and draughtsmen with formulae and information in a readily accessible form. There are fifty illustrations in the text and on plates and numerous tables.

The Century Company will issue Andrew D. White's autobiography in March. The two volumes cover Mr. White's early environment and education, his political life from Jackson to Roosevelt, his career as university professor and President, his experiences in the Diplomatic Service, with chapters on "My Religion," which will include discussions of "The Religious Atmosphere of Yale," "Religious Educational Institutions," &c.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that arrangements have been made with Berger, Levrault et Cie. of Paris to bring out in France "Japanese Physical Training" and other volumes by H. Irving Hancock; also that a French translation is to appear in France of Anna Katharine Green's "That Affair Next Door."

"Progress of the German Working Classes in the Last Quarter of a Century," by W. J. Ashley, is about to be issued here by Longmans, Green & Co. The author, who is at present in England, was formerly Professor of Economic History in Harvard University.

Little, Brown & Co. will publish immediately "The Incorporation and Organization of Corporations," by Thomas Gold Frost of the New York bar. This is a guide to the formation of business corporations under the laws of every State. It gives instructions in drafting charters, holding meetings, keeping records, &c.

The new edition of C. M. Robinson's "Modern Civic Art," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week, contains numerous illustrations in half-tone and photogravure presenting satisfactory architectural arrangements for city squares, water fronts, and other important decorative points. The first edition was not illustrated on account of the illness of the artist.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. report that the Japanese rights for the publication of "Nami-Ko" have been sold to the Yurakusha Publishing House of Japan, who will issue the novel in English. Up to date the rights of the novel have been sold in England, Australia, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan. A Marseilles paper has also secured the serial rights.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for publication in the Spring the already widely heralded "Into Lhasa," by Percival Landon. This will contain an introduction by Col. Younghusband, who headed the British expedition to the Forbidden Land. Mr. Landon is writing for World's Work an account of the mission to be entitled "Into Tibet with Younghusband." The article, as well as the book, will be fully illustrated from photographs. Mr. Landon was The London Times's and New York TIMES's representative in Tibet.

The D. Van Nostrand Company is publishing "A Short Course in Alternate Current Testing," a small pamphlet in stiff board covers for students in electrical engineering in Columbia University, by Fitzhugh Townsend.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are hurrying through the press a small volume to be issued in the Questions of the Day Series. It is on "The Liquor Law of New York State," and is by District Attorney William T. Jerome. The author not only criticises the present system, but outlines a new scheme of liquor legislation, which he recommends as a practical solution of present evils.

The D. Van Nostrand Company is issuing "Steam Turbines," by D. A. Stodola, translated from the German by Dr. Louis C. Loewenstein. This is an English version of the second revised German edition. It includes a treatise on "Gas Turbines, and the Future of Heat Engines," an elementary introduction to the theory of steam turbines for the general reader, and a series of reports of the experiments on the many-stage impulse turbines of Zölly, Rateau, Stumpf, Gelpke, and others.

The four volumes of "Hours in a Library," by Sir Leslie Stephen, which the Putnams are bringing out this week, are the first in a series of "Essays of Leslie Stephen." Later volumes will be "Agnostic's Apology," "True Thinking and Plain Speaking," "Studies of a Biographer," and a volume of "Reminiscences and Biography," to contain an introduction by James Bryce, M. P.

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A PLEA FOR MYSTICISM. The REV. G. W. ALLEN, Vicar of St. James's, Bradford.
THE MARK OF THE WORLD. NEWMAN HOWARD.
THE UNIVERSE AND BEYOND: The Existence of the Hypercosmic. Prof. C. J. KEYSER, A. M., Ph. D., Columbia Univ., New York.
MIND AND MATTER: A Criticism of Prof. Haeckel. SIR OLIVER LODGE, LL. D., D. Sc., F. R. S.
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JAN 1905

BOOKBINDING.

Progress in the Art During the Past Year—Exhibitions of Bookbinding.

SECOND ARTICLE.

RETURNING to the record of progress in the art of bookbinding in this country in 1904, some account of the various exhibitions of the Autumn season is required. Sept. 10, Mr. Ferdinand Kuster gave an exhibition of fine bookbindings executed by him at his bindery, 13 East Houston Street, New York City. Ten volumes were on view, all of which were executed in full green levant morocco, crushed and highly polished. The gold tooling by Mr. Kuster was from original designs, and constituted the most elaborate work that he has ever attempted. One volume introduced some very satisfactory inlaying. The books were bound to the order of John Gerard Heckscher. The volumes were with but a single exception upon fishing themes.

Nov. 15-24, the Fourth Exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Minneapolis, Minn., was held, with samples of bookbinding executed by Elizabeth Griscom Marot of Philadelphia, Ellen Gates Starr of Chicago, Peter Verburg of Troy, N. H.; Mrs. F. B. Podge of Minnetonka Beach, Lake Minnetonka, and Edith Griffith, Minneapolis, Minn., in evidence, as well as a few foreign bindings.

Nov. 16-23, the annual Scribner exhibition was opened. This includes a unique collection of books containing the work of the French illustrators of the eighteenth century. Many of the volumes were in contemporary bindings of the most sumptuous character. Bindings by Derome, Padeloup, Douseur (the successor of Padeloup and sometime binder for Mme. de Pompadour,) and Biskaux were included. There were also a few modern bindings by Bedford, Rivière, Chambolle-Duru, Bozerian, Cuzin, Belz-Niedrée, Thouvenin, Simier, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Lortic, David, Bradel-Derome, Petit, and some others. The gathering of books shown by the Scribners this year was made in Europe by the firm's European representative and was particularly choice. The collection contained a number of books printed on vellum, among which was the Horace, printed in 1799 by Didot for Marshal Junot (Napoleon's famous General,) which was sold after his death in London in 1816 for £140. This magnificent book contained twelve beautiful plates by Percier. The binding was in full brown crushed levant morocco, with gilt top. It was one of only two copies printed on vellum. A copy of Lucain in two volumes, printed at Paris in 1776 and bound in mottled calf, was originally in the library of David Garrick, as indicated by Garrick's book-plate, which it contained. A magnificent copy of Oeuvres de Franz Edmund Winter, Peintre Allemand, Paris, 1775, bound in red morocco with gilt edges by Derome, with his ticket, and probably the choicest copy extant of this beautiful book, the majority of the plates being brilliant proofs, once belonged to Marie Antoinette and contains her beautiful ex-libris (when Dauphine,) designed and engraved by Eisen. Some of the other books shown were formerly owned by Louis XV. and Lord Cornwallis. Another notable book in the Scribner exhibition was an "Imitation of Christ" (1628) in black letter. It was a fine example of monastic binding by Buschmann of Antwerp, with silver clasps, etc.

In connection with the books mentioned, the Scribners had on view a rich and very unusual collection of original manuscripts, autograph letters, and rare documents of a literary, political, and social character. These included many autographs and portraits of the Bonaparte family, fifty-one letters of Charlotte Brontë, fifteen letters of Edmund Burke and a holograph draft of his will, many Dickens letters, a lot of Garrick correspondence, nineteen letters of Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination; sixty-two letters of the Marquis de Lafayette, six letters of Charles Lamb, some letters of Lord Nelson, others written by William Pitt, Pope Pius IX., many of the Prime Ministers of England, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William Blake, the rulers of France, commencing with Louis XI. and ending with Emile Loubet; John Ruskin, Voltaire, the Duke of Wellington, and thirty-two autograph letters, poems, and essays by Dean Swift. These items were mostly unpublished and constituted an absolutely unique collection of great importance.

Nov. 28-Dec. 5.—The Bonaventure exhibition included eighteenth-century almanacs and souvenir cases, many finely embroidered; jewelry and lace coffrets, writing portfolios, silver bindings, eighteenth-century illustrated books, and rich modern bindings. Possibly the most interesting number of the Bonaventure exhibition last year was a manuscript by Nicholas Jerry. This consisted of a short list of the navy of Louis XIV. and bore the date 1681. It contained sixty leaves of vellum. On one of these leaves was painted a miniature wherein were represented Neptune and certain water nymphs bringing gifts to Louis XIV. The frontispiece of this manuscript consisted of the King's cipher, painted on a vellum sheet. The volume was bound by Capé in full red levant morocco, with silver-gilt clasps. The double was in blue levant morocco, sprinkled with the King's cipher, tooled in gold. This cipher was likewise inlaid, in blue and green, on the book's cover, with gold-tooled outlines. Bonaventure showed a number of books in miniature. One of these, dated 1702, which measured two inches square, contained a story of a bad boy who, under the influence of a violent fit of anger, threw down his lute and broke it into fragments. In some way and somehow it was repaired, and then it was found that its tone had increased in sweetness. Whether this was intended to encourage children to smash their lutes is not so clear, but the story is interesting now, as it must have been in 1702. A little almanac was the smallest offering in the exhibition. It measured less than one inch square. Within its pages were contained songs and music current during 1815, the year of publication. Some of the bindings lavished upon these miniature volumes were very elaborate. Leather, velvet, mother-of-pearl, mica, and ivory were all used as binding materials.

Some bindings of Vale Press books by Margaret Lahey of Brooklyn showed excellent results obtained by this young woman, both in forwarding and finishing. Her parallel line tooling in gold, always a difficult binding achievement, merits much approval. The only other American binder whose work was included this year was Stikeman, who sent some characteristic work. Other items that deserve at least a passing mention were certain contemporaneous silver bindings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Tortoise shell was dragged in as a binding material by some of the early German and French binders, and Mr. Bonaventure was fortunate in having been able to pick up examples of this for his exhibition. Some of the embroidered bindings were perfectly preserved and looked as if they might have been executed but a few weeks ago. Around others clustered a wealth of historical association. Dec. 7-21 the Art Institute of Chicago gave its third annual exhibition, including bookbindings as one department. Among the exhibitors were Miss Elizabeth Griscom Maret, Miss Ellen Gates Starr, and Peter Verburg. Dec. 7-8 Ye Handicrafters of Brooklyn, New York, gave their first annual exhibition at the Packer House. Miss Elizabeth Goodwin Chapin, who has considerable local reputation as a bookbinder and as a lecturer upon her art, showed a small case of hand-bound books as recently executed by her. Many of them were loaned by their present owners for exhibition purposes. Miss Chapin's exhibit was rendered especially interesting by her display of tools and other materials which enter into the bookbinding craft, as well as by her showing of a number of books in various stages of the process of binding. Dec. 10 Ernest Dressel North gave his first exhibition of fine bindings, first editions, &c., since his withdrawal from his long connection with the Scribners. It consisted of something like one hundred numbers. The binders represented at the North exhibition were as follows: English binders—Francis Bedford, Douglas Cockerell, De Sauty, Miss Hay-Cooper, Kalthoeber, Charles Lewis, Samuel Mearne, Miss Prideaux, Roger Payne, Rivière, Sangorski & Sutcliffe, Wood, and Zaehnsdorf; French binders—Bozerian, Breitzlit, David, Derome, Duseuil, Gued, Mercier, Munier, Marius Michel, Ruban, Taffin, Thouvenin, Trautz-Bauzonnet, and Simier; American binders—Bradstreets, Club Bindery, Macdonald, and Stikeman. Some beautiful Pickerings were in the North collection, and there were some interesting and unusual examples of stamped binding by Rivière. A showpiece in the North exhibition was the London (1844) edition of Walton's "The Complete Angler." This had been bound by De Sauty. The edges were gauffered and the volume was also embellished with a delightful example of fore-edge painting in which appeared Waltonian churches and the River Dove, in which Walton loved to fish.

During the last twelve months two volumes relating to the general subject of bookbindings were issued by bookbinders. The first was entitled "The Bookbindings of Adolph Randolph Adams, an Appreciation," by Arnold Lethwidge. This was privately printed at The Literary Collector Press at Greenwich, Conn. The other volume was "On Art Binding," a monograph by Otto Zahn. This was illustrated with multicolor frontispiece and halftone cuts from original designs. It was issued by S. C. Toof & Co. at Memphis, Tenn.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

American Satire in London.

Henry Holt & Co. have just arranged for the publication of "Fergy the Guide" in London. These satires on some well-known stories of animal intelligence have been well received by the American press, and will probably appeal to the Englishman in spite of their American local color.

"'The Law of the Land' by Emerson Hough, author of 'The Mississippi Bubble,' will create a sensation. It sets forth a charming love story; introduces typically fearless Americans; and is such a vigorous exposition of the race struggle that it must set national lawmakers thinking."—*Says the Buffalo Courier.*

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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,177. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.—42 Pages and Financial Review. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AMERICA TO DIRECT DOMINICA'S AFFAIRS

Protocol Signed Establishing Virtual Control.

BECOMES EFFECTIVE FEB. 1

This Country to Adjust Claims, Preserve Order and Increase Efficiency of Administration.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 21.—A protocol between the Dominican Government and the American Minister, Mr. Dawson, and Commander A. C. Dillingham, United States Navy, in behalf of the American Government, was signed yesterday.

The principal conditions are that the American Government guarantees the complete integrity of Dominican territory, agrees to undertake the adjustment of all obligations of the Dominican Government, foreign and domestic, and the conditions of payments, to adjust unreasonable claims and to determine the validity and amount of pending claims.

In the case of the appointment of one or more commissions to reach such an adjustment the Dominican Government shall be represented in order to protect its responsibility.

To Take Charge of Customs.

The American Government will take charge of the existing Custom Houses and those hereafter to be created, and will name the employes necessary to their management, the duties they will exercise and their rights. These will be considered Dominicans and subject to the laws of the republic.

The Dominican Government will have at each Custom House Inspectors in behalf of its interests from after the date the contract takes effect. The present employes are to be considered as acting under its provisions.

Out of the revenues collected at the Custom Houses of the republic, the American Government will deliver to the Dominican Government 45 per cent. of the total of the gross amount for the purpose of attending to the necessities of the budget. It is estimated that the first year $900,000 will be receivable monthly. The advance payments are divided into four installments in the following manner: $18,750 on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d of each month.

In case the total revenues of the first or any subsequent year are less than $2,000,000, the payments may be proportionately decreased.

Out of the 55 per cent. the American Government will pay the employes of the Custom Houses and the interest on the amortization of the foreign and domestic debts. The whole surplus may remain, and each fiscal year will be delivered to the Dominican Government and devoted to the payment of its debts.

No Changes in Dues.

No changes in the present import dues or port charges will be made without the consent of the American Government until the debt is completely paid.

Expepting export dues the Government has the right to abolish or reduce dues immediately.

The American Government, at the request of the Dominican Government, shall grant such other assistance in its power to restore the credit, preserve order, increase the efficiency of the civil administration, and advance the material progress and welfare of the republic.

The agreement will take effect after Feb. 1 next.

The Americans here say Minister Dawson and Commander Dillingham deserve credit for the extremely quick settlement of the Dominican problem, and it is claimed that the execution of the agreement undoubtedly will be beneficial to the republic.

President Morales has presented Commander Dillingham with the gold pen used in signing the protocol.

Quiet prevails here and is expected to continue.

An Appeal for Protection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Cramond Kennedy, representing American interests controlling the principal sugar plantations of Santo Domingo, as well as the exporting concerns, to-day laid before Secretary Hay and Judge Penfield, the Solicitor of the department, an application from his clients for protection by our Government from alleged extortion on the part of Dominican officials.

According to the representations made to the State Department, some time ago the Dominican authorities imposed a considerable export duty on sugar. The effect was to completely cripple the planters and exporters of this community, and upon representations to President Morales the duty was removed. Now it appears that subordinate officials, over whom Morales is not able to exercise his powers, have again begun to impose this sugar export duty, and the State Department is asked to interfere.

The matter has been taken under consideration in connection with the whole problem of adjustment of Dominican affairs.

The Navy Department will send the Castine to Santo Domingo to bring Commander A. C. Dillingham to San Juan, where he will take the mail steamer for the United States, and report to the State Department personally the results of his mission to Santo Domingo.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, commander in chief of the Caribbean squadron, will be instructed to take the necessary steps to secure proper naval representation at Santo Domingo in case Minister Dawson feels that this is necessary.

The signing of a protocol is the forerunner of a treaty, and is in the nature of a formal contract which binds the parties to its declarations until a convention is negotiated and ratified. The making of a protocol is a purely executive act clearly within the province of the President.

CASTRO OUT WITH EUROPE.

Venezuelan President Treats Other Powers as He Has This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—It is learned that not only has President Castro terminated his negotiations with Minister Bowen relating to a settlement of the issues between the United States and Venezuela, but he has done the same with the diplomatic representatives of the European powers also charged with negotiations touching claims of their own Governments of a like character.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The relations of the United States and Venezuela are receiving close attention at the European Chancelleries, which are kept constantly advised from Caracas. It is said that this is due to the desire of the European countries to maintain the same commercial rights at Venezuelan ports as now exist.

AUTO CASE ANGERS EMERSON.

May Sell Baltimore Home and Come Here to Live.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Capt. Isaac Emerson, chemist and yachtsman, according to the statement of Mrs. Emerson, will sell his elaborate home and Italian gardens which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and remove to New York permanently, as the result of a jury verdict for $4,000 damages in favor of Police Captain Ward in his suit against Mrs. Emerson for slander.

The police arrested Mrs. Emerson's chauffeur for running her automobile too fast. She charged the policeman with using foul language, and Capt. Ward and other officers charged that she came to the station and called them pupils, liars, and thieves. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Emerson said:

"If we can find a purchaser we will give up our residence here. If we do go, we will have been driven out of Baltimore by persecution. Mr. Emerson has spent $10,000 on the Naval Militia, and thousands for the poor, and this is the kind of treatment we get in return.

"I consider the verdict a most unjust one, and do not intend to pay one penny to Capt. Ward or anybody else until a higher court compels me to do so. I expected a verdict against me, because in a jury there is always prejudice against people who have money."

Hundreds of people, among them many woman, contended to gain admission to the courtroom, hats were torn off, satchels were lost, faces scratched, and gowns torn in the scrambles. Nearly a thousand people jammed the courtroom to suffocation every day.

Policeman Linn swore that when the auto turned to go down the hill toward the police station it went at full speed. Mrs. Emerson, her daughter, and the chauffeur denied this, and said that they went down the hill slowly. Judge Thomas J. Morris of the United States District Court, who is said to have been the first member of the bench who ever testified as a witness in this State, and Prof. Edward Renouf of the Johns Hopkins University, both corroborated Linn's story.

WAR ON OPERA STANDEES.

Health Department Inspectors on Duty at the Metropolitan.

The Health Department has taken over the job of enforcing the rule against standees in theatres, and Inspectors are now on duty at every performance at the Metropolitan Opera House keeping account of the number of music lovers that stand behind the railing inclosing the orchestra circle. The Fire Department first tried to enforce the rule, but found itself blocked by a court decision. It was then reported to the Health Department that occasionally when some popular opera was revived it was not uncommon for women among the standees to faint, either from fatigue or the close air conditions, and Dr. Darlington took the matter up.

A positive order was issued to Director Conried that the standees must not exceed 344 at any performance. Mr. Conried wanted a hearing before the Board of Health on the order and Inspectors were assigned to investigate the conditions. The Metropolitan Opera House takes in thousands of dollars from the persons who stand up to hear grand opera. On big nights there have been as many as 1,000 standees.

Mr. Conried has always defended his right to have standees. He spent a great deal of money providing safety appliances and put a brass sign in front of every seat telling the occupant which exit must be used. In view of the safety provisions he says that there is no danger in selling standing room, and that if it were not sold it would mean an unnecessary loss to the Metropolitan management.

"The order placing the limit on standees at 344 was issued," said Dr. Darlington yesterday, "but Mr. Conried thought there ought to be further consideration by the board and our men are now watching the crowds.

"Yes, the Fire Department turned the matter over to us because, I believe, the courts failed to sustain the legality of its rule. The chief danger to be looked out for, of course, is that of panic in case of alarm. When a thousand or more people are crowded very closely any sort of a rush would inevitably cause trouble."

Latest Shipping News.

The American liner St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the station at Siasconset, Mass., at 8:30 P. M. yesterday, when the vessel was ninety miles east of the Nantucket Lightship. The liner will probably dock about 11:30 A. M. to-day.

ACROSS CONTINENT LUXURY.

Sunset Annex Car, for Mexico and Illfornia, leaves N. Y. daily at 4:25 P. M. via Southern R'y, A. & W. P., W. of A., L. & N. R. R. Affords every refinement of R. R. travel. N. Y. offices, 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

SIR C. PURDON CLARKE TO HEAD MUSEUM HERE

British Knight Chosen Director of the Metropolitan.

WAS J. P. MORGAN'S CHOICE

Leaves Directorship of Arts Department of South Kensington Museum to Accept American Post.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Arts Department of the famous South Kensington Museum in London, yesterday afternoon was chosen unanimously Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, succeeding Gen. Luigi P. di Cesnola, who died on Nov. 21 last. The selection was made at a meeting held at the residence of J. Pierpont Morgan, President of the Museum, after the special committee, consisting of Mr. Morgan, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Robert W. De Forest, C. F. McKim, and Elihu Root, appointed to secure a Director, had reported that they had been able to induce Sir Purdon, as he is called abroad, to accept the position for life at approximately the same salary that was paid to Gen. di Cesnola, which is understood to have been $15,000 a year.

It is understood that the choice was very largely the personal selection of Mr. Morgan, who has long enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Sir C. Purdon Clarke, and was thoroughly familiar with his work at the famous English Museum, which under his directorship has advanced wonderfully as an educational institution as well as a museum. His selection was made from something more than a hundred applicants for the position, including candidates not only from this country, but from all sections of Europe. That Sir C. Purdon Clarke would leave his post in London will probably be as great a surprise in Great Britain as it will in this country that he could be induced to accept the post here, one for which, by the way, he was not an applicant, in the ordinary sense of that word.

Sir C. Purdon Clarke, who is fifty-eight years old, has accepted the post to which he has been invited, and is expected to make a short visit to this country within the next few weeks to look over the Museum and familiarize himself with its work, but he will not take active charge of affairs until the first of September next, when his term of service begins formally. Concerning his willingness to accept the position, Mr. De Forest, Secretary of the Museum, had this to say:

"It can only come from an appreciation on his part of the great present opportunity in New York and his confidence in that opportunity being improved under the Presidency of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. His appointment emphasizes the educational side of our New York Museum, and coming so soon after the acceptance of the Presidency by Mr. Morgan, and the great bequest of Jacob S. Rogers, it opens a vista of possibilities which should warm the heart of every art lover in America.

"The South Kensington Museum is one of the subdivisions of the Department of Science and Art of the Committee of Council on Education of the United Kingdom. Its object is not only to exhibit the masterpieces of art but to educate art teachers and to further art education. The appointment of its Art Director as head of our New York museum staff would seem to emphasize the educational side of our museum, the side on which the public has the keenest sympathy and the deepest interest."

It is understood that under the direction of Sir C. Purdon Clarke the work of the museum on educational lines will be greatly enlarged and extended, at the same time that the methods of the institution as a museum will be widened and modernized in accordance with the ideas of the new President, Mr. Morgan.

Sir C. Purdon Clarke, who was knighted shortly after he became the Director of the South Kensington Museum, is known in London as a "son of the museum;" he was educated there for the profession of an architect, and in 1865 gained there the National medallion for a set of designs for an old English house. From that time his connection with the museum in one capacity or another has been almost continuous. He was made Assistant Art Director in 1891, and practically performed the duties of the Directorship during the long illness of the Director, Sir Philip Owen, to whose place he succeeded in 1896 on Sir Philip's death.

One of the first works that called attention to the young architect after his graduation was the planning of a complete heating and ventilating plant for the houses of Parliament, the original Barry plans for which had been lost. Promoted, on the completion of this work, to be director of the Museum Departmental Works, he went to Italy as superintendent of reproductions for South Kensington, afterward, traveling in Egypt, Turkey and Palestine, where he made extensive purchases for the museum.

In 1872 he completed the Church of St. Mark at Alexandria, and for three years thereafter was engaged in the building of various British legation houses in Teheran, Persia, and other Eastern cities, at the same time continuing as purchasing agent of the museum. In the latter work he later traveled through Russia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Spain, Italy, and Germany. He was architect for the Royal Commission for the Paris Exposition of 1878, and agent for the Government of India, obtaining medals for art work, and being decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

In 1880 he became directly connected with the Indian department of the South Kensington Museum, and for the next three years was engaged in the purchases of additions to the museum exhibits; receiving the Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of his services. In 1884 he was in this country investigating the construction of homes and dormitories for women and on his return to England built the Alexandra House for women students in Kensington. In 1885 he was sent by the Government of India to arrange for the Colonial and Indian exhibition, and was architect to the Indian and Chinese Art Exhibition of 1885 and to the Colonial exhibition of the following year. Lord Brassey's museum was built by him in 1887, and he ended his active labors as an architect in 1889, when he served as chief of the British-India section of the Paris Exhibition of 1889.

Since that time he has devoted his time entirely to the more purely artistic side of the museum's affairs, and became an authority on textile manufactures, wood and stone carving, furniture, embroideries and pottery.

Sir C. Purdon Clarke has lectured frequently to the Society of Arts, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Liverpool Arts Society and other art organizations, and is the author of many papers and reviews on art and archaeological subjects.

Among artists there was a feeling last night that an American ought to have been chosen to direct the Museum's work. Several of those who are familiar with his work, however, declared that no American was so well qualified as Sir C. Purdon Clarke.

Francis D. Millet, the painter, expressed that view. William M. Laffan, who has always been deeply interested in the work of the museum, said he thought the choice was an ideal one. Harry Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy of Design, said flatly that he would have much preferred an American for the post. Charles R. Lamb said:

"Are there no competent men in America?"

Stylish glasses for correcting all visual defects fitted at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

This Morning Consists of

Five Parts

A NEWS SECTION.
A BUSINESS SECTION.
TWO MAGAZINE SECTIONS.
A NEW PICTORIAL SECTION.

Included is the first installment of DISRAELI'S NOVEL

DIRECTORS PAY BACK $640,000 DIVIDENDS

Grass Twine Company's Former Officers Forestall Trial.

FOLLOW MALTING DECISION

First Instance of Voluntary Return for Payments Made Out of Capital.

Nine former Directors of the American Grass Twine Company have paid back into the treasury $640,000, representing dividends wrongfully declared out of capital. The repayment was the result of a suit brought in the New York Supreme Court by Joseph Watkins and others, whose attorney is Henry Necarsulmer of Meighan & Necarsulmer. The suit was begun in October after the American Grass Twine Company had refused to take action to recover the money. Before the case came to trial, however, the payment ended the litigation.

The Directors against whom the action was brought were D. O. Mills, S. H. Chisholm, Robert E. Tod, Jacob Rubino, M. J. O'Shaughnessey, Jr., J. F. O'Shaughnessey, Henry C. Howland, Herbert Myrick, and H. G. Knowles. They are no longer connected with the company. The four dividends which it sought to recover were declared in 1902. Three were for 1¼ per cent. The last, declared Dec. 8, 1902, was for the same amount, but three days later the Directors rescinded action and reduced the dividend to one-quarter of 1 per cent.

In the meantime the stock had gone above 60. The declaration of the dividend, it was alleged, was responsible for the rise, and the plaintiff bought stock near the top. When the dividends were reduced and then passed the stock declined to around 13.

The action against the Directors was brought under Sections 23 and 60 of the New York corporation law and Section 55 of the Delaware law, for the corporation was organized under the laws of Delaware in 1899. Its capital stock was $15,000,000, most of which was distributed among the public when the stock had its rise. The company has plants in St. Paul, Oshkosh, and other Western cities.

The interests which brought the suit represented more than 5,000 shares, at one time worth $300,000. The suit, as is customary, has brought in the name of one of the smaller stockholders. The attorneys for the company were Alexander & Green, and Howland, Murray & Prentice represented some of the defendants.

The suit was brought before the decision had been announced in the case against the American Malting Directors, who had been sued under the same statute. It is believed to be the first case on record where the Directors have by agreement repaid the amounts.

THINK VELASQUEZ GENUINE.

Opinion of Fourteen Artists and Critics After Seeing Boston Picture.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Velasquez portrait believed to represent Philip IV. of Spain, the authenticity of which was called in question, has been declared genuine, according to a statement issued today by the Committee on the Museum in the bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts.

"The picture," says the statement, "has been submitted to fourteen painters and critics who are familiar with the works of Velasquez. Their testimony—with a single exception—is unanimous and strong in favor of the genuineness of this work. The Committee of the Museum believes the picture to be genuine, and considers the Museum fortunate in its possession."

The artists and critics who passed judgment are Frank W. Benson, William M. Chase, I. M. Gaugengigl, Philip L. Hale, Francis Lathrop, Dodge MacKnight, Herman Dudley Murphy, F. Mason Perkins, William Rankin, Joseph Linden Smith, Edmund C. Tarbell, Frederic P. Vinton, and J. Alden Weir.

SCRAMBLE IN THEATRE LOBBY

Many Got Their Money Back When Fritzi Scheff Didn't Appear.

Fritzi Scheff, the star of 'Fatinitza," at the Broadway Theatre, was unable to appear last night on account of a sore throat. The announcement was made from the stage before the curtain went up that Ida Hamley would play the star's part, and that those in the audience who did not want to stay could have their money back. At this a majority of the people began to file out.

At the doors those going out were met by a crowd of late comers, who not understanding the situation, resented being pushed aside, and in a moment there was all but a free-for-all fight in the lobby. Eventually more than 50 per cent. of the audience had its money refunded. Miss Scheff, it was announced, would be able to appear on Monday night.

Italy's Medal for J. P. Morgan.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Government has ordered several artists to prepare sketches for the design on the gold medal to be presented to J. Pierpont Morgan of New York in commemoration of the return by him to the Italian Government of the cope stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

PINEHURST (N. C.) SPECIAL.

Lv. New York daily, except Sunday, via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Sleeping cars Washington to Pinehurst. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

FRANK CROKER MAY DIE; AUTO PLUNGED INTO SEA

Going Ninety Miles an Hour, Hit Motor Cyclist.

HIS CHAUFFEUR WAS KILLED

Rider Turned Into His Path on Beach Near Ormond—Was Practicing for Auto Races This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 21.—While Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, was driving his racing automobile on the beach here at the rate of ninety miles an hour the machine struck a motor cycle ridden by H. F. Stanley and plunged into the sea, turning over two or three times. Mr. Croker's right leg was broken, his left arm crushed, and two ribs fractured. The doctors say that while his injuries are very serious, he will probably recover. Alexander Raoul, his mechanic, was instantly killed. Stanley had a leg broken and sustained other injuries.

Mr. Croker, who has been here several days, brought with him the big Simplex automobile, which he ran at the Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island last Fall. Each day he has been testing the machine, speeding it up and down the beach. To-day he was out early and drove the machine several hours. Most of these time tests were opposite Ormond, where the beach was hard and smooth.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when Mr. Croker decided to take one more spin before winding up the day's sport. Laughing and joking with friends, he climbed into the big car and started toward Daytona, taking with him his chauffeur. Coming back from Daytona half an hour later, and when about half a mile below the Inn, he saw a bicyclist a few hundred yards ahead traveling in the same direction. Mr. Croker at that time was traveling at the rate of a mile in forty seconds.

HIT MOTOR CYCLE.

The bicyclist, who was on a motor cycle, evidently did not hear the automobile coming, and, turning out to avoid a wet spot in the beach, ran directly in Mr. Croker's path. Notwithstanding the latter's efforts, he was unable to clear the bicyclist entirely, and the hub of the auto struck the pedal of the bicyclist and the leg of the rider.

The bicyclist was shot off into the sea the impact breaking his leg and cutting off the pedal of the bicycle as cleanly as if with an axe. Mr. Croker's machine was going at such a rate that the sudden turn ripped off the great tire and the auto for a few seconds was beyond the driver's control.

Before Mr. Croker could recover, the machine had plunged into the ocean where the two outside wheels sunk in the soft sand and the automobile upset, rolling over and over. Mr. Croker and his chauffeur were thrown out and struck by the machine as it upset.

There were few spectators near the spot at the time, but help came and the three injured men were picked up. It was found that the chauffeur was dead, his skull being fractured and a number of bones broken. Mr. Croker was unconscious and was breathing faintly. He was removed to the Hotel Ormond. In addition to the injuries mentioned his whole body was a mass of bruises and contusions. The physicians cannot yet tell whether there are serious internal injuries. If possible, he will be taken to New York to receive hospital treatment.

THE DEAD CHAUFFEUR.

Alexander Raoul, the dead chauffeur, was a married man and the father of two children. He resided in New York and had a position with Smith & Mabley, the makers of the automobile which Mr. Croker drove. He was about forty years old and a fine mechanic.

The injured bicyclist has been boarding at the Ross cottage for several weeks and is said to be related to F. E. Stanley, the builder of the Stanley steam automobiles. Mr. Croker's mother and sister are said to be on their way here from a South Carolina resort and are due to arrive tomorrow.

Mr. Croker late this evening is reported as getting along as well as could be expected, having rallied from the shock and subsequent operation satisfactorily.

Frank Croker became prominent as a racing automobilist with the running of the Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island last October. He had before then owned motor cars, but with his entry of a seventy-five horse power American machine in that event he took rank at once among the wealthy young men who are prominent at nearly all big race meets. Mr. Croker remained in the Vanderbilt race until the contest was called off, and, although his machine met with several reverses, he refused to give up and earned high favor from veteran automobilists for his ability in handling a high-powered car at high speed.

With improvements to his machine, which were made in this city, Mr. Croker was a leading contestant in the last track races of the season held on the Empire City track on Election Day, and at that time he established new amateur records for all distances from one to twelve miles.

He still further showed his enthusiasm for motor-driven conveyances by purchasing a fast autoboat, which he named the JUNO, and in the last motorboat race of the season he established a remarkable record for speed by running the boat from the dock of the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, to Poughkeepsie and back, a total of 136¾ miles, at an average of 26.29 miles per hour, the best speed attained by a motorboat in this country for a long distance. This was the longest motorboat race that was ever held in America. Mr. Croker had his autoboat shipped to Palm Beach several days ago, where it was his intention to compete in the motorboat races to be held during the first week in February, immediately following the Ormond Beach races.

Mr. Croker's racing automobile was made at the shops of the Smith & Mabley Company, at the foot of East Eighty-fourth Street. It has been considerably improved since the Vanderbilt race, and was expected to make very fast time. Mr. Croker had entered in fifteen races for Ormond this week, among them being the one-mile international championship, the 100-mile race for the W. K. Vanderbilt Cup, and the one-mile race for amateurs for the trophy given by Col. L. C. Weir.

ANNOYS PRESIDENT'S AUNT.

Persistent Woman Beggar Arrested at Mrs. Roosevelt's Request.

On complaint of Mrs. James Roosevelt of 200 Madison Avenue, an aunt of the President, the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station arrested last night on a charge of mendicancy Mrs. Lizzie Kane of 1,250 Third Avenue. Mrs. Roosevelt said that in response to a written appeal she sent $3 to the woman several weeks ago, and later gave her $5. Mrs. Kane called several times at the house and demanded money. The woman had once worked in Poughkeepsie for Mrs. John Roosevelt, a sister-in-law.

Fast Time to Mexico City and Hot Springs, Ark.—Hours Saved— Via St. Louis and Iron Mountain Route. 4 days to Mexico City; less than 2 days to Hot Springs. Through Pullman Cars. Dining Cars. 335 B'way.—Adv.

DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Greek Village Overwhelmed—Disastrous Floods in Sparta.

ATHENS, Jan. 21.—As a result of earthquakes in Thessaly a village was destroyed and several persons were killed and injured.

Floods are general in Greece, especially in Sparta, as a consequence of the rains.

Much damage has been done, and traffic is suspended.

FAILS, BLAMES BEEF TRUST.

St. Paul Stock Buyer Thus Explains Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—"Ruined by the Beef Trust" is the explanation of John Greff, who went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day. He owes $86,000, and has about $10,000 assets.

Greff was a big stock buyer, feeder, and shipper. Among the creditors are the German Savings Bank of Des Moines, $5,000, and Cary & Co., commission merchants, Chicago, $20,000.

97 YEARS OLD, HIT BY TRAIN.

Wagon Smashed, Horse Killed, Jersey Man Walks Home.

Special to The New York Times.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Jan. 21.—Lewis Kearney, ninety-seven years old, was struck by the Philadelphia Express south of this place this afternoon while driving across the tracks. The horse was carried away on the front of the locomotive. The whiffletrees were cut out from beneath Kearney's feet and went with the horse. Kearney and the wagon were hurled into a ditch. He got up dazed and started down the track to look for his horse. He apparently is none the worse for the experience.

CAR OVERTURNS TWO IN CAB.

Man and Woman, Bound for Theatre, Go to Hospital.

In a collision between an automobile and a Seventh Avenue car at Fifty-first Street and Broadway last evening Ruth Stern of 434 Central Park West and Philip Bubinger of 700 Broadway were seriously injured. They were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. The automobile, owned by the New York Transportation Company, was taking the two persons to a Forty-second Street theatre. The motorman tried to slow up, but too late. The machine was overturned. No arrest was made. The hospital officers said both patients would be able to go home after a short time.

LEAP FROM TRACK TO RIVER.

Run Down by Train, Ansonia Man Jumps from Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 21.—To save his life, George Patterson, after a race with a freight train, jumped from the Seymour Railroad Bridge into the Naugatuck River this afternoon. He was walking over the bridge, and when near the south end he stepped to the other track to get out of the way of a passenger train, only to face a rapidly approaching freight train.

Patterson turned and started on the sprint of his life. People on the passenger train saw the race and women shrieked, expecting the man to be crushed under the train's wheels, but just when the freight engine was within a few feet of him Patterson jumped into the river and succeeded in reaching the bank fifty yards down the stream.

GAMBLERS TO GO, SAYS FOLK.

St. Louis Police Must Keep Out of Politics, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Gov. Folk stated this morning that his order sent last night to Matthew Kielly, Chief of St. Louis Police, ordered the suppression of gambling resorts as well as of winerooms. According to the Governor, Chief Kielly has been ordered to close up all winerooms and notorious resorts immediately. All sorts of gambling, too, must be stamped out in St. Louis at once, he says.

The Police Department has been warned to cleanse the entire city and let no political influences stand in the way. The Governor intimated that the Police Board would be kept out of politics at all hazards.

WENT CRAZY IN THEATRE.

Youth Spread Panic Behind Scenes and Fought Police.

Frank B. Meyer, seventeen years old, son of Dr. G. C. Meyer of 2,309 Loring Place, Fordham Heights, was taken to the Psychopathic Ward at the Bellevue Hospital last night. He went suddenly insane in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, fought successfully several stage hands, was taken by a number of policemen to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and succeeded in keeping four men busy while being removed in an ambulance to Bellevue.

Young Meyer went to the theatre with a cousin, Harry G. Bragg of 316 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and John D. Newhall, who lives in the house with young Bragg. They were in orchestra seats, enjoying the first act of "The Only Way," when Meyer excused himself, suddenly appeared in the wings and started to push scenery about. The first act closed at this time and Meyer proceeded to undress, while the actors fled.

He declared at the police station that he was the strongest boy in the world, and had recently pushed the County Court House two blocks. His friends said he had been studying too hard.

STARTS PANIC IN THEATRE.

Hysterical Woman's Cry Upsets Performance at Manhattan.

A panic was started at the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon by the actions of a hysterical woman during the performance of "Leah Kleschna." It was immediately checked by those in charge of the house.

The fourth act was nearing its end, when a woman rose hastily and started toward the entrance. Another woman began to run out, crying, "Take me out!" The audience was on its feet and rushing for the street in an instant. After the scare was quelled the performance went on.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD.—Pa. R. R. Leaves New York every day at 12:25 noon, making quickest time in both directions between New York and St. Augustine. A superb train. For resort booklets inquire any P. R. R. office or 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

The Golf of Pinehurst.

The Royal and Ancient Game in all its glory. Two superb courses. Mild, bracing climate. 18 hours over Seaboard Air Line or Southern Ry.—Adv.

TO MARCH TO-DAY ON CZAR'S PALACE

Guns and Troops Posted to Stop Strikers.

ALL INDUSTRY PARALYZED

Workmen Close Every Shop in St. Petersburg—Fear That Soldiers Will Desert Emperor.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 22.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns from the strikers' committee that 140,000 men will march to the Winter Palace to-day (Sunday) and demand that they be allowed to hand a petition to the Emperor.

Otherwise, the correspondent says, they will storm the palace and fire the city.

Four regiments are in readiness, but it is stated that they will not fire on the strikers.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Russian advices through official channels are of the most sombre character, and speak of the probable extension of the strikes to Southern Russia and Poland.

The view prevails here that the disturbances are political rather than industrial, and capable of developing a situation endangering the present régime.

ROME, Jan. 21.—In the reports received at the Vatican regarding the internal situation in Russia it is stated that the crisis is considered to be a very grave one.

The Russian Catholic Bishops are recommending to their flocks prudence and abstention from participation in the political movement, fearing repressive measures on the part of the anti-Catholics.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Jan. 22.—The strikers have closed every shop, mill, and factory in the city, including the establishments of the butchers and bakers and the laundries. Traffic on the street car lines has been stopped, the men having joined the strikers.

Rumors that the troops have plainly indicated their sympathy with the strikers and have said that they will refuse to fire on them are everywhere rife, and the workmen are thoroughly convinced that such is the case.

Among the regiments that are said to have announced that they would refuse to fire on the mob are the famous Preprojensky Guard Regiment, the Ismalowsky Regiment, and three other regiments of guards.

The authorities declare that the Cossacks and guards can be relied upon to obey orders. They point out that the only time when Russian regiments showed treachery was in the Decembrist revolution of 1821, when the guard regiments participated in the mutiny. They say, however, that these troops were then practically soldiers of fortune, returning to Russia after the Napoleonic wars, imbued with the revolutionary ideas of France.

But it is fully realized that if the troops mutiny or join the workmen the Government will be face to face not with riot only, but with revolution.

Like a Beleaguered City.

St. Petersburg is now like a beleaguered city. The military are in complete possession. Picked troops are stationed at various points, and each house occupied by them is a miniature fortress, with gendarmes in the courtyards and machine guns ready for the first emergency. The Winter Palace is strongly picketed, with Grand Duke Vladimir in command.

An enormous number of known revolutionaries have been arrested.

On every bulletin board is posted the Government's proclamation warning the people against assembling.

The strikers, led by Father Gopon, are determined to engage in a gigantic demonstration in Palace Square at 2 P. M. to-day, notwithstanding the prohobition of the authorities. They declare they are willing to die.

The leaders have been warned that the Emperor will not be there, but are convinced that he will appear and listen to their grievances.

Father Gopon, at the request of Minister of Justice Muravieff, went to the Ministry of Justice yesterday and had a long interview with M. Muravieff, at which the Minister tried to dissaude him from his programme for to-day. Father Gopon, however, could not be budged, and at the end of the interview left, saying: "We must each do our duty according to the light given us."

The plan of the workmen is to assemble at three points, the Putiloff and Oubokoff works and the Island of Vassili Ostrov, and march to the Palace Square.

Sure Czar Will Meet Them.

The representative of The Associated Press went among many groups of the workmen yesterday but found no one

Quickest Line to Cleveland. Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3:30 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. Moderate fare.—Adv.

who expressed doubt as to the Emperor meeting them. All spoke of him most reverentially, and they insisted that he was kept in ignorance of the truth and that once he had heard of their grievances they would receive justice.

They said that what was wanted were shorter hours and more pay, and also political liberty; but the ideas of most of the men on the last-named subject are rudimentary, and they could not exactly explain them, the only concrete conception being that they wanted a condition such as existed in Germany. If not that, they did not want any Emperor at all.

They declared their peaceful intentions and said they did not want to fight. They seemed to entertain little fear of being shot down. "The soldiers are on our side," said one of the leaders. "They may fire on the palace, but not on us."

Not one of the workmen raised a voice against the Emperor, though they did not spare some of the imperial family, especially Grand Duke Alexis, who, with others, they charged with being responsible for Russia's defeat in the Far East, saying that the Grand Dukes kept the Emperor in ignorance of the true situation. Some of them repeated current gossip about Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian fleet. "We know what happened in a theatre some time ago when his mistress came on the stage covered with jewels," said one of the men. "The galleries hissed her and the people cried out, 'Take them off; they are not diamonds, but drops of Russian blood.'"

Strikers to be Armed?

Father Gopon, who was not kidnapped last night, as was reported, declares that the meeting will take place in the Palace Square, even if it results in a massacre. He says the men must be resolved to do or die.

He has issued instructions to the men that they must go to the Palace Square with their wives and children. "But the men must be armed," he is reported to have said. "We must first show we are peaceful. We have appealed in vain to the employers and to the bureaucracy. Our last hope is the Emperor himself. If he refuses to see us and orders the troops to disperse us, then we must fight."

Father Gopon has formed a guard of 400 sworn workmen to protect the Emperor from harm if he comes to the Palace Square.

Father Gopon yesterday sent the following letter to Minister of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky:

"Your Excellency: Workmen of all classes in St. Petersburg wish to see the Emperor at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 22, in the square at the Winter Palace in order personally to express to him the needs of all the Russian people.

"I am assured by all workmen, my colaborers and comrades, and even by alleged revolutionaries, that his Majesty has nothing to fear. His personal safety is assured.

"Let him come as the true Emperor, with courageous heart, to his people to receive the petition from our hands that is demanded by regard for his own welfare as well as for that of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg and of Russia. Otherwise the moral bond hitherto existing between the Emperor and the people may be broken.

"It is your Excellency's high duty to the Emperor and to the entire people of Russia to communicate the foregoing to his Majesty the Emperor to-day without delay, and also the contents of our petition attached hereto. Say to the Emperor that I, together with many workmen and thousands of the people of Russia, am irrevocably resolved, with my faith in him, to proceed to the Winter Palace in order that he may show his faith by deeds and not by manifestoes."

The document is signed by Father Gopon and eleven representatives of sections of the Workmen's Union.

Father Gopon Excommunicated.

Antonius, Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, yesterday formally excommunicated Father Gopon on the ground that he was causing the people to rise against the Emperor, the head of the Church.

The plan of the Government is to prevent the workmen from coming to the centre of the city to-day by guarding gates and bridges. A collision, therefore, is believed to be more likely to occur in the outskirts of St. Petersburg than in the city itself.

The industrial sections beyond the Narva, Moscow, and Nevsky gates will be cut off. Several batteries of artillery have been brought into the city.

All the cavalry regiments have been called in from the barracks in the surrounding districts, and are concentrated in St. Petersburg. They will form an extended cordon to prevent demonstrators from approaching the palace.

Despite the energetic measures taken to insure the safety of the city the inhabitants are in a state bordering on terror. The wildest rumors regarding the intentions of the mob are afloat.

The authorities, in spite of their confident professions, are extremely nervous, realizing that if blood is once spilled, in the present temper of the excited men, spurred on by Socialist agitators, it is impossible to predict the end. The Emperor's advisers, however, declare that he must put down the agitation with a firm hand, and that if he yields as Louis XVI. did at Versailles all may be lost.

The strikers yesterday continued their agitation with unabated activity. They paraded the main streets of the centre of the city, and closed every industrial establishment.

The workmen are reported to have decided to cut the telephone and telegraph wires and cut off St. Petersburg altogether from communication with the outside world.

In view of the probable failure of the electric supply, householders yesterday laid in large stocks of candles.

The agitation hitherto has been carried on with remarkably little violence. While many drunken rows have occurred and a number of men have been injured, no serious collisions have been reported.

Police Chief Optimistic.

Chief of the Secret Police Lopoukine said to The Associated Press at 5 P. M. yesterday:

"The strikers are perfectly quiet and well conducted. Additional troops have been brought in from Tsarskoe-Selo and Peterhof to guard the mills. Artillery is stationed around the arsenal. No delegation of strikers appeared at Tsarskoe-Selo last night.

"We are fully apprised of their intention to gather on the Palace Square to-morrow, but his Majesty will not be there and measures have been taken to prevent strikers from making their way into the centre of the city. We are confident that order will be preserved.

"From our police investigation we are satisfied that the incident (on the Neva) of Jan. 19 was an accident due to an oversight. The battery was practicing on the previous day, and a charge of case shot was left in the gun. No evidence has been found of the existence of a plot, and the punishment which will be inflicted will probably be only for neglect and carelessness."

This is a very optimistic official view. Bloodshed to-day is generally feared. The extent of the strike and the character of the movement have surprised even those who thought they were well informed regarding the situation.

Romanoff, the policeman who was wounded on Thursday, is dead. The battery from which the shot was fired wore the Emperor's insignia.

It is noteworthy that the leaders of the workmen's movement are going back to the French Revolution for their parallels. The deputation sent to Tsarskoe-Selo is compared with the march of the mob to Versailles. The assemblage planned for to-day is likened to the march of the multitude, wearing red caps of liberty to the Tuileries to present their demands to Louis XVI.

Late last night it was reported that a strike had been declared in the paper mills of Finland, and there are rumors that it blood is spilled here to-day there will be many serious uprisings throughout the land.

The rumors, however, probably belong to the crop of sensational stories with which the city is filled, private letters from Helsingfors received last night giving not the slightest intimation of the imminence of a movement among the Finns.

A PLOT AGAINST JAPAN.

Document Regarding Invasion of Indo-China Was Forged in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The publication in the Echo de Paris of a plan, alleged to have been drawn up by an ex-Governor of Formosa, for the invasion of French Indo-China by the Japanese created a great sensation here, but the Japanese denial that the document is authentic is frankly accepted by those who know the conditions under which it was made public, and neither the French Government nor well-informed diplomatic circles have been taken in.

I am in a position to affirm without any fear of contradiction that the document was fabricated in Berlin and supplied by a member of the Berlin Foreign Office who is a close relation of the late Prince Bismarck to a well-known publicist here whose name was prominent in the recent scandal regarding the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony.

This publicist is the agent in Paris of a group of German statesmen and officials who are endeavoring to bring about a French-German-Russian rapprochement. One of their chief objects is to disgust France as much as possible with Japan and also to cause trouble in Anglo-French relations.

For this latter reason they declared that the forged document had been communicated through one of the British legations.

KUROPATKIN GETS MORE MEN.

Russian Wings Have Recently Been Heavily Strengthened.

TOKIO, Jan. 21.—In well-informed quarters here it is said that the Russian army at Mukden was recently reinforced by four divisions.

Its present strength is estimated at nine army corps, or 300,000 men of all arms. Gen. Kuropatkin's headquarters are at Fong Mountain, in close touch with the Mukden—Fu-Shan line.

The Russians lately have been heavily strengthening their wings. At present two and a half divisions are facing Gen. Oku, two corps are before Gen. Nodzu, and the greater strength of three corps confronts Gen. Kuroki and guards the coal mines in the vicinity of the Fu-Shun Valley.

Between the opposing armies is a network of trenches. Kuroki's outposts are within 500 yards of the Russians intrenched along the line of ridges near Kwan-Tulien Mountain.

Cannonading and rifle firing are constant, but owing to the intense cold there seems to be no immediate likelihood of a great battle.

DISCUSS NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.

Associates of Lewis Nixon Confer with Experts at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Associates of Lewis Nixon of New York have arrived here in connection with the meeting of Russian naval experts who are outlining plans for a new Russian Navy.

Several conferences have already been held without definite results, as the plans are tentative until submitted to the authorities at St. Petersburg.

It is understood that the plans contemplate the expenditure of $10,000,000 in French shipyards during a period of several years.

ENMITY TOWARD CHAPELLE.

Archbishop Declares Reports from Rome Untrue and Malicious.

ROME, Jan. 21.—It is announced at the Vatican that the authorities there are surprised at the fact that, contrary to agreement, Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans has not yet forwarded his resignation as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba.

The authorities are discussing the measures to be adopted in the case of the Archbishop.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Archbishop Chapelle, when the dispatch from Rome saying that surprise was caused by the fact that he had not resigned his position as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba was shown to him, declared that the report was utterly untrue, and as completely without foundation as several other similar dispatches that had emanated from Rome, hinting that he was to resign, had been asked to resign, or was contemplating resignation.

"Those dispatches," said the Archbishop, "come from a source that is antagonistic to me. I am in close touch with the situation in Rome. You can say for me that there is nothing in the reported story of my resignation, and that no one has even hinted that I should resign."

The Archbishop exhibited some temper in discussing the matter. He characterizes the reports from Rome referred to as malicious in their intention.

There is some idea in New Orleans, despite the Archbishop's protestations, that there are influences at work to get him out of the position of Delegate, and prophecies are freely made that the efforts will succeed. For these opinions, however, no churchman will stand sponsor.

Decision for Kate Claxton.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 21.—Supreme Court Jusice Keogh to-day gave a decision for the defendants in the suit brought by Mrs. Francis W. Jackson, widow of the author, against Kate Claxton, A. M. Palmer, and others concerned in the revival of "The Two Orphans" last year.

FUND TANGLE LEFT BY A. H. GREEN'S MAN

Ogden Estate Alone Awry by More Than $200,000.

POLICE CANNOT FIND AGENT

Confidential Aide of Father of Greater New York Missing a Month—Trust Safes Empty.

Lyman S. Andrews, manager for the estates of Andrew H. Green and William B. Ogden, has been missing since Dec. 17, it was learned yesterday. The books, accounts, and vouchers relating to the affairs of the Ogden estate for the last four or five years also have disappeared, leaving this estate in a tangle that it will take months to unravel. Besides these two estates that of Marianna A. Ogden is also involved.

Neither Col. Henry W. Sackett, counsel for the trustees of the Green estate, nor Daniel Seymour, counsel for the trustees of the Ogden estate, consented to say anything in regard to the probable losses of the three estates concerned.

From other persons closely connected with the affairs of Mr. Green it was learned that the minimum estimate of the losses suffered by the William B. Ogden estate alone must be placed at more than $200,000. It was also said that whatever was lost had been taken after the death of Andrew H. Green on Nov. 13, 1903. Since that time, it was said, the management of the three estates had rested almost exclusively on the shoulders of Andrews.

It was furthermore learned that one of the lawyers connected with the estates had discovered that in a single instance a sum of $60,000 had disappeared. This sum, it was said, had been paid out by the estate for taxes on land belonging to it. Later it had been found that those taxes remained unpaid, although the money was gone. The checks and stubs for that sum are among the missing documents.

DETECTIVES AID IN SEARCH.

Since the latter part of December the Detective Bureau of this city and a private detective agency have been using every possible effort to trace Andrews. Other means have also been employed by the counsel and Trustees of the estates involved to ascertain his whereabouts. The aid of the District Attorney has been invoked, it was said, by Col. Sackett, and "John Doe" proceedings have been commenced by Assistant District Attorney Charles W. Appleton to ascertain whether reason existed for the bringing of any criminal action. At the request of Mr. Appleton a large number of subpoenas have been issued by Judge Wyatt of the Special Sessions Court. One of the persons subpoenaed and examined be Mr. Appleton was Alexander Henschel, for thirteen years the confidential man of Mr. Green.

The estate of William B. Ogden is estimated conservatively at $2,500,000, of which one-fifth is in personal property, principally securities, and the remaining four-fifths in real estate. Col. Sackett said yesterday that, since the death of Mr. Green, Andrews had collected nearly $160,000 in behalf of this estate. The securities of the estate have been found intact. The value of the estate of Andrew H. Green is put at $1,000,000, consisting mostly of personal property. The value of the Marianna B. Ogden estate is not known, but it equals either of the other two.

Andrews is the treasurer and reported owner of the Hamilton Storage Warehouse at 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was also substantially interested in the Popocatepetl Company, a Mexican sulphur mining concern which up till last Tuesday occupied a suite of sumptuous offices on the sixteenth floor of the Empire Building, at 42 Broadway, right across the hall from the private office of Andrews and the William B. Ogden estate. The president of that company, Charles Holt, who was also the Vice President of the Hamilton Storage Warehouse Company, left this city some five months ago, it was said at the time that he went to Mexico, and he has not been heard of since. The offices of the company are now stripped of all furniture.

ANDREWS SEEN DEC. 17.

The home of Holt, at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was yesterday found to be vacant. Andrews was seen the last time in this city coming out of the office of the Popocatepetl Company, where he had spent all day till 10 o'clock at night, while the trustees and lawyers of the Ogden and Green estates were vainly seeking for him. Telephone messages sent by them failed to reward their search. That was on Dec. 17, and on the following Monday Mr. Seymour went to the police. Then Andrews was gone.

The affair of which Andrews has become the central figure is one of the most involved that has come to public notice for years. The wealth of the interests concerned has already been indicated. Through successive deaths the estates have passed from one set of trustees to another, until by this time a dozen different law firms are interested in one way or another. There is a lot of litigation pending, all of which was started for the purpose of straightening out the tangle necessarily resulting from the circumstances just enumerated. All of this confusion has been confounded worse through the probable destruction of the record matter of the largest estate involved and the disappearance of the one man best fitted to assist in the unraveling of the tangle.

William B. Ogden was the first Mayor of Chicago and the President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. When he died, several years ago, he left a large estate. Among the properties controlled by it were large real estate holdings in this city and in New Jersey. Andrew H. Green and Mrs. Ogden, who before her marriage was Miss Marianna Arnot of Syracuse, were made executors, a special clause of the will stipulating that no bond should be furnished by either.

ANDREWS AS MANAGER.

Mr. Green had charge of the estate up to the time of his death at the hands of a crazed negro in November, 1903. His assistants in handling its affairs were principally Albert E. Henschel, his private counsel, who had been connected with him since 1876, and Andrews, who entered his employ in 1880 and soon after became officially employed by the Ogden estate as well. Toward the end of Mr. Green's life Andrews was in charge of everything connected with the management of the estate, but under the close supervision of his employer, who was so strict that he demanded detailed accounting even of postage stamps used and telephone tolls paid.

Mrs. Ogden became sole executor on the death of Mr. Green and remained in that capacity until her own death in September, last year. It is understood that she had Andrews do all of the work for her, as executor, although no check could be cashed or issued by him until indorsed or signed by Mrs. Ogden. The income from the large real estate holdings of the estate was mostly received in the form of checks made payable to the executrix.

Daniel Seymour was acting as counsel for Mrs. Ogden when she died. No executor being left under the will, he made petition to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a trustee. On Jan. 5, this year, the court appointed Edwin E. Sheldon of the law firm of Ogden, Sheldon & Co. Mr. Seymour became his counsel. By that time the estate of Marianna A. Ogden had passed into the hands of three executors, Mrs. Fanny Haven of this city, James A. Rathbone and Mathias A. Arnot of Elmira. They employed the firm of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt as counsel. Trustees for the Green estate are Dr. Nathan Williams Green and William O. Green, with Sackett & McQuaid for counsel.

From September to December last year strenuous efforts were made by Mr. Sheldon to clear up the affairs of the Ogden estate, which he found in a tangled state, with a lot of money outstanding and unaccounted for. At last a friendly suit in equity was brought in the Supreme Court against the trustees of the Green and Marianna A. Ogden estates to secure accounting for moneys received during the lifetime of the executors. That suit is one of those still pending.

At the same time Mr. Seymour was turning to Andrews for help in the cleaning-up process undertaken by Mr. Sheldon. At first he found no difficulty in seeing the man and in getting whatever information he desired. Gradually their interviews grew less frequent.

Andrews failed to appear at a meeting of all the trustees of the three estates and their counsel, held on Dec. 17 in Mr. Seymour's office. On the following Monday Andrews was nowhere to be found. Mr. Seymour at first made only a desultory examination of the office of the Ogden estate.

SAFES FOUND OPEN.

When this disclosed the fact that several account books not of sufficient importance to be kept in the safes were missing, Mr. Seymour took steps without further delay to have the safes opened. There were three of them. Two were absolutely empty when opened. The third one was found to contain a lot of vouchers and unessential matter, but nothing of later date than five years ago. All the books were gone. Not a single recent voucher, receipt, or check stub could be found. And so far no trace of all that matter has been discovered.

"Every possible means that suggested itself to us," said Mr. Seymour last night, "has been employed to find Andrews. I know that not less than $150,000 has passed through the hands of Andrews for the William B. Ogden estate alone since the death of Mr. Green. The three safes should have been full almost to overflowing with the matter relating to the affairs of the estate.

"As to these John Doe proceedings begun before Judge Wyatt, I know nothing about them. I had not heard of them till I read of them in the papers. It seems strange that the District Attorney should have taken such action without notifying me, the lawyer most directly concerned in the matter. But Mr. Jerome has ways of his own of doing things, and if he thinks he can do a thing he is apt to go ahead in any manner."

Col. Sackett of the firm of Sackett & McQuad said at the Apawamis Club, at Rye, last night:

"All the three estates concerned are short in considerable amounts. The exact amount will be impossible to tell until a searching investigation has been carried out. That is all I care to say at present."

From Albert E. Henschel, private counsel of Mr. Green, it was learned yesterday that evidence of trouble came to light in the middle part of December in connection with certain street opening proceedings in which he was interested as lawyer. He discovered to his astonishment that a large amount of taxes supposed to have been paid long ago by the William B. Ogden estate remained unpaid. John C. Shaw, real estate counsel for Mr. Green, had a similar story to tell in connection with the sale of $175,000 worth of property near Washington Bridge, belonging to the Marianna A. Ogden estate.

"I found when the title passed," he said, "that an assessment which the books showed to have been paid a long time ago had in reality been paid only a few days earlier. It looked very much like an attempt to 'cover up,' and the result was that a searching investigation was begun. Then it was discovered that many important books and papers were missing. How the work was done I cannot understand. Mr. Green never gave anybody power of attorney in money matters. Assessment checks go to the Clerk of Arrears, and I know that Mr. Green was particularly careful in all such matters."

Mr. Seymour said yesterday that he had often heard Andrews speak of the Popocatepetl Company and its sulphur mines, which Andrews, he said, declared to be inexhaustible and workable at such advantage that it would be possible to sell sulphur here at $3 a ton instead of the $10 charged for sulphur from Sicily.

At the Empire Building, 42 Broadway, it was learned last night that the company took up its quarters there in May of last year. Charles Holt was the President and John W. Halsey the manager. About five months ago Holt left the city, and then Andrews took full charge of the concern.

POPOCATEPETL OFFICES STRIPPED.

After his disappearance the rent was not paid. On Tuesday the furniture was taken away under the direction of Halsey. On Thursday representatives of a safe manufacturing company appeared with a note from Halsey, saying that they held a chattel mortgage on the safe in the office and were entitled to take it away. Last night nothing but a dismantled telephone and five carboys full of Spring water remained of the former luxurious offices of the Popocatepetl Company.

It was learned that foreclosure proceedings had been begun by Russell Sage to recover possession of a house in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street bought last year by Andrews.

Andrews is a man of about forty-two years, is tall, and looks like a sober, careful business man. He used to live in Passaic, and started there at one time a newspaper called The Passaic Bridge Advance. Later he moved to Yonkers with his family, consisting of wife and thirteen children.

In 1896 he brought suit for divorce against his wife. The case was decided against him, and he was ordered by the court to pay his wife an alimony of $35 a week. At that time he declared in court that his annual income was $3,100. From Mr. Seymour it was learned yesterday that in later years Andrews's income exceeded that sum considerably. Lately Andrews has been living with his son Charles Andrews, and the latter's wife at their home at 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The Andrewses were out last night.

The estates in charge of Andrew H. Green at the time of his death, besides that of William B. Ogden, were those of Samuel J. Tilden, Amni Ottendorfer and William and John O'Brien. It could not be learned yesterday whether Andrews had had anything to do with the management of those estates.

WALTERS ART GALLERY PLANS

Several Houses in Baltimore to Make Way for New Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Henry Walters, the art collector, to-day announced plans for his new art gallery in the most aristocratic part of Baltimore. Mr. Walters already has one of the largest private galleries in the country. Several fine old residence will be razed to make room for the new building, which will be a series of galleries with a court in the centre. It will be constructed of Indiana limestone. The galleries and the art works will, it is said, represent a value of $5,000,000.

Among the artists in the collection which Mr. Walters inherited from his father, William T. Walters, are: Millet, Corot, Gerome, Meissonier, Jules Breton, Theodore Rousseau, Diaz, Delacroix, Rico, Delaroche, Bouguereau, Ziem and Turner. There is also a remarkable collection of pottery and other objects of art.

In addition there is the large Massarenti collection, purchased by Henry Walters in 1902 from Don Marcello Massarenti, an aged Italian prelate, at a cost of over $1,000,000.

MAMIE'S CAUSE FOR JOY.

Little Miss Finnegan on the Police Blotter in Robbery Case.

Otto Munch, who lives at 1,648 First Avenue, came out of the side door of the saloon at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street last night about 10 o'clock, and as he closed the door a man stepped out of a shadow and pinioned Munch's arms behind him. The stranger then jerked back Munch's head with another movement, and with a third motion shoved his hand down into Munch's pocket and grabbed a pocketbook.

The thief then hit Munch a blow on the face and started up Third Avenue on a run. His victim soon recovered, and a large crowd was attracted by Munch's cry of "Stop thief!" The pursued man dodged into the front door of the shoe store at 2,240 Third Avenue and dashed out of the side door into the arms of Policeman Farrell.

At the police station the prisoner said he was Morris Lenahan. On him they found $32, and after he was identified by Munch he was locked up for highway robbery.

More pleased than Munch at the outcome was eleven-year-old Mamie Finnegan, who was at the door of the shoe store when Lenahan rushed out. She was detained as a witness.

"Gee!" she exclaimed as she came out of the police station, "me name's on de blotter."

Only a Few Days

In Which to See This Famous Collection Intact.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On View Day and Evening

(This Sunday 2 to 6 P. M.)

The Art Treasures

Collected by

Thomas E. Waggaman,

Washington, D. C.,

GREAT PAINTINGS

and the most comprehensive collection of

Antique Chinese and Japanese Beautiful Art Objects

Ever offered at public sale in America.

To be sold at UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, dated December 20th, 1904, and by order of H. ROZIER DULANY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

The Sale Beginning Wednesday Afternoon Next

And Continuing Until Feb'y 3rd Inclusive.

The Valuable Paintings

Will be sold

At Mendelssohn Hall

On Friday Evening Next.

NOTE!—Admission to the Exhibition, Fifty Cents.

Catalogues (regular limited edition), 700 pages, sent on receipt of $1.25.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

Nature's Best Gift

to man is her pure, sparkling

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LITHIA WATER

Leading physicians endorse and prescribe it.

Sold Everywhere.

NORDICA'S FORMER MAID NOW SUES HERR DOEME

Says Singer's Divorced Husband Promised $10,000 to Her.

NEEDED HER AS WITNESS

Effort to Attach Note, She Declares, Was Made by George W. Young—Lawyers Deny Its Existence.

A sequel to the divorce which Mme. Lillian Nordica, the opera singer, obtained last year from her husband, Zoltan Doeme, now appears in a suit which Margaret Wall, who was Mme. Nordica's maid, has brought against Herr Doeme for $6,000 and interest from April 1, 1904. The suit is brought in the Queens County Court, the papers having been filed in the Queens County Clerk's office on Dec. 29.

Miss Wall in her affidavit says that Doeme promised her $10,000 for her services, should they be needed, as a witness in his behalf in actions growing out of his domestic troubles, with the proviso that she should remain in the custody of Doeme's agents until summoned by him. Miss Wall alleges that she received only $400, and the suit is for the balance.

According to Miss Wall's affidavit, this agreement was made in New York on or about Feb. 25, 1904. The affidavit goes on to say:

"That thereafter at the same place, and on about the 24th day of February, 1904, the defendant, fearing that plaintiff, who was an important and material witness in his behalf and of whose knowledge of said occurrence his wife was cognizant, might be harassed, harmed, or intimidated by certain detectives and unscrupulous persons who were in the employ of his wife or of other interested persons, and who were then seeking to find this plaintiff, and that his, defendant's, interests might suffer material injury, and that a miscarriage of justice might occur, entered into contract and agreement with this plaintiff that if she would give up all pursuit of employment and other advantages, and devote her time exclusively to this affair, keep herself in strict seclusion from her friends and relatives and other persons, and send and receive no communication, or receive any visit from any person, and place herself in the sole charge and custody of a chaperon and detective in his employ, and accompany them from place to place as they directed, and held herself in readiness at his order should she be needed as a witness in his behalf, he would pay her the sum of $10,000."

Miss Wall goes on to allege that she traveled from one part of the United States to another, "eluding detectives constantly in the exclusive custody of the defendant's agents," until she was notified that she could return home, as the litigation had been terminated. Her affidavit says also that Doeme received $125,000.

Miss Wall's affidavit also contains the following:

"And deponent says that she has been informed by the defendant, and verily believes, that a certain promissory note in writing, dated on or about the 30th day of March, 1904, and due and payable on or about the 30th day of March, 1906, was made by George W. Young of the City of New York for the sum of $10,000, and by him delivered to and now in the possession and custody of Messrs. Wellman & Gooch, 15 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, in trust and for the benefit of the defendant herein, who is to receive the full amount thereof when due. That no previous application has been made for an attachment herein."

Francis L. Wellman of the law firm mentioned, said last night that there was no such note, and that when it was sought to attach the alleged note his firm had replied "no property."

George W. Young is President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, an office from which, it has been announced, he is about to restire.

Doeme, who is abroad, would not authorize the service of the papers on counsel here, so service was made by publication on Dec. 14. This is the third suit in connection with the troubles between Mme. Nordica and Herr Doeme, as after the singer had obtained her divorce Doeme sought unsuccessfully to have the case reopened.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NO PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

A Settlement by Compromise Now Thought Certain.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—It is now regarded as certain that no strike of the trainmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie will take place. Negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the differences between the company and the men have not yet been concluded, but after a three-hour conference to-day both sides expressed confidence that an amicable adjustment would be reached.

The way to an agreement was opened late to-day when General Manager Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen admitted that concessions could be made by both sides without violating the principles for which both the company and the men have been holding out.

The sentiment of the trainmen was expressed after the meeting to-day by Vice Grand Master W. G. Lee, who said: "It looks like a peaceful settlement. I think the matter will be cleared up next Monday."

At the conclusion of the conference General Manager Atterbury and Grand Master Morrissey issued the following statement: "The conference of yesterday was continued in the same friendly and amicable spirit, and concessions were granted on both sides. In order to settle some matters that are still under discussion, the meeting has been adjourned until Monday next."

Although the Brotherhood of Trainmen has contended against brakemen acting as firemen, it is understood that they will not seriously oppose this practice, providing the brakemen discharged by the company are reinstated.

COUPLE HUNTING FOR PARSON

Went to the Theatre and Then Decided to Get Married.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a hansom cab with a man in evening clothes who was about twenty-four years old and a young woman about two years his junior drove up to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The man walked up to the Sergeant's desk, while the girl sopped near the door.

"I want to talk to you confidentially," said the man to the Sergeant.

The Sergeant went outside the railing and the man said he wanted to get married. He said he was a broker, and that he had known the young woman for more than two years. She was, he said, the daughter of a substantial family in Brooklyn, and the parents opposed the match.

They had been to the theatre in the evening, and as they were being driven home [illegible] got married. They went to St. [illegible]'s church, in Twenty-ninth Street, but were unable to awaken the clergyman.

Sergt. Robinson directed them to the Seneca Club, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, where they might find an Alderman. They went to the club, but no one was there to marry them.

The couple then said they were going to Harlem, where they knew a minister who would perform the ceremony. They refused to give their names.

PIANOS AND PLAYERS

AT

Prices Rarely Quoted

You know them, the fine and reputable Pianos and Piano Players in this sale, but you never knew them at such little prices—we never did. They have been in use, of course, but what of that? Each has been carefully and thoroughly examined, and as carefully and thoroughly rebuilt where necessary, and now it would be hard to tell any of them from new; a few are new, but for some insignificant cause or other have been reduced. And even at the little prices named we will sell any of them on time. You may pay almost anything you please down, the balance in small monthly parts. It is by far the most important event of the kind ever offered in New York. Almost every maker of note is represented, and each Piano and Piano Player carries our recommendation and guarantee.

No. 1—HAZELTON UPRIGHT PIANO. Largest size, mahogany case, practically new; worth in its present condition $400.00. SALE PRICE **$290** With APOLLO Piano-Player to match, $400.00.

No. 2—CROWN UPRIGHT PIANO. Largest size, mahogany case, mandolin attachment; worth in its present condition $400.00. SALE PRICE **$225** With an ANGELUS PIANO and Organ Player attachment, $325.

No. 3—CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO. Largest size, ebony case; worth in its present condition $250.00. SALE PRICE **$175** With APOLLO attached, $225.00.

No. 4—KRAKAUER UPRIGHT PIANO. Medium size, ebony case; worth in its present condition $240.00. SALE PRICE **$165** With APOLLO attached, $315.00.

No. 5—STERLING UPRIGHT PIANO. Medium size, ebony case; worth in its present condition $225.00. SALE PRICE **$145** With APOLLO attached, $295.00.

No. 6 — WESER BROS. UPRIGHT PIANO. Largest size, mahogany case; worth in its present condition, $290.00. SALE PRICE **$125** With APOLLO attached, $275.00.

No. 7—NEW ENGLAND UPRIGHT PIANO. Largest size, fancy walnut case; worth in its present condition $350.00. SALE PRICE **$175** With APOLLO attached, $325.00.

No. 8—ANDERSON UPRIGHT PIANO. Large size, mahogany case; worth in its present condition $165.00. SALE PRICE **$110** With APOLLO attached, $290.00.

No. 9—KAYTON UPRIGHT PIANO. Large size, mahogany case; worth in its present condition $225.00. SALE PRICE **$150** With APOLLO attached, $300.00.

No. 10—KAYTON UPRIGHT PIANO. Large size, mahogany case; worth in its present condition $250.00. SALE PRICE **$165** With APOLLO attached, $335.

No. 11—BAILEY UPRIGHT PIANO. Large size, walnut case; worth in its present condition $275.00. SALE PRICE **$225** With APOLLO attached, $375.00.

SALE PRICE **$75** Five APOLLOETTES; regular price $150.00.

SALE PRICE **$125** Two APOLLOS; regular price $250.00; discarded styles, but guaranteed.

FIVE APOLLOS. Regular price $250.00. SALE PRICE **$150** Modern style; have been used, but guaranteed.

NINE APOLLO REGULAR GRANDS, (playing 82 notes.) Mahogany, Walnut and Ebony cases; SALE PRICE **$175** each; instrument perfect and guaranteed. Regular price $350.

SALE PRICE **$325** ONE ORPHEUS. Fancy Mahogany case, with 10 rolls of music.

SALE PRICE **$150** ONE AEOLIAN. Golden Oak Case.

SALE PRICE **$175** ONE AEOLIAN. Golden Oak Case.

SALE PRICE **$225** ONE AEOLIAN. Fancy Mahogany Case.

THREE ORGANS, **$12.50** each.
TWO PIANOLAS, **$87.50** each.

The best way to settle the question is to see them and judge for yourself; each has a numbered tag attached, with the reduced price marked in plain figures. To see the Pianos and Players advertised ask for the number. Delivered within fifty miles free of freight charges.

APOLLO CO.,

44 West 34th St.,

near the Waldorf, New York City.

ANTIQUES

The Celebrated Private Collection of

Mr. E. F. EBLE,

105 W. 42d Street.

Gathered at home and abroad during the past 35 years, is TO BE SOLD.

This magnificent collection comprises Solid Silver of George III., Old Dutch, English and Louis XV., Antique Jewelry in Rococo and Renaissance, Old Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Egyptian and Roman Antiquities, rare specimens of Scarabea and Phœnician Glass, Weapons and Armor, Miniatures, Tapestries and Embroideries, Historical and Rare China

A CHOICE COLLECTION

OF

FURNITURE

Rare Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Empire, Louis XV., XVI., Marqueterie, Andirons, Mantels, Mirrors, Specially Choice Pieces

LOUIS XV. DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Genuine Aubusson Tapestry Covering.

LOUIS XV. COMMODE, in Palisandre Wood and Ormolu Inlay.

These rare Antiques will be on exhibition at

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS,

238 Fifth Avenue.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 23d and 24th.

To be sold at auction without reserve, commencing

Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 11 o'Clock,

Home Furnishings Decorations.

Special Inducements offered on contracts for remodelling residences during SUMMER months,

NEUMAN & CO.,

375 5TH AVE.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Have you seen our exclusive showing of the new 1905 waists on the Second Floor? They're beauties.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

There is no pleasanter place to lunch than our palatial Eighth Floor Restaurant.

Monday—unparalleled sale of genuine B. Priestley & Co.'s $2.50 black dress goods at 75c

WE SAY this is an unprecedented sale because we know what we are talking about, because trade annals do not record a similar sale—an offering of genuine B. Priestley & Co.'s $2.50 black dress goods at 75c. Under ordinary conditions we would not think of taking over a purchase of this size at this time of year—but could not resist the opportunity of being able to offer you Priestley's black goods at prices that will surely make this a memorable occasion. Here's a synopsis of the values. Of course you know the regular prices of Priestley's goods—and you can see that we are not overestimating the values.

20 pieces of B. Priestley & Co.'s $1.75 black canvas cheviot at 59c.
25 pieces of B. Priestley & Co.'s $1.50 black matelasse special at 59c.
20 pieces of B. Priestley & Co.'s $1.50 black Panama suitings at 59c.
25 pieces of B. Priestley & Co.'s $1.75 black mistral suitings at 59c.
20 pieces of B. Priestley & Co.'s $2.00 black silk nubbed cheviots at 75c.
26 pieces of B. Priestley & Co.'s $2.25 black camel's hair suitings at 75c.

We doubt if such a wide range of black dress goods values has ever been offered before. You know that Priestley's goods are celebrated the world over—are absolutely rainproof—the original cravenette cloth—guaranteed to be perfect and to wear satisfactorily—every five-yard piece has the name B. Priestley & Co. stamped on the selvage—a black goods that has an inimitable silk lustre only found in this fabric.

A sale of this character, offering such extraordinary buying inducements in justice to B. Priestley & Co. deserves some explanation—not allowed to mention names—but the goods came to us through a local house who represented an exclusive out-of-town store that intended to confine themselves to housefurnishings only and wished to close out their dry goods end of the business.

Main Floor.

Sale starts at 8:30 sharp—expect to sell every yard in a day—if you cannot come to the store, send for samples, but, of course, you'll have to take your chances, but then we'd like you to know of the great bargains this sale affords. We've arranged to greatly increase our selling space, and there'll be extra clerks to wait upon you, and as some of the lots are limited it's best to come early.

59c for 1.75 black canvas cheviot—46 in. wide—splendid lustrous jet black—guaranteed.

59c for 1.50 black Matelasse suiting—46 in. wide—beautiful jet black—high satin finish.

59c for 46 in. open mesh Panama suiting—guaranteed waterproof and fast black—value 1.50.

59c for 1.75 mistral suiting—42 in.—beautiful jet black—very fine quality.

75c for $2 silk nubbed cheviot—splendid jet black—43 in.—superior satin finish.

75c for 2.25 camel's hair suiting—47 in.—guaranteed fast black—high lustrous finish.

75c for 2.50 black corded Vicuna suiting—47 in.—an exceedingly desirable fabric.

Colored dress goods

Another large importation—200 pieces of all wool French challies—all new and exclusive designs—manufactured to retail at 75c. and cannot be duplicated for less—beautiful Persian and Dresden effects—new floral designs, polka dots, Persian stripes—some floral designs, very fine textures, per yard **39c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Unquestionably the year's best silk values.

THERE'S such a vast assortment that there's not a silk waist or dress want we cannot supply, and at about half price, too. We've never offered such a large quantity of silks at any other time before. Every yard is fully up to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s silk standard—guaranteeing you silks that will give satisfactory wear, and you know that that's a good thing to take into consideration when there are so many unreliable silks on the market.

Main Floor.

We wish we could show you samples of these silks—let you see and test the quality—you'd be so thoroughly impressed that we would not have to urge you to come.

49c. for colored silk taffetas—the first great bargain of the year in these much-wanted plain taffetas—a full showing of all the new leading shades—there's only 7,500 yards, and this silk bargain ends with the disposition of these silks—certainly one of the best values any house ever offered.

59c. for full 27 in. fancy silks for the new shirt waist suits—we are very sure that you cannot find their equal elsewhere for less than $1.00—it's a second shipment of those silks that caused such enthusiastic buying here—you must see them to appreciate their smart beauty—to realize how handsomely they will make up—sale at 59c. begins at 8:30 a. m. Monday.

59c. for $1.00 and $1.25 silk and satin foulards—just the thing for those rich, handsome gowns that will be fashionable this year—think of paying half price.

75c. for $1 all silk colored Shantungs—this will be the leading favorite this year for smart Spring gowns—identical with the silks the leading modistes are showing—we're showing all the new shades while this lot lasts—at 75c—the heavy demand for these silks means higher prices will prevail.

Unusually good offerings in black silks.

59c. for 75c. black silks—42 pieces of very fine imported Messaline now so much in vogue for gowns and separate waists—guaranteed to wear—you'll consider it excellent value at 75c.—Monday at 59c while they last.

1.25 for double width all silk crepe de chine—no need to tell you that this is a bargain—we could hardly secure shipments fast enough to supply the trade last week—about enough for Monday's selling—at the low price of 1.25 a yard.

69c. for 27 in. black silk rustling taffeta—very fine quality—exceptional value. $2 for $4 in. black silk—the very best taffeta made and very economical on account of it being so wide—the value is unusually good.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

That ½ price clearing of men's furnishings.

LOOK at the values—it's a mistake to believe they do not represent correct furnishings necessary until June. We ask you to consider your needs before you pass this sale by only to pay higher prices for the same kind of furnishings.

Main Floor.

It's the time of year all men are compelled to replenish their supply of furnishings, and hundreds are attending this sale not only for the great saving but for the character of the furnishings as well.

Men's 75c. and 95c. natural wool shirts and drawers, 44c.
Men's $1.00 sanitary fleece underwear—clearing at 50c.
Men's $2.50 royal plush hygienic underwear now at $1.35.
Men's $4.00 hand-made Vassar combination suits at $2.25.
Men's $1.00 white dress shirts—clearing sale price, 69c.
Men's $1.25 white negligee shirts, detached cuffs, now 69c.
Men's solid color negligee shirts, Oxonian cloth, $1.25.
Men's $1.00 domet flannel night shirts, special for 50c.
Men's $1.25 domet flannel pajamas, special clearing, 69c.
Men's $1.00 neckwear—January clearing sale price, 55c.
Men's 50c. suspenders—January clearing sale price, 25c.
Men's 35c. black cashmere, cotton or lisle hose at 19c.
Men's 75c. trimmed muslin night shirts—clearing at 42c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

January sale of finest linens.

THE wonderful collection of new, rare values for to-morrow reminds you of the first day of the sale. At no time of the year could you buy linens more profitably or have better qualities to choose from, so don't put off buying, but come Monday.

Main Floor.

Scotch damask pattern table cloth—8-4—1.50; 10-4—1.95; 12-4—2.15
Hemstitched table cloth German linen 8-4—1.00; 10-4—1.50; 12-4—1.95
Finer damask table cloth, from Scotland—8-4—1.95; 10-4—2.45; 12-4—2.95

All linen napkins reduced—21x21—doz., 1.75; 22 x 22—doz, 1.95; 24x24—2.25 doz.; 26x26—3.75 doz.

Huck and Turkish towels—½ reduced special values—19c. kind, 12 c.; 28c. kind at 20c.; 35c. kind at 25c.

5,000 yards of all linen bleached toweling—Barnsby make—value 15c—at yd. 10c.

1,000 pieces German fancy linens—hemstitched with drawnwork—divided into three lots, consisting of all linen centrepieces—32x32 in. squares, scarfs and 1 yd. tea cloths, specially priced like this:
1.00 value at 49c. | 1.50 value at 69c. | 1.75 value at 75c.
1,000 yds. very fine quality decorative linens—an importer's sample collection of doylies, centrepieces, scarfs—all at less than half of actual value.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Overwhelming saving here on necessary groceries, wines

IMPORTED SARDINES—R. Italian & Co.; packed in Pure Olive Oil; quarters, with key opener; can, 9c.; six cans. **50c**

HAMS—SIMPSON CRAWFORD Special, not ordinary, coarse, heavy Hams, but strictly fancy, corn fed young Pig Hams, Golden Sugar Cured for particular families; sizes 10 to 12 lbs. each, lb..... **11½c**

FRAGRANT TEAS—FORMOSA Oolong, English Breakfast, India Ceylon and all Green and Black varieties. Teas of equal quality are usually sold at 75c. per lb.; 5 lb. caddy, $2.88; lb..... **60c**

SAPOLIO—REGULAR 10c. size cake, at. Limit three cakes to each purchaser. **8c**

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart or Bunker Bros.; lb., 28c.; ½ lb. cake..... **14c**

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Simpson Crawford's Special Blend of rich drinking imported coffees; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **28c**

FIG NEWTONS—NATIONAL Biscuit Co.'s, with finest new Smyrna filling; lb., 10c.; 5 lbs..... **49c**

INNER-SEAL BISCUIT—Soda Crackers, Social Teas, or Vanilla Wafers; reg. 10c. carton, 7c.; 6 for..... **41c**

PURE FRUIT EXTRACTS—Cameron Double Strength Vanilla or Lemon: 8-oz. Bottle..... 49c; 4-oz. Bottle..... 25c; 2-oz. Bottle..... 14c

CORN STARCH—CAMERON'S, for dainty desserts, puddings; 1 lb. carton..... **5c**

CHATEAU DILLON (French Claret), vintage 1899, Nath'l Johnston & Sons, Bordeaux, France; imported in glass; case, 12 quarts, $6.75; quart bottle..... **60c**

Visit the Southern rice kitchen

SIXTH FLOOR.

A Southern Colored Cook Prepares Rice in Real Southern Style. Rice Puddings Cooked Special to Order.

WHITE CAROLINA WHOLE HEAD RICE—EQUAL TO THE GRADE YOU usually buy at 10c. Special, 100-lb. sack, $6.50; 10 lbs., 70c.; 5 lbs., 37c.; lb. **8c**

Directions for Cooking Rice, SOUTHERN STYLE, with every package.

MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED absolutely pure Adirondack maple; gallon can, $1.10; ½ gallon can, 60c.; quart can..... **35c**

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart, self-raising; 2-lb. carton..... **15c**

AFTER DINNER COFFEE—Stuart blend—Best imported Mandeling Java and rich Arabian Mocha. A test of this coffee will make you a permanent patron. 10 lbs., $2.25; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **35c**

SWEET NAVEL ORANGES—New arrival from California, 176s; box, 176s; box, $2.75; dozen..... **28c**

NEW SPINACH—Finest quality, garden grown; case 24 cans, $2.95; dozen, $1.50; full size 3-lb. can. **13c**

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart Extra Quality Red Raspberry or Strawberry; 5-lb. Stone Crock, 78c.; 10-lb. Stone Crock..... **$1.49**

CONDENSED MILK—Royal Stuart—Guaranteed pure and rich in cream; can, 9c.; six cans..... **50c**

BREAKFAST JAVA AND MOCHA—The Waverly Blend. This is the best Coffee obtainable at the price quoted: 25 lb. drum, $4.80; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **22c**

SUCCOTASH—LIMA Beans, White Wax Beans, cut Stringless Beans, fancy New York State pack Sugar Corn or red ripe Delaware Tomatoes; dozen each or assorted, 90c.; six cans..... **45c**

SCOURING SOAP—PRIDE of the Kitchen; scours and cleans perfectly; dozen, 50c.; 3 cakes..... **22c**

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Sweet, ripe, thin skinned fruit; 10 lbs., 70c.; 5 lbs., 37c.; lb..... **8c**

RUDESHEIMER—Imported Rhine Wine; Erhardt & Co., Frankfort, Germany; case, 12 quarts, $6.50; quart bottle..... **60c**

PURE NATIVE CLARETS and Rhine Wines; gallon, $1.25, $1.05, 80c. and 60c.; case 12 quarts, $3.50, $2.75 and..... **$2.25**

PORT OR SHERRY—Standard quality pure California wine; gallon, including jug..... **78c**

Clearing of coats, suits and dresses.

TO-MORROW we offer an abundance of extraordinary values in suits, coats and dresses marked for immediate clearing, but we cannot guarantee that all the lots will last throughout the day, as they are broken in size and color assortment from tremendous selling of the past two weeks. We advise you to come at the earliest possible moment.

Third Floor.

Tables facing the third floor elevators will be laden with the rarest bargains of the season to simplify your choosing.

The Simpson Crawford reputation for giving values exactly as stated will arouse the buying enthusiasm of a multitude of women who will recognize in this brief bargain resume the very costumes they want at this season of the year.

Voile dresses, 19.50 and 24.75—about 50 street or demi-costume effects—all silk lined—one of each in colors and black—former prices were fully double.

Velvet street suits, 19.75—those smart short coats or the long models—in blue, black, brown, green and tan—plain or broadtail materials—they sold formerly as high as $50.

Silk dresses, 19.75—costumes they were called when the price was $30 to $40—voiles, crepe de chine, etc. Some show signs of handling.

Silk shirt waist suits, from our remarkable sale of last Monday, that record-breaking event—lines are still in good shape and the prices—8.75, 12.50, 15.00 and 17.50—represent garments that will soon be sold as bargains at $12 to $25.

Clearing: women's winter coats

While this is being written it's more like Spring, but we're not through with Winter by a good long two months at least and then there are other Winters coming—these coats are being offered at such little prices that it's more like paying for part of the labor than paying for the finished garment—as a usual thing $5.00 won't buy a good coat, but these are not usual conditions.

5.00 for coats that were $10.00 | **7.00 for coats were up to $14** | **9.00 for coats were up to $16** | **11.50 for coats were up to 18.50** | **15.00 for coats were up to $30**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great semi-annual sale of cut glass and china at about one half price

NOW'S the time to replenish your collection of cups and saucers or start a new one. The variety's greater than any sale we've ever held, and you know the reputation of Simpson Crawford Co.'s china store. The designs are prettier, the quality is better, and all things combine to give you the greatest values you've ever known in

Fourth Floor.

Dinner Sets **Odd china of all kinds** **Cut Glass**

Not all the prices are half. Some are a third, while others, of course, are not so great as half, but value for value compared with what other stores offer, we'll leave it to you if they're not unprecedented.

10c. for 20c. china cups and saucers. **25c.** for 50c. china cups and saucers.

And they're thin, dainty, handsomely decorated pieces, attractive enough to fill our china store to-morrow with a concourse of buyers.

Two hundred dinner sets at $9.95 is another rare bargain—not coarse, heavy china, but a fine set, decorated with neat sprays of flowers—the kind that usually sells for $14.00.

Theodore Haviland dinner sets at $19.95 are a revelation in the selling of this famous thin ware. The set contains a hundred pieces all richly decorated in new and original designs, and at most any time would cost you $32.50 or more.

There's more bargain news, but we're crowded for space, and so it's briefly told in the items—not all, to be sure, but enough to bring you to the place where you'll see hundreds of other bargains if you've a single need.

This is the sale that causes economical housewives to plan ahead.

500 Dozen Bread and Butter Plates; decorated with neat Dresden patterns; regular price $2.25 per doz., at each 12c.
300 Dozen Fine China Cups and Saucers; neatly decorated; regular price $2.20 dozen, at each 10c.
25 Dozen China Cake Plates; regular price 50c., at 25c.
50 Dozen Salad or Nut Bowls; regular price 75c., at 35c.
Salad Bowls; regular 40c., at 19c.
Salad Bowls; regular 60c., at 29c.
Salad Bowls; regular $1.25, at 65c.
Salad Bowls; regular $2.25, at $1.10.
Pudding Sets; regular price $1.50, at 85c.
Pudding Sets; regular price $2.25, at $1.10.
Pudding Sets; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Cake Plates; regular price 40c., at 19c.
Cake Plates; regular price 60c., at 29c.
Cake Plates; regular price $2.00, at $1.00.
Cake Plates; regular price $3.00, at $1.50.
Chocolate Pots; regular price $3.00 at $1.00.
Chocolate Pots; regular price $1.00, at 50c.
Chocolate Pots; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Cracker Jars; regular price 60c., at 29c.
Cracker Jars; regular price $3.00, at $1.00.
Cracker Jars; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Chop Dishes; regular price 90c., at 45c.
Chop Trays; regular price $2.00, at $1.00.
Chop Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Celery Trays; regular price 90c., at 45c.
Celery Trays; regular price $2.20, at $1.10.
Celery Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.

China Cups and Saucers; regular price $3.00 dozen, at each 19c.
China Cups and Saucers; regular price $6.00 dozen, at each 25c.
China Cups and Saucers; regular price $1.00 at 50c.

Here's part of a rare collection of cut glass attractively priced.

100 Cut Glass Water Bottles; regular price $5.00, at $2.95.
Cut Glass Bowls; 8 in.; regular price $5.00, at $2.95.
Cut Glass Celery Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.45.
Cut Glass Nappies; fancy shape; regular price $2.50, at $1.50.

10,000 more sample strips of laces at ½.

TEN thousand sample strips of $6.50 laces at $1.98 a yard—$3.50 laces at $1.48, and so on down to the 50c laces at 25c start the second and last week of this great annual January sale to-morrow. The first week practically cleared out the tremendous display and reserve stocks that started this sale and with the widespread publicity satisfied purchasers have given this sale, we expect greater selling this week. It's the best lace news of the year at the best time of the year.

Main Floor.

They are the newest laces of the coming season—beautiful in design. They came from the very best manufacturers of Saxony and represent the styles that will be in vogue during the season—prices are much less than half in most instances. This sale offers exceptional opportunities to dressmakers and milliners—the assortment is vast and consists of the following:—

Lace Waistings, Lace Allovers, Net Top Laces, Repousse Laces, Pompadour Laces.

25c for laces sold regularly up to 50c
48c for values up to 1.00 | **1.48 for values up to 3.50**
98c for values up to 2.50 | **1.98 for values up to 6.50**

Point Gaze Laces, Rose Point Effects, Point Venise Effects, Irish Lace Effects, Rich Black Silk Laces.

In bands, galloons, various widths of flouncings, insertions, etc., etc.—qualities that impress you as the most desirable.

Half a hundred smart lace robes at 7.50 and others up to 37.50 will be sold very quickly to-morrow. All that remains from our great January sale are to be closed out and they'll readily find owners who have heard of the wonderful values offered in that extraordinary event. There's an excellent variety for Monday—scarcely any two designs alike, and we guarantee every price to be less than half the cost of robes of this character.

A great embroidery clearing at ⅛ price. All the half price sales—all the sales of any kind that have been held in New York—dwindle into insignificance before this tremendous clearance of remnants and broken lines to-morrow, for they are fully as desirable and useful as any you ever bought off the piece. Some are soiled and crumpled, but the variety is here and the styles are strictly new, consisting of flouncings, bands, skirtings, underwear embroidery, children's dress embroidery, shirt waist embroidery, dress embroidery, etc., etc.

Embroideries worth to 25c—at 9c.
Embroideries up to 35c—12½c.
Embroideries worth to 50c—at 19c.
Embroideries worth to 75c—at 29c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The new 1905 novelty cottons.

THE prettiest display, if we may use the word, is here, and when you have looked upon its beauty you have reviewed the entire style show of the season 1905. All the materials for those stunning Spring costumes are shown effectively on the main floor.

They're priced to create enthusiastic buying from the very beginning.

Fine printed organdies, French designs—at, a yard, 15c.
Fine silk mousselines in handsome floral designs—29c.
New mohair cotton novelties—suiting effect—yard, 18c.
Silk mull—all colors—chiffon finish—yard, 12½c.
Black and white check mercerized taffetas—a yard, 25c.
Scotch plaid taffetas for children—also mercerized—35c.
Silk, with cotton crepe novelties—plain shades—at 59c.
Extra wide Madras shirtings—mostly stripes—12½c.
Dotted crepe in plain colors—for kimonas at 12½c.
New dotted Swiss, fancy batiste, fine dimities—12½c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Lace curtain strips, 39c to 98c

TWO hundred and fifty prize bargains—a corps of extra clerks are ready for the rush that comes to-morrow when we place on sale a variety of handsome lace strips from

Fourth Floor.

4.85 to 10.00 curtains at 39c, 59c, 79c, 98c.

Richest Irish Point, beautiful Brussels and elegant Tambour laces that women are wishing they had for uses too many to mention.

The great ½ price clearing of lace curtains goes on with lots diminishing as fast as the salespeople can hand them out. To-morrow it is reinforced by:

320 imported Bonne Femme curtains—assorted designs in Renaissance, Irish Point and Arabian laces—worth just double the prices quoted each, $5.50, 6.90, 7.90—beginning to-morrow.

1500 pairs lace curtains at ½ price and less—they comprise the season's best curtains in Arabian, Marie Antoinette and Novelty laces—only 2 to 6 pair of a style—pr., $5.90, 6.90, 8.90, 9.75, 11.50.

Novelty Grille.
120 lengths, 5 ft., 6 ft. and 7 ft. long—oak or mahogany finished—with handsome centerpieces—former prices, $3.75 to 7.50 each—now at 1.50, 1.95 and 2.50 in this sale beginning to-morrow.

Odd pairs portieres.
In silk and cotton Armure Tapestries—some with fringe at top and bottom, others with tapestry or velour borders—in rich colorings and handsome designs—½ price, $2.95, 3.95, 4.85, 6.90, 7.90.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New lots of muslin underwear.

ANOTHER great display of fresh, spotless muslin underwear comes to take the place of lots sold out, and the greatest selling days of the sale will be toward the last.

Second Floor.

No sale has been so widely advertised by purchasers. Thousands have come to see the beautiful field of white under the myriads of red lights, and were so impressed by the high qualities that they bought a season's supply of undermuslins.

45c
For muslin gowns also of cambric, high surplice and square effects—yokes trimmed with insertions of fine lace and embroidery.
For muslin drawers also of cambric, full flounces trimmed with insertions of lace or embroidery.
For corset covers of cambric or nainsook—French shape, round and surplice effects—trimmed with fine embroidery, ribbon and lace.
For muslin skirts deep cambric flounce, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and under ruffle.

25c
For corset covers fitted and French shapes, trimmed with embroidery and lace insertions.
For muslin drawers also of cambric—full flounces—trimmed with embroidery, lace and hemstitched effects—open and closed.

75c
For nainsook gowns high, surplice, square and slipover effects—also of cambric—trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.
For cambric drawers deep full flounces of fine lawn—also nainsook drawers—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery—open and closed.
For corset covers of fine nainsook—round and square neck effects—trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon—all French shape—with draw string.
For muslin skirts also of cambric—full flounces trimmed with embroidery and lace ruffles—also under ruffle.

95c
For nainsook gowns round, square, slipover, surplice and high neck effects—trimmed with embroidery and lace—also gowns of cambric and muslin.
For cambric drawers also of nainsook—made with full flounce of fine embroidery and lace—open and closed.
For corset covers of fine nainsook—trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon—French styles.
For nainsook chemise trimmed with fine lace insertions—in yoke—also trimmed.
For cambric skirts deep lawn full flounces trimmed with fine embroidery; also hemstitched tuck effects.

Gowns	1.19,	1.35,	1.45,	1.95,	2.50,	2.95,	3.50,	3.95 up.
Skirts	1.50,	1.95,	2.50,	2.95,	3.50,	3.95,	4.50,	4.95 up.
Drawers	1.25,	1.50,	1.95,	2.50,	2.95,	3.50,	3.95,	4.50 up.
Corset Covers	1.25,	1.50,	1.95,	2.50,	2.95,	3.50,	3.95,	4.50 up.
Chemises	1.50,	1.95,	2.50,	2.95,	3.50,	3.95,	4.50,	4.95 up.
Short Skirts	1.25,	1.45,	1.95,	2.50,	2.95,	3.50,	3.95,	4.50 up.

All trimmed with fine lace or embroidery made of fine nainsook—all the newest effects and patterns of embroideries and laces.

FRENCH PREMIERSHIP OFFERED TO ROUVIER

He Is Now Engaged in Task of Forming Cabinet.

LOUBET WANTS MODERATION

Desires Reconciliation of Factions—Delcasse Almost Certain to Keep Foreign Portfolio.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—President Loubet this morning sent for M. Rouvier and invited him to form a new Cabinet.

M. Rouvier replied that he would consult with his friends. This will, it is expected, lead to the formation of a Rouvier Ministry.

M. Rouvier remained at the Elysée Palace for nearly an hour discussing the situation. M. Loubet manifested a desire to terminate the political dissensions which are serving to keep the country in a state of excitement. The selection of M. Rouvier will therefore be construed as an effort to secure the conciliation of the various elements by a less aggressive policy than heretofore.

The President gave significant evidence of his desire for moderation during the visit of the Parliamentary delegation which expressed condolences on the recent death of his mother. M. Loubet said he never had greater need of comfort and sympathy, and he was glad of the opportunity to make an appeal to the representatives of Parliament for unity, concord, and reconciliation, which were so necessary to-day in the superior interests of the republic and the country.

During the conference to-day President Loubet asked M. Rouvier to secure the co-operation of M. Sarrien, and afterward M. Rouvier had a lengthy meeting with M. Sarrien. This led to the inference that M. Sarrien would enter the Cabinet, probably as Minister of Justice.

It is understood that M. Rouvier insists on the Government ratifying the action of the Council of the Legion of Honor in dismissing those making secret reports of the lives of army officers. This may arouse a controversy and cause delay.

This afternoon M. Rouvier called at the Foreign Office and conferred with Foreign Minister Delcassé. The latter's retention of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is considered certain.

M. Rouvier has been regarded as the most likely successor of M. Combes ever since it became certain that the Combes Ministry would resign. Next to the Prime Minister himself and Foreign Minister Delcassé, he has been the most important figure in the Combes Ministry. He has held the portfolio of Finance, and is responsible for the Income Tax bill, which the Government introduced. He is a Radical Republican, and is said to be acceptable, not only to the partisans of M. Combes, but also to many members of the present Opposition.

It is supposed that he will push the Income Tax bill, and that under his leadership a measure for the separation of Church and State will be introduced, though it will not be of so radical a character as would have been the case had M. Combes continued in power.

M. Rouvier was born at Aix in 1842, and became known early as an enemy of the empire. He was elected a member of the National Assembly in 1871. In 1881 he was appointed Minister of Commerce in the Gambetta Cabinet, and in 1887 he became Premier, taking also the portfolio of Finance.

His Ministry lasted only six months, but it was notable for the removal by the Premier of Gen. Boulanger from the office of Minister of War. Boulanger was then at the height of his popularity, and M. Rouvier's action was regarded as courageous in the extreme.

Since then M. Rouvier has held the Finance portfolio four times, in 1889, 1890, 1892, and from 1896 to the present time.

GERMAN-BRITISH TREATY.

Berlin Government Wants to Negotiate a Trade Convention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The newspapers to-day contain an officially inspired though indefinite statement to the effect that Germany has begun negotiations for a new commercial treaty with a "certain nation" with which she has at present only a provisional arrangement.

I am able to announce that England is the country in question. This treaty, if it goes through, will be of great importance, as it will provide for future commercial relations between Germany and Canada and other English colonies.

I am also in a position to say that the same commissioners, on completing the treaty with Great Britain, will go to the United States to endeavor to negotiate a treaty with that country.

Bones of a Mammoth Found in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The excavation for the Metropolitan Subway has resulted in a curious discovery of bones of a mammoth, resembling a rhinoceros. These have been submitted to the Academy of Sciences, which is endeavoring to determine their nature and how they came to be deposited in the spot where they were found.

MR. STEYN STARTS FOR HOME.

Reconciled to British — Leaving His Son to be Educated in England.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Mr. Steyn, ex-President of the Orange Free State, (now the Orange River Colony,) has left Paris for South Africa. He has become reconciled to the changed conditions and intends to reside on his farm in the Orange River Colony.

The departure of Mr. Steyn was made the occasion for a gathering of Boer sympathizers at the Northern Railroad Station, whence he started for Antwerp. He expressed his thanks for the sympathy manifested toward him, but said he had no resentment over the result of the war. He was glad to return to his farm near Bloemfontein, which was one of the few not burned under Gen. Kitcheners' régime, though it had been completely devastated and all the live stock had been commandeered.

When Mr. Steyn was asked concerning the report of another uprising of the Boers he answered:

"We have given our parole to the British Government, and as men of honor we shall keep it. I look forward to the day, which I think is near, when South Africa will have renewed prosperity, with Englishmen and Boers working side by side."

Mr. Steyn cited as evidence of his feeling the fact that he was leaving his son to be educated at Cambridge University, and added:

"The Boers would be the first to help put down an uprising of the blacks against the British."

The ex-President is still partially paralyzed.

MINE OWNERS ANGER KAISER.

He Is Displeased Because They Refuse to Confer with Strikers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—I learn that the Emperor is much displeased with the coal mine owners because of their refusal to meet representatives of the striking miners. The owners contend that the delegates were not authorized by the miners to negotiate for a settlement of the strike. This contention is similar to that made at the time of the strike of 1898, when the Emperor said:

"If you gentlemen are of opinion that the deputation of miners is not authorized, it makes no difference. If the members of the deputation have only a part of the workmen behind them an endeavor to come to an understanding will be of great moral value."

That the Emperor is anxious to curb the power of the coal syndicate is shown by the fact that it was due to his suggestion that Minister of Commerce Moeller began operations with a view to securing a controlling interest in the Hibernia coal mine.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The proprietors of the coal mines are issuing notices to the workmen to the effect that inasmuch as they have not been at work for three days they are dismissed, are warned to stay away from the mouths of the shafts, and are ordered to vacate the companies' dwellings.

The Phoenix iron works and the Rhenish steel works at Ruhrort, have shut down owing to lack of coal. The Hoffmungs steel works at Oberhausen have closed for the same reason.

The great iron works of Hoesch, at Dortmund, have been idle for a week, and the Dortmunder Union Iron Works are partly shut down.

In the Rausel district yesterday a trainload of miners was attacked and shots were exchanged. Yesterday a tree was laid across the railroad tracks, and to-day there were some indications of rioting. The gendarmerie drew their sidearms and arrested eight men and one woman.

Two thousand wives of miners met at Essen to-day and determined never to ask their husbands to go to the mines again unless their demands are granted.

"WHITE GIRL" GOING ABROAD.

Mr. Whittemore Lending It for Great Whistler Exhibition in London.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Jan. 21.—J. H. Whittemore of Naugatuck, President of the Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company, who is the owner of one of the most valuable collections of paintings in this State, has shipped to London a painting by Whistler entitled "The White Girl," which will form a part of the Whistler memorial exhibition, opening Feb. 22. Several other paintings by Whistler are included in Mr. Whittemore's collection, but they will not be in the exhibition.

Another Connecticut man who will contribute to the Whistler exhibition is Alfred A. Pope of Farmington, who, it is understood, has shipped two paintings.

"The White Girl" ("Femme Blanche,") one of the most charming and characteristic color symphonies that Whistler ever painted, was rejected when offered to the Paris Salon in 1863, but caused a sensation at the Salon des Refusés. It is also known as the "Symphony in White No. 1."

The Whistler exhibition to open in London next month will be the largest of the artist's work ever brought together. No pains have been spared to obtain the best of his paintings. Even the British Foreign Office was induced to lend its assistance, and after protracted negotiations persuaded the French authorities to lend the famous "Portrait of My Mother," now in the Luxembourg.

The Glasgow Corporation will loan the splendid portrait of Carlyle, from Pittsburg will be sent the almost equally celebrated portrait of the violinist Sarasate, and among the pictures never previously seen by the public will be a portrait of the late F. R. Leyland, who was a patron of Whistler in the artist's early period and for whom the "Peacock Room" was painted. It is said that the Leyland portrait is one of the finest things Whistler ever did.

King Edward will contribute to the exhibition, sending 150 etchings. Several contributions are promised from Chicago and Boston.

GEN. ALGER WINS LAND SUIT.

Had Invested $100,000 in Tennessee on Agent's Misrepresentations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The case of Gen. Russell A. Alger in connection with his purchase several years ago of 14,000 acres of land in Franklin County, this State, was decided in Gen. Alger's favor to-day by the State Supreme Court.

This is the suit in which Gen. Alger's agent, who was sent to Tennessee to examine the lands, is alleged to have been bribed and to have reported that the land had on it much coal and timber. Under the agent's representations Gen. Alger was influenced to invest $100,000. The fraud was discovered and the matter carried into the State and United States courts. Gen. Alger won his suit in each instance.

ADAMS ANSWERS PEABODY.

Colorado's Governor Charges Fraud—Pueblo Postmaster Indicted.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—The answer of Gov. Alva Adams to the allegations of ex-Gov. James H. Peabody, contestant for the office of Governor, was filed to-day. The answer makes a general denial of the allegations of the contestor and specifically charges fraud in several counties against the contestee.

It alleged that divers corporations and mine owners' associations conspired with the Republican State Central Committee and spent large sums in securing fraudulent registration lists, in padding registration lists, in corrupting election officials, and in buying votes for the purpose of electing Gov. Peabody.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 21.—Thirty-two indictments have been returned against N. S. Walpole, the newly appointed Postmaster of Pueblo, making a total of forty charges against him in connection with election frauds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Post Office Department has withheld the issuance of the commission of N. S. Walpole, pending inquiry into the charges made against him in Colorado.

Walpole was at the department to-day and called on the Postmaster General. He said that the indictments against him were the result of political persecution, and that eventually he would be exonerated. For this reason he was entirely in accord with Postmaster General Wynne's action in holding up the commission pending the judicial settlement of the case.

King Alfonso Pardons Deputies.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—King Anfonso, on the occasion of his birthday, granted amnesty to a number of persons, including the Deputies recently prosecuted. A great political difficulty is removed by this action of the King.

FOUR AMERICANS SLAIN IN A YAQUI MASSACRE

Mexican Indians Ambush and Shoot Mining Party.

TWO VICTIMS FROM CHICAGO

Dr. R. C. Coy and John K. Mackenzie, Well-Known Engineer, Among the Dead—Troops Ordered Out.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 21.—The bodies of the five men killed by Yaqui Indians last Thursday near Cobachi, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, will reach here to-morrow morning. The dead are Dr. R. C. Coy and John K. Mackenzie of Chicago, M. A. Call of Toledo, Ohio; Walter Stubinger of Kewanee, Ill., and a Mexican driver. H. L. Miller, also of Chicago, was slightly wounded, but with another Chicagoan named Tarleton, escaped.

Dr. Coy and Mackenzie left here a week ago yesterday for Torres. From Torres they went, accompanied by the other members of the party, to Camp Toledo, seventy-five miles east of La Colorado, to examine properties owned by a mining syndicate of Chicago men.

The party left Camp Toledo Wednesday morning in two four-horse stages on their return trip to La Colorado. Coy, Mackenzie, and Miller were in the first stage, which was driven by a Mexican. In the second stage were Call, Tarleton, Stubinger, and a Mexican driver. The party had just emerged from the hills, and were entering the flat country when, without the least warning, a volley of rifle shots was poured into the first stage from behind a pile of rocks on the roadside. One of the horses attached to the stage fell, and the vehicle was brought to a sudden stop. Coy, Mackenzie, and the driver were killed almost instantly, and the Indians fired another volley into the second vehicle, where Call and Stubinger were shot dead.

Miller, Tarleton, and the driver drew their guns, and, making a running fight, fled toward Cobachi, where they arrived that evening. Mackenzie was shot through the head and Coy through the body.

A party was organized at Cobachi, composed of ranchers and vaqueros, who took the trail at once in pursuit of the Yaquis. They failed to overtake them, however, and returned to Cobachi, bringing the bodies of the dead men. From Cobachi they were conveyed to La Colorado, whence they will be shipped North to-night. The Yaquis stripped two of the bodies of clothing, plundered the stages of all their contents, burned one of the vehicles, and fled to the mountains. Rings, watches, and other jewelry worn by Coy and Mackenzie were stolen from the bodies, but no mutilation was attempted.

Mackenzie, Coy, and McCall were married men, and resided in Chicago. Mackenzie was about forty-three years old, Coy about forty, and Stubinger twenty-seven years old. The latter was well known in Nogales, and accompanied the mining men for an outing.

It is understood that the Mexican Government has ordered cavalry and infantry from Hermosillo to the scene of the murder, and that Gen. Torres will command the troops in pursuit of the Indians.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—John Kenneth Mackenzie, one of the victims of the Yaqui Indians, was one of the best-known mining engineers in the West, and had for years been a member of the firm of Dickman, Mackenzie & Potter, mining experts. He was a member of the leading clubs of this city and prominent socially. Of late, however, he had spent much of his time in Washington, where his wife is now residing.

Mr. Mackenzie came to this country from England seventeen years ago, after resigning his commission in the British Army, to make mining engineering his profession. Shortly after arriving in this city he married the daughter of the Rev. Clinton Locke, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, one of the largest of its denomination in the West. Mr. Mackenzie's mother and four sisters live in London, England.

In company with Dr. Robert C. Coy of this city, Mr. Mackenzie left this city Jan. 8 to inspect some mining properties which they jointly owned in the State of Sonora. Dr. Coy was a dentist.

MARYLAND READY TO TEST.

Armored Cruiser to Steam Over Government Course Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 21.—Commanded by Capt. W. G. Melvin of the Coastwise Transportation Company and manned by 300 picked mechanics from the shipyard force, the armored cruiser Maryland sailed to-day for Boston. On Wednesday she will get her official acceptance test over the Government course off the Massachusetts coast.

The Maryland is a sister ship to the West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, California, and South Dakota, all of which are powerfully armed and armored vessels, and each designed to have a speed of 22 knots. On board as guests are Capt. Royall H. Ingersoll, who has been assigned to command the Maryland, and Lieut. Commander W. J. Maxwell, who is to be the chief engineer of the new ship.

INSANITY ON THE INCREASE.

Connecticut Statistics Show It Is Principally Among Aliens.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane shows there were 2,259 patients in the institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

"It is unwise," says the Superintendent, H. S. Noble, "to attempt longer to blind our eyes to the fact that all recent statistics bear witness to a large increase in insanity. It is a fact easily verified by a glance at the statistics of the State that the foreign element of our Commonwealth shows a much larger proportion of insanity than prevails among the native born. Although the native insane have increased to some extent, they have not done so in any such proportion as is apparent among the foreign elements.

"In 1900 the foreign-born population of the State comprised 26 per cent. of the entire number. From 1898 to 1902, four years, 38 per cent. of the admissions to the hospital were of foreign birth and parentage. In other words, the 26 per cent. of foreign population furnished 38 per cent. of insane during those four years."

German Charity Ball Thursday.

Every box for the fifteenth German Charity Ball at the Waldorf on Thursday evening has already been sold. The ballroom, myrtle room, and Astor gallery will all be utilized and handsomely decorated for the ball, which is under the auspices of the Bachelors' Circle of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and Beethoven Bachelors. Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Mrs. Peter Douglas, Jr., will open the ball, leading the grand march.

DR. E. N. COGSWELL, Surgeon-Chiropodist, formerly at 1123 Broadway, has removed to 12 West 28th Street.—Adv.

BURNED THRICE IN TWO YEARS

Orphanage Near Asheville Destroyed Once More.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 21.—For the third time in two years the orphanage at Montreal, near here, has been burned to the ground. The entire contents of the building were destroyed. There were 55 children in the building, but all got out safely and were cared for in the village.

The orphanage was rebuilt by Mr. Huyler, but is not known whether he will rebuild it again.

LANCASTER BANK SUSPENDS.

Depositors' Alarm Closed Doors—Hope to Pay in Full.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 21.—The following notice was posted on the doors of the City Saving Fund and Trust Company to-day:

"The Directors of this company have decided to close its business. They feel confident all debts will be paid in full."

The last published statement of the company, on June 4, 1904, gave the resources at $1,488,657, the principal items of which were commercial and other paper to the amount of $812,851, time loans upon collateral $358,068, and stocks and bonds $214,183. The cash on hand at that time was $18,362. The deposits amounted to $1,139,571, divided into deposits subject to check, $554,487, and special deposits, $585,093.

There has been a quiet run on the bank for several months, which became more pronounced after the sudden death of its former President, Charles H. Locher, last Fall. To-day it was stated that the alarm of the depositors during the present week made the closing of the bank imperative.

SAY HE HAD MANY WIVES.

Chicago Police Investigating Past of Hoch, Who Disappeared.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The police declare that John Hoch, who married his dead wife's sister two days after the funeral and is alleged to have disappeared with her savings the next day, has been married at least three times. Stories that he had numerous other wives are also under investigation.

Hoch is thought by the police to be wanted in connection with the marriage, eight months ago, in South Chicago of a woman whose husband secured $800 and then disappeared, and another marriage in Evanston, where the bride intrusted $1,000 to her husband, who then left her. A third case with which the police also hope to connect Hoch is that of a wealthy Milwaukee woman, who met through an advertisement the man who afterward became her husband. This woman, it is said, died under mysterious circumstances shortly after her marriage. Like Hoch, the culprit in each case is an expert on the zither, and there is a close resemblance in other respects, as shown by photographs in the hands of the police.

The body of Mrs. Hoch was exhumed this afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of death. It has developed that in advertising in a German paper for a wife shortly before he married the woman whose body has been exhumed, Hoch stated that he was a widower, forty-three years old, worth $8,000, and needed somebody to make his home comfortable.

SUICIDE AT THE OPERA.

Inquest Over Dead Chorus Man Starts as Orchestra Begins.

Coroner Scholer held an inquest over a suicide in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon while the orchestra was playing the opening bars of "La Gioconda."

The suicide was Fritz Tasch, a German, who sang in the Metropolitan chorus. He had been called a man of melancholy disposition. Three days ago he said that he intended to return to Germany, where one of his relatives was ill. Yesterday a letter for him arrived at the opera company's office. Taking the letter, he went to the property room on the third floor. There he found a leather belt. With this he formed a noose, and with the aid of a convenient hook and a chair, committed suicide by hanging.

A property man found Tasch dead soon after that and shouted. His cry was heard by some of the chorus and ballet, and half a dozen ran to the room. Enrico Caruso, the tenor, was one who saw Tasch. The incident unnerved several.

TRIED EIGHT TIMES TO DIE.

Mother of Youth Says He Is Crazed by Cigarettes.

Frederick Browning, eighteen years old, of 343 East Nineteenth Street, a patient in Bellevue Hospital, has been led to forgery and eight attempts at suicide, his mother says, during the past few weeks. She declares that continual cigarette smoking has caused the boy's downfall.

Dr. Gregory says he believes cigarettes have had a great deal to do with the boy's present state of mind. The lad, who is very large for his age, was arrested after his eighth attempt to kill himself yesterday. One of the boy's fancies is that he killed a playmate with a piece of lead pipe, after a quarrel.

Browning was employed for some time as a clerk in the freight department of the Clyde Steamship Line, but lost his position four days ago for carelessness. He told his mother early last week that he had a feeling that he must kill himself. He had spent three hours on a bench on an elevated station, he said, meditating whether to throw himself under a train.

The following morning Mrs. Browning smelled gas in the apartments, and breaking into her son's room found him unconscious on the bed. He was revived. This was the seventh time he had tried suicide.

A grocer called on Mrs. Browning Friday and asked her to look over some forged checks the boy had floated among merchants, amounting to nearly $100. As he was talking the boy attempted to jump from a second-story window. The grocer and Mrs. Browning saved him.

Knights of Columbus Ball.

Fifty-two councils of the Knights of Columbus in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond will unite in a grand ball at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Feb. 6. The proceeds will go toward maintaining a free employment bureau and increasing the hospital bed fund. A drill by the Fourth Degree Corps will be a feature of the promenade preceding the dance. The councils represented in this united charity ball have a membership of 30,000.

Porto Ricans Ask for Citizenship.

SAN JUAN, Jan. 21.—The House of Delegates has adopted a memorial asking the American Congress to confer citizenship upon Porto Ricans, that the upper branch of the Legislative Assembly be elected by the people, and that the American heads of departments who now dominate the upper branch of the Assembly have administrative functions only.

Mayor to Attend Pensacola Ball.

Mayor McClellan will be the guest of honor at the entertainment and ball of the Pensacola Club, the Tammany organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District, next Wednesday evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, has also accepted an invitation.

Watchorn's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Robert Watchorn to be Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York.

B. Altman & Co.

AN assortment of the newest models in WAISTS OF WASHABLE MATERIALS for the Spring season is now being shown, prominent among which are Tailor-made Waists of Linon, also Waists of Persian Lawn, Crystalline and Batiste, trimmed with lace and embroidery, and more elaborate styles in Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Waists.

Sale of Oriental Rugs,

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, JANUARY 23d.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIENTAL RUGS (LARGE SIZES), SUITABLE FOR PARLORS, LIBRARIES, HALLS, SITTING AND DRAWING ROOMS, THE ORIGINAL PRICES HAVING BEEN $90.00 TO $200.00, WILL BE OFFERED AT

$65.00, $75.00, $90.00 and $100.00

A NUMBER OF PERSIAN RUGS, IN MEDIUM SIZES, WILL ALSO BE PLACED ON SALE AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

THE selection of TRIMMED HATS and TURBANS now offered comprises the newest designs adapted for between-season's wear, including Hats of Maline, Silk and Jet; and also some new models in Hats of Straw, and other light materials, for wear at the Southern Resorts. (Third Floor.)

In addition, a variety of UNTRIMMED HATS, Millinery Materials and Ready-Trimmed Walking and Outing Hats for present and Early Spring wear are shown. (First Floor.)

Objects of Art

AT IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

A COLLECTION OF ARTISTIC PIECES SUITABLE FOR THE ADORNMENT OF PARLORS, RECEPTION ROOMS AND HALLS IS BEING OFFERED AT VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, INCLUDING FINE BRONZES AND PORCELAINS, CLOCKS AND CLOCK SETS, LAMPS AND ELECTROLIERS, AND A NUMBER OF SMALLER OBJECTS OF LIMOGES ENAMELS, ETC.

IN the department devoted to COTTON DRESS MATERIALS for Spring and Summer wear, there are now displayed new effects in Cotton Voiles (Embroidered and Printed), Silk and Cotton Homespun Suitings, Silk Organdies, Cotton Nets, Point d'Esprit, Organdie Lisse, Plumetis, Irish Dimity Raye, and similar fabrics. Also Plain and Fancy Dress Linens.

Sale of Embroideries

BEGINNING ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 24th.

THIRTY THOUSAND YARDS OF WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

75c., 95c., $1.15, $1.65 to $2.25

PER STRIP OF 4½ YARDS.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA, FIRST FLOOR.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

MASTER BUILDERS' PLANS.

New Association to Effect Permanent Organization Soon.

The general contractors who met at the Hotel Marie Antoinette on Friday night to arrange for organizing an association of general contractors, appointed a committee yesterday to call upon general contractors not represented at the meeting, and lay the plan before them. A meeting has been called to be held in two weeks to effect a permanent organization. The name chosen for the new body is the Master Builders' Association.

John R. Sheehan of John R. Sheehan & Co., who is the temporary President of the organization, said yesterday that the plan contemplated an association of master builders, as the term is generally understood. He added that the new association had received encouraging responses from many builders.

Although Theodore Starrett is fighting the Building Trades Employers' Association, his views are not shared by his brother, Paul Starrett, President of the George A. Fuller Company. The latter said yesterday that his firm would remain in the old association.

Eagles to Dance.

Members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles from Cheyenne (Wyoming) Aerie will perform a number of evolutions on bucking bronchos, another crowd from the Pennsylvania coal regions will appear in full mining outfits, and members of the order from New Haven in students' gowns and mortarboards will participate in frolics at the first annual ball of the New York Aerie at Madison Square Garden next Tuesday evening. Congressman "Tim" Sullivan is the chairman of the committee.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF. NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE. SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

The Mid-Winter Furniture Sale

Begins at The Siegel Cooper Store Monday, and Comprises at the Lowest Prices in New York:—

For the Dining Room
SIDEBOARDS
CHINA CLOSETS
DINING TABLES
SERVING TABLES
DINING CHAIRS

For the Parlor
PARLOR SUITS
PARLOR CABINETS
MUSIC CABINETS
CURIO CABINETS
PEDESTALS
PARLOR TABLES

For the Sitting Room
ROCKERS
ARM CHAIRS
BOOKCASES
COUCHES

For the Hall
HALL SETTEES
HANGING RACKS
CORNER CHAIRS
COSTUMERS
HALL CHAIRS

For the Library
3 PC. LIBRARY SUITS
LIBRARY TABLES
MORRIS CHAIRS
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES
SECRETARIES
DESKS

For the Den
ARM CHAIRS
SETTEES
COUCHES
CELLARETTES
CLOCKS
PLATE RACKS

For the Bedroom
DRESSERS
METAL BEDSTEADS
BEDDING
CHEVAL GLASSES
DRESSING TABLES
WARDROBES

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

THE Fifth Av. Art Galleries,

366, 368 Fifth Av. (near 34th St.).

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer,

Announce the Sale OF THE Persian Government Exhibit at St. Louis,

Consisting of Superb Rugs, Embroideries, Ceramics, Jewelry and Textiles, by order of

Mr. Dikran Kahn Kelekian, (Persian Commissioner-General,)

Together with his own collection of magnificent Antique Spanish and Italian Embroideries, Velvets and Textiles.

To be held in the Galleries on the afternoons of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 26, 27, 28 at 3 o'clock.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

JAPAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY, BY HON. H. YAMAWAKI.

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JANUARY 1905

FAMILY DYING BY GAS FOR THIRTY-SIX HOURS

Broom Falling Against Stove Causes Tragedy in Sadlier Flat.

LAD'S CHASE FOR HELP VAIN

Trip to Grandfather in Hoboken Delays Rescue—Child Dead, Father and Mother Dying.

A broom falling against a key on the gas stove in the flat occupied by Richard S. Sadlier and his family on the top floor of the model tenement, 512 West Forty-second Street, was the indirect cause of an experience [illegible] which probably but one member of the family will survive. For thirty-six hours five members went through the various stages of poisoning by gas.

Helen Sadlier, five years old, is dead. The mother and father are dying in Roosevelt Hospital, and Richard Sadlier, Jr., thirteen years old, is watching beside the bier of his little sister, having been told that he would never see his parents again.

Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier on Thursday night, after stepping tea and warming over a piece of meat in the kitchen stove, ate supper and went to bed at nine o'clock. Helen was put in a crib beside them. Dick went to bed in the front room. Before he fell asleep he heard a noise and concluded that his mother in putting the kitchen to rights had knocked something over. Then he slept.

On Friday night "Dick" woke up. His throat was parched and he was dizzy. He staggered from his bed and started for the kitchen, that he might get a drink of water. He could not find his way. There was a strangeness about the rooms which puzzled him, and, bungling into bed again, he returned to sleep.

Yesterday morning he woke for the second time. Everything was still. He ran to his father's room, bare footed, and found both his parents still sound asleep, with little Helen quiet in her crib. He called and received no answer. It struck him that something was wrong.

"I'll go and get grandpa," he said to himself.

Hurrying through the task of dressing he ran to the Hoboken ferry, took the first boat and was soon at the residence of his grandfather, Patrick O'Grady, 329 Clinton Street.

"I think mamma and papa have fainted," he told Mr. O'Grady. "Helen is sleeping so that I can't wake her. Won't you come over and see what the matter is?"

Mr. O'Grady thought Dick was romancing. He told the lad to run home and everything would be all right when he got there. The injunction was obeyed, but when the return journey was ended Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier were still unresponsive, and Helen could not be roused. Dick tried again and again to wake his little sister. She did not stir when he touched her. There was a peculiar smell in the room, and he was frightened. He hurried to Mrs. Scholl, who lives next door, and asked her to come in and see if she could wake his people up.

Mrs. Scholl went with Dick. She was almost overcome by the odor of gas when she entered the flat, and the moment she reached the bedroom in which Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier, with Baby Helen, were resting, she realized what had happened.

"Run for the police!" she told Dick, and Dick ran.

At the West Thirty-seventh Street Station Dick told the Sergeant of the situation. Detective Collinge and Roundsman O'Neill went back to his home. They found the Sadliers' apartments so full of gas that they could not remain in them for more than a minute at a time. Collinge sent in a call to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. When it arrived Dr. Dingeman, who was in charge, said that Helen had been dead for hours and that there was but little chance of saving Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier. At the hospital last night it was said that they had no chance of recovery.

Mr. O'Grady, after Dick left Hoboken to go back home, got uneasy. He reached the Sadlier flat after the ambulance had taken the father and mother away. Dick was sitting beside his sister's crib.

Capt. Hayes of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station visited the flat yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'Grady said that he would see that Dick was taken care of, and that little Helen had a proper burial.

"When I kissed mamma and papa good night Thursday," said Dick, "we were all of us all right. I didn't wake up any more until last night. It was very dark in the room, and I couldn't find my way to the kitchen. I was so sick that I couldn't walk very much, and when I called and nobody answered I went to sleep again. This morning I was worried, but I couldn't think very well, and went over to Hoboken to tell grandpa of the way things were. He thought I was joking, and I came back home. Mrs. Scholl told me to get a policeman, and I minded her. I knew when Helen wouldn't play with me that something was the matter."

Capt. Hayes found that the Sadlier flat was fitted with a quarter gas meter. A 25-cent piece was put in Monday. It is his belief that Dick may credit his escape to the fact that the allotment of gas was almost exhausted when the broom fell. Richard Sadlier, the father, is thirty-eight years old. He has been out of work some weeks. His wife, Catherine, is a year younger. Dick is a scholar of the public schools, and is an unusually bright boy.

THE RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

Much Ado Over Mr. Safonoff's "Celesta" Playing.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra departed from its custom at the third concert of its series, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, by enlisting the services of the Choral Art Society of Brooklyn, which contributed some Russian part songs to the programme. Furthermore, Mr. Safonoff showed his interest in the undertaking of his fellow-countrymen in New York by appearing in the orchestra to play the part for the "celesta" in the "Danse de la Fée Dragée," from Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" suite. Much was made of this circumstance, more than its purely musical importance warranted, as a recognition of Mr. Safonoff's friendly co-operation; and the pretty little piece had to be played no fewer than three times before the audience would be satisfied. The celesta, which has practically a solo part in it, looks like a small upright piano, and sounds like a larger "glockenspiel," which, in fact, it is.

The most important number on the programme was Tschaikowsky's third symphony, a work that is quite overshadowed by the three more familiar ones that followed it, and deservedly so; for it is much less of a masterpiece, though it has many charming qualities. Though the composer felt the need of fine movements he succeeded in saying comparatively little in them in a manner often alluringly effective. He expended his ingenuity lavishly in the first, which makes a long pursuit of some very slight thematic material in reiterated fragments, and in the last, a polacco without the most characteristic feature of the polacca rhythm, and with a considerably developed fugato. The second movement is built on a slight but pretty theme which the composer imagined as a German dance, and both the elegiac andante and the vivacious scherzo which follow have some characteristic Tschaikowskian touches. The Brooklyn chorus did some admirably finished singing in Tschaikowsky's "Cherubin Hymn," Grechaninoff's "Autumn," and Taneyeff's "Autumn," in six and eight parts, and the concert closed with the movements from Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite, "Fairy Tale of Tsar-Saltan." The playing of the orchestra still needs much refining; but Mr. Altschuler conducted with much spirit, especially in the symphony. The proceeds of this concert are to be given to the fund for the widows and orphans of the Russian soldiers who fell at Port Arthur.

NO POLITICS HERE—DRAPER.

Suppresses Skinner Handbook as Evidence of Good Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—One of the members of the Legislature went to the Department of Public Instruction one day last week and asked Superintendent Andrew S. Draper when the 1905 edition of the handbook originated and compiled by former Superintendent Charles R. Skinner would be out.

"That publication has been discontinued," was Superintendent Draper's reported response. "It contained a large amount of purely political information, and, in my judgment, is hardly the kind of a publication which the Department of Public Instruction should issue, however valuable it may have been. I do not want even the suggestion of politics about the administration of the Department of Public Instruction during my administration."

The Skinner handbook not only contained nearly all of the political information which was in the Red Book issued by the Legislature, but in addition had political tables bearing on the National and State elections of recent years. It was really a publication of value to all persons who took any interest in National and State politics. Some arrangement probably will be made by which it will be brought up to date and issued by the Legislature.

SENATE TALKS OF JAYS.

The Up-State Judge and His Misplaced Initial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—In the Senate when the debate upon the resolution of Senator Brackett with respect to the constitutionality of the Barge Canal act was under consideration, Senator Lewis of Rochester referred to ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Charles Andrews of Syracuse as "Judge Charles J. Andrews, one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, who has given an opinion against the constitutionality of the act."

"The Senator refers to Judge Andrews as one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, and yet is not able to give his name correctly," said Senator Grady. "I will inform him that it is just plain Charles Andrews."

"I apologize for my colleague's mistake," said Senator Armstrong. "He put the wrong initial to Judge Andrews's name in deference to the New York sentiment that every ex-State man is a jay, and they are entitled to that letter as a means of identification."

OPPOSE BAKER SITE.

Experts Against Farm for State Hospital, but Commission Will Buy It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—It now appears that no less than five experts reported against the purchase of Isaac V. Baker's Washington County farm for a State hospital site, or else preferred some other site. Yet the Lunacy Commission still proposes to pay $12,000 of the State's money for it. Whatever records the Lunacy Commission have on file in relation to the matter are being kept closely guarded, and requests for perusal are flatly denied.

The Superintendents making the inspection of sites included Dr. George A. Smith of the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, Dr. Charles G. Wagner of the Binghamton State Hospital, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, and Dr. A. W. Hurd of the Buffalo State Hospital.

All these reports were in before the Autumn of 1903. Then it was decided that another inspection be made, this time in the company of Gov. Odell, as the Executive's approval is necessary under the statutes before such sites can be purchased. It is supposed this joint inspection was made, and it is believed the records which the Lunacy Commission are guarding so carefully contain something with relation to this joint inspection.

The reports of all the experts, it is understood, criticised the Baker site on one point or another. Three points were made in the criticisms. One is the inaccessibility of the Baker site as compared with some of the other sites. Another point is the absence of good locations for buildings. The ground is said to be low and without any commanding sites. The third point is the absence of a proper water supply.

Defenders of the Lunacy Commission's decision in favor of the Baker site say there is a report of another expert on file with the board which says pleasant things about the Baker site and which justifies the commission's action. The State Commission in Lunacy is composed of William L. Parkhurst, ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood, and Dr. William Mabon. T. E. McGarr is Secretary.

If the commission still declines to give out the reports which show just what sort of a bargain the State is getting in the Baker farm, it is the intention of the minority in the Legislature to insist that they be produced. Minority Leader Palmer has already put in a resolution on the subject, and it is likely to come up for debate to-morrow evening.

SICKNESS IN DOWIE'S ZION.

The Healer Himself as Well as His Wife Among the Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21. — Sickness has stricken leaders of Dowie's Zion, the "Prophet-Apostle" himself being the victim of a stomach trouble, which has become practically chronic, according to report here. The invalids and their ailments are as follows:

John Alexander Dowie, "First Apostle" and ruler of Zion, probable catarrh of the stomach.

Mrs. John Alexander Dowie, wife of the apostle and overseer of the women followers, nervous prostration and other ills.

Carl Stein, chief of police of Zion City, pleurisy; may die.

Mrs. Speicher, wife of Overseer Speicher, ailment not known.

Stein's condition for several weeks has been critical. The "Healer," it appears, could do nothing for him. In Dowie's case malnutrition is said to show itself in loss of weight, and his stomach is so weak that much of the time it refuses to retain even the most delicate foods. The trouble is nervous in its nature.

CROKER'S ADVICE GOOD.

Woman Had Heard How to Manage a Fire, and Did It.

Because she followed the recently published advice of Fire Chief Croker to shut all windows and doors when a fire starts Mrs. Carrie Eckstein of 4,057 Park Avenue believes that she prevented a bad fire at her home yesterday morning.

She had read Chief Croker's advice, and, remembering it, used it. The firemen say that she was right, and that her action undoubtedly saved not only the house where she lived but an entire row of frame tenements adjoining.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION.

Men Cut by Flying Glass and a Dozen Women Faint.

Several persons were cut by flying glass and a dozen women fainted when the ferryboats Chicago and Washington of the Pennsylvania Railroad collided yesterday morning within 300 feet of the New York shore.

The Chicago, owing to a heavy flood tide, while nearing the New York shore, was carried down stream, crashing into the Washington, just leaving her dock for Jersey City. The men's cabin on the Washington was caved in for a considerable distance. There were not many passengers on this boat, but the Chicago was crowded.

SAY GAS INVESTIGATION MUST BE BY THE CITY

Legislators Put Matter Up to Tammany Administration.

WILL GIVE REQUIRED POWER

Senate and Assembly Leaders Write to the Mayor Asking What Legislation Is Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Letters addressed to Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout by Chairman Malby of the Senate Committee on Finance, and Chairman Rogers of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, copies of which were given out here to-day, show that it is the purpose of the Republican legislative leaders to place the responsibility for the solution of the New York City gas problem squarely upon the Tammany administration. The letter sent to Mayor McClellan and that sent to Controller Grout are worded in exactly the same way. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the Mayor:

Several joint resolutions have been introduced in Senate and Assembly requesting the appointment of a committee for the purpose of investigating generally the gas and electric light situation in the City of New York. We inclose a copy of one of such resolutions, and the others are of a similar character.

At the request of a number of citizens and associations of the City of New York, we have granted a joint hearing upon all such resolutions, and appointed Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Senate Finance Committee Room as the place for the holding of such hearing.

We would consider it a favor for you to appoint such person or persons as you may desire to appear in behalf of the City of New York at such hearing, or, if such a course is not desired by the Government of the City of New York, to favor us with a reply in writing to the following inquiries:

First—Has the Government of the City of New York sufficient authority at the present time to make all proper and needful investigation?

Second—If it has not such authority, does it request and approve the adoption of a joint resolution by the Legislature to make such investigation on its behalf?

Third—What subjects for investigation should the resolution cover?

The resolution which was enclosed was that of Senator Page. It was formulated by the West Side Improvement Association of New York and was given to Senator Page to introduce by James S. Lehmaier, President of that organization.

Leader Rogers said he thought the letter to the Mayor spoke for itself and needed no comment.

Senator Malby was at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee yesterday and was in conference with State Chairman Odell and William Halpin, the President of the Republican County Committee on the gas situation. Senator Malby informed Chairman Odell and Mr. Halpin of the action which he and Mr. Rogers had taken and they thoroughly approved it. Chairman Odell when asked about the matter refused to give any expression of opinion, referring his questioners to Senator Malby and Mr. Halpin. Senator Malby said:

"I believe every fair-minded citizen will view the letter sent to Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout as evidence of the honest intent of the Legislature to do whatever the city administration wishes done. We have been reading a great deal about the indignation of the citizens of New York because of the extortion of the gas companies, and the resolutions asking for an investigation of the matter by the Legislature indicate a desire for relief.

"The Legislature, however, has been accused in the past of violating the principle of home rule in interfering with the government of New York City, and we do not wish to give any ground for such an accusation this year. Therefore we have written the Mayor and Controller a respectful letter telling them of the resolutions on the gas situation which have made their appearance in Albany, asking them if they feel that the City Government has the power to remedy the complained of conditions, and practically assuring them, if they have not such power, of the readiness of the Legislature to come to their relief. There could not be a fairer proposition than that.

"My own opinion is that the best way for the people of the city to get relief from existing conditions with respect to gas and the police is for them to elect a Republican administration which will enforce the law. But to prove that the Legislature does not desire to display any narrow partisanship in dealing with New York affairs we thought it would be a good thing at this time to give Mayor McClellan assurance of our disposition to co-operate with him in whatever manner he may desire."

LOUISIANA MAY LOSE VOTE.

This Result May Follow Non-Observance of Technicalities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Louisiana may not be able to cast her Electoral vote for Parker and Davis because of non-observance of some technicalities in sealing and approving the action of the Electors, who met at the State capital several days ago. Judge Parlange has refused to authenticate the proceedings that had been sealed for the messenger to take to Washington.

As a result of this Secretary of State Michel was called to the city last night to confer with the official messenger, who came here several days ago to see Judge Parlange in regard to the matter. Many delegates were summoned yesterday to Baton Rouge, where a conference was to have been held, but the situation is still in a big muddle.

BAR SALOON MEN OUT.

United Mine Workers Refuse Them Membership.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The National convention of the United Mine Workers of America to-day adopted a resolution denying membership to all saloon-keepers, owners of saloons, and barkeepers. Secretary Wilson was asked by a delegate:

"Will that resolution prevent miners from selling beer at their picnics?"

"It does not, but it should," replied the Secretary. A resolution was adopted fining locals for misdirecting funds, and a proposition to relinquish jurisdiction over outside men at the mines was voted down.

COLLECTION FOR ST. JOSEPH'S.

Appeal in Catholic Churches To-day for New Normal College.

An appeal for funds to aid in the erection of St. Joseph's Normal College on Pocantico Hills will be made in all the Roman Catholic Churches in this diocese to-day. This school, where Christian Brothers who have charge of parochial schools are educated, will take the place of the school building at Amawalk, torn down to make room for the Croton dam.

SOLID SUBSTANTIAL FLESH

and good Brains are made from

Grape-Nuts

Trial proves.

JUNIOR DANCE AT HARVARD.

First Ball in the Union to be Made Annual Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—The junior class members of the Harvard Union have voted to give a junior dance in the Union, and a committee has been appointed to make the arrangements. This dance will be the first to be held in the Union, and the first junior dance given at Harvard. Heretofore the only class dances have been those of the seniors in June.

The Union, membership in which is open to all Harvard men, was organized in 1901, when the new clubhouse, given by Major Henry L. Higginson of Boston and furnished by other graduates, was opened. It now has a membership of over 4,000 and has become a centre of undergraduate life. The university teams have their training tables at the Union, and there are two large dining rooms for other members. The club has an excellent library, billiard rooms, large and small assembly rooms for the use of debating and other societies, writing and game rooms, and various other facilities. The living room, where the dance is to be held, is a large room, two stories in height, paneled in oak, and with an immense fireplace at each end. In order to furnish entertainment and bring a large number of members together at one time, numerous concerts, lectures, and other entertainments are held in the living room. Two or three jiu-jitsu exhibitions have been given, and the last entertainment was a vaudeville show.

The junior dance will probably be given just before or just after Lent. The idea has proved so popular in the class that the dance will probably become an annual affair.

WHITES PETITION A NEGRO.

S. T. Washington Plan Stirs Residents of Montgomery.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21.—Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has secured an option on 150 acres of farm lands on the Woodley Road, near this city, and intends to establish a school farm for negroes. The price is $40 per acre, and it is in a fashionable neighborhood, where there are many fine residences.

When it became known that Mr. Washington might get the land there was much indignation among the white people who own homes in that vicinity. So indignant were they that a petition, signed by every white land owner in that neighborhood, was sent to Mr. Washington at Tuskegee requesting him not to purchase this property, and setting forth the reasons for asking him not to do so. It is understood that the land is to be used as a stock farm for experimental purposes.

The citizens object on the ground that it would compel them to move away, and that their property would depreciate to a considerable extent. No answer has been received from Washington yet.

ROBBED ON STREET CAR.

Three Men Attack Elderly Passenger—Get Wallet and $100.

A. G. Pettibone, an elderly man, of 39 West Twenty-fifth Street, was robbed of over $100 while riding on an uptown Sixth Avenue surface car yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pettibone boarded the car at Twenty-fifth Street. He had gone but a short distance when he was attacked by three men, evidently pickpockets, who succeeded in getting his wallet, containing over $100.

Mr. Pettibone made an outcry, and one man was arrested on suspicion. The prisoner said he was Carroll Monroe, a plumber.

POLICE TRYING TO HUSH MOCK MARRIAGE CASE

Witnesses Visited by Roundsman and Changed Their Minds.

FAIL TO APPEAR AT INQUIRY

Trying to Make Scapegoat of Wetzel, Says Preacher After Interview with Capt. Lantry.

The Rev. A. B. Moldenke, who married William Bay and his wife after they had been made the victims of a mock ceremony in the East Fifty-first Street Station, said yesterday that instead of investigating the case, the police were trying to hush the matter up, or else make a scapegoat of one man that others implicated in the affair might escape.

What was called an informal investigation was begun yesterday morning by Capt. Lantry and Inspector Walsh, who had previously requested Bay and his wife, Maggie Jones, the witness to the mock ceremony, and the Rev. Mr. Moldenke to appear in the station house at 11 A. M. with a view to learning the exact circumstances of the matter, and, if possible, to identify the person who acted the part of the priest.

Sergt. MacDonald, who was on desk duty on the night in question, (and in the absence of Capt. Lantry was responsible for all that happened in the station house,) and Doorman English were also called and were in the station at the appointed hour, together with all the men who had done house duty on the night of Dec. 10. The only other person called was Policeman George Wetzel, whose name appeared on the sham marriage certificate, although the station records showed him to have been on post at the time of the affair.

The only witness for the complainants who appeared, however, was the Rev. Mr. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The Bay couple and Maggie Jones, the witness, did not turn up. No inquiry was made into their absence by the Captain, who at once dismissed the men and was closeted for some time with the Lutheran preacher.

When a TIMES reporter asked Maggie Jones last night why she and the Bays had not appeared, she said that they had "just changed their minds." They said that a Roundsman had called to see them about the matter, but denied that any inducement had been offered them to stay away.

The man whom the police are trying to make the scapegoat, according to the Rev. Mr. Moldenke, is Policeman George Wetzel, who is a member of the Lutheran Church. The pastor declares positively that Wetzel is innocent, in spite of the fact that his physical appearance answers in every detail the description provided by Maggie Jones of the man who said he was a priest.

"Capt. Lantry," said the preacher, "told me that Wetzel was the man. He said that he had learned this from some one in the station. He said that Wetzel was fond of playing practical jokes, and that he was just the kind of man to do this. He also said that if the matter were to be pressed any further, Wetzel would suffer, but that he did not want this, as Wetzel is a good man in the precinct.

"Personally," added the pastor, "I am of the opinion that Wetzel is to be the scapegoat in order to save those who really committed the offense. While I was speaking to the Captain, Wetzel was summoned. Lantry said to him: 'George, I leave you with the priest for a little while, and I advise you to make a clean breast of it.' Then the Captain went out, and Wetzler, turning to me, said: 'What am I to do? What am I to say, except that I have nothing to confess?'

When asked if the Captain had said anything about the result of his own investigation among the men, the Rev. Mr. Moldenke said:

"Nothing, except that he had questioned Sergt. MacDonald, who was doing desk duty that night. MacDonald told him, the Captain said, that a young couple had come to the station on the night of Dec. 10 and asked to be married; that while he was talking to them he was summoned to the telephone and detained there for some time. He denied all knowledge of what had taken place in the rear room. The Captain admitted to me that, in his own opinion, this was a pretty poor story."

The preacher also said that he had offered to show the false certificate with Wetzel's name attached, but that Lantry had said he did not wish to see it. The Captain, when asked later if he had seen the certificate, replied:

"No, he [the Rev. Mr. Moldenke] did not bring it along with him."

The Captain also denied that he had mentioned the name of Wetzel, and said as all the men in the station house had denied all knowledge of the occurrence he would not discuss the matter until the witnesses agreed to come forward to identify their man.

"And if they won't come, what can I do?" said the Captain.

"Can't you compel them to come?"

"Well we'll try them again next week."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Andrew Dynlop, Glasgow, Scotland.

HOLLAND—J. R. Monon, Chicago; L. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence; Diego Gomez, Seville, Spain.

IMPERIAL—Gustav Sowensohn, Fuerth, Bavaria.

GRAND—Major F. S. Harland, U. S. A.

VICTORIA—E. M. Barnett, London.

MANHATTAN—I. Pouliot, Quebec; W. R. Arbuthnot, London.

MURRAY HILL—Hector Garneau, Montreal; Henry A. Van Alstyne, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. B. Washburne, Minneapolis; Charles W. Needham, Washington; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

ALBEMARLE—Charles E. Sowden, Bradford, England.

HOFFMAN—J. Allen Blakeman, London; F. Robellus, Paris, France.

PARK AVENUE—Major F. S. Strong, U. S. A.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, is relieved in the Philippine Division and will proceed to San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, retired, will report to the Governor of Indiana at Indianapolis for duty with the organized militia of that State

Navy.

Commander W. W. Kimball is detached from charge of the Eighth Lighthouse District, New Orleans, and ordered home and wait orders.

Marine officers commissioned: Col. C. H. Laubenheimer, Major A. S. McLemore, and Capt. H. C. Reisinger, from Dec. 15; Capt. L. M. Harding, from Dec. 9, and Capt. W. W. Low, from Dec. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Massachusetts at Culebra.

Sailed—Leonidas from Kiu-Kiang for Hankow; El Cano from Kiu-Kiang for Hue-Kee; Capt. L. M. Harding, from Dec. 9, and Capt. W. W. Low, from Dec. 1.

The Marietta was placed out of commission to-day at League Island.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

An Important Offer.

50c. Linen Etamine at 14c.

From Belfast, this suiting came to us. This sale involves fifteen thousand yards of it, every thread of which is pure linen, uniform in mesh and lustrous in finish, 32 inches wide. If we were asked to demonstrate the superiority of the Irish weavers' product this is the fabric upon which we might depend. It is offered in a variety of colors with narrow and medium woven stripes, including navy with white stripes, light blue with white, cadet with white, black with white, white with black and nile with white, most of which are in narrow and medium hair line stripes.

An Important Sale of

Suits and Coats for Women

At Prices Reduced One-third to One-half.

THE SUITS.

Tailored Suits of plain cheviot or mannish materials in mixtures, impressive long coat models.
Value $25.00 to $27.50. At $14.50.

Tailored Suits of broadcloth or cheviot in black and various colors and fancy mixtures, embracing a variety of long and short coat models in various styles, including many for small women.
Value $28.50 to $42.50. At $21.50.

Tailored Suits of velvet, broadcloth or fine cheviot, in a variety of colors and long or short coat models.
Value $48.00 to $89.00. At $37.50.

THE COATS.

Long Coats of black kersey in strapped seam, tight fitting models, lined throughout with satin.
Value $25.00. At $14.50.

Long Coats of black broadcloth, loose-fitting models, trimmed with braid and lined with white or black satin, designed for street or evening service.
Value $32.50. At $19.50.

Household and Decorative Linen

At Liberally Reduced Prices.

Tablecloths of bleached all linen damask, 2 yards wide and 2, 2½ or 3 yards long, representing a manufacturer's sample pieces.
Regularly $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Special at $1.60, $2.00, $2.40

Table Napkins to match; dinner size, per doz.,
Regularly $3.25 At $2.50

Table Napkins, of bleached all linen, in excellent designs. Breakfast size, per doz.,
Regularly $2.25 At $1.65

Dinner size, per doz.,
Regularly $2.50 At $1.98

Table Damask, 70 inches wide, full bleached, all linen, various designs, per yard,
Regularly 75c. At 59c.

Towels, of all linen damask, with scalloped edges or knotted fringe, large size,
Regularly 60c., At 39c.

Decorative Linens, of Cluny, Renaissance, Teneriffe and Mexican or Japanese drawn-work, involving a manufacturer's samples, a few of which are slightly soiled, are offered at extreme price concessions.

Shrewd Business Men

Know how to make money

25% to 33⅓%

has been made by thousands and thousands more can do the same. Our entire stock has been positively reduced in price this amount to close out immediately all heavy weight

Overcoatings
Suitings
Trouserings
Now is the Time

$28 & $30 Suits = now $20
$7 & $8 Trousers " $5

Finest Trim and finish.

Burnham & Phillips
119 & 121 Nassau St.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

An Extraordinary Offer.

High Grade Fur Coats for Women

At About One-Half the Standard Prices.

The three furriers that command the highest position in the craft have contributed their sample garments to this sale. It concerns one hundred and five coats of a grade so high that but few shops dare maintain them in their stock. The post-season models include both plain and fancy effects of ermine, broadtail, moire astrachan, Persian broadtail, mole, yetta, Persian lamb, seal, squirrel and kindred furs of a high character. The fashionable long coats of Persian lamb, from thirty to thirty-six inches long, are to be found in the series. Perhaps all this will help you to understand why we count this an extraordinary offer.

Coats of Persian Lamb, either plain or trimmed, in eton, medium and long models.
Value $125 to $500. At $95 to $295.

Coats of ermine, broadtail or moire astrachan, in short and long models.
Value $325 to $595. At $195 to $395.

Coats of Alaska seal in standard or blouse models.
Value $350 to $550. At $250 to $375.

Coats of squirrel in long, box or eton models.
Value $75 and $90. At $42 and $49.

Coats of nearseal, either plain or trimmed with contrasting fur, in long or short models.
Value $35 to $65. At $19 to $39.

An Important Offer

$1.00 Gloves for Women at 79c.

Universally, our dollar gloves for women are accepted as the standard of their class. The finest leathers, perfect fit and infinite grace of form have established it. Those which this offer concerns are our standard dollar gloves—about two thousand pairs of them, without fault or flaw—at seventy-nine cents.

Gloves of Lamb Skin in various shades of tan, beaver, mode or grey, together with black or white; two clasps and Paris point embroidery.
Silk Lined Gloves of mocha or suede, in shades of grey with two clasps.

A Sale of Hosiery for Women

Stockings of fine black lisle thread, with embroidered instep.
Value 75c. and $1.00. At 48c.

Stockings of black gauze lisle thread, a fine sheer grade, with garter tops.
Value 50c., At 29c.

Stockings of black cotton, excellent grade, with unbleached double soles.
Value 25c., At 19c.

A New Dress Silk

Handspun by the native weavers of the far east, expressing all the ingenuity and skill for which their fabrics are farfamed, this new silk is destined to find itself in universal service for the new season's gowns. It is termed "Handspun India Silk," 27 inches in width. The variety of colors is quite extensive, affording most of the new shades. The character of the weave is altogether new, with a closely ridged warp and solid filling—$1.75 the yard.

Special for Monday.

Taffeta Silk in black or white, 21 inches wide, of an unusually good quality upon the service of which you can depend.
Value 85c and $1.00. At 65c.

Crepe de Chine, 24 inches, in a diversified variety of colors as well as black or white. Special at 59c.

Louisines, 20 inches wide, in a large variety of black and white checks, broken plaids, hair line checks and other designs. At 79c.

SMOOT WOULD OBEY GOD, BUT NOT BREAK THE LAW

Facing Such an Alternative, Would Emigrate, He Says.

SOME 'REVELATIONS' IGNORED

Senator Admits He Would Vote for Polygamists for State but Not for Federal Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Under rigorous examination concerning his belief in divine revelations, Senator Smoot to-day in the investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections said that if he should receive a revelation from God commanding him to disobey the laws of the land he would leave his country and go to some country where the laws of the land were not in conflict with the laws of God.

He was asked what he would do if the revelations commanded him to remain in his country and violate the laws, but he would not suppose the case, saying, "the God I worship is not such a God."

Senator Smoot before proceeding made a correction in his testimony concerning trials of Apostles. He said the quorum of Apostles had the right to depose one of its members, and the twelve Apostles were the only quorum that had that right.

The first time he heard of the plural marriage of Benjamin Cluff, President of the Brigham Young University, said the Senator was in 1902, when he was told by Jesse Knight. The Senator said he heard from Mr. Knight that Cluff's new plural wife was the daughter of George Reynolds. Except for the investigation of the subject, looking to the dropping of Cluff from the university Presidency, the Senator said he had made no further inquiry.

Cluff was removed a year later and was succeeded by George Brimhall, who, the Senator admitted, was then living with a plural wife. He was not present, but would have voted for Brimhall if he had been at the meeting.

"You consider the position of President of the University purely ecclesiastical, then?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"I think it is."

"Then the rule laid down by you, which would have controled your vote for Apostle Penrose, a polygamist, would apply to the election of Brimhall?"

"I think the same rule would apply. I don't think I would vote for him for a Federal office. There are some polygamists I would not vote for and some that I would. I would vote for a man like Brimhall for a State office."

CONDONES BRIMHALL'S ACT.

The distinction he made was that Brimhall had taken no plural wives since the manifesto, but was living with a plural wife for the reason that his lawful wife was in an insane asylum. He admitted first that he believed Mr. Brimhall was violating the spirit of the law, and pressed by Chairman Burrows said that Brimhall was also violating the "letter of the law." However, the condition of the first wife was an extenuating circumstance.

"What," again asked Chairman Burrows, "do you think it is an extenuating circumstance for a man to marry another woman and have children by her because his legal wife is in an insane asylum?"

"No, I hardly think that."

"Have you any doubt about it? Do you think it was an extenuating circumstance because the first wife was insane?"

"Perhaps I could put it as broad as that. I think it would be."

The elevation of Joseph F. Smith to the Presidency of the Church was brought up by Mr. Tayler, and the witness said he voted to sustain him, and had so voted at other conferences to sustain Smith as President. Senator Overman then took up the questioning.

Q.—Do you believe the Church still receives revelations from God? A.—I believe the Church can receive revelations.

Q.—Who receives them? A.—I believe any good man can receive revelations, but President Smith is the only man who can receive revelations that would be binding upon the people.

Q.—Do you believe that any revelation which might be given could be superior to the laws of the land? A.—I do not believe it would be superior to the laws of the land.

Q.—Then, if you got a revelation from heaven itself, would you have to obey it? A.—I believe if it was from God it would be compulsory upon me to obey it. But if it was contrary to the laws of the country in which I lived I would move to some other country where I could obey the law.

Q.—Do you believe that revelations are ever given? A.—Well, I have heard men testify so, but I could not say.

Q.—What is your belief? A.—I believe that God could do such things. He did it in former days, and could do it now.

Explaining further the extent to which revelations were lived up to, Senator Smoot said he remembered a revelation being received for the establishment of the "United Order," and that Brigham Young, following out the instructions of that revelation, went from one end of the State to the other preaching the establishment of that order.

"And I know," he concluded, "that it was never attempted nor lived up to by the people, and to-day is virtually a dead letter."

He referred to the law of tithing. He knew there were many members of the Church who disregarded it, although it was a law of the Church.

Then, queried Senator Dubois, "as an apostle, you could go out before your people and take that position, and the people could refuse to obey also, and still retain their standing?"

"I would not want to go as far as to infer your question bears," was the reply. "I would not want to say that a man could go from one end of the Church to the other and make a special point of preaching against certain doctrines of the Church and be in full fellowship. I think that would be not only non-belief in it, but open rebellion, and through that he would be out of harmony."

MR. SMOOT'S PRIESTHOOD.

"What priesthood do you hold?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"The Melchizedek priesthood," answered Senator Smoot, and, continuing, said that priesthood was the highest any person can hold, and that he understood that Christ held the same priesthood. There are two priesthoods in the Church, the Melchizedek and the Aaronic.

An interesting statement was made by Senator Smoot concerning the Church courts. In connection with the trial of the Birdsall-Leavitt land case, which has been mentioned prominently by several witnesses, he said he understood that Leavitt was not a member of the Church.

"I only mentioned that to show how far wrong the testimony has gone in matters of this kind. The Church does not usually take up such cases. In this matter the action was inadvertently taken, I think," he could give no explanation of the action of the Church in that matter.

Senator Smoot testified that it was known that Joseph M. Tanner was a polygamist at the time he was appointed as the general Superintendent of Sunday school work. Mr. Tayler called attention to a pamphlet issued by the general superintendents of religion class work, in which lectures are outlined to be given on the lives of past and present leaders of the Church. Senator Smoot said he did not believe that a point was made of the fact that many of these leaders were living polygamous lives when these lessons were given to the classes. He had no definite information concerning the character of the teachings.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Plasterers Reject New Unions.

The local unions of the Plasterers' Society, to whom the question was put for final decision, have decided not to admit to their national union the two new unions formed by the Employing Plasterers' Society.

TO TAKE UP SWAYNE CASE.

House Managers Appointed and Senate Ready to Proceed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day received from the House notification that that body had named managers to conduct the impeachment proceedings against Charles Swayne, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida. The Senate immediately adopted a resolution saying that it was prepared to proceed with the matter.

The House managers are Palmer, (Penn.) Powers, (Mass.,) Olmsted, (Penn.,) Perkins, (N. Y.,) Clayton, (Ala.,) De Armond, (Mo.,) and Smith, (Ky.) The first four managers are Republicans, the remainder Democrats. All but Messrs Olmsted and Perkins are members of the Judiciary Committee.

CONGRESS HONORS INGALLS.

Statue of the Late Senator Accepted for Statuary Hall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Eulogies of John J. Ingalls in connection with the official presentation by the State of Kansas of the statue of the late Senator for Statuary Hall occupied most of the time of the Senate to-day.

There were seven addresses, but before they were begun Mr. Long presented a letter from the Governor of Kansas tendering the statue, and a resolution of acceptance.

Pending the adoption of the resolution Mr. Long addressed the Senate. He devoted the greater portion of his address to a consideration of the reasons why Mr. Ingalls was not re-elected in 1891, and said:

"And then, as if in some measure to atone for the injustice they had done him, the people of Kansas provided that his marble statue should stand forever in the hall near this chamber, in which his great work was done. Past political affiliations were forgotten when the resolution was passed."

Mr. Allison recalled that he and Mr. Ingalls had entered upon service in the Senate on the same day, March 4, 1873. Mr. Spooner said that Kansas could never make an adequate explanation of its failure to keep Mr. Ingalls in the Senate. Speaking of Mr. Ingalls's strong partisanship, Mr. Daniel admitted that many of his remarks had been offensive to him, but said they were forgotten in admiration for the man. Mr. Platt (Conn.) said that as an orator Mr. Ingalls was not excelled by Demosthenes or Webster, and Messrs. Cockrell and Gorman paid high tribute to the Kansas Senator's fairness as a presiding officer.

At the conclusion of the eulogies Mr. Long's resolution accepting the statue was adopted.

In the House of Representatives eulogies of Ingalls were delivered by Messrs. Curtis, Clark, Gibson, Bowersock, Talley, Hamilton, Scott, Campbell, Miller, Calderhead, and Murdock, and the Senate resolution of acceptance of the statue was agreed to.

METCALFE TO FROHMAN.

Critic Denies Any Personal Attack Upon Manager.

In an open letter to Daniel Frohman, written yesterday, James S. Metcalfe, the critic of Life, who has been excluded by the theatrical managers from most of the playhouses in New York, expresses surprise that Mr. Frohman placed himself in the position of champion of the Theatrical Managers' Association. The statement to which the critic takes particular exception appeared as follows in a letter to the newspaper: "Mr. Metcalfe has frequently attacked me personally and has assailed my plays, my players and my playhouses." This, Mr. Metcalfe declares, is not true, and offers to prove it by the files of Life.

"When you controlled the old Lyceum Theatre," the letter says, "I reviewed the performances of your stock company regularly. It seemed that you and they were trying to do artistic work and I gave you the commendation you and they deserved. Naturally you scored some failures, and these were noted, not in 'attacks' or 'assaults,' but in a friendly, though critical, spirit. The members of your then company that I know are still among my friends.

"When 'The Tree of Knowledge' was put on I did not hesitate to tell the public in unmistakable terms that it was not a fit piece to put before a clientele such as the Lyceum had gained for itself.

"As for attacking you personally nothing has been further from my thought."

Mr. Frohman gave the following answer:

"If Mr. Metcalfe had read my letter carefully he would read that I took no exception to him as a critic, nor to his criticisms of actors and plays, but to his attacks, first, on the Hebrew business men of all classes, and finally to the religion of those interested in the management of theatres. I do not believe on attacks on any men on account of their religion."

MAYOR REJOINS REPORTERS.

Annual Beefsteak Dinner of City Hall Association Revived.

Mayor McClellan, who is an old-time City Hall reporter and the head of the list of honorary members of the Association of City Hall Reporters, was the guest of honor last night at Healy's when the association revived its old-time annual beefsteak dinner. The affair was held in the dungeon under the restaurant, and was informal. Sixty members and guests attended. Walter L. Hawley, President of the association, was toastmaster. The guests included, besides the Mayor, Controller Grout, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Fire Commissioner Hayes, Water Commissioner Oakley, Borough Presidents Ahearn of Manhattan, Littleton of Brooklyn, Haffen of the Bronx, and Cromwell of Richmond; Frank E. Perley, who is Secretary to Gov. Higgins; Commissioner Keating of the Department of Licenses, Corporation Counsel Delany, and practically every head of a city department. Several vaudeville attractions were introduced, including Alexander the Hindoo juggler.

CUT IN COTTON MILL WAGES.

Affects Fall River Hands Who Worked During the Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 21.—Notices of a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages were posted to-day a tthe Great Fall River Iron Works Cotton Mills here to-day. The reduction affects 4,000 hands, who have been at work during all the period of twenty-six weeks that the operatives of other mills were on strike.

No strike is expected as a result of the reduction. Since the settlement of the strike in the other mills, the iron works employes have been expecting some change in their schedule.

The reduction takes effect on Monday, and places the scale at the mills on a level with that of the mills in which the strike has just been settled. The Iron Works Mills are owned by M. C. D. Borden of New York, whose avowed policy is "to pay the market price of wages."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

6:30 A. M.—86 Sixth Avenue; Isaac Paulson; damage, $250.

6:45 A. M.—Sixty-first Street and East River; Bureau of Highways; damage, $10.

7:25 A. M.—4,057 Park Avenue; Carrie Eckstein; damage, $200.

7:30 A. M.—1,990 Third Avenue; S. B. Tieschman; damage, $25.

7:30 A. M.—100 John Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

8:30 A. M.—500 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

9:15 A. M.—9 Rutgers Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

9:30 A. M.—Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street; William Crane & Co.; damage, $10.

10:15 A. M.—396 Third Avenue; Dr. Coyle; damage, $25.

10:30 A. M.—68 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; Mrs. Eva David; no damage.

Le Boutillier Brothers

JANUARY, 1905.

NEW INDIA SILKS

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39c., 59c., 69c., 79c. and $1.00

These Satin Figured Foulards, Satin Liberty and India Silks, are ALL NEW GOODS of standard makes, in choice designs and colorings, and FULLY GUARANTEED. The patterns are exclusive and controlled by us. The prices are far below their actual value.

Also, 250 PIECES

NEW CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS.

By far the finest assortment in this city.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

The only string to the sale is the cord around the packages. Every short piece of cloth in the house can be bought for $17 'til spring gets around with the new woolens. Single or double breasted suits to measure—$17. Trousers, $4.50.

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WILLIAMS WOULD END SECTIONALISM IN PARTY

Vexed with Southerners' Display of Dislike for Miles.

STILL BENT ON RESIGNING

Says There Is No Use in Having a Democratic Leader Unless He Is Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—New light was thrown to-day on John Sharp Williams's effort yesterday to call a caucus at which he purposed resigning the Democratic leadership in Congress, which effort caused a panic among the House Democrats.

It is understood that Mr. Williams considered the action of the Southern Democrats in voting for the so-called anti-Miles amendment to the Army Appropriation bill to be sectional in character, and it is his desire to eradicate sectionalism from the Democratic Party and make it more National in purpose and feeling.

The Southerners generally voted for the proposition to deprive Gen. Miles of the customary pay which has hitherto gone to retired officers who enter the service of a State. The understanding in Congress is that they did so in order to administer a slap at Miles as the officer who put irons on President Davis.

Nearly all the Northern Democrats stood with Mr. Williams, and a few of the Southerners voted with him, too, but most of the latter were of the younger generation, such as Kitchin of North Carolina and Shepard of Texas. The ex-Confederates and the older Southerners voted the other way.

Mr. Williams comes from the same State as Mr. Davis. The whole Mississippi delegation voted with the Republicans on the Miles question, except Mr. Williams himself, and Mr. Byrd, who was not present.

Mr. Williams is said to feel that the reproach of sectionalism should be taken away from the Democratic Party if it is to cut any figure in the field of National politics, and he is reported to be generally disheartened over the attitude taken by the older Southerners in Congress.

It still remains problematical whether any caucus will be held on Monday. There are enough names left on the call, but names are being withdrawn all the time. The leading Democrats hope there will be no caucus, or that if there is one its purpose can be switched over to something than Mr. Williams's resignation. They worked all day trying to get him to abandon his intention of resigning, but were not making much progress.

Mr. Williams has told his friends that there is no good in having a leader if he is not to be followed, and he is determined not to repeat the experience of Mr. Bailey. When that gentleman was the minority leader his followers supported him or not, just as they pleased, and they chose more often to oppose him than to support him. The result was that Mr. Bailey stepped down from the leadership after the situation had become intolerable to everybody concerned.

URGES SOUTH TO ACTION.

Thomas F. Ryan Says It Should Wield Its Influence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—The Constitution to-morrow will print a letter from Thomas F. Ryan to Clark Howell apropos to an article published by the latter in Gunton's Magazine. In his letter Mr. Ryan says:

It has long been clear to my mind that our friends in the South have become too patient and submissive as followers of Democrats in States hopelessly Republican or only doubtful when seeking from the Democratic Party some relief otherwise unattainable.

It ought to be plain to every Southern Democrat that there are able and conscientious men south of Mason and Dixon's line who, as members of the Democratic Party, are entitled to the same consideration as those who are devoted to their country and all its higher interests, are attached to the Democratic Party from the most patriotic motives in the belief that it is the best and only medium through which these interests may be promoted or effect given to this patriotic feeling. These men must now realize their responsibility and do their full duty. They must see to it that the party remains really Democratic, that it is not so radical as to make it a menace to industry, nor so cautious that it cannot condemn and attack real abuses.

In other words, certainly the forty years which have passed since the war demonstrate that the South is in the Union and that it should make its presence felt in every quarter of it.

SCHOOL BOARD NAMES TIFFT.

Caucus Selects President and Leaves Vice Presidency Open.

At a conference of members of the Board of Education yesterday Henry M. Tifft, the present incumbent, was selected as President of the body for the ensuing year. The meeting was held at the Down Town Club, and twenty-six members, or two more than a quorum, were present.

Mr. Tifft was elected President of the board last Fall to succeed Henry A. Rogers, who died in office. The election of Mr. Tifft was not brought about without opposition. For several weeks the board met to decide upon a President, but failed to agree. The candidates were Vice President Frank L. Babbott, M. Dwight Collier, a Republican, of Manhattan, and Abraham Stern, a Democrat, and an anti-Maxwell man. The opposition to Mr. Tifft has disappeared since he began to serve, and the meeting yesterday afternoon resulted in his unanimous choice.

As to the office of Vice President, no decision was reached. Mr. Babbott of Brooklyn now holds the office, and the place has always been filled by a member from that borough. It is said that he will not succeed himself. The two candidates for the office are John C. Kelley and John Greene, both of Brooklyn. Kelley is the patriarch of the board, and the members present at yesterday's conference expressed the belief that he would win. The selection, however, was left for the annual election on Feb. 6.

CRUSH AT TIMES SQUARE.

After-Matinee Crowds Keep Subway Employes Busy.

Because of the crowds that filed into the up-town station of the Subway at Times Square after the matinees yesterday afternoon, the trains were compelled to run on slow headway, and the trainmen and platform men had to look sharp to avoid accidents. The station was uncomfortably crowded for an hour or two, most of those who went there being women.

The only accident reported was that in which a man who walked unsteadily took the principal part. He was thrown down while trying to board a train, and received a bad scalp wound.

Some time after that a woman got on a train, and as she did so picked up a valuable ermine stole at her feet. It was passed along through the car until at the other end a woman laid claim to it; after she had proved that it was hers, it was given to her. It is thought that more articles were lost in the crush.

Consumers' League to Meet.

At the annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the city of New York, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President, will present a report of the League's work for the past year. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and the Rev. Dr. Nash of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., have promised to delived addresses. Officers will be elected and tea served at 4:30 o'clock.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 21.—Fire started in a building on Main Street between Tenth and Eleventh Streets in Fort Worth at 3:30 this morning and destroyed approximately $100,000 of business property. Insurance amounts to $55,000. The principal losses are: Neumegen & Mark, dry goods, $50,000; Brown & Vera, wall paper and paints, $10,000; J. P. Hater, [illegible], $8,000.

Lawson Dissected

Public Opinion Tells the Truth About Frenzied Finance

Last Thursday the first chapter of Public Opinion's reply to Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" appeared—in the issue for January 19th.

The **entire edition** was sold out in less than twelve hours.

The **second edition** of the January 19th issue is now on sale at all newsstands. Buy a copy to-day, and get the whole story, chapter by chapter. You will find it one of the most interesting and instructive exposes ever written. The author of "The Truth About Frenzied Finance" is

Denis Donohoe

Financial Editor of the New York Commercial

Mr. Lawson will be shown in his true colors. The "Story of Frenzied Finance" will be analyzed page by page, and new light will be thrown upon this interesting subject.

Mr. Donohoe knows whereof he writes. He will tell the readers of Public Opinion who Lawson is, what his methods are, and what his purpose is behind the "Story of Frenzied Finance."

This series of articles is not written in defense of Wall Street or its methods, or in defense of any institution or person. It is based upon the right of the American people to know both sides of every public question. Mr. Lawson has told one side of the story; Mr. Donohoe will tell the other side, and he will state some facts which Mr. Lawson has forgotten to mention—or probably would not like to have the public read at this time.

Get Public Opinion To-day

There will be twelve chapters to this story. The first has already appeared—January 19th—and there will be one each week for eleven more weeks. In the January 26th number—on sale next Thursday—the reader who is interested in "Frenzied Finance" can read of some of Mr. Lawson's early exploits in the field of frenzied finance which he has not included in his own stirring narrative. If your newsdealer cannot supply you, send $1.00 to us direct, with your name and address plainly written in the coupon printed in this advertisement, and we will enter your name for a subscription for the twelve issues containing this narrative. The chapters that have already appeared will be mailed to you.

TEN CENTS A COPY

Public Opinion is a weekly magazine, established for eighteen years. It consists of forty handsomely illustrated and cleverly edited pages each week. Its columns are devoted to discussions of questions of national importance. It is the kind of conservative, high grade weekly magazine that you cannot afford to miss.

Public Opinion sells for ten cents a copy at all newsstands. Place your order with your newsdealer to-day, so that you will be sure to obtain each chapter of "The Truth About Frenzied Finance," or send $1.00 to us direct, using this coupon.

Other Notable Articles

are in preparation to be published in a few weeks. Among them is "A National Divorce Law," by Robert Grant, author of "The Undercurrent"; a striking article on the immigration question, by Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, and "The Life of Women Art Students in New York," by one of them—all strikingly illustrated.

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NO BLAME FOR DEATHS IN GLEN ISLAND FIRE

Burning of Steamship Due to Defective Wiring, Inspectors Say.

PRAISE BREACH OF RULES

Engineer Commended for Action Which Saved Some Lives—Crew Did All That Was Possible.

The report of the local Steamboat Inspectors on the burning of the Glen Island, off Execution Rock, in the Sound, on Dec. 16, was made public yesterday by Capt. Ira Harris, Supervising Inspector for the Second District. The Inspectors do not blame any one for the loss of the nine lives that resulted from the fire.

The officers and crew are officially exonerated. The cause of the fire, it is declared, was defective electric light wiring.

Appended to the report is a statement by Theodore T. Merserean, an Inspector, in praise of the action of the Chief Engineer. It gives to him the credit of saving those lives which were saved, although he acted in direct violation of the rules. This opinion Supervising Inspector Harris sustains.

No suggestions are made for inspection of vessels as to their electric equipment in the 120 pages of the report. The bulk of it is taken up with statements of fact. The report, in part, follows:

"The steamer was last inspected at this port on May 25, 1904, and the certificate of inspection was issued by the local Inspectors, James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett.

"Chief Engineer Robert M. Layman testifies that he was on watch, and, for the purpose of examining the water glass attached to the boiler, was standing on the ladder leading to the fireroom on the starboard side, and when so engaged saw a flash of light on the main deck along the ceiling overhead, on the starboard side, between the engine room door and shaft, in the vicinity of the electric light wires. At the same time the electric lights went out.

"He stopped the engine, immediately put the fire pump in operation, and ordered his crew on watch to man the fire hose. The fire spread so rapidly that he was driven from the engine room before any effective work in extinguishing the fire could be accomplished.

"The cause of the fire we have been unable to definitely determine, although the engineer testifies that he believes it was due to a defect in the electrical lighting plant or wiring near the engine room on the starboard side of the main deck.

"In conclusion, we would say that, when considering all the evidence taken in the case, the licensed officers did all that could be expected of them under trying circumstances to save the lives of all on board, and made every possible effort to arouse and rescue those whose lives are said to have been lost, and we exonerate them from any blame in the matter."

The individual statement of Mr. Merserau concerning Engineer Layman follows:

"His duty technically was to start the fire pump and stop the engine when he got the signals from the pilothouse. He fortunately reversed the order; stopped the engine in the dark—an operation of a fraction of a minute—then started the pump, another minute or fraction of one. By that time the flames were roaring about the very place he had left, and to which he must have returned in order to have stopped the engine, if he had not already done so.

"It is clear that if he had not done exactly as he did the engine would have not been stopped, and, with the vessel speeding along through the sound, the flames would have had complete possession in a very much less time than the exceedingly brief period in which they did, and every soul on board would have been confronted with the necessity of trusting to the icy waters, with a life preserver, as it would have been impossible to launch and man the boats, especially in the wake of the swiftly revolving paddle wheels. It is certain that under those conditions very few would have been saved."

This is the first time that the Supervising Inspector's office has gone on record as praising a man for the violation of any rules, as promulgated by the steamboat inspection service. In this case, however, Capt. Harris wishes to impress licensees of steamers and sailing craft that human life stands above all rules that may be enacted.

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This elegant white enamelled Dresser with French bevelled mirror and cast brass handles, only..... **10.00**

100 or more patterns of Dressers, Chiffoniers, in all woods, from..... **$7.50** Up.

Sideboards, in all woods, from..... **$15.00** Up.

China Closets, in all woods, from..... **$10.00** Up.

BRASS BEDS, a hundred patterns, from..... **$12.50** Up.

Mattresses made over..... **$2.00**

Morris and **Fancy Chairs**..... **$4.50** Up.

Parlor Suits..... **$20.00** Up.

FREDERICK W. EVERS,

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Over 500 Pieces, All Room Sizes.

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Up to 15x23.5 feet, was priced 850.00; now - - **567.00**

Extra Persians now **83.00** to **134.00** (were 125.00 to 200.00)

Gorevans and Khorassans now **117.00** to **167.00** (were 175.00 to 250.00)

Tabriz and Kermans now **217.00** to **352.00** (were 325.00 to 525.00)

All the intermediate sizes at proportionate reductions.

Our entire 4th Floor devoted to this special sale.

No Discount allowed to the trade on these advertised Rugs and Carpets.

President Comes Here Feb. 13.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—W. P. Murphy of New York to-day talked with the President about the latter's proposed trip to that city on the occasion of the Lincoln's Birthday celebration by the New York Republican Club on Feb. 13. The President will leave Washington on the morning of the 13th in time to reach New York for the reception that will precede the banquet.

TITUS IS SUSPENDED; SHAKE-UP IN BROOKLYN

Charges Against the Inspector and Capt. Tighe the Same.

McADOO AFTER ROUNDSMEN

Bold Robberies Show Patrolmen Are Shirking—Deputy Farrell's Detective Chief Changed.

Inspector George F. Titus of the Second Inspection District was suspended at midnight on charges of neglect of duty. Inspector Max Schmittberger, in command of the First Inspection District, who has been confined to his home with a broken ankle for some weeks, will report for duty to-day and will be placed in charge of Titus's old district in addition to his own for the present.

Inspector Titus's district includes the Mercer Street precinct, which Capt. Robert A. Tigne, now suspended and under charges, commanded for nine months until last December. Third Deputy Commissioner Lindsley has been busy for three days examining witnesses gathered in from gambling houses, poolrooms, and disorderly resorts, who have told him how they managed to do a flourishing business under the Titus-Tighe régime. The evidence will be used in the forthcoming trials of the Inspector and Captain.

Several transfers, mostly affecting Brooklyn, were announced at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. The most important of these was the transfer of Capt. Patrick J. Harkins from the Bedford Avenue Station to the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, where he will succeed Capt. Charles Formosa. Capt. Formosa is sent to the Richards Avenue Station. This precinct for the last two weeks has been the Siberia of Capt. Edward Gallagher, who was in command of the East Twenty-second Street Station, Manhattan. The other transfers are:

Capt. John F. Gardiner, from the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, to the new Williamsburg Bridge Station, which has only been established and will be known as the Eighty-fourth Precinct.

Capt. Charles F. Albertson, recently reduced from the rank of Inspector, from the Central Office, Manhattan, to the Steamboat Patrol, where he will take the place of Capt. Dean, who is very ill.

Capt. John Reardon, from the Central Office, Manhattan, to the Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

The announcement of the transfers was made after Commissioner McAdoo had left Headquarters for the day, by his private secretary, Mr. Howell. They will go into effect at noon to-morrow. Mr. Howell was asked if the transfer of Capt. Formosa from the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn to an unimportant precinct was to be looked at in the nature of a rebuke.

"Oh, you must draw your own inferences," was his reply. "I am instructed to say on behalf of the Commissioner that he has given Capt. Harkins this important detail because he has complete confidence in his ability and honesty. He also wants the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn to be brought into closer relations with Deputy Commissioner Farrell and the heads of the Police Department there as well as with Headquarters here in Mulberry Street.

"Capt. Formosa and the Deputy Commissioner did not entertain official relations as close as we desire for the good of the service."

That was all he would say regarding the misunderstanding between the two men. It is known, however, that at a recent interview between Commissioner McAdoo and Deputy Commissioner Farrell, at which the latter was taken to task for conditions existing in Brooklyn, Capt. Formosa's name was frequently brought up.

The numerous hold-ups, recently, many of them in broad daylight, have opened the eyes of Commissioner McAdoo to the fact that many patrolmen are shirking duty. In an interview yesterday the Commissioner said that much of the blame rested with the roundsmen and that he would find means of holding them strictly to account. Prior to the interview the Commissioner had before him his force of "shoo-flys."

"I instructed them particularly to 'jack' up the 'conversation' men on the force—the men who stand on corners and in doorways and gossip when they ought to patrol their posts."

LOSES ON RACE; WINS CHASE.

Newark Grocer Excites Broadway with Pursuit of Wiretapper.

A Newark grocer fell a victim of a band of wiretappers in this city yesterday afternoon. After pawning his jewelry and losing $400 on a horse race that was never run, the Newark man participated in one of the most exciting races through Broadway that has been pulled off in many a day.

The fugitive wiretapper was captured on a roof at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, after he had threatened to shoot two policemen who followed him up.

Espoidan Lopez, of 503 Walden Street, Newark, made the complaint after the arrest. He told Capt. Cottrell that, several days ago, a man called at his store and told him about "the ponies." There were several million dollars scattered about the poolroom section of this city, the caller declared, waiting to be picked up by someone who had a few hundred dollars as a starter.

Lopez returned the call, meeting his man in a Broadway cafe yesterday. The two had drinks and proceeded to a cigar store in West Thirty-fourth Street, where a second man, the customary "superintendent of the telegraph company," came in. He was earning a paltry $100 a week, he explained, and, as his wife was ill, he would like to earn several hundred by the races.

Lopez did not have any great amount of money, he announced, so they suggested that he pawn his diamonds. He raised $365 and turned it over to a "Mr. McDougal," who was met at a second cigar store, in Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway. McDougal went into a rear room to put the money on a "sure thing pony." A moment later he emerged with a look of desperation and exclaimed to Lopez:

"My God, man! Lost! Ruined! Everything gone on that horse! It ran tifth."

While Lopez stood, trying to realize how it had happened, McDougal slipped out and darted into Broadway.

The grocer gave chase, and the shouts he raised attracted a large crowd. McDougal ran up Broadway and into the Marlborough Hotel. For a short time he was lost. A great crowd surged about the front of the hotel, and McDougal dodged into it, while Lopez and Policeman Molloy were searching the house.

Hurrying to the street, Lopez saw his man cross Broadway two blocks above, and renewed the chase. Hundreds of men and women followed, and Mounted Policeman Goldhammer drew his horse into the race. He overtook the fugitive at Thirty-ninth Street, and McDougal dodged into a building and up stairs.

All the way to the roof two policemen and Lopez followed. McDougal threatened to shoot, and the policemen drew revolvers. The fugitive, however, was unarmed, and, after being searched, was taken to the Tenderloin Station. Capt. Cottrell detailed several detectives to look for the accomplice.

PLANS AT LAKEWOOD.

Board of Trade Organized to Urge Village Incorporation.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Jan. 21.—Corporation Counsel John J. Delany of New York and Frederick St. John registered at the Lakewood Hotel this week. After a brisk four-mile walk around the lake early every morning Mr. Delany returned to the hotel and spent the morning over bundles of documents. He played golf in the afternoon, and devoted his evenings to work.

George J. Gould and Nathan Straus are among the Directors of the Lakewood Board of Trade organized this week. The incorporation of the village will be the first thing the board will urge.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by her four children, came to Lakewood by special train this week. The children have been ill with malaria and the family physician believed they would recuperate more quickly in Lakewood than at Princeton. Mrs. Cleveland has the Louis XIV. suite at the Lakewood occupied by Admiral and Mrs. Dewey during their honeymoon. Mrs. Henry Phipps is to spend February at the Lakewood.

Mrs. Mary A. Worth gave a luncheon at the Laurel House yesterday afternoon, and there was bridge afterward. Prizes were given for the best score at each table. The games were played in the new whist room, an innovation at the Laurel. Another pleasant entertainment of the week at the Laurel House was a kitchen supper which Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander gave.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Boutillier are among the New Yorkers registered at the Laurel in the Pines this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harkness of Brooklyn are at the Bartlett Inn.

Mrs. George T. Maxwell of New York is chaperoning a party of young folks at Seton Inn.

Patrons of the Palmer House and the Lenox take a lively interest in the Saturday evening dances.

BRYAN SEES ROOSEVELT; PRAISES HIS POLICIES

Tells President His Railroad Demands Are Right.

HOPES FOR AN INCOME TAX

President Keeps Senators Waiting While He Talks with Nebraskan, Who Approves Garfield's Corporation Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President Roosevelt kept a number of callers at the White House waiting to-day while he talked with William J. Bryan, who also called to pay respects to the President.

When Mr. Bryan called the President was engaged with Senator Proctor, and a number of Senators and Representatives were waiting to see him. When hne learned that Mr. Bryan was outside the President immediately went out to the Nebraska man and invited him into his private room, where the two engaged in conversation for about fifteen minutes.

Ex-Senator Jones of Arkansas, who was to have accompanied Mr. Bryan to the White House, but who was behind time, joined the President and Mr. Bryan soon after Mr. Bryan arrived. After leaving the President Mr. Bryan said his interview with the President had been cordial and satisfactory, and that it was a great pleasure to be able to commend his attitude on several public questions. Said Mr. Bryan:

"I believe in speaking well of any policy that is good, regardless of what party is supporting it. I have often been accused of being a Populist merely because I have given my support to some things advocated by that party. I suppose I shall now be accused of being a Republican because I agree with President Roosevelt's views on some things.

"I think the President is unmistakably right in his demands as to railroad legislation, and I so told him. I also think that Mr. Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations is right in recommending that corporations be required to take out Federal licenses. I likewise believe in an income taxe, and hope to see it brought about by a Constitutional amendment."

Mr. Bryan will leave Washington tomorrow night for New York, where he is to attend two dinners.

WEEK AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Great Increase in Patronage Pleases Hotel Proprietors.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 21.—The hotel men are well pleased over the great increase in patronage. There have been so far a greater number of persons here than usual, and that in the face of the fact that there has been little going on in the way of amusements.

A progressive euchre was held at the Grand Atlantic Thursday evening, which was largely attended. The affair was under the management of Mrs. George Crawford, Mrs. D. P. Rahter, and Mrs. Ebele.

The annual dinner of the Master Plumbers' Association was held at the Hotel Strand.

"Hunter's Night" was observed at the Hotel Rudolf by the giving of a big dinner. It was in the private dining room of the hotel, which was decorated to represent a hunting lodge.

The weekly dance at the Hotel Rudolf attracted over 100 couples. It was given in honor of Miss Anna G. Hendricks of New York by Edward F. Darlington of Philadelphia.

Two dances were given at the Hotel Jackson during the week. The first, which was on Tuesday evening, was attended by over 150 couples, while the second, held Friday night, was one of the largest and most novel ever held in this city. It was a masquerade, and the hotel was especially decorated for the occasion.

The annual banquet of the Atlantic City Board of Trade was held at Young's Hotel last night and was largely attended.

The Paint and Powder Club of the Morris Guards will present "The College Girl" the latter part of March at one of the Boardwalk theatres.

Fairbairn & Williams sold the Hotel Strand several days ago to a New York firm for $350,000. The Strand was built in 1901 at a cost of $225,000. Fairbairn & Williams have taken a lease on the hotel for a period of ten years and will continue in the hotel business as heretofore.

Efforts are afoot to secure for Atlantic City the annual convention of the American Library Association, at the same time the joint session of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held here in March.

W. E. EDGE.

Leading Specialty Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Waist House in the City.

Bonwit, Teller & Co

Announce an Important Sale of Natural Russian and Hudson Bay

Sable Scarfs and Muffs

At Unusual Price Reductions.

These Sables are of the finest qualities in their respective grades, and guaranteed natural color.

RUSSIAN SABLE

SCARFS	MUFFS
Of 6 skins.....425.00	Of 4 skins.....275.00
Of 5 skins.....425.00	Of 4 skins.....275.00
Of 6 skins.....275.00	Of 4 skins.....225.00
Of 6 skins.....235.00	Of 4 skins.....190.00

HUDSON BAY SABLE

SCARFS	MUFFS
Of 5 skins.....150.00	Of 5 skins.....165.00
Of 5 skins.....139.00	Of 5 skins.....155.00
Of 4 skins.....110.00	Of 5 skins..... 98.00
Of 2 skins..... 85.00	Of 4 skins.....125.00
Of 4 skins..... 69.00	Of 4 skins.....105.00

THESE PRICES REPRESENT A REDUCTION OF FROM ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

In view of the certain advance in Sable Skins, intending purchasers will find this an exceptional opportunity.

Twenty-Third Street, West.

HAPPY DAYS AT PINEHURST.

Golf and Other Out-Door Sports Favored by Delightful Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 21.—The large number of guests and the many social activities give one a clear glimpse of the midseason, and conspicuous among the arrivals are many who come to spend the season here.

Delightful weather is bringing outdoor sports into special prominence, and a pleasing feature of the week was a handicap medal play mixed foresome for the Holly Inn Sterling Cup, L. R. Fuller and Mrs. M. B. Byrnes, both of New York, winning with a net score of 102, playing with a handicap of 14.

Another special golf feature was a nine-hole medal play handicap for boys, two prizes being offered for the two best net scores. Master Levi Jones, Milton, N. H., playing from scratch, won with 55 net, with George McG. Hayes, Canandaigua, N. Y., also scratch, second in 60.

Bowling is arousing much interest, and several teams of five men each have been organized. A match on Wednesday evening between the Holly Inn and Village teams resulted in victory for the former by total scores of 1830 to 1725. The formation of a bowling league is being considered, and a series of contests for trophies will be arranged.

A dinner given at the Holly Inn by Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller Tufts of Brookline, Mass., in observance of Mrs. Tufts's birthday, was one of the social features of the week.

The weekly card parties at the Holly Inn and Harvard were well attended, and among the prize winners were Mrs. James W. Mills, Philadelphia; Miss Anna Post, Oswego, N. Y.; Mrs. H. D. Evans, Boston; Dr. George S. Hill, Marblehead, Mass.; A. G. Warren, Rochester, N. Y., and Frederick Wendell, Wayne, Penn.

Prominent among the arrivals of the week was John D. Rockefeller, who comes to enjoy the golf and to renew associations formed during a visit last year.

Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Marsh, New York; Mrs. Charles Edward Spratt and Mrs. A. J. Spratt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Inman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rosenfeld, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Anderson, Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Barstow, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Allen and Miss Allen, Moorestown, N. J.; Judge Clifford D. Gregory, Henry W. Dun, Frederick S. Howell, H. W. Cadby, W. P. Shaw, and H. W. Van Reusselaer, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Cross, Miss M. Joost, Mrs. A. M. Brown, and Mrs. C. A. Brown, all of Brooklyn.

DINED IN LITTLE JAPAN.

Mrs. Siegel's Guests Gathered Around Miniature Gardens.

A pretty dinner at which the decorations were unique was given by Mrs. Henry Siegel at her residence, 26 East Eighty-second Street, last Sunday to the Vicomtess Maitland, who is spending some time in this city. There were thirty guests, among them Albert Stopford, the London cotillion leader; Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore, Guilbert Farquhar, relative of the Master of the Household of King Edward VII.; Miss Leary, Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Robert B. Roosevelt, and George Munsey, the artist.

A Japanese garden was the feature of the table decorations. Through the centre of the table was a little lake with a miniature waterfall, and surrounding it were tiny dwarfed trees and shrubs, little Japanese cherry trees in blossom, and japonicas with gnarled pines and oaks a hundred or more years old. In the lake was a little island with more of the trees, and the shores, sloping to the water, were of real sand and pebbles. The whole was lighted by Japanese lanterns, some no larger than peas, making the scene look like a fairyland. In the trees were dazzling little Japanese insects which shone like fireflies with the reflections of the lights.

"77"

Cures Colds and

GRIP

The symptoms of Grip are: Influenza—watery eyes and nose—pains and soreness in the head and chest—Pleurisy pains in the side—lame back, with pains in the limbs—violent, racking Cough, incessant like Bronchitis—sore, swollen throat, like Quinsy, but seldom ulcerated—great and general prostration, lassitude, disinclination if not total incapacity for work—feverishness, great thirst. If you have any of these symptoms, Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is the remedy and cure needed. "77" will break up the Grip or Cold and prevent an attack of Pneumonia.

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STORY OF EXCISE ACTIVITY FROM YEAR TO YEAR TOLD IN DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME'S CHARTS.

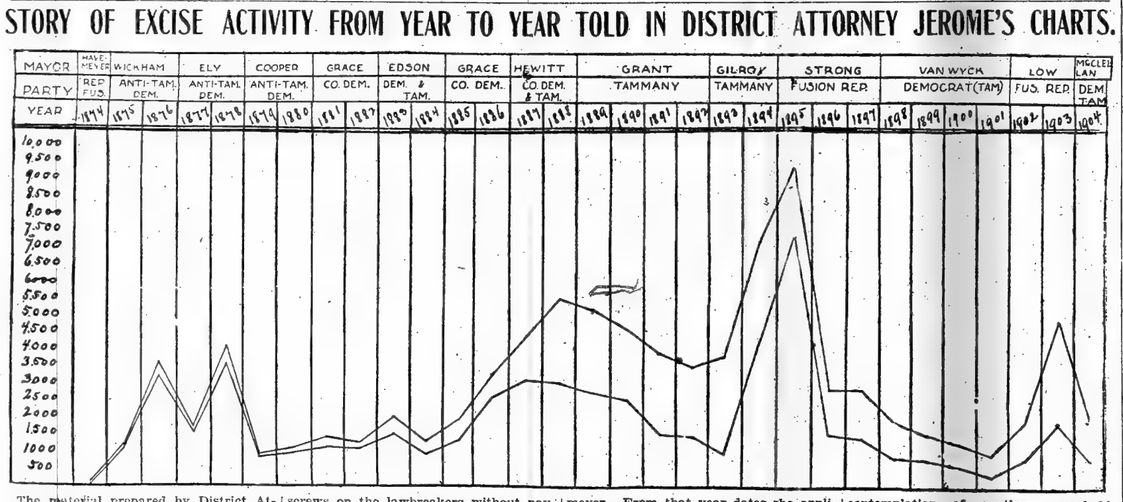

The material prepared by District Attorney Jerome for his campaign for an amendment of the excise laws includes several charts showing the number of arrests and other figures indicating the enforcement or non-enforcement of the liquor tax laws. The most interesting and, by far, the most instructive of these charts is the one reproduced here with Mr. Jerome's permission.

It goes back to 1874, the first year when the Board of Police Justices began to collect statistics about the cases handled in their courts. The column to the extreme left gives the figures in round numbers. The two lines that zigzag across the chart from left to right trace year by year what the police and what the Police Justices or City Magistrates have done to enforce the law. The upper line indicates the total number of excise arrests made each year. The lower line indicates the total annual number of excise cases held by the Magistrates for trial in the Special Sessions Court.

Although the chart is largely self-explanatory, a few remarks will serve to call attention to some of its most interesting features. District Attorney Jerome says that the principal lesson taught by its rising and falling lines is that no reform administration dares to put the screws on the lawbreakers without paying for it with defeat at the polls when election comes around again.

In direct contradiction to this conclusion are the two upward sweeps of the years 1876 and 1878, indicating two unmistakable attempts to curry favor with the voters by increased enforcement. Both times the trick succeeded. Wickham and Ely were anti-Tammany men, nominated by the Irving Democracy, and they were followed by Cooper and Grace, who were also put forward and elected by the forces arrayed against the Wigwam. It is of interest to note, however, that the number of arrests under the two first mentioned Mayors was much larger than during the terms of Cooper and Grace, although the latter were regarded as more pronounced representatives of reform. The total number of arrests in 1878, the second year of Mayor Ely, was 4,221—a record-breaking performance in those ante-Rooseveltian days.

The first real high water mark on the chart comes with the year 1888, when Hewitt, nominated by the County Democracy and indorsed by Tammany, goaded the police force into making 5,610 arrests. And the next year New York had a pure Tammany Mayor for the first time since the days preceding the Republican Havemeyer. From that year dates the application of what may be called the Jerome law.

The Mont Blanc of the chart is seen under the year 1895. That was the first and most strenuous year of Roosevelt as Police Commissioner—the year when the present President sent the dreaded shoofflies to hunt and haunt derelict policemen, and when he in person stalked the narrow streets of the East Side at night, guided by his friend Jacob Riis. The arrests made that year aggregated 9,601. The next year the figures fell abruptly to 2,651, and that although Mr. Roosevelt still remained a member of the board.

With the beginning of Van Wyck's term the lines take on a decided downward trend, until, during the year of Col. Murphy's reign at 300 Mulberry Street, as the first single Commissioner under the amended law, the total number of arrests was only 977—the least total on record in thirty years. Low and Col. Partridge doubled that number. But it was left for the reform administration's second Police Commissioner, Gen. Francis V. Greene, to establish a new record, second only to that of Roosevelt. While he held sway 5,090 alleged or real violations were discovered.

And this leads the eye naturally to the contemplation of another remarkable feature of the chart—the discrepancy at certain periods between the number of arrests made and the number of cases held for trial. Greene's record of held cases was exceptionally low, only 1,807 cases, or 39 per cent. of the total arrests.

In the earlier years arrest seems to have been almost synonymous with trial. This may be taken to mean that whenever the police went for a breaker of the law, they were in earnest about it and followed the case up to the bitter end. In 1887, during the first year of Mayor Hewitt's term, the cases held for trial fell short of the arrests in a marked degree for the first time. The next year the gap between the upper and lower lines on the chart becomes still wider. Only 53 per cent. of the violators arrested were held that year.

In 1891 the percentage fell below 50 for the first time. And in 1893 the lowest point was reached, when, under Gilroy, a Tammany Mayor, more than 73 per cent. of those arrested were discharged in the courts of examination. This may either imply that the Magistrates were unduly lenient, or that the police, pressed from above to make a showing, but disinclined to hurt their friends, the saloonkeepers, made arrests without securing evidence that would prove binding in court.

Arnold, Constable & Co

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, WILL BE EXHIBITED AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF LYONS NOVELTY SILKS, SATIN FOULARDS AND HIGH GRADE WASH DRESS FABRICS FOR SPRING, 1905.

Lyons Silks. Novelty Brocaded and Printed Silks and Satins, in the new shadings and in designs especially prepared for us, $1.50 to $7.50 yard. Printed Radium, Iridescent Radium and Iridescent Crepe Tosca. Black figured Chiffon Taffeta in new small designs.

Silk Cloths in Pongee effects are shown in many novel weaves, such as Singapore, Kiota and Memsahib.

Satin Foulards in exquisite new designs and colorings, single and double widths. Broche and Twilled Foulards.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns. Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Wash Dress Fabrics. Silk and Cotton Durbar; French Leno and Mull, in large flowered designs; Printed Irish Dimities and Linen Lawns; Plain and Embroidered Cotton Crepe; Silk and Cotton Eolienne; Plain and Figured Cotton Voile; Linen Suitings in white and colors; Organdie Raye; Organdie Lisse and Organdie Carreau; Printed Point d'Esprit; French Gazine in a large variety of colorings and designs—this fabric confined to Arnold, Constable & Co. Price 65c. a yard. Imported and Best American Ginghams; French Madapolan Shirtings in small, neat designs.

Parasols. An attractive showing of the latest Paris, London and American ideas for Spring, 1905.

Misses' and Children's Spring Dresses. Misses' White Dresses, in Mull, Plain and Flowered Organdie; also Fancy Chiffon Cloth Costumes. Children's Wash Dresses, in Gingham, Linen and Novelty Cotton Fabrics. Pique Dresses in Guimpe and Russian effects.

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The Following Artists Are Worthily Represented

Berne-Bellecour,	Greuze, J. B.	Maris, Jacob
Boudin (2 examples)	Harpignies (2 examples)	Mauve (2 examples)
Bonnat,	Henner, J. J.	Monet,
Callecott, Sir A. W.	Israels, Josef	Morland,
Cazin, J. C.	Jacque, C. E. (2 examples)	Munkacsy (2 examples)
Chialiva, L. (3 examples)	Jacquet,	Pasini,
Corot, J. B. C. (3 examples)	Jongkind,	Pearce, C. S.
Dagnan-Bouveret,	Kauffman,	Renoir,
Daubigny, C. F.	Kaulbach,	Rico,
Delacroix,	Knaus,	Rousseau,
de Neuville,	Lambert,	Schreyer,
Detaille,	Leader,	Souza-Pinto,
de Thoren (3 examples)	Lepine,	Troyon (2 examples)
Diaz, N. V. (2 examples)	Lhermitte,	Van Marcke,
Dupre, Jules (3 examples)	Linnell,	Vibert,
Goubie,	Madrazo (2 examples)	Worms.

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FORTY-TWO PAGES,
AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE REVOLT OF RUSSIA.

The proceedings in St. Petersburg are evidently puzzling as well as portentous to Russian observers. How then can foreigners expect to appraise their significance. Is this so-called "strike" a local and transient expression of discontent? Or is it in truth the long-belated uprising of "a noble and puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks"?

One thing is very certain. It is not a common "labor trouble." The economic condition of the Russian operative is no better, but also it is no worse, than that of the operative in any crowded country in which the superfluity of humanity brings the wages of labor to the minimum of subsistence. It is true it ought to be better. Russia is in fact the least crowded country in Europe. With the free access to the soil that Americans have had until the present generation, and which Russia could still afford, the Russian laborer with his hands should be better off than his Western neighbors. And yet, even in a country thus favored, the workers of a great city turn out by tens, some accounts say by hundreds, of thousands to present their petition to the man who assumes the right to dispose of their fate, saying that their fate is no longer to be borne, and promising to follow up the presentation of their petition by presenting themselves before him, with naked hands and without a threat, to be shot down if it shall so please him and he can find the troops to fire upon an unresisting crowd, since a violent death is to be preferred to the life they lead.

There is something "intolerably pathetic," as well as something characteristically Russian, in the attitude of these patient and obedient people, whose patience is at last worn out and whose instinct of obedience has at last failed. Industrial St. Petersburg has "struck work," with a unanimity beyond the dreams of the walking delegates of other lands, in order to make the more impressive "demonstration" of its needs and the more impressive backing of its demands. It is a situation absolutely without precedent in the capital of Russia. To find a precedent observers go back to the Paris of a hundred and fifteen years ago, when the fall of the Bastile was so swiftly followed by the fall of the officialdom which had arrogated to itself the government of France.

The precedent is ominous. But the failure of the governing classes in Russia, their incompetency to the business they have assumed, is far more glaring to the common apprehension than was the like failure of the French royalty and of the French noblesse. It is in this view, mainly, that the question of the Japanese war seems to enter as a factor into the procedures of the working classes of Russia. Decisively to have beaten the Japanese, in a war of the Russians' own forcing, would have been, so far, a conclusive answer to the charge of incompetency to its business on the part of Russian officialdom. To have been decisively beaten by Japan, to have lost the "Gibraltar of the Pacific" of the impregnability of which even those Russians have heard who have heard of nothing else in the Far East, to have had the effective Russian Navy annihilated by battle or by suicide—these are things which infallibly convict of incompetency the rulers of Russia. The dumb instinct of the Russian people that its governing classes do not understand their trade, and that the people of Russia could not govern Russia worse than it is governed by these rulers, is converted by the Japanese victories into a demonstration. Doubtless, also, the overtures of the new Minister of the Interior, and the response which they received from the Zemstvos, may have had their influence in precipitating the uprising. Evidently SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY proceeded, in his steps for ascertaining Russian opinion, upon imperial assurances which were withdrawn after he had learned what that opinion was. Doubtless it would have been better, if the Czar had been resolved not to yield to the will of the Russian people, for him not to have invited the most authentic and public expression procurable of that will. The necessity for a national legislature really representing the nation, when it was urged by the Presidents of the Zemstvos, may have seemed only a pious opinion. It assumes a very different aspect when it is adopted by a hundred thousand Petersburgers who avow their intention of appearing before the imperial palace to enforce it.

However it may fare with the actual rising, the fact that it has occurred will bear fruit. It is by no means the first of such remonstrances against the Government of Russia. For weeks they have been made in the same way throughout the provincial towns. Now that they have been repeated, on an immensely larger scale, in the capital of the empire, the popular discontent cannot fail to reach the mind, even if it does not affect the heart, of the Czar himself. He may be advised by the same evil counselors to whom he has listened heretofore to close his ears against it. But if he does so it will be the worse, probably for himself, certainly for his successors. "The thunders of heaven are sometimes heard to roll in the voice of a united people."

MR. SULLIVAN'S VIEWS.

There is a lot of good sense in the views of the Hon. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN as he defined them to a reporter of The World, especially as to the city situation. He calls New York a "nine-day town," since the most exciting topic of discussion, he thinks, will hardly hold attention for longer than the traditional time. We whip around a good deal. We turned out the Van Wyck administration because it did not enforce the law and the Low administration because it did, and now we are in a stew because it is claimed that the McClellan administration lets things go at loose ends in the police force. Mr. SULLIVAN winds up with this sententious and perfectly correct statement:

There is a great popular sentiment for a reasonable amount of personal liberty here. The people want it, but they don't want to see it accompanied by graft.

Practically it is next to impossible to get "a reasonable amount of personal liberty" under the present laws without graft or without vice that leads to graft. People can buy liquor on Sunday at a Raines law hotel the proprietor of which thinks it necessary, to meet expenses imposed by law, to turn his house to immoral purposes, and this brings him within the grasp of the police, which only graft will loosen. There is the same situation in a less degree in the case of selling liquor from the saloons. Public sentiment demands some drinking on Sunday; the law forbids it or surrounds it with harsh and costly restrictions; the privilege of violation is to all intents in the hands of the police for sale, and is constantly sold. The radical remedy lies in changing the law. Until this is done the alternations of politics will probably go on with the usual regularity.

THE BRIDGE TERMINAL.

We were remarking the other day that the engineer who proposed to prolong across Park Row and into the City Hall Park the monstrosity which defaces the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge was simply proposing a monument to his own incompetency. Mr. POULSON, whose proposal to relieve the congestion by a simple rearrangement of tracks and switches has commended itself to many students of the subject as the most direct and practical solution yet submitted, writes to us, saying:

The Bridge Department either does not, or will not, understand the plan, but, as it is not a bridge problem at all, it may be that it does not understand it. This is a problem for an architect—to remodel the present building and utilize all the space to the best advantage; it would be impossible to conceive that an architect would come back to either the Board of Estimate or to the people of Brooklyn and report that there is a lot of space in the building, full 10,000 square feet, for which he cannot find any use whatever, and that in the most crowded building in the world. The Bridge Department has been unable to find a use for this space, and the nearest they ever came to it was four years ago when President GREATSINGER of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company thought it might be a good plan to use the train of cars that has been standing there for years, as a boarding house.

It is perfectly true that an architect who should have made himself responsible for the wild chaos of the existing arrangement at the Manhattan end of the bridge, in which the crowds coming from various directions are simply brought into collision with one another, would be fatally discredited in his own profession thereby. The public would like to see some solid or at least plausible objections brought against Mr. POULSON'S plan before acquiescing in its rejection. And they are not in the least likely to sanction the further defacement not merely of the station but of City Hall Park, at a great expense, without some evidence that the object cannot be attained by some cheaper and less monstrous expedient. Thus far they have no such evidence.

GRACE CHURCH.

The corporation of Grace Church has done a public service in the purchase it has just made of the land adjoining the church premises on the south side and at the northeast corner of Tenth Street and Broadway. Half a century ago, when Grace Church was built, it was as true as it is to-day that the only tolerable sites for the display of architecture in New York were so far from being the products of the street system that they were anomalous exceptions to that system, being the sites on Broadway, which the Commissioners of 1807 would have been glad to wipe out if they could have afforded to do so, but which was already too important a thoroughfare, and too much built up to admit of that process.

The corner at Tenth Street, just at a sharp turn in Broadway, was one of the most eligible for an ambitious building along the whole course of the exempted thoroughfare. The present authorities of Grace Church have reason to be thankful for the wisdom of their predecessors who secured such a site. And they themselves in turn have deserved well of their successors, as well as of their contemporaries, in securing what, at the time of the building of the church, was a piece almost of waste land, but which has come to be of such value that it has doubtless cost them to secure it a considerable multiple of the sum originally paid for the whole grounds of the church. Thereby they have reserved it from what may be called an architecturally hostile possession, and any secular possession would have been hostile, inasmuch as the possessor, in order to make the most profitable use of his possession, would have been compelled to erect a structure which would have hidden the church from the southward, and would also have overtopped and dwarfed it. Whatever disposition the church may make of its new purchase, we have the assurance in advance that it will not lessen the charm of that pretty oasis in the rather loudly howling wilderness of the neighborhood which is constituted by the church and its accessories.

DISRAELI'S SATIRE.

Doubtless there was in all England and Scotland no more religious household than that in which Mr. GLADSTONE passed the years of his infancy and youth. Throughout his long life, indeed, Mr. GLADSTONE was an example of piety and of devotion, not merely to the ordinary and easily performed duties of the churchgoer, but to the interests, to the defense, and to the advancement of the Church of England as an institution. Lord BEACONSFIELD, who was naturally somewhat less concerned about ecclesiastical matters than his great rival, seizes upon this aspect of Mr. GLADSTONE'S character, in the unfinished novel of which THE TIMES publishes the first installment to-day, as a leading motive of his satirical delineations.

It is in the guise of the Falconet family of Clapham Common that the Gladstone family is presented to the reader. The members of this household move in an atmosphere of psalmody and tracts. The young men become engaged to marry young ladies "who are the bosom friends of their sisters, and members of the same committees, and distributors of the same tracts." One son who wanted to be a soldier "was turned by the panic-stricken family into a clergyman without delay."

Joseph Toplady Falconet, the youngest son, the character in which Lord BEACONSFIELD painted Mr. GLADSTONE almost to the life, so far as the development of his character proceeds is a very depressing person. One wouldn't take to him—it is plain that the author did not intend that anybody should take to him. In the chapters of the novel which we print today, young Falconet appears as extraordinarily precocious, verbose, argumentative, solemn as an owl, and inspired to the top-notch of his being with all sorts of lofty purposes. As a picture of Mr. GLADSTONE at the time that through the intercession of the Duke of Newcastle he entered the House of Commons, this is not so very much out of the way.

How far the author would have carried this highly wrought satire of his political foe had he lived to complete the novel is a question which must be relegated to the domain of guesswork. He carried it far enough in the chapters he did write to have evoked angry and protesting howls from the admirers of Mr. GLADSTONE, had the fragment been presented to the British public at a time when that great statesman was in active public life. Falconet was a prig, Falconet was prodigiously serious, eloquent, verbose, and whether his argument was based upon actual or upon purely imaginary conditions, it made no difference with the fervor of his appeal. Mr. GLADSTONE'S enemies used to say that he was himself open to these criticisms. If Lord BEACONSFIELD had lived to follow the character of Falconet through later years of Parliamentary strife, it is fair to suppose that his satire would have become more bitter and unsparing. Any protests the British public might have made against it, however, would merely have added to the joy of the author. "DIZZY" was never very much distressed by the squirming of those he attacked.

The installment of the novel which will appear in THE TIMES of next Sunday takes the reader into titled London society, with the foibles of which the noble author makes free with as little scruple as he shows concerning the personages moving in humbler spheres whom he presents or caricatures.

A DOUBTFUL PACIFIC ISLAND.

The United States Government has begun a search for a doubtful and possibly dangerous island in the mid-Pacific, whose existence is discussed by Mr. JAMES D. HAGUE in The National Geographic Magazine. As variously reported by the rare and infrequent navigators who have visited that part of the Pacific during the past eighty years, the island lies somewhere within the vast north tropic waters between the meridians 130 and 140 west longitude, on a line between the Island of Hawaii and the Bay of Panama, nearly 4,500 miles distant. As the doubtful zone extends in the path of sailing vessels to Australia on the new route from San Diego and San Francisco, they are forced to avoid it by a wide detour until the Navy Department has completed its exploration.

Here, in the most isolated and solitary region of the terraqueous globe, the United States corvette Levant, among whose ill-starred crew was EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S Philip Nolan, "The Man Without a Country," is supposed to have gone to pieces on a coral reef in 1860. Her mainmast, whole and unbroken, and some spars were washed by the current setting from the unknown tract upon the shores of Hawaii. About a century ago the Sultan, an American whaler, which after COLERIDGE'S ship of the Ancient Mariner was

the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea,

reported having sighted an island in this centre of the world's largest ocean area. Concurring accounts by whalemen during the next twenty years induced H. M. S. Blossom to traverse the region in 1827, with no result. Ten years later H. M. S. Sulphur with the consort Starling crossed the Blossom's track, her log having three days previously recorded "smooth water and tropic birds (Phaeton aethérius) and frigate pelican (Pelecanus aquilus) observed, which do not go far from land," and expressing the belief that some one of the reports of land was well founded, "but the position erroneously determined."

But for the cruise of the United States ship Relief in search of islands in the doubtful tract in 1889, of which little is known, no further interest was officially taken in the question until the expeditions in 1899 and 1904 of the United States ships Albatross and Tacoma, which observed tropic birds, but proved only the non-existence of land in one-third of the area, leaving some 30,000 square miles to be explored. Capt. LAWLESS, commanding the steamship Australia, in 1902 reported sighting patches of shoal water in that latitude, and this, together with the contemporaneous testimony of one Capt. JOHN DE GREAVES of Honolulu that he had himself landed on an island in the disputed region in 1859, occasioned renewed interest in the mysterious fate of the Levant, and the collection of positive data in Hawaii showing that it must have gone to pieces on an unknown reef or island of the central tropic sea. It is recalled that in this latitude the ship James Campbell was abandoned in 1859, six of whose crew sailed 2,300 miles to Hilo, Hawaii, in a small boat and peaceful sea, while the larger boat, with the Captain and his family and a major part of the crew, was never heard of after. Did they make harbor in the doubtful island, and are they still there?

Might not some of the survivors of the Levant be found by some exploring ship of this Government, living in the mid-Pacific with the Captain's family and crew of the James Campbell? The mutineers of the Bounty lived eighteen years and were found on Pitcairn's Island, not so remote as this from the world's sea trafficking. But whatever the future may reveal, the mariners' legends, the strange romance of "The Man Without a Country," and COLERIDGE'S tale of retribution will always haunt this as yet uncharted tract of the Pacific.

MUSIC AND TOOTH PULLING.

To mitigate the asperities of tooth pulling is a humane endeavor—the intention is worthy of applause even if it falls in some degree short of its aim. But a Paris dentist who has recently been trying music as an anaesthetic to allay the pangs of his customers encountered legal opposition in the proceeding and was pulled up before a local court to answer. The ground of complaint against him was that in the Pharmacopoeia music was not recognized as an anodyne and that his use of it in such a way was irregular and unprofessional. He was let off with a small fine and a judicial admonition not to stretch the powers of melody hereafter to such an imaginative degree.

It was against the ethics of the profession to get a patient into his chair on the assurance that a certain strain of music turned on at the right moment would take such full possession of his sensibilities that his tooth would come out and he wouldn't know it. When with the first wrench he awaked to a consciousness that this was the wildest of delusions, a harmonic pretension of no basis whatever, it would be too late to do anything about it. The tooth would very likely come out with vocal accompaniments to drown out the music, but as to the latter diminishing the pain of the operation the customer would know that it was not so. The professional sophistry which sought to make him believe that it did would all be thrown away on him. However, in the joyance of his relief from a torturing member, he would, in nearly all cases pay his bill without question and perhaps try to think that after all the dulcet strains of melody which had floated in as an accompaniment of his pangs might really in some slight measure have assuaged them.

The charms of music are perennial, vivid in all animate pulses, and there are no doubt many kinds of pain having a spiritual or sentimental origin to which it might be successfully applied as a sedative. But, as laymen will generally regard it, tooth pulling is not one of these. The Paris tribunal took this view of the case, and seemed to think that the pretension savored of deception, and was against morals and public policy.

But what a boon it would be to afflicted mankind if through some sorcery of application a concord of sweet sounds could be laid on at will as a poultice to assuage any kind of physical suffering. If the Paris experimenter in that direction were an enthusiast pursuing a humane if fanciful quest, he would not be undeserving of applause even if all his expectations came to naught, leaving pain still regnant in its own kingdom, with music confined to its separate sphere. But as the judicial tribunal before which he appeared graded him in effect as a quack, taking the holy name of music in vain, and striving to violate its mysteries in the interest of his tooth-pulling business, no reason presents itself for reversing the decree. That portion of the public which requires the ministration of the dentist will have to fall back on the familiar and recognized agents of anaesthesia. There is nothing in music for them in that crisis except a voice of mockery keeping the word of promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope. A musical department in our colleges of dentistry and the instruction of students therein as a branch of the profession are hardly to be looked for, but as this is an age of surprises nobody can tell beforehand what is really going to happen.

JUSTICE TO MR. LAMB.

An ex-Vice President of the Architectural League of New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised to read in your issue of this morning the letter signed by Mr. Brunner as President of the Architectural League of New York, which from its tenor and caption would seem to indicate that the Mr. Lamb referred to had no connection with the Architectural League, that he was an outsider whose ideas on public and professional questions were not familiar to the membership of that organization.

The contrary is the fact. Mr. Lamb is one of the best known of the younger members. He completed his term of office as Vice-President after re-election for the full time posible under the constitution, so therefore the only error in your reporter's notice was in the omission of the "Ex" in front of the title.

Mr. Lamb has also served with distinction as the President of the Architectural League of America, the central body of which the League of New York is a constituent member.

His association with the art societies of this city is known to almost every one. As Secretary of the Municipal Art Society he revivified that organization so that from a few members it had over one thousand on its roll when he left the office, and was doing as important work in this city as any other society.

I regret that THE TIMES has permitted a statement to be so made that it seems to cast a reflection upon a man whose work for the public is equaled by but few professional men in New York.

Mr. Brunner very deftly ignores indicating what statements of Mr. Lamb are not to be considered as being "indorsed by the society."

To those of us who know the membership of that organization and the statements of Mr. Lamb, it is debatable whether on a vote in the organization Mr. Lamb's point of view would not be indorsed by an overwhelming majority.

Though having recently resigned from the League, I was the preceding Secretary to the present incumbent of the office, and I may claim to know something of the feelings of the membership in regard to professional matters, and I therefore write you as one who, knowing the organization from the inside, has a right to protest, as a friend of Mr. Lamb, against the manner in which Mr. Brunner has formulated his letter.

CHARLES M. SHEAN.

New York, Jan. 21, 1905.

Opposed to Vivisection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among yesterday's letters to THE TIMES there is one headed "Why" and signed "J. L. L. B." Among the questions is one that appeals to me—it touches a subject which thrills me with horror and indignation. It is this:

"Why—oh; why—are people asleep or callous to the atrocious crime of vivisection, carried on behind closed doors in the name of science?"

I have lately read Elisabeth Stuart Phelps's "Trixy," and I read wishing that every man, woman, and child in this country would read this little story and be impressed by it as I was.

Why is the frightful cruelty of vivisection allowed? Is it allowed by law, or have we laws against it which could be enforced?

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1905. A. B.

An Appeal to Mr. Conried.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although the music world must be indeed very grateful for what Director Conried has done for them in reviving old and less familiar operas, may we not ask What has become of "The Flying Dutchman" and "Il Trovatore"? Both of these have been produced in New York very little, and I am sure that if they were once sung this year the general opinion would be to give them again.

OPERAGOER.

New York, Jan. 19, 1905.

Tariff Revision.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted pretty fully all that has been said about the revision of the present iniquitous tariff, especially from so-called revisionists of the party now in power. The average rate of duty on current importations is, I believe, about 42 per cent. ad valorem. I beg to suggest that the present Congress confirm the Dingley tariff law, with the provision that no rate in that law shall exceed 40 per cent. ad valorem. This can easily be effected by the adoption of an act not exceeding ten lines, and ought to be satisfactory to all Republican revisionists. If, however, I was a betting man I would not hesitate to bet in the proportion of $10 to 5 cents that the Republican Party dare not face such a reasonable proposition, notwithstanding their widely proclaimed assertion that the tariff should be revised by its friends.

A. H. SAXTON.

New York, Jan. 19, 1905.

Untimely Boast.

From The Chicago News.

La Mont—But how did the customs officers come to suspect that you had smuggled goods on your person?

La Moyne—Why, I was foolish enough to tell my friends that I weighed fifty pounds more than when I started for Europe.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

What Might Happen If Dr. Gardiner's Theories Are Correct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to supplement your excellent editorial with reference to Dr. Gardiner's address on "The Constitutional Powers of the President" with a few additional remarks. If the gentleman's views are sound the division of our Government into three separate departments, with distinct powers and duties, is a snare and a delusion; the very system of our Government having a written Constitution for its basis, an absurdity; and the powers of the President practically as unlimited as those of the Czar of Russia or of the Sultan of Turkey.

If it is true that, under our Constitution, "the President can disregard the courts, * * * can ignore laws of Congress," and that "the discretion of the President in executing the laws of Congress is also absolute," then it follows inevitably that the legislative and judicial departments of our Government are subordinate to the Executive.

In Mr. Cleveland's second Administration Congress passed an income tax law which was vetoed by the President. In accordance with its constitutional powers (Article I., Section 7, Clause 2,) Congress re-enacted that law over the President's veto. Now let us assume that the United States Supreme Court had declared that law as perfectly valid instead of as void, as it did, it follows that President Cleveland could have ignored the law, and no tax on incomes exceeding $4,000 a year could be collected. And inversely, after the Supreme Court had declared that act as void President Cleveland could have enforced it, had he favored such an income tax.

What more need be said? J. B.

New York, Jan. 20, 1905.

Bronx Park Is Accessible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to curb one's impatience after reading such a communication as that signed by Mr. J. B. Trainor, in Friday's TIMES, headed "The Parks and People." The writer says: "The broad view of the situation is that Bronx Park is inaccessible, and at present practically useless as a part of the park system."

With the rapid transit lines terminating on the opposite side of the street from what soon will be the southeastern entrance to Bronx Park, and within 230 yards of the corner of the buffalo range—where the animal exhibits begin—how can any sane man sign his name to such a statement as I have quoted above?

Bronx Park is now completely accessible, at both ends, particularly to "the hundreds of thousands of the crowded tenements," and for a five-cent fare. The Third Avenue line, terminating at the southwest corner of the Botanical Gardens, sometimes brings 6,000 visitors in an hour. If the Interborough line to the entrance at West Farms does not bring 50,000 persons to the Zoological Park every day, it will not be the fault of the City of New York or of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Mr. Trainor entirely forgot in his communication the little item of the Third Avenue Railroad at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Fordham, and Bronx Park station; but it exists, nevertheless. The accessibility of Bronx Park is now an accomplished fact, and if the millions care to take advantage of it, they can reach it from the Battery for one five-cent fare.

OBSERVER.

New York, Jan. 20, 1905.

Transit Needs of Queens Borough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was disappointed this morning to see so brief a report of the arguments submitted for the construction of the Broadway and Jamaica Subway before the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday. This improvement would benefit two-thirds of the population of Brooklyn and half that of Queens, in all over 800,000 people; and as your paper has many readers in those sections, we feel that you should give us more space in reporting such vital measures.

The Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, comprising over one-fifth of the population of the borough, showed an increase of assessed real estate values from 1903 to 1904 of $1,650,000, which was 44.6 per cent. of the increase in the entire borough. If the same proportion holds good this year, as the increase for the borough is $9,575,000, that ward would have an increase of $4,350,000; and in the five years' time necessary to build the subway would, beyond doubt, show an increase of assessment values of over $20,000,000; with a tax rate of 1.56 this would give over $300,000 increase in taxes, a sum sufficient to pay 3 per cent. interest on the cost of such subway estimated at $10,000,000. The increase for this ward is 15 per cent. per annum in assessment valuations. Did the same ratio obtain in Manhattan her increase this year would have been $540,000,000, instead of $118,000,000, and the increase of the Bronx would have been $39,000,000, instead of $12,000,000.

This section of the greater city is receiving no improvements in transit from the city, and we deplore the provincialism of the New York press in ignoring its righteous demands.

E. G. BULLARD,
Chairman Rapid Transit Committee, United Civics Associations of Queens.

New York, Jan. 19, 1905.

The Times's New Home.

From Puck.

Puck's best wishes and congratulations go to the editors and proprietors of THE NEW YORK TIMES, formerly of Park Row and now of Times Square. They have come into possession of their new home—a magnificent structure and a worthy temple for such minds as are to dwell within it. The edifice is the tallest in town and should prove a shining example to the newspaper profession of how near to heaven one can get who confines his attention solely to the news that is fit to print. Incidentally this removal to new quarters gives us all a welcome opportunity to say that THE TIMES richly deserves the prosperity of which its new building is the outward and visible sign. It is fittingly housed, although we doubt if it will be any loftier in tone now that its rumbling presses shake the sub-cellars of heaven than it was before it moved so high up, for the very good reason that its plane, as far as our own memory goes, has always been of the sky-scraping variety. Here's to many years of prosperity and usefulness to our neighbor. May it not forget us little chaps nearer earth, is Puck's sincerest wish.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES doesn't need the tallest building in the world to establish its high place in journalism.

From The Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

The new NEW YORK TIMES Building is now one of the show buildings of the United States. Although the building is great the newspaper itself is one of the country's best.

From The Jamaica (L. I.) Democrat.

It is reported pretty generally that THE NEW YORK TIMES is now located in its new home, but it finds its way into many old homes, nevertheless, and has for many years. Some say its new home is the tallest in the city; most complete; an architectural triumph; beautiful model, and built for business, but what all want is "All the News that's Fit to Print," and THE NEW YORK TIMES takes the lead in this, besides all its other attractive features of a new home.

In for It.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"He's sorry now that he quarreled with her."

"She's gone home to her mother, I suppose."

"No; she's had her mother come home to her."

ADMISSION TO THE THEATRES.

Would a Writer Be Debarred If He Attacked the Salvation Army?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attempt to exclude from the New York theatres a citizen who is accused of what Mr. Daniel Frohman calls "scurrilous and uncalled-for racial attacks" suggests some interesting questions. Whether the citizen is guilty or not has nothing to do with the case. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that he is guilty. Let us grant that he did, in fact, write and publish many harsh and unwarranted things about the Jews. Let us admit that his writings showed an equal disregard of truth, taste, and decency.

Then the question pops up: Is one manifestation of intolerance worse than another? If a man may be kept out of a play-house because he does not like the Jews, why may he not be kept out because he does not admire the methods of the Salvation Army, or the principles of trade-unionism?

Would the Theatre Managers' Association exclude a sober, cleanly, well-conducted man from all the shows in town because he happened not to share the managers' views on Mormanism? Would the newspaper man in question have been condemned by the managers if his "scurrilous attacks" had been directed against Hardshell Baptists or vegetarians?

A woman with a hat as big as a cartwheel may enter a theatre, and the management can only request her to show a decent respect for the rights of her neighbor. Two chattering fools may spoil one's enjoyment of a concert, and there is no redress. But the Theatre Managers' Association refuses admission to a person of decorous manners (at least the contrary is not alleged) solely because of his opinions on one subject.

All the forces are not on one side of the footlights.

JOSEPH ELDRIRGE ESRAY.

Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 20, 1905.

THE MUNICIPAL PENSION BILL.

No Money Raised or Used to Promote Its Passage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The special from Albany referring to the Municipal Pension bill, published in your issue of to-day, unjustly reflects upon the motives of ex-Assemblyman Jacob D. Remsen and others interested in the proposed legislation. As President of the Association of Civil Employes from which the bill introduced by Mr. Yale emanates, permit me to state through your columns that there has never been any fund raised; there is not now any fund being raised, nor will our association countenance the raising of any fund for the purpose of furthering the passage of the bill in question or influencing the action of the Legislature.

In justice to ex-Assemblyman Remsen it should be said that his efforts in behalf of the Retirement bill, which, introduced by him in the Assembly three successive years, was passed last year, but failed to become law because of not receiving the approval of the Mayor, were freely given without any promise of remuneration, but solely because of personal friendship for a number of members of the Association of Civil Employes.

Not a dollar has been expended by the association in pushing the bill beyond the actual traveling expenses of committees delegated to appear at hearings held by Senate or Assembly committees.

I would say further that the association does not claim nor aspire to be a political factor. Politics is absolutely tabooed, being prohibited by the constitution and by-laws.

If the Retirement bill can become law because of its merits, and through disinterested action of legislators, all well and good, but if its success depends upon the use of money or other questionable methods, it will never find a place on the statute books of the State.

GEORGE R. CROWLEY, President.

New York, Jan. 20, 1905.

LAWSON SENT IT TO 2,500 PAPERS

And All the Copies of the Message Were Prepaid, None Collect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you printed my telegram of last night. Thank you. Would you kindly wire me why it reads collect? I sent it to 2,500 dailies, and each one was prepaid. I'm rather anxious to know how the mistake occurred. Will consider it a favor if you will assist me.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1905.

Mr. Lawson's telegram was printed in the form in which it was received. The error referred to was made in the office of the telegraph company, and THE TIMES regrets the repetition of it.

Combinations Inevitable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be a pity that the views of your correspondent, Mr. L. Julian McIntyre, as published the 8th instant, should remain unchallenged. The writer, with over fifty-nine years' business experience in the United States and Canada, would be glad to be allowed to traverse the statements that combinations, such as you have in your great country, must be, and cannot be prevented by any form of fiscal policy.

As a Britou by birth, I assert that such would be impossible in the United Kingdom, as the people would insist on the law reaching them. The German plan is a good one, as it does not permit of watering the stock, as is shamelessly practiced in the States and also largely in Canada. We have a corporation in Montreal floated at $17,000,000, while the various plants, electric and gas, cost only $7,000,000, and our citizens are greatly embittered over it, and are only biding their time to overthrow it.

I would conclude by stating that import tariffs support trusts, or the Republicans would not uphold the duties if it were not so.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, Jan. 18, 1905.

In the Fresh Air.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Jim—Dora's father is an awful fresh air crank.

Dick—How do you know?

Jim—He turned me right out of the house into the cold air the other evening and told me that it would be a good deal better for my health to stay there.

ANSWERED.

When you started out to fight,
Though your courage we'd allow,
Yet we wondered how you'd finish,
If you could the Russian cow.
Little Jap you had us guessing,
But we know the answer now.

Could your bankers pay the piper,
Find the coin, finance the row?
Could your transports "rustle rations"—
Did they have the real "know how"?
Little Jap you had us guessing,
But we know the answer now.

Could your Navy meet the Russian,
Gun to gun and bow to bow?
Could your Army beat the Russian,
Snatch the laurel from his brow?
Little Jap, you had us guessing,
But we know the answer now.

Could your forces take Port Arthur—
Could they do it, when and how?
It is done—we hail you victor,
And we make our choicest bow.
Little Jap, you had us guessing,
But we know the answer now.

O. C. A. C.

ROME AND THE ROMANS

A College That Has Sent Out Thousands of Catholic Missionaries—Celebrating the New Year in Rome—New Appointments at the Vatican—Two Martyrs Beatified—Reception of Carolus Duran.

Rome, Jan. 2.

THE Propaganda, although not one of the oldest, is one of the most important institutions in Rome. It is presided over by a Cardinal with the title of Prefect, and he is sometimes half satirically called the Red Pope, as distinguished from the General of the Jesuits, who is termed the Black Pope. The Pope is the White Pope—from the color of his cassock and cap—zucchetto. The present Prefect is Cardinal Gotti, a Carmelite, and a man of suave manners, agreeable presence, and wide experience. He succeeded Archbishop Corrigan of New York in the archiepiscopal title of Petra and was sent internunzio to Brazil, where he managed to effect for the Holy See even more advantageous relations with the republic than had existed under the emptre.

His Excellency Mr. Chaves is at present the Minister Plenipotentiary from Brazil to the Vatican. Some memorials of his Eminence's residence in South America are rugs of jaguar skins, a collection of stuffed birds of blazing color, and the skeleton of a boa constrictor measuring 39 feet 2 inches. The Congregation of the Propaganda is that department of the Pope's spiritual government which concerns itself with the propagation of the faith and the state of religion in non-Catholic countries. It was established by Gregory XV. (Ludovisi) in 1622. The celebrated college which forms part of the same building and is under the control of the congregation, while commonly called the Propaganda, is officially known as the "Urban College," because founded by Urban VIII. in 1627. It is on and facing the Piazza di Spagna.

This noble pile of buildings displays on many parts the bees which are the well known cognizance of the Barberini family to which the founder belonged. The library contains, with other valuable works, the expensively illustrated folios of Lord Kingsborough's "Mexican Antiquities," which he presented himself in recognition of the valuable assistance he had received, in several ways, from the Propaganda. The museum begun by Cardinal Borgia in the eighteenth century possesses that celebrated map showing the red line drawn by Alexander VI. from pole to pole when, having been appealed to as umpire, he divided the then newly discovered countries between Spain and Portugal. This unique treasure was the most curious exhibit in the (reproduced) Convent of La Rabida at the Chicago Exposition.

HUNTING MISSIONARIES.

The college has sent out thousands of missionaries since its erection, many of whom have sealed their faith with their blood. The students number at present one hundred and nine, of whom fifteen are from the United States, but several seminaries—among them the Scotch, the Irish, and the American—send their young men to attend the lectures at the Propaganda, whose professors are numerous and of high reputation. Many former Propagandists are now priests and bishops in various parts of the world, particularly in the East.

On Dec. 29 the Annual Academy of Languages was held in the college chapel dedicated to the three Kings or Wise Men whose relics are at Cologne. It was wonderfully interesting to see the Propaganda students—white and black and copper-colored—all wearing the same neat and symbolical costume, which consists of black cassock with a strip of linen around the collar, a red sash, red buttons, and red trimmings to remind them of death for their religion if ever called upon—and there is always "another for Hector," whether in Oceanica, or in China, or in some part of Turkeyland, or in darkest Africa, or within the Arctic circle. On the platform facing the audience the sons of Ham mingled in fraternal rivalry with the sons of Sem and Japhet, and from their lips were heard the languages of the East and of the West in short addresses of prose or verse. The musical part was also very fine, six Cardinals, a dozen Archbishops and Bishops, many Monsignori, and a limited number of other invited guests, ladies, children and gentlemen, enjoyed the entertainment without overcrowding, and with every other comfort.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN ROME.

New Year's Day in Rome is not kept quite like in America. In the first place, it is a holiday of obligation as well as a civil holiday, consequently the churches are crowded from early morning to the last mass, which is very often at 12 o'clock. Before 1870 the Pope always went in semi-gala on the afternoon of the 31st of December to the vast and magnificent church of the Gesu and solemnly intoned the Te Deum in thanksgiving for all spiritual and temporal blessings received during the past year. The hymn was then taken up by clergy and people, and sung in alternate verses with a fine effect, while the organ pealed forth its tones from the choir-loft high above. Ceremonious visits to Cardinals of one's acquaintance to wish them a Buon capo d'anno are still de rigeur, but fortunately the time is not limited to New Year's Day itself. It may be a little before or even a little after.

There existed for many years in Roman society an excellent custom which was abandoned after 1870 on account of a bitter feeling and sharp division between the blacks and whites, as the adherents of the Vatican and the Quirinal were respectively called. There is now talk of renewing it. Society had so expanded in Rome fifty years ago that New Year's calls had become inconvenient, and some one proposed that if a person paid a certain sum—three francs, about 60 cents of our money—to be devoted to a hospital or an orphan asylum, and had his or her name printed in a designated newspaper, it was equivalent to a call. It became at once the rage, and a considerable amount was realized for charity from this source between a few days before Christmas and the feast of Epiphany, (Jan. 6,) when the lists were closed. Of course this plan opened a door for some people to think or let others imagine they were in society, but the more names, not notoriously incapable of figuring in a "social register," the more money came to the poor, and no objection was made to intruders.

One set of people saw the old year out and the new year in by taking in company a midnight plunge in the Tiber, and striking across the river and back. It was the coldest weather of the season. These hardy fellows were members of the swimming club called "Rari Nantes," and take their name from Virgil. (A. I. 118.)

The official calendar for 1905, issued from the Royal Observatory of the Roman College—an observatory made famous by the late Father Secchi, but now under lay management, tells us this is the year 2628 from the foundation of Rome, according to Tcientius Varro's computation. There was something grand and proud and prophetical in the popular mind of Rome's eternity in the use of the initials A. U. C., (Ab Urbe Condita,) so frequent among the ancients. I believe Americans also feel a blending of emotions as they read and rejoice at the advancing date, year by year, of our state paper formula, "and of the Independence of the United States the —th."

NEW CHAMBERLAINS TO THE POPE.

Francis MacNutt (whose wife is a Van Cortland Ogden of New York) and Count Barbiellini-Amidei (whose wife is a Lewis of Virginia) have been recently appointed chamberlains de numero to the Pope. This is an office for life, and carries with it precedence and emoluments and other privileges at the Papal Court. The "Camerieri Segreti di Spada and Cappa" form a select body of six lay gentlemen of good family and of personal distinction. They assist at great functions of the Vatican, and in St. Peter's particularly, in attendance on royal visitors to the palace and at the tribune for royalty in the basilica. They wear, when on duty, a cinque cento costume designed by Michael Angelo and very rich.

On Sunday, Jan. 1, the venerable servants of God and martyrs, Fathers Agatangelo and Cassiano, French Capuchin friars, were beatified in St. Peter's with the usual solemnities, at which many English and Americans were present. The Pope came down in state in the afternoon, and was received by the Cardinal archpriest and the Chapter of the basilica. After praying a while he was presented, as is customary, with medals, pictures, and lives, of the new Beati. They were put to death for the faith at Gondar in Abyssinia on the 7th of August, 1638.

Italian papers have lately contained blood-curdling accounts of what might have happened at Savona if the lion who escaped from a menagerie there—they call a menagerie a seraglio—had been what such an animal is supposed to be from the paintings on the walls of San Stefano Rotondo, in Rome, which show Christians thrown to the lions in the amphitheatre or like those man-eaters who stopped for a while the construction of the Cape to Cairo Railroad. People of middle age may remember the startling story in one of the New York papers about the wild animals which broke loose in Central Park. That was tame compared to the fright Savona was thrown into when this solitary beast walked out of his unfastened cage and along the principal street to an overflowing fountain, slaked his thirst, and slunk back without taking notice of any one, any more than, away, women fainted, babies cried, and the carabinieri came down on a run. Oh, that Tartarin de Tarascon had only been Tartarin aux grandes chasses!

CAROLUS DURAN'S NEW POST.

Carolus Duran, the famous portrait painter, who has been placed at the head of the Villa Medici, arrived there last Friday afternoon, coming from Paris, and was received by a band of music and a deputation of students, led by the venerable M. Guillaume, who, having completed his eighty-fourth years, retires from office on a pension. On the principle of "semel abbas, semper abbas—once an abbot, always an abbot"—the late Director retains the (honorary) title of President of the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. The new master is well known to Americans personally or by reputation, but it is not generally known that while in Italy in his younger days he spent a year in that delightfully picturesque old town of Subiaco—some forty miles from Rome, in the mountains, and was a frequent guest of the Benedictine monks there, from whom he learned Italian, and in whose convent he painted his most beautiful piece, "The Evening Prayer."—La Prière du Soir.

The Villa Medici is on the Pincio, and is the property of the French Government. It derives its name from an early proprietor, Cardinal Alexander Octavian de Medici, who became Pope Leo XI. in 1605. Galileo passed some time here in nominal arrest, as the protégé of his Florentine patron and prince of the Church. The grounds behind the palace were once the splendid gardens of Valtus Asiaticus, Rome's "wealthiest son." They derive a terribly dramatic interest from the agony of that young and beautiful wife of the Emperor Claudius, who clung to her mother's breast and heard those fatal words—worthy of a Roman matron: "Life is over, my child; nothing becomes thee now but the dignity of death." (Tacitus, Annals, XI., 31.)

The Academy has existed since 1666, in the reign of Louis XIV. Next to it is the celebrated convent school for girls of noble birth, conducted by ladies of the Sacred Heart and called Trinita de Monti. It has been a French institution since the year 1494. The good women who reside there are traditionally and conservatively Legitimists, and I remember when Mme. Bonaparte (of Lucien, Prince of Canino's branch) was Mother Superior many years ago, I used to wonder how she felt about it, when she saw the medallion portraits of all the sovereigns of France arranged in chronological order from Clovis to Charles X. along the cloister walls—and did not see Napoleon. I know what I thought. I thought just like one of the Roman populace who stood gazing at the funeral display of Junia, sister of Brutus, wife of Cassius, who, dying sixty-four years after Philippi—while Tiberius reigned—had the ancestral images of twenty illustrious families were carried before her bier, the murderers of Cæsar "alone before all the others—from the fact that they were not seen." (Tacitus, ann, 276.) FYVIE.

FUNERAL OF MGR. DOANE.

Mass to be Celebrated at St. Patrick's, Newark, Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 21.—The funeral of Mgr. George Hobart Doane will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Central Avenue and Washington Street, next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when a pontifical high requiem mass will be celebrated by Bishop John J. O'Connor. The priests of the diocese will chant the office of the dead.

The body was placed in a plain, cloth-covered casket to-day in the parlor of the rectory, to remain until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when it will be taken to the Cathedral to lie in state before the high altar. Here a guard of honor from the Holy Name, St. Vincent de Paul and La Salle Societies, and the Young Men's Catholic Association will watch over it. Two hundred priests are expected to attend, and Archbishop Farley and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will be present. The Rev. Charles H. Mackel, Professor of Dogmatic Theology at the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception of Seton Hall College, will deliver the sermon.

M. Saleza Improving.

M. Saleza of the Metropolitan Opera Company, whose attack of hoarseness on Friday compelled him to retire from the rôle of Romeo on that evening, is still barely able to speak above a whisper, but his physician promises that he will be fully recovered in a few days. M. Saleza only consented to sing on Friday at the urgent request of the management of the Opera House.

Appeal for Worthy Poor.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $120 for a German widow, aged and almost blind. It also asks $100 for the care of a six-year-old tuberculous girl; also, $8 a month for a German widow, seventy-two years old, and her epileptic daughter, forty-two years old; also, $225 to place a man seventy-three years old in a home for incurables, and $100 to pension two elderly sisters, one slightly demented, whose rent is already paid by a class at Barnard College. The society also renews its appeal for a pension of $10 a month for a childless German widow, and for another German widow with three children, all less than ten years old. Contributions may be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

AT THE OPERA YESTERDAY.

"Gioconda" at the Matinee and "Lucia" in the Evening.

Ponchielli's opera of "La Gioconda" was given yesterday afternoon for the third time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House before a very large audience that listened to a brilliant performance. Mr. Conried has done all that can in reason be asked for Ponchielli's work, which is certainly presented in the most favorable light by a cast comprising Mme. Nordica, Mme. Homer, Miss Walker, Mr. Caruso, and Mr. Plançon, and in which all the opportunities provided for the exceptional display of a brilliant and picturesque ballet have been availed of. Mr. Vigna throws himself with zeal and a dionysiac energy unusual even for him; and the result is that Ponchielli's sonorous and melodious measures are made to sound at their best. The opera is not one that wears very well; and though it has certain melodious traits, and of course an abundance of melodramatic situations and theatrically effective contrasts, there are a good many bare spots and a good many places where the composer's inspiration runs thin.

Apologies were made for Mme. Homer on the ground of a cold; but her singing did not disclose much need of an apology. The performance differed little from those which have preceded it. Mr. Giraldoni as the Inquisitorial spy Barnaba appears to better advantage than in any other part he has undertaken here because it gives opportunity for his melodramatic acting in an Jagolike style; but his singing is never satisfactory to the ear.

Mme. Sembrich sang "Lucia" before an audience that filled the theatre at the ninth of the popular Saturday evening performances. It is not unjust to call attention chiefly to the soprano on whom the entire responsibility for the representation of Donizetti's opera fell. The programme offered a curious contrast to the preceding Saturday night, when "La Bohemia" engaged the strongest available forces in the opera company. Mme. Sembrich had last night the co-operation of MM. Dippel, Parris, and Journet, and Mme. Eibenschuetz. So the soul of the prima donna should be delighted that such a throng turned out to hear her.

She sang with ravishing beauty of tone, and her customary union of incomparable facility and dramatic feeling which succeed in making coloratura human. M. Dippel, who has never been heard here before as Edgardo, sang with the musicianship and sincerity which gain respect for him in the Italian repertoire so foreign to his training and previous experience. The sextette had to be repeated, and Mme. Sembrich was recalled again and again after the mad scene.

VON VECSEY PLAYS AGAIN.

A Large Audience at the Little Violinist's Afternoon Concert.

A large audience in which there were many children listened to Franz von Vecsey's third concert, given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and showed more interest and more enthusiasm in the little violinist's remarkable performance on the violin than have been shown at his previous appearances. His playing remains, as at the other concerts, chiefly a matter of technical power, the power of mastering mechanical difficulties that other and older players must acquire with unceasing and long-continued labor. These difficulties scarcely exist as a barrier between this young player and the music he attempts to interpret, and had he the intellectual comprehension and the artistic ripeness, there is nothing he could not master. What he may be able to do in the future, only the future can reveal, but he has as yet given little warrant for calling the power he possesses genius, in the higher sense of that word.

His playing is wonderful enough, however, when he is at his best, and the bewilderment and delight with which he was observed yesterday are only the natural expression of an inevitable attitude toward such an appearance as he is. Musical enjoyment, the enjoyment of great art, it is not. There was enormous cleverness displayed in his playing of Wieniawski's Concerto, one of the concerti that is known as "The Devil's Trill," he was called out repeatedly, and played the first movement of Bach's E major solo sonata in the manifestly correct style that he showed in it the other evening. After Vieuxtemps's Ballade and Polonaise he played Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscou" brilliantly, and added still further to his value to the trolley tracks descending into a cut running under Ocean Parkway. It was believed that the car would have been wrecked in this cut if it had not been checked by the collision with the wagon.

The railroad car shop doctor's diagnosis of the car's injuries is: Temperature low; circulation weak; nearly absolute mental prostration. He declined to predict how long it would have to remain on the sick list.

BROOKLYN CHORAL CONCERT.

Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" to be Given by Chorus of 150.

Brooklyn music lovers are looking forward to the annual concert of the People's Choral Union of Brooklyn, which will be held a week from Thursday at the Baptist Temple, under the direction of T. Bath Glasson. The feature of the concert will be the singing of Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," which will be given by a chorus of 150, assisted by Mme. Anita Rio, soprano; Mme. Terza Hamlin Chapman, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Livingston Chaman, baritone.

There will be an orchestra of fifty, selected from the American Federation of Musicians. William C. Carl will be at the organ.

Big Success for Sousa in London.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sousa and his band have broken all records in London. For the twenty-five performances during the past two weeks the attendance has been very large, especially at the four concerts at which Sousa's compositions were played exclusively. The band is now going on a provincial tour for three months. It will return to London for Easter. Sousa's opera, "The Bride Elect," will be produced in London by a syndicate in the Spring.

DEATH OF ROBERT BROUGH.

Scotch Artist Succumbs to Injuries in Railway Accident.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Robert Brough, the artist, who was injured in the accident on the Midland Railway near Barnsley on Thursday morning, died to-night in a hospital at Sheffield.

The accident on the Midland Railway has removed one of the most promising of the young Scottish artists. Robert Brough was born at Invergordon, Rossshire, in 1872. He early displayed marked artistic ability, and studied at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Paris, gaining various prizes at the Scotch schools and at Paris gaining two Concours for painting and figure composition. A gold medal was awarded to him for his work at the Munich International Exhibition in 1897.

The same year he obtained his first success at the Royal Academy, with a subject picture, and he also sent two paintings to the Venice International Exhibition, which were bought by the Italian Government, a signal honor for a British artist.

Mr. Brough latterly had painted a number of portraits of well-known people, which were all highly praised by the critics.

EX-PREMIER SZAPARY DEAD.

Held Cabinet Offices Almost Continually for Many Years.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 21.—Count Julius Szapary, ex-Premier of Hungary and at one time President of the Hungarian Delegation, died to-day at Abbazia.

Count Szapary, a member of an old and celebrated Hungarian family, was born in 1832, and became a member of the Landtag when a very young man. In 1865 he was a member of the commission appointed to draw up the agreement with Austria.

Later he held the office of Minister of Ways and Communications, and in 1873 was appointed Secretary of the Interior. Two years afterward he retired from office, but in 1878 again became a member of the Cabinet, taking the portfolio of Finance. This position he held till 1887, when he exchanged it for that of Minister of Agriculture.

Upon the fall of the Tisza Cabinet in 1890 Count Szapary became Premier, also taking the portfolio of the Interior. In 1892 his Ministry resigned.

SURVIVING CAR KICKED INTO SAD DESUETUDE

Tragedy of Brooklyn's Church Avenue Trolley Line.

A DASH, THEN TWO MULES

Milk-Shake Geyser at Crash on Sleepy Hollow Route—Back to the Hospital They Took It.

Escaping from the hands of its keepers, the motorman and conductor, a Brooklyn trolley car ran stark mad for nearly a mile in Flatbush yesterday, being stopped and recaptured after it had butted into a milk wagon and a team of mules.

The car was of the Church Avenue line, which, for some mysterious reason, begins at Canarsie, near the clamming preserves, and, shyly avoiding all places where it is likely to attract attention to itself, wanders around through Flatbush, ducks timidly under Ocean Parkway and winds up with a sigh of relief at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn.

Among the suburban folk the Church Avenue line is looked upon as a weird and uncanny institution. It never troubles anybody, however, and the people are careful not to annoy it in any way when they run across it. Two cars were formerly run on the line; one one week and the other the next week, and so on, alternating, according to common report. In the loneliness of their condition a strong bond of affection developed between the two cars. One dark night recently three men who had lost their way boarded one of the cars, and the strain of carrying such a load resulted in the car being hauled off to the repair shop.

Since that time the other car had been acting strangely. So utterly alone on the line, day in and day out, seeing never a familiar trolley car face, it developed melancholia, and in the last few days, according to the conductor, had been exhibiting signs of dementia. When the crew took the car out yesterday it seemed to have settled into a condition of utter dejection. Between Canarsie and Flatbush the car shook with what seemed to be great sobs, and the sympathetic motorman and conductor fancied that they heard it moan pitifully now and then. Reaching Flatbush the car gave vent to what seemed to be a deep groan and came to a dead stop.

"It's heart is broken, I guess," observed the motorman sadly, as he and the conductor got off to investigate.

They found, however, that there was something wrong with the motor box.

"Perhaps I've got some chewing gum to stick things together with," said the motorman, fumbling in his pockets.

Suddenly the car gave forth strange sounds and quickly sped away up the track, leaving the astonished and alarmed crew of two gaping after it. As the Canarsie oyster digger, who rides on the line every day, weather permitting, was on a visit to relatives down on Long Island, the car was without a passenger.

Along Church Avenue, through Flatbush, ran the mad car, encountering nothing, however, and as usual, until it reached a point just beyond Flatbush Avenue. There it ran into a milk wagon drawn by a team of mules. Never in all its long history did Flatbush behold such a monumental milk shake as it saw then. The landscape and the atmosphere circumambient were all milk. John O'Toole, the driver of the wagon, was thrown to the road and the wagon was wrecked.

The mules, however, stood their ground. Aavices received from Flatbush late last night said that they let fly with their hind feet together and kicked the insane car back seventeen feet and some inches along the track. Anyhow, the car recalled, and its trolley pole slipped off the wire overhead. That ended its crazy flight. When the motorman and conductor, who had been pursuing, arrived they found the car had become quiet and tractable again. Petting and soothing it along, they took it on to Thirty-ninth Street.

O'Toole, badly cut and bruised, was removed in an ambulance to the Kings County Hospital. A short distance on from the point where the smashup occurred the trolley tracks descend steeply into a cut running under Ocean Parkway. It was believed that the car would have been wrecked in this cut if it had not been checked by the collision with the wagon.

The railroad car shop doctor's diagnosis of the car's injuries is: Temperature low; circulation weak; nearly absolute mental prostration. He declined to predict how long it would have to remain on the sick list.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas C. Evans.

Thomas C Evans of Boston, for more than thirty years an advertising agent, died at Woolwich, Me., on Friday. The funeral will be held at the Baptist Church, Hyde Park, Mass., to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES F. BRIGGS, three times elected to Congress as a Republican from the First New Hampshire District and several times a member of the New Hampshire Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, died yesterday afternoon at Manchester, N. H., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. REBECCA CLARK WILLIAMS, widow of Bishop J. A. Williams, of the Methodist Church in Canada, died on Friday night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Garvin, 5 Berwyn Street, East Orange, of paralysis. She came to East Orange four years ago from Toronto. Mrs. Williams was an active co-worker with her husband until his death, fifteen years ago. Besides Mrs. Garvin, three sons and one daughter survive her. Her body will be taken to Toronto on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There will be local snows Sunday from the lower lake region eastward, in the middle plateau and Western Wyoming and Montana, probably continuing Monday in the latter States.

Rain will continue Sunday in the Pacific States and Sunday and Monday in the North Pacific states and Northern plateau.

It will be colder Sunday in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States and colder Monday in New England.

Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh south to southwest, shifting to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh northwest to north; on the Gulf, west to northwest winds.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow Sunday morning, followed by clearing; colder in the west and extreme south portions; Monday, fair; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Sunday morning, followed by clearing and colder; Monday fair; light to fresh variable winds, becoming northwest.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy in south; snow Sunday morning in north portion, followed by clearing; colder; Monday, fair, light to fresh variable winds, becoming northwest.

New England—Snow Sunday; Monday fair; colder; fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow and colder Sunday; Monday, fair, except snow near Lake Erie; fresh west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow Sunday and Monday, except fair in southeast portion; fresh west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	—TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	28	32	36
6 A. M.	31	32	36
9 A. M.	32	34	36
12 M.	33	34	38
4 P. M.	32	37	39
6 P. M.	32	35	38
9 P. M.	32	34	38
12 P. M.	31	34	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	37½
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1904	31
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 39 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 32 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 57 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who has just recovered from a mild attack of grip, will entertain at dinner this evening. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will give one of their informal receptions with music this afternoon.

***

To-morrow evening at Sherry's Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs are to give a dance for their débutante daughter, Miss Pauline Riggs. They have from a somewhat long

***

Mrs. William A. R. Willcox and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hector Havemeyer, received on Friday night at the dance at Delmonico's given by William Havemeyer for his two sons, Arthur and Raymond Havemeyer. The dancing was general and there was a seated supper at midnight. Among the guests were:

Miss Grace Fargo,	George Mollman,
Miss Dora Carpenter,	Walter Sullman,
Miss Nathalie Vanderhoff,	Frank Dodge,
Miss Katharine De Forest Prentice,	George C. W. Low,
Miss Mary C. Maxwell,	Arthur Wagstaff,
Miss Hazel Talmage Smith,	Basil Hollister,
Miss Natalie Morrison,	Oakley Vanderpool,
Miss Helen Y. Judson,	Edgar Munson,
Miss Emma Grinnell,	Frank Whitney,
Miss Helen Fargo,	Frank Walton,
Edmund Rogers,	Theron Strong,
	Kilian Van Rensselaer,
	Charles A. Moore, Jr.,
	Morris T. Ely.

***

The engagement of Miss Marion Haven and Forsythe Wickes, mentioned some time since in THE TIMES, is now being formally announced by Mr. and Mrs. Haven. The wedding will not be celebrated until Miss Haven is out of mourning.

***

Mrs. Heth Lorton (Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence) yesterday afternoon gave the second of two large receptions. Among those who assisted in receiving were the Misses Carola Churchill, Helen Littell, Katharine Wisner, Isabel Geer, Helen Suhler, Helen Tredwell, Anna Herrick, Katharine Newbold, Olga Kobbe, Rosalie Tone, also Mrs. Julien Jacquelin Mason, Mrs. Ethelbert Low, and Mrs. Richard Bateson.

***

Miss Isabella Selmes, Miss Corinne Robinson, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Eleanor Whitridge, and Miss Laura Chanler have been visiting Miss Alice Roosevelt in Washington at the White House. They attended the dinner given on Thursday evening for the Diplomatic Corps by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

***

The marriage of Miss Helen Frances Warren, daughter of Francis E. Warren, and Capt. John Joseph Pershing of the General Staff, United States Army, will take place on Thursday at noon in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Willcox celebrated the first anniversary of their wedding by giving a dinner last evening to the members of their bridal party. The only other guests were the bride's father, William F. Havemeyer, and Miss Magie. The guests were Dr. William Stone and Mrs. Stone, Miss Ethel Garretson, Miss Harriet Harmon, Miss Julia Havemeyer of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Florence Perkins, Miss Evelyn Hunt, Miss Nellie Keveney, Miss Reynolds of Denver, Colo.; David B. Simpson, Arthur and Raymond Havemeyer, McDougall Hawkes, Churchill Hunt, Benjamin Barker, and Stuart Deming. Mr. and Mrs. Willcox and Mrs. Willcox's brothers, Arthur and Raymond Havemeyer, will leave New York next night for New Haven for the annual "Prom."

***

Signor Caruso and Victor Herbert's orchestra will be the leading attractions at the Bagby Musical to-morrow morning.

***

The annual Charity Ball on Feb. 2, at the Waldorf-Astoria, will start early. The doors are to be open at 9:30, and the concert music and grand march are to begin an hour later. There will be many dinners given before the ball, and large delegations from the Century and other dancing classes are to attend. Among the new additions to the Floor Committee are Loring T. Hildreth, Gilliat G. Schroeder, Kilian Van Rensselaer, Roger Williams, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., and others. Large delegations from the army and navy in dress uniforms will attend. Boxes and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, 23 East Fifth Street, daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. Tickets may also be obtained from Mrs. Macy, 22 Riverside Drive; Mrs. Laying, 931 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, 21 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Day, 931 Fifth Avenue, and also at 116 Fifth Avenue, and from Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, 16 West Eleventh Street.

***

The Misses Ada and Jessie McLeod will give a matinée on Wednesday afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf under the patronage of Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Keteltas Tod, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, and others. They will recite, sing, and dance with changes of costume.

***

Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge has cards out for a dinner on Friday.

FATHER JOGUES, THE MARTYR.

Story of His Life to be Told, Incidental to Canonization.

From Quebec there comes to the headquarters of the Jesuits in this city information that the ecclesiastical court, now in session there, has secured a large amount of the most important testimony relating to the proofs necessary for the formal beatification of Father Isaac Jogues, who was martyred by the Mohawk Indians at Auriesville in this State.

Incidental to the process of the canonization will be the explanation to public assemblages throughout the State of the story of the life of the martyr, who was the first missionary in the State of New York and the first priest to visit Manhattan Island. This task has been deputed to Father Arthur Scult Provincial, the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, who will begin at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening and then go through the State, speaking in all the towns and cities of any standing.

A notable incident of this movement is the great interest being manifested by a large number of Protestant ministers and laymen in the canonization of the martyr Jogues.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

DRAYTON—KNOWER.

St. Thomas's Church was filled yesterday afternoon with a fashionable audience at the wedding of Henry Coleman Drayton, son of J. Coleman Drayton, and a grandson of Mrs. Astor, and Mary Constance Knower, elder daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower.

The church was decorated with tall palms and white roses, garlands being hung over every second pew in the nave.

The bride walked up the nave with her uncle, Judge William Hamersly of the Connecticut Supreme Court, and her mother, Mrs. Knower, gave her away. She wore a trained gown of heavy white satin trimmed with Brussels point and a veil of the same lace caught with orange buds. She carried lilies of the valley. A diamond necklace with a large pendant of pear-shaped pearls, which she wore, was the gift of her aunt, Mrs. S. J. Pennington.

Miss Margaret C. Knower, sister of the bride, was her maid of honor, and the eight bridesmaids were Miss Caroline Astor Drayton, sister of the bridegroom; the Misses Sydney Stuart Henop, Constance Pratt, Antoinette Hewitt, Augusta Munn, Helen Cutting, Elizabeth Cutting, and Julia Buck Morgan. All were white French broadcloth gowns. The maid of honor had white guipure and ermine trimmings, and the bridesmaids ecru guipure. Their hats were made of guipure lace to match that of the frocks, and were trimmed with shaded golden plumes. All carried large ermine muffs and had clusters of violet orchids fastened to their corsages.

Mrs. Knower was in violet velvet trimmed with sable and point lace, embroidered in silver, and wore a mauve and white hat.

J. Laurens Van Alen, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Orme Wilson, Jr., another cousin; Charles De L. Oelrichs, Ogden L. Mills, Richard H. Derby, Jr., William Post, William Sands, John D. Peabody, and Lyman Delano.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, performed the ceremony. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, 4 East Seventy-seventh Street, followed.

Although it was a large reception, Mrs. Knower had so arranged that the guests ascended by the front stairway to the drawing room on the second floor, where the bridal pair received. The visitors then descended by a back stairway to the first floor, where the collation was served in large rooms at the rear. The house was decorated simply with American Beauty roses in vases, and masses of white flowers.

The guests included Mrs. Astor, the J. J. Astors; the Wilsons, Pennimans, Enos, Henops, Van Alens, Shoemakers, Bests, Cuttings, Iselins, Rogers, Newbold Dreytons, and Kips.

The bride's gifts, including jewels, silver, fans, clocks, pictures, old lace, and furs, were not shown. Mrs. Astor gave a large silver vase, J. Coleman Drayton a chest of silver, Mrs. Knower a large diamond bowknot, point lace, and an ermine cloak, and the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, sent a diamond and sapphire bracelet. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a large floral spray, cornflower and leaves, set in diamonds.

MILLS—SLADE.

The wedding of Edward K. Mills and Laura Emmott Slade, daughter of Mrs. J. Morgan Slade, at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, yesterday afternoon was attended by a representative gathering. The Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes, rector, was assisted by the Rev. Philemon Sturgis, rector of St. Peter's. The bride wore crêpe de chine with tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Slade, sister of the bride. Her dress was yellow chiffon with plumed hat of yellow, and she carried a shower bouquet of yellow roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Grace Brigham of Flushing, Miss Helen Alp, Miss Marie Howell, and Miss L. C. Duykinck of Morristown, were attired in blue chiffon, with blue hats. The best man was William Bush of Wilmington, Del., and the ushers were Winant Vanderpool, Mercer Walker, James Emmott, and Butler Duykinck of Morristown, J. C. Kilmer of New York, and W. B. Johnson of Philadelphia.

PROTO PUFFS

CITY BAR TO DEMAND ACTION ON HOOKER

Petition for Special Meeting to Press Charges at Albany.

CASE FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Impeachment or Removal by Concurrent Resolution Possible, Says W. B. Hornblower—Facts Admitted.

Prepared to carry their fight into the Legislature by memorial of their organization, leading members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, without regard to party affiliation, have taken up the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia. The State Bar Association at Albany last Wednesday declined to take action.

A petition for a special meeting of the City Bar Association has been circulated and received far more than the sixty signatures necessary. Among the signers are three ex-Presidents of the Association, Wheeler H. Peckham, William G. Choate and Joseph Larocque heading the list.

The petition, addressed to Silas B. Brownell, Secretary of the Association, reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, do hereby request you to call a special meeting of the association for the 27th day of January, 1905, for the purpose of considering what action, if any, should be taken by this association in regard to recent acts of Mr. Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

One of the fighters in the minority at Albany last Wednesday who pointed attention to the absurdity of holding that a Judge's fitness for office was not affected by acts performed during his term of office but not in line of his judicial duties was William B. Hornblower. In view of the call for a meeting of the City Bar Association, THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Mr. Hornblower for his opinion on:

1. The merits of the Hooker case.
2. The action of the State Bar Association.
3. What action, if any, the City Bar Association should take.

Mr. Hornblower said:

"There seems to me to be no room for question in regard to the merits of the case involved in the conduct of Justice Hooker. A memorial was presented by the Jamestown Bar Association of Chautauqua County to the last annual meeting of the State Bar Association, in January, 1904. This memorial emanated from lawyers of Justice Hooker's own county, and called attention to charges that had been made in regard to Justice Hooker obtaining from the United States Government appointment in the Post Office at Fredonia of persons whose services were not needed and who rendered no services, but improperly received salaries from the Government, which the Government subsequently compelled the Postmaster at Fredonia to refund.

"It was charged that in one of these instances the person thus receiving the salary used the money to repay an indebtedness to Justice Hooker's wife. It was charged in another instance that Justice Hooker's nephew, a boy of sixteen, was appointed at Hooker's request to the Fredonia Post Office as a laborer at a salary of $600 a year while attending school at Fredonia, he rendering no services whatever at the Post Office in return.

"These charges were based upon what is known as the Bristow report on the Post Office frauds, as the result of which an indictment has been found against certain persons, including George W. Beavers. The State Bar Association referred the memorial of the Jamestown Bar Association to its Grievance Committee for an investigation, this being a standing committee and consisting of twenty-three or twenty-four lawyers from all parts of the State, the Chairman being Prof. E. W. Hüffcut of the Cornell Law School. The Grievance Committee appointed a subcommittee to take testimony. The subcommittee met and carefully and patiently investigate the charges. Justice Hooker was invited to appear and did so and submitted an affidavit of his own in his behalf.

"Various witnesses were examined, every witness whom Hooker chose to call being heard, including the Postmaster and ex-Postmaster at Fredonia, and at least one of the appointees in question—namely, Ball—who admitted that he had done no work in the Post Office, and that his salary had been substantially all applied to paying a note in the bank, which represented an indebtedness of Ball to Mrs. Hooker, and which had originally been discounted by the bank with her indorsement. Judge Hooker was represented by counsel, and full oral argument was heard and briefs were submitted.

"The sub-committee thereafter made its report to the full committee, which unanimously adopted the report, and made certain findings of fact. These findings of fact, embodied in the report of the Grievance Committee, unanimously held:

"That Hooker had requested from Beavers the appointment of Ball at the Fredonia Post Office as a laborer, and subsequently requested his promotion from laborer to clerk, without any reasonable ground to believe that Ball's services were necessary, and with the intent that Ball's salary should be applied to the liquidation of his indebtedness to Mrs. Hooker.

"That the salary was in fact so applied; that Ball rendered no services whatever in the Post Office at any time, and that Ball's appointment was not asked for nor desired by the Postmaster.

"This finding of the committee establishes that Hooker obtained money for his wife from the United States Treasury unlawfully. The Government subsequently, upon discovery of the facts, compelled the Postmaster at Fredonia to refund the money thus unlawfully paid to Ball, and by Ball to Mrs. Hooker, although it does not appear that Hooker has ever offered to reimburse the Postmaster. The committee also unanimously found that the appointment of Maurice Hooker, the sixteen-year-old schoolboy and nephew of Judge Hooker, was procured by Hooker without reasonable cause to believe that his services were needed, and in fact no services were ever rendered. It follows from the committee's report that the money paid to Maurice Hooker was unlawfully and fraudulently obtained from the United States Government, and the Postmaster was subsequently compelled to refund this also to the Government.

"A similar finding was made in regard to the appointment of Catherine Clark to the Fort Plain Post Office and her subsequent transfer to the Fredonia Post Office, she never rendering any service whatever at the Fort Plain office, and the procurement of her appointment by Hooker to Fort Plain being found to have been done with the intent to evade the civil service laws of the United States, and with knowledge on the part of Hooker that her services were not necessary nor desired, at the Fort Plain office.

"At the meeting of the State Bar Association held last Wednesday at Albany this report of the Grievance Committee was adopted by the association without substantial opposition, even Judge Hooker's friends not opposing the adoption. Thereupon, after a heated debate, a resolution to send the charges contained in the findings to the Legislature for action was defeated by a majority of four votes and resolutions proposed by Hooker's friends adopted. They disapproved the acts of Judge Hooker as political acts, but refused to submit the charges to the Legislature, on the ground that the acts were not committed by the Judge in his official capacity as a Judge.

"These resolutions were carried by a bare majority against the earnest protest of the minority, who took the position that frauds on the United States Government, committed by a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State constitute a proper ground for impeachment or for removal by the Legislature and should disqualify a Judge for office. The facts stood substantially admitted by the friends of Judge Hooker by the practically unanimous adoption of the report of the Grievance Committee and the character of the Judge's acts does not admit of any difference of opinion.

"It is to be borne in mind that, with a single exception, every one of the acts found to have been committed was committed after he had assumed office as a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. There is, I believe, no sound basis for the proposition that a Judge cannot be impeached or removed from office for wrongful or fraudulent or scandalous conduct committed while in office, but not in the performance of his official duties. Such a proposition would lead to the absurdity that a Judge might commit forgery or embezzlement of trust funds or highway robbery and still continue to hold his judicial office without any power on the part of the Legislature to remove him.

"The Constitution of the State provides two methods for removal from the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court—namely, either by impeachment or by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein. The object of this latter method of removal is clearly to furnish a summary method of procedure for any cause arising out of misconduct of a Judge while in his office which shows him to be unfit to hold the judicial office.

"The City Bar Association has the right to memorialize the Legislature in regard to Justice Hooker, he being a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State and having jurisdiction as such when properly assigned thereto, over every part of the State, including this county. The practically universal opinion among members of the association, as far as I have been informed, is that it is the duty of the association to bring this matter to the attention of the Legislature.

"Notwithstanding the finding of the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association, Justice Hooker may still be able to vindicate himself after a further investigation before the Legislature, and full opportunity will be afforded him. But neither he nor the bar can afford to let the matter drop at its present stage. To do so would be to leave Justice Hooker and the Supreme Court bench and the bar of the State under a cloud."

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th Street. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TUESDAY EVG. JAN. 24.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers America's Favorite Comedian,
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In the Comic Opera Triumph, THE YANKEE CONSUL By Henry M. Blossom, Jr., & Alfred G. Robyns.
The Original Cast:—Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, Rose Botti, Sally McNeel, Lily Brink, Albert Parr, William Danforth, Joseph M. Ratliff, J. E. Hazzard.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 19TH BIG WEEK
"Scores an immense success."—Evg. Sun.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S New American Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW
Prices: Nights & Sat. Mat., Orch., $2.00; Entire 1st Balc., $1.00 and $1.50; Entire 2nd Balc., 50c. For Wed. Mat., 50c. to $1.00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., near 7th Av.
ONE WEEK, BEGINNING TO-MORROW, JAN. 23, MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S quaint pictorial comedy.
THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION THAT DELIGHTED BROADWAY.
GRAND CONCERT—10 ACTS.
TO-NIGHT 1,000 RESERVED ORCHESTRA SEATS, 50c., 75c., $1.00
JANUARY 30th, Charles Frohman will present EDNA MAY IN "THE SCHOOL GIRL."

NEW YORK THEATRES UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MESSRS. SHUBERT
TELEPHONE FOR ALL, 6570—38.
LYRIC 42d, w. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS with Adele Ritchie and Katie Barry in FANTANA.
PRINCESS 29th & B'way. Only Mat. Sat. EDWARD TERRY IN SWEET LAVENDER.
CASINO B'way and 39th St. Only Mat. Saturday. Engagement Extended Indefinitely.
SAM. S. SHUBERT offers LILLIAN RUSSELL IN LADY TEAZLE

NEW AMSTERDAM "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
THIRD CAPACITY MONTH!
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Greatest of All Spectacles,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
Matinees (Best Seats $1.50) Wednesdays (Evening Prices) SATURDAYS
NOTE.—Seats may now be secured up to and including Lincoln and Washington's Birthday Weeks.

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GET RICH QUICK!
Mr. TOM W. RYLEY Presents
—Ida— Conquest with CYRIL SCOTT and Big Specially Selected Cast. "THE MONEY MAKERS."
Brandon Hurst, Edmund Lyons, Lillian Thurgate, Emily Rigl, Annie Wood, Daisy Atherton and 20 others.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

NEW YORK THEATRE TWO WEEKS ONLY. COM'G To-morrow
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.00 POPULAR MATINEE WED. 25c., 50c. & 75c.
BACK AGAIN BY POPULAR DEMAND. THE SEASON'S BRIGHTEST MUSICAL OFFERING, SAM. H. HARRIS OFFERS "The Yankee Doodle Comedian," GEO. M. COHAN AND HIS MERRY HUNDRED. FULL OF MIRTH, MELODY, AND 20TH CENTURY ACTIVITY.
LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
BUT ONE MORE WEEK TO WAIT. NEW YORK THEATRE. SUNDAY PROMENADE AND SMOKING CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY INAUGURAL CONCERT.

SECOND AMERICAN TOUR
FORBES ROBERTSON Direction Klaw & Erlanger.
MONTREAL'S PRAISES:
"Robertson's art is exquisite."—Herald.
"A rare dramatic banquet."
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In H. V. Esmond's Play, LOVE AND THE MAN
NEXT WEEK: JAN'Y 23-24, OTTAWA; 25th, KINGSTON; 26th, HAMILTON; 27th, ST. THOMAS; 28th, LONDON, Canada.

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST. CONTINUOUS, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. 23RD ST.
VAUDEVILLE'S LATEST, SMARTEST, AND GREATEST NOVELTY, THE 12 "Wood Nymphs" 12
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR SINGING AND DANCING ENSEMBLE, HEADED BY THE CLEVER ROONEY SISTERS.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF LONDON'S REIGNING MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS, "The Fighting Parson"
FIFTY PEOPLE IN THE CAST; including W. H. PASCOE AND HELEN MAR WILCOX.
CALLAHAN & MACK "In the Old Neighborhood."
3—CRANE BROTHERS—3
"The Mudtown Minstrels."
6—PERI SISTERS—6
European Singing and Dancing Novelty.
Chris Bruno & Mabel Russell
DELIA DONALD, BROS. BRIGHT, MR. & MRS. ALLISON, ACKER & GILDAY, ALBORA TRIO, EDWARDS & BLISS, MOTION PICTURES, &c., AND, AS AN EXTRA ATTRACTION,
CARLOTTA, "THE MARVEL"
THE TOWN'S ONE BIG SENSATION, IN HER DEATH DEFYING PLUNGE.
GREAT BILL TO-DAY.
SIX MUSICAL CUTTYS, MR. & MRS. ROBYNS, 9 JOLLY COLLEGE GIRLS, TROBA, CARLOTTA THE MARVEL, 20 OTHERS.
58TH ST. EVERY AFT. at 1:30. 58TH ST. EVERY EVE. at 7:30.
Instant Success of the Proctor Stock Co. Nat Goodwin's Greatest Triumph.
"The Cowboy & The Lady"
Splendid cast, including SYDNEY AYRES, EDNA PHILLIPS, THOMAS A. WISE, &c.
ALSO GOOD VAUDEVILLE!
MME. SLOPPOFSKI, MELVILLE & STETSON, MATTHEWS & ASHLEY, FORD BROS., others.
SPLENDID BILL TO-DAY!
ROSE STAHL & CO., CRANE BROS., HEELEY & MEELY, COOK & CLINTON, VALDARES, MART KING, THERESE DORGEVAL, 20 others.
5TH AVE CONTINUOUS, 1 TO 10:45 P. M. 5TH AVE.
DION BOUCICAULT'S FAMOUS DRAMA,
"THE JILT"
Presented with new scenery and accessories, and a splendid cast of the Stock Co. favorites, including EDWIN ARDEN, ISABELLE EVESON, MARION BERG, &c.
ENJOYABLE VAUDEVILLE, TOO!
TERLEY, (American debut.) MME. SLOPOFSKI, RICE FAMILY, ARMINTA & BURKE, WHITE & ARLINGTON, CHAS. McAVOY, GEO. HUSSEY, BURDOCK SISTERS, &c.
GRAND SUNDAY SHOW TO-DAY.
IMP. JAPANESE GUARDS, STUART, MR. & MRS. GARDNER CRANE, McCUE & CAHILL, SWIFT & BARTON, 20 others.
125TH ST. Every Aft at 1:30. Every Eve. at 7:30. 125TH ST.
BRANDON TYNAN'S GREAT TRIUMPH,
"ROBERT EMMET"
With original scenery and accessories, and an augmented cast, including W. J. KELLEY, BEATRICE MORGAN, JAMES E. WILSON, (especially engaged,) &c.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE ALSO!
SMITH & CAMPBELL, TROBA, FRERES GRIFF, MOZARTO, MANY OTHERS.
GALA SHOW TO-DAY!
GARDNER & MADDERN, WESSON, WALTERS & WESSON, LES OLOPAS, ED. GRAY, EUGENIE TESSIER, RICE FAMILY, 20 others.

Huber's 14th St. Museum
BARNUM'S "ZIP" OR "WHAT IS IT."
2d Week of ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND, 7 in Number, from Honolulu Is.; Pierre Gasnier, French Athlete and Handcuff Manipulator; Olga, Snake Charmer; Sam Stone, Lightning Calculator; Chief White Cloud.
THEATRE—J. B. Burke & Co. in 3-Act Drama, "THE TRAMP'S DAUGHTER." Also 10 Big Vaude. Acts.

LEW FIELDS' THEA., 42d St., bet. B'way & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Musical Comedy,
IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by Glen MacDonough. Produced by JULIAN MITCHELL.

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EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
977 TO 985TH TIMES IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
The Little Minister
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

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HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY.
Miss Barrymore in Two Plays.
COUSIN KATE and the One-Act Play Carrots.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In her greatest triumph "SUNDAY"
By THOMAS RACEWARD.
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
Jan. 30—ROBERT EDESON in Strongheart.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Evs., 8:30. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Charles Wyndham MARY MOORE
And Their London Company
Monday and Friday Evenings,
"THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN."
Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday Evgs. and Saturday Mat.
"DAVID GARRICK."
Thursday Evening only time,
"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."
CHARLES WYNDHAM & MARY MOORE positively appear at every performance.
MON., JAN. 30, SEATS READY.
SEASON'S COMEDY TRIUMPH.
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, 8 SHARP.
FIRST TIME.
Mr. E. S. WILLARD
in Wilson Barrett's GREAT PLAY,
"LUCKY DURHAM."

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED.
"Great Laughing Success."—Times.
FRANCIS WILSON'S
"Is funnier than he ever was in any musical play."—Mail.
BIG HIT
"Frolics into success."—Sun.
Cousin Billy
"Certain to furnish very acceptable diversion for many weeks."—World.
THAT'S ALL

DALY'S THEATRE Broadway & 30th Street.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
AT 8. MATINEES SATURDAYS, 2.
GEORGE EDWARDES' ORIGINAL COMPANY
in the romantic three-act opera entitled
THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC
"The biggest hit of the musical season."—Herald. "Nothing better in light music heard in years."—Times. "Capital Duchess."—World.
EXTRA MATINEES Feb. 13 and Feb. 22.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK, LYCEUM THEATRE.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Augustus Thomas's new comedy,
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS
"A Great Success."—Press.
"Another Triumph for Augustus Thomas."—Sun.
TUESDAY, JAN. 31, SEATS THURSDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
The 4-Act Drama,
FRIQUET.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evg. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THE ARNOLD DALY COMPANY.
Every member of which has made an individual hit in a comedy triumph.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL
By BERNARD SHAW.
SHAW ADMITS IT IS A GOOD PLAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St., B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST 2 MATINEES.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
WOODLAND
The successful Musical Forest Fantasy, By Pixley & Luders. Staged by George Marion.
Cast includes: Alexander Clark, Frank Doane, Stanley Ford, Harry Fairleigh, Emma Carus, Cheridah Simpson, Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, Margaret Sayre, Ida Mulle.
MONDAY, JAN. 30.
WAGENHALS & KEMPER present
BLANCHE WALSH
in Clyde Fitch's new play,
THE WOMAN IN THE CASE
SEAT SALE, THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

VECSEY WILL APPEAR NEXT SATURDAY, 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL

WEBER MUSIC HALL Broadway and 29th Street.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD.....Propers. & Mgrs.
Evenings at 8:15 Sharp.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD
All Star Stock Co.
ANNA HELD
MARIE DRESSLER
CHAS. A. BIGELOW
AUBREY BOUCICAULT
HARRY MORRIS
FRANK MAYNE
SAM MARION
Bonnie Macin, Aimee Angeles, May McKenzie, and
JOE WEBER
in Edgar Smith & Maurice Levi's
Higgledy-Piggledy
and
College Widower
Popular Price Mat. Tues., 50c. to $1.

BIJOU THEATRE. Evgs. 8.15. Matinee Saturday, 2:00.
2 Extra Mats. Thursdays, Feb. 2 & 9.
150TH PERFORMANCE FEB. 2.
WARFIELD
in Charles Klein's New Comedy Drama,
THE MUSIC MASTER
Direction of DAVID BELASCO
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

Broadway THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK of Her Greatest Success
FRITZI SCHEFF FATINITZA
NEXT OPERA, GIROFLE-GIROFLA. First Night, Wed., Feb. 1. Seats now on Sale.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 30.
Managers Wagenhals and Kemper present
BLANCHE WALSH
in Clyde Fitch's new play,
The Woman In The Case
Seats on sale next Thursday, 9 A. M. Mail orders for first performance will be filled in order of receipt.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
MATS. DAILY, 25c. Concert To-night, 8:15.
Week Beg. Jan. 23. Only Appearance in NEW YORK of MR. ALBERT CHEVALIER.
Received a Hearty Welcome and Rounds of Applause.—"Herald." His Impersonations Were Remarkable.—"World."
Three Cheers for Chevalier and the man who brought him back to us.—"Telegraph."
HARRY GILFOIL—8 ENGLISH GIRLS.
Trovollo, 3 Dumonds, Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, Boston Bros., Mlle. Martha, Mildred Hanson, Vitagraph.

KEITH'S 14TH STREET Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:45 P. M.
HARLEM TO KEITH'S IN FIFTEEN MINUTES BY SUBWAY.
JOHN C. RICE & SALLY COHEN
RICE & PREVOST
MLLE. LA ESTELLITA
JOE FLYNN
WATERBURY BROS. & TENNY
LOUISE DRESSER
JACK NORWORTH
Chas. W. Littlefield, Roattina & Stevens, Doherty's Poodles, Bissett & Scott, Rosa Lee Tyler, Kelt & Rusik, Barr & Evans, Biograph
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

GRAND TO-night 25c., 50c. KYRLE BELLEW RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
George Fuller Golden, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Mamie Remington & her Buster Brownies.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
CONCERT TO-NIGHT. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, 6 CORNELLAS, 3 FUNNY MITCHELLS & others
3D AV. 31st St. & 3d Av. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat.
"TEXAS" QUEEN OF THE HIGHWAY.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Eve. at 8. MATINEES WED. & SAT.
STARTING
THIS TUESDAY
(Seats now on Sale.)
MELVILLE B. RAYMOND Presents
BUSTER BROWN
founded on the famous cartoons of R. F. Outcault,
introducing the toy comedian,
MASTER GABRIEL

Yorkville THEATRE, 86TH ST., near Lexington Ave. Mat. Sat. Only.
TO-MORROW EVE'G, CURTAIN 8 SHARP.
David Belasco and Maurice Campbell Will Present
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
in DAVID BELASCO'S Great Play,
Sweet Kitty Bellairs
ORIGINAL COMPANY & PRODUCTION.
PRICES, 50c., 75c., $1 & $1.50
JAN. 30—Yorkville Theatre Stock Co. "WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER." Evs. 25, 35, 50, 75c. Mats. daily (except Mon.) 25c.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d Street, near Broadway.
Evenings, 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday only.
DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER
IN THE NEW PLAY,
ADREA
Written by David Belasco and John Luther Long.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs.
Last 2 Weeks
Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer's Realistic and Stupendous Production
"SIBERIA"
WITHOUT AN EQUAL IN THE MELODRAMATIC WORLD.
300 PEOPLE IN THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE SCENE.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE. 8:15.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25 & 50c.
Pronounced Hit! Crowded Nightly!
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSICAL SENSATION,
"Me, Him & I"
With 50 Comedians, Singers and Dancers, incl. BICKEL, WATSON & WROTHE.
Next Week—Queen of the White Slaves.

TO-NIGHT, TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. ALL SEATS 25, 35 & 50c. Gracie Emmett & Co., Dixon & Anger, Inman & Hall, Trask & Gladden, Hughes & Hazelton, Hoevet & McLeod, others.

Admission 25c Sundays
EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX
New Figures Just Added:
ROUSSEAU, the Confessed Dynamiter.
HANNAH ELIAS,
MRS CHADWICK. NAN PATTERSON.
Grand Concerts, Commencing at 2 o'clock, by THE LEI ZIGER ORCHESTRA
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
The Escape from Mad House, etc., etc.

COMING MON., JAN. 30, HUDSON THEATRE.
44th St., Near Broadway.

ROBERT EDESON
(MANAGEMENT HENRY B. HARRIS)
In an American Comedy Drama,
STRONGHEART
By William C. DeMille.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY AT 9 A. M.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

COLONIAL MUSIC HALL,
BROADWAY and SIXTY-SECOND STREET.
MANAGEMENT OF THOMPSON & DUNDY, ASSOCIATED WITH TOM W. RYLEY.
An amusement resort of high character and wholesome tone, departing abruptly from familiar, time-worn conduct with fresh, welcome, novel, animating individual and collective effort, and setting an up-to-date fashion in stage and scenic effects.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW FORM.
"A DUEL IN THE SNOW," straight from its triumph at the Empire Theatre, London; "THE ATHLETIC GIRL," a sparkling, out-of-the-common, one-act musical comedy; unusual specialties of high renown.
SMOKING BALCONY a Feature.
PUBLIC OPENING FEBRUARY 4.
Thereafter Nightly Performances, Twenty-five Cents to $1.
Popular Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinees, Twenty-five to Fifty Cents.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway & Myrtle Av. Brooklyn's Handsomest. World's Safest.
TO-NIGHT GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. 1,000 RES. SEATS, 50c
RICE & PREVOST
Roberts, Hayes & Roberts. Matthews & Ashley, Deveaux & Deveaux, Chas. McAvoy, Bowman & Bowman, McCue & Cahill Tellerscope, Extra Attraction—John Ford & Gehrue-Mamie
Week Beg. Mon., Jan. 23. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILTON LACKAYE
—IN—
THE PIT
Original Cast and Production
NEXT ATTRACTION: LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE OTHER GIRL."

ORPHEUM Ladies' Matinee Every Day.
JOHN T. KELLY and CO.
CHAS. T. ALDRICH
The METZETTI TROUPE
SNYDER and BUCKLEY
MOORE and LITTLEFIELD
WILTON BROTHERS
MARION GARSON
CARTWELL and HARRIS
AMERICAN VITAGRAPH
CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 o'clock. Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
VERDI'S REQUIEM.
Soloists: Nordica, Walker; Dippel, Plancon.
Entire Metropolitan Opera House Chorus and Orchestra.
Conductor.....Arturo Vigna
Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Emma Eames, Walker; Knote, Goritz, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, (His Farewell Appearance,) Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Nordica, Walker, Alten, Weed; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond'r, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, at 8—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Emma Eames, (her first appearance in this opera,) Alten, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Journet. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Aft'n, Jan. 28, at 2—Double Bill. DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti, Rossi. Cond'r, Vigna. Followed by DIE PUPPENFEE, (Ballet.) Vanzi, Froelich; Albertieri and Entire Corps de Ballet. Cond'r, Franko.
Sat Evg., Jan. 28, (pop. prices,) at 8—FAUST. Alno Ackte, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Saleza, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko.
Extra Matinee Cycle of Richard Wagner's Der Ring des Nibelungen on the Following FOUR AFTERNOONS:
Thurs., Feb. 2, at 2:30...DAS RHEINGOLD
Thurs., Feb. 9, at 1:30...DIE WALKUERE
Wed'y, Feb. 15, at 1:30.....SIEGFRIED
Thu Feb 23, at 1:30...GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Sale of Seats for single performances begins To-morrow, Monday, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Star Engagement Agathe Barsescu.
Mond. Ev., last time, Barsescu as "Sappho"; Fri. Ev., Jan. 27, Barsescu as "Hero"; Tues., Wed., Thurs. Evs. & Sat. Mat. & Ev., Gordon's New Farce Comedy, "In Vertretung."

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1904 Sixty-third Season. 1905.
FRIDAY, JAN. 27, at 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 28, at 8:15 P. M.
CONDUCTOR, W. Safonoff of Moscow.
SOLOIST, JoseVianna DaMotta Piano
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 2.....Beethoven
Fantasia for Piano, "Wanderer".....Schubert-Liszt
Symphony No. 6, "Pathetique".....Tschaikowsky
(By general request.)
Tickets on Sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
FIFTH SUNDAY AFT. SYMPHONY CONCERT
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Soloist: BLAUVELT MME.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
PROGRAMME: BRAHMS, Symphony No. 1; ROSSINI, Una Voce from Il Barbiere; WAGNER, Siegfried Idyl. Songs by BRAHMS, MENDELSSOHN, HILDACH; WAGNER Prelude and Finale from Tristan and Isolde.
Tickets, 25 cts. to $1; Boxes seating six, $12.
MENDELSSOHN HALL. VIOLIN RECITAL. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 1, AT 3.
Kreisler
Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

VECSEY CARNEGIE HALL. NEXT SAT. MAT. 2:30.
THE MARVELLOUS YOUNG VIOLINIST
His 2d matinee, when his principal selections will consist of Paganini Concerto, Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscow," Ave Maria, with organ accompaniment, etc. Seats at the Hall, agencies and hotels.

YSAYE D'ALBERT
The Great Musical Event of the Season.
CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday Ev., Jan. 24th, 8:15.
D'Albert conducts; Ysaye plays
Ysaye conducts; D'Albert plays
and they finish with the KREUTZER SONATA.
Seats, Box Office, Ditson's, R. E. Johnston, Mgr.
KNABE PIANO.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Thursday evening, Jan. 26, 8:15 o'clock,
IDA MAMPEL PIANISTE.
ASSISTED BY MME. CHARLOTTE MACONDA SOPRANO.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 each, at DITSON & CO.'S, 867 B'way, Steinway Piano.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
SEVENTH WEEK
MRS. FISKE
AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
Presenting C. M. S. McLELLAN'S Drama,
LEAH KLESCHNA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE, including Extra Matinees Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), and Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Thursday Eve., Feb. 2. Boxes 33 East 50th. 22 Riverside Drive, 16 W. 11th. 22 Riverside Drive, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 31 W. 37th, 136 & 931 5th Av.

HAMMERSTEIN 1424 St., B'way 7th Av.
To-day, Mat., 25 & 50c. EVG., Good Seats, 50c.
JIU JITSU and Big All-Star Vaudeville Bill.
Week Beg. To-morrow Mat. 25&50c. Ev. 25, 50, 75c, $1. R. G. Knowles, Howard Thurston, Jiu Jitsu, Della Fox, Edith Helena, Glenserett Troupe, Hubert Cook, O'Brien & Havel, Howard & North, others.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St. & Broadway.
WALTER N. LAWRENCE.....Manager.
RE-OPENS FEBRUARY 1st with
MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM.
A Farce by Frank Wyatt.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

14TH ST. THEATRE At 6th Avenue. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS 50c.
"THE REAL THING—IT'S A GO."
THE UP-TO-DATE MUSICAL SHOW.
LAST WEEK THE FORBIDDEN LAND
FULL OF FUN, MUSIC and PRETTY GIRLS
Next Week—THE NINETY AND NINE.

KURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL WEST 125th ST.
TO-DAY, 2.15 TO-NIGHT, 8:15. ALL STARS
MATINEE EVERY DAY. To-morrow and all Week
W. H. MURPHY BLANCHE NICHOLS & Co.
OBERSTEIRER TROUPE,
William & Hawthorne, McCue & Cahill, Trask & Gladden, Hoey & Lee, The Patty Bros. and others.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St., nr. 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES
TO-NIGHT HURTIG & SEAMON'S CONCERT. All Seats, 25 & 50c.
Violet Black & Co., Miss G

RACQUET CLUBS DIVIDE IN INTER-CITY MATCH

Victory Each for New York and Philadelphia in Opening Series.

LONG GAMES WELL FOUGHT

Sands and Waterbury Won for Home Team and Cassatt and Brooke for the Visitors.

The inter-city club series of doubles matches between the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and the Philadelphia Racquet Club, calling for home-and-home contests, preliminary to the inter-city championships, was opened yesterday on the courts of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. Two matches were played, before full galleries of club members and guests, resulting in a victory for each club, New York winning the first match and Philadelphia the second.

The first match, decisive as was the success of the New York Club, was full of interesting features, the accuracy and power of Mr. Sand's service standing out prominently. Mr. Sands went in to serve in the opening game and, ably supported by Mr. Waterbury, scored the first ace of the match. In the second inning the Philadelphians rallied and turned the tables by counting a tally of 3, the score not being tied until the fourth hand, after which the Philadelphians resumed the lead with a count of 2. In the fifth hand the New Yorkers tallied 5, and from that stage held the vantage, winning the first game by 15—8. In the second game Mr. Sands's service carried the New York team off with a rush, and in eight hands the visitors never tallied, the score bing 15—0. The Philadelphians warmed up to the contest in the third game, and with a count of 5 in the first hand, contested the result stubbornly, but ineffectually, the New Yorkers by strong and direct service making the score 3 straight by winning 15—12. In the fourth game the Philadelphians made a gallant last effort and, counting 3 in the first inning, held the lead into the fourteenth hand, by 12—9. In the fifteenth hand Mr. Sands played in his most brilliant form, and, in the closest period of the contest, brought the score to a tie at 13 all. Returning for the sixteenth hand, in the same superb form, Mr. Sands ran out the game with a count of 3, the final count of the deciding game of the match being 15—12.

The second match began about 3 o'clock, and lasted through the full seven games called for in the conditions, requiring seventy-nine hands for a decision, two games being of fourteen innings each. In this match the play varied, each of the four men showing periods of splendid skill, in flashes, the most erratic work of the match being performed by Mr. Whitney, whose brilliant rallies in the end won the victory. New York again went in to serve, but as the match progressed the service was equalized by the tally of the match, Philadelphia going in three times to four for New York. In three games of the seven, players served their sides out, these being Messrs. Barger, Cassatt, and Brooke, each of whom failed to drive the ball to the service line in the first stroke. Mr. Whitney in spite of his occasional lapses, put up a vigorous and finely directed service, and in critical points of the contest was splendidly effective in the rallies which the match produced at frequent intervals. The scores:

FIRST MATCH.

Charles E. Sands and Lawrence Waterbury of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club versus Hugh Scott and A. P. Gregg of the Philadelphia Racquet Club.

FIRST GAME.

New York .....1 0 1 1 0 5 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1—15
Philadelphia .....0 3 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 8

Aces by service—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by placing—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 3; Philadelphia 1.

SECOND GAME.

New York .....1 0 1 3 0 5 0 3—15
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Aces by service—New York, 12; Philadelphia, 0. Aces by placing—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

THIRD GAME.

New York .....0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 3—15
Philadelphia .....5 1 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—12

Aces by service—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2.

FOURTH GAME.

New York .....0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 3 3—15
Philadelphia .....3 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—12

Aces by service—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Aces by placing—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2.

SECOND MATCH.

Payne Whitney and Milton S. Burger of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club versus R. K. Cassatt and George Brooke of the Philadelphia Racquet Club.

FIRST GAME.

New York .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 6—9
Philadelphia .....0 1 6 0 0 3 0 1 4—15

Aces by service—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 8. Aces by placing—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2. Aces by opponents' miss—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia .....1 4 0 2 2 2 0 3—17
New York .....1 1 1 0 1 2 4 4—14

Aces by service—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Aces by placing—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 5.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 2 0—13
New York .....0 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 5 0 1—15

Aces by service—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Aces by placing—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 3.

FOURTH GAME.

New York .....6 0 1 0 0 1 5 5—18
Philadelphia .....0 4 0 3 6 0 0 0—13

Aces by service—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Aces by placing—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2.

FIFTH GAME.

New York .....1 0 2 0 0 1 0 5 2 0 0 0—11
Philadelphia .....0 5 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 4—15

Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Aces by placing—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 7. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2.

SIXTH GAME.

Philadelphia .....0 1 0 2 1 0 4 1 0 2 2 0 0—14
New York .....1 0 1 0 0 7 0 0 2 0 0 3—17

Aces by service—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Aces by placing—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 5.

SEVENTH GAME.

New York .....0 0 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 2 2 0 2 0—14
Philadelphia .....0 7 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—15

Aces by service—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Aces by placing—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Aces by opponents' miss—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 4.

Recapitulation.—First match—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 0. Second match—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3. Total games—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

Boys' High Basket Ball Champion.

The second basket ball game for the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League championship was played yesterday afternoon at the Pratt gymnasium, Brooklyn, between the teams from the Boys' High School and Erasmus Hall and decided the championship, Boys' High winning for the third consecutive time by the one-sided score of 50 to 14. Erasmus was outplayed in every department of the game. The line-up:

Boys' High. 50.	Position.	Erasmus. 14.
Crosby	Right guard	Brown
Ritschy	Left guard	Gallin
Moorehead	Centre	Lang
Trott	Right guard	Hobart
(Witherbee, De Witt)		
Starr	Guard	Dukeshire

Goals from field—Crosby, 7; Ritschy, 5; Starr, 5; Moorehead, 1; Witherbee, 1; De Witt, 1; Lang, 4. Goals from fouls—Crosby, 6; Ritschy, 4; Lang, 3; Brown, 2; Hobart, 1. Referee—C. Mead. Umpire—Mr. O'Connell. Time of halves—20 minutes.

LIVELY BILLIARD PLAYING.

Poggenburg Defeats Dr. Mial in Playing Balk-Line Match by 136 Points.

With a run that was near the hundred mark J. Ferdinand Poggenburg enlivened the final block of points of his match with Dr. L. L. Mial. Poggenburg consistently played fourteen-inch balk-line billiards, with two counts allowed in balk. On his twenty-third turn at the table he gently coaxed the ivory balls to the end cushion, and with dexterity of stroke wove them back and forth across the chalked lines of the corner square until he had counted ninety-five carroms. So deft was the champion's wielding of his cue that he was rarely compelled to resort to driving one of the object balls around the table. When Poggenburg had finished his string of 400 points Dr. Mial had scored but 267. The grand total for the match was: Poggenburg, 800; Dr. Mial, 631.

Dr. Mial began his final string in much better form than Poggenburg. It was not until the latter had turned his first hundred points that he warmed to the contest. His first display of delicately close manipulation of the spheres was in his nineteenth inning, in which he added forty-two buttons to his string. He cleverly overcame several bad line-ups by brilliantly massing. Three turns later he again brought the balls together, and counted thirty-four. This run he immediately followed with his best run of ninety-five, and after missing on a long follow shot and failing to count in the next inning he made a run of fifty-one.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg—0 1 11 9 6 0 15 16 12 0 0 5 1 18 2 23 0 15 42 6 0 34 95 0 51 5 0 1 15 10 5 4; total, 400 points; average, 12 16-32; grand total, 800 points; grand average, 11 52-68; high runs, 95, 51, and 42.

Dr. Leonidas L. Mial—0 27 6 3 4 17 0 5 26 18 9 10 0 2 12 4 0 2 8 2 0 0 18 6 0 22 33 2 0 5 1 19; total, 267 points; average, 8 11-32; grand total, 654 points; grand average, 9 22-68; high runs, 37, 33, and 26.

Edward W. Gardner, also an entrant for the coming National amateur championship tournament, has been at work in his preparatory practice against "Tim" Flynn, in the latter's Nassau Street room. They have been playing 300-point games at fourteen-inch balk-line, and in all Gardner has shown himself to be in a trifle better form than the veteran professional. Gardner finished first in eight games, while Flynn won five out of the thirteen games played last week. Charles S. Norris, the Chicagoan, who is entered for the National honors, has also been practicing against Flynn. He played ten ten hours and forty minutes continuously one day last week, and with varied results. The recount of the seven games played showed that Flynn had lost the second by 200 to 76, and the last, when the veteran professional should have been ready to drop of exhaustion, by 200 to 175. With the exception of the sixth game, which Flynn won by the wide margin of 98 points, Norris displayed royal form and a disposition to play wonderfully close billiards.

Several jockeys who are whiling away the time between seasons in this city devote themselves to pool and billiards. Tod Sloan devotes much of his attention to pool, and at Maurice Daly's room it is no unusual thing for him to pocket all the balls of the pyramid. Sloan is a great admirer of the game of English cannons, and thinks it is strange that in a city like the metropolis a regulation English table cannot be found. Fred Taral, who has been riding in Vienna, Austria, is always an early morning attendant at the billiard rooms. His preference is for the balk-line game, at which he shows considerable proficiency. Occasionally he runs up to the fifty-carrom mark, and his averages rise above five.

CRESCENT A. C. PROSPEROUS.

Officers Elected Unanimously at Annual Meeting—Reports Favorable.

It was an enthusiastic gathering, the annual meeting of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, last night. The members found just cause for their overflow of good spirits, for the reports of the officers of the organization were excellent, especially that of Treasurer H. L. Langhaar, which showed a surplus of $166,380.31 in his hand in excess of all liabilities. There was an abundance of athletic material to stir the members in the report of President Charles M. Bull, so that when F. O. Affeld, Jr., the Secretary, named the ticket that was up for election the members put it through with a whoop that savored more of a ratification meeting than of the sober dignity of the all-powerful ballot.

The meeting was held in the gymnasium of the city clubhouse, near the junction of Clinton and Fulton Streets. It was well attended, although there was no dissatisfaction or any element of opposition among the members. The ticket that was recommended by the Nomination Committee, and which was duly elected without a dissenting vote, was as follows:

For members of the Governing Committee for the Class of 1908: Frank L. Smitten, Frank O. Affeld, Jr., Lewis J. Doyle, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, William C. Redfield, and Benjamin A. Kelley.

For the Class of 1906—George T. Stebbins, James T. Conway, and Samuel K. Prohasco.

For members of the Nominating Committee of 1905—A. Wallace Higgins, William F. Powers, William W. Share, Alfred A. Adams, and George O. Coon.

President Bull, in his report particularly emphasized the good work which representatives of the club had done along the lines in which the Crescent Club was most interested. The list included tennis, billiards, shooting, lacrosse, hockey, bowling, baseball, golf, rowing.

He reviewed the splendid performances of the notable tennis players of this country upon the fine turf courts at the country clubhouse at Bay Ridge, saying that it was to be hoped that another English-American series would be played there.

The listening members indicated their hearty appreciation when President Bull detailed the work done upon the new clubhouse that is to be erected at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

Appreciating the entire change in the general financial and labor conditions from those existing a year ago, your Governing Committee, at its meeting on Nov. 15, instructed the Building Committee to proceed at once with the erection of the new city house. The plans of the house remain practically as originally laid out, the changes being principally of smaller details, made with a view of insuring prompt service and economical management. After several weeks of thorough examination and revision by the Building Committee of the plans and specifications they were placed in the hands of responsible builders and contractors, and their bids are now awaited with interest."

Treasurer Langhaar's report placed the total membership of the club at 2,087, an increase over last year, when the membership was 2,045. Despite the burning of the boathouse at Bay Ridge and the additional cost to the club of rebuilding, it had been possible for the organization to add $17,013.24 to the surplus fund, which had reached the total sum of $166,380.31. The assets of the club, including the city property and that at Bay Ridge, were shown to be $401,919.05. The income of the club for the year had been $184,623.55, and the expenditures $158,333.28. Of the income, $116,595 had been received from initiation fees, life memberships, and dues.

The club, in every respect, was shown to be on a better footing than the year previous, and the assembled members indicated their appreciation of the work done by the governing officers of the organization by voting to continue them in office.

200 Target Match at Bay Ridge.

The target shooters of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will have an opportunity to show their ability in a long contest in March, and the winner will be recognized as the champion of the club. According to the present arrangements of the Shooting Committee, of which Charles J. McDermott is Chairman, each man participating in the competition will shoot at 200 targets, 100 each day, and 50 from each of the two traps at Bay Ridge on each day. The contest has been scheduled for March 18 and 25, the latter being the closing day for shooting for the season.

$70,000 for Union Race Track.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The Union race track, plant and lease were sold at auction to-day by the receiver for $70,000 to Capt. Patrick J. Carmody, who represented the old stockholders.

AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETES WHO WILL COMPETE IN AUSTRALIA THIS YEAR

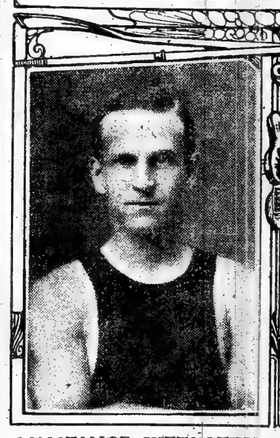

CONSTANCE SUTTON TITUS
NONPAREIL BOAT CLUB

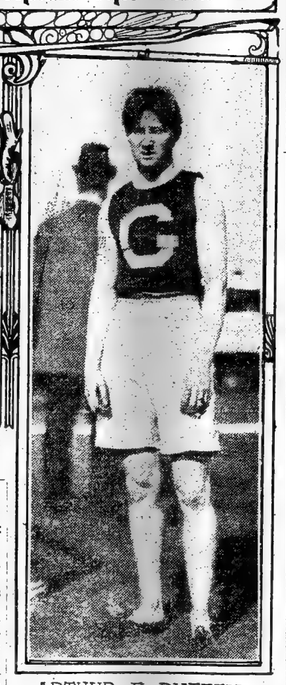

ARTHUR F DUFFEY
CHAMPION SPRINTER

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR DOGS.

Valuable Trophies to be Distributed at the Westminster Show.

Among the new special prizes for the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club in the Madison Square Garden Feb. 13 to 16 are:

Spaniels.—Climber Cup, for best American-bred clumber; Sunnyhill Brace Challenge Cup, for best brace of American-bred black field spaniel puppies; National Challenge Cup, for best American-bred field spaniel; Brookside Trophy, for best American-bred field spaniel bitch; Third Annual Trophy, for best sporting spaniel, other than Cocker, bred by exhibitor.

Old English Sheepdog Club (new club) Prizes.—Challenge Club, value $100, for best American-bred dog or bitch, to be won three times by the same exhibitor; Gaelic Gold Cup, presented by Howard Gould, President of the club, for best American-bred dog, to be won outright.

Dalmatian Club (new club).—Edgemont Challenge Cup, for best dog or bitch, bred by exhibitor, to be won three times.

Bulldog Club of America (new prize).—Cavendish Cup, value $200, for best of opposite sex to the winner of the Waldorf-Astoria, to be won three times.

Toy Spaniel Club (new club) Presidents' Challenge Cup, given by T. W. Lawson.

The total number of special prizes up to date are 550. The total number of regular classes is 429.

Jasper Lynch Leads Lakewood Golfers

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 21.—Twenty-five golfers started in the weekly handicap over the links of the Country Club this afternoon. The day was clear and warm, but the frozen ground kept the scores high, and only eight players turned in cards. John H. McDonald, who has been playing here all the week, was among the first to start, but he returned no card. The scores:

	Gross	Hdcp.	Net.
Jasper Lynch	89	8	81
F. P. Kimball	90	5	85
Harry Suydam	98	12	86
G. H. Cooksey	102	16	86
Davison L. Loyd	95	8	87
S. K. Deforest	98	10	88
H. A. James	104	16	88

Hoppe Beat Schaefer at Billiards.

DENVER, Jan. 21.—Willie Hoppe has won the 500-point eighteen-inch balk-line billiard contest with Jake Schaefer, by making 583 during the second night's play. Schaefer scored 267.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM

26 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

While the Subway Work is under way on Flatbush Avenue, our Livingston Street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient.

AS STOCKTAKING TIME DRAWS NEARER

Prices on Seasonable Goods Shrink Materially.

The order to clear stocks is being rigidly enforced. Every department is responding with an array of values that wise women and men find most attractive.

The programme of great values arranged for to-morrow's business hours is quite the best yet. Involved are the high-grade goods for which this store is justly famed—New, fresh and perfectly correct, from every viewpoint—But, as it is our invariable rule to clear each season's stock by the end of the season, value and cost are lost sight of and the most sweeping reductions are made.

The appended announcements tell of great money-saving opportunities for men. Our name—Journeay & Burnham—is a sufficient guarantee.

Men's Linen Collars and Cuffs
Six Collars for 45c.
Six Pairs of Cuffs for 65c.

There never has been a sale that offered so much real value. They are four ply, have excellently finished buttonholes and the Collars fit—that's a vital point often lacking in Collars at low prices.

Important to mothers of boys is the fact that to-morrow will find the special counter supplied with an adequate stock of Collars in sizes 12, 12½, 13 and 13½, in many different shapes.

All styles and sizes in Collars and Cuffs for men, of course.

None C. O. D. No mail or 'phone orders filled.

If You Want a Dressy, Comfortable
HOUSE COAT AT A LOW PRICE

Here is the chance. To clear the stock of various small lots of neatly trimmed, double face cloth Smoking Jackets in a jiffy.

The Price Is Reduced from $5.00 to $2.95.

They are tailored with care and they fit—that's important.

MEN'S WHITE NIGHT SHIRTS,

As well as the Collars and Cuffs, and the $1.00 White Shirts at 76c. are an important feature of that part of our Winter White Sale which is interesting to men.

These Night Shirts are made of a brand of muslin noted for its softness and wear-resisting qualities. They are cut with a fullness that borders on generosity, put together with characteristic care and trimmed in perfect good taste. The sizes range up to the unusual size of 20 from 16.

Regularly 75c.---For This Sale 50c.

29c. Isn't Much to Pay for Men's
FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR.

That is the clearing price we have placed on a certain number for to-morrow's selling. They are regular 50c. goods, and fully worth that price, but we no longer have all sizes and will not reorder, so down comes the price to..... 29c

Have covered seams and double cuffs.

Men's White Dress Vests
Were $2.50 to $5.00, Now $1.00

Not very many—and not all sizes. Slightly soiled from handling—The first laundering will render them perfect.

Pique, marseilles and barathea weaves.

Peerless Paper Patterns Are Best. Newest Now Here.

SCHOOLBOYS BEAT CADETS.

West Point Trounced at Hockey by the St. Paul Team.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The St. Paul School hockey team defeated the cadets of the Military Academy here to-day by a score of 2 goals to 1. The ice was in bad shape and over half an inch of snow covered the rink. The visitors' team work was superior to that of the cadets, but in justice to the latter it must be said that they were without the services of several of their best men. The shooting of the school-boys was fine, and had Sumner, at goal, been less vigilant their score would have been larger. Beavers played a good game for the soldiers, carrying the puck well, but was unable to shoot. Line-up:

St. Paul, 2.	Position.	West Point, 1.
Barnett	Goal	Sumner
Partridge	Point	Torney
Wheaton	Cover point	Park
Richardson	Forward	Bartlett
Coughlin	Forward	Murray
Ichs	Forward	Beavers
Davis	Forward	Rockwell

Referee—Mr. Maynard, St. Paul's School. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Wentz Cup for Ice Yacht Mildred.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 21.—Commodore B. P. Morris's ice yacht Mildred won the Wentz Cup this afternoon, defeating William R. Joline's Hazel L., which was second by fifty-five seconds. The race was sailed in 49:15, in a light southeast wind and over hard ice. Nine boats started, four finishing, and five withdrawing. In the latter class were The Clarel, which withdrew on the fourth lap; the Sweetheart and Eagle, on the second lap, and the Arrow and Shrewsbury, on the third lap. The Mildred led from start to finish. In the race for the fourth class pennant the Rumson won, with the Woodwasp second and the Foxy third.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1015 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Falling Hair, Itching Scalp, Dandruff Cured. Examination Free. Dr. John August, 50 Years Successful Practice. Office and Laboratory: 505 Fulton St., opp. Flatbush Av., Brklyn. Hair Rejuvenator, $1.50, $3. Two bottles $5. Trial bottle, special price, 50c.

Gasoline Automobiles and Selden Patent

United States Letters Patent No. 549,160, granted to George B. Selden, control broadly all gasoline automobiles which are accepted as commercially practical.

The Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report for 1895, said:

"Selden, in 1895, received a patent, Nov. 5, No. 549,160, which may be considered the pioneer invention in the application of the compression gas engine to road or horseless carriage use."

The following manufacturers and importers who represent the leading gasoline cars of the United States and Europe, ranging from 4 to 100 h. p., are licensed under the Selden patent:

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

APPERSON BROS. AUTOMOBILE CO., Kokomo, Ind.
THE AUTOCAR CO., Ardmore, Pa.
BUICK MOTOR CO., Flint, Mich.
BUFFALO GASOLENE MOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO., Detroit, Mich.
CREST MANUFACTURING CO., Dorchester, Mass.
THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO., Hartford, Conn.
ELMORE MANUFACTURING CO., Clyde, O.
H. H. FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
THE HAYNES-APPERSON CO., Kokomo, Ind.
THE KIRK MANUFACTURING CO., Toledo, O.
KNOX AUTOMOBILE CO., Springfield, Mass.
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, Bridgeport, Conn.
NORTHERN MANUFACTURING CO., Detroit, Mich.
OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Detroit, Mich.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
THE PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO., Cleveland, O.
THE GEORGE N. PIERCE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.
POPE MOTOR CAR CO., Toledo, O.
THE SANDUSKY AUTOMOBILE CO., Sandusky, O.
THE STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc., 513 7th Ave., N. Y.
THE F. B. STEARNS CO., Cleveland, O.
STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE CO., South Bend, Ind.
E. R. THOMAS MOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
WALTHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Waltham, Mass.
THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, O.
WORTHINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO., 547 5th Av., N. Y.

IMPORTERS.

AUTO IMPORT CO., 1,786 Broadway, N. Y.
SIDNEY B. BOWMAN AUTOMOBILE CO., 52 W. 43d St., N. Y.
THE CENTRAL AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,684 Broadway, N. Y.
HOLLANDER & TANGEMAN, 5 W. 45th St., N. Y.
F. A. LA ROCHE CO., 147 W. 38th St., N. Y.
STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO. OF N. Y., 136 W. 38th St., N. Y.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc., 513 7th Ave., N. Y.
PANHARD & LEVASSOR CO., 232 W. 13th St., N. Y.
WORTHINGTON AUTOMOBILE CO., 547 5th Ave., N. Y.

Suits for infringement are now pending against manufacturers, importers and users of and dealers in unlicensed cars, and the policy of the licensees hereafter will be aggressive.

Do Not Buy a Lawsuit With Your Automobile!

SEE THAT A SELDEN LICENSE PATENT PLATE IS ON THE CAR BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.

ALL PERSONS ARE NOW FINALLY WARNED

that suits will be brought against firms and individuals manufacturing, selling and using unlicensed gasoline automobiles.

William A. Redding, Esq., Attorney, of 38 Park Row, New York City, has been authorized to make adjustments with persons who have in the past unwittingly infringed the Selden Patent by the importation or purchase of unlicensed foreign made automobiles, and who choose now to guard themselves against prosecution.

Many individual infringers already have sought and effected settlements.

ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED AUTOMOBILE MFRS.,
7 EAST 42d ST., NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. Matthews Sons

$2.98 Hats $1.98 Untrimmed.
Made of horsehair braid, full rims intermingled with chiffon, giving a very soft effect; colors are black, brown, navy, cardinal, white and light blue. None sent C. O. D.

1905's Best Furniture Sale

will open here Monday with two floors filled with the greatest furnitur advantages ever exploited in Brooklyn.

1,000 Brass Beds—Mission Furniture.
1,000 Chiffonieres, Etc.

New Spring Carpets and Rugs

We have just received our new Spring stock of floor coverings, a very handsome line and by far more complete than ever before. Both Carpets and Rugs comprehend an entirely new line of advance patterns for the Spring of 1905. There are a great number of exclusive patterns. This is an opportunity to buy new Spring Carpets, or Rugs, at ⅓ less than they can be bought later in the season.

50 new Spring designs, Alex. Smith's best Axminster Carpets, floral and Oriental patterns; regular price, $1.30; for this sale..... 85c

Extra Axminster Carpets, 40 patterns; all new Spring effects, with and without borders to match, regular price $1.49, for this sale..... $1.00

Savonerie Carpets, the finest Axminster made; all pure worsted high pile fabric; never sold for less than $1.75, for this sale..... $1.25

New line five-frame Body Brusse's Carpets, in handsome parlor, dining room and hall and stair effects, regularly $1.40, for this sale..... $1.14

We will place on sale to-morrow the largest and most complete line of Rugs, all grades and sizes, all new Spring designs, for ⅓ less than the regular price.

50 new patterns, 9.0x12.0, Axminster Rugs, reg. $26.00, for..... $19.48

18 new patterns, 8.3x10.6, Axminster Rugs, reg. $22.50, for..... $17.48

65 new patterns Body Brussels Rugs, 9x12, reg. $26.50, for..... 19.98

15 new patterns Body Brussels Rugs, 8.3x10.6, reg. $23.00, for..... 18.48

15 new patterns one piece velvet Rugs, reg. $28.00, for..... 19.75

Linens, Domestics, White Goods,
Sheets and Pillow Cases, Blankets and Quilts.

Reductions all along the line. We reserve the right to limit quantities sold to any one customer. If any are left over mail orders will be filled Tuesday.

45x36 Pillow Cases, 10c. Value, 6 for 50c.

45x76 Standard Pillow Cases, 17c. value.....
45x38½, round thread muslin, 15c. value.....
50x38½, round thread muslin, 18c. value..... All at 12½c

81x90 Full Standard Bleached Sheets, 85c. Value 59c

All linen bleached Crash, 10c. value 7c½
All linen Absorbent Crash, 15c value 10c
All linen Bureau Scarfs, 16x50 inch, 50c value..... 25c
Hemstitched all linen Napkins, imported to sell at $2 a dozen, each 10c
72 inches wide bleached Satin Damask, our $1.00 grade for..... 79c
72 inches wide bleached double Damask, former price $1.35, for..... 99c
66 inches wide bleached Damask.....
62 inches wide unbleached Damask.....
64 inches wide silver bleached Damask..... 49c
Silver bleached Napkins, 21½ inches, $1.25 regular..... 98c. dozen
All linen Napkins, bleached, $1.50 value, at..... $1.25
Fringed Napkins, all linen, white with colored borders and solid colors, former prices $1.50 to $3 a dozen, each..... 8c

76x90 Sheets, Seam in Center, 50c. Value, 39c.

72x90, heavy round thread, 60c. value.....
81x90, heavy round thread, 65c. value..... Each 49c

All linen Napkins, bleached, $2.25 value, at..... $1.59
All linen Napkins, bleached, $2.00 value, at..... $1.50
Check Glass Linen, 19 inches wide, half linen, imported to sell at 15c., Monday..... 5c
Bleached Muslin, 36 inches wide, soft finish, a 9c. quality, per yard..... 7c
Yard wide bleached and unbleached Muslin, a regular 6½c. quality for..... 5c
10c. grade Nainsook Checks for..... 6½c
$3.00 Long Cloth, 1¼ yds. wide, slightly imperfect, 12 yds. for..... $1.50
Mercerized fancy White Goods, imported to sell at 75c., one pattern only..... 25c
Curtain Muslins, yard wide, as are short lengths..... 8c

Blankets and Quilts.

5,000 Blankets cut single, value $1.25 a pair, some are slightly soiled; each..... 39c
All wool Blankets for a song, size 62x78, value $5.00 a pair, only 60 pairs in the lot..... $2.98
Crochet Quilts, $1.25, value 98c
ALL LINEN GRAY COSTUME CLOTH.
36 inches wide, imported to sell at 65c. a yard; only seven pieces in the lot, all one shade..... 25c
INDIA LINEN.
30 inches wide, perfect goods, full pieces; 8c. regular price..... 5c
65c. and 75c. embroidered Flannels go at..... 45c
Unbleached Domets, 6½c. value..... 5c

AMATEUR SPEED SKATERS PREPARING FOR METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

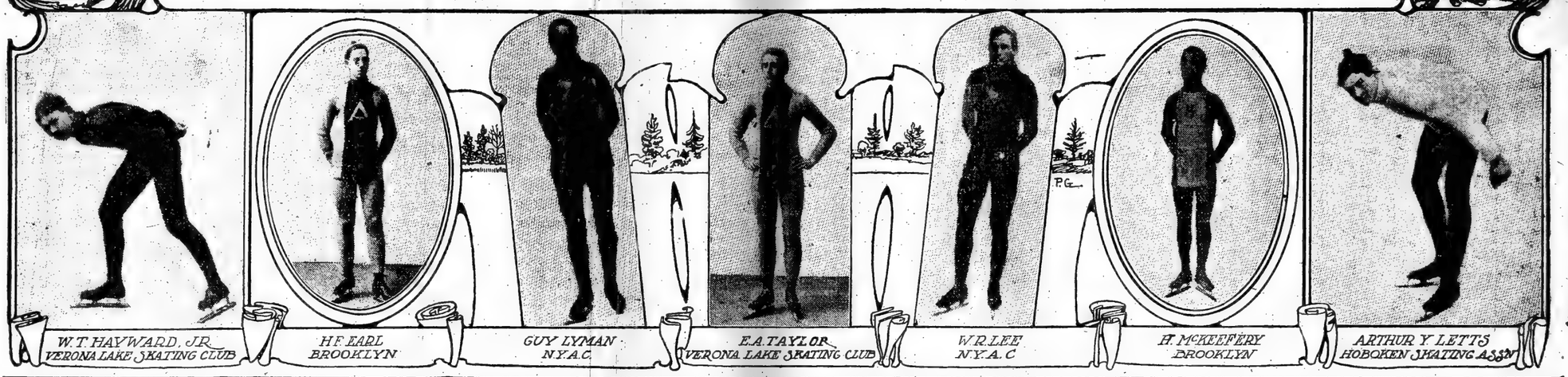

AUTO BUYERS SPEND MILLIONS AT THE SHOW

Orders for Machines Pour In as Garden Exhibit Closes.

AMERICAN CARS POPULAR

Novel Device to Keep the Dust Down—Frenchman at Importers' Exhibit Uses Kerosene for Fuel.

Complete satisfaction with the management and the results of the automobile show in the Madison Square Garden marked the close of the greatest show of its kind ever seen in America last night. As an offset to this universal satisfaction there was a long-drawn sigh of relief from all the salesmen and demonstrating agents in the Garden, for while business has more than kept pace with the marvelous output of personal energy, every man who had anything to do with the various exhibits was glad that the period of almost incessant talking was over. There was a decided huskiness noticeable in the voices of many exhibitors yesterday, and, although all were happy, all were tired.

In one of the numerous books of literature given away by a big manufacturing Company the definition of tires is very aptly expressed as "huge, expensive things designed to accumulate tacks, nails, and glass, and filled with explosions which are always trying to get out."

Many ingenious devices have been shown to render this definition less accurate. Tires with small steel chains wrapped around them, and others inclosed in a steel coat of mail attached to a leather covering have been among the practical schemes devised to solve the tire problem.

The exhibition has shown two things in a wonderfully convincing manner, the readiness of the American public to buy reliable machines and the high position in the automobile industry of the world now attained by the American manufacturers. The experimental season has passed. The efforts that have been put forth during the past year toward turning out simpler machines have produced good results, and it is an undeniable fact that in medium-powered cars many of the American types present less complicated machinery than the foreign car of about the same horse power. As these improvements contribute to greater ease in the management of the car while reducing the cost of maintenance, they are a strong encouragement to buyers. Hundreds of purchasers admitted that they had never owned cars before simply through fear of unreliability. Now it is evident that the public believes that period has passed.

It seems almost inconceivable, but it is an actual fact, that the volume of sales by some of the leading manufacturers has been so large that they actually hesitate to announce the full figures through fear of being accused of exaggeration. The total number of orders, however, that have been placed through the show will mount up to millions of dollars. One concern has sold its entire factory output for six months in advance of 1,000 machines, selling for $3,500 each. That alone means a business of $3,500,000, and many others report orders ahead for $250,000 to $500,000 worth of machines. When a buyer can get a serviceable car that has two or three years of acknowledged reputation for excellence behind it at a cost of $2,600 less than would be paid for a foreign vehicle, the greater part of this excess representing the 45 per cent. duty, it is easy to see how the popularity of the home product is enhanced.

About ninety manufacturers exhibited complete cars and a larger variety of good machines for all purposes were among them than has ever been seen in former exhibits.

The desire for greater comfort in riding has caused the dust nuisance to be seriously tackled, and the only practical proposition that claimed to keep the dust down came in for a large share of attention. The originator of the device has devised rolled steel guards that may be fastened to the sides of the rear seat. These guards extend along the bottom and top edges of the seat, having also an outhang equal to that of the mud guards along the sides. As the car moves forward they scoop clean air from the sides and carry it to the back, distributing it so as to maintain an equilibrium of air pressure.

One of the novel exhibits in the Importers' Automobile Show at the Herald Square Exhibition Hall is a device for the use of kerosene in the automobile engine. Efforts have been made for some time to employ kerosene in place of gasoline as fuel for automobile propulsion. This latest plan is something new and is the invention of Francois Richard of Paris, who came over to explain the practical workings of his appliance. He is showing a kerosene carburettor that necessitates first priming the engine with gasoline in order to obtain the momentum, when the carburettor takes up the work and carries it successfully with kerosene only.

The Importers' show will continue through Monday and Tuesday.

Caledonians Won Association Game.

One of the best games of association football played this season took place yesterday at Prospect Park, where the New York Caledonians defeated Brooklyn by 4 goals to 1.

The Caledonians took some time to get used to the fast, level field, but then their fine combination showed to advantage, and before the end of the first half the score stood at 3 goals to 1 in their favor. Line-up:

Caledonians, 4.	Position.	Brooklyn, 1.
Nisbet	Goal	Cameron
Mackie, McKinley	Full backs	Anderson, Rydberg
Faul and Sutherland	Half backs	Armstrong ...Tattersall and McNeill
Gordan, Tait, and J. McDonlad	Right wing	Neilson and
A. F. McDonald	Centre	Stewart
Dye, Stark	Left wing	Burney, Muir

Referee—W. S. Patmore. Linesmen—W. MacDuff for Caledonians and Jerome Flannery for Brooklyn. Goals kicked—Tait, (1,) A. F. McDonald, (2,) J. McDonald, (1,) for Caledonians; McNeill for Brooklyn. Time of game [illegible] halves of 45 minutes.

CRESCENTS AT THE TRAPS.

"Dr. Martin" Goes Through Cup Match Without a Miss.

The weather conditions were not to the liking of the Crescent Athletic Club trap shooters in their regular weekly competition at Bay Ridge yesterday, and the shooting was not of the usual high order. The light was bad, and late in the afternoon the gunners complained that it was difficult to see the fast-flying targets. Three twenty-five target contests were decided, including the third shoot for the January Cup. "Dr. Martin," one of the scratch men, broke the entire twenty-five, with Capt. Henry B. Vandeveer and F. T. Bedford, Jr., a tie at twenty-four. Summary:

JANUARY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. Martin	25	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	24
H. B. Vandeveer	24	C. A. Lockwood	18
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	24	W. C. Damson	17
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	23	W. W. Marshall	15

TEAM SHOOT 25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	20	E. H. Lott	19
Dr. Martin	24	H. B. Vandeveer	19
Team total	44	Team total	38

	H. T.
F. B. Stephenson	21
L. C. Hopkins	16
Team total	37

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson	23	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	21
H. B. Vandeveer	23	J. S. S. Remsen	20
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	23	E. H. Lott	19
Dr. Martin	23	C. J. McDermott	19
W. C. Damson	22	C. A. Lockwood	18
C. A. Stiles	22	W. W. Marshall	15
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	21		

Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 24; H. B. Vandeveer, 23.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
J. S. S. Remsen	15	W. W. Marshall	11
L. C. Hopkins	15	W. C. Damson	10
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	12	T. W. Stake	10
H. B. Vandeveer	12	C. A. Lockwood	9
F. B. Stephenson	11		

First shoot-off—J. S. S. Remsen, 13; L. C. Hopkins, 13. Second shoot-off—Remsen, 12; Hopkins, 12. Final shoot-off—Remsen, 12; Hopkins, 10.

	H. T.		H. T.
W. C. Damson	15	T. W. Stake	13
C. A. Lockwood	12	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	12
J. S. S. Remsen	12	H. B. Vandeveer	12
F. B. Stephenson	12	W. W. Marshall	10
L. C. Hopkins	15		

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	15	H. B. Vandeveer	13
C. A. Lockwood	14	H. L. O'Brien	12
E. H. Lott	14	W. W. Marshall	11
F. B. Stephenson	13	T. W. Stake	11
J. S. S. Remsen	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	10
W. C. Damson	12	L. C. Hopkins	10

	H. T.		H. T.
C. A. Lockwood	15	E. H. Lott	12
W. C. Damson	14	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	11
H. B. Vandeveer	14	W. W. Marshall	11
Dr. Martin	13	L. C. Hopkins	11
J. S. S. Remsen	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	12
F. B. Stephenson	12	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	9

	H. T.		H. T.
C. A. Lockwood	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	12
F. B. Stephenson	14	Dr. Martin	10
E. H. Lott	14	L. C. Hopkins	10
W. C. Damson	14	Dr. H. L. O'Brien	8

SKATING ON VERONA LAKE.

J. Williams Wins Cup and Championship of Essex County.

The annual speed skating races for the championship of Essex County, N. J., were decided yesterday at Verona Lake, and J. Williams of the Verona Lake Skating Club was declared the champion and received a silver cup emblematical of the title. There were three races on the programme, but an extra one had to be decided before the championship award could be made. Zenas Crane won the quarter-mile event, Albert Henderson was first in the half-mile, and J. Williams finished in front in the one-mile race. The deciding contest was at a half mile. Williams seemed to possess the best staying power. He got away in the lead, and at the 220-yard mark was pulling away from his opponents. At this point Henderson had enough and quit, leaving Williams and Crane to fight it out between them. Williams, however, skated away from Crane and won by fifteen yards.

John Davidson gave several exhibitions, including skating on stilts, cutting figures on the ice, and jumping over barrels. About thirty-five boys faced the starter in a quarter-mile race, and this was the most amusing contest of the day, several of the contestants never having started in a race before. In turning the corners the boys pushed each other over, but Lawrence Young, a plucky little lad from Verona, kept clear of the bunch and won by ten yards. Summary:

Quarter Mile, Scratch.—Won by Zenas Crane, Verona Lake Skating Club; Albert Henderson, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; Elmer Williams, Verona Lake Skating Club, third. Time—0:35.

Half Mile, Scratch.—Won by Albert Henderson, Zenas Crane second, R. Howard, Verona Lake Skating Club, third. Time—1:27.

One Mile, Scratch.—Won by J. Williams, Verona Lake Skating Club; C. Leach, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; Elmer Williams, third. Time—3:31.

Half-Mile Championship, for the Essex County Cup, (Scratch.)—Won by J. Williams, Z. Crane second, Albert Henderson third. Time—1:24 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Race for Boys.—Won by Lawrence Young, W. Booth second, John Smith third. Time—1:11.

ICE SPORTS ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER

Skating and Ice Yachting Attract Big Crowd to Red Bank.

CHAMPION WOOD A WINNER

Georgie and Drub First in Two Fast and Exciting Ice Yacht Races.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 21. A carnival of ice sports was held on the North Shrewsbury River this afternoon, and it attracted a large crowd of people. The programme included ice yachting and skating races, and the events were quite interesting, although the latter were slow in being run off. Such cracks as Morris Wood, the amateur champion; "Tom" Hayward, W. L. Smith, A. L. Sarony, Hugh Palliser, and "Ed." Mulligan, were among the starters in the skating races.

The sports were held in the Cove, just west of the steamboat wharves, an oval a quarter of a mile long having been marked out. Four races were decided. In the mile handicap the pace was too hot for the champion, however, and he dropped out of the contest after skating about half a mile. This race was won by Sarony, who had a handicap of 125 yards, Woodward Sutphen of Long Branch finished in second place, with Del. Fisher of Red Bank a good third. Fisher won the one-mile Monmouth County championship from a big field of starters, including the amateur champion's brothers, Jack and Charles Wood. The ice was soft and there were places where the skates of the racers cut deeply into it.

Two ice yacht races were held during the day for prizes offered by the committee in charge of the carnival and also the pennant and club cup. The races were among the best ever sailed on the North Shrewsbury. The fifteen-mile course was covered in each contest. The starters in the first race were Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, Edward Willis and Charles Burd's Drub, Newton Doremus's Atalanta, Charles Allen's Edna M., T. Henry Grant and Garrett Morford's Tyro, William White's Mistral, George Gillig's Wizard, and Edward Asay's Daisy.

The Georgie was the first boat away and she was the first boat on every turn of the home stake, winning in 36:22. The Drub was only 13 seconds behind, with the Atalanta third and Edna M. fourth. On the third lap the Daisy ran into a hard squall and her throat halyards parted, disabling the boat. The second race had as additional starters Raymond Hoagland's Ilex II. and Ivy Hance's Northwest. This time the Drub got away in the lead and she outsailed the rest of the fleet, steadily widening the gap between herself and the other racers to the finish. The Drub's time was 36:12, beating the Georgie, the second boat, by 1:30. The Daisy, which had been second boat on the first two laps, finished in third place and the Northwest was fourth.

On Monday the first of a series of races for the Challenge Pennant of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers will be sailed here. The North Shrewsbury Club will be represented by the Drub and Georgie and the South Shrewsbury challengers are the Mildred and Hazel L. Summary of yesterday's skating:

Half Mile, Open.—Won by Morris Wood, Verona Lake Club; Arthur L. Sarony, New York A. C., second; Woodward Sutphen, Long Branch, third. Time—1:07¼.

Half Mile, for Championship of Monmouth County.—Won by Delford Fisher, Red Bank; Charles Wood, Long Branch, second; John Wood, Long Branch, third. Time 1:15.

One Mile, Handicap. Won by Arthur L. Sarony, New York A. C. (125 yards;) Woodward Sutphen, Long Branch, (125 yards,) second; Delford Fisher, Red Bank, (75 yards,) third. Time 2:26. Morris Wood started from scratch but withdrew on the third lap.

Two Miles, Handicap. Won by Morris Wood, (scratch;) E. F. Taylor, Brooklyn, (75 yards,) second; Edward Mulligan, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:27½.

AMATEUR SKATERS TRAINING.

Best Men in Metropolitan District Will Meet in Championships.

Practically all of the local skaters of note are preparing for the open air metropolitan championship contests which will be held on January 28 at Beacon's Rink, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue. Three events have been scheduled, half mile, one mile, and three miles. The racing course is a quarter of a mile in circuit and offers excellent facilities for speed. The New York Athletic Club will be represented in these open air contests by some of its best skaters, including Guy Lyman, W. R. Lee, and Philip Kearney, all of whom have been showing up well in indoor rink meetings this season. The Verona Lake Skating Club will send a good delegation, W. T. Hayward, Jr., and E. A. Taylor being in particularly good trim for fast work. Arthur Y. Letts of the Hoboken Skating Association will be another strong competitor while among the leading Brooklyn contestants will be H. F. Earl, H. McKeefery and William Wood.

Entry blanks for these local championships may be obtained from Sam D. See, 18 Wall Street, or from Edward Beacom at the rink. All skaters who intend to enter the races will have the privilege of using the ice course for practice. Some splendid records are looked for from this meeting of the best speed skaters in the metropolitan district.

Golf on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 21.—The following players qualified to-day at eighteen holes, medal play, for the match play rounds of a handicap tournament for the Berkshire Cups:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
J. D. Foot, Rye, N. Y.	84	8	76
F. S. Howell, Albany, N. Y.	94	16	78
C. L. Becker, Boston	88	8	80
W. P. Shaw, Albany, N. Y.	98	17	81
Henry Dun, Albany	101	18	83
J. G. Anderson, Pittsburg, Penn.	102	18	84
A. J. Wellington, Boston	95	10	85
S. L. Allen, Moorestown, N. J.	103	18	85
F. B. McFeely, Latrobe, Penn.	103	18	85
H. Van Rensselaer, Albany	104	18	86
Marvin D. Rice, Sotherwood, N. J.	105	18	87
H. P. Talcott, New Rochelle, N. Y.	107	18	89
H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, N. Y.	107	18	89
E. E. Bolden, Hartford, Conn.	109	18	91
H. G. Gordon, New York	110	18	92
Parke Wright, Buffalo, N. Y.	94	0	94

Death of Noted Trotting Mare.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21.—Zoraya, the nineteen-year-old trotting brood mare, by Guy Wilkes-Nelurta, by Sultan, 2:24, died last night in her paddock at Marchmont Stud. Col. James E. Clay paid $13,500 for Zoraya, which is said to be the record price for a trotting mare. She was the dam of Katherine A., 2:11¾, sold recently for exportation for $12,500. Zoraya won the Kentucky Futurity as a two-year-old, and was a mare of much promise. She was with foal to Wiggins, the sire of Katherine A.

GAY BOY DISCARDS BLINKERS.

St. Saviour Colt Runs Well and Wins Live Oak Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—George R. Hill's Gay Boy, the Eastern sprinter, won the Live Oak Handicap, worth $1,685, at the Fair Grounds to-day, beating Phil Finch in a drive by half a length. De Reszke, the 5 to 2 favorite, was a poor third. In some of his previous starts Gay Boy wore blinkers. These were discarded to-day, and, breaking well, the son of St. Saviour 121 Orde led his field a merry pace from start to finish. McCafferty held to the outside where the going was best. Phil Finch, at the end, came fast under a drive, but could not quite get up. Summary:

FIRST RACE. One mile. Won by Canyon, 108 pounds, (Nicol,) 2 to 1; Bengal, 106, (Livingston,) 9 to 2; Glenlon, 105, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time 1:45. Lida Lieb, Arachne, Fiberian, Docile, and Gaslighter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Won by Marjessie, 102 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 1; Inspector Girl, 110, (Dominick,) 4 to 1, second; Little Rose, 105, (Davidson,) 20 to 1, third. Time 0:45. Mosaic, Bertha E., Sultanis, Mallfish Hook, Mrs. Frank Delsegne, Miss Regina, and Strathella also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Possum, 102 pounds, (Gannon,) 9 to 2; Vigorine, 91, (J. Hennessy,) 15 to 1, second; Lucy Young, 102, (C. Wolf,) 17 to 1, third. Time 1:02 2-5. John Peters, Brush Up, and Decanurrez also ran. Golden Advice left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—The Live Oak Handicap, seven furlongs. Won by Gay Boy, 103, (McCafferty,) 7 to 1; Phil Finch, 105, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, second; De Reszke, 110, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:29. Old Stone, Floral Wreath, Grecian K., Lord of the Valley, Baywood, Frontenac, and Conundrum also ran. Careless left at the post.

FIFTH RACE. One mile. Won by Ice Lesser, 112 pounds, (Nicol,) even; Montsback, 109, (Cosolo,) 5 to 1, second; Merry Arthur, 105, (Schilling,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Sarah Maxim, Kleinwood, Favonius, Jordan, and Sigmund also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-quarters. Won by George Vivian, 85 pounds, (McGee,) 8 to 1; Hymettus, 100, (Hennessy,) 7 to 5, second; Stonewall, 104, (Shaver,) 3 to 2, third. Time—3:00. Baron, Royal Arms, Lord Tennyson, and Murmur also ran. The Way broke down.

Claude Ran Well, but Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Daly Stable ran one two in the Lissak Handicap, the feature event, at Oakland this afternoon. Elliott finished a long neck in front of Claude. Claude ran one of the most phenomenal races ever seen in California, considering impost of 125 pounds. Last to leave the post he was rushed into third place before the quarter had been covered, when he was crowded into bad going and little Daly was compelled to take him on the scratch turn. With six lengths to overcome Claude mowed down his field in wonderful style and would have passed his stable companion Elliott in another strike of two. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Wildwestone, 103 pounds, (Davis,) 7 to 2; Educator, 105, (Chandler,) 6 to 1, second; Doubled, 100, (Fountain,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Rumanee, Karaiel, The Hawaiian, Lapidus, Trapador, and Silicate also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Won by Adelita, 107 pounds, (Bell,) 6 to 1; F. W. Barr, 110, (Jones,) 6 to 1, second; Dr. Jos., 110, (Michiels,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:45. Capt. Burnett, Yearling, Noxi, Helona, George A. Knight, and Syphon Girl also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Reinault, 106 pounds, (Davis,) 7 to 10; Red Cross Nurse, 107, (Sullivan,) 6 to 1, second; The Freier, 110, (McBride,) 16 to 1, third. Time 1:01. Tam o' Shanter, Anvil, Scotch Lad, and Doctor Sherman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Won by Elliott, 111 pounds, (Antrim,) 3 to 2; Claude, 125, (W. Daly,) 3 to 2, second; W. R. Condon, 112, (Anderson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43⅖. Bombardier, Judge, Military Man, Letola, and Gateway also ran. Elliott and Claude coupled in betting.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Won by Pleting Torpedo, 96 pounds, (Barrett,) 10 to 1; Stilleto, 101, (Chandler,) 2 to 1, second; Barrack, 99, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, third. Time 2:13. Eriers, Modicum, and Harka also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards. Won by Sea Air, 103 pounds, (Knapp,) 2 to 1; Yada, 108, (Davis,) 8 to 1, second; Ara, 108, (McBride,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:52. Big Beach, M. A. Powell, Head Dance, Hooligan, Lady Goodrich, and Ariobe also ran.

Canteen's Stakes at Essex Park.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 21.—Wonderly made a good ride on Canteen to-day at Essex Park, and the brown filly annexed the Eastman Hotel Stakes, the main feature of the card, from the favorite, Judge Heines. Sperling piloted two winners and was second twice. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Won by Mint Boy, 118 pounds, (Troxler,) even; Belden, 100, (Sperling,) even, second; Sage, 115, (Feicht,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:38. Mazini and Mountain Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Beppligo, 110 pounds, (Dickson,) 12 to 1; Hagamans, 102, (Sperling,) 4 to 1, second; Laconia, 105, (Troxler,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Miss Gunn, Are Light, Glow Star, Erstelaiz, Cottastone, Fergus, and Miss Eberle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Wild Irishman, 94 pounds, (Sperling,) 7 to 10; Van Ness, 106, (Glasier,) 5 to 2, second; Rubric, 94, (Springer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Peggy Namesit, and Scotch Dance also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; Eastman Hotel Stakes, selling. Won by Canteen, 104, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1; Neversuch, 100, (A. W. Booker,) 4 to 1, second; Judge Himes, 114, (Fischer,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:58⅘. Bill Curtis also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Won by Critical, 100 pounds, (Sperling,) 1 to 2; Irish Jewel, 106, (McLaughlin,) 2 to 1, second; Courant, 104, (Fischer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Remorse, Cashier, and Silver Leader also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Won by Florizel, 104 pounds, (Foy,) 7 to 5; Ben Heywood, 105, (Ormack,) 3 to 1, second; Turrands, 97, (McLaughlin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:58⅘. Compass, Falkland, Excentral, and Little Elkin also ran.

Basket Ball Score of 100 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—A remarkable basket ball game was played here to-day at the Choate School between the boys of that school and a team from the Cheshire School. The Choate lads won, but the feature was the unusual score, which was 100 to 2 in favor of the Choate team. The rival teams were composed of boys from sixteen to eighteen years of age, and was one of the regular series of basket ball school competitions.

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A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses; also a few weight carriers; all thoroughly broken; can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARRY BRENCHLEY.

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SHARP HOCKEY GAMES REQUIRE EXTRA TIME

Three Periods Each for the Two Principal Contests Last Night.

CRESCENTS BEAT CANADIANS

Harvard Downed Princeton Seven in St. Nicholas Rink by the Score of 6 Goals to 5.

The hockey matches played in this city last night were delightfully free from the rough work seen in most of the previous games of the season. Montreal and the Crescent Athletic Club teams played in the Clermont Avenue Rink, and Harvard and Princeton played in the St. Nicholas Rink. Both contests required extra periods for decision.

CRESCENT THE WINNER.

Defeats Strong Montreal Team by 2 to 1 at Clermont Rink.

A record-breaking crowd in the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, saw one of the liveliest and most exciting games of hockey that has been played in the local district this season. The Crescent A. C. and the Montreal hockey teams were the opponents, the match being the closing game for the visitors. To the supreme joy of the Brooklyn contingent, the Crescent team won by the close score of 2 goals to 1.

At the end of the first half Crescent had scored one goal, while Montreal failed to count. The second half was intensely exciting, and just before the call of time Montreal managed to score, and the match closed even. Then an extra period of ten minutes was started, and after hard play for six minutes, the Crescent team made the coveted point, Shiebler scoring the goal after a splendid carry down the ice by Dobby and Kennedy.

The game was characterized by splendid team work on both sides, and while there were indications of roughness at times, the playing, on the whole, was of a very clean-cut and high-class standard.

All of the Canadian forwards did admirably at carrying the puck and passing, but great credit for the victory is due to the Crescent goalkeeper, Hallock, whose skillfulness in stopping goals virtually won the game for his team. After eight minutes of play Kennedy got the puck from a long carry by Wall, and scored the first goal. The Canadian forwards worked hard to tie the score, and Johnson did some brilliant checking.

Less than five minutes before the close of the contest Russell scored for Montreal on a pass from Sargent. The latter was ably assisted in carrying the puck toward the goal by Johnson and Johnston. With the opening of the period to determine the tie each team played fast and desperate hockey. Notwithstanding the tension under which the rival players labored the team work was well sustained and no mistakes were made. By good team play Crescent carried the puck to the Canadians' goal and scored. The line-up and score:

Crescent A. C., 2.	Position.	Montreal, 1.
Hallock	Goal	Waugh
O'Flynn	Point	McGrum
Wall	Cover point	Cameron
Liffton	Forward	Sargent
Shiebler	Forward	Russell
Kennedy	Forward	Coulson
Dobby	Forward	Johnston

Goals—Kennedy, Shiebler, Russell. Referee—Hugh Dallon, New York Athletic Club; Goal Umpires—Edward Ernest Bossa and Thomas S. Potter. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

HARVARD BEAT PRINCETON.

Referee Gives Dissatisfaction in St. Nicholas Rink Game.

In a spirited hockey match Harvard last night defeated Princeton by the score of 6 goals to 5. The wearers of the crimson were only able to shoot the winning goal in the third period of five minutes, the puck being sent into the netting by Wilder after a scrimmage about the Princeton goal.

There was considerable dissatisfaction among the Tigers and their supporters, who were gathered in great numbers about the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink. It was occasioned by a ruling of Referee Russell which deprived Princeton of her sixth goal at the end of the second half. Levis shot the rubber disk cleanly into Harvard's goal, but Harvard claimed an off-side play and the score was not allowed.

The match was clean, fast hockey from beginning to end. The collegians guarded and covered rather than checked their opponents, and in consequence there were no casualties. Only in the second half were two men ruled off, the players being Levis and Townsend, but these were more for technicalities than roughness.

The champions of Harvard began the match splendidly. They displayed cool and effective team work, and within the first ten minutes Newhall, Wilder, and Townsend had scored goals. That by Newhall was particularly good, as he made a long lift shot that carried the rubber over the arm of Chislett, at the Princeton goal.

Then Leake scored the first goal for Princeton, taking the puck away from Grant as the latter carried the rubber out in front of the Harvard netting. The Princeton seven at this period of the contest began to outplay and outmaneuver Harvard. They skated remarkably fast, and the movement was so rapid that even Referee Russell seemed to become confused. He amused the crowd greatly by his endeavors to turn quickly, and fell half a dozen times.

Townsend scored again for Harvard, from a scrimmage, and Winter on a pass from Chase for Princeton just as the half ended, the score being in the Crimson's favor 4 goals to 2.

In the second half the Princetonians played the Harvard men to a standstill. They could do little more than guard their goal while Levis and Leake made long and exciting carries and shot for the netting. Levis was in every play and three times he landed the rubber in the netting, but one of these was not allowed. Leake also scored for Princeton at a time when only six of her men were on the ice, and the Harvard team was playing for all it was worth. Pell scored for Harvard on a long lift shot from the side and the half ended in a tie, 5—5.

Harvard put all the strength of their team work into the extra period of five minutes. By good combinations they kept the puck hovering about the Princeton goal and, after a scrimmage, Wilder scored the winning goal. The line-up and summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Princeton.
Tilden	Goal	Chislett
Grant	Point	King
Newhall	Cover point	Zalmhelser
Wilder	Forward	Leake
Calloway	Forward	Chew
Townsend	Forward	Winter
Pell	Forward	Levis

Score—Harvard, 6 goals; Princeton, 5. Goals scored—By Newhall, Wilder 2, Townsend 2, Pell, Leake 2, Levis 2, and Winter. Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Yale Outplays Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—Yale defeated Princeton to-night in a basket ball game which was replete with fast playing and good goal-throwing by a score of 17 to 13. In the first half Yale had a good deal the better of her opponents and ran up three goals from the floor and four from fouls to one goal from the field and two from fouls of her opponent. In the second half, however, the superior weight of the Princeton men told and they fought a splendid up-hill game. The lead of their opponents, however, was too large to overcome.

Chenango Men's Dinner.

The Chenango County Society will hold its fourth annual dinner in the large banquet hall of the Hotel Astor on Wednesday evening. Among those expected to speak are Elliot Danforth, the President; Martin W. Littleton, Homer A. Davenport, David Sherwood, Will Templar Becker, Edward P. Lyon, William H. Clark, John Casson Wait, Jotham P. Allds, Louis Wiley, Judge Albert F. Gladding, Postmaster Willcox, Charles B. Hall, William H. Corbin, and

SWEET MARIE, CHAMPION STAKE AND PURSE WINNER OF PAST HARNESS RACING SEASON.

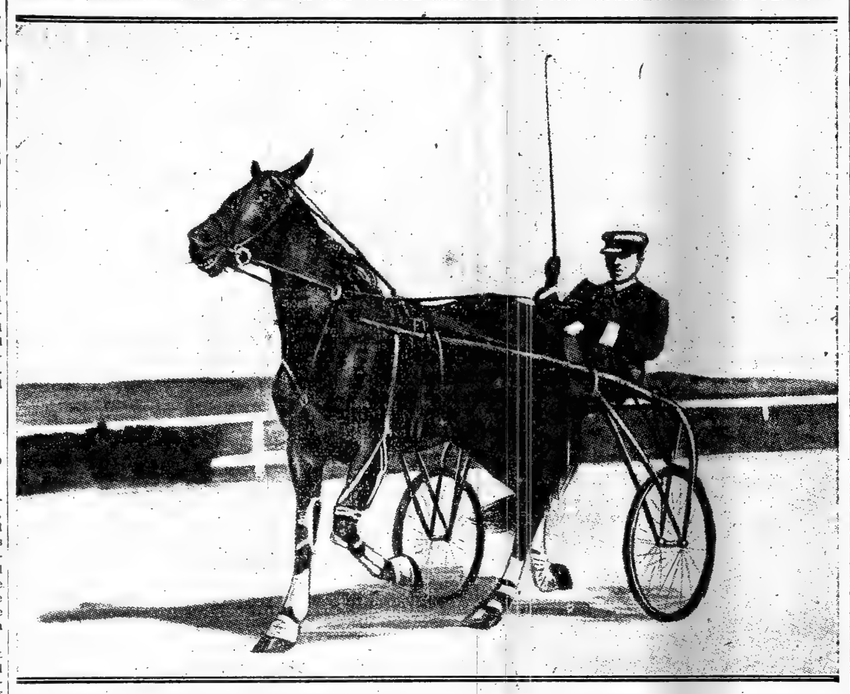

FAST AND CLEAN FOOTBALL.

Staten Island Wins from Germantown Under Association Rules.

After one of the best games seen in this vicinity during the present season, the association football team of the Staten Island Athletic Club yesterday defeated the representatives of the Germantown Cricket and Football Clubs of Philadelphia by a score of two goals to none. The Quaker City team arrived at Livingston with only six men, but four substitutes were found from the Boys' Club football eleven of New York, several of whom had gone out to see the match.

With still one wing man short, the visitors managed to hold their own until well on in the first half, when a good, fast shot from the left beat the substitute goalkeeper, who up to this time had done excellent work. Bonsel was responsible for the second goal, which came after half an hour's play in the second period from an attempt from inside right, which would have given little trouble had not one of the backs seriously interfered with the work of the man between the posts.

Both sides played clean football, and there was not a single appeal for either foul or offside. The play was fast throughout, and while the forwards on both sides ran back altogether too much, they made up for this minor fault by playing an unselfish passing game in front of goal, which was all that could be asked by those who wish to popularize association football in New York.

Adelphi Beats Yale at Basket Ball.

A fast game of basket ball was played last night in the Adelphi College gymnasium, Brooklyn, between the teams of Adelphi College and the second five of Yale University, the result being an easy victory for the home team by a score of 35 to 18. The score at the end of the first half was 21 to 7 in favor of Adelphi, and the home players took things easy in the second half, making 14 points to Yale's 11. The line-up:

Adelphi, 35.	Position	Yale 2d, 18.
McDonald	Right forward	Reilly
Hoschke	Left forward	Jelliffe
Oakes	Centre	Lewis, Hall
Coffin	Right guard	Spinney
Walsh	Left guard	Fawley

Goals from field—McDonald, 4; Hoschke, 4; Oakes, 4; Coffin, 1; Walsh, 1; Jelliffe, 2; Hall, 2; Spinney, 1. Goals from fouls—Hoschke, 4; Oakes, 3; Jelliffe, 8. Referee—Mr. Reutschi. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

The seventeenth Separate Company team defeated the Harrison Athletic Club five yesterday in a well-played game by a score of 29 to 14. The contest was played in Harrison and was marked by rough play. The line-up:

17th Company, 29.	Position.	Harrison, 14.
Distler	Right forward	Love
Clinton	Left forward	Goodman
H. Clark	Centre	McDonald
E. Clark	Right guard	Herlog
Cypiot	Left guard	Fagan

Goals from field—Cypiot, 6; G. Clark, 5; Distler, 3; Clinton, 3; Donald, 3; Love, 2; Goodman, 1; Haring, 1. Goal from foul—G. Clark. Referee—Mr. Sulk. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Brooklyn Schoolboys Win on Skates.

Brooklyn schoolboys signalized their first appearance in the St. Nicholas skating races yesterday by winning the main honors for pupils of public and private institutions. The youngsters who distinguished themselves in the half-mile race, for boys under eighteen years old, and the half-mile event, for boys under sixteen years, were Clyde Martin and Sterling Martin of the Polytechnic Preparatory School. Clyde Martin, who finished first in the race for boys under 16 years, beat a field of thirty competitors, representing the best schoolboy skaters in Greater New York. He finished twenty yards ahead of C. O'Brien of St. Francis Xavier School, and H. O'Donohue of the Loyola Institute was third. The time was 2:03.

Sterling Martin skated cleverly in the half-mile race for boys under eighteen years. He started from scratch, and allowed rival competitors handicaps up to 150 yards. Martin gradually made up ground on the big field and eventually won in the fast time of 1:45. A. Ingold, of Public School 87, with 80 yards, was second, and A. Dunn, of Evening School with 100 yards, was third. The other starters were A. Longargan, Adelphi Academy; E. Fish, Public School 87; C. Martin, Polytechnic Preparatory, and C. O'Brien, St. Francis Xavier.

Georgetown's Baseball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Georgetown University baseball schedule was announced to-night by Manager J. H. Lawler as follows:

March 25—Maryland Agricultural College.
April 1—Villa Nova; 3—Lafayette; 5—Pennsylvania State; 8—Pennsylvania; 10—Pennsylvania; 12—North Carolina; 15—Syracuse; 18—Williams; 20—Yale; 22—Princeton; 24—Princeton; 25—Yale; 29—George Washington at Georgetown.
May 6—North Carolina at Norfolk; 10—Gallaudet at Georgetown; 13—Naval Academy at Annapolis; 15—Fordham at Georgetown; 20—Wilmington League team at Wilmington; 24—Dickinson at Georgetown; 27—Yale at New Haven; 29—Fordham; 30—Fordham at New York; 31—Holy Cross at Worcester.
June 1—Open; 2—Andover at Andover; 3—Brown at Providence; 5—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 6—Villa Nova at Villa Nova; 7—Lafayette at Easton.

Games with Princeton and Dartmouth on their home fields are pending.

ROCKEFELLER BUYS ESTATES.

Adds Largely to His Property at Sleepy Hollow.

John D. Rockefeller has bought, through H. W. Nichols, several properties adjoining his country seat at Tarrytown. His purchases cover the holdings of Jane E. Birdsall at Sleepy Hollow, the property of the Thomas Birdsall estate, and the places owned by Mrs. George Reynolds, B. F. Carmody, and H. E. Rider.

Mr. Nichols has rented for A. C. Fields his country seat at Dobb's Ferry to Percy A. Rockefeller for the Summer season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Charles Wyndham, who had been disabled since Wednesday by an injury, was back in the cast at both performances at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" was in consequence revived.

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The Progressive Stage Society will give a performance at the Academy of Music this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The plays will be the same as those given last November, viz.: "The Scab," by Elsa Barker, and "Miller and Soldier," translated from the French by Tola Dorian.

RUSSIAN HORSEMAN TELLS OF STRANGE FIND

Baron Hefler Announces Pure-Bred Arabian Stock in America.

ALL FROM DARLEY ARABIAN

Visiting Nobleman Declares Pedigrees of Stock at Oyster Bay to be Priceless in Worth.

Announcement of a discovery that will amaze American horsemen and breeders has been made by Baron Hefler, a wealthy Russian nobleman, recently on furlough in this country after service in the Russian-Japanese war, and now at the Waldorf-Astoria. Baron Hefler asserts that he has discovered at Oyster Bay, L. I., a family of pure-bred Arabian horses, descendants of the Darley Arabian, a horse which figures in practically every pedigree of English and American thoroughbred horses, and so in the pedigrees of all the thoroughbred horses of the world. This after two centuries and a half, the period that has elapsed since the Darley Arabian was introduced into England, will excite argument from breeders if nothing more. Baron Hefler is an enthusiast, and a firm believer in the authenticity of the Arabian pedigrees of the horses he found. Last night he said:

"I have made a very important discovery since I came to America in finding a family of Arabian horses descendants of the Darley Arabian, and which were supposed to be extinct. There are representatives of this family within a few miles of this city at Oyster Bay.

"The English people were very fortunate in securing the Darley Arabian, the parent of the English thoroughbred. This one horse has been worth untold millions to them. When it was too late they attempted to procure Arab mares of the same family, and after years of effort in the Orient, purchased stallions and mares at an enormous expense. An American bought them and spent a fortune in developing this family and keeping the blood pure. He practically has sacrificed his life to this noble task.

"He has kept the fact rather secret that they were the family from which came the Darley Arabian. Recently, on account of his age, he sold his stock to younger men, two artists, who agreed to go on with the philanthropic work of keeping this species alive. They have several stallions and several mares of this family, each of which I unhesitatingly state is worth a king's ransom. As you know, the Russian Government has Arabian stallions which have been crossed with native horses to produce the famous Russian Orloff."

COLLEGE ATHLETES MEET.

Championship Games Will Be Held on Soldiers' Field, Cambridge.

Soldiers' Field, at Harvard, was selected as the place to hold the next intercollegiate championship games at a joint meeting of the Executive and the Graduate Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate Association, Amateur Athletes of America, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

The dates of the meeting are Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27. The committees decided to have a new die engraved for the championship medal, and to make it of eighteen-karat gold instead of fourteen-karat, as at present. The matter of appointing a college man as referee of the games was discussed, but was not acted upon.

Brown and Dartmouth applied for membership, but their applications were laid over until the annual meeting, as required by the constitution. The members of the Executive Committee present were: President E. McP. Armstrong, Princeton; Secretary A. S. Draper, New York University; W. N. Stillman, Yale; R. E. Said, Harvard; J. H. Carter, University of Pennsylvania, and S. H. Ehrich, Cornell. The Graduate Advisory Committee was represented by G. T. Kirby of Columbia University and Murdock Kendrick of the University of Pennsylvania.

WOMAN LEAPS BEFORE TRAIN.

Husband Had Deserted Her and Mrs. Hanrahan Commits Suicide.

Mrs. Sadie G. Hanrahan of 183 Moffatt Street, Williamsburg, ended her life yesterday by jumping in front of a train of the Manhattan Beach line of the Long Island Railroad. She lived with her son, George, who is employed as cashier in a downtown restaurant in Manhattan.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hanrahan told a neighbor she was going to visit her mother, Mrs. Sarah Simpson of 500 Monroe Street. Instead she went directly to the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at Moffatt Street and Central Avenue. As a train going at a rate of forty miles an hour approached she stepped in front of it. Egan Salzman, the engineer, saw the woman and immediately applied the air brakes, while sounding a whistle of warning.

A moment later the pilot of the engine struck the woman, throwing her fully two hundred feet, and directly in the path of the locomotive.

Mrs. Simpson told the police that in the Spring of 1897 her daughter's husband deserted her. To this trouble Mrs. Hanrahan's suicide was attributed.

Cabman Finds $300 Opera Glasses.

A pair of jeweled opera glasses was found last night by a cab driver near the curb in front of 308 East Thirty-fifth Street. A jeweler said the rubies and diamonds with which the glasses were studded indicated a value of about $300. The glasses showed the initial "B."

CURLERS HAVE FINE SPORT.

St. Andrew's Defeats Yonkers by 14 Points at Van Cortlandt Lake.

Curlers had fine sport on the Van Cortlandt Park lake yesterday, the special attraction being a district medal match, the medal being presented by the Grand National Curling Club of America. Two rinks of the St. Andrew's Club of this city were pitted against the Terrace City Curling Club of Yonkers, N. Y., and in one of the best and most entertaining contests of the season the St. Andrew's men won by 14 points. The ice was in excellent condition even after snow began to fall late in the afternoon. Summary:

RINK NO. 1.

ST. ANDREW'S NO. 1.	TERRACE CITY NO. 1.
F. MacNee,	G. E. Claxton,
A. Gillies,	Capt. Garrison,
T. Nichlson,	T. Booth,
J. Leslie, skip—14.	J. Brown, skip—14.

RINK NO. 2.

ST. ANDREWS NO. 2.	TERRACE CITY NO. 2.
J. Remple,	P. Harvey,
F. Dykes,	D. Osterheld,
R. Boyd,	J. Kellock,
J. Mellan, skip—26.	S. W. Fenne, skip—12.

Referee—J. F. Conley, Empire-Manhattan Curling Club.

Forrest MacNee, the referee of the match for the John Dewar Challenge Cup, said yesterday that the semi-final and final rounds would be played on next Wednesday and not to-morrow, as originally agreed upon, on Van Cortlandt Lake, if the ice was in proper condition. Play will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN CARRAWAY ARRESTED.

Ex-Official of Equitable National Bank Held in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—John Carraway, formerly Second Vice President of the Equitable National Bank of New York, has been placed under arrest by United States officers on an indictment charging him with violation of the Federal statutes relative to National banks, and is now under bond of $4,000 to appear before the authorities in New York on March 8. The arrest was made on the authority of a bench warrant issued by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, dated Jan. 10, 1904.

The indictment which was returned by the Federal Grand Jury in New York contains five counts, and charges him with having, while Second Vice President of the Equitable National Bank, certified or procured the unlawful certification of certain checks drawn upon the bank, which were presented for certification by other New York banks.

About the first of last year Carraway left New York to accept the Presidency of the Selma National Bank of Selma, Ala. He served about six months. It is understood he has been the representative of a company manufacturing an adding machine.

TUCKER TRIAL NEAR END.

All Evidence Now In—Counsel to Sum Up Monday.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—All the evidence in the trial of Charles Louis Tucker of Auburndale, charged with the murder of Miss Mabel Page at Weston, March 31 last, had been introduced when court adjourned at noon to-day. There now remain before the case goes to the jury the closing argument of counsel, which, it is expected, will consume all of Monday, and the charge of the court.

When the defense closed to-day evidence in rebuttal was put in by both sides. This took the form of questioning of witnesses whose previous statements in connection with the murder were inconsistent with those made in the trial.

Among the defense witnesses has been Daniel Connolly, who had stated that he saw Tucker on the Ridgway Road at about 12:30 on the day of the murder. The Government will claim, Connolly's employer, Charles Cutter, was called by the Government to testify that Connolly told him he did not know whether the man he saw on that day was Tucker or some one else.

NEGROES TOOK WALL AWAY.

Shooting Crap and All Tried to Escape When the Police Came.

Thirteen negroes and two white men were arrested by Capt. Hodgins and six detectives of the Oak Street Station last night on the first floor of 45 Oliver Street, and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Forty others escaped by the rear door, and in trying to get out all at once, tore away the entire rear part of the frame building.

Thomas Chambers, alias "Peter Jackson," the reputed proprietor, who gave his address as 1,670 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is charged with running a crap game. A set of loaded dice and $8.76 in cash were confiscated.

DINNER TO MR. GUNNISON.

Guest of Honor at St. Lawrence Alumni Banquet.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the St. Lawrence Club, composed of the alumni of St. Lawrence University, was held at the Hotel Astor last evening. Herbert F. Gunnison, the business manager of The Brooklyn Eagle, was the guest of honor. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank, was the toastmaster.

The speakers were Mr. Gunnison, ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, St. Clair McKelway, Chester S. Lord, Superintendent Maxwell of the public schools, Don C. Seitz, business manager of The World, and Dr. Almon Gunnison, the President of St. Lawrence University, who is a brother of the guest of honor.

AGED WOMAN SUES FOR HOME.

Says She Was Deceived and Makes Niece a Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 21.—Much interest is being felt here in a case set down for next week in the Civil Superior Court whereby Mrs. Wilhelmina Mueller, an aged German woman, who is entirely ignorant of the English language, seeks to recover, by setting aside a deed, her little home of five acres which is next to Edgewood Inn, and which she values at $10,000. The defendants in the case are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ahern of New York.

Mr. Ahern two years ago boarded with Mrs. Mueller, and when Edgewood Inn was building, and her property was wanted to add to its surroundings, she transferred the place to her niece, Miss Era Schultz, now Mrs. Ahern. Afterward she regretted it and brought suit through F. A. Hubbard to recover her property. Before the case came to trial Mrs. Mueller signed another paper, which she says she was led to believe would get her property back but which was a statement that she had not authorized Hubbard to bring the suit.

Columbia's Basket Ball Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—In a fast and well-played game of basket ball to-night on the court of Rochester University the Columbia University team of New York City beat the Rochester five by a score of 36 to 24.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV., and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will preach; subject—"The Jewish View of Marriage and Divorce."

THE PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION.—Services Sunday afternoon and night in new Spiritual Science Hall, 109 West 25th St. Lectures, tests; materializing; flowers; without cabinet; special demonstrations; grand Spiritual revival; mid-week service Wednesday night; trumpet seances Tuesday, Friday nights; all welcome; readings daily.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Friday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in crosstown 59th St. car, uptown Lexington Av. car, or in the street, between 59th St. and 86th St., between Lexington and Madison Avs., small open-face diamond and pearl-backed lady's watch. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning the same to Room 72, 40 Wall St., city.

LOST—A gray mare of medium size, attached to a grocery wagon belonging to Andrew Day, 2,450 8th Av., either strayed away or was stolen from 122d St., near 8th Av., on Thursday morning last about 11 A. M. Any information regarding same will be gratefully received by the owner.

LOST—A 17 Ligne open-faced watch; Patek Philippe first quality; plain polished extra thin model; No. 1,138; case No. 222,634; liberal reward and no questions asked. Notify E. H., 107 Times Downtown.

LOST—Muff, three-stripes mink, two ermine, Thursday, Broadway car or Hotel Astor; liberal reward. Room 526, Hotel Astor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5TH AV., 7.—"The Virginian"; elegant rooms, single or en suite, private bath, with board; references. Telephone 4,347 Spring.

127TH ST., 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with excellent board; terms moderate; running water.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—One large and small sunny front room; excellent board; telephone.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Table boarders wanted; excellent home cooking. M 306, Times Main.

21ST ST., 5 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent board; new management; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Charming front suite; sunny; single rooms; excellent table; table guests; moderate.

30TH ST., 49 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; table board; excellent French cuisine. Miss May, formerly 46 Irving Place.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with excellent board; parlor dining rooms; references exchanged.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—Refined home, handsome rooms, with board; table of peculiar excellence; references exchanged.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Table guests wanted; separate table; superior table and service; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 122 WEST.—Fine board, furnished rooms, $5; private family; near Park, Subway. Owner.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Refined Jewish family can accommodate one, two gentlemen; modern home. Mrs. Blumfeld.

93D ST., 26 WEST.—One hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

122D ST., 224 WEST.—Private American family; large sunny room; board; suitable two gentlemen, couple.

RAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 a week upward.

Madison Av., 1st, Near 74th St.—Table board, quality superior, service dainty; parlor dining-room; location central.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large sunny room, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; references.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished rooms; square room; hot and cold water; reference.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; steam heat; hot baths; superior home cooking; absolute cleanliness; references exchanged. Box 307N, Times Main.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

22D ST., 450 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; hot and cold water; private family; references.

24TH ST., 33 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front or back parlor; also small room; near Subway.

57TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, pleasant room, adjoining bath; high class, private home.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; reasonable. "Wood."

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Very select newly furnished rooms; situation very accessible; near Broadway; references imperative; caterer on premises.

45TH ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; front or back; one flight; bath adjoining; private house; 25 weekly each; gentlemen only or floor $10 weekly. Hatfeigh. Call 11 to 10 P. M.

46TH ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; steam heat; bath; near Subway; moderate. Sharp.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

52D ST. and BROADWAY, (The Albany.)—Handsomely furnished rooms in private family; first-class.

53D ST., 238 WEST.—Back parlor, private or light business; large sunny rooms; private house.

55TH ST., 55 WEST.—Well furnished second floor room, with or without board; lady preferred; references. Call forenoon.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; bath adjacent; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, with bath adjoining; electric light; gentlemen; references.

73D ST., 114 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; elegantly furnished; choice location; convenient; private.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Owner's home; private family; large sunny room; private bath; $12 weekly; no roomers; gentlemun only; references; appointments handsome.

50th St., 38 West.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric lights, steam heat, telephone.

84TH ST., 276 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in private house; good location; near Subway station.

87TH ST., 118 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, handsome sunny front room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms and dressing room; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

94TH ST., 111 EAST.—Private family will let large, handsomely furnished, sunny front room; bath, running water; select neighborhood; with or without breakfast; gentlemen; references.

120TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large, sunny front room and dressing room; moderate terms; American family.

129TH ST., 301 WEST.—A large, comfortable room for two gentlemen. Pedley.

141ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large room, connecting dressing room; heat, bath, hot, cold water; $4.50.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

MURRAY HILL.—Large Alcove and back parlor; open grate fire; also square room, well furnished; reference. Owner, 363 Lexington Av., 40th St.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

AITKEN, SON & CO. require saleswomen with experience in the selling of children's and misses' garments and the taking of special orders in dressmaking department. Broadway and 18th St.

AITKEN, SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' fine neckwear. Only those accustomed to high-class work need apply at workrooms, 37 East 18th St.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 BROADWAY, REQUIRE A CASHIER; ONE EXPERIENCED IN BOOKKEEPING.

Free to Pupils of High and Grammar Schools. Upon written request of parent we will send, free of cost or obligation, a souvenir brochure of the Grand Prize Edition of the Standard Dictionary, containing illustrations, condensed cyclopedia of the world, &c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowhey, 44-60 East 23d St.

HEAD OF STOCK for Ribbon Department.—An experienced saleswoman, competent to act as head of stock in our ribbon department. Apply at Supt's Office, Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St.

NECKWEAR.—Slipstitchers, operators, and pressers. Altman Neckwear Co., 841 Broadway.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require services of experienced trimmers; milliners, and improvers; also apprentices. Apply Superintendent.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d Street, dressmaking department, require at once competent skirt makers; only those accustomed to high class work need apply at 23 West 224 St., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—1,000 ladies to sell at retail throughout the United States and Canada, in towns where we are not already represented, the famous DYER brand ladies' and children's muslin undergarments. With as small an investment as $20 any bright, active woman can earn $50 a month in her own immediate neighborhood. You simply send your orders to us and we ship the goods—and send you check for your profits; or you can collect the money, keep out your profits, and send balance to us. We manufacture exclusively for stores, but there are many towns where we have no customers, and we take this method of introducing our goods in these places. The $20 sample line we send you usually retails at about double, and you can order it "just as you want it"—any price garments and any sizes. Ladies desiring to buy their muslin underwear direct from the manufacturers at wholesale prices, in lots of $20 and upwards, are invited to call and see us or write for catalogue.

M. WILBER DYER CO., 635 Broadway.

WANTED—Heads of Stock—A. T. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced heads of stock for jewelry department, also toilet articles; permanent positions and good salary to thoroughly competent women. Apply Supt. Store closes Saturdays at six.

WANTED—Competent white girl for general housework; must be good laundress and cook; can sleep home; references. Comas, 417 West 141th St.

WANTED—Women, for all departments of housework. Apply at once. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,125.

WANTED—Competent stenographers for downtown establishments; permanent positions; $12-$16. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; city; small family; $25. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,044.

WANTED—A competent, experienced child's nurse; personal city reference required. Call 9-12, at 23 West 50th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter with experience in legal work; salary $12. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—General housekeeper for suburb; small family. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av.

WANTED—Cook for suburb; small family; $25. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,108.

WANTED—General housekeeper; city. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,106.

Males.

BANKING HOUSE wishes to engage young man about 20 as stenographer; must be familiar with names of securities and financial terms and a good penman. Apply, in writing, giving full particulars. Bank, Box 240 Times Downtown.

CHIROPODIST.—Licensed. Call 10 to 12 A. M., L. Pilgers, 211 East 59th St.

DE LUXE BOOK SALESMEN ABSOLUTELY VIRGIN TERRITORY FOR THREE DE LUXE BOOK SALESMEN ACCUSTOMED TO INCOME OF $3,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR; ON NEW DEFINITIVE EDITION OF DISRAELI. JAMIN DISRAELI. INTRODUCTORY SALE SENSATION OF SUBSCRIPTION BOOK WORLD. MOST EXPENSIVE AND CONVINCING SYSTEM OF CIRCULARIZING EVER DEVISED FOR SALESMEN. TWO DEMONSTRATORS CONSTANTLY IN THE FIELD TO BRING CHILY INSTRUCTION TO EXPERIENCED AND NEW MEN. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR TWO AGGRESSIVE ENGLISHMEN TO EARN LARGE INCOMES. APPLY AFTER 4 P. M. CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY, 135 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

DO YOU WANT A POSITION? HAVE YOU the ability, and no means of getting it in the right channel? Particulars free. Address Industrial Society of America, 1,265 Broadway, New York.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 Broadway, require services of several neat-appearing stock boys who can furnish reference.

SALESMAN, acquainted with sheet metal trade, architects and building trade of New York city and vicinity, to take agency of a well-known specialty as side line, or otherwise; salary and commission to right party. Address, with references, &c., Royal Ventilator & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—An excellent opportunity for a good salesman; must come well recommended and live in Brooklyn or the Bronx; salary or commission, or both to right party. Apply Home Life Ins. Co., Smith Building, Bronx, or Franklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn.

THE GREATEST PROPOSITION OF TO-DAY. Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the 20th century books and appeal to the 20th century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. L. Bronfield, 8th Floor, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y. City.

TO SALESMEN OF THE $5,000 A YEAR SCHOOL:—

De Luxe subscription experts, newspaper and advertising experts, &c., the Cambridge Society are now ready to make arrangements with a few experienced salesmen on a NEW enterprise which has been demonstrated a tremendous success; no such opportunity for large earnings has ever been offered; the new ideas of introduction are up to date, original, legitimate and immensely valuable; personal application imperative. Brown, Manager, the Cambridge Society, 135 5th Av., New York.

WANTED—BY A PROMINENT BOND HOUSE, AN ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MAN OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER TO TAKE THE POSITION OF SALESMAN; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO "BOND HOUSE," BOX 127 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowhey, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—Salesmen—High-class traveling, also local salesman on soap books and toilet soaps for advertising purposes; goods made any size to fit prices, and customers name or "ad" printed on; newest advertising novelty; sells on sight to all advertisers, manufacturers, hotels, or trade you visit; pocket samples. Call or write, Moore Bros., Co., 288 Greenwich, Ct.

WANTED—To meet men of good education (college men preferred) who wish to earn $2,000 per year; it is a book proposition, but the best in N. Y.; men who have sold encyclopaedias preferred. H. Brown 1st East 10th St.; take elevator 3d floor.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper for foreign banking house; fine handwriting absolutely necessary; knowledge of French and German desirable. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired, &c., Box F 126, Times Downtown.

WANTED—Second assistant in dental office; neat typewriting essential; stenography desirable; hours, 10 to 6. Address in own typewriting, giving address, reference, and salary expected. No agents. H. W. Gillett, 58 West 47th St.

WANTED—Rug Salesmen—A. T. Namm, Fulton St., Br

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	5:04	Moon rises	7:02

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:19	Gov. Isl'd	8:37	H. Gate	10:33
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:50	Gov. Isl'd	9:02	H. Gate	10:58

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Chemnitz, Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*10:30 A. M.
Tiomo, Yucatan, &c. ..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Uller, Martinique, &c. ..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Alamo: Galveston ..... 2:00 P. M.
Alene, Ingua, Haiti, &c. 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Coarense, Barbados and Brazil ..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Comas, New Orleans ..... 12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Nord Amerika, Naples ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY.) JAN. 22.

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Calabria, Naples, Jan. 7.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Haiti, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Tennyson, Pernambuco, Jan. 9.
Thespis, Barbados, Jan. 15.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

El Dorado, Galveston, Jan. 17.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Jan. 12.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Jan. 10
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 14.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 15.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Barnilla, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Germanic, Naples, Jan. 11.
Grangense, Para, Jan. 12.
Moltke, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Neapolitan Prince, Naples, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

American, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 18.
Caribbean King, Baltimore, Jan. 19.
Carpandia, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Chevrol, Memphis, Savannah, Jan. 18.
Deutschland, (rank) Rotterdam, Jan. 2.
Dradchemuds, Calcutta, Nov. 26.
Goldsborough, Philadelphia, Jan. 20.
Hadjelen, Manila, ——.
Jothenson, Norfolk, Jan. 20.
La Savoie, Havre, Jan. 14.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 7.
Santiago, Havana, Jan. 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 14.
Wearside, Tampico, Jan. 12.
Yoruba, Pernambuco, Jan. 2.

Sailed.

Leader Knight, Shanghai.
Ardi, Wilmington.
Chesapeake, Baltimore.
City of Atlanta, Savannah.
Coamo, Key West.
Cortisia, Matanzas.
El Mar, Galveston.
El Sud, Galveston.
Finland, Antwerp.
Fricka, Bordeaux.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.
Konig Albert, Naples.
Maraval, Grenada.
Morro Castle, Havana.
New York, Southampton.
Oneida, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, San Juan.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.
Pesarens, Norfolk.
Sarnia, Kingston.
Umbria, Liverpool.
United States cruiser Minneapolis.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

British Princess, at London, Jan. 21.
Canopens, at Manchester, Jan. 20.
Citta di Torino, at Naples, Jan. 18.
Egyptian Prince, at Port Natal, Jan. 19.
Empanese, at Para, Jan. 20.
Jesserie, at Shanghai, Jan. 21.
Lucania, at Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Teutonia, at Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Republic, at St. Michaels, Jan. 21.
Statendam, at Rotterdam, Jan. 21.
Virginia, at Port Natal, Dec. 28.

Sailed.

Batanga, from Dunkirk, Jan. 20.
Elsie Marie, from Shields, Jan. 20.
Etruria, from Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Kroopland, from Antwerp, Jan. 21.
La Champagne, from Havre, Jan. 21.
Philadelphia, from Southampton, Jan. 21.

Passed.

Armenian, (supposed,) from New York, Fastnet, Jan. 21.
Helios, from New York, Scilly, Jan. 21.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AUCTION SALES.

By virtue of an execution I will sell two lots of furniture Jan. 22, 9 A. M., at 134 3d St. H. Kranz, City Marshal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An established Accident and Health Insurance Company, incorporated 1901, New York City, beginning its fourth successful year, can be purchased for $5,000 cash; over six thousand active policy holders yearly; aggregating $80,000 in premiums, which net $3,500 profits; an exceptional chance to operate this company independently or with another business, particularly insurance or real estate; a rare opportunity for energetic young men; salaried positions; liabilities less than $50; all claims paid by our underwriters; strictly cash business; daily receipts $5 to $50. Further particulars, apply C. Hertz, Treasurer, 55 Nassau Street, or McDonald & Bostwick, Attorneys, 15 William St.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

for conservative investor to secure control of electrical manufacturing company, fully established, and doing large business; wants $80,000 to increase production. Enterprise thoroughly honest, and will stand closest investigation. and will absolutely pay itself out in 3 years. Principals only need reply. Address Exception-al, Times Downtown.

A young man, manufacturer and jobber of steam supplies, business well established, wants special partner, with $5,000 to $10,000; will pay 10 per cent.; would take a young man having control of this amount to learn the business in view of becoming general partner. Address Manufacturer, L, Box 201, Times, Downtown.

Exceptionally stable special Magazine; established 50 years; leader rich, extensive field; yields $20,000 annually; admits doubling; suitable for publisher, capitalist, printer; rare opportunity; fullest investigation, responsible parties; value $100,000. Emerson P. Harris, 233 Broadway, New York.

Lady or gentleman with $10,000 to finance a real estate deal; safe and sound; exceptionally large and quick returns; partnership at low rate; principals only; references given and required. Genuine. Box 270 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—One or more parties with from $5,000 to $30,000 to invest the same in a Philadelphia corporation paying 30 per cent.; this corporation will stand strict investigation. Ferdinand Block, 931 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

A wide-awake business man in any city, who can handle stock of an untarnished mining company, can make a good commission as an agent. Address Caruenena, L-2 Produce Exchange, New York City.

Good, reliable partner wanted with small capital, established business, fifteen years' experience, to manage outside business. Address C. H. E., 48 Broadway, Brooklyn, Advertising Office.

Business corporations organized advantageously. "Corporation Making" sent free, explaining advantages of Incorporation, United States Corporation Company, 32 Nassau St., New York.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Wanted—A dealer who will go with my manufacturers of fancy woolen shawls to carry on a business with me. Address T. W., Post Office Box 410, Weehawken, N. J.

Real estate partner wanted; no capital required; preferably young hustler now with some good firm. Address, confidentially, F. R. Cruikshank & Co., 50 Pine St.

WANTED—To correspond with persons wishing to invest in gilt-edge Iowa farm mortgages; highest references. Love & Grimes, Woodbine, Iowa.

Old-established grocery, fine horse, wagon, fine, clean stock for sale cheap on easy terms; owner has other business. 638 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—One of the best hotels and cafes in Harlem; doing a big business; only bona fide buyers wanted. "A.," P. O. Box 1,216, New York.

A competent man having a few thousand dollars to invest in an established manufacturing business can learn something to his advantage by addressing Manufacturer, Times Downtown.

Bakery for sale or let; rare chance for practical man; two villages adjoining; no other bakery. Address M. McIntyre, Fonda, N. Y.

Investor will advance heirs on legacies, individual or contingent interests. L. A. Knight, Apartment A, Westminster Hotel.

Partner wanted with $5,000, half interest; established elevator manufactory. Stetson, Box 126 Times Downtown.

Ideas and inventions perfected, developed, and protected. M. J. Flynn, 224 East 13th St., mechanical expert.

High-grade printing; quick, clean, and prompt. Crestwood Press, 1,412 5th Av., near 116th.

Sacrifice cigar store, 42d St.; profits $40 weekly; investigate; $400. Maher, 134 West 23d.

First-class saloon for sale; receipts $45-$50 daily. West Market, 402 West 31st.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

UNITED OWNERS REALTY COMPANY,

149 Broadway, N. Y.

East Side.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES

Bet. 3d and Park Aves.
106th St. to 125th St.
CORNER PLOTS.

75x100	$80,000	100x100	$45,000.
50x100	$65,000.	46x85	$40,000.

INSIDE PLOTS.

39x100, $25,000; 2 Plots, 41x35, $23,000 each.
AND OTHER GOOD PLOTS.
EASY TERMS.
A. F. ROELBLE, 30 Pine St.

NEW PRIVATE STABLE.

In the Seventies, near Park Av., a new private Stable, on lot 25x100, for sale to close an estate. Sole agents,

OGDEN & CLARKSON,

69 Liberty St.

116th St. & Lexington Av. (near)
Apartments and Stores
For Sale Cheap,
With very easy terms.

Arthur S. Cox & Co., 31 Pine St.

AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 141 Broadway,
EXECUTRIXS' SALE.
Estate of George P. Labatut.

151 and 153 Centre St., 240 Canal St., 106 and 108 Walker St.,

being entire front on west side of CENTRE ST., between CANAL and WALKER STS., Subway Station Adjoining.

Size of plot, 103.11 on Centre St., 90.2 on Canal St., and 45.10 on Walker St. With 5 and 2 story buildings.

70 per cent. may remain on mortgage at **4½ per cent.**

Maps and further information from FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY and JOHN J. DURIES, Attorneys, 302 Broadway, or HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 332 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, under direction of DANIEL P. HAYS, Esq., Referee,

210 EAST 123d ST.,

3-story brick building. Lot 18.5x98.9.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 39 Wall St.
ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Esq., and LEO C. STERN, Esq., Attorneys for Defendants, 15 William St.
Maps from HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 332 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905,
12 o'clock noon, at R. E. Salesroom, 161 B'way, the 6-sty front & 5-sty rear bldgs, on lot 25.4x100
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

94 Henry St.

For maps and further particulars apply to Bing & Bing, Attys, 198 B'way, or to auctioneers, 158 B'way.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers'
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905,
12 o'clock noon, at R. E. Salesroom, 161 B'way, the 4-story flats, with stores, each 21.5 1-7x98.9,

317, 319, 321 E. 34th St.

For maps and particulars apply to KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for Executors, 25 Broad St., or Auct'rs, 158 B'way.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer

Choice Tenements at Auction.

Tuesday, January 24,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

697 and 857 First Av.,

adjoining, respectively, the southwest corners of 40th and 48th Sts., two substantial 5-story brick tenements, with stores, on lots 24.6 and 25x75.

210-212 East 63rd St.,

close to 3d Av., two 4-story brick tenements, each about 25x100.
75% ON MORTGAGE AT 5%.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r,

will sell at auction by order of SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Esq., Referee, on

WEDNESDAY JAN 25 1905, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

160-166 WEST BROADWAY,

S. W. Cor. Worth St.
5-story building. Lot 55x153x55x51.3;

70 WEST 94TH STREET.

3-story, H. S. B. S. Dwelling. Lot 18x100.8½.
LATSON & BONGE, Plaintiff's Attys., 141 Broadway.
Further particulars of Auctioneer, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 2481—Cort.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auct'r

EXECUTOR'S SALE!
By order of George Hahn, Esq., Executor.
THE VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY,

1,822 LEXINGTON AV.,

S. W. cor. 115th St.
Four-story brick single apartment, with three stores on ground floor, on lot 20.11x73.10, will be sold at public auction on
Tuesday, Jan. 31, at Noon,
at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway. For maps and further particulars apply to C. E. Plante, Esq., Attorney, 302 Broadway.
ON THE AUCTION, 163 BROADWAY.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Announcement

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

announce that they have opened a branch office at 2,083 Amsterdam Av., corner of 163d Street, for the transaction of a general Real Estate business.

Special attention given to the care and management of flats and apartments.

SPECULATORS & INVESTORS

Modern 5-story corners which
cannot be duplicated for the money to-day.

Vicinity	125th St. and Amsterdam Av.,	$95,000.00
"	145 " " "	94,000.00
"	140 " " 8th Av.	85,000.00
"	116 " " "	75,000.00
Webster Av., elegant 4-story		25,000.00
Jackson Av., near 167th St.,		20,000.00

A. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th st.

ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT

can increase his income without any additional labor or experience. New features. Let us tell you how. Fidelity and Casualty Co. Installment Department, Fidelity Building, 26th St. and 6th Av.

Wanted—By middle-aged man, position to superintend building operations; thoroughly familiar with all branches of the business; have erected over one hundred of all kinds of buildings; high-class references. W. G., Box 302 Times Main.

5-story 3-family flat, 25x96x100; 4 rooms; all improvements; rent, $4,465; price, $45,500; want offer. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, balance mortgage; all improvements; $31,500; rents, $3,528; title guaranteed; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENTS.
Must sell real estate yielding net income of over 12 per cent. P. G., 133 Times Downtown.

CHAS. E. DUROSS,
Real Estate,
135 W. 14th St.

Splendid new apartment house, 24 families, all rented; 30 per cent. on $15,000; builder needs cash immediately. Duross, 135 W. 14th.

Three-story private altered for three families; $6,000 cash, mtg. $13,500; fine, select neighborhood; all particulars. Duross, 135 West 14th.

Newly constructed tenement direct from builder; speculative and investment purposes. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Have several double and triple 5-story flats and lots, high-grade property, at sacrifice. Apply C. P. Plenze, 150 Nassau St.

Rooms painted, $1.00 upward; rooms papered, $2.00 upward. Fisch, Greenberg & Co., 304 East Houston St., New York.

$175,000 to loan on New York City real estate; also money for building loans. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

One, two, three family houses. 4-5 story tenements. Seller, 109 Beach Av., 136th.

A.—Six-story triple; rentals, $4,262; price, $38,-000; $4,000 necessary. Duross, 135 West 14th.

A.—Stable, 50 stalls; easily changed 100 or 150 stalls. Duross, 135 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

F. R. WOOD & CO.

BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

Tel. 189—Riverside.
OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE DESIRABLE APARTMENT HOUSES, SIX STORY DOUBLE, IN THE SEVENTIES, 50x92x102.2.

Price $125,000. Mtge. $75,000 at 4½ per cent. Rents $15,700.

EXPENSES.

Interest on mortgage	$3,375.00
Taxes (assessment $80,000)	1,208.90
Janitor, 12 months at $30	360.00
Two half boys at $25	600.00
Coal (15 tons mo., at $4.50) 7 months	450.00
Electric power—elevator	420.00
Electric light—halls	72.00
Gas light—halls	60.00
Three per cent. management and collecting rents	400.00
	$6,945.00
Ten per cent. allowance, vacancies and repairs	1,370.00
Net income	$5,385.00

IN THE FORTIES.
6 STORY, FIVE FAMILIES ON FLOOR.
75x100:
PRICE $190,000. MTGE. $90,000 AT 4½%.
RENTS $20,900.
Assessed at $110,000. Oper. exp., int., &c., $9,700

In the Fifties, near B'way.
SEVEN STORY DOUBLE APARTMENT,
50x100:
PRICE $240,000. MTGE. $125,000 at 4½.
RENTS $21,140.
Assessed at $180,000. Oper. exp., int., &c., $11,700

MANY OTHERS above 59th St., along the line of the subway and on the other avenues. Also several hotels leased to good tenants for long terms. Full particulars on application to

F. R. WOOD & CO.

BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

INVESTORS, NOTICE!

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LARGE LIST OF ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES AND 5 AND 6-STORY NON-ELEVATOR HOUSES.
11TH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.—Two 6-story tenements and stores; rents, $5,400; price, $50,000.
115TH ST., NEAR MORNINGSIDE AV.—Six-story elevator apartment house; rents, $40,-000; price, $90,000.
134TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $2,880; price, $35,000.
7TH AV., ABOVE 140TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $6,400; price, $60,000.
7TH AV. CORNER, 141ST AND 140TH ST.—Rents over $10,000; price, $80,000.
141ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story elevator apartment house; rents, $20,000; price, $175,-000.
141ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story elevator apartment house; rents, $10,000; price, $80,000.
141ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—3-story triple; rents, $3,400; price, $31,000.
147TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.—5-story triple; rents, $3,400; price, $31,000.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

WEBB REALTY CO.,

2460 Seventh Ave.

WEST 84TH STREET.

We can offer a plot of flat houses, 75x100; three, two 2-family on a floor; 6 rooms and bath each; rent for over $5,000 each; can each be bought for less than $34,000, and the rents can be raised. For full details address,

H. C. SENIOR & CO.,
1,924 B'way. at 65th St.

A BARGAIN.

Will sacrifice private house in the West Eighties; fine condition; ½ block from Rapid Transit; immediate occupancy. Private party, Box 1,128 Times Downtown.

M. MORGENTHAU Jr., & CO.,

135 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phones, 2237-8—Cort.

38TH ST.,

5th and 6th Avs.; large four-story, 25 foot, with deep extensions; fine house to alter for business purposes; possession.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
431 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

SMALL INVESTOR

Can buy a single lot near 175th St. at $5,300; good chance

W. D. MORGAN & CO.,

1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

In the Fifties, adjacent 9th Av.—Two five-story, four-family tenements; rents about $3,700 each, without effort, show $4,000; asking $35,000 for both; actually cost $38,000; best proposition the west side; good profit within a year assured; first mortgage open; other cold-water bargains; principals only. Wm. P. Rooney, 773 8th Av., 47th St.

CLIENT GOING ABROAD
will sell eighteen-foot dwelling; three-story, high-stoop, fancy front; choicest location Harlem west; excellent condition; artistically decorated, open plumbing; dumb waiter; leased, $1,000; price, $15,000; easy terms.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER.

We offer a fine Ave. investment property; price, $125,000; mortgage, $80,000, 4½ per cent.; great future.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

INVESTMENT.

Thoroughly modern apartment house on upper west side; rents for about $25,000; will be sold cheap for cash or take lots in trade. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

6TH AVE. CORNER.

100 feet on avenue, right price.
Information only in person.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

If you appreciate that select colored tenants pay high rents and promptly, see us for two 5-story, 20-family, West 62d St. tenements; rents, $2,600; price, $19,750; quick action. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

West Side.

Bargain.—Three four-story modern dwellings, 134th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., also 47x100; one tenant each house; one tenant pays $1,000 yearly; others will pay same; price $38,000; rents, $3,500; exceptional investment, paying over 10 per cent. net; ground alone worth $30,000, and enhancing.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

6TH AV., Near 53d St. Near 53d St.

Choice plot, 3,500 sq. ft.
Big future when underground is built; cheapest on 5th Av.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d.

In the 60's, close to Columbus Av.—I can deliver at a bargain price, a row of 4-story apartment houses, free and clear, to a responsible and quick purchaser; very easy terms can be obtained; principals only. Wm. P. Rooney, 773 8th Av.

Five-story tenement; complies with the tenement house law dept.; near Pennsylvania depot; price $17,250; might exchange. Kornbluth, 2 East 114th St.

Near 9th Av.—3-story, 14-room, 20-family tenement; rental, $3,000; price, $28,000; first mortgage $23,000; big bargain. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

New large 46-flat apartment house; no elevator; near Broadway; $60,000; rent, $7,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

138th St., West.—5-story double; (colored tenants;) excellent condition; bargain to quick purchaser. A. M. Kirkland, 101 East 125th St.

Big Bargain.—548 and 550 West 46th St., 50x 100 feet; will sell for less than $20,000. Wm. Beck, 321 West 103d St., N. Y. City.

Bargain—37th St., near 8th Av., 4-story and basement private dwelling; rents $2,600; worth $75,000. Lisbon Realty, 317 West 125th.

$6,000 cash (price $28,500) buys elegant six-room double flat, vicinity 116th, 7th; net return $5,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Attention.—Amsterdam Av., corner, in the Nineties; rents over $6,500, guaranteed; price, $60,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Attention.—Manhattan Av., 2 5-story double flat; rents, $3,750 each; price, $34,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Corner 50-ft. new law apartment house, six stories, no elevator, seven stores; $110,000; rent $13,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—Near 125th St. and Lenox; 6-story new law apartment; rent, $6,350; price, $47,-500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Attention.—135th St., near Subway station, 3 5-story double flats; price, $28,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Amsterdam Av.—Five-story triple flat, with stores; price, $45,000.00; rents, $4,500. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th.

Two five-story tenements; twenty families each; West 66th; $17,500. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

14th St., dwelling, near 7th Av.; mortgage, $20,000; price, $27,000. Duross, 135 West 14th St.

Amsterdam Av., extra wide double flat, 90s, $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av. corner triple flat, 80s $60,000; worth $65,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A.—Lot, 25x100, near West 14th St., $12,000. Duross, 135 West 14th St.

Columbus Av., triple flat, 80s; large store; $48,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., modern triple flat; hardwood trim; $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A.—Plot, 100x100, west side, near 34th St., $40,000. Duross, 135 West 14th St.

Lenox Av., modern corner double flat, $47,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Ninth Av., double flat; no heat; $33,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam and 8th Avs.—Several cheap triples and doubles. Huberth, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Amsterdam Av. tenement, 60s, 14 rooms, $33,-000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A lot 20th St., near 7th Av., cheap; reasonable terms. Graham, 80 Liberty.

Triple flat, vicinity 135th St., $31,000; $4,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

45th St. near B'way (Astor Leasehold)

4-story, brownstone, 20 feet wide, passenger. **AMBORN & CO.,** 31 West 42d St.

For sale at a very reasonable price, an attractive, medium-sized dwelling near West 81st St. Elevated Station. FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty St.

BARGAIN, 362 WEST 160TH ST.
Modern five-story American basement dwelling; sell cheap; lease; caretaker. Welles, 45 Broadway. Telephone.

WEST 125TH ST.

Plot 50x200 for sale.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Extra large double flat, vicinity 14th, 8th; open plumbing, no heat; $35,000; $10,000 cash; net income, $1,709; no vacancies in three years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—Harlem; 7-story elevator apartment, $135,000; mortgage, $78,000, (4½%;) rent, $16,500; net income, $9,100. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

60th St., Near West End Av.—Fine paying five-story four-family house for sale; $17,000; rents, $1,980; liberal terms. Jos. E. Steckler, 714 8th Av.

BUILDERS.

Block front on Lenox Av., near 125th St., suitable for elevator apartments. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Five-story tenement, —West 40th, $22,000; —West 45th, 4-story, $9,000; — West 46th St., 5-story, $20,000. John J. Hoeckh, 630 9th Av.

$75,000 buys four five-story triplets; rents, $18,750; Amsterdam Av., 90s; forty-foot corner, $15,000; rents, $6,668. Robinson, 39 Hancock Place.

Excellent investment. — Five-story double flat; price, $38,000; mortgage, $26,000; rents, $4,150. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th.

124th St., near Amsterdam.—Modern triple flat, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; near Subway and L stations; only $4,500 cash required. 198 Broadway, Room 404.

ATTENTION, BREWERS AND LIQUOR MEN.
Corner on 8th Av., near 125th St.
LISBON REALTY CO., 317 West 125th St.

Five-story single, near Subway; price $15,000; 5-story double; rents $3,252; price $30,000. James R. Thomas, 247 Sixth Av.

Seven-story elevator apartment, 21 families; rents $12,000; price $100,000. Thomas, 247 Sixth Av.

Double flat, extra wide, six rooms, vicinity 116th, 8th, $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Two-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; $5,000; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Triple flat, 103th, near Amsterdam; rent $3,900; price $34,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Av., 20-family new law house, 40x100 ft., fully rented; rent $6,200; price $52,500. Sugarman, 198 Broadway.

Great Bargains!—Two new six-story apartment houses, nearly completed; no elevators; easy terms. Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

5th Av., near 140th.—2 triple flats; rents over $3,000; price $40,000 each. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

KEHOE & WHITE,

REAL ESTATE,
Managers of Estates,
1,663 AMSTERDAM AV., Cor. 140th St.

We have several choice plots for sale on Washington Heights. Call and see us.

KEHOE & WHITE.

Big Bargain.—To speculators and investors, 2 5-story, cold-water flats, elegant condition, above 59th St., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; $3,000 cash required on each; price $23,-000 each. J. Cash, 2,647 Broadway. Telephone 4136—Riverside.

Washington Heights.

BUILDERS

We devote our entire time to WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
If you are in the market we can save you money and time.

INVESTORS

We have old and new law FLATS AND APARTMENTS for sale, and are thoroughly posted in regard to rental values.

OPERATORS

We have been in the section for 5 years and know where to find the owners, so can give you valuable information and a quick reply to offers.

W. D. MORGAN & CO.

1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

WELL LOCATED LOTS

DYCKMAN SECTION

Ninth Avenue corner, four lots, $16,000.
Sherman Av. corner, over seven lots, $32,000.
Seaman Av. cor., 100x200, $22,500.
Broadway, near Academy, 50x150, $12,500.
Ninth Av. block front, near station, $35,000.
Sherman Avenue plot, six lots, $24,000.
Fifth Av. front Broadway and Tenth Av., $75,000.
Broadway, 50x200, excavated, $15,000.

APPLY

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

5-STORY INVESTMENTS OPPORTUNITY.
2 5-story flats, 12 rooms, 2 baths, well-built apartments, size 37.6x100; each very choice location; all rented.
MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

S. E. Cor. 123d St. & Amsterdam Av. 100x170, vacant, below grade; will sell cheap; ready for improvement. Tucker & Lilly, 1,261 7th Av.

Have cash buyers for lots on Washington Heights, along Broadway, Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

A plot 75x100, 125th St., near Broadway. Graham, (owner,) 80 Liberty St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Lots and plots on Jerome Av.; three lots, east side, near 182d St., $12,500; easy terms; or small piece quick. Sundays, 2 to 5.

Webster Av., west side, 100 feet south of 195th, 50x100; no rock; $10,000; splendid location for business or apartment house. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Melrose Square.—Extra wide five-story triple flat, with stores; rents, $5,700; price, $55,000. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Bathgate Av., 4-story single flat; rents, $1,500; mortgage, $10,000, five years; price, $13,250. Hamlin & Clark, 54 Av.

$8,000 cash, no mortgage, will buy 22 lots 600 feet west of Pelham Park; Subway extension as mapped out passes them. Box 1,128 Times Downtown.

Bargain—Leasing new six; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2 and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av. 'Phone 247 Tremont.

12,000 square feet 130th Sts., near Southern Boulevard; price, $25,000; mortgage, $12,000; may consider exchange. Beckhardt, 236 West 13th St.

Third Av., wide triple, with stores, $23,500. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bargain.—3-family house, excellent condition, $7,800; near 174th and Park; rents $780; all improvements; after paying expenses you get one floor rent free. Loscre, 871 Brook Av.

Bargain.—Two story and store on lot 25x100, 154th St., near 3d Av.; price $8,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, No. 280 Broadway.

JEROME AVE. COR. 65x100, $16,500.

No. 1 to 7, E. 7. Van Zandt, 25 Nassau.

Westover 3d Av., triple; rents, $2,712; price, $24,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Tiffany St., corner; nearly four lots, $18,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 5 lots, $3,500 cash; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2468 R. Harlem.

155th St., 6-story; $35,500; rents, $3,744. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

2,538 Hughes Near Pelham Av.—Neat, new 6-room flat dwelling; all improvements; very easy terms. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Brook Av., double, with stores; cheap. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Builders—Choice lots near "L" station, best section of Bronx; with building loan; two corners; no brokers. Nassau 8, Nassau St.

Longwood Av., corner, 75 feet excavated and sewered, $10,500; four-story double flats; rent $1,700; price $15,500. Berger, 250 W. 125th.

Bargain.—154th St., near Courtlandt Av.; 4-story flat; mortgage, $8,000; price, $24,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

For Sale—Beautiful residence, Bedford Park, Bronx, near Jerome Av. trolley; very cheap. A. L. Z., Box 1,004, City.

149th.—Two five-story flats, adjoining avenue; sacrificed; $45,000; mortgaged $30,000. Snowber, 2,214 Broadway.

Must be sold at once, 50x100; best plot on 3d Av., Bronx; Tremont; $6,500; terms to suit. Loscre, 871 Brook Av.

Rare bargain on Morris Av; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 153d St.

Only $5,000; 4-story, basement flat; 5 rooms, bath, dining room; lot 26x75 block. Bessinger, 185 East 108th St., corner 3d Av.

Tinton Av.,50-foot double; rents, $3,550; $33,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Bronx property wanted of all descriptions. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road and 165th St.

Big Bargain—$6,500 cash buys 5-story double, with store, on 3d Av. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard, near "L" station, plot 50x100. For particulars address owner, E. J. Casey, 49 East 126th St.

Elegant four-family apartment, seven rooms, bath, $14,000. Seller, 109 Beach Av., Cor. 136th.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barturin & Welsman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times Harlem.

Near Alexander Av., five 25-foot double flats; price, $13,000 each to quick buyer. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square; choice plot 70 feet front; price, $23,

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N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Gentleman's country seat; house all conveniences; superior water; ample outbuildings; about 50 acres; large amount fruit; excellent neighborhood; price, $17,500; possession.

PHILLIPS & WELLS,
TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Gentlemen's mansions; modern, stone; 20 rooms; piers, boating, river, mountain scenery; 7 acres; $90,000. 5 acres, 18 rooms, $25,000. 2 acres, 16 rooms; overlooking river and 5 villages, $12,000. Elegantly furnished mansion, $20,000; also select river places, $8,000 to $65,000. Morrow, Nyack, N. Y.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING **COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY** | INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 938 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Farm, 150 acres, Oswego County, adjoining depot; level; rich, productive soil; substantial buildings; abundance fruit, spring water; high altitude, exchange for city income; extraordinary bargain. Owner, 2,214 Broadway.

At Poughkeepsie.—Gentleman's country seat; beautiful mansion; farm house and ample out buildings; 100 acres; price, $15,700. Keefe, 268 Henry St., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT FLATS AND TENEMENTS For Quick Buyers

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
306 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!

Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.

SONNABEND & GROMER,
311 WEST 116TH ST.

WANT FOR CASH,

Five-story flats and tenements, with stores, on avenue or side streets, cash customer.

PRIVATE HOUSE

Three or four story, 65th to 90th St., Park to Riverside; not over $30,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN,
4, 4½, and 5 per cent.
LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS.
first and second real estate mortgages.
ANYWHERE IN GREATER NEW YORK.
E. SHARUM CO., 878 BROADWAY.

Responsible builder desires to purchase 50 to 75 feet for the erection of a mercantile building between Washington Square and 23d Street, 4th to 7th Avenue; possession by May 1. Terms must be liberal; particulars only noticed. Address Construction Company, 166 Times.

Have client who desires to invest $100,000 in Manhattan business property. Loft or office buildings between 14th and 34th Streets preferred; brokers protected; particulars required. Attorney 148 Times.

Amsterdam Av. store property, above 125th.
KEHOE & WHITE,
AMSTERDAM AV. & 140TH ST.

LOFT! Wanted to lease, 6,000 square feet for clothing manufacturing; also buy, sell, lease, exchange any property. Box 1,061 Post Office, Manhattan.

Have $30,000 for investment in double or triple flats, east of west side; will be interested in old tenements. Richmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Wanted.—First mortgage, $4,000 at 5% for three years, on property 682 East 154th St., a two-story and store on lot 25x100. Charles Galewski, 289 Broadway.

Established profitable patent medicine business, $1,500 worth orders on hand, price $10,000; will exchange for nearby acreage or other real estate. E. Sharum, 878 Broadway.

POTTER REALTY CO., 140 Nassau St.
Advances money to owners on account of quick sales of Greater New York properties, which they daily bring about.

Have $10,000 cash to invest in two tenements, east side, north of 42d Street, prefer avenue; must bear strict investigation; will act promptly. Fellceman, 166 Times.

Builder desires four to six lots in Brooklyn, Flatbush preferred; state particulars, price, and terms. Will improve immediately. Architect, 184 Times.

Want good income property, cold water flat preferred, with about $5,000 cash above first mortgage, in Manhattan or Bronx. Landau, 161 East 4th St.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS, and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorma., 1,279 Tremont Av.

Wanted—Good building plots, with building loans; experienced builders. Address "Builder," 104 East 14th St.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property; quick action. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Have client with $10,000-$15,000 cash to buy steam heat or cold water flats. F. J. Wood, corner 3d and Tremont Avs.

We are quick cash buyers of improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Owners' Realty Co., 396 W. 116th.

Will buy on easy terms, reasonable price, small parcel on Seventh Av., above 22d St.; particulars in full. Investor, Box 396 Times Main.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James B. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

Attention.—Responsible builders of two-family houses; have finest opportunity on record. Walsingham, Times Main Office.

Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; first, second mortgages money loaned. Grunauld, 467 Broadway, Room 107.

Builder with $10,000 want party to make building loans to build flats; good locations. A. G., Box 30 104 East 14th St.

Want cheap lots, 75x100, old buildings or vacant south 40th St., west 5th Av. Brokerage, Box 315 Times Office.

I want to buy direct from owners several cheap flats or tenements, any condition; full particulars. Arcola, 185 West 129th St.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements; need of alteration. Italian Contracting Co., 511 Broome St.

Wanted—Van Nest and Unionport improved and unimproved property. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Wanted.—Flats and tenement for cash buyers; send full particulars. Jos. F. Feist, 410 West 42d St.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals. Leave, 21 West 116th St.

Have $1,000 to give as security for leases in Manhattan Seals, 113 6th Av.

Bronx lots wanted for quick cash buyers. Carl E. Raudnitz, 140 Nassau St.

Washington Heights.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., Amsterdam Ave. and 163d St., Want Washington Heights and Dyckman Tract Property for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$50,000 FREE AND CLEAR LOTS

in East New York section, near elevated and trolley railroads, exchange for flats; no objection to assuming; all brokers protected. Harold G. Dangler, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

OPPORTUNITY.

Will exchange a 5-story 2-family flat, free and clear, for a modern apartment; will add cash and secure loan on flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Builders' Opportunity.—Plot 75x100, upper Lexington Avenue; equity $24,000; will exchange for flats or apartments; might consider unincumbered country property; brokers protected; submit propositions. Quick Trade, 2922 Times.

Wanted—Tenement above 50th Street, east side with improvements; will give in payment fine country place, 3 acres of ground, house 15 rooms and bath, stable for 3 horses, Westchester Co., N. Y., and $5,000 in cash. Roman, 155 Times.

Broadway mercantile building, running through block; ten stories; rents $25,000; price $400,000; mortgage $250,000; offers wanted for exchange. Northern Realty Company, Brokers, 55 Liberty St.

Handsome 22-ft. 4-story corner dwelling, built three rooms deep, upper west side; price, $60,000; would exchange free and clear for good apartment equity. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Indian River, Florida, near Rockledge, 125 acres, high land, river front; residence; improvements; $12,000; unencumbered. Welles, 45 Broadway, Telephone.

Bronx lots, $10,000 equity, (assessments paid,) wants improved property. Albert Hughes, 2,367 3d Av.

City and country properties satisfactorily exchanged; state your wants. Albert Hughes, 2,367 3d Av.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

Exchanging City and Country Property.—Owners, send particulars; many bargains. Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

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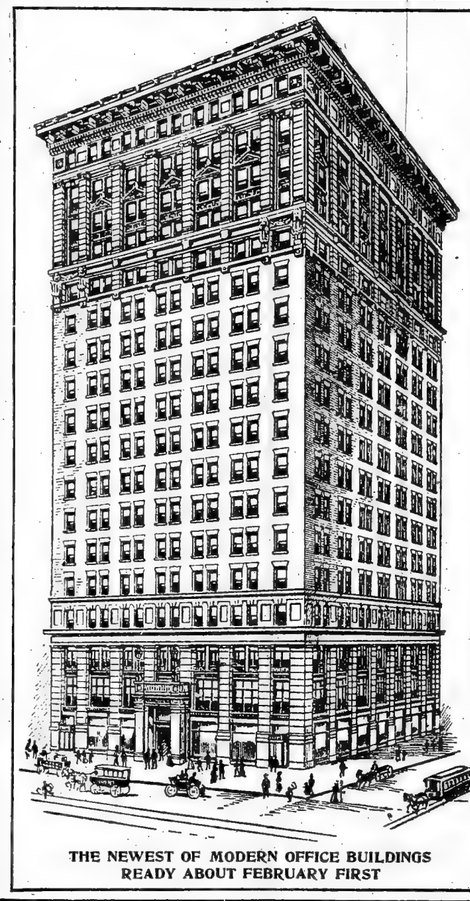

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Barclay Building

BROADWAY
S. W. COR. DUANE ST.

This new, absolutely fireproof, 18-story office building contains every device known to modern architecture, for the comfort and convenience of its tenants, will be ready for occupancy about February 1st.

Floors connecting and arranged for large corporations; singly or en suite for lawyers, etc.

Every office directly lighted.

The doors and all interior trim are metal covered; no woodwork of any kind is used.

Eight rapid elevators of the most modern type.

Building open for inspection, with elevator service.

Stores and basement offer exceptional opportunities for high-class businesses.

Plans may be seen at the offices of
William C. Walker's Sons
Wright Barclay
321 BROADWAY

SIXTY WALL STREET—

Through to Pine St.

Modern 26 story office Building,

Now Nearing Completion.

Direct Entrances from Both Streets.

8,000 sq. ft. of rentable area per floor, with exceptional light in every portion.

Filtered Iced Drinking Water. All Night Serbice. Toilets on each Floor.

Space arranged to meet requirements of tenants.

Possession prior to May 1st, 1905.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents, 60 Liberty St.

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FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.

Possession immediately.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR STORES LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32W.22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

LOFTS FOR RENT,

43.4 feet x 96.2 feet,

8 WASHINGTON PLACE,

S. W. Cor. Mercer St.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
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STORES, LOFTS & BASEMENTS FACTORIES On all Principal Thoroughfares of the City. Best Localities. In and outside city limits.
For full particulars and lists apply
WOODWARD, 10 Barclay St., ground floor.

A desirable corner studio of 2 large rooms; 43d St. and Madison Av., S. E. corner; rental only $650 per an., including lighting, heating, and elevator service. Henry D. Winans & May, Agents, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

Large brownstone corner house, 187 Grenwich St., cor. Dey St., to let for a long term; containing corner store, banking floor with two safes, deposit vaults, all in good order; offices; steam heat, &c. Apply C. M. Scheid, 58 Dey St.

Large double store, 125th St., south side; New York Central Railroad station near by; suitable for dry goods, haberdasher, clothing, druggist, furniture, and automobiles; rent reasonable. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

24th St., Near Broadway.—A magnificently furnished floor for business purposes; steam heat, elevator service; location cannot be beat; rent $2,100. Apply Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34th.

Beautiful suite of offices, just vacated; also store and basement, same building. Call Douglas & Golder, No. 32 Union Square, Room 1,005.

7 Barclay, Near Broadway.—Elegant first floor, over music store; six windows; excellent business location. Apply on premises. Brokers please notice.

Light shop, Park Av., near Tremont Av., 2,000x2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St. and 1st Av.

Elegant lofts to let, 50x100; light all around; steam heat, electric elevator; 513½-15 West 29th St. Coleman & Krause.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, all light, 30x65, 259 William St.; new building; elevator, power, heat.

104 Fifth Avenue, front office second floor; also desk room. Macauley.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8 East 18th, between 5th and Broadway.—Two light lofts; $1,000 for both; steam.

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Term of Years
CORNER APARTMENT HOTEL
WEST SIDE.
150 ROOMS. CHOICE LOCATION.
RENT MODERATE TO EXPERIENCED
HOTEL MAN
DOVALE & COMPANY,
35 NASSAU STREET.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above,
DE GRAFF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT, ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

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PLOT TO LEASE.
Contains 11,250 square feet.
49th to 50th St., near 7th Av.,
or will improve for responsible tenant.
Suitable for apartment hotel, garage, or theatre.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
Broadway and 104th St.

38 and 40 West 33d St.

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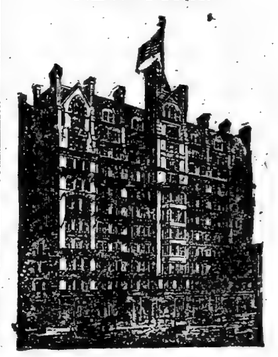

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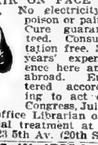

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DRILL NUCLEUS HERE FOR CHINESE ARMY

American Officers at Work Instructing Many Squads.

RECRUITS CONTINUING WORK

George McVicker, Drill Master, Tells of Work That He Got Into Unknowingly—Chinese Major Now.

That the Chinese Government has been drilling soldiers in the United States for several months to form an army of Western standards for the Chinese Empire was asserted yesterday when it was announced that the President of China's new Military Board, who is a Prince of the Imperial family, was soon to arrive in New York for the purpose of inspecting the recruits. The declaration was vouched for last night by George McVicker, who is Superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Club.

For many months Major McVicker has been organizing Chinamen of New York and other cities into military companies, and it is only now, he says, when he finds himself a Major in the Chinese Imperial Army, that he has begun to see the serious side of it all. Mr. McVicker began the work of organization, it is declared, with no idea of what it really meant.

He said last night that he had received a commission as Major in the Chinese Imperial Army directly from the Dowager Empress of China. He also said that he had been drilling Chinamen here according to the infantry drill regulations of the United States Army and that he had received military orders from China from time to time which he transmitted in true military style to the Chinese soldiers here. All of the drills of the Chinese soldiers in the United States, he said, have been held secretly. The recruits, he says, have been armed with rifles having detachable knife blade bayonets. Their uniform equipment, he said, was similar to that of the United States Army.

ARMORY IN MOTT STREET.

Here in New York the military companies have been put through drills on the top floor of a building at 6 Mott Street, in the rooms of the Oriental Club, which is composed of Chinatown's leading merchants. They have been drilled nightly, and those who have shown marked proficiency in drill, Major McVicker said, have been sent to China to act as military instructors to others.

The plan, according to Mr. McVicker, is to have each Chinese instructor drill a file of ten men, and each of these ten in turn will be used to instruct ten others. In this way, Major McVicker said, China hopes to establish a new army of the most powerful sort.

The plan originated with the members of the Reform Association in China, Major McVicker said, and they delegated the Reform Association here to organize Chinamen in the United States into military companies. Major McVicker said he had been commissioned to take charge of all of the companies that were to form the First Battalion of the Third Infantry, which he said was made up of Chinamen in Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

Major McVicker is Superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Club on East Forty-second Street, and it was while engaged in drilling members of the Chinese Guild there that he launched into the work which he now says is serious.

"About two years ago," he said, "I organized a military company of Chinamen up here in the hall. They received uniforms and guns, and took much interest in the matter. Finally one of the members, a very bright fellow, left us and went to China. He was a Corporal and had become well versed in military tactics. Then two others left and went to China.

CHINESE CONSUL INTERESTED.

"Finally the Chinese Consul called here to see the company drill, and he explained that the news of the Chinese military company had been received in China. He reviewed the Chinamen, whom we then called our cadets, and expressed much delight over the manner in which they went through the manual.

"Shortly after that I was visited by a Chinaman who said he had come from the West, from California, and that he had been authorized to make a proposition to me to go to China to act as drillmaster for the Chinese Government. I did not take the matter seriously until I was finally convinced that he meant what he said. Then I told him it would be impossible for me to consider the proposition, and he asked me if I would agree to instruct a military company of Chinamen that was about to be organized by the Chinese Reform Association of this city. This association is composed of New York's leading Chinese merchants. I expressed a willingness to drill such a company, and was told that I would receive a commission from China's military representative in this country, who, I was told, was Lieut. Gen. Homer Lea of Los Angeles, Cal. I agreed to accept such a commission, not taking the matter seriously. Later the Chinese Reform Association of this city corresponded with me in reference to the matter and I took hold of the company, which was organized with a few men down in Mott Street. Since then I have been engaged in giving these military drills, and now we have two companies in Chinatown, numbering about 150 men.

CHINESE OFFICER NOW.

"The commission which I received was in Chinese characters, and with it came a translation printed in English, saying that I had received the rank of Major, commanding the First Battalion of the Third Infantry of the Chinese Imperial Army. I was commissioned to take charge of various Chinese military companies to be organized in the Eastern States. The regiments were to contain twelve companies each, and as rapidly as possible I did what I was asked to do in drilling the Chinamen here. Now we have two companies here and two in Philadelphia, one in Los Angeles, and two in Chicago, together with many in other parts of the country. Printed orders came to me in regular military style, with translations of the same in Chinese."

The newly made Major then showed a printed sheet labeled "General Orders No. 7," and coming from "Headquarters, First Brigade, I. A., Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A." It was dated Sept. 29, 1904, and consisted of general instructions "for the guidance of the officers of the First Brigade." A sample paragraph from the order, which would take the better part of a newspaper column for reproduction, is as follows:

"7. All commands should be given in a clear, vibrant voice. The Chinese by nature move leisurely; hence it is doubly important that all commands be given with great sharpness and decision. Cadence should always be brisk."

The order is signed, "By command of Lieut. Gen. Homer Lee.

"Although I continued drilling the Chinamen," said the Major, "it was not until I received that order that I took the matter very seriously. Finally I received a letter informing me that a military representative of the Chinese Government was to arrive here to review the Chinese soldiers. He is to reach here in May next. That information I have just received.

CHINESE MOVE SLOWLY.

"In instructing the Chinamen in Mott Street I have been assisted by a Chinaman named Chan, who repeats my orders in Chinese. I find that the greatest difficulty in drilling the Chinamen rests in the fact that they move slowly and clumsily. Instead of the regulation squad, consisting of a Corporal and seven privates, I drilled them in squads of four men, and after giving them a few preliminary lessons divided them into groups of eight, thus forming the regulation temporary squad, and placed them under Corporals. This was done while teaching the recruits the movements in close and extended order.

"But, as I said, when I commenced this work I did it among Chinamen connected with the Chinese Guild which we have here at St. Bartholomew's. For the last year I have been drilling Chinamen who are in no way connected with the guild, but who are drilled down in the Mott Street building. The object of it all is to prepare Chinamen in the United States for work in the Chinese Army. These Chinamen will return to China as soon as they qualify in the school of the squad, but they are considered members of the Chinese Army when they enlist. They have been taught all about loading and firing, but as yet they have had no rifle practice. It is intended to give them rifle practice in a rifle range over on Long Island in the coming Summer."

Major McVicker said that he made a study of infantry drilling while he was a member of the New York National Guard.

HEPBURN RATE BILL IN.

Larger Powers for Inter-State Commission—A Court of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Hepburn introduced in the House to-day his bill providing for the regulation of railroad rates. It was referred to the Inter-State Commerce Committee, of which Mr. Hepburn is Chairman, and undoubtedly will be brought from that committee within a few days with affirmative action.

The bill is regarded as a very conservative measure, and one which in the main is likely to receive general support in both houses. At the outset there is a declaration that rates shall be just, fair, and equitable, but no provision is made to fix rates except in cases where appeal is taken against alleged exorbitant charges or unjust discriminations.

Provision is made for appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which body is vested with authority to determine what shall be a just and reasonable rate. It is authorized during a judicial review of its order to modify or suspend the order under review. Carriers refusing to obey an order of the commission are subject to a penalty of $5,000 a day.

Against the decision of the commission either party may appeal to the Court of Commerce, which is established by the bill. This court is to consist of five Circuit Judges of the United States, to be designated on the first of each year by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The President is authorized to appoint an additional Circuit Judge for each of the judicial districts of the United States, who are authorized to perform the duties of the Judges of the Circuit Court.

An appeal from the Court of Commerce can only be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The present Inter-State Commerce Commission is terminated, and provision made for a new commission to consist of seven members, each of whom is to receive an annual salary of $10,000. The commission now consists of five members, and the salary is $7,500.

The President is authorized to appoint an Assistant Attorney General for the enforcement of the act.

H. L. Bond, Jr., Vice President and general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was again heard to-day by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, and suggested among other things the establishment of a special court of equity, composed of circuit judges; a larger Inter-State Commerce Commission, which when in a regular proceeding on petition finds any rate unlawful, shall find also what change is at that time necessary to make the rate lawful, and forthwith file a petition in the court praying for an adjudication of the matters embraced in the findings, as against the defendants.

ROOSEVELT A MEMBER.

Columbia County Association Elects Him at Banquet.

President Roosevelt was elected an honorary member of the Columbia County Association last night, at the fourth annual banquet at the Hotel Savoy. Vice President-elect Fairbanks was elected at the December meeting. The election of the President followed the reading of a letter from the White House addressed to the President of the association as follows:

My Dear Sir: I have received a copy of the book entitled "A Group of Great Lawyers of Columbia County," and anticipate reading it with great pleasure. The statement in the book that my ancestors formerly lived in Columbia County is correct, my father's grandmother having lived there. Assuring you it will be a pleasure to accept honorary membership in the Columbia County Association, and regretting my inability to be present at your banquet, I am, with renewed thanks, sincerely yours. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HARRY DALTON VERY ILL.

Washerwoman Aids Man Who Once Starred with Langtry.

Harry Dalton, leading man with Lillian Langtry when she first appeared in this country, is critically ill of erysipelas in the rooms of Elizabeth Lowell, a washerwoman, on the third floor, rear, of the tenement house 237 East Twenty-ninth Street.

An ambulance surgeon was called to the building yesterday afternoon, but considered Dalton's condition so serious that it would be unwise to remove him. Clasped in Dalton's hand was a fan souvenir of the first appearance of the "Jersey Lily" in this country. Dalton is about seventy years old. Years ago he befriended the woman who is giving him his last shelter. Dalton was the first man to bear the sobriquet "Handsome Harry." He was leading man at the Drury Lane Theatre, and came to New York under a special contract to support Mrs. Lantry in "She Stoops to Conquer."

WAR OBSERVER RETURNS.

Lieut. Col. Schuyler Goes Hurriedly to Washington.

Lieut. Col. Walter Schuyler, United States Army, one of the officers sent with the Russian Army to watch the war in the Far East, arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon. Col. Schuyler did not even take time to hire an express wagon to handle his baggage, but left at once for Washington to report to the War Department.

On board the Pennsylvania was Ferdinand Haller, German architect, who also went to Washington. Carl Saunbrey, the German Consul to Guatemala, was another passenger.

LEADERSHIP NOT FOR SHEEHAN.

He Says Democrats Will Choose an Up-State Man.

William F. Sheehan said yesterday that the report that he had been in consultation during the week, or at any time, with up-State leaders or others, on the question of State leadership, or on any other subject, was incorrect.

"I have neither seen nor written any one on the subject," said Mr. Sheehan. "When the proper time comes the State leader will be selected. He will have his residence up-State and not in New York City."

Cannon Declared Insane.

The second inquiry into the sanity of Charles K. Cannon, the Hoboken lawyer who was convicted on charges made by fifteen young girls, resulted in a second report that he is insane. Twenty-four jurors heard testimony before a lunacy commission in Jersey City, and decided that he had not had a lucid moment since August, 1904. Cannon probably will be committed to a sanitarium. His estate was inventoried by both commissions at $105,800.

SENATOR RAINES FAVORS ARMY RULES FOR POLICE

Says Legislature Will Give McAdoo Summary Powers.

CONDITIONS MUST IMPROVE

State Control of the Force Is Coming Unless Something Is Done, He Declares.

That the Legislature may be looked to for favorable action on a bill giving the Police Commissioner summary power of dismissal and placing the New York Police Department on a simi-military basis was announced yesterday by Senator John Raines, President pro tem. of the State Senate and Republican leader of that body.

The statement was made in answer to a question at the close of an interview during which Senator Raines spoke at length on the police situation in this city. It was considered significent coming at this time because of Commissioner McAdoo's public announcement a few days ago that in conjunction with a committee of the City Club he was engaged on the drafting of a measure containing those provisions.

Senator Raines made his statement after an interview with Senator Elsberg, Louis F. Payn, and State Chairman Odell, at which, among other things, the agitation over the Raines law was discussed. Senator Raines said that no conclusion had been reached on this subject, but the directly concern the people up State, but views he expressed plainly indicated that if any excise legislation is enacted by the Legislature, it is not likely to be in line with the suggestions of District Attorney Jerome. Regarding the police situation, he said:

"If the present police conditions in this city continue, the time will come very soon when the police must pass under State control. If charges such as are made against the New York police, or charges one-tenth part as strong were made against the Excise Department or any other department of the State Government, the people would be up in arms demanding reform and improvement. The police conditions in this city do not so directly concern the people up-State, but they would if the police were under State control.

"I had rather see State control of the police with the worst element of the Democratic Party in charge than to see present conditions continue. With State control the worst elements of the party would not allow present conditions to prevail.

"However, there is one plan which we might try before we try State control, and that is one which I would like to talk to Police Commissioner McAdoo about. By an amendment to the charter we may put the police force on a strict military basis. I am not prepared to say what provision for the future should be made for the present force, but all men added to the force I would have enlisted for a term of years, as men enlist in the United States Army. The privilege of re-enlistment I would make conditional on good record and competence. All offenses against discipline or good behavior I would have tried by a court-martial composed of officers of the force, the finding to be subject to review by the head of the department.

"I would so amend the law that a man once dismissed from the force could never get back. There should be no appeal from the head of the department.

"I don't know that my suggestion will be acceptable to the present Commissioner and the Mayor, but it is to be discussed at Albany this Winter. A bill along that line may be introduced. I will not say that a bill for State control is likely to be introduced at this session, but I do say that unless the present police conditions are changed the time will come soon when State control of the police will be deemed necessary by the Legislature."

Senator Raines was asked if he thought a bill giving the Police Commissioner summary power of removal would be likely to pass the Legislature.

"Yes, I think so. I favor such a measure because I believe it would provide a remedy against the present conditions, and also because it would make it easy to place the responsibility if the department should go wrong."

Senator Raines said that he was now at work on some amendments to the Raines law.

"There will be a readjustment of the license fees, with some increases on certain classes of licenses, and some minor changes, the details of which have not yet been worked out."

When asked if there was any chance of a bill for Sunday opening going through the Legislature Senator Raines said:

"No, there is not. No amendment to the excise law which would legalize and extend Sunday opening of saloons has any chance of becoming a law while the present Governor is in office, nor will any such proposition be favored by the Legislature."

Senator Raines explained that the proposed increases in license fees would not include the $1,200 licenses, but would be on the $100, $200, and $300 licenses. He said these licenses had not been increased in the proper proportion when the increase from $800 to $1,200 was made in saloon licenses.

When Senator Platt's attention was called to Senator Raines's statement about putting the police force under State control, he said:

"I did advocate a State constbulary bill for New York City at one time, because I thought such a measure was justified by the existing conditions. I do not believe it would be wise to establish a State constabulary at this time, and I would not favor such action."

While the talk of legislative changes in the Police Department is going on there is a movement on foot among the rank and file of the police force to organize to obstruct any legislation looking toward a reorganization of the force or giving the Commissioner additional powers. It was said yesterday that the organization known as the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which has wielded a formidable power in Albany in past years when police legislation has been attempted, would hold a very important meeting next week. It is said some action will be taken jointly with the similar organizations existing among Roundsmen, Sergeants, and Captains.

McADOO QUIETS NEGRO BRAWL

Then Pays Unexpected Visit to West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Commissioner McAdoo made a visit to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night without letting Capt. Cooney know of his coming in advance. He made an inspection of the station house, and the Captain showed him about the district.

The Commissioner was first seen in the precinct at Columbus Circle. A brawl between a negro and his wife was in progress, and quite a crowd had gathered. The Commissioner pushed his way through the crowd, told the negro who he was, and the loud talking stopped. On the Commissioner's suggestion the negro boarded a car with his wife.

The Commissioner then walked to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and was almost behind the desk before Capt. Cooney and Sergt. Rehan recognized him.

The Commissioner asked about the seventeen men on the theatre squad, and about the house at 120 West Eighty-second Street, which was raided on election day by the District Attorney. The Commissioner noticed that the telephone was in another room, and asked Sergt. Rehan whether there were many calls during the night. The Sergeant said that there were.

"I'll make a note of that," the Commissioner replied. "I will arrange to have an auxiliary 'phone put in. I have noticed this fault in many precincts. By the auxiliary you can sit at your desk and answer the 'phone without jumping up."

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow, on the Second Floor a large collection of

The Highest Class

Paris Hand-made Lingerie

Consisting of

Night Robes, Corset Covers, Pantalons, Chemises, Petticoats and Dressing Sacques

at

Specially Reduced Prices

Also An Early Importation of

Hand-made Blouses & Waists

Exclusive Models from the leading French Houses, and in addition those from their own workrooms.

Unusual Values, To-morrow, in

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Cheviot Serges, Extra Long Coat and Side Pleated Skirt, Real value $39.50 — **$24.00**

of Broadcloth, in black and various colors, Three-quarter Coat and Strapped Skirt, Real value $45.00 — **$32.50**

An Exceptional Offering of

Silk & Cotton Dress Fabrics

This Season's Most Popular Weaves, Consisting of

5,700 Yds. { Chiffon Finish, Floral Printed Mulls. Value 25c yd. — **16c**

15,000 Yds. { 36-inch Silk Warp Crepe de Paris, Silk Warp Eolienne and Silk Warp Crepe de Chine in white, black and all the leading colors for Street and Evening wear. — **39c**

Special Sale in their

Lace Departments

CREAM HAND-RUN LIERRE, SILVER AND BLACK SPANGLED ROBES, at

$14.50, 16.50, 18.50, 29.50, 35.00 & 41.50

Formerly $25.00 to 75.00

CREAM HAND-RUN LIERRE LACES, GALLOONS & FLOUNCINGS, 3 to 24 inches wide, at

35c, 65, 75, 85, $1.10 & 1.25 yd.

Formerly 65c to $2.50 yd.

REAL APPLIQUE AND HAND-RUN LIERRE LACE VEILS, 1½ and 3 yds. long, at

95c, $1.10, 1.35, 2.50 & 3.25

Formerly $1.25 to 4.75

Another Offering of

Hand-made Corsets

New model, of white coutil, trimmed with lace and ribbon, extended hip, with supporters attached front and sides, — **98c**

Value $1.75 pair

French Corsets, New Model, of fine white coutil, pink, blue and white broche, extended hips, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon, — **$1.75**

Values from $3.25 to 4.50 pair

Also a large collection of **High-cost Paris Corsets** $3.85, 4.95, 6.50

Misses' Walking Suits

New Spring Model

Eton Blouse, with combination trimming, in black, blue and brown cheviots and neat mixtures, 14 and 16 years. — **$19.75**

Value $25.00

MISSES' REGULATION SAILOR SUITS, blue and black cheviots, 14 and 16 years, Heretofore $10.00 to 16.50 — **$7.95, 9.95**

GIRLS' REEFERS, 6 to 14 years, Heretofore $4.95 to 13.75 — **$2.95, 3.95, 7.95**

Special Reduction Sale of

Lace Curtains

One, Two and Three Pair Lots

Also Bed Sets

at 33⅓% Below Regular Prices

January Reduction Sale

Boys' & Children's Clothing

RUSSIAN, SAILOR AND DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, SMALL BOYS' REEFERS AND OVERCOATS — **$2.90** Formerly $5.00 to 6.50

NORFOLK SUITS of fine cheviots, RUSSIAN & SAILOR SUITS of Velvets, White and Blue Serges, cloth and corduroy — **$5.00** Formerly $6.95 to 9.75

BOYS' FINE OVERCOATS, 8 to 16 years, CHILDREN'S FUR-TRIMMED AND FINEST CLOTH COATS, 3 to 7 years — **$6.95** Formerly $8.75 to 11.90

Clearance of Children's Hats

Desirable styles in Golfs, Yachts, Tams, Skating Caps, Toques and Sailors, in Cloth, Velvet and Beaver. — **50c, 95, 1.80**

Formerly 95c to $4.75

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Desirable Laces Priced Very Low.

500 yards Venise and Oriental Allover Laces, in white and ecru, 18 in. wide; values up to $1.75 per yard, at **$1.15**

35 and 45 inch Oriental Drapery Nets, white and ecru, per yard, $1.15 to **$2.48**

1,000 yards Hand Made Torchon Laces, 1 inch wide; worth 8c., per yard **5c**

Exceptional Values in Fine Embroideries.

ON CENTRE TABLES.

Another large lot of Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroidery Edgings and Insertions, including a variety of matched sets; values up to 25c. per yard, for **12½c**

White Goods.

2 cases No. 200 English Long Cloth; regularly sold for $1.50, Monday and Tuesday 12 yard pieces for **$1.35**

Reduction Sale of Blankets.

300 pairs of fine California Blankets, full size, in red, blue and pink borders; $6.98 value, for **$5.50**

Closing out odd lots of California and Western Wool Blankets, some slightly soiled; prices range, per pair, from $2.35 to **$20.00**

Women's and Children's Hosiery.

In addition to the remarkable economic values offered the past week, will place on sale Monday morning the following:—

Women's Black Gauze Lisle, double soles and heels, all sizes, 25c. pair, 3 pairs for **68c**

Women's Black Cotton Hose, plain and assorted, ribbed, all sizes; 19c. pair, 3 pairs for **50c**

Children's Black Cotton Hose, narrow ribbed, all sizes; 19c. pair, 3 pairs for **50c**

Orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

OLD WOMAN'S ODD OFFER FOR PRODIGAL'S RETURN

He Doesn't Love Me, but He Does Love Money, She Says.

SO $1,000 IS AWAITING HIM

Mme. Gaspirini Sits Rouged and Powdered Hoping for an Answer to Her Advertisement.

Alone in a small room on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 172 Bleecker Street sat Mme. Nadine Gasparini, yesterday, all rouged and powdered, awaiting the return of a prodigal son. The old woman says she is the daughter of an Italian nobleman who was once possessed of a vast estate in the Illyrian section of the Balkans. The prodigal is Giuseppe Racca, son of an only sister, whom Mme. Gasparini adopted when he was a small boy.

For four years Mme. Gasparini has searched two continents for the missing boy, and yesterday, as a last despairing effort, she had inserted in one of the New York newspapers the following advertisement:

Racca.—Giuseppe (Racca) is required to take in New York one thousand and six hundred rubles brought from Russia by Nadine Gasparini after the death of her sister Nastasina, 172 Bleecker St., New York, (fourth floor.)

Last evening the old woman told why she had inserted the advertisement. It was because, she explained, that at last she had been compelled to conclude that Giuseppe no longer loved her.

"He does love money, though," she added, "and I thought that if I promised him $1,000, and he found it out, he would come back to me, if only for an hour. I've got the money here, waiting for him."

Mme. Gasparini here showed her bank book, which bore out her statement.

"I am seventy-five years old now," she continued, "and I fear Giuseppe is lost to me forever. His father, who married my only sister, was a famous Judge in Piedmont, and had a beautiful palace in Turin, where it was that little Giuseppe was born. Then his mother died, and I took the little fellow to Moscow to live with me.

"As the years went by, Giuseppe's father lost his position, then his wealth, and the little fellow had only me to look to. I still had a part of my inheritance, and I gratified, foolishly, I realize now, his every whim.

"Giuseppe grew to manhood, and then came Italy's war with Menelek of Abyssinia. Long years in Russia had not changed the nationality of my boy, and he no sooner heard the news than he announced to me that he was going back to Italy to fight. He enlisted in a Piedmont regiment. He fought so well that when the war ended he wore the chevrons of a Lieutenant of Italian artillery.

"When the was closed Giuseppi, hearing of the trouble France was having in Morocco, went to Paris and enlisted in the French Army. He fought as a chasseur d'Afrique until fever and wounds compelled him to leave. He came back to me at Turin.

"He remained with me a little while, and then one day he left. I heard he had gone to America, and four years ago I came to New York to look for him. I could find no one who had seen or even heard of him, and after six months in the United States I sailed back to Italy. Then I went to Moscow, and now I am back here."

This was the quaint-looking old woman's story. Her hair is still black, and like the women of her race, she still uses a dash of rouge and a sprinkle of powder in an attempt to cheat old age. She lives in a house filled from top to bottom with Italians. They all know "da woman with da mon, who looka for da son."

"She gotta great mon," said a little Italian woman on the third floor, "and she giva mucha mon to see da boy. She keepa her door barred, but she no use to do it, for the Italian no taka da mon from da old woman."

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

UNEQUALLED assortments and moderate cost are the characteristics of our stock, which represents the best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts. The satisfaction of selecting from such a stock will be self-evident.

To make room for incoming goods we have reduced the prices on a large number of Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as on many single pieces of Furniture, which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine goods away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

AUTO CLUB'S DINNER.

Street Traffic Regulation Cited as Horseless Achievement.

The sixth annual banquet of the Automobile Club of America held last night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria eclipsed every past effort at entertainment of the club. The occasion was the conclusion of the Automobile Show. D. H. Morris, President of the club, before introducing the speakers, said in part:

"At first we were looked upon merely as sporting enthusiasts—children with a new toy. Legislators, though still attacking the great industry, do it timidly, for they are beginning to feel the power of the new force, the thousands of voters who own and are yet to own automobiles.

"We strive for the development of the automobile into a reliable, low-priced, and perfected machine for the rapid and efficient transportation of man and merchandise, for the building and maintenance of good roads, for the enactment and enforcement of salutary and reasonable laws, for the carrying out of the Golden Rule of the road, and for the punishment of those offending the written and unwritten laws."

Winthrop E. Scarrett, ex-President of the club, said in part:

"Four years ago there was in this country one automobile to every 1,500,000 inhabitants. Two years ago there was one to every 6,500 inhabitants. To-day there is one to every 1,200 inhabitants. Give us another five years, and they will be as thick in this country as mosquitos on the Hackensack Meadows."

W. P. Eno, speaking on "Street Traffic Regulations," said that the automobile, with its compelling force, had done much in behalf of the city. Five years ago there had been no regulation of street traffic, and blockades were frequent.

SHOT WIFE INSTEAD OF CAT.

Fatal Bullet Went Through Side of a Hennery.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Jan. 21.—While trying to kill a cat, Ludwig Weisse, sixty-six years old, shot his wife, Ernestine, sixty-five years old, at their home near here yeterday. The woman lived less than an hour.

Weisse had built a large hennery in which his wife kept fine fowls. The hennery had been invaded several times recently by cats. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Weisse looked out of the window and saw a big cat go to the chicken house. She told her husband and asked him to kill it.

Taking his rifle, Weisse entered the hennery, but in the poor light he had trouble sighting the animal. Meanwhile Peter Gratzfield, whom Weisse had employed to clear up some timber land, called for his tools.

Mrs. Weisse went to the chicken house, and, standing outside, called to her husband. Weisse replied that just as soon as he killed the cat he would come in. He thought she returned to the house.

Just about this time the cat jumped on a barrel in the corner of the building and Weisse raised his gun and fired. He missed his aim, and the bullet plowed its way through the side of the building and lodged in the body of Mrs. Weisse just below the heart.

The cat escaped through a small opening, and Weisse opened the door to see his wife sinking on her knees. She exclaimed: "Oh, Ludwig, you have shot me."

District Attorney Livingston Smith ordered the arrest of Weisse, and the duty fell on Deputy Sheriff Rudolph Weisse, the man's own son. Coroner Gibson released Weisse and issued a permit for the removal of the body.

CHESS MATCH BY CABLE.

Cambridge Accepts Challenge of American Universities.

CAMBRIDGE, England, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the chess committee of Cambridge University, held last night, it was unanimously decided to accept the challenge for another international cable chess match for possession of the Isaac L. Rice trophy issued by Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

Unofficial word has been received that Oxford, joint holder of the trophy with Cambridge, will follow suit, although so far no action has been taken by the managers of the Dark Blues.

Cambridge will be represented by three players on the international sextet, but their identity will not be known until a preliminary test tournament has been held. The dates named by the American colleges, April 14 and 15, are satisfactory. Application has been made to the City of London Chess Club for the use of its rooms during the two days of the contest.

U. S. Shipbuilding Reorganization.

Sullivan & Cromwell, as counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company, request that holders of certificates of deposit issued for first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds present them to the City Trust Company. In exchange they will receive certificates for 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred and common stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in accordance with the reorganization

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

We have had another week of desultory markets leading nowhither. There has been ample activity, no deficiency of news even if none of much importance, rather unusual activity in several specialties, but of general market movement not a flutter. The daily business averaged about a million shares, and the bond volume was also large. The news included "extra" dividends by Amalgamated, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, and the placing of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha upon a 7 per cent. basis, besides several announcements of similar nature by minor industrials, especially coal companies. The very fact that these names are little known attests that prosperity prevails even in humble places. There was very unusual activity in Reading and Erie and the Pacific or rather Northern Securities group. The Fall River strike was settled. The general current news was good, that regarding the iron trade especially so. Bank clearings and railway traffics leave nothing to be desired. Yet in this year's three weeks there has been only one day on which the averages have moved a full point, and the aggregate net change is less than a point for industrials, and a little over a point for rails. Never was there a duller January boom.

There are two influences adequate to explain this irresponsiveness of the market to current influences — the prospects of legislation and the outlook of the money market. Both topics require a long look ahead, and it will be a mistake to regard either influence as ended with the conclusion of any single chapter of its story. Speaking of legislation first, it will be remarked that the tariff has yielded the limelight to railway topics, and it is singular what a change has come over the prospect. It will be recalled that while the President in his message discussed the evils of railway administration generally, he committed himself to one specific recommendation—that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be given power to substitute a reasonable rate for a rate declared by the Commission to be unreasonable. What followed is a demonstration of the unwisdom of treating economic topics politically. Forthwith Blanche, Tray, and Sweetheart, the chorus of the faithful, sent up a cry that the railways were worse than the trusts, that railway rates were the true source of all our troubles—amid the greatest prosperity the country has ever enjoyed—and that the special session which it had been intended to devote to the tariff would better be devoted to enacting the President's recommendation, unless, indeed, that were done nem. con. before the regular session adjourned in a little over a month from now. At that time it required courage to point out that American railway rates were really not extortionate, and that a commission which was overruled nine times out of ten was not qualified for so delicate a task as it had solicited and the President had advised. Such ideas denoted callousness to the wrongs of the people, and a sympathy toward the railway view of the topic, which earmarked all of that way of thinking as hopelessly addicted to sustaining vested interests against assaults by true reformers.

Well that was not so long ago, and now the organ nearest the President informs us that he has reconsidered. The remedy of giving the Commission power over rates "has not grown in favor, not even with the President himself," says the faithful Tribune. Says Senator Lodge: "It is not out of the tariff, but out of the rebates forced from the railroads that the trusts have been able to succeed." It therefore appears that rates are not the root of the trouble, but rebates. Obviously to alter the rate-making power merely would leave the rebate evil where it is, and rebates in the broadest use of the term are responsible for more trusts than the tariff itself. So just now the entire chorus is in full cry against rebates, and the President has won another famous victory. The curious thing about it is that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has itself declared the existing law against rebates all that could be desired, and that rebates are at least as obnoxious to railways as to shippers. There need be no argument about it with those who remember Atchison's collapse while its books showed splendid profits—in the bookkeeper's mind. There is nothing pleasant or profitable about paying rebates, or discounts from the card price. Said Mr. Hill the other day, "I will not only not oppose, but I will welcome, any legislation that will stop every single railroad rebate, and I know of no railroad man in this country who will not do the same." After all, the railroads need some protection." Private car lines and their exorbitant charges also are to be attacked and placed under the Inter-State Commerce Commission control, and other reforms are projected suggestive of nothing so much as the campaign for the Elkins anti-rebate bill. It will be remembered that was passed amid cries of distress by the railways, and yet experience under it proved that it was the best thing which ever happened for them. It can easily be foretold what would happen to any bill proposed by railways compelling them to increase their charges by abolishing discounts, and forbidding such absorbers of profits as private terminals, switches, and car lines to mulct shippers in a manner reflecting upon railways. Such legislation proposed by railways would not have a ghost of a chance. But when proposed by true friends of the people, real haters of monopoly, something is possible. Of course the railways have not captured Mr. Roosevelt, although it is known that he has not captured and bound them to the campaign for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or perhaps rather by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which he so ingenuously urged upon railway men invited to the White House. The outlook is still stormy and obscure, but it is taking a turn little suspected when the first objectionable proposal stood alone and seemed in danger of being shouted through.

The following table will perhaps throw some light upon the money market:

	Bank Clearings.	Circulation of Money.
1902	$118,118,000,000	$2,240,000,000
1904	112,440,000,000	2,583,000,000

Bank clearings are of course mere swappings of credits, and not monetary exchanges. Nevertheless clearings afford an index of the demands upon monetary circulation. It will be seen that while the bank clearings decreased the monetary supply increased. There was less work for money to do, and more money to do it with. Upon the ratio of 1902 the circulation was adequate for exchanges larger by $1,700,000,000, and the clearings were actually smaller by $5,669,000,000. Now what is going to become of this surplus money? It is a peculiarity of money that its sole value lies in exchange for something else. Cloth may be worn; food may be eaten; raw materials may be given a higher value by manufacture; but money is useless unless exchanged for something else. Unless parted with it has no use or value except to misers. But even the activity of 1902 would not absorb our present monetary supply. The alternatives are a loss of gold proportioned to our excessive supply of cash, or an unwholesomely stimulated speculation. Prices may rise upon a competition for securities to employ idle funds, but no rise is so certain to be followed by a fall as such a one. For money will not be permanently cheap, although it may be difficult to foresee what will bring about normal rates, and no level of prices is secure at much above the established yield. When a 4 per cent. security sells up to a 3 per cent. yield every buyer knows he risks several years' income in loss of principal value. At such times prudent people prefer to let their money lie idle, or send it where it is in greater demand without danger of shrinking.

But money cannot leave our shores as a gift; something must return for it. Accordingly it is logical to look for an increase of imports. That is the present condition of our foreign trade. Our foreign trade is unprecedented in total, but our exports are smaller. Imports instead of shrinking are increasing, and the difference is made up by loss of gold. Never before 1904 have our imports exceeded a billion dollars. Once in 1902 and again once in 1903 was there a monthly total of $90,000,000 or more. In 1904 there were four such months, and three of them in the last quarter. There is no reason why we should not indulge ourselves in these imports since we can afford them. There is no reason why we should not spare our gold cheerfully since we have so much more than we need. It is better that we should lose gold than that we should run into a dizzy stock market. And yet there are those who regret that our system encourages the export of gold rather than the reduction of volume of domestic currency, and who regret that our tariff so increases our cost of production that gold is the cheapest thing we have to send out against what we bring in. Increases of imports, which signify increases of exports of products, signify activity of trade. Increases of imports which signify restoration of health through bloodletting and reduction of the system's strength are less welcome. It is, however, a pleasure to think that our gold is going because our currency is redundant, not because it is inferior. Whoever admits the United States to be solvent must admit that our currency is practically homogeneous in value, whatever technical differences exist between its variegated classes. We are not slipping toward a silver crisis, even though we are about to lose more gold, or in fact have lost more gold, than anybody reckoned, or than many reckon now. The Russian unrest and the indigestibles—Russian and other—held in both Paris and Berlin have a direct bearing on this topic, and so upon our security market.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

INTERBOROUGH NEAR 200.

Stock Sells at 199, Nearly Realizing Long-Standing Prediction.

Predictions made months ago that Interborough Rapid Transit would sell at 200 were all but realized yesterday when the price of that stock touched 199. It was a few minutes after the opening of the curb market that the price of the stock began to soar, but once started, the advance was irresistible. The first sale was made at 187, the price at which the stock closed on Friday. The next hundred shares sold at 190, and from there until 196 was reached only a few hundred shares came on the market. After that the stock became more active, so that the total for the day exceeded 10,000 shares, but all the stock offered was well taken and the day's final sale was made only a point below the maximum. The net gain for the two hours trading was just 11 points. Yesterday's gain was without news to explain it as much as was the earlier part of the advance, but the Street has become so accustomed to strength in Interborough that even ten points in a day was not matter for much surprise. With very few reactions the stock within the past few months has risen from 150 to 199, and it is now selling at about double the price quoted for it at this time a year ago.

STOCK ISSUES AT PAR

Stockholder's Claim to Subscribe at Such Price Overruled.

PREMIUM A COMPANY ASSET

Continental Trust Recent Capital Increase Raised Interesting Question —Decision Affirming New Legal Principle.

Some entirely new law bearing on the rights of stockholders to subscribe to new stock issues is laid down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the suit of W. E. D. Stokes against the Continental Trust Company, which is now merged with the New York Security and Trust Company.

The Continental Trust Company in 1901 received from Blair & Co. a proposition to increase its capital stock from 5,000 to 10,000 shares, the additional 5,000 shares of $100 par to be purchased by the bankers at $450 a share. The stock of the Continental having on Jan. 1, 1902, a book value of $309.60 a share, had advanced in market value during the Fall preceding from $425 to $550 at the opening of the year. At a meeting of the stockholders on Jan. 29 the proposed stock increase was authorized without a dissenting vote, but from the resolution to authorize the sale of the new stock to Blair & Co. Mr. Stokes, the owner of 221 shares, and another stockholder who held 20 shares, dissented.

Mr. Stokes demanded that he be allowed to subscribe for 221 shares of the new stock at par, and when this was refused he entered suit, alleging that he as a stockholder of the company had a primary or pre-emptive right as against any outsider to subscribe at par to any new issue of stock. The case was tried in Special Term, and judgment was given for Mr. Stokes in the amount of $115,151.07, representing the difference between par and the market value of 221 shares of stock, with interest and costs.

The case went up to the Appellate Division, and Justice O'Brien writes the opinion reversing the order of the lower court. He finds that in all the cases ascertainable where the right of a stockholder to subscribe to new issues has been raised heretofore there has been either an allegation of fraud or discrimination in the denial of the right of the complaining stockholder to subscribe, or else a provision in the statutes of the State, in the charter of the company, or in the resolution under which the stock is issued that all stockholders should have the right to subscribe at par.

None of these factors appear in the Stokes suit. It was not charged by Mr. Stokes that the right to subscribe was denied through fraud or discrimination in favor of other stockholding interests, and neither the statutes of New York nor the charter of the Continental Trust Company nor the resolution under which the stock increase was authorized provided that stockholders should have the right to subscribe at par.

Had Mr. Stokes claimed the primary or pre-emptive right to subscribe to his share of the new stock at the price at which it was issued, the court declares, quite another question would have been opened. But that question it is not called upon to decide, as Mr. Stokes stood solely upon his claim of the right to subscribe to the stock at par.

An interesting application of the theory of pre-emptive right of stockholders is made to this contention. It is noted that previous decisions, some of which Mr. Stokes cited, have held that the right of a corporation to issue stock, being one of its assets, must be shared in by all stockholders, and that denial of the right to subscribe to an increase of stock means a decrease of the stockholder's interest in the properties of the company proportional to the stock increase itself.

But, the court continues, if Mr. Stokes, in the face of an offer for the new issue at a greatly appreciated figure, were allowed to subscribe at par, his act in so doing would deprive the company, for his personal enrichment, of the difference between par and what it could get for the stock under the Blair offer. Furthermore, the assets of the company, including its right to issue stock, must be held and administered for the benefit of all stockholders, and when the majority of the stockholders, or all of them, as in the present case, vote to authorize an increase, that decision must be taken, in the absence of allegations of fraud, as determining whether the increase is beneficial or otherwise.

Finally it is noted that the offer of Blair & Co. was for all of the proposed increase or none of it, so that the admission of the right of Mr. Stokes to subscribe would rob the company of whatever benefits would come from the increased issue. The court adds as a last word that, inasmuch as the stock increase was voted for the express purpose of selling the new issue to Blair & Co., the resolutions of issue and of sale must be considered as a part of one and the same proposition, and Mr. Stokes, having voted with his fellow-stockholders for the issuance of the new stock, cannot well come into court and question the resolution of sale. His relief, if any, the Appellate Division believes, should have been sought in a court of equity, and then only on the basis of a consistent attitude toward the entire transaction.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Heavy Increase in Deposits and Loans Offsets Large Gain in Cash.

Changes in yesterday's bank statement were so much beyond recent proportions that Wall Street's interest in the statement was aroused. There was considerable difficulty in explaining satisfactorily the very heavy increase in deposits and the correspondingly large increase in loans, but it was the size of the changes rather than the mystery about them that is the novel feature. Unless it is that the increase of $44,055,100 in deposits and the increase of $34,474,700 in loans represents a reshifting of loans from trust companies to the banks, it must be that syndicate operations of the past week were more extensive than had been supposed. The increase in deposits was sufficient to wipe out a gain of $10,438,300 in cash, and in addition to reduce the surplus reserve by $725,475. While the return of currency from the interior is proceeding in large volume it is not having normal effect upon surplus reserves. The surplus is now $2,388,875 below the figure at which it stood at this time last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Jan. 23, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital	$115,072,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net prof.	135,187,700	.....	129,874,300
Deposits	1,165,815,200	$44,055,100	998,905,300
Circ'lat'n	42,950,700	*69,400	43,141,200
Total	$1,457,926,300	$44,585,700	$1,274,891,500
Loans	1,098,811,500	34,474,700	965,064,900
Specie	224,029,800	8,438,400	195,207,900
Leg. t'd'r's	90,657,800	1,999,900	77,440,600
Total	$1,413,499,100	$44,913,000	$1,237,713,400
Res. held	314,687,600	10,438,300	272,448,500
Res. req'd	290,953,800	11,163,775	246,576,825
Surplus	$23,733,800	*$725,475	$26,072,675

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures" not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

EUROPE'S MONEY MARKETS.

The year has been rather remarkable for the very few changes in the official value of money, either here or on the Continent. Our own bank rate has only changed twice, as against three times in 1903 and 1902, and six times in each of the five preceding years, while on the Continent we have only had two changes in the bank rates in the five money markets of France, Germany, Belgium the Netherlands, and Austria. In London the year opened with a 4 per cent. bank rate, which on April 14 was reduced to 3½ per cent., and in the following week was further reduced to 3 per cent., and since then there has been no change. That a 3 per cent. bank rate should be in force up to the end of December is most unusual; in fact, one has to go back to the year 1897 to find the official value of money so low in the last month of the year. On Oct. 10 the German rate was raised from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., and on June 20 the Dutch rate was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. In Paris the bank rate has now remained at 3 per cent. since May 25, 1900; in Brussels we have had no change in the 3 per cent. rate since Dec. 26, 1903, and in Vienna the rate has remained at 3½ per cent. since Feb. 4, 1902.—British Trade Review.

THOMAS F. OAKES, one time President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was talking with a friend of his on Friday shortly after the market closed and of course they were discussing the sensation of the day, the rise in Chicago Terminal Transfer. "This reminds me," said Mr. Oakes, "of something the late Simon Sterne said about that property. There is nothing, he said, the matter with Terminal Transfer. It is a good property, but it reminds me of a boardling house keeper who has fifteen rooms, only five boarders, and who gets pay from only four." The rentals from one of the tenants of the company are being held up because of the bankruptcy of the tenant.

S. C. T. DODD, who resigned last week as general solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, received, according to the talk of Wall Street, the enormous salary of $250,000 a year. It is claimed by those in a position to know that this is an exaggeration. Still it is not as much as some big lawyers make in their regular business. It is said that Francis Lynde Stetson receives an annual retainer of $50,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. alone. Presidents of railroads and industrial companies of great size frequently receive salaries exceeding $75,000, but only a few salaries of $100,000 to such officials are on record, although there are many cases where the annual income, counting percentages, &c., exceeds this figure.

C. H. McCULLOUGH, Jr., Second Vice President of the Illinois Steel Company, is to join the Lackawanna Steel Company with the title of assistant to the President, and with headquarters in New York, according to an announcement made yesterday. This is said to be the fourth prominent steel man from Chicago who has been drafted into the service of the Buffalo concern within a year.

WILLIAM B. WHITE of Augusta, Frederick A. Peckham of this city, and R. E. L. Bruner of Knoxville have been elected members of the New York Cotton Exchange. In spite of the recent decline in activity on that Exchange the applications for seats are said to continue in excess of the demand, keeping the price for seats well up to the top figures.

JOHN S. TANNER and Thomas C. Buck, Jr., were last week elected members of the New York Stock Exchange. Both of these men took the seats of deceased members. The influx of new members continues active, and last week not less than four seats were posted for transfer. They included those of Thomas P. Borden, who was himself admitted only in 1902; Simeon J. Drake, who is among the oldest members, having been admitted in 1867; C. H. Ellingwood, who has been a member for only a little over a year, and Daniel J. Sully, the former cotton king.

STEWART BARR, who was recently admitted to membership on the New York Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with Joseph J. Hearns, as Barr & Hearns. Frederick H. Douglas and George I. Seney have been admitted to the firm of Dann & Robinson, and Edward H. York has been admitted to membership in the firm of Ervin & Co. The opening of the political season at Albany has been accompanied by the opening of several new branch offices of Stock Exchange firms in that city.

THEODORE H. PRICE'S bear campaign in cotton has drawn down on him the wrath of many a Southern planter. One W. L. Casey of Five Forks Union No. 1 at Anderson, S. C., last week, in reply to a circular letter sent out by Mr. Price, wrote him a long letter in which occurred the following choice phrases: "Allow us to suggest that you be more careful, and be sure that you send the circulars to real live men, as the one we got hold of was addressed to a man who passed to the great beyond more than five years ago. Still, if you should desire to continue sending your great budget of cotton information to the dead, address a few of them to your bear friends in purgatory. Perhaps they would be glad to hear from you. Yes, old fellow, in sending out your circulars it clinches the fact that we are getting you old 'grizzlys' into a devil of a close place—in other words, we've got you between us and the powder house, and rest assured that we are never going to hold up till we get you lose enough to ignite that fur of yours and blow you into an eternal froth."

HOLDING COTTON IN THE SOUTH

Cheaper to Buy and Store Than to Plant.

REDUCING THE ACREAGE

Growers' Associations to Supervise Carrying Out of Agreements.

"Can the South hold its cotton?" and "Will the South reduce its acreage?" are two questions that are frequently asked, and which meet with varying answers. Affirmatives and negatives are forthcoming according to the market position of the man who gives the reply. A categorical yes or no can hardly be given at this stage. The census report on cotton ginned to Jan. 16 will be given out the latter part of this month or the first of February. It is expected to show about 13,000,000 bales and to indicate a total crop of approximately 13,500,000 bales, including "linters"—the cotton obtained by the cotton-seed oil mills from reginning the seed. This would mean a supply of about 2,000,000 bales in excess of the world's mill requirements. The principal factor against the success of the holding plan is the knowledge of the spinners that "the cotton is there." Any sustained refusal by the planters to market their product would result in the piling up of supplies that in the end must be sold.

In the past the holding of cotton has always resulted in a frantic rush to sell when it is time to plant for the next crop. The bears say history will repeat itself. The bulls call attention to several features that are new in the situation. In the first place, the South has had a taste of high-priced cotton. It is hard to abandon the thought of big profits. Farmers are in good financial condition as a result of last year's prices and the good figures at which a little more than half of this year's crop was marketed. The Southern farmer can see in the present low prices only the hand of a bear clique which he thinks is trying to rob him of the just reward of his toil. He cannot see how an excess of 20 per cent. over the consumptive needs of the mills should bring about prices 200 per cent. lower than the top figures of last year.

Consequently cotton is being marketed very slowly. Receipts are now running under those of last year, when the crop was 3,000,000 bales less. "Hold for 10 cents" is the slogan. It is probable, however, that 8 cents for the farmer would bring out every bale in the interior except that held by the more radical element who are never satisfied.

Cotton at some points is selling below the cost of production. The average cost for the belt this year is probably between 6 and 6½ cents. A great deal of money was spent for fertilizer and better wages was paid to labor. This has led some of the wealthier class of planters to buy cotton when dumped overboard at sacrifice prices. They argue that it is cheaper than trying to grow cotton, especially when the uncertainties of the season are considered. Some of the farmers' organizations are doing the same thing. It looks, therefore, as if a portion of the surplus would be firmly held unless better prices result. It is felt, however, that the conservative bankers of the South will think twice before trying to finance 2,000,000 bales of cotton to be held until next season. They would have to receive adequate assurance that the next crop will be considerably less than that of 1904-05. This is the reason the reduction in acreage is so important.

The bears contend that the acreage for the coming crop will show no appreciable reduction. Human nature, they argue, is the same in one year as in another. The South has had five-cent cotton before, but it was bad weather, not reduced acreage, that cut down the size of the crop. It is also pointed out that the average planter will "let the other fellow reduce." This has led to the suggestion by a well-known Texas paper that the South adopt a new Golden Rule, "Reduce your own acreage as you would that your neighbor would reduce his."

It must be borne in mind that the South has received a severe shock as a result of the fall in the price of cotton from the levels of last year. Never has sentiment been so thoroughly stirred to the necessity of adopting some means to bring about a rise that will allow the planter a margin of profit. There is no more talk of fifteen-cent cotton. The South asks for 10 cents, and shows its willingness to take half a loaf.

The farmers of the South are better organized than ever before. Several powerful associations have spread all over the belt. These will have charge of the reduction question, and, judging from the tone of the press, the farmer who violates his pledge to "make less cotton" will have to reckon with public opinion that is thoroughly aroused. In the past the reduction was left to the honor of the individual. This season it will be in the hands of the County Surveyor, who will report to the local officers, who in turn are responsible to State officers. The working plan has not yet been formulated. It probably will be perfected at the convention of the National Cotton Association, which meets in New Orleans from Jan. 24 to 26 inclusive. At present the talk vaguely centres around a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. This would mean a decrease of six to seven and a half million acres. With an unfavorable season this easily could mean a crop of 9,000,000 bales.

These are the influences that cause the short seller to halt. Some of the more radical bears, among whom is ex-King Sully, talked 5 cents before Jan. 1, but prices are now steady around 7 cents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LAND SALES.

Official reports of Canadian Pacific Railway land sales show that in Assiniboia the sales in November totaled 14,130 acres for $68,588, against 12,697 acres for $59,613 in the same month last year, an increase of 1,433 acres and $8,975. In Manitoba the sales were 1,904 acres for $9,708, against 2,769 acres for $11,878 last year; in Saskatchewan sales were 416 acres for $2,499, or an average of $6 an acre; against 2,240 acres for $11,840 last year; in Alberta sales were 7,740 acres for $35,805, against 10,132 acres for $44,648 last year, making a total of 24,192 for $116,661, against 27,839 for $127,086 last year. The sales of Vancouver town lots amounted to $48,300, against $19,365 last year, an increase of $29,135. During the month of November the four most important railroad lines all showed an increase in earnings in each week of the months as compared with the earnings last year.—W. R. Holloway, Consul General, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

LACKAWANNA STEEL NOTES.

Reasons Which Prompted Issuance of Short-Term Obligations.

Some surprise was caused by the announcement of the past week that the Lackawanna Steel Company had sold $10,000,000 of 5 per cent. five-year gold notes against which, as collateral, there had been deposited $12,500,000 of consolidated 5 per cent. bonds. The surprise was caused by the knowledge of the excellence of the present bond market, and because of the fact that the issue forcibly recalled similar issues by numerous railroads last year and the year before, when the demand for bonds was at a standstill. On consideration the inference was drawn, however, that the reasons for the issuance of notes in the case of the Lackawanna Steel Company had no sort of relations to anything suggestive of hard times. On the contrary, the facts of the matter to some extent justifies the statement that, although the form of the loan was similar to the hard time borrowings of the railroads, the reasons that prompted the issuance were directly opposite. The railroad issued notes because there was no chance to sell to any advantage any other form of obligation, whereas at present all good classes of bonds find a ready market. It happens though in the case of the Lackawanna Steel Company that it already has outstanding $15,000,000 of first mortgage bonds which after 1906, and during the life of the bond which matures in April, 1923, are convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the company at par. It appears that the management of the company has hesitated to leave these bonds outstanding, and rather than issue other permanent securities while the question of retiring the present bonds at 107½, as the company has the right to do in 1906, is under consideration, it was thought best to issue notes instead of bonds. Of course the fact that another bond issue now would be only a second mortgage instead of a first, had bearing on the issuance of notes, but the main factor in the situation was the belief that the company would find it desirable shortly to retire the present bonds, and in view of this expectation the management did not wish to be handicapped by the existence of other long time bonds.

The total amount of the new consolidated 5 per cent. bonds will be $30,000,000, of which $15,000,000 are to be reserved to retire a like amount of first mortgage bonds, $12,500,000 are pledged as collateral for the present issue of notes, and the balance of $2,500,000 are reserved for future general needs of the company.

BANKERS' COMMISSIONS.

Profit on Recent Bond Flotations Small—Result Partly of Excellent Investment Demand.

One of the features of recent corporate borrowings has been the relatively small commission paid to the bankers who have undertaken the sale of bonds. This result in so far as it is due to the general competition between bankers is of no special significance at the moment, but in so far as it is owing to the great improvement that has taken place in the bond market it is suggestive of a change in conditions which is of much importance to all corporations who are at present or may be in the near future in the market for further capital accommodations. The high rates of interest and incidentally the large commissions paid to the bankers who underwrote some of the loans floated during the past two years were frequently made the subject of complaint by those interested, and in many cases, as a matter of fact, the charges were very heavy. It is natural that the success which has attended recent offerings of bonds should lead to a lessening of bankers' commissions, and of late it has been the banker who has sought the corporation rather than the corporation the banker, the situation being thus the reverse of what it was only a few months ago. Under present conditions commissions of 5 per cent. for floating a loan, or even of 2½ per cent., are beyond the hopes of the bankers. Some recently dissolved bond syndicates which have netted the subscribers about the latter figure have been declared highly profitable, and it is known that the commissions on some loans of the class of the recent Lackawanna Steel issue were much smaller than 2½ per cent.

This change is a most natural one. One need not go further than compare the effort involved in some flotations of last year or the year before with the effort expended on more recent flotations to see that whereas the former commissions may have been earned there is no ground for allowing similar commissions now. Take for example the issue of Erie convertible bonds. It took the syndicate which undertook to float $10,000,000 of these bonds many months to accomplish its undertaking, and it was able to make a profit probably because it had a long time in which to take the bonds from the company. The results would have been different if the syndicate had found it necessary to take the bonds outright and hold them until a market was developed for them. In contrast with this showing is that of the Lackawanna Steel issue of the past week, which also amounted to $10,000,000. Within twenty-four hours of the time that the sale of the bonds to the bankers was announced every one of the bonds had been sold. With such a ready market for their sale it is only reasonable that bankers should be allowed less for undertaking the task of floating bond issues.

MR. GREENE AND MR. LAWSON.

A Story Given in Boston of the Latest Frenzy.

Col. William C. Greene, on being shown the article on "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's Magazine for February, and being asked his opinion, said:

"Mr. Lawson's article reminds me of a story. In 1878 I was working a mine about thirty miles from Prescott. About twenty miles from the mine was a stopping place on the edge of a large prairie kept by a man who was widely known in the neighborhood as Blanco White. I stopped one day for dinner at his house and after unsaddling my horse noticed a little short-legged cur dog break violently out, at the top of his speed, barking loudly after a jack rabbit, of which there were great numbers near by. In a few minutes the dog returned—the rabbit, of course, having outdistanced him—with his tongue hanging out and puffing furiously, approached his master with every appearance of satisfaction. 'Blanco' looked down at the dog for a moment and said, 'That dog puts me in mind of a good many men. He runs out every few minutes after a jack rabbit without the slighest chance of ever getting one. The trouble with him is that he means well, but he has got himself very badly overrated.' That is what I think of Lawson's article. He may 'mean well, but he has got himself very badly overrated.' I have nothing further to say in regard to the article."—From United States Investor.

MARKETS THREATENED BY RUSSIAN UNREST

Withdrawal of French Credits from Paris a Probable Result.

RELATIONS OF MONEY CENTRES

General Selling Movement Would Include Many American Securities Held Abroad—Effect on Exchange Markets.

Reports of unrest in Russia that may easily take the form of an uprising of serious proportions make it necessary for the financial world to take count of the situation and to be prepared for the results that might follow a violent outbreak in that country. If such a movement were to assume such proportions as to render even remotely probable the overpowering of the Government it would necessarily have most unfavorable influences upon Russia's finances and might easily precipitate a panic in Russian securities which are held in such vast quantities abroad, particularly in France. The results of such a movement could not be confined to the markets where Russian securities are held. Its effects would immediately be felt in all the important financial centres, and this market could not escape its unfavorable results. The most direct effect of a collapse in Russian securities would, of course, be upon the money market. In this connection it is interesting to note the present relations of the principal money centres—Paris, London, and New York—to each other and to gauge the probable effect upon each of them of a Russian panic in Paris.

The very large credits which Paris has had in London, while they may have been reduced by the calling home of funds in preparation for the flotation of the second instalment of the new Russian loan, are without doubt still very large, and these would immediately be availed of by Paris to strengthen its position. The effect of such a withdrawaal of French credits from London upon the international exchange market would be very interesting. Just what course the various exchanges would take it might be difficult to determine accurately in advance, and the contingency itself may be such a remote one that bankers neither here nor abroad may be called upon to decide the points involved in the matter, but it is already true that the subject is being given thought by local bankers, for nowhere else than in banking is it true that the most successful are those who by ever watching a little ahead are always ready for whatever may happen.

Discussing the subject at the close of the week one of the shrewdest bankers engaged in foreign exchange expressed the opinion that it would be this market that would be called upon for the largest share of support that Paris would need, so far at least as such support would take the form of actual shipments of gold. The first effect of a withdrawal of the French funds now employed in the London market would undoubtedly be a sudden advance in London discount rates. The normal effect of this upon sterling exchange in Paris would be to advance the rate, but the probability is that under existing conditions no such result would follow. Paris would simply withdraw its credits and London would have to repay them no matter what the cost to itself in the way of high money rates. In fact, the London discount rate would advance in London not because Paris was seeking accommodations there, but because it would be withdrawing its own funds which London would have to replace as best it could. The bringing home of French funds now in London, on the other hand, would depress sterling in Paris, and this influence would outweigh the influence of the London discount rate which usually would act as a counterbalance.

A general European selling movement would doubtless include many American securities now held abroad, and this would necessitate the purchase of a large amount of sterling exchange in New York. The recent demand for remittance has so fully absorbed the current supply that such an addition to the demand would necessarily result in much higher exchange here, were it not that we are already at the gold export point. As it is the result would probably be that sterling exchange would be supplied here by shipments of coin to Paris, where, owing to the existence of a low rate for sterling, as outlined above, it could be covered to advantage. Thus the direct effect of the withdrawal of French credits from Paris would be the outflow of a great amount of gold coin from the United States.

The New York market has witnessed with perfect equanimity the shipment of all the gold bars that the Assay Office has been able to turn out for many weeks, and the engagement in advance of its output for two months more, practically, unprecedented as this is, but this market might well regard more seriously the shipment of coin in large volume. So long as the shipments are confined to bars they are held very effectually in check, but restraint is removed practically so soon as the exchange situation permits of the free export of coin.

What is here suggested as a probable result of a revolution in Russia may well happen on a smaller scale even though the Russian Government proves itself equal to the task of subduing the Russian irreconcilables and those who temporarily at least have joined forces with them. Already Russian securities abroad have been affected, and unless the situation is materially improved before the time of the flotation in Paris of the balance of the Russian second loan that market and the financial markets generally may have to contend with numerous difficulties. The financing of Russia under present conditions is a task under which even the Paris market may stagger.

While the subscriptions to the Russian loan recently placed in Berlin were on a scale that justified technically the claim that the flotation was very successful, the comments on the results of the issue now coming by mail suggest that the loan is by no means digested as yet, even though the subscriptions to it, though perhaps to the syndicated bids, were many times in excess of the offering. It is even suggested that the recent lessening of the German discount rate was scarcely dictated by the condition of the Berlin money market, and that the [illegible] was taken for the express purpose of [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 2 Per Cent.

A Surprising Bank Statement—Large Price Changes for a Saturday Market.

It was a great day yesterday for the debating society upon the bank statement. The topic was the increase of deposits by $44,655,100. Toward this surprising disclosure there was a single modest contribution of fact to the effect that cash also increased $10,438,300. This is several millions more than was expected, but no discrepancy of a few millions is legitimate subject of remark regarding bank statements. It is only when the departure from expectation runs into tens of millions that anybody, even faddists for accuracy, is justified in wanting to know, you know. Deducting the increase of cash there remains for explanation the increase of loans by $34,471,700. It is not the size of this item so much as its unexpectedness which challenges attention. Are they new or old loans? Are they chargeable to our familiar friend "syndicate operations," now first revealed to surprised observers of the week's operations? Or are they mere fardels of obligations which banks and trust companies pass between each other at will for all the world like manipulators of shells at a country fair, leaving bewildered commentators to guess under which statement they lie hidden, and "grunt and sweat under a weary life" like that other distraught bearer of fardels? Did the banks carry the bag while the trust companies dressed their windows at the end of December, and did the trust companies return the accommodation while the banks dressed their windows for the Treasury's examination? There are obstacles to either theory, and there can be nothing but theory, except for some half dozen men who know the facts. If it is right that there should be limited knowledge regarding the monetary situation the present arrangements leave nothing to be desired. But if it is intended that all lenders, and even all borrowers, shall be, so far as their natural capacities permit, in a position to have equality of knowledge regarding the present conditions and equality of foresight in regarding the future, then the present system is not simply inadequate—it is derisory toward the community and toward the Treasury and the State officials who have a right to be exactly informed regarding not merely the colorable and technical situation, but regarding its exact facts and merits. The present bank statement is worse than a humbug; it is a nuisance, and conditions may convert its deceptions into a crime against the financial community.

The day brought also important news, and striking rather than important price changes. The news, of course, was the Russian upheaval, which is translatable directly into demands upon our gold reserves. Both these topics are discussed more at large elsewhere than is practicable here. The price changes included a little rise of 11 points in Interborough—which is something like a foot at the end of a man's nose—and 3 points for Northwest, which is not altogether free from similar suggestion. On the other hand Sugar, Erie, and Ontario developed falls of over a point. The situation is such that it can be predicted with confidence that stocks will go up soon, unless they go down sooner. The known facts suggest the rise; the entire chapter of possibilities suggests the latter.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	4½	Fed. M. & S. pf.	1½
Am. Grass Twine	5½	Iowa Central	5⅝
Am. Ice pf.	5	Iowa Cen. pf.	12
Am. Linseed	1¼	Lake E. & W.	1
Am. Snuff	3	Nat. Enameling	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1	
Cen. of N. J.	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Chi. & Northw.	3½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	12½
C., St. P., M. & O.	7	Pacific Coast	2
C., C. C. & St. L.	5⅝	R. R. Securities	2
Col. Southern	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2½
Col. S. 1st pf.	5½	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Col. S. 2d pf.	5½	Tp. Rys., Inv.	1
Con. Gas	1½	Wells-Fargo	10
Con. Tob. pf.	2¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Detroit Southern	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Balt. & Ohio	½
Allis-Ch. pf.	1	Ches. & Ohio	⅝
Amal. Copper	1½	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Col. Fuel & I.	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Erie	⅝
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	⅝	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Sugar	1¼	Erie 2d pf.	1½
Am. Woolen	½	Ft. W. & D. City	½
Anaconda	1	General Electric	1
A., T. & S. Fe	⅝	Hock. Valley	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Int. Paper	½
Atlantic C. Line	½	Kan. City S.	1¼
Kan. C. S. pf.	1½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	¾
Mo., K. & T.	⅞	Rock Island	⅝
Mo. Pacific	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	½	St. L. Southw.	⅝
N. Y., O. & W.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Norf. & Western.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Pacific Mail	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Penn. R. R.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Peoria & Eastern.	⅝	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1½
Reading	½	West. E. & M.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st con. 4s	1	U. S. Realty 5s	1⅝
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1
Rio G. W. col. 4s	⅝	5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1¼
Cen. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	1½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 21	479,568
To date this year	13,156,309
Corresponding date last year	9,095,342

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 21	$5,296,000
To date this year	$87,257,500
Corresponding date last year	$61,443,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3@4½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $328,449,868; balances, $14,022,495; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,409,000.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8530@4.8540; demand, $4.8770@4.8780; cables, $4.8795.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅝@$4.85⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅜ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—37½@40c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consol. Imperial sold at .02, 1,000 Comstock bond at .11, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol. at .12@.13, 600 Elkton at .71@.72, 1,100 Isabella at .30@.32, 300 Justice at .17@.18, 100 Mexican at 2.05, 50 Ophir at 6.25, 300 Union at .63, 300 Utah at .20.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The money market was practically unchanged to-day. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium; clearings, $22,000,704; balances, $1,833,711; Sub-Treasury debit, $140,776. For the week: Clearings, $137,088,792; balances, $10,313,048.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¾	
Sterling	4.88	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84⅛
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40¼

The stock was market was fairly active and without significant changes in price, except a ten-point rise in Stock Yards common. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
45	Atchison pf.	100½	100½	100½
210	Boston Elevated	157¾	157½	157½
70	Boston & Albany	255	255	257
55	Boston & Maine	175	174	174
100	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	42¾	42¾	42¾
962	C. I. R. & S. Y.	109	136⅝	140
160	C. M. & St. Paul	176	176	176
100	Col. South. 2d pf.	37	37	37
4	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
250	Mass Elec.	15½	15½	15½
75	Mass Elec. pf.	61	61	61
20	New York, N. H. & H.	200	201	201
50	Pere Marquette	95	95	95
2,145	Union Pacific	119½	119½	119½
2	Union Pacific pf.	98	98	98
46	West End	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

203	American	146	145½	145½
3	Cumberland	122	122	122
190	Mexican	17½	17½	17½
100	Western	88½	88½	88½

MISCELLANEOUS.

225	American Ag. Chem.	21½	21	21
64	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88	88	88
10	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4½	4½
650	American Sugar	143½	142½	143
190	American Sugar pf.	138½	138½	138½
175	American Woolen	22	21½	21½
30	American Woolen pf.	94	94	94
30	Dom. Iron & Steel	18½	18½	18½
30	Edison	254	254	254
14	General Electric	188	187	188
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	64½	64½	64½
90	Mass Gas pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89½	89½
3	Pullman	245	245	245
40	Seattle Electric	54½	54½	54½
50	Seattle Electric pf.	97	97	97
1	Swift & Co.	110½	110½	110½
25	United Fruit	100½	100	100½
734	Un. Shoe Machine	69⅝	69	69⅝
5	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	32½	32½	32½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	102	102	102
1,790	U. S. Steel	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1,295	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	93⅝	94

MINING.

75	Adventure	7½	7½	7½
235	Allouez	20½	20½	20½
2,275	Amalgamated	75	74	74
500	Ashbed	20c	20c	20c
150	Atlantic	17½	17	17
110	Bingham	32	32	32½
50	Boston Consolidated	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Calumet & Hecla	675	675	675
985	Centennial	21½	21½	21½
220	Consolidated Mercur	37c	36c	36c
748	Copper Range	68½	67½	67½
985	Daly-West	17½	17½	17½
50	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
265	Granby	59	58	58
100	Greene Consolidated	27½	27	27
233	Guanajuato	3⅜	3	3
100	Humbold	1	1	1
250	La Rose Royale	27	26⅜	26⅜
255	Mass	10½	10½	10½
230	Michigan	12¾	12½	12¾
10	Mohawk	53½	53½	53½
5	Montana C. & C.	5	5	5
50	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
101	*Osceola	96	94½	95
20	Parrot	29½	29½	29½
150	Phoenix	3	3	3
3	Quincy	115	115	115
300	Rhode Island	2	2	2
125	Santa Fé	2¾	2½	2½
250	Shannon	8½	8½	8½
30	Trinity	18¾	18¾	18¾
2,704	United States	23	22¾	22¾
800	Utah	42½	42½	42½
90	Victoria	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1	Winona	12½	12½	12½
51	Wolverine	108	108	108

*Ex dividend. †First Installment paid. ‡Assessment paid. ††Ex rights.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	929	929
2d week Jan.	$125,880	$145,238	$133,366
From July 1	4,238,572	4,685,713	4,186,371
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	432	423
2d week Jan.	27,040	25,689	28,299
From July 1	804,780	802,277	811,182
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Jan.	8,100	7,696	9,247
From July 1	263,550	251,712	323,468
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,293	1,293
2d week Jan.	126,389	146,572	125,341
From July 1	5,032,178	4,345,032	4,111,350
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Jan.	24,229	34,880	24,090
From July 1	691,004	674,813	661,457
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week Jan.	66,225	83,609	64,263
From July 1	2,360,550	2,526,453	
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	2,120,894	1,872,156	1,951,733
Expenses	1,506,120	1,620,774	1,764,289
Net	524,774	251,435	187,404
12 mos. gross	24,168,996	24,589,012	23,530,375
Expenses	18,045,196	18,758,970	18,379,744
12 mos. net	6,093,300	5,876,042	5,075,887

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change
15	15¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	−⅛
63	64	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	−1
74	74½	1,000	Amal. Copper Co.	74⅝	75	74	74½	−⅛
92½	92⅝	200	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	92	93	92⅝	92⅝	−1
92¼	93	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	−1⅛
225	230	2,900	American Express	234½	234⅝	234½	234⅝	−1⅛
11¾	12	100	*Am. Grass Twine	12	12	12	12	−1
49½	50	425	Am. Hide & L. pf.	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	−¼
6¾	6¾	100	*Am. Ice Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−¼
37½	37⅝	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37½	−¼
17½	18	500	*Am. Linseed Co.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	−1⅛
23½	24⅝	2,700	*Am. Loco. Co.	24¼	24½	24½	24⅝	−⅛
105	105½	130	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	−⅛
81	84½	10,550	*Am. S. & Ref. Co.	84⅞	85¾	84	84	−⅞
113¾	114	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	113½	114	113½	114	−¼
182	184	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	183	183	181	183	−1
16½	17	600	Am. Steel Foundries	17	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
63	63½	1,000	Am. Steel Found. pf.	64	64	63¼	63¼	−¾
141½	142	1,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143	143¼	142	142	−1¼
150	160	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	152	152	152	152	−1¾
		50	*Am. Tob. pf. new t. t.	93	93	93	93	
92½	93	1,650	Am. Tob. Co. pf., new	93	93	92½	92½	−¼
21½	22	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½	−⅛
107	108	700	*Anaconda C. M. Co.	108	109	108	108	−⅜
86¾	86¾	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87½	88	86⅝	86⅝	−⅝
100	100½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	−⅛
123	123½	800	Atlantic Coast Line	123½	124½	123	123	−2
102½	102⅝	7,200	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅝	−⅛
62¼	62⅜	6,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62	63	62	62½	−⅛
12½	12⅝	500	Brunswick City	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
12	12½	500	Buff., R. & P. rights	5	5	5	5	
88	89½	200	Buff. & Sus. pf.	89	89	88½	89	−¾
131	132⅜	600	Canadian Pacific	132½	133½	133½	133½	−⅜
195	196	1,100	Central R. R. of N. J.	194½	196½	194½	195	−⅜
48⅞	49	1,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	49½	49⅝	49	49	−⅛
130	145	200	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	142	142	142	142	−1
27	28	1,700	Chicago Gt. Western	27	27	27	27½	−⅛
34⅝	35⅜	200	Chicago Gt. W. pf., B.	35	35	35	35⅜	−⅛
175⅜	175⅝	28,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	175	177¼	175	175⅜	−2⅛
43	43½	11,450	Chicago & Northern.	42¾	44	42¾	43½	−⅛
247	249	400	Chi. & Western. pf.	249½	248	245	249	−⅛
181	190	1,400	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	175	182	175	182	−7
147½	148	11,725	Chi. Terminal Tran.	145½	153½	145	147½	−⅝
24½	25	5,500	Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	23½	26½	23½	25	−⅝
14½	15⅜	1,000	Chi. Union Traction	12	15⅜	12	15⅜	−⅝
15¾	16	4,700	C., Chi. & St. L.	14	16¼	14	14½	−⅝
165¾	165¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47¾	47½	46¾	46¾	−⅞
93¾	94	3,550	Colorado & Southern.	93¾	94¾	93¾	94	−⅜
62¾	62⅞	1,400	Col. & Sou. 1st pf.	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	−⅛
37¾	37⅞	3,000	Col. & South. 2d pf.	36½	37¾	36¾	37¾	−⅛
15⅞	16	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15	15¾	15	15⅝	−⅛
198	198⅜	300	Consolidated Gas.	198¼	198⅜	198¼	198⅜	−1¼
130	132	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	131	131	131	131	−¾
20	20½	50	Corn Products Co.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	−⅛
183½	184	600	Delaware & Hudson.	184½	184⅝	184	184	−¾
7¾	7¾	2,350	Detroit Southern.	7	7⅝	7	7⅝	−⅛
23½	25	200	Detroit South'n pf.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	−⅛
14¾	14¾	6,000	Distillers' Securities	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
24½	25	1,200	*Distillers' Securities	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	−⅛
16¾	17	3,850	*Duluth, S. S. & At.	17	17½	16¾	16¾	−⅛
34⅜	35	5,710	*D., S. S. & At. pf.	34½	35	34½	34½	−⅛
40⅝	41	42,100	Erie	41⅜	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−⅞
78¾	78⅞	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	78¾	79	78¾	78⅞	−⅛
62¾	62⅞	1,600	Erie 2d pf.	63¼	63½	62⅝	62⅝	−1⅛
78	79	100	Federal Min. & S. pf.	79	79	78	79	−½
43	44¼	500	Ft. Worth & D. City.	44	44	44	44	−½
186½	188½	467	General Electric.	188	188	187	187	−1
88½	90	100	Hocking Valley.	88½	88¾	88½	88½	−1¾
135⅝	136	1,200	Illinois Central.	135⅝	136	135⅝	136	−⅝
116	116½	1,300	International Paper.	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	−⅛
30⅞	31¼	2,900	International Pump.	31	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
57¾	58	400	Iowa Central pf.	57½	58	57½	58	−⅛
29	29½	4,200	Kansas City Southern.	29⅛	30½	28¾	29	−1¼
38⅞	39	6,100	Kansas City, S. pf.	39⅜	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−⅝
98	99	200	Lake Erie & Western.	40	40	40	40	−1
141½	141¾	5,600	Louisville & Nashv.	142¼	142½	141¼	141¼	−1
170¾	170⅝	3,400	Manhattan Elevated.	170¾	171⅝	170¼	170¼	−¼
116	116½	1,300	*Metropolitan St. Ry.	116½	116½	116	116	−⅛
23	23⅛	1,000	Mexican Central.	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
94½	95	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	95	95	94½	95	−⅛
149½	150	1,900	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	150	150	150	150	−⅛
31¾	32⅛	500	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	32¼	32⅜	32	32	−⅛
66	66¼	700	Mo., Kansas & T. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	−⅛
106¾	106⅞	2,000	Missouri Pacific.	107½	108⅜	106⅝	106⅝	−⅝
55	55¼	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	55⅞	55¾	55⅜	55⅜	−⅛
18¾	19	300	Nat. Enamel. & S.	19	19	19	19	+⅛
24½	25	300	*National Lead Co.	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	−⅛
170	174	300	*Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	43½	43½	42½	42½	−⅝
153	157	100	*N. Y. Air Brake.	156½	156⅝	156½	156⅝	−⅜
143¾	144	13,300	New York Central.	144½	145⅞	144	144	−¼
43	44	1,500	N. Y., C. & St. Louis.	43	44¾	43	44	+1
115	120	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	119	119	119	119	+4
200½	201	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hartf.	200½	200⅞	200½	200⅞	−⅛
167½	169	100	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	168½	168½	168½	168½	+12½
43	43¾	3,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜	43½	−⅛
28¾	28¾	1,700	Norfolk & Western.	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	−⅛
82	85	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	83	83	83	83	−4
81	81½	1,528	Pacific Coast.	80½	81¾	80½	81¼	+2
44	44¾	700	Pacific Mail.	45	45¼	44¼	44½	−1
137	137¼	12,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	137½	138	137	137	−½
106¼	107	850	People's Gas, Chicago.	106½	107	106½	106½	−⅜
35	36	500	Peoria & Eastern.	31⅝	31¾	31	31	−⅝
36	36¼	200	Pressed Steel Car.	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36¼	−⅛
88	89	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89	89	89	89	+⅛
32⅜	33¼	320	P. C. C. & St. L.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	−⅛
34½	34⅝	1,200	*Railway Steel Spring.	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	−⅛
94	94½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	93⅝	93½	93⅝	93¾	−⅛
88½	88⅝	47,400	Reading	88½	89½	88¼	88⅝	−⅛
10⅝	10¾	1,000	Republic Iron & S.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	−⅛
68	69	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68	68	68	68	−⅛
36⅝	36¾	12,850	Rock Island Co.	37	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−¾
16¾	17	30	St. J. & Grand Island.	17	17	17	17	
87	88	400	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	88½	88½	88	88	−⅛
27¾	28¼	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	+⅛
71	71½	200	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−⅛
175	180	200	St. L. & S.F.,C.& E.I.s c.	179½	179½	179½	179½	+¼
39⅝	39¾	1,150	St. Louis Southwestern.	39	39	38¾	39	−⅛
41½	42	2,400	St. Louis, S. west. pf.	42	42¼	41½	41½	−⅝
61	62	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	61½	61½	61½	61½	−⅜
66¾	66¾	17,600	Southern Pacific.	66⅛	67¼	66¼	66¼	−⅜
117⅜	117¾	2,500	Southern Pacific pf.	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜	−⅜
37¾	37⅞	1,230	South. Ry. ex-stamped.	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	−⅛
96¾	97¼	400	South. Ry. pf. extend.	96¾	97¼	96¾	97	−⅛
70¼	71	1,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	71⅛	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞	−⅛
31⅝	32	300	Texas & Pacific.	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
34⅝	35	100	Toledo, St. L. & W.	34⅝	36¼	34⅝	35¾	−⅛
53	54	100	T., St. L. & West. pf.	53⅞	55⅞	53⅞	55⅞	−⅛
70	71	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	−¾
118⅝	119	56,100	Union Pacific.	119⅝	120	118¾	118⅞	−¾
92¾	93	541	United Rys. Invest.	92½	93	92½	92⅝	−⅛
67⅛	68	870	United Rys. In. pf.	68	68⅜	67⅞	68¼	+⅛
24	24½	1,100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛	−⅜
13⅜	13½	1,850	*U. S. Leather.	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
102¾	103	20,000	U. S. Rubber pf.	102½	103⅛	102½	103⅛	−⅛
35⅞	36	200	U. S. Rubber.	36	36	36	36	−⅛
99½	100	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	100	100	100	100	−½
29¾	29⅞	21,800	U. S. Steel.	29⅝	30	29½	29⅞	−⅛
94	94⅛	10,000	U. S. Steel pf.	94	94½	93¾	94	−⅛
35⅝	36	200	Va.-Carolina Chem.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	−⅛
106¼	107½	433	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	107⅜	107⅜	106½	106½	−1
42	42¾	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	42½	42⅝	42	42	−½
21⅛	21¾	400	Wabash.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
42¾	43¼	700	Wabash pf.	43	43	43	43	−⅛
235	237	155	Wells-Fargo Express.	245	245	245	245	+10
92	92⅜	400	West. Union Tele.	92⅜	92¾	92½	92½	+¼
180	182	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	181½	183½	180	180	−1
19	19½	100	Wheeling & L. E.	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
45¾	46¼	1,000	W. & Lake E. 1st pf.	45½	46	45½	46	+1
25	26½	600	W. & Lake E. 2d pf.	26¼	26¾	26	26	
15⅝	15⅞	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞	−⅛
32	32½	322	Wisconsin Central.	45¾	45¾	45½	45⅜	−⅜
Total		479,568						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Dullness Probably Due to Continental Nervousness.

Belief That Europe Has Been Getting Rid of Stocks—No Violent Price Changes, but a General Tendency Down

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Dec. 22	Feb. 2
Bald. Locke Valley (semi-annual)	6	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 10	
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. & pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Jan. 6	
Canada Southern	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Central R.R. of N. J (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha com. & pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1		
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 20	Holders of record Feb. 6	
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
Green Bay & Western	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
Huntington & Broad Top pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 25	Holders of record Jan. 14	
Illinois Central (extra)	½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 20
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 21	
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	4	Jan. 28	Holders of record Dec. 31	
Louisville & Nash. (semi-ann.)	3	Feb. 10	Jan. 23	Feb. 10
Michigan Central	2	Jan. 28	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Nash., Chat. & St. L. (semi-ann.)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb. 1	
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	3	Mar. 1	Holders of record Feb. 1	
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Feb. 17	Holders of record Feb. 3	
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Northern Pacific (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. & St. L. com.	1¾	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb. 4	
Reading common	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 14	
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 9, 1905	Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Reading 2d pf.	2	May 10	Holders of record Apr. 20	
Rock Island Co. pf. (quarter)	1	April 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 16
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	April 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 23

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	Feb. 16
Columbus Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 14	
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 12	Feb. 8
East St. Louis (Ill.) sub. (quar.)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 14	
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 18	
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. com.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. pf.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Phila. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 2	

BANK STOCKS.

German-American	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
N. Y. National Exchange (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Feb. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

City	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Equitable (Philadelphia)	4	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 20	
Hamilton, (Brooklyn,) (quar.)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Nassau, (Brooklyn)	4	Feb. 1	.....	.....

FIRE INSURANCE.

Phenix (semi-annual)	5	On demand	Holders of record Jan. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Feb. 27	Jan. 26	Feb. 14
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	Feb. 27	Jan. 26	Feb. 14
Amer. Cotton Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Amer. Dist. Teleg., (N. J.) (quar.)	1	Jan. 23	Jan. 14	Jan. 23
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb. 1	
Amer. Light & Tract. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Cambria Steel	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb. 3	
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 31	
Consolidated Car Heating	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 16	
Consolidation Coal	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Consolidation Coal (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	Jan. 27	Jan. 6	Jan. 28
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quar.)	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 14	
Electric Co. of America	35c	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Fairmont Coal	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 2
Fairmont Coal (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 2
International Power pf.	$3	Mar. 1	.....	Mar. 3
International Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 1	.....	Feb. 3
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Feb. 15	Holders of record Feb. 2	
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2	Mar. 16	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Life Association of America	2½	Mar. 16	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Michigan State Telep. (quar.)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Minn. Gen. Elec. pf. (semi-ann.)	$3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Monongahela River Coal Co pf.	7½	Jan. 30	.....	.....
Municipal Gas, Albany, (quar.)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 4	Feb. 28
Nat. Steel & Wire pf. (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 2
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 10	Holders of record Jan. 21	
Osceola Con. Mining (semi-ann.)	$2	Jan. 27	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 1
Pittsburg Coal pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record Jan. 31	
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record Jan. 21	
Rogers Locomotive Works com.	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Rogers Locom. Works pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	$1.25	Jan. 30	Jan. 16	Jan. 31
Street's West St. Car Line com. (quarter)	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 14	Jan. 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Tennessee Copper Co	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 16
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Western Telep. & Teleg. pf.	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,555,600	Bank of N.Y.N.S.A.	$18,362,000	$2,807,000	$1,805,000	$17,736,000	$1,080,000
2,050,000	2,471,200	Bank of Manhat. Co.	28,467,000	6,584,000	2,272,000	37,450,000	.....
2,000,000	1,407,000	Merchants' National	15,205,000	3,078,100	1,388,700	19,277,900	.....
1,000,000	3,275,500	Mechanics' National	21,484,000	3,515,000	2,266,000	23,432,000	531,300
1,500,000	5,641,300	Bank of America	25,295,000	5,331,400	2,014,200	29,178,500	.....
1,000,000	963,800	Phenix National	3,220,000	483,000	160,000	2,685,000	48,000
25,000,000	17,397,300	National City	176,288,600	46,466,900	16,989,400	185,174,800	6,312,000
300,000	7,044,100	Chemical National	25,330,000	5,550,200	1,684,200	25,576,000	.....
400,000	2,256,400	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,060,700	1,102,600	365,300	6,085,900	358,200
1,000,000	1,258,000	Gallatin National	9,019,800	1,534,500	507,800	7,180,300	881,200
500,000	121,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,943,700	340,000	84,200	2,584,500	45,200
700,000	384,000	Mech. & Traders'	3,368,000	681,000	337,000	4,334,000	.....
600,000	267,700	Greenwich	3,368,000	547,400	344,600	3,334,900	.....
5,000,000	4,256,500	Am. Exch. Nat.	29,884,000	3,220,500	2,161,000	32,484,300	4,731,700
25,000,000	11,629,600	Nat. Bank of Com.	155,150,600	21,088,500	14,494,100	145,582,800	11,174,100
3,000,000	4,355,200	Mercantile National	21,435,900	4,241,400	1,417,600	21,365,900	2,148,300
422,700	631,700	Pacific	3,497,500	592,200	462,300	4,379,000	.....
450,000	1,057,800	Chatham National	6,038,600	1,258,200	916,000	6,987,000	49,200
200,000	418,000	People's	2,604,300	551,000	278,200	3,741,400	.....
2,000,000	2,021,800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	16,720,000	2,408,000	2,107,200	16,604,200	905,200
3,000,000	6,648,600	Hanover National	49,847,900	16,791,400	4,342,700	60,379,700	50,000
1,000,000	1,039,000	Irving National	9,871,000	1,435,000	714,000	9,438,000	258,300
2,550,000	578,500	Citizens' Central Nat.	17,665,400	2,808,800	1,422,800	21,240,800	1,543,800
500,000	323,100	Nassau	2,972,000	406,800	449,100	3,079,800	.....
1,000,000	1,296,200	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,775,000	1,415,400	727,200	7,162,100	48,100
1,000,000	281,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,632,700	2,309,100	435,600	9,980,800	95,400
2,000,000	3,298,700	Corn Exchange	30,072,000	5,619,000	3,915,000	37,050,000	.....
750,000	1,696,900	Oriental	7,254,500	2,534,300	415,100	9,437,700	.....
1,500,000	1,997,100	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	25,365,000	6,947,000	1,510,000	32,112,000	45,800
5,000,000	7,091,100	National Park	69,787,000	14,377,000	5,712,000	80,653,400	2,264,100
250,000	99,500	East River National	1,152,400	276,900	108,100	1,520,000	49,700
3,000,000	2,935,400	Fourth National	29,384,500	4,748,500	2,441,500	34,433,100	2,160,000
300,000	1,462,600	Second National	9,392,000	1,136,000	2,108,000	10,862,000	846,000
10,000,000	15,240,100	First National	101,074,700	21,444,000	2,788,100	95,262,000	6,307,000
1,000,000	890,300	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	5,158,000	1,550,100	350,800	6,369,000	410,800
250,000	772,100	Bowery	5,158,000	407,000	325,000	3,619,000	.....
200,000	207,100	N. Y. Co. National	3,970,000	955,600	487,800	5,781,800	50,000
750,000	342,700	German-American	4,142,500	859,800	195,300	4,170,000	.....
5,000,000	4,172,200	Chase National	47,064,000	12,295,800	1,776,500	55,046,900	50,000
100,000	1,797,400	Fifth Avenue	9,819,000	2,447,700	345,200	10,905,900	.....
200,000	637,900	German Exchange	2,365,500	255,000	885,000	4,008,700	.....
200,000	879,400	Germania	4,252,500	702,800	292,800	5,390,300	.....
3,000,000	1,362,100	Lincoln National	14,185,200	1,933,200	1,893,800	15,681,500	295,800
1,000,000	1,234,900	Garfield National	7,340,700	1,944,800	304,400	7,981,800	49,300
250,000	402,700	Fifth National	3,526,200	509,800	152,500	2,719,100	248,100
1,000,000	1,440,200	Bank of Metropolis	9,889,700	1,719,200	1,086,200	11,725,000	.....
200,000	611,900	West Side	3,791,000	551,000	418,000	3,974,000	.....
500,000	1,430,800	Seaboard National	14,801,000	2,870,000	1,740,000	17,321,000	123,000
500,000	598,000	First Nat., Jersey City	3,761,000	838,000	1,101,000	5,716,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,011,800	Liberty National	11,118,500	2,550,400	249,000	9,901,100	975,200
1,000,000	491,900	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	5,126,900	1,137,900	299,100	5,749,500	.....
500,000	540,000	New Amst'dam Nat.	4,787,100	781,000	302,200	7,241,900	100,000
350,000	607,200	Astor National	4,783,000	781,000	209,000	4,618,000	350,000
103,650,000	115,914,700	Total, Nat. banks.					
12,322,700	20,036,700	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	135,951,400	Total	1,109,881,100	224,629,800	90,657,800	1,163,815,200	42,050,700

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Jan. 11, 1905; 17 State banks, Dec. 8, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 21 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$587,500.00	$24,800.00	$31,800	$41,700.00	$40,100.00	$398,100.00
Colonial	300,000	2,904,400.00	71,500.00	255,500	516,000.00	292,700.00	3,068,200.00
Columbia	300,000	5,174,000.00	288,900.00	201,000	297,000.00	3,500.00	5,211,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,546,500.00	339,900.00	41,100	337,000.00	225,000.00	2,254,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	941,925.00	14,954.00	51,255	72,724.00	.....	887,020.00
14th Street	200,000	2,177,900.00	119,500.00	58,600	280,500.00	.....	2,267,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,848,741.00	11,227.00	148,189	164,202.00	64,318.00	2,080,685.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,508,800.00	177,400.00	146,100	135,800.00	310,000.00	3,991,900.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,490,600.00	13,700.00	125,200	230,100.00	100,500.00	2,357,800.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	2,460,800.00	150,900.00	85,100	252,000.00	55,700.00	3,108,900.00
Mutual	200,000	5,693,332.00	27,382.00	276,414	188,825.00	55,855.00	3,196,143.00
19th Ward	200,000	2,575,900.00	30,700.00	207,192	240,018.00	174,040.00	2,851,338.00
Plaza	100,000	3,294,000.00	196,000.00	181,000	54,000.00	.....	2,534,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,518,762.77	23,768.14	105,723	88,981.91	195,724.51	1,548,133.50
State	100,000	7,657,900.00	414,900.00	394,000	402,900.00	1,416,000.00	9,518,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	1,785,000.00	45,000.00	175,000	100,000.00	.....	1,791,700.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,384,300.00	61,600.00	159,600	53,000.00	120,000.00	1,962,300.00
Union Exch	750,000	4,011,900.00	123,200.00	261,600	828,800.00	1,000,000.00	5,440,000.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	2,118,800.00	50,000.00	210,500	58,300.00	.....	1,557,400.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	650,960.00	14,570.00	30,650	85,989.00	.....	535,525.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,184,500.00	44,400.00	242,300	105,000.00	115,200.00	2,488,700.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	1,798,600.00	61,400.00	114,600	70,900.00	32,400.00	1,830,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,335,608.00	20,581.00	177,202	256,243.00	.....	2,456,528.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,702,700.00	124,300.00	48,600	316,500.00	122,900.00	1,947,800.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics'	500,000	7,465,800.00	241,400.00	548,800	1,074,000.00	104,900.00	9,262,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,326,204.00	30,204.00	71,845	104,056.00	76,601.00	1,510,314.00
Nassau	500,000	5,751,000.00	200,000.00	407,000	744,000.00	28,000.00	5,530,000.00
National City	300,000	3,162,000.00	151,000.00	359,000	1,086,000.00	139,000.00	4,380,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,259,602.00	19,922.00	77,182	37,518.00	214,332.00	1,386,713.00
People's	100,000	1,653,800.00	84,500.00	132,000	57,600.00	139,800.00	1,886,500.00
24th Ward	100,000	705,900.00	13,262.00	38,189	81,889.00	41,039.00	722,505.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,380,000.00	113,000.00	25,000	239,000.00	25,000.00	1,303,000.00
Union	200,000	1,179,300.00	48,300.00	66,500	118,600.00	353,600.00	1,546,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	902,000.00	45,500.00	26,500	27,000.00	86,100.00	869,000.00

Borough of Richmond.

First Nat., S.I.	100,000	837,100.00	61,400.00	10,000	129,300.00	.....	827,200.00

JERSEY CITY.

First National	400,000	4,329,700.00	183,700.00	245,800	2,440,100.00	1,310,000.00	6,765,400.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,197,793.00	89,143.00	74,383	264,826.00	161,777.00	1,968,638.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,047,300.00	60,700.00	36,900	272,000.00	10,300.00	1,078,100.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,887,584.28	46,436.00	29,179	431,372.59	4,931.66	1,742,905.96

HOBOKEN.

First National	110,000	2,432,400.00	201,900.00	32,300	172,800.00	801,400.00	3,065,400.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,266,124.00	44,780.00	47,640	85,700.00	72,400.00	1,333,465.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,047,300.00	22,402.00	116,056	93,813.00	316,922.00	2,481,845.00

Names a New State Depository.

F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks, has announced the designation of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York as a State depository. The designation follows the opening of the Hanover Square office of the company at 66 Beaver Street and the designation of the company last week by the Controller of the State as a depository for court and trust funds of this county.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan	96⅝	Kans City So 3s	
1,000	96⅝	42,000	75
22,000	96¾	40,000 |20F	74⅝
500	97	5,000 |20F	74⅜
15,000	96½	14,000	75
Japanese Impl Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterl loan 2d series		10,000 |20F	75
		7,000	75
		Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd	
125,000	92½	5,000	93¾
20,000	92⅝	Lacka Steel 5s	
500	92⅝	40,000	106⅜
11,000	92½	35,000	107
5,000	92⅝	4,000	106¾
21,000	92⅝	13,000	106⅝
500	92⅝	8,000	106¾
17,000	92½	L S & M S 3½s	
Reg of Cuba 5s		3,000	100⅝
Speyer & Co ctfs full-instl paid		10,000	99
unified 4s		Lo & Nash col tr 4s	
1,000	106½	10,000	103¼
29,000	106	Manhattan con 4s	
U S of Mexico		8,000	106⅝
Speyer & Co ctfs for 4% bonds		Met St Ry ref 4s	
10,000	94½	3,000	93
20,000	94⅜	3,000	93⅛
Adams Expr 4s		Milwaukee Gas 5s	
5,000	104	1,000	92¼
Am Hide & L 6s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
22,000	99½	3,000	101¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s			
6,000	87	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
Mo, K & T 1st 5s		5,000	106¾
100,000	100	Mob & O new 6s	
1,000	100	1,000	127
Am Spirits M 6s		Nas Elec R R 4s	
1,000	95	5,000	88¼
Am Tobacco 6s		Natl R R of Mex	
25,000	112⅜	1st cons 4s	
5,000	112⅜	5,000	82¾
20,000	112⅝	10,000	82¼
10,000	112⅝	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
149,000	112⅝	3,000	100
1,000	112	N Y Cent & H R L S col 3½s	
Am Tobacco 4s		2,000	93
5,000	74⅜	21,000	92½
25,000	74⅜	10,000	92¾
10,000	74⅜	registered	
15,000	74⅜	20,000	90¾
5,000	74⅜	N Y G E L, H & P pur money 4s	
20,000	74⅜	5,000	87⅝
74,000	74⅜	N Y G E L, H & P pur money 4s	
5,000	74⅜	7,000	86½
10,000	74⅜	Norf & West, Pocah C & C 4s	
Ann Arb 1st 4s		28,000	96½
2,000	97½	North Pac 4s	
2,000	97⅜	2,000	103½
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s		1,000	103⅝
1,000	103⅝	N Pac Term 1st	
1,000	104	1,000	115½
5,000	103⅝	Ore R & N con 4s	
adjustment 4s		1,000	95½
1,000	95½	stamped	
Atl Coast Line 4s		5,000	95¼
1,000	102	Ore Sh L ctfs for gtd refg 4s	
5,000	102⅜	190,000	97¾
B & O pr lien 3½s		Penn conv 3½s	
7,000	85⅝	3,000	103¼
5,000	90	5,000	103¾
gold 4s		Peo & E inc 4s	
500	104	1,000	76½
P, L E & W V 4s		Reading gen 4s	
68,000	100⅜	29,000	102⅜
5,000	100⅜	R Ore Wn col tr 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		10,000	94
29,000	93¾	15,000	94¼
5,000	93¾	10,000	94⅜
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s		5,000	94⅝
10,000	84½	St L Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	
2,000	84¼	10,000	95
4,000	84⅜	10,000	95¼
16,000	84¼	17,000	95½
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 5s		3,000	95⅝
1,000	113	10,000	95¾
Cana So 1st 5s		10,000	95¾
3,000	103⅜	6,000	95¾
4,000	103⅝	3,000	95⅝
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s		St L & S F R R refundg 4s	
1,000	113⅝	15,000	91
1,000	113⅝	35,000	90¾
1st pf 5s		St L Sthwn cons 4s	
7,000 |5F	91½	45,000	92⅝
25,000 |5F	71	10,000	92¼
5,000	71	San An & Ar P 4s	
3d inc 5s		1,000	91
30,000	60½	Sav A L Ry gold 4s	
75,000	60	1,000	89
Ches & O con 5s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	119½	1,000	108¼
Chi & Alt 3½s		2,000	103¾
14,000	82⅜	Southn Pac 4s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Ill joint bds		10,000	101¼
100,000	101½	Southn Pac 4s	
10,000	101	10,000	96⅝
30,000	101	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
C & Erie 1st 5s		10,000	118⅜
2,000	122½	10,000 |20F	118½
Chi & N W gen 3½s		Stand R & T inc	
10,000	109	15,000	4
Chi, R I & P Ry refundg 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
1,000	99	1,000	95½
10,000	99	Tol, St L & W 1st pr lien 4½s	
40,000	98⅝	1,000	84¼
C, R I & P R R 4s		8,000	84
25,000	82⅞	Tol, St L & W pr lien 4½s	
17,000	82⅝	30,000	90¼
1,000	82⅝	Trenton Gas 5s	
13,000	82⅜	7,000	111⅞
125,000	82⅜	Underground Elec Eys London profit sharing 5s	
5,000	82⅜	10,000	97⅝
10,000	82⅜	10,000	97¾
175,000	82⅛	250,000	97¾
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		5,000	97⅞
6,000	97	75,000	98
1,000	97⅛	500	98
Chi Ter Tran 4s		500	98⅛
10,000	89	500	98⅜
coupon off		25,000	97⅝
57,000	87	Un Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	87⅛	1,000	103¼
Chi, Ind & W 4s		5,000	105
1,000	99½	Un Pac conv 4s	
Col F & I conv 5s		20,000	118⅞
10,000	87	10,000	118⅝
20,000	87	28,000	119⅝
10,000	87	65,000	119¼
Col Mid 1st 4s		10,000	119⅛
74,000 |20F	75	10,000	119⅝
2,000	75	10,000	119½
Col & So 1st 4s		5,000	119⅛
57,000	91⅝	10,000	119⅛
10,000	91⅞	40,000	118⅝
5,000	92	Un Rys of St L 4s	
2,000	92	2,000	89½
Consol Tob 4s		Un Rds of San F 4s	
5,000	78	5,000	87⅜
15,000	78⅛	U S R & Imp 5s	
15,000	78⅜	24,000	94⅜
10,000	78	3,000	94⅝
10,000	78⅛	U S Rfg conv subscpt fund 5s	
10,000	78½	10,000	103⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s		70,000	103⅝
10,000	90½	10,000	103⅝
Erie 5th ext 4s		2,000	103⅜
5,000	101½	25,000	103⅜
Erie 1st con 4s		10,000	103⅜
4,000	101⅞	registered	
1,000	102	2,000	93⅜
Erie 1st ger 4s		Va Fr, 2d & C 6s	
17,000	92¼	7,000	93
1,000	91⅞	Wabash 2d 4s	
Erie conv 4s		10,000	112½
10,000	93⅞	Wabash deb B	
Erie Penn col tr 4s		10,000	67⅛
10,000	93⅞	10,000	67¼
West Shore 4s reg		2,000	108
Ft Wth & D C 1st 5s		W U T col tr 5s	
5,000	111	10,000	110⅛
10,000	111⅜	Westn Un funds & real est 4½s	
Ga Pac 1st 6s		20,000	105⅝
4,000	123½	Westn Maryl 4s	
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B		24,000	93¼
20,000	21	Wheeling & L Erie 1st cons 4s	
Int & Gt Nor 3d 6,000	75¾	1,000	95¼
10,000	76	11,000	95¾
Iowa Central ref 4s		9,000	95⅜
3,000	89

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

To say that the present buying of properties in the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street neighborhood is a movement almost without precedent involves no exaggeration. In the case of properties of such high class, with an assured future, one looks for steady advances in value, such as have been witnessed in this section throughout the last two or three years, but to-day the real estate business around this new centre has taken on many of the general characteristics of a vacant property boom. Hardly a day passes without a group of new transactions, establishing new values, and the broker who remarked that it "reminded him of the Bronx" is not open to any very serious criticism.

The week's developments on Fifth Avenue itself, which are referred to in more detail in another column, have been even less remarkable than those along the block of Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. John Claflin completed a plot 100 by 200, running through to Thirty-fifth Street, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue. Henry Clews's former residence at 9 West Thirty-fourth Street was bought by the J. C. Lyons Company for $750,000, and by purchases covering 13, 33, and 35 West Thirty-fourth Street Warner Van Norden began a campaign which, it is said, is likely to include eventually several adjoining properties and result in the erection of two large business structures.

To show what is happening to Thirty-fourth Street prices it is not necessary to go back two or three years when the sale of a single lot to the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank for $155,000 established a new record. Sufficiently convincing on this point is a comparison between the purchases by Mr. Claflin and the J. C. Lyons Company, transactions which were less than a week apart and involved adjoining properties very similar to each other in their general characteristics and relative merits. For the Century Realty Company's plot and the three Lambert houses on Thirty-fifth Street, eight lots in all, Mr. Claflin paid about $1,115,000, or $140,000 a lot. The Clews property, with an area of four lots, if anything less desirable, being smaller and more remote from Fifth Avenue, sold a few days later for an average of $187,000 a lot. Nobody seems to be giving much thought as to when it will stop. None of the Thirty-fourth Street buyers think that they have paid exorbitant prices. Their whole doctrine is that this block is going to be the most valuable bit of crosstown thoroughfare on Manhattan Island, and on this basis any price limit is yet a long way off.

Not the least interesting phase of this movement is the increased prospective importance of Thirty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. One large structure now nearly completed, running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street, will have its main entrance on the latter. If other concerns adopt a similar plan to keep their "carriage trade" out of the more prominent but more crowded thoroughfare Thirty-fifth Street will present its own advantages to retailers and will possess an even greater value than usually attaches to the "rear" of fine business property.

With dealing in one section of such all-absorbing interest, there is a tendency to overlook the fact that the general market is in eminently satisfactory condition, and that both the volume and variety of business are fully up to most sanguine expectations. Sales of a John Street corner and of properties on Reade and Elm Streets reflect a steady demand for small, well-located parcels in business districts. Although the buying of vacant property has not yet been undertaken on a large scale, more numerous transactions on Washington Heights and the deal for thirty-seven lots bounded by Broadway and Claremont Avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets may be regarded as signs of a returning interest in this branch of trading. There is apparently no lack of buyers for new tenements with an accompanying amount of speculation in properties suited to this class of improvement. In this connection the decision of the City and Suburban Homes Company to undertake another of its model building operations is significant.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Mrs. Martha B. Phillips to Franklin Pettit four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 175 feet west of Broadway; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager to Frank Woytisek, for improvement, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 225 feet west of Broadway.

Investor Buys on Broome Street.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for Helen S. Rappallo to an investor 468 and 470 Broome Street, a five-story mercantile building, on plot 50 by 100.

Purchase Near Times Square.

F. & G. Pflomm have sold for Dr. W. H. Scott 104 West Forty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, 16.10 by 100.

Pocher & Co. have sold for O. A. Fitzgerald 618 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, a five-story building, to H. A. W. Bindseil.

Large Plot Sold on the Heights.

The Pilgrim Realty Company has purchased from Mrs. Lizzie M. Fellows the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 150 feet west of Broadway, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 75 feet by 199.10.

Paul Halpin has resold the plot of eight and a half lots on the north side of Two Hundred and First Street, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 215 by 99.11. The contract notes the resale of thirteen lots bought by Mr. Halpin at this point.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for George Metzger to a client two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, 50 by 100.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for William White to a client two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.

Walter D. Starr has sold for a client the northwest corner of Jumel Place and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a plot, 166 by 100 by 101 by 119.

H. D. Baker & Brother, who will remove their offices from 141 Division Street to 170 Broadway, were the brokers in the sale of twenty-four lots on One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, for Samuel Mandel, to Gerson Hyman. The same firm has also sold five lots on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for Samuel Grossman, to Grossman & Passen.

East 41st Street Property Sold.

Hamilton Bell has bought from Hannah Lawrence 20 East Forty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 99.11.

Pease & Elliman have sold for J. and E. Goldman, to B. G. Goodhue, 106 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, on lot 18 by 74. The buyer will remodel the house into an American-basement dwelling and will occupy it.

Operator Sells Eighth Avenue Flats.

Max Marx has sold to Harry Fried 2,566 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, with store, 24.11 by 88; also, to a client of Millard Veit 2,577 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 100; also, to Bernard, Samuel, and Herman King, through Armour & Bryne, 2,573 and 2,575 Eighth Avenue, two five-story triple flats, with stores, 50 by 100; also, to Maurice Rapp and Lewis S. Marx 2,579 and 2,581 Eighth Avenue, two five-story triple flats, with stores, 50 by 100; also, through Julius Scott, to Samuel Aufhauser, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 24.11 by 100. Louis Schwarz has sold for Carolina Dreyfus to Zimmern & Levy, 2,562 and 2,564 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 80.

Alexander Cameron has sold to Ida C. Lillenthal the two new six-story apartment houses on plot 80 by 100, on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 40 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Buying in Lenox Avenue Section.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Henry P. Davis the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 145 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company, as brokers, have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the four-story frame dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 987 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 27 by 95, adjoining the corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Buyer for 116th Street Apartments.

Leopold Yesky has bought 136 and 138 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two five-story double flats, each 32.6 by 100.

Edward C. H. Vogler and Caffrey & Company have sold for Feder & Lazarus 23 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story flat on lot 30 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the plot 100 by 100.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, to Fischler Brothers, who will erect two six-story flats.

Upper Second Avenue Deal.

Louis Lese has sold to Hyman Oppenheim 2,188 and 2,190 Second Avenue, two frame buildings on plot 33.2 by 100.

The Harlem Realty Exchange has sold 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 27 by 100.11, for Hyman Yager to Rebecca Davis.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold for P. S. Trainor 111 East One Hundred Fifteenth Street, a four-story flat on lot 20 by 80.

James J. Kennedy was the purchaser of the property 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, a plot 43.3 by 100.11, sold recently by E. T. Kingsley.

M. Wolfheim has sold to a Mr. Pollascheck 419 East Eightieth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 102.2.

Middle West Side Transactions.

William P. Rooney has sold for Augusta A. Plass to Jacob Koppel 442 West Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 98.9.

William J. Roome, in conjunction with the A. M. Cudner Real Estate Company, has sold 227 to 239 West Seventeenth Street, seven three-story dwellings on plot 120 by 92.2.

The Abingdon Warehousing Company has leased to W. & J. Sloane for five years completed, at 509, 511 and 513 East Thirteenth Street, each 37.6 by 103.3, for $140,000.

New Tenements Sold on 13th Street.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for A. D. Weinstein the two six-story tenements just completed, at 511 and 513 East Thirteenth Street, for $140,000.

John Bogart has sold for the estate of William Waterman 59 Barrow Street and 25 Commerce Street, 25 by 76.

Sol Freidus has sold for Morris Stein berg and Milly Claman 59 Carmine Street, a six-story tripie flat and stores, on lot 25 by 80, for about $36,000.

Big Deal in Arden Estate Tract.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold to William L. Sheafer 112 lots in the Arden estate property in Westchester County.

Blanchard V. Seitz has sold to Helen Hade a two-family house, on a lot 25 by 102, on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 76 feet east of Decatur Avenue.

P. A. Bremer has sold the southwest corner of Woodlawn Road and Decatur Avenue, a plot 50 by 100.

Henry Bosch has bought from Simon Clug and others 978 Southern Boulevard, a four-story flat on lot 28.6 by 90.

John M. Rickert has sold for Patrick Dooley to Ernst Delle Lott 211 on Taylor Street, 125 feet from Morris Park Avenue.

Meeting of Jerome Avenue Owners.

A meeting of property owners along the line of Jerome Avenue and in the territory between Morris Avenue and the Harlem River will be held next Friday evening in the meeting hall of Huber's Hotel, at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. It is proposed to organize a Jerome Avenue Association, devoted to promoting the interests of that section. A call to the meeting has been issued, signed by Fordham Morris, L. Romaine Brown, John B. Haskin, E. Spingarn, John J. Brady, Andrew J. Connick, G. H. Huber, and Louis Rodney Berg.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Several auctioneers are in the field this week with offerings of flat and tenement properties, which in the present market should furnish good competition. The four-story flats, the location of which is shown in the following diagram, will be sold on Wednesday at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co. by order of the executors of the estate of John L. Lindheim.

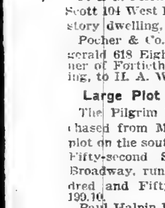

On Tuesday Philip A. Smyth will conduct a voluntary sale of tenements in the middle east side section, including 357 First Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fortieth Street; 357 First Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Forty-eighth Street, and the two properties shown below. The First Avenue buildings are five stories in height, and those on Sixty-third Street four stories.

The leasehold parcel at 94 Henry Street, near Pike Street, appears in Wednesday's schedule, and for the same day Auctioneer Ingraham has a partition offering, affecting 160 to 166 West Broadway, southwest corner of West Broadway and the dwelling 70 West Ninety-fourth Street. An adjourned sale of 153 Sixth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, is down for Thursday.

The single announcement for Friday covers the foreclosure of a leasehold interest in the Hotel Gerard, at 123 to 129 West Forty-fourth Street.

Last week's business in the salesroom again indicated a strong demand for all sorts of property of moderate value, and that this branch of the market is not more active can only be assigned to the generally medgre character of current auction lists.

New Auction Room in Bronx.

The Association of Real Estate Brokers of the Bronx at a recent meeting decided to conduct an auction room for the sale of Bronx property. Arrangements have been made to lease a hall, 50 by 100, in the Morris Building, at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. About twenty-five members of the new organization have applied for auction stands, and it is said that several sales have already been booked. The new salesroom will be in operation by March 1.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 595 mortgages for $12,008,566, of which 302, for $4,975,724, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $11,000, were at 5½ per cent.; 223, for $2,960,842, were at 5 per cent.; 57, for $2,773,500, were at 4½ per cent., and 10, for $2,274,500, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 317 mortgages for $4,146,604, of which 117, for $1,416,225, were at 5 per cent.; 156, for $1,250,279, were at more, and 44, for $1,528,100, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.
By Philip A. Smyth.

90th St, 157 West, n s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee.

Orchard St, 140, 23x87.6, six-story tenement; also, Avenue A, 1,422, 25.6x98, five-story tenement; also, Avenue A, 1,535 to 1,539, 76.10x100.6, three five-story tenements; also, 2d Av, 85, 25x96.2, five-story tenement; also, Lenox Av, 134 to 142, s e corner of 117th St, 100.11x125, six-story flat; also, 1,253 Park Av, s e corner of 97th St, 25x100, five-story tenement; also, 3d Av, 1,710 to 1,716, n w corner of 96th St, 100.11x100, five five-story tenements; Sheriff's sale; all right, title, and interest of Francis J. Schnugg on May 9, 1902.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.
By Philip A. Smyth.
Public Auction Sale.

1st Av, 607, w s, 24.10 ft s of 40th St, 24.6x75, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

1st Av, 857, w s, 25.2 ft s of 48th St, 25x75, five-story brick tenement, with store.

Gld St, 210 and 212 East, s s, 155.1 ft e of 3d Av, each 24.11x100, two four-story brick tenements.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Henry St, 94, s s, 135 ft w of Pike St, 25.4x100, household, six-story front and five-story rear brick tenements; executors' sale.

34th St, 317 to 321 East, n s, 185.8 ft e of 2d Av, each 25.1x98.9, three four-story brick flats; executors' sale.

By Joseph L. Day.

Grand St, 64, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 23x100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee; due on judgment, $51,000.

35th St, 338, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 23x98.9, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, referee; due on judgment, $6,554.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

94th St, 70 West, s s, 160 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.10x100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee.

West Broadway, 160 to 166, s w corner of Worth St, 53x94.3x35x51, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee.

42d St, 66 West, s s, 104 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $6,606.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.
By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

6th Av, 153, w s, 25.3 ft n of 11th St, 18x80, four-story tenement, with store; partition sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.
By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, 123 to 129 West, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 100x150, leasehold, Hotel Gerard; foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee; due on judgment, $17,482.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

25th St, 562 and 564 West, for a three-story brick office and stable, 50x25; Dartl & Co. of 527 West 25th St. owners; F. Jacobson of 128 West 18th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Fox Av, e s, 125 ft s of King's Bridge Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x34; John S. Kerns of 233d St and Fulton Av, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

3d Av, 3,216, for a one-story brick store, 25x78; Anna M. Decker of 840 East 169th St, owner; Peter B. Decker of 841 Forest Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Leonard St, 17, to a three-story brick stable; J. Campbell of 152 West 21st St, owner; Hertzner & Reins, builders; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 943 ft n of 180th St, 50.2x92.6x50.2x93; Charles Haiusler to Walter Aronstein, (mtg $1,000).. Nom.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, being s ½ of Lot 90, map of Belmont Village, 50x100; n ½ of Lot, 32, map of Belmont Village, 50x100; Margaret S. Adams to John O'Leary, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, w s, 209 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; John O'Leary to George M. Beerbower, (mtg $1,000)..... Nom.

BRONX PARK AV, n w corner of 177th St, 100x irregular; Louis Nathan to Minnie Schmidt, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CHARLTON ST, 130 to 134, s s, 60x80x65.9x60; Joseph B. Hart to Frederick G. Perkins and another, (mtg $98,000,) exchange and..... 110,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; Robert H. Disbrow to J. R. Brown, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

F ST, w s, 287 ft n of Inwood St, runs n 296x w 34.9ft s w on curve 426.1x s 14.8x e 350.10, Lots 35 to 36, map of Inwood; Walter F. Burns to Ursula C. Burns, ½ part, (mtg $13,750)..... Nom.

F ST, w s, 287 ft n of Inwood St, runs n 296x w 34.9ft s w on curve 426.1x s 14.8x e 350.10, Lots 35 to 36, map of Inwood; Walter F. Burns and wife to Owen Burns, ½ part, (mtg $13,750)..... Nom.

GROVE AV, w s, 300 ft n of Cliff St, 50x100; Abraham Weinstein to John Bogart, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and..... 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 300 ft n of 187th St, 25x87.5; George Schrank to Samuel Lax, (mtg $3,250)..... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 430 ft w of White Plains Road x 175 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 125 x w 75 x s 125 x e 75; Ephraim B. Levy to Martin Pletscher.. Nom.

LOTS 28 AND 29, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Nathan Hirschhorn, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 30 AND 31, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Joseph M. Klein, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 618 to 620, map of Van Nest Park; John J. Brehm to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... Nom.

NAGLE AV, 400 ft e of Elwood St, 100x194.9x101x209.1; Peter J. Shields to Benjamin Loewentritt..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 96.5 ft s of 71st St, scrip, 4x42.8; Douglas Robinson and others to Elihu Root..... Nom.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 340 ft s of 2d St, 99x100, Olinville; James De Carlo to Giuseppe Cucci..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 966 and 968, e s, 74.2x95x72.1x108.7; Ann McGuire to Simon Friedberg, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 25 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Leo Levinson to James Dowds, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 572 ft w of White Plains Road x175 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 125 x w 75.1x s 130.10; Ephraim B. Levy to Martin Pletscher..... Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 182d St, 25x100; Louis Garfiel to Charles Garfiel, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

WEST ST, n e corner of Jane St, 65.7x131.4x65.6x135; Paterno Brothers to American Seamen's Friend Society, (mtg $50,000)..... 70,000

WEST ST, n e corner of Jane St, 66.2x131.1x66.1x135.7; Paterno Brothers to American Seamen's Friend Society, quitclaim, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Joseph Ravitch to Albert London, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 136th St, 99.11x100, Lenox Block to Roosevelt Realty Construction Company..... 100

20TH ST, 426 East, 23.6x92; Adele L. Sayre, executor, to Henry V. Amsden..... 6,000

62D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; 35th St, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; William T. F. Neely to Sarah L. McClellan and others, ½ part, all liens, other consideration and. 100

73D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 75x irregular; Abraham Rosenthal to William B. Koller, ½ part, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 140.11x100.11; Samuel Barkin to Goldberg Kaplan & Co., (mtg $139,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, 504 and 506 West, 51.7x100.11x79.6x104.8; Rosalie Abrahams to Dominick P. Benson, (mtgs $150,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel Makransky and another, (mtg $93,000,) other consideration and 100

120TH ST, 60 East, 19x100.11; Clara Max and another to Joseph Nasanowitz, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

127TH ST, 212 East, 28.8x99.11; Louis Korner to Wolf Levin, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, 50 East, 33.4x99.11; Simon Weiss to Jacob Rieger, (mtg $26,750).. Nom.

132D ST, 30 East, 33.4x99.11; Joseph H. Marshall and another to Simon Weiss, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and. 100

138TH ST, n s, 62.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Ann A. Fulton to Joseph Jacobs and others..... Nom.

139TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of 8th Av, runs n 100.10 x 50x s 100.11 x e 25 x s 99.11; Harry L. Jacobs to Harry B. Davis, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 99.11x w 25x s w 26.7x s 90.5x e 80; William Brown to McKinney Realty Construction Company, quitclaim 25

143TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x108.11; John H. Starin to Charles Kornfeld, (mtg $8,500)..... Nom.

156TH ST, n s, 128 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x179.3x29.4x164.11; Fred H. Doelle to Georgina Rendall..... Nom.

159TH ST, n s, 100 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Catharine Hecht to Louis Lese..... Nom.

161ST ST, 513 and 515 West, 50.6x99.11; Kate A. Du Bois to Catherine E. Waterbury..... Nom.

161ST ST, 513 and 515 West, 50.6x99.11; Catherine E. Waterbury to Robert E. Shaw, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

181ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 70x100; Morris B. Baer to Howard A. Raymond, ½ part, other consideration and..... 100

181ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 70x100; Charles Weinberg to Howard A. Raymond, ½ part, other consideration and..... 100

184TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Davidson Av, 16.8x80; Henry U. Singhi to Edwin F. Tausig, (mtg $5,333)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAMS, Rosalie, and another and William B. Drake to Alexander Doyle; 112th St, 504 and 506 West, prior mtg $135,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

ARONSTEIN, Walter, to Charles Haensler; Arthur Av, e s, 94.3 ft n of 190th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BACON, Francis, to Edward E. Black; Macomb's Av, e s, at w corner of Lot 16, map of L. Morris, 5 years..... 22,500

BAILEY, Rachel, and another to Clement H. Smith; Ogdyke Av or 236th St, s s, 425 ft e of Keppler Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BERKEL, Wilhelmine, and another to Henry Vallen; James St, 81 and 83, 2 years..... 3,000

BLACKWOOD, John W., to Lillian E. Morfet; 82d Av, s s, 50 ft w from e s of Lot 388, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,700

DAVIS, Harry B., to Henry L. Jacobs; 125th St, s s, 148 ft w of 5th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FLETCHER, Martin, to Ephraim B. Levy; Unionport Road, s e, 572 ft w from w s of White Plains Road, 3 years..... 2,730

FRIEDBERG, Simon, to Ann McGuire; St. Nicholas Av, 966 and 968, prior mtg $48,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

FRIEDBERG, Simon, to Irving Bachrach and another; St. Nicholas Av, 966 and 968, prior mtg $63,000, due Dec. 14, 1905, 6 per cent..... 9,500

HAVENS, James H., to L. Harding Rogers, Jr.; West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAVENS, James H., to Elizabeth Wood; West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

HIRSCHHORN, Nathan, to Emma L. Shirmer; Lots 28 and 29, revised map of Seneca Park, installments..... 360

JACOB, Joseph, and others to Ann A. Fulton; 138th St, s s, 62.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 10,500

KAHLENBECK, Henry, to John M. Lee; 76th St, 353 East ..... Secures notes

KAHLENBECK, William, to John M. Lee; 76th St, 353 East ..... Secures notes

KLEIN, Samuel, to Emma L. Shirmer; Lot 32, revised map of Seneca Park, installments..... 180

KLEIN, Joseph M., to Emma L. Shirmer; Lots 30 and 31, revised map of Seneca Park, installments..... 360

KORNFELD, Charles, to John H. Fuller; 148th St, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $8,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LA VELLE, Lewis V., to Jane Knox; Clinton Av, w s, 349.3 ft s of Jefferson Place, 3 years..... 40,000

LAX, Samuel, to George Schrank; Hughes Av, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, prior mtg $5,250, 3 years..... 1,750

LESE, Louis, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 125th St, s w s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, as per bond..... 5,000

LEVIN, Wolf, to Louis Kooner; 124th St, 212 East, installments, 6 per cent.. 4,000

LOEWENTRITT, Benjamin, to Peter J. Shields; Nagle Av, e s, 400 ft e of Elwood St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

LOEWENTRITT, Benjamin, to Peter J. Shields; Nagle Av, e s, 400 ft e of Elwood St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LONDON, Albert, to David Ravitch and others; 1st Av, n w corner of 100th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,200

MAKRANSKY, Samuel, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 116th St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $93,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 23,750

NASANOWITZ, Joseph, to Clara Max and another; 120th St, 60 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Harris Bernstein; 28th St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, three mtgs, each $4,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

RENDALL, Georgina, to Frederick H. Doelle; 156th St, n s, 125 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

SCHMIDT, Minnie, to Louis Nathan; Bronx Park Av, n w corner of 177th St, 2 years..... 6,000

SHIELDS, Nagle Av, e s, 400 ft e of Elwood St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

WEISS, Simon, to John Sommer, Jr.; 132d St, 50 East, 3 years, 6 per cent... 6,750

Mechanics' Liens.

CLARK PLACE, s s, 264.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 50x85; William McPherson against Carrie Oppenheimer, owner and contractor; Abraham & Marx Oppenheimer, contractors..... $75

207TH ST, 229 West; Bernard Kessler against Elizabeth Kuhn, owner; Peter Kuhn, contractor..... 80

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x105; James H. Black against Robert Graham, owner and contractor..... 593

MADISON AV, and 97th St, n w corner, 95x100; Thomas J. Dunn against the Wolf Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 294

39TH ST, 609 to 613 West; Church E. Gates & Co. against the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, owner; Jacob A. Zimmerman, contractor; American Parquetry Company, subcontractor 458

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

109TH ST, 212 to 216 East; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Levinson & Goll, Jan. 19, 1905..... $260

Lis Pendens.

114TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.11x61; Citizens' Savings Bank against Mary A. Mally and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

97TH AV, 251; Christopher Campbell against Beacon Hill Real Estate Company and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, W. E. Hamilton.

40TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Lawyers' Mortgage Company against Jeannie L. Craigie and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitridge, Butler & Rice.

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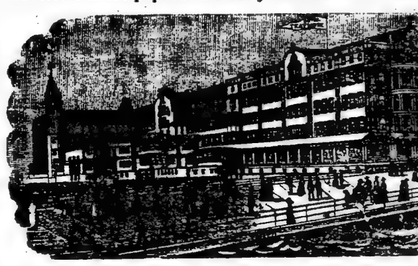

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 394, Post Office Building.
Motions.
1—Snow vs Deutschland
2—Nathan vs Eberhardt
3—Mayer vs Mayer
4—Shaw vs Cramp
5—Mowbray vs Mowbray
6—Fed Bank vs Lee
7—Atwater vs Atwater
8—People, &c, vs N Y B & B C
9—Judge vs Int St Ry
10—Abrikaub vs May
11—Merritt vs Tully
12—Marx vs Haines
13—In re Shapiro, Remlick & Co
14—Goodsell vs Goodsell
15—Collins N Y Med Inst vs Del Gaudio
16—Nell vs Murray
17—Jones vs Reilly
18—Melnell vs Le Roy
19—Carson vs Eng Cont Co
20—Gossel vs Standard Oil Co
21—Leeson vs Winn
22—First Skoler, &c, Assn vs Friedman
23—Barro vs Barro
24—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co vs Lippe
25—Cent Trust Co vs W India Imp Co
26—Huber vs Loplitz
27—In re Shidley
28—Roosevelt vs Island Trust Co
29—Fortescue vs Jones
30—H. Claflin Co vs Ratkowsky
31—Acken vs Coughlin
32—In re Black
32½—Same
33—Same
34½—Same
34—Cirulli vs Societa Reduci, &c
35—In re Hardy
36—Fuller vs Downing
37—Seymour vs Walker
38—Long vs Varney
39—Boyd vs Boyd
40—Roberts vs Met St Ry
41—Silverstein vs Int St Ry
42—Dunn vs Arkenburgh
43—Foster vs Foster

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Penn. N Y & L I R R Co
2—Nathan vs Eberhardt
3—Mayer vs Mayer
4—Shaw vs Cramp
5—Mowbray vs Mowbray
6—Fed Bank vs Lee
7—Atwater vs Atwater
8—People, &c, vs N Y B & B C
9—Judge vs Int St Ry
10—Abrikaub vs May
11—Merritt vs Tully
12—Marx vs Haines
13—In re Shapiro, Remlick & Co
14—Goodsell vs Goodsell
15—Collins N Y Med Inst vs Del Gaudio
16—Nell vs Murray
17—Jones vs Reilly
18—Melnell vs Le Roy
19—Carson vs Eng Cont Co
20—Gossel vs Standard Oil Co
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22—First Skoler, &c, Assn vs Friedman
23—Barro vs Barro
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27—In re Shidley
28—Roosevelt vs Island Trust Co
29—Fortescue vs Jones
30—H. Claflin Co vs Ratkowsky
31—Acken vs Coughlin
32—In re Black
32½—Same
33—Same
34½—Same
34—Cirulli vs Societa Reduci, &c
35—In re Hardy
36—Fuller vs Downing
37—Seymour vs Walker
38—Long vs Varney
39—Boyd vs Boyd
40—Roberts vs Met St Ry
41—Silverstein vs Int St Ry
42—Dunn vs Arkenburgh
43—Foster vs Foster

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.
Demurrers.
401—Morse vs Hearst
399—Rogers vs Morton
400—Same vs same
Preferred causes.
2145—Pain vs Blakeney
2070—Brady vs Brady
1000—Oppenheimer vs Commr of Taxes
2137—Craig vs Luther
General calendar.
1562—Fox vs Adams
1338—Slater vs Slater
1462—I. I Sav & Inv Co vs Darmour
1304—Casella vs Brack
914—Galewski vs Sire
759—Brooks vs Belasco
769—Belasco vs Klaw
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1783.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Ley vs White.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
8360—Glickman vs Cong Sons of Israel
3950—Niles Tool Wks. vs Co vs Becker
3964—Kahn vs Krimko
3966—Corn Ex Nati Bk vs Oestreicher
3963—Leffler vs Coyne

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attorney of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial and no more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
270—Carr vs Met St Ry
307—Perrin vs same
1915—Kemp vs same
1011—Wax vs Man Ry
365—Grogan vs Inter St Ry
201—Davidson vs same
180—Sinna vs same
2046—Faircloth vs N Y City Ry
2005—Fay vs same
1950—Spencer vs same
358—Lopez vs N Y C & H R R R
504—Pierce vs Met St Ry
296½—Atkinson vs same
523—Newirth vs Inter St Ry
554—Walther vs Inter St Ry
566—Schilling vs N Y C & H R R R
575—Siegel vs Int St Ry
384—McDermott vs Int St Ry
394—Campbell vs Met St Ry
396—Garcia vs 42d St, &c, R R
538—Kreisz vs Met St Ry
638—Cavgano vs 42d St, &c, R R
646—Knierlem vs N Y C & H R R R
647—Wabnich vs Dry Dock, &c, R R R
639—Connors vs Inter St Ry
255—Gordon vs Met St Ry
526—Murray vs Inter St Ry
534—Thrilling vs same
548—New vs same
549—Elliott vs same
550—Same vs same
270—Wittlaufer vs Met St Ry
431—Keating vs Man Ry
398—Knapp vs Int St Ry
392—Torrey vs same
518—Hickey vs Man Ry
558—Rehm vs Un Ry
572—St Luce vs N Y C & H R R R
579—Gergentasche vs Met St Ry
580—Meil vs same
637—Salamone vs same
642—Benedetto vs 42d St, &c, R R
648—Averna vs Inter St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 652.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part Calendar —No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII. and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
403—Verze vs Met El Co
433—Greeve vs Broad Exchange Co
439—Dickerman vs Weeks
451—Silver vs Feltman
586—Murray vs Maller
330—Bernstein vs Galligan
326—Fischer vs City of New York
385—Poth vs Comm Adv Association
205—Driscoll vs Ferber
244—Burke vs Hayes
397—Elias vs Friedland
1934—Sundheimer vs City of N Y
146—Vail vs Cahn
548—Jacobs vs Banner
380—McCarthy vs Rosen
200—Long vs Rosenthal
506—Mulcahey vs Renney
513—Smith vs Jung
586—Darrell vs Hogan
256—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 593.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
763—Nicholls vs Am Steel & Wire Co
832—Cox vs Meloy
880—Colonial Nat B'k of C vs Dunn
407—Salomon vs Robertson
938—Watterson vs City of N Y
629—Arright vs Cross-by
782—Schultze vs Williams
957—British Empire T M Co vs Loewenstein
972—Aidhous vs Deen
804—Barreto vs Rothschild
1163—Strong vs Green
1207—Erkins vs Duryea
1227—Caldwell-Easton Co vs Farley
1252—Benedict vs Pincus
1269—Marcus vs Rosenfeld
1271—Jarkley vs Columbia Storage W'h'se Co
1333—E. Koehler & Co vs City of N Y
816—Welling vs Man
1359—Orlando vs Peone
1362—Same vs same
1366½—Am Rubber Tire Co vs City of N Y

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Jennie Kornreich.	John A. Hiltner,
John T. Farley.	Levi L. Kessler,
Ralph Tramann,	At 2:30 P. M.
Alfred P. Oakley.	Barbara Bebold.
Deborah S. Bourne.	Thomas Harrigan

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Open at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.
2063—Fannie H McGaire
2066—Julius T Knukeley

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
7850—Di Gidio vs T M Motley Co
3286—Zimmerman vs Unifelder
6540—Cirello vs Met Ex Co
7837½—Kemp vs Hughes
3625—Schwartzman vs Lewin
9663—Stern vs Edmonds
765—Levy vs Met St Ry
3699—Rothkopf vs Int St Ry
3700—Schloss vs same
3201—Polchter vs same
1044½—Jarvis vs Met St Ry
833—Greenwald vs Pearlman
636—Levine vs Singer Mfg Co
551—Stone vs Goodstein
704—Stoewe vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
537—Rubenstein vs Lippman
1547—Lumbard vs Met Housing Co
1367—Cohn vs Bogin
3742—Bohm vs Wimmenberg
3743—Herzfeld vs Int St Ry
3746—Gude vs Arndt
3762—Farrington vs Goetchiess
3849—Whitaker vs Provident Loan Soc'y
2484—Morrissey vs Int St Ry
1125—Lehman vs Fox
3566—Lee vs Hooker
3967—Voll vs Altschul
3968—Marshall vs Holbrook, &c, Co
3969—Dolan vs Int St Ry
3970—Rossbach vs Man Ry
3971—Gamble vs Boyce

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3766—Weissberg vs Int St Ry
312—Cannawald vs Rosenthal
3244—Willison vs Jewelers', &c, Co
532—Schoenfeld vs Carpe
340—Steinman vs Zeman
537—Cohen vs Deiner
1805—Stecher vs Ind Order F S J
728—Waxman vs Bryant
131—Justice vs same
3337—Madden vs Man Ry
172—Seeley vs Davis
698—Zion vs Davidson
188—Williams vs Met St Ry
811—McGrath vs same
817—Herskovits vs Chopkowitz
1049—Moore vs Doherty & Albers
1203—Frost vs Acetylene Mfg Co
678—Klanger vs Roosevelt
1097—Kearney vs City of New York
2360—Becker vs Noarius
686—Deering vs Schreyer
240—Bell vs McKenna
231—Same vs same
242—Whaples' vs Fahys
1009—Murray vs O'Donohue
1109—Holmes vs Montauk Steamboat Co
1117—McDermott vs City of New York
1354—Erwin vs Mandelbaum
1409—Lambert vs Baaden
1416—Hayes vs Seattle Cedar Lumber Mfg Co
1442—Hopper vs Fid & Dep Co
1432—Parsons Mfg Co vs Hotel Majestic, &c
1460—Same vs same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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7837½—Kemp vs Hughes
3625—Schwartzman vs Lewin
9663—Stern vs Edmonds
765—Levy vs Met St Ry
3699—Rothkopf vs Int St Ry
3700—Schloss vs same
3201—Polchter vs same
1044½—Jarvis vs Met St Ry
833—Greenwald vs Pearlman
636—Levine vs Singer Mfg Co
551—Stone vs Goodstein
704—Stoewe vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
537—Rubenstein vs Lippman
1547—Lumbard vs Met Housing Co
1367—Cohn vs Bogin
3742—Bohm vs Wimmenberg
3743—Herzfeld vs Int St Ry
3746—Gude vs Arndt
3762—Farrington vs Goetchiess
3849—Whitaker vs Provident Loan Soc'y
2484—Morrissey vs Int St Ry
1125—Lehman vs Fox
3566—Lee vs Hooker
3967—Voll vs Altschul
3968—Marshall vs Holbrook, &c, Co
3969—Dolan vs Int St Ry
3970—Rossbach vs Man Ry
3971—Gamble vs Boyce

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3766—Weissberg vs Int St Ry
312—Cannawald vs Rosenthal
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532—Schoenfeld vs Carpe
340—Steinman vs Zeman
537—Cohen vs Deiner
1805—Stecher vs Ind Order F S J
728—Waxman vs Bryant
131—Justice vs same
3337—Madden vs Man Ry
172—Seeley vs Davis
698—Zion vs Davidson
188—Williams vs Met St Ry
811—McGrath vs same
817—Herskovits vs Chopkowitz
818—Hannan vs Met St Ry
951—Pollock vs same
1026—Jewett vs same
1188—Spies vs Bocach
1210—Benanti vs Met St Ry
1217—Manahan vs Rickers
534—Raphael vs Schwartz
574—Pitts Plate Glass Co vs Smith
1705—Kraake vs Union Ry
180—Vogel vs Met St Ry
181—Schmitt vs Third Av R R
440—Helle vs same
441—Shilkousky vs Gelles
2365—Weiss vs Ind Order B A

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
10090—Bernheimer, &c, Brew Co vs Seiter
10379—Frucht vs Morris
10353—Eich vs Met Life Ins Co
8026—Margovitz vs Lessner
10279—Samuels vs Seldin
10424—Kaufman Adv Agency vs Brady

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
977—Schoenhols vs Met St Ry
8040—Lamee vs Int St Ry
2832—Powhatan Co vs People's Hygela Ice Co
663—Powaltz vs Suchy
193—Hamilton vs Klaw
9591—Bennett vs Schweder
9041—Crowley vs Isaacs
890—Weissman vs V. Sourmenis, which in part provides: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
3329—Simons vs Kuehn
3530—Same vs same
2072—Weaver vs Lawyers' Surety Co
974—Barausky vs Goldman
973—Gross vs Ledman
978—Gorusky vs Schechter
774—Zillecks vs Domestic, &c, Soc'y
3890—Blumenthal vs Wiener

Highest number reached on regular call, 4001.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.
1—Georgie De Ryder
2—Carmiano Giacomo
3—John Ryan
4—Samuel Leitner
5—Wm H Smith
6—John Rogers
7—Louis Album
8—Margaret Kiah
9—Anna Miller
10—Peter H F Spies
11—William E Cladett
Benjamin F Boyd
12—Frank Mitchell
13—Jacob Haydock
Frank Hajnack
14—Samuel Fraitman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.
1—Harris Levy
2—Pat'k McDuffy and Thomas Healy
3—Frank Gilbert
4—Joseph D Molson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Kernochan for the People.
1—Frank Furlong

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.
1—Carl Mesenter
Siegfried Karzer
Annie Kaplan.
2—Arthur Roper
3—Antonio Cay
4—Joseph Panzera
5—James R Kelley
6—William Newcomb
7—James Hynes
8—Adam Czupsk, alias Adamo Dombrowsky, alias Adam Tekulsky
9—Abram Lipp

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—William M. Leslie, Jr., vs. Thomas Carew—H. C. S. Stimpson. Herbert L. Greenbaum vs. Edita Proctor Otis —William Steele Grey.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Benchelm vs. Rutsky—Henry B. Culver.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hooker, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
90—Morse vs N Y C & H R R R
110—Alyea vs Ellas
120—Mengle vs McClintic Co
122—Clarke vs N Y C & H R R R
123—Entenman vs Anderson
126—Keane vs B H R R
127—Scott vs Spencer
128—Murasso vs Firki
25, N E—N Y Water Co vs Water Comrs
26, N E—Same vs same
57—Biehm vs Kerz
67—Fluigan vs Bd of Education

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
691—Harris vs Un Ry
5929—Walker vs Gleason
195—Coronati vs Herbst
6159—Rubinsky vs B H R R
852—O'Brien vs Central R R of N J
10096—Miller vs Black
5523—McGrover vs Jakobsen et al.
4137—Zanfe vs Mullins & Son
4691—Martens vs
2329—Greebings's Sons
6294—Eck vs Press P Co
6333, 6353½—Rice vs Kalman
6244—Conlon vs Emshelmer
8193, 8562—Palmer vs Chase
10420—Crowell vs Orange Co Trac Co
6278—Cummings vs Kenny
8428—Krlofsky vs Coney Is & Bklyn R R
3441—McCarthy vs
7492, 7493—Cox vs Mason
10662—Chase vs Kingsley Boiler Co
11246—Lazar vs Markowitz

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
11385—De Lavante vs Jaros
9137—Oriental Bank vs
16588—Brown vs Duncan
2488—Randolph vs Met St R R
6427—Duffy vs B H R R
6428—Reardon vs Terry & Tench Co
6431—Whelan vs B H R R
6433, 6456—Sheridan vs B'klyn Ferry Co
6441—Deltz vs B H R R
6444—Norton vs same
6446—Durkin vs Stern
6451—Dunn vs B H R R
6455—Cohen vs same
6458—Hay vs same
6460—Jansson vs same
6462—Farrell vs same
11552—Title Guarantee Co vs Salf
10219—Bell vs Empire Surety Co
10202—Ross & Son Co vs Peterson

Highest number reached on regular call, 6462.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
1060—Leffmann vs L I R R Co
1447—McGreevey vs Vallant
1884—Levy vs Levy
1870—Burnett vs Burnett
1509—Erdtmann vs Eq Life Ins Co
1775—Mechanics' Bank vs Feuerbach
1744—Wilson vs B H R R
455—Lowenstein vs B U E R R
597—Boghard vs same
220—McNamara vs same
209—Miller vs same
223—Floyd vs same
221—Kavanagh vs same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Mareau, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—No day calendar. COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Opens at 10 A. M.
Inquest, 276, 277—McBrook, &c, vs Gilroy
261—Seery vs B H P R R
270—Montemorano vs same
2774—Herman vs same
276—Winterbottom vs same
246—Whittacker vs B, Q Co & Sub R R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.
296—Ducasse vs B H R R
294—Steinberg vs Wolf Co
293—Hertzberg vs same
280—McCaffrey vs B H R R
250—Schmitz vs Schmitz

Westchester County.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 23.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Opens and calendar called 10 A. M.
208—Briggs vs Tripp
249—Carpenter vs Everett
294—Home Loan Assn vs City of Mount Vernon.
170—Cole vs Searles
People, &c., vs Wilson
SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
2312—Cunneen vs Reardon
118—Phipps vs City of Mount Vernon
119—Gouh vs same
120—Oprandi vs same
122—Horstman vs same
123—Bowden vs same
124—Subitsky vs same
125—Johnson vs same
126—Appell vs same
127—Rich vs same
128—Jones vs same
120—Reynolds vs same
130—Hoag vs same
131—Lohman vs same
132—Adams vs same
212—Weber vs Weber
228—City of Mount Vernon vs Sea
225—Ward vs Van Derveer
209—Frazier vs The City of New York
251—Langley vs Sone

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J. —Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
936—Weir & Case vs Case
935—Grass & Beck vs Weir & Zerwick and E P H R
940—Peck vs Union Ry
950—Same vs same
691—Disbrow vs Hardy et al
705—Ciccarelli vs La Veloce Navigazione Italiana Vapore

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.
647—Wallenius vs Lewis & Queens Co Ry
463—Eckhold vs same
587—Schwarze vs Lewinson Just Loouie
85—Bennett vs L I Elec Ry
342—Hemmer vs Muller
953—Liebermann vs Liebermann
976—Same vs same.
653—Cloos vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
636—Same vs Manchester Assurance Co
737—Same vs Royal Ins Co
Highest number reached on general calendar, 959.

TO HASTEN CUSTOMS CASES.

Judges Blame Importers and Counsel for Delay.

Some time this week a conference will be held in this city between representatives of the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice, the Board of United States General Appraisers, the United States District Attorney, and the Judges of the Federal Courts in this circuit to devise some plan of expediting the trial of customs cases before the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals.

The delay in this class of cases has assumed the proportions almost of a scandal. It usually takes two or three years to reach the trial of a case of any importance. The Government officers say that there is no reason why such cases should not be reached in as many months if the importers and their lawyers were willing.

If the case is of any importance it is invariably appealed. In the meantime the high rate of duty is assessed on all similar importations, and the importer secure in the knowledge that his competitors are paying the same rate bases his prices on that rate so that the consumer finally pays it. In the meantime every importation of similar goods is similarly protested, and the protests are placed on the suspended files of the Board of General Appraisers to await the court decision.

When the case is finally decided, if the decision is in the importer's favor he receives a refund of the extra duty paid on all the importations he may have been accumulating since the starting of the original suit. As a rule in customs practice the lawyer gets half this refund and the other half goes to the importer. It is seriously to the interest then of both lawyer and importer who have what they think is a good case to delay its decision as long as possible.

The plan most favored is to make all customs cases preferred cases and have the Judges insist on speedy trial, except where some good reason for delay can be shown.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FITZGERALD & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $506 against Richard Fitzgerald, who did business as Fitzgerald & Co., manufacturer of water-proof duck and tarpaulin, at 49 South Street, in favor of De Grauw, Aymar & Co., for balance due for goods sold to him. N. attachment was granted on the ground that he had departed from the State, was keeping concealed to avoid service of summons. It was asserted that clerks of the plaintiff had called at Mr. Fitzgerald's place of business many times in the past six weeks, but could never find him there, and inquiries were answered by a young woman and an elderly man. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he found the place closed and was informed by the landlord that Mr. Fitzgerald owed three months' rent and dispossess proceedings were under way. Most of the goods had been removed and a few sewing machines and some rolls of cotton duck were all that was left. Mr. Fitzgerald began business in 1896 and had a factory at Belleville, N. J.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX LOEWE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Loewe, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 3,033 Third Avenue, by J. H. Semel & Co., creditors, for $625. It was alleged that he is insolvent and in the last three weeks transferred merchandise and amounts to the amount of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them, and removed property valued at $1,000.

ISADORE KASHARE.—Isadore Kashare of 335 Pleasant Avenue, formerly a builder and in the meat business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with known liabilities of $6,349 and twenty-five claims, the amounts of which are unknown, and nominal assets of $2,000 in unliquidated claim against Max Hart. Mr. Kashare indorsed considerable accommodation paper for Herman Gersten, cloak manufacturer, of 1,049 Greene Avenue, which was put into bankruptcy on Dec. 18, 1903, and the names of fourteen holders of these notes are given in Mr. Kashare's schedules, but not the amounts.

FRANK B. ALEXANDER.—Frank B. Alexander, an optician, residing at 243 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who formerly had stores at 54 East Fifty-ninth Street, this city and in Newark, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,001 to 100 creditors and nominal assets of $123. Among the creditors are Isaac Simon, $2,300; Newark Bill Posting Company, $1,062, and E. Heilman & Co., $778. Mr. Alexander was in business about two years and gave up about May 1, 1904.

HOTCHKIN, DYETT & Co.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Arthur Patterson receiver in bankruptcy of the tangible assets of Hotchkin, Dyett & Co., stock brokers, of 42 Broadway, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 17. It was asserted that the assets consisted of office furniture, quotation board, &c., valued at $300, and $19 cash in bank. The receiver was asked for on the ground that Clarence W. Hotchkin had departed from the jurisdiction of this court. He went to Chicago, where he filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $277,000.

ROBERT CAMPBELL HEATING COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Stephen P. Nash receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Robert Campbell Heating Company of 106 Beekman Street in place of Joseph A. Choate, Jr., who declined to serve.

I. MAGID & BROTHER.—Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, of 120 Broadway, has made a report recommending that a discharge from bankruptcy be denied to Isidore Magid, who did business as I. Magid & Brother, wholesale dealers in jewelry at 415 Broadway, on the ground that within four months of filing his bankruptcy he transferred a life insurance policy to his father and paid confidential debts of $2,900 to two brothers and a relative of his wife, the necessary result of these payments being to hinder and delay the other creditors. A creditors' petition was filed against him on Dec. 24, 1903, and his schedules showed liabilities of $18,233 and assets of $7,312. His explanation of a loss of $11,000 on the business in the last two years was that he lost it in business, partly in ill-health, had to pay families expenses, and paid the expenses of his sister's wedding. Asked how much this wedding cost he answered $1,500. He testified that he borrowed $900 from Joseph Siegel of Boston in May, 1903, and $450 from Benno Shapiro of Boston in June, 1903, to pay the wedding expenses, and a few weeks before his bankruptcy he paid back these loans.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND.—A schedule of liabilities and assets of the Arctic Ice Machine Company of Akron, filed in the United States District Court, gives the liabilities as $1,139,571 and the assets as $283,978.

Several weeks ago creditors asked that the company be declared bankrupt, just after an application had been made in the United States Circuit Court to have a receiver appointed.

CLEVELAND, O.—Wilson M. Day, president of the Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company, for which a receiver was recently appointed, filed a personal petition in bankruptcy to-day. He stated his liabilities to be $72,656, and his assets $47,160. Among his liabilities and not enumerated in the total of his debts, is a contingent liability on accommodation paper to the extent of $274,006.69.

NEW HAVEN.—William Spittler has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Circuit Court. His liabilities are $118,813 and assets $250,462. The schedule of assets includes stocks in the New England Broom Company, International Broom Company, and Vulcan Manufacturing Company to the value of $192,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 21, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALZAREZ, Secundo, Perfecto Lopez, and Emilio Barros—H. M. Morris	1,000
BECK, George—Continental Hygeia Ice Company	82
BENJAMIN, Eugene S., and Isaiah Josephi—M. Tannebaum	5,160
BUSCHER, Gerd, administrator—New York Transportation Company, costs	113
CARTON, Andrew B., Lawrence Carton, and A. B. Carton Company—Original	1,037
COLEMAN, Henry—F. G. Young	25
CLEVELAND, De Lancey—L. Hirsch	94
DE MAURIAC, Guy W.—W. J. Jenner	93
DEVLIN, William—S. Rosen	187
FISCHER, August—New York Metal Cement Company	243
FREEDMAN, Joseph—L. Ash	196
FITZPATRICK, Michael, and the Empire Surety Company—P. W. Cullinan, Com	1,979
GREENBERG, Jacob and Louis D.—G. S. Mawhinney	152
GRAHAM, Michael E. C.—Duffy Malt Whisky Company, costs	107
GUNTHER, Charles V. V.—H. B. Gunther, costs	90
GOLDSTEIN, David—S. Warshauer and another	82
HECKLER, Blanche—H. B. R. A. Chase	41
HERD, Anderson—L. Studebaker	84
HALLENBECK, Caroline E. B.—J. A. Johnson	154
HYMAN, Charles—J. Goldmark and another	129
HOGE, William—H. Wilkenlon	118
HERMAN, Charles H., and Arthur Keating—The Imperial Fluid Company	158
THE JOSHUA LONGFIELD SAUCE Company—Brookfield Glass Company	26
THE PACIFIC COPPER MINING AND Exploration Company—W. C. Hesse	128
GUARANTY DEVELOPMENT COMpany—Engineering and Mining Journal	187
NEW YORK INVESTMENT COMpany—Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company	193
NESBITT PAINTING AND DECOrating Company—Potter Wall Paper Mills	104
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Conroy	654
SIMPSON CRAWFORD COMPANY—W. L. Joyce	1,100
ISRAEL, Morris—Lehigh Stove and Manufacturing Company	407

TIMES SQUARE

Times Building

TIMES SQUARE.

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7th AVENUE

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Unexcelled in Location, Construction and Conveniences
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BOOTHS IN TWO ARCADES
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158 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 1711 CORTLANDT. ON PREMISES.

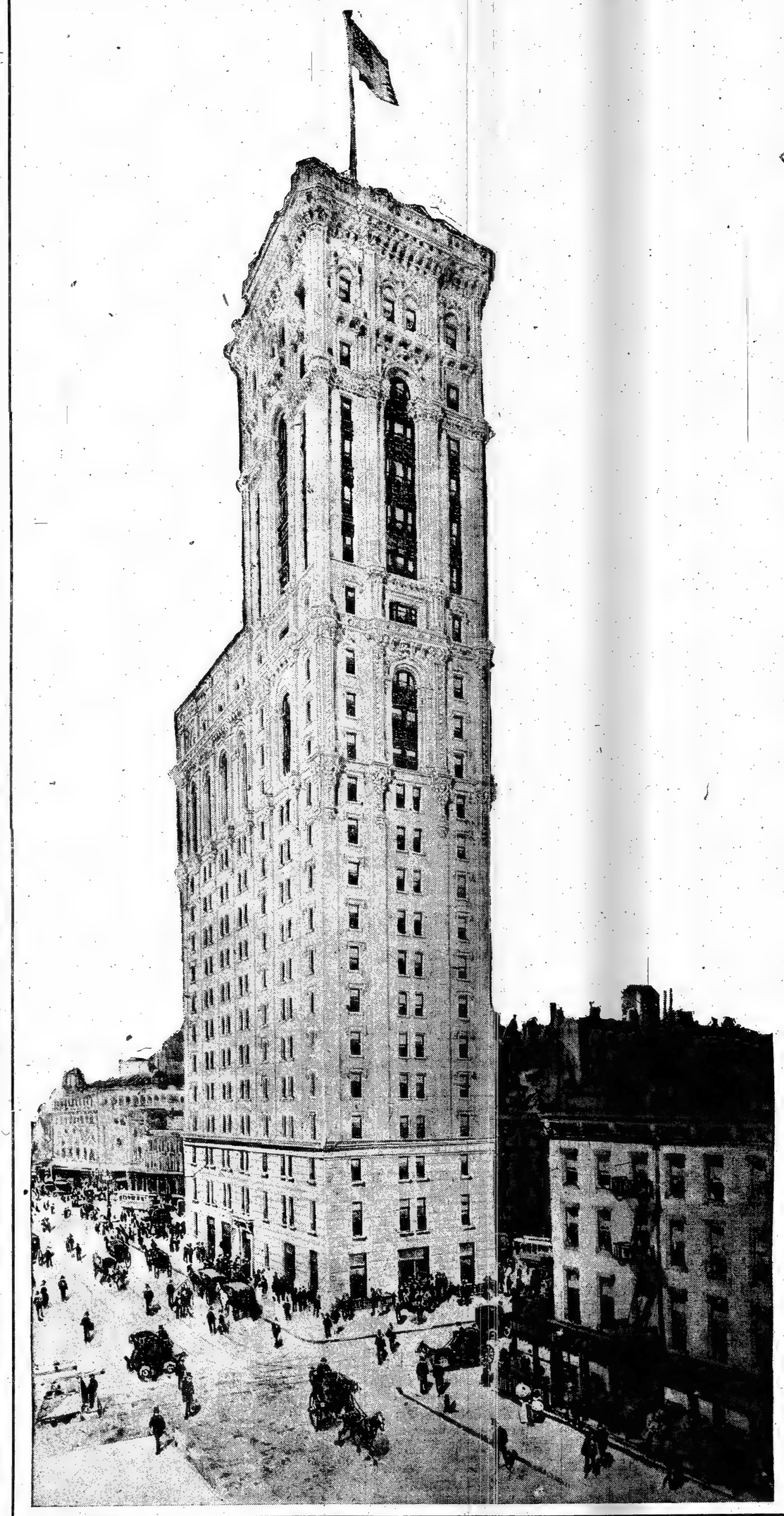

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NOW READY FOR TENANTS

STRONGEST office building ever erected.
The geographical centre of Manhattan Island. Half-way between Harlem and Battery—and half-way between the East and North Rivers.
Absolutely fireproof.
Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day, every day in the year.
Otis high-speed elevators equipped with every safety appliance and with costly Ward-Leonard system of positive control.
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No inside rooms. Filtered water.
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No dust. All offices cleaned by air vacuum method.
Mail chutes.
Subway (Times Square Station) in basement.
Close to every important railroad station.
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Two elevated railroad lines close by.
Lowest insurance rating of any newspaper office.
Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph and call bells for messengers and stenographers.
More theatres, hotels and clubs in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

TIMES BUILDING ARCADES

Two levels of the Times Building, the ground floor and the basement, or Subway level, will be thrown open for booths of all sorts. There will be no division into stores. As the Times Square station is the centre of New York's night activities and vast throngs are passing there at all hours of the day and night, these arcades promise to become marts of considerable importance. The ground floor level will have seven entrances from the street. Three stairways and four elevators afford communication with the Subway level and four revolving doors with capacity equal to those passages that take all the crowds to the Brooklyn Bridge platforms will open to the Subway station.

No space in the two arcades will be rented until the two levels shall have been thrown open to the public. Up to this time applications have been received for:

Drug Store.	Newsstand.	Jewelry.
Soda water.	Notions.	Bazar du voyage.
Telephone booth.	Confectionery.	Stationery.
Telegraph offices.	Optician.	Photographs.
Florist.	Dyeing.	Fruit.
Cigar store.	Perfumery.	Clothing.
Barber shop.	Haberdashers.	Shoes.
Manicure.	Umbrellas.	Railroad and Theatre ticket stands.
Bootblack.	Cutlery.	

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Rental Agents,
Telephone 1711 Cortlandt. 158 Broadway, and on Premises.

Day Light and Good Air—In a great city it is difficult to secure day light and good air at the best location in the best building. The Times Building combines all these advantages unexcelled by any other building in the world.

Time Is Money—Time saved in a live business will many times pay the rent of an office in a building where the elevators in front of the office door lead to the most central station of the Subway.

Good Company—279 applications for space in the Times Building have been declined because of the character of the business. No tenants will be accepted except those of recognized financial and commercial standing.

JAN 22 1905

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

AN UNFINISHED NOVEL

By the Late

BENJAMIN DISRAELI

Earl of Beaconsfield

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THE ELDER FALCONET BEGAN TO···INDULGE IN DREAMS

LORD BEACONSFIELD

A PROCESSION OF ALL HIS WONDROUS FRUITS

"MY NAME IS KUSINARA—AND YOURS?"

CHAPTER I.

IF all the pretty suburbs that still adorn our metropolis there are few that exceed in charm Clapham Common. An uninclosed park of 200 acres, well-turfed and timbered, and, though free to all and without a paling, so well managed that a domain in a distant county could scarcely be more orderly and refined.

Those who live about this agreeable spot have shown, by the solid convenience and rich comfort of their dwellings, that they appreciate the pleasant place where their lot has been cast, and do not contemplate that they or their posterity should quit or desert it. Many of the red-brick structures have the true character of the manor house, and are varied now and then by buildings of a more ornate and villa style, but still firm and compact, in the manner which the Brother Adams introduced at the beginning of this century. All of them are surrounded by ample and old-fashioned gardens; of late, however, much modernized, and so losing something of their picturesque stateliness, though they now abound with houses of glass of every form and for every purpose.

The dwellers in these homes have, generally speaking, a peculiar character. They have an idiosyncrasy. They are chiefly rich merchants, Directors of the Bank of England, men whose fathers were Directors of the East India Company, or Chairmen of the great docks that were built in the port of London during the great war. The new class of railway magnates are rarely found here. Their fortunes have been made in modern times, and by means which allow them to live much further from the city and yet find themselves as early every morning at their boards and counting houses as the old families at Clapham, who after all, are only four miles from Cornhill. But the very fact that, comparatively speaking, they are old families, and that there is no inglorious tradition among them of philanthropy and piety, of good and great works, and of some names that are even illustrious, binds them to the sacred soil by that local spell which is one of the most powerful influences over mankind.

Mr. Falconet was the head of one of the most considerable of these families. His father, an East Indian Director, had been an intimate friend and companion of Mr. Wilberforce, who lived in his immediate neighborhood and who was the godfather of his son. He had supported Mr. Wilberforce in all his great enterprises with his purse as well as his personal energy. His son, Mr. Wilberforce Falconet, had married, according to the Clapham custom, at an early age, a young lady who lived at Lavender Hill, and whose father was another friend of Mr. Wilberforce. Even in the enthusiastic world in which she was born the bride was remarkable for the exaltation of her ideas. She was the founder of many institutions and the soul of all. Schools and hymns and Bible classes and tract distributions and industrial homes engrossed her life. But she was pretty, and Wilberforce Falconet lost his heart to her. He himself quite sympathized with all her pursuits and purposes, and had, indeed, been born and bred in a similar religious and moral atmosphere to her own. This, however, did not prevent him from having the reputation of being a first-rate man of business. Indeed, he was sometimes thought to be a little too sharp in his transactions, in which a fuller and larger degree of Christian forbearance, some intimated, might be desirable. As it was, at the head of one of the most considerable East India houses, he succeeded, on the death of his father, to a large realized fortune, and was so wealthy that he need not have been appalled by the large family of both like their mother, and full of enthusiasm, they quickly captivated young gentlemen of the neighborhood, who were generally about the same age and yielded to the blended spell of religious devotion, female charms, and the most comfortable and piously luxurious domestic establishment in the whole neighborhood.

The sons, though stalwart youths, had not inherited the fair mien of their mother. They resembled, and strongly, their other parent, who, it was the custom to aver, was descended from a Huguenot family. In truth, his father was the son of a Genevese watchmaker, and he had himself been a clerk to an eminent English firm, where his talents and knowledge of foreign tongues were appreciated. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes with the rich middle class of this country occupies the same position as the conquest of England by the Normans does with our patricians. It throws a halo of imagination over many a humble or obscure origin.

The countenance of Mr. Wilberforce Falconet was austere, and its expression would have been saturnine had it not been in a state of constant mitigation from his thrilling sense of domestic happiness, worldly prosperity, and religious satisfaction. In the management of his family Mr. Wilberforce Falconet was a despot, but he was an affectionate one. He often required sacrifices, but he occasionally made them, and in either case he was satisfied he was acting in a manner becoming the patriarchs.

His two elder sons were in his counting house, and were soon to be his partners, when they both were engaged to marry young ladies who were the bosom friends of their sisters and were members of the same committees and distributers of the same tracts. Another son was a sailor. Permission to enter the naval profession had been long contested, but with the prospect that his services would be confined to the South African squadron had at length been obtained. Another son, who seemed inclined to be a sailor, was turned by the panic-stricken family into a clergyman without delay, and there only remained the youngest son for whom a career was to be provided.

Joseph Toplady Falconet had been a child of singular precocity. His power of acquisition was remarkable, and as he advanced in youth, his talents were evidently not merely those which ripen before their time. He was a grave boy, and scarcely ever known to smile; and this not so much from a want of sympathy for those among whom he was born and bred, for he seemed far from being incapable of domestic affection, but rather from a complete deficiency in the sense of humor, of which he seemed quite debarred. His memory was vigorous, ready, and retentive; but his chief peculiarity was his disputatious temper and the flow of language which, even as a child, was ever at command to express his arguments. In person, with a commanding brow, his countenance was an exaggeration of that of his father—austere even to harshness, and grave even to melancholy.

A learned man, who had guided his early studies, struck by his acuteness and his powers of rapid attainment, had, after much difficulty, persuaded his father to send him to a public school. This decision cost Mrs. Falconet much sorrow, who believed a public school was a place of much wickedness and cruelty. Her fears and anxiety were, however, unnecessary, for her son was at once placed in a position in the school which exempted him from the servitude which she dreaded, while a very short time elapsed before, even with so many competitors, his singular powers began to be remarked and admired.

His success at school secured for him the University. He was always the favorite son of his father, though that feeling on the part of the parent was never acknowledged or evinced. Secretly, however, the elder Falconet began to muse over the future of this gifted child, and indulge in dreams which perament, his imagination was limited, and quite conscious of his powers, being, indeed, somewhat arrogant and peremptory, aspired only to devote them to accomplishing those objects which, from his cradle, he had been taught were the greatest, and the only ones, which could or should occupy the energies of man.

Firm in his faith in an age of dissolving creeds, he wished to believe that he was the man ordained to Wilberforce, ever before the eyes of the domestic circle in which he moved, doubtless much influenced him. It certainly did his father, for the secret scheme of the elder Falconet over which he mused alone, was to obtain a seat in Parliament for his son.

No easy matter in these days, when men think themselves fortunate to reach the House of Commons with a gray or a bald head. And yet men of influence, by pondering over an affair, generally strike fire at last. If they be not men of influence the luminous particle generally will not appear, and they are called visionaries, crotchetty, or adventurers.

CHAPTER II.

a leading part in that abolition of West Indian slavery which had seriously reduced the value of the property in question. Whether the memory of this fact entailed some remorse, or whether they were influenced by the recollection of happier times, when, for a long series of years, they had been the agents of the noble lord, and had received in consequence a considerable income in the shape of commissions and interest on advances, there is no doubt that the existing relations between the peer and his former factors were always friendly, and, on the part of the commercial firm, frequently obliging.

Now, this noble lord was so fortunate as to have an interest in a borough which his opponents always denounced as a nomination borough, though in truth he had no property whatever in it, and could not command a single vote. But he and his wife, being wise and good people, were very civil and courteous to the inhabitants of this borough, which reached al-

AN UNFINISHED NOVEL BY THE LATE BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

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wants of the great house from the borough instead of from co-operative stores—and so the lord and lady were what is called "adored," and the borough always asked leave to return their sons or nephews to Parliament.

It seems that the son and heir apparent of the noble lord, who was at present member for this grateful community, had thought fit to change his politics—what are called the family politics—a great sin, and being a gentleman of honor and spirit, nothing would content him but making this known in an address unnecessarily offensive, and then resigning his seat. Mr. Falconet, through the solicitor of the noble lord, had been aware of all this some time before it was publicly known, and had let the noble patron of the borough become aware that if it could be arranged that his son Joseph could succeed to the representation he should not only be singularly grateful, but should be very happy to prove that his gratitude was not shadowy, but of a substantial character, and so it came about that Mr. Falconet and his son were invited to spend the Whitsun week at the great house, and a public meeting in the borough, on the revival of the slave trade in the Red Sea, having been arranged, Mr. Joseph Toplady Falconet had the opportunity of making a speech, which literally electrified the audience. The speech, indeed, became not only famous in the place where it was delivered, it was reported in the London papers, and leading articles were written attesting its commanding eloquence and announcing the advent of a new and powerful candidate for the honors of public life. True it was that it subsequently appeared that there had been no revival of the slave trade in the Red Sea, but that the misapprehension had occurred from a mistake in the telegraph, manipulated by a functionary suffering from a coup de soleil or delirium tremens. But this did not signify, and made no difference whatever in the eloquence of Mr. Joseph Toplady Falconet, or the result which that eloquence was to accomplish.

There was a dinner to be given at "The Common" to celebrate the return of Joseph. There was a good deal of mystery about this coming event; some little hesitation for some time, and then immense preparations. The truth is Mr. Falconet had conceived the idea of asking the noble lord to be his guest on the occasion, and it was a long time before he could induce Mrs. Falconet even to comprehend his purpose, much less to sanction or encourage it. The Falconets gave many dinner parties, but their guests were always their own family or intimate connections, or persons who entirely sympathized with their chief thoughts and pursuits. In short, their banquets generally led to some religious ceremony, and were always accompanied by psalmody. Though he regretted the necessity, Mr. Falconet felt that it was possible his noble guest was scarcely accustomed to such pious practices, and, as the noble lord would be the only one present who was unused to them, he could not but feel that a due consideration of all the circumstances might justify him in this instance of finding refuge in a compromise by a grace, both before and after the meal, of unusual length.

At length all was settled, the invitation was accepted, and the day was fixed. It was a fine Summer afternoon, and the noble guest asked permission to arrive an hour before dinner so that he might "enjoy the country a little and see their place." All were a little uneasy, and some were quite frightened, but Mr. Falconet himself felt he must make an effort and his demeanor was outwardly calm. But there was not the slightest necessity for this embarrassment. The noble lord was the personification of tact and polished sympathy. His eyes smiled with gentle kindness when he was presented to Mrs. Falconet, and his general bow was so skillful that every one appropriated it to him or herself. He was almost enthusiastic about the Common, which, it seems, he had seen for the first time, and said it was worthy of "As You Like It." He much praised the conifers in the private grounds, and intimated he had never seen any so fine, though the truth was he was himself unfortunately lord of the most rare and extensive arboretum in England. He visited several of the glasshouses, and hinted that there could be few in England equal to them, though he had at home acres of these structures which he had unhappily inherited, and which it cost him annually thousands to maintain.

The dinner was quite a family party. Three married daughters and their husbands were present; the two sons in the business and the young ladies to whom they were engaged, two unmarried daughters, the clergyman brother, who had traveled all night to be there, and was to return at dawn so that he might assist at a Bible class, from which he never had been absent. Of course the new M. P. was there, and the only child away was the sailor; but then, as a compensation, Mrs. Falconet had just received from him a letter on very thin paper and crossed, and which gave a most animated account of the capture by his vessel of one of the most terrific slavers in the Bight of Benin. She wished their noble guest to read this epistle, which he took with much courtesy, and then glancing at its calligraphy, with a somewhat humorous expression put the letter in his pocket, saying he should like to show it to the Secretary of State.

The dinner was, of course, too elaborate and much too long. The dessert itself lasted as long as a dinner ordinarily ought to do, but nothing would satisfy Mr. Falconet on these occasions but a procession of all his wondrous fruits—golden pines of vast shape, green melons like gigantic emeralds, rare figs of all sizes and colors, and bananas which in form and flavor beat Egypt. Indeed, he had on this occasion some from that sultry land handed round, in order to prove the pre-eminence of Clapham Common.

The evening was short, and went off pretty well. The young ladies had sweet voices and were skillful musicians. They did sing some Psalms, but his lordship did not find it out. He sat on a sofa in the evening between Mr. and Mrs. Falconet, Joseph Toplady on a chair opposite to them, looking earnest and rather grim. They discussed his new life in the House of Commons, and Joseph took the opportunity of remarking that he had received some new information respecting the slave trade in the Red Sea, and thought of bringing the matter forward. "I think I would leave the Red Sea alone," said the Earl. "It was a miracle that saved us from being drowned in it before."

Mrs. Falconet looked grave, and her husband quickly turned the conversation by remarking that there was great difficulty in settling the habitation of Joseph, now that he had become a Parliament man. He wished to live at home, but that seemed incompatible in the long run with the late hours of the House of Commons.

"When I was a young man," said the Earl, "I had to rough it, for I started as a cadet, with no great allowance and with little prospect of my inheritance. I found the Albany a very suitable place for a young man, convenient and inexpensive. Why not try the Albany?"

"We had hoped," said Mrs. Falconet, "that Joseph might have found an abode with some serious family."

"Ah!" said the Earl, "I fear that serious families are rarer than they were in Westminster, and he must not be too far from the House. And now I will say good-night. I have enjoyed myself greatly, and I only wish I had asked permission to bring Lady Bertram with me."

CHAPTER III.

There are few things more striking than arriving in the port of London on a Sunday and then proceeding to some distant hotel. An enormous and illimitable city stretches out before you, apparently without an inhabitant. The windows are closed, the shops shuttered up, and in mighty thoroughfares, groaning on week days with the weight of wains and carts and carriages, and streaming with population, perhaps the hansom cab that you have been fortunate enough to secure when you disembarked is the only vehicle visible—and no voice is heard except perhaps your own giving unintelligible directions to some obstinate or silently supercilious driver.

In the present case, however, the individual who had secured the cab had a companion, for when they had landed he had courteously offered a seat in his vehicle to one whose acquaintance he had only made during a short voyage, but whose conversation and manner had interested him.

"There is nothing to me so striking and so unexpected as this appearance of London," said his guest. "I came here with the persuasion that the English were rapidly renouncing not only their own religion, but the religious principle altogether, and I find a scene which, for the cessation of labor, could only have been equalled in old Jerusalem."

"Manners and customs outlive superstitions," said his companion, a man who, if he had lost his youth, was in the prime of middle age—of middle stature, still slender, with an inscrutable countenance, for the color of his eyes seemed to change while he spoke. On the whole, it might be described as a compact face, the features regular but inclined to delicacy, the brow square, and the mouth resolute. In these days costume is little guide to a man's station, except to the very practiced, and after a voyage the most fashionable and fastidious are somewhat soiled and shattered. Nevertheless, it would be at once felt that the manner of this person was high-bred, natural, easy, and yet dignified.

"I do not disapprove of the Sabbatarian Institution," said his companion; "on the contrary, I approve of it. It was a step in the right direction. It secured repose for one day in the week. True religion would secure repose for every day."

"That would be the Kingdom of Heaven," said his companion, "with which you were just saying these English people were not so content as in old days."

"When we were talking together on deck," replied the other, "I told you that I was a missionary, and I saw that you despised me, though you were too polite to express such a sentiment. I am a missionary, and of a faith held by many millions. It will some day, and perhaps sooner than is generally credited, be professed by all, and then there will be an end of all our troubles. I am a subject of her Majesty and an inhabitant of Ceylon. I have heard much of late of the decay of faith in England, and the evil consequences which may ensue from this. Being independent, and long educated in these high matters, I resolved to visit Europe, and especially England, and see whether steps might not advantageously be taken to advance the great remedy which can alone cure the evils of the human race."

"And establish the Nirvana?" said his companion, with a scrutinizing glance.

"I see you are not altogether unacquainted with the truth."

"I am myself in favor of a Sabbath of seven days," said his companion, "of a real Nirvana, but my perpetual Sabbath can only be celebrated in a city of the dead."

"Death is only happiness, if understood," said the Buddhist.

"We are at your hotel. This is Blackfriars. Can I be of service to you? Have you friends?"

"I have a private letter to my banker, besides my letter of credit, and I am assured he will take care of me. Falconet & Co.—they are eminent, I understand. Do you know them?"

"No," replied the other, carelessly, "but bankers, if you have a good letter of credit, are generally obliging. What is your name?"

"My name is Kusinara—and yours?"

"I have no name," said the unknown.

To be continued Jan. 29.

SAFONOFF, THE COSSACK ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTOR

THE SAFONOFF FAMILY

IN the green-and-white anteroom at the Hotel Netherland I waited for M. Wasili Safonoff. It is a pretty place, with panels of brocaded satin alternating with flat, fvorled columns touched with gold, and mirrors reflecting innumerably the vista. Into this prettiness the broad, grizzled head of M. Safonoff, with deep-set, bright eyes, short beard, and a temperamental wildness of look obtruded itself. He wore a low, rolled astrachan cap, and his heavy coat, lined with quilted satin, had a collar of fur. He came in with a manner of roaming, a sort of sturdy unrest, a habitual shadow, not of doubt but of questioning. Such an image is M. Safonoff, a man of a semi-barbarous, if bureaucratic, country.

Wasili Safonoff was born in the Caucasus, in a Cossack village. His father was one of those wonderful Cossack rulers with whom the enthusiasm of a Buffalo Bill has made us acquainted. At six the great Muscovite orchestra conductor was first placed upon a horse. M. Safonoff is one of the contrasts of our modern life which brings the extremes of the earth together—the dainty green satin, mirrored anteroom harbors for a moment a true son of the wild rider of the steppes; the music lovers of the world with their finished orchestral facilities, call to the leader's platform a temperament out of the primitive wilds. M. Safonoff later objected humorously to the term barbaric. We had a sign of primitive genuineness in the discarded baton, no longer an implement of discipline, no longer a necessity.

"No, I am not a revolutionist," he said, smiling, seated in a rose-colored brocade chair a moment later in his own apartment. He fumbled with a small parcel with curiosity. It was secured up, and did not open easily. "An artist cannot be a revolutionist. Art consists in conserving the beautiful. Art is the consolation, the flower. Modern music is not revolutionary but evolutionary. The great artists need not be revolutionary spirits even in their art."

In speaking of the great conflict between the old and the modern apropos of the rise of Wagner, M. Safonoff laughed. "His fight was not so bitter—perhaps the first few years were not comfortable—but after that he had King Ludwig. Then he was as a king himself.

"Many tell only the bad about Russia of late. It must be remembered that we have the most celebrated men of all kinds—poets, novelists, savants, scientists. A country which has produced Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoievsky, Lermontoff, Antokolsky, Tschaikowsky, Rubinstein, to mention only a few of those well known in America, is not so barbarous a place. Dostoievsky, whom I knew well, was a true subject of the Czar. We appeared in his last years in an entertainment together. I played and he declaimed a story from his own work."

He succeeded in opening the small parcel at last. It was a white satin fan, an evident memento, somewhat worn. He examined it, still with curiosity. On every white surface of one side and a part of the other were written autographs. He looked it over carefully without speaking. Then he made a slight comment in French, laying it aside on the table. M. Safonoff speaks a polite and easy French. He is better in Italian and in German than in English pronunciation, but he reads everything. We spoke of languages and poetry.

"German is like my mother tongue. Goethe is one of my favorite poets, but the other is Pushkin. Your poet Edgar Allan Poe is very great, but you consider him a little too fantastic. He is not quite practical enough, perhaps? And then you have Longfellow."

He insisted on writing down the name of Walt Whitman, of whom he had not yet heard. We spoke of the war. "I don't think it will end—not now. It must end some time, yes. Little Russia has a beautiful proverb. It is this: 'What has been we have seen it; what is, we see it now; what is to come, that we shall see.' This is what I think about the war. Russia has seen many other heavy moments in her life. But she is living just the same. It is not the first time that Russia has seen difficulties. In one of his poems Pushkin says:

"Russia has suffered many heavy blows of sorrow,
Through these blows she becomes strong,
Blows of the hammer that breaks glass, that makes steel.

"That is what I think of the present war. I am not a prophet. I hope that Russia is not glass to be broken by the hammer, but steel to be hardened by it.

"In Russia we have all climates, all plants and vegetation, all soils. Our country is very large and varied. Yes, it is comfortable for Americans to travel there now. And when they come they will be welcome. Yes, tell it so, because we, the Russians, are large—our hearts, our natures are large." But he disclaimed any especial interest in politics or in reforms, or in many questions which agitate our Western minds.

It was impossible longer, then, to put off the question of the musical day, so actively asked, concerning M. Safonoff's unique leadership. The audacious manner in which he has discarded the despotic if tiny baton is not, we suspect, the only artistic innovation in which he is proved, despite his protests, to be revolutionary. Safonoff plays on his orchestra; it is his instrument. The motions of his powerful arms and flexible hands bring him nearer to it. He appears to grasp it. All this with many incomparable gestures he endeavored to say in halting English.

"I get near to the musicians, to the music," he explains. "I have for a long time only carried the baton, not used it. I actually only left it entirely out last Autumn. When I was here last March I held it under my arm. Yes. But why pretend, why have it at all? It is better without it—I do not know if you understand—"

"Nothing is between you and the orchestra," I began.

"Bravo!" he cried, and repeated the words. "All I think of is to bring out the best in the work. I forget everything. I think only of interpretation. The feeling of the audience? Ah, these are des choses indefinissables! I do not know the temper of my audience. I think sometimes I please them—and I am mistaken. Sometimes I do not feel I am pleasing—and they like me!" he smiled with naïvete.

"I am too much occupied to think, to know about my audience. Applause? Is there an artist who does not feel glad when his work is praised?"

In the same way Safonoff spoke of the domestic life.

"The wife is like the shoe which protects the foot of the artist from the hearthstones," he said. But he apologized for this. "It is not an elegant simile, perhaps, though expressive."

As to the family life, Safonoff is as proud of his children as is Mme. Schumann-Heink. He questions his American friends about how many children they have, and their reply invariably arouses his joy, for who has ten children?

"We are not afraid of race suicide. I am in accord with President Roosevelt in this. Yes, yes, we have had ten," and he laughed with simple pleasure.

"Divorce in Russia is not easy, not at all. The Church and the laws are against it. Family life is more patriarchal, I think, than here. I do not know much about America. I am so happy in my family life that I do not occupy myself about whether others are happy in this system or not. A man is naturally selfish."

He described with great interest each child and his or her individuality.

"Elijah, the first, is seventeen. Very musical, very religious, spiritual of nature; plays the 'cello and the piano. We all belong to the Old Greek Church, of the type of before the patriarch, Nikon. Almost all Cossacks are of this church. Then Sergius, who is fifteen, has a philosophical mind, he thinks; is intellectual and is a poet. Ivan, thirteen, plays the piano, violin, studies composition. The older boys are all collegians.

"Anna is eleven. She is a little coquette, very sweet, very animated, fond of society, the world, of fashion. Barbara, nine years old, is intensely quiet, intellectual, concentrated, a musician; she plays the piano. The three younger are girls—Mary, Olga, Helena—lively, full of fun and vitality."

The mother of these children is a daughter of the great Russian statesman, late Minister of Finance, Wyschnegradski. She was a pupil of the Conservatory, and before her marriage was a singer.

"She sings no more," asserts Wasili Safonoff, "she has brought up ten children. My wife is the ideal artist's wife. The shoe never squeezes his foot. Is she musical? Ah! she likes me, therefore she likes music!"

And then, at a murmur of the name of the irresistible rival and contrast, he laughed again. "Give my compliment to Mme. Schumann-Heink! She was my soloist last season!"

It seems the children are brought up simply, without ceremony, as are those of the richest people in Moscow. Sports are not so abundant as here, but the long, severe Winter brings its own pleasures. Everybody, old and young, enjoys the coasting on the mountains, and uses skis and snowshoes. Every one, also, according to Continental fashion, is a skater.

Safonoff carries in his pocket when he is conducting an ample leather case containing a folded picture of his family, which, because of its size, has a panoramic effect when unfolded,

"It is my traveling family," he insists with pride. "I conduct with it. My children are my friends. Although, perhaps, there is more authority in family life in our country than here, still the children have freedom; are not subdued. I do not beat them. They are natural and happy."

Lying on a table near the piano in the apartment, placed where M. Safonoff can play overlooking the broad Winter view of Central Park, were some new compositions. These he is studying to give on his return to Moscow, for which he sails on the Baltic on Feb. 1.

In his bonhomie he displayed them. One was a suite of Glasounow, to whose Sixth Symphony was given a prominent place at the Philharmonic Concert after the Marcia Funebre of Beethoven, interpolated in memoriam to the death of Theodore Thomas. Glazounow is considered by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tschaikowsky, his friend, and by Safonoff as one of the greatest exponents of the later phases of Russian music. He learned his colorful orchestration from the head of the Russian school, as Safonoff designates Rimsky-Korsakoff, and he had the benefit of an intimate friendship with Tschaikowsky. It is doubtful just how much Glasounow owes to the latter, but that he is ranked as a strong, growing influence is quite well agreed in modern Russian musical life.

The simplicity of the purely musical nature shows itself in Safonoff. He is absolutely single in his energy. He simply has a passion for the mastery of his instrument, the orchestra. As every man cannot own such an instrument, he, with two or three orchestras at his disposal, is fortunate.

Safonoff's work is done in the broad strokes of a master of technique who could never have painted miniatures. Glinka he calls the founder of the neo-Russian school, Balakireff his apostle, Rimsky-Korsakoff the present head, Glazounow one of the established great, Scriabine, his own pupil at Moscow, perhaps the most original and promising of the new generation.

The splendid conservatory at Moscow was planned, designed, and built by M. Safonoff, who is now at the head. He leads the conservatory orchestra and that of the Imperial Society. The architecture of the building, in the form of a hollow square, is Renaissance of a type common in every European city, simple, massive, pleasing. The interior has, in its avants-salles, auditorium, and halls the same style, very different from anything of the kind in this country. It is hard to say what makes the peculiar atmosphere—the floors are perfectly polished, the columns slim, the balusters and decorations delicate and simple—there is an air of peace, of space, of inspiration. It is severe and yet soothing.

In the main avant-salle two slender pedestals hold busts of Bach and Beethoven. "to welcome the guests," explains M. Safonoff. And he shows with pride the picture of the classroom where his advanced class is gathered. The picture hanging above his writing table is a portrait of Nikola Rubinstein, the founder of the conservatory.

"Moscow is the most beautiful city in Russia," he told me, taking my hands in a cordial "au revoir." But as a last word, hearty and tactful, as well as sincere: "Tell them that we cultivate also the American music. We play the symphonies of Edward MacDowell. We take good things wherever they are to be found."

FLORENCE [illegible]

HOW MR. PHIPPS'S $1,000,000 WILL BE USED

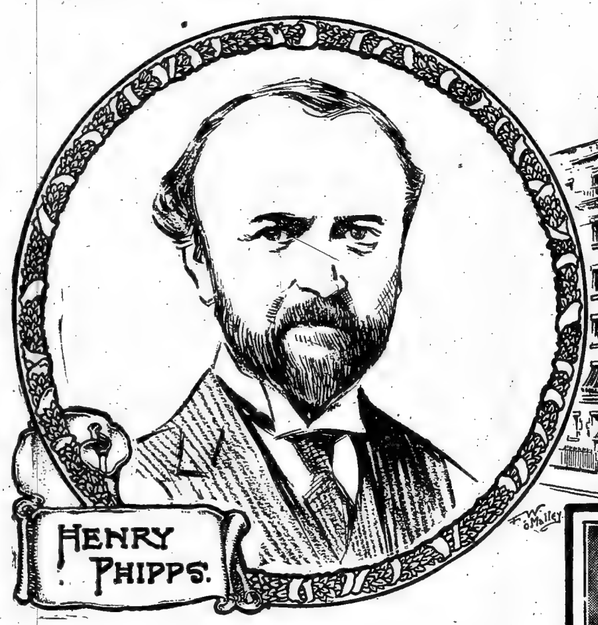

THE MODEL TENEMENT

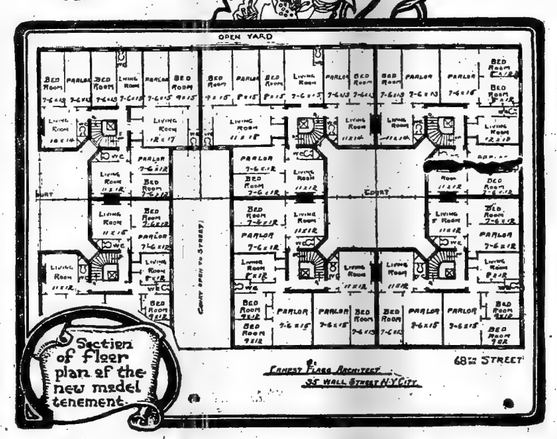

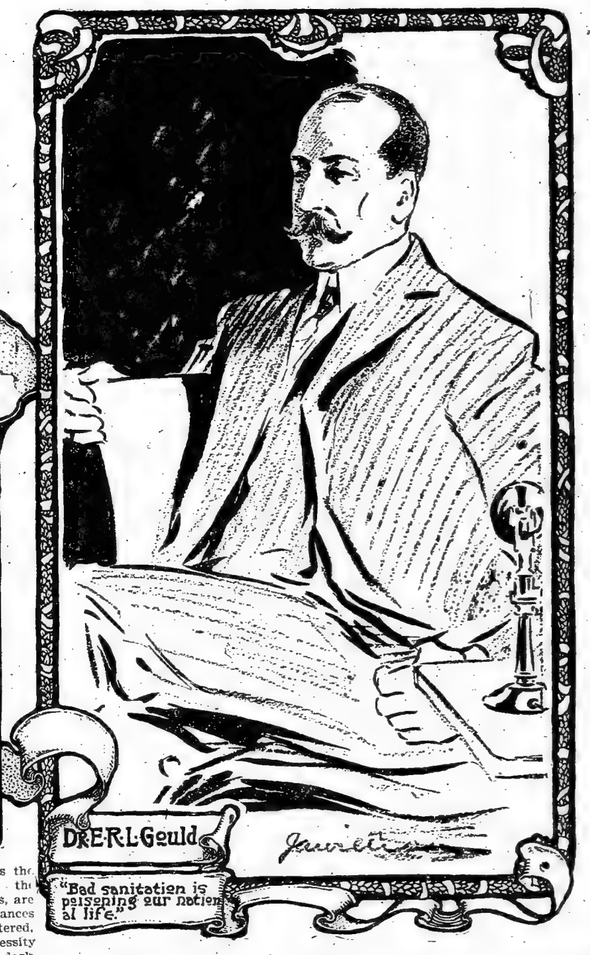

Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, Model-City Builder, Banker and Statistical Expert Whom Mr. Phipps Consulted, Outlines the Purposes of the Multi-Millionaire Philanthropist---Questions Raised and Problems to Be Met.

WHEN Henry Phipps, who pulled an able and winning oar to the stroke of Andrew Carnegie in the Pennsylvania iron and steel craft, decided a few days ago to contribute a preliminary million dollars toward establishing a fund for the erection of the best tenement houses that the metropolis will ever have had, he at once began looking for the foremost authorities on what is perhaps the most vital and immediate problem of the day—and he found Dr. E. R. L. Gould. As a sort of Columbus on his voyage of benevolent discovery, the generous iron and steel magnate may be said to have discovered at the same time his San Salvador. For Dr. Gould has come to be recognized as holding a key to the tenement situation in America.

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Having himself spent many years and some $3,250,000, with such associates as D. O. Mills, R. Fulton Cutting, W. Bayard Cutting, Isaac N. Seligman, Adrian Iselin, John D. Crimmins, and F. G. Bourne, in wrestling with the east side angel or bogie, as the problem of housing the masses may be called, the former City Chamberlain and present banker and builder of model city and suburban homes for the working classes has given freely of his time and experience to laying a solid preliminary foundation for the Phipps houses. Hence he is perhaps better qualified than any one else to discuss the project in its many interesting and intimate phases.

First of all, and on behalf of the multi-millionaire donor, THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES was authorized to announce that—barring unforeseen delays—one and possibly more of the Phipps houses will be completed as a welcome accommodation for at least 500 families by next Christmas. According to the present promises and plans, as scheduled, the first houses will be three in number, and will probably be erected in sections, socially as well as geographically, far apart. As an addenda it may be said that, in case the preliminary buildings prove as successful as anticipated, more millions may be forthcoming—enough, in fact, to warrant placing Henry Phipps in the same class as George Peabody, whose original $2,500,000 fund to provide dwellings for the plain people of London is now upward of $7,000,000.

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Dr. Gould had recently returned from an inspection of the tenement district, in company with Henry Phipps, when seen at the Fourth Avenue offices of the City and Suburban Homes Company. His humor was of a sort to dispel the blues, for, as he explained, the machinery of the Phipps enterprise had already gathered such a momentum as to guarantee an early and practical conclusion of the experiment, the success of which would, he believed, begin a new era in American civic history.

During the same afternoon he and another trustee of the enterprise had taken occasion to inspect a number of sites such as might be suitable for the architectural trinity, but, regarding whatever decision may have been reached, neither trustee was at liberty to speak. Until the property is actually purchased the location of the houses will not be disclosed, for obvious reasons, one of which is the stimulating effect such an announcement would have on realty values.

Briefly stated, the specifications of the Phipps houses have been practically decided upon as follows, subject to such changes as occasion may demand being made.

Each house will occupy not more than 70 per cent. of the respective lot areas, with a court in which children can play in the sun.

The height of each house, or building, will be within six stories; or, in other words, will be limited to one and one-half times the width of the street.

The respective houses will be divided into two, three, and four-room apartments, each being a complete home in itself.

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Every room must have quiet, light, and air, with thorough ventilation, and must contain at least seventy or more square feet.

Staircases and stair walls must be entirely fire-proof. Walls of the first floor and the dividing walls between each group of apartments must also be fire-proof.

Halls and stairways are to be well lighted, ventilated, and steam heated.

No window is to be within six and a half feet of another, and they may be as far as twenty-five feet apart.

There are to be no sole accesses through or to bedrooms.

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The fire escapes will have balconies at least three feet wide.

The width of no hall shall be less than three feet.

No stair shall have a rise of more than eight inches.

There must be no sleeping rooms in the cellars or below ground, and each particular part of the buildings is to be constructed so as to afford the occupants the greatest comfort under the best sanitary conditions.

Each and every apartment will have the following conveniences exclusively reserved to its occupants—partitions deafened between the different groups; water closet, well ventilated; stationary washtubs and a sink of ample size; hot water supplied from a central boiler system; gas fixtures and gas attachment to stove or range; closets or wardrobes and dresser; mantels, and a wood and coal closet, with storage rooms in the basement.

The rent is to be no higher—and, so far as can be fixed, no lower—than the market value, and will probably approximate $1.15 per room per week, or about $3.50 per week for a three-room apartment.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, to be held next Thursday, these and other details will be gone over, and definite steps taken toward selecting a site or sites and placing the contracts with the architect.

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Seated at a desk upon which had drifted a mass of correspondence bearing signatures which, affixed to the proper documents, were symbols of sufficient wealth to discharge the National debt and leave a surplus of many figures, the interviewer—companion in benevolence to Henry Phipps—reviewed various conversations between them anent the housing problem and incidentally forecast others which may play an important part in shaping and developing the enterprise.

His years spent among the tenement classes of two continents, reading for himself the bare, bald, broken stories of the other half, witnessing the ordinary tragedies of the big dumb-bell buildings, of the great double-deckers, roaring with their ragged but seldom rugged rabbles; of the darkened dens called homes, where midnight and noon are one; of infants more like white mice than children, living, or rather dying, daily in cellars, as they must and do; have written themselves under the surface smile with which the speaker recounted such things as now exist in Greater New York.

Perhaps it is because he has seen them that the Phipps undertaking is invested with such exceptional interest and significance for Dr. Gould. It is because he knows without being told that almost 3,000,000 out of 4,000,000 people in the great island city live in 82,652 tenement houses, assailed by hunger on one side and crime on the other; that his enthusiasm was stimulated in characterizing the present benevolence as the most needed note of encouragement in a time of general silence and discord.

"If," began Dr. Gould, "the Phipps houses accomplish, or, rather, demonstrate, what is to be reasonably expected of them, they will not only have personally benefited within the next year some five hundred families, but they will have set an example the value of which may hardly be measured in this generation. Impersonally speaking, it is somewhat remarkable as a tribute to his perception that the author of this benefaction has, after a comparatively brief residence in the metropolis, placed his finger, so to say, on one of the sorest, if not the sorest, spot on our civic body.

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"Those who have studied the situation even cursorily must admit that New York is not a city of homes, which refers equally to the classes and masses. We live on the fly, so to speak. But while the classes may be said to have homes elsewhere, at the seashore or in the mountains, the masses—nearly two million of them—are huddled in places which cannot be called homes even in parody."

Warming to the subject, the speaker declared it to be a notorious fact that here, as in other large cities of America and Europe, the demand of working people for homes in populous quarters is largely in excess of the supply, with the inevitable result of overcrowding and undersupply.

"While," he continued, "it is true that the difficulty of providing the plain people with sanitary or habitable homes is intensified by the necessity of their living within measurable distance of their work, it is also a curious and interesting fact that it is the women more than the men who object to living in the suburbs.

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"This is one stubborn barrier in the way of building model tenements in the outlying districts. But why is it, is asked? The reason is simple enough when it is realized that the head of a family, being absent during the day and having opportunities to see the machinery of society and business in motion, is content to have quiet and rest when he gets home in the evening. On the other hand, the woman, closer confined and subjected to the thousand small worries of motherhood, wants to be where she can see people around her, the policeman on his beat, the wagons going by, and so on.

"By the completion of the Subway," continuing, "the northern suburbs are brought from twenty minutes to half an hour nearer the factory and working districts, which may in time be a means of inducing a large portion of the tenement population to migrate from the east side and so relieve the terrible congestion there."

His voice fell on thus approaching conditions on the east side which had induced a multi-millionaire and comparative stranger in New York to volunteer a million dollars to relieve the Port Arthur of poverty, which, declared the speaker, is as hopelessly defending itself against disease, hunger, and exposure as was the Manchurian garrison, nodding toward Asia. Behind his smile was the knowledge that the children of the shadow, the dwellers in mean streets, are themselves opposed in many instances to having their environments bettered, being entirely ignorant of the necessity for sanitation and sunshine in the dark places. Citing Lord Beaconsfield as having once expressed the conviction that the health of the people is the foundation upon which any national or civic happiness and power must depend, and passing on to the encouragement given by such surroundings to intoxication, the speaker continued:

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"While there is much agitation over the excise question to-day, it is absurd to suppose that immoderate liquor drinking can be suppressed in our congested localities so long as hundreds of thousands of our population are left to live in houses where absence of even elementary sanitation saps and poisons vitality, and where noisomeness and ugliness impel a search for outside relief. Under the circumstances one must believe that the sequel to the massing of drinking places in overcongested neighborhoods where the worst housing conditions exist is more than a simple coincidence. For our most congested districts are the royal domains of liquordom. In one place, to my knowledge, 148 saloons are located within a space 514 yards long by 375 yards wide.

"Whereas," pausing by way of emphasis, "it once came under my notice in a foreign capital that a family of six not only lived in one room, but kept lodgers, there are cases in this city where two families are, or were until recently, living in the same contracted sphere and keeping lodgers. No city on earth can compare with New York in this respect, with its individual blocks containing from 2,500 to 4,000 men, women, and children, or more than many country towns. What must be the result of herding people together in this way? Mental and moral, as well as swift physical, ruin. The wages of such conditions is ultimate civic suicide. Comparing London with New York in their respective density of population, we find a ratio of approximately three to ten. If the tenement house law of 1901 had done nothing else, it would have furnished the greatest boon to future generations ever given by American enactments in its restriction of overcrowding buildings upon lot space, thereby abolishing the iniquitous light shaft and giving every room direct access to sunshine and air.

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"During the past two or three years a number of sanitary tenements have been built here and have been financially successful, paying on an average 4 per cent. on the investment—the same revenue which Henry Phipps stipulates as a fair earning capacity of his houses," explained Dr. Gould. Leaning forward and speaking with emphasis, he added:

"The promised good of the Phipps houses cannot be overestimated, not because a million dollars is a large sum compared with the $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 spent annually in building tenements in the metropolis, but because of the splendid and much-needed example furnished. Being a practical business man, the author of this donation—for it is a donation, since the revenue is to be applied solely in improving the houses and building others—has wisely decided not to provide homes cheaper than the market rate, but to provide better homes than the plain people are now getting for the same money. By doing this he will have demonstrated that at a cost of about $1.15 per week per room model tenements can be built and maintained.

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"It has been objected," commented the speaker, "that the Phipps houses in New York, like the Peabody model dwellings in London, will, or may, be occupied by a class of tenants for whom they are not meant and who, by reason of the larger rentals that they are able to pay, could protect themselves very tolerably, even with tenement houses built on a purely business basis. Answering this, it may be said that several near-model tenements have been built and are operating under my supervision to-day, and they are a theoretical no less than a practical success. As an instance, there is a building in West Sixty-eighth Street with 366 tenants of whom five are bricklayers, eight are bartenders, eight are coachmen, twenty are clerks, fifteen are conductors, twenty-eight are cabmen, drivers, and carpenters, twelve are dressmakers, ten are general dayworkers, twelve are laborers, ten are porters, and thirty-three are waiters and waitresses. The percentage of loss from non-payment of rent is less than a third of 1 per cent., and the percentage of tenants living in the building one year and over is nearly 50, or one-half.

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"Until comparatively recent years," added Dr. Gould, "sanitary legislation, so far as the housing question was concerned, had practically no existence on either continent. The let-alone policy was an accepted one among all classes. But it has been demonstrated, as a curious satire on human nature, that the average adult is hardly wiser than an infant in the matter of taking care of his or her self. He and she must be encouraged and even driven to do so. Odd, isn't it? Odd, but nevertheless true. For experience has shown that public authority must intervene to remedy evils springing from the operation of unhindered self-interest of the proprietary class to protect the lives and health of humbler citizens. So to-day it is almost universally recognized that non-interference in sanitary matters would be criminal. Thus the great doctrine of let-alone would be reduced to letting die or a license to degrade and hopelessly brutalize and so poison the springs of National and civic existence.

"Ten persons in a dozen on the great east side have no real conception nor reverence for home—and the relation between humanity and its environment is very close. Strong-willed, intelligent people may create and modify environment, but the weaker, the poor, the careless, and the unreflective become slaves to it. For, in short, all east siders, save the exceptionally virile, environment determines the trend of life, and where they are crowded together one thousand or fifteen hundred to the acre they are absolutely unable to resist evil influences."

Creeping suddenly into the voice came a curious softness which was deeper than sentiment—a softness sprung of much observation and perhaps of more civic and racial ambition than is usually inspired by sociology. Practical man of affairs as was the speaker, the story of east side conditions, such as dictated to another practical man and millionaire the necessity of attempting their amelioration, was a profound tragedy.

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"Promiscuity in human beehives," he was saying, "rendering independence and isolation of the family impossible, is deplorable. What may be legitimately expected? Not only can there be no development of true domestic life, but every member of the family from earliest childhood becomes a prey to those forces which only demoralize and degrade. Unwholesome sights and sounds fix themselves in the memories of children before infancy is really passed. The exuberance of youth, finding no possibility of normal expression, is poisoned by the philosophy of the streets. Boys, while yet of tender age, are introduced to viciousness and petty crime. Young girls from their earliest teens engage in an almost hopeless struggle for moral preservation. Mothers, instead of finding wifehood and motherhood the sweetest of human relations, become oppressed to hopelessness, soured into dissatisfaction or brutalized into a state of callous indifference. Under present prevailing conditions there is everywhere in fact a distinct lowering, if not absolute loss, of moral tone in overcrowded civic sections. And the death rates are but a feeble index to the drawbacks of congested tenement life. There being no death so sad as the death of virtue, the shattering of ideals—burials alive.

"Because," concluded the speaker, "sanitary reform in the housing of the masses cannot be brought about surely and expeditiously by regularly constituted authority alone, the stimulus given the movement by the Phipps benevolence is such as must attract international attention among all serious students of social conditions.

"Go down on the east side with any tenement Inspector," he advised, "and in the course of an hour or so the insight revealed by the author of the Phipps house enterprise will be amply verified, and the need of such a benevolence understood." Which advice being followed into tenement after tenement, partially explained the peculiar seriousness underlying the words of Dr. Gould.

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House after house was visited, first an ill-lighted and worse ventilated air-shaft being noted, then pestiferous refuse heaps hitherto disturbed only by rodent scavengers, and again greasy floors and unlaundered beds. Over and over the same sordid note was sounded on the general gamut of squalor. Once or twice there were variations in the way of dispossessions, with women, children, and household utensils huddled indiscriminately in the street. Down in the Italian quarter the odors of frying and drying macaroni were of a distinguishable virility even for the east side. Leaving the inspector, and following the directions of the Phipps trustee, a sanitary tenement, a model, as shown in the accompanying pictures, after which the Phipps houses will be patterned with additional improvements, was visited in East Sixty-fifth Street. Evidences of sanitation were everywhere around and in the building. Dumb waiters, shower and tub baths, laundries, with steam-heated drying chambers, dust chutes, most modern conveniences, and many luxuries were in the architectural ensemble. And it was possible to secure living quarters there on the same approximate terms as were demanded of the woman at the tub.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

THE STABLE AND THE DRAGON---A DIPLOMATIC STORY

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.
Washington, Jan. 21.

A NEW diplomat had arrived in Peking. The rest of the Foreign Ministers received him with stately courtesy and rather liked his looks. He was an erect, soldierly looking, handsome man, somewhat French in his manner; but he came from Russia. He was Count Arthur Cassini, who in these days has become rather well known in the United States.

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In accordance with custom, the new Minister prepared to present his credentials to the Emperor. The first step in that direction was to visit the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office. The almond-eyed statesmen who composed it received him with Oriental courtesy, and after the usual formal preliminaries were over they told him on what date it would please the Emperor to receive him.

"I shall then appear at the palace on that day—" began Count Cassini.

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The Tsung-li-Yamen suppressed their smiles with difficulty. They hastened to explain that the Emperor never received the envoys of barbarian powers at the palace. They were always received in the imperial stables.

The new Minister was quite well aware of that, but he appeared to be considerably surprised. He said it was impossible for him to meet the Emperor in a stable. The Tsung-li-Yamen, with forbearing pity for the barbarian's ignorance, explained that the stables were really quite handsomely fitted up and that there were no disagreeable surroundings.

"I understand that," said Count Cassini. "But I cannot meet his Majesty anywhere except in the palace."

That could never be, the Tsung-li-Yamen said.

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"Very well, gentlemen," said Count Cassini. "It desolates me to say that I cannot present my credentials to his Majesty. I shall furnish you a certified copy of them, so that we can do business together, but it will be impossible for me to present them until I am received in Peking as the Chinese Minister is received in St. Petersburg."

"You will wait a long time," said the senior dignitary. "You will never be received in the palace."

"You have patience, gentlemen," said Count Cassini. "You will find that I am as patient as you."

Then he withdrew. He sent a copy of his credentials to the Foreign Office, but he never saw the Emperor. Alone among the envoys of the barbarian powers, he rigidly refused to see the Son of Heaven.

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Interest in this wonderful barbarian spread rapidly in the celestial city. The man who refused to see the Emperor became a subject for teacup talk. Human curiosity exists even in Oriental and imperial breasts, and it was rumored that, as the years went on, even royalty was prone to wonder and discuss the singular situation.

Strange to say, Russia's interests did not suffer. The new Minister negotiated several important treaties with remarkable success, always working with the Tsung-li-Yamen, which grudgingly recognized the certified copy. He negotiated the Manchurian Railway treaty, the treaty to regulate telegraph concessions, and others, in which Russia's interests were opposed to those of the other European and barbarian countries, and in no case did Russia get the worst of it.

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One day there was to be a grand reception of the diplomats—in the stables, of course. The Diplomatic Corps went to the residence of its Dean, Minister von Brandt of Germany, to discuss it. The arrangements had all been made when the Russian Minister remarked casually that, of course, he was not going.

"And why not?" said Minister von Brandt.

"As the Czar's representative, I decline to be received in a stable by anybody," said the Russian.

Minister von Brandt felt that the time had come to rebuke Cassini's arrogant folly, and that as Dean the duty devolved upon him. "As for me," he said, with freezing hauteur, "wherever the Emperor wishes to see me I shall be glad to go."

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"Yes," said Cassini calmly, "even if he receives you in the lavatory."

Von Brandt turned purple and the other Ministers gasped. Count Cassini withdrew and left them to wend their way to the stables.

A few days after this a bombshell fell in the Diplomatic Corps. The Emperor had conferred upon the Russian envoy the Order of the Dragon, the greatest of Chinese orders, which no one of the other diplomats had ever received. They could hardly believe their ears; it must be a joke; but it was not. Cassini wore the order and stayed away from the palace as before.

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Then the war with Japan broke out, and the Emperor was soon in a tight place. He needed Russian assistance to snatch from Japan the fruits of victory. One day an invitation was conveyed to Count Cassini to come to the palace. He went, and was received as the Chinese Minister is received in St. Petersburg.

And this is the true story of how it happens that to-day the envoys of barbarian powers are received in the palace of the Son of Heaven. For after Cassini had been received the favor was gradually extended to the others.

But in all the discussion this affair evoked among the members of the Diplomatic Corps there was one question which recurred oftener than any other. And it was this:

When the Emperor conferred the Order of the Dragon upon the Russian envoy, had he heard the story of the lavatory sarcasm? Is it possible that the Chinese have a sense of humor?

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Perhaps another Emperor, he of Germany, heard the story. At any rate, Minister von Brandt was soon afterward recalled.

NEW AND INTERESTING FEATURES AT NEW YORK'S "ZOO."

Ostriches and Small Mammals May Now Be Visited at Their New Homes —Some Timely Points in Natural History for Lovers of These Animals.

THE new ostrich house and the small mammal house which for several months have been building at the New York Zoological Park were formally opened to the public last Saturday. Although these two buildings are not as pretentious as the reptile, monkey, lion, or antelope houses, they are the finest structures of their kind in the world. They are situated on the site once occupied by the temporary small mammal house, about fifty yards southwest of the reptile house, and directly opposite the burrowing rodents' quarters.

Each building is 150 feet long and 20 feet wide. They are built of red brick, are roofed with glass, and cost $75,000. About four hours of sunlight reaches the cages every day.

It is customary in zoological parks to have separate buildings for each of the following groups of animals: The small cats, the Asiatic and African civets and their kin, and the rodents or gnawing animals. In the present case, however, the Director of the Park, Mr. Hornaday, says that it is the society's intention to bring together under one roof most of the mammals usually found in these buildings. The principal feature of the installation will be a representative collection of American mustelidae, a family of fur-bearing mammals having among its members many animals which supply us with costly furs, notably the sea otter, Hudson Bay sable, (American marten,) and the ermine, (weasel.) They are all active and showy animals, which always attract attention.

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At present the collection consists of one Indian civet cat, one cloudy civet cat, two genets, one black paradoxure, one white-whiskered paradoxure, one mongoos, seven meerkat, one hyena dog, one white raccoon, one raccoon dog, two dingos, one American badger, one European badger, two common skunks, one mink, one serval, three ocelots, one ring-tailed cat or American civet cat, six raccoons, two white-nosed nasuas or coatis, two red coatis, one honey (sun or Malayan) bear, one northern varying hare, (or snowshoe rabbit,) one red-bellied squirrel, four thirteen-striped spermophiles, (or picket-pin ground squirrels,) two woodchucks, (or ground hogs,) one kangaroo rat, (pocket rat or desert rat,) one Southern beaver, one crested porcupine, two Canadian porcupines, two golden agutis, one duiker antelope, one Indian antelope, one collared peccary, one Red River hog, and one Virginia opossum. Although the building is not half filled, this collection makes an interesting exhibit, and the vacant cages will soon be fully occupied, as the society has ordered other animals, which are expected to arrive soon.

The white raccoon dog is the type of a new species, of which this specimen is the only one known to science. It was described and made known by the Director of the Park, William T. Hornaday, and save that it came from Japan absolutely nothing is known of its distribution or its habits. In appearance it resembles a white fox more than it does a raccoon or a dog.

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Next to the white raccoon dog the Red River hog or bush pig is the rarest, as well as the most expensive animal in the collection. Its thick, glossy coat of bright-red hair, which is long on the neck and chest; its plump, uniform shape, and the peculiar, long, pencil-like tufts of hair margined with white on its thin, spear-shaped ears make it by far the most striking of all the pigs. Its idea of bliss is to have its back scratched, and it comes to the front of the cage and invitingly leans against the netting whenever any one appears. Another animal that is fond of being scratched is the American badger, presented by President Roosevelt. He is a picture of perfect health, with his broad, flat body and long hair that stands out like a hedgehog's quills, and waves up and down as he trots back and forth in his cage. His long, stout claws rattle against the woodwork as he runs about, and as soon as any one comes near he climbs up the front of the cage and says in plain badger language, "Please tickle my ribs." But he is a little treacherous, and even the keepers do not trust him. He has been in the collection four years, and when confined in temporary quarters out of doors he would shut himself in or out of the sleeping pen by opening and closing the sliding door with the long claws of his fore feet.

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The hyena dog, or Cape hunting dog, an inhabitant of South Africa, is another interesting animal. It differs from the true dogs by having but four toes on both fore and hind feet. It is peculiarly mottled and blotched with black, white, gray, and yellow, mostly on the legs, belly, and sides, and its black muzzle, broad head, short nose, and large round ears give it a hideous appearance. In habits it resembles our wolves. It hunts at night in packs, is very destructive to game, and has even been known to attack the African buffalo, which is considered the most dangerous of all hoofed animals. It lives in burrows in the ground, where the young are born, but when pursued it relies upon its legs for escape. It destroys large numbers of sheep belonging to the Boers, who call it the "wild dog."

African animals are in the majority in the small mammal house at present. The meerkat, a South African flesh-eating mammal in size, color, shape, actions, and habits much like our prairie dog, is represented by seven specimens. It lives in colonies in the ground, and when approached stands erect on its hind feet and finally takes shelter in the burrow when the intruder approaches too close. It is easily tamed and makes a most interesting pet. Its food consists of small birds, mammals, eggs, lizards, snakes, &c.

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The little sun, honey, or Malayan bear occupies one of the large cages on the east side of the building. Save for the white patch on his breast, he is glossy black all over. An inquisitive as well as sociable little fellow, he is one of the favorites with the keepers. Then there is a family of raccoons that were born in the park; a cage filled with white nosed and red coatis from Mexico and Central and South America, both of which are near relatives of the raccoons; several agouti, and many other queer creatures.

The ostrich house is connected with the small mammal house by a pavilion. In this building the cages are arranged on one side of the room only, there being a row of twenty spacious inclosures, some of which are open at the top to accommodate such tall birds as the ostriches, emus, and rheas. All of the cages are connected with large outdoor paddocks for Summer use. At the south entrance, as at the north entrance to the mammal house, there are two rooms for keepers, one on each side of the door. Both buildings are heated by hot water system, the pipes running along in front of the cages.

At present the house contains a pair each of South African and North African ostriches, three emus, two rheas, one great-billed rhea, one velvet cassowary, one Ceram cassowary, one little brown crane, two Damoscile cranes, and one Sarus crane, all of which were presented to the society by Charles T. Barney, the Chairman of its Executive Committee. In addition to this collection there are four red-tail hawks, one broad-wing hawk, one caracara, one Brazilian seriema, two banded curassows, two peacock pheasants, one chachalaca, and two Bolivian guan.

The cock ostriches, in their black body feathers and white tail and wing feathers, contrast beautifully with the uniform dull gray plumage of their mates. Both pairs are fine representatives of the race of "flightless birds." The largest ostrich stands about four and a half feet high at the back. Owing to their size, the inclosures seem small and the birds act awkward, but as soon as they are given the liberty of their large outside paddocks they will perform peculiar love dances and engage in foot races that will give the spectators some idea of their fleetness when wild.

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The breeding habits of the ostrich are most interesting. The bird is a polygamist by nature, a single cock having three or four wives that are won after many fierce battles with rival cocks. All the hens deposit their eggs in one large nest scooped out of the sand, and for want of room some of the eggs are forced out of the nest and are eaten by the young ostriches. In the warmer portions of Africa the eggs are sometimes covered with sand and allowed to hatch by the sun's rays.

Upon the cock bird rests most of the duty of incubation. He spends his entire time on the nest, leaving it only to feed and drink, during which period one of his several wives relieves him. At such times the male defends the nest with great fierceness, and in captivity is considered a most dangerous bird. One blow from his powerful club shaped foot will knock a man senseless. As soon as the chicks are hatched they abandon the nest and follow their parents. Their first meal is the yolk from the surplus eggs, which are broken open by the old birds. Ostriches are quick to detect danger, and were it not for their habit of running in a circle when pursued, a trait which is well known to ostrich hunters, they would yet be abundant in parts of Africa where they are now almost extinct.

The American ostriches are represented by the South American rheas. They differ from the African ostriches by having three instead of two toes, which are armed with claws instead of nails, and their necks are fully feathered. Their habits, and particularly their breeding habits, are much like those of the African birds. The rheas are fond of water, and on hot days will stand in ponds and streams with their bodies entirely submerged.

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As one stands before the emus' cage, he will frequently hear sounds that might lead him to suppose the hot water pipes are out of order, or he may fancy that he hears a dog growling. In reality it is a deep guttural sound made by the emus themselves. These birds look very much like the rheas, but they live in Australia.

The cassowaries are inhabitants of Australia, New Guinea, Ceram, and the adjoining islands. Their distinguishing features are the helmetlike, skin-covered head prominences, the bright-colored wattles and skin about the head and neck, the thick, black, hairlike plumage, and the long, coarse quills that protrude from the rudimentary wings. The body feathers are peculiar in that each quill divides, thus forming a double feather. The New Britons capture the cassowaries when young and rear them by hand, and it is in this way that most of those found in our zoological parks are secured.

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From a scientific point of view, the Brazilian seriema is the most interesting of all the birds in the ostrich house. It is of the size and general bearing of a hen turkey, but has longer legs and a uniform grayish color, with the bill and legs reddish, and the eyes yellow. It is a perfect miniature of the secretary bird, to which many naturalists think it is akin. Some authorities make it related to the vultures, others class it with the hawks, and still others consider that it should be placed next to the rails, bustards, and cranes. Totally unconscious of the many heated discussions regarding its exact status, the seriema paces innocently about its cage and pecks gently at one's hand when given an opportunity.

A most genial, sociable, and confident caracara from Mexico occupies a large cage by itself. The caracara is the emblem of Mexico, and, like the American National bird, it is a thief. Just as the bald eagle robs the fish hawk, so the Mexican eagle attacks the pelican and compels it to disgorge and give up its food.

The rarest bird, in fact it is probably the only one of its species in captivity, is the little brown crane which was recently brought from Alaska.

Oyster Problem.

IF the Treasury Department of the United States has its way the oyster, which has never been looked upon as a symbol of industry, will be officially classed as a factory hand, and to the ingenious Japanese will belong the credit of having put the oyster to work. The united wisdom of the Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that the oyster is not a manufacturer, but the department is not satisfied, and is going to appeal to the learned Judges of the United States courts to confirm its view that the oyster is to be classed among the world's workers.

The occasion for the raising of this momentous question is the dispute as to the duty which ought to be assessed on certain half pearls from Japan, which the importers claim to be natural pearls, and therefore dutiable at only 10 per cent., but which the Treasury Department declares are artificial and therefore dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. The pearls are made as follows: The Jap, who, by the way, must be a patient fellow and willing to wait a long time for the wages of his labor, selects his oyster and bores a little hole in the shell. Into this hole he fits a minute plug of mother of pearl with the end projecting a little into the shell. The end of the plug acts as an irritant and the oyster does the rest. He secretes a fluid, which is deposited in layers around the obstruction, and which in the course of two or three years forms a perfect half pearl.

The patient Jap then fishes up his oyster again, pries the shell open and saws off the pearl. If the courts decide that this pearl is a manufactured article the duty [illegible] clearly be the factory hand.

PRIVATE POLICE EQUALS McADOO FORCE IN NUMBERS

IT is asserted by men who have made a study of the subject that no city in the world has so many private policemen or such a thorough system of special night patrol as New York. Methods initiated here have been copied, but not improved upon, in leading cities throughout the country. In the business and wealthy residence sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn upward of 4,000 special policemen are employed from dusk to daylight as guardians of private property. This is equal in numbers to the force of policemen that Commissioner McAdoo has on duty for the night patrols in both boroughs. One company alone in Manhattan has 1,000 private policemen patrolling blocks between the Produce Exchange and Ninety-fifth Street, and across town from Madison Avenue to the Riverside Drive.

The latest idea of the man with a fine city mansion is to have a private policeman inside of it, instead of on the outside. The cost is less than $3 a night, which is hardly worth considering to millionaires of lavish household expenditures. Recent occurrences, in one of which an entire family was burned to death in a private house before the fire engines could be summoned, and another in which a family was held up at the point of a revolver by a robber, have created a sudden demand for the inside watchman.

Owners of great houses on Millionaires' Row—like the Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Gerry, and the Carnegie homes, for instance—have long been guarded at night by private watchmen, who live on the premises. There is a general demand now for inside as well as outside private policemen who can be hired by the week or the month. These men are empowered to make arrests the same as any policemen. They are not, as is generally supposed, retired policemen who have outgrown public service. Private police companies do not want men who have outlived their usefulness on the public force.

The private policeman assigned to inside duty arrives in uniform at the house about 8 o'clock. He wears felt slippers. He carries a watchlock on which he is required to record his rounds the same as a watchman in a public building or a big office building. If the family goes to the opera or to a ball he either answers the doorbell himself or stands close beside the butler when the latter opens the door. After the family and the servants go to bed the private policeman answers all night calls, whether at the doorbell or by telephone. He uses his discretion whether it is advisable or not to disturb the master of the house. In the morning he leaves a written report of all calls during the night. Supper is usually provided for him by the family. His duty is done when he arouses the servants at 6:30 in the morning and sees that they are downstairs.

There is a private policeman on every block between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. On some of these blocks there are two or three, belonging to different companies. Several blocks between Columbus Circle and Seventy-second Street, and from that thoroughfare along Riverside Drive and West End Avenue to the Nineties, are as thoroughly patrolled for householders willing to pay for their own police protection. The same thing is true of upper Fifth Avenue, all the way from Fifty-ninth Street to Carnegie Hill, and from Central Park East to Park Avenue. The private policemen have the utmost good feeling toward one another, even when employed by different companies. But there is always an undercurrent of friction between them and the public policemen. McAdoo's men blame the specials for information that has reached Headquarters in some mysterious manner when they have taken long chances on being off their posts. The private policemen resent this, and hotly retort that they are not hired as spies.

In many instances householders in a certain neighborhood club together and employ one private policeman for so many dwellings. The company that supplies him makes regular written reports to each, householder of carelessness on the part of his servants, or perhaps of the householder himself. Not a day passes that private policemen do not turn in latchkeys that have been left in front doors, and reports of basement doors that have been left unlocked and of windows found unfastened after midnight. Private policemen who patrol stores and office buildings downtown hand in the same sort of information. A surprising number of desks are left unlocked, store doors left open, safes only partially closed, and windows broken through careless fastening. To clerks guilty of little irregularities like this the private policeman is a constant source of dread. Not long ago a private policeman discovered that the safe in a Pine Street real estate office had been left open. He went to the telephone and called up the inside policeman in the home of the head of the firm. The real estate man was awakened. Jumping out of bed, he sent the inside policeman to the apartment of his cashier, a few blocks away. It was 2 o'clock in the morning.

"You tell Blank," said the business man, "to go right down town and lock that safe. And tell him that if anybody in the office, except myself, hears of this, I shall have to discharge him, as an example to the other clerks."

Said the Superintendent of an establishment that employs 1,150 private policemen in New York: "Our men will find plenty to do so long as the citizens of New York stand for special night details from the Police Department. At least one-third of the available patrolmen are on special detail at various asylums and hospitals, public and private. That sort of work is all right to a limited extent. But it is overdone. Policemen assigned to those jobs have snaps. There are other special details that are not just to the public. Take the Grand Central squad, for instance. There is a special force and a sub-station just to guard the New York Central's private property. It is virtually a private police force for the New York Central, paid for by the public. The special night detail system is one of the greatest handicaps Commissioner McAdoo has to confront, and nobody seems to pay any attention to reforming it."

Sufficient Reason.

Mrs. Strap—Charlie, what makes you swear so dreadfully while you are shaving?

Mr. Strap—I suppose, my dear, it is because of the old nick in the razor.

"You Never Can Tell."

Miss Hubb—I trust you appreciate Bernard Shaw, Mr. Tubb?

Tubb—Eh, let me see. Lightweight or featherweight? These San Francisco fellows are coming on so fast.

Definition.

Smart—Why do you refer to Mrs. Tossem as a hay widow?

Tart—Because her husband is armed with all the [illegible]

Got No "Raise."

DASHLEY had been with the firm one year, and when the manager sent for him to step to the private office he imagined the call had some reference to a raise of salary, which he believed he deserved; but it hadn't. The manager motioned Dashley to a seat, kept him waiting an awkward ten minutes while he wrote a letter, and then wheeled around in his chair.

"You go into society a great deal, Mr. Dashley?" he interrogated.

"Well—er—yes, I'm glad to say I have a number of influential friends," replied Dashley. "I go out as much as—er—my—er—income will permit," he concluded, considering he had found a rather neat way of introducing the subject nearest his mind.

"Exactly. The firm can have no objection to that, of course. Your income shall be increased, Mr. Dashley, as soon as your services to the firm warrant it. At present your social obligations take up altogether too much of your business hours. Frequently of late, when I have sent for you word has come back that you were engaged in the telephone booth. Your presence there has frequently delayed other clerks who wished to use the 'phone in the firm's business. No, no, don't interrupt," as Dashley raised his hands in protest, "I am obliged to request you, Mr. Dashley, to notify your young women acquaintances not to interrupt you during business hours. Through a mistake of Central I happened to get Miss Gushey on my desk 'phone the other day, and—well, really, Mr. Dashley, I never heard—ha, ha! But I need say nothing further. Let there be no further cause for complaint."

LITTLE TALES OF THE NETHER WORLD,

By EDWIN BJORKMAN.

I.
SPILLINGS

THE long morning session was wearing to an end. Prisoner after prisoner had been brought before the Magistrate for hearing, admonition, and judgment. The end of the tedious grind seemed to be in sight at last, and everybody began to breathe more easily at the thought of the coming relief.

But suddenly all faces darkened again and just smoothed scowls returned as a bluecoated policeman appeared at the head of a file of ragged figures which he lined up along the railing separating the audience from the court proper. They were tramps who had sought refuge once too often at the City Lodging House and who were now to face the charge of vagrancy.

The Magistrate mopped his perspiring brow as he glanced down the dreary line. Then he plunged into the inevitable. One by one the prisoners were led up to the rail in front of the man on the judgment seat; one by one they told their faltering or glib tales about temporary distress and work just in sight. One by one the were ordered off to the workhouse or sent back on the streets. Finally a single individual, the raggedest, forlornest, and most diffident looking in the lot, remained to be disposed of.

"What has he got to say for himself?" the Magistrate repeated wearily for the hundredth time or more during that day.

"Nothing," said the bridge officer.

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The man on the bench gazed searchingly at the man before the bar. Perhaps the fact that it was the last prisoner made him deviate from the usual summary procedure. Apparently he expected a direct answer to his question from the man himself. The prisoner seemed to understand this.

"Nuthin'," he croaked, sulkily.

There was a pause, during which every court attendant swore softly under his breath at the strange whim of the Magistrate that kept them all waiting for their dinners. The Magistrate himself was no longer tired or hungry. His interest had been aroused in some mysterious way.

"You desire to go to the workhouse, then?" he asked.

The tramp shook his head.

"But you must say something for yourself if you want to get out. Why don't you speak?"

"'Cause chinnin' in court never done me no good."

"So you have been here before?" the Magistrate snapped.

"Shocks o' times—an' in udder sech joints, too."

"Are you not ashamed of it?"

"Shamed o' wot? O' bein' here? I didn't come here meself. They tuk me."

"They had to—so whose fault is it?"

"De cop's."

"What do you mean?"

"I say, if it wuzn't fer de cop wot clumped me and hooked me wunst I wuzn't here at all."

"When did that happen?"

"Oh—before Ole Nick's gran'maw got her teeth."

"Speak plainly, man; I am not jesting."

"Why, it wuz s'long ergo dat I'se nex' ter fergotten all about it."

"I'll discharge you if you tell me the whole truth."

"Well, if yer say so—let 'er go. It wuz in de days 'fore I'd quit foolin' round arter work. I'd a job den—an' a woman—an' kids, too. Wun night I wuz rushin' home on de quick, fer I wuz late, an' I cut round a corner close as I could, an' on de udder side I bumped into a big cop.

"'Beg pard',' says I, t'inkin it wuz all right. But he grabbed me by de nape o' me neck an' jest cussed me all over. I ast him perlite ter leggo fer I couldn't help meself. Den he cussed some worser and wokked de stick on me knob. 'Course I didn't know he had got riled by de rounds jest afore, an' so de end o't wuz he lugged me off ter station an' sed I wuz drunk an' abusive.

"'Jest wait,' sez I. 'Jest wait till I git out, an' you'll see wot I'll do,' sez I, fer I wuz a fool in dose days more'n wun way."

"'Wait, is't?' sez he. 'Well, we'll fix dat all right.'

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"De nex' day he swore in court I wuz a thief an' a loafer an' I'd killed him but fer 'im usin' his club. Dat got me three months right on de spot. I got out, o' course, but me job wuz gone. I tried fer 'nudder, but it kind o' didn't seem ter go—or p'raps I didn't care so much. I didn't seem ter care fer nuthin' no more arter dat—dat is, excep' wun t'ing, an dat wuz drink. An' den de ole woman druv me out 'cause I wuz no good, an' de kids wouldn't look at me even, an' I tuk de road—an' here youse have me. Kin I git out now?"

"Yes," muttered the magistrate, rather to himself than to the prisoner. "What's the use—"

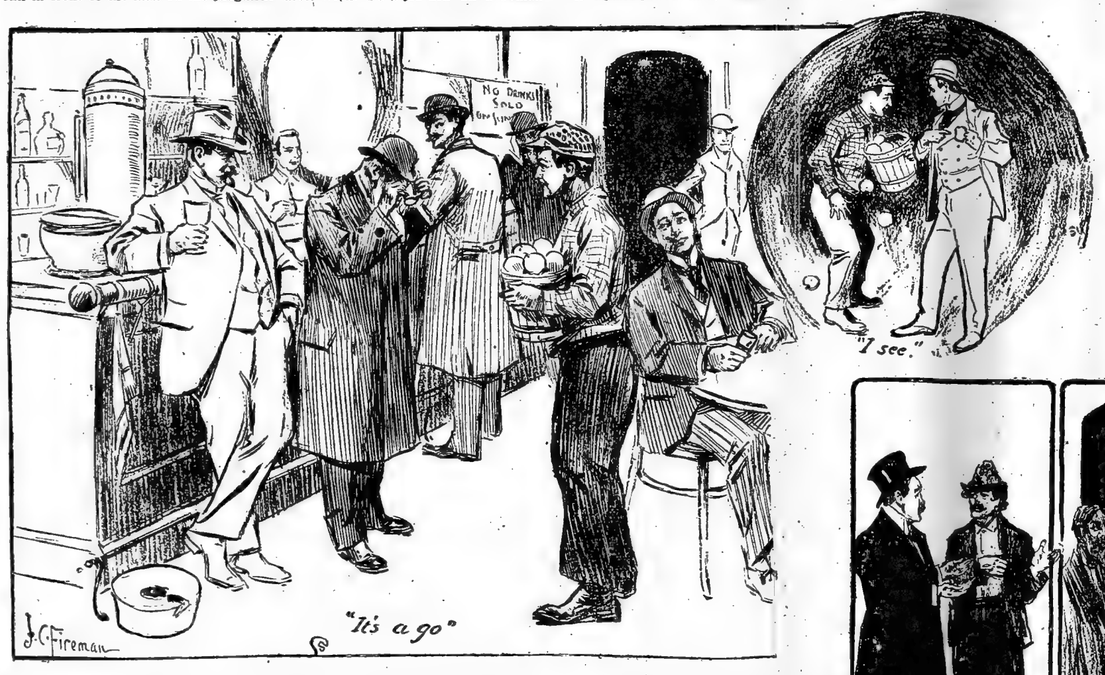

II.
TRICKS OF TRADE

THE front door of the saloon was suddenly pushed open and a cheerful voice sang out:

"Buy apples—fine, fresh apples."

Half a dozen loungers at the bar stopped their arguing and turned lazily toward the door. The interruption was caused by a neat-looking, smooth-faced fellow, wearing a cap and a gingham jumper on top of his street clothes. His left arm was hooked around a quart measure piled top-high with big ruddy apples. Between the thumb and the side of his right hand, so that the fingers remained free, he held a pair of spectacles, apparently gold-rimmed.

"Guess you've struck the wrong joint," the bartender replied gruffly. Just as the vendor was about to leave a sudden thought seemed to make him turn back again.

"I don't s'pose any o' you, gents," he began in a hesitating way, holding out the spectacles. Several men drew nearer to him.

"It's like this, gents—I found them here things in the street just now. Gold, I thinks. They ain't no good t'me—an' it's a mighty slim chance ter git the owner. P'raps one o' you might want ter—it's a pair o' good ones, I'll bet'—

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One of the men at the bar tried the spectacles on and thought they improved his eyesight materially.

"I'll let yer git 'em cheap," the vendor put in. "S'posin' we say a dollar?"

"I might pay 75 cents," rejoined the prospective buyer with feigned indifference, but feeling in his pocket for the coins at the same time.

"It's a go," declared the finder of the spectacles, handing them over. "Why, it's money droppin' from the sky, anyways."

The price was paid quickly, as if in fear that the seller might change his mind. And as quickly the man with the apples slipped out of the place.

A square-jawed man, whose soft hat was pushed far down over his eyes, had been sitting at a table by himself, chewing placidly at the butt end of a cigar and paying no attention to what was going on. He rose now, stretched himself a little, and stalked out of the saloon.

Just as he reached the street he caught sight of the apple vendor emerging from an adjoining doorway. In his hand he held a pair of spectacles exactly like those he had disposed of a moment earlier. He made straight for another saloon at the next corner and stayed inside about five minutes. The spectacles were gone when he came out again.

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A new visit into a doorway resulted in the production of a third pair of spectacles. Apparently he was looking around for a new field of operation when the square-jawed man stepped up behind him, tappen him on the shoulder, and remarked in an offhand way:

"Fine scheme for swindling people you've got there."

The man with the apples wheeled around as if to ward off a blow.

"I ain't swindled nobody," he cried excitedly. "It ain't my lookout that most people's a lot o' durn fools."

Then sullenly: "S-o, you've got on ter me curves, his yer?"

The other man only smiled. A pause ensued during which the apple vendor surveyed his opponent from out of the corner of his eyes.

"Say, friend," he ventured at last in a smirching tone, "you ain't goin' ter gimme away? I ain't afeerd o' nobody, for I ain't done nuthin' wrong, but you might upset me little game—in these parts o' town leastways. S'posin' you come along wi' me an' I make you a decent propersishun—you look ter me like a purty cute one."

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Together they walked two or three blocks until they ran across a saloon with a quiet rear room. There they sat down at a small table. The vendor ordered beer and paid for it. Then he placed his quart measure of apples on the floor beside his chair and unbuttoned his jumper. Pinned to its inside he carried fully two dozen pairs of spectacles, all of them looking exactly alike.

"You see," he said, proudly, "it's me stock. Now, I've took a likin' to yer, seein' how smart yer wuz in catchin' me, an' I'll tell yer what I'll do. It's the richest thing ever. Them glasses cost 23 cents. I gits 50 cents an' 75 cents an 'a dollar for 'em accordin' to as the suckers be bitin'. Sometime they comes quick and sometime slow, but I sells me dozen a day sure as I live, an' many times two. An' I ain't got more'n eight hours to me workin' day at that. That's what I calls makin' a purty good livin' o't—or how does it strike you?"

"It ain't half bad," drawled the man with the soft hat, who was still chewing at the cigar butt and spitting out fragments of tobacco leaves between each word he spoke.

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"But why do yer lug those apples along? I don't see—"

"'Course yer don't," crowed the ingenious vendor. "An' that's 'cause yer don't know human nater as I do. If I wuz tryin' ter sell them specs outright, how many guys does yer think would care t' buy? Not one in a hundred, I tell yez, 'cause then 'twould be a clear case o' business, an' they'd be as sharp as knives about it. But as I do 't now, its a sort o' gamblin', yer see. The glasses may be worth a whole lot, they thinks ter themselves, an' the chance is they may beat me, anyhow. Just let people think they kin git somethin' for nuthin', or next ter nuthin', an' you've got 'em dead right, all the time. That's what them big financeers is doin' right along, an' that's what I'm doin'. Now, as I wuz sayin', I've took a likin' to yer, an' this is what I'll do. I'll set yer up in me own trade, if yer got a mind to't, an' we'll work it together—kind o' pardnership, you see."

"I see," replied the man at the other side of the table as he opened his coat and displayed the gilt shield of a Detective Sergeant. The vendor took a long, good look at the shield and then whistled softly to himself.

"Well," he whispered at last; "what's yer goin' ter do about it? You knows as well as I that I ain't done nuthin' wrong—this is what I'll do. I'll set yer up in me own trade, if yer got a mind to't, an' we'll work it together—kind o' pardnership, you see."

"I see," replied the man at the other side of the table as he opened his coat and displayed the gilt shield of a Detective Sergeant. The vendor took a long, good look at the shield and then whistled softly to himself.

"Well," he whispered at last; "what's yer goin' ter do about it? You knows as well as I that I ain't done nuthin' wrong—the line. "But I had to do something."

He pulled out a silk handkerchief and mopped the cold sweat off his brow.

"Say, Jim," he resumed, after a while, fixing his one good eye pleadingly on the detective. "You've always been white to me in your way. Git the cop to go light on me. Also hand me a fiver so I kin git out.' Didn't stop me meteoric career o' last night until I was scraped bare, you know. I'll make it right, o' course—and I'll tell you all about the blow what almost killed father."

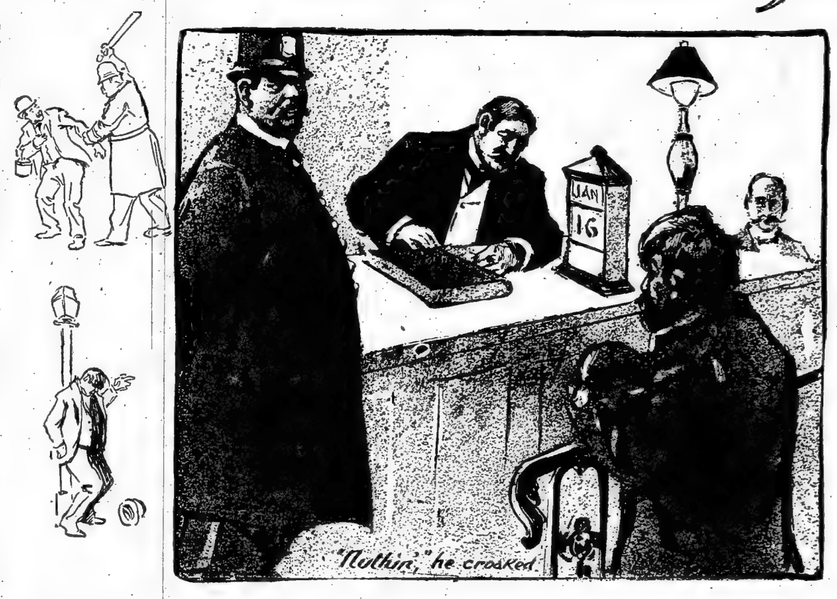

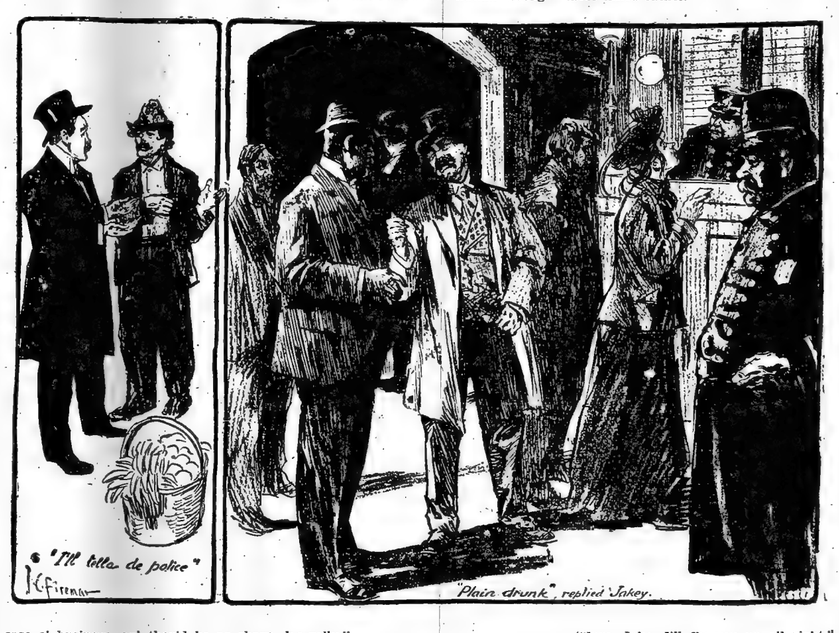

III.
SNIGGLING THE GRAFTER

THE "morning watch" of prisoners, gathered up since 4 o'clock the preceding afternoon and kept overnight in the various station houses, was being brought into the police court. A precinct detective waiting for some case to come up eyed the scene with the indifference which extreme familiarity breeds. But suddenly he made a start and glanced sharply at one of the prisoners as if he had doubted his own senses.

There was no mistake about it, however. Among the ragged and dishevelled herd of "drunks and disorderlies" appeared the natty figure of One-Eyed Jake, a green-goods man who was equally noted for his ability to fleece the unwary and for his skill in wriggling through the meshes of the law.

"For the land's sake, Jakey," the detective whispered, approaching the prisoner as he might some old-time friend caught in a temporary state of disgrace, "what have you been up to?"

"Plain drunk," replied Jake, wistfully, using instinctively the phraseology of the station and the courtroom. "Just plain, or'nary drunk, Jim."

"Well, I'll be hanged," the detective gasped. "I never—"

"I didn't either," interrupted the man in the line. "But I had to do something."

He pulled out a silk handkerchief and mopped the cold sweat off his brow.

"Say, Jim," he resumed, after a while, fixing his one good eye pleadingly on the detective. "You've always been white to me in your way. Git the cop to go light on me. Also hand me a fiver so I kin git out.' Didn't stop me meteoric career o' last night until I was scraped bare, you know. I'll make it right, o' course—and I'll tell you all about the blow what almost killed father."

"Sure, Jake, I'll fix you up all right," promised the detective. "And I won't put the bunch wise either, if you just tell me the trick what got you there."

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"No tricks for me," the prisoner protested. "I'm a dead one. D'ye want to see a sucker of the genuine kind? Just look good and hard at me. I've been caught—o-o-h. And a blanked yellow-faced dago fruit peddler did it, besides. I'd picked him out for soft meat, and gave him some o' the green stuff for a feeler—just a one'er and a two-spot, all real and brand new. Samples, you know, and more comin' at request, and half price paid down cash. He wrote back next mail like this:

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"'Very much interested. Fine game. Want to go in real bad. But stuff too small. Risk too big and comes too often. Ten at once is easier than one ten times. Have you got any higher numbers? Should like to see them.'

"Or words to that effect, you know—only in dago mixture. If we had higher numbers? Bet! Sent instanter a fine, crisp, yellow-backed double-X—Uncle Sam's own make, o' course. And then sat down and whistled for the sucker to come on. Did he come? Not much. Not a word from him next day, or the next. Then I pulled a bluff. Sent bill 'To goods delivered, $10.' Never a word did he let out that he'd got it. So I paddled around meself to his place o' business.

"'Johnny,' says I to him, 'you come in on the ground floor right this minute, or you dish out that mon', or there'll be de big troub' right away quick—see!'

"'What mon',' says he, innocent like.

"'Shucks,' says I. 'You know—the yellow one and the two pickayune ones.'

"'O, you call that mon',' says he. 'Dat was no mon' at all—it was de bad mon'.'

"Well, I won't repeat what I said after that, but you kin bet it was strong and up to the mark. But it didn't make the fellow budge, even.

"'What you talka?' says he, coolest way possible. 'If you kicka some more, I tella de pol-ice. You bad man—you passa de bad mon'—you gitta—see?'

"And I got—got out to fill meself full with booze and court forgetfulness by the quart. Oh, say, old man—for heaven's sake, don't give me away—or it'll be the end o'me. What does I care about the 23 good plunks that went to the bad? But the shame—the shame o't—done by a dago peddler! There's my cop goin' on the bridge now."

HEALTH AND WINE DRINKING.

EDWARD R. EMERSON, President of the American Wine Growers' Association and one of the leading wine growers and manufacturers in the United States, has developed the theory that the wines of a country are the most healthful for those who live in the country because they are in harmony with the atmosphere. It is well known that the quality of wine is almost as much dependent on the atmosphere as on the nature of the grape from which it is made and the process of manufacture. A wine made on a mountain side is far lighter in character than a wine made from the same grapes and by the same process on the plain, and this lightness is much increased if the grapes are grown on the hillside.

Mr. Emerson therefore has put forward the theory that nature has provided in the wine of each country or locality a perfect beverage for the people of that place. All alcohol is susceptible to the condition of the air. Chemically pure alcohol is only possible in a vacuum. As soon as it is exposed to the air it begins to absorb moisture from it, and the character of the moisture thus absorbed, Mr. Emerson believes, has much to do with determining the character of the wine. The character of the atmosphere has also much to do with the fermentation of the wine, and this, too, he believes to be a factor in determining the final quality of the product. In a word, harmony between the wine and the climate, he believes, is what constitutes the healthfulness of the wine.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Some men look down on others from such a height that if they should ever get dizzy and fall they would surely break their necks.

It is much easier to teach a parrot to talk than to teach a woman to hold her tongue.

The devil has a warm spot in his heart for a good many of us.

It is well to be off with the old love before she is ready to sue.

"FORBIDDEN CITY" OF LHASA PROVES TO BE ANOTHER WONDER OF THE WORLD

WHEN, after months of effort and hardship, the members of the British expedition to Tibet at last came within sight of the sacred City of Lhasa, only previously seen by perhaps three white men, they gasped with astonishment. It was known that buried deep in the most inaccessible recesses of Central Asia was a beautiful city; that in its cathedral was the most famous statue in all the world; that its Potala, or palace of the Dalai Lama, had been regarded for centuries by Orientals as the finest building in Asia.

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But the reality was so far beyond expectations that, in the words of one correspondent: "Travelers must indeed have been blind who saw Lhasa in this fleeting month of perfect Summer but left no record, except of the buildings and of the religious importance of this mysterious, long-hidden city."

The members of the expedition saw a city set as a jewel amid green gardens through which crystal streams flowed. To the left towered the giant Potala, rising almost from the ground in gigantic stretches of white masonry pierced with interminable rows of windows and scaled by great red-edged, zigzag stairways twenty feet wide. Above these a white mass ascended at either end in the shape of a heavily terraced palace inclosing a maroon mass, the main building. Above this again were golden roofs of a Chinese pattern, the whole structure, 430 feet high and between 800 and 900 feet long, completely dominating the City of Lhasa, which was separated from the palace by wide stretches of turf and a beautiful plantation full of forest trees.

On the other side were the green roofs of Lhasa, a small town, of which it was seen the streets were as irregular as those of London. The general coloring of the houses was a dull adobe dun, relieved by brown parapets, but a blaze of golden roofs a little south of the centre of the city revealed the Jo-Kang, the great cathedral and centre of the Lamaic Buddhism. Further off were more gilt pinnacles, of an old missionary chapel, and on the extreme north the bright golden roof of the Pam-choe, the second most venerable temple of Lhasa.

"Certainly," said the correspondent of The London Times, whose dispatch supplied most of the foregoing details, "this first bird's-eye view of the Forbidden City is a most magnificent surprise, nothing in all the approach up to the last moment suggesting the exquisite green foliage and towering architecture seen when at last Lhasa from end to end breaks upon the view.

"Potala would dominate London; Lhasa is almost eclipsed by it."

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This correspondent, in the course of a message which must have cost his paper a good many thousand dollars, expressed one feeling which must have come to many of those who saw Lhasa. It was indisputable, he said, that there was a liquid amari. "Never again," he added, "will the lonely and superstitious isolation of the Forbidden City exert the same unique fascination as before. At last after many years the veil has been lifted, and though beyond doubt it will again be lowered and the scene again hidden from the eyes of white men, the world, which will be richer by the information, will also be poorer by one almost the last of the remaining centres of romantic interest."

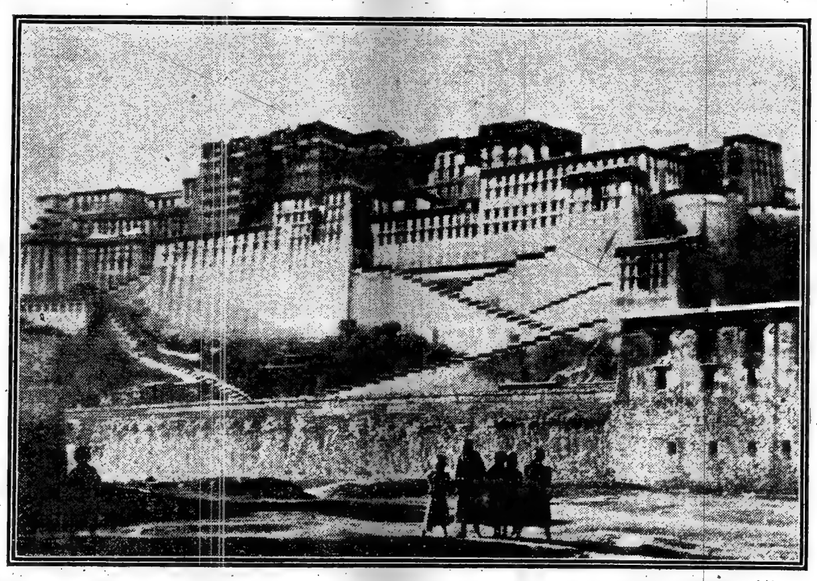

PALACE OF THE DALAI LAMA IN POTALA, IN WHICH THE BRITISH TREATY WAS SIGNED.

From Stereograph, copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

But this note of regret turned out to be only partially justified. The British indeed saw Lhasa, but it was only the shell they saw. It is still the Forbidden City; the mysteries between those white walls and beneath those gilded roofs are still unveiled. There was no attempt to violate the sanctity of the Dalai Lama's palace or any of the masterpieces or temples, and the Tibetan authorities were so grateful for this consideration that one venerable priest, when the Younghusband expedition departed, was overcome by emotion and shed tears. Gifts were showered on the British by the ecclesiastical authorities, and though the sentiments of the Tibetans may perhaps change before long, there is no doubt that when the expedition started on its return journey the friendliest feeling prevailed between the Tibetans and the invaders.

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Only in one instance were any members of the British expedition enabled to view the interior of a sacred building, but this exception to the rule was an important one. It was the result of a curious chance. It seems that just before the expedition arrived at Lhasa the Chinese Amban had been insulted. He had gone to the great temple, the Jo-kang, and the doors had been shut in his face. Anxious to retaliate, when the British arrived he used his authority to secure permission for some of them to enter the Jo-kang, and this the Tibetan ecclesiastics granted with good grace.

Half a dozen correspondents and officers were shown over the splendid cathedral. It is an experience they will never forget.

Everything was in half light, and at every turn some new piece of marvelous decoration, some wealth of gold or gems was seen. In the innermost court is the great Jo, the image of Buddha which, legend says, was modeled from Gautama himself in the happier days of his innocence and seclusion in Kapali-vastu.

The golden idol sits enthroned. Before him are row upon row of lamps of gold. The image, softly lighted, looms up splendid, shadowless. The features are smooth and almost childish; those of a boy who has known no sorrow or pain. All around are jewels innumerable, but it was the face of the Buddha which impressed the Occidental beholders more than anything else.

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In his crown is a flawless turquois, the largest in all the world. Across and across his breast are turquoises and great pearls. Scattered over him are diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and precious stones of a kind so rare that are unknown in the West.

The Englishmen who saw these things marveled at the incredible richness of it all, but when they had left the Jo-kang t was the face of the Buddha about which they wrote.

Concerning Tears.

Cut what you expect in half, subtract what you would like to have, add nothing, and multiply the result by nought, and you get what you get in this vale of tears.

Expect to do without the things you want most, take what you can get and be satisfied.

A NIGHT IN A NORTH RIVER PILOT HOUSE.

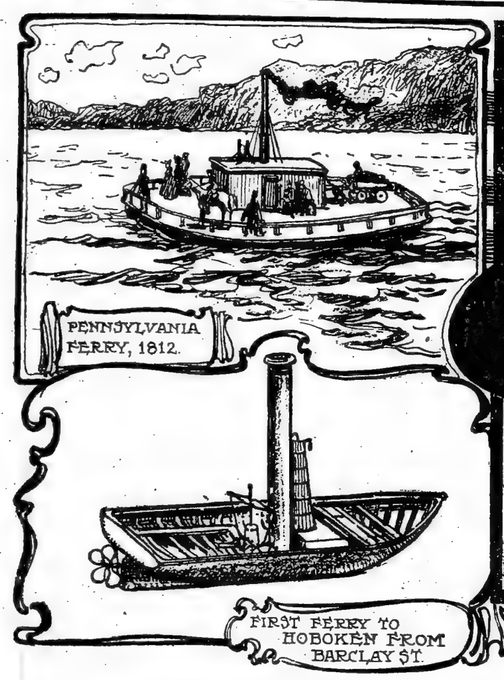

Facts About Our Ferryboats Which Will Be Brand New Information for Thousands of New Yorkers Who Use Them Every Day—A Chat with a Veteran of the Wheel.

As one of the speedy twin-screw Erie ferryboats pulled out of her slip on the North River, shortly after dusk, and pointed her nose toward the Jersey shore, the pilot gave an unmistakable grunt of disapproval. His quartermaster—which is the official title of the assistant in the wheelhouse, who has to serve three years to become a full-fledged pilot—nodded in sympathy.

"What'n thunder's he up to?" observed the assistant.

The ferryboat, crowded from stem to stern and from deck to deck with homeward-bound commuters, quivered like a frightened animal as her heavy propeller blades churned the floating ice in the river. What the pilot called a nasty tide was sweeping great fields of it toward the lower point of Manhattan Island. The "he" referred to was one of the huge four-screw Pennsylvania ferryboats on her way down the river from Twenty-third Street, with nearly 4,000 uptown commuters and railway passengers aboard. Electric lights all aglow in her huge cabins, she looked like a floating palace of flame. The two ferryboats had to cross each other's path somewhere. There are strict rules of the road on the river as well as on Broadway. The pilots of both boats knew them well. Yet here they were quarreling. The Pennsylvania boat gave four or five sharp toots from her whistle in rapid succession, followed by a low, prolonged who-o-o-o, like the growl of a sulky dog, and winding up with a vicious snap.

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"Blackguarding, eh?" said the pilot on the Erie boat, reaching for his own whistle. There was a hiss of steam that suggested an enraged cat, one or two quick toots, and then a crescendo shriek like a Comanche warwhoop. With two final defiant blasts the Pennsylvania boat swept astern of the Erie craft, so close that a child could have tossed an apple from the deck of one boat to the other. The pilot grinned.

"What he said to me," he explained, "was, if it had been expressed in the language of the angry man on the street: 'You dodgasted idiot, can't you see I'm trying to make a train? Get out of my way, you blithering son of a sea cook, or I'll break your face,' or words to that effect. What I said to him was, in substance: 'Go to blazes, you mutton-headed old slob. Think I don't know my rights? Any more of your cheek and I'll knock your blooming block off.'"

These exchanges of courtesies, or discourtesies, are what the ferry pilots of New York call "blackguard whistles." They have nothing whatever to do with the code signals that the pilots have to know all about when they come up for Government examination. But every river pilot and tugboat Captain knows them as well as he knows the points of the compass. In the great game of "getting there first," which the pilots on the thirty-five ferries in New York play on the East and North rivers, day and night and every day in the year, they quarrel like so many district messenger boys. If it were not for these blackguard whistles New York would be a quiet city, so far as the noise from river traffic is concerned.

When the ferryboat had made her slip on the Jersey shore the pilot turned on an electric light in the pilothouse and made an entry in his logbook. There are two interesting and significant points in this statement. The first is that the pilot—who is virtually the Captain—of a New York ferryboat is obliged to keep a log of his trips just the same as the Captain of a transatlantic liner. The second point is that lights are allowed in the pilothouse. Only a few years ago the pilot was obliged to work in absolute darkness. If he walked across the deck with a lantern or struck a match to light his pipe he invited trouble. All that is changed. During his trip across the river the pilot must, of course, keep the pilothouse dark. But once his boat is made fast he can turn on the electric light and read or do whatever he pleases until the gong sounds for another start.

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But while privileges have been extended in one direction they have been curtailed in another. The pilot is obliged by Federal law to make his trips in solitude, except for the company of his assistant. Time was when a pilot could invite a friend into the wheelhouse to have a pipe with him and relieve the monotony of his eight-hour watch. Any pilot who does that now, except with written permission from Federal authorities, takes long chances. And this rule applies just as much to a little steamer carrying excursionists on Lake Champlain as it does to the steamboat leviathans of New York Harbor.

So far as keeping a log is concerned, that applies only to pilots on ferryboats that have to make train connections. When the train sheet is made up for the Superintendent of the railway to look over each morning, the pilot who has been on duty during the night has to bear his share of responsibility for delays to trains just as much as the station master in the train shed or the chief engineer in the roundhouse. If a local train runs out late and commuters kick—they invariably do, according to train hands—the pilot has to answer for it if it is his fault. If he is unlucky enough to delay the "limited" his lot is likely to prove temporarily unhappy.

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Yet it is not the privilege of a ferryboat pilot to run straight across the river, regardless of everything that may be in his path. The small tugs and the stumpiest sort of sail lighters have rights, and they stick up for them. A surly tugboat Captain can make quite as much trouble for a ferryboat Captain as a surly truck driver can for a trolley motorman on a crowded avenue. Every ferryboat Captain makes obeisance, so to speak, to an ocean liner as she grandly sweeps up or down the river. "The liner, she's a lady," as Kipling says, and the ferryboat Captains treat her as such. They realize that she is cumbersome to handle in the river when going at half speed, and make allowance for the fact. Besides, pilots agree that Captains of ocean liners are the most courteous commanders afloat, themselves always excepted. It is the autocrat bosses of the tiny craft, jealous of their rights, that try the souls of the ferryboat Captains. Not long ago the President of one of the big railways was riding in the pilot house with one of his pilots, anxious to make the Chicago limited. The train had to wait for that boat anyway, but the President was anxious to have it start on time. A brick-laden sloop in the hands of a plug-ugly skipper brought the ferryboat to a full stop.

"Captain," said the President, "why do you stop for that tub? I should not allow a thing like that to delay the limited."

"He is within his rights," replied the pilot, "but you are the President of this road. If you say so, I'll run ahead without paying attention to any little thing in the way. But it will probably cost you some money."

There was no reply.

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The day pilots on ferryboats work in shifts of eight and a half hours each. The night pilots work seven hours. They get $120 a month, which is $10 a month more than the railway tugboat pilots get. If a tug pilot in the employ of a railway company wishes to become a ferryboat pilot he is placed in line of promotion. Many tug pilots will not take up ferryboat work even at the increase of pay. It is too monotonous, they say. There is more variety and more fun on a harbor tug. While the ferryboat pilot is on duty he is boss of the boat. In case of collision or panic, the crew of twelve men, including engineers and deckhands, take their orders from him. But the real Captain of the boat is the Superintendent of Ferries, who stays ashore. He signs as Captain of every boat on the line. No matter what happens, he is responsible. He assumes the entire management of the service, in fog or fine weather. He watches his boats as a train dispatcher watches his trains.

But in the management of the boat, the pilot, who is officially called the Captain-pilot, brooks no interference. A railroad President who had come on from the West to take charge of one of the big railroads with a terminal at Jersey City rode across the river one day with a veteran pilot.

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"Captain," he inquired, "why is it you stop your boat in the mouth of the slip and then back your engine? Why don't you go right up to the bridge and then stop?"

The pilot removed a pipe from his mouth and looked long at his questioner. Then he said:

"Mr. President, I'd like to have you understand this boat is no blanked wheelbarrow."

While the pilot had been imparting this information the ferryboat had crossed and recrossed the river several times. Whoever has not seen the lower end of Manhattan Island from the deck of a ferryboat between dusk and dinner time on a Winter's night, when the skyscraper buildings are aflame with lights in hundreds of windows, and all the boats that are fit for duty are lining up, bright and cheerful looking, to handle the thousands that will soon be rushing homeward towards the east and west, has missed a veritable scene from fairyland.

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There are veteran pilots on the rivers who have watched this wonderful skyline grow from the early sixties, and who look with dismay toward the day when a pension shall compel them to drop their hand from the wheel. Such men, for instance, as William Hallenbeck of the Susquehanna boats; "Tom" Smith, a veteran of the Hoboken ferry line; "Steve" Tinsler of the New Jersey Central; Lowell Decker and Uriah Day of the Pennsylvania boats. The river is as the breath of their nostrils to men like these. They have seen the slow, unwieldy wooden paddle-boats, capable of only six miles an hour, give way to safety-bulkhead steel boats that run from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour. They have watched the huge, hand-wheel, with spokes big enough to wrench a man's arm out of joint in rough weather, and which it took two men to handle, give way to the steam-steering gear which a boy of ten years could manipulate with ease if he only knew how. These men talk about ferries in their sleep. Go to their homes, and they will show you pictures of the first ferryboats that crossed the North and East Rivers, in times when all the North River ferryboats were started by the chimes from Trinity's Church clock.

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Proud that New York has the best and greatest ferry service in the world, these veteran pilots are still clamoring for faster boats. Furthermore, they demand better facilities for quick loading and unloading, both for teams and passengers. The pilots say the teams delay the boats and trains oftener than the passengers do. They declare that fast boats are easier to handle than slow ones, although it requires more men to do the work. The Tuxedo and the Arlington of the Erie line, said to be the largest and fastest ferryboats on the river, are 224 feet long and 64 feet wide over guards. They have seating capacity for 800 passengers, and will hold about 3,800 commuters in a crush during the rush hours. Boats are now building 230 feet long for the great union ferry terminal which will soon be established at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, which will be the finest ferry terminal in the world. A veteran pilot said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

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"Much as our ferry service has improved, it has not kept pace with the progress of the age. What is the use of rushing passengers through from the West on luxurious mile-a-minute trains and then conveying them across the Hudson River on slow boats? Boats 250 feet in length, properly equipped, can be handled as easily and as safely as boats 180 feet in length. Boats with a speed of twenty miles an hour are no more dangerous in the river, even under the most crowded conditions, than boats that can make only ten or fifteen. Large boats of high speed, with the ability to load and unload quickly, are the only solution of the ferry problem in New York. Five ferry terminals concentrate at West Twenty-third Street. In the near future, notwithstanding the tunnels, that is going to be one of the busiest spots in New York. When the Brooklyn Bridge was built it was predicted that Fulton Ferry was doomed; the boats might as well be laid up and preserved as curiosities. The Fulton ferryboats are running yet, and I understand their patronage is increasing each year. It will be the same on the North River after the tunnels are built. But faster boats mean better pilots. The ferry pilot of to-day must be a man of intelligence and nerve. The engineer of the past, who was known as a starter and stopper, will not answer to-day on the high-speed boats. Brains are required more than muscle."

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As the ferryboat crunched through the ice into her slip and the quartermaster ran below to set the rudder-post, the pilot said: "Even ferryboat pilots are not free from the superstition usually associated with sailors. There is a pilot in the service of the Erie who invariably enters and leaves the ferryhouse by the ticket-taker's gate and planks down his fare. He walks between certain two posts that lead to the women's cabin, and will pass between no others. The ferryhands, as a joke, once put a chain between those posts. The pilot calmly removed the chain, passed through, and replaced it. He thought it had been put there by order of the Superintendent. For years that man has entered and left the ferryhouse in the same way. You couldn't induce him to go in or out by the team entrance, or any other old way, as the other pilots do. He believes an accident to his boat would surely follow if he did."

Panics occur on ferryboats as well as in theatres. It is the pilot's duty to be constantly on the lookout for them. Frequently they are started by men and women who doubt the pilot's ability to judge distances, and fear a collision where he sees perfect safety. On one occasion a panic-stricken man who leaped into the river because he thought the ferryboat was going to butt into a Clyde steamship was followed by five others, who had not the least idea what they jumped for. The boat was delayed half an hour fishing five of them out of the water, including the man who started the panic. The woman who leaped after him was drowned.

From constant practice ferryboat pilots can judge almost to a foot where they want to put their boats. They are almost as accurate about it as a baseball pitcher putting a ball over the plate. The only thing that bothers a pilot is an "eddy" tide, which catches his boat and dashes it against the racks with such force as to break them, and perhaps smash every window in his vessel. But this seldom happens unless a pilot lets his wits go woolgathering and an "eddy" tide catches him unawares. A straight, easy landing, without touching the racks, which is the admiration of passengers, is detestable to the pilot. It throws upon his engines all the work of stopping the boat.

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Instances are told of panics the pilot was unable to quell. The Chautauqua, once going from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street in a strong easterly gale, broke a small steampipe. The passengers got frightened and rushed to one side of the boat, throwing her almost on her beam ends in the trough of a heavy sea. It appeared as though she would capsize every moment. There was really no danger if the passengers had kept still. Under the circumstances the pilot headed the boat for a pier at the foot of Eleventh Street, where the passengers tore their clothes to tatters by smashing the glass and climbing out through the cabin windows.

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The ferryboat service of New York gives employment to upward of 10,000 men on the boats and in the ferry houses. The Pennsylvania alone has 800, and the Erie and Jersey Central about 500 each. There are more ferries on the East River than there are on the North River, and they carry a larger number of passengers. But with the exception of the Long Island City, they are not train ferries. They run on the stage-coach principle, and can take their own time. In the Hudson River there are seven or eight ferries within a distance of two miles operating from different points and crossing each other's routes at different angles. This explains why a ferryboat pilot must be a man of skill, nerve, and quick action. As a matter of figures, it is interesting to know that the Long Island ferries exceed the travel over any other ferry by 33 per cent. They average 16,000,000 passengers a year. The Hoboken ferries come next with 10,000,000. The Erie follows with about 9,000,000, which is also the figure of the Brooklyn Ferry Company. The Staten Island ranks next. The Pennsylvania is somewhat down on the list, with a total of 7,000,000. The total passengers on all the ferries is something like 200,000,000 each year. And the lives of these the river pilot holds in the hollow of his hand.

MRS. POULTNEY BIGELOW CHATS ENTERTAININGLY ABOUT CURRENT FICTION

One of London's most popular literary salons, situate in Elm Park Gardens in historic Chelsea, is deserted this Winter, because Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, for the first time in many years, is making a long visit in America with her three beautiful daughters. It is two full decades since Edith Jaffray, daughter of one of New York's most highly respected citizens, married Poultney Bigelow, and most of that time they have lived abroad, principally in England, where their children were born and reared and Mrs. Bigelow has achieved a definite position in the word of letters; so that London, where she is a conspicuous favorite, is better acquainted with the brilliant American author than is her own birthplace.

Besides numerous short stories for the magazines Mrs. Bigelow is the author of "Diplomatic Disenchantments," "Beautiful Mrs. Thorndyke," "The Duke and the Commoner," "When Charley Was Away," "The Middle Course," which gained the $1,000 prize in The Smart Set competition, and a work of fiction that was published under an assumed name—for reasons that will be set forth later—last Winter in New York; and in spite of many duties consequent upon the care of her daughters, who are immensely popular among the young people in their social circle, she is now busily engaged upon another novel which will probably be brought out early in the Spring.

"I don't know," said Mrs. Bigelow, modestly, in response to the interviewer's request one day last week, "that I have anything to say that is really worth saying about contemporary fiction. I don't claim to be more than a third or fourth rate writer myself, and I scarcely consider that I am competent to criticise. I certainly should not venture an opinion upon such giants as Meredith and James, and Kipling is a demi-god whose boots I kiss.

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"If Henry James were only dead," Mrs. Bigelow remarked with enthusiasm and not at all as if she wished that consummation to be brought about, "I could say such beautiful things about him. He is one of the loveliest characters I have ever been brought in contact with, and yet he is described as cold and hard. He is really a man of exquisite sympathy with everything that is noble and true, and the kindnesses he does and the sacrifices he makes for the humbler members of his own calling will never be known.

"There is an English writer," Mrs. Bigelow continued, "who, I am surprised to learn, is scarcely known here, whose work would be appreciated by the better class of American readers, I am sure. She is Mrs. Henry Dudeney, author of 'The Maternity of Harriott Wicken,' 'The Third Floor,' and other novels that have been very popular in England. She is a sort of English Margaret Deland, and a little too fine to be appreciated, perhaps, by the great mob. Percy White is another English author who ought to be read more in this country. He writes beautiful English, and his stories of London society are true to life. He gives a much juster impression of fashionable life in England than many other writers who enter that field, because he is himself a gentleman. Ernest Benson and Anthony Hope, both well known over here, are to be included in the same category, of course, as is Robert Hichens. Maurice Hewlett also ought to be better known in America. He is a wonderful writer, and stands by himself in his own particular field.

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"Anne Douglas Sedgwick, an American by birth, though she has lived most of her life in England and France, has a great English reputation. She has an exquisite quality, but, like Mrs. Wharton, who is wonderfully subtle and almost Jamesian, is far too fine ever to become popular. Then there is Frank Danby, author of 'Baccarat,' who is very clever, but coarse.

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"Of the big glary persons, like Marie Corelli—whose books, like those of Mrs. Woods, are to be found in every kitchen—and Hall Caine, I cannot say much. Miss Corelli is daring in her selection of heroes. I would not be in the least surprised to find the Angel Gabriel, in a frock coat with a gardenia in his buttonhole, in her next book; and the unfortunate gentleman would never be able to collect damages in England because he is a non-resident. Hall Caine is undoubtedly clever, but my own modest view is that a writer without a sense of humor might as well be dead, because without a sense of humor there can be no idea of proportion in literature."

Mrs. Bigelow did not feel qualified to discuss American literature. "My test of a story," she explained, "is whether I care what becomes of the characters. Subjecting at random one of the most popular books of the season, 'The Undercurrent,' to this test, I found that I did not care whether the characters married or died or got divorces. My favorite American author is Margaret Deland. Hers is a perfect combination of strength and delicacy, and if she writes a story of a little New England woman frying doughnuts she makes you smell the doughnuts."

"When did you first begin to write?" inquired the interviewer.

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"I scarcely know," Mrs. Bigelow replied. "I wrote a 'poem' when I was too young to be allowed to use ink, and I had a serial running in The Tarrytown Argus, that being the nearest newspaper to our country place, when I was fifteen. The poem was apropos of a thunderstorm in which I was caught at the time, and I can remember the first verse. It ran:

I crouched beneath an old oak tree
And waited for my fate,
But the lightning did not strike me,
Though the storm raged long and late.

"The story in The Argus was a romance, in which I set forth profound views of life. I remember that one of the characters was a gambler, and that the plot contained a suicide, and that the whole was deeply tinged with religion—unlike my later works. There was a denunciation of pigeon shooting in one of the chapters that brought me a letter of thanks from Henry Bergh."

Speaking of her recent books, Mrs. Bigelow said: "There is one very cruel form of criticism, never indulged in in England, where an author's private life is not considered at all the critic's affair. An American critic has written, however, that in 'The Middle Course' I have used my own experiences to make money. As it happens, the plot of the story was laid out ten years ago. In consequence of this criticism my last book, which was brought out in 'Tales from Town Topics' last Winter, is published under a pen name.

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"Then I have been accused of immorality in some of my writings," Mrs. Bigelow continued. "One woman I knew, on reading 'When Charley Was Away,' said that it was so improper that she never wanted to see me again. On the other hand, a very conservative, old, titled English lady, on my being presented to her, said: 'Are you really the author of "When Charley Was Away"? It is one of the sweetest books I have ever read.'

"Whatever was improper in that book," said Mrs. Bigelow, emphatically, "was put there by the reader. Why, I write my books for my daughters to read, and if I believed that any work of mine had an immoral tendency I should never allow it to be published. 'When Charley Was Away' is still going, by the way, and has been read long distances away. I have had letters from readers in India and even Australia."

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"What is the nature of your present book?"

"It is a story of English society, and the central figure is an M. P., though I had begun it before 'The Masquerader' appeared."

"How do you like New York after your long residence abroad?" the interviewer ventured to inquire.

"I shall not express my real opinion of New York," Mrs. Bigelow replied, vivaciously, "because I expect to return here."

"There is one thing," she remarked with mock solemnity, on closing the interview, "that I would like to have said to my everlasting credit as a writer. I do not claim greatness, but I wish it to be remembered of me when I am dead that I have never once in all my life written that any one 'went pale to the lips.'"

THE MAKING OF A MODERN CLERGYMAN

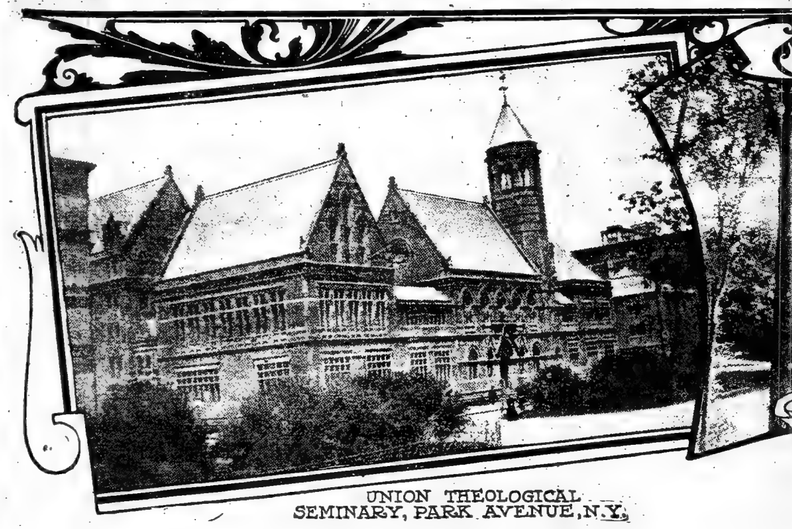

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, PARK AVENUE, N.Y.

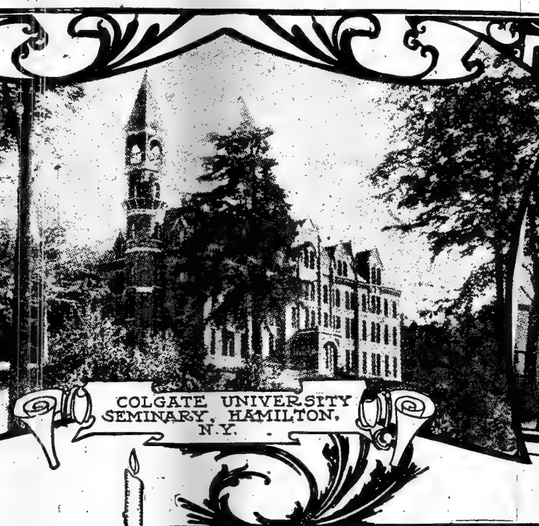

COLGATE UNIVERSITY SEMINARY, HAMILTON, N.Y.

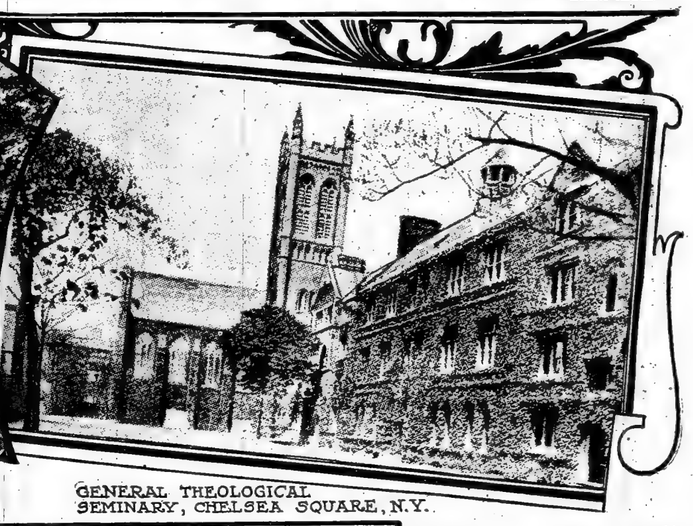

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CHELSEA SQUARE, N.Y.

How Young Men Are Prepared for the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish Pulpits in the Leading Denominational Seminaries of the United States

HALF a thousand ecclesiastical students are now making their studies for the ministry in the five seminaries included in the metropolitan district. To their number should also be added nearly two hundred more whose Methodism brings them to Drew Seminary, at Madison, N. J., which, though twenty-five miles away, must yet be considered part of our urban theological colony.

How few of those for whose spiritual direction these Levites are being trained ever stop to consider or know anything definite about the details of seminary life; the conditions set for entrance to these institutions; the course of studies taken up; the interior life and discipline; in short how a man lives while he is being fashioned to act as the soul guide of the section of his fellows committed to his care. In the local institutions we find interesting examples of all shades of domestic regulations, from the extremes of the Catholic and the Jewish to the less radical conventions of the Evangelical denominational schools.

Senior in duration of service is the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, founded by general convention in 1817. Its imposing buildings on Chelsea Square, Ninth and Tenth Avenues, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, are one of the show spots of the town. To the present generation this seminary is usually associated with the twenty-three years of efficient administration and munificent benefactions of the late Very Rev. Dean Eugene Augustus Hoffman.

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Those applying for admission as regular students must be candidates for priest's orders with full qualifications in the Protestant Episcopal Church, or graduates in arts of some university or college in which the classical course is pursued, and must produce satisfactory evidence of religious and moral character, of attachment to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of being communicants of the same. The seminary course is for three years, each year covering eight months, beginning in the September Ember week and ending on the Wednesday before Whitsunday. There is a fourth or post-graduate year for those who wish to make it, the choice of subjects being elective, under the direction of the professor of each department. At the end of the three years each student passes his canonical examination, and if successful is ordained a deacon. Then, after one year, if his work is satisfactory to the Bishop, he is promoted to priest's orders, the ordination ceremony taking place in the crypt of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The average age of the seminarians at Chelsea is from twenty-three to twenty-five years. The tuition is free, the institution being supported by endowments. Students, who now number one hundred and ten, nearly all live in the seminary. Their rooms are furnished with the exception of bed clothing. The charge for board and lodging is $225 a year. Those who live outside the seminary are charged $25 a year. Other expenses of students are personal, and vary according to the habits of each individual, from $100 to $300 a year.

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Each student must wear the academical black gown and Oxford cap at morning prayer, at 9 o'clock, and at evening prayer at 5:30 in the chapel, attendance at which is obligatory. Other than this there are no restrictions of community discipline on the students. They are free to come and go as they will, subject only to the rules of good behavior supposed to be followed by serious students and sensible men. For the sick provision is made by two free beds and two free rooms in St. Luke's Hospital. There are forty-four endowed scholarships, giving about $175 a year each, to aid students who require financial help, and a number of annual scholarships, ranging from $75 to $225 each, with other money prizes for proved ability, give similar help where needed. The matriculated students, since the opening of the seminary, now number 2,583.

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In the scheme of studies is included departments of Biblical Learning, Dogmatic Theology, Pastoral Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Hebrew and Greek Languages, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ecclesiastical Polity and Law, Moral Theology and Christian Philosophy, Ecclesiastical Music, Elocution and Oriental Languages. The work for the year in each of these classes is a progressive sequence in these departments. Students must pass a written examination in their studies at the end of each term, and a grade of 70 per cent. must be attained. A diploma is given at the conclusion of the full course.

With some modifications a somewhat similar programme of domestic regulations and course of studies is carried out in the other Protestant seminaries. At the Union Theological Seminary, Park Avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, about 50 per cent. of the students have always been Presbyterians. Its Directors and professors give their assent, as officers of the institution, to the Westminster standards. Its charter requires that "equal privileges of admission and instruction, with all the advantages of the institution, shall be allowed to students of every denomination of Christians." It was founded Jan. 18, 1836, and located first in University Place, near Washington Square. It is governed by a board of Presbyterian clergymen and laymen, at the head of which as President is the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall. Among the Faculty is the famous Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who is Professor of Biblical Theology; and the lay Directors include John Crosby Brown, D. Willis James, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, and William M. Kingsley.

Dr. Hall says, with manifest pleasure, that the one hundred and forty students this year is an increase of twenty over the last roll, and that the recent growth has been mainly in Presbyterian students, though there is in the general body, as there has always been, a good representation of Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Dutch Reformers, and other denominations. The average age is about twenty-four years, and 95 per cent. are college graduates. The attendance could be more numerous, Dr. Hall says, did not the Faculty insist on keeping up a high standard of scholarship.

For matriculation at the Union Seminary a candidate must present a certificate of membership in some evangelical church, with a Bachelor's degree from some college of recognized standing, or pass an equivalent classical examination. Students are also expected to have a thorough preparation in the elements of Hebrew grammar and a competent knowledge of classic Greek. There is no charge for tuition. Students get furnished rooms in the seminary building containing all necessary furniture except bedding. Each pays $25 a year for general expenses. If they do not live in the seminary this fee is $10. They make their own arrangements for meals outside. The refectory problem, Dr. Hall says, is still to be worked out, and he has hopes for a satisfactory solution, based on the best results of the experiments of other institutions. At present outside table board costs the students from $300 to $450 for the eight months of the scholastic year.

The course is three years, and there are many opportunities for self-help offered the students, among them thirty-three scholarships of from $100 to $300 in value. At the end of the seminary course the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity is given the graduates on recommendation of the Faculty by the Regents of the State University. Graduates must show satisfactory attainments in the original languages of the Bible; in Old Testament Introduction and Exegesis; in New Testament Introduction and Exegesis; in Biblical Theology; in Church History, and in Systematic Theology. Besides, these he must have given evidence of special attainment in some one department of theological learning chosen as his major subject. This may be done by passing special examinations in the various subjects with a grade of not less than 85 per cent. in the major subject and an average of not less than 85 per cent. for the work as a whole.

Seminarians do not wear gowns or distinctive dress. There are no restrictive rules governing their movements, and attendance at the daily prayers in chapel is voluntary.

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Methodist theological students go to Drew Seminary, established at Madison, N. J., thirty-seven years ago, the building and grounds (ninety-five acres) being the gift of the late Daniel Drew, the banker and railway magnate. The equipment is now valued at $700,000. The productive endowment is stated to be $500,000, which makes an annual deficit of from $6,000 to $8,000. There are 163 students at the institution, 50 colleges and universities, 5 theological schools, and 14 other institutions being represented. More than 1,500 have been graduated since the first class was sent out in 1869.

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Students must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and must bring a certificate of a local preacher's license or recommendation from the Quarterly Conference or a leaders' meeting with the written concurrence of the pastor and Presiding Elder. Graduates of classical colleges are admitted on their degrees; others must pass the qualifying examinations in Latin, Greek, philosophy, rhetoric, and general history. There is no charge for tuition or room rent. Board is provided at a private house on the grounds for $3 a week. There is a fee of $25 a year for light and incidentals. To students who do not room in the seminary this fee is $15. Married students can have a room for themselves, but not for their family. Public prayers, at which all attend, are held daily in the chapel. On Wednesday there is one hour's preaching by a member of the senior class, and each class has a weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening, with a member as leader. A general prayer meeting is held every Sunday. Loans to help students are made from endowments, especially the McClintock Association, named after the first President, and several conferences have educational societies for that purpose.

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The seminary course is three years, and includes instruction in Hebrew, Old and New Testament Exegesis, Historical, Systematic, and Practical Theology, Biblical literature, music, and hymnology. This, as well as all the other seminaries, has a working arrangement with Columbia and the New York University by which their students can take extra and elective studies in special work in philosophy, comparative religious history, sociology, and Semitic languages, which lead up to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and which are counted as part of the regular seminary course.

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There is no Baptist seminary in this city, but the denomination has two in the State, one at Rochester, and the other, Colgate University, at Hamilton. The latter was organized in 1820 under the auspices of the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira is President of this society, and ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James of this city is one of its Vice Presidents. The Colgate Seminary is open to students of all denominations as well as Baptists. Ordinarily no one under twenty-five years of age is admitted. The scholastic requirements are about the same as in other seminaries.

There is no charge for instruction and furnished rooms are supplied rent free. Table board in clubs and families is from $2.50 to $3.50 a week. Term charges to each student for heat, light, and incidentals is $7. Scholarship aid and direct aid are given to deserving students. The seminary property includes over two hundred and fifty acres, with an environment of much natural beauty.

For all time St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, will be the memorial of the late Archbishop Corrigan's career in New York.

This seminary is in charge of the Sulpician Fathers, a society of secular priests, founded in Paris in 1642 by Father Olier, for the express purpose of educating and preparing men for the priesthood. Life in a Catholic seminary is a very different thing from that of other similar institutions. When he enters it the student abandons the world in great measure, and submits himself to a strict code of study and discipline, accepting without question, as the will of his ecclesiastical superiors, the principles of the clerical training to which he aspires.

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To enter the seminary the student must have the permission of his bishop, a certificate of legitimate birth and baptism, and pass an examination showing a complete classical course up to the first year of philosophy. The seminary course is six years, two of philosophy and four of theology. When priests are urgently needed on the missions the course may be shortened to four years. No priest can be ordained, except by special dispensation, before his twenty-fourth year. The classes study Holy Scripture, dogmatic, moral, and pastoral theology, Church history, canon law, liturgy, plain chant, philosophy, and science. A grade of 60 per cent. is required to pass the examinations. All students must take a course in Italian for the New York Diocese. There are one hundred and fifty-eight students, of whom one hundred and twenty belong to New York, the rest are affiliated with other dioceses. Each seminarian is ordained for a special diocese. He is bound in obedience to the Bishop of that See until he is formally released by letters of dismissal called his "exeat." No priest would be accepted into a diocese other than his own without this document, which certifies to his good standing, clerical efficiency, and worthiness. There is no such thing as "calling" a priest by a congregation. The Bishop assigns each one to his charge, the people have nothing to do with it. The priest must go where he is sent and stay there until relieved. The salary of a pastor in New York is $800 a year, and of the assistants $600. This sum does not vary with time or the church. Mgr. Lavelle at the Cathedral gets the same salary of $800 as the pastor of the smallest parish. A house is supplied, and its support comes from the offerings at ceremonies or "stole fees," as they are called.

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The seminary is supported by a general tax levied on the different parishes, according to their standing in numbers and prosperity. Students can pay their own way if they so desire; or if they are accepted by the Bishop they become diocesan charges. Board and tuition for the year is $225. Those who go to the greater American college in Rome pay $300 a year. There are now one hundred seminarians at the American College from all the dioceses of the United States. Clerical dress, cassock and biretta, is required at all times in the seminary, and in the Winter the Roman "zimarra," or cloak, is worn in place of an overcoat.

Each seminarian has a single room furnished with an iron bed, two chairs, a desk with drawers, a small bookcase, a washstand, and a clothes press. No carpeting but a small rug, and no decoration except a crucifix is allowed. The student looks after this room himself, keeping it swept and making his own bed. He is supposed to live his own life in his own room, neither visiting nor receiving visits out of the recreation time, so that he may acquire the habit of living alone and conquering loneliness by hard work. The use of tobacco is not allowed. Silence, study, prayer, simplicity of diet, fasting and abstinence are the means relied on to give him a thorough training in the principles of asceticism, self-denial, self-discipline, and self-restraint.

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The Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which now occupies a modern three-story building in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Broadway, was organized sixteen years ago by the late Rabbi Sabato Morais.

Jacob H. Schiff built the structure in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and presented it to the faculty for the rabbinical education of students of his faith. Leonard Lewisohn, Simon and Daniel Guggenheim, Mayer Sulzberger, Cyrus Adler, Adolphus S. Solomons, Felix M. Warburg, Philip S. Henry, and Louis Marshall were named with him as Directors in the act of incorporation. The famous scholar, Dr. Solomon Schechter, was brought over from Cambridge University, England, to be the President of the faculty, and under his direction the seminary has made special progress as a new world factor in the propagation of orthodox Judaism. He is the instructor in Jewish theology.

Students must be members of the Jewish faith, of good moral character, and have received a college degree in arts or such equivalent as shall be approved by the faculty. They neither live nor board at the seminary, merely attending the lectures there. The average age of the students is from twenty-one to twenty-five years. Tuition is free, and the course four years for the rabbinical students. In addition to this there is what is called a teachers' course of three years, intended to supply proper teachers for the religious schools of New York and elsewhere. To the latter any Jewish man or woman above the age of fifteen, capable of profiting by the course, may be admitted. In the rabbinical course there are forty-five students, and in the teachers', one hundred and fifty. In the latter course the lectures are given in the evening only.

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Lectures and instruction are given the rabbinical students on these subjects: The Bible, Talmud of Babylon and Jerusalem, Jewish History and History of Jewish Literature, Theology and Catechism, Homiletics, and Hazanuth. The library consists of 15,000 printed volumes and 700 Hebrew MSS. In rare books, parchment prints, &c., and MSS. it is the third most important Hebrew library in the world. Many of the rare MSS. were discovered by Dr. Schechter in Cairo, Egypt. Another treasure is a tenth century ark, which he also found in Cairo. It has been restored by a skilful workman and set up in the synagogue attached to the seminary. It is the oldest piece of ecclesiastical furniture in the United States. None of the MSS. in the library is younger than the Norman Conquest. There is an autograph letter of the famous Maimonides, who died in 1204, and communications and writings by other noted rabbis. This library of ancient and rare volumes was the gift of Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia.

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Dr. Schechter says his students are a fine body of earnest, hard-working young men, who are making excellent progress in their studies. He denies that there is in our American life as far as his experience goes, anything that has a debilitating or disintegrating effect on orthodox Judaism. Every student has to observe the Jewish Sabbath and dietary laws.

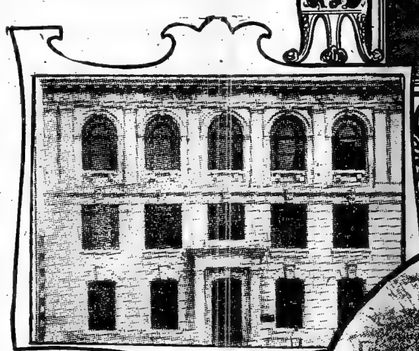

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA.

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY DUNWOODIE, N.Y.

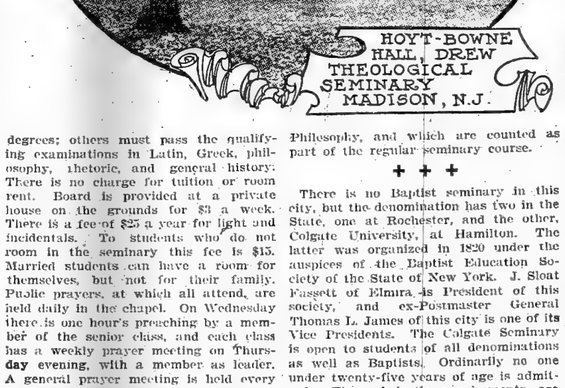

HOYT-BOWNE HALL, DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY MADISON, N.J.

At Random.

Even the hour of adversity only contains sixty minutes.

A hero's reputation is never quite safe until he is dead and buried.

Many a man's character has sustained a severe fracture from a slip of the tongue.

The road to failure is the one that is full of ruts.

A virtue that we don't possess isn't worth cultivating.

The milk of human kindness is often condensed.

Fortune's wheel won't turn for a man unless he puts his shoulder to it.

Success always stands for itself. Failure needs an explanation.

Honesty doesn't really amount to much until it has been tried out.

Glittering generalities generally prove that silence is golden.

The fool never puts off until to-morrow what he shouldn't do at all.

HOW REV. PHOEBE A. HANAFORD WAS ORDAINED

A PLEASANT room, with quaint and shining crystal-knobbed furniture, with ferns at windows, a shaded lamp on the centre table, Ellen E. Miles, the writer of hymns, sewing carpet rags for charity close to the lamp, big variegated balls near by and filling a basket at her feet, and Phebe A. Hanaford, pastor of the Universalist Church and President of women's clubs, idling, hands folded, resting a while in the evening of her life.

This was the scene upon which THE TIMES reporter entered. She put some questions relative to the life of the woman pastor.

"I'm afraid I am too tired to talk to-night," smiled Mrs. Hanaford.

The writer of hymns looked up from her carpet rags.

"Talk," she urged. "She has come all the way in the cold. If you don't talk I will," she threatened.

"What happened when you first began to preach?" asked the TIMES reporter, encouraged somewhat. "Did they persecute you in the name of God? Did they throw things at you?"

"Tell her," said the writer of hymns, "how they bore you up in their arms, like the precious thing you are, and always have been."

"Ellen!" reproached Mrs. Hanaford. Then, "I see," she added, "if this is to be told correctly I must tell it myself."

Then she began to tell how she had come of a Quaker family, where all her life she had heard the women talk in the congregation, where more women talked than men. How Lucretia Mott, whose sweet old fashioned picture hung above the mantel in the pleasant room, was her ancestress. How she was descended, too, from Degory Priest, one of the twenty nine signers of the Mayflower compact, the first expression of true republican principles in the world, and had thus come naturally by her tendency to preach right living and the Gospel.

"Tell how you are the fourth woman in the world to be ordained," prompted the writer of hymns, "and the first in New England."

+ + +

"Antoinette Brown Blackwell," began Mrs. Hanaford, "was the first woman in the world to be ordained. She was ordained in New York. The second was the Rev. Olympia Brown, also from New York State. The third was the Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, New York. She is the only woman in the world who has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The fourth to be ordained was myself, in New England, at Hingham, Mass., in the year '68. Eight men and one woman ordained me. That woman was the Rev. Olympia Brown. At my ordination services the hymns were written for me by women. One was written for me by Julia Ward Howe, who is one of my dearest friends, the other—"

Here she waved her hand toward Ellen E. Miles, who looked up again from her carpet rags.

"I wrote the other," she nodded.

"She wrote the other," said Mrs. Hanaford.

"Tell how you ordained your own son," once more prompted Ellen E. Miles, "and afterward exchanged pulpits with him. Tell how you assisted at the marriage service of your daughter. Tell how for fifteen years you preached, rain or shine, without missing a sermon, without taking a vacation, without going to England, Italy, or France, as men preachers do. Tell how you were one of the first women Chaplains in the Legislature of Connecticut."

"It was before the Capitol was moved from New Haven," resumed Mrs. Hanaford. "I served as Chaplain in the Legislature in 1870. Then again in 1872. I was paid just as men Chaplains were, (this proudly). My check was sent me. I am the only woman minister also who ever gave the charge at the ordination of a man minister, the occasion being the ordination of the Rev. W. G. Haskell, in Marblehead, Mass."

"Was there no objection to you among the men?" questioned the reporter. "Was there no feeling against this usurpation of their territory?"

"Some little," replied Mrs. Hanaford quietly. "I was sent one Summer to occupy the pulpit of a minister who was away on his vacation. He complained bitterly. Since then, however, his views have broadened. He is now President of a theological school in which women are received and ordained. Tufts College, Boston.

"Yes, I had considerable opposition to overcome, now that I recollect. I remember once I was sent to the garden of Maine to take charge of a pulpit over Sunday. I was to spend the day and night with some parishioners at a private house. When I arrived I was put into a cab and driven to the hotel.

"It suited me very well. If I had gone to the house I should have been obliged to talk, to entertain, to make myself agreeable. As it was I had my time to myself and my work before I preached my sermon.

"When I entered the church and walked to the pulpit I saw a couple sitting not far away.

"One could see by their dress and manner that they were well-to-do—that they were wealthy, in fact. You may say what you please, but it is wealth that gives the advantage of education and culture, of refinement. All these constitute leadership in Church or State. Wealth is not to be despised, since it gives such advantages.

"They looked earnestly at me, these two, throughout my sermon. When it was finished, they came up to me and congratulated me upon it. Then they asked me to go with them to their house. They insisted, taking me with them in their carriage, going to great pains to make me comfortable, lighting a cheerful fire in my room when I got there, and making much of me.

"They were the couple who refused to receive me, who had had me sent to the hotel. The husband particularly was deeply opposed to a woman preacher. Still, he felt it to be his duty to go to the church, to hear me preach, to see what I looked like, and how I conducted myself. When he had seen and heard his opposition to me was ended."

The writer of hymns glanced at her proudly, then at the reporter as if to say: "And do you wonder?"

"The decree of St. Paul that women should keep still tongues in the congregation," mused Mrs. Hanaford, "retarded the progress of woman for centuries, but not for all time. She has risen now to take her place in the world and the Church. In the world you know yourself what excellent work of every description the women are doing. You know their clubs, their charities. In the Church, well, in the Universalist Church alone there are sixty women pastors. In other churches I do not know their number, but there are quite as many, if not more. The world is not hurt by the preaching of women," she finished, "nor ever will be."

"On the contrary," softly said Ellen E. Miles, "it is purified."

En Passant.

Fortune knocks once, then goes away. Adversity will pound all day.

The trouble with people who have nothing to say is that it takes them so long to say it.

If the men who won highest honors in college also won the highest honors in after life, what insufferable prigs they would be.

Consistency is a jewel, but some women regard jewelry as vulgar.

The people who rob Peter to pay Paul may stand Pat.

The devil piles on more coal every time he unearths a new hypocrite.

Virtue demands constant practice.

A man's friends often cause him more anxiety than his enemies.

The fool marries either for love or money. The wise man splits the difference.

A man is seldom as good as he thinks he is, or as bad as his wife thinks she is.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH OUR SCHOOLS?

Is the Present Public System Producing the Results Obtained by the Old-Time Primary Curriculum?

MANY a thoughtful New York citizen has stopped to ask himself if there be not some subtle defect in the general scheme of prescribed studies for elementary pupils, on account of which the public school graduate is deficient in the great fundamentals of education. He who will take the time to meditate on present-day methods of education will instinctively contrast the infinite variety of studies prescribed for the modern youth with the limited range of topics which years ago engaged his own attention in the little log schoolhouse on the corner of a neighboring farm. The three R's, "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," were drilled into him from 9 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, five days in the week, without variation, and with ever-increasing emphasis. Every morning and every afternoon his class lined up for its lesson in arithmetic; twice a day there was the drill in spelling, and twice a day the lesson in writing. Ever before the eye was the master's beautiful script on the blackboard, and happy was he who could passably imitate it. The boy of half a century ago delighted in the long problems of compound interest and proportion. He would work half the night to get the "sum" to come out straight, and the master was as delighted as his pupil to get a problem that would puzzle the neighborhood.

By way of general interest was the Saturday evening spelling match, when the scholars stood in two long rows to try to spell one another down under the admiring eyes of all and sundry parents and relatives. In preparation for this hours and hours were spent over the well-thumbed spelling books.

In addition to these three essentials a manual of United States history and the Constitution of the United States were learned by heart. Geography, grammar and a little drawing completed the catalogue.

In strong contrast with this simple programme is the kaleidoscopic variety of studies, games and occupations in the present-day schools of this city. In addition to the orthodox academic studies, the young New Yorker is taught elementary science, nature study, drawing, construction work, shop work, cooking, sewing and music. All good and useful certainly, but the doubt arises, Can the child devote attention to all and still know anything well? And further, Can the teacher teach all and still teach anything well and thoroughly?

To come down to hard facts, let us make an analysis of the new course of study, selecting out of the eight grades the first, the fourth and eighth (or final) years.

The Board of Superintendents has placed the school week at 1,500 minutes, or 25 hours. In the first grade (for pupils just from the kindergarten) English, composition, reading and memorizing occupy 450 minutes, penmanship 100 and mathematics 120 minutes—a total of 670 minutes, or much less than half of the school week. The remaining time is divided among physical training, physiology and hygiene, organized games, nature study, drawing, sewing, and music.

In the fourth grade (where pupils average about nine years of age) English received 375, penmanship 75 and mathematics 150 minutes, a total of 600 out of the 1,500 minutes, or two-fifths of the school week. This is the lowest grade in which geography is taught. It receives 135 minutes, while physiology, nature study, drawing, sewing, music, &c., fill up the larger portion of the school week.

Coming now to the eighth or final grade in the elementary school, where the pupil will average thirteen or fourteen years of age, the teaching of English occupies only 320 minutes, mathematics 100, and penmanship drops out of sight altogether. Less than one-third of the school time is given to the old-fashioned fundamentals. History receives 120 minutes, geography ceases to be taught, while science, drawing, shop work, cooking, sewing, music, and physiology divide the larger portion of the pupil's time.

City Superintendent Maxwell in a recent speech in St. Louis made a strong plea for the modern curriculum, with its many subjects and its short periods. He ridiculed the methods of the school of twenty years ago, saying, "In order to fill in the time arithmetical rules of no possible use in life were taught, and the children's wits were exercised or blunted by outlandish mathematical puzzles." Still, when we think of it calmly, the boy of three decades ago learned (some way or other) to figure rapidly and correctly, and the shrewd business man of to-day looks in vain among his office boys for old-fashioned accuracy.

Dr Maxwell further says: "The crowning glory of the school was held to be the ability to spell sesquipedalian words whose signification had never dawned upon the childish intellect." And yet it was rather a matter of pride to be able to write a letter without giving the recipient cause to remark on mistakes in spelling, and it was a pleasant thing to look upon a neat and carefully written page. Of course the typewriter has lessened the absolute necessity for such neatness as was required in the old days, yet once in a while the office boy must make lists of goods, and envelopes and wrappers are sometimes addressed by hand nowadays, and sometimes they come back owing to illegible office boy scrawls. The fever of restlessness, of jumping from one thing to another, of doing a thing any way at all because there is so much to do, or passing it along and taking chances of inspection, has gotten into the blood of the New York boy, and it may be that the overcrowded, unwieldly and exasperating school curriculum is more or less responsible.

Now to come to the teacher's side of the question. In the majority of the elementary schools, where the departmental system is not introduced, the teacher finds it extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to cover the curriculum with any degree of thoroughness. In the first place, there are too many subjects to teach, and, in the second, the amount demanded in each subject is too great for thorough work.

Take, for instance, a teacher in the fifth grade. She must teach composition, reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, history, nature study, sewing and music. Then, as to the amount expected to be covered, in geography, for example, to which are devoted two hours a week for a period of about forty weeks, the following is prescribed: The physical and life features of Europe, Asia and Africa, and their peoples, industries and products. The detailed study of the United States in sections; Canada, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies; location, surface, climate, resources, industries and occupations, products and commerce, New York and the City of New York. All this is required to be taught and learned in about eighty hours.

Pity the teacher and pity the pupil! Either more time or less geography is surely an essential for both if thoroughness and accurate knowledge are the desideratum.

Similarly let us consider the curriculum in elementary science, for which are allowed eighty minutes a week in each of the seventh and eighth years. The course is practically equal to a high school course in physics. In the seventh year by two lessons a week, each of forty minutes' duration, or a yearly total of fifty hours, the following is supposed to be taught: Mechanics of liquids and gases; pressure, buoyancy, specific gravity, atmospheric pressure, the barometer, the siphon, pumps for liquids, air pumps, the sources of heat, temperature, effects of heat on solids, liquids and gases; ebullition, liquefaction, fusion, solidification, evaporation, latent heat, conduction, convection, radiation, &c. The eighth year continues the course with a similar amount prescribed and expected.

And thus it is with each of the other subjects. There is too much to be thoroughly taught in the modicum of time allowed for each of the many studies which are crowded into the school hours. The teacher works under constant pressure. It amounts to a "race for life" to cover the prescribed curriculum in the forty weeks of the school year; time for the careful preparation of each subject is out of the question, and quality is sacrificed to quantity in this overloading of the child's mental digestion.

On the other hand, the pupil labors under too much distraction. He is like a child with too many toys, who turns from one to another in bewilderment and without comprehending or enjoying any. There is a constant restlessness; an anticipation of what is to come next. Geography, history, English, mathematics, sewing, nature study, shop work, cooking, music and countless other occupations hurry after one another in seemingly unending number and inextricable entanglement, and the net result at the end of a day's work is a feeling of confusion.

And to what end is this cornucopia of things, all good in themselves, poured over the heads of the helpless children? Is it for their technical value? Where thoroughness and accuracy are sacrificed the technical value is lost. Is it for the sake of discipline? Then this end is defeated, for the mind is simply confused and not trained. There is too much distraction, too much variety, and the usual effect is a hopeless bewilderment, which results in disjointed knowledge and unassimilated facts.

As one prominent Commissioner of the Board of Education has said, the course of study is peculiarly fitted for "exhibition and show." It is what may be termed "ideal," according to the theories of Superintendents. The course of study looks well on paper in that it seems to provide for every possible activity and desire, but it does not work in practice. The curriculum is overcrowded. Each subject is good in itself and of value, but when put together and the limited time divided so as to give each a share of the school period, the less important studies nullify the teaching of the great essentials of education. Let us have the principles of the simple life applied to the cumbersome curriculum of the school.

X. Y. Z.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE SOUTH.

IN THE present Winter months the Southern Educational movement, of which Robert Curtis Ogden of New York is the head, will reach that stage where its success will become more clearly apparent to those who have not been favored with continued knowledge of its progress. Those for whom the greater benefits are intended are finally beginning to realize that the work is not one of charity any more than the public schools are charitable institutions. The consequence of this is that where the movement found its most bitter opponents—in the homes of the beneficiaries—hearty support has succeeded apathy.

This educational work is by no means in the particular interest of the negro; it is rather for all illiterate persons, the "poor whites," as they are called, benefiting as much as if not more than the colored population of the South. One of the first steps taken by the Southern Education Board, the body which directs the work in hand, was in the line of instruction to teachers. The normal school conducted on regulation lines would not furnish the necessary equipment. Knowledge of conditions and persons was needed fully as much as the knowledge found in books. Tact is sometimes the most potent aid of the educator in the work carried on under the board's auspices.

The educational movement in the South is not so much for the purpose of establishing new schools as to extend the sphere and influence of those already at work. The Southern Education Board has found its distinctive service in the deepening and quickening of educational sentiment within the South. Its task has not been that of employing the resources of philanthropy, but of directly appealing to the resources of taxation, to those local forces of self-interest and self-development by which the State expends a little money for a larger life and through which the community builds the schoolhouse as the temple of its own consecration to the joy, the usefulness, and the liberties of its children. To help directly with this task, to aid the South in the increase of local interest, of self-command, of confidence in her own resources and her future, to stand for a patriotism not merely retrospective, but constructive—this, as many have conceived it, is the broader service of the Southern Education Board.

It is a work to which thousands of men and women have long given themselves. For this board does not assume that it has created the educational revival in the South. Its work is but a part of that revival—has advanced it and been advanced by it.

Its bureau of publication has circulated the literature of the subject. Through circulars and special bulletins the Southern press has been kept fully informed as to educational needs and helpful educational methods. Under the auspices of the board, or in co-operation with the local authorities, hundreds of public meetings have been held, sometimes in the towns and again in the country, which have been addressed by speakers thoroughly familiar with the work in hand. In North Carolina, where this work has been most successfully conducted, there are now in one county more local tax districts, as school districts in which the additional tax has been voted by the people are called, than existed in the whole State prior to the activity of the board. In 1902 North Carolina had 56 local tax communities; in January of last year there were 186, and since that time there has been an additional increase of fully 35 per cent. While it cannot be said that these results are wholly due to the board, its part in the work has been conspicuous and at many points decisive.

One of the most notable examples of what educational effort will accomplish is an institution located at Swannanoa, N. C., ten miles from Asheville, called the Asheville Farm School. Nine months in the year it contains 150 boys of all ages, recruited from the mountain families resident all through the Blue Ridge, where educational opportunities have rarely existed until a comparatively recent period. It is not a free school, in the public school sense, therefore the boys are given a chance to work about the farm attached to the school during the vacation season if they wish, the money thus earned being applied to the payment of tuition and for board and clothing.

The school farm consists of 420 acres, about 200 of which are under cultivation. The farm buildings include the main structure, containing classroom, chapel, dining room, dormitories, teachers' quarters, kitchen, laundry, &c.; a dairy, carpenter's shop, shoe shop, power house, barn, and the residences of the Superintendent, instructor in farming, and instructor in carpentry. The work of every kind in all but the three last-named structures, is done entirely by the boys, under the direction of twelve teachers. Breakfast is at 6:15 A. M., dinner at 12, and supper at 6. Four hours a day are spent in the classrooms, three at other work, and the balance is devoted to study, reading, play, and sleep. Each boy has to learn how to perform every task that falls to the lot of the students.

Not one of the 150 boys is at the school because he has been sent there. Each owes his presence to a determination to gain an education. Many have no thought of leaving the sections hitherto their homes, but mean to learn to make as much of themselves and their surroundings as knowledge will enable. There is no atmosphere of charity at the school, save that charity toward others each is taught to remember. Every boy pays what he can up to a given sum, no matter how little. Self-denial and sacrifice have been every-day companions of most of the boys.

Several years ago a farmer named Slagel owned a little land and a comfortable home a few miles distant from the school. The land was mortgaged, and before payment could be made the farmer died, leaving a widow and two boys, the latter eleven and thirteen years old. In the more prosperous sections of the country the situation would have been bad enough, but here, where money was the scarcest and opportunities for gain slight, conditions seemed as bad as bad could be. Undaunted, this trio of mountaineers looked fate in the face. It was determined that not only would they carry on the little farm and pay the mortgage, but that the two boys should have an education. There was no bank account, no savings, but a store of courage that was unlimited.

What would have discouraged many men was accomplished by these boys and their mother in two years' time by working from daylight to dark and utilizing every avenue of possible profit. These little boys earned enough money to pay the mortgage by cutting and hauling wood from the mountains and selling it for $1 a cord. The product of the farm paid the living expenses and furnished enough money to enable one of the boys to begin at the Farm School the work of gaining the coveted education. One boy went to school while the other stayed at home and worked. He is nearly through the course now, and when he finishes he will take his brother's place on the farm and the older boy will become a student.

The story of hope and fulfilled ambition is much the same among the mountain girls. In the Home Industrial School at Asheville they are taught how to perform the tasks of the household as well as to fill the storehouse of the mind. Not long ago there came to this institution two little girls who, in their isolated mountain home, seventy-five miles distant, had vaguely heard of the school and what it did for the girls who went there. Without money, for their parents either declined to or were wholly unable to aid them, they made their way to the school as best they could, walking most of the way, and asked to be taken in. The school was filled to overflowing, but there could be no refusal in such a case as this. The children occasionally grow impatient at the restrictions of school life, but neither has faltered in her purpose to gain an education.

These instances indicate the soil in which the Southern Education Board is working. "It is not a movement to aid a particular race or sect," said Robert C. Ogden not long ago. "It is simply a work of combining elements that have not always been in accord in the performance of a task whose purpose is the educational regeneration of thousands by giving them opportunities that have hitherto been beyond their grasp."

MYTHS FOR MODERNS.

Venus was doing her best to persuade the bashful Adonis to let her have just one kiss.

The goddess looked entrancing but Adonis was adamant.

"No" he answered sorrowfully to her pleadings. "Don't you know there are microbes in kisses?"

The annual tribute of a hundred comely young men and maidens had just landed at the monster's cave.

Theseus faced the Minotaur without a qualm.

"This is where the 'system' quits," he remarked, jubilantly wiping off his bloody sword. "No more 'frenzied finance' for you!"

And the monster expired without a groan.

The Greeks climbed aboard the wooden horse, the conductor told them to step lively, and the journey into Troy began with a hurrah.

"Wait till we've had the burg six months," they said, "and you'll see a real trolley."

Circe had just turned Ulysses and his crew into swine.

The men-pigs grunted and nosed about her, but the sorceress was dissatisfied.

"The whole outfit's on the hog!" she exclaimed petulantly, and turned them back into men again.

Jove looked down ruefully upon the slaughterer of the Titans.

Olympus was really a sight, but Juno cherked him up a bit.

"Brace up, old man; it's all right. Remember Fort Arthur," and Jove's brow cleared as he whistled down the tube for the janitor to come and mop up the debris.

Orpheus was leading Proserpina from Erebus when he forgot his orders and looked back to see if she was following.

Instantly she vanished, and as the singer was thrust out again into the cold world, one mocking echo shivered his very soul:

"Rub-ber!"

It was Charon's busy day on the Styx. Several souls grumbled because of the crowd, and having to wait while the ghostly ferry made a second trip.

Charon glared at them with fiery disgust.

"No ads in this Subway, anyhow!" he roared.

A. S. R.

AMERICAN WOMAN AND HER BOOTBLACK

IS the American woman beginning to realize the necessity of keeping her boots and shoes clean and polished, and is she as willing to pay for the professional care as the average man?

"Yes, and no," says the only "lady" bootblack in New York.

The "lady" bootblack is such only by courtesy. The polishing of the shoes on the American girl's pretty foot is done by her proxie, Joe, a rosy cheeked Italian boy with big dimples, or by two or three Joes, according to whether or not it is the busy season.

The young woman, who is unique in her line of work, felt that in discovering it she had found the opportunity of catering to one of the great needs of her sex. She took a corner on the main floor of a woman's hotel, furnished a pretty parlor and put out her shingle. Since then she has learned much.

For years it has been the custom of the man who pays 5 or 10 cents for a shine daily to say that the American woman of all ages is careless about the coverings of her pedal extremities. She might be dressed with exquisite nicety in every other way, but ten chances to one her shoes would be shabby, possibly run down at the heel, and quite sure to need blacking. These things have been gradually changing, especially since the American woman has taken to outdoor sports and has worn heavy shoes. Several shops now blacken free of charge all shoes which the woman buys of them, and she is gradually seeing the need of it.

This the "lady" bootblack has discovered, but she also says it will be some time before the greater number of women will not think twice before spending a nickel for a shine, and the first thought will usually counsel them to save the money to put into a swell hat. However, there are women who come as regularly to the bootblack's chair as any man, and others come once, twice or three times a week. Still others send in their boots from the hotel or the houses about. The boys call for them at regular intervals, and they are polished or shined and new lacings are put in or buttons replaced. It costs 15 cents for a full set of seven buttons, and the lacings cost the regular price, according to the quality and material.

Occasionally the economical woman comes in who has bought her lacings at a bargain sale, and brings those instead of purchasing from the establishment, and when they are put on for her she gets a little more than her money's worth.

Quite the funniest of the customers are those who come in to have their boots buttoned. They are the "beats" of the trade. A stout woman, with a wheeze in her voice, will come ponderously into the little parlor, climb with difficulty into a chair, and say to the boy:

"Now, I live in this hotel, and I want you to button my shoes."

Small bootblacks who have learned their trade on the street are not in the habit of being taken in, and they know how to size up their customers. They place this one immediately, and if they have had nothing to do before they get busy in a hurry, and while they are perfectly courteous, they have no leisure for shoe buttoning. These women are the exceptions.

Another interesting customer is the one who comes in for a ten-cent kid polish, insists that she never has paid but 5 cents for it before, and goes out, leaving her nickel, and never returns.

But it is a man who has succeeded in "doing" the establishment most successfully. In addition to the shoe blacking other small lines are covered. There are slippers of all sorts and kinds for sale for the woman who may need something of the kind in a hurry; there are pins to hold up her skirts in stormy weather; there are rubbers for sale and umbrellas to let or sell.

There is a great demand for the umbrellas. Some of these are silk, but the greater number are serviceable cotton ones, with pretty, neat handles in both men's and women's sizes, which are let for 25 cents or sold for $1. One dollar is left for good faith when the borrower is unknown and the 75 cents returned when the umbrella is brought back. It was for one of the large cotton umbrellas that a man dressed in ordinary business clothes asked one day. Taking it, he backed out of the room, explaining hastily as he went that Mrs. Williams across the street had a new bonnet and he wished to go for her and bring her to the hotel. By the time he had finished the explanation he was gone and could be seen from the outer door hurrying up the street. Neither Mrs. Williams nor her new bonnet arrived at the hotel, and the umbrella was never seen again.

Most of the customers are everything that could be desired. The younger women are the chief patrons, and one of the oldest has been a woman of eighty who has had her boots shined several times and was delighted because she had always envied men their independence in the bootblack's chair. The bootblacking habit is one that grows and the American woman is beginning to acquire it.

Historical Pen-Pictures, Startling in their Vivid Detail of the Inner Social and Political Life of England during the Golden Age of Victoria

Benjamin Disraeli

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PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

THE WAGGAMAN ART TREASURES

"CATTLE AT REST" CONSTANT TROYON

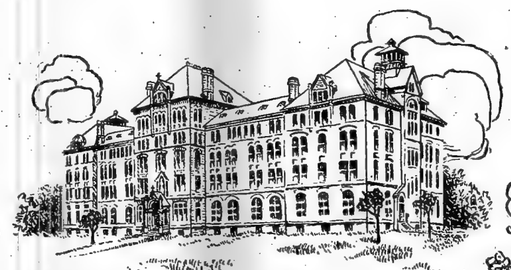

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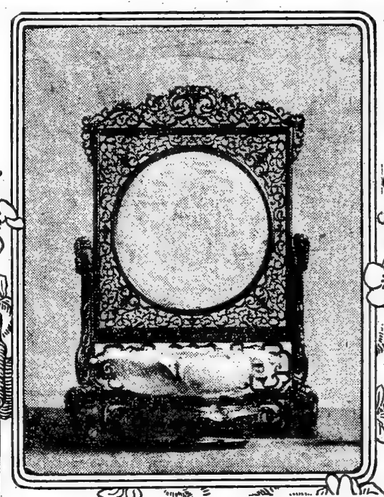

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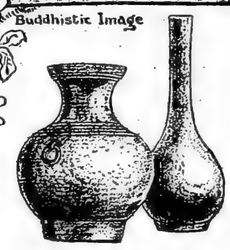

Extraordinary Jade

"THE PAGE" FERDINAND ROYBET

ANTIQUE CHINESE VASES IN BLUE AND WHITE

ANCIENT BUDDHISTIC IMAGE

The Catholic University at Washington May Recover Some Losses at the Coming Sale of Art Objects, Paintings, and Porcelains from the Galleries of Its Former Treasurer

When it was learned that Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman of Washington, long known as an art collector of uncommon talent, had turned over all his paintings, water colors, Oriental porcelains and potteries, his Inros and Netschukes, Japanese prints and Chinese jades to the Catholic University, the gift was hailed as an example of wisdom which might well be imitated by other collectors, in view of the uncertainties that beset bequests. The example of Mr. Carnegie seemed to be spreading. Mr. Waggaman passed many an awkward quarter of an hour under the shower of these praises, for, however he may have been minded to bestow his collections eventually on the university, the transfer of his art treasures occurred before its time and in consequence of reasons that could not be made public at the moment for the sake of other interests.

Mr. Waggaman was the Treasurer of the university and had invested its funds in Washington real estate which was slow to rise in value. His speculations, it appears, were sound enough and will meet all obligations if time is given them to work out in the usual way; but a university cannot wait like an individual; its current expenses must be met, and the interest which the Treasurer had been paying on the university's funds was not forthcoming. As a guarantee that principal and interest would be paid when the funds bought with the university's funds became salable, he turned over his collections; the university was to have whatever fees the visiting public supplied. For the Waggaman collections are one of Washington's sights, hardly second to those of the Corcoran Gallery, although not arranged in a spot so central and accessible.

This private arrangement between university and Treasurer was of no avail, however, when the deed of sale came to be registered, for other creditors took alarm and it became necessary to appoint a receiver. Mr. Waggaman was declared a bankrupt in December, and the coming sale by the American Art Association here in New York takes place by order of the Supreme Court at the instance of the Trustee in Bankruptcy. Thus the collections which, it was hoped, would add much to the wealth and attractiveness of the Catholic University are destined to be scattered abroad in order to settle accounts of long standing and restore some of, if not all, the money so unfortunately invested. As a sincere and devout Catholic, such as Mr. Waggaman has always shown himself, he must feel very keenly the position in which he stands; but there is every reason to believe that in the end he alone will be the sufferer, since the funds realized from this sale may be sufficient to tide the creditors over until real estate reaches a value that will liquidate all claims.

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The paintings alone, at the values now current for works of some of the masters represented, should bring a very large sum of money. Anton Mauves, for instance, have became so rare that when mere sketches by that modern Dutch painter come into the market they sell at high figures. Four of his water colors and two oils are in the collection. "Winter in Holland," "Boy and Cow," and "In the Sheep Stable, Laren," are of the sort that collectors fight for. Of the oils "Hunter and Dog" has an early morning landscape of great tenderness and beauty; "Sheep Coming Out of the Forest" is painted as only Mauve could paint the scene, namely, with a delicacy and brilliancy all his own. Nearest to him comes Charles Emile Jacque, whose "Homeward Bound—Moonlight" will be relished by all who enjoy the painting of light. For the "Sheep Coming Out of the Forest" Mauve received a medal from the Salon of 1887; he died in the following year.

Jacob Maris is another Hollander whose pictures since his death in 1899 have attained fantastic prices. "The Old Canal at Dordrecht" is in his best style, a large painting three feet by three and a half in size, with a luminous cloudy sky against which the massive tower of the cathedral rises beyond the shipping and housetops. There are also two water colors by Jacob and four pictures by Willem Maris. The large pastel by J. F. Millet, with single figure of peasant, "The Close of Day," was in the Paris Centennial of 1889 and came from the May collection. There are three small Corots, of which "Ville d'Avray" is a beautiful example of his vaporous, tender brushwork, delicately rich, full of fine olives, greens, and grays in grass and tree-clumps. Mr. Waggaman has been lucky in securing three Daubignys—"A Summer Landscape," "Le Lac," and "Black Rocks, Normandy," the last a shorescape which is as solid and definite in its rocky distance as the Summer landscape is quivering with light and wind. There is also a little Rousseau, "Evening."

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The British school is seen in two Constables, a David Cox, and a Joshua Reynolds. The Constables are brilliant compositions made on Hampstead Heath; the Cox a large landscape with windmill, man on a pony, flock of sheep, and donkey, called "Collecting the Flock, Vale of Clwyd"; the Reynolds an oil sketch of "Hope" for the stained glass window in the chapel of New College, Oxford. It is seven feet high by three broad, and is one of four designs representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, with the other virtues, painted in 1779, in gratitude for a degree of D. C. L. conferred on him.

It is, however, the recent Dutch and French painters whom Mr. Waggaman has favored. There are two fine cattle pieces by Constant Troyon, a "Shipwreck," or struggle with foundering boats at sea, by Isabey; two Oriental street scenes, by Gustave Guillaumet; a spirted little "Arab on the March," by Eugene Fromentin; a very curious Biblical picture by Decamps in a broad Oriental landscape at nightfall, "Saul Pursuing David"; a good Bonvin, "The Cloister," and a boy's head by Roybet, "The Page." A fine studio interior with figures is by Dagnan-Bouvere. There is also a large water color by de Neuville, a very well known composition called "The Flag of Truce," with German soldiers brought blindfolded into a fortified town. Among the Hollanders are, further, Josef Israels, with a water color, "Jan in the Baby Chair," and a characteristic group of old man and baby, an oil painting called "Grandfather's Consolation"; Albert Neuhuys, whose "Frugal Meal," a Dutch interior, is of his best, and Blommers, who is seen in two water colors, "Hailing the Boat" and "Knitting." Other pictures by Dutchmen are interiors with figures by Kever, water colors by Poggenbeek, Termeulen, Tholen, Valkenburg, van Essen, Weissenbruch, Théophile de Bock, Bastert, Bosboom, and Apol. Americans include Wyant, Thomas Moran, Ridgway Knight, R. N. Brooke, Charles H. Davis, Walter Gay, W. H. Holmes, and Robert Wylie. The Wyant is a large, noble landscape.

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Old masters are not entirely lacking. An interesting and very beautiful Madonna, Infant, and angles with stringed instruments is attributed to Van-Dyke; a Triptych with Virgin, Child, and two portraits of donors is assigned to Hans Memlinc. There is a view of the Tivoli, embracing the temple of the Sibyl, a big, calm, Italian landscape by Richard Wilson. In all there are ninety-six water colors and paintings, which will be sold at Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 27. There are many pictures in the collection which are liable to start a hot contest that evening among the amateurs and dealers.

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It was not toward paintings, however, that Mr. Waggaman was most inclined; his earliest purchases of note were Oriental objects of art. These will be sold on the afternoons of Jan. 25, 26, 27, and 28; on the afternoons and evenings of Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 30 and 31, and on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Thus the collections of Mr. Waggaman will take from Jan. 25 to Feb. 3 to sell, every afternoon being occupied, and in addition three nights. What this means can be understood better by examining the catalogue "de luxe" prepared by Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer. It is a folio of ample proportions in which the Chinese and Japanese articles are described and enumerated up to 2,542 numbers, exclusive of the screens, prints, and Japanese painting, the modern etchings by Americans and Europeans, art books, &c., which amount to 319 entries. Many of the paintings, jades, porcelains, metallic objects, &c., are figured in this catalogue, which will remain a useful and interesting record of one of the most remarkable sales New York has witnessed.

Years ago the pleasant passion of Chinoiseries overcame Mr. Waggaman to such an extent that he could no longer bear uncertainty regarding his Oriental pieces; he demanded closer expertise than the American and European dealers possessed, more correct knowledge from original sources than Western writers on art carried on their manifests. So he turned to Mr. Shugio, a Japanese widely known in New York as a thorough student of his country's art and a connoisseur of old Chinese art to boot—a very necessary thing to aid in understanding things Japanese. Shugio it was who first straightened out the Waggaman collections, by that time greatly altered and enlarged, compiled a catalogue, and practicaly laid the foundation for the very remarkable museum of Oriental things of art which Mr. Waggaman had brought together.

Others have also been consulted since Shugio went to Washington and arranged the Orientalia. Prof. Morse has defined the period and provenance of the Japanese pottery and Mr. Fenellosa has aided in other branches to make the present catalogue of the sale as perfect as may be. The catalogue borrows freely from Prof. Morse's book on Japanese Keramics as to the special forms of pottery belonging to particular provinces, the names of famous families of potters, and other curious lore regarding the origin and purpose of singular forms, so that this part of the volume is not without value.

It would be useless to allude to any particular pieces among these thousands of vases, swords, tea jars, hibachis, incense burners, lamps, and lanterns; they offer the bewildering variety of form and color, the quaintness, often the beauty of line and tone which place the Chinese and Japanese at the head of all nations in this department of the arts.

CHARLES DE KAY.

FIGURE PICTURES AND PORTRAITS AT THE ACADEMY

THE eightieth annual of the National Academy of Design is so well chosen and well balanced an exhibition that it is as difficult to find in it a picture that is absolutely bad as one that rises so high above its fellows as to diminish the stature of the rest. The mean of all these 383 pictures at the American Fine Arts building on Fifty-seventh Street is a high level, but one would rather see less technical accomplishment and more feeling and imagination.

The exhibitions such as artists arrange in the great cities nowadays—such as we find in London, Paris, and New York—present an average of work which can hardly draw more upon the brains of the makers than the arrangement of a design for a wall paper. It is as if an army of men and women, taken indiscriminately from all classes, were taught the rudiments of painting at an early age, and then turned out into the world to pursue art as a profession without having anything to say that is of interest to the world. In earlier times the public had a more direct influence on the art of the day; the artists tried to find out what the public wanted, but now the painters have to labor to please the painters who are active on the committees on acceptance and hanging. The artists hire the building, decide what is to be taken and what declined, grant the medals and money prizes, and in many instances write the notices which are supposed to guide the readers of the daily press.

They form, indeed, a kind of guild or a trust composed of a number of guilds, and in various ways exercise a gentle tyranny over fellow-craftsmen and the public. The public, however, is like the proverbial horse, it can be led to the trough but cannot be made to drink. So it happens that while the attendance on the regular annual exhibitions of the painter's guild in Paris, London, and New York increases—the usefulness of these shows to the artists as a market for their pictures steadily decreases. Thousands go to see the pictures, but fewer and fewer stay to buy.

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Although more than half the term is passed for the eightieth exhibition only ten or twelve pictures have been sold, the one which brought the highest sum—$1,000—being "Lyme Pastures," by Carleton Wiggins, A. N. A., a Connecticut landscape with the cattle Mr. Wiggins knows so well how to paint. The aggregate hardly exceeds $5,000.

Another cattlepiece, "Rock Pastures of Lyme," by William H. Howe, N. A., is sold for $800, and "Moonrise—Early Spring," by Gustave Wiegand of Brooklyn, has been bought for $500. This is a very slender return for all the trouble and expense of an installation, the rental of galleries, the cost of lights, salesman and attendants, insurance and labor. During the last week of the exhibition if another $5,000 be added to the sales, the Academy will be doing better than usual. One perceives, then, that the exhibitions are maintained through a spirit of pride in the existence of the Academy for close on a century. But after an analysis of the names belonging to the Academy as it now stands one also sees that the pride Academicians and Associates feel in their venerable organization often does not go so far as to support the eightieth exhibition with a picture. It would take too long to mention the Academicians, from E. A. Abbey to Horatio Walker, who are not exhibiting, and the Associates from Thomas Allen to C. F. Ulrich. Their hearts, doubtless, are true to Poll, but other exhibitions at home and abroad, other work that has a certain and immediate return, have prevented a large majority of the more eminent from celebrating this anniversary with an exhibit.

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The field of art in the United States has widened so signally that the National Academy of Design, restricted by its constitution and the traditions of its past, has become relatively of much less importance than formerly, even in the City of New York. It has never shown much elasticity to adapt itself to changing conditions. Perhaps we ought not to expect that it could widen its scope without an endowment large enough to meet all the new requisites which such changes would demand. But, setting aside the question of what it might have done with larger resources at its command, the fact remains that it does not represent the great body of artists in New York and still less the artists throughout the United States. The only path it can pursue in the future is to hold itself ready to form alliances with other art organizations whenever it appears that such a federation will meet the demands of the public. And this is the situation exactly. The Academy stands ready to work with other societies for a wider plan than it could undertake to pursue alone. The preliminary combination is already made, and there needs only the encouragement of capital to set the campaign going. Each year we are met by assurances that this step is about to be taken, but each year passes and we find that the Academy, the American Artists, the Sculpture Society, and other organizations interested have been reading bravely from "The Pleasures of Hope," and have closed the book in despair.

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As their hopes have been hitherto little better than "idle moonshine," let us see what the Academy shows this year in pictures of the night caressed by the fair luminary of the dark. Here is Mr. Lockwood de Forbst, who moves forward steadily but surely to a high place among landscapists, as one sees from his "California Pasture, Santa Barbara." He offers an excellent example of the mistake Burne-Jones made when he affirmed that night scenes cannot be painted. "Moonlight, Coast of Maine," is a pleasant form of denial to one of those sweeping statements the best of artists are given to. In the same East Gallery are Prof. Jonn F. Weir's "Harvest Moon" and Mr. Upton Brumback's "Moonlight," while the West Gallery has a landscape by Mr. J. Garvey in which the sun is still the ruler. Very excellent indeed is the moonlight effect by Mr. Clark G. Voorhees in "Pilgrim's Cove," where the two white houses look cold and ghostly behind a line of gaunt trees. In the South Gallery we have Mr. D. J. Gue's landscape clad in moonbeams and in the Vanderbilt a mysterious French seaport by Mr. Golden Dearth, in which the sky checkered with cloudlets that conceal the moon is reflected in the still water and the fishing fleet rides at anchor with sails all up, like a dream from the outer ocean. For pure moonshine double distilled we must give the prize to Mr. Voorhees.

Crape on two landscapes in this exhibition recalls the sturdy personality of R. Swain Gifford, who has been suddenly called away from the great army of artists, to whom he was such a sympathetic comrade. The broad shoulders and brown beard of Gifford, his pleasant humor and transparent manliness made him the ideal of a sailor, and he was born in an ideal spot for a sailor, the little island of Naushon in Buzzard's Bay, with its sturdy oaks and its surprising pirate's cove, its russet woodlands, and beautiful marine views. His personality and even the color scheme of the man himself were reflected in his paintings. "Cedar Tree Pasture" in the West Gallery and "Ocean Sand Dunes" in the Vanderbilt, show the colors and the scenes familiar to him from childhood, and while they do not represent his highest point in art, they contain a good deal of what was best in him.

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The illustrations herewith offer a selection from the figure pieces, including the winner of the First Hallgarten, "the Letter," by F. Luis Mora, A. N. A. The skirt of the young woman reading is ashes of roses, the waist a salmon color, and the flowers in her dark hair are white and pink. The other figure wears a dark-green gown and the flowers in her old-fashioned bonnet are lavender. The color scheme is rich and harmonious, and these two women of, say, eighty years ago, are absorbed in their subject, which it is not difficult to guess. "Forging the Cross," by Henry Mosler, A. N. A., is a well-composed and well-drawn piece of genre from Brittany. "Between the Lights," by Mr. Richard Creifelds, is an able composition. "Purple Grapes," by Charles C. Curran, N. A., is a small picture of a nymph of Bacchus with reddish hair and face in shadow. The seated half-length "Study," by J. W. Alexander, N. A., might well support a more ambitious title, owing to the yearning look of the profile set dark against the lighted curtain.

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Among the figure pieces which fail to hit the key their titles announce is "The Man Who Would Be King," after one of Kipling's finest tales of the Himalayas. It is by Mr. Sidney Gorham. The scene is tragic enough. There sits the half-naked wreck from the hills, and before him on the table lies the head of the adventurer, with its long red beard and matted locks, while the prim official on the other side of the table forms a good contrast to the tatterdemalion who is telling the story. But the picture is not ghastly, not even tragic, for the artist has not been able to command the secret of lighting which might have struck the needful note. The story seems to require the savage opposition of light and shade one sees in paintings by Ribera. The cold and hazy atmosphere of the room leaves one unconvinced.

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Some of the portraits call attention; such are the head of an elderly man by Irving R. Wiles, N. A., in the Vanderbilt Gallery; that of William Joyce Sewell, near by, from the easel of Mrs. Amanda Brewster Sewell, A. N. A., and the seated half-length of a young lady, with straight black mannish tie and long coat, by William H. C. W. Hawthorne, seated young woman whose gown might fit her better; "The House in the Fields," a good russet landscape like a drawing in sanguine, by Charles Melville Dewey, A. N. A.; "Portrait of J. Scott Hartley," by Mr. Milton Bancroft, owned by the Salmagundi Club; "Harmony in Red, Yellow, and Green," vivid woodland glade, by Mr. Albert L. Groll, and "East River Park," by Mr. W. Glackens.

Other pictures are worth examining, but only these can be mentioned here: "The Yellow Water Lily," by Frederick S. Church, N. A.—nymph and tigers; "Santa Anita," by Mr. Percy Moran, view in Mexico, very charming in tone; "The Bay from Staten Island," by James William Pattison of Chicago, whose name has been "misspelled in the gazette," a plunging view from the heights opposite Bay Ridge; "Idyl," a study of a red-tressed and a raven-haired damsel, both of whom lie at ease in the shade, by F. A. Bridgman, N. A.—somewhat lacking in aerial perspective and atmosphere but sumptuous in color and agreeable in lines; "Portrait of a Lady" by Walter MacEwen, A. N. A., excellent in drawing but lacking air behind figure and sofa; "Among the Pines," by Charles Warren Eaton, A. N. A., a fine landscape which took a silver medal at the St. Louis Exhibition; "After a Storm," pastel-like landscape with dark cloudy horizon and tones of lilac, mauve, pink and blue, by Mr. Robert Arthur; "On the Dunes," a young girl barelegged and bareheaded, with hand to brow, looking out to sea, by Mr. Harry Roseland; "The Sunday Paper," two seated ladies, by William H. Hyde, A. N. A.; "The Lace Shawl," by C. W. Hawthorne, seated young woman whose gown might fit her better; "The House in the Fields," a good russet landscape like a drawing in sanguine, by Charles Melville Dewey, A. N. A.; "Portrait of J. Scott Hartley," by Mr. Milton Bancroft, owned by the Salmagundi Club; "Harmony in Red, Yellow, and Green," vivid woodland glade, by Mr. Albert L. Groll, and "East River Park," by Mr. W. Glackens.

Paxton are disturbing. One thinks of John Sargent's picture of the three Misses Hunter; these two seem like close cousins; they are alarming in the intensity of their gaze and not a little posed and self-conscious withal.

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A SURVEY OF THE CURRENT THEATRE.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF "THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIG."

Promises for To-morrow in the Drama of To-day—Readjusting the Managers' Point of View—Light That Follows from the Waning of the Stars—Art and Musical Comedy.

THE difficulty of getting a true perspective on those things which lie close at hand makes it probable that to most of us the full significance of the present theatrical season will not be entirely apparent until the midwinter activity has passed. But the most superficial observer cannot have failed to notice that there has recently been a notable improvement both in the quality of the plays presented and the manner of their setting forth. Indeed, the greatest surprise in the present situation is the rapidity with which the change has come.

A year ago dramatic affairs in this country were at their lowest ebb; failures were innumerable, and the chronicler of the stage with the best interests of the drama at heart found little to console him even in the successes, which for the most part were musical comedies and burlesque, generally of a pretty common type. The little band of native playwrights was held in a prolonged lethargy, and the few serious efforts from abroad were generally of a most unsatisfactory character. In a limited number of cases the name of an accepted playwright and the presence of a popular actor in the cast served to interest the public for a brief space of time, but the net result, viewed impartially, was everything but encouraging. From the failures, however, some good has come.

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It is too much to expect a complete revolution within the limits of a few months. Indeed, as regards theatrical affairs generally, it is almost too much to hope that there will ever be an entire change. Too many elements conspire to prevent such a transformation. As long as the theatre is the resort of people of all classes so long will there be any number of entertainments that, "though they make the unthinking laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve." The best that we may hope for is that some of our producers will recognize the fact that not all of the theatregoing public demands trash and tinsel, cheap buffoonery and low-down wit.

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The theatrical manager of to-day is essentially a man of business. We are not sure that he was ever anything else. History does not record William Shakespeare's exact percentages at the Globe, but we may assume, without injustice to the Bard, that some of the comedy in his tragedy and some of the tragedy in his comedy was provided for the very practical and mercenary purpose of adding pounds, shillings, and pence to the nightly receipts. There is plenty of internal evidence to show that the rag-tag populace in Shakespeare's time enjoyed cheap jest as keenly as a similar element of the population enjoys it to-day. But there was food in plenty in Shakespeare's plays for a more discriminating appetite.

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We have every right to protest against a theatre based on that most fallacious of propositions, that "all men are equal." All men are not equal, and nowhere is the difference more apparent than in their varying degrees of intelligence. Quality of brain separates men more widely than any more material advantages. The great difficulty for many years has been due to the fact that there has been a growing tendency on the part of theatrical managers to assume that the class of entertainments attractive to some are sure to prove attractive to all. As a result there has been a constant endeavor to "follow the leader."

If one manager happened to find a farce that proved a great success, others proceeded at once upon the assumption that it was farce, and farce only, that the public demanded. So, too, with musical comedy the same instinct came into play. Two years ago the success of "The Sultan of Sulu" started a new era in plays of that sort. It was not realized that the George Ade piece was an exceptional success merely because it was an exceptional entertainment. Every other announcement from that time forth had to do with a new musical play, and the result was failure after failure, along lines which the managers firmly believed was the only one on which the public might be wooed and won. To this simian instinct on the part of the providers of theatrical entertainment, and not to any particular trend of the public, the so-called cycles in the theatre have been largely due.

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We have to-day in New York fifty or more theatres. All kinds of people and all grades of intelligence are represented in the play-going public, which must number at a most conservative estimate fully 300,000 persons a week. Now to assume that each and every one of that great number are moved by a common impulse in their search for entertainment is a proposition so monstrously absurd that the only wonder is that even men of ordinary intelligence should consider it for an instant.

It is only necessary to consider the present situation in New York to realize the fallacy of such an assumption. The season, it must be admitted, has shown an unusual number of failures. But there are two causes to explain them. First, the increased number of theatres, an increase so sudden that there has been no time for a corresponding increase in attractions best calculated to satisfy their patrons. Our playwrights, as we have said, have too long lain fallow; the foreign situation has been much the same. May we not justly attribute this in large measure to the fact that the general unwillingness to risk failure in anything but this supposedly popular musical comedy has discouraged effort along more serious lines? Where there is a demand the supply is usually forthcoming, and though good stage plays are not turned out like shoes and clothing, the underlying incentives to production are much the same.

The success of young Arnold Daly last season illustrates emphatically the possibilities for those who will break away from tradition and bring new thought to bear on an old situation. The older and more experienced managers had exceptional opportunities for accomplishing what this youth alone accomplished. His success was not an accident. He simply had the intelligence to realize that though a diet of sweetmeats is relished for a time, there comes a day when good roast beef is best. It is probably true that there is no such thing as public taste, but there is a public palate, and it is a strangely composite thing. For some part of it, perhaps, there is never a time when anything other than sweetmeat is desired. But the period that brought success to "Candida" marked the period when that palate craved something of stronger flavor than the messy food that had been its portion so long.

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The present season's successes have generally been of a kind that indicate a more general desire for the better things, and that this fact has at last been realized by the men upon whom the public is largely dependent for its supply is also apparent. Three such productions in one week as Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," Augustus Thomas's "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," and David Belasco and John Luther Long's "Adrea," tell the story more emphatically than any possible generalizations. None of the three represents the highest possible achievement in the drama. But each of them is an eminently respectable effort in its way. We have already indicated what to our mind is the shortcoming in each, but one fact we have not emphasized, more important, it seems to us, than any other, in indicating a marked change in the method of conducting theatrical affairs. In each of these productions, as in the case of others that have been the notable successes of the season, the predominance of the "star" has given way, in at least a measure, to more generally acceptable ensemble acting than has been the case for many years.

The decline of the stock company, as it was known many years ago, was perhaps a necessary outcome of widely diverging theatrical interests. With the increase of population in the larger cities and a corresponding increase in wealth and culture, the hurried, slovenly performances of many of the so-called stock companies failed to satisfy even the popular demand. It was obviously impossible to secure enough first-class actors to provide a satisfactory stock for each of the many cities that contributed a share of the enormous play-going public. The combination system provided a fairly gratifying substitute. Then came the era of many stars, and for a time even the most hopeful of us have had moments of despair.

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The creating of these stars, in many cases players of very limited experience and resource, has continued unremittingly, for with the centralizing of the theatrical booking system came the necessity of supplying for each big city every week an established favorite of the theatre. There were not nearly enough favorites to go around, and so, to meet the demands, it was necessary to create new favorites. Actors and actresses have been boomed into prominence on the assumption that even if the play were not entirely successful, the name of the player would be guarantee sufficient to fill a certain number of the houses. For a time the system succeeded. It still prevails to an extent, and there is no likelihood that it will ever be entirely abandoned, but the public, even in the cities furthest from this centre, have become wiser than was once the case. Not all is gold that glitters, and the glimmer of a star is a very different thing indeed from the glittering of tinsel.

The best phase of the present situation is to be found in the fact that managers, too, seem to have awakened to the need of meeting the wants of a more intelligent class of play-goers. Not only have we had more classic drama than in many years, but the standard has been raised in the general character of productions. The plays that have been most successful have been those in which an exceptional standard of excellence has been maintained throughout the casts. From "Leah Kleschna" to "Adrea," and from "You Never Can Tell" to "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," represents a broad range of theatrical activity. But throughout one is able to note a sign of the times. All these plays are successful chiefly by reason of the fact that the acting in them is generally efficient. One does not read in the reviews of the day, as was so often the case a year or so ago, that when So-and-So was on the stage the play was interesting, but when he or she was off it dragged and became dull. Playwrights are no doubt still busily engaged in fitting star actors with roles, but unless we very much mistake the direction in which the straws are blowing, there are going to be fewer one-part plays written in the next few years, and the factories for the manufacture of imitation luminaries will not be nearly so active as they have been in the past.

The present season marks an extremely interesting and important period of transition. The best feature of the case is to be found in the fact that the public has been on trial and has not been found wanting. It has responded promptly and satisfactorily to every genuine appeal that has been made to it this season.

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Generalizations upon the subject of musical comedy may require some modification. It is a class of entertainment always largely patronized by the public, and hence entitled to some consideration on the part of one who endeavors to keep in touch with the situation as it exists. The great objection to much of this style of entertainment is that it obtains money under false pretenses, being neither musical nor comedy. Where it is either the one or the other, we have no objections to urge against it, providing we are not absolutely denied all other opportunities for enjoyment. The best entertainments of this class are entitled to some patronage, for they provide a desirable kind of easy relaxation.

But even here we note evidences of the general trend to better things. It seems rather surprising, does it not, that in seeking to describe the general quality of the latest effort of this kind to seek our favor, several of the reviewers felt called upon to characterize it as a SANE entertainment? One might have assumed in age when intelligence is broadly disseminated that no entertainment would be projected to which this qualifying term would not apply. The success of "The Duchess of Dantzig," however, seems to mark a new era in this style of entertainment. The enthusiasm with which it was greeted indicates that the day of the slap-stick comedian is passing, and though there will always be some portion of the play-going public that will prefer his inane goings on to anything more legitimate, evidence is not wanting to prove that his general popularity is largely on the wane.

We always like to wave the Stars and Stripes when there is the least excuse for doing so. But it has remained for our brothers from across the water to show us just how much genuine, legitimate amusement may be concentrated in an entertainment of this sort. "The Duchess of Dantzig" is the strongest sort of an argument against a wholesale, indiscriminate denunciation of musical comedy. The temptation to indulge in such denunciation has been great at times. But we are inclined to think that the worst is past. And in this hopeful and we trust not altogether misguided spirit the subject may be allowed to rest.

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The appearance of Ida Conquest at the head of her own company illustrates admirably what we have just had to say about the creating of new stars, although we must admit that she was not in our mind when the paragraphs were written. The tendency in that direction has been by far too general to be especially applicable to any individual case. Miss Conquest is simply one of many. We can understand the ambition that leads actresses to avail themselves of opportunities of this kind, and we are not without sympathy for it. The period of usefulness of the average actress is a comparatively limited one. While youth and beauty lasts, if she has a fair share of talent, she may enjoy some favor from the public and a corresponding amount of consideration from those to whom she is obliged to look for her employment. Then, unless she is the exception, her usefulness decreases, and from being a leading woman in New York she is likely to drift lower and lower in the theatric scale. To avoid the ultimate condition, the average actress is always ready and waiting to avail herself of any opportunity to star which may come along. In nine cases out of every ten a failure is courted, but there is always an element of speculation in that tenth instance. If success does come it may mean a comparatively assured position for a prolonged term of years.

In Miss Conquest's case the hazard was unusually great. She has always been a conscientious actress, and has labored hard. But her personality is unsympathetic and little calculated to win the favor of a very general public. The play selected for her has little to commend it to any large share of the playgoing public, and even were it more satisfying, it cannot be denied that Miss Conquest's rôle in it is one for which she is unsuited, both personally and temperamentally. Her solace must come from the fact that she has done her part of it as earnestly and with as much intelligence as possible, although better judgment might have been displayed in the selection.

A. K.

ART MATTERS HERE AND ABROAD---NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE STUDIOS

THE Grosvenor Gallery showed at its notable exhibition of 1882 a picture by Whistler which created much comment. It was catalogued as the "Little Gold Girl," and consists of a full-length picture of a slender child of twelve or thirteen, dressed as a page, who is depicted with skipping rope whirling over her head as she skips on tiptoe with one foot thrust out in front. The sitter, if one can call sitter a young person balanced for a moment on the tip of a single gaiter, was little Miss Connie Gilchrist, who became later the Countess of Orkney. This picture is now in New York at the Cottier Galleries, 6 East Thirty-fourth Street. The color scheme is pale yellow. The young girl is as she looked when playing the part of a page in "Little Doctor Faust," an extravaganza of that year. The brightest color is the red in the handles of the skipping rope. One sees the strong impression that Velasquez made on Whistler at the time, both in the lines of the figure and in the face. The undeveloped body is modeled well, but not unduly, under the close-fitting page's coat, and the legs are marvels of slimness. There is quite a triumph of equilibrium in the composition, and one does not feel that the raised foot and skipping toe of the child are wearisome. The face is grave, having none of the smile which is recommended to dancers by ballet masters. It is not a picture that seizes one at first, but very soon one succumbs to its charm, which lies, at least partly, in the very sweet and natural look of the girl, her gravity and tenderness. The painting would have added an interesting note to the Whistlers in the Boston exhibition.

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The wife of Louis XV. tried to mitigate the glacial etiquette of Versailles by building the Trianon, and the ill-fated Marie Antoinette built the Petit Trianon to get still nearer to the "simple life." But the times favored Virgil's Eclogues and the pastorals of Theocritus, and it was farm life with a learned, classical touch that the French Queen tried to live. At the Petit Trianon there is a Temple of Love, whither the shepherds and shepherdesses of the Court might resort to indulge in the gentle passion with fitting costume. The Cooper Union Museum has received from Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs a copy of the Temple d'Amour in plaster. It is about three feet high and four in breadth, and was finished for the donor with great exactness in every detail, so that it is a trustworthy model for an architect.

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Mr. Henry Wolf has engraved on wood the Carlyle by J. M. Whistler which was bought for the Glasgow Art Museum. The engraving has been printed in a limited edition of 200 copies, and may be found at the Keppel, Wunderlich and Klackner galleries. It is a very beautiful bit of work, engraved almost entirely in upright lines, save for the white mat of the picture on the wall of the room in which sits the morose Sage of Chelsea; that is engraved with cross lines. Mr. Wolf has rendered depth, softness, and the famous grays of Whistler's palette in a marvelous way. One of the few disciples of Whistler, Mr. Earl Stetson Crawford, surprised the engraver with a letter in which, after complimenting the work, he says: "I consider it to be one of the very finest of all your excellent pieces of work, quite in the same class as the 'Little Lady Sophie of Soho.' I wish that my beloved master, Mr. Whistler, could see this piece of work; I am confident that it would meet his approval."

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South Framingham is to have a monument, by Mrs. Theodore Ruggles-Kitson, in the shape of a Minute Man in bronze. The design represents a blacksmith wearing his leather apron, who stands beside his anvil and pours powder on the pan of his flint-lock musket. His face is down, as he watches the powder flow from the horn in his right hand. The statue tells very well the suddenness of the call to arms when the artisan left his shop and the farmer his plow at a moment's notice. Instead of showing him in a heroic pose, the sculptress has him quiet and concentrated on the first simple preparation for the fight at Lexington.

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The first gallery for paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has been redecorated with a groundwork of mottled greenish gray, in order to bring out the colors of the pictures better than the former red background. The costs of the redecoration are met by an anonymous donor whose teeth have been set on edge by the old color. The pictures hung in this gallery are for the most part examples of old masters—Moroni, Velasquez, El Greco, Ribera, Rubens, Hals, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, N. Maas, &c.

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The Washington Post remarks: "The shrewd observer must have been struck with the increased tendency of the people from everywhere to drift hither since we began making the town more beautiful. There is an actual commercial value in good design, good color, good composition, whether we lay these out on the ground plan of a city or put them upon canvas with a brush and palette knife.

"It would be a great stroke if Washington could boast, as Paris does, that the people were behind every good thing in its artistic development. If we had here on a vastly larger scale what we have aimed at, with the aid of Mr. Corcoran's munificence, and if the study of beauty at first hand were as free as air to rich and poor, high and low alike, should we not in time elevate and refine the taste of the rank and file of the population to the point reached among the Paris proletariat? And would not this actually produce a dividend in the dollars and cents to which we are so devoted?"

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Until the end of the month M. Theodore Chartran will show at the Knoedler Galleries his annual collection of portraits recently finished.

THIS WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STAGE

HOLBROOK BLINN AS NAPOLEON IN "DUCHESS OF DANTZIG," AT DALY'S

IDA CONQUEST IN "THE MONEY MAKERS," AT THE LIBERTY

MASTER GABRIEL AS "BUSTER BROWN" AT THE MAJESTIC

PHOTO BY MARCEAU

GERTRUDE QUINLAN IN THE "COLLEGE WIDOW" AT THE GARDEN

MARIE FEDOR, MRS. FISKE'S MANHATTAN COMPANY "LEAH KLESCHNA"

SALLY COHEN, OF RICE AND COHEN AT KEITH'S
PHOTO BY SARONY

This Week's New Offerings.

E. S. WILLARD IN "LUCKY DURHAM,"
a drama of English life by Wilson Barrett, to-morrow evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN "THE YANKEE CONSUL,"
a musical comedy by Henry M. Blossom, Jr., and Alfred G. Robyn, Tuesday evening at Wallack's Theatre.

GEORGE M. COHAN IN "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES,"
a musical play by the star, to-morrow evening at the New York Theatre.

"IN VERTRETUNG,"
a farce, by Heinz Gordon, Tuesday evening at the Irving Place Theatre. Mme. Barsescu in Grillparzer's tragedy, "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen," on Friday evening.

"BUSTER BROWN,"
a cartoon-comedy by Melville B. Raymond, Tuesday evening at the Majestic Theatre.

"LUCKY DURHAM," the last play written and produced by the late Wilson Barrett, will receive its first production at the Knickerbocker Theatre by E. S. Willard to-morrow evening. It is in four acts, and the scenes are laid in England. All the characters are English except John Durham, who is a naturalized American. Mr. Willard brings his entire company from London, where they have been rehearsing the piece for the past four weeks.

The story is of English character and incident, and tells of "Lucky Durham," an Anglo-American millionaire, who went to the United States as a lad of sixteen, and did not return until he was forty years old, when he came back with the intent to revenge himself for an early wrong done against him by Lord Mountfallon. The first act takes place in the house of the Duchess of Hovercourt, in Belgravia. A reception in progress introduces all the principal characters, whose general topic of conversation is "Lucky Durham," not alone because of his wealth, but also because of his sterling qualities. The action unfolds how Durham falls in love with Helen Vallerton, but as this young woman is generally supposed to be the fiancée of Lord Mountfallon's son, and as the marriage is counted on to fortify the insecure fortune of the Mountfallons, there does not seem to be much chance of Durham's success. The self-possessed American, nevertheless, shows that he means to attain his purpose.

The second act is in the garden of Mr. Vallerton's house at Ascot, the week of the races. Here Durham formally presents himself to Mr. Vallerton as Helen's suitor, but Vallerton refuses his permission. This leads to a scene between Durham and Lord Mountfalon, in which the former confesses his identity. In the next act, while Durham's love affair has progressed, so has his scheme of revenge, and it is made clear that he will be able to throw Mountfallon into bankruptcy. When this purpose, however, becomes known to Helen, entirely in ignorance of his real motives, she turns from him. In a scene which follows Durham takes a noble revenge and regains his happiness.

Besides Mr. Willard, there are in the cast Miss Violet Vorley, who plays the heroine; Cooper Cliffe, Miss Faith Reynolds, and J. R. Crawford.

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At the Majestic Theatre next Tuesday evening Melville B. Raymond will introduce his cartoon-comedy, "Buster Brown," with Master Gabriel, the "toy comedian," in the title rôle. The play, based on the familiar Outcault cartoons, is mainly by Raymond himself, aided by Charles Newman and George Totten Smith.

Manager Raymond has surrounded his "toy" star with a company of comedians and specialists, including George Alvi, who plays Tige; Young and North, Nellie Butler, and others. La Belle Dazie, the imported French dancer, introduces her specialty in Act II. There will be also many spectacular features calculated to please the children.

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Raymond Hitchcock returns to New York Tuesday night at Wallack's Theatre in the musical comedy "The Yankee Consul," which had a metropolitan run last year, and will remain for an indefinite engagement. The cast surrounding Mr. Hitchcock is the same as when the comedian played at the Broadway Theatre, among the members being Flora Zabelle, Eva Davenport, Rose Botti, Joseph Ratcliff, and William Danforth.

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George M. Cohan in his musical play, "Little Johnny Jones," which recently was at the Liberty Theatre, will begin a brief engagement at the New York Theatre to-morrow evening. The scale of popular prices will be continued.

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Agathe Barsescu, the Roumanian actress, will appear twice at the Irving Place Theatre during the week. On Monday evening she will be seen for the last time in Grillparzer's tragedy, "Medea," and on Friday evening she will for the first time here appear in Grillparzer's tragedy, "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen," ("Hero and Leander.")

By way of variety, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, with Saturday matinée, Mr. Conried's company of comedians will interpret a new farce, in three acts, by Heinz Gordon, entitled "In Vertretung." ("The Substitute.") The scenes are laid in Berlin, and the action deals with the adventures of various civilians and the military.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Duchess of Dantzig" enters upon its second successful week at Daly's Theatre.

"Woodland" has but this week to remain at the Herald Square Theatre before it starts out on its road tour.

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will bring their engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to a close on Saturday night, after which they will begin a short tour including Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Canada.

Arnold Daly, in Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," remains at the Garrick Theatre.

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," Augustus Thomas's clever comedy, will be moved from the Savoy to the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening, Jan. 30, to continue its run in this city.

Fritzi Scheff's season of "Fatinitza" at the Broadway Theatre will close with the performances of this week. "Giroflé-Girofla" will then be revived.

Ida Conquest in "The Money Makers" begins her second week at the Liberty Theatre to-morrow evening.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of the Drury Lane spectacle, "Humpty Dumpty," enters on its eleventh week at the New Amsterdam Theatre to-morrow night.

The last two weeks of "Siberia" at the Academy of Music begin to-morrow.

Mrs. Carter in "Adrea" will be seen at the Belasco for an indefinite period, the seats being sold out for a month in advance.

Because of the success of the operetta, Lillian Russell's engagement in "Lady Teazle" at the Casino has been prolonged.

The continued popularity of David Warfield in "The Music Master" has led the management to give two extra matinées on the Thursdays, Feb. 2 and 9, respectively.

Ethel Barrymore concludes her engagement in "Sunday" next Saturday night, giving on Thursday afternoon a special matinée of "Carrots" and "Cousin Kate." Robert Edeson follows in "Strongheart."

Francis Wilson is still to be seen at the Criterion in "Cousin Billy."

To-morrow night a second edition of "Higgledy-Piggledy" will be given at the Weber Music Hall, leaving plenty of room for "The College Widower."

"It Happened in Nordland" remains at the Fields Music Hall indefinitely.

Maude Adams will be seen two more weeks in "The Little Minister," at the Empire which is to be followed by a new Barrie play called "'Op o' Me Thumb."

There is no diminishing in the interest taken by the public in "Leah Kleschna" at the Manhattan Theatre.

"Fantana" begins the second week of its engagement to-morrow night. Jefferson De Angelis, Katie Barry, and Adele Ritchie head the cast.

"The College Widow" still delights "capacity" houses at the Garden Theatre.

Edward Terry continues at the Princess Theatre in "Sweet Lavender."

"The Forbidden Land" remains for one week more at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Henry W. Savage presents "The County Chairman" at the Harlem Opera House this week, with the same cast that played at Wallack's early in the season. Maclyn Arbuckle, Willis Sweatnam, and Francis Ring are all in their old places.

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"Under Southern Skies," which has seen a number of seasons, will be at the West End Theatre this week. It is said that the production will have entirely new costumes and stage settings.

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"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" will be again welcomed in this city at the Yorkville Theatre. Henrietta Crosman is still "the belle of Bath," who, with her Irish wit, copes with the dames of those picturesque Georgian days. The engagement is only for the week, with Saturday matinée.

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At the Third Avenue Theatre this week, "Queen of the Highway" will hold the boards. The piece shows the rescue of a daring pony express rider from hungry wolves.

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"A Desperate Chance," a melodrama, founded on the Biddle brothers' escapades, is the attraction at the New Star Theatre this week.

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After an absence of years, Ralph Stuart will return to the Murray Hill Theatre for a week's engagement, in his new play "By Right of Sword," produced earlier in the season at the American Theatre.

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"Texas," a new cowboy play, comes to the Metropolis Theatre to-morrow night for a week's engagement.

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At the Grand Opera House Kyrle Bellew returns to New York in his successful play of last season "Raffles."

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"A Girl of the Streets," with Lillian Mortimer in the title rôle, will be this week's offering at the Windsor.

VAUDEVILLE.

An innovation will be found at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the coming week in the introduction of a complete melodrama in two acts, entitled "The Fighting Parson," the time taken for its portrayal being only thirty minutes. Two performances a day will be given.

The vaudeville attractions are the twelve "Wood Nymphs," Callahan and Mack, the Three Crane Brothers, Six Peri Sisters, Bruno and Russell, Brothers Bright, Delia Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Lilliput Trio, Edwards and Bliss, Acker and Gilday, and the motion pictures.

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The headliners at Keith's this week are John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, late of "Are You a Mason?" and "Vivian's Papas," who will present a sketch entitled "Our Honeymoon." Another number, which is quite sure to be productive of laughs, is Rice and Prevost in "Bumpty Bumps."

The other numerous offerings are the Waterbury Brothers and Teny, Mlle. La Estella, the Spanish dancer; Joe Flynn, Marie Dressler, Four Sensational Boises, Jack Norworth, Roatinno and Stevens, Doherty's Poodles, Bissert and Scott, Rosa Tyler, and the biograph.

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At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week the following bill will be given: R. G. Knowles, the comedian; Howard Thurston, magician; Della Fox, jiu-jitsu exhibition, Glenseretti troupe, Edith Helena, Herbert Cook, O'Brien and Havel, Howard and North, the Mignam family, and new vitagraphic views.

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Dion Boucicault's play, "The Jilt," with Edwin Arden and Isabelle Evesson in the leading rôles, is offered at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. The vaudeville attractions will include Mme. Slopofoski, the English soprano; Terley, the illusionist; Arminta and Burke, the Rice family, George Hussey, Charles McAvoy, the Burdock sisters, White and Arlington, and the motion pictures.

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Rosseau, the dynamiter, is the latest thing in wax at the Eden Musée. The figure is in the Chamber of Horrors.

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Brandon Tynan's successful play, "Robert Emmet," will be presented by the stock company at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. The original settings are to be used and an excellent cast will be seen in the rôles. The vaudeville contingent includes Smith and Campbell, comedians; Troba, juggler; Grilf brothers, Mozarto, and the moving pictures.

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The principal attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum is "Zip," or "Barnum's What Is It?" The Hawaiian Orchestra, Olga, the Snake Charmer; Chief White Cloud, and Pierre, the French Athlete, are the other inducements.

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The offering of the stock company at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre is Clyde Fitch's "The Cowboy and the Lady." The vaudeville will have Mme. Sloppofoski on the bill, together with Melville and Stetson, Matthews and Ashley, and the Motion Pictures.

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Chevalier remains at the Circle another week and will sing three more new songs. The balance of the bill includes Harry Gilfoyle, Eight English Girls, Trovollo, Boston Brothers, Mlle. Martha, Mildred Hanson, and the Vitagraph.

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Murphy and Nichols in their sketch "From Zaza to Uncle Tom" head the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's for the coming week. In addition to this are the Obersteirer Troupe, who present a picture of life in the Alps; Hoey and Lee, Williams and Hawthorne, Zazell and Vernon, Trask and Gladden, and many others.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal features of to-day's concerts are as follows:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Vaudeville.

AMERICAN THEATRE—Miss Loraine Hollis, who was unable to appear last Sunday because of an accident, will give her sketch, "Jeanne Du Barry," to-night. Others on the bill are Gracie Emmet & Co., Marietta di Dio, Dixon & Anger, Inman & Hall, Trask & Gladden, Hoevere & McLeod, Clarice Wright, James McLaughlin, and the Vitagraph.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—George Fuller Golden, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Mamie Remington, Cook & Silva, Harry Brown, Morton & Diamond, McCloud & Melville, the Ganoux, and the Kinemetograph.

EDEN MUSEE—The Cinematograph, with scenes of the Far East.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Empire City Quartet, Carman Troupe, Callahan & Mack, Majestic Musical Four, "Phroso," Gardner & Vincent, Violet Dale, and Inness & Ryan.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Empire City Quartet, Carman troupe, Callahan and Mack, Majestic Musical Four, "Phroso," Gardner and Vincent, Violet Dale, and Inness and Ryan.

METROPOLIS—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Six Cornellas, Brooks Brothers, Funny Mitchells, Browning, Whelp and company, Lew Welsh, and others.

NEW STAR—George Fuller Golden, the Faust Trio, Sparrow, the Ford brothers, Fuller and Rose, Le Roy and Woodford, the Pryors, and the Edison pictures.

PROCTOR HOUSES—Vaudeville specialties.

VICTORIA—Jiu-Jitsu, Henry Lee, the Empire City Quartet, Ernest Hogan, Trivolo, Rooney and Bent, Stuart Barnes, Hines and Remington, Scott brothers, the Craigs, and the new Vitagraph views.

WEST END—Violet Black, Edwards and Kernell, Nanon Jacques, Cliff Gordon, Gillette sisters, Will Dockray, Collins and Hawley.

WINDSOR—Rooney's "Fifteen Street Urchins," Joe Flinn, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne, Rooney sisters, Theo. Julian, Curtis and May, Fiddlewinks and Dugan, and the Boldens.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Channing Pollock's dramatization of "The Pit," with Wilton Lackaye in the leading rôle, will be at the Broadway Theatre this week. The production is said to be an elaborate one, with an excellent cast in support. The play follows closely the lines of the successful novel, a special feature being made of the scene in the wheat pit. There will be a Sunday concert this evening as usual.

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John T. Kelly is announced by the Orpheum Theatre management as the special feature of the week's bill. The comedian presents a one-act comedy entitled "Senator McPhee." Another comedy attraction is Charles T. Aldrich, the parody illusionist, who has just returned from Europe. Others on the programme are the Mazetti troupe, Moore and Littlefield, Snyder and Buckley, the Wilton brothers, Finley and Burke. Marion Garson, Cartmell and Harris, and the American vitagraph. The usual concert will be given to-night.

THE FOREIGN STAGE.

"Mr. Barrie's child-fantasy 'Peter Pan,' at the Duke of York's Theatre, eludes analysis as a dream does," writes William Archer in The World. "I am not sure that it ought not to have been presented as a dream—at all events, that would have obviated my one serious objection to it. Presented as an episode in waking life, the carrying off of the children is a painful rather than an entertaining idea. As the play runs—and it is certain to be a great success—there will scarcely be an audience in which some one or other will not see with a pang of recollected anguish the empty cots in the deserted nursery. Such a spectator, whether man or woman, will have little heart to relish the humor of Mr. Darling's penance for his ill-timed understanding with Nana.' Indeed, it is only in a dream that his self-complacent enjoyment of the situation is excusable. In real life it would be abominably callous. It is absurd, of course, to talk of any part of the fantastic medley as 'real life'; and yet the pathetic note deliberately struck in the reunion of the mother with her children forces upon us a sense of reality. I seriously suggest that Mr. Barrie would have done wisely either to make use of the dream convention, which excludes all idea of congruity and responsibility; or (better, perhaps) to have kept the whole of the last scene in the purely fantastic key, making the mother as light-hearted as the father, and absolutely confident of the children's safe return. Why should not Peter Pan have left his shadow as a hostage, with a message of reassurance pinned to it?

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"In this revolving world everything has its period," continues Mr. Archer, "and there are signs of a reaction against the reign of music hall mummery in Christmas spectacle. I should be guilty of the paltriest skulking if I failed to join in the protest that has been raised against the annual contamination of children's minds in the saturnalia of vulgarity into which pantomime has sunk. It is all nonsense to say that the taproom humor of the mugging comedian runs off a child's mind like water off a duck's back. It does nothing of the kind. However little a child may understand, he at least learns to associate humor with leering, red-nosed petticoated hideousness. And even supposing the very youngest children were immune against contamination, there must be a point at which immunity ceases; whereas boys and girls of all ages are taken to the Christmas spectacles. The fact is that the laws of pantomime have of late years been given by the lowest section of the entertainment-haunting public; that those who knew better have cynically acquiesced, and that, in our stupidity and thoughtlessness, we have allowed little children to 'sit under' Mr. Herbert Campbell, until we have bred up a generation, the Young England of our schools and universities, from whose veins the music hall virus will never, perhaps, be expelled."

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Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is at present touring throughout Europe, has not been able to present her proposed programme at Constantinople. She has been allowed to appear in "Frou-Frou," "Sapho," and "La Dame aux Camelias," but the Turkish censorship has declined to tolerate "La Tosca," "Phèdre," or "L'Aiglon."

All plays in which Kings or Princes have rôles are forbidden in Turkey on principle, but in the case of plays like "L'Aiglon," where Mme. Bernhardt impersonates a male rôle, the Turkish officials discover a direct breach of the laws of the Koran, and decline most emphatically to discuss the question.

At an afternoon tea party given by M. Pierre Loti on board the French guardship Le Vautour, Mme. Bernhardt declared, "My relations with the Sultan cannot be described as 'excellent.' I believe he hates me. Coquelin aîné is the only dramatic artist who finds grace in his eyes."

His Prescription Failed.

Doctor (after the diagnosis)—Apparently your system is run down from nervousness superinduced by loss of sleep. My advice would be for you to try sleeping on your left side awhile.

Fair Patient—But, doctor, I am slightly deaf in my right ear—and my husband talks in his sleep.

A New Version.

Pastor (recounting the miraculous feeding of the multitude, as the text for his morning sermon:)—"And they all did eat, and were filled: and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full."

Precocious Tommy (whispering to his mother)—And did they have French artichokes in those days, mamma?

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC AND MUSIC-MAKERS

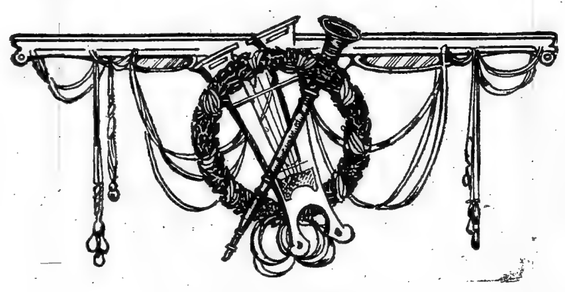

Music of the Week.

SUNDAY—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Verdi's Requiem, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Percy Hemus, song recital, Mendelsohn Hall, 3 P. M. Ysaye and d'Albert, joint concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Meistersinger," 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, Götterdämmerung, 7:30 P. M. Ida Mampel, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. People's Symphony Auxiliary Society, chamber concert, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Un Ballo in Maschera," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Don Pasquale," and "Die Puppenfee," 2 P. M., "Faust," 8 P. M. Franz Von Vecsey, violin recital, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Grace Toennies, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THE views of a man so gifted in musical endowment, so keen in intellectual penetration, so influential in the whole world of music as Felix Weingartner concerning one of the greatest forces in modern art — namely, Johannes Brahms—must be of more than personal interest. THE TIMES not long since had occasion to point out Mr. Weingartner's frank and thorough-going recantation of some of his earlier prejudices against the music of this master, which he shared with a gradually diminishing body of music lovers. The appearance of his little essay on "The Symphony Since Beethoven" in a new English translation prompted him to forward a footnote for incorporation into the book stating that he had seen a great light; that he had advanced beyond the strong aversion to Brahms's music that he expressed in the section devoted to Brahms; that he looked up to most of it now in love and admiration, and considered it "only honorable openly and frankly to confess his error" in directing against it the keen shafts of his destructive criticism. It was an amusing and entirely characteristic touch.

In an extremely interesting article which he has lately contributed to the Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung, Mr. Weingartner explains himself at length, and with the acute perception and in the brilliant and picturesque style that mark his critical utterances examines the character and quality, the deeper significance of Brahms's music. Of still more importance, perhaps, are the reflections to which he is thereby led as to certain tendencies of modern music, especially in way of overladen orchestration and the lavish and, as he regards it, extravagant and senseless use of orchestral color. A return to ideals of greater simplicity he thinks is imminent; indeed, the increasing interest in the works of the old masters—an interest that is more than hinted at in such concerts as Mr. Sam Franko is giving in this city and in the increased attention given everywhere to chamber music—he believes, shows that it is already here. Such views are significant as coming from one of the foremost representatives of the modern art of conducting.

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"It doesn't sound"—that is one of the conventional reproaches directed against Brahms's orchestral work that is even uttered with a sigh by certain of his admirers. Among the less indulgent it takes the form that "Brahms's instrumentation is bad!" What is the real significance of this, examined closely? That his orchestral music is not Tristan-like, or contains no suggestion of Berlioz's Queen Mab? Mr. Weingartner proceeds to a consideration of the much-boasted modern orchestration:

Open a number of new scores. After we have taken in the title and often the "programme," we find, as the first earmark they have in common, after the model of the "Nibelung" scores, a special page devoted to a detailed catalogue of the orchestral instruments needed, in great variety and the largest possible numbers; then a corresponding maze of staves, so that it seems like climbing up and down a ladder to read it all; third, every moment a manifold and complicated division of the string parts; fourth, one harp glissando after another; fifth, a constant use of stopped tones on the horn and trumpet; sixth, vigorous, often uninterrupted din of the noise-producing percussion instruments; seventh, a striking fondness to make all the instruments play in the highest possible registers, where they can hardly produce musical tone, but rather a shrill scraping, squeaking, and whistling and finally, eighth, the working up of all these discordant noises in a wild roar that permits of no musical articulation, because it is nothing more than a hellish outbreak, in which it no longer matters at all what is played.

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It would almost seem as if Mr. Weingartner had been listening to that humorous morning altercation between man and wife so graphically and pleasingly depicted in the latest and most "advanced" of all orchestral tone poems. He mentions no names, however, but returns to a consideration of the older and saner art of instrumentation. It is usual nowadays to speak slightingly of what the older masters accomplished in this direction. But, says the critic, when he hears a trumpet in a classical symphony, even though its natural tone is applied unskillfully, he always has the impression of a definite tone color, say, in this case, red. And how glowing this red often is, when in Beethoven or Mozart the trumpets cast their Olympian gleam into the orchestra! But in the new music there generally can be no question of any feeling for tonal colors, because we must take them almost all in at once. It is as if a tonal kaleidoscope were being crazily revolved at the highest speed.

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The candid essayist does not even hesitate to turn his attention to Wagner and maintains that the intoxicating, voluptuous, saturated tone of his orchestra, especially in his works next preceding the last, is a constant hindrance to the understanding of his art. No sinking and covering up the orchestra avoids the difficulty. It is necessary to suppress the sound, even to change the marks of expression, if the performance is not to appear again more like a conflict between singers and orchestra than a unity of expression. "Cut out the trombones in the second act!" cried Wagner in irritation to Levi, the conductor, when, after a considerable absence, he came to hear "Tristan" again in Munich. Absolutely wonderful, on the other hand, is the transparent clearness of the "Parsifal" orchestra, and still more wonderful is it, exclaims Weingartner, that none of those who aspire to follow in Wagner's footsteps have understood the hint which the ripe wisdom of the master gave from his experience.

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Returning to Brahms, Mr. Weingartner considers the chiseled perfection of his scores, the supreme artistic consciousness, the stern self-control, the fastidious choice and knowledge of his material with which every note is written. Nothing is superfluous; any addition, even the change of a mark of expression, would bring its revenge. Austere it sounds, often, unquestionably; but only in places where a different, a sensuously more charming treatment of the orchestra would not correspond with the musical idea. When softer expressions of feeling appear the tone of the orchestra often becomes of magical beauty, though, to be sure, not in the Wagnerian sense. As in his musical invention, so also in his instrumentation, is Brahms masculine, chaste, introspective, averse to any excess.

Mr. Weingartner adduces numerous instances of Brahms's skillful and beautiful use of instrumental color that he thinks shows that the conventional judgment is wholly unfounded. Entirely to confute it should be the task of performing his works, the chief difficulty in which is the preservation of the large outline, together with a working out of every detail with perfect clearness and a correct estimate of its value, effacing nothing, overaccentuating nothing, uniting perfect rhythmical clearness with expressive sweep of the melodic line; in short, an entire avoidance of the sol-distant "impressionism of genius."

Mr. Weingartner finds, as we have seen, a retrograde movement already noticeable in music toward the works of the old masters. He thinks he detects a growing conviction that music, like every other art, must rest not on effects and strained efforts, but on beauty, moderation, perfection of form, grandeur of conception, naïveté of feeling, and goodness of heart, such as may be read in every note of many compositions of by-gone periods. If the achievements of modern technique were to be placed at the service of these ideals rather than to be made an end and object of themselves; and if music were no more inartistically compelled to tasks that belong to other arts, then there would be the beginning of an epoch that would not by any means seem like a step backward, but a great step forward, a renaissance, in the noblest sense of the word, of the high and noble art of music. Brahms represents in the highest degree such a tendency—not the founder, but the prophet, of that renaissance, Mr. Weingartner calls him.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

EMMA EAMES
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ENRICO CARUSO
PHOTO COPYRIGHTED BY AIME DUPONT

AT THE OPERA.

The tenth week of the grand opera season will be marked by the last two appearances of Mr. Heinrich Knote, who having been unable to extend his leave of absence beyond Feb. 4, will sail for Europe on Thursday next. It will also see the conclusion of the first cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," the revival of "Un Ballo in Maschera," and the production for the first time since the days of the Stanton management of Joseph Bayer's delightful ballet, "Die Puppenfee," ("The Fairy Doll.")

The farewell appearance of Mr. Knote will be made on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, in "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Knote will, of course, sing the part of Walther von Stolzing. Mme. Aino Ackté will again show her interpretation of Eva.

The last part of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," "Götterdämmerung," will be interpreted on Thursday, Jan. 26, by a cast including Mme. Nordica as Brunnhilde, Miss Marion Weed as Gutrune, Miss Edyth Walker as Waltraute, Mmes. Alten, Ralph and Mulford as the three Rhine daughters, Mr. Burgstaller as Siegfried, Mr. Blass as Hagen, and Mr. Muhlmann as Gunther. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," will be revived on Friday night. The Amelia will be Mme. Eames, Mme. Louise Homer will sing Ulrica, and the page Oscar will be intrusted to Miss Alten. Mr. Caruso will for the first time be heard here as Riccardo, Mr. Scotti will be the Renato, Mr. Pol Plançon and Mr. Journet will be the Samuel and Tom, and Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct the performance.

For Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28, Mr. Conried promises another double bill. It will open with "Don Pasquale," with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina, followed by the ballet "Die Puppenfee," ("The Fairy Doll,") the dances for which have been arranged by Mr. Albertieri. Miss Enrica Varasi, Miss Blanca Froehlich, Mr. Albertieri and the entire corps de ballet will appear, and Mr. Nahan Franko will be at the conductor's desk. As the title implies, "Die Puppenfee" is another variation on a popular idea which has been used by more than one composer. The story which it tells hinges on the magical transformation of dolls in a toy shop into living and moving beings.

The week will end with the popular Saturday evening performance of "Faust," in which Miss Alten will be seen and heard for the first time as Marguerite. The casts are as follows:

Monday Evening.
LOHENGRIN.

Elsa von Brabant	Mme. Emma Eames
Ortrud	Mme. Walker
Lohengrin	M. Knote
Friedrich von Telramund	M. Goritz
Heinrich der Vogler	M. Blass
Der Heerrufer des Konigs	M. Muhlmann
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz

Wednesday Evening, at 7:30 o'Clock.
DIE MEISTERSINGER.

Eva	Mme. Ackte
Magdalene	Mme. Homer
Walther von Stolzing	M. Knote
Hans Sachs	M. Van Rooy
Beckmesser	M. Goritz
Pogner	M. Blass
Kothner	M. Muhlmann
David	M. Reiss
Vogelgesang	M. Rand
Zorn	M. Bayer
Moser	M. Rudolfi
Eisslinger	M. Lapini
Nachtigall	M. Greder
Ortel	M. Baillard
Foltz	M. Werner
Schwartz	M. Loejsch
Ein Nachtwachter	M. Dufriche
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz

Thursday Evening, at 7:30 o'Clock.
GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.

Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica
Gutrune	Mme. Weed
Waltraute	Mme. Walker
Woglinde	Mme. Alten
Wellgunde	Mme. Ralph
Flosshilde	Mme. Mulford
Siegfried	M. Burgstaller
Hagen	M. Blass
Gunther	M. Muhlmann
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz

Friday Evening.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Amelia	Mme. Emma Eames
Ulrica	Mme. Homer
Oscar	Mme. Alten
Riccardo	M. Caruso
Renato	M. Scotti
Samuel	M. Pol Plancon
Tom	M. Journet
Silvano	M. Begue
Un Giudice	M. Giordani
Un Servo	M. Zocchi
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna

Saturday Afternoon,
DON PASQUALE.

Norina	Mme. Sembrich
Ernesto	M. Dippel
Dottore Malatesta	M. Scotti
Don Pasquale	M. Rossi
Notard	M. Giacome
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna

Followed by Joseph Bayer's Ballet.
DIE PUPPENFEE, (THE FAIRY DOLL.)
Mlle. Varasi, Mlle. Froehlich, Mr. Albertieri, and the entire corps de ballet.
Conductor, Mr. Nahan Franko.

Saturday Evening,
FAUST.

Marguerite	Mme. Alten
Siebel	Mme. Jacoby
Marthe	Mme. Bauermeister
Faust	M. Saleza
Mephistopheles	M. Pol Plancon
Valentin	M. Giraldoni
Wagner	M. Begue
Conductor	Mr. Nathan Franko

VERDI'S REQUIEM AT THE OPERA.

At to-night's popular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, the attraction will be Verdi's Requiem. The soloists will be Mme. Nordica, Mme. Walker, Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Pol Plancon, and Mr. Arturo Vigna will have charge of the performance.

N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The fifth Sunday afternoon symphony concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conductor, on Jan. 22, offers a varied and interesting programme. Madame Blauvelt is the soloist. The programme is as follows:

Symphony, No. 1 ..... Brahms
"Una voce," from "Il Barbiere" ..... Rossini
Mme. Blauvelt.
Siegfried Idyl ..... Wagner
Songs—
a. O wusst ich doch den Weg zuruck. Brahms
b. Auf Flugeln des Gesanges ..... Mendelssohn
c. Will Niemand singen ..... Hildach
Mme. Blauvelt.
Prelude and finale from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner

YSAYE AND D'ALBERT.

Eugène Ysaye, violinist, and Eugen d'Albert, pianist, will appear together in a concert in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:15. This will be Mr. d'Albert's first appearance in New York upon his present visit to this country. Both will appear as performers and as conductors, and at the close will play together in Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata. The programme is as follows:

Egmont overture ..... Beethoven
Conducted by M. Ysaye.
Concerto in E flat ..... Beethoven
M. Eugen d'Albert.
La Jeunesse d'Hercule ..... Saint-Saens
Conducted by M. Ysaye.
(a) Vorspiel zum Musikalischen Maerchen. "Der Rubin" ..... d'Albert
(b) Overture zur Oper Der Improvisator ..... d'Albert
(Carnivalsfest in Padua.)
Conducted by the composer.
Sonata for piano and violin, "Kreutzer" ..... Beethoven
MM. d'Albert-Ysaye.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifth public rehearsal and concert of the New York Philharmonic Society will be given in Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon at 2:30, and Saturday evening at 8:15. They will be again under the direction of Mr. W. Safonoff of Moscow. He will repeat the sixth symphony of Tschaikowsky, with which he made so deep an impression last season. The soloist will be Mr. Jose Vianna da Motta, pianist, who will make his first public appearance in New York. The programme:

Symphony No. 2, D major, Op. 36 ... Beethoven
Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra—("Wanderer,") C major, Op. 15 ..... Schubert-Liszt
Jose Vianna da Motta.
Symphony No. 6, "Pathetique" ..... Tschaikowsky
(By general request.)

QUARTET MUSIC FOR CHARITY.

The "Quatuor du Flonzaley" is a string quartet which plays regularly during the Summer months at Le Flonzaley, the villa of E. J. de Coppet of New York, situated at Chexbres, Lake of Geneva, Switzerland. Last Winter the quartet accompanied Mr. de Coppet to Vienna, where they spent five months, and where their playing attracted considerable attention. This year Mr. de Coppet has brought them to New York. While the primary object of their presence is to give chamber music at Mr. de Coppet's house, they have agreed to play at a limited number of charitable concerts, similar to the ones they gave a year ago in Austria and Switzerland. Mr. de Coppet has given their services to the following charities:

The Children's Charitable Union, Free Kindergarten, 339 East Fourth Street, the concert to be at Sherry's on Monday, Feb. 6, at 3:45 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

String trio in C major ..... Boccherini
Serenade ..... Hugo Wolf
Quartet in F major, Op. 96 ..... Dvorak
(Tickets at $2, of Miss Schurz, 24 East Ninety-first Street.)

The Day Home and School for Crippled Children, 2,111 Madison Avenue, on Feb. 14, at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, at 8:30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

Quartet in E minor, (Aus meinem Leben). Smetana
Novellette ..... Glazounow
(Tickets of Mrs. W. H. Kenyon, 321 West Eighty-second Street.)

The Mary F. Walton Free Kindergarten for Colored Children, at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, March 2, at 3:30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

Quartet in B flat, Op. 64 ..... Haydn
Variations from third quartet ..... Tanelew
Courante ..... Glazounow
Berceuse ..... d'Osten Sacken
Polka ..... Sokolow
(Tickets of Mrs. James H. Morse, 129 East Seventy-sixth Street.)

The Quatuor du Flonzaley is composed of the following artists: Mr. Adolf Betti of Florence, Italy, and Mr. Alfred Pochon of Lausanne, Switzerland, alternating as first and second violins; Mr. Ugo Ara of Venice, Italy, viola, and Mr. Iwan d'Archambeau of Verviers, Belgium, 'cello. While of varied nationalities, they have a common musical origin, being all products of the Belgian school of violin playing, which fact gives a special quality to their work. Competent critics who have heard them say that their playing is of a high order and sure to interest amateurs of fine chamber music.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Franz von Vecsey will give another afternoon performance next Saturday, Jan. 28, at Carnegie Hall, when he will play the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," with organ accompaniment. He will also play the Paganini Concerto and Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscow." The coming week he will appear in Washington and in Philadelphia.

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Miss Ida Manpel, pianist, will give a concert on Thursday evening in Mendelssohn Hall, assisted by Mme. Charlotte Maconda. Miss Mampel will play Schumann's "Faschingsschwank," pieces by Gluck, Bach, Brahms, Schubert, Chopin, Leschetizky, and Liszt. Mme. Maconda will sing an aria from Massenet's "Esclarmonde" and the polonaise from Thomas's "Mignon."

***

The third of the People's Symphony auxiliary chamber concerts will take place Thursday, Jan. 26, at Cooper Union Hall. Miss Marguerite Stillwell will play piano solos. Mme. Karlan Van Duyn will be heard in songs. Mr. Hans Kronold in a group of 'cello solos and the Banner-Kronold String Quartet in the D minor string quartet, by Schubert.

***

Percy Hemus, basso, is to give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 24, with Bruno Huhn as accompanist. His programme will present a variety of songs in English and German by old and new composers.

***

A recital will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28, by Mrs. Grace Wierum Toennies, lyric soprano. The singer will be heard in a programme including English, German, and Swedish songs, several of which are new to the local concert stage. Bruno Huhn is to accompany her on the piano.

***

Kreisler will give his second violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, when he will be heard in a programme of old and modern classics.

***

The annual reception to the President of the Women's Philharmonic Society, Miss Amy Fay, will be given by the society on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in the Chapter Room, Carnegie Hall, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Henry Schrodieck, Mr. Whitney Mockridge, Mme. Beatrice Goldie, and Mrs. Elfriede Stoffregen will take part in the musical programme preceding the reception.

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An appeal to the admirers of Mozart has been sent out by a committee of musicians, among whom appear the names of Wilhelm Gericke and Andreas Dippel. Financial support is asked for the Mozart Society in its efforts to establish in Salzburg, the master's birthplace, a great Mozart institute, to keep alive his memory and the knowledge of his art. It is intended to erect large and suitably endowed concert halls for regular performances of his master works, a Mozart library, a Mozart "information bureau," and a Mozartenna, with a music school. The Town Council of Salzburg has placed a valuable building site at the disposition of the society.

***

Giovanni Lamperti, for years resident in Dresden as one of the most noted singing teachers of Europe, numbering among his pupils Marcella Sembrich, who studied with him in Milan, has moved to Beglin. Mme. Sembrich, who has also long been a resident of Dresden, has moved her home to Berlin.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS.

The only excuse for the existence of the church to-day is the good it does.

That is the only basis on which it can appeal to intelligent persons for membership.

It can't appeal on doctrinal grounds any more.

It can't take the people by the scruff of the neck and shake them over the pit.

That won't scare any more.

Been too much enlightenment floating around for the last hundred years.

Been too many scientists at work.

The layman doesn't know much about science, but its point of view has filtered down to him through the schools and public prints.

If the minister tells the unbeliever he is bound straight for hell, as likely as not the unbeliever answers that he prefers to go there; wouldn't care for the company at the other place.

But, on the other hand, thousands who believe that the Old Testament was the literature of the Hebrew race, and the New Testament the philosophy and theology of the early fathers, can help with a good heart in much of the work the church is doing to-day.

An institutional church of North Brookfield, Mass., got music put in the public schools; got the city to put in a $200,000 system of municipal water works; got citizens to give a $40,000 public library and reading room.

Anybody can help in things like that.

Out of twenty-three churches in and around Cincinnati the two which are institutional have 37 per cent. of the members and 35 per cent. of the church property. That tells the tale.

The church of the future will be a club—a great, broad, splendid club for social betterment.

Or else there won't be any church, except for those who are still afraid of hell.

For centuries and centuries the only outlet women had for their social instincts was the church. For about a thousand years of the world's history it was their only refuge from matrimony.

The church of the immediate future will have to work as hard to hold its women as it does now to hold its men.

The doings of Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, Dorothea Dix, Mary Willard, Mary Lyon, Frances Power Cobbe, Clara Barton, Elizabeth Peabody, Susan B. Anthony, Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, Margaret Haley, and Catherine Goggin have had quite an effect on this day and age.

All done outside the church.

The church of the future will have a resident manager, perhaps several of them, to conduct its multifold practical activities.

For its platform work it will have through the year a succession of addresses by speakers so eminent that they can combat not only the attractions of the Sunday papers, but also those of the best thought of the ages which a person can get out of a book at his own fireside.

When an eminent speaker cannot be had, its platform will be occupied by leading citizens and members who know whereof they speak.

Anybody will be a member who wishes to take part in the work for social betterment.

This forecast is based on the H. G. Wells methods—observation of present tendencies.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Just a Hint.

Reggie—A-a-h. Miss Merrileigh, spweaking of conundrums, do you know, a-a-h, the diffewence between a financée and a financier?

She—Is there any? There shouldn't be, Reggie.

Mere Man.

Younghusband—I dreamed last night that your mother was dying.

His Wife—Brute! I heard you laugh in your sleep.

"SEEING LONDON" THROUGH NEW YORKER'S SPECTACLES

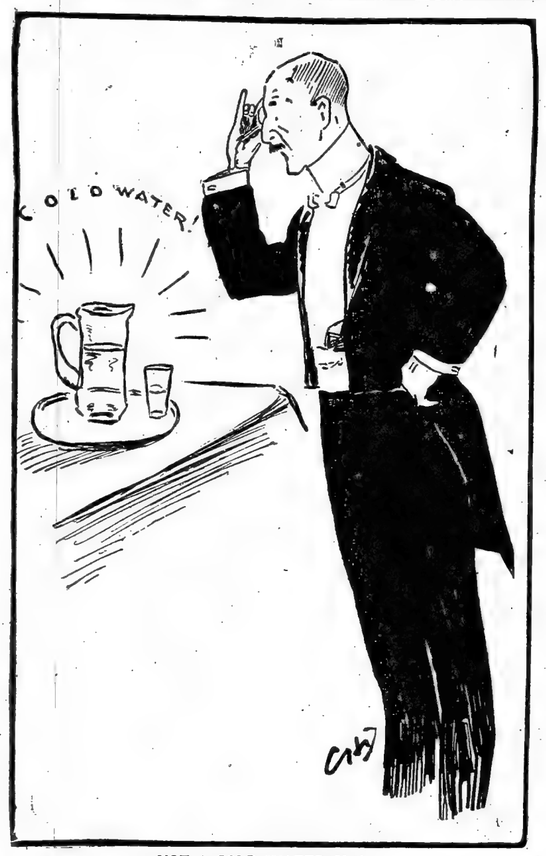

NOT A COLD WATER MAN.

Teetotalism from the English and American Point of View—Another Illustration of the Difference of Opinion Between the Nations.

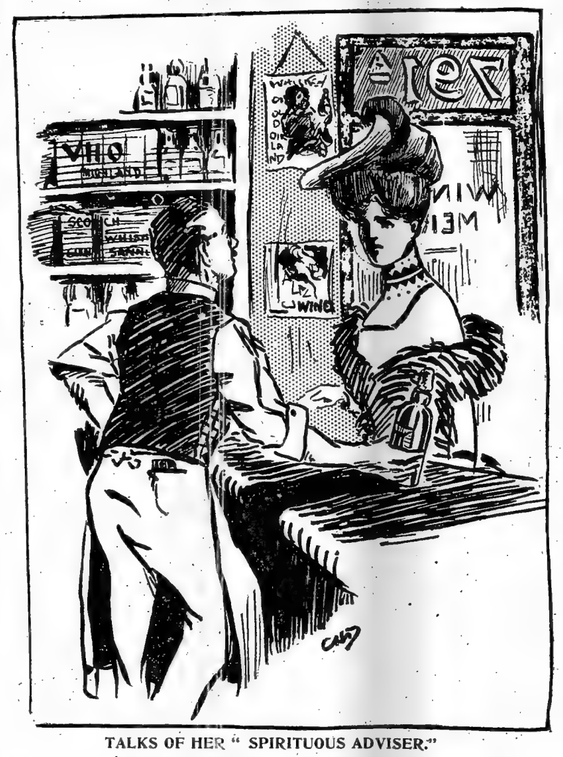

TALKS OF HER "SPIRITUOUS ADVISER."

Loaded Down with Tracts.

"Lips That Touch Whisky Shall Never Touch Mine."

WANTS TO STAND WELL WITH THE CHURCH.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

IT fell to my lot, at a Christmas dinner last Monday, to be presented to an Englishwoman of letters who has formed such an opinion of America she has not the slightest wish to go there.

"So you are an American," she said immediately the introduction had been performed, and then she tactfully remarked:

"I'm sorry, for I don't care much for your country."

"Doesn't it buy your books?" I asked.

"Oh, it isn't that."

"May be you ate something over there that disagreed with you?"

"Wrong again, for I never was in America. My dislike is based on hearsay evidence—on what friends have told me.

"For instance, a man I know very well, went to America not long ago to deliver a series of lectures at one of your great universities, and he was telling me something about his visit this very forenoon. As I understand it, he was a guest of a member of the Faculty while he was at the university.

+ + +

"'Beastly place that America,' said he. 'Do you know I didn't have a drop of wine nor so much as a smell of whisky all the time I was executing my lecture contract. What do you suppose we drank for dinner?'

"'Beer, perhaps,' I suggested.

"'Not a bit of it,' he solemnly answered. 'We drank iced water. Just fancy drinking iced water at dinner, along with a lot of greasy meat and vegetables, and that miserable American pie.'

"'Couldn't they afford anything better?" I asked.

"'Afford it! Of course they could,' said he, 'but it was a matter of principle with them. They held it to be sinful to drink intoxicating liquors.'

"'Why didn't you buy a bottle of Scotch and some siphons of seltzer,' I asked, 'and do your drinking in your bedroom?'

"'I was afraid to do that,' he replied. 'They'd have caught the odor in my breath and then what would they have thought of me? Me, an eminent theologian, who had crossed the ocean to lecture to American students on the evidences of Christianity and kindred topics, reeking with whisky!'"

"Madame," said I, "is your friend really an eminent theologian, and did he really go to America to lecture on religious subjects, and does he really take a nipper once in a while?"

+ + +

"A nipper once in a while!" scornfully exclaimed the woman. "He drinks wine and whiskey with his dinner regularly, just as I do, and just as everybody else does who can afford it, excepting, of course, narrow-minded folk like those among whom my friend was placed. I always have a whisky and soda at the end of my dinner and I don't wish to go to a country where people would make unpleasant remarks about me if I should do there what I do at home.

"Of course, my friend is a theologian. He's a doctor of divinity and doesn't do anything else than write and lecture on religious topics."

The woman paused and looked at me inquiringly as though she would know what impression her narrative had produced.

"And is that," I asked, "the reason why you dislike America? Couldn't you care for a country where teetotalism prevails in high places?"

Yes, that was the reason; she had no wish to go nearer America than she was now, until Americans should experience a change of heart with respect to whisky and soda and the other gentle stimulants that are part and parcel of her daily life.

+ + +

It would be a great mistake to rate this woman's prejudice as something exceptional in Great Britain. The Britisher, as a rule, is not a cold water man, but detests cold water, discards it from his table to the fullest extent consistent with his financial circumstances and would give up a good many of what are reguarded as the necessaries of life before he would do without his grog. Indeed he reckons grog as one of life's necessaries. The bare thought of a cold water Christmas dinner would give the average Britisher a bad case of the chills.

So it comes about that Americans who set up housekeeping in London are apt to be a little disturbed for a while at the size of the expenditure they have to make for things to drink in order to be able to entertain their friends as they themselves are entertained when others are the hosts.

"Wonder what my people at home would say to this?" mused a New England widow, who, with her two pretty daughters, has been keeping house in a London flat for about six months. She was speaking of a bill for an invoice of drinkables she had just received.

"Ten pounds eleven shillings eightpence just for things to drink!" the woman went on. "Some claret, some sherry, some Scotch whisky, a little brandy, and three or four quart bottles of liqueurs, and it all comes to a little over $50. What would they think of me in my old home, way down in Maine?

"But I have to do it. When we go out to dinner or luncheon we have things to drink, and it wouldn't be proper for me to give cold water meals when guests come to my table. Of course I was reluctant to fall in with the custom of the country, but it had to be done if my girls were to have any social advantages.

"Moreover, we had to take up with the drink habit ourselves. We couldn't sit at table with our glasses empty while others were drinking. And now we don't wish to, for we've got to like wine, and if it's necessary we can drink our whisky and soda without making faces.

"I wonder sometimes if we are on the down grade. I wonder if the love of wine and whisky will grow on us until it shall become dangerous. I undertook to speak about this to the minister of the church we attend here in London. Didn't make a very formal affair of it, but just threw in the question sort of edgewise, while we were having a heart-to-heart talk at my house about various matters of public and private interest.

"'Oh, doctor,' said I, speaking as though from the impulse of the moment, 'I want your ideas about wine and whisky.'

"'Not worth much, I'm afraid,' said he; 'you'd much better ask an expert. Of course I can pick out things that suit me, but I hardly like to venture on advising anybody else.'

+ + +

"I couldn't help looking funny, thinking how far away his answer was from what I had expected. He noticed the look, and, taking it for an expression of disappointment, apparently changed his purpose.

"'Have you something in the house you'd like me to sample?' he asked. 'If you have, bring it along and I'll give you my best judgment; but, as I said before, I'm not a real expert. Indeed, I think my wife can judge a wine better than I can.'

"There was nothing to do but ring for whisky and soda, and I wish you could have seen the dear old man's face as he thoughtfully rolled sip after sip about in his mouth until there were no more sips left in the glass.

"'What do you think about it, doctor?' I asked, with feigned anxiety.

"'It's fairly good,' he replied; 'fairly good.'

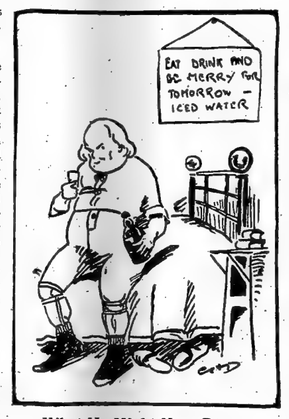

What He Might Have Done.

"Of course I went next day to the minister who sold it to me. 'See here,' said I, 'you assured me the Scotch whisky you sent to my house was as good as could be got in London. It's nothing of the kind. It's only "fairly good."'

"'Who told you that?' the man demanded.

"'My spirituous adviser,' I answered.

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"He thought I'd been consulting an expert. 'Oh, well,' said he after a moment's reflection, 'it's possible you'd like a whisky with a little more age. I'll send up something a bit older to take the place of your stock.' He sent it, and now I'm waiting for another call from my minister. I trust he'll be able to say something more than 'fairly good' the next time. I do so want to stand well with the church."

It seems to me that if my lady from Maine ever goes back to her old home she will refrain, if she shall be wise, from telling her friends how she and her daughters took to drink in London, else the people of her town will make life a burden to her. I suggested this to her, whereupon she remarked:

"I know all about that. Let me tell you what would happen if I should be so very simple as to 'give myself away' when I get back to—well, let us say Portland. I can imagine what they'd say and do, because I know them so well.

"'Used to be rather a nice woman,' they'd tell one another, 'but she drinks like a fish now. Shame she drinks, isn't it? And she's dragged her daughters down with her; they're just as hard drinkers as she is. Wouldn't advise a young man to marry one of those girls.' And so on.

"They'd send me tracts by the peck, with such scare headlines as: 'There's no place in heaven for the woman who drinks!' 'Woman, beware the drunkard's grave!' 'Sister, repent and take the pledge!' 'Who is the worst sinner in the world? The mother who soaks herself in rum!'

"My daughters would get tracts, too. I can easily imagine some dear, sweet young man sending them that leaflet you must have seen, which bears on its front page the couplet:

"'The lips that touch whisky
Shall never touch mine.'

"And then they would abuse me in their prayers, and that would be the worst thing they could do and the hardest to bear. I'm sure I'd want to throw bricks at people that prayed me into disreputability, and then made believe pray for my regeneration."

But what would those strict prohibitionists of the Pine Tree State do to a woman who acknowledged she frequently had gone into a London barroom and taken drinks there "like a little man"? Perhaps they wouldn't believe the woman's story, for it would be adjudged by them an offense against decency, as well as a most outrageous sin, for a woman to do such a thing.

+ + +

And yet Saturday afternoon I saw scores of excellent women in London barrooms, and not one of them looked like a person who would be guilty of the slightest breach of propriety. In one barroom I saw about 125 persons, of whom at least 20 were women—under escort, of course.

"I come here often with my husband for a glass of port," said an American woman I met there. "Seems to me it's in every way as proper a place for a woman as an American soda water shop is. I never have seen an objectionable thing here nor heard an objectionable word."

And now I come to my moral, and it is a wide, boisterous ocean between the people of Great Britain and those of the United States of America. With a dozen free bridges connecting the two countries, their peoples would still be far apart.

H. W. W.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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SIR CHENTUNG LIANG-CHENG, China's Minister to the United States, unlike a majority of the Oriental diplomats, clings to the costume of his land even in unofficial life, but when he visited Philadelphia the other day to deliver an address there was so able-bodied a snowstorm ruling the city that he was fairly forced to make at least one concession to Occidental clothes. He donned a pair of light rubber leggings, going on over his Chinese shoes, but hidden from his audience, of course, by the robelike gown.

But, the address completed and the foreign statesman again seated, that unusual incongruity in his costume was impressed laughably upon that same audience. For while the applause was still rippling around the edges of the hall, Sir Chentung calmly lifted the skirt of his robe and placed his folded manuscript in one of the rubber leggings. Every one roared with amusement; but the blandly surprised stare of the diplomat showed that his American education had not taught him enough to understand now why he had stirred such mirth.

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WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE of Kansas says that a few years ago, when the Rev. Dr. Sheldon of Topeka was enjoying a considerable fame by reason of a widely sold book, the good man was deluged by correspondents all over the country asking him all manner of questions upon divers subjects. As Dr. Sheldon is an extremely conscientious man, he endeavored to reply to all his interrogators. In some instances, particularly that referred to below, the doctor's replies had a tinge of the epigrammatic.

A young woman in the East had written to the doctor asking his opinion of Platonic love. To this the Kansas divine replied:

"Platonic love, like all other tonics, is most exciting."

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THE late Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts took a remarkable view of sin, saying that he felt as if sin itself, in the providence of God, were necessary to the highest and most exalted virtue, and that the virtue of innocence was of less dignity than the virtue of repentance. "The ministers preach on Jacob, David, and Solomon, men who sinned and repented," he said. "I do not hear my reverend friends preaching many sermons about the two most faultless characters in the Bible, Enoch and Melchisidek, although," and he smiled thoughtfully, "I have heard of one old preacher who did preach on Melchisidek, and on concluding his sermon said: 'I don't know who Melchisidek was, and it doesn't matter much, anyway.'"

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AS an illustration of the contention that judicial dignity is never securely enthroned against the usurpation of human nature, City Judge Runyon of Plainfield, N. J., relates the story of an Indiana Judge whose stern advocacy of the majesty of the law was little more a matter of pride than his admiration for the athletic prowess of an only son. The Judge was the owner of a farm whose eastern limit formed a portion of the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Ohio, and the story pictures the Judge, on a midsummer day, surveying his teeming acres from a perch on a rail fence running along this State boundary line.

It so happened that during his incumbency of this rustic seat of justice his farm manager and the aforesaid object of the Judge's pride came along, and, halting in front of the temporary throne of justice, began to emphasize their evidences of excitement by a rain of blows. With the first exhibition of pugilistic demonstrations the Judge straightened himself to the fullest show of official dignity and in a voice reflecting all the sternness at his command exclaimed:

"In behalf of the majesty of the law, and in the name of the sovereign State of Indiana, I command you both to keep the peace!"

Just at that moment, and while the blows of the combatants were raining thick and fast, the rail upon which the Judge was sitting gave way and dropped him on the Ohio side of the fence. Instantly regaining his feet, and with an impetus of vociferation that eloquently proclaimed his partisanship, he shouted to his son:

"Give him hell, Jim! I've lost my jurisdiction."

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THE pastor of a small church in the suburbs of New York City was telling the Sunday school of some experiences of a young missionary who was sent out to a distant land by the congregation a few years ago. The young man, it appeared, had met with some unusual trials, involving especially the loss of friends and worldly goods, but through his afflictions he had been wonderfully sustained, being comforted and helped particularly by some unexpected occurrences which could only be explained as of providential origin.

"And now, children," continued the minister, "can any of you think of a quotation which is applicable to our friend's case? It is not in the Bible, though many people think it is, and one celebrated English critic has said that it is the only line he ever met with in profane literature which he could wish were in the Bible. I will help you," added the speaker, "by saying that it tells of how God sometimes tempers the wind."

"Oh, I know," cried a little girl on a rear bench, springing to her feet. "'God tempers the wind to the black sheep.'"

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PROF. HIRAM CORSON of Cornell is not only a great Shakespearean critic, but also a person who upon occasion knows how to meet an emergency with true Shakespearean elevation of soul. It is told of him—and all good stories in that neighborhood are told of him—that he was once aroused from his nightly slumbers by his wife, who had become frightened at a thunderstorm.

"Wake up, Hiram," she cried. The professor turned uneasily on his couch, but was sound asleep again in two seconds. A blinding flash, followed almost instantaneously by a terrific peal of thunder, caused his terrified spouse to again cry: "Wake up; oh, do wake up, Hiram!" No response came beyond an inarticulate gurgle from the professor, succeeded promptly by the regular breathing of deep sleep.

Another flash more vivid than its predecessor lit up the room, while the wind, tearing some bricks from the chimney, brought them rattling and banging down upon the roof, accompanied by the sharp detonation of the thunder.

"Hiram, wake up; the last great day has come!" shrieked Mrs. Corson.

"Wha-a-a-t, in the night?" queried the professor.

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ELECTION COMMISSIONER JOHN MAGUIRE, recently reappointed by Mayor McClellan, tells this story of his first case at law.

"Shortly after I was admitted to the bar the Court of Special Sessions assigned me to defend a notorious Philadelphia burglar, 'Bill' Langdon, who had been caught operating in Brooklyn. Impressed with my importance and knowing that the District Attorney made special efforts to convict out-of-town crooks, I worked hard over my law books all day and studied famous addresses to juries far into the night. The next morning I hastened to Raymond Street Jail to consult my client, whom as yet I had not had an opportunity to talk with.

"When 'Bill' Langdon was brought to the reception room of Raymond Street, where prisoners are permitted to consult counsel, he scrutinized me closely, and no doubt was surprised at my youthful appearance.

"'So the court has appointed you to defend me?' said Langdon, when I told him my mission.

"I said it had, and started to tell him that I had already made some preparation.

"'Well, young fellow,' he said, 'I guess I will plead guilty and throw myself on the mercy of the court.'"

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SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH was traveling from Providence to his Summer place at Warwick a while ago, and as the train was somewhat crowded he sat down beside a bright little girl of about eight years who went to and from school on the line five times a week. She was a pretty, blue-eyed, fair-haired little thing, and the Senator, by way of pleasant conversation, remarked: "What pretty eyes you have."

The small damsel looked at him calmly and responded, "So I've been told before." The conversation stopped right there.

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THERE is a law in physics, commonly called Henry's law, which states that the amount of gas dissolved by a liquid is proportional to the pressure.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of a newly opened mine in the West the President planned a dinner to be given at the bottom of the shaft. The pressure in the dining hall was about sixty atmospheres.

As is usual on such occasions, there was plenty to eat and drink, and the partakers of the feast noticed that the champagne had no "fizz." However, they drank in abundance. When the party arrived above, in the usual atmospheric conditions, the reverse of Henry's law was well illustrated.

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R. HINTON PERRY, the sculptor, is responsible for the following story of the "scrublady" who cares for his studio:

"How many children have you, Mrs. O'Flarity?" he asked her one morning.

"It's siven I have, Sir," she replied. "Four be the third wife of me second husband, and three be the second wife of me furst."

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NEWSPAPER men throughout all the East know Francis Lindley Patton, not only as the ex-President of Princeton University and the present head of the seminary there, but also as one of the kindliest men whom high position had brought into the grasp of the interviewer. But there is a story told of one occasion when Dr. Patton did not "give up" quite as he was expected to do—and the great educator's sixty-second birthday falling to-day makes the telling of that little anecdote the more apropos.

The Princeton correspondent of one of New York's great papers received one New Year's Eve a dispatch reading: "Rush 500 words Patton's New Year greetings to educational and religious worlds." In those days it was still President Patton of Princeton, and the newspaper man in question had so often had satisfactory talks with the university head that he went across the campus to the brownstone house among the pines and cedars with no misgivings. But when he stood before the venerable Presbyterian and had shown the message that had come to him, he saw the characteristic little frown grow between the old gentleman's keen eyes.

"You tell the man who sent this telegram," said he, very definitely and yet not unkindly, "that President Patton systematically declines to write Christmas cards, New Year greetings, and Easter hymns. He has all he can do to run this university."

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A YOUNG woman well known in New York and London society is at present going through what she regards as a most painful ordeal. Some time ago John S. Sargent consented to paint her portrait, and by way of preparation he told her to buy a dress of rich brown velvet. She did so, and Mr. Sargent expressed himself as pleased with the costume.

"Just wear the dress every day for a month," he said, "so as to get the effect of newness off. Then I will start the portrait."

This to the daughter of a multi-millionaire who is accustomed to wearing the same costume at the most half a dozen times! The great artist was deaf to all protests, and, confronted with the choice of wearing the dress as directed or going without a Sargent portrait, the young woman consented to do as she was asked. She regards herself as a heroine.

Progress.

Boniface (in Times Square)—Here, Daub, I want you to change my sign. "Family restaurant" is out of date.

Daub—What shall I make it?

Boniface—"All the food that's fit to eat."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

MRS. H COLEMAN DRAYTON (NÉE KNOWER)

PHOTO. BY THE CAMPBELL STUDIO.

L.C.

MRS. WILLIAM H. WHEELOCK (NÉE DIX)

PHOTO BY THE MISSES SELBY

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, at home.
Mrs. Clarence Mackay, a dinner.

MONDAY—St. Nicholas Rink Skating Club.
Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning, Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Dance for Miss Riggs, at Sherry's.

TUESDAY—Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield, day at home.
Miss Elizabeth Remsen, theatre party and supper for Miss Gretchen Hoyt.
Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, musical for Viscountess Maitland.
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, a dinner.
Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry a ball.

WEDNESDAY—Meeting, Wednesday Bridge Class, Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman's.
C. Oliver Iselin, dance, Sherry's.
Metropolitan Dance.

THURSDAY—Mrs. C. Frances Winthrop, luncheon and card party, Sherry's.
Mrs. Reginald Arnold and Mrs. Stuart Pullman West, progressive euchre.
Mr. James Stillman, a dance.

FRIDAY—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, entertainment and supper.
Mrs. Ogden Mills, a dinner.
Mrs. T. Wolfe Tone, theatre party and supper.
J. Henry Smith, large dinner.

SATURDAY—First meeting Badminton Club.
Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, a dinner.
W. Ruloff Kip, dinner at Sherry's.
Entertainment Club meet at Waldorf.

THIS will be the busiest week of the Winter season. Now the young married people and the older girls and men will have their innings. The first month has been given over to the débutantes, and they are tired out. On Monday of the past week Mrs. John Jacob Astor had her annual dance, and this entertainment, as well as that of Mrs. Ogden Mills a fortnight ago, gave the other element in society an opportunity. There will be four large dances this week, any one of which can be called a ball, and a number of smaller entertainments.

The week past was also rich in weddings. Two of the more interesting were those of Miss Katherine Morgan Dix and William Wheelock, and of Henry Coleman Drayton and Miss Constance Knower. The first was on Tuesday and the latter yesterday. Saturday has become a favorite day for nuptial events. The Wheelock-Dix wedding at Old Trinity was a most picturesque ceremony. The young couple had an ideal day of blue skies and Winter sunshine. The grand old minster was never more beautiful. It gave the present generation an idea of the stately wedding ceremonies of years ago, and many wondered why those who have sittings in Trinity do not hold their marriage ceremonies there now as of yore. The bride on her father's side was the granddaughter of the War Governor of this State and one of the most illustrious of the notable men in the history of New York. Those who remember her grandmother, the late Mrs. John A. Dix, have recollections of a grande dame and a very remarkable woman. On her mother's side there is a long line of Soutters and Gordons and other aristocratic Southern families. The wedding cortège, as it returned from the downtown church to the rectory in West Twenty-fifth Street, the bridal carriage with its coachman and footman and the horses' heads decked with white ribbons, and white streamers attached to the whips of the drivers of the bridesmaids' carriages, made a pretty spectacle as it sped its way through the business part of the city.

The bride of yesterday, the daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, was the first débutante of this Winter to marry. The bridegroom was a grandson of Mrs. Astor. The wedding of E. C. Potter, Jr., and Miss Marshall was a runaway affair, with lots of romance in it. The bridegroom is young, not having reached his majority. He has been an earnest student of music, and is soon to produce a comic opera—the goal of much ambition in society in these days. His mother was one of the daughters of the late Theodore Havemeyer, and it seems only yesterday that she and Ned Potter were married. Mr. and Mrs. S. Duncan Marshall are originally from the South. Mrs. Marshall was a Miss Calhoun of South Carolina. The Marshalls have lived near the Country Club in Westchester. There is a large family of four daughters and three sons. The bridegroom is the eldest of nine children. The parents of both are moderately wealthy, but there will be long division among the children. The young couple are at Cambridge, where the bridegroom is in Harvard.

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Just as the season is slightly on the wane society is asking all sorts of questions. There has been a little agitation of late in one or two sets concerning unfair playing at bridge and euchre. There are some rather disagreeable rumors afloat as to something which seems to have been more than luck at one or two recent card parties. The only excuses given were that the stakes were prizes and not money, but there are a few old-fashioned people who maintain that the principle is the same.

At any rate there is a great deal of gossip about it. Some amusement has also been expressed that one of the entertainers of the season has given up relying on others to draw up or revise lists of guests, and that in consequence many old friends have enjoyed delightful hospitality which has been denied them in previous seasons. There is also more or less surprise at the lavishness of one entertainment given some short time ago, when it is known that those who entertained were not at all in a financial position for such unrestricted expenditure. These are a few of the straws of gossip, blown hither and thither.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have sailed for the other side. Miss Sadie Jones will come out next Winter. She will make a preliminary début at Newport. Although it is early to speak of Summer plans, the season at that famous resort promises to be notable, brilliant, and brief. The only notable absentees so far will be Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and their family. They will go abroad again, and they hope by the time they return to America that their new uptown house will be ready to receive them. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton also sailed last week. They will be absent for quite a period.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew sail this coming week for Europe. They are to be absent until May. They will then return to this country and go to their suburban home near Seabright. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer sailed last Thursday. They are to be in Italy and may go over to Egypt. Egypt is also the destination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, who are booked to sail on Tuesday. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave them a farewell dinner last Sunday evening, and numerous pour prendre congé entertainments have been arranged for them.

Another departure during the week was that of R. Munro-Ferguson, M. P. He has been in this country about six weeks, and has been entertained by President Roosevelt, and was one of the guests of honor at a large dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson a fortnight ago. Mr. Munro-Ferguson has been member for Leith Burghs since 1886. He married one of the daughters of the Marquis of Dufferin. His brother, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, is well known in New York society.

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This will not be a week for weddings. In fact, so far, unless there happens one of the surprises which have been frequent this year, and you never can tell, for seven days there will be no marriages in New York fashionable society. Dinners and dances there will be a-plenty. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has a dinner this evening, and there will be this afternoon the musical at home given each Sunday by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest. Sunday is always a popular evening at the several restaurants and hotels, especially at Sherry's and the St. Regis, where many dinners are given. Hostesses are at home during the afternoon, and there is much entertaining in the way of dejeuners and luncheons.

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Caruso will be the attraction at the Bagby musical morning to-morrow, and there will be the meeting also of the Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink. Mrs. Karrick Riggs gives a dance in the evening for her daughter, Miss Riggs, at Sherry's. Mrs. Karrick Riggs was a Miss Pauline Oothout, and as a girl was a toast at Newport and in New York. Her marriage to Karrick Riggs was the culmination of courtship which had lastsed from their school days. He is a brother of Frank Riggs. His mother was a Miss Van Zandt. Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs have lived a great deal abroad since their marriage.

For the first time in two years Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a ball at her Fifth Avenue mansion. Last Winter this was omitted on account of the illness of Peter G. Gerry. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry have a long list, which is seldom altered, and which includes all their old friends, and consequently representatives of the Knickerbocker as well as of the newer families. There will be a double cotillion. Mrs. Gerry has generally as leaders Roman Baldwin and Worthington Whitehouse or Elisha Dyer, Jr. The domestic establishment of the Gerrys combines all the requisites to give an entertainment without the aid of caterers or florists. From 200 to 400 guests are generally asked. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry will also give a small entertainment in February. This Spring they will go abroad.

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One of the entertainments of Wednesday afternoon will be the meeting of the Wednesday bridge class at the residence of Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman. In the evening will take place the dance given by C. Oliver Iselin for his daughters and their cousins at Sherry's. This will be one of the most notable entertainments of the year. Three of Adrian Iselin's grandsons have married within two years, and each Mrs. Iselin is a beauty. Mrs. Louis Iselin was Miss Marie De Neufville, whose mother was Miss Parker, herself a toast, and whose grandmother was Mrs. Hills, known as one of the queens of society in her generation. Mrs. Arthur Iselin was Miss Eleanor Jay, also descended from a long line of beautiful women, and Mrs. Ernest Iselin was Miss Whittier, whose mother was a Boston belle. There are also three granddaughters, the two Misses Iselin, daughters of C. Oliver Iselin, and Miss Therese Iselin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. Mrs. William E. Iselin will give a dance in February. It will be for Miss Hasell.

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James Stillman will be the host at a dance on Thursday. This will be given at his residence, 9 East Seventy-second Street. The house has a large ballroom and is splendidly adapted for entertaining. This will conclude the list of dancing events for the week. It will be quite out of the ordinary, as there have seldom been four dances, each of which is entitled to the dignity of a ball, given on four successive evenings. There will be at each of these about the same people, with possibly a little variation. The fact that there is not an important dancing class meeting during the week shows how quickly and how completely this form of entertainment has disappeared. The Thursday dinner dance which took place this last week at Delmonico's is a compromise, and has been, with the Junior Cotillion and a few smaller organizations, the only flourishing class this Winter, and nearly all, except the Saturday Evening, have given up the name of class.

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St. Valentine's Day will close the season. On that evening Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will have a large musicale. Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker will be the hostess of a theatre party for her daughter, Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, which will be followed by a supper and a dance at the St. Regis. St. Valentine's Day is also chosen for the date of the wedding of Miss Laura Livingston Satterlee and Tracy Ayre Johnson at Grace Church. A prelude to Lenten entertainment will begin on Saturday afternoon, when the Badminton Club will hold its first session.

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There is a high pitch of anticipation concerning the entertainment to be given by Mr. James Hazen Hyde at Sherry's on Jan. 31. Whether Mr. Hyde will succeed in having all the men come in fancy costume is a question. Many of the old get-ups which were worn at the Vanderbilt, De Barrios, and Bradley Martin balls, and which have been laid carefully away ever since, will be brought out for the occasion. Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain at dinner the same evening, taking their guests later to Mr. Hyde's soirée. There has been no restriction as to the period or style of the fancy costumes; the only request has been that the guests should be garbed in some historical dress. Those whose memories can go back to the famous Vanderbilt ball will recall the quadrilles, each representing a certain subject. The opera bouffe and the Mother Goose quadrilles were the most successful. There were quadrilles also at the Bradley Martin ball. There was also, if memory is not at fault, a minuet. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was to take part, was unable to go, and Miss Edith Hall, now Mrs. Forbes Morgan, took her place. In many respects Mr. Hyde's entertainment will be strikingly original.

***

The famous palace of Desdemona in Venice is to be dismantled, and much of the furnishings and bric-à-brac and pictures are to be brought to this country. For years Robert Hargous inhabited this palace and entertained most lavishly. Mr. Hargous has been in ill-health for some time, and is in the Adirondacks spending the Winter. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot, his sister, is at Aiken with her children, and neither she nor Mrs. George De Forest nor Mrs. Appleton care to live in the Venetian palace.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are to spend some time in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who arrived in town for the Winter last week, also go to Florida to participate in the automobile races. The Automobile Show has been extensively patronized by society. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas with a party started for Florida on Sunday last, and James V. Parker started for the South on Wednesday. Other departures will soon follow. Mrs. Adair will not be in Florida this year. She has returned to England. She was in New York for a short time only, and one evening was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont at the opera. Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Clarke have gone to Paris. They will be at Newport late this coming Summer.

***

One of the most notable engagements of the week was that of Miss Marion Whitaker, daughter of James K. Whitaker, and Joseph Earle Stevens. Miss Whitaker's mother, who died some years ago, was Miss Katherine J. Bend.

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Another engagement of the week is that of Miss Frances Appleton Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Dana of Boston and granddaughter of the poet Longfellow, to Henry C. De Rham, son of Charles De Rham and nephew of H. Casimir De Rham, who married Miss Berryman. The wedding will take place in the Spring. Mr. and Mrs. De Rham will live in this city.

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Mrs. Delos McCurdy, who was Miss Perkins, died suddenly last week at the Colonial Hotel, Nassau. Mrs. McCurdy passed a number of Winters in the Bahamas, and she entertained there a great deal. The death of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard was also unexpected. Mrs. Ledyard was a Miss Prince, the daughter of an army officer, and a relative of the Prince family of Boston. Her husband is the well-known yachtsman and clubman. The Ledyards entertained a great deal at Newport, where they have a cottage. There is one son of the marriage.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer has been one of the recent visitors to New York. She has been the recipient of much hospitality in the shape of luncheons and dinners. Mrs. Palmer goes abroad later in the year.

***

Club meetings were most interesting the past week. There were a number of new Governors representing what is known as the "younger element" elected at the Union Club. The particulars of the meeting have already been given. The new Governors are popular and well-known men. Charles A. Childs is a cousin of Hermann and Charles Oelrichs. He has been a member twenty-three years. He married Mrs. Fosdick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark of Tarrytown. Henry W. De Forest, George C. Clark, and John M. Bowers succeed themselves. W. De Forest Weekes has been a member since 1877. He is a bachelor, the son of Mrs. John A. Weekes, who was Miss Delano. Frederick N. Lawrence went into the club in 1881. He lives in Bayside, L. I., and is unmarried. Beverley Robinson became a member in 1893. He married Miss Marion Roberts, whose mother was a Miss Baldwin, a sister of Mrs. Henry Johnson. Robert Maclay Bull went into the Union in 1891. He married Miss Alice Brevoort Potts. There was also an important meeting of the New York Yacht Club on Thursday evening.

***

Mrs. Astor will give a dinner on Feb. 7. This will be the last entertainment she will have before she sails for Europe. This she will not do until the latter part of February. Miss Van Alen and her father, J. J. Van Alen, who are on the other side, have been on the Continent for a short time. They will not return this season.

***

In aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, at 407 West Thirty-fourth Street, there will be a musical and dramatic entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 1, beginning at 3 in the afternoon. Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will act a little play of their répertoire which has never been seen in this country. There will be also other artists. The institution is under the charge of the Protestant Sisters of Mercy. Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, and the Board of Managers of the hospital, have charge of the sale of the tickets.

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A long list of prominent men, headed by Col. John Jacob Astor, will be members of the Floor Committee of the Charity Ball for the Nursery and Child's Hospital to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 2. George Hammond Sullivan is Chairman. The Charity Ball is always a special event of the Winter season, and there is a greater demand than ever for boxes.

***

Among the smaller entertainments of the week two will be of special interest. Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs gives a musicale for the Viscountess Maitland, who has been here this Winter. The Viscountess Maitland is the wife of the Viscount Maitland, who is the heir of the thirteenth Earl of Lauderdale. She is clever in miniature painting, and has been much entertained while in New York. Mrs. Edward Gibbs has moved this Winter into her beautiful new home, which was in the hands of the decorators all last season. This is a housewarming. Mrs. Gibbs and her daughter, Miss Georgia Gibbs, lived for a number of years abroad, leasing the hotel belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story (Mme. Emma Eames) in Paris. Miss Elizabeth Remsen gives a theatre party for her young kinswoman, Miss Gretchen Hoyt, a cousin of Philip Lydig. Miss Hoyt is a débutante of the season. Her mother was a niece and adopted daughter of the late Mrs. Charles Daly, who was the eldest Miss Lydig.

RAREST OF POTTERY.

A REPORT that a specimen of Henri II. ware has been discovered by an amateur of porcelain and pottery in a little village in Normandy might not at first sight seem a news item of particular interest. Indeed, the majority of readers probably wondered why the papers should have mentioned the matter at all. But, like Gen. Kuropatkin's reports, there was more in it than met the eye.

The late Henry G. Marquand was once asked by a visitor to whom he was showing his splendid collection of art objects whether he had any specimens of Henri II. ware.

"Oh, I can't afford that," said Mr. Marquand.

This from a millionaire who was used to paying many thousands of dollars for a picture if it took his fancy might seem surprising. But his remark was quite natural in view of the fact that Henri II. ware is so precious as to be literally priceless—that is to say, it appears in the auction room so seldom that it is quite impossible to say what enormous sum a rich collector would give. The last piece of the ware sold was at the Magniac sale in London a good many years ago. It was a small ewer, which brought about $20,000.

To become the owner of a piece of genuine Henri II. is, to the eager collector of porcelain and pottery, the summum bonum of earthly joys and ambitions. A hawthorn blue jar is to be looked upon with reverence, and a Rose Berri cup is as much as the average collector allows himself to hope for, but the faience that was made for Diane de Poitiers and her royal lovers, which is so rare that only fifty-six pieces are known to exist in the whole world—that is something to be spoken of with bated breath.

Each of these pieces is worth a Duke's ransom, and the average collector would cheerfully give all his treasures in exchange for one of them. None can ever be forged, for no modern workman has the skill necessary, and the secret of the manufacture of the paste died with its discoverer.

Volumes have been written about the specimens of the ware known to be in existence. It was only forty years ago that the name Henri II. was given to the pottery, the monogram of Henri and Diane found on so many pieces justifying the title. At that time only fifty-two specimens were known to exist, and these were in the cabinets of Kings and Rothschilds.

Then, by one of those rare chances that make the collection of antiquities such a fascinating pursuit, a connoisseur discovered, wrapped up in an old blanket in a clothes basket at Narford Hall, England, three superb specimens of the ware. How they ever got there is a mystery that will probably never be solved.

Some years afterward these three pieces, consisting of a flambeau, a mortier-a-cire, and a biberon, were sold for over $31,600. What they would be worth now it would be rash to conjecture; certainly each piece would bring as much as was paid for the three.

That discovery raised the number of pieces known to fifty-five. The recent find in Normandy makes it fifty-six. It is very doubtful if any more specimens will turn up. But the collector is very hopeful, and the chance of coming across a Henri Deux plate or ewer or candlestick ever inspires him, like the Black Tulip or the Blue Rose.

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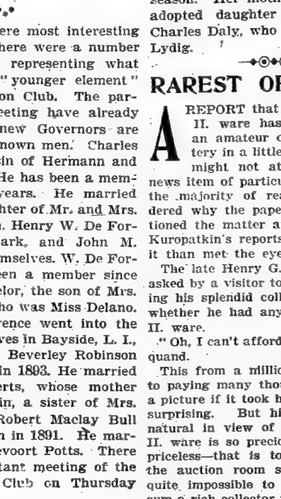

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WEDDING AND OPERA GOWNS

THE past week, with its many weddings, as well as dances and brilliant opera nights, has been productive of gowns galore.

One of the most notable weddings was that on Tuesday of the elder daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, and Mrs. Dix, who was the beautiful Miss Soutter, and William Hawxhurst Wheelock. The natural interest attaching to this wedding was increased by its taking place in historic old Trinity Church itself, on Lower Broadway, where, despite the fact that several miles driving through streets crowded with trucks and cars was necessary in order to witness the ceremony, a large and fashionable crowd assembled.

This wedding was characterized by simplicity in decorations, as well as in the gowns, although the latter were handsome and artistic. The bridal gown, as well as those of the attendants, was designed and made by a Boston modiste.

The bride, Miss Catharine Morgan Dix, was gowned in heavy cream-white satin, with an extremely long, square train of satin, having a narrow satin ruffle under its edge. Exquisite old Venetian point, the gift of the bride's father, trimmed the gown in stripes and bands. At each side of the skirt two four-inch bands of the lace started together, but separated below the hip line, one extending down the lines on each side over the joining of the train and the skirt, and the other spreading out from it and running down the side front. The bodice was quite different from any other wedding gown of the Autumn or Winter. There was a stock and a pointed yoke of Venetian point, the sleeves were large ball puffs standing up and out from the shoulders of the satin, and were banded with strips of Venetian point laid loosely and diagonally across them. From these puffs, flounces of Venetian point drooped over her long gloves. More of this old lace came from the shoulders in flat bertha effect to describe a point outlining the very deep but narrow yoke. Her veil, a scarf of exquisite old lace in shawl shape, was an heirloom in the bridegroom's family, and at the top was draped just back of her high, wide pompadour, the edges just showing from the front and caught with orange blossoms and valley lilies. In the back it hung below the waist line. She carried an immense round bouquet of lilies of the valley tied with wide white ribbons, and wore on her corsage one beautiful diamond ornament.

Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix, the bride's younger sister and maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were frocked alike. The bridesmaids were the Misses Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, Therese Iselin, Pauline Robinson, Nathalie Chauncey, Marian Whitaker, all of New York; Miss Olive Thorndyke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thorndyke of Boston, and Miss Mary Sargent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Sargent of Boston. The brown velvet hats of the attendants were a novelty this side the water, although Miss Pauline Astor introduced brown in the accessories of her attendants' costumes, and several English girls have done the same. This, however, is the first wedding in New York where the writer has seen this beautiful color used.

These brown velvet chapeaus were rather large and of plain velvet, brims and crowns alike. The left brim of each was turned up and a cluster of delicate pink ostrich tips curled over the upturned edge and touched the coiffures of the girls; other tips turned toward the crown. The gowns were composed of skirts of pink tulle and long coats of brocaded pink satin, the latter cut away at the top to show stocks and deep guimpes of unlined white lace. The skirts of the frocks trailed a little at the back, and were of plain pink silk, veiled by pink tulle gathered in three full double ruchings to give a shirred effect at the top and middle of the skirts, and a full flounce at the bottom. The first of the ruchings was perhaps fourteen inches from the floor, the second above the knees, and the third showed a short distance below the short fronts of the coats.

The coats were entirely new in design. Cut away from the top to show the deep, round lace yokes, they had no lapels or collars, but five-inch frills of lace as a finish; in the front the tops were brought together and caught, to immediately separate and show a ruffled white lace vest that bloused and made the sides of the coat blouse over the tight girdle, the girdle crossing the front only. The fronts of the coat skirts were not over eighteen inches deep and were plain sections of the satin, meeting at the top, but separating below, the lower edges of the fronts being some six inches apart. These sections joined the coat tails just back of the hips. While the fronts of these coats were fluffy and gave more the effect of fancy bodices and short overskirts than coats, the backs were absolutely tight-fitting and the skirts or tails were two very wide strips of the silk that extended to the floor, being the same width all the way and touching each other at the back. Tiny rhinestone buttons were set in rows of seven or eight each down the back, half being above the waist line, the other half below, and the two rows being two inches apart and the buttons of each row perhaps an inch from each other. These backs presented long, straight lines from the yoke to the hems of the skirts. The sleeves were a series of three puffs pushed close together and finished at the bottom by wide lace ruffles falling over their long gloves and at their tops by the ruffle of the coat top.

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Mrs. Morgan Dix, the bride's mother, was in black velvet and Venetian point. The gown was princess in effect, although the bodice and skirt were not in one piece. The skirt was plain and trailed, and the fitted bodice showed a few slight folds. The lower edge was so finished that no girdle broke the outline of the wearer's figure. There was a stock and pointed yoke of Venetian point, a short V at the back, and a much deeper one at the front. A band of the point, applied directly to the velvet, outlined the yoke at the front. The sleeves were short puffs of black velvet, with ruffles of the point over long gloves. Her black velvet hat was a modified Amazon shape, extending out over the forehead in front, and having its moderately wide brim rolled at each side. One long white willow ostrich plume was wound around the crown, and a wide white tip drooped over the left side.

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Mrs. H. McKay Twombly wore at this wedding a rich velvet gown of a deep shade of purple with a yoke of gold-spangled lace having a short, scant bertha frill to match, and puffed sleeves with spangled ruffles at the elbow. Her large, round toque of white lace, with a white piquet at the right side, was embroidered in tiny gold spangles and small pearls. Mrs. John Clinton Gray, in a blue cloth costume embroidered in various shades in lighter hues, small medallions forming the pattern, wore an oval, flat turban of pale-blue velvet, with satin ribbon forming the sides. It was trimmed with pale-blue ostrich tips. With Mrs. Gray was her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Austin Gray, formerly Miss Alice Burnham of Boston, whose elopement some months since. The younger Mrs. Gray wore a brown velvet Eton coat and skirt, topped by a brown velvet hat of large size trimmed with ostrich plumes to match.

Costume of light brown cloth. Hat to match with dark brown tips. Mink muff.

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Mrs. William Jay was in light heliotrope velvet trimmed with braid and embroidery of a darker hue and wore a flat black velvet hat trimmed with small black ostrich plumes and sable furs. Her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, was in a walking costume of emerald green corded velvet, a slightly plaited skirt and a little coat, an Eton, with a violin-shaped piece in the back and four-inch skirts. Two big gold and white buttons were at the centre back of the belt. The coat had revers and a turned-over collar of white cloth embroidered in gold; the coat sleeves, or modified leg-of-mutton sleeves, had cuffs to match of the embroidered white cloth. She wore also a neckpiece of white caracul and carried a small, round caracul muff.

Her large round emerald green velvet hat had a high round crown; the top of shirred green silk of much lighter shade had a frilled edge; two ruched ruffles of the silk went around the crown with tiny white lace ruffles between. A cluster of green ostrich tips and high green aigrettes were placed at the left, and the whole formed a charming frame for her round girlish face.

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Mrs. Lewis Iselin was in mauve cloth, a walking skirt, and loose Eton coat. The skirt was laid at the side and back in two-inch plaits turned toward the front. The Eton coat swung loose from the belt and was embroidered around the neck and the bottom with what looked like dark chenille of the same color. The sleeves were also embroidered at the bottom and the tops in the same way. Her large French sailor hat was a light shade of mauve felt set back a little from her forehead and trimmed with folds of mauve tulle that extended in a flat bow at the front, and green leaves. Her furs were brown.

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At Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dance some notably beautiful frocks were worn, and, as Mrs. Mills never invites a sufficient number of guests to make a crush, these were shown to the best possible advantage.

One of these unusual gowns was worn by Mrs. James Stillman, who was Miss Fifi Potter. Mrs. Stillman bears a certain strong resemblance in many features to her beautiful mother, first Cora Urquhart Potter. Her coiffures and gowns are always distinctive, unusual, and even at times odd. Her hair is almost invariably puffed out each side of her low forehead concealing partially at least her ears, and is low at the back, and instead of the band of diamonds and pearls she often wears set low around the crown of her head, she wore at this ball, set in the masses of chestnut hair, a huge Spanish comb in light shell that formed a semi-circle half way around her head. Her gown was cloth of gold or gold tissue, with a long plain skirt, having a panel effect at the front, due to plaits at each side, and a deep pointed bodice, plain and severe in outline. The corsage top was cut straight across, and scalloped bands of gold extended over the shoulders to the back; from these bands fell graduated flounces of white lace veiling, but not concealing her arms. These sleeves were open on the extreme top, showing the shoulders and the effect of the drapery was of a wide flounce going under the arm and tapering down to points, the points meeting at the top of the arm under a strap of gold cloth. White lace was used around the edge of the corsage top.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay at the Mills dance was in the palest shade of lavender silk brocaded in flowers and leaves of medium size outlined by mauve. These flowers were filled in almost solidly with finest crystals and tiny rhinestones on silver backs. The skirt was long, plain, and trained at the back, and the bodice, tight and pointed, was cut modestly high across the top and closed invisibly, there being no girdle, the palest shade of lavender chiffon and tulle filling in the top. The sleeves were of palest lavender chiffon, merely short sleeve caps embroidered in crystals and rhinestones. She wore an all-around wide band of diamonds about two inches broad in crown effect on her coiffure, and ropes of diamonds around her neck. A cluster of small lavender orchids gave a finishing touch.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet, Jr., was gorgeous in a tiara of large diamonds, with a row of huge diamond knobs topping it, a diamond dog collar, and a pink robe, long and fitted by fine folds, bertha ruffles forming sleeves of point lace over tulle.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in white satin with a close bodice of satin folds brought to points. This bodice was cut extremely low, the line across the top crossing under the arms. Full folds of white tulle were draped across the top and over the shoulders, and just below the shoulder curves were sleeve caps of white tulle embroidered in brilliants; from these caps or arm bands—some inches deep—fluffs of white tulle fell to below the elbows. She wore a diamond tiara, collar, and many other diamonds.

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At the opera the other evening Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant wore one of the most gorgeous gowns. Mrs. Stuyvesant is dark and her gown was poppy red, the poppy idea being carried out on the bodice to the fullest extent, for large poppies of red silk, each having a dark centre, formed the entire pointed corsage, a row extending over each shoulder for the sleeves. The skirt was long and clinging.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet wore at the opera an unusually handsome coiffure ornament, in shape quite different from a coronet or crown, but going around the top of the head. It was oval in form and was formed of strips set with diamonds, the diamond-set strips forming ovals two and a half or three inches long, and crossing a trifle at the side front. The effect from across the house—the writer was no nearer—was of large sapphires set inside these ovals, stones at least an inch long. Her white satin frock was cut almost round at the top, with lace coming up from it and threaded at the top by a long chain of diamonds; set at intervals with other stones. A rope of large diamonds was wound around her neck and knotted at the centre front.

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Mrs. William G. Rockefeller wore at the opera one evening an effective frock of white satin, striped by narrow black velvet ribbon in princesse effect, the half-inch strips of velvet tapering in from shoulders to waist line and then spreading out again from the waist line to the hips. The corsage was cut rather square, two of the velvet strips going over the shoulders and two more just below the shoulder curve over the arm, the space between being filled with a bit of white lace. Lace flounces drooping from the arm bands formed sleeves. At the right of the tight bodice top, and extending half way to the waist line, was a line of small scarlet roses.

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Three pretty gowns at the Mills dance were worn by Mrs. Arthur Iselin, (Miss Jay,) Miss Natica Rives, and Miss Gwendolyn Burden. Mrs. Iselin was in white satin, one of the long, plain skirts and folded waists brought to a point. The sleeves were large puffs of white tulle that stood out at the sides, and a large puff of tulle went entirely around the corsage, the top of which was almost on a line with the top of the sleeve puffs, and over all this puffing fell a scant bertha ruffle of white lace. Her coiffure, very fluffily done, showed a tiara effect in glittering green leaves, each leaf standing upright; these leaves tapered down from larger ones in the centre to small ones at the sides. Miss Rives, who was chaperoned by Mrs. Iselin, wore a close-fitting robe of rose pink chiffon velvet, the bodice pointed with fold effects, there were small puffs of the velvet for sleeves, and a flounce of white lace drooped over the top of the corsage, and extended half way down the sleeve puffs. Miss Gwendolyn Burden was also in a pale shade of pink satin, with much white lace draped across the corsage and drooping from the shoulders. Long training sprays of pink roses came from the left shoulder to the waist line. Miss Burden was with Mrs. James A. Stillman at the opera before going to the dance.

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Mrs. Mills's gown was white tulle, heavily embroidered with silver over white satin, and the Misses Mills were in white tulle, with delicate touches of silver here and there, and wore strings of pearls about their necks, while Mrs. Mills wore many magnificent diamonds and pearls.

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At the première of "La Tosca" the parterre boxes were filled with box owners and guests. Mme. Mary King Waddington, the guest of Mrs. Mackay, was in blacket velvet and jetted net and tulle. The corsage was cut square, and the sleeves, close at the tops, of jetted tulle or lace, had flounces falling below the elbows and drooping over the tops of her long white gloves. From the bodice, the bodice itself being abundantly jetted, were oblong jets running lengthwise down the skirt, giving the effect of very narrow panels set close together to a point some twenty-four inches below the waist.

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Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons, with her hair done high, was in brocaded satin, a long plain skirt and deep, plain, pointed corsage, trimmed about the top with heavy point lace. Large drooping puffs of the lace, with flounces at the back, formed the sleeves. Her necklace or collar was diamonds and pearls. Miss Louise Scott, in the same box, wore a beautiful costume of old-time fashion, one of the latest things, sartorially, of palest blue satin. The long, tight, pointed bodice and the overdress, opening down the middle and showing a wide V-shaped section of the plain blue satin petticoat, were of blue satin brocaded in pink roses. Knots of pink trimmed the lower part of the plain satin petticoat. These knots or bows began on a line a little above the knees. The sleeves were of the satin brocade flounced with white lace, and lace was used at the corsage top. In her hair was a twist of satin that encircled the crown of her head, and at the left side there was a tiny, perky knot of ribbon and tiny pink roses, the circlet being pink and blue to match the costume.

+ + +

In a Grand Tier box was Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris in white satin, veiled with tulle, and across the corsage extended short, close frills of the tulle; a point-lace scarf was draped around her shoulders and over the tops of her arms, concealing the tulle sleeves. A long rope of matched pearls, a wedding present from her father, Senator Clark, was wound three times around her neck. Mrs. Mary Culver, who was with her sister, Mrs. Morris, was in white satin and lace, the sleeves falling away from and back of the arms, showing the latter at the front, also in white satin, but her frock was trimmed with lace, two lace puffs, and a narrow frill forming each sleeve, and the bodice top was quite fluffy with lace. Over the front of the corsage, drooping almost to the waist line, were two chain ornaments of gold, with large broad pendent ends. Mrs. Mills was in a pale, dull blue silk brocade, with pointed corsage, the top also pointed, and wore a tiara, necklace, and other ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

+ + +

Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, in pale blue, evidently a faille silk, had the long, plain, pointed corsage of her gown softened at the top by folds of the silk coming from the under-arm seams up over the bust in curved sections, covering the bust and drawn up in the centre, where the silk was fastened under a deep, tablike ornament of dull gold. Bands of the silk went over the shoulders, and two white lace flounces to the elbows formed each sleeve. She wore a broad diamond dog collar.

+ + +

The Directoire costume worn by Miss Edith Lounsbery as maid of honor to her cousin, Miss Florence Lounsbery, who on Monday became Mrs. Frederick Alexander, was a most striking one. The velvet hat, high and much to one side, had pink plumes drooping over one side, and pink roses wreathed underneath the edge. The costume was a white lace skirt topped by a Directoire coat of white satin, brocaded in pink flowers. The bride's gown of white satin was trimmed with knots of old point lace and her veil was also old point.

MARIE WELDON.

Black velvet gown trimmed with white silk braid. Hat to match with white plumes.

NEW FIELD OF USEFULNESS OPEN TO YOUNG COLORED WOMEN.

IN THE higher educational movement for the betterment of the colored race no radical departure in the North is bringing about more practical or satisfying results, perhaps, than the training school for colored nurses at the Lincoln Hospital and Home.

So modestly, so unostentatiously, has the training work been carried on at the Lincoln Hospital by the medical staff, which includes some of the best-known men of the profession, that the innovation is scarcely known outside medical and nursery guilds. Early in December the fifth class since the opening of the school, in 1900, was graduated, making a total of thirty-nine scientifically trained colored nurses. The standard of admission is as high as that of the best training schools for white nurses, the course of instruction identical. The same credentials are exacted and received. They wear the same uniform and there is no discrimination save the prejudice engendered by their color.

Before the opening of the training school there was some misgiving upon the part of the board that their color would prove a fatal obstacle to success in general practice in every community.

Not only has every graduate to date speedily found a position, but the Lincoln School is unable to supply the growing demand for the trained colored nurse in white homes of the North.

Trained colored nurses now find their most remunerative field in hospital service. Several of Lincoln's graduates are filling important positions in hospitals of the South.

Lincoln's graduates belong to the Nurses' State Alumnae Association. They have their own Nurses' Registry. Their headquarters, when not in service, are the Colored Nurses' Home, 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The Training School knows no creed. Two of its brightest students are from the parish of the Rev. John E. Burke, rector of St. Benedict the Moor, the colored Roman Catholic Church in which the white priest has found his lifework.

Lincoln Hospital and Home is one of the few hospitals of Manhattan controlled exclusively by a Woman Board of Managers. Since its inception in 1839, at the home of Mrs. Baynor, a daughter of John Jay, it has been nurtured and directed by women of New York's oldest and most distinguished families.

When incorporated in 1845 under the title "Society for the Support of the Colored Home," the Legislature transferred $10,000 to the managers, "to be applied to the erection of a permanent building for the support and relief of disabled colored sailors and other destitute and infirm colored people."

This was long before the abolition of slavery. The first permanent home, in First Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, was completed in 1848. The inmates were largely old men and women who had been slaves in this State and New Jersey. Connected with the home then, as now, was a hospital.

After fifty years in First Avenue, home and hospital moved six years ago to the present imposing building in the heart of the Bronx—East One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Southern Boulevard.

The woman whose vote decided the uptown move was Miss Mary W. Booth, who has devoted her life to the institution, of whose Board of Managers she is President. The other officers are Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Vice President; Mrs. Everett Herrick, Treasurer; Miss A. T. Van Santvoord, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Corresponding Secretary; Miss H. C. Van Buren, Recording Secretary, while the managers include Mmes. James G. Belknap, Frederick A. Booth, Charles C. Dodge, George E. Dodge, William Phillips Eno, Albert R. Ledoux, Titus B. Meigs, Anson G. Phelps, Henry Barstow Platt, Elphalet Remington, Henry Maunsell Schieffelin, Henry L. Stimson, Samuel Sloan, Charles Gustavus Taylor, S. H. Witherbee, and the Misses Elizabeth Belknap, M. E. Fitch, Alice Smith, and Sarah N. Whitney.

Since taking possession of its new building, Lincoln has been converted into a general hospital, knowing neither sex, color, nor creed in its service.

In compliance with wills and bequests, however, the colored patient will continue to be given the preference over the white applicant. To remove the color line is the aim of the medical corps. It was during the Slocum disaster that the hospital, under its appropriate new name, came into public prominence. Within sight of its mediaeval balconies the ill-fated steamer went down, and to Lincoln is due the credit of having secured 150 victims.

A. Simonson
933 BROADWAY. 21st-22d STREETS.

A luxuriant abundance of hair gives an individuality to its owner that is unequalled by any other charm, and an effective coiffure assures style and grace to even the simplest toilet.

My immense stock of hair goods represents that great variety of choice natural colors as well as those rare shades that cannot be found elsewhere. The quality is beyond all question the best that money can procure.

I give my personal attention to the minutest detail; every article leaving this establishment is subject to my severest scrutiny.

By this means alone my establishment has gained a world-wide reputation for superior workmanship, assuring absolute satisfaction to all my customers.

I also have an elaborate and exceptional assortment of Hair Ornaments, which are so necessary to heighten the effect of a beautiful coiffure.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

A JAPANESE costume dance recently given at Syracuse is described by one who was there, and a New York woman, too, as one well worth copying by some fashionable New York hostess. The large room in which it took place was decorated to represent the interior of a Japanese tea-house in cherry blossom season. A trellis of bamboo with vines covered the floor and ceiling, and branches and sprays of Japanese cherry blossoms were arranged in the trellis as though growing in through it. Hundreds of Japanese lanterns were suspended from the ceiling, and around the room were trees, some of cherry, with tiny lanterns, electric lighted, suspended from their branches. An alcove at one side was made to represent a temple, and under embroidered hangings was an old shrine with Kuwannou, goddess of peace, and before it was an antique brass altar set with burning incense, a taper, and a vase with a single flower. The affair was opened by a parasol dance by twelve débutantes in Japanese costume. Another pretty figure was the lantern polonaise. The large lights were extinguished. Dozens of tiny lanterns lighted by electricity and attached to bamboo rods were carried by the dancers and furnished the illumination during the figure. In another figure a real Japanese jinrikisha was used. Many of the guests were in Japanese costume, and a number wore Japanese raincoats of straw, and these furnished much amusement. There were also Japanese jugglers and other novel features.

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The Duke of Newcastle is well known in New York, where he often visits, but the Duchess, who was Miss Kathleen Candy, daughter of Major Henry Augustus Candy, and who lives her life quite independent of the Duke's movements, is very different from the delicate little Duke, whose wealth is as delicate as his appearance. The Duchess of Newcastle spends most of her time at Clumber, in Sherwood Forest, where Robin Hood and his men were wont to pillage. She is emphatically a sportswoman, a fine rider, and a good judge of dogs, of which she raises many. At dog shows she is often judge. From a little Welsh mare of twelve hands, her first mount, the then Miss Candy hunted on her mother's horse, Rob Roy, an animal the Empress of Austria so much admired that she offered 500 guineas for it. This and another offer of £800 by an American were both refused. In 1880, when she was only eighteen, Miss Candy married the Duke of Newcastle. He is the seventh Duke, and his family, the Pelham-Clintons, began with the Lord Chamberlain of Henry I.; he was Geoffrey de Clinton, and became England's Chief Justice. Another of the present Duke's ancestors was the famous naval officer, Lord Clinton, later Lord High Admiral, whose career, beginning with the reign of Henry VIII., extended through that of the three following monarchs.

Gladstone, when he made his début as a young M. P. for Newark, spoke of himself as "the Duke of Newcastle's man." That Duke was the grandfather of the present holder of the title. The present Duke, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas Pelham-Clinton, was forty years of age in September last and succeeded to the title when only fifteen. He received his education at Eton. He is Earl of Lincoln, that title being first borne by Lord Clinton, mentioned above, whom Queen Elizabeth created Earl in 1572. He is also Lord High Steward of Retford, Master Forester of Dartmoor, and keeper of St. Brivael's Castle. The Duke's mother, the Dowager Duchess, organized in the East End of London Gertrude House, where she spends most of her time. There are housed a large body of district workers, classes, and other helpful organizations for the benefit of the poor.

The Duke is an ardent High Churchman, and his chapel on the Clumber estate is said to be the finest private chapel in Great Britain. It was three years building, being opened in 1889, and to it the Duke is constantly adding paintings and other art treasures.

The Duchess is a dog fancier, and her kennels are perfection, large and airy, everything for comfort, but no luxury. She is fond of Clumber spaniels, and has a remarkable pack of them. She introduced the Russian hound or Borzois into England, and has the finest collection of the breed in the kingdom. They usually take the blue ribbon at the Kennel Club Championship for these Russian dogs, and at the last show one of them, Joan Turgeneff, carried off the Queen's Cup. All of the Borzois have Russian names. In her private park she has the Clumber harriers. Lately she has gone in for fox terriers, whippets, and deer-hounds bred in her own kennels. Recently she won two fifty-guinea challenge cups for fox terriers. Her latest fad in dogs is the wire-haired terrier. She hunts several days of each week during the season at Quorn, Cottesmore, and elsewhere, as well as at Clumber, is a fearless rider, and one of the finest sportswomen in England. The good nature of the Duchess is proverbial.

Toilet of mauve chiffon velvet with bands of embroidery in silver and mauve.

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Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Mayer

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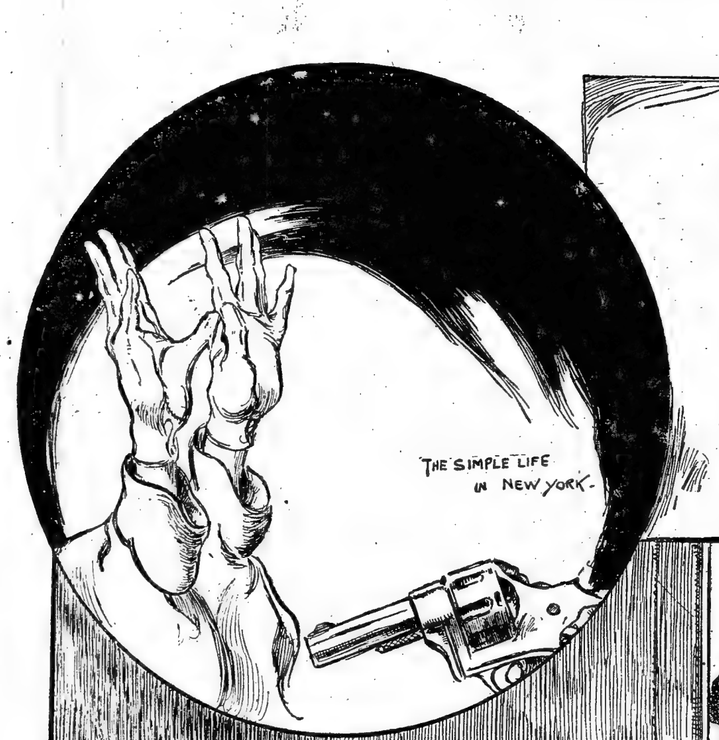

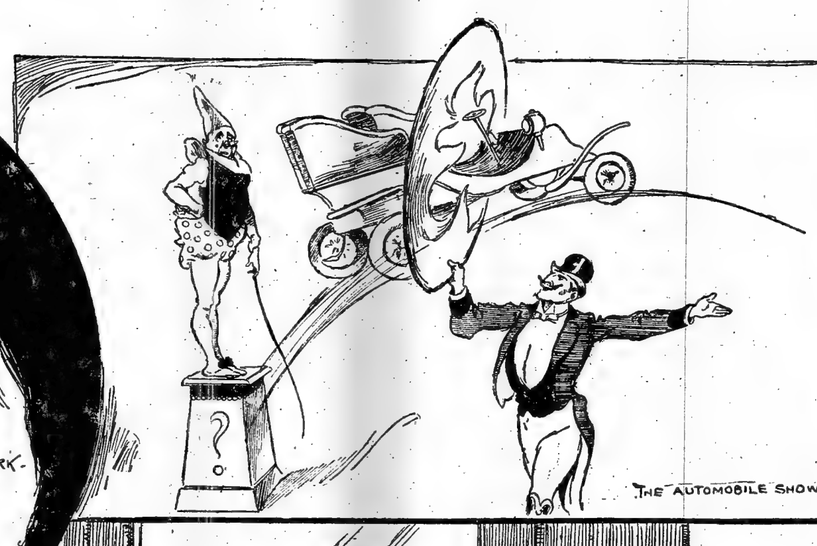

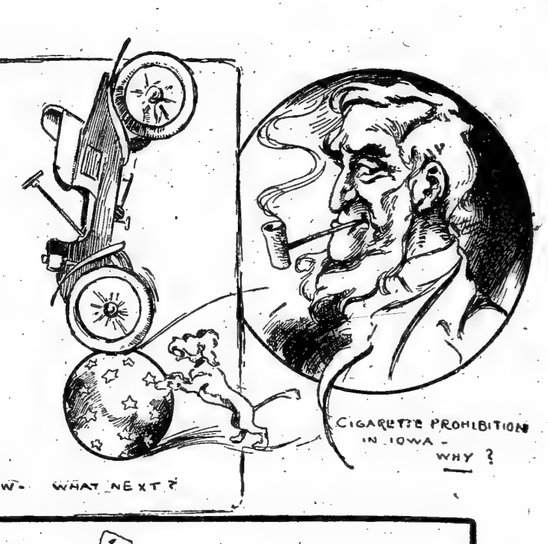

"BLIND MAN'S BLUFF"

THE DUPLICITY OF THE RUSSIAN POT AND THE JAPANESE KETTLE.

MR. DEPEW SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

FUNK - PENNYPACKER'S COMING!

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.—PART FIVE.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

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JAN 1905

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 21, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 21. Bid	Ask	Net Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 21. 5,989,645.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week. Ended Jan. 21. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 21, 05.
21⅜	6	18	Jan. 3	15½	Jan. 21	15	15½		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,839,000				16½	16½	15½	15½	7	1,200
71	23½	66	Jan. 10	64	Jan. 21	63	64		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	65	65	64	64	58	600
82⅝	33½	77½	Jan. 16	76⅝	Jan. 21	141	41		Amalgamated Copper Co.		153,887,100	Nov. 28, '04.	½	Q	77⅝	77¾	73¼	74¼	59¾	341,810
24⅜	13	21⅝	Jan. 16	21	Jan. 20				American Agricultural Chem. Co.		17,215,000				21⅝	21⅝	21	21	14½	400
25	16	24	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 17				American Beet Sugar Co. pf.		15,000,000				23	23	20	20		100
55½	14⅝	31½	Jan. 3	25⅞	Jan. 7	25⅝	25¾		American Car & Foundry Co.		30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	31⅝	34⅜	25⅞	25⅞	23⅜	6,220
97½	67	91½	Jan. 3	82½	Jan. 19	82½	83		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.		30,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	90	90½	82½	82½	71½	2,440
57⅞	24½	39⅝	Jan. 3	32½	Jan. 19	34	35		American Cotton Oil Co.		30,252,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	35	35	32	32	31	125
97	82	95	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 11	93	97		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.		10,108,600	Dec. 1, '04.	3	SA	95	95	95	95	89	172
219	190	224½	Jan. 21	219	Jan. 3	225	230		American Express Co.		18,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	4	SA	225½	225½	224½	224½	195	1,132
14	5	14	Jan. 4	11½	Jan. 20	11⅝	12		American Grass Twine Co.		15,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½		12⅜	13	11½	12	6½	2,070
11⅜	⅝	11⅜	Jan. 14	10	Jan. 7	10¼	10½		American Hide & Leather Co.		11,274,100				10½	11	10½	10½	1½	4,100
48½	11⅝	51½	Jan. 12	45⅜	Jan. 3	49½	50		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.		12,548,500				50½	51½	49½	49½	17	14,148
9⅜	6	6⅝	Jan. 3	6⅜	Jan. 9	6¾	6⅞		American Ice Co.		21,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	8⅜	1,700
42	24½	39⅝	Jan. 14	34⅜	Jan. 20	37½	37⅝		American Ice Co. pf.		14,922,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1¾		37	37⅝	36⅜	37½	33⅜	1,135
20⅜	7	18	Jan. 21	15½	Jan. 17	17½	18⅝		American Linseed Co.		16,750,000				15⅝	18	15⅜	18	11⅜	1,100
42⅜	22½	29	Jan. 20	20	Jan. 10	28	29		American Linseed Co. pf.		16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1½		27½	30	26	30	20½	1,000
39⅝	16⅝	36	Jan. 3	24½	Jan. 20	24½	24⅝		American Locomotive Co.		29,000,000				35⅝	35⅝	34½	34⅝	19	9,698
105	75½	105¾	Jan. 16	103⅜	Jan. 5	105	105¾		American Locomotive Co. pf.		24,100,000	Jan. 21, '05.	1½	Q	105	105¾	105	105	78½	2,250
9	2	8⅝	Jan. 14	6¾	Jan. 3	7¾	8		American Malting Co.		14,500,000				8⅛	8⅝	7¾	8	4¾	4,500
29	16	27⅝	Jan. 14	25⅞	Jan. 11	26	26½		American Malting Co. pf.		14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1½		27	27½	26	26½	21½	3,900
52½	46	86	Jan. 18	77½	Jan. 9	81	84½		American Smelting & Ref. Co.		50,000,000	Jan. 17, '05.	1½	Q	82½	86	82⅜	84	49	92,270
115	88⅜	114	Jan. 21	111½	Jan. 3	110½	114		American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.		50,000,000	Jan. 10, '05.	1½	Q-C&C	113	114	112	114	91¾	10,155
170	110	183	Jan. 21	169½	Jan. 12	180	185		American Snuff Co.		11,001,700	Jan. 3, '05.	2½	Q-C&C	175	183	175	183	110	300
99⅜	85	100	Jan. 18	90	Jan. 7	98	100		American Snuff Co. pf.		12,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q-C&C	99	100	99	100	87	425
15⅝	3½	18	Jan. 20	15⅜	Jan. 6	16½	17		American Steel Foundries.		15,500,000				14½	18	14⅛	16⅝		31,885
57¾	26	65	Jan. 20	55⅜	Jan. 6	63	63½		American Steel Foundries pf.		15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1		59⅝	65	57⅜	63¾	45	32,098
153	123½	141⅜	Jan. 3	140⅜	Jan. 6	141½	142		American Sugar Refining Co.		45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q-C&C	142⅞	144⅜	142	142	123⅝	51,430
141	123	135¾	Jan. 3	137¼	Jan. 17	137	138		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.		45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q-C&C	137¼	138⅝	137½	138½	124⅝	600
149½	121	140⅜	Jan. 11	140	Jan. 9	135	140		American Telephone & Tel. Co.		131,544,400	Jan.16,'05.	2½	Q	140	146	140	146	128⅜	200
149	130½	152	Jan. 21	143½	Jan. 6	150	160		American Tobacco Co. pf.		14,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	152	152	152	152	..	100
..	..	93	Jan. 17	92¼	Jan. 12	92½	93		American Tobacco Co. pf., new.		78,689,100	Jan. 3, '05.	1¼	Q	93	93	92¼	92¾	..	8,775
86	85	94⅝	Jan. 3	92½	Jan. 3				Amer. Tobacco Co. pf., new tr. rcts.						94	94	94	..	..	370
25	10	23½	Jan. 5	21½	Jan. 21	21½	22		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				22⅝	23⅝	21½	21½	11	2,525
94⅜	69	94½	Jan. 19	83⅜	Jan. 9	84	85		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	84	94½	84	84½	70	410
120⅞	61	112⅝	Jan. 3	103½	Jan. 6	107	108		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 18, '04.	50C	SA	111½	112⅝	108	108	76¾	5,600
96	90	97	Jan. 6	96	Jan. 6	96½	97½		Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan.16,'05.	1¾	Q	96½	96½	96½	96½	..	430
89¼	54	89⅝	Jan. 3	86⅞	Jan. 17	89½	89⅝		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2	SA	89¼	89⅝	86⅞	86⅞	69¾	222,284
104⅜	87⅝	10⁷⁄₉₀	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 12	100	100⅜		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,109,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	101½	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	91⅜	4,075
155½	104⅞	125	Jan. 4	121¼	Jan. 12	123	123½		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	Jan.10,'05.	2½	SA	123	124	121½	123	109	3,100
105¼	75⅞	106	Jan. 3	101⅜	Jan. 12	102½	102⅝		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,362,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	103¼	103¾	101⅝	102⅜	84½	82,900
96½	87⅝	97	Jan. 14	95¾	Jan. 12	96½	97		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,973,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	97	97	96¾	96¾	91	1,195
100	98	94⅜	Jan. 17	93⅜	Jan. 9	92½	93⅜		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				93⅝	94⅜	91½	92⅝	50½	100,811
229½	185	209	Jan. 19	209	Jan. 19	204	210		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2½	Q	209	209	209	209	197½	175
125	..	123⅜	Jan. 20	105	Jan. 6	12	120		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				11⅜	12⅜	11	12⅜	7	2,057
160	118½	153	Jan. 3	153	Jan. 5	154	159		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	155	159	153	159	7	200
..	..	5	Jan. 20	5	Jan. 20				Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg rights.						5	5	5	5	..	100
89⅝	85	89⅝	Jan. 20	87½	Jan. 4	88	89½		Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	89⅜	89⅝	88⅝	89	..	2,000
62⅝	47⅞	60½	Jan. 18	60	Jan. 12	60½	61		Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	60⅜	60⅝	60½	60¼	..	210
72	64	69½	Jan. 20	67⅝	Jan. 11	69½	70		**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	68	69¾	68	69¼	67⅝	200
136⅝	109¾	134⅝	Jan. 16	131½	Jan. 6	133	133⅝	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Oct. 12, '04.	2	SA	134⅜	134⅝	132⅞	133½	120¾	34,925
127⅜	92⅝	130⅝	Jan. 16	129½	Jan. 9				Canadian Pacific ctfs., 1st in. pd.						130⅝	130⅝	129½	130⅛		1,200
194¾	154⅛	193⅝	Jan. 21	190¼	Jan. 3	195	196	+ 6	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,419,800	Nov. 1, '04.	2	Q	194⅝	195⅝	194⅜	195	161½	3,450
130	122	121	Jan. 7	*118	Jan. 20	118	123		Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,017,000	Jan. 6, '05.	1½	Q	118	118	118	118		25
51	28½	50⅜	Jan. 18	47⅜	Jan. 3	48⅝	49		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,795,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	48⅝	50⅜	48⅝	49	35	54,700
47⅛	33	53⅜	Jan. 4	40⅝	Jan. 13	41	42		Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				41⅝	42½	41⅜	42	38	1,400
229	..	*250	Jan. 20	*210	Jan. 16	210			Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	110,863,100	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	210	250	210	250	181	31
143	124	143	Jan. 11	142	Jan. 21	150	143	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Jan. 2, '05.	1¾	Q	142	142	142	142		200
28½	12⅝	24½	Jan. 3	22½	Jan. 10	23	23½		Chicago Great Western.	100	36,424,600				23½	23⅝	22⅝	23½	17⅜	66,300
74⅞	47⅜	68⅜	Jan. 18	66	Jan. 7	67	68½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,272,400	Feb. 20, '04.	2½		67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68⅜	70⅜	350
39½	30	37⅞	Jan. 4	34⅜	Jan. 12	35½	36		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,481,100				36⅜	36⅝	34½	35½	30⅜	1,300
90	80½	90⅝	Jan. 18	87½	Jan. 12	87½	88		Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	88	88⅝	87½	88	80½	100
177⅜	137⅛	177¼	Jan. 21	171¼	Jan. 6	175½	175¾		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,000	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	174¾	177⅛	173	176¾	147¼	120,650
185⅞	173	186	Jan. 21	182½	Jan. 3	180	182½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,783,400	Oct. 25, '04.	3½	SA	184	186	180	182½	155	555
214½	161¼	226	Jan. 21	205½	Jan. 6			+ 14	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	SA	220	226	207½	222½	170¾	37,337
237	207	248	Jan. 21	234	Jan. 13	245	248	+ 8	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 3, '05.	2	Q	237	248	237	245	214½	2,400
100	125	182	Jan. 21	156	Jan. 3	169	170	+ 13	Chic. St. P. Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,462,500	Aug. 20, '01.	3½	SA	170	182	151	182	145	4,800
102	177	195	Jan. 17	193	Jan. 17	197	200	+ 3	Chi. St. P. Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '01.	3½	SA	195	195	195	195		100
101	51	154⅝	Jan. 21	73	Jan. 5	147	151	+ 48	Chicago Terminal Transfer.		13,000,000				149	154⅝	89	147	107	41,457
27⅞	17	26½	Jan. 21	17½	Jan. 4	24⅞	25	+ 4½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.		17,000,000				26¼	26½	18⅝	25	24½	27,065
15¼	4	13¾	Jan. 11	9½	Jan. 3	11½	11⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.		20,000,000				12	12⅜	11	11⅝	5½	19,450
48½	28	39	Jan. 7	36½	Jan. 7	47¼	48		Chicago Union Traction pf.		12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼		48	49	47¾	48	32	2,850
103⅝	68½	97⅜	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 14	95⅝	96	+ 5	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	91½	103⅝	91	95⅞	80	26,815
59⅜	37⅛	48⅜	Jan. 3	43¾	Jan. 13	46¼	46⅝		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,822,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾		47⅜	48⅝	46⅜	46⅝	31½	26,400
24⅜	15⅞	24½	Jan. 21	20	Jan. 3	23⅝	24		Colorado Southern.	100	30,985,000				23⅞	24½	23⅜	23⅝	18½	5,550
83	48	62¾	Jan. 4	60¾	Jan. 11	62½	62⅝	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.		8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2		61½	62⅝	61½	62⅝	58	1,830
70	47½	67½	Jan. 21	63½	Jan. 3	66½	66¾	+ 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.		8,500,000				66¾	67½	63½	66¾	47¾	23,300
11½	8	17¼	Jan. 5	13	Jan. 20	15½	16	— ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,624,400	Mar. 1, '04.	½		16⅜	16⅝	15	15¾	13½	2,100
220	185	198⅝	Jan. 14	194½	Jan. 9	198	198⅝	— ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	2½	Q	198½	198⅝	196¾	198⅝	165½	6,200
131	101½	131	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 6	124	124½	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	49,846,200	Oct. 3, '04.	1½	Q	130	131	120	121	106	200
28¼	9⅜	21⅜	Jan. 10	18½	Jan. 14	19½	20	1	Corn Products Co.		45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1		19½	20¼	19½	19¾	21½	7,650
82¾	65	79	Jan. 10	76¼	Jan. 13	76	78		Corn Products Co. pf.		27,380,700	Jan. 10, '05.	1¾	Q	77	77	76¼	76½	74	1,464
190½	149	186	Jan. 3	183	Jan. 18	183½	184	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,960,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	183½	184⅞	183	184	167	8,200
359½	255½	345	Jan. 3	340	Jan. 6	339½	342	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	340½	340½	340½	340½	277	200
37⅜	18	33½	Jan. 14	32	Jan. 9	32	33	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.		38,000,000				32	32½	32	32½	22½	600
89	64½	86⅝	Jan. 3	82⅜	Jan. 10	86	86½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.		44,345,800	Jan. 10, '05.	2½	SA	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½	74	1,325
27	19	23	Jan. 21	22	Jan. 3	23½	24		Des Moines & Fort Dodge.		4,283,100				23	23	23	23	24½	100
14⅜	7	7⅝	Jan. 3	6¼	Jan. 3	7⅛	7⅜		Detroit Southern.		10,487,000				7⅜	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	14⅜	4,050
33⅜	25	31⅜	Jan. 3	31⅛	Jan. 9	32½	33		Detroit Southern pf.		6,500,000				31½	32	31½	32	24½	13,400
79⅝	60¾	78⅜	Jan. 4	77¼	Jan. 12	77	77½		Detroit United Railway.		12,500,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	77⅜	77½	77¼	77½	67½	440
40⅝	19⅛	39⅛	Jan. 3	36¾	Jan. 12	37½	38		Distillers' Securities Corporation.		28,094,300	Oct. 26, '04.	1	Q	37⅞	38⅝	37¼	37⅝	29⅜	6,845
147⅞	52	147⅜	Jan. 21	125⅜	Jan. 3	136⅜	137	+ 3	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.		12,000,000				141	147⅜	134	136⅝	106⅜	24,300
28½	10⅜	27	Jan. 21	25	Jan. 3	24½	25	+ 6½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.		10,000,000				26½	27	25	25½	16½	21,890
41⅝	21½	41⅞	Jan. 20	37⅝	Jan. 3	40⅝	41		**Erie**	100	112,378,000				40½	41⅞	39⅝	40⅞	28⅝	422,000
77	35⅜	74⅝	Jan. 19	70¼	Jan. 3	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	73	74⅝	71⅞	73⅝	63	61,008
58½	33	64	Jan. 20	60	Jan. 3	62½	62¾	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				62	64	61½	62⅝	48½	52,300
67	64	72⅝	Jan. 16	68	Jan. 10	70	72½	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000				72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅝	65	600
68	43½	68¼	Jan. 19	60	Jan. 11	65	66	+ 6½	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	63¾	66¾	63¾	66¼	..	332
83	71	79	Jan. 21	73	Jan. 5	78	79	+ 3	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	76¾	79	76	79	..	500
54	38	46	Jan. 3	44	Jan. 18	43	44½	+ 2½	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,255,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1	A	44	44	44	44	53	1,000
60	42	60	Jan. 13	57⅜	Jan. 18	56	61	— 2¼	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	..	100
194½	151	190⅝	Jan. 16	180	Jan. 3	188½	189½	— 1½	General Electric Co.	100	48,346,000	Jan. 14, '05.	2	Q	188⅞	190⅝	187	187	177⅜	13,152
*97	*97	*100⅜	Jan. 17	*100⅜	Jan. 17				**H. B. Claflin Co.**	100	13,829,100	Jan. 15, '03.	2	Q	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..	30
94	60	91	Jan. 4	86⅝	Jan. 18	88¼	90	— 1½	Hocking Valley	100	11,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¼	SA	90	90¾	88⅝	88¼	77¼	900
93	77	93¾	Jan. 7	90	Jan. 18	90¼	92½	— 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	SA	93	93	90	92¼	84⅞	2,100
73	56¼	*73	Jan. 18	*73	Jan. 18	71	73		Homestake Mining Co.		21,840,000	Dec.24,'04.	25c	M	73	73	73	73		30
159	125⅝	159⅞	Jan. 9	153½	Jan. 6	153⅝	156		**Illinois Central.**	100	105,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	157½	159	153½	156	134	35,675
25⅝	10¼	23⅞	Jan. 16	22	Jan. 7	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,800	July 1, '00.	1		23⅝	23⅞	22½	22⅝	13⅝	3,500
79⅞	64⅞	78	Jan. 19	76½	Jan. 3	76	77	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,339,700	Dec. 31, '04.	1¼	Q	77⅛	78	77¼	77½	67½	1,300
72⅜	39	67	Jan. 3	63	Jan. 18	63	64	— ⅜	International Power Co.		6,460,000	May 20, '02.	2½		66⅜	66¾	65	66		400
41¼	38	39	Jan. 11	37	Jan. 10	38	39		International Steam Pump Co.		12,202,500	Jan. 3, '05.	1½	Q	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	35	200
87	71¼	87⅞	Jan. 3	86¼	Jan. 13	86¼	88	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,800,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	87½	87⅞	87¼	87⅞		400
38	14	31⅝	Jan. 21	30	Jan. 17	30½	31¼	+ 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,352,600				30	31⅝	30	31⅜	21⅞	8,600
59⅝	32	58	Jan. 21	53	Jan. 5	57½	58	+ 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½		56	58	55⅝	58	41	2,700
88	22½	37¾	Jan. 5	37¼	Jan. 5	36	38		**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	19,000,000				37½	37¾	37¼	37¾	20	100
83½	64⅞	82¾	Jan. 5	82	Jan. 18	82	82½		Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1	Q	82½	82½	82	82¼	68	800
31½	21⅜	31⅜	Jan. 20	27½	Jan. 7	29	29¾	— ⅛	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,063,500				29⅜	31⅜	29	29¾	20¼	22,800
56⅝	31	61¼	Jan. 20	52	Jan. 3	58½	59	+ 5⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				59¾	61¼	58	58⅝	33	49,450
12⅞	8	10	Jan. 18	10	Jan. 14	10	12		Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	1,400,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1		10	10	10	10	..	200
66	48½	61	Jan. 4	60	Jan. 9	60	63	+ 1	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.		3,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	3	SA	61	61	61	61	..	200
43¼	38	40	Jan. 20	33	Jan. 11	38	39½	+ 5	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,340,000				38	40	38	40	30	1,300
250	250	*310	Jan. 17	*230	Jan. 20	230			Lake Shore	100	149,468,500	July 20, '04.	4	SA	310	310	240	290	..	9
62½	46	56	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 20	51	65	+ 6	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '03.	1		56	56	56	56	..	105
149⅝	101	142¾	Jan. 20	138¾	Jan. 7	141½	141⅝	+ 1¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	140⅞	142¾	140⅝	141½	111	30,400
14½	6¼	9¼	Jan. 18	9¼	Jan. 16	10	13		**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000				9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	100
169½	139⅝	172	Jan. 13	163	Jan. 3	170¼	170¾	— ¼	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	Jan. 5, '05.	2⅜	Q	170¼	171⅞	168¾	170¾	145	14,310
96½	72⅞	79⅜	Jan. 4	73	Jan. 9	76¾	78	— ⅛	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					77¼	77¾	74⅜	76	91	4,800
139⅝	106⅞	121⅞	Jan. 3	114¾	Jan. 3	116	116½	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	117	117⅝	116	116	123	32,000
23⅜	6	24⅛	Jan. 9	22	Jan. 3	23	23¼		Mexican Central.		47,953,100				23⅝	24⅛	22⅞	23⅛	12⅝	25,800
57½	40	60	Jan. 17	56½	Jan. 3	12.55	60		Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	13,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½		60	60	60	60	67¾	1,000
98½	80	98¾	Jan. 19	86	Jan. 3	95	90	+ 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	SA	98¾	98¾	98	98		300
95	55	95	Jan. 20

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 21, 1905.—Continued

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday Jan. 21. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from last week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Periods	Range for Week Ended Jan. 21. First.	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 21, '05.
141⅝	101¼	146	Jan. 19	137	Jan. 12	143	147½	— ¼	Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	100	$10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	146	146	146	146	115	200
59½	37	56½	Jan. 9	55	Jan. 14	55	55½	— ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,250,000	Jan. 14 '05.	1	Q	55½	56	55	55½	39⅜	3,300
117	100¾	116½	Jan. 4.	115⅜	Jan. 10.	115	116½	— ¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 30. '04.	1¾	Q	116	116	116	116	103	350
23½	14	22¾	Jan. 3.	18½	Jan. 20.	18½	20¾	— ¾	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,301,800	Jan. 1, '05.	½	Q	20	20	19	19½	21	1,000
29¼	14½	25¼	Jan. 19.	24½	Jan. 5.	24½	25	..	National Lead Co.	100	14,965,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	16¼	2,200
98½	80¾	98¼	Jan. 11.	97⅝	Jan. 7.	98	98⅞	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	98	98¼	98	98	83	500
45¾	34⅜	45	Jan. 16.	40¾	Jan. 4.	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,065,900	.....	..	..	44½	45	42¼	42¼	38½	16,400
25¼	13⅞	24⅝	Jan. 7.	22	Jan. 7.	22½	23¼	— ¾	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,884,000	.....	..	..	24	24	22⅜	22⅜	21	800
164	120	150	Jan. 4.	154½	Jan. 30.	153	157	— ½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Jan. 17, '05.	2	Q	157	157	154½	156⅞	138¾	500
145¾	112⅝	146¾	Jan. 4.	141⅜	Jan. 3.	143⅝	144	— ⅜	New York Central.	100	152,250,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1½	Q	144	144¾	143⅝	144	121	44,810
47	25	44⅜	Jan. 21	42	Jan. 30.	43	44	— ⅜	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	42	44⅜	42	44	31	2,850
115	101½	119	Jan. 21.	119	Jan. 21.	115	120	+ 4	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	5	A	119	119	119	119	..	100
90	60	59⅜	Jan. 19.	59	Jan. 10.	59⅜	61	— ⅜	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	1	SA	59	59⅜	59	59⅜	..	238
415	400	400	Jan. 17.	400	Jan. 17.	..	..	..	New York & Harlem.	50	8,638,650	.....	..	..	400	400	400	400	..	100
289	185⅜	203	Jan. 6.	196½	Jan. 3.	200½	201	— 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 31, '04.	2	..	201	201	200⅝	200⅞	196	275
158⅝	157⅜	168⅛	Jan. 21.	168½	Jan. 21.	167¾	169	— 1½	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	Q	168¼	168⅛	168½	168⅛	..	120
47¾	19⅝	46¾	Jan. 19.	40¾	Jan. 3.	43	43⅞	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	Jan. 16, '05.	1	..	42	45⅝	41⅝	43¼	23½	135,100
90¾	33½	80⅞	Jan. 4.	71	Jan. 21.	78½	78⅝	— 1¼	Norfolk & Western.	100	160,000,000	Dec. 16, '04.	1½	SA	80	80	78¼	78½	61¾	30,900
95	88	93½	Jan. 16.	92	Jan. 14.	92	95	+ 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	123,000,000	Aug. 19, '04.	2	SA	93¼	93½	93	93	91	200
107	80	102	Jan. 3.	98	Jan. 20.	98½	100	..	North American	100	17,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	100	100	98	99	87½	1,810
82½	51	81⅜	Jan. 21.	78½	Jan. 18.	81	81⅝	— 2⅜	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	78¾	81⅜	78¾	81¼	56½	2,728
88½	61¼	86¾	Jan. 3.	85	Jan. 12.	85	87½	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	..	42
55	34	49½	Jan. 4.	43	Jan. 13.	44	44¾	..	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	45¾	46	44¼	44¾	29⅝	4,500
140	111½	130¾	Jan. 3.	126⅜	Jan. 12.	127	127½	— ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	301,484,550	Nov. 30, '04.	3	SA	127⅝	128⅛	126⅝	127	122	148,770
112⅝	98⅜	108⅝	Jan. 16.	106	Jan. 7.	106½	107	— 1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,988,750	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	107⅝	108⅜	106⅝	106⅝	80	14,850
29½	17	31⅝	Jan. 20	30½	Jan. 20.	31	31½	— 3	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30½	31⅝	30¼	31	..	1,400
87¾	64	84	Jan. 20.	79½	Jan. 5.	83	86½	— 1½	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	Mar. 15, '04.	1	..	84½	84	84	84	81¾	1,200
79½	69¾	87	Jan. 16	80	Jan. 3.	87	89¼	— 1½	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,312,200	Aug. 25, '04.	2	SA	86	87	86	86	..	1,200
80	55	77¾	Jan. 11.	76½	Jan. 16.	75	78	— ¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,780,300	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	76½	77	76½	77	66¼	200
..	..	*125	Jan. 17.	*125	Jan. 17.	..	..	..	Pr. Lorillard Co. pf.	100	2,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	Q	125	125	125	125	..	20
44⅜	24¼	38⅜	Jan. 4.	36½	Jan. 20.	36	36½	— 1⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	38	38⅜	36⅞	36⅝	31	2,360
92	67	90⅜	Jan. 3.	88¾	Jan. 20.	89	89½	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 22, '04.	1¾	Q	89⅝	90	88¾	89	71½	1,750
244	209	248	Jan. 14.	237	Jan. 3.	243	245	— 3	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '04.	2	Q	246	246	245	245	219½	630
3¼	⅞	1½	Jan. 18.	1¼	Jan. 18.	1⅜	1½	— ⅛	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼	..	150
57	16	34½	Jan. 20.	32	Jan. 7.	34¼	34½	— 1	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2	..	33½	34½	33½	34½	23	9,500
94	71½	91⅝	Jan. 4.	83¾	Jan. 14.	94	94½	..	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	93⅝	94½	93½	93½	76½	700
94	85	92⅜	Jan. 21	92	Jan. 4.	92⅜	93½	— ⅝	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. Stock cts.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '05.	2	SA	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	..	340
85⅝	58⅜	83⅝	Jan. 19.	79	Jan. 13.	83½	83¾	— ⅝	Reading	50	70,000,000	.....	..	..	81	83⅝	80½	83⅜	46⅜	1170,850
92	76	89½	Jan. 10.	91⅝	Jan. 18.	92	92½	— ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 6, '04.	2	SA	92	93¼	91½	92¾	80	5,000
85	55¼	89	Jan. 19.	84	Jan. 5.	87⅛	88½	— ⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '04.	2	SA	84⅜	89	84⅜	88¼	62	12,000
18¾	6	17⅝	Jan. 3.	15¾	Jan. 19.	16	16½	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	17	17⅝	15¾	16½	8¾	4,000
73¾	37	71⅜	Jan. 4.	67¼	Jan. 6.	68	69	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	70	70¾	68	69	48¼	2,200
37⅞	19½	37⅞	Jan. 18.	34¼	Jan. 13.	36⅜	36⅝	— ½	Rock Island Co.	100	88,036,000	.....	..	..	36⅜	37⅞	36⅜	36⅝	25⅞	215,150
80⅞	52⅜	76	Jan. 19.	70	Jan. 4.	73	74	— ½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	73⅜	76	73⅜	74	56⅞	3,400
29¾	14⅜	28⅜	Jan. 10.	26¾	Jan. 6.	26½	26¾	— ¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	27⅜	27⅞	26½	27	21	2,900
98	74	95½	Jan. 4.	65	Jan. 6.	94½	95½	— ¼	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	95½	95¾	95½	95½	70	100
72¾	30	72½	Jan. 19.	69	Jan. 17.	..	..	— 2½	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	70	72½	69	72½	..	1,700
19	9	16¾	Jan. 20.	13½	Jan. 13.	16¼	17	— 3	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	15	16¾	15	16¾	14	1,050
60	35	58⅝	Jan. 21.	54	Jan. 18.	57½	58½	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	.....	..	..	54	58⅝	54	58	45	1,335
30	18	28⅝	Jan. 21	27¾	Jan. 20.	27½	28½	— ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 2d pf.	100	5,500,000	.....	..	..	27¾	28⅝	27½	28½	20½	325
79¾	70½	79¾	Jan. 4.	76½	Jan. 13.	76½	78	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1	Q	79	79	77⅞	77⅞	..	8,100
72¾	39½	71⅜	Jan. 4.	70	Jan. 6.	71	71½	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	71	71⅜	71	71½	49	2,750
185	150	179¾	Jan. 21	170½	Jan. 6.	175	180	— 1	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock cts.	100	7,217,900	Jan. 2, '05.	3	Q	170½	179¾	170½	179¾	..	100
33	18½	27¼	Jan. 20.	24½	Jan. 6.	26⅝	26⅞	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	25⅝	27¼	25⅝	26½	16	17,650
68¾	25⅝	63¼	Jan. 20.	57	Jan. 12.	61¼	61⅝	— 3¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	58½	63¼	58⅜	61¼	36½	29,500
84¾	31½	82½	Jan. 4.	73	Jan. 13.	81	82	— ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	82	82½	81½	81½	38½	1,400
72¾	41⅝	68⅜	Jan. 16.	63⅜	Jan. 6.	66¾	66⅞	— ⅛	Southern Pacific	100	197,840,200	.....	..	..	68	68⅜	66¾	66½	51½	270,625
119⅛	113	117⅞	Jan. 17	115⅜	Jan. 5.	117⅜	117½	— ⅜	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 6, '05.	1½	SA	117	117⅞	116⅜	117½	..	112,900
37½	18¼	36	Jan. 3.	34¼	Jan. 7.	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	35½	35⅝	34¾	34⅝	22¾	71,830
97¾	77¾	97½	Jan. 6.	96	Jan. 13.	96⅜	97⅛	+ ⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '04.	2½	SA	96⅞	97¾	96¾	97	85¼	1,800
5	⅝	3	Jan. 3.	2¾	Jan. 20.	2⅞	3	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	2⅞	3	2¾	2¾	1½	700
174	91	173⅞	Jan. 16.	70	Jan. 7.	70¼	71	— ¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	71⅛	73⅞	71⅛	71⅞	30½	9,900
38⅝	20	35⅞	Jan. 4.	33¾	Jan. 13.	34⅝	35	— ⅛	Texas Pacific.	100	38,761,000	.....	..	..	33	35⅞	33	34⅝	27⅜	7,700
27¾	17½	25⅝	Jan. 16.	22½	Jan. 13.	23½	23⅝	— ⅛	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	23⅝	25⅝	23⅝	23⅝	22	100
78	21½	69⅜	Jan. 6.	35½	Jan. 18.	68	69½	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,065,000	.....	..	..	68	69½	67½	68½	39½	500
57¾	32	54½	Jan. 4.	53½	Jan. 6.	53	54	— ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	53¾	54	53⅜	53½	39	325
107⅜	87½	106⅝	Jan. 16.	105	Jan. 6.	105⅞	106⅝	— ⅛	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	106⅛	106⅝	106	106	95	1,595
13¼	3⅝	10⅝	Jan. 17.	9⅝	Jan. 6.	10	10⅝	— ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	5	1,600
74	45	73⅜	Jan. 3.	68	Jan. 10.	70	71	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1½	Q	71	71	71	71	53	300
117	71	120¾	Jan. 16.	113	Jan. 6.	118⅝	119	— ⅛	Union Pacific	100	120,048,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	119⅛	120¾	118⅝	118⅞	81½	696,950
98	86½	98⅜	Jan. 5.	97	Jan. 9.	98	98⅛	— 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Oct. 1, '04.	2	SA	97⅞	98⅞	97½	98⅛	90½	1,648
112⅝	96	106½	Jan. 17.	104½	Jan. 7.	..	..	— 1	United Fruit Co.	100	15,782,100	Jan. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..	100
25	9	21½	Jan. 21	21½	Jan. 4.	22⅜	23	— 2	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	23½	21½	23½	11¼	1,516
69	42¼	67⅜	Jan. 21	64½	Jan. 11.	67	68	— 3½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	65½	67⅜	65½	67	47⅜	15,266
26¾	9	24⅜	Jan. 14.	10⅞	Jan. 3.	24	24½	— ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co.	100	12,100,000	.....	..	..	24	24⅜	23½	24⅛	8¾	17,900
81¾	60	88⅝	Jan. 19.	79½	Jan. 3.	84½	84⅝	— 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	Dec. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	84	85	83	83	46	1,435
20¾	6¾	17⅝	Jan. 19.	15⅜	Jan. 9.	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,969,900	.....	..	..	15⅝	17⅝	15⅜	15⅝	7¼	22,150
100¾	75⅜	102½	Jan. 16	100⅜	Jan. 10.	102	102½	— ¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,800	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	102⅜	102⅝	101⅜	102⅜	76⅜	18,220
43	27	40	Jan. 6.	37	Jan. 4.	38	38½	— ⅛	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	10,155,300	.....	..	..	38	39⅝	38	38½	..	1,254
84½	10½	88¾	Jan. 10	83¾	Jan. 3.	85⅞	86	— 1⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	25,666,000	Apr. 20, '00.	1	..	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	17½	8,100
100	41	101½	Jan. 11.	98½	Jan. 6.	99⅝	100	— ⅜	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,555,500	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	100¾	100¾	100	100	59	3,860
35¾	8⅝	31¼	Jan. 6.	28½	Jan. 6.	29⅝	29¾	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,455,200	Dec. 30, '03.	1	Q	30⅜	31⅜	28⅝	29⅝	12	248,200
95⅞	51¼	93⅝	Jan. 16.	91½	Jan. 7.	94	94½	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	94¾	95⅜	93½	94	59¼	203,635
44⅜	22⅜	39	Jan. 3.	34⅜	Jan. 13.	35⅝	36	— ⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	36⅝	36⅝	35¾	35⅝	32	10,961
114½	96	103½	Jan. 5.	105½	Jan. 13.	106¾	107½	— 3	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	Q	108½	108⅞	106½	106¾	105	1,228
44	18½	43½	Jan. 16.	40	Jan. 7.	42	43	— ⅝	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,000	.....	..	..	43	43½	42	42	..	3,025
23	13	22	Jan. 3.	21	Jan. 6.	21¾	21¾	— ¾	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	21¾	22	21¼	21½	21¼	2,525
48¾	32⅜	44⅛	Jan. 16.	42	Jan. 6.	42⅝	43¼	— ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅜	44⅛	43	43	40⅜	3,600
259	205	245	Jan. 21	235	Jan. 3.	245	250	— 10	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	9,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	4	SA	245	245	245	245	..	137
94½	86	93½	Jan. 4.	92	Jan. 17.	92	92½	— ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	93¼	93½	92	92½	88	2,165
186	153	180½	Jan. 16.	179	Jan. 7.	180	181	— ¾	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,936,550	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	Q	181	180½	180	180	172½	8,000
198⅜	180	193½	Jan. 17.	193½	Jan. 7.	190	194	— 1½	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,948,700	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	Q	193½	193½	193½	193½	194	120
228	143	199	Jan. 4.	188	Jan. 3.	189	191	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	188	188	188	188	19	300
75⅜	37	46	Jan. 21.	44⅜	Jan. 18.	45⅜	46½	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,980,900	.....	..	..	45½	46	44⅜	46	31⅜	1,750
27½	21⅜	26¼	Jan. 21.	25½	Jan. 9.	26	26½	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	.....	..	..	26	26⅝	25⅜	26	20	1,100
24	16	25	Jan. 16.	21½	Jan. 3.	21⅞	22	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central	100	34,147,200	.....	..	..	22	23	21⅝	21⅝	21½	2,917
49⅜	37	46½	Jan. 16.	45	Jan. 13.	45½	45¾	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,500	.....	..	..	46	46½	45½	45⅞	47⅜	2,395

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 23.

American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Citizens' Mutual Gas Light Co.—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
East River Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Books close for interest on first and second preferred stocks.
J. L. & D. S. Riker—Annual meeting.
K. Ezzo Co.—Annual meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
Maryland Coal Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Patrolgen Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Rockwell Engineering Co.—Annual meeting.
Springfield Coal Mining Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad—Special meeting.
German-American Exchange Bank—Books close.
T. New Construction Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Boston Elevated Railroad—Books close.
Consolidation Coal Co.—Books close.
Hamilton Trust Co.—Books close.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan State Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany—Books close.
National Fireproofing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Northwestern Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sicilian Asphalt Pavement Co.—Annual meeting.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Tennessee Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Books close.
American District Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Brewing Co.—Annual meeting.
City Trust Co.—Books close.
New York Clearing House Building Co.—Annual meeting.
North British Mercantile Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 27.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Annual meeting.
Bethlehem Steel Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Distillers' Securities Co.—Dividend payable.
Fairmont Coal Co.—Books close.
Osceola Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
United Lead Co.—Special meeting.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Brunswick City Dock and Improvement Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Kaufman Advertising Agency—Annual meeting.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Staten Island Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 21, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,595,646,578	$1,691,320,467	—5.7
Boston	135,086,088	111,887,439	+20.7
Philadelphia	114,853,993	101,631,251	+13.0
Baltimore	21,427,993	18,034,227	+18.8
Chicago	172,825,912	149,452,772	+15.6
New Orleans	50,000,159	47,729,498	+ 4.6
St. Louis	19,994,261	21,721,283	— 8.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,109,784,985	$1,483,589,545	+42.2
Other cities, 5 days	268,976,241	286,804,873	— 7.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,418,771,156	$1,770,294,418	+36.6
All cities, 1 day	402,694,173	401,821,687	+ 15.1
Total all cities for week	$2,881,465,300	$2,172,116,105	+32.6

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
*Ja. 21	$2,881,465,300	$2,172,116,105	$2,252,401,358
Jan. 14	2,740,945,662	2,227,809,021	2,757,127,682
Jan. 7	2,580,373,332	2,413,91,364	2,782,903,089
Week Ended.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 31	2,149,306,818	1,946,977,375	2,274,469,617
Dec. 24	2,576,918,511	1,688,589,359	1,905,349,702
Dec. 17	2,908,092,884	2,072,500,131	2,336,508,877
Dec. 10	3,239,070,592	2,196,655,157	2,287,859,503
Dec. 3	3,365,554,749	2,242,805,366	2,370,976,731
Nov. 26	2,625,959,197	1,746,841,066	2,005,393,725
Nov. 19	3,144,948,592	2,067,10,967	2,458,955,733
Nov. 12	2,527,322,180	2,096,374,505	2,606,308,125
Nov. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,999,923	2,264,329,252
Oct. 29	2,927,248,127	1,941,342,092	2,220,924,615
Oct. 22	2,837,235,612	2,015,555,540	2,451,861,222
Oct. 15	2,449,157,785	2,027,265,485	2,092,494,742
Oct. 8	2,671,548,272	1,957,167,877	2,534,297,432
Oct. 1	2,188,462,580	2,228,597,415	2,470,218,741
Se. 24	2,629,590,760	1,801,588,947	2,575,282,505
Se. 17	2,258,877,462	1,840,547,178	2,249,188,939
Se. 10	1,712,347,615	1,449,465,651	2,443,019,520
Se. 3	1,999,916,119	1,737,993,397	2,483,118,765
Au. 27	1,736,312,699	1,54,609,497	2,043,536,845
Au. 20	1,848,942,404	1,805,3,5,310	2,067,262,052
Au. 13	1,749,912,250	1,921,536,062	2,095,503,427
Au. 6	1,789,386,200	2,040,460,200	1,945,542,975
Ju. 30	1,772,536,082	2,000,479,812	2,241,206,597
Ju. 23	2,111,116,974	2,071,472,466	2,275,749,424
Ju. 16	2,112,442,906	2,205,807,290	2,177,048,448
Ju. 9	2,111,438,570	2,185,865,710	2,225,966,2336
Ju. 2	2,065,247,434	2,187,493,866	2,132,117,042
Je. 25	1,827,213,180	1,941,841,601	1,858,878,701
Je. 18	1,893,301,332	2,104,260,249	2,029,286,845
Je. 11	1,761,951,206	2,262,044,253	1,947,947,671
Je. 4	1,632,848,780	2,426,946,756	2,046,266,283
My. 28	1,787,418,066	1,748,240,709	1,674,101,916
My. 21	2,046,568,511	2,243,721,621	2,131,392,302
My. 14	1,995,025,109	2,144,062,669	2,243,168,852
My. 7	2,182,204,767	2,130,880,008	2,042,439,253
Ap. 30	1,758,734,029	2,228,216,986	2,810,206,648
Ap. 23	1,910,671,840	2,134,077,624	2,711,823,104

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 21, 1905

BONDS. Sales W'k Ended Jan. 21..$36,436,500	Week ended Jan. 21, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	6½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100½	100	100¾	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	99	100	99	100	179
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	96¾	97	95	95	12
American Thread 4s	80½	80	80	80	1
American Tobacco 6s	113¾	113¾	111	112	1,142½
American Tobacco 4s	72	74½	72¾	74¼	2,707
Ann Arbor 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	171
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	95¼	95¾	95	95¼	8
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	95	95¾	95	95¼	300½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102	102½	101¾	102½	178
Atlantic & Danville 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	12
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93¾	96	93½	96	57
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	104½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92¾	93	92¾	93	109
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100½	278
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	85	85¼	84¼	84¼	30
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116¾	116¾	116¾	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	113	113¾	112¾	113	31
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	89½	90	88	90	16
Buf., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103	103¾	84
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108	107½	107½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113½	113½	113¼	113¾	68
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	92	92	91¾	92	50
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	71½	71	71	71	170
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	62	62	60	60	110
Central of Georgia, Chat. Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Central R. R. of New Jersey gen. 5s	134½	134½	134½	134¾	7
Central R. R. of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	134	134	134	134	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	103	103½	102¾	103½	194
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88½	88½	88½	88½	5½
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	6
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	84¾	84¾	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81¾	82	81¾	82¾	277
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pl. 4s	100½	100½	100	101	1,112
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pl. 4s reg	100½	100½	100½	101¼	46
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	90¾	90¾	90	90	52
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	100½	100½	100¾	100¾	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st con. 6s	133½	133½	133¾	133¾	31
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	120	121	120	121	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	134¾	134	134¾	134¾	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110¾	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & M. R. 5s, reg	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117½	117½	117	117	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, terminal 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100	100	100	100	15
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. coll. tr. 5s	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	1,083
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. col. 4s	82½	83	82¾	82¾	1,788
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s	105¾	106	106	106	21
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. ref. 4s	98	98¼	98	98¾	811
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89	89	89	89	211
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	89½	90	89½	89½	2,642
Cincinnati, Ind. & Western 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	21
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 6s	102½	102½	102¾	102¾	6
Cleve., Chi., Cin. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	102	102	102	102¾	23
Cleveland & Marietta 4½s	110	110	110	110	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. ctfs	85	85	84	84	147
Colorado Midland 4s	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	302
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	147
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	176½	177	175¾	175¾	97½
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121	121	121	121	6
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	74½	78¼	74½	78¼	414
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	102	100½	102	94
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¾	10
Distillers' Securities 5s	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	420
East. Tennessee, Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	5
Edison El. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	2
Erie 1st consol. 7s	138¾	138¾	138¾	139¾	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102	93
Erie general lien 4s	92	92¼	91½	91½	127
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	240
Erie convertible 4s	99	100½	99	100½	668
Erie 5th extended 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	7
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	110	111¼	110	111¼	54
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	85	85	85	85	4
General Electric 3½s	91½	91¾	91½	91½	30
Georgia Pacific 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½	6
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Georgia & Alabama consol. 5s	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¾	10
Green Bay & Western deb A	87	87	87	87	10
Green Bay & Western deb. B	21	21½	20¾	21	467
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	105	105¼	104	104½	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	9
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	93½	95½	93½	93½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105	105	105	105	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	106	106	106	106	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101½	102½	101¼	102¼	49½
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	70¾	76	70¾	76	83½
International Steam Pump 6s	102½	103½	102½	103½	46
Iowa Central ref. 4s	86	86½	86	86½	37
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	89	90	89	90	214
Kansas City & Southern 3s	73	75	72¾	75	362
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Kings County Elevated 4s	93½	93½	92¾	93½	8
Kings Co. Elevated 1st 4s, stamped, gtd.	93½	95¾	93¾	95¾	90
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105	107	105	106¾	358
Lake Shore 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	9
Lake Shore deb. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	57
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	2
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Long Dock 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	1
Long Island ref. 4s	103	103½	103	103¾	16
Long Island consol. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Long Island unified 4s	102½	103	102½	103	22
Long Island Ferry 4½s	105	105	105	105	7
Louisville & Nashville g. 5s	117	117	117	117	6
Louisville & Nashville joint 4s	96	96¾	96	96¾	62
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	103½	102¾	103¾	65
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	99	99¼	98¾	99	170
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116¾	3
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	119½	120¾	119¾	120¾	23
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	93¾	93½	93	93½	10
Mexican Central 4½s	96½	96¾	96½	96½	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	75	75	74½	74½	12
Mexican Central 1st income	25½	25½	25	25	27
Mexican Central 2d income	17	17	17	17	5
Milwaukee Gas 3s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. 1st 6s	120½	120½	120¾	120¾	1
Minn., St. Paul, & S. Ste. M. con. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	98	98½	98	98½	14
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¾	101½	100¾	101¼	1015½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87	87½	86¾	87	135
No., Kansas & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104½	107	104¾	106¾	199
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108	109½	108	109	48
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108¾	109	108½	109	70
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	106½	107	106¾	106¾	33
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	9
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127	127	127	127	9
Morris & Essex con. 7s reg	130	130	130	130	1
Nash., C. & St. Louis, Jasper Branch 6s	119	119	119	119	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	37
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	88	88½	88	88½	40
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	82½	82½	81½	82¼	944
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100	100	57
New York Central, Lake Shore	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	78

BONDS.	Week ended Jan. 21, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10
New York Cent., Mich. Central coll. 3½s	91	91½	91	91½	11
New York Dock 4s	95½	96	93½	96	115
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96½	97	93½	96¾	91
New York & Greenwood Lake 5s	117	117	117	117	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	127
New York, Ont. & Western ref. 4s reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	16
New York, Susquehanna & West. ref. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾	20
New York, Susque. & West. term. 1st 4s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	145
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95½	96¼	95	96½	200
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	117½	119¾	117¾	119¾	12
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	24
Northern Pacific gen. 3½s reg	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	168
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	116¾	116½	115¾	115¾	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103½	103¾	103	103	32
Oregon Short Line gntd. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	6
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	1,001
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117¾	118¼	117¾	118¼	17
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	102¾	103	102¾	103¼	107
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	76½	73	76½	44
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	100	99	99½	23
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Reading general 4s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	222
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	218
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	18
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s	99	99¾	99	99¾	18
Rio Grande Southern 4s	73	75	73	75	5
Rio Grande & Pittsburg 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 7s	119	119	119	119	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	11
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. & So. mtg. & ref. 4s	94¾	95	94¼	95¾	236
St. Louis & Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	45
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1,113
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	113½	113½	113¼	113¾	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	206
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	27
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	80	85	84¾	84¾	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	101	104	101	101	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90	107
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Seaboard Air Line 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	179
Selma Valley & New England 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	21
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	4
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st, 1909	106	106	106	106	2
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	10
Southern Pacific 4s	95¾	97¼	95¾	96¾	162
Southern Pacific 4½s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	5
Southern Railway 5s	118¾	118¾	118	118¾	179
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98¼	98	98¼	2
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	97¾	98	97½	98	28
Standard Rope & Twine incomes	3½	4	3½	4	6
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	48	48	46	46	29
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	94	95¾	94	95¾	30
Term. R. R. Assn. of St. Louis gen. ref. 4s	96¼	100	96¼	99¼	3
Texas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	121¼	121¾	121	121	15
Texas Pacific 2d income 5s	95	96½	95	96¼	4
Third Avenue 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	42
Third Avenue 1st 5s	116¾	118	116¾	118	41
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	92¾	92	92¾	11
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84½	83¾	84	95
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90¾	7
Trenton Gas & Electric 5s	111	111¾	111	111¾	10
Underground El. Ry., London prof. sh. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	380
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105¼	104¾	105	188
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	2
Union Pacific conv. 4s	118¾	120	118¾	118¾	4,772
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	66
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	87¾	87½	87¾	87¾	10
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	93	94¾	93	94¾	137
United States Leather 6s	112	112	111¾	111¾	12
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93¾	94	93½	93½	4,889
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s, reg	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	1
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	91¾	93¾	91½	93	127
Wabash 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118¼	118½	3
Wabash debenture, Series B	67¼	68½	67¼	67¼	427
Wabash 2d 5s	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¼	88
Wabash, Toledo & Chicago 4s	98	98¼	98	98¼	41
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	88½	88¾	88¾	88¾	10
West Shore 4s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10
West Shore 4s reg	108¼	108¾	108	108	7
Western Maryland 4s	92	93½	92	93½	699
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	9
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104¾	105¾	104¾	105¾	167
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	93½	95½	93½	95½	262
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91	91¾	27
Total sales					$36,436,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
United States 3s coupon	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	97	97	96¾	96¾	338
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. 2d series	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	918
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	105	105¼	105	106	147
U. S. of Mexico 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs	94½	94½	94	94	543
Total sales					$1,773,500

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	15	16	15	15	150
Total sales					$160,000
Grand total					$38,370,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.				103½	Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.				103	Dec. 10
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	103½	Jan. 16	103½	Jan. 16	Jan. 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	103½	Jan. 11	103½	Jan. 5	Jan. 18
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.				131½	Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.				130½	Dec. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	103½	Jan. 18	104¾	Jan. 11	Jan. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.				105¾	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.				105	Aug. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jan. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.				121	Mar. 16
Philippine, 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	103½	Jan. 3	103½	Jan. 3	Jan. 3
U. S. of Mexico, s. f. 5s	Q. J.	100¾	Jan. 16	100	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs		94¼	Jan. 12	94	Jan. 5	Jan. 21
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid		106¾	Jan. 21	103½	Jan. 3	Jan. 21
Imperial Japanese Gov. 4s		97	Jan. 16	96½	Jan. 3	Jan. 21
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, £.-L. ctfs. 2d ser		92¾	Jan. 16	90¼	Jan. 5	Jan. 21

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the las previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.				103¾	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.				102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s	J. J.				111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.				103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro, consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.				103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.				1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	96¼	Jan. 19	90¼	Jan. 10	Jan. 19, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg					95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Dec. 26, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs		15¾	Jan. 3	14¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 19, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	97⅛	Jan. 14	97⅛	Jan. 14	Jan. 14, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg					98	Sep. 22, 1904

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 21, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Range for Year 1905. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s,July,1995.QJ	97¾	Jan 16	98¼	Jan 5	97¾	Jan 21	97¼	98¼
At., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995.AO*	104	Jan 21	108¾	Jan 6	103¾	Jan 21	103¾	103⅝
Do registered.....AO*					101	De 27 04	101½	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.Nov.	96½	Jan 21	96¾	Jan 3	95½	Jan 21	98	..
Do do registered.....Nov.					82½	Ja 26, 04	..	..
Do stamped.....Nov.	95⅝	Jan 18	94¾	Jan 4	95¼	Jan 21	96	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906.*FA	..	....	..	....	99	Au 15, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907....*FA	..	....	..	....	99¾	Oc 18, 04	101¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908..*FA	..	....	..	....	99¾	No 3, 04	100⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909..*FA	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 19, 04	99¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910..*FA	99½	Jan 10	99¾	Jan 10	99¾	Jan 10	99¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911....*FA	..	....	..	....	99¼	No 22, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913..*FA	..	....	..	....	97	Oc 26, 04	98¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914..*FA	..	....	..	....	97¾	No 10, 02	97¾	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g.4s,1928.*MS	..	....	..	....	98	No 17, 04	90	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952. MS	102¼	Jan 21	100	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 21	102	102½
Do registered.....MS	..	....	..	....	92	Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934.*AO	..	....	..	....	125¾	No 30, 03	130	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*AO	..	....	..	....	112¾	Ja 28, 04	114½	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928..MN*	..	....	..	....	114¾	Oc 18, 04	114¾	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938....*JJ	..	....	..	....	93	Jy 14, 04	98	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918.JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	97½	Oc 3, 04	97¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925....*JJ*	96	Jan 21	84½	Jan 5	96	Jan 21	95¾	95¾
Do do registered.....*					96	No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....AO	104⅜	Jan 14	103¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 20	104⅜	104⅝
Do do registered.....*	104⅜	Jan 13	104⅜	Jan 13	104⅜	Jan 16	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911. *MS	106¾	Jan 6	105	Jan 10	106	Jan 19	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925.....MN*	91¾	Jan 6	91½	Jan 9	91½	Jan 9	91⅜	..
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941.....MN*	100¾	Jan 21	99¼	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 21	100	100¼
Do S. W. Div. 1st g.3½s,1925.*JJ	92¾	Jan 20	92	Jan 3	92¾	Jan 20	92¼	92⅝
Do do registered.....*					90¼	Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.*FA	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 11, 04	108½	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930.MS	..	....	..	....	108	Se 7, 04	111½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g.6s,1922.AO*	..	....	..	....	119½	Mr 7, 04	121½	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917..JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	No 15, 04	98¾	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 22, 04	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937..MS*	..	....	..	....	115½	De 2, 04	117⅜	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943.*JJ	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	101	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921..*FA	126¾	Jan 17	126¼	Jan 17	126¾	Jan 17	126¾	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JD*	124¾	Jan 5	124¾	Jan 5	124¾	Jan 5	125	126½
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951.JJ	99	Jan 18	98⅝	Jan 12	99	Jan 18	97¾	98½
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.*JJ	103¼	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 21	103¾	103¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*MS	108	Jan 16	107	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 19	107	108
Do do registered.....*MS					107	Jy 11, 04	..	..
Cen. B. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948..*JD	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94¼	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1stg.5s,Nov.,1945.FA	..	....	..	....	120¾	Oc 20, 04	119½	121
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....MN*	113¾	Jan 5	113	Jan 3	113⅝	Jan 21	113⅝	114
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000...MN*					105½	Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf.in.g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	92	Jan 5	90	Jan 10	92	Jan 20	92	92½
Do 2d pf.in.g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	73¼	Jan 3	69½	Jan 10	71	Jan 21	71	72
Do 3d pf. in.g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	62¾	Jan 12	60	Jan 7	60	Jan 21	60	61½
Do Chat. D. pu. m.g.4s,1951.*JD	95	Jan 18	95	Jan 18	95	Jan 18	94½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946.*JJ	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 19, 04	108½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947.*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Je 27, 99	109½	..
Do Moh. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*JJ	..	....	..	....	107½	Au 2, 04	111	..
Cen. R.&B.Co.Ga. col.g.5s,1937.*MN	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	110	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987....J*	134¾	Jan 16	134	Jan 4	134¾	Jan 16	135	..
Do do registered.....QJ	134	Jan 17	133¾	Jan 3	134	Jan 19	134	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½	De 1, 04	112½	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912.MN	104½	Jan 7	103¾	Jan 3	104½	Jan 7	103	..
Do con.7s,ex.at 4½toJe.1,1910.QM	102¾	Jan 19	101¾	Jan 17	102¾	Jan 19	102¾	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908.AO	107½	Jan 6	107½	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 18	107½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1908.....AO	..	....	..	....	111½	Jy 27, 04	108½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	110½	Jan 10	118¾	Jan 5	110½	Jan 21	110	110¾
Do do registered.....*MN					112½	Oc 11, 04	115	..
Do gen. g. 4½s,6, 1992.....*MS	109	Jan 10	107½	Jan 4	108¾	Jan 20	108¾	109⅝
Do do registered.....*MS					103	Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..JJ*					112	My 14,00	112	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989.....*JJ	102	Jan 10	101¾	Jan 10	101¾	Jan 10	102	102½
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*JJ	..	....	..	....	98	De 27, 04	96	..
Do W. Sp. Y. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*MS	..	....	..	....	109½	Oc 29, 02	111½	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949..AO*	..	....	..	....	95½	Se 20, 04	96	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....AO*	85	Jan 21	83¾	Jan 18	85	Jan 21	84¾	85¼
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950.JJ*	83	Jan 19	80½	Jan 3	83¾	Jan 21	82½	83
Do do registered.....*					83¾	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Chi. & Io. Div. 5s, 1905.*FA	..	....	..	....	104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*FA	101¾	Jan 6	101¾	Jan 6	101¾	Jan 6	102	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949....JJ*	90¾	Jan 13	103¾	Jan 4	96	Jan 20	96¼	96½
Do do registered.....*					90½	Ap 16, 04	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949....JJ*	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 8, 04	106¼	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919..AO*	110¾	Jan 5	110¾	Jan 5	110¾	Jan 5	110¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....AO*	..	....	..	....	102	No 1, 04	103½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*MN	107	Jan 13	106¾	Jan 16	106¾	Jan 16	106¾	107
Do do registered.....*MN					105	De 2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921..MS*	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 8, 04	101	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*MN	..	....	..	....	106	De 17, 04	106¾	108
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911..*MS	..	....	..	....	113½	De 15, 04	113⅜	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.JD*	105	Jan 9	105	Jan 9	105	Jan 9	105⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....AO*	133¾	Jan 18	133¾	Jan 17	133¾	Jan 18	134¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....MN*	121	Jan 19	118¾	Jan 3	121	Jan 19	120	121
Do do registered*.....MN*					111¼	Ap 13, 03	117½	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 6s, 1936.*JJ	..	....	..	....	117	Se 1, 04	119½	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947..JJ*	134¾	Jan 18	134	Jan 10	134¾	Jan 18	134½	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947.....JJ*	..	....	..	....	117½	No 18, 04	114	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910.JJ*	109½	Jan 12	109⅜	Jan 12	109⅜	Jan 12	109⅝	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*JJ	178	Jan 7	178	Jan 7	178	Jan 7	..	..
Do termnl g. 5s, 1914.....JJ*	109¾	Jan 19	109¾	Jan 19	109¾	Jan 19	109¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A,May,1989.JJ	..	....	..	....	112	De 22, 04	110¾	112
Do do registered.....QJ	..	....	..	....	109½	Je 28, 04	109	..
Do gen. g. 3½s,Se. B,May,1989.JJ	98¼	Jan 9	98¼	Jan 9	98¼	Jan 9	97¾	..
Do C. & I. Sd. D. g. 5s, 1921.JJ*	..	....	..	....	116¾	Ap 23, 03	115⅝	..
Do C. & M. Riv. D. 5s, 1926.JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	De 7, 04	119⅜	..
Do do registered.....*	118¼	Jan 17	118¼	Jan 17	118¾	Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.*JJ	110¾	Jan 17	110	Jan 13	110¾	Jan 17	110¼	111
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.*JJ	117¾	Jan 17	116	Jan 6	117	Jan 18	116	117¾
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916.*JJ	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 9, 04	111¾	..
Do Far. & So. sa. g. 6s, 1924.*JJ	..	....	..	....	127¾	Jy 18, 30	125⅜	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910. *JJ	114¾	Jan 11	114¾	Jan 11	114¾	Jan 11	114⅜	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*JJ	..	....	..	....	106	Au 3, 04	105⅜	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908..JJ*	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 14, 01	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919..JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	Au 31, 04	114	..
Do Minerl Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.JJ*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Oc 16, 04	105⅞	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910.*JJ	110½	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	110½	Jan 9	110⅝	111
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909.....JJ*	..	....	..	....	111	Se 28, 04	109½	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.JJ*	115¾	Jan 9	113¾	Jan 9	115½	Jan 9	115⅝	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910.*JD	..	....	..	....	110½	De 14, 04	111¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*JD	116¼	Jan 5	116	Jan 5	116¼	Jan 5	116	117
Chi. & N.-W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915.QF	129½	Jan 11	129½	Jan 11	129½	Jan 11	129½	..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..FA15	..	....	..	....	104½	De 27, 04	105¾	..
Do do registered.....FA15	..	....	..	....	102¾	My 11,04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....MN*	100	Jan 13	99⅝	Jan 6	100	Jan 21	99	100
Do do registered.....QF	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929...AO*	..	....	..	....	116	De 21, 04	115½	..
Do do registered.....AO*	..	....	..	....	111½	De 11, 03	114½	115½
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929...AO*	..	....	..	....	110¾	De 20, 04	110⅝	..
Do do registered.....AO*	..	....	..	....	107	Mr 28, 04	108½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....MN*	104½	Jan 19	104½	Jan 19	104½	Jan 19	104½	107
Do do registered.....MN*	..	....	..	....	104	Mr 3, 04	103½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....AO15	112½	Jan 19	112½	Jan 19	112½	Jan 19	112	..
Do do registered.....AO15	..	....	..	....	108¾	Ja 12, 04	110½	..
Do sink fund deb. 5s, 1933..*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾	De 19, 04	117	..
Do do registered.....*MN	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 10, 04	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....MS*	..	....	..	....	104½	No 17, 04	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*MS	..	....	..	....	102¾	My 23,04	107¾	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*MS	..	....	..	....	107¾	No 17, 03	105¾	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.MN*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Je 18, 04	103½	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s,1921...*MN	129¼	Jan 20	129¼	Jan 20	129¾	Jan 20	129½	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929.*FA	..	....	..	....	119¾	No 15, 04	121¾	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*MS	..	....	..	....	134¾	Fe 10, 02	133	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.JJ*	131½	Jan 5	131¾	Jan 5	131½	Jan 5	131¾	132¾
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 8, 04	102¾	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*MN	..	....	..	....	100	Se 9, 03	104	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917..JJ*	125¾	Jan 11	122¾	Jan 6	125¾	Jan 11	122¾	..
Do registered.....JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	No 16, 04	121½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*JJ	100¾	Jan 18	100¼	Jan 4	100	Jan 20	100	..
Do do registered.....*JJ	..	....	..	....	107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934..*AO	99¾	Jan 18	97	Jan 3	99¾	Jan 21	98½	99½
Do col. tr. ser. 4s, Se.C.1903.*MN	..	....	..	....	101¼	Se 29, 04	100⅝	..
Do col. tr. ser. 4s, Se.H.1910.*MN	..	....	..	....	97	Je 14, 04	98¾	..
Do col. tr. ser. 4s, Se.M.1915.*MN	..	....	..	....	96	My 16,04	94¾	..
Do col. tr. ser. 4s, Se.N.1916.*MN	..	....	..	....	93	My 24,04	94¾	..
Do col. tr. ser. 4s, Se.O.1917.*MN	..	....	..	....	94	De 5, 04	94¾	..
Do col. tr. ser. 4s, Se.P.1918.*MN	..	....	..	....	90	My 11,04	94¾	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s,1913.MS*	97¾	Jan 19	95	Jan 5	97¼	Jan 21	97	97¼
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002.....MN*	83	Jan 19	81¾	Jan 6	82¾	Jan 21	82⅝	82⅝
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906..*JD	101¾	Jan 16	101½	Jan 6	101⅝	Jan 16	101⅝	..
Do do registered.....JD	..	....	..	....	101¾	Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934.*AO	..	....	..	....	120½	No 23, 04	119½	..
Do do registered.....*AO	..	....	..	....	120¾	Mr 16, 03	..	..
C.R.I.P.& N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.AO*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Se 26, 04	113	..
Cho.f.Ok. & G.gn.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.JJ	..	....	..	....	100	De 31, 04	103	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923...AO*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Jy 8, 04	100	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....AO*	..	....	..	....	102¾	Ap 26, 04	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930.*JD	134¾	Jan 10	133¾	Jan 3	134¾	Jan 10	134¾	..
Do do registered 3½s, 1930....*JD	..	....	..	....	96	De 19, 04	94¼	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s,1918..*MN	..	....	..	....	133	De 7, 04	135	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930....*JJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	129¾	Mr 3, 04	130¾	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919.*AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	124¾	De 21, 04	124½	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947...JD*	99	Jan 20	96¼	Jan 3	99	Jan 21	..	..
Do 1st coupons off.....*	97¾	Jan 21	94¾	Jan 3	97¾	Jan 21	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g.4s,Dec.,1962.QM	..	....	..	....	..	....	113	De 17, 04	113⅝	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921...JD*	..	....	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cin., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.AO*	..	....	..	....	..	....	104¾	De 5, 03	100	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*JJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	113½	Oc 10, 00	98	..
Cin., I. & W. 1st gtd.5s,1941..*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	117	Se 1, 04	115¾	..
C., I. & W.1st & rf.gt.g.4s,1953.*JJ	99¾	Jan 21	98¾	Jan 19	99¾	Jan 21	99¼	100
C., C., C. & St.L. gen. g. 4s,1993.*JD	102¾	Jan 18	101	Jan 9	102¾	Jan 18	102¾	..
Do do registered.....*	..	....	..	....	97	Jan 7, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.*JJ	..	....	..	....	100	Jy 6, 04	99¾	..
Do C., W. & M.D.Div.1st g.4s,1991.JJ*	..	....	..	....	98¾	Se 19, 04	98¾	..
Do St. L. D.1st.col.g.4s,1990.MN*	102¼	Jan 20	100¾	Jan 12	102¾	Jan 20	102¾	..
Do do registered.....MN*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.MS*	..	....	..	....	92	De 9, 02	99	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.JJ*	..	....	..	....	94¼	Au 31, 03	99¾	101½
C., L. & W. St.L. & C.con.6s,1920..*MN	..	....	..	....	123	De 6, 04	122¾	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936....QM*	..	....	..	....	100	Nov 3, 04	102¾	..
C., S. & Cle., con.1st g.5s,1928.*JJ	112	Jan 4	112	Jan 4	112	Jan 4	112¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914....*JD	..	....	..	....	123	De 6, 04	122¾	125¾
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*JJ	..	....	..	....	130	Se 19, 04	132¾	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf.4s,1940..*AO	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 01	99	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*AO	103¾	Jan 9	98¾	Jan 10	103¾	Jan 20	98	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990....A	76¾	Jan 21	73	Jan 3	76¾	Jan 21	75¾	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.AO*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Fe 9, 04	115¾	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938..*JJ	..	....	..	....	116	Fe 10, 04	114	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947....JJ*	73¾	Jan 19	73¾	Jan 16	75	Jan 21	75	75¾
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929....*A	92¾	Jan 18	91½	Jan 3	92¾	Jan 21	92	92¾
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..*AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..MS*	110	Jan 11	110	Jan 11	110	Jan 11	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s,1914.*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	128¾	De 19, 04	128¾	130
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915....*JD	..	....	..	....	..	....	128¾	De 14, 04	128¾	..
Do do registered.....JD	130	Jan 17	130	Jan 17	130	Jan 17	130	Jan 17	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.*JJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	132¾	Au 27, 04	128¾	130
Do do registered.....*	..	....	..	....	..	....	135½	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923....FA*	..	....	..	....	..	....	114½	Jy 6, 04	113⅜	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.*MN	103	Jan 4	103	Jan 4	103	Jan 4	103	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s,1906.AO*	108¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 3	107	107¾
War. R.1st ref.gtd.g.5½s,2000.FA*	..	....	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917..MS*	..	....	..	....	..	....	133¾	Mr 30, 04	137¾	..
Do do registered.....MS*	..	....	..	....	..	....	140	Mr 30, 04	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd.7s,1906.*AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	104¾	De 1, 04	105	..
Do registered.....*AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	122	Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*AO	104½	Jan 18	104½	Jan 18	104½	Jan 18	103¾	..
Do do registered.....*AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	140¾	Oc 10, 04	142¾	..
Do registered.....*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	147½	Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con.g.4s,1936..*J	102	Jan 19	100	Jan 4	101¾	Jan 20	101	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	99	De 20, 04	107	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.*JD	109	Jan 16	108	Jan 4	109½	Jan 16	108	109⅝
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..JJ*	99½	Jan 19	98½	Jan 5	99	Jan 20	99	99½
Do mtg. & col.g.4s,Se.A,1949.*AO	94¾	Jan 21	89	Jan 3	94¾	Jan 21	90	..
Det. C. 1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918.AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	97	Ja 3, 02	95	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917..MN*	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	Se 30, 04	99	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995.*JD	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	Se 13, 04	97	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*JD	..	....	..	....	..	....	85½	De 28, 04	95	99
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....JJ	32	Jan 3	30	Jan 9	30	Jan 9	76	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g.4s,1941.*MS	90½	Jan 13	90	Jan 3	90¾	Jan 13	92	..
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937...AO*	..	....	..	....	111½	No 23, 04	115¼	117
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937.*JJ	111¾	Jan 13	111½	Jan 21	111¾	Jan 21	112	..
Erie, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	117½	Oc 28, 04	117	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	114	117½	Jy 11, 04	108	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*	..	....	..	....	..	....	117½	Jy 11, 04	114¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*MS	..	....	..	....	..	....	103¾	Se 29, 04	110	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....AO*	..	....	..	....	..	....	111	My 4, 04	113¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*JD	101½	Jan 3	101½	Jan 3	101½	Jan 21	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1996.....MS*	100¾	Jan 17	95¾	Jan 6	100¾	Jan 21	100	101
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920..MS*	..	....	..	....	..	....	130	Jan 7, 03	132¾	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. lnh., 1996..*JJ	102	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 3	102	Jan 21	101¾	102¼
Do registered.....*	..	....	..	....	102	My 14,04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. ln. g. 4s, 1996.*JJ	92¼	Jan 20	91	Jan 3	91¾	Jan 21	92	92¾
Do do registered.....*	..	....	..	....	..	....	88	No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951.*FA	95¾	Jan 11	95	Jan 4	95¾	Jan 21	95	95¾
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953.*AO	100¾	Jan 21	95	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 21	99¼	99¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916..*JD	..	....	..	....	..	....	129¾	Feb., 03	129¾	..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908..JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	105	De 16, 04	104	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*MN	122¾	Jan 21	121¾	Jan 3	122¾	Jan 21	122¾	..
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909..AO	..	....	..	....	..	....	124	Jan 20	116	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....AO*	135¾	Jan 16	134¾	Jan 14	135¾	Jan 16	134¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 21, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932.QJ	..	....	....	....	100	No 23, 04
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927.MS*	..	....	....	....	103½	De 6, 04
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930.*JD	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 5
Do. g. 5s, 1937.....*MN	117	Jan 17	117	Jan 17	117	Jan 17
Do unified g. 4s, 1940.....JJ*	103½	Jan 14	102¾	Jan 10	103½	Jan 21
Do do registered	..	....	....	....	104⅝	Je 18, 04
Do. col. tr. g. 5s, 1931.....MN*	..	....	....	....	115½	De 22, 04
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1921.*AO	99	Jan 10	98¾	Jan 12	99	Jan 21
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919.JD*	..	....	....	....	114	De 17, 04
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931...MN*	..	....	....	....	105⅝	No 3, 04
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930.*JJ	..	....	....	....	131½	De 6, 04
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930.....*MS	..	....	....	....	124¾	No 29, 04
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920..*MS	..	....	....	....	114⅝	Mr 22, 03
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921...*MS	..	....	....	....	122	Ap 21, 04
Do do 2d 3s, 1980.....*MS	..	....	....	....	75	Je 20, 02
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946.JD*	..	....	....	....	112¾	No 16, 04
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987.....JJ	90	Jan 18	90	Jan 18	90	Jan 18
L. & N.-M. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1945.MS*	..	....	....	....	108¾	De 27, 04
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Mo. non joint 4s, 1952.....JJ*	99¾	Jan 19	96	Jan 12	96¼	Jan 20
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937.....FA*	113¾	Jan. 4	113¾	Jan. 4	113¾	Jan. 4
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921.FA*	..	....	....	....	115	Ja. 29, 04
So. & N.Ala.con.gtd.g.5s, 1936.FA*	116½	Jan 18	116½	Jan 18	116¾	Jan 18
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910.....*AO	..	....	....	....	105½	Oc 1, 03
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945.*MS	..	....	....	....	98⅜	Oc 26, 04
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990.*AO	106⅝	Jan 21	105⅜	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan 21
Do registered	..	....	....	....	105	De 8, 04
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908.JJ*	107	Jan 16	106⅝	Jan 6	107	Jan 16
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911..JJ*	77	Jan 4	74¾	Jan 19	74¾	Jan 19
Do 1st con.inc.g.4s, Jan.10,1939.July	27¾	Jan 9	25	Jan 3	25	Jan 3
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939.July	17¾	Jan 4	16½	Jan 9	17	Jan 16
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907.....*FA	109¾	Jan 17	94⅞	Jan 14	96	Jan 17
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977.MS*	..	....	....	....	103¾	Jl 29, 04
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910...JD*	..	....	....	....	105	My 2, 00
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927..*JD	..	....	....	....	142	De 7, 04
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909..*JD	111	Jan 4	111	Jan 4	111	Jan 4
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921.....*AO	..	....	....	....	124½	De 29, 04
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910.JD*	..	....	....	....	121	Ja. 21, 02
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934.....MN*	117¾	Jan 17	117¾	Jan 17	117¾	Jan 17
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949..*MS	186⅛	Jan 19	97½	Jan 6	186⅛	Jan 19
M. S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926..JJ*	..	....	....	....	103	No 11, 01
Minn. St. Paul & S. S. M. 1st cons. 4s, 1938.....JJ*	99	Jan 17	99	Jan 17	99	Jan 17
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990.*JD	101	Jan 20	100⅝	Jan 3	101¼	Jan 21
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....FA*	87	Jan 18	86½	Jan 6	87	Jan 18
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....MN*	107	Jan 18	103¾	Jan 3	104¾	Jan 21
Do St. Louis Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001 .....*AO	87	Jan 17	87	Jan 17	87	Jan 17
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1940.MN*	..	....	....	....	105½	De 22, 04
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....FA*	94¼	Jan 5	94¼	Jan 5	94¼	Jan 5
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942.*AO	111¾	Jan 12	111	Jan 11	111¾	Jan 12
Mo., Kan. & Okl. 1st g.5s, 1942.MS*	106	Jan 20	104⅞	Jan 4	106	Jan 20
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.....MS*	100⅞	Jan 18	100⅞	Jan 5	100	Jan 20
Sh. Ex. & So. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942.JD	..	....	....	....	106	No 4, 04
Tex. & O. 1st inting.gtd.5s, 1943.MS*	101¾	Jan 16	101¾	Jan 16	101¾	Jan 17
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906.....MN*	106⅝	Jan 18	105⅜	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan 18
Do 1st coll. g. 6s, 1920.....MN*	124	Jan 3	123	Jan 6	124	Jan 20
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp, Jan., 1917.MS	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 6	109	Jan 21
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....FAP	109⅞	Jan 18	109	Jan 6	109⅝	Jan 20
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd.g.4s, 1919.*FA	97½	Jan 3	97½	Jan 3	97½	Jan 3
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g.6s, 1926.JJ*	..	....	....	....	100	My 1, 02
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s, 1938..FA*	..	....	....	....	107½	De 7, 04
Do 2d ext. g. 6s, 1938.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	116⅜	De 22, 04
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. con. L.gen. g. 5s, 1931.....*AO	117	Jan 18	116½	Jan 3	117¾	Jan 19
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamp., 1931.*AO	..	....	....	....	109⅝	Oc 21, 03
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929.JJ*	95¾	Jan 21	94	Jan 3	95¾	Jan 21
Do do registered	..	....	....	....	87¼	Ap 23, 04
Do R. & G. Div. g. 4s, 1933.*AO	98	Jan 10	96⅜	Jan 3	97⅝	Jan 19
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945..JJ*	..	....	....	....	111½	My 8, 04
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	95	No 1, 04
Do do small	..	....	....	....	91	Ja 17, 03
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927..JD*	127	Jan 21	126¾	Jan 3	127	Jan 21
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927..QJ	127	....	....	....	121	Ap 25, 04
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....MS*	..	....	....	....	104	De 20, 04
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947.*FA	113¾	Jan 6	113¾	Jan 6	113¾	Jan 6
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 ..QJ	..	....	....	....	101	No 9, 04
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930.QF	..	....	....	....	92½	Jl 29, 04
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913.JJ*	121½	Jan 9	120¾	Jan 6	121½	Jan 9
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*AO	116	Jan 17	115¾	Jan 6	116	Jan 17
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923..*JJ	119	Jan 17	119	Jan 17	119	Jan 17
Do 1st 6s, Mem. M. & Ala. 1917..JJ	..	....	....	....	113½	Je 9, 04
Do T. & F. Br. 6s, 1917.....*JJ	..	....	....	....	114	Jl 6, 04
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g.4½s, 1926.*JJ	..	....	....	....	101	De 12, 04
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951.....AO*	82¾	Jan 21	81½	Jan 11	82¾	Jan 21
N.O. & N.E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915.AO	..	....	....	....	108½	Aug., 04
New York Central & Hudson Riv. Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997.....JJ*	90¾	Jan 20	89¾	Jan 3	90¾	Jan 20
Do do registered	90	Jan 13	89½	Jan 5	90	Jan 13
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*JD	..	....	....	....	100½	De 20, 04
Do do registered .....JD	..	....	....	....	98	De 12, 02
Do deb. tr. cts. ext. g. 4s, 1905. *MN	..	....	....	....	99⅝	My 17, 04
Do do registered	..	....	....	....	99½	No 8, 02
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998.....*FA	92¾	Jan 21	91¼	Jan 3	92¾	Jan 21
Do do registered .....*FA	102	Jan 21	99⅝	Jan 21	99⅝	Jan 21
Do. Mich. Cent. g. 3½s, 1998.*FA	91⅝	Jan 20	90	Jan 3	91	Jan 20
Do do registered .....*FA	..	....	....	....	91	Ja 17, 03
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	108	De 16, 04
Do do registered .....JJ*	..	....	....	....	102	Mr 31, 04
Cl. Bl. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A.1940.JJ	..	....	....	....	95	Ap 3, 02
Do do registered	..	....	....	....	104	Je 24, 97
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd.g.4s, 1991...MS*	..	....	....	....	107½	Jl 6, 00
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.*FA	..	....	....	....	105	Oc 10, 02
N. Y. & Put. con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993.AO*	..	....	....	....	103⅝	No 15, 01
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*JJ	109	Jan 19	106¾	Jan 3	108⅝	Jan 20
Do registered	108	Jan 3	108	Jan 3	108	Jan 3
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997.....*JD	100⅝	Jan 21	100¼	Jan 3	100⅝	Jan 21
Do do registered .....*JD	..	....	....	....	99½	De 30, 04
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928.....MS*	102¾	Jan 16	101⅝	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 21
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.FA*	..	....	....	....	114	Fe 6, 02
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.JJ*	..	....	....	....	121	No 21, 03
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s, 1932..JJ*	..	....	....	....	132	Ja 21, 03
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909..MS*	..	....	....	....	109⅝	Ap 19, 04
Do 5s, 1931.....*MS	..	....	....	....	124½	Jl 29, 04
Do do regis., March, 1931...QM	..	....	....	....	122½	De 5, 04
Do 4s, 1940.....*JJ	..	....	....	....	102⅝	Jl 8, 04
Do registered	..	....	....	....	102⅝	No 26, 00
Do g. 3½s, 1952.....*MN	..	....	....	....	93¾	My 20, 04
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100 year g. c..2000.....*MN	..	....	....	....	100	Se 24, 03
N. Y. & N. Ist g. 5s, 1927.....AO*	..	....	....	....	115½	Se 1, 04
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 .....AO	119	Jan 20	119	Jan 20	119	Jan 20
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.*FA	..	....	....	....	123¾	Ja 25, 02
Utl. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.JJ*	..	....	....	....	101½	Ap 5, 04
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.AO*	104½	Jan 5	104⅜	Jan 3	104½	Jan 21
Do registered .....AO*	..	....	....	....	101	Mr 28, 04
New York, New Haven & Hartf'd— Houstat. R. con. g. 5s, 1957.....MN*	..	....	....	....	131⅝	Ap 29, 03
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918. *MN	..	....	....	....	125½	Fe 6, 97
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 .....MS	103⅝	Jan 17	103	Jan 9	103⅝	Jan 20
Do do registered, $5,000 only..MS	103⅛	Jan 17	103½	Jan 17	103⅝	Jan 17
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941.....*MN	..	....	....	....	110	De 3, 04
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.*MN	138¾	Jan 7	133¾	Jan 7	133½	Jan 7
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*FA	..	....	....	....	132	De 1, 04
Do New Riv. 1st 6s, 1932.*AO	..	....	....	....	132½	De 28, 04
N. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s, 1996.AO*	102¾	Jan 19	101½	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 20
Do registered	..	....	....	....	99½	Se 23, 03
Do divis. 1st lien and gen. g. 4s, 1944.....JJ*	97⅛	Jan 11	97	Jan 4	97⅛	Jan 13
Do Poca. C. & C. Jt. 4s, 1941.JD*	100¼	Jan 20	99	Jan 3	100⅛	Jan 21
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1922.*JJ	..	....	....	....	112	Ap 23, 04
S. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s, 1989.MN*	102¾	Jan 18	102½	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 20
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien g. 4s, and gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997.....QJ	103¾	Jan 20	104¾	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 21
Do registered .....QJ	103¾	Jan 6	104¾	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 6
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047..QF	78	Jan 17	76¾	Jan 3	77⅞	Jan 20
Do do registered .....QF	76¾	Jan 17	76	Jan 3	76¾	Jan 17
Do. St. P. & D. 1st 6s, 1996.JJ*	..	....	....	....	103⅝	De 8, 04
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921.....JJ*	101¾	Jan 18	99	Jan 3	101	Jan 21
Do do registered	101¼	Jan 20	98¾	Jan 3	101¼	Jan 20
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.*FA	126⅜	Jan 3	120⅝	Jan 3	126⅜	Jan 3
Do registered certificates .....QF	..	....	....	....	122	Jl 29, 03
St. Paul. & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931..FA*	..	....	....	....	112½	Jl 27, 03
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....AO*	..	....	....	....	107	No 2, 04
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*JD	..	....	....	....	100⅝	Au 22, 04
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.QM	..	....	....	....	94	Au 16, 04
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933.JJ*	116½	Jan 18	115¾	Jan 21	115¾	Jan 21
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936.*JD	..	....	....	....	113½	No 7, 04
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....AO*	..	....	....	....	112	De 6, 04
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.*JD	113⅜	Jan 18	113¾	Jan 18	113⅜	Jan 18
Pan. Ints, g. f. g. 4½s, 1917.*AO	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 3	104	Jan 7
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1940.....MN*	..	....	....	....	102	Ap 14, 02
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921..JJ*	..	....	....	....	112	De 31, 04
Do registered, 1921.....JJ*	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 13
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. rcts. ser. 1937 .....MS*	..	....	....	....	100	No 11, 98

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. cts., Series B, 1941.....*FA	..	....	....	92¼	De 28, 03	92¾
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 5s, 1916 .....MS*	..	....	....	97½	De 28, 04	97¾
C., St. L. & P. 1st con.5s, 1932.AO*	..	....	....	118	Oc 27, 04	118½
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942.....*JJ	..	....	....	108½	Au 21, 03	112¾
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950.....FA	..	....	....	96	Ja 8, 04	95¾
P. & F. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C..JJ*	..	....	....	98¾	Ap 4, 04	94½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940.....AO*	..	....	....	113	De 10, 04	114
Do Series B, gtd., 1942...*AO	113¾	Jan 10	113¾	Jan 10	113¾	Jan 10
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....MN*	..	....	....	110	Au 17, 04	110
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945..MN*	..	....	....	104½	Oc 6, 04	105¾
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949....FA*	..	....	....	95⅝	Se 30, 04	96
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912..JJ*	..	....	....	127⅜	Oc 21, 02	116⅝
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....JJ*	..	....	....	121	Mr 4, 04	116⅜
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....JO	..	....	....	119	Ap 11, 04	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923.*MN	..	....	....	105	Mr 26, 04	104
Do con. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*	..	....	....	114	De 15, 03	113½
Do con. g. 4s, 1943.....*MN	..	....	....	106	Au 28, 03	106⅜
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912.....MN*	104	Jan 4	103¾	Jan 3	103⅝	Jan 21
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.*MS	..	....	....	102	No 10, 97	103½
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*MN	110	Jan 19	110	Jan 19	110	Jan 19
G. R. & Ley. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941.JJ*	..	....	....	100	Oc 6, 04	110
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943.MN*	..	....	....	107⅝	De 30, 04	..
Un. N.J.R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944.*MS	..	....	....	111½	Se 28, 04	112
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 4s, Feb., 1921.QF	123¾	Jan 18	123¾	Jan 18	123¾	Jan 18
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....MN	..	....	....	101	Jy 8, 04	93
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920..AO*	122	Jan 10	122	Jan 10	122	Jan 10
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	112	Jan 16	112	Jan 16	112	Jan 16
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939.AO	..	....	....	112¾	Oc 21, 04	112¾
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....JD*	..	....	....	137	No 17, 97	125¾
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922.....JJ*	..	....	....	120	Oc 11, 01	121
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928.....AO	..	....	....	112¾	De 15, 02	111
P. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....AO*	117½	Jan 10	117½	Jan 10	117¾	Jan 10
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....JJ*	..	....	....	98	Jy 14, 97	114
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927.....MN*	..	....	....	117½	Oc 24, 04	113½
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997..*JJ	102¼	Jan 18	101	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 21
Do registered.....*JJ	..	....	....	100	No 1, 04	100
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951.....*AO	100	Jan 17	99¾	Jan 4	99⅞	Jan 18
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911.....*JD	..	....	....	119½	Ap 2, 04	117⅜
Do registered	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.JD*	..	....	....	111½	Jy 28, 04	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....JJ*	75	Jan 18	75	Jan 18	75	Jan 18
Do guaranteed	89	Jan 4	89	Jan 4	89	Jan 4
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941.JJ*	..	....	....	103⅜	My 10, 04	..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949.JJ*	..	....	....	101¼	No 18, 01	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.*JJ	94	Jan 20	93	Jan 12	94	Jan 20
St. L. & S. F. g. 4s C. 1.41, 1996..MN*	101	Jan 2	101	Jan 3	101	Jan. 3
Do 2 g. 4s, Class C, 1906.....MN*	101	Jan 16	101	Jan 16	101	Jan 21
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....JJ*	..	....	....	120	De 20, 04	128½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....JJ*	115½	Jan 20	112¾	Jan 3	112¾	Jan 20
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1931..JJ*	..	....	....	99	No 15, 04	99
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947..AO*	..	....	....	105	No 23, 04	100
Do Funding 4s, 1950.....JJ*	91	Jan 20	88½	Jan 3	90	Jan 21
Do 5-yr. 4½ p.c. g. notes, 1908..JD*	..	....	....	96	De 8, 04	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928.*MN	..	....	....	120	No 28, 04	125½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. g. 4s, 1936.AO*	90	Jan 20	88½	Jan 4	90	Jan 21
Do do registered	..	....	....	78½	Ja 14, 04	88
St. L. S.W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctfs., 1989.MN*	95	Jan 18	93½	Jan 3	95	Jan 21
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctfs., Nov., 1989.JJ	85	Jan 18	84½	Jan 6	85	Jan 17
Do con. g. 4s, 1932.....*JD	92⅝	Jan 21	89½	Jan 3	92⅝	Jan 21
St. L., Alton & Tex. 2d 6s, 1900..AO*	111	Jan 12	110½	Jan 20	110½	Jan 20
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1931.....JJ*	..	....	....	134½	Oc 31, 04	123½
Do do registered .....JJ*	..	....	....	130	My 14, 02	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....JJ*	..	....	....	111½	No 9, 04	110½
Do do do registered.....JJ*	..	....	....	110	Ja 15, 04	..
Do bak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*	..	....	....	111½	De 15, 04	112
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937..*JD	101	Jan 19	101	Jan 19	101	Jan 19
Do do registered .....*JD	..	....	....	102⅝	Oc 27, 04	104½
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*AO	..	....	....	128	Ap 4, 04	123
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JJ*	..	....	....	134	Ap 11, 04	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937..JJ*	..	....	....	134½	De 20, 04	..
Do registered .....JJ*	..	....	....	134½	De 20, 04	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....JJ*	..	....	....	110⅝	Se 1, 04	112½
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*JD	..	....	....	117	Ja 11, 04	110½
Do registered .....*JD	..	....	....	115	Ap 27, 96	..
S. Fe, P. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1942.MS*	..	....	....	114	Ja 2, 04	110⅛
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*JJ	..	....	....	112⅝	De 11, 03	102½
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950..AO*	93¾	Jan 17	88½	Jan 3	93¾	Jan 21
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911.....MN	104½	Jan 11	103¾	Jan 4	104⅜	Jan 19
Carolina Cen. 1st con.g.4s, 1949.*JJ	..	....	....	98	No 25, 04	96⅝
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..JJ*	..	....	....	130	De 6, 04	105
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*JJ	..	....	....	104½	Jy 18, 04	108
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct., 1945..JJ	112½	Jan 18	109½	Jan 4	112½	Jan 18
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1929..JJ*	110	Jan 18	110	Jan 6	110	Jan 18
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926...JJ*	..	....	....	111½	My 7, 03	110
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924.....JJ	..	....	....	102	Ja 20, 03	..
Southern Pacific Company— Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4s, 1905..JD*	101⅝	Jan 12	101	Jan 10	101¼	Jan 21
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. Coll., Aug., 1949..JD	97¼	Jan 17	95	Jan 3	97¼	Jan 21
Do do registered.....	..	....	....	94½	Au 17, 04	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941..JJ*	111⅛	Jan 6	108⅝	Jan 14	108⅝	Jan 14
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F.A*	100⅞	Jan 20	99½	Jan 3	100⅞	Jan 20
Do do registered	..	....	....	99¼	My 7, 03	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1924.JD	88⅝	Jan 2	88⅜	Jan 3	88½	Jan 20
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..FA*	110⅞	Jan 12	110⅝	Jan 12	110⅞	Jan 12
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*JD	..	....	....	103	Se 20, 04	99
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*MN	..	....	....	113	Se 20, 04	112
G.V.,G.& N. 1st gtd.g.5s, 1924..MN*	..	....	....	110	De 31, 04	107½
Hous.,E. & W.T. 1st g.5s, 1933..*MN	..	....	....	104	De 7, 04	103½
Do do gtd., red-emable 1933..*MN	..	....	....	103⅝	Jy 7, 04	103¾
H. & T.C. 1st g.5s, int.gtd., 1937..JJ*	111½	Jan 17	110⅝	Jan 10	111½	Jan 16
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912..AO*	..	....	....	111	Ap 15, 04	111
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.*AO	95½	Jan 18	95¼	Jan 18	96	Jan 18
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930.*MN	..	....	....	127½	De 27, 02	..
Mex. Ln. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920..JJ*	..	....	....	122	De 6, 04	117
Do 1st 7s, 1910.....*AO	..	....	....	120	No 5, 04	112½
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st g.gtd., 1907..QJ	..	....	....	106	De 31, 04	107
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....AO*	..	....	....	113	Ja 1, 04	116½
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....JJ*	..	....	....	102	No 23, 04	101½
San A. & A.P. 1st gtd.g.4s, 1943.*JJ	101	Jan 20	88	Jan 10	101	Jan 21
S.P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g.6s, Mar., 1909.JJ	108⅝	Jan 9	106	Jan 19	105	Jan 19
Do do March, 1910.....JJ	106⅝	Jan 4	106	Jan 19	105	Jan 19
S.P. of Cal. 1st g.6s, Ser. A, 1905.*AO	..	....	....	100⅝	Oc 8, 04	100½
Do do Series B, 1905.....*AO	..	....	....	102	Oc 22, 03	101½
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....*AO	..	....	....	104½	De 22, 04	104⅝
Do 1st 6s, Ser. E and F, 1912..AO	..	....	....	119	Oc 20, 04	114
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937..MN*	..	....	....	115	Oc 7, 04	113½
Do do stamped, 1937.....MN	..	....	....	107⅞	De 7, 04	108¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*JJ	108	Jan 19	108	Jan 19	108	Jan 19
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....FA*	..	....	....	103	Se 2, 04	101⅝
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 4s, 1912..MS*	..	....	....	103	Se 23, 04	100½
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....JJ*	..	....	....	102	Ja 20, 04

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 21, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Fel. Pco & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	94 Jan 3	91 Jan 11	92¾ Jan 20	91¾	92¾
Ft. W. & W.pr.lien g.3½s,1925	J J*	86½ Jan 21	83½ Jan 11	86½ Jan 21	90	91
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1959	A O	84½ Jan 3	83½ Jan 16	84 Jan 21	83½	84
Ft. W. & B.1st g.4s,July 1,1940	J D	....	....	95¾ Se 16, 04	96¾	..
Uister & Del.1st con.g.5s,1928	*J D	....	....	111 De 14, 04	111½	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	A O*	95½ Jan 13	95¾ Jan 13	95¾ Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld.grt.g.4s,1947	J J*	105¾ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 16	105 Jan 21	105	105½
Do registered	J J*	103¼ Jan 18	103¼ Jan 18	103½ Jan 18	103½	104
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	129 Jan 16	112½ Jan 3	118⅝ Jan 21	119½	119¾
Do do registered	.. ....	....	....	113½ De 2, 04	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	102¼ Jan 17	103 Jan 7	102 Jan 21	..	103
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	127 Jan 13	126½ Jan 3	127 Jan 13	126	..
Ore. S. L. & U. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	119½ Jan 7	117¾ Jan 13	118½ Jan 20	118	..
Do 4 p.c. and partic. gd., 1927	F A*	104½ Jan 7	104½ Jan 3	104½ Jan 16	104½	104¾
do do registered	.. ....	....	....	107¾ De 31, 04	..	..
Do do temp. certs. for ref. 4s	..	97¾ Jan 20	97¾ Jan 10	97¾ Jan 20	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112 De 30, 03	108½	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Ap 19, 02	111½	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd.5s,2003	*J D	108 Jan 12	107½ Jan 3	108 Jan 12	108	110
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115¾ Jan 11	118¾ Jan 3	118¾ Jan 10	118½	119½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	112¾ Jan 21	111 Jan 10	112¾ Jan 21	112½	..
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jy 21, 04	..	98⅝
Do do Series B, 1939	J J*	68¾ Jan 16	66½ Jan 6	67¼ Jan 21	67	67½
Do 20-yr 1st l.g.f.g.5s,1921	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ja 13, 04	104½	105
Do 1st g.5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	J J*	110 Jan 11	109½ Jan 5	110 Jan 11	109⅝	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J J	.. 97	.. ....	No 16, 04	100	..
Do Omaha Div.1st g.3½s,1941	A O*	88¾ Jan 20	86 Jan 4	88¾ Jan 20	88	88½
Do Tol.& Ch.Div.1st g.4s,1941	*M S	98 Jan 18	98 Jan 18	98 Jan 18	98	..
St.L., K.C.& N.S.C.B.1st 6s,1908	A O	....	....	100½ Mr 13, 05	100	..
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	A O*	95½ Jan 20	90 Jan 3	93¾ Jan 21	93¾	93¾
West. N. Y.& Penn.1st g.5s, 1937	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	119⅝ De 16, 04	118	..
Do. gen. g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	96⅞ De 14, 04	97	..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	.. ....	.. ....	40 Mr 21, 01	..	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts.1st 6s,1911	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Se 27, 04	110½	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 29, 04	114½	..
Do Wheel. Div.1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110½ My 17,04	113⅝	..
Do ext. and imp. g.5s, 1930	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 19, 04	113⅝	114⅝
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	102 Jan 3	102 Jan 3	102 Jan 3	103⅜	103
Wh.& L.E.R.R. 1st con.g.5s,1949	M S*	95¾ Jan 21	93 Jan 6	95¾ Jan 21	95	95½
Wisc. Cent. 1st gen.g.4s, 1949	J J*	91¾ Jan 12	90 Jan 3	91½ Jan 18	91½	92

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	108¾ Jan 4	108¼ Jan 7	108¾ Jan 7	108¾	110
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	J J*	83 Jan 18	83 Jan 3	84½ Jan 21	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	109½ No 18, 04	107¾	..
B.Q.C.&S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941	M N	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 12	..	109¾
Bklyn. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*F A	113½ Jan 17	107¾ Jan 4	112 Jan 21	112	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elec. 1st g. 4s, 1949	F A*	93¾ Jan 16	92¾ Jan 5	93¾ Jan 20	95	..
Do stamped, gtd.	..	93¾ Jan 4	92¾ Jan 4	93¾ Jan 21	93½	93¾
Nas. Elec. R.R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*J J	88¼ Jan 21	87 Jan 9	88¼ Jan 21	88	..
City & Sub. 1st Refl.1st g.5s,1922	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	106⅝ Apr, 03	..	..
Con.Ry.& Lig.1st&ref.g.4½s,1951	*J J	98 Jan 7	98 Jan 5	98 Jan 5	..	..
Denver Con. Tram.1st g.5s,1933	A O	.. ....	.. ....	97½ Jy 12, 04	100	..
Det. Ut. St. Ry.1st con. g. 5s, 1906	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 23, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*F A	120⅜ Jan 16	117½ Jan 3	120 Jan 17	..	119½
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*A O	93¼ Jan 20	91 Jan 3	93¼ Jan 21	92¼	..
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con.g.5s,1943	J D*	117½ Jan 3	117½ Jan 3	117½ Jan 7	117½	120
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Ja 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 10th Av. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	M S*	121 Jan 9	121 Jan 9	121 Jan 18	121	121½
Lex.Av.& P.Fy.1st gtd.g.5s,1993	M S*	120½ Jan 12	119 Jan 9	120½ Jan 17	120½	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	J J	95¾ Jan 3	94⅝ Jan 6	95¾ Jan 21	95	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	J J*	118 Jan 20	116½ Jan 17	118 Jan 20	117	118
Met. W.S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F A*	96 Jan 6	96 Jan 6	96 Jan 7	96	98
Mil.El.Ry.&Lt.con.20-yr.5s,1926	F A	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J J D	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 22, 04	..	..
St.P. City Cable con.g.5s,1937	*J J D	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jy 8, 01	111½	115
Underground Electric Ry. London, profit-sharing 5s	D	97¼ Jan 21	97* Jan 4	97⅝ Jan 21	97½	98
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A O	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ De 14, 04	..	..
U. Rys. of St.L. 1st gen.mtg.4s, 1934	J J*	86¾ Jan 7	85¾ Jan 19	86¾ Jan 21	..	..
United Rys. of S. F. g. 4s, 1927	*A O	88 Jan 6	87½ Jan 3	87½ Jan 3	87½	88
West Chi. St. 40-yr.con.g.5s, 1936	M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*M S	104 Jan 17	103¾ Jan 9	104 Jan 21	103¾	104¼
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va.g.5s,1920	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	109⅝ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F.C. of N.Y.1st con.5s,1948	F A*	.. ....	.. ....	63 De 10, 04	..	65
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ No 4, 04	..	..
D., Mac. & M.1.g.4s,St.A, Oc.1,1911	S A	.. ....	.. ....	78 No 25, 04	74½	..
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 14, 00	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jy 8, 02	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	M N	.. ....	.. ....	50 Se 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	96 Jan 11	95 Jan 3	96 Jan 18	96	97
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	F A	.. ....	.. ....	90 De 2, 99	..	..
Provident Loan So. N.Y.4½s, 1921	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	98½ De 16, 04	95½	100
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 4s, 1951	..	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Ill. Cent. stock col. Ser. A.	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	91⅝ De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con.g.6s, 1921	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	M S	.. ....	.. ....	113½ Jy 3, 00	99½	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds— Series G, 4s, 1905-18	F A	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*M N	116⅝ Jan 20	116⅜ Jan 12	116⅝ Jan 20	117	..
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	63 No 3, 04	..	..
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909	J J*	177 Jan 3	174½ Jan 6	175¾ Jan 20	175	176
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	105 Je 2, 03	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 29, 04	99	..
Equit. G.L. Co. N.Y. con.g.5s,1932	M S	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 11, 03	114	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con.5s,1949	J D	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oc 2, 01	..	..
General Electric deb. g. 3½s, 1942	F A*	91½ Jan 16	91 Jan 7	91¾ Jan 16	..	91¾
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 6s, 1915	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	M N	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 28, 04	108⅜	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oc 18, 04	..	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co pur. money 6s, 1997	*A O*	125 Jan 9	125 Jan 9	125 Jan 9	126	127
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 7, 04	94	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, My, 1919	Q F	100¾ Jan 12	100 Jan 7	100¾ Jan 12	100	..
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*M N	92¾ Jan 21	92¾ Jan 21	92¾ Jan 21	90½	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	J D*	110½ Jan 5	110 Jan 11	110 Jan 16	110	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*F A	97 Jan 20	94⅝ Jan 11	96¾ Jan 21	96¾	97
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*M S	105¾ Jan 16	105¾ Jan 16	105¾ Jan 16	105¾	106¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	120½ Je 27, 04	119	120
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	F A*	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ De 7, 04	107½	108½
N. Y. & Hbth. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mr 15, 04	..	..
Peo. Gas & C.1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*A O	125 Jan 6	125 Jan 6	125 Jan 6	125¾	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108⅜ De 28, 04	107¾	..
Chi. G.L. & C. 1st gtd.g.5s,1937	J D*	109 Jan 20	108 Jan 3	108 Jan 20	108	109
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J D*	107½ Jan 9	107¼ Jan 5	107½ Jan 16	107½	108
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	J J*	100 Jan 11	100 Jan 11	100 Jan 11	101	..
Mut. Fuel G.1st gtd.g.6s,1947	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 Jy 29, 04	105	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*M S	111⅝ Jan 21	111 Jan 10	111½ Jan 21	..	110½
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	J D	111¾ Jan 9	111¾ Jan 9	111¾ Jan 9	111¾	..

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	Q F	100¾ Jan 9	100 Jan 3	100¾ Jan 17	100¾	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	100¾ Jan 4	97 Jan 3	100 Jan 21	99	99½
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	97 Jan 3	95 Jan 21	95 Jan 21	94½	97
Am. Thread 1st 8s, 1919	*J J	89¼ Jan 16	88 Jan 3	89 Jan 16	88¾	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	*A O*	112¾ Jan 21	110½ Jan 12	112¾ Jan 21	112⅜	112¾
Am. Tob. 6s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	..	111½ Jan 10	110½ Jan 3	110½ Jan 12	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	F A*	74½ Jan 21	73⅝ Jan 12	74½ Jan 21	74	74¾
Am. Tob. 4s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.	..	72½ Jan 16	71 Jan 6	74⅜ Jan 12	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cons. Tob. 50-year g. 4s, 1951	F A*	78½ Jan 21	74 Jan 11	78½ Jan 21	78¾	78¾
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	85½ De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*A O	86¾ Jan 20	79 Jan 3	80½ Jan 21	80½	86¾
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	J J	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 16, 03	97½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 03	95	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1911	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	92 Se 27, 04	90	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*M S	103¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 6	103¾ Jan 10	103½	..
Int. Steam Pump deb. 5s, 1912	*J J	103¾ Jan 11	102¾ Jan 3	103¾ Jan 18	102¾	103¾
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	97½ De 6, 04	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*A O	107 Jan 21	107 Jan 3	107 Jan 21	105½	107
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 5s, 1920	M N	93 Jan 7	91 Jan 7	93 Jan 13	..	92¾
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	73 De 19, 04	69½	71
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	48 Jan 6	46 Jan 11	46 Jan 19	46	46
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	5¾ Jan 4	5¾ Jan 4	5¾ Jan 21	5¾	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	J J	93 Jan 21	93 Jan 21	93 Jan 21	93	94
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	102 Jan 16	101 Jan 3	102 Jan 18	101½	..
U.S. Red. & Ref. 1st s.f.g.6s,1931	J J*	84 Jan 5	83½ Jan 3	85¾ Jan 11	..	..
U.S.Steel Corp. col. tr. 5s, 1951	M S	.. ....	.. ....	107 Jy 8, 04	..	..
f. 5s, April, 1963	M N	91 Jan 16	92 Jan 6	93½ Jan 20	93¾	93¾
Do registered	..	91 Jan 16	92½ Jan 6	93⅝ Jan 21	..	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	101 Jan 16	101 Jan 3	101 Jan 16	100½	101
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	.. ....	.. ....	99 No 21, 04	..	95
Do do Trust Co. certificates	..	93 Jan 21	84 Jan 3	93 Jan 21	84½	85½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 7, 04	105	..
Con. Coal 1st & ref. g. 5s, 1952	F A	.. ....	.. ....	107⅝ De 9, 04	..	..
Grand Riv. C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Jy 26, 04	..	..
Ind. C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1952	J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 29, 03	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	102½ De 29, 04	..	..
K. & H.C.& C.1st gtd.s.f.5s,1951	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Se 27, 04	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s.f.5s,1928	J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. gen. 5s, 1951	J J*	95 Jan 12	93½ Jan 3	95 Jan 19	95½	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	111 Jan 12	110½ Jan 10	111 Jan 12	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ De 27, 04	109	111
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	105½ De 13, 01	105	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*M S	93½ Jan 17	88½ Jan 3	93 Jan 21	92	93

TELEGRAPH AND TPHONE

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	94 Je 20, 04	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	92 De 17, 04	93½	94
Do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100½ De 20, 01	..	..
Eric T. & T. col. tr. g. 4-5s, 1925	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jy 26, 04	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s.f.g.5s,1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Je 22, 04	110	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1939	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Jy 2, 03	104½	..
No. Tel. 5-6 l.tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	106 Jan 14	106 Jan 9	106 Jan 21	106	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1939	*M N	106 Jan 20	104 Jan 4	105¾ Jan 21	105¾	105¾
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Jy 27, 04	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	.. ....	.. ....	107 Je 20, 01	107½	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. fund-ing g. 4½s, 1934	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS. J. J. January and July; F. A. February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December; A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Last Dividend. Period.	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation Jan. 21, 1905. Bid.	Quotation Jan. 21, 1905. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$100,000	..	..	..	..	..
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	525	535
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 04	225½	227
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 04	150	175
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	..	150	..
Battry Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	..	..	..
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	240	260
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	..	150	165
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	..	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 05	200	..
Chat'm Nat.	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 05	315?	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	..	150	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Dec 21, 04	2200	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	2	S	Jan. 3, 05	162?	167
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 04	260?	300
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	..	290	305
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	500	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	450	600
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 05	255	258
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	..	150	160
Coope' Exch.	100,000	..	..	..	..	..
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	320	400
East R. Nat. (325)	250,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	..	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 05	2500	3000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 1, 05	700	700
Fourteenth St.	100,000	7	S	Nov. 1, 04	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	215	220
Gallatin Nat. (500)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 1, 04	417	425
Gansevoort (50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	150	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. (850)	750,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 04	185	175?
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	255	265
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 04	500	..
Greenwich (850)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Dec 31, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 05	500	540
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	600	625
Interstt. R'k'g	3,000,000	2	..	..	152	156
Irving Nat. (350)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	250	267
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	19	Q	Nov. 1, 04	3000	..
Manhattan (350)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	220	230
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	230	270
Mechanics' Nat. (250)	3,000,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	248	265
Mech. & Tr. (325)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	250	275
Merch. Nat. (350)	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. (250)	600,000	2	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	..	120	..
Mount Morris	250,000	1	S	Nov. 1, 04	240	255
Mutual	200,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	230	250
Nassau (350)	500,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 04	120	135
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Jan. 3, 05	155	160
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	220?	225?
N.Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	190	..
N.Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 04	125	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	50	S	Oct. 15, 04	174	182
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	6	..	Jan. 3, 05	225	..
Northern Nat.	500,000	..	..	..	125	135
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	215	225
Oriental (325)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	242½	246
Pacific (350)	422,700	8	Q	Nov. 1, 04	250	260
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 05	500	545
People's (325)	200,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	150?	..
Phenix Nat. (325)	1,000,000	15	..	July, 1900	175	185
Pinet	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 05	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	250	300
Second National	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	650	700
Shoe & L. Nat.	1,000,000	1	S	July, 1902	125	150
State	1,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 05	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	..	150	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	125	175
23d Ward	100,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	..	300	375
United National	1,000,000	..	..	..	125	135
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	..	200	..
West Side	200,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	250	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am Surety (850)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 04	185	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	11	Q	Jan. 3, 05	410	475
Bd & Mtg Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15, 04	250	300
Bowling Green	2,500,000	2	S	July 15, 01	248	277
Broadway Tr.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	240	265
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 05	280	..
Central	1,000,000	12	Q	Jan. 3, 05	2250	2350
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 05	650	675
City	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 05	500	525
Colonial	1,000,000	12	S	Jan. 3, 05	390	410
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	..	575?	580
Empire	500,000	..	..	..	240	250
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 04	600	630
Farmers' Loan & Trust (250)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 04	1400	1525
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 04	325	..
Flatbush	200,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 05

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 21, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1922	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	47	52
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas Do 1st 5s	10,500,000	1	S	Nov. 22, 04	105	106
Indianapolis ($50)	9,169,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	108½	109½
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	S	June, 1900	67	72
††Delaware, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1904	105	107
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	35	45
††Logansport & W. Va. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1904	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 05	300	325
New Amsterdam Gas 1st 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	110¼	111½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	112	114
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	108½	111½
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	104	107
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	94	96
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	95	97
††South. Ll. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	84	86
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	111	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	102..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	..	4
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	..	60
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	110	112
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 04	70	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	85	90
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	2,200,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	105½	111
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	91	94
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	28	32
††Dolsts, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	88	92

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	112	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	820	900
Empire City	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	100	109
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	360	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1905	250	..
Greenwich ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	175	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	140	..
Home	5,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	240	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	..
New York	200,000	250	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	310	..
Nor. River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Oct., 1904	180	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	87	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix, Brkn ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan 12, 05	220	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	60	..
Tn. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	90	100
Westchester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	380	..
Wash'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	385	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	3,000,000	81	Q	Dec 29, 04	64	65
American Can	41,253,300	..	..	.....	40½	10⅜
Do preferred	41,253,300	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 05	63½	64
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jan 20, 05	125	128
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 04	94	96
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do pf. ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*3½	4¼
A. Graphone ($10)	1,302,000	1¼	Q	Dec 15, 04	*5⅜	7⅜
Do pf. ($10)	1,302,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 04	*8⅜	9
††Am. Malt, 6s	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 04	104	105
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2⅜
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 05	67½	42
Do pref.	1,648,800	1½	Q	Jan 15, 05	92¾	95
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4¾
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	21	22
††Dolsts, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	80	81
Autom. Heat. pf	4,500,000	3	S	July 5, 04	90	95
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*31½	..
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*17½	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	Q	Dec. 1, 04	127	130½
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	112¾	113¾
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	155	150
Do pr., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	140	144
Do preferred	7,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 04	113	114½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*5½	6
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*¾	¼
Casein of Am.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 10, 04	32	..
Celluloid	5,625,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 04	119	122
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S	Sep. 1, 04	15	17
Do pref.	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 04	82	88
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20½
††Do 6s	3,367,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	74½	76
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1¼	M	Dec 15, 04	440	470
Claflin, H. B.	3,829,100	2	Q	Oct. 15, 04	100	105
Do 1st pf.	2,000,300	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 04	96	101
Do 2d pf.	2,570,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 04	96	103
Compressed Air	6,401,200	..	..	.....	⅞	⅝
Con. L. S. as. pd	74,070,623	..	..	.....	7⅞	8
Do pf. as. pd.	28,452,400	..	..	.....	14	14½
Con. Refrig'ng.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	8⅜
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1⅛
Do preferred.	1,140,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	5	7½
††Do deb 4s	2,356,200	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	15	18
††Contin. Tobac. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	1½	S	Oct., 1904	100	102
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	6,250,000	1½	..	Sep. 15, 02	20	24
††Cuban 6s, 1826	2,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 04	100½	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Do preferred.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Do 1st 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	98	100
Det. & Mack.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	71
Do preferred.	850,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	93	100
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	13	16
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 05	79	84
Elec. Lead Rcd.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	⅛
Do preferred.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	15	16
Do preferred.	8,135,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	25	30
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	½
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	9	11
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1¼	S	Jan. 1, 05	45	50
Gold H.Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	4
Gt. N. pf., w. r.	118,134,200	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	220	..
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,040,000	4	..	Dec 20, 04	*20⅝	21
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*6⅜	7
Guay. & Q. 1st 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	70½	72
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid	6,500,000	..	..	.....	130	145
Do full paid	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1904	145	155
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	18
H'sack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	93	96½
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 05	98	105
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	35	38
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	42	44
Do deb. 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	75	83
Hing-Hall-Mar.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1½	..
Do 1st pf	600,000	..	..	.....	25	33
Do 2d pf	1,650,000	..	..	.....	23½	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	2¾
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 20, 03	16	17
Hudson Realty	3,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	113	123
Hud. River Cel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Jan 15, 05	80	90
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	3	..	Jan. 3, 05	188	190
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,853,400	..	..	.....	13¾	14
Do preferred.	52,986,800	..	..	.....	32	32½
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 4, 04	84½	85½
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	22	23
††Do 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 04	62	64
Internat. Silver	9,344,700	..	..	.....	8	10
Do preferred.	6,997,500	1	Q	Jan. 2, 05	40	..
Do scrip	1,085,742	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	102½	105
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	100
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,100	..	..	.....	86	88½
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	*12½	13
Lorillard (P.) pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 04	107	..
Mackay Co's.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	38	38½
Do preferred.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	74	74½
Mad. Sq. Gar.	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 10, 04	20	35
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*32⅜	33
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	15	15½
Do tr. co. r. ($5)	..	..	..	.....	*2⅜	4½
Marconi W. Tel. of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*	⅜
Morgenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 04	102	110
Mex. Gov't 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1904	102½	103
Mex. Nat. Const. pf. $20 pd. off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅜	..
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3⅜	4
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	106	106⅜
N. C. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	67	68
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	86	90
N.Y.Cen. deb. 4s	30,000,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	100¾	101
N.Y. Trans. ($20)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅞	8¼
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Pac. reg.	1,240,360	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	150	190
Nor. P. w. rel.	133,750,610	1½	Q	Feb., 1904	165	175
Nor. Securities	395,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	147½	148
Do stub	3,954,000	..	..	.....	300	325
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr. 15, 04	48½	49¼
Do preferred.	3,480,800	1½	Q	Jan 14, 05	101	..
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	⅛	½
Do preferred.	7,100,000	..	..	.....	⅜	¾
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	5-16	⅜
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	70	73
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20¾	22½
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	1	Q	Nov 15, 04	375	..
Do preferred.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 05	203	208
Royal R. Pow.	10,000,000	3	..	1904	135	145
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 04	108½	110½
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	4	Q	Dec 23, 04	184	..
Seaboard Air L.	37,370,000	..	..	.....	17½	18
Do pf.	24,000,000	..	..	.....	30½	32
Do 5s	5,000,000	1½	..	Sep. 1, 04	101½	102¼
Do n. com. w.	35,376,950	..	..	.....	21½	22½
Do n. 2d pf. w.	17,625,350	..	..	.....	21½	22
Do n. 1st pf. w.	7,625,000	..	..	.....	47½	48½
Do rights	..	..	..	.....	1⅜	2
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	10	Q	Sep. 30, 04	650	700
Stand. Coupler	1,250,000	1	Q	Dec 23, 04	20	28½
Do preferred.	3,000,000	4	S	Dec 23, 04	110	120
Stand. Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10
Do preferred.	6,000,000	1	..	Oct. 31, 04	23	25
††Do 1st 5s	2,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 04	76¼	78
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	Dec 15, 04	632	634
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 04	112½	113
Do 1st 5s, 1914	7,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100¾	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,377,400	5	..	Jan 29, 04	52½	54
Tinlie Co. ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅝	8
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*11	11½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	3	..	1893	14	20
Do preferred.	1,250,000	3	Q	Oct. 25, 04	86	89
Do deb. 4s	750,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 04	93	95
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 04	120	130
Do 2d pf.	4,105,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 04	117	120
Un. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	11½	21

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st Con. 5s, 1909	$750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	101	104
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	112	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	99	95
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1905	30	33
Do 1st 5s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	93	96
Bway & 7th Av. Do 2d 5s, 1914	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 05	293	294
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	104	107
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108	111
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	101½	101
B'lyn C. R. ($100)	250,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 05	101	105
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 04	239	242
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	109	111
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	111	115
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	103	108
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	111½
Cent. Crosstown	400,000	3½	S	Jan., 1905	340	355
Con. 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1904	117	121
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	1,880,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1905	203	206
Chris. & 10th St.	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan., 1905	180	188
Coney Isl. & B. 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 04	345	355
Con. Tr. of N.J.	1,500,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	97	100
Do 1st 5s, 1935	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	80½	80¾
Dry D., E. B. & H. stock	15,000,000	2	S	Dec., 1904	110	110
Do 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	1½	S	May, 1899	115	125
Do 7% scr. 1914	650,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	108	110
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	160	162
42d St. & Grand St	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	380	400
Do 1st 6s, 1940	748,000	4½	Q	Aug., 1904	380	405
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	195,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	105	108
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1904	105	107
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82	86
Grand Rapids Ry. Do preferred.	500,000	2	S	May, 1904	93½	98
Do 1st 5s, 1916	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Int. Tr. of Buf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 04	85	90
Do preferred.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
††Do 4s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	58	58
J.C., Hob. & P. 4s	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	78½	80
Second Av. 6s	11,575,000	2	S	Nov., 1904	206	211
Do 1st con. 5s 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	112½	114
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	102¾	103¾
Do deb. 5s, 1909	246,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1905	174	176
5c. Bond 5s, 1943	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102	106
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 04	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	118	121
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	33
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1	Q	Jan., 1905	70	84
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	104	..
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1925	300,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	98	102
34th St. Cross'n 1st guar. 5s, 1956	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	110	115
59th & 10th St. 1st 5s, 1986	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	110	113
23d Street	600,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1904	380	400
Do 1st ext. 5s, 1909	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1905	106	110
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	3½	S	Jan., 1905	98	99
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	2,000,000	2	S	Aug., 1904	108½	111
Unit. Rys. of St. L. preferred	10,755,400	1¼	Q	Jan 10, 05	69	70¾
United Elec. of J. 4s	16,243,000	2	S	Dec., 1904	78½	79¾
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	2	S	Dec., 1904	27½	28
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	S	Dec. 1, 04	83	84
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S	Dec., 1904	87	88
W'chester Elec. tric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	106	106¼
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1904	104	108

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Jan. 20

Curityba, Gibara, gold ore	$18
Seguranca, Panama, gold ore	3,772
Seguranca, Panama, silver	14,292
Seguranca, Colon, gold bullion	4,126
Sarnia, Barranquilla, gold bullion	4,498
Sarnia, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	34,507
Altai, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	900
Fontabelle, Barbados, gold bullion	2,500
Banes, Ciudad Bolivar, gold bullion	2,056
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	1,220
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	2,266
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, foreign silver coin	4,000
Cherokee, Monte Cristi, fore. silver coin	1,443
Adirondack, St Marc, American gold coin	200
	$77,309

Exports, New York, Jan. 16 to 21.

Jan. 15.	Kronprinz Wilhelm, Havre, gold bars	$843,000
Jan. 15.	Kronprinz Wilhelm, Havre, silver bars	34,200
Jan. 16.	Majestic, Liverpool, silver bars	353,595
Jan. 18.	La Gascogne, Havre, gold bars	431,305
Jan. 18.	La Gascogne, Havre, gold coin, U. S.	500,000
Jan. 18.	Prins Willem I, Aux Cayes, gold coin, U. S.	6,000
Jan. 18.	Barbe Bank, Buenos Ayres, gold coin, U. S.	625,000
Jan. 18.	Cherokee, Macoris, silver coin, U. S.	2,560
Jan. 20.	Umbria, Liverpool, silver bars	300,000
Jan. 20.	New York, Cherbourg, gold bars	50,000

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 13.	Etona, Buenos Ayres, gold coin, U. S.	$250,000
Jan. 13.	Lucania, Liverpool, silver bars	137,785
		$3,771,012

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 21	3,580,743
Same week last year	3,935,334
To date this year	13,156,300
Corresponding date last year	9,094,342

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$38,370,000
Same date last year	$33,117,500
To date this year	$87,257,500
Corresponding date last year	$61,443,000

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	Jan. 23, '04.	Jan. 21, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$2,646,825	$4,005,674	$358,849
Industrials	1,238,569	1,384,071	95,502
Banks	425	.....	*425

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Jan. 23, '04.	Jan. 21, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$20,989,900	$28,772,500	$4,282,500
	1,442,000	2,158,000	1,716,000
	15,500	1,772,500	1,057,000
	30,000	180,000	115,000

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New York Life Building
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CASSIUS M. WICKER, Vice Pres.
FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Sec. & Treas.
JACOB J. COYNE, Asst. Sec. & Treas.
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BRANCH OFFICE:
BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET.
GEORGE B. COOPER, Manager.

Dry Goods Jobbers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association which has been in session for three days at the Hotel Majestic adjourned yesterday after having elected the following officers: President, J. K. Burnham, Kansas City; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Scott of Chicago and Edward S. Lewis of St. Louis; Secretary-Treasurer, Douglas Dallam of New York.

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THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed from December 24th, 1904, until January 2d, 1905.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

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CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - $12,342,673 80
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JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
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INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
220	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	4	*238	Jan. 9	*236	Jan. 6	*236	Jan. 9, 1905
223	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1905	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*276	Dec. 19, 1904
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 3, 1905	5	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chem. pf	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	87	Dec. 29, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	77	Jan. 9	77	Jan. 9	77	Jan. 9, 1905
35	39	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1904	1	38	Jan. 10	38	Jan. 10	38	Jan. 10, 1905
94	95	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	1	*95	Jan. 9	*95	Jan. 9	*95	Jan. 9, 1905
32	36	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	31	Dec. 28, 1904
62	66	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	66	Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
..	..	Boston Air Line	1,420,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
155	165	Buff., Rochester & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	159	Jan. 6	159	Jan. 6	159	Jan. 6, 1905
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	3,125,000	Jan. 16, 1905	1½	63¾	Jan. 9	63	Jan. 4	63¾	Jan. 9, 1905
81	83	Chicago & Alton pf	19,544,000	Jan. 3, 1905	2	83¼	Jan. 4	82½	Jan. 3	83	Jan. 14, 1905
76	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	83	Dec. 28, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,826,100	Jan. 3, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	173½	Dec. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,465,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
115	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1905	1¼	*120	Jan. 7	*120	Jan. 7	*120	Jan. 7, 1905
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	70	Dec. 23, 1904
105	107	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	105¼	Jan. 12	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 12, 1905
185	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,245,700	Dec. 1, 1904	1¾	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9, 1905
165	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,042,100	.....	..	108¼	Jan. 10	108¼	Jan. 10	108¼	Jan. 10, 1905
87	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	55	Jan. 4	55	Jan. 4	55	Jan. 4, 1905
77	83	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22⅝	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	23,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	705,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Dec. 1, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	70½	June 7, 1904
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	141	Nov. 16, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,330	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,532,491	Jan. 15, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 17, 1904
..	..	**Electric Storage Battery**	15,812,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	83⅜	Nov. 26, 1904
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	87½	Nov. 23, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
101	102	**General Chemical** pf	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	101⅝	Dec. 22, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115	June 14, 1901
247	255	Gt. Northern pf	124,180,700	Nov. 1, 1904	1¾	253	Jan. 13	236	Jan. 4	253	Jan. 13, 1901
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,500,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*89¾	May 27, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*85	Apr. 14, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Central**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
14	17	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	4,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	15	Dec. 14, 1904
47	51	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	3,324,000	May 2, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	50½	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,125,000	Dec. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
90	105	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Nov. 23, 1904
95	103	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 16, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	98	Dec. 15, 1904
115	..	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1904	7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 19, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 19, 1904
131	140	Michigan Central	18,738,300	Jan. 20, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	134	Dec. 8, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
186	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	186½	May 5, 1904
85	95	**National Enameling** pf	8,546,300	Jan. 1, 1905	1¾	*90	Jan. 11	*90	Jan. 11	*90	Jan. 11, 1905
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1901
42	45	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	42	Dec. 23, 1904
76	78	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	3	77	Jan. 9	75	Jan. 13	75¾	Jan. 13, 1905
194	205	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	28½	Jan. 10	28½	Jan. 10	28½	Jan. 10, 1905
155	158	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Jan. 5, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	99⅜	Nov. 1-
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,103,400	Jan. 16, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	199	Nov. 2, 1904
3½	4½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Dec. 5, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
100	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	104	Jan. 5	104	Jan. 5	104	Jan. 5, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	85½	June 29, 1903
102	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,454,000	July 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	107	Dec. 30, 1904
183	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	10,714,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	*185	Jan. 13	*185	Jan. 13	*185	Jan. 13, 1905
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
5	5	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Nov. 29, 1904
206	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
135	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	138	Dec. 1, 1904
128	135	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11, 1905
..	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Lpf.cfs.	4,191,760	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	129	Dec. 22, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	65	May 6, 1903
100	104¾	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	102½	Jan. 4	100	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 13, 1905
..	..	Southern & At. Tel. ($25)	550,525	July, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
97¾	98½	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,632,650	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	98	Dec. 29, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	July 15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,320,200	Jan. 16, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 8, 1900
36	38½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,058,500	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	39¼	Dec. 29, 1904
128	130	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Oct. 31, 1904	1¼	131	Jan. 7	129½	Jan. 11	129⅞	Jan. 11, 1905
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,040	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	158	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co**	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1905	2¼	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1903
120	126	U. S. Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	2	*125	Jan. 11	*120	Jan. 11	*125	Jan. 11, 1905
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,840	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10¼	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	3,945,840	Oct. 1, 1903	1½	35	Jan. 13	35	Jan. 13	35	Jan. 13, 1905
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,165,000	Sep. 30, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning**	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	10⅛	Jan. 13	9⅝	Jan. 13	10¼	Jan. 13, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Jan. 20, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 22, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

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JAN

1905

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905
VOL. LIV. NO. 17,179

The New York Times.

Pictorial Supplement

Some Pictures at the National Academy

PURPLE GRAPES, by C. C. Curran.

ST. LOUIS by Nichaus

FORGING THE CROSS, by Henry Mosler.

THE LETTER by F. Luis Mora.

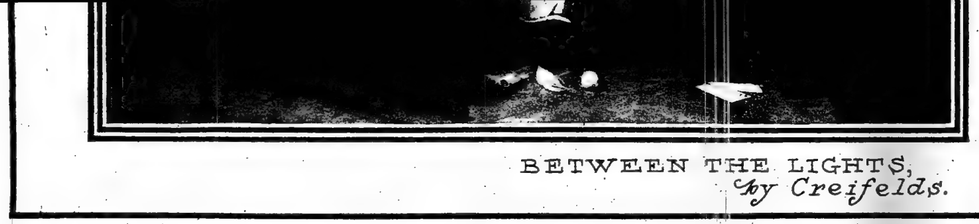

BETWEEN THE LIGHTS,
by Creifelds.

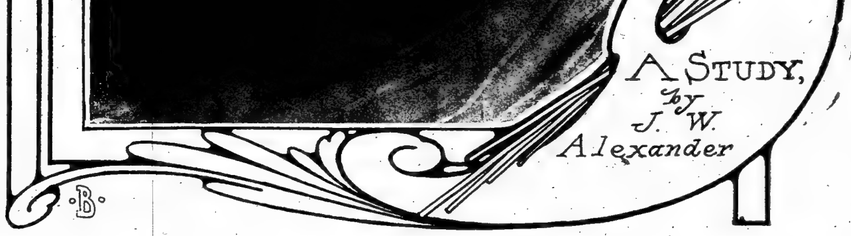

A STUDY,
by
J. W.
Alexander

JAN

The
NEW YORK TIMES
Sunday, January 22
1905

SOCIETY

MISS MARY TRACEY

MISS LUCY H. COCKE, of Charlottsville, Va.

(Photos by DUPONT, New York and

MRS. THOMAS C. PLATT

1905

Mrs. W.M.V. Hoffman

MISS ZAIDEE LORD.

Mrs E.B. Frost

Miss Elizabeth P. Schofield, *of Macon, Ga.*

MISS LEILA PAGET

Mrs. Forbes Morgan

DRAMA

HELEN MACGREGOR
AS SARA
FRANKLYN ROBERTS
AS JARACAFF
IN "SIBERIA"
ACT III.
HALL PHOTO.

MME. FRITZI SCHEFF
IN
"FATINITZA"

JULIA
MARLOWE
AS
"JULIET"
PHOTO. BY
SANDS AND BRADY

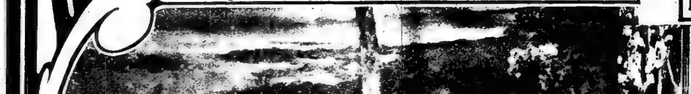

1905

BYRON PHOTO.

HALL PHOTO.

ALBERT PARR, SALLY McNEEL
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK " THE YANKEE
CONSUL." WALLACK'S THEATRE, JAN. 24.

KATIE BARRY, JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
ELEANOR BROWNING, ADELE RITCHIE
AND GEORGE BEBAN IN "FANTANA"
AT THE LYRIC.

GERTRUDE YSOLDE COOPER, IN SOPRANO ORATORIO AND CONCERT.

DOROTHY HAMMOND IN "MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS" AT THE SAVOY.

FRANK MAYNE (THE COLLEGE WIDOWER) MARIE DRESSLER (TILLY BUTTIN) IN "THE COLLEGE WIDOWER." WEBER AND ZIEGFELD.

BYRON PHOTO.

EDNA MAY.

PHOTO. BY BURR McINTOSH.

EVIE GREEN AS "THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIE" AT DALY'S.

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TIMES SQUARE

WILLIAM C. MUSCHENHEIM, Proprietor

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We make EVERY PART of our pianos. Our downtown warerooms are in our stock building, next to our immense factory, and you can step from the display rooms into an elevator and see the whole process of piano-making from start to finish. No other piano concern in New York could offer this interesting and decided advantage.

We have been making pianos for almost fifty years, and no other pianos made are their equal in tone-quality, volume, appearance and long service, and these equivalents are so great that the price cannot be reduced—it is fixed and unchangeable. Grands from $650. Uprights from $350. YOU COULD EASILY PAY MORE FOR LESS OF A BARGAIN, BUT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO PAY LESS AND SECURE SO GREAT A BARGAIN.

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TRIVIAL TRIOLETS.

By Sam S. Stinson.

OH! THE FINGER OF SCORN.

Oh! the finger of scorn
Is scant food for a sonnet,
So a triolet's born
Oh! the finger of scorn,
As it points let it warn;
There's a wedding ring on it!
Oh! the finger of scorn
Is scant food for a sonnet.

POLITENESS.

Politeness often represents
A kindly feeling, yet
The man who looks like thirty cents,
Politeness often represents,
Full many a man pays compliments
Who never pays a debt.
Politeness often represents
A kindly feeling, yet—

THE MASQUERADE.

Blessings often come disguised
While we on earth are tarrying
Very seldom recognized,
Blessings often come disguised.
Poverty, though never prized,
Oft keeps a man from marrying.
Blessings often come disguised
While we on earth are tarrying.

UPPISH.

To reach the top is mankind's aim;
Alas! how melancholy.
Yet who can cavil; who can blame?
To reach the top is mankind's aim.
Some mount the pinnacle of fame,
Some reach the height of folly.
To reach the top is mankind's aim;
Alas! how melancholy.

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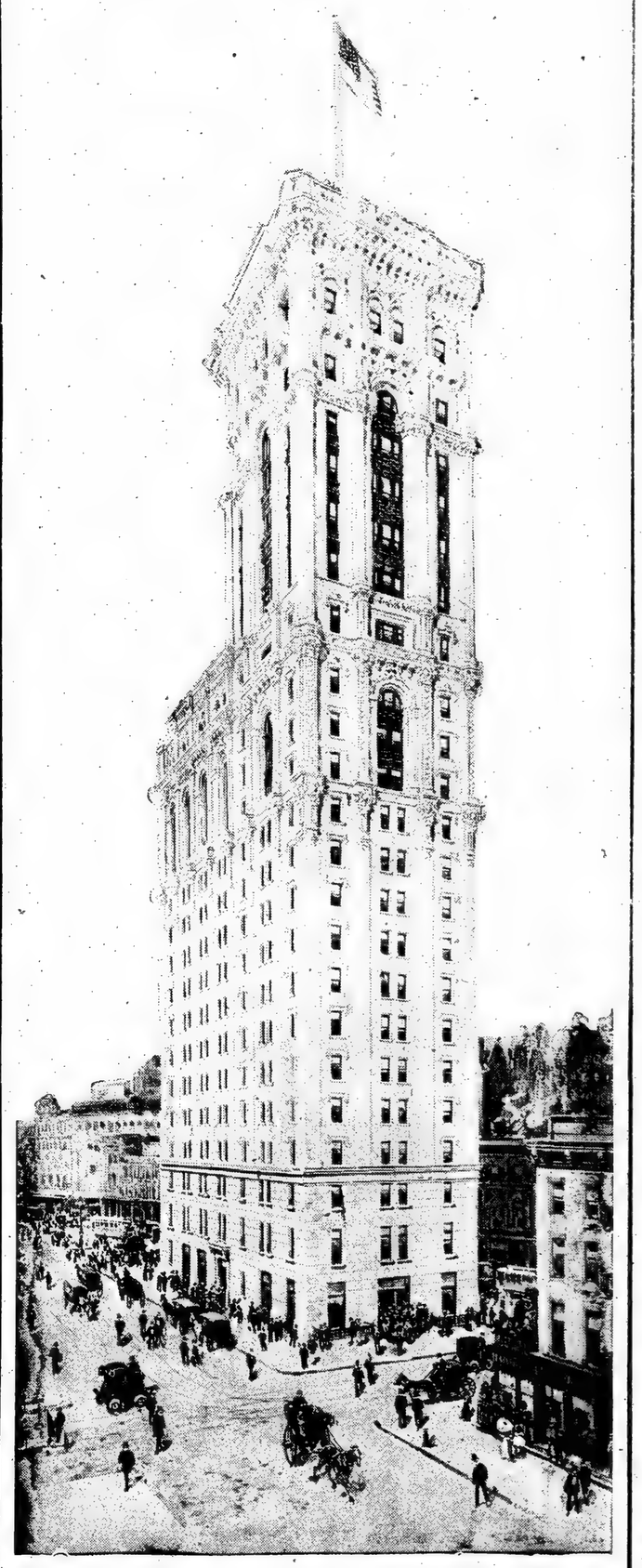

VIEW IN THE MAIN ERECTING SHOP OF THE A B SEE ELECTRIC ELEVATOR COMPANY IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

WHY SHE DIDN'T PAY.

THE car stopped and was boarded by a lady and a small boy. The boy knelt on the seat beside the lady and immediately became absorbed in scenes on the street. The conductor came in for their fares and the lady proffered him a nickel. "Madam, you will have to pay fare for that boy," he exclaimed, with an angry glare.

"I will?" she asked in amazement. "I don't see why."

"You don't, eh? Well, whether you see why or not don't matter. I see why, and you've got to pay."

"Well, if you see why," said the lady, calmly, for she had now grasped the situation, "perhaps you will kindly inform me."

"Why, look at him, Madam. Just look at him."

"Yes, I see him."

"Well?"

"Well, what of it?"

"Well, how old do you expect me to take him to be?" he inquired with ill-suppressed rage.

"I had not given your opinion a thought," she replied, "but if you wish to know how old I think him to be I should say eight or ten years."

"And you expect me to allow him to ride without paying fare?"

"I haven't said so."

"No, but you refused to pay for him."

"Oh, not at all. I merely asked you to explain why I should pay for him. I never saw him before."

At this juncture the boy turned on the seat, saw the conductor, and passed out the nickel which he held tightly grasped in his hand. The conductor assumed a stony look and returned to the back platform, while the passengers smiled audibly.

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW.

"IT'S a remarkable thing," said Simeon Ford the other day, "how some men never find out that they can make a speech until they just have to do it. They remind me of a dog that belonged to a Western friend of mine. He was a good dog, and my friend never tired of bragging about what he had done and could do.

"Well, one day he was telling a crowd that that dog could tree anything. 'Why, he even treed a coyote one day,' said my friend.

"'Oh, come now,' said a cowboy who was listening; 'that's a little too steep for us. Your dog might have outrun the coyote, but everybody knows that a coyote can't climb a tree.'

"'Of course a coyote can't climb a tree,' my friend replied, 'but that coyote just had to.'"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,178. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. 2 Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CZAR'S SUBJECTS ARM FOR REVOLT

St. Petersburg Strike Leaders Decide to Fight.

WORKMEN WANT REVENGE

Rumors of Outbreaks in Finland and Elsewhere.

DOWAGER CZARINA FLEES

Joins Czar at Tsarskoe-Selo—Number Shot in Capital Placed as High as 5,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 23.—Leaders of the strikers who came into conflict with the troops yesterday assembled last night and decided to continue the struggle with arms.

The strikers, goaded to desperation by the events yesterday, a day of violence, fury, and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the Government. It is rumored that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers from Kolpino, sixteen miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg.

The workmen are now arming with every available weapon for a renewal of the struggle. They have few firearms, but are turning the implements of trade into improvised weapons.

There are rumors of trouble in Finland and disaffection on the part of the troops. Strike leaders say they are awaiting news from Moscow and other large cities, where the troops are not believed to be so loyal as the Guards regiments.

The Moscow Regiment yesterday refused to fire on the working people.

No one knows how many men, women, and children were killed and wounded yesterday by the volleys of the troops. Some estimates are as high as 5,000, but 500 is probably nearer the true number.

The Emperor is at Tsarskoe-Selo, whither the Empress Dowager has fled.

PEACEABLE MEN SHOT DOWN.

Petitioners Met by the Troops of Grand Duke Vladimir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—St. Petersburg's streets were the theatre to-day of scenes unparalleled in the history of the world. A wholesale massacre of Russian strikers occurred, and the dead and wounded are numbered by thousands.

The strikers undertook to-day to present to the Czar a petition for the redress of their wrongs.

Instead of meeting the Czar they had to deal with Grand Duke Vladimir, and the morgues and hospitals are full of the victims of his cruelty. The correspondent of The Daily Mail, in telegraphing an account of the tragedy, says:

"This morning all was still and strangely quiet. It was bitterly cold, with a piercing wind and driving fine snow. People muffled in furs went to church as usual. A few strolled toward the Palace Square to see what was to be seen, and, finding nothing, started away again.

"There were no troops in front of the palace, and the bridges across the Neva were open to traffic.

"St. Petersburg under the freshly fallen snow was a white, fair city, from which the gilt minarets of the Admiralty, the cathedral, and the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress shot up tongues of flame in the growing sunshine.

"The church bells were calling. Swift sleighs with splendid horses were gliding by. It was impossible then to connect the scene with the pitiful tragedy that was so swiftly to follow.

"At 10 o'clock the troops began to move about, passing in different directions along the radiating suburban thoroughfares. Cavalry, infantry, and Cossacks in small detachments made no great military display, but infantry and some Guards marched away in regiments, their fixed bayonets glittering wickedly.

"The official programme was going to be literally carried out. Evidently no procession from any industrial suburb was to be allowed to approach the centre of the capital.

"An hour later a little tour in a fast sleigh showed that Central St. Petersburg was ringed with a triple cordon of defenses, terrible as those of Liao-Yang, as if to resist an invading army.

"Out on every main road, on the Ekaterinoffsky Prospect on the left bank of the river, at every strategic point where there were cross-roads, detachments of troops were placed on the further side. Every bridge crossing the Neva to Vassili Ostrov was strongly held, while from the inside of the great courtyards of the Winter Palace a mass of troops came out into the Palace Square.

"Most noticeable, as always, were the Preobrajensky Guards in their striking uniform, and the Pavlovsky Guards in high bronze helmets. There were also grenadier guards and the glittering cuirasses and eagle caps of the cuirassiers of guards, the Czarina's regiment, mounted all on black

"The cavalcade was a magnificent sight as it wheeled round in the great square.

"It was plain thus early that there would be no demonstration in front of the Palace. It only remained to see with how much consideration any attempt to hold one would be repressed.

"It was not long to wait before all uncertainty was removed. What followed it is impossible to describe, because it is impossible to know what occurred in many places widely apart.

"The narratives of eye-witnesses are as yet uncollected, but from many different directions people set out upon the projected pilgrimage, only to be shot down in masses by their uniformed brothers almost before their procession had started from the suburbs.

"The Putiloff strikers left their barrack homes about the factory according to their programme, bringing with them their wives and children, even their babies, as had been arranged. Father Gopon marched at their head, bearing a crucifix aloft above the great roll containing the precious petition.

"They marched down the Peterhoff Chaussée, where the works stand, down hill to where, at the Neva gate, the triumphal arch erected after the Turkish war stands at the junction with the main Baltic thoroughfare.

"There the Ismailovsky Guards, a regiment of which the Czar is honorary Colonel, were drawn up in waiting.

"As the head of the procession approached the acting Colonel called upon them to stop. Father Gopon, still holding the crucifix, advanced and demanded that the Colonel receive and forward the petition.

"This request was declined. Then, after a minute's hesitation and discussion, the procession continued to advance. A sharp order was given. The soldiers raised their rifles, and a volley rang out, but they had only used blank cartridges.

"Another order. This time ball cartridge, and men, women, and children fell in heaps.

"Father Gopon, still clutching the crucifix, stood among the dead and dying with the petition.

"Still another volley, and then the crowd no longer. The procession turned and fled, all but 300, who were lying dead, and 500 writhing wounded.

"Some who had revolvers fired as they fled. Others carried icepicks, some had stones, but practically they were unarmed.

"It was all over with the Putiloff strike procession, and at 11:41 o'clock the strikers were still in sight of their works. As they retreated the soldiers followed, and before a quarter of an hour most of them had fled to their homes, and there only remained the dead and wounded, who were removed with the usual Russian skill to be taken to hospital or home.

"What happened to the Putiloff contingent happened at other places. A procession starting its advance found its progress barred almost before it was begun, and as it attempted to continue it was mowed down by volleys.

"Twenty thousand people started from Kolpino, a manufacturing village twenty-five miles away. At the Moscow arch, on the confines of the town, they met with six volleys. A thousand fell dead and 1,500 were wounded.

"From up the river a great crowd marched to the Nevsky gate, where 500 fell dead and 700 were founded.

"The Vassili Ostrov workers only lost 200 killed and 700 wounded."

TROOPS FIRE AT LODZ.

Many Demonstrators Shot Down—Rising in Finland Feared.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg gives an account of a public demonstration at Lodz, a manufacturing town in Russian Poland, in which the crowd carried flags and raised cries of "Long Live Poland!"

Troops stationed in houses along the route of the procession fired upon it through the windows. Some persons were killed and several wounded.

Great excitement prevails.

Another St. Petersburg dispatch says very serious news has been received from Finland, where all the factory hands are on strike and a general rising is feared.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

Workmen Have Lost Faith in Czar, and Now Mean to Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 23.—A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital.

The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilchikoff as commander of over 50,000 of the Emperor's crack guards. Troops are bivouacked in the streets and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city.

It is rumored that M. Witte will be appointed dictator to-day, but the report is not confirmed.

A member of the Emperor's household is quoted as saying that the conflict of yesterday will end the war with Japan, and that Russia will have a Constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

The authorities, while they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and the autocracy are confronted on account of yesterday's events, are apparently paralyzed for the moment.

An official statement was promised at midnight, at which hour it was announced that it had been postponed till to-morrow.

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centres, where the troops are not of the same class as the Guard regiments of St. Petersburg.

The Warsaw and Baltic Railroad is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been repaired.

The blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance.

The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen. Comment on the action of the troops and authorities is very bitter, and sarcastic remarks are made that officers are braver against the defenseless public than against the Japanese, and that "ammunition may be scarce in the Far East, but is too plentiful here."

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius, for he has done a great deal to break the faith of the people in the "Little Father," who, they were convinced and who Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their grievances.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that yesterday's work will break the faith of the people in the Emperor. He said last evening:

"To-day inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from this people.

"Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'Little Father' would be heeded. They have been undeceived.

"Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

At a big meeting last night the following message from M. Gorky was read:

"Beloved Associates: We have no Emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. My blessing upon you all. Would I might be with you to-night; but I have much to do."

A workman who was introduced to speak in Father Gopon's name made a fiery speech. He appealed to the Liberals to furnish arms. The meeting adopted a letter denouncing the officers and regiments that fired on the workmen and another letter extolling the Moscow regiment which refused to fire.

The following is the text of a letter addressed by Father Gopon to Emperor Nicholas on Saturday night:

"Sovereign: I fear your Ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation. The whole people, trusting in you, have resolved to appear at the Winter Palace at 2 P. M. in order to inform you of their needs. If, vacillating, you do not appear before the people, then the moral bonds between you and the people, who trust in you, will disappear, because innocent blood will flow between you and the people.

"Appear to-morrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit. I and the representatives of labor and my brave workingmen and comrades guarantee the inviolability of your person."

With darkness it was feared that the mob might begin to loot and pillage, and even burn; but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky Prospect and the pillaging of fruit shops, little disorder was reported. Some windows of the palace of Grand Duke Alexis were smashed.

Most of the theatres were closed, but at the People's Palace, which was open, two Liberals attempted to harangue the audience, proposing at the close of the performance that the audience testify to their sympathy with their fallen brothers. The orators were promptly arrested, but the audience walked out.

St. Petersburg is sleeping quietly at this hour, 4:45 A. M., worn out by the excitement of a long day. Laborers and spectators have long since left the streets, and the military and police have had little to do for hours beyond driving off occasional riotous bands of irresponsible rogues bent on window-breaking and marauding and dispersing groups of too demonstrative Socialists or Liberals returning from protracted meetings where their minds were filled with incendiary speeches.

Since midnight the Russian capital has been as peaceful as it was the preceding night; but in the Palace Square and in all the principal streets and open places throughout the town bivouac fires are gleaming and infantrymen sleeping near their stacked rifles or marching hither and thither.

Cavalrymen on wearied horses are patrolling the long thoroughfares. No further firing has been heard and no more reports of collisions have been received.

A renewal of rioting is not expected until late in the morning, if at all to-day, as the strikers, thoroughly wearied by yesterday's events, will be inclined to wait until the military precautions have somewhat relaxed.

Two hundred journalists and professional men met in this city on Saturday evening to discuss means to avoid bloodshed. A committee, consisting of the authors Kharsenieff, Gorky, Annensky, and Geslef, several professors, and the workmen's advocate Kedrim, was appointed to interview Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

They arrived at the Ministry of the Interior at 10 o'clock Saturday night, but were received coldly, the officials declaring that it was impossible for them to see the Minister that night. The committeemen announcing their intention to wait till the Minister would see them, they were persuaded to go away by Assistant Minister Rydzefsky, who, being told that their errand was to prevent bloodshed, resolutely refused to call Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and ironically told the committeemen they had better persuade the workmen to abandon their plan of a procession to the palace.

Thus rebuffed, the committeemen proceeded to M. Witte's residence. M. Witte received them affably and offered tea to them, which they declined. Having heard them, M. Witte expressed himself with great sympathy, but maintained that all measures had been decided without consulting him, adding: "I am nothing in the administration."

M. Witte then referred them to Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, regretting his inability to do anything, and advising them to get the demonstration abandoned. He said the workmen had taken a wrong course, which was incompatible with autocracy. The Emperor could only receive a deputation by application through proper channels.

He then telephoned to Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky and tried to persuade him to receive the committee. The Minister, however, still declined, and the deputation departed.

Late last night at a conference of editors of St. Petersburg newspapers it was agreed to address to the censorship administration a protest against the censorship of the day's events, and it was also resolved to send a deputation to negotiate with the workmen's union regarding the resumption of work by the printers.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:20 P. M., Indianapolis 3:00 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD.—Pa. R. R.
Leaves New York every day at 12:25 noon, making quickest time in both directions between New York and St. Augustine. A superb train. For resort booklets inquire any P. R. R. office or 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

DAY OF TERROR IN CZAR'S CAPITAL

Troops Slay Women and Children with Men.

LED BY PRIEST TO DEATH

Workmen Force Guards to Fire to Stop Them.

BARRICADES IN STREETS

A General Killed and Other Officers Attacked—Crowds Shout "Down With the Czar."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his Majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the Emperor's advisers had already taken the decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to force their way to the Palace Square to-day was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet, and sabre.

The priest Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva Gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons.

The figures of the total number killed or wounded at the Narva Gate, the Moscow Gate, at various bridges and islands, and at the Winter Palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000.

Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, these shared the fate of the men.

One Regiment Mutinied.

The troops, with the exception of the Moscow Regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guard regiments, cavalry, and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlace the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the Palace Square, as the storm centre, were massed Dragoon regiments, infantry, and Cossacks of the Guards.

Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women, and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the Palace Square, where they were sure the Emperor would be present to hear them.

But the street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated.

Strikers Built Barricades.

Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the Emperor had foiled them and that the time had come to act. Strikers began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Fighting meantime continued at various places, soldiers firing volleys and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Toward 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights.

The little chapel at the Narva gate was wrecked.

On Kaminostov Island all the lights were extinguished.

Every officer wearing the uniform of the Emperor who was found alone was mobbed. A General was killed on the Nicholas Bridge, and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulets, and deprived of their swords.

Troops Spared Father Gopon.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva Gate when Father Gopon, in golden vestments and bearing aloft an ikon, and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8,000 workmen.

Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver.

Then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded.

It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks passed. He was then spirited away by workmen.

The Scenes in Palace Square.

The most harrowing scenes of the day were around the Palace Square.

This enormous place back of the Winter Palace is surrounded by gardens fronting the Admiralty and by a vast semi-circular building containing the offices of the General Staff, the Ministry of Finance, and the Foreign Office. In the centre of the block is cut an arched gateway surmounted by a bronze quadriga. The gateway serves as an entrance to the Grand Morskaia, one of the most fashionable streets of the city, which crosses the Nevsky Prospect.

Beyond the semi-circular building is a wide space leading to the Moikal Canal, and beyond this stands an enormous square building, the headquarters of the St. Petersburg Military District. From this building the Grand Duke Vladimir had issued orders for the whole military preparations, and from it he directed the day's operations.

In the centre of the square stands a great granite column supporting a statue of Victory, commemorating the defeat of the Napoleonic invasion, at which a veteran guard in the uniform of the period of Alexander I. stands sentinel.

Like a Military Camp.

When The Associated Press correspondent arrived at the Palace Square early this morning he found a considerable crowd of demonstrators already lining the railings of the Admiralty Gardens and the Boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment.

Several companies of the Pavlovsky and Preobrajensky Guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around campfires or stamping on the snow to keep warm. Beyond the infantry stood squadrons of the Chevalier Guards and the Horse Guards, without their lances, cuirasses, or the usual gay trappings.

The men carried carbines slung across their shoulders, and their stirrups were covered with felt or straw to keep off the cold. All the soldiers wore bashliks, or hoods, to protect their ears from the keen, searching wind. A field kitchen steamed merrily, disseminating the odor of viands.

Many of the men wrestled or boxed, cracking jokes as one or another rolled on the snow.

A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business on hand.

Meanwhile pickets were stationed at all the entrances of the palace, and cavalry patrols kept promenaders moving along the sidewalk. Sleigh traffic continued uninterrupted till the time came for the cavalry to charge.

The crowd of strikers in and outside the Admiralty Gardens continued to grow hourly, swelled by arrivals from the Nevsky Prospect, which debouches upon the boulevard skirting the Gardens.

Constantly Reproached Troops.

The strikers manned and held a small edifice at the corner of the Gardens and poured out constant objurgations and reproaches at the troops. It was in vain that officers requested them to disperse.

"We have come to present our homage and grievances to the Emperor."

"Let the Emperor come out and hear us; we do not wish to do harm."

"Long live Nicholas II.! If he only listens to our grievances we are sure he will be just and merciful!"

"We cannot longer endure our sufferings. Better die at once and end all!"

Such were the cries repeatedly heard.

Many strikers brought their wives and children. "You soldiers are our brothers; you cannot shoot these little ones," they exclaimed. But as the pickets and patrols continued driving off the people the demonstrators began to give way, and the bitterest insults and oaths, in which the Russian vocabulary is particularly rich, became frequent.

"We are not Japanese; why brutalize us? Will you shame the mother who bore you, who was a Russian like ourselves?" were some of the cries that were heard. Later such expressions as "Scoundrels!" "Mercenaries!" "Dogs!" and worse were heard. A long-haired student among the crowd hurled an insulting epithet at an officer, who sent a couple of men to arrest him.

The crowd tried to rescue the student, but he was dragged and kicked across the sunlit square, his long hair tossing in the wind. The crowd broke out into a storm of hoots and hisses. Then a young workman jeered at a soldier, who applied his rifle butt, and, with the help of comrades, dragged the workman, despite his piteous pleadings, to the lock-up.

Every time the troops moved the crowds hissed them. Strikers also gathered at the entrance of the Grand Morskaia and of the avenue leading to the Moika. The crowd at the latter place swelled to huge proportions, blocking the bridge across the canal.

Ordered to Disperse Crowd.

The order came at 1:30 P. M. to clear off the crowd. The Colonel commanding the Horse Guards uttered a short, sharp command; the troopers drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot, and then broke into a gallop, heading straight for the Moika, where they were lost in a cloud of snow.

Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came silence, broken only by the galloping of ambulance horses.

The next twenty minutes passed without incident. Nothing indicated the approach of the horrible butchery which was destined to stain the corner of the Admiralty Gardens with human blood.

The crowd there persisted in refusing to move on, clamoring for the Emperor and continually hurling abuse at the troops, but attempting no violence.

Two companies of the Preobrajensky Guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly Colonel, which had been standing at ease in front of the Palace, formed up and marched at double quick toward the fatal corner.

Events followed with awful swiftness.

The commanding officer shouted "Disperse! Disperse! Disperse!"

Many in the crowd turned to flee, but it was too late. A bugle sounded and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges and the last with ball.

A hundred corpses strewed the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape.

The Associated Press correspondent, standing behind the troops, saw mangled corpses of persons of all ages and both sexes strewing the ground. One boy of thirteen had his skull pierced and rent by bullets. Great splashes and streams of blood stained the snow.

Only a few of the victims remained alive, for the fatal volley was fired at a distance of not more than twenty paces, and so the ambulances had little to do.

Sleighs Carried Off the Dead.

The police recruited a large number of sleighs to carry off the dead.

Heartrending scenes were witnessed as wives, husbands, and mothers came up to claim their dear ones and were carried off with them in the sleighs.

Meanwhile the crowd had drifted up the Nevsky Prospect, yelling, "Murderers! Murderers!" and the square resumed its calm aspect, the troops returning to their stations.

It was now the turn for the crowd stationed at the Morskaia entrance to the square, where the Horse Guards repeated the exploit with which they had cleared the Moika, and drove the people pell mell down the thoroughfare.

From thenceforward the Palace Square ceased to be the centre of interest. The Associated Press correspondent went to the Grand Morskaia, and stood a whole hour near the corner of the Nevsky Prospect. The fashionable hotels on either side of the Grand Morskaia were crowded but the doors were closed except to well-known visitors. Fashionable jewelers' and other stores were barred, but mostly unshuttered. Quite a number of prominent personages stood on the sidewalks watching the developments.

Secretary Spencer Eddy of the American Embassy chatted with Grand Duke Boris, who had driven up in a stylish sleigh, drawn by a magnificent trotter. M. Bompard, the French Ambassador, drove past with his wife. As a couple of squadrons of red-capped hussars trotted by the officers gave the command, "Use the flats of your swords."

Then the troopers moved off and disappeared down the street, the crowds shrieking "Murderous dogs!" but quickly vanishing before them. A few who were wounded were picked up and conveyed to a drug store on the opposite corner of the Grand Morskaia and the Nevsky Prospect.

An Impromptu Oration.

No troops were visible for as much as half an hour. A crowd quickly formed outside the drug store, and an orator was found for the occasion. Standing on the steps of the drug store, he addressed the impromptu meeting thus:

"Comrades: We came humbly and peacefully to meet the Emperor and lay our grievances before him; but the Emperor refuses to see us, and instead soldiers were sent to shoot us down. Then all I can say is he is no Emperor." "Down with the Emperor!" shouted the crowd. The orator proceeded:

"We have suffered under the sway of the Chinovniks." ("Down with the Chinovniks!" exclaimed the crowd.) "We hoped for redress, but hope is no longer possible; we can win our rights only by fighting." ("Down with the autocracy!" yelled the crowd.)

"Our only chance of redress is from representatives of the people." ("Long live the Constitutional Assembly!") "Then all I have to say is, To arms, comrades, to arms!"

"To arms!" was the thunderous response.

The crowd, now aroused to a state of frenzy, at the sight of the wounded who were being brought out of the drug store and placed in ambulances, saluted them as martyrs. Every head was uncovered as the victims were conveyed away.

The wilder element in the crowd had now obtained the upper hand and pre-

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A Land of Outdoor Sport.
Pinehurst, N. C. Eighteen hours' trip by Southern Ry. or Seaboard Air Line. Golf on two superb courses. Quail shooting over private preserve. Tennis, golf, and trap-shooting tournaments.—Adv.

Winter wheat—health—Wheatena. Buy Wheatena and you will see why we couple these three words. Try it for breakfast. 15c.—Adv.

We are preaching winter wheat because it's healthful. Try Wheatena, the old-fashioned breakfast cereal, and prove it. 15c.—Adv.

ceeded to attack every officer in sight. A General driving up the Nevsky Prospect was mobbed, with shouts of "Murderer!" His sword was captured as a trophy, the crowds shouting "Hurrah!"

Another General was nearly dragged from his sleigh, but clutched the driver desperately, and in escaping was struck on his bald head by a glass bottle and stunned.

Swords were wrenched from several passing officers, and the crowd shouted "Break their swords, but do not beat them."

The appearance of several companies of infantry restored order, but the crowds refused to disperse and several volleys were fired and a number of people killed.

Half a dozen policemen were surrounded by a crowd in a neighboring side street. The policemen drew their revolvers and fired, and one of them was killed by a comrade's misdirected fire.

THE RIOTERS' LAST STAND.

Barricades Erected on Island—Thirty of the Defenders Slain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 23.—The Associated Press correspondent was present when the first barricades were constructed on Vassili Ostrov Island, where fighting occurred late last night, resulting in the killing of thirty of the defenders of the barricades.

The strikers, driven from the river front, had gathered in front of the union headquarters, out of sight of the soldiery, and, buzzing like a nest of angry hornets, a hundred men brandished handleless sabre blades secured from some junk shop, which were the only weapons seen in the hands of the strikers during the day. Others swarmed up poles and cut down telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires, which they strung from lamp post to lamp post across the street to break up charges of cavalry.

At first none of the leaders seemed to have any plans. Suddenly two men appeared carrying ladders, and others pushed up with more ladders, timber, and lumber from incomplete buildings, and old sleighs. In the twinkling of an eye a substantial barricade had been constructed, bound together with wires and ropes. On it water was poured, which immediately froze.

As a last contribution, Christmas trees were added to the pile, and the crowd rushed to repeat the process at the other end of the block. Meanwhile others were bringing on bricks for missiles.

When the troops advanced the strikers lined the barricades and offered what resistance they could; but while half the infantry rested their rifles on a barricade and volleyed the others demolished the obstruction and marched over the street, which was then encumbered with fifty dead or wounded, and the snow on which was crimsoned with human blood.

Among the rumors curent last night was one that the workmen on Vassili Ostrov had seized a dynamite factory, and another that they were pillaging shops. The island was in darkness, neither gas nor electricity being available.

PROOF OF WIDE DISCONTENT.

But London Times Takes Conservative View of Russian Outbreak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times, referring editorially to the terrible events of yesterday in St. Petersburg, says:

"With our present information it is quite impossible to gauge the importance of these events. They would be grave at any time, but are doubly grave at this moment, when the country whose capital they convulse is engaged in a great and disastrous war at the furthest extremity of Asia.

"They prove the existence of widespread and profound discontent among the working classes of St. Petersburg, for no Socialist intrigues or harangues could have led thousands of workingmen to confront death unless they were convinced that their lives under autocracy had become unbearable. How far the discontent may extend throughout the other cities of Russia and into the rural districts we have little means of ascertaining.

"The gravity of the position depends on factors with which we are at present unacquainted. The French seem disposed to recognize in it the beginning of a great upheaval, comparable with that which marked the downfall of their own ancient monarchy and their historic system of society. They may be right or they may be wrong. The differences between France at the close of the eighteenth century and Russia at the beginning of the twentieth are at least as numerous and striking as the resemblances.

"We can but say that for the present it seems to us their alarm for the immediate future of Russia may perhaps be as much exaggerated as the extravagant confidence they have hitherto professed in her future. What that future may be we dare not venture to forecast. We stand face to face with a great possibility which time alone can mature and unfold."

REVOLUTION, LONDON THINKS.

Belief That a New Chapter in Russia's History Has Begun.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 23.—Such phrases as these, extracted from editorial articles in the London morning newspapers, sufficiently indicate the opinion held here of yesterday's events in St. Petersburg:

"Revolt has been quelled, but revolution has begun."

"The bureaucracy has declared its policy; it is the policy of the Blagovestchensk massacre."

"The inevitable reaction has begun, and with it a new chapter in Russia's history and probably also in the history of Europe and Asia."

"The revolutionary movement in Russia has received its baptism of blood, its crown of martyrdom."

"Is there a Mirabeau or even a Danton in Russia to-day?"

"A very grave responsibility lies to-day at the door of the Czar, who has failed to grasp his unique opportunity."

"The 'Little Father' has become the murderer of his people, and it remains with him to save the country from disaster. Even at the eleventh hour he may do so, but only by recognizing that autocracy has gone forever."

Temper of Masses Attested.

It is pointed out that the fate of Russia does not depend upon the people of St. Petersburg alone, but on the masses throughout the country, and it is considered that the events of recent months connected with the agitation for constitutional reform sufficiently attest the people's temper.

Some of the special dispatches from St. Petersburg this morning comment upon the unexpectedly determined attitude displayed by the Russian workmen yesterday as revealing a new phase in the character of the patient masses.

PARIS DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

Situation in Russia Everywhere Discussed—Revolution Feared.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The news of the bloody events in St. Petersburg has caused a profound sensation here. The newspapers issued special editions throughout the evening giving dramatic details of the street fighting, and these were eagerly read and discussed on the boulevards, at the theatres, and in other public places, the tragedy being the universal subject of comment. The newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds awaiting bulletins.

Officials here have received advices practically the same as those made public. The general view, including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehension that the events of to-day may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed.

The Temps's St. Petersburg special correspondent to-night makes a graphic comparison between the position of Emperor Nicholas II. and King Louis XVI. on the eve of the Reign of Terror. After a careful analysis of the situation the correspondent concludes that most of the military forces of Russia will remain loyal to the Emperor, although he foresees prospects of some of the artillery regiments playing the same rôle that the regiment of the French Guards took on the fall of the Bastille at the outbreak of the French Revolution. The correspondent also points out that Emperor Nicholas's withdrawal to Tsarskoe-Selo places twenty-one kilometres between him and the excited populace.

The prevailing tone here is one of awe at the magnitude of the horror. The Socialist journals do not disguise a strong sentiment in favor of the people and of indignation against the course of the Government.

PRAYERS IN WASHINGTON.

Offered for Czar and His People in Many of the Churches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Fervent prayers were offered in many of the churches to-day for the Russian Emperor and for his people. Intense interest in the struggle at the Russian capital was manifested.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, arrived here to-night from New York and was driven at once to the Embassy, accompanied by Col. Raspopoff, the Russian military attaché. Immediately upon the Ambassador's arrival copies of the latest press dispatches were shown to him. Count Cassini was never more calm than as he carefully scanned their contents. Officially the Ambassador has heard nothing of the situation, and for this reason he would make no comment.

"Apparently there is a serious strike in St. Petersburg," he remarked, "but I have no news except that which has reached me in these dispatches."

CROWDS READ BULLETINS.

The Cynic, the Workman, and Tolstoy—The Czar and the Auto.

The bulletins posted every few minutes yesterday afternoon and evening drew large crowds to the front of the Times Building. Interesting, and, in some cases, amusing, were the comments made by persons who stopped to read the condensed items of intelligence from mob-ridden St. Petersburg.

One woman, after a glance at the bulletin boards, remarked as if surprised:

"There seems to be something doing in Russia after all."

"The world of letters," announced a cynical individual, waving his cane at the bulletins, "is about to be enriched with another essay by Count Tolstoy."

This remark bore fruit of another kind. A man who had all the appearance of a laborer said:

"That's no dream, either, and there's a whole lot to it. Tolstoy is the man in Russia to-night. And he's the man in the east side of New York, too. There's hardly a Russian or a Pole comes into New York who hasn't a cheap copy or a pamphlet by Tolstoy stowed away somewhere in his sack o' belongings. Bein' in a free country they can afford to howl with him, and they do it, too!"

An automobilist slowed up his machine and stopped at the curb opposite the window where the bulletins were being posted every few minutes. After carefully reading and digesting the latest news, he turned to a woman in the auto and said:

"I can see a picture of the Czar rushing through the Nevsky Gate, his crown under one arm, a gripsack under the other, and shouting at the top of his voice: 'A bubble! A bubble! My kingdom for a bubble!'"

While the automobilist heard the Czar yearning to exceed the speed limit a Broadway stroller—one of the type which knows everything about Manhattan and nothing about anything outside of it—gave a contemptuous glance at a dispatch marked "St. Petersburg, 10:50 P. M.," and posted here at 8:05 P. M., and said:

"That's the worst o' them up-to-date noospapers."

FIRE ON HUNGARIAN MOB.

Gendarmes Kill Four Persons at Riot of Liberals.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 22.—The gendarmerie were called out to-day to quell a disturbance following a meeting of local Liberals at the village of Turopolya.

The gendarmes fired on the mob, killing four, and wounding one.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

REVOLUTION PARTY HERE HAILS NEWS WITH JOY

Scenes of Enthusiasm at Convention of Russian Refugees.

GLOOM AT THE CATHEDRAL

Ambassador Cassini Attends Service and Hears the News from St. Petersburg—Priest Speaks of Russia's Ill-Luck.

Nowhere in this city did the news of the uprising in the Czar's capital create such a profound impression as on the lower east side. In that part of the city thousands of men and women who have cared and suffered for the cause of Russian freedom, have found a haven, and there was not one of these who did not feel a personal share in the events of which the cable told.

When the first bulletin was posted outside the offices of the east side newspapers and the first extra was sent out, it was as though a tocsin had rung. All the highways and byways of that crowded section of the city at once became filled with men and women, a series of unbroken processions converging on the offices of the Jewish newspapers in East Broadway.

These organs, of course, did not have a foreign cable service at all commensurate with the occasion or the demand for news, but they did the best they could under the circumstances. The Vorwaerts, the organ read by the Russian immigrants of revolutionary tendencies, at noon gave out an extra in which were presented in brief outline the happenings in the Russian capital. There was an attempt at a bulletin service at all the offices of the east side newspapers, but what news reached the crowds in this manner was merely sufficient to whet their appetite for more. And during the entire afternoon and evening the very editorial sanctums of these newspaper offices were constantly invaded by men and women who with shining eyes demanded news.

East Side Cafes Ablaze.

On the street corners and in the parks, wherever two or three met, the one topic of conversation was the St. Petersburg revolt. And in the little cafés and restaurants on the east side, where the east side middle class love to congregate of a Sunday evening, they dined last night to the tune of the "Marseillaise" and the Russian National anthem woven into melody, while the guests went frantic with excitement.

Next to the overshadowing question of what the present uprising meant, and what it was going to accomplish for Russian freedom, there was another question that came up for discussion whenever the uprising itself was discussed. That question was:

Who is Father Gopon?

And surprising as the fact may seem, despite the hundreds of underground channels that lead from Russia to the Russian exiles on the lower east side, there did not seem to be a man or a woman there who could identify the priest.

Call Gopon God's Own Man.

"Who knows, little brother?" said a recent arrival to these shores. "Who knows where God finds His agents? I have never heard of Father Gopon, but I know now that he must be God's own man, since he took no weapon and met the Cossacks with nothing but a cross raised aloft."

One needed only to go among the men and the women of the east side last night to find that there were many among them who ascribed what had occurred to supernatural intervention. There were many who insisted on seeing more than a mere coincidence in the fact that the Russian New Year had been marked by the surrender of Port Arthur and the members of the band pointed in the strange irony of fate to the fact that the uprising in the Russian capital should occur on the day when they were holding their annual convention.

Work of Russian Agitators Here.

The annual convention of the "Bundists" went into session on Saturday night. They have an organization which is represented in all the large cities of the United States where Russians live in any great number. They are closely allied with the mother organization in Russia.

The principal purpose of the organization in this country is to raise funds for their brethren who are fighting for the cause in Russia. During the half dozen years it has been in existence, though it is made up largely of men and women with incomes that leave little or no margin when the expenses of livelihood have been defrayed, it has sent $500,000 to Russia.

Most of this has been used for revolutionary literature, and among this the staple has been copies of the American Constitution printed in the Russian language and made up so as to fit into the Russian prayer books that are provided in the Orthodox churches. Through their Russian agents the Bundists have been so successful in smuggling them into the Russian places of worship that they insist that the present demand for a constitution in that country is largely due to the familiarity Russians have attained in recent years with the charter of American liberty.

At the noon recess the delegates attending the convention obtained news of what was going on in St. Petersburg. This news was of a meagre nature, and had not been amplified to any extent when a Times reporter was conducted into Clinton Hall, in Clinton Street, near Grand, where the convention was held, late yesterday afternoon, bringing the details contained in cable dispatches from the Russian capital.

Morris Lewinsohn, an east side physician, was in the chair. The discussion was a proposition to decrease the expenses of the organization here, so as to be able to make better provision for the cause in Russia. Of the delegates, sixty-six in number, most were recent arrivals, unable to speak English. Half their number had been incarcerated in Russian prisons or exiled to Siberia for the part they had taken in the revolutionary movement there.

The Times reporter was soon surrounded by a group of delegates clamoring for news. To Dr. Morris Winchevsky, an east side physician, an outline of the latest news was given, including the report that a regiment of infantry had declined to fire on the mob which attempted to cross the Nikolovsky Bridge.

"This is the greatest news of all," said Jacob Marinoff, a delegate from Denver. "The dynasty is lost. The day of freedom has dawned upon Russia."

Bundists Frantic with Joy.

Dr. Winchevsky then mounted the platform and told the news in Russian. Time and again he was interrupted by enthusiastic demonstrations. When he reached the Nikolovsky Bridge incident the convention was swept from off its feet by the wild demonstration that followed.

First there were cheers upon cheers, while the men threw their hats toward the ceiling and women got to their feet, waving handkerchiefs. Then by degrees a hush fell upon the audience, and in the midst of it a woman's voice rang clear through the hall:

Siberian Refugees Heard From.

"I knew it, I knew it! They are our brothers, too. I knew it all the time," she cried in Russian. The next moment she fell into the arms of another woman delegate who stood near by, and both sobbed convulsively. Other women followed their example, and the men looked on with shining eyes.

The woman whose voice startled the convention was none other than Jenny Hourwitch. She is not yet thirty years of age, but since she was sixteen she has been in the ranks of revolutionary Russia. Ten years ago she was sent into exile in a distant part of Siberia, but with some others succeeded in making her escape.

One could almost have heard a pin drop, so deep was the silence in the room when a moment later a tall rugged man arose well up toward the front rows of seats. It was Isadore Merriam. His face bore two deep scars received in the Gomel riots, which followed closely on the heels of the Kishineff tragedy. He was later immured and tortured in a prison in the Government of Mogilieff. He burrowed his way to freedom under the prison walls with a spoon.

"When I felt American soil under foot," he said, "I made a vow and I have kept it, and to-day I have my reward. I have every day taken 5 cents from the price of my breakfast, which costs ten, and I have given this to the Bund. But I eat another meal besides, and from now on I will take 5 cents from that, too, to help our friends in Russia."

A wave of emotion again swept through the audience, and as it was found impossible to go on with the regular business of the session Dr. Peskin, another of the delegates, proposed the taking up of a collection then and there. Considering the aggregate wealth of those in attendance and the conditions under which they live, a more generous collection was never taken up, even in the most fashionable Fifth Avenue Church, nor was one ever more ungrudgingly given. The men and women present made a rush for the platform, and the result was a hatful of bills.

Many of the delegates expressed their belief that some time last night the prisons of Petropalovsk and Schlusselberg would be stormed. These prisons are full of political offenders, and the latter especially is known to the revolutionists as an abode of terror.

The Russian Social Democrats also held crowded meetings yesterday afternoon and evening. They met at Grand Lyric Hall, 85 Forsyth Street, adopting resolutions of sympathy, with the revolutionists and pledging financial and moral support. The meeting was largely a celebration until the news of the many killed and wounded in the Cossack charges cast a gloom over the gathering, but there were many who spoke of returning to Russia, despite the risk involved. Strangely enough the Anarchists made little or no demonstration.

A vivid contrast to the effect produced on the lower east side, and generally in the quarters where Russian Jews live in any great numbers, was witnessed in the Russian Cathedral. The news reached there just as the Right Rev. Alexander A. Hotovitzky, Archpriest of the cathedral, was intoning solemn high mass.

At the same time Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, entered the church. Count Nicolas de Ladygensky, the Russian Consul General here, who is a regular attendant of the church, met him at the door. A moment later the American and Russian flags were fluttering from the flagstaffs on the priest's residence, as is always the custom when Count Cassini visits the church, which was named for the Czar.

The Russian Ambassador came to New York to attend the Russian Symphony Concert at Carnegie Hall, and had intended to return to Washington yesterday forenoon, but went to church instead. He was accompanied by Commander Boutakoff, the Naval Attaché of the embassy; Col. Raspopow, the Military Attaché, and M. Vilenkin, the financial agent of the Russian Government in this country. The Ambassador and his party occupied seats near the altar. Safonoff, the Russian conductor, also attended the service and shook hands sadly with Count Cassini and his party.

In the service prayers were chanted for the success of the Czar in the Far Eastern struggle, and in the sermon Archbishop Hotovitzky made an address to the congregation which had been prompted by the news from the Russian capital, saying:

Priest Speaks of Riots.

"Only a few days ago we heard how our Imperial Master, the Czar, came near being killed in his own imperial city, where he is well loved. This year, 1905, seems to be an unlucky one for Russia. It opened with disaster in the Far East. And to-day the mobs are fighting in the streets of the capital. We may well ask what has Russia done, what sins have her sons committed to incur the wrath of God? What shall we do to propitiate Him? God save Russia. God save Russia."

There was a hush in the church when the address was brought to a close, and the chant of the "Mnogaya Lyeta"—"The Grand Many Years," as it would be rendered in English—was intoned by the singers in the choir loft. This is a sacred chant, used only on special occasions.

Count Cassini took luncheon at the Archpriest's residence, and then drove to the Waldorf-Astoria. There, through his private secretary, he gave out the following statement:

"Count Cassini has no official information of the strike riots reported from St. Petersburg. Under the circumstances, he is not in a position to make any statement, except to say that he deeply deplores the disturbances, and is confident that everything will be adjusted before long."

Count Cassini seemed quite ill when he reached the hotel. He retired to his apartments at once, and remained there until his departure for Washington on the Congressional Limited.

GAYNOR DENOUNCES CZAR.

Wants Nations to End His Rule, If Russians Do Not.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, speaking last night at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Educational Society, in the society's building on Pitkin Avenue, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, declared that the Czar was the tool and victim of a corrupt and avaricious Church and aristocracy, and that if the downtrodden people of Russia did not end this rule the combined civilizations of the world would have to interpose, as did the United States in the case of Cuba.

"The children whom this society educates," said Justice Gaynor, "come from despotic Russia, many of them fleeing from the fury of race bigotry. The Government which in this age permits such conditions to exist—and in the name of Christianity at that—should not be permitted to exist."

The society re-elected all of the present officers.

REFUGEES FROM PORT ARTHUR

Arriving at Che-Foo in Junks—Little Looting in Fortress.

CHE-FOO, Jan. 22.—Twenty-seven men and women, comprising the first party of refugees from Port Arthur, arrived here in a junk to-day. They stated that twenty-two other junks, bearing over 500 non-combatants, were also coming. Several launches immediately left with the idea of assisting the junks in reaching Che-Foo.

These refugees, including men, women, and children, had been waiting for a steamer at Pigeon Bay. They were without shelter and were obliged to sleep on the sand. The expected steamer failing to arrive, permission was secured for them to use junks.

The refugees say that since the first few days following the surrender of Port Arthur there has been practically no looting, the Japanese officers dealing sternly with all offenders. The Chinese were more culpable than the Japanese, who generally confined themselves to taking small articles, which they probably wanted chiefly as souvenirs. The consensus of opinion is that the soldiers behaved with remarkable self-restraint, compared with others in similar conditions in history.

Roughly [illegible] 200 civilians lost their lives during the siege.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—AEOLIAN HALL

SPECIAL SALE of Exchanged PIANOLAS at Exceptional Prices

An opportunity to secure slightly used Pianolas at substantial saving, small payments and with the manufacturer's full guarantee

SINCE the introduction of the Metrostyle Pianola and Pianola Piano, The Aeolian Company has received in exchange many Pianolas without the Metrostyle. These Pianolas when exchanged go direct to the company's factory, where they are overhauled and put in condition to give the best service and pleasure to customers who buy them at the occasional sales of exchanged instruments.

The rigidity with which prices are maintained on Pianolas renders this an opportunity which should not be neglected by any person who has in mind the purchase of a piano-player.

The Pianolas offered this week are divided into three groups, with prices and terms of payment as follows:

Group I—$150 — **$15 down and $7 a month**

Exchanged Pianolas that have been used for some time, yet in no way worn, impaired or out of date. Every doubtful part has been replaced with a new one, cases restored when marred, and each given the same scrupulous adjustment and inspection bestowed on new Pianolas before leaving the factory. In capacity to give service and pleasure they are practically new.

Group II—$175 — **$20 down and $8 a month**

Pianolas that have seen less service, coming back in such excellent condition that but trifling adjustment was needed to bring them up to the standards set for new instruments. Each Pianola in this group has had just the amount of service that assures soundness and harmonious working of every part.

Group III—$200 — **$20 down and $10 a month**

Made up entirely of exchanged Pianolas that have seen almost no service at all; one was kept only three days by a customer who afterward decided to purchase a Pianola Piano. Any of them might be put into new stock were it not for the company's present practice of including the Metrostyle in all new Pianolas.

None of these Pianolas has the Metrostyle, but each is sold with the same guarantee given absolutely new Pianolas. Within three months after purchase should the customer wish a Metrostyle Pianola or Pianola Piano they will be taken back in exchange at the full price paid.

Last Week of Exchanged Piano Sale.

High Grade Instruments Received in Part Payment for the Pianola Piano.

A fine collection of exchanged pianos is also included in this sale, comprising many standard instruments, both upright and grand, at prices from $110 upward. These pianos are remarkable for their excellent condition, and can be had on reasonable monthly payments. Prices range from $50 to $250 below even the prices of ordinary second-hand pianos. Webers, Steinways, Chickerings, Knabes, Hardmans, etc., included.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34th St., N. Y.

EUROPE APPREHENSIVE OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Momentous Political Consequences Looked For by the Powers.

AFFECTS WHOLE HEMISPHERE

Profound Sensation in the Balkans Caused by Port Arthur's Fall—Other Ominous Signs in Near East.

The momentous possibilities—nay, probabilities—of the great liberal movement in Russia have for some time been recognized in all the principal countries of the Eastern hemisphere—save perhaps in Russia itself.

As defeat followed defeat in the Far East the discontent ever latent in the mighty empire of the Czar became increasingly manifest. Sullen, dumb, inert at first, it was, under the spur of agitation and the voicing of the national sentiment and aspirations, roused to open expression in all the Russias, accompanied by resistance that no longer was passive.

The anxious powers, keenly observant, saw the movement gathering momentum and, a force so ominously formidable that it bade fair to become irresistible, spread beyond the borders of Russia and overwhelm all Europe.

In an article published a fortnight ago on the general situation in Russia The London Times's military correspondent said:

"Apart from the closing scenes of the great tragedy of Port Arthur the attention of Russia and of the civilized world has been almost wholly absorbed of late by the liberal movement, which has shaken the autocratic edifice from roof to basement and must necessarily have momentous consequences, since it is clear that the forces which have produced this political disturbance draw their strength from every class of the Russian community, from the highest nobles down through every intermediate class to the lowest of the peasants.

"This evolution can hardly fail to have a very decisive influence upon the duration of the war, since not only are men's minds in Russia wholly preoccupied with projects of internal reform, but they are also set upon the arrest of hostilities as a necessary preliminary to these reforms.

"The state of Poland, and the excesses committed by mobilized troops, which have been of a far more serious nature than has been allowed to transpire, all tend in the same direction.

"The great liberal movement in Russia is by far the most important event in the foreign politics of our time, and deserves every attention on the part of distant observers. Whether it will succeed, and, if so, what will be its effect upon foreign politics, is still hidden in the gloom of the future, but that it will necessarily entail a weakening of Russian power or a period of rest for Russia's neighbors is at present quite unproved.

"The French revolution was a great explosive force which produced results far beyond the borders of France herself. Far from thinking that a Russian revolution will be confined to the territories of the Czar, we should rather ask ourselves whether this great National movement may not entail political consequences transcending even those of the great revolt of France.

"When the Slav genius, hitherto trammeled and trodden down, finds scope at last for its superabundant energies and remarkable gifts, we may all be compelled to rearrange our ideas."

A writer in The Spectator of London, in discussing the international phase of the unrest in Russia, said:

"It is not only the future of Asia which is at stake, but much of the future of Europe. A paralysis of that great empire, which for more than a century has hung like a heavy cloud on the Eastern frontiers of the really civilized section of the world, would, for example, leave Germany mistress of the Continent. It might shatter the Austrian Empire to pieces, for her Slav majority would no longer have to fear being 'buried in the Russian morass.' It would intensify in a high degree the quarrel always smoldering between the Ottomans and the remnant of their Christian subjects—a result of which Europe already perceives signs in the new arrogance which the Divan is displaying in the Balkans.

"French society would be shaken to its heart by a new liability to invasion, and with it fresh proclivity to panic. Even Great Britain, though still 'encompassed by her inviolate sea,' would feel the influence of the great change, for India would be as safe from invasion as herself, and being safe, would be apt to indulge in dreams of large ambition.

"While, however, we perceive this clearly, we do not understand so well why so many thoughtful men believe that the progress of the unrest will be fatal to the autocracy, or why they are so possessed with the notion that, if that great cataclysm occurs, Russia will be weaker for its occurrence.

"As yet all the symptoms point rather to a vast jacquerie than to what is commonly known as a revolution. From province after province of Russia come up stories which show that the suspicion of the proprietary class so long smoldering among the peasantry is breaking into flame; that chateau after chateau is menaced; that in district after district the landlords are sending their families, or flying themselves, for protection to the great cities. The plunder to which the Reservists so often betake themselves is as much an expression of hatred to the rich as of desire for a final revel, and is accompanied in many instances by a destruction of property which can in no way benefit the mutineers.

"It is admitted by the great landlords, themselves, who are promoting the movement of the Zemstvos toward greater liberty, that one at least of their motives is dread of an agrarian revolution as sanguinary as that of 1789-93 in France.

"We do not imagine that the Government would actively aid that revolution, though it must be remembered that whole classes of the smaller proprietors were ruined at a stroke by the decree of emancipation; but it is not impossible they would remember that their soldiers are peasants, and would passively watch a revolt that would end in a Russia composed of an absolute Czar and millions of small freeholders.

"Even anarchy in Russia might not destroy her strength except for a short period. There is much in the Slav of the French nervous excitability; much, also, of that craving for external repute which used to be the French motive power."

Similar views are given by other political experts. Significant of what might happen in the Balkans, "the powder magazine of Europe," is the effect of the fall of Port Arthur, as described by correspondents at Belgrade and Sofia.

The belief in Russian invincibility, which long had been an article of faith in the Slavonic States of the Balkan Peninsula, received a severe shock, the result of which was an evident increase in the fears of Austrian encroachments in Macedonia, which always have existed at Belgrade and which Servian policy for some time has been endeavoring to propagate in Bulgaria.

An even more serious cause for apprehension was a marked stiffening in the attitude of the Porte toward the reforming powers in Macedonia.

Russian Army and People.

The military correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph recently discussed the relation of the Russian Army to the rising excitement. The opinion had been expressed in Continental quarters that an insurrection as formidable as the French Revolution was impossible because of the nature of modern armaments. The writer in The Daily Telegraph, after pointing out that Louis XVI. had ample forces to cope with the revolt, took the view that possession of magazine rifles and quick-firing guns by the men marched to Versailles at the outset of the Revolution would not have influenced the issue in the smallest measure, because the fact was that the men would not have employed them. He continued:

"The question, therefore, of real importance in judging of prospects in Russia is, How far has the disturbance of men's minds, which the Czar has been frankly told, in bold language now amounts to 'revolution,' reached the army? I am tolerably sure that no one whatever can really answer as yet, but there are very formidable facts which suggest that the thing, whatever you call it, is spreading in this deadly direction. Nothing to my mind is so significant as the address of the peasant communities of the Moscow district, in which they say that they are instructing their sons to allow themselves to be shot rather than to bear arms in the hateful war. We have already had cases very fully reported from the south, in which the troops have refused to fire. This announcement from the heart of the most purely Muscovite portion of the whole empire seems to be even graver than those.

The Officers of the Army.

"In order to officer the immense numbers of soldiers that are not being called in from civil life it has been necessary to summon every profession. Barristers have been practicing in the courts in uniform prior to their departure. Doctors have been taken from large, popular practices. Engineers have been hurried away from great contracts. Now these classes have been all under the same kind of moral pressure under which the Moscow peasants tell us that they have placed their sons.

"Every part of society, from top to bottom, being in this condition of ferment, I find it very difficult to believe that the same kind of process of assimilation between the homes and the cadets in the ranks as took place in France will not, sooner or later, result from it. How long the infection will take to spread no one can guess, but that the Czar's livery will not stop it I am very sure."

Muir's Scotch Ale.
The lover of a true ale can find nothing more relishable—a barley malt brew to enthuse over.—Adv.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DISRAELI NOVEL STIRS ALL LITERARY ENGLAND

Satire on His Great Rival Gladstone Universally Recognized.

STORY KEENLY DISCUSSED

Feeling That Completed It Would Have Been an Immortal Work—An Explanation of "Falconet."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The English literary world has manifested great interest in the Disraeli novel published in this country by The London Times and in America by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which have the privilege of presenting this unique literary treasure to the British and American public.

The London Times is supplying thousands and thousands of copies of the editions containing it on special orders and is running the presses several hours overtime.

There is universal agreement on the proposition that it was Disraeli's intention to revenge himself for his political defeat by Gladstone by writing a novel in which he would take his great rival for hero. There is also universal regret that Disraeli was not able to complete his work so promisingly begun, for it is felt that the finished novel would have been an immortal work, both on account of its extraordinary purpose and also on account of the great literary skill of the author. This general feeling is partly expressed in The St. James's Gazette, which says:

"Joseph Toplady Falconet is William Ewart Gladstone. There can be no doubt of the resemblance. Nine chapters are all that were written, but as these are said to have been the work of Beaconsfield's last year of life, they would doubtless have grown into a vivid portrait of his great rival who for the moment was predominant. Death spoiled the pictures when the figures were only sketched in, and what is tantalizes us by hinting what might have been."

The feeling of regret that the novel was not finished is strengthened greatly by the conviction that Disraeli was never before in such splendid literary form as when he began the work on which he was engaged in his last working hours. "Look at the story as it stands," I heard a literary critic say this morning. "Here we have the beginning of the first draft of a novel, and the manuscript shows hardly an erasure. That means that what was within freely poured out of Disraeli's mind. He was full of the subject; his mind was alert and he wrote with a piquancy and picturesqueness even greater than he had shown in his earlier works. There is nothing in literature to be compared to what this work would have been if it had been finished."

"What a pity it was not completed!" exclaims a writer in The Chronicle at the end of a summary of the opening chapters he makes for The Chronicle readers, and like everybody else, The Chronicle writer clearly recognizes Disraeli's manner in its full perfection in the fragment presented by The Times.

"It is Disraeli once more, with his love for color," says The Chronicle writer. In the same article wonder is expressed as to how Disraeli constructed the name Joseph Toplady Falconet under which he satirizes Gladstone. The writer of a letter to The Times throws some light on the surname Falconet. He says Beaconsfield's choice of the name Falconet is suggestive, for Gladstone was originally Gledstone, and gled is Scots for hawk or falcon.

Full appreciation of this addition to the literature of England is expressed on all sides.

"The more people think about it the more important the publication will seem," remarked a man at one of the literary clubs. "There is infinitely more scope for literary reflection if one turns to this fragment than one will find in any completed modern novel I can think of. One cannot help conjecturing about the plot. A most interesting undertaking would be an attempt to put an ending to the story."

CRANE CALLS IN McADOO.

Wants Him to Observe Unsatisfactory Work of Detectives.

Magistrate Crane sent word to Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday that he would like to have him sit with him in the Jefferson Market Court this morning, and observe the way detectives from the Central Office present evidence against twenty-one pickpockets rounded up during three days. The Magistrate announced a few days ago that he would send all crooks to the island if the detectives would get evidence. Yesterday the detectives, who gathered in a crowd on Friday, said they had been unable to find whether the men had homes or visible means of support.

"I am going to have the Commissioner sit with me to-morrow!" shouted the Magistrate, "and I am going to let him see for himself the way you men work. I don't wish to criticise you, nor do I mean to say you are not trying to do your duty, but something has got to be done."

"These men we brought here," said one of the detectives, "were jostling people on the street cars. Can't we get you to fine them?"

"I should say not," was the reply. "Just as soon as they're fined, they will go out and steal ten times the amount."

$60,000 FOR Y. M. C. A. WORK.

A Southern Railroad Makes Contribution—Other Roads Help.

The largest appropriation ever made by a railroad company for the establishment of Young Men's Christian Associations along its line has just been authorized by the Board of Directors of a Southern company, which, upon the recommendation of its President, voted that $60,000 be spent in the erection of buildings and the betterment of the railroad association equipment at division points along the line of its road during 1905.

The Southern Railway Company has recently made an appropriation of $15,000 for a building and provided a central and valuable site in Spencer, N. C. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has now twenty-two departments, at division points, with 8,500 members, has given authority to equip quarters for its employes at Jersey City and South Amboy, N. J. In five years seventeen buildings have been erected on the Gould lines, and the membership increasd from 1,000 to 10,000. Miss Gould has fostered these associations and made them valuable gifts.

GIVE VERDI'S REQUIEM.

Splendid Sunday Night Concert at the Metropolitan.

A splendid performance of Verdi's "Requiem," which brought out in its fullness the magnificent solemnity of that composition, was offered to the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House concerts last evening. The house was jammed to the doors, standees being admitted until no more could find room. In spite of the great crowd and consequent discomfort the house was perfectly quiet, applause breaking out only during the intermission and at the close.

There is little to be said about the performance except that it was of the highest merit. Arturo Vigna conducted, leading the full orchestra and the opera house chorus. The work of the chorus received warm praise, both for its roundness in the robust numbers and its modulation during the solos. The quartet was composed of Mme. Lillian Nordica, Miss Edyth Walker, Andreas Dippel, and Pol Plancon. They were all in fine voice, although Mme. Nordica appeared a trifle nervous.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Non-Arrival of Piano Interferes with Mme. Blauvelt's Programme.

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt was the soloist yesterday at the fifth Sunday afternoon concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. Walter Damrosch, as usual, conducted. The programme offered was varied and interesting, and attracted a large and sympathetic audience. For the orchestral numbers Mr. Damrosch chose Brahms's Symphony No. 1, Wagner's "Siegfried" idyl, and the prelude and finale from "Tristan und Isolde."

Mme. Blauvelt sang "Una Voce" from Rossini's "Il Barbiere," and was to have given a group of songs by Brahms, Mendelssohn, and Hildach. The non-arrival of a piano, however, interfered with this programme, and compelled the substitution for these songs of one of Zerlina's airs from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," accompanied by the orchestra.

STOPS PERKINS'S VISITORS.

Policeman Holds Up Automobile Going to Riverdale.

Two women and a man who were in an automobile that Policeman Gibney held up for speeding on the Boulevard Lafayette, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, declined to tell their names. The man said he was on the way to the home of George W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan's partner, at Riverdale.

When the chauffeur was arrested the man stopped a passing acquaintance, who was in an automobile, and borrowed $100, which was given to the chauffeur. The money was given by the chauffeur as bail in the station for his appearance this morning in court.

The two women and the man were angry when the chauffeur was arrested, and told Patrolman Gibney that he was too officious. They told the chauffeur, Louis Stryker, to join them later at Mr. Perkins's place at Riverdale. They went on in a cab.

COLGATE HOYT IN COURT.

Says Spectacle Was the Saddest He Ever Saw.

Colgate Hoyt was the guest of Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and seemed much interested in all that went on. Mr. Hoyt sat beside the Magistrate, and asked questions about each case.

"This is the saddest picture I have ever seen," said Mr. Hoyt to Magistrate Crane when court adjourned. "I never realized how heartrending this passing show is."

To a newspaper man Mr. Hoyt said he had never been in a police court before to look on, as he did yesterday, but he had been in a police court when he was robbed some time ago.

"The picture is intensely interesting," he said, "and I am coming again to get a better look at it. I never realized there was so much misery in the world."

PROFIT IN TOWING AUTOS.

Six Long Island City Youths Make $15 to $50 a Day.

Six Long Island City youths, with six horses, earned from $15 to $50 apiece yesterday and last night towing automobiles on and off Long Island Railroad ferryboats as a result of the revived enforcement of the regulation against gasoline. Automobilists had to pay the boys $1 each, and 16 cents besides for the horse and boy to cross the river. The company, it was believed, would provide the tows, but instead Long Island City youths were allowed to earn the money. Three hundred machines crossed the ferries yesterday. Where the machines were too heavy for one horse an additional charge of $1.16 was made. It is believed that when President Potter to-day learns of the fares charged he will put on tow horses.

DELIVER THE GOODS, HE SAYS.

And Be "Square," Is Lawyer's Advice to Rockefeller Class.

Charles E. Hughes, a lawyer of 96 Broadway, talked to the Rockefeller Sunday school class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday. Among other things Mr. Hughes said:

"The man who thinks the dishonest man gets along as well as the honest in Wall Street, or in business anywhere, is very far wrong. The one who succeeds is he who impresses others that he is, above everything else, perfectly 'square'—that he can 'deliver the goods.'"

WOMAN FOUND STARVING.

Near Death, Unattended, When Police Broke In.

Neighbors of Mrs. William E. Little, 77 years of age, of 33½ Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, notified the police yesterday that she had not been seen since Friday afternoon. She lived alone. The police broke in, and found her in bed, almost starved to death. She was taken to St. John's Hospital. Because of her age it is feared that she may not survive.

TO DISCUSS CANALS.

Transportation Club's Dinner Topic for To-morrow Night.

Th ninth annual dinner of the Transportation Club will be held at the clubrooms in the Manhattan Hotel on Tuesday evening. The general topic to be discussed is canals, and among the guests expected to be present are E. A. Bond of the State Canal Commission, Arthur B. Goulder, counsel of the Lake Carriers' Association, and Willis Fletcher Johnson.

Senator Depew, who is President of the club, will preside.

Thousands at Prelate's Coffin.

NEWARK, Jan. 2.—The body of Mgr. George Doane, late pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was taken to the Cathedral yesterday afternoon to lie in state until the funeral to-morrow morning. The body was attired in the full vestments. As soon as the Cathedral doors had been thrown open thousands passed in, and up the centre aisle. Delegations of the Catholic societies connected with the Cathedral established a guard of honor. The interior of the Cathedral is entirely draped in black and purple.

Alleged Wiretapper Set Free.

A man who gave his name as James McDougal and refused his address was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. Eslna Lopez, a Newark grocer, who said he lost $400 on Saturday by the "wire-tapping" game, was the complainant. There being no evidence outside of the man's statement, Magistrate Crane discharged the prisoner.

SUPPLY OF THE TIMES 50,000 BEHIND DEMAND

Dealers Swamped by Rush for Disraeli Novel Installment.

EXTRA COPIES TO BE MADE

Interest in Beaconsfield's Story and New Pictorial Supplement Exceeds Most Sanguine Expectations.

"Didn't have a TIMES left by 9 o'clock." "Doubled my order, but could have sold twice as many more." "People have been coming here for THE TIMES every minute to-day." "That Disraeli novel is the best feature that a New York newspaper has printed for years. I could have sold a hundred more copies if I could have gotten them." "I won't get caught like this next Sunday."

Such are a few of the hundreds of similar reports from newsdealers all over the city yesterday.

The announcement that the first installment of the Disraeli novel would appear in THE SUNDAY TIMES created such an extraordinary demand for the paper that the supply was fully 50,000 short. The popular interest in Lord Beaconsfield's story proved to be far greater than the most sanguine expectations. Like London, New York manifested the keenest desire to see the last word in fiction of the famous statesman-novelist, and the American metropolis confirmed the British opinion that it was a genuine literary sensation. The enterprise of THE TIMES in presenting it to the Western world comes in for nothing but the most cordial commendation.

The three chapters which were printed yesterday, introducing as they do Disraeli's lifelong political opponent, William E. Gladstone, in the character of Joseph Toplady Falconet, were eagerly read, and a keen appetite created for the forthcoming installment which will appear next Sunday.

The handsome pictorial supplement printed in colors also came in for its merited share of popular favor, as being a distinctly artistic and attractive feature of THE SUNDAY TIMES; not to mention the numerous entertaining special articles in the two magazine supplements and the admirable and complete presentation of the news of the world in the main sheet.

As many would-be readers of the Disraeli novel were unable to obtain copies yesterday, owing to the extraordinary demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES, an additional supply will be on hand at The Times Building to-day for all who desire to read the introductory chapters of this extraordinary work by an extraordinary man

Phenomenal Demand in Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Disraeli's novel the first installment of which was published in The Post to-day by arrangement with THE NEW YORK TIMES, took Boston by storm. In literary circles in this city and Cambridge it was the subject of much discussion and was pronounced a remarkable piece of fiction. Its popularity was evident in the sale of The Boston Post, the demand for which was phenomenal.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—To-day's issue of The Picayune, which publishes the Disraeli novel by arrangement with THE NEW YORK TIMES, was entirely sold out early this morning. Public interest in the novel is very great.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The Disraeli novel, published in The Cincinnati Enquirer by arrangement with THE NEW YORK TIMES, made an unmistakable hit here and had a great sale.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22.—The Disraeli novel, published in The Advertiser here by arrangement with THE NEW YORK TIMES, was received with great enthusiasm by the readers of The Advertiser, and has caused much comment in Alabama.

FREE SOUP OR DEATH.

"Black Hand" Scares Saloon Keeper Into Sudden Wedding Trip.

Because a score or more Italian laborers employed in the Park Avenue tunnel ate freely of his soup and resented his plan to make them pay for that and the beer they drank, Thomas O'Brien, proprietor of a saloon at Third Avenue and Fifty-second Street, received two "Black Hand" letters. He became so worried that he and Mamie Tully, cashier of a market opposite his saloon, were married on Jan. 16, instead of waiting until Feb. 1, and left at once for Maine. They are to return soon, but O'Brien has arranged to be in the city only for a day and then leave, with his bride, for Niagara Falls, if the police have not run down the writers of the letters.

Ever since last Summer O'Brien's good, rich, and sustaining Irish soup has been keeping dozens of Italian laborers husky. They neglected to buy more than one glass of beer apiece, and some even forgot that civility. This led O'Brien to charge 5 cents for the soup as well as the beer.

On Jan. 13 O'Brien received the following letter over the customary Black Hand:

"Tomasso O'Brien: You take bread out of the poor man's mouth. You must die. You give them no soup. You will get a stiletto. Give us back our soup. Last warning. No more chance. We are not fools. We are the Black Hand."

On Sunday, three days later, he found on his bar a second letter affixed to the woodwork by a crude dagger. It demanded that on any night at 8 P. M. before Jan. 20 O'Brien take $300 in a package and drop it in front of St. Patrick's Church in Mott Street, when he saw a man with a red flower in his coat approach. The letter declared that the police were "fools."

WAR OF CHINESE ON SHIP.

Cantonese and Amoy Men Break Heads—One Dying.

Twenty Chinese coolies on the ship Hindustan, loading at Atlantic Stores, Brooklyn, indulged in a riot and nineteen were locked up last night in the Hamilton Avenue Police Station. Another is in the Long Island College Hospital with a fractured skull.

There had been a great deal of muttering since the men were shipped at Singapore. The dozen or more coolie firemen were Cantonese, while the seamen were from Amoy. On the high seas the officers, by keeping all hands busy, managed to avoid a clash.

A cook last Thursday accused a fireman of stealing meat, and the fight started. It broke out afresh yesterday while all the officers were ashore except the purser. Fifteen policemen, who responded to an emergency call, found the purser trying to herd one group in a cabin by waving a revolver in their faces, while John Ennis, keeper of a sailors' boarding house, had Ah Sing, leader of the Cantonese, pinioned against the galley door. Night sticks were generously used to restore order.

Dum Qua, the cook, was found unconscious, with his skull fractured. A surgeon took an hour to patch up the others at the police station.

Four men, said to be ringleaders, were held on charges of felonious assault, while the rest were held for fighting.

GIRL ROBBED BY BEGGAR.

Cornered Her on Elevated Stairway and Grabbed Her Purse.

Ida Anderson of 419 West Twenty-second Street reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that she had been robbed on the stairway leading to the elevated station at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street by a boy about eighteen years old, who had first asked her for money.

She said that when he made this request she told him that she had no change. She says he then pushed her up against the railing and grabbed her handbag, containing a five-dollar bill, keys, and some letters. She screamed and attracted the attention of a man, who pursued her assailant as he ran toward Seventh Avenue. He got away.

BRITISH BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

No Material Improvement in General Trade Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times, in its financial supplement to-morrow, will say:

"Reports fail to show a material improvement in trade conditions outside the shipbuilding and iron and steel industries, and those trades which have been stimulated by the labor troubles on the Continent. The majority of industries are more or less hampered by the high prices of raw materials.

"Wheat has been in indifferent demand, giving way slightly in prices. Other grains and flour ruled firm and occasionally dearer.

"The cotton trade has been dull as regards raw material, but yarns and manufactured goods have been in good demand and a fair amount of fresh business is reported at satisfactory prices.

"Colonial wool sales now proceeding show an average advance of about 5 per cent. and good demand at these prices. New business in manufactured woolen goods is moderate, without improvement, prices being heavy. The woolen mills are still well engaged.

"As regards iron and steel, improving business is reported in shipbuilding materials and a number of other heavy lines. Quite irregular conditions are reported from the Midlands. Pig iron has declined in a speculative market and changes of price are noticed in the general run of metals."

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Rouvier Selects His Colleagues—To Continue Combes's Policy.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—It was announced tonight as practically certain that M. Rouvier had succeeded in forming a Ministry, and would to-morrow advise President Loubet of his acceptance of the Premiership, with the names of those forming the Cabinet. The following is an approximate list of the new Ministers:

President of the Council and Minister of Finance—M. ROUVIER.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—THEOPHILE DELCASSE.
Minister of the Interior—EUGENE ETIENNE.
Minister of Justice—JEAN SARRIEN.
Minister of War—HENRY BERTEAUX.
Minister of Marine—GASTON THOMSON.
Minister of Public Instruction—RAYMOND POINCARE.
Minister of Commerce—FERDINAND DUBIEF.
Minister of Public Works—JEAN DUPUY.
Minister of Colonies—HIENYIEL MARTIN.
Minister of Agriculture—JOSEPH RUAU.

The names of the foregoing are assured, but the distribution of portfolios is still subject to some rearrangement.

The prospective Cabinet met to-night in M. Rouvier's office, and went over the situation at length. It was decided to continue ex-Premier Combes's policy. The order of presentation of the proposed reforms will be discussed to-morrow, and also the new Cabinet's attitude concerning the authors of secret reports. It is understood that the Ministers consider it unnecessary to sacrifice all the accused, as the Nationalists demand.

M. Rouvier to-morrow will ask President Loubet to sign a decree constituting the Cabinet. The Chamber of Deputies will be called on Tuesday, when M. Rouvier will read his declaration, which will be followed by interpellations on the general policy of the Ministry and the secret reports.

Of those whom M. Rouvier, the new French Premier, has selected to form his Cabinet, MM. Delcassé and Berteaux were his colleagues in the Combes Ministry, and generally were expected to retain their respective portfolios of Foreign Affairs and War.

M. Jean Dupuy has thrice been Premier himself, and was Minister of Agriculture in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, which preceded that of M. Combes.

M. Eugene Etienne is also a statesman of experience, having been Under Secretary for the Colonies in the Rouvier Cabinet in 1887, the Triard Cabinet in 1889, and the Freycinet Cabinet in 1890.

M. Sarrien has been a member in four previous Cabinets.

M. Poincaré has been in three Cabinets. MM. Thomson, Martin, Dubief, and Ruau assume Cabinet office for the first time.

BAD MORTGAGES FOR GREEN.

Jerome Hears He Lost $100,000 on Non-Existent Property.

Lyman S. Andrews, who was manager for the estates of Andrew H. Green, William B. Ogden, and Marianna A. Ogden, who has been missing since Dec. 17, and for whom a vigorous search is being prosecuted, got a salary of $3,100. He was known to some, however, as an owner of fast horses and automobiles, and the proprietor of a shooting box in the Adirondacks.

These facts were developed last week in the inquiry which District Attorney Jerome is conducting into Mr. Andrews's affairs at the instance of the representatives of the estates which were in his keeping. They recently came to light through one of the witnesses subpoenaed by the District Attorney.

Col. Henry W. Sackett, counsel for the Trustees of the Andrew H. Green estate, last night declared positively that Andrews was not at any time an employe of Andrew H. Green, but was retained by the Ogden estate. Mr. Green had offices at the same place.

Col. Sackett declined to say whether the estate of Mr. Green had suffered. He said that it had been inventoried at $1,600,000. Another man said that it probably was twice as large.

District Attorney Jerome last week conducted investigations to discover to what extent, if any, Mr. Green had suffered. It is known that a report reached him to the effect that fraudulent mortgages, amountings to more than $100,000 were palmed off on him. Mr. Green was a heavy investor in mortgages, and, according to the story told to Mr. Jerome, mortgages were sold to him which purported to rest upon property not in existence.

Albert E. Henschel, who was Mr. Green's counsel, said last night that the amount of unpaid taxes uncovered by his investigation was more than $80,000. The figures, he said, ran back in some cases for eight years.

"I went carefully through the search, knowing the rigorous promptness with which Mr. Green had always settled the tax bills on properties in his care, and copied the records. Surprised beyond measure, I tried to find Mr. Andrews, but could not."

RIOT AT WEDDING.

St. Petersburg Crowd and Little Russians in a Battle.

A wedding between a girl from "Little Russia" and a student from St. Petersburg at 272 Avenue A was interrupted by a fight last night. A score of Russians and a few native New Yorkers battled with pistols, knives, bottles, glasses, and fists. Six men were arrested, and the bride and bridegroom were spirited away. Nearly everybody in the crowd was wounded.

The gayety at the ceremony had gone on for some hours, and the rights in St. Petersburg had been discussed with warmth when the "Little Russians" were accused by the St. Petersburg people of being too inert and lacking in true Russian activity. Then the fight started.

ROBBERS WHEEL OUT SAFE.

Undisturbed in Glare of Light—Frightened Away.

Three men backed a wagon up in front of the store of the East Side Packing Company, 371 Willis Avenue, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and wheeled out a safe three feet square containing about $5,000 in money and valuable papers. Two men who saw them pushing out the chest on a "home trainer" did not realize that they were thieves. The safe was incased in burlap and a bright arc light was burning in the store.

Something frightened the men away. A few minutes later Policeman Barry of the Alexander Avenue Station, whose post did not include the store, was told of what had occurred and arrested two men at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street who had a horse and wagon. The prisoners got off yesterday with fines of $2 each for driving a business vehicle without a license number.

FRANK CROKER DEAD OF HIS AUTO INJURIES

Accident Which Killed His Mechanic Fatal Also to Him.

MACHINE'S AWFUL PLUNGE

Made Three Complete Revolutions—Croker's Mother and Sister at Ormond—Races Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 22.—Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, died at 5 o'clock this morning of the injuries he sustained yesterday afternoon in the automobile accident which instantly killed Alexander Raoul, his mechanic, and severely injured Newton Stanley, a motor cyclist. Although terribly hurt, Mr. Croker rallied well last night, and his physicians expressed strong hopes of his recovery. But a turn for the worse came early this morning, and the young man sank so fast that there was just sufficient time to secure a priest to administer the last rites before the end.

From the first Dr. Parks and Dr. Miller realized that Mr. Croker's injuries were very severe and the shock great. It was evidently from the effects of the tremendous shock that he died. When he was placed in position for examination by the surgeons he asked his friend, William Wallace of Boston, the nature of his injuries. He then asked about his mechanic, Raoul, and was told that he was more seriously hurt.

The young man was then put under the influence of ether and the broken and splintered bones in the leg and arm were set, his broken ribs were bandaged, and a bad scalp wound was dressed. After the operation the patient seemed to be resting well, but he was in a semi-conscious state. After midnight he became entirely unconscious, and remained so until death.

Mrs. Richard Croker and a daughter arrived here from Jacksonville to-night. They will remain several days, as Mrs. Croker is physically unable to return to New York. J. F. Connelly will leave here at 8:30 in the morning with Frank Croker's body. It will be taken to New York.

Newton Stanley, the motor cyclist, who was struck by Croker's automobile, was taken to the hospital at St. Augustine. Mr. Stanley has a compound fracture of the left ankle and may be a cripple for life.

An examination of Frank Croker's racer this morning disclosed a most complete wreck. The left front tire is gone and both sides of the front axle between the springs and hubs are bent and twisted so that both wheels dish out. All of the framework is gone or badly torn and many parts of the engine are broken or twisted.

As to the cause of the terrible accident opinions vary, but to those who witnessed the occurrence it seems to have been due solely to the efforts of Mr. Croker to save the life of Newton Stanley.

Young Mr. Stanley, who was riding a motor bicycle, was following the water line on the beach. The tide was rising, and Mr. Stanley turned out to avoid a wave which formed a soft, wet spot. This gave the impression that he was rattled. Mr. Croker, coming behind at a forty-second gait in his big Simplex, turned out to avoid Stanley, and then made a quick switch to straighten himself again.

In that switch he made a fatal error, as in the soft sand the strain was too much for one tire, which flew from the rim. The car mounted right up on end, and Raoul was hurled out into space, only to have the car fall on him. This pushed out his life.

The big car made three complete revolutions, jumping higher in the air each time. It finally rolled sideways into the water, where Mr. Croker was found lying beside it.

All of this happened within a quarter of a mile of the Ormond end of the course, and Charlie Heilpman, the bookmaker, and others rushed to the fallen man. He was tenderly carried from the beach to the hotel. Raoul's body lay on the beach for three hours, covered with a coat, as the Coroner would not allow it to be moved. At the Hotel Ormond Mr. Croker was looked after by Dr. J. Wilson of Boston, a retired physician; Dr. William Miller, Dr. H. H. Seeley, Dr. E. T. Marsh, Dr. P. R. Bennett, and by Edwin Jerome Conley, F. M. Knowles, and others.

While the accident has cast a gloom over the racers, the contest has been postponed only a day, and will be held Tuesday. Few had the temerity to-day to go out on the beach for any fast work. In fact, real fast work was cut out, although William K. Vanderbilt, H. L. Bowden, and a few others tried out their cars.

To-night steps are being taken to have the beach thoroughly patrolled at dangerous places. Twenty Deputy Sheriffs in autos have been drafted, and all entrances for vehicles to the beach will be guarded. No carriages or bicycles will be admitted. Two hundred people arrived here to-day to attend the races.

RICHARD CROKER NOTIFIED.

Mother, Brother, and Sisters of Frank Croker Hastening to Florida.

Friends of the Croker family last night privately said that Richard Croker would sail for America on the first available steamer, and that Frank Croker's body would be brought North and held for final interment until after the arrival of his father.

Ex-Senator John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, and one of the closest personal friends of the old-time Tammany leader, sent a cablegram yesterday to the senior Croker announcing the death of his son. Richard Croker, Jr., the elder son of Richard Croker, also cabled his father last night and then started for Florida to join his mother and sister Florence, who were on their way South to join Frank Croker when the accident happened which cost him his life. Accompanying Richard on the hurried trip South was the second sister.

President Fox of the Democratic Club last night called a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the club, of which Frank Croker was one, to be held this evening. Appropriate action then will be taken in regard to the young man's death. All social functions at the clubhouse during the week have been canceled.

Frank Croker, who was the second son of Richard Croker, was still under twenty-seven years old. He was born in this city, and after attending public and private schools attended Brown University with his elder brother, Richard, Jr., where he joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity. After leaving college he entered a business carer, becoming a Director of the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, a Director of the Casualty Company of America, and the Secretary as well as a Director of the Roebling Construction Company. He also became a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Brown University Club, and of the Democratic Club, later being elected a Governor of the latter.

While at college Croker's love of athletics made him one of the best-known members of the class of 1901. He played on the class football team and on the 'varsity baseball team. About two years ago he took up motor racing, and later went into auto boating as well.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Not in Chinatown Party.

In its issue of Saturday, THE TIMES, misinformed by the New York City News Association, said that Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., was one of a party which accompanied Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley on a trip through Chinatown and the Tenderloin on Friday night. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., was in Newport on the night in question.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

HELD AS TALBOT ROBBER.

Valet Arrested and Identified by Physician and Maid.

Owen C. Smith, twenty years old, of 123 East Avenue, Long Island City, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday on suspicion that he is the man who on Friday afternoon went to the house of Dr. Robert Banker Talbot, 37 West Sixty-eighth Street, and attempted to hold up the physician at the point of a revolver. Magistrate Cornell held him in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow morning.

Detective Sergeant Boyle, who made the arrest, told the Magistrate that about a week previous to the attempted hold-up he saw the prisoner in a Sixth Avenue pawnshop, where he had pawned a revolver. He followed him out and questioned him as to where he lived. He said that he lived at 524 Sixth Avenue. Sergt. Boyle said that he found that the prisoner did not live there, but received mail there. Smith was arrested Saturday night at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

Smith was lined up with a dozen or more plain-clothes men and spectators, and both Dr. Talbot and Annie Johnson, the maid who let the man in on Friday, picked him out. The identification had been made outside the rail, and the maid had returned inside and was standing some distance away from the gate when the policemen brought Smith back inside the rail. Then she ran up to the doctor and cried:

"That's the man! That's the man!"

Smith told the Magistrate that he was a valet employed by Henry J. Everall, who, according to the prisoner, lives at 103 West Fifty-fourth Street. He denied that he was near the doctor's house on Friday, and said that he could account for every moment of his time on that day.

Henry J. Everall said the boy had been in his employ for five weeks and came to him on the recommendation of a friend, who knew the boy's brother, who is employed at the Hotel Cumberland, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

At the Hotel Imperial it was said that the boy had been employed there as a messenger for about five months but was discharged for inattention to business. The coat-room boy said that Smith was in the hotel last Tuesday and told the bellboys he wasn't going to work any more, because he had a "swell graft." He also showed them letters from a jockey who is riding at Los Angeles, giving tips on the races.

THROWN FROM FLYING AUTO.

C. H. Terhune and Henry Coughlan Get Broken Collarbones.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 22.—An automobile owned by C. H. Terhune, a New York broker, in which were Mr. Terhune, his brother-in-law, Henry Coughlan, and the chauffeur, Charles Festerman, late last night, went over the embankment in front of the Howland House on Ocean Avenue. The machine struck a heap of gravel. Mr. Terhune and Mr. Coughlan were thrown out before the machine went down the embankment.

The machine in going down the embankment carried away two posts and landed behind the bathhouses. It was badly damaged. Mr. Terhune's collarbone was broken. Mr. Coughlan also got a fractured collarbone, besides spraining his knee and cutting a gash in his head. The chauffeur, who went over the embankment with the machine, escaped serious injury.

JANITOR OF 'HOLMES CASTLE'?

Chicago Police Believe They Have Discovered Identity of Missing Man.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Chicago police officials believe that they have at last discovered the identity of the missing janitor of "Holmes Castle," where so many women are said to have been murdered several years ago by H. H. Holmes, who was afterward hanged in Philadelphia.

Detectives working on the case of John Hoch, accused by his wife of poisoning her sister two days before his marriage to herself, have come to the conclusion that Hoch is none other than the janitor who suddenly disappeared after testifying in behalf of Holmes when the latter was being tried on a murder charge. Hoch, according to the police, answers the description of the missing janitor in every detail. With the discovery that Hoch is still in the city, information reached the police to-day of three more women who are believed to have been married to him. These three women, the police declare, were married to Hoch, but after living with him for a few weeks, died.

WOODEN INDIAN AIDS THEFT.

Activity of Effigy Gives Clue to Boy Robber Gang.

Policeman Muhlbach of the Leonard Street Station thought the actions of a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store at 378 Canal Street last night very suspicious, and peered into the darkness to see what was happening. He found half a dozen boys crouching behind it, and caught three. The store window had been broken with a soldering iron, and a long wire with a hooked end had been used for fishing out cigars, pipes, tobacco, and matches. Fourteen pipes, two cigar holders, fifteen cigars, and seven match boxes were found on the boys. Andrew Arbano of 1 Vandam Street, who said he was but six years old, was allowed to go. Samuel Iquinto, ten years old, of 73 Thompson Street, and Charles Talamitino, twelve years old, of 71 Thompson Street, declared that they were members of a gang of twenty-five boys organized for robbery.

LOST LOVE IN EUROPE.

Wife Sues Henry Hall Church After Lone Trip Home.

NEWARK, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Margaret Ramsey Church of Nutley has begun suit for divorce from Henry Hall Church, on the ground of desertion. She alleges that while she and her husband were traveling in Europe he told her in Munich that he did not want her to live with him any more, and she was forced to return to this country last October. He remained abroad.

The complainant was a Miss Plunkett, and was married to Church by Archbishop Corrigan on Oct. 25, 1899. Church went to Europe in 1900 to take a course in music, and by arrangement his wife followed, and joined him in Liverpool.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

ANTIQUES
The Celebrated Private Collection of
Mr. E. F. EBLE,
105 W. 42d Street.
Gathered at home and abroad during the past 35 years, is TO BE SOLD.
This magnificent collection comprises Solid Silver of George III., Old Dutch, English and Louis XV., Antique Jewelry in Rococo and Renaissance, Old Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Egyptian and Roman Antiquities, rare specimens of Scarabea and Phœnician Glass, Weapons and Armor, Miniatures, Tapestries and Embroideries, Historical and Rare China.
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
FURNITURE
Rare Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Empire, Louis XV., XVI., Marqueterie, Andirons, Mantels, Mirrors,
Specially Choice Pieces
LOUIS XV. DRAWING ROOM SUITE,
Genuine Aubusson Tapestry Covering.
LOUIS XV. COMMODE,
in Palisandre Wood and Ormolu Inlay.
These rare Antiques will be on exhibition at
FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS,
238 Fifth Avenue,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 23d and 24th.
To be sold at auction without reserve, commencing
Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 11 o'Clock

Huyler's
UNSURPASSED

COCOA
AND
CHOCOLATES
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

BARGAINS
in Genuine
CUT GLASS
before
STOCK TAKING.
C. DORFLINGER & SONS,
3 & 5 West 19th St.,
and
36 Murray St.

The
New Steinway
$500
Vertegrand Piano
(TRADE MARKED)
has proved such an instantaneous success that now, for the first time since its introduction, we have been enabled to keep pace with the demand.
All musicians and experts who have examined and tested this inverted grand piano, have unanimously pronounced it the greatest achievement in modern pianoforte building and have marveled at the vast
SUPERIORITY
of its tone to that of the ordinary **small** grand piano.
Through the creation of this remarkable instrument the public are enabled to place in their homes a genuine Steinway, fulfilling all the most exacting requirements at the extremely moderate price of $500.
A single visit and inspection will convince any intending purchaser that the problem of supplying the most artistic and satisfying piano at the lowest possible cost has been finally solved by us.
Time Payments Acceptable
Our Illustrated Catalogue and "Portraits of Musical Celebrities" sent free upon request.
STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107 and 109 E. 14th St.,
New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

This is "cleaning-out" and "give-away" week.

Don't you housekeepers know what that means?

House-cleaning-time, when you've got a lot of new things coming in, you've always got a lot of old things to give away, or sell for little or nothing to less fortunate neighbors.

Stores are the same way—only we can't give things away; and we don't have worn-out things. We DO have large quantities of odd lots of all sorts of desirable, useful and perfect merchandise that we clear out, in a jiffy, at just as little as we dare say without making you think we are exaggerating.

The store will be lively this week, with lucky and enthusiastic shoppers. Some of the larger offerings we can, and do, tell about. But it's not a paradox that the littlest bargains are the biggest—and they're too short-lived to tell about—great picking for early birds.

We Are Ready To Make to Order Your New Spring Shirts

We'll not show you a single pattern that you have ever seen before, and yet we have hundreds of neat, handsome designs to show you in all the shirt fabrics that we could find in Scotland, England and France. There is probably not another custom shirt-maker in the country who can say the same. All of our custom shirt materials left over from last season have been made up and sold out in our ready-made stocks. Nothing is now being shown but absolutely new goods, in original and in many cases, exclusive patterns.

The particular men of New York have long since learned that our custom shirt-making is of the very highest order. Not only do our experts know every trick of fine shirt-making, but the careful, exact and skilful manner in which shirts are cut and fitted, gives absolute satisfaction to every man who is particular to have good-fitting shirts.

We shall be glad to have you drop in, and look over the samples here; but, if this is not convenient, we will have a competent man call on you at your home or office, at your convenience, show samples and take your order, if what you see is to your liking.

The prices range as follows:

Percale, $3 and $3.50
White Madras, $3.50 and $4
Satin Broche, $3.50 and $4
Madras, $3.50, $4 and $4.50
Superfine Zephyr, $5 and $5.50
Sylphide Crepe, $5.50 *Silk, $6*
Crepe Raye, $3.50 and $4
Cheviot, $3.50

Broadway and Ninth.

Winding Up the Winter Stock Of WOMEN'S COATS

We have less than five hundred Women's Winter Coats in our entire stocks. This seems like a mere handful, but we want to close them out this week, and in order to make sure of doing it, we have marked them all at ridiculously low prices.

The women who secure them will have a couple of months' good wear this season, and will find the Coats useful another Winter.

The assortment is excellent, including many covert cloth jackets that will be most appropriate for Spring wear. In the group are jackets and coats of all lengths, in fitted, semi-fitting and loose styles. The cloths include kersey, coverts, cheviots, broadcloths, Meltons and zibelines.

Today they are grouped as follows:

At $5, worth $11.50
At $7.50, worth $12 and $15
At $10, worth $16.50 to $20
At $15, worth $20 to $25
At $20, worth $27.50 to $35

Second floor, Broadway.

Mercerized Cotton Shepherd-Check Suiting

Mercerized cotton in a taffeta weave, as lustrous as silk.

For shirt-waist suits or pretty dresses for the Spring, it recommends itself to the tasteful.

Smart and new, and very inexpensive.

At 25c a Yard

Checks in four sizes—black-and-white, brown, gray, tan, light blue, pink, lavender, green, navy-blue-and-white.

Only 5,000 yards in all. Rotunda.

L. R. Corsets

We do not know—our experts do not know—of a single corset desirability that the L. R. Corsets lack. They are

Firm, graceful, trim, comfortable, light, durable, sensible and stylish.

Some leading models:

At $1—For slight figures; medium bust, long waist and short hips.

At $1—Nursing Corsets, for medium figures, in white and gray coutil.

At $1.50—For medium figures, requiring long waist and long hips.

At $2—Perfectly adapted to medium figures; beautifully made; lines follow contour of the figure.

At $3.75—Our special Corsets for women of rather heavy physique; heavily boned. Second floor, Tenth street.

Last Full Week Of the January Sale of White

This has been our best and busiest January Sale of Muslin Underwear. But the large sales during the past three weeks have in no way discounted our splendid preparations for this last full week of the Sale. Shipments were timed, with the various manufacturers, to arrive late last week, so that our counters would be full and fresh again this Monday morning; and the crisp, new stocks are ready all along the line, from Nightgowns at 38c, up to the beautiful garments just as much under-price at $15.

One after another the so-called competitive sales round the City have dropped out of sight; others have made intermittent attempts to raise a tempest in a teapot. But nowhere else is there to be found a January Sale organized in the same vast and splendid proportions as this WANAMAKER movement.

You will probably find here this week larger, fuller, more beautiful and lower-priced stocks of Muslin Underwear than could have been found anywhere else in New York City at the starting of the next best Sale.

Those who have not previously secured their Spring Muslin Underwear still have an opportunity to benefit by these January stocks in almost the same fullness as though they had purchased during the first week of the sale.

We might give a catalogue of prices, but that would be expensive to us, and of small interest to you. Sufficient to say that here are

Nightgowns of muslin, cambric and nainsook, ranging in price from 38c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, up to $15 each.

Corset Covers of cambric and nainsook, ranging in price from 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.50, up to $3.75.

Drawers of muslin, cambric and nainsook, ranging in price from 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, up to $4.50 each.

Chemises of cambric and nainsook, ranging in price from 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, up to $5 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Another Stirring Week Among the China and Glass

When the head of stock takes arbitrary action to get his lines of merchandise in perfect shape for the beginning of a new store year, housekeepers secure splendid bargains.

This morning one of these opportunities is yours.

A great many different lines of beautiful tablewares from the China Store are brought out and priced at such reductions as seem totally to ignore their original cost.

A thousand housekeepers will be glad to secure what is probably only enough to go around among a hundred. The story in detail follows:

Fancy China

Two of our French China lines of fancy pieces are reduced a third and more. Very richly decorated. One pattern in Pouyat china. The rim covered with a fine print ground, overlaid with a pink rose design with a wreath of shamrock on shoulder of plate. On the edge a heavy gold embossing. Priced as follows:

Dinner Plates, $14 a dozen, from $20.
Breakfast Plates, $12 a dozen, from $17.50.
Tea Plates, at $9 a dozen, from $13.50.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $6 a dozen, from $10.
Fruit Saucers, $5 a dozen, from $8.40.
Oatmeal Saucers, $6 a dozen, from $10.
Chop Dishes, $2.75 each, from $4.
Salad Bowls, $2.25 and $2.75 each, from $3.25 and $4.
Celery Trays, $2 each, from $3.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $3, from $4.75.

Another pattern in Theodore Haviland China; festoon shape, with continuous gold stippling; wreaths of gold with scattered roses:

Dinner Plates, $9 a dozen, from $15.
Breakfast Plates, $8 a dozen, from $12.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $6 a dozen, from $8.
Salad Bowls, $1.50 and $1.75 each, from $2.75 and $3.
Jelly Dishes, 75c and $1 each, from $1.20 and $1.75.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 and $2 each, from $2.25 and $3.25. Main aisle.

Fancy China in decorated Salad Bowls, Cake Plates and Condensed Milk Holders. These are priced at half our regular figures to close out:

Salad Bowls at 20c and 30c each, regularly 40c and 50c.
Cake Plates at 25c each, regularly 40c.
Condensed Milk Holders at 40c each, regularly 60c. Main aisle.

Fancy China
CUPS and SAUCERS

French and English china, in rich decorations. A great variety, but quantities are limited; hence these reduced prices:

Tea Cups and Saucers at $2.40, $4.80, $6, $9 and $12 a dozen, from $3, $6, $9, $15 and $21 a dozen.

After-dinner Coffee Cups at $6 a dozen, from $7.20, $9 and $10; at $7.20 and $9 a dozen, from $12 and $15.

Chocolate Cups and Saucers at $4.80, $6, $9 and $10.80 a dozen, from $9, $12, $15 and $20.

Mustache Cups and Saucers at 40c, 50c and 75c each, from 60c, 75c and $1.25. Main aisle.

Fancy Bohemian Glassware

A number of very beautiful pieces have been placed on a Main aisle counter, at reduced prices. Decorations in gold, shaded colors and fruit. Prices are mostly one-half to close out:

Vases at $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50 and $7.50 each, from $2.75, $4, $7, $8.50 and $15.

Bonbon Dishes at $1 and $1.50 each, from $1.75 to $2.25.

Bowls at $1.75 each, from $3.

Square Plates at $4 each, from $7.50.

Cut Glass

Beautifully cut; patterns on blanks at the following special prices:

Olive Dishes, 6-inch, at $1.50 each, from $2.

Jelly Dishes at $2 each, from $2.75.

Nappies, 8-inch, at $2.75 each, from $3.50.

Celery Trays at $4 each, from $5.50.

High-footed Comports at $5 each, from $8.

Flower Centers at $20 each, from $30.

Vases at $3.75 each, worth $5.

A clearing out of several fine groups of

Bric-a-Brac
At Reductions of One-third to One-half

One hundred pieces of French Pottery —*Rouen ware:*

At 25c, from 50c. At $3.25, from $6.50
At $1.35, from $2.75. At $6, from $12
Eighty-five pieces of Bonn, Florian, Austrian and Holland ware—
At 65c, from $1.25. At $4, from $8
At $1.50, from $2.75. At $6, from $12
At $2.50, from $5.

Thirty pieces in Teplitz Busts and Figures; some of these are slightly imperfect:
At $6, from $12. At $25, from $42.50
At $10, from $18. At $27.50, from $45
At $17.50, from $30.

Fifteen pieces in Holland Delft Vases and Pitchers:
At $2, from $4. At $4.50, from $9
At $2.50, from $5. At $5, from $10

Fifty pieces of Hampshire Pottery in Vases and Pitchers:
At 65c, from $1. At $3.50, from $6
At $1, from $1.50. At $4, from $7.50
At $1.50, from $2.50. Main aisle.

Fifteen French Bronzes in Busts and Figures—
$8, from $12.50. $17.50, from $25
$12, from $18. $22.50, from $35
$13.50, from $20. $32.50, from $47.50
Art Room, Basement.

Bohemian Glass Table Novelties

Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling silver tops, at 25c and 30c ea., from 35c and 40c
Covered Mustard Jars at 75c and $1 each, from 85c and $1.50.
Syrup Jugs at 85c and $1 each, worth $1.25 and $1.50.
Tooth-pick Holders at 25c each worth 35c.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles at 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.25.
Knife Rests at 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.25. Main aisle.

A Stock Clean-up Among the Lamps & Electroliers

This offering presents some of the most astonishing reductions that we have ever made among these beautiful furnishings; but a clean-up this week is desired, and we have taken this radical action with the prices, so that there may be no possible slip-up to these plans.

First, is a collection of metal, pottery and decorated Lamps that have been shown during the season as samples. All have been assembled in two little-priced groups, as follows:

Lamps that were formerly $7.50, $10, $12.50 and $15, **now at $5 each.**

Lamps that were formerly $18, $22.50 and $25, **now at $10 each.**

Silk Lamp Shades used as samples, and slightly soiled, though the soil will not be noticed in use, priced as follows: $10 to $20 Shades, at $5 each; $22.50 to $35 Shades at $10 each.

Electroliers at Half Price and Less

A large variety of French and German Electroliers and Desk Pieces, holding from one to four lights, now marked as follows:

At $10, from $16.50, $18 and $20 | *At $20, from $40* | *At $25, from $50*
At $12.50, from $25 | *At $22.50, from $45* | *At $32.50, from $65*
At $15, from $30

Desk and Center Table Lights; shades made of silk, metal and colored glass:
$6, from $12. $25, from $55.
At $14.25, from $27.50. At $50, from $100.
At $15, from $30, $35, $45.

Electric Novelties and Floor Pieces:
Hanging Electric Bunches of Holly or Mistletoe, at $10, from $30.

Two Side Brackets, 3 lights, at $10, from $30; at $15, from $45.

Novelty Center-Table Lights—samples—one of a kind: At $25, from $50, $60, $75 and $85.

Floor Piece, jeweled stork, twelve lights, at $100, originally $250. Lamp Store Basement.

Toilet Goods

A list well worth looking carefully over:

$2 Holland Hair Dryers, at 50c.
$5 Electrotonic Batteries, at $3.50.
$1.50 Military Brushes, at $1 a pair.
40c Hair Brushes at 25c each.
15c Tooth Brushes, at 10c each.
50c Hat Brushes, at 25c each.
65c Fountain Syringes, 2-qt., at 50c.
60c Water Bottles, 2-qt., at 45c each.
25c Rubber Complexion Brushes, at 15c
$1 Cranitonic Hair Food, at 35c.
$1 Coke's Dandruff Cure, at 55c.
25c box Swift's Orchid Soap, at 15c.
37½c bar White Castile Soap, at 25c.
Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Some Distinct Opportunities

The chances that happen today—as the list below makes clear—are vivid and commanding. Can't have too many fine handkerchiefs. And you rarely can buy fine handkerchiefs at such under-prices as these:

French Handkerchiefs, all-linen; hand-woven; hand-hemmed; sheer and fine.
Men's, 65c each, instead of $1.
(¼ and 1-inch hems.)

Women's, 35c each, instead of 50c.
(½-inch hems.)

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched. Excellent, sheer linen in effective patterns, that lend themselves to making "handkerchief underwear,"
35c each, three for $1.
instead of 50c and 75c each.

And Men's Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs; B and M only: 25c each instead of 35c, 50c and 75c.
Tenth street aisle.

HATS For the Land o' the Palm

OUR Summery Southern Hats—specially designed for visitors to Palm Beach and other sub-tropical scenes of loveliness—have been admired and eagerly purchased.

Milliners from other cities, by the way, have bought many of them to use as models.

New and exquisite variations—for the most part trimmed with flowers—have just been produced.

Millinery Salon.
Second floor, Broadway.

Printed Brussels Net
18c a Yard

The popularity of Brussels Net is a hardy annual—blooms every Summer. And this year an especial vogue is expected.

Along comes a wise manufacturer. He makes, in America, a Brussels net, different in weave, but in effectiveness equal to the best French fabric. Sells his whole output to our two stores exclusively. And enables us to offer at **18c a yard** Brussels Net, quite as desirable as the 50c imported quality.

Fifteen beautiful floral designs and self-colors; in white, cream, pink, light blue, heliotrope, brown and black. Twenty thousand yards—here now.

Rotunda.

Another Week Of Upholstery Offerings

There was lively selling last week in our Upholstery Store among the Lace Curtains, Portieres and other hangings that were specially priced in this January clean-up; but this Monday morning presents another array of splendid offerings, some continued from last week, and others entirely new this morning.

The wise housekeeper with an eye to economy will be prompt to take advantage of the very large savings to be secured by buying a little ahead of actual need-time.

LACE CURTAINS

Brussels Net Curtains that were $31.50 and $24.50, now at $21.50 a pair.
Point d'Arabe Curtains that were $24 and $26.50, now at $18.50 a pair.
Renaissance Curtains that were $14.75 and $16.75, now at $11 a pair.
Irish Point Curtains that were $4.75 and $5.25, now at $3.75 a pair.
Crete Curtains that were $8.25, now at $6 a pair.
Crete Curtains that were $9.50, now at $7 a pair.
Nottingham Curtains that were $7.75 and $8, now at $5.85 a pair.
Ruffled Net Curtains, that were $2.50 and $2.75, now at $1.85 a pair.

LACE BED SETS

Of Renaissance lace, single bed size, were $35 and $36, now at $23 a set. Double bed size, were $25.50 and $28, now at $15.75 a set.

SASH CURTAIN FABRICS

Ruffled and plain Sash Curtain Nets, 30 inches wide, with insertion and edging, at 25c a yard; regularly 30c, 35c, 40c.

Imported Cretes, in handsome colored effects, at $1 and $1.25 a yard; regularly $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75.

Colored Madras, in rich colorings; Scotch make, at 90c a yard; regularly $1.25 and $1.50.

TABLE COVERS

2 yards square; imported tapestry; some in floral designs, Gobelin colors; and some in Turkish designs and colors, reversible at $5 to $6.75 each; regularly $6.25 and $8.50.

COUCH COVERS

Of special importation, in odd styles and colors, reversible; in shades of red and blue; at $7.75 each; regularly $10.

SOFA PILLOWS

Pure down-filled; coverings of silk damasks, velours and velvets at $2.65 each; worth $3.50, $3.75 and $4.

PORTIERES

Embracing many styles, such as plain repps, figured armures and mercerized and silk tapestries:

Tapestries, in Oriental designs and colors, at $3.50 a pair; regularly $12 and $14.75.

Plain Armures and Repps; borders of tapestry and velvet, at $3.25, $5.35 and $7.75 a pair; regularly $6.50, $8.50, $11.

Silk Tapestries in handsome styles, at $13.50, $15 and $16 a pair; regularly $20, $22.50 and $25.

DRAPERY FABRICS and FURNITURE COVERINGS

Cotton Tapestries, at $1.25 a yard; regularly $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75; at $1.75 a yard; regularly $2.25, $2.35.

Silk Tapestries, at $2.25 a yard; regularly $3.85, $4 and $4.25.

Silk Armures, at 85c a yard; regularly $1.25; at $1.15 a yard; regularly $1.50 and $1.85. Third floor.

The Under-Price Store Today

Value, Variety, Vim.

In all of these, the Under-Price Store to-day reaches its highest point. Striking economies from all parts of this store, have assembled to make that true. Proof, present and potent:

Children's Muslin Underwear

As pretty and well-made, as careful mothers desire. Thus little-priced:

At 35c, 50c and 65c, worth 50c to $1—Children's and Girls' Petticoats of muslin or cambric; hemstitched, plaited umbrella ruffle, or embroidery of lace ruffle. Broken sizes, up to 14 years.

At 38c and 50c, worth 60c and 85c—Children's Nightgowns of muslin; yoke of plain or hemstitched plaits and embroidery insertions. Broken sizes, up to 14 years.

At 18c, 25c and 50c, worth 25c to 75c—Children's drawers of muslin or cambric; hemstitched plaits, embroidery edge or with lawn ruffle, lace edge, insertions and featherstitching. Broken sizes, up to 14 years.

At 5c and 15c, worth 20c to 45c—A small lot of Girls' Corset Covers; plain high neck, or low neck trimmed with embroidery; slightly mussed. Sizes for 12 to 16 years. Under-Price Store, Basement.

White Petticoats

Good, full "frilly" Long White Petticoats, pretty and of good service.

At 50c, were 85c—Of cambric; deep flounce, with plaits, torchon lace and insertion.

At 75c, were $1.25—Of cambric; deep lawn flounce, torchon insertion and lace ruffle. Under-Price Store, Basement.

New Silk Waists

Effective Waists of taffeta—striped or in solid colors. Plaited to bust. Full, modern style; fit well over the shoulders.

$2, worth $3.75 to $4

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Corsets

Grace and ease and economy. Here:

At 50c, worth 85c—Corsets of strong white coutil, medium bust, long hips.

At 50c, worth 85c—Girdles for slight figures; supporters attached.

At 65c, worth $1—Corsets of fine batiste, ribbon-bound.

At $1, worth $1.75—Latest model, of fine batiste, trimmed with lace and ribbon; supporters front and sides.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

10c Dress Ginghams At 6c a Yard

100,000 yards have already departed. And here are more of the neat Dress Ginghams at 6c a yard, worth 10c.

Plain or Fancy stripes—dark blue, light blue, pink and cardinal with white.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Good, White Bedspreads, $1

Attractive honeycomb Marseilles patterns. Full-size bedspreads of long staple cotton. In every way to be desired. Durable and unafraid of the tub.

$1, were $1.25

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Silk Remnants

Popularity makes remnants. Leading favored silks—black and colored—have been diminished in quantity—one to fifteen-yard lengths. And in price—*far below former valuations.*

Shirt-waist Silks, Novelty Waist Silks, Pongees, Foulards, Taffetas, Wash Silks, Plain Silks, Heavy Silk Suitings, Crepe de Chines, etc.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Quadruple Silver-Plated Tableware

An after-math of the recent weeks of activity in the Silverware Store. This ever-so-much smaller offering shares the wonderful price-advantages that made the great sale famous:

3-piece Coffee Sets, at $4.
Glass-lined Fruit Dishes, at $2.50.
Water Pitchers, at $3 to $5.25.
Serving Trays, at 75c, $1 and $1.25.
Cake Plates, $2. Bread Trays, $1.50.
Ice Pitchers, at $4 and $4.75.
Tilting Pitchers, at $10.75.
Cake Baskets, at $2 and $3.75.
Cracker Jars, at $2.
Spoon Holders, at $1.50.
Children's Cups, at 75c.
Nut or Salad Bowls, at $2.75.

And very good choosing still remains among the Rogers' Extra-plate Knives, Forks and Spoons:

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Triple-plated Medium or Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Absorbent Bath Towels 15c Each

"Red Cross" Bath Towels—knit by a special process that gives rubbing and drinking qualities to the towels. Serviceable, 22x46 inches. Regularly 25c each. Today 15c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Stamped Cushion Tops, 15c

Usually 45c. Stamped Cushion Tops with backs. Art tickings. Good, effective designs in various colors.

A direct summons for women who embroider. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Lace trimmed with fine linen centers. Insertion and edging or edging merely. Worth 25c to 35c, now 12½c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Swiss Muslin Embroideries
Half Price

A few thousand yards of beauty. A manufacturer's sample pieces, four and a half to ten yards in length, two to nine inches wide.

Very tasteful patterns, wheels, bow-knots, button effects and many beautiful small designs. On grounds of excellent Swiss Muslin.

12½c a yard, instead of 25c

And they have an air of fineness.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

JAMES B. DILL OPPOSES ROOSEVELT'S RATE PLAN

Would Damage Both Railroads and Employes, He Says.

CONSTITUTION FORBIDS IT

Clothing of Commerce Commission with Legislative Powers Would Violate Its Terms, He Believes.

James B. Dill, the corporation lawyer of this city, in discussing yesterday the effect the granting of power to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to regulate rates would have upon the railroads and the general public, said that it would diminish the earning power of the roads and consequently reduce wages and throw thousands out of work. He said:

"While the public utterances of members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission attempt to minimize the extent of the grant of power which that body is seeking, it can fairly be said that the commission is desirous of obtaining from Congress authority to fix railroad rates in certain cases. The rates now in effect are so entirely interdependent, the one on the other, that it is inevitable that if any rates shall be fixed all others will also be thereby affected. It follows that clothing the commission with power to fix any rates would be equivalent to giving it control over all. The fixing of rates of transportation is a legislative function. The commission is an administrative, or executive body, and already has certain quasi-judicial functions. To add legislative powers to the executive and the quasi-judicial powers which it already possesses would be to vest in the commission the three functions which the Constitution has sharply differentiated in prescribing the form of Government of the United States, and it is a question open to argument whether or not the legislative function, any more than the full judicial function, could constitutionally be conferred upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"It is inconceivable that any body of men, however constituted, could fix rates of transportation between points in the United States (it being borne in mind that power to fix any rates involves control over all) without giving preference to the ports of one State over those of another. Let me illustrate:

"The short line distance by rail from Chicago to New York is 912 miles, and the short line distance by rail from Chicago to New Orleans is the same, but on the short line to New York, Philadelphia is reached at 821 miles from Chicago. New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans are seaports in different States. The ocean voyage from New Orleans to European ports is much longer than from New York or Philadelphia to the same ports. Hence the ocean freights, although fluctuating daily, are higher from New Orleans than from either of the other two ports. Should the Government undertake to fix by statute the rates from Chicago to New York and to New Orleans, respectively, many would claim that they ought to be equal; and it may be that on shipments for domestic consumption they should. But to make them equal on articles of export or import would close the Port of New Orleans to all commerce with Europe. To make the rate the same from Chicago to New York and to Philadelphia would require the carrier to haul freight ninety-one miles for nothing. When, if ever, an equitable adjustment of rates on articles of export or import, carried between Chicago and New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, respectively, should be reached, there would remain the rates on the same articles when destined for domestic consumption, and any inequality in those rates would of necessity give a preference to one of these three ports over the other two by making it more expensive to live and carry on business in them. If the law should make rates from Chicago to New Orleans on all commodities, whether for domestic consumption or for foreign commerce, lower than to New York or Philadelphia, that in turn would enhance the cost of living and doing business in New York and Philadelphia, and be a preference of the port of Louisiana over those of New York and Pennsylvania. These are simple cases, and I shall not undertake to complicate them by referring to the other ports in this country and the Canadian ports through which our commerce with foreign nations is carried on.

"Vast as are the powers of the Government of the United States, they can be exercised only within its territorial limits. The ocean is free to the ships of all nations, and 'commerce among the States' is now so intimately related to commerce 'with foreign nations,' that even if our Government could constitutionally fix the rates of transportation among the States it cannot in any way affect the rates of transportation on the ocean. Moreover, there is for the products of the United States and for the transportation of articles imported into it a competition among ocean-going vessels of various regular lines trading to the same ports and between such regular lines and 'tramp' ships, to which must be added the competition between various ports and various markets in foreign countries. All this is further complicated by the competition in those foreign markets of like articles coming from and going to other ports than those of the United States. As, for instance, grain from Russia, the Danube, the Baltic, India, Australia, Canada, and Argentina; cotton from India, from Egypt, and perhaps, in the future, from other parts of Africa; and so on of each and every article in the raw and in varying stages of its manufacture. Moreover, the length of the ocean voyage, which to Europe, from any Atlantic port of the United States, cannot be less than 2,800 to 3,000 miles, and from our Gulf ports and Pacific ports is much greater, exceeds by many times the length of the average haul within the United States on all articles exported or imported.

"Such popular support as has been given to the efforts of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to obtain the power to fix rates seems to be based on the natural desire of the people at large to obtain transportation at reduced rates. As has more than once recently been demonstrated, the average railway rate in the United States is materially lower than in Europe; but no one can read what the members of the commission have said upon the subject without drawing the conclusion that, if allowed to fix rates, they will reduce them. The effect of this would be to diminish the value of the principal investment of our people, among whom must be numbered not only those who hold shares registered in their own names—perhaps a million or more individuals—but also every depositor in a savings bank, every policy holder of an insurance company, and all others who are thus indidectly interested in the stability of the value of railroad securities. The first effect of a general reduction of rates would be to make necessary a stricter economy in operation, taking the form either of a curtailment of service, which would involve the discharge of many employes, or a cutting of wages. There might conceivably result such conditions as prevailed in 1893 and 1894, when, through a general stagnation of business, the receipts of the railroad companies were reduced to such an extent that the number of men employed by the railroads decreased from 873,602 to 779,608, although the number of miles of railway in operation increased in the same period from 176,461 to 178,709.

"In its relation to the public the granting to the commission of the general power of rate fixing would, as I view the matter, have the effect: First, of lessening to an extent the value and efficiency of the system of checks and balances wisely provided for in the Constitution; secondly, of diminishing the earning power of the greatest single mass of capital in the country; thirdly, of putting it in the power of a body of Government appointees practically to control the destinies of every port and of every merchant and manufacturer in the country.

"Should the rate making power be given to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and exercised by that body in the direction of reducing rates, as without doubt it would be, the next application for receivership or foreclosure of a railway is likely to be met by the contention that the owners of the property, the stockholders or the corporation, have been deprived of their property (revenues) without due process of law, (Fourteenth Amendment,) and this contention, if sustained by the courts, will force the Government either to abandon the project or assume the ownership of and threeafter operate and maintain the railroad in default. The question, therefore, is not government regulation but government ownership of the railroads."

LEUPP'S INDIAN CHARGES.

$100,000 Said to Have Been Paid Out Without Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The statement was made in the House yesterday while the Indian Appropriation bill was being hurried to a vote that the recent Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. A. Jones, paid out last year without authority of law over $100,000 to private missionary schools.

This proceeding would be bad enough as a violation of the action of Congress in 1892, discontinuing the system of scholarship aids to mission schools, but it is declared by Commissioner Leupp that the money was taken out of trust funds belonging to various tribes and virtually without the consent of the Indians.

It is also declared by Commissioner Leupp that eight Catholic schools and one Lutheran institution have received in the last year sums ranging from $50 to $125 per capita for Indian scholars, the aggregate amounts thus allowed being $102,780.

It further appears, according to statements made by persons living on the various reservations, that the few Indians who signed the petitions on which this use of trust funds was based signed with their marks, and received each a loaf of bread after signing. It is alleged that the practice began four years ago, and that the whole amount thus unlawfully taken from trust funds is much larger than has been stated.

WILEY'S WHISKY DENIAL.

Said 85 Per Cent. Was Blended, Not Adulterated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Dr. Wiley of the Agricultural Department denies that he stated that 85 per cent. of the whisky made and sold in this country was adulterated. What he did say, he declares, was that about 85 per cent. was "blended."

American manufacturers of whisky were considerably exercised over this alleged declaration of Dr. Wiley, and a delegation representing the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association came here a few days ago to appear before the proper committees of the two houses and show that the reported declaration from the Government's expert was without foundation. Before doing this, however, the delegation called on Dr. Wiley, who informed them he had made no such statement as that complained of.

The complaints of all authorities dealing with pure food subjects against whisky are based on the presence therein of fusel oil. Consequently the wholesale liquor dealers will undertake to have the Government fix a standard of the percentage of fusel oil which may be permitted to remain, providing for the branding or confiscation of whisky exceeding this percentage.

DIPLOMAT AND AUTO.

French Embassy's Counselor Says He's Sorry If He Oversped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—M. Des Portes de la Fosse, Counselor of the French Embassy, against whom complaint was recently made by the police authorities for speeding his automobile, has made satisfactory explanation to the State Department and the incident is declared closed.

The Commissioners of the District filed formal complaint with the Secretary of State against the diplomat for violation of the speed law. Ambassador Jusserand called yesterday at the department, and after making an explanation on behalf of M. de la Fosse filed with Secretary Hay a written statement from the accused.

M. de la Fosse does not admit that he was driving his machine at a speed forbidden by law, but declares that if such was the case he is sincerely sorry, for it must surely have been an inadvertence on his part; and he further declares that he has always desired to obey the District laws most punctiliously.

FIND CHADWICK VALUABLES.

Ivories and Laces Worth $10,000 in Woman's Cleveland Home.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—United States Customs Collector Leach has found valuable ivories and laces belonging to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in the Chadwick home in Euclid Avenue. Mr. Leach is going to learn whether duty has been paid upon the articles, all of which have been imported. The goods were taken to the office of Receiver Nathan Loeser and examined by an expert. They are said to be worth $10,000. Among the articles are lace curtains, collarettes, and handkerchiefs, some of the latter valued at $100 each.

If it is shown that the duty has not been paid upon the goods they will be sold to recover duty, and the proceeds will go to the Chadwick creditors. The Federal Government in that event will prefer a charge of smuggling against the woman and the goods mentioned will be held as evidence against her.

Receiver Nathan Loeser will not permit Mrs. Chadwick to go to her Euclid Avenue home until her right to do so has been passed upon by Federal Judge Wing. Should she be allowed to go home she will not be permitted to have possession of any of her house furnishings.

MINE PASSES DIVIDEND.

Prof. Dwight of Vassar a Director—Dutchess County Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 22.—Notice was received to-day by the hundreds of Dutchess County stockholders of the Mine La Motte Lead and Smelting Company of Missouri that the quarterly dividend, due Jan. 15, had been passed, and that a formal statement of the company's affairs, with a complete inventory, would be furnished in a few days. W. B. Dwight, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Vassar College, is a Director in the Mine La Motte Company, and the announcement that the dividend had been passed created a stir here.

The Mine La Motte Company is capitalized at $3,000,000, divided into 300,000 shares of common stock, par value $10 a share. The company holds a large tract of land in Missouri, for which it is said $1,000,000 was paid. From time to time parties have been made up to visit the mines, with transportation and expenses paid. For several years the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared and paid regularly.

James S. Dwight, a son of Prof. Dwight and a Director in the Mine La Motte Development Company, a subsidiary enterprise, of which his father is President, when asked why the dividend was passed said:

"There is no cause for anxiety. The Mine La Motte Company is solvent. The dividend was passed on account of the expenditure of $715,000 for improvements."

GRIP COLDS
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

The tradition about the spirit of the Irishman being found all over the civilized world refers to the famous JOHN JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKEY.

The world is happier and better for it.

NO PROTECTORATE OVER DOMINICA, SAYS LOOMIS

United States Undertakes Only to Adjust Fiscal System.

WILL NOT GUARANTEE DEBTS

But Will Try to Liquidate Them with Equity Toward All Creditors—Will Preserve Territorial Integrity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—After a consultation with Secretary Hay a statement regarding the situation in Santo Domingo was issued by Assistant Secretary Loomis to-day, in the course of which he says:

"The Dominican Republic, after mature consideration of existing conditions, has formally and freely invited the Government of the United States to assist it in the administration of its customs revenues, and to aid it in establishing its fiscal system upon a firm and business-like basis.

"The Government of the United States, having been explicitly, repeatedly, and emphatically informed by more than one of the great powers that it ought either to try to evolve some order out of the financial chaos in the Dominican Republic or assent to certain European creditors of that republic doing this, and to the administration of the Dominican Custom Houses by them, supported by their warships, has deemed it advisable, in view of the unfortunate financial conditions in Santo Domingo, which for the last ten years have been rapidly growing worse, to accept the invitation of the Dominican Government, and therefore representatives of this Government and of Santo Domingo have signed a memorandum of a proposed agreement looking to the American control of the fiscal affairs, upon the request and with the consent of the Dominican Government.

"The United States proposes to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Dominican Republic.

NO PROTECTORATE.

"It is not the purpose of this Government to assume a protectorate over Santo Domingo or to interfere with or participate in its domestic affairs any further than the collection of its customs revenues, the necessary revision of its tariff laws, and the adjustment, through properly constituted tribunals or commissions, of its foreign claims, and its economic and fiscal organization on a sound basis may make it essential to do.

"President Morales has signed a decree which will be published to-day, in which the Government of the United States is officially asked to take full charge of all the Dominican Custom Houses, to name all the employes, and to collect all the revenues, 45 per cent. of which are to be returned to the Dominican Government for its current expenses. The balance is to be used to meet the interest charges on the acknowledged bonded indebtedness and other obligations of the republic. Any surplus will be turned over to the Dominican Government. The obligations representing the bonded indebtedness are largely owned by foreign creditors.

"The Government of the United States does not guarantee the debts of Santo Domingo or agree to provide for the payment of them, but only promises to try to so organize and adjust the fiscal administration of the country that in time their liquidation may be accomplished automatically and on a basis of equity toward all creditors."

Mr. Loomis says it is believed that if Dominican revenues are wisely handled all legitimate claims against the republic will be satisfied. He recalls the fact that under the award of the Arbitration Tribunal of July 14, 1904, of about $1,500,000, the United States received the right to take possession eventually of four principal ports on the northern side of the island, and that a fiscal agent of the United States is now in possession of the Custom House at Puerto Plata. Continuing, he says:

BEARING OF MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The unfortunate financial condition of Santo Domingo more than once in the last decade has brought to the United States Government questions fraught with imminent peril. The Government of the United States could not, with due self-respect, allow the impression to deepen and gain currency that the Monroe Doctrine can be used as a shield by American republics to deny justice to other Governments.

"Many foreign claims are just beyond peradventure, and, being held by citizens of various Governments, the problem became increasingly more difficult as to how these claims could be satisfied under existing conditions with fair treatment toward all. In some respects a still more embarrassing feature of the situation has been that the Dominican Government has been compelled by force to pay grossly exorbitant claims, and the question has arisen whether the United States should interpose in such cases. Such intervention has never been resorted to perhaps but once in our history.

"Another deplorable feature of the financial situation in Santo Domingo is that her revenues have been crippled by granting for a song valuable concessions which were exempted by stipulation from all taxation. Her interests have compelled the Dominican Government to disregard these promises of exemption from taxation, and this has resulted in numerous and increasing appeals to the Department of State to interfere."

Mr. Loomis says the Dominican Government itself considered that the only escape from bankruptcy was the assistance of the United States, and concludes:

"In view of these grave conditions, the President has deemed it wise at this time to assent to the strongly expressed wish of the Dominican Government."

OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITAL.

Interposition of United States Makes Investment Safe.

Concerning the action of the United States in assuming control of the affairs of Santo Domingo, Willard Brown, one of the banking firm which virtually handles the Dominican finances, talked yesterday to a reporter for THE TIMES. He said that the step would make materially for general stability and probably have the effect of attracting large amounts of capital to the fertile island.

Mr. Brown, Smith M. Weed, and C. W. Wells form the Santo Domingo Improvement Company and the Santo Domingo Finance Company. Since 1890 these men have loaned to the Dominican Government about $4,500,000. Besides this they have built for the Government the only railroad on the island. The big debt is being paid off from the customs receipts at Puerta Plata.

"The action of our Government certainly will stop all revolutions," Mr. Brown said. "It has no direct bearing on our firm because an arbitration commission, composed of John G. Carlisle, Judge Gray of Delaware, and M. De J. Galvan, appointed by the President of the United States and the President of Santo Domingo, has settled the amount of the debt to us, the method of its collection, and the security. But, of course, it will help us indirectly, because it will be a great boon to the country and provide an element of safety which has been lacking.

"The situation in Santo Domingo is rather curious. There are seven ports, four on the north and three on the south coast. The only cause for a revolution is a desire on the part of certain individuals to gain control of the revenues. There is no patriotic movement.

"There is no communication between the ports except by water. There may be seven revolutions going on at the same time. In one port they are not interested in what is going on in the others.

PURELY FINANCIAL CAUSES.

"The lack of inland communication, of course, is responsible for these isolated revolutions. In the past the Dominican Government has not always had power to crush the revolutionists and so the management of the revenues was changing hands continually.

"Now all that will be stopped. The United States has the power to protect their collectors at the ports. I suppose the Government felt a sort of moral obligation to institute and preserve order. There are French and Belgian interests there, and they were probably getting uneasy and urging Washington to take control.

"There never was such a favorable place for investment of capital as Santo Domingo. It is the richest land in the world. I believe—much richer than either Cuba or Porto Rico. There are only about 700,000 inhabitants. Small as it is, Santo Domingo has plenty of mountains, and therefore, even in Summer, it is possible to reach a cool place.

"By decree of the Arbitration Commission, appointed last year, our debt is taken directly from the customs receipts at Puerto Plata. The United States agent there is John T. Abbott and his assistant a Mr. Strickland. We get about $40,000 a month toward principal and interest. Heretofore the receipts have been more than enough to pay the amount every month. But if for any reasons they should fall off, the revenues of three ports on the north—Sanchez, Monteciristy, and Samana—are to be used.

"The Dominican Government admitted that it owed us $4,500,000. The only thing for the arbitrators to decide was how it should be paid. That was settled to our complete satisfaction.

"The first loan we made was in 1890. Since then we have loaned money to the Government at intervals. We took charge of the port collections, and they increased considerably. We built the railroad for the Government, too. We have never gone into the sugar or any other business of that kind in Santo Domingo, so I am not prepared to say anything about the statement of the representative of sugar interests that the Dominican officials have been guilty of extortion."

OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICANS.

According to the arrangement between the Dominican Government and the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, the collections of the entire amount was turned over to the United States Government, acting for the New York firm. To quote the words of the Arbitration Commission's decree, referring to a former protocol between the two Governments, "It was agreed that the Dominican Government should pay to the Government of the United States the sum of $4,500,000 in American gold as full indemnity for the relinquishment by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, the Santo Domingo Finance Company, the Compagnie of the Central Dominican Railway, and the National Bank of Santo Domingo of all their rights, properties, and interests, and in full settlement of all accounts, claims, and differences between the Dominican Government and the said companies."

Besides Mr. Brown and his associates there are no Americans interested to any appreciable extent in the finances of the island. Other American capital that has gone to Santo Domingo has been turned in the direction of sugar and tobacco growing.

Mr. Brown thinks the action of the United States in taking over all the affairs of the Dominican Government will mean an immediate influx of American capital. The better element among the Dominicans, he says, has been dissatisfied for a long time with the restless condition of the island, and undoubtedly had something to do with the decision of the United States to assume control.

STEAMSHIP SINKS SLOOP.

Old Dominion Ocracoke Saves Pleasure Party—Accident in Fog.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Jan. 22.—The Old Dominion steamer Ocracoke sank the sloop Ray one mile from this city to-day. The Ocracoke was bound here from Newbern, N. C. The Ray left here to-day with a pleasure party of men and women. It was very foggy and both boats were blowing their whistles when the collision occurred.

The Ocracoke struck the sloop on the starboard bow, nearly cutting her in two. Mr. Lem Chapman, a member of the pleasure party, was knocked overboard, but was picked up by the crew of the steamer, which brought all on the sloop to this city in safety.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1 A. M.—842 Second Avenue; B. Bidnay; damage, $500.

1:30 A. M.—2,261 Second Avenue; M. Henlich; damage, $1,000.

2:05 A. M.—31 and 33 Pine Street; D. R. Thom and others; damage, $75,000.

4:45 A. M.—112 East Ninety-seventh Street; Benjamin Echill; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—128 West Thirty-sixth Street; B. R. Murphy; damage trifling.

2:05 P. M.—454 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

2:35 P. M.—26 Monroe Street; Bernard Black; damage trifling.

3:18 P. M.—454 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Johnson Real Estate Company; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—210 Clinton Street; Harris Kurschner; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—177 Eldridge Street; Isaac Voldensky; damage, $500.

4:10 P. M.—146 Amsterdam Avenue; Tony Gernordi; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—160 Third Avenue; Joseph Herst; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—927 Second Avenue; Frank, (Chinese laundry;) damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—301 West Twenty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—1,496 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac; damage, $25.

6:30 P. M.—589 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:40 P. M.—611 East Eleventh Street; N. Goldstein; damage, $50.

6:50 P. M.—71 Suffolk Street; George Morganstein; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—675 Greenwich Street; Patrick Langfield; damage trifling.

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Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

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THERE is a chance to save from $3 to $12 on the cost of your Spring Overcoat. We offer a choice lot of light and medium weights, all in Black or Oxford Mixtures, with silk or serge linings. They are regular in every respect but price. Sizes well assorted.

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The Offering of This Remarkable Collection of Instruments

IS made possible by our recent purchase of the entire stock of pianos of Messrs. Frank A. Sanford & Co., 522-524 Fulton St., "the leading piano house in Brooklyn," and also by the fact that we have taken in exchange many excellent pianos for new Hardmans. Some of these instruments are practically new (only shop worn), and those which needed repairs have been put in first-class order at our factories.

The history of the Hardman Piano is filled with the names of satisfied purchasers. Look over the so-called "Special Sales" and "Bargain Lists" that appear in the daily papers, and *note how seldom, if ever,* is seen the name of "Hardman."

Why? you ask.

The answer is that Hardman Pianos are rarely exchanged for other makes, and therefore *not available as drawing cards for the sale of instruments of inferior quality.* The original purchasers are using them, or if they do exchange them it is for new Hardmans of later case designs, larger or smaller pianos as space allows, those of different woods to match new furnishings of a room, grands to replace uprights, or for newer styles of grands—but always the Hardman tone, touch and durability.

Make.	Worth.	Sale Price.
Hardman, upright	$600 (only shop worn)	$450
Hardman, upright	600 (only shop worn)	400
Hardman, upright	500 (only shop worn)	350
Hardman, upright	450 (only shop worn)	325
Hardman, upright	400 (only shop worn)	315
Hardman, upright	450	300
Hardman, upright	400	300
Hardman, upright	400	275
Hardman, upright	350	255
Hardman, upright	350	220
Hardman, upright	325	215
Hardman, upright	350	180
Hardman, grand	700	450
Hardman, grand	625	450
Hardman, grand	600	400
Hardman, grand	575	375
Chickering, upright	300	235
Chickering, upright	325	225
Harrington, upright	350 (only shop worn)	220
Harrington, upright	300 (only shop worn)	200
Harrington, upright	300 (only shop worn)	200
Harrington upright	300	180
Harrington, upright	250	175
Harrington, upright	225	150
Hensel, upright	225 (only shop worn)	185
Hensel, upright	225 (only shop worn)	175
Hensel, upright	225 (only shop worn)	160
Braumuller, upright	300	215
Bradbury, upright	275	210
Haines, upright	260	185
Newby & Evans, upright	225	180
Waters, upright	250	175
Waters, upright	230	170
Behning, upright	250	170
Bacon, upright	225	145
Mylius, upright	225	145
McEwen, upright	175	120
Herlich, upright	200	115
Schuman, upright	175	110
Gleitz, upright	160	110
Kelso, upright	175	110
Shultz, upright	180	110
Matthews, upright	175	110
Weidenslauter, upright	125	75

Make.	Worth.	Sale Price.
Steinway, upright	$600	$575
Mason & Hamlin, upright	375	240
Mason & Hamlin, upright	350	215
Weber, grand	500	275
Miller, grand	500	275
Kranich & Bach, grand	500	265
Steck, grand	500	265
Kaps, grand	450	225
Steinway, square	300	105
Steinway, square	275	90
Steinway, square	250	90
Hardman, square	275	90
Hardman, square	225	90
Hardman, square	200	75
Hardman, square	190	65
Knabe, square	250	90
Weber, square	250	90
Sohmer, square	250	90
Kranich & Bach, square	225	80
Steck, square	200	75
Steck, square	150	65
Marshal, square	75	40
Walker, square	80	20
Firth & Pond, square	85	20
Hughes, square	65	15
Chicago, Cottage organ	60	25
Estey, organ	60	20
Peloubet, organ	65	15
Needham, organ	70	15
Farrand & Votey, organ	60	10
Waters, organ	50	10
Hardman, piano-player	250 (only shop worn)	185
Hardman, piano-player	250 (only shop worn)	185
Hardman, piano-player	250 (only shop worn)	175

These Players were taken in exchange for the Hardman Piano-Player.

Pianola, piano-player	250	145
Pianola, piano-player	250	140
Aeolian, organ	600 (with lot of music)	175
Angelus, piano-player	225	115
Angelus, piano-player	225	110
Angelus, piano-player	225	100
Angelus, piano-player	225	100

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STUBBORN FIRE FIGHT IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Janitor Carries Family Over Bridges from Roof to Roof.

OFFICE BUILDING WRECKED

Three Alarms for Pine Street Blaze, Which Smoldered for Hours Before It Was Discovered.

Fire at an early hour yesterday morning wrecked the interior of the six-story office building at 31 and 33 Pine Street. The damage was about $75,000.

The fire was discovered by the janitor, J. B. Casterbine, who, with his wife and two children, lived on the top story of the building. Shortly after 3 o'clock Casterbine was awakened by smoke pouring into his apartments. He aroused his wife and the children, and directed Mrs. Casterbine to climb a ladder leading to the roof of the building.

Casterbine carried one of the children to a safe place on the roof, and made a second trip down to get the other child. Then, carrying both children, he escorted his wife across one of the many bridges leading from roof to roof of five and six-story buildings in the Wall Street section of the block.

After Casterbine had aroused the janitor of one of the Wall Street buildings into which he and his family descended through a scuttle hole in the roof, he turned in an alarm at Nassau and Pine Streets. By this time smoke was pouring from the windows, and flames were crackling in the basement, which was occupied by a restaurant.

On the arrival of Battalion Chief Kruger a second alarm was turned in, and when Chief Croker came he turned in the third.

The fire had its origin in the basement, according to Chief Croker, and, while preliminary efforts were directed toward the basement and lower floors, streams of water were poured from surrounding roofs and from windows of bordering skyscrapers.

Chief Croker thought that the fire must have been smoldering in the basement for many hours before its discovery. The fire spread through elevator shafts and upward through the main staircase, communicating with every floor as it arose. Flames ate their way into offices, burning away doors and destroying furniture and whole libraries in a remarkably short space of time. It was an hour and a half before the fire was under control.

The building was occupied by Thomis's restaurant in the basement, the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, on the first floor; William T. Miles, a lawyer, and Fremont & Wilson, insurance brokers, on the second floor; Malty & Mack, insurance brokers, on the third floor; Rollin Lindey, insurance broker, fourth floor; Herbert & Alton, Charles Price, and Daniel Scott, attorneys, fifth floor. The top floor was occupied by the janitor.

Valuables and papers and documents not placed in safes or strong boxes were destroyed by fire.

LOSES WATCH DURING RAID.

Detective Misses It at Court—Twenty Fined as Gamblers.

Twenty-four prisoners captured in a raid at 61 East Fourth Street by Capt. McDermott late Saturday night were arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court yesterday, with a formidable array of gambling paraphernalia found in the place. Detectives Wasserman and Butler gained entrance by dropping a swinging ladder from an adjoining house. The place was more strongly barricaded than Canfield's. It was known as the headquarters of the Lenox Social Club.

Complaints had been made by the Rev. Father Sullivan of St. Ann's Catholic Church that the sons of many of his parishioners were gambling away their money.

After the prisoners had been arraigned Detective Ernst of the Fifth Street Station noticed his watch chain dangling and his fifty-dollar gold watch gone. There was hustling around among the prisoners, but the disappearance of the watch was unexplained. The Magistrate held John Westrich and Samuel Ernst for examination as common gamblers. Frank Sperling and Solomon Berhelmer were discharged. Twenty others were fined $5 each.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE SABBATH IN ST. PETERSBURG.

That the events in St. Petersburg yesterday were packed with significance no one doubts, even though it is impossible to forecast the immediate future. Tens of thousands of the common people who have been steeped in the feeling that their "Little Father" would and could do no wrong, tormented by a sense of suffering and injustice, thronged toward the Palace Square that they might have audience of him and lay before him their appeal, desperate but for his loving care of them. At every approach, on the bridges leading from their crowded quarters, at the opening of every street leading to the square, and, as they fondly hoped, to the Emperor, they have been met by the Cossacks and the Uhlans of the Imperial Guard, shot down and beaten back. Led by priests in sacred robes, bearing the cross and the consecrated ikons, trusting the Church and the Emperor, seeking to reach the autocrat with their petition, they have encountered only the scourge, the sword, and the bullets of the military. That is the one fact that stands out from the necessarily confused reports of the day in the Russian capital.

Incidentally, it is significant that these reports, imperfect as they must be in a city with no press "facilities" such as progressive countries are accustomed to, have been allowed to get out have not been censored and repressed at the telegraph offices, as the invariable rule would have been a few years ago. The Russian officials, whether from fear or from confidence, no longer seek to shut off the world from a knowledge of what goes on in their country. We know more this morning of the tragic and portentous happenings in St. Petersburg yesterday than we possibly could have known a short time since, even though the happenings had been still more decisive. The actual situation in the empire is still shrouded in much obscurity. No one outside, and very probably no one on the inside, really can tell exactly what has occurred or what is its complete meaning. But we know much more than the Russian Government would have permitted us to know formerly. The inference is plain that Russia, in every department of its national life, from the highest to the lowest, is sensitive as it never was before to the opinion and the sentiment of the world. That fact opens up possibilities of extreme interest.

We are all asking ourselves: Is this revolution? In one sense it certainly is. It is revolution in the obvious change in the popular attitude. It is nearly a century since there has been so extensive, so determined, so concerted a manifestation of deep popular discontent. And the discontent is not solely or chiefly with poverty. Poverty and privation there are, but not greater than have prevailed before, when the people have borne them with the patience of despair or with pathetic trust that in the long run the Emperor would do all that could be done for them. This time they have undertaken to put the Emperor to the test. He has failed them. Whether they reason that he cannot be reached or that he will not listen, the next step may be pregnant with grave meaning for the future of Russia. The latest word, as we write, that the "strike leaders" have met and resolved to continue the struggle with arms, may be premature. It is significant, all the same, that such a report issues from the Russian capital, that the trained press agents should think it authentic, and that they should be permitted to transmit it. For the leaders have in hand something much more important than a strike. That they could settle or fail to settle with their employers. They have defied the hitherto irresistible repressive power of the Government. They have been successful in the first stages, since their demonstration did take place yesterday. If, in despite of the strenuous and vain efforts of the Government, they proceed in their movement, it is plainly not an economic but a political, a popular, movement, the end of which no one can safely predict.

THE CASE OF JUDGE HOOKER.

Is the State Bar Association afraid to present to the Legislature for inquiry charges, not merely of impeachable, but of indictable, offenses brought against a Justice of the Supreme Court? Is the State Bar Association so far under the sway of political influence that it would refuse as a body to take any action which would inconvenience the leaders of the dominant party at Albany? Or has the State Bar Association a code of morality for itself and for the bench which excuses and condones offenses otherwise sordid, mean, and odious, if only they are of a political nature common to the practice of place-hunting members of the Legislature and other politicians?

Judge HOOKER, of course, ought to be put on his trial before the Legislature. But the State Bar Association, it is equally clear, deserves its share of the public censure for the pusillanimous, weak, and immoral action it took when the charges against Judge HOOKER were before it last week. In the presentment against Judge HOOKER prepared by the Bar Association of Jamestown and submitted to the Committee on Grievances of the State Bar Association there were many charges of misconduct grave enough to constitute a public scandal so long as Judge HOOKER remains upon the bench without disproving them. The sub-committee of the Bar Association which examined the charges reported in its findings of fact that several of these charges were true. For instance, FRANK P. BALL was at the request of Judge HOOKER, then a Congressman, appointed as laborer in the Post Office at Fredonia at a salary of $600 a year. The Post Office did not need a laborer, the Postmaster had made no request that one be appointed, but BALL owed Judge HOOKER'S wife $3,085, and BALL'S wages as laborer went to the reduction of this debt. Subsequently the Postmaster was obliged to repay to the Government the $2,500 drawn for the salary of Judge HOOKER'S appointee. In another case the Judge secured the appointment of the niece of the Postmaster at Fredonia to a place in another Post Office where she performed no duties, and did not even report for duty. The appointment was a means of getting the young woman transferred later into the classified service without examination. She was, in fact, transferred to the Fredonia Post Office with increased compensation, amounting in 1902 to $1,000 a year. Through the kind offices of GEORGE W. BEAVERS in the Post Office Department Judge HOOKER secured the appointment of his own nephew to a place in the Fredonia Post Office at $400 a year, although the youth was then attending school. No service was rendered, and the Postmaster was compelled to refund to the Government the money drawn for the youth's wages.

These are samples of the charges brought against Judge HOOKER and found to be true. The sub-committee recommended an investigation by the Legislature. After hearing the report the State Bar Association, by a vote of 101 to 97, defeated a motion that the report and the accompanying testimony be submitted to the Legislature with a recommendation that the matter be investigated. By another vote, subsequently unanimous, the association then adopted the report of its sub-committee, with an expression of disapproval of the "political acts" set forth in the findings. Such a disposition of the matter exposes the State Bar Association to public derision and contempt. It is in a high degree censurable as a glossing over of acts of public immorality, acts in violation of law, and the association's culpable leniency is made to appear all the more amazing by the fact that the offender continues to sit upon the Supreme bench of the State, and is so indifferent to public opinion that he does not think it worth while to ask that his name be cleared by a Legislative investigation.

The Bar Association of Jamestown is not satisfied with the action taken at Albany. A special meeting of the Bar Association of New York City has been called for Jan. 27 to consider the case of Judge HOOKER. At the State capital there is great uneasiness lest a full unveiling of the Hooker derelictions should disclose acts on the part of men prominent in the Republican State organization as to which publicity would be altogether disagreeable. But the Hooker scandal itself is disagreeable. The futile effort of the State Bar Association to smother and suppress it is disagreeable. There is no agreeable and decent way out of the mess save by a Legislative inquiry honestly conducted.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN DOMINICA.

It is obvious that the gravest feature in the new arrangement with the Dominican Republic is the part we assume in the settlement of claims against that State. Practically this is the basis of the arrangement, since there would be no need of our intervention if it were not for the untoward consequences that might ensue from the collection of such claims on the part of foreign Governments.

Of course we do not expect to pay such claims ourselves, neither do we undertake to secure their unconditional payment by the republic. We do in effect undertake to see that all just claims are settled. This involves the determination of what are just and what are not just claims, and it is precisely in that determination that we shall find the greatest bother and encounter the greatest risks. We cannot ask other Powers to submit the decision of all their claims to our judgment. We should not venture to do that in the case of claims against ourselves; we should undoubtedly propose, if the transactions were at all of an ordinary and reasonable sort, that any difference concerning them should be passed upon by a competent and impartial tribunal. In many instances our own courts would provide such tribunal and their judgment would be accepted by the Governments with which we are on friendly terms. If the matter were one not suited to such settlement, we should call in the aid of The Hague Tribunal, or should resort to special arbitration. We cannot look to the domestic courts of Dominica as we do to our own; if we could, there would be little reason for the extraordinary arrangement that has been entered on. It follows that in the permanent convention to which the protocol will lead there should be definite and adequate provision for the method of sifting and determining claims against the Dominican Republic. We have no doubt that this will be attended to, but it is of such inherent importance, and may be fraught with such serious consequences, that it is worth while to call attention to it promptly.

SIR C. PURDON CLARKE.

The possibilities of development in the Metropolitan Museum since the Rogers bequest has become available and Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN has agreed to take the management as President of the Board of Trustees are so evident the future of the Museum lends itself so well to the imagination that the filling of the place of Director is a matter of great municipal importance. The Metropolitan is no longer a private concern in which a number of public-spirited citizens carried on a great undertaking in the face of difficulties little known to the rest of New York, making mistakes now and then, to be sure, but in the main performing their duty with exemplary diligence and patience. It has taken on the complexion of an institution for the public weal which is housed in a city building located on city ground. When the late Gen. PALMA DI CESNOLA was appointed the matter was a private concern; now that Sir C. PURDON CLARKE has been made Director there is every reason to regard the act as one that affects the entire community.

Sir PURDON CLARKE has the great advantage of having been trained in the service of a museum which under its successive Governors has amassed a wonderful treasure of art objects from all parts of the British world. South Kensington has marched of late with British ideas of imperial federation and is a great storehouse of the most interesting objects obtainable from India, China, Africa, and the American dependencies. Toward this result Sir PURDON CLARKE has contributed a large share. He is a much traveled man who knows many things of many climes, a very Ulysses of the realm of industrial art. On the other hand, he knows little about American art and the needs of the American public. But surely it will not take a man of his attainments long to survey the field and determine the difference between the problem of the South Kensington and that of the Metropolitan.

The work cut out for him might well inspire a good organizer, for there is everything to do in order to make the Metropolitan a model for other museums in the United States. Only those who have looked into such matters will realize the difficulties there are in getting a heterogeneous mass of objects properly displayed, guarded, and catalogued; yet that is the mere A B C of what a museum should be. Much will be expected of a skilled Director like Sir PURDON CLARKE, and all the more because it is evidently the intention on the part of the Trustees to give him a free hand. Those who felt that it was not necessary to go outside the United States to secure an efficient chief, in touch with American ideas, will be the first to believe that this trained Englishman will prove a success until it is proved that he, too, is not equal to the task.

Meantime his reception here by the artists, collectors, and amateurs will be hearty. We are naturally optimistic and have a way of looking on the bright side of things. Sir PURDON can look forward confidently to a welcome such as we give to eminent men in every profession, and though among the artists there are some who have felt that in the past the Metropolitan has not been greatly interested in native work, yet it can be confidently asserted that there are no circles of artists, or perhaps even individual artists who will fail to hold out the hand of welcome to the new Director of the Museum. He has been courteous to our leading art collector, Mr. MORGAN, giving his treasures hospitality without stint in the galleries of the Albert and Victoria Institute, and New York is ready to reciprocate the kindness.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Even a year ago there were very serious elements of risk in the situation in the Philippines. There was a good deal of disorder and brigandage in the outlying districts, and it was not easy to tell how far this reflected a spirit of animosity to the Americans, or a tendency toward a renewal of insurrection. Trade was in depressed condition. The currency was confused and variable and imposed heavy burdens on all sorts of business. The friars' lands question was not completely settled, and there was much discontent connected with the Church. According to the report of the Philippine Commission forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of War, there is a decided improvement in all these matters.

It is pleasant to note that the report is pervaded throughout by the spirit of kindliness and by a sense of obligation toward the people whom we have taken, without their active assent and in spite of obstinate armed resistance in some quarters, under our control. Whatever may be the sentiment of some of our politicians at home, there is no room for doubt that the men to whom the work of administration is intrusted in the islands are seeking to do their duty faithfully and unselfishly. This is brought out clearly in the recommendations for the future. These put especial emphasis on education, on permanent public improvements, on the promotion of better transportation, and, particularly, on emancipation of the people of the islands from the arbitrary bondage to which their trade is subjected by the American protective tariff. All these matters are important, but the last named is by far the most important. The others, it may be fairly and reasonably assumed, will follow if only we have the decency to open our markets to the people whom we have taken in hand. The very foundation of order and progress in the islands is a fair degree of material prosperity, and for this absolutely the only hope is access to American markets.

The commission, with Secretary TAFT, does not venture to go further than to urge that the Dingley duties shall be reduced to one-fourth of the present rates. There is no reason why they should not be removed altogether. Legally it is true that we can do with these poor people what we choose. They have no rights that under the law we are bound to respect. But morally they are entitled to free exchange with our markets as much as the people of New York are entitled to trade with those of New Jersey. We have subjugated them. There is no other word for it. We have done so with rather loud protestations that it was for their good, as, indeed, it well may be if we treat them justly. But it is not treating them justly to impose heavy fines upon their trade with us. We have heard much in these later days about the cruelty of militarism. There is nothing in war so coldly, selfishly, meanly cruel as the opposition of the protected interests, the favorites of the tariff, to the opening of our markets to the products of the Philippines.

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

The movement in opposition to the reappointment of Mr. MCMACKIN as Commissioner of Labor has been a strong one, and there seems good ground to believe that it has been effective with the Governor. If that be correct—and the criticism of Mr. MCMACKIN has been very explicit and severe—the question of his successor is pertinent.

We think that the Governor should give candid and respectful attention to the suggestion of the appointment of Mrs. FLORENCE KELLEY, which is strongly urged. She has the decided advantage of expert knowledge and practical experience. She is a graduate of Cornell University, has studied abroad at Zurich and Heidelberg, is a member of the bar of Illinois, and was for four years the Inspector of Factories in that State, and the evidence is that her work in that office was exceptionally intelligent, efficient, and thorough. Her reports are regarded as authoritative not only in this country, but in England and on the Continent. Were she a man we suppose there would hardly be any question that her selection would be the best. The fact that she has accomplished as much as she has in despite of the undeniable handicap of her sex would seem to be in her favor. The other day, when it was suggested to Gov. HIGGINS that it would be a novelty to have a woman in this important position, he is reported to have replied: "Yes, but we have progressed a good deal in recent years." That appears a pertinent and adequate reply to the suggestion.

The unbelievers who hesitate to credit the people of New York with a taste for good reading because there is such an obvious supply of reading that can hardly be called good will be corrected and encouraged by the fact that there was an extraordinary demand for THE TIMES yesterday containing the first installment of the curious novel by Lord BEACONSFIELD. The publication had naturally, when announced, excited the interest of the newsdealers, and they had taken the precaution to increase their orders to meet the considerable demand they expected. They sadly underestimated it. At an early hour they were sold out. A good many thousands of would-be readers were thereby disappointed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Robbery, Russian Style. Quite as significant, of conditions and their causes in Russia, perhaps, as are the daily dispatches about great riots and attempted or executed assassinations, is a curious story said by one of the London papers to be circulated and believed in the artistic circles of Copenhagen. It seems that Prof. TUXEN, a celebrated Danish painter, has just returned there from St. Petersburg, where he went for the purpose of handing over to the Czar a copy of his large picture of the Coronation of King EDWARD, which had been ordered by his Imperial Majesty. Having duly received the picture, the Czar, who expressed his satisfaction with the work, gave to the artist an order for the payment of 12,000 rubles, the price at which the painting had been commissioned. When Prof. TUXEN presented the order at the Chamberlain's office, an official there said, "You know, we never pay the full amount of the Czar's orders." The artist naturally protested, but in spite of this he could not obtain more than 8,000 rubles. The conclusion of the story is that before finally leaving St. Petersburg Prof. TUXEN had another audience of the Czar, who inquired whether he had received his money. Upon this direct question, Prof. TUXEN related to his Imperial Majesty the whole story. Thereupon the Czar—who, it is said, was vexed but not surprised—gave the artist 4,000 rubles, this time paying him in hard cash. That the Czar should have questioned the painter as to the receipt of his money shows plainly enough that the autocrat had his doubts about the certainty that his order had been obeyed by those who are supposed to be his humble slaves, and the fact that he seems to have done nothing, despite his vexation, except to pay with his own hand the sum stolen in the Chamberlain's office, can be taken by those who believe the story as proof that the Czar fully realizes his own helplessness in the hands of the bureaucrats, and that he is resigned to his fate. And the story is probable enough, since it differs from many others only in having the Czar himself for hero.

Subway Ticket Schemes. It seems to be a fact, as reported, that the Subway officials have issued to their ticket sellers an order that hereafter, in every case when more than one ticket is demanded, instead of handing them over in strips of greater or less length, as has been the custom in the past, the seller must tear each from each before handing them over. Two explanations of this order are given. One is that certain rascally persons, when allowed to tear their own tickets apart, do it in such a way as to make about eleven tickets out of ten, thus securing a free ride, to the great loss and greater pain of the company. According to another theory, the object is to prevent the congestion at the gate boxes which is said to have been caused by people stopping there while they fumbled with unseparated tickets. This second explanation was given by a ticket seller who had just sold to an inquisitive passenger five tickets—all in a strip. He admitted, when questioned, that this was in disobedience of the new instructions, but he declared that at a crowded station like his, where many people bought their tickets in considerable quantities, and not infrequently by the dollar's worth, he would be simply swamped if he attempted to obey the order. That was talk calculated to make the hair on official heads rise with horror and indignation, but it contained a good deal of sense, and certainly there will be not a few protests on the part of the traveling public if the company insists on selling only loose tickets, hard to handle, easy to lose, and generally inconvenient, to say nothing of waiting at the ticket window while the seller laboriously disjoints a strip of twenty tickets. The first effect of such a regulation would be to decrease the sale of tickets in quantities larger than needed for instant use, and it would seem to be good policy for the company to encourage such sales instead of discouraging them. They mean, for one thing, the payment in advance for transportation in the aggregate of large amount, and, for another thing, they mean a very material decrease in the number of sales, as distinguished from the number of tickets sold, with a consequent decrease of the crowds at the ticket windows and a consequent increase in the speed with which the passengers move along past the ticket boxes. And surely not enough people are turning ten tickets into eleven to make up for the loss of these advantages. But if the company really thinks such frauds are numerous, and that they cannot be prevented in any way except by having the ticket-tearing done by their own agents, then it should have neat little piles of separated tickets, containing five, ten, and twenty, held together by rubber bands, all ready for sale to those who want them. The prospect of getting and caring for the twenty tickets so many of us are accustomed to buy is almost unendurable.

Another Bryan Triumph. That Mr. BRYAN, who was once so well—or at least widely—known, and who is still quite the most eminent of the many bearers of his name, was not a little indebted for his first rise above the surface of men and things to a happy phrase about a cross of gold, but it had been so long since he managed to say anything in a way that made his words stick in the memory that until last week most people had supposed that his first triumph as a phrase maker was nothing more than an accident. While in Washington on Friday, however, Mr. BRYAN certainly surpassed his early achievement in this direction when he said: "The Republicans are stealing our thunder; now, if they would steal our lightning as well, they might accomplish something." For a pretty figure, that is a pretty figure, and no real connoisseur of figures, even if he be a stand-patter, or a safe-and-saner, or an uncovenanted Mugwump, need conceal his enjoyment of it. Invented or adapted, it is equally good, and small-minded, indeed, is he who would begrudge to the friends of the Nebraska statesman the use it will be to them if exploited wisely. There is danger in the thing, of course, as well as utility, and it will not bear any very severe analysis, but it is highly suggestive, and it creates the shock of pleased surprise which it is the mission of the good phrase to produce. Mr. BRYAN should try his hand oftener at this sort of work if he wants to be long remembered.

A Victory Without Meaning. A policeman who, after a struggle of some length managed to arrest and carry off bodily to the station house an over-exhilarated Japanese the other evening, somewhat too hastily assumed that he had demonstrated the superiority of Western to Eastern art in personal combat and had only words of scorn for jiu-jitsu and all its tricks. Very far from all Japanese are practitioners of jiu-jitsu, and even those of them who are need the full command of all their wits and muscles when they have to contend with men of twice their size, lacking neither strength nor skill. This particular pilgrim from the land of sunrise evidently had no such command, for with it he would not have departed so far from the proprieties as to attract the policeman's attention, and though he did defend himself for some minutes, there was nothing to indicate that his was other than the natural man's resistance. His defeat means nothing at all, and some unpleasant surprises are in store for our policemen if they deduce from this episode that jiu-jitsu is something to be despised. There is probably nothing in it for them, but there is a lot in it for the people who invented the game—when they take the trouble to learn it and are careful to be in condition to avail themselves of its terrifying potentialities.

Social Courtesies.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Gracious! my dear," said the first society belle spitefully, "I do hope you're not ill. You look so much older to-night."

"I'm quite well, thank you, dear," replied the other. "And you—how wonderfully improved you are. You look positively young."

With a Free Hand.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

"Sir," began the visitor, "I come to you in the interest of the city's poor children. I thought you might like to contribute to our Fresh Air Fund for them."

"Of course," replied the kind-hearted suburbanite. "You may take as much as you please from my place. But how in the world are you going to carry it?"

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITALS.

How the Saturday and Sunday Contributions Are Managed in London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The returns from the twenty-sixth hospital Saturday and Sunday collection in New York are now being received, and it is encouraging to note the increased amounts which have been contributed to this worthy cause by the various churches, synagogues, and trade auxiliaries.

In London this annual collection in behalf of the metropolitan hospitals is controlled by two organizations. The secular collection on hospital Saturday is kept quite distinct from the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, which receives the offerings of the churches, synagogues, and private schools. This latter fund is controlled and distributed by a Council of which the Lord Mayor is President and Treasurer.

I have before me the thirty-second annual report of this Council of the offerings and distribution of the collection of 1904, the total of which is £63,054 17s. 8d. One hundred and fifty-seven hospitals and fifty-eight dispensaries participated in the distribution of the fund collected in 1904. The number of contributing congregations has increased from 1,072, in 1873, when £27,700 8s. 1d. was received, to 2,004 in 1904. Since 1899 a generous citizen of London, George Herring, Esq., has made good the promise to contribute one-fourth as much toward this fund as is contributed from all the places of worship. His gift the past year amounted to £11,926. This one citizen since 1899 has contributed £65,803 to this fund, and other citizens have been stimulated by his example to give in sums of from £1,000 to £4,000 each. A number of legacies has also been received, the dividends from which only are added to the annual fund.

The public interest in this hospital Sunday movement is shown in the steady increase in the number of contributions, and in the gradual increase in the total contributed from year to year.

The hospitals of New York, both in equipment and service, will compare favorably with the hospitals of any European city, but the growth of the population and the consequent increase in the demands for hospital service have been so rapid here that the expenditures of these institutions have outstripped their income, so that most of the private hospitals of New York report a yearly deficit. In some cases this deficit is so large as to render a reduction of the public service necessary, or a large increase of revenue imperative.

Has not the time come for some of the wealthy citizens of this metropolis, whose generous gifts in other directions are the astonishment and admiration of the world to consider the service and needs of the hospitals of New York? Much has been given for their buildings. Much needs to be given toward their maintenance.

GEORGE S. BAKER.

New York, Jan. 16, 1905.

MORTON'S "MISTAKE."

From The Ithaca News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES—taking pains to assume sarcastically that there is "a mistake somewhere"—brings the most serious charges of violating the inter-State commerce law against Paul Morton, President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Navy—the railroad secretary.

It appears from testimony given before the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, by authority of Mr. Biddle, its Traffic Manager, charged the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company $1.10 a ton for carrying coal from Trinidad, Col., to Deming, N. M., the rate charged to other shippers and filed with the commission being $2.25.

C. A. Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission says of the transaction:

"In all my experience with railway operations I never saw such barefaced disregard of the law as the Santa Fé Railroad and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have manifested in this coal case. For years the railroad company has received less than its published rates from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, while its competitors have paid higher rates—but not always the published rates.

"The evidence in this case will be presented by the commission to the Attorney General."

Secretary Paul Morton was for six years after 1880 President of the Colorado Fuel and Coal Company, afterward reorganized as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He then became Third Vice President of the Atchison Railroad Company, and was in general charge of the traffic of the railroad.

There appears to have been a close financial or personal relation between the coal company and the railroad company.

When Secretary Morton was questioned concerning the granting of this forbidden rebate to the coal company of which he was formerly President by the railroad of which he was Third Vice President, he said:

"What Mr. Biddle did was exactly right, in my judgment, and if I had been in his place I should have done the same thing. I had nothing to do personally with that matter."

The Times's New Home.

From The Farmington (Conn.) Register.

There is no finer newspaper office in the world than that of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which stands at the junction of Broadway and Forty-second Street in the great metropolis. THE TIMES can have none too good a home. It is a paper of the first class, and although of a Democratic coloring politically, is not afraid of honesty. No ward heeler or political boss controls the opinions of THE TIMES. Its new home is in harmony with the standing of the paper among the American people.

High Praise.

From The Statist.

The success of THE TIMES is an inspiration and an up-lift in the ethics not only of newspaper making but industrial life in general.

Diplomats Boycott Regicides.

From The London Telegraph.

BELGRADE, Jan. 6.—The members of the diplomatic body accredited to this court have passed a resolution, according to which they will only accept invitations to the Servian Court to attend dinners and banquets, if they have been assured that none of the officers and civilians who were in any way connected with the murder of the late King Alexander and Queen Draga will not be present, as they desire under all circumstances to avoid meeting them.

Beware of Heavy Coffee.

From The London Globe.

A German review contains an article by Bertarelli on a new adulteration of coffee. The roasted beans are plunged in a 5 per cent. solution of borax, and then left to dry. The borax makes them shine, and absorbs water, thus adding to the weight of the coffee. The way to discover this ingenious fraud is to dry the coffee, and if it loses over 4 per cent. of its weight there has been a fraudulent absorption of water.

Saved Trouble.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Daisy—Why, Rose, dear, what have you done to your poodle? The last time I saw him his hair was white.

Rose—Yes, but it was such a nuisance to keep him washed, you know, so I just had him dyed brown.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Criticism of the Officious Methods of the S. P. C. C. Subordinates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "Cruelty to Children" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES recalls an incident that may be of interest to those who are studying the problem of protecting youth against vice and cruelty.

In February, 1903, a Hungarian girl of sixteen came under the writer's care in one of the large hospitals in the city, with which hospital, en passant, the President of the S. P. C. C. is closely connected.

The history of the girl revealed the fact that in the expectation of being brought to her father she had been decoyed by an aunt for illicit purposes and was being detained in a disreputable house.

Ignorance of our language, deafness, and the constant intimidation and surveillance to which she had been subjected made it a difficult task to obtain the patient's confidence and elicit her history, but the extremity of the case was such as to compel every effort to have the matter properly investigated.

The S. P. C. C. at once suggested itself as the proper instrument. The facts of the case were therefore laid before the attending surgeon in writing, and the matter was discussed in the presence of several others of the attending physicians. All were deeply impressed with the pathetic and urgent character of the case, but were unanimous in the opinion that in view of past experiences with the S. P. C. C., it would be "tempting Providence" to expect aid from that source, and furthermore running a great risk of suffering inconceivable indignities unless one had sufficient legal backing and social or political influence.

Since then the writer has taken pains to obtain the opinions of numerous physicians who have had experience with the society in question. All are agreed that it is theoretically a valuable and almost indispensable adjunct in stimulating and aiding the law in guarding the welfare of the public, but are compelled to admit, with a sickening sense of helplessness, the impossibility of protecting the oppressed while the said society tolerates the system of insulting officiousness practiced by its representatives.

PHYSICIAN.

New York, Jan. 20, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my appreciation of your editorial on "Cruelty to Children." I doubt, however, if the "decent public apology" will be forthcoming from the officers of the society, as that sort of petty persecution seems to be encouraged by them.

DISGUSTED.

New York, Jan. 20, 1905.

PREVENTION OF APPENDICITIS.

Dr. Joseph Kidd Prescribes What Things Are to be Avoided.

From The Nineteenth Century and After.

To prevent appendicitis: (1) Do not neglect chills when heated by exercise, especially after games on grass, or when much fatigued in mind or body. The actual exciting cause in most cases is chill. The bacterial forces are very quiescent till the colon is blocked by undigested food; then a chill develops the peritonitis, to which the inflamed appendix adds greater intensity and danger to life.

(2) Masticate well, eat slowly, do not swallow any food that is not perfectly softened by the teeth. Even salads, fruit, nuts, almonds, and raisins may be taken freely if really well masticated. In the haste and bustle of city life it is better to take half a meal well masticated than to bolt the whole in a hurry.

(3) Avoid aperient salts, waters, or pills. Far better to let nature do her own work, undisturbed by purgatives of any sort. The doctor may find it necessary to order an aperient for a sick person, but the use of the aperient ought gradually to cease and not become a habit. With patience and diet management, nature may be allowed unhindered to resume her ordinary habit of health, a slow gradual process. Patience is the opposite of that impatience which cannot wait. Alas! it is the rarest thing in the present day to find any one waiting for the healthy slow working of nature, all impatient for quick results, in haste to disturb the healthy progress (slow and sure) of normal digestion.

The surgical operation is a very serious one, not to be lightly entered upon; yet delay is often dangerous. A distinguished surgeon has lately written: "In one month I have seen six fatal cases of appendicitis"—a terrible record.

The physician is the first to advise operation when peritonitis threatens. "The importance of inflammation of the appendix depends chiefly on the close connection of the organ with the peritoneum."

Among its many triumphs, modern surgery has worked a marvelous success in the operation for appendicitis. When it is inevitable, the patient and friends may trust the surgeon with absolute confidence.

American Invasion of Paris.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The proposal to turn the Palais Royal into a huge American entrepot, with hotel and theatre attached, has not been received with any general enthusiasm by the American colony here. In the eyes of many the scheme, stated in its broad outlines, has an appearance of desecration. As one lady, a prominent member of the colony, put it to me, "It would shock me less if I heard of Madison Square Garden being turned into a trading establishment." The famous saying that "Every good American goes to Paris when he dies," has no longer significance, or only slightly so, because he does not wait so long now before settling here. The fact that our transatlantic cousins permanently established by the banks of the Seine are as numerous as an army corps is proof of their appreciation of the city of light. And with the appreciation is a veneration for the historic beauties and a fear and a jealousy lest the hand of the reformer or the speculator should be too tardily placed thereon. Consequently, among those who know and love their Paris, who have an abiding sense of its charm, there is no welcoming smile for the proposition to turn the ancient habitat of princes into an emporium for American goods.

Spooner Propounds a Conundrum.

From The Washington Post.

Senator Spooner yesterday was propounding a conundrum to his colleagues. It was propounded to him the other evening while he was out to dinner. Although a very simple little thing, the Senator, while possessing the keenest legal mind in Congress, had been unable to frame a correct reply. He enjoyed trying it on others.

This conundrum was: "Which has more feet—one cat or no cat?"

"I pass it over to you," or something like that, was the almost invariable reply.

"Why, no cat, of course," Mr. Spooner would respond. "One cat has four feet. No cat has five feet."

CONFESSION.

I told thee yesternight I liked thee well,
Exceeding well—Forgive me, for I lied!
I—yes, I lacked the courage, dear, to tell,
I love thee more than all the world beside.

Could I but prove how much I thee adore!
Alas, no tongue has words so sweet and strong.
I love thee so, I could not love thee more,
And thus I'll love thee while my life is long.

My soul lives but in thine. Thou art the light,
The sun, the moon, and all the stars to me.
When thou art near no night could be more bright,
Nor sunlit days more dreary without thee.

I fear and yet I seek in thy dark eye
The secret verdict fashioned in thy soul;
'Twere better far for love of thee to die
Than to live on without thy love as goal.

EDWARD D'OENTH TITTMANN.

ART WORLD'S OPINION OF NEW MUSEUM HEAD

Why Go Abroad? Harry Watrous and C. R. Lamb Ask.

MILLET APPLAUDS CHOICE

William M. Laffan Calls the America for Americans Argument Foolish in This Case.

When news of the selection of Sir C. Purdon Clarke to succeed Gen. Di Cesnola as head of the Metropolitan Museum of Art had become known to artists in this city, there was at first a feeling of disappointment that some American was not selected as Director. Sir Purdon's qualifications for the place were not generally known to the groups of art lovers who discussed the selection save in the most vague sort of way. They mainly knew him by reputation only. But the few who were familiar with his work at the South Kensington Museum were warm in praise of his administrative ability, and this tended to offset, at least, arguments based upon the "America for Americans" idea.

Francis D. Millet, the painter, whose name had been pressed as a competent man for the place, said unqualifiedly that the choice was, all things considered, the very best that could have been made.

"While I feel, in common with my fellow-American artists, that it would have been fine if Mr. Morgan could have found an American who was competent to fill the place," he said, "I am free to say, and say it honestly and unreservedly, that the selection is the best one that could have been made. Some of us are inclined to ask, 'Why was not an American selected?' But when one comes to consider the question from Mr. Morgan's standpoint, we can only answer, 'Where is that American?'

"I cannot say that I know of a single man in America who would fill the bill so well as will Sir Purdon Clarke. He has had the training, has shown great administrative capacity, has built the South Kensington Museum up into a great educational institution such as we hope to see the Metropolitan Museum become, and is a tried man. I think that in the selection Mr. Morgan has simply carried his business principles into this Museum matter. He has selected a man who has been tried and shown his capacity, just as he has selected as his partners in his business men who have shown their capacity to do the things he wants done, and the price has never stood in the way. There is not an artist or an art lover in the city but has been agreeably surprised to see Mr. Morgan take such a lively interest in the management of the Museum as he has. He unquestionably has far-reaching plans, and I believe he should be unhampered in carrying them out by adverse criticism of his selection. He knows what Sir Purdon Clarke has done and what he can do. He saw no tried man among Americans who could step in and do that same thing. He might have made a selection and the result might have been a success, or it might have been, well—a continuation of the sort of thing we had under Gen. Di Cesnola.

"We have no man in this country of Sir Purdon Clarke's type, and it is our own fault. There was the opportunity of training up one or more men in the Museum itself if the work had been begun twenty-five years ago—a man who would have been the logical successor to Gen. Di Cesnola. But that man was not trained up. We have no other training school, and so Mr. Morgan, very wisely, in my opinion, went abroad and got the very best man available. That he was available is a great surprise to me, as I did not think Great Britain would let him go.

"The situation is very like that which faced Gen. Scott when the selection of a man to design a medal for the heroes of Buena Vista was under consideration. He wrote a letter then that will live forever, in which he reiterated the dicta that the great republic of fine arts, science, and letters knew no country, and that in the selection of a medalist the very best should be chosen, 'wherever he may be found.' I think that has been done in this instance, and that we will agree to the fact when we come to give the whole matter the benefit of the sober second thought."

William M. Laffan, who has always been deeply interested in the work of the Museum, said:

"I consider the selection a perfectly ideal one. Sir Purdon Clarke is without question the ablest available man in the world for the position. He has been tried, and has shown his capacity beyond any question. He is a man of wonderful administrative powers and the widest catholicity in art, and that is what the Museum stands in need of. He stands at the very head of the men in his line, not as a specialist in any one line—though he is the greatest authority on Oriental textiles—but as one of the widest culture, the equal of Dr. Bode, Dr. Venturi, Dr. Reed, and men of that type, and in administrative capacity perhaps their superior.

"The talk of selecting an American simply because he is an American is foolish. We have no great museums in this country in which men have been trained to such duties. Our opportunities have not been cultivated. So, perforce, the Trustees of the Museum had to go abroad.

"In my opinion, it is the purpose of the Trustees to make the institution not only the greatest in America, but the greatest in the world. It did not need a man as a Director who was a connoisseur in any one line, or in any half-dozen lines, for that matter. It needed a first-class administrative head, and that is what has been secured. As I understand the purposes of the Trustees, Sir Purdon Clarke is to have practically unlimited powers in the selection of experts in painting, sculpture, ceramics, and all the other branches of art, who under his direction will make the Museum not only a great educational institution, one that will be without an equal and will give to Americans the widest field for the very highest culture, but the greatest museum of the fine arts in the world as well. Sir Purdon knows the men necessary to do this work and is in a better position to command their services than any other man who could have been obtained. Therefore it was the part of wisdom to secure his services.

"I know personally of Sir Purdon's administrative capacity, as it has been my good fortune to meet him on several visits to the museum in South Kensington. His is a most charming personality, thoroughly versed in all that goes to make up the successful head of such an institution, and with the faculty of being able not only to judge men, but to utilize them. That he will succeed in accomplishing all that the friends of the Museum desire I am as certain as I am that under his direction the Museum will become the great educational institution it was designed to be, instead of merely a gathering place for curios, and will foster the artistic and inventive spirit with which the American is imbued. A better selection for the position, I am sure, it would have been impossible to make."

Harry Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy of Design, when informed of the selection, said that he knew comparatively nothing about Sir C. Purdon Clarke except that he was the head of the South Kensington Museum.

"But why do we go abroad for the selection of a man for Director of an American institution?" he asked. "We have tried one foreigner. Why not take some one of our own men whom I believe to be thoroughly competent to fill the position? There are Frank Millet and Halsey C. Ives. What is the matter with either one of them as Director? It would have pleased me better to have seen either selected. You say he was selected for his great administrative and executive capacity. Haven't we as good men in those capacities as any Englishman? I think we have. At first blush I don't like the selection at all, and I am free to say so."

Charles R. Lamb said he did not know of Sir Purdon Clarke or his capabilities to fill the position. "But we started in with an Italian, you know," and then, with a shrug of the shoulders, "and now they are going to try an Englishman. Are there no competent men in America?"

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

Some Impressions of the Great Statesman and Characteristic Anecdotes.

An aristocrat to his finger tips. This was the impression made upon me on my first glimpse of Benjamin Disraeli—and I saw him many times and in many places later—as, accompanied by his faithful Countess, he walked through the market square of Aylesbury in the historic County of Bucks. That impression became emphasized as I learned more of him.

No one could possibly forget that striking figure. It appeared almost weird. The ivory white complexion, the refined, immobile face, almost eternally at rest, save for a peculiar and fitful quiver, or pursing of the left side of the lips, when anything interested him and which served to accentuate a quip, or grace a sally. Jet black hair; large, lustrous eyes, that looked at you in innocent wonderment; long, white hands, with prehensile, nervous digits, and small feet. Above the middle height in stature, with a natural grace of movement withal that betokened his remote Oriental strain.

Something of a dandy, too—reminiscent of the younger days when "stocks," "surtouts," and fancy waistcoats were de rigueur and the "bloods" of the town rivaled each other in both dress and deportment. Right to the last Disraeli wore the well-remembered black velvet coat which suited him so well, and always handled his monocle with an ease and elegance that was exceedingly attractive.

Courtesy and dignity were inseparable parts of his nature. Any question, any interruption, any request—these were always met with a quiet and respectful attitude. Even the rowdy in the audience, eager to make himself heard and anxious to interrupt, received his attention with the words: "Will you kindly repeat your question, Sir?" This, a favorite and invaluable subterfuge of his to gain the necessary time to enable him to frame his reply. The question would be repeated, whereupon, prompt, like a shot from a catapult, would come the answer, sharp, terse, epigrammatic, filling the questioner with confusion and the assembled listeners with glee. Any one who tackled Disraeli in this manner always came off second best.

As an example, at one of his meetings a local shoemaker—a very decent fellow, too, but with a loud, Boanerges sort of voice—the leader of a knot of workingmen radicals—interrupted in the most unseemly manner Disraeli in the middle of his speech. The orator stopped, looked at the man, and questioned him. "Are you a voter, Sir?" "Yes, I am," roared back the man. "Well, then, you oughtn't to be," was the prompt response. This was enough for the shoemaker, who subsided amid loud laughter, and, later on—such is the turn in the wheel of fate—became one of Disraeli's most ardent supporters.

At another time, in the same old-fashioned town situated as it is in an old-time valley, nestling within sight of the Chiltern Hundreds, and teeming with history from turf to hill tops, in the same building—the Corn Exchange—the scene of many brilliant political fights, Disraeli was addressing his constituents. In the front row of seats a noisy group took their places. One was a local astronomer of note, another a lawyer of prominence, a third a member of some local council or other, and so on. They were all good men in their way, and fairly represented the intellect and welfare of the town. They were, however, opposed to Disraeli. In various ways they interrupted his speech. He would pause, but take no further notice, and proceed. Again would come the noise, a further pause, but still no further notice. At last, when even the audience began to hiss the intrusions, Disraeli's patience ceased to be a virtue, and, walking down the long platform, he stopped immediately in front of the turbulent few and raising his index finger and balancing it to and fro, pointing it at them, in studiously cold and stinging tones, said: "I would tell these learned philosophers on my right that insolence is not wit, nor uproar, discussion."

The effect was magical. The interrupters instantly collapsed, and to this day the remnants of them are known throughout the town as "the learned philosophers."

"You call yourself a gentleman?" was his platform retort to a nouveau riche opponent. "Why, let me tell you, Sir, it takes three generations to make a gentleman."

"How's the old complaint?" was a questioning formula that really originated with Disraeli, and many a time and oft would he grasp the hard hand of an elderly farming constituent and ask this. As almost everybody has had an "old complaint" of some kind this little piece of "jolly" was very successful.

Disraeli possessed, however, one little weakness, and that was he was very querulous and touchy as to his physical well-being, for, although never robust, he had invariably enjoyed good health. It annoyed him to think that at any time he could be an invalid or ill, though in his last years he suffered much with asthma. On one occasion, as he felt somewhat indisposed, he consulted Mr. Ceely, a well-known surgeon, professionally, and was anxious to know what was the matter with himself. Mr. Ceely thereupon thoroughly overhauled him, and prognosticated latent gout. The possibility of such a plebeian complaint ever troubling him annoyed the ascetic Disraeli greatly, so much so that for nearly two years he avoided Mr. Ceely. However, the attack eventually came, and a severe one it was, too. When he recovered and next visited Aylesbury, as he was coming out of the Corn Exchange he met Mr. Ceely on the steps. He stopped, pointed his forefinger reprovingly at him, and remarked: "Oh, you fatal prophet," shook hands, took Mr. Ceely's arm, and the friendship went on as before as though nothing had happened.

Of his tact and graciousness there are countless examples in evidence. Once, when walking through Aylesbury, accompanied by the Countess, and as though going to the railway station, a hairdresser, looking out of the doorway of his shop, saw his Lordship taking the wrong turn, whereupon he immediately followed him and informed him of his error. His Lordship thought he himself was right, but nevertheless thanked the hairdresser politely and went on. Finding that he had taken the wrong turning he wended his way back, right to the barber's little shop, leaned over the half door, and said: "My good man, you were quite right and I was quite wrong."

Of course the barber was his friend for life.

Above all, the qualifications possessed to a marvelous degree by Disraeli were his absolute control of himself and his calm and patience. He was never out of poise or off balance. Laughed at, browbeaten, blackguarded, heaped over with epithets, his name, origin, and race scoffed at, his indomitable power of waiting saw him safely through it all. The "Sphinx" of the front bench sat there time after time, immovable, inert, and apparently asleep. Let, however, a wrong quotation be made, or a slip of fact or date be given, when throughout the House would ring, clear and distinct, "1849, not 1859," evidence of a matchless memory and close study of men and things. A pause, and Mr. Gladstone, who was the speaker—I heard and saw this happen—stopped, turned quickly to Mr. John Morley, then hastily consulted Sir William Vernon Harcourt, sitting next to him, hurriedly snatched up his notes, carefully referred to them and, with a profound, sweeping bow, such as only the Grand Old Man himself could give, said: "The right honorable gentlemen is correct."

Not a word or a movement or the faintest sign of the recognition of the error did the "Sphinx" give save that peculiar quiver of the lips already alluded to as he again subsided into what looked like utter listlessness.

The cry, "Dizzy's up," always instantly filled the House.

His voice was superb of its kind and indicative of tone and breeding, even in a decade when he had to compete with the matchless oratory of the time, including the magnificent contralto of Gladstone, the turgid Saxon of Bright, the polish of Derby, the Rupert of debate; the picturesqueness of Argyll, the Macaulium More, and others of equal, or little less, weight. It was no easy task for any one, however vocally gifted, to face a galaxy like this and hold his own among them. Disraeli easily did this, however. With a clearness of diction—even his whisper could be heard—and with a telling effect of always concluding his sentences in uprising tones he commanded hearing and attention to what he had to say. Couple this with his cool, sharp, expressions, the studied, almost malevolent, sarcasm, the telling personality, the unpleasant reminder of his opponent's previous attitude and inconsistency, he more than held his own—nay, he conquered. In vain were Mr. Gladstone's thrilling passages, Mr. John Bright's fervent appeals and Lord Derby's skillful feints. Like a newly drawn sword, Disraeli's sentences pierced to the very marrow the arguments of those against him, while his last words and taunts always struck home, to be quoted by the newspaper press and the world on the morrow.

Perhaps the bitterest and most closely contested combat was one of his rhetorical duels with Mr. Gladstone. The torrents of scorn that Mr. Gladstone hurled against the self-contained and wily enemy were utterly futile. No one could fail to be impressed with Disraeli's withering and overpowering utterance, when, in the very first sentence of his reply to Mr. Gladstone, who had opposed Disraeli's motion to create his Queen Empress of India—a most beautiful testimony to a most beautiful character—these were his words: "The right honorable gentleman, with his parochial mind, appears to be absolutely incapable of grasping the importance of the motion I have submitted to this House."

The phrase "parochial mind" is current even to-day in English newspapers, and may fitly be termed the prototype of "Little Englanders," the epithet now applied to Mr. Labouchere and his followers.

When the present Duke of Devonshire—then the Marquis of Hartington—of whom great things were expected, and by whom great things have been done, got up to make his maiden speech in the "House," which he had most carefully prepared, Disraeli watched him narrowly. The Marquis, rather ponderous, slow of movement, somewhat ungainly, but a typical specimen of a strong, patriotic Britisher, partly spoke, partly read, partly recited, but chiefly mumbled, his say. The whole thing apparently bored him to a degree. In one of these moments he actually yawned in the middle of one of his own sentences. "He'll do," said Disraeli.

His summing up of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain on his début was equally brief and characteristic. So much had been heard outside of the then young and energetic member for Birmingham, who had done so much in municipal and local government, and was determined to do more, that great curiosity was exercised as to what he—this man of the people—was like. As Mr. Chamberlain walked up the floor to the table, escorted by his seconders, to take the oath—there he was, clear cut, erect, debonnaire, well dressed, and in perfect command of himself—Disraeli's only comment was: "By Gad, he wears his eyeglasses like a gentleman."

Such are some of the characteristics of this great man who, possessed of an early dilettantism, was considered at first to be a mere dabbler in letters of the lighter kind, a mover in society of the smarter sort and interested in politics of the new fashioned order. Gradually, however, his knowledge of men grew, his intellect broadened, and he became a fervent believer in the honor of his Queen and the glory of his country, becoming at last to be admitted as one of the most important men of it.

Regal in his conceptions, magnificent in his ideas and imperial in his purposes, the most significant monuments to the memory of the actual and inner simplicity of his life—the sacredness of which he permitted no one to penetrate—which stand out beyond all expression are his ardent devotion to his wife and the inscription on the tablet in the little country church wherein he now lies, within sight of his love and labors and honor, Westminster Abbey could not do more for him. It couldn't do as much.

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"All Sold Out at 9 O'Clock This Morning." "People Have Been Here for The Times Every Minute To-day." "I Could Have Sold Two or Three Hundred More."

Reports From Newsdealers Indicate That, in Spite of the Large Extra Edition, Their Supply of THE TIMES Yesterday Fell at Least

50,000 SHORT

OF THE DEMAND

The New York Times is sorry. But the reason is that you did not order your copy in advance, which The Times has daily urged you to do during the last ten days. We are willing, however, to do the best we can to cure the disappointment. To this end we shall print extra copies of The Sunday Times containing the first installment of **DISRAELI'S NOVEL ABOUT GLADSTONE,** which can be had until Thursday of this week at The Times offices, uptown and downtown, through your newsdealer, or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

To avoid further disappointment, SEND IN YOUR ORDER NOW to the Times, or to your newsdealer, for copies of The Sunday Times of January 29 and February 5, containing the remaining chapters of this unfinished and hitherto unknown novel from Disraeli's pen. Bear in mind that it can be obtained through no other medium for three years.

The Literary Sensation of the Day

And the talk of two continents.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—There will be snow Monday in the Northwest, and rain or snow in the Middle Plateau. There will be rain Monday in the North Pacific States and the North Plateau, probably continuing Tuesday. There will also be showers in the Gulf States and local snows along the windward shores of the lower lakes. It will be colder Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts the winds will be fresh northwest to north; on the South Atlantic coast light to fresh and variable, becoming northwest to north; on the East Gulf Coast light north to northeast; on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh southeast to south, becoming variable, and on Lake Michigan, fresh west to northwest, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds with fair, colder weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast at Point Reyes. Cold wave warnings are displayed at Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh northwest to north winds.

New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, colder in west portion; Tuesday fair, northwest to north winds.

New England—Fair Monday, colder in east portion, cold wave Monday night in Eastern Maine; Tuesday fair, light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Western New York—Snow flurries Monday and Tuesday, except fair in southeast portion, light to fresh west to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, snow flurries near Lake Erie, light to fresh northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1904.	1905.	1905.
3 A. M.	32	27	30
6 A. M.	32	31	30
9 A. M.	34	28	28
12 M.	37	25	28
3 P. M.	39	27	30
6 P. M.	36	30	30
9 P. M.	30	27	25
12 P. M.	34	27	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	30½
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1904	41
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 29 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MISS HELEN CUTTING ENGAGED.

Daughter of R. Fulton Cutting to be Married to L. K. Wilmerding, Jr.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Cutting, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, and Lucius K. Wilmerding, Jr. Miss Cutting made her début about two years ago. Her aunt, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, is a sister of Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, mother of the fiancé. Miss Cutting and her younger sister, a débutante of this season, Miss Elizabeth Cutting, were attendants at the wedding on Saturday of Miss Knower and H. Coleman Drayton. The Wilmerdings are abroad.

HONOR MR. BLOOMINGDALE.

Services Held at the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Services in memory of Joseph B. Bloomingdale, who died last November, were held yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. After the opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes a memorial anthem was sung by the Rev. H. Silverman and a choir.

Addresses were made by Percival S. Menken, President of the association, of which Mr. Bloomingdale was a Director for seven years; Esther Herman, a Prof. Morris Loeb of the Hebrew Technical Institute, and Daniel P. Hays. The Rev. Dr. Schulman made the closing prayer. Several hundred were present.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Augustine Edward Cerqua.

Augustine Edward Cerqua, who died in this city yesterday, was born in Italy in 1826 and came to America as a young man after serving his country in the cause of Italian unity. He became interested in the poor Italian children of the Five Points, and devoted many years of his life to uplifting and educating them, and was Superintendent of the Italian School of the Children's Aid Society at 156 Leonard Street up to his death.

For services rendered the Italian Government and his connection with the Italian school he had been three times decorated, once by King Humbert personally. He performed many services for the Italian Chamber of Commerce of this city, and was Honorary President at his death. He was one of the last survivors connected with the old, well-known firm of Fabbri & Chauncey.

Mrs. Clara C. Harrison Stranahan.

Mrs. Clara C. Harrison Stranahan, widow of J. S. T. Stranahan, who was known as "Brooklyn's First Citizen," died of apoplexy last evening at the old Stranahan residence, 209 Union Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, at the house at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Stranahan was one of the foremost advocates of higher education for women. She was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1831, and attended Mount Holyoke and the Troy Female Seminary. She taught in the Brooklyn Heights Seminary and Packer Institute. She was one of the founders of the Barnard College. She wrote "A History of French Painting from Its Earliest to Its Latest Practice," frequently used as a textbook.

Mrs. Louisa Walston Chubb.

Mrs. Louisa Walston Chubb, wife of Percival Chubb, died at her home, Hill Crest, in Summit, on Saturday. She had come to Summit several years ago for her health. She leaves a husband and five children.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. FREDERICK W. Ross of Fire Engine Company No. 6, Newark, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jared Haines, 34 Franklin Street, aged sixty-two years. He had been connected with the Newark department for more than thirty years.

FREDERICK F. BIOREN, for thirty-five years a manufacturer of jewelry in Newark, died at his home, 61 Sherman Avenue, yesterday of acute Bright's disease, aged sixty-eight years. He was once a member of the Newark Common Council, and was active in politics. A widow, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

Miss HARRIET E. NOBLE, assistant in charge of the nature work at the Children's Museum, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, died on Saturday at the Prospect Heights Hospital. Miss Noble came to the Brooklyn Institute from Hartford two years ago. She was a graduate of the State Normal School in New Britain, Conn. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at her late home, 390 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford.

MARRIED.

DRAYTON—KNOWER.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905, in St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Mary Constance Knower, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, to Henry Coleman Drayton.

MILES—SLADE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905, in the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. William M. Hughes, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, Laura Emott Slade, daughter of the late Jarvis Morgan Slade, and Laura H. Slade, to Edward Kirkpatrick Miles, son of Alfred Miles.

DIED.

ANGLE.—At Farmington, Conn., Jan. 21, 1905, Olive Louise Angle.

BANDT.—At Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, 1905, Carl L. Bandt, N. A., in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Telfair Academy on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

BECKWITH.—At New London, Conn., Jan. 21, 1905, Annie Edgar Beckwith.

Funeral services at St. James's Church Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BRANDT.—At Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, 1905, Carl L. Brandt, N. A., of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., in his 75d year.

CERQUA.—Saturday, Jan. 21, Augustine Edward Cerqua, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, 96 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

COLES.—At her residence, 275 Central Park West, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, 1905, Sarah Townsend, widow of Edwin S. Coles of New York and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Charles de Kay Townsend of Albany, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, Friday, Jan. 20, 1905, Michael J. Collins, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 214 East 42d St., Monday, Jan. 23; thence to Church of Nativity, 2d Av., between 2d and 3d Sts., where a requiem mass will be said at 10:30 A. M. for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COOK.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 21, 1905, Mary W., widow of Charles H. Cook, in her 82d year.

Funeral services will be held at St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, Warren St. and Sussex Av., Roseville, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DAVIS.—At his residence, Riverside Drive, corner 103d St., on Saturday, Jan. 21, Henry Spingler Fonerden Davis, son of the late John W. and Mary Louise Van Beuren Davis.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

ELDER.—On Sunday, the 22d, Elsie, wife of Robert D. Elder, Jr., and daughter of David and Jane E. Chalmers, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 211 West 123d St., on Monday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Elmont, L. I., on Tuesday.

EMERY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 21, at Pelham, N. Y., Miss Miranda B. Emery, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, Samuel Emery, at Pelham, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M. Train (stopping at 125th St.) leaves Grand Central Station at 1:05 P. M.

GILDEMEESTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1905, P. John Gildemeester, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 2,270 7th Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock.

New Orleans, La.; Key West, Fla., and Texas papers please copy.

GOBLE.—At New Foundland, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, 1905, Luther Spencer Goble, in his 80th year.

Funeral service will be held at the Trinity Episcopal Church, Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 23, 1905, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

GRIBBLE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Miami, Fla., on Jan. 22, Mary Wagstaff, widow of Henry Gribble, Esq., and daughter of the late Dr. Alfred Waagstaff.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HAYWARD.—On Jan. 21, Martha A. Hayward, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Emma J. Tucker, 504 West 3d Avenue, Monday, Jan. 23, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

HORAN.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Sunday morning, Jan. 22, 1905, Henry Horan.

Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 42 North Maple Av., Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.

IDE.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, at the residence of his son-in-law, Francis L. Hine, No. 4 West 55d St., New York City, Henry Ide, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Henry St., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

JAQUES.—At his home, 119 East 60th St., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, David R. Jaques.

Funeral services at his late residence Monday morning, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock. Friends kindly omit flowers.

JACQUES.—David Ralph Jacques, LL. D., who died Jan. 19, 1905, was for twenty years the head of the New York University Law School. Two thousand lawyers studied there under his inspiring leadership, of whom five are now Justices of the Supreme Court, and others are at equally honorable and distinguished posts of duty in public life. The faculty of law records its high appreciation of the eminent services he rendered, as Dean and Professor, to the cause of legal learning. Pages dark and dull were illuminated by his genius; students, perplexed and inspirited, were encouraged by his friendly smile and buoyant optimism; associates in the counsels of the University were guided by his unfailing wisdom, and their souls were knit with his soul in affection and esteem. He was a scholar of profound learning, a teacher who inspired enthusiasm, and a man of undeviating integrity and lofty ideals. His memory will be ever cherished here and elsewhere wherever learning is honored and noble manhood held in reverence. The Law School will be closed the day of the funeral as a mark of our respect for our deceased friend and brother.—A minute adopted and recorded by the Faculty of Law at the University the 20th day of January, 1905.

KITTELLE.—At Washington, D. C., George Wetmore Kittelle of New York, in his 78th year.

Funeral Tuesday from his son's residence, 2,711 St., N. W., at 11 A. M.

TONE.—On Jan. 20, 1905, at her late residence, 328 West 112th St., Bridget, relict of Henry Tone, in her 82d year.

Funeral on Monday at 10 A. M. from Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av. Interment at St. Raymond's.

WALSH.—Caroline A. Walsh, daughter of the late Richard and Agnes Walsh, at her late residence at Wayne, Penn., on the 20th inst.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge or either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'l'r Irt., 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

YUNG WUNG'S HEN HAS A GRIEVANCE

T. Jones's Informal Affidavit of a Navy Yard Scandal.

RUM AT THE BOTTOM OF IT

Worms at Whisky Gun Got the Whisky —Hen Got the Worms — What Followed Was Disgraceful.

If ever the case of the Yung Wung's hen, Peeps, versus the United States comes to court some novel points in law are sure to come up, according to the predictions of "Teddy" Jones, A. B., and other good sailormen at the navy yard. The hen, it is boldly asserted, became intoxicated at the yard yesterday following its breakfast upon several drunken worms that, encouraged by the genial weather, wriggled out from under the federatal lid.

It the trouble started at the "whisky s," a navy yard institution, but whether the Government may be held responsible is a matter exercising the sea lawyers, the assumption being that the suit will be based on the alleged undermining of Peeps's character and consequent humiliation and pain in mind and body.

It is predicted that Exhibit A will be the "whisky gun" and that the first witness will be "Teddy" Jones, who will describe the hen's alcoholic fall. The "whisky gun" is a cannon of 1812 which is stuck, breech down, like a post, in a piece of sward directly behind the commandant's office. Several other old cannon are used as posts in different parts of the yard, but they are merely reminders of famous days. The one behind the commandant's office is more spiritual and can be recognized afar off. Much of the liquor which is seized from visitors who attempt to smuggle it inside, and which is confiscated, is spilled into the "whisky gun." The bottles are first taken to the Captain of the yard, whose office is in the commandant's headquarters, and from there they are taken to the gun. One by one the bottles are smashed inside the old cannon, and the liquid soaks into the ground. A big drink was given to the old gun on Saturday. Enter the hen, this being T. Jones's description:

"Scuttle me gaff, that hen was a horrible example. I was just telling Bill how me whiskers froze one cold v'age when that hen heaves to in the offin', a pint west od the whisky gun. Bill and I was just trying to steer wide of the gun because of its horrible reminder. The hen takes an observation, and we see she was piping off a big fat worm that was behavin' erratic like on the pavement. The hen steams up to it an' cocked her foretop sideways. Then she veers around the worm an' cocks her foretop again.

"The worm he tries to stand on his tail an' do the Hulu-Hulu.

"'Bill,' I says, 'Bill—that's what I says—'that 'ere worm's cruises don't seem canny.'

"I just opines that when the hen gobbles it up. Then that hen, mister, heaves to like she was ponderin'. She smacks her bateles. She gives a 'cock-ul-loo on her stern and heads for the gun.

"'Crikey, I says if there weren't forty worms around that gun, and every one of them with a jag on. Yes, Mister, and you could tell they were the regular residents of the sun beneath be the way they carried their loads. Some of the young ones, they were all over the walk whooping it up. Some just lies and wallows, and some scraps among themselves, and some tries to pertend as they don't drunk. I tell you, Mister, the lid was off.

"That hen, she starts in. She belongs to a washee-washee what keeps a washery on York Street, and she must have got in through the gate when nobody was looking. The gun diet was a big change for her. She gobbles 'em up fast. The worms, they don't give a Banzai, they are so drunk. Then the hen starts a-falling over them and carrying on disgraceful. It was just as the Jap proverb says, First he took a drink, then the drink took him. The hen was hittin' the hall-seas in a second. When she wanted to go astern she went forward, and when she wanted to luff a pint she goes awash to the upper deck.

"Shanghai me, may I never pipe a lip if that hen didn't get so that she was a-tellin' all her family troubles to the worms as she ate them, and—

"What became of the hen, Mr. Jones?" interrupted the seeker after truth.

"Now you got me," replied Toddy. "I'm not on the information bureau squad this week. I told Bill to take the hen home, an' he told. I can't tell which of us did it."

NEW PHASE OF TURF FIGHT.

Corrigan Plans a Racing Commune to Overthrow Western Jockey Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 22.—At a meeting held here to-day between "Ed" Corrigan and several well-known breeders and turfmen plans were formed for a new turf organization, which the organizers hope will supplant the Western Jockey Club. Another meeting will be held at Hot Springs next Wednesday, when the organization will be formed and officers will be elected.

While here Corrigan met Thomas C. McDowell by appointment, but no statement was issued to-night regarding the officers of the organization. While Corrigan expressed the belief that McDowell would make a good man for President, he would not say that he would be the selection. Not until after the ballot had been formed would the officers be selected, he said.

Corrigan asserted that every department of breeding and racing would have a voice in the affairs of the organization. With that idea the trainers of the West will organize and select a man from their association to be one of the stewards. He said that twelve and possibly thirteen tracks would be represented at the meeting next Wednesday, among them being the Union Park Track at St. Louis, which came under his control at the sale Saturday, and every horseman and trainer and horse not barred from the turf for fraud would be eligible to come into the association, and he expected within a short time that every track in the West would become identified with the venture.

Columbia Won at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Columbia University basketball team defeated the University of Rochester last night by a score of 36 to 24. In the first half the score stood a tie at 15 points. But later in the game Columbia's superior work at goal throwing commenced to count and the score was run up.

The team work of both Columbia and Rochester was excellent and was not marred by roughness. Line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Rochester.
Cothel	Right forward	Taggart
Moore	Left forward	Reid
Canady	Centre	Clarke
Von Sholley	Right guard	Wolcott
	Left guard	Van Buskirk

Trubenbach, Lowe.

Goals from field—Cothel (4), Moore (3), Von Sholley (3), Trubenbach (2), Taggart (2), Reid (2), Clarke. Goals from fouls—Von Sholley (3), Taggart (8). Referee and Umpire—Charles L. Lattig of Lehigh and F. J. Quigg of the New York Athletic Club.

Amateurs to Play in Pool Tourney.

Six of the best amateur pool players in Greater New York are entered in the tournament at continuous pool, which begins to-night at the Montauk Academy, 385 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. All the playing will be done from scratch, which is the first event of the kind that has taken place in New York for years. To-night Wilmon Robinson will meet F. Kilday Lake of New York; on Tuesday, B. Alexander and J. Faucker will be the contestants, and on Wednesday George Counhoven will play "Al" Young, both hailing from Brooklyn.

Roosevelt Beggar Sentenced.

Mrs. Lizzie Kane of 1,230 Third Avenue, who was charged by Mrs. James Roosevelt with being a professional beggar, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months in Yorkville Court yesterday. The woman's husband was in court and was arrested and held for examination as her [illegible]

OARSMEN IN RUNNING TOGS.

Metropolitan Rowing Club Members Race on Foot—Club Elections.

On account of the poor condition of the roads yesterday afternoon most of the Harlem River Rowing Clubs omitted their cross-country runs, but the squad of the Metropolitan Rowing Club had their usual jog from the clubhouse up Sedgwick Avenue to High Bridge and return. The finish was a race which was won by L. F. Magnolia, with Andrew Corbett second, Robert Handy third, J. Godsell of the Seventy-first Regiment fourth, Ernest Dunn fifth, and Dr. McCarthy sixth.

Indoor training for the work of next season has already been begun by some of the clubs. Capt. Breen of the Wyanoke Boat Club has a dozen candidates for a junior eight working in the gymnasium of the new Polo Athletic Club at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, while a similar squad of the Harlem Rowing Club is training in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Atalanta Boat Club held its annual election last week and elected the following officers: President—Fred P. Kafka; First Vice President—David Brown; Second Vice President—Charles E. Nissen; Secretary—F. H. McCormack; Treasurer—John Rumpf; Commodore—David Banks; Captain—John J. Mulcahy; First Lieutenant—William M. Varley; Second Lieutenant—Charles Randolph.

The Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn has elected the following officers: President—W. A. Lee; Vice President—Herman Veeck; Secretary—Arthur Grifman; Treasurer—W. C. Hallett; Captain—Joseph Ryan; Lieutenant—F. J. Anderson; Board of Governors—M. Ryan, W. J. Delaney, R. H. Pelton, H. Schoenhoor, J. E. Teed, and W. R. Chapman.

Officers for the coming year were elected by the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City at their last meeting as follows: President—John S. Cassidy; Vice President—William Gottgetreu; Treasurer—T. J. Brennan; Financial Secretary—John T. Loughman; Recording Secretary—Walcott Noble; Captain—James H. Cassidy; Lieutenant—Joseph A. Pratt; Trustees for two years—John A. Grais, Herbert Thompson, and Frank Hoffman.

GOOD SCORE WITH RIFLES.

Seventh Regiment Members in Form on the Armory Ranges.

A number of interesting and well-contested competitions were decided on the rifle ranges of the Seventh Regiment, in the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday night. A handsome trophy offered by the Seventy-first Regiment was won for the first time by Company B's team of five, consisting of Lieut. J. R. Stewart, Sergt. E. P. Fowler, Corp. C. M. Kernan, Corp. H. Pinner, and Private J. D. Thees, Jr. Only one point separated the winning team and the representatives of Company G. In the three-prize match each of the winners hold the record of the season, which is second only to that made some time ago by a veteran—Lieut. Col. Edward Wells, now of the Seventy-first Regiment. His score was 34 at 200 yards and 34 at 500 yards, a total of 68. The scores of Saturday follow:

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TROPHY—POSSIBLE 350.

	Total.		Total.
Company K	282	Company E	289
Company A	288	Company G	303
Company D	293	Company B	309
Company C	298		

CLASS MATCH, FIVE PRIZES—POSSIBLE 70.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
W. G. Eliot, Co. K	32	35	67
Sergt. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	34	32	66
A. Balthaser, Co. C	33	32	65
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	33	31	64
W. M. Halsted, Co. B	33	30	63

THREE-PRIZE MATCH—POSSIBLE 70.

Name and Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	34	33	67
A. Balthaser, Co. C	32	35	67
J. R. McGuffie, Co. G	33	31	64

EXPERT QUALIFICATIONS.

Name and Company.	Deliberate Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
W. G. Eliot, Co. K	67	80	147
W. C. Meissner, Co. K	64	82	146
A. Balthaser, Co. C	65	81	146
W. T. Taylor, Co. K	66	73	139
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	61	75	136
Nils Anderson, Co. G	64	70	134
J. L. Christy, Co. G	64	70	134

RACING AUTO FOR HEATH.

Vanderbilt Cup Winner Will Drive Car in Gordon Bennett Cup Race.

Much disappointment has been expressed in automobile circles over the inability of George Heath to take part in the Florida races. Heath, as the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race, was expected to return to this country this month, and plans had been made that the Vanderbilt trophy would be presented to him at one of the big automobile dinners. Heath is now on an automobile tour through Europe, and incidentally giving considerable attention to the new racing machine being manufactured by the company whose car he drove in the Vanderbilt contest. Three cars are to be entered by this firm in the elimination trials to pick the French team for the Gordon Bennett Cup race. Each of them will be of 120 horse power and all will be made alike. Heath will drive one, Teste, also a Vanderbilt contestant, will drive another, and the third driver will be Farman, a skilled chauffeur.

Heath will surely defend his title to the trophy won here last Fall, and provided the new racing machines for the Gordon Bennett Cup race do well in France, one or all will be brought here for the next Vanderbilt Cup contest.

SIMPLER AUTO CONSTRUCTION

Licensed Association Forms Mechanical Branch to Discuss Plans.

One of the important results of the Automobile Show in the Madison Square Garden last week that escaped the attention it might otherwise have received in the midst of so much activity was the permanent organization of a mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. Eighteen factories were represented, and the formation of the new branch was simply carrying out what has been favorably discussed among the leading automobile engineers for over two months. Charles Clifton, President of the association, was chosen Temporary Chairman of the Mechanical Department and Carl Almquist was appointed Secretary.

A Committee on Scope and Plan was appointed, and another committee was appointed to prepare papers to be read at future monthly meetings. By the reading of papers on mechanical topics it is hoped to obtain a number of practical ideas upon the subject of simpler construction for American-made automobiles. Some progress in this direction has already been made, but it is the intention of the Licensed Association to effect, if possible, a greater standardization of certain parts of motor cars, thereby lessening the cost of maintenance and reducing the expense of ordinary repairs.

Championship Skating Races.

The programme of races for the metropolitan outdoor skating championships to be held at Beacom's Rink, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, on Saturday has been arranged. Three events will be decided as follows: Half mile, mile, and three miles. Boys' riggin vehicles, one mile, and three miles. All the races will be skated over a quarter-mile course for the first time in several years. Entry blanks can be secured from Sam D. See, 18 Wall Street, and "Ed" Beacom, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue. The rink is open to all skaters who enter and wish to practice.

Michigan Athletes Flourishing.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 22.—Annual reports presented at a meeting of the University of Michigan Athletic Association showed that the year's receipts were about $3,000 above the expenditures. Football games netted $8,000, but there was a loss on baseball of $1,500. The association has $9,000 in the treasury.

J. N. Maynard of Butte, Mont., was elected manager of the baseball team; Herbert W. Clark of Las Vegas, New Mexico, Treasurer of the athletic association, and Claude D. Boynton Financial Secretary.

Baltusrol Golfers Elect Governors.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of the Baltusrol Golf Club was held last night, and these members of the Board of Governors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: L. C. Bayard, C. B. Beckwith, J. E. Bull, A. De Bary, S. T. Davidge, John Du Pais, John Farr, Charles R. Freeman, Richard Hopkins, Louis Kellar, A. H. Larkin, W. F. Morgan, T. W. Page, A. S. Risch, W. E. Smith, M. E. Stout, E. G. Thompson, and Frederick E. Walker.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

NEW AUTO RECORDS EXPECTED AT ORMOND

Best Amateur and Professional Drivers Will Meet This Week.

TO-DAY'S RACES POSTPONED

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the Largest Individual Competitor — Thirty-six Races from 1 to 100 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 22.—On the Ormond-Dayton Beach automobile racing course this afternoon, the speeding of a half dozen or more of the leading machines attracted a large crowd. Conspicuous among them was the new 100 horse power car, owned by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. While no time was taken, it is believed he did better than his record of a mile in 39 seconds, made last year. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived to-day. Good work may be expected of H. L. Bowden's new French machine. It speeded this afternoon at a 35 second clip.

Charles Soules, in his racer, made very good time, as did also M. C. Bernin in W. Gould Brokaw's sixty horse power French car. James L. Breese, one of the most enthusiastic of the amateurs, spent all the afternoon on the course in his thirty-five horse power machine. Rollin K. White, in a forty horse power steamer, was also on the track for an hour or two.

The officials of the racing week are: Referee—W. C. Temple; Assodiate Referee—Sir Thomas Dewar, M. P.; Judges—Ray Johnson, S. A. Miles, Col. L. C. Weir, Angus Sinclair, Frederick R. Pratt, Ira Payne, T. E. Bond, Charles H. Hyde, and J. F. Hathaway.

The officials decided that the races will begin on Tuesday. Monday will be devoted to putting the necessary apparatus in position, the completing of all minor details, and to the speed trials.

The question as to which will be the starting and ending of the course is still open, but it is thought that it will be most convenient to start the races from Ormond with the finish at the Daytona end for nearly all the events under five miles.

The tide now permits of several hours of racing, each afternoon from 2 until 5 o'clock. This afternoon the course was in excellent condition.

News of the death of Frank Croker, which was received in this city yesterday morning and spread rapidly in automobiling circles, was a severe shock, but it was the general impression among local automobilists that it would not seriously interfere with the holding of the races at Ormond this week. It was pointed out that a similar fatal accident occurred a few days before the Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island last Fall, in which Harold Rigby, a driver for H. H. Lyttle, one of the contestants in the race, was the victim. This, however, had no effect upon the holding of that race, and the accident to Mr. Croker, coming several days before the opening of the Ormond race, will not cause any postponement of these events beyond those scheduled for to-day, though it necessarily will cast a gloom upon them to a certain extent.

The exodus to Florida, which began early last week, culminated in a rush after the conclusion of the automobile show on Saturday night and yesterday that carried away almost every prominent automobilist or automobile club official in the city. The dinner of the Automobile Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria was conducted at 11 o'clock in order to allow the members to catch the midnight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which carried several special sleepers entirely occupied by the automobilists, while many more followed in a special train over the Pennsylvania and Southern Roads at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. By this evening probably the largest and most representative assemblage of automobilists ever seen in this country will be gathered along the Ormond-Daytona beach.

The number of cars entered for the week's sport is 42. There will be 36 races in all, and the number of entries for the series is 332. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is entered in the largest number of events—17. E. R. Thomas comes next with 16, while Samuel B. Stevens and H. L. Bowden are in 15 events each. Of the 42 cars, 23 are of American make. The 19 foreign cars include 7 German machines, 2 Italian, 1 English, 1 Belgian, and 8 French.

The best amateur and professional racers in America are entered, among the more prominent being William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Arthur E. Macdonald, the English chauffeur, who came over especially to drive one of S. F. Edge's machines; William Wallace and H. L. Bowden of Boston, James L. Breese, "Barney" Oldfield, the professional holder of all American track records from one to fifty miles; Henry Ford, Webb Jay, A. C. Webb, all prominent professional drivers; E. R. Thomas, W. Gould Brokaw, Edward M. Steck, Harry S. Faupt, E. A. La Roche, Walter Christie, Major C. J. S. Miller, R. R. Kimball, B. M. Shanley, Jr., Louis S. Ross, Isaac E. Emerson, John Caswell, H. E. Jarrige, Rollin H. White, Joseph H. Heller, J. W. Edmonds, Charles M. Wheeler, H. W. Fletcher, and M. B. Aultman.

The amount of fees paid for the thirty-six races is $6,340. The entry fee for each race is $20, with the exception of the mile championship for the Sir Thomas R. Dewar Cup, for which an entry fee of $50 has been charged. The 100-mile international championship cup is the gift of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Col. L. C. Weir has offered a unique prize, known as the Corinthian Cup, for amateur drivers and owners only. The height of the cup is 24 inches, and with the base it is 191 inches in height. It contains 135 ounces of silver and 5 ounces of copper. Those who are scheduled to take part in this interesting event are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H. L. Bowden, Louis S. Ross, E. R. Thomas, W. Gould Brokaw, James L. Breese, William Wallace, S. B. Stevens, Rollin H. White, and George H. Flinn. The special race for Italian cars has only two entries—those of Alfred Vanderbilt, whose car will be driven by Emil Sartori, and William Wallace, who will drive in all of his events.

The special race for German cars is attracting much interest among the events this week. Baron Pierre de Caters, Jr., H. L. Bowden, E. R. Thomas, B. M. Shanley, Jr., George Flinn, and James L. Breese will be the chief competitors. The Far Western Coast Automobile Association offers a challenge trophy for a fifty-mile race, and W. Gould Brokaw gives a cup for a five-mile open race. A cup for steam cars has been offered by Col. R. C. Bowers, and H. L. Bowden has presented a cup for a kilometer record race. The total value of the trophies and prizes to be contested for is $10,000, and is probably the most costly collection of automobile prizes ever brought together for one meeting.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been at Ormond for some time trying out his 100 horse power French car, and while no figures have been given out regarding his trial runs, there is a general impression that he may defend successfully some of the many records which he made on the beach last year. Of the eight big marks made then Mr. Vanderbilt holds seven. His most remarkable performance was 39 seconds for the mile straightaway, and this is the event that the most reckless professional and amateur chauffeurs are eager to win. Mr. Vanderbilt's other records were: Five miles, 3:41 3-5; ten miles, 6:59; twenty miles, 17:02; thirty miles, 24:11; forty miles, 33:52 2-5; fifty miles, 40:49 4-5. H. L. Bowden also did the fifteen-mile record in 16:18. "Barney" Oldfield last year did 43 seconds for the mile with a 120 horse power American car.

S. B. Stevens will have in the races the German car that was driven in the last Gordon Bennett Cup race in Germany by Jenatzy, the winner of the cup two years ago. Last year Jenatzy was second, being beaten by the Frenchman Thery.

PROPOSED AUTO SPEEDWAY.

Land Near Barnegat Bay Secured for Building a Regular Course.

For the last two years there has been a universal demand among automobilists for a National speedway near New York City where drivers of cars can indulge in safe speeding both to themselves and the general public.

The objection to road racing on the part of the traveling public and those that make general use of the public highway has grown in intensity, so much so that a speedway on which to hold road races and trials of speed generally has been considered an imperative necessity.

To fill the requirements in the case the Atlantic Coast Motor Speedway Association has been formed in New York to construct a five-mile speed course on an almost perfect loop on the Atlantic Coast situated near Barnegat Bay, on the New Jersey Southern and the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroads twelve miles south of Lakewood. The land, comprising over 2,000 acres, has been secured and stands well up above Barnegat Bay on a great pine plateau, with an elevation of 50 feet above tidewater. The land will permit of a triangular speedway, 120 feet wide and five miles in circumference. Opposite the grand stand which will be built to seat 10,000 people will be a quarter-mile track for the decision of international and National mile contests. The roadbed of the speedway will be constructed of material on the property, which will furnish a splendid, fast road.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Ordwein First in Pastime Event—Lorz Leads Mohawks.

Otto Ordwein was an easy winner in the weekly cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club on Jerome Avenue yesterday afternoon, with L. Marks second and M. Spring third. The distance was from Huber's Hotel to the Mosholt Parkway and return, a distance of about five and a half miles, and Ordwein's time was 35:05. Eighteen runners completed the course, and the order at the finish was as follows:

Name and Club.	Time.
O. Ordwein, Pastime A. C.	35:05
L. Marks, Pastime A. C.	35:23
M. Spring, Pastime A. C.	35:35
E. Clark, New West Side A. C.	36:43
S. Meeks, Young Men's Club	37:08
J. Ledwork, Pastime A. C.	37:21
F. G. Clarke, New West Side A. C.	37:45
Hayes, St. Bartholomew A. C.	38:15
F. Jaskowsey, Boys' Club	38:20
S. Benfort, Pastime A. C.	38:46
W. R. Monroe, Pastime A. C.	39:40
G. Herr, Pastime A. C.	40:05
J. Rock, Boys' Club	40:16
S. Trule, Pastime A. C.	41:50
R. Schart, Pastime A. C.	42:00
H. Kelly, Pastime A. C.	42:06
T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	42:10
J. H. Canold, Pastime A. C.	42:15

Fred. Lorz won the five-mile cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon in 30:15. W. Boyle and Philip Lorz ran a dead heat for second place in 31:35. The remaining runners finished as follows: W. Platt, 31:36; R. Palmer, 32:32; George Leinbach, 33:00; J. Zurmeister, 35:00, and S. Bunce, 35:36. A run of two and a half miles for juniors was won by A. McKechnie, Jr., whose time was 12:30; R. Doody was second, L. M. Doctor third, and J. Raab fourth.

CHAMPIONSHIPS AT HOCKEY.

Crescents Lead in Amateur League and Harvard in College Contest.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey team, champion of the Amateur Hockey League, has not suffered a defeat this season in the championship race. The Wanderers, the present champions, are tied for second place with the Hockey Club of New York, each having won two games and lost one. The record follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Play. To
Crescent Athletic Club	2	0	3
Wanderers	2	1	5
Hockey Club of New York	2	1	3
New York Athletic Club	1	2	3
Brooklyn Skating Club	0	4	4

Harvard's intercollegiate champion hockey team still maintains the lead in this season's competition for the Cebalios Cup, the emblem of supremacy at hockey in the college world. In the opinion of good judges the Harvard men are in a fair way to retain the championship. They scored nine goals and got through the season without being scored on. Rollin K. White, who easily disposed of Columbia in a game last week, Harvard has played two games and won them both, while Yale has only played one and that game resulted in victory. The standing of the teams is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Play. To
Harvard	2	0	2
Yale	1	0	1
Columbia	1	2	1
Princeton	1	2	1
Brown	0	1	1

The next game in the intercollegiate series will be played between Yale and Brown at the St. Nicholas Rink next Saturday night.

More Talk of Kaiser's New Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 22.—The recent visit of a yachtsman from Hamburg, Germany, to the Herreshoff shops has revived more talk about an order for a new schooner yacht for Emperor William, but from what is learned the status of the matter is not much different from what it was last Summer, when an agreement on plans could not be reached.

It is the plan now to draw lots for the twenty or more of the new thirty-foot class of racing sloops under construction here in the Spring, probably the latter part of April. The drawing, it is said, will be at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

SCHAEFER'S SKILL GONE.

Difficulties Under Which "The Wizard" Has Struggled in Billiards.

Jacob Schaefer's third successive defeat at the billiard games over which he once displayed such mastery caused the followers of the sport and the admirers of the "Wizard" professional yesterday to discuss Schaefer's condition. The unanimous opinion was that at last Schaefer's hands, which have given him trouble and anxiety for the past two or three years, have at last become crippled beyond hope. There were some who expressed the belief that Schaefer would never again be able to display his great skill in a match with men of the top class, such as Vignaux, Slosson, or Sutton. Not one of the followers of the sport believed that it was possible for the youthful professional, William F. Hoppe, to outplay Schaefer as he has been doing in their tour through the West were the veteran player in anything like his true form. This despite the fact that they regarded Hoppe as a remarkable billiardist and a coming champion.

Those familiar with the trouble that Schaefer has experienced with his hands related the handicaps under which he has played for several years. It seems that Schaefer broke his right wrist a few years ago and it stiffened so that he was obliged to learn a new way of playing his masse shots. Then he lost part of the index finger of his left hand, so that a perfect bridge was impossible, but again his pluck overcame that and he worked out the carroms apparently with the same ease and dexterity as he had done formerly. Just as he had surmounted these difficulties the muscles of his hands began to harden and the fingers were gradually drawn in toward the palm of the hand. An operation was performed, which afforded relief for a time, but it is said that the stiffening has become worse and to it is attributed his defeat.

Schaefer has indicated a desire to again play a match with George Slosson, who at present is at the top of his game. Slosson had hoped to secure a match with Maurice Vignaux for the world's championship, but failing in this, through inability of either player to cross the ocean at this season of the year, owing to business at home, would accept Schaefer's offer. A match of equal interest, however, and one that frequently causes discussion in local billiard rooms, is a meeting between Slosson and Willie Hoppe. Schaefer has recently taken Hoppe in charge, and the latter has been winning many of the exhibition games played between them in the West and South. Hoppe wishes a match with Slosson, and the "Student" says he is willing to play.

Friends of Slosson would like to see a match arranged, in fact, two contests, at eighteen-inch balk line, one and two shots in balk, of 600 points each, and are willing to find a side stake of $500 on each game, to be played on two nights. Slosson said yesterday that he would consent to an arrangement of such contests, and he will also allow George Sutton, now in Paris, reasonable expenses for one or two games in this city. This match would excite great interest not alone as a test between the two players, but as a line on Slosson's chances with Vignaux, with whom Sutton has twice played for the championship.

It has been a long time since a match between leading professionals has been played in New York, and patrons of the sport are eager for such contests.

The Class B intercity championship at fourteen-inch balk line opens at Maurice Daly's room to-night, when A. Lowenberg meets L. Servatius, both of Manhattan. To-morrow afternoon J. C. Van Vleeck of Jersey City plays H. B. Coleman of New York, and on Tuesday night William Gershel of Manhattan plays C. E. White of Brooklyn.

Dunham Wheeler, who sailed for Paris Saturday, was commissioned by W. P. Foss to see Reroile, the amateur champion of France, with a view of arranging a match to take place in Paris or New York at an early date. Wheeler will cable the answer of Reroile.

Columbia
GASOLENE CARS FOR 1905.
NEW MODEL, 35-40 H. P., 4-CYLINDER CAR.
With Side Entrance Tonneau, Royal Victoria Landaulet or Limousine Bodies.
$4,000 to $5,500.
Bodies of special types to order.
NEW MODEL 2-CYLINDER, 18 H. P.
SIDE ENTRANCE TONNEAU, $1,750.
IMPROVED 2-CYLINDER, 12-14 H. P.
TONNEAU, $1,500.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY.
134-136 138 West 39th Street,
Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
Member Association Licensed Auto Mfrs.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP WEIGHTS DUE TO-MORROW

Announcement of Imposts Will Be First of the Spring.

ESTIMATES OF THE ENTRIES

Horsemen Agree on Hermis and Irish Lad to Head the List, with Beldame and Delhi Next.

The weights for the Brighton Handicap, first of the great Spring events to call for the handicapper's figures this season, though it will be run last of the big stakes already closed; are due to-morrow. A week later the weights for the two other famous races, the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, will be published, and will complete the list, as far as the Spring handicaps opened so far are concerned, the Metropolitan and the lesser fixtures of the Aqueduct and Jamaica meetings not yet having been announced. Because of the fact that the handicap must be made first this season there is more than usual interest in the Brighton, aside from the fact that it is actually the most valuable of the Spring handicaps, with a guaranteed value of $25,000.

As is generally the case, the entries for all three races named practically are the same, though a few of the prominent horses are named for only one of the three races and some others for two. The Brighton entries, however, are so representative of the three events that the weights to be announced to-morrow by Handicapper Vosburgh will settle the rating of the horses in the other races, with the one difference, that as the Brighton usually is run a month or more later than the Brooklyn the scale for the later race probably will be pitched a trifle higher than for the first to be run.

Horsemen have discussed the probabilities of the imposts ever since the entries were announced, in the first week of the new year, and there is almost unanimous agreement that the actual top weights will be the rivals of a year ago, Hermis and Irish Lad, with equal weights, or at the most a pound more on Hermis. The unanimity ceases after Hermis and Irish Lad are considered, however, for the next place on the scale is assigned to each of four now four-year-olds, Beldame, Delhi, Stalwart, and Ort Wells. At the season, Beldame should be in receipt of three pounds' sex allowance from the colts, but horsemen generally are of the opinion that the least that the handicapper can do with the champion filly of last year will be to make her give away the three pounds and run at even weights with Delhi, while Stalwart and Ort Wells will drop not more than two pounds away. Beldame also is classed so high on her splendid form and the fact that she raced early last Spring, that it seems she will be called on to run at even weights under the scale with Delhi and Irish Lad, or perhaps may be called on to concede weight to the two old horses.

Bryn Mawr and Broomstick are other four-year-olds that are rated up among the top weights, with The Picket, while in the next division, and scaling down from the 120-pound point, Africander, McChesney, Lord of the Vale, Dolly Spanker, Granello, and Dainty are figured.

The opinion is unanimous that Sysonby will head the list of three-year-olds in the adjustment of the weights, though, as in the case of Beldame and Delhi, it is believed that the colt will be rated even with one other entry of his own age, Tradition being classed as close to Sysonby that many horsemen expect to see the colt and filly in at even weights. Artful and Tanya look to be the next high weights among the three-year-olds, Obelisk, Tradition's rival in the late Fall last season, and the colt that was most talked about in the propositions for special races against Sysonby and Tradition, is not engaged in the Brighton, but is in the Suburban. Sysonby, on the other hand, is in all three handicaps, while Tradition is in only the Brighton.

The Tennessee colt was not named for the big stakes for three-year-olds, but in spite of the oversight he has been singularly well engaged in races for three-year-olds and upward, nominations sent in late for the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga and for the $25,000 Annual Champion Stakes at Sheepshead Bay counting up well in the total of $150,000 worth of stakes in which he is entered.

AT THE HOTELS.

ROLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; D Cady Herrick, Albany.

IMPERIAL—John W. Maillard, Norman Kirkcaldie, London.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Jordan, London; Major Williams, Cairo.

PLAZA—R. Donner, Hamburg; W. J. Stocker, Nottingham, England.

SAVOY—Philippe Heelet, Paris; Franz Lowengood, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. W. Fosdick, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—N. V. V. Franchot, Olean, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—Stephen Rozycki, Washington.

HOTEL ASTOR—Capt. H. Morell, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio: H. Ayregarnagen, domestics; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Adler, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Alexander & Wiesel, Chicago, Ill.; J. Alexander, woolens; A. Cohn, woolens; Hoffman House.

"Bee Hive," Kansas City, Mo.; A. H. Swartz, furnishing goods, hosiery; 366 Grand Street.

Block, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Kaufman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, notions and laces; J. J. Blum, millinery; 109 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Savoy.

Bettman, Gerlach & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Bettman, cloaks; Hotel Savoy.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Londmehr, notions; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cohn, H., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; H. Cohn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Vonnoter, cloths; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Brown, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. G. Everett, books and stationery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; K. Rodman, hosiery and underwear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Evans, S. C., & Co., Greenville, Ind.; R. P. Evans, dry goods; Hoffman House; Albert.

Eisenstein Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. & C. Eisner, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. M. White, upholstery goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Busse, linens; J. G. Harwood, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chittain, white goods, corsets, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Fleiss, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Cooke, wrappers; M. J. Keegan, dry goods; M. Mation, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Giddings, J. M., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; J. M. Giddings, notions and laces; Hotel Astor.

Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Harris & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Harris, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Hamburger, Asher & Son, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. F

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Considerable Price Changes but Averages Little Altered.

A Great Week Among the Specialties, Large Business, and Wide Movements.

It is rare that there is a market characterized as was last week's by both great activity, small alterations in the general price levels, and large movements in specialties. The total business was no less than 5,980,745 shares, compared with three and a half millions the previous week, and four millions last year. The volume was double that of two years or three years ago, and yet upon all this business the average price of industrials was substantially unaltered, and that of railways advanced say 1½ compared with the previous Saturday's. There was no lack of movement, however, among selected stocks. Reading rose no less than 8¼ upon sales of 1,170,850 shares, the largest for the week. But this is moderate compared with a rise of 32 in St. Paul and Omaha upon its dividend increase. Chicago and Northwest rose 14½, perhaps under the same influence, but also perhaps because it is supposed likely to profit in some way by the readjustment following the Northern Securities liquidation. Pere Marquette rose 14½ upon Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton's guarantee of a 5 per cent. dividend. On the curb Interborough rose 11 points on Saturday and 12 on the week. Other specialties which rose decidedly were American Express 11⅞, Wells-Fargo 10, American Snuff 13, New York and New Jersey Telephone 12½. These are not changes very influential upon the general price level, but they ameliorate the views of many toward the market.

The volume of the bond market was also large, no less in fact than above $38,000,000, a figure dwarfing any corresponding week. No less than 2,610 bonds were contributed by Chicago Terminal 4s alone, which rose 11, coupons off. This is a novel incident to a financial readjustment. It was thought that the bonds would settle the property's future, but the stockholders are showing unexpected interest, necessitating their taking care of the bonds. Steel 5s, Union Pacific convertibles, Oregon Short Line refunding certificates, American Tobacco 6s contributed largely to the volume, but their price movement was narrow. American Tobacco 4s were both active and higher, and Rock Island 5s were wanted at improving figures. Seaboard 4s rose 1, possibly, or at least deservedly, upon a favorably discussed and rather novel feature of the plan to readjust its finances. The underwriters not only exacted no commission, they debarred themselves from accepting any. Doubtless they will not go unrewarded; in fact their reward may already be discerned in the favorable reception accorded their proposals, and in some degree upon this account, no doubt,

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Great Northern Railway preferred.
H. B. Claflin Co. first and second preferred stocks.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Maryland Coal Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American District Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Citizens' Mutual Gas Light Co.
Consolidated Gas Co.
East Rivers Gas Co.
J. L. & D. S. Riker Co.
K. Ezan Co.
Potosoni Electric Co.
Rockville Engineering Co.
Springfield Coal Mining Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	250
Alaska Steamship	25	
Allegheny & Western	25	
Allis-Chalmers	15	15½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	62	64
Amalgamated Copper	71½	72
American Car & Foundry	29½	30
American Car & Foundry pf.	92½	93
American Cotton Oil	51	53
American Cotton Oil pf.	93	95
American District Telegraph	35	39
American Express	225	230
American Glucose Trust	115	120
American Hide & Leather	10½	10½
American Hide & Leather pf.	49½	50
American Ice Co.	40	42
American Ice Co. pf.	37½	37½
American Linseed Co.	17½	18½
American Linseed Co. pf.	37	40
American Locomotive	34½	35
American Locomotive pf.	105½	106½
American Malting Co.	2½	2½
American Malting Co. pf.	8½	9
American Smelting & Refining	84	84½
American Smelting & Refining pf.	110½	111
American Snuff	80	85
Amer. Snuff pf.	98	100
Amer. Steel Foundries	17	17½
Amer. Steel Foundries pf.	62	67
Amer. Sugar Ref.	112	112½
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	137	138
Amer. Tel. & Cable	91	93
Amer. Tele. & Teleg.	145	146
Amer. Tobacco	150	160
Amer. Tobacco pf.	93½	96
Amer. Woolen	29½	30
Amer. Woolen Co. pf.	91	95
Anaconda Copper Mining	107	108
Ann Arbor	32	36
Ann Arbor pf.	62	66
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	96½	97
Atch., Top & Santa Fe	86½	86½
Atch., Top & Santa Fe pf.	100	100½
Atlantic Coast Line	125	130
Baltimore & Ohio	102½	102¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	96½	97
Boston Air Line pf.	105	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	62½	62⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	210	210½
Brunswick City	12	12½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	153	159
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	165	165
Buffalo & Susq. pf.	88	90
Butterick Co.	62½	63
Canada Southern	69	70
Canadian Pacific	172	174
Central R. R. of N. J.	195	196
Cent. & A. Tel.	118	123
Chesapeake & Ohio	48½	49
Chicago & Alton	41	42
Chi. & Alton pf.	81	83
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	50	52
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	120	123
Chicago Great Western	23	23½
Chicago Great Western pf. A	67	68½
Chicago Great Western pf. B	24½	25
Chicago Great Western deb.	85½	86
Chi., Ind. & St. Louis pf.	70	85
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	175⅜	175⅝
Chicago, Minn. & St. Paul pf.	186	189
Chicago & Northwestern	222	222½
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	245	248
Chi., St. Paul, Min. & Omaha	180	200
Chi., St. Paul, Min. & Omaha pf.	197	200
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	14⅝	15½
Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	24⅝	25
Chicago Union Traction	11⅜	11⅝
Chicago Union Traction pf.	47½	48
C., C., C. & St. Louis	95	96
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	115	120
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	75	80
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	105	107
Cleveland & Pittsburg	185	
Cleveland & Pittsburg special	105	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	46½	46⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	85	
Colorado Southern	23½	24
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	62½	62⅝
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	30⅝	37
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron	15¾	16
Consolidation Coal	78	80
Consolidated Gas	198	198⅜
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	120	124
Corn Products Co.	19½	20
Corn Products Co. pf.	70	78
Delaware & Hudson	183½	184
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	339½	342
Denver & Rio Grande	32	33
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	86	86
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	23½	25
Detroit Southern	7½	7¾
Detroit Southern pf.	33½	35
Detroit United Railways	77	77¼
Distillers' Securities	37½	38
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	16⅜	17
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	34⅜	35
Erie	40⅞	41
Erie 1st pf.	78½	78⅝
Erie 2d pf.	62¼	62½
Evansville & Terre Haute	70	72½
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	85	90
Fort Worth & Denver City	43	44½
Federal Mining & Smelting	65	66
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	78	79
General Chemical Company	56	61
General Chemical Company pf.	101	102
General Electric	180½	188½
Gold & Stock Telegraph	116	
Great Northern pf.	247	255
Hocking Valley	88½	90
Hocking Valley pf.	90¾	92½
Homestake	71	73
Illinois Central	155¾	156
Illinois Central leased line	103	
International Paper Company	22¾	23¾
International Paper Company pf.	70	77
International Power	65	67
International Steam Pump	38	39
International Steam Pump pf.	86½	88
Iowa Central	30⅞	31¼
Iowa Central pf.	57½	58
Joliet & Chicago	180	
Kanawha & Michigan	36	38
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	82	82½
Kansas City Southern	29	29⅝
Kansas City Southern pf.	58⅞	59
Keokuk & Des Moines	14	17
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	47	51
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	10	12
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	60	63
Lachede Gas pf.	90	105
Lake Erie & Western	38	39½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	95	103
Lake Shore	205	
Long Island	57	
Louis. & Nashville	141½	141¾
Mah. Coal R.	240	
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	170¾	170⅜
Maryland Coal pf.	115	
Metropolitan Sec. Co.	75¼	76
Met. Street Ry.	116	116½
Mexican Central	23	23⅛
Michigan Central	131	140
Minn. & St. Louis	55	60
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	85	90
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	94½	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	140	150
Mo., Kansas & Texas	32⅝	32⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66	66¼
Missouri Pacific	106¾	106⅞
Morris & Essex	190	190
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	143	147½
National Biscuit	55	55½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	115	119½
Nat. Enameling	18½	20¼
Nat. Enameling pf.	85	95
National Lead	24½	25
Nat. Lead pf.	98	98⅝
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	42¾	42⅞
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	22½	23½
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	153	157
New York, B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	110
New York Central	144⅝	144⅞
New York & New Haven	200½	201
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	43	44
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	115	120
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	76	78
New York Dock Company	19¼	26½
New York Dock Company pf.	59¾	61
New York, Lack. & Western	135	138
New York & N. J. Telephone	167½	169
New York, Ontario & Western	42	42⅜
Norfolk & Western	78¼	78½
Norfolk & Western pf.	95	95
North American	99½	100
Ontario Mining	34½	34⅝
Pacific Coast	81	84½
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	85	87½
Pacific Mail	44	44¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	137	137¼
People's Gas, Chicago	106½	107
Peoria & Eastern	31	31⅜
Pere Marquette	95	96½
Pere Marquette pf.	86¾	89¼
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	75	78
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf.	102	
Pitts., Ft. Worth & C.	183	
Pitts., Ft. Worth & C. pf.	179	
Pressed Steel Car	36	36¾
Pressed Steel Car pf.	89	89½
Pullman Company	243	245
Quicksilver	4¾	5
Quicksilver pf.	37	37¼
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	92¾	93¼
Railway Steel Spring	34½	34½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	94	94½
Reading	88¾	89¼
Reading 1st pf.	92	92½
Reading 2d pf.	87½	88½
Reis & Saratoga	90	
Republic Iron & Steel	16	16⅞
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68	69
Rock Island	29⅝	30⅛
Rock Island pf.	83	83½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	135	
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	20½	20½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	94½	95½
St. Jo. & Grand Island	16½	17
St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	37⅜	38¼
St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 2d pf.	27⅞	28¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70½	71
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71	71½
St. L. & S. F. & E. L. ctfs.	50	60
St. L. & S. F. & E. L. pf. ctfs.	125	135
St. Louis Southwestern	26⅜	26⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	61½	61¾
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	61	62
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	100	104½
Southern Pacific	66¼	66⅜
South. Pacific pf.	117⅜	117⅝
Southern Railway	34½	34⅝
Southern Railway pf.	90⅜	90¾
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	97¾	98½
Standard R. & T.	5	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron	74⅜	74⅝
Texas Pacific	34⅜	35½
T., St. L. & K. C. Pac. Land Tr.	29	
Third Avenue	126	130
Tol., Peo. & Western	17	20
Tol. Railways & Light	33	33½
Tol., St. L. & Western	55	56
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	75	75
Twin City Rapid Transit	102⅝	103⅛
Union Bag & Paper	10	10½
Union Bag & Paper pf.	70	71
Union Pacific	118¾	119
Union Pacific pf.	98	98¾
United Railways Inv.	22⅝	22¾
United Railways Inv. pf.	67½	68
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	24½	24½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. pf.	84½	84½
United States Express	120	126
United States Leather	13⅝	13½
United States Leather pf.	102½	102⅝
U. S. Realty & Improvement	78	78½
United States Rubber	35⅞	36
United States Rubber pf.	99⅝	100
United States Steel	29⅝	29⅞
United States Steel pf.	94	94⅜
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	35⅜	36
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	106½	107½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	42	43
Wabash	27⅛	27½
Wabash pf.	42⅜	42½
Wells-Fargo Express	245	250
Western Union Telegraph	92	92½
Westinghouse assenting	180	181
Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	194
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18½	19
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	48½	49½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	28	28½
Wisconsin Central	21½	22
Wisconsin Central pf.	45¼	45¾

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	5:05	Moon rises	8:14

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:07	Gov. Isl'd	9:27
H. Gate	11:22		

	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:40	Gov. Isl'd	9:54
H. Gate	11:50		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY.) JAN. 23.

Jefferson, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.
Chemnitz, Bremen			10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	*10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thean, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.		2:00 P. M.
Ulric, Matthigue, &c.	9:00 A. M.		11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Alamo, Galveston			2:00 P. M.
Alene, Ingasi, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cearense, Barbados and Brazil			2:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans			12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.
Nord Amerika, Naples	9:30 A. M.		12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Bellaggio, Brazil	3:30 A. M.		7:00 A. M.
Cambrian King, Argentina, &c.	2:30 P. M.		4:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana, &c.	8:00 A. M.		11:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk			3:00 P. M.
Nassau, Bahamas	12:00 M.		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY.) JAN. 23.

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Calabria, Naples, Jan. 7.
City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
El Dorado, Galveston, Jan. 17.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Giulia, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Jan. 13.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Jan. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 14.
Russian Prince, Havana, Jan. 18.
Tennyson, Pernambuco, Jan. 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 13.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Bernilla, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 21.
Germania, Naples, Jan. 11.
Grangense, Para, Jan. 12.
Moltke, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Santurce, Nassau, Jan. 19.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

El Dia, New Orleans, Jan. 20.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 19.
Neapolitan Prince, Naples, Jan. 8.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Baltic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Grenada, Trinidad, Jan. 18.

Arrived.

St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 14.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Jan. 8.
Havana, Havana, Jan. 18.
Thespia, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 3.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 19.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 15.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 21.
Ponce, San Juan, Jan. 18.

Sailed.

Ecclesia, Newport News.
Gere, Savannah.
Aros Castle, Cape Town.
Robert Adamson, Montevideo.
Hermiston, Shanghai.
Marianne, Trieste.
Hillcrag, Odessa.
Queen Olga, Valparaiso.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Armenian, at Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Sailed.

Etruria, from Queenstown, Jan. 22.
Patricia, from Dover, Jan. 22.
Ethiopia, from Glasgow, Jan. 21.

Passed.

Minnehaha, from New York, the Lizard, Jan. 22.
Susquehanna, from New York, Malta, Jan. 22.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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ISSUE

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

100TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. to cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1 until February 20, 1905, inclusive.

In recognition of the fact that the Company has this day declared its one hundredth semi-annual cash dividend, an appropriate commemoration thereof the Board of Directors has also ordered that a distribution of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) in cash be made to such holders of the capital stock simultaneously with the above semi-annual dividend.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 18, 1905.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL NOTES OF THE ST. JO. & GRAND ISLAND COMPANY, DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1905, ISSUED UNDER THE TRUST AGREEMENT, DATED AUGUST 1, 1903, EXECUTED BY SAID RAILROAD COMPANY TO THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

You are hereby notified that the principal and accrued interest of the above notes will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y., on presentation and surrender of the notes and coupons at maturity thereof, viz., FEBRUARY 1, 1905, AFTER WHICH DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE.

FREDERIC V. S. CRISBY, Treasurer.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, January 17, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, February 16th, 1905.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Office of the

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 36 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 16, 1905.

Dividends of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred and of Three Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable February 15 next to stockholders of record February 6 next. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

January 17th, 1905.

103D DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable February 1st, 1905.

Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905, and open February 1st, 1905.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An opportunity to associate in one of the very foremost modern Engine Building establishments is present because of enforced retirement of the Secretary and Treasurer for domestic reasons. Will consider an associate capable of investing after six months of experience in the business. Surroundings agreeable both as to connections and courteous considerations. Company close corporation, operating a new plant day and night. Banking references given and required. Interview in Philadelphia; plant located within 125 miles therefrom. A gentleman of standing having good associations will find this an unusual opportunity of large possibilities. Turbine building now under way. Address President, Box 309, care N. Y. Times Main Office.

Exceptionally stable special Magazine; established 50 years; leader rich, extensive field; yields $20,000 annual y; admits doubling; suitable for publisher, capitalist, printer; rare opportunity; fullest investigation, responsible parties; value $100,000. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

London chartered accountant, (35,) fine English connection, widest experience, highest competency, energetic and ably desires partnership in good firm of accountants in New York; highest references; principals only dealt with. Apply, A. V., care Street's, 30 Cornhill, London, E. C., England.

A wide-awake business man in any city, who can handle stock of an incorporated mining company, can make a good commission as our agent. Address Cardenena, L-2 Produce Exchange, New York City.

Printing.—Practical business manager and outside man, with clean record, investing $5,000 in established printing corporation, can secure position of Vice President and general manager. Opportunity, Box 215 Times Downtown.

Business corporations organized advantageously. "Corporation Making" sent free, explaining advantages of incorporation. United States Corporation Company, 32 Nassau St., New York.

An easy way to get money by disposing of your old gold, silver, and platinum; highest market prices paid. William Lewis, Gold and Silver Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.

Wanted—A dealer who will go with my manufacturers of fancy woolen sawls to carry on a business with me. Address E. W., Post Office Box 410, Weehawken, N. J.

For Sale.—One of the best hotels and cafes in Harlem; doing a big business; only bona fide buyers wanted. "A.," P. O. Box 1,219, New York.

Reliable young man wants Christian partner, with capital, to increase established fruit and produce business; state references, age, amount. Frank, Box 188 Times.

Bakery for sale or let; rare chance for practical man; two villages adjoining; no other bakery. Address M. McIntire, Fonda, N. Y.

Restaurant, $600; excellent location; chance for live man; good business; regular dinner, 25c. Call, after 3 P. M., 41 East 19th St.

Investor will advance heirs on legacies, individual or contingent interests. L. A. Knight, Apartment A, Westminster Hotel.

Wish to hear from parties who make business manufacturing patent window screens. H. L. Roberts, 2,019 Poplar St., Phila.

Partner wanted with $5,000, half interest; established elevator manufactory. Stetson, Box 126 Times Downtown.

High-grade printing; quick, clean, and prompt. Crestwood Press, 1,412 5th Av., near 116th.

First-class saloon for sale; receipts, $45-$50 daily. Meat Market, 402 West 31st.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, **the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company,** issued under said trust agreement, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds for $1000 each,

Numbers,

101	988	1879	2679	3664	4870	5780	7349
113	1048	1910	2681	3750	4877	6156	7416
138	1164	2128	2700	3774	4945	6331	7507
246	1170	2132	2746	3775	4954	6512	7606
284	1285	2149	2906	3940	5018	6552	7778
519	1305	2265	3000	4016	5178	6561	7867
573	1367	2318	3051	4196	5235	6718	7893
784	1486	2320	3117	4216	5246	6786	
809	1510	2379	3229	4305	5491	6917	
815	1666	2576	3307	4452	5597	6955	
867	1733	2606	3381	4500	5611	7017	
938	1738	2646	3505	4527	5625	7186	
975	1762	2671	3591	4677	5772	7315	

And Twenty-three (23) bonds for $100 each,

Numbers,

051 0206 0657 01046 01155 01628 01712 01816
085 0228 0811 01048 01158 01632 01718 01840
0140 0457 0822 01091 01309 01684 01725

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of February, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1905.

Metropolitan Trust Company

Of the City of New York.
49 Wall St.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
HERMAN C. VOORHEES, Vice-Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Asst'Sec'y.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Asst't Treas.

DIRECTORS:

William L. Bull,	E. D. Morgan,
William Carpender,	Richard Mortimer,
D. Crawford Clark,	John E. Parsons,
Henry W. De Forest,	Percy R. Pyne,
Haley Fiske,	Charles M. Pratt,
Charles R. Henderson,	Anton A. Raven,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
William H. Hollister,	John L. Riker,
Brayton Ives,	William Schall, Jr.,
Morris K. Jesup,	J. Edward Simmons,
Edgard B. Judson,	Josiah M. Simmons,
Lewis Cass Ledyard,	Francis S. Smithers,
Robert H. McCurdy,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	E. R. Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Geo. Henry Warren.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

SIEGEL, HEILNER & CO.,

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Investment and Miscellaneous Securities,

Copper Stocks

SPECIALISTS.

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Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,500,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.

Arpad S. Grossman, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

4 Irving Place,
December 30, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, January 23d, 1905. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 7, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 24, 1905.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

New York, January 16th, 1905.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Riverside & Fort Lee Ferry Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held on Friday, February 3d, 1905, at 6 P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of West 132d Street, New York.

WM. N. BARROWS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Corporation of Benedict Brothers for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 6th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated January 23rd, 1905.

ALBERT RIHN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the S. M. Robins Company will be held at 57 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on the first Tuesday in February next, at four o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 16th, 1905.

RALPH M. ROBINS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23d ST. & 6th AVE.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 23, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, February 15,

AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905,

12 o'clock noon, at R. E. Salesroom, 161 B'way, the 6-sty front & 5-sty rear bldgs, on lot 25.4x100

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

94 Henry St.

For maps and further particulars apply to Bing & Bing, Attys, 198 B'way, or to auctioneers, 158 B'way.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905,

12 o'clock noon, at R. E. Salesroom, 161 B'way, the 4-story flats, with stores, each 21.5 1-72x8.9.

317, 319, 321 E. 34th St.

For maps and particulars apply to KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for Executors, 25 Broad St., or Auctrs, 158 B'way.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

West Side.

...d Av., 6-story 5-sty rear apartment; price $72,-000. Lifkin Realty Co., 317 W. 125th.

...enox Av., modern corner double flat, $47,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT FLATS AND TENEMENTS For Quick Buyers

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER. 206 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!

Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avoid no publicity or owners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.

SONNABEND & GROMER,

31f WEST 116TH ST.

Responsible builder desires to purchase 50 to 75 feet for the erection of a mercantile building between Washington Square and 23d Street, 4th to 7th Avenue; possession by May 1. Terms must be literal; carpetbaits only noticed. Address Construction Company, 161 Times.

Have $30,000 for investment in double or triple flats, east or west side; will be interested in old tenements. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Wanted, First mortgage, $1,000 at 5 per cent; three years, on property 682 East 156th St., a two-story and cellar brick house on 25x75. Cruikshank-Jewett, 280 Broadway.

POTTER REALTY CO., 140 Nassau St. Advances money to owners on account of quick sales of Greater New York properties, which they daily bring about.

Have $30,000 cash to invest in two tenements, east side, north of 42d Street, prefer avenue; must bear strict investigation; will act promptly. Policeman, 166 Times.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS, — and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Builder desires four to six lots in Brooklyn, Flatbush preferred; state particulars, price and terms. Will improve immediately. Architect, 184 Times.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property; quick action. H. F. Keller, 329 West 125th St.

We are quick cash buyers of improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Owners' Realty Co., 206 W. 116th.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James R. Thome, 247 6th Av.

Attention.—Responsible builders of two-family houses; have finest opportunity on record. Waterbury, Times Main Office.

Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; first, second mortgage; money loaned. Grunauld, 107 Broadway, Room 103.

I want to buy direct from owners several cheap flats or tenements, any condition; full particulars. Acosta, 165 West 129th St.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements; need no alteration. Italian Contracting Co., 551 Broome St.

Wanted—Van Nest and Fincpigh improved and unimproved property. Gilbert, 1,070 East 180th St.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 329 West 125th St.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STERN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS STERN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max D. Josephson, No. 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next. Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1904.

JACOB SAALBERG,
BLANCHE STERN,
NATHAN STERN,
Executors.

MAX D. JOSEPHSON, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ARTHUR, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ARTHUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Vee Ten Eyck, Morris & Hitchcock, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1904.

ALEXANDER A. ARTHUR, Administrator.
TEN EYCK, MORRIS & HITCHCOCK, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

WIENER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Wiener, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1905.—Dated New York, the third day of November, 1904. ANNA C. WIENER, Executrix. RICHARD G. WIENER, ADAM WIENER, FREDERICK WIENER, Executors. ADAM WIENER, Attorney for Executors, 261 Broadway, New York City.

IGNATZ, EISERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ EISERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, her attorneys, No. 53 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1904.

FRANZISKA EISERT, Executrix.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executrix, 53 Wall Street, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BAUSH, LEONORA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Leopold A. Baush, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Esqs., counselors at law, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the city of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1904.—JAMES BAKER, Executor. THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, New York City. d5-law6m

SCHAFFER, CAROLINE PAULDING.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE PAULDING SCHAFFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 257 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1904. JAMES P. PAULDING, LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Executors. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Executors, 257 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

Announcement

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

announce that they have opened a branch office at 2,083 Amsterdam Ave., corner of 163d Street, for the transaction of a general Real Estate business.

Special attention given to the care and management of flats and apartments.

SPECIAL INVESTMENTS.

2d Av., corner, near 10th St.; six-story tenement, with stores; $120,000; rents $12,312.

Splendid six-story tenement in the 80's, near 1st Av.; $58,000; rents $6,788.

1st Av. corner in 80's; modern tenement, with stores; $77,000; rents $8,400.

2d Av., in Yorkville; entire front; cold water flats and stores; $220,000; rents, $20,400.

7th Av., below 116th St., seven-story apartment building; $140,000; rents $13,000.

West 115th St., handsome five-story double, extra width; $43,000; rents $4,800.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Av., corner 80th St.

SPECULATORS & INVESTORS

Modern 5-story corners which cannot be duplicated for the money to-day. Vicinity 125th St. and Amsterdam Av. $65,000.00
" 145 " " " $44,000.00
" 149 " " 8th Av. $55,000.00
" 116 " " " $75,000.00
Webster Av., elegant 4-story $35,000.00
Jackson Av., near 167th St. $30,000.00
A. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Arthur S. Cox & Co.

OF 31 PINE STREET,

Destroyed by Fire,

HAVE TAKEN TEMPORARY OFFICES AT 35 NASSAU STREET.

UNITED OWNERS REALTY COMPANY,

149 Broadway, N. Y.

Big Bargain.—To speculators and investors, 2 3-story, cold-water flats, elegant condition, above 95th St., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.; $5,500 cash required on each; price $23,-500 each. Cash, 2,647 Broadway. Telephone 1139—Riverside.

Wanted—By middle-aged man, position to superintend building operations; thoroughly familiar with all branches of the business; have erected over one hundred of all kinds of buildings; high-class references. W. G., Box 302 Times Main.

5-story 5-family flat; 25x80x100; 4 rooms; all improvements; rent, $4,465; price, $43,500; want offer. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

$7,500 cash buys five-story double flat, balance mortgage; all improvements; $31,500; rents, $3,528; title guaranteed; bargain. Alexander, 303 5th Av.

CHAS. E. DUROSS,
Real Estate,
135 W. 14th St.

Splendid new apartment house, 24 families, all rented; 30 per cent. on $15,000; builder needs cash immediately. Duross, 135 W. 14th.

Three-story private altered for three families; $6,000 cash, mtg. $13,500; fine, select neighborhood; all particulars, Duross, 135 West 14th.

Newly constructed tenement direct from builder; profitable and investment purposes. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Have several double and triple 5-story flats and lots, high-grade property, at sacrifice. Apply C. F. Hedge, 150 Nassau St.

Leasing painted, $1.00 upward; rooms papered, $2.00 upward. Fisch, Greenberg & Co., 304 East Fourteenth St., New York.

$175,000 to loan on New York City real estate; also money for building loans. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

A.—Six-story triple; rentals, $4,262; price, $38,-000; $4,000 necessary. Duross, 135 West 14th.

East Side.

Seven New American Basement Houses,

Nos. 30, 32, 34 East 52d St.

and

Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45 East 50th St.;

sizes from 16 to 25 feet.

Send for descriptive pamphlets.

J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,

Windsor Arcade, 5th Av. and 46th St.
Telephone, 3773—38th St.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES

Bet. 3d and Park Aves.
106th St. to 125th St.
CORNER PLOTS.

78x100..... $60,000. 50x100..... $45,000.
50x100..... $55,000. 100x95..... $40,000.

INSIDE PLOTS,

99x100, $25,000; 2 Plots, 41x75, $23,000 each.

AND OTHER GOOD PLOTS.

EASY TERMS.

A. F. KOELBLE, 30 Pine St.

116th St. & Lexington Av. (near)
Apartments and Stores
For Sale Cheap,
With very easy terms.
Arthur S. Cox & Co., 31 Pine St.

MURRAY HILL.

High-grade new apartment; never a vacancy; rents near $26,000; savings bank mortgage $125,000, 4½ per cent.; owner might exchange for lots. Full details with Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

Double Flat, Harlem.—Halls heated, hot water supply; near Madison Av.; present rents $2,661; can increase to $2,800; price $25,000. Principals apply Northern Realty Co., Brokers, 31 Liberty.

$1,000 cash, balance mortgage, will purchase three-story brick private residence, Lexington Avenue, Harlem; must sell immediately. Edna Abroad, 265 Times.

Tenement, 98x27 ft., 14 rooms; perfect order; $22,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

30th St., near 5d.—14-room house, $24,000; rents, $2,450. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Long, near 2d.—Double tenement, stores; rent $1,010; $15,500. Huberth, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

102d St., near 3d Av.—Five-story, stores; rent, $2,500; $23,000. Huberth Gabel, 147 4th Av.

125th.—Triple flats; rents, $3,600 each; price $29,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Below 14th Street.

BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME ST.

5-story building, 50x200, for sale, with possession.

Holland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Ninth Ward dwelling house, 17.3x55x85; rented for $384; value, $15,000; equity $6,000, or will sell cash for a west side flat. Austin, 130 Broadway.

Greenwich Av., corner; 40x75; 6-story; $70,000; rents, $7,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Bargain.—Three four-story modern dwellings, 134th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., size 47x100; one tenant each house; one tenant pays $1,000 yearly; others 900 pay rent; price $11,000 each; exceptional investment, paying over 10 per cent. net; ground alone worth $30,000, and enhancing.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

In the 60's, close to Columbus Av.— I can deliver at a bargain price, a row of 4-story apartment houses, free and clear, to a responsible and quick purchaser; very easy terms can be obtained; principals only. Wm. P. Rooney, 775 8th Av.

Five-story tenement; complies with the tenement house law dept.; near Pennsylvania Depot; price $17,250; might exchange. Kornbluth, 1 East 114th St.

New law 40-ft. apartment house; no elevator; near Broadway; $60,000; rent $7,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

125th St., Near Lenox.—8-story; all improvements; 50x100; price, $80,000; rents, $9,500; terms to suit. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

134th St., West.—5-story double; (colored tenants;) excellent condition; bargain to quick purchaser. A. M. Kirkland, 103 East 125th St.

$6,000 cash (price $28,500) buys elegant six-room double flat, vicinity 115th, 7th; net return $1,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner 50-ft. new law apartment house, six stories; elevator; rents $7,110; price $110,000; rent $13,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A Bargain!!! Three five-story triple flats, netting over $4,000, equity $30,000; might consider exchange. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

Amsterdam Av.—Five-story triple flat, with stores; price, $45,000.00; rents, $4,500. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th.

Two five-story tenements; twenty families each. West 66th; $17,500. Alexander, 303 5th Av.

14th St. dwelling, near 7th Av.; mortgage, $20,000; price, $27,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Amsterdam Av., extra wide double flat, 90s, $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av. corner triple flat, 80s $60,000; worth $65,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A.—Lot, 25x100, near West 14th St., $12,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Columbus Av. triple flat, 80s; large store; $48,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., modern triple flat; hardwood trim; $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A.—Plot, 100x100, west side, near 34th St., $46,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

West Side.

F. R. WOOD & CO.

BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

Tel. 180—Riverside.

OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE DESIRABLE APARTMENT HOUSES, SIX STORY DOUBLE, IN THE SEVENTIES, 50x92x102.2.

Price $125,000. Mtge. $75,000 at 4½ per cent. Rents $13,700.

EXPENSES.

Interest on mortgage	$3,375.00
Taxes (assessment $80,000)	1,208.00
Janitor, 12 months at $30	360.00
Two hall boys at $25	600.00
Coal (15 tons mo., at $4.50) 7 months	450.00
Electric power—elevator	420.00
Electric light—halls	72.00
Gas light—halls	90.00
Three per cent. management and collecting rents	400.00
	$6,945.00
Ten per cent. allowance, vacancies and repairs	1,370.00
Net income	$5,385.00

IN THE FORTIES.

6 STORY, FIVE FAMILIES ON FLOOR. 75x100.

PRICE $190,000. MTGE. $90,000 AT 4½%. RENTS $20,800.

Assessed at $110,000. Oper. exp., int., &c., $9,700

In the Fifties, near B'way.

SEVEN STORY DOUBLE APARTMENT, 50x100.

PRICE $240,000. MTGE. $125,000 at 4%. RENTS $21,140.

Assessed at $180,000. Oper. exp., int., &c., $11,700

MANY OTHERS above 59th St., along the line of the subway and on the other avenues. Also several hotels leased to good tenants for long terms. Full particulars on application to

F. R. WOOD & CO.

BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

INVESTORS, NOTICE!

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LARGE LIST OF ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES, AND 5 AND 6-STORY NON-ELEVATOR HOUSES.

113TH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.—Two 6-story tenements and stores; rents, $5,100; price, $50,000.

113TH ST., NEAR MORNINGSIDE AV.—Six-story elevator apartment house; rents, $10,000; price, $90,000.

154TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5-story double; rents, $3,840; price, $35,000.

7TH AV., ABOVE 140TH ST.—5-story triple, with stores; rents, $6,700; price, $60,000.

7TH AV. CORNER, ABOVE 140TH ST.—Rents over $10,000; price, $90,000.

141ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story elevator apartment house; rents, $20,000; price, $175,000.

141ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—6-story elevator apartment house; rents, $10,000; price, $90,000.

141ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—5-story triple; rents, $3,400; price, $31,000.

147TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.—Triple; rents over $3,000; price, $31,000.

Further Particulars Apply to

WEBB REALTY CO.,

2460 Seventh Ave.

In the Fifties, adjacent 9th Av.—Two five-story, four-family tenements; rents about $3,700; can, without effort, show $4,000; asking $35,000 for both; actually cost $38,000; best proposition in the west side; good profit within a year assured; first mortgage open; other cold-water bargains; principals only. Wm. P. Rooney, 775 8th Av., 47th St.

CLIENT GOING ABROAD will sell eighteen-foot dwelling; three-story, high-stoop, fancy front; choicest location, Harlem west; excellent condition; artistically decorated; open and plumb; water; leased, $1,080; price, $15,000; easy terms.

EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER.

We offer a fine Ave. investment property; price, $125,000; mortgage, $80,000, 4½ per cent.; great value for cash or take lots in trade. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

6TH AVE. CORNER.

100 feet on avenue, right price. Information only in person.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

If you appreciate that select colored tenants pay high rents and promptly, see us for two 3-story, 20-family, 1926 St. tenements; rents, $2,600; price, $19,750; quick action. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

INVESTORS.

Cheap; five-story double flat, west side, private house block; price, $57,000; mortgage, $38,000; rents, $5,500.

McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway at 106th.

Investors, Read!—We have West 16th St., cold-water improved 20-family tenement, 5-story, 26 feet wide; remodelled; rents, $2,500; wanted; $21,000. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.—Five-story and 4 water flat, with store; four families on floor; price, $45,000.00; rents, $4,200.00.

McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th

Five-story single flat on 135th St., one block from Lenox Av. Subway station; 6 rooms and bath; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000; must sell. Engle, 764 3d Av.

45th St. near B'way (Astor Leasehold)

4-story, brownstone, 20 feet wide, reasonable.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

WEST 125TH ST.

Plot 50x200 for sale.

Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Extra large double flat, vicinity 14th, 8th; open plumbing, no heat; $5,000; $10,000 cash; net income $1,700; no vacancies in three years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

59th St., Near West End Av.—Five-story four-family new elevator apartment house; rents, $1,880; liberal terms. Lefcs. E. Steckler, 744 8th Av.

BUILDERS

Block front on Lenox Av., near 125th St., suitable for elevator apartments. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Five-story tenement, — West 40th, $22,000; — West 43d, 4-story, $9,000; — West 46th St., 5-story, $20,000, John J. Hoeckl, 650 9th Av.

$75,000 buys four five-story triplets; rents, $18,200. Amsterdam Av., 80s; forty-foot corner, $15,000; rents, $6,668. Robinson, 39 Hancock Place.

Excellent Investment.—Five-story double flat; price, $35,000; mortgage, $26,000; rents, $4,150. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, at 106th.

124th St., near Amsterdam.—Modern triple flat, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; near Subway and L stations; only $4,500 cash required. 198 Broadway, Room 904.

Double flat, extra wide, six rooms, vicinity 116th, 8th, $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Triple flat, 106th, near Amsterdam; rent $3,000; price $34,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Five-story triple, all improvements; rents $4,100; price $44,000; $5,500 cash. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Av., 20-family new law house, 40x100 ft., fully rented; rent $6,200; price $52,500. Bagarman, 1,123 Broadway.

128th St.—Elegant triple flats; rent, $3,450 each; price, $30,500. Lisbon Realty, 317 West 125th St.

Attention.—Bargain in private house, near this office. Lisbon Realty Company., 317 West 125th St.

151st St.—Modern triple flats; rents, $4,700; price, $41,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner; price, $55,000; rent, $5,400. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Ninth Av., double flat; no heat; $33,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam and 8th Avs.—Several cheap triples and doubles. Huberth, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Amsterdam Av. tenement, 60s, 14 rooms, $33,-000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A lot 20th St., near 7th Av., cheap; reasonable terms. Graham, 60 Liberty.

Triple flat, vicinity 52d, 8th, $37,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

135th Street, double flat; rent $3,300; price $31,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th.

New law apartment, near Subway; rents $6,300; price $47,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 W. 125th.

Bargain.—8th Av. corner; price $62,000; mortgage $35,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 W. 125th.

Washington Heights.

WELL LOCATED LOTS

DYCKMAN SECTION

Ninth Avenue corner, four lots, $16,000.
Sherman Av. corner, over seven lots, $32,000.
Seaman Av. cor., 100x200, $22,500.
Broadway, near Academy, 50x150, $12,500.
Ninth Av. block front, near station, $35,000.
Sherman Avenue plot, six lots, $24,000.
Block front Broadway and Tenth Av., $75,000.
Broadway, 50x200, excavated, $15,000.

APPLY

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

Have cash buyer for lots on Washington Heights along Broadway. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

A plot 75x100, 158th St., near Broadway. (Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

BRONX.

FOR SALE.

LOTS and PLOTS

ON JEROME, WALTON, MORRIS, AND AQUEDUCT AVE. SECTIONS.

PRICES RAPIDLY ADVANCING; FORTUNES CAN BE MADE BY BUYING NOW.

CLEMENT H. SMITH.

HEAD OFFICE: 736 TREMONT AV. Tel., 618 Tremont.

MT. HOPE BRANCH: COR. JEROME & BURNSIDE AVES. Tel., 371 Tremont.

BRONX BARGAINS.

Washington Av.—3 four-story triple flats, hot water, open plumbing, 25x142 each; price, $62,500; rent, $6,500; low.

Fulton Av., near 167th St., opposite church, 75x140, with taxpayer; price, $17,500.

165th St., near Prospect Av.—3-story single flat, 6 rooms and bath each apartment; price, $8,500; 1st mortgage $7,000, 5 years.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,

3,826 3D AVE., NEAR WENDOVER.

Send for list large and small plots.

Bathgate Av., 2 lots, (below grade)..... $10,000
Corner, 48x85, near Webster Av..... 6,000
Webster Av., 3 lots, excavated..... 15,500
149th St., plot 50x80..... 15,000
Park Av., corner, 50x100..... 75,000
Webster Av., block front, 18 lots..... 75,000
138th St., 6 lots, choice location..... 50,000
182d St., 45x100..... 3,500
Bivona Av., 50x100, excavated..... 3,750
Fox St., 100x100, excavated..... 22,000

CHAS. A. WEBER, 632 East 149th St.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd

Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.

DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN BRONX.

$5,000 cash buys a handsome 3-story cold-water triple; rent $2,700; price $25,000.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story double; rent $2,340; price $22,500; $2,000 cash buys the finest 3-family house on Prospect Av.

E. E. FREED, 756 Elton Av., near 156th.

Prepare for the Spring.

$2,500 cash, 4-story double, Brook Av. $8,500, 5-story double, 10lst St., 25 front. $12,000, new law, 36 front, 21 rooms.

L. LIFKIN, 171 Wendover Ave. near 3d Av.

CHANCE FOR BUILDER.

Choice plot, 125x140, with building loan; two blocks from 177th St. station.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Attention! Beat these if you can! 173d, near Subway, 25-ft. corner, $6,500. At Subway station, 41x107, $15,000. Third Av., near Tremont, 80x100, $23,700. 3-room and 1-wood Avs., 30x225, $15,000. Jones, 1,311 Boston Road. 'Phone 1927 Melrose.

APARTMENTS AND FLATS.

Largest Selection in Desirable Locations. NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE YOUR BARGAINS. RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

LOTS AND PLOTS FOR BUILDERS, ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR FLATS AND APARTMENTS MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS. RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

"The Coming 125th St. of the Bronx." East 149th St.; two five-story 25-foot doubles at a very low price.

HERBERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Builders and Speculators, Bargain.—One, two, or more lots on Southern Boulevard, Av. St. John, and Leggett Av. Real estate office, 193 Beach Av., corner 156th St. Telephone 1,303 Melrose.

Washington Ave. Corner Plot.

173x191—$40,000—1-3 cash.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Teasdale Place, 37.6x100; 3-story brick; 10 rooms and bath; $12,000; easy terms.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,

147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

SACRIFICE 50-FOOT PLOT in vicinity of Jerome Av. and Concourse. ONLY $3,500, HALF CASH.

George Stolz, cor. Tremont and Daly Avs.

Bargain.—3-family house, excellent condition, $7,000; near "L" and Park; rents $760; all improvements; after paying expenses you get one floor rent free. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bargain.—Two story and store on lot 25x100, 154th St. near 3d Av.; price $6,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, No. 289 Broadway.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

21,000 square feet, 130th Sts., near Southern Boulevard; price, $25,000; mortgage, $12,000; may consider exchange. Beckhardt, 236 West 13th St.

Webster Av., west side, 100 feet south of 195th, 30x100; no rock; $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lots and plots on Jerome Av.; three lots, east side, near 182d St., $13,500; easy terms; on grade; no rock. Talk quick. Sundays, 3 to 5. McKickard & Co., 2065 3rd Ave.

CHOICE JEROME AVE. PLOTS.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

McKinley Square.—Extra wide five-story triple flat, with stores; rents, $5,700; price, $53,000. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Bathgate Av., 4-story single flat; rents, $1,500; mortgage, $10,000, five years; price, $13,250. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Third Av., wide triple, with stores, $23,500. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Wendover Av., triple; rents, $2,772; price, $24,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Tiffan, St., corner; nearly four lots, $18,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner sacrificed; 4 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

158th St., 6-story, $35,500; rents, $4,744. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Book Av., double, with store; cheap. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Builders—Choice lots near "L" station, best section of Bronx, with building loan; two corners. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Must be sold at once, 50x100; best plot on Park Av., near Tremont; $6,500; terms to suit. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Rare bargain on Morris Av; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 153d St.

Only $15,000; 4-story, basement flat; 5 rooms, bath, dining room; lot 20x75 block. Bessinger, 185 East 105th St., corner 3d Av.

Tinton Av.,50-foot double; rents,$3,550; $33,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Two-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; $5,000; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Bronx Acreage!—Three to thirty acre plots in Jerome and White Plains Av. sections. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Daly Av., near 177th St.; about 20,000 square feet; excavated. Price, $15,500; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Brook Av., 27-foot double; price, $16,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Alexander Av., two five-story doubles, with stores; price, $20,000 each; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

$6,500 Cash—3d Av. store property, 50 ft. "L" station. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

153d St., block west of 3d Av.

Two one-family frame, 50x100; price, $12,000; cash, $5,000. Fried, 696 Elton Av.

2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, near "L," full lot, $4,000; $1,000 cash; corner lot, $1,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$4,000—Beautiful private house, near L station; easy payments. Polak, 2d Av., corner 174th St.

Big Bargain.—$6,500 cash buys 5-story double, with store, on 3d Av. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,399 3d Av.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barturin & Weisman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms, Times, Harlem.

Near Alexander Av., five 25-foot double flats; price, $13,000 each to quick buyer. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square; choice plot 75x100; price, $23,000; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Desirable plots, Bedford Park section; also corner; might trade. EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cozy house, 6 rooms, bathroom; all improvements; bargain to quick buyer. 026 East 183d.

Plot 70x200, vicinity Tremont Av.; near stations; want cash buyer. Jacoby, 97 Prince.

139th, near Willis, elegant triple; rent $2,800; price $26,500. Lisbon Realty, 317 West 125th.

For Sale, in Bronx.—Houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Spacious 12-room house, finished in quartered oak, centre entrance, beamed ceiling, parquet floors, leaded glass china closets, fine mantels, artistic gas and electric fixtures, mirrored doors, dressing rooms, tiled baths, nickel plumbing, large laundry, steam heat, Holland shades, richly decorated; plot, 70x100; terms to suit.

Take Flatbush L to Beverley Road station, our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,

257 Broadway, N. Y.

FRED. M. SMITH,

Offers Following Special Bargains:

351 TOMPKINS AVE.—Flats and store, between Monroe and Madison Sts.; 4-story brick, with store; 25x100; store 97 feet deep; basement 107 feet deep; price $14,500; $2,500 cash; rent $1,550.

299 McDOUGAL STREET—Near Stone Av.; 2-story, basement and cellar brick; $500 being spent on improvements; price $5,800, only $1,000 cash; new plumbing and decorations; 7 rooms & bath.

564 MONROE STREET—Between Lewis & Stuyvesant Avs.; lot 20x100; building 20 x45; 2-story, basement, and cellar; arranged for 2 families; range, tubs, and toilet on second floor; price $5,500; mtg. $4,500.

2409 AVE. G FLATBUSH—Detached house, 35x45; lot 50x100; foyer hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry on 1st floor; 3-story and cellar; price $8,000; mortgage $6,000.

FRED. M. SMITH,

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Bedford District.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; immediate possession; asking $11,000. Elkins & Elkins, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

$6,750.—Three-family brick flat, 7 rooms, bath each apartment; private hall; dumbwaiter; near office. Ketcham Bros., 120 Ralph Av.

Part of splendidly located lot in Greenwood. Elkins & Elkins, 150 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

For sale, on easy terms, ten-room dwelling at Ardsley; bath, furnace, water supply; on beautiful elevation; short distance from depot; accessible by elevated roads and Putnam Division; price, $5,000; lot 87x100. Call forenoon, music store, 49 8th Av., New York.

For Sale.—Farms and Summer residences, northern Westchester County. Address

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK County.—JENNY A. GERARD, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. WIGGIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished by the number 499 Broadway, and extending through to Mercer Street; bounded in front by Broadway, southerly by ground now or formerly of Jacob Cram, northerly by land now or formerly of Robert Bogardus, and westerly by Mercer Street.

Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land adjoining the above-described premises on the north and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the division line between the houses known as Nos. 499 and 501 Broadway, distant fifty-four (54) feet one (1) inch from the westerly line of Broadway, which point was at the centre of the division line or party wall between the houses aforesaid at its western extremity; running thence southerly and parallel with Broadway four (4) inches more or less, and thence northwesterly along said land and at right angles to Broadway, or nearly so, 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the easterly side or line of Mercer Street, and thence northeasterly along the said easterly side or line of Mercer Street 4 inches; thence easterly in a straight line 146 feet 4 inches more or less, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation 48 77-100 square feet.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 499 Broadway and 70 Mercer Street, in said Borough of Manhattan:

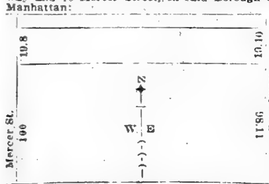

Broome St.

The said premises will be sold subject to certain leases of parts of the premises 499 Broadway, all of which expire February 1st, 1906, and contain a privilege of cancellation on sixty days' notice to the tenant in case of a sale of said premises, and to monthly tenancies as to the premises No. 70 Mercer Street.

The approximate amount of unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents, now a lien against said premises, which are to be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser is $1,919.83 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1905.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MATILDA W. WHITE, Plaintiff, against CORTLANDT F. BISHOP and others, Defendants.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 14th day of January, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL A:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the store thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Number sixteen (16) Platt Street, and which is bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Platt Street distant forty-three (43) feet eleven (11) inches southwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Platt Street with the southerly side of Gold Street, and running thence westwardly along the centre line of the party wall between stores numbers sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) Platt Street and a continuation of said line sixty-one feet and four (4) inches to the easterly line of lot number twelve (12) Gold Street; thence southwardly fifteen (15) feet and one (1) inch more or less to the northerly line of lot number fourteen (14) Platt Street; thence eastwardly along the same three (3) feet to the rear of the store number sixteen (16) Platt Street; thence southwardly six (6) inches to the centre line of the party wall between stores numbers fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) Platt Street; thence eastwardly along the centre line fifty-six (56) feet and two (2) inches to the westerly side of Platt Street; thence northwardly along the westerly side of Platt Street twenty (20) feet and one (1) inch to the place of beginning. Subject to and together with the right and use of the yard in the rear of stores numbers fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) Platt Street and number twelve (12) Gold Street in common with the owners or occupants of the said stores as the said yard is now used and occupied. Be the said several dimensions more or less. All of the above-described premises more or less. Being and intended to be the same premises secondly described in a deed made by Stephen Cambreleng, referee, to Japhet Bishop of the City of New York, merchant, under date of April 27th, 1832, and recovered in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, Liber 396 of Conveyances, at Page 563."

PARCEL B:

(1.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or pay for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbour, distinguished on a map of their property in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, now said Borough of Manhattan, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 27th, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet five (5) inches north from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-six (26) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(2.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or pay for the building thereon, of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbour, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet south from the southerly side of Clinton Place, (late Eighth Street,) and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway twenty-six (26) feet; thence westerly at right angles to Broadway one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Broadway twenty-six (26) feet, and thence easterly and at right angles to Broadway one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning."

PARCEL C:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of the Sixth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing at a point distant eighteen (18) feet eight (8) inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twelfth Street with the easterly side of the Sixth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel to Twelfth Street sixty-five (65) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly parallel with the Sixth Avenue eighteen (18) feet one (1) inch; thence westerly parallel to said Twelfth Street sixty-five (65) feet five (5) inches to the easterly side of the Sixth Avenue; thence northerly along the said easterly side of the Sixth Avenue eighteen (18) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the same being premises known as Number nine hundred and sixty-nine (969) Sixth Avenue."

PARCEL F:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue distant one hundred and four (104) feet five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-sixth Street and parallel through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Fifty-sixth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known as Number one thousand and three (1,003) formerly one thousand and seventeen, (1,017,) Sixth Avenue."

Dated New York, January 14th, 1905.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel A, to be sold as described above, the street number being 16 Platt Street:

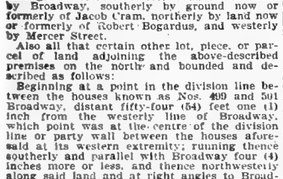

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel B, (1) and (2,) the leaseholds of which are to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 504 Mercer Street and 745 Broadway, respectively:

Waverly Place.

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel C, to be sold as described above, the street number being 166 Sixth Avenue:

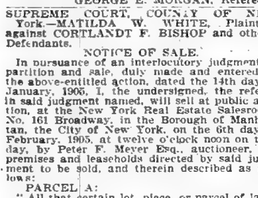

West 14th Street.

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel E, to be sold as described above, the street number being 909 Sixth Avenue:

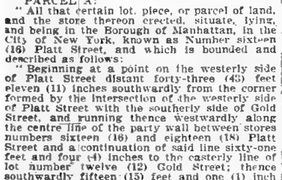

6th Avenue.

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel F, to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,003 (formerly 1,017) Sixth Avenue:

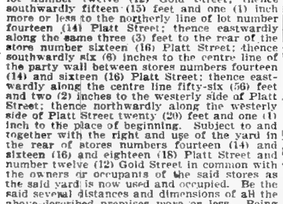

6th Avenue.

The above premises will be sold in separate parcels, and the above leases sold together, as one parcel, free and clear of all mortgages, taxes, and assessments, but subject to the rights of tenants.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1905.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MICHAEL COLEMAN, plaintiff, against MYER HELLMAN, OLE H. OLSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel P. De Walt[illegible], auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, or being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-seventh Street, distant three hundred and eighty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northwardly again parallel with Sixth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Twenty-seventh Street one hundred and twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1905.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office Address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 132-142 West Twenty-seventh Street.

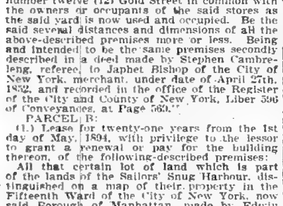

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,016.71, with interest thereon from the 29th day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $163 and interest.

Dated New York, 19th day of January, 1905.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,495.—MAX GOLDOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Goldowitz, of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 12th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 30th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 18th, 1905.

NO. 7,498.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS W. FUNK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harris W. Funk of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Harris W. Funk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 20th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the FIBRE DEMIJOHN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day, Monday, January 23d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above-named bankrupt, to wit: certain accounts receivable.

AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO" "BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
TO THE West Indies
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
FROM N. Y. MARCH 7, 1905.

Arrive at	Stay
Nassau	March 9	6 hours
Havana	March 11	38 hours
Santiago	March 15	10 hours
Kingston	March 16	48 hours
San Juan	March 20	36 hours
St. Thomas	March 22	11 hours
Bridgetown	March 23	12 hours
Fort de France	March 24	8 hours
St. Pierre	March 25	4 hours
Hamilton	March 26	24 hours

Rates $150 Upward
A few good Rooms still vacant for the February 20 cruise.

TO THE Azores, Madeira
CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN, ALGERIA, SICILY AND ITALY
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
FROM N. Y. APRIL 4, 1905.
24 Days—Rates $90 and Upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Pennsyl'a.Jan.28,11AM ‡Pretoria.Feb. 18,5 AM
‡Patricia.Feb. 11, 9 AM ‡W'd'sec.Feb.25,10 AM
‡Via Dover.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
*Moltke.....Jan. 30| 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar...Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
Deutschland.....Feb. 7| 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Feb. 25, 2 P. M.; Apr. 11, May 30
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar. Malaga & Algiers Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York...Jan. 21|St. Paul.....Feb. 11
Philadelphia...Feb. 4|New York.....Feb. 18

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N. R.
MANITOU.....Jan. 28| 10 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Jan. 28| 10 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 4| 3:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 11| 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Jan. 28|Zeeland.....Feb. 11
Kroonland.....Feb. 4|Finland.....Feb. 18

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Piers 48 & 49, N. R.
Baltic..Feb. 1; 3:30 PM Oceanic..Feb. 15, 2 PM
Teutonic. Feb. 8, 10 AM | Majestic. Feb. 22, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC.....Feb. 4, Noon; March 18, Noon
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 25, Noon; Apr. 13, Noon
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC...Jan. 28, 3:30 P.M.; Mar. 11, 1 P.M.
CANOPIC.....Feb. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons.) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program. FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

COOK'S TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
ORIENT Annual parties to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, etc. Jan. 28, Feb. 7, 18, Mar. 7. $900 to $1,045.
MEDITERRANEAN Italy, Southern France, Spain, Sicily, etc., with Paris & London. Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 11, 25, $375 to $900.
FLORIDA Pleasant tourist parties to chief resorts leave Jan. 26, Feb. 11, 23, Mar. 11. $75 to $140.
WEST INDIES Special cruises by Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "Pretoria." Feb. 9, $185 up; March 22, $160 up.
BERMUDA Special tours by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships from New York, Jan. 28, April 12, 17, $58.50 to $82.50.
JAMAICA Tickets by Atlas Line and United Fruit Co. services. Three sailings weekly.
HAVANA & NASSAU By Ward Line Steamers every few days. Early application desirable to secure accommodation.
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, AND ALL WINTER RESORTS BY ALL ROUTES.
Programmes and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,183 BROADWAY, 849 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.
30 Tours to Europe, $175 to $1,000.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM | Kaiser...May 9, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb21,7:30AM K. Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM Kronprinz.May 2, 5 AM
Kronprinz.Mar21, 5 AM Kaiser...May 30, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Chemnitz.Jan.24, 10 AM Breslau..Feb. 28, noon
Br'nd'nb'g.Ja.31, 10 AM Kurfu'rst.Mar.9,11 AM
Main..Feb. 14, 10 AM Br'nd'nb'g.Mar.14,10AM
Dantzic.Feb.23,10 AM Main..Mar. 23, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM Luise..Mar. 11, 11 AM
*Necker.Feb. 4, 11 AM *Necker.Mar.18 11 AM
Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM Irene...Mar. 25, 11 AM
Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM Is. Albert...Apr.8, 11AM
*Will call at Naples, not Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905, 70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons.) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program. FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania.Jan.28,11 AM Umbria..Feb. 18, 2 PM
Etruria..Feb. 4, 6 AM Campania.Feb. 25,10AM
Lucania.Feb. 11, 9 AM Etruria..Mar. 4, 2 PM
Rates from New York $50, 2d Cabin $42.50 up, according to steamer and accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA...Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA..Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; June 6.
CARPATHIA.....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...Jan. 28, noon Furnessia.Feb. 25, noon
Ethiopia..Feb. 11, noon Astoria..Mar. 11, noon
Second saloon, $45 & up; third class, $27.50.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

For Canadian Pacific sailings, see to-morrow's ad.

BOSTON, $2.50, (DIRECT STEAMERS.) PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day
New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 24 East River, ft. Catharine St.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 140, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Mid-Winter Tours
LOW RATES TO
CALIFORNIA
Tickets good to return until Nov. 1.
Parties will leave New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, etc., in Jan., Feb., and March, and visit Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Jose, San Rafael, and San Francisco. The Return Journey includes the Sierra Nevada and the Gorges and Canyons of Colorado by daylight, Salt Lake City, Denver, Manitou Springs, and the Garden of the Gods, etc. Business men and their families and ladies can see all important points without waste of time, traveling luxuriously, and being relieved of every care.
OTHER TOURS To Florida, Mexico, Porto Rico, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, Cruise to West Indies, etc.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
New York: 23 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 400-402 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,721.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN KRAMER, individually and as copartner of the firm of Brody & Kramer, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hyman Kramer, individually and as copartner of the firm of Brody & Kramer, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1905, the said Hyman Kramer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 20th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELSA STHAMER, also known as ELSA LANDAU, Bankrupt.—No. 7,539.

To the creditors of Elsa Sthamer, also known as Elsa Landau, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Elsa Sthamer, also known as Elsa Landau, of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a first meeting of creditors was held on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1904. That by reason of failure to publish notice of said first meeting of creditors, a second meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 18, 1905.

NO. 7,589.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INDUSTRIAL WATER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Industrial Water Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Industrial Water Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 23d, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK J. ADELMAN and SOLOMON ADLER, individually, and FREDERICK J. ADELMAN, SOLOMON ADLER, and JOSEPH ISONKRANTZ, as members of the UNEXCELLED CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, and the UNEXCELLED CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick J. Adelman and Solomon Adler, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated September 24th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their individual and copartnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 30th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 20th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELSA STHAMER, also known as ELSA LANDAU, Bankrupt.—No. 7,539.

To the creditors of Elsa Sthamer, also known as Elsa Landau, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1904, the said Elsa Sthamer, also known as Elsa Landau, of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a first meeting of creditors was held on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1904. That by reason of failure to publish notice of said first meeting of creditors, a second meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 18, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third St. Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS EXP.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P.M., 12:10 A.M. daily. "Seaboard Fla. Lim." 12:25 P.M. daily.
NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A.M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Friday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in crosstown 59th St. car, uptown Lexington Av. car, or in the street, between 59th St. and 58th St., between Lexington and Madison Avs., small open-face diamond and pearl-backed lady's watch. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning the same to Room 72, 40 Wall St., city.

LOST—A 17 Ligne open-faced watch; Patek Philippe first quality; plain polished extra thin model; movement No. 11,139; case No. 122,624; liberal reward and no questions asked. Notify E. H., 107 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5TH AV., 1.—" The Virginian "; elegant rooms, single or en suite, private bath, with board; references. Telephone 4,347 Spring.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—One large and small sunny front room; excellent board; telephone.

21ST ST., 5 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent board; new management; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Charming front suite; sunny; single rooms; excellent table; table guests; moderate.

47TH ST., 4 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with excellent board; parlor dining rooms; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Fine board, furnished rooms, $5; private family; near Park, Subway. Owner.

93D ST., 226 WEST.—One hall room; gentlemen; references exchanged.

122D ST., 223 WEST.—Private American family; large sunny room; board; suitable two gentlemen, couple.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 451.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large sunny room, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; references.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished rooms; square room; hot and cold water; reference.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable alcove room; well heated; running water; suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

21ST ST., 405 WEST.—Choice rooms; heated; everything new; moderate.

22D ST., 450 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; hot and cold water; private family; references.

24TH ST., 33 EAST.—Comfortably furnished front or back parlor; also small room; near Subway.

35TH, 74 WEST.—Bright, large, warm room; porcelain bath; just right for two; moderate.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, pleasant room, adjoining bath; high class, private home.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; reasonable. " Wood."

45TH ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; front or back; one flight; bath adjoining; private house; $5 weekly each; gentlemen only; or floor $10 weekly. Hafleigh. Call 11 to 10 P. M.

45TH ST., 136 WEST, (Central.)—Two large rooms, $6 and $8; both very fine.

46TH ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

61ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

62D ST. and BROADWAY, (The Albany.)—Handsomely furnished rooms in private family; first-class.

53D ST., 228 WEST.—Back parlor, private or light business; large sunny rooms; private house.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; bath adjacent; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

73D ST., 114 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; elegantly furnished; choice location; convenient elevated, Subway.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Owner's home; private family; large sunny room; private bath; $12 weekly; no roomers; gentleman only; references; appointments handsome.

50th St., 38 West.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric lights, steam heat, telephone.

67TH ST., 112 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family will let large, handsome sunny front room; one block Subway station; Gentiles only; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

120TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large, sunny front room and dressing room; moderate terms; American family.

129TH ST., 301 WEST.—A large, comfortable room for two gentlemen. Pedley.

141ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large room, connecting dressing room; heat, bath, hot, cold water; $4.50.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

152D ST., 593 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

AITKEN, SON & CO. require saleswomen with experience in the selling of children's and misses' garments and the taking of special orders in dressmaking department. Broadway and 18th St.

AITKEN, SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' fine neckwear. Only those accustomed to high-class work need apply at workrooms, 37 East 18th St.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE A CASHIER; ONE EXPERIENCED IN BOOKKEEPING.

HEAD OF STOCK for Ribbon Department.—An experienced saleswoman, competent to act as head of stock in our ribbon department. Apply at Supt's Office, Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require services of experienced trimmers, milliners, and improvers; also apprentices. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—1,000 ladies to sell at retail throughout the United States and Canada, in towns where we are not already represented, the famous DYER brand ladies' and children's muslin undergarments. With as small an investment as $20 any bright, active woman can earn $50 a month in her own immediate neighborhood. You simply send your orders to us and we ship the goods—and send you check for your profits; or you can collect the money, keep out your profits, and send balance to us. We manufacture exclusively for stores, but there are many towns where we have no customers, and we take this method of introducing our goods in these places. The $20 sample line we send you usually retails at about double, and you can order it " just as you want it "—any price garments and any sizes. Ladies desiring to buy their muslin underwear direct from the manufacturers at wholesale prices, in lots of $20 and upwards, are invited to call and see us or write for catalogue.
M. WILLNER DYER CO.,
656 Broadway.

WANTED—Heads of Stock—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced heads of stock for jewelry department, also toilet articles; permanent positions and good salary to thoroughly competent women. Apply Supt. Store closes Saturdays at six.

WANTED—Second assistant secretary in dental office; neat typewriting essential; stenography desirable; hours, 10-6. Address in own typewriting, giving address, references, and salary expected, H. W. Gillett, 58 West 47th St. No agents.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter experienced in double-entry bookkeeping; salary, $12-$15. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent, experienced child's nurse; personal city reference required. Call 9-12, at 25 West 56th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter with experience in legal work; salary $12. Call 241 Broadway.

Males.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 Broadway, require services of several neat-appearing stock boys who can furnish reference.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and business ability, to form permanent staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowhey, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—A firm of long standing and established reputation desires several active, energetic men of intelligence for various lines of their business; employment permanent on definite guarantee basis; unequaled opportunities for right man; reply by letter, giving full information regarding references, experience, &c. W., Box 315 Times Main.

WANTED—To meet men of good education (college men preferred) who wish to earn $2,000 per year; it is a book proposition, but the best in N. Y.; men who have sold encyclopædias preferred. J. H. Brown 153 East 18th St.; take elevator 3d floor.

WANTED—Rug Salesmen—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for rug department; permanent positions to thoroughly competent people. Apply Supt. Store closes Saturdays at six.

WANTED—Shipping clerk; strong, healthy young man acquainted with packing parcels and boxes for mail, express, and freight; state age, experience, salary, and references. Box F 140 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Silk Salesmen—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for silk department; permanent positions and good salary to thoroughly competent people. Apply Supt. Store closes Saturdays at six.

WANTED—Trimmer for out-of-town road; must be young, healthy, temperate and experienced. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, C. Schulze, 129 Cedar St., one flight up.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Salesman for fans, advertising novelties, and calendars; references required; good men only need answer. Eagle Company, Room 204, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Young man with at least one year's experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary $12; permanent position. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Cook, $25; laundress, $25; cook and laundress, $22; chambermaid and waitress, $20; general houseworker, $20. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR PERIODICAL OF WIDE CIRCULATION. ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION. ROOM 82, 335 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A.—LAUNDRESS.—Family washing to take home; open air drying. Prout, 328 East 122d St.

DEMONSTRATOR.—By experienced and capable demonstrator; references given. Ross, 1,561 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MANICURIST.—By expert manicurist in hotel or tonsorial parlor; A1 references. M., 39 Gramercy Park.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly proficient young woman, cultured, refined, experienced, commercial, legal; any intricate dictation; efficient as office assistant. Superba, Post Office Box 1,938, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; high school education; read notes well; good speller; no agencies. Stenographer, Box F 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Few months' experience; Wadleigh graduate; referees; $6 to $7. Ambitious, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; best references; $12 to $15. Carrie Marshell, Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Several years' experience; capable; proficient; industrious; $6. Ability, 154 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands office work; neat, accurate; very best references; $10. Steady, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and entry clerk; competent and experienced; references; position promising advancement. Miss S., 90 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; speedy typewriter; nominal salary if opportunity advancement. Credentials, 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST. — Seven years' experience; qualifications superior to average. Permanent. 304 East 78th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position; best references; $15 to $18. Expert, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined young lady; experienced; $6. Miss Richmond, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; thoroughly competent; references; start $6. Miss Frost, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can take rapid dictation, transcribe accurately. Miss Helen, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing; one year's experience; salary, $7. B. C., Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; understands law and commercial; $12. Miss C., Box 169 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—By a colored woman; first-class laundress. 201 West 26th St., top floor. Mrs. Brown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. " Accountant," Box 204 Times Downtown.

AUDITS, investigations, and financial statements prepared; complicated work solicited; ten years' experience; highest references. " Accountant," Post Office Box 701, New York.

A YOUNG MAN, 30 years of age, a position in a prominent public accountant's office, where he will have the opportunity of learning the business. H., Box 302 Times Main.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times, Harlem.

A LICENSED CHAUFFEUR of good habits, with reference, open to an engagement. Drummond, 124 East End Av.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By young man (21) as bookkeeper or office assistant; three years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. E., 214 East 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—30 years old, in accounting department of responsible house as assistant bookkeeper. J., Box 304 Times Main.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty-nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 58th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent in every respect; best city reference; eight years with last employer; can be seen. G., 239 West 55th St.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—30; good driver; sober; city or country; best of references. J. B. Roberts, 247 East 31st St.

LEDGER.—Thoroughly experienced office man desires clerical position; accurate figurer; A1 ledger clerk. J. T. L., 8 West 153d St.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1.00; papered, $1.75; kalsomining, plastering cheap, good work guaranteed. Frank, 331 East 24th St.

WELL-EDUCATED SCOTCHMAN (34) wants berth as confidential clerk, manager, or any position of trust; first-class references; town or country. 316 Times Main.

YOUNG MAN of character, industry, and intelligence, 22 years of age, with several years' experience in newspaper business, seeks clerical position; salary expected, $10 per week; references cheerfully supplied. H., 142 East 40th St., city.

YOUNG business man (30) desires employment in a confidential capacity by a business man who will appreciate close application and conscientious work; best of references as to integrity. W., Box 303 Times Main.

YOUNG MAN, good appearance, would like some sort of evening work. Steady, 203 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, office experience, desires position. Butler, 240 East 87th St.

ADLER ON CHURCH POWER.

Attitude to Bankrupts and the Divorced Lessens Influence.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered an address yesterday morning at Carnegie Hall before the members of the Ethical Culture Society on the subject " Shall Ostracism be Used by Religious Societies in the Struggle Against Public Iniquity? "

" There can be no denying the fact," continued Prof. Adler, " that the Church of to-day, and in fact all religious societies, are losing their influence—that influence which was held in years gone by.

" The hand which religion once had on the helm of worldly affairs is now weak and ineffective, and the voice which religion may raise against public iniquity is not heeded. This decline of influence is due to the general impression which prevails that the Church is not real and does not stand for what is real."

Prof. Adler referred to the attitude of the Church in regard to the bankrupt whose business methods had been corrupt, but who defied any interference on the part of religion. He said:

" Does not a religious body which will tolerate such a condition stultify itself, and will not the people regard such an institution without seriousness? The Church that will admit to membership a woman who has been five times divorced surely fails to establish a high standard of morality.

" I do not think that the Church can afford to remain silent upon such questions as it has. The silence of the religious bodies on matters of social reform has greatly hampered their progress."

Coming down to the question as to whether it would be advisable for religious bodies to ostracise those who failed to come to a high moral standing, Prof. Adler contended that ostracism should be applied to a degree of temporary suspension. He believed that nothing could be accomplished by expelling from religious societies those persons who failed to possess desirable qualifications. He believed that it was possible to bring influence to bear upon them to change their ways and make them better.

FROM CHURCH TO HOSPITAL.

Woman Becomes Ill at the End of Afternoon Services.

A woman who said that she was Mrs. Mary Wilson of 139 East Eighteenth Street was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon from the mission house of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at 133 West Forty-sixth Street.

Some of the sisters said that Mrs. Wilson had attended the afternoon service in the church, and that toward the close of the ceremony she had appeared to be dazed and was assisted to the mission house. Policeman Mallon called an ambulance. The woman recovered consciousness soon after being taken to the hospital and then went home.

M'CLELLAN TO OPPOSE ALBANY GAS INQUIRY

Takes Stand That Legislature Can Accomplish Nothing.

WILL URGE MUNICIPAL BILL

Believes Most Benefit Will Come from Passage of Measure for City Lighting Plant.

Mayor McClellan has not yet received the letter which the Republican legislative leaders made public on Saturday concerning the lighting situation.

According to his official associates, when the Mayor receives the letter he will at once send a reply to Senator Malby, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and to Assemblyman James T. Rogers, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, stating the city's position. The letter may be followed by the appearance of Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy on Wednesday at the joint hearing at Albany of these two committees.

It is said that the Mayor will take the ground that a legislative inquiry can accomplish nothing except what is already known. On the other hand, the Mayor will urge, his friends say, that if the Legislature really wants to do the city a boon it will pass at once the bill which grants power for the establishment of a municipal electric lighting plant.

By this act, the Mayor will point out, proper relief can be given the city at once while a legislative committee will only delay the relief and complicate the situation. The Mayor considers that by passing the municipal lighting bill the Legislature will in no way impair its power to go ahead afterward and give any desired relief to private consumers in the way of a bill reducing to 75 cents per thousand feet the price of illuminating gas, and also fixing a maximum rate which may be charged by the electric companies to private consumers. Controller Grout let it be known last night that he would take a somewhat different stand from the Mayor.

" I shall appear before the Legislative committees on Wednesday, or else be represented if I cannot go to Albany," said the Controller. " I shall inform the members of the committee that I think my own investigation will accomplish what is desired in the way of an investigation into the lighting situation, but that if it be found later that my investigation is insufficient, then the Legislature will be conferring a favor on the city by going thoroughly into the entire subject."

When the Controller's attention was called to the fact that this session of the Legislature would be over before his authority can be passed upon finally by the courts, and that he will be out of office before another Legislature convenes, he declined to make any comment. The Controller expects a decision to-day from Justice Marean, sitting in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, on the application made to compel Joseph Williams, the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Edison Company, to answer the questions put to him in the Controller's examination, or else stand in contempt of court. The decision can aid the Controller little, however, as the company will appeal from the decision if it be in the Controller's favor.

THE SCHOOLS DISCUSSED.

Why Not More History? Asks New Rochelle Auditor.

Seth Low and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures for the New York Board of Education, addressed the People's Forum at New Rochelle yesterday on the management and the extension of the public schools, Mr. Low acting as the Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Low recited simply the history of the development of the public school system, principally in New York City, since 1805. He announced also that William J. Bryan would lecture at the Forum on Wednesday evening on " The Value of An Ideal."

Dr. Leipziger's lecture was on " The Extension of the Uses of the Schoolhouse and Education for Adults." It was followed by stereopticon views. No sooner had Mr. Low announced that Dr. Leipziger would answer questions than ex-Coroner John Mathews of New Rochelle leaped to his feet.

" I understand," Mr. Mathews began, " that the history of our country is not taught to children until they reach the grammar school. Will the speaker explain that?"

" It would indeed be a sad omission," said Dr. Leipziger, " if such were the case, but I feel pretty sure that what you say does not hold good in the City of New York, and I can't believe that it does here."

Superintendent of Schools Isaac E. Young's skull cap appeared above the heads of the sitting auditors.

" I can't understand why a man should ask such a question—should desire to place this stigma upon New Rochelle. The man who asks the question must indeed be dull, his development must have been retarded, or he must be dead, if he does not know that in the schools of New Rochelle we teach our country's history from the second to the eighth school year."

" I understand," Mr. Mathews said after the applause died down, " that children are told where Bunker Hill is, but nothing is told about what it signifies—the great struggle that took place there."

After some more discussions on this line, the audience was dismissed.

FATHER DUCEY WARNED.

H. H. Roger's Name Forged to Letter About Sermon on Trusts.

After Father Ducey of St. Leo's had delivered a sermon on the Catholic Church as the great power for good in the twentieth century yesterday morning, he announced the receipt of a letter signed " H. H. Rogers, 26 Broadway," in which the writer informed him that he had read the sermon of the preceding Sunday devoted to the " Sanctified Oil Trust," and that an attack upon him was in process of composition which would be published in the course of a few days.

" Of course," said Father Ducey, " the letter was a fraud. It was not written by Mr. Rogers, but it served to show that the trust question is all-absorbing just at this time, and that anything dealing with it attracts widespread attention."

Father Ducey received scores of letters from different parts of the country in regard to the trust sermon. Most of them approved the attitude taken by him. There was one from a Protestant minister, which said that not all pastors approved trust methods even by silence. There was another from a San Francisco banker.

In yesterday morning's sermon Father Ducey dealt with the evils of divorce, and modern laxity in the matter of the preservation of the purity of the home.

BOOKS FOR HOSPITALS.

Distributing Society Asks for $500 Cash to Carry on Work.

During the year ended on Sept. 30, 1904, the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society received and distributed to hospitals, barracks, sailors' homes, life-saving stations, lighthouses, missions, and other places 6,080 books, 33,885 magazines, and 56,200 weekly and illustrated papers in addition to the 240,000 books, magazines, and papers collected from the nineteen boxes scattered about the city. Yet these but scantily met the requests for reading matter received from all sections of the country. In its thirtieth annual report the society asks for $500 to pay for collection and distribution. Schoolbooks also are desired for children who are unable to buy them. Reading matter may be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 417, and money to Mrs. J. O. Green, 13 Lexington Avenue.

POLICE AID TO "CAR AHEAD."

Seven Passengers to Sue After a Two Hours' Siege.

Seven passengers remained two hours in a car yesterday morning at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Boston Road, refusing to obey an order to take the " car ahead." They stuck to the car in the midst of blinding flashes of electricity which, they say, were used by employes to get rid of them. Finally a policeman ejected one of their number, and the other six left. All agreed to stand together and sue the company.

Fifteen passengers had boarded the car, marked " Unionport," at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, soon after 3 o'clock in the morning. At Boston Road an Inspector ordered the passengers out and said another car would be along soon to go through to Unionport.

The car was switched to a sidetrack with seven of the fifteen passengers refusing to leave. The Inspector then led several employes, and they took up the flooring, exposing the mechanism.

The seven passengers climbed the seats. Again the Inspector asked them to get out, and they ignored him. Immediately there was a flash of blue flame through the car. Flashes of green and blue were repeated. The Inspector said the car was " out of order." The passengers said it was only a " bluff."

After the seven had held the fort for two hours Policeman No. 41 of the Bronx Park Station was led by the Inspector to the car, and ejected H. J. Volz of Twelfth Street and Avenue B, Unionport. The six others then left. Each paid a second fare to his destination. They were: William J. McCay of Saratoga Avenue, Westchester; William Maxwell of Main Street, Westchester; J. H. Lier Von Duffe of Graham Street and Morris Park Avenue; Richard Hoppe of Unionport Road, Van Nest; Henry Froehlich of 435 Jefferson Street, Van Nest, and August J. Fuhct of Boston Road, near Pelham Avenue.

WORK FOR THE GUARDS.

Governors Island Jail Delivery Rumor Causes Much Trouble.

Sergt. Way, who has charge of the prisoners at Castle Williams on Governors Island, got a message yesterday morning to the effect that the friends of Victor Hugo Van Dess, a military prisoner, were going to try to smuggle some civilians' clothes to the island and then help Van Dess to make his escape.

Van Dess wears a white " P " as a mark of good behavior and some liberty on his prison garb. Sergt. Way, having received the warning, at once began to take extra precautions. The guards on the island and on the ferryboat Gen. Hancock were prodded into extra vigilance immediately, and were instructed to keep their eyes peeled hard to catch any one who had a suspicious-looking bundle.

Just before noon a boy appeared at the Manhattan slip of the ferry. The guard spotted him at once, and the moment the boy slipped ashore on the island his bundle was investigated. It contained some good things to eat for two Corporals of the Eighth Infantry. The visitor that brought a bundle proved the contents were a box of bonbons for an army young woman.

Then an old negro woman with a cloth-covered basket was ferried to the island.

" What have you got in that basket? " asked the guard.

" What have I got? What have I got? " she repeated. " None o' youah particulah business, child."

" Be good, mammy," said the guard.

" Be good youahself," she returned. " You touch a piece that's in this basket or soil one of the Lieutenant's shirts, child, an' I'll have youah sassy face put in the gahdhouse. That's what."

Then she violated guard etiquette by keeping straight ahead on her way. The guard acquired discretion and let her pass.

Last night Sergt. Way was convinced that the jail delivery report was all a joke.

CENTENARIAN'S BRAVE FIGHT.

Near 104th Mile Post Woman Battles Hard for Life.

Within eleven days of the one hundred and fourth anniversary of her birth, Miss Rachel Martense, believed to be Brooklyn's oldest woman, lies at her home, 36 Linden Avenue, fighting a fight for life which has interested and quite amazed the prominent physicians of that borough. For three weeks she has suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia, and is now resisting with marvelous vitality a hard siege of bronchitis. A feature of the case which is thought to make it still more remarkable is that Miss Martense also suffers from an injury to her hip, received from a fall some years ago.

Dr. Vincent J. Gallagher feels that even her wonderful vitality must soon be exhausted. Miss Martense eats daily of solid food, her preference, queerly enough, being for pork in one form or another. She eats all the fried bacon and eggs her attendants think it wise to let her have.

The one hundred and fourth anniversary of Miss Martense's birth falls on Feb. 8. Her father was Adrian L. Martense, a Flatbush farmer. She was born in the old Martense homestead, and has lived all her life in Flatbush, where she is known to every man, woman, and child. Miss Martense now resides, her home with her nephew, Joseph S. Story.

MAY ACT ON HOOKER.

Petition Circulated Among Members of Brooklyn Bar.

A petition calling for a special meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association on Saturday next to consider the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker is being circulated among the members for their signatures.

The call asks that the bar discuss the charges, and also the advisability of calling the attention of the State Legislature to his conduct with a view to a full investigation."

WOMAN DEAD; FARMHAND HELD.

Landlord Stumbled Over Body in Cottage at Elmhurst.

A washerwoman, whom her neighbors knew only by the name of Louise, was found dead in her cottage on Hoffman Boulevard, Elmhurst, yesterday morning. John Schurk, a farmhand, has been arrested. He was in the woman's home when her body was discovered. He told the police that he was intoxicated at the time of the death, and did not remember anything that happened.

Schurk was accustomed to go to the woman's house every Saturday to help her at her laundry work. About 9 o'clock on Saturday night the neighbors heard scuffling in the small cottage, but paid little attention to it. Afterward it was discovered that a stove pipe and several panes of glass had been broken.

Louise Wirsching, ten years old, called to collect two months' rent due her father. Schurk refused to admit her, and she ran and called her father. As he entered the house he stumbled over the body. A bottle of carbolic acid lay on the floor near by, but the solution, the physicians said, was not strong enough to kill.

Two Governors Coming.

Gov. Higgins and Gov. Roberts of Connecticut, accompanied by the members of their military staff, have promised to be present at the annual ball of the Old Guard at Madison Square Garden next Thursday evening. Delegations will also be present, in uniform, from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, the Albany Burgess Corps, the Boston Lancers, and all the military organizations in this city and vicinity.

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NOT AFTER RE-ELECTION; WOULD RETIRE---JEROME

Wants to Take Up Law Practice, Says District Attorney.

ANOTHER SHOT AT POLICE

No Legislation Needed, He Declares, If the Right Man Is Commissioner.

District Attorney Jerome said last night that he did not want another term in his present office. He had just returned from his Lakeville home and made the statement in denying a published story that Tammany was likely to nominate him for District Attorney this Fall. A few days ago Mr. Jerome was quoted as having said at Albany that he didn't want a nomination for Mayor, but did want another term as District Attorney.

He denied a story to the effect that Tammany Hall is likely to nominate him for District Attorney this Fall.

" The story that Tammany has practically agreed to nominate me for District Attorney was interesting, but not true," said Mr. Jerome. " I have not seen Mr. Murphy in three years, and neither directly nor indirectly have any negotiations been carried on, or any arrangement made or contemplated. I want no nomination from Tammany Hall, and I don't want anything to do with Tammany Hall. Furthermore, I don't want any nomination from anybody. I want to get through with my term and get back to practice while I am young enough to work up a practice.

" I intend to go right ahead against the gamblers as I have been doing. I am going to treat every gambler squarely as long as he treats me fairly, and I don't want to prosecute any gambler if I can help it. I would rather kill the game the way I have been doing under the Dowling law, and I think we have been making good progress. Should any of the gamblers compel me to prosecute them I shall do so, but I should prefer to work along the present lines.

" There would be no trouble going ahead if I am sure I get the police would do something to help me, but they are not doing anything. The police who are honest enough to aid in the work have not sense enough to do anything. Commissioner Mcaboo talks about getting legislation to aid him in conducting the department, but all such talk is pure rot. No legislation is needed if the right man is Commissioner, for he could put things on the proper basis without any help from Albany. An exception should be made in regard to the detective bureau.

" The detective bureau, as now constituted, ought to be abolished, for the Detective Sergeants are lazy, are known to all the crooks by sight, and haven't sense enough to detect even an odor. The Police Commissioner should have the power to make Detective Sergeants of patrolmen, and then, after the man has outlived his usefulness as a Detective Sergeant, should have the right to send him back to the street."

FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

Would Check Evil in a Measure, Says the Rev. Mr. Schulman.

The Rev. Samuel Schulman delivered an address at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning on the subject, " The Jewish View of Marriage and Divorce." He deplored the tendency of the evil spreading in these modern times, and gave it as his opinion that there should be a uniform divorce law throughout the country in order, in a measure, to check the evil. He said in part:

" One of the most important questions before the European and the American world to-day is the tendency to treat too lightly the marriage union, and to be too ready to separate for any and every reason pertaining to the question of personal happiness.

" There is a shocking dissimilarity in the divorce laws of the different sovereign States of this Union, a difference in the conception as to what is adequate reason for destroying that which in its inception was intended to be a permanent union."

The speaker said that the Jewish view of marriage and divorce was one between the two extremes, inasmuch as happiness was the aim and chief purpose of marriage, he said, the Jewish religion would sanction divorce only in extreme cases, where separation would be preferable to a life of continual unhappiness and woe.

HORSE FALLS INTO MANHOLE.

Only Way to Get Body Out Is to Dismember It.

Jersey City has the problem on its hands of how to drag the body of a horse up through a sewer manhole. The way the horse got into the manhole was astonishingly easy, although the folks who witnessed it said they would never have believed such a feat possible had they not seen it with their own eyes.

The horse belonged to William Bender, a provision dealer at 66 South Street. The driver was a boy named William Meyers. He was driving through Franklin Street, and as he turned into Ogden Avenue the horse stepped on the manhole cover, which was loose and slipped off.

Had the boy given the horse its head it might have escaped. But he reined it up so suddenly that it reared on its haunches. The horse's hind feet went into the manhole, and then its body disappeared.

Meyers shouted for help, and among those who responded was Policeman Brainard. Procuring a lantern, he went down into the sewer and found that the horse had broken one of its legs. Then he mercifully fired a bullet into the animal's head.

Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals devised several

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, followed by snow; northeast winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,179. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

RADIUM CURE SWINDLE CHARGED TO PHYSICIANS

Dr. H. H. Kane, Former Horseman, and Two Others in Tombs.

PAID $10,000, VICTIM SAYS

Got Vials of Alleged Radium Which Analysis Proves False—Acted on Insurance Agent's Advice.

Two physicians and a clerk were arrested at 136 West Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon charged with engineering a radium cure swindle which Champe S. Andrews, attorney for the County Medical Society, says has netted them $10,000 from one victim alone. The prisoners are Dr. Henry H. Kane, fifty-one years old, of the West Thirty-fourth Street address, formerly a well-known horseman and President of the Road Drivers' Association; his consulting physician, Dr. William H. Hale, fifty-two years old, of 240 West Thirty-fourth Street, and his clerk or manager, William F. Horton, fifty-seven years old, of 8 Morningside Avenue.

The arrests were made at Kane's place by Mr. Andrews and Detective Sergeants O'Connell and Price of the District Attorney's office. Indictments have been returned against the prisoners, charging grand larceny.

The detectives and Mr. Andrews found Kane occupying the sumptuous offices which he has maintained for years. Everything was furnished in a manner to impress the patient with the wealth of the owners. There were thirty-five patients, among them several handsomely dressed women, in the rooms, and a line of carriages was drawn up at the door. Dr. Kane asked that he be allowed to dismiss his patients before a disturbance was raised and permission was granted. Then the trio were taken to the Tombs.

The complainant in the case is John McCallum, a carpenter, of 21 North High Street, Mount Vernon. He says the physicians got his $10,000, all he had, in $100, $1,000, $1,500, and $2,000 lots, for which they gave him vials of alleged radium, which they said would cure his kidney trouble. Before the exposure came McCallum had saved a quart of the stuff. In talking about the case Mr. Andrews said:

"In November, 1903, McCallum lost his wife. He was left with one child, a boy ten years of age. Thinking that he would protect this boy in the event of his own death, he applied for life insurance. He was told that the medical examination developed a slight tendency toward Bright's disease. This frightened the man very much, and the agent of the company suggested that he call on Dr. Kane, whom he described as a celebrated specialist. A day or two afterward McCallum received through the mail several circulars setting forth Kane's skill as a doctor. McCallum called on Dr. Kane, and was shortly afterward operated upon. He paid $100 for this. He was then put under so-called treatment, for which he paid by the month.

"Kane soon discovered that McCallum had considerable money, and shortly after his discovery said to McCallum that he (Kane) was becoming very much worried about his case and that he feared death would ensue unless vigorous remedies were taken. He then introduced him to William Henry Hale, a physician in his employ, who, he said, was one of the greatest specialists in the world. Hale confirmed Kane's diagnosis, and emphasized that McCallum was at the point of death. They then proceeded to administer to him hypodermic injections until McCallum became frightfully ill, and in this condition they told him the only hope for his recovery lay in a very expensive drug called radium. They explained to him that radium was such an expensive drug that they would make no money out of the case, but that they were so greatly interested in science and in curing McCallum that they were willing to do the work for cost. McCallum, believing he was in the face of certain death, paid over to these men in the space of a few weeks $9,870, in the belief that he was taking radium.

"Purely by accident McCallum mentioned his case and the method in which he was being treated to an officer of the County Medical Society. The matter was referred to me, and I began an investigation.

"Kane and Hale were both pressing McCallum for more money, saying that they had used $13,000 worth of radium in all, and that McCallum was in their debt to the extent of $3,000. Using this as a starting point, under my instruction, McCallum invented the story of a rich woman who had become greatly interested in his case, and who, McCallum told Kane, had agreed to supply the funds necessary for the additional treatment. Hale and Kane were greatly pleased at this and made an appointment to have an interview with the rich woman. I then appealed to Commissioner McAdoo for an experienced woman detective, who could impersonate the woman.

"By appointment she and McCallum called at the office of Dr. Kane, where they met Dr. Hale. Hale at great length explained to her the use of radium. He and his assistant, Horton, produced an alleged tube of radium, which he said contained many hundred dollars' worth of the precious drug. The woman agreed to pay the money, but said it would not be convenient for her to do so until after the new year. Bycopies of several letters between the "rich lady" and Dr. Hale complete corroborative evidence has been obtained against Kane, Hale and Horton. In the meantime McCallum began to save the drug prescribed by these physicians and which they insisted contained radium.

"Dr. Ernest Lederle and Dr. Joseph Jeghuee conducted a series of exhaustive experiments and showed that there was not the slightest trace of the precious drug, but as a matter of fact the only ingredients were jentin, iron, and a few simple drugs ordinarily used in a tonic preparation."

Dr Kane, to whom McCollum says the insurance agent referred him, for a while cut quite a dash on the Speedway. He was a persuasive talker and was known among horsemen as a man who bought much champagne for his friends. He was one of the organizers of the Road Drivers' Association and afterward became President of that organization. His stable of trotting horses was one of the best in New York. When he purchased the famous pacer Dariel, with a record of 2:07½, he succeeded in attracting attention from horsemen all over the country. Later Dariel made a record of 2:02¼ and was pitted against George Huber's pacer Maud Moller. Three heats were trotted, Dr. Kane's Dariel winning two of them and defeating Maud Moller. Then Dr. Kane purchased other pacers and won prizes at the Horse Show. At one time he tried to launch a scheme to establish a trotting track near Long Branch.

Dr Kane sold his stable about five years ago and has not been seen on the Speedway since. His concern, known as the Dr. Kane Medical Company, was dissolved, and his friends thought he had fallen into financial difficulties. The company kept a sanitarium at 136 West Thirty-fourth Street.

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INTERBOROUGH STRIKE TALK.

Unions Send Committee to Mr. Belmont to Deliver Ultimatum.

Employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit system decided early this morning to send a committee to August Belmont demanding fulfillment of the agreements made by the company last Summer.

The demand will be in the nature of an ultimatum. If the terms are not met at once the men say a strike will be called.

The Executive Committees of Division 105, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 147, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Division 332 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes met last night to discuss the matter.

In the event that satisfactory results are not achieved, the meeting decided to call a strike on both the Subway and Elevated lines. It was said by one of the committeemen who had attended that 5,200 men would be affected.

The committee, which is to be named before the week is over, will call upon Mr. Belmont without delay.

A committeeman said that the agreement as to seniority had been violated time after time. New men had right of way over old employes right along."

It is charged also that the wage scale agreed upon has not been lived up to. The men claim that they have been compelled to work overtime without extra pay.

Another demand which will be incorporated in the ultimatum will be that the local tracks of the Subway be fitted with block signals.

A cause of dissatisfaction also is the organization of a large force of spotters. On most trivial charges, the motormen say, they are suspended for from five to thirty days.

HOOKER ASKS INQUIRY.

Justice Tells Legislature It Is Due to the Public and Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan 23.—Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District, who is now sitting on the Appellate Division of the Second Department in Brooklyn by assignment, to-night filed a petition with the Legislature for an investigation of the charges against him recently inquired into by a committee of the State Bar Association, whose findings were sustained. Justice Hooker's petition was addressed to Speaker Nixon, who presented it to the Assembly. It reads as follows

"New York, Jan. 23, 1905.

"The Hon. S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly:

"Sir: About one year ago the Jamestown Bar Association sent a communication to the State Bar Association which, while distinctly stating that no charges against my conduct were intended to be made, contained intimations which compelled the State Bar Association to refer the whole matter to its General Committee on Grievances. That committee appointed a sub-committee, which after several sessions, at which evidence was presented, reported to the General Committee such evidence and its findings, with the recommendation that the matter be referred to the Legislature. Its findings, but not the recommendations, were approved by the General Committee, and the whole matter was referred to the State Bar Association.

"A copy of the report and the evidence is herewith submitted to you.

"At the meeting of the State Bar Association, held in Albany, one resolution was adopted approving the report of the Grievance Committee and another to the effect that the facts embodied in the report were not of a character to warrant legislative investigation.

"Notwithstanding such action by the State Bar Association, a number of prominent lawyers and a portion of the public press have insisted that legislative investigation should be had. These demands must have impressed the public. Therefore, I respectfully but earnestly urge as due to the public, my office, and myself that my conduct be made the subject of legislative inquiry. Respectfully yours,

"WARREN B. HOOKER."

When the Hooker letter had been read Majority Leader Rogers jumped to his feet and moved that the letter be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Minority Leader Palmer argued vehemently that the request of Justice Hooker "should not be throttled."

Chairman Fish of the Judiciary Committee jumped to his feet and said: "Does the gentleman of the minority mean to insinuate that any committee would throttle a resolution; that the Judiciary Committee would or will throttle this document?"

Minority Leader Palmer retorted: "I have offered resolutions, any number of them, during the past two or three years, and they are still in the committees to which they were referred. I don't want any more slumbering on the part of this or any other resolution."

Mr. Rogers's motion ultimately prevailed.

ENGINEER MAD IN CAB.

Suddenly Insane, He Fought Fireman Through Thirty Miles' Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—Engineer Charles Kull of the Pan Handle Road became temporarily insane this afternoon in the cab of his locomotive, running from Colliers, West Va. His fireman, Perry McKinley, fought with him through a run of thirty miles, running at fifty miles an hour, before he subdued Kull and got control of the engine.

Kull was brought to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, where he is under guard. To-morrow his sanity will be passed on by experts.

McKinley first became alarmed at the terrific speed Kull put on. He spoke with Kull, who was armed with a wrench, and dared him to come near. McKinley tried to reach the whistle, but Kull drove him back. Then McKinley dashed into the mad engineer, and overpowered him after a wild run near Carnegie, Penn. Last Saturday, at Colliers, Kull went through a closed switch, and his engine stopped on the edge of an abyss. The shock he sustained then is thought to have unsettled his mind.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Nemea, from Coronel, Montevideo, &c., anchored in Quarantine late last night.

The steamship Beechburn, from Huelva, anchored in Quarantine early this morning.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.
St. Augustine, Aiken and Augusta,
Via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Lv. New York 12:35 P. M. Magnificent train, surrounded by every luxury. Two other fast trains, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

New Train on the New York Central.
For Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago leaves Grand Central Station 5:32 P. M. daily. Fine equipment, fine service. Reaches Cleveland 7:15 A. M.—Adv.

DANGEROUS OPERATION ON THOMAS A. EDISON

Surgeons Remove Mastoid Abscess Near the Inventor's Ear.

SUCCESSFUL, DOCTORS SAY

Action Hurried to Prevent Blood Poisoning—Patient Has Long Suffered from Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Tuesday, Jan. 24.—A serious operation was performed on Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, at his home, Glenmont, in Llewellyn Park, a suburb of West Orange, late last night, and at 1:30 o'clock this morning he had not recovered from the effects of the anaesthetic.

The operation was for a mastoid abscess behind the left ear and very close to the brain. The doctors began work shortly before 11 o'clock and finished at midnight. The operating surgeon was Dr. Arthur B. Duel of 254 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, assisted by Dr. Edward B. Dench of 17 West Forty-fifth Street, an assistant, who administered the anaesthetic. Dr. John Hammond Bradshaw of Orange, the Edison family physician, was also present.

Mr. Edison, as has been generally known, has been deaf for many years. He was taken ill about a year ago, suffering great pain, but was still able to be about. An operation was broached several days ago, but there was strong hope until yesterday that it might be avoided.

It developed yesterday, however, that, while Mr. Edison was better in many particulars, the growth was not yielding to treatment, and the conclusion was reached that the operation would have to be performed at once.

Mr. Edison was told, and immediately preparations were made. Dr. Duel arrived in Orange after dinner with his assistant. Mr. Edison seemed perfectly composed, though fully realizing the seriousness of the matter.

At 1:40 o'clock this morning it was said that Mr. Edison's general condition was good and that there was no immediate danger. The operation was pronounced a success, and it was said that it had been performed just in time to save much more serious trouble. Dr. Bradshaw made the following statement:

"It was decided this afternoon that it was best to operate before Mr. Edison's life was placed in jeopardy and to prevent blood poisoning. The indications thus far are favorable. Mr. Edison has rallied well and there are no untoward symptoms at the present time. His life is not now considered in danger."

Dr. Duel, it was said, would remain at the patient's bedside all night.

The annual ball of the employes of the Edison works at West Orange, numbering about 2,000, was held here to-night, under the auspices of the factory fire department. Many of the higher officials of the company attended, all being ignorant of the fact that their chief was under the surgeon's knife. Mr. Edison is fifty-seven years old.

HARD EARLY MORNING FIRE.

Boarders in West Thirty-eighth Street Blaze Overcome by Smoke.

Fire was discovered in the five-story brownstone-front house at 32 West Thirty-eighth Street shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by Alfred M. Downes, Secretary of the Fire Department, who lives next door. He saw smoke coming out of the basement of the house and immediately aroused the family of Dr. Joseph Collins, who occupies the first floor. Mr Downes telephoned to Fire Headquarters, while a servant turned in an alarm from a Sixth Avenue box.

By the time the firemen got there all the boarders had been routed out, but with considerable difficulty. The fire had gained great headway and was eating its way through the upper floors. The smoke was so dense that several firemen were driven from the house to escape suffocation.

The upper floors of the house were used as a boarding house by Mrs. M. L. Pennybacker. Policeman Stedmuller of the West Thirtieth Street Station responded to Downes's cries for assistance. With two other policemen he went to the roof of No. 34 and with an axe cut through the scuttle and into the house which was on fire. They awakened the sleeping occupants.

After a time it was learned that four of the persons in the boarding house were unaccounted for.

One of the policemen finally reached the second floor, where he found Miss B. Anderson overcome by smoke. He carried her to the roof and then to 34, where she was revived. Policeman Petzner and Policeman Forbes found Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thorne on the third floor in a dazed condition and rescued them.

Ten minutes later screams on the second floor were heard, and Policeman Steedmuller, who answered them, rescued Mrs. C. Hilliard.

The flames burned out the first floor. The damage was estimated at $2,500.

RAN FROM FIRE IN HOTEL.

Flames Ate Through Floor of the Endicott's Dining Room.

Patrons of the Hotel Endicott, at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, were driven out of their rooms last night just before 7 o'clock by a fire which the hotel management attributed to a defective flue in the kitchen. Forty or fifty persons were in the dining room on the Eighty-second Street side of the hotel directly over the kitchen. The fire ate its way through the floor, and smoke arose in stifling gusts, spreading to the upper floors. At the first alarm guests in the rooms made hurried exits, in spite of the assurances of the employes that there could not possibly be any danger.

Women in evening dress who had been in the dining room ran into the street screaming. By a still alarm Engine No. 76 from Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue was summoned, and the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames after the flooring of the dining room had been torn up.

HONOR FOR WHITELAW REID.

Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy Conferred on Him.

ROME, Jan. 23.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day signed a decree conferring the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy on Whitelaw Reid of New York.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

ADMIRALTY WORKS ON FIRE.

Flames Started Simultaneously at Different Points in Sevastopol.

SEVASTOPOL, Jan. 23.—11 A. M.—The vast Admiralty Works here caught fire this morning.

The fire started immediately after the second signal for beginning work was given, at 7 A. M. The flames burst simultaneously from different parts of the works, and the whole building was so quickly involved that men in the modeling department barely escaped by jumping out of the windows. Energetic measures prevented the flames extending to the docks. The fire was under control at 1:30 P. M. Its cause is unknown.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of The Express at Kieff asserts that the naval depots at Sevastopol have been destroyed by a revolutionary outbreak of the sailors of the Black Sea fleet, whose lives have been rendered unbearable by overwork and robbery by corrupt officials and gives circumstantial details of 8,000 of these men rising and attacking their officers and firing and destroying the buildings while the troops that (according to the story) were summoned to quell the revolt refused to fire at all or fired in the air.

Sevastopol is the principal military port of Southern Russia, and is the best port in the Black Sea. It was founded in 1784 and is strongly fortified.

MARCHING ON CZAR'S PALACE.

30,000 Kolpino Strikers Fired On by Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 24.—At Kolpino, twelve miles up the river, a body of workmen who had started for St. Petersburg to join the strikers, were stopped and fired upon by soldiers. Accounts as to the number killed or wounded conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail says: "The Czar remains at Tsarskoe-Selo, whither the Empress Dowager retired to-day. The castle is strongly garrisoned by the Guards corps, but 30,000 strikers from Kolpino are reported to be marching thither and troops have been hurried to intercept them from the palace."

REFORMERS PLAN TO RULE.

Political Ciphers Who Hope Yet to Be the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that as the outcome of the meetings of the reform party of Gorky, Annensky, Arsonieff, and others and their adherents Saturday night and Sunday, a body of men has been constituted who regard themselves as the future Provisional Government of Russia.

As yet, the correspondent says, they are political ciphers, but they hope some sudden stroke of luck will enable them to overturn the existing régime, and at the same time they recognize the fact that non-success may lead them to Siberia or the tomb.

The correspondent adds:

"I am not permitted to reveal their identity. They are not adventurers, but men of standing, whose names are widely known and deeply respected here and abroad. They have requested me to state that their financial policy would be to respect all Russia's loans and obligations entered into before Jan. 22, but to repudiate any foreign loans contracted in the future. They have decided, in conjunction with the strike leaders, to appeal to English-speaking peoples throughout the world for financial assistance to enable them to continue the struggle for freedom."

Russian Battery Officers Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Davidoff, the Captain, and Kurzeff, the senior officer of the battery from which the loaded shell was fired on Jan. 19, striking the imperial pavilion and other buildings, have been arrested.

Copies
OF
The Sunday Times
the regular edition of which was sold out owing to the
Extraordinary Demand
created by the publication of the first installment of
DISRAELI'S NOVEL
Can now be had from newsdealers or at
THE TIMES OFFICE

MOSCOW WORKERS TAKE UP STRIKE

Threat of More Bloodshed in Ancient Capital.

OTHER CITIES ARE READY.

Russian Authorities Bewildered by Situation.

CZAR MAY TAKE ACTION

Report That He Will Make Some Concessions—Strikers May Get Financial Support.

MOSCOW, Jan. 23.—Employes of the Bromley Metal Works to the number of 1,000 met at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and declared that they were unable to continue at work because their St. Petersburg comrades had asked them to strike.

They immediately left the works, formed a procession, marched through the streets, and begged their fellow-workmen in all industrial establishments to join in the movement. A majority of those who were thus requested to quit work complied.

Afterward the strikers visited the Sytin Printing Works, the largest establishment of the kind in Moscow, which belongs to the publisher Sytin, and induced the men employed there to strike. The works closed at 5 P. M.

Moscow in Excitement.

The people of Moscow are greatly excited over the news from St. Petersburg, which was received over the telephone from private sources and spread like wildfire through the city. Last night it was the only topic of conversation at the theatres, in the restaurants, and in the streets.

The workmen here are greatly aroused, and the Social Democrats are resolved to make the best of the opportunity. The factory and mill owners are also excited, and a general suspension of work is expected Jan. 26.

The owners and the authorities are conferring in regard to measures to meet disturbances. Many shopowners are purchasing arms to protect their property.

Threats of Repression.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Moscow to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Deputy Prefect has issued a proclamation warning the public, in view of the strike, to avoid assemblages and processions; otherwise the same severe measures will be adopted as at St. Petersburg."

SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

Other Cities May Follow Lead of Moscow's Strikers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 24.—The situation at present appears grave from every standpoint; but the authorities, although apparently somewhat bewildered, declare their purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their first duty to preserve order, scouting the idea of actual revolution.

The most startling feature in the situation is the news that several factories in Moscow have closed and that the workmen in the old capital of Russia are repeating the tactics of their fellow-workmen of the new capital, marching from shop to shop and mill to mill, demanding that the establishments be shut down.

The whole city is reported to be in a state of great excitement over the news of the bloodshed here Sunday, which has precipitated immediately the strike that had been planned for to-morrow. Moscow has more workmen and less troops than St. Petersburg, and is just now the heart of the Liberal movement; the danger of bloodier occurrences than have been witnessed here are thus proportionately greater. A rising at Moscow is also more likely to have greater results industrially and politically than that in St. Petersburg.

Strike in Kharkoff, Too.

According to private reports, the workmen in several other big cities, notably Kharkoff, where large locomotive works are located, already have completed plans for a general suspension of work.

Sarasota and West Coast Resorts.
Florida. Fine fishing and shooting. Reasonable hotels. For particulars get Seaboard Resort book at any P. R. R. office or Seaboard office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

Piso's Cure will cure your Cough and relieve soreness of the lungs. All druggists. 25c. Try it.—Adv.

Moreover, reports are current that the workmen, who otherwise would soon be forced back into the shops or starve, have received assurances of financial support from the sources which hitherto have furnished the sinews of war to the Liberal and revolutionary agitation, but not before being in touch with the labor movement.

May Force Peace with Japan.

If the strike becomes general all over Russia, and especially if the railroads are drawn in, it might immediately force the nation to make peace with Japan. Seemingly the Ministers are now concerned over the effect of the present situation abroad, where, they declare, exaggerated reports create a false impression.

What, if any, steps have been taken to meet the general situation, however, has not yet been disclosed; but there are extremely significant reports to-night that Emperor Nicholas, in making a decision at an extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Empire at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday to declare St. Petersburg in a state of siege, announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view to calming them, promising to create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide the questions of the demands of the strikers, especially the one affecting hours of labor, which Russian law fixes at eleven.

The representatives of the workmen, according to this report, are not to be appointed, but selected by the laboring men themselves. This would be the first concession to the representatives principle. According to reports, the Emperor will also promise to investigate events in St. Petersburg.

Military in Firm Control.

In St. Petersburg the military everywhere have a firm grip on the situation, and the police used every precaution, such as forbidding the sale of petroleum and advising people to remain indoors. So long as the troops remain true they can crush any attempt at resistance in the capital. But the eyes of all are turned toward the interior for the effect which the news will produce in the big centres.

No confirmation is obtainable of the reported revolt of troops in the Caucasus.

NO CENSORSHIP?

Berlin Surprised by Reports Authorities Allow to Go Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Amid the horrors of yesterday's massacre are certain features of the situation in St. Petersburg which begin to receive calm consideration.

In the first place, the elaborate accounts of the massacre which have been telegraphed by representatives of the German and French press confirm a statement made to me a few days ago by an Englishman who had just left the Russian capital, that the telegraphic censorship for some time has been in abeyance, and correspondents, if their names and addresses are known, are at liberty to telegraph what they please.

One German correspondent even telegraphed to-day a political article which strongly takes the side of the working classes and maintains that they are acting in the interest of the liberal inteligence of Russia and in the interest of the whole nation by taking up the struggle against the Government and by giving the signal for a period of complete revolution in the existing system of the State.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Emperor William and the members of his entourage sat up late last night receiving press and private telegrams from St. Petersburg.

While the outbreak is looked upon as one which proceeded from the hearts of the people, the Foreign Office does not believe that it presages a revolution, because it lacks efficient leadership and is without adequate support among the bulk of the population throughout the empire. Government control of the telegraph lines and railroads makes co-operation of the discontented impossible.

The official view is that the Government, to avoid anarchy, must act stringently.

FRENCH NATION DISGUSTED.

Horror and Scorn Excited by the Events in St. Petersburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Within the brief space of twenty-four hours the Russian autocracy not only has excited the scorn and execration of the whole civilized world, but alienated what little sympathy it retained in the only country in Europe where up to yesterday it still counted friends.

It was with grave countenance and frequent exclamations of horror and disgust that the crowd in the street read the harrowing details published in to-day's papers of the abominations perpetrated yesterday by the Russian soldiery in the streets of St. Petersburg. By evening all France was aware that the miscreants responsible for Russia's disasters in the Far East had butchered workingmen in St. Petersburg wholesale without anything approaching sufficient provocation.

WHY GO TO PINEHURST?
Mild, dry, pine flavored climate. Golf, tennis, trap-shooting tournaments weekly. Four splendid hotels. Delightful social life. One night's ride via Seaboard Air Line or Southern Ry.—Adv.

TROOPS OVERAWE ST. PETERSBURG

Sullen Crowds Kept Moving—Some Violence.

LIGHT PLANTS DESERTED

Panic When Part of City Was Darkened.

MARKET MAY BE STORMED

Fear of Use of Bombs by Strikers—No Knowledge of Happenings in Industrial Quarter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 24, Tuesday.—No real improvement in the internal situation of Russia is reported in any of the St. Petersburg dispatches received here. Any expectation that the wholesale massacre of Sunday would quiet the uprising of the people against the despotism of the bureaucracy has not been realized.

The people have not been cowed, but are said to be as determined as ever to obtain their rights, and no longer peacefully disposed, but apparently bent on fighting violence with violence.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs:

"At 7:30 to-night at the corner of Sadovaia and Vosnecensky Avenues, a bomb was thrown among a group of soldiers, killing several. After that the electric light was ordered turned out.

Finns Raid Rifle Factory.

"It is reported from Sesteresk, on the Finland coast, that 1,800 men raided the Government rifle factory there this morning, carrying off a large number of rifles but no ammunition. The men also destroyed the Sesteresk Railway line.

"Special care is now being taken to guard the water works at Smolna, five miles up the Neva.

"The Imperial Bank at Sadovia has been closed and strictly guarded all day for fear it would be pillaged.

"People have been endeavoring to realize the full horror of Sunday's event. The number of reported dead caused the hospitals yesterday to be crowded with anxious people looking for friends.

Bodies Cast Into River.

"Many public buildings have been utilized as temporary hospitals, so a long search has been necessary, but it has been a fruitless search for many, since a hole in the ice in the swiftly running Neva presented an easy way of disposing of superfluous bodies.

"The temper of the populace is so dangerous that officers are not to be seen alone in unpatrolled streets. On the bank of the Ekaterinskaia Canal this afternoon two officers were walking when they were suddenly surrounded by workmen, and realizing their danger, took to their heels.

"I have received the following authoritative information:

What Was Told to the Czar.

"Grand Duke Vladimir was in consultation with the Minister of the Interior, Prince Mirsky, Commander of the Fortress Gen. Ellis, and Chief of Police Gen. Toulon until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. They framed a report to submit to the Emperor, who remains secure at Tsarskoe-Selo, his movements, plans, and wishes being kept a profound secret.

"It was communicated to his Majesty that owing to their disobedience of regulations and orders strikers had come into conflict with the military with the result that seventy-eight strikers were killed and about 200 injured.'

"I was further informed that as regards the future, whatever else may happen, the Czar will not receive a deputation or have direct communication with the strikers. For any representations they may desire to make proper authorities exist, while as regards the present condition of lawlessness Grand Duke Vladimir, in virtue of his office as Chief of the Army, has complete authority to deal with it.

"This attitude of aloofness is the key to the understanding of the present incomprehensible situation. The populace wish to make direct representations to their sovereign and this attempt constitutes a condition of lawlessness involving severe repressive measures.

Authorities Were Alarmed.

"I am informed that part of the explanation of Sunday's severe measures was the fact that the magnitude of the demonstration was not foreseen until the last moment, when uneasiness was felt regarding the sufficiency of the forces immediately available.

"There was an absence of violence at daylight yesterday, but a great display of military force everywhere for the purpose of making quite plain what would be the inevitable consequence of further demonstrating. Troops were posted at every strategic point throughout the city and mounted patrols were in evidence in every street.

"There was no attempt at a demonstration

JAN 1905

stration, but ugly-looking men, singly and in twos and threes, constantly walked the streets, giving no excuse to the soldiers for violence, but nevertheless maintaining a truculent attitude.

"As a matter of fact, however, the situation has undergone another geographical change, and the palace quarter is no longer the disturbed area. Neither is the inner ring of the industrial suburbs which the military have entirely under their thumb.

Disaffected Areas Cut Off.

"The area of demonstrative disaffection has been forced outward into the remote ring, so that now there is a widely extended campaign between central St. Petersburg and these outer industrial quarters. Communication between them has been cut off by soldiers, so what actually is going on there is unknown.

"That Sunday's events did not succeed in cowing the populace surprised the authorities, but was quickly proved by events. The Tsarskoe-Selo telephone line was broken before noon, so communication by mounted messenger had to be established and a railway battalion from the Baltic station was hurried out.

Demonstrators Fired At.

"In the afternoon men gathered for the fourth time in the Vassili Ostroff and seemed to become rather threatening, so a couple of volleys were fired into them.

"It is a matter of note that to-day the troops were served with mixed ball and blank cartridges. This was in order to give each soldier the satisfaction of believing when taking part in a volley that his individual shot was harmless. Naturally the soldiers are not pleased with the effect of their work of Sunday, and this regulation is intended to reconcile them to their disagreeable duty."

Czar Prostrated by Grief.

The Emperor is completely prostrated by grief. He is represented to be almost in a state of collapse over the situation. In the meantime everything awaits his decision.

M. Pobedonostseff, Procurer General of the Holy Synod, is seriously ill.

The police have not been able to locate Father Gopon, though they have been searching for him everywhere. His whereabouts is known to only half a dozen trusted lieutenants through whom he issues orders. His message to his followers to-night was:

"The Czar does not exist. No longer pray for liberty."

All the schools were closed to-day.

The Fourth Civil Department of the Court of Justice had to suspend its sittings because the lawyers refused to practice.

PANIC AS LIGHTS GO OUT.

Darkness After Workmen Quit—20,000 Troops at Czar's Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, (3:25 A. M.)—A report has gained currency that the strikers intend to storm the market on Vassili Ostroff and seize the provisions there.

After a day of great tension, but free from violence, a panic was precipitated in this city last night, when, shortly after dark, the workmen in two electric light plants walked out, refusing triple pay to remain, and plunged half the city in utter darkness, including the Nevsky Prospect, which is in the fashionable residence quarter. The water supply at the same time also was cut off.

Tales that dynamite was in the possession of strikers, and that it was their purpose to sack and burn the town had been in circulation, and many people were terror-stricken. Reserve troops were called out to guard the darkened portion of the city. The people still in the streets, except a few strikers and roughs, fled to their homes. Police officers visited every house and store, ordering all not to venture out at their peril and to turn out the lights in their front windows.

Shortly before the electric light went out the crowds on the Nevsky Prospect had become very dense, and the authorities, possibly fearing that in the event of trouble the cars might be converted into material for barricades, had stopped street railway traffic and reinforced the already considerable number of cavalry patrols.

The plunging into darkness of this section of the city was a weird and fearful incident. Driving up the Nevsky Prospect at nightfall a correspondent of The Associated Press saw through the gathering gloom the blaze of camp fires in the Palace Square, with the dark forms of troopers sitting around them. The Nevsky Prospect itself was a blaze of light and animation. The strikers and curiosity seekers promenaded the two miles of sidewalk between the Admiralty and the Nicholas Station, and squadrons of hussars and cuirassiers rode up and down in endless procession. The only shouts heard were few isolated hurrahs.

Suddenly the electric lights in the upper section, between the bazaar called Gostinnydvor and the Nicholas Station, were extinguished, and the thoroughfare was plunged into utter darkness, which was not relieved even by lights in shop windows, as all the stores were closed. The driver at first refused to move on, fearing some hidden danger, but he finally was persuaded to proceed, exclaiming, with Russian stoicism: "One can die only once."

The rustle of hundreds of feet on the snow-clad sidewalks, the muffled tread of looming squadrons, and the lugubrious hammering of shopkeepers taking precautions against possible attack by boarding up the windows of their stores with rough lumber alone broke the silence. The curious hastily scattered into adjoining streets, finding their way home as best they could in the inky darkness. Soon a fringe of sullen strikers and rough characters alone remained, the police warning all to get home as soon as possible.

The only bright spot was a blaze of light from the courtyard of the Annitchkoff Palace, whence the Empress Dowager yesterday fled to Tsarskoe-Selo. Beyond stood the dark, grim palace of Grand Duke Sergius.

Around the approaches to the Nicholas Station the crowd was found to be dense. Here in the darkness marauders attacked a few news vendors' stalls, but a grim row of infantry around the station effectually discouraged serious violence. Other disturbers broke numerous windows in the Gastinny-dvor and the kiosk at the corner of the Annitchkoff Palace garden. A bench torn up from the adjoining park was placed in the roadway in the hope that it might trip up cavalry. Some policemen were roughly handled and disarmed in side streets, but there was no firing.

Troopers Use Flats of Sabres.

Along the Nevsky Prospect troopers were clearing the sidewalks of loiterers, using the flats of their sabres and causing a general stampede. This continued until 9 o'clock at night, when soldiers from the engineer corps with the aid of German engineers from factories started up the plants. The lights being turned on disclosed that except for the patrolling cavalry and infantry the streets were deserted.

At midnight, when life in the Russian capital is usually bright, St. Petersburg resembled a city of the dead invaded by a hostile army. The façades of the buildings were black, and every restaurant and place of amusement was closed. The only sound to be heard was the deadened patter of the hoofs of the cavalry horses and the tramp of marching men over the snow as the Emperor's Legion moved to and fro.

The guards at the palaces of the Grand Dukes are especially heavy, and over 20,000 troops are massed at Tsarskoe-Selo.

A DAY OF APPREHENSION.

Sale of Petroleum Forbidden, Arms in "Gunsmiths' Shops Hidden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The military had complete possession of the city this morning, and quiet prevailed in all sections.

After the last volleys in the Vassili Ostroff quarter at midnight, the men abandoned the few barricades they had held until that hour and retired. The word was passed around by the leaders to remain quiet for the present. The police, in ignorance of this, made house-to-house visits, warning householders that the rioters were threatening to divide into groups and sack the town.

It is reported that at one of the meetings in the early hours some of the strike leaders discussed the advisability of sending delegations to the various embassies to appeal to the foreign powers for protection, but no action was taken, or at least no deputations appeared at any of the embassies to-day.

A fine, damp snow fell during the night, covering the ugly red stains and obliterating all traces of the conflict, and with the break of day the city, except for the presence of troops in the streets, had resumed its normal appearance. The shops had reopened and general traffic was partially resumed. The men appeared at work in several of the factories and mills, including the works of the Russian Westinghouse Company, but the managers in a majority of the cases told the men to remain away for a few days and that in the meantime they would receive their pay.

People Nervous, Strikers Sullen.

The people generally were nervous and apprehensive and kept indoors. The strikers, looking weary and haggard after the excitement of yesterday, collected in sullen little groups in the vicinity of their various headquarters and yesterday's barricades awaiting the decision of their leaders regarding the plan of action. They were in an ugly mood and broke out in curses whenever soldiers marched by.

A cordon of troops barred the entrances of the city from the big industrial sections, where the ferment continued. The bridges were held by the Guards Regiments, it being rather strange to see the officers of the Imperial Guards, the pets of the St. Petersburg drawing rooms, riding thoroughbreds and doing police duty in the streets around the Winter Palace. There was no trace of excitement. The big square which yesterday was filled with troops was empty, but inside the palace court, beyond the sight of the passers by, a regiment of dragoons and several companies of infantry were quartered.

All the Grand Duke's palaces were strongly guarded, for during the night every window in the residence of Grand Duke Sergius had been smashed by the mob.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky ordered that the headquarters of the workmen's union be closed. This was done by the workmen without police interference.

Regiments from Neval and Poskoff were on guard at the railroad stations and yards.

An instance of the perfect military management occurred when there was a disturbance on the Palace Bridge. A bugle rang out, and in less than a minute five squadrons of cavalry emerged from neighboring streets at the gallop charging to the point of alarm. But the few obstreperous, half-drunken strikers had already been overpowered, placed in sleighs, and taken to jails.

Precautions Against a Rising.

The authorities at an early hour advised the factory owners not to admit the men, as they had stolen a lot of dynamite bombs and might destroy property. The sale of petroleum was forbidden by the police to prevent the possibility of the strikers attempting to destroy the city by fire. The police also closed all the gunsmiths' shops and had firearms and other weapons removed from the windows and locked up in the cellars.

Many of the city's principal shops were closed. Those that opened for business had their window gratings up.

As the day advanced the crowds on Nevsky Prospect increased, but the police did not allow them to collect. Squadrons of Cossacks with lances and carbines patrolled the thoroughfare as a reminder of what would happen at the least disturbance. Half a regiment of infantry stacked arms and remained on duty on the Morskaia, a fashionable boulevard of the city, and at noon troops were again marched into the palace square, where people were once more trying to collect.

In the late afternoon strikers continued to drift toward the Palace Square, and the Cossacks and police had more and more difficulty in keeping the crowds moving.

No newspapers have appeared since Friday except The Official Messenger, containing the Government decrees, which is printed under military protection at the office of the State Bank, where the banknotes are issued. Official accounts of yesterday's affair were posted on all the bulletin boards. Strikers who read spat upon them.

The editors of four newspapers, the Russ, the Viedomosti, the Novosti, and the Grashdanin, declare their intention, as soon as the printers return to work and they are able to resume publication, openly to defy the censorship in the matter of strike news and yesterday's affair. They drew up a letter to the censor today, saying they felt the gravity of the situation demanded that they print the facts without minimizing or glossing them over. The Novoe Vremya and other papers, however, refused to join and the letter was not sent, but the editors of the four papers named agreed to adopt the course indicated.

Among the authenticated horrors of yesterday is the case of an aged General, whose sledge was stopped by the infuriated people as he was driving in the direction of the troops.

"Are you going to order them to fire on us?" yelled the crowd.

The General ordered his coachman to drive on, but was instantly struck on the head by a well-dressed individual in a sable fur coat, thrown out of the sledge by the crowd, beaten, and trampled to death.

The Official Messenger announces that up to 8 o'clock last night the total killed was 76, wounded, 233.

EUROPEAN BOURSES AFFECTED.

Semi-Panic in St. Petersburg — Imperial Bonds Supported.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The situation was reflected on the Bourse to-day in a semi-panic in industrial shares. The Government energetically supported imperial 4s and prevented a slump.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—There was no sign of a disposition to panic on the Stock Exchange to-day as a result of the situation in Russia.

Foreigners were particularly affected by the political news. Russians were freely sold, and made substantial declines, while buying on the theory that Russia's domestic troubles would result in shortening the war in the Far East, caused an appreciable advance in Japanese. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 98⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Russian securities were much affected to-day by the news from St. Petersburg. Russian bonds of 1904 going off to 494, while Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 87.20.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—On the Boerse here to-day Russian securities fell heavily, though there was not a panicky movement. The heaviest drop in Russian Government bonds was in 4s of 1889, which lost 2.60. New 4½s dropped 1.35 till the official quotation was fixed, and later continued to decline. Fours of 1902 closed 2.25 below Saturday's figures.

These reductions were not so important as was expected, Russian financial representatives here having supported the market through the intervention of buying and St. Petersburg having sent better quotations than were anticipated.

POLISH RISING EXPECTED.

Russia's Greatest Danger, According to News in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Persons familiar with Russian conditions who are receiving private advices from the capital say the situation is vastly more serious than appears in the present dispatches. They expect a revolution. They say that the danger point is not St. Petersburg, but Poland, and are expecting terrible news from that province almost any point.

According to them, the St. Petersburg strikers, on whom fell the vengeance of the autocracy yesterday, are not revolutionists and had nothing to do with any political aims entertained by the radicals or by the advocates of constitutional government. The danger is that the Nihilists and Anarchists, seeing their opportunity, will take the lead of a people maddened by the slight of the blood of their friends and relatives. The people have no arms, but the Nichilists are believed to be supplied with explosives.

HOUSE REFUSES TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Baker Calls for Expression of Horror at Massacre in Russia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A minor bill was being considered in the House to-day when Mr. Baker, (New York,) in an excited manner, jumped up and moved that the House adjourn, "in order that we may express our indescribable horror at the wanton massacre that has taken place in Russia."

Speaker Cannon put the question to the House. The only vote recorded in favor of adjournment was that of Mr. Baker. Seeing that his motion had been lost, Mr. Baker, shaking his finger at the Republican side of the House, exclaimed: "That is the interest you people have in humanity."

NOT REVOLUTION—CASSINI.

Russian Ambassador Says Russian People Still Love the Czar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has had no official information from St. Petersburg about the riots there, but in a conversation to-night with a correspondent of The Associated Press the Ambassador, after reading the afternoon dispatches, said:

"Human life is sacred the world over, and nowhere more so than in Russia, but it should be remembered that the public peace is of predominating importance, and vigorous measures are sometimes necessary to preserve order. This is the situation in the Russian capital.

"There is a great industrial strike in progress. Because their demands have not been forthwith granted the strikers, as strikers in every country have done, have endeavored to storm the Emperor's own palace in the effort to gain an audience with his Majesty. The troops ordered them to stop outside the gates, and the crowds refused. The troops then fired a volley of blank cartridges, and on came the crowd. There was only one thing else to be done—to fire with ball cartridges. That stopped the strikers, and they fled in every direction.

"There is a great deal of difference between a riot and a revolution, and Americans will make a great mistake if they infer from the unfortunate stories of the disturbances in the Russian capital that the demonstration is revolutionary, or even hostile to the war. The love of a great people for their sovereign is not wiped out by the cries of a few street brawlers. It will be found, when public order has been restored, that the traditional and ancient affection of the Russian people for their Emperor still abides.

"For when violence has been suppressed and order restored the strikers, through the proper chanels, will receive a hearing, their demands will be considered, and all that justice and expediency can do in their behalf will be forthcoming.

"CZAR UTTERLY INCOMPETENT."

Not Fitted to Cope with the Situation, Andrew D. White Says.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Andrew D. White, formerly Ambassador to Russia, made the following statement to-day in regard to the situation in St. Petersburg:

"If the Czar is a weak man, as the present Emperor is, he can do very little. A weak man cannot know anything about the empire to speak of, because he is surrounded by Grand Dukes, women, &c., who tell him what they want him to believe and keep all the truth away from him which they do not wish him to hear.

"The main difficulty in the whole case is that the Emperor is supposed to do all the thinking for 140,000,000 of people, scattered over the largest territory possessed by any Government in the world, with all sorts of different races, religions, and ideas, and this no man can do, and least of all in a time like this.

"The simple fact is that the evils of the old system have now become absolutely intolerable. And when you add to that fact the sending off of immense numbers of the best young men in the country to an utterly useless and wicked war, and the pressure of taxation which grinds the people to the dust, you have a situation which none but the very strongest rulers in all human history can cope with.

"The Czar has no strength of character, no proper education, and is hopelessly unfit to grapple with the situation.

"No doubt the worst of the features of the situation have been kept from him."

Mr. White said it was not unlikely the advisers of the Emperor would try to follow out the policy of the Emperor Nicholas I., who had the ringleaders of the insurrection of eighty years ago shot, hanged, or sent to Siberia. He did not believe, however, that important changes in Russia could long be delayed.

GOPON GOT IDEAS HERE.

Priest Headed a Y. M. C. A. Delegation to Boston in 1901.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Father Gopon, leader of the St. Petersburg strikers, first drank in his republicanism in this State, according to "John Baker" of Melrose, a Russian Nihilist who goes under an assumed name and who is widely known in the State as a writer and lecturer on Russian matters.

According to Mr. Baker, Father Gopon was in this State in 1901, heading a Russian delegation to the local Young Men's Christian Association, which was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

"I had a six hours' talk with Father Gopon," said Mr. Baker. "I explained to him our form of government, in what points it differs from that of Russia, of the advantages of the liberty we enjoy, how the soldier is subordinate to the civilian.

"The young priest, for he was then only thirty-four or thirty-five years old, was intensely interested in all that I said, and was able to verify the more important of the matters I called to his attention. He leaned forward as we talked and seemed to drink in every word. He seemed scarcely able to comprehend such wonderful liberty, after his intimate knowledge of how matters are regulated in the land of the Czar.

"Father Gopon had Socialistic ideas, even at the time I had the talk with him, and these ideas have helped him in his work with the people. He was never a real priest, but was more of a monk in the priesthood, more what would correspond with the cowley fathers of Boston. He has been studying much since he went back to Russia."

RUSSIANS HERE REJOICE.

Revolutionary Party on the East Side Discusses the Uprising.

Sympathizers with the Russian revolutionaries were out in force last night in Clinton Hall, on Clinton Street, and turned what was intended to be a lecture into an out-and-out revolutionary meeting.

The lecture was to have been given by Dr. Charles Schidowsky, one of the leading revolutionaries of Russia, but when the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, I. Mintz, he announced that, owing to the recent uprising in Russia, the meeting would resolve itself into a sympathetic one with that movement. This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.

After a session, in which several speakers had fired the audience to frantic excitement by references to the Russian uprising, the meeting by a rising vote adopted this resolution:

"We Russian exiles of New York City, assembled at a meeting of Revolutionary Socialists in Clinton Hall, have received with joy the message of a popular uprising in Russia, and united we express the hope that the struggle now waging will result in a victory for liberty over despotism.

"We also take this opportunity of assuring the heroes at home that their brother Socialists and revolutionists in this country and elsewhere, no matter to what factions they belong, pledge them their support and are united in the heroic struggle now being waged for liberty and Socialism."

One speaker was Simon Pollock, who said:

"Poland, Finland, and the entire Caucasus will rise simultaneously. All their cities will surely rise, and then we will have a revolution in full blast. Each one should spend his last cent in spreading the propaganda of revolution."

Charles Schidowsky declared that the working classes should be armed and that by this means would be brought about the dream of Russian liberty.

After this there were patriotic songs and recitations, all of which were received with whirlwinds of applause, the singing of the "Marseillaise" especially being the signal for a tremendous outburst.

At the conclusion of the naming of the committee a collection was taken up by which was raised $237. This was in addition to the price of admission, each one paying 10 cents to enter the hall. Nearly a thousand were present.

The United Hebrew Trades, representing 75,000 members of unions composed principally of Russians and Polish Jews, held a mass meeting last night in Central Palace, 96 and 98 Clinton Street, and celebrated the St. Petersburg uprising.

The meeting looked on the uprising as a strike and passed resolutions pledging moral and financial support to the strikers.

"It is not a revolution that is taking place in Russia," said M. Weinstern, who proposed the resolutions. "It is a big strike of oppressed workingmen, many of whom have been butchered, because they wanted better conditions." A committee of ten was appointed to go among the unions and east side societies to collect money in aid of the strikers and the families of those killed by the soldiers.

REGION OF ST. PETERSBURG IN WHICH RIOTS OCCURRED.

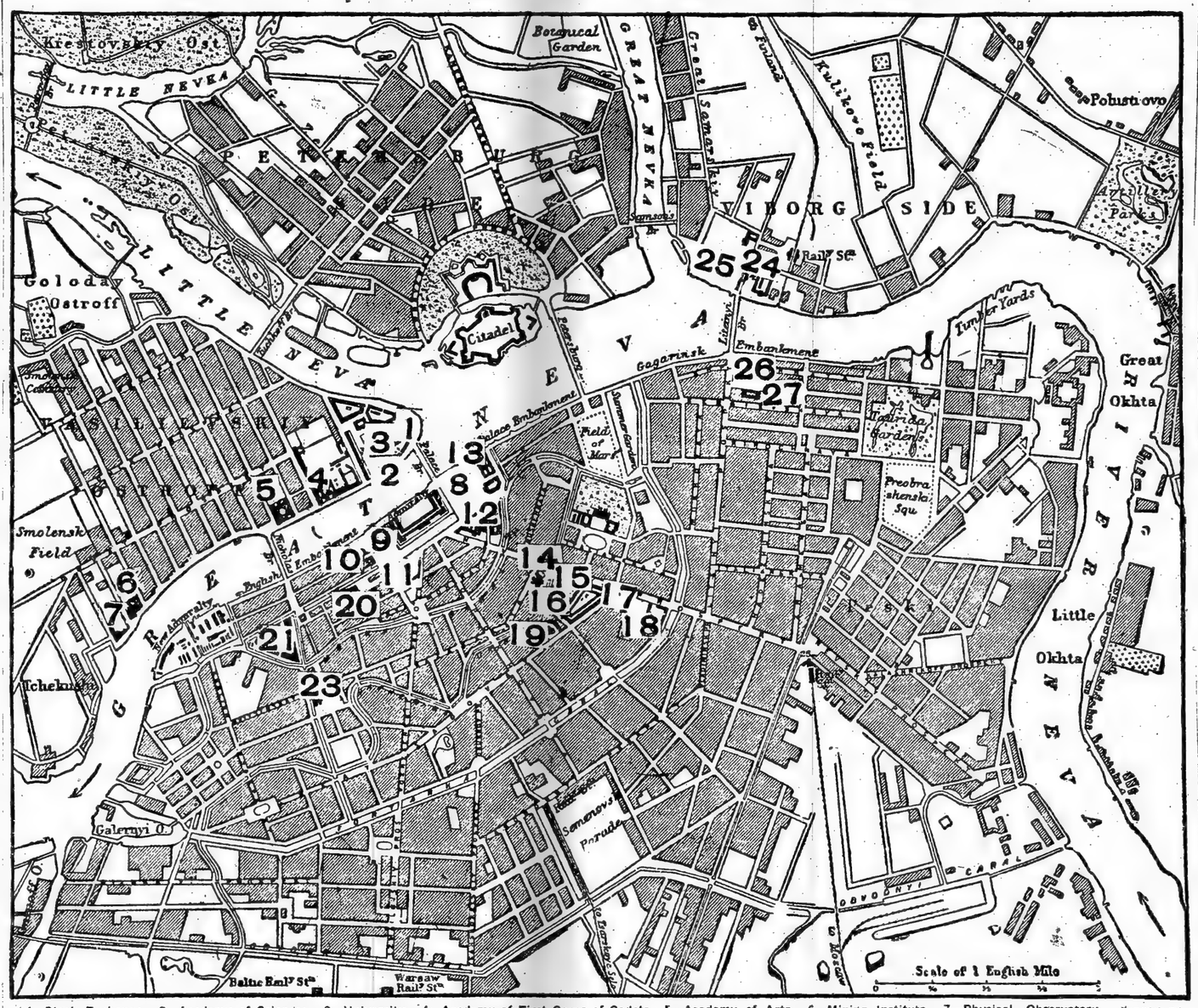

1—Stock Exchange. 2—Academy of Sciences. 3—University. 4—Academy of First Corps of Cadets. 5—Academy of Arts. 6—Mining Institute. 7—Physical Observatory. 8—Winter Palace. 9—Statue of Peter I. 10—Senate and Synod. 11—Cathedral of St. Isaac. 12—General Staff Buildings. 13—Hermitage Gallery of Art. 14—Cathedral of the Virgin of Kazan. 15—Town House. 16—Gostinyii Dvor. 17—Public Library. 18—Anitchkoff Palace. 19—Orphanage. 20—General Post Office. 21—Military Storerooms. 22—Theatres. 23—Moscow Railway Station. 24—Medical Academy. 25—Hospital. 26—Courts of Justice. 27—House of Detention.

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Rare Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Empire, Louis XV., XVI., Marqueterie, Andirons, Mantels, Mirrors, Specially Choice Pieces
LOUIS XV. DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Genuine Aubusson Tapestry Covering.
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These rare Antiques will be on exhibition at
FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS,
238 Fifth Avenue,
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To be sold at auction without reserve, commencing
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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

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Rarest values of the year in suits and coats incident to the reception of the new Spring creations.

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ONCE there was a druggist that sold a man a bottle of tonic on credit. On meeting him a few months afterward he requested the payment of his bill.

"O, I don't owe you anything."

"But you do," said the druggist; "here's the bill for one bottle of tonic."

"Yes, I know—but I'm not the man who owes you, for your bottle of tonic made a new man out of me."

Some people, as well as stores, have a faculty of getting through small holes.

It's different in this store. It rests with you to complete a purchase in the house after you have made a selection. This policy is but an emphatic expression of our confidence in our merchandise. If what you purchase here does not suit you we do not want you to keep it.

That's why we say to you that you cannot make a mistake in buying at this store.

Commencing to-day---a lively clearing of all the soiled & crumpled muslin underwear from our January sale.

THESE values will create lively interest among the hundreds who annually await our clearing of soiled and crumpled muslin underwear in conclusion of the great Annual January Sale. Prices may be the same as we've been offering, but qualities are better, and we've more than allowed for the condition of the garments. Every one is perfect—they're simply victims of handling and when laundered are fully as desirable as the cleanest, freshest garments you'd likely launder also before wearing. Second Floor.

At **$1.95**—nainsook night gowns—short sleeves, made of deep embroidery, tucks and ruffle of lace, square neck effect, trimmed with Scotch insertion and ribbon drawn through, lace edge.

At **$2.95**—chemise gowns of fine nainsook, neck finished with hemstitching, tucks, ribbon and Hamburg edge, short sleeves, finished to correspond.

At **$4.25**—beautiful nainsook gowns, round yoke front and back made of six rows of cherry lace insertion, ribbon and edge, short bell sleeve designed to correspond with yoke.

At **$4.00, $5.50, $8.25, $10.48**—matched sets of underwear, some are daintily trimmed with rows of lace and embroidery insertions, ruffles and beading, others are trimmed with insertions and edges of embroidery, all beautifully designed.

At **$1.95**—very special value in cambric walking skirts, full umbrella flounce, tucked and trimmed with full embroidery ruffle.

At **$2.95**—fine quality cambric petticoats with deep circular flounce made entirely of rows of lace insertion and ruffle edged with lace, also extra underlay.

At **$4.50**—lawn petticoats with knee flounce made of alternate rows of lawn and lace insertion—finished with full ripple ruffle of insertions and lace edge—also edged underlay.

At **$5.95**—petticoats of fine cambric—full umbrella flounce designed with lace insertion, medallions, and pointed ruffle effect—also double underlay finished with lace ruffles.

At **45c.**—Several good styles of umbrella drawers—trimmed with ruffle of embroidery or lawn ruffles inserted and edged with lace.

At **95c.**—ten different styles of nainsook gowns—square or pointed yokes trimmed with tucks, insertion, and hemstitching—others slipover or chemise styles—trimmed with ribbons and edge—short or long sleeve effect.

At **95c.**—walking skirts of cambric with full umbrella flounce—trimmed with hemstitched tucks, rows of lace insertion and lace ruffle.

At **95c.**—beautiful assortment of nainsook corset covers—trimmed with alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertion, beading, ribbon, and lace edge.

At **95c.**—nainsook umbrella drawers—trimmed with ruffles of embroidery and insertion—others with lawn ruffles inserted with lace, ribbon, and lace edge.

At **25c.**—women's umbrella drawers with flounce of lawn, trimmed with hemstitched tucks, lace or embroidery edge.

At **25c.**—women's cambric corset covers—high, V or round neck—trimmed with insertions, tucks, hemstitching and edge.

At **25c.**—women's underskirts of cambric, full ruffle, finished with hemstitched hem.

At **45c.**—women's umbrella petticoats made of cambric, full umbrella flounce, finished with rows of hemstitched tucks—also extra underlay.

At **45c.**—women's muslin gowns—seven different styles empire, bishop, V, high or square neck—trimmed with insertions of lace or embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—neck and sleeves to correspond.

At **45c.**—corset covers of fine nainsook, full front, trimmed with rows of fine lace insertion, beading, ribbon and lace edge.

Corsets--½ price

THESE corsets are so well known that when we tell you it's a 2.50 corset for 1.05, you'll undoubtedly remember having seen it advertised at 2.50. All the models are desirable.

1.05 for 2.50 Augustine corsets—of good quality coutil—bias cut—medium low bust—habit hip—flat abdomen—heavily boned—up-to-date model for medium and full figures—also some Nemo corsets in the lot—prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon—sizes 21 to 30.

2.45 for 4.00 Judic corsets—odds and ends—medium high bust—long waisted—closely boned—made of French coutil—gored cut—flat abdomen—also a few Royal Worcester corsets.

7.50 for 10.50 to 19.00 imported Judic corsets—slightly soiled—of fancy silk materials—in striped blue and white—black and white—pretty fancy brocades—medium high bust—long waisted—medium hip—all whalebone—bias cut—flat abdomen—prettily trimmed with laces and ribbon—also some of French coutil—low bust and medium dip hip—fine models for medium and full forms—sizes 19 to 34.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

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WE did not overestimate the enthusiasm this sale would create. At times yesterday there was not standing room near the counters and hundreds waited for an opportunity to secure the best values offered this year. At no time was our dress goods department less than comfortably filled. To-day we expect an equally large representation of New York's discriminating smart dressers and dressmakers. All the original values are repeated: Main Floor.

10 pieces B. Priestley's 44 in. voile—$1.50 quality—special to-day, 59c. yd.
20 pieces B. Priestley's 45 in. crispine—$1.75 quality—to-day, 59c. yd.
15 pieces B. Priestley's 45 in. Panama suiting—$1.50 quality—59c. yd.
20 pieces B. Priestley's 43 in. minstrel suiting—$1.25 quality—59c. yd.
15 pieces B. Priestley's 44 in. estral etamine—$1.75 quality—59c. yd.

All light weight new Spring weaves. Priestley's name stamped on every 5 yd. length.

The name "Priestley" insures the wearing qualities of the fabric and you have our guarantee that every yard is the genuine Priestley cloth. The name is stamped on the selvedge every five yards. It has that inimitable silk lustre and is absolutely rainproof. Always in style, always exceedingly handsome—and so good it will outwear almost every other fabric.

This sale came about in a peculiar manner. Originally the goods were ordered by an exclusive out-of-town house that decided to discontinue dry goods and cancelled the order. That's how we came to secure these materials to sell at such low prices.

Don't put off buying. Send for samples if you cannot come to the store. There's an abundance of rare values now, but they will not last long with the sale becoming more and more advertised every day by satisfied purchasers, so we urge you to act promptly, and share in the most important dress goods event of the entire year.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

This sale supplies silks for nearly every purpose at about half price.

COME to-day if you did not attend this sale Monday. All the original values are repeated and we had all the business we could take care of the first day. Never had a sale of silks that met with such tremendous success. Of course the values are the best of the year. That's what we said Sunday, and the crowds of yesterday show the great confidence the people have in our supremacy as a silk store. We don't believe you'll be able to duplicate these values this season. Main Floor.

49c. for colored silk taffetas—the first great bargain of the year in these much-wanted plain taffetas—a full showing of all the new leading shades—there's only 7,500 yards, and this silk bargain ends with the disposition of these silks—certainly one of the best values any house ever offered.

59c. for full 27 in. fancy silks for the new shirt waist suits—we are very sure that you cannot find their equal elsewhere for less than $1.00—it's a second shipment of those silks that caused such enthusiastic buying here—you must see them to appreciate their smart beauty—sale at 59c.

59c. for $1.00 and $1.25 silk and satin foulards—just the thing for those rich, handsome gowns that will be fashionable this year—think of paying half price.

75c. for $1 all silk colored Shantungs—this will be the leading favorite this year for smart Spring gowns—identical with the silks the leading modistes are showing—we're showing all the new shades while this lot lasts—at 75c—the heavy demand for these silks means higher prices will prevail.

Unusually good offerings in black silks.

59c. for 75c. black silks—42 pieces of very fine imported Messaline now so much in vogue for gowns and separate waists—guaranteed to wear—you'll consider it excellent value at 75c.—at 59c while they last.

1.25 for double width all silk crepe de chine—no need to tell you that this is a bargain—we could hardly secure shipments fast enough to supply the trade last week—about enough for to-day's selling—at the low price of 1.25 a yard.

69c. for 27 in. black silk rustling taffeta—very fine quality—exceptional value.

$2 for 54 in. black silk—the very best taffeta made and very economical on account of it being so wide—the value is unusually good.

We'll send you samples if you live out of town or can't come, and while these exceptional values last we'll fill mail orders at prices quoted. There are silks for nearly every use, and as you're almost sure to need them in the near future, we urge you to make your selection now. A delay undoubtedly means the expenditure of at least a third more.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A half price clearing of women's knit underwear: cost double next year.

WE'RE going to take an inventory of our stock in a few days and it is imperative that it be reduced to the lowest ebb. That's why we say to you—39c. for 75c. underwear, 1.65 for 3.00 underwear, and 2.00 for 4.00 underwear to-day. You can afford to buy for next season at these prices. Main Floor.

You make about 100 per cent. on your investment, for on examining the quality you will note the fact that this underwear is never sold at the beginning of the season for less than the prices we say it's worth.

75 dozen women's fleece rib vests and pants that we sold during the season for 75c. will be put on sale at a price which means they must go. The vests are long and short sleeves—pants are open and closed, ankle length—they are made from the finest combed Egyptian yarn, non-irritating and very elastic—sale price **39c.**

50 dozen women's combination suits of various makes—values ranging from 2.25 to 3.00—they comprise all cotton, Vega silk, wool and wool and cotton mixed—they are suitable for present or future use—they are odds and ends which we must close out before stock taking—any person who has not already bought will do well to see these extra special bargains—clearance price **1.65.**

50 dozen women's combination suits of the famous Vassar make—they are unquestionably the best hand finished garments to be had on the market. They bear a reputation second to none for fit, workmanship and durability, being hand worked in every detail. We have all sizes in natural and white—you do not every day get a 4.00 suit for 2.00 of beautiful fresh new goods, absolutely perfect in every way, but we have no regard for prices or merchandise—prior to stock taking it is simply this—they must go—special **2.00.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A grand display of the new 1905 novelty cottons

IT'S an opportune time to tell you they are priced to create enthusiastic buying from the very beginning, and we're gratified at the result of Monday's selling. Main Floor.

Fashion has said this is to be decidedly a season of cottons, and we do not believe you will find a showing in New York of those sheer, dainty fabrics for stunning costumes that will equal the one we have just completed.

Fine printed organdies, French designs—at, a yard, 15c.
Fine silk mousselines in handsome floral designs—29c.
New mohair cotton novelties—suiting effect—yard, 18c.
Silk mull—all colors—chiffon finish—yard, 12½c.
Black and white check mercerized taffetas—a yard, 25c.

Scotch plaid taffetas for children—also mercerized—35c.
Silk, with cotton crepe novelties—plain shades—at 59c.
Extra wide madras shirtings—mostly stripes—12½c.
Dotted crepe in plain colors—for kimonas—at 12½c.
New dotted Swiss, fancy batiste, fine dimities—12½c.

There's a touch of exclusiveness about our cottons that appeals to the smart dresser, and the very designs that individualize our showing are among the prettiest brought out this season.

Important clearing of infants' wear

THIS clearing would not be so important if the garments were not the kind mothers usually find it necessary to buy at this time of the year. The quality and styles are as attractive as the prices with which they are rarely associated. Sale begins at 8:30 this morning. Second Floor.

25c for infants' 38c long nainsook slips—bishop effect—neck and sleeves with hemstitched lawn ruffle—others in Hubbard style with tucked yoke.

29c for infants' 38c long nainsook slips—yoke of plaits and embroidered insertion.

50c for infants' 65c long slips of nainsook, dainty little yokes formed of plaits, embroidery and French knots.

50c for 75c chambray dresses—Russian effect—3 large box plaits back and front—long belt—cuffs and collar of white hemstitched lawn—1 to 5 yr. sizes.

38c to 78c for bloomers, with and without waists to match.

65c for 85c dresses of good quality pique, plaited back and front, long belt—2 to 4 yrs.

47c for 68c dresses of superior quality lawn—French effect—plaited back and front—two embroidered insertions—wide skirt with deep hem—2 to 6 yrs.

96c for $1.50 Russian dresses of good quality pique—back and front has three double box plaits—belt, cuffs and high standing collar—2 to 6 yrs.

76c for $1 dresses of lawn—a nobby little blouse waist trimmed with plaits and embroidery insertions—wide skirt with deep hem—2 to 6 yrs.

50c for 75c dresses of nainsook and lawn—Hubbard, French and Russian effect—trimmed with hemstitching, embroidery and small plaits—a dozen good styles to select from—6 months to 4 yrs.

58c for 75c lawn dresses—Hubbard effect—yoke formed of hemstitched plaits—skirt has three large hemstitched plaits—1 to 3 yrs.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Semi-annual china sale--the year's rarest selling occasion.

TO-DAY we repeat the news that crowded our china store yesterday, and we guarantee you'll find every value exactly as represented no matter how extraordinary it may be. Fourth Floor.

Now's the time to replenish your collection of cups and saucers or start a new one. The variety's greater than any sale we've ever held, and you know the reputation of Simpson Crawford Co.'s china store. The designs are prettier, the quality is better, and all things combine to give you the greatest values you've ever known in

Dinner Sets **Odd china of all kinds** **Cut Glass**

Not all the prices are half. Some are a third, while others, of course, are not so great as half, but value for value compared with what other stores offer, we'll leave it to you if they're not unprecedented.

10c. for 20c. china cups and saucers. **25c.** for 50c. china cups and saucers.

And they're thin, dainty, handsomely decorated pieces, attractive enough to fill our china store to-day with a concourse of buyers.

Two hundred dinner sets at $9.95 is another rare bargain—not coarse, heavy china, but a fine set decorated with neat sprays of flowers—the kind that usually sells for $14.00.

Theodore Haviland dinner sets at $19.95 are a revelation in the selling of this famous thin ware. The set contains a hundred pieces all richly decorated in new and original designs, and at most any time would cost you $32.50 or more.

There's more bargain news, but we're crowded for space, and so it's briefly told in the items—not all, to be sure, but enough to bring you to the place where you'll see hundreds of other bargains if you've a single need.

This is the sale that causes economical housewives to plan ahead.

500 Dozen Bread and Butter Plates; decorated with neat Dresden patterns; regular price $2.25 per doz., at each 12c.
300 Dozen Fine China Cups and Saucers; neatly decorated; regular price $2.20 dozen, at each 10c.
25 Dozen China Cake Plates; regular price 50c., at 25c.
50 Dozen Salad or Nut Bowls; regular price 75c., at 35c.
Salad Bowls; regular 40c., at 19c.
Salad Bowls; regular 60c., at 29c.
Salad Bowls; regular $1.25, at 65c.
Salad Bowls; regular $2.25, at $1.10.
Pudding Sets; regular price $1.50, at 85c.
Pudding Sets; regular price $2.25, at $1.10.
Pudding Sets; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.

Cake Plates; regular price 40c., at 19c.
Cake Plates; regular price 60c., at 29c.
Cake Plates; regular price $2.00, at $1.00.
Cake Plates; regular price $3.00, at $1.50.
Chocolate Pots; regular price $3.00 at $1.00.
Chocolate Pots; regular price $1.00, at 50c.
Chocolate Pots; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Cracker Jars; regular price 60c., at 29c.
Cracker Jars; regular price $3.00, at $1.00.
Cracker Jars; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Chop Dishes; regular price 90c., at 45c.
Chop Trays; regular price $2.00, at $1.00.
Chop Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Celery Trays; regular price 90c., at 45c.
Celery Trays; regular price $2.00, at $1.00.
Celery Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.

China Cups and Saucers; regular price $3.00 dozen, at each 19c.
China Cups and Saucers; regular price $6.00 dozen, at each 25c.
China Cups and Saucers; regular price $1.00 at 50c.

Here's part of a rare collection of cut glass attractively priced.

100 Cut Glass Water Bottles; regular price $5.00, at $2.95.
Cut Glass Bowls; 8 in.; regular price $5.00, at $2.95.
Cut Glass Celery Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.45.
Cut Glass Nappies; fancy shape; regular price $2.50, at $1.50.

Continuation of our sale of sample hosiery at 29c., usually sold up to 75c.

HOSIERY you can wear right up to the warmest weather. There's a great variety of designs that were shown by the manufacturer's salesman, and as there is too great a diversity to warrant distributing them in stock they were sold to us at ⅓ to ½ the prices other stores paid for their duplicates. Main Floor.

This enables us to offer a much greater selection at ⅓ to ½ price than you will find elsewhere at regular prices. We advise you to buy a supply and buy it to-day.

About 100 dozen samples of men's half hose, comprising black cashmere, extra super black cotton, and fancy cotton and lisle half hose to be cleared before inventory of stock. We are always willing to clean up the broken lots before stock-taking, regardless of values, and this is evident when we offer you values ranging from **35c.** to **50c.**, special at **19c.**

Men's black maco yarn half hose in all sizes, usually sold at 19c., absolutely fast black and guaranteed stainless, high spliced heel and toe; special at **12 1-2c.** per pair or **69c.** per half dozen.

Men's high class novelty sox in embroidered lisles, striped and jacquarded patterns; they are the newest creations, and are sold regularly at 50c. and 75c. They are embodied in our samples and can be yours at **29c.** per pair or **$1.65** per half dozen.

150 dozen of these beautiful sample hose left we do not purpose carrying over for another week. They include lisles and cottons in the various weights, all sizes. Some would be cheap at **50c.**, but while they last they will be yours at **19c.**, or 6 pair for **$1.10.**

Women's ideal hose from this great collection of samples. We can safely say 76c. values amongst this last shipment, in hundreds of styles, plain and fancy. This is intended to clean up all high class novelties before stock-taking; special, **29c.**

Women's $1.00 and $1.50 values at **59c.** This means all samples of high-class novelties up to **$2.00.** We don't want them; you do. Save money and provide yourself with some of these bargains. You may not require them to-day, but you will have to buy later and pay three times the price they are now offered at. Don't forget, **$1.00** to **$2.00** for **59c.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The sample lace sale continues—less than ½.

LACES that command a supreme position in the planning of the new Spring frocks at less than half price in this great sale of sample strips. The manufacturers' entire line of trial lengths is confined to this store, affording values that cannot be duplicated. Main Floor.

They are the newest laces of the coming season—beautiful in design. They came from the very best manufacturers of Saxony and represent the styles that will be in vogue during the season—prices are much less than half in most instances. This sale offers exceptional opportunities to dressmakers and milliners—the assortment is vast and consists of the following:—

Lace Waistings.	**25c for values up to 50c**	Point Gaze Laces.
Lace Allovers.	**48c for values up to 1.00**	Rose Point Effects.
Net Top Laces.	**98c for values up to 2.50**	Point Venise Effects.
Repousse Laces.	**1.48 for values up to 3.50**	Irish Lace Effects.
Pompadour Laces.	**1.98 for values up to 6.50**	Rich Black Silk Laces.

In bands, galloons, various widths of flouncings, insertions, etc., etc.—qualities that impress you as the most desirable.

Half a hundred smart lace robes at 7.50 and others up to 37.50 will be sold very quickly to-day. All that remains from our great January sale are to be closed out and they'll readily find owners who have heard of the wonderful values offered in that extraordinary event. There's an excellent variety for to-day—scarcely any two designs alike, and we guarantee every price to be less than half the cost of robes of this character.

A great embroidery clearing at ⅓ price. All the half price sales—all the sales of any kind that have been held in New York—dwindle into insignificance before this tremendous clearance of remnants and broken lines to-day, for they are fully as desirable and useful as any you ever bought off the piece. Some are soiled and crumpled, but the variety is here and the styles are strictly new, consisting of flouncings, bands, skirtings, underwear embroidery, shirt waist embroidery, dress embroidery, etc., etc.

Embroideries worth to 25c—at 9c.	Embroideries worth to 50c—at 19c.
Embroideries up to 35c—at 12½c.	Embroideries worth to 75c—at 29c.

Men's $15 Tourist Overcoats, $10

The Tourist Overcoat is one of the most sensible, practical, withal good-looking styles evolved in a long while.

Our line of these Coats at $15 has been unusually attractive; but now doesn't contain all patterns in all sizes. So we group the broken lines, and price these fine, stylish, serge-lined Tourist Coats

At $10 Each, instead of $15

Patterns are very handsome; sizes 35 to 42. Forty-five in all.

Then there is still some of the good news for large men, who wear coats in sizes 40 to 46. Forty-three coats in all, mostly in "stout" sizes, all with loose backs; in Oxford mixture or black,

$9.50 Each, from $15 Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Another Famously Good WANAMAKER RAINCOAT

This store is both remarkable and celebrated for the succession of astonishing offerings of Women's Raincoats it has turned out.

And here's the latest in the series—a handsome, stylish, midwinter Raincoat at the special price of

Fifteen Dollars

The material is an excellent quality of rainproofed worsted; in Oxford gray, olive, and tan. The coat is collarless, outlined with strapping of the cloth; triple shoulder-capes and semi-fitting back, belted; and is finished with a wide stitched plait. The sleeves, of an attractive new pattern, are full, ending in pretty cuffs.

Most unusual Raincoats at the price—$15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sealskin Coats and Other Furs In a Final Winter Clean-Up

Sealskin Coats are the most staple garments in our stocks. The skins have the intrinsic value that does not depreciate with the passing season; and sealskins will be very much higher next year than they are this.

We have in our stocks at present just twelve genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats that are first-class in every detail, both in style and workmanship. They are in the following sizes, at the prices mentioned:

Bust 38 inches, length 22 inches; reduced from $300 to $200.
Bust 36 inches, length 22 inches; reduced from $300 to $200.
Bust 40 inches, length 22 inches; reduced from $300 to $200.
Bust 36 inches, length 22 inches; reduced from $260 to $221.
Bust 40 inches, length 26 inches; reduced from $385 to $327.50.
Bust 36 inches, length 24 inches; reduced from $365 to $310.25.
Bust 42 inches, length 22 inches; reduced from $350 to $297.50.
Bust 38 inches, length 24 inches; reduced from $525 to $350.
Bust 38 inches, length 22 inches; reduced from $425 to $300.
Bust 36 inches, length 22 inches; reduced from $300 to $255.
Bust 45 inches, length 26 inches; reduced from $423.50 to $360.
Bust 47 inches, length 26 inches; reduced from $462 to $390.

Also these smaller Furs:

Persian Lamb Scarfs

Persian Lamb Throw Ties, at $15, from $27.50.

Choice Broadtail Tie Scarfs, wide ends, shirred lining, at $75, from $125.

Small Broadtail Pelerine, at $15, from $25.

Broadtail Pelerine, at $50, from $100.

Broadtail Model Muff, at $75, from $125.

Lynx Scarfs

Medium size Lynx Tie Scarfs, at $13.50, from $22.50.

Large Tie Scarfs, at $18, from $30.

Very large, handsome Black Lynx Shawl, at $95, from $150.

Ermine Scarfs

Very large Ermine Scarfs, at $70, from $115.

Long straight Scarfs, of clear white Ermine, at $50 from $75.

Ermine Scarfs, at $67.50, from $100.
Ermine Scarfs, at $50, from $90.
Ermine Scarfs, at $35, from $52.50.
Ermine Scarfs, at $45, from $67.
Ermine Scarfs, at $75, from $125.
Ermine Scarfs, at $60, from $85.
Ermine Pelerine, at $75, from $115.
Ermine Pelerine, at $125, from $185.

Ermine Muffs

All our Ermine Muffs are reduced as follows:

At $90, from $135. At $55, from $85.
At $70, from $110. At $30, from $40.
At $60, from $90.

Russian Sable Scarfs

Single-skin Choker Scarfs, at $37.50, from $65.

Scarfs, made from two skins; nine tails; at $115, from $185.

Three-skin Scarfs, at $125, from $200.

Two-skin Large Scarfs, at $67.50, from $95.

Very pretty Single-skin Scarfs with mounted head, at $35, from $45.

Two-skin Russian Sable Scarfs, at $115 to $175.

Two-skin Russian Sable Scarfs, at $70, from $110.

Three-skin Russian Sable Scarfs, at $115, from $185.

Four-skin Russian Sable Scarfs, at $175, from $350.

Blended Baum Marten Scarfs

Very pretty Choker Collars, of good color baum marten, at $13.50, from $19.50.

Mink Scarfs

Mink Scarfs, at $13.50, $15 and $20, from $19.50, $24 and $37.50.

Nearseal and Electric Seal Coats

Every Nearseal and Electric Coat is reduced to one-half the former prices.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Most Beautiful Effects Yet Seen In Mohairs and Sicilians

No matter how well you like effective Mohairs and Sicilians, you will think, when you see these, that you've never appreciated their possibilities before.

Spring, 1905, is to be the greatest mohair season yet experienced. Spring, 1905, brings forth the most beautiful Mohairs ever seen. 'Cause and effect that work both ways.

These handsome goods for Spring suitings, are in absolutely new—many exclusive—effects. The colors and color-mixtures are especially attractive.

And no suiting wears better than a good mohair.

Briefly, vaguely:

Mohair Sicilian, in melange color-mixtures of tans, browns, blues, greens, light and dark grays. 54 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard.

Melange, in mixtures of blue, brown, light and dark gray; 50 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard.

Striped Mohair Sicilian, in melange mixtures of blues, browns, and light and dark grays with pin stripes of white. 50 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard.

Self-Dotted Striped Mohairs, in melange color-mixtures of brown, blue, and light and dark gray. 44 inches wide, at $1 a yard.

Dash-Figured Mohair, in melange mixtures of blue, brown and black with white. 44 inches wide, at $1 a yard.

Dash-Figured Mohair, in fancy irregular checks of blue, brown and black with white. 44 inches wide, at $1 a yard.

Pin-Checked Mohair, in melange color-mixtures of tans, browns, blues, greens and light and dark grays. 36 in. wide, at 50c a yard.

Mohair Melange, in color-mixtures of blue, brown, and light and dark gray. 38 inches wide, at 50c a yard.

Fourth avenue,

Fine ENGLISH FURNITURE

Made Expressly for John Wanamaker By Wm. Birch, Ltd., of London :: ::

Exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition And Awarded the Grand Prize and Gold Medal

THE furniture trade of America expressed very great satisfaction when it was learned a year ago that five thousand square feet of space had been allotted to Messrs. Wm. Birch, Ltd., of Euston Road, London, for the exhibition of their furniture products at the St. Louis Exposition. It was generally conceded that the Commissioners had secured the most worthy exponents of the British furniture trade in its highest branches, and the exhibition was looked forward to with great expectations.

We were glad to be a party to this unusually large exhibition, by reason of having placed an order with the Wm. Birch Co., for about $30,000 worth of their finest furniture, which order enabled them to make the unusually large exhibition, which would have been out of the question unless we had co-operated with them.

This entire exhibition was arranged for the WANAMAKER Store by Messrs. Birch—the entire display being held for our account, and shipped to us when the Fair ended.

Messrs. Birch are the best-known cabinet-makers and upholsterers of Great Britain; their morocco easy chairs are known throughout the world. Their parlor, library and dining chairs are correct reproductions of the best styles made by Heppelwhite, Sheraton, Chippendale, Adams, and other early English makers. The originals of some of these reproductions are now in the Kensington or other British museums, to which few other concerns would have access.

This entire collection now occupies a very large space on our Furniture floor, which presents an exhibition such as perhaps has never been seen in New York before, and will interest every lover of art and handicraft in the city or visiting it.

The public is invited.

In the display will be found a reproduction of the "Ben Johnson" Arm Chair in mahogany; loose leather seat cushion, now used by the "Beefsteak Club" of London; priced at $75. A remarkable specimen.

Also a reproduction in solid mahogany of the chair once used by Hogarth; richly moulded and carved; priced at $65.

A Hall Porter's Chair in dark blue English morocco; this chair has a canopy top, enclosed back with a drawer in the base, priced at $285.

A Sheraton Lounge, mahogany framed, three-quarter back; inlaid with satin-wood; cover of bright red English morocco, priced at $250.

A Boudoir Desk after Sheraton; cylinder roll front; sliding leather writing bed; brass gallery on top; beautifully inlaid with satin-wood; priced at $275.

A range of prices gives a slight idea of the variety:

Morocco Lounging Chairs; the big, easy armchair pattern; overstuffed and covered in the finest English moroccos, in various bright colors; are priced at $65, $75, $90, $100, $105, $115, $120, $125, $135, $140, $160, $175.

Davenports in English morocco, at $225, $235, $250, $285.

Arm Chairs with mahogany frames, leather seats, and some with leather backs, at $48, $52, $60, $65, $72.50, $75, $80, $90, $125.

Parlor Chairs in mahogany, carved and hand-painted; Arm Chairs and Reception Chairs in various new English fabrics, at $30, $32, $40, $42, $45, $48, $52, $55, $58, $65, $75, $95, $110, $140.

Three-piece Suites of the same general design and finish, are priced at $240, $273, $350, $360, $500.

The William Birch Furniture seems to stand alone, in that our best American manufacturers have never succeeded in being able to copy it. Time and again the best American manufacturers have secured samples, taken them apart, and endeavored to build up furniture in the same manner, but invariably without success. No other concern seems to understand the manipulation of leather upholstery as does this English concern.

Every piece in the present collection was made especially for us, and there are no duplicates.

Exhibition all this week in the Furniture Store, Fourth floor.

All the Women's Winter COATS Dismissed

Sharp, decisive action—but it should clear our floors entirely for the new season. And that's our "heart's set prize" just now.

Not very many of these coats, of course. But quality makes amends for small numbers. For the most stylish and best, loose, fitted and semi-fitting Coats in covert cloth, kersey, cheviot, broadcloth, melton and zibeline are included.

At $5—Coats worth $11.50
At $15—Coats worth $20 to $27.50
At $20—Coats worth $27.50 to $32

Many in weights for Spring. All in styles to be worn next season.

Second floor, Broadway.

Singular Luck for One Hundred Boys

For fifty boys who need new Suits. And fifty who need new Overcoats.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats $4.50, worth $6.50 to $8.50

Excellent, lasting, stylish materials. Made with extra care, especially in the inner, unseen parts, where wear tells:

The SUITS—Fifty Double-breasted straight Norfolk Jacket Suits, with bloomer trousers; a sample lot—one and two of a kind. Sizes for 9 to 15 years.

The OVERCOATS—Fifty handsome Top Coats of Oxford and black frieze. Sizes for 7 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

50c Zibeline Cheviots, 28c a Yard

At 50c, we were quite complacent about Zibeline Cheviots like these.

The manufacturer says we've a good right to be—that we shall be lucky to have the chance again.

Your profit, therefore, is apparent, when we offer this fashionable all-wool dress fabric

At 28c a Yard

Yard-wide. These good colorings:

Blue, Oxford gray and olive green with mixtures of white.

Brown in self-mixtures of lighter shades.

Green, in illuminated mixtures of red, blue and brown. Fourth avenue.

Fancy Broadcloths At a Very Small Price

Rich, silky Broadcloth with softness, firmness and depth. A celebrated maker in Belgium is responsible for their beauty.

The time of year—late for us, seasonable for you—is responsible for this price-change:

$2 a Yard, worth $3

These height-of-fashion patterns:

Small blue-and-green checks.
Small checks and broken plaids in Oxford gray mixtures.
Blue and gray fine stripes.
Small checks and broken plaids in navy blue, with lighter blue.

54 inches wide, at $2 a yard, instead of $3. Rotunda.

For Children & Girls

Expelled for tardiness. But in high time for your needs.

Pretty, girlish garments carefully made, and stylish. Thus

Greatly Reduced

At $1 to $3, worth $2.25 to $4.50—Girls' Blouse Sweaters; high and low neck. Black, navy blue, gray and a few in white. Very slightly mussed. Sizes for 12 to 16 years.

At 50c to $1, worth 65c to $1.35—Children's Colored Dresses, of lawn and gingham; yoke, Russian or French waist effects, or suspended dresses. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $3.75, worth $5.50—Girls' Silk Shirt-waists, in fancy plaids or plain colors. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years.

At $1.50 to $3—Girls' Shirt-waists, of flannel, albatross or cashmere. Sizes for 14, 16, 18 years. Second floor, 4th ave.

A Few Representative Items From the Under-Price Store

Straws pointing economy-ward. To show which way the wind blows in the Under-Price Store.

In other words—the few valueful offerings listed below merely give an indication of the many others in the Under-Price Store today.

Rare chances await your appreciation:

A Box of Fine, Fresh Rufflings at 25c

Six pieces of white ruching, all different—each long enough for a dress-neck—all pretty, fresh, new, stylish and fine. Conveniently packed in a neat box. And the whole for

Twenty-five Cents

The very lowest price at which the same six pieces, sold by the yard, could be bought, is 45c.

1,000 boxes in all.

Under-price Store, Basement.

A Section Of the White Sale

Neat, attractive—with all the White Sale qualities. And a special inexpensiveness that brings them to the Basement Store.

Proportions, stitching and trimming as careful as in the high-priced pieces.

Nightgowns at 38c

Of cambric; high neck; yoke of cluster plaits trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

Drawers at 15c

Of cambric; deep hemstitched ruffle or cluster-plaited, with deep hem.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

All the Buttons, 25c a Card

Every good kind of button—ivory, pearl, jet, rhinestone, fancy metal effects—simple or elaborate. All stylish and good. And all worth much more—some many times as much as their present price—25c a card.

Large buttons, one dozen on a card, small buttons, two dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Towels

Red Cross Bath Towels, woven by a special patented process, to give a good, brisk friction. Durable and absorbent. Regularly 18c; now at 10c each.

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, hemmed, ready for use. An excellent quality. White, with colored borders, 17 x 33 inches. Much under-priced 16c. each. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Flannelette Kimonos

Generously cut. A pretty, conventional style. Well made:

At 75c, were $1.50

Neat stripes; light or dark gray; yoke in front and in back; self-colored border.

At $1.25, were $2

Solid colors or figured; tight-fitting or negligee effect; trimmed with braid or ribbon. Under-Price Store, Basement.

The White Sale and January One Will Not Cease Before the Other

This January Sale of White was not a bright comet with a diminishing tail. Not a burst of glory for the first days of the month, and thinned ranks of left-overs thereafter.

All through January tremendous selling and renewed supplies keep pace.

Still intact in rich assortment—*the most successful Sale of Muslin Undergarments in history.*

From first to last—38c to $15—are lowest prices for highest value. And, remember—January draws towards its close. The White Sale will not outlive the month.

Long Petticoats

At 75c—Of cambric, with deep hemstitched ruffle, trimmed with hemstitched plaits.

At 85c—Of cambric; deep flounce with plaits, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.

At $1—Of cambric; deep flounce, with hemstitched plaits, or trimmed with embroidery.

At $1.50—Of cambric; deep flounce of broad hemstitched plaits, or trimmed with fine embroidery.

Nightgowns

At 85c—Of muslin or cambric; high, V or square neck; yoke of solid plaits, or trimmed with embroidery.

At $1—Of cambric; square neck; yoke of plaits, embroidery or beading or trimmed with insertion and embroidery.

At $1.25—Of cambric; high, square or round neck, trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched plaits and Torchon lace.

At $1.50—Of muslin; square neck; trimmed with fine embroidery and ribbon.

At $1.75—Of cambric or muslin; V, round or square neck; yoke of blind embroidery, or trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

The Strenuous Life In the Linen Store

In a great hurry. Determined not to be overtaken by the new season. These excellent Household Linens cast aside the conservative estimates of their worth, and being determined to depart, take radical, decisive steps to do so.

You will help them when you see their flawless worth and beauty. Items:

Bleached Irish Linen Table Cloths

Handsome patterns; 2 x 2½ yds.; regularly sold at $3.25; today $2.50 each.

Snow-white Table Linen

72 in. wide; was under-priced at $1.25 a yard; today 95c a yard.

Grass-bleached Dinner Napkins

26 in. square; soft finish; long-wearing quality; regularly $3.25; today $2.50 a dozen.

Bleached Huckaback Towels

Hemstitched; wide damask borders; 22 x 40 in.; regularly 35c. Fifty dozens only; therefore not more than six to each customer. Today 25c each.

Bleached Crash Toweling

Turkey red line border; fine quality; 17 in. wide; regularly 12½c.; today at 10c a yard.

Table Pieces

Of fine, sheer linen; trimmed with imitation Filet lace; very novel and attractive; 18 in. square or round, 18 x 27 in. oblong; regularly $1.75 and $2; today $1 each. Third floor.

Engraving Wedding Cards

We should like your orders for engraving Wedding Invitations, if the date is fixed. We are equipped to do this work especially well and very promptly. Our prices, on all styles of engraving, are particularly moderate, as these figures show:

In Script, one hundred sets, complete, $5 to $12, according to quality.

In Shaded Old English, Berlin Block or Black Old English; engraving plate, $3 a line; one hundred sets from plate, $4.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

For Comfort Indoors and Out

Sweaters, smart and dashing, yet tasteful and reserved. Stylish in shape, weave, color. Above all comfortable—with fullness and snugness where those qualities belong. Woven for long service.

And Kimonos, that are graceful and pretty, as well as luxurious. Just warm enough.

FINE SWEATERS—

At $2.75—All-wool, in white, red, black or gray; blouse style, with close-fitting collar; full sleeves.

At $3.75—Shell weave; blouse style, with high neck; in 1 sleeves; in white, red, gray or black.

At $4.50—In many weaves; high neck, or collarless; others with shawl collar. Handsome close-fitting Sweaters. Colors, white, red, gray or black.

KIMONOS—

At $2.25—were $3.50 and $4.50—Of heavy outing flannel, in stripes or figures in light or dark colors; fitted back, with large sailor collar and girdle; or loose kimono style, trimmed with satin or velvet ribbon. Second floor, Tenth st.

For Raising The Temperature

Starting a gas stove going amounts to putting the mercury on an express elevator—nothing heats up a room more quickly.

Here's a chance to buy a Gas Radiator, six feet of gas tubing, and a thousand feet of gas for the original price of the radiator alone.

In other words—

$2.25 Gas Radiators At $1.25 Each

We include the tubing, and you can apply the dollar you save on the gas bill.

The Radiators have four tubes of best sheet-iron; aluminum finish and jeweled front; and are 18 in. high.

Same style, with six tubes, $1.50 from $2.50.

"Lex" Radiators, for use on the chimney of a gas or oil lamp, to utilize the escaping heat without extra cost, 25c each. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

DID NOT USE POSITION TO BOOM CLUB---DEWEY

State Librarian's Defense Against Charges of Jews.

ADMITS JEWISH EXCLUSION

But Declares the Lake Placid Club Strictly a Social Organization, and Not a Hotel in Any Sense.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Melvil Dewey, Director of the State Library, to-night made public the reply which he had sent to the Library Committee's Board of Regents, in response to a request fro mthe committee for an answer to the charge made against him by Jewish citizens that, while using his official position to advertise the Lake Placid Club, he was a party to a rule of the club that Jews should not be received as guests at the club's hotel. Director Dewey's answer to the committee is as follows:

"At the request of the Chairman I submit this statement about the petition for my removal because Jews are excluded from the Lake Placid Club. The allegations that are serious are based on misapprehension of the facts. The allegations which are true are not serious.

"It is true that the club from its founding in 1895 has not admitted Jews. The sentence criticised was inserted in the 1901 circular. The circulars printed since, like those before, say: 'The club has no consumptives or other guests to whom there is any reasonable moral, social, race, or physicial objection.' The change was made because it was discovered that a family, highly recommended, regularly introduced and admitted, with an English name, were Jews.

"The council of members, who fully control admissions, decided that though a house had been engaged for the season, the family must not come. They regretted the embarrassment, wrote the family frankly, and were thanked politely for the consideration that saved the embarrassment of coming where they could not be welcome.

"The rule on race objection had not impressed this family as excluding cultivated and desirable Jews, and the counsel, to guard against similar misunderstanding, thought it safer to add in the 1901 circular the words to which exception has been taken: 'It is found impracticable to make exceptions to Jews or others excluded, even when of unusual personal qualifications.' In the later printing these words were omitted again, though the rule has been strictly enforced.

SAYE HE WAS THREATENED.

"The only difficulty that has arisen over the exclusion rule was this case and the threat made in the hearing of a club member last Fall from which this petition has doubtless come. A Jew to whom for years I have shown every possible official courtesy asked me as a favor to gain admission for him to the club. I said my State duties forbade my doing anything with club details and that the council and officers controlled admissions fully, so that he must apply to them.

"He threatened, in the presence of others, who will verify the fact, to punish me because he was excluded. Officially, I have always refused to recognize race or faith except to respect religious and ethical prejudices. Jews have been and are among the most valued members of my staff, and among the ablest students in our library school, have often been at my house. And every one of them will vouch for as warm a welcome and as fair treatment, both personal and official, as accorded to any Christian. The Lake Placid Company has given some of its most valued patronage to Jews, and three times has sold real estate at Lake Placid to them.

"Curiously, the last time I was widely attacked in the press was in 1900, when we issued a list of 100 wall pictures for New York schools, because out of deference to the protest of certain rabbis I omitted the Sistine Madonna and five other most famous Christian pictures recommended by prominent artists and critics.

CALLS CHARGE UNFOUNDED.

"As to errors in the petition, the serious charge that club circulars refer to the State Librarian as President, thus using this office to help personal interests, is absolutely unfounded. I have a scrap book of every circular and blank ever printed by the club. In not one does my connection with the State Library appear. My private name, with my private house address, appears in its alphabetic place in a list of 200 members; on the Constitution, ten years old, of the village Improvement Society at Lake Placid, with Lake Placid as my address, and on one lot of letterheads in 1896 in a list of Vice Presidents, and finally on a single printing of the business letterhead attached to the petition.

"This was printed for a temporary use during five months' illness of the manager because I had to answer some of his letters. I have from the first carefully avoided use of my name and my library position has never been printed as alleged.

"The club originated with a group of people who for pleasure or, like ourselves, on account of hay cold, spent their Summers away from home and objected to hotels. From the first day the club has been limited to its members and those regularly introduced, as in other clubs. Others often call there and are uniformly told that it is not a hotel, but a private club.

"It is not recognized or represented in hotel associations. It never has allowed the usual sign at the station, its carriages are unlabeled, like those from private cottages. No house or room can be assigned except under club rules, approved by a committee, and after the annual membership fee has been paid. The petition plainly recognizes the full right of a social club, which this has always been, to take this action. It says:

EXCLUSION OF JEWS.

"'It is likewise understood that a number of social clubs have exercised their undoubted privilege of excluding from membership those of the Jewish faith. Far be it from us to take umbrage at such phenomena. With them we have no concern.'

"The paragraph immediately preceding the one clipped from the club circular quoted in the petition is headed in black face type, 'Not a Hotel,' and this fact has been from the first made very plain in all publications. The next sentence after the one quoted says: 'The club has clearly defined features which distinguish it from hotels.'

"It has always been and always will be a private, social, country club and never a public hotel. The petition errs in confusing facts. Like many other country and English clubs, this has a double organization. The Placid Club was incorporated in 1896, under the law for social clubs, without capital stock. A smaller corporation of enthusiasts willing to furnish needed capital owns the property, provides needed plant, and takes for annual rent the receipts from house and room rents, but all other receipts are uniformly spent wholly on a co-operative basis for the social club. The various activities quoted on the letterhead are incidental to this social club instead of the reverse, as represented.

CLUB BOUGHT HOTEL STOCK.

"The petition opens with a wholly misleading statement. It quotes from articles of incorporation of the Lake Placid Hotel Company, organized by several hotel proprietors June 22, 1891, for keeping hotels, &c. Their house, the Mirror Lake, burned in 1894. Six years later the club needed the steam laundry and furniture saved from the fire and found it cheaper to buy up all capital stock of the old corporation than to pay for the property directly. The corporation for heading the club property had the papers all drawn ready to file as the Lake Placid Company when this stock was bought.

"As we had no interest in hotels, and wished to avoid everything giving that appearance, our first act was to change the name to Lake Placid Company. The facts therefore are exactly the reverse of what the petition implies. The social club was the origin of all the rest, the sentences quoted in the petition to show that the club is a hotel were written nine years before I had any connection with it by hotel keepers planning a system of Adirondack hotels. I feel confident that the signers of this petition would have withheld their names had they known these easily verified facts.

"I submit the full set of publications so the company may see for themselves that all allegations except the exclusion of Jews do not accord with facts that it is a social club, not a hotel, and that I have been scrupulously careful not to confuse my official position with the club. To keep these distinct, the expense of an extra assistant on duty at Lake Placid throughout the year has been incurred to avoid having business come to me at the library, where I receive no club mail. Its business has been transacted at Lake Placid or from its New York office. I send a printed post card in answer to letters coming to me by accident, saying that club business is transacted by the Treasurer, to whom the inquiry has been forwarded.

CLUB HIS RECREATION.

"It is true that I am much interested in the development of this club, in the sociologic value of which I, in common with many other members, have great faith. Since I have been concerned in it, I have given up all social and other outside interests, devoting to it all the leisure which every man expects to take from his regular day's work. It is my recreation.

"I will furnish the committee with any facts or verification they may need, and shall be guided by their judgment as to the extent to which as Director of Libraries, I may properly be interested in the Lake Placid Club."

H. RIDER HAGGARD'S MISSION.

Coming to America to Study Salvation Army Land Settlements.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Colonial Secretary Lyttelton has appointed H. Rider Haggard a Commissioner to inquire into the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial land settlements organized in America by the Salvation Army.

The trustees of the estate of Cecil Rhodes are paying the expenses of the inquiry, with the view of applying the scheme to South Africa.

FRANCE'S NEW PREMIER.

M. Rouvier Definitely Accepts Mission and Forms a Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—President Loubet today received M. Rouvier, who announced his definite acceptance of the mission for the formation of a Cabinet.

The following is the list of the Cabinet as finally arranged:

President of the Council and Minister of Finance—M. ROUVIER.
Minister of Justice—M. CHAUMIE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. DELCASSE.
Minister of the Interior—M. ETIENNE.
Minister of War—M. BERTEAUX.
Minister of Marine—M. THOMSON.
Minister of the Colonies—M. CLEMENTEL.
Minister of Public Works—M. ARMANT GAUTHIER.
Minister of Public Instruction—BIENVENU MARTIN.
Minister of Commerce—M. DUBIEF.
Minister of Agriculture—M. RUAU.
Under Secretaries—Fine Arts, M. DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ; Finance, M. MERLOU; Posts and Telegraphs, M. BERARD.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The announcement of the composition of the new French Cabinet was received coldly at the Vatican, where the belief prevails that although the Ministers will be more moderate they will continue the late Premier Combes's programme for the separation of Church and State, as approved by the Chamber of Deputies before M. Combes's resignation.

RICHARD CROKER TO RETURN.

Will Sail Wednesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Richard Croker will sail for New York Wednesday on the North German Lloyd steamer aiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Richard Croker has cabled to his close personal friend, ex-Senator John Fox, the President of the Democratic Club, that he will sail Wednesday. The cablegram was received by ex-Senator Fox at the Democratic Club yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Crokers' apartments in the Democratic Club house will be prepared at once for his return.

It will not be known where the final interment of the body of Frank Croker will be made until the arrival of his father. The body of the young man will arrive here over the Pennsylvania Railroad this afternoon. A committee of the Democratic Club was appointed last night at the meeting of the Board of Governors to meet the body. The committee consists of Cord Meyer, Chairman; James Shevlin, George Ehret, Andrew Freedman, John J. Scannell, Robert A. Van Wyck, Judge Edward O'Dwyer, and President Fox, member ex officio.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors, of which Frank Croker was a member, resolutions were adopted. These resolutions will be engraved and sent to the family. It also was decided that the Board of Governors and the club in full should attend the funeral.

TAMMANY NOT FOR JEROME.

Murphy Also Reiterates Faith in Re-election of McClellan.

Charles F. Murphy, who visited Tammany Hall yesterday for the first time in two weeks, again declared his confidence in the re-election of Mayor McClellan. He denied any intention or desire on the part of Tammany to nominate District Attorney Jerome for another term.

"I don't care what the Republicans do next Fall," declared Mr. Murphy, when asked about the chances of a straight Republican ticket. "It is of no consequence how many tickets are nominated. It is McClellan against the field, and the Mayor is as certain of election as he is of nomination. I have no doubt on either proposition."

When told of the statements of Senator Raines on the subject of State control of the police, Mr. Murphy said:

"Well, the Republicans control the Legislature, and it looks as though they could do about as they want to in regard to the police."

BRYAN AT GEORGE DINNER.

The Silver Leader Expected to Arrive in New York To-day.

Friends of William Jennings Bryan who were waiting last night for Mr. Bryan to reach town were disappointed. Mr. Bryan was detained in New Haven, where he delivered a lecture last evening, and will not get here until noon to-day.

This evening Mr. Bryan will be the chief speaker at the Henry George dinner, and on Friday evening he will be the chief speaker at the Syracuse alumni dinner to be held at the Hotel Astor. He has some other dinner engagements for the week.

Securities Meeting Adjourned.

The adjourned meeting of the Northern Securities Company was again adjourned yesterday until Monday next. At the meeting yesterday there were the same two officials of the company who have attended the meetings, and adjourned them for a couple of months. They were Col. Clough, Fourth Vice President of the company, and Nicholas Terhune, Secretary.

SEVERAL IN FRAUD, ESTATE LAWYER SAYS

Sure There Was Conspiracy to Get Green and Ogden Money.

HAS HEARD OF ANDREWS

Word Received That He Is in Mexico —All Three Estates Defrauded, It Is Said.

That there are other persons than Lyman S. Andrews, the missing manager of the estates of Andrew H. Green, William B. Ogden, and Marianna A. Ogden, who are able to explain the irregularities that preceded his disappearance on Dec. 17 last year, is the firm conviction of Daniel Seymour, the counsel for Edwin B. Sheldon, the trustee of the William B. Ogden estate.

"I am convinced that there are more persons than one in the business," he said. "My experience tells me that two generally come together in a case like this, but in this particular instance I am inclined to believe that even a greater number had their fingers in it. It may be called a conspiracy with perfect propriety."

He said he had heard that Andrews, who was interested in the Popocatepetl Company, was in Mexico City. As to the relations of Andrews to the mining concern, Mr. Seymour said that Andrews had invested heavily in stock and had probably also persuaded Andrew H. Green to make such investment.

He added that he was sure that Andrews would be found in pretty short time, and that if the books and the papers had been destroyed a serious mistake had been made.

Mr. Seymour said that the value of the three estates involved had been considerably underestimated when it was placed at a total sum of $5,000,000. The estate of William B. Ogden alone, he said, was still worth more than $3,000,000, although millions had already been distributed from it. The estate of Marianna A. Ogden he explained, was still larger, because no distribution at all had taken place. And the estate of Andrew H. Green he thought would add up to very nearly the same sum as each one of the other two. In other words, he concluded, the total value of the three estates was nearer $10,000,000 than $5,000,000.

District Attorney Jerome refused to speak about the John Doe proceedings brought at the instigation of the Trustees of the three estates, and made his refusal in a manner indicating that important developments were pending. The same silence was observed by Assistant District Attorney Appleton, who is in charge of the proceedings before Judge Wyatt.

Former Assistant District Attorney George Schurman and Mr. McQuaid of the firm of Sackett & McQuaid, counsel for the trustees of the Green estate, were closeted with Mr. Appleton yesterday. Mr. Schurman is supposed to have undertaken to act on behalf of the three sets of trustees in their efforts to bring criminal proceedings against somebody. And it was said yesterday that Mr. Schurman had been engaged in a preliminary investigation of the matter ever since a few days after the death of Mrs. Ogden in September last year, besides having attended to certain phases of the matter at a much earlier stage, or while he still was assistant to Mr. Jerome.

"All I can say is that every effort is being made to recover the books," said Col. Sackett of Sackett & McQuaid. "Crimes have been committed in this case both during Mr. Green's lifetime and after his death. These crimes involve the defrauding of the Green estate as well as the other two."

Some speculation has been indulged in as to who finally will be held financially responsible for the losses. The William B. Ogden estate will always be protected, either by one or both of the other two estates, it was said yesterday. But whether the Green estate will share the responsibility with the Marianna A. Ogden estate will depend upon the time over which the defalcations have been extended.

FIND $10,000 OF PIER LOOT.

Plunder in Grand Street Building—Police Arrest Five.

Detective Landers of the Eldridge Street Station followed a truck driven by Henry Myers from Pier 21, North River, occupied by the Morgan Line, to 182 Grand Street on Saturday. There, he says, Myers, after extracting a pair of shoes from a case, carried it to a room on the top floor. He arrested Myers, who lives at 3 Adeline Place, West Hoboken, and then the place up stairs was raided by Capt. Murtha and other detectives. They found $10,000 worth of merchandise, including laces, silks, linen, and shoes, all of which was identified by the officers of the Morgan Line. William Robbins, twenty-four years old, of 438 West Twenty-sixth Street, the tally clerk who checked Myers' load, was arrested and, according to the police, made a confession. Robbins, Myers, and three other drivers arrested later were held in bail for examination to-day in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The police say there will be other arrests.

DIVING BOAT NEARLY SANK.

Submarine Was Filling When Open Sea Valve Was Found.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 23.—The submarine torpedo boat Plunger came near sinking at her dock at the torpedo station here yesterday afternoon as a result of a sea valve having been left open. It was noticed that the submarine was very low, and investigation showed two feet of water in her hold. The torpedo boat McKee pumped her dry. To-morrow the Plunger will be tried to determine whether her batteries and machinery were damaged.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

7:45 A. M.—226 Seventh Street; Samuel Strauswelt; damage, $150.

8:30 A. M.—Lincoln Street and Morris Park Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

10:35 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $5,000.

10:35 A. M.—231 Monroe Street; Samuel Goleb; damage trifling.

12:15 P. M.—90 Chrystie Street; Mayer Levinta; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—40 West Ninth Street; J. H. Higgins; damage, $800.

3:20 P. M.—321 Grand Street; M. Goldman; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—201 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; T. O'Rourke; damage trifling.

5:57 P. M.—Foot East Twenty-ninth Street; Department Street Cleaning; damage, $4.

6:50 P. M.—1,014 Sixth Avenue; Harry O. Galpin; damage, $100.

6:50 P. M.—Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue; William Ingold; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—1,295 Washington Avenue; John Fagan; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—684 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—18 North Moore Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—143 Thompson Street; Jacob Marcus; damage, $250.

8:25 P. M.—205 Mott Street; N. Bacelli; damage, $10.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

If You "Must Have a Drink"

TO DO BUSINESS

You Possess The Alcoholic Craving

Once the thirst for drink is created voluntary effort to conquer it is of no avail. The Oppenheimer Treatment overcomes the alcoholic craving within 48 hours. No detention from business.

The Oppenheimer Institute,

—159 WEST 34TH STREET.
Telephone 5717—38.
RESULTS ASSURED.
Downtown Office, 170 Broadway.
Correspondence Confidential.

CZAR'S SHIPS DESTROYED.

Russian Admiral Says Japanese Can't Use One Port Arthur Vessel.

TOKIO, Jan. 23.—A Russian Admiral, who has just joined the prisoners from Port Arthur now in Japan, has given to a correspondent of The Associated Press an extended statement, covering the defense and surrender of the fortress. He characterizes the surrender before the garrison had reached its extremity as a disgrace, bitterly criticise Gen. Stoessel, and lauds Gen. Kondratenko, commander of the Seventh East Siberian Rifle Regiment, as the true hero of the defense of Port Arthur.

The Admiral admits that bitter friction existed between the army and the navy, and intimates that there is a probability of inquiry into this matter by court-martial. He insists that the Russians destroyed their warships at Port Arthur beyond any possibility of salvage by the Japanese. On this point he said:

"When the news that Gen. Stoessel had sent a letter to Gen. Nogi offering to surrender reached the navy, we realized the necessity of destroying our ships beyond the possibility of their use by the Japanese. Accordingly, on the night of Jan. 1 every vessel in the harbor was ordered to be torpedoed several times in the engines, boilers, shafts, and funnels. It was a hard night's work, but the Japanese will never be able to utilize a single ship of our navy at Port Arthur.

"The friction between the army and the navy was the result of orders received from St. Petersburg. These orders came to Gen. Stoessel and intimated that the navy should emerge and fight the Japanese.

"It would have been useless to emerge without a definite object in view. We knew that we must fight immediately after we left the harbor, for Togo's fleet awaited us. Then, after fighting, our badly damaged vessels would have been forced to run to neutral harbors and there disarm, while our vessels escaping damage or receiving only a slight damage, would have been compelled to run the long distance to Vladivostok after fighting a second engagement with Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

"It is difficult for a Russian officer to talk about the end. It was worse than a mistake; it was a disgrace. The fortress could easily have held out for another month, as it had food and ammunition sufficient for that period, and if Kondratenko had remained alive it would have held out for months longer.

"At a council of war held three days before capitulation, at which twenty-two of the higher officers of the army and navy were present, only three officers—Chief of Staff Reiss and two others—favored capitulation."

LAWSON SPEAKS AGAIN.

When the System Has the Stocks He'll See That Its Loans Are Called.

Thomas W. Lawson is out with another advertisement of his magazine articles on "Frenzied Finance," the current installment of which he admits is his "heaviest," but promises that the next shall be "cyclonic." He adds:

"By the by, the people are pouring their stocks and bonds into Wall Street. The 'system' is buying, as I told you it must, to maintain its fictitious price structure to the last minute. It is pointing to prices and trying to make you believe my work is not striking home. I—guess—not:

"Let me point, not to prices, but to Saturday's bank statement, which dazed Wall Street—$44,000,000 increase in deposits, $35,000,000 increase in loans—the people sell stocks, buy real estate, or put proceeds in bank; the 'system' buys the stocks and borrows the deposited money to pay for them.

"Sell all your stocks and bonds.

"After you have sold we will see that the 'system's' loans are called."

GOULD JANITOR KILLED.

Revolver Near School Employe—Murder, His Wife Says.

Henry Springsteen was found dead with a pistol shot wound in his left temple last night on the ground floor of the Industrial School at 368 East Eighth Street, which is supported by Miss Helen Gould and of which he had been janitor for three years. The man's widow insists that he was murdered, although the police and Coroner Goldenkranz, who has charge of the case, are of the opinion that the man committed suicide.

Mrs. Springsteen told the police that her husband had been in fear of several men who went to him insisting that they receive a sum of money because he had beaten a man who had attempted to steal his dog.

Early in the evening, Mrs. Springsteen went to see a dentist, leaving her husband in the schoolhouse, looking after the fires. An hour later she found the hall dark. As she lighted the gas and looked into one of the classrooms on the ground floor, she saw her husband lying on one of the benches with a pistol at his side.

ELUDE JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

Four Steamers Reach Vladivostok in Safety.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times's special insurance correspondent to-morrow will say:

"The news to-day that four steamers safely reached Vladivostok in spite of Japanese warships tends to show that the risks of capture, though considerable, are not overwhelming.

"Three of the steamers were insured in this market. At least one of the four passed through the perilous Tsu-Shima Straits."

Would Succeed McAdoo; in Bellevue.

Aaron Kahn, forty-five years old, a lawyer, of 1,837 Madison Avenue, who has frequently called at Police Headquarters and demanded to be installed as Commissioner, saying that he was appointed by Mayor Low, was yesterday removed from the building by direction of Commissioner McAdoo. He was taken before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court and sent to Bellevue.

Only Two Days

In Which to See This Famous Collection Intact.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

On View Day and Evening

The Art Treasures

Collected by

Thomas E. Waggaman,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, dated December 20th, 1904, and by order of H. ROZIER DULANY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

The Sale Beginning To-morrow (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2:30, and continuing until February 3d, inclusive.

The Valuable Paintings

Will be sold

At Mendelssohn Hall

On Friday Evening of This Week,

Beginning promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

(Admission by card, to be had free of the managers.)

Special Notice:

In order to provide accommodations for buyers, tickets admitting to the Sessions of this Sale will be required. These tickets will be limited to the capacity of the salesroom, and will be issued to intending purchasers upon written application only.

NOTE!—Admission to the Exhibition, Fifty Cents.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

The VERY BEST WHISKEY is

OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD—MELLOW

SOLD EVERYWHERE

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y., Sole Bottlers

BY THE FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS

238 FIFTH AVE. WM. B. NORMAN, AUCTIONEER.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Unprecedented Sale AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF

MRS. FREDERICK NEILSON

The Magnificent Furnishings and Effects

CONTAINED IN HER RESIDENCE, NO. 100 FIFTH AVENUE

COMPRISING IN PART Superb Furniture of the Epochs, Louis XIV., XV. and XVI., First Empire, old Dutch and elaborately carved specimens, Exquisite all gold Bedroom Suite, Extremely fine Commodes and Cabinets mounted in richly chiseled ormolu, Rare Beauvais and Flemish Tapestries, Sterling silver and Sheffield plated ware, Elegant Bronze Clock sets, Oil Paintings by distinguished artists, Bronze Group and Figures beautifully modeled, Fine Oriental Rugs, Italian and Spanish carved wood mirrors, Richly carved oak Dining Room Suite, English and French porcelains, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets, A profusion of beautiful and exquisite tableware, All the mirrors, Carrara marble and old Venetian mantels, gas fixtures, Ranges, Boilers and Coppers.

Beautiful painted tapestry ceiling "Awakening," by V. Tojetti.

TOGETHER WITH THE

Household Furnishings belonging to and sold by order of

MR. FREDERICK GEBHARD REMOVED FROM STORAGE,

CONSISTING OF Draperies, Inlaid Dutch furniture, Armor, old Tapestries, Paintings, English Sporting Prints, Harness, Saddles, Blankets, several yacht cannon, lanterns, compass, books, etc.

SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY,

AND CONTINUES ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 26, 27 and 28, AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

First day's sale includes the furnishings of Mrs. Neilson's room, the library and upper floors. The servants' quarters, kitchen ranges, boilers, coppers, &c., will be sold on Monday, January 30, at 10 o'clock. ADMISSION BY CATALOGUE (PRICE 25 CENTS), WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS OR DWELLING.

ARREST FOR JEWEL THEFT.

Bellboy Says Prisoner Was Discharged from Court with Loot.

Edward Wilson, employed at Mills Hotel No. 1, was arrested last night at University Place and Thirteenth Street by Detective Eggers, head of the recently established Secret Service Bureau. He was a bell boy at the Hotel Seville, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at the time that Mrs. Pathan was robbed of several thousand dollars worth of jewelry.

Wilson said last night that another bellboy named Eckel stole the jewels, aided by a boy named Brooks. Wilson said he went with Eckels and Brooks on the night of the robbery to a saloon at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, where Eckels showed a piece of the jewelry to an acquaintance. The acquaintance, Wilson said, tried to steal the jewelry, whereupon a fight followed, but Eckels managed to retain possession. Later all three became intoxicated and were locked up in the Tenderloin Station.

On the way to the police station, Wilson said, Eckels secreted the jewelry in his underclothing. The following day all three were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and discharged. Wilson said he did not see the jewelry after Eckels hid it.

DIPHTHERIA CLOSES SCHOOL.

Epidemic in Elm Park Section of Richmond.

Forty cases of diphtheria at Elm Park, on the north shore of Richmond Borough, were reported to the Department of Health between the time the office was opened on Friday morning and the closing hour yesterday afternoon.

Borough Sanitary Superintendent Sprague began an investigation last night. It was understood that Public School No. 21, which is attended by some of the sick children, would be closed. Although thickly populated, Elm Park is without sewers.

ATE POISONED BISCUITS.

Four at Party Ill—Rejected Suitor of Girl Arrested.

Baptiste Lucarella, his wife, Papetta, and their nineteen-year-old daughter, Catharine, of Wyckoff Avenue, near Broadway, Woodhaven, L. I., and a guest, Frank Gasso, were taken suddenly ill during a party at their home Sunday night. They were hurried to the Jamaica Hospital, where they showed all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning. It took four hours' constant attention to bring them out of danger.

Ambulance Surgeon Gain got at the house box which had contained poisoned biscuits for rats. Lucarella told the Richmond Hill police that the sufferers had eaten from a box of crackers taken to the party by Antonio Calligio of Brooklyn Hills, who had been rejected as a suitor, he said, by his daughter in favor of Grasso. He added that Calligio had eaten none of the crackers. Calligio was arrested early yesterday and held for examination to-morrow as a suspicious person.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water moves the Bowels copiously and gives a pleasant, satisfied feeling that nothing else will—no griping—no purging.

A positive, prompt relief from Constipation and Bowel troubles.

Get a bottle to-day and take half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

Registered Trade Mark

Annual Sale French Lingerie

At Important Reductions From Regular Prices

Attention is again directed to our very extensive and beautiful stock of fresh, new French Lingerie. Many of the goods have but just been received.

Drawers, $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and up to 21.50.

Chemises, $2.00, 2.50, 4.50, 6.00 and up to 10.00.

Corset Covers, $2.50, 2.75, 3.50, 5.00 and up to 21.00.

Gowns, $2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 6.25 and up to 16.50.

White Skirts, $2.50, 3.50, 6.75, 7.75 and up to 20.00.

Bridal Sets, $8.25, 9.75, 12.00 and up to 35.00 per set.

Fine Negligee Gowns of Silk and Wool, $10.75 to 17.50.

Our stock consists only of French hand-made goods daintily Embroidered or Lace Trimmed. Every garment is correct in shape, workmanship, material and design.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street.

PEASE PIANOS

That Extra $75

that you expend for the good piano over what a cheap, commonplace one would cost makes your purchase an INVESTMENT instead of a speculation.

The basis for the solidity of tone in the Pease Piano is the way in which the foundation is built—that is, the way in which the back is constructed and the sounding board fastened to it. This board is made in convex form so as to offer adequate resistance to the downward pressure of the strings; it results in a solid, full tone that DOES NOT WEAR OUT. Manufacturer's prices and three years to pay if desired.

Used Pianos of many makes at LOW PRICES. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

PEASE PIANO CO.,

128 West 42d St., near B'way, New York.

Brooklyn Branch: 657 Fulton St.

Newark Branch: 10 New St.

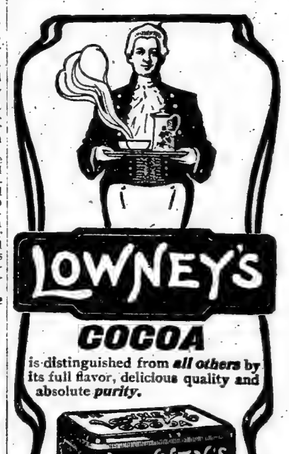

is distinguished from *all others* by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute *purity*.

The Lowney Receipt Book and PAGE, The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

ATTACK THE PRESIDENT FOR DOMINICAN POLICY

Teller Challenges His Right to Bind This Country.

BACON OFFERS RESOLUTION

Senator Wants to Know Nature of Agreement—State Department Arranging Details.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Criticism of the Administration for interposing in the affairs of the Republic of Santo Domingo was heard in the Senate to-day.

Senator Bacon introduced a resolution reciting press dispatches to the effect that the United States has established a receivership for the Republic of Santo Domingo. The President "is respectfully requested, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether any agreement has been made between the United States and the Republic of Santo Domingo, and if so, the nature and terms of said agreement; and particularly whether any agreement has been made by which this Government undertakes to guarantee the integrity of the territory or Government of the Republic of Santo Domingo; and whether under said agreement this Government assumes any responsibility or obligation, pecuniary or otherwise, to the said Republic of Santo Domingo, or to any other Government, in behalf, or on account of, said Republic of Santo Domingo."

Senator Teller complained, in the course of a speech on the Fortifications bill, that the Administration had taken on "a new burden." Mr. Teller said he had noticed in the morning papers that we were about to take another island, "that we are guaranteeing the stability of the Island of Santo Domingo."

"It is a great job. It means an army in Santo Domingo," he continued. "I deny the authority of the executive department to make any agreement or contract to bind the people of the United States in the way indicated. It is an assumption of authority on the part of the Executive. I want some lawyer in this Chamber to tell me where the President gets that kind of authority."

Mr. Teller held that the action of the Secretary of State was a gross violation of the executive and an assumption of the rights of the legislative department. While this one violation might not amount to much, it might be followed by others, until the executive power would be the supreme power of the Government.

Senator Money asserted his belief that the Santo Domingans were capable of taking care of themselves.

The State Department is working out the details of the announcement touching the administration of the finances of Santo Domingo, and some of these will be made operative within a month.

A commission will be named at an early day to take up the broad subject of reform of the Dominican finances, which are said to be in the utmost confusion. The commission will ascertain the exact amount of the foreign obligations now outstanding against Santo Domingo, and readjust these on an equitable bisis.

The entire debt of Santo Domingo, both foreign and domestic, is placed at about $35,000,000. Rough estimates made by experts here permit of the assignment at the very outset of at least $1,000,000 per annum of the customs receipts for the reduction of the foreign debt, including claims, while it is believed to be certain that the customs receipts will be largely increased in connection with the general improvement of business expected to follow the tranquillization of the Island and the administration of its finances by the United States.

Some of the ports of the republic at present are practically in possession of revolutionary elements hostile to President Morales. It will be necessary for the United States to place customs officers at these ports and to overcome any resistance that may be offered locally.

STRICKEN IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Pearre Suffers a Nervous Convulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House had been in session only twenty minutes to-day when Representative Pearre of Maryland suddenly fell face down on his desk in a nervous convulsion.

There was a moment of intense excitement, and members rushed to and fro. Finally Representative Hunter of Kentucky, who is a physician, forced his way through the crowd, and ordered several other Congressmen to lift Mr. Pearre and take him out into the Republican cloakroom. In about an hour the Maryland man had recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home.

HEBREW FREE LOAN'S YEAR.

Loans Greater Than in 1903—Losses Very Small.

According to the thirteenth annual report of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, made public at the meeting of that organization last night at the Educational Alliance Building, the sum of $339,820 was lent in 1904 to 14,574 persons. Of this amount $334,020 has been collected. In the thirteen years of its existence the association, which is the pioneer in this form of charity, has lent $1,548,711 to 73,388 persons.

The report, which was read by the President, the Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, shows that the amount lent in 1904 was $19,080 more than in 1903, and that 1,431 more persons were assisted last year than in the previous year. Dr. Zinsler complimented the "department of arrears" last night on the fact that on Dec. 31, 1904, only $4,900 was due from borrowers. In the year the total amount of absolute losses was less than $100.

In the item of donations, however, the report showed a falling off, the association having received in 1904 the sum of $825.23 in minor donations and $2,500 in larger gifts, a total decrease of $1,712.98 from the amount received in 1903. During 1904 the organization gained 1,015 new members and patrons and an income of $10,012.03 from members' dues.

After the reading of the report addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Schulman, the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson, and the Rev. H. Masliansky, praising the work of the institution.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS CHOICE.

Gives Reasons for Naming Democrat's Widow for Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A statement regarding the nomination of Mrs. Mary G. Stone to be Postmaster of Iuka, Miss., was issued at the White House to-day, which in part follows:

"Mrs. Mary G. Stone is the widow of J. M. Stone, one of the most popular Chief Executives Mississippi ever had. He was a brave soldier and officer. He was a gold Democrat, and refused to accept a seat in the United States Senate because the tender had coupled with it the condition that he should obey the will of the Legislature on the money issue. Mrs. Stone is worthy and will fill creditably the position to which she has been appointed."

NORTHERN SECURITIES MOVE.

W. D. Guthrie Asks Supreme Court for Writ of Certiorari.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The petition of Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, and the Equitable Trust Company for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in their proceeding against the Northern Securities Company, was presented to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by W. D. Guthrie of New York.

The presentation consisted of a formal filing of briefs, the principal contention of which was that, following the different Government suits against the Northern Securities Company, there should have been a complete restitution of stock rather than a pro rata distribution. If the petition is granted the effect will be to cause a review of the entire case by the Supreme Court.

RENEWS LIGHTING FIGHT.

Mayor Will Not Ask Bids—Wants Company to Sue.

No new lighting contracts will be made this year to take the place of the Oakley contracts, which expire on March 16, if the present policy of Mayor McClellan is carried out. It became known yesterday that the Mayor had notified Commissioner Oakley of his decision to have no advertising for 1905 bids. The advertising would have to be done early in February.

The effect of this action will be to restore the lighting situation practically to the status it occupied during the second year of Mayor Low's term, when Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe refused to sign contracts and told the companies that when they wanted pay they would have to sue.

Justice Marean decided, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, that he had jurisdiction on the application of Controller Grout for an order compelling Joseph Williams, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Edison Company, to answer questions put to him in the investigation of the lighting situation. The Justice reserved decision as to the order, but said from the bench that he thought it the Controller's duty to examine into the justice of the claims of the lighting companies, and that the courts should aid him.

Notice was served on President Fornes and all the Aldermen yesterday that, unless they sent to the Board of Estimate the application of the Manhattan and Bronx Electric Company for franchise to construct subways and conduits, application would be made to the Supreme Court on Jan. 31 for a writ of mandamus. The matter will come up again at to-day's meeting of the board.

The President of the Manhattan and Bronx Company is Willis B. Richards of 41 Wall Street, of Gunn, Richards & Co., "production engineers and accountants." Mr. Richards admitted yesterday that he was acting for others.

"Is Thomas W. Lawson the real man in the company?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Richards; "nobody as sensational as that is in the concern. However, our people are of assured financial responsibility."

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

Testimony in Trial of Men Who Made Slocum Report.

The trial of former Inspectors Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming, who are charged with manslaughter in making an improper inspection of the General Slocum, was resumed yesterday before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. Supervising Inspector Robert S. Rodie was cross-examined. Last week he testified that the two accused Inspectors reported that they had inspected the Slocum's life-saving and fire-fighting apparatus before the disaster and found them in the condition prescribed by law.

In answer to a question by Mr. Gilbert, counsel for Lundberg, Mr. Rodie said that the Inspectors were supposed to "follow the regulations."

"Was it not part of your duty to see that the Inspectors performed their work properly?"

"No; they were under the local Inspectors, and made reports to the latter."

"Is there anything in the rules that requires the Assistant Boiler Inspector to examine the life-saving apparatus?" asked Fleming's counsel, Judge Tompkins.

"I do not recall any such rule," replied Mr. Rodie.

"This raises the crucial question as to Fleming's responsibility," remarked Judge Thomas.

Special Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin then contended that the law required the local Inspectors to make a joint and careful inspection of the fire and life saving apparatus as well as the pumps, hull, engines, and boilers of a boat. He also argued that no matter what instructions were given Lundberg and Fleming by their superiors, Messrs. Dumont and Barrett, concerning the examination of the General Slocum, the local officers could not nullify the Federal law, which called for a careful and joint inspection.

"Did you know it was the practice for the Assistant Boiler Inspector to inspect the hulls, fire, and life saving apparatus on board steam vessels?" Judge Tompkins asked Inspector Rodie.

"I am sure it was not the practice for the Assistant Boiler Inspector to make any inspections of things other than boilers, engines, and side lights," was the reply.

Capt. Edward Van Wart, one of the Slocum's pilots, was the only other witness at the hearing. The trial will be continued to-day.

ARREST ENDED LONG CHASE.

Detectives Tracked Man Eight Months After a Stabbing.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—After chasing Joseph Burkhardt all over the United States for eight months, Detective A. W. Parham of Washington arrested his man here to-night.

Burkhardt is charged with having stabbed William Goedie, a retired butcher, in the course of an altercation in a Washington café. Goedie recovered, and was determined that his assailant should be punished.

Burkhardt's wife died last November from worry over the charge against her husband.

FIRE SET IN TENEMENT.

Timely Discovery Saves Occupants in West Side Structure.

Fire in two places in the five-story brick tenement at 452 Eleventh Avenue was discovered at 10:30 o'clock last night. It is believed that it was incendiary.

A passerby saw smoke coming from the cellar and turned in an alarm. A policeman roused the tenants. The firemen found flames under a rear cellar stairway and in a rear woodshed about fifteen feet away. The damage amounted to only about $25. The police say persons often go into the cellars and lower halls of buildings in the neighborhood to sleep. About two years ago twenty-five persons were asphyxiated by smoke from an incendiary fire in the cellar of a house near the scene of last night's fire.

Astronomical Honor for Prof. Boss.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Prof. Lewis Boss, astronomer of the Dudley Observatory of this city, to-day received official notice that the award of the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of England had been made to him. This honor is conferred each year upon an astronomer whose accumulated work is considered to place him at the head of the profession.

The Wheat's Heart and Life

Wheatena

Most Healthful For Breakfast

Wheatena is healthful because made from winter wheat. Winter wheat eaters are strangers to dyspepsia.

SMOOT WOULD NOT TELL OF ENDOWMENT SECRETS

The Senate Committee Vainly Questioned the Witness.

OTHER WITNESSES BALKY

Utah Senator Said It Wasn't His Business to Prosecute President Smith for Violating the Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Reed Smoot to-day absolutely refused to answer questions regarding the ceremonies of the Endowment House, as did also several other witnesses. He also asserted that it was not his business to call to account President Smith of the Mormon Church because Mr. Smith had admitted to the committee that he was living in violation of the laws of the land.

The investigation will be closed this week. The cross-examination of the respondent terminated earlier than expected, and several other witnesses for the defense were examined. It was announced just before adjournment that only a few more witnesses would be put on the stand.

When the inquiry was resumed to-day Judge Taylor asked Senator Smoot about the statement of Apostle Moses Thatcher that the Church was getting beyond its proper functions in interfering with matters of State.

"I do not think there was any charge that the Church was trying to influence the action of the Legislature," answered Senator Smoot. "That would be wrong, and most reprehensible."

Senator Burrows then interrogated Senator Smoot regarding the details of the endowment ceremony:

Q.—How long did it take to perform this ceremony? A.—From the beginning to the end, about three or four hours.

Q.—How many went through with you? A.—Thirty or forty.

Q.—State what you are able to recall of it? A.—I would very much prefer not to.

Q.—Why not? A.—For conscientious reasons. I made a vow that I would keep these endowment ceremonies sacred, and not reveal them to anybody, and I have kept that vow all my life, and if I went out of the Church to-morrow I would never feel that it was my duty to divulge what little I remember of them.

The Senator was asked a number of other questions regarding the ceremony, which he said he preferred not to answer.

"Do you know why the oath of secrecy was imposed?" he was asked.

"It is purely a religious ordinance; refers absolutely to a man's hereafter, and has nothing whatever to do with anything other than man's relation to his God, and I suppose that it is an ordinance in the Church, and the rule is that it be not revealed."

"Do you know how much money is paid into the Church annually in tithes?" asked Senator Overman. "I could not say, except as a guess."

"As much as $1,000,000?" "Some years more, and some years less, I understand."

"How is the money expended?" "Well, there is about $140,000 for educational interests, about $100,000 for the feeding of the poor, a great deal for the expenses of missionaries."

Chairman Burrows then inquired of the witness: "You heard the testimony of President Smith that he is living in defiance of the laws of the land?" "Yes, Sir."

Q.—And that he is also living in defiance of the divine law? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has the Church proceeded against him because of his violations of the laws? A.—It has not.

Q.—Has there been any attempt to try him because he is living in polygamy? A.—There has not.

Q.—You have not sought to bring him to trial in any manner? (asked the Chairman.) A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you intend to? A.—I do not.

Q.—With full knowledge of his testimony you voted to sustain him at the conference last October? A.—I did.

"Do you intend to continue sustaining Smith in his commission of crimes against the law of the land?" Senator Smoot again said that he was not sustaining Smith, except as President of the Church, and that it was not his duty as an officer of the law to bring action against Smith.

Maroni Gillespie, a policeman of Salt Lake, Utah, in reply to Chairman Burrows, refused to divulge the endowment oath. John M. Whittaker gave unimportant testimony, and also declined to answer about endowment ceremonies.

SNAKE-LOVING HUSBAND WINS

Gets Divorce from Wife Who Sued Him on Account of Pets.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted a divorce to Harold Livingston Burnett from Carolina Cary Hull Burnett yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Burnett left her husband's home nearly two years ago, and brought a suit for separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, alleging that her husband kept an assortment of snakes and lizards in the house as pets.

The suit was dismissed, and she brought another action which she afterward dropped. She also had her husband in court on charges of non-support, but this action, too, was decided against her. Finally Mr. Burnett brought the action for an absolute divorce, which was decided yesterday.

EXAMINER HARRIS REMOVED.

Was Criticised by Glass Manufacturers and Tariff League.

It was learned yesterday at the Appraiser's Stores that W. S. Harris, who since 1889 had been examiner of glassware at this port, was summarily removed from the service last week by Secretary Shaw. The reason was not made public, but it is understood that Harris has been sharply criticised for more than a year by the domestic glassware manufacturers and the American Protective Tariff League. Many complaints as to his attitude toward certain importers were sent to Washington.

The most conspicuous case in which Harris was involved was that of Fondeville & Van Iderstine last Summer, when 140 cases of glassware belonging to this firm, which had passed, were ordered back into Public Stores for re-examination by Collector Stranahan, on orders from Washington. The invoice values of the goods were advanced 40 per cent.

Harris was appointed by Wilbur F. Wakeman, who as Secretary of the Protective Tariff League has conducted the fight for his removal. Mr. Wakeman said yesterday that when he appointed Harris he had fullest confidence in him, but events caused a change of opinion within a year.

Examiner Fitzpatrick, who has been handling allied lines, has been assigned to Harris's place.

UNUSUAL SALE OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS

The Offering of this Remarkable Collection of Instruments

IS made possible by our purchase of the entire stock of pianos of Messrs. Frank A. Sandford & Co., 522-524 Fulton St., "the leading Piano House in Brooklyn," and also by the fact that we have taken in exchange many excellent pianos for new Hardmans. Some of these instruments are practically new (only shopworn), and those which needed repairs have been put in first-class order at our factories.

Hardman, Steinway, Chickering, Kranich & Bach, Weber, Knabe, Steck, Sohmer, Bradbury, Harrington, Mason & Hamlin, Horace Waters, Pianola, Angelus, Hardman Piano-Player, Etc., Etc.

THESE pianos comprise grands, uprights and squares, ranging in price from $110 upwards for the grands and uprights, and from $10 upwards for squares, The Piano-Player from $100 upward, furnishing a remarkable opportunity to those who wish to secure *a piano or piano-player for half its value.*

Easy payments if desired.

Our Brooklyn store is open Saturday Evenings.

Hardman, Peck & Co., Fifth Ave. & 19th St., N. Y. 522-524 Fulton St., B'klyn.

BLOW AT CORPORATION REORGANIZATION SYSTEM

Court Holds That Acts of Committees Are Reviewable.

LOSERS MAY GET DAMAGES

New Departure in Decision in Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee Railroad Case.

The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the litigation over the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad holding that the acts of the Reorganization Committee of a corporation, irrespective of explicit or general surrender of rights by depositing security holders, are reviewable by the courts, and that damages may be enforced by those who have suffered injury unjustly. Lawyers say the decision marks an epoch in the development of American law.

The American system of reorganizing corporations has grown up largely beyond the pale of the courts; and, particularly in the past few years, the agreements that have been put out by bankers and others interested in controlling properties after reorganization have in many cases left hardly an alternative to depositing security holders but to accept the terms proffered. The United States Shipbuilding Company receivership, started as a protest against the Sheldon reorganization plan, was one notable exception, and the present case appears to be another.

The Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad was organized in 1889 to operate a line 110 miles long, and had an issue of $2,975,000 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, on which it defaulted in 1893. Edward A. Hopkins was appointed receiver and operated the road until 1895, when he, with J. Kennedy Tod, the New York banker, and James G. Leiper formed a Reorganization Committee and obtained the deposit of practically all the bonds. The reorganizers controlled practically a third of the bonds, the Industrial and General Trust, Limited, of London, controlled about a third, and the rest were held elsewhere.

The reorganization agreement, a remarkable one, gave the committee power to do anything they wanted with the property. Among the provisions were:

The committee shall have power to form a new corporation and to transfer to it all the assets of the old; to supply any defects or omissions in the agreement which the committee shall decide are necessary to carry out its purpose; to construct the agreement, and the committee's construction shall be final.

The committee not to be liable for the acts of its agents, and no member of the committee to be liable for the acts of any other member or members or for anything but his own wilful misconduct.

Shortly afterward, the Reorganization Committee, without the knowledge of any of the bondholders, sold the properties under foreclosure, bid them in at $500,000, the upset price, using the deposited bonds in so doing, and then organized themselves a new company, the stock of which they held. Mr. Hopkins, the receiver, had meanwhile left the committee. Eventually, and against the protest of the British corporation, which was represented by Samuel Untermyer, an offer was made to the old bondholders to exchange their bonds for new securities on terms that would give to each one-thousand-dollar bond a value of about $520, and of which the Court of Appeals says: "Those bonds—the old ones—no longer exist as securities, for they are a lien on nothing and are worth nothing except as vouchers."

The Industrial and General Trust sued for damages, got a verdict in the Supreme Court, had this reversed in the Appellate Division, amended its complaint, and had the new complaint thrown out by the Appellate Division, and then took the case to the Court of Appeals, where a new trial is ordered. In its opinion the Court of Appeals says of the offer of exchange:

Even something "just as good" or "worth just as much." If such were the fact, is not what the law allows for breach of contract. * * * If the defendants broke their agreement and damages resulted, they must face a jury. They were the mere custodians of the bonds, unless they filed a reorganization plan as required by the agreement, which was never done. They had no right to use the bonds for any purpose until the plan was formulated and the bondholders had been given a chance to withdraw. If one intrusts property to an agent who agrees to do a specified thing with it, but instead violates his agreement and does something else, the principal is not obliged to accept from the agent what he got through the violation, but may insist that he should pay the value of the property.

Of the reorganization agreement the court says:

No one can be made, by contract, the final judge of his own acts, for the law writes "good faith" into such agreements. No covenant of immunity can be drawn that will protect a person who acts in bad faith, because such a stipulation is against public policy, and the courts will not enforce it. The law requires the exercise of good faith, and no matter how strong the provision to shield from liability may be, there is no protection unless good faith is observed.

Mr. Untermyer said yesterday that he considered the decision as a distinct departure and a long step forward in the law governing corporate organizations.

Leopold Stern a Bellevue Trustee.

Leopold Stern, senior partner of the jewelry firm of Stern Brothers & Co. of 68 Nassau Street, yesterday was apointed by Mayor McClellan to be a Trustee of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. He succeeds Marcus Stine, whose term has expired. Mr. Stern was a Presidential Elector on the McKinley ticket in 1896, and was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to be a member of the Pan-American Exposition Commission.

MYSTERY IN HER ARREST.

Hospital Would Not Detain Woman Taken from Apartment House.

The janitor of the Garfield apartment house, at 118 West Fifty-sixth Street, called in Policeman Smith last night and asked him to arrest a young woman who afterward gave her name as Cecelia Cleveland, twenty-five years old, and an art student. The woman was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, but no charge was preferred against her.

Alfred J. Wharton, agent of the apartment house, suggested that she be taken to Bellevue, and an ambulance was called. The physicians at the hospital found no reason to detain the woman, and sent her back to the station. Sergt. O'Brien then released her.

Policeman Smith said the janitor of the Garfield apartment house told him that Miss Cleveland was in a very hysterical state. He said she had entered the room of the Rev. William B. Humphrey, Secretary of the Federated Churches and Christian Association, who lives in the house, and refused to leave. Miss Cleveland said that the Garfield had been recommended to her and that she went there to engage rooms. She denied that she had entered the clergyman's apartment, but said a man in the house was rude to her, and she resented it. The Rev. Mr. Humphrey said:

"Mrs. Davies, the proprietor of the Garfield, has for some time had my permission to make use of my reception room, so I was not surprised when I found a young woman there. When I asked her to leave, she refused. She acted strangely, and I left the building. I did not even know of her arrest until I was told of it by an elevator boy."

Miss Cleveland said she was a member of the Art Students' League and came to New York from St. Paul, Minn. She said she lived at the Rutland, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, until she was dispossessed.

DIES IN AN OFFICE.

Edward Payson Cone Stricken with Apoplexy While Downtown.

Edward Payson Cone, Secretary of the Black Diamond Anthracite Company, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday in the office of Henry W. Goodrich, at 49 Wall Street. Mr. Cone had visited the office to talk over some business. As he reached into his pocket for a pen to sign a document his face paled and his head fell forward. Dr. Morris, who came from the Equitable Building, said Mr. Cone had died instantly.

Mr. Cone was born in West Granby, Conn., on May 4, 1835. He early removed to Nashville, Tenn., and was Assistant Postmaster there and Secretary of the State Senate. In 1862 he formed a Union company for defense of the city from the Confederates. After the war he was appointed United States District Tax Commissioner. It was at Mr. Cone's residence in Nashville that Andrew Johnson was notified in 1864 of his nomination for Vice President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the Governors of the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, a Vice President of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a former Commander of John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was an associate of Robert Bonner in the publication of The New York Ledger. He leaves a widow and four sons.

TO ARREST AUTO OWNERS.

Magistrate Crane's Order When Lewisohn Chauffeur Is Arraigned.

Peter Serian, who said he was chauffeur for Adolph Lewisohn, the banker, of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, was held in $200 bail for trial by Magistrate Crane yesterday. He was captured after a chase on Fifth Avenue from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-second Street.

"Was the owner in the automobile?" asked the court. Policeman Rensselaer replied that he was.

"Well, why didn't you arrest him?" demanded the court. "Hereafter I want you fellows to arrest these owners. They are more guilty than the chauffeurs."

Serian admitted that he was going "pretty fast, because my employer told me to."

RESORT HOTEL BURNED.

The New Hampshire at Atlantic City Badly Damaged.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 23.—The Hotel New Hampshire, on New Hampshire Avenue, caught fire early this morning and was badly burned before the firemen could extinguish the flames. The loss will amount to about $10,000.

Mrs. Tillie Zeininia, the daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, was asleep with her three children on the third floor of the building. They were aroused by the firemen and carried to the street in their night clothing.

Three firemen, Allen Darby, William Smith, and Frank Feester, were caught under the walls when they fell, and were badly injured.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Attention is directed to reductions which recently have been made in the prices of FURS and FUR GARMENTS, including the following:

Fur Lined Cloth Garments, $28.00, 50.00, 75.00, 85.00

Chinchilla Neckpieces, $16.50, 22.50, 28.00

Chinchilla Muffs, 45.00, 65.00, 85.00

And various other Furs at Decidedly Reduced Prices.

Annual Discount Sale of Fine Linens

Grande Maison de Blanc

Est. 1861.

Linen buyers who take advantage of our present offers will have cause for self-congratulation. The linens are ALL our own noted productions, rarely found at Linen Sales. During the remainder of January 10% or More will be allowed.

New shipments by every French steamer of Embroidered Lingerie Waists, with Parasols to match.

Also smart Neckwear at the same discount.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK:

Fine French Blankets, in all colors. Also Choice California Blankets at 20% discount.

308 FIFTH AVE., Between 31st and 32d Streets.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF DRESS MATERIALS, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JANUARY 24th.

TEN THOUSAND YARDS OF 36-INCH UNION DRESS LINENS, WHITE AND COLORS, WILL BE OFFERED AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF

17c. PER YARD.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

Business Men prefer California Limited

Santa Fe — All the Way

The train "wears well"

Mainly because the service is faultlessly good every mile

Santa Fe All the Way—That's the reason

Compartment and Observation Pullmans, Buffet-Smoker and Harvey Dining-car Chicago to Los Angeles and 'Frisco

Ask G. C. DILLARD, of A. T. & S. F. Ry., at 377 Broadway, New York City

Loved by All who appreciate real luxuries.

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

appeals to the fastidious because of its delightful flavor and sparkling purity.

$17 isn't a merchant tailor's price and these suits aren't $17 kinds. Some used to be as much as $50. The lengths are short, so the price is shortened to match. Trousers, $4.50.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th Street.

GIRL RUNS DOWN FUGITIVE.

Professional Flat Thief, Police Say, Caught by Her Wit.

By the arrest of a man who described himself as Frank Merton, Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, believes he has caught the man responsible for many recent flat house robberies on the upper west side.

Merton's arrest was due to a lively chase by Jennie Eglinton, eighteen years old, who lives with her mother on the fourth floor at 5 West Sixty-fifth Street. She was about to enter her home yesterday afternoon when Merton came out. He bowed and hurried down to the street. A hasty glance showed the girl that the furniture and some clothing had been moved about.

She reached Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West in time to see Merton jump on a south-bound car. Running as fast as she could, she attracted the attention of Policeman Charles Brown at Sixty-fourth Street, and he held up the car. Merton was taken to the police station, where Capt. Cooney searched him. Nothing was found on him, but the police say that he threw away a chisel while on the car.

JANUARY 1905

JEROME AGAIN LASHES THE CORONERS' OFFICE

Asked Jackson to Tell "Dirty, Corrupt, Crooked Business."

TILTH WITH MOSS IN COURT

Says He Told Arrested Coroner He Deserved Electric Chair—New Bribery Charge Made.

District Attorney Jerome got after the Board of Coroners again yesterday at the hearing before Recorder Goff on the bribery charges against Coroner Jackson, who last Friday was arrested and placed under $2,500 bail on a charge of having offered $200 to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Charles Chadwick for the twisting of the evidence in a case pending against Dr. John W. Alexander. Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst Society, appeared as the legal representatives of the accused official.

Mr. Jerome said that there were two cases instead of one on which indictments against Dr. Jackson would be returned by the Grand Jury, and the District Attorney explicitly asserted that the Coroner had tried to bribe two different persons. Who the other one besides Mr. Chadwick is has not been indicated.

The District Attorney was not present in the General Sessions Court when the matter was brought up. Frank Moss said that Dr. Jackson had told him about the circumstances surrounding his arrest last Friday, contending that the District Attorney had exceeded both his authority and the limits placed by law on attempts to compel an accused man to incriminate himself. He said that Coroner Jackson had been roughly treated when he was arrested.

Mr. Jerome came in while Mr. Moss was speaking, having been hurriedly summoned by one of his assistants.

"Of course," he began, "the learned counsel, with the overstatement for which he is well known, has no knowledge of this matter except what he has derived from his client."

Having said that the arrest of Jackson followed the production of evidence that "conclusively and overwhelmingly showed him to have committed a felony," Mr. Jerome said, concerning what happened in his office:

"I informed Jackson that I had been watching the very irregular and crooked course that he had been pursuing for a number of years, and I told him that he was a man who ought to be heartily ashamed of himself, because he had sucked the very lifeblood from people in their sorrow and suffering. To go into the house of death and shake down the poor unfortunate and the timorous in their hour of sorrow was something so brutal and vile that, if he got all his deserts, he would not get State prison, but he would get, and deserved to get, the electric chair.

"I said to him then that I had reason to suspect that for three long years in this community he had not been alone in the devious and improper conduct which he, I was satisfied, was guilty of, and that if he was prepared to sit down and make a clean breast of all the dirty, corrupt, crooked business that for three long years had been going on in the Coroners' office, and could reveal to the prosecuting attorney of this county matter of importance enough to justify it, I would be willing to accept him as State's evidence, or that, at any rate, a certain degree of immunity would be given to him in abatement of such punishment as might, after conviction, be imposed upon him.

"So far as the examination is concerned, the Grand Jury of this county has ordered a bill of indictment against this defendant. That bill is in process of being drafted, and will be filed as quickly as it is prepared, and, therefore, it seems to me that it is fully a work of supererogation to proceed before your Honor as a Magistrate, since that course has been pursued."

Mr. Moss then started to make a motion.

"Shall we stay here while this man advertises himself, or shall we proceed with the matter before the court?" Mr. Jerome interrupted, tartly.

"You can't keep quiet, can you?" said Mr. Moss, looking very red in the face.

"Not when I see a man of your character within reach of my voice," was the District Attorney's retort.

Recorder Goff said he would postpone the examination to Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

"That is entirely satisfactory," assented Mr. Moss. "But if I may say to the District Attorney—"

"If he wants to talk to me, your Honor," suggested Mr. Jerome, "hadn't he better talk to me outside where I can express my opinion of him more decorously?"

This ended the affair. The District Attorney walked off, escorted by County Detective Reardon, who arrested Coroner Jackson last Friday and then searched him. Mr. Moss did not follow him.

Coroner Jackson's secretary, Joseph Lassner, was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday again. It was rumored that all of the members of the Board of Coroners had joined in employing Frank Moss as counsel for the board.

JAIL FOR THE MESSENGER.

Hired by Wife to Watch Martin, Says Boy—Threats of Shooting.

On complaint of David C. Martin, proprietor of a restaurant at 1,546 Broadway, Albert Questor, twenty-three years old, an American District messenger of 300 East Forty-fifth Street, attached to the office at 100 West Forty-second Street, was arrested last night charged with assault. Martin said Questor had entered the restaurant and threatened to shoot him. Questor told the police it was Martin who had threatened to do the shooting.

Questor said Martin's wife had engaged him to watch her husband and that he did so on Sunday night. He said he went to the restaurant early yesterday morning to see whether Mrs. Martin was there, and Martin ordered him out. When he went back the second time the messenger says Martin exclaimed to a waiter:

"Get my revolver."

Martin told the police Questor's story was false and that Mrs. Martin had nothing to do with the case. John Adolph, a messenger, who accompanied Questor on his first trip to the restaurant, was also arrested.

DEFEND CANAL DEAL.

Members of Ohio Syndicate Answer Attorney Johnson.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—In their answer to Attorney T. H. Johnson's crossbetition in the Miami and Erie Canal Transportation Company litigation the original fourteen members of the canal syndicate assert that Johnson's continuing knowledge of the facts and his acquiescence in them deprive him of any right he might have "in law, in fact, or in good conscience," to complain in any way.

To-day's pleading sets up the claim that the original fourteen took only what belonged to them in the form of "consideration for their services" performed in projecting the deal. The exact amount of "consideration" that the original fourteen admit they were to receive is, according to their sworn statement, $250,000 in par value of stock, 240 of the gold bonds, plus the shares of common stock that accompanied the bond sales to subscribers.

CAPTAIN'S FRIEND HELD.

Cottrell Recognized Woman Charged with Odd Shoplifting.

An expensively dressed woman, who described herself to the police as "Mary Doe," thirty-seven years old, and who gave as her address a street number where there is a public school, was arrested in a Sixth Avenue department store yesterday for the theft of a watch valued at $32. The store detective, Bernard, says that she had just ordered a man's watch valued at $80 to be sent "C. O. D." to "Mrs. G. W. Fisher, 117 West Eighty-second Street." She had looked at many watches.

Bernard says that a week ago a watch, on which a similar deposit of $2 had been made, was sent to the West Eighty-second Street house in the same way. A man who said he was F. D. Wright, according to the detective, appeared at the door when the watch was delivered, and, after declaring with some heat that no Mrs. Fisher lived there, said that he was getting sick of having bundles reach him that way. The watch was returned to the store.

When the woman was taken to the Tenderloin police station, where she was held, she walked over to Capt. Cottrell's door and knocked upon it. The Captain went to the door.

"Why, how do you do, Mrs. —" he began. Before the name passed his lips she was inside and the door was closed. The store detective was called into the room later, and the three remained inside for ten minutes.

Later Capt. Cottrell said that he had really forgotten the woman's name. He intimated that she might be an "investigator" for a life insurance company.

PENN. STRIKE IS OFF.

Trainmen's Wages Raised and All Differences Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—After a conference of less than an hour's duration to-day between General Manager Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Grand Master Morrissey, Vice Grand Master Lee, and the Board of Adjustment of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Mr. Morrissey announced that the differences between the company and the men had been amicably settled.

Mr. Atterbury accepted Mr. Morrissey's proposition on the Jersey City situation, increasing the wages of the conductors and brakemen in the Jersey City and other yards to the standard rates of New York Harbor.

Mr. Morrissey, on the other hand, accepted Mr. Atterbury's proposition in regard to brakemen assisting the firemen. Mr. Atterbury will in addition take and put into effect within a reasonable time other measures of relief, not only to the brakemen, but also to the firemen.

The concessions granted to the trainmen in the Jersey City case mean a considerable increase in wages. They will also be paid a full day's wages for overtime. Conductors will receive an increase of 90 cents a month, night conductors an increase of $3.30 a month, day brakemen $8.00, and night brakemen $9.50. The Board of Adjustment decided to accept the compulsory firing order on Mr. Atterbury's agreement to adopt measures of relief wherever practicable. The men affected number 9,000.

TRYING THE 3-CENT FARE.

System Tested in Cleveland on a Small Scale.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The Cleveland Electric Railway Company, which operates every street car line in the city, to-day began a test of the three-cent fare within a limited zone, extending about two miles in all directions from the business centre.

It was evident that only a small percentage of the population was benefited by the plan, as the cars running to the suburbs on which a five-cent fare is charged were jammed as usual during the early morning hours, while those running within the three-cent zone carried comparatively few passengers.

No transfers are given on three-cent fare cars. Street car men from other cities were here to-day, watching the test. If the plan meets with popular approval it will be permanently adopted.

PLANNED DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Woman Took Her Life, Man Has Disappeared.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—The body of a young woman who registered with a man at the Blatz Hotel ten days ago as "E. S. Terry and wife, Chicago," was found to-day in the room the couple had occupied. The woman had swallowed carbolic acid. A note supposed to have been written by Terry, giving directions for the disposal of two bodies, was found in the room.

Terry has disappeared. It is believed by the police that a double suicide had been planned, and that the man lost his courage. The note found in the room reads as follows:

"Send body to Mrs. Parker, 3,307 Vernon Avenue, Chicago." A second note, which was found crumpled on the floor, read "send bodies," indicating that double suicide had been planned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—"We are too divinely happy to live. When you receive this letter we will be on the road to heaven." The foregoing is a letter received to-day by Mrs. J. Parker, the mother of Mrs. Florence Terry, whose body was found in a Milwaukee hotel. The Terrys were married ten days ago, and were on their honeymoon.

12 WIVES IN 12 YEARS.

Chicago Police Say That's Prisoner's Record—Poison Talk, Too.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The police say that John Hoch, now under arrest here, has had twelve wives in as many years. They also declare the man to be an expert chemist, a statement whose relation to the deaths of several of his wives they are trying to establish.

"This man is poisoning me," are the words Mrs. William Steinbecker told the police to-day that her mother-in-law said shortly before her death years ago. The dead woman is said to have married Hoch about ten years ago, and to have been taken suddenly ill two months after the wedding. Mrs. Steinbecker told Inspector Shippy that after her mother-in-law's death property valued at $4,000 was disposed of by Hoch. The police say they have evidence that Hoch had five furnished flats with a wife installed in each at the same time. The flats were furnished by installment houses.

LIGHT ON ICHTHYOSAURI.

Discoveries Announced by Prof. Merriam of California.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 23.—Prof. John C. Merriam of the Geological Department of the University of California has just made public the results of discoveries that may affect the theories regarding the origin and rescent of the ichtyosaurus. The discoveries were made in the mountain ranges of the State.

Some conception of the enormous length of the reign of the ichtyosauri, says Prof. Merriam, and of the changes in the North American Continent while it was progressing, may be had when it is shown that the whole history of their dispersal on the high seas covers a period roughly estimated at 8,000,000 years.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

NO MUNROE SETTLEMENT UNTIL ASSETS TURN UP

Hearings Go Over and Negotiations Are Still Under Way.

TREASURER BOESE AMAZED

Thought Everybody Knew That Montreal and Boston Property Was Not Paid For.

An adjournment of two days in the Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy proceedings, taken yesterday by mutual consent, gave those who are trying to effect a settlement in the Montreal and Boston stock-washing deal another opportunity to negotiate. Offers are understood to have been made frequently the past four or five days, but nothing short of the restoration of the assets of the suspended brokers will, it is understood, be accepted. In some quarters it was said yesterday that the hearings might never be resumed, so nearly had the negotiators approached the point of surrender.

Meanwhile lots of interesting light is being thrown on the syndicate operations. Quincy Ward Boese, Treasurer of the syndicate, said yesterday afternoon that since the Munroes failed the payments on account of purchase of the stocks of the constituent companies of Montreal and Boston Consolidated were going right on, and would keep on, so far as he could see. All told, he said, about $80,000 had been so disbursed by the syndicate since the failure, the money having been received from the sale of stock to syndicate members and others.

As accounting for a part of this $80,000 Mr. Boese mentioned the block of 25,000 shares that Cameron Spear of F. P. Ward & Co. sent Tom Henry to buy back for cash in December. He didn't remember how much the members of the syndicate had purchased, and didn't know anything about what F. P. Ward & Co. might be doing with it in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and elsewhere.

As to what all this syndicate stock represents, there appears to be a wider and wider difference of opinion as the inquiry into Montreal and Boston affairs progresses. Mr. Boese was indignant yesterday at the testimony of Mitchell, the broker, that A. G. Loomis, once of the National City Bank; A. B. Leach of Farson, Leach & Co., and others had told persons they wanted to interest in the proposition that the properties were paid for. Mr. Boese said that he supposed everybody knew that the syndicate was selling stock for the purpose of using $1 of what was received for each share to pay for the properties, and was surprised at the statement that much of the advertising put out for Montreal and Boston conveyed a very different impression. Any such advertising, Mr. Boese declared, must have been unauthorized.

The creditors, however, are anxious to know what the Montreal and Boston stock, that comprised about all the assets of the Munroe firm before the failure, represents. Some of them had supposed that it represented at least $1 a share, which was what the syndicate was supposed to pay for it, but on the explanation of Mr. Boese and the discoveries that have followed the Munroe failure they fear that the 700,000 shares of syndicate stock that was in so lively circulation while the laundry was running represents not $700,000, as was the general impression, but merely payments already made under the agreement. And these amount to not over $130,000 or $140,000. On this basis the value of the syndicate stock would be about 20 cents a share.

The names of David J. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, and of "Honest John" Kelly turned up yesterday as those of the D. J. Bucklin and John Kelly that are on the syndicate agreement. Messrs. Loomis and Boese said that George Munroe got them to subscribe and didn't know anything more about it. George Munroe was not around to explain, but it is reported that Bucklin, with the same politeness that other gamblers have shown to the District Attorney, has accepted an invitation to testify at the coming session along with Mr. Loomis and Mr. Leach—provided the case is not settled first.

OMMEN DENOUNCES POLICE.

Force Never So Demoralized, He Says—Citizens Should Act.

"It is time the people of this city got together and took up this matter themselves," declared Magistrate Ommen, in the West Side Court yesterday, commenting on the arrest of Owen C. Smith for the holding up in Dr. Talbot's residence, on the west side, last week. "The police have become demoralized and seem unable to do anything.

"Go into any other city and ask a policeman anything, and you will get a courteous answer. In New York you are apt to get nothing but oaths. I have been in station houses where I was not known as a Magistrate, and have waited five minutes before the Sergeant at the desk, puffing a fat cigar, would condescend to look up and growl, 'Well, what do you want?' When I say I am a City Magistrate, however, his manner changes. The cigar goes into a spittoon and he becomes courteous.

"The force cannot be depended upon, and its condition was never so bad before. On the west side you can go for blocks without seeing a patrolman, and the residents there have a right to complain."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A New Feature in Daily Journalism

All the news of the day illustrated in the Picture Section of the *Brooklyn Eagle.*

At great expense and by reason of its wonderful mechanical equipment, the *Eagle* is able to do what no other paper in the country has accomplished---issue an Illustrated Supplement every day.

Be sure you get the Picture Section every day with your copy of the *Eagle.*

On February 6 will commence the fine serial story, "J. Percy Dunbar, Financier" ---a story of love and money.

Do not miss a single copy of the EAGLE

ROBBED WHILE MAKING PICTURES OF JEROME

Thief Attacks Photographer Who Had Snapped the Prosecutor.

A BLOW; FLEES WITH MONEY

Wilhelm Had Just Counted His Wealth and Placed the Bills on His Desk.

Rudolph Wilhelm, a photographer, with offices on the eighteenth floor of the American Tract Society Building, 151 Nassau Street, is the latest victim of the daylight hold-up man.

Mr. Wilhelm found the sun just right for printing yesterday morning, and was particularly anxious to get some prints from a negative of District Attorney Jerome, who sat for him a few days ago. He had placed the printing frames on the window ledge in the sunlight when it occurred to Wilhelm that he ought to count his cash.

The photographer has no safe, banks being close by, and has a habit of placing his money in different pockets. He had just collected $9 and placed it on the blotter of his desk. He went to the window to see if all was right with the pictures of the District Attorney, and again seated himself at his desk. While he rummaged through his pockets for more money the visitor entered. Wilhelm judged at once that the man did not wish to have his picture taken; as he was shabby and unkempt. He had a scraggly growth of beard and a mustache with long, bristling ends. He wore an ill-fitting overcoat and a funny derby hat. The visitor did not leave the photographer long in suspense before he asked for money. Wilhelm told him he had nothing for him and to go away; that he was busy.

The next thing he knew the photographer got a blow in the face and went sprawling against the radiator, striking his head on a cuspidor. He saw the robber grab the money off the desk and flee. It was some seconds before Wilhelm could pick himself up. Looking for his handkerchief to wipe his face he found a bill that he had fortunately not placed on his desk. In grabbing for the money on the desk the thief had also torn a one-dollar bill which did not stick to his hands.

When seen yesterday afternoon Mr. Wilhelm showed the evidences of the blow. He was cut between the eyes, and on his forehead was a big bump. He said that as soon as he had come to his senses he had notified the police. Capt. Hodgkins of the Oak Street Police Station had some doubts about the robbery.

"The case is somewhat seedy," he said. "Nobody else in the building heard the trouble, and the thief left a dollar behind him, which was as easy to take as the rest. Mr. Wilhelm is a very excitable person."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY

F. A VANDERLIP . . . . The Progress of Socialism
Illustrated.

MRS. WHARTON'S NOVEL . . The House of Mirth
Illustrated by A. B Wenzell.

MADAME WADDINGTON . . Italian Recollections
Illustrated.

JOHN FOX, JR . . . The White Slaves of Haicheng

T. F. MILLARD . The War Correspondent and His Future

JOHN CORBIN . . The Lights and Stars of Broadway
Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy, C. Allan Gilbert, W. Glackens, J. H. Gardner Soper, and Jules Guerin.

MAARTEN MAARTENS . Venetia's Child—Short Story

A NEW McALLISTER STORY
The Strange Adventure of the Baron de Ville
By Arthur Train. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

JULIET W. TOMPKINS
Mr. Lucille Grant Parker—Short Story
Illustrated by May Wilson Preston.

FOUR PAGES IN COLORS
Some Incidents in Western Life by C. M. Russell

POEMS, by Edith M. Thomas, Georgia Wood Pangborn, John White Chadwick, and Algernon Tassin

Now Ready - - - Price 25 Cents

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Nancy Stair

HAVEN'T you met her—NANCY STAIR? Don't you know the "adorable, spoiled, magnificent" maid? You are not acquainted with the queenly creature whose beauty was like fire in men's veins, whose wit was like quicksilver in their minds, whose faith in her friends was higher than their faith in themselves, and who is the deus ex machina of the whole story—the novel called NANCY STAIR by Elinor Macartney Lane? Sixteen editions.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Mexico to Get Dynamite Cheaper.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 23.—An agreement has been made between the Mexican Government and the manufacturers of dynamite and other explosives in America whereby the manufacturers have reduced the prices of explosives 20 per cent. for the Mexican trade. In return for this reduction, the Mexican Government will agree to withdraw the proposed increase of 200 per cent. in duty on explosives.

Tucker Case to Go to Jury To-day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 23.—The case of Charles L. Tucker, charged with the murder of Mabel Page, will go to the jury to-morrow. Counsel James H. Vahey occupied four and one-half hours in delivering his argument for the defense, finishing at 3 o'clock. Attorney General Herbert Parker followed, and had not concluded when court adjourned at 4:40 o'clock. He will complete his argument to-morrow morning.

Fire Loss Too High.

In reporting the loss caused by the fire in the factory of Gordon & Schlessel, 34 West Houston Street, last week, THE TIMES placed it at $1,000. It was not more than $30.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

The Masquerader

When the jaded reviewers who toil through hundreds of common-place books break out in unanimous praise over the same novel, it means that at last the book has arrived. A few critics praising are apt to be wrong; but when they all say good things it means good things. Listen:

"Sit down and read it. Arrange the cushions in your Morris chair, for you will never leave it until the book is done. Begin it with a mild curiosity as to the quality that has made it the best selling book in the country. Let your interest grow as the tale unfolds; feel your interest grow as the complications thicken. Note the quickening of your breath as every chapter unfolds a stronger story than the last. Then get a vague unrest in your heart for fear the author will not see that chance for a tremendously dramatic situation; read eagerly, feverishly, asking yourself all the time, 'Is it possible she will add that touch?' And, finally, at the end, draw your breath gaspingly and lay down the book and stare at the ceiling for a good hour, just thinking. A wonderful story, told with a sweep and intensity that is irresistible; brimful of romance, love, mystery, action, plot, every quality that appeals;—and satisfying, satisfying from cover to cover."—*New York "Editor."*

And here is another critic who can't wait for you to share the enjoyment he has had:

"Hurry, hasten, hike! Don't waste a moment. Put on your hat or your bonnet, and run to the nearest store for 'The Masquerader.' It's far and away the most interesting novel of the year, and it will be a long time before we get its equal."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Land of Riddles

This is the very latest word about Russia, a book of rare timeliness giving a picture of the interior and the political and social conditions of the country such as has never before been revealed. It is by a noted Viennese writer, Hugo Ganz, who has had unusual opportunities for travelling and studying closely the Czar's country. Among the topics which bring the book thoroughly down to date are "Minister Plehve," "The Press," "The Jews," and "The Impending Crisis," etc.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

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will be to send us a Dollar Bill for a full year's subscription, which will bring the magazine to your home each month.

We had to print a second edition of the January number to fill our orders.

The February number is full of practical home and country life articles—the suggestive kind which make you long to do things.

Ten cents on all newsstands, or send twenty-five cents to us for a 3 months' subscription.

***The* Colonial Press**
Publishers
16 State St., Boston

Governor Arrests Negro Murderer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—A special from Jackson, Miss., says that while Gov. Vardaman was on a Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad train Sunday night he learned that Jim Hanna, a negro, charged with two murders, was on the train. The Governor borrowed a revolver, compelled the negro to surrender, and turned his prisoner over to the Sheriff at Yazoo City.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

No city in the world can raise a mob capable of making headway against 100,000 loyal, well-equipped, and disciplined troops. According to the cable dispatches there are 140,000 troops in St. Petersburg to-day. This is a fact to be borne in mind in forecasting the outcome of the attempt at revolution in that city which has startled the world. It cannot be denied that probability favors the complete suppression of the revolt, the punishment of its leaders to be followed by a period of savage repression intended to awe the people into complete subjection, and make a repetition of the events of the last few days for many years impossible. In addition to the butchery of the bravest leaders of the insurgents and to the terror inspired among them by seeing their comrades fall, the revolutionists must contend with cold and hunger and the practically total lack of weapons; while the troops are well armed and have in reserve the perfectly sure reliance of artillery if the rifle fire of intantry should fail to end the combat. Against artillery and rapid-fire guns of course no street mob can stand for an instant. The press report that 50,000 strikers from Government arms factories at some distance from St. Petersburg are marching on the city furnishes a good illustration of the almost insuperable difficulties with which revolutions must contend unless the Government be too weak to offer much resistance. It is no less true of insurrections than of armies that they travel on their stomachs. These 50,000 men with no organized subsistence department marching in Winter and in snow would perish miserably of cold and hunger.

Yet it is certain, and the fact may as well be candidly admitted, that throughout the civilized world, and notably in the United States, men of liberal opinions will sincerely wish that it might be otherwise with this people struggling to be free of intolerable oppressions and miseries; at least that the revolution might be successful to the extent of substituting a Constitution and a supreme legislative body of elected representatives for the autocratic sway of one weak man representing the outworn doctrine of divine right. It ought so to be. That it will so be or can so be seems to us scarcely now within the range of possibility, unless the spirit of revolt so spreads throughout the Empire from city to city, from province to province, that it will finally invade the army itself, which through disaffection and going over to the cause of the revolutionists would quickly bring about the overthrow of the Government and prepare the way for political reorganization.

The one thing made absolutely certain by this uprising is that NICHOLAS II. is altogether a failure as a ruler of the Russian Empire. Wise and competent rule must have the national welfare as its chief end and aim; in particular it must aim at the strengthening of the nation if it is to engage in foreign wars of such magnitude as that now waging in the East. Yet this Czar of all the Russias has ruled his realm so ill that his people rage against him in their discontent, and instead of making the Empire stronger he has weakened it at home and gravely diminished the respect in which it has been held abroad. And now he is shooting down his own subjects.

But NICHOLAS II. stands for very little in these dreadful happenings. It is not against him personally, it is against the Russian Institution, that ponderous, immovable, enduring tradition of adherence to a barbarous, stupefying, repressive form of government thrown off by all the living nations which the Russian people up to the present time have seemed to tolerate with most discouraging patience, even while it scourged and starved them. The present uprising, though nominally originating in a strike of workingmen, is distinctly political in its character, and must be recognized as a continuation of the Zemstvo agitation for a national law-making body.

All revolutions originate not as visionaries suppose in that love of liberty which Nature implants in the human soul, but in the humbler but not less exigent demand of men for enough bread and not too much taxes. The French Revolution and the American Revolution, like this Russian attempt at revolution, grew out of economic causes. Under the provident administration of Colbert France had become an industrial nation, and her middle class had come to have money enough and spirit enough to hate the idle, debauched, and worthless nobles even while the down-trodden peasants were fain to eat grass and the bark of trees. These were the seeds of the French Revolution with which, in spite of so many elements of unlikeness, the present uprising in Russia must be compared, because in human history there is nothing else to sustain the comparison, no other event of like nature and like magnitude so charged with the possibilities of permanent social and political change—in short, so full of the history-making power. The originating impulse of the revolt that has made St. Petersburg a scene of horrors should be doubtless searched for in the recent industrial development of Russia. Russian manufactures have of late taken on a surprising growth, and the country has seemed to be on the road to great prosperity and preparing to take its place as one of the great commercial nations. The industrial régime and the autocratic régime are among Nature's incompatibles. It is impossible to carry on business satisfactorily and successfully in a nation governed by a pitiful weakling destitute of ideas and of political initiative, incapable of finding out for himself what is going on in his dominons, and too timid to look beyond the palace ring that surrounds and misleads him. In expressing his views upon the present needs of Russia M. SOVORIN, the editor of the Novoe Vremya, recently said:

> Our greatest need is freedom to work, think, speak, and write. That freedom seems unattainable under the present bureaucratic régime, which hampers the activity of the whole nation and raises countless obstacles in the way of personal initiative and enterprise.

There stand revealed the moving causes that, if not now, then at some later time not remote, will sweep the rubbish of Czardom and Grand Ducal intrigue out of the Winter Palace and all the other palaces. For Russia is not and never again can be what she was prior to that moment when Father GAPON marched against the leveled rifles of the Ismailovsky Guards. The flame that has been kindled cannot be altogether drowned out, even if the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow run in blood. It will live in the hearts and minds of men throughout Russia. The forces of revolution which may now be repressed will survive, they will seek new and more effective organization, other outbreaks will be planned and they will take place because they must. There is no going backward in such matters. Intelligence grows with spread of the industrial spirit. Each reinforces the other. In the end they will free Russia from the absolutism of stupid Czars and the insolence of predatory nobles.

MR. JEROME'S OPINION.

It is not surprising that District Attorney JEROME should desire to be relieved of public service at the close of his present term and to resume private practice. Not that he is not enjoying the work he is doing and has been doing in one form or another for so many years. He would feel very much at a loss if he were compelled to give it up, and he will not entirely give it up so long as his health and his natural appetite for that kind of excitement continue. It would be a distinct loss to the civilization, to say nothing of the attractiveness, of this city if Mr. JEROME were really to abandon the pursuit of criminals and the exposure of humbug among us. He has his little weaknesses, of which from time to time the newspapers have taken pleasant notice, but the general feeling is that he applies remarkable talents with unfailing and untiring energy to really good objects. We can spare him as District Attorney, when he has "served time," if he insist, but we cannot think of letting him retire into anything like a leisurely private life.

Meanwhile we note with much interest that he has again taken occasion to declare that, except for the reorganization of the detective force, the Police Commissioner does not need legislation to put things on a proper basis in the Police Department. The exception is important, for the detectives are in a way the eyes of the Commissioner, and he is more or less dependent on them for accurate information, but it has long seemed to us that the powers of the Commissioner have never been fully tested. Gen. GREENE went far in that direction, and had he had a couple of years more, he would not only have tested but exhausted his powers in the effort to break up "the system" in the department. Mr. McADOO has not as yet done as much as Gen. GREENE did in a shorter time. He appears to be stiffening himself for further effort. We wish him every success, but we are convinced that he will have to make a better showing than he has yet made in order to secure radical legislation at Albany.

A DEFECT IN THE LAW.

Probably if almost any fairly intelligent citizen were asked who would succeed to the Presidency if both the President and the Vice President should die or be disabled, he could not answer without consulting a book of reference. If the question were asked in a newspaper office, the answer would likely be that the office would pass in order to each member of the Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State and ending with the Secretary of the Interior. This does not imply that newspaper men are more intelligent than others, but that it is part of their business to keep track of such things. And to the newspaper man the situation would seem fairly covered by the arrangement referred to, which was made in 1886 to meet a peculiar situation. At that time the Presidential succession passed by law from the Vice President to the President of the Senate, and then to the Speaker of the House. In December, 1885, Vice President HENDRICKS had died, and there was neither a President of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House, so that had Mr. CLEVELAND died before the organization of the Senate or the House, there would have been no legal successor. Even when the two houses were organized, had Mr. CLEVELAND died, the office would then have passed to JOHN SHERMAN, of the party opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND. To remedy this state of things, the present law was passed.

It seems adequate, but the committee of the House which has just reported a bill to add the new Secretaries of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor to the line of Presidential succession raises without trying to solve a singular number of doubtful points. What would happen, for instance, if Mr. ROOSEVELT were to die or be disabled before becoming President? Would Mr. FAIRBANKS succeed him in March for the term? Suppose both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect were to die before taking office, who would succeed, and for how long? Again, exactly what constitutes disability in the President or Vice President, and by whom and how is it to be determined? If a new election is ordered in case of disability, is it for the unexpired term or for four full years? "There is no easy answer to any of these questions," says the committee, and we do not think there is. Of course Congress will do nothing about it at the present session, and probably nothing until it is compelled to act, as in 1886, but the situation is mixed enough to be interesting.

THE ROUVIER MINISTRY.

Undoubtedly the proximate cause of the fall of the Combes Ministry was the indignation of the French people with the system of espionage and "secret" reports instituted and maintained by Gen. ANDRÉ, the late Minister of War. But that odious system was in turn connected closely with the spirit of fanaticism in which the late Ministry, and especially its chief, had conducted the anti-clerical campaign. The spirit of GAMBETTA, with his "There is the enemy," the spirit of VOLTAIRE, with his "Crush the infamous thing," were repeated and exaggerated in the practical procedures of the late Government. The French people had grown weary of this Jacobinical exaggeration of the sentiment of the nation.

That it would be better for France that State and Church should be entirely separated is not a proposition with which any American can be prepared to quarrel, knowing, as every American knows, the great growth and prosperity which attend churches without State aid or any connection with the State, in so far as the churches answer the spiritual necessities of the people. In France, in particular, there can be no doubt that there is too much foundation for the charge that the "teaching congregations" have, in many instances, inculcated a reactionary, royalist, and anti-republican cult. The fact would have warranted a deliberate and discreet attempt to divorce the Church from the State. It did not warrant an "anti-crusade." And an anti-crusade was what M. COMBES conducted and inspired his lieutenants to conduct. They were all animated by the Lucretian maxim, "How much mischief has religion done." They entirely overlooked the many ties between the Catholic Church and French life, ties so strong and so inveterate that they could not be torn asunder without grievous injury to the body politic of France. They laid rude, unhallowed hands on things which were vital to hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen and to millions of Frenchwomen. And they emulated the worst of the procedures which mankind has agreed to stigmatize by the epithets of "Jesuitical" and "Inquisitorial" until the French people could no longer tolerate their procedures or themselves.

There is no reason to apprehend that the Rouvier Ministry will repeat the errors of its predecessor. There is every reason to expect that it will proceed toward that separation of Church and State for which it appears that both itself and its predecessor had a popular mandate. But M. ROUVIER has the great advantage over his predecessor of being an experienced politician and a man of this world. In accomplishing the reform he is likely to bear in mind the motto of TALLEYRAND, "Above all, no zeal." It is an excess of zeal that has been the ruin of M. COMBES. And the associates of M. ROUVIER, comprising, as they do, the Foreign Secretary who has won a more than European reputation by his tactful and wise administration, and the Minister of War who so far redeemed the mistakes of his predecessors as to sustain the Combes Ministry after it would otherwise have fallen, enjoy and deserve the confidence of their countrymen. A grave and new question concerning the "alliance" has been sprung upon Paris by the events of St. Petersburg. But it is too soon to speculate upon what the consequences of those events in France may be.

THE CZAR.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's poem, "Batuschka," ("Little Father," or "Dear Little Father," a term applied to the Czar in Russian folksong,' has a timeliness which at the present moment will be appreciated by every reader. THE TIMES reprints it here by permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:

BATUSCHKA.

From yonder gilded minaret
Beside the steel-blue Neva set
I faintly catch, from time to time,
The sweet, aerial midnight chime,
"God save the Czar!"

Above the ravelins and the moats
Of the white citadel it floats;
And men in dungeons far beneath
Listen, and pray, and gnash their teeth—
"God save the Czar!"

The soft reiterations sweep
Across the horror of their sleep;
As if some demon in his glee
Were mocking at their misery—
"God save the Czar!"

In his red palace over there,
Wakeful, he needs must hear the prayer.
How can it drown the broken cries
Wrung from his children's agonies?—
"God save the Czar!"

Father they called him from of old—
Batuschka!—How his heart is cold!
Wait till a million scourged men
Rise in their awful might, and then
God save the Czar!

The newsdealers' supply of copies of THE SUNDAY TIMES of Jan. 22 containing the first installment of DISRAELI'S unfinished novel was exhausted long before the public demand was satisfied. Copies of the issue of Sunday may be had at the offices of THE TIMES uptown or downtown, or may be ordered through newsdealers. It would be the part of wisdom to order in advance next Sunday's TIMES, which will contain the second installment of the Disraeli novel.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ostracism or the Law?

Prof. FELIX ADLER has raised the highly interesting question whether it might not be expedient for society—meaning thereby, apparently, everybody worthy of the name of good citizen—to exercise more frequently than it does the terrible power of ostracism. According to the reports of his address, the professor, despite a clear realization of the difficulties and dangers that attend the establishment of rigid codes, with rigid penalties for their violation, inclined to the opinion that something really could be done in this way—that people should abstain oftener than they do from all association with their erring fellows. Perhaps his opinion is more an expression of discontent with existing conditions than a belief in the efficacy of ostracism. It seems to us most improbable that he has any such belief, for the plan he suggests, instead of being new, is of immemorial age and its gradual abandonment has everywhere and always accompanied the establishment of law and the advancement of civilization. Indeed, the law is in effect nothing more than a carefully evolved substitute for the informal condemnation and punishment of offenders that mark low social status, and the present application of ostracism in the case of a single violation of accepted standards does not work so well or so justly that its extension to other violations seems desirable. As a matter of fact, every social group does to a greater or less degree banish any member who ignores its particular code, but the higher social groups are increasingly cautious in pronouncing condemnation until after the accused person has been regularly convicted, and whenever the presumption of innocence is not accorded to the unconvicted it means lack of confidence in the courts. The courts are not perfect, any more than the law is perfect, but in this country, at least, there is no insuperable obstacle in the way of remedying any known fault of either, and it is fairly safe to hold any man worthy of admission to ordinary social relations with his neighbors so long as the law has no accounts to settle with him. Surely this is better than dependence upon an impression or a suspicion, not founded on the examination of witnesses or the hearing of a defense. The fraudulent bankrupt mentioned by Prof. ADLER is not beyond the law as it is, and to compel the enforcement of the law against him is a much simpler task than it would be to ostracise him. It is significant, too, that the most famous of all ostracisms was that of an eminently just man.

Death by Pantomime.

Among queerly caused deaths certainly must be ranked that of one ALFRED WILLIAMS, which occurred recently in London while he was attending a pantomime performance with his mother-in-law and children. WILLIAMS, it seems, had been twice married. The first wife died, and from the second, after a brief and unhappy union, he had separated. That was seven years ago, and the two had not met since, and, so far as known, the man had no regrets for her. At the pantomime WILLIAMS showed all the evidences of joyous appreciation until suddenly his attention became fixed upon one of the women in the chorus. In her he soon became convinced that he saw the second wife, and he appealed to his son for confirmation of his suspicion. The boy gave the identification of his almost forgotten stepmother a dubious confirmation and immediately WILLIAMS threw up his arms, and, with a single cry of "My wife!" fell over dead in his seat. The chorus girl, it turned out, was not the wife, though bearing some resemblance to her. WILLIAMS had suffered from heart disease for years, so that, given any strong excitement, his death was not mysterious, but the question is, What was the nature of the excitement that killed him? He could have had no deep horror of the stage, else he would not have been in a theatre, and it is not easy to see why he should have felt any strong emotion because a woman with whom his relations had been short and unpleasant as well as remote appeared before him. That he did feel such an emotion, however, was the conclusion of those who watched his last moments, and sentimentalists, of course, will gladly resort to the explanation that for seven years WILLIAMS had carefully concealed a great sorrow. Perhaps a better one is that the man's excitement as well as his death was due to his malady—that if he had not been a sufferer from heart disease he would have retained his composure without difficulty.

An Island with Possibilities.

Despite the laborious efforts of the department officials in Washington to remove the impression that the appointment of a Commissioner to look after the Custom Houses of Santo Domingo means a whole lot of big things, it is plain enough that this action lends a new interest to the island, and will incite a closer investigation of its resources than it has hitherto been possible to make. It has generally been thought that Santo Domingo was of enormous value—potentially—and the present statement that it is worth more than either Cuba or Porto Rico [illegible] floating around for a long time [illegible] some doubt about the accuracy of this belief. The Spaniards, who were in their day pretty good judges of potential value, did not see much in Santo Domingo, and the French—at a time, to be sure, when they were rather desperately busy—let it go without any great grief except for the manner in which they were driven out. The chances are that the island is much like its neighbors in everything except that its resources, such as they are, have been lying fallow for more than a hundred years. There is a lot there worth getting, but the getting will not be easy, for there will be a population of a most difficult sort to deal with, as well as Haiti sooner or later. The Dominicans claim to be entirely different from the Haitians, and their statistics prove it. Such little of their history as is generally known, however, does not exactly prove the statistics, and it is the reverse of creditable for a white republic to have conducted its affairs in about the same way as those of the black republic have been managed. Santo Domingo certainly has rich lands and a vast amount of valuable timber; beyond that everything is vague, and the successors of the Spanish and the French, whoever they may be, will need to have their wits about them to get immediate returns for money invested in plans of real exploitation of those enthusiastically vaunted mitural resources.

Vivisection Will Remain.

Within the last few days we have published letters from several excitable correspondents who wanted to know why the "atrocious crime" of vivisection was permitted to exist. It seems worth while to tell these good people that the question they raise will not become a burning one until after they have succeeded in proving that vivisection really is an atrocious crime, or even a crime at all. The practice has had, and presumably still has, its atrocious abuses, but there is a fair approach to agreement among those best qualified to judge that vivisection also has uses of value at present incalculable in extent, but known by actual demonstration to be both great and not to be replaced by any other means.

Women and Pure Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said, much has been written of late on the subject of the Pure Food bill, but one point has been overlooked, namely, the influence that could be wielded by the women's clubs all over the country. While women are the housekeepers of the land, they are not always watchful as to the quality of the food consumed in their households. Many food manufacturers have taken advantage of this indifference and the result is that the markets are to-day flooded with adulterated goods.

With the passage of the Pure Food bill will come truthful branding of all manufactured goods, so that every woman can then tell whether or not she is feeding her family with adulterated foods, which it is estimated are now costing the public $375,000,000 annually. Is it not worth while for the clubwomen of this country to combine and work for the passage of this bill?

The United States Senate may again take up the bill this month. Meantime if every woman would write a letter to the Senators at Washington urging the passage of the Pure Food bill, is it not safe to predict that it would soon become a law?

ALICE LAKEY.

Cranford, N. J., Jan. 20, 1905.

Railroads in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that those who oppose the extension of our present elevated railroad system through the parks in the Bronx have not thoughtfully considered the matter.

The number and vast size of the park areas there renders any practicable plan of rapid transit impossible, if railway tracks are to run around, instead of through them. Van Cortlandt Park has 1,132 acres, Pelham Bay Park embraces 1,756 acres, and the Bronx Park occupies 661 acres. It is therefore a topographical necessity to devote an infinitesimally small portion of their grounds for the purpose, if we are to have a coherent scheme of rapid transit, one that shall be interwoven with and connect all parts of our great city. Let us remember that the parks were made for the people, and not the people for the parks.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York City, Jan. 23, 1904.

Practical Philanthropy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My feelings were those of deepest gratitude after reading your account a few days ago of the generous gift of Mr. Phipps toward what has long seemed to me one of our greatest needs, a need which Dr. Gould so ably and sympathetically described yesterday.

Often when a subscription has been raised to erect a statue of a prominent person, and other contributions have been made for a similar purpose, I have wished that some of these funds might go toward the building of habitable homes for the many who need them.

It is to be hoped that more gifts for the same praiseworthy cause will follow the donation of Mr. Phipps.

G. G. B.

New York, Jan. 23, 1905.

Fining the "Finest."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES (as usual) has "hit the nail on the head" in advocating the abolishing of fines in police discipline. In my opinion the most effective plan of punishment would be the army method. From three to thirty days in the guard house would deter any man who is worth keeping on the force.

F. H.

New York, Jan. 23, 1905.

Big Fish in the United Kingdom.

From The London Telegraph.

During the year that is past the angler's creel was generally on the light side at the close of a day's sport, but some very large fish were here and there captured. It is difficult to recall a year in which there have been so many remarkable specimens. The 16-pound river trout caught in the Test at Romsey was in itself epoch-making, and in importance rivals the 21-pound lake trout yielded by Loch Rannoch. The two best trout taken near London were a Thames fish of 8 pounds 5 ounces, and the 8-pound 1-ounce fish taken from the Colne, near Rickmansworth. A notable rainbow trout, weighing 9 pounds 1 ounce, was caught with the fly in private waters in the Midlands. Several large pike were taken, notably one of 33 pounds in Loch Conn and the Arun fish of 26 pounds. The remarkable roach which began to be caught in 1903 continued to make themselves pleasantly evident last year, but the two largest did not enter the angler's creel. First stands the 3-pound 10½-ounce fish which was found when a waterworks reservoir near Bristol was being emptied. This is probably the largest well-authenticated roach of which we have knowledge. One nearly as large was picked up in a moribund state in the Thames not far from Marlow. The Beane, a Hertfordshire river, yielded a dace of 1 pound 2 ounces, and this, though of small size, is in its way as remarkable as any of the fish we have mentioned. The 7-pound 5-ounce chub from the Avon, near Christ Church, beats all well-authenticated records. Last, but not least on the list, come a carp of 17½ pounds, caught in one of the Hampton Court lakes, and the 45-pound Hampshire Avon salmon. The season as a whole was notable for a shortage of water, a condition which is as inimical to sport as too much of the necessary element.

Wasted Time.

From The Washington Star.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "wastes time in dis life tryin' to push somebody to de rear when he ought to be tryin' to git ahead on his own account."

A Mean Suggestion.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"You know," said Miss Kreech, after her solo, "I intend to go abroad to finish my musical education."

"Why not finish it right now," suggested Miss Cadby, "and save the expense?"

CURE WORSE THAN DISEASE?

Should Gamblers Be Watched When Thieves Are Abroad?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the wholesale charges of police corruption that invariably accompany our spasmodic efforts to suppress certain forms of gambling, might it not be well to inquire whether the remedy, if such it may be called, is not worse than any disease that it can cure? Is not the demoralization of the police force a greater evil than any amount of gambling that it can prevent?

And are we not given to straining at gnats and swallowing camels? Mr. Canfield is temporarily driven out of business; but goes straightway and wins several million dollars at another game.

The question is, Should the police be called upon to protect full-grown men from their own folly? Shall the pickpockets and burglars whom we cannot avoid be allowed to escape in order that we may have spectacular raids upon gaming tables which we may easily avoid? There is legitimate work enough to keep the entire police force busily employed, work involving little opportunity for "graft" or danger of corruption.

How is it that we become so righteously indignant over a few gambling houses, but contemplate with unruffled equanimity the phenomenon of 70,000 children going to school hungry?

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Jan. 22, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Mr. Sullivan's Views," strikes the keynote of the police situation.

Give us laws that we want enforced and graft will come to its deathbed.

All this talk of police corruption is rank cant when we come down to our own attitude on certain ordinances.

The policeman is taking something that is thrust into his hand by the situation.

Eradicate that situation, and honesty is his only salvation.

That there are bad men in the Police Department few will deny, but the proportion of badness is probably less than it is in mankind generally, and, like badness in some higher places, it is oftener a weakness, a succumbing to the wiles of besetters that the office creates exposure to.

J. W. F.

New York, Jan. 22, 1905.

Russian Budget Table.

The Russian Minister of Finance has issued his budget for the coming fiscal year. Estimated receipts is 1,994,634,257 rubles, of which 1,977,045,618 is ordinary revenue and 2,750,000 extraordinary. The sum in the Treasury on Jan. 10 was 14,838,658 rubles. The total revenue is made up roughly of the following items in millions of rubles, (1,000,000 rubles equals about $520,000):

Ordinary direct taxes	239
Indirect taxes	460
Customs	105
Government monopolies	363
Government property and capital	580
Expropriation of Government properties and half redemption of peasants' property	76
Reimbursement of Treasury expenditure	78
Various items	5
Extraordinary perpetual deposits in the State Bank	2
From free cash balance	15

The expenditure, also in millions of rubles, is stated as follows:

Ordinary percentage of the State debt	593
Highest State institutions	2½
Holy Synod	29
Ministry of the Imperial Court	16
Foreign Affairs Ministry	5½
Ministry of War	387
Ministry of Marine	117
Ministry of Finance	342
Ministry of Agriculture	47
Ministry of the Interior	169
Ministry of Public Instruction	43
Ministry of Ways and Communications	448
Administration and navigation and posts	13
Ministry of Justice	50
State control	9
Government horse-breeding establishments	2
Set apart against a rise in the price of forage and provisions	3
Unforeseen expenditure	10
Extraordinary expenditure on the Siberian Railway	12
Ditto, other railways	61
Grants to private concerns for railway construction	6

The Times's New Home.

From The Christian Work and Evangelist.

THE TIMES is one of the cleanest, ablest, and best of our New York dailies. It gives "All the News That's Fit to Print," and presents it in a readable and attractive manner; and it is an eminently safe paper to introduce into the home. We wish for THE TIMES a continuance of the prosperity which it enjoys and which it so abundantly deserves.

From The Christian Herald. (New York.)

Soaring high above all surrounding buildings, beautiful in its graceful symmetry, the new home of THE NEW YORK TIMES deserves the eulogy pronounced upon it of an architectural triumph. The city contains many tall and many beautiful edifices, but the two qualities have been united in this remarkable structure with extraordinary skill.

Mr. Choate on Lord Russell.

From The London Chronicle.

The unveiling of the statue erected in the central hall of the Law Courts in memory of the late Lord Russell of Killowen recalls the fact that, but for his Roman Catholicism, Lord Russell would probably have been made Lord Chancellor. Only two great offices of State in this kingdom are closed to Roman Catholics—the Lord Chancellorship and the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, whose passion for liberty was grievously offended by the religious test, brought in a bill to remove the disability imposed on Catholics in connection with these two high offices; but all his eloquence failed to persuade the House of Commons, and the bill was defeated by a large majority.

At the unveiling ceremony Mr. Choate, whose inspiring personality London is shortly to lose, delivered an eloquent panegyric on the late Lord Russell, eulogizing him as an advocate, as "a great jurist, and a noble gentleman." Lord Russell was all this. Irish of the Irish, he had the qualities and the defects of his race. To a heart of gold he united an imperious nature and a fiery temper that sometimes excited needless antagonism. Great advocates do not necessarily make good Judges, but Sir Charles Russell proved an ideal chief of the Common Law Bench. The quick-tempered, impatient advocate became a dignified, austere L. C. J.

The London Telephone Girl.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The hated sumptuary laws for telephone girls are to disappear conditionally. They were stringent, unquestionably. The girl who came to work in the morning with a colored comb in her hair was fined; the girl who dressed in a colored blouse must wear a dreadful black overall, and there was a black book for girls who put on beads. For six months the telephone girls are to dress as they please, with the understanding that if the privilege be abused things will revert to their former hideousness. We hope they will be happy and clever, and pay great attention to what they are told. Something has been wrong with them, notoriously. But if they will settle down now—talk less about what they wear and attend to the telephones—the state of busy London will be more endurable.

The Kaiser's New Uniform.

The Berliner Tageblatt in commenting on the fact that the German Emperor has been made Field Marshal General of the Spanish Army adds an interesting item to the Kaiser's military wardrobe, which already contains 150 uniforms. It remarks solemnly:

"The uniform of a Spanish General is 'ziemlich einfach,' (rather simple.) It consists of a dark-blue cloth coat with gold-embroidered collar and cuffs; red trousers with wide blue stripes. On gala occasions dark trousers are worn. The sash is magenta and gold. For ordinary service a small gold-braided cap is worn; on other occasions a gold-embossed helmet with white plumes."

Trusts and Monopolies.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There isn't much difference between a trust and a monopoly. When a girl feels that she can trust a fellow she wants a monopoly of him.

TO CUT TELEPHONE LINES.

City Orders Illegal Wires Down—May Affect Franchise.

Wires of the New York Telephone Company are to be cut down wherever they are improperly strung across streets and city property and the city will sue for damages if the plans of two departments are carried out.

The Department of Highways has been investigating complaints of citizens of Manhattan that telephone wires have been strung over their houses and across streets. George F. Scannell, Superintendent of the Department, is preparing notices ordering the company to make changes which will mean the overhauling of their wire system in many parts of the borough. If the alterations are not undertaken by Feb. 1 an axe brigade will start out.

The Corporation Counsel's office also has been investigating, and Mr. Delany is convinced that the action of the telephone company in stringing wires over streets has had the effect of violating portions of the franchise. Papers are being prepared in an action to recover damages and invalidate certain franchise provisions.

This suit and the action to seize the subways and ducts of the Empire City Subway Company, are taken in some quarters as parts of an effort to let in a competing telephone company.

To enable private property owners to act a bill prepared by the Manufacturers' Association was forwarded to Albany last night. Senator Gardiner of Brooklyn will introduce it to-day. The measure is regarded as the most drastic yet prepared to fight a telephone monopoly. It provides that any taxpayer may maintain an action to compel a telephone company to comply with the terms of its franchise and the court before which the action is tried may prescribe a period within which such compliance shall be effected. On default the court may adjudge the franchise revoked. This bill will have the united support of civic organizations and Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy.

$2,600,000 SURPLUS IN GAS.

Consolidated Directors Hear of Progress in Work at Astoria.

At yesterday's annual meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company a surplus of $2,600,000 was reported for the year just closed, above all fixed charges and dividends. W. R. Addicks, Second Vice President, presided in the absence of President Harrison E. Gawtry in California.

A detailed report was made on the progress of the work on the company's plant at Astoria, to which point the main works are being moved. During the tight over the Remsen bill last year the company's attorneys asserted that the purpose of the measure was to give authority for this removal. The bill was vetoed by Gov. Odell on the assertion by its opponents that sufficient authority for this work existed and that the main object of the Remsen bill was being concealed.

The Board of Trustees was re-elected yesterday, including Harrison E. Gawtry, Samuel Sloan, William Rockefeller, M. Taylor Pyne, George S. Baker, James Gilman, Stephen S. Palmer, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Anthony N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, Frank Tilford, and George W. Sterling. George H. Church was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of William C. Whitney.

The report read by Mr. Addicks showed that the company had consumed 1,054,733 tons of coal during the year; that it has 1,867 miles of pipe line, and gas services to the number of 181,943. During the year $9,068,000 was expended for construction and $1,850,000 for repairs, $1,667,000 was charged off to depreciation, $1,636,548 was paid in taxes, and $32,700 for superannuation and the employes' benefit fund.

At Astoria, Mr. Addicks reported, one retort was finished and a second ready for the roof. He said the gas manufactured in Astoria will be conveyed through a five-foot main to Ravenswood, East River, and thence through the tunnel to Manhattan Island. Under a mandamus from the court the main has been laid with the exception of 1,000 feet, over which litigation exists. If the suit is decided in favor of the company, it will take about two months to complete the main.

GROUT'S TAX BILL IN.

Thinks It Will Save the City Big Interest Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Senator McCarren to-night introduced Controller Grout's bill amending the New York charter relative to the levying of taxes and their collection. The bill, with some changes, is the same that was passed twice by the Legislature and then vetoed by the Mayor at the solicitation of the Controller because defects were discovered in it which were too serious to be overlooked.

Mr. Grout's plan is, beginning with the year 1906, to change the time of the budget meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from October to June. Taxes due in December of the following year can be paid at any time after Jan. 1, the inducement offered to the taxpayer being a reduction of interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the first of December.

It is Controller Grout's estimate that his measure would save the City of New York a very considerable sum each year in interest charges which it now has to pay on the money it is compelled to borrow to meet current expenses.

SUE AFTER 'CAR-AHEAD' FIGHT

Six Stalled Passengers Give Notice of Case in Queens.

The officers of New York and Queens County Trolley Company were notified yesterday of a suit for damages by six persons because a car, scheduled to go to Flushing, was put in a car barn at Woodside on Sunday night and the heat and lights turned off. The car contained about fifty-five passengers, when, at Woodside, the conductor ordered them to the "car ahead." After some talk, all but six left the car.

Harry Lunning of 100 Benjamin Street, Corona, who appeared to be the spokesman for the six, said his little son was suffering yesterday from the cold in the car. Besides Mr. Lunning, Mr. and Mrs. R. Arlen of 62 Linden Avenue, Flushing; Charles Salamon, and a woman who lives at College Point were on the car. Trolley officers said the car was run to the barn because it was out of order.

CANAL MEN AT ALBANY.

Big Delegation to See Governor To-day Regarding Waterway Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Gov. Higgins will be waited upon to-morrow by a big delegation representing the canal interests. The delegation will voice its disappointment over the delay in the letting of the canal contracts, and will try to learn the views of Gov. Higgins on the $101,000,000 barge canal project.

Most of the delegation arrived here to-night, the most prominent of these being Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Greater New York Canal Association; Gustav Schwab, Frank Brainerd, Charles A. Schieren, C. B. Parsons, President of the Maritime Association; R. S. White, Antonio Zucca, H. L. Waldo, and G. Waldo Smith.

1,337 Charters Revoked.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, before going out of office, revoked the charters of 1,337 corporations doing business in New Jersey because of their failure to pay the State tax for 1902. All these corporations were notified that they must pay their State tax before Jan. 10, 1905, and that failure to do so would mean the revocation of their charters.

DEMOCRATS DECLINE TO INDORSE ROOSEVELT

Caucus Votes to Support the Davey Rebate Bill.

BRYAN MEN TURNED DOWN

They Urged a Resolution Concurring in the President's Ideas—Williams Keeps Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A Democratic caucus was held to-night to consider the railroad rate question. It developed a clear line of cleavage between those who follow Mr. Bryan in indorsing all of the Roosevelt policies which seem worthy of support, and those who prefer to hold aloof from the President, and the latter element won the day. There was, however, no difference of opinion as to the necessity of action against the present system of railroad rates, and there was little difference as to the correctness of the President's attitude.

Mr. Williams, who originally called the caucus for the purpose of resigning the leadership of the party, but was persuaded to retain that post for the present, entered into a discussion of the rebate situation immediately upon the assembling of the caucus. He said that when the Inter-State Commerce Commission was first proposed John H. Reagan of Texas, a Democrat, introduced a far better bill than the one adopted. It provided, in effect, for the very thing the President now advocates. Congress, however, adopted the Cullom bill.

Mr. Williams said that Mr. Roosevelt was now trying to steal the Democratic thunder by reviving the provisions of the Reagan bill. He then introduced a resolution by which the caucus pledged itself to support the Davey bill, as expressing the real Democratic doctrine.

First, Mr. Williams said, the Davey bill, of all bills before Congress, provides for the shortest notice within which the commission could put a rate in force. Second, it provided that the rate so ordered should not be interfered with except by the final court; that it should go into effect at once, and not be suspended until the court passed on it.

"It would prevent the application of the present form of interlocutory motions, he said, and would prevent the railroads from following their present custom of putting in only half their testimony at the hearing, and then demanding another hearing on the ground that they had more important testimony.

Mr. Corban of Missouri, who represented the Bryan men, took the floor in opposition. He opposed Williams's motion on the ground that no one knew what the Republicans would finally favor. Then he proposed as a substitute a resolution declaring that the caucus concur in the President's ideas as expressed in his message. As Mr. Bryan has already applauded the President, this was taken as an indorsement of his position.

Opposition to the Williams resolution was offered by a great many members, but when the vote came most of them supported it, and it was adopted, 71 yeas to 8 nays. This does not indicate a defeat for Mr. Bryan, as the Nebraska man's strongest supporters voted for the Williams resolution on the ground that something should be done, and that this was the only thing that could be done.

The Hearst bill was supported by members who supplied most of the votes against the Williams resolution.

NO RATE LEGISLATION NOW.

Leading Senators Said to Have Arrived at This Understanding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—There will be no legislation at this session of Congress on railroad rates. It is not improbable that a bill of some kind, most likely that prepared by Mr. Hepburn and offered in the House last week, will be passed by the House, but it will not receive consideration by the Senate, nor will any other measure regarding railroad rates be considered by that body between now and March 4.

This decision has been reached by leading Senators, who favor remedial legislation as well as those who are opposed to it. It was concluded that the matter is too important and far-reaching to take up in the last days of the Congress.

The President has been advised of the sentiment that prevails in the Senate, and it is understood that he has given a tacit consent to the proposition. In this connection it can be said positively that an extra session of the Fifty-ninth Congress will be called to meet early in October.

The oft-repeated statement that railroad rates are reasonable in all parts of the country, and that the only matter for remedy by Congress is discrimination by means of rebates was contradicted by a delegation representing the National Hay Association, which called on the President to-day.

Charles England of Baltimore, Chairman of a Committee on Railroad Rates, made a formal statement to-day of the grievances of the members of the association, which embraces a vast amount of aggregate capital, and represents one of the most important industries of the country. He said the railroads had discriminated against the National Hay Association, and had refused to give fair and reasonable rates. It was charged that hay had been advanced in freight of the fifth class, increasing the rate from $1 to $1.40 per ton, thus "prohibiting business in some sections and imposing a burden upon it in all others."

The rate question came up in Congress to-day, when Mr. Burgess, (Texas,) under latitude of general debate, said that an opportunity was now presented for members of the House to rise above party and vote for legislation which will restrict the railroads. The matter, he said, resolved itself into the question, "Are you with the President or are you with the railroads?" He was loudly applauded when he pledged the President the support of the Democrats in the effort to restrict the railroads.

CAUGHT SON, HAD HIM HELD.

Father Played Detective and Followed Boy to Pier.

Thomas F. Downes of 741 Wendover Avenue played detective after his son James, seventeen years old, last night, and landed the boy at the Oak Street Station, where he was charged with grand larceny by Romanoff Brothers, druggists at the Wendover Avenue address.

Young Downes worked for the firm. Yesterday he was sent with $85, of which $13 was in cash, to deposit in a Bronx bank. Last night the father said the boy was not at the store, and had not deposited the money. Having a suspicion that his son might be on his way to New Haven the father went to the New Haven Line pier at the foot of Peck Slip, and there he found the boy.

He turned him over to Policeman Gaffga, who locked him up. The boy, his father said had decided to enjoy himself, and had bought a new suit of clothes, including a "loud" waistcoat, and a good dinner, and then taken a cab for the boat.

Little Chance for New York Bowlers.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—The New York Bowling Association was notified to-day that the only chance it has of getting any concessions from the American Bowling Congress is to join the National body, and then put its demands to the delegates when they assemble here. After consultation with President Moll of the local tournament company, President Rose of the American Bowling Congress wrote a letter to Secretary Gilfillan of the New York Bowling Association, in which he informed the latter that it was not in the power of the Executive Committee of the congress to pass upon the New Yorkers requests.

PERSIAN ART FROM ST. LOUIS.

Sale of Objects in the Persian Pavilion at the World's Fair.

A large portion of the exhibit made by the Persian Government at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition in St. Louis will be sold at Mr. Silo's galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 3 o'clock. The Commissioner General, who orders the sale, is no other than Khan Kelekian Dikran of that name, who is well known among the dealers in curios and works of industrial art of the Levant, as well known in Paris, perhaps, as in New York, where he holds the office of Persian Consul.

The sale includes a number of fine fifteenth century Persian plaques, curious in the drawing of the figures that sometimes appear on them, and generally soft and harmonious in their tints. One displays the bust of a woman in turban and flowing robe, surrounded by lightly drawn leaf and flower designs, the borders divided into cartouches having the fish-scale ornament. Hispano-Mauresque plates with lustre alternate with Oriental plates. An ewer for water or wine with chased brass mounts and a body of dark-blue china is decorated broadly with floral designs in white, turquois, and purplish brown. This piece was in the Marquand sale. A large mosque-globe of fine white glaze brilliantly decorated in blue is old Damascus work. Small and large pieces of pottery with brilliant deep blue and green glazes represent the old Babylonians; bottles, vases, and dishes show the Chinese pieces which helped to form Persian porcelain and pottery during the revival of the arts in the Middle Ages. Then we have old and recent Persian and Turkish and modern Greek pieces.

The metal work is equally varied, some coming from India, other pieces from ancient Egypt, others from the Orient of Roman times. The textile group contains many soft and richly toned antiques from the East in the way of hangings, carpets, rugs, and saddlecloths, Italian embroideries for church use, altar cloth or vestment, brocades and velvets that are really objects to hang on the wall like pictures, so glowing and sumptuous are their old reds, rose-tones, and yellows. Ancient iridescent bottles and ointment jars from Cyprus and Syria, Greek vases with black figures in procession, terra cotta figurines and groups, bronzes from the Egyptian Pharaohs to Napoleon III., manuscripts in Persian and Turkish, jewelry and weapons—pretty much everything that belongs to a bazaar in a town of Asia Minor or Persia is found in this sale, which even contains a few recent paintings by modern painters such as Pointelin and Franzén. But the predominant note is set by Persia and Armenia.

ALBANY SOCIETY DINES.

Hill Not There to Answer Toast: "A Few Eggs from Wolfert's Roost."

David B. Hill was down for a toast on "A Few Eggs from Wolfert's Roost" at the tenth annual banquet of the Albany Society at Delmonico's last night. Mr. Hill was not there. It was explained that he might not have been pleased with the toast, or else his absence was due to the fact that by mistake he had been invited for two evenings later.

Justice Edward E. McCall, the President of the society, acted as toastmaster. The feature of the menu was "smoked sturgeon," and when it was brought in the diners sang the song of "Albany Beef." It goes like this:

Great their grief: "We have no beef," the hungry settlers cried;
Down they sat and mourned their fate upon the river side.
The friendly redskin shook his head and pointed toward the tide.
"Hurrah! hurrah! we'll lift the sturgeon high!
And sing the fame and shout the name until it strikes the sky.
Home, home! Albany forever!"

Surrogate James Fitzgerald answered to the toast, "He feared not to blaze the trail."

"You of Albany," said he, "have one industry of profit—the law-making mills of the legislative halls. You are not neglectful of making laws for New York City. We of the bench have all labored over the problem as to whether the sandwich goes with the drink or the drink with the sandwich."

Ex-Senator Towne, an Anti-Imperialist, replied to the toast: "Westward the Star of Empire; Eastward the Star of Minnesota."

Ex-Judge D Cady Herrick speaking to the toast, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," said that he could not see the appropriateness of the toast, even if he did engage in a recent educational campaign. He said that as a New York lawyer he felt encouraged, although his first fee had been the assurance of a client that he had voted for him in the last Gubernatorial campaign. The other speakers were Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Joseph A. Lawson, Prof. Isaac Russell, the Rev. K. Tupper, and William H. McElroy.

EIGHT SWOONS; $25 FINE.

Wife, Cousins, and Aunts Then Take Prisoner Home.

A man arrested for stealing solder from a manufacturing concern had been found guilty in Special Sessions, Brooklyn, and the court was about to pronounce sentence yesterday.

"The prisoner is fined $25," said Presiding Justice Courtney.

With a shriek the prisoner's wife sprang to her feet.

"Oh, my God! Twenty-five years!" she cried, and swooned. The man's daughter jumped up, and, with the same cry, fell in a faint. Then, one after another, cousins and aunts of the prisoner went through the performance, until eight had swooned.

The wife revived first and a court officer informed her that her husband had merely been fined $25. At this she laughed hysterically, and the other women, as fast as they revived, joined in the hysterics. Then each explored her purse, fished out bills and coins, and together they made up the amount. Kissing and hugging him, they left court.

INJURED CHASING AUTO.

Policeman in Hospital—Chauffeur Makes His Escape.

As he was about to overhaul a touring automobile that he had chased for a quartetr of a mile, Bicycle Policeman Arthur Ennis of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night ran into the machine, the occupants of which he wanted to arrest, wrecking his bicycle and suffering a dislocation of the shoulder. Ennis was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

The chase started on Broadway, near One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. At One Hundred and Tenth Street the chauffeur suddenly slowed up and turned his machine east, causing the collision. Ennis was stunned by the fall.

While the injured man was being attended the auto party got away and turned down Columbus Avenue.

MAY RE-EMPLOY MEN.

Contractors Thinking of Taking Back Locked-Out Plasterers.

It was learned yesterday that a large contracting firm in the Building Trades Employers' Association which cannot get enough competent plasterers is considering the question of re-employing its locked-out plasterers, who have held out longer than any other union and have had but few desertions.

Up to yesterday the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association had taken no measures to discipline the Thompson-Starrett Company for re-employing its locked-out carpenters.

BLAZE FROM OIL EXPLOSION.

Children Were Starting Kitchen Fire—Absent Guardian Arrested.

Exploding oil set fire last night to two apartments on the ground floor of the four-story double brick tenement house at 229 East Forty-fifth Street. While the flames were put out within fifteen minutes, it was nearly an hour and a half before the police found all the children who escaped from the building and had five persons who had been slightly burned treated by ambulance surgeons.

In the ground floor rooms of John Davis, while his sister-in-law, Della Kelly, who had care of his four children, was absent, Mamie, the oldest child, poured kerosene on the kitchen fire. The flames shout up from the stove and set fire to the oil in the can. The children kicked the can into the hall and it exploded. Three of the children climbed safely out a rear window, but Eddie, nine years old, ran through the fire and was burned on the legs.

When Detective Sappe of the East Fifty-first Street Station and three policemen reached the building the fire escapes and windows were crowded with people. The four men ran up to the second floor and lowered the fire escape ladder and prevented a panic by guilding the women and children down.

Della Kelly, the young woman who was supposed to be in charge of the Davis children, could not be found until an hour after the fire. She was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station charged with intoxication, and the children were sent to the Children's Society rooms.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cotillion which Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give this evening at their residence is the chief event on to-day's social calendar. Last Winter this dance was omitted, owing to the illness of Peter Goelet Gerry. This evening also Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dinner from which the guests will go to the Gerry dance. Miss Elizabeth Remsen will give a theatre party and supper this evening for débutantes, at which Miss Gretchen Hoyt is to be the guest of honor. In the afternoon Mrs. Maturin Livingston will be at home. Another entertainment is a musicale to be given by Mrs. Edward Gibbs for Lady Maitland, at which Miss Fremstad is to sing, and Miss Martina Johnston will play. There will be many smaller affairs.

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Mrs. James W. Ellsworth is to give a dance on Friday evening, Feb. 3, for her daughter Claire, at her residence, 18 East Fifty-third Street. Many of the guests will go later to the ball which Mrs. Frederick Whitridge will give for Miss Eleanor Whitridge.

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The first meeting of the Badminton Club for the season is to be held on Saturday afternoon.

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Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker has invitations out for a small dinner on Thursday evening, Feb. 2, and will take her guests to the Charity Ball. A number of other hostesses will entertain at dinner and take guests to the ball.

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The wedding of Henry Casimer de Rham, son of Charles de Rham of this city, and Miss Frances Appleton Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Dana and a granddaughter of the poet Longfellow, will be celebrated to-morrow at the residence in Cambridge, Mass., of the bride's parents. Frederic de Rham will be his brother's best man, and the bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Dana.

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Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, who have spent much of their time abroad for a number of years but are this Winter in New York, gave last evening at Sherry's a dance for débutantes, in honor of their daughter, Miss Pauline Riggs. Many guests went to it from the opera. Mrs. Riggs, in white brocade and wearing a pearl collar and diamond ornaments, and Miss Riggs in white satin and tulle, with touches of gold, received near the entrance to the ballroom. A supper was served after midnight. Afterward the cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with Miss Riggs. The favors were flower-trimmed wands, brocade bags, silver frames, tiny Cloisonne vases, fans, hatpins, magnifying glasses, silver loving cups, English prints, and paper cutters. Among those invited were:

Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayliss,
Mr. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Cameron,
Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Mc Vickar,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Miller,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Iselin,
Miss Shonnard,
Miss Anna Ripley,
Miss Grace Chapin,
Miss Maude Borland,
Miss Georgette Borland,
Miss Maria Riggs,
Miss Natalie Wells,
Miss Frederica Webb,
Miss H. D. Kane,
Miss Fanny Iselin,
Miss Mabel Gerry,
Miss Ruth King,
Miss Gretchen Hoyt,
Miss S. De Neufville,
Miss Ethel Cryder,
Miss Georgette Collier,
Miss W. Wetmore,
Miss Maria Moran,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish,
Mrs. M. T. Campbell,
Mrs. Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Iselin,
Miss Lydia M. Jones,
Miss Janet Dana,
Miss G. Burden,
Miss Cynthia Roche,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,
Miss E. Whitridge,
Miss Jean Reid,
Miss Celia Parsons,
Miss Therese Iselin,
Miss Alice Hasell,
Miss Cameron,
Miss Jane Fish,
Miss Jessie Sloane,
Miss Violet Cruger,
Miss Lelia Bryce,
Miss Adele Montant,
Miss Martha McCook,
Miss Cary Smith,
August Belmont, Jr.,
Phoenix Ingraham,
Monroe Robinson,
Cortlandt Barnes,
Ashbel Barney,
Gordon Douglas,
J. De W. Cutting,
John Trevor,
Antoine de Goefrey,
Lispenard Stewart,
Baron Louis de Rothschild,
Lawrence Gillespie,
Lloyd Warren,
McDougall Hawkes,
Cecil Lanfdale,
Hugh Milliken,
Amidee Moran,
Franklin Plummer,
Robert Goelet,
Hopkins Smith,
Lawrason Riggs,
W. Whitehouse,
Henry Barbey,
Marshall Kernochan,
Harry P. Robbins,
De Baldwin,
L. T. Burden, Jr.,
F. G. d'Hauteville,
Henry Du Pont,
George Mrs. Bayley,
Munro Ferguson,
Baron Alphonse de Rothschild,
Messrs. Gray,
Cyril Hatch,
Frederic Weekes,
Ogden Mills, Jr.,
John Minturn,
William Moore,
Monson Morris,
Percy Pyne, Jr.,
Winthrop Sands,
Mr. Sloane.

***

The large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at the Bagby Musical Morning yesterday showed a novel decoration of firs and pines. The stage was backed with tall trees and the large posts supporting the galleries were hidden, while boughs of fir and pine covered the box fronts and trees were placed back of the top row of boxes. Signor Caruso sang a Romanza by Fatuo, "Di Te", by Tirindelli, "Una Furtiva Lagrima," from L'Elisir d'Amore; Tosti's "Ideale," and "Non T'Amo Plu" by Denza, besides several encores. Victor Herbert's Orchestra played. The last of the musical mornings for the season is set for next Monday. Among those present yesterday were Lady Maitland, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. I. T. Burden, Mrs. Harry Redmond, Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, Mrs. Peter Mollier, Miss Leary, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. C. A. Whittier, Miss Ward Mc Allister, Mme. Waddington, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. James B. Townsend, and Mrs. Reeve-Merritt.

***

Mrs. Barger Wallach's skating party yesterday afternoon in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink was one of the largest of the season. Among those present were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Therese Iselin, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Henry Morgan, Miss M. S. Barger, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Miss Natalie Howland, Miss Margaret Dix, Miss Lydia Mason Jones, Mrs. Osgood Pell, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Katharine Atterbury, Miss Ethel Cowdin, Miss Jessie Sloane, Mrs. Dana Gibson, the Misses Knowlton, Miss Augusta Munn, William O'Donnell Iselin, Richard Peters, John E. Cowdin, Hamilton Cory, J. P. Grace, and William A. Hazard.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont left yesterday for Washington for a visit of several days.

MUSH AND MILK IN A DRAMA FOR EXPORT

"Lucky Durham" Unpalatable Even with Mr. Willard.

PLAY WRITTEN FOR AMERICA

Work of the Late Wilson Barrett Seen at the Knickerbocker Is Full of Cheap Sentiment.

The Duchess of Hovercourt.....Miss E. Page Lord Mountfalton.....Mr. H. Cooper Cliffe
Lady Mountfalton.....Miss Lelia Repton
The Honorable Reginald Steighton.....Mr. W. Sauter
The Honorable Margaret Steighton.....Miss Faith Reynolds
Sir Archie Floton.....Mr. John W. Lawrence
Mr. James Vallerton.....Mr. J. R. Crauford
Helen Vallerton.....Miss Violet Vorley
Mr. Arthur Walcomb.....Mr. Walter Edmunds
Mr. Deviame.....Miss Mabel Dubois
Miss Premore.....Miss Alice Belmore
Mr. Hintborough.....Mr. H. Barfoot
Mr. Harpington.....Mr. Ivan Simpson
Mr. Isaac Lubenham.....Mr. Arthur Curtis
Mr. Ben Verstein.....Mr. H. Cane
Mrs. Durham.....Miss Marie Linden
John Durham, her son.....Mr. Willard

To those of us who have come to admire E. S. Willard as an actor of exceptional charm, able frequently to lend a suggestion of naturalness to situations in themselves altogether unreal, his advent in such a play as "Lucky Durham," seen last evening at the Knickerbocker Theatre, seems almost like a public calamity. Written by the late Wilson Barrett, obviously for export purposes only, it is more unsatisfactory in every element of craftmanship than might have been expected even by those who look with suspicion upon all actor-made plays.

For want of a better name it will probably be termed melodrama, but that is a description which in this case will fail to describe. For the play lacks the thrills of melodrama. Mushandmilkydrama more nearly describes it.

We do not happen to know to what period of Wilson Barrett's authorship it belongs, but all the internal and external evidences seem to point to the fact that it was put together prior to a contemplated American invasion.

Ten or fifteen years ago the play might have made some sort of an appeal to those Americans who enjoyed seeing one of their own number lording it over the British aristocracy and rejoicing without stint at virtue's triumph over vice. Even now we are not averse to such a pleasant and satisfying outcome on the stage, but we do demand some cleverness in construction, some suggestion of truth in the characters, and a reasonable degree of plausibility in the story. All of these essentials "Lucky Durham" lacks.

It tells the story of the illegitimate son of an English Lord, who, after making a fortune in America, sets about revenging his mother's wrong, and who finds his father in his power through the purchase of an overdue mortgage on all of the latter's property.

The mortgage incident does not occur until the end of the third act, but long before that time all but the most unsophisticated of us have anticipated something of the kind. We also know that Durham will succeed in winning the hand of the girl he loves, although the Lord, his father, has arranged a prior match for a son whom he favors.

The play abounds in cheap platitude and sacharine sentiment, and the third act contains a scene in which one aspect of social evil is discussed with such noble expressions of outraged virtue on the part of the hero that the gallery was several times moved to tumultuous applause. But the entire argument is so inconsequential as to utterly lacking in any suggestion of a sincere study of life and human nature that its purpose—if it has any—is entirely lost.

Technically the play is incompetent. The first act suggests an old-fashioned Virginia reel, and one almost expects to hear the voice of the fiddler calling "chassez all," and "change your partners." The climax to the second act, intended evidently to convey an idea of quiet naturalness, simply serves to interrupt the action at a vital point, and the end of the third act, more nearly melodramatic than any of the others, would have been laughable but for the authoritative acting of Mr. Willard.

Each of Mr. Willard's entrances was prefaced by a "brilliant flash of silence" on the part of all the other characters on the scene, and, despite the handicap of a rather absurd rôle, he was dignified and natural throughout. For the most part, the character of John Durham calls for little more than an ability to suggest a nature unsullied by contact with the world, its sweetness finding vent in relief by a strong man's underlying determination to revenge his mother's wrong.

Mr. Willard's capacity for conveying the suggestion of such a nature is great, and his success in this respect is notable in the present play, although there are moments when the saccharine quality of Durham's speeches and his chosen sentiments pall on one. The company with few exceptions is inadequate. H. Cooper Cliffe, in the rôle of Lord Montfalton being the worst offender. As the rather conventional villain he is more than necessarily conventional and villainous. John W. Lawrence, in the familiar rôle of an asshine younger brother, is mildly diverting at times, and J. R. Crauford succeeds in a part that must be trying to an intelligent actor.

Miss Violet Morley, who appears as the girl wooed and won by Durham, has enough method to triumph over a badly constructed rôle, and Violet Morley is to be commended for conscientious effort in a part that was evidently written for an ingénue, which she is not.

HISS RUSSIA AT THEATRE.

Audience Seeing "Siberia" Takes Every Chance to Show Antipathy.

The Russian situation reached an acute stage last night at the Academy of Music, where "Siberia." Bartley Campbell's melodrama, is the attraction. Screams from the gallery often punctuated the remarks of the despotic Governor of Kishineff.

When Nicolai Nalgoff, the student "friend of the people," ended his harangue over the dead bodies in the first act with the words, "That day will come, and soon, O Czar!" there were yells of delight, not only from the galleries, but from the orchestra seats.

"That day came to-day," called out a man sitting near the front.

MELODRAMA IN VAUDEVILLE.

Lots of Action in "The Fighting Parson" at Proctor's.

An old-time melodrama of the English brand, "The Fighting Parson," was produced at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. The fact that the action has been transplanted to this city and Hillsdale, N. J., does not disguise it.

The melodrama has the merit of having been "boiled down," for its action takes but thirty minutes, and in that time there are four changes of scene, a very villainous villain, a good son, a New Jersey "squire," a misunderstood daughter, and, of course, a very manly parson, who is handy with his fists. Last night it went with such a rush that the audience hardly had time to gather in the action until the "Fighting Parson" had knocked out the professional prize fighter hired to "do" him and had folded the misunderstood daughter in his muscular embrace. The skit is very capably acted.

"Lohengrin" at Metropolitan.

"Lohengrin" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the fifth time during the present season. Mr. Knote, who appeared in the title rôle, is to leave this country on Thursday, and was received last night with especial cordiality by the customary Monday audience, which is always numerous and brilliant. Mmes. Eames and Walker and MM. Blass, Goritz, and Muhlmann were again his associates in the cast. Mr. Hertz conducted.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Last night ushered in the second and final week of "Me, Him, and I" at the American Theatre. The three comedians, Bickel, Watson, and Wrothe, have been quite successful in the piece.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs," with Henrietta Crosman, began a week's engagement at the Yorkville Theatre last night.

The initial performance of "The Fighting Parson," a melodrama in one act, was introduced last evening at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. The vaudeville attractions were the "Twelve Wood Nymphs," Callahan and Mack, the Three Crane brothers, Six Perl sisters, and other acts.

"Under Southern Skies" began another return engagement last evening at the West End Theatre.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre R. G. Knowles, the monologue, was the top-liner, with Della Fox, Howard Thurston, and the Jiu-Jitsu act.

"The County Chairman," with the original cast, will be seen all this week at the Harlem Opera House.

"Robert Emmet" was presented last night by the stock company at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

Rice and Cohen formed the main offering at Keith's last evening. The bill also included the Waterbury brothers, Mme. La Estella, and the Four Sensational Bolsos.

The bill was the play presented by the stock company last evening at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mme. Sloposnski was the principal vaudeville feature.

Chevalier is at the Circle for another week. The balance of the bill includes Harry Gilfoyle, Eight English Girls, Trovollo, Boston brothers, Mlle. Martha, and Mildred Hanson.

Murphy and Nichols headed the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's last night. Others were the Obersteiner Troupe, Hoey and Lee, and Williams and Hawthorne.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre stock company revived "The Cowboy and the Lady" last evening. The vaudeville included Mme. Sloposnski, Melville and Stetson, and others.

Ralph Stuart began a week's engagement last evening at the Murray Hill Theatre in "By Right of Sword."

Kyrle Bellew returned to this city last night at the Grand Opera House in his successful play, "Raffles."

"A Desperate Chance" is the attraction at the New Star Theatre this week.

At the Third Avenue Theatre "The Queen of the Highway" opened a week's run last night.

A figure in wax of Hannah Elias is on exhibition this week in the central hall of the Eden Musee.

"Texas," a cowboy play, was seen last night at the Metropolis Theatre.

The principal attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum for the current week is "Zip," or "What Is It?"

"A Girl of the Streets" is at the Windsor until Saturday night.

The musical attractions that remain in the city are: "The Forbidden Land," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre; "Hagedy-Piggedy," with "The College Widower," at the Weber Music Hall; "Fantana," at the Lyric; Lillian Russell in "Lady Teazle," at the Casino; "Humpty Dumpty," at the New Amsterdam; "It Happened in Nordland," at the Lew Fields Music Hall; Fritzi Scheff in "Fatinitza," at the Broadway; "Wonderland," at the Herald Square, and "The Duchess of Dantzig," at Daly's.

The plays that remain are: Edward Terry in "Sweet Lavender," at the Princess; "The College Widow," at the Garden; "Leah Kleschna," at the Manhattan; Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," at the Empire; Frances Wilson in "Cousin Billy," at the Criterion; Ethel Barrymore in "Sunday," at the Hudson; David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Bijou; Mrs. Carter in "Adrea," at the Belasco; Ida Conquest in "The Money Makers," at the Liberty; Mrs. Leffingwell's "Boots," at the Savoy; Arnold Daly in "You Never Can Tell," at the Garrick, and Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore in repertoire, at the Lyceum.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Fritzi Scheff was out of the cast of "Fatinitza" at the Broadway Theatre last night. She has not yet recovered from her sore throat.

The orphan asylum conducted by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart will have the use of the New York Theatre for its annual benefit to take place on Feb. 28.

Mme. Réjane will make her farewell appearance in America at the Liberty Theatre to-night for six performances only, beginning Wednesday evening, Feb. 1.

Madison Smith, the former Columbia 'Varsity football tackle, will appear with Robert Edeson's company in "Strongheart" at the Hudson Theatre on Jan. 30.

George Cohan will sing a new song of his own composition to-night in "Little Johnny Jones" at the New York Theatre.

Francis Wilson, in "Cousin Billy," will remain indefinitely at the Criterion Theatre, his road tour having been abandoned.

Revoked Employment Agency License

After a hearing, Commissioner Keating of the Department of Licenses yesterday afternoon revoked the license of Emil Hussard and Frank Nyrl to conduct an employment agency at 173 East Fourth Street. The case was one of a series before the Commissioner in which it was charged that the employment agencies were adjuncts of the "cadet" system.

An advertisement

People who doubt the power of advertising, or who think that rates in standard periodicals are too high, should do a little figuring.

If advertising is ineffective, or too costly to be profitable, how is it that manufacturers are constantly building up immense businesses and growing wealthy by advertising? If it did not pay we surely would not see the same familiar names year after year in the magazines.

Consider, too, the tremendous circulations of modern magazines, the millions upon millions of people they reach regularly, and the ever-active force which an advertisement constantly appearing must necessarily exert upon the public.

A page ad. in any single issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST covers 19 acres of paper. It goes into 700,000 homes. It is read by 3,500,000 people. These people do not get THE POST as a premium, or "clubbed" with other publications—it is bought and paid for. It is a weekly magazine. More valuable as an advertising medium than a monthly, just as a daily newspaper is more valuable than a weekly newspaper for the retail merchant.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
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ORDER NOW

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

FOR THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF

DISRAELI'S NOVEL

ABOUT GLADSTONE

and you will not be again among the disappointed thousands. If you were among them last Sunday you can still make up the lost ground by procuring at The Times office or through your newsdealer last Sunday's Times, extra copies of which have been printed. It contains the first installment of

The Literary Sensation of the Day.

LA FOLLETTE FOR SENATOR.

Governor of Wisconsin Republican Nominee to Succeed Quarles.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—Gov. Robert M. La Follette to-night was nominated for United States Senator to succeed J. V. Quarles by a caucus of Republican members of the Wisconsin Legislature. Gov. La Follette was selected on the first ballot. Martin L. Lueck is the Democratic choice.

La Follette had 65 votes, Quarles 26, scattering 16. Only 57 votes were necessary for a choice. Gov. La Follette will be elected Senator to-morrow, as the Republicans have a majority of both houses.

JERSEY COUNTESS DEAD.

Miss McKnight Married Count Buxhoewden in 1849.

NICE, France, Jan. 23.—The Countess Buxhoewden, née McKnight of Bordentown, N. J., died here this morning.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23.—Countess Buxhoewden was the daughter of the late John L. and Jane E. McKnight of this place. She was married at Bordentown by the late Mgr. Doane of New Jersey to Count Constantine Buxhoewden of Russia in 1849.

Obituary Notes.

Miss HANNAH J. BURKE, a public school teacher in Brooklyn, died on Sunday in her fifty-seventh year, at her home, 1283 Nobis Street, Greenpoint. She was born in New York. She was appointed a teacher in School No. 22, on Java Street, and was transferred to No. 31, on Dupont Street, with which she was connected when taken ill four months ago.

Mrs. NETTIE R. SELIGMAN, wife of Jacob Seligman, the retired banker, died at her home, 45 West Ninety-fourth Street, yesterday. Mrs. Seligman was about forty-five years of age and had been for twenty years the Secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Mount Sinai Hospital. She was also a prominent member of practically all of the other women's auxiliaries of Jewish charities in New York City. Two sisters survive her. The funeral will be held to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiating.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh north to northeast; on the Middle South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeast to east; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh north to northeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh west.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds, with increasing cloudiness, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Fort Bragg northward.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY:

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, followed by snow. Wednesday fair; light north to northeast winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey—Cloudy Tuesday, probably snow. Wednesday fair; light northeast to east winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Tuesday. Wednesday fair; variable winds.

New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, followed by snow in west portion, warmer in north and central portions. Wednesday snow; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	52	32	28
6 A. M.	52	30	30
9 A. M.	50	30	28
Noon.	48	33	33
3 P. M.	46	34	34
6 P. M.	42	33	33
9 P. M.	40	31	31
12 P. M.	39	31	31

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	27°
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date 1904	47
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

WHAT IS THERE IN IT?

Scott's Emulsion is a careful blend of the purest cod liver oil, hypophosphites of lime and soda, glycerine and a dash of flavoring. The combination of these valuable ingredients emulsified as in Scott's Emulsion represents the greatest remedy yet discovered for weak lungs, poor blood, low vitality, child weakness and all wasting diseases.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $100 to help an Italian family, consisting of parents and seven children, two of whom are in an institution. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

DRAYTON—KNOWER.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905, in St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Mary Constance Knower, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, to Henry Coleman Drayton.

NILES—PENNINGTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, 1905, by the Rev. George P. Eckman, Ph. D., Alice Belle Pennington to Charles Edward Niles.

DIED.

BLAUVELT. At her residence, 238 West 120th St., on Jan. 22, 1905, Jane Perdon, widow of Jacob T. Blauvelt, in her 84th year.

Funeral private. Interment at New York Cemetery, Hackensack, N.

WEIGHTS OUT FOR THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP

Hermis, Suburban Hero, Heads the List with 128 Pounds.

BELDAME ACTUAL SECOND

Sex Allowance Considered, Great Filly Is Only a Pound Below Hermis and Above All Others.

The weights for the $25,000 Brighton Handicap, the first handicap of the 1905 season to be announced, as arranged by W. S. Vosburgh, are published to-day with Hermis heading the list at 128 pounds, the imposts then scaling down to 87 pounds on the maiden four-year-old Phaser. The assignment of weights is of great interest to horsemen, as it gives a fair line on the official handicapper's estimate of the horses engaged in both the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps, which races will be run before the Brighton Handicap, though the Brooklyn and Suburban weights will not be announced for another week.

With Hermis in at 128 pounds, or two pounds above the scale, Irish Lad, the chief rival of last year's Suburban winner, gets in on two pound better terms, or with just the weight he would carry at weight for age, 126 pounds. Rated next come the four-year olds, four in number, Ort Wells, 124; Delhi, 123; Stalwrat, 123, and Beldame, 122. In this rating Beldame, taking into account her sex allowance of five pounds, is handicapped highest, the weight allotted to her being equivalent to 127 pounds for a colt four years old in the first part of the racing season. Beldame thus is required to concede three pounds to Ort Wells and four pounds each to Delhi and Stalwart and gives away a pound to Irish Lad, rated as one of the champions last year, when he fought out the finish for every one of the great handicaps, except the Metropolitan, which he won rather easily. The conditions and weights follow:

The Brighton Handicap, of $25,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward, sweepstakes of $250 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20; winners after publication of weights (Jan. 24) penalized, for $3,000 or two races of $1,000, four pounds; for $6,000, or two races of $5,000, eight pounds; for $10,000 or two races of $5,000 each, three races of $5,000, twelve pounds; one-half of penalty for horses handicapped at from 115 to 120 pounds, one-quarter penalty for horses handicapped at from 122 to 129 pounds, horses handicapped at 130 or over not to be penalized, and three-year-olds not to be penalized above 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hermis	128	Sysonby	108
Irish Lad	126	Monsidor Beaucaire	109
Ort Wells	124	Israelite	105
Delhi	123	Conjurer	104
Stalwart	123	Tradition	104
Beldame	122	Knight Errant	104
The Picket	122	Artful	103
Broomstick	119	Jocund	100
Bryn Mawr	119	Tanya	102
Mechesney	119	Glenfield	100
Artiemaier	118	Miss Crawford	100
Lord of the Vale	117	Wittuli	100
Goldsmith	117	Jason	100
Hurst Park	116	Dreamer	100
English Lad	116	Little Em	100
Fort Hunter	115	St. Blaise	99
Santon	115	Ivan the Terrible	99
Kunnels	114	Ram's Horn	98
Dalmia	113	Sandria	98
Major Daingerfield	113	May M	97
Bondage	112	Rose of Dawn	95
Dolly Spanker	111	Bedouin	95
Alan-a-Dale	111	Sigflight	93
Tokalon	110	Marineer	92
Meharib	109	Merry Lark	92
Grazzilla	109	Stretch	90
Burleigh	108	Bartender	90
Adbell	108	Phaser	87
Dulcus	108		

Penalties accrue from date.

TURF OFFICIALS NAMED.

Dates Go Over—Stewards Still Have Racing Schedule to Arrange.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club met yesterday in the clubrooms in the Windsor Arcade, organized for the year, appointed racing officials for the New York turf season, and transacted much other business, but in the announcement of the proceedings not a word was said about the knotty problem of a schedule of racing dates for 1905 that will satisfy all the interests concerned. The application of the Empire City Trotting Club for dates for meetings to be held on the Empire City track is the latest complication in the date question. This application, added to the fact that the owners of the Morris Park track wish to revive the charter of the New York Jockey Club and continue racing there, would make a list of eight clubs in the metropolitan district, where only six conducted racing last season.

The Stewards present at the meeting were August Belmont, James R. Keene, F. K. Sturgis, Frank Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, J. H. Bradford, and Andrew Miller. Mr. Belmont presided.

On motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was instructed to cast one vote for August Belmont, Chairman; James R. Keene, Vice Chairman, and F. K. Sturgis, Secretary and Treasurer. A ballot was taken, and the officers named were elected unanimously.

The meeting acted on the appointment of racing officials on The Jockey Club tracks for 1905, and reappointed the entire list of officials of last year, the single change being that while last year The Jockey Club had two starters, who alternated in terms of duty, no one was named to succeed C. J. Fitzgerald, who resigned, this leaving Mars Cassidy to do all the starting. The list of officials appointed was as follows:

Handicapper—W. S. Vosburg; Starter—Mars Cassidy; Clerk of the Scales—H. G. Crickmore; Paddock and Patrol Judge—J. L. Hall; Starting Judge—H. U. Homan; Timer—W. H. Barrette.

The following resolution as to racing colors was adopted for 1905:

"In all colors registered with The Jockey Club where shoulder straps and braces are allowed, such straps or braces must be at least three inches wide, and extend down front and back from the top of the shoulder for at least eight inches.

"Where hoops or bars are registered on the sleeves, such hoops or bars must be three in number, at least two inches wide, and extend from shoulder to wrist.

"Colors with emblems or initials on the back are no longer eligible for registration as distinctive. No vertical halves in colors can be registered."

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to notify the Registrar to continue to publish in the stud book a list of animals sold by the Breeders' Protective Association, and to further notify him that their produce was not eligible for registration.

FORMASTER AT GOOD ODDS.

Bradley Bill Ran Away Four Miles on New Orleans Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—The most important race of the day was the fourth—one mile—and after the scratching was done only five horses remained. Of these Ahola, ridden by H. Phillips, was considered the best. Her price was never as good as even money. Red Raven was next in popular estimation, but neither of them won. Bradley Bill was full of running the first part of it, and although he cut no figure in the race, he could not stop after the finish, but ran away four miles.

The race was an easy win for Formaster, who ran away from Ahola and Red Raven on the upper turn. Formaster was not overlooked in the betting, but he always could be had at 7 to 1. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Antimony, 106 pounds, (Livingston,) 9 to 1; Agnes Virginia, 95, (J. Hennessy,) 40 to 1, second; Bishop Poole, 94, (Aubuchon,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Belle Indian, Alcantara, Norwood Ohio, Klits, Slowpoke, Foxhunting, and Halbert also ran. Moorish Damsel fell.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Torloff, 97 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 15 to 1; Signal II., 103, (T. Dean,) 12 to 1, second; Dibwa, 102, (Livingston,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Yellowhammer, Lee Snow, Stalker, Jetteu, Evelyn Kinney, Opponent, and Joe Wise also ran. Flying Charcoal left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Mile—Won by Death, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1; Misanthrope, 100, (Nicol,) 6 to 1, second; Merry Acrobat, 110, (Schilling,) even, third. Time—1:40. Decoration, Minotaur, John H., Royal Pirate, Bank Street, Huckleberry Finn, Miladi Love, and Fiasco also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Formaster, 110 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 1; Red Raven, 111, (Nicol,) 9 to 5, second; Ahola, 104, (H. Phillips,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Bradley Bill and Carnival also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth—Won by Miss Betty, 101 pounds, (Schilling,) 6 to 1; Sarah Maxim, 97, (J. Hennessy,) 9 to 1, second; Lady Fonse, 95, (De Rouen,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Noweta, St. Sever, and Chanterelle also ran. Montebank left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Exclamation, 104 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 14 to 5; Dalesman, 107, (Nicol,) 11 to 5, second; Arachue, 102, (McCafferty,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Rabunta, Onyx II., Frank Rice, Keogh, Carley's Dream, New Amsterdam, and Mrs. Frank Foster also ran.

LAST DAYS OF AUTO SALON.

Importers Report Good Sales of the Foreign Machines.

An increased attendance was noticeable yesterday afternoon and evening at the Importers' Automobile Show in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall. The interest aroused by the big exhibit at Madison Square Garden was reflected to some extent in the show of foreign vehicles, and the fact that this show will close to-day brought out a number of intending purchasers who have been quietly investigating the different makes of machines displayed for public inspection during the past week.

Henri Fournier, who had expected to be one of the contestants in the Ormond races, was still at the show, exhibiting the fine points of his French cars. He said it was impossible to get his new racing machine ready for the Florida events, and rather than compete without the best car he could get he preferred to take no part.

Fournier will not go to Florida, but will return to France within a few days. He has been well pleased with the success of the present show, and said that plans had been made to bring over two or three of the fast motor boats fitted with the motors now used in his machines. Two or three other importers of French cars are making arrangements to bring over motor boats, and some of them will be here on time for the Sportsmen's Show next month.

The success of the Importers' Show has been so complete that the foreign agents are now talking very strongly of repeating the show next year, and while the plans are not yet perfected it will probably be held in the same place. Over $30,000 was spent in preparing for this exhibit, and its artistic decorations have never been exceeded in this country. One dealer, who, by the way, is not a member of the Licensed Association, stated frankly last week that he sold only four cars. Last night he was prepared to show contracts for seventeen cars, costing from $8,000 to $10,000 apiece, and all fitted with motors similar to those in the victorious Gordon Bennett racer last year in Germany.

John R. McLean of Cincinnati purchased a high-powered German car yesterday for $11,500. Charles M. Jacobs, constructing engineer of the Hudson River tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and George H. Sheldon both bought French cars of 24-35 horse power for $10,000 each. Mrs. G. K. Finch of Glens Falls, N. Y., bought one of the handsome Swiss cars lately introduced in this country, paying $16,000 for a 40-horse-power machine. The body of the carriage was made in Zurich. Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Cora M. Clark, A. B. Cornell, and H. A. Hutchins all bought high-powered foreign cars for prices averaging $10,000.

Among those present during the day were William Rockefellor, ex-Mayor Frederick Wurster of Brooklyn, George Perkins, Mr. John Jacob Astor, and Charles H. De Witt.

Curlers Out at Van Cortlandt.

There was good skating yesterday on Van Cortlandt Lake and a number of enthusiastic curlers took advantage of the favorable conditions, although the ice was rather rough, to meet in club matches. Four rinks were on the ice, two representing the Van Cortlandt Club. The first Van Cortlandt team played against the Yonkers four, and honors remained even for five heads, when George Frazier, by a few brilliant plays, scored enough for his side to win the game, the score standing 17 to 11. In the other match, the Van Cortlandt second team met the Terrace City players. The latter secured the advantage early in the play, and won handily by the score of 25 to 16. The players are:

RINK NO. 1.

Yonkers.	Van Cortlandt No. 1.
J. Davidson.	John Stewart.
J. O'Connell.	P. J. Gilmartin.
George Frazier.	R. Tousey.
Geo. Greaves, skip 17.	Isaiah Frazier, skip 11.

RINK NO. 2.

Terrace City.	Van Cortlandt, No. 2.
T. Brown.	P. Hovey.
J. Kelloch.	T. Comerford.
S. A. Peene.	J. Brown.
W. Stewart, skip 25.	J. Pepper, skip 16.

Rules for Local Bowlers.

The Eastern Alley Owners' Association, composed of the leading men identified with the bowling interests of Greater New York, at a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, adopted the rules of the New York Bowling Association as a part of its constitution. It was further provided that all balls should be properly measured and weighed, and precaution taken to prevent bowlers from using unfair tactics. No action was taken about a trip to Milwaukee during the tournament in connection with the annual meeting of the American Bowling Congress, and nothing will be done in the matter until the next meeting of the association at the Victoria on Jan. 30.

Count Danstone Best Field Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 23.—The last event of the annual fields trials, the Championship Stakes, to which only winners were elegible, attracted a large list of nominations to-day. The best work was accomplished by Jesse Rodfield's Count Danstone. He showed up strong at the finish of a severe run, during which he found ten bevies and many singles. Portia, Pioneer, and Prince Rodney were also among those competing, but their work was overshadowed by Danstone.

At a meeting to be held for the re-election of officers of the United States Field Trials Club, H. B. Duryea will succeed himself as President, with P. Lorillard and Hobart Ames as associate officers.

Wesleyan's Football Schedule.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 23.—The Wesleyan football schedule for next Fall has been practically completed, as follows:

Oct. 14, University of Vermont at Middletown; 21, New York University at New York; 28, Union at Schenectady; Nov. 4, Tufts at Middletown; 11, Williams at Middletown; 18, Trinity at Middletown; 25, Swarthmore at Philadelphia. Other games will probably be arranged with Yale and Columbia. Harvard and Dartmouth will not be in the Wesleyan schedule this year.

Ice Yacht Drub Again a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 23.—The fleet ice yacht Drub, owned by Charles Burd and Edward Willis, showed her heels to six other racers of the North Shrewsbury Club this afternoon. The Drub's time for the 12½ miles was 36:24, and the winner beat the Georgie only 7 seconds. Daisy, third; Northwest, fourth; Wizard, fifth; Atalanta, sixth, and Tyro, seventh.

Ice Yachts in Price Trophy Race.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 23.—Capt. J. Elwyn Green's Eagle won the first race sailed by the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club for the Price trophy this afternoon over the fifteen-mile triangular course. The Eagle's corrected time was 35:04 4-5; Sweetheart, 35:09; Le Roy, 36:53.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv

TENNIS TEAM TO GO AFTER DAVIS TROPHY

American Players Sounded on Their Willingness to Make Trip.

DOHERTYS HOLD THE CUP NOW

Ward, Larned, Wright, and Clothier Selected by Popular Favor to Play in England.

Tennis players will cross the ocean in an endeavor to recapture the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup from the Englishmen this season. That this was the American attitude was learned yesterday upon the receipt of letters in this city from the committee in Boston of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to a number of the foremost players of the country, asking if it was possible for them to make the trip and play on the American team. The men questioned were Holcombe Ward, the National champion; William A. Larned, Malcolm D. Whitman, and Raymond D. Little. Similar letters were sent to William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, Kreigh Collins of Chicago, and Beals C. Wright of Boston.

That the Americans will challenge for the trophy won by the Doherty brothers two years ago and send a team to the attack seems assured. The formal challenge is not called for until the first of March, and action in the matter will not be taken until the annual meeting of the association early next month in this city. The answers of the men named will not be made public until that meeting, although it can be said now that Whitman will not give the time to make the journey.

The players questioned are thoroughly representative of the top class of American tennis, and from the group and from their number the three or four men to make up the team will undoubtedly be selected. The players have been asked individually as to whether, if they are selected, they could make the trip to England, and, further, if they could devote time early in the season to go South for preliminary practice. Among the followers of tennis in this city Ward, Larned, Wright, and Clothier are regarded as the logical selections for the team. It is also asserted that this quartet would find no difficulty in making the practice trip to the South.

Taking all of the men asked into consideration, leaving Whitman out because he will not go, the matter resolves itself to a selection from the remaining six players. The choice, on the evidence of last season's play, ought to be for a team of three—Ward, Larned, and Wright. There are experts who think that Clothier should be substituted in this trio for Larned. For a team of four: Ward, Larned, Wright, and either Clothier or Collins.

Ward's success of last year, culminating with both the championship in singles and doubles, places him on the team without any argument. Larned, still active in the sport, also seems sure of a place. Wright, as Ward's partner in the doubles, ought to have a place on account of the part he played, and it was no small part at that, in securing the doubles title for his team. The serious question comes as to the singles, and whether it would be wise to put Ward to the test in this as well as in the doubles bothers no end of followers and interested ones, and brings Clothier and Collins into consideration.

The general impression is that if Larned can get to form and show stamina he should be one of the two men for the singles.

LIMIT ON BASEBALL PLAYERS.

Clubs of Eastern League Must Employ Only Fifteen After June 1.

Delegates to an adjourned meeting of the Eastern Baseball League at the Hotel Victoria, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday were confronted with a number of important matters concerning their organization, but a session lasting nearly six hours was devoted mainly to a discussion of the question of the limitation of salaries and the number of players that may be reserved by each club of the league. There were present at the meeting President P. T. Powers, M. B. Puter, and Walter W. Burnham of the Newark Club; Howard C. Griffiths and W. T. Murray of the Jersey City Club; "Ed" Hanlon, Moses W. Frank, and Hugh Jennings of the Baltimore Club; John Kreitner of the Montreal Club; J. J. McCaffrey, J. Leltz, Jesse Applegate, and Manager "Dick" Harley, of the Toronto Club; Manager George Stallings of the Buffalo Club, and Manager A. C. Buckenberger and Charles T. Chapin of the Rochester Club.

It was agreed that each club of the league should be limited after June 1 to fifteen players, but the matter of salaries was left open for settlement until to-day. One thing, however, was decided, and that was a playing manager should be allowed so much per month and should be counted as one of the fifteen players allowed to each club.

After awarding the championship pennant for 1905 to the Buffalo Club, the question of the transfer of the franchise of the Montreal Club to Richmond, Va., was discussed. Upon the representation of John Kreitner, the holder of the franchise, the National Board of Arbitration was requested to extend protection over the Richmond district for thirty days, pending a determination whether the team should remain in Montreal or move to Richmond.

BASEBALL OWNERS FINED.

President of Jersey City Club and Others Punished in Contempt Case.

In the contempt proceedings growing out of the suit to suppress the playing of baseball in Bayonne, N. J., on Sundays, Chancellor Magie yesterday, at Jersey City, fined Howard C. Griffith, President of the Jersey City Club, $1,000; Benjamin T. Haagerson, $1,000; William T. Davis, $250, and August Seastream, $10. The fines also carry the costs of taking the case to court. It is said that the matter will be taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals, although nothing positive on this point has been decided upon.

Seastream, an ashman employed on a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat, applied for an injunction last Summer to restrain the Jersey City Club from playing Sunday ball in Bayonne, declaring that the noise made by the crowds that congregated at the grounds constituted a nuisance. In a subsequent affidavit he retracted all that he had previously said. This second affidavit was declared by the counsel for those who wanted Sunday play stopped to be false, and was obtained by Griffith, Davis, and Haagerson.

CHESS MASTERS TO MEET.

Marshall and Janowski Play for Rice Purse To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Preliminary negotiations between F. J. Marshall, the American chess master, and D. Janowski, chess champion of France, for their match of eight games up, were concluded here to-day, and the players have agreed to open hostilities at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will be the regular play days, and play will be conducted under the time limit of thirty moves for the first two hours, and at the rate of fifteen moves an hour thereafter. The player first scoring eight victories, draws not counting, will be declared winner of the match and of the stakes of $1,000, together with the purse provided by Prof. Isaac L. Rice of New York.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Lowenberg Defeated Servatius in Championship Match at Daly's.

Albert Lowenberg, the metropolitan amateur Class B billiard champion, last night won the opening fourteen-inch balk-line match of the inter-city championship tournament. He defeated Louis A. Servatius by the score of 500 points to 161. Lowenberg's persistent cue work overcame the open play of his opponent, and he averaged 6 18-47 for the match despite the fact that he did not make any high-figure runs. The tournament is being held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players in Maurice Daly's academy. The competitors include last night's players and J. Van Tine, H. A. Coleman, William Gershel, and C. E. White, who represent New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

At the start Lowenberg displayed better form than Servatius, who played all of his angles too widely. Lowenberg temporarily fell behind on the twelfth inning, when his opponent deftly caromed the ivory globes into one of the corners and by delicate manipulation along the rail he began a run which promised high figures. His cue moved too gently on his fifteenth shot, however, and the balls failed to roll beyond the balk lines, resulting in "no count." Servatius stepped aside for Lowenberg. The latter then made a run of 8 and on his next turn at the table, 28, which again put him in the lead. This run of Lowenberg's was chiefly remarkable for a well-played masse shot, his twentieth count, which was a gem in its way because of the bad position of the balls against the cushion.

On the second hundred Lowenberg further increased his lead with a run of 26 carroms in the twenty-fifth inning. Three innings later Lowenberg added 28 buttons to his string. This run was an exhibition of fairly close billiards, but Lowenberg's method savored more of cushion caroms than the true balk-line game. Near the end of the cluster he made a kiss shot off the cushion that prettily solved a difficult problem. The run was terminated by his miss of a widely played masse shot.

Toward the end of the match Lowenberg improved his cue to a considerable degree, while Servatius slumped hopelessly. Summary:

Albert Lowenberg—11 8 2 1 0 0 1 2 7 4 0 8 2 8 2
1 0 1 0 1 7 11 12 1 0 2 8 0 0 28 3 1 2 8 1 2 0 2 0 3
15 1 0 1 3 6 0 2 3 4 0 7 20. Total, 500 points; average, 6 18-47; high runs, 20, 28, and 28.

Louis A. Servatius—0 0 5 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 1 0 1 4 1 0
0 2 5 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 2 1 2 0 0 7 3 4 2 0 1 1 3 0 1 9
0 0 3 7 3 6 1 2 2 8. Total, 161 points; average, 3 20-47; high runs, 14, 12, and 12.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Frank Hoppe Leads at Billiards.

Frank Hoppe and Frank Barton began a three-night billiard match at fourteen-inch balkline at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, Barton to play 600 points in all to Hoppe's 450. On each night Barton is to score 200 to Hoppe's 150. Last night Hoppe played an excellent game, while Barton was severely handicapped by the roll of the balls. The score follows:

Frank Hoppe—25 0 9 4 3 2 1 3 0 5 9 7 3 6 2 0 27
2 15 7 20. Total, 150; high run, 27; average, 7½.

Frank Barton—0 0 3 7 2 3 2 3 2 5 0 1 8 0 1 5 0 0 0
10 6 1 0 0 0. Total, 138; high runs, 32; average, 6 9-10.

Greater N. Y. Pool Championship.

Lake outplayed Alexander in every pyramid last night and won the opening contest of the pool tournament for the Greater New York championship. The final score was 100 balls to 25. The competition is being held in the Montauk Academy, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and seven competitors are entered for the honors. In the match last night Lake only cleared the table once, his best run being fifteen balls. Several times he approached this figure, as he pocketed the balls cleanly and made his combination shots particularly well. Lake did not scratch during the game, while Lake had three scratches recorded against him, and his best run was thirteen balls. In the continuation of the tournament to-night Clinton Robinson will meet F. M. Sanches.

Basket Ball Games in Brooklyn.

At the armory of the Second Signal Corps, in Brooklyn, last night the home team defeated the Bedford five in a one-sided game by a score of 56 to 19. Line-up:

Signal Corps, 56.	Position.	Bedford, 19
Rogers	Right forward	Brown
Rose	Left forward	Valles
Elliott	Centre	Lang
Mock	Right guard	Sauer
Lyons	Left guard	Thompson

Goals from the field—Rogers, 9; Elliott, 6; Rose, 5; Lyons, 5; Mock, 1; Sauer, 4; Welles, 2; Lang, 1; Brown, 1; Thompson, 1. Goals from fouls—Rose, 2; Rogers, 1; Elliott, 1; Welles, 1. Referee—Mr. Esbach. Umpire—Mr. Dugge. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Two good basket ball games were played last night at Atonement Hall, Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Basket Ball League Tournament. In the first game the Star Athletic Club easily defeated the Apache Athletic Club by a score of 23 to 9. The line-up follows:

Star A. C., 23.	Position.	Apache A. C., 9.
Hink	Right forward	Breitbach
Browne	Left forward	Constant
Sear	Centre	Garvey
Dalston	Right guard	Swallow
Sherwood	Left guard	Pettit

Goals from the field—Sherwood, 5; Hink, 4; Browne, 2; Sear, 1; Constant, 3. Goals from fouls—Sear, 1; Constant, 2; Breitbach, 1. Referee—Mr. Clarkson. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

The second game was a very close one between the Manhassett Athletic Club and the Seneca Athletic Club, in which the former team was returned victor by a score of 14 to 10. The line-up follows:

M. A. C., 14.	Position.	S. A. C., 10.
Kimball	Right forward	Kupfer
McKay	Left forward	Smetzer
Davis	Centre	Tompkins
Kreiger	Right guard	Heath
Jungren	Left guard	Powell

Goals from the field—McKay, 5; Kimball, 2; Davis, 2; Smetzer, 2; Powell, 2; Kupfer, 1; Tompkins, 1. Referee—Mr. Clarkson. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Unstrung Necklace Dutiable at Low Rate for Natural Pearls.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Charles E. Rushmore of New York against the classification as jewelry at 60 per cent. for a lot of drilled pearls.

The pearls had been selected, matched, and assorted, and, it is said, had, in fact, been strung and only needed restringing to make a perfect necklace. Gen. Sharretts ruled in accordance with decisions of the courts, that they are dutiable as pearls in their natural state at 10 per cent.

INCORPORATED AT ALBANY.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—These charters were issued to-day:

The Spears Brick Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—B. M. L. Ernst, Frederick Mellor, F. G. Bamman, New York.

The Cryer Return Line System Company, New York, (manufactures valves;) capital, $25,000. Directors—G. A. Morrison, Cranford, N. J.; A. A. Cryer, Newark, N. J.; L. A. McTigh, Brooklyn.

The Bunting Construction Company, Flushing, L. I., (general contracting;) capital, $20,000. Directors—J. E. Bunting, Flushing; W. T. Bunting, Mount Vernon; Petro Colombo, Rockville, Conn.

The B. & C. Oyster Company, Greenport, Suffolk County; capital, $30,000. Directors—Edmund Brown, C. R. Brown, Bayport; Charles Cotton, Greenport.

The D. & H. Oyster Company, Greenport, Suffolk County; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. E. Downs, Greenport; C. E. Ball, G. S. Hall, New York.

Glens Falls Land Improvement Company, Glens Falls; capital, $40,000. Directors—W. I. Griffing, W. M. Haskell, G. R. Finch, Glens Falls.

The Fashion Belt and Novelty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Jacob Nadelman, Charles Lippman, E. W. Spier, New York.

The Macon Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $60,000. Directors—H. M. Smith, John McNamee, G. W. Harman, Brooklyn.

Grand Boulevard Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Nathan Szerlip, Samuel Freedman, New York; Daniel Fuchs, Brooklyn.

A. R. Katz & Leudan Company, New York, (dentistry;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. R. Katz, Joseph Leudan, F. H. Levy, New York City.

Pickwick Hotel and Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. W. Neuberger, J. H. Hall, Morris Darst, New York.

Arlington Hot and Flower Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Lillian Van Gelder, David Broyer, Harry Edwards, New York.

N. Girard & Co., New York, (toilet articles;) capital, $5,000. Directors—L. M. Sabater, Harry Cullmer, Brooklyn; Masa Satow, New York.

John E. Loeser Manufacturing Company, New York, (vehicles;) capital, $20,000. Directors—J. N. Loeser, F. L. Loeser, C. P. Loeser, New York.

Hemingway Paper Manufacturing Company, New Windsor, Orange County; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. M. Wilson, F. O. Garvin, Moodna; G. H. Hale, Chicopee, Mass.

Turner Machine Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Victor Sence, John McCardle, Joseph Lichtenberg, New York.

The Rome Electrical Company, Rome; capital, $40,000. Directors—N. H. Jones G. A. Clyde, W. R. Huntington, W. W. Parry, Rome.

Sam Seifter Company, New York, (leather findings;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Sam Seifter, S. H. Sprague, Elsie Seifter, New York.

The McDonald Iron Works, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph McDonald, Robert Chalmers, Glenn McDonald, Brooklyn.

General Insulate and Machine Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Levi Swanson, Joseph Steinberger, A. L. Hart, Brooklyn.

Corporation Funding and Developing Company, New York, (real and personal property;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Stacey Wilson, G. A. Wilson, Brooklyn; James Brunton, New York.

ORMOND AUTO RACING WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

Final Practice Runs on the Beach but No Times Taken.

NO CONTESTANTS WITHDRAW

Belief That Croker's Death Will Not Stop Racing—May Occasion Better Policing of Course.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 23.—Everything is in readiness for races in which new world's records are expected to be made for all distances from 1 mile to 100 miles. The big hotels are all filled to overflowing. Every room in the smaller houses is taken, and Mrs. Howard Gould and a party of friends are quartered in a log cabin near the beach. Several other parties, unable to secure rooms, are also living in unheated log cabins.

A number of the fast racing automobiles were on the beach to-day, but no times were announced. Several contestants spent the greater part of the day in tinkering up their cars and preparing them for the opening races, which will begin to-morrow.

H. L. Bowden of Boston, driving his elongated 120-horse power German car, made several attempts against the mile record, but owing to the fact that a touring car went over the wire arranged for the timing of the machines it was impossible to take the accurate time of Mr. Bowden's runs. His machine is running in splendid condition, and he is regarded as one of the most dangerous competitors in the leading events.

Paul Sartori, driving the Italian car of Alfred G. Vanderbilt; James L. Breese, in his German car; George H. Flynn, H. W. Fletcher, Edward R. Thomas, in his 105-horse power racer; Walter Christie, Webb Jay, and Charles Deplus were among the other contestants who made trial runs up and down the beach. B. M. Shanley, Jr., was out in his German car, the same that Vanderbilt used last year when he made his time of 39 seconds for the mile, but he met with a slight mishap and was towed in. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., did not take his car on the beach, but spent several hours putting it in shape for racing to-morrow.

The Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association has completed arrangements to police the course carefully every day during the races. It has been decided to start the contests from the Florida East Coast Automobile Clubhouse at Daytona. Only three events will be run off to-morrow, those for touring cars for one, five and ten miles. The big races will probably not come until Thursday.

William Wallace has not yet got his car in condition for racing. He broke his transmission gear on Saturday, and sent to New York for a new one, which is expected to arrive before the big races come off.

There have been one or two meetings of the American Automobile Association Racing Board and the Trustees, to whom Sir Thomas Dewar gave the custody of his cup for the one-mile race. Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Sir Thomas to withdraw his original conditions and give possession of the trophy to the American Automobile Association, but Sir Thomas Dewar is inclined to hold to his original terms.

No withdrawals have been announced as a result of the deaths of Frank Croker and his mechanic. Universal sorrow is expressed by all, but its effect upon the racing has occasioned no cessation of enthusiasm. It is regarded as one of those unfortunate accidents that could not have been foreseen.

The possible effect upon future road races of the deaths of Frank Croker and his mechanic was discussed with considerable interest yesterday by the comparatively few automobilists who have not gone to Florida. The general opinion at the Importers' Show was that it would have the apparent result upon big motor-car events, except to occasion better police protection for the course. Henri Fournier, who did not go to Florida, said that the accident simply intensified the fact that careful arrangements should be made to keep the course for all the great races clear of every possible obstruction and that even when machines were practicing in the course every possible watch should be kept against everything that might lessen their speed, to say nothing of possible damage.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, recalled the fact that serious accidents had occurred in France, and yet there had been no cessation of the racing fever there.

"I'm sorry," he said, "because some young men to keep out of these fast speed tests, either on their own account or from the influence that may be exerted by their families. Proper police methods must prevail to insure the success of all big automobile races, and I think this recent fatality shows the necessity for more stringent regulations in keeping the course clear."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MORRIS ISRAEL.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received an execution against Morris Israel, dealer in house furnishing goods, stoves, &c., at 355 Grand Street and 141 Ridge Street, for $407, in favor of the Lehigh Stove and Manufacturing Company, and put a keeper in the Grand Street store. He has been in business since 1887, and last year claimed a capital of $8,000.

AMERICAN AERIAL AMUSEMENT COMPANY.—The American Aerial Amusement Company, of 116 Nassau Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas A. M. Kane. The officers are William W. Doty, President; Joseph L. Gratien, Treasurer, and Charles L. Gratien, Secretary. The company's office at 116 Nassau Street was closed yesterday when a reporter called there. The company was incorporated on Jan. 16, 1904, with a capital stock of $50,000, of which $3,500 was paid in cash and $22,500 was afterward declared to have been paid in with property. The company was formed to build an amusement park at Coney Island, one of the chief attractions of which was to be a flying machine as a means of transportation, which was the invention of Mr. Doty, the President of the company. Soon after the company was started it was said that it had leased a plot of land from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company extending from Surf Avenue to Neptune Avenue, and that the park was to be built to be ready for the 1905 season. Mr. Doty is a Brooklyn electrician, and the Grautens are grocers in Manhattan.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN KRIETE.—Herman Kriete, liquor dealer of 1,631 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the firm of Kriete & Schwering, with liabilities of $2,517 and no assets.

MAX LOEWE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Fred A. Thurlingame receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Max Loewe, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 3,033 Third Avenue, and fixed bond at $2,000.

FRED A. TURNER.—Fred A. Turner, machinist of 46 Centre Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,872 and nominal assets of $793. He has been in business eleven years. A judgment for $352 was obtained against him a few days ago for rent of his shop.

CHARLES E. GERVAIS.—Charles E. Gervais, residing at 138 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,904 and no assets. There are about sixty creditors, and the debts were contracted in 1903 and 1904. He was formerly a manufacturer of electrical specialties.

SCHANZER & LEVITTAN.—Isidor Schanzer, residing at 18 Monroe Street, and Nathan W. Levittan, residing at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Madison Avenue, who composed the firm of Schanzer & Levittan in 1900 and 1901, dealers in men's furnishing goods, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,465 and no assets.

HERSH GEDULD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hersh Geduld, manufacturer of hats and caps at 82 Bowery, by George Ricard, a creditor for $750. It was alleged that he is insolvent, between Dec. 29 and Jan. 20 transferred merchandise and accounts valued at $1,000, and concealed and removed property worth $1,000. He has been in business over ten years, and, it is said, does not speak English. His liabilities are reported to be $6,700 and assets $2,500.

JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY.—Creditors of the John Kress Brewing Company of 207 to 221 East Fifty-fourth Street held a meeting yesterday before Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, to take action on bids for the assets of the company, which had been submitted to Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, the Trustee in bankruptcy, and which were opened at the meeting.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Francis Wood-bridge of New York City and James M. Dohan of Philadelphia were admitted to practice.

No. 6—The United States, appellant, vs. Walter S. Crosby.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment modified and affirmed.

124—John Rooney, plaintiff, vs. State of North Dakota.—In error to the Supreme Court of North Dakota. Judgment affirmed, with costs. The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

140 Ng Hong Li, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the Eastern District of New York. Judgment affirmed.

146—F. M. Wiggman, appellant, vs. H. H. Tregea et al, receivers.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to rule.

99—Henry Muhlker, plaintiff, vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Restored to the docket for reargument and assigned to be heard Feb. 20.

251—The United States, ex rel. Martin A. Knapp et al, Inter-State Commerce Commission, plaintiffs, vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument Feb. 20.

165—Charles W. Morse, petitioner, vs. Reading Company, complainant.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

185—Douglas L. Shurtleff, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

140—Frederick W. Lincoln et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States, and 166—Warner, Barnes & Co., Limited, appellants, vs. The United States.—Assigned for argument as one case on Feb. 27.

124—Union Trust Company vs. Henry L. Wilson, trustee, &c.—Advanced and cause submitted.

127—Soraya S. Louise Charalambis, appellant, vs. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed, with costs.

Day call for Tuesday: 144 to 148, 152, 153, 154, 419, 415, 92, 156, 159, and 160.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 46, Post Office Building, in Brooklyn.

69—Bittig vs N Y C 147—Myerby vs Sals-bury & Cody
111—Sloane vs Pan R R 148—Same vs Ferguson
142—Maida vs same vs Currier
143—Ferragelli vs same 149—U S for Ellis vs Bowne
144—Place vs Met Rub-ber Co 150—U S for Fishers Is) Brick Mfg Co vs same
145—Williams vs Schlicht & Co
146—Herman vs Inter Nav Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, in Brooklyn.

49—Mygatt vs Rabinski 29—Eastman Kodak Co vs Anthony & Scovill Co

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE TERM.—Short, MacLean, and Davis, JJ.

Dean Steam Pump Company vs. Tochterman.—Judgment for plaintiff on the pleadings and trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J. Block vs. Nathanson.—Judgment reduced to $13.30, and as reduced affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Cohen vs. Lewash.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Marie vs. Mason.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Brown vs. Procter.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Rich vs. Pollock.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J., concurring memorandum by Scott, J.; MacLean, J., concurring in result.

Roth vs. Cohen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the rearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions:

1—La Boyteaux vs Hearn
2—Same vs Ryan
3—In re Arthur Ap-pellant
4—In re R T Commr's
6—Mowbray vs Sloc-um
7—In re Eustace
8—In re Ferrer
9—Rep of Mexico vs Platt
10—Anglo-Cont Chemical Works vs Dillon
11—Young vs Andrie
12—Berger vs Bullock
13—In re Pitney
14—Crocker-Wheeler Co vs Ampere Co
15—Austen vs Nauber-ger
16—City of N Y vs Cox
17—Sherman vs Sun Print & Pub Co
18—Dunphy vs Carsten
19—Schwab vs Forget-stone
20—Hirsch vs Jones
21—Hall vs Partridge
22—Davis vs Fitzger-ald

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Decisions.

626—City of New York vs Quimby
627—Same vs Same
Preferred causes.
2145—Orlando vs Blakeney
2104—Duffy vs Muhy
2114—Sturgeon vs Real Estate Co vs O'Donnell
2115—Penn. N Y & L I R R vs same
General calendar.
1238—Slater vs Slater
1162—I Sav & Inv Co vs Dumont
1504—Casella vs Bruck
994—Galewski vs Stric-
756—Brooks vs Belasco
Parker
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1783.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Ogden, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Lilly and Thorne for the People.

1—Issy White.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No day calendar will be heard upon motions to-day, and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Also on—

2077—Beetson vs Stoops
2385—Hart vs Hart
2387—Sogg Bros Co vs Brothers
2386—Brady vs Brady

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts II., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

579—Carr vs Met St Ry
597—Same vs same
1015—Kenn vs same
1011—Ward vs Met St Ry
1880—Sinna vs Met St Ry
1950—Spencer vs N Y City Ry
338—Lopez vs N Y C & H R R R
594—Pierce vs Met St Ry
2069—Atkinson vs same
522—Newirth vs Inter St Ry
536—Schilling vs N Y C & H R R R
384—McDermott vs Inter St Ry
594—Campbell vs Met St Ry
526—Garcia vs 42d St. &c. R R
638—Gargano vs 42d St. &c. R R
646—Knierman vs N Y C & H R R R
647—Wahnich vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1,000.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

532—Cox vs Meloy
231—Same vs same
407—Salomon vs Robertson
242—Whaples vs Fahys
938—Watterson vs City of N Y
1009—Murray vs O'Donohue
782—Schultze vs Williams
1109—Holmes vs Montauk Steamboat Co
957—British Empire T M Co vs Loewenstein
1117—McDermott vs City of New York
95—Althous vs Deen
1384—Erwin vs Mandelbaum
804—Barreto vs Rothschild
1436—Leahy vs City of New York
1165—Strong vs Green
840—Cohen vs Seril
1207—Elkins vs Dungea
473—Corbin vs Spaulding
1227—Caldwell-Easton Co vs Farley
St Rubber Co vs Lawrence
1232—Benedict vs Pincus
931—Knapp Rubber Co vs Kirmess
1239—Marcus vs Rosenfeld
1142—Rowley vs Weed
1273—Sarkley vs Columbia Storage Warehouse Co
1246—Jacquelin vs Jacquelin
1459—Orando vs Peone
1461—Underwood vs Ward
1362—Same vs same
1464—Moreland vs Locke
1366½—Am Rubber Tire Co vs City of N Y
1406—Grossman vs Von Bauer
1049—Moore vs Doherty & Albers
1481—Murphy vs Towns
1357—Bowers vs Ocean Accident, &c, Corp
1360—Becker vs Noarius
909—Gretsch vs Smith
240—Bell vs McKenna
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1456.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jacob Aronson
2—John Gallery
3—Henry V. Walsh
4—Mary A. Regan
5—Margaretta Regan
6—William H. Gedney
7—John C. Horne
8—John B. Brown
9—Louis Bechtel
10—Reetha Prahl
11—Hieronemus Van Wessem
12—James W. Coyne
13—Patrick Duffy
14—Otto Eind
15—Patrick Shaw
16—August Bossard
17—Frances S. Archer
18—Harry E. Cox
19—Gustavus B. Sanford
20—George Kemp
21—Richard Ann Dunham
22—Isaac Hart, Jr
23—John Schmugg
24—John Donovan
25—John O'Halloran
26—Richard Poillon
27—Maria or Mary Knauer
28—Lina Goldman

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2286—Zimmerman vs Uhlfelder
3720—Smith vs Met St Ry
7837½—Kemp vs Hughes
9682—Stern vs Edmonds
5990—Rothkopf vs Int St Ry
3706—Schloss vs same
3701—Polchter vs same
1044½—Jarvis vs Met St Ry
635—Greenwald vs Pearlman
636—Levine vs Slinger Mfg Co
637—Schneider vs same
1682—Bartolombo vs Scrota
3716—Stone vs Plant
541—Griffin vs Met St Ry
3217—Stolper vs Ind Order A Israel
623—Shepsky vs Kaplan
1049—Moore vs Doherty & Albers
3599—Becker vs Noarius
240—Bell vs McKenna
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1456.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3581—Whitaker vs Provident Loan Society
3732—Nathanson vs Same
3733—Same vs same
3734—Learner vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
3741—Conklin vs Holdin
3744—Steinlieb vs Sapoloff
3749—Greenwald vs Int St Ry
3806—Michael vs N Y Life Ins Co
3002—Universal Storage W H Co vs 21st St Ry
4011—Fish vs Hartford
4012—Hanford vs Raney
4013—Felsen vs Int St Ry
4014—Maher vs Becker
4015—Bodee vs Man Ry
4016—Crawford vs Phelan

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

812—Levy vs Stein
1296—Bates vs Freedman
3214—Willison vs Jewelers', &c, Co
340—Steinman vs Zeman
539—Same vs same
1805—Stecher vs Ind Order F S J
728—Waxman vs Bryan
731—Justice vs same
3537—Madden vs Man Ry
811—McGrath vs Met St Ry
817—Herskowitz vs Chopkowitz
951—Pollock vs Met St Ry
1026—Jewett vs same
1210—Benanti vs same
1028—Parker vs Wayne

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delahanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

8326—Margovitz vs Lessner
10519—McCabe vs Lynch
10475—Birdsall vs De Levy
10541—Klumpp vs Am Hardwood Mfg Co
10476—Same vs same
10302—Jacquar vs German-Am Ins Co
7344—Van Houten vs Oliver
10303—Same vs Phoenix Assur Society
10527—A D Granger Co vs Bronx Bath Co
Equity and non-jury case
10198—Jason vs Wachter
317—Doctor vs Costello
10500—Vogue Co vs Richardson

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2832—Powhatan Co vs People's Hygeia Ice Co
3369—Jacobson vs Willmerding
195—Hamilton vs Klaw
3780—Prlore vs Todd
9291—Bennett vs Schweder
3705—Glendenning vs Hamblett
9641—Crowley vs Isaacs
3709—Gall vs Union Amusement Co
860—Weissman vs C Loewer's Brew Co
3674—Ewing vs Int St Ry
2329—Simons vs Kuehn
3589—Soriero vs Westcott Exp Co
2329—Same vs same
3758—Jacobs vs Frucht
2072—Weaver vs Lawyers' Surety Co
3300—Wiener vs Wynkoop, &c, Co
974—Barnasky vs Goldman
3803—Same vs same
975—Gross vs Ledman
4029—Harnett vs Int St Ry
978—Gorusky vs Schechter
4040—Link vs Beekman
774—Zillecks vs Domestic, &c, Soc'y
4041—Truson vs Blackstone
3890—Blumenthal vs Wiener
4042—Same vs same
4043—Same vs Spero
3896—Dwyer vs Int St Ry
4044—Feinsey vs Antique Bachelor Apartmts
1264—O'Connor vs Cent R R of N J
4045—Clifton Mfg Co vs Boyes
Highest number reached on regular call, 4045.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Pietro Catalano
2—Charles Graf
3—Savana Turner
4—Harry Marks
5—Herman Heller
6—Isaac Miller
7—Harry Cohen
8—Dennis Moran
9—George Kelley
9—Hirsh B. Seliger, alias E. B. Seliger
10—Joseph Harris
Harry Simon
10—Joseph Smith
11—Frank Schmidt
12—Helen Warner
13—Kate Maloney
14—Albert Schertenlieb
15—Samuel Feldman
16—Samuel Leitner
17—Richard Gamble
18—William E Clacket
Pleadings.
1—John Reilly
2—John Fox
Edward Lewis
3—John Daly
4—Charles Ullrich
5—Jacob Witskob
6—Samuel Ganer
7—John Golden
8—Salvatore Ranilla
9—Annie Augustus
10—Charles Jacobwitz
11—Tony Santelli
12—Joseph Ruttedge
13—Maurice Frank, alias Philip M. Millard
14—Samuel Stern
15—Mary Marks
16—Isaac Meyer

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—John McKevney
John Kelly
Michael Collins
Joseph Burns
2—Barney Fanlz
3—Michael Pochomowitz
4—Edward E Conrad
Peter J Beckart
5—Giwanbattista Di Grosa
6—Giuseppe Schittino
7—Samuel Bilotti
8—Patrick McElliott
Thomas Healy
9—Luigi Flora
10—Annie Williams

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M.
Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets...5:06|Moon rises..9:23

High Water—This Day.

A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...9:36|Gov. Isl'd..10:14|H. Gate..12:10
P. M. P. M.
S. Hook..10:20|Gov. Isl'd..10:46|H. Gate..12:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 24.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Chemnitz, Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan, &c.... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Uller, Martinique, &c.. 9:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Alamo, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Alene, Ingus, Haiti, &c. 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Cearense, Barbados and Brazil ..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans.. 3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples.. 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk. 3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam.... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Bellaggio, Brazil ..... 3:30 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Cambrian King, Argentina, &c ..... 2:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston... 3:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana, &c.. 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Bahamas.... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Cienfuegos, Santiago... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile ..... 3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland.. 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 24.

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Bernilla, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Calabria, Naples, Jan. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
El Dorado, Galveston, Jan. 17.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Germania, Naples, Jan. 7.
Grangense, Para, Jan. 12.
Maracaibo, Ponce, Jan. 18.
Menominee, London, Jan. 12.
Mongolia, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Moltke, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Jan. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 14.
Russian Prince, Havana, Jan. 18.
Santurce, Nassau, Jan. 10.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 13.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Alliance, Colon, Jan. 18.
El Dia, New Orleans, Jan. 20.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 19.
Koenigin Luise, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Neapolitan Prince, Naples, Jan. 8.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Baltic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Flandria, Inagua, Jan. 21.
Grenada, Trinidad, Jan. 18.
Prins Maurits, Rio, Jan. 20.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 15.
Cretic, Naples, Jan. 14.
El Sigle, Galveston, Jan. 21.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 20.

Arrived.

Bayonne, Messina, Jan. 1.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Jan. 22.
Cape Ann, Montanzas, Jan. 17.
City of Macon, Savannah, Jan. 20.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Giulia, Trieste, Dec. 31.
Hero, Pensacola, Jan. 15.
Indramayo, Manchester, Jan. 3.
Lille, Fort Antonio, Jan. 18.
Mackay-Bennett, Halifax, Jan. 20.
Manna Hata, Baltimore, Jan. 22.
Ponce, San Juan, Jan. 17.
Trojan, Matanzas, Jan. 14.
Wearside, Perth Amboy, Jan. 22.

Sailed.

Goldsborough, Philadelphia.
Jefferson, Norfolk.
Manitou, London.
St. Gothard, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Cape Breton, at Melbourne, Jan. 23.
Cassel, at Bremen, Jan. 21.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth, Jan. 23.
Martello, at Hull, Jan. 21.
Merchant Prince, at Montevideo, Dec. 29.
Minnehaha, at Southampton, Jan. 23.
Montserrat, at Barcelona, Jan. 20.
Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, Jan. 23.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at Kingston, Jan. 22.
Saxon Prince, at Port Natal, Jan. 20.

Sailed.

Bermudian, from Bermuda, Jan. 23.
Deutschland, from Plymouth, Jan. 24.
Hannover, from Bremen, Jan. 22.
Italia, from Palermo, Jan. 22.

Passed.

Prinz Adalbert, from New York, Gibraltar, Jan. 23.
Vails City, from New York, Fastnet, Jan. 23.
Zeeland, from New York, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEDELL, JULIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Alice Wilkinson, Evelina K. Strong, Alletta R. Bailey, Henrietta S. Fearing, James H. W. Strong, Sylvia L. Post, James R. Strong, Frances B. Henry, Charlotte Strong, Murray H. Strong, Helen W. Strong, Marion R. Strong, Alletta R. Bailey, as executrix of the last will and testament of Elizabeth J. Lynch, deceased, and to all persons interested in the trust estate created by the will of Julia Bedell, deceased, for the benefit of Elizabeth J. Lynch, and remainder-men, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick de P. Foster and Albert E. Foster, as trustees of the trust created under the will of Julia Bedell, deceased, for the benefit of Elizabeth J. Lynch and remaindermen, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, and if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Attorney for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

Ja17-law6w Tue f28.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GREENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 7,074.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 6th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 21, 1905.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A board is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe for the examination of officers for promotion, the detail being: Major John A. Lundeen, artillery; Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon; Capts. William C. Rafferty and C. C. Hearn, artillery; Contract Surgeon C. H. Stearns; Capt. F. E. Harris, artillery, Recorder.

The following named artillery officers will report to the foregoing board for examination on Feb. 15: First Lieuts. R. S. Granger, G. R. Hancock, D. T. Moore, C. B. Smith, and R. P. Reeder; Second Lieuts. H. S. Brown, F. R. Weeks, William S. Browning, and F. W. Clark.

The following-named artillery officers will report on Sept. 1 at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, for the purpose of taking a course of instruction: Capts. E. T. Wilson, J. A. Shipton, J. M. Williams, E. Landon, C. H. McNeil, F. K. Fergusson, R. S. Abernathy, A. S. Conklin, J. F. Brady, and H. G. Bishop.

The Navy.

Commander G. B. Harber is detached from command of the New Orleans and ordered home and wait orders.

Col. H. C. Cochran, Marine Corps, is placed on the retired list from March 10.

Among the officers lately commissioned are Commander W. M. Potts, from Nov. 8, and Commander W. H. Allen, from Nov. 23.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chattanooga at Boston, Nero at Montevideo, Hull and Truxtun at Charleston, Yankton at Boston, Newark at Santo Domingo City, Minneapolis at Culebra, Celtic at Cane at Han-Kow, Mondahook and Brutus at Amoy.

Sailed—Minneapolis, from New York for Boston; Marblehead, from Callao for Panama; New Orleans, from Honolulu for Mare Island; Sterling, from Culebra for Santo Domingo City; Baltimore, from Hongkong for Cavite.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N.J.
"THE HOTEL THAT MADE LAKEWOOD FAMOUS."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel. Probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf links, indoor lawn tennis court, squash court, palm gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked sun parlors and promenade, hydrotherapeutic (water cure) baths. The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bed rooms, one-half en suite with private baths. All with steam heat and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York or Paris.
New York Office, 241 Fifth Av.
Telephone 3026 Madison Square.
J. R. BERRY, } Managers.
C. EDER.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful, healthful, delightful Winter resort, situated in famous pine and sand belts of New Jersey. Golf, hunting, driving, combined with clear, dry, invigorating air and perfect surroundings, make outdoor life most enjoyable. ONLY 60 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
House. Proprietor. Capacity.
THE TOWERS, W. H. & A. Wrisley..75
THE LENOX, S. Weisskoff.....75
THE CRANFORD, H. M. Parker.....40
BEECHWOOD VILLA, Mrs. P. F. Paul....35
VILLA SCHANNO, Anna Schanno.....28
WINDERMERE, Weiss & Inglesi.....25
INGLESIDE, Miss Emily Wilson..20
WOODMERE, J. C. Applegate.....20
HOME COTTAGE, Miss J. Russell.....20
THE BROOKDALE, A. E. Linehan.....10

Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Situated directly on the beach front, with an unobstructed view; liberally appointed and liberally conducted.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

Atlantic City's Newest Hotel
CHALFONTE
A modern Ten-story fireproof hotel, complete in every respect. On the Beach.
THE LEEDS COMPANY
Always Open Write for Folder

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, conveniences and New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON,
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT
New Jersey Av. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Salt water in all baths. Special Winter rates.

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Hamilton Hotel
BERMUDA
NOW OPEN
The most comfortable and up-to-date Hotel in Bermuda.
Elevated and unequalled location at entrance to Victoria Park, overlooking the City and Harbor. Construction of stone with all modern improvements, and the only Hotel in Bermuda equipped with electric lights and elevator.
For terms address A. C. Brooks, Hamilton, Bermuda. Illustrated booklets and information at N. E. Resorts and Trav. Inf. Co., No. 3 Park Place, New York.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

For Passage to
ITALY & EGYPT
No better opportunity afforded than by the
S. S. Moltke
Leaving N. Y. JANUARY 30, 1905.
Steamer calls at Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra) Malaga and Algiers on way to Genoa, and also Nice, Syracuse and Malta before reaching Alexandria. Ample time at each port of call for extensive sight-seeing.
$80 and up to Genoa
$225 and up to Alexandria
Only a limited number of rooms left, also a few more for entire
Oriental Cruise
of 76 days, 23 Ports of call, including all points of interest en route.
$300 up.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
Hamburg-American Line,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
R. M. S. Athenian.....Feb. 6th
Empress of China.....Feb. 20th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Mar. 6th
Empress of India.....Mar. 20th
Empress of Japan.....April 10th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Apr. 1 h
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera.....Feb. 3d Moana.....Mar. 3d
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.
Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 249 or 1 Broadway.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:15 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily; except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 271 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—For Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
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Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Jan. 21 St. Paul.....Feb. 11
Philadelphia.....Feb. 4 New York.....Feb. 18
ATLANTIC T

FINANCIAL.

SIEGEL, HEILNER & CO.,
25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment and Miscellaneous Securities,
Copper Stocks
SPECIALTY.
Telephone, 2 Broad. Cable address, Siegelco. Code, 5000 Bread.
Endowment and Tontine Policies BOUGHT
in excess of companies values.
RICHARD HEINZFELD & CO.,
35 NASSAU ST.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
100TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. in cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1, 1905.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1 until February 20, 1905.
In recognition of the fact that the Company has this day declared its one hundredth semi-annual cash dividend, and in commemoration thereof the Board of Directors has also ordered that a distribution of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) in cash be made to such holders of the capital stock, simultaneously with the above semi-annual dividend.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1905.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, January 10th, 1905.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%), and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable February 27th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 14th, 1905.
H. MELIN, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
December 14th, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 16th, 1905, and reopened Thursday, February 2d, 1905.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1905.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Capital Stock and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office March 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Wednesday, February 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.
January 17th, 1905.

103D DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE BANK.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable February 1st, 1905.
Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905 and open February 1st, 1905.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.
100 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1905.
A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check Feb. 1st.
Transfer books will be closed January 25th and reopened February 2d, 1905.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.
100 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1905.
The Coupons due Feb. 1st, 1905, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
New York, January 20th, 1905.
Coupon No. 1, due February 1, 1905, upon the Five Per Cent. Five-Year Notes of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., Nassau & Pine Sts., New York.
R. O. RAYNARD, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, New York, Jan. 20, 1905.—The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after February 1st, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, 1905, both inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the common stock of the Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company, payable February 20, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business January 31, 1905.
H. W. NEVIN, Secretary.
BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO.,
Transfer Agent, 26 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the GIBSON CALENDAR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the first Monday of February, (February 6th), 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the coming year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, to ratify and approve all acts of the Directors since the last meeting of the Stockholders, and for the transaction of all other business that may come before the meeting.
The polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.
Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. January 26, 1905, to 10 A. M. February 7, 1905.
Dated January 24, 1905.
GEORGE V. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn,
January 9th, 1905.
The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, January 27th, 1905, at the office of the Company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, January 16th, 1905, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. on the day immediately succeeding the final adjournment of said stockholders' meeting.
C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED States Casualty Company:
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 8, 1905, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee to fill a vacancy to hold office for one year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 29 to February 8, 1905 inclusive.
EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

UNITED LEAD COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, January 20, 1905.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, you are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of United Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Newark St., Hoboken, Hudson Co., N. J., on January 27th, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of approving and ratifying the act of the Board of Directors in disposing of the capital stock and interest acquired by the Company in the National Turpentine & Chemical Company.
J. R. WETTSTEIN, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.
New York, January 18th, 1905.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The United States Leather Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the State of New Jersey, viz.: At No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1905, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purpose of electing twenty-seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on February 20 to the opening of business on February 24th, 1905.
JOSIAH T. TUBBY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fleischmann Vienna Restaurant Company will be held in the office of said Company, No. 140 Nassau St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of February, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before said meeting.
HENRY A. FLEISCHMANN, Pres.
JOSEPH M. LESSER, Secretary.
January 24th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PORT Henry Iron Ore Co., for the election of Trustees and for any other business that will come before it, will be held at the office of Messrs. Witherbee, Sherman & Co., 71 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, at 11 A. M.
Dated New York, January 24, 1905.
JOSEPH T. TOWER, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
The stock transfer books will close Jan. 21, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen Feb. 9.
J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
Madison Square, New York
Offers firms, corporations and individuals every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

JANUARY 1, 1905
Capital and Surplus . $1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits . . 1,8410.5
Deposits 13,150,280.00

OFFICERS
HENRY R. WILSON, President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President — FREDERICK E. PHILLIPS, Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President — EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treasurer
WILLIAM DARROW, Jr., 3d Vice-Pres. — JOSEPH Z. BEAY, Asst. Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRANK TILFORD — B. AYMAR SANDS — GEORGE C. CLARK
CLARENCE H. KELSEY — SAMUEL D. STYLES
WILLIAM SALOMON — J. HARSEN RHOADES — HENRY R. WILSON

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RICHARD A. McCURDY, — JAMES SPEYER,
FREDERIC CROMWELL, — ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
G. G. HAVEN, — JAMES N. JARVIE.
AUGUST D. JUILLIARD
JOHN W. CASTLES, President. — WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board
Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.
In view of the failure of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to pay the coupon due January 1st, 1905, on its First Mortgage Bonds, and for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders, the undersigned (holders of, and representing a considerable amount of these bonds) suggest that bondholders confer with them before taking any steps with reference to their bonds, and request that they furnish to the undersigned their addresses and amount of their holdings at an early date.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Dated New York, January 19, 1905. 5 NASSAU STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico
DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.
Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.
Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.
El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico
DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the laws of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.
Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.
Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.
El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Estab. 1855.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Lists of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS, also daily market letter on application.
Branch ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N. Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA.
22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23RD ST. & 6TH AVE.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds, Due February 1, 1922.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, **the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company,** issued under said trust agreement, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:
Ninety-eight (98) bonds for $1000 each,
Numbers,

107	988	1879	2678	3664	4870	5780	7348
113	1008	1910	2691	3727	4877	6156	7416
138	1161	2128	2700	3744	4915	6321	7507
216	1170	2132	2746	3775	4954	6512	7606
284	1235	2149	2806	3840	5016	6552	7758
319	1305	2205	2900	4016	5178	6562	7767
373	1363	2518	2931	4196	5235	6718	7897
784	1459	2520	3117	4216	5246	6786	
803	1510	2579	3229	4263	5491	6817	
815	1666	2576	3307	4452	5597	6955	
867	1733	2606	3381	4500	5611	7017	
868	1798	2646	3505	4527	5625	7186	
973	1862	2671	3701	4617	5772	7311	

And Twenty-three (23) bonds for $100 each,
Numbers,

051	0206	0637	01016	01155	01629	01712	01816
053	0320	0811	01048	01158	01633	01718	01840
0140	0457	0822	01091	01309	01654	01725	

This bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 55 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of February, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.
THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1905.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

NOTICE OF BOND RETIREMENT.
On Monday, Jan. 9, 1905, at 12 M., at the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., the following Mobile City Bonds, issue 1883, were drawn for retirement, viz.:
138, 139, 160, 375, 438, 373, 510, 546, 560, 740, 775, 795, 946, 947, 948, 967, 1071, 1125, 1142, 1144, 1155, 1202, 1203, 1367, 1369, 1480, 1481, 1485, 1516, 1672, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1857, 2002, 2004, 2010, 2053, 2201, 2229, 2231, 2238, 2304, 2305, 2506, 2509, 2711, 2742, 2788, 2790, 2905, 2904, 2905, 2911, 3188, 3200, 3278, 3317, 3404, 4005, 4080, 4081, 4722, 4397, 4398, 4399, 4557, 4532, 4599, 4602, 4605, 4004, 4605, 4777, 4780, 4881, 4882.
WHARF BONDS.
3463, 3471, 3474, 3510, 3605, 3623, 3627, 3654, 3664, 3662, 3744, 3755, 3756, 3810, 3843, 3865, 3896, 3915, 3902, 3886, 3924, 3874, 3946, 3987, 3695, 3881, 3846, 3906, 3918, 4057.
Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1905, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date. CHARLES D. WILLOUGHBY, Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala. Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee Mobile City Bondholders.

REORGANIZATION.
United States Shipbuilding Co.
Holders of certificates of deposit issued for First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company are hereby requested to present the same, properly indorsed in blank, to the City Trust Company of New York, 36 Wall Street, New York City, in exchange for which they will receive certificates for Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of May 25, 1903, as modified January 20, 1904.
Dated January 21, 1905.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, Chairman;
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JOHN E. PORNE,
PLINY FISK,
CHARLES W. WETMORE,
MAX NATHAN,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
WALTER W. LEE, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street,
Surplus, $9,000,000 — Equitable Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE NO. 740, DATED January 17th, 1866, in name of Georgianna L. Townsend, for ten shares of stock of the Empire City Fire Ins. Co., has been lost, stolen or destroyed; application will be made for the issue of a new certificate in lieu thereof; all persons are cautioned against negotiating the original certificate.
New York, January 23d, 1905.
LOST—100 shares Anaconda Copper Mining Co. certificate No. 983; in the name of undersigned, please notify KINGSLEY, MASON & CO. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 23, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, February 15, 1905, for the construction and installation of Boiling Engines for electric lighting, as per drawings and specifications in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.
FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JANUARY 23, 1905. —Sealed proposals for constructing Boat House here will be received until 12 M., February 14, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Boat House," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.
Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.
Readily Salable
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Gilbert M. Plympton — Thos. A. Gardiner.
Wm. L. McKenna.
Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks of the Highest Character, Suitable for Banks, Institutions, Trustees, Firms and Individuals, constantly on hand.
LIST ON APPLICATION.
27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

WE BUY AND SELL
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville
4 1-2s
DUE 1952.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

GOODMAN & CO.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. — Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Stone & Gray,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N.W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
No. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

United Nat. Bank Stock
FOR SALE.
A. SARTORIUS
20 Broad Street, N. Y.

Cincinnati, October 31, 1904.
THE UNDERSIGNED Sinking Fund Commissioners, under the C., L. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account of November 1, 1904, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds having numbers as follows, viz.: 1038, 956, 257, 914, 53, 290, 147, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1905, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

FOR SALE.—AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE 8% PREFERRED STOCK OF A LARGE OLD ESTABLISHED CLOSE CORPORATION WHICH HAS EARNED ANNUALLY FOR SIX YEARS OVER FIVE TIMES THE DIVIDEND ON THE PREFERRED STOCK. HAS NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. THE FACTORIES AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF THE INCORPORATION ARE IN GREATER NEW YORK. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 137 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Wabash, Pittsburg First 4% Term. Bonds.
U. S. Leather Securities. W. I.
N. Y. & Jersey (Tunnel R. R. Co.) Securities.
New Orleans Railways Securities.
Intef. Mere. Marine Securities.
N. Y. Security & Trust Co. Stock.
Merchants' Trust Co. Stock. Dealt In By
J. G. ZACHRY & CO., 46 Wall St. New York.

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any other financial publication in America.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Abrahamson Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Abrahamson, notions; 54 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, woolens; Hotel Navarre.
Aldam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Brydon, white goods; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. A. Anable, dry goods; Mr. Ryan upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Archer Company, Chicago, Ill.; L. Burlin, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. B. Campbell, dress goods and domestics; 320 Broadway.
Conn, H. S., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Conn, silks; Hotel Astor.
Cohen, M., Son, & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Coleman, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Stohlberg, linens, laces, and ribbons; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; S. M. Clarke, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats; Hotel Albert.
Dreyfuss & Company, New Orleans, La.; J. M. Fourier, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 38 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Dowd & Hollis Company, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, jobber, leather goods; Grand; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; Miss A. Reblitz, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dalheim & Mabley Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss H. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; 38 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Eisinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Mundy, ladies' underwear; Hotel Wellington.
Fleischner, Mayer & Co., Portland, Ore.; S. J. Mayer, manufacturing department; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.
Fechheimer Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Fechheimer, clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Good, L. & J. & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; P. Hanauer, notions and laces; 358 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Halliday, furnishing goods; 66 Leonard Street.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Hart, clothing; M. Hart, clothing; 683 Broadway.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; D. M. Spence, gloves; 33 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hershberg & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Hershberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; W. J. Gilbert, dry goods; 33 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; M. L. Deyo, dry goods; Miss C. Aker, millinery; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, men's wear; Hotel Imperial.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; H. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Johnston & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; V. G. Dahlen, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Kaufman & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; R. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Seville.
Kaufman, C., Company, New Orleans, La.; H. J. Kaufman, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Kaufman, C., Charlottesville, Va.; clothing; H. Kaufman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman, S., Atlanta, Ga.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Rothschild, carpets, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. F. Plummer, dress goods, 45 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Levi, J., Erie, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Levi, A., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. M. Hoffman, domestics, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Meyer, A., Chicago, Ill.; B. Ryan, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie; Miss W. Stern, laces; Hotel Cumberland.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Nichols, waists; Miss W. Stern, laces and neckwear; St. Denis Hotel.
Mayer Bros., New Orleans, La.; G. Mayer, notions; Hotel Wolcott.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; C. A. Mills, notions, corsets, and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, clothes, suits, and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Astor.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. W. Dickinson, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; F. G. White, silks and dress goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Rathbun Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Silberstein & Powell Company, Duluth, Minn.; R. G. Henderson, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. Dale, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Seawerott, J., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; I. Seawerott, upholstery goods; 529 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Snellenberg, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, clothing; Hoffman House.
Solomon, S., & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; T. E. Johnston, upholstery goods; Hotel Navarre.
Stronge & Warner Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Stronge, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Schloss, W., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Hotel Astor.
Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. G. Sterling, carpets; J. F. Daly, lace curtains; A. Holden, upholstery goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Stifel, Conner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Steifel, clothing; W. T. Conner, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Swanson Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. C. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Winstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. A. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 395 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Collins, collars and cuffs; Miss S. Ebser, millinery; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cooks and waiters; Miss S. Mack, linens and white goods; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; G. Louis, furniture; C. A. Brett, boys' clothing; 438 Broadway; Hotel Lincoln.
Weiskopf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Hengesel, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.
Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; C. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 260 West Broadway.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albermarle Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—S. F. Angus, Detroit; P. B. Palmer, Chicago.
HOLLAND—Adolphus Busch, St. Louis; Breckenridge Jones, St. Louis.
IMPERIAL—Col. James H. Pillow, Helena, Ark.
MANHATTAN—Alexander Knox, Sydney, Australia; Bishop Doane, Albany.
MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, United States Army.
WOLCOTT—Masatouri Isada, Japan.
HOTEL ASTOR—M. Harth, Paris, France.
ASTOR HOUSE—Gerald J. McCoy, Detroit; G. E. Hoyidia, Warrington, England; Prof. J. N. Rendell, Lincoln University, Penn.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—To-day's statement of Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,279,899
Gold	56,254,540
Silver	22,717,042
United States notes	9,890,599
Treasury notes of 1890	99,560
National banknotes	20,320,409
Total receipts this day	2,144,655
Total receipts this month	31,635,324
Total receipts this year	209,285,177
Total expenditures this day	2,260,000
Total expenditures this month	35,090,000
Total expenditures this year	$36,009,446
Deposits in National banks	108,237,906

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$320,148,989
Silver dollars	475,964,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,221,120
Silver bullion of 1890	1,579,880
Total	$1,012,913,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$526,148,989
Silver certificates outstanding	475,964,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Unsettled; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

Prices Yield Moderately, Considering the Disturbing Foreign Intelligence —An Attitude of Observation.

Wall Street yesterday acted somewhat like a sleeper in a building of assured fire-proof construction, and who receives notice of a fire in the basement. Rather than disturb himself unnecessarily if his nerves are good and his conscience easy, like Wall Street's, he resolves upon a little more sleep and a little more slumber, in calm reliance upon receiving sufficient notice later on if the situation should become serious. Assuredly it is serious enough for Russia and the Romanoffs, but the position is not yet translatable directly into terms of American securities, nor can it become so by direct influence in financial matters. Direct effect can be felt only in commodity markets, for our holdings of Russian securities are almost confined to Governments in treasuries of insurance companies and to a minimum of Russian holdings of Americans. Commodities acted logically. Wheat was stronger and cotton weaker, as is usual under conditions promising to stop consumption of the staple and to interfere with production of breadstuffs supplying markets in competition with our own.

But financially there can be no effect of revolt or revolution more direct than through the effect upon London, which is the clearing house of the Continent, just as we are the clearing house of America. And Wall Street breathed more freely when it perceived that the pressure of arbitrage business was moderate. If the professionals of London had perceived that their clients, either locally or abroad, were about to press Americans for sale, they would have sold in anticipation, and there would have been pressure upon our powers of absorption which might have disturbed our equanimity. And it may come yet. The attitude is of observation, not of relief, for the crisis is denoted rather than passed. With short sales forbidden in Paris, and with dealings in securities forced into the Berlin banks through paternalistic legislation, nobody can say that the situation is developing naturally, nor can positively declare that the symptoms mean what they seem to mean. All factors of international significance yesterday showed anything but hysteria; it seemed more like the strongest sort of control. A fractional flutter in rentes and consols, a fall of even a couple of points in Russians, surely is not the extent of the influence of events in St. Petersburg, even if they are merely riots instead of either revolt or revolution. Beyond doubt markets were steadied, and equally certainly there will come another chapter, upon whose contents our prices will hang. Peace perhaps may be written upon the next page, and also perhaps a Constitution instead of autocracy. For the politics of it Wall Street cares not a jot; for peace and constitutionalism there is no repugnance, but the contrary. Yet the Street has had experience of another peace which was disappointing, and the dead weight of undigested Russians, both Governments and unrealizable time bargains, will oppress foreign markets for long, let events take never so favorable a course regarding the position of the Czar.

Yesterday's domestic prices were not very reassuring upon these points. Strength in Chicago Terminal, National Lead, and United States Realty is even less reassuring than weakness in prime rails and Steels. There may be no good reason in yesterday's news why Louisville should lose 2 points besides its dividend, and perhaps Pennsylvania ought to have improved more than fractions upon the averting of its strike, which had caused it to drop points. The lack of logic did not prevent the fact, and Wall Street ceased business in some eagerness as to what the next day might bring forth. That things were no worse was certainly reassuring. The assumption of responsibility for Santo Domingo might alone have produced as much disturbance in a more sensitive or less controlled situation. But the fact that the effect upon prices was moderate does not alter the other fact that attention is alert, and that events are capable of moving swiftly here as elsewhere when the conditions are so electric.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	5	Kan. City So.	1½
Buff. & Sus. pf.	1	Manhattan	3
Cent. of N. J.	3	Nat. Lead	1¼
Ch. & N. W.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pure Marquette	2½
Col. Southern	3	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Realty	1
Detroit Southern	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Express	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Linseed	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Am. Smelting	1	North American	½
Am. Steel Fds.	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Am. Steel Fd. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Reading	½
Anaconda	2½	Reading 1st pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
At. Coast Line	½	Rep. Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Bklyn R. T.	½	Rock Island	1½
Bklyn Un. Gas	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Rubber Goods	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rutland pf.	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Chi. T. & Trans.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
C. C. C. & St. L.	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Southern Railway	½
Corn Products	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Corn Products pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Union Pacific	1½
Detroit Southern	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Dist. Securities	2	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2	U. S. Steel	1¼
Hocking Valley	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch.	¾
Illinois Central	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	Wabash	½
Kan. & Mich.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	2	West. Union	½
Mexican Central	⅝	Wheel. & M.	1½
Mo., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Mo., K. & T.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Con. Gas deb. 6s	1½	Kings. Co. El. L. & P. 6s	1
Erie conv. 4s	1	Mo., Kan. con. 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Chi. G. L. & C. 1st.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1⅜	Long Island unif. 4s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 23	962,827
To date this year	14,119,136
Corresponding date last year	9,858,161

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 23	$6,860,500
To date this year	$94,127,000
Corresponding date last year	$65,815,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

German-American Bank.

ANNUAL MEETING.

T. New Construction Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stock Market Nervous and Entirely Under the Influence of Events in Russia.

The stock market yesterday once more demonstrated the truth of the old Wall Street saying that it is dangerous to go home over a holiday long of stocks, and that accidents never help the bulls. The occurrences in St. Petersburg over Sunday dominated the market yesterday, and kept it all day in a state of nervous tension. Although there was no pronounced weakness, the market fluctuated up and down, and generally behaved so erratically that it was evident that it would take but little to break prices a few points more.

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A Wide Opening.

The opening was wide and down. Every active stock on the list showed declines of half a point to a point. The heaviness continued during the first hour, when there was a rally. This was followed by another decline, and so it went on all day, but the market gradually sagged off and closed at the lowest for the day. The declines amounted to a point and more all around.

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A Few Advances.

The generally unsettled condition of the market was emphasized by the few advances in prices which were shown at the end of the day. Most of them were fractional, but among these the most important was the rise in the Traction issues, which advanced over a point from the lowest, although the change as compared with Saturday's closing prices did not exceed three-quarters of a point. The only really strong stock was Chicago Terminal Transfer, but the strength in this issue was due to special causes. There was a continuation of the competitive buying which has been responsible for the advance in these issues in the last part of last week.

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International Issues Weak.

The weakness and unsettled condition of the market was especially noticeable in the international list, so called because it includes stocks traded in on both sides of the Atlantic. London opened lower, and London houses were persistent sellers of our securities, with the exception of Erie. The theory is that foreign holders of Russian bonds are selling American securities here in order to protect their other interests. It is believed that more of this selling will come to-day, because the foreign markets are technically not so well suited to the selling of American securities. The question is whether our market will be able to absorb the offerings without serious reactions.

***

Pennsylvania Not Much Benefited by Strike Settlement.

The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad was not much benefited by the announcement that the strike had been settled. This stock has not been acting well at all, and it is therefore unfortunate that the announcement should have come at a time when it was bound to have little effect on the market. If it has been discounted it has been discounted cheaply.

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Bonds Hold Their Prices.

The disturbance in stocks did not affect the bond market to any extent. After a slight initial decline all active bonds ruled strong. Japanese bonds led in point of activity, although Union Pacific convertibles and Steel refunding 5s were close seconds. This demonstrates that the speculative investment demand continues unabashed by even such disturbances as a Russian revolution. The bond market did not need the support which it was thought wise to extend to the stock market whenever it looked shaky yesterday.

OFFER TO BUY CUBAN BONDS.

Clarence Jones & Co. Willing to Take $30,000,000 Worth.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Frank D. Pavey of New York has submitted to President Palma an offer from Clarence Jones & Co. of New York to purchase Cuban bonds to the amount of $30,000,000, if Cuba decides to authorize such an issue in order to pay the balance of the revolutionary soldiers' claims.

It develops, however, that President Palma maintains the opinion expressed by him in his last message that Cuba ought not to borrow more than $12,000,000 in addition to the Speyer & Co. $35,000,000 loan. Speyer & Co. have offered to purchase $12,000,000 of new bonds if issued in accordance with President Palma's views.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Receipts of grain, all kinds, at Chicago during the past week amounted to 3,572,040 bushels, a decrease of 833,352 bushels, as compared with the previous week, and 1,000,040 bushels as compared with the same week last year.

For the week ending Jan. 14 the coke production of the Connellsville region was approximately 250,000 tons, a high record for the Winter months, and the second highest week's production of which there is any record.

Live stock arrivals at Chicago last week aggregated 384,028 head, a decrease of 1,167 from the previous week, and a loss of 1,413 from last year.

Application to List.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $10,000,000 additional mortgage and collateral trust 4 per cent. sub-Series "A" bonds of 1949.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday follow:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.04	.04	L.Wash.C'n	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.15	.15	Mexican	2.15	2.10
Andes	.31	.29	Occid. Con.	.59	.57
Belcher	.25	.29	Ophir	6.75	6.25
Best & Bel.	1.05	1.10	Overman	.25	.24
Bullion	.24	.22	Potosi	.20	.14
Caledonia	.46	.41	Savage	.39	.38
Chal. Con.	.30	.23	Sag Belcher	.07	.06
Chollar	.29	.25	Sierra Nev.	.47	.45
Confidence	.95	.95	Syndicate	.17	.17
Con. C. & V.	1.70	1.65	St. Louis	.11	.11
Con. Imp'l.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.68	.64
Crown Point	.19	.16	Utah Con.	.19	.20
Gould & C'y	.22	.22	Yel. Jacket	.26	.23
Hale & Nor.	1.40	1.40	Silver bars	.60⅞	.60⅝
Julia	.04	.04	Drafts, sight	.07⅝	.07⅞
Justice	.17	.17	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Monday, .50@.51; Saturday, 50@.51.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	11½	12	Keystone	8⅝	9
Anaconda	17½	19	Lexington	6⅜	6½
C. K. & N.	3	3½	Little Pittsburg	3	3½
C. C. Consol.	12½	13	Mollie Gibson	6½	7
Dante	7½	7⅝	Missouri	2⅜	3
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4⅝	Moon Anch.	8⅜	9½
Elkton	73⅜	74	New Haven	5¾	6⅜
El Paso	1.73	1.73½	Old Gold	9	9¾
Findlay	39½	39⅝	Pharmacist	6⅜	6⅝
Gold Dollar	9	9½	Rose's Bobtail	8½	8¾
Golden Cycle	50		Sunset Eel	3½	3¼
Gold Sov'n	13¾	13¾	Vindicator	79½	85
Isabella	41½	42½	Work	15¾	15½
Jackpot	4				

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—The money market is unchanged. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $17,950,570. Balances, $1,864,662. Sub-Treasury debit, $97,648. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates are unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	$4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅞
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	95⅝
Guilders	40½	40⅜

The weekly statement of the associated banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 21, '05.	Increase.	Jan. 23, '04.
Loans	$189,938,000	$758,000	$176,193,000
Circulation	7,346,000	*32,000	6,764,000
Deposits	145,395,000	1,230,000	132,258,000
Due banks	30,798,000	1,075,000	31,846,000
U. S. deposits	3,354,000	*318,000	6,412,000
Due from agts.	33,774,000	1,751,000	30,770,000
Exchanges	13,941,000	390,000	12,981,000
Due from oths.	21,291,000	*238,000	16,520,000
5 per ct. fund.	377,000	*250	344,750
Legals	7,190,000	111,000	5,901,000
Specie	19,624,000	*488,000	17,229,000
Res. excess	4,574,143	*434,286	4,208,286
N. Y. excess	11,534,143	1,693,714	11,848,286

Excess of reserve two years ago, $4,075,286.
*Decrease.

Stock trading was active in a few specialties, the general tone being heavy. Copper range sold down 1½, to 66; Greene, 26¼; Allouez, 10½; Osceola lost 1½, to 93; Tamarack, 123@127; United States Mining lost to 21⅜; Utah, 41⅜; Winona, 11¼; Old Dominion, 26; Michigan, 11½; Daly West, 15½; Trinity, 7⅞; Bingham, 32½; Isle Royale, 26; Centennial, 20⅜; Calumet and Hecla, 660, later 670; American Telephone sold at 144½; Shoe Machinery, 68½, and preferred 33; Père Marquette, 95⅝, a 1½ further gain, and preferred 84½; Stock Yards receded 3, to 157, but rallied strongly to 160, and Fitchburg gained to 145½; Seattle Electric preferred, 98; Massachusetts Gas rose to 38½, preferred 80⅞. There was good business in bonds. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
373	Atchison	86¼	85⅝	86
235	Boston Elevated	158	158	158
1	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
12	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
56	Boston & Maine	174½	174½	174½
277	Boston & Worcester	14⅝	14½	14½
30	Boston & Worcester pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼
586	C. J. R. & S. Y.	189	187	189
100	C., M. & St. P.	174½	174½	174½
14	Conc. & Mont., Class A	186	186	186
3	Conn. River	285	285	285
98	Fitchburg pf.	145½	145	145
105	Mass. Elec.	15½	15	15
230	Mass. Elec. pf.	60½	59½	60
40	Mexican Central	22	22	22
56	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	200	200½
310	Pere Marquette	96⅝	95¼	96⅝
112	Pere Marquette pf.	84½	84	84½
5	Rutland pf.	70	70	70
3,365	Union Pacific	118½	117½	118
28	Union Pacific pf.	97¼	97½	97½
119	West End	90¼	90	90
60	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

572	American	145½	144⅝	144⅝
135	Cumberland rights	3	1½	1½
3	Western	191½	191½	191½
10	*Western pf.	98½	98½	98½

MISCELLANEOUS.

750	Am. Ag. Chemical	21	20¾	21
6	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	88	88	88
1,000	Am. Sugar	141½	140¾	141¾
176	Am. Sugar pf.	138½	138	138½
623	Am. Woolen	21¾	21	21¾
703	Am. Woolen pf.	94⅜	93¾	94⅜
75	Boston Land	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Dominion Iron & Steel	18	18	18
50	East Boston Land	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	General Electric	188	188	188
140	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	65½	65	65½
1,450	Mass. Gas	39	38½	39
58	Mass. Gas. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	90
4	Mergenthaler	193½	193½	194½
50	Plant[illegible] Compress pf.	16½	16½	16½
15	Pullman	243¼	242	242
100	Reece Button Hole	9	9	9
60	Seattle Elec. pf.	98	98	98
105	Swift & Co.	110	110	110
337	United Fruit	106½	106	106½
285	United Shoe Machine	69	68½	68⅝
300	United Shoe Mach. pf.	33½	33	33⅜
1,269	U. S. Steel	29½	28¾	29
1,771	U. S. Steel pf.	93¾	92¾	92¾

MINING.

120	Adventure	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,467	Allouez	26	19	19½
5,510	Amalgamated	73⅞	73	73
705	Canadian	1½	1½	1½
15	Atlantic	16	16	16
145	Bingham	33½	32½	32½
600	Bonanza	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,250	Boston Con.	6⅞	6⅞	6
36	Cal. & Hecla	670	660	660
600	Centennial	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝
300	Cons. Mercur	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Continental Zinc	15½	15½	15½
2,065	Copper Range	67	66	66
285	Daly-West	16	15	16
25	Dominion Coal	60½	60½	60½
100	Elm River	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,180	Granby	54	54	54
2,322	Greene Con.	26⅜	26	26¼
100	Guanajuato	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Isle Royale	26	26	26
225	Mass.	10	9⅞	10
850	Michigan	12	10¾	11½
120	Mohawk	52	52	52
440	Montana C. & C.	4½	4½	4½
50	National	1¼	1¼	1¼
915	Old Dominion	27	26	26
200	*Osceola	94½	94	94
75	Phoenix	2¾	2¾	2¾
15	Quincy	110	110	110
250	Rhode Island	2	1⅞	2
275	Santa Fé	2¼	2¼	2¼
785	Shannon	8⅝	8	8
135	Tamarack	127	125	127
30	Tecumseh	3	2¾	2¾
326	Trinity	8¼	7¾	8
525	U. S. Coal & Oil	10½	10½	10½
1,675	United States	22½	21¾	22½
1,171	Utah	42	41⅜	41⅜
760	Victoria	5¼	5	5¼
700	Winona	11½	11¼	11¼
30	Wolverine	107½	107½	107½
200	Wyandotte	2	2	2

*Ex dividend. ‡Assessment paid. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The local market, without much activity outside of Reading, closely followed New York prices to-day. The arbitrage stocks naturally were lower, but in the general local issues there was a show of resistance, especially in the Asphalts, Lehigh Valley, the tractions, and United Gas Improvement. There was not much disposition to trade, but it was noticeable that, while genuine liquidation was in progress in certain stocks, the buying was of a first-class character. The position of President Castro of Venezuela is believed to be the real cause for the strength displayed by the Asphalt shares. Total sales, 33,006 shares, $73,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	American Cement	7	7	7
15	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
614	Cambria Steel	27½	26	26¾
50	Con Lake Superior	7⅞	7½	7½
30	Con. Trac. of N. J.	83½	83½	83½
760	Electric Co. of Am.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
3,150	Erie	41¼	40	40⅝
143	General Asphalt	13	13	13
750	General Asphalt pf.	44¼	44	44¼
25	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	25	25	25
3,908	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58½	57	58
5	Lehigh Navigation	108	108	108
100	Manufactured Rubber	½	½	½
480	Marsden	5⅝	5⅝	5 7-16
100	Mexican Central	22½	22½	22½
328	Pennsylvania R. R.	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
25	Pennsylvania Salt	104	104	104
70	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
542	Philadelphia Electric	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
235	Philadelphia Company	41½	41	41½
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
1,310	Phila. Rapid Transit	24¾	24⅜	24⅞
15,385	Reading	44⅝	43 9-16	43⅝
204	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
150	Reading 2d pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
200	Rock Island	36	35⅝	36
200	Southern Railroad	34½	34½	34½
200	St. L. & S. W. pf.	61	61	61
100	Tidewater Steel	2	2	2
11	United Co's of N. J.	273	273	273
2,604	United Gas Improv.	108½	108	108½
10	Union Pacific	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
289	Union Traction	59	58¾	59
4,080	United States Steel	29½	29	29
1,320	U. S. Steel pf.	93¾	92½	92¾
1,125	Warwick Steel	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3	Westmoreland Coal	91½	91½	91½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—The transactions to-day and the closing prices were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Allegheny Valley pf.	33	33	33
100	Pittsburg Brewing	2	2	2
156	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47¼	47	47
30	Consolidated Ice	9	9	9
820	Crucible	12¼	12	12
2,240	Crucible pf.	64	62¾	62¾
200	Fireproof	12½	12	12
270	Fireproof pf.	35	34½	34½
90	H. W. Ref.	10	10	10
85	Luster	13	13	13
190	M. L. & H.	39½	39	39¼
175	Marsden	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
160	Ohio Fuel	41½	41½	41½
10	Philadelphia Co.	42	42	42
190	Pittsburg Coal	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
1,200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90½	90	90½
200	Pittsburg O. & G.	71½	71½	71½
300	Sewer Pipe	31½	30¾	31½
10	Union Switch	88½	88½	88½
60	Union Switch pf.	105	105	105
35	U. S. Steel	29½	29	29
350	U. S. Steel pf.	93½	93	93
100	West. Elec.	38⅜	38¼	38½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 23, 1905.

U S 4s, reg. 1907 1,500 105⅞

Impl Japanese Gov. 6% sterl loan
10,000 97
20,000 96⅞
16,000 97
2,000 96⅞
10,000 96⅜
16,000 97
13,000 97⅛
11,000 97
7,000 97⅛
2,000 97
9,000 97⅛
25,000 97
2,500 97⅛

Japanese Impl Gov
Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 3½ sterl loan 2d series
36,000 92⅜
500 93
98,000 92⅝
3,500 92⅜
500 92⅝
500 92½
500 93
500 92⅝
5,000 92⅜
6,000 92⅞
10,000 92½
5,000 92⅝
25,000 15F 92⅝
55,000 92⅞
500 93⅛
130,500 93
5,000 93⅛
25,000 93
188,000 93⅜
10,000 93⅜
25,000 93⅜
10,000 93⅝
108,000 93½
2,000 93⅜
66,000 93½
500 93⅜
37,000 93⅛
13,000 93⅜

Rep of Cuba 5s
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl. paid
4,000 106
U S of Mexico
Speyer & Co ctfs for 4% bonds
1,000 94½
1,000 94⅛
70,000 94

Adams Expr 4s
1,500 104
500 104

Am Hide & L 6s
4,000 100

Am Tobacco 6s
9,000 111⅜
53,000 112
30,000 111⅞
10,000 112

Am Tobacco 4s
16,000 75⅝
10,000 73⅝
20,000 73⅝
10,000 73⅝
5,000 73⅝
5,000 73⅝
22,000 73⅝
10,000 73⅝
55,000 73⅝
34,000 73⅝
2,000 73⅝
28,000 73⅝
15,000 73⅝
125,000 73⅞

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 97⅞

Atch. Top & S Fe gen 4s
14,000 103⅛
9,000 103⅜
15,000 103⅛
1,000 103⅜
26,000 103⅝
500 103⅜
50,000 103⅜
10,000 103⅞
Festn Okl 4s
10,000 99⅛

Atlan Coast L 4s
50,000 102⅞
15,000 102

Balt & O gold 4s
50F 114⅛
1,000 104⅛
1,000 104⅞
W div 3½s
5,000 92⅛

Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s
2,000 54⅞
3,000 54½
25,000 54

Bklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000 117

Canada So 1st
25,000 103½

Cen Branch Ry 4s
5,000 98
Cen of Ga Ry 1st 5s
20,000 121
cons 5s
10,000 113⅝
2d inc 5s
10,000 70
3d inc 5s
5,000 58⅛

C of N J gen 5s
10,000 135⅝
registered
4,000 134

Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000 104

Ches & O con 5s
10,000 119½
2,000 119

Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 105⅝
3,000 105⅞
15,000 105⅝
10,000 105½

C & Alt R R 3s
4,000 84½

Chi & Alt 3½s
2,000 82⅞
2,000 82½
1,000 82
2,000 82½

Chi, Bur & Quincy Joint 4s
27,000 101
10,000 100⅞
11,000 100⅝
4,000 100⅞
Ill div 3½s
10,000 96½

Chi G L & C 1st 5s
15,000 108

Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, series A
3,000 112

Chi & N Westn Deb 5s 1909
6,000 105
gen 3½s
45,000 98

Chi R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
65,000 98⅜
15,000 98⅝
25,000 98½

C, R I & P R R
10,000 82
7,000 82⅛
118,000 82
10,000 81⅞
20,000 82
10,000 81⅞
8,000 82
2,000 82½
3,000 82½

Col & Hock Val 4½s
10,000 111⅝
5,000 111⅞
10,000 111⅞
10,000 111⅞
1,000 111⅞

Col Fuel & Iron 5s
10,000 75⅝
10,000 73⅝
20,000 73⅝
10,000 73⅝
5,000 73⅝
5,000 73⅝
5,000 73⅝
10,000 73⅝
5,000 73⅝
25,000 73⅝
10,000 73⅝
5,000 73⅝
10,000 73⅝
2,000 73⅝
28,000 73⅝
15,000 73⅝
125,000 73⅞

Con Tob 4s
10,000 77⅞
47,000 78⅛
10,000 78⅛
5,000 78⅛

Denv & Rio Gde
conv 4s
4,000 101
15,000 20F 101⅞
3,000 101⅞

Dist Sec Cor 5s
10,000 80
1,000 80½
7,000 80

Erie 1st con 4s
10,000 101⅞
1,000 102
1,000 101½

Erie 1st ext 4s
12,000 20F 91⅞
1,000 92
5,000 91⅞
1,000 91⅞
10,000-3 91⅞
1,000 91⅞
10,000 91⅝

Erie conv 4s
15,000 100¼
20,000 101
5,000 100⅝
20,000 101
3,000 101¼
10,000 101
1,000 101
1,000 101⅞

Erie Penn coll tr 4s
1,000 95⅛
75,000 96
Ft Wth & D C 1s
10,000 111½
2,000 110¼

Gn Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
20,000 20
9,000 19⅝
10,000 20
2,000 19⅝

Gulf & S Isl 5s
8,000 105
Hock Valley 1st 4½s
1,000 109¼
Hou & T C 1st 5s
2,000 111½
Illinois Central
Lo div 3½s
3,000 93
Int & Gt N 2d 7s
9,000 102½
Int & Gt Nor 3d
10,000 76½
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000 86½
K C, Ft S & M 6s
7,000 126¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s
7,000 90
28,000 89½
20,000 90

Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd
12,000 93½
Kings Co E L & P pur money 6s
5,000 126
Kentucky Cent 4s
1,000 93¼
Lacka Steel 5s
20,000 106⅜
10,000 106½
50,000 106¼
L S & M S deb 4s
20,000 102⅝
3,000 102½
Long Isld unified 4s
1,000 104⅞
Long Isld refg 4s
10,000 103¾
10,000 103
Lo & N col tr 4s
10,000 90½
unified 4s
1,000 103
2,000 102⅞
7,000 103
Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
16,000 96¼
Mo, K & Ok 1st
1,000 108¼
Mo, K & Tx ext 5s
20,000 106⅜
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000 109
Mo P 1st con 6s
1,000 125¼
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s
11,000 82¾
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
1,000 100⅝
L S col 3½s
1,000 92⅜
3,000 93
3,000 92⅝
Nor & W gen 6s
2,000 133½
Nor & W con 4s
7,000 102⅜
Nor & West, Pocah C & C 4s
27,000 96¾
North Pac 4s
1,000 103½
10,000 103¾
1,000 103¾
Nor Pac gen 3s
7,000 78
3,000 77⅞
7,000 77⅛
9,000 77⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000 101
Ore R & N con 4s
11,000 102⅜
Ore Sh R 1st con 5s
7,000 118⅜
3,000 118½
Ore Sh Line ctfs for std ref 4s
2,000 97⅛
50,000 97½
5,000 97⅜
Penn conv 3½s
25,000 103
Reading gen 4s
30,000 102⅝
5,000 102½
R & Dauv con 6s
2,000 115⅜
Rio Gde Wn 1st
1,000 99
20,000 98
1,000 98⅜
Rio G Wn col tr 4s
10,000 94½
St J & G Isl 1st 4s
1,000 94
St L Ir Mt & So gen 5s
1,000 117
unify & ref 4

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Wooster Street Building—Block Fronts on Seventh and Lenox Avenues Change Hands—Buyers for Five Houses East of Central Park Other Dealings.

Julius Friend has sold for Harry Cohn to a client 147 Wooster Street, a four-story mercantile building, on a plot 25 by 100, for $50,000.

Sale of Seventh Avenue Block Front.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has sold the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, 199.10 by 100. The rest of this block, extending to Lenox Avenue, is occupied by the company's car barns, power house, and shops.

H. D. Baker & Brother, Thomas & Son, and William R. Lowe have sold for Thomas L. Watt to William S. Baker the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, a plot 199.10 by 100.

Klein & Jackson have sold the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a plot 99.11 by 100.

A. Joachim and H. Goldschmidt have sold for the Northwestern Realty Company to Isidor Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich the five six-story apartment houses, each on plot 40 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue. These houses are in course of construction.

Buyers for Plots on the Heights.

H. I. Kupperstein & Co. have sold the plot, 125 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and a plot, 100 by 100, on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, for Lowenfeld & Prager to Mandel & Kinzler.

Joseph Mandelkern has sold for Shapiro & Shapiro to Luxemberg & Haskell the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Samuel Bernstein has bought from J. Silverstein a plot, 175 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, 175 by 100.

John D. Walton has bought from the State Realty and Mortgage Company a plot, 40 by 100, on the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and will erect thereon a five-story apartment house.

Louis H. Loewenstein has sold for Isador Ginsburg to Solomon P. Block four six-story apartment houses, with stores, in course of erection on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Dwellings Sold East of the Park.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold 11 East Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, with extension, 25 by 100.5, for the estate of Leopold Kaufmann; also, 16 East Sixty-seventh Street, a similar dwelling, for Mrs. C. H. Adams to Cornelius W. Leyster, Jr.; also, 49 East Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 25 by 100.5, for the estate of Gottlob Kaufmann. Mr. Leyster will erect a new American-basement dwelling on the Sixty-seventh Street lot and the buyer of 49 East Sixty-sixth Street will make extensive alterations to the house.

Floyd Clarkson & Son and Henry D. Winans & May have rented to a client of Davis & Robinson the five-story American-basement building 709 Fifth Avenue, for a term of thirteen years. Extensive repairs will be made, converting it into a high-grade private dwelling.

Collins & Collins have sold for Maria W. Collins 147 and 149 East Sixty-second Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 30 by 90. The buyer, John L. Martin, President of the Varick Construction Company, will hold the houses as an investment.

Deal for East 109th Street Lots.

Mrs. A. S. Cameron has sold the plot, 145 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for about $95,000.

The United Owners' Realty Company has sold to Alberte de Verastegui the new six-story-and-basement modern apartment building 82, 84, and 86 Washington Place, the consideration being about $200,000.

Harlem Apartment Houses Sold.

Weisberger & Kaufman sold for a Mr. Rotholz 128 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double flat, 30 by 100.

Pocher & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the seven-story apartment house known as the Jerome, at 213 to 219 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for the Royal Realty Company.

Isaac Steinberg has bought from Deiches Brothers, through William Hirsch, the property 122 and 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

D. H. Scully has sold for Barnet Price, to a Mr. Swanberg, 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story-and-basement dwelling on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

D. H. Scully has also sold for Paul Steffen 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a three-story brick stable, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Company Sells on 62d Street.

Julius J. Klein, Sydney S. Cohen, and Isidoro Kaplan have sold for the Schwab Realty Company the two five-story tenements 228 and 230 West Sixty-second Street, each 25 by 100.5.

S. Lefkowitz has bought 407 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has leased for Emma Pfund, to a client, for a term of five years, the two houses 230 and 232 West Thirty-sixth Street, at a total rental of $20,000.

The Prudential Real Estate Corporation has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Shaw & Co. have sold for an estate 29 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 17.6 feet wide, to a client for occupancy.

N. Frank has sold for Charles N. Siegel and N. Mannowitz the five-story tenement 1,016 Avenue A, on lot 25 by 80, to a client.

J. Scott has sold for H. Rosendorf to a builder for improvement 267 and 269 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, with three-story and basement brick and two-story frame building, on plot 45.5 by 99.11; also, for a client to Simons & Harris 2,554 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 88; also, for Max Marx, the southwest corner of Eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, with store, 25 by 100; also, to A. Myers, on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 70 feet west of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, a plot, 100 by 101.

Operators Buy 113th Street Plot.

P. Imperato has sold for Hirsch Wilkenfeld to Osk & Edelstein 241, 243, and 245 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two four-story single flats and a two-story frame dwelling on plot 50 by 100.

Arthur S. Cox & Co., in conjunction with Henry J. Schenker, have sold for the Theessink estate the four-story flat, on lot 25.3 by 75.11, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Cox & Co., whose offices at 31 Pine Street were completely burned out on Sunday, have secured temporary quarters at 35 Nassau Street.

Simon Fine and H. Bradigan have sold for Clara Gettner to Jacob Cohen the five-story tenement 146 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.1 by 100.

Harry Livingston has bought, for occupancy, from Edward and Leo Kohn, 152 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.11.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Caroline Christman the five-story apartment house 421 East Eighty-first Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Abraham Roggen has sold for Adam Mohl to Charles J. Fox and Louis Weisman 324 East Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.5.

D. Harris has sold for S. Kodin 528 East Twelfth Street, a six-story new-law tenement, with stores.

M. Levy & Co. have sold to Harris & Temble a plot 200 by 100, north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Harry Lewisohn has bought from Edmund and Leo Kohn the house 162 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on lot 18 by 100, for occupancy.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Libman & Horowitz, to John Kafka, 27 to 35, inclusive, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, two six-story apartments, with stores, on plot 95 by 100.

The German Realty Company has sold for Uhlfelder & Weinberg, to the Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company, nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 225 by 100.11; also, for the same parties, to a client, five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11; also, for Rabitch Brothers, five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 125 by 100.11.

Quick Resale on Third Street.

Dr. H. Freeman has bought the six-story tenement 218 East Third Street, 25 by 100, from Gruenstein & Meyer, and has resold the property to James Kalman.

Entire Block Sold in Wakefield.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold for the L. H. Mace estate to the Irving Realty Company the block of fifty-two lots, bounded by Sixth and Tilden Avenues, and Two Hundred and Fifteenth and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, 200 by 450.

Huberth & Gabel have resold 1,011 Crotona Park North, a three-story dwelling, 22 by 100, for Barbara Lightbourn to a client.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

90th St, 157 West, n s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x4to8, three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to F. Joseph Bader $8,050

By Joseph P. Day.

Orchard St, 146, 25x87.6, six-story tenement; also, Avenue A, 1,422, 25.6x98, five-story tenement; also, Avenue A, 1,553 to 1,559, 76.10x106.6, three five-story tenements; also, 3d Av, 85, 25x96.2, five-story tenement; also, Lenox Av, 154 to 162, n e corner of 116th St, 100.11x125, six-story flat; also, 1,251 Park Av, s e corner of 97th St, 25x100, five-story tenement; also, 3d Av, 1,710 to 1,716, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100, five five-story tenements; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, and interest of Anna L. Schnugg, on May 9, 1902, to G. R. Comrie and William Kretsch 350

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Marion Av, e s, 92 ft s of 193d St, for two two-and-a-half-story dwellings, 25.11x58.4 and 22x64; Catherine Mulholland of 2,584 Marion Av, owner; F. Wandelt of 34 West 18th St, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

58th St, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, two three-story brick stables; Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company of 383 Park Av, owner; E. Rooke of 489 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 23

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 213th St, 25x100; Michael J. Dowd to Gesina A. Lane; (mtg $5,000,) other consideration

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 174th St, 20.8x100; Kate Noble to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $35,000).....

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 25x100; Henry W. Hartmann to Alexander Schaie, other consideration and.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 5th St, 108x105; Lot 113, map of Unionport, drew Case and others to Mary Case.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Thomas H. O'Connor to Henry Falton, other consideration and.

BRONX ST, e s, adjoining land of James G. Rowland, runs n e 50x s e to Bronx River x s w 50x n w to land of Hannah M. Sloane to Alfred F. Berlin.

BRONX TERRACE, Lots 1,236 and 1,237, map of Wakefield, 180x130; Jacob E. Vanderbilt and others to John O'Leary, (mtg $340.62,) other consideration and.....

COLUMBUS AV, Lot 486, map of Van Nest Park, Thomas Scott to Richard Roesler, other consideration and.....

DIGNEY AV, e s, 165.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100, Edenwald; Sarah L. Reid and another to Kate Mortimer .....

DIGNEY AV, e s, 165.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100, Edenwald; Kate Mortimer to Charles H. Baechler, other consideration and.....

EDWARDS AV, n e s, 125 ft s e of Lalline St, 50x100, Westchester; Catharine Tolles to John J. Fox, (mtg $300,) other consideration and.....

FORSYTH ST, w s, being part of Lot 156, map of Belmont, 25x95; Louise A. Meckus to Meyer Goldberg and Morris Goldberg, one-half interest.....

PROSPECT AV, Lots 14 and 15, South Belmont; Joseph L. O'Brien to George Morrison Av, other consideration and.....

ROBBINS AV, e s, 297 ft n of Lexington St, 25x100; Margaret M. McKenna and others to Rosie Raphael, other considerations and.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Minnie F. Neely to Matthew C. Murphy, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 83.9 ft n e of Freeman St, n e 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 97.7x101.11x62.6x91.4; Freeman St, n s, 98.6 ft w of Intervale Av, 50x irregular, plot beginning 178.1 ft n e of Intervale Av and 286 ft n of Freeman St, runs n 100.11x e 92.2x s 100x w 78.1; Intervale Av, n w corner of Freeman St, 41x96.6x21.1x98.6; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Nathan Marx and another, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and.....

STEBBINS AV, e s, 58.3 ft n of Freeman St, 20x106.5x25x104.7; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Nathan Marx and 65 other, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and.....

STEBBINS AV, n e corner of Freeman St, 58.9x88.6x61.1x93; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Nathan Marx and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

STEBBINS AV, n e corner of Freeman St, 58.9x88.6x61.1x93; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Nathan Marx and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 140th St, runs e 85 s w 71 x n w 71; Edward K. James to Helen P. Green and others .....

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 75.4x irregular; Martha Tetzlaff and others to William Mohr and another, 3-6 part, all title, other consideration and .....

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 75.4x irregular; Albert Tetzlaff and others to William Mohr and another, 1-6 part, all title, other consideration and .....

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 75.4x irregular; Arthur Tetzlaff, by guardian, to William Mohr and another, 1-6 part, all title.....

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 75.9x irregular; Martha Tetzlaff, by guardian, to William Mohr and another, 1-6 part, all title.....

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 75.4x irregular; Mary E. Monaghan and others to Martha Tetzlaff, all title, quitclaim .....

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 170th St, 50.8x irregular; Christian P. Roos to Elias A. Cohen, other consideration and

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 75.4x irregular; Auguste Dassdorf and another to Martha Tetzlaff, all title, quitclaim.....

WEBSTER AV, w s, 153.4 ft s of 175th St, 75.1x35.6x75x30.8; Peter F. Drell to Morris Appel, (mtg $4,650,) other consideration and.....

WEBSTER AV, 1,107 to 1,115, n w s, 100x92x106.2x56.3; Christian H. Werner to David Greenfeld, (mtg $25,000).

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Tinton Av, runs n e 204.11x w 137.10, s 154.7; Lewis S. Marx and others to William Oppenheim, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

WEST WASHINGTON AV, 81 and 84, s s, 44.8x irregular; also, West Washington Place, 88, s s, 21x96.4; Samuel Mandel to Alberto De Verastegui, (mtg $100,000) .....

25TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x 114, 4th Reformed; Silas A. H. Dayton, referee, to J. Mary Audown .....

2D AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Lillian B. Dreux to Maurice Herrmann, (mtg $8,500) .....

2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 50x105, Wakefield; Amelia Mueller to Hale J. Berlinsky, other consideration and.....

2D AV, 947, w s, 20x79; Lillian B. Dreux to Maurice Herrmann, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and.....

2D AV, e s, 108.8 ft s of 49th St, 16.8x100; Caroline Schroeder to Charles Weigand, (mtg $4,000).....

3D AV, e s, 36.2 ft n of 178th St, 25.5 x115.4x327.7x100; Samuel Mandel to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $81,500,) other consideration and.....

3D AV, e s, 105.2 ft n of 178th St, 325.9 x irregular, 25 lots; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 178th St, 397.5x irregular; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 179th St, 92.5x240x58.7x242.5..... Arthur W. Saunders to Samuel Mandel, other consideration and.....

5TH AV, s e corner of 25th St, 57.2x 120; Simon Guggenheim to Otto H. Kahn, other consideration and.....

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 100.6, Wakefield; Simon Amelaner to Edward Miehling, (mtg $1,500).....

11TH AV, n s, 100 ft e of 153d St, 89.3 x200; Alois Gutwillig to Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.....

12TH AV, centre line, at centre line of 183d St, runs s 65x e 155.1x n 70.9x w 144.3x s 24; Catherine F. Ryer to Frank P. Schimpf, other consideration and.....

24TH ST, 321 East, 25x98.9; Ella M. Shand and others to William Simon, other consideration and.....

25TH ST, 137 and 139 East, 42.2x irregular; Benoit Realty Company to the Bruckner Realty Company, (mtgs $90,000) .....

30TH ST, 441 West, 25x104.10x25.1x102.9; Solomon Mehrbach to Julia Mehrbach, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and.

34TH ST, 144 West, 25x98.9; Sterling Realty Company to George F. Miller, owner; for consideration and.....

34TH ST, 144 West, 25x98.9; George F. Miller to Mary E. Hanley, (mtg $60,000).....

37TH ST, n s, 317 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 98.9; John T. Bermingham to Sarah Bermingham, (mtg $30,000).....

45TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, 30x 75.3; Mary McGlynn to Luigia Lindl, (mtg $7,000) .....

45TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.5; Magdalena Schildknecht to John Schildknecht

53D ST, 414 West, 25x100.5; Gottlob Treftinger to Louisa Treftinger.....

68TH ST, n s, 233 ft e of 9th Av, 45x 100.5; John E. Emery to J. D. Bliss..

81ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x104.4; Mary E. Hanley, by attorney, to George F. Miller.....

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 170th St, 50.8x irregular; Christian P. Roos to Elias A. Cohen, other consideration and

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WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Tinton Av, runs n e 204.11x w 137.10, s 154.7; Lewis S. Marx and others to William Oppenheim, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

WEST WASHINGTON AV, 81 and 84, s s, 44.8x irregular; also, West Washington Place, 88, s s, 21x96.4; Samuel Mandel to Alberto De Verastegui, (mtg $100,000) .....

25TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x 114, 4th Reformed; Silas A. H. Dayton, referee, to J. Mary Audown .....

2D AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Lillian B. Dreux to Maurice Herrmann, (mtg $8,500) .....

2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 50x105, Wakefield; Amelia Mueller to Hale J. Berlinsky, other consideration and.....

2D AV, 947, w s, 20x79; Lillian B. Dreux to Maurice Herrmann, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and.....

2D AV, e s, 108.8 ft s of 49th St, 16.8x100; Caroline Schroeder to Charles Weigand, (mtg $4,000).....

3D AV, e s, 36.2 ft n of 178th St, 25.5 x115.4x327.7x100; Samuel Mandel to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $81,500,) other consideration and.....

3D AV, e s, 105.2 ft n of 178th St, 325.9 x irregular, 25 lots; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 178th St, 397.5x irregular; Lafontaine Av, n w corner of 179th St, 92.5x240x58.7x242.5..... Arthur W. Saunders to Samuel Mandel, other consideration and.....

5TH AV, s e corner of 25th St, 57.2x 120; Simon Guggenheim to Otto H. Kahn, other consideration and.....

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 100.6, Wakefield; Simon Amelaner to Edward Miehling, (mtg $1,500).....

11TH AV, n s, 100 ft e of 153d St, 89.3 x200; Alois Gutwillig to Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.....

12TH AV, centre line, at centre line of 183d St, runs s 65x e 155.1x n 70.9x w 144.3x s 24; Catherine F. Ryer to Frank P. Schimpf, other consideration and.....

24TH ST, 321 East, 25x98.9; Ella M. Shand and others to William Simon, other consideration and.....

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34TH ST, 144 West, 25x98.9; George F. Miller to Mary E. Hanley, (mtg $60,000).....

37TH ST, n s, 317 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 98.9; John T. Bermingham to Sarah Bermingham, (mtg $30,000).....

45TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, 30x 75.3; Mary McGlynn to Luigia Lindl, (mtg $7,000) .....

45TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.5; Magdalena Schildknecht to John Schildknecht

53D ST, 414 West, 25x100.5; Gottlob Treftinger to Louisa Treftinger.....

68TH ST, n s, 233 ft e of 9th Av, 45x 100.5; John E. Emery to J. D. Bliss..

81ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x104.4; Mary E. Hanley, by attorney, to George F. Miller.....

83D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 102.2; Louis Rabinowitz and another to Frank J. Moore, (mtg $21,000).....

89TH ST, 317 West, 25x110.5; Lizzie Fligg to Abraham Seldman, (mtg) $25,750,) other consideration and.....

97TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.11; Solomon Sinsheimer to Aaron Arnold, (mtg $16,500) .....

101ST ST, 313 East, 25x100.11; Bonedetto Zumpetta to Joseph Sproncki, (mtg $10,000) .....

110TH ST, 75 and 77 East, 50x106.10; Cosmopolitan Realty Company to Gustav Zimmermann, (mtgs $49,500).....

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 73.11; Siegfried Weiss to the Knepper Realty Company, (mtg $19,500).....

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 74, block; Annie Rollinek to Irving Rachrach and another, (mtg $63,000).

116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 74, block; Isaac Schmeidler and others to Max and Samuel Tischler, (mtg $63,000) .....

116TH ST, 313 West, 25x76.11x26.1x84.8; Siegfried Weis to the Knepper Realty Company .....

117TH ST, 36 West, 25x100.11; Ida Machnitz to Benjamin M. Grunstein and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and .....

117TH ST, 45 West, 27x100.11; Rachel Goldstein to Lillian Gross, (mtg $18,000) .....

121ST ST, 211 East, 25x100.11; Hugo Frohmann and others to Henry Tischman, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and .....

121ST ST, 245 East, 25x100.11; Hugo Frohmann and others to Henry Tischman, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and .....

122D ST, 250 ft e of Broadway, 125x99.11; John O. Baker to Isaac M. Bernstein and another, other consideration and, as per bond.....

135TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 21x100.4x irregular; Stephen Bailey Chelsea Realty Company, B. & S..

139TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Nathan Navasky and others to Moses I. Siegel and another, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and.....

144TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 98.6x53x100; Thomas Flynn, executor, to Susan Diamond.....

147TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; George Maykopf to Charles R. McLaughlin, (mtg $45,000).

147TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Charles R. McLaughlin to George Maykopf.....

148TH ST, n s, 116.3 ft e of Bergen Av, 21.8x irregular; Henry Lubker to Philippine Rothermel.....

152ND ST, n s, 250.3 ft w of Elton Av, 24.9x99x24.9x98.11; Rosa Rice to Maria L. Seifert.....

159TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Blanche B. Terrill to Kate Noble, (mtg $3,750,) other consideration and.....

159TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Kate Noble to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $4,750,) other consideration and.....

160TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Union Av, 44 x318.1; Mark H. Rogers and others to Samuel Levinson, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and.....

161ST ST, 501 West, 18.11x100.11; Joshua P. Eutler to John Brower, (mtg $9,000)

167TH ST, n s, 40.7 ft e of Kelly St, 34x92.5x34x95; John A. Amedeon to Emma V. Wallace, other consideration and.....

169TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x81.7; Abram Bacharach to Emanuel Arnstein and another, (mtg $19,000) .....

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x94.6; Ernestine Nicholsburg to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and .....

178TH ST, n s, corner of Crotona Parkway, runs e 61.8x s 136.7x n w 149.11; Annie A. McCort to Solomon Schinasi, other consideration and.....

213TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to John Power, other consideration and.....

224TH ST, s e corner of 2d Av, 205x 114, Wakefield; Amelie Germansky to Michael Lewis, (mtg $4,000).....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, John, to John R. Peterson: Prospect Av, e s, 84.5 ft n of 179th St, due Nov. 28, 1906 .....

ARNSTEIN, Emanuel, and another to Julius Bachrach; 169th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtge $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BALDWIN, Virginia W., to Franklin Savings Bank; 36th St, 229 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Mary A. Ferrell; 207th St, s e s, lots 63 to 66, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 3 years.....

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Max J. Kiel; Jefferson Av, s e s, lots 163 to 166, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BERGER, Edward, to Fishkill Savings Institution; Lot 178, map of Van Nest Park, due April 1, 1908.....

BERNSTEIN, Isaac M., and another to John O. Baker; 122d St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 1 year.....

BERLINSKY, Hale J., to Amelia Hugo; 3d Av, s e corner of 7th St, Wakefield, 3 years.....

BLISS, Jeannette D., to Richard J. Cross and others; 68th St, n s, 255 ft e of 5th Av, demand, 4½ per cent.....

BRACKETT REALTY COMPANY to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; 25th St, n s, 79.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BROWN, John, to Henrietta Hirsch-man; 161st St, 501 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BUEHRLE, Henry C., to Charles Knauf; Lot 311, map of Van Nest Park, installments .....

CALLAHAN, John, to Lillian B. Friedlander; Park Row, 150 and 152, due March 22, 1905, — per cent., note.....

COHEN, Elias A., to American Mortgage Company; Washington Av, n w corner of 170th St, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 5 and 6 per cent.....

COHEN, Elias A., to American Mortgage Company; Park Av, n e corner of 170th St, 1 year.....

COPELAND, Henry C., to Bank for Savings; Broadway, s e corner of 111th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....

COPELAND, Henry C., to Marie E. Copeland; Broadway, s e corner of 111th St, prior mtg $70,000, due on death of party of first part.....

DAVIS, Henry, to United Hebrew Charities; 121st St, 66 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

DAVIS, Henry, to Max Cohen; 121st St, 66 East, prior mtg $19,000, due April 1, 1907, 6 per cent.....

DIAMOND, Susan, to Franklin Savings Bank; 144th St, 707 East, 5 years.....

EARLL, Eliza B., to Samuel Keefer; plot begins 90 ft e of Webster Av and 175 ft s of Anna Place, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

ERLANGER, Leo, to John C. Baker; King's Bridge Road, s w s, 538 ft s from e s Heath Av, 3 years.....

FATTON, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, s w corner of 138th St, as per bond.....

FERGUSON, Emily L., to William Crawfad; 75th St, s s, 280 ft e of 11th Av, due July 18, 1905 .....

FINNERAN, John P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Southern Boulevard, e s, 325 ft s of Charlotte St, as per bond.....

FINNERAN, John P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Hoe St, w s, 325 ft s of Charlotte St, as per bond..

FISHER, John T., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Houston St, s s, 75 ft e of Bowery, as per bond.....

FRANKEL, Abraham, to Rosalie D. Lockwood; Franklin Av, e s, 226.6 ft s of 166th St, 3 years.....

FRAME, James A., to George F. Johnson; Longwood Av, n e corner of Dawson St, as per bond.....

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Charles A. Lopez; Hughes Av, e s, 154.4 ft n of Pelham Av, 3 years.....

GERMANO, Maria A., to Louis L. Cavinato; Arthur Av, w s, being s ½ of Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, prior mtg $9,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

GLEDHILL, Ellen, to Isabella L. Beekman; 34th St, 357 West, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Louise A. McGurk; Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft s of dividing line of Lots 156 and 157, map of Belmont, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

GREENBERG, Harris B., to Corporation of Brick Baptist Church; Eldridge St, 165.3 years, 4½ per cent.....

GREENFELD, David, to Christian H. Werner; Westchester Av, 1,107 to 1,115, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent.....

GROSS, Lillian, to Rachel Goldstein; 117th St, 63 West, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK to Manhattan Trust Company; 44th St, 27 and 29 West, and 26 and 28 East, prior mtg $350,000, 3 years, 4 per cent.

JONES, Josiah, to Isabella L. Beekman; 3d Av, e s, 139.5 ft n of 163d St, due March 11, 1908, 4½ per cent.....

JUST, Max, and another, to Julia Just; Morris Av, e s, 469.9 ft n of 196th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

KELLY, John F., to Joseph Lowery; 74th St, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KESSLER, George J., to Emma Warshowsky; 109th St, 80 East, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 4 per cent.....

KLEIN, Max J., to Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul; 189th St, n e corner of Lorillard Place, 3 years.....

KLEIN, Max J., to Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul; Hoffman St, n w corner of 189th St, 3 years.....

KISSELSTEIN, Joseph, to Abraham Solomon; 1st Av, 871, installments, 6 per cent.....

LEE, Mary J., to Hewlett S. Baker; Pelham Av, n w corner of Cambreleng Av, 3 years.....

LESSER, Jacob J., to Max J. Klein and others; 189th St, n e corner of Hoffman St, prior mtg $11,000, 1½ years, 6 per cent.....

LESSER, Jacob J., to Max J. Klein and others; Hoffman St, n w corner of 189th St, prior mtg $11,000, 1½ years, 6 per cent.....

LEVINSON, Samuel, to Mark H. Rogers and another; 160th St, s s, 450 ft w of Union Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

LEVY, Jacob, to Thomas Riley and another; Intervale Av, e s, 92.2 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years.....

MACHIZ, Ida, to General Synod Reformed Church; 117th St, 30 West, 5 years .....

MANDEL, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 179th St, 178th St, Lafontaine Av, 19 mtgs, 1 year, 5 and 6 per cent.....

MARIAMSON, George, to Joseph L. O'Brien; Prospect Av, s corner of 182d St, 2 years.....

MAYKOPF, George, to David C. Leach; 147th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

MELLEIT, Frederick M., to Louis L. Browne and another; Fairmount Place, s s, 275 ft e of Prospect Av, due March 15, 1908 .....

MELLEIT, Frederick M., to Louis L. Browne and another; Fairmount Place, s s, 116.2 ft e of Prospect Av, due March 15, 1908 .....

MELLEIT, Frederick M., to Louis L. Browne and another; Fairmount Place, s s, 90 ft e of Prospect Av, due March 15, 1908 .....

MILLER, George F., to Thomas C. Griffith; 86th St, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, sold.....

MOHR, William, and another to Martin Tetzlaff and another; Washington Av, s e of 167th St, prior mtg $2,200, due May 1, 1908 .....

MOHR, William, and another to Clara Nagler; Washington Av, s e of 167th St, due May 1, 1908.....

MURPEY, Mathew J., to Minnie F. Neely; Southern Boulevard, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, as per bond.....

McCARTHY, Patrick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greenwich St, s w corner of Rector St, as per bond.....

McDANIEL, William, and another to Frank C. Moore; Franklyn Av, e s, 400 ft e of Main St, 3 years, 6 per cent.

McLAUGHLIN, Charles R., to Helen M. Craig; 156th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond.....

NOBLE, Kate, to Florence D. Terrill; 159th St, n s, 90 ft e of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $5,750, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

OPPENHEIM, William, to Lewis S. Marx and another; Tinton Av, n e corner of Westchester Av, prior mtg $15,000, as per bond.....

PICKER, Louis M., to Abraham Kohn; Jefferson Av, 2,303, 1 year, 6 per cent.

POWER, John, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 213th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $3,500, 2 years .....

PUTNAM, Kingman M., and another to Henrietta Putnam; 84th St, 2 West, 5 Av, w s, 64 ft n of 84th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

RAPHAEL, Rosie, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Robbins Av, e s, 237 ft n of Dalet St, as per bond.....

ROESLER, Richard, to George Hoffman; Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft e of Garfield St, Van Nest, 3 years.....

ROESLER, Richard, to Thomas Scott; Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft e of Garfield St, Van Nest, prior mtg —, 6 months..

ROSENBERG, Jacob, to James Suydam; Rivington St, s s, 22.5 ft n w of Essex St, 3 years.....

ROTHERMEL, Philippine, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 148th St, n s, 100.10 ft e of Bergen Av, as per bond .....

SCHAIL, Alexander, to Henry W. Hartmann; Audubon Av, s w corner of 179th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....

SCH

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Washington Heights.

WELL LOCATED LOTS
DYCKMAN SECTION
Ninth Avenue corner, four lots, $16,000.
Sherman Av. corner, over seven lots, $32,000.
Seaman Av. cor., 100x200, $22,500.
Broadway, near Academy, 50x100, $12,500.
Ninth Av. block front, near station, $35,000.
Sherman Avenue plot, six lots, $24,000.
Block front Broadway and Tenth Av., $75,000.
Broadway, 50x200, excavated, $15,000.
APPLY
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

WHY NOT
LIVE ON
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS?
which is just as near to City Hall in point of time (25 min.) as 81st St. was last September.
APARTMENTS,
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
FOR SALE——FOR RENT
AT ½ THE PRICE
paid for similar accommodations on the West Side.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 AMSTERDAM AV., near 144th St.

DESIRABLE PLOT,
50x100, on select block below 160th, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. No rocks; ready for immediate improvement. A big bargain at $19,500. Must act quick.
Knap & Co., Sale Agents,
1,663 AMSTERDAM AV., near 162d St.

Have cash buyer for lots on Washington Heights, along Broadway, Richtmyer & Irving, 2,646 Broadway, near 101st St.

A plot 75x100, 178th St., near Broadway. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN BRONX.
$5,000 cash buys a handsome 5-story cold-water triple; rent $2,700; price $25,000.
$4,000 cash buys 5-story double; rent $2,340; price $22,500; $2,000 cash buys the finest 3-family house on Prospect Av.
B. E. FREED, 794 Elton Av., near 156th.

Prepare for the Spring.
$2,500 cash, 4-s.w.y double, Brook Av.
$5,000, 5-story double, 161st St., 27 front.
$12,000, new law, 50 front, 21 rooms.
L. LIFKIN, 771 Wendover ve. near 3d Av.

CHANCE FOR BUILDER.
Choice plot, 135x140, with building loan; two blocks from 177th St. station.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Attention! Beat these if you can! 173d, near Subway, 55-ft. corner, $6,500. At Subway station, 41x107, $15,000. Third Av., near Tremont, 100x80, $23,700. Jerome and Inwood Avs., 50x225, $13,000. Jones, 1,511 Boston Road. 'Phone 1627 Melrose.

APARTMENTS AND FLATS.
Largest selection in Desirable Locations.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SECURE YOUR BARGAINS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

LOTS AND PLOTS
FOR BUILDERS, ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR FLATS AND APARTMENTS IN MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

"The Coming 125th St. of the Bronx." East 149th St.; two five-story 25-foot doubles at a very low price.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Builders and Speculatdrs, Bargain.—One, two, or more lots on Southern Boulevard, Av. St. John, and Lapaire Av. Real estate office, 1,361 Beach Av., corner 150th St. Telephone 1,303 Melrose.

Washington Ave, Corner Plot.
173x181—$40,000—1-3 cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Teasdale Place, 37.6x100; 3-story brick; 10 rooms and bath; $12,600; easy terms.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

PRICE 56-FOOT PLOT
in vicinity of Jerome Av. and Concourse. ONLY $3,500; HALF CASH.
George Stolz, cor. Tremont and Daly Avs.

Bargain.—Two story and store on lot 25x100, 164th St. near 3d Av.; price $6,000; terms to suit; full commission to brokers. Address Charles Galewski, No. 280 Broadway.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. Phone 747 Tremont.

21,000 square feet, 180th Sts., near Southern Boulevard; price, $25,000; mortgage, $12,000; may consider exchange. Beckhardt, 236 West 13th St.

Webster Av., west side, 100 feet south of 195th, 50x160; no rock; $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lots and plots on Jerome Av.; three lots, east side, near 182d St., $13,500; easy terms; on grade; no rock. Talk quick, Sundays, 3 to 5. McRickard & Co., 3095 3rd Ave.

CHOICE JEROME AVE. PLOTS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

McKinley Square.—Extra wide five-story triple flat, with stores; rents, $5,700; price, $50,000. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Bathgate Av., 4-story brick flat; rents, $1,500, mortgage, $10,000, five years; price, $13,500. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Third Av., wide triple, with stores, $23,500. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Wendover Av., 4-story triple; rents $2,712; price, $24,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Tiffany St., corner, nearly four lots, $15,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! 5 lots, $5,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2460 R. Harlem.

158th St., 4-story, $25,500; rents, $3,744. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Brook Av., double, with stores; cheap. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Builders—Choice lots near "L" station, best section of Bronx, with building loan; two corners. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Rare bargain on Morris Av; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 153d St.

Only $15,000; 4-story, basement flat; 7 rooms, bath; lot 25x85; block. Bessinger, 185 East 106th St., corner 3d Av.

Tinton Av.,50-foot double; rents,$2,550; $33,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Two-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements, $5,000; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Bronx Acreage!—Three to thirty acre plots in Jerome and White Plains sections. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

Daly Av., near 177th St.; about 20,000 square feet; excavated. Price, $15,500; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Brook Av., 27-foot double; price, $16,000. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 149th St., 3d Av., s. w. Corner.

Alexander Av., two five-story houses, with stores; price, $20,000 each; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

$6,500 Cash—3d Av. store property, 50 ft. "L" station. Fried, 636 Elton Av.

155th St., block west of 3d Av. Two one-family frame, 50x100; price, $12,000; cash, $5,000. Fried, 636 Elton Av.

2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, near "L," full lot, $4,000; $1,000 cash; corner lot, $1,000. Baecher, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$4,000—Beautiful private house, near L station; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Big Bargain—$6,500 cash buys 3-story double, with store, on 3d Av. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. E. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barburin & Weisman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times, Harlem.

Near Alexander Av., five 25-foot double flats; price, $13,000 each to quick buyer. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Boston Road, near McKinley Square; choice plot 70 feet front; price, $23,000; easy terms. Faulhaber & Co., 149th St., 3d Av.

Desirable plots, Bedford Park section; also corner; might trade.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

For Sale, in Bronx.—Houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

156th St.—Triple flats; rent, $2,322; mortgage, $25,000; price, $21,750. Frank, 138 6th Av.

[illegible] th, near Willis, elegant triple; rent $2,800; price $26,500. Elsbon Realty, 317 West 125th.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

LOTS and PLOTS
ON JEROME, WALTON, MORRIS, AND AQUEDUCT AVE. SECTIONS.
PRICES RAPIDLY ADVANCING; FORTUNES CAN BE MADE BY BUYING NOW.
CLEMENT H. SMITH,
HEAD OFFICE: 736 TREMONT AV.
Tel., 618 Tremont.
MT. HOPE BRANCH: COR. JEROME & BURNSIDE AVES. Tel., 371 Tremont.

BRONX BARGAINS.
Washington Av.—3 four-story triple flats, hot water, open plumbing, 25x142 each; price, $62,500; rent, $6,600; low.
Fulton Av., near 167th St., opposite church, 25x148, with taxpayer; price, $17,500.
165th St., near Prospect Av.—3-story single flat, 6 rooms and bath each apartment; price, $8,500; 1st mortgage $7,000, 5 years.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 3D AVE., NEAR WENDOVER.

BUILDERS.
We have plots that are choice and ripe for building in the neighborhood of BOSTON ROAD AND McKINLEY SQUARE.
One firm that is constructing 24 tenements in this neighborhood has sold 20 from the plans.
ONE OF THE CHOICEST.
Plot of 12 lots above McKinley Square, fronting on Boston Road and Clinton Av. Small taxpayers, ripe for immediate improvement.
McQUAY & CO.,
Smith Building. 148th St. and 3d Av.

Send for list large and small plots.
Bathgate Av., 5 lots, (below grade).....$10,000
Corner, 48x95, near Webster Av..... 6,000
Webster Av., 5 lots, excavated..... 15,500
178th St., plot 50x80..... 15,000
Park Av., corner, 50x100..... 9,500
Webster Av., block front, 18 lots..... 75,000
183d St., 6 lots, choice location..... 50,000
182d St., 40x100..... 3,500
Decatur Av., 50x100, excavated..... 3,750
Fox St., 100x100, excavated..... 22,000
CHAS. A. WEBER, 653 East 149th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Plot 70x200, vicinity Tremont Av.; near stations; want cash buyer. Jacoby, 97 Prince.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
500 ACRES
meadow, pasture, and woodland; house, barns, other buildings; fruit; watered by river and numerous springs; elevation 400 feet; fine building sites; on state road; 55 minutes from Grand Central Station.
$18,000 TO QUICK BUYER.
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

110 acres, high, beautifully wooded, one mile from station, only $100 an acre; 50 minutes out.
White Plains.—Eight room house, large plot, near station, $3,500; small cash payment.
Near Sound, New Rochelle, fine house, six sleeping rooms, two baths, hardwood finish, 1-2 acre garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.
15 acres, adjoining Century Club, White Plains; ideal country estate; also beautiful building site of six acres, $500 per acre.
Ardsley.—138 acres cheap; also six acres, with modern stone house; beautiful view; next Golf Club.
TURNER & CO., 28 East 42d St., N. Y. City. Telephone, 540—28th St.

For Sale.—Farms and Summer residences, northern Westchester County. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

A Snap!—9-room house, all improvements, best residential section at Mt. Vernon; $6,500; $3,000 remain at 5 per cent. For particulars write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Place.

Opportunity, five rent free—Two 2-family houses $7,000; $6,000; 16 rooms each; separate entrance; heat. Tichborne, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New 11-room house; all modern improvements; tiled bath, hot-water heat, good location; $7,500; new 8-room cottage; all improvements; $4,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Desirable house, 8 rooms, all improvements; corner lot, 50x117; good neighborhood; a bargain at $4,500; terms to suit; can be seen Sunday. Apply to owner, 9 Maple av., special prices. Chas. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$15 -:- AMITYVILLE -:- $20
Inside lots $15; $1.50 down, $1.50 monthly. Corner lots $20; $2.00 down, $2.00 monthly. 1-2 acre plots $85; $8.50 down, $8.50 monthly. Acre plots $150; $12.50 down, $12.50 monthly.
Only 200 lots at these prices.
Balance will be advanced 25% or more.
We guarantee every lot, 25x100 feet, High, dry, and level.
Easily accessible to New York.
Half hour out when tunnels are completed.
The increase in value will be rapid.
You cannot make a better investment.
Write for maps, &c.
The Realty Syndicate, 320 B'way, N. Y.

Garden City.—Large brick store, large plot, barn, coal sheds, together with coal, feed, and first-class general store business; price, $6,000. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST,
HALF-HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnels and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $100.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANGERT LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

20 acres, frontage Liberty Avenue four city line; $2,000; grade line; only farm remaining unsold; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 953 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate Atwater, 130 Broadway.

$100 down, balance monthly. Buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, 8 Maiden Lane.

TO LET.

To let—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

Beautiful Summer residence, Berkshire Hills; 25 acres; 9-room cottage, barn, poultry house, fruit; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE.

Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

MORTGAGES.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar.

Have large and small sums for liberal first mortgage loans, 4½% and 5%. Want good applications.
Can also invest for client $25,000 in good second mortgages; sums $2,500 to $10,000.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

Any amount for first mortgages; satisfactory charges. [illegible] Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
Spacious 12-room house, finished in quartered oak, centre entrance, beamed ceiling, parquet floors, leaded glass china closets, fine mantels, artistic gas and electric fixtures, mirrored doors, dressing rooms, tiled baths, nickel plumbing, large laundry, steam heat, Holland shades, richly decorated; plot, 70x100; terms to suit.
Take Flatbush L to Beverley Road station, our office.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

FRED. M. SMITH,
Offers Following Special Bargains:
351 TOMPKINS AVE.
299 McDOUGAL STREET
564 MONROE STREET
2409 AVE. G FLATBUSH
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

$8,250.—Three-family brick flat, 7 rooms, bath each apartment; private hall; dumb-waiter; near office. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT FLATS AND TENEMENTS
For Quick Buyers
B RT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
149TH ST., 3D AV., S. W. CORNER.
206 BROADWAY.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
211 WEST 116TH ST.

Responsible builder desires to purchase 50 to 75 feet, for the erection of a mercantile building between Washington Square and 23d Street, 4th to 5th Avenue; possession by May 1. Terms must be liberal; particulars only noticed. Address Construction Company, 160 Times.

Have client who desires to invest $100,000 in Manhattan business property. Lots or office buildings between 14th and 34th Streets preferred; brokers protected; particulars required. Attorney, 148 Times.

Have $40,000 for investment in double or triple flats, east or west side; will be interested in old tenements. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Wanted.—First mortgage, $4,000 at 5% for three years, on property 25x100, East 134th St., a two-story and store on lot 25x100. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

POTTER REALTY CO., 140 Nassau St.
Advances money to owners on account of quick sales of Greater New York properties, which they daily bring about.

Have $100,000 cash to invest in two tenements, east side, north of 42d Street, prefer avenue; must bear strict investigation, will act promptly. Policeman, 160 Times.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS, and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Builder desires four to six lots in Brooklyn, Flatbush preferred; state particulars, price, and terms. Will improve immediately. Architect, 184 Times.

Wanted—In Long Island, New Jersey, or Westchester poultry farm, one to ten acres; good house. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Wanted.—Immediately, for cash buyer, double flat; west side preferred. Alexander, 503 5th Avenue.

Want immediately, for cash buyers; good property; quick action. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

We are quick cash buyers of improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Owners' Realty Co., 306 W. 116th.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James R. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

Attention.—Responsible builders of two-family houses; have finest opportunity on record. Walsingham, Times Main Office.

Properties wanted, Manhattan, Bronx; first, second mortgage money loaned. Grunauld, 407 Broadway, Room 109.

I want to buy direct from owners several cheap flats or tenements, any condition; full particulars. Acosta, 165 West 129th St.

Will buy Manhattan tenements, flats, reasonable price, without expense to principals. Kurtzman, 177 Broadway.

Want plot 75x100, south 40th, between 8th and 10th Avs. Brokerage, 315 Times.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements; need of alteration. Italian Contracting Co., 511 Broome St.

Wanted—Van Nest and Unionport improved and unimproved property. Gerlards, 1,070 East 125th St.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals. Leavy, 21 West 116th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Builder with ample cash wants large parcel unimproved or old buildings, Manhattan, or good out-of-town acreage, free and clear, suitable for improvement; will exchange excellent income property recently finished and leased to one tenant, heart of Manhattan, and add cash if necessary; some of my properties are free and clear; others lightly encumbered; equities $125,000, $275,000, and $450,000, respectively; brokers protected. Maxwell S. Mannes, 115 Broadway.

OPPORTUNITY.
Will exchange a 5-story 3-family flat, free and clear, for modern apartment; will add cash and secure loan on flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Builders' Opportunity.—Plot 70x100, upper Lexington Avenue; equity $24,000; will exchange for flats or apartments; might consider unincumbered country property; brokers protected; submit propositions. Quick Trade, 292 Times.

Wanted—Tenement above 59th Street, east side, with improvements; will give in payment fine country place, 3 acres of ground, house 15 rooms and bath, stable for 3 horses, Westchester Co., N. Y., and $5,000 in cash. Roman, 155 Times.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—100x150, in the best part of Washington Av., for exchange for improved property; will add cash. Call until twelve o'clock. Bathgate and Wendover Avs., Real Estate Office.

Broadway mercantile building, running through block; ten stories; rents $28,000; price $400,000; mortgage $250,000; offers wanted for exchange. Northern Realty Company, Brokers, 55 Liberty St.

Handsome 22-ft. 4-story corner dwelling, built three rooms deep, upper west side; price, $60,000; would exchange free and clear for good apartment equity. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

City and country properties satisfactorily exchanged; state your wants. Albert Hughes, 2,287 3d Av.

Desirable plots in various parts of Brooklyn; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GENSLER RAINS, Bankrupt.—No. 7,556.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Gensler Rains, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 20th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 6th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 21, 1905.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1906—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above,
DE GRAFF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT, ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

TIMES SQUARE
PLOT TO LEASE.
Contains 11,250 square feet.
49th to 50th St., near 7th Av., or will improve for responsible tenant. Suitable for apartment hotel, garage, or theatre.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
Broadway and 104th St.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32W.22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
43.4 feet x 96.2 feet.
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(61) 60 Liberty St.

7th Ave., 143d to 144th St
Elegant block of nine stores, suitable for bakery, butcher, grocer, delicatessen, or any other business; alterations necessary. 15 to 1 LIBERAL TERMS AND LONG LEASES TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
Apply to
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2460 Seventh Ave.

LARGE TOP FLOOR IN METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING TO LET.
NOW USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND PRINTING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES TO LET.
In Market and Fulton National Bank Building, 51-53 FULTON, CORNER JEFF.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 4th West 24th St.

PART OF OFFICE
AND DESK ROOM FOR RENT.
Apply PAUL TAUSIG, 104 East 14th St.
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.

A desirable corner studio of 2 large rooms; 42 feet front, Madison Av., S. E. corner; rental only $650 per an., including lighting, heating, and elevator service. Henry D. Winans & May, Agents, 749 6th Av., near 58th St.

Large double store, 125th St., south side; New York Central Railroad station near by; suitable for dry goods, haberdasher, clothing, drug-gist, furniture, and automobiles; rent reasonable. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

An exceptionally fine, light store and basement in modern fireproof building, near 14th St.; moderate rent to responsible tenant. CLARK, 73 FIFTH AV.

A very desirable room at No. 37 West 42d St., good light, only $20 per month. Henry D. Winans & May, Agents, No. 749 6th Av., near 58th St.

Light shop, Park Av., near Tremont Av., 2,000x2,500 square feet; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St. and 1st Av.

Elegant lofts to let, 50x100; light all around; steam heat, electric elevator; 513½-15 West 20th St. Coleman & Krause.

Attractive offices, studios, 805 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, all light, 30x65, 259 William St.; new building; elevator, power, heat.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 23th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8 East 18th, between 5th and Broadway.—Two light lofts; $1,000 for both; steam.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUCHANAN, ANNA C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, in Charlotte Doyston, Elizabeth Maria Gle, John Conrad Gie, Michael Conrad Gie, the heirs and next of kin of Anna C. Buchanan, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Harold Valter Buchanan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna C. Buchanan, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the seventeenth of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. [L. S.] Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five. James A. Donnelly, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. Ja17-law6wTa.

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 18th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. CHARLES H. KAPPES, DAVID BANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys for Executrix, No. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.16-law6mTu

MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH M. MYRES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEELEY, EDWARD S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward S. Seeley, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, CHARLES W. VOLTZ, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24 day of January, 1905. GEORGE S. SEELEY, CLARENCE [illegible] SEELEY, MARY S. SEELEY, executors. CHARLES W. VOLTZ, Attorney for Executors. Jan.24-law6wTu

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

4, 5, and 6 room apartment, near Subway station; all improvements; rents $26 to $36. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

West Side.

THE MANITOU,
221 WEST 141ST ST.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR SERVICE. ALL IMPTS.
RENTS, $32.50 UPWARDS.

THE PILATUS,
212 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $40 AND $56.25.

216 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS, 7-ROOM APARTMENT.
RENT, $45. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

251, 255, 259, 261 West 143d St
HIGH-CLASS 5 AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS. RENT, $25 UPWARD.

7TH AVE., 14 D TO 144TH ST
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $55.

144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $35.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2,460 SEVENTH AVE.

ST. REGIS COURT.
557 West 124th St.
SUITES OF RENTS.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$40.00 to $47.50
7 Rooms and Bath.....$47.50 to $50.00
EVERY CONVENIENCE. LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANCE. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Firm of
J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

THERESA.
New apartments, 6 rooms and bath; every convenience; all-night elevator service; fine location; rents, $36. Inquire 115 West 129th St.

SAVILLE.
Splendidly arranged apartments, 6 rooms and baths; all conveniences; A1 service; rents, $56. Inquire 420 West 118th St., near Amsterdam Av., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up;
205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight,
Architect and Builder.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit tenants. Restaurant. American and European; under original management. C. E. GERARD, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON
51st St., 320 West; beautiful modern apartment six light rooms bath; electric elevator; $80. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

Arcadia, 159 West 46th St., Near Broadway.—Central location; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway.

171 WEST 81ST ST.
Seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

125th St., 233 West.—7 extra large, light rooms and bath, second floor, $47.50; must be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and convenience than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$15 to $20
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33 to $40
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

A VERY CHOICE APPARTMENT,
arranged and adapted for particular people, nine large, delightful rooms, two bathrooms, and butler's pantry; every modern convenience for housekeeping; first-class service. Superintendent on premises, 1,261 Madison Av., corner 90th St.

Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

125th St., 206-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17 to $19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Jackson Av., 158th St.—5 large rooms and bath; heated; rent, $22.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, with private bath, $2 per day; meals extra, $1 per day; steam heat; electric light; private telephone, elevator, hotel service. GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house; $2,000 buys finest first-class boarding house, city. Duross, 155 West 14th.

MACHINERY.

Gas engine for sale; fifteen horse power; now running; perfect condition; equal to new; larger engine necessitates change. Address Great Sacrifice, Box 127 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK J. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt.—No. 7,652.
Notice is hereby given that Frank J. Reynolds, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 6th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptc

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A 17 Ligne open-faced watch; Patek Philippe first quality; plain polished extra thin model; movement No. 11,139; case No. 222,634; liberal reward and no questions asked. Notify E. M., 107 Time s Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

5TH AV., 7.—"The Virginian"; elegant rooms, single or en suite, private bath, with board; references. Telephone 4,347 Spring.

16TH ST., 22-33 WEST.—One large and small sunny front room; excellent board; telephone.

21ST ST., 5 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent board; new management; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

25TH ST., 125 EAST.—Charming front suite; sunny; single rooms; excellent table; table guests; moderate.

45TH ST., 52 West.—First-class table board in refined family; limited number; terms moderate.

47TH ST., 4 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with excellent board; parlor dining rooms; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Fine board, furnished rooms, $5; private family; near Park, Subway. Owner.

92D ST., 17 WEST.—German Jewish family; can accommodate one, two gentlemen; modern apartment. Blumenfeld.

122D ST., 237 WEST.—Private American family; large sunny room; board; suitable two gentlemen, couple.

GRAND AV., 2,430, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable alcove room; well heated; running water; suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—A handsome large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

42TH ST., 49 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; pleasant room; third floor; references

2D ST., 450 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; hot and cold water; private family; references.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, pleasant room, adjoining bath; high class, private house.

39TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; steam heat; hot and cold water; reasonable. "Wood."

45TH ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, front or back; one flight; bath adjoining; private house; $5 weekly each; gentlemen only; or floor $10 weekly. Hafleigh. Call 11 to 1 P. M.

45TH ST., 156 WEST.—(Central)—One good-sized room, $8; very desirable.

46TH ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; private house; telephone.

51ST ST., 251 WEST.—Heated double rooms; back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

52D ST., and BROADWAY, (The Albany.)—Handsomely furnished rooms in private family; first-class.

53D ST., 258 WEST.—Back parlor, private or light business; large sunny rooms; private house.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Near nine lines travel; 22 agreeable chances; parlors; gentlemen. Bull.

73D ST., 111 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; elegantly furnished; choice location; convenient to cars; Subway.

76TH ST., 101 WEST.—Large corner rooms, southern exposure; kitchen privileges; gentlemen or couples. Lynch.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Owner's home; private family; large sunny room; private bath; $12 weekly; no boarders; gentleman only; references; appointments handsome.

80th St., 38 West.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric lights, steam heat, telephone.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 111 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms; gentlemen; private Jewish family; references.

126TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large, sunny front room and dressing room; moderate terms; American family.

129TH ST., 241 WEST.—A large, comfortable room for two gentlemen. Pedley.

131ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large room, connecting dressing room; heat, bath, hot, cold water; $4.50.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

162D ST., 535 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,
893 BROADWAY,
REQUIRE A CASHIER; ONE EXPERIENCED IN BOOKKEEPING.

WANTED—1,000 ladies to sell at retail throughout the United States and Canada, in towns where we are not already represented, the famous DYER brand ladies' and children's muslin undergarments. With as small an investment as $20 any bright, active woman can earn $50 a month in her own immediate neighborhood. You simply send your orders to us and we ship the goods—and send you check for your profits; or you can collect the money, keep out your profits, and send balance to us. We manufacture exclusively for you, but there are many towns where we have no customers, and we make this method of introducing our goods in these places. Our sample line we send you usually retails at about double, and you can order it "just like you want it"—any price garments and any sizes. Ladies desiring to buy their muslin underwear direct from the manufacturers at wholesale prices, in lots of $20 and upwards, are invited to call and see us or write for catalogue.
M. WILBER DYER CO.,
656 Broadway.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR PERIODICAL OF WIDE CIRCULATION; ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION. ROOM 82, 335 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Ladies to sing at Grand Opera House, 8th Av. and 23d St., N. Y. City, Jan. 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, Feb. 2 and 3, 2 P. M.; bring music for piano of any songs you sing best; admission free to all ladies; particulars announced from stage; liberal compensation to right parties.

WANTED—Head of stock for ribbon department; an experienced saleswoman, competent to take head of stock in our ribbon department. Apply at Supt.'s Office, Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St.

WANTED—Stenographer, evenings; beginner, special and commercial practice; Brooklyn. Write Merritt Lockwood, Station O.

WANTED—By Mrs. F., Montclair, N. J., chambermaid and seamstress, willing to assist with children and waiting; wages $20.

WANTED—Leather goods; girls sixteen to eighteen years old to learn; $3 to commence. R. Wolff & Co., 708 Broadway.

WANTED—Typewriter, stenography not necessary; good position competent girl. Jupp, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

WANTED—Millinery stock girl; only those with experience need apply. Chas. Joseph, 7 West 30th St.

Males.

BOOKMEN—Entirely new but thoroughly demonstrated proposition; one man averaging $50 per day; if you are a high-grade successful salesman, and if you can furnish "A1" references, providing you are not already personally known to me, you owe it to yourself to investigate this deal; there will be a harvest for a few select men. Call on me, Quinn, 27 East 21st St.

DE LUXE BOOK SALESMEN—ABSOLUTELY VIRGIN TERRITORY FOR THREE DE LUXE BOOK SALESMEN ACCUSTOMED TO INCOME OF $5,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR. AN NEW DEFINITIVE EDITION OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI. INTRODUCTORY SALE SENSATION OF SUBSCRIPTION BOOK WORLD. MOST EXPENSIVE AND CONVINCING SYSTEM OF CIRCULARIZING EVER DEVISED FOR SALESMEN. TWO DEMONSTRATORS CONSTANTLY IN THE FIELD TO THOROUGHLY INSTRUCT BOTH EXPERIENCED AND NEW MEN. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR TWO AGGRESSIVE ENGLISHMEN TO EARN LARGE INCOMES. APPLY AFTER 4 P. M. CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY, 135 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

THE 14TH STREET STORE requires experienced furniture salesmen. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 67 West 13th St.

THE GREATEST PROPOSITION OF TO-DAY.—Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the 20th century books and appeal to the 20th century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. L. Bromfield, 5th Floor, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Immediately, men of intelligence and tact, to form permanent local staff of representatives in Greater New York and surrounding towns, to answer mail inquiries and solicit subscriptions direct for the grand prize edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, sold on easy monthly payments; good pay to competent men; references required. Apply 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, Mr. Cowbey, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—A firm of long standing and established reputation desires several active, energetic men of intelligence for various lines of their business; employment permanent on definite guarantee basis; unequaled opportunities for right man; reply by letter, giving full information regarding references, experience, &c. W., Box 315 Times Main.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30; strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $106; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 43, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Sheet-iron working foreman and estimator; must be good cutter and workman; preference given to one entering bond or cash deposit as investment or otherwise; union shop. Royal Ventilator and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced man to manage the circulation department of a high-class weekly newspaper; none but a thoroughly experienced and successful man need apply to S. T. W. V., Box 186 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man with at least one year's experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary $12; permanent position. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman on watches and jewelry on weekly payments by old-established house. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

WANTED—Bright, active boy to make himself generally useful. Address, stating age, P. C. W., 148 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Engineers, $18 per week for 10-hour day; holster runners, $15 per week for 10-hour day. Apply 444 East 60th St.

WANTED—An educated man for salesman on special work. Apply 9 to 12. D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A.—LAUNDRESS.—Family washing to take home; open air drying. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By experienced bookkeeper, (double entry;) also stenographer and typewriter; two years' high school education. H., 165 East 102d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Unquestionably expert double entry; accurate stenographer; $12. Box F, 119 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Hotel or private family; go home nights. Lofland, 300 West 17th St., care laundries.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; parties, luncheon, dinners, or day's cooking at moderate price. 232 East 30th St. Anderson.

COOK.—Young woman as competent cook in private family; soups, desserts; references. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; first-class references; wages, $35. 523B East 85th St. Kelly's bell.

DEMONSTRATOR.—By experienced and capable demonstrator; references given. Lyss, 1,561 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, middle-aged Venetian woman, capable, intelligent, to do housework in flat; plain cook; no laundry; help with children; good mender; wages $10. 345 West 15th St., basement.

MANICURIST.—By expert manicurist in hotel or tonsorial parlor; A1 references. M., 39 Gramercy Park.

NURSE, &c.—By a Protestant woman as nurse for invalid, maid for elderly lady, seamstress; reference. Evans, 210 East 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman, cultured, refined, experienced, commercial, legal; any intricate dictation; efficient as office assistant. Superba, Post Office Box 1,938, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; high school education; read notes well; good speller; no agencies. Stenographer, Box F 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Few months' experience; Wadleigh graduate; references; $6 to $7. Ambitious, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; best references; $12 to $15. Carrie Marshell, Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires responsible position; good correspondent; references from former employer. L. P. R., 287 Snedeker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Several years' experience; capable; proficient; industrious; $6. Ability, 154 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; two years' experience; desires position in publishing house; excellent reference. Box 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands office work; neat, accurate; very best references; $10. Steady, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and entry clerk; competent and experienced; references; position promising advancement. Miss S., 50 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; speedy typewriter; nominal salary if opportunity advancement. Credentials, 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By refined, educated young lady; experienced; $6. Miss Richmond, Box 124 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One year's experience; start good firm $6. Miss Helen, Box 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; competent; have references; start $6. Miss Frost, Box 139 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position; best references; $15 to $18. Expert, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick beginner; work a week on trial. M., Room 130 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick girl; year's experience; moderate salary. Anchel, 117 Avenue C, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing; one year's experience; salary, $7. B. C., Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; understands law and commercial; $12. Miss C., Box 189 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—By a colored woman; first-class laundress. 201 West 28th St., top floor. Mrs. Brown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times Downtown.

AUDITS, investigations, and financial statements prepared; complicated work solicited; ten years' experience; highest references. "Accountant," Post Office Box 791, New York.

A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, a position in a prominent public accountant's office, where he will have the opportunity of learning the business. H., Box 302 Times Main.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Books written up, examined, and audited; profit and loss and balance sheets prepared; temporary work. Accountant, Times, Harlem.

A LICENSED CHAUFFEUR of good habits, with reference, open to an engagement. Drummond, 124 East End Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—30 years old, in accounting department of responsible house as assistant bookkeeper. J., Box 304 Times Main.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty-nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 16 years of age, willing to learn a good trade. A. Schmidt, 423 Central Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. G., 153 East 125th St.

CHEMIST—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

CLERK or COLLECTOR.—By young man, (35,) as clerk or collector; sober and steady; best of references. James J. Murphy, 414 10th Av.

COACHMAN—Married; no family; thoroughly competent in every respect; best city reference; eight years with last employer; can be seen. G., 239 West 55th St.

LEDGER.—Thoroughly experienced office man desires clerical position; accurate figurer; A1 ledger clerk. J. T. L., 9 West 31st St.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1.00; papered, $1.75; kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work guaranteed. Frank, 331 East 24th St.

SALESMAN—By experienced man position as traveling or city salesman on commission basis; A1 established houses only. Experienced, Box 315 Times Main.

VALET, &c.—By young colored man as valet or elevator man; will go anywhere. Woodson, 218 West 64th St.

WELL-EDUCATED SCOTCHMAN (34) wants berth as confidential clerk, manager, or any position of trust; first-class references; town or country. 316 Times Main.

YOUNG business man, energetic and a hustler, going to West Indies, desires connection as representative of manufacturing or business house to introduce and establish their business there; excellent reference covering character and trustworthiness. Integrity, Box 308 Times.

YOUNG MAN of character, industry, and intelligence, 22 years of age, with several years' experience in newspaper business, seeks clerical position; salary expected, $10 per week; references cheerfully supplied. H., 142 East 40th St., city.

YOUNG business man (30) desires employment in a confidential capacity by a business man who will appreciate close application and conscientious work; best of references as to integrity. W., Box 303 Times Main.

POLICE TO WATCH DANCES.

Jersey City Girls to be Cared For Where Liquor Is Sold.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City has issued an order to the precinct commanders directing that hereafter no girls without male escorts be allowed to attend dances where liquor is sold, and that no girls under sixteen be permitted to attend such dances anyway. The Chief visited several dance halls on Saturday evening and found there several young girls, whom he sent to their homes after taking their ages, names, and addresses.

In his order Chief Murphy said the present condition of affairs was highly demoralizing, and bound to lead to crime and immorality.

BAD CHECK PRISONER RAILROAD MAN, HE SAYS

Declares He Is Vice President Olsen of the Sandusky.

CALLS ARREST A MISTAKE

Taken from the Grand on Complaint of Astor House Detective—Other Detectives Along.

On suspicion of having passed a worthless check on the Astor House, a man who said he was Frederick O. Olsen of Lima, Ohio, Vice President and General Manager of the Sandusky and Southwestern Railroad, was arrested last night at the Grand Hotel and held at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Olsen refused to say anything except that his arrest was a mistake.

When the detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station and those from several hotels went to the man's room they found him in consultation with a man who said he was C. E. Coon of Lima, the Chief Engineer of the railroad. In the room also was an elderly woman, who refused to give the police her name.

It is alleged by the complainant, Detective Saunderson of the Astor House, that Olsen presented in payment of his hotel bill a check for $25 drawn on the Commercial Bank of Lima, which was returned a few days later as worthless.

The hotel authorities say that Olsen, after leaving the Astor House, went to another hotel, and on Sunday went to the Grand Hotel.

Saunderson, with Detective Thornhill of the Waldorf-Astoria, and Detectives Kirke and Harvey of the West Thirtieth Street Station, went to the Grand Hotel early last night and found Olsen.

The police say that when they searched Olsen, they found a gold watch, a gold seal ring, and about $22, and also a note from Richard Kauffman of 42 Broadway saying that Kauffman had received the note for $5,000 drawn on the "Thorin Company" to the order of "F. O. Olsen," and that the note had been properly indorsed. They say they also found a check book showing stubs for nineteen checks drawn for amounts up to $50, a railroad pass on the Western Ohio Company, made out in the name of Olsen, and indorsed by A. H. Carpenter, General Manager, and a card case, holding several cards bearing the name of "F. O. Olsen, Vice President and General Manager of the Sandusky Railroad."

A telegram reading "Yes; will be very glad to have her—Mrs. F. O. Olsen," was also in the man's pocket.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—The General Manager of the Sandusky Southwestern Railroad is F. O. Olson. Twenty-seven miles of the road were graded when the company was forced into the hands of a receiver. Olson lives with his family on Jamison Avenue, Lima, and has a fine suite of offices in the Fourot Block. He left for New York three weeks ago to arrange for a sale of bonds and secure money to release the receivership.

Word received from him several days ago announced that his errand had been successful. Contractor Goonc, who was arrested here on a check charge, was bound over to the Grand Jury. He is now with Olson in New York, and his wife was notified to-night to go to the house of Mrs. Olson and stay until his return.

CAPT. TIGHE TO CALL CRANE.

Hopes Magistrate Will Aid His Answer to Charges.

Capt. Robert A. Tighe will endeavor to get Magistrate Crane to testify in his behalf next Monday, when he answers charges of neglect of duty before Trial Deputy Commissioner Lindsley. The accused Captain, it is said, has obtained a promise from the Magistrate to attend the hearing, and that, if it be shown that his instructions in any way underlay the charges, he would see that the affair was presented in its proper light.

Among the things which Capt. Tighe says he wants explained is the coincidence that five of the dozen witnesses cited against him are men who have recently been indicted on evidence which he gathered. When the hearing called for yesterday was postponed his counsel took opportunity to get names of all the witnesses, and will have their records looked up in preparation for the hearing. Capt. Tighe is accused of neglect of duty in failing to close poolrooms and gambling resorts while he was in command of the Mercer Street Station.

Magistrate Crane last night said:

"I have not been summoned, and don't know that I will be. I met Capt. Tighe some days ago on the street, and he told me that he was up for trial. I said I was sorry, but that was all.

"It is true that Capt. Tighe has got warrants and summonses from me."

Inspector Titus, who also is under suspension for neglect of duty, was at Police Headquarters during the day. His hearing comes up on Thursday.

Assistant District Attorney Lord to-day will use before the Grand Jury the first evidence against poolrooms obtained under the provisions of the Dowling law from patrons of the places. The cases of men arrested on Jan. 13 and 14 for conducting poolrooms downtown will come up.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome will resume his crusade against the gamblers by giving "Lou" Betts, who has been in Richmond, Va., for his health, a hear-ing.

John T. Donovan told Mr. Jerome yesterday that he would turn over a portion of the paraphernalia used in his house in West Thirty-fourth Street which he shipped to Connecticut when Mr. Jerome began his crusade.

In response to an "invitation" Thomas Jolly called yesterday. He was of the firm of Jolly & Westcott, at 100 West Forty-fourth Street. Mr. Jerome said Jolly had no gambling apparatus or material to turn over.

HEARING ON TUNNEL.

Many Speak on McAdoo Plan to Aldermanic Committee.

A well-attended hearing was given by the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels yesterday afternoon on the application of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company for a franchise to build a subway under Sixth Avenue from Thirty-third Street south to Greenwich and Christopher Streets, where it would be connected with the North River tunnel. The Rapid Transit Commission already has approved the franchise, conditional on the consent of the Aldermen.

Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott appeared in opposition to the franchise, holding that a maximum fare of 5 cents should be insisted upon, including the ride under the river. The company proposes a five-cent fare for the river tunnel and an additional 3 cents for the Sixth Avenue trip. Mr. Olcott also opposed the granting of a perpetual franchise for any part of the tunnel. Objection also was made because of the lack of an agreement concerning advertising signs, and Mr. Olcott wanted to have a clause inserted in the contract so that the city could condemn and purchase the proposed tunnel at any time. As it stands, the contract prevents the condemnation and purchase in less than twenty-five years. The East Side Rapid Transit Association objected to having any grant given to a private company to build a tunnel until after the city has completed the construction of a comprehensive scheme of rapid transit by underground routes.

Charles L. Graff, Secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Association, presented a petition favoring the McAdoo tunnel signed by nearly all the big dry goods houses in Sixth Avenue. Representatives of most of these houses were present and spoke for the tunnel.

Chairman Sullivan gave the lawyers a week in which to submit briefs and announced that his committee would then consider the franchise in executive session.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes bread in an hour—no standing over night.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GAVE UP CERTIFICATE OF MOCK MARRIAGE

Pastor Returned It to Bay, Who Seemed Solicitous.

POLICE THROW UP HANDS

What Can We Do? Asks Lantry, Captain of Station Where "Joke" Was Played.

Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station let it be understood last night, although he did not say so in plain words, that the police have relinquished all thought of reaching and punishing those members of the force who, on the night of Dec. 10, in the station, took part in the performance of a mock marriage by which William Bay and Marie L. Lehrke were made to think that they had been legally wedded.

The perpetrators were able yesterday to derive additional encouragement from the fact that the bogus marriage certificate issued on the night of the ceremony, in order to give more "edge" to the "joke," had been recovered by Bay from the man who had kept it lest it should fall into the hands of the police. After Bay and his betrothed had become actually married by the Rev. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, at Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, and the minister had learned of the mockery at the station, the clergyman insisted that the alleged certificate of marriage be handed to him.

He kept it until yesterday when young Bay went to him in a state of great excitement and demanded the document back. Mr. Moldenke tried to persuade Bay either to leave it with him or to promise not to destroy it or give it to the police under any circumstances. The baker, however, would give no promise of any kind. The pastor at last gave it up.

He expressed the firm conviction last night that the false certificate had been destroyed, and he was inclined to believe that Bay had not taken such action without strong pressure from some interested quarter.

The destruction of the document ought not in any way to affect the chance of punishing the offenders, however, it is declared. But so far nothing has been done. Inspector Walsh has been waiting for Capt. Lantry to act and report, it seems. Commissioner McAdoo, if he has taken any note of the matter at all, has been waiting for a report from his Inspector.

Capt. Lantry, on whom the prosecution of the offenders immediately devolved, did not look very sad last night when he said that he had run up against a dead wall and did not see how he could do anything further in the matter. Late last evening he went over to the Bays in their new home on East Sixty-third Street and tried once more to get them to the station for the purpose of identifying the principal participants in the mock ceremony.

"I had a Roundsman with me," he said, "and both of us talked to them. But they would not come under any circumstances. No matter what I said, they remained obdurate, so what is there for me to do? Without identification of the guilty, how can we investigate or punish? I guess they have some reason for not coming."

Mr. Moldenke knew that the Bays had made up their minds not to go to the station, but he was sure that they had not come to such decision without having been scared. He was also astonished at not having been notified in any way that another attempt at identification was to be made last night, although Capt. Lantry had told him previously that his presence was absolutely needed both as interpreter and as witness that everything was done fairly.

There is a possibility that the District Attorney may be asked to look into the case.

COULDN'T FOOL MR. TAYLOR.

Rat Trap's Colored Owner Knew Some Real Legal Points.

The rat trap wasn't an issue. That was the property of Charles Taylor, who is black as to color. The newspaper and the piece of string that hid the trap from the gaze of the curious were the issues. John Sweeney, who keeps a newsstand at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, went to the Tenderloin Police Station on Taylor's complaint that Sweeney had assaulted him, claiming the newspaper and the string as his own; in fact, he declared that Taylor had taken them from the newsstand. Incidentally, he said the newspaper was one of his latest "extras," and the string had been used to tie a bundle of papers.

Taylor declared that he had picked up the paper and string from the doorway of Sweeney's place, and that Sweeney had used words unbefitting the occasion when he asked him what he was really doing with the property. Then Sweeney told his story to the Sergeant. Taylor asked Sweeney how big a bundle of newspapers that string had encircled.

"Usual size," said Sweeney.

"Huh!" chuckled Taylor, as he unwound eighteen inches of string from the rat trap. "Mighty small pa's'l ob noospapahs," he remarked.

Sergt. Robinson had to admit that this was a point scored.

"You see Ah tuk one ob youah lates' uxtras," went on Mr. Taylor. "Oh, by de way," he broke off, as if he had just remembered an engagement, "is dis Januwary 23?

"Yes," was the chorus of the police.

"Strange dat dis lates' uxtry should be Sat'day mawnin', Januwary 21!" said the colored Sherlock, calmly, as he held up the newspaper on the rap trap to the light.

As, however, Taylor had taken the old newspaper and the string without asking Sweeney's permission, the two were asked if they wanted to compromise.

"Stuffingly," said Mr. Taylor. "If dis yeh gemman will 'pologize in soo'ble terms befittin' to a gemman."

"Anythin'!" gasped Sweeney. "Anythin' to get away from a walkin' detective bur'er!"

"'Pology accep'ble," murmured Mr. Taylor, as he victoriously tucked the string, the newspaper, and the rat trap under his arm and sped homeward.

GAYNOR ON LIGHTING.

Talks Against Monopoly at Prospect Heights Dinner.

Justice William J. Gaynor was the principal speaker last night at the dinner of the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association at the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn. He discussed public lighting. The city was tied up, he said, because all the companies were controlled by a corporation which did not own a single main itself.

"You may remember," he said, "when thirteen sugar refineries combined, and that combination was declared illegal. What happened then? Why, the next year a law was passed that a corporation could be formed to hold the stock of other companies, and while this was being done a lot of anti-trust legislation which was mere buncombe was being passed."

He compared the conditions of government in the United States with those existing in Russia. In this country he said our own forefathers had shed much more blood to bring about the government which we have than the revolutionists in Russia.

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Tailoring Dep't
(On the Third Floor)

For a limited period will make to order
Tailor Gowns and Fine Costumes
suitable for all occasions, at
Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Tailor-made Walking Gowns of the latest fabrics, at **$52.00**

West Twenty-third Street

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
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Only Brooklyn Store,
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

PRICE REASONS.
Derbies - - - $3-$4
Soft Hats - - - $3-$4
Silk Hats - - - $5-$6
Opera Hats - - - $6-$7

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

We come down with just two sorts of shoes.

$5 shoes—1104 pairs from our shelves and our shoemakers' samples.

$3.50 shoes—617 pairs from our own stock.

All sizes and widths and over half of them patent leathers; the rest mostly black calf.

$2.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st

McADOO IS "NOT PLEASED."

Comment on Work of His Force After Day in Court.

As a result of Commissioner McAdoo's visit to Jefferson Market Court, by invitation of Magistrate Crane yesterday, the Commissioner gave out a statement in which he said:

"I came away not well pleased with the way the police made up their cases. Incompetency in this work is almost as bad as dishonesty. I will see to it that the police do their full duty. Magistrate Crane has shown every inclination to help this department in the task of getting rid of parasites and outlaws."

Detective Sergeant Berkel will appear before Mr. McAdoo at headquarters to-day, not for carelessness as to his duty, the Commissioner explained, but because he had shown more intelligence in handling his case than the other officers who had men in court yesterday. The purpose of the visit to Headquarters was not made known.

The hearing grew interesting when Detective Sergeants Barnett and Wein arraigned a man who wore a fur-lined overcoat and gave the name of Herman Schener of 185 East Eighth Street. He was a bartender at 182 Rivington Street, he said.

"How you the name of the man whom this prisoner says he worked for?" the Commissioner asked. Barnett said he had, and called Harry Spitz of 182 Rivington Street. Spitz denied that the prisoner worked for him, but explained that he was a traveling salesman. The Magistrate declared that he would send the case to the District Attorney.

The prisoner then said he was really Hyman Scheiner of 443 Sixth Street. He said that he had $1,000 in the bank and $700 worth of jewelry at home.

"Where did you get that overcoat?" asked Commissioner McAdoo. "Did you buy it yourself?"

"No," said the prisoner, "my cousin gave it to me." He could not remember the name of the cousin.

The Commissioner tried to get a look at the coat to see whether there was a label on it. The prisoner's counsel objected.

"This is an institution of headquarters. You haven't the right to look at this coat and you won't look at it."

The Magistrate ruled that the Commissioner might look at the coat, and the prisoner was forced to take it off. There was a big difference between the coat and the other clothing of the man. The prisoner was held until Thursday for examination.

Another case in which the Commissioner showed considerable interest was that of an alleged pickpocket named Charles Green, who was arrested at 96 Division and 23d St.—12 Wood Nymphs, Carlotta, etc. 125TH ST.—"Robert Emmet," StockCo.&Vaud

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d St. Open Evenings.

OVERCOATS $10.50!

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made)

Line of OVERCOATS contains a Very Superior Coat priced at $15.

This *identical* Coat may be had in the REDUCTION offering TO-DAY. Priced at **$10.50**

$18 Suits at $10.50 TO-DAY!

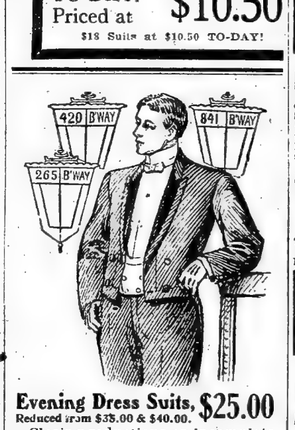

VINCENT says

Stein-Bloch Suits

Curtailed Prices.

$15 and $18 Suits at $12.50
$20 and $22 Suits at $16.50
$25 and $28 Suits at $19.50

THE sting of needles is in the air, so you'd better get that Suit *off* your mind and *on* your back.

It's only because I have a few extra Suits on my hands that I'm so good-natured about the price.

Do hurry before my mood changes.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

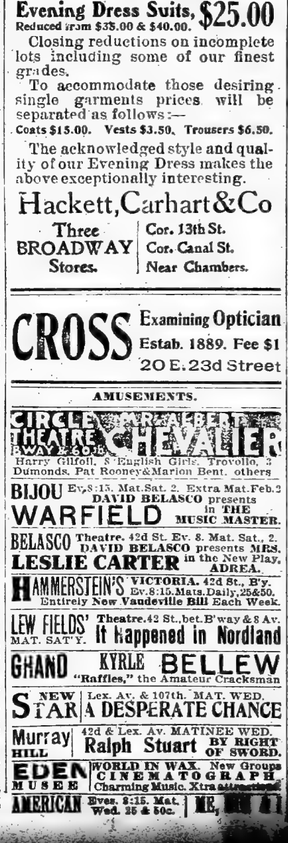

Evening Dress Suits, $25.00
Reduced from $35.00 & $40.00.

Closing reductions on incomplete lots including some of our finest grades.

To accommodate those desiring single garments prices will be separated as follows:—
Coats $15.00. Vests $3.50. Trousers $6.50.

The acknowledged style and quality of our Evening Dress makes the above exceptionally interesting.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. — Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CROSS Examining Optician

Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCLE THEATRE CHEVALIER
Harry Gilfoil, 8 English Girls; Trovollo, 2 Dumonds, Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, others

BIJOU Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Extra Mat. Feb. 2 DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

BELASCO Theatre. 42d St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in the New Play, ADRIA.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St., B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily, 25&50. Entirely New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

LEW FIELDS' Theatre, 42 St., bet. B'way & 8 Av. MAT. SAT'Y. It Happened in Nordland

GHAND KYRLE BELLEW "Raffles," the Amateur Cracksman

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. MAT. WED. A DESPERATE CHANCE

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Charming Music. Xtra Attractions

AMERICAN Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c. ME,

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT 978TH TIME IN NEW YORK. Maude Adams in THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Next week, the 4-act drama, FRIQUET

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat'y at 2. E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's great play, LUCKY DURHAM.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 5 NIGHTS. Spec. Mat. Thur.: Cousin Kate & Carrots in ETHEL BARRYMORE SUNDAY NEXT. Robert Edeson in Strong Heart Management H. B Harris Seats Thursday

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders. JAN. 30th.....BLANCHE WALSH in THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St.....at 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. CHARLES WYNDHAM-MARY MOORE To-night, Wed. & Sat. Ev. & Sat. Mat., DAVID GARRICK. Thur., only t. Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace. Friday, The Case of Rebellious Susan. *,* Monday—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. George Edwardes's London Company. The

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow, and cold wave; high northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,180. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. 2 Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

DEMAND IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE LACOMBE

Law Firm Charges That He Violated Oath of Office.

OUTGROWTH OF OLD SUIT

Allegation That in Case of Dubois Against New York, Judge Showed Prejudice Against Plaintiff.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Charges against Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York will be submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives tomorrow and his impeachment will be demanded. George W. Watt and James M. Dohan, attorneys of this city, have formulated the charges, which are twelve in number, and have mailed a copy of them to each member of the House.

Attorneys Watt and Dohan refuse to give any particulars as to the charges before they are presented to the Judiciary Committee. The allegations, however, have grown out of Judge Lacombe's treatment of a case they have had before him. The case is that of John E. Dubois of Dubois, Clearfield County, against the Cities of New York and Brooklyn for the recovery of damages amounting to $900,000 and interest at 7 per cent. for thirty-one years, for the alleged infringement of a patent coffer dam used in 1872 in the erection of Brooklyn Bridge piers. The coffer dam was invented by the late John Dubois, father of the suitor.

The main allegation is that Judge Lacombe has been instrumental in preventing a final decree being handed down in the litigation. It further is alleged that he has blocked the case and thwarted the plaintiff in many ways that he suppressed legal, competent evidence; that he made decisions in violation of his oath of office, the Coinstitution of the United States, the rules of law and the rules prescribed by the Supreme Court for the government of the Federal courts ofeq uity; that he further made orders and decisions at hearings held by him, against objection, in violation of the rules of his own court; that he entered decrees and subsequently entered others repugnant to these, the alleged purpose being to create confusion.

It is also charged that Judge Lacombe entered decisions under false pretenses; permitted his personal opinions to dominate in court matters and improperly influenced the members of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in the discharge of their duties after an appeal from his final order had been taken so as to prevent an appeal from being brought out in the usual manner, and to prevent a hearing of the appeal as prescribed by law.

John E. Dubois, the plaintiff in the suit referred to, is said to be behind the movement to impeach the Judge.

CASE COMES UP TO-DAY.

Plaintiffs Endeavor to Interest Congressmen in the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Judiciary Committee of the House will take up the case against Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the Southern District of New York tomorrow. Chairman Jenkins says that since the charges come from a reputable law firm they must be considered.

Both Watt and Dohan, the lawyers who prefer the charges against Judge Lacombe, were here to-day interviewing members of Congress and trying to get them interested in the case. Each member of the House received a letter today, asking that Judge Lacombe be impeached.

Judge Lacombe yesterday declined to discuss the report from Washington that a law firm of Philadelphia will ask the House of Representatives to impeach him. Judge Lacombe intimated that his mouth was sealed owing to his judicial position, and that when the charges were properly before him he would officially take cognizance of them.

It is understood that several years ago John E. Du Bois commenced an action against the Mayor and Corporation of the City of New York. He then had as his counsel the firm of Seymour, Seymour & Johnson of this city. During the progress of the litigation Mr. Du Bois desired to substitute other counsel. Seymour, Seymour & Johnson, however, refused to consent to the substitution until they were remunerated for their services.

In the United States Circuit Court, when the lawyers applied for a hearing, Judge Lacombe ordered the matter heard by a Master, who, after taking a large amount of testimony, handed in a report awarding Seymour, Seymour & Johnson a substantial fee. The confirmation of this report was opposed by Watt & Dohan, as counsel representing Du Bois. Judge Lacombe confirmed the report of the Master. Watt & Dohan then carried the question to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The latter tribunal, composed of Judges Coxe, Townsend, and Holt, affirmed the action of Judge Lacombe in the matter.

Judge Lacombe is a native of New York, having been born here Jan. 29, 1846. He studied law in Columbia Law School, interrupting his college studies to serve in the civil war with the Seventh Regiment. In 1875 he was appointed to a position in the Law Department. He rose through the various grades, and finally was appointed Corporation Counsel in 1884. President Cleveland appointed him a United States Circuit Judge July 1, 1887.

LOBBYISTS HEED FOLK.

Practically None Left Since Missouri Governor Issued His Order.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—Gov. J. W. Folk to-night said that his recent order requiring lobbyists to report in person to him upon their arrival in Jefferson City on legislative business, state their business, and not remain at one time more than thirty hours in the city, is being strictly obeyed. Gov. Folk said: "I am pleased at the manner in which the order has been treated thus far. There are now practically no lobbyists here."

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SEA SICKNESS KILLS TEN.

Forty Other Passengers on the Vaderland in Hospital.

Ten persons died from seasickness during the voyage of the Red Star liner Vaderland, which reached this port from Antwerp yesterday, according to the statement of Dr. Waerserger, the ship's surgeon, which is supported by the stories of the passengers.

Forty more persons were so overcome by the rolling and pitching of the ship that they had to be removed to the steamer hospital. They responded to treatment, and but one was left in hospital when the vessel came in. He was able to walk ashore at Ellis Island. All who died were men—Hungarian steerage passengers, and all from the same province.

"Persons can die from seasickness," said Dr. Waerserger yesterday. "While these men technically died from congestion of the lungs, they really were the victims of seasickness. If we had made the trip in fair weather none of these persons would have died."

Only two bodies were brought to the port, the rest being buried at sea either at midnight or at 4 o'clock in the morning. Relatives were invited to witness the ceremony, but in no case did any one accept, and the officers and men attended to the simple rites of sea burial observed in every case, a prayer being recited before the body was allowed to plunge over the rail.

None of the cabin passengers, it was stated, had left their beds to witness the mournful scenes. The ship carried 955 steerage passengers, and those who died were quartered in the forward part of the vessel, where the motion was most severe. Those who succumbed were ill but a very short time as a rule. The fatal effect of the malady, according to the ship's officers and the doctor, was due to the half-starved condition in which the victims had left their native country. In spite of all the aids that medical science could bring to them they had not vitality enough to pull through.

Despite the very unusual death rate, there was very little alarm, according to the officers and cabin passengers, shown by the more fortunate of the steerage passengers, who did not suffer.

Among the passengers on the Vaderland were two physicians, and they aided the ship's surgeon, Dr. C. Waersegers, in every possible way. They frequently held consultations with him, and gave him their professional advice freely, in the interests of the whole steerage. Just before leaving the ship they drew up the following joint note.

"This is to certify that upon request of the authorities on board this steamer we, the undersigned, made an examination of many of the patients and an inspection of their quarters and found the latter in the best condition. To the best of our knowledge we believe the fatalities to be due to the exhaustion attending a rough voyage, and further wish to state that the patients received every attention possible.

"Dr. SIDNEY K. SIMON,
"New Orleans, La.
"Dr. WILLIAM ACKERMANN,
"Milwaukee, Wis."

Capt. R. C. Ehoff of the Vaderland, speaking of the said trip, said:

"Those who died had been poorly fed for many years, and on arriving on the ship showed it plainly. Furthermore, they were poorly clothed, and in no condition to stand the cold weather of the trip, or the rough weather we encountered."

SENATE SUMMONS SWAYNE.

Cites the Judge to Appear Friday and Answer Impeachment Articles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—For the first time since the 1st of August, 1876, when the Belknap court of impeachment adjourned sine die, the Senate this afternoon assumed its constitutional functions as a court of impeachment when it organized for the trial of Charles Swayne, United States Judge for the District of Northern Florida.

At 2 o'clock next Friday afternoon Judge Swayne is bidden to appear at the bar of the Senate and plead to the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. After a suitable interval in which he may secure counsel and prepare his defense, the actual trial will be begun.

The articles of impeachment were formally submitted to the Senate by the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, who came into the Senate at 12:30 o'clock. Mr. Platt of Connecticut was elected to preside at the trial sessions. The trial oath was administered to the Senators by Chief Justice Fuller, and then the resolution summoning Judge Swayne was adopted.

It is the purpose of the Senators to press the trial as rapidly as possible, and the present expectation is that the daily sessions will be advanced an hour or two. A part of each day will be given to the trial when the preliminaries are disposed of.

Judge Swayne is now in Wilmington, Del., and Sergeant at Arms Ramsdell of the Senate left for that city to-night to serve the Senate's summons on him.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 24.—Papers in impeachment proceedings were served upon Judge Charles Swayne this evening.

Judge Swayne to-night declined to see callers. His friends, however, say that he is pleased that the case will finally come before the Senate.

Judge Swayne will have ex-Senator Anthony Higgins as one of his counsel.

FIRE TIES UP ELEVATED.

Hard Fight with Blaze in a Pearl Street Building.

A fire which started at 305 Pearl Street just at the closing hour last evening caused a block on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines down town for an hour. Three alarms were sent in for the blaze. The damage amounted to about $30,000.

The flames started in a cigar factory on the second floor and had spread to the third floor when the firemen arrived. Considerable difficulty was encountered owing to the elevated structure. The power was turned off from the third rail. Several lines of hose were carried up, and with the aid of the searchlight the flames were placed under control.

Chief Croker went to the fire in his automobile and remained in charge until summoned to the fire at 61 Crosby Street.

The blaze attracted thousands, who crowded the nearby streets, but were kept in check by police reserves. Other crowds watched it from the Brooklyn Bridge.

Pinehurst for an Outdoor Winter.
Two superb golf courses. Immense private quail preserve; perfect tennis courses; trap shooting. Four splendid hotels. Eighteen hours' journey Southern Ry. or Seaboard Air Line.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

RUSSIAN TELLS STORY OF SUNDAY'S MASSACRE

Helpless, Inoffensive Crowds Shot Down by Troops.

ESCAPE OF FATHER GOPON

Men Now Condemn Him—Authorities Are Trying to Conceal the Number of Dead.

From a Russian Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The general strike in St. Petersburg began on Jan. 16. On this day 13,500 men employed by the Putiloff iron works ceased work, demanding the dismissal of one hated foreman. The demand was refused by the administration of the works.

On the two following days the employes of the most important shipbuilding and iron works went out on strike, the workmen demanding eight hours' work a day and better wages. On Jan. 21 the number of strikers became 200,000.

The chief and soul of the strike is Father George Gopon, the son of a pig driver, aged about thirty years.

The Ministry of Finances being unable to fulfill the demands of the workmen because the proprietors did not consent, the strikers were at first disposed to have a settlement and go away. Then the workmen decided to present a petition to the Czar. On the 21st of January the petition was read to all the eleven sections of the Workmen's Union. The petition was elaborated by the Social Revolutionaries, to which Father Gopon belonged.

Outside the demands of a purely economical character, the petition demanded principally the representation of the people in a Legislature, a Constituent Assembly, freedom of speech, the press, and association; the responsibility of Ministers, the restitution of persons banished for political or religious purposes, and the separation of Church and State.

The workmen decided to present the petition personally to the Czar at the Winter Palace, demanding that the Czar give an oath to carry out their wishes.

Czar Takes Military Counsel.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the petition was presented to the Minister of the Interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who transmitted it to the Czar.

The Czar refused to receive the people who might assemble, the Military Council deciding not to admit the workmen to the Winter Palace.

The same night a deputation of strikers tried to see Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who refused to receive them.

The refusal of the Czar was unknown to the workmen, who till the last moment hoped to be received, guaranteeing his safety.

From dawn on the 22d of January all the town gates, quays, bridges, and streets adjacent to the Winter Palace were occupied by detachments of infantry and cavalry.

First walked 8,000 workmen, the Putiloff procession, with crosses, banners, ikons, and two images of the Emperor. At the Narvsky Gate the crowd was told to stop, but continued. The workmen were unarmed.

Then the cavalry charged the procession with drawn swords, but were unable to stop the crowd. The infantry fired a blank volley and then began a running fusillade. In a moment about ninety men were killed or wounded. Bullets broke the ikons and the portraits of the Czar. A police officer was killed and a Police Inspector was wounded.

The crowd, horror-stricken, dispersed. Father Gopon walked behind it. When the fusillade began Father Gopon's guard threw him over a fence, cut his long hair, and gave him a civilian dress. He later concealed himself, and up to now he has not been found.

The Czar refused to receive the people at night. In the meantime enormous crowds of workmen ran from all sides in the direction of the Winter Palace.

At half past 1 o'clock all the Nevsky Prospect was full of thousands and thousands of people. Detachments of Horse Guards tried to disperse them. An immense crowd of workmen assembled in the place of the Winter Palace and the Alexander Garden.

Quiet People Shot Down.

The people advanced slowly and quietly forward. At 2:55 o'clock the Horse Guards charged, swords in hands. Then two companies of the Preobrajensky regiment, who were close to the Winter Palace, advanced to the corner of the Alexander Garden and stopped twenty paces before the crowd.

An order was given to the crowd to disperse. Then followed a signal trumpet and two volleys.

Some of the folk staying in the garden and others sitting under the trees fell down like leaves after the volleys. The number of killed and wounded is supposed to be fifty.

One hundred and fifty men of the crowd rushed out and immediately began to assemble the public for an organized evacuation. The wounded were taken to hospitals. Private sledges were stopped and the drivers and volunteers took the corpses and carried them away.

At the Nevsky Prospect and Gorohovain Street there were a small number of Red Cross ambulances, but only for the soldiers.

The people sobbed on seeing the funeral procession, and, taking off their hats, sang funeral psalms.

On seeing the troops fire people on the bridge threw themselves from it upon the frozen river. After the firing the crowds began to diminish.

First Barricades Erected.

On Vassili Ostrov the people ran into the courtyards of private houses and took wooden barrels and boxes and old cars. Erecting barricades, they pulled down some telegraph and telephone poles to form obstacles against cavalry charges. The cavalry, however, charged up side streets, and simultaneously the infantry came and cleared the streets.

The strikers retired along the Little Prospect and made a new barricade, but upon the infantry advancing the crowd ran, later throwing stones from windows. Four barricades were erected.

The workmen, finding a car of kerosene, burned it. The disorders in Vassili Ostrov continued till evening. Some streets presented a picture of ruin, broken windows everywhere and telegraph poles pulled up.

Bitterness Against Troops.

The excitement of the people against the military was enormous. One heard cries of "Fratricides!" "Scoundrels!" and remarks that it was easier to vanquish unarmed men than defend Port Arthur.

The firing continued at various points of the town till late in the evening. The hospitals are overcrowded with the wounded. There were terrible scenes at the morgues.

At night crowds of hooligans began to break windows, burn kiosks, and plunder some shops.

The exact number of killed and wounded is unknown. The official communique is to the effect that there were 96 killed and 333 wounded, but there is reason to believe that the number is much greater. Many of the wounded were carried to private houses and were not recorded officially. Many spectators and children were victims.

On Sunday the Emperor and his family and the Empress Dowager were at Tsarskoe-Selo.

Panic Reigns in City.

On Monday morning the Horse Guards and Cossack patrols went from street to street dispersing crowds. The panic was universal. The newspapers did not appear. The theatres were shut, and in the afternoon the shops in the Nevsky Prospect began to close because plundering by hooligans was feared.

At 5 o'clock the electric lights on the Nevsky Prospect were suddenly extinguished. Everywhere there was darkness, and one heard only the frightful cries of a crowd in a panic. Vehicular traffic ceased.

The cavalry once again charged in the darkness, swords in hands. Some of the officers and men were dragged from their horses and their swords were taken away from them. Roughs broke the windows and doors of shops and palaces. Some hours later the police restored the electric light service.

To-day the strikers learned that Father Gopon had not been arrested, but had fled. They are disappointed with him, and call him "Traitor" and "Judas."

The excitement continued, but some of the workmen appeared at the mills and declared that they were willing to renew work, as they were starving.

The panic continues, but it is less universal than yesterday. In the centre of the city all the shops are shut and boarded up with planks.

There are rumors that Gen. Trepoff, the lately dismissed Chief of Police of Moscow, has been appointed Military Governor General of St. Petersburg. A series of arrests has been begun.

The price of kerosene, in consequence of the strike at Baku and the disturbances here, has risen to 20 kopecks a pound.

AUTO CAB AND CAR CRASH.

Passengers Thrown in Panic and Chauffeur Stunned by Collision.

An automobile cab of the New York Transportation Company, with D. J. Sullivan of 418 West Fifty-fourth Street, as chauffeur, crashed into a crowded westbound car of the Fifty-ninth Street line in the Plaza last night. All the windows in the forward part of the car were shattered.

The passengers stampeded for the rear door, trying to scramble over each other in their fright, and some of them were cut by the flying glass. The chauffeur was thrown senseless to the pavement, and the automobile so badly damaged that it had to be towed away. No arrests were made.

Copies
OF
The Sunday Times
the regular edition of which was sold out owing to the
Extraordinary Demand
created by the publication of the first installment of
DISRAELI'S NOVEL
Can now be had from newsdealers or at
THE TIMES OFFICE

POLES RESIST, FIRE AT TROOPS

Buildings at Radom Blown Up with Dynamite.

STRIKES IN MANY CITIES

100,000 Men Out in Moscow and Trouble Feared.

DEMONSTRATION BY FINNS

Crowds Parade in Helsingfors—Germany, Alarmed, Guarding the Polish Frontier.

BRESLAU, Prussia, Jan. 24.—Telegrams from Radom, Russian Poland, describe that city as being in a state of siege, with military patrols in every street, who occasionally fire on gatherings of the people.

The people have returned the fire, killing three officers.

The people are also said to have blown up several buildings with dynamite.

KOVNO, Russia, Jan. 24.—Work has been stopped at all the factories and railroad shops here.

VILNA, Russia, Jan. 24.—A strike has commenced here. The town is quiet.

SEVASTOPOL, Jan. 24.—The report that the fire at the arsenal yesterday was the outcome of a mutinous outbreak of sailors and troops is wholly unfounded.

The commandant of the port reiterates that nothing definite is known as to the origin of the fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The German Government is taking every precaution, in view of the danger of an outbreak in Poland.

The Twenty-second Regiment of infantry, stationed at Beuthen, near the Polish frontier, has been repeatedly turned out for exercise at all hours in the last few days and nights, in order that it may be ready to respond at a moment's notice to a call to protect the frontier in case of a revolt in Russian Poland.

The Russian Embassy here has been left without news for many hours at a time. The officials have been applying to the newspaper offices for information.

Radom is the capital of the Government of Russian Poland of the same name. It has about 25,000 inhabitants, does a brisk trade, and is situated sixty-five miles south of Warsaw, on the railroad from Minsk to Vienna. The Government of Radom has about 800,000 inhabitants.

Kovno is the capital of a Russian Government of that name, having Courland on the northeast, Vilna on the southeast, Russian Poland and Prussia on the south and southwest, and with a narrow strip touching the Baltic Sea at Memel. The population of the Government is about 1,800,000. The City of Kovno, which is on the railroad to Berlin, has about 500,000 inhabitants. It is an important entrepot for trade with Prussia and the neighboring provinces of Russia.

Vilna, or Wilno, is the capital of a Government of West Russia which has about 1,500,000 inhabitants. The capital has a population of about 110,000. It is the old capital of Lithuania. Vilna has an imperial palace, two cathedrals, and a valuable museum of antiquities.

MOSCOW STRIKE SPREADING.

St. Petersburg Massacre Denounced—Galitzin Re-elected Mayor.

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—The strike here is spreading rapidly. At noon the strikers totaled 10,000.

All the printing works have been stopped. No newspapers will be issued to-morrow.

A body of strikers at noon to-day forced their way into the works of the firm of Hopper and compelled five hundred men to join the strike. Simultaneously factories and other works were closed throughout the districts adjoining Daniloff Street.

Employes of the Bachrushin, Michailoff, Linder, and Schraeder factories joined the strike.

The employes of the Bari boiler works began work this morning, but the strikers forced their way into the building, and ordered the men to cease work. They immediately complied.

Small groups of workmen collected in the suburbs during the day, but the city and the Kremlin district are quiet. Traffic and business are proceeding as usual.

The police have ordered that all arms be removed from the windows of the gunsmiths, a majority of whom have closed their shops.

Infantry and cavalry are patrolling the city to-night. Several groups of drunken demonstrators have been forcibly dispersed.

A conference of employers met at the Bourse to-day, but achieved nothing, as the strikers have not yet formulated their demands.

The Liberal paper, Russky Viedomosti, has created a sensation owing to its comment on the official statement of the St. Petersburg shooting. The paper says:

"This official report does not come from the scene of war; the victims have not fallen on the battlefields of Manchuria, or in a fight with a foreign foe, but in a bloody conflict between troops and Russian burghers. Arms and slaughter may avail to put down a peaceful demonstration, but force is not powerful enough to quench the aspirations of the Russian heart, ward off the consequences of Sunday's volleys, and prevent the movement for liberty and a justly organized Government from coming to full fruition."

The Municipal Council to-day, by a vote of 113 to 10, re-elected Prince Galitzin Mayor of Moscow. The Prince is a prominent leader in the local reform movement, and resigned recently on the issue of the Government's declaration condemning the reformers' propaganda.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Over 100,000 men are out in Moscow, the old capital of the empire, to-night. A telephone message from there to The Associated Press at midnight reported that there had been no disorder as yet. There will be a big demonstration to-morrow, however, and it is feared that it will be accompanied by bloodshed.

The situation confronting the military authorities at Moscow is much more serious than in St. Petersburg. Out of over 1,000,000 inhabitants of Moscow over two-thirds are workmen, including an exceedingly rough and turbulent element.

There are fewer troops and the city does not lend itself, like St. Petersburg, to natural barriers to prevent the congregation of men. The centre of the town has no bridges and no canals, and hills and narrow streets make it difficult for troops to act. Only the gates piercing the walls of the old Chinese town, which surround the Kremlin, afford the military natural places to bar demonstrators.

At Kovno and Vilna, where strikes also have been begun, the workmen are following the St. Petersburg plan of marching about the city and inducing or forcing other workmen to leave their employment.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is firmly believed and confidently stated by many Russians in London that the Russian army will quickly become disaffected.

These Russians say that much depends on Moscow, which is the true centre of the revolutionary spirit, and assert that a declaration of independence will be issued at Moscow, probably at a meeting of Social Democrats there to-morrow to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Russia's first university.

DEMONSTRATION IN FINLAND.

Thousands of Workmen Parade the Streets of Helsingfors.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 24.—Thousands of workmen joined in a demonstration here to-night.

Assembling on the huge steps of the Nicolai Cathedral, they paraded the streets till midnight, waving red flags.

The windows of public houses, hotels, breweries, and a number of newspaper offices were broken.

The police interfered rather late, arresting fifty of the workmen.

LIBERAL LEADERS ARRESTED.

President of Proposed Provisional Government Among Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Prof. Vareef and MM. Annensky and Peschechonoff, three well-known writers, and Town Councilors Kedrin and Schnitnikoff, who are both lawyers, were arrested during the night.

M. Hessen, editor of the Pravo, whose advanced Liberal views are well known, was arrested to-day.

The Workingmen's Club has been closed by order of the Prefect of Police.

M. Annensky is one of the leaders of the Reform Party, of which Maxim Gorky is the most prominent member.

As a result of a meeting of this party on Saturday night, it has been reported, a body of men was constituted who regarded themselves as the future Provisional Government of Russia, and who hoped that a sudden stroke of luck would enable them to overthrow the existing régime, while at the same time recognizing the fact that non-success might lead them to Siberia or the tomb.

According to one dispatch, M. Annensky was elected President of the future Provisional Government of Russia. He was banished by the late M. de Plehve and was allowed to return by the present Interior Minister, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

CALL FOR DEATH OF CZAR.

Proclamations in St. Petersburg Tell People to Slay Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of The Associated Press today noticed several men distributing proclamations. The people formerly were shy of accepting such documents. Now they are eagerly accepting them, and have nicknamed them "Lastotchke," ("Swallows,") an allusion to the Spring, which has become a synonym of evolution.

The correspondent secured a number of copies. They are all signed "The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party." One proclamation, dated Jan. 22, reads:

"Comrades: So long as autocracy exists no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore we continue to inscribe on our banners the following demands:

"The immediate cessation of the war.

"The summoning of a Constituent Assembly of representatives of the people elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct, secret ballot.

"The removal of class and race privileges and restrictions.

"The inviolability of the person and domicile.

"Freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, strikes, and political associations."

A second proclamation, dated Jan. 23, says:

"The proletariat of all countries are united!

"Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic Government. You saw blood flowing in the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the cause of labor. You saw the death and heard the groans of the wounded women and defenseless children. The blood and brains of workingmen were spattered around where their heads had been laid.

"Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers?

"It was the Emperor, the Grand Dukes, the Ministers, the Generals, the nobles of the Court. They are the murderers. Slay them!

"To arms, comrades! Seize the arsenals and the arms at the depots and at the gunsmiths'! Lay low the prison walls! Liberate the defenders of freedom! Demolish the police and gendarmerie stations, and all the Government and state buildings!

"We must throw down the Emperor and the Government and must have our own Government!

"Long live the revolution!

"Long live the Constituent Assembly of representatives of the people!"

A third proclamation appeals to the people not to attempt to injure private property.

EARLY SPRING IN CALIFORNIA.
Pennsylvania Railroad Tour leaves New York February 16. Thirty-three days en route. Round trip rate, covering all necessary expenses, $370. Details of C. Studds, E. P. A., No. 263 5th Av., New York City.—Adv.

Wheatena for breakfast—the whole wheat minus the husk and starch. Wheaty in flavor, sweet as a nut, restores muscle, nerve, brain.—Adv.

Breakfast foods have come, breakfast foods have gone, since Wheatena began twenty-five years ago. Wheatena sells better than ever.—Adv.

IRON RULER FOR ST. PETERSBURG

Trepoff Made Governor—State of Siege To-day.

TROOPS SHOOT MARCHERS

Bloody Battle with Workers Near Czar's Refuge.

FILLING UP THE PRISONS

Revolutionary Leaders Being Sought Out—Fear of Bomb Throwing in Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 24.—St. Petersburg dispatches show that the disturbances are spreading.

There has been serious trouble in Poland. Buildings have been blown up and crowds have been fired on.

Strikes have begun in Radom, Lodz, and Kovno, all Polish cities, and at Moscow.

The developments in St. Petersburg are well presented in a telegram to The Daily Mail from its correspondent in the Russian capital, Charles E. Hands. He writes:

"To-day was marked by two events of great importance. One shows that the people who made the demonstrations are not yet beaten down into numb submission. The other indicates that the authorities are absolutely determined that they shall be beaten down until they have no voice left with which to protest.

"The first of these events is the battle of Kolpino; the second is the appointment of Gen. Trepoff, formerly the Chief of the Moscow Police, to the position of Prefect of St. Petersburg.

"In the morning the strikers, reformers, rebels, protesters, petitioners—call them what you choose—set out from the township of Kolpino, which lies fifteen miles from the capital, on a march to Tsarskoe-Selo, a distance of ten miles. They carried with them a copy of the famous petition, their purpose being to present it to the Czar himself at his country palace.

"Five miles from Kolpino they were met by a detachment of troops drawn up ready to receive them in the same way as the troops which were stationed at various points of St. Petersburg on Sunday to check the advance of the petitioners.

Relentlessly Shot Down.

"The result was the same, for on the Kolpino men attempting to advance they were relentlessly shot down by the troops in a general massacre.

"In the words of a high officer who witnessed the terrible scene, it was a 'bath of blood.'

"Later they endeavored to form up anew, but the infantry quickly followed up their advantage and pursued them, pouring successive volleys, which drove them helter-skelter into Kolpino, where they were surrounded by troops, who inflicted further severe punishment.

"It is impossible to furnish a casualty list of to-day's fighting, but the expressive phrase of the officer already quoted perhaps conveys an adequate idea of what occurred.

"The fact that the crowds have made two serious efforts to cut the Moscow railway shows that the methods of the strikers have now developed on sterner and more practical lines. The last news I received from this quarter was contained in the laconic message, 'Quiet is now restored in Kolpino.'

"What the workmen will do next, if, indeed, they be able to do anything, remains to be seen, but the appointment to-day of Gen. Trepoff as Prefect of St. Petersburg leaves no uncertainty regarding the action of the authorities.

"Until to-day the Military Governor was Gen. Fulion, who enjoyed the reputation of being a man of tact and not favoring extreme measures. Throughout his régime he had contrived to avoid serious trouble.

Trepoff Relentless, Iron-Fisted.

"Surprise was universal when the information filtered through from the palace that Gen. Fulion had been removed to perform similar functions in Warsaw. Consternation was as universal when it was learned that the man nominated to replace him was Gen. Trepoff, the hard, iron-fisted ex-Chief of Police of Moscow, where his rule has been marked by continuous, unrelenting suppression of every manifestation of popular opinion.

"He took up his quarters this afternoon at the Winter Palace. His first act was to convene all the Chiefs of Police and all the commanding officers of military units and inform them that his intention was to act with extreme energy.

"Gen. Trepoff will to-morrow issue a proclamation warning the strikers that all excesses will be suppressed with the utmost severity and that men wishing to return to work will be protected.

"Intimidators, Gen. Trepoff will declare, will be punished.

"So far no arrests have been made

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:02 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 2 P. M., St. Louis 9:05 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No extra fare.—Adv.

among the workmen's leaders, but it is now expected that they will be numerous.

"In St. Petersburg itself the day passed without incident. The streets of the city are still thronged with sullen, silent people, apparently without fixed purpose, but to look on the scenes where Sunday's tragedy took place.

"But from the provinces come growing ominous rumors."

Lawyers Join Strikers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—A meeting of 350 barristers and solicitors has passed a resolution of solidarity with the strikers, protesting against the action of the Government in provoking bloodshed, declining to plead in the courts, and deciding to open a subscription in aid of the propaganda.

There are indications that the workmen are being supplied with the sinews of war. None has applied for pay at the factories, although some have two weeks' pay coming to them.

In certain quarters where the woes of Russia are always laid to the door of Great Britain the feeling against the British has become intense, it being charged that the British are furnishing money to bring about a revolution.

There is general fear that the revolutionists and terrorists, who are coming to the front, will begin a reign of bomb throwing and that the Political Exiles' Association, known as the "Illegal Red Cross," will make large contributions.

The revolutionists are reported to be actively preparing bombs and infernal machines to wreck the post and telegraph offices and destroy other Government property. The revolutionists talk wildly of issuing a manifesto declaring a provisional Government. They seem to have broken completely with the Zemstvoists, whom they treat with contempt on account of what they call their "truckling" to autocracy.

Father Gopon in Hiding.

It is not known definitely whether Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen, is in Moscow or in St. Petersburg. His popularity is unimpaired, but it is already evident that the Social Democrats are getting the upper hand and that they are urging the people to violence. From a trustworthy source it is learned that Father Gopon sent a letter to the Social Democrats in the following terms:

"They have fired upon and massacred us, but we are not vanquished, and the day of our triumph is nigh. Do not spoil our triumph by taking up arms and resorting to violence. Content yourselves with destroying the portraits of him who is no longer worthy to be our Emperor."

This pacific admonition irritated the Social Democrats, and does not meet with a response from the workingmen, who apparently are thirsting for vengeance and are clamoring for their leaders to distribute arms.

Cossacks, while dispersing a crowd of strikers at 4 o'clock this afternoon, drew their swords and wounded several men.

Work has been suspended at the works of the Belgian Electrical Company, which furnishes the greater part of the electrical supply of St. Petersburg.

The lower section of the Nevsky Prospect, including the Winter Palace district and the quay where the embassies are located, is in darkness, and there has been a resumption of the panicky feeling of yesterday.

The windows and doors of practically every shop and residence in St. Petersburg are boarded up, and at midnight the streets, as on Monday night, were completely deserted except for troops. The inhabitants have again been warned to remain indoors.

Reports About Gorky.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 25.—There are conflicting reports about Maxim Gorky. The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says the novelist narrowly escaped capture; but The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, who was himself arrested, but subsequently released, says that Gorky was among those arrested whose only crime consisted in having been members of the delegation that visited M. Witte after a vain attempt to interview Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

They are all, the correspondent adds, now interned in a secret section of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress. The correspondent says:

"They are guilty of no illegal act except being present at a meeting exceeding five persons. Not one of them would have anything to do with secret committees or underground agitation. It was they who, in my presence, refused to listen to the suggestion that a permanent committee should be formed to direct a revolutionary movement. A young woman who had been collecting money for hungry workmen was arrested yesterday."

The Daily Telegraph's corespondent adds:

"I am enabled to state emphatically that neither M. Witte nor Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky had any hand or part in the deeds of the last three days, which they both sincerely deplore as blunders and crime."

STATE OF SIEGE TO-DAY.

Czar Confers Extraordinary Powers on New Governor General.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege to-morrow. Gen. Trepoff, until recently Chief of Police of Moscow, has been appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg and has taken up quarters in the Winter Palace.

Strangely enough, the only precedent is in the case of Gen. Trepoff's father during the reign of Nihilistic terrorism under Alexander II., and it is also a strange coincidence that unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of both.

Gen. Trepoff is a man of great energy, but the measures he adopted at Moscow for suppressing the student demonstrations in December last provoked much resentment, and the revolutionists recently condemned him to death.

The appointment of Gen. Trepoff, the former Chief of Police of Moscow, to the Governor Generalship of St. Petersburg was accompanied by an imperial decree announcing the creation of the post of Governor General.

The incumbent of this office, the decree states, will be in control of all the departments of administration of the city and government of St. Petersburg, with power to demand the assistance of the military, and possessing all the rights of the Minister of the Interior over appointments to the Municipal Council and the Zemstvos, and also the right to forbid individuals to remain in the city.

The Czar's Decree.

The decree, which is addressed to the Senate, says:

"Recent events have shown the necessity for the adoption of measures for the preservation of State institutions and public security adapted to the extraordinary circumstances of the times. On this account we have considered it necessary to create the office of Governor General of St. Petersburg on the basis of the provisions of the law prescribing the duties of Chiefs and Governors General and of the following regulations:

"First—The City and Government of St. Petersburg are placed under the authority of the Governor General.

"Second—In questions where the maintenance of State institutions and public security are at stake, all the local civil authorities and all the educational institutions are made subject to the Governor General.

"Third—The Governor General has the right, with the assent of the Minister of the Interior, to enforce measures sanctioned by Article 140 of the censorship statute.

Fourth—Apart from the right of making obligatory the regulations in accordance with law providing for stricter maintenance of order, the Governor General will be empowered to make obligatory the regulations affecting objects or property of any kind in the interests of public tranquility and order in his jurisdiction, while in cases of violations of the regulations the penalties and method of procedure prescribed in Articles 15 and 16 of the law for the stricter maintenance of order are to be adopted, whereby the Governor General can commission the Governor and Prefect of St. Petersburg, who are subject to him, to deal with said cases."

"Fifth—The Governor General is empowered to summon the civil authorities to support him militarily as soon as he deems it necessarily, and forces he considers needful will be placed at his command."

The sixth section subordinates to the Governor General all the gendarmerie in the administration, and railway gendarmes in his official district, as well as the authorities and official personages in the zone are placed at his disposal for railway purposes as far as police matters are concerned.

Under the seventh section for police purposes all Government factories and workshops in his official district are subordinated to the Governor General.

Under the eighth section all the rights of Minister of Interior with reference to the confirmation in office of members of the communal authorities and zemstvos in the territory of the St. Petersburg Government are transferred to the Governor General.

By the ninth section the Governor General is empowered to prohibit individuals remaining in his official district.

The aspect of the Russian capital is decidedly more calm. Business, which had been at a complete standstill, has been resumed upon a limited scale. The employes in a few of the smaller factories went back to work to-day, and the crowds of strikers in the streets were diminished.

The troops in evidence were not so numerous as on Monday, and a more confident feeling exists in official circles that the energetic measures which have been inaugurated will insure the safety and quiet of the city.

Ferment Beneath the Surface.

Beneath the surface, however, the ferment continues, and the public's nervousness and apprehension as to future developments are still unallayed. Secret meetings of different classes in opposition to the existing order of things were held in various places during the afternoon and evening; but the divergent elements which were suddenly brought together by the tragic events of last Sunday are advancing on divergent plans, and no common ground of action has yet been found.

In the meantime the police are actively searching out the leaders. Three well-known Russian authors and a prominent editor were arrested to-day, and the prisons are filled with agitators, revolutionists, and student orators.

Such measures may result in bomb throwing and terrorism to-morrow, but the consensus of opinion is that the immediate future actions of the agitators depends upon what occurs in Moscow and other large cities of Russia, where the workmen are beginning to strike.

THINK IT MUST END WAR.

Japanese View of Russian Outbreak—Mikado Receives Our Minister.

TOKIO, Jan. 24.—The Japanese are keenly watching the developments in Russia. The newspaper extras with accounts of the riots are eagerly read. The people were shocked at the death roll in St. Petersburg, and there is a widespread feeling that the bureaucracy will be powerless to stem the tide of reform, and that the downfall of the bureaucratic system must end the war.

A member of a foreign legation said:

"The war is over unless the Russian people are crushed with an iron heel. It has brought about a crisis. The Japanese army is now fighting the battle of the Russian people."

The Emperor to-day received Minister Griscom and the staff of the American Legation in special audience, and later entertained them at luncheon.

While the streets of Tokio were ringing with the news of the riots at St. Petersburg the Mikado, through Mr. Griscom, expressed to President Roosevelt his great satisfaction at the cordial relations existing between Japan and America. He paid a high compliment to the United States for the courtesy shown to Prince Fushimi during his recent American tour.

In reply Mr. Griscom thanked the Emperor for the interest Japan had shown in the St. Louis Exposition and the friendship manifested by Prince Fushimi on the occasion of his visit.

At the luncheon, at which Prince Fushimi was present, his Majesty, who was in high spirits, toasted President Roosevelt and the legation staff.

BRITISH MINISTER OUTSPOKEN.

War Secretary Says Englishmen Want Russia to Enjoy Freedom.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—War Secretary Arnold-Forster, speaking at Croydon to-night, expressed the sympathy of the people of the United Kingdom with the people of Russia. He said he was sure Britons desired the peasants of Russia to enter upon the heritage of liberty and freedom which all Britons enjoyed and which had been obtained through the sacrifices of their forefathers.

A big brass plate at the entrance of the Russian Embassy here was wrenched off at 2 o'clock this morning. A special constable on duty at the embassy witnessed the act, but was unable to get to the spot in time to arrest the man, who eluded pursuit.

The embassy is guarded by two policemen to-night, but this is merely a precaution against a repetition of what is considered the annoying act of an individual rather than in expectation of any demonstration.

The detective force of London, however, is closely watching the Anarchist quarters. A number of Anarchists are known to be here. They attended an international Anarchist meeting in London on Jan. 20 to commemorate the death of Louise Michel.

The police say several minor gatherings have been held in the Anarchist quarters since the reception of the news from St. Petersburg, and that a big meeting is called for Jan. 29 in a notorious hall in the East End, for the announced purpose of expressing indignation at what the circulars term "the St. Petersburg massacre."

SYMPATHY ALL OVER EUROPE.

Fund for St. Petersburg Sufferers to be Raised in London.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Society of Friends of Free Russia met this afternoon and decided to raise a fund for the St. Petersburg sufferers. An appeal will be made through the newspapers.

The same society is arranging for a mass meeting in Queen's Hall on Feb. 2.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The students of the Latin Quarter, including a number of Russians, to-day held a meeting of sympathy with the St. Petersburg strikers and attempted to make a demonstration. The police broke up the meeting. No serious incident occurred.

ROME, Jan. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Socialist members gave notice of an interpellation of the Government, asking if the Ministry had communicated to St. Petersburg the indignation and horror of Italy over the "butchery" of the strikers in St. Petersburg.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—Workmen held a meeting in a hall here last night to discuss the strike situation at St. Petersburg.

As soon as the first speaker mentioned the name "St. Petersburg" the police official who always attends such meetings ordered that the meeting be dissolved. His order was carried out amid considerable tumult and protestation, but there was no disorder.

TRIESTE, Jan. 24.—Several hundred workmen assembled before the Russian Consulate here last night, crying, "Down with the Czar!" "Down with tyranny!" "Down with absolutism!"

The police dispersed the crowd without difficulty. A few arrests were made.

SAYS STOESSEL IS NO HERO.

Conclusion of Correspondent After Examination of Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times's Peking correspondent telegraphs a long account of his recent visit to Port Arthur. He is at a loss to assign a cause for the surrender of the fortress creditable to the Russians.

After a careful examination of the city, fortifications, and harbor, he reached the conclusion that there was no lack of troops, ammunition, food, or any other essential thing. He adds:

"All accounts agree in condemning Gen. Stoessel, who, if he had not been checked by Gen. Kondratenko, would have capitulated weeks before. All accounts agree in condemning the majority of the Russian officers, who had more fear of the failure of comforts than of ammunition. All praise the courage of the Russian rank and file, who were in many cases shamefully commanded.

"All agree that no man less deserved the title of hero than Stoessel, those who have witnessed the condition of the fortress contrasting the evidence of their own eyes with the astounding misrepresentations. Sympathy for Stoessel has been turned into derision, and it is believed that no more discreditable surrender is recorded in history.

"Had the Kaiser waited until he received the reports of German and other military attachés he could never have conferred the Order Pour le Mérite on Stoessel."

ROW AT RUSSIAN MEETING.

Anarchists Wanted to Join—Blows Exchanged—Windows Smashed.

A meeting of Russian societies at 217 East Broadway last night, which was called for the purpose of forming a joint organization to assist in a sympathetic Russian movement in this country, wound up at about midnight in a small riot, precipitated by several Anarchists who wished to be included in the new organization.

The meeting was held in the basement of the house, in a little room 25 by 25, and there were present perhaps seventy-five representatives of four Russian and Jewish societies, about ten of them being women.

Dr. H. Solotareff of the Social Revolutionary Party, who presided, was in the middle of a speech when several Anarchists started a row in the room. Within a few moments the place was in an uproar. Several of the men struck each other, and shouts of the men and screams of women excited the crowd out in the hallway and in the areaway.

The windows were broken by the crowd pushing from outside, and a number of those, who were not members of any of the organizations represented, scattered as fast as they could, fearing that bloodshed was imminent. Policeman Conbery of the Madison Street Station ran to the basement and tried to get into the little hall, but the door was slammed in his face and locked. He tried to beat it down with his club, but the best he could do was to knock out two panels.

That was enough, however, to show his brass buttons. Those symbols of the law were enough to quell the trouble. The Anarchists were angered because they believed there was a disposition to exclude them from the present movement in the interests of the Russian people.

GRAND PRIZE
HIGHEST AWARD
WAS RECEIVED BY
Apollinaris
Natural Mineral Water
ST. LOUIS 1904

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

Throughout the United Kingdom—from the King's palace to the peasant's castle—there is to be found a bottle of JOHN JAMESON'S FAMOUS OLD IRISH WHISKEY—for hospitality and emergency.
The Spirit of the Irishman that is found everywhere.

FATHER GOPON'S ACT TO END FAITH IN CZAR

Planned for Just That Purpose, Revolutionists Here Say.

SCHEME MADE IN PARIS

Poles, Finns, and Armenians Ready to Strike, Local Sympathizers Say—Plan for Reunited Poland.

On the authority of sympathizers with the Russian revolutionary movement who make their home in this city, it was declared yesterday that definite news had been received which proved that the sacrifice to which Father Gopon took his followers at St. Petersburg the other day was a part of a plan to prove to the Russians that "their Little Father" was not worthy of the faith put in him.

Father Gopon's act, it was declared, was the outcome of a well thought-out policy inaugurated by the Socialist-Revolutionary Party in Russia. Following the receipt of the news representatives of the allied bodies in this city declared with great positiveness that from now on no backward step was possible, that whatever the immediate outcome of the so-called strike would be, it was certainly the beginning of revolution that would involve the whole Russian empire, and that the future efforts of the sympathizers in this country would be directed, not only toward giving their brethren in Russia moral and financial support, but to supply them with the things of which they are in most need—arms and ammunition.

The situation as resulting from yesterday's developments was set forth in a statement made by one of the leaders among the four organizations in this city, which, from now on, it is said, will be most active in the work of aiding the Russian revolutionists.

"Father Gopon," said he, "has been a great deal of a riddle to us, and so has the apparently foolhardy march he led to the Winter Palace. But now we know the full significance of his move, and it has inspired us all with new courage and determination to see this thing to the end.

"Father Gopon acted according to a policy previously determined upon. This policy it would be difficult for any one not familiar with Russian conditions to fathom. The working classes in St. Petersburg, and also in other parts of Russia, and the peasants as well, from time immemorial, have been inspired with a strong and abiding faith in the Czar—the 'Little Father' of Russian tradition. This foolish and misplaced confidence has been one of the chief obstacles in the way of the revolutionary movement, which, as a result, has been largely dependent for what success it has had on the student class and the somewhat educated among the mechanics.

"Some time ago it was realized among the leaders that before victory could possibly perch on our banners it would be necessary to shatter this faith. This was accomplished very effectively, though at a terrible cost, through the demonstration in St. Petersburg last Sunday."

The three organizations in this city which in the past have done a great deal to keep alive the revolutionary propaganda in Russia, and which promises to furnish the largest portion of the sinews of war, yesterday secured a powerful ally in the struggle. Prior to a conference held by a secret committee of the three organizations at 217 East Broadway, the members received word that the Polska Partya Socyalisty Socyalistyezna, as the Polish Socialists in this country call themselves, would like to offer their co-operation in the work.

A cordial welcome was at once extended to the new ally by the other three organizations. These are the "Bund," which largely represents the Jewish Revolutionists; the Russian Revolutionary Party, whose agents put von Plehve out of the way, and the Russian Social Democrats. The Polish organization is exceedingly strong, having some thirty branches in the United States, with a large membership.

The programme of the Polish Revolutionists was partly announced last night by Dr. Alexander Dembski of 61 St. Mark's Place. Dr. Dembski, himself a Polish refugee, is one of the acknowledged leaders of the movement in this country.

Their programme, it is declared, looks even beyond the cause of freedom for Russian Poland, and to the establishment of the Poland that was before it was divided between Austria, Russia, and Germany. The programme itself, and the plans for carrying it out, were, it is said, discussed at length and determined upon at a secret convention recently held in Paris, attended, in addition to the representatives of the Polish revolutionary party, by members of the Finnish Constitutionalists and Armenian revolutionary bodies, who determined to work in concert.

"The Polish revolutionists," said Dr. Dombski, "have been at work for many years, but up to the present time we have thought best to keep our plans secret. Our policy has been to make no attempt at any uprising until the flag of rebellion has been raised in those parts of Russia contiguous to Polish territory. In Poland none outside of certain members of the aristocracy has ever been loyal to the Czar. The Poles are ready for the fray, and when we strike, the Finns and the Armenians in the Caucasus will also rise in revolt."

A number of pamphlets printed on the "underground" presses in Russia and on the shores of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, where a large colony of Russian exiles live, yesterday reached the office of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ on the lower east side. From these it would appear that the so-called "strike" was not merely a workman's movement, but of Socialist origin.

Speeches denouncing the slaughter at St. Petersburg were made last night at a meeting of the Brownsville Board of Trade, and many of the members offered to subscribe liberally to a fund to succor their countrymen in Russia.

Last night, at a conference which was held by a secret committee composed of delegates from the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, the "Bund," the Russian Social-Democratic Party, and the Polish Socialist Revolutionary Party, preparations were made to take active steps to support the members of the revolutionary organizations in Russia. The meeting was in session until long after midnight.

STRIKERS' LEADER A PEASANT.

Father Gopon a Born Organizer and Orator—Only 35 Years Old.

Absolutely unknown outside Russia a week ago, and in his own country unknown except to the poorer classes, there is one man who to-day is talked about wherever newspapers are read. Only fragmentary accounts of George Gopon, the priest-leader of the St. Petersburg strikers, have come over the wires, but it is now possible by combining these accounts to obtain a fairly good record of his career.

He is a native of Poltava, where he was born in 1869, and is the son of a peasant. In his boyhood he herded geese and pigs, but he early showed that he possessed great ability, and attracted the attention of some people of means in the neighborhood of his home. They decided that he ought to be educated, and sent him to school, and later to the Poltava Ecclesiastical Seminary, to be educated as a monk.

He was an enthusiastic scholar, but along with his studies he acquired liberal ideas, and ultimately, after various warnings, the authorities of the seminary expelled him while he was a member of the graduating class.

After his expulsion he secured a position as a Zemstvo clerk, which he held for a short time, but he was determined to enter the priesthood, not as a monk, but as a secular clergyman, and, after overcoming many difficulties, he finally succeeded in obtaining enough money to complete his education, and he was graduated from the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy. It is said that because of his political opinions he was placed under limitations which did not permit him to hold a pastorate.

A short time after he had been ordained he wrote a book on Christian Socialism, which was not only suppressed by the censor, but which also placed his name on the list of the disaffected and brought him into still greater disrepute with the Church authorities.

Whether Gopon has retained his old belief in Socialism is doubtful, but of his enthusiasm for the movement for the bettering of the condition of the working classes there is no question. He was a leader of the trades union movement in Russia, and displayed immense power of organization, together with great capacity for work and astonishing eloquence—eloquence of the kind that moves the uneducated and stolid Russian masses.

Although he is a priest of the Orthodox Church, members of all sects—Catholics, Lutherans, Greeks, Jews, and Freethinkers—willingly follow his leadership. He accepts no money for his work, and wields an influence among the working classes which now transcends that of another famous priest, Father John of Kronstadt.

Gopon is an ardent admirer of Tolstoy, and he was publicly cursed by the priest of his native village when the great Russian author was excommunicated. His followers call him "Little Father of the Little Russians." It is said that he is absolutely fearless, and this would seem to be proved by his action of Sunday, when he advanced at the front of the strikers and only escaped death because the troops, doubtless for superstitious reasons, deliberately spared him.

Russia Orders Machine Guns.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Russian Government has ordered the Ludwig Loewe Arms Factory to supply as soon as possible 500 machine guns."

THOMAS EDISON IMPROVING.

Inventor Quickly Rallies After Delicate Surgical Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 24.—Everything points to the speedy recovery of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, who, as was told in THE TIMES this morning, was operated on at his home, Glenmont, in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, for mastoiditis, last night. Mr. Edison's pulse, temperature, and respiration have remained normal since early this morning. He is cheerful, and his greatest worry seems to be that he is not permitted to read the newspapers about the situation in Russia. Almost the first words of Mr. Edison this morning were an inquiry as to the course of events at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Edison's high spirits and freedom from pain or any unfavorable symptoms greatly pleased the members of the family, the physicians, and the nurses, and all spoke with enthusiasm of the courageous bearing of the inventor. Mr. Edison laughed at the caution the nurses and doctors exercised concerning him, but he proved himself a good patient, and was amenable to each requirement imposed upon him.

BUFFALO POLICE ROBBED.

$200 Loving Cup Presented to Bicycle Squad Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—When Superintendent of Police Bull summoned his detectives before him this morning to confer with them regarding a score of daring hold-ups which have occurred within the last thirty days some one remarked that the loving cup, won by the bicycle squad, was missing from its accustomed place on a table in the anteroom connected with Bull's private office. Inquiry was made, and it developed that the trophy has been stolen. It is valued at $200.

Detectives soon were searching the junk shops and pawnbrokers' offices trying to find it. The theft of the cup revealed the fact that several days ago a pair of trousers belonging to Inspector Michael J. Donovan, were stolen from Police Headquarters.

Yesterday, while Matt Deuchler, a well-known German-American citizen, was leaving the Erie County Savings Bank a thief took $2,000 from his pocket.

You buy a larger box, it holds more powder and so you economize when you use
SOZODONT
Tooth Powder
NO GRIT—DOESN'T SCRATCH

If you use Bifocal Glasses
ask your Oculist to prescribe
Neeranfar - Faraneer
the new lens with two sights ground in one solid piece of glass. NO CEMENT to blur or become loose and lost. NO HIDDEN lense cemented between two pieces, but just one lens ground optically and mechanically perfect.
INVENTED BY
THEO. MUNDORFF,
Optician, 1167 Broadway.
Call or send for pamphlet.

Registered Trade Mark
Last Week of
Annual Sale
At "The Linen Store"
Exceptional values are offered in all the following lines:
Table Cloths and Napkins
At 10% to 25% reduction.
Cloths, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.50, and up to $22.50. Napkins, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.50 and up to $15.00 per dozen.
Towels
(Hemmed and Hemstitched Huckaback) with white and colored borders, $2.50, $3.00, $4.50, $6.00 and up to $15.00 per dozen.
Pure Linen Sheets,
in all sizes, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50 and up to $21.50 pair.
Pillow Cases,
in three different sizes, $1.00, $1.25, $1.60, $1.85, and up to $4.25 pair.
Hand Made French Lingerie,
Night Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Corset Covers and Skirts at important reductions.
Blankets
of the best make, in all sizes, for single, three-quarter, double and extra large Beds, $3.25, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.50 and up to $20.00 per pair.
Imported Patent Satin Quilts
at 20% off. Priced at $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, and up to $10.00.
Brass Beds
at decided reductions: $23.50 to $33.00; all sizes.
Mattresses
of pure South American Hair, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75, $17.00 and up to $30.00.
Flannel Waists
at half price; $2.50, $3.00 and $3.75 each.
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., 14 West 23d Street.

Don't say you can't afford to have Electric Lighting
until you know the cost
The New York Edison Company will tell you
Perhaps you can't afford
NOT to have it Worth looking into
An expert in any branch of electrical service will be pleased to call for conference, without cost to the inquirer.
The New York Edison Co.
55 Duane Street, New York

CZAR NOT A WEAKLING, SAYS WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Nebraska Man Had Personal Interview with Russian Autocrat.

FOUND HIM EAGER TO LEARN

Found Nicholas II. a Man Deeply Interested in All Theories of Government.

According to William J. Bryan, who spent some time in Russia studying conditions, and who had an interview with the Czar, the statements of Nihilist leaders and other Russian reformers that "the Little Father" is a mental weakling are untrue.

"My talk with the Czar lasted less than an hour," said Mr. Bryan after his speech on "Equal Opportunities" at the Henry George dinner last night, "but in that time I found him an amiable man, evidently anxious to glean information on the governmental principles of other countries. He asked me many questions about the American Government and evinced a keen interest in what I told him. He told me of his own Government, but of course did not mention anything that would have an important bearing on the present troubles of his people.

"I have noticed statements appearing in some of the newspapers, made by Russian reformers in this country, to the effect that Nicholas was one-half idiot. I saw nothing to indicate that he was below the average man in intelligence. He did not impress me as being a man of great force, but he was deeply interested in the various theories of government.

"As I was in Russia but a short time I had no opportunity carefully to study industrial conditions, and I am not in a position to give you an intelligent opinion on the ultimate result of the present trouble.

"By far the most interesting man I met in Russia was Tolstoy. I spent a whole day at his home, and there learned much of the reforms this great patriot is trying to bring about. We talked of the conditions of his people and mine, but it was in a general way. He is an earnest advocate of reforms in the Russian Government, but said nothing to indicate that he was working in conjunction with such leaders as Father Gopon. Tolstoy has given his lifework for the past twenty-nine years in attempting to better the conditions of his people, and the seeds thus sown eventually are bound to bring results. At the time I saw Tolstoy he had not sent his now famous letter to the Czar on the question of reforms, and consequently I had no opportunity of discussing it with him."

Fleeing Thief Broke $700 Vase.

An attempt to rob the residence of Dr. James T. Crook at 40 West Eighty-fourth Street was made early on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 15, by a burglar, who was frightened away, after knocking over a Vienna vase, which in breaking awoke the members of the family. The vase was valued by the family at $700. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were notified, and two policemen answered in haste, but their search was in vain.

Brewery Auto Kills Boy.

William Obensky, twelve years old, a schoolboy of 537 West Forty-ninth Street, was instantly killed by an automobile brewery truck yesterday afternoon at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. Fritz Miller, the chauffeur, was arrested, charged with homicide. Coroner Scheer admitted him to bail, the brewer, Mr. Loewer, giving his bond.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
SHIRTS
Suitable for morning wear, of
Fine Scotch Shirtings,
Expressly woven, after patterns of the firm's designing.
Price $4.50, $6.50.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain
EPPS'S
Gives Strength and Vigour.
COCOA
robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

BARGAINS,
in Genuine
CUT GLASS
before
STOCK TAKING.
C. DORFLINGER & SONS
3 & 5 West 19th St.,
and
36 Murray St.

ILLUMINATED HOUSE NUMBER
VERY DISTINCT NIGHT OR DAY.
Have one put on your house.
One week's trial free. Drop postal.
J. B. CULLEN, 317 West 125th.

TO HARNESS ST. LOUIS RIVER.

Great Northern Power Company Lets Contract for Big Plant.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 24.—A contract for building the first dam, canal, and power station of the Great Northern Power Company has been let to the National Railway Construction Company of New York, and work has been commenced. This contract, with the requisite machinery for its utilization, represents about $3,000,000.

The power company has elected C. A. Duncan of Duluth, President; C. D. Barney of New York, Vice President; Mr. Tucker of Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston, Treasurer, and Oscar Mitchell of Duluth, Secretary.

The company will utilize the water-power of the St. Louis River rapids to develop electric power and transmit it to the Cities of Duluth and Superior. It is expected that fully 100,000 horse power can be developed, possibly much more. That by this power the railroads to the iron ranges may be operated some day is considered probable.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS
The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Rarest values of the year in suits and coats incident to the reception of the new Spring creations.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1905.

Our Eighth Floor Restaurant is the delight of shoppers and business men.

ONCE there was a woman who called upon an acquaintance and noticed that she had a pair of shoes and a newspaper arranged to look like a man reading—one of those men who elevate their feet and hide behind their paper.

"What on earth does that mean?" said the caller.

"Oh, that," replied the wife, "is fixed up so I will not get lonesome—you see when my husband is home that's all I see of him."

Substitutes might do in some instances, but not in store-keeping. The people soon discover the misrepresentation, and they are not so kind as the good housewife who seldom saw her husband.

They know full well there are other stores where misrepresentation is not tolerated—stores that have a habit of giving as much or more for their money as they advertise.

Obviously this good habit is exemplified at Simpson Crawford Co.'s, where values are often underestimated and never overestimated.

A lost customer is the worst blow a store can receive, for it is only a question of time until the friends of that customer pull away also.

We are gaining customers every day, so we know the policy of this store is appreciated.

It's our ambition to give to New York the finest retail store in America, and with the help of a rapidly growing, loyal clientele we are progressing to that end.

Our great annual Pre-Inventory sale begins to-day.

SIX DAYS of value giving that has no parallel in the annals of merchandising. It has taken a tremendous sacrifice to enable us to say that and carry it out to the letter. We want you to come here with a positive feeling of utmost confidence that we will do exactly what we say, and complete your shopping for the present season.

We guarantee you'll not be disappointed. There are hundreds of things you can buy now for next season at ¼, ⅓ and ½ the prices you'll be obliged to pay then, and it's all good, seasonable, desirable merchandise. Not goods rejected because of any discrepancy, but the natural outcome of a great store's tremendous business. Merchandise that is fully up to the Simpson Crawford Co. standard of quality. Odds and ends, odd lots, broken lines, and patterns and designs that will be discontinued all contribute to the wonderful bargain character of the Pre-Inventory sale. An event that marks the clearing of every stock—our inviolate policy not to carry over goods from one season to another.

Priestley sale--1.75 black goods 59c.

NO sale that we've inaugurated has ever brought such a large crowd of buyers. Fabrics that sell the world over—in every store that carries black dress goods at $1.25 to $1.75—at 59c. proved a great attraction to saving buyers. Entirely new lots are added for to-day. Main Floor.

There's hardly a woman that does not need at least one black dress, and the opportunity to buy celebrated rainproof goods at less than a third does not come often.

For those who are in mourning this is indeed an excellent buying opportunity—you'll find just what you want—but do not put off buying too long, for this sale can't continue.

10 pieces B. Priestley's 44 in. voile—a weave universally used—1.50 quality—59c

20 pieces B. Priestley's 45 in. crispine—1.75 quality at 59c yd.
15 pieces B.Priestley's 45 in. Panama suiting—1.50 quality—59c yd.
20 pieces B.Priestley's 43 in. minstrel suiting—1.25 quality—59c yd.
15 pieces B.Priestley's 44 in. estral etamine—1.75 quality—59c yd.

All light weight new Spring weaves, Priestley's name stamped on every 5 yd. length

We doubt if such a wide range of black dress goods values has ever been offered before. You know that Priestley's goods are celebrated the world over—are absolutely rainproof—the original cravenette cloth—guaranteed to be perfect and to wear satisfactorily—every five yard piece has the name B. Priestley & Co. stamped on the selvage—a black goods that has an inimitable silk lustre only found in this fabric.

A sale of this character, offering such extraordinary buying inducements, in justice to B. Priestley & Co. deserves some explanation—not allowed to mention names—but the goods came to us through a local house who represented an exclusive out-of-town store that intended to confine themselves to housefurnishings only and wished to close out their dry goods end of the business.

Colored dress goods Another large importation—200 pieces of all-wool French challies—all new and exclusive designs—manufactured to retail at 75c. and cannot be duplicated for less. Beautiful Persian and Dresden effects—new floral designs, polka dots, Persian stripes **39c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Greatest variety silks about ½ price

THE finest dollar fancy silks at 59c. alone remove all doubt as to the unprecedented character of this sale and there's scarcely a dress or waist want you'll have this season that we cannot supply at a similiar saving in this great sale. The fancy silks are the finest we ever saw manufactured to sell at the prices we say they're worth, and you'll find them the best values of the year. Main Floor.

If it's black silks you want we have them in a magnificent diversity of weaves and the prices are wonderfully low.

All the original values that turned Monday into a record breaking selling day are here again to-day at the same low prices.

49c. for colored silk taffetas—the first great bargain of the year in these much-wanted plain taffetas—a full showing of all the new leading shades—there's only 7,500 yds., and this silk bargain ends with the disposition of these silks—certainly one of the best values any house ever offered.

59c. for full 27-inch fancy silks for the new shirt waist suits—we are very sure that you cannot find their equal elsewhere for less than $1.00—it's a second shipment of those silks that caused such enthusiastic buying here—you must see them to appreciate their smart beauty—to realize how handsomely they will make up—sale at 59c. begins at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

59c. for $1.00 and $1.25 silk and satin foulards—just the thing for those rich, handsome gowns that will be fashionable this year—think of paying half price.

75c. for $1.00 all silk colored Shantungs—this will be the leading favorite this year for smart Spring gowns—identical with the silks the leading modistes are showing—we're showing all the new shades while this lot lasts—at 75c.—the heavy demand for these silks means higher prices will prevail.

59c. for 75c. black silks—42 pieces of very fine imported Messaline now so much in vogue for gowns and separate waists—guaranteed to wear—you'll consider it excellent value at 75c.—to-day at 59c. while they last.

1.25 for double width all silk crepe de chine—no need to tell you that this is a bargain—we could hardly secure shipments fast enough to supply the trade last week—about enough for to-day's selling—at the low price of 1.25 a yard.

69c. for 27 in. black silk rustling taffeta—very fine quality--exceptional value. $2 for 54 in. black silk—the very best taffeta made and very economical on account of it being so wide—the value is unusually good.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

1905 imported embroideries at ½ regular prices to-day.

OUR embroidery sales of the present month have far exceeded in value and volume any we ever held, enabling us to handle still larger importations of sample pieces at half price. To-day reveals 5,000 yards of beautiful 1905 embroideries, absolutely necessary in planning the season's wearing apparel if you'd follow the style, at half prices or less. Main Floor.

5c for all 10c. embroideries. **10c** for all 25c. embroideries. **15c** for all 35c. embroideries. **25c** for all 50c. embroideries.

All the latest effects, including matched sets, odd widths, flouncings, insertions, corset cover embroideries, skirt widths, baby embroideries, all the newest English eyelet effects, French hand-made effects, blind and open-work Swiss and Cambric.

Corset cover flouncings—wide Swiss and cambric dress flouncings—latest effects in English eyelet embroidery—wide skirt embroideries, etc., etc.—19c. and 25c. while they last.

Allovers and waistings, new English eyelet effects on sheer muslin and batiste—39c., 98c., 1.48.

Embroidered flouncings up to 20 in. wide—handsome patterns, including Broderie Anglaise—French hand embroidered effects—newest blind effects—all exclusive patterns—value 75c.—at 59c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Last of the imported lace robes---7.50 to 37.50.

TO-DAY'S selling will practically terminate the most successful robe sale we have ever held and the most remarkable, we believe, New York has ever known. Main Floor.

To those who have put off buying their exquisite robes, we want to issue a note of warning—that you will not be able to buy robes of equal style and beauty for less than double our prices after to-day—not even at this store, save on rarest occasions.

Now, while every robe is marked to effect an immediate clearance, is the time for you to make your selection. Domestic and foreign creations of richest design. We're going to count stock, and that's why the prices to-day are 7.50 to 37.50 for robes that usually sell at 20.00 to 75.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

One hundred seamless Axminster rugs--at ⅓ off.

IT'S inventory time and that alone is responsible for the tremendous reduction of 32.50 to 21.00 on this excellent collection of seamless Axminster rugs, 8.3 x 10.6. They are exact copies of fine Turkish rugs, and will wear nearly as well, since the quality is the best that can be put into the finest domestic rugs by modern methods.

These other special values also will interest you to-day: Third Floor.

2.98 for 4.45 Smyrna rugs—36x72 in.—very heavy and strictly all wool.
97c. for 1.35 extra heavy Axminster carpet—2,500 yds.
6.95 for 9.50 choice China matting—roll of 40 yards.
9.50 for 12.00 choice China matting—roll of 40 yards.
42c. yd. for celebrated Crix American grass matting—plenty of the most desirable shades of green.
45c. sq. yd. for 65c. imported Scotch linoleum—the most pliable and best kind made—2-yd. widths.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

250 rockers built to sell at 5.75---till all are sold, 3.45

THESE rockers are like the illustration, though far handsomer than it shows them to be, and will impress you as being worth fully 5.75 or 6.00, although the price to-day is but 3.45. Fifth Floor.

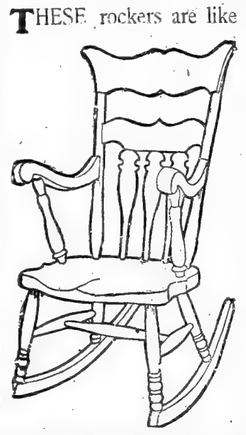

They are the Simpson Crawford Co. quality—built of materials especially selected by our representative, but they are not the design we ordered and we got a third off for accepting them.

It's a very artistic design, though, in advance of anything you've seen. It was the manufacturer's mistake, but they are so handsome we took them and placed another order for our original 250 rockers.

Shaped for perfect rest and comfort and at the same time a worthy ornament to the home.

They have those beautiful high backs and broad saddle seats, made in selected oak and genuine birch mahogany—special to-day 3.45.

Clearing of slightly soiled linens.

THE great white sales start on their last week to-day, and to make each day break the record made a year ago we offer all the soiled and crumpled linens at unprecedented prices to clear them out before inventory. This mammoth clearing includes all kinds of household and fancy linens. Their freshness disappeared with the slight handling during the sale, but every article is absolutely perfect. Second Floor.

A saving of ⅓ to ½ on the balance of our stock of hemstitched German fancy linens, which during our great January sale have become slightly soiled from handling, comprising tea cloths, bureau and buffet scarfs and centerpieces—all linen, hemstitched and with fancy drawn work.

$1.00 values at 49c $1.50 values at 69c $1.75 values at 75c

Fancy decorative linens at one-half their regular value. Rich Cluny lace, fine Renaissance and Arabian lace tea cloths, scarfs, centerpieces and doylies in dainty and popular designs at one-half regular prices.

9 and 12 in. Arabian lace doylies, value $1.00.....50c
12 in. fine Renaissance doylies at half.....75c and $1.00
18 and 20 in. all lace centerpieces, value $1.00; at.....59c
20x54 in. Renaissance scarfs, value $3.50; at.....$1.95

Odd lots of towels: A great saving on these towels—odd lots and broken lines left over from our great January sale in damask, huckaback and Turkish bath towels—some only a half dozen of a kind—at special prices to close out.

Hemstitched German damask cloths: About 500 of these fine German damask table cloths—hemstitched all around—in a variety of damask patterns—three sizes—8-4, value $1.39, at **$1.00**; 10-4, value $2.00, at **$1.50**; 12-4, value $2.50, at **$1.95**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

China sale--100 dinner sets at ⅓ off.

ONE of the bargain revelations of our semi-annual sale of china and cut glass to-day will be the extraordinary offering of Fourth Floor.

100 fine 100-piece Austrian china dinner sets, made to sell at 18.50, at 12.95.

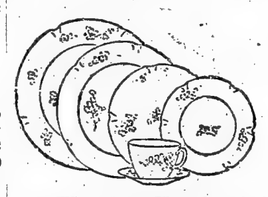

Not ordinary heavy china—not common decorations, but the thinnest, daintiest Austrian ware you ever saw, with those new handsome border decorations, and you get the full 100-piece set for 12.95.

Dinner Sets **10c** for 20c. China cups and saucers

Odd China of all kinds **25c** for 50c. China cups and saucers

Two hundred dinner sets at $9.95 is another rare bargain—not coarse, heavy china, but a fine set, decorated with neat sprays of flowers—the kind that usually sells for $14.00.

Theodore Haviland dinner sets at $19.95 are a revelation in the selling of this famous thin ware. The set contains a hundred pieces all richly decorated in new and original designs, and at most any time would cost you $32.50 or more, so you see how you'll be repaid by making selections now.

This is the sale that causes economical housewives to plan ahead.

500 dozen Bread and Butter Plates; decorated with neat Dresden patterns; regular price $2.25 per doz., at each, 12c.
300 dozen Fine China Cups and Saucers; neatly decorated; regular price $2.20 per doz., at each, 16c.
25 dozen China Cake Plates; regular price 50c., at 25c.
50 dozen Salad or Nut Bowls; regular price 75c., at 35c.
Salad Bowls; regular 40c., at 19c.
Salad Bowls; regular 60c., at 29c.
Salad Bowls; regular $1.25, at 65c.
Salad Bowls; regular $2.25, at $1.10.
Pudding Sets; regular $1.50, at 85c.
Pudding Sets; regular $2.25, at $1.10.
Pudding Sets; regular $4.00, at $2.00.
Cake Plates; regular price 40c., at 19c.
Cake Plates; regular price 60c., at 29c.
Cake Plates; regular price $2.00, at $1.00.
Cake Plates; regular price $3.00, at $1.50.
Chocolate Pots; regular $3.00, at $1.00.
Chocolate Pots; regular $1.00, at 50c.
Chocolate Pots; regular $4.00, at $2.00.
Cracker Jars; regular 60c., at 29c.
Cracker Jars; regular $3.00, at $1.00.
Cracker Jars; regular $4.00, at $2.00.
Chop Dishes; regular 90c., at 45c.
Chop Trays; regular price $2.00, at $1.00.
Chop Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
Celery Trays; regular price 90c., at 45c.
Celery Trays; regular price $2.00, at $1.10.
Celery Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.00.
China Cups and Saucers; regular price $3.00 dozen, at, each, 19c.
China Cups and Saucers; regular price $6.00, at, each, 25c.
China Cups and Saucers; regular price $1.00, at 50c.

Here's part of a rare collection of cut glass attractively priced.

100 Cut Glass Water Bottles; regular price $5.00, at $2.95.
Cut Glass Bowls; 8 in.; regular price $5.00, at $2.95.
Cut Glass Celery Trays; regular price $4.00, at $2.45.
Cut Glass Nappies; fancy shape; regular price $2.50, at $1.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—SIXTH FLOOR MODEL FOOD STORE.

Another grocery sale begins to-day

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON—Swift's or Armour's, best mild, golden, sugar-cured; 4 to 5 lb. strips, lb..... **11½c**

HAMS—Simpson Crawford's Special, or Swift's mild sugar cured. Specially selected for Simpson Crawford's purchasers; 10 to 12 lb. size; lb..... **11½c**

NEW PEAS—Valley brand, selected Early June fancy New York State; tender and natural flavor; dozen, .80; six cans..... **41c**

HIGH GRADE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India Ceylon and all our regular 75c. varieties, 5 lbs., $2.75; lb..... **60c**

MOCHA AND JAVA Coffee—The best Coffee obtainable at this price—5½ pounds, $1.00; can..... **20c**

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Royal Stuart—guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon, 75c.; ½ gallon, 45c.; qt. can..... **25c**

SUGAR CORN—New York State, tender and creamy; case 24 cans, $1.95; doz., $1.00; 2 lb. can **9c**

JAVA AND MOCHA Coffee—Simpson Crawford Co.'s special blend—Fancy Imported Coffee; four lbs., $1.00; lb..... **28c**

MINCE MEAT—"None Such"—The kind to make old-fashioned pies; dozen, 95c.; package **8c**

WHITE WAX BEANS—Standard quality—Tender and natural flavor; case, 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 95c.; 2-lb. can..... **8c**

EGG PLUMS OR GREEN Gage; Star and Crescent Brand; packed in heavy syrup; case 24 cans, $3.30; dozen, $1.70; 2-lb. can..... **20c**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Valley Brand; tender and sweet; dozen, 80c.; or 6 cans..... **45c**

LIMA BEANS — Large, creamy, natural flavor; case 24 cans, $1.95; doz., $1.00; 2-lb. can..... **9c**

PEAS—Extra Sifted Peas; Royal Stuart Brand; finest new pack; case 24 cans, $4.80; dozen, $2.20; can..... **19c**

SODA CRACKERS—Social Teas or Lady Fingers, just received fresh from the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens; package, 7c.; or 3 packages..... **20c**

NEW ASPARAGUS—Extra Mammoth; large, tender stalks; perfect flavor; dozen, $5.25; full 2-lb. can..... **45c**

OATMEAL—Steam Cooked Rolled Oats, or Old Fashioned Steel Cut Oatmeal, 5 lbs. for..... **18c**

CORN MEAL—Finest Kiln Dried White or Yellow, fresh from the mills; 5 lbs., 12c., or 10 lbs.. **22c**

SUCCOTASH—New York State; extra creamy; natural flavor; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can..... **12c**

SPAGHETTI OR MACARONI; choice quality; 10-lb. wooden box... **45c**

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING PURE RYE WHISKEY—8 years old; $2.25; case, 12 full quarts, $10.50; full quart bottle..... **90c**

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.75; case, 12 full quarts, $8.50; full qt. bottle. **75c**

MONTICELLO PURE RYE WHISKEY—Ten years old; gallon, $3.50; case, 12 full quarts, $10.75; full quart bottle..... **1.00**

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Five years old; gallon, $2.40; case, 12 full quarts, $6.75; full quart bottle..... **60c**

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessey & Co., 1806; case, $11.00; bottle..... **1.00**

PORT, SHERRY OR TOKAY—Well matured sound wines, popular vintages; gallon, $2.20, $1.90, $1.25 and 80c.; full quart bottle, 60c., 50c. and.. **38c**

MEDAR SWAN HOLLAND GIN—For family and medicinal use; gallon, $2.10; large 1-3 gal. bottle, $1.05; 1-5 gallon bottle.... **70c**

To-day's special sale---200 suits and overcoats at 9.50.

THEY sold for 15.00 and up till a few weeks ago. Do yourself the justice of coming up to our clothing department to see these suits and overcoats to-day. We guarantee the fit, style, workmanship and material—everything that a merchant tailor guarantees for $25, today $9.50. Second Floor.

9.50 for suits and overcoats you will need until June—values 15.00—some more.

Hand-tailored tourist coats, made of fancy fabrics that just suit the majority of well-dressed men, and they have those broad shoulders that give them the smart, swagger effect sure to continue in favor—the back is belted. * * * * * The Baltic frieze is another swell material—44 and 50 inches long—lined with serge. They'll sell very quickly at $9.50.

The suits are made-to-measure fitting, and the fabrics and patterns are chosen correctly by men of good taste—handsome worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres are the materials, and we agree to fit you perfectly—have all sizes. * * * * * If you were to go to the merchant tailor and pay $25 for a made-to-measure suit your friends could not tell the difference between it and one of these. There is no difference save in the price. Come early; they will not last long at $9.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A number of the higher class corsets to-day at 97c

IN the P. D., J. B. and I. C. corsets you recognize standard models advertised to sell at 2.50 to 3.50—to-day 97c while the lot lasts. A chance to select a corset that will in every way fulfil all requirements as to correct contour, quality and comfort. Second Floor.

They are made of French sateen—bias cut, medium high bust and medium hip—extra long waist for slender figures—also a number for women requiring the larger sizes—trimmed with lace and ribbon—odd sizes—regular 2.50 to 3.50, at 97c.

75c. for 1.25 domestic corset—of heavy jean—gored cut—medium low bust and dip hip—flat abdomen—a good model for medium and full forms—also some W. B. Erect Form Corsets—supporters front and side—18 and 21 to 30.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Last week of the January sale of muslin underwear.

YESTERDAY we held a sale of soiled and crumpled muslin underwear that was eminently successful, but there is no connection between it and to-day's offering of fresh new garments at these attractive prices. This is distinctively a quality sale. Second Floor.

45c
For muslin gowns also of cambric, high surplice and square effects—yokes trimmed with insertions of fine lace and embroidery.
For muslin drawers also of cambric, full flounces trimmed with insertions of lace or embroidery; excellent quality, rare values.
For corset covers of cambric or nainsook—French shape, round and surplice effects—trimmed with fine embroidery, ribbon and lace.

25c
For muslin skirts deep cambric flounce, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and under ruffle.
For corset covers fitted with French shapes, trimmed with embroidery and lace insertions.
For muslin drawers also of cambric—full flounces—trimmed with embroidery, lace and hemstitched effects—open and closed.

75c
For nainsook gowns high, surplice, square and slipover effects—also of cambric—trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.
For cambric drawers deep full flounces of fine lawn—also nainsook drawers—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery—open and closed.
For corset covers of fine nainsook—round and square neck effects—trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon—all French shape—with draw string.
For muslin skirts also of cambric—full flounces trimmed with embroidery and lace ruffles—also under ruffle.

95c
For nainsook gowns round, square, slipover, surplice and high neck effects—trimmed with embroidery and lace—also gowns of cambric and muslin.
For cambric drawers also of nainsook—made with full flounce of fine embroidery and lace—open and closed.
For corset covers of fine nainsook—trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon—French styles.
For nainsook chemise trimmed with fine lace insertions in yoke—also trimmed.
For cambric skirts deep lawn full flounces trimmed with fine embroidery; also hemstitched tuck effects.

Gowns	1.19, 1.35, 1.45, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95 up.
Skirts	1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50, 4.95 up.
Drawers	1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50 up.
Corset Covers	1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50 up.
Chemises	1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50, 4.95 up.
Short Skirts	1.25, 1.45, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50 up.

All trimmed with fine lace or embroidery, made of fine nainsook—all the newest effects and patterns of embroideries and laces.

Dainty Lingerie Dresses
That Defy the Snow Storm

Today brings first peep at the new styles for Spring and Summer. We wanted to wait until after the first of February to show you these dresses, but public demands were importunate, and we could hold them back no longer.

Scores of women who are preparing for the trip South have been depending upon us to provide much of their wardrobe; and it was necessary for us to bring in the dresses that we had been preparing.

And there is another demand for these same dresses. Paris originated it, and we cannot be behind Paris; and so these exquisite muslin and linen dresses are now used for midwinter wear indoors right here in New York City.

Women who are anxious for the latest thought in fashion, as well as a refreshing change in their wardrobe, will appreciate these new Lingerie Dresses which are made in the most advanced styles, designed for Spring and Summer wear.

On display as you read. Second floor, Broadway.

Men's $25 and $30 Suits Made to Order at $20

This is a January concession on some very handsome fabrics, which we make for the men who wish to have their clothing made to order. The materials are brown and gray mixed cheviots, and a few worsteds in neat and stylish patterns.

The goods are what we make up regularly at $25 and $30. They will be made to your measure, in single-breasted Sack Suits, carefully tailored and well lined, the fit and satisfaction guaranteed in the same liberal way as if you paid the regular price; and the suits will cost you just $20.

It is an unusual opportunity for the man who wants another Winter business suit. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All of Our $3 Derby Hats Today at $1.50 Each

We are ready now to clean-up our entire Winter stock of Derbies at this popular price.

These Derby Hats represent the very best value in the market at $3. The man who finds his present hat a little dingy will be glad of the opportunity to get a spic-span-new one, in perfect condition, at just half price.

Stock is complete in all sizes, in both black and brown.

$1.50 Each Second Floor, Ninth Street.

The January Clean-up Of Men's and Women's Gloves

Quantities are smaller this year than they have been in many of our previous sales; and for that reason we have made the bargains greater, as there are not so many goods to take the loss on.

They are divided into these two chief groups:

Women's $1 to $3.50 Gloves, 50c a Pair

Including:

2-clasp Kid, in black, white and colors.
2-clasp Mocha, in gray, tan and black.
2-clasp Mocha, silk-lined, in gray.
Gauntlet Gloves, in black.

All sizes, but not all shades in every size.

Also Long Opera Gloves, in pearl, black and white; mostly in small sizes.

Men's $1 to $2.50 Gloves at 50c a Pair

Men's Buckskin, Silk-lined.
Men's One-clasp Pique Kid.
Men's One-clasp Outseam Cape.
Men's One-clasp Mocha.
Men's Automobile Gauntlets.
Men's Kid, Fleece-lined.

And this small lot of Men's One-clasp Pearl Kid Gloves at 25c, from $1.50. Basement.

Stylish SUITS And SKIRTS For Women

Brand-new today is a collection of stylish Walking Suits of handsome cheviots, in long coat style, with plaited skirts. They are priced at $18, though they are suits that have sold earlier in the season at $25 to $30.

Then we offer today about fifty handsome Tailor-made Suits of various styles and materials, that were formerly priced at $35 to $96, now at $17.50 to $50.

Also about one hundred Walking Skirts of various handsome mixed fabrics, at $3 each, worth more than double.

As we told you yesterday, every Winter Coat in our stock is now reduced to an almost ridiculous price. Some of the lots are so broken that it is not possible to quote prices.

Two groups are rather completely and should attract large interest today:

$20 to $27.50 COATS at $15
$27.50 to $32 COATS at $20

Second floor, Broadway.

Infants' DRESSES
At 75c, worth $1 to $2.50

This is a collection of White Dresses in sizes for the baby of six up to the child of four years. They are in quite a variety of styles, including Mother Hubbard and French waist effects, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

Some are mussed from handling. All are rather exceptional bargains.

Former prices, $1 to $2.50; now 75c each.

Tenth street aisle.

A Clean-up Of UMBRELLAS

These Umbrellas are taken from our regular stock. All are high-grade silk covers in handsome new handles of the present season's selection.

Those for men include ivory-and-silver, cape-and-stag, natural wood, silver-trimmed handles.

Those for women include long pearl-and-silver, ivory-and-silver, plain and silver-trimmed gun-metal, carved ivory, and gold-plated handles.

They are divided into the three following groups, each of which contains umbrellas for men and women:

$3.75 Umbrellas now at $2.75
$5 Umbrellas now at $3.75
$6 to $10.75 Umbrellas now at $5

Broadway.

Also the two following groups in the Under-Price Store:

Boys' and Girls' 22 and 24-inch UMBRELLAS at 75c, from $1

Men's and Women's 26 and 28-inch UMBRELLAS, of union taffeta, with plain and fancy handles, at $1.15, from $1.75. Basement.

Handkerchiefs
At 12½c, worth 18c to 35c

This is a fine lot of Men's and Women's pure linen Handkerchiefs that we secured from a manufacturer. They are plain hemstitched, and all are absolutely perfect.

They are all right for retail buyers, but they were the manufacturer's odd lots of goods sold regularly at 18c, 25c and 35c.

Today You Choose for 12½c

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

The Annual Clean-up of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
31,368 Pairs of Stockings
9,535 Pieces of Knit Underwear

There have been years when our stocks were not in as good condition as they are this season, and we had a larger number of pieces to clean up in January; but it is safe to say that we never had better bargains.

The lots that are offered are as radically reduced in price as ever in the past. Some of the lots are much smaller than they have been heretofore, and may be sold out more quickly; lines are broken and sizes missing, in many sorts; but it is very certain that everybody who comes to WANAMAKER's this morning is going to receive remarkable value for the money paid, no matter what is selected from this splendid offering of merchandise.

Notwithstanding our anxiety to clean up these stocks completely, we wish to have the distribution go as far as possible among our customers, and we must refuse to sell any of these goods to dealers, and we will limit the amount sold to one customer to two dozens of a kind.

The exact details of this stirring occasion are given below:

Women's Stockings

At 12½c a Pair, were 18c—
Cotton; black; fine gage; Richelieu, Rembrandt or narrow ribbed. Basement.

At 15c a Pair, were 25c and 37½c—
Cotton; tan; also various kinds of cotton and lisle thread hosiery. Basement.

At 25c a Pair, were 50c and 75c—
Lisle Thread; black; ribbed or openwork, colored. White, clocked or embroidered. Main aisle.

At 50c a Pair, were 75c and $1—
Lisle Thread, black; embroidered, openwork ankle, allover openwork. Silk, colored. Broadway.

At 75c a Pair, were $1.50—
Lisle Thread, black; embroidered or openworked; white, embroidered or openworked. Broadway.

At $1 a Pair, were $1.50 to $3—
Lisle Thread, white or black; embroidered. Silk, black ribbed or plain. Colored silk. Broadway.

At $1.50 a Pair, were $2.75 to $4—
Silk, black, openworked or with lace insertion; tan, openworked; white, openworked, embroidered, or with lace insertion. Broadway.

At $2.50 a Pair, were $4 to $7—
Silk, black, openworked, or plain with embroidery or lace insertion; white, plain or openworked with embroidery, also lace insertion. Broadway.

At $5 a Pair, were $9 to $12—
French pure Silk: just twenty pieces of handsomely embroidered black or white Silk Stockings. Broadway.

Women's Underwear

At Three for 20c, were 12½c Each—
Vests of white ribbed cotton; Low neck, short or no sleeves.

At 15c Each, were 25c and 37½c—
Vests and Drawers of light-weight cotton and lisle thread Basement.

At 25c Each, were 50c and 75c—
Vests of cotton and lisle thread. Drawers of lisle thread. Union Suits of cotton and lisle thread. Bands of wool. Main aisle.

At 50c Each, were 75c to $1.50—
Corset Covers of mercerized cotton and wool.
Vests of lisle thread, merino and wool.
Drawers of merino. Union Suits of lisle thread. Broadway.

At 75c Each, were $1.50—
Vests, of spun silk. Suits, of cotton, lisle thread and merino.
Corset Covers, trimmed, lisle thread. Broadway.

At $1 Each, were $1.50 to $2.25—
Corset Covers, of spun silk. Vests, of silk.
Suits, of cotton, mercerized cotton and merino. Broadway.

At $1.50 Each, were $2.50 to $3.75—
Suits, of cotton, merino, silk-and-cotton, silk-and-merino.
Vests, of silk; plain or trimmed. Broadway.

Children's Stockings

3 Pairs for 25c, usually 12½c a Pair—
Of fast black cotton, 2 x 1 ribbed; strong, firm and elastic
Sizes 6 to 9½. Basement.

At 15c a Pair, were 30c to 50c—
Socks—cotton, striped; lisle thread; black or colored.
Stockings—cotton, black; silk, pink; cashmere, black.
Three-quarter Hose—black cashmere. Broadway.

Children's Stockings

At 25c a Pair, were 50c to 70c—
Lisle Thread, black or white, openworked.
Silk, black, ribbed. Main aisle.

At 50c a Pair, were 75c to $1.30—
Socks—English, white or colored, openworked.
Stockings—black, ribbed. Broadway.

Children's Underwear

At 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c each; were 25c to 85c—
About nine hundred and fifty pieces in all; not enough to advertise individual lots. Broadway.

Men's Half-Hose

At 8c Pair; 80c a Doz.; value $1.20 Doz.
Fine gage; fast black or tan, seamless. Basement.

At 12½c a Pair, were 25c—
Cotton—fancy; various colored grounds in stripes, dots, or embroidery. Lisle Thread—tan. Basement.

At 15c a Pair, were 25c and 37½c—
Cotton—colored, embroidered. Ninth street.
Lisle Thread—tan, plain or clocked. Elevator Counter.

At 25c a Pair, were 50c to 75c—
Cotton—colored, black with embroidery, or linen feet.
Lisle Thread—black, embroidered, clocked or striped; openworked, clocked or striped; plain colored; white clocked, embroidered, or open worked with embroidery. Ninth st. aisle.

At 50c a Pair, were 85c and $1—
Cotton—black, clocked or embroidered.
Lisle Thread—black, white or colored with embroidery; French, colored, embroidered. Ninth st. aisle.

At 75c a Pair, were $1.25 to $2—
Lisle Thread—French: black, colored or mixed grounds; embroidered, clocked or striped. Silk—clocked or openworked.

At $1.50 a Pair, were $2.50 to $3.50—
Pure Silk—French, black, embroidered or side-clocked; black, openwork fronts or side-clocks; black or colored, openworked.

At $2.50 a Pair, were $5 and $6—
Pure Silk—French, black, plain or ribbed, embroidered; black, openworked, plain or embroidered. Ninth st. aisle.

Men's Underwear

At 50c Each, were $1—
Shirts and Drawers of balbriggan or merino.
Drawers of Canton flannel.

At 75c Each, were $1.50—
Shirts and Drawers of colored merino.

At $1 Each, were $1.75 to $2.50—
Shirts and Drawers of cotton, merino and wool—just twenty dozens in all.

At $1.50 Each, were $2.50 to $4—
Shirts and Drawers of Kotedsilk or English unshrinkable wool. Union Suits of cotton or lisle thread.

At $2.50 Each, were $5 to $6.50—
A lot of eighty-four pieces. Silk-and-wool Shirts and Drawers. Merino or all-wool Union Suits.

Ninth street aisle.

Another Piano Day
At WANAMAKER'S

Seventy-nine Used Pianos, seven Used Angelus Piano-Players and twenty Mason & Hamlin Organs comprise another WANAMAKER Sale of Used Instruments announced for today.

These pianos are the accumulation of instruments taken in exchange during the month, and during the holiday season; as well as a number of pianos that have been out on rental.

All are very liberally reduced in price; and the instruments have been put in the best condition possible, by our expert repair-men and tuners.

The list in detail follows. Every instrument in this list will be on our floor when the store opens this morning; but, as is always the case in these WANAMAKER Sales of Used Pianos, response is prompt, and the best bargains will be picked out early in the day. Those who get here most promptly in the morning will naturally get the best of it.

Square Pianos

1 Gale Square Piano.....was $50, now $10.
1 Pergquist Square Piano.....was $400, now $10.
1 Raven & Co. Square Piano.....was $250, now $25.
1 Hardman Square Piano.....was $350, now $30.
1 Pease & Co. Square Piano.....was $350, now $35.
1 Ludke Square Piano.....was $300, now $35.
1 Bradford & Co. Square Piano....was $250, now $45.
2 Light & Ernst Square Pianos...were $300, now $45 each.
1 Stoddart Square Piano.....was $300, now $50.
1 Haines Square Piano.....was $300, now $55.
1 Weber & Co. Square Piano.....was $300, now $50.
1 Windsor Square Piano.....was $250, now $50.
1 Benjamin Square Piano.....was $300, now $55.
1 Bradbury Square Piano.....was $350, now $55.
1 Steff Square Piano.....was $250, now $55.
1 Chickering Square Piano.....was $400, now $65.
1 Chickering Square Piano.....was $500, now $75
1 Steinway & Sons Square Piano.was $500, now $95

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

1 Martin Upright Piano.....was $50, now $95.
1 Fisher Upright Piano.....was $300, now $95.
1 Dunnhaut Upright Piano.....was $185, now $95.
1 Hale Upright Piano.....was $256, now $110.
1 Gilbert Upright Piano.....was $250, now $115.
1 Welkert Upright Piano.....was $250, now $125.
1 Bacon & Raven Upright Piano.was $250, now $125.
1 Osterman Upright Piano.....was $300, now $135.
1 Huttekofer Upright Piano.....was $250, now $135.
1 Frederick Doll Upright Piano...was $185, now $135.
3 Frederick Doll Upright Pianos, were $185, now $140 each.
2 Frederick Doll Upright Pianos, were $185, now $165 each.
1 J. C. Campbell Upright Piano..was $190, now $145.
1 Hoffauer Upright Piano.....was $150, now $140.
1 Whitney & Co. Upright Piano.was $250, now $165.
1 Leickering Upright Piano.....was $300, now $165.
1 Stultz & Bauer Upright Piano..was $300, now $175.
1 Winterroth Upright Piano.....was $250, now $165.
1 Horace Waters Upright Piano..was $35[illegible], now $185.
1 Bush & Gertz Upright Piano...was $300, now $185.
1 Ahlstrom Upright Piano.....was $300, now $185.
1 Haines Bros. Upright Piano....was $350, now $225.
1 Gabler & Bro. Upright Piano..was $350, now $225.
1 Chickering & Sons Upright Piano.....was $500, now $195.
1 Sohmer Upright Piano.....was $450, now $240.
1 Decker Bros. Upright Piano....was $450, now $250.
1 J. C. Campbell Upright Piano..was $190, now $165.
1 J. C. Campbell Upright Piano..was $210, now $190.
1 Kurtzman Upright Piano.....reduced to $215.

Chickering & Sons Pianos

1 Chickering & Sons Upright.....was $450, now $275.
1 Chickering & Sons Upright.....was $550, now $450.
1 Chickering Grand Piano.....was $600, now $215.
1 Chickering & Sons Concert Grand....was $700, now $195.
3 Chickering Grand Pianos.....were $925, now $850 each.
1 Chickering & Sons Grand Piano.....was $850, now $775.
1 Chickering & Sons Grand Piano.....was $800, now $725.

Vose & Sons Pianos

2 Vose & Sons Pianos.....reduced to $265 each.
1 Vose & Sons Piano.....reduced to $190.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos

2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $850, now $325 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $525 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $575 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano...was $850, now $450.
3 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $530 each
3 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $900, now $660 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano...was $700, now $515.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $500, now $340.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $550, now $390.

Angelus Piano-Players

3 Angelus Piano-Players...reduced from $275 to $125 each.
3 Angelus Piano-Players...reduced from $250 to $175 each.
1 Angelus Piano-Player.....reduced from $250 to $225.

Mason & Hamlin Organs

1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $102, now $85.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $150, now $90 each.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $132, now $95 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $120, now $95.
4 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $153, now $110 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $150, now $110.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $500, now $165.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $260, now $175.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $450, now $190.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $450, now $215.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $450, now $225 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $450, now $250.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $450, now $350 each.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Any of these instruments may be purchased on the easy payment plan, to suit your convenience.

What Woman Wills

"For if she will, she will; you may depend on't."

News of the Beautiful Fashions That Herald the Coming Season

¶ *The history of the raincoat:*

¶ The first ready-to-wear garments made in this country were "raincoats."

¶ In our grandmothers' day rainy weather brought the women forth in shapeless masses of oiled silk, called circulars, and ghastly oiled silk hat coverings to match. If grandmama-to-be was very elegant, the circular was shirred or fluted at the bottom. Or, perhaps, she wore a silk mantilla, imported from Europe, very pretty and very inadequate.

Once When It Rained

¶ Early in the sixties, somebody invented repellant cloth—made waterproof by rubber. This fabric was sold by the yard, to be made up into the traditional hooded circular. This fashion became the rage, and soon every lass from six to sixty had such a garment.

¶ Seizing their opportunity the manufacturers of underwear—the only garment makers at that time—began to produce these coats ready-made.

¶ Ugly enough, they were, by our standards; but a man who remembers said the other day: "I never saw a girl look so sweet as in one of those rubber cloaks, with the cape drawn over her head."

¶ After an interval of clumsy coats of any material with heavy coating of odorless rubber—the Cravenette materials—fine cloths—waterproofed without rubber—appeared. The industry of making them into trim, stylish, characteristic garments has advanced so far that today the leading tailors make Raincoats—graceful and beautiful, to be worn for rain or shine, by day or night.

When It Rains Now

¶ And Paris adds her touch with radiant silk coats, demure or brightly colored, with a backing of thinnest rubber, elaborate enough for the opera or plain enough for the automobile.

¶ 1905 is to be a raincoat season. The Wanamaker Store—say the chief raincoat manufacturers—sells far more raincoats than any other organization in the world. The best, newest, smartest styles for this year arrive here daily.

¶ *White Lingerie Hats*—that is, hats of embroidered linen—have a vogue. A broad, flat shape, chiffon-faced, and trimmed with a wreath of Marechal Niel roses and an upright Directoire ruff of lace ($18); and a similar model with a wreath of huge yellow and white daisies, a knot of blue velvet, facing of Valenciennes lace and a black velvet band ($30), are distinctly pretty. So also is a large lingerie hat with masses of white and purple lilacs caught by a tight knot of pale blue satin ribbon. This model has the Directoire lace ruff, and is faced with fine Valenciennes. $25.

¶ Among the "Paris-American" underwear in the White Sale are some petticoats that would cause the French makers to open their eyes when they learn that the price is only $9. They are of the softest nainsook or lawn with very wide ruffles of embroidery, in some cases, having graduating tiny, tiny plaits. The embroidery is rich and deep—eyelet, Swiss or in combination with drawn work effect. Some of the handsomest are embroidered in sprays of wheat with insertion to match. All joined with beading and decorated with wash ribbon.

¶ Paris says—which means, in these matters, "the decision is rendered"—that flowers are to be the chosen hat trimming this year. Among the "Palm Beach" hats that we are showing with such effect is a lace model shirred on cord, with the entire crown one mass of small, pale-pink June roses with just a touch of foliage. On one side is set a pert cluster of blue "bachelor's buttons"—a *motif* that is carried out by the broad facing of pale blue silk under the lace brim. This lovely hat costs but $10.

¶ Even the conservative Swiss Muslins are new this year. Mercerized yarns used in the embroidered patterns give a luster and added charm to an always beautiful fabric. And both the embroideries and backgrounds are in distinctly novel effects. White muslin with pin dots in colors and mercerized medallions in white, for instance, flaked etamine effects, ombre shaded dots, Bulgarian patterns, colored checked backgrounds, and any number of beautiful designs. They'll make charming frocks. 75c to $1.50 a yard.

¶ A beauteous new silk is *taffeta chiffon mousme*. The imagination "makes it up" into suits and waists at sight. It has the crispness and sharp sheen of taffeta, and besides—it seems incredible but is quite true—the soft, sheer quality of chiffon and the "body" of fine foulard. Striped and checked backgrounds, in self-color, contrasting color, or white, with self-colored Messaline dots, large or small. Plain or glace. All the new shades. 22 inches wide; $1.25 a yard.

¶ Speaking of silks, the *French broche satin foulards*, with Pompadour figures are exquisite. On quaint, soft mottled or striped backgrounds are very bright small floral clusters in shining satin, in natural colors. This unusually attractive silk costs only $1.25 a yard. 22 inches wide.

¶ The present popularity of Spangled Robes should receive new impetus from the very striking, tasteful robes now here at unusually small prices—$10, $12, $15 to $30.

January Stock-Righting In the CHINA STORE

In going through the stocks we find quite a number of dinner sets and other pretty wares that we do not wish to itemize on our inventory sheets. Some of these are odd lots that are not to be continued. And we have also found quite a number of sets that suffer from broken pieces.

While they are not good stock for us, there are hundreds of housekeepers who will be delighted to secure such excellent wares at the stirring reductions that we have made on them.

The facts that follow will be eloquent enough to bring a good many housekeepers here in a hurry this morning.

Dinner Sets

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, in pink spray decoration and all handles gilt. 100 pieces. Our regular price, $15, though a $22 value; today $12.50 a set.

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets; fluted shape; rose decoration and all pieces gilt. 102 pieces. Our regular price, $20, though a $30 value; today $15 a set.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets, in spray flower design and all pieces heavily gilt. $32.50 a set, from $42.50.

Theodore Haviland China Dinner Set; green panel and gold design with scattered roses. $50 a set, from $65.

Several slightly imperfect Dinner Sets which will be sold at the following reduced prices:

One China Set, at $9, from $15.
One China Set, at $7.50, from $15.
One China Set, at $8, from $16.50.
One China Set, at $10, from $20.
One China Set, at $18, from $37.50.
One China Set, at $20, from $42.50.

Dinner Dishes

A counter containing a large number of Dinner Dishes, such as plates, covered dishes, soup tureens, soup plates, teapots and sugar bowls, bone plates, sauce tureens and meat dishes. We will close these out at a fraction of their regular prices:

Soup Plates, at 75c a dozen, regularly $2 and $2.25.

Soup Tureens, at $2 each, regularly $5 and $7.

Covered Dishes, at $1 and $2 each, regularly $2.25 to $7.50.

Teapots, at 50c. each, regularly $1.25.

Sugar Bowls, at 20c each, regularly 65c.

Meat Dishes, at 50c, $1 and $2.50 each, regularly $1.50, $3 and $7.

Bone Plates at 75c a dozen, regularly $2.

Sauce Tureens, at $1 each, regularly $2.50.

Fish and Game Sets

Fish Sets, very richly decorated, and fish centers; at $22.50 a set, from $27.50.

Game Sets, very richly decorated, and game centers; at $15 a set, from $20.

Several Fish and Game Sets, in fine china; richly decorated; slightly imperfect, having a piece or two short, or chipped.

One Game Set, at $6 a set, from $14.

One Game Set, at $10 a set, from $25.

Two Game Sets, at $12.50 a set, from $25.

One Fish Set, at $5 a set, from $10.

One Fish Set, at $6 a set, from $12.

One Fish Set, at $8 a set, from $16.

All have fish or game centers.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

MRS. DUKE ARRESTED FOR TEXAS SWINDLE

Crowd of Curb Brokers See Her Taken by Detective.

PERSECUTION, SHE SAYS

Taken to Court, Where Magistrate Fixes Bail at $3,000 — Says Case Was on Loan.

Another one of the train of dramatic incidents which have followed the marriage of Mrs. Alice Webb to Brodie L. Duke, the North Carolina tobacco merchant, last December occurred yesterday, when Mrs. Duke was arrested in Broad Street. She was about to leave a cab to go to the office of John Albert Chrystie, in the Broad Exchange Building, at 25 Broad Street, when Sergt. O'Connell of the Detective Bureau intercepted her.

The curb market has established itself on the street in front of the big Broad Exchange Building, and so excited did the brokers become over the arrest that operations on the curb were temporarily suspended.

The arrest was made on requisition papers issued by the Texas authorities. Mrs. Duke had been indicted by the Grand Jury at Nacogdoches, Texas, on the charge that she and a friend, Charles L. Taylor of Chicago, swindled the Commercial Bank of Nacogdoches out of $3,000. The warrant arrived by telegraph several days ago, and Assistant District Attorney Perkins, who learned yesterday that Mrs. Duke was about to visit Mr. Chrystie's office, gave the warrant to Sergt. O'Connell.

O'Connell waited some time, watching the curb brokers, until he saw a woman about to alight from a cab which had just driven up. He held the door open for her, saying:

"Are you Mrs. Duke?"

"Yes," she replied, smilingly. "Who are you?"

O'Connell told her his errand, and got into the cab with her. Mrs. Duke became very nervous.

"I am the wife of Brodie L. Duke," she cried. "I was married in Dr. Parkhurst's church. His family are trying to hurt me. I have done nothing wrong."

Mrs. Duke was driven out of the crowd of brokers to the Tombs Court. She looked exhausted when she appeared before Magistrate Flammer. Mrs. Duke had been allowed to confer with George Simpson of her counsel, Levy & Unger, and at the hearing Mr. Unger appeared for her, and at once attacked the validity of the indictment.

"This indictment," he said, "was drawn on Oct. 19, 1904, for an alleged offense committed in May, 1904. This defendant has been in this city. She is the wife of a prominent man, and there has been much notoriety given to her in the newspapers since her husband's incarceration in an insane asylum, and she has never tried to run away. In fact, she tells me, this defendant does, that she had arranged with her husband to go to Texas to the county in which the indictment was drawn for her honeymoon trip."

Magistrate Flammer said:

"I issued this warrant on the representations of the District Attorney's office, and I cautioned Officer Fogarty at the time that he must impress upon the District Attorney the necessity of specifying for what this $3,000 was obtained. It may have been a loan—"

"Your Honor," Mrs. Duke broke in, "it was a loan. I gave this man who loaned me the money a deed and a life insurance policy covering the loan three times over."

Assistant District Attorney Johnston held that an indictment from any State was a prima facie case for extradition, while Mr. Unger contended that a Texas indictment in a New York court amounted to nothing more than an affidavit.

Ordinarily, when the District Attorney's office asks that a prisoner be held without bail for extradition, the Magistrate commits the prisoner to the Tombs. Yesterday, however, Magistrate Flammer admitted Mrs. Duke to bail in $3,000. Bail was not forthcoming, and Mrs. Duke was taken to the Tombs for the night.

Mr. Chrystie later in the afternoon said that he had just returned from Philadelphia; that he did not know Mrs. Duke; had no appointment with her, and could not imagine how she had got his name or why she desired to see him.

NIEDRINGHAUS LOSES VOTES.

Belief Expressed That He Can't Win—Cockrell in the Lead.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—In joint session to-day Thomas K. Niedringhaus, the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator, lost three votes, which Kerens gained. The ballot stood: Niedringhaus, 78; Cockrell, 81; Kerens, 12; Goodrich, 1, with 88 necessary to elect.

Several members were paired. To-day's losses from Niedringhaus's strength are the most serious he has yet felt, and the belief was expressed that he could not win.

Clark Returned for Another Term.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 24.—Ballots taken to-day in both houses of the Legislature assure the election of Clarence D. Clark for another term in the United States Senate at the joint session to-morrow.

Gov. La Follette Elected Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature at noon to-day voted separately for United States Senator, Gov. La Follette being named. The election will be ratified to-morrow in joint session.

MORESENATORS FOR THIS CITY

Expected Result of Reapportionment After Coming Census.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—To comply with the provisions of the State Constitution which provide for an enumeration of the State's population every ten years to serve as the basis for a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, Senator Raines has prepared a measure which he will introduce in the Senate to-morrow.

Under the new reapportionment it is expected that New York City will get four additional Senators, making the total twenty-five, or half the Senate, thus attaining its constitutional limit of representation in that body.

PLANNING CROKER FUNERAL.

Body to Arrive from Florida This Morning.

Charles F. McCann, a friend of Richard Croker, announced last night that the body of Frank Croker would arrive here from Ormond Beach, Fla., at 5:25 o'clock this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Nothing would be done about the funeral until Mrs. Croker arrived to-day.

Richard Croker, Jr., has been under the care of a physician since his brother's death. Whether Mr. Croker would come for the funeral could not be learned. Relatives said they had received several cable messages, but refused to tell their purport.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

NOT TO DELAY CANAL.

Governor So Intimates to Deputation of Business Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Higgins to-day made it clear to the representatives of the commercial bodies interested in the 1,000-ton barge canal that the State administration would proceed with work on the canal as soon as Superintendent of Public Works Franchot received an opinion from Attorney General Mayer upon the legality of the bids which had been submitted, provided, of course, that the opinion was favorable.

The spokesman of the canal delegation, which included representative business men from New York, Buffalo, and other cities of the State, was Henry B. Hebert, President of the Canal Association of Greater New York. The keynote of Mr. Hebert's address was that a mere suggestion that a law sanctioned by a popular majority of 250,000 was unconstitutional should not paralyze the hands of the State officers.

In reply to Mr. Hebert, Gov. Higgins said:

"Rumors as to the constitutionality of any law or idle talk on the part of any citizen can have no weight with the Executive. I expect to proceed under the Canal act as rapidly as is consistent with the best interests of the State.

"There is only one thing that stands in the way now. That is the question as to the legality of the bids on the six contracts. The State Controller has the bonds ready and can issue them at any time.

"At all times I shall feel it my duty to recognize the decision of the court as to the constitutionality of the law, but until a decision is received from an authority higher than myself, I expect to have the work under the Barge Canal act proceeded with."

On leaving the Governor the delegation called upon Attorney General Mayer. The Attorney General assured them that his decision as to the constitutionality of the six bids referred to him by Superintendent Franchot would be ready to hand down to-morrow.

The delegation next visited Superintendent Franchot, who repeated to them the assurance of Gov. Higgins that if the Attorney General's decision was that the six bids were legal he would at once proceed to award the contracts.

FOR RAPID TRANSIT CHANGE.

Labor Sponsors Bill Aimed at Commission's Self-Perpetuating Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Organized labor of the City of New York showed its hand to-day against the Rapid Transit Commission, when it sponsored a bill for the removal of those constituting the present body and the substitution of a new commission, to consist of five members, one to be the Mayor, another the Controller, and the other three to be appointed by the Mayor for terms of six years each at an annual compensation for the three appointive members of $6,000 each.

Ex-Senator John Ford brought the bill up from New York, and William Young, member of Assembly from the Twenty-first Manhattan District, which is led by Abraham Gruber, introduced it. Mr. Young said he understood the Central Federated Union stood back of the bill, which was aimed especially at the power the commission now holds of perpetuating itself.

The measure amends the Rapid Transit act of 1899 by providing that the present Commissioners, save those who hold office ex officio and therefore may retire at the end of 1905, must retire Jan. 2, 1906. This would affect among others John H. Starin, Alexander E. Orr, and John Claflin. It is provided that one member shall be appointed by the Mayor holding office during the years 1906-7, whose term shall expire Jan. 2, 1908; another whose term shall expire Jan. 2, 1910, and another whose term shall expire Jan. 2, 1912.

ALL QUIET IN DOMINICA.

Vain Hunt for Ship Said to Have Cargo of Arms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Loomis, the Acting Secretary of State, had a conference to-day with Capt. Pillsbury, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, regarding the Dominican situation. Through the Navy Department Mr. Loomis received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander in Chief of the Caribbean Sea Squadron, saying that on his arrival at Santo Domingo he found the situation to be one of perfect quiet.

It is probable that a ship of the Tacoma class will be ordered to Santo Domingo City, to remain there and leave Admiral Sigsbee free to cruise around generally through Dominican waters.

About a week ago the revenue cutter Dexter was sent from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Mayaguez, Santo Domingo, on a report that a vessel was bound for that port with arms for natives who were contemplating rebellion against the Government. The Dexter visited Mayaguez and sailed along the coast in search of the suspected vessel, but found no traces of her or of any other vessel with arms.

PRUNING NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Chairman Foss Assures President Provision Is Made for New Warships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — President Roosevelt and Representative Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, had a conference to-day regarding the Naval Appropriation bill. The President is in entire accord with the disposition of Congress to reduce appropriations wherever possible, but he feels that the naval estimates ought not to be pruned so seriously as to interfere with the Government's naval programme.

Mr. Foss told the President that the committee had reduced the estimates by several millions of dollars, and that as the measure now stood it provided for a naval expenditure of about $103,000,000. Still further reductions might be made. Notwithstanding these reductions the bill would provide for the construction of additional war vessels, and also for the completion of those in course of construction.

MONSTER BRITISH PETITION.

Copies of Plea for Arbitration Presented to United States Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A stimulus to the movement for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration was given to-day by the presentation to each United States Senator through W. Randal Cremer, a member of the British Parliament, of a printed copy of a monster petition favoring arbitration.

The memorial is signed by 7,432 representatives of industrial and provident organizations having a membership of more than two and three-quarter million citizens of the United Kingdom. As an expression of opinion from workingmen it is declared to be without a parallel.

Another Rate Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Shackleford of Missouri, a minority member of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, introduced a bill to-day to regulate railroad rate making. His measure confers on the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix a new rate when the existing rate is found to be unreasonable.

CHINA DENIES CHARGES AND ACCUSES RUSSIA

Czar's Troops Alone Guilty of Violating Neutrality, She Says.

ANSWER TO HAY'S NOTE

Replies to Accusations in Detail and Points to Actions of Russians Outside Manchuria War Zone.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—China's answer to the American Government's communication calling attention to the Russian charges that the Chinese were violating neutrality was delivered to Secretary Hay at his residence to-day by Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister. An approved synopsis of the contents of the note follows:

"Regarding the charge that Chinese bandits were enlisted in the Japanese Army, the Chinese Government calls attention to the fact that they were enlisted first by the Russians, as frontier guards, and fought against the Japanese. If it is true, as alleged, that they are enlisted in the Japanese Army, that is a matter for the belligerents, in the opinion of the Chinese Government. The subjects of a neutral power have the right as private citizens to enlist in a foreign army. This is an established fact in the law of nations, for which China cannot be held responsible. Whenever these bandits entered the Chinese neutral zone every effort was made for their arrest and punishment, and in most cases they have been arrested.

NO JAPANESE OFFICERS IN ARMY.

"We find no Japanese officers in our northern army at all," continues the note. "We do find in the Government school in Pao Ting Fu several Japanese translators. All of them, however, had been engaged before the war, and after hostilities broke out they were required to give their word of honor to have nothing to do with the conflict. They are on the same footing as Russians and other foreigners in educational institutions throughout the empire, and in our maritime Custom Houses. China further regards this as a matter of internal administration, of which no other Government has cause to complain."

Regarding the iron ore said to have been furnished the Japanese Army, the answer says this ore is from certain mines owned by Chinese merchants, separate from the Government mines at Han-Yang. The iron sold has not gone through the furnace process. The transaction is entirely between Japanese and Chinese merchants, and in fulfillment of a contract made in 1900. The transactions are not recognized by the Chinese Government. International law does not include this article under the head of contraband of war.

The Mao-Tao Islands are said to have been used by the Japanese as a base for their navy. The Chinese Government for the past year has stationed the swift cruiser Haiki to watch this island, and the local Prefect summoned there the gunboat Haipu to patrol those waters. No sign of any landing of Japanese has been reported to the Government, and it is unnecessary to add that no such permission has been given by the Chinese Government to Japan.

THE RYESHITELNI INCIDENT.

Regarding the articles of contraband alleged to have been sent to Dalny, the answer says no ships have left Che-Foo with the knowledge of the Chinese Government for Dalny, and no clearance papers for that port have been issued by the Chinese customs officials. If ships have run the blockade, that is the belligerents' lookout. China is doing all she can to maintain it.

Regarding the Ryeshitelni incident, it is stated that the seizure was as unexpected by the Chinese as by the Russians. The Chinese Government did everything it could against such seizure. The Chinese Government later requested Japan to return the vessel, and, while the incident is not yet closed, China considers that her Government has done all possible in the matter.

The Chinese Government considers that Russia has violated neutrality in a number of instances. Bridges have been built by the Russians over the Liao River, and Russian troops have encamped on the west side of the river, which is supposed to mark the boundary line of the neutral zone. In many places in the neutral zone the Russians have forced the sale of provisions. The Chinese have made many arrests of Russians smuggling ammunition, arms, and other contraband articles.

The Captain of the Ryeshitelni, while going to Shanghai under military escort, made his escape from the authorities in whose charge he was.

It is stated in conclusion that in view of the baseless charges made by a belligerent China feels it incumbent upon her to make this answer, and let the truth be known; that the Chinese Government has not swerved one iota from her neutrality, and that the general attitude of her people is peaceful, and has been appreciated as such by the powers.

Russian Spy Punished by Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 24.—H. B. Collins, a man of Portuguese blood, long resident in Japan, who was publicly tried Jan. 19 and found guilty of the charge of disclosing military secrets to the Russians, was to-day sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment at hard labor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—32 West Thirty-eighth Street; Mary Pennypacker; damage unknown.

1:15 A. M.—227 East Third Street; Jacob Reiss; damage, $15.

9:45 A. M.—412 Madison Avenue; William A. Smith; no damage.

9:45 A. M.—315 Broome Street; Meyer Rubin; damage, $25.

9:55 A. M.—266 Bowery; John J. Mensching; damage, $100.

10:30 A. M.—2,110 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. G. L. Cole; damage trifling.

11:15 A. M.—354 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Samuel Levy; damage slight.

12 A. M.—124 Ridge Street; Max Epstein; damage, $100.

12:15 P. M.—428 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; Julius Buck; damage, $110.

1 P. M.—354 Tenth Avenue; Joseph Quinn; damage, $5.

1:45 P. M.—90 Mulberry Street; Frank Ranzo; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—36 King Street; S. Longbow; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—170 Rivington Street; Louis Isaac; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—24 Suffolk Street; William Nalewitz; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—35 Essex Street; W. Rosenthal; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—291 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street; H. W. Eders; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—Seventy-first Street and Central Park West; Casino; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—507 Lenox Avenue; Oscar Kramer; damage, $100.

5:35 P. M.—178 Norfolk Street; Joseph Bressnell; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—305 Pearl Street; H. Levy and others; damage, $10,000.

5:50 P. M.—360 West Fifty-eighth Street; W. H. Prudon; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—81 Crosby Street; Charles Goodman; damage, $10,000.

7:15 P. M.—146 East Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:35 P. M.—58 Catherine Street; Edward Smith; damage, $20.

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ART GALLERY,
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
from Jan. 25 until Feb. 6
OF WORKS BY
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Jacque, Schreyer,
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Ziem, Cazin,
Dieterle, Dupré.
WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

M'ADOO'S MAN FORCES M'CLUSKY TO EXPLAIN

Clash with Eggers Over Tatum Jewel Arrest Starts Inquiry.

DETECTIVE BUREAU ACCUSED

Head of New Secret Service Tells of Friction—Later Reports to Commissioner on Alleged Insult.

Police Commissioner McAdoo's secret service, which he had Detective Sergeant William J. Eggers organize, had a clash with Inspector McClusky over its first case of importance yesterday. The result will not be known until to-day, after the Commissioner has examined a written explanation from his Chief of Detectives.

It all happened because somebody went to the Commissioner's secretary, Mr. Howell, a day or two ago and told him of the alleged confession of Edward Wilson, who was held for examination yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with stealing the jewels of Mrs. John C. Tatum at the Hotel Seville last September. Mr. Tatum stated that Detective Foye of the Central Office, after some work on the mystery, refused to arrest a bellboy named Eckels, against whom Mr. Tatum's suspicions were directed.

It was Eggers, and not one of McClusky's men, who got Wilson at Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, on Monday night, and heard him say that his "confession" was made up, and that it was the bell boy Eckels who committed the robbery. Wilson came up yesterday before Magistrate Crane, and when the case had been disposed of the Magistrate turned to Eggers and said:

"The Commissioner tells me that he has great confidence in you. You have a chance to do great work."

"I'm trying to, your Honor," said Eggers, "but I am badly handicapped. I don't get help from some quarters where I look for it."

"You don't refer to the Magistrates, do you?" queried the court.

"No, I don't mean the Magistrates; the trouble lies elsewhere."

One of McClusky's men was in court on another case, and it was not very many minutes before the conversation was reported at Headquarters. Eggers, according to credible report, on going to the Detective Bureau later to look up Wilson's record, was invited to "go to the devil." Whether this invitation was extended by the Chief of Detectives personally does not appear. The only comment McClusky had to make later was: "I never enter into any discussions with subordinates." Eggers reported on the subject to the Commissioner.

Inspector McClusky declared that the arrest of Wilson had been made in spite of the fact that his own men had captured the real thief, a bell boy named Grover Wheeler, some weeks ago. Wheeler, said McClusky, not only confessed, but made restitution, and was discharged at the request of Mrs. Tatum. After he had received a note on the Eggers affair from Mr. McAdoo the Inspector declared that there had been two Tatum robberies, one at the Seville in September and one, months later, at the Madison Avenue Apartment Hotel, where the daughter of H. V. Tatum lost jewels. It was the second Tatum robbery that McClusky's men had solved through Wheeler's confession. The other case, said the Inspector, was handled from the Nineteenth Precinct entirely, and not by the Detective Bureau.

Later in the day Mr. McClusky spent half an hour waiting in the anteroom of Mr. McAdoo, only to be told that the Commissioner could not see him.

Wilson answers closely the description of the Woerz robber. He declares that he has worked in many clubs and hotels as a bell boy, and knows "lots of prominent men." Several Woerz case witnesses will be on hand this morning to see if they can identify him. An effort is being made also to see whether the Robert Eccler, or Eccles, sent to Sing Sing last November for holding up a bell boy sent from the Hoffman House with $200 is recognized as the Eckels that Wilson and Mr. Tatum have told about.

When Detective Sergeant Flay of Headquarters took Daniel Contorwitz to Jefferson Market Court yesterday he was obliged to admit that he had no evidence to show that the prisoner was a pickpocket. A friend appeared to say that he knew Contorwitz as "a gentleman," but that didn't impress Magistrate Crane.

"Of course," said the Magistrate, these men get others to come into court and say that they are their employers, and you officers believe them and stop right there. You could get evidence. By the way, officer, who is at the head of the Detective Bureau?"

"Inspector McClusky," Flay replied.

"Well," rejoined the Magistrate, "if you ever heard of his detecting anything, I haven't."

"I have been in the department for years, and think he's the greatest detective chief New York ever had," Flay declared.

"Then give my respects to the 'greatest detective chief New York ever had,'" said the court, "and tell him for me that he can clean out every thief in this city in twenty-four hours if he wants to."

INQUIRY ON WOERZ FIASCO.

Ommen to Take Unwilling Witnesses Before Grand Jury.

When Owen C. Smith of 133 East Avenue, Long Island City, was arraigned for the second time in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with being the man who held up Dr. Robert B. Talbot and his family at 37 West Sixty-eighth Street last Friday, Magistrate Ommen was obliged to discharge him for lack of evidence.

Before doing so he conferred with Assistant District Attorney Perkins by telephone. He announced that he might ask for Grand Jury subpoenas for wealthy witnesses who failed to support their early identification of the prisoner. In court the Magistrate said:

"The situation on the west side has never been approached before. Desperadoes enter houses and hold up the residents at point of revolver, and when you wealthy residents see them arrested you refuse to identify them because you are afraid that if they are held and you are required to appear as witnesses you will be inconvenienced a little. It is a matter of personal convenience with you, but with the general public it is a very grave matter. When I discharge this prisoner, as I am compelled to do, he will go out of this court with his chest thrown out and possibly he will go out and rob my house."

Neither Mr. Woerz, Mr. Shipman, Dr. Talbot, nor the maid, Annie Johnson, would swear yesterday to their belief in the prisoner's identity.

Sale Begins To-day at 2:30 P. M.
Special Notice:
In order to provide accommodations for buyers, tickets admitting to the Sessions of this Sale will be required. These tickets will be limited to the capacity of the salesroom, and will be issued to intending purchasers upon application to the managers.
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Beginning This (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2:30, and continuing until February 3d, inclusive.
The Valuable Paintings
Which will remain on View until noon on Friday
Will be sold
At Mendelssohn Hall
On Friday Evening of This Week
Promptly at 8:30 o'clock. Doors open at 8.
(Admission by card, to be had free of the managers.)
NOTE!—Admission to the Exhibition, Fifty Cents.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
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A DAILY PICTURE SUPPLEMENT is a new feature possessed by no other publication. The day's news in half tone pictures.
Love and Money
Are the moving forces of the new serial Story, entitled
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DO NOT MISS A SINGLE COPY OF
The Brooklyn Eagle

ROTTEN PRESERVERS ON THE GENERAL SLOCUM

Score of Witnesses Tell of the Granulated Cork Things.

BROKE LIKE CRACKERS

Sample Sank in One Minute with 24-Pound Load, Fireman Testifies at Inspectors' Trial.

Rotten life preservers on the steamboat General Slocum was the story told by every one of an even score of witnesses called yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court at the trial of former Assistant United States Inspectors Henry Lundberg and John W. Fleming. Several of the witnesses had been on the fated boat and had lost relatives in the East River horror.

Thomas H. Freel of the Fire Marshal's office said he examined the wreck of the boat just after the fire. Life preservers on the North Brother Island beach were broken, he said, and the granulated cork with which they had been filled was floating on the water. He said he had seen a drowned woman with a life preserver on. It had a hole in it, he testified, the canvas cover was rotten and tore easily. The canvas coverings of the most of about 200 preservers which he found were so frail, he said, that they could not stand rough usage.

"Did you make a test of the buoyancy of one of the life rings you have testified about?" asked Lundberg's counsel.

"I did, after plugging up the hole in it. I attached twenty-four pounds of dead weight to it and placed it in a fresh-water tank on the top floor of this building. It sank in less than a minute."

The life ring contained granulated cork, Freel said. He found it lashed to the rope network of a piece of the Slocum's rail, which was floating about the wreck the day after the disaster. Two bodies were fastened to it.

Samuel H. Berg, an employe of the Board of Health, told of finding the body of a woman with a life preserver properly attached about three feet below the surface near the shore. He saw granulated cork floating about on the water near the scene of the disaster.

Granville Gibbons, an engineer employed at Port Morris, said he found the bodies of two boys beneath the surface of the water with life preservers properly attached, but not fitting them.

Paul Liebenau, a bartender, who was one of a family party of eleven on the Slocum, told how six of the party lost their lives. He tried to get down five or six life preservers on the promenade deck forward, but could not because wires held them. The corners of them, he said, "broke off like soda crackers in my efforts to get them down."

"You were excited?" asked Mr. Gilbert.

"I was not, or I would not be here now," declared the witness.

Adolph Heuer, a boy, said he was on the promenade deck with his mother, brothers, and sisters when the fire was discovered.

"I ran aft and got on a camp chair," he said, "and tried to get the life preservers down. I tried to pull down about twenty of them, but only got one down. The others fell apart in my efforts, the straps tore from them, and the granulated cork fell over me. A woman took the life preserver from me, and I jumped overboard and was picked up by a tug. My mother, brothers, and sisters—six in all—were lost."

Other witnesses gave similar testimony. The trial will go on to-day.

TO DISSOLVE PEABODY TRUST.

Trustees Appropriate $1,000,000 for Teachers' School at Nashville.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, at a meeting here to-day, decided by a two-thirds vote to dissolve their trust. A further proposition to appropriate $1,000,000 for the George Peabody School for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., was adopted unanimously.

Chief Justice Fuller presided at the meeting, which was held at the Arlington Hotel. President Roosevelt, who is a member of the Board of Trustees, attended for almost an hour, taking part in the deliberations of the board and voting in favor of both propositions. J. Pierpont Morgan, who came from New York last night, remained throughout the sessions, and others present were ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney of Massachusetts, Morris K. Jesup of New York, ex-Gov. James D. Porter of Tennessee, Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, Henderson M. Somerville of Alabama, William A. Courtney of South Carolina, the Right Rev. William Lawrence of Massachusetts, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman of Baltimore, former President of the Johns Hopkins University, Charles E. Fenner of Louisiana, and Dr. Samuel A. Green of Boston.

The absentees were Ambassador Choate at London, ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, who was detained by a law case, and Bishop Doane, whose brother, Mgr. George Hobart Doane, was buried at Newark, N. J., to-day.

The vote on the question of dissolving the Peabody Trust followed considerable discussion. Several members expressed very positive opposition to the move to dissolve, and when the vote was taken it stood 11 to 2.

The trust was created by Mr. Peabody on Feb. 8, 1867, and amounted to $3,000,000, but almost $800,000 of this was in bonds issued by the States of Florida and Mississippi, and subsequently repudiated. The fund to-day is approximately $2,200,000. Power was conferred on the Trustees to distribute this fund at the expiration of thirty years, which period ended in 1897.

Since then a number of questions have arisen as to the distribution. The State of Tennessee, Davidson County, and the City of Nashville recently offered a bonus of $1,000,000 provided the Peabody Trustees would appropriate a round $1,000,000 for the Peabody College for Teachers. This appropriation leaves a fund of approximately $1,200,000, which will be distributed later among other educational institutions, probably in the South, and perhaps at the next annual meeting, which will be held in New York in October.

It is not certain just how long it will take to wind up the affairs of the trust, but it was suggested to-day that this probably would be accomplished within two years, and that the corporation then would cease to exist.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Harper's Book News.
The Land of Riddles
This is a brand new book about Russia, picturing political and social conditions with such searching accuracy that the revelation is startling. The author, Hugo Ganz, is a brilliant Viennese writer, who dared to pry deep into Russia affairs, travelling over the whole country. His work is just out and is the last word on Russian and how its precarious situation of to-day has come about. The police system, the Jews, the Bureaucracy, the Student Body, and other great political and social factors are the subject of special chapters.
The Russian Advance
This volume by Senator Beveridge is pre-eminently the best first-hand exposition of the Far Eastern crisis, describing clearly the growth of the antagonism between Russia and Japan culminating in the present war. Senator Beveridge spent several months in Manchuria and elsewhere, studying the hostile nations and the country which is now the seat of war.
The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser
A striking presentation by Poultney Bigelow of the people and conditions along the line dividing the German Empire from Russia. This country is of importance as the scene of an exciting past and a still uncertain future. The volume is illustrated with drawings by Frederic Remington.
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HENRY GEORGE'S PRAISE SOUNDED BY BRYAN

Twenty-fifth Birthday of "Progress and Poverty" Celebrated.

250 AT MEMORIAL DINNER

William Lloyd Garrison Among Speakers—Mayor Tom L. Johnson and Dr. Albert Shaw Send Letters.

Twenty-five years ago yesterday Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty," which since has been translated into many languages and distributed all over the world, was published. Last night some 250 of his followers and admirers, half of them women, banqueted at the Hotel Astor to commemorate the event.

Men of many walks in life, literary, political, and material, were there. Chief of the speakers who did honor to the author of "Progress and Poverty" was William Jennings Bryan. Others were Edwin Markham, who read a poem, "The Deathless Dead"; Prof. Richard Burton, Louis F. Post, William Lloyd Garrison, and Henry George, Jr. Tom L. Johnson and Dr. Albert Shaw, who were ill, sent letters.

Mr. Bryan got a rousing ovation as he arose to speak at 11:35. His text was, "Equal Opportunities," but he touched a subject nearer to the hearts of his hearers when he told of his visit to Tolstoy.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

"The greatest day of my life," he said, "was that day a little over a year ago which I spent with Tolstoy. There were two Americans of whom he spoke to me. The son of one of them sits here at my right, the son of the other sits at my left.

"He spoke in highest terms of Henry George and indorsed his economic theories. He showed me something he was reading, a preface to the life of the elder Garrison.

"It is interesting to-night for me to meet here for the first time the poet whose words have touched the consciences of so many. It is a notable thing that there should be at this board the son of Henry George, the son of William Lloyd Garrison, and Edwin Markham.

"Those who do pay to children born into this world the right of equal opportunities ought to give some defense of their position. I can give no such defense. It does not require a very far-sighted person to recognize that parents who leave to their children the right of equal opportunity leave them the richest heritage which is possible for a parent to leave.

"Wealth is not always a blessing, and great wealth often is a curse. Wealth often takes to itself the wings of the morning and flies away, and it has been said that there are only three generations between shirt sleeves and shirt sleeves.

THE MORAL ISSUE.

"The tendency which seems to-day to be becoming dominant is the seeking of the moral issue in all great questions. Beneath every great economic question is a moral question, and the question is never settled until the moral issue is settled."

Mr. Bryan said that the power of the heart was above that of the body and that of the mind, and he continued:

"I fear the plutocracy of wealth. I respect the aristocracy of learning, but I think God for the democracy of the heart. I believe, too, that we are entering on a new era, that of brotherly love. I see it in all lands. I see it here. I see it in Europe, and nowhere have we clearer evidences of it than in the home of Tolstoy.

"Some one asked me yesterday if it were not strange that Tolstoy lived in a country like Russia. It is not at all strange. It takes a country like Russia to make a Tolstoy.

"We celebrate to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of Henry George's book, and only four years before that Tolstoy turned from a life of society and ambition to devote himself to the public weal. He says that he never found in society or in literature any such reward as he is finding in his work for the people. His life is a constant spring, and he does not ask where the waters go.

"'Love is his inspiration, and it was love that made Henry George what he became. He has touched the conscience of the world, the world will admit, and that he touched it because he loved it the world will not deny."

Hamlin Garland was the toastmaster, and he read a number of letters from Henry George's admirers. That received from George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist and author of a number of Socialist books, created the most amusement and discussion. It read in part as follows:

"When I was thus swept into the great Socialist revival of 1883 I found that five-sixths of those who were swept in with me had been converted by Henry George. This fact would have been far more widely acknowledged had it not been that it was not possible for us to stop where Henry George stopped.

"What George did not teach you you are being taught now by your great trusts and combines, as to which I need only say that if you would take them over as National property as cheerfully as you took the copyrights of all my early books you would find them excellent institutions, quite in the path of progressive evolution, and by no means to be discontinued or left unregulated as if they were nobody's business but their own.

"It is a great pity that you all take America for granted because you were born in it. I, who have never crossed the Atlantic, and have taken nothing American for granted, find I know ten times as much about your country as you do yourselves; and my ambition is to repay my debt to Henry George by coming over some day and trying to do for your young men what Henry George did nearly a quarter of a century ago for me."

Other letters were read from Lyman Abbott, Edward M. Shepard, and Dr. Albert Shaw. One which was heartily cheered was that from Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri.

Foreign tributes were read from Wilhelm von Polenz, a German writer; Adolf Damaschke, President of the German Land Reform League; George Brandes, the Danish critic; Scend Hogsbro, Danish member of Parliament and Advocate of the Supreme Court; the Rev. E. Koch, Danish clergyman, and author of economic works; Valdemar Bennicke, Danish high school professor; Sophus Berthelsen, President of the Danish Henry George League; Ellen Key, Swedish writer and lecturer, and Johan Hansen, leader of the Swedish land reform movement.

After Mr. Markham had recited his poem Ernest Thompson Seton read several fables relating to economic questions.

MR. GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Henry George, Jr., was loudly cheered, and his account of his father's early troubles was frequently applauded. He said in part:

"Out of the open West came a young man of less than thirty to this great City of New York. He was small of stature and slight of build. His Alma Mater had been the forecastle and the printing office. He was poor, unheralded, unknown. He came from a small city rising at the Western golden portals of the country to set up for a struggling little newspaper there a telegraphic news bureau despite the opposition of the combined powerful press and telegraph monopolies.

"The struggle was too unequal. The young man was overborne by the monopolies and his little paper crushed. This young man was Henry George and the time was 1869. But though defeated, Henry George was not vanquished.

"Returning to San Francisco soon after his telegraphic news failure, and keeping his vow nurtured in his heart, Henry George perceived that land speculation locked up vast territories against labor. Everywhere he perceived an effort to 'corner' land, an effort to get it and to hold it, not for use, but for a 'rise.' Everywhere he perceived that this caused all who wished to use it to compete with each other for it; and he foresaw that as population grew the keener that competition would become. Those who had a monopoly of the land would practically own those who had to use the land.

"Filled with these ideas, Henry George in 1871 sat down and in the course of four months wrote a little book under the title of 'Our Land and Land Policy.' In that small volume of forty-eight pages he advocated the destruction of land monopoly by shifting all taxes from labor and the products of labor and concentrating them in one tax on the value of land, irrespective and exclusive of improvements. A thousand copies of this small book were printed, but the author quickly perceived that really to command attention the work would have to be done more thoroughly.

"That more thorough work came something more than six years later. In August, 1877, the writing of 'Progress and Poverty' was begun. It was the oak that grew out of the acorn of 'Our Land and Land Policy.' The larger book became 'an inquiry into industrial depressions and of increase of want with increase of wealth,' and pointed out the remedy.

"The book was finished after a year and seven months of intense labor, and the undergoing of privations that caused the family to do without a parlor carpet and which frequently forced the author to pawn his personal effects.

"And when the last page was written, in the dead of night, when he was entirely alone, Henry George flung himself upon his knees and wept like a child. He had kept his vow.

SPEAKER WAS ROBBED.

Prof. Richard Burton described the influence of "Progress and Poverty" upon literature. Prof. Burton was going to quote from one of Mr. Garland's poems to illustrate a point, but discovered that the pocketbook in which he had it and other belongings "had been taken," as he expressed it.

William Lloyd Garrison, who spoke on the book's plea for justice, said in part:

"With all my heart I respond to the toast allotted me. Holding with the newly elected Governor of Missouri that 'where no principles are involved there is nothing to fight for,' I contend that the paramount, overshadowing issue underlying the teachings of 'Progress and Poverty' is the clear principle of human justice. However eloquently and wisely Henry George had discoursed upon the fiscal perfection of his scheme, without his insistent, lofty plea for equity, his book would now be gathering dust on neglected shelves.

"Because it touched the primal need of man's nature, basing its plea upon the sense of abstract right in every enlightened soul, it has entered into the vital circulation of the world's thought. Never more alive than to-day, it is as fresh in spirit and matter as at the hour of its birth. Criticism has not withered nor censure staled its regenerating truth. Unlike the economic writings which pour from the printing press in showers that neither warm nor moisten, 'Progress and Poverty' needs no revision for adjustment with new facts or circumstances.

"Its spirit thrills the reader as of yore. Its statement of social conditions in 1879 is verified by those prevailing in 1905. Its prophecy of a progressive decivilization while land monopoly holds sway has been fulfilled to the letter. Its law of parallels stand intact; for while material progress has marched with accelerated stride, poverty, close as the shadow to the substance, has held an equal pace."

In a discussion of the economic message of "Progress and Poverty," Louis F. Post said:

"I hold, as did the author of 'Progress and Poverty,' that the political economy which does not reach out to morality, which does not underlie and support morality, which does not correspond to and co-operate with morality—I hold with 'Progress and Poverty,' that any such political economy is a false political economy. It is false because it is out of harmony with natural law."

The single tax idea, Mr. Post said, had had an influence in several directions.

"Observe also," he said, "the influence of the single tax idea upon common thought—not in the way of making perfect converts, but of creating a general tendency. This kind of progress may be found also in England, where the general tendency has gone further than here, and in Australasia, where the principle is coming into actual use."

Among those at the dinner were Charles F. Adams, Dan Beard, John Burroughs, J. I. C. Clarke, P. F. Collier, Judge Martin J. Keogh, Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Norman E. Mack, Hudson Maxim, Lincoln Steffens, Judge Samuel B. Seabury, Ida M. Tarbell, John Brisben Walker, Homer Davenport, F. N. Doubleday, William Temple Emmet, Controller Grout, John De Witt Warner, and Norman Hapgood.

Just before Mr. Bryan got up to speak Father Thomas J. Ducey entered, and the programme was delayed until the cheering for him had ceased. After shaking hands with Mr. Bryan, Father Ducey took a seat at a table at which was Mrs. Nathan.

The souvenirs were silver medallions bearing a portrait of Henry George. They were designed by Richard F. George, a son of the author.

MURDERED SIX WIVES?

Chicago Police Believe Johan Hoch Is Another Bluebeard.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—That Johann Hoch is another Bluebeard and has caused the death of six women whom he married is the belief of the Chicago police, who are investigating the past of the man supposed to be the mising janitor of the notorious Holmes "Castle." The police say Hoch is a pupil of Holmes and that he will use the same ruses employed by Holmes to avoid arrest

Warrants charging Hoch with bigamy, wife abandonment, and swindling have been taken out before Justice Mayer by Mrs. Emelie Fischer-Hoch. The warrants are in the hands of detectives. "When the time comes," said Inspector Shippy, "I shall be able to secure any number of warrants against this man." Six of the women Johann Hoch married died mysteriously. Relatives of these unfortunates have told Inspector Shippy they believe Hoch poisoned them. The list of murders credited to him follows:

Mrs. Marie Welker Hoch died Jan. 11, 1905; Mrs Mary Steinbecker died 1894; Mrs. Mary Becker, St. Louis, died 1902; Mrs. Mary Schultz, Argus, Ind., died 1900, child also disappeared; Mrs. Lena Hoch, Milwaukee, missing; Mrs. Sophia Hoch, Milwaukee, missing.

Henry Schwangara of 174 Burling Street, a waiter in the Auditorium Hotel, recognized Hoch from a published photograph as the man who under the name of John Schultz, married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Becker, in St. Louis, three years ago. Schwangara said Hoch met Mrs. Becker at a lodge meeting, proposed, and was accepted the same night. A year later the woman died suddenly.

There were rumors at the time that the wife had been poisoned. Two days after her death the husband disappeared with $500 insurance on her life and $500 which he had borrowed from her relatives with which to defray the funeral expenses, which he left unpaid.

John Fricks told Inspector Shippy Hoch married his sister, Mrs. Mary Schultz, in Argus, Ind., in 1900. After her arrival in Chicago the woman's Indiana relatives never heard of her again. At the time of her disappearance the woman carried $2,000 life insurance.

Disclosures have been made to Inspector Shippy by F. J. Magerstadt, a furniture dealer. Mr. Magerstadt first met Hoch in 1891. He met him last in 1898 when he prosecuted him and sent him to the Bridewell for a year. Hoch paid for all the furniture he bought of Mr. Magerstadt except the last installment. Five flats were furnished by Mr. Magerstadt for Hoch, who had different aliases, each time.

The dealer told the police that he knew that the women who were installed in the first three flats died in a short time after marriage. He asked Hoch why he changed his name every time he married, and Hoch replied that he did not believe he could get married under the same name every time, as many women would object to marrying a man who had been so many times a widower.

COOPER UNION EXEMPT.

Court of Appeals Affirms an Order Setting Aside $510,000 Assessment.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed an order setting aside an assessment of $510,000 on real estate at Forty-second and Forty-third Streets and Lexington Avenue, New York City, owned by the Cooper Union, on the ground that the income from the property was used to support the Cooper Institute, a semi-public institution.

The City Board of Taxes and Assessments held that the property was used for hotel purposes and that the income went to the Cooper heirs for their private benefit.

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M'ADOO TO INVESTIGATE THAT MOCK MARRIAGE

Real Report of the Matter Didn't Reach Him, Somehow.

FAILS TO SEE JOKE IN IT

Police Commissioner to Look Up Details of the "Ceremony" at East Side Station.

When Commissioner McAdoo was asked yesterday if he had taken any steps toward the punishing of those members of the East Fifty-first Street police squad who were involved in the mock marriage performed at that station on Dec. 10 whereby William Bay and Marie L. Lehrke were deceived into thinking themselves legally married, he replied that he knew nothing at all about the matter, and had received no report on it from any of his subordinates.

Later he recalled having read something about it in a morning newspaper. Clippings from all of the newspapers are made for Mr. McAdoo every day, but somehow the only clipping on the marriage that got into the Commissioner's hands was one in which the mock wedding in the police station, with the police helping, was pictured as a great joke.

After reading the report of THE TIMES on the matter, the Commissioner declared himself both surprised and shocked. He seemed at first inclined to doubt that an event of such character could actually have taken place, but information given him by several persons familiar with the case soon convinced him that a number of members of his department, and among them a Sergeant on desk duty at the time, had lent themselves to a "jest" by which two innocent people were deceived, and a mockery made of a religious ceremony.

The Commissioner insisted upon learning every detail of the incident, and announced, when he had heard all, that he would start a searching investigation.

"I am going to get to the very bottom of this," he said. "I could not for a moment think that something like this had occurred. If the report prove true, I shall see that everybody concerned in it is held fully responsible for his share."

The fact that Bay and his young wife had expressed unwillingness to appear at the station for the purpose of trying to identify the man who impersonated the minister at the mock ceremony caused the Commissioner to entertain a fear that this would make prosecution difficult. It was then pointed out to him that at least a dozen members of Capt. Lantry's force were present at the time, and that a Sergeant on desk duty was aware of what was going on, and yet had taken no step to interfere.

The mere fact that the Sergeant had neither stopped nor reported the occurrence would make him liable to charges was suggested, and his case would not be helped, it was represented, by display of an inclination to shield those who took more active parts in the "joke." The Commissioner admitted this view of the case to be correct, and repeated his intention to follow it up.

It was evident, too, that the Commissioner felt surprise at having received no report on the case either from Capt. Lantry of the Fifty-first Street Station or from Inspector Richard Walsh, who is in charge of the Third Inspection District, although both these officials had publicly announced their intention to investigate the matter. The Commissioner's surprise was shared by Chief Inspector Cortright and Borough Inspector Brooks, neither of whom had heard anything about the wrong done to Bay and his sweetheart.

One of the first steps to be taken by the Commissioner to-day will probably be to forward a request for an interview to the Rev. A. B. Moldenke, the pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church at Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, who performed the actual ceremony by which Bay and Miss Lehrke became man and wife, and who has been foremost in pressing for punishment of the officers who took part in the mock marriage.

COL. APPLETON HONORED.

Seventh Regiment's Reception for Commanding Officer a Big Success.

Officers and members of the Seventh Regiment with their guest, Gen. Fred D. Grant and his staff, Col. Smyth, Eighth United States Infantry, the officers of the Society of the War of 1812, and Gen. Roe and staff held a reception last night in honor of Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment, in the armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue.

Early in the evening the life-size portrait of Col. Appleton seated on a blue-ribbon winner of the Horse Show, presented to him by Richard Halsted, was unveiled in the veterans' room. This, with the pictures of other Colonels of the regiment, finally is to be placed in the officers' room.

Ten thousand people crowded into the armory, the occasion being made memorable by a dance in the drill hall, the first in twenty years. At 11 o'clock the Colonel, attended by his officers, was presented with a huge album, black and white, the colors of the regiment, in which were inscribed the names of every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, and every private in the regiment.

Col. Appleton's career began with the Boston Cadets. He enlisted with the Seventh Regiment Oct. 31, 1874. Passing through the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant, he was commissioned May 23, 1876, as Second Lieutenant, Captain Jan. 13, 1879, and Colonel in 1889.

TOO MANY POOR CHILDREN.

Political Study Society Opposed to President's Idea.

Marriages are not made in heaven, and the poor have too many children" the Society for Political Study decided yesterday afternoon.

"What right have two persons to bring children into the world who will be paupers?" asked Mrs. Sallie Morris Cory.

"This is a serious question," said Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, the President, "and perhaps we should appoint a committee to consider it. Intelligent women might find a solution of the trouble."

Mrs. Albert Johnson referred to President Roosevelt's attitude on race suicide, and the matter was laid on the table for another four years.

"Divorces do not show that the people of the country are worse than they were, but that they are more intelligent," said Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor. "Will the edict of Trinity Parish, not to marry either party in a divorce, punish the guilty or help the innocent? The real wrong is the first marriage so easily made."

FIVE MONKEYS GONE.

Slipped Moorings from Front Platform of a Moving Car.

The loss of five small monkeys late last night upset the equanimity of the police of the Church Street Station, and for hours Detective Higgins and several policemen of that and the Old Slip Station were hunting for the little wanderers in the snow and cold.

John J. Smith, with the five small monkeys in a gunny sack, had left a foreign vessel to carry them to the animal and bird store of William Bartels in Greenwich Street. After landing at the foot of Whitehall Street Smith boarded a West Street horse car to ride around to Cortlandt Street. He put the bag of monkeys on the front platform of the car and then went inside to get warm by the stove.

When the car reached Cortlandt Street Smith discovered that the bag was empty, the monkeys having bored their way out. They were still missing at midnight.

PRAYS AND SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Unknown Man Deliberate in Suicide on East Houston Street.

An unidentified man, well dressed, shot himself in the head on the steps leading to the yard at 258 East Houston Street yesterday afternoon. Mary Maruchuck, nine years old, sitting at a window on the top floor of the rear tenement saw the man seat himself, draw a revolver, and, after muttering a prayer, press the trigger.

She shouted to her father, who called Policeman Driscoll. Nothing was found in the pockets to identify the man. According to the police, he was about thirty-five years old, with brown hair and mustache.

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JAN 1905

FENCERS IN BOUTS WITH FRENCH CHAMPION

Swordsmen Tilt with Merignac in Grand Central Palace.

VARIOUS SCHOOLS COMPARED

Boston Expert Made a Good Match Against the Visitor—City's French Colony Well Represented.

Lovers of the art of fencing had a rare treat last night at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, when a number of the most skillful fencing masters in this country met in exhibition bouts among themselves and against the French champion, Lucien Merignac. The tournament, which had an international flavor, was arranged by a number of members of the New York Athletic Club, the Fencers' Club, and other organizations for the purpose of allowing the amateur fencers of this country to see the French expert in action. Merignac is about to return to France, where he has been for several years the acknowledged champion, and the meeting last night is the only public exhibition that has been arranged for his benefit since his arrival in America last month.

Merignac demonstrated his grace, skill, and ease in all of his bouts. He met one after the other, with scarcely a minute for rest, Count Magnoni of Naples, M. Pardigon of this city, M. Rondel of Boston, and M. Gouspy of the New York Athletic Club. The fencing master of the Fencers' Club, M. Vauthier, was to have met the foreign visitor, but he was forced to forego the contest with foils on account of a sore arm.

The Bostonian, Rondel, made the best showing against the French champion, getting the first thrust in his favor, and toward the close of the bout Merignac placed the button of his foil squarely upon his opponent's chest, after an exciting period of lively and close work, during which time the fencers were so close together that their hands were almost interlocked. The applause that greeted the termination of this interesting and highly scientific bout was the loudest of the evening, and the perspiring opponents were forced to step to the edge of the platform and give the fencing salute to the spectators in appreciation of the favor shown for their fencing.

Merignac is a tall man, with every muscle under perfect control. He gave in all of his bouts the exhibition of the practically perfect, highly finished fencer. He uses his left arm for his foil, while all of his opponents were right-handed swordsmen.

The meeting between Merignac and the Italian Count was an interesting one, as it illustrated clearly for the benefit of the experts the difference between the French and the Italian schools. Merignac, in this case, had the Italian style of fencing entirely at his mercy, for he forced the Count to cry "touche" a dozen times, while the Frenchman received only two or three thrusts. Count Magnoni was considerably shorter than Merignac and somewhat stouter, making the contrast all the sharper.

The Frenchman showed a marked superiority over Pardigon, but Gouspy, next to Rondel, gave him the closest match of the evening. Gouspy did some exceedingly clever work at the opening of the bout, getting the first touch to his credit, causing the Frenchman to exclaim loudly, "A good one."

Previous to the appearance of Merignac on the platform there were several exhibition bouts between lesser lights, but they were all watched with as keen interest as was devoted to the play of the foils when the champion himself was on the boards. Besides those mentioned, Louis Senac of this city, M. Pianelli, and M. Gelas of Boston fenced.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of the Fencers' Club officiated as master of ceremonies and referee, although all of the bouts were simply exhibition contests and no awards were made. Charles E. Goodhue of the New York Athletic Club was one of the judges. Many prominent fencers were present, and a number of ladies were among the spectators. The gathering was a typically fashionable one, and the French colony of the city was represented in unusually large numbers.

ICE YACHTS DISQUALIFIED.

Red Bank Boats Declared to Have Violated Rules of the Course.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 24.—After beating their opponents hands down in one of the prettiest ice yacht races ever sailed on the North Shrewsbury River, the Drub and Georgie, entries of the Red Bank Club, were disqualified for violating a rule regarding the course. The race was the first in a series for the challenge pennant of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, won last Winter by the Georgie. The South Shrewsbury River yachts were the Mildred and Hazel L. The distance was fifteen miles, and the Drub finished in 38:51. The time of the other yachts was: Georgie, 40:02; Mildred, 41:19, and Hazel L., 43:00. The Ice-gatta Committee contended that the Captains received orders to sail south of a certain stake in order to avoid dangerously thin ice, but Capt. Burd of the Drub declares he did not hear the instructions. The second race will take place to-morrow.

Sweetheart First Ice Yacht Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 24.—Walter R. Patten's Sweetheart won the second race sailed for the Price Cup by yachts of the Shrewsbury Club this afternoon, defeating the Eagle and the Skeddaddle in fast time. The winner's time for the fifteen-mile course was 35:05; the Eagle finished in 38:25 and the Skeddaddle in 39:30.

Seven yachts started in a strong easterly gale. The Claret broke her bowsprit in three places by colliding with the Leroy. The latter was not injured.

Jockey Club Stewards Appoint Judges.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club held on Monday, Clarence McDowell and C. H. Pettengill were appointed judges for 1905 on courses under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

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AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

H. A. Coleman Won First Matinee Match a tDaly's.

The first of the matinée contests of the inter-city billiard championship tournament resulted in a victory for H. A. Coleman. He defeated J. A. Van Tine by the score of 300 points to 290. Both of the amateurs averaged more than 6 for the match, which was played in Maurice Daly's Academy.

Coleman began his string in excellent stroke. He played the balls very closely, and his method was that of the true fourteen-inch balk line with two counts allowed in balk. He turned the first hundred mark within his first nine innings with an average of nearly 11. His best cue work in this period was in his second and ninth turns at the table, his respective runs being 28 and 24. Van Tine began rather weakly, and it was not until the seventh inning that he got the ivory balls to rolling nicely, and then he carromed 24 before missing on a draw shot.

The score see-sawed as the contestants made runs or misses in their respective innings. Van Tine had a trifle the best of it, and at the close had two opportunities to win, but both of his chances were cut short by the bad roll of the balls. He had only 10 points to go, and led Coleman by 27 points when the latter came to the table, and by a clever exhibition of balk line ran out and won the game with 37. The summary:

H. A. Coleman—12 28 19 2 6 5 0 10 24 15 0 0 0 0 5 5 9 13 0 2 8 3 3 3 32 15 0 2 0 3 1 0 9 2 0 0 10 5 3 4 0 2 0 0 0 2 11 2 37. Total, 300 points; average, 6 6-49; high runs, 37, 32, and 28.

J. A. Van Tine—1 0 3 2 0 0 24 15 1 1 0 0 25 26 2 45 1 0 0 17 18 0 1 1 2 24 3 1 9 0 0 17 2 1 0 0 8 0 2 3 1 10 1 0 4 0 13 4. Total, 290 points; average, 6 2-48; high runs, 45, 20, and 25.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

William Gershel won the evening competition by defeating C. E. White, the Brooklyn representative in the tournament, by the score of 300 points to 261. The winner's opening innings were for better billiards than the latter part of his string. White also stopped toward the end, although at one period his ball-to-ball billiards was so good that it looked as if he would overtake Gershel. The summary:

William Gershel—0 6 0 0 3 2 2 4 6 6 15 19 38 14 8 12 1 2 8 3 8 0 1 37 8 13 2 4 0 21 16 1 0 1 1 0 3 5 2 10 7 11. Total, 300 points. Average, 7 6-42. High runs, 38, 37, and 21.

C. E. White—1 1 10 15 2 2 25 0 3 1 7 1 0 24 1 3 4 3 0 15 7 2 2 21 0 6 12 0 9 23 15 6 0 0 6 1 2 1 4 8 16 0. Total, 261 points. Average, 6 15-41. High runs, 25, 24, and 23.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Frank Hoppe's Good Billiards.

Continuing his good work of the previous night, Frank Hoppe outplayed Frank Barton in their balk-line billiard match last night at the Broadway Academy. Hoppe completed his string of 150 points, leaving Barton with only 80. His average was 8 6-18 and his best run 43. The competition will be completed to-night. The summary:

Hoppe—24 3 6 0 0 0 5 1 17 43 16 0 21 0 2 0 0 12. Total, 150. High run, 43. Average, 8 6-18.

Barton—0 11 0 0 2 0 4 2 4 3 0 13 2 0 28 11 0. Total, 80. High run, 28. Average, 4 12-17.

Total for two nights: Hoppe, 300; Barton, 218.

CONSTITUTION HAD A CHANCE.

But Wife of Famous Yachtsman Objected to an Ocean Race.

Interest is growing in the proposed ocean yacht race from Sandy Hook to the Needles for the cup offered by the German Emperor. The race has been assured by the receipt already of four entries.

C. Oliver Iselin of cup defender fame conceived the idea of entering the big sloop Constitution. He made arrangements with August Belmont and his associate owners of the craft for the use of the yacht, visited Bristol to confer with the Herreshoffs for putting her in commission, and even went so far as to retain "Charlie" Barr for skipper.

He then encountered an unlooked-for difficulty. Mrs. Iselin objected to his making a trip across the ocean in the whilom candidate for cup-defending honors. Mr. Iselin argued that no great peril was involved, but failed to convince his wife, who, finding that he was determined, appealed to his father. The elder Mr. Iselin sided with the yachtsman's wife, with the result it is said that the man who displayed such splendid nerve in the handling of the Vigilant and the Defender was reluctantly persuaded to relinquish the project.

The outcome is generally regretted by yachtsmen, who aver that the participation of the Constitution would have aroused extraordinary interest in the race and not subjected her manager and crew to any real danger.

PHIL FINCH WELL BACKED.

Showdown, Favorite in First New Orleans Race, Beaten by Filatory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—The handicap, which was at one mile, was thinned down to four starters. Big betters selected Phil Finch and were willing to take 7 to 10 against him. Monaco Maid got most of the scattering play. Phil Finch and Forehand were the only contenders. There was no chance for Monaco Maid and Jordan after the first half mile was covered, as the first two were far out in front, with no possibility of reaching them. Phil Finch won in a gallop.

There were a few new ones in the three furlongs for three-year-olds. Nine went to the post in the race and Showdown, which had been there before, was made the favorite. Showdown broke in front, but Filatory ran over him and won, pulling up, by four lengths. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Filatory, 110 pounds, (Crimmins,) 7 to 1, won; Showdown, 107, (J. Hennessy,) 5 to 2, second; Gray Dal, 110, (H. Phillips,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:45 3-5. Judge Parker, Delvale, Grove Center, Tennie Bone, Little Rose, and Hasu No Hanna also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Frank Kenny, 123 pounds, (Nicol,) 10 to 1, won; Belle Indian, 106, (M. Murphy,) 9 to 5, second; Lineal, 106, (Baird,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Bishop Weed, Girl from Dixie, Jadc, and Twemlow also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Rapid Water, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10, won; Jake Sanders, 100, (Nicol,) 16 to 5, second; Maister, 100, (McGee,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Simplicity, Topic, Gladiator, Parisienne, and Little Jack Horner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Phil Finch, 110 pounds, (Paul,) 7 to 10, won; Forehand, 93, (J. Dale,) 7 to 1, second; Monaco Maid, 90, (Aubuchon,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Jordan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Hymettus, 100 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 7 to 10, won; Royal Prince, 84, (C. Morris,) 20 to 1, second; Semper Vivlax, 101, (Schilling,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:46 4-5. Cataline, George Vivian, and Admetus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Coruscate, 100 pounds, (Nicol,) 3 to 4, won; Lieutenant Rice, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 2, second; Darius, 85, (M. Murphy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Canzong, Josie, and Dare Devil also ran.

Results of Hot Springs Races.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 24.—Favorites justified the trust reposed in them to-day at Essex Park and took the card pretty well in hand. Cormack rode two winners. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Won by Roseburg, 113 pounds, (Henry,) 1 to 3; Main, 118, (Sperling,) 3 to 1, second; Saidora, 110, (Wenrick,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:37¾. Fine Lady, Dick Hanlon, Jean Lee, and Oaklawn also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Shady Lad, 104 pounds, (Cormack,) 7 to 5; Ike, 103, (A. W. Booker,) 4 to 1, second; Martius, 95, (Wenrick,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Rhyl, St. Florence, Hagamans, Montauk Belle, Feby Blue, Mollie Hickman, and I. Samelson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Little Buttercup, 110 pounds, (Cormack,) 9 to 5; Fritzi Scheff, 110, (Sperling,) 8 to 5, second; Chicora Maid, 105, (A. W. Booker,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Miss Eberlee, Lu Gold, Cotta Stone, Orchestra, Charadella, Opelika Lee, Sheena Van, and Irish Melody also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Thespian, 98 pounds, (J. Walsh,) even; Glad Smile, 98, (Foy,) 2 to 1, second; Amerous, 103, (Creamer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Ethel Davis, Maggie Leeber, Maverick, Irish Jewel, Jigger, and Iole also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Won by Leenja, 99 pounds, (S. Dickson,) 4 to 1; Cornwall, 109, (Henry,) 4 to 1, second; Swift Wing, 106, (A. W. Booker,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Tete Noir, Easy Trade, Ivernia, and Colonsay also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Oudon, 98 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 7 to 5; Jake Ward, 98, (Barron,) 8 to 1, second; Moabina, 105, (Hoffler,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Nepenthe, Calculate, Annie Chapman, Rose Court, Thisbe, Moorhen, and Marco also ran.

Races for Columbia Crews.

Manager W. A. Bradley of the Columbia University crews announced yesterday that definite arrangements have been made for two races at Annapolis on May 20, one between Columbia's 'Varsity and the Naval Academy's first crew, and the other between the second 'Varsity of Columbia and the Naval Academy's second crew.

BEATS AUTO RECORD ON FLORIDA BEACH

MacDonald Lowers W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Time for Five Miles.

CONTESTS FOR STOCK CARS

Saules Drives Three of the Winning Machines in the First Day's Events at Ormond.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 24.—Six motor car races were held to-day on the Ormond-Daytona beach, but the great feature of the day was the marvelous time made by the Scotch chauffeur, Arthur MacDonald, for five miles. He made two timed trials for the distance, and in the second attempt shattered the record made last year by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., all to pieces. MacDonald made the five miles in his 90 horse power English car in 3:17, which is 14 3-5 seconds better than Vanderbilt's figures, the latter's record being 3:31 3-5.

MacDonald is the chief chauffeur for S. F. Edge, the winner of the Gordon Bennett race two years ago, and probably the best known automobile racer in England. MacDonald brought over especially for the Florida races one of the latest models of Edge's cars, and he has only been on the Ormond Beach four or five days. In his first attempt he did the distance in 3:32, just a fraction over Vanderbilt's time.

His average time per mile in his record-breaking run was 39 2-5 seconds, just 2-5 of a second above the mile record, which is an indication of what time may be expected when the big cars meet in the one mile and longer distances. MacDonald had splendid conditions for his trials, and scarcely any wind. It was perfect for racing. He received a grand ovation from all the automobilists here.

M. G. Bernin, the chauffeur driving W. Gould Brokaw's machine, made a time trial for ten miles, but failed to come near the record, finishing the ten miles in 7:42, while Vanderbilt holds the record at 6:50. Several other machines made trial runs to-day, but nothing noteworthy was done beyond MacDonald's achievement.

Some of the big races will be held to-morrow, including the opening heats for the one-mile championship for the Sir Thomas R. Dewar Cup and perhaps the fifty-mile race.

One of the disappointments of the day was the notice that H. L. Bowden's fast 120 horse power French car would not be allowed to compete. The Racing Committee of the A. A. A. has imposed the rule rigidly that no cars can race over the weight of 2,204 pounds, and that has eliminated Mr. Bowden's machine, which was regarded as one of the most dangerous for the mile record, as he did a trial mile last week in 37 seconds. Major C. J. S. Miller's car broke a wheel and is also out. E. M. Steck's new French racer, which was injured last week, cannot be repaired in time and will not compete.

William Wallace has repaired his Italian motor car, and is ready for the fast events, and Barney Oldfield, although doubting the ability of his American car to cope successfully with the fast foreign racers of greater horse power, is prepared to do his best.

The one kilometer race for light cars weighing from 851 to 1,431 pounds was interesting, not only from the fact that it was won by a 15 horse power steam car driven by Webb Jay, but because he broke down when 200 yards from the finish, but had sufficient momentum to coast over the line a winner.

Charles Soules, driving his twenty-four-horse power American car, won the five and ten mile races for stock cars costing from $2,750 to $4,000. He won the five-mile race easily in the time of 5:13 3-5, and did 10:35 3-5 for ten miles. Soules also won a special five-mile race for stripped touring cars, driving the same machine that he had used in the previous races, thus giving him three victories in the day's sport.

Wagers are being made that thirty-six seconds will not be beaten by two cars in the one-mile championship.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived to-day. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will take part in the races to-morrow.

The summary of the day's racing:

Five-Mile Official Trial Against Time.—Arthur MacDonald, ninety horse power. Time—3:17. Former record 3:31 3-5, by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Five-Mile Trial Against Time by M. G. Bernin in W. Gould Brokaw's Sixty Horse Power Car.—Time—7:42. Record, 6:50, by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Special Race, Five Miles, Stripped Touring Cars.—Won by Charles Soules's twenty-four horse power car. Time—5:17 3-5. F. A. La Roche's twenty horse power car second.

Ten-Mile Open, Stock Cars.—Won by M. J. Budlong's Columbia gasoline eighteen horse power. Time—14:12 2-5.

One Kilometer, Class B, 851 to 1,431 Pounds.—Won by Webb Jay, 15 horse power steam car. Time—0:44 2-5; E. M. Steck, second, driving F. A. La Roche's 20 horse power car, 1:01 4-5.

Five Miles, Stock Cars, $2,750 to $4,000.—Won by Charles Coules, 24 horse power; time—5:13 3-5; Harry S. Houpt, 40 horse power, second, 5:47 4-5; John Caswell, 40 horse power electric, third.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Eddie Bald, 18 horse power car, handicap 1:47; time—7:13 2-5.

Ten Miles, Stock Cars, $2,750 to $4,000.—Won by Charles Soules, 24 horse power car; time—10:33 3-5; John Caswell, 40 horse power electric, second.

Smathers Sells His Steam Yacht.

E. E. Smathers has sold his steam yacht Toinette through the agency of Henry J. Gielow to Thomas A. McIntyre, New York Yacht Club.

The Toinette is 175 feet over all, 143 feet water line, 22.2 feet beam, 11 feet draught, and has a compound engine, steam being supplied by a Scotch boiler. She was designed by W. C. Storey and built by Ramage & Ferguson at Leith, Scotland. She has large coal and water carrying capacity, having been designed for offshore cruising. Her official British tonnage is 341 gross and 159 net.

The Toinette was originally named the Lady Beatrice, and as such went on her maiden trip to Australia. Her second owner was George Randall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and he sold her to his brother, Lord Randall. During the ownership of these two gentlemen cruises were made up the Baltic Sea to Copenhagen, on the Mediterranean, and around the British Isles.

Professional Skaters Matched.

The first big professional match skating race in New York in several years will be decided at Beacom's Rink, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, on Friday night, when John Nilssen, the champion of the world, will meet Peter Sinnirud, regarded as the best professional in the East, in an unlimited pursuit race. Nilssen will meet a formidable opponent in the New Jersey skater. The latter is in excellent condition, having the advantage of plenty of practice at Verona Lake.

Robinson Won Close Pool Match.

Clinton Robinson last night won the second match of the pool tournament for the Greater New York amateur championship at the Montauk Academy, Brooklyn. He defeated F. M. Sanchez by 100 balls to 85. Robinson's combination play was excellent, and he pocketed the balls skillfully. His best run was 13 balls and 1 scratch was recorded against him. Sanchez's best run was 11, with 5 scratches against him.

GREAT DANE FELLS GIRL.

She Is Picked Up Unconscious—Opera Singer Gets Dog.

Tessie Wilson, seventeen years old, a telephone operator in an uptown hotel, was attacked by a Great Dane while walking north on Broadway in front of the New York Theatre last evening. She was knocked down and was unconscious.

William J. Hartley, a guest at the Hoffman House, who was walking behind the girl, sprang at the dog's throat. Despite Hartley's strength and the assistance of Joseph O'Connell the dog did not yield until his master, Paul de la Marie, who had three others of similar breed, called out. The instant the animal heard his master's voice he slunk away.

Miss Wilson was taken home in a cab. As she declined to make a complaint, de la Marie was charged with a violation of the corporation ordinance which relates to leashing dogs in the streets.

The dogs are owned by Raphael de la Marie of 27 West Forty-second Street, a teacher of German opera and a singer of reputation. Johnny, the dog which attacked Miss Wilson, is valued at $6,000.

A woman whom the police described as "one of the most beautiful women" and who was said to be an opera singer, called for the dogs at the station house. One refused to go without de la Marie, but Eugene Sullivan, the doorman, induced the animal to go.

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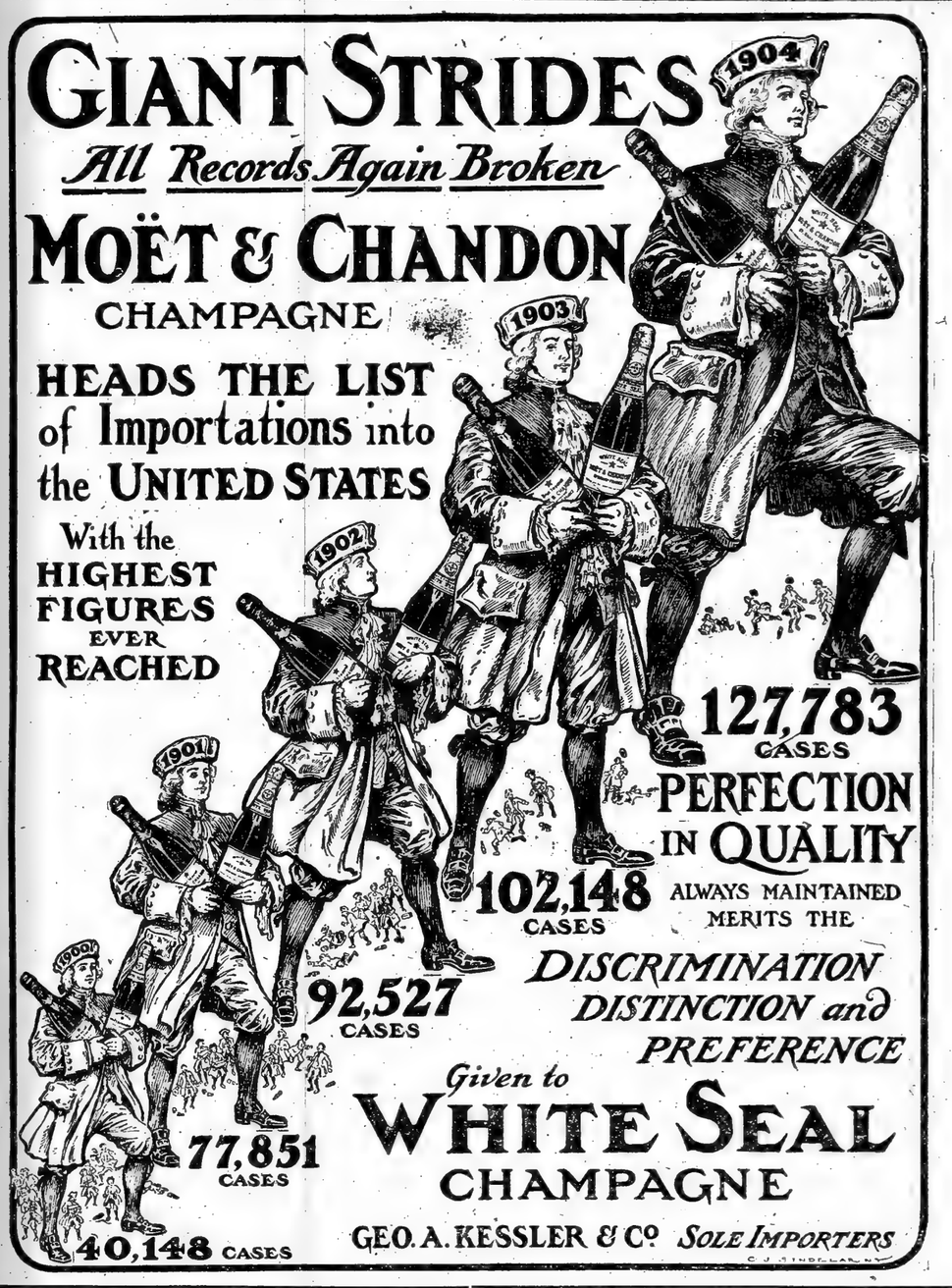

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FOREIGN AUTO SHOW CLOSES.

Dealers Happy Over Volume of Business—Elaborate Carriage Fittings.

Half a dozen new cars were added to the exhibit of the Importers' Automobile Show yesterday in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, notwithstanding the fact that it was the closing day of the show. The foreign cars have been displayed for two weeks, and while the show was started as an experiment, it has been more successful than many of the importers had expected. A large amount of business has been done, and many orders were taken for future deliveries. One of the biggest orders of the entire show was received yesterday for a fifty horse power French car, to be equipped with motors similar to those in the Gordon Bennett winning car last year. The car will cost over $10,000, and it will probably reach here from Paris early in the Spring.

No definite arrangements have yet been made regarding a repetition of the Importers' Show next year, but the majority of the dealers are in favor of it, provided a suitable building can be obtained in a central location and where the ground floor may be used.

One of the notable features of the show was the very successful effort made by two or three manufacturers to convey to the public, by means of elaborate carriage fittings, some idea of the increasing number of uses to which the motor car may be put in the near future.

The automobile tourist loves this new method of travel for the larger amount of liberty it allows him, combined with better facilities for observing the beauties of the country. Automobile trips from Boston to New York no longer attract attention. Indeed, even the success of a motor car ran from Stn Francisco to the Atlantic Coast has lost its edge of surprise and novelty and, instead of proclaiming to the world that such a trip can be made, the next thing will probably be to show how comfortably it may be made.

One of the most luxurious of these big traveling cars is practically a small Pullman coach. It was made in Paris. Back of the front seat, which will accommodate two persons, is the coachlike compartment, with beveled glass windows, the entrance being from the rear. Four revolving seats occupy the corners, and on the sides are two folding tables, which may also be used as writing desks.

BOYS IN FAST HOCKEY MATCH.

Irving School Outplays Columbia Institute in Championship Series.

The hockey seven of Irving School last night defeated that of Columbia Institute by the score of 3 goals to 1 in the St. Nicholas Rink. Both halves were played at top speed, and while in a measure those features of heavy checking and trick stick work such as the older teams display were absent, the contest was not lacking in excitement. It was hockey of that keen and strenuous type such as the schoolboys put their whole hearts into. Headlong rushes took the place of team work and gallant efforts were made to land the puck in the netting, for the match was the first of the interscholastic championship series, and both schools earnestly sought the victory. Line-up:

Irving School.	Position.	Columbia Inst.
Rolston	Goal	Ballin
Tietjen	Point	Hildebrant
Randall	Cover point	Jimenis
Leake	Forward	Brush
Morrison	Forward	White
Christey	Forward	Reynolds
Brainard, Putnam	Forward	Eadie

Score—Irving School, 3 goals; Columbia Institute, 1 goal. Goals scored by Morrison, Putnam, (2,) Brush. Referee—W. L. Gunther, Wanderers' Hockey Club. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Midgets in Relay Race.

One of the odd events at the big carnival of sport to be held under the auspices of Dwight School at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 11, will be a relay race for midgets, each youngster on the team of four to run seventy-three yards.

Dwight School has made an innovation in this event by raising the weight limit to ninety pounds, instead of the usual eighty pounds.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

POWERS IS STILL LEADER.

But Eastern Baseball League Elects New Board of Directors.

Patrick T. Powers of Jersey City was re-elected President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Eastern League at the second day's session of the annual meeting at the Hotel Victoria yesterday, but an entirely new Board of Directors was chosen as follows: Edward Hanlon, Baltimore Club, Chairman; M. B. Puder, Newark; George T. Stallings, Buffalo, and Howard C. Griffith, Jersey City.

The new drafting rule proposed at the recent meeting of the National Commission by the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, composed of the principal minor leagues of the country, which was supported by the National League, but opposed by the American League, was indorsed by the Eastern League delegates. Action was taken against members of clubs playing with outside teams when their clubs have no regularly scheduled games, particularly on Sundays. According to a new rule any man playing with an independent club shall be severely fined for the first offence, and for the second offence a larger fine, as well as suspension. It was also provided that when a player is drafter from a lower league that all clubs must be notified, and any club having a prior right can establish that right to the player by paying the amount of the draft.

The make-up of the staff of umpires was left to President Powers. The preparation of the schedule also was left to the President. He said that the championship season would include 140 games, and that the opening games would be played on April 27.

The formal transfer of the Toronto Club to the Toronto Baseball and Amusement Company and of the Buffalo Club to the Buffalo Baseball Club and Amusement Company were approved. The Rochester Baseball and Amusement Company transferred their interest to a corporation formed by Charles T. Chapin of that city.

Pitcher Hogg Will Play Here.

The old players of the Greater New York team and those who have been drafted to play with the local American Leaguers next season are rather slow in apprising Manager Griffith what they intend to do regarding the acceptance of terms or the signing of contracts, but Griffith said yesterday that he was absolutely sure of getting all of the old men in line and the now ones that he has announced as having been drafted. Besides favorable responses from Keeler, Clarkson, and "Jim" McGuire, a letter was received yesterday from Pitcher Hogg of the Spokane (Wash.) Club to the effect that he had accepted the terms of the local club and would sign a contract at once.

HERMES HOCKEY TEAM WON.

Defeated Gryphon A. C. Seven by 6 Goals to 1 at Clermont Rink.

The Hermes Athletic Club hockey team defeated the seven of the Gryphon Athletic Club last night by the score of 6 goals to 1 on the ice of the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Both teams devoted themselves to fast skating rather than concerted play. In consequence it became a contest of individual effort to score, and Martin, Eldridge, and McVaugh proved too strongly aggressive for the forwards of the Gryphon team. Martin displayed considerable cleverness in edging the puck up to the netting and then caging it for the goal by a hit shot. On the Gryphon Athletic Club side Ward did excellent work and scored the only goal made by that team. The summary and line-up:

Hermes A. C.	Position.	Gryphon A. C.
T. Bedford	Goal	Alexander
M. Dougherty	Point	Simonson
H. Smith	Cover point	Root
Eldridge	Forward	Sumner
Martin	Forward	Ward
Tilney	Forward	Lewis
McVaugh	Forward	Kirby

Goals—Ward, Martin, (3,) Eldridge, McVaugh, (2.) Referee—J. Schmeltzer.

A. A. U. Events in Columbia Meet.

Two Amateur Athletic Union championships will be decided at the relay carnival, to be held by Columbia University at Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, March 18. All the noted sprinters and distance runners of the East will be invited to compete for the National titles in the 300-yard and 2-mile races. The latter event was a feature of the meet last year, and resulted in a victory for George Bonhag.

In addition to the championship events the programme will contain relay races for athletic clubs, colleges, schools, military, and other organizations, as well as a number of handicap and special events.

Refunding Scheme
At KEEP'S STORES

Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets, New York, and 156 Tremont Street, Boston, the entire CASH SALES of one day in January (date to be selected by us) will be returned on presentation of Cash Sales slip bearing the date selected; this date will be announced February 4th.

Keep's Shirts

Always reliable for 40 years.
Made to measure, 6 for $10; often $15 elsewhere.
Perfect make, finish and laundry.
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KEEP'S POPULAR PRICES

CLUBMEN ON THE ALLEYS.

New York A. C. and West Side Republicans Win and Lose at Bowling.

Two matches in the Inter-Club Bowling League were decided last night, the New York Athletic Club, on its own alleys, defeating the Catholic Club three straight games, while the West Side Republican Club lost two out of three games to the Caledonian Club on the latter's alleys, 846 Seventh Avenue. The last game on the New York Athletic Club alleys was closely contested, the home team winning by a score of 815 to 811. All three of the games between the Republicans and Caledonians were won or lost by a narrow margin. The scores:

AT NEW YORK A. C.—FIRST GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 183; Emery, 173; Seaman, 193; Bell, 190; Toulssaint, 164. Total, 903.

Catholic Club.—Brady, 139; Rodriguez, 146; McCabe, 127; O'Brien, 154; Fagan, 153. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 141; Emery, 142; Seaman, 173; Bell, 167; Toulssaint, 172. Total, 795.

Catholic Club.—Brady, 127; Rodriguez, 148; McCabe, 138, O'Brien, 137; Fagan, 153. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.

New York A. C.—Breen, 145; Emery, 167; Seaman, 176; Bell, 199; Toulssaint, 128. Total, 815.

Catholic Club.—Brady, 211; Rodriguez, 125; McCabe, 136; O'Brien, 225; Fagan, 116. Total, 811.

AT CALEDONIAN CLUB—FIRST GAME.

West Side Republican Club—Allen, 144; Trafton, 125; Joyce, 149; Fletcher, 144; Brown, 170. Total, 732.

Caledonian Club—Reid, 154; Blair, 163; Centoben, 140; McKenzie, 137; Sinclair, 128. Total, 722.

SECOND GAME.

West Side Republican Club—Allen, 146; Trafton, 147; Joyce, 157; Fletcher, 125; Brown, 160. Total, 735.

Caledonian Club—Reid, 123; Blair, 170; Centoben, 142; McKenzie, 156; Sinclair, 147. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.

West Side Republican Club—Allen, 148; Lawrence, 198; Joyce, 151; Fletcher, 131; Brown, 156. Total, 784.

Caledonian Club—Ferguson, 201; Blair, 179; Centoben, 128; McKenzie, 138; Reid, 148. Total, 794.

Carnegie Library for Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Jan. 24.—President King of Oberlin College announced to-day that he had received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, offering to give to Oberlin College $125,000 for a library, conditional upon the raising by the institution of $100,000 to maintain it.

Race for Catholic College Teams.

There will be one race at the big games of Fordham University, to be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, which will be of unusual interest. This will be a one-mile relay race between teams representing Holy Cross, Fordham, and Georgetown Universities, the three leading Jesuit universities of the country.

Crescent Athletic Club Officers.

The members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were called upon to vote for only one ticket at the annual election yesterday, and with but few exceptions the old executive officers and committees were re-elected. The men who will guide the affairs of the club for another year are:

President—Charles M. Bull; Vice President—Herbert T. Ketcham; Secretary—Otto Apfeld, Jr.; Treasurer—H. L. Langhaar.

Investigating Committee—H. L. Langhaar, Chairman; George T. Stebbins, and Frank Julian Price.

Finance Committee—Campbell C. Broun and T. L. Sniffen.

House Committee—Edgar Julian Williams, Chairman; James P. Conway, Jr., and Samuel K. Probasco.

Membership Committee—B. W. Bierbauer, Chairman; William B. Redfield and Otto Apfeld, Jr.

Athletic Committee—Charles J. McDermott, Chairman; Lewis J. Doyle, Frank B. Torrey, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, and B. A. Kelley.

Westchester Golf Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Westchester Golf Club was held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Frederick M. Nichols; Vice President—Dr. E. N. Raynor; Secretary—Webster B. Noble; Treasurer—Joseph Pickard. The Board of Governors consists of Arthur Yauch, Harry L. Walker, Ernest Foley, A. W. Gilmore, and Capt. A. D. Compton. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the club to be in excellent financial condition.

Basket Ball Team Disqualified.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday disqualified the Company G (Seventy-first Regiment) basket ball team for playing on Saturday evening with the disqualified Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing, N. Y.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE LINCOLN CENTENARY.

In four years from the 12th of February a century will have passed since the birth of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is none too soon for beginning to plan a suitable celebration of the event.

It is needless to dwell on the greatness of LINCOLN, on the service he rendered to his country, on the rare qualities he developed under the strain of his tremendous burden. His one incomparable distinction is that he won the hearts of those of his countrymen against whom he waged victorious war, and that the love the whole Nation felt for him was a priceless force in reuniting the contending sections in the marvelous and splendid co-operation that now exists. The only parallel to this achievement is the respect Englishmen pay to the memory of WASHINGTON, the victor also in a civil war. But the parties to that earlier civil strife parted at its close and lived each its own life; time and distance worked together to soften the passions of the struggle. When LINCOLN was assassinated the whole South felt that it had lost a loyal friend, a kind, just, broad-minded ruler to whose lofty and tender soul they could look for help and guidance in the gloomy future opening before them. In all the trials that they have since passed through, the influence of the spirit of LINCOLN has been for them—whites and blacks alike—a constant resource. So it comes about that on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, he will stand the most impressive, the most commanding, the most representative, and the most widely recognized National figure in our history. The celebration of his centenary will at once and completely enlist the hearty sympathy and co-operation of all sections and all classes in the Nation he served so splendidly.

The celebration should be planned deliberately and with the greatest care and foresight, that it may be worthy of the memory of LINCOLN. It will occur to all that a feature of it should be the completion of the National monument provided for in the recently elaborated scheme for the development of Washington on the lines of the original l'Enfant plan. That would secure a permanent reminder of the great President and of the country's affection for him. But this is only a detail which any well-considered plan would include. The general organization of the celebration would naturally fall to the National Government. It would be appropriate that the President should lay the matter before Congress in a form that would furnish the basis of action. The study of the scheme might well be intrusted to a commission to be nominated by the President, who would invite the aid of representative citizens in the various sections and of the State Governments.

We venture to urge that there shall be no unnecessary delay in this matter. It may fairly be said that the approaching centenary is of an importance and significance not surpassed by any that has yet occurred in our history with the exception of that of 1876. We all recall the celebration of that, and the immense interest it aroused throughout the country. One of its most marked effects was the strengthening of the ties of common nationality. The approaching celebration can and will serve the same end in a different way, but probably in even greater degree. The Nation has expanded enormously since that celebration. The population within our continental limits will be doubled by 1909. The development of trade and industry, the increasing immigration, the extra continental expansion that has taken place, these and like factors are constantly adding to the strain upon the sense of National unity. The exaltation of the memory of LINCOLN by such a celebration as would be appropriate would tend strongly to deepen and intensify this precious sense.

A COMPOUND NUISANCE.

We have already pointed out that the Paper Trust, like nearly every combination in restraint of trade and for the establishment of a monopoly, derives a great and wholly unfair advantage from the taxes imposed on imported paper and imported wood pulp and lumber. That does not impair the offense it commits against the law as an ordinary monopoly with the vicious aims of a monopoly. Doubtless it could very seriously be restricted in its powers were reasonable freedom of commerce secured, and the fine on completion removed. But it is also open to the Department of Justice to proceed against it under the anti-trust law. On this point there was a succinct statement made by JAMES M. BECK, Esq., in THE TIMES's Annual Financial Review:

> Being counsel in the Paper Trust suit, I hesitate to express any opinion about it, especially as it has not yet reached a judicial decision. It is enough to say that it will probably raise the question whether competing industrial corporations can eliminate competition by constituting a common selling agent with absolute power over the sale of the product between the different States. This has in effect been decided in favor of the Government in the case of Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company vs. United States; but that case was never removed to the Supreme Court.

THE SENATE AND SANTO DOMINGO.

It was to be expected, when the announcement was made that the President of the United States had proposed to the President of the Dominican Republic the appointment of a financial adviser, and the President of the Dominican Republic had accepted the proposal, that there would be some remonstrance, in the United States Senate, against the execution of the plan, and that voices would be raised against what would be denounced as "Executive usurpation." The voices of Senator TELLER and Senator BACON have been raised accordingly, and raised with some vehemence.

It does not appear, however, that the raising of them is likely to meet with any general popular response. Given an object which commends itself to the general judgment of the American people, and given a practical means employed in good faith for the attainment of that object, and the people of the United States are disposed to condone any merely formal irregularities that may be committed, so long as no substantial grievance is made to appear. But in this case it does not appear that any formal irregularities have been committed. The State Department has apparently anticipated the Senatorial objections, and has obviated them by making its arrangement with Santo Domingo, not in the form of a treaty, but only in the form of a "protocol" which does not stand in need of ratification, and may be regarded as the diplomatic analogue of a "gentleman's agreement." The House of Representatives might have something to say, provided a bill for expenses were submitted to it. But it does not appear that any such bill will be incurred, since all that has yet been done is to assign an officer of the navy to special duty on his regular pay, a procedure unquestionably within the competence of the Executive.

The Senate has nobody to blame but itself if the President and the people are convinced that it is well, when important international arrangements are under discussion, to postpone to the last moment, and if possible to avoid altogether, the invocation of the Senate as part of the treaty-making power. It is at least ten years since Mr. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, in a magazine article, repeated the substance of a conversation among a group of ocean passengers, all familiar with affairs at Washington, of which the unanimous conclusion was that the Senate could not be expected to ratify any important treaty, no matter how clearly useful and even necessary to the National interests such a treaty might be. To withhold from the Senate as long as possible any participation in an international arrangement may well seem, in the light of such a belief, the only practical way of doing the Nation's necessary business.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

The bringing of more troops into St. Petersburg and the placing of machine-gun batteries at commanding points in the city show clearly enough that the troubles of the Russian Government are not over. The Czar and his advisers are resolved to continue the unfortunate policy they adopted in the beginning, the policy of meeting every request, every demand, every demonstration with armed force. Gunpowder is His Imperial Majesty's only argument with his protesting people. The only words he deigns to address to them are spoken from the mouths of guns. Meanwhile the strikes, that being the form which this clearly political disturbance has taken, are extending over the Empire. In Moscow the anxiety is nearly as great as in St. Petersburg itself; Kovno, a city of half a million inhabitants toward the Prussian frontier, reports the closing of all factories; in Vilna strikes have begun, and people in the streets of the Polish town of Radom have been fired upon.

So it happens that of the two conditions to which we referred yesterday as portending the growth of street rioting into revolution, one, the spread of the trouble that began in St. Petersburg, already exists. The other condition, disaffection among the troops, would become in a high degree probable should the tumult among the people extend to a large number of the towns and cities of the Empire. The military measures which the Czar is easily about to take in St. Petersburg with the immense force at his command will doubtless be sufficient to prevent organized street demonstrations. The secondary stage of popular outbreaks, having in the beginning some defined rational purpose oftentimes, takes the form of pillaging and the wanton destruction of private property. Just as the dregs of the world's population seemed to converge upon Paris at the time of the Commune, so the criminal classes of the Russian capital may at this time expect reinforcements sufficient to embolden them to begin the customary depredations of their kind. This form of disorder has not yet been reported from St. Petersburg.

Meanwhile Americans will notice with surprise and gratification the very marked difference between the doctrines of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, as set forth in a proclamation handed about the streets of that city, and the theories preached by Social Democratic Labor agitators in this country. Our apostles of the Social Democratic faith talk like wild men. In St. Petersburg one proclamation put forth by the Social Democratic Labor Party contains nothing that a sensible and right-thinking American could not approve, sanction, and sign. It declared that improvement in the condition of the workingmen was impossible so long as the autocracy existed; it demanded an immediate cessation of the war, the summoning of a Constitutional Assembly of elected representatives of the people, the removal of class and race privileges and restrictions, the inviolability of person and domicile, freedom of conscience, speech, press, meetings, strikes, and political associations. This is not socialism, it is common sense and political wisdom. The circulation of such a document confirms the belief that some of the guiding minds of the Zemstvo agitation are at work through the instrumentality of the Social Labor Party. Leaders and organization are the chief need of the incipient revolution. Without them it cannot go far, but it is equally true that it will not go far without developing both. Men of force and character and intelligence in Russia will not be deterred by mere danger to themselves from taking prominent and public part in the agitation, provided its purposes have their approval. Manifestly, however, the movement must have broader aims than have so far been proclaimed if it is to enlist the sympathy of the thinking men who three months ago demanded of the Czar a National Legislature. An agitation limited to improved conditions for labor, or to the not always very clearly expressed purposes for which international workingmen's associations so frequently make appeals to what they call the "proletariat," would naturally not bring about the reforms demanded by the leading men of the Zemstvos.

RUSSIAN PERSONALITIES.

The question which is at once and insistently put by the events of the past three days in St. Petersburg is a question of personalities. Have the "dumb Russians" who marched out to be shot in mute protest against the Government of Russia found a voice, the leaderless hosts of Russia found a leader? Has the "Father GAPON" who has come up so suddenly that no Russian outside of Russia seems to know anything about him the qualities of a PETER the Hermit, and can he command the confidence of the Russian masses? We have no means of knowing. That he is a brave man and a sincere man seems to be plain enough. But bravery and sincerity do not of themselves fill the requirements of leadership which this crisis demands.

On the other side, it is interesting to observe that M. WITTE is getting his full revenge upon the Grand Ducal "ring" which managed to shelve him last year, and especially upon Admiral ALEXIEFF, the chief marplot of Russia in the Far East. The war has fatally discredited "the Viceroy of the Far East." The Czar turns in his extremity to the man whom, for the time, ALEXIEFF succeeded in effacing, and whose counsels, if they had been followed, would have prevented the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war altogether. M. WITTE is no doubt a man of great administrative ability and a modern man of business in his capacity of financier. But it by no means appears that he is the man to mediate between the arrogance of the autocracy and the desires of the Russian people, and to produce a result of stability and justice. In fact, as has frequently been pointed out, there is no evidence that M. WITTE, man of the people as he is, is a liberal and progressive statesman at all. He has done his work with the tools and under the institutions which he found at hand, and, like a practical man, aiming at results, without questioning these. The one Russian Liberal in office, the one Russian Minister who has had the foresight to recognize that Russia could not go on indefinitely or long with her outworn institutions, is PLEHVE's successor, the Minister of the Interior. And it is quite evident on the face of things that SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY has been betrayed by his imperial master, or, if that be too strong a word, that the Czar has failed him, and having authorized him to take certain steps for ascertaining the will of the Russian people has been talked out of authorizing him to give that will effect. It is very probable that, if the Minister of the Interior had had his way and been allowed to follow up the results of the conference of the Zemstvos, the rising in the capital would have been avoided, and that it was the popular indignation at the withdrawal of the imperial confidence from the Minister of the Interior, just when it was most needed, that has precipitated the existing revolt. With a Czar who is frightened at the effect of proceedings which he has authorized, and who goes into hiding at the very moment when it most behooves him to show himself, and to show himself a man, the best-intentioned reformer can do nothing.

It is to be expected that the history of Russia, in the near future, will shine in the sudden making of splendid names.

But it is by no means clear that those names are as yet generally known, even in Russia, still less beyond its borders.

A MILE IN THIRTY SECONDS.

If the persons engaged in the automobile races on Ormond Beach, Florida, should witness the establishment of a new record of a mile in 30 seconds—thus lowering by 9 seconds the record established last year by WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Jr.—no doubt the event will be heralded around the world as something for which those interested in automobiles should rejoice and be exceeding glad. It would be of mechanical interest to know that on a suitable track a motor vehicle propelled by an explosive engine can be driven thus fast without going to pieces; but beyond this the results are wholly without value. Indeed, so far from benefiting the automobile industry, the attainment of this result would be distinctly disadvantageous to all concerned. It would stimulate the speed-madness of every fool chauffeur, professional and amateur, to come as near the new record as he could. It would stimulate every maker of such vehicles to get further and further away from the standard possessing the character of permanence, and for years to come the progress would be toward impractical machines of high power, great cost, and brief utility.

Meanwhile, the vastly greater demand than any yet experienced—that of the sane majority of those in comfortable circumstances for automobiles of simple construction, moderate speed, and fair cost, which will run ten hours a day 300 days in the year without exceeding first cost in annual repairs—ought to be first in the minds of automobile manufacturers.

IT IS WELL-MEANT.

The London Saturday Review so seldom has a good word to say of any one or anything American, that we note with pleasure its cordial recognition of the merits of our Ambassador, Mr. CHOATE, who, it says, "has proved himself a worthy successor of some very fine men," "has spoken freely and delightfully" during his eight years of service, has "said nothing gauche," nor made any "attempt to bluff." It is true that this does not seem extravagant praise and would be regarded by The Review as damningly faint if applied to an English diplomatist, but against the background of The Review's usual denigration of Americans, it is bright enough to attract attention.

It is of minor importance that The Review shows its inveterate lack of accuracy in saying that, "like PHELPS and LOWELL, Mr. CHOATE is a barrister," and adds:

> The law in America has attracted to it a number of picked men, and the honor to the bar is not the less that many of them, like WILLIAM STORY, have left the profession for less lucrative work.

It is true that Mr. LOWELL was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, but that he had to resist any temptations of lucre in abandoning the profession is not disclosed in his own account of the matter—quite the contrary; and surely there was nothing of the "barrister" left in him when he reached England as Minister.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Zoology from Boston.

That great authority on animals, The Boston Watchman, is at it again. Having somehow fallen into the queer delusion that in America young people are apt to despise the counsel of the father and to laugh at the anxiety of the mother, The Watchman can find consolation only in another wild fallacy, which it thus sets forth: "Animals and birds show remarkable knowledge and skill in protecting, preserving, and providing for themselves. From the first they act with precision in matters that concern their welfare. Their wisdom in their own sphere of action is due to acquired experience derived from parental sources and immediate training by their mothers. So far as we can judge, they make no serious errors that wreck their lives." One could, we believe, go over all of these statements, and show that each of them is either entirely false or true only in part and with much qualification—which is the same as saying that they are all false together. For instance, it is neither knowledge nor skill, in anything like the human acceptation and understanding of those terms, that is shown by the lower forms of life in protecting, preserving, and providing for themselves. It doesn't mean much to say that what they do show is instinct, but it helps a little, especially if one takes a lot of pains in defining instinct—and does it right. The amount of "precision" that animals exhibit in matters that concern their welfare is demonstrated by the fact that practically every one of them dies a violent death as the result of an error so serious that it wrecks like most emphatically. That their wisdom, such as it is, was derived from parental sources—in a sense somewhat different from the one intended by The Watchman—is true, but that they get any immediate "training" from their mothers is nonsense long since abandoned by all naturalists except the little group of men whom Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS makes the object of his special and effective, though kindly, scorn. When The Watchman discusses a delicate point in Baptist theology we do not dream of questioning its conclusions, but on the subject of animals it is certainly the worst ever.

Advertisements Hung in the Sky.

London is so aesthetic that it has provided itself with some laws for the protection of its "skyline"—from everything except smoke and fog. Advertisers are treated there with great sternness when they endeavor to utilize the line in question, for it is held to be public property, at least to the extent that it may not be mutilated for the advancement of private commercial interests. It has even been held in a London court that public rights are infringed when advertisements are displayed from balloons or parachutes. Now, however, the Borough Councils have been confronted by an abhorrent invention from America in the shape of tandem kites from the cord of which are to wave high in air banners exploiting one of the theatres. This has puzzled the guardians of the London skyline, it seems, because they cannot decide whether the offense is committed on the roof whence the kites are flown, or in another borough over which the banners wave. Judging from American experience with this American idea, the Londoners are unduly worried, since it is not at all likely that they will be worried long. Such little interest as the banner-bearing kites excited here on their first appearance soon evaporated, and the people who found fault with them for much the same reasons that they are deemed objectionable in London soon discovered that the evil had cured itself, simply because it was the judgment of the advertisers that they were not thus getting as much publicity as their money would buy if expended on other "mediums." The new box kites have their uses, but as bearers of advertisements they do not amount to much—certainly not to enough to disturb the solid London mind.

There Is Something in "Ethics."

People are sometimes disposed to smile at "medical ethics," and especially at the sternness with which doctors are forbidden to vaunt publicly a special skill of any sort, but the wisdom of the ban is illustrated with curious frequency by cases like that which formed a notable feature of yesterday's local news. It is one of the "unethical" doctors about whom that dreadful tale of ruthless and dishonest exploitation was told with such a wealth of detail and with much of what seemed to be strongly confirmatory evidence. Of course the other side of the story remains to be heard, and we would not pretend to decide the case in advance, but it is a very offensive one as it stands, and about the violation of the code there seems to be no doubt whatever. There is nothing intrinsically criminal in the adoption by a doctor of methods that are the commonplaces of commerce, and yet the sentiment of the profession against advertising by its members is sound now, however it may have been in the beginning. In this, as in so many other instances, even the commission of a wholly artificial crime implies something like moral weakness in him who commits it, since it first implies a reprehensible indifference to opinion enlightened, and therefore worth heeding. Not all "orthodox" doctors are good doctors, nor all "heterodox" doctors bad ones; but there is no doubt at all that a large majority of the good doctors come in the first class and a large majority of the bad ones in the second. There is a warning in this, and the public needs to exercise a lot of care in deciding on the exceptions to the rule.

"Charter Oak."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article with above caption, which appeared in THE TIMES Jan. 14, and would like to make a correction of name.

It was Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, and not James, who secreted the charter in the hollow of the old tree. Capt. Joseph was the fourth son of William Wadsworth, one of the original colonizers of Hartford, Conn. He had no son James.

Capt. Joseph was frequently elected to represent Hartford in the General Assembly. While still a young Lieutenant in the train band of his native city he served as one of the colonial legislators.

Capt. Wadsworth also rendered many other important services to the town, and his plain and popular manners, ready address, resolute bearing, &c., gained him the full confidence of his fellow-citizens.

The Charter Oak tree stood in the southeast part of the city on land owned at that time by Gov. Wyllys. During a heavy storm Aug. 12, 1856, it fell with a tremendous crash. It was supposed to have stood some 400 years. I was born within rifle shot of the famous oak, and happened to be visiting my old home at the time the tree fell. An acorn from the old oak was planted by my mother many years ago. When the old tree was taken away the young tree, known as "Charter Oak, Jr.," was presented to the Hon. I. W. Stuart, who at that time owned the Wyllys place. It has since been removed to the beautiful grounds of Mrs. Samuel Colt, and is now a large and shapely tree. CHARLES E. FRANCIS.

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1905.

Bronx Park Accessible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent statement of one of your correspondents that "Bronx Park is inaccessible and at present practically useless as a part of the park system.", it is only necessary to state that 1,104,616 persons visited the New York Zoological Park last year and 600,000 the New York Botanical Garden to show that the statement has no foundation in fact. With two lines of elevated roads leading direct to it, one at each end, and two lines of trolley passing it, all for a five-cent fare, Bronx Park is probably the most conveniently accessible of any park of its size in any large city.

New York, Jan. 23, 1905. BRONX.

The Times's New Home.

From Leslie's Weekly.

When the cornerstone of the magnificent new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, was laid, a year ago, a brief description of the building, with an illustration, was given in the columns of Leslie's Weekly. Now that the structure has been completed in every detail, according to the plans, and THE TIMES has moved into its new home, we will improve the occasion not only to congratulate our contemporary upon this happy consummation of its hopes and wishes, but to bear our testimony to the entire worthiness of THE TIMES of the great and enduring success and prosperity to which this building is a splendid attestation. If it has, as claimed, the highest, finest, and most thoroughly equipped newspaper building in the world, it has no more than it justly deserves as a journal which has always embodied in itself the highest and finest ideals of modern journalism, and has combined the qualities of liberality, progressiveness, and popularity with that degree of sanity and genuine conservatism that has given it such a strong hold upon the thinking public. THE TIMES has fought and won many a good fight for civic, State, and National righteousness, and with the new and greatly enlarged facilities which its present building affords it will doubtless go on to larger and nobler achievements than ever before. Few things in this world are so good that they cannot be made better, and the better building will be largely in vain if it does not make a still better paper.

A Newspaper Achievement.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

On Sunday THE NEW YORK TIMES, with characteristic enterprise, began the publication of its posthumous Disraeli novel, which it brings out simultaneously with The London Times. The newspapers are evidently invading the literary field with a determination bound to win success.

A Beautifier.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Miss Planely—Reggie says I grow prettier every time he sees me.

Miss Roastem—You ought to have him call oftener.

RADIO-ACTIVITY.

Some Remarkable Prophecies Made for the Newly Discovered Principle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discovery of radium and radio-activity is of the greatest importance not only to our physical but also to our spiritual existence in the future. The proper study and investigation of radio-activity will bring us to the very point that all doubts (expressed by science and skepticism) in regard to the facts and truth of divine miracles were but nonsense and ignorance, in particular those miracles which were performed by Jesus, that is, healing the sick, driving out bad spirits, calling the dead back to life again, &c.

Giving to these facts a closer thought, we will arrive at the point that we are performing some of these miracles ourselves, that is, we heal the sick, we drive out bad spirits of men, we also change water into wine, we produce of a few little grains of corn to feed a number of people, with the only difference that we are doing these things by a slow and gradual process, where Jesus did all these things through His divine power within the very moment.

The whole achievement of our science regarding the work and force of electricity, like telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, &c., are nothing but miracles performed by men with the aid of God's enlightening spirit. So I would say the Divine work and force are the outcome of the very moment, where the work of men is the outcome of thinking and study through centuries.

In searching radium we will find that radio-activity is the main force by which the whole universe is created and sustained. No doubt there is radio-activity contained in our physical bodies, but also, and a great deal more, in our spiritual body, or our soul; ergo, I would say that any spiritual existence is nothing else but the pure radio-activity.

Electricity, the greatest achievement of the last century, is but a vein of radium, and still we are not through with the perfect knowledge of its force and properties, and a great deal of its blessing is hidden from our knowledge as yet. Through the proper study of radio-activity we will find that it not only contains life and warmth, but also love, that is, Divine love. By searching the properties of radio we will be enabled to create life, that is, to join certain chemical and physical substances which will produce physical life and then add radio-activity which will give to this so produced life a certain degree of intellect.

We also may succeed with radio-activity as a medium, in calling back dying, or even dead, beings to life again as long as matter did not commence to decay. Thus we will be able to perform all those miracles which were performed by Jesus, that is, not by Divine but by our human force. The greatest importance in obtaining such a marvelous success is that we should not cultivate vanity with wisdom, but do our work within the humble spirit of acknowledgment that God created this medium by His Divine power and allows men to find its valuable properties through the aid of His enlightened spirit.

ALOIS VON BAUER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1905.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

Further Explanation of the Figures in Connection with Chicago's Plant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, C. Z. Burgess, in discussing Chicago's electric lighting plant, quotes, without explanation, some figures given by Haskins & Sells, the expert investigators, which show a wide variation in the cost per lamp from year to year. That variation is immediately understood when it is explained, as in fairness it should be, that Chicago has paid for its plant out of current taxes, and has issued no bonds. Therefore, when in any year an extension of the plant was made charges which would ordinarily be put into capital account, only interest on which would be reckoned in the cost of operation for the year, have been all included in obtaining the cost per light for that year.

To summarize the facts, let us take two items, both easy for laymen to comprehend and both undisputed by the expert accountants, Haskins & Sells. The total expenditure by the city in building, rebuilding, and operating the plants for the first fifteen years was $3,400,663. Had the same number of lights as the city's plant furnished been rented from the private company at the current company prices they would have cost $3,525,875. Therefore the city gained $135,212, and had its complete plant in addition. "But no allowance is made for lost taxes," it is urged. True. Make such allowance on the same basis and in the same proportion to capital value as the private plants actually paid to the city, and $7,770 in total would be deducted.

"And the water that the city got for nothing from its Water Department?" That was worth $9,000 in 1902, (when the city engineer's office made an investigation,) and, as an offset, the Water Department got free lights worth $9,350. Therefore, $350 a year should be credited under that head to the electric plant.

And depreciation? The totals given above, for plain citizens to understand, relieve us from wrangling over the proper amounts to allow for the depreciation of dynamos, wires, conduits, &c. The fact is, Haskins & Sells reported that "the steam and electrical equipment in the different electric light plants now operated by the city is in all respects modern in character," whatever it is worth, it does its work effectively, and it has cost the city over $100,000 less than it has already saved the city.

JOHN MARTIN.

Grymes Hill, S. I., Jan. 18, 1905.

Overhead Trolleys in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we are to have six more trolley lines built in the Bronx by the New York City Railway Company, would it not be a good plan to force the use of the underground trolley? Bear in mind that one of their principal routes is over the beautiful Washington Bridge, altogether too nice a piece of work to be marred with overhead trolley wires. Also note that they will have to run some distance in Manhattan Borough of the various terminals, and no trolley wires are wanted there. Bronx Borough is now big enough to call for the underground trolley, and I think it is up to the city to see that we get it. The newspapers stopped the installation of the overhead wire on West Street last year; now see if they can't do the same for the Bronx. L. A. KELCHER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1905.

Santo Domingo—Not Dominica.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial to-day you speak about Dominica, meaning Santo Domingo. Dominica is a small West Indian island belonging to Great Britain, and it is a gross error to call the large Spanish-speaking island Dominica.

It seems to me that the American people display a wonderful ignorance of the chain of islands that lie at the door of the United States. Even the school geographies make gross statements regarding these. I know there are many American textbooks which term Santo Domingo Dominica, but that does not go to show that that is its proper name.

WEST INDIES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1905.

THE MUSEUM'S NEW DIRECTOR

A Tribute to Sir C. Purdon Clarke by One Who Knows Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have had a good many opportunities during the past few years of coming into contact with Sir C. Purdon Clarke, the new Director of the Metropolitan Museum, perhaps I may be permitted to congratulate the museum and its officials and the people of New York upon their good fortune.

It simply means that New York is to have the services of the best-trained, all-round museum manager now living—a man who not only knows art, as it is represented on canvas and in metals and clay, but is an expert in architecture—often neglected as a branch of art. The latter has shown itself by the use of all the resources at his command for preserving and exhibiting stairways, wainscotings, and ceilings, but, especially as applied to India, of whole buildings.

Indeed, the service he has done, first in studying India from the point of view of art; second, in preserving examples, and, finally, in bringing them before the world in a way to make them effective, has been, perhaps, his most distinctive achievement. The appeal which that great country made to his imagination was so heightened by his training as an architect that he has, perhaps, done more to make it and its people understood in England than all others of his living countrymen together. His efforts in organizing exhibitions of everything relating to it and of commanding fitting and permanent recognition in British museums—especially that at South Kensington—have been indefatigable.

On the personal side, he is genial and kindly, approachable and democratic, free and outspoken in his opinions and comments, but not truculent or overconfident. He has an instinct which leads him to detect shams and counterfeits, and has not accustomed himself to suffer fools gladly. He is a good organizer, a willing and enthusiastic teacher, a strict disciplinarian, a hard worker, and interested in many things. He already knows our people very well, and will put himself into close relations with the art interests of New York. He will also contribute much, so far as his duties may permit, to the clarifying of the art atmosphere of the whole country.

It is not surprising that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan should have been attracted to a man who not only welcomed his collections, but made himself into a frank and helpful critic. Perhaps no man in Europe recognized more quickly than did Sir Purdon Clarke what it meant to universal art, so far as collecting was concerned, when a rich and intelligent patron entered the field. He saw that here was a man who knew what he wanted, as well as how to get it, and that all the museums in the world could not compete with such a buyer. But he gave welcome hospitality to one Morgan collection after another, pointing out, in some instances, where the purchaser had been imposed upon and yet never failing to commend and justify the intelligence and the courage which had brought together so many fine examples. Perhaps, now that Sir Purdon has cast in his lot with a New World museum, he will not be so much grieved if, in the course of time, these interesting and unique collections leave Europe, never to return.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the interesting and ingenious theory that this appointment should have gone to an American. It may well happen, one of these millennial days, when the world's art is freely welcomed without the levy at our landing ports of an absurd and prohibitive duty, that the making of available managers of art museums will not be, so far as this country is concerned, an impossible industry. Until that time arrives we may well content ourselves by illustrating, as in this case, our old doctrine that "the best is good enough for Americans."

GEORGE F. PARKER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1905.

The Diplomatic Daughter.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Papa," the beautiful girl said, brushing the thin locks back from his temples, "I hope you'll never ask me to marry that stupid young Mr. Gimpswich that comes here occasionally."

"Why, bless my soul, Edith!" he exclaimed. "I've never thought of such a thing. But, now that you have mentioned him, I'd like to know what's the matter with young Gimpswich. What is your objection to him?"

"O, nothing in particular. I just thought—"

"Look here, sis. You'll want to marry some day, and when you do I don't know any young fellow I'd rather have for a son-in-law. He's in excellent circumstances, comes of a good family, is perfectly steady, well educated, no bad habits, fine looking chap—just the sort. I should think, that a girl would naturally take a fancy to, and you might consider yourself lucky if you got him. What's the reason you can't endure the idea of marrying him?"

"Well, because I can't—not before next June, anyway."

Skipping away from him, she opened the door and whispered to a young man in the hallway:

"Come in, Alfred!" It's all right!"

Automobiling.

From The Cleveland Leader.

CHAPTER I.

"Hello, old man! How's automobiling?"

"Fine!"

CHAPTER II.

(Time, One Month Later.)

"Hello, old man! What's the matter with automobiling?"

"Fines!"

(Finis.)

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Unconscious Intruder.

wott doo I kair fore topps ur marbuis now.
Sinst sheez nott kummen back too skool sumhow
thee daze seme turble long ann hur fais looks
Att mee from awl thee paiges uv mi books.
i rite hur naim uppon thee bored ann them
with tereful eyes i rubb itt owt agen.
Shee wuz so good ann bewtiful ann swete,
thatt bigg redhedded gurl in hur old seef
iooks like sum krewel joak thatt fait putt thare
Too maik mi trubble harder still too bare.
wenn i took owt mi skool books yesstурde
i dropt a teer on mi jeogafy
too think shee wuzent kummen back.
Ann wenn
i lookt att thatt redhedded gurl agen
ann saw hur like a bigg gost sitten thare
itt semed uz iff it wuz too mutch too bare.
wenn reses kum i didunt kair too play
becuz i fealt so badd. i thott ide stay,
nere ware shee yoostoo sitt with mornfle gaze
uppon the rekk uv childhoods happie daze.
too daze have kum ann gone butt time doant seme
too eeze mi sorroze, like a turble dreme
thatt big redhedded gurl kums walken in
ann maiks mee think wott mite wott mite uv bin.
Sumtimes i look upp kwick to hur old sete
uz iff ide sea hur looken brite ann swete
butt no, thee brite dreme faids ann awl i sea
is thatt redhedded gurl. shee stairs att mee
us iff shee owned thee plais. wott turble woze
wee smuther in owr brests ann no wun noze

J. W. FOLEY.

GOT COSTLY LEARNING, THEN LEFT HUSBAND

D'Zon Says He Gave Wife Thousands—He Lived on $10 a Week.

HE SEEKS DIVORCE NOW

East Orange Photographer Says She Wanted a Darwin or a Browning for a Companion.

NEWARK, Jan. 24.—Special Master in Chancery Thomas M. Moore of Passaic is taking testimony in divorce proceedings instigated by Abram D'Zon, a photographer, of 250 Halstead Street, East Orange, against his wife, Dr. Anne D'Zon.

It is alleged that the defendant, soon after their marriage, and when she was really only a young girl, became possessed with such a passion for knowledge that she gave up all thought of home life, and for more than fifteen years studied night and day. The husband, meanwhile, it is alleged, turned over to her, to enable her to continue her education thousands of dollars—in fact, it is said, all of his earnings, except $10 a week, which he kept for his own support—only to be told in the end by his wife, after she had secured a medical college diploma in New York and traveled through Europe, that he was no fit companion for one of her intellectual attainments, and must live without her.

She is now said to be in Europe. In unsuccessful proceedings which she instituted in New York courts several years ago to obtain alimony from her husband after she had finally refused for the last time to live with him, it was asserted that she was a Socialist and an Anarchist, and that she was in love with a Russian Prince, an exiled Nihilist, but these accusations met with a strong denial.

Mr. D'Zon at the hearing before the Special Master said that his wife had left him twenty times in fifteen years, and that she had positively refused to go back to live with him, although he had many times implored her to do so. Letters were referred to which purported to show that Mrs. D'Zon was unwilling for any consideration to sacrifice her chances of further intellectual attainments. She also declared in one letter made public in the former court proceedings that she had reached a point where she could and would associate with men of the mental calibre of Darwin and of the literary ability of Browning.

The D'Zons married in Russia in 1885, two years later came to America, and then settled in Brooklyn. He now has a photograph gallery of his own at 1,077 Broadway, Brooklyn, but lives at East Orange. Soon after arriving in this country Mrs. D'Zon's passion for knowledge became consuming. She studied night and day, first thoroughly mastering the English language, then foreign languages. She traveled, it is said, in Austria, Switzerland, Russia, and England. She was graduated with high honors in 1901 from a New York medical college.

"It was directly after this event," Mr. D'Zon testified, "that my wife came to live with me for the last time. I thought then that after so many years of hard work for us both we might at last live together in happy married life, and it seemed to me that it was only reasonable that I should expect it, but my hopes were blasted. Scarcely had we settled down when everything was in an uproar. I came home from work one night and found everything gone—my wife, her things and my things, in fact everything but the big pieces of furniture."

MR. HEMUS'S RECITAL.

Mr. Percy Hemus, a young baritone of this city whose name is unfamiliar on local concert programmes, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall before an audience of very good size. That he is ambitious, and familiar with a wide range of the literature of song was made evident by his programme, which was made up of a great variety of some of the most exacting music of classical and modern composers. He began with Beethoven's grandiose "Creation's Hymn," followed it with the air, "It Is Enough," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and then gave songs by Schubert, Tschaikowsky, Weingartner, Grieg, Rubinstein, Schumann, and Loewe, with a group of songs in English, including two of Mr. Bruno Huhn's clever Irish ditties. His earnestness, which was unmistakably shown in all he did, is commendable; and so is his evident desire to show forth the emotional and dramatic significance of the music he attempted. His technical qualifications, however, are scarcely sufficient to make these things count for as much as they should. His vocalism is deficient in much that makes for good singing, and his voice is far from agreeable, being rough and crude in quality, and frequently forced. The audience manifested friendly interest in his work.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-night there will be the Iselin dance at Sherry's and the Metropolitan dance at the same place. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Wednesday Bridge Class.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large dinner last evening, from which the guests went to the Gerry ball. Mayor George B. McClellan and Mrs. McClellan were among the guests. The decorations were novel—gilt baskets at the corners of the table and one large one suspended above it, all filled with red carnations.

***

Miss Elizabeth Remsen gave a theatre party and supper, followed by music and a vaudeville entertainment, last evening for her cousin, Miss Gretchen Hoyt, a débutante. There were about thirty guests, who, after seeing Fritzi Scheff in "Fantinitza," were taken to Miss Remsen's home, in West Fifty-first Street. After supper a vaudeville performance was given, a banjo quartet being one of the features. Among the guests were the Misses Alice Hasell, Janet Dana, Sylvia Parsons, Miss Montant, Delancey Coster, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, and Gerard Beekman.

***

Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs gave in honor of Lady Maitland yesterday a musicale, at which Martina Johnstone played and Miss Olive Fremstad sang.

***

Mrs. Horace Barnard is at home on Wednesdays during the season at 26 East Thirty-fifth Street. She will give the second of a series of dinners on Feb. 10.

***

An entertainment for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, for which Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore have volunteered their services, will take place at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 1, at the Waldorf. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, at $5 each.

***

Mrs. Daniel Butterfield is in Washington, the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Gen. Chaffee, will give a luncheon for her on Feb. 2.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Lee, daughter of Mrs. Cassius F. Lee of Alexandria, Va., to George Garr Henry of Morristown, N. J. The wedding will take place in Easter week, and the young pair will make their home at Morristown.

BALDWIN FUND FOR NEGROES.

$84,000 Already Raised as Tuskegee Memorial Endowment.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baldwin Memorial Fund for purposes of permanent organization was held at the City Club yesterday afternoon and the following officers were elected: Oswald Garrison Villard, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, and J. Stanley Brown, Secretary.

It was decided to appoint a large General Committee in addition to the Executive Committee. The Chairman announced that voluntary gifts, ranging from $1 to $12,500, had been received to the amount of $84,501, the last contribution being $10,000 from George Foster Peabody. It was decided to issue the following appeal:

"Called to the head of an important railroad at the early age of thirty-three, Mr. Baldwin was from the moment of taking up his residence here one of New York's most notable citizens. Foremost in every movement for municipal betterment, he gave to the youth of this city and to the Nation a splendid example of the man of affairs who was also devoted to the common welfare. No sacrifice of time or energy was too great to ask of him in behalf of those oppressed by ignorance or injustice. To fail to commemorate appropriately the worth of this notable life would be an injustice to those who were stimulated by his personality in the past and to those of whatever color and race who will profit for decades to come by his civic and philanthropic achievements.

"In view of Mr. Baldwin's particular interest in negro education, it is the intention of the committee to place this fund as a permanent endowment at the disposal of Tuskegee Institute, of which he was so long an officer. In our opinion, and in that of Mr. Baldwin's family and friends, this is the most appropriate investment of the fund which could be made and the one most in line with his wishes.

"You are earnestly requested to join in commemorating Mr. Baldwin, the ideal citizen, ever ready to sacrifice position, time, and health to the common weal, by sending a subscription to the Treasurer, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, 54 William Street."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
CHARLES W. ELIOT,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
ALFRED T. WHITE,
FELIX ADLER,
V. EVERIT MACY,
ADOLPH S. OCHS,
W. F. POTTER,
HENRY KIRKE PORTER,
THOMAS S. OSBORNE,
H. M. ATKINSON,
H. H. HANNA,
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Chairman;
JACOB H. SCHIFF, Treasurer;
J. STANLEY BROWN, Secretary.

GERRY OLD-FASHIONED BALL.

Gathering in Spacious City Home Varies Usual Order.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry varied the monotony of the season's dances with an old-fashioned ball last evening at their city residence, one of the most spacious in New York. The guests were invited at 10, and as it was not an opera night, they began arriving somewhat earlier.

Mrs. Gerry, in mauve velvet; Miss Gerry, in rose pink satin, and Miss Mabel Gerry, in white satin, received in the Louis XIV. salon, after which the visitors moved on to the picture gallery and library for dancing or to the dining room, where buffet supper was served from 10 o'clock until the guests departed. This supper consisted of consommé en tasse, huitres à la poulette, sammons froids sur socle de Neptune, boeuf roti à la gelée, galantines d'inde à la Floradora, chaufraid de poulet a la Russe, fois-gras à la Strasbourgeise, salade de volaille, sandwiches au jambon et à la langue, glaces, petits fours, and cafe.

The ball was for neither the older, the young married nor the young unmarried set exclusively. Numbers from each were asked. The cotillion which Mr. and Mrs. Gerry are to give on Feb. 10, is to be for the younger element.

The dancing was in the picture gallery and law library, the largest private law library in this country. These rooms are in the extension and have lofty vaulted domes. The library is two stories in height, with galleries and railings, and has a frieze in carved stone. The picture gallery is hung with paintings, including works of Gérôme, Constant, and Bail, and Church's painting of Cotopaxi. Lander's orchestra furnished the music. Waltzes, lancers, and the two-step were danced.

Among the guests invited were:

Mrs. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce,	Mrs. Maturin Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton,
Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting,	Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Carroll,	Mme. Waddington,
Mr. and Mrs. Depew,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing,	Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guiness,	Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin,	Miss Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Burton Harrison,	Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan,	Miss Marion Fish,
Mrs. Richard McCreery,	The Misses Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin,	Miss Pauline Riggs,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer,	Miss Grace Ruggles,
Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice,	Miss Ethel Tryder,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,	Miss Natica Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post,	Mrs. Sally Hargous Elliot,
Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Ilgsa,	James H. Hyde,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Cambridge Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier,	The Messrs. Hare,
Mrs. Richard Irvin,	Centre Hitchcock,
Mrs. Bishop,	Joseph Leiter,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wadsington,	Guy Cary,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,	William Duer,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt,	Gordon Fellows,
Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor,	Lord Fairfax,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer,	Roman Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,	August Belmont,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Edward Bulkley,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden,	Hugo Baring,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin,	Bourke Cockran,
Mr. and Mrs. d'Hauteville,	Philip Lee Carroll,
Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel,	J. F. Talmage,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier,	Lispenard Stewart,
Mrs. Robert Goelet,	J. T. Barden, Jr.,
Mrs. Charles Baldwin,	Percy Chellsson,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock,	Charles Wetmore,
Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt,	Willis McComb,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener,	Duc de Vallombrosa,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings,	The Messrs. Phipps,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,	Nicholas L. Longworth,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,	F. H. Betts,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall,	The Misses Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay,	Miss Jean T. Reid,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen,
Mr. and Mrs. Star Miller,	The Misses Barney,
	Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field,
	Miss Annah Ripley,
	The Misses Barney,
	James Henry Smith,
	The Messrs. Jay,
	F. Gray Griswold,
	The Messrs. Hoffman,
	Prince Henri de Croy,
	J. Coleman Drayton,
	Davis Bancroft,
	Munro Ferguson,
	Moreton Frewen,
	H. W. Berryman,
	Gerald Benkard,
	Le Prince de Beam,
	John Lee Carroll,
	George Brewster,
	Rogers Winthrop,
	Francis Bishop,
	Worthington Whitehouse.
	Monson Morris,
	Charles Munn,
	William Post,
	Richard Peters,
	Insley Blair.
	Count Antoine Sala.

MUSEUM SELLS GAME TRACT.

Bankers Buy Rogers Preserve in Ramapo Mountains.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has sold to H. P. Frothingham and Pliny Fisk a 2,000-acre tract in the Ramapo Mountains. This was part of the $7,000,000 estate bequeathed to it by Jacob Rogers, the Paterson locomotive builder. The deed, which has been recorded in Bergen and Passaic Counties, is signed by J. P. Morgan as President of the museum. The consideration is stated as $1.

The purchasers say they will maintain the property, already stocked, as a private game preserve. The tract includes a sheet of water known as Rotten Pond, which will be renamed Le Grand Lake.

BUSTER BROWN'S PUP SURE CURE FOR BLUES

Outcault Cartoons Transferred to the Stage.

TWO CHIEF FIGURES FUNNY

Create Enough Laughter to Atone for the Sins of the So-Called Musical Comedy.

Buster Brown	Master Gabriel
Tige	George Ali
Jack Wynn	George Tennery
Rocky O'Hare	John Young
August Yunkle	Bobby North
Thomas Brown	William Naughton
Mary Brown	Nellie Butler
Susie Sweet	Nina Randall
Mrs. Sweet	Jennie Reiffarch
Gladys O'Flynn	Mamie Goodrich
Mlle. La Grandre	Dorothy Zimmerman
Sir Donald McIntosh	William Arnold

As a general thing it is neither dignified nor safe to call a man a dog. But, although George Ali, who appeared last night at the Majestic Theatre in the rôle of Buster Brown's faithful friend Tige, is not a dog, we would be willing to wage a dollar to a dog biscuit that he would be promptly admitted to any canine convention in the land without the wagging of a single dissenting tail.

Some French critic long ago discovered that when an actor was especially competent high praise might be bestowed upon him by a mere mention of the fact that he succeeded in getting into the skin of his part. Now we wish to go on record as saying that if there was ever an actor who got more completely into the skin of his part than this same George Ali it has not been our good fortune to see him. And really one might exhaust a lot of the phrases of erudite criticism without overdoing the subject. This make-believe Pup is about the funniest article that has come along in many a long day. He is warranted to cure a chronic case of the blues.

The combination of art, journalism, and drama effected in "Buster Brown" will hardly satisfy that element of the population which is seeking for an elevated theatre, but it promises to provide a very considerable amount of amusement for persons who are willing to forgive the bad for the sake of the good, the former being in this case just the same old hodge-podge of indigestible vaudeville dished up in the so-called style of musical comedy. Fortunately, there is enough of Buster, little as he is, and of Tige, good old doggie, to atone for the less-entertaining features of the new show based on the familiar Outcault cartoons.

It is an entertainment that is certain to appeal to children. Buster's treatment of his grandma, to be sure, is hardly calculated to inculcate that respect for the aged so much to be desired in all little boys and girls, but little else will be found to which any exception may be taken, and to juvenile eyes even the varying grades of plump femininity in the chorus will probably appear merely as so many "booful ladies."

There is a story in Buster Brown, but we do not know who is the guilty party. The programme mentions the fact that the piece was written by Charles Newman and George Totten Smith, and rewritten by Melville B. Raymond. In giving the centre of the stage for the greater portion of the evening to Master Gabriel—who, we are informed, is twenty-three years old, but who in stature and mischievousness corresponds to the cartooned Buster—and to his dog Tige, it may be said that the work has been done intelligently.

Master Gabriel exhibited a very variegated assortment of stage tricks. He can sing, dance, and act, and does all creditably, being genuinely funny throughout. In addition he added to the evening's merriment with a curtain speech, in which he thanked all the little boys and girls in the audience for bringing their parents to see the show.

Of the specialties the best was a march and drill of girls in Scotch costumes providing the climax to the first act. This number was very handsomely dressed, and the manoeuvres were executed in such a manner as to indicate laborious drilling. With the exception of Mamie Goodrich, who is entitled to a bit of shamrock for her playing of a rough Irish cook, the cast generally deserves no laurels. The real honors of the night go to the dog. Henceforth no dog biscuits for him; he's entitled to porterhous, at least.

"The Yankee Consul's" Return.

Raymond Hitchcock was enthusiastically welcomed back to Broadway last night at Wallack's Theatre in his musical comedy, "The Yankee Consul," which had a long metropolitan run last season. The house was crowded. There are practically no changes except for a new verse added to "The Old Days," in reference to a return to Broadway. At this point Mr. Hitchcock addressed the audience. All the original members of the cast were on hand.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The entire central portion of the country is covered by an enormous wave of high pressure, with its crest over Central North Dakota, the barometer at Bismarck reading to-night 31.10 inches. The cold wave accompanying this high area extends into the middle slope, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, with the line of zero temperature running through Northern Missouri and Central Illinois.

The cold wave will extend rapidly eastward and southward to the Gulf and Atlantic Coast during the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and freezing temperatures may be expected by Wednesday morning as far south as Central Florida.

Temperatures will continue abnormally low Wednesday in the interior, followed by slowly rising temperature Thursday in the slope region and central valleys. There will be snow Wednesday in New England, followed by fair weather Thursday, and snow followed by clearing Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Snow will continue Wednesday and Thursday on the windward shores of the great lakes. There will also be rain Wednesday in the North Pacific States and north plateau. In the South, Southwest, the central valley, and the slope region the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be high northeast to northwest, on the South Atlantic Coast brisk to high northwest, on the Gulf Coast brisk north to northeast, and on Lake Michigan high northwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have high northeast to northwest winds, with snow, followed by clearing and a cold wave, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Snow Wednesday, followed by clearing; much colder, with a cold wave. Thursday fair and cold; high northeast to northwest winds.

New England—Snow Wednesday, colder at night, with a cold wave in the central and south portion, and temperature below zero in north portion. Thursday fair and cold; high northeast winds, becoming northwest Wednesday night, continuing high.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	—TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	37	21	24
6 A. M.	35	20	24
9 A. M.	32	22	25
12 M.	34	25	28
4 P. M.	32	24	26
6 P. M.	30	24	26
9 P. M.	28	23	26
12 P. M.	29	21	25

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	25½
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1904	33
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

The thermometer registered 22 degrees at 8 A. M. and 24 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 27 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 20 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIGHT FOR CHEAP TELEPHONES

Aldermen Block Effort to Sidetrack an Inquiry.

For an hour or more at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the members had it hot and heavy over the New York Telephone Company. President Fornes at one time declared that the board had passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate high charges, but Alderman Sullivan got away from this ruling and finally had the resolution sent to committee.

Alderman Moritz Tolk started the fight by offering the resolution for an investigation. It recited that telephone charges in this city were higher than anywhere else in the United States; in spite of the fact that published figures show that the service would be highly profitable at much reduced rates. The committee provided for was to have power to summon witnesses and to examine books in an effort to find the cost of furnishing service.

While the proposition came as a surprise, many members jumped to their feet at once to urge the resolution. Alderman Sullivan tried to block it, and Alderman Meyers raised the point of order that the board had no jurisdiction. President Fornes promptly ruled the point of order not well taken. Then Alderman Richter moved reference to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, but was compelled to withdraw his motion.

The motion to adopt the resolution was put, and President Fornes declared that it had been passed by a viva voce vote. Mr. Sullivan at once protested that Alderman Richter's motion to send the resolution to committee had not been withdrawn, and stirred up the President by appeals from his rulings and by telling him that he could not hear straight. President Fornes informed Mr. Sullivan that his hearing was excellent and that when he wanted advice he would ask for it.

Finally the vote was reconsidered, the board voted down a proposition to table the entire matter, and then sent the resolution to the Committee on Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. An effort will be made to get it out of committee next week.

It was learned yesterday that orders had been sent to Albany to Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy to earnestly support a bill for uniform telephone charges between the various boroughs of New York. At present there is a double charge from Manhattan to Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, and Richmond, in spite of the fact that the East River bridges are used to carry the cables over the river.

GEN. THOMAS'S ESTATE.

Personal Property $11,933,795—Landed Property to be Appraised.

The appraisement of the estate of Gen. Samuel Thomas, filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, shows that Gen. Thomas left a personal estate of $11,933,795. In addition to this he left a large amount in real estate the value of which has not been learned.

Gen. Thomas, who was well known in railroad and banking affairs, had $1,126,765 on deposit with the Metropolitan Trust Company at the time of his death. With the Bowling Green Trust Company he had $386,519 and $145,169 in the Mount Morris Bank. In the Seventh National Bank he had $100,356.

In addition to these amounts, aggregating $1,768,009, he had stock as follows: 30,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper Company, valued at $190,500; 917 shares of the Bowling Green Trust Company, valued at $218,246; 2,942 shares in the Columbus Gas Light, Heat and Steam Power Company, valued at $199,593; 800 shares of Mercantile National bank, valued at $284,800; 400 shares of the Metropolitan Trust Company, valued at $294,000; 6,341 shares of the Seventh National Bank, valued at $729,215 1,000 shares of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company, valued at $107,000; 2,745 shares of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, valued at $142,740; 15,898 shares of the Western Gas and Fuel Company, valued at $238,470; 100 shares of Standard Oil stock, valued at $71,300; 100 bonds of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, valued at $115,000; 2,250 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, valued at $2,475,000; 600 bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, valued at $765,000; 250 bonds of the Columbus Gas Company, valued at $267,500; 100 bonds of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company, valued at $115,000; 350 bonds of the Virginia Silver Company, valued at $343,000; 1,000 Southern Railway Company (East Tennessee) bonds, valued at $1,150,000; 100 Augusta Terminal Company bonds, valued at $100,000; 234 Richmond Light and Railroad Company bonds, valued at $141,000, and 50 United States Government bonds, valued at $51,875.

In addition to the securities named, the appraiser, Robert Mazet, found many bonds which are considered of no value.

The commissions of the executors will amount to $358,584, and the expenses of administrating the estate are stated as $50,000. The commissions which the trustees will receive will amount to $284,780. From the gross personal estate the sum of $2,126,500 is to be deducted to make up the items of commissions, debts, and claims.

Included in the claims are $600,000 to Edward R. Thomas and a similar amount to his sister, Mrs. Beeckman, which have been paid to them under an order of the Surrogate because it was shown that they had loaned to their father $1,200,000 on June 26, 1901. This was about the time of complications in the Seventh National Bank. Gen. Thomas had given $1,200,000 to his son and daughter in the latter part of May, 1901, but asked for the return of it for a short period in order to keep up the large balance on hand with the Bowling Green Trust Company, according to his custom. During the financial difficulties of the Seventh National Bank Gen. Thomas advanced almost $1,600,000 to the bank, and had his son made President a few days before it closed its doors.

The amount shown which is now to be distributed in accordance with Gen. Thomas's will is $9,512,505.87, as follows: To Harold E. Thomas, son of the General, an annual income on $100,000 for life; to Edward R. Thomas, $4,198,722.03, and a similar amount to E. R. Thomas's sister, Mrs. Beeckman. The widow is to receive an annual income of $100,000 for life.

EDWIN EINSTEIN DEAD.

Collapsed from Heart Trouble—Once Ran for Mayor.

Edwin Einstein, the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1892, died at his apartments at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. About 4 o'clock Mr. Einstein complained and lay down. He died at 5 o'clock of heart trouble.

Mr. Einstein was born sixty-two years ago in Cincinnati, but since his fourth year had lived in this city. Educated at the City College and Union College, Schenectady, he entered a banking house as a clerk, and in five years became a member of the firm. At the time of his death he was President of the New River Mineral Company, Director of the Alabama Mineral Land Company, the Raritan Woolen Mills, and a Trustee of the Texas Pacific Land Trust. Since he cast his first vote for Gen. Grant he had been a loyal Republican. He was a member of Congress from 1879 to 1881, being the only Republican elected from the Seventh District for a long period. In 1895 Mayor Strong appointed him a Dock Commissioner.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

YSAYE AND D'ALBERT PLAY TOGETHER

A Concert with Many Unsatisfactory Features.

HEARD BY A GREAT AUDIENCE

The Violinist and the Pianist Both Play and Conduct in Carnegie Hall.

The union of two distinguished names on one programme counted for much with a great many people last evening, who filled Carnegie Hall quite to the limit of its capacity, even crowding the orchestra upon the platform, to hear Mr. Ysaye and Mr. Eugen d'Albert, both in the same concert. From the speculative manager's point of view the occasion was simply perfect. It was Mr. d'Albert's reappearance in New York after an absence of more than a dozen years.

Mr. Ysaye conducted the orchestra in orchestral pieces, and for Mr. d'Albert's accompaniments he played with Mr. d'Albert. Mr. d'Albert played to Mr. Ysaye's accompaniment and with Mr. Ysaye, and conducted the orchestra in some music of his own. If any were dissatisfied because Mr. d'Albert didn't conduct an orchestral accompaniment for Mr. Ysaye's playing, they failed to make themselves heard in the excitement. But with what was offered nobody really could ask it.

When Mr. d'Albert appeared in New York before he made a profound impression by the masculine vigor, sanity, and deeply poetic quality of his playing, especially in Beethoven's music, and also by the power and brilliant security of his technique. He played last evening Beethoven's E flat concerto; there was much strength and vigor in it; it was fullblooded and warm, and there were beautiful moments of poetical insight. There was rhythmical incisiveness, but there was also a tendency to overaccentuation, to the detriment of the symmetry and poise of the performance, and there were also many places where the artist's technical skill failed him, where wrong notes were heard and where passages were blurred and slighted—such playing as a great player cannot afford to leave upon his record. He labored under some difficulty in the matter of tone and in the production of variety of color, but many of his nuances were beautifully and subtly achieved. Great enthusiasm was called forth by his performance, which, uneven as it was, had many splendid qualities, and he came again to the piano to play the scherzo of Beethoven's sonata in E flat.

Mr. Ysaye, who conducted a not very successful accompaniment, has attained note as a conductor in Europe—he established a series of orchestral concerts that go by his name in Brussels—and secured some excellent results from the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. The circumstances, however, were not favorable for a disclosure of his full powers in this branch of his art. He gave a good performance of Beethoven's "Egmont" overture and a very picturesque one of Saint Saëns's symphonic poem, "The Youth of Hercules," in which he brought out many piquant effects, though there were many annoying mishaps in the orchestra. Then Mr. d'Albert appeared on the conductor's stand and directed the preludes to two of his operas, "Der Rubin" and "Der Improvisator." Both of them have been heard here before, when they created no very deep impression; nor did they last evening, though the composer succeeded in setting forth the glowing color of the first and the impetuosity and animation of the second. But neither has much distinction or striking originality of idea at bottom.

Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, like all other chamber music, should be heard in a much smaller place than Carnegie Hall, and though Mr. Ysaye endeavored to play it upon a large enough scale to fit the surroundings, the result was a good deal of forcing and scraping of the tone, and the moments when he was reminiscent of his best, mostly in the cantabile passages, were not numerous. Mr. d'Albert played the piano part discreetly but this feature of the programme was the least edifying of it all, and the performance was not one that did justice, or could by any possibility have been made to do justice, to either of the artists concerned in it. Of course, they were recalled, and were ready with an additional number, which turned out to be the last movement of a sonata for violin and piano in A major by Mozart.

RUDOLF SIEMERING DEAD.

Celebrated German Sculptor Was Born at Koenigsberg in 1834.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prof. Rudolf Siemering, the sculptor and member of the Senate of the Academy of Art, died yesterday after an operation.

Among his best known works are the equestrian statue of Washington, at Philadelphia, the statue of Frederick the Great, at Marienburg, and the statue of William I., in the Allée of Victory at Berlin.

Rudolf Siemering was a favorite of Emperor William II., through whose influence he obtained various important commissions. He was born at Königsberg, in 1834, and his decorations for the university buildings of that city attracted attention to his work while he was a young man.

He sent in a design for the Schiller monument at Berlin, but failed to obtain the award, which was gained by Reinhold Begas. Among his best-known works are the statue of Liebnitz, at Leipzig; the Griefedenkmal, in Berlin; the Siegesdenkmal, in Leipzig, and the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, at Philadelphia.

Herr Siemering was for many years director of the Rauch Museum at Berlin.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel M. Oliver.

Samuel M. Oliver, aged fifty-nine years, died yesterday afternoon at Rahway, N. J., after long suffering from cancer. Mr. Oliver was one of Rahway's most prominent merchants. He served as Postmaster under Presidents Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur. He enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers, on Feb. 20, 1864, when but seventeen years old.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM SELLERS, head of the firm of William Sellers & Co. of Philadelphia, manufacturers of machine tools, died yesterday at the University Hospital, that city, after an operation. He was 80 years old. Mr. Sellers was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was at one time President of the Franklin Institute.

Appeal in Aid of the Poor.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday issued a mid-winter appeal for $45,000 to relieve urgent cases of distress. It states that the organization is in contact with 10,000 people actually suffering for necessaries. The association, which aided 17,000 last year, reports an increase of 15 per cent. in the applications. R. Fulton Cutting is the President and Robert Shaw Minturn is the Treasurer, to whom contributions may be forwarded at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Montross Gallery
5th Ave. and 35th St., New York
Exhibition of Pictures by
CHILDE HASSAM
Until January 28th

ORDER NOW
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
FOR THE
SECOND INSTALLMENT
OF
DISRAELI'S NOVEL
ABOUT GLADSTONE

and you will not be again among the disappointed thousands. If you were among them last Sunday you can still make up the lost ground by procuring at The Times office or through your newsdealer last Sunday's Times, extra copies of which have been printed. It contains the first installment of

The Literary Sensation of the Day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Last Week
OF OUR
Great Clearance Sale
of Standard Sets in Fine Bindings, and Interesting Old English Editions.
It is decidedly worth while to take advantage of the opportunity to save $25.00 out of every $100.00 spent.
Sale ends January 31st.
(Retail Department)
Putnams 27 and 29 West 23d St., N. Y.

The volume of advertising shows the volume of business done.

There is no surer sign of the amount of business being done in any particular line than the amount of advertising which that line is receiving. A falling off in publicity means a falling off in the consumption of the goods. An increase in advertising means that more goods are being consumed.

The public demand will keep pace with the supply, provided the supply is properly advertised.

This increase in consumption, however, doesn't benefit the non-advertiser. His goods are not called for because they are unknown. People call for those of his competitor—and insist on having them—because advertising has familiarized them with their name and their merits.

You should not only advertise, but advertise constantly. Use THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. It is a regular standard magazine, but it appears weekly, and thus calls attention to your goods once every week instead of once every month—four times as much selling force. Its paid circulation is 700,000 copies.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

BANKS—CARRIQUE.—In Providence, R. I., on the 23d inst., at the First Universalist Church, by the Rev. Henry T. Cushman, D. D., Willard Neal Banks of Brooklyn to Mary Alice Carrique of Providence, R. I.

WATHEN—KERANS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, at Malvern, England, Edith Kerans, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Kerans, to George W. Wathen.

DIED.

BRANDT.—Carl L. Brandt, N. A., at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral service was held Sunday, Jan. 22, at the Telfair Academy of Arts and Science. Interred at Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah, Ga.

BRANT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, Margaret H. Brant, widow of Randolph Brant.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Cromwell Childe, Avenue K and East 18th St., Flatbush, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

COLES.—At her residence, 275 Central Park West, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, 1905, Sarah Townsend, widow of Edwin S. Coles of New York City and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Charles de Kay Townsend of Albany, N. Y.
Funeral service at her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment in Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., on Thursday.

EGENBERGER.—Entered into rest on Monday, Jan. 23, 1905, at Hoboken, Anna Hautau beloved wife of William Egenberger, aged 40 years.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,214 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, at 8:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

ELIOT.—On Jan. 23, Anna, wife of Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., aged 79 years.
Funeral private. Burial at Guilford, Conn., Thursday, on arrival of 9 o'clock train from New York.

GILLELAN.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, at his residence in Ottawa, Canada, Thomas J. Gillelan of the American Bank Note Company.

GOODWIN.—Jan. 22, 1905, Martha J., beloved wife of Alfred J. Goodwin.
Funeral services on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Wyoming M. E. Church, corner of 141st

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BUTTERICK COMPANY.
BUTTERICK BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE BUTTERICK COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the Company, Butterick Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing eight Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from eleven o'clock to twelve o'clock. Transfer books will be closed from January 11, 1905, to February 2, 1905.

R. S. O'LOUGHLIN, Secretary.

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Steam Power Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, February 10th, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to vote upon a proposition to dissolve the Company, and to transact such other and further business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, Jan. 23d, 1905.
GEORGE F. HILL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of The Washington Life Insurance Company at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the Third day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the Company in the amount of $375,000, making the total capital $500,000, and for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing and making such increase, in pursuance of the seventh article of the Company's charter.

JOHN TATLOCK, President.
B. F. ELLSWORTH, Acting Secretary.

CHELSEA REALTY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHELSEA REALTY COMPANY for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 7th of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books will be closed on January 27, 1905, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until February 8, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.
CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SUCCESS COMPANY for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 32 Waverly Place, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1905, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will close on the 1st day of February and will reopen on the 10th day of February.

GEORGE R. WARDEN, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 25th, 1905.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1905.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1905. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

DAVID G. WAKEMAN, Assistant Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY (of Chicago.)

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Friday, February 10th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Friday, January 20th, 1905, and will reopen on Saturday, February 11th, 1905.

GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 1st, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the morning, for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 18th, 1905.
HENRY LEHMAN, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of George B. Hanford & Co., Inc., will be held on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

G. B. HANFORD, President.
J. W. VAN GORDON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WOODHAVEN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Cliff Street, New York City, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1905, 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES D. FLEMING, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Cliff Street, New York City, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1905, 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES D. FLEMING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Stamping Co. for election of Directors will be held at No. 24 Cliff St., New York City, Wednesday, February 8th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M.

L. E. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Co. of West Virginia will be held at No. 52 William St., New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1905, at 12:30 P. M. CHARLES REMSEN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
104TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. in cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1 until February 20, 1905.

In recognition of the fact that the Company has this day declared its one hundredth semi-annual cash dividend, and in commemoration thereof the Board of Directors has also ordered that a distribution of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) in cash be made to such holders of the capital stock, simultaneously with the above semi-annual dividend.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1905.

OFFICE OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, January 17, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company up to December 31st, 1904, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the First Preferred capital stock of the company, payable February 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1905.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 31st day of January, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 1st day of March, 1905.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, January 19th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%), and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable February 27th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 14th, 1905.

H. H. MELLEN, Secretary & Treasurer.

American Hide and Leather Company,
92-98 Clift Street, New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 31st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 31st, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated January 24th, 1905.
GEO. A. HILL, Treasurer.

January 17th, 1905.

103D DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable February 1st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905, and open February 1st, 1905.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 6th at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, January 19th, 1905.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.
January 19th, 1905.

Coupon No. 11 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street. C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

BOSTON BANKS.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK, BOSTON, January 11, 1905.
RESOURCES.

Loans	$33,451,542.38
U. S. Bonds, etc.	4,771,050.00
Bank Building account	1,000,578.14
Due from reserve agents	5,932,044.38
Exchanges and due from banks	7,887,172.55
Cash, cash items, etc.	7,158,853.15
	$60,902,140.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,500,000.00
Surplus and profits	2,551,281.37
Circulation	2,634,347.50
Deposits	49,149,065.81
U. S. bond account	2,025,450.00
Reserved for taxes	42,015.92
	$60,902,140.60

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$750,000
MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.
Montreal, Canada.

First Mtge. and Collateral Trust 4½% Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1902. Due January 1, 1932.

Optional at 105 and interest on and after January 1, 1912.

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York or Montreal.

The Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company controls all of the gas, electric light and electric power business of the Island of Montreal, serving the City of Montreal and its suburbs, having a combined population in excess of 350,000.

The charters of the Company are, in opinion of counsel, unlimited in time.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
As officially reported for the year ending April 30, 1904:

Gross Earnings	$2,589,446.50
Operating Expenses and Taxes	$1,243,686.76
Net Earnings	$1,345,759.74
Annual interest charge on $9,526,000 bonds now outstanding	447,300.97
Surplus	$898,458.77

For the eight months ending December 31, 1904, gross earnings have increased 14% and net earnings have increased 26% over the corresponding months of 1903. The net earnings of the Company are now at a rate in excess of three and one-half times the interest charge upon the bonded debt. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 4% per annum are paid upon $17,000,000 Capital Stock.

Price and complete information on application.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
Pine St., corner William
NEW YORK.

Bank of Montreal.
61 Wall Street
NEW YORK.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, D. O. Mills, Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Charles H. Allen, G. G. Haven, Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan,
George F. Baker, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Jacob H. Schiff,
Edward J. Berwind, Walter S. Johnston W. G. Oakman, John Sloane,
Frederic Cromwell, A. D. Juilliard, Samuel Rea, Valentine P. Snyder,
James B. Duke, Joseph Larocque, Elihu Root, Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, EDWARD J. BERWIND, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, G. G. HAVEN, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

GRANITE STATE
Fire Insurance Company,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Total Amount of Assets,	$685,999 44
Total Amount of Liabilities, except Capital,	353,268 02
Capital Stock, paid up in cash,	200,000 00
Surplus above Capital Stock and all Liabilities,	127,731 42

CALVIN PAGE, President. J. ALBERT WALKER, Vice-Pres't.
ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.
JOHN W. EMERY, Assistant Secretary.

READING OR LEHIGH VALLEY
WHICH IS THE CHEAPER?

WE WILL PUBLISH TO-DAY IN OUR BULLETIN AND TICKER NEWS SERVICES THE SECOND ARTICLE OF THE SERIES ON ANTHRACITE COAL STOCKS.

ASK YOUR BROKER FOR THE "WHITE SLIPS."

DOW, JONES & CO.,
44 BROAD STREET.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, **the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922, said Railroad Company, issued under said** trust agreement, **have been drawn for payment, viz.:**

Ninety-eight (98) bonds for $1000 each,

Numbers,

101	988	1879	2679	3664	4870	5780	7349
113	1048	1910	2691	3750	4877	6156	7416
138	1164	2128	2700	3774	4915	6331	7507
246	1170	2132	2746	3775	4954	6342	7696
284	1285	2149	2906	3940	5016	6552	7778
519	1305	2265	3000	4016	5178	6561	7867
572	1362	2318	3031	4196	5235	6718	7892
784	1496	2320	3117	4216	5246	6736	
809	1510	2379	3229	4305	5491	6917	
815	1666	2576	3307	4452	5597	6935	
867	1733	2606	3381	4500	5611	7017	
938	1738	2646	3505	4527	5625	7186	
975	1762	2671	3591	4677	5772	7315	

And Twenty-three (23) bonds for $100 each,

Numbers,

051	0206	0657	01046	01155	01628	01712	01816
093	0320	0811	01048	01158	01632	01718	01840
0140	0457	0822	01091	01309	01684	01725	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of February, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1905.

SAVINGS BANKS.

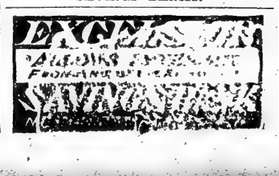

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 23, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, February 15, 1905, for the construction and installation of Corliss Engines for electric lighting, as per drawings and specifications in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

Fort Slocum, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for constructing brick double barrack will be received here until 11 A. M., Feb. 8, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes should be marked "proposals for barrack," addressed W. J. Davis, Q. M.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JANUARY 23, 1905.—Sealed proposals for constructing Boat House here will be received until 12 M., February 14, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked, "Proposals for Boat House," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

ONLY FINANCIAL HOUSE

sending clients daily a 4-page paper containing financial news from all parts of the world, complete sales of various exchanges, Fluctuation Sheets, "Daily Market Letter," and a 400-page, illustrated

"GUIDE TO INVESTORS"

thereby keeping you thoroughly informed as to matters marketwise, reducing chance of loss to the minimum and increasing probabilities of profit to the maximum, if trading in Wall Street. Send to us for all of them and we will

SEND THEM TO YOU FREE.

Haight & Freese Co
FOUNDED 1880.
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Branches: 29 West 42d St., N. Y.; 1931 B'way, near 65th St., N.Y.; 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stock."

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates:

At the request of the Board of Directors of your Company and of a majority of the stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to bring about the consolidation of the Atlanta & Birmingham Air Line Railway and The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Companies with the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

It is proposed in conjunction with and as part of the Plan to provide funds to be used toward liquidating the floating debt of the Company, for improvements, betterments, extensions, and other corporate purposes.

SUMMARY OF PLAN

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY

First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock	$18,000,000
Second Preferred Non-cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	18,000,000
Common Stock	36,000,000

The First Preferred Stock is to be preferred both as to principal and dividends and non-cumulative for five years from July first, 1905, but thereafter cumulative. It is to be redeemable at the option of the Company after three years and convertible at the option of the holder into Second Preferred Non-cumulative Stock at par.

The Second Preferred Non-cumulative Stock is to be redeemable at the option of the Company at 110 per cent. after three years, provided the First Preferred Stock shall have been redeemed or converted.

The amount of the Second Preferred Stock may be increased for the purpose of the conversion of the First Preferred Stock.

Each share of stock, irrespective of class, is to be entitled to the same voting power.

BASIS OF EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES.

(a) Each holder of one share of Preferred Stock of the existing Seaboard Air Line Railway shall, on payment of $12.50 in cash, be entitled to receive in exchange for such share and said cash payment $12.50 of new First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock, $75 of new Second Preferred Stock, and $12.50 of new Common Stock.

(b) Each holder of one share of Common Stock of the existing Seaboard Air Line Railway, shall on payment of $12.50 in cash, be entitled to receive in exchange for such share and said cash payment $12.50 of new First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock and $87.50 of Common Stock.

A syndicate, which may include Stockholders, Voting Trustees, and Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and of the New Company, the depositary and members of the Committee, will be organized to underwrite the above cash payment in consideration of the assignment to it of $12.50 of new First Preferred Stock and $12.50 of new Common Stock for each share of existing Seaboard Air Line Railway stock with respect to which it shall be called upon to make any part of such cash payment. The Syndicate may provide for the cash requirements of the consolidation. No commission shall be paid to such Syndicate or its Managers. The cash payments shall be made in five equal installments payable at such time as shall be prescribed, at intervals of not less than 30 days. Each Depositor who shall fail or omit to pay within the time prescribed any installment of said cash payment, with respect to any share of stock represented by a certificate of deposit held by him shall be conclusively deemed to have authorized the Committee to assign to the said Syndicate, from the stock apportionable, on payment of $12.50, to such share under the plan, new First Preferred Stock of the par value of $12.50, and new Common Stock of the par value of $12.50, upon the Syndicate paying, or agreeing to pay, all installments unpaid on such share.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SECURITIES

The Plan contemplates the issue on the consolidation of the following securities:

First Preferred Five Per Cent. Stock	$7,625,000
Second Preferred Non-Cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	17,923,350
Common Stock	35,976,930

There will be in the treasury of the Company pledged to secure the issues of Seaboard Air Line Railway bonds:

Common Stock received in exchange for Atlanta and Birmingham Railway stock of the par value of	$305,000
Common Stock received in exchange for Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company stock of the par value of	225,000

There will be unissued, available for the needs of the Company:

First Preferred Stock	$10,375,000
Second Preferred Non-Cumulative Six Per Cent. Stock	76,650
Common Stock	23,070

No part of such unissued First Preferred Stock shall be used except to provide funds for corporate purposes, nor at less than par, nor unless the Board of Directors of the new Company shall authorize such issue.

VOTING TRUST.

The present voting trust agreement may be wholly or partly dissolved and a new voting trust created, limited in duration to a period not exceeding five years, to Trustees selected by the Committee and with the right to any stockholder of the new Company to deposit his stock under the new voting trust.

The Committee is to act without compensation.

Holders of the stock and voting trust certificates are hereby requested to deposit the same endorsed in blank with the **Morton Trust Company,** which has agreed to act as depositary, at its offices, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, and at its agents, **The Old Colonial Trust Company,** Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and **The Continental Trust Company,** at Baltimore, Md., **not later than February 15, 1905,** after which date the Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive such deposits.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit, which will be issued on the deposit of voting trust certificates, on the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

Copies of the Plan, of which the above is an outline, and of the Deposit Agreement, may be had on application to the depositary and from the Secretary of the Committee at the address given below.

A copy of the Plan and of the Deposit Agreement signed by the Committee is filed with the Morton Trust Company.

Further information as to the Plan or the property may be obtained on application to any member of the Committee.

JAMES BYRNE,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
FRED'K B. VAN VORST,
Counsel.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNST THALMANN,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.

N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital..... $1,000,000.00
Surplus..... 6,008,272.48

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott, Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman, G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady, E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie, Michael Coleman,
James H. Post, Ernest Ehrmann,
T. Stallknecht, W. J. B. Mills,
Augustus D. Juilliard. Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,503,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TORBERT BISPHAM, Solicitor.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 25TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
7 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. Manufacturers' Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
7 shs. First Nat. Bank of B'klyn.
$950 City of Montgomery, Ala., 5 p. c. Corporate Bds., 1907.
30 shs. Union Ferry Co.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$11,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1933.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$2,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Registd Bds., 1909.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
4 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
31 shs. Chic., Peoria & St. L. R'way Pfd. and $50 scrip.
$1,000 Chic., Peoria & St. L. Ry. Consld. 5s, 1993, and $250 scrip.
$1,000 Chic., Peoria & St. L. Ry. 5 p. c. Inc. Bd., 1990, and $350 scrip.
$450 Litchfield & Madison Ry. 5 p. c. Inc. Bd., scrip.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
180 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
28 shs. National Park Bank.
27 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
20 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
140 shs. Columbian Paper Co.
50 shs. International Power Co. Pfrd.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' National Bank.
11 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
19 shs. First Natl. Bank.
28 shs. Merchants' Exch. Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
$5,000 Cuba Hardwood Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sks. 2d. Bds., 1938.
181 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
4,000 shs. United Gold & Platinum Mines Co.
1 sh. Bank of America.
4 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. Bank of America.
126 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
25 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Greenwich Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
100 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$10,000 Hudson River Water Power Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
100 shs. Baring Cross Bridge Co.
25 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
$2,000 Denver City Tramway 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$500 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. funded 7 p. c. Bds., 1920.
100 shs. Vale Building Co.
95 shs. Pecos Valley Co.
23 shs. Trenton Watch Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$7,000 Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$1,000 Kanawha & Mich. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. 6 p. c., Series "C" Bds., 1906.
80 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$17,500 Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., Aug., 1903, coupons on.
$5,000 N. Y. & N. J. Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
$10,000 Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Mexican Mineral R. R. 1st Gs. 1910.
10 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Empire Trust Co.
$17,000 American Palace Car Co. Coll. Note on demand dated May 13, 1902, int. 5 p. c., on which has been paid $904.23.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

Detroit Southern 50 Year 1st Gold 4% Trust Co. Certificates of Deposit
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
KRAUS BROS.,
Tel. 1904 Cortlandt. 24 BROAD ST.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,516	2,484	2,484
3d week Jan.	$425,222	$437,886	$394,472
From July 1	15,037,766	13,474,098	11,056,901
BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for quarter ended Dec. 31—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	124,116	113,472	99,271
Net earnings	6,283	8,029	7,688
Other income	5,061	4,038	3,370
Def. after chgs.	3,529	3,347	3,994
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for December—			
Gross earnings	1,886,603	1,754,830	1,966,068
Expenses	941,487	983,153	981,994
Net earnings	947,116	771,677	984,974
Renewals, addl., and improve.	200,203	42,442	
Balance	746,913	729,235	984,074
Charges and tax.	392,002	351,853	329,888
Surplus	414,911	377,382	455,086
Gross, 6 months	11,372,189	11,139,015	8,537,387
Expenses	5,768,848	6,062,014	5,358,343
Net, 6 months	5,903,341	5,077,001	3,199,044
Renewals, addl., and improve.	856,746	358,432	
Balance	4,744,595	4,719,169	3,199,044
Charges and tax.	2,666,892	2,643,046	2,603,301
Surplus, 6 mos.	2,077,703	2,076,123	595,743
DETROIT & MACKINAC for December—	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	78,410	82,583	4,164
Op. expenses	54,708	49,544	*5,164
Net earnings	23,711	33,039	9,328
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	486,198	490,403	2,205
Op. expenses	330,032	326,142	*3,890
Net earnings	156,166	164,261	6,096
*Increase.			

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

We have an attractive list of high-grade bonds, at prices to net from 4% to 5%, and shall be glad to submit the details for consideration and comparison.

Send for bond circular.

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Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.
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BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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Bonds for Investment.
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Available in all parts of the world.
51 WALL STREET, New York.
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Wabash, Pittsburg First 4s Term. Bonds.
U. S. Leather Securities, W. I.
N. Y. & Jersey (Tunnel R. R. Co.) Securities.
New Orleans Railways Securities.
Inter. Merc. Marine Securities.
N. Y. Security & Trust Co. Stock.
Merchants' Trust Co. Stock. Dealt in By
J. G. ZACHRY & CO., 46 Wall St. New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

Montreal Light Bonds Offered.

N. W. Harris & Co. and the Bank of Montreal are jointly offering $750,000 Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company first mortgage and collateral trust 4½ per cent. gold bonds maturing on Jan. 1, 1932. This company, under perpetual franchises, controls the entire gas, electric light, and power business of the Island of Montreal.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Incorporated to-day:

The Montana Ore Reserves, Incorporated, white Plains, (mining in Montana) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—C. S. Palmer, Brooklyn; C. B. Hedges and T. S.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Hesitant; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

The Market Assumes No Positive Tone In Default of Fresh News—Exports of Gold Coin to Paris.

The market yesterday preserved its attitude of observation and expectancy, there being no important additions to the facts available regarding the Russian position. Thus there was nothing left to do but discuss anew the extraordinary intelligence and to interpret it by the light thrown by the prices received from foreign exchanges. Paris sent better prices and reported a better tone, but then Paris's real crisis is not due until the monthly settlement is nearer. For that it is clearly fortifying itself, having raised its bid for our gold until it is able to take coin, and cables having sold at a price assuring shipments this week. Until call money can get above 2 per cent. it is useless to interest Wall Street in academic discussion of how much gold we can spare without uneasiness.

London also took favorable views, judging from its prices for consols and Japanese and Russian securities, and this was the more surprising as England does not regard English news with the same discount as ourselves. The English press, no doubt, is highly esteemed, but it is Russophobic, and its news heretofore has been known to be colored by its prejudices. Exactly how such sensational intelligence as was cabled Sunday or Monday passed the Russian censor, and exactly how it suddenly ceased coming, was one of the day's problems. St. Petersburg ceased to be the storm centre, and other industrial cities developed political unrest among the workmen, auguring ill for the localization of disorder, and promising greater difficulties for the oppressors or suppressors. Such discussions lead nowhere, and in weariness of them attention turned to domestic intelligence, which was in the main favorable, even though prices yielded upon several items of a supporting tenor. For example, American Hide and Leather sold off a fraction upon the announcement of an initial quarterly 1 per cent. upon its preferred, and Atchison yielded upon the announcement of practically no opposition to the issuance of its proposed $50,000,000 of bonds, of which $20,000,000 will be at once forthcoming upon terms worth something to the stockholders. There was good news regarding the iron trade in general, and the Steel Trust in particular, whose earnings increase in estimates as the day of announcement approaches, but the price of the trust's shares were not proportionately responsive. Running down the list, it is possible to select advances, but they were not in stocks whose names are influential, with the exception of Erie second preferred and Southern Pacific preferred.

On the other hand, the day's declines were in high-priced properties seldom speculatively dealt in. Manhattan, General Electric, Louisville and Nashville, Delaware and Hudson, Northwest, and others in their class sold off with some sharpness, together with some more volatile, like the Rock Islands. The feeling did not improve as the day wore on, but rather the contrary. The opening was about the best, midday business was almost at a standstill, and the close was soft if not nervous. The bond market was more sympathetic than heretofore, and while generally good, lost something of both tone and volume. Business off the Exchange, however, is as good as ever, one of the day's announcement's being the closing of the Oregon Short Line syndicate without any call upon its subscribers.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive pf.	1½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	2½
Am. Smelting	½	R. R. Securities	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Detroit South.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1	Southern Pacific pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1	Sugar, Pref. pf.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅝	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
Pressed S. Car pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Iowa Central	1¾
Am. Grass Twine	1	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Ice pf.	2	Nash., C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Malting	1	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Steel Fds.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Am. Sugar, C. & St. L.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tob. pf.	1	2d pf.	¾
Atl. Coast Line	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
B'klyn R. T.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Cent. of N. J.	2	Reading	1
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Rock Island	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. L. S. W.	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Union Pacific	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	U. Ry. Inv.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Col. Southern	½	U. S. Realty	¾
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Va.-Iron, C. & C.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	2	West. E. & M.	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
General Electric	5		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	2	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	1¾
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	St. L. S. W. M. & M.	1
Del. & So. Ohio 5s	4a2	Dakota 6s	1¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2	Tenn. C. & I. gen.	2¼
Ky. Cent. 4s	1	W. N. Y. & Penn. gen.	1⅞
Louis. & Ark. 4s	1		
Un. Pac. Term. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1¾	Texas Pacific 2d	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 24	681,625
To date this year	14,800,761
Corresponding date last year	10,339,012

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 24	$5,445,500
To date this year	$90,572,500
Corresponding date last year	$69,458,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston Elevated Railroad.
Consolidated Coal Co.
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Homestake Mining Co.
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad.
Michigan State Telephone Co.
Monongahela River Coal & Coke Co. on preferred.
National Pireproofing Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Co. on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad on preferred.
Tennessee Copper Co.
Trenton Potteries Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad of Chicago.
Sicilian Asphalt Pavement Co.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Closes Weak After an Uneventful Day.

The stock market yesterday made a show of strength for three hours, and then turned heavy, finally closing weak at the lowest prices for the day. There were hardly any news developments except those which came from the Russian capital. All of the active stocks closed down except the Erie issues, which were fractionally higher. The market was thoroughly unsettled and the break at the close did not assume greater proportions simply because the gong struck 3.

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The Russian Bonds.

One of the news bureaus called attention yesterday to the fact that no Russian bonds had been traded in on Monday, and remarked that this was a good sign. As a matter of fact, there never has been a sale of Russian bonds on the Stock Exchange since the bonds were first listed. Almost all of the Russian bonds held in this country are in the hands of big corporations, principally life insurance companies.

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Reports Given Out by Bankers.

Some of the foreign banking houses gave out dispatches from abroad to the effect that everything was quiet in Russia, and that indications pointed to an early termination of the uprising. Wall Street simply laughed at these dispatches. It took several weeks to settle the Brooklyn trolley strike, and the Chicago railroad strike of 1803 lasted for weeks, with violence every day. Why, then, asked the Street, should a movement of the dimensions of a revolution be terminated at an early moment? Revolutions terminate only when the revolutionists win right away.

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The Break in Industrials.

The break was most pronounced in those industrials which are known to have interests in Russia. So, for instance, General Electric declined five points on sales of 4,500 shares, while Westinghouse Manufacturing lost 1¾ points. New York Air Brake, which has factories in Russia, sold down five points on only 400 shares.

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Railroad Issues Weak.

There was no apparent reason for the weakness in some of the railroad stocks. Rock Island was one of the principal sufferers, the common losing a point and the preferred 1½ points. The selling was unexplained, but some large blocks came out below 35. It was said that London was not a seller of the issue, although the theory that the stock represented speculative commitments acquired there in connection with the attempt to make a market for the stock there, found many believers.

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American Hide and Leather Preferred.

American Hide and Leather preferred advanced to 50½ on the announcement that the Directors had declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. Later, however, the stock reacted with the rest of the market and closed for a net loss of half a point. Simultaneous with the declaration of the dividend it was announced that Henry Seligman had been elected a Director of the company. This is the first dividend ever paid on the stock, which is 7 per cent. cumulative.

ATCHISON STOCK INCREASE.

Practically No Opposition to $50,000,000 Bond Issue.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—Practically no opposition was manifested here to-day at the meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company to the proposition of increasing the common stock of the company and issuing $50,000,000 convertible bonds. The common stock of the company is thereby increased from $102,000,000 to $152,000,000.

The purchasers of the $50,000,000 of bonds will be allowed the privilege of converting them into common stock at any time. The bonds will bear 4 per cent. interest. The money realized from the sale of the bonds will have to be used solely in building or acquiring actually new and additional mileage or property.

SHIPMENTS OF COIN LIKELY.

Shipments of gold coin to Paris by to-morrow's steamer will in all probability be made to the extent of about $2,000,000, in addition to the gold bars which will be shipped in accordance with previously announced engagements. The foreign exchange market yesterday was very firm, advances occurring which brought rates to the highest figures recently quoted. Demand sterling rose to 4.8780, and francs were also very strong. Sales of Paris cables were made in considerable quantity at figures which would permit of the shipment of gold coin, and unless some change in the situation should occur to-day the Sub-Treasury will doubtless be called upon to supply coin for export. The demand for remittance to Paris is in part due to the approach of the settlement, which takes place there on Jan. 27.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A special meeting of the Lackawanna Steel Company has been called for Feb. 7 for the purpose of considering a proposition to authorize the issue of $30,000,000 of first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

Springfield (Ohio) dispatches state the People's Heat, Light and Power Company, capital $1,500,000, has been organized and will compete with the company which now has a monopoly of the local lighting business.

The Empire State Surety Company of Brooklyn has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital from $250,000 to $500,000.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York increased $704,027 as compared with the previous week and a decrease of $1,630,177 as compared with the corresponding week last-year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.04	.04	L. W. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.16	.13	Mexican	2.15	2.15
Andes	.31	.31	Occi. Con.	.86	.86
Belcher	.22	.25	Ophir	6.75	6.75
Best & B.	1.05	1.05	Overman	.26	.26
Bullion	.24	.24	Potosi	.13	.15
Caledonia	.46	.46	Savage	.38	.39
Chal. Con.	.47	.39	Sag Bel.	.07	.07
Challar	.28	.29	Sierra Nev.	.46	.47
Confidence	.95	.95	Syndicate	.15	.17
C. C. & Va.	1.70	1.70	St. Louis	.10	.11
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.68	.68
Crown P.	.19	.19	Utah Con.	.19	.19
Gould & C.	.22	.22	Yel. Jacket	.25	.26
Hale & N.	1.40	1.40	Silver bars	66⅞	66⅞
Julia	.04	.04	Drfts, sight	67⅛	67½
Justice	.17	.17	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.02			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, .70@.71; Monday, .50@.51.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13½	14	Lexington	6⅞	7
Amalgamated	17½	18	Little Puck	5½	5¾
Anaconda	17½	18	Little Bessie	3⅝	3⅞
C. C. & N.	22	23	Mammoth Gibson	6¼	7
C. C. Con.	11¾	12½	Mary McKinney	5¾	6
Dante	6¾	7	Minnehaha	3½	3¾
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	4⅞	New Haven	4¾	5
Elkton	73⅝	74¼	Old Gold	9¼	9⅝
El Paso	171½	172½	Pharmacist	7	7¼
Gold Dollar	8⅝	9	Portland	180	190
G. Cycle	50	...	Rose Maud	6¾	7
G. Sov.	12¾	12⅞	Rose Nicol	6	6¼
Isabella	43	44	S. Eclipse	4	4½
Jackpot	6½	8	Vindicator	79	85
Keystone	8¼	8½	Work	17½	18½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3@3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $385,356,956; balances, $13,939,248; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $872,742.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8535; demand, $4.8780; cables, $4.8820.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17¾ and 5.15¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par @25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Slight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—40@75c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The tone on the Bourse to-day improved, being favorably influenced by the absence of discouraging advices from St. Petersburg. Business was restricted. Russians had an upward tendency and at the close were firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 87.80 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 97½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—On the Boerse to-day prices in all departments were firmer. Russian funds were ⅜ higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Pittsburg and Lake Erie Directors.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 24.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company, held here to-day, J. Pierpont Morgan was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. D. Worcester, and William Rockefeller was chosen to succeed E. V. P. Rossiter, resigned. The report presented to the stockholders showed a decrease in gross earnings for the year of $1,244,619.37 and decrease in net earnings of $177,203.29.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅜	104⅝	pf.	47	51
2s, c., 1930	104⅜	104⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	90	95
3s, r., 1918	103¾	104¼	L. E. & W. pf.	35	40
3s, c., 1918	104½	105	L. E. & W. pf.	93	102
5s, 1918, sm.	104¾	...	Lake Shore	295	300
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106	Long Island	53	55
4s, c., 1907	105¾	106	Man. Con.	130	140
4s, r., 1925	130½	131	Man. Bch.	10	13
4s, c., 1925	131¼	132	Md. Tr. pf.	115	120
D. C. 3.65s	119	...	Mich. Cent.	130	140
Philippine 4s	109	...	M. & St. L. pf.	55	60
Adams Exp.	220	...	M. L. H. & R. pf.	85	89
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	M. L. H. & R. pf.	70½	80
Alle. & W.	151	...	Nat. Bis.	134	134½
A., O. & P.	94	98	Nat. B. pf.	113½	116¾
Am. D. Tel.	35	39	Nat. Enam.	18⅜	20
Am. Exp.	221	230	Nat. Lead pf.	85	95
A. L. Co.	38	40½	N. R. R.	250	260
A. L. Co. pf.	85½	...	N. R. R. M. pf.	22	23½
Am. Snuff.	180	185	N. Cent. C.	42	45
Am. Str. pf.	98½	99	N. J. C.	139	...
A. S. R. pf.	138	139	M. B. pf.	95	110
A. T. & C.	94½	95	N. Y., C. & St. L.	42	43½
A. T. & C. pf.	143	144	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	150	155
Am. Tob. pf.	150	155	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	115	120
Ann Arbor.	31	35	N. Y. D. Co.	20	20½
Ann A. pf.	62	66	N. Y. D. C. pf.	90	...
A. T. 1st pf.	95½	96	N. Y. & N.	60	60
T. A. L. pf.	105	12	J. Tel.	168	170
Bruns. City	115½	12	N. & W. pf.	92	94
B. R. & P.	154	159	Ont. Mining	34½	41½
B. R. & P. pf.	155	160	P. C. Co.	60	65
Butter's Co.	60	67	Canada So.	69	70
C. & S. A.	123	...	Pac. Mail	29	31
Tel. C.	118	...	Pere Marq.	95	99
C. I. & L.	120	143	P. C. C. & St. L.	102	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	143	St. L. pf.	102	...
Chi. Gt. W.	16	17	P., Ft. W. & C.	183	...
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	66	67	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	...
Chi. I. & L. pf.	70	85	Pullman Co.	240	245
C., M. & St. P.	183	188	Quicksilver	1¾	1⅝
C. St. P., M. & O.	190	200	Quicksilver pf.	3¾	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	114	120	Read. 1st pf.	91½	92
C., L. & W.	72	75	Read. 2d pf.	85	86½
C., L. & W. pf.	103½	107	Rens. & S.	206	...
C. & E. P.	105	...	R., W. & O.	13½	...
C. P. & E. pf.	85	...	Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	94	95
C. & H. C. pf.	85	...	Rutland pf.	50	70
C. & Iron	14¾	15¾	St. J. & G. I.	15	17
C. Tr. Co. pf.	130	140	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56	58
D., L. & W.	335	311	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	29
D. M. & Ft. D.	22	27	St. L. & E.	175	180
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	90	St. L. & E. 1st pf.	65½	68
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	44½	St. L. & S. F.	128	135
F. W. & D. City	63	66	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	100	104½
F. M. & S. pf.	76	78½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	98	100
F. M. & S. pf.	63	66	St. L. & S. W.	2½	2⅝
Gen. Ch. Co.	56	60	St. L. & S. W. pf.	35½	37½
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102	St. L. & S. W.	125	133
G. & S. T.	116	120	Third Av.	120	130
Ga. C. & P.	243½	247½	T. St. L. & W.	20½	22
Hock. Val.	87½	90	T. St. L. & W. pf.	35½	37
Homestake	90	92	Tenn. C. & I.	34	37
Int. Power.	65	67	Texas & Pac.	53	54
Int. S. P.	38	39	U. R. & P.	10½	11
I. S. P. pf.	86	88	Un. Pac. pf.	97½	98½
Iowa C. pf.	55½	56½	U. S. Exp.	119	126
Jol. & Chi.	180	190	Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	194
Kan. & M.	36	38	Wis. Cent.	21	22
K. & D. M.	14	17	Wis. Cent. pf.	44	45½
K. & D. M. pf.	33	36	W. U. Tel.	95	96
L. Shore	194	195	W. U. Tel. pf.	94	95
Lou. & Nash.	135	136	West. Md.	22½	23
Man. Con.	140	142	West. Md. 1st pf.	46	48
Met. St.	142	143	West. Md. 2d pf.	46	48
Mex. Cent.	21	21½	West. N. Y. & P.	14½	15
Mex. Nat.	13	13½	West. N. Y. & P. pf.	35	40
Mex. Nat. pf.	30	32	Wheel. & L. E.	30	32
Minn. & St. L.	100	102	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	85	90
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	150	151	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	28
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	150	151	Wis. Cent.	21	22
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	30	31	W. N. Y. & P.	98¼	...
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63½	64¾	W. N. Y. & P. pf.	98¼	...
Missouri Pac.	103⅝	103⅝			
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	140	140¾			
*National Lead Co.	26	26			
*National Lead Co. pf.	98	98⅝			
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	41¾	42			
*New York Air Brake	149	149			
N. Y. Central	144	144			
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	76	78			
N. Y., N. H. & H.	200½	202			
N. Y., Ont. & West.	43¾	43¾			
Norfolk & Western	77⅝	78¾			
North American	98⅜	98½			
Pacific Coast	80½	81			
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	85¼	85¼			
Pacific Mail	43	43			
Pennsylvania R. R.	136¾	136⅞			
People's Gas, Chicago	106⅝	106⅝			
P., C., St. L.	75	78			
Pressed Steel Car	35½	36			
Pressed Steel Car pf.	89	89			
R. R. Secs., Ill. C. stc.	93¾	93¾			
*Railway Steel Spring	33¾	33¾			
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	94½	94½			
Reading	87½	88			
*Rep. Iron & Steel	15⅞	15¾			
*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68⅝	68¾			
Rock Island Co.	36½	36¾			
Rock Island Co. pf.	80¾	81			
*Rub. G'ds Mfg. Co.	25¾	25⅞			
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	78			
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70½	70¾			
St. Louis Southw.	25	25			
St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	61			
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	61	61			
Southern Pacific	64¾	66			
Southern Pacific pf.	117⅜	118			
Southern Ry., ext.	33⅝	33⅞			
Southern Ry. pf., ext.	96¾	97			
Tenn. Coal & Iron	70	70¾			
Texas & Pacific	34⅞	34¾			
Tol. Rys. & Light	23	23¾			
Twin City R. T.	105¾	106			
*Union P. & P. Co. pf.	70	70			
Union Pacific	117⅝	118¾			
United Rys. Invest.	22½	23			
United Rys. Inv. pf.	67¾	67¾			
*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	23¾	24			
*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	84⅞	84½			
*U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝			
*U. S. Leather pf.	101½	101¾			
U. S. Realty & Imp.	81	81⅝			
U. S. Rubber	34⅝	35			
U. S. Rubber pf.	99	99½			
U. S. Steel	29⅜	29⅝			
U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	93¼			
Va.-Car. Chemical	55	55½			
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	42	42			
Wabash	21	21⅛			
Wabash pf.	42¼	42⅜			
Wells-Fargo Express	245	247½			
Western Union Tel.	92	92½			
Westinghouse E. & M.	180	180			
Wheel. & Lake Erie	18	18			
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	85¼	85½			
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	26			

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4s, c., 1925	131¼	132	Md. Tr. pf.	115	120
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Am. Tob. pf.	150	155	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	115	120
Ann Arbor.	31	35	N. Y. D. Co.	20	20½
Ann A. pf.	62	66	N. Y. D. C. pf.	90	...
A. T. 1st pf.	95½	96	N. Y. & N.	60	60
T. A. L. pf.	105	12	J. Tel.	168	170
Bruns. City	115½	12	N. & W. pf.	92	94
B. R. & P.	154	159	Ont. Mining	34½	41½
B. R. & P. pf.	155	160	P. C. Co.	60	65
Butter's Co.	60	67	Canada So.	69	70
C. & S. A.	123	...	Pac. Mail	29	31
Tel. C.	118	...	Pere Marq.	95	99
C. I. & L.	120	143	P. C. C. & St. L.	102	...
C. I. & L. pf.	70	85	St. L. pf.	102	...
C. & E. Ill.	120	143	P., Ft. W. & C.	183	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	143	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	...
Chi. Gt. W.	16	17	Pullman Co.	240	245
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	66	67	Quicksilver	1¾	1⅝
Chi. I. & L.	70	85	Quicksilver pf.	3¾	4
C., M. & St. P.	183	188	Read. 1st pf.	91½	92
C. St. P., M. & O.	190	200	Read. 2d pf.	85	86½
C., C., C. & St. L.	114	120	Rens. & S.	206	...
C., L. & W.	72	75	R., W. & O.	13½	...
C., L. & W. pf.	103½	107	Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	94	95
C. & E. P.	105	...	Rutland pf.	50	70
C. P. & E. pf.	85	...	St. J. & G. I.	15	17
C. & H. C. pf.	85	...	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56	58
C. & Iron	14¾	15¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	29
C. Tr. Co. pf.	130	140	St. L. & E.	175	180
D., L. & W.	335	311	St. L. & E. 1st pf.	65½	68
D. M. & Ft. D.	22	27	St. L. & S. F.	128	135
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	100	104½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	44½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	98	100
F. W. & D. City	63	66	St. L. & S. W.	2½	2⅝
F. M. & S. pf.	76	78½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	35½	37½
F. M. & S. pf.	63	66	St. L. & S. W.	125	133
Gen. Ch. Co.	56	60	T. St. L. & W.	20½	22
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102	T. St. L. & W. pf.	35½	37
G. & S. T.	116	120	Third Av.	120	130
Ga. C. & P.	243½	247½	Tenn. C. & I.	34	37
Hock. Val.	87½	90	Texas & Pac.	53	54
Homestake	90	92	U. R. & P.	10	11
Int. Power.	65	67	U. R. & P. pf.	38	39
Int. S. P.	38	39	Un. Pac. pf.	97½	98½
I. S. P. pf.	86	88	U. S. Exp.	119	126
Iowa C. pf.	55½	56½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	194
Jol. & Chi.	180	190	Wis. Cent.	21	22
Kan. & M.	36	38	Wis. Cent. pf.	44	45½
K. & D. M.	14	17	W. U. Tel.	95	96
K. & D. M. pf.	33	36	W. U. Tel. pf.	94	95
L. Shore	194	195	West. Md.	22½	23
Lou. & Nash.	135	136	West. Md. 1st pf.	46	48
Man. Con.	140	142	West. Md. 2d pf.	46	48
Met. St.	142	143	West. N. Y. & P.	14½	15
Mex. Cent.	21	21½	West. N. Y. & P. pf.	35	40
Mex. Nat.	13	13½	Wheel. & L. E.	30	32
Mex. Nat. pf.	30	32	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	85	90
Minn. & St. L.	100	102	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	28
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	150	151	Wis. Cent.	21	22
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	150	151	W. N. Y. & P.	98¼	...
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	30	31	W. N. Y. & P. pf.	98¼	...
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63½	64¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable irregularity marked the trading yesterday in the outside market, but the most notable price change of the day was the advance which occurred in International Mercantile Marine preferred. A fairly large number of issues were included in the day's transactions, but except in the Marines and a half dozen other stocks the total of sales was very small. Interborough Rapid Transit sold at 200 again, but reacted from that figure, closing at 197½, a gain of 1¾ points over Monday's final sale. Northern Securities rose in the early trading, but later lost all its gain, reaching the end of the session with a small net loss. A new high record was made in Otis Elevator preferred, which sold at 104, and Empire Steel common recovered 2 points from the price at which it last sold, but in a majority of the list the day's prices showed some recession.

***

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred sold from 33½ up to 36½, and the common advanced fractionally to 14⅝. Both issues retained nearly all of the advance. The present upward movement in these stocks has been well sustained, and the buying has been credited to quarters likely to be well informed as to the position of the company's affairs. The continued strength of the preferred stock has led to the report that an initial dividend was soon to be declared on that issue. The stock is a 6 per cent. cumulative issue, and dividends at that rate have been accruing on the stock since the combination of the steamship lines in 1902.

***

DOUGLAS COPPER.—Announcement is made by the Douglas Copper Company that it has secured the services as consulting engineer of Gustave M. Gouyard, who formerly occupied a similar position with Calumet and Hecla.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
American Can	400	10½	10¼	10¼
American Can pf	1,200	62½	62⅛	62⅛
American Tobacco	100	256	256	256
Am. Writing Paper	1,000	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
Am. W. Paper pf	50	21½	21½	21½
Arizona Con. Mining	200	28¼	28¼	28¼
Baldwin Locomotive	200	58	58	58
Bay State Gas	450	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
California Copper	400	5-16	...	5-16
Cascade Mining	200	1¾	1¾	1¾

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—136—The Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, Cal., plaintiffs, vs. Robert H. Thompson—Submitted with leave to counsel for plaintiffs to file reply brief.

144 to 148—The City of Worcester, plaintiffs, vs. The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company.—Argued.

152—F. E. Kehrer, plaintiff, vs. A. P. Stewart.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Day call for Wednesday, Nos. 132, 133, 154, 419, 413, 159, 160, 164, 165, and 166.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

126—U S vs Brendel
125—Kaw vs Barge
Santiago
103—In re Ciremedo
125—U S vs Fleitman
126—Sanford Roessler, &c, Chem Co
127—U S vs Crucible Steel Co
129—Williams vs Pearson
130—Webster vs Lanum
131—West Elec Co vs Hanselman
132—U S vs Hoeninghaus

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

69—Rittsig vs N Y C
144—Place vs Met Rubber Co
143—Williams vs Schlicht L. & Co
148—Ferguson vs Currier
140—Ellis vs same
156—Fishers Ist Brick Mfg Co vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

29—Eastman Kodak Co vs Anthony & Scovill Co

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 157, 158, 159, 162, 126, 160, 163, 166.

The Court of Appeals to-day issued the following notice:

"The present session of the court will continue until Feb. 3, on which day a recess will be taken until Feb. 20, when a session of four weeks at least will commence. Appeals entitled to be heard under Rule XI. of this court may be noticed for Feb. 20. Original motions, that is to say, motions which originated in the Court of Appeals, may be noticed for Feb. 20, and will be heard orally on that day."

Appeals Court Decisions.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Town of Preble, appellant, vs. Priest, Tax Commissioner, &c.; in re account of Ryer; People ex rel. Adelphi College, appellant, vs. Wells; in re petition of Kellogg; People ex rel. Fiske, appellant, vs. Fettner; in re same; in re petition of Campbell; People ex rel. Cooper Union vs. Wells, appellant.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Welsbach Company, appellant, vs. Norwich Gas and Electric Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Both questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Stokes, appellant, vs. Milbank.—Order affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint, &c.

Cudlip vs. New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, appellant; Griffin vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, appellant; Scudder vs. same, appellant; Herbert vs. Musical Courier Company, appellant; Rousseau vs. Rouss, appellant.—Motions for reargument denied.

Cahill vs. Hogan, appellant; in re taxable transfer on property of Clinch.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Langley vs. Westchester Trust Company, Stone, and another, appellants.—Judgment modified and case remitted to Special Term to recast accounts, with costs to both parties payable out of the estate.

Holroyd, appellant, vs. Indian Lake.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Arthur, appellant, vs. Colonial Assurance Company; Reed vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant; Thompson, appellant, vs. Thompson; Seamans vs. Barjeau, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hall vs Elliott
2—People, &c, vs Fed Bank
3—McInnes vs Col Paper Bag Co
4—Scott vs Am Ry &c, Co
5—Mfrs Fuel Co vs Righter
6—Schlessinger vs Perry
7—City of New York vs Collins
8—In re Dempsey
9—Di Giovanni vs Erie R R
10—Benjamin vs Edge
11—In re Milliken, B & L Association
12—Helman vs Michelson
13—People, &c, vs Fed Bank
13½—Same vs same
14—Same vs Rizzo
15—Frank vs Flynn
16—La Chicotte vs Best
17—In re Eustace
17½—Same
18—Conlen vs Rizer
19—Johnson vs Fuller
20—Lavelle vs McCarthy
21—Sinram vs Hoetzer
22—In re Podhayski
22½—Same
23—Same
24—Wells vs Met St Ry
25—Tatum vs Wagner
26—In re Penn, N Y & L I R
27—Tragman vs Littlefield
28—Rice vs Zindel
29—Sayward File and Ledger Co vs Cutting
30—Iguari vs Abramson
31—Whitman vs Wilcox
32—Gurney vs Burr
33—In re City of N Y
34—Roosevelt vs Holland Trust Co
35—Porpoise vs same
36—O'Neill vs Houston St. &c. Ry
37—Kappel vs Erie R R
38—Kiernan vs Universal Realty Co
40—Lamar vs Downey
41—Doelger vs Consoline
42—Cont Asphalt Pav Co vs Hatfield
43—Gordon vs Schiffman
44—Dimlek vs Olsen
45—Weigand vs Weigand
46—Madden vs Erie R R
47—24th St Nat Bank vs Mohawk Cement Co
48—O. J. Gude Co vs Riesel
49—Monetary Trust Co vs Hair
50—Dunn vs Arkenhugh
51—In re Butler
52—Amies vs Watkins
53—Parker vs Morning Tel Pub Co
54—Doran vs Haymann
55—Chrlauh vs May
56—In re McElduff
57—Helman vs Michelson
58—Rep of Mexico vs Nixon
59—Decker vs Christian

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Preferred causes.

2145—Finn vs Hickey
2170—Mahoney vs Mabry

General calendar.

1538—Slater vs Slater
1462—Hay & Jay Co vs Darmour
1594—Cassina vs Bruck
1614—Galewski vs Sir
750—Brooks vs Belasco
769—Belasco vs Klaw
1375—Haight vs Haight & Freese Co
1310—Gies vs Bertine
772—Gies vs Empire Life Ins Co
1426—McMurray vs 34th St Nat Bank
1461—Poth vs Poth
1480—Rothschild vs Rothschild
1033—Francis Bros vs Onward Const Co
699—Simons vs Simons
702—Simons vs Zobel
1488—Green vs Love
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1503.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—260 Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1011—Ward vs Man Ry
358—Lopez vs N Y C & H R R R
504—Pierce vs Met St Ry
2961—Atkinson vs same
522—Newirth vs Inter St Ry
556—Schilling vs N Y C & H R R R
575—Siegel vs Int St Ry
234—McDermott vs Int St Ry
594—Campbell vs Met St Ry
596—Garcia vs 42d St, &c, R R
598—Kreiss vs Met St Ry
636—Gargano vs 42d St, &c, R R
646—Knierlem vs N Y C & H R R R
647—Wabnich vs Dry Dock, &c. R R
668—Connors vs Inter St Ry
655—Gordon vs Met St Ry
656—Murray vs Inter St Ry
545—New vs same
546—Elliott vs same
623—Same vs same
624—Knapp vs Int St Ry

The next number reached on regular call of trials calendar, 652.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Olderseve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Issy White.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2377—Beetson vs Stoops
3090—Simon vs Koehler
3080—Greene vs Mather

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

403—Verze vs Met El Co
451—Silver vs Feltman
244—Burke vs Imiss
1934—Sundheimer vs City of N Y
500—Mulcahey vs Renney
515—Smith vs Jung
580—Darrell vs Hoge
285—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
2091—Fogg vs N Y Trans Co
449—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
340—Guggenheimer vs Platt
211—Zelfferblatt vs Sachs
237—Corcoran vs Stabler
548—Bean vs City of New York
202—Finnegan vs Bang
235—Lee vs Roebling Const Co
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 561.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

632—Cox vs Meloy
407—Salomon vs Robertson
938—Watterson vs City of N Y
1163—Strong vs Green
1227—Caldwell-Easton
816—Welling vs Man
1359—Orlando vs Peone
1362—Same vs same
1266½—Am Rubber Tire Co vs City of N Y
1049—Moore vs Doherty & Albers
3369—Becker vs Nourse
240—Bell vs McKenna
231—Same vs same
242—Whaples vs Fahys
1009—Murray vs O'Donohue
1100—Holmes vs Montauk Steamboat Co
1117—McDermott vs City of New York
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1484.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lavinia Cudlipp, Walter Treacy, Giovanni R. Conceme, George Saltman, William J. Gritman, Samantha V. Lapham, Leonhard Loewenthal, Henri J. Schettgen — At 2:30 P. M.

Sophia E. Cohn, William A. Owen, George Mosley, Charles Mark, Emily M. Taylor

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3616—Blume vs Erie R R
3286—Zimmerman vs Chlefelder
9852—Stern vs Edmonds
835—Greenwald vs Pearlman
656—Levine vs Singer Mfg Co
637—Schneider vs same
1638—Bartolombo vs Bicota
3716—Stone vs Plant
844—Griffin vs Met St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

967—Reiche vs New Amsterdam Casualty Co
922—Weiher vs Crawford
3750—Reilly vs Union Ry
3788—Cunningham vs Heidelberger
3799—Meyer vs B H R R
3800—Meyer vs Stokes
3801—Goldberg vs Met St Ry
3805—McGinness vs Huber
3807—Alpen vs Man Ry
3811—Morrison vs Cowen
3029—Alfano vs Paradese
4046—Fiel & Cas Co vs Miller
4047—Isaacs vs McDermott
4048—Cusick vs Orr
4049—Winter vs Int St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1205—Mates vs Freedman
3244—Willison vs Jewelers', &c, Co
340—Steinman vs Zeman
529—Same vs same
1905—Stecher vs Ind Order F S J
728—Waxman vs Bryant
731—Justice vs same
3337—Madden vs Man Ry
811—McGrath vs Met St Ry
817—Herskovitz vs Chopkowitz
951—Pollock vs Met St Ry
1026—Jewett vs same
1210—Benanti vs same
1028—Parker vs Wayne

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

9641—Crowley vs Isaacs
890—Weissman vs V. Loew's Brew Co
3320—Simons vs Kuehn
3430—Same vs same
2072—Weaver vs Lawyers' Surety Co
974—Barauskv vs Gross vs Ledlanan
978—Gorusky vs Schechter
774—Zillecks vs Domestic, &c, Soc'y
3890—Blumenthal vs Wiener
3896—Dwyer vs Int St Ry
1264—O'Connor vs Cent R R of N J
3959—Jacobson vs Wilmerding
3780—Priore vs Todd
3705—Glendenning vs Hamblett

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,071.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

9741—Gallagher vs McCourt
10339—Ins Co of N A vs Brady
10234—Anderson vs Campbell Realty Co
9913—Cohn vs Bernard
10177—Hamilton Bank vs St Paul Hotel Co
10433—Colwell Lead Co vs Greene
10293—O'Connor vs Meyer
Equity and non-jury case.
514—Lanzer vs Belmont

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Walter D. Valentine
2—Carrie Smith
3—Arthur Roper
4—Carmiano Giacomo
5—Thomas Taylor
6—Martin Fiser
7—Jacob Haydock, Frank Hajhack
8—Margaret Kiah
9—Louis Album
10—Anna Miller
11—Hattie Jordan
12—Giuseppee Bernando
13—Joseph Drokopitch
14—Rudolph Schroeder
15—Frank Murphy
16—Isaac Miller
17—Samuel Loitner

To fix a day for trial.

1—Morris Rosenblum
2—Wm Schmitzges
3—Abraham Bernstein
4—John Pincus
5—John Skilkewitch
6—Giuseppe Bruno Picadings.
7—Michael Petrello
8—James Allen
9—William Pierce
10—David Martin
11—Samuel Richtmiewitz
12—John Adams
13—Anthony Johnson
14—May Wilson, Catherine Burns
15—Jake Kaplan
16—Thomas O'Brien, Martin Keegan
17—Louis Morgenstein
18—Hubert Callan
19—John Mullarkey
20—James Zitto
21—Charles E. Wallace
22—William Carson
23—Thomas Chambers
24—John Westrich
25—Samuel Ernest
26—Moses J. Jackson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Wm B. Froehlich
2—Chas Beckendorf
3—Margis Bawton
4—Dennis Moran
5—Jacob Cohen
6—Walter Bryant, John Messner, Frank Herdes
7—Harry Cohen
8—Rose Wilson, Thomas Wilson
9—Francesco Doroto
10—John McKeowey, John Kelly, Michael Collins, Joseph Rosse
11—Giwanbattista Di Grosa
12—Samuel Bilotti
13—Luigi Flora

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train, Kernochan, and Kresel for the People.

1—Louis Ehrenard
2—Frank Furlong

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott, O'Connor, Rand, and Garvan for the People.

1—George Kopp
2—Andrew T. Connolly the younger
3—Robert Steiner
4—Andrea Avitable
5—Joseph Lang
6—Annie Bauerfeld
7—Alfred Jackson
8—Thomas F. Driscoll
9—David Manas, Sam Lublitz
10—Morris Magnus
11—Max D. Klein
To fix a day for trial.
1—Max Rosenblatt

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Adelaide M. Davis vs. William H. Flitner et al.—Alphonso Hodges.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Isidore W. Bon vs. Howard A. Whiteside—Charles F. Murphy.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—American Surety Company vs. Joseph A. Spratt—Julius Blumberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Cullinan vs. Fritsche—Samuson H. Weinhandler.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Bishop vs. Bishop—Michael J. Mulqueen.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Myers vs. Lese—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Schaffner vs. Schaffner—John M. Ward. Alliance Realty Company vs. Dewey—D. Cady Herrick. Burnett vs. Burnett—John Jeroloman. In re Wyrsch—James J. Neulis.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Zimmerman vs. Hulin—Charles Frederick Adams.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hooker, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

96—Lord vs Citizens' Steamboat Co
97—Matter of Dutcher
129—Brugger vs Int St Ry
132—Kuhmen vs White
135—Leroy vs Acken
84—Weeks vs Van Ness
88—Seidman vs L I R R
136—Nelson vs Life Association
155—Bartlett vs Man Life Ins Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5690—People ex rel Mayasack vs Polish Association
6017, 6018—Bollas vs same
11708—Dempsey vs B H R R
11246—Lazar vs Markowitz
11186—Kantrowitz vs Bedford Constr Co
9137—Oriental Bank vs Gallo
6431—Whelan vs B H R R
6451—Corn vs same
11582—Title Guarantee Co vs Self
7492, 7493—Cox vs Mason
6284—Eck vs Press Pub Co
6351, 6353½—Rice vs Kalman
8192, 8582—Palmer vs Chase
9278—Cummings vs Kenny
5957—Moriarty vs B H R R
10962—Chase vs Kingsbury
4122—Wilhelmsen vs Manhattan R R
6951—Eklyn Alcatraz Co vs City of N Y
2036—Farley vs Nassau Brewery

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

11372—Schutte vs Barnaby
3727—Robb vs McKune
3730—Bodes vs Man Ry
3731—Crozier vs 42d St, &c, Ry
3072—Wachsman vs Gutman
3704—Wolowitz vs Met St Ry
3556—Dulchanty vs Int St Ry

Queens County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

200-A—Seymour vs Warren
316—Summerfield vs Norton
847—Wallenfels vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
463—Eckhold vs same
587—Schramme vs Lawrence Just Loouie

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

33—Barry vs City of N Y
52—Byolenn vs same
53—O'Farrell vs same
54—Same vs same
62—Same vs same
56—Barry vs same
57—Doran vs same
58—Foley vs same
521—Atwater et al vs Orford Copper Co
534—Creeklus vs City of N Y
535—Same vs same
955—Harris vs Campbell
957—Nyberg vs same
958—Symonds vs same
961—Pacciarelli vs Interborough R T Co
962—Galsor vs Donin
963—Farmer vs N Y Asbestos Mfg Co

Highest number reached on general calendar, 974.

No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

964—McAuley vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
965—Kellner vs N Y City Ry Co
966—Abramowitz vs Bowery Bay Building Improvement Co
967—Hopkins vs City of New York
968—Same vs same
969—Sax vs same
970—Feering vs N Y City Ry Co
971—Berwick vs Leland
972—Laurino vs Westinghouse Church, Kerr & Co
973—Hipple vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
974—Wegmann, an infant, vs same

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Havana	March 11, 28 hours
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Kingston	March 16, 48 hours
San Juan	March 20, 36 hours
St. Thomas	March 22, 11 hours
Bridgetown	March 23, 12 hours
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8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:40 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
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6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
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*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William F. Havemeyer Sells 121 Fifth Avenue—Century Building Bought by New Corporation—Auctioneers Lease Salesroom on Vesey Street.

Maclay & Davies have sold for William F. Havemeyer 121 Fifth Avenue, a five-story stone-front building covering a lot 21.6 by 100. The property adjoins the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, owned by William R. H. Martin.

The New York Bankers' Realty Company, a new corporation with which Warner Van Norden will be prominently identified, has bought the Century Building, at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, for $900,000. Collins & Collins were the brokers in the transaction. The Century Building is a twelve-story store and office structure on a plot 50 by 111, and was erected by the Century Realty Company about a year ago. It adjoins the Knickerbocker Trust Company Building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The New York Bankers' Realty Company bought recently, through Collins & Collins, 13, 33, and 35 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Purchase on West 39th Street.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Elise S. Chalmers the five-story brownstone-front dwelling 6 West Thirty-ninth Street, 24 by 98.9. The property adjoins the large holdings of F. V. & J. H. Burton on Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets.

Herman Kratzenstein is the buyer of 56 and 58 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by the Clinton Realty Company.

Sale of 69th Street Dwelling.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Amy F. Smith of Orange, N. J., the four-story dwelling 29 West Sixty-ninth Street, 23 by 80 by 100.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Catherine Holden to William Mitchell for occupancy 312 West Ninety-second Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 20 by 112.

Charles Galewski has bought for a client from Graham & Adams the five-story double flat 71 West One Hundredth Street, adjoining the corner of Columbus Avenue.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold the five-story brownstone trinle flat 232 West Eighty-fourth Street, 26 by 102.2.

Real Estate Auctioneers to Move.

The Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, which for the last year and a half has conducted auction sales of real estate at 161 Broadway, has secured a lease of the ground floor of the building at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, just west of the Astor House and facing St. Paul's churchyard. The new salesroom will open on May 1. Application will be made to the Supreme Court to have it designated by the Chief Justice for holding judicial sales of real estate. The auctioneers considered the Vesey Street location when they were compelled to give up their old quarters in the basement of the Broadway Building, but at that time it was not thought desirable to leave Broadway.

That the auctioneers have been unable to renew their lease at 161 Broadway is generally taken to mean that the Singer Manufacturing Company, which owns this and several adjoining properties, is getting ready to carry out its plans for the erection of an addition to its building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street.

Building Sold on William Street.

F. de R. Wissmann has sold to William Simpson 229 William Street, a three-story building on lot 28.4 by 88.2.

Buying and Reselling on the Heights.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for William and Julius Bachrach to Arnstein & Levy four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and have resold the property for Arnstein & Levy to William T. Hookey.

The Randolph-Backer Company, in conjunction with John R. and Oscar L. Foley have also sold to Leonard Weil for Hames A. Mulvey the six excavated lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 175 feet east of Broadway.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Thiese the two five-story flats 514 and 516 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues.

Duff & Brown have sold for George W. Martin the plot 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

A. Joachim & H. Goldschmidt have sold for Henry Fox to a client for improvement the plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought the plot, 75 by 94, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Operators Buy 124th Street Lots.

Golde & Cohen have sold to Star, Shapiro & Fortman fourteen lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Harry Matz has bought the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a plot 120 by 100.

M. Rubin and the Berman Realty Company have sold for Uhlfelder & Weinberg to the Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

George D. Eighmie has sold to William T. Eames 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a one-story building on plot 50 by 99.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue.

Samuel Green is the buyer of the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets. Warren & Skillin were the brokers in the deal.

Simon & Wallach have sold for M. Tishman, 12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story single flat, on lot 18 by 100.11.

Solomon C. Block are the buyers of the four six-story apartment houses in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues. Louis H. Lowenstein was the broker in the deal.

Louis Schwarz has sold for Francis J. Arend to Solomon Wronker 2,570 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story flat with stores, on lot 25 by 80.

Isaac Strauss negotiated the sale of the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 120 by 100, for Klein & Jackson.

Buyer for Park Avenue Dwelling.

John J. Kavanagh sold for David Lydig 926 Park Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20 by 80.

William F. Norris has sold for Mrs. Joanna May to S. Geismar 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Mount Morris Park West.

Max Marx has sold to Marcus Nathan the two-story brownstone dwelling 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Company Sells West Side Flats.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for the Herter Realty Company, to a client, the three six-story flats 433 and 435 West Twenty-fourth Street, 50 by 98.9, and 430 West Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Williams & McAnerney have sold for Patrick Kiernan 832 Eighth Avenue, a four-story flat on lot 24.8 by 70.

Maurice E. Strauss has sold 540 West Fifty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5, for the Jacob New estate to Irving I. Kempner.

Pocher & Co. have leased 109 East Twenty-eighth Street to William R. Dunn, Jr., for a term of years.

First Avenue Block Front Resold.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to H. Moran & Son the block front on the west side of First Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, 200 by 150. This property was recently acquired by Lowenfeld & Prager from the Schermerhorn estate.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Grossman & Passon the plot on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.8, to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

Warren F. Quackenbush has sold for Lambert Suydam the plot 100 by 100.11 on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet east of First Avenue.

Halprin, Diamondston & Levin have bought the plot 75 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 175 feet west of First Avenue.

New Tenements Find Buyers.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Mrs. Henrietta Bennett 324 and 326 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a new six-story tenement on lot 37.6 by 100.

Sol Freidus & B. Karson have sold for Morris Steinberg and Millie Clanan 42 and 44 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story double flats on plot 50 by 100, for about $50,000.

Bernard Tauber has sold for Max D. Stouer 338 and 340 East Fifty-first Street to Louis A. Solomon. The property consists of a six-story flat on plot 37.6 by 100.

Bernhard Freund has resold from John B. Ulrich 1,444 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have sold through Simon Levy and Samuel Bachrach 2,112 to 2,116 Second Avenue, old buildings on plot 51 by 66.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have leased for Sarah Rabinowitz to Tomasa Dorco the five-story tenement 2,035 Second Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $13,000.

Alexander Wilson has sold for a client to Michael Maier 349 East Seventy-sixth Street a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 102.2.

Max Gold has bought for improvement 226 and 228 East Forty-ninth Street and 233 to 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Avenue B Property Changes Hands.

S. H. Frankenheim & Co. have sold for Edward Michel to Samuel Wiener and Solomon Frankel the two five-story double tenements, with stores, 40 and 42 Avenue B, each 24 by 80.

Block Front Sold on Brown Place.

Garfiel & Moll have bought a block front on the east side of Brown Place, from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 200 by 90.

Rosenweig & Elson have sold to Sigmund Netel the five-story apartment house in course of construction at 1,517 and 1,519 Washington Avenue, 50 by 100 by 140.

Charles A. Weber has sold for the Tetzlaff estate the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Washington Avenue and 742 and 744 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, three-story frame buildings, with stores. The buyer is a Mr. Mohr.

Thomas E. Finucane has sold to Theodore Bitterman the southwest corner of Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, a plot 101 by 77.

Thorn & Co. have sold the two-and-one-half-story dwelling 2,480 Creston Avenue to Martha A. Hoffman.

William B. Hogan has sold for Richard Klages to a client a plot, 200 by 108, on the north side of Tenth Street, about 205 feet west of Avenue D, Newport.

Deal for Brooklyn Properties.

Joseph Gans, as attorney, has bought for Calmon Hurwitz the five-story double flat 24 and 26 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, running through to McKenny Street. The sellers were Hettie A. Wells and John I. Glover.

New York Firms in Out-of-Town Deals.

Powter & Co. report the sale of 911 F Street, Washington, D. C., for a client to Thomas B. Hutchinson of Pittsburg, who buys for investment. The property consists of a five-story business building, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, on lot 21.1 by 160.

E. V. Prescia & Co. have sold for Clark & Son their property at Dover, Del., consisting of 185 acres of land.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 101 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.
Public Auction Sale.

1st Av. 697, w s, 24.1ft ft s of 40th St, 24.6x75, five-story brick tenement, with stores; to Patrick Skelly.....$19,500
1ST AV, 837, w s, 25.2 ft s of 45th St, 25x75, five-story brick tenement, with store; to Leopold Hutter..... 19,600
638 St, 210 and 212 East, n s, 153.1 ft e of 3d Av, each 24.11x100, two four-story brick tenements; to W. J. Duane. 30,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

East Houston St, 120, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 24.10x69.1; A. Silverson of 230 East 63d St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $32,000.

2d Av, 2,112 to 2,116, for a six-story brick flat and store, 61x65; Hirt & Williams of 410 East 52d St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $52,000.

110th St, s s, 400 ft e of Pleasant Av, for a two-story frame shed, 175x75; Gatfins Construction Company of 445 East 80th St, owner; A. Rothermel of 923 East 183d St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 158th St, 50x150.5 to w s of St. Nicholas Av, 50.10x165.9; Adolf Mandel to Albert Wavaugh. (mtg $33,000)..... 100
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 75x100; Union Real Estate Company to Max Rollnick. (mtg $14,000)
ANTHONY AV, 1,961, w s, 21x60.6x20x60.11; Anthony Av, 1,963, w s, 22.5x81x18.8x65.6; Michael J. Maher to Barbara Goldsmith. (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.
AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Alexander Schaie to Rexton Realty Company. (mtg $3,700).....
BEACH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 100x100; Andrew Stahl to Gottfried Schaible and another.....
BELMONT AV, s e corner of Oakland Place, runs e 11.2x s 8.2x w 13.3 to avenue x n 9.10; Mary A. Farrell to Gottfried Schaib, quitclaim.....
BERGEN AV, 682, e s, runs s e 50.2 x s 17.10 x n w 86.1 x n 17.5; Walter J. Schmidt to Babette Englehardt, (mtg $2,700) other consideration and..... 250
BLONDELL AV, e s, 125 ft s of Evadna St, 25x100, Westchester; Ruth Freeman to William M. Fleischman.....
BOONE ST, n e s, 11.10 ft n of Freeman St, runs n e 68.5x n w 126x s w 84.8x s 125; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Penates Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100
BOONE ST, n e s, 11.10 ft n of Freeman St, runs n e 68.5x n w 126x s w 84.8x s 125; Penates Realty Company to Mark H. Rogers and another, other consideration and..... 100
BRISTOW ST, e s, at n w s of Stebbins Av, runs n 100x e 33.2x s w 113.3; Herman Aaron to Michael Cohn, (mtg $5,500).....
BROADWAY, e s, Lot 82, map, (291,) near Fort Washington, of Robert Bogardus, 25.2x100x24.8x120.7; Frank P. Schimpf to Irving Schmeidler and another, other consideration and..... Nom.
BROOK AV, part of Lot 182, map of Morrisania, runs s w 75x n w 60.11x n 22.11x n e 55.9x s e 79.8; Jacob Newman to Leo Levinson, other consideration and..... 100
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 502.5 ft s of 161st St, 42.3x150, with strip; John Riegelmann to Jacob Weber, (mtg $15,000).....
CHERRY ST, 231, s s, 44.9x irregular; Joseph Freedman to Louis Manevetz, (mtgs $27,000).....
CLAREMONT AV, e s, at centre of Bloomingdale Road and 139.7 ft n of 120th St, runs n 42.2 to 121st St x e 5 to centre of road x s 42.9; Mary Deering to Edmund Coffin, Ca. G.....
FORDHAM AV, n w s, 784.6 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 35.6x100; Addie S. Molinero to Moses D. Moss, all title, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 100
FRANKLIN AV, 1,304 and 1,306, e s, 47.6x125x46.3x125; Anna M. Crosby to Charles F. Brane and another, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.
FREDERICK ST, w s, 126 ft s of Union Av, 25x87.6; Niccoletta Criscuolo to Checchina Carucci, ½ part, other consideration and.....
FREEMAN ST, s s, 434.5 ft w of Westchester Av, runs s 100x w 100x n 89.4x n e —x e 90.11; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Penates Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100
FREEMAN ST, s s, 434.5 ft w of Westchester Av, runs s 100x w 100x n 89.4x n e —x e 90.11; Penates Realty Company to Mark H. Rogers and another, other consideration and..... 100
FULTON AV, w s, 74.11 ft w of 169th St, 24.7x89.2; Minnie S. Fahs to John C. Heintz, other consideration and.....
FULTON AV, n w corner of 169th St, 98.8x100; John C. Heintz to Julius B. Fox, other consideration and..... 100
GREENWICH ST, e s, 130.6 ft n of Canal St, 22x80; Susan R. Williams, executrix, to Susan K. Williams, ½ part, (mtg $8,000).....
GREENWICH ST, e s, 130.6 ft n of Canal St, 22x80; Martha E. Egbert, individually and as executrix, to Susan R. Williams, ½ part, (mtg $5,000).....
GREENWICH ST, e s, 130.6 ft n of Canal St, 22x80; Susan R. Williams to Sarah K. Hunter.....
HOE AV, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi to Isaac Lowenfeld, other consideration and.....
KELLY ST, n s, 50 ft w of Wales Av, 25x72.4x28.11x86.11; Matthew Walsh to George M. Yeager, (mtg $6,500)..... 9,250
LORILLARD ST, n e corner of 168th St, 199.6x194.11; Jacob J. Lesser to Isaac Chauser and others, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....
LOT 109, map of St. Raymond Park; Mildred A. Yeandle to Wilbur W. Yeandle, (mtg $250).....
LOT 510, map of Van Nest Park; Frank Moar to William Forbes.....
LOTS 1,227, 1,228, 1,229, 1,230, 1,231, 1,232, 1,233, 1,234, 1,235, 1,236, 1,080, 1,081, 805, 156, 100, and 1,106, map of Wakefield; Lots 46 and 47, map of village of Jerome; Lots 1 to 9, Block B, map of Pelham Park; Catharine Close to Lillian V. Rourke.....
LOTS 106, 107, 110, and 111, map of 876 lots, Thompson Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Philip Bauer.....
LOTS 182, 184, 186, 247 to 249, map of 876 lots, Thompson Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Adam Bauer and another.....
LOTS 587 to 592, amended map of Section C, Vyse estate; William R. Rose to William W. Morgenthau, other consideration and.....
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 200 ft n of 206th St, 35.6x170; Elizabeth Sacchi to Mary E. Sacchi, 1-3 part.....
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 200 ft n of 206th St, 35.6x170; Elizabeth Sacchi to Louise Sacchi, 1-3 part.....
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 200 ft n of 206th St, 35.6x170; Louise Sacchi to Mary E. Sacchi, 1-3 part.....
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 200 ft n of 206th St, 35.6x100; Elizabeth Sacchi to Gustavus Sacchi.....
MADISON ST, 359 and 361, n s, 47.7x 96, Samuel Pollak and another to Fischel Realty Company, (mtg $70,000,) other consideration and.....
MANHATTAN AV, 408, e s, 18.9x95; Susan R. Williams, individually and as executrix, to Sarah K. Hunter.....
MELROSE AV, s e corner of 157th St, 178.9x21x177.8x21; Christopher Pasenker to John F. Frees, other consideration and.....
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 105, map 211 lots, Downing estate, Van Nest, 25 x100; Ann Duggan to John I. Dragnett, other consideration and.....
NORTH L, n of Plot 44, map of Arden property, 50x100; Thomas Daly to Kate Wiegenar.....
OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 250.10 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50.1x129.8x50x141; Jennette E. Ackerman to James H. McWilliams and another, (mtg $2,500).....
PARK AV, s e corner of 166th St, 255x 192x250; Arthur J. Colling to Michael J. Delehanty, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and.....
PARK AV, s e corner of 166th St, 255x 192x250; Michael J. Delehanty to Thorn & Co. (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and.....
PELHAM AV, n w corner of Cambelling Av, runs n 148.7 x w 100.4 x s 50 x w 69 x s 106 x e 409; Hewlett S. Baker to Mary J. Lee, (mtg $6,400,) other consideration and.....
PENFOLD AV, e s, Lots 108 and 109, map of 126 lots of estate of George Fillo, 24th Ward, 50x150; Peter Lederle to Carl A. Nizey, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and.....
PLEASANT AV, e s, 54.6 ft n of 116th St, 25.6x73; Wolf Kletzky to James G. Andriacio and another, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.....
PLEASANT AV, w s, 340 ft s of 2d St, 60x100, Ollinville; Guiseppe Cucco to Bruno Falbo, all liens.....
RIVER ST, e s, 188 ft s of Mott St, 83.8x151x88.8x157; Phebe C. Thomas and others to Lawyers' Realty Company, other consideration and.....
RYER AV, s w corner of 178th St, 200x88.5x200x95.2; Ryer Av, s w corner of Buckhout St, runs n w 26.9x s 95.11x n e 90 to beginning of gore; Sarah E. Buckhout and others, executors, to City of New York.....
RYER AV, s w corner of 178th St, 200x88.5x200x95.2; Ryer Av, s w corner of Buckhout St, runs n w 26.9x s 95.11x n e 90 to beginning of gore; Sarah E. Buckhout and others to City of New York.....
STANTON ST, 208, 25x100; Morris Schoenfeld and wife to Annie Goldstein, (mtg $25,000).....
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20.10 ft n of 190th St, 29.4x180x25x95.9; Sarah A. Sands and others, trustees, to Max Rollnick, B. & S.....
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 138th St, 1x16.5x34.9x100.4; William A. Spencer and others, trustees, to Sol L. Kaye.....
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 15 ft n of 138th St, 25.5x113.9x25x109.1; Eleonora L. Cenci to Sol L. Kafe.....
THOMPSON ST, 128 and 130, e s, 40x 95.6; Rosehill Realty Corporation to Pasquale Lauria and others.....
WALES AV, s e corner of 169th St, 75x 200, John Lederer to Daniel L. Korn, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....
WALTON AV, e s, 83.11 ft n of Cheever Place, 25x75x18.8x83.9; Salvation Army to Ranson Cayeau.....
WASHINGTON AV, 1,488, e s, 50.1x100x 50x102.9; Israel C. Jones to Rose Hamm, other consideration and.....
WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 178th St, 20x100; John O. Baker and wife to Alfred Cavanagh, other consideration and.....
WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Ford St, 115.5x100.11x115.5x100; Catharine Cox to Henry N. Kulner, (mtg $6,500).....
WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Ford St, 115.5x100.11x115.5x100; Harry H. Kutner to Nannie Wolf, (mtg $15,000).....
WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Freeman St, 56.5x137.1x54.8x88.10; Emil S. Levi to Ferdinand Hecht, other consideration and.....
WEST ½ OF LOT 38, map of plots near William's Bridge, 12.6x167.9x12.6x168.3; Nicola di Filippo to Domenico A. Agnello and another.....
1ST AV, n w corner of 106th St, 100.11x irreg; Albert Lamdon to Barnet W. Rod and others, (mtg $17,300,) other consideration and.....
1ST AV, e s, s e corner of 153d St, 40x100; Myer Cohen and others to William Cohen and others, (mtg $23,000).....
17TH ST, 230 West, 22x92; N. G. Kelsey to Minnie L. Maher, quitclaim, all title
28TH ST, 139 West, 20.6x—x31x98.9; Martin J. Keogh, trustee, to William G. Geibinger.....
47TH ST, 341 East, 25.2x100.5x irregular; Abraham Sonnenthal to David M. Mayersen. (mtg $12,000).....
48TH ST, 106 West, 25.2x100.4; Robert E. Deyo to Lena Gordon.....
52D ST, 317 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Isaacson to Henricita Lewis, (mtgs $16,750).....
52D ST, 353 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Isaacson to Lucy Israelson, (mtgs $16,750).....
52D ST, 321 East, 20x100.5; Benjamin Rosenstiel and another, executors, to Adolph Kahn, (mtg $5,300).....
52D ST, 321 East, 20x100.5; Minni Rosenstiel and other to Adolph Kahn, quitclaim, other consideration and.....
52D ST, 6 West, 25x100.5; Consolidated Company of James H. Smith.....
56TH ST, 231 and 235 East, 75x100.5; Nancy Krakower to Morris Goldstein and another, (mtg $30,175,) other consideration and.....
65TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x—x—; Cellipile Construction Company to Julius Braun, other consideration and.....
75TH ST, 304 West, 42x138.3x42x139.10; 75th St, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x82.2; Wilbur McIntyre to Elmer E. Smathers, (mtg $112,000).....
75TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x82.2; 75th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 42.3x138.3x42x130.10; Thomas A. McIntyre to William McIntyre, (mtgs $112,000).....
87TH ST, 241 East, 25x100.8; Barnett Levy to Ida Mighig, (mtg $18,250).....
88TH ST, 29 West, 25x100.8; Helena Westheimer to Ray Cerf.....
92D ST, 129 East, 17x100.8; Moses Gluck, executor, to Jacob Rauth, (mtg $15,000).....
93D ST, 149 West, 25x100.11; Stanley Levy and others to Hamilton to Henry N. Wiek, ½ part, all title, (mtg $10,000).....
93TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.11; David H. Levy to Henry N. Wiek, ½ part, all title, quitclaim.....
99TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.11; Hannah K. Levy to Henry N. Wiek, ½ part, (mtg $10,000).....
100TH ST, 124 East, 25.6x100.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Bernard L. Jawgrower. (mtg $21,000).....
100TH ST, 119 East, 25.6x100.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Bernard L. Jawgrower, (mtg $21,000).....
102D ST, 311 West, 20x100.11; William F. Havemeyer to Adelaide R. Hickey, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.....
110TH ST, 73 and 77 East, 50x100.10; Gustav Zimmerman to Cosmopolitan Realty Company, (mtgs $21,000).....
112TH ST, 121 to 125 East, 49.4x100.11; Jacob Scheer and others to Joseph Ravitch, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....
127TH ST, s s, 151.4 ft e of 3d Av, 28.8x99.11; Louis Kovner to Wolf Levin, quitclaim.....
129TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick P. Hummel to William G. Roehrich, jr., (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and.....
182D ST, 12 East, 30x99.11; Anna Fischer to Elias Greenberg, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....
136TH ST, 557 East, 25x100; Morris Haber and others to Harris Linowitz and another, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and.....
138TH ST, 670 East, 25x100; George A. Linicus to William Schwenker, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.....
139TH ST, 758 East, 25x100; Barbara Boehm to Annie Donohue, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....
140TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Stefano La Sala, (mtg $34,335).....
143D ST, n s, 450.3 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.9x100; Marcy M. Sharkey to Mary A. Faulhaber, (mtg $2,800).....
150TH ST, n s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Pauline Mosauer to Leo M. Mosauer.....
152D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 100x199.10; Joseph R. Brown to William E. Hebberd, other consideration and.....
153D ST, 627 East, 25x100; John H. McGuck to William A. Cameron, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and.....
153D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66x99.11; Aaron H. Wellington to Samuel Levy, other consideration and.....
155TH ST, n s, 220.3 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x100; William J. Smith to Realty Loan and Trust Company, (mtg $3,000).....
157TH ST, s s, part of Lot 263, map of Melrose, 50x100; Margaret Sweeney and others to John F. Frees.....
158TH ST n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch to James V. Graham .....
158TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Thomas R. Brown to James V. Graham, other consideration and.....
158TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; William A. Hennessen to James V. Graham, other consideration and.....
170TH ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 200x238.2x227.5x237.9; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Alfred E. Hanson, other consideration and.....
170TH ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 200x238.2x227.6x237.9; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company. (mtg $87,500,) other consideration and.....
171TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x38.3x50x33.8; Charles G. Moses to James Calhoun, (mtg $1,050,) other consideration and.....
182D ST, n e s, at s e s of Adams St, 81x irregular; Charles V. Lamb and another to Isaac Schmeidler and another, other consideration and.....
185TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x79.11; Anthony W. Miller to Samuel Schwab, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....
212TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x190.10; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to John F. Croly, other consideration and.....
212TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x190.10; John F. Croly to R. Clarence Dorsett, (mtg $37,500,) other consideration and.....
213TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to John F. Croly, other consideration and.....
213TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John F. Croly to Christopher Pasenker; Melrose Av, s e corner of 157th St, 3 years.....
FREES, John F., to Christopher Pasenker; Melrose Av, s e corner of 157th St, 3 years.....
FREES, John F., to Margaret Sweeney; 157th St, s s, adjoining Lot 263, map of Melrose, 1 year.....
GAFFNEY, Jane C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue B, s w corner of 4th St, as per bond.....
GAFFNEY, Jane C., to Martin B. Faris; Avenue B, s w corner of 4th St, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
GALLAGHAN, Arthur, to S. G. Thomas; 3d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, due Feb. 1, 1908.....
GALASSO, Salvatore, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 108, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park, 5 years.....
GALASSO, Lucida, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 58, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, 5 years.....
GEHRINGER, William G., to Ambrose K. Ely; 28th St, 130 West, 5 years.....
GEHRINGER, William G., to Gertrude Kuenzi; 28th St, 130 West, prior mtg $32,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....
GEHRINGER, William G., to Annie E. Ryan; 52d St, 321 West, 3 years.....
GOLDSTEIN, Annie, to Morris Schoenfeld and another; Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Columbia St, due June 1, 1908, 6 per cent.....
GORDON, Lena, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 48th St, s s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, as per bond.....
GRAHAM, James V., to American Mortgage Company; 158th St, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 1 year.....
GRAHAM, James V., to American Mortgage Company; 158th St, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
GREENBERG, Elias, to Anna Fischer; 182d St, 12 East, installments, 6 per cent.....
GROGAN, Mary A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st Av, s e corner of 107th St, as per bond.....
GROGAN, Mary A., to Twelfth Ward Bank; 1st Av, s e corner of 107th St, prior mtg $18,000, — per cent., secures indebtedness.....
HAMMER, Rose, to Israel C. Jones; Washington Av, 25 ft s of 171st St, installments.....
HANSON, Alfred E., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Lots 19 to 25, map of portion of Bathgate estate, 3 years.....
HANSON, Alfred E., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Lots 30 to 37, map of portion of Bathgate estate, 3 years.....
HANSON, Alfred E., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Lots 14 to 18, map of portion of Bathgate estate, 3 years.....
HEBBERD, William E., to Joseph R. Brown; 152d St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 2 years, 6½ per cent.....
HECHT, Ferdinand, to Emil S. Levi; West Farms Road, n w corner of Freeman St, as per bond.....
ISER, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50th St, 307 East, as per bond.....
JAWOROWER, Bernard L., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 100th St, 119 and 121 East, two mtgs, each $7,000, each subject to $21,500 mtg, installments, 6 per cent.....
KAUFF, Sol L., to William A. Spencer; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 158th St, 1 year.....
KAUFF, Sol L., to Eleanor L. S. Cenci; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 15 ft n of 158th St, 1 year.....
KEATING, Bernard J., to Jacob Brodie; Lulu St, s s, 94.6 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years.....
KELLY, Fannie H., to Margaret Scully; 15th St, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....
KNAUF, Charles, to Herman Mundheim; Lot 225, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.....
KUTNER, Harry H., to Catherine Cox; Webster Avenue, s w corner of Ford St, prior mtg $6,500, 2 years, 6 per cent.....
LANDEMANN, Hermann, to Franz K. Dietz; 18th St, s s, 252.3 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....
LA SOLA, Stefano, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 140th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....
LA SOLA, Stefano, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 140th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, due May 25, 1905, 6 per cent.
LAURIA, Pasquale, and others to Italian Savings Bank; Thompson St, 128 and 130, 5 years.....
LEVINSON, Leo, to Jacob Newman; plot begins at abutting line between Lots 152 and 153, map of Morrisania, at n w s of Harlem Railroad, 2 years.....
LEVY, Samuel, to the American Mortgage Company; 153d St, s s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....
LOWENFELD, Isaac, to Emil S. Levi; Hoe Av, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, as per bond.....
MADDEN, Michael, to Bertha Schaefer; 168th St, s s, 110 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.
MAJEWSKI, Friedericka C., to The German Savings Bank; 117th St, s s, 183.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....
MANEVETZ, Louis, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Liberty St, 251, 5 years, 4½ and 5 per cent.....
MAYERSON, David M., to Abraham Sonnenthal; 47th St, 351 East, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent.....
MINRATH, Robert, to William Minrath; 24 Av, w s, 24.1 ft n of 22d St, due July 1, 1906.....
MINTON, Philip S., to Archibald A. McGlashaw; South William St, 39, 5 years, 4 per cent.....
MORGENTHAU, William W., to William R. Rose; Lots 587 to 592, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 3 years.....
MORRIS, Monroe, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 5th Av, s e corner of 155th St; 155th St, n s, 415 ft e of 8th Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.
NIGEY, Carl, to Edward Opperheimer; Penfold Av, e s, Lots 108 and 109, map of 126 lots, estate George Fillo, all liens.....
RAVITCH, Joseph, to Jacob Scheer and another; 113th St, 121 to 125 East, prior mtg $29,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.
RINALDO, Joel, to Minnie Rinaldo; 25th St, 215 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.
ROBINSON, David, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 169th St, n s, 325 ft e of Broadway, as per bond.....
ROGERS, Mark H., and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Boone St, n e s, 11.10 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years.....
ROGERS, Mark H., and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Freeman St, s s, 434.5 ft w of Westchester Av, 3 years.....
ROLLNICK, Max, to Sarah A. Sands and others; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 20.10 ft n of 190th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....
ROLLNICK, Max, to Union Real Estate Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.1 ft n of 167th St, prior mtgs — 2 years.....
SCHAILE, Gottfried, and another to Andrew Schaile; Beaumont Av, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, due Jan. 1, 1906.....
SCHILDKNECHT, John, to Magdalena Schildknecht; 48th St, 238 East.....
SCHMEIDLER, Isaac, and another to American Mortgage Company; 182d St, n e corner of Adams Place, 1 year.....

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

In the Fifties, adjacent 9th Av.—Two five-story, four-family tenements; rents about $5,700 can, without effort, show $4,000; asking $35,000 for both; actually cost $38,000; best proposition the west side; good profit within a year assured; first mortgage open; other cold-water bargains; principals only. Wm. F. Rooney, 773 8th Av., 47th St.

CLIENT GOING ABROAD
will sell eighteen-foot dwelling; three-story, high-stoop, fancy front; choicest location, Harlem west; excellent condition; artistically decorated, open plumbing; dumb waiter; leased, $1,000; price, $15,000; easy terms.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

A Bargain—Two five-story double flats, Manhattan Av., 27x100; 7 rooms and bath; rents apartment; all improvements; $68,000; rents $7,600; two 5-story, 8th Av., store property, $80,000; rent $8,500; 5-story 8th Av. corner, with 7 stores, $105,000; rent $12,000; two 5-story double flats, West 126th St., near Lenox Av., $55,000; rent $6,200. Bargebuhr, 251 West 126th St.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER.
We offer a fine Ave. investment property; price, $125,000; mortgage, $50,000, 4½ per cent.; great future.
Frank L. Fisher (6c., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

INVESTMENT.
Thoroughly modern apartment house on upper west side; rents for about $25,000; will be sold cheap for cash or take lots in trade. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Washington Heights.

WELL LOCATED LOTS
DYCKMAN SECTION
Ninth Avenue corner, four lots, $16,000.
Sherman Av. corner, over seven lots, $52,000.
Seaman Av. cor., 100x200, $22,500.
Broadway, near Academy, 50x150, $12,500.
Ninth Av. block front, near station, $35,000.
Sherman Avenue plot, six lots, $24,000.
Block front Broadway and Tenth Av., $75,000.
Broadway, 50x200, excavated, $15,000.
APPLY
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Kurz & Uren
3,025 3d Av., near 156th St.,
have exceptional bargains to offer in
CHOICE LOTS
with or without builders' loans;
also,
Several Choice Modern Apartment Houses
in the best localities.

DESIRABLE PLOT,
50x100, on select block below 190th.
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. No rocks; ready for immediate improvement. A big bargain at $19,500. Must act quick.
Knap & Co., Sale Agents,
1,663 AMSTERDAM AV., near 182d St.

Have cash buyer for lots on Washington Heights along Broadway, Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

A plot 75x100, 153th St., near Broadway. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX BARGAINS.
Washington Av.—3 four-story triple flats, hot water, open plumbing, 25x142 each; price, $64,500; rent, $6,300; low.
Fulton Av., near 167th St., opposite church, 75x140, with taxpayer; price, $37,500.
163th St., near Prospect Av.—3-story single flat, 6 rooms and bath each apartment; price, $8,500; 1st mortgage $7,000, 5 years.
ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,320 3D AV., NEAR WENDOVER.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Prepare for the Spring.
$2,500 cash, 4-story double, Brook Av. $3,500, 5-story double, 161st St., 27 front. $12,000, new law, 56 front, 21 rooms.
L. LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Ave. near 3d Av.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Attention! Bear these if you can!
173d, near Subway, 50-ft. corner, $5,500.
At Subway station, 41x107, $15,000.
Third Av., near Tremont, 50x100, $23,700.
Jerome and Inwood Ave., 100x225, $12,000.
Jones, 1,311 Boston Road. 'Phone 1027 Melrose.

JEROME AVE. LOTS
We have several choice parcels for sale on Jerome Av. and vicinity.
Kramer, Aceitelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

APARTMENTS AND FLATS.
Largest Selection in Desirable Locations.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SECURE YOUR BARGAINS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

LOTS AND PLOTS
FOR BUILDERS, ESPECIALLY
SUITABLE FOR FLATS AND APARTMENTS
IN MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
RULE & BACH, Boston Road & 169th St.

9-room house, $3,000; $500 cash, 11-room house, all improvements, $5,000; $1,000 cash. Choice plot, 75x81, near Morris Park Av., $2,500; cheapest in Bronx. Hyatt, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

BRONX SNAP.
Boone Av. corner, five lots, $16,000. This is a big bargain.
Kramer, Aceitelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Builders and Speculators, Bargain.—One, two, or more lots on Southern Boulevard, 63d, John, and Leggett Av. Real estate office, 159 Beach Av., corner 156th St. Telephone 1,303 Melrose.

Washington Ave. Corner Plot.
173x191—$40,000—1-3 cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 124 St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

SACRIFICE 50-FOOT PLOT
in vicinity of Jerome Av. and Cromwell Course. ONLY $3,500. HALF CASH.
George Stolz, cor. Tremont and Daly Avs.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

21,000 square feet, 150th Sts., near Southern Boulevard; price, $25,000; mortgage, $12,000; may consider exchange. Beckhardt, 236 West 13th St.

Webster Av., west side, 100 feet south of 195th; 60x100; no rock. $12,000; splendid location for business or apartment house. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lots and plots on Jerome Av.; three lots, east side, near 182d St., $12,500; easy terms; on grade; no rock. Talk quick. Sundays, 9 to 9. McRickard & Co., 3005 3rd Ave.

CHOICE JEROME AVE. PLOTS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed! .5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2468 R. Harlem.

Absolute Bargain.—Builders, speculators; plot, 100x105, adjoining Southern Boulevard; asking $9,000; principals only. Geo. Price, 728 East 138th St.

Builders—Choice lots near "L" station, best section of Bronx, with building ban; two corners. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Rare bargain on Morris Av; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 153d St.

Only $15,900; 4-story, basement flat; 5 rooms, bath, dining room; lot 20x85; block. Bessinger, 185 East 106th St., corner 2d Av.

Two-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; $5,000; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Bronx Acreage!—Three to thirty acre plots in Jerome and White Plains Av. sections. Neason Jones & Brother, 1,311 Boston Road.

2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, near "L," full lot, $4,900; $1,000 cash; corner lot, $1,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$4,000—Beautiful private house, near L station; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barturin & Weisman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times, Harlem.

Desirable plots, Bedford Park section; also corner; might trade.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

For Sale, in Bronx.—Houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

139th, near Willis, elegant triple; rent $2,800; price $26,500. Lisbon Realty, 317 West 125th.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

155th St.—Triple flats; rent, $2,322; mortgage $15,000; price, $21,750. Frank, 138 6th Av.

Plot 70x200, vicinity Tremont Av.; near station; want cash buyer. Jacoby, 97 Prince.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
500 ACRES
meadow, pasture, and woodland; house, barns, other buildings; fruit; watered by river and numerous springs; elevation 600 feet; fine building sites; on state road; 65 minutes from Grand Central Station.
$18,000 TO QUICK BUYER.
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

110 acres, high, beautifully wooded, one mile from station, only $100 an acre; 50 minutes out. White Plains.—Eight room house, large plot, near station, $3,000; small cash payment.
Near Sound, New Rochelle, fine house, six sleeping rooms, two baths, hardwood finish, piazza, garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.
25 acres, adjoining Century Club, White Plains; ideal country estate; also beautiful building site of six acres, $500 per acre.
Ardsley.—138 acres cheap; also six acres, with modern stone house; beautiful view; next Golf Club.
TURNER & CO., 28 East 42d St., N. Y. City. Telephone, 540—38th St.

For Sale.—Farms and Summer residences, northern Westchester County. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Bargains in Chester Hill residences; seven-room house, lot 35x125; $4,500; twelve-room house, lot 50x100; $8,000; eleven-room house, lot 50x120; $11,000; also residence plots at bargain prices. Jones, 1,311 Boston Road 169th St., Bronx.

A Snap! 9-room house, all improvements, best residential section at Mount Vernon, $6,500; $3,000 remain at 5 per cent. For particulars write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

CHESTER HILL.
Mount Vernon, near station, modern 11-room residence; sun, $7,500.
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Opportunity, five rent free.—Two 2-family houses $7,000; $6,000; 16 rooms each; separate entrance; heat. Tichborne, 54 Mt. Vernon Av.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New 11-room house; all modern improvements; tiled bath, hot-water heat; good location; $7,500; new 8-room cottage; all improvements; $4,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Desirable house, 8 rooms, all improvements; corner lot, 50x137; good neighborhood; a bargain at $4,500; terms to suit; can offer lots, houses, and acreage property at special prices. Chas. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

How About White Plains?—Cleanest residential town in Westchester County. Ask about our rental and sale houses. Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, or exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Tel 4264 Cortlandt.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$15 -:- AMITYVILLE -:- $20
Inside lots $15; $1.50 down, $1.50 monthly. Corner lots $20; $2.00 down, $2.00 monthly. ½ acre plots $85; $8.50 down, $8.50 monthly. Acre plots $150; $12.50 down, $12.50 monthly.
Only 200 lots at these prices.
Balance will be advanced 25% or more.
We guarantee every lot, 25x100 feet, High, dry, and level.
Easily accessible to New York.
Half hour out when tunnels are completed.
The increase in value will be rapid.
You cannot make a better investment.
Write for maps, &c.
The Realty Syndicate, 320 B'way, N. Y.

AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.
25 acres of land on East Neck, best neighborhood, with 1,000 ft. of choice shore frontage; large house of some 15 rooms, with all modern improvements; tenant house for gardener; stable room for 10 horses; conservatory, boat-house, &c.; ground elegantly thinned almost to water's edge. For full particulars address
DANIEL M. GERARD,
HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Garden City.—Large brick store, large plot, barn, coal sheds, together with coal, feed, and first-class general store business; price, $6,000. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON,
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST,
HALF-HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

20 acres, frontage Liberty Avenue near city line, $2,000; grade fine; only farm remaining unsold; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

House for sale, Montclair, N. J.—A handsome house in Upper Montclair, located opposite a park and near depot; owner now occupies it; no exchange; price reasonable. Apply to A. U. Andrews, 7 Gold St., N. Y.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

$100 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, 3 Malden Lane.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready, February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

Beautiful Summer residence, Berkshire Hills; 25 acres; 9-room cottage, barn, poultry house, fruit; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE.
Home seekers, if you desire a home, Long Island, New Jersey, Manhattan, or Bronx, can accommodate you right now; all prices; easy terms. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE.

For Sale—Dock property; good factory site; railroad siding. Peter Kroll, Riverside Av., Newark, N. J.

MORTGAGES.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 189 Remsen Street.
Bronx: 3,196 Third Avenue.

Have large and small sums for liberal first mortgage loans, 4½% and 5%. Want good applications.
Can also invest for client $25,000 in good second mortgages; sums, $2,500 to $10,000.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

Wanted, at 4½%, $26,000 each on 6 new buildings, Bronx; value, $42,500 each. Kaufman & Loeb, 1,320 Boston Road, 169th St.

Any amount for first mortgages; satisfactory charges. John B. Hibbard, 156 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA.
TO LET.

For Rent—No. 1,608 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 5 stories; long lease. Isaac L. Miller, 416 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
Spacious 12-room house, finished in quartered oak, centre entrance, beamed ceiling, parquet floors, leaded glass china closets, fine mantels, artistic gas and electric fixtures, mirrored doors, dressing rooms, tiled baths, nickel plumbing, large laundry, steam heat, Holland shades, richly decorated; plot, 70x100; terms to suit.
Take Flatbush L to Beverley Road station, our office.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

FRED. M. SMITH,
Offers Following Special Bargains:

351 TOMPKINS AVE. Flats and store, between Monroe and Madison Sts.; 4-story brick, with stores; 22x100; store 07 feet deep; basement 107 feet deep; price $14,500, $2,500 cash; rent $1,950.

299 McDOUGAL STREET Near Stone Av.; 2-story, basement and cellar, brick; $500 being spent on improvements; price $3,800, only $1,000 cash; new plumbing and decorations; 7 rooms & bath.

564 MONROE STREET Between Lewis & Stuyvesant Avs.; lot 20x100; building 20x45; 2-story, basement, and cellar; arranged for 2 families; range, tubs, and toilet on second floor; price $5,500; mtg. $4,500.

2409 AVE. G FLATBUSH Detached house, 35x45; lot 60x100; foyer hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry on 1st floor; 3-story and cellar; price $8,000; mortgage $6,000.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049-Main.

TO INVESTORS.
See these fine four-story double brick flats; good order; fine location; rent, $1,416 each; price, $12,000.
REMSEN REALTY CO., 215 Montague St.

BAY RIDGE.
Fine two-family fancy brick house; very nice neighborhood; mtg., $2,650; price, $4,750.
REMSEN REALTY CO., 215 Montague St.

$6,750.—Three-tamily brick flat, 7 rooms, bath each apartment; private hall; dumb-waiter; near office. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
311 WEST 116TH ST.

WANT AT ONCE
for cash customer, two-family flats, with all improvements. For quick results send particulars.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 Eighth Av., New York.

Responsible builder desires to purchase 50 to 75 feet for the erection of a mercantile building; between Washington Square and 23d Street, 4th to 7th Avenue; possession by May 1. Terms must be liberal; particulars only noticed. Address Construction Company, 166 Times.

Have client who desires to invest $100,000 in Manhattan business property. Loft or office buildings between 14th and 34th Streets preferred; brokers protected; particulars required. Attorney 148 Times.

Have $30,000 for investment in double or triple flats, east or west side; will be interested in old tenements. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

POTTER REALTY CO., 130 Nassau St.
Advances money to owners on account of quick sales of Greater New York properties, which they daily bring about.

Have $10,000 cash to invest in two tenements, east side, north of 42d Street, prefer avenue; must bear strict investigation; will act promptly. Policeman, 166 Times.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS,
and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Builder desires four to six lots in Brooklyn, Flatbush preferred; state particulars, price, and terms. Will improve immediately. Architect, 184 Times.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property; quick action. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

We are quick cash buyers of improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Owners' Realty Co., 366 W. 116th.

Want full particulars of apartments, flats, tenements or business property for sale at reasonable prices. James R. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

Attention.—Responsible builders of two-family houses; have finest opportunity on record. Walsingham, Times Main Office.

I want to buy direct from owners several cheap flats or tenements, any condition; full particulars. Acosta, 165 West 129th St.

Have several clients for private dwellings; send me full particulars, with lowest cash price. R. H. Jackman, 129 West 125th St.

Wanted—Immediately, for cash buyer, double flat; west side preferred. Alexander, 503 5th Avenue.

Will buy Manhattan tenements, flats, reasonable price, without expense to principals. Kurtzman, 177 Broadway.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements; need of alteration. Italian Contracting Co., 511 Broome St.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Wanted—Farm, forty acres; hour from Grand Central; state terms. G. H. I., 311 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL CONSIDER AN EXCHANGE FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS; LOW-PRICED FLATS; TENEMENTS PREFERRED; CASH ADDED. SEND FOR LIST. BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMPANY, 135 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 7653 CORT.

OPPORTUNITY.
Will exchange a 5-story 3-family flat, free and clear, for a modern apartment; will add cash and secure loan on flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Builders' Opportunity.—Plot 75x100, upper Lexington Avenue; equity $24,000; will exchange for flats or apartments; might consider unincumbered country property; brokers protected; submit propositions. Quick Trade, 292 Times.

Wanted—Tenement above 59th Street, east side, with improvements; will give in payment fine country place, 3 acres of ground, house 15 rooms and bath, stable for 3 horses, Westchester Co., N. Y., and $5,000 in cash. Roman, 155 Times.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—100x150, in the best part of Washington Av., for exchange for improved property; will add cash. Call until twelve o'clock. Bathgate and Wendover Avs., Real Estate Office.

Handsome 22-ft. 4-story corner dwelling, built three rooms deep, upper west side; price, $60,000; would exchange free and clear for good apartment equity. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

A high-class elevator apartment house for a good dwelling for occupancy; equity, $40,000; upper west side. Braisted, 2,783 B'way, 107th.

City and country properties satisfactorily exchanged; state your wants. Albert Hughes, 2,367 3d Av.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 1,933 BROADWAY.

Will exchange my country home, with acres, for house, city. F. D., 402 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, with private bath, $2 per day; meals extra, $1 per day; steam heat; electric light; private telephone; elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

Beautiful furnished 7-room apartment; every modern convenience; elevator building; for sale week; rent, $75; references exchanged. Inquire Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTFD.
A large, furnished housekeeping apartment for few months; must have two or more bathrooms, and four family bedrooms; neighborhood of 5th Av. Send full particulars to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av.

Wanted—Small bachelor apartment in the Fifties. Address A., 70 West 50th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house; $2,000 buys finest first-class boarding house, city. Duross, 155 West 14th.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New Modern 12-Story Fireproof Building
49
Maiden Lane
45½ to 49 Maiden Lane,
between Nassau and William Sts.
Ready for Occupancy March 1,
Offices and Floors to Rent.
(LEASES FROM MAY 1.)
Moderate Rentals.

Every service and improvement, including patent express calls.
Four high speed hydraulic plunger elevators (160 foot steel safety plunger shaft attached to each car.)
Permanent Northern Light.
PLANS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS OF
S. F. Myers, Owner,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane.
Chas. F. Noyes Co., Agents,
'Phone, 50—John. 92 William St.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
162 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above,
DE GRAFF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT, ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32W.22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

7th Ave., 143d to 144th St
Elegant block of fine stores, suitable for bakery, butcher, grocer, delicatessen, or any other business; ready for occupancy Feb. 1. LIBERAL TERMS AND LONG LEASES TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
Apply to
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2460 Seventh Ave.

STORES, LOFTS & BASEMENTS FACTORIES
On all Principal Thoroughfares of the City. Best Localities. In and outside city limits.
For full particulars and lists apply
WOODWARD, 10 Barclay St., ground floor.

LARGE TOP FLOOR IN METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING NOW USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND PRINTING. TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES TO LET.
In Market and Fulton National Bank Building, 81-83 FULTON, COR. CLIFF.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

PART OF OFFICE
AND DESK ROOM FOR RENT.
Apply PAUL TAUSIG, 104 East 14th St.
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.

Large double store, 125th St., south side; New York Central Railroad station near by; suitable for dry goods, haberdasher, clothing, drug-gist, furniture, and automobiles; rent reasonable. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

A very desirable room at No. 37 West 42d St., good light; only $20 per month. Henry D. Winans & May, Agents, No. 149 5th Av., near 58th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant lofts to let, 50x100; light all around; steam heat, electric elevator; 513½-15 West 29th St. Coleman & Krause.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, all light, 30x65, 259 William St.; new building; elevator, power, heat.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98 Bleecker St., between 5th and Broadway.—Two light lofts; $1,000 for both; steam.

Avenue store, $20 month, west side, best residential neighborhood. Heilbrun, 108 Fulton St.

Desirable desk room, with desk space to suit, $10. Cook, 203 Broadway, Room 402.

164 Fifth Av.—Front office; also desk room; reasonable. Macauley.

Lofts to rent from $600 to $12,500. James R. Thomas, 247 6th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. BUSCH and WILLIAM C. GUDEN, individually and as members of the firm of BUSCH & GUDEN, Bankrupts.—No. 7,437.
To the creditors of George W. Busch and William C. Guden, individually and as members of the firm of Busch & Guden of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said George W. Busch and William C. Guden were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 23d, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SANDLER, bankrupt.—No. 7,448.
To the creditors of Isaac Sandler of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November A. D. 1904, the said Isaac Sandler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of February A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 24th, 1905.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DORN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1905. Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1904. SARAH L. DORN, Executrix. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
aug8-law6mW

APARTMENT HOTELS. | **APARTMENT HOTELS.**

The LUCERNE
201 West 79th Street.
New York's newest and best family hotel, located on the most desirable corner of the upper West Side in a purely residential district, within 300 feet of the 79th St. station.
130 CHOICE SUITES OF ONE OR MORE ROOMS.
Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home which is maintained at the highest standard of excellence at reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to investigate at once.
GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED.
Dining rooms are large and beautifully decorated, open to the general public. American and a la carte. Service and cuisine unexcelled.
GRILL ROOM AND BUFFET OPEN UNTIL 12 P. M.
After theatre specialties served a la carte. We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application.
THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
Telephone 2,748 River. JAMES RUNCIMAN, Pres.

HOFFMAN ARMS, cor. 50th St. and Madison Av. New plumbing, electricity and decorations; sunny, large rooms. Apartments, with kitchen; also good hotel restaurant; superior cuisine and service; select patronage; corner furnished broker's office.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
4, 5, and 6 room apartment, near Subway station; all improvements; rents $26 to $36. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

West Side.

THE MANITOU,
221 WEST 141ST ST.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR SERVICE, ALL IMPTS.
RENTS, $32.50 UPWARDS.

THE PILATUS,
212 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $40 AND $56.25.

216 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS, 7-ROOM APARTMENT.
RENT, $45. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

251, 255, 259, 261 West 143d St
HIGH-CLASS 5 AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS. RENT, $25 UPWARD.

7TH AVE., 143D TO 144TH ST.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $55.

144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $38.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2,460 SEVENTH AVE.

ST. REGIS COURT.
557 West 124th St.
SUITES OF RENTS.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$40.00 to $47.50
7 Rooms and Bath.....$37.50 to $50.00
EVERY CONVENIENCE. LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANCE. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Firm of
J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant. American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON
51st St., 320 West; beautiful modern apartment six light rooms, bath; electric elevator; $60. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Arcadia, 159 West 45th St., Near Broadway.—Rental location; 3 rooms; modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway.

171 WEST 81ST ST.
Seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
An elegant large, eight-room apartment, all light.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

135th St., 233 West.—7 extra large, light rooms and bath, second floor, $47.50; must be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; four minutes to anywhere in the business section; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$55 to $80
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 125th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

229 East 125th St.—High-class apartments; 6 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Haims, 21 Avenue A.

123d St., 206-208 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17 to $19.50; "L" express. 125th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Jackson Av., 158th St.—5 large rooms and bath; heated; rent, $22.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156, 158 West 24th St., Near 7th Av.—The particular shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in grandfathers' clocks, highboys, four-post beds, clawfoot, and spindle legged sideboards, tables, chairs, at most attractive prices. Remember, 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 259 8th Av.

Furniture wanted; contents of a suite of rooms; must be cheap for cash. Roberts, 32 East 13th St.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 130 choice suites, one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
Rent SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny roo

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Bay mare, medium size, attached to grocery wagon belonging to Andrew Davey, 2,220 8th Av.; strayed or stolen from 122d St., near 8th Av., Thursday morning last about 11 A. M. Information regarding same will be gratefully received by owner.

LOST—Bank book No. 450,144 Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Books Nos. 470,735 and 470,736 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—About 4 o'clock Tuesday, 3 pictures of country residence. Finder will receive reward by returning to No. 667 Fifth Av.

LOST—Sunday morning, on 57th or 72d St., small diamond cluster stick pin; reward. Return M. E. W., 572 West End Av.

LOST — Lady's Japanese purse, containing bills, checks, keys; reward. Hotel Raymond, 42 East 24th St.

LOST.—$25 reward for gold Colonial Dames of America badge, with bar pendants. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

LOST—Saturday, 21st, skye terrier, Amsterdam Av. Return 450 West 156th St. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21ST ST., 5 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent board; new management; references.

22D ST., 58 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

45TH ST., 52 West.—First-class table board in refined family; limited number; terms moderate.

60TH ST., 223 EAST.—Nicely furnished sunny room, with board; references required.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room; near Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 40 WEST, Block Elevated.—Elegant suites, with board, $20 up; single, with board, $8 up; table board, $5.

92D ST., 27 WEST.—German Jewish family; can accommodate one, two gentlemen; modern apartment. Blumenfeld.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 441.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable alcove room; well heated; running water; suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, pleasant room, adjoining bath; high class, private home.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; reasonable. Wood.

46TH ST., 220 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water, gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

50th St., 38 West.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric lights, steam heat, telephone.

51ST ST., 251 WEST.—Heated double rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Near nine lines travel; $2 up; conveniences; parlors; gentlemen. Bell 4.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home; private family; large sunny room; private bath; $12 weekly; no roomers; gentleman only; references; appointments handsome.

87TH ST., 115 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms, floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway and surface lines; references.

136TH ST., 208 WEST.—Furnished, for light housekeeping, two rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $6.50 per week; adults.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

152D ST., 535 WEST. Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

NECKWEAR—Operators and slipstitchers. Apply all week. Altman Neckwear Company, 841 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Five girls wanted uptown; beginners; no shorthand. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR PERIODICAL OF WIDE CIRCULATION; ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION. ROOM 82, 335 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Ladies to sing at Grand Opera House, 8th Av. and 23d St., N. Y. City, Jan. 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, Feb. 2 and 3, 2 P. M.; bring music for piano of any songs you sing best; admission free to all ladies; particulars announced from stage; liberal compensation to right parties.

WANTED—Head of stock for ribbon department; an experienced saleswoman, competent to act as head of stock in our ribbon department. Apply at Supt.'s Office, Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St.

WANTED—In small, private family, North German seamstress, recently landed, speaking little or no English preferred; must be good needlewoman. Apply at 354 West 22d St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter experienced in railroad office work preferred; office in Jamaica, Long Island; salary, $15 per month and transportation. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Competent Protestant cook for small private family; city references required. Call Wednesday between 12 and 2, at 450 Madison Av.

WANTED—By Mrs. F., Montclair, N. J., chambermaid and seamstress, willing to assist with children and waiting; wages $20.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter for large department store; hours, 8-6; salary, $8-$10. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Millinery stock girl; only those with experience need apply. Chas. Joseph, 2 West 29th St.

Males.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. require the services of several neat-appearing checkboys; must have references. Apply 15 East 18th St.

E. A. MORRISON & SON, 805 Broadway, require services of several neat-appearing stock boys, who can furnish references.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom experienced trimmers and improvers; also apprentices. Apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—A firm of long standing and established reputation desires several active, energetic men of intelligence for various lines of their business; employment permanent, on definite guarantee basis; unequaled opportunity for right man; reply by letter, giving full information regarding references, experience, &c. W., Box 315 Times Main.

WANTED—Sheet-iron working foreman and estimater; must be good estimater and workman; prefer one who can open up new shop and operate it himself; state age, experience, &c. Address, Sheet-Iron, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced man to manage the circulation department of a high-class weekly newspaper; none but a thoroughly experienced and successful man need apply to S. T. W. V., Box 186 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, by publishing house; good chance for bright, ambitious, and reliable young man; good penman and clean, systematic worker; give references and salary wanted. Box G 121 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman to manage credit store, selling ladies' and gentlemen's wear, in Western city. Call personally, Room 705, 646 Broadway.

WANTED—Young man with at least one year's experience as stenographer and typewriter; salary $12; permanent position. Call 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman on watches and jewelry on weekly payments by old-established house. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

WANTED—An educated man for salesman on special work. Apply 9 to 12. D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A.—LAUNDRESS.—Family washing to take home; open air drying. Prat, 229 East 122d St.

COOK, &c.—Cook, $30; waitress, $25; nurse, $25; general housewerker, $20; cook and laundress, $22. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

HOUSEWORKER, by colored housekeeper; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, quick, obliging, trustworthy; apartment preferred; highest wages; reference. Mathilda, 39 Chipman Av., Yonkers.

HOUSEWORK.—Refined girl to do light housework in American family. E. 646 5th Av.

MANICURIST—By expert manicurist in hotel or tonsorial parlor; A1 references. M., 39 Gramercy Park.

MILLINERY.—Two trimmers would go short distance from city. E. B., 143 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced stenographer; one year's experience; start, $6. Miss Wilcox, Box 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman, neat, refined, college graduate, commercial, legal; any intricate dictation; efficient as office assistant. Superba, Post Office Box 1,365, City.

STENOGRAPHER (talented experience); high school education; read notes well; good speller; no agencies. Stenographer, Box F 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Few months' experience; Wadleigh graduate; references; $6 to $7. Ambitious, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; best references; $12 to $15. Carrie Marshell, Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Several years' experience; capable; proficient; industrious; $6. Ability, 154 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; two years' experience; desires position in publishing house; excellent reference. Box 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands office work; neat, accurate; very best references; $10. Steady, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and entry clerk; competent and experienced; references; position promising advancement. Miss S., 50 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; speedy typewriter; nominal salary if opportunity advancement. Credentials, 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter desires position. Miss A., 240 East 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Year's experience; accurate, neat; start, $6. Miss May, Box 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position; best references; $15 to $18. Expert, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick beginner; work a week on trial. M., Room 150 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick girl; year's experience; moderate salary. Anchel, 117 Avenue C, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, educated; understands office detail; start, $6. Francis, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing; one year's experience; salary, $7. B. C., Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; understands law and commercial; $12. Miss C., Box 169 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times Downtown.

AUDITS, investigations, and financial statements prepared; complicated work solicited; ten years' experience; highest references. "Accountant," Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up; trial balance and balance sheets prepared; day or evening. Janes, 124 West 45th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant wishes situation where there are prospects of a future. H. V., 156 West 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 21, as bookkeeper's assistant, &c.; 3 years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. F. E., 234 East 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty-nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 16, strong, wishes work at anything. Morris, 458 Central Av., Brooklyn.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. C., 155 East 125th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, 170x 994 Times, Main Office.

CLERK or COLLECTOR.—By young man, (25,) as clerk or collector; sober and steady; best of references. James J. Murphy, 414 10th Av.

DEMONSTRATOR.—By experienced and capable demonstrator; references given. Ruse, 1,561 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class, high-speed typewriter; bookkeeper; best references; 720, G Box 154 Times Downtown.

WELL-EDUCATED SCOTCHMAN (34) wants berth as confidential clerk, manager, or any position of trust; first-class references; town or country. 316 Times Main.

YOUNG business man, energetic and a hustler, going to West Indies, desires connection as representative of manufacturing or business house to introduce and establish their business there; excellent reference covering character and trustworthiness. Integrity, Box 408 Times.

YOUNG MAN of character, industry, and intelligence, 22 years of age, with several years' experience in newspaper business, seeks clerical position; salary expected, $10 per week; references cheerfully supplied. H., 142 East 40th St., city.

CITY TO OWN LIGHTING PLANT IN FOUR MONTHS

Mayor's Declaration in Letter to Republican Leaders at Albany.

URGES BILL FOR 75-CENT GAS

Passage of Fitzgerald Measure, He Says, Would Benefit Consumers More Than Investigation.

Mayor McClellan last night sent to the Republican leaders his reply to their letter asking whether a legislative inquiry would be of benefit to the city. The Mayor, addressing Senator Malby and Assemblyman Rogers, points out that little good has resulted from investigations in the past.

If the Legislature really wants to aid the city, he says, it can best do so by enacting the Municipal Lighting bill prepared by the Corporation Counsel. Such action would not prevent the Legislature from passing a 75-cent gas bill for Greater New York. He adds:

"The city authorities have determined to establish a municipal lighting plant, and a committee of three scientific experts is engaged with the physical questions of the project.

"I have, moreover, caused to be introduced in the Legislature a measure conferring upon the city the authority to establish and maintain such a plant, and my purpose in so doing was to prevent litigation designed to delay this undertaking. The city asks the help of the Legislature by the prompt passage of this measuree.

"Whether the Legislature passes this bill or not, the city has the power and purposes to proceed with the plan as the only sure remedy for existing conditions. Within a few weeks work will actually be begun on the erection of a plant which will furnish electric light for an important area of this city, and I am confident that within four months, if not sooner, this plant will be completed, and will result not only in the saving annually of a large sum of money to the city, but will demonstrate the practicability of using the city's refuse for fuel.

"But the power of the Legislature to give relief is not confined to the benefit it may give to the city directly. The general consumers of illuminants can also be relieved, especially so far as the cost of gas is concerned. I understand that Senator Fitzgerald has a bill before the Senate fixing the price of gas at 75 cents per thousand cubic feet. Let the Legislature pass this bill, and it will afford great relief to the people of this city, who can get no such relief except from the Legislature.

"Last year I caused to be prepared and introduced into the Legislature a bill designed to modify the system of measuring gas. It is of little service to the consumer generally that the price of gas is nominally low if incorrect meters register more gas than is consumed. This matter should be under the control of the local authorities.

"Grant the local authorities full power, and if they fail to discharge their duties to the public they will have to assume the blame. It is to be hoped that this year's bill will meet at the hands of this Legislature a better fate than did that of last year.

"I do not wish to be considered as offering any protest against investigation, if, after consideration, you believe such a course wise. But I do urge that, without any waste of either the public's time or the public's money, this Legislature could by passing these remedial measures grant lasting benefits to the people of the City of New York."

Justice Marean in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision that a warrant should issue in the case of Joseph Williams, Assistant Secretary of the New York Edison Company, should he persist in refusing to answer the questions put to him in the course of the investigation conducted by Mitchell Grout into the charges for lighting. A memorandum setting forth his reasons will be made public this morning. In the order a stay of proceedings is granted until the matter can be reviewed by the Appellate Division.

The suit of William R. Hearst for an injunction restraining the Mayor, Controller, and City Chamberlain from paying lighting bills came up on an appeal brought by the city officers before the Appellate Division yesterday afternoon.

REFUSE GRANT FOR CONDUITS.

Aldermen Base Action on Plans for Municipal Lighting.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity reported adversely on the application of the Manhattan and Bronx Electric Company to construct subways and conduits for electric wires. The ground for this action was that the city was going into the lighting business itself. By a vote of 40 to 9 the report was adopted.

The company on Monday served notice on the board that unless it immediately forwarded the application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for fixing compensation its counsel would on Jan. 31 apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus.

The board received the appropriation resolution of $25,000 passed by the Board of Estimate to pay the expenses of the expert commission named to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for a municipal electric lighting plant. It was referred to the Committee on Finance without action.

GAS QUESTION UP TO-DAY.

Resolutions Will Come Before the Senate Finance Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Every resolution having for its object legislative investigation of the gas corporations and lighting companies of New York will come before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-morrow immediately after adjournment.

President De Berard of the Merchants' Association and Secretary Meade called upon Gov. Higgins to-day as advocates of the investigation. The Governor told the New York men that before an investigation was ordered it should be ascertained whether the city had not sufficient authority to investigate the lighting problem itself.

The visitors also discussed the subject of telephone conduits briefly.

PROBE IN ESTATE THEFTS.

Lawyers for Robbed Heir Confer on "John Doe" Proceedings.

The John Doe proceedings instituted by the District Attorney to determine who were implicated in the robbing of the estates of William B. Ogden, Marianna A. Ogden, and Andrew H. Green were continued yesterday, but neither Mr. Jerome nor Assistant District Attorney Appleton, who is in charge of the proceedings, would speak.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Schurman, retained by the trustees of the estates involved for the criminal prosecution, had an interview with Mr. Jerome, at which Lawyer McQuaid of Sackett & McQuaid, counsel for the Green estate, and Albert Henschel, who says that he is counsel for the Green and Ogden estates, also were present. Henry W. Sackett denied that Mr. Henschel was so employed.

It is said that the whereabouts of Lyman S. Andrews, the missing manager of the Green and William B. Ogden estates, are known and that the trustees and the District Attorney are less concerned about reaching him than they are about proving who were the persons in the conspiracy to rob the three estates. This the John Doe proceedings are intended to clear up.

A mechanic's lien for $365.65 was filed yesterday against Andrews on the property 19 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street in favor of George V. Fluri, for painting the building.

KEPT MARRIAGE A SECRET.

After Five Years Politician's Son Announced Wedding of 1899.

Surprise was caused in Jersey City yesterday by the announcement that William J. Davis, eldest son of Robert Davis, the Democratic leader, and generally believed to be an eligible young bachelor, had been married on June 28, 1899, and is the father of a boy more than four years old.

The bride was Miss Margaret Flaherty, who at the time of the marriage lived at 242 Grove Street, directly opposite the bridegroom's home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William T. McLaughlin, rector of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Union Hill. Since her marriage Mrs. Davis has resided at the Hotel Endicott, Manhattan. The bridegroom's relatives were informed a month after the wedding.

Why the marriage was not made public sooner neither Mr. Davis nor his father would say. Mr. Davis has leased a house near his father's home, and the belated housewarming will take place early in February.

INQUIRY FOR HOOKER.

Legislature, It Is Said, Will Grant Accused Justice's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—From high authority in the Legislature it is learned tonight that favorable action will be taken upon Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker's request for a legislative investigation of the charges preferred against him by the State Bar Association.

The Judiciary Committee, to which the request of Justice Hooker was referred, decided to-day to meet Tuesday at 2 P. M. to consider the matter, and the understanding is that a resolution creating an investigating committee will be reported to the Assembly the following day. It is the intention to have the committee report in time for the Legislature to act on its findings before adjournment.

WILL SELL ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

Congregation Wants to Move from Madison Avenue Site.

All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church has been authorized by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court to sell its property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The property, on which are the church and a four-story dwelling, 781 Madison Avenue, used as a rectory, is 100 by 100.5. With the proceeds of the sale a more desirable site will be bought.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of the church, said that the property to be acquired had practically been selected. The church has as yet no prospective buyer.

The Madison Avenue corner was acquired by the church in 1889. The land alone is assessed at $280,000.

DIED AS WIFE AWAITS KNIFE.

News Withheld from Juggler's Widow in Adjoining Ward.

Harry Sparrow, known to theatregoers as the "crazy juggler," died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning of pneumonia. His wife, in an adjoining ward, waiting to be operated on, was not informed of her husband's death until a few hours after it had occurred, the physicians advising against it because of her condition. The operation on the woman then was postponed until to-day.

Sparrow, who went to the hospital two days ago, gave his address as 203 West Twenty-second Street. His body was removed to the Morgue. It is likely that the Order of Eagles, of which he was a member, will take charge of the funeral.

Gift to Sybenham Hospital.

Isaac Guggenheimer has just given to the Sybenham Hospital, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, $1,000 as a New Year's gift, and also has agreed to give monthly an amount equal to such sums as the Board of Directors succeed in raising through donations and voluntary contributions up to and including the sum of $10,000 each year. The hospital was started two years ago, its location being selected on account of the congested population of that part of the city and the urgent need of an institution of this kind.

INTERBOROUGH MEN ANGRY AFTER MEETING

Conference with Officials Failed to Settle Grievances.

STRIKE STILL TALKED OF

Vice President Bryan Confident Agreement Will Be Reached at New Hearing To-morrow.

That a strike by the employes of the Interborough Company on both the Subway and the elevated roads of the city is a possibility rather than a probability was the opinion of the employes' Grievance Committee at the end of a four hours' conference with Vice President Bryan and General Manager Hedley at the company's Park Row offices yesterday afternoon.

This conference was agreed upon last week, according to Mr. Hedley, in which statement the men acquiesced. In the presence of the committee of twelve that had been in conference with him all the afternoon, Mr. Hedley said to the group of newspaper men awaiting the action of the conference:

"Among the more than 5,000 employes of the system there are always little matters of detail respecting the management of affairs in which the men and the company clash. These had accumulated until the conference of this afternoon was decided on. We have discussed all these differences this afternoon, but there has been no agreement whatever on any of the matters in dispute, nor will there be before another conference on Thursday. We have talked over everything from the status of the colored porters to the wages and hours of the motormen, but have settled absolutely nothing."

"What was the demand for the reinstatement of Motorman Pounds, who was discharged after the accident at Worth Street, agreed to?" Mr. Hedley was asked, this being one of the questions at issue.

"It was discussed, as were the discharges of other motormen, but no decision was reached."

"What of the matter of making the local tracks safer by the installation of a system of automatic signals similar to those on the express tracks?"

"It was discussed. That is all I care to say on that or any other subject."

"Will there be a strike?"

Manager Hedley looked surprised. He turned to the committee that stood in a group back of him. "Strike?" he asked inquiringly.

"Who said there was going to be a strike?" asked two or three of the group simultaneously. Then the conference broke up and the twelve men representing the employes rushed for the elevators.

On the ground floor of the Park Row Building W. L. Jencks, Chairman of the delegation of motormen, said: "Mr. Hedley gave you a sweet talk, and he may think that everything is all right. But I tell you that things are much more serious than he would have you think, and he will find it out at the conference next Thursday. Our grievances were correctly stated in THE TIMES this morning. And they will have to be settled. Will Pound be reinstated? The unions are prepared to stand by him, and by three or four others who have been discharged without good cause. Go up the road yourself and see the absolute lack of signals on the local tracks, and then tell me how a man can run a train in safety to himself and his passengers. But there will be more to say after our next conference.

The other conferees were in an ugly mood, and did not hesitate to show it. They want time tables changed so that they will only have to work ten hours on the Subway and nine on the elevated; they want four discharged motormen reinstated; they want the automatic block signal system installed on the local tracks; they want the promised increased scale of wages, which they say Mr. Belmont agreed to but has not put in force; they want a change in the method of selecting motormen, and they want a new time table.

Secretary Madden of the Amalgamated Association, which represents the trainmen, said: "It is foolish to talk of a strike on the whole system. The motormen are the only ones who have grievances. The trainmen are satisfied. They certainly will not go out on a general strike. They have no reason to do so."

Even if the disputes between the company and its employes are not settled at to-morrow's conference, three unions interested will have to vote separately in favor of a strike, and then the National officers would have to be called in before a strike could be ordered.

The committee of twelve reported to the Executive Committee of their affiliated organizations last evening, and received instructions as to the course to be followed to-morrow. They refused to make those instructions public, but there was much strike talk after the meeting.

W. L. Jencks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers 105, at his headquarters, 177 Willis Avenue, The Bronx, last night conferred with many leading members of his organization. When he left he stated that his organization would hold a meeting with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company officials on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The only statement which could be had from Mr. Jencks was as follows:

"If they are not willing to agree to our demands at that time, we will take decisive action at once. There will be no compromise on our part. We will call the National officers later. The Interborough officials can avoid trouble by living up to their agreements made with us last Summer."

LOU BETTS GIVES UP OUTFIT.

Returns from Richmond to Confess Under Dowling Law.

Lou Betts had a session with District Attorney Jerome yesterday for the purpose of getting immunity under the Dowling law. Betts went to Richmond, Va., not long after the enactment of that law. His return is said to have been prompted by reports of what had happened to his colleagues. The usual arrangement for confiscation of the gambling paraphernalia employed by the confessing witness was made and the stuff will be added to the District Attorney's collection to-day.

Betts tried to save two roulette wheels stored in his name from destruction by saying that he had shipped them from Atlantic City for storage, and they had never been used here.

"I persuaded him," remarked Mr. Jerome later, "that he had no right to the wheels and that it would be conducive to his own peace of mind if he gave up all hope of recovering them."

Expert Rifle Shot Dead.

Charles Rein, known as the "Schuetzen King" in his prime, died on Monday at his home, 15 Elton Street, East New York, of pneumonia. At one time he ran a hotel at Fulton and Cleveland Streets. A widow, the daughter of ex-Police Captain Bucholz, and five children survive him. The funeral will be held at his late home, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiating.

At a Seventh Regiment fair, when he was seventeen, he won a rifle contest for the State championship for his club, making seven straight bull's-eyes.

Subway-Elevated Transfer Plan.

Alderman Griffenhagan, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, presented a resolution requesting the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to consider a plan for a system of transfers between the Subway and elevated line at Sixty-sixth Street where the roads cross. The resolution was sent to the Committee on Railroads, which will hold a public hearing on the subject. The board has no power to enforce transfers.

About small sizes.

All our Winter overcoats and mixture suits in chests 32, 33 and 34, have been pitched in at reduced prices.

Overcoats $15 — formerly up to $28.

Suits $12 and $15—formerly up to $22 and $25.

Boys' long trouser mixture suits, sizes 13, 14, 15, are all $10 and $13 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Nothing small about values in the $2.85 shoe sale.

About two-thirds of the 1700 pairs were $5 stock; the rest regular $3.50 goods.

All sizes, but in 7, 7½ and 8; mostly narrow widths; patent leather and calf.

$2.85.

175 boys' reefers and overcoats, all made to sell at from $7.50 to $9.

Sizes 3 to 7.

$3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

NEW JACKSON CHARGE MADE.

Coroner, Accused in Bribery Case, to be Indicted Again To-day.

When the Grand Jury yesterday returned the expected indictment against Coroner Moses J. Jackson, the defendant as well as his counsel, Frank Moss, were surprised to find that the charge was one different from that on which Jackson was arrested and arraigned last Friday. The indictment charges Jackson with attempted bribery in proposing to Lawyer Benjamin Reass, counsel for Dr. John W. Alexander, that Alexander's case could be dismissed for $500. Another indictment, based on Dr. Jackson's alleged proposition to bribe Deputy Assistant District Attorney Charles Chadwick, will be returned by the Grand Jury to-day.

Jackson was arrested by Detective Sergt. Price when he entered the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon. He was prepared, having both counsel and a bondsman on hand. They went to the courtroom of Judge McMahon, where District Attorney Jerome was waiting with Assistant District Attorney Rand, who will prosecute the cases.

Judge McMahon said that to secure the speediest possible trial the case would be set for next Monday if Mr. Moss consented. Mr. Moss consented when Mr. Rand explained that both indictments grew out of the same transaction. Bail, fixed at $2,500, immediately was furnished.

Dr. Jackson went from court to an executive meeting of the Board of Coroners. Asked whether he would continue to act in his official capacity, he replied: "I certainly shall."

Mr. Jerome said that Reass was present at an interview which Jackson had with Mr. Chadwick. "He told Reass that he could get the case against Dr. Alexander 'steered off' for $500," said Mr. Jerome. "Later he approached Chadwick with the proposition which led up to his arrest."

The case out of which the affair grew is pending before the Coroners' Court. Alexander, also known as "Dr. McAdam," is charged with having contributed to the death of a servant girl. He now is under $3,000 bail fixed by Coroner Jackson.

"RADIUM" DOCTORS HELD.

Dr. Kane's Wife Pays $11,500 Cash Bail Out of $15,000 Roll.

Dr. Henry H. Kane of 135 West Thirty-fourth Street and his assistant, Dr. William H. Hale of 240 West Thirty-fourth Street, with their clerk and general manager, William F. Horton, were arraigned yesterday before Judge McMahon in General Sessions, under four indictments charging them with having obtained from John McCallum, a carpenter, $10,000 for a "radium cure." The nearest approach to radium found in the medicine was iron filings.

Judge McMahon fixed bail at $5,000 for each of the physicians and $1,500 for Horton. Dr. Kane's wife deposited $11,500 from a roll of $15,000.

The doctors said they would make a statement to-day through their counsel. McCallum said:

"I was in splendid health two years ago, when a dapper young fellow dropped into the shop and suggested insuring my life. In about a week he called again and urged me to take out a policy. The solicitor reported that I seemed threatened with Bright's disease, but it was not so serious that after medical care I could not pass the examination. He told me of Dr. Kane and Dr. Hale. I called on them, and they made an alarming diagnosis.

"They gave me pills, and I failed rapidly. Analysis showed they contained a good deal of strychnine. When I was at my worst they said that I ought to be treated with radium. I wanted to live to make back part of the money I had already spent with them. Then they suggested an examination which they said would need the services of a chemist and surgeon and take a week. As I had seen the same examination performed in the hospitals in a very few minutes I began to suspect my physicians and communicated with the County Medical Society."

TRUST GETS ROGERS WORKS.

Paterson Locomotive Plant Passes to American Company.

The Rogers Locomotive Works, one of the oldest locomotive building plants in the country, has passed into the hands of the American Locomotive Company. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday simultaneously by the representatives of the two companies in this city and in Paterson, N. J., where the plants of the Rogers Company have been for years.

The announcement did not cause much surprise in railroad or financial circles, for it was well known that the American Locomotive Company several times heretofore had tried to get control of the Rogers Company. The control was acquired by the purchase of a majority of the capital stock from individual holders.

The passing of the Rogers plant into the hands of the trust concentrates in the control of the American Locomotive Company every locomotive works of importance in the country except the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. The Rogers works employ 1,500 men when the works are going at full capacity. At present the employes number 1,200. The ordinary capacity of the works is one locomotive a day, but under pressure this capacity can be doubled.

The American Locomotive Company already controls the Cooke Locomotive Works in Paterson, and rumor has it that this plant will now be practically abandoned.

Fire Alarms Park Casino Diners.

Fire in the basement of the Casino in Central Park yesterday afternoon caused considerable excitement among a hundred men and women who were at dinner. In response to an alarm fire companies hurrying through the Park presented an unusual sight, but the apparatus was not needed, as a defective flue was the only trouble. Employes extinguished the fire, which caused about $25 damage.

TUCKER, FOUND GUILTY, COLLAPSED IN COURT

First Degree Verdict in Mabel Page Murder Case.

COUNSEL ALSO OVERCOME

Young Prisoner, in Rambling Address to the Jury, Had Affirmed His Innocence of the Crime.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24.—Charles L. Tucker of Auburndale at 10:10 o'clock to-night was found guilty of the murder, in the first degree, of Miss Mabel Page in her father's home, in Weston, on March 31 last. The jury were eight hours in reaching their decision. Tucker collapsed utterly when the verdict was announced, and his counsel were unable to revive him for some time.

A surprising feature was the effect of the announcement of the verdict upon the attorneys, not only for the prisoner, but for the Commonwealth. James H. Vahey, the senior counsel for the prisoner, was greatly affected, and when he left the courtroom he met Attorney General Herbert Parker in the corridor. The leading counsel for the Commonwealth showed the result of the strain to such a degree that he threw his arms around Mr. Vahey's neck, and both men wept on each other's shoulders.

Philip Mansfield, one of the associate counsel for the youthful prisoner, became hysterical and fell into the arms of a reporter who had gone to the room of the defendant's counsel to secure an interview. Many spectators and friends of the prisoner wept bitterly when they realized the young man's fate.

The penalty is death in the electric chair at the State prison in Charlestown, about a mile from the scene of the trial. The convicted man will be sentenced later.

One of the dramatic incidents of the trial occurred this morning when, Attorney General Parker having concluded his argument, the young prisoner unexpectedly accepted his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury in his own behalf. Rising in his cage, he asserted, at first trembling and flushing deeply, but later with considerable confidence, his innocence of the crime. Judge Sheldon then delivered the charge to the jury.

Miss Mabel Page, who was forty-one years of age, lived in a small country dwelling house with her father, Edward Page, formerly a Boston merchant, and her brother Harold. She was stabbed to death with a knife on March 31, 1904. Basing his examination upon the appearance of the wound found in the neck, the only wound at first visible, the medical examiner reported that Miss Page had committed suicide, and it was not until an undertaker had discovered other wounds that it was established that the woman had met death at the hands of an assassin.

The Government's case against Tucker included the charge that a slip of paper bearing the address "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.," found beside the body of Miss Page, was in the handwriting of the defendant; that a stickpin found in his pocket had been stolen by him from the Page home, and that broken pieces of a knife blade found in his home were parts of the knife with which he had stabbed Miss Page.

The evidence against Tucker was entirely circumstantial.

CENSUS OF GREATER CITY.

Health Department Will Make Canvass in the Spring.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner, yesterday announced that his department will take a census of Greater New York in the Spring for the purpose of determining the city's death-rate more accurately than now is possible.

This rate now is estimated on the basis of the Federal census of 1900, with normal increase for the years following, estimated, and added thereto. The death rate for 1904 was 20.32 on the estimated population, but Dr. Darlington thinks a census would give a much larger figure, and that the death rate would prove to be much lower.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT 979TH TIME IN NEW YORK. Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Next week, the 4-act drama, FRIQUET

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:10 Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat'y at 2. E. S WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's LUCKY DURHAM.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St. near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS. Mat To-morrow: Cousin Kate & Carrots ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY NEXT MONTH. Robert Edeson in Strongheart Management H. B. Harris | Seats Thursday

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Paley & Lederer. NEXT MONDAY.—Seats To-morrow. BLANCHE WALSH in CLYDE FITCH'S New Play, THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St. ..... at 8:30 Matinee Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. CHARLES WYNDHAM-MARY MOORE To-night & Sat. Ev. & Sat. Mat., DAVID GARRICK. Thur., only, Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace. Friday, The Case of Rebellious Susan. *.* Monday—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. George Edwardes's London Company. The Duchess of Dantzig

VECSEY NEXT SAT., 2:30, CARNEGIE HALL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Evening, at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Ackte, Homer; Knote, Gilis Farewell Appearance, Van Rooy,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; continued cold; northwest gales.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,181. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CZAR PROMISES AID TO WORKMEN

Proclaims Plan for Shorter Day and Other Reforms.

RIOT IN FINNISH CAPITAL

Strike Is Still Spreading, But Disorders Are Not Serious—Workmen in Moscow Remain Quiet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 26.—Governor General Trepoff and Minister of Finance Kokovsoff issued a proclamation last night, which reveals the Government's plan for breaking the strike, not only here, but throughout Russia.

The proclamation is conceived in a paternal tone, and points out that honest workmen, who want to better their condition, should have brought their demands to the Government instead of being misled by agitators into affiliating with a movement which is not confined to economic aspirations.

It invites them to return to work, promising them in the Emperor's name a revision of the general law so as to restrict the hours of labor, the institution of a plan for State insurance, and otherwise to meet their demands so far as the law will permit, and guarantees them protection against interference by agitators. It says:

Pledge of Czar's Friendship.

"Workmen should assist the Government in its tranquilizing task on behalf of the betterment of their conditions. This can be accomplished in a single manner—namely, by holding themselves aloof from fomenters of disturbance, who are alien to the workmen's true interest and to the country's welfare.

"Let them return to their ordinary labor, which is as needful for the country as for themselves, for without it they, their wives, and children must suffer distress; and, returning to work, let the people be assured that their needs are as near the Emperor's heart as those of all his Majesty's true subjects; that only recently, of his own free will, the Emperor commanded that the question of workmen's insurance be taken up with the object of securing them against disablement or sickness, and that this measure does not exhaust his Majesty's anxiety for the well-being of the working classes, for at the same time the Emperor sent an order instructing the Ministry of Finance to draft a law shortening the hours of labor and for the elaboration of such measures as will legalize workmen's discussions of their needs."

Defense of the Slaughter.

The proclamation, which, it is announced, was issued by the Emperor's order, in its preamble recounts the origin of the recent events, and declares that evil-disposed persons used the workmen as their tools, leading them astray by false and impossible promises. It says:

"The result of this criminal agitation has been breaches of the peace, involving the inevitable intervention of armed forces. These evil-wishers have not been restrained even by the difficulties in which the fatherland is involved in a time of trying war, while the workmen, their blind tools, have disregarded the fact that demands were being made in their name which had nothing in common with their needs, besides forgetting that the Government always has shown and ever shows itself considerate of their needs, and is now ready to listen attentively to their just desires and satisfy them wherever possible."

This document will be followed either by an imperial manifesto along the same lines, in the hope of preventing the spread of the strike, or by specific proclamations by the local authorities wherever strikes are in progress. By promising to yield the question of the hours of labor, which are now legally eleven in Russia, the authorities believe they will meet the main grievance of the workmen.

This, together with the guarantee of protection, the authorities hope, will induce those strikers who are indifferent to political demands, which class they declare constitutes a great bulk of the men, to resume work.

It is certain many strikers were forced out against their wishes, but the general effect of the proclamation is still problematical.

Evidence accumulates that the strikers are supplied with money to meet their present needs. All sorts of stories are afloat as to the size and origin of the fund. Money is undoubtedly being supplied by the Liberals. It is said that they have a fund of $2,000,000, some of which was supplied by German Socialists, but there is no way of verifying the stories.

It is seriously believed in some quarters that money is being furnished from Japanese-British sources to bring on a revolution or such internal complications as will compel the Government to make peace.

All the outgoing trains are filled with people going abroad, mostly foreigners.

The funerals of many of the victims of Sunday's tragedy took place this morning. Pitiful sights were witnessed. In several cases man and wife carried between them a wooden box containing the body of a child. Some of the coffins were borne on common carters' sleighs, the mourners following on foot, according to the Russian custom. It was noticeable that in many cases the usual priest and ikon ahead of the procession were absent.

No demonstration occurred, but workmen and others stood uncovered in the streets as the little groups passed with the dead.

In the Volkoff Cemetery, beyond the Narva Gate, 167 bodies were lowered to their last resting place.

MOSCOW MOB DISPERSED.

Strike Spreading, and It Is Believed It Will Become General.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—A squadron of Cossacks this evening dispersed about 3,000 workmen who were growing obstreperous across the Moskva. No fatalities are reported. This was the only event of the kind during the day.

There is complete tranquillity within the boundaries of the city, but the people are keeping indoors, owing to the official warning.

The strike is spreading gradually, but thus far is confined to the smaller mills. The larger industrial concerns are being guarded in order to prevent the men employed there from being intimidated, but it is the belief that the strike will become general. There are no troops in sight in the city proper.

All the printing works are closed, and probably there will be no newspapers tomorrow. The citizens are alarmed at the prospect of an outbreak by hundreds of thousands of workmen, and demand the proclamation of a state of siege. The Moscow garrison does not number more than 20,000, but the authorities consider that this is sufficient for present needs, and evidently are determined to avoid bloodshed if possible. They declare they have the situation well in hand.

The street cars are moving, but many of the stores are closed, and there is scarcely any of the freight traffic which ordinarily fills the streets.

It is reported that the troops are forming a cordon on the outskirts to prevent the strikers from coming in.

Grand Duke Sergius, the ex-Governor General of Moscow, is said to have taken refuge in the Palace of the Kremlin.

The students last night assembled for a dinner at the Hermitage. This was followed by revolutionary speeches. Cavalry posted outside prevented a procession.

A meeting of employers here to-night decided to send the following telegram to the Government:

"Representatives of Moscow industries have met and discussed the situation arising out of the strike provoked by the horrors committed in St. Petersburg on Jan. 22, and beg that the troops shall not use arms against workmen as long as the latter are not guilty of violence or pillage."

FINNS FOUGHT IN STREETS.

Police Wounded 30 with Pistols—Mobbed Senators' Houses.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 25.—Although the crowds on the streets were smaller to-night, there was severe fighting, Cossacks using their whips and police firing their revolvers. Some thirty persons were wounded, of whom nine were taken to the hospital. Three are severely wounded. Two youths had their scalps cut and a third was struck in the stomach with a bullet. The demonstration is slackening.

A big demonstration is expected to-night upon the arrival of Finns who had been expelled from the country and who recently got permission to return.

The demonstrations here last night continued from 7 o'clock till midnight, about 10,000 persons, principally workmen, participating. There is no strike here, and the demonstrations are essentially political in character. Proclamations have been distributed declaring that "Finland's people join their junior Russian brethren in their gigantic struggle."

There were numerous revolutionary speeches, and the houses of two Senators who had failed to stand firm against the policy of Russification were mobbed, as was also the office of the newspaper Usi Soumetar, the windows of which were smashed. In front of the Diet House crowds cheered for the revival of the Finnish Constitution, as has been petitioned by the Diet. The windows of several restaurants were smashed. The Cossacks were called out, but did not charge, nor did the police interfere with the procession.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The appointment of Senator Linder as Secretary of State for Finland just at this time is considered to be an unfortunate blunder, and it is likely to prove exceedingly distasteful to the Finns. Although a Finn himself, Senator Linder is exceedingly unpopular, owing to his active support of the policy of the Russification of the towns of the Baltic provinces.

STRIKES IN MANY CITIES.

Arrests at Kishineff — Saratoff Railroad Shops Closed.

REVAL, Jan. 25.—A general strike was declared here to-day. All the works are closed.

A crowd of strikers to-day marched in procession to the Governor's residence. The Governor addressed them in a few words, and allayed their excitement. The strikers then chose a deputation to present their demands to their employers, who were gathered in the Governor's room. The demands include eight hours as a day's work and an increase of wages. It is reported that the results of the interview were satisfactory.

SARATOFF, Jan. 25.—The men in the railroad shops and other establishments here have gone out on strike.

KISHINEFF, Jan. 25.—A seditious demonstration led to a panic in a crowded theatre here last night. Incendiary proclamations were showered from the gallery.

The audience became panic-stricken and considerable time elapsed before order was restored.

Twenty arrests were made, including four Jewish soldiers.

KOVNO, Jan. 25.—The Governor has issued a proclamation announcing that the general strike at Kovno has been brought about by the threats of a small group of workmen whose hopes for changes in the factory regulations and an increase of wages cannot be attained by such means.

He urges the strikers not to listen to the promptings of the evil-disposed, but to resume work, promising to examine the men's demands and as far as possible grant them.

At the same time the Governor warns the strikers that in the event of disturbances in the streets he will take vigorous measures, using armed force if necessary.

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SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.
St. Augustine, Aiken and Augusta, Via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Lv. New York 12:55 P. M. Magnificent train, surrounded by every luxury. Two other fast trains, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

FAMINE MENACES ST. PETERSBURG

Fear That Hunger Will Cause Wild Excesses.

GROWTH OF THE AGITATION

Notable Men Join in the Movement for a Constitution—Alleged Plot of the Military.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—To judge by the messages of French correspondents, under existing conditions life in St. Petersburg is not worth living.

In addition to the horrors of the streets there is beginning to be a scarcity of food and other necessaries. According to one correspondent, petroleum and sugar cannot now be bought.

"Famine," says the correspondent, "is apprehended at no remote date. Then the people, intoxicated with vodka, will indulge in most sanguinary massacres."

The same correspondent reports that artillery was used yesterday against a column of several thousand strikers who wanted to enter the town.

He formally contradicts the Russian official version of the number of killed and wounded, and says they already exceed 5,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 26.—Summarizing the situation in Russia at the present moment, The Daily Mail says:

"Though the violent methods of the Grand Duke Vaidimir have for the moment produced outward submissiveness among the St. Petersburg workers, they have not terrified the intellectual section of the Russian community, and today's news is important for the vigorous protests addressed to the Russian Government by various societies.

"The editors and proprietors of newspapers, led by M. Souvorin of The Novoe Vremya, have denounced the firing by armed soldiery upon unarmed Russian subjects, and have practically demanded a National Assembly.

"The Economic Society, which represents all there is of enlightenment in the Russian capital, demands a representative Assembly.

"The Zemstvo, or Provincial Assembly, of Simbirsk, a large province, has scathingly indicted the policy of the bureaucrats.

Revolution Not Killed.

"The revolution has thus not been killed by grapeshot, and the reformers are more insistent than ever.

"In Moscow troops have fired upon workers, while at Saratoff and Reval fresh disturbances are reported."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Both Russians and long-resident foreigners agree in believing that the strike, as an open manifestation of popular politics, is practically finished.

"The adherents of the existing order of things are frankly delighted with the complete success with which the great coup was conceived, planned, and carried out. For months, they say, there has been an obvious growing necessity of giving a lesson to the ungrateful and unnatural crowd who chose the moment of their country's trial and difficulties to push forward themselves and their selfish views. They thought the Putiloff strike their opportunity to make the ignorant workingmen their dupes, whereas it is plainly seen now that they themselves were mere dupes and fell blindly into the ambush ingeniously laid for them by their wise and far-seeing rulers.

Trap Laid for Strikers.

"The police say the reactionaries could easily have stopped the whole proceedings before they advanced beyond the stage of a local strike, but the wiser plan was followed of withdrawing the police and letting the strikers meet, demonstrate, and talk as much as they liked until the movement should grow to such volume that its suppression would involve the administration of a lesson which would never be forgotten. So, while the police were kept out of the way, the soldiers were getting ready.

"That the Government is wiser than the populace, says my bureaucrat, is proved by the fact that the silly people thought the soldiers would refuse to fire on them, whereas the Government never had the slightest delusion on the subject.

Trepoff Filling Jails.

"Gen. Trepoff has not been long in getting to work. His administration was only a few hours old when the jails began to grow populous.

"At 5 o'clock last evening police agents visited the houses of the members of the self-appointed committee of literary and professional political theorists who had concerned themselves in the strike for purposes of political propaganda, arrested ten persons, and conveyed them to prison. Their preliminary provisional detention is a sort of half-way house to political punishment.

"Among those arrested are Maxim Gorky, the poet-politician, and M. Hessen, the editor and proprietor of the Journal Pravo. The others are all men of great reputation in Russia, and nearly all professors. They belong to the class of theorists of advanced political views.

"They had nothing to do with the strike, but took the following action:

"On Saturday, having appointed themselves a committee, they visited the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance in order to represent their views that, no violence being intended by the strikers, it would be safe and right for the Czar to be at the Winter Palace on Sunday to receive the workmen's petition.

"Failing to obtain an audience of either Minister, they put their views in writing and deposited at the Ministry a document strongly urging the wisdom of the course suggested.

"No notice was taken of this gratuitous advice until the installation of the new régime yesterday, when their arrests were the new Governor General's first action. There were a considerable number of further arrests during the night from among all classes, with the exception of mere strikers.

"During to-night, it is expected, a larger number of arrests, of a still more important character, will be made.

Leaders of Thought Speak.

"A remarkable feature of to-day's events has been a series of outspoken expressions of opinion on the part of organizations representing the higher ranks of professional society. To-day the famous Economic Society, which comprises the leaders of many professions, met in open session and passed a resolution declaring that the condition of the country required the united efforts of all classes, such as the calling together of a representative Assembly would make possible. Without a step of this kind, the resolution asserted, the suppression of disorders could not be permanent.

"The Juridic Society, which includes a large number of leading advocates, also met to-day, and after a discussion adopted recommendations of a surprisingly similar character. Other professional associations also met in very much the same circumstances and with very much the same results. In each case they resolved to forward recommendations to the authorities to be submitted to the Czar himself.

"This afternoon the proprietors and editors of the chief St. Petersburg newspapers, which are still unpublished, were received as a deputation representing the press of all Russia by Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and in the plainest terms they set forth views which also were precisely similar in character to those set forth by the Economic Society and others.

"The deputation received no satisfaction from Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and came away sensible of the fact that it had been severely snubbed."

THINK REVOLUTION IMMINENT.

Germans Believe It Will Be as Terrible as the French Outbreak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The most pessimistic feelings prevail in Germany among all classes of society in regard to Russia's future.

I learn, for example, that it is the German official view that Russia is now facing a revolution which is likely to be as terrible as the French Revolution. In spite of this, it is not believed that Russia is as yet fit for a constitution, though this latter view is not held by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, who received me at the Reichstag to-day.

Herr Bebel said that in order to prepare the nation for a constitution a beginning must be made. Did France have a constitution before the Revolution? he asked.

In regard to the workmen's outbreak, Herr Bebel said it could have been avoided if a semi-idiot were not on the throne. It was most significant, he added, that the working people of Russia should have been in the front rank of those leading their country to a new era. It was hardly necessary to say that the Socialists of the whole world were with them in their momentous struggle.

As an indication of the fellow-feeling prevailing among the working classes throughout Europe Herr Bebel informed me that the English coal miners had promised financial aid to the German strikers.

Opinions opposed to those of Herr Bebel are held by Prof. von Reuszner, lately of Tomsk University, whose evidence at the Königsberg trial helped to illustrate the conditions prevailing in Russia.

According to Prof. von Reuszner, the revolution in Russia will proceed, not from the "tiers état," as in the French Revolution, but from a "premier état," composed of the educated classes and the property owners. The whole of this "premier état," including even the landed proprietors, is described as having been rendered revolutionary by the war in the Far East. All Russia hates the war, says the professor, as well as the circumstances which produced it.

Prof. von Reuszner says the working people are the rank and file of the revolutionary forces. He asserts, moreover, that the Moderate Liberals have coalesced with the Terrorists, including the Finns and the Poles, and adds that all the Russian newspapers, of every shade

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Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

THE PINEHURST HABIT.
Are you one of the yearly visitors to Pinehurst's Golf Links, shooting preserves, tennis courts, etc.? It's the ideal winter resort. A night's ride over Seaboard Air Line or Southern Ry.—Adv.

BLIZZARD SWEEPS ATLANTIC COAST

Seventy-Mile Gale with Ten Inches of Snow.

CITY ALMOST ISOLATED

Surface Lines Quit—Railroads Nearly Paralyzed.

SHIPPING AT STANDSTILL

Food and Fuel Short—Suffering and Death in Cold Wave That Follows.

Shut off from nearly all railroad communication with the outside world, its harbor deserted save for storm-bound vessels, local surface traffic tied up absolutely, and a temporary shortage of fuel and provisions threatened, New York emerges this morning from a tussle with the worst blizzard since the famous one of 1888. Only telegraph and telephone service has remained unimpaired.

Not a wheel turned on the Hudson River Division of the New York Central Road last night except the Harlem Branch. At midnight the New Haven Road sent out its Boston sleeper, although it had yet to hear that the express due here at 10 o'clock was nearer than a snowbank at Rye, which it ran into about dinner time. At the Jersey City terminals struggling expresses arrived irregularly, but local service on the several Jersey roads had gone to pieces entirely, and the Long Island Road had been halted since the middle of the afternoon.

The great gray blizzard, born of a union of a storm from the lake region and one that had been gathering in the Carolinas, came sweeping into New York up the coast from Virginia, spent the day and night here, and now has gone hustling along into New England. It brought with it a succession of gales of increasing violence. Behind it left over town and country a thick, white mantle, drifted high wherever the wind had a chance to do its work, and biting cold that meant suffering to thousands in the Greater City, and, to some, death.

How long the list may be cannot be told until a day has passed and the police and hospital reports are in. But from indications last night it is likely that the fatalities of this storm will be more numerous than of any in recent years. When evening came yesterday two deaths from exposure had been reported in Manhattan alone.

At midnight it had stopped snowing and it was said at the Weather Bureau that the fall had been within a fraction of ten inches.

Followed by a Cold Wave.

To-day the cold wave is general over a great part of the country, with a zero line extending into Northern Arkansas and Tennessee, on through the Southern States to the Atlantic seaboard, and north on the heels of the storm to the Canadian border. Serious damage to shipping along the entire coast is considered inevitable, and railroads running north and east are refusing freight until it is known how badly the lines through New England are tied up.

New York woke up with a shiver yesterday morning. Its mind, to be sure, had been prepared for a continuation of the snow of the night before, but hardly for the clouds of it that wrapped everything as thickly as a fog and, swirling without intermission, buffeted men and beasts to their utter confusion and discomfiture. Happy was the New Yorker who didn't have to go out in it, but he was in the minority among the workaday folks, and as long as the street cars and elevated roads were doing business in reasonable shape and the Subway, immune from blizzards and like trifles, ready to carry its throngs downtown, the storm was not such a terrible thing after all.

But the morning was not half over before the terrors increased. The snow fell faster and faster. It was driven more and more pitilessly, as the gale hit a fifty-mile clip, and then, in violation of all regulations, opened up a notch or two more and traveled sixty to seventy miles an hour. The surface lines began to falter, and the eighty big sweepers and hundred or more scrapers that were put out failed quite to keep the roads clear enough to make schedules.

The snow was dry and didn't pack, so the elevated was not bothered very badly after some of the trains had been shortened, but the very thing that helped the elevated operated to make the problem of the surface cars more serious. The fine, dry flakes sifted down through the trolley slots into the contact conduits and froze there, keeping the plows that transmit the current to the motors from doing their work. The Metropolitan had forty conduit-cleaning machines out, but their help was only sufficient to let the cars on the principal lines run double-headed, so that when the gear of one failed the other could come to its assistance.

Meanwhile the ferryboats in both rivers were making an unequal struggle. Great cakes of ice bumped against their hulls and the snow clouds whirled around the windows from which Captains and pilots were trying to see to pick a safe way to the other shore. None the less, some sort of service was kept up, with a single boat or pair of boats running where two or three or four run usually, until long after all other kinds of harbor craft save daredevil tugboats had sought the shelter of friendly docks. Probably the suburbs suffered worse than the city. There were no deliveries of mails, besides the multitude of other inconveniences.

Along the "Great White Way."

Broadway was itself, in truth, the "Great White Way," and without the assistance of the lights that were to glimmer later on in futile protest against the storm that was spoiling business. From the upper end of Times Square in midday the lofty tower of THE TIMES Building appeared to loom mysteriously, a strange thing that had no definite shape, but merely size. Further downtown the Flatiron Building was responsible for a like illusion. Cars and wagons and horses in the street performed all sorts of deceptive tricks, jumping suddenly out of snow clouds which the minute before had seemed impenetrable and without depth. Now and then hurrying people had unexpected meetings, some with mild and some with violent contact, but the training that New Yorkers get in elevated and Subway travel kept tempers good, and there was in addition a bond of common misfortune in having to be about in such weather.

Without official sanction, or even popular demand, strange changes were made in well-known places by the vagaries of the Storm King. By 1 o'clock Madison Square was a square no longer. Two narrow lanes crossed another where Twenty-third Street was supposed to be, and that they were ever intended to be wider than the space of two car tracks was indicated only by the iron uprights and big ropes that Commissioner McAdoo's men use on ordinary occasions to keep the crossings clear. Piles of snow eight or ten feet high occupied a good part of the middle space, and between the piles a foot and a half of snow kept people from making any extensive hunt for lost roadways. The condition of Madison Square was only typical of that of every other open place the city over.

Long before noon business in the retail district was at a standstill. The department stores were practically deserted. A reporter counted fourteen apparent purchasers on the first floor of one great Broadway establishment about noon, and the floor Superintendent explained that the sales girls were being sent home for the day just as fast as their noon reliefs came on. It was not long after the noon hour when the wholesale places and factories below Fourteenth Street began to close for the day. Then for an hour or two the streets had the appearance of the home-going hour. When the temporary rush was done an air of Sunday quiet settled over the busiest parts of Manhattan Island, and the storm reigned supreme.

Fighting Fire in Storm.

The blizzard brought work for the Fire Department. Chief Croker has been fighting fire practically since Tuesday noon. Tuesday night he was kept busy with two third alarms, several seconds, and many firsts. Then about 8 o'clock yesterday the blaze started that destroyed the big malthouse of the Kip's Bay Brewery, and the Chief tackled that job.

In the afternoon, when the gale had been baffled in its attempts to blow the fire over into the main buildings of the great establishment, a reporter found the Chief waiting until a couple of battered walls should fall before he called it a day's work—until the next alarm. Croker's mustaches were solid cakes of ice, and his fur cap might have been cut out of an ice-cake to fit his head. He chewed a half-smoked cigar and watched closely the men who were playing on the tottering wall.

"Yes," he said, cheerfully, "we've been here since morning. Been out all last night. Relief? No, we don't need any relief. Course this is a bad storm, but those fellows 'll stick to anything that's going. They're the real goods, and you can't say too much for them.

"Did some fine work on that blaze this morning, by the way. She was a bad one, with this wind and snow."

The Chief lit the end of his cigar again and went over to take a closer look at the leaning wall.

Defeat of the Street Cleaners.

Very unlike the fight that the firemen put up at the Kip's Bay Brewery was a losing struggle some three thousand poor, half-starved fellows had with the snow and wind earlier in the day. They were the recruits of the Street Cleaning Department's Snow Removal Bureau, and they welcomed the first of the storm, seeing in it a chance to earn enough to keep body and soul together for a day or two.

From the cheap lodging houses of the Bowery they came, and not a few from lodgings more humble still, and were put to work, a shivering crew, to make a beginning on lower Broadway. The battle lasted an hour. Then it was given up, and the army of invasion melted away whence it had gathered, to wait for kinder weather.

Hardly more successful than the snow cleaners were the truckmen, particularly in the streets down around the water front, where the gusts from the harbor made things worse than they were even in the centre of the city. Early in the day there was some effort to move freight from the docks, but what the drifts under foot didn't do as discouragers the conditions overhead did, and men and horses were glad enough to call it off. Indeed, in South Street the punishment was so severe that truckmen carting imperishable stuff unhitched and left their teams standing at the curb while they and their horses fled for shelter.

As for autos, they were completely vanquished save the few big ones sent out by mercantile establishments. In a trip down Broadway from Times Square to below Fourteenth Street, just one passenger car of the ordinary type was seen, and that was dragged along ignominiously behind a stout pair of horses while every small boy shouted "Git 'er horse. Git 'er horse."

And what applied to autos applied almost as generally to cabs before the day was over. They were next to impossible to get for any price, and the faithful cabbies who brought Wall Street men up town when the market closed were overwhelmed by offers of trade when they started back down Broadway after delivering their fares.

By 2 o'clock in the afternoon such of the public school Principals as had not dismissed their pupils earlier in the day sent the children home through the drifts. And it was not an easy struggle for many of the little ones in weather conditions that made their elders fight to the limit of their strength to get along.

The List of Victims.

As the day passed a considerable list of accidents of a more or less serious nature was rolled up, beginning when Subway employes found Fireman Frank Kammerer of Hook and Ladder Company 24 unconscious in a snow pile outside the Subway station at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway. Kammerer was apparently on his way down and had fallen there overcome. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital and will recover.

About noon a call went in to Police Headquarters that a man was lying dead in a snowdrift at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Headquarters notified a Harlem hospital to send an ambulance out, but the driver encountered the same snowdrifts that had put the King's Bridge cars out of business early in the morning and had to turn back. Then a cab was sent and the body of John Hare, seventy years old, of 1,414 Third Avenue, was found. Physicians said that Hare had died of heart failure while struggling through the drifts, and that an old weakness of the heart aggravated by the exertion probably was responsible for the attack.

The death of a man supposed to be Peter Harrison, fifty-five years old, in a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last night is attributed to similar causes. Late in the afternoon he went into the place shaking and blue from cold and asked the bartender for whisky. Before the drink could be served he fell forward and was dead when an ambulance arrived. The man was well dressed and had $3.27 in his pocket. Several cards bore the name Peter Harrison.

Narrow escapes from serious injury in the storm were legion all over New York. When the wind freshened in the early afternoon—as the weather man said because the storm centre had passed off up into Connecticut—there came a succession of gusts that fairly swept people from their feet. Passing through the east side cross streets were many working girls just dismissed from shops, and a group of these was crossing Second Avenue at Eleventh Street just as two cars got stalled at the corner.

There were two blasts that shook the cars, and when people recovered a bit one of the girls was found wedged in underneath the front platform of the trailer, very much scared but quite unhurt. Had it not been for the block she must have met certain death beneath the wheels.

The Poor Fighting for Fuel.

All over the east side were seen evidences of the keen suffering the storm brought. Ill-clad men and women, the latter with heads covered by the inevitable shawl that furnishes no protection at all for the rest of the body, cowered in doorways when the wind swept most fiercely, and then made their way along until the next blast drove them to a new shelter. Gathered behind the remains of a pile of boards in a vacant lot in Stanton Street was a knot of poor folk fighting almost over miserable fagots that hung to the iron hoops of an old packing case. In one doorway not far away a man was seen raping up a lot of débris in a cellar, refuse that evidently had not been thought even worth burning until the extreme emergency arose.

For the more fortunate people, to whom the storm meant only discomfort, the worst inconvenience came in the late afternoon hours and evening when the surface cars almost all over town gave up their struggle with fate. As one line after another went out of business up and down town, the crowds on Subway and elevated lines became enormous. Particularly was this the case in the Subway, which not only was able to carry people uptown, but to do so with some degree of comfort, so far as the weather was concerned. Trains at the Brooklyn Bridge station in the evening rush hours left one after the other with far less than the usual headway, and if the road had been able to put on more trains the people would have filled them.

In a worse boat were those who depended upon getting across one of the ferries, or across the Brooklyn or Williamsburg Bridge. The Brooklyn Bridge cars kept up a hesitating schedule all day and in the evening, but the cars over the Williamsburg Bridge were stopped in the afternoon, and it was no child's task to walk across. The Jersey and Staten Island ferry service after midday was simply haphazard, with the strong probability of getting left, and many there were who gave it up and went to a hotel for the night.

Fear for Provision Supply.

That phase of the storm which is likely to have the most lasting effect upon New York will be the temporary crippling of its supply of provisions. The hotels and the larger restaurants, of course, will be bothered but little if at all, for their cellars and refrigerators are always stocked against just such emergencies as the present one. But the smaller places and individual buyers are likely, according to the opinion of provision men yesterday, to find that a shortened supply has driven prices up and even put some things out of the market entirely for the time being.

What the price of coal will do if the railroads are tied up for several days caused some uneasiness among retail dealers yesterday. The large dealers have supplies on hand that will carry them over, but with the increased demand following the cold wave, their supplies even are not likely to last many days, and any material freight tie-up at this time could hardly fail to have unpleasant results.

STORM PUT SUBWAY TO TEST.

Crowds, Driven from Surface Lines, Packed Underground Trains.

Upon the Subway fell the major part of the transportation burden yesterday. Every available car was pressed into service, and trains were run on headway bounded only by the possibilities of the situation. The early morning trains were all jammed. The uptown stations were crowded early, and remained so until after the rush for business was over. Then there was a lull. At noon came another crush, and in the evening, when the workers started home, more passengers offered themselves at the downtown stations than there was any chance of accommodating. It was well after 8 o'clock in the evening when the platforms were cleared of all save normal traffic.

At midnight the biggest day in the history of the Subway was recorded. It is

It is so easy to take Piso's Cure for a cough, and be relieved and cured. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,181 B'way.—Adv.

usual between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the evening to run expresses on a two-minute headway. Yesterday they were operated at intervals of little more than one minute. The same increase in the local train service was put in effect. Still there was not nearly enough room for patrons.

STATIONS BLOCKED BY CROWDS.

Between 5 o'clock and 6 in the afternoon the rush probably was densest. Trains leaving Fulton Street were packed before they started uptown. By the time Brooklyn Bridge was reached standing room was at a premium. Indeed, there were times when it was impossible for those waiting at the bridge to manage to squeeze on the expresses, and even the local trains pulled out from that station leaving crowds behind them. It was not a case of getting home in the quickest possible time before the day was over, but a case of getting home at all.

There was no such thing as running on schedule time. As the station master at the Bridge put it, trains were run just as close together as safety would permit, and the men and women waiting at the different stations fought so hard for places that often stops consumed from two to four minutes. In twelve minutes shortly after 5 o'clock at this station five Broadway and five Lenox Avenue expresses and eight locals left for uptown. On three of the express trains there were already so many people that no attempt was made to take any more aboard. The locals were all filled before they left the station.

CONGESTION AT EXPRESS STATIONS

The ticket sellers at the express stops—the Bridge, Fourteenth Street, and the Grand Central Station—were fairly swamped. At close intervals it became necessary to bar the way to the platforms, the entrances and the spaces in front of the ticket windows becoming congested. Outside the stations, where the wind was driving the snow in a slanting sheet, prospective passengers jostled each other to get into shelter, seemingly well satisfied when they could squeeze their way to the gates below stairs and more than pleased when they could clamber aboard a train before its doors were closed.

There was a crush at the Fourteenth Street station which continued for several hours. This was perhaps the scene of the worst congestion. As each train pulled in there was a charge upon the gates. The unlucky ones who were shut out took their troubles philosophically.

"It's better to wait for a Subway train," said one man who had been beaten back after two attempts to get a train, "than to fight for passage on the 'L.' As for the surface cars, you're lucky if you move a block an hour on most of the lines. Anyhow, we're out of the wind here." There was no ill humor, the disposition of the crowds being to make light of their discomforts.

It was generally conceded by the officials of the Subway early in the afternoon that the record for passengers handled yesterday would be largely in excess of any preceding day. That there was no block, even if the trains did not run on schedule time, was the source of congratulation.

SOME OF THE ACCIDENTS.

Detective Boland Found Helpless—Several May Die of Hurts.

John Boland, President of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, was one of the many victims of the storm. He was found early last evening almost helpless at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue by Policeman Smith of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He was suffering from the cold and was kept at the station.

Maud Pendleton, twenty-two years old, of 1,397 Broadway, while crossing Empire Square in front of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, was blown into a snowdrift. Roundsman Fogerty of the Theatre Squad and Patrolman Wall of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, rescued her and took her into the women's reception room in the Marie Antoinette. Some of the women guests revived her with smelling salts and hot drinks.

Herbert Bell, forty years old, caretaker of a house at 339 West Seventy-first Street, was found in a snow bank in front of the residence of Sheldon Smith, at 317 West Seventieth Street, early last evening by Policeman Geiselberg of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Geiselberg summoned Dr. Thomas from the Roosevelt Hospital, who revived the man, but found his feet so badly frozen that he could not walk. At the hospital it was said that his feet might have to be amputated.

Blinded by the snow, Robert Ricco, eighteen years old, a track walker in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, stepped on the track in front of a switching engine in the yards at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue yesterday morning. The engine ran over both legs at the knees. Ricco will probably die.

Motorman Thomas Galvin of an Eighth Avenue surface car ran into a wagon driven by Henry Stemmer of 2,453 Eighth Avenue, at Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, when the storm was at its height. Stemmer was thrown out and received a bad scalp wound and possibly a fractured skull.

STREET CLEANING STOPPED.

Snow Shovelers Refused to Labor in Blizzard and Work Halted.

For the first time since the great blizzard in March, 1888, the Street Cleaning Department yesterday found its efforts to clear the city from snow altogether unavailing.

With a number of men that applied for work at his office in Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, Snow Contractor Bradley, with about 200 trucks, began an attack on the snowdrifts in lower Broadway and about the City Hall. The effort to cart the snow away was given up at once, but the shovelers were set to piling the snow.

The shovelers, thinly clad and poorly fed, suffered so much in the cold wind and drifting snow that their number steadily decreased. At noon the last of these—about 150—declared they would work no longer.

Similar efforts having been made at other points along Broadway and Fifth Avenue and in the financial and shopping districts with no better results, all efforts to keep shovelers at work were abandoned shortly after noon, when the contractor and Street Cleaning officials decided to wait until the storm abated. In all about 3,000 men had been intermittently at work.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury is out of the city, but Deputy Commissioner Francis M. Gibson said that, as far as snow removal was concerned, the department practically had been put out of business, as men would not stay at work.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson yesterday afternoon received a report from Brooklyn which will be a subject for investigation. This was information from a business man that eleven department carts had been left for six hours at the intersection of Flatbush Avenue and Ansenfort Place, with the horses standing in harness, until they were covered with snow and ice, while the drivers caroused in a nearby saloon.

WIND KEPT WIRES CLEAR.

Snow Blew Off, Leaving Telegraph and Telephone Service Unhampered.

At the offices of the Western Union, the Postal Telegraph, and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies it was stated that the storm had not in the least crippled the service.

It was explained that the high wind blew the snow off the wires; the snow itself, being of the dry kind, did not stick to the wires. Thus the "escape" which occurs with sleet did not happen, and there was no delay in the transmission of messages, except south of Richmond, Va., where the storm took the shape of sleet.

20 Inches of Snow in Pennsylvania.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—This section of Monroe County is in the grasp of a blizzard. The ground is covered to a depth of 20 inches.

RAILROADS GIVE UP; DRIFTS BURY TRAINS

20th Century and Empire State Stalled When Central Quits.

JERSEY TERMINALS BESIEGED

"Worst Day in Our Experience," Says Management of One Line—New Haven Road's Efforts.

"No New York Central trains leave this station until further notice."

The man at the information bureau in the Grand Central Station last night gave this reply to thousands of questioners. The last train went out of the station bound up the river at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. By 8:30 o'clock not a wheel was turning on the entire river division. A feeble attempt was made to keep up the service on the Harlem Division, but the trains left and arrived with exasperating irregularity. The Empire State Express, due here at 10 o'clock, could get no nearer than Albany. It had to drop all its passengers there.

The Twentieth Century Limited, a Croton local, and an Albany train are stalled near the station at Irvington. The Central made great efforts to get the trains as far as Tarrytown, so the passengers could be sent to hotels, but big yard locomotives sent from Mott Haven failed to move the trains.

The cars are warm and comfortable, and as many as possible have been allowed to use the sleepers. The only hardship is the fact that the eatables on hand are only such as could be obtained at a grocery in Irvington. The mercury registers 8 above zero at Irvington. A gang of men will try to shovel the trains through this morning.

One of the consequences of the halting of the Twentieth Century Limited will be a demand on the company for the full rebate promised for failure to maintain schedule. The New York Central Company sells the special tickets for this train with the condition that a rebate of $1 an hour, up to four hours, will be paid to each passenger whom the train fails to deliver in the specified time of twenty hours between Chicago and New York.

Up to last night the train had a remarkable record for having made schedule time, almost without exception since it was put on.

At the Information Bureau of the Grand Central Station last evening it was said that this provision would be adhered to. Furthermore, it was said, the passengers would be as well taken care of as was possible, and any incidental expense incurred by them on account of the delay would be met.

No other road was hit as hard by the snow as the Central, but all were in a bad tix. The Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna, all of which bring thousands of workers into the city in the morning and carry them away at night, were almost put out of commission. Trains left New York four, five, and six hours late, and some did not leave at all. The waiting rooms were crowded with the unhappy out-of-towners, dinnerless and angry.

"NO TRAINS" THE NOTICE.

Notices were posted in the stations warning the passengers of irregular schedules, but these did little toward soothing tempers. Complaining or sullen, according to the individual degree of self-control, thousands of men and women turned from the railroad stations to find lodging for the night in the bleak and windy city. The Captains and pilots say there has never been such a bad day on the Hudson—not even in the great March blizzard of 1888. For three hundred yards out from the New York shore the ice stretched. Most of the boats, old and inefficient, bumped impotently against the huge, anyielding blocks.

Crossing the river a great many women were frightened by the continual ice splitting, and glanced from one side to the other nervously, as if looking for life preservers. Sometimes the trip from New York to New Jersey took an hour or more, the chopping of the big wheels seeming to have no effect on the ice floes. The river lashed the boats with great waves. With neither shore in sight and the wind roaring with all its might the Hudson was as rough and angry looking as the Atlantic Ocean.

Arriving on the Jersey shore often an hour late, the commuters discovered that for delay the boats were not to be compared with the trains. The roads took off their local trains by the half-dozen. The through expresses, those that were not canceled, left and arrived with about as much regularity as if there were no such things as schedules and dispatchers. The Pennsylvania station in Jersey City there was unprecedented confusion. Thousands waited for outgoing trains, and never got them. The Florida Special from the South crawled in, almost buried in snow, about three hours late. No. 56, which connects with the Southern at Washington, was four hours late.

The demoralization of the service reached such a state that the trainmasters were more surprised when a train got in than when it failed to.

TRAIN FROZEN TO RAILS.

One Pennsylvania train actually froze to the rails last night. Men with buckets of boiling water were sent along its side to melt it out so it could proceed on its journey southward. Bergen Cut, on the Pennsylvania, was almost filled with a drift. Two or three hundred men, armed with shovels, were sent to clear the way for trains. No sooner had one left than it was filled in again.

Superintendent Abercrombie of the train gone through than the drifts filled Pennsylvania Railroad said that the chief trouble was with innumerable switches which had to be manipulated constantly at the terminal. These clogged with snow, and could not be kept clean.

The Erie Railroad seemed to be worse crippled, both in train and ferry service, than any of its neighbors with Jersey terminals. A great many of the local trains were abandoned, and the through trains were tied up at a dozen points. The Vestibule Limited, which usually leaves New York at 2 o'clock, staggered out two or three hours late. The Atlantic Express from Chicago, due early in the morning, got in about 1 o'clock, and the New York Special was just as late.

"This is the worst storm that ever happened to us," said the chief dispatcher of the West Shore Railroad. "It's as bad as the old 1888 blizzard. Oh, yes, we've got snow flanges out on every section, and they're going all the time, but they don't do much good with the snow falling and the wind blowing this way. As soon as they pass the track is covered again in a minute by a big drift, and the trains get hung up.

"Up between Newburg and Kingston seems to be the worst place of all. Big drifts four or five feet deep have piled up there, and nothing can make any headway against them."

At the Erie Station there was almost a riot among the thousands who stood, packed like sardines, in the big waiting room. Women, nearly fainting from exhaustion, stayed on. Finally a train for Paterson was announced to leave about 6 o'clock. There was a mad rush for the gates, and the train was instantly crowded to about twice its capacity. Men and women scrambled and fought for seats for all the world as if they had been on the Manhattan elevated or surface cars. Emil Schulte was arrested for disorderly conduct. He was caught crawling through a window which he had broken to effect an entrance.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Road kept up its passenger service with more regularity than any of the others. Many trains had to be taken off, but there was no general suspension. Only a part of the through trains of the New Haven failed to run. The midnight express to Boston got away about on time.

CENTRAL'S TIE-UP COMPLETE.

The complete tie-up on the Central is due to the deep cuts through which its trains dash between here and Albany. The relief department kept busy with ploughs and flanges. The officers hope to have trains running in fairly good order before to-day is over.

The climax to the ferry delays came at about 7 o'clock, when the Erie boat Paterson started on its trip from Jersey City to the slip at Twenty-third Street. The Paterson had aboard a crowd of suburbanites who were just as anxious to get back to New York as they had been to leave. The trip occupied two hours. The Paterson is an old, cold craft. When it got within fifty feet of the Twenty-third Street slip the Paterson stuck.

It looked as if the boat would freeze in and stay out all night. But the deck hands turned streams of hot water where the ice was making fast to the hull, and the boat crept into its slip.

As for the men and women who stayed in the Jersey City Station in preference to recrossing the Hudson, they tried to amuse themselves by sending telegrams and telephone messages to their families. The telephone operator had more to do last night than she has done in a week before. Some of the things heard by the man who was standing close enough to the booths were like this:

"Have to stay in town to-night, dear; will be out when—" "Can't get home to-night; tell the baby 'boo' and—" "This d—d railroad's on the blink again, Jim, so tell Mary I can't—" "Try to get out to dinner to-morrow," and so forth.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey's Newark Branch was blocked by drifts in the cut near Jackson Avenue, in the Bergen district. A train which left Communipaw had to return.

No milk trains arrived in this city on the New York Central division. Those from Great Barrington and Vermont, it was said, would not arrive until late in the afternoon to-day.

The New Yorker, due at 8 o'clock, was held at Albany; the Day Express was annulled, and the Lake Shore Limited, due at 6:30 P. M., was stopped at Tivoli, where the Southwestern Limited is expected to join it, and they will combine their efforts and try to reach this city.

At Poughkeepsie is the Metropolitan, which is due at 5:30 P. M., and the New York and New England Express, which was due at 2:55. The Chicago Express, which was due at 1:30, is being held at Highland.

HOPE TO RUN CARS TO-DAY.

Worst Storm Yet, Says Manager Root of Metropolitan.

General Manager Root of the Metropolitan road in speaking of the storm and its effect on the operation of the road said last night:

"This is the worst storm we ever had. The high wind blew the fine snow into our conduits and affected the electric current so that it was utterly impossible to operate the cars. This fine snow getting into the conduit prevented electric contact, and all power for the operation of the cars was lost.

"The wind was a peculiarly freaky one and blew from all directions, so that it affected our lines north, south, east, and west. All day long we kept our eighty-five sweepers at work, and they kept tracks free from snow, but we could not operate cars on account of the presence of the snow in the conduits. We impressed into special service 4,000 men, who were kept busy with scrapers cleaning out the conduits.

"If the snow lets up, as it looks now it will, we hope to be in such shape in the morning as to have most of our lines ready for business for the morning rush hours."

The service of the elevated systems was surprisingly good yesterday. Sometimes the trains were stalled near the curves, and all made slow progress; but there was no permanent block. At the office of Manager Hedley he and his assistants were inclined to congratulate themselves that they had been able to run the elevated trains at all.

It was said that the delays were due to several causes. With such a storm as that of yesterday the going was unusually heavy, not only because of slippery rails, but because of the resistance to the progress furnished by the high wind. The trains were also delayed by the increase in passengers due to the collapse of the surface car lines.

The delays on the surface car lines began early in the day. They were due to the fineness of the snow, which drifting through the slots, filled the conduits so that the current was short circuited. A large force of electricians was at work all over the city locating the leaks of power and cleaning the congested snow from the conduits. By late afternoon the only cars that ran were preceded by a sweeper. Then came the complete shut-down.

The congestion of the Brooklyn Bridge at the rush hour yesterday afternoon was almost baffling. The police under command of Capt. Devanney had to use their clubs to keep people from trampling each other. The rush hour came earlier than usual, as many of the business houses and offices closed in the early afternoon. The cars over the bridge were few and far between. The police collected a patrol wagonful of muffs, boas, handkerchiefs, and hats lost in the crush.

On the upper west side the lines which pass through Columbus Circle were delayed by great drifts which formed there and which defied the efforts of the sweepers. Where attempts had been made to throw the snow to one side the piles thus formed gave the snow a chance to gather around them as a nucleus and from them drifts sometimes ten feet high were swept up. On Columbus Avenue and Fifty-third Street, where the elevated structure gave some protection to the tracks, the surface lines had a little better going.

On all cross streets leading up from the river the northwest gale formed drifts sometimes four or five feet high on the north sides of the streets and swept the other sides bare.

The traffic in the Bronx was done away with yesterday morning. The snow drifted over the tracks so high that the officials were forced to give up all hope of keeping them clean and stopped traffic entirely.

FIGHT TO GET ON TRAINS.

Crowds Smash Car Windows at South Ferry Station.

Prompt action by twenty policemen, under command of Capt. Farrell of the Old Slip Station, prevented what might have been a serious accident at the South Ferry elevated railroad terminal at 6:30 o'clock last night. There was a crush so dense that the strongest men could not make their way out of the jam, and women screamed and cried. Car windows and the windows in the terminal partitions were broken.

From 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock trains had been arriving from fifteen to thirty minutes apart, and the crowd accumulated until the platforms and corridors were filled. About that hour passengers who arrived on a ferryboat from Brooklyn spread the report that the Brooklyn trolley cars were not running, and hundreds of persons in the ferryhouses made a rush for the elevated platforms, intending to go to Chatham Square, and transfer there to the Brooklyn Bridge. To add to the confusion a Third and a Sixth Avenue train arrived.

The platform crowd surged and fought about the train gates to get on the cars and the passengers in the cars struggled to get out. Finally passengers in the cars raised the windows and climbed to make their exit that way. Some succeeded, but as a window was opened by a passenger inside a car some one on the platform fought to get in. Window after window was broken.

Capt. Farrell stationed six men near the ticket choppers' boxes with instructions to let nobody get to the platforms until he gave the word. With his remaining force Capt. Farrell drove back into the corridors enough people to give elbow room for those who remained on the platforms. The two or three trains that then pulled into the terminal were able with the help of the police to discharge their passengers.

MANY BURIALS DELAYED.

It May Be Several Days Before Interments Can Be Made.

There were no interments in any of the big cemeteries yesterday, and what funerals had been scheduled to take place had to be postponed for the reason that horses could not draw the dead and mourners over the snow-filled roads. In this connection the Frank E. Campbell Undertaking Company of 241-243 West Twenty-third Street has made the following offer:

"The funeral chapels, parlors, and marble vaults of the Frank E. Campbell Burial and Cremation Company, 241 West Twenty-third Street, are offered for retention of the dead of New York pending the time when interments can be made. The condition of the streets and cemeteries forestalls any hope of interment for several days; this means, unless the dead are removed from tenement and apartment houses, disease and great annoyance to the living menaces. For the use of these facilities no charge whatsoever will be made to undertaker or family, and the bodies may remain as long as necessary."

STALLED COMMUTERS PASS NIGHT IN STATIONS

Long Island System Suspends Until Storm Clears Away.

SNOWED IN WITHOUT FOOD

Greenport Train Dug Out at Nightfall —Thousands, Warned, Remain in Manhattan Hotels.

It was a merry crowd of thousands that gathered in the depot of the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon and sang and laughed away the hours in the hope that the trains which had been stalled along the line since 2:30 o'clock would begin to move again. Not until about 9 o'clock did the crowd, tired of waiting and hungry for dinner, return to Manhattan, where the majority took up whatever accommodation had been left over by commuters on other lines.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon J. McKeever, Station-master at Long Island City, posted a notice over the ticket office to the effect that no trains would run until further notice, or until there was a let-up in the blizzard over Long Island. Shortly afterwards a similar notice was posted on the Manhattan side.

While thousands stayed on the Manhattan side, thousands crossed the ferry in the hope that a train might get out to their own homes. Every minute they waited in the depot seemed to impress the crowd with the importance of waiting a few minutes longer.

The waiting crowd kept growing bigger until about 6:30 P. M. there must have been more than 5,000 persons in and around the depot. The incident of the singing was just one of those that show what a little good humor can do with a big crowd where everyone is in the same predicament. A young man standing by the newsstand said something about mother having to be content with the old song, "Where Is My Boy To-night?" Presently two or three began to sing it; others laughed and hummed, and before long there was a continuous performance of the chorus.

But before the stranded Long Islanders came to this stage they had had troubles which might well have compared with those of arctic exploration. Many, owing to the failure of the street car system, had walked to the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry. Even those who were lucky enough to be within easy distance of the Subway found, on getting out at Thirty-third Street, that they would have to walk to the ferry.

The sight of the commuters strung out in a gesticulating, slipping line from the Subway to the East River might have stirred a smile and provoked a roar when the crowd faced the truth, placarded on the walls of the waiting room, had not other sentiments dampened humor. Then some of the commuters headed another gesticulating, slipping line back to the Subway.

The extension of the Third Avenue and Second Avenue elevated lines was of little or no use to the commuters. The trains moved only occasionally, and then with pyrotechnic displays, as if the fireworks might cheer the half-frozen Long Islanders.

When information that the Long Island trolley lines also had suspended was given out in the depot, those who had been singing saw their last hope vanish, and adjourned their congregation. Some went to the dining room attached to the terminus, and others back to Manhattan hotels.

Chief Train Dispatcher James McGee at Long Island City said last night:

"At 3 o'clock the entire system was down and out. As fast as the plows swept the snow off the lines the wind piled it back again.

"Several trains are stalled at Shinnecock Hills, Floral Park, Whitestone Landing, and several of the termini. The only thing running is the branch between Flatbush and Jamaica, which is mostly on elevated structure and underground. But that was of little or no use to the Manhattan rush-hour crowd."

Every trolley car on the entire island, outside of Brooklyn and Long Island City, ceased to run early in the day. Even the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line to Jamaica suspended. It took the last four cars, coupled together, several hours to reach East New York. From 4 o'clock on no wheels moved on the island east of Jamaica except the snow plows. Driven by three, four, and five locomotives, they made seemingly useless efforts to clear the rails.

The crews of the trains which struggled into the terminals said that the storm was even worse beyond Jamaica than in the city. The last train to work its way through from Oyster Bay consisted of one passenger coach and two big locomotives. It was three-quarters of the trip, and at times the engines had to buck drifts that had piled as high as their headlights.

EASTPORT, L. I., Jan. 25.—The fifty-mile gale, carrying before it blinding snow, which raged from daybreak, increased in fury to-night. All railroad and street travel is prostrated.

The Greenport accommodation train which left Amagansett at 9:40 o'clock this morning became stalled in twenty-foot drifts in Shinnecock Hills. There were seven passengers on board. All day they remained on board without food, afraid to undertake the three-mile walk back to Southampton.

Just before dark one of the big railroad snow plows, pushed by two locomotives, succeeded in reaching the stalled train. With the assistance of a third locomotive which followed, the train was pulled into Good Ground. The passengers were accommodated there for the night. Among the passengers were H. Stern, Eugene H. Barnard, F. M. Henry, and E. Goldstein of New York.

The Amagansett express which left Long Island City this morning got no further than Quogue. The twenty passengers, including three women, were obliged to remain in the station over night, using the benches for such rest as they could get. The nearest houses were two miles away and inaccessible.

The South Beach life savers sustained grave hardships and perils in covering their patrols. They reported no marine casualties.

THE BLIZZARD IN BROOKLYN.

Traffic Was Impeded Badly and Big Stores Closed.

While traffic in Brooklyn moved at a snail's pace yesterday it was evident that those in charge of the much-berated Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were doing their level best. Impatient Brooklynites were enabled to reach their homes with much less delay than those folk in Manhattan who were compelled to use the surface cars.

Delays were frequent, however, because of the persistent snowdrifts, and a notice was issued by General Manager Calderwood requesting the people who used the various roads to start home early.

The big department stores suffered a great loss of custom, and several of the largest establishments closed their stores at 4:30 P. M. Prior to this hundreds of the saleswomen and other employes of these stores who live in outlying districts were sent home.

Two men lost their lives through the storm. One was Rino Matanizo, a longshoreman, fifty-three years old, of 251 Warren Street. He was found dead on a bulkhead at the foot of Joralemon Street. The other man was Alexander McLaughlin, a watchman in the Arbuckle coffee mills, foot of Jay Street. He became ill because of the cold, and leaving his work at noon, dropped dead on his way home.

Sixty extra horses were hired for emergency work in the Brooklyn Fire Department. The horses were placed in the downtown engine houses. Some of the Brooklyn schools were closed at noon.

CITY LACKS COAL AND MILK.

Fuel and Food Famines Possible as Storm's Results.

It was predicted last night that New York probably will suffer from the effects of a milk and coal famine for the next few days. Most New York coal dealers had big orders for delivery yesterday, but many coal trains were reported stalled in New Jersey. In addition to this the dealers said they would not be able to get their wagons running for a day or two more.

The coal situation became serious last night when it became known that not an ounce of coal had been ferried over to the city on lighters, as is the daily custom with hundreds of thousands of tons of coal. Shippers of coal on lighters would not take the risk of sending out the lighters during the storm. The supply of coal in the city is simply what is left from shipments made on Monday, and which, it is predicted, is below the usual minimum supply kept on hand.

Incoming milk trains on all railroads were reported stalled at various points, so that very few of them would be able to get into New York before noon to-day or probably late to-night. One of the biggest milk trains that comes into New York is the Great Barrington train.

It was due here at 10 o'clock last night, but was reported as being four hours late. This train, it was said, would probably not reach New York before this afternoon. The scarcity of milk will affect the bread supply, and by to-night it is believed the New York bakers will be unable to supply the demand for bread.

As very few grocers in town were able to deliver goods yesterday, many New Yorkers were not even able to get a supply of condensed milk.

Beyond White Plains, in this State, traffic was at a complete standstill, and the dairymen were able to send out scarcely any milk.

At Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and other suburban cities and towns much distress was reported for lack of food supplies. In some of the villages between White Plains and Yonkers many well-to-do families reported over the telephone that they had run out of supplies and were unable to get more.

A similar condition prevails throughout the small towns of New Jersey and on Long Island.

CURB BROKERS ROUTED.

Traders Tried to Stand Against Blizzard, but Gave It Up.

The usual large crowd of curb brokers which gathers in front of the Broad Exchange Building at Broad Street and Exchange Place was reduced to small proportions yesterday. Snow and wind drove down Broad Street with such force that none but those who had to cared to face the blasts after the first few minutes of trading, and the only ones left in the crowd were the brokers who had orders enough to compensate them for fighting it out with the storm.

Those who did stay soon presented an odd sight. Bundled to their ears in mufflers and great ulsters, they gradually were covered with snow that froze to them until they bore more resemblance to figures built of snow than to living human beings. Their faces were covered with snow and ice that had much the appearance of the frosting on German Christmas cards.

Under the circumstances something had to be done to keep up their spirits. The gifted ones among the fifty-odd brokers who remained on the scene formed a chorus that tried to keep up the flagging spirits of the crowd by singing "In the Good Old Summer Time" and similar airs that reminded them of far-off days, the arrival of which some thought might find them thoroughly thawed.

At the start some of the more ambitious in the crowd made bad orders that called for various operations in securities attempted to carry out their part of the game, but the operation, even in stocks with a minimum of exertion in them, proved well-nigh impossible by reason of the rapidity with which things in general were freezing up, and so the various specialties of the wash-line contingent practically had to be abandoned for the day.

In all stocks the absence of traders was much felt. Some of the inveterate operators in the outside market did make some effort to face out the situation, but few of them kept up their courage for more than a few minutes at a time. One broker who used to be styled the "painless eighth extractor," but who now disdains to make a turn for anything less than a point, made one or two wild rushes from his quarters in a near-by building, trying to catch a point on the fly, as it were, but it was too much even for him, and he soon left the market to take care of itself.

THEATREGOERS BRAVE STORM.

Popular Places of Amusement Well filled Afternoon and Evening.

Those who had tickets for the theatres in the theatre district, of which Times Square is the centre, did not seem to be deterred by the storm last night, for at most of the houses, notwithstanding the violent weather, coupled with the fact that there were no surface cars running, there was fair attendance. At the Belasco, the Bijou, and Weber Music Hall the seats were not only filled, but there were people standing. The other theatres on Broadway all had fair-sized audiences.

In the afternoon the matinées all were well attended. A good part of the patronage doubtless was accounted for by the advance sale. There were many persons, however, who took this means of getting in from the street, together with those from the near-by hotels, who were kept away from business, and sought amusement. The Garrick and the Garden had full houses, and there were good attendances at the Lyric, New Amsterdam, Herald Square, and the New York.

TWO STARVING IN COLD.

Widow and Son Saved by Policeman on Mercy Errand.

Information came to Sergt. McCann of the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night that a family was starving in the tenement at 550 West Forty-fifth Street. He sent out Policeman Levy, who found in a small apartment there a widow, Mrs. Margaret Redmond, sixty years old, and her son Bernard in a serious plight. They had no fire and not a morsel of food.

The policeman went out on a private shopping expedition, and returned with food and fuel sufficient to last the family for three or four days. A fire was built in the small stove, and the patrolman made coffee for the pair.

HOLDS COURT BY TELEPHONE.

Magistrate Connorton Overcomes Difficulty Due to Blockade.

City Magistrate Luke J. Connorton, known as "the happy little Judge," held court over the telephone yesterday, because the storm prevented him from getting to Flushing from Long Island City. The City Magistrate had attended a meeting of the Queens Borough Lodge of Elks on Tuesday night, and stayed in Long Island City.

Calling up from Miller's Hotel telephone in Long Island City he was connected with the Flushing Police Court. He called the names of three intoxicated prisoners over the telephone, and all pleaded guilty. Over the wire came from the Magistrate the words: "Sentence suspended."

"I have held court all over, but this is the first time I have been compelled to resort to the telephone," said Magistrate Connorton.

Dug Out Snow-Bound Passengers.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—A passenger train on the Buchanan Division of the Père Marquette has been buried in a snow drift for sixteen hours at Hinchman. Seven passengers were dug out by farmers to-day.

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WEATHER MAN'S BUSY DAY.

Storm Headed Down East—Mercury Bound Down, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—After to-day's experience it is hard to convince Prof. Edward B. Garriott, the official forecaster at the Weather Bureau, that perpetual motion has not been discovered and applied to the telephone. From early morning there was hardly a minute in which he was not busy at the wire. The first call came from an Irishman, who said, "Does th' Govermint think I should kape me men at worruk to-day or give 'em a day off?"

"The storm will continue all day, and we shall have zero weather to-night," replied the forecaster.

The Irishman decided to give his men a day off. Then the bell rang again.

"This is Mrs. Blank, wife of Col. Blank," said a voice. "I have just made arrangements to go to Buffalo. Do you think I'd better go?"

"In Western New York to-night," replied the forecaster, "the weather will be intensely cold; there will be high winds and snow drifts, which will probably cause—"

"Thank you so much," said the voice. "I'm awfully sorry I can't go, but I see you're right."

Next it was a high official of the Navy Department.

"We have planned manoeuvres for certain war vessels off the coast of Maine," he said. "Shall we go ahead with them?"

"Off the coast of Maine," said Mr. Garriott, "there will be heavy and stormy weather, and—"

"All right," said the naval official, "we'll call 'em off."

The next five rings in the next five minutes were from persons who had planned journeys to the North and East, and immediately decided to stay at home after hearing the weather probabilities. Next came half a dozen builders, one of whom started in without any preface:

"Shall I allow my men to mix mortar to-day?"

"We will reach zero to-night," was the reply.

"No mortar mixing to-day," said the builder. The next three were from persons who were getting up theatre parties and decided to postpone them. Then came a man who wanted to know if he should postpone a funeral.

"The snowfall began between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon," said Prof. Garriott, "and has continued uninterruptedly ever since. We had a double storm yesterday. One was central over lower Michigan in the morning, and during the day the second storm appeared over the North Carolina coast. Some time last night the two storms united off the New Jersey coast. The future course of the double storm will be northwestward along the New England coast.

"The snowstorm is general and the temperature is going down. The Washington temperature early this morning was 16 degrees above zero. It will reach zero, and may go several degrees below it to-night or early to-morrow morning, with clearing weather in the wake of the storm."

Cold wave and storm warnings were sent out by the Weather Bureau twenty-four hours ago. These were heeded by vessels in port, but Prof. Garriott said those at sea, especially sailing vessels, would suffer.

TWO STORMS HERE AT ONCE.

Gale Reached Sixty-five Miles an Hour Down the Bay.

New York and the upper New Jersey coast formed the centre about which the combined fury of the two storms began to battle early yesterday. One disturbance, coming from the Lake Region with a light snow, moved southeastward and met the other, coming up from North Carolina, on Tuesday night.

Ordinarily, according to Forecaster Emery, the Lake depression would have caused little snowfall, as it would have slid off the coast. Joined with the gale from the south, however, it made an atmospheric disturbance such as is seldom equaled in these parts. The storm became intensified, according to the forecaster, because of its slow movement.

The real stormy conditions were confined to the Middle Atlantic coast district. In Western New York and Western Pennsylvania the snowfall was light.

The worst feature of yesterday was the northeast gale, which kept the air thick with snow, and cut off all vision a step or two away. In the early morning, the Forecaster said, it was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, and the velocity increased until it registered down the bay late in the afternoon sixty-five miles an hour.

NEW JERSEY TRAFFIC HALTED.

Trolley Lines Tied Up By Storm Everywhere.

The traffic situation in New Jersey yesterday was badly tangled. The Public Service Corporation made a desperate effort to keep its lines open, but along toward evening the battle was too unequal to be continued, and most of the suburban lines were tied up.

In Trenton the local trolley company managed to keep its city lines open. At Asbury Park not a wheel was turned. In New Brunswick the same situation prevailed. Newark had its local lines in operation, but there, as on all New Jersey surface lines, there was no attempt made at maintaining a schedule. Cars were esteemed lucky to get through at all.

Police Rescue Children.

In Westchester the pupils and teachers in the three public schools were imprisoned in their buildings yesterday, the snow was banked up against the doors, and it was an impossibility for them to get out. At last the teachers telephoned to Capt. Burfiend of the Westchester Station, who, with his police patrol wagon and several sleighs, drove to the school and took the 200 children to their homes.

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BOOK REVIEW

and Elizabeth Banks will contribute a sprightly and entertaining article in review of the late Sir John Robinson's

FLEET STREET MEMORIES.

Other books to be reviewed at length are the biography of the founder of London's Ragged Schools, Lady Russell's book about some beautiful Englishwomen and Cyrus Townsend Brady's new volume on Indian Fights and Fighters. There will be an article on some recent books of verse by

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while the pages devoted to correspondence will be filled with interesting discussions of vital

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Telephone Company Busy.

Congestion of business owing to the failure of telegraph lines was the only trouble reported by the New York Telephone Company last night, when it was said that the day had been the busiest in the history of the company. All operators in the city, numbering nearly 2,000, it was said, had been asked to work overtime, and arrangements had been made for every one to eat and sleep at hotels convenient to the different "centrals" at the company's expense.

Trains Crash in Snowstorm.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—The Boston Express over the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which left Boston at 8 A. M. to-day and was due here at 11:04, ran into a light freight train at the easterly end of the trestle bridge over the Connecticut River on the East Hartford shore. Nearly all the passengers on the train were well shaken up, and five were cut by broken glass.

The Value of Telephone Service.
Was emphasized during the severe storm of yesterday. With all other forms of communication either entirely cut off or badly impaired, the burden fell on the telephone system. The rush of business was unprecedented. It was a case of
Can't Travel—Must Telephone. Notwithstanding the tremendous traffic the service was quick and efficient. Hundreds of people did not attempt to leave home, but postponed appointments, carried on their business, tal

HOTELS MAKE MONEY WHILE STORM BLOWS

Late Guests Driven to Raines Law Places for Night.

COTS IN PARLORS AND HALLS

Every Place Filled Largely Beyond Its Accommodations — Patrons Mainly Suburbanites.

The old saying, "It's an ill-wind that blows nobody good," was again verified yesterday. While the big blizzard caused enough wretchedness to be spoken about in dots and dashes by almost everybody, it blew a small fortune to hotel proprietors of this city from the pockets of snow-bound commuters.

There was not a hotel of any size in the whole city that had a room to spare after 8 o'clock last night. Some hotels had managed to accommodate anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent. beyond their capacity by putting up extra cots in parlors and corridors and by putting two or more guests in rooms where ordinarily only one was placed.

When all the regular hotels had been filled to overflowing a grand rush began upon the Raines law hotels. The managers of these places, whose principal stock in trade is the perennial sandwich, were in no wise prepared. They soon recovered, however, and reaped a golden harvest by renting 10 by 5 rooms at Waldorf prices.

Hotel registers everywhere furnished an interesting index of what the storm had managed to accomplish in the way of tying up traffic. It was by no means unusual to see such entries as Mr. So-and-So, such and such a street, Harlem.

Brooklyn, where all street car traffic was tied up, figured frequently in the hotel blotters, with "Bronx" a close second. Ninety-nine per cent. of all the guests that registered at hotels in this city after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon came from places within a fifty-mile radius of City Hall.

Many large financial concerns provided accommodation for their entire staff at hotels in order to be sure to have them at work in the morning. The New York Telephone Company sent bevies of hello-girls from their various exchanges to adjacent hotels, and some banks and institutions in Wall Street followed the example.

Perhaps the most crowded hotel in the city last night was the Grand Union. This is in close proximity to the Grand Central Station, through which thousands of commuters pass every night on their way to homes situated on the divisions of the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads.

When the homeward rush of suburbanites began a little after 5 o'clock, and the latter were told that the management of the two railroads would guarantee to have them they would arrive at their destinations, there was a backward rush and a large portion of it set in the direction of the hostelry run by Humorist Simeon Ford.

The Grand Union can accommodate 875 guests. There were 1,000 there last night. All these had registered before 6 o'clock, for after that hour none were accommodated.

The majority of these were from nearby places, but there were not a few who had given up their rooms at other hotels and had gone to the railroad station for the purpose of taking trains for the West and New England points, and who, after learning that their particular trains would not be sent out at all, crossed the street to the Grand Union.

Next to the room clerk the busiest persons in the place were the telephone and telegraph operators. In front of the telephone operators' switchboard at 6 o'clock there was a long line of commuters, all anxious to make telephone connection with their homes.

Many who telephoned to pay stations in these out-of-town communities asking that their families be notified that they were comfortably lodged in a hotel for the night went frantic when they learned that the messages could not be forwarded.

"You say there is a snowdrift a mile high between your place and my home, and that you cannot take my message?" cried one commuter from New Rochelle to the person at the other end of the wire. "Well, tunnel it—anything you please—but you must take that message. My wife will be wild with anxiety unless you do." And then he came out of the booth saying things fit to melt all the snow between the Grand Union and his home.

At the Manhattan Hotel all the rooms had been filled by noon, largely by people coming in to the city on belated expresses from the West and New England. The clerk said that at least two hundred guests had been turned away during the afternoon. The management of this hotel as well as of the Park Avenue decided not to resort to cots to accommodate the influx of patrons.

Next to the Grand Union, the old Astor House in all probability was the most crowded. At 6 o'clock the crowd in the hotel office approached the one that gathers in front of the box office at the Metropolitan Opera House on a first night. All the rooms had been taken and sufficient guests had been registered to make it necessary for Manager Judd to send out and purchase a number of cots.

The parlor floor resembled an emergency ward of a hospital. Thirty-eight cots had been put in. Thirty of these were occupied by hello girls from the Cortlandt and John exchanges. They sang and had a merry time together. Two double beds had been placed in the private office of the manager to accommodate other guests.

Early in the afternoon rooms were ordered at the Astor House for the clerical force of the First National and the National City Bank. One room on the upper floor of the hotel contained, in addition to the ordinary bed, eleven cots, occupied by the clerical force of another Wall Street concern.

Seventy-five women operators employed at the Thirty-eighth Street Exchange of the New York Telephone Company, for whom accommodation had been secured at the Hotel Breslin, were almost put to a rout by their experience upon entering the hotel. They were escorted to the place at the close of their day's work in a body. By mistake they were brought in through the door leading into the café, which opens on Twenty-ninth Street, and was mistaken for the ladies' entrance.

The café was crowded. At the appearance of the first hello girl the hum of voices was silenced and all eyes directed on the door. The young women were in a dilemma. Their passage through the café resembled a stampede more than anything else.

Seventy-five other telephone operators were accommodated at the Ashland House, in Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street. Manager J. P. Cudligan of the Hoffman House had on his schedule for last night the banquet of the Chautauqua Society. Gov. Higgins, who was to have been the principal guest, happened to be on a train that is snow-bound somewhere, and many Chautauquans who had started for this city to take part in the event shared his fate. As a result the order for the banquet was countermanded at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Night Clerk Gauntlet F. Waddell of Smith & McNeil's in West Broadway put up a sign "Standing Room Only." The hotel is close to the Jersey City ferries. He was turning away applicants at the rate of 100 an hour.

At the Waldorf-Astoria alone rooms were still to be had at midnight. At the Murray Hill Hotel six and eight persons were placed in many rooms.

Many of the hotel managers, when they saw the rush of guests, became apprehensive in regard to their food supply. So far the lack of market supplies has not had time to make itself felt, but with railroads snowed under everywhere the want of supplies probably will be felt this morning.

WATER TRAFFIC HALTED.

Ocean Liners and Sound Freight Boats Kept at Piers.

Shipping was brought practically to a standstill by the storm. The ferryboats only kept at work making trips across the two rivers with the greatest caution. No ship of any size made her pier during the day, and none dared venture out. Hundreds of passengers who had planned to sail yesterday sought the hotels or slept in their bunks on the steamships.

Down at Fire Island and at Sandy Hook several steamships anchored during the afternoon. They included the Rotterdam, the Menominee from London, the Santurce from Porto Rico, the Grangense from Para, the Moltke, and one or two others.

From along the Jersey coast came a rumor that a big steamship was seen there during the late afternoon, helpless, near the coast. The storm shut her off from sight, but she was afterward heard to whistle that she had anchored.

Thousands of feet of lumber were washed ashore along the Jersey beach, supposed to have come from some wreck of a coaster.

Late yesterday afternoon the ferryboat Robert Garrett of the Staten Island Ferry reported that she had passed a sunken vessel just north of Robbins Reef. The report was that the Garrett had passed about three hundred feet of what was to be seen of the ship. As far as the Captain could gather, it might have been a sloop or a schooner.

Commissioner Williams stopped the running of ferryboats to Ellis Island at about 2:30 o'clock because of the extreme danger.

During the morning hours the Health Officer made an effort to visit the two ships which were then lying at Quarantine, the Vera and the Grangense, but when he arrived at the Vera's side he found the swell so great that he could not board her.

South Street and the lower East River were blizzard-bound. Even the tug boats could not get through the blanket-like mist which lay over the harbor. Truck drivers who were trying to get merchandise to the vessels were forced to give up. Several of the freight lines, notably the Fall River Line, could not let their steamers go, as they explained, not because of the storm but because they could not get the freight.

When evening came the ferry service was much worse than it had been during the day, and the homegoing crowd had a hard time.

One of the features of the storm during the day was the experience which the big freighter Trojan, recently from Cuba, passed through. She wrenched from her moorings at the Arbuckle Stores, at the foot of Jay Street, and was driven down the river. There was no steam in the boilers, and the Captain, who was on the ship, was powerless. Finally she drifted into a temporary shelter about half a mile down the river and was made fast.

PICKED UP IN THE DRIFTS.

Incidents of Storm and Its Victims in City and Suburbs.

The Subway was "the thing" in passenger transportation yesterday, and the traveling public complained little with its service, which was smooth and fairly up to schedule. At the Worth and Bleecker Street stations the whirling clouds of fine flakes appeared to defy effort to remove the drifts as they accumulated on the west platforms and the stairs, and even out on the downtown tracks, so that incoming passengers had a very uncomfortable time.

Beyond Columbus Circle up to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets on the west and east side branches, snow piled in from every opening, but had no effect on traffic. No trouble was created by the snow on the elevated section across Manhattan Valley.

August Belmont was one of the passengers on the Subway yesterday. He waited for ten minutes for an express at the Fulton Street station, and waited patiently. Though he must have heard, he apparently took no interest in the impatient and angry exclamations of the throng waiting with him. The express train was jammed to the doors by the time it left Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Belmont had a seat in the middle of the car, and so was a bit slow to get off when the train reached Fourteenth Street. Thus he had the pleasure of hearing the guard, who did not recognize him, shout out: "Step lively, please."

He stepped just in time to squeeze his way through the crowd that tried to enter through the door by which he was getting out.

Joseph San, who lives at 202 East Seventy-third Street, saw in the storm an opportunity to make money by shoveling snow from stoops. He picked up a few odd jobs along Lexington Avenue, and was crossing the avenue between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets when he stumbled over the body of a calf. A tag announced that the calf was the property of Moe Frank of West Washington Market. San picked the seventy-pound burden up in his arms and carried it to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, where the policemen made merry for a while with San and the calf, and then notified the butcher.

When the storm was at its height yesterday afternoon an unusually vicious gust of wind moved too much for a horse which was pulling a four-wheeler across Herald Square. The animal was lifted squarely off his feet and came down with a thud, which broke one of the shafts. The cab, in which two girls were seated, was in a huge snow drift.

Several men went to the rescue, taking the place of the horse, and started to drag the vehicle to the sidewalk. They had not covered half the distance when they came to a stretch of street which had been swept clear of snow. Here a vicious blast struck the cab with such force that it jerked clear away from them and started on a return driftward. There was great scrambling before it was caught and halted. Finally the two occupants were hauled to within striking distance of shelter and jumped out. They were badly frightened.

One of the most pathetic sights of the storm was seen at the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry. The boats of this line run at infrequent intervals. At one time there were six funerals stalled on this side of the river, some of the hearses being followed by from five to fifteen carriages. Every horse looked much the worse for the experience, not one of them having a blanket to shelter him from the storm.

Flushing was without street lights or electric power last night, owing to trouble with the wires. No mails and no evening papers were received. Three thousand commuters, who had set out for Manhattan in the morning, had to spend the night either in the city or at whatever points they had managed to reach.

Two hundred lawyers, jurors, witnesses, and litigants attending the Supreme Court at Flushing were marooned. Justice Garretson, who presided, paid a big sum to be driven to his home in Elmhurst, two and a half miles. Half way there the horse gave out and had to be taken into a barn. The Justice walked the rest of the way and reached home almost frozen.

A verdict found on Tuesday evening by a jury in the Supreme Court remains unopened because the foreman was unable to reach Flushing yesterday. The other eleven jurors are snowbound in Flushing. The suit was brought by Anna Price of Astoria against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $35,000 damages.

James McCarthy, eleven years old, made what seemed a fortune to him yesterday in the uptown entrance to the Subway in Times Square. His twin brother Patrick did as well on the other side. They had supplied themselves with whisk brooms. As the persons came in, snow-coated, the boys got busy. It was a mean man or woman who did not give them something. The brothers met after the theatre crowd went home and compared notes. They had $11.

"Better'n yellin' 'Uxtra,'" said James. "Bet your life," replied "Pat"; "but think what them bootblacks did not make to-day."

None of the breweries was able to send beer to Manhattan yesterday, and Staten Islanders started to talk of a "beer famine."

One hundred men spent the night in the Jamaica Station. They drew the benches about the stove and the station agent left them plenty of coal. About thirty put up for the night in the lodge room of the Royal Arcanum. They were members of different lodges who were stalled in Jamaica, and were discovered by a member of the local lodge.

Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army, at the commencement of the blizzard, gave orders that all Salvation Army halls in the metropolis be thrown open for sheltering the homeless, and that hot coffee and rolls be served without charge. This will be kept up as long as the severe weather lasts.

Abraham Levy hung to a lamp post as he left the Criminal Courts' Building yesterday on the way to his office. He looked very unhappy. Abraham Gruber was blown to the same lamp post. He caught it just in time and looked Levy in the face with a suddenness that startled both. At that moment a woman started to cross the street. She made two attempts and retreated to shelter against the wall under the "Bridge of Sighs." The legal lights let go of the lamp post in a determined effort to rescue the woman. They caught her at the same second that a gust of snow-laden wind attacked her skirts and slid with her to the entrance of Foley's saloon. They helped her into a Madison Avenue car that was stalled a few blocks further up town.

All the Criminal Courts were late in opening yesterday because the Judges had been delayed by the storm. Judge McMahon, who lives less than a mile away, did not reach the building till about noon. At 2 o'clock most of the courts adjourned for the day to give everybody a chance to get home while there was still some hope.

White Street, between Elm and Centre Streets, presented a peculiar appearance yesterday. The wind came sweeping around the corners of the Criminal Courts' Building at a rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour. The sidewalk on the southern side was kept as clean as a ballroom floor, while along the northern walk, from one end of the block to another, rose a barrier of snow that at no point was less than four to six feet high.

The exodus from the Wall Street and lower Broadway district, which generally begins at 4 o'clock and reaches its climax at 5, was started before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Everybody seemed afraid of being kept in town overnight unless he got out early and by half past four the down town office district was all but deserted.

In the factories at Jamaica, Woodhaven, and Morris Park the men in some cases had to remain at the factories all night. The women found shelter in neighboring houses. The Rockaways were cut off all day. A big force of men working at Belmont Park went there in the morning and had to find shelter last night in the neighborhood. At Mineola all the county officers had to remain in the county building all night. Four exhausted tramps sought shelter in the jail in the late afternoon. One was so badly frostbitten that a physician was called for him.

Broadway at one time yesterday afternoon was deserted. It was just 4:30 o'clock when a man stepped out of the Marlborough Hotel and gazed up and down the thoroughfare. There was not a sign of life. There was not a car in sight, and the street was free of vehicles.

"Gee," muttered the solitary one, "I might live a hundred years and never see Broadway like this again."

Some enterprising shoe firm stuck on the highest snowdrift a sign:

RUBBERS!

That was the last straw.

She was the only person in New York apparently who did not seem to object to the storm yesterday—the girl who sells papers at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. She has been there for two or three years now every day, and a few feet of snowdrifts, more or less, cannot keep her at home.

"Don't you mind the cold?" some hurrying passerby asked her.

"Course I don't like it," she said, "but there's money in a cold day for me. People don't stop for change, and I get a nickel or a dime a paper. Just look, you gave me a nickel yourself, and you never gave me an extra penny before."

Two tiny girls braved the storm yesterday to go to the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City to meet their aunt. The oldest looked to be about twelve. When the train the aunt was to come on was about five hours overdue, the guardian little girl went timidly to a portentous-looking gateman.

"Can you tell me when that train with my auntie's coming?" she asked.

"Do which?" the astonished gateman asked.

"My aunt—when's she coming?"

"Say, kids, how'd you happen to be out by yerselves this weather? Who yer got with yer?"

"Nobody; we runned away—to meet our auntie," replied the older girl, beginning to whimper.

"Say, Jim!" the gateman yelled to a youth with a blue uniform. "You ain't very busy now, are yer?"

"Nope," answered the youth shortly.

"Well, yer'd jest better take these young uns home. It's gittin' late and they ain't got nobody with 'em."

Henry W. Savage had supper served last night on the stage of Wallack's Theatre to "The Yankee Consul" company so that they were not obliged to leave the theatre between the matinée and evening performances.

Payne Whitney, who recently married Miss Helen Hay, daughter of Secretary Hay, had a box for last night's performance at the Weber Music Hall, but was unable to leave his home at Hempstead, L. I., because of the storm. While he was phoning to the theatre yesterday afternoon to see if he could change the date of his seats a messenger boy struggled up to his house with a telegram. Mr. Whitney thought of a way out of his difficulty, and phoned back to the theatre to give the box to any messenger boys the management could find off duty.

English sparrows sought every spot of vantage against the storm but hundreds were driven from the eaves of tall buildings into the parks. One would see the windward side of the trees but the snow laden blasts came apparently from every side. They dropped dead in bunches.

They got on a Broadway car bound down town at Grand Street, and rode nearly to City Hall Park. Then the man called the conductor, and asked to be let off at Astor Place.

"You're going the wrong way," the conductor said.

"Sure not."

"Sure yes."

"Do you mean to say that this car is going down town?"

"That's what."

"Well, I've been in a good many storms, but I never got so badly turned around that I didn't know which way I was going."

And as they left the car a nagging voice was heard to say:

"Henry, I told you that was the wrong car."

They are resourceful out at Rutherford, N. J. When an Erie train was stalled there yesterday for lack of water the town firemen brought out their apparatus and filled the engine's tank from a hydrant.

The Muse Stirred by the Storm.

Where the streets are anticryptic just to make a man fall down
Two scientific doctors of an antiquated town
Were going to a clinic to hear antitoxin talk,
But antiplastic snowdrifts compelled them both to walk.
And they said things anti-Christian as they floundered through the snow,
For the anticlinal gutter drifts made walking rather slow.
They discussed things antipodal, but were soon forced to adjourn
To an antitemp'rance roadhouse hunting something that would burn;
There they took an antizymic just to keep from catching cold
In the barroom antechamber where they used to meet of old.
Then they ordered antiseptics to kill off the Blizzard germ;
No more for antitoxin talk did either of them yearn.
Then they sang an antiphonal to the Demon folks call Rum
In anticipation of the many more to come.
Then came the anticlimax of their anti-temp'rate talks,
The man behind the bar prescribed antilibation walks.
But tho' they missed the toxin talk they had for Science' sake
Discovered "anti-Blizine" was the Blizzard drug to take.

J. JOSEPH GOODWIN.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

DENOUNCE BUTCHERY AND DEMAND REFORM

Resolutions Being Passed by Russian Institutions.

PROTEST BY POLYTECHNIC

Council Closes the Lecture Courses—Zemstvos Appeal for National Assembly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Council of the Polytechnic Institute to-day adopted the following resolution:

"One of the members of the family of the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg, the student Savinkin, has died a violent death, being shot on Jan. 22 in the Alexander Gardens.

"Savinkin was one of the victims of the butchery against a peaceful, unarmed crowd.

"The Council of the Institute, being revolted and depressed by the acts of Jan. 22, which prove that in Russia the very lives of peaceable citizens are unsafe, expresses profound indignation on account of the general firing, one of the victims of which was the student Savinkin.

"The Council finds that under the present conditions teaching is absolutely impossible, and resolves (first) to inform the Minister of Finance of the opinion of the Council regarding the events of Jan. 22, (second) to suspend lectures in the institute, and (third) to defray the cost of the funeral of Savinkin."

The students of the institute sent a delegation to the Director declaring their agreement with the resolution.

Fourteen members of the Zemstvo of Simbirsk (on the Volga, 105 miles southwest of Kazan,) have adopted the following resolutions:

"During our whole lives we have been forced to observe silence regarding all our new ideas. The authorities see red spectres threatening to destroy the foundations of the State. For forty years we have said 'all is well.' We had been so accustomed to this course that to say otherwise would have been a political crime.

"This attitude on the part of the people, debased to slavery, has led Russia to a crisis through which she cannot safely be brought by palliatives or half measures. Russia is on the road to complete ruin, and the fatherland is threatened with terrible danger, not alone by the foreign enemy with whom she is now struggling, but by an internal foe against whom the bureaucracy has so long been fighting with disastrous results.

"The danger lies in the prostration of the general development of the country brought about by the bureaucracy. The development of Russia has been artificially arrested. All her institutions are stricken unto death and cannot be brought back to life.

"The very depressed condition of the country also constitutes a danger from which there is no escape. The Zemstvo representatives had an opportunity freely and honorably to speaking their minds on the subject of abuses, but the bureaucrats took measures to prevent them from doing so.

"The President of the Zemstvo proposed an amendment to this resolution, but our duty to the Fatherland and the throne obliged us to refuse to vote the address in the form he suggested.

"It is a crime to shut our eyes to the condition of the country. Freely elected representatives alone can liberate Russia. These representatives would point to Russia and the Emperor a new path to peace and glory."

SIMFEROPOL, Crimea, Jan. 25.—The zemstvo of Taurida, (a province on the Black Sea north of Crimea,) at its first meeting of the year, to-day unanimously adopted the following address to Emperor Nicholas:

"Sire: The Taurida zemstvo congratulates Your Majesty as well as the Empress on the birth of an heir to the throne. This event occurred in a terrible year of national grief, a year of cruel and bloody war, a year of bitter internal disorder. Let peace dawn on Russia and her frontiers. That is the best wish Russian subjects can express at the cradle of your son.

"Your decree of Dec. 25 held out to the nation hopes of internal peace in the future, which everywhere is dependent on the preservation and maintenance of the law and equal rights of citizens, on freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of speech and the press, freedom of association and public meeting.

"Sire: We are strongly convinced that the fulfillment of all your great intentions for their inviolability can only be assured by the participation of elected representatives of the whole nation in the legislative power.

"We sincerely believe that in the union of the power of the State with that of the people can be found the only pledge for the complete development of the productive forces of the country.

"If you summon representatives of the nation to take part in legislation, finance and administrative control, and fulfillment of the law and the intentions of your Imperial Majesty, you will make Russia powerful and invincible from without and flourishing within her borders in the light of right and truth."

RUSSIAN EDITORS' DEMAND.

They Want to be Allowed to Publish Full Accounts of Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The editors and proprietors of all the St. Petersburg newspapers assembled last night at the editorial offices of the Novoe Vremya and resolved to present to the Minister of the Interior a petition demanding that the press have the right to publish all facts in regard to the social life of Russia and that the papers also be allowed to discuss these facts freely.

They also declare in the petition that the present condition of affairs demands the convocation of a national assembly composed of representatives of all ranks and classes of the population, with unlimited freedom of discussion.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—A deputation from the St. Petersburg press waited on Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky today and presented a petition formulated at a conference of editors.

M. Souvorin, Sr., (editor of the Novoe Vremya) said that the only means of restoring public confidence was to grant freedom to the press and to summon a Congress of Zemstovs. He declared that if the press had been free none of the recent deplorable events would have happened.

The Minister replied that the petition would be considered, but that he must confer with Governor-General Trepoff.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE can fill almost any need of your wardrobe with the best of goods at shorn prices. Overcoats for blizzard weather or fair days. Suits suitable for Winter and early Spring. Trousers to be worn with Coat and Vest of dark fabric have been marked down. It's a good time to drop in.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

FAMINE MENACES ST. PETERSBURG

Continued from Page 1.

of opinion, are making common cause in dealing with the present situation.

Everything, finally says the professor, points to revolution unless the demands of the people are granted at once.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"Russia is cloven in twain, and no human force can weld the parts together. On one side stand the autocrat whose behests are still mechanically fulfilled by his army, which, however, is a section of the people. On the other hand stands the entire nation, united in the determination to deliver itself from a yoke which now has become unbearable.

"The army is acting in virtue of use and wont, and in time will come over to its own kith and kin."

The correspondent declares that in the whole empire there is but one official as utterly loathed as Trepoff, and that is Gen. Kleigels of Kieff, who may yet be Minister of the Interior. That, the correspondent says, alone proves that the autocracy has declared war against the Russian nation. He asserts that arrests have been so numerous that the fortresses and prisons are overcrowded.

A rumor was in circulation in Berlin last night that Grand Duke Sergius had been assassinated. It probably had no foundation, merely arising from the fact that his whereabouts is unknown.

MENACE OF POLISH REVOLT.

It Is Believed an Outbreak Would Spread to German Provinces.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It is devoutly to be hoped that the rumors of the probable extension of the Russian revolutionary movement to Russian Poland will not be verified.

Everybody knows how order was restored in Warsaw in 1863 by Muravieff. A renewal of his methods would be certain, but something worse might occur.

Those correspondents who ought to be acquainted with the situation apprehend that an insurrectionary outbreak in Russian Poland might spread to German Poland, where the high-handed oppression on the part of the Prussian authorities has produced widespread discontent.

Let not the experience of 1848 in Hungary be forgotten by the Poles both in Russia and Prussia. Let them bear in mind the intervention of Russia, which crushed the revolution of the Magyars.

Emperor Francis Joseph once told a friend of mine that Russian intervention had been uninvited, that is, he had not applied for it. That only makes the matter more serious, for what the Czar did to quell the revolutionary movement on his frontiers might today be repeated by Emperor William.

MAXIM GORKY ARRESTED.

Police Capture the Celebrated Author and Reformer at Riga.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Associated Press has been privately informed that Maxim Gorky, the author and Reform Party leader, has been arrested at Riga.

He had been summoned there by the illness of his wife.

Maxim Gorky is a pen name, which means "The Bitter One." Alexis Maximovitch Pieshkoff, the real name of the author, was born thirty-four years ago, the son of a journeyman upholsterer, who married his master's daughter. He engaged in an astonishingly varied number of occupations before he became a writer. He was a bootmaker's apprentice, a designer's apprentice, a cook's helper, a woodcutter, a baker, a vender of kvass, a hawker of oranges, a lawyer's clerk, a gardener's assistant, a railway porter, a stevedore. He gained his love of literary work from the cook under whom he worked in the galley of a Volga steamer.

His first story was published in a newspaper of Tiflis, where he was working in an engineering shop. Other short stories were printed in more influential papers, and before long Gorky was famous.

Gorky is a pessimist, but his pessimism is chiefly regarding the present conditions in Russia, and he has cultivated the art of expressing revolutionary ideas in his books without actually giving the censor an excuse to suppress them. Recently he has been more active as an upholder of revolution than as an author. The Imperial Academy elected him a member of the Section of Belles Lettres, but the Imperial authorities forbade his admission into the instituton.

For several years Gorky was not allowed to live in the capital or Moscow.

CALLS BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE.

Russia Alleges Troubles Are Due to Anglo-Japanese Instigation.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—At all corners here are posted bulletins signed by Police Chief Volkoff warning the people against the possibility of disturbances and forbidding them to assemble in groups.

Alongside these notices are posted copies of an alleged telegram from London saying that the disturbances at the Russian dockyards and arsenals were due to Anglo-Japanese instigation, and that both Great Britain and Japan are spending vast sums to prevent the Russian Second Pacific Squadron from reaching the Far East.

The placards add that "all Russians who strike are therefore in connivance with the enemy."

Capt. Grove, the British Consul, to-day called upon Mr. Roudneff, the Assistant Police Master, who is acting in the absence of Chief Volkoff, and requested an explanation of the placards.

M. Roudneff produced the original telegram as an evidence of good faith. Capt. Grove stated that he would report the matter to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, as he considered that the posting of the alleged telegram imperiled the lives of British subjects who were employed in factories here.

M. Roudneff assured him that there was absolutely no cause for apprehension, but assumed the responsibility for the publication.

M. Roudneff also offered Capt. Grove personal satisfaction by a resort to arms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, tonight received from Capt. Grove, the British Consul at Moscow, confirmation of the reports of the posting of placards containing an alleged London telegram imputing the disorders to British and Japanese influences.

The Ambassador will to-morrow ask an explanation from Foreign Minister Lamsdorff.

It is not expected that the affair will lead to a serious diplomatic incident, and it is thought that the Russian Government will disavow responsibility for the course of M. Roudneff.

Sale Continues To-day at 2:30 P. M.
Special Notice:

In order to provide accommodations for buyers, tickets admitting to the Sessions of this Sale will be required. These tickets will be limited to the capacity of the salesroom, and will be issued to intending purchasers upon application to the managers.

American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.

At Unrestricted Public Sale This (Thursday) Afternoon at 2:30, and continuing until February 3d, inclusive,
By order of H. Rozier Dulany, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

The Famous Collection of
Art Treasures
Collected by
Thomas E. Waggaman,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Valuable Paintings,
Which Will Remain on View Until Noon on Friday, Will Be Sold
At MENDELSSOHN HALL
On To-morrow (Friday) Evening
Promptly at 8:30 o'clock. Doors open at 8.
(Admission by card, to be had free of the managers.)
On View Day and Evening
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.

NOTE!—Admission to the Exhibition, Fifty Cents.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

What's the Difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ....WATER....

Insist on having the Genuine.

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties, and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

GENUINE IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS
SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Popular Sentiment says:
There are several waters — But
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
tastes the best, is absolutely pure, and has the endorsement of the best people everywhere.
"IT MUST BE THE BEST."

LODGING HOUSES FILLED.

Storm Drives Many Into the Cheap Resorts.

Only in a great storm like that of yesterday does the submerged tenth come to the surface to be driven ashore, there to find refuge where it can. Down on the Bowery and in the nooks and crannies of Cherry Hill and Chatham Square, where most of the city's flotsam and jetsam gathers and sinks, it was stirred up by last night's icy blasts and swirling eddies of snow and driven into lodging houses, saloons, and friendly missions.

The Bowery Mission, at 55 Bowery, a favorite refuge, usually opens its doors at 8 o'clock, holds services until 10 o'clock, gives a breakfast of coffee and rolls at 1 o'clock, and then finds a place to sleep for as many as possible. Last night Assistant Superintendent Long threw the doors open at 5 o'clock, and an hour later the place was half filled. Mr. Long had bought out a bakery earlier in the afternoon, and he had on hand for the early morning breakfast 2,500 rolls, 82 loaves of bread, and 312 gallons of coffee.

Before the services began at 8 o'clock the benches were crowded to their limit of capacity, single chairs were made to accommodate two persons, and the back of the hall was jammed. After the long line had filed around for its coffee and rolls early this morning the men were allowed to sleep on the benches of the hall, and when they were crowded the overflow swarmed to the basement. Including those who were furnished lodging house tickets, about 2,500 in all were accommodated.

Many of these were sent to the Salvation Army's hotel at 18 Chatham Square. Here a charge of 15 cents is made for a bed, and the prices run up to 35 cents for a room. The Bowery Mission, however, has a contract with the Salvation Army, by which those who go to the mission for refuge find a sleeping place in one of the army hotels. Although the army makes a nominal charge for its beds and rooms, the rule was thrown aside last night, and any man who was unable to find shelter elsewhere was taken in. At 10 o'clock the Chatham Square house of the army held its full quota of 430, and benches and chairs were pressed into service for late comers. The same conditions prevailed at the other two army hotels at 21 and 81 Bowery.

As early as 7 o'clock the old Jerry McAuley Mission, in Water Street, near the intersection of Oak, was crowded to its limit. Here, as at the Bowery Mission, the charity dispensed does not bring even nominal returns. Those who come to the services are not kept in the house, but as many as possible are sent to lodging houses, the tickets being bought for them by the mission.

The lower east side policemen did their share in helping the storm sufferers, too, and in all the stations many little contributions of funds, which cannot be recovered from the city on an expense account, were made up by the men. In the general orders read out before the men were sent out on duty last night the policemen were instructed to keep a sharp lookout for storm sufferers and bring them to the station house.

Patrolman John McGovern of the Oak Street Station scarcely had started out on his beat when he saw a pinched, despairing looking Italian standing numbly in the middle of Cherry Street. McGovern recognized him as Giovanni Morano, a hard-working wood chopper with a big family. Morano said that he had no work, no money, and that his family hadn't anything to eat.

The policeman brought him to the station, where some knowing dispensers of charity had sent a lot of groceries and a sum of money. All the policemen attested to the wood chopper's honesty and general good character, and he was sent to his two-room home in an alley off Cherry Street with an armful of food and $2 in money. When Policeman McGovern called in ten minutes later to see how the Moranos were getting along he found the happiest family on Cherry Hill, from fourteen-year-old Angela, whose birthday was yesterday, down to the swarthy twins, Giuseppi and Gallielmo.

At the Municipal Lodging House, at 330 First Avenue, at 8 o'clock there was room for only 50 more, and the place can accommodate 250 by using benches. Late every corner was taken up and about 20 men were sent to the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where there are no beds, but where there are benches and a shelter from the weather.

Hunyadi Janos
Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.
Take the best cure
FOR CONSTIPATION

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats
Very Much Under-Price

We have just about a dozen well-made, comfortable, handsome Fur-lined Overcoats for men, exactly suited to these blustery Winter days, which we are now willing to sell at very decisive reductions from their former fair prices.

They are overcoats that will give excellent service for several seasons; and they are splendid investments for comfort-loving men. Some descriptions follow:

Gray Automobile Overcoat; natural wombat-lined; large raccoon collar. Reduced from $70 to $45.

Gray Automobile Coat, lined with natural wild-cat; large raccoon collar. Reduced from $90 to $50.

Marmot-lined Overcoat with large raccoon collar. Reduced from $95 to $55.

Black Broadcloth Overcoats with seal nutria collar; lining of natural squirrel heads. Reduced from $75 to $50.

Black Broadcloth Overcoats with Persian collars, lined with natural sable sides. Reduced from $150 to $75.

Black Broadcloth Overcoat; natural mink lined; Persian lamb collar and facings. Reduced from $225 to $150.

Black Broadcloth Overcoat, lined with natural mink; seal nutria collar and facings. Reduced from $250 to $150.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Winter Suits and Overcoats
For Young Men of 14 to 19 Years

We offer today a collection of fifty-eight single and double-breasted Sack Suits, for young men of 14 to 19 years, selling formerly at $16.50 to $22;

Now at $13.50 a Suit

They are in stylish patterns of plain brown and brown-and-gray mixtures. The coats have hand-padded collars and hand-worked buttonholes. The canvas for the interlining is thoroughly shrunk, and the coats will hold their shape through long service. They are first-class in every particular of style and workmanship.

Splendid Suits to secure at $13.50.

Then we offer forty-one Tourist Overcoats for young men of the same ages; made of neat gray-and-brown mixed fabrics. Some are serge-lined, others have satin shoulders and wool body-lining.

Former prices were $20 and $22;

Now $13.50 Each

Also sixty-five heavy Winter Overcoats for young men of 15 to 20 years; made of Oxford and black overcoatings; cut long, with broad, full backs; serge-lined. Sold regularly at $10 and $12—

Today at $8.50 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Good SHOES For Bad Weather

Calfskin is the leather for bad weather. It is warm, durable and good-looking. We have these excellent calfskin shoes made in various styles for all feet. They will give the desired protection and warmth for rough weather wear; and yet they are correct in all matters of style, and are as neat as many shoes that do not possess their protective qualities:

Men's Box-calf Leather-lined Lace Shoes; double soles of oak leather, welted. $3.90.

Men's Box-calf Shoes, in lace style; double soles—extended, welted and stitched. $1.90.

Women's Box-calf Blucher cut Shoes, laced; narrow toes; smart style. $3.

Women's Box-calf Lace Shoes, with heavy welted oak soles. $2.60.

Women's Box-calf Shoes; lace style; medium heels. $2.20.

Boys' Box-calf Lace Shoes, with heavy oak soles, welted. $2.

Boys' Box-calf Lace Shoes; sewed soles, with heels. $1.50.

Small Boys' Shoes, with first heels, at $1.30.

Girls' Box-calf Lace Shoes; spring heels; full toes with tips. $1.30 and $1.60.

Fourth avenue.

Mohair Cheviots, 50c
Worth $1.25 and $1.50

This seems like a rather startling reduction, but it is entirely within the fact that these Mohair Nub Cheviots could only be manufactured to sell regularly for not less than $1.25 and $1.50 a yard; but we secured the mill's surplus at a rather remarkable concession, hence we are able to sell these excellent and serviceable fabrics at 50c a yard.

The colorings include navy blue, green, gray, tan, royal blue and black. Also navy blue and black with dashes of white.

50 inches wide, **50¢ a yard.**

Rotunda.

Dress Ginghams At 6c, Worth 10c

This is a very handsome concession on one of the most staple fabrics in our stocks. The ginghams come from one of the best mills in the country, and they are in a splendid assortment of good patterns for house and working dresses, aprons and children's dresses.

There are checks, plaids and stripes in the good old staple styles; as well as a number of new patterns in attractive combinations of light and dark blue, brown, pink, gray, cardinal and white. Regular 10c quality, at **6c a yard.**

Basement.

Lillian Corsets At $9.50

We have this word to say about one of the very latest and most attractive models recently received from abroad.

These Corsets are designed for the new figure, and present the very latest Paris idea. Made of fine, French batiste, with high bust, small tapering waist, medium hips, long over abdomen, with curved side steels, giving graceful lines to the figure without sacrificing the comfort and health of the wearer.

We have expert fitters to properly adjust these Corsets to your figure; and women who have smart gowns in prospect will be glad to secure, and have properly fitted, one of these new Corsets before the dressmaking begins.

Price, $9.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Napkins, 35c a Dozen

This is a rather startling reduction of absolutely pure linen Napkins. But they were made to order for a large restaurant, which has since gone out of business, and left us with a very large quantity of these Napkins, which unfortunately have the old restaurant name woven in the center, damaging them for a great many purposes.

Restaurants and hotels that are not particular about this matter will find them a most remarkable bargain.

They are twelve inches square, neatly hemmed, ready for use. Would sell regularly at $1 a doz., now offered at **35c a doz.**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Silk Petticoats

Here are two styles of crisp, new Silk Petticoats that represent values quite as remarkable as the white underwear:

At $5—Petticoats of changeable taffeta silk, in solid colors and black, in two different styles; with deep accordion plaited flounce, trimmed with full ruch, or with stitched straps. Petticoats have silk foundation and dust ruffle.

At $6.75—Petticoats of taffeta silk, in plain and changeable solid colors: with deep graduated accordion plaited flounce, trimmed with two full ruches.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Lingerie Dresses

There could be no more striking contrast than we presented yesterday, between the blizzard outdoors and these dainty muslin and linen gowns for Southern wear which we were showing in our Costume Store. Yet it was a most charming style-picture to the women who were here yesterday—and there were many of them.

These Lingerie Dresses are primarily for women who are going South; but they are being received just as enthusiastically by women who wish to wear them in their homes here in New York City.

The styles have been carefully selected, and point far forward in the season. Materials in every detail of finish are of the very highest character.

Prices range from $14 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

'Way for the White Shirt-Waists!

Like the buttercups and daisies in the ballad, they "come before the Springtime."

To tell of a season of increased beauty—if you judge by these, the best representatives.

Fine waists, in brand-new effects. Full of charming suggestion. Prices distinctly moderate:

At $2.75—Of linen; tailor-made; new style sleeves.

At $3.75—Of all-over embroidered lawn; plaited at shoulder; tiny vest trimmed with beading; new sleeves with deep cuffs.

At $5—Of fine mull; finely plaited and daintily trimmed with lace insertion and beading.

At $6—Of fine linen; embroidered and trimmed with lace insertion, beading and buttons. Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Raincoats For Spring

We have ready today a group of stylish Cravenette Coats for girls for fourteen to eighteen years, made in an advanced Spring style. They are in brown and Oxford striped effects; made with double-breasted front; fitted back, with belt and buckle; and have the new sleeves.

Price, $12

Second floor, Ninth street.

Sheets & Pillow-cases In the White Sale

We still have ample quantities of these special lots of sheets and pillow-cases at the lowest prices for which we have been able to sell them during the past two years.

They are made of excellent standard sheetings, perfect in every way, and nicely made.

The following prices:

STANDARD MAKE HEMMED SHEETS

54 x 90 inches, at 46c, instead of 56c.
63 x 90 inches, at 51c, instead of 62c.
72 x 99 inches, at 62c, instead of 75c.
81 x 99 inches, at 69c, instead of 83c.
90 x 90 inches, at 69c, instead of 83c.
90 x 99 inches, at 76c, instead of 87c.

STANDARD MAKE HEMMED PILLOW-CASES

45 x 38½ inches, at 15c, instead of 19c
50 x 36 inches, at 16c, instead of 19c
50 x 40½ inches, at 18c, instead of 22c

Fourth avenue.

Fancy Linens Under-Price

This offering ranges all the way from a little six-inch Teneriffe doilie up to very beautiful Renaissance Table Covers in very elaborate designs.

It is composed of various odd lots of handsome and serviceable linens that we wish to dispose of before stock-taking time.

The items follow:

Teneriffe Hand-drawn Doilies, fringed: 6 in. square: were 18c, now 12½c each.

Renaissance All-lace Pieces; 18 and 20 in. square; formerly $1.25 to $2, now 95c each.

Fringed Tea Napkins; 16 in. square; one row of openwork; were $2.25, now $1.50 a dozen.

Heat-proof Table Mats; fine linen: embroidered with scalloped edges; asbestos-lined; 15 in. diameter; were 65c and 75c, now 50c each.

Renaissance Table Covers: sheer linen centers with insertion and deep edge of fine, light Renaissance braid; 45 in. square; formerly $33.50 and $35, now $27.50 and $30 each.

Embroidered Finger-bowl Doilies: scalloped edges: 6 in. round, formerly 12½c, at 10c each; plate size, 9 in. round, formerly 15c, at 12½c.

Oval Doilies of fine white linen, with hand-scalloped edges:

5 x 7 in., formerly 25c, at 20c each.
7 x 9 in., formerly 35c, at 25c each.
9 x 12 in., formerly 45c, at 35c each.
12 x 18 in., formerly 75c, at 50c each.
Squares, 18 and 24 in., formerly 60c and 75c, at 50c each.

Third floor.

Fashions Told & Foretold

"And tints tomorrow with prophetic ray."

News of the Best and Leading Styles That Now Begin Their Rule :: ::

¶ Women of exquisite taste will like to see the Paris-American Lingerie Waists at $22. The material—fine linen with allover eyelet embroidery in a diamond-shaped lattice effect, and in each diamond a raised embroidered rosebud—came from France. The exquisite making was done here—that's why the price is not much higher. The waists are daintily trimmed with Valenciennes lace and tiny pearl buttons.

¶ Less pretentious, but very pretty, are the new allover embroidery Waists, at $3.75 and $7.50.

¶ Here's good sense—one of those things that make you wonder "why nobody ever thought of that before." *Cotton Batting in one large piece*, 72x84 inches, ample for making a whole quilt. Women who know what a nuisance it is to piece the batting, and how often unsatisfactory, will be glad to read of this. Only 75c a roll.

¶ For steam heated rooms, Dressing Sacques of soft, fluffy silks and laces are quite warm enough. And they are far prettier and more becoming than the heavier kind. Very charming feminine models, of delicate, pale-hued silks with white laces and insertions, have just come to us. Their chief novelty lies in the way the insertions are applied—in strapping, points, and many effective modes. Many of the sacques are accordion-plaited—one model in a tan effect. New sleeves, in all, $5 to $10. Some are lined with albatross.

¶ More elaborate *boudoir* robes, are *Negligees of silk-and-wool matelasse*, snug, light, and with a tufted effect, silk-lined. Some of these robes are in severe, kimono effects in solid colors, hand-embroidered in white around the neck and down the front. Others have a mottled appearance, of white and colors, and are decked with large collars. All the colors are pale and attractive. There are girdles of silk. $35 and $42 each.

¶ Pomona shares Flora's honors on the new Spring millinery. Fruit is to be seen almost as frequently as flowers. Sometimes the two appear together. A strikingly effective example is a white horse-hair plateau with shirred lace over the brim, and around the crown is a wreath of sky-blue forget-me-nots and large ripe cherries. A great cluster of the fruit and flowers falls above the hair where the brim upturns in the back. $22.

¶ Another *chic* hat that looks "good enough to eat" is a stiff hat of fine red Milan straw. The broad brim bears only a great wreath of lifelike red grapes without foliage. Under the upturn on the side is a soft knot of red velvet. This model is distinctly smart, and costs $20.

¶ Imported Handkerchief Linen Waist-Patterns, hand-embroidered on fine Irish linen, are destined to delight the hearts of women. The waist fronts and pieces for cuffs and collars are hand-embroidered in heavy heads of wheat, running sprays of shamrock and semi-conventionalized clusters of violets. With each waist is 2¼ yards of plain material, a full yard wide. $3.25 to $5 are the prices of these. Those of more intricate all-over patterns, range up to $14.50.

¶ When a writer happily chooses just the word, the only word, the best word to fit his thought, we say that his language is "inevitable." That's what the new Mercerized Shepherd-checked Cotton Taffeta is for the shirt-waist suit—the inevitable fabric. Made for it. It's as pretty and shimmering as taffeta, and washes beautifully. In checks of lavender, light or dark blue, pink, green and brown with white; and black-and-white in four sizes. Made in England. Inexpensive, too—25c a yard.

¶ A conversation about the new Flowered Dimities.

¶ Enthusiastic Young Woman—"Lovely! Surely Dimities were never so beautiful before! I never saw anything like them."

¶ Our representative, complacently, trying to seem properly modest—"Why—yes—every year we think they are prettier than before; but this year we do really—like them immensely."

¶ Every woman will like them immensely too. They are new effects in clusters of cords, and large or small corded "nainsook" checks with the daintiest, truest floral patterns over all. 25c and 30c a yard.

Extra-Size Garments In the Muslin Underwear Sale

The Wanamaker Sale of White is distinguished from all other sales by reason of its completeness, meeting the needs and wishes of practically everybody who needs Muslin Underwear.

The ordinary sale confines its efforts to supplying the garments of the standard sizes sold in largest quantities. We have made unusually large preparations to meet the wishes of women who used to have their muslin underwear made to order, because stores did not keep the extra sizes.

They are here in abundance, and they are just as radically under-price as the garments in standard sizes. They are nicely made, of good materials, and are ample in all their proportions.

Here are some items that suggest variety and prices:

Nightgowns

At $1—Of muslin; high or V neck; yoke of plaits, and trimmed with embroidery.

At $1.25—Of cambric or muslin; high or V neck; yoke of plaits and embroidery; or trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of nainsook, cambric or muslin; square, V or high neck, trimmed with fine embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves; yoke of Valenciennes lace, ribbon-trimmed.

Others at $2, $2.25, up to $4.50.

Drawers

At 50c—Of muslin or cambric; deep ruffle, with scalloped edge; or cluster-plaited with deep hem.

At 65c—Of nainsook; deep lawn ruffle, with scalloped edge.

At 75c—Of cambric; deep embroidered ruffle, with cluster plaits above.

At $1—Of cambric; deep ruffle, with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or trimmed with embroidery.

Others up to $2.50.

Chemises

At 65c—Of cambric; low neck, with corded band.

At $1—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery, or round yoke of Valenciennes lace, ribbon-trimmed; skirt or short length.

Others up to $3.75.

Corset Covers

At 35c—Of cambric; V neck, trimmed with embroidery; tight-fitting.

At 50c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery; tight-fitting.

At 65c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.

At 75c—Of cambric; V neck, trimmed with hemstitched plaits and embroidery.

At $1—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery beading and ribbon; tight-fitting.

Others up to $1.50.

Long Petticoats

At $1—Of cambric; deep flounce with hemstitched plaits.

At $2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery and insertion.

Serviceable Petticoats

At $2.75—Of black mohair; deep umbrella flounce with gathered ruffle and plaits; lined with striped flannelette. Warm and comfortable, practically two skirts in one.

At $2.50—Of black moreen; deep umbrella flounce, trimmed with cluster plaits; velvet binding at bottom.

At $3.50—Of black moreen; deep circular flounce, trimmed with hemstitching.

At $3.75—Of black moreen; deep flounce, trimmed with circular ruffles and stitched straps.

At $4.50—Of black moreen; deep flounce of taffeta silk, with circular ruffles.

Among the regular-sized garments we still have full assortment and ample quantities of the low-priced lines, which usually are first exhausted.

The items which follow represent some of the very best values in this January Sale:

CORSET COVERS

At 8c—Of muslin; high neck, trimmed with neat embroidery.

At 25c—Of cambric or nainsook; high or round neck; three styles; trimmed with Torchon or Valenciennes lace and insertion.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of cambric, two styles; deep ruffle, or cluster plaits with hem.

At 25c—Of cambric; plaited and trimmed with embroidery.

At 35c—Of cambric; trimmed with hemstitched ruffle or with Torchon lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 38c—Of muslin; high neck; yoke of cluster plaits, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

At 50c—Of cambric or muslin; V neck, trimmed with hemstitched plaits and lace insertion, or with embroidery.

LONG PETTICOATS

At 50c, were 85c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion.

At 75c, were $1.25—Of cambric; deep ruffle, plaited and trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion.

FRENCH TRUNKS
From Louis Vuitton

Southern travelers are naturally anxious to have everything of the best for the trip. Nothing gives a better introduction to the stranger than to have his luggage come in Louis Vuitton Trunks—recognized the world over as the best and handsomest trunks made, as well as the most convenient and intelligently designed receptacles for all kinds of luggage.

They are light in weight, and yet are exceptionally strong and durable. The assortment includes the following most important groups:

WOMEN'S TRUNKS, with two and three plain trays, or with the top tray divided for hats, waists, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc.; at $61 to $96.50.

MEN'S TRUNKS, with top tray divided for underwear, shirts, collars, cuffs, gloves and space for hats, with one tray and space for clothing; at $61 to $66.75.

STEAMER TRUNKS, with plain or divided trays, at $44 to $60.

STEAMER DRAWER TRUNKS, can be used without pulling from under the berth. $76 to $82.

WOMEN'S HAT TRUNKS, with one tray, at $31 to $66.

SHOE TRUNKS, fitted, at $72 to $86.

Fifth floor.

The Blizzard Beaten—
No Storm Could Stop The Annual Clean-up of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Promptly as the doors opened yesterday morning the rapid selling began, and the counters of three large aisles, as well as the Basement Under-Price Store, were crowded with those that were seeking these extraordinary bargains. Even the most unfavorable weather conditions could not chill the enthusiasm of those who remember what these annual offerings have been in the past; but the Sale started with over 31,000 pairs of stockings, and over 9,000 pieces of knit underwear, so there will be splendid picking again this morning for those who come early.

It is impossible to give complete details, but such lots as we are sure to have in fairly good supply are noted below:

Women's Stockings

At 12½c a Pair, were 18c—
Cotton: black; fine gage; Richelieu, Rembrandt or narrow ribbed. Basement

At 50c a Pair, were 75c and $1—
Lisle Thread, black, openwork, Silk, colored. Broadway.

At 75c a Pair, were $1.50—
Lisle Thread, black, openworked.

At $1 a Pair, were $1.50 to $3—
Lisle Thread and silk; various sorts. Main aisle.

At $1.50 a Pair, were $2.75 to $4—
Silk, black, openworked or with lace insertion; white, embroidered, or with insertion. Broadway.

At $2.50 a Pair, were $4 to $7—
Silk, black, openworked, with embroidery or lace insertion; white, plain or openworked with embroidery, also lace insertion. Broadway.

At $5 a Pair, were $9 to $12—
French pure Silk; a few pairs of handsomely embroidered black or white Silk Stockings. Broadway.

Women's Underwear

At 50c Each, were 75c to $1.50—
Corset Covers of mercerized cotton and wool.
Vests of lisle thread, merino and wool.
Drawers of merino. Union Suits of lisle thread. Main aisle.

At 75c Each, were $1.50—
Suits, of cotton and merino. Broadway.

At $1 Each, were $1.50 to $2.25—
Suits, of cotton, mercerized cotton and merino. Main aisle.

At $1.50 Each, were $2.50 to $3.75—
Suits, of cotton, merino, silk-and-cotton, silk-and-merino. Broadway.

Children's Stockings

3 Pairs, 25c; usually 12½c a Pair—
Of fast black cotton, 2 x 1 ribbed; strong, firm and elastic. Sizes 6 to 9½. Basement.

At 50c a Pair, were 75c to $1.30—
Socks—English, white or colored, open-worked. Silk.
Stockings—black cotton. Broadway.

Men's Half-Hose

At 8c a Pair; 80c Doz.; value $1.20 Doz.
Fine gage, fast black or tan, seamless. Basement.

At 12½c a Pair, were 25c—
Cotton—fancy; various colored grounds in stripes, dots, or embroidery. Lisle Thread—tan. Basement.

At 25c a Pair, were 50c, to 75c—
Cotton—colored, black with embroidery, or linen feet.
Lisle Thread—black, embroidered, plain colored; embroidered, or openworked with embroidery. Ninth st. aisle.

At 50c a Pair, were 85c and $1—
Cotton—black, clocked or embroidered.
Lisle Thread—black, white or colored with embroidery; French, colored, embroidered. Ninth st. aisle.

At 75c a Pair, were $1.75 and $1.50—
Lisle Thread—French, black, colored or mixed grounds; embroidered, clocked or striped.

At $1.50 a Pair, were $2.50 to $3.50—
Pure Silk—French, black, embroidered or side-clocked; black, openwork fronts or side-clocks; black or colored, openwork.

At $2.50 a Pair, were $5 and $6—
Pure Silk—French, black, plain or ribbed, embroidered; black, openworked, plain or embroidered. Ninth st. aisle.

Men's Underwear

At $2.50 Each, were $5—
A few Winter-weight Merino or all-wool Union Suits. Ninth street aisle.

The PIANO SALE Continues

One would think that selling pianos in yesterday's storm would be out of the question, and yet the list that we printed yesterday has been very materially broken up by even a stormy day's selling.

Wanamaker piano bargains are of such an extraordinary character that a great many people were glad that the rough weather came to broaden their opportunity, and they came notwithstanding.

However, there is still an excellent collection of instruments to sell from this morning. All have been put in excellent condition by our own experts; and they will be sold either for cash, or on terms as easy as your convenience requires. The list follows:

SQUARE PIANOS

1 Bradford & Co. Square Piano, was $250, now $45.
2 Light & Ernst Square Pianos, were $300, now $45 each.
1 Stoddart Square Piano, was $300, now $50.
1 Haines Square Piano, was $300, now $55.
1 Weber & Co. Square Piano, was $300, now $50.
1 Windsor Square Piano, was $250, now $50.
1 Benjamin Square Piano, was $300, now $55.
1 Bradbury Square Piano, was $350, now $55.
1 Chickering Square Piano, was $500, now $75.
1 Steinway & Sons Square Piano, was $500, now $95.

MISCELLANEOUS UPRIGHT PIANOS

1 Martin Upright Piano, was $350, now $95.
1 Hale Upright Piano, was $250, now $110.
1 Gilbert Upright Piano, was $250, now $115.
1 Welkert Upright Piano, was $250, now $125.
1 Bacon & Raven Upright Piano, was $250, now $125.
1 Buttekofer Upright Piano, was $250, now $135.
3 Frederick Doll Upright Pianos, were $185, now $140 each.
2 Frederick Doll Upright Pianos, were $185, now $165 each.
1 Hoffauer Upright Piano, was $250, now $140.
1 Leickerling Upright Piano, was $300, now $165.
1 Winterroth Upright Piano, was $250, now $165.
1 Horace Waters Upright Piano, was $350, now $185.
1 Bush & Gertz Upright Piano, was $300, now $185.
1 Haines Bros. Upright Piano, was $350, now $225.
1 Chickering & Sons Upright Piano, was $500, now $195.
1 Decker Bros. Upright Piano, was $450, now $250.
1 J. C. Campbell Upright Piano, was $190, now $165.
1 J. C. Campbell Upright Piano, was $210, now $190.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS

1 Vose & Sons Piano, reduced to $190. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

CHICKERING & SONS PIANOS

1 Chickering & Sons Upright, was $550, now $450.
1 Chickering Grand Piano, was $600, now $215.
1 Chickering & Sons Concert Grand, was $700, now $165.
2 Chickering Grand Pianos, were $925, now $850 each.
1 Chickering & Sons Grand Piano, was $850, now $725.
1 Chickering & Sons Grand Piano, was $800, now $725.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS

2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $850, now $325 each.
2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $525 each.
2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $575 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $850, now $450.
3 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $550 each.
3 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $800, now $660 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, was $700, now $515.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $500, now $340.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $550, now $380.

ANGELUS PIANO-PLAYERS

3 Angelus Piano-Players, reduced from $275 to $125 each.
1 Angelus Piano-Player, reduced from $550 to $225.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $102, now $85.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $150, now $90 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $132, now $95.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $120, now $95.
4 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $153, now $110 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $150, now $110.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $500, now $185.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $260, now $175.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $190.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $215.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $450, now $225 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $250.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $450, now $350 each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

JANUARY 1905

OUT FOR A NEW PRISON IN PLACE OF SING SING

Experts Call Structure Hotbed of Disease.

SENATE GETS THEIR REPORT

Recommend New Site Just Across the Hudson—Total Cost $150,000—Politicians and Real Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Called upon by a concurrent resolution introduced at the close of last session by Senator Carpenter of Westchester to investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing a stone-crushing plant near Sing Sing Prison, the product of the plant to be used chiefly for good-roads work, State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne and Superintendent of Prisons Collins to-day had their report handed down in the Senate by President Bruce.

The report not only recommends the establishment of a State stone-crushing plant, and directs the attention of the Legislature to the best site, but declares in no uncertain terms that Sing Sing Prison is "a hotbed for the culture and spread of tuberculosis," and recommends that it be abandoned as "unfit for human habitation," and, further, that a new prison be erected on the west side of the Hudson River at a point in Rockland County, nearly opposite the site of the present institution, not far from Haverstraw.

It is suggested that the building of a new prison close to the proposed site of the stone-crushing plant is highly advisable; that the cost of much of the stone material for the new buildings would be materially lessened, in the event of the State purchasing land near by, and that the cost of transportation of most of the other stone would be lessened by the new prison being on the west side of the river, as access to the quarries of Rockland County would be more easy, and there would be less carrying of stone by water.

The recent suggestion to expend a large sum of money upon improvements of Sing Sing Prison is turned to account by the authors of the report, who suggest that such money be devoted to the construction of a new prison.

It has been intimated since the report's recommendations became noised about the lobby that certain Orange and Rockland County politicians have large interests in the land to which the report refers, and that they are very willing to sell their property to the State at about $100 an acre.

The site proposed for the new penitentiary is about four miles from Sing Sing on the West Shore Railroad and the Hudson River, and about two miles from the present terminus of one of the branches of the Erie Railroad. In area it is about fifty acres, and contains about 30,000,000 cubic yards of trap rock. It is north of the Palisades, and would not destroy the natural scenery on the west bank of the Hudson River to any appreciable extent.

"The income to be derived from the sale," the report concludes, "of the stone to State, county, and town officials should be sufficient to pay for the maintenance of the prisoners engaged in its production."

The report shows the estimated cost of docks, trestles, fences, and the digging of a channel to deep water to be $40,000. The cost of a crushing plant capable of a daily production of 800 cubic yards of stone, including storage bins, cars, boilers, engines, and piping, is estimated at $50,000. The cost of the site is estimated at $40,000. The report credits "contingencies" with $20,000, making a total of $150,000.

CANAL WORK MAY GO ON.

Franchot May Let Contracts, Attorney General Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Attorney General Mayer to-day handed down his decision in regard to the legality of the bids received by the Superintendent of Public Works on six separate pieces of work to be done upon the one-hundred-and-one-million-dollar barge canal. The letting of the contracts for this work has been delayed pending this decision.

Some of the bidders on canal work having presented lump-sum bids and others having bid under the unit system, Superintendent Franchot desired to know first whether he could decide which of such bids were the lowest—that is, which would be least expensive to the State. The second question was in relation to that section of the Barge Canal act which provides that within three months after issuing the canal bonds the Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer are to proceed to improve the canals. Mr. Franchot was unable to decide whether he had authority to let the contracts before the issuance of the bonds or whether he must hold up the entire work until after the bonds had been issued.

Attorney General Mayer's decision is favorable to the canal interests on both points. He decides that the Superintendent has discretion to determine whether the lump-sum bids or the unit bids are "lowest" and let the contracts accordingly. He also gives it as his opinion that the contracts can be awarded without waiting for the issuance of the bonds.

Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Franchot yesterday pledged themselves to the representatives of the various organizations interested in canal improvement, who called upon them to start work on the canal at the earliest possible date, provided the opinion of the Attorney General indicated that there was no legal obstacle in the way. It is now believed that contracts for the canal work will be let immediately.

The only possibility of further delay is indicated by the fact that in reply to a letter which he received from John I. Platt, asking for a hearing in reference to the question of bringing an action to test the constitutionality of the Barge Canal act, Attorney General Mayer to-day sent word to Mr. Platt stating that he would give such hearing on Feb. 2 or 3, as those interested might decide.

LIMITS CITY WATER RIGHTS.

Mr. Apgar's Measure Forbidding Land Condemnation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Apgar failed to get unanimous consent to-day to introduce two bills whose effect would be to raise further the bars against New York City in its efforts to obtain sources of water supply. Mr. McKeon was the objector.

One of the bills provides that municipal or other corporations shall not have power to acquire by condemnation lands, for the purpose of increasing or improving the water supply, in Putnam and Westchester Counties, though practically confirming the title which New York has already to certain properties in those counties. The so-called Webster Act permitted New York to go into those counties for water sources.

NO DIRECT TAXES—HIGGINS.

Must Go Slow on Expenses to Avoid It, Says Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In short addresses to the Good Roads delegates, the County Superintendents of Poor and Charities Commissioners from all over the State to-day, Gov. Higgins declared his intention to keep within the State Treasury's resources in approving appropriations. He told the men who have charge of the care and maintenance of the State's paupers and needy persons that he would pursue a liberal policy toward all institutions sheltering the poor, but that he intended to stay within the limits sufficiently to avoid direct taxation, which would not be possible unless he kept the idea of retrenchment before him all the time.

The Governor told his visitors that efforts were being made to find additional sources which would avert the possibility of a direct tax. Talking to the Good Roads men, he stated that he was committed, no doubt, to all the good things the people of the State wanted. The policy of good roads, he said, was well established and he, personally, thoroughly believed in it.

FOR MORE CITY JUDGES.

Perham's Bill Would Increase Their Number from Seven to Twelve.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Perham proposes, in a bill he introduced to-day, to incease the Judges of the City Court of the City of New York from seven to twelve, increase the number of deputy and assistant clerks at the direction of the Chief Clerk, to provide for the appointment of a clerk to each Judge at a salary not to exceed $1,500 a year, twelve stenographers, three interpreters, and twenty-six court attendants.

Five such Judges, all of whom would be newly selected, would be elected next Autumn, and take their seats Jan. 1, 1906, serving until Dec. 31, 1914.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP BILL.

Home Rule League Has One Introduced at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The bill of the Municipal Home Rule League of the State of New York for increasing the powers of municipal corporations, which gives the people of cities of certain classes authority to draw up their own charters, was introduced into the Senate to-day by Senator Page.

The bill furtner gives authority to regulate hours of employment upon public works and to inforce the payment of the prevailing rate of wages. The measure is really a municipal ownership measure. By it a city can appoint a commission to draw up its charter, which charter must be sent to the Legislature for approval or rejection, but cannot be amended by that body.

Raines's Woman Suffrage Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Raines has promised the advocates of woman suffrage that he will introduce soon a bill permitting women taxpayers to vote in cities of the third class. Several cities of this class already accord this privilege. The others that this measure will affect are: Rensselaer, Lockport, Mount Vernon, Binghamton, Elmira, Gloversville, Little Falls, Middletown, New Rochelle, Oneida, and Plattsburg.

HOCH'S MANY DEAD WIVES.

Chicago Police Still Working on Poison Theory.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The "white powders" figuring in Johann Hoch's treatment of his wives were explained to-day by physicians who discussed the possibility of causing disease such as struck down some of the women married by Hoch.

It was brought out that there were at least eight irritants capable of producing nephritis and concealing their own presence behind the symptoms of the disease itself, baffling post mortem examinations and possibly chemical analysis. Police Inspector Shippy, who, investigating the murder and bigamy charges against Hoch, thinks he has solved the mystery of how the women could die and experienced physicians see nothing suspicious.

Inspector Shippy was informed to-day that while Mrs. Marie Walcker-Hoch was dying at her home at 6,430 Union Avenue, her husband was casting about for another wife. Two days before her death an advertisement appeared in a German newspaper for a wife. Mrs. Emile Fischer noticed the advertisement, and says that not knowing that the advertiser was her sister's husband she answered it.

In the belief that bodies of victims may be concealed in the Union Avenue house, where Mrs. Marie Walcher-Hoch died, the police are planning to dig up the cellar.

SENATE TO GET PROTOCOL.

The Administration's Position in the Dominican Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—It can be stated by authority that it is and has been the purpose of the Administration, before taking any action toward carrying out the agreement just concluded with Santo Domingo, to submit such agreement or protocol to the United States Senate for its approval.

Commander Dillingham is understood to have sailed yesterday from Santo Domingo City for home. He will come by way of Cuba, bringing with him the text of the agreement. Thus far the State Department has had only a telegraphic abstract of this document.

It is impossible, therefore, for the Santo Domingan agreement to come before the Senate through the action of the Administration for at least a week.

Senator Teller to-day introduced a resolution declaring that it was the duty of the Senate to maintain its right of participation "in every agreement, treaty, or convention entered into with any foreign power that has the effect of law under the Constitution of the United States, and every such agreement that is not submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent, or that is not ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, and constituting a quorum of the Senate, is not obligatory as the supreme law upon the Government, the States, or the people of the United States."

REFUND WHEAT SEED DUTY.

Secretary Shaw Favors a Law to That End.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Shaw has sent a letter to both Houses of Congress recommending the refund of the duties paid on imported wheat when used for seeds.

"This department," says Mr. Shaw, "is in receipt of a large number of letters indicating that a scarcity of suitable wheat for seeding purposes exists in several of the northwestern States. I recommend a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the duty paid on wheat actually used for seed, under rules and regulations prescribed by him. I think it would be impracticable to allow wheat intended for seed to be entered free of duty. Such a provision would open the door to fraud.

BOY INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

Prisoner Confessed That for Fun He Fired Brooklyn Homes.

Harry Potter, a fifteen-year-old grocer's clerk, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, charged with being the incendiary who has terrorized the people living in the Park Slope section for the last three months by setting fire to dwellings and apartment houses for the fun of seeing them burn.

At the Fifth Avenue Police Station yesterday afternoon, young Potter confessed to Capt. Reynolds and Fire Marshal Beers that he had started a number of fires. He will be arraigned this morning in the Butler Street Court.

So many fires have been started in houses on the Park Slope within the last three months that the Board of Fire Underwriters offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the incendiary.

Lady Curzon Going to India.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy of India, has completely recovered from her long illness, and is preparing shortly to join her husband in India with their children.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

CITY LIGHTING PLANT PLANS ARE APPROVED

Street and Bridge Commissioners Indorse Scheme.

FUNDS ALREADY AVAILABLE

Construction Contracts to be Announced Next Monday — Street Refuse to be Used for Fuel.

Mayor McClellan yesterday announced that within four months he will turn the switch to set in operation the first municipal electric lighting plant in New York City. The plant, which will be experimental, will be located under the Williamsburg Bridge, and will be used to light the bridge itself and the temporary school buildings in the vicinity.

Plans for the construction already have been drawn and approved by the Mayor and by Commissioners Best and Woodbury of the Bridge and Street Cleaning Departments, respectively, as their departments are directly interested—the Bridge Department to get its lighting, and the Street Cleaning Department because the plant is to be run with refuse collected from the streets.

By next Monday the Mayor expects to advertise for bidders on the necessary contracts. Four hundred horse power, it is said by the Mayor, will be developed at the plant by the use of 100 gross tons, or fifty-three trammed tons of refuse, which is collected daily in the vicinity by the Street Cleaning Department. As only 125 horse power is needed for the bridge lighting and 125 horse power more for the school buildings it is estimated that there will be left 150 horse power for such other use as the city may decide upon. The cost of erecting the entire plant, amounting to not more than $75,000, will come out of money already available in the Bridge and Street Cleaning Departments, and thus no additional appropriation will have to be obtained.

As 100 gross tons of city refuse will produce 400 horse power in the incinerator, and as 5,500 gross tons are collected in the city each day, the Mayor believes that his experiment will show the advantage of constructing a general city plant for street and building lighting and to use the city's refuse to generate power.

"Mr. Nichols has calculated," the Mayor said in disclosing his plan, "that even if the city has to buy coal at the highest market price the saving to the city on each lamp will still be more than 50 per cent. on the price asked for lighting the bridge."

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday two reports were presented by the Committee on City Affairs on Mayor McClellan's municipal lighting plan. The majority report, signed by W. H. Gibson, John A. Schleicher, Frank B. Green, and Lucien Nesson, indorsed it. The minority, F. B. Thurber and P. S. Tilden, condemned it as Socialistic. Final action was deferred until the next meeting.

URGE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

J. H. Dougherty Likens Gas Tyranny to Russian Oppression.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Delayed for over five hours by the blizzard, representatives of the civic bodies and of the gas and electric lighting companies who left New York this morning to take part in the gas hearing before the Senate Finance Committee did not reach Albany until nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon. As some of those interested in the hearing had come up last night, the committee convened shortly after 2 o'clock, and the belated petitioners for an investigation and those who came to protest against it entered the Finance Committee's room as J. Hampden Dougherty, who appeared for the Merchants' Association, was finishing his argument.

"Only a few days ago in a great capital," said Mr. Dougherty, "a great concourse of people led by a priest assembled for the purpose of peacefully presenting a petition to their ruler for a redress of their wrongs. Their answer was a volley of musketry.

"I do not say that the wrongs which are being committed against the people of this State's greatest municipality at the present time by monopolies are as oppressive as those with which the people of Russia were burdened, but I do say that they are such as ought not to be permitted to continue in a free country such as this, and I say further that, if the petition of over 100,000 citizens of New York which is now made to you for relief should be denied, you will hear from the City of New York in no uncertain way."

Senator Page spoke in favor of his resolution for an investigation. He said it was a notorious fact that there was now no competition among the lighting companies of New York, and the result was that both city and the private consumer were being subjected to unjust charges. Being asked whether he did not believe that the best method of procedure would be to confer full powers of investigation upon the city authorities, Senator Page said:

"I don't believe that the present Administration could be relied upon to make an investigation of its own acts and bring in a verdict against itself."

The hearing was adjourned to next Tuesday morning.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy brought from New York to-day a bill embodying Mayor McClellan's views regarding gas meter inspection in that city. The measure extends to gas meters the present law covering the inspection of water and electric meters, and provides that all such meters shall be tested at least once in five years. The penalty for failure of gas companies to supply gas of proper illuminating power is made $100 for each offense.

GROUT'S GAS VIEWS.

Says Law Department's Attitude Hampered Gas Investigation.

Controller Grout made public yesterday the text of the letter which he sent the night before to Senator Malby and Assemblyman Rogers, Chairmen of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees of the Legislature, in reply to their letter asking his views on the subject of appointing a legislative committee to investigate the local lighting situation. In his letter the Controller makes some caustic comments on the attitude which he says the Corporation Counsel's office took in regard to his own inquiry.

The Controller writes that it is his belief that a rate of 75 cents per thousand cubic feet for gas to private consumers would yield a proper profit to the companies, whereas they now are charging $1. The Controller advocates a legislative reduction in the price to private consumers, and declares unless such action is taken it may become necessary to authorize the city to sell to private consumers.

As to investigation, the Controller states it as his belief that the city has all needed authority to investigate conditions. He also says the Mayor has ample power to investigate Commissioner Oakley, and that the Commissioners of Accounts have ample power if called on to act.

"I have had but one difficulty," says the Controller, "other than the unwillingness of the lighting monopoly to reveal the cost of its product, and that is the refusal of the Law Department to employ for me the counsel whom I chose."

FIVE HOUSES BURNED.

Bronx Homes Ablaze Early To-day—Flames Under Control.

Five houses in one block in the Bronx were burned early this morning.

At about one o'clock a passerby discovered fire in the three-story frame dwelling, 811 Caldwell Avenue, occupied by Mrs. Margaret Stein. The flames spread quickly.

Ten foot drifts of snow encumbered the streets, and it was half an hour before the first engine arrived.

The fire then was in full possession of the entire row of buildings extending to and including 807, and had caught on the handsome residence of Dr. John C. Riegelman, Coroner's Physician, at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Frozen hydrants caused further delay and before the firemen had fairly begun work four houses were burned to the ground.

Each was occupied by three families. All ran out in night clothing. It is believed that all escaped.

Dr. Riegelman's house, of more substantial build, burned more slowly, but it too was consumed.

Three alarms were sent in and finally seven engines arrived. Blazing brands were carried for blocks and frightened householders rushed out of doors for blocks around with children and treasures.

It was a scene of panic. Firemen and police ran up an down extinguishing incipient blazes at a dozen places.

At 3 o'clock this morning the firemen thought that they would be able to prevent the flames from spreading far.

BLOODSHED IN HUNGARY.

Terrible Scenes Feared at Elections To-day—Seven Killed Already.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The parliamentary elections, which will begin in Hungary to-morrow, are expected to take place amid scenes of rioting and bloodshed unequaled in any previous campaign. A state of terrorism is sure to prevail throughout the country.

Premier Tisza is determined to make an end of parliamentary obstruction, and the Opposition parties are equally resolved to defeat the Premier's purpose. The question of revising the rules of parliamentary procedure is the only one before the electorate.

The campaign has already cost seven lives, the latest victim being Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's private huntsman, Michael Krapusnak, who was shot in a fight between rival parties at Jolsva.

Preparatory to to-morrow's polling trainloads of troops have been sent to Hungary from all parts of Austria. Infantry and artillery have been sent from Vienna and cavalry from Lemberg. Altogether 10,000 extra soldiers have been distributed.

The most exciting contest is that in the central district of Budapest, where Count Tisza is contesting the seat of one of the foremost Opposition leaders, Count Julius Andrassy. Aristocratic women of Budapest have been canvassing the shopkeepers on behalf of Count Andrassy, threatening to withdraw their custom in the event of the shopkeepers daring to vote for Count Tisza. As the ballot is not secret in Hungary the women are in a position to enforce their wishes.

It is regarded as certain that the general result of the elections will be in favor of the Government, which now has a majority of twenty-five, without reckoning forty Croatian deputies, who almost invariably support the Government.

SON OF KAISER VERY ILL.

Prince Eitel Friedrich Is Suffering from Pneumonia.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Prince Eitel Friedrich (second son of Emperor William) is suffering from pneumonia. A bulletin issued by Military Surgeons Wiedemann and Wiemuth states that his temperature is 103 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Prince skated a good deal at Potsdam during the recent severe weather and he danced at a charity ball on Saturday evening for the benefit of the families of German soldiers who fell in Southwest Africa.

Prince Eitel's illness came suddenly. He kept his bed on Monday with a cold, but the matter was not reported to the Emperor. The first indications of pneumonia appeared this afternoon, and the physicians immediately informed the Emperor, who was at Potsdam making a military inspection. The Emperor's first impulse was to proceed instantly to the Prince's quarters to visit him, but the physicians advised against this, pointing to the danger of contagion.

The Emperor at once ordered that telegrams be sent to all the Princes and others who were coming to Berlin for his Majesty's birthday on Friday, informing them that no reception would be held for congratulations.

Prince Eitel, who is twenty-one years old, enjoys unusual popularity among the people because of his amiable disposition.

WILHELMINA'S HUSBAND HURT

Prince Henry Falls While Skating and Is Laid Up.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, husband of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, fell heavily on the ice yesterday, striking the back of his head, while skating at Schwerin, where he went to visit relatives after attending the funeral of the Grand Duchess Caroline of Saxe-Weimar.

The Prince is obliged to stay in bed.

Support for Prussian Strikers.

ESSEN, Prussia, Jan. 25.—The subscriptions for the strikers both in and outside this district aggregate about $200,000. The effect of the prohibition of the local authorities at various places to carry around subscription papers has been to increase the voluntary contributions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:45 A. M.—35 Walker and 297 Church Streets; Mrs. Gran; damage, $28,000.
5:55 A. M.—136 West Thirty-fourth Street; Albert estate; damage, $100.
7:45 A. M.—225 Thompson Street; Nicola Arconi; damage slight.
8:40 A. M.—662 First Avenue; Kip's Bay Brewing Company; damage, $100,000.
8:50 A. M.—212 Henry Street; Hyman Schmulowitz; damage, $25.
9:35 A. M.—67 Sullivan Street; Grintalli Stagraldi; damage, $25.
9:50 A. M.—52 Manhattan Avenue; May Jerts; damage, $100.
10:10 A. M.—311 Broadway; Bridgeport Manufacturing Company; no damage.
11:25 A. M.—58 Norfolk Street; Solomon Shapiro; damage trifling.
2:05 P. M.—136 Forsyth Street; Samuel Seidmer; damage $100.
3:35 P. M.—137 West Twenty-seventh Street; Joseph Renowitch; damage, $2,000.
4:45 P. M.—39 North Moore Street; Delia Leahy; damage trifling.
5:15 P. M.—301 West Twenty-fifth Street; H. Mercier; damage, $10.
5:45 P. M.—345 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:00 P. M.—89 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:35 P. M.—314 East Seventy-fifth Street; Gransian & Co.; damage, $500.
7:45 P. M.—44 Eldridge Street; Max Wolfson; damage, $500.
8:10 P. M.—218 West Fifteenth Street; — Champion; damage, $100.
9:00 P. M.—1,650 Avenue A; Louis Segal; damage, $25.

HITCH OVER NEW SHIPS.

Naval Committee Has Not Yet Decided How Many to Build.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Roosevelt has not won his fight yet for new warships, and indications to-day point to only a partial victory at best in the end. The House committee having in hand the Naval Appropriation bill has not decided how many new warships it will authorize. This question, indeed, has caused more debate and delay than any other.

Sentiment in the committee is widely divergent. A prominent member is authority for the statement that a majority of the committee privately are opposed to building any new ships. On the other hand, some members undoubtedly would authorize the whole naval programme the President and the Navy Department are asking for.

A Republican member of the committee, sizing up the prospects, said to-day that in his judgment the authorizations for new ships in the bill would aggregate $20,000,000 or thereabouts, and that these authorizations would be confined solely to battleships and torpedo boats. If the committee confines itself to that total, it means about two new battleships and several torpedo boats.

The President is in favor of a policy of economy, but insists that the battleships requested by the Navy Department be authorized. He has had several conferences on this matter with members of the committee.

The bill, in all probability, will be reported to the House Saturday. The committee has concluded all hearings, with the single exception of Secretary Morton, who will urge on the committee the acceptance of the full naval programme desired by the President and himself.

LADRONES SLAY A SURGEON.

Dr. J. A. O'Neill of This City Killed in Attack on Philippine Town.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Military Secretary to-day received a cable message from Gen. Corbin, commanding the Philippine Division, saying that Contract Surgeon Joseph A. O'Neill was killed at San Francisco de Malabon last night in an attack by Ladrones, and that his body will be sent to the United States on the army transport sailing from Manila on Feb. 15.

Dr. O'Neill was a resident of New York City, and was appointed a contract surgeon on Aug. 8, 1900. His entire service was in the Philippines. In the Winter of 1903 he visited the United States on leave of absence, and on his return to the Philippines he was accompanied by his wife.

MANILA, Jan. 25.—Details of the attack on the town of San Francisco de Malabon last night are to the effect that the Ladrones numbered three hundred. They were led by the notorious outlaws Montalon and Felizardo, who were aided by two American negroes. The Ladrones were armed with over 150 rifles.

Besides Surgeon O'Neill one private of the constabulary was killed and three were seriously wounded.

The home of ex-Gov. Trias was attacked and his wife and two children were abducted.

The municipal treasury was looted of $2,000 and twenty-five Remington rifles were taken by the Ladrones. The rebels were dressed in constabulary uniforms, and this created considerable confusion. The scouts and constabulary now have the land surrounded at the pueblo of Perez Damarnas.

For four hours there was fierce fighting, the complete result of which has not yet been reported.

OUTBREAK IN HONDURAS.

All Persons Leaving the Country Must Secure Passports.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 25.—Advices received here to-day by the steamer Espana from Honduras are to the effect that a revolution is prevalent in Puerto Cortez. The Government at Tegucigalpa has taken strenuous steps to forestall an outbreak.

Secretary of War Baraona a week ago issued an edict requiring all persons of whatever nationality leaving the country to secure a permit from his department. The passport must be obtained before any one can leave. When the steamer Espana left the Port of Cortez the order had been somewhat modified, in that Commandant Bulnes received authority to issue the passports.

FLESH BUILDER

The liver of the cod fish produces oil that is a wonderful flesh builder. No fat or oil can compare with it in that respect. To get the best out of it, it must be emulsified and made like cream. In Scott's Emulsion it is prepared in the best possible form to produce the best possible results. Thirty years have proven this.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lawson's Frenzied Finance Dissected

By DENIS DONOHOE

Financial Editor of the New York Commercial

The second installment of "The Truth About Frenzied Finance" is on sale to-day. This chapter relates Mr. Lawson's early exploits in stock-manipulation. Ask your newsdealer for the January 26th number of

Public Opinion

containing this chapter. This narrative, by Denis Donohoe, is one of the most interesting and instructive exposes ever written. Mr. Lawson is shown in his true colors. His "Frenzied Finance" is analyzed chapter by chapter. Mr. Donohoe will tell the true story of Amalgamated Copper, shorn of the exaggeration and highly-colored trumpery with which Mr. Lawson has adorned it.

Thousands of readers failed to secure the January 19th number because the newsdealers had made no adequate preparation for the large demand. The entire edition was sold out before 12 o'clock on Thursday, the day of publication. A second and a third edition have been printed. Ask your newsdealer to order the January 19th number for you. Mr. Donohoe's narrative will run for twelve weeks.

Second Chapter Out To-Day

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Widens Humane Society's Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Henry Bergh Humane Society will get enlarged powers if a bill introduced by Senator Armstrong to-day is passed. It is "to provide effective measures for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the City of New York; to enforce all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of animals, and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction, and punishment of all persons violating such laws."

Talk to McGlynn Association.

"The Declaration of Independence and Its Critics" is the subject of an address to be delivered to-night by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church of Cincinnati, who will speak before the Dr. McGlynn Monument Association at 229 East Twenty-fourth Street.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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RUSSIA BEFORE THE WORLD.

Mr. SWINBURNE'S muse rages against the Czar's cruelties with a white-hot indignation that recalls his denunciations of NAPOLEON III. years ago. Mr. SWINBURNE'S verse may not contribute to the freeing of Russia, but the tone of it and the putting forth of it at this moment are symptomatic of the world's judgment upon Russia. There is a world-wide difference between the present attitude of the civilized nations of the earth toward the uprisings in St. Petersburg and Moscow and the attitude of the great Powers in Europe toward the French Revolution. The taking of the Bastile made every monarch on the Continent feel that if this spirit should spread his crown might go and his head with it. The Bourbon royal house of France had the active sympathy and ultimately the armed support of the other Powers. Armed support the Czar does not at present need. Of active sympathy for him we see no evidence.

The tendency of liberal thought in this country and in England is manifestly to condemn unsparingly the brutal measures taken by the Czar's orders to disperse and drive back the workingmen bearing petitions to his Imperial Majesty. Members of the British Cabinet seem to be taking no particular pains to conceal their beliefs that the Czar has acted most unwisely. Official opinion in France is, of course, under the restraint of the Alliance, but public opinion as expressed in the City of Paris censures the Czar severely. That is also the feeling in Berlin. The Imperial Government of Germany, it is reported, has taken some protective measures on the frontier.

Meanwhile the Czar continues as he began. His ears are shut to the truth, his eyes are shut to the light of reason. To the demands of his subjects for relief from their many miseries he replies by appointing Gen. TREPOFF to supreme command in St. Petersburg. TREPOFF is a believer in blood and iron—that is his way of dealing with a populace that impertinently presumes to interfere with the plans of the Government. It is not by such means as this that the ruler of all the Russias can change the exceedingly unfavorable impression of him and of his Government that has been formed abroad. It is not by such measures that he can hope to regain the respect and loyalty of his subjects.

RUSSIAN RIOTS AND THE WAR.

The programme of the revolting Russians contains as its first article a demand for the immediate cessation of the war. It looks as though the risings, past, present, and prospective, would suffice to fulfill this purpose even though they prove unavailing to secure any other amelioration of the lot of the unfortunate Russian people.

It would not be fair to say that Russia is at the end of her resources. At the end of her ultimate resources she is very far from being. But it is equally clear that she is very near the end of her immediately available resources for the prosecution of the war with Japan. The autocracy rules, of course, only by force and terror over its subjected people, and the superstition of "besotted loyalty" which has made its rule over native Russians easier is visibly weakening under the strain of such procedures as the massacre of St. Petersburg. But the Russian garrisons were already, before these domestic troubles broke out, depleted to what the authorities considered the limit of safety in order to reinforce the armies in the front at the Far East. Navally, as one of her Admirals indiscreetly admitted the other day in Paris, Russia is for the time annihilated. She must begin the building of a fleet over again from the beginning in order to cope with Japan. On land she has no more than force enough now to hold the Japanese where they are. And where they are is in possession of virtually the whole subject matter of the controversy. To win on land Russia must drive them out. To drive them out her present armies must be strongly reinforced. Whence are the reinforcements to come?

Obviously not only from the garrisons of Russia and of the countries subject to the Russian sway. But how can more men be spared in the present threatening aspect of domestic affairs, when Russia did not see her way to spare more before that aspect became so threatening? Evident military weakness would be followed by immediate risings in Finland and in Poland, of which there are already premonitory symptoms. But it would also be followed, as it now appears, by like risings in every industrial centre of Russia itself. Such risings can be prevented only by an overwhelming exhibition of force, and even that has not been sufficient to prevent them in the capital. It is inconceivable that any Russian Governor of a province in Europe, either within or without Russia proper, would acquiesce in the diminution of the force he now has on hand, or would consent to hold himself responsible for the preservation of order or for the restoration of order with a smaller force. The autocracy has had ample and threatening notice to look to itself at home. Whatever else or more the risings amount to, they certainly amount to that. And that means that it behooves Russia to make immediate peace with Japan, on the best terms that can be had, lest a worse fate even than that of defeat at the hands of Japan be in store for her Government.

PRESIDENT VS. SENATE.

Really there seems to be no doubt about it. The President has made up his mind that the power of the Senate "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." There will be little dissent from that proposition outside the Senate Chamber. The novelty of the situation is that the President, like Hyder Ali, feels "so collected in his might" and so authorized by his own popular mandate that he is prepared for a contest from which the boldest of his predecessors either have shrunk or have had reason to wish they had shrunk.

As we say, the good wishes of the people will go with the President. For the popular belief undoubtedly is that the Senate is a kind of organized conspiracy for political blackmail, a cabal which gets what it wants for its members by the simple process of threatening to hold up the public business if it does not get it, and which upon sufficiently frequent occasions has "shown its power" to hold up. Washington correspondents and magazine writers have from time to time fostered this belief and fortified it with facts in articles upon "The Overshadowing Senate" and the like. But the Senate has "sat tight" or "stood pat," or whatever the Senatorial phrase may be for the Senatorial defiance of President and people, and its attitude has mutely inquired of both: "What are you going to do about it?"

If the President, strengthened by his new-found "mandate," has made up his mind to show the Senate what he is going to do about it, the country will be very much with him and will unanimously wish more power to his elbow. And really it looks that way. He has already in effect informed the Senate that it may like his arbitration treaties or it may lump them, but it must not tinker with them, but must approve or reject in the lump. And, even while he is thus bucking the Senatorial centre, the Secretary of State is running around the Senatorial end with the Santo Domingo ball, and depositing it, as a "fait accompli," behind the Senatorial goal. It is a beautiful quarrel as it stands. Almost it persuades us that Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER must have been "inspired" to that fearful and wonderful deliverance to the State Bar Association upon the Presidential prerogatives upon which we have already taken the liberty of commenting.

THE POWERS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of DANIEL S. GARVEY vs. JOHN N. PARTRIDGE, Police Commissioner, is a very important one. It practically reverses what has hitherto been regarded as the law in the discipline of the police; it recognizes the existence of power in the head of the force which has hitherto been exercised rarely and then with great risk of fatal interference by the courts; and, necessarily, it imposes upon the Police Commissioner responsibilities he can neither deny nor evade.

In substance the decision of the Court of Appeals is that trials of police officers before the Commissioner or his deputies are not strictly judicial proceedings, but disciplinary, and to be regulated by reasonable rules applying to discipline, not by the narrow rules applying to legal adjudication. In the case before the Court of Appeals the police officer claimed that he was illegally dismissed because the Deputy before whom the trial took place had made no written finding, and the Commissioner who dismissed him had not heard the testimony. It is easy to see that this was a somewhat loose method of procedure, and offered a very plausible ground for the decision of the Appellate Division that the dismissal was not legal. The defect, it will be noted, was in the procedure solely, and in effect the decision of the Appellate Division was not that the dismissal should not have been ordered, but that it was not ordered in the right way. The Court of Appeals puts aside this view of the case and declares, according to a report in The World of yesterday, that:

> The Police Commissioner is "not a court, but an administrative body with some quasi-judicial and disciplinary powers that are not to be hampered or controlled by the application of the strict legal rules which govern trials in courts of justice."

Again, and still more clearly, the court says:

> "The only limitation upon the disciplinary powers is the express one that a trial shall be had upon written charges and upon reasonable notice to the accused, and the implied one that that trial shall be a proceeding fairly conducted; that the decision shall be based upon evidence of the truth of the charges, and that no immunity or privilege secured to the accused by the law of the land shall be violated."

Finally the Court of Appeals decides that:

> The Police Commissioner may reprimand, fine, or dismiss from the force any of its members who are guilty of "neglect of duty, violation of rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct, or conduct unbecoming an officer, or any breach of discipline."

In reaching this decision the court considered the plea that the accused officer had a property right in the pension fund which entitled him to special protection against a dismissal forfeiting that right, and the court decides that this right is dependent entirely on the officer's faithful observance of the rules of the force, and that such observance may be maintained by the usual disciplinary means; if the officer invites disciplining even to dismissal, by conduct duly proved, he forfeits his right in the pension fund.

We should say that this interpretation of the law by the highest court would be most gratifying to the present Commissioner and to the Mayor. On its face it leaves the Commissioner in full possession of ample authority to get rid of those members of the police force, of whatever grade, whose conduct is subject to legitimate discipline. To replace them by competent and faithful men is merely a matter of intelligence, courage, and fidelity.

JUDGE LACOMBE.

Under examination and discussion, the impeachment proceeding against Judge SWAYNE began to look threadbare in spots before the House had taken its decision. The proceeding against Judge LACOMBE is from the beginning altogether too thin to supply a respectable covering for the motives behind it.

To any member of the bar, and we presume to any member of the House of Representatives, it is or ought to be unnecessary to say that a Judge may deny motions, refuse to grant exceptions, and decide against or in favor of either party to an action before him without exposing himself to just reproach, much less to impeachment. The quicker these frivolous charges against Judge LACOMBE are dismissed or rejected or thrown under the table the better.

THE COST OF IT.

The following little table shows broadly the difference in the number and cost of office buildings and hotels erected in the Borough of Manhattan during the calendar year 1903 and the year 1904:

	1904.	1903.
10 office buildings	$3,800,000	
10 hotels	3,000,000	
Total	$6,800,000	
31 office buildings		$8,000,000
28 hotels		9,500,000
Total		$17,500,000
Falling off in 1904		10,700,000

It is obvious that a great part of this decrease was due to the labor troubles in the departments in which the men and the employers were most highly organized and in which there was during the past year such a desperate struggle for supremacy. From the point of view of the labor unions the figures are particularly impressive. There was, of course, heavy loss to capital invested in building due to the delay, the extra cost of labor, the failure of rentals, &c. The loss to the builders proper was not so great, since the work will be done sooner or later. Their loss is chiefly in deferred profits. But the loss to the workmen who were idle is absolute. For them an idle day is a lost day, not to be made up. While it is true that not all of them who would have been earning wages out of the $10,000,000 which would have been expended had labor been obtainable were idle, but found work elsewhere, it is also true that these millions would have given a good share of work to men who needed it. A study of the actual facts should have a sobering effect.

SEEING THINGS.

It was necessary and natural that much high-sounding solemn nonsense should be talked at the Henry George-Bryan dinner. If that component had been omitted the occasion would have been destitute of the characteristic single-tax flavor. One of the speakers said that Mr. GEORGE'S prophecy in "Progress and Poverty" of "a progressive decivilization while land monopoly holds sway has been fulfilled to the letter"; and that "while material progress has marched with accelerated stride poverty, close as the shadow to the substance, has held an equal pace."

There is no substance in that assertion—it is all shadow, all dreams, all mere empty phrase-making. There was a good deal of poverty in 1879 when Mr. GEORGE wrote; there is a great deal of poverty now. But the man who asserts that in this city or in other cities of this country or in English cities there is anything like the hard, grinding, hopeless poverty of which we read in old reports on the condition of the London poor, or of which men now living might have had visible testimony years ago here in New York City, simply doesn't know what he is talking about. He belongs to that order of parrots who go on repeating year after year that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer.

Gov. FOLK wrote that "HENRY GEORGE had done a work of unmistakable value." Where is the "value"? The author of "Progress and Poverty" has a following, and an exceedingly ardent, eager, lively, and fertile-minded lot they are. But they are not numerous, and we cannot see that in the last fifteen years their numbers have increased. There are Single Tax Clubs here and there, and individual single-taxers, but the judgment of the world and of competent critics upon Mr. GEORGE'S books and Mr. GEORGE'S theories is that while singularly engaging in manner of treatment, they are unsound, totally unscientific, and misleading. They play very little part in the sound economic thought of to-day. They would pass totally out of sight but for the efforts of the single-taxers, ably seconded by the Socialists and by the sympathizers with Socialism to keep them alive.

Mr. BRYAN glorified TOLSTOY, speaking of the day on which he visited the morbid Russian dreamer as the greatest of his life. All the dreamers and visionaries look upon TOLSTOY as a sort of savior of Russia. In depicting the miserable conditions of Russian peasant life TOLSTOY has beyond doubt contributed to the spreading of the spirit of revolt that underlies the present attempt to throw off the deadly weight of autocratic rule, but TOLSTOY is among the very least of the agencies that have directly guided and hastened the momentous events of the last week in St. Petersburg and Moscow. In times of popular uprisings and revolution it is the men of action, the men of practical ideas, that guide and control, not the sterile philosophers who see queer impossible things floating in the field of their disordered vision. A great many of the attendants and speakers at the Henry George dinner are habitual seers of things.

But Mr. BRYAN hit one sound idea. "There is nothing permanent," he said, "that does not involve a moral principle." Mr. BRYAN in 1896 and in 1900 "involved" the shockingly immoral principle of repudiating honest debts, of paying creditors 50 per cent. of their just due. The moral part of the Nation repudiated him altogether. Nobody of political or economic common sense has listened to him with any patience since then.

THE BALDWIN MEMORIAL.

"A life of noble works and good example" might with entire propriety be the epitaph of WILLIAM H. BALDWIN. The example of Mr. BALDWIN'S life will be made a living force and continuing inspiration by the endowment fund to be raised in his memory and placed at the disposal of Tuskegee Institute, of which he was an officer.

It means something when a large fund is subscribed for beneficent use to commemorate the career of one who dies thus young, for at the age Mr. BALDWIN had reached most men have not come to public notice. The question will many times be asked, Why this memorial? What does it mean?

The answer will now and in coming years spread the light of that unselfish and fine career and enhance the value of the lesson it teaches, a lesson of the most uplifting and inspiring kind.

The lesson is this—that the lasting reward does not come of mere material success. Mr. BALDWIN might have devoted himself altogether to business; he might have become the head of a great railroad system; he might have amassed millions. Yet at his death no one would have suggested a memorial, no committee would have invited public subscriptions to an endowment in his honor. It was because Mr. BALDWIN gave so largely of his time and devoted his energies to works of benevolence and reform, to works that make men better and happier, that his name is to be honored at Tuskegee.

Thousands of American youth will, through the Tuskegee memorial, come to a knowledge of Mr. BALDWIN'S life and its high teaching. The committee in charge of the fund, therefore, has the right to expect that contributions will be prompted not alone by personal admiration of Mr. BALDWIN'S career, but by a broad philanthropic sense of the desirability of making the light of his example shine through the land.

And now Mr. G. BERNARD SHAW acknowledges that he is in debt to HENRY GEORGE for ideas. His indebtedness to NIETZSCHE and SCHOPENHAUER requires no acknowledgment—it proclaims itself. When the sources upon which he has made all these drafts are known, what remains of Mr. SHAW but his quips and his cleverness?

Vivisection and Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading the letters of "J. L. L. B." and "H. B.," and am at a loss to understand how these people can fail to recognize the assistance of vivisection to science.

It occurred to me that I should like to know what "J. L. L. B." and "H. B." would do if they discovered mice in the house or a new family of unwelcome kittens presented themselves. Would they set traps for the dear little mice or drown the kittens? If they did, would not their theories be very inconsistent?

I find myself wondering what would happen if "J. L. L. B." and "H. B." were critically ill and their recovery depended on the vivisection of some cat. I think that cat would surely be killed—don't you? SANITY.

New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

The Times's New Home.

From The Oneida Dispatch.

The occupation by THE NEW YORK TIMES of its handsome new home in Times Square is an event in American newspaperdom. The towering structure with its magnificent mechanical equipment is no greater, perhaps, than the great paper itself, but without doubt it is the finest, best, and most complete newspaper plant in this country and probably in the world. It will be one of the chief attractions for visitors to the metropolis for many years to come.

THE CASE OF DR. CRUM.

A Northern Visitor's Opinion of the Appointment and the Appointee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Time and the final confirmation of Dr. Crum as Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston have in no sense weakened the popular disapproval in South Carolina and throughout the entire South of the use made in his case of the appointing power. If the plea of conspicuous fitness could be set up there might be ground for the contention that color should not have debarred him from the right to serve the National Government in this or any other responsible post. But that plea cannot be made.

Dr. Crum's unfitness is conspicuous. At no time since he has held it has he discharged any of the important duties of his office. Nor could he perform them. Many of the employes of the Custom House in responsible positions have scarcely more than seen him. Some have never spoken to him, nor had need to. Dr. Crum has of education barely enough to qualify him for medical practice among his own people, and according to their crude standards. Perhaps he is as well qualified in this respect as many white physicians of local education, but that is saying very little in his favor. Among educated physicians he is without standing, irrespective of color. He has no knowledge of business, and is ignorant of mercantile usage and mercantile law. Indeed, there are many negroes in Charleston much better fitted than he for this office.

Such official work as cannot be relegated to a competent deputy to conclude is fully prepared for his signature, and signed perfunctorily. The Harbor Master of Charleston has never met him, nor had reason to; he is not called upon by the commanders of visiting ships and attends no public functions. He seeks seclusion in a private office, probably realizing that he is not even skillful in concealing his lack of knowledge of subjects which one in his position should understand. The testimony of the people of Charleston is that his character is good, and to this extent he is a credit to his race, but any one knowing the facts finds it impossible to resist the conclusion that the only reason for his appointment is that he is a negro; and in the circumstances this is certainly no better reason than it would be in the case of an unfit white man who was appointed for the reasoon that he was white.

No President, not even Mr. Roosevelt, would have dared to appoint a white man with no better qualifications for the office than Dr. Crum poossesses. His courage in holding him in office by an interim appointment until he wore out the opposition of the Senate and secured his reluctant confirmation might be admirable if a principle was at stake or a good result could have been secured thereby. As it is, this appointment subverts the principle which should govern in the selection of all Federal officers, and by creating strong race antipathies where they previously existed in less degree than in almost any part of the South, the President has done a wrong which nothing he can do in the next four years will right.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain in his memorable open letter to Mr. James Bryce, in discussing the effect of this incident, stated the facts very clearly and correctly as follows:

> "What has been the result? Precisely what must have been known beforehand—a great awakening of the negro race to old dreams and hopes of political advancement and supremacy; and chagrin, disgust, and a keen sense of injury on the part of the white people of Charleston; the distinct disturbance of good relations between the two races, and a putting far off of the time when racial hatred and ill-feeling shall be only known there as history. My discussion does not require me to say or surmise what were President Roosevelt's motives in this transaction, but it is perfectly obvious that they could have been no other than the hope and determination to gain for himself the support of the negro race in South Carolina and the South in the next National Republican Convention, in his candidacy for nomination for our next President. His work has been effective in reaching that end; but what shall impartial and fair-minded men say of it, except that it is ignoble in its motives and disastrous in its effects?"

This is even more true to-day than when it was written in July, 1904. Not by such sporadic and eccentric exercise of the Executive power to appoint unfit negroes, because they are negroes, to offices calling for high qualifications, general business experience, and social prestige is the negro race to be uplifted or the solution of the race problem to be found. The selection of any unfit man of reputable private character for the position of Collector of the Port would have been an insult to the people of Charleston, who are just now especially sensitive to whatever affects their commercial standing in the keen competition of younger and perhaps more enterprising cities; the selection of an unfit negro magnifies this insult a hundred-fold.

It is inconceivable that in this matter President Roosevelt does not realize that he is badly advised. Men whose opinions he should have listened to, even if he did not value them, begged him to appoint any one of many qualified white Republicans, but his obstinacy was inflexible. His action assists powerfully in making impossible the organization of a powerful white Republican Party in the South, and to that extent he must soon realize that it is more than locally mischievous. C. J.

New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

Men's Names Anger Inquirer.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

At Montreal the advertising manager of the Canadian Pacific is a man named Ham, and the city ticket office is in charge of a man named Egg. The two are fast friends, and if both happen to be out of town at once inquiries for Ham and Egg are frequent. By a coincidence both report to an official named Bacon, whose chief clerk is named Brown. Recently Ham and Egg were both in Bacon's office. The telephone rang and Brown answered. He caught an inquiry for the Canadian Pacific office, and said:

"This is it."

"Who's this talking?" asked the voice.

"This is Brown. Do you want Bacon?"

"No, I don't want bacon, brown or any other way. I want one of the Canadian Pacific officials."

"Well, will Ham and Egg do? They're both here."

"I don't want any of them! Central, switch that cheap hash house off this wire!"

The Same Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the interest which is being generally excited by your publication of an unfinished novel by Disraeli, was it not that gentleman who said in one of his lively debates with Gladstone that his opponent was "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity?" E. G.

New York, Jan. 23, 1905.

Gold's Gilding Effect.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"That fellow is a perfect boor."

"S-s-sh. He's worth $4,000,000."

"That so! Well, as I was saying, he's a man of marked individuality."

A FREAK OF THE POST OFFICE.

How to Secure the Forwarding of Packages Addressed to Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very grateful that you opened the columns of your newspaper to that fine meditation "A New Freak of the Post Office," as it partly enlightened me concerning a Post Office freak that manifested itself to me a little while ago.

I mailed to a friend "on the other side" a copy of your issue on the new Times Building. The address was clearly typewritten, even the name of the mail steamer intended to carry it off added. The usual remark "if not delivered within, &c." was omitted, and instead the envelope wrapper showed on the back the address of the sender, corresponding to the custom in the country of destination. This latter address was in handwriting. My surprise was great when a day or two later the paper came again into my possession. The Post Office had disregarded the one side of the flat package on which was typewritten the name, &c., of the addressee, the name of the steamer, and the postage stamp, and had with fine discrimination of the probabilities selected the hand-written address of the sender as the proper place at which to make delivery.

With Teutonic persistence I remailed the package without any change or comment, simply placing a new stamp over the old canceled one. On the second guess the Post Office hit it right and sent it to the mail steamer. After the package once got beyond the three-mile limit it was out of the local jurisdiction, and, as no future guessing was possible, it reached its destination safely, as I was informed by the words of appreciation from the recipient.

Shortly thereafter it occurred to me that a second friend of mine—in Europe, too—might be interested in getting a similar copy, and so I once more, without changing my method above described, confided the matter to the United States mail box. However, as promptly as can be expected of a careful postal service, it was redelivered to me by the letter carrier without as much as a smile. Having now acquired the routine in such matters, I quietly affixed another stamp on the cancellation, and away she went on the second start without hitch or hindrance.

I shall hereafter buy two stamps when mailing newspapers abroad, holding one ready to affix to the package upon its first farewell circuit.

Whether this experience ought to go in the freak gallery or take a place in one of the three rings with the star attractions I leave to your critical judgment, but that it belongs somewhere in the circus I am satisfied. I. REGELMAN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO DISRAELI.

Why the People of the United States Should Cherish His Memory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the interest aroused in the latest work of Benjamin Disraeli, which your extraordinary enterprise has been the means of bringing before a large public, it may not be out of place to remind our American countrymen that at a time when we, as a Nation, were in our sorest distress, when we were split up by internecine strife, and when the blood of hundreds of thousands was shed to preserve our Union intact, that self-same Benjamin Disraeli stood up in Parliament and declared his faith in the stability of our Republic while his political opponent, Mr. Gladstone, and the then Government of Great Britain were known to be in sympathy with those who would disrupt our Nation; more so, who would secretly aid them in their treasonable work.

It has seemed fashionable to sneer at Mr. Disraeli's peculiarities, his love of the Oriental, his florid style of expression, his manner of dress, and other of his individual marks; yet this man, so really great in mind and in action, this man who upheld the honor of his own nation, and stood up for the ancient Jewish people, from whose midst he sprang; this far-seeing statesman to whom England and the world owe so very much for his espousal of right, and for his fearless and successful advocacy of the cause of humanity, this was the man who, by training, by thought, and by his whole temperament became naturally a sympathizer with us and with our cause. And do we not then owe him a debt of profound gratitude? Ought we not, also, as Americans, lovers of liberty, to treasure his memory and recall his battles for the right? For "peace with honor" he labored, and he achieved his purpose. Were he here, Europe might not now be in the throes of warfare; strife might end, and Russia, the curse of humanity, might be brought to terms.

Benjamin Disraeli, the scion of the famous Israelis of Jewish history in Spain; the man in whose veins coursed the blood of the Dons and the Hidalgos of the Iberian Peninsula, the offspring of a people as old as the ages, will live in the minds and in the hearts not alone of his own, but in those of a liberty-loving humanity.

HENRY S. MORAIS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

The Disraeli Novel.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is doing a number of things of late to bring it worthily before the public. It had hardly got settled in its magnificent new skyscraper—the tallest in New York—when it announced that it had secured the exclusive American rights of the unpublished novel left by Disraeli. It will appear in three Sunday installments of THE TIMES.

Why Not Club Yells?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Colleges have their yells, why not clubs, hence Mr. Langdon Gibson at the twelfth anniversary dinner of the Arctic Club suggested that the club adopt a yell, to wit: "Rah! Rah! B-L-U-B-B-E-R Blubber Raw!" Mr. Gibson, who was the ornithologist of the North Greenland Expedition, 1891-92, under Lieut. R. E. Peary, also naturalist and topographer of the Colorado Canon Expedition, 1889-90, has borne with him until the present day tasty remembrances of his arctic menus and declared the yell a very appropriate one for the club, a fact which the members unanimously approved, hence its adoption. R. A. W.

New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

Official Russia Speaks Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once again the official representative of Russian autocracy at Washington has voiced the political viewpoint of his masters. When the North Sea trawlers were fired into, he saw with precision the international right of autocracy to assail unresponsive "strangers" pursuing their trade upon the high seas.

This morning's papers quote him, with the undoubted earmarks of accuracy, as saying of Sunday's St. Petersburg butchery: "The love of a great people for their sovereign is not wiped out by the cries of a few street brawlers."

Can political fatuity go further than in such comment upon this unique denial by a sovereign to his people of access to the conscience of the throne? Truly Russian autocracy is not unrepresented in America.

C. F. GODDARD.

New York City, Jan. 24, 1905.

A Boston Variation.

From The Chicago News.

The Boston magazine publisher was dissatisfied with the plebeian "Continued in our next."

Therefore, immediately following a break in the story he was giving his readers on the installment [illegible] showed up: "Discontinued [illegible]."

THE WHITE TSAR'S PEOPLE

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

[The first and second parts of the following poem were written and published years ago.]

PART I.

The White Tsar's people cry:
"Thou God of the heat and the cold,
Of storm and lightning,
Of darkness, and dawn's red brightening;

Hold, Lord God, hold,
Hold Thy hand lest we curse Thee and die."

The White Tsar's people pray:
"Thou God of the South and the North,
We are crushed, we are bleeding;
'T is Christ, 't is Thy Son interceding:
Forth, Lord, come forth!
Bid the slayer no longer slay."

The White Tsar's people call
Aloud to the skies of lead:
"We are slaves, not freemen:
Ourselves, our children, our women—
Dead, we are dead,
Though we breathe, we are dead men all.

"Blame not if we misprize Thee
Who can, but will not draw near.
'T is Thou who has made us—
Not Thou, dread God, to upbraid us.
Hear, Lord God, hear!
Lest we whom Thou madest despise Thee."

PART II.

Then answered the most high God,
Lord of the heat and the cold,
Of storm and of lightning,
Of darkness, and dawn's red brightening:
"Bold, yea, too bold,
Whom I wrought from the air and the clod!

"Hast thou forgotten from me
Are those ears so quick to hear
The passion and anguish
Of your sisters, your children who languish
Near? Ah, not near—
Far off by the uttermost sea!

"Who gave ye your brains to plan—
Your hearts to suffer and bleed?
Why call ye on Heaven—
'T is the earth that to you is given!
Plead, ye may plead,
But for man I work through man.

"Who gave ye a voice to utter
Your tale to the wind and the sea?
One word well spoken
And the iron gates are broken!
From me, yea, from me
The word that ye will not mutter.

"I love not murder but ruth.
Begone from my sight ye who take
The knife of the coward—
Even ye who by Heaven were dowered!
Wake ye, O wake,
And strike with the sword of Truth!

"Fear ye lest I misprize ye—
I who fashioned not brutes, but men.
After the lightning
And darkness—the dawn's red brightening:
Men! Be ye men!
Lest I who made ye despise ye!"

PART III.

(Jan. 22, 1905.)

At last is the great word said;
White Tsar! It is spoken to thee.
Thy children, heart-broken,
To thee their sorrows have spoken;
To thee, yea, to thee!
O listen, and bow thy head.

For the word is their fearful cry,
And the word is their innocent blood.
O red is the chalice
Lifted up to thy empty palace!
Blood, crimson blood,
On the snows where the murdered lie!

Their shed blood is the word! It is winning
Its way swift from zone unto zone;
Through the world it has thrilled
And the heart of the nations stilled.
Alone, thou alone!
Art thou deaf to the voice and the meaning?

Lo, it swells like the sound of the sea.
Dull monarch! yet, yet, shalt thou hear it!
For, once 'neath the sun
By the brave it is spoken—all 's done.
Hear it—and fear it:
For Freedom it cries, "We are free!"

"FLY, COWARD, AND COWER."

Swinburne Publishes a Sonnet on the Russian Ruler.

A sonnet by Algernon Charles Swinburne, entitled "Czar! Louis XVI.! Absit Omen," which appeared in The Pall Mall Gazette of London, was cabled to The Evening Sun yesterday. It reads:

Peace on his lying lips, and on his hands
Blood, smiled and cowered the tyrant, seeing afar
His bondslaves perish and acclaim their Czar.
Now, sheltered scarce by Murder's loyal bands,
Clothed on with slaughter, naked else he stands—
He flies and stands. Not now the blood red star
That marks the face of midnight. As a scar
Tyranny trembles on the brow it brands,
And shudders toward the pit where death-less death
Leaves no life more for liars and slayers to live.
Fly, coward, and cower while there is time to fly.
Cherish awhile thy terror-shortened breath.
Not as thy grandsire died, if Justice give
Judgment, but slain by judgment thou shalt die.

SENATORS SHOW ANGER OVER ATTACK ON MILES

Led by Lodge, They Call Army Bill Clause Cowardly.

FORCE SPONSORS TO RETREAT

Action on Provision Deferred—Spooner Says It Is Effort to Prevent Assignments to Militia Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Sharp criticism of the paragraph in the Army bill which relates to retired officers assigned to duty in the National Guard as an attack on Gen. Miles was heard in the Senate to-day when the bill came up for consideration. "Unfair," "unmanly," and "cowardly," were some of the adjectives used in characterizing that provision. Action on the paragraph finally was deferred, the majority of the Senate evidently being against its approval.

The controversy was begun by Senator **Lodge**, who moved that the provision attacked, which deprives officers who have received militia appointments of full pay, be stricken out. He said it was aimed at **Gen. Miles**, who had taken office in connection with the militia of Massachusetts. He denounced the provision as needless and unjust. He would admit, he said, that the pay of a Lieutenant General, which would be received by Gen. Miles, is large; but if he was to do active duty in the militia, there was no reason why he should not be paid for it.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) criticised the provision as obscure, and said that as he construed the provision it prohibits higher pay than a Major to any retired officer, no matter what his pay, if he accepts service on active duty.

Mr. Spooner also took this view. He did not agree that it is necessarily aimed at Gen. Miles. "It is," he said, "a cowardly way of preventing the assignment of general officers to active duty. It affects a class and is not necessarily aimed at any individual."

The Senator eloquently declared that the officer who after long experience in the military service of his country was able physically and otherwise after retirement from active duty to aid in perfecting the militia of the States was entitled to better consideration. There could be no more valuable service for the Nation than to train and develop the militia, which is in effect the reserve force of the country, from which in time of war our armies are to be drawn. He urged that by indirect language the committee had aimed an unfair and unmanly blow at officers who were an honor to the army and the country.

"The intention plainly is," Mr. Proctor started to say. "Not plainly," interrupted Mr. Spooner, "but what is the intention?"

"The intention," continued Mr. Proctor, "is that a retired Brigadier General doing active duty shall receive three-fourths of his active pay and allowances." He said the reason for the House provision was the charge that the existing law was being abused and that there had been an unseemly scramble on the part of retired officers to obtain active duty in order to secure the extra pay.

Mr. Spooner declared that it was perfectly plain that the provision was to "accomplish indirectly what come one did not want to do directly."

Mr. Proctor suggested the following substitute for the House provision:

> That hereafter retired officers of the army above the grade of Major shall, when assigned to active duty in connection with the organized militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the Governor thereof, receive their full retired pay and also a commutation of quarters unless Government quarters are available, and shall receive no further pay or allowance, provided that a Lieutenant Colonel so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowance of a Major on the active list.

This provision would give Gen. Miles $1,200 a year in addition to his pay as a retired officer.

On the suggestion of Mr. Proctor the amendment then went over to be voted on to-morrow.

CANNON BRAVES THE STORM.

Of the Kind to Make an Old Horse Spry, Says the Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The number of visitors at the White House to-day was few, but among this limited number was Speaker Cannon, who braved the storm to confer with the President. While waiting his "turn" the Speaker mingled with the newspaper men. The weather seemed to have no terrors for "Uncle Joe." He was as spry as the youngest of his auditors, and led the conversation, occasionally indulging in witticism and satire in referring to some of his associates on Capitol Hill, and "at the other end of the avenue."

As to the weather the Speaker said it was of the kind that made an old horse spry, and he would like to see more of it in Washington. When he left the President Mr. Cannon declined to discuss the subject of the conference, remarking that the talk was of routine matters. Of course "Uncle Joe" did not expect his auditors to believe that he came out into the fiercest storm of the Winter to talk over routine matters with the President.

GOLFERS AT BURNS DINNER.

Gen. Woodford Entertains John J. Sinclair and Scotch Club.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford gave a Burns birthday dinner last night at his residence, 13 West Twelfth Street, to Mr. John J. Sinclair. The dinner was attended by the Scotch Golf Club, of which Mr. Sinclair is the founder. The favors were small figures dressed in complete Highland costume. The menu was interspersed with selections from Burns's poems, and "Auld Lang Syne" was sung at parting. The guests were:

J. Sinclair Armstrong,	William A. Nash,
Stephen Baker,	Peter Reid,
Henry C. Berlin,	James I. Raymond,
Hart B. Brundrette,	Norman B. Ream,
Charles T. Cook,	E. V. W. Rossiter,
Hugh Chisholm,	J. J. Sinclair,
George Crane,	J. Edward Studley,
Anson R. Flower,	George S. Shepley,
Richard W. Gibler,	J. Edward Simmons,
Edward Holbrook,	George R. Turnbull,
Col. William Hester,	W. H. Truesdale,
Harold Herrick,	William D. Washburn,
Thomas B. Kent,	William H. S. Wood,
Seth M. Milliken,	Stewart L. Woodford,
Mark W. Marlay,	Frederick Wagner,
George McNeir.	

OLD GUARD'S BALL TO-NIGHT.

Midnight March Will Be a Brilliant of Function.

Major S. Ellis Briggs and his staff of the Old Guard have arranged for the annual Old Guard ball to-night, one of the most brilliant spectacle ever shown in this city.

Officers of the Army, the Navy, and the National Guard, Squadrons "A" and "C," the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and the Boston Lancers. The Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven and Hartford, Conn., the Philadelphia City Troop, the Minute Men of Washington, and members of other veteran organizations wearing their respective uniforms, will appear in the march, which begins at the sound of the bugle at 12 o'clock. The dancing begins at 10 P. M. Major Briggs and his staff will receive in a marquee at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden.

Gov. Higgins with his staff will occupy a box and so will Gov. Roberts of Connecticut and his staff. Mayor McClellan and many city officials will also be present.

A CENTENARY OF FINE ARTS.

Pennsylvania Academy Opens the Show for Its One Hundredth Birthday.

To celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of its founding the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has collected about 900 paintings, pastels, water colors, and etchings and over 100 pieces of sculpture with the intention of obtaining, so far as practicable, the work of artists who have been connected with the Academy as students or instructors, or have for some years at least been identified with Philadelphia. The committee which received visitors in the galleries on the opening night consisted of descendants of Pennsylvanians who interested themselves in the infant Academy a hundred years ago. The paintings and sculptures are for the greater part modern; but there are few old pictures belonging to the Academy which are included, such as James Hamilton's "Old Ironsides," Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Bishop White and of Washington, Henry Inman's bust view of Macaulay, and James Sully's likeness of Samuel Coates; others also that are borrowed. Apart from these the exhibition is a fair record of contemporary painters, including Americans who live abroad, those who reside in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities—a representative exhibition, in fact, such as we rarely, if ever, discover in this city of continuous but scattered exhibitions.

Portraiture rides supreme in the one hundredth anniversary show, and among the portraitists John S. Sargent is easily chief. He is here in seven examples, six of which are in the largest gallery, which corresponds in its honorableness with the Vanderbilt at the American Fine Arts in New York. But what a difference in the quality of these portraits! The sketch of Edwin Booth, lent by Miss Fairchild, has all the necessary likeness in the rudiments of the picture, so that really the finishing of it might appear rather unimportant. The seated likeness of Lady Hamilton, wife of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton of the British Army, clad in a white silk without jewelry, has been done in the best mood, with a sweep of the brush and a feeling for character in line and color which this artist does not alway show. The lady is a tall, slender person like Stevenson, and both face and figure lend themselves to the picturesque. Compare to it the standing likeness of Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch, and what a fall is there! The painter is not interested, or else he made this while under too great a strain of work, which betrays itself in the hasty touch and a noisy coloring instead of the suave Van Dykey effect of the Hamilton picture. Another scrambled portrait is that of a young girl lent by Mr. Charles P. Curtis, Jr. The right hand disappears in a heavy shadow. The pale blue ribbons in the hair and at the corsage and the faint gilding of the girdle are pleasant notes; but the painter seems to have done it absent-mindedly. The standing portrait of Mrs. John C. Tomlinson was shown in New York last Winter, and lost by contrast with the show piece, the triple portrait of the Misses Hunter. It is, however, an excellent bit of work. At the other end of the suite of galleries hangs Sargent's double portrait of Mrs. Fiske Warren and daughter. The daughter, slightly behind the mother's chair, puts her chin on her parent's shoulder and slides her right hand inside the left arm of the mother. The attitude is at once comfortable and a caress; the brush-work is astonishingly brilliant in the carnations of the two faces, each having a separate complexion of its own, and brilliant also in the silken soft stuffs forming the draperies. Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether Sargent has just hit it, so far as the composition is concerned; whether, in fact, the faces so closely pushed together are in the best possible relation one to the other.

Six canvases by John M. Alexander offer several novel departures, such as "A Butterfly," young woman in dark green flowing robes slashed with red, who sits on the floor near green draperies covering a divan; a cold light falls on her face and a yellow butterfly gives a point to the title. "A Mother" is a group of baby, mother, and father, the mother's face raised, the father's, who stands directly behind her, lowered to watch the child asleep on the mother's knees. "Aurora Leigh" is a standing figure in wide balloon skirts and a broad-brimmed straw hat. Near by is a portrait of the late Mrs. Sarah Whitman, the artist, lent by Radcliffe College. Mr. Alexander makes a notable showing at this exhibition.

Though Whistler can hardly be said to have any relations with the Pennsylvania Academy, some nine paintings by him are in Gallery F, or the Gallery of Fame. The painter Walter Gay lends "Gray Notes, Mouth of Thames," Mr. Harris Whittemore "The Sea," Mr. H. Harper Benedict "Normandy Coast" and "Brittany Coast," Mr. W. K. Bixby "Brittany" and Gray; Trouville," and Mr. Denman W. Ross "A Street in Old Chelsea," while Mr. J. A. Lynch makes loan of the "Deep Sea," a marine in which the clouds appear to be walking along the horizon below a greenish upper sky and a dark blue ocean. The rush of foam here and there on the dark mass gives life and reality to the sea.

Among the works of another sort, interiors with figures, are Tarbell's "Rehearsal in the Studio," Everett Shinn's "French Music Hall," C. C. Curran's "At the Piano," H. O. Tanner's "Job and His Three Friends," Julius Rolshoven's richly colored "Sala of a Doge's Palace, Chioggia," (this, however, without human figures,) Walter Gay's "The Old Fireplace," Frank W. Benson's "Lady Trying on Hat," wrought with too heavy a brush, T. W. Dewing's "The Spinet," and Walter MacEwen's "My Lady of Ter Borch," a small upright, showing a seventeenth century beauty receiving a letter with a crafty smile.

Notable pictures are John McLure Hamilton's portrait of Gladstone, Jean Rachmiel's "Pelt Merchant," a snowscape; also Henry Salan Hubbell's "The Caress," Susan H. Bradley's "Mount Robinson from Brown Mountain," F. Ballard William's "Dorset, Vt.," Louis Loeb's "Bubbles," Robert Henri's half-length of a negro boy, "Willie Gee"; Julian Story's fine full-length portrait of Mme. Emma Eames Story, and the big historical scene by E. A. Abbey, lent by Senator W. A. Clark, "The Trial of Queen Cathrine of Aragon."

The Pennsylvania Academy has a number of awards to bestow on exhibitors at the annual show, but these awards are not decided on beforehand and announced at the opening reception. This appears to be the wiser course, for it permits of discussion on the part of the critics, students, and exhibitors, whereas the nomination of prize winners at the opening means that decision has been made with little discussion during the turmoil of hanging the pictures and installing the sculpture. There is a gold medal founded by John H. Converse in 1893 and another endowed by Miss Elizabeth Roberts a few years ago; also the one-hundred-dollar prize for women founded by the late Russell Smith a quarter of a century ago, and a new prize of $300, founded this year by Mr. Walter Lippincott for the work of any former student of the academy schools which seems to warrant an award. This is in addition to the Walter Lippincott prize of $300, founded twelve years ago, which carries with it an option by Mr. Lippincott for the week following the award to take the picture at the catalogue price. Finally there is the Tempie Trust Fund, which spends $1,800 for works by American artists selected by the Directors of the academy, and also awards a gold medal, issued by the jury of selection for paintings. This is a goodly array of medals and prizes, only surpassed by the liberality displayed at the Carnegie Institution in Pittsburg.

The 129 pieces of sculpture include the portrait reliefs by Augustus Saint Gaudens of the Hon. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, the model for Herbert Adams's tympanum over the middle door of St. Bartholomew's, New York; two of Daniel C. French's doors for the Boston Public Library in gilded plaster, representing Knowledge and Wisdom; collections of small bronzes by Paul W. Bartlett, the clever little animal figures by F. G. R. Roth, statuettes and models for statues by C. A. Lopez, Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh, "The Athlete," by Auguste Rodin, and groups full of energy and "go" by Gutson and Solor Borglum. Charles Grafly of Philadelphia has four exhibits, including a capital bust of Mr. Edward H. Coates, President of the academy, and sketches for "War," and "Truth," allegorical groups.

The Anniversary Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy is well worth the trouble of a trip to Philadelphia. It is so near the Broad Street Station that by taking an 8 o'clock train one can be back in New York by 3, and yet have a couple of hours in which to examine the exhibits.

AMUSING GERMAN FARCE.

Heinz Gordon's "The Substitute" Played by Irving Place Company.

Von Redern	Heinrich Marlow
Meta	Margarethe Russ
Karla von Wendhausen	Margarethe Rhuemkorff
Erich von Falkenhagen	Otto Ottbert
Fritz von Gernsdorf	Richard Schlaghamer
Wilhelm	Fritz Kleinke
Franz	Willy Frey
Bohlemann	Heinrich Habrich
Minna	Agnes Bunger

Although rather a conventional affair throughout, Heinz Gordon's three-act farce, "In Vertretung," ("The Substitute,") which at present engages the services of the younger members of Mr. Conried's stock company, contains some elements of popularity, a fact which was indicated last evening by the laughter which it evoked from the few persons brave enough to tempt the blizzard. A theatre almost entirely empty is not inspiring to actors, but it is to the credit of those who appeared last night that despite this handicap they labored with such zeal that all the best points of the little piece were fully revealed.

The story of "The Substitute" concerns Fritz von Gernsdorf, a young Lieutenant, who falls in love with Meta, the daughter of von Redern, a landed proprietor, who cherishes an ambition that his child shall marry a soldier of the most dashing kind. Von Redern even goes so far as to aver that if the man has debts, love affairs, and a capacity for bibulous dissipation his chances will be all the better.

Fritz, being rather a mild-mannered person, finds it difficult to satisfy these demands, but he finally determines to visit von Redern and ask for Meta's hand. In the meantime he leaves his orderly, Wilhelm, in charge of his lodgings. The orderly thereupon dresses himself in the master's clothes, passes himself off as the Lieutenant, and invites his sweetheart Minna to a little champagne supper.

While the pair are enjoying themselves von Redern, who has not been apprised of Fritz's contemplated visit to his estate, comes to the Lieutenant's lodging, seeking to discover what manner of man his daughter's suitor may be. The result may be imagined. He mistakes Wilhelm for Fritz, is impressed with his rakish propensities, and informs his daughter that the match has his full approval.

Eventually, of course, the deceit is discovered, but by this time von Redern is ready to accept Fritz, and there is forgiveness from all for the masquerading orderly.

The best opportunities of the farce fall to Fritz Kleinke, who plays Wilhelm, and he avails himself of them creditably. His scene with Minna, after he has possessed himself of the Lieutenant's sword and uniform, is highly amusing. Margarethe Russ is a winsome Meta, and Agnes Bunger a sufficiently eccentric Minna. Richard Schlaghamer, Heinrich Habrich, and Otto Ottbert also provide good studies in character.

THE LAST "MEISTERSINGER."

Knote's Final Appearance as Walther —Mr. Greder's Success.

The last performance this season of "Die Meistersinger," which was also the last appearance of Mr. Knote before his return to Munich, was given under some difficulties at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Mr. Goritz, who has achieved so remarkable a performance of Beckmesser, was suffering from a cold and his part was taken by Mr. Greder. He gave an excellent impersonation, evidently modeled on that of Mr. Goritz in most respects, in costume and make-up as well as in conception, and denoting a thorough understanding of the part and the intelligence to body it forth. The rest of the cast, including Mme. Ackté as Eva, was the same as that which has appeared on the previous occasions. The performance was largely cut, especially in the first act, and it did not go with quite so much finish as it has before, but it was heard with pleasure by an audience that was surprisingly large considering the fury of the storm.

Mr. Knote's final appearance was made in the part in which he has won his most notable success, and there will be much regret that this most admirable of all the German tenors who have been heard at the Opera House in years must leave the company so long before the end of the season. He has been one of the notable elements in its artistic success, and his return is something that the powers that be will be urgently desired to arrange for.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's social calendar includes, among other things, the dance to be given this evening by James Stillman, and Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop's luncheon and card party at Sherry's.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin's dinner dance at Sherry's last night was not as large as it would have been had the weather been propitious. It was admirably arranged, and the use of the many trophies won by Mr. Iselin in his career as a yachtsman as centrepieces for the tables was a novelty in table decorations. These large silver cups were filled with large, loose clusters of white lilacs and pink roses, and around their bases were arranged mounds of green ferns. The entire second floor of Sherry's was taken by the Iselins. The dinner was served at four tables, seating twelve each. Eleven tables were in the Pink Room and three in the Green Room, the latter being quickly changed into a smoking room immediately after the dinner. The cotillion following the dinner was danced in the small ballroom, decorated with palms, and was led by Monson Morris, dancing with Miss Iselin. The favors were wreaths of flowers, floral fans, diaries, silver penknives in leather cases, gilt arrows, satin sashes, rose wands, satin brocade opera bags, Japanese calendars, and other pretty trifles, furnished by Mrs. Collins.

The guests invited included:

Mrs. Astor,	Miss Anita Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,	Miss Helen Cutting,
Mrs. Vanderbilt,	Miss Marion Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden,	Miss Valerie Hadden,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Miss Gladys Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Miss Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden,	Miss Jean T. Reid,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin,	Miss Augusta Munn,
Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,	The Misses Bryce,
Mr. and Mrs. d'Hauteville,	Miss Bryce,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin,	Miss Annah Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman,	Miss Lisa Cutting,
Miss Ethel Cryder,	Thomas Shidell,
Miss Therese Iselin,	Harry Pelham Robbins,
Miss Gwendolyn Burden,	Ashbel Barney,
The Misses Mills,	Marshall Kernochan,
Miss Pauline Riggs,	Gordon Douglas,
	J. H. Smith,
	W. Whitehouse,
	Montgomery Hare,
	Charles A. Munn,
	Archibald Alexander,
	James Cutting,
	John C. Gray, Jr.,
	J. H. Hyde,
	W. P. Burden.

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Mrs. John Jay Knox gave a dance last night at Delmonico's for her daughter, Miss Adelaide Knox, the guests being the younger set. The large ballroom was taken, and a seated supper at small tables took place about midnight. The dancing was general. Among the guests asked were:

Miss Susan Street,	Gardiner Abbott,
Miss Margaret Lloyd,	Raymond Little,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	George Brokaw,
Miss Adelaide Baylis,	Cecil Barrett,
Miss Hester Hone,	Leavitt Hunt,
Miss Mary Pyle,	Percy R. Pyne, 2d,
Miss Helen Harbeck,	William Baylis, Jr.,
Miss Helen Fargo,	Norman de Mauriac,
Miss Marie Montant,	Hubert Litchfield,
The Misses Lilian and Nathalie Morrison,	Reeve Schley,
The Misses Louise and Nathalie Vanderhoef,	Philip Mills.
Miss Kate de F. Prentice,	Miss Henrietta Weatherbee,
Miss Marguerite Low,	Miss Grace Fargo,
Miss Katharine Schley,	Miss Mildred Harbeck,
Miss Ruth Eaton,	The Misses McCook,
Miss Charlotte Stillman,	William S. Coffin,
	Louis Keller,
	John S. Ferguson,

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The wedding of Henry Casimer de Rham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Rham, and Miss Frances Appleton Dana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Dana of Cambridge, Mass., took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. Frederic de Rham was his brother's best man. The young couple will live in New York.

Miss Clayton's Engagement Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 25.—Advices from the City of Mexico say that announcement will soon be made of the annulment of the engagement between Miss Katharine Clayton, daughter of Powell Clayton, the American Ambassador to Mexico, and Arthur Cunningham; Charge d'Affaires of the British Legation in Mexico. No reason for breaking the engagement has been announced.

SCHOOLS FOR ALL WITHIN FOUR YEARS

Supt. Maxwell's Report Deals with Part-Time Problem.

DISLIKES SHORTER HOURS

Most Important Question, He Declares, Is That of Getting Older Pupils Out of Lower Grades.

City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell last night presented to the Board of Education his annual report, dealing largely with the proposed reduction in the length of the school day for purposes of economy.

"The scheme which has been most widely discussed," says Dr. Maxwell, "is one proposed by Abraham Stern, to make three and one-half hours the length of the school day in all classes in the first and second years of the elementary schools and to have three teachers teach four classes."

Dr. Maxwell declares that such a scheme would, at present figures, influence for good or evil, the education throughout a year of 95,663 children.

"Obviously," he says, "the reasons in support of diminishing the school time of so large a number of pupils and a larger number each succeeding year, ought to be exceedingly powerful."

He declares that the most important problem of the day in school administration is how to get the older pupils who are cumbering the lower grades into the higher grades. Their presence in the lower grades he finds detrimental to the younger children, taking from them, as it does, their teacher's time and attention and to themselves, because they are barred from the instruction and associations that their years demand, many being precluded from qualifying when fourteen years old, for the Health Department certificates permitting them to take employment.

Dr. Maxwell, quoting from the Auditor's statement, shows that the amount expended for school purposes for the year ended July 21 last was:

General fund	$16,142,503.98
Special fund, including special or trust accounts	5,163,160.02
Bonds	6,541,180.16
Total	$27,848,833.18

Dr. Maxwell finds that the number of children on part time is steadily decreasing from the maximum of 91,365 in October, 1903, to 72,187 on the same date last year. He says that if building operations continue on the same scale as during the last three years part time instruction will probably have disappeared from the schools within the next four years.

MR. FREER'S BIG CURIO GIFT.

Offers a $500,000 Collection to Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A gift of curios valued at $500,000 has been offered to the Smithsonian Institution by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit.

A committee consisting of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Dr. James B. Angell, John B. Henderson, and Prof. S. P. Langley has been appointed to make arrangements for the acceptance of the gift. Mr. Freer is the owner of the famous collection of Whistler paintings.

TO AID JOSEPH HOLLAND.

Actor So Ill That He May Never Appear Again Before Public.

A benefit performance is to be given for Joseph Holland, the actor, whose serious illness is likely to prevent his appearing before the public again. Every theatrical manager in New York, and many from all parts of the United States, have volunteered their services on the committee, which is to prepare the entertainment.

Among those of the profession who have already offered their services are Joseph Jefferson, John Drew, Maude Adams, Nat Goodwin, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Annie Russell, Ethel Barrymore, Richard Mansfield, Lew Fields, Lillian Russell, Kyrle Bellew, William Faversham, Maxine Elliot, Anna Held, Mrs. Fiske, David Warfield, Henrietta Crosman, William Collier, Chauncey Olcott, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned, Henry Miller, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Blanche Bates, Daniels, Ezra Kendall, Eleanor Robson, Fritzi Scheff, Cecilia Loftus, Edna May, Francis Wilson, W. H. Crane, William Gillette, Otis Skinner, Florence Bindley, Robert Edeson, Charles Wyndham, E. S. Willard, Arnold Daly, Blanche Walsh, James K. Hackett, Lulu Glaser, May Irwin, Nance O'Neil, Rogers Brothers, Rejane, Denman Thompson, Montgomery and Stone, and Mabel Barrison.

Heinrich Conried has tendered the use of the Metropolitan Opera House free of charge, and the performance will be some time in March.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Atlantic Coast storm is central to-night off the southeast New England Coast, with greatly increased intensity. It has been attended by severe north gales, heavy snows, and low temperatures in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the snow area extending westward into the Ohio Valley and lake region. The great high pressure area still covers the interior of the country, its crest being over the Lower Missouri Valley, with barometer reading above 31 inches. As a mater of fact the pressure is high throughout the entire country except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The cold wave covers the entire East and South, with temperature below freezing point in Northern Florida, but in the central valleys and Northwest the temperatures, although still low, have risen considerably since Tuesday night. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been partly cloudy to cloudy with rains in the North Plateau and from North California northward.

On the New England Coast north to northwest gales will continue, moderating by Friday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be high northwest, moderating by Friday; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk northwest, except high Thursday on the North Carolina Coast; on the Gulf Coast, fresh north to northeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh north, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have northwest gales, with colder clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued cold Thursday, northwest gales; Friday fair, not quite so cold.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Thursday, high northwest winds; fair Friday, not quite so cold.

New England—Fair Thursday, preceded by snow in Maine, colder in north portion, north to northwest gales; fair Friday, not quite so cold in northwest portion.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday; except snow near Lake Erie; not so cold Friday, diminishing northeast to northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow Thursday and Friday, except fair in southeast portion; not so cold Friday; high north to northwest winds, diminishing by Friday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	—TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	25	23	26
6 A. M.	15	21	24
9 A. M.	14	19	18
12 M.	16	16	17
4 P. M.	22	14	17
6 P. M.	22	14	16
9 P. M.	22	13	17
12 P. M.	24	9	12

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	18½
Weather Bureau	16
Corresponding date 1904	20
Corresponding date for last 25 years	20

The thermometer registered 19 degrees at 8 A. M. and 14 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 23 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 9 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was total both at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

FRANK CROKER'S BODY HERE.

Met at Station by Democratic Club Members—Father Sails.

Many hours late because of the storm, the body of Frank H. Croker, who was killed in an automobile accident at Ormond, Fla., last Saturday, reached New York yesterday morning and was taken to St. Leo's Chapel in East Twenty-eighth Street. The body will remain there until the arrival of the young man's father, Richard Croker, who sailed from England for New York yesterday.

At the Jersey City station awaiting the arrival of the body was a delegation from the Democratic Club, which included President John Fox, Cord Meyer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Eugene L. Bushe, George Ehret, ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, and Andrew Freedman. Accompanying the body were Mrs. Croker, mother of the deceased, and Miss Florence Croker, a sister.

Brief services were conducted by Father Ducey at St. Leo's Chapel. After the services Mrs. Croker, the widow, was in a state of collapse, and physicians had to be summoned.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Eyre.

John Eyre, Second Vice President of the South American house of W. R. Grace & Co., died yesterday at his home in Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, L. I., of double pneumonia, with which he was stricken on Sunday. Mr. Eyre was one of four brothers who became merchants. The brothers are Edward Eyre, President of W. R. Grace & Co.; W. F. Eyre, Managing Director of Grace Brothers & Co., Limited, London, and J. P. Eyre, a manager of W. R. Grace & Co., Lima, Peru. John Eyre, who was born in Ireland in 1857, went when a boy to South America, and under the eye of William R. Grace steadily rose to places of importance in the Grace houses in Chile and Peru. He became manager of the Lima house, then went to Valparaiso, and only a few months ago came to the Hanover Square house to be Second Vice President. A widow and six children, three brothers and two sisters, Mrs. T. O'Conor Sloane of Newtown, N. J., and Miss Mary Eyre of London, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE P. WILSHIRE, a prominent Yale graduate, and a patron of college football, baseball, and boating affairs, is dead at his Winter residence in Greenwich, Conn. His home was in Newport, Ky., but he had spent many Winters in the East, most of them in New Haven. He was a member of the Yale class of 1871.

HENRY WALDO DOE, five years on the staff of The Newark Evening News and Sunday News, died of pneumonia at his home, 179 North Seventh Street, Newark, Tuesday night, aged thirty-four years. He was a son of the late Charles H. Doe, for many years owner and editor of The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette. He was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1893.

WAGGAMAN ART SALE.

Only Smaller Pictures of Collection Sold on the First Day.

The first day's auction of the art collection of Thomas E. Waggaman of Washington was held yesterday at the American Art Galleries. An odd feature of the auction was the fact that each of the eighty-eight bidders was successful in at least one bid.

There were many women present, among them Mrs. Charles Sprague Smith, Mrs. G. H. Lewis, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. K. E. Tirney. Other successful bidders were L. C. Tiffany, F. R. Kaldenburg, R. E. Moore, T. E. H. Curtis, and J. W. Ellsworth. The 304 objects put up at auction brought $5,804.

The pictures offered were mostly the smaller ones of the Waggaman collection, which sold at figures far below their ordinary valuation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

DE RHAM—DANA.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, by the Rev. William Greenough Thayer, at the Craigie House, Cambridge, Mass., Frances Appleton, daughter of Richard Henry Dana, to Henry Casimir de Rham, 2d.

MERRAM—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, in Webb Memorial Chapel, Madison, N. J., by the Rev. Wendell Prime Keefer, Ellen Galt Martin Rogers, daughter of William Oscar Rogers, to Arthur Lewis Merriam.

DIED.

BENTON.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gerard T. and Lucy A. Benton of Auburn, N. Y.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John R. Rose, at Scarsdale, N. Y., on Saturday at 1 P. M.

BRANT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, Margaret H. Brant, widow of Randolph Brant.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Cromwell Childe, Avenue K and East 18th St., Flatbush, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

EINSTEIN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 24, Edwin Einstein, beloved husband of Fanny Hendricks Einstein and son of the late Lewis and Judith Einstein, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral private on Friday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 524 Fifth Av.

EYRE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, 328 Whitestone Av., Flushing, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, with the last rites of the Church, John Eyre, in the 48th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from St. Michael's Catholic Church, Flushing, at 10 A. M. Friday, the 27th inst. Carriages will meet the train arriving at Bridge St., Flushing, at 9:55 A. M.

FASSITT.—At Pasadena, Cal., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, Major John Barclay Fassitt, son of the late Alfred Fassitt of Philadelphia.
Funeral service at his late residence, 861 West End Avenue, corner of 102d Street, Friday, Jan. 27, at 4:30 o'clock.

GILES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, Henrietta Peck, wife of Dr. J. William Giles.
Funeral service from her late residence, 117 South Broadway, Nyack-on-Hudson, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. 1:20 P. M. via N. R. R. of N. J.

GOULD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, Edward Sherman Gould, son of the late Edward S. Gould and Mary E. Du Bois.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAMMOND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, Caroline Augusta, beloved wife of Charles E. Hammond.
Funeral services at her late residence, 115 West 76th St., Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HEAL.—Entered into rest Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, Caroline Augusta, widow of Nathan Minott Heal.
Funeral service at her late residence, 101 Castleton Av., West New Brighton, S. I., Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

KOCH.—In Buffalo, Jan. 24, George Koch, husband of Caroline Koch (nee Schaller) and father of Lydia, George, Edward, and Fred Koch, Mrs. August Einbser, Mrs. Christian Ulrich, and Mrs. Henry Schultz, aged 70 years.
Funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 382 Carlton St., Friday, at 1:30 o'clock.

MILBANK.—At St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Jan. 24, Lawrence, son of Isaac and Virginia L. Milbank, aged 15 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Yonkers, N. Y., Friday afternoon, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:10 o'clock.

THURSTON.—Linda J. Thurston, only child of Eugene and Elnora Thurston, Jan. 24.
Funeral service at 107 East 27th St., on Thursday evening, Jan. 26. Interment Cypress Hill, Friday, 27th.
Boston papers please copy.

WERDEN.—At Bayshore, L. I., Tuesday, Jan. 24, Amy A. Paul, widow of the late Elias Werden.
Funeral services at the country residence of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving East 34th St. at 10:50 o'clock, returning at 4:18.
Pittsfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge to either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
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Did You Read
The Opening Chapters
of
DISRAELI'S NOVEL
ABOUT GLADSTONE
IN
LAST SUNDAY'S
TIMES?

If Not, You Missed
The First Install

BASEBALL SALARIES UNDER CONSIDERATION

President of American League Knows of No Proposed Cut.

JOHNSON DUE HERE TO-DAY

Wants the Taylor Case Investigated and the Blame Placed Where It Belongs.

Ban Johnson, President of the American League, who has been in Washington trying to effect a deal whereby the club of that city can be taken off the hands of the American League, is expected here to-day, and will make his headquarters at the Hotel Breslin. Johnson appears to be very much put out about the statement that the American League had ordered a heavy cut in salaries. "That story evidently originated," said Johnson, "because at the meeting of the National Commission in Cincinnati I asked President Powers of the Eastern League what the monthly salary limit of his league was, and his answer was $2,400 per team. I then inquired of Mr. Tebeau the salary limit of the American Association, and he, too, said it was $2,400, but that his clubs had been paying $5,100.

"Here was an acknowledgment," said President Johnson, "that the clubs of these two leagues were operating far above their limit, and yet were asking the American League to help them out by paying more money for the players we drafted under an agreement that was signed in good faith by all the parties gathered at Cincinnati."

President Johnson says that the American League is treating the players fairly, but they cannot expect war time salaries in time of peace. Both the American and National Leagues, he contends, have clubs who cannot afford to pay fancy salaries, but the American League has no limit. According to President Johnson the young untried players picked up by the American League may think it proper to ask for big salaries, even before showing what they can do, but as less than one-third of the youngsters will be retained it would be an injustice, he thinks, to sign such players at large salaries and then turn them back to the minors, where they would still demand salaries impossible to pay. "The American League," Mr. Johnson says, "will always pay good salaries when the business allows it, and will always be very slow about calling for a cut when the players can play the kind of ball demanded in the American League."

When the joint committees of the major leagues meet in this city, probably on Monday, Feb. 20, President Johnson says the minor leagues will surely receive concessions from the American League. "The league of which I am President," Johnson says, "is responsible for the National agreement that now holds baseball together, with the minor leagues a party to that document. We have lived up to that agreement faithfully, and there are but few minor leagues dissatisfied with present conditions. The feeling among our club owners is that we should be generous to the smaller leagues, but at the same time we must go about the changes asked for carefully, as it means giving away something for a considerable return."

Regarding the playing schedule of the American League Mr. Johnson says there will be no open dates in the East. The Eastern clubs will visit the West first, after playing a series among themselves. Mr. Johnson further says that there will be but few changes in the playing rules. The foul strike rule is likely to remain, and there will be no attempt to handicap the spit ball pitchers.

Speaking of the Pitcher Taylor episode, President Johnson says he wants to see the matter carefully investigated and the blame placed where it belongs. He believes that either Hart or Taylor must step down and out. "All that Taylor asks is for a fair hearing before the National Commission," Mr. Johnson says. "President Comiskey of the Chicago American League Club is anxious to show that he was not mixed up with players of bad reputation. Taylor is a National League player, and it is up to that league to act, as we want no players in baseball such as President Hart describes."

The trading of Pitcher Hughes of the Washington Club for Pitcher Winter of the Boston Club is a matter, Mr. Johnson says, that he did not think he should be mixed up with. He has no doubt, however, but that such a deal can be made when the proper parties get together.

Puttmann and Ames to Pitch Here.

Puttmann, the left-hand pitcher who did such good work for the Greater New York team during the latter part of the championship season of 1904, has been heard from by Manager Griffith. Puttmann writes from Cincinnati, where he and his bride of last Fall are wintering, that he accepts the terms offered to play in New York again and that he intends taking his regular turn in the box and making good. This makes six players who have signified their intention of playing with the local Americans another year. They are Pitchers Clarkson, Puttmann, and Hogg; Catchers McGuire, and Kleinow, and Outfielder Keeler.

Leon Ames, whose pitching arm was of very little use to the New York National League team until the latter part of last season, has signed to play with the champions for another year.

Records of G. N. Y.'s New Players.

According to the official averages of the Pacific Coast League for the season of 1904, Chase of the Los Angeles Club, who has been drafted by the Greater New Yorks, had a batting average of .279. He had 34 sacrifice hits and stole 37 bases. He stood eleventh in the list of first basemen, with an average of .970; had an average of .964 as a second baseman, was second in the list of left fielders, and had an average of 1.000 as a centre fielder. Newton, who will pitch for the Greater New Yorks, won 29 games and lost 17 pitching for Los Angeles. Hogg won 5 games and lost 7, while Starkell of Portland, another pitcher drafted by the Greater New Yorks, won 3 games and lost 8. The last two also played with clubs belonging to the Northern Pacific National League and remained with them until the finish of that league's season. Starkell pitched for Boise City, the champion of the Northern Pacific League.

Pitcher Kellum Goes to St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Pitcher "Win" Kellum of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club has been released by President Herrmann to the St. Louis National League Club. It has been reported that Kellum was to go to Philadelphia, but the announcement of the transfer to St. Louis disposed of that report.

Basket Ball League Games.

Two games were played last night at Atonement Hall in the tournament of the Brooklyn Basket Ball League. In the first game the Monarch Athletic Club strengthened its hold on first place by defeating the Colonial Athletic Club in a one-sided game by a score of 41 to 13. The line-up follows:

Monarch A. C., 41.	Position.	Colonial A. C., 13.
Channing	Right forward	Bristol
Stuart	Left forward	Kohlman
Elliot	Centre	Weston
Burrnchs	Right guard	Renfrew
Barrison	Left guard	Woodford

Goals from the field—Elliot, 7; Channing, 3; Burrnchs, 2; Barrison, 2; Stuart, 1; Bristol, 4; Kohlman, 1; Woodford, 1. Goals from fouls—Elliot, 6; Stuart, 1; Bristol, 1. Referee—Mr. King. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

The second game was closer and much more interesting, the Montauk Athletic Club defeating the Broklyn Basket Ball Club by 7 points, the score being 19 to 12. The line-up follows:

Montauk A. C., 19.	Position.	Brooklyn, 12.
Hughes	Right forward	Crosby
Lester	Left forward	Dukeshire
Stein	Centre	Moore
Volkes	Right guard	Hendricks
Horton	Left guard	O'Connor

Goals from the field—Hughes, 3; Horton, 3; Lester, 1; Stein, 1; Volkes, 1; O'Connor, 2; Crosby, 2; Dukeshire, 1. Goal from foul—Hughes. Referee—Mr. King. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

STORM AFFECTS BILLIARDS.

Low Averages in Amateur Tournament on Account of the Cold.

Amateur billiardists experienced a reversal of form yesterday in the matches of the tournament for the intercity championship of Class B. Louis A. Servatius won over William Gershel in the matinée game, in which the average went down to a fraction better than three, and high runs were scarce. H. A. Coleman and White met in the evening contest, and their performance at the fourteen-inch balk-line game was somewhat better than that of the afternoon. Maurice Daly, in whose academy the contests are being played, said that it was mainly due to the cold, stormy weather that affected the ivory balls, and made it impossible for the contestants to play in their usual form. It was explained that the best of Zanzibar ivory will be as susceptible to great climatic changes, especially cold, as an infant. The balls will not show any elasticity, and will not roll true on the table.

Neither Servatius nor Gershel seemed able to hold the balls closely for a run during the afternoon match, which Servatius finally won by the score of 300 points to 244. All attempts at actual balk-line play with its attendant deft cue handling and the careful manipulation of the balls proved futile, and the match resolved itself into cushion carroms and open table play. The summary:

Louis A. Servatius—1 7 10 0 2 1 0 6 4 1 0 5 1 6 6 3 3 5 0 4 0 2 8 8 7 1 0 0 2 0 3 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 8. 0 3 0 4 0 6 0 2 1 8 14 17 4 2 8 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 7 2 1 0 0 1 3 4 8 1 1 1 0 2 1 0 2 7. Total, 300 points; average, 3 57-81; high runs, 28, 21, and 18.

William Gershel—5 5 3 8 0 0 1 4 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 7 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 4 0 1 7 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 6 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 6 0 2 18 3 0 - 0 0 3 0 0 1 3 4 0 2 2 4 6 0 2 4 4 8 5 0 1 7 0 3 0 1 1 1 0 2. Total, 244 points; average, 3 1-81; high runs, 30, 18, and 17.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

H. A. Coleman won the evening competition. He defeated the Brooklyn player, C. E. White, by the score of 300 points to 222. Coleman averaged 5 15-57 points, although his game contained few double-figure runs. His best effort was a cluster of 26 carroms, counted on his fifth turn at the table. Both men played open billiards, although there were periods in which Coleman essayed fairly close cue work. The summary:

H. A. Coleman—0 12 12 0 26 16 15 3 4 5 1 3 8 6 8 1 17 6 4 3 0 0 14 0 7 0 0 1 13 1 2 4 18 3 18 1 7 1 3 5 4 0 0 2 0 2 1 7 2 0 6 5 0 2 0 0 1 3. Total, 300 points; average, 5 15-57; high runs, 26, 18, and 17.

C. E. White—3 11 17 1 0 3 5 7 8 1 6 0 0 1 0 6 9 10 5 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 8 0 2 6 4 1 1 1 1 0 1 9 1 0 5 0 0 1 5 1 7 0 2 2 1 17 8 1 6. Total, 222 points; average, 3 44-56; high runs, 17, 17, and 16.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

PHILLIPS'S HORSES SCORED.

Bertha E. and Jim McGinnis First and Second at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 25.—Bertha E. and Jim McGinnis, both owned by "Jack" Phillips, ran first and second in the Rosebud Stakes, the first fixture for two-year-olds of the Crescent City Jockey Club's season. Capt. S. S. Brown's St. Blaze filly Hostility was third, and Morris Walden's pair, Verdant and Proteus, of which most was expected, finished far outside the money.

Magnolia and Montebank were the only winning favorites, and the latter owed his success to Phillips's well-judged riding. There was quite a mix-up as the field swung into the stretch in the second race. Matador was disqualified, and Nicol, who rode him, was set down for a week for foul riding. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Magnolia, 105 pounds, (D. Austin,) 5 to 2, won; Daisy Green, 105, (C. Miller,) 50 to 1, second; Wreath of Ivy, 105, (Phillips,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Bride, Mathilde, Esperance, Melita, Belle of Milford, Flora Levy, Hocco, and Annie Max also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Mayor Johnson, 109, (T. Meade,) 15 to 1, won; Viperine, 90, (J. J. Hennessy,) 12 to 1, second; Matador, 101, (Nicol,) 3 to 1, disputed third, but was disqualified for fouling; Davinchille, 112, (Livingston,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Lacy Young, Abumalda, Arch Oldham, Mrs. Bob, Redman, Schedin, Princess Orna, and Dance Music also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Frank Kenny, 107, (Phillips,) 7 to 1, won; Kleinwood, 105, (Nicol,) 7 to 2, second; Sea Shark, 105, (Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:24 2-5. Bish op Poole, Sonction, Arachne, Little Jack Horner, Belle of Portland, Ponca, Conan Irun, Swedish Lad, and Jerry Hunt also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rosebud Stakes, three and a half furlongs. Bertha E., 110, (James Hennessy,) 8 to 1, won; Jim McGinnis, 118, (Phillips,) 8 to 1, second; Hostility, 115, (Gannon,) 9 to 2, third. Time—0:44 2-5. Inspector Girl, Protetus Mosaic, Verdant, Blue Grass Lad, and Vagstaff also ran. Jack Kercheville lost his rider at the start.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Kirkshaw, 93 (Crimmins,) 2 to 1, won; Dan McKenna, 103, (Nicol,) 12 to 1, second; Oilstone, 107, (Martin,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:43 2-5. No Trumper and Katie Powers also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Montebank 109, (Phillips,) 4 to 5, won; Lady Chariot 105, (Martin,) 4 to 1, second; Little Boy, 101, (Nicol,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:58. Lee King, Lady Ponse, Roger Smith, Harry Lee, Handspinner, and First One also ran.

Favorites Lose at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 25.—Favorites fared badly at Essex Park to-day, though Ingoldthrift, with the lightweight Dickson, managed to land the seven-furlong event. John H. Kirby, at 20 to 1, won the opening race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by John H. Kirby, 99 pounds, (Stille,) 20 to 1; Two Step, 99, (Cormack,) 15 to 1, second; Foxy Grandma, 97, (Macey,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Berry Lindon, Springhurst, Miss Affable, Hello Girl, and Arclight also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs—Won by Dr. McCarty, 118 pounds, (Higgins,) 4 to 1; Carl Sage, 115, (Hildebrand,) even, second; Ammolo, 110, (Jackson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:37 2-5. Essex, Walter Sheffer, George Shell, Prince Glenn, and Footspring also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by Esterre, 102 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 15 to 1; Monnet, 107, (Hildebrand,) even, second; Rubric, 112, (Cormack,) 8 to 5, third. Time 1:08. Dromio, Mabel Simms, and Sheen also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Toscano, 115 pounds, (Cormack,) 9 to 5; Buttons, 117, (Callahan,) 4 to 5, second; Joe Goss, 94, (A. W. Booker,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Gus Holden also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Ingoldthrift, 109 pounds, (Dickson,) 9 to 5; Celebration, 109, (Henry,) 5 to 1, second; Nanookai, 101, (Stille,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Mutual Benefit, Bill Knight, Scotch Dance, Totness, and Temerity also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards—Won by Ladas, 112 pounds, (G. Winkfield,) 5 to 1; Waterford, 107, (Cormack,) 4 to 5, second; Glycall, 107, (J. J. Walsh,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Navarin, Leone, Dawson, Chamberlain, Blandford, Kilmorie, Excaviral, and Glenwood also ran.

Frank Hoppe Wins Billiard Match.

The three nights' billiard match at 14.2 balkline, between Frank Hoppe and Frank Barton, was finished last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy. While Barton won last night's game quite handily, Hoppe captured the match by 450 to 403. Barton was to have scored 500 points to Hoppe's 450. The latter made the best average of the contest—right—also the highest run—forty-three. The score last night:

Frank Hoppe—2 1 0 1 9 1 1 6 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 8 0 0 2 8 2 0 5 8 1 0 8 4 0 2 0 0 3 2 7. Total, 159; high run, 37; average, 3 27-41.

Frank Barton—0 2 3 0 0 2 4 7 1 7 2 3 1 2 2 0 1 1 2 0 8 2 4 1 3 0 0 6 1 4 10 5 3 7 4 1 4 1 8 0 0 9. Total, 245; high run, 37; average, 6 5-49.

Total score for three nights—Hoppe, 450; Barton, 403.

National A. C. Gets A. A. U. Wrestling

The wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will take place at the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the preliminaries to be held on Thursday, March 2, and the finals on Saturday, March 4. Entries are only open to clubs in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The classes are bantam-weight, 105 pounds; feather-weight, 115 pounds; special weight, 125 pounds; light-weight, 135 pounds; welter-weight, 145 pounds; middle-weight, 158 pounds, and special heavy-weight, for men over 158 pounds. Entries close Feb. 23, with Dan Reuss, 11-13 Cedar Street, Broklyn.

Young's Clever Combination Pool.

Albert Young defeated George Kouwenhoven last night in the continuation of the pool tournament for the Greater New York amateur championship. The final score was 100 balls for Young to 69 for Kouwenhoven. Young displayed good generalship in keeping the pyramid intact and playing combination shots. His best run was fifteen balls, and three scratches were recorded against him. Kouwenhoven's best run was twelve, and he came through the match without scratching.

Linden Track for Factory Site.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 25.—The old Linden race track at Linden, near this place, which was purchased several months ago by Benjamin Guggenheim of the Guggenheim Brothers Smelting Company, will be the site of the large milling plant to be erected shortly for the Power Mining and Machinery Company, formerly known as the Loomis-Pettibone Gas Engine Company of Milwaukee.

HOCKEY CLUB WINS WELL-PLAYED GAME

N. Y. A. C. Beaten in Championship Match by Two Goals.

HOWARD'S BRILLIANT WORK

Small Crowd at St. Nicholas Rink Sees a Contest Replete with Generally Straight Hockey.

Thrilling moments were plentiful last night in the hockey match in which the Hockey Club of New York defeated the seven of the New York Athletic Club by the score of 6 goals to 4. The team of the New York Athletic Club made a plucky effort to win during the last minutes of the competition. Bullen and Stewart both played brilliantly and tied the score at 4 goals for each side. Then the Hockey Club put Rupert Howard to the fore, and in combination with Bryan he tallied twice within a minute of actual play and won the match for his side.

While the crowd was not a large one about the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink, in which the match was played, it represented the "old guard" of the sport. They were keen upon every point, and, as it was a match of the Amateur League Championship series, they displayed considerable enthusiasm over the good work of both teams. Much of the roughness seen in other contests was absent. Hoblitz had his nose cut by a slashing blow from a stick, and Hunt was knocked breathless by being violently checked. There were no other casualties except some bruising tumbles, which did not seem to disconcert the players.

Rupert Howard, who has been the spectacular player in local hockey this season, began the scoring by shooting a goal for the Hockey Club within thirty-five seconds of the first face-off. Then Stewart balanced the score by caging the rubber disk out of a hot scrimmage. There was some fast skating and lively stick work following this goal for the New York Athletic Club, and it was in one of the melees that Hoblitz was cut. Bryan and Phillips both scored on long-angle shots from the side, and another goal by Stewart brought the half to an end with 3 goals for the Hockey Club to 2 for the New York Athletic Club.

The scrimmages had a spicing of roughness at the beginning of the second half. Hunt was penalized for tripping, and De Casanova also. This steadied the men, and they devoted their attention to straight, clean hockey. Howard made a long carry, dodging the Mercury Foot line cleverly, and scored the fourth goal for the Hockey Club. Then Bullen and Stewart tied the score by splendid combination work, all of the New York Athletic Club players blocking and passing skillfully.

With the score a tie at 4 goals, Rupert Howard displayed his ability at goal getting. In combination with Bryan he twice rushed the rubber up to the New York Athletic Club netting and sent it home despite the frantic efforts of the opposing players to check him. The line-up and summary:

Hockey Club.	Position.	New York A. C.
Ellison	Goal	Williams
De Casanova	Point	Hunt
Newberry	Cover-point	Henderson
R. Howard	Forward	Bullen
Bryan	Forward	Stewart
Russell	Forward	Hoblitz
Phillips	Forward	Knight

Score—Hockey Club of New York, 6 goals; New York Athletic Club, 4 goals. Goals scored by—Howard, (3,) Bryan, (2,) Phillips, Stewart, (3,) Bullen. Referee—Augustus Hornfeck, Wanderers Hockey Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NO HEAVEN FOR McADOO.

"Wouldn't Make It If I Could," Police Head Says.

Police Commissioner McAdo was the principal guest at the dinner of the Arkwright Club, at 320 Broadway, last night. With the Commissioner at the guest table were the presiding officer, George N. Franklin, Assistant District Attorney William Rand, Jr., Senator Samuel S. Slater, Richard Cole, William E. Hoyt, Maurice L. Muhlman, and Alfred R. Kirkus. Commissioner McAdoo was heartily greeted. He said in part:

"I would not make New York a heaven if I could. I would have it like the little girl with the little curl, just good enough and just bad enough to be interesting. I suppose that I will get roasted in the papers for saying this. There are certain things that the law says shall not exist. But humanity knows that they have existed and will exist until the end.

"By comparison with London, Paris, and other large cities, New York is good. The question is whether you men, who have money invested in New York and are trying to build it up, will join in the hue and cry of certain papers that the City of New York is rotten when it is not.

"I am doing my duty honestly and to the best of my ability. The conditions confronting me in Mulberry Street I inherited and I didn't make the laws.

"Politics should be divorced from the Police Department. There should be a law against the carrying of politics in the department and interfering with its machinery, but I am not complaining because of personal reasons.

"The police should be compared with the army and navy. In my connection with the latter I cannot say I ever knew the politics of a single officer. If the police were all bad I would get out. The rank and file are good."

LACOMBE ASKS HEARING.

Accused Judge Sends Message to House Judiciary Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Representative John J. Jenkins, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to-day received the following telegram from Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York:

"I learn from the morning newspapers that a paper asserting that a litigant in this court has been oppressed and wronged by me has been laid before the House of Representatives and the Judiciary Committee. I would respectfully request the committee to allow me to appear before them and present a plain narrative of the transactions."

Judge Lacombe was informed by Chairman Jenkins that a meeting of the committee would be held Friday, that the uniform practice of the committee had been to refrain from making any investigation or inquiry without specific instructions from the House, and that no such instructions relating to the matter referred to had been given. It is understood, however, that if Judge Lacombe should appear before the committee he would be heard.

Thomas A. Edison Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Jan. 25.—According to bulletins given out to-day at the residence of Thomas A. Edison in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, his condition continues to improve. Drs. Duel and Bradshaw, who performed the operation Monday night, were in consultation to-day, and announced themselves as well pleased with the patient's progress. He talked cheerfully, and asked for the latest news concerning the revolution in Russia. He has not been allowed to read newspapers as yet.

Columbia

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Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
Member Assn. of Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

MENACE TO OCEAN LINES.

Abolition of Differential Rates Would Threaten Them, Says Mr. Wright.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day gave a hearing to the railroad and shipping interests in connection with the requests of various commercial bodies to investigate the differential rates on foreign and domestic traffic. A large number of representatives of railroads, elevator companies, and commercial organizations were present.

The principal speaker was Vice President Thayer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who contended that the abolition of the differentials in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore would very seriously reduce the amount of export traffic carried to those points, and would reduce the competition now enjoyed by the shippers. He said the inland rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore should be somewhat less than New York, because they were nearer to "the great competitive territory" than New York, and that if the inland rates to all Atlantic ports were the same the ocean rates from all of them would be the same, which, because of the greater cost of ocean carriage from Philadelphia and Baltimore, would result in the gradual, if not immediate, withdrawal of ocean lines from the latter cities.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Nickel and Leather Watch Guards to Pay 35 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Hammel, Riglander & Co. of New York against the classification as manufactures in chief value of metal at 45 per cent. of watch guards composed of nickel plated steel and leather. The leather is elaborately tooled and stitched, and Gen. Sharretts rules that it is of greater value than the steel, and that the guards are therefore dutiable at 35 per cent.

Gen. Sharretts also rendered a decision sustaining a protest by the Royal Metal Manufacturing Company of New York against the classification as jewelry at 60 per cent. of small metal coin holders in the shape of a hunting case watch. Gen. Sharretts finds that they are articles of utility and dutiable as manufactures of metal at 45 per cent.

POTTER PALMER, THIRD, BORN.

First Grandchild of Mrs. Potter Palmer Arrived Tuesday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—There is a sturdy nine-and-a-half-pound baby boy at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Honoré Palmer, 187 Lincoln Boulevard, who bears the name of Potter Palmer, 3d. Potter Palmer, 3d, came into the world late Tuesday night.

The child is the first grandchild of Mrs. Potter Palmer. Mrs. Honoré Palmer was Miss Grace Brown of Baltimore, whose mother, Mrs. George Brown, has been made grandmother thrice during the last four months. The first baby came to the home of her son, Mr. James Brown, in Baltimore; the second to her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Field, 1,808 Prairie Avenue, and the third to Mrs. Palmer.

W. J. BRYAN SNOWBOUND.

Couldn't Reach the Hall to Address New Rochelle Crowd.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 25.—William J. Bryan was to have addressed the People's Forum in New Rochelle to-night on "The Value of an Ideal." He reached New Rochelle several hours late in the afternoon. Justice Martin J. Keogh had a coupé drawn by a team of horses waiting all afternoon for Mr. Bryan. When the train finally reached the station he was placed in the coupé.

It took an hour to drive him a mile and a half through the snowdrifts to Justice Keogh's home. In the evening only 200 persons gathered for the lecture, but it was impossible for Mr. Bryan to reach the hall.

FINAL APPEAL TO BELMONT.

Interborough Employes Look to Him Should Conference Fail.

It was decided yesterday by the Finance Committee of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's employes to appeal to August Belmont before any further action is taken in case the conference with Vice President Bryan and General Manager Hedley this afternoon over the Subway men's demands fails to bring about a settlement.

Mr. Belmont will be appealed to both as President of the company and President of the Civic Federation, the latter being supposed to stand for arbitration. The question of a general strike in both the Subway and on the elevated roads will be considered in case this appeal fails.

TURF PLUNGER DIES POOR.

Capt. Carter, for Whom Handicap Was Named, Lost Fortune Betting.

Capt. William Carter, for many years a well-known figure at all the race tracks in and around New York and after whom the "Carter Handicap" at Aqueduct was named, died suddenly yesterday morning in a furnished room he had occupied at 47 Rush Street, Williamsburg. He was sixty-eight years old.

He amassed a large fortune as a stevedore, and then went to the race track. He was regarded as a plunger for a time, but lost all his wealth soon, and for the last five years he has subsisted on the charity of friends.

YELLOW FEVER ON CRUISER.

One Death and Six Supposed Cases on the Boston at Panama.

PANAMA, Jan. 25.—A bulletin issued by the American Legation this afternoon announced one death and six cases of suspected yellow fever on board the cruiser Boston. The sanitary staff is investigating the cases and fumigating the ship.

Negotiations have been concluded between Gov. Davis, Minister Barrett, and the Panama Government under which the canal zone officials will assume complete charge of the sanitation of the city.

YALE'S FOOTBALL CAPTAIN.

"Tom" Shevlin Unanimously Elected —Informally Opposed by Tripp.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—The members of the Yale football team tonight elected Thomas Lee Shevlin of Minneapolis Captain of next year's team. He prepared at the Hill School, and has played on the Yale eleven since his freshman year.

The election was announced as unanimous, after an informal ballot, in which the candidates were Shevlin and R. C. Tripp, right guard. Shevlin is a junior.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

FRANKLIN

The car that broke the record from San Francisco to New York.

The car that beat all comers of its class in races and hill-climbing contests.

The car that costs least to run and to maintain.

The car that is the speediest, easiest to manage, and most comfortable.

The car for every day in the year and for all roads.

See the Franklin.

RUNABOUT — 20 H. P. TOURING CAR
LIGHT TONNEAU — 30 H. P. TOURING CAR

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y., M. A. L. A. M.
American Automobile Storage Co., 40 West 60th St., New York.
Orange Automobile Garage Co., Orange, N. J. / Newark, N. J.
Paterson Automobile Exchange, Paterson, N. J.
F. L. C. Martin Automobile Co., Plainfield, N. J.

LOW SPANISH WOOL DUTY.

Appraiser Whitehead Admits Big Importation as Third Class.

Appraiser Whitehead yesterday announced decision in a case of great importance to the wool trade. It affects the duty on an importation of about 600 bales of Spanish wool by E. Lissberger of New York. It was entered as of the third class at four cents a pound duty. The examiner found traces of merino blood in it, and under the tariff law third class wool which shows traces of merino blood, immediate or remote, must be treated as of the first class, and pay eleven cents a pound.

Mr. Whitehead had samples of the wool examined by more than a score of experts, and found them almost equally divided. He decided to admit the wool as third class. In this case the importer saves $21,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT S. BISHOP.—Schedules in the assignment of Robert S. Bishop, who did business as Robert S. Bishop & Co., contracting engineers, at 11 Broadway, show liabilities of $16,889, nominal assets of $16,548, and actual assets of $3,078.

Out of Town.

LANCASTER.—The International Cream Separator Company filed a bill in equity here to-day, asking for a receiver for the company. The bill says the company's assets are about $46,000, and that the company is indebted to the amount of $80,986 to the City Saving Fund and Trust Company, which failed last Saturday. The court appointed the People's Trust Company receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY DEITCH, Schedules in bankruptcy of Harry Deitch, manufacturer of silk belts at 342 Canal Street, show liabilities of $8,389 and nominal assets of $2,443, consisting of stock, $600; machinery, $1,000; accounts, $278, and cash in bank, $15. Among the creditors are the Varick Bank, $1,020; M. Bernstein Sons, $766; Polgram & Meyer, $465; Star Silk Mill, $390, and S. Nachtigal & Co., $325.

ARTHUR LEWIS, Arthur Lewis, a salesman at 8 Sixty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,547 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1895 and October, 1904, in this city, Boston, Chicago, Tuckey, London, and Paris, the greater part of which is for borrowed money. Among his creditors for loans are Peter De Lacy, $750; John Kelly of 337 West Forty-first Street, $700; Thomas Crimp of 72 West Thirty-sixth Street, $800; J. J. Roache of the Hoffman House, $1,292; Daniel Bradley, $600; F. McDougall of 15 East Thirty-second Street, $1,200 on a note; Max Blumenthal, $300; Alexander Pillman, $750; Arthur McAleenan, $800; Henry McAleenan, $150; John McAleenan, $800; Albert Heidelbach, $500; M. Canby, $2,500; F. W. Harriman, $125; Nellie Lewis, $4,750; E. P. Cheney of Boston, $14,500, from 1895 to 1898; John B. Schoeffel, Tremont Theatre, Boston, $500 on a note; Paul Askenasy, Paris, $2,000 on a note; Charles Lester, Chicago, $1,250; John Dupee, Chicago, $1,000; C. E. Kobie, Chicago Opera House, $1,200; Mrs. F. E. Fairbridge, Chicago, $1,000; Hoyes Lumber Company, this city, $3,000 for hotel bills in May, 1900. Besides the above debts he owes $300 for clothing and $200 legal services. He was formerly in the theatrical business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMSEL, Abraham—A. Weiss	$36
BOSTWICK, Arthur W.—Park & Tilford	106
BROWN, Robert S., and John H. H. Muirhead—The Meade Transfer Company	221
BUGLER, Harry—M. Shapiro	134
BERLINGER, Henry—C. Bimberg	160
BUNSON, John F. W.—Edison Company	239
BOSSERT, Louis and John J. A. Zinnemann and another, costs	140
CHAMPION, Charles T.—M. Wittmack	92
CANTOR, Isaac—A. Bloch	66
DING, Jacob, and Theodore L. Schultze —I. Goodstein	416
DOUGHERTY, James—S. Rowland	65
DOUGLASS, James L.—C. Ertst	95
GOLDMAN, Max, and Abram Tecler—B. Hirsch and another	150
GUMBLETON, Henry A.—A. D. Granger Company	1,300
GUSTNER, Theoph. E. and Selma B.—C. Bennewitz	113
HOWE, Charles F.—D. Dringy	39
HOUGH, Merrill M.—The Henry G. Thompson & Son Company	118
HAGERMAN, Henry—P. Hamrich	380
HARRIS, George—M. Gosdorfer and another	126
HELFMANN, Jacob—J. Rubens	777
AMERICAN WITCH HAZEL COMpany—Park & Tilford	190
SELDIN & KIRSCHBERG—T. Samuels	567
EQUITABLE HORSE INSURANCE Association—E. H. Tower	29
HECHT & REIS ART METAL COMpany—W. H. Fortune	1,649
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—Merchants' Union, costs	166
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—J. Iess and another, costs	196
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—R. Werner and another, costs	110
THE COLEMAN STABLE COMPANY—Harlen Cornice and Roofing Company	47
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMpany—P. McGurk	270
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMpany—M. Wager	445
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Jordan	1,182

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F. L. C. Martin Automobile Co., Plainfield, N. J.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The Collection of

OIL PAINTINGS

now contained in the residence of

Mrs. Frederick Neilson

100 Fifth Avenue

Together with those belonging to

Mr. Frederick Gebhard

Will be sold on the premises

Saturday, January 28th

Commencing at 2 o'clock sharp,

Immediately following the close of the sale of the furnishings, which is now in progress. The collection of some 150 canvases contains many paintings by representative artists in this country and Europe.

On Free View, From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Thursday and Friday, Jan. 26th and 27th

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms

WM. B. NORMAN, - - - - - - AUCTIONEER

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells on January 27, 1905, 9 A. M., at storehouse Lion Brewery of N. Y. City, 10th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, lot saloon fixtures and chattels. By order Mortgagee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KLEEBLAT & JOSEPH MEYER, doing business under the firm name of Kleeblat & Meyer, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 26th, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M. at 207 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured shirt waists, ladies' suits, embroidery, crinoline, cambric, linen, lawn, laces, cutting and pressing tables, machines, motor, desks, office furniture, gas fixtures, &c.

EDWIN M. COX, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.
Catalogues at the sale.

EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMpany—B

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Phillip J. Britt of New York City was admitted to practice.

477—Bertha Doctor, appellant, vs. John J. Harrington. Motion for permit George Leaman to withdraw as counsel for appellees and to file a brief as amicus curiæ.

477—Bertha Doctor, appellant, vs. John J. Harrington.—Submitted.

188—Thomas E. Davis vs. Jacob Living et al. —Continued.

152—E. Kehrer vs. A. P. Stewart.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiffs.

153—United States, appellant, vs. James Stinson.—Argued.

Day call for Thursday: Nos. 153, 154, 410, 413, 92, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

4—Sun Print. &c, Co vs. [illegible]—17 U S vs Hoenigsberg & Edwards vs [illegible] bus.

129—U S vs Grossler; 134—U S vs Riggs &c, Chem Co; 135—U S vs Wilckes

129—Williams vs Pearce; 136—West Elec Co vs Empi Elec Co

130—Webster vs Lemon; 137—Preedly vs Wilson

131—West Elec Co vs Hanselman

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

144—Place vs Met Rub Co; 145—Williams vs Schlicht L, &c. Co

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 126, 160, 165, 409, 415, 140, 166, 418, 419.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Peyser, &c, vs Fed Bank

2—In re East 180th St

3—In re Snydam

4—In re Dewing

5—Jacoby vs Silverman

6—Young vs Judge

7—Bowery Sav Bank vs Hilton

8—Schmitt vs Union Ry

9—Reilly vs Int St Ry

10—Taylor vs Woods

11—Kessler vs Siedenburg

12—Kyle vs McCoy

13—Thomas vs Corn Ex Bank

14—Fogarty vs Cassidy

15—Shaw vs Crump

16—Fox vs Livingston

17—Schlesinger vs Kleeman

18—Cook vs Am Phen Tool Co

19—In re Bien

20—A. D. Granger Co vs Brown-Ketchum Iron Works

21—Ambrose vs Downing

22—Max vs Haines

23—Bau vs Bau

24—Prutzo vs Strauss

25—Rowley vs Macbeth

26—Altieri vs Obendorfer

27—Miller vs Jaffee

28—Schwartz vs Schwartz

29—Beers vs Bell

30—In re Weinstein

31—Steiner vs Schoellkopf, &c, Co

32—In re Danenbaum

33—Miller vs Wilk

34—Same vs same

35—Gordon vs Gordan

36—Whitman vs Wilcox

37—In re Kent

38—Arthur vs Sire

39—Perlstein vs Pottigrew

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred cause

2092—Berger vs Wells

General calendar.

2134—Gidlewski vs Sp

1575—Hecht vs Haight & Freese Co

1310—Scott vs Bertine

772—Gies vs Empire Life Ins Co

1429—McMurray vs 54th St Nat Bank

1461—Poth vs Poth

1035—Francis Bros vs Onward Const Co

1488—Green vs Love

1505—Jugeman vs Parker

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1787.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dawling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Issy White.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral endorsement will be heard unless motion is prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

2977—Beetson vs Stops

2971—Peace vs Peace

5345—Karagheusian & Co vs Becker

2908—Pisiaki vs Treep

2950—Niles Tool Works

vs Daghstan

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be call-d in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, and-h in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for the counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

504—Pierce vs Met St Ry

2062—Atkinson vs Schilling vs N Y C & H R R R

586—Schilling vs N Y C & H R R R

384—McDermott vs Int St Ry

598—Kreiss vs Met St Ry

638—Barzano vs 42d St, &c, R R

646—Kinderlen vs N Y C & H R R R

647—Wahnich vs Dry Dock, &c, R R

629—Connors vs Inter St Ry

255—Gordon vs Met St Ry

526—Murray vs Inter St Ry

538—Now vs same

538—Knapp vs Int St Ry

1—Fogarty vs Cassidy

2—Torrey vs same

165—Glimberlein vs Pet

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 652.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, and-h in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for the counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2—Wetzel vs Wetzel

2061—Verge vs Mer Exch Co

432—Dickerman vs Weeks

534—Silver vs Feltman

1344—Kreiling vs [illegible] City of N Y

1554—Brennan vs [illegible] City of N Y

506—Mulvahey vs Renner

513—Smith vs June

587—Farrell vs Hogan

2581—Lewis vs 5th Ave Coach Co

2691—Polsky vs N Y Trans Co

449—Brennan vs 5th Ave Coach Co

540—Guggenheimer vs Platt

531—Zeiffertlatz vs Sachs

257—Corcoran vs Stabler

548—Bean vs City of New York

202—Finnegan vs Bang

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 563.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1227—Caldwell-Easton Co vs Farley

1359—Orlando vs Peone

1362—Same vs same

1366—Am Rubber Tire Co vs City of N Y

1049—Moore vs Doherty & Albers

3300—Bedker vs Noarius

240—Bell vs McKenna

231—Same vs same

242—Whaples vs Fahys

1106—Holmes vs Montauk Steamboat Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

William J Gritman
At 10:30 A. M
Isaac J Thlotson
Peter Ganse
Louis Gahren
William L Wilkens
John J Jones

Sara C Tracy.
At 2:30 P. M.
Barbara Debold
Charles I. Elmon
Clarence S Elebach

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3286—Zimmerman vs Uhlfelder

968—Stern vs Edmonds
537—Greenwald vs Perlman

636—Levine vs Singer Mfg Co

637—Schneider vs same

1672—Bartolomeo vs Bogolasky

3701—Stone vs Plant

824—Griffin vs Met St Ry

3727—Robb vs McKune

3730—Rubin vs Man Ry

3731—Crozier vs 42d St, &c, Ry

3832—Sullane vs Int St Ry

3837—Duffy vs same

3838—Massino vs same

3841—Harrison vs Simpson-Crawford Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3750—Reilly vs Union Ry

3832—Sullane vs Int St Ry

3837—Duffy vs same

3838—Massino vs same

3841—Harrison vs Simpson-Crawford Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

340—Steinman vs Zeman

339—Same vs same

1805—Stecher vs Ind Order F S J

3337—Madden vs Man Ry

811—McGrath vs Met St Ry

951—Pollock vs Met St Ry

1026—Jewett vs same

1210—Sogantl vs same

1099—Parker vs Wayne

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

10501—Zwickel vs Equit. &c, Ins Co

10530—Stellges vs Hauser

10511—Boehm vs Gosse-tt

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3729—Simons vs Kuehn

3730—Same vs same

2072—Weaver vs Lawyers' Surety Co

974—Banaucky vs Goldman

975—Gross vs Ledman

978—Gorusky vs Schechter

774—Zillecks vs Domestic, &c, Soc'y

3806—Blumenthal vs Wiener

3806—Dwyer vs Int St Ry

1264—O'Connor vs Cent R R of N J

3826—Jacobson vs Wilmerding

3780—Priore vs Todd

3705—Glendenning vs Hambbett

3709—Gall vs Union Amusement Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 4071.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—Pietro Catalano
2—Charles Graf
3—Savana Turner
4—Nicola Brancati
5—Harry Cohen
6—Kate Maloney
7—Feola Scandolt
8—Hirsh B. Seliger, alias E. B. Seliger
9—Joseph Harris
Harry Simon
9—Helen Warner
10—Dennis Moran, alias John Flatt
11—William Dowling, Stephen Mack
12—Frank Lewis
13—Thomas Taylor

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Albert Buhler
2—Michael Pechonskowitz
3—Giuseppe Schittino
4—Barney Panitz
5—Michael C. Hotch
6—John Dolan
7—Vincenzo Gallelo
8—Michael Normyzlo
9—George Schaffer
10—Mary Marx.
11—Samuel Stern
11—Isaac Meyer
12—Bernard Kelly
13—Andrew Miller
14—Jacob Haydock, Frank Hajnack
15—Carrie Smith Pleadmore
1—Harry Gustafson, Gustav Ilsinger
2—Gustav Ilsner
3—Mabel Roshor, Mary Green
4—Celia Miller
5—May Wilson, Catherine Burns
6—Hugh Leavy
7—Hannah Hall
8—Salvatore Garvasso
9—Joseph Deutch
10—Maurice F. Braun

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fursey, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Train and Kresel for the People.

14—Michael Cassidy, Antonio Ciarcio
15—Thomas Dunbal, Walter Harris, Frank Jackson
16—Bert Feb. Peters
17—Alexander Myer
18—Joan Gill
19—Hermann Esser
20—George Clark
21—Margaret Klah
22—Rudolph Schroeder
23—Joseph Gallo
24—Arthur Roper
25—Carmiano Giavonie

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Frank and Furlong for the People.

1—Louis Enveard
2—Frank Furlong

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.

1—Max D. Klein
2—William Nally
3—Harry Goldberg, Barney Friedman, Samuel Levine
4—Sam Levine
5—George Hermpos, Leonidas Rosakos, Dimitri Rapacilas
6—Henry Hoffman
7—Tony Barberi
8—Richard Mills, Andrew Kirk
9—George Kouris
10—Robert Steiner

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Fennel vs. Fennel—Abraham R. Lawrence, Conlen vs. River—A. S. Norton, La Velle vs. McCarthy—William L. Turner. Eisenberg vs. Newman—Albert L. McPhillips.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad vs. O'Donnell; Stuyvesant Realty Company vs. same—Eugene A. Philbin.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

88—Selzman vs L I R R

123—Flynn vs McDermott

142—Swenson vs Wilson & Bable Mfg Co

145—McElearney vs Monroe

1.6—Fogarty vs same

147—Lane vs Equitable Society

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

6355, 6357½—Rice vs Kalman

5057—Moriarty vs B H R R

10662—Chase vs Kingsley Boiler Co

10210—Bell vs Empire State Surety Co

10262—Ross & Son Co vs Peterson

6255—Anderson vs B H R R

3740—Thearn vs same

3521—Lamargan vs Ln Lead Co

2983—Maslin vs Mesick

8102, 8362—Palmer vs Chase

6284—Eck vs Press Pub Co

9278—Cummings vs Kenny

3190—Wolfe vs B H R R

5706—Grallizer vs Schnabel

11627—Humphreys vs Walsh

6351—B'klyn Alcatraz Co vs City of N Y

2036—Farley vs Nassau Brewery

11021—Firestone vs Realty Associat's

2488—Randolph vs Met St R R

6427—Duffy vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

6477—Duffy vs B H R R

6479—Crowley vs same

6362—Berger vs Long I R R

6660—Stewart vs B H R R

6663—Phillips vs Uptegrove

6670, 6671—Corbett vs Clark Auto matic Scales

6730—Volkens vs City of New York

6774—McGown vs B H R R

6863—McElroy vs same

10266—Richmond vs Arnhold

4898—B H R R vs McKeever

6022—Wolensky vs Drissler

11222—Tilden vs Board of Education

6296—Kratz vs Elevator Supply Co

3883—Preston vs Long Island R R

478—Tandy vs Duff

9702—Ahrens vs Ewing

6486—Riley vs Davenport

6488—Von Glahn vs B H R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 6518.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Good
Same vs Gleason
Same vs Thompson
Same vs Kelly
Same vs Davis

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Opens at 10 A. M.

In re Dunn
Jane Johnson
270—Montemorano vs B H R R
2775—Herman vs same
275—Winterbottom vs City of N Y
287—Olsen vs Henderson

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

65—Fucci vs B H R R
382—Weiner vs Selig-man
131—Dillon vs Faris
166—Kerrigan vs Faris
132—Kreske vs Bull-witz

Queens County.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Held (temporarily) at the Supervisors' Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

200-A—Seymour vs Warren
316—Summerfield vs Norton
847—Wallenfels vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
465—Eichold vs same
587—Schranmme vs Lewinson Just Looie
50—Bennett vs L I Electric Ry Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

33—Barry vs City of N Y
53—Rodenn vs same
58—O'Farrell vs same
64—Same vs same
62—Same vs same
59—Barry vs same
57—Doran vs same
5—Foley vs same
521—Atwater et al vs Queens County Water Co
834—Tweelius vs City of N Y
835—Same vs same
955—Harris vs Campbell
957—Nobero vs same
958—Simonds vs same
961—Paccardelli vs Interborough R T Co
962—Kaiser vs Bonin

Highest number reached on general calendar, 974.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Jakron, clothing; M. Adler, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Ackerman & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; M. Ackerman, millinery; 711 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Black & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Kaufman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Stoane, clothing, 2; Walker Street; Hotel Astor.

Callender, McAsulan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. F. Longwill, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dula & Co., Charlotte, S. C.; W. H. Dula, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Falls, J. W., Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; J. W. Dils, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Davison, Paxon-Stokes & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. T. Stephenson, silks, and dress goods, 458 Broadway.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, furnishing goods; E. J. Bilson, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Doy Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. Hartmod, domestics; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Reed, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Davis, R. D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. D. Davis, cloaks, waists, and infants' wear; 385 Broadway.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Astor.

Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Eggers, millinery; Miss N. Murray, millinery; Miss Kaplan, ladies' and infants' wear; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics; J. Van Burden, dry goods; I. S. Chalmers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; B. Propnitz, jewelry; 60 Elspenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; 79 Grand Street; Holland House.

Henegrer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. R. Smith, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hopson Mercantile Company, Batte, Mount, M. J. O'Brien, notions and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Hatzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, white goods; Hotel Astor.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. Vandell, furnishing goods; F. B. Williams, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; C. F. Libby, silks; J. F. Liscomb, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Thanhauser, linens and domestics; 396 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Lowenstein, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Y. W. Montague, dry goods; 57 White Street; Victoria Hotel.

Maher Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; T. J. Maher, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; A. Nachman, dry goods; 347 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, jewelry; Hotel Astor.

Reiss Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Reiss, woolens; 57 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Summerfield, J., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; V. L. Shaw, furs; H. W. Francis, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Astor.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. A. McKinnon, silks; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.

Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Greenebaum, corsets and muslin underwear; 45 Leonard Street.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Show Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt is securing a fine kennel of fancy dogs, which he will exhibit in the various shows of the country. His first exhibition will be made at the show of the Rhode Island Kennel Club, to be held in Providence this week, and will consist of three French bulldogs and one English hound.

Mrs. Burke Roche will also exhibit several of her dogs at the Providence show.

A Grocer
finds telephone service indispensable. Over 800 grocers in Manhattan and the Bronx have telephones.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Andrew Squire, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—G. R. Fortesque, Washington; A. Forteous, London.

IMPERIAL—Charles J. Trantes, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE—N. M. Swayne, Toledo.

MANHATTAN—G. B. G. Custis, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mme. Jean Whitcomb, Paris; J. J. Kenney, Toronto; Richard Turner, Quebec.

ST. DENIS—Dr. W. T. Williams, Bahamas.

ASTOR HOUSE—John MacGraw, New Orleans.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Major F. W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

First Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe on business pertaining to electrical installation.

The Navy.

Capt. W. P. Potter has been commissioned, from Dec. 13.

Lieutenant Commander W. P. White is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Wyoming as executive officer.

Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhoades, retired, is detached from the navy yard at New York and ordered to the navy yard at Boston.

Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect Feb. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Abarenda at Culebra, the Baltimore at Cavite, and the Newport at Portsmouth.

Sailed—The Hartford, from Pensacola for Tortugas; the Nero, from Montevideo for Bahia; the Minneapolis, Chattanooga, Yankton, and Eagle, from Boston for trial course of the Maryland; the Arkansas, from Norfolk for Charleston; the Hull and Truxtun, from Charleston for San Juan.

ESCAPE the WINTRY BLASTS GO to SUMMER LANDS

S. S. MOLTKE LEAVES JAN. 30
FOR MADEIRA, SPAIN, THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE Orient

S. S. PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE
From New York Feb. 2 and March 7
For the West Indies

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND FEB. 7
to ITALY in less than 8 days

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35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

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‡Pennsyl'a, Jan. 28, 11 AM | ‡Pretoria. Feb. 18, 5 AM
‡Patricia. Feb. 11, 9 AM | ‡W'd'see. Feb. 25, 10 AM
‡Via Dover.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
Deutschland.....Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert. Feb. 25, 2 P. M.; Apr. 11, May 30
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga & Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 13, N. R., St. Louis.....Jan. 28 | St. Paul.....Feb. 11
Philadelphia.....Feb. 4 | New York.....Feb. 18

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N. R.
MENOMINE.....Jan. 28, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Feb. 4, 5:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 18, 4:30 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover, London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Jan. 28 | Zeeland.....Feb. 11
Kroonland.....Feb. 4 | Finland.....Feb. 18

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Feb. 1, 3:30 PM | Oceanic...Feb. 15, 2 PM
Teutonic...Feb. 8, 10 AM | Majestic...Feb. 22, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
to MEDITERRANEAN via AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC.....Feb. 4; March 18; Apr. 20; June 15
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 25; Apr. 13
ROMANIC.....July 6
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Jan. 28; Mar. 11; Apr. 22; June 3
CANOPIC.....Feb. 18; Apr. 1; May 13; June 24
Pier 51, Passenger Office, 9 Broadway.
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Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz. Feb 21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II. Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser...Mar. 7, 10 AM | K'prinz. May 2, 5 AM
K'prinz. Mar. 21, 6 AM | Kaiser.....May 9, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Br'nd'nb'g...Feb. 14, 10 AM | Br'nd'nb'g. Mar. 14, 10 AM
Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM | Main...Mar. 23, 10 AM
*Barbarossa. Feb. 23, 10 AM | *Barbarossa. Mar. 24, 10 AM
Breslau...Mar. 2, 10 AM | Breslau...Mar. 24, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Jan. 28, 11 AM | Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
*Neckar. Feb. 11, 11 AM | *Neckar. Mar. 18, 11 AM
Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM | Irene...Mar. 25, 11 AM
Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM | K. Albert...Apr. 8, 11 AM
*Will not call at Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

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15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
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70 days, costing only $400 and up.
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Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 10 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

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Campania. Jan. 28, 11 AM | Umbria. Feb. 18, 2 PM
Etruria. Feb. 4, 6 AM | Campania. Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lucania. Feb. 11, 10 AM | Etruria. Mar. 4, 2 PM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2d Cabin $42.50 up, according to steamer and accommodation.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC:
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers,
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA.....Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, May 23
PANNONIA.....Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; June 6.
CARPATHIA.....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third St. Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:35 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:35 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS EXP.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*5:55, *8:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
8:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Seaboard-Florida Limited," 12:25 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:35 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
ALONG BEACH TO ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A.M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 5:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:35, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 3:25, *3:25, *4:25, 5:55, 6:25, *4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., *12

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 B'WAY, N. Y. C.

Coupons due and payable at this office on and after February 1st, 1905:

Arizona Gold & Copper Co. 1st 6%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Cons. 5%.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Conv. 5%.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
Goodwin Car & Elmira Bridge Car Trust 6%.
Haight, D. L., 6%.
Hastings, Village of (Sewers), 4%.
Hudson River Elec. Power Co. 1st 5%.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5%.
North Georgia Elec. Co. 1st 6%.
Sing Sing Elec. Lighting Co. 4%.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6%.
Swett, A. L., Elec. Light & Power Co. 1st 5%.
Union Club, 5%.

DUE 15TH.

Natl. Consolidated Oil Co. 1st 6%.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. Reg. Int. 6%.

DUE 16TH.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School 5%.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Serial Debenture Bonds, Series C.

The principal of Series C, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company FOUR PER CENT. SERIAL DEBENTURE BONDS, Two million, five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000), due February 1 1905, will be paid on and after February 1, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

COUPON NO. 6 SHOULD BE DETACHED AND SEPARATELY PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, January 19, 1905.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupon No. 6, due February 1, 1905, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company FOUR PER CENT. SERIAL DEBENTURE BONDS will be paid on and after February 1, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, January 19, 1905.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

New York, N. Y., January 3d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend for the quarter ending January 31, 1905, of 1½% on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, out of the net earnings, to be paid on the first day of February, 1905.

They have also declared a dividend of 1½% on the Common Capital Stock of this Company out of the net earnings, to be paid on the first day of February, 1905.

For the purpose of payment of such dividends the stock transfer books will be closed January 16 at noon until February 2 at 10 A. M.

JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Treasurer.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, January 17, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, February 16th, 1905.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, January 19th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%), and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) were declared, payable February 27th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, January 26th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 14th, 1905.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary & Treasurer.

American Hide and Leather Company,
92-98 Cliff Street, New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of American Hide and Leather Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 31st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated January 24th, 1905.

GEO. A. HILL, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
January 25, 1905.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 24.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this company February 23, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 21, 1905. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. February 24, 1905, and reopen at ten A. M. February 27, 1905.

P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
December 14th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 16th, 1905, and reopened Thursday, February 2d, 1905.

WILLIAM D. DIXON, Treasurer.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

24 Broad St., New York, January 25, 1905.

The Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon the capital stock of the company, payable February 20, 1905, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon on February 1st, 1905.

GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, January 25, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) payable on February 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed from January 26th, 1905, to February 1st, 1905, both days inclusive.

FRED'K T. MARTIN, Cashier.

January 17th, 1905.

103D DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable February 1st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905, and open February 1st, 1905.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

BUTTE ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.
30 Broad St., New York, January 23, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid February 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, January 28, 1905, to whom checks will be mailed.

P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK., New York, Jan. 20, 1905. The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after February 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, 1905, both inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRUNSWICK Realty and Improvement Co. will be held at its office, in Brunswick, Ga., on TUESDAY, FEB. 14TH, 1905, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books will close Jan. 28th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Feb. 14th, 1905.

A. G. KRAETZER, Jr., Sec.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Hudson Realty Company will be held on Wednesday, February 1, 1905, at the office of the company, No. 125 Broadway, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23d ST. & 6th AVE.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 23, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, February 15, 1905, for the construction and installation of Corliss Engines for electric lighting, as per drawings and specifications in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, January 26, 1905, for the installation of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

Fort Slocum, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for constructing brick double barrack will be received here until 11 A. M., Feb. 6, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes should be marked "proposals for barrack" addressed W. Davis, Q. M.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$750,000
MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.
Montreal, Canada.
First Mtge. and Collateral Trust 4½% Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1902. Due January 1, 1932.

Optional at 105 and interest on and after January 1, 1912.

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York or Montreal.

The Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company controls all of the gas, electric light and electric power business of the Island of Montreal, serving the City of Montreal and its suburbs, having a combined population in excess of 350,000.

The charters of the Company are, in opinion of counsel, unlimited in time.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

As officially reported for the year ending April 30, 1904:

Gross Earnings	$2,589,446.50
Operating Expenses and Taxes	$1,243,686.76
Net Earnings	$1,345,759.74
Annual interest charge on $9,526,000 bonds now outstanding	447,300.97
Surplus	$898,458.77

For the eight months ending December 31, 1904, gross earnings have increased 14% and net earnings have increased 26% over the corresponding months of 1903. The net earnings of the Company are now at a rate in excess of three and one-half times the interest charge upon the bonded debt. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 4% per annum are paid upon $17,000,000 Capital Stock.

Price and complete information on application.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
Pine St., corner William
NEW YORK.

Bank of Montreal.
61 Wall Street
NEW YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS

OF THE

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

In view of the failure of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company to pay the coupon due January 1st, 1905, on its First Mortgage Bonds, and for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders, the undersigned (holders of and representing a considerable amount of these bonds) suggest that bondholders confer with them before taking any steps with reference to their bonds, and request that they furnish to the undersigned their addresses and amount of their holdings at an early date.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
5 NASSAU STREET.

Dated New York, January 19, 1905.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, **the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company,** issued under said trust agreement, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds for $1000 each, Numbers,

101 988 1878 2679 3664 4870 5780 7349
115 1048 1910 2691 3754 4877 6156 7416
138 1164 2128 2700 3774 4915 6331 7507
246 1170 2132 2746 3775 4954 6512 7606
284 1285 2143 2906 3940 5018 6552 7778
319 1305 2265 3000 4016 5178 6561 7887
573 1362 2318 3031 4196 5235 6718 7893
784 1406 2320 3117 4216 5246 6786
809 1510 2379 3229 4305 5917 6917
815 1666 2376 3307 4457 5597 6935
867 1733 2606 3281 4500 5611 7017
938 1738 2646 3305 4527 5625 7186
973 1762 2671 3321 4677 5707 7315

And Twenty-three (23) bonds for $100 each, Numbers,

051 0206 0657 01046 01155 01628 01712 01816
083 0320 0811 01048 01158 01632 01718 01840
0110 0457 0822 01091 01309 01684 01725

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of February, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1905.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds." SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

FOR SALE—AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE 8 PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK OF A LARGE OLD ESTABLISHED CLOSE CORPORATION WHICH HAS EARNED ANNUALLY FOR SIX YEARS OVER FIVE TIMES THE DIVIDEND ON THE PREFERRED STOCK. HAS NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. THE FACTORIES AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION ARE IN GREATER NEW YORK. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 3, TIMES DOWNTOWN.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Estab. 1855.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES
(Members New York Stock Exchange,)
Bankers & Brokers,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL STATE BANK OF TERRE Haute, located at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 20th day of January, 1905. All noteholders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

PRESTON HUSSEY, Prest.

Dated Terre Haute, Jan. 21, 1905.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The money market is dull and somewhat irregular. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount; clearings, $21,205,312; balances, $1,137,697; Sub-Treasury debit, $52,282.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88¼	$4.85¾
Commercial		4.84¾
Francs	5.14⅝	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅝	.40¾

Except for Amalgamated and Sugar the stock market was very dull to-day. Prices settled all around, the general list, as well as the coppers. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	85¾	85½	85½
91	*Atchison pf.	100⅜	98½	99½
10	Boston Elevated	157	157	157
160	*Boston Elev. pf.	154½	154	154½
50	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
25	Boston & Maine	174½	174	174½
300	Boston & Worcester	15	14¾	15
50	Boston & Wor. pf.	64½	63½	64½
138	C., B. & Q.	160½	160½	160½
62	Massachusetts Elec.	15	15	15
327	Mass. Elec. pf.	60	58¼	58½
15	N. Y. Central	142¾	142¾	142¾
155	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200½	200½	200½
138	Old Colony	207	206	206
29	Prov. & Worcester	290	290	290
2,152	Union Pacific	117⅜	115	116
1	Union Pacific pf.	98	98	98
37	West End	96½	96¼	96¼
30	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

965	American	144	142¼	142½
30	Cumberland rights	3	3	3
33	New England	139	138½	138½
210	Western	18	18	18
40	*Western pf.	97½	97½	97½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	19½	19½	19½
70	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	87	87	87
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20½	20½	20½
3,350	Am. Sugar	140¾	138¾	139¼
155	Am. Sugar pf.	138½	138	138½
200	Am. Woolen	21	21	21
296	Am. Woolen pf.	93¼	92½	92⅞
350	Dom. Iron & Steel	17	17	17
200	East Boston Land	7	7	7
105	General Electric	183½	182	183
12	Massachusetts Gas	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
345	Mass. Gas pf.	81	80¼	80½
10	Mergenthaler	192	192	192
148	Pullman	241½	240	240
52	Swift & Co.	108⅝	108	109¼
145	United Fruit	106	105¼	105¾
739	United Shoe Machine	70	70	70
305	United Shoe Mach. pf.	33½	33¼	33¼
5	U. S. Rubber pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,190	U. S. Steel	29¼	28¾	28⅝
1,739	U. S. Steel pf.	93¼	91¼	91⅝

MINING.

220	Adventure	6½	6¾	6¾
785	Allouez	19	18⅜	18⅝
10,182	Amalgamated	73½	70	71¼
100	Meridian	1½	1¼	1½
58	Arnold	75c.	75c.	75c.
155	Atlantic	17	16	16½
557	Bingham	30¼	29½	29½
650	Bonanza	75c.	70c.	70c.
150	Boston Con.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3	Calumet & Hecla	660	655	658
1,975	Centennial	20	19	19½
3,770	Copper Range	66	64	65
125	Daly-West	15½	15½	15½
150	Dominion Coal	65½		
480	Elm River	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
205	Franklin	11	10	10
2,155	Granby	5¾	5	5¼
2,550	Greene Con.	10¼	9⅞	10
550	Guanajuato	3½	3⅜	3½
450	Isle Royale	25	23½	23½
60	Mass	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mayflower	1	1	1
275	Michigan	11¾	11	11
40	Mohawk	51	51	51
205	Montana C. & C.	4¾	4¼	4¾
5	National	1½	1½	1½
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
255	Old Dominion	25¾	25¼	25¼
410	Osceola	92	91	91¾
80	Parrot	27	27	27
75	Quincy	108	106	106
5	Rhode Island	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Santa Fé	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	Shannon	8	7½	7½
50	Tamarack	126	122	123
5,421	Trinity	8	7	7
200	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,990	United States	21¾	21	21½
1,450	Utah	41¼	40¼	40⅝
50	Victoria	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Winona	11	10½	11
44	Wolverine	107	105	105
200	Wyandotte	1¾	1⅝	1⅞

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—New York exchange was 45c. premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent.

Weakness in American Can issues was the feature of the otherwise quiet trading on the local Exchange. Liquidation, supposedly of scattered accounts, began in New York. The preferred shares were most seriously affected, and once the break was started local traders scalped the market between here and that city. Starting at 62½ compared with 62¾ last night, the preferred dropped to near 60 before noon, while the common fell below 10 for the first time in over a month. So far as could be traced there will be no unloading by inside interests, who still profess a belief that the current price level does not discount the value of the property.

Biscuit shares were somewhat weakened through small selling in sympathy with the general trend of securities, and Swift's went below 110. Carbon fell 2 points and Match sold near 138, but rallied. West Chicago ran up 4 points to 65.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
977	Am. Can	10	9⅝	10
2,831	Am. Can pf.	69¾	68	69½
100	Chicago Edison	153	151	153
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	35½	35½	35½
20	Chicago Telephone	140	140	140
50	Chicago T. & T.	105	105	105
315	Diamond Match	138	137	137½
125	Illinois Brick	10¼	10¼	10¼
15	Illinois Brick pf.	67	67	67
358	National Biscuit	54½	54	54
155	National Biscuit pf.	115⅞	115¼	115¼
100	National Carbon com.	41	41	41
10	North Chicago	86¼	86½	86½
5	Quaker Oats	46	46	46
60	Street's Stable Car	29	29	29
9	Swift & Co.	110¼	110	110
250	Un. Box Board pf.	10⅝	10½	10⅝
100	West Chicago pf.	65	65	65

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.

Suggestions for the investment of trust funds mailed upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

WE BUY AND SELL

Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville
4 1-2s
DUE 1932.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Stone & Gray,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The trading today was quiet, with good demand for investment bonds, and Seaboard shares somewhat more active. Sales: Shares, 2,181; bonds, $163,200. Sales were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Baltimore City 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾
3,600	Baltimore City 3½s	111½	111½	111½
3,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	101½	101½	101½
2,500	A. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	91¾	91¾	91¾
3,100	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs. 5-20	95	95	95
2,000	Seaboard 4s	88¾	87½	87½
7,000	Seaboard 3-yr. 5s	102	102	102
2,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	104	104	104
1,000	Coal and Ir. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
4,000	Md.-Penna 4s	95¼	93¼	95¼
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Ga. Car. & Nor. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
2,000	Western Md. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¼
3,000	Charles. W. Car. 5s	114½	114½	114½
1,000	United Rys. Inc.	50½	50¼	50¾
1,000	United Rys. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
15,000	Anacostia & P. 5s	106¾	105½	106
9,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	95	95	95
1,000	Lex. St. Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
16,000	Cotton Duck inc.	26	26	26
10,000	Breweries 4s	67¾	67¼	67¼
5,000	Md. Telephone 5s	98½	98½	98½
4,000	Mer. Coal joint 5s	95	95	95
1,000	Pitts. United Tr. 5s	115	115	115

STOCKS.

700	Seaboard	17⅞	17¾	17¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan		97½		
20,500		97⅝		
16,000		97⅝		
11,000		97⅞		
500		98		
40,000		97⅝		
2,000		97¾		
11,000		97⅝		
4,000		97¾		
45,000		98		
5,000		97¾		
11,000		98		
12,000		97¾		
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan, 2d series		97½		
51,000		98⅜		
1,000		98⅝		
500		98		
1,000		98⅜		
50,000		98⅝		
100,000		98⅜		
14,000		98⅜		
105,000		98⅝		
70,000		98⅞		
13,000		98		
14,000		98⅜		
24,000		98⅜		
32,000		98⅞		
1,000		98		
15,000		98⅞		
6,000		99		
Republic of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co cts, full instl paid		106⅜		
5,000		106⅜		
2,000		106¼		
U S of Mex, Speyer & Co ctfs for 4% bonds		96		
40,000		94		
2,000		94½		
Am Hide & L 6s				
6,000		99½		
Am Tobacco 6s				
10,000		112		
12,000		111⅞		
21,000		111⅞		
5,000		111⅞		
40,000		111⅞		
10,000		112		
11,000		111⅞		
Am Tobacco 4s				
2,000		73½		
10,000		73⅝		
13,000		73½		
5,000		73⅜		
5,000		73⅝		
5,000		73⅝		
40,000		73½		
20,000		73⅝		
10,000		73⅝		
11,000		73⅝		
44,000		73⅝		
20,000		73⅝		
Den & R G con 4s				
12,000		101½		
Det City Gas 5s				
1,000		100		
Detroit So, Ohio So Div 4s				
1,000		91½		
Dist Sec Corp 5s				
2,000		89		
5,000		88½		
7,000		73⅜		
5,000		73½		
Ed El Ill of N Y ist con 5s				
2,000		103½		
Erie 1st con 4s				
5,000		101⅜		
Erie 1st gen 4s				
7,000		91⅜		
3,000		91½		
3,000		91½		
4,000		91⅞		
Erie conv 4s				
1,000		101⅞		
4,000		101½		
25,000		101⅝		
1,000		101⅞		
51,000		101½		
42,000		101⅝		
Erie, Penn col tr 4s				
1,000		96⅜		
10,000		96½		
Ft W & D C 1st				
5,000		111½		
5,000		111		
Gal, H & S A 1st				
16,000		110⅞		
Gen Elec 3½s				
12,000		91½		
G B & W deb cts, B				
5,000		19		
10,000		19¼		
5,000		19		
Hock Val 1st 4½s				
1,000		109¾		
1,000		110⅜		
Hou & T C 1st 5s				
8,000		111¾		
Ill Cent 4s, 1958				
10,000		104¾		
K C, Ft S & M 4s				
1,000		90		
1,000		89¾		

Total sales.....$5,259,000

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing	28¼	28¼	28¼
1,000	Crucible Steel	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝
1,883	Crucible Steel pf.	63¾	62¼	63
570	Fire-proofing	12¼	11¾	11¾
170	Fire-proofing pf.	34⅝	34	34
350	H. W. R.	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Luster	12½	12½	12½
70	Monon. Light & Heat	39½	39½	39½
150	Marsden	5	5	5
50	Philadelphia Company	41½	41½	41½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
240	250	160	Adams Express	245	245	245	245	+5
13⅞	14½	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	14	14	14	14	–1
71½	71¾	92,900	Amal. Copper Co	73½	73⅞	70	71¼	–2
31¼	31½	700	Am. Car & Fo. Co	32	32	31¼	31½	– ⅜
91	91½	650	Am. Car & Fo. Co. pf	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91¾	– ⅜
33¾	34	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	34	34	33¾	33¾	– ⅝
220	226	200	American Express	221	221	221	221	– 1
11	12	1,000	*Am. Grass Twine	11	11	11	11	– ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	200	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	– ⅛
47⅞	48	2,100	Am. Hide & L. pf	48⅝	48⅝	47¾	48	– ¼
6	6¼	200	*American Ice Co

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 2 Per Cent.

The Market Neglects Somewhat Cheerful Foreign News for Unsettling Domestic Intelligence.

It was a cheerless day inside and outside the Exchange yesterday, despite all that the Mark Tapleys abroad were able to do for us. They sent over nigher prices for their own specialties, but they modified their views of Americans during the day, closing them down upon the curb, "owing to the absence of support on your [our] side." If, as there is no doubt, the strength of their own market was due to the support not forthcoming here, it would seem that the weaker stocks are the better purchase, being likely to rally upon intrinsic merits when the peg is pulled out abroad. Respecting the Russian outlook the cheerful suggestion was that things were so bad that they must get better. Undoubtedly they will improve from the accounts telegraphed via London, for the wildness of the reports is only comparable to the concoctions sent from Peking to the staidest British journals, which scornfully rejected the yellow ideas entertained by Secretary Hay and the newspapers of this city. Yesterday the British Secretary of War made a speech, and the Foreign Office issued a communique. This is not the place to question the correctness of either utterance, but it is apropos to suggest, as a touchstone of the temper of the purveyors of the intelligence upon which we base our estimate of the outlook, that even our unconventional diplomacy never expressed a hope that there might be a successor to an existing Government with which it would be possible to negotiate an understanding which would not be repudiated at will. When this is the tone of semi-official expressions, liberal discount is necessary from the publications of a sympathetic press. We know how politics modifies everything printed about domestic affairs, and there is the warmest sort of politics about everything connected with Russia's present and future. Private cables to New York bankers report only moderate and decreasing effect upon business. That is all that concerns Wall Street.

The congeries of facts connected with gold exports was as important as anything in the day's domestic news. Arrangements were made to send over three millions of coin on to-day's boat, but exchange scarcely fluttered, and money did not get above a ruling 2 per cent. With an export movement of these proportions under way it is surely a singular time to issue a prospectus of Southern Pacific's forthcoming bond issue. There could hardly be higher expert opinion, or under stronger hostage, of an easy money outlook despite everything. Certainly the liberal premiums ruling on domestic exchange in favor of this centre fortify this view. And certainly the foreign situation—apart from Russia—contains no indication of any urgent necessity, or capacity, to make demands beyond our convenience. The Reichsbank, for instance, yesterday reported a large increase of cash and large decreases of loans and circulation. The position in London is almost as easy as our own, and Paris has more gold than it could use under any normal conditions. Wabash and Missouri Pacific were among roads making poor reports, but Canadian Pacific made one of its usual excellence. The ostensible cause of the later weakness was the report of a resolution of inquiry whether the Steel Trust is engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and to promote foreign trade at the expense of domestic by selling abroad cheaper than at home. It will be a long time before the answer is known, and meanwhile the conditions of the industry are excellent. It is easy to put a favorable complexion on the day's news, but the market did not do so. An average decline of a point or less is a moderate interpretation of factors good for a larger fall if this had been a falling market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	5	General Electric	3½
Am. Ice pf.	3½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5
Am. Tobacco pf.	4	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. & N. West	1½	Rock Island	1½
Erie	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Lake E. & W.	4
Amal. Copper	2	Manhattan	1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	5	Met. Securities	3½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Met. St. Ry.	1
Am. Grass Twine	2	Mexican Central	3½
Am. Locomotive	3	Mo. Pac. & S. M.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	National Lead	5
Am. Smelting pf.	2	Nat. R. of M. pf.	2
Am. Snuff	3	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Sugar	2	North. & West. pf.	1½
Anaconda	2	North American	1½
Atl. T. & S. F. pf.	5	Pacific Coast	5
Atl. Coast Line	1	Pacific Mail	3
Balto. R. T.	2½	People's Gas	3
Brunswick	1	Peoria & Eastern	3
Buff., R. & P.	4	Pressed S. Car	3
Buff., R. & P. pf.	3	Pressed S. C. pf.	3
Cent. of N. J.	7	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	5	Reading	2
Chi. Term.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	10
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Rock Island pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	13	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Corn Products	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Del., L. & W.	3	Texas & Pacific	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	3	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Detroit Southern	1	Union B. & P.	1½
Detroit Southern pf.	2	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Distillers' Sec.	1	U. S. Realty	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Illinois Central	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Int. Paper	1½	Wabash pf.	2½
Int. Pump pf.	1	West. U. & M. pf.	1½
Kan. City So.	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Wabash deb. B	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	2	Wab., Omaha Div. 2s	1
Lehigh Valley Term. 5s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Atl. Coast Line 4s	1	Consol. Gas deb. 6s	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s, coupon off	1½	Mexican Central 1st inc.	1½
		Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 25	1,038,003
To date this year	15,858,764
Corresponding date last year	10,940,418

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 25	$5,259,000
To date this year	$104,831,500
Corresponding date last year	$72,906,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
City Trust Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American District Telegraph Co.
Central Brewing Co.
New York Clearing House Building Co.
North British Mercantile Insurance Co.
South Side Elevated Railway.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Active and Weak, with Slight Recovery at the Close.

The storm did not interfere at all with business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The wires to the principal centres, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and other cities were working, and although mails were late there was no trouble in executing orders for out-of-town customers. The storm had little influence on the price movement, the market being largely dominated by the news from Russia. The sales exceeded 800,000 shares, a good deal of which was for European account. While the arbitrage houses were reported to have been buyers on balance the most influential selling by foreign houses was done very quietly. It was noticed that a good deal of the selling came from houses which had sent out statements that they had received assurances that things looked better in the Russian capital.

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Rumors of Peace Negotiations.

Just before the close rumors were sent out that negotiations for peace between Russia and Japan had been commenced, and that an armistice had been declared effective at once. These reports were used to rally the market, but the response can not be said to have been anything but feeble except in a few issues where there were special causes for a show of strength. The rally was aided by a small covering movement on the part of floor traders, but there did not seem to be a great demand for stocks, as prices advanced.

***

Congress Again a Factor.

The bear movement was aided by the reports from Washington that a Congressional committee would investigate the so-called Steel Trust, and the Steel shares, therefore, showed signs of pressure. United States Steel preferred declined to 91⅛, but later rallied a point and closed for a net loss of 1 per cent. on sales of 80,000 shares. Republic Iron and Steel lost 1¼ points and Tennessee Coal and Iron sold off a similar amount in spite of the announcement that Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railroad, and who is close to the Morgan interests, had been elected to the board.

***

Many Stop Orders Caught.

After the first show of strength in the morning was over, and the market began to weaken stop orders in some quantity were uncovered from time to time, and the execution of these orders further weakened the market. This was especially the case in Amalgamated Copper, against which there was a steady pressure, which forced the price down to 70 flat. The rally in the late afternoon helped this stock, yet it closed for a net loss of 2 points. The pressure against Sugar is supposed to have come from the same source as that against Amalgamated.

***

Erie Issues Strong.

The only active stock on the list which showed any strength was Erie. The specialist in that stock seemed to be willing to take all that was offered at slight concessions, and Erie common closed for a net gain of ¾ of a point. This strength contrasted strangely with the weakness in such standard issues as St. Paul, Union Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and other dividend paying issues.

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Southern Pacific Refunding.

The publication of an alleged refunding plan for Southern Pacific did not help that stock much. It sold down to 53¾ and later recovered to 53⅝. The only feature of the pretended plan which is understood to be correct is that the new bond will be a 4 per cent. issue, which rate has become the standard for the time being. The amount to be authorized is variously stated at from $75,000,000 to $200,000,000. The latter figure is probably correct, but only a part of the bonds will be issued at once.

LARGE GOLD EXPORTS.

Gold coin to the extent of $2,750,000 was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Paris by to-day's steamers, in addition to $334,000 in gold bars taken from the Assay Office, making a total of $3,284,000. The gold bars were taken by Lazard Frères on a previous engagement, and the same firm took $1,500,000 in coin. The other shippers of coin are Goldman, Sachs & Co., $750,000, and the National City Bank, $500,000. It had been generally expected that gold coin would be sent abroad to-day, so the withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury caused no surprise, although the amount taken was somewhat larger than had been anticipated. The foreign exchange market eased off a little on the consummation of the arrangements for the gold shipments, but it was firm again by the end of the day, and rates closed not much below those of the previous day. Demand sterling stood at the close at 4.8715. Unless some change should occur in the situation, it is likely that further shipments of coin will be made within the next few days.

ROGERS WORKS OFFICERS.

John Havron to Remain as President of Company.

In connection with the acquisition of the Rogers Locomotive Works by the American Locomotive Company it was learned yesterday that John Havron would remain as President. A. J. Pitkin will be Chairman of the Board of Directors, Leigh Best Secretary, and C. E. Patterson Controller. The new Directors, who will also constitute the Executive Committee, follow: A. J. Pitkin, Pliny Fisk, William M. Barnum, Frederick W. Stevens, George R. Sheldon, and J. E. French.

The old Directors who will remain are John W. Griggs, William Barbour, Walter G. Oakman, John Havron, and Reuben Wells.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing conditions in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The purchase by the Cambria Steel Company of 40,000 tons of basic and Bessemer pig at $15.50 at valley furnaces is regarded as significant and has been followed by further purchases from other sources of from 20,000 to 25,000 tons in the Pittsburg market. The majority of sellers are now asking $16.

In the steel markets there is a good deal of pressure for material, and it is only lately that a leading interest declined to consider altogether one contract for 25,000 tons.

New England has been the principal buyer of steel rails during the past week, two roads taking between 35,000 and 45,000 tons, nearly all of the work going to the Lackawanna mill. In the East the Baltimore and Ohio and in the West the Rock Island are in the market.

A very interesting canvass of the outlook for the structural trade in all sections of the country has just been completed by the American Bridge Company. The reports indicate that about 90,000 tons of railroad bridge work is imminent, of which about one-half will be placed in the next three months, while the closing up of the remainder will depend upon financial arrangements. The company has also ascertained that from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of building work are on architects' boards, but it is uncertain whether very much of this will come out at an early date. The figures given do not include any municipal undertakings, such as the new Manhattan bridge over the East River, which will require at least 50,000 tons.

GREENE REGAINS CONTROL.

Five Hostile Directors Ousted from Copper Company.

A sequel to the collapse in the stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company last December came to light yesterday in the resignation of five Directors. The raid against the stock of the company, of which W. C. Greene is the President, was one of the most prominent features of the Lawson episode. The five Directors who left the board yesterday were L. C. Weir, W. T. Van Brunt, G. B. Perkins, Anton Eilers, and H. E. Huntington. They were replaced by four men who had retired from the board in October to make room for them—Charles Adsit, T. H. Anderson, George S. Robbins, and J. B. Showalter, and by R. W. Pillsbury of New Hampshire, a newcomer. The Directors re-elected yesterday are said to be identified with Col. Greene, so that he is again in absolute control.

The Greene company has become one of the largest producers of copper in the world, and it is said that Amalgamated Copper interests have for a long time been desirous of gaining control. A previous effort, two years ago, met with failure.

A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable on Feb. 20. The transfer books close on Feb. 1, and will reopen on Feb. 21.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three, four, and five months, and 3@3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $304,170,190; balances, $13,110,620; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $571,178.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85.40; demand, $4.8755; cables, $4.8815.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17⅝ and 5.15⅛; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 5-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount @ par. Chicago—45c. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah.—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis —40@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange requirements. The more than ample supplies are expected soon to be increased by the influx of $10,000,000 in gold, including $5,000,000 from India to be shipped Jan. 28, whereby the reserve of the Bank of England will probably be considerably strengthened. Consequently discounts were easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened quiet and fairly steady. Operators were conservative, pending the conclusion of the settlement. Prices hardened later on the more confident Continental tone and Paris buying. Russians, Kafirs, and Consols advanced, and generally there was a more cheerful feeling.

Americans opened weak, recovered to over parity, and became inactive. The country bought moderately. Prices eased during the last hour and closed dull.

Grand Trunk was strong on the increase in traffic exceeding expectations.

Foreigners were cheerful. Japanese were buoyant. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 100¼. Russians were maintained.

Kafirs were strong and in good general demand.

Copper shares were in fair request.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 3-16; Consols for account, 88¼; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 88⅛; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 104⅝; Canadian Pacific, 133½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 22⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 32; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 77½; Erie, 42⅜; Erie first preferred, 81¼; Erie second preferred, 64½; Illinois Central, 158½; Louisville and Nashville, 142½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32; New York Central, 146⅛; Norfolk and Western, 80; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 44⅜; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 45⅝; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 43½; Southern Railway, 34; Southern Railway preferred, 90; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 110⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 30; United States Steel preferred, 95½; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish 4s, 89¾.

Bar silver firm, 28 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 72.25; Lisbon, 13.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm on the improved news from St. Petersburg, and the market continued calm and steady. A rumor was circulated of possible mediation between Russia and Japan, and at the close prices were very firm. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 88.75, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 100.00.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm and higher throughout. Exchange on London 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills 2⅜ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand increased 64,260,000 marks; treasury notes increased 2,440,000 marks; other securities decreased 64,440,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 78,940,000 marks.

Applications to List.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of $35,000,000 5 per cent. gold bonds, of 1904 of the Republic of Cuba.

The Havana Electric Railway Company has applied to list $8,250,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds of 1952; $5,000,000 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, and $7,500,000 common stock.

Vulcan Detinning Election.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Vulcan Detinning Company yesterday the following officers and Directors were elected: S. R. Beardsley, President, to succeed the late S. A. Ginna, and Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Vice President, Issac Stiebel, Vice President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and B. Nicoll, of B. Nicoll & Co., 59 Wall Street, were elected to the Board of Directors.

Lehigh Valley's New Official.

F. L. Blendinger yesterday was appointed Purchasing Agent and Superintendent of Telegraph of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He will have offices in Philadelphia and New York City.

U. S. STEEL IN ALABAMA.

Purchase of Control Starts Rumor of Amalgamation.

Wall Street heard yesterday of a deal which it is said will prove to be the entrance of the United States Steel Corporation interests into the Birmingham iron district of Alabama. Richard H. Edmonds and Thomas P. Grasty of Baltimore have acquired control of the stock of the Alabama Coal and Iron Company. They have refused to give the names of the interests for which they are acting, but persons in a position to know say that interests closely connected with the Steel Corporation will be found to be the real purchasers. The price is said to have been $45 a share.

According to Douglas H. Gordon, President of the International Trust Company, the proposition is to amalgamate with the Alabama Coal and Iron Company a number of other properties in the same district. T. G. Bush, President of the Alabama Company, is to remain President.

Simultaneously with this announcement came the report that Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, would probably enter the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. Mr. Spencer is generally supposed to represent the Morgan interests.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Articles of incorporation of the Cincinnati Traction Company have been filed at Columbus, Ohio. The capital stock is $5,000,000. The purpose of the organization is to take over the Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo Traction Company on a lease.

The Federal Railway Signal Company, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., to manufacture signals, switches, and safety appliances for railroads.

An assessment of $1 a share has been levied on the stock of the Winona Copper Company, payable Feb. 23.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

7 shares Williamsburg Trust Company of Brooklyn, 236½.
100 shares Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, 365.
7 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, 380½.
$250 City of Montgomery, Ala., 3 per cent. corporate bonds, due January, 1907, interest January and July, 101⅝.
$2,000 City of Brooklyn permanent water loan 7 per cent. registered bond, due January, 1909, interest January and July, accrued interest from Jan. 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 112¾.
10 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., 319½.
4 shares Merchants' National Bank, 180.
31 shares Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway preferred and $30 scrip (not deposited,) $177 for the lot.
$1,000 Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bond, due July, 1993, 89.
$250 Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bond, due July, 1993, scrip, 87.
$1,000 Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway 5 per cent. income bond, due July, 1930, 20⅛.
$350 Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway 5 per cent. income bond, due July, 1930, scrip, 16½.
$450 Litchfield and Madison Railway, 5 per cent. income bond scrip, 91.
180 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 1,470.
28 shares National Park Bank, 518-550.
27 shares Gallatin National Bank, 420.
10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 590.
13 shares National Bank of Commerce, 230.
5 shares Morton Trust Company, 906.
1 share Bank of America, 520.
4 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, 163.
11 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, 1,092.
5 shares Bank of America, 530.
12 shares National Park Bank, 540½.
20 shares North American Trust Company, 235.
15 shares Williamsburg Trust Company, 236½.
25 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 61.
100 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., 320.
100 shares Baring Cross Bridge Company, leased at 7 per cent. to St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, 110.
25 shares Mutual Alliance Trust Company, 205.
100 shares Yale Building Company, 80.
20 shares Trust Company of America, 520½.
$7,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1938, 114.
$4,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1914, 107⅜.
$1,000 Kanawha and Michigan Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 1990, 97¼.
$4,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 6 per cent. bond, due July, 1908, 108½.
$1,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad series C 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1906, 104⅝.
80 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, 147.
2 shares Central Trust Company, 2,200.
$12,500 Pacific Packing and Navigation Company 5 per cent. debenture bonds, August, 1925, coupons on, $825 lot.
$5,000 Pacific Packing and Navigation Company 5 per cent. debenture bonds, August, 1925, coupons on, $900 lot.
100 shares American Surety Company, 197.
10 shares Mercantile Trust Company, 990.
$2,000 Mexican Mineral Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1979, interest February and August, 92⅜.
10 shares Union Exchange Bank, 201½.
20 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, 201½.
3 shares Empire Trust Company, 240.
$17,000 American Palace Car Company, collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, due 1902, interest 6 per cent., on which has been paid $904.32, right, title, and interest, $50.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The arbitrage stocks had this market pretty much to themselves to-day, with Reading and the United States Steel issues as the active leaders. They contributed over two-thirds of the total sales. Prices generally reacted, even the pool in Marsden temporarily withdrawing support. The Consolidated Lake Superior shares were off over ½ each, while Lehigh Valley declined ¾. Lehigh Navigation 3, and United Gas Improvement ½. There was little covering at the close, but commission houses reported that the decline was bringing a larger number of buying orders into the market. Sales, 32,562 shares; bonds, $81,000. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cement	7	7	7
185	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
200	Cambria Steel	26⅜	26	26
1,240	Con. Lake Sup.	7½	6⅞	7
110	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	14	14	14
10	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
285	Elec. Co. of Am.	10¾	10½	10⅝
1,701	Erie	41½	40¾	41⅛
41	Fin. Co. Sec. pf.	92¾	90	92⅜
231	Gen. Asphalt	13	14	14½
1,460	Gen. Asphalt pf.	46⅜	46	46
2,277	Lehigh Val. R. R.	58¼	57	58¾
185	Lehigh Navigation	106	105	105
256	Man. Rubber	11-16	11-16	11-16
1,913	Marsden	5¼	4 15-16	5
1	Marsden pf.	90	90	90
30	North. Cen. R. R.	104	104	104
417	Penn. R. R.	68	67½	67⅝
51	Phila. Trac.	100	100	100
403	Phila. Elec.	9 15-16	9¾	9 15-16
636	Phila. Co.	41	40¾	41
1,210	Phila. Rap. Tran.	25	24⅝	24⅝
27,441	Reading	45 3-16	41 15-16	42 7-16
150	Reading 2d pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
100	Rochester R. & L. pf.	87⅞	87½	87⅞
100	Rock Island	34	34	34
100	Susq. Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
16	Un. Co.'s of N. J.	273	273	273
1,415	Un. Gas Imp.	107¼	107	107¼
2	Union Pacific	115⅝	115¾	115⅝
11	Union Traction	48½	48½	48½
6,340	U. S. Steel	29¼	28¾	28⅝
3,525	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅜	91⅝	91¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the market for outside securities yesterday were reactionary, and, though in some cases there were substantial recoveries from the lowest of the day, the final sales showed more declines than advances. Trading in most issues was very limited, and even in the usually active stocks the volume of sales was smaller than usual, partly at least as a result of the inclement weather which deterred many traders from participating to any extent in the day's business. The three stocks that recently have been most conspicuous, Northern Securities, Interborough Rapid Transit, and International Mercantile Marine, showed very small net changes. All three advanced in the early trading, but later lost all or nearly all of their gains. The American Can stocks were among the issues that were weaker than the majority, a fact that was noted with interest in connection with recent reports to the effect that the Rock Island interests who are also closely identified with American Can had been disposing of many of their speculatively held lines of stock. Among the inactive issues the most important change of the day was the advance in Standard Milling preferred, which sold up to 56, a gain of about 3 points.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,300	Am. Can	9⅝	9⅛	9½
6,700	Am. Can pf.	61½	60¼	61
300	Ariz. Con. Mining	28⅛	28	28
400	Baldwin Locomotive	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
1,700	Bay State Gas	5-16	⅜	5-16
1,410	British Col. Copper	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Central Foundry	4	4	4
100	Central Fdy. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Cons. L. S. pf., as, pd.	14	14	14
100	Cons. Refrigerating	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Douglas Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Electric Vehicle	15	14½	15
10	Electric Vehicle pf.	24	24	24
4,500	Greene Cons. Copper	25½	25	25⅛
900	Greene Cons. Gold	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
100	Havana El. Ry.	15	15	15
1,000	Interborough R. T.	198	195¾	197
1,200	Inter. Merc. Marine	14⅝	14¼	14¼
5,100	Inter. Merc. Mar. pf.	38	36½	36½
200	Mackay Cos.	37¾	37½	37½
2,200	Mont. Tr. & Boston	1	15-16	31-32
10,200	Northern Securities	147½	145½	146⅜
2	Otis Elevator pf.	106	106	106
3,000	Phoenix Mining	11	11	11
50	Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	75	75	75
100	Scab. Air Line new	48	48	48
	Md. pf., w. i.	98	98	98
500	Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
200	Seamless Steel	35⅜	35½	35⅜
100	Standard Cons. Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Standard Milling pf.	36	35	36
7	Standard Oil	634½	634½	634½
200	Tennessee Copper	38	38	38
200	Utah Copper	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
400	Two Rep. Charter	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜
100	U. S. L., new, w. i.	45	45	45
100	Union Copper	1	1	1
600	U. S. Ship., w. i.	27½	27	27½
100	W. K. Cop., new, w. i.	2	2	2

BONDS.

$1,000	Central Fdy. 6s	75½	75½	75½
1,000	Int. Merc. Mar. 4½s	86	86	86
2,000	Iso. Blk. Land 1st 5s	24½	24½	24½
19,400	U. S. Ship. 5s, cfts.	50⅝	50⅜	50⅛
1,000	Wab., P. T. inc. 4s	43	43	43

†Sell flat. ‡Sells cents per share.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	61	65	61	65
American Can	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅜
American Can pf.	62½	63½	62¾	62⅞
American Chicle	125	128	125	128
American Chicle pf.	97	97	93	97
*Am. De Forest Wireless	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf.	3¼	4¼	3½	4¼
Am. Graphophone	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Am. Graphophone pf.	8⅝	9	8¾	9
American Malting 6s	104	105	104	105
American Nickel	1¾	2¼	1¾	2⅛
American Tobacco	248	250	249	251
American Typefounders	37½	42	37½	42
Am. Typefounders pf.	92½	95	92½	95
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4⅜	4⅞
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21½	24	21	24
Am. Writing Paper 5s	80	81	80	81
Arizona Con. Mining	28	28¼	28⅛	28¼
Automatic Heating pf.	90	90	90	93
Baldwin Mining	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Bamberger-De Lamar	3½	4	3½	4
Borden's Cond. Milk	140	144	140	144
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112½	115	112½	115
British Columbia Cop.	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
California Copper	⅛	¼	3-16	5-16
Camden Land	¾	¾	¾	¾
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	62	72	62	72
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf.	63	67	63	67
Central Foundry	4	4¼	4¼	4¼
Central Foundry pf.	19½	20	19½	20
Central Foundry 6s	74½	74½	76	76
City Investment	105	120	105	120
Compressed Air	¾	¾	¾	¾
Con. Lake Sup., as pd.	7⅜	8⅝	7⅜	8⅝
Con. L. S. pf., ass. pd.	14	14½	14	14½
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	¾	¾	¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	6½	9	6½	9
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	18	15	18
Cramps' Shipbuilding	50	59	50	59
Cuban 6s of 1896	100	101	100	101
Denver Union Water	33	37	33	37
Denver Union Water pf.	40	50	36	40
Denver Union Water 5s	101	101	98	100
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	95	100	95	100
Dominion Securities	14	15	13	16
Douglass Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Eastern Steamship	45	50	45	50
E. W. Bliss	150	156	150	156
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	42	43½	42	43½
Electric Boat pf.	79	80½	79	80½
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Prominent Corner on Lenox Avenue Bought for Improvement—Fifth Avenue Parcel Sold to Operator—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Berman Realty Company has sold for Louis Lese to Ravitch Brothers the plot at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 99.11 by 110. The buyers will erect on the property a six-story building having a basement connection with the Subway station at that point.

Harris & Levy are the buyers of the plot 200 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Operator Buys on East 59th Street.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought from a Mrs. Marcus, through Frederick T. Barry, the business building 121 East Fifty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

Sale of 588 Fifth Avenue.

The residence of Hugh H. Baxter at 588 Fifth Avenue, a five-story dwelling on lot 27.6 by 100, has been sold to an operator. The house is between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, and is one of the Columbia College leaseholds which was not sold last Spring when all of the lots in the block were offered to the owners of the dwellings.

Richard K. Mortimer is the lessee of the dwelling 588 Fifth Avenue.

Studios on Ninth Street Sold.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold for Winifred Moody, Jr., to a client of Edward B. Bruch 22 West Ninth Street, a five-story apartment and studio building on lot 25.1 by 95.11.

Samuel Green is the buyer of 147 Wooster Street, recently reported sold.

To Build on West 145th Street.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for Harris Cohen the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer will improve the property.

Thomas & Son have sold for a client to Harry W. Wood 516 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. have sold for the estate of Ward Wheeler 545 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15.6 by 99.11.

A. Gutman & Co. have sold to Lippmann & Horowitz, through William S. Lalor, the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a plot 100 by 200.

Thomas & Son have sold for Frederick Grassmuck to William Rosenzweig the plot, 125 by 240, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 187 feet south of 145th Street, extending through to Edgecombe Avenue.

New Dwelling on Boulevard Lafayette.

The Hugh N. Camp estate has sold to Susan B. Kingsley the plot, 90 by 238, on Boulevard Lafayette, running through to Northern Avenue, 590 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. This completes the sale of the Camp estate's large tract at that point. The buyer will erect a three-story dwelling at a cost of $20,000, for which plans were filed yesterday by Architect Charles Brendon.

West Side House Sold from Plans.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold to Harry Sachs a West Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling in course of construction on lot 25 by 102.2.

The estate of Joseph Beckel has sold 39 West Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Charles Galewski has sold for a client to Teichman & Hyman 151 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Max Marx has sold to Henry Goodstein, through Millard Veit, 2,583 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

This completes the resale of the eight houses bought recently from Caroline and Rosa Doctor.

Max Marx has also sold to Josephine Weinberg, through Joseph Bierhoff, 528 to 532 St. Nicholas Avenue, three five-story flats, on plot 101.5 by 75 by 85.3 by 76.8, running through to St. Nicholas Place.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold, in conjunction with Osorio & Klee, to Shapiro & Portmuth, 157 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

A. H. Levy & Co. have resold for Shapiro & Portman to David Lubelsky 159 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story flat with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11. The same brokers also negotiated the sale of the fourteen lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, for Golde & Cohen to Shapiro & Portman.

Harry Schwitzer has sold the three four-story flats 135 to 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to an investor.

Ignatz Roth and Jacob Adler have resold the three five-story double flats 221, 223, and 225 West One Hundred and Fifth Street to Abraham H. Vogel.

Deal for 65th Street Property.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Eugene L. Lewis 225 West Sixty-fifth Street, a two-story brick dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.5.

Williams & Groiginsky have bought from Michael P. Phelan 451 and 453 West Fifty-second Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Builders Buy 101st Street Plot.

Kidarsky & Levy have resold to a builder the plot 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet east of First Avenue.

Schmeidler & Bachrach are the buyers of the plot, 145 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundredth and Ninth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, sold on Monday by Mrs. A. S. Cameron.

M. Levy & Co. have sold to Harris & Timble the two five-story flats 2,104 and 2,106 Second Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold the dwelling 54 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17.6 by 100.11.

Louis Lese has bought the three three-story double flats 420, 422, and 424 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Taylor & Douglas have sold to John F. Lalor the three-story frame dwelling 252 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

M. Fuhrman negotiated the sale of the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 175 feet west of First Avenue, to Halpin, Diamondston & Levin.

First Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Lederer & Weisl to a client the four-story flat with stores 1,629 First Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 25.6 by 75.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Ferdinand Werth to Abraham Strauss 215 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.8.

Simon Edelstein has sold 129 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has bought 312 and 314 East Sixty-fifth Street, two dwellings on plot 36.6 by 90.

Leo Hutter has sold, through James Kyle & Sons, to Joseph Stern, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story tenement with stores, on lot 25 by 70.

New Tenement on 12th Street Sold.

D. Raffleson and D. Harris have sold for Samuel Kadin 528 East Twelfth Street, a new six-story tenement with stores, 25 by 103.3.

Cuozzo & Gagliano have leased for Falk & Fine to a client the southwest corner of Broome and Mott Streets, a new six-story tenement for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $57,000.

Sale of Jerome Avenue Corner.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Westchester Trust Company 2,439 to 2,445 Jerome Avenue, southwest corner of Fordham Place, a plot 151.6 by 144, on the east side of Prospect Avenue about 96 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Adolf Mandel has bought from a Mrs. Miller the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 25 feet north of St. Ann's Avenue.

Leo Hutter and Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 816 Courtlandt Avenue, a plot, 48.6 by 92.

Louis Lese has bought from the Hammer estate 721 to 729 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a plot 125 by 100; also the plot, 131 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Brook Avenue.

William R. Lowe & Co. have sold for James H. Beals to John A. Prigge two lots on the west side of Jerome Avenue, 50 feet north of Clinton Place; also the northeast corner of Davidson Avenue and Clinton Place, 45 by 100, and two lots on the south side of North Street, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue.

Cecilia Poule has sold to William R. Lowe the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 by 68. A. J. Larkin was the broker.

David L. Woodall has sold for Clarence Bleakley to William R. Lowe the northwest corner of Clinton Place and Davidson Avenue, 25 by 100; also a lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Grand Avenue, 75 feet south of North Street.

H. C. Naylor has sold for Helen Roberts to William R. Lowe a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Grand Avenue, 25 feet south of North Street; also for John Morrow a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 50 feet west of Davidson Avenue, to F. V. V. Shaw, who has resold the property to William R. Lowe; also for Antonie Hasenbalg to William R. Lowe the southeast corner of Davidson Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 100 by 65.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

43D ST, 60 West, s s, 104 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5, three-story stable, leasehold; foreclosure sale, to F. P. Furnald $4,900

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Columbia St, 25 to 29, and Sheriff St, 36, for a six-story brick factory, 200x139; R. Hoe & Co. and Grand St, owners and architects; cost, $165,000.

Northern Av, w s, 590.7 ft w of 181st St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 60x56; S. B. Kingsley of 619 West 138th St, owner; C. Brendon of 509 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

24th St, 552 and 554 West, for three-story brick offices and stable, 50x25; E. Dartt & Co. of 527 West 27th St, owners; F. Jacobsen of 128 West 18th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Columbus Av, n s, 20 ft e of Victor St, for two three-story frame tenements, 21x55; J. Cranz and H. Richter of 670 East 160th St, owners; Robert Glenn of 619 East 149th St, architect; cost, $11,000.

9th St, s s, 105 ft w of White Plains Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 16.5x30; Thomas Hilde, 10th St and White Plains Av, owner; John Davidson of 50 West 13th St, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $7,500.

Louise St, e s, 150 ft s of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x45; George Deverman, Lincoln St, Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

Pelham Av, n e corner of Cambreling Av, for a two-story frame hotel, 50x80; R. A. Briegenbach of 50 Maiden Lane, owner; William T. Lazelle, Southern Boulevard and Tremont St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

79th St, 242 and 244 East, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; E. Glauber of 241 East 80th St, owner; M. Zipkes of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

AQUEDUCT AV, n e corner of Featherbed Lane, containing 11½ acres; Fielding L. Marshall and others, executors, to Aqueduct Avenue Realty Company 500,000

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 50x100; Atlantic Realty Company to Rhoda Bolton. (mtg $14,000.) other consideration and 100

BAILEY AV, e s, Plot 39, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge; Stephen S. Haight, trustee, to Mary E. Haight ..... Gift

BECK ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. John Av, 117.8x irregular; Walter J. Cohn and others to Hyman Rosenfeld, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

BERRIEN AV, n e corner of Rose St, 100.1x100; Herman F. Kennedy and another, executors, to Louis Lese 45,000

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x99.11; Benjamin Harris and others to John Wendt and another, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 125th St, 49.11x irregular; Alvin F. Bantcoon to Frederick C. Beer, other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 132d St, 49.11x irregular; Frederick C. Beer to Alexander Walker, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and 100

BRONX PARK, s s, at w s of lands of Neill estate, runs s e 292.1x139.11 x s w 150.9 x w 237 x n w 187 x n e 98.3; David Lydig to John H. Koenig and others ..... Nom.

BRONX PARK AV, s e corner of 177th St, 100x25; Osias Roesner and others to Abe Buchberg and another, (mtg $5,400,) other consideration and 100

BRONX PARK AV, s e corner of 177th St, 100x25; Joseph Diamond to Osias Roesner and another, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 1,302, e s, 18.6x100.6; David Wildman to Jacob Diamond and another, all title, other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 1,096 to 1,100, 72x113; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another ..... Nom.

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BROOME ST, 49, s s, 25x80; Jacob Auerbach to Isaac J. Danziger, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

DELANCEY ST, 244 and 246, n s, 50x75; Aaron Goodman to Isaac Huppert, (mtg $47,000,) other consideration and 100

FULTON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 98.6x100; Julius B. Fox to Jacob Klingenstein, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 207.1 ft n e of 181st St, runs w 70½ s 25x c 61.6x 25.3; John Reiner to Margaret Reiner, other consideration and 100

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 154.3 ft n e of 181st St, runs w 52.11x n 25x e 61.6x s 25.3; John Reiner to John S. Reiner 500

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JEROME AV, e s, 400 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; John E. Brodsky, executor and trustee, to Norbert Wolff 4,500

JEROME AV, e s, 400 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Louis Jehl and others to Norbert Wolff, quitclaim ..... Nom.

KELLY ST, w s, 150.3 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Mary F. Ward to Dora Rosenstein, other consideration and ..... Nom.

KELLY ST, e s, 140.1 ft n of 167th St, 100x116.11x100.7x106.2; Henry L. Franklin to Gertie M. Holtzman, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 38, revised map of Seneca Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Morris Bilgore.. Nom.

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LOT 85, second map of Neill estate; Joseph Diamond to Rose Cohen, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

MAPES AV, s w corner of 181st St, 26x145.3; Benjamin Hochbaum to Morris Mintz, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

MAPES AV, e s, 105 ft n of 179th St, 66.1x145.2; Samuel Rosenberger to Rose Aaronson, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; U. S. Trust Company, trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 1-3 part, all title 6,333

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; U. S. Trust Company, as guardian, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 2-45 part, all title 844

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; U. S. Trust Company, trustees, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, all title 422

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; Julia Ethel Rospigliosi to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, all title 422

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MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; Phillips Phoenix and others to Pincus Lowenfeld 2,111

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; Phillips Phoenix and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld, all title.. 844

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; Harriette W. Berryman to Pincus Lowenfeld, all title 844

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; Emeline D. Winthrop, Jr., to Pincus Lowenfeld, all title 422

MONTGOMERY ST, 40, w s, 25x92.3; Maria W. Livingston and others to Pincus Lowenfeld, all title 4,222

MONTGOMERY ST, 42 and 44, n w corner of Monroe St, 50x92.3; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 50,000

NAEGLE AV, s s, 530 ft n e from centre line of Ellwood St, runs s e 200 x n e 101 x n w 205.8 x s w 100; Adrienne A. Burrill to Frank A. Berthold, ½ part, other consideration and 100

NAEGLE AV, s s, 530 ft n e from centre line of Ellwood St, runs s e 200 x n e 101 x n w 205.8 x s w 100; August O. Truss, to Frank A. Berthold, ½ part; other consideration and 100

NAEGLE AV, s s, 530 ft n e from centre line of Ellwood St, runs s e 200 x n e 101 x n w 205.8 x s w 100; Josephine A. Allison and others to Frank A. Berthold, 1-3 part 8,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 71st St, 102.2x 86; Presbyterian Hospital to Wesley Thorn, other consideration and 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 71st St, 50x 86; Wesley Thorn to James J. Higginson, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 71st St, 52.2x 86; Wesley Thorn to Douglas Robinson, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 93.11 ft s of 169th St, 151.7x144.5x149.1x144.5; Mishkinid-Feinberg Realty Company to Mitchell Tarella, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 93.11 ft s of 169th St, 151.7x144.5x149.1x144.5; Mitchell Tarella to Samuel Strasburger, (mtg $37,500) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 178th St, 120x100; Joseph Hecht to Minnie Shubitz, (mtg $8,400,) other consideration, and 100

SIMPSON ST, s w corner of Leggett Av, runs w 540x s 230x e n e and n to beginning; Margret A. Cohn to Isador M. Stettenheim, (mtg $118,266,) other consideration and 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 222.4 ft n from s s of Wilkins Place, runs w 100x n 107.11x n w 27.2x e 130.9x s 125; James T. Barry to Jacob Lederer, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and. Nom.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x110; Mary Corrigan to Max Dowell, other consideration and 100

TREMONT AV, n w s, lots 59 and 60 and n e ½ of Lot 58, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate at Morris Heights; Henry H. Dreyer to Anna Dreyer, (mtg $4,450,) other consideration and. 1,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 95 ft e of Crotona Av, 75x90; Frank Rambstock to John J. Fox, other consideration ..... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 171.1 ft n of 161st St, 150x100; Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company to Simal Shapiro and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, e s, 171.1 ft n of 161st St, 150x100; Simal Shapiro and others to Irving Realty Company, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, n w s, Lot 23, map of Morrisania, 40x101; Union Av, w s, 78 ft n e of 8th St, 88x101; Julius Brunings to Henry Villaume, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

WALNUT AV, n e corner of 134th St, runs e 55x s 207.11x w 55x n 207.11; Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to John T. L. Doughty, other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 150.2 ft s of Wendover Av, 50.2x140.4; Susanna E. Dennis to City of New York 13,500

WAINSWORTH AV, n w corner of 180th St, 25x90; Mary Fitzgerald to Michael J. Dowd, other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, s e, 25 ft s of line between Lots 51 and 56, 25x124.4x25x 123.8; Zeltner Brewing Company to Philip Krakower and another, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, at e bank of Bronx River, runs e 192 x n w 400 x s w 176.9 x s e 406.7; David Lydig to John H. Koenig and others ..... Nom.

WILLET ST, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 100x—x100—; Willet Street Methodist Episcopal Church to New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church ..... Gift

WILLIS AV, 854, e s, 25x75; Rudolph J. Muller to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $11,000) other consideration and 100

1ST PL, w s, 264 ft s of 92d St, 23.10x 75; Carrie Beudheim to Jette Neubarger (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 2,125, e s, 16.8x75; Anshel Garmise to Anna Levin, (mtg $11,000). Nom.

6TH AV, 110 and 112, e s, 43.8x irregular; Emma Edinston to Rosalind M. Samson, (mtg $175,000) 4,000

9TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Avenue B, 20x92.10, Westchester; Hannah C. Tyrrell to Robert J. Rooney, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

10TH ST, s w corner of Avenue B, 100x100; Unionport; Mamie T. Baker and others to Robert J. Rooney, other consideration and 100

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10TH ST, s w corner of Avenue B, 206x108, Unionport; Hannah C. Tyrrell to Robert J. Rooney, quitclaim ..... Nom.

11TH AV, n s, 91.6 ft w of University Place, 22.11x irregular; Municipal Realty Company to Alfred Tyack (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and ..... Gift

BECK ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. John Av, 117.8x irregular; Walter J. Cohn and others to Hyman Rosenfeld, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

BERRIEN AV, n e corner of Rose St, 100.1x100; Herman F. Kennedy and another, executors, to Louis Lese 45,000

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x99.11; Benjamin Harris and others to John Wendt and another, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

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KELLY ST, e s, 140.1 ft n of 167th St, 100x116.11x100.7x106.2; Henry L. Franklin to

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

A beautifully designed residence, with broad piazza on two sides. Tiled vestibule. Ornate columns, separate spacious hall from reception room, finished in hazel and daintily decorated. Library 14x22, paneled to ceiling in brown ash. Bookcases and window seats built in. Open fireplace. Dome ceiling of ornamental design, finished with striking iridescent aluminum effect. Dining room with hand-painted panels, open fire-place with richly carved mantel; all parquet floors. Second floor has 4 large, handsomely decorated chambers, in white enamel; cheval mirrors in doors. Dressing room, tiled bath, with porcelain fixtures. Third floor has billiard room, 2 chambers, storeroom, and servants' bathroom. Gas and electric fixtures of original design. Electric bells and speaking tubes. King's Holland shades, steam heat.

Corner plot, 71 feet front by 100 feet deep. Terms to suit. Take Flatbush L to Beverley Road, our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
257 Broadway, New York.

FRED. M. SMITH,
Offers Following Special Bargains:

351 TOMPKINS AVE. Plans and story, between Monroe and Madison Sts.; 2-story brick; with store; 25x100; store 97 feet deep; basement 107 feet deep; price $14,500; $2,500 cash; rent $1,500.

299 McDOUGAL STREET Near Stone Av.; 2-story, basement and cellar brick; $500 being spent on improvements; price $8,500, only $1,000 cash; new plumbing and decorations; 7 rooms & bath.

564 MONROE STREET Between Lewis & Stuyvesant Avs.; lot 20x100; building 25x45; 2-story, basement, and cellar, arranged for 2 families; 7 rooms, bath and toilet on each floor; price $5,500; rate $1,500.

2409 AVE. G FLATBUSH Detached house, 35x45; lot 50x100; tower hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry on 1st floor; 3-story and cellar; price $8,000; mortgage $6,000.

FRED. M. SMITH,
2 Temple Bar, 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

HOUSES FREE.

Two-family houses given away; plans on exhibition 23d St. entrance of Grand Opera House. For further particulars, write or call Royal Construction Co., 1,288 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

$6,750.—Three-family brick flat, 7 rooms, bath each apartment; private hall; dumb-waiter; near office. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$15 -:- AMITYVILLE -:- $20

Inside lots $15; $1.50 down, $1.50 monthly. Corner lots $20; $2.00 down, $2.00 monthly. ½ acre plots $85, $8.50 down, $8.50 monthly. Acre plots $150; $12.50 down, $12.50 monthly.

Only 200 lots at these prices.
Balance will be advanced 25% or more.
We guarantee every lot 25x100 feet.
High, dry and level.
Easily accessible to New York.
40 minutes out when tunnels are finished.
The increase in value will be rapid.
You cannot make a better investment.
Write for maps, &c.
The Realty Syndicate, 220 B'way, N. Y.

Garden City.—Large brick store, large plot, barn, coal sheds, together with coal, feed, and first-class general store business; price $14,000. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.

BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST.

HALF-HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.

Lots with every city improvement, at $375, on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $1600.

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BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

20 acres, fronting Liberty Avenue near city line, $2,000; grade fair; only farm remaining unsold; particulars, Jones, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 923 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

House for sale, Montclair, N. J.—A handsome house in Upper Montclair, located opposite a park and near depot; owner now occupies it and can give possession. Apply to A. U. Andrews, 7 Gold St., N. Y.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 160 Broadway.

$500 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—Dock property; good factory site; railroad siding. Peter Krill, Riverside Av., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent $960; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

Beautiful Summer residence, Berkshire Hills; 25 acres; 9-room cottage, barn, poultry house, fruit; deeded bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage furnished, at Hesp Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Address Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY.

Will exchange a 5-story 2-family flat, free and clear, for a modern apartment; will add cash and secure loan on flat. Eichtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Builders' Opportunity.—Plot 75x100, upper Lexington Avenue; equity $25,000; will exchange for flats or apartments, which consider unincumbered equity property; brokers protected; submit propositions. Quick Trade, 292 Times.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—100x150, in the best part of Washington Av., for exchange for improved property; will add cash. Call until twelve o'clock, Eldridge and Woodever Aves. Real Estate Office.

A high-class elevator apartment house for a good dwelling for occupancy; equity, $40,000; upper west side. Bristed, 2,783 B'way, 107th.

City and country properties satisfactorily exchanged; state your wants. Albert Hughes, 2,307 3d Av.

Will exchange my country home, with acres, for house, city. P. D., 492 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Beautifully furnished seven-room apartment, in elevator building, facing park, to rent for six weeks, $75 per month. Inquire Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house; $2,000 buys finest first-class boarding house, city. Duross, 155 West 14th.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
500 ACRES

meadow, pasture, and woodland; house, barns, other buildings; fruit; watered by river and numerous springs; elevation 600 feet; fine building sites; on state road; 65 minutes from Grand Central Station.

$18,000 TO QUICK BUYER.
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

110 acres, high, beautifully wooded, one mile from station, only $100 an acre; 50 minutes out. White Plains.—Eight room house, large plot, near station, $3,900; small cash payment.

Near Sound, New Rochelle, fine house, six sleeping rooms, two baths, hardwood finish, piazza, garden; cost $15,000 to build; $12,500.

50 acres, adjoining Century Club, White Plains; ideal country estate; also beautiful building site of six acres, $500 per acre.

Ardsley.—18 acres cheap; also six acres, with modern stone house; beautiful view; next Golf Club.

TURNER & CO., 28 East 42d St., N. Y. City. Telephone, 540—38th St.

For Sale.—Farms and Summer residences, northern Westchester County. Address Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Bargains in Chester Hill residences; seven-room house, lot 35x125; $4,500; twelve-room house, lot 50x100; $8,000; eleven-room house, lot 50x120; $11,000; also residence plots at bargain prices. Jones, 1,311 Boston Road, 169th St., Bronx.

A Snap!—9-room house, all improvements, best residential section at Mount Vernon, $6,500; $3,000 remain at 5 per cent. For particulars write Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

CHESTER HILL.

Mount Vernon, near station, modern, 11-room residence; snap, $7,500.

Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New 11-room house; all modern improvements; tiled bath, hot-water heat; good location; $7,500; new 9-room cottage; all improvements; $4,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

PLEASANTVILLE COUNTRY SEAT.

12 fine acres; house, barn, outbuildings; a stream and beautiful trees; a splendid, high location between two prominent New York property owners; $7,000.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

How About White Plains?—Cleanest residential town in Westchester County. Ask about our rental and sale houses. Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS-ON-HUDSON,

28 minutes from 42d St., reserve by west side elevated. Spacious houses and grounds, trees, &c.; some with stables; $12,000 to $22,000; one with nearly an acre and stable, $21,000. Variety of modern cottages, $7,500 to $9,500. Building lots and acreage for sale.

BELLOWS & WARREN,
Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, or exchange. George A. Flagg, 206 Broadway, N. Y. Tel 4264 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!

Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.

SONNABEND & GROMER,
331 WEST 116TH ST.

WANT AT ONCE

for cash customer, two-family flats, with all improvements. For quick results send particulars.

JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 Eighth Av., New York.

Have cash buyers for paying tenements at reasonable prices; can also sell quickly lots suitable for improvement; buyers are waiting for the right thing. For quick results send us particulars of all Manhattan Island property you have to sell. Frederick H. Gunning, 135 Broadway. Telephone 4140 Cort.

Responsible builder desires to purchase 50 to 75 feet for the erection of a mercantile building between Washington Square and 23d Street, 4th to 7th Avenue; possession by May 1. Terms must be liberal; particulars only noticed. Address Construction Company, 166 Times.

Have client who desires to invest $100,000 in Manhattan business property. Loft or office buildings between 14th and 34th Streets preferred; brokers protected; particulars required. Attorney 148 Times.

Have $30,000 for investment in double or triple flats, east or west side; will be interested in old tenements. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

POTTER REALTY CO., 140 Nassau St. Advances money to owners on account of quick sales of Greater New York properties, which they daily bring about.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS, and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av.

Builder desires four to six lots in Brooklyn, Flatbush preferred; state particulars, price, and terms. Will improve immediately. Architect, 184 Times.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property; quick action. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

We are quick cash buyers of improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Owners' Realty Co., 396 W. 116th.

I want to buy direct from owners several cheap flats or tenements, any condition; full particulars. Acosta, 165 West 129th St.

Have several clients for private dwellings; send me full particulars, with lowest cash price. R. M. Jackman, 127 West 125th St.

Will buy Manhattan tenements, flats, reasonable price, without expense to principals. Kurtzman, 177 Broadway.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements; need of alteration. Italian Contracting Co., 511 Broome St.

Wanted—Immediately, for cash buyer, double flat; west side preferred. Alexander, 505 5th Avenue.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Standard Automobile Company of New York, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its name from "Standard Automobile Company of New York" to "Deganville Automobile Company."

Dated the City of New York, N. Y., January 26, 1905.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CLARENCE P. WYCKOFF, President.
EDWARD P. STEDMAN GRIFFING, Attorney for Petitioner, 25 Nassau Street, Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of FLEISCHMANN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY for authority to change its name to "FLEISCHMANN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY."

Please take notice that the undersigned will move for an order authorizing the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company, the petitioner herein, to change its corporate name to the "Fleischmann Construction Company" in this Court, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1905. Yours, &c., HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Petitioner, office and Post Office address: No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NATIONAL SHIRT WAIST CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal office at 100 Wooster Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the BROADS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NATIONAL SHIRT WAIST CO., by BERNARD BROADS, President.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 309 Broadway, New York City.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FRANCIS JOSEPH MOREL, otherwise known as JOSEPH MOREL and FRANCIS MOREL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 6, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Feb. 6, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 25, 1905.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.

Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent, 152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above,
DE GRAFF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT, ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES LOFTS, OFFICES,
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

LOFTS FOR RENT,
43.4 feet x 96.2 feet,
8 WASHINGTON PLACE,
S. W. Cor. Mercer St.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
(61) 60 Liberty St.

7th Ave., 143d to 144th St

Elegant block of fine stores, suitable for bakery, butcher, grocer, delicatessen, or any other business; ready for occupancy Feb. 1. LIBERAL TERMS AND LONG LEASES TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
Apply to
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2460 Seventh Ave.

STORES, LOFTS & BASEMENTS FACTORIES in and outside city limits. Best localities. On all Principal Thoroughfares of the City. Best Localities.
For full particulars and lists apply
WOODWARD, 10 Barclay St., Ground floor.

LARGE TOP FLOOR IN METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING NOW USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND PRINTING, TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES TO LET,
in Market and Fulton National Bank Building, 81-83 FULTON, COR. CLIFF.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS.

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

PART OF OFFICE
AND DESK ROOM FOR RENT.

Apply PAUL TAUSIG, 104 East 4th St.
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.

Large double store, 125th St., south side; New York Central Railroad station near by; suitable for dry goods, haberdasher, clothing, druggist, furniture, and automobiles; rent reasonable. Martin, 500 East 125th St.

In Saratoga.—To rent from April 1, stores 504-6 Broadway; corner show window; steel ceiling; steam heat. Munager, 512 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

A very desirable room at No. 37 West 42d St., good light, only $20 per month. Henry D. Winans & May, Agents, No. 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, $35 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $18 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, all light, 30x65, 259 William St.; new building; elevator, power, heat.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5 East 18th, between 5th and Broadway.—Two light lofts, 3,000 feet both; steam.

Avenue store, $20 month, west side, best residential neighborhood. Heilbrun, 108 Fulton St.

164 Fifth Av.—Front office; also desk room; reasonable. Macauley.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED.

A large, furnished housekeeping apartment for few months; must have two or more bathrooms, and four family bedrooms; neighborhood of 5th Av. Send full particulars to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—STEPHEN F. GITTERMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Stephen F. Gitterman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 6, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 24, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR KAITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Kaitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 6, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 24, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE G. POWER, PIERRE M. LOOKER, and FREDERICK J. MARTIN, individually and as copartners composing the firm of POWER, LOOKER & MARTIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated December 2d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Feb. 6, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 25, 1905.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, EDWARD H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting such business, at the banking house of Westchester Trust Company, Getty Square in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of June, 1905, next.—Dated 20th day of December, 1904. KATHARINE L. ROGERS, WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY, Administrators.

SHERMAN, JOHN O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN O. SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Andrew Lemon, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1904. SAMUEL B. CLAPP, Executor. ANDREW LEMON, Attorney for Executor, No. 93 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

GALLATIN,
A New and Exclusive Hotel for Refined Patrons.
70 West 46th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

Apartments **$2** Per Day for Two

An elegantly furnished Apartment to sublet, with private bath, $2 per day. MEALS EXTRA, $1 per day. Steam heat, electric light, private telephone; elevator; HOTEL SERVICE. Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote. White service. Valet attendance. Tel., 560B 38th.

MEALS **$1** Per Day for One

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.

New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 130 choice suites, one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once. Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.

Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.

SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms; private baths.....$1.50 per day. Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up. Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

4, 5, and 6 room apartment, near Subway station; all improvements; rents $26 to $36. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

West Side.

THE MANITOU,
221 WEST 141ST ST.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR SERVICE, ALL IMPTS.
RENTS, $32.50 UPWARDS.

THE PILATUS,
212 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $40 AND $56.25.

216 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS, 7-ROOM APARTMENT.
RENT, $45. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

251, 255, 259, 261 West 143d St
HIGH-CLASS 5 AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS. RENT, $25 UPWARD.

7TH AVE., 143D TO 144TH ST.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $55.

144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $38.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2,460 SEVENTH AVE.

234 West 21st St.
"HUNTINGTON"
Suites of five and six rooms, all light; modern improvements, including elevator service day and night, telephone, etc. Rents $540-$720.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.
'Phone 1075 Chelsea. 240 W. 23D ST.

ST. REGIS COURT.
237 West 124th St.

SUITES OF RENTS.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$40.00 to $47.50
7 Rooms and Bath.....$47.50 to $50.00
EVERY CONVENIENCE. LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANCE. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Firm of
J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up; 205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight, Architect and Builder.

Morningside Av., (West 118th to 119th St.) two corner apartments, 7 and 6 rooms, light rooms, facing most beautiful park in Manhattan; modern elevator building; all conveniences; references required. Henry C. Coleman, office on premises.

WASHINGTON

51st St., 320 West; beautiful modern apartment six light rooms, bath; electric elevator; $60. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Arcadia, 150 West 49th St., Near Broadway.—Central location; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

135th St., 253 West.—7 extra large, light rooms and bath, second floor, $47.50; must be seen to be appreciated. Janitor.

East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.

14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$55 to $80
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

229 East 12th St.—High-class apartments; 6 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Helgs, 21 Avenue A.

123d St., 206-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17 to $19.50; "L" express, 125th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Jackson Av., 158th St.—5 large rooms and bath; heated; rent $22.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; our cut-to-order coat, suit, shirtwaist, and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy; day and evening school; call or send for particulars. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

BILLIARDS.

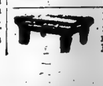

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Mid-Winter Tours
LOW RATES TO
CALIFORNIA

Tickets good to return until Nov. 1.

Parties will leave **New York, Boston,** and **Philadelphia,** etc., in Jan., Feb., and March, and visit Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Jose, San Rafael, and San Francisco. The Return Journey includes the Sierra Nevada and the Gorges and Canyons of Colorado by daylight, Salt Lake City, Denver, Manitou Springs, and the Garden of the Gods, etc. Business men and their families and ladies can see all important points without waste of time, traveling luxuriously, and being relieved of every care.

OTHER TOURS To Florida, Mexico, Porto Rico, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, Cruise to West Indies, etc.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
New York: 25 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JENNY A. GERARD, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. WIGGIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 101 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished by the number 499 Broadway, and extending through to Mercer Street; bounded in front by Broadway, southerly by ground now or formerly of Jacob Cram, northerly by land now or formerly of Robert Bogardus, and westerly by Mercer Street.

Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land adjoining the above-described premises on the north and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the division line between the houses known as Nos. 499 and 501 Broadway, distant fifty-four (54) feet one (1) inch from the westerly line of Broadway, which point was at the centre of the division line or party wall between the houses aforesaid at its then eastern extremity; running thence southerly and parallel with Broadway four (4) inches more or less, and thence northwesterly along said land and at right angles to Broadway, or nearly so, 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the easterly side or line of Mercer Street, and thence northeasterly along the said easterly side or line of Mercer Street 4 inches; thence easterly in a straight line 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation 48 77-100 square feet.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 499 Broadway and 70 Mercer Street, in said Borough of Manhattan:

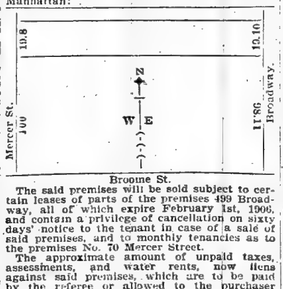

The said premises will be sold subject to certain leases of parts of the premises 499 Broadway, all of which expire February 1st, 1906, and contain a privilege of cancellation on sixty days' notice to the tenant in case of a sale of said premises, and to monthly tenancies as to the premises No. 70 Mercer Street.

The approximate amount of unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents, now liens against said premises, which are to be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser is $1,919.83 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1905.
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—JAMES R. PALMER, GERTRUDE A. KNAPP, and MARY C. KEPNER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES J. DAY, William O. Abbott, and Richard B. Kelly, individually and as Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Francis A. Palmer, deceased; William R. Anderton and Elizabeth P. Anderton, his wife; Harriet Hughes, Phoebe Thompson, Mary Carter, James Stevens, Francis Asbury Palmer Fund, Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Trustees of Hamilton College, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society of Boston, Massachusetts; Westchester County Temporary Home for Destitute Children, now locate! at White Plains, New York; Palmer Christian College, Elon College of North Carolina, Union Christian College of Merom, Sullivan County, Indiana; Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of the City of New York, Presbyterian Church at Bedford, New York, and Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 24th, 1904.
JAY & CANDLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address: No. 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

To the above named defendants, Mary Carter, James Stevens, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society of Boston, Massachusetts; Palmer Christian College, Elon College of North Carolina, Union Christian College of Merom, Sullivan County, Indiana:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of January, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 17, 1905.
JAY & CANDLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address: No. 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANDEL, CAROLINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE M. RANDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Benner, No. 109 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1904.
WILLIE R. ROGERS, Executrix. CHARLES BENNER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City.
jy29-lawtuwTh

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

The world's famous Winter and Spring resort is most attractive and the climate never more invigorating than at this season of the year.

HOTEL DENNIS is delightfully located, directly facing the Ocean and Boardwalk, and offers an unobstructed view from all parts of the house.

Large heated Sun-parlor on first floor and smaller sun-parlors on each sleeping floor, all overlooking the ocean. Hot and cold sea water in private baths. Golf links in fine condition. Open all the year.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

Atlantic City's Newest Hotel
CHALFONTE
A modern Ten-story fireproof hotel, complete in every respect. On the Beach.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Always Open Write for Folder
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON & SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, conveniences and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience.

JAN

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Bank Books Nos. 470,735 and 470,736 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Saturday, 21st, skye terrier, Amsterdam Av. Return 430 West 118th St. Reward.

$10 REWARD.—Garnet necklace, lost at opera Saturday, Jan. 14. Harison, 126 East 24th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

218T ST., 5 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent board; new management; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

457TH ST., 32 West.—First-class table board in refined family; limited number; terms moderate.

60TH ST., 223 EAST.—Nicely furnished sunny room, with board; references required.

81ST ST., 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room; near Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 60 WEST, Block Elevated.—Elegant suites, with board, $20 up; single, with board, $10 up; table board, $6.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—German Jewish family; can accommodate one, two gentlemen; modern apartment. Blumenfeld.

GRAND AV., 2,440, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted.—Young man wants board for $5, near 125 East 90th St. H. Ritter, 324 West 44th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable alcove room; well heated; running water; suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—A handsome, large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, pleasant room, adjoining bath; high class, private home.

39TH ST., 68 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; reasonable. "Wood."

46TH ST, 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; reference . telephone.

60th St., 28 West.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric lights, steam heat, telephone.

61ST ST., 351 . heated double rooms, back parlor for d . ner purposes.

61ST ST., 156 WEST, N . r the lines travel; $2 up; conveniences, parlors; gentlemen. Bell 4.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Owner's home; private family; large sunny room; 3 private bath; $12 weekly; no roomers; gentleman only; references; appointments handsome.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED; double entry, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Standard Novelty Co., 686 Broadway.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom experienced makers and improvers; also apprentices. Apply at superintendent's office.

WANTED—Ladies to sing at Grand Opera House, 8th Av. and 23d St., N. Y. City, Jan. 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, Feb. 2 and 3. T. M. bring music for piano of any songs you sing best; admission free to all ladies; particulars announced from stage; liberal compensation to right parties.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer, with knowledge of office routine. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. D. T., Box 318 Times Main Office.

WANTED—In small, private family, North German seamstress, recently landed, speaking little or no English preferred; must be good needlewoman. Apply at 354 West 22d St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter experienced in railroad office work preferred; office in Jamaica, Long Island; salary, $45 per month and transportation. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young girl preferred; work light; answer by letter only, stating experience and salary wanted. R. Simmons, 68 William St.

WANTED—By Mrs. F., Montclair, N. J., chambermaid and seamstress, willing to assist with children and waiting; wages $20.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent nurse for child; Protestant preferred. Call Thursday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 304 West 57th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter for large department store; hours, 8-6; salary, $8-$10 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographers; two competent ladies, uptown; $8. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. require the services of several neat-appearing checkboys; must have references. Apply 15 East 18th St.

DE LUXE BOOK SALESMEN—ABSOLUTELY THIRTY TERRITORY FOR THREE DE LUXE BOOK SALESMEN ACCUSTOMED TO INCOME OF $3,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR, ON NEW DEFINITIVE EDITION OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI. INTRODUCTORY SALE. SENSATION OF SUBSCRIPTION BOOK WORLD. MOST EXPENSIVE AND CONVINCING SYSTEM OF CIRCULARIZING EVER DEVISED FOR SALESMEN. TWO DEMONSTRATORS CONSTANTLY IN THE FIELD TO THOROUGHLY INSTRUCT BOTH EXPERIENCED AND NEW MEN. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR TWO AGGRESSIVE ENGLISHMEN TO EARN LARGE INCOMES. APPLY AFTER 4 P. M. CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY, 135 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

J. A. MORRISON & SON, 893 Broadway, require services of several neat-appearing stock boys, who can furnish reference.

THE GREATEST PROPOSITION OF TO-DAY. —Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the 20th century books and appeal to the 20th century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. L. Bronfield, 5th Floor, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Young men, 20 to 30; strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; firemen average $85 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105; same position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED An experienced man to manage the circulation department of a high-class weekly newspaper; none but a thoroughly experienced and successful man need apply. to S. T. W. V., Box 136 Times Downtown.

WANTED—An up-to-date, active dress goods and silk buyer; one who is a good salesman as well as buyer. Apply Saturday morning, Jan. 28, with references, to 40 Lispenard St. Jonas Long's Sons.

WANTED — Salesman experienced in selling leather belts; one who has trade; best opportunity for right man; good references. Silverstein Brothers, 471 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman on watches and jewelry on weekly payments by old-established house. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

WANTED—An educated man for salesman on special work. Apply 9 to 12. D. Appleton & Co., 436 5th Av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

DEMONSTRATOR.—By experienced and capable demonstrator; references given. Russ, 1,501 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MANICURIST.—By expert manicurist in hotel or tonsorial parlor; A1 references. M., 39 Gramercy Park.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman, cultured, refined, experienced, commercial, legal; any intricate dictation; efficient as office assistant. Superba, Post Office Box 1,238, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; high school education; read notes well; good speller; no agencies. Stenographer, Box F 140 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Few months' experience; Wadleigh graduate; references; $6 to $7. Ambitious, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; best references; $15 to $17. Carrie Marshell, Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Several years' experience; capable; proficient; industrious; $6. Ability, 154 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; two years' experience; desires position in publishing house; excellent reference. Box 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands office work; neat, accurate; very best references; $10. Steady, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; speedy typewriter; nominal salary if opportunity advancement. Credentials, 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, desires permanent position; best references; $10 to $18. Expert, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desires position with good firm; $6; experienced, rapid. Miss Embree, Box 182 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick beginner; work a week on trial. M., Room 150 World Building.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright, quick girl; year's experience; moderate salary. Anchel, 117 Avenue C, city.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times Downtown.

AUDITS, Investigations, and financial statements prepared; complicated work solicited; ten years' experience; highest references. "Accountant," Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up; trial balance and balance sheets prepared; day or evening. Janes, 124 West 45th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant wishes situation where there are prospects of a future. H. V., 156 West 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 21, as bookkeeper's assistant, &c.; 3 years' experience; can furnish high-class references, R. F. E., 214 East 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant; twenty - nine; special work: opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. G., 155 East 125th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, single, useful; excellent references; wages, $25; country preferred. Coachman, 224 East 23d St.

SALESMAN—By experienced man position as traveling or city salesman on commission basis; A1 established houses only. Experienced, Box 315 Times Main.

WELL - EDUCATED SCOTCHMAN (34) wants berth as confidential clerk, manager, or any position of trust; first-class references; town or country. 316 Times Main.

YOUNG business man, energetic and a hustler, going to West Indies, desires connection as representative of manufacturing or business house to introduce and establish their business there; excellent reference covering character and trustworthiness. Integrity, Box 308 Times.

YOUNG MAN of character, industry, and intelligence, 22 years of age, with several years' experience in newspaper business, seeks clerical position; salary expected, $10 per week; references cheerfully supplied. H., 142 East 40th St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 20, office experience, rapid and accurate, desires position. Butler, 240 East 87th St.

WORLD'S AUTO RECORD FOR MILE AT ORMOND

Bowden Cuts Vanderbilt's Old Figure by Over Four Seconds.

ROSS WON THE DEWAR CUP

English Automobilist MacDonald Held the Record but a Short Time During the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 25.—H. L. Bowden of Boston reduced the mile straightaway automobile record to-day to 34 1-5 seconds. His 120 horse-power car was allowed to compete in the opening contests for the Sir Thomas R. Dewar Cup. Mr. Bowden drove his huge car himself and received a grand ovation from the vast number of automobilists assembled on the beach awaiting the result of his run. This record beats the former mile racing record of 39 seconds, made last year by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., by 4 4-5 seconds.

Mr. Bowden's record-breaking run was not the only sensational feature of the day. In an earlier trial the English chauffeur, Arthur MacDonald, driving the fast English car that he made a new five-mile record with on the previous day, went a mile in the fast time of 34 2-5 seconds. There was a strong wind from the northwest, which helped the contestants somewhat in their racing down the beach.

One of the surprises of the day was the unexpectedly fast time made by Louis Ross in his twenty horse-power steam car. This vehicle is built especially for racing, looking like an inverted torpedo. Ross did the mile in 38 seconds. William Wallace, driving his ninety horse-power Italian car that he had in the Vanderbilt cup race did a mile in 39 1-5 seconds, and S. B. Stevens, using the same car that Vanderbilt had last year when he made his record of 39 seconds, made a mile in 39 3-5 seconds.

E. R. Thomas in his ninety horse-power German car did 40 2-5 seconds, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., disappointed his friends by doing no better than 42 3-5 seconds in his new German car. He congratulated the others, and immediately set to work to change his gears. But he got no other chance to go for the record.

Other trials for the mile were James L. Breese in an eighteen horse power German car, 1:03 1-5; B. M. Shanley in a ninety horse power German car, 0:44 1-5; Guy Vaughn in a forty horse power French car, 0:48 1-5; James L. Breese in a thirty-five horse power German car, 0:53 2-5; Gould Brokaw, 0:45 2-5; J. S. Heller in a ninety horse power French car, 0:43 3-5; Walter Christie in a sixty horse power American car, 0:42 1-5; Paul Sarotri, driving A. G. Vanderbilt's ninety horse power Italian car, 0:45 1-5.

Louis Ross, driving his remarkable steam car, won the Sir Thomas R. Dewar Cup for the one mile championship. He won the first heat from McDonald, Thomas, and Vanderbilt in 41 3-5 seconds. Wallace won the second heat from Bernin and Shanley in 49 seconds. Oldfield, in his Green Dragon, took the third from Heller and Sartori in 49 3-5 seconds, and the final Ross won in 42 seconds, with Oldfield second.

Wallace was third and MacDonald fourth. Oldfield was beaten by but four-fifths of a second. The mile race for amateur drivers only for the cup presented by Col. L. C. Weir was not completed. Two heats were run.

In the first Vanderbilt defeated Thomas by a fifth second in 47 3-5 seconds, and Shanley, who did but 55 seconds. In the second heat Stevens defeated Wallace by four-fifths of a second in 46 4-5 seconds and Breese did 56 4-5 seconds. The race for steam cars for the Col. R. C. Clowry cup went to Ross in 57 2-5 seconds for the mile. Ross defeated Webb Jay in his 15-horse power car.

MORE YAQUI MASSACRES.

Two Americans and Three Mexicans Killed by Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 25.—Two more Americans and three Mexicans have been added to the list of victims of the bloodthirsty Yaqui Indians. Incensed at the pursuit of Mexican troops for the killing of the four Americans near Cobachi, the savages continued their murderous campaign with two regiments of Mexican troops hot on their trail.

On a large plantation a short distance from Hermosillo, Clinton Bowers and a man named McMann, said to be rubber experts from Minnesota and Massachusetts, respectively; Antoni Astarsian, a wealthy planter, and two other Mexicans were killed.

Bowers and McMann had been exploring that section in the interests of a rubber concern, and had been stopping at the home of Astarsian. Nothing further is known of their identity.

Reports of other depredations are coming in and it is rumored the Yaquis are waging a campaign of slaughter. All the troops at Hermosillo have been ordered in pursuit.

ONE STEAK A DAY FOR WIFE.

Court Gives Menu and Releases Delinquent Husband.

Alfred Rowe, twenty-eight years old, of 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was arriagned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a summons issued to his wife Annie, aged twenty-four, who appeared with her two-and-a-half-year-old baby. Mrs. Rowe said her husband gave her fifteen cents a day, and she was obliged to live on bread and tea.

On Rowe's promise to supply a steak for his wife's breakfast every day with a suitable luncheon and supper with meats and two kinds of vegetables, Rowe was allowed to go. Oysters or fish will be supplied on Friday at the wife's request.

STONY WOLD DIRECTORS.

Storm Put Off Annual Meeting, but Women Held Election.

The annual meeting of the Stony Wold Sanitarium, which was to have been held yesterday at the residence of Herbert L. Satterlee, 225 Madison Avenue, was postponed on account of the storm until Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M. At the meeting the annual report will be read and a number of speakers, including the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, and the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, are expected to make addresses.

Notwithstanding the weather a number of women who are interested in Stony Wold, a sanitarium in Franklin County for women and children suffering from tuberculosis, assembled at Mr. Satterlee's residence and elected this Board of Directors: Mrs. Sylvan Bier, Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. William A. Cauldwell, Mrs. Ogden Codman, Mrs. John Caldwell Coleman, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mrs. Walter Geer, Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, Mrs. Charles H. Knight, Miss Leary, Mrs. Robert S. MacArthur, Mr. Edgar L. Marston, Miss Edith V. Brander Matthews, Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, Miss Blanche Potter, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. John Byron Taylor, Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Miss Frederica V. Webb, Mrs. Albert H. Wheeler.

The Treasurer's report, which was read, showed that the income last year was $36,833, of which $10,000 was received from donations and $23,000 from the various auxiliary societies. The expenses were $35,376.79.

HELD FOR JEWEL ROBBERY.

Wilson Says He Confessed Theft to Make Money from a Newspaper.

On the testimony of Winfield R. Sheehan, a reporter, Edward Wilson, who said he lived at Mills Hotel No. 1, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with having stolen jewels belonging to John C. Tatum, a broker, of 51 Leonard Street, while he was staying at the Hotel Seville on Sept. 9. Wilson was employed as a bellboy in the hotel at the time.

Sheehan said he was informed by a man who had talked to Wilson that Wilson admitted having stolen the jewels. Sheehan said he hunted up Wilson and Wilson did admit it. Wilson told the Magistrate that he had only made the admission in order to make some money from the newspaper on which Sheehan is employed. He denied any knowledge of the theft. Magistrate Crane said he doubted the truth of Wilson's statement and gave him five minutes in which to tell the truth. Wilson still stuck to his story of innocence and was held for trial.

Several men who have recently been held up by highwaymen were in court to try and identify Wilson, but all failed to do so.

Harry Root of 229 West Twenty-first Street was also held in $1,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny. In the alleged confession of Wilson he accused Root of running away with some of the jewels. Wilson is alleged to have said that he was showing them to Root in a saloon.

STUDENT SENT TO PRISON.

Lobar Impersonated Another Boy at the Regents' Examination.

Louis H. Lobar, nineteen years old, of 27 Avenue C, a student at the College of the City of New York, was sentenced to serve thirty days in the Tombs in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Lobar was found guilty of violating that section of the Penal Code which relates to fairness in conducting and participating in the State Regents' examinations.

Lobar and Isadore Finkel of 23 Irving Place were arrested on Sept. 28 last at the Grand Central Palace during the Regents' examination. Lobar was charged with impersonating another boy. His attorney, Abraham Levy, appealed to the court for clemency, saying Lobar used the money he received for his services in supporting his father and mother, and brothers and sisters.

In imposing sentence Presiding Justice Wyatt said that as the sentence would have been two months, and Lobar had already spent twenty-five days in the Tombs, he would make the remainder of his term thirty days. Finkel has not been tried.

HEARING ON SUBWAY PLANS.

Rapid Transit Board to Meet To-day—Adjourned Yesterday.

Early yesterday morning Secretary Burrows of the Rapid Transit Board was in communication with its members. He found that they would not attempt to attend the hearing on the Brooklyn extension set for the afternoon, and so notified by telephone all he could reach of those who had asked for a hearing, that the hearing had "blown over" to some date to be fixed later.

This afternoon the Board will meet to give a hearing to both friends and opponents of the Parsons plan for an additional Subway in the city proper. A large delegation will ask that the main Subway for the east side, which the Parsons plan provides shall run up Lexington Avenue, shall be placed under First Avenue instead, thus giving rapid transit to the congested east side districts and also making possible a direct route through the easterly side of the Borough of the Bronx to Pelham Bay Park and the Unionport and Westchester districts. It is expected that a number of other schemes will be launched, one which will find a number of advocates being the proposed "moving sidewalk" tunnel under Thirty-fourth Street.

DUKE HEARING GOES OVER.

Woman Still in Prison—Requisition Papers to be Signed To-day.

The examination of Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, which was to have taken place in the Tombs Court yesterday, was postponed until to-day. Mrs. Duke was not in court. She will have to spend another night in the prison, as her counsel, Abraham Levy, so far has been unable to secure a bondsman.

Mrs. Duke is wanted in Nacogdoches County, Texas, and requisition proceedings have been instituted by the authorities there. It is expected that the proper papers will be signed to-day by Gov. Lanham of Texas and forwarded at once.

Magistrate Flammer showed an inclination yesterday to regard the arrest of the prisoner as unwarranted, on the ground of no documents being ready, but Assistant District Attorney Johnson persuaded him that the telegraphic announcement that an indictment had been found was sufficient ground to hold the prisoner.

SELLING PERSIA'S EXHIBIT.

Art Collection Shown at the World's Fair Ordered Auctioned.

The auction sale of the Persian art exhibit at the St. Louis Fair began yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue.

The sale was by order of Dikran Khan Kelekian, the Commissioner General for Persia, who is also an art dealer in Fifth Avenue. The record price was $100, and the average something under $30 for each object. Although the buying was almost entirely professional there were several women present.

Munroe & Munroe Hearing To-day.

The Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy proceedings scheduled to go on yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander in the Federal Building were adjourned until to-day by consent of counsel. A representative of the office of Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the receiver, intimated that former Vice President Loomis of the National City Bank and Broker A. B. Leach of the syndicate that underwrote 250,000 shares of Montreal and Boston Mining and Smelting Company stock may be placed on the stand to-day, and that other witnesses may be called.

The Old Reliable

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

100 Broadway.....near Day St.
805 Broadway.....corner Houston.
849 Broadway.....near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....near 28th St.
1358 Broadway.....near 36th St.
590 6th Av.....near 42d St.
Daily at Brooklyn store, City Hall.
371 Fulton St., opp.

BLIZZARD FANS FIRE FOR BIG PART OF DAY

Firemen Alternately Freeze and Thaw as Malt House Burns.

TOTAL OF DAMAGE $100,000

Smoke from Charring Grain Drives Out Tenants of Entire District on East Side.

It took the best part of the day yesterday for fire to destroy the big malt house of the Kip's Bay Brewing Company at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. When discovered at 8:30 o'clock in the morning by Joseph Rhatigan, a foreman, the fire was in full possession of the grinding room on the fourth floor of the seven-story building.

It was not until nearly 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon that the walls fell, first in sections on the side street, and a few seconds later in the avenue, where, however, about one-third of the wall remained standing. During this long interval the firemen alternately froze and thawed as they worked, and many narrow escapes marked the progress of the stubborn blaze.

The building was nearly fifty years old, and was part of the David Jones Brewery and plant before it passed into the hands of Patrick Skelly, the present owner. It contained, Mr. Skelly said, 115,000 bushels of grain awaiting malting.

When the fire got into the grain it threw off dense smoke, which was beaten down into the streets by the fierce northerly gale, and made the streets well nigh impassable. The smoke spread terror through many great establishments nearby, where in several instances the employes were dismissed for the day. Three alarms were sent in, bringing Chief Croker, the fireboats, William P. Boody, W. L. Strong, and Zophar Mills, and twelve engines. No man could enter the malt house because of the smoke.

Lieut. Peter O'Keefe and Firemen Corbally and John J. Sweeney of Truck 2 started to cut holes through the roof, when a large section sagged dangerously beneath them, and Corbally fell through a skylight, his grasp alone saving him from falling to certain death in the burning building. Time and again the walls bulged dangerously as the grain swelled with the 6,000 gallons of water which each minute the combined fire pumps poured into the building.

Deputy Commissioner Churchill and Secretary Downes of the Fire Department, standing at the corner, gave the first alarm when the walls fell. Fully two-score of firemen jumped clear of the falling debris, but the following members of Truck No. 2 were struck: John Murray, ankle broken, taken to Bellevue Hospital; Henry Kiele, George Klausman, and William McGough, scalp wounds and contusions, dressed at the fire by Ambulance Surgeons Tichler and Johnson.

Water freezing on the firemen's clothing caused them to resemble men in armor and made them pretty nearly helpless. Chief Croker's helmet accumulated a mass of ice weighing 15 pounds, when he tossed it aside and finished his labors in a fur cap. Ladderman Sweeney of Truck 2, while training a hose from the Boody, fell into the East River. He was rescued and went to work again. The police of four precincts under command of Inspector Walsh maintained order.

At the final crash, when it was believed that many persons were dead or dying beneath the smoke pall, Fathers Francis M. Fagan, Francis B. Knight, and John Flynn were summoned from St. Gabriel Roman Catholic Church, but found no one in need of their services. At the works of the New York Edison Company, on the opposite corner, a hot meal was prepared for the firemen. Girls dismissed from near-by factories because of the fire gave their luncheons over to firemen who would take them. The total loss was about $100,000, on which there was $65,000 insurance.

CORONER JACKSON INDICTED.

Pleads Not Guilty to Charge of Attempting to Bribe Chadwick.

Coroner Moses J. Jackson appeared yesterday in three different court proceedings. Accompanied by his lawyer, Frank Moss, he paid first a visit to the court-room of Recorder Goff, where the proceedings following immediately upon his arrest last Friday were dismissed, Assistant District Attorney Nott explaining that they had been superseded by an indictment found by the Grand Jury.

The Coroner then pleaded not guilty before Judge McMahon to the charge of attempted bribery on which he was arraigned last Tuesday. The plea was made with the understanding that it might be withdrawn not later than to-morrow. The trial was set for Monday.

Finally Dr. Jackson was arraigned before Judge Foster on a second indictment charging him with having tried to bribe Deputy Assistant District Attorney Chadwick by an offer of $200. To this charge the Coroner, through his counsel, entered also the plea of not guilty, with a similar provision in that case. His bail was fixed at $2,500, and surety was furnished by Charles Helborn, a salesman, of 123 East Eighty-second Street.

LA FOLLETTE MADE SENATOR.

Elected in Joint Session—Hint That He May Have to Retire.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—Gov. Robert M. La Follette was elected United States Senator to-day in the joint session, to succeed Joseph V. Quarles. The Governor received 101 votes out of 133. The Democratic contingent gave their complimentary vote to Martin L. Lueck, and the Social Democrats voted for Victor L. Berger.

In the course of a carefully worded address the Governor said:

"Your call invites me to participate in the work which is to deal immediately with the problems which President Roosevelt has courageously pressed upon Congress for solution.

"But, recognizing as I must the recent obligations which rest upon me, I am compelled to be in readiness to meet any unforeseen issue which may develop. For this reason I say, in accepting your high commission, that if there should appear any conflicting obligation which should be impossible for me to meet as United States Senator, although elected to that position, I shall ask you to take the honor from me and place it upon another man of your own choice."

Corporation Counsel's New Aide.

Corporation Counsel Delany has appointed William H. King of 229 West Forty-fifth Street an assistant in his office at a salary of $3,000 a year. Mr. King fills the place made vacant by the resignation of David Rumsey.

HOLD-UP IN CLUBHOUSE.

Man with Pistol Overawed Porter and Robbed Student, Police Hear.

According to a report made to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, a masked burglar entered the Delta Phi fraternity house of Columbia University, 411 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, early Tuesday night, and, at the point of a revolver, compelled a negro porter to escort him to the room of one of the student-guests, who was relieved of a gold watch and $1 in money.

The police were told that about 6:10 o'clock a man rang the bell of the clubhouse. A revolver was poked against the negro porter's face, and in quiet tones the stranger demanded that he be shown to the rooms above stairs where the students were.

Frederick C. Heighe, a student, was reading at the time the porter and the masked man entered his room.

"What do you want?" asked Heighe.

"I want your money and other valuables," the masked man said. "If I don't get what I want I shall kill you."

Heighe looked through his pockets, and besides a gold watch he found $1 in change. This and more he gave to the masked man, and after the stranger had admonished Mr. Heighe and the porter to make no outcry under penalty of death he left.

The other students were in the clubhouse at the time, but knew nothing of the holdup. The police say that the description of the man given to them tallies with that of the Woerz robber.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT HEARING.

State Commission Gets Partial Answer from President Winter.

The State Railroad Commission gave a hearing yesterday on complaints against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company regarding the service on Jamaica Avenue, in Queens. The Allied Civic Association of the Fourth Ward of Queens and the West End Citizens' Association submitted the formal complaint. It specifies:

That the service on the Jamaica Avenue line is grossly inadequate;

That the cars are run at irregular intervals, and are overcrowded;

That at the transfer points at Alabama Avenue and Richmond Hill no shelter is afforded;

That transfers to the elevated road have been discontinued at Alabama Avenue and to the Myrtle Avenue line at Richmond Hill.

Data in the form of tables and schedules were submitted.

President Winter, in making a preliminary answer, said:

"I think that the representation of facts must be correct. We don't often have complainants prepare their facts so carefully. There is plenty of room for improvement, and we know it. But the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not responsible. The fact is that it is almost impossible to run cars on the streets of Brooklyn with anything like regularity. There is interference, particularly on the part of teamsters."

The company could not afford to give transfers, he said, and the law did not require them. There were 110 more transfer points on the road now than one year ago, and 20,000 more transfers monthly were issued. The total number of transfers given on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines amounted to between 120,000,000 and 130,000,000 a year.

Before the hearing adjourned President Winter agreed that the transfer station at Alabama Avenue would be moved to the East New York Loop as soon as the company could repair its switches and tracks. The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock on Feb. 1 in Room 27, Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

TOAST ROOSEVELT AND LEE.

Confederate Veterans Hold Reunion Despite the Weather.

About two hundred and fifty of the three hundred and fifty persons were on hand for the fifteenth annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp last night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria despite the storm. Senator Rayner of Maryland, who was to be the principal speaker, was absent.

President Owen proposed the toast "The President and the Army and Navy of the United States," which was drunk standing while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Following came the toast, also drunk standing "To the memory of Robert E. Lee." At the mention of the name all of the guests rose and cheered.

THINK SHE IS A POISONER.

Woman in Detroit Suspected of Wholesale Attempts to Kill.

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Rose Barron, formerly a scrubwoman in the Alhambra flats, where a dozen of the restaurant patrons were poisoned last Thursday at luncheon, was arrested to-day on suspicion. City Chemist Hayward found arsenic in the baking powder used in the preparation of the meal.

Mrs. Barron left the restaurant Wednesday night. The police have learned that cases of poisoning occurred in four families with which she had dealings. No one was fatally poisoned, but in three of the cases the symptoms indicated arsenical poisoning. Mrs. Barron's father died very suddenly eighteen months ago.

THE BEST for this weather and all weather

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

No one wore shoes yesterday—goloshes were it.

So we've still plenty of $5 and $3.50 shoes at $2.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

ONE LEFT TO BE TRIED FOR SLOCUM DISASTER

Inspector Lundberg Alone to Face Manslaughter Charge.

FLEMING'S CASE DISMISSED

Judge Thomas To-day to Decide Responsibility for Loss of Lives, Charged to Lax Inspections.

Ex-Assistant Inspector of Steam Vessels Henry Lundberg will have to face judgment alone on the charge of manslaughter, growing out of the Slocum disaster. Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday said he did not see where Former Inspector John W. Fleming, jointly accused with Lundberg, had failed to do his duty, and on motion of Fleming's counsel the indictment against Fleming was dismissed and he was discharged.

"I am not yet prepared to say," Judge Thomas declared, "whether Lundberg is properly accused. I will give my decision regarding him before the end of the trial."

The discharge of Fleming followed argument as to whether or not the charge of neglect or misconduct had been established against the accused. Mr. Gilbert, Lundberg's attorney, contended that the prosecution had failed to make out its case.

Former Judge Tompkins said that if there had been any negligence in the inspection of the Slocum, Messrs. Dumont and Barrett, under the law, were the persons who should be punished.

Prosecutor Baldwin said the defense was simply trying to wriggle out of responsibility by quibbling about the title, "Assistant Inspector." When a de facto official undertook a duty he was accountable. In the eyes of the law Lundberg and Fleming were required to perform the duties of Inspectors. It was upon their favorable report, he declared, that the license was granted the General Slocum.

"One would not have to have been to a preparatory school to learn that the life preservers were rotten and filled with granulated cork, straw, or rushes, instead of block cork," said Mr. Baldwin, "yet Lundberg, after describing the life-saving apparatus on board, reported that 'the vessel has had a general overhauling since the last inspection, and is now in good condition and seaworthy.'"

In the hearing of testimony in the morning, Edward Mazeroth, the lad who earlier testified that the Captain of the Slocum drove him away when he told that official the boat was on fire, was recalled, and said that one of the life preservers fell apart on the deck of the boat. It seemed to be filled with straw. The trial of Lundberg will be continued to-day.

INQUIRY ON DEATHS AT SEA.

Customs Officers Confirm Report of Vaderland's Doctor.

Collector Stranahan yesterday ordered a rigid investigation into the death of ten immigrants on the Vaderland, which arrived on Tuesday. Francis E. Hamilton, chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, said that the investigation so far confirmed the report of the ship's surgeon that the immigrants died from pulmonary trouble, resulting from exhaustion consequent on seasickness. The food and accommodations on the ship were found excellent.

$50,000 Loss in Two-Alarm Fire.

Fire in the Cosmopolitan Restaurant at 35 Walker Street, near Church, and in adjoining buildings on Church Street, early yesterday morning, caused two alarms to be sent in, and resulted in $50,000 damage. The losses were by William Greenberg, tailor, in rooms above the restaurant, and Maurice Roth, cotton goods; L. W. Samuels, hosiery; Goldwater Brothers, laces and ribbons, and the International Suspender Company, in 295 and 297 Church Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT 980TH TIME IN NEW YORK. Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Next Tues., the 4-act drama, FRIQUET

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat'y at 2. E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's LUCKY DURHAM.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 3 NIGHTS. Mat. To-day: Cousin Kate & Carrots in ETHEL BARRYMORE SUNDAY NEXT. MONDAY, Robert Edeson in Strong Heart. Management H. B. Harris | Seats To-day.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders. NEXT MOND.—Seats Ready.—BLANCHE WALSH in CLYDE FITCH'S New Play, THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK. CHARLES WYNDHAM-MARY MOORE To-night—Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace. Friday, The Case of Rebellious Susan. Sat. Mat. & Sat. Night—David Garrick. ** Monday—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh southwest winds.

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STRIKES ALL OVER EUROPEAN RUSSIA

Thirty Workmen Shot by Troops in Clash at Riga.

LIBAU FACTORIES ARE CLOSING

Railway Workers on Ural Line Go Out—Strike at Odessa Is Extending.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 27.—Dispatches from Riga say the strikers from the suburban factories there yesterday attempted to enter the town, but were opposed by troops, who fired. The strikers were dispersed.

Thirty workmen were killed or wounded and a sub-Chief of Police and two soldiers were mortally wounded.

The encounter occurred near the Tukkum railroad station. The strikers attacked the troops and attempted to disarm them, when the order was given to fire.

All the workshops and factories are closed. The strikers are parading the streets and forcing all workmen to join in the procession.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the fighting at Riga resulted in twenty-two being killed, including Assistant Police Commissary Bileff, and that fifty were wounded.

Seven soldiers, the dispatch adds, were wounded by revolver shots.

RIGA, Jan. 26.—The strike here is general.

Demonstrations are in progress.

The newspapers are not being published.

LIBAU, Jan. 26.—A gendarme was shot dead to-day while trying to wrest a flag from a strike leader. Troops are now patrolling the town, but no collision with the strikers has occurred.

The workmen are being compelled to leave the factories and mills by the more militant faction of the strikers.

The telegraph lines and telephone wires were damaged, but have been repaired.

A strike has begun at the wire works. Men, singing songs and blowing trumpets, went from factory to factory, calling out the workers.

Some of the mills are still working.

SARATOFF, Jan. 26.—All the printers have struck.

The employes of the Riazan-Ural Railroad have joined the movement.

There has been no rioting thus far.

KOVNO, Jan. 26.—This town is calm. Some factories were reopened this morning, but they were closed later.

The street cars have stopped running. Troops are patroling and bands of workmen are parading the streets, but there has been no disorder.

REVAL, Jan. 26.—Negotiations are going on between the strikers and their employers.

The Government is participating in the exchange of views.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Jan. 27.—The strikes in Reval, Libau, Kieff, Odessa, and a few smaller places are extending.

DORPAT, Livonia, Jan. 26.—A crowd of 2,000 persons, including many women, engaged in an anti-Government demonstration here to-day and broke the windows of the Police Bureau.

The crowd was dispersed by the police.

ST. PETERSBURG COWED.

Agitation for Reform Has Failed, Dispatches Indicate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 27.—Dispatches printed this morning indicate that St. Petersburg has been cowed into submission by the despotic policy of the Grand Dukes, and that order once more prevails there, the agitation for reform having failed for the present. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs:

"Except that Cossacks still patrol the streets, St. Petersburg to-day is in a normal condition. The political cyclone has shifted to the provinces. Many of the men employed in the smaller factories are returning to work, and, in fact, it seems that military methods, together with promises of concessions, have detached from active participation in the popular movement that mass of simple workingmen who believed that the presentation of a petition to the Czar would accomplish all they desired.

"To them both the method of repression and the promises equally appealed. They are prepared to return to work and wait and see what happens. Elsewhere there remain the uncompromising agitators, fortified in numbers and purpose by recent events.

Failure of the Agitation.

"It may as well be recognized at once that, considered as a movement which was to accomplish a revolution out of hand or even compel the granting of a Constitution by a pacific manifestation, the agitation has completely failed. It has accomplished its educational purpose, but it will be a long

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HOSPITAL FIRE RESCUES.

Ninety Babies and Thirty Women Were in Danger of Death.

The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station did good work early last evening at a fire away over in East Eighty-seventh Street, near the East River. They and the city's firemen and the nuns in charge of the Misericordia Hospital rescued ninety babies and thirty women who were in danger of being burned or suffocated. The fire was discovered shortly after 6 o'clock in a building in the rear of the hospital having a frontage on East Eighty-seventh Street.

The hospital occupies a large part of the block on Eighty-sixth Street. The other building, a three-story-and-basement brick structure, was originally planned for a dwelling house and was in the centre of a row of stone dwelling houses, just west of East End Avenue.

It was occupied by tradesmen. A cigar factory occupied the first and second floors. The flames spread rapidly and had enveloped every portion of the building by the time the first alarm had been sent in for the firemen. Two other alarms were quickly sent in, and the reserves of all of the east side police stations were summoned. Those of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, just around the corner, got there first.

The police found Sister St. Lawrence, the Mother Superior, and twenty other nuns rescuing the babies from the rear wing. The flames were licking up the window frames of the dormitory where the babies were sleeping. The place was filled with smoke, which swept up through the floors above where many women patients were in bed.

While some of the policemen got to work to save the babies, others ran upstairs and carried down the panicstricken patients, many of whom were found at the windows about to jump to the courtyard. The Rev. Father Feeley, chaplain of the House of the Good Shepherd, who is also chaplain of the hospital, happened to be visiting the institution at the time, and he, too, aided in the rescue work.

The men of Engine 53 were working from a ladder braced just below the roof of the burning building. Firemen Brady, Porter, and Leonard were guiding a stream near the top of the ladder. Suddenly a sheet of flames burst through the roof, at the base of a sixty-foot flagpole erected there.

The pole sagged toward the front of the roof in a threatening manner, and the foreman of the company shouted a word of warning to his men, telling them to beware of the cornice. As the firemen glanced up they saw the pole come forward, bringing a big section of the burning roof and cornice down upon them. Just as this happened the firemen swung under the ladder on which they were working, and the burning débris went crashing down, carrying the cornice along the ladder.

Firemen Brady, Porter, and Leonard were clinging to the under side of the ladder near the top of the burning building. With much difficulty two of the men swung back and slid down to safety. Brady was clinging to a part of the ladder which was in flames.

The flames were licking the rung which he clung to. He surveyed the ground beneath him for a moment. Bending back and swinging his body, he threw himself far out from the burning building, and then, letting go, jumped into a snowbank sixty feet below. A mighty cheer went up from the crowd when they saw him nimbly jump out of the snowbank and start back to work.

HOME THE ISSUE—ROOSEVELT

Declares Its Preservation the Great Public Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Right Rev. William C. Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, and a committee of the Inter-Church Conference on Marriage and Divorce, called on the President to-day to confer with him as to some of the results of their deliberations. Bishop Doane, speaking for the committee, made a brief address to President Roosevelt, to which the President replied as follows:

"There is a certain tendency to exalt the unessential in dealing with our public questions, and public men especially are apt to get their attention concentrated on questions that have an importance, but a wholly ephemeral importance, compared with the questions that go straight to the root of things. Questions like the tariff and the currency are of literally no consequence whatsoever compared with the vital questions of having the unit of our social life, the home, preserved.

"It is impossible to overstate the importance of the cause you represent. If the average husband and wife fulfill their duties toward one another and toward their children as Christianity teaches them, then we may rest absolutely assured that the other problems will solve themselves. But if we have solved every other problem in the wisest possible way, it shall profit us nothing if we have lost our own National soul; and we will have lost it if we do not have the question of the relations of the family put on the proper basis.

"While I do not know exactly what it is that you wish me to do, I can say in advance that so far as in me lies all will be done to co-operate with you toward the end that you have in view. One of the most unpleasant and dangerous features of our American life is the diminishing birth rate and the loosening of the marital tie among the old native American families. It goes without saying that, for the race as for the individual, no material prosperity, no business growth, no artistic or scientific development will count if the race commits suicide.

"Therefore, Bishop, I count myself fortunate in having the chance to work with you in this matter of vital importance to the National welfare."

ARRESTS FOR A YALE FIGHT.

Two Students Held Because of the Injury of G. B. Tennant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The men who attacked George B. Tennant, the Yale post graduate student, who nearly lost his life in a street fight a fortnight ago, were arrested to-day and admitted their part in the affair, saying they were justified, because Tennant and his friends "bumped into us." The men arrested are Joseph E. Lowes, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, and James P. Kineon of Cincinnati, Ohio, both members of the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School and prominent members of their class.

Kineon was first substitute tackle on the football team, a member of the crew, and Captain of the Yale Gun Club. Lowes is prominent socially, and a member of Eerilius the well-known "Sheff" society.

Kineon and Lowes talked with Capt. Cowles of the Detective Bureau. Lowes admitting that he punched Tennant and that Tennant fell back, cutting his head.

Satolli Threatened with Pneumonia.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The illness of Cardinal Satolli has taken a serious turn, and it is feared pneumonia will ensue. The Cardinal's temperature is 103.

AN ADEQUATE PASSENGER SERVICE.

18 trains to Buffalo, 14 to Niagara Falls, 11 to Cleveland, 5 to Cincinnati, 6 to St. Louis, 13 to Detroit, and 17 to Chicago via New York Central and West Shore Railroads.—Adv.

True Cause of Judge Parker's Defeat.
An exposé of present day politics. Mailed for a dime. Publisher, 38½ Lexington Av.—Adv.

SUSPECT A PLAGUE; LINER IS HELD UP

The Vaderland, with Ten Dead, Back in Quarantine.

OFFICIALS ARE INVESTIGATING

Doctors' Diagnosis Was Congestion of Lungs—Pneumonic Plague Suggested—Steerage Complaints.

The possibility that it was the pneumonic plague and not congestion of the lungs that killed the ten Hungarians who died on the voyage of the Red Star liner Vaderland, which arrived in New York Tuesday night, caused Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port of New York, to order the vessel back to quarantine yesterday for a rigid reinspection of both ship and passengers and the fumigation of the vessel. In addition to the thorough investigation that Dr. Doty is making, Collector of the Port Stranahan, Surveyor of the Port Clarkson, and Commissioner of Immigration Williams are conducting investigations in an attempt to fathom the mystery of the deaths in the Vaderland's steerage.

The ordering back to Quarantine of the big liner caused a sensation in marine circles, it being the first time on record that a vessel was quarantined after having been previously inspected and passed by the regular Quarantine officials.

Although the surgeon of the Vaderland, backed by a statement signed by two American physicians who came over in the Vaderland, gave congestion of the lungs as the cause of death in each of the ten cases, Dr. Doty is not at all satisfied that the cause of death was congestion of the lungs. Dr. Doty said he would sift the case to the bottom.

As to his plans Dr. Doty was not prepared to talk, and will not be ready to until the result of the bacteriological examination of the blood of two of the victims is made.

It was considered quite possible that pneumonic or bronchial plague might have caused the death of the Hungarian immigrants. The pneumonic plague, as its name suggests, affects the victim in the same way as pneumonia, the symptoms of the two diseases being the same.

If it were found that the pneumonic plague caused the death of an immigrant, the next question to settle would be as to how it was carried aboard the vessel on which the affected persons were.

The Vaderland came from Antwerp, where so far as is known there is no sign of the disease. About four years ago the disease appeared in Hamburg, and more recently in Glasgow. On those occasions it was the bubonic and not the pneumonic plague that broke out.

The Vaderland brought to New York nearly a thousand steerage passengers, 669 of whom are still on board. Of these, 575 of them were taken to Ellis Island Wednesday, and, with the exception of 75, who were released, they were all sent to Quarantine to await the result of the medical investigations. None of the cargo remaining on the Vaderland can be removed without the authority of the port officials.

Yesterday afternoon when Dr. Doty's order became known, the Red Star Line issued the following statement concerning the matter:

"The steamship Vaderland arrived on the 24th inst., having had ten deaths during the voyage, among the third-class Hungarian passengers, and was duly passed by the Quarantine officers and docked. We have been instructed by the Quarantine officer, Dr. Doty, that he wishes the steamer returned to Quarantine for further examination and inspection. The ship's surgeon, and two doctors who were first-class passengers, were satisfied that the deaths on board were caused by the extremely weak condition in which the passengers embarked, making it impossible for them to resist the rigor of a Winter voyage. We have no further information, and are awaiting Dr. Doty's investigation."

Although no official statements as to the causes which led to official recognition of the series of fatalities were to be obtained, it was learned from an authoritative source that complaints were made by steerage passengers, from among fifty or sixty who had been landed, against the Red Star Line because of alleged ill-treatment and the alleged refusal of the company to provide eatable food, or to clean beds or compartments.

One man said that he was in a compartment where between 150 and 160 men were crowded in a forward part of the ship. This man said that the air was very impure.

Uncleanliness, this man said, was the keynote to the situation. The ship's employes made no effort, he said, to keep this immense compartment clean, though between sixty and seventy men became violently ill before the ship had been out twenty-four hours.

One of the passengers lived for three days on food which he had brought on board with him. All these facts are set forth in affidavit form, and are in the possession of the investigating authorities.

When the Vaderland arrived here there was made public a statement signed by Drs. William Ackerman of Milwaukee and Sidney K. Simons of New Orleans, certifying that to the best of their belief the ten passengers had been killed by exhaustion, and that every possible care had been taken of the sick. Dr. Simons was graduated from the Tulane Medical College in 1890, and then went to Europe to continue his studies. THE TIMES's correspondent at Milwaukee telegraphed last night that no Dr. William Ackerman was known in that city, and that no such doctor was registered for practice in Wisconsin.

KAISER'S ELDEST SON ILL.

It Is Denied That He Has Pneumonia—Prince Eitel's Condition.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Crown Prince Frederick William is confined to his room with what is probably an attack of influenza. It is denied that he has contracted pneumonia from his brother, Prince Eitel-Friedrich.

The physicians of Prince Eitel issued the following bulletin at 10 A. M.:

"His Royal Highness had a fairly good night. He slept for some time and did not cough much. The lower lobe of the left lung is now entirely affected; the distress in breathing is not extreme; the pulse is rapid, though strong.

"Temperature 102½; appetite somewhat better; complains of pains in the side; is perfectly conscious.

The Empress went to Potsdam early this morning and spent the forenoon with her son. His condition gives the family much concern, but there is nothing to indicate that the attack is not taking the normal course.

LACOMBE GOES TO CAPITAL.

Judge Will Appear Before Congressional Committee To-day.

United States Circuit Court Judge E. Henry Lacombe left last evening for Washington, where he will appear to-day before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives relative to the charges brought against him by Watt & Dohan of Philadelphia.

It is said that Judge Lacombe will lay before the committee the entire record of the litigation in which Watt & Dohan were interested.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

ORDERED TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Cruiser Dixie to Take Marines—An Outbreak Reported.

COLON, Jan. 26.—The United States cruiser Dixie has received hurry orders to proceed to Santo Domingo, and is now coaling.

Two hundred marines were brought to Colon to-day from Empire Camp and embarked on board the Dixie, which will sail late to-day and go by way of Guantanamo.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—A Picayune Panama special says:

"Considerable excitement has been created on the Isthmus by the receipt of orders by the converted cruiser Dixie to proceed at once to the Island of Santo Domingo, where it was reported fighting had broken out in the streets and become so general that the assistance of the 500 marines quartered upon Empire Hill is considered absolutely necessary by the United States."

FEVER SEIZES OFFICERS.

Ship's Surgeon Among Those Stricken on the Boston at Panama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Two cablegrams were received over night at the State Department from Consul General Gudger at Panama relative to the outbreak of yellow fever on the United States steamship Boston. In the first, dated yesterday morning, Mr. Gudger says:

"Boston arrived at Panama this morning from coast ports. Japanese mess man died from yellow fever. Paymaster F. P. Sackett, Lieut. W. D. Leahy, and Dr. Otto Kohlhaz have mild cases."

The second dispatch is dated at Panama, 4:40 P. M. yesterday, and is as follows:

"Two other Japs and Private Lafferly have yellow fever. Have been removed to Ancon (where the hospital is located.) Not safe to remove three cases reported this morning. Perry and Pierce (believed to be surgeons) aboard. This infection progressing. All cases seven."

Commander Niles, commanding the Boston, also has reported to the Navy Department that yellow fever has broken out among the crew of that vessel.

Prompt action was taken by the Navy Department. Orders were issued directing that a doctor on the Isthmus be sent aboard the Boston to take the place of Dr. Kohlhaz, and Assistant Surgeon Frank E. McCullough has been ordered to join the Boston as soon as she reaches the home coast on her way to Puget Sound to assist the ship's doctor.

The news of the yellow fever on board the Boston came as a great surprise. It is said by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery that the cases probably were caused by mosquitos, as the greatest care is exercised in preparing the drinking water.

The Panama Canal Commission received a delayed cablegram from Gov. Davis of the canal zone, saying that as an emergency measure, on account of the yellow fever situation, he has taken full control of the sanitary work in Panama and Colon.

CROKER ON HIS WAY HERE.

A. J. Drexel Also a Passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 26.—Richard Croker is a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left here at 11:30 A. M. today for New York, having been delayed in leaving Bremen owing to a fog.

Her other passengers include A. J. Drexel, whose yacht, the Margarita, will proceed to the Mediterranean in February after docking at Southampton. Mr. Drexel will join her later at Cannes, thus finally disposing of the reports that the Margarita has been sold to Russia.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse also takes Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador to the United States.

MONORAIL'S HEAD OUT.

President Powell Forcibly Kept from Meeting, It Is Said.

H. W. Williams of Baltimore, a Director of the American Monorail Company of 41 Wall Street, last night announced, after a stormy meeting of stockholders of the company, that President Thomas C. Powell had been removed as President and as Director of the concern. He said that no successor had been chosen.

The meeting had been called, he said, for the purpose of taking this very action. Mr. Williams declined to go into the troubles that led to the action.

The affairs of the Monorail Company have been afloat somewhat recently. There has been a hot fight between the officers. At yesterday's meeting charges and counter charges were made, and it was said President Powell was forcibly prevented from attending, although he wished to do so.

The capital of the company is something over $22,000,000. It was said yesterday that $22,000,000 of stock was voted against Mr. Powell.

TRAIN STALLED, BANK QUITS.

President, Stuck on Limited Express, with Funds to Relieve It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—With its President stuck in a snow bank on the Hudson, an imprisoned passenger on the Twentieth Century Limited, the Pan-American Banking Company, 185 Dearborn Street, closed its doors to-day, because of the failure of the head of the institution to arrive from New York with funds to meet demands made at the cashier's window.

The bank was closed by Constable Moore of Justice Wolf's Court on complaint of a depositor, who was unable to get his money. Meanwhile, President W. H. Hunt, carrying relief to the concern, is endeavoring to keep warm on board the stalled train.

The fact that the bank suspended payment created no excitement in banking or financial circles. It has a capital of $500,000. W. R. Travers is Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and his offices and those of President Hunt are given as 91 Wall Street, New York.

SENATE PROTECTS MILES.

Modifies Provision in Army Bill Affecting Retired Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House provision in the Army bill, regulating the pay of retired officers assigned to active service, was modified by the Senate to-day.

Mr. Cockrell expressed confidence that there had been no intention to humiliate Gen. Miles.

The amendment was modified at Mr. Lodge's suggestion, and was passed as follows:

"Retired officers of the army above the grade of Major shall, when hereafter assigned to active duty in connection with the organized militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the Governor thereof, receive their full retired pay, and also commutation of quarters unless Government quarters are available, and shall receive no further pay or allowances. Provided further that a Lieutenant Colonel so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of a Major on the active list."

The entire bill was finally passed.

"THE BENEDICT" Collar Button, greatly NEW PAT. OCT. 6 '03. TRY IT. only by Benedict Bros., Jewelers, Liberty.—Adv.

THREE TO BE INDICTED IN DODGE-MORSE MIX-UP

Grand Jury Has Found Cause and True Bills Are Being Drawn.

REPORT COMING NEXT WEEK

Secrecy About Appearance of Chief Witness for Examination—Morse and Former Mrs. Dodge Abroad.

The Grand Jury, it was learned yesterday, has completed its investigation of the Dodge-Morse matrimonial tangle, and has found cause for the return of not less than three indictments. These may be handed down to-day, but the likelihood is that they will not reach Judge McMahon until next Monday or Tuesday.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the work of drawing true bills against the persons to be indicted was in progress and that the ticklish character of that task was the reason why the labors of the Grand Jury might not be ended to-day. The jury has been requested to sit the two first days of next week.

Charles F. Dodge, the principal witness in the case, it became known yesterday, has appeared before the Grand Jury. He was smuggled into the jury room early last Tuesday morning with such secrecy that not a person outside of those in charge got an idea of what was going on.

Dodge has been kept under close surveillance at a private boarding house uptown ever since he left the Broadway Central Hotel, a week or so after his return from Texas in charge of United States Marshal Hanson and four deputies. Roundsman Beery of District Attorney Jerome's staff and County Detective Flood have had the task of guarding him against interference or the visits of the persons who provided him with the means for his prolonged stay in Texas.

The names of the persons who will be mentioned in the indictments are an open secret. They have appeared time and again in the newspaper stories of the Dodge-Morse series of marriages, divorces, annulments, and reinstatements, as well as in connection with the perjury suit against Dodge. It is generally understood that at least two of those to be indicted, and perhaps all three, are members of the legal profession.

Nearly 100 persons have been examined by the Grand Jury during the investigation. Among these have been, besides Dodge, three members of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, which furnished counsel for Dodge in his suit to secure the annulment of the divorce decree granted his wife, who later became Mrs. Charles W. Morse. It was that suit which led to his indictment on a charge of perjury, and which, although successful at first, resulted finally in recognition of the validity of Mrs. Dodge's divorce by the Court of Appeals.

The members of the firm in question, whose testimony was asked by the Grand Jury, were Abraham Hummel, A. H. Kaufenburgh, and David May. One of their stenographers also was summoned and came near going to jail for refusing to answer questions put to him by Assistant District Attorney Rand. After a strenuous session with Judge McMahon, the stenographer consented to tell what he knew. It was said on good authority at the time that this testimony was definitely required in regard to the identity of the person who dictated an affidavit that played an important part in Dodge's annulment suit.

Another witness before the jury was former Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman, who acted as counsel for Mrs. Dodge-Morse when she found herself married to two men and tried to straighten out her legal status by suing for annulment of her marriage to Morse. On that occasion Mr. Fursman was retained and paid by Morse.

Charles W. Morse is said to be in Europe, and so is Mrs. Dodge-Morse.

In connection with the impending action in the Dodge-Morse case is recalled an utterance made by Assistant District Attorney Rand while addressing the Arkwright Club night before last. He said that he had been busy in the Grand Jury room trying to straighten out a notorious matrimonal tangle in order to find out who married whom. The scandal growing out of it, he said, would be made public in a day or two, and he hoped that the respective husbands and wives would be lined up to the satisfaction of the public.

MASKED ROBBER AGAIN.

Holds Up Negro in Harlem—Escapes Police, Who Shoot.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was the scene of another hold-up by a masked robber last night. George H. Washington, a negro porter in a dental company at 2,298 Third Avenue, was the victim. After taking from Washington the company's money, the thief dashed down stairs and ran up the street, his revolver still in his hand.

The robber looked much like the Woerz robber.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Washington, who lives at 330 West Forty-fifth Street, was sitting and reading in the dental office, where he is empolyed, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with an entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A flight of stairs leads directly to the dental offices, which are over a store.

Two envelopes containing a sum of money belonging to the company had been given to Washington. He was intending to turn them over to a representative of the company. Suddenly a man who had come quietly up the stairs opened the door and entered.

"Well, Sir," said the porter, as he looked up. He then found himself looking into the muzzle of a pistol. The man gave a grunt and said "Hands up!"

Washington promptly put up his hands, and the man advanced toward the centre of the room. The negro said that the man was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and 150 pounds in weight. He had light complexion and hair. The lower part of his face was covered by a white handkerchief tied at the back of his head and pulled down so that it concealed even the front of his shirt. The intruder wore a black overcoat and a derby hat.

The man quickly brought the negro by his coat, and, reaching into his inside pockets, took the envelopes which were there. Then he backed away. At the door he said:

"I am going now and I don't want you to make a noise. If you do, I will kill you."

Then the door closed, and Washington heard the man running down the stairs.

Then he pulled open the door and followed down stairs shouting "Stop thief!"

With the pistol still in his hand and the mask covering a part of his face the man ran over One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street toward Lexington Avenue. The street was well lighted, but there were but few persons about save in front of Proctor's Theatre.

"Ajax" Whitman, the bicycle policeman, who was near Lexington Avenue, started after the fugitive. He fired two shots, but the man only looked back over his shoulder and increased his speed. The man soon got out of sight and escaped.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

GEN. KUROPATKIN ADVANCES.

Big Battle in Progress—Troops Said to be Discouraged.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 26.—A heavy and continuous artillery roar has been heard to the westward all day. Apparently the most important engagement since October is being fought.

Reports received here are to the effect that a Russian force crossed the Hun River on the Japanese left wing. A Japanese force advanced against the Russians, making an attack.

The fighting must be attended with great suffering from the cold. A snowstorm began on Monday, following a long period of remarkable mildness. The temperature is below zero, and the plains are covered with several inches of snow. The ground is too hard for rapid intrenching.

To-day's move by the Russians is the first important one since Gen. Mistchenko's recent raid.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that Gen. Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Emperor that his offensive power is seriously hampered by the obstinate reluctance of his troops from the European provinces to advance against the enemy.

While the Cossacks and Siberians are full of dash, the Europeans argue that now that Port Arthur has surrendered there is no object in continuing the war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—The War Office denies the report that a mutiny recently broke out among the Russian troops at Mukden because of the privations they had been forced to endure.

PRESIDENT FOR NIEDRINGHAUS

Deprecates Efforts to Keep Him Out of the National Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representative Bartholdt talked to-day with the President about the factional trouble among the Republicans of the Missouri Legislature which is holding back the choice of a Senator to succeed Senator Cockrell. The President, it is understood, deprecates the efforts of a few Republican members of the Legislature to defeat Mr. Niedringhaus, who was regularly chosen by a large majority in caucus.

Mr. Bartholdt expressed surprise that there should be any opposition to Niedringhaus, who he believes is the choice of the Republican masses of Missouri.

"Those members of the Legislature who are voting against Niedringhaus," said Mr. Bartholdt, "are doing so in disregard of the wises of their constituents, who are holding meetings and calling for his election."

AGED PAIR DIE IN FLAMES.

Bodies Found by Neighbors Who Put Out Fire in Bayonne.

Fire caused the death yesterday of Michael Hurley and his wife, an aged pair occupying a small house in the rear of John Kropf's residence, 101 East Twenty-third Street, Bayonne. The fire was extinguished by John Kropf and neighbors, no alarm being given.

It is supposed that Mrs. Hurley got up early to attend the fire in the kitchen stove, and, sitting down to warm herself, fell asleep. Her clothes caught fire. Dense smoke overcame Hurley so quickly that he was unable to go to his wife's assistance. A cat was found suffocated in the room.

MOLTKE HAD HARD TRIP.

German Liner, Two Days Late, Held Up by Blizzard.

The steamship Moltke arrived last night from Hamburg, Dover, and Boulogne, two days late. She was delayed some time on leaving Hamburg by the fouling of a propeller on a mooring cable. At Dover a gale made it impossible for the ship to approach the pier, and the passengers and baggage were taken to the vessel in a tender.

Every day after leaving Boulogne the ship ran into west and northwest gales. Great seas swept the forward part of the ship, and only once or twice during the voyage were any of the 1,234 steerage passengers allowed on deck. The vessel ran into a blinding snowstorm on Tuesday. Some time on Wednesday she arrived off Fire Island, but it was impossible to make out objects 100 feet away, and she drifted until noon to-day.

B. AND O. MANAGER RESIGNS.

Sims Follows Maddy Out—Friction Among Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The friction prevailing among high officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which led recently to the resignation of J. H. Maddy, the representative of the President, caused also to-day the resignation of Charles D. Sims, the General Manager. Although Mr. Sims says his plans are as yet unsettled, it is believed he will follow Maddy to the Erie under President Underwood, who was at one time General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Mr. Sims will be succeeded here by Thomas Fitzgerald, the General Superintendent. Mr. Sims has been in the railroad service about twenty years, having spent most of that time with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio.

Mr. Fitzgerald entered the Baltimore and Ohio service thirty-nine years ago as water boy.

JAPAN TO FIGHT FOR TRADE.

That's Her Object When War Is Ended, Uchida Says.

S. Uchida, Japan's Consul General in this city, in responding to the toast "American Enterprises in the Orient" at the Michigan Society dinner at the Hotel Astor last night, said:

"American sympathy for Japan is appreciated. The attitude of Japan in the present war is for the preservation of her national existence. Incidentally, she is fighting for China and Korea, for they are cowards. They do not dare to fight Russia alone, not even to prevent their territory from being partitioned. They do not dare to fight for their own interests.

"We cannot tell when the war will end, but now that Port Arthur has been captured, now that the fate of her army in Manchuria is doubtful, now that Russia has serious internal troubles, we have very optimistic hopes for final victory in this fight against the Bear.

"It would not be entirely premature to discuss what we will do and what you and other nations will do in the Orient after the war is over. I am not in a position to discuss the political programme, but I can safely say we must enter another great struggle, not only against Russia but against the whole civilized world—that is a commercial and industrial fight for China and Korea."

A WINTER OASIS.
Pinehurst, where every outdoor sport may be enjoyed under [illegible] ions. One night in a Pullman, [illegible] or Seaboard Air Line.—Adv.

CITY DIGGING OUT IN ZERO WEATHER

Resumption of Traffic and Business Comes Slowly.

SURFACE CARS PROMISED TO-DAY

Railroads Gradually Get in Shape—Charity Organizations Overrun with Appeals.

New York made heroic endeavors to raise its head above the mountains of snow yesterday, only to encounter the most intense cold of the year. In the early hours the temperature hovered around the zero mark, and despite all efforts commerce was still virtually throttled. None of the railroads tried to move freight, and where passenger trains were run the time made was not calculated to enthuse the speed-loving. As for the surface cars in the city, there was little improvement over the day before.

As the day wore on and the mercury began to climb up the tube, there was another general attack all along the line, which brought some measure of relief. Belated trains began arriving with the mails and milk, and an army of street cleaners tackled the problem of carting away the snow. They made some impression on the giant drifts in the principal thoroughfares, and while that may sound small it was a giant task that needed a giant's full strength.

The intense cold coming atop of the blizzard which had already reduced vitality to a low ebb, carried with it the resultant tragedies and suffering. Three men were frozen to death in various parts of Jersey City, where the weather was even more severe than in this city. James Donohue, formerly a waiter in the Murray Hill Hotel, was found frozen to death in the areaway in front of his home at 328 Third Avenue. Snow shovelers uncovered his body, which had been there covered by four feet of snow since the night before. Another death was reported last night, making five in all.

How to rid a city of such a snow mantle as enveloped it Wednesday is no small matter, and the problem was tackled with vigor by some 13,000 men and 3,500 carts, starting at fifty different points throughout the borough. Yet hardly an impression was made by the shovels.

All danger of a milk famine, which seemed so imminent, passed yesterday when the railroads began moving some trains, and there need be no fear of a coal famine, as dealers have a plentiful supply until such time as the railroads can bring more. The only problem is how to get the coal delivered in the city, for unless a decided thaw sets in the side streets will be impassable for heavy vehicles for days to come.

The official figures do not tell the real story of the intense cold, according to the owners of private thermometers. Some of these instruments registered 4 below, but the weather man says it was coldest at 7 o'clock in the morning, when zero was reached, and warmest at 4 in the afternoon, when the mercury stopped opposite 14. After sundown it got colder again, and the biting wind drove pedestrians from the streets.

Charity made itself felt through various channels during the day, but according to the organized dispensers the worst effects of the cold wave are yet to come.

The Long Island Railroad along its main line is bound fast in snow fetters. Of the other roads, the Pennsylvania and the Central recovered quickest. The trains originating in Philadelphia and this city left on time, but those coming from the West and South, especially where connections were to be made, were many hours late. The New York Central trains were leaving on time last night. The Erie is still in bad shape, except on its suburban trains, 75 per cent. of which were in commission.

This resumption of suburban traffic had its effect on the hotels, which were in not nearly such a crowded condition as on Wednesday night.

The Subway and the elevated lines did some more record breaking yesterday. That what might be one man's food could be poison to another was aptly illustrated in the case of the elevated lines and the surface roads. Much of the snow that was blown off the elevated structures filtered down into the trolley slots, freezing the one and binding up the other.

Early in the morning the work of digging out abandoned trucks was begun. Scores of them loaded with everything from feathers to pig iron were foundered in drifts all over the lower section of town. One enterprising citizen alive to the opportunities of the moment had rigged up a two-wheeled arrangement to which he had attached four stout horses, and his offers to pull trucks out of the drifts at prices ranging from $2 to $5 were quickly accepted.

Board of Education officials said that there was a falling off yesterday of at least one-fourth in the attendance in the schools. This was particularly true in the Bronx, where trolley lines had been abandoned.

There will be more cold weather today, and a gradual rising of temperature at the week's end. Even down in usual balmy Florida the cold snap was severely felt, for in Jacksonville it was as cold as it was here during the highest temperature of yesterday, while tropical Jupiter and Tampa could only croak the mercury up as high as 22 degrees. It was no colder in Duluth than it was here while the thermometer was doing its worst.

Shipping had not resumed yesterday, and only the largest ferryboats were able to make trips on anything like respectable time. Grave fears were expressed for the steam lighter Clarence, which had not been heard from since Wednesday. She had a crew of seven aboard.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF IN SUBWAY.

Blinded by Glare on Snow, People Couldn't See Those Coming Out.

Much confusion was caused at the entrances to the up-town Subway stations during the hours of the bright sunshine yesterday by people suffering from snow blindness. Coming directly from the glare of the sun on the heaped-up snow into the semi-darkness of the Subway, entrances was like passing from a brilliantly lighted room into one of pitch darkness. All kinds of unconventional things happened.

The northern entrance to the station at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street furnished a good example of what was encountered at [illegible]

stations. Passengers coming down the stairs butted most unceremoniously into those trying to find their way out, as the in-comers were absolutely unable to see the out-goers. The latter could not understand the situation at all. There was a constant succession of shouts of "Can't you see where you are going?" and "Aren't you old enough to know enough to keep to the right?"

No explanation for the strange conduct of the in-comers was vouchsafed, for they were unable to explain. But when they attempted to find the ticket seller's booth and failed signally to do so, putting into the protecting rail or the ticket chopper's box instead, the truth dawned on them.

SURFACE CAR TIE-UP LASTS.

Cold Freezes Snow in Conduits and Baffles Efforts to Resume.

In spite of the utmost efforts on the part of the New York City Railway Company, which had 4,000 men at work yesterday, there was little relief from the surface line blockade of Wednesday. The reason, according to General Manager Root, is plain.

"So long as we can keep conditions in such shape that we can get contact between the channel rails in the conduits and the plows on the cars we can run the cars," said he. "When we fail to get such contact the cars must stop. The conduits are from eighteen to twenty inches deep, and contain two channel rails along which the power is carried. On the car is a contrivance called the 'plow,' which goes through the slot and comes in contact with the channel rails. The snow of Tuesday was a dry, fine powder, and this drifted into the conduits in such great quantities as to choke the channel rails. This causes a leakage of electricity, and so it is impossible to get power enough to move the cars.

"The great cold which accompanied the storm froze this drifted fine snow solidly in the conduits, and the only way to get rid of it was to dig it out. We have been doing this all day, but when the cold was the severest we had great trouble in getting men to work."

Work was begun early on the Broadway line, and it was cleared sufficiently to allow cars to run intermittently along that thoroughfare and Columbus Avenue. That part of the line which turns in front of the Hotel Astor and continues up Broadway to the One Hundred and Thirtieth Street Ferry was blocked so that no cars run on Broadway north of Forty-fifth Street. The Lexington Avenue line was cleared from Twenty-third Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and during the afternoon some of the cars ran down to Houston Street. Sixth Avenue cars were run only to Sixty-fifth Street. The upper section of the line will be running to-day.

The Third Avenue line was kept going until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the night service was abandoned in order to use the men on different sections. No effort was made to run the Forty-second Street Crosstown line, and only a few cars managed to struggle through Thirty-fourth Street. The Twenty-third Street line was also at a standstill. Great difficulty was experienced along the Eighth Avenue line, especially on the stretch along Central Park West, but an indifferent service was maintained. The Kings's Bridge line from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue to the Ship Canal is covered with five feet of snow, and will not be running for several days. The Crosstown One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line was open.

The wind that blew the fine dry snow into the conduits of the surface lines blew it from the elevated structure, and the third rail, and so left the overhead road free to continue its service uninterruptedly.

CITY'S CHARITY TAXED.

But Organizations Expect Worst Effects of Storm Later.

There are thousands of families in New York City that struggle along under everyday conditions without a cent's margin, and any emergency—sickness, death, or the stress of storm and cold—means suffering.

"Wednesday's blizzard brought death and privation in its wake which are almost beyond computation," said William H. Allen, general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. "In the case of a great disaster the public's sympathy is forthcoming in a bound. Yet I venture to say that few disasters have caused such absolute suffering as will the storm which swept the city yesterday.

"Wednesday the association relieved 200 families. To-day more than 400 families that were actually without food or fire were aided. And the real effects of the storm will not be felt for several days. This is not generally understood, but the fact remains that where families are getting along without outside help, barely keeping their heads above water, they can manage to secure fuel and something to eat for the first day or so. There is something perhaps that they can pawn or they may be able to secure a little credit at the grocery. It is when their resources are exhausted that the crisis comes.

"One of the questions is 'What is to become of the breakfastless children in this zero weather?' That they suffer and that the number of those inadequately nourished will increase rapidly cannot be doubted. The association has taken steps to mitigate the situation. If the teachers and Principals of the public schools will make known their needs to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, the relief will be forthcoming."

TACKLE SNOW CAPPED CITY.

Day's Work of 13,000 Street Cleaners Hardly Made an Impression.

Mustered again from the quarters whence they had been driven by the gales and blinding snow clouds of the day before, the army of shovelers and drivers took up their fight to clear the city's streets yesterday morning and when the night forces replaced them they had made a beginning—only that.

Their numbers were augmented. Where 3,000 men had striven vainly on Wednesday, 10,000 to 13,000 all told went into the battle yesterday and half as many more were willing to brave the bitter cold. What stands accomplished this morning will be hardly noticeable to most New Yorkers, unless perchance their business takes them to the extreme lower end of Manhattan Island, where they can see Lower Broadway partly free and some of the important ferry streets in passable condition.

The size of the snow-cleaning problem after a big storm can be appreciated when it is said that with 13,000 men working by day and 5,000 to 6,000 at night, under favorable conditions, two to three days are required from the time the work starts before results begin to be apparent to the average observer. In such a storm as this one it takes from two to three weeks, unless rain or a warm spell intervenes, for the snow removers to complete their work.

Yet the weather man said when it was all over that just nine and one-half inches had fallen, but the wind of Wednesday blew practically all the snow off the roofs and this snow lodged in the streets, making a depth of about twenty inches for the Bureau of Snow Removal to face.

Work was started yesterday morning at fifty different points, representing practically the traffic centres of Manhattan Island. In Brooklyn City Hall Square was made the principal starting place, and up in the Bronx the intersection of Brook Avenue, Third Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. There were 6,000 shovelers in Manhattan, with 3,500 carts; 2,500 in Brooklyn, with 1,000 carts, and half as many men and carts in different parts of the Bronx.

the early hours. Tattered clothing, a strip of old shawl about the head, and straw-stuffed burlap instead of overshoes do not give the best of protection even in moderate weather. And on a zero morning, when remnants of a seventy-mile gale blow up occasionally, such an outfit serves only to keep the wearer, once thoroughly chilled, from getting any warmer. Frost-bitten ears and hands were common enough, and not a few of the sufferers kept right at work until their relief came on at the end of four hours.

It was at the various dumps along the banks of both rivers that the men suffered worst. The Street Cleaning Department had arranged with the Department of Docks and Ferries for the use of as many of the city docks as could possibly be spared and many private owners of docks and slips lent their co-operation. On every dock several men had to be constantly employed unloading teams and even with the help of the hot coffee that was furnished, in many instances the workers were unable to withstand the blasts for more than an hour or so at a time. Last night it was worse, and several of the dumping places had to be abandoned. This made longer hauls for the drivers and consequently fewer trips and less snow removed.

In Manhattan, Broadway from Times Square down to Twenty-third Street and from Canal Street to the Battery came in for the lion's share of attention. Eight hundred men with 300 carts were put to work, but when the day's end came little more had been done than to clear out the principal crossings and get huge piles ready on convenient blocks for the carts to carry away when the day's traffic had ceased.

On account of the difficulty experienced by the firemen in reaching several fires since the beginning of the storm, Mayor McClellan yesterday issued the following proclamation:

"The heavy fall of snow has blocked access to fire hydrants in many parts of the city. This constitutes a grave danger to public safety. Abutting property owners are requested to co-operate with the Street Cleaning Department in cleaning the snow away from the hydrants, so that the Fire Department may work without hindrance."

IN THE BLIZZARD'S WAKE.

Some of the Odd Things That Happened in Wednesday's Storm.

B-r-r-r! The blizzard was at its worst. The ticket puncher at the Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street Station of the Subway viaduct, exposed to the full fury of the blast, his eyes and ears full of the driving snow and his heart full of resentment against the unkind fortune which had cast his lot in such a place, was so nearly frozen that he performed his functions in a daze.

A much-muffled man climbed the steps, walked past the gate, and deposited his ticket in the box. For a moment he stood beside the unhappy Subway employe. The cold crept to the marrow of his bones.

"Gosh!" he finally remarked, between chattering teeth. "You must have had a great pull to get this job!"

If the ghost of a New Yorker of 1845 had strayed through Broad Street about the noon hour yesterday his eyes would have met a familiar sight. He would have seen half a hundred or more men tugging at a rope, the other end of which was fastened to a hook and ladder fire truck. The truck was returning after answering a false alarm, and it got stuck in the snowdrifts just below the spot where the curb market transacts its daily business, blizzard, rain, or shine. The men who pulled at the rope were mostly curb brokers, who welcomed the chance to warm up.

There are fresh-air fiends and fresh-air fiends, but the real ne plus ultra, Simon-Pure lover of New York atmosphere is the person who walks home to Brooklyn across the Brooklyn Bridge every evening, whether the mercury is at 5 above zero or 90 in the shade, regardless of snow, sleet, rain, or ice. Hundreds of these carried out their daily programme on Wednesday evening when the blizzard was on, and again last evening, when there was no danger of heat prostration anywhere in the city. Nine out of ten of them apparently had money enough to ride; they simply preferred to walk.

Pastor Wyncken of Corona, L. I., was seated comfortably in his study Morris chair last Wednesday when at the height of the storm a hesitant knock sounded at his front door. When it opened John Schumacker of Gutan, Sullivan County, and Miss Annie Voege of Corona, the snow covering everything but their blushes, said that they wanted to be married. Pastor Wyncken accommodated them.

The couple then walked a mile and a half to Woodside, where they got a car to Long Island City, and yesterday they started for their new home in Sullivan County, not on foot, though.

When the storm had begun to bury Long Island on Wednesday, the last trolley car to leave Jamaica for Flushing stuck in a drift near the Jamaica Normal School. The conductor suggested to the lone man passenger that he might as well go back home.

"I paid my nickel to go to Flushing," said that individual, "and that's where I'm going."

The conductor and motorman argued in vain with the obdurate one and the result was that the trio spent the night in the car.

Joseph Chadil, the proprietor of the Queen's Park Hotel at Queens, L. I., telephoned to the Jamaica police yesterday for aid. Foreman Joseph Scott and thirty-eight ironworker employed at the new Belmont Park race track have been marooned there two days. Everything in the house had been eaten, Chadil said, the bar was exhausted, and the snow drifts were so high that they couldn't forage, and were in danger of starving.

A party of girls who attend the Jamaica Normal School were stalled Wednesday afternoon near Floral Park in a Garden City train. There was nothing to do but wait, and Conductor Henry Smith told the girls that the trainmen would get them anything they needed. One girl had tumbled in a snowdrift, and she asked for dry shoes and stockings. The conductor blushed and disappeared, but not long afterward a trainman appeared bringing pot shoes and stockings, but cakes, pies, and a boiled ham. The girls spent the night in the car, and didn't get to their homes until yesterday morning.

That a sick baby might have good milk, Joseph Baldwin, a Caldwell farmer, walked from his home in that place to Newark yesterday afternoon. It was a walk of at least four miles from the Baldwin farm to the customer's home, but the farmer battled his way through the drifts successfully and arrived at his destination just as the family had given up hope of getting milk.

A big snowplow reached Oyster Bay last night and cleared the way for a train which arrived from Long Island City a little after 9 o'clock. It was the first train in since Wednesday morning, and was warmly greeted, especially as it brought the newspapers.

BURIAL OF DEAD STOPPED.

It Will Be Several Days Before Cemeteries Are Accessible.

The undertakers were advised yesterday morning by the Superintendents of the principal cemeteries that it would be well for them, wherever possible, to postpone the interment of the dead for a day or so. A few funerals were held yesterday, but in most cases the bodies were embalmed and will be held until later. It may be several days before the cemeteries are accessible.

Last week there were more than 1,600 deaths in the Greater City, an average of something like 230 a day. According to the estimates of undertakers there have not been 50 interments since Monday, which means that there will be an unprecedented rush at the cemeteries when weather conditions take a turn for the better.

Storm Sweeps Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—The strongest norther in some years has been blowing since Wednesday night. Considerable damage is reported to have been caused in the banana-growing centres. The United Fruit Company is among the sufferers.

Detective Boland Not Overcome.

The statement published in THE TIMES yesterday that John Boland of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency had succumbed to the severe weather was a mis-

BIG LIGHTER MISSING WITH CREW OF SEVEN

The Clarence Has Not Reported Since Wednesday's Storm.

HARD DAY IN THE HARBOR

Many Ferryboats Give Up Struggle with Ice Floes—Tugs Pull Them Out.

It was announced late last night by the New York and New Jersey Steamboat Company that it was feared that its steam lighter the Clarence, with a crew of seven men aboard, was lost. While this is the only probable fatality reported so far along the water front, all kinds of craft had their troubles in the harbor yesterday.

The Clarence left Bayonne Wednesday morning, bound for South Brooklyn, and in the teeth of the storm attempted to cross the harbor. Since then nothing has been heard of the lighter. Manager P. C. Hornbeck of the company said last night that, although the company had instituted a vigorous search for the vessel, nothing had been heard of her. The only definite knowledge they had was that the lighter had neither turned back and tied up again at Bayonne nor reached her destination at South Brooklyn.

"Our gravest fear," said Mr. Hornbeck, "is for the safety of the seven men who made up her crew. The Clarence is a stout lighter, and has often ridden out worse storms than that of Wednesday. I have been out on her at such times myself."

An investigation will be started this morning to ascertain whether or not the Clarence is the vessel reported to have sunk on Wednesday north of Robbins Reef. The Clarence would have passed near this spot on her course from Bayonne to South Brooklyn. The fact that a vessel of some kind had sunk off Robbins Reef on Wednesday was reported by Capt. Kohler of the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield. He said that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon he passed a sunken vessel with only one mast visible. He judged it to be a lighter.

Ice caused much trouble yesterday and ferryboat passengers, particularly on the East River, were often delayed the better part of an hour. During the morning the drift was heaviest on the Brooklyn shore of the East River and on the New York shore of the North River. It was very heavy and, the tide being swift, all lines had to call on tugs to help their ferryboats into their slips.

In some cases on the Brooklyn ferries as many as five tugs would tackle a single boat in midriver, jam her through the floes, and then, after helping her out again, would await the next arrival.

BIG JOB FOR POST OFFICE.

Late Mails Coming in a Bunch Put Force to the Test.

Uncle Sam's mail service was badly crippled by the blizzard. Mail trains from all parts of the country, coming in from five to fifteen hours late, gave the Post Office the hardest job it has had for the last fifteen years. The mail brought by one West Shore train reached the Post Office just twenty-five hours after it was due. The delay on the other roads was nearly as bad.

The mail carriers got a big share of the discomforts of the storm. They all stuck to their jobs straight through the blizzard; not one collapse was reported. All the extra men at the command of the Post Office Department were also put to work.

The important mails due here Wednesday afternoon began to roll in yesterday morning; some of them had even failed to arrive late in the evening. The mail from New England, due here at 11:55 P. M. Wednesday night, got to the Post Office at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mail due from the South at 1 o'clock in the morning arrived in New York at 9:30 o'clock.

The mail wagons waited hours for the incoming trains, the drivers and horses suffering in the cold. Some of the drivers, realizing it was to be a long wait, took their teams to shelter overnight and reappeared the next morning.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

Four Dead in Storm and Many Taken to the Hospitals.

Four deaths and many cases of suffering from exposure were reported in this city and vicinity yesterday.

THE DEAD.

DONOHUE, JAMES, 40 years old, found under four feet of snow in an areaway of the house in which he lived, at 329 Third Avenue. The police say he was formerly a waiter in the Murray Hill Hotel.

MEYER, HENRY, 61 years old, fell into a snowbank in front of his house at 12 Gregory Street, Jersey City, and was dead when discovered an hour later.

WILEY, THOMAS, 70 years old, frozen to death in a stable in which he was employed, at 200 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City.

JONES, JOHN M., a well-known real estate broker in Jersey City, died from the effects of exposure on Tuesday night.

SUFFERING FROM EXPOSURE.

WING, THOMAS F., a driver, of 341 Water Street; feet, hands, and ears frozen. Cannot recover. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

DALY, JOHN, of 229 East Forty-third Street; found at Fourth Street and Avenue B with his feet frozen; sent to Bellevue.

WEST, LULU, 27 years old, found at First Avenue and Twenty-second Street, suffering from exposure; sent to Bellevue.

KENNEDY, PATRICK, 38 years old, of 312 East Twenty-fifth Street; exposure. Sent to Bellevue.

PERRIN, PAUL, 19 years; found suffering from exposure at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Sent to Bellevue.

BERGEN, PATRICK, 56 years, of 849 Second Avenue; exposure. Sent to Bellevue.

HINES, PATRICK, 32 years, of 32 Rivington Street; found at Second Avenue and Twenty-third Street with hands frozen. Sent to Bellevue.

McELROY, JOHN, 50 years, caretaker for the Ogden estate in the Bronx; found badly frozen at Washington Avenue and Featherbed Lane. Sent to Fordham Hospital.

McLARNEY, THOMAS, 40 years, of 232 East Forty-second Street. Sent to Flower Hospital suffering from exposure.

GILLESPIE, PATRICK, 42 years, of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; found badly frozen in a snow bank at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue. Sent to Lincoln Hospital.

JORDAN, EMILY, 48 years, homeless; found frozen and exhausted at Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. Warmed and fed by police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and sent to the Island.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Orange, N. J.; found unconscious from exposure on his express wagon. Taken home in serious condition.

Florida Fruit Crop Damaged.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—It is believed that the frost last night in Florida destroyed all citrous fruits on trees, excepting in the extreme southern part of the State, the total destruction being placed at 300,000 boxes, possibly more. It is feared that trees in the Jacksonville section are injured, if not killed. The fear as to orange trees, however, is confined to the northern section of the State.

Miss Gould Remembers Snow Brigade.

Miss Helen Miller Gould furnished coffee to the men of the snow removal bureau who were employed in the vicinity of her residence in Fifth Avenue last night.

Freight Steamer Ashore.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Jan. 26.—The freight steamer Georgetown of the Atlantic Steamship Company's fleet went ashore last night on the outside of Great Point and is still aground.

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide cold and grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS

THE CHOICEST WINTER OUTINGS. SEASON OF 1905.

CALIFORNIA February 16 to March 21

Visiting New Orleans, San Antonio, San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, San Jose, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Chicago.

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN OVER ENTIRE ROUTE.

ROUND-TRIP RATE from New York $375

COVERING ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES.

FLORIDA January 31 February 14 February 28

Two Weeks to Three Months in the Tropics. Independent Travel in Florida.

ROUND-TRIP RATE from New York $50

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS.

PINEHURST February 10 March 31

HANDICAP GOLF TOURNAMENTS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS
February 11 and April 1 April 4, 5, 6, and 7

ROUND-TRIP RATE from New York $32

Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth and meals on going trip, and three days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS
March 3 to March 9

Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved Seats in Special Grandstand. TOURISTS OCCUPY SPECIAL TRAIN CONTINUOUSLY. Rates will be announced later.

Detailed Itineraries and full information may be had of C. STUDDS, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., or GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

RAILROADS ANNOUNCE THEY'LL RESUME TO-DAY

Trains Yesterday All from Five to Fifteen Hours Late.

LONG ISLAND IN WORST FIX

Central's Twentieth Century Limited Arrives Nearly Twelve Hours Behind—Passengers Get Rebate

Railroad traffic is still in a crippled condition, though a pretense of operating on schedule time is being made on all the railroads. Trains yesterday were anywhere from five to fifteen hours late. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central recovered most quickly from the effects of the blizzard, and were doing business with fair regularity. The Long Island Railroad is the most unfortunate of all. Its main line was completely out of operation yesterday, but President Potter said last night that all divisions would be [illegible] to-day.

The Empire State Express, due here on Wednesday [illegible] yesterday at a half [illegible] and then it came combined [illegible] Eastern Express and the New [illegible] locomotive of the Empire S[illegible] switch above Pough[illegible] force of men had to be [illegible] put it aright. On the New [illegible] Haven and Hartford [illegible] here from Boston at 7 o'clock [illegible] morning arrived about that hour last night. Trains coming from the South and West over the Pennsylvania Road were eight or ten hours late.

The Twentieth Century Limited, which was due at the Grand Central Station at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning, did not get in until 7 o'clock last evening. The train, already four hours late at Albany, was held there on account of the snowdrifts. When the passengers got off last night many of them went to the cashier's office and got a rebate of $4 each. It was reported to the dispatchers that all through trains from Buffalo were six or seven hours late. There are twenty of these trains daily, but several of them have been annulled temporarily.

The Erie Railroad was running only three-fourths of its suburban trains yesterday. The through expresses were from three to four hours late in the afternoon and evening. Number 6, the express from Cleveland and Buffalo, which was due at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, got in about four in the afternoon. The train from Chicago due at 6 arrived nine hours late.

On the Pennsylvania most of the trouble was experienced west of Philadelphia. The company cleared its four tracks all the way from here to Philadelphia by noon yesterday, and its express trains to and from that city ran very little behind schedule time. The Congressional Limited left Jersey City only a few minutes late.

The Long Island Railroad ran trains last night on the north shore, the Hempstead, the Oyster Bay, and the Far Rockaway divisions. The commuters who crossed the East River ferry, expecting to go out on the main line made their way sadly back to New York. The Montauk Division east of Patchogue was at a standstill.

The New York Central officials hope to have their trains running on schedule to-day, or to-morrow at the latest. A strange feature of the Central's troubles was that they were all confined to the Hudson River Division. On the Mohawk and Central Divisions there was little delay.

The Lackawanna was moving all its trains, but they were very uncertain. The Montclair Division trains were fortunate, but the service beyond Morristown was in a tangle. When the train for Buffalo left Hoboken at 10:15 o'clock in the morning the railroad officials said they were not sure it would reach its destination. The train should have left New York at 7:15 the night before.

The West Shore began at noon to make over its schedule for outgoing trains. Before this there had been hardly any local service for ten hours. By 1 o'clock trains were moving on fair time.

6,000 AT OLD GUARD BALL.

Gov. Roberts of Connecticut Heads the Grand March.

The Old Guard ball packed Madison Square Garden last night. There were 6,000 present when the colors of the command were run up at 11 o'clock and saluted by a file of sixteen guardsmen in dress uniform. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and everybody cheered.

The grand march was begun promptly at midnight. Gov. Higgins had been expected to lead the marchers with Major S. Ellis Briggs, but he was snowbound. His place was taken by Gov. Roberts of Connecticut.

The army and navy officers quartered in New York had a box on the Madison Avenue side. Among those in attendance were Col. Tuffts of the Washington Continental Guard, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin of Brooklyn, Lieut. Col. Harry Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment, Gen. Russell Frost of the Connecticut National Guard, and Rear Admiral Joseph Coughlan.

"ALL WELL," WRITES MR. WU.

Friend at Atlantic City Discredits Report of Exile.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 26.—The recent report from Baltimore that Wu Ting-Fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, had been exiled from China it is believed here lacks foundation. The Baltimore dispatch alleged that Mr. Wu was in England hiding from Highbinders.

City Controller A. M. Heston, a friend of the former diplomat, to-day received a letter from Mr. Wu, written at Peking Dec. 15, saying, among other things, that all was well with him.

JAPAN INCREASING FLEET.

Also Organizing a Fifth Army—Cruiser Takasago Lost.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that Japan is making enormous war preparations. Besides the immediate laying down of a battleship of 19,000 tons at Yokosuka and the contemplated building in Japan of a 12,000-ton cruiser, the building of large additions to Japan's torpedo and submarine fleets and two cruisers has already been started at Kure. All future ships will be heavily armed, and guns below the ten-inch type will be discarded. The correspondent adds:

"A fifth army is being organized under command of Lieut. Gen. Kawamura, who is calling out more reservists. Conscription is expected. All men under forty years of age are being drilled.

"The blockading of Vladivostok is imminent. A fleet of cruisers is leaving for the south, and Admirals Togo and Kamimura will follow with battleships.

A Carnegie Surprise Party.

Andrew Carnegie had a surprise party last night. An illuminated address of thanks for his gift of $1,000,000 to the St. Louis Public Library was tendered. Those present were Frederick W. Lehmann, President; George O. Carpenter, Vice President, and Frederick W. Crunden, Secretary and Librarian of the St. Louis Library. The address is framed in oak taken from Gen. Grant's cabin in St. Louis. On the first page are the resolutions, a torch and lamp, and the motto of Mr. Carnegie: "Let there be light." The back of the frame is made of a door of the house in which Gen. William T. Sherman lived while in St. Louis.

Buys Sprague National of Brooklyn.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn had purchased control of the Sprague National Bank, which was bought at $230 a share, had been part of the holdings of the estate of Col. N. T. Sprague. The Sprague Bank is to be conducted as a branch of the Mechanics' Bank. The Mechanics' is at Montague and Court Streets and the Sprague at Atlantic and Fourth Avenues.

The New Steinway $500 Vertegrand Piano

(TRADE MARKED)

has proved such an instantaneous success that now for the first time since its introduction we have been enabled to keep pace with the demand.

All musicians and experts who have examined and tested this inverted grand piano, have unanimously pronounced it the greatest achievement in modern pianoforte building and have marveled at the vast

SUPERIORITY

of its tone to that of the ordinary small grand piano.

Through the creation of this remarkable instrument the public are enabled to place in their homes a genuine Steinway fulfilling all the most exacting requirements at the extremely moderate price of $500.

A single visit and inspection will convince any intending purchaser that the problem of supplying the most artistic and satisfying piano at the lowest possible cost has been finally solved by us.

Time Payments Acceptable

Our Illustrated Catalogue and "Portraits of Musical Celebrities" sent free upon request.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107 and 109 E. 14th St.,
New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Suits and Overcoats for Men

At Prices Most Generously Reduced.

We have made the end of the season price revisions universal. There is scarce a suit or overcoat in our entire stock but what has suffered the penalty. The higher the price that was, the greater the reduction.

The Overcoats in paletot, tourist, paddock and box models of fine imported and domestic fabrics which did cost $48, $50 and $55 are now $40; those that were $40 and $43 are now $35; those that were $28 and $30 are now $20; and the $20 and $22.50 coats have been reduced to $15.

The Suits, which are in Chesterfield cutaway and single and double breasted sack models of all manner of high grade materials, have suffered even greater price reductions—those that were $35 and $38 are now $25; those that were $25, $28 and $30 are now $20, and the $18, $20 and $22.50 are $13.50.

$45 Fur-lined Overcoats at $30

Our stock affords a round dozen Overcoats of excellent cloth lined with short Russian dog skin fur and with collar of Sable Squirrel or Otter, the replicas of which were sold at forty-five dollars. Those that are still with us are offered at thirty.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

A Clearance Sale of

Suits & Overcoats for Young Men

At Finally Reduced Prices

From the second floor the department has been transferred to the fifth, with the clothing for men. So that we may effect a reorganization with the new season garments, we have elected to be rid of every suit and coat which was designed for this. To insure the success of our intent the price of every garment has been reduced one-third to one-half.

Suits in single and double breasted models of Cheviot or Thibet in black or blue and of worsted, cassimere, tweed or cheviot in mixtures, stripes or plaids. Sizes 14 to 19 years.

Overcoats in tourist and box models of Frieze in Oxford or black and of Cheviot or Tweed in overplaids or mixtures with belted or plain back. Sizes 14 to 19 years.

Formerly $13.50, $15, $16.50, $18. At $8.50
Formerly $8.50, $10.00, $10.50. At $5.59

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

An Important Sale of

Colored Shirts for Men

Special at $1.10.

Regularly $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Two of the best shirt-tailors have made up their odd lengths of fabrics into negligee and bosom shirts. The labels which identify the garments tell which two—we dare not, since the shirts are offered at one-third to one-half less than the standard prices which are maintained in almost every exclusive shop the whole town over.

Stiff Bosom and Negligee Shirts of the finest percale, damask, linen, crepe mesh, knicker madras, flannel, repousse madras, silk raye, swivel madras, Russian cord, jacquarded madras, white oxford and mosaic madras, in a most diversified collection of colors, designs and models with or without cuffs attached, including the coat style with cuffs. The size series is complete—from 13½ to 18½—though not in every fabric and color.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

High Grade Underwear for Men

At Finally Reduced Prices.

I. & R. Morley and other weavers of their kind sponsor the garments which this offer concerns. They are from our regular stock.

Shirts or Drawers of pure worsted in natural or silver gray, unshrinkable, or of fine white merino, medium or heavy weight, full fashioned.

Formerly $3.00 Special at $2.00

Shirts or Drawers of three-quarter ribbed wool in natural gray, medium or heavy weight.

Formerly $1.50. Special at 98c

Mason & Hamlin

PIANOS

are now offered at retail direct to the public from their new warerooms

139 FIFTH AVENUE

Two years and a half ago the agency for these celebrated instruments was given to a department store in this city. Experience has shown that this method of retailing pianos of the highest artistic distinction has not met with public support and the agency has been withdrawn. Intending **purchasers are hereby cautioned** that the latest models of Mason & Hamlin pianos and organs, made in the original Mason & Hamlin factories are obtainable only at the above address in New York City.

Factories at Cambridge, Mass. Founded 184[illegible]

CALLS CITIZENS TO ACT ON POLICE

Volunteer Body Invites 500 Men to Discuss Reforms.

LIKE THE COMMITTEE OF 15

City Club and Leaders in Chamber of Commerce Co-operate—McAdoo Ousts McClusky.

A movement that gives every promise of strength and wide influence was started yesterday for the purpose of considering practical police reform from a non-political standpoint. A call was issued for a public meeting in the assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce next Monday afternoon.

In its inception the movement is akin to that which led to the formation of the Committee of Fifteen, of which William H. Baldwin, Jr., was Chairman. Among the twenty-five signers of the call, eight were members of the Committee of Fifteen. The former movement was started also at the Chamber of Commerce.

Invitations to Monday's meeting were sent out by Secretary Lawrence Veiller of the City Club to about 500 men. The letter follows:

New York, Jan. 26, 1905.

Dear Sir: Renewed public discussion of the problem of police administration in New York brings up very forcibly the need of some solution that shall be permanent. The effect of continued failure to correct a troublesome condition can only be demoralizing. That the means of lasting correction cannot be found does not seem credible.

The evils and imperfections through which, traditionally, the efficiency of the force has suffered have proved so persistent, and have appeared under so many administrations, that they must be recognized as very largely inherent in the system itself. Much will always depend upon the disposition and the ability of the department head. But it is manifest that the limitations of tenure and of power attaching to the Commissionership and the restrictions placed upon the free employment of disciplinary measures render it most difficult for any Commissioner, however conscientious, either to establish properly his own authority or to secure the loyal service of his subordinates. It is equally clear that the effort of any Commissioner to perform his duty, especially in the repression of those vices that under our code are criminal, must frequently be discouraged if not defeated when the evidence required for conviction is of a sort unreasonably difficult to secure.

Moreover, for their own sake, as well as for the sake of the city, opportunity should be given the police as a body, to earn a reputation for honesty and for concrete accomplishment in dealing with crime, such as they already enjoy for physical courage.

The measures necessary to accomplish these ends, if they are to be adequate, and in fact permanent, should be based upon a careful and thorough study of the subject, and, if such a study shows the need, they should be radical and sweeping.

You are invited to attend a meeting of citizens to be held on Monday, Jan. 30, at 3:30 P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, which has kindly permitted the use of its large hall, to discuss this most important question, and to consider the advisability of appointing a committee to take it up in detail and propose suitable recommendations.

Trusting that it will be practicable for you to attend, we remain, Yours Very Respectfully,

FELIX ADLER, A. E. ORR,
NICHOLAS M. BUTLER, JOHN E. PARSONS,
LEH. G. F. PEABODY,
R. F. CUTTING, HENRY C. POTTER,
R. W. DE FOREST, GEORGE L. RIVES,
C. S. FAIRCHILD, ELIHU ROOT,
AUSTEN G. FOX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
HENRY HENTZ, I. N. SELIGMAN,
W. E. IRONBLOWER, E. M. SHEPARD,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., CHAS. S. SMITH,
MORRIS K. JESUP, OSCAR S. STRAUS,
J. P. MORGAN, ALFRED T. WHITE,
ROBERT C. OGDEN, J. T. WOODWARD.

A committee of the City Club for several weeks has been at work, in cooperation with Police Commissioner McAdoo, framing bills to be introduced at Albany this session, with a view to giving the Commissioner such power of dismissal for a time as would obviate frequent reinstatement by the courts of men dismissed after trial at Police Headquarters. It was explained at the City Club last night, however, that the present movement had no relation whatever to the work of the committee in question.

"In fact," said Assistant Secretary Hall of the City Club, "the only thing the club has had to do with the matter has been sending out the letters. We did that at the request of the men who formed the nucleus from which the movement started and who happened to be members of the club.

"The preparatory meetings and conferences which led to the issuing of the call have been in progress some eight or ten days. They have been strictly informal and have been held in the downtown offices of some of the men whose names appear as signers to the letter. About one-third of the signers are members of the City Club."

Mr. Veiller sent with the letter the following statement:

"The meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon to consider the police problem has no political aim whatsoever.

"It is hoped it will result in the framing and enactment of measures affecting the organization of the department and its disciplinary powers that will tend to take it practically out of politics for good and make it a credit to the city."

Mr. Hall, in reply to a question, said that as far as he knew, Police Commissioner McAdoo had not been invited to the meeting, nor had he any prior knowledge of the movement. District Attorney Jerome is a member of the City Club. Some of the views expressed in the letter are in accordance with those he is known to hold.

Of the signers of the letter the following were members of the Committee of Fifteen: Felix Adler, Robert W. De Forest, Austen G. Fox, Alexander E. Orr, John E. Parsons, George Foster Peabody, Jacob H. Schiff and Charles Stewart Smith. Among the other signers R. Fulton Cutting, Bishop Potter, and Morris K. Jesup were largely instrumental in the inauguration of that movement. J. P. Morgan contributed to the fund. In all probability either Morris K. Jesup or Charles Stewart Smith will preside.

Austen G. Fox, who was counsel of the Committee of Fifteen, at his home last night said that he was not in a position to discuss in any detail what it was proposed to accomplish.

"It should be made plain, though, from the very outset," said Mr. Fox, "that in no sense is this a political movement, nor is it in any way hostile either to Mayor McClellan or Police Commissioner McAdoo. On the contrary, it is distinctly sympathetic in what it seeks to accomplish."

McCLUSKY OUT, O'BRIEN IN.

Change in Detective Bureau — Cross Succeeds McLaughlin in Brooklyn.

Inspector George W. McClusky was yesterday deposed as head of the Detective Bureau in Manhattan and sent to take charge of the Sixth Inspection District, the Bronx, which has come to be looked upon in police circles as a place of exile. It is generally understood that the transfer was in the way of punishment. During the many months in which he has been in charge of the Detective Bureau that important department has not been administered in a fashion to give satisfaction to Commissioner McAdoo or inspire him with confidence in its head.

Inspector McClusky will be succeeded in the Detective Bureau by Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien, who was in charge of the bureau under Commissioner Roosevelt and whom Commissioner McAdoo trusts implicitly. He has been in charge of the Traffic Bureau, and in that capacity organized the new mounted squad.

In addition to these changes, there were two that were of almost as great significance. Borough Inspector Patrick H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn was taken away from that important command and placed in charge of the Ninth Inspection District of Brooklyn, which before had formed only a small part of his bailiwick. Inspector Adam Cross, who was twice dismissed from the force and reinstated by the courts, and who after his last reinstatement was put in charge of the Bronx, was sent to take Borough Inspector McLaughlin's place.

In announcing the transfers, Commissioner McAdoo gave out a brief statement, and said that, although the changes were of a very important nature, he would answer no questions as to the reasons for them. The statement was:

"These changes are made solely by me, on my own judgment, and with my own knowledge of the situation, and without any outside influence whatever.

"Inspector McClusky made a request a few days ago that he be transferred from the Detective Bureau to some one of the inspection districts."

The transfers, the Commissioner announced, will go into effect at noon today. It was more than intimated at Police Headquarters that there were more changes coming soon.

Commissioner McAdoo last night confirmed the rumor, which has been in circulation for several days, that charges of neglect of duty would be preferred against Capt. John W. O'Connor of the Delancey Street Station because of his official conduct during a week in the Mercer Street Precinct, which proved a hotbed for Capt. Robert A. Tighe, his predecessor there. Capt. O'Connor was sent there with directions to smash into certain specified poolrooms and disorderly resorts. It is declared at Headquarters that he failed to carry out his instructions, leaving it to men from Commissioner McAdoo's staff to raid the places instead.

GOULD WINS RAILROAD SUIT.

Will Build Line from Richmond to Chesapeake Bay.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—There is now nothing to prevent the Richmond and Chesapeake Bay Railway Company from being incorporated, the Supreme Court today reversing the order entered by the State Corporation Commission refusing the charter. This is the company in which Frank Gould of New York is interested and which proposes to build a railroad line, to be operated by either steam or electricity, from Richmond to Ashland and thence to the Chesapeake Bay.

The ground on which the commission refused a charter was that the statutes forbid the chartering of any railroad company to build a line of railroad parallel to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Road.

MOSCOW STRIKE SPREADS.

But the City Is Fairly Tranquil — Proclamation by Prefect.

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—Although the strike is steadily spreading the movement thus far has not been accompanied by collisions of great gravity. To-day's events were restricted to minor skirmishes on the northern and eastern outskirts of the city, in which the troops successfully resisted all efforts of the crowds to break through the cordon. No bloodshed is reported.

Both the authorities and the masters have shown admirable coolness in the face of the situation, the former avoiding provocation by studiously concealing the troops and the latter by displaying a readiness to meet the men's demands.

The workmen and masters are negotiating for a settlement of their differences. Several firms have already offered an advance in wages which would bring up the average earnings of their workmen to $18 a month and lodgings.

The situation, however, is uncertain, as it is still a question whether the workmen will remain quiescent if the strike becomes general.

The Associated Press correspondent visited the industrial district to-day and found that no factories were in operation in the whole region south of the river with the exception of one large establishment, which was amply guarded in order to prevent possible intimidation of workmen, but there was no attempt at such intimidation.

The water works, electric light works and gas works are guarded by troops and police. An attempt by a large body of strikers to interfere with the employes of the gas works was frustrated.

A proclamation by the Prefect of Moscow has been posted at the street corners. It is as follows:

"Under the influence of the threats of ill-disposed persons, a strike has broken out. I therefore deem it my duty to notify the working population that energetic measures have been taken for their protection against agitators. Workmen wishing to resume their occupations can do so without danger."

Acting Chief of Police Roudneff in an interview to-day said:

"Those directing the movement are taking orders from the outside. I do not believe it will meet with a general response. All the necessary measures are taken to protect the men who wish to continue work. I am confident that the strikers have been effectually prevented from entering the city proper.

"The principal difficulty is in regard to the factory district south of the Moscow River, which is within the city limits, and only two miles from the centre. However, all is quiet there this morning. The troops have nothing to do except in the northern and eastern outskirts, where the strikers are seeking to break the cordon.

"I am thankful to say that there has been no occasion so far to use firearms, and I sincerely hope it will not be necessary to do so."

A prominent manufacturer said:

"I have the greatest confidence in the results of the conciliatory policy we have decided to adopt. We not only desire and have petitioned the Government to avoid bloodshed, but we are appealing to the men to have patience. We are willing to discuss their grievances in the most friendly manner, pointing out at the same time the danger and lack of wisdom in a refusal to continue work. The general sentiment of the mass of the laboring classes is not involved in the movement. The newspapers, with the exception of three, have reappeared.

REVOLUTION FUND HERE.

Socialists Hold Enthusiastic Meeting in Hall on East Side.

Four or five hundred persons gathered in Grand American Hall, at the lower end of Second Avenue, near Houston Street, last night, to discuss ways of aiding the uprising in Russia. Resolutions were adopted in support of the revolution.

Early in the day dispatches had reached Abraham Cahan, asking for an emergency fund. Subscription papers for the fund were started. It is understood that a regular clearing house for funds has been working here for some time, and is effectually aiding the Russian revolutionary party.

Vladimir Stalishnikoff, who has been in America twenty years, an old-school revolutionist, having had to smuggle himself over the frontier, presided.

After singing the "Marseillaise" and the Russian National hymn, Maurice Hillquit, American delegate to the International Socialist Congress in Amsterdam in 1904, and several others spoke.

Representatives of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom and a committee from the United Russian Revolutionary Conference conferred at the society's office, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to hold a mass meeting before the end of the week, and to send out the following appeal:

The New York Society of Friends of Russian Freedom wish to offer an opportunity to Americans interested in the establishment of free institutions in the Russian Empire, to assist the patriots now engaged in that task. The society appeals to the public to contribute at once in sums, large or small, all of which will be forwarded immediately to responsible parties and applied to the relief of the sufferers from the recent acts of brutality of the Russian Government. Contributions should be sent to A. Bullard, 135 East Fifteenth Street, the Treasurer.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

STRIKES ALL OVER EUROPEAN RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

time before that is translated into effect.

"The strength of the agitation was largely due to the resolution of the professional classes to pursue, according to their own way, the policy of walking in procession to the muzzle of the gun, which the workmen did physically and literally on Sunday. In the former's case, the demand was made that their representations be conveyed directly to the Czar, just as the workmen claimed the right to present their petition.

"The procession of literary men had moral instead of physical force, but the personal risk was equally great, for every member of these societies came equally forward and risked his all on the word of the administration, just as the men risked their lives on the touch of the trigger.

"According to the best information all the provincial demonstrations will have a similar result to those in the capital.

"There is a certain stirring of the popular imagination here at the funerals of the victims of the massacre.

"Meanwhile the Czar and Czarina, their children, and the Dowager Empress and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch remain at Tsarskoe-Selo. The Czar, with his two eldest children, was this morning driving in the park.

"The Grand Dukes Vladimir, Boris, and Andrew have returned to St. Petersburg, the Grand Duke Alexis to his palace on the Moika Canal, and the Grand Dukes Michael Michaelovitch and Constantine to their St. Petersburg palaces. During the day several members of the imperial family were seen driving on the quays and on the Nevsky Prospect without escort except street patrols, just as if nothing out of the ordinary had been happening."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"The new Governor General of St. Petersburg is now turning his attention to women agitators. No fewer than 158 women have been arrested since yesterday, and arrests take place hourly. Women, many of them ladies of refinement and education, were dragged from their beds during the night and lodged in prison."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg, timed 9:26 P. M. yesterday, says that Pahl's factory and a large cotton mill have been set on fire and are burning fiercely.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Jan. 27.—The Russian capital presents almost a normal appearance, and the authorities are confident that the backbone of the strike has been broken. Some factories and mills already have resumed, several newspapers are appearing, and a general resumption of operations is expected on Monday.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky has promised a delegation of editors who called upon him that he will investigate the matter of the arrest of a number of prominent writers who are now confined in the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress and will secure their release as soon as possible.

GOPON BADLY WOUNDED?

Belief That He Will Be Tried and Sentenced to Death.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The statement comes from St. Petersburg that Father Gopon is lying severely wounded in the Alafusoff Hospital.

It appears to be believed that upon his recovery he will be tried by court-martial and sentenced to death for inciting to insurrection.

CONFLICT PURELY POLITICAL.

French Correspondent Says It Is Due to Disgust with Bureaucracy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—French correspondents in St. Petersburg agree that things are now comparatively quiet, but none speaks with confidence of the future. A tone of pessimism prevails in the telegrams, and in most of them any attempt to whitewash the authorities is conspicuous by its absence.

The correspondent of the Journal, who seems to have taken the trouble to investigate matters, is of opinion that the masters and men would soon come to terms were it not that the origin of the conflict is elsewhere. He declares it to be purely political, and says that is the reason why the present agitation will only come to an end provided that at least partial satisfaction be given of the political demands.

Disgust for the administration and hatred of everything touching the bureaucracy, says the correspondent, are the motives at the bottom of the dispute, and it is useless to seek them elsewhere.

He adds that the situation is grave. Already the war is hampering business, and all commerce de luxe is suffering.

BRITISH PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

Ambassador Calls Attention to the Telegram Posted at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, called Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's attention this afternoon to the telegram posted as Moscow yesterday saying that the disturbances at the Russian dockyards and arsenals were due to Anglo-Japanese instigation and that both Great Britain and Japan were spending vast sums to prevent the Russian Second Pacific Squadron from going to the Far East.

At the same time he pointed out that a similar telegram appeared here this morning in the Russky Invalid, the army organ.

Count Lamsdorff assured Ambassador Hardinge that such publications had no official sanction, but added that he would inquire whether the telegram had received an official appearance at Moscow.

The matter is not likely to assume the dignity of a diplomatic incident.

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—The British colony here is manifesting some uneasiness on account of the posting of the telegram saying that the British are furnishing money to the strikers in the interest of Japan, but the cool-headed do not manifest any alarm.

The telegram appears, according to the Listok, to have emanated from an agency recently founded in Paris by the Latin-Celtic-Slav League, which agency also declares that the British caused the German coal strike in order to prevent the coaling of the vessels of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron.

IT IS ALL OVER—TREPOFF.

Governor General Declares the Workmen Were Deceived.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—Governor General Trepoff, who received the correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon at his headquarters in the Winter Palace, manifests complete confidence that the crisis is over, and that public order and the safety of the city are assured. Further than this the Governor General takes an optimistic view of the situation in the provinces. He said:

"As you see, the city is perfectly tranquil. There have been no disorders since Sunday, and there will be none in spite of the exaggerated alarmist reports with which foreign countries have been flooded.

"I am in a position to guarantee the peace and safety of the city. The workmen have already begun to work, but it is hardly possible for a general resumption of work to take place before Monday.

"You have read my proclamation. The vast majority of the workmen were deceived into associating themselves with a political movement. The Government intends to do everything possible under the law to see that they receive justice."

"What of the future? People talk of a revolution or an era of bomb-throwing?" was asked. Gen. Trepoff replied:

"I am an optimist. I have no fear of a revolution. As for bomb-throwers, they are few in number. They may attempt something, but nothing will be accomplished in that fashion."

"There are stories of wholesale arrests?" it was suggested.

Answer—"There have been no arrests since I assumed the Governor Generalship yesterday. The Government cannot permit conspirators against it to plot and agitate as they please."

Question—"Is Maxim Gorky under arrest?"

Answer—"He is not in St. Petersburg, which is the extent of my jurisdiction."

Question—"Where is Father Gopon?"

Answer—"I cannot tell you."

In conclusion Gen. Trepoff, who several times during the interview answered the telephone on his desk, said the Government had nothing to conceal. He was ready at all times to answer proper questions.

Gen. Trepoff is a tall, handsome, imperious-looking man. Force, energy, and resolution are stamped on his bearded face. He is distinctly a man of action, and from the Government standpoint, the man to meet the present situation.

FINNISH NOBLES REARRESTED.

Were Exiles, and Were Returning Home Owing to Recent Decree.

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 26.—Thousands of people gathered at the railway station here to-day to welcome seven persons who have returned from exile under the decree permitting exiles to re-enter Finland.

Two others, the Counts Creutz, father and son, have not arrived, having been arrested while they were on the way hither.

One of the workmen wounded in the collision between Cossacks and the crowds last evening died to-day.

BRITISH AID FOR STRIKERS.

Representatives of Labor Organizations Start a Relief Fund.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—At a conference to-day of representatives of labor organizations of the United Kingdom having a total membership of 900,000, resolutions of sympathy with the St. Petersburg strikers were adopted.

The conference inaugurated a relief fund for the benefit of the Russian strikers.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the German coal miners

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Good-Bye"
Sherlock Holmes!

The last Sherlock Holmes Story Conan Doyle will ever write is now on sale, in Collier's February Household Number.

With "The Adventure of the Second Stain," the best known character in modern fiction retires to his Sussex bee-farm. But the gentleman detective has a successor—the gentleman burglar.

"Welcome
Raffles!"

Collier's has revived "Raffles," Amateur Cracksman, whose social activities give him "open door" to England's best families and finest silver plate.

Gay, debonair, amazingly audacious, he plays with success the dual rôle of gentleman and burglar.

It was left to an American periodical to satisfy the world-wide appetite for "more" adventures of the master detective and the cunning cracksman. This was done in a characteristically striking way by

Collier's
The National Weekly

A "Raffles" story in the January 21st issue, and the last Sherlock Holmes story in the January 28th issue. Both now on sale at all news stands

Out To-day
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
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48 Pages—60 Illustrations—Colored Cover
Price 10 Cents
On Sale by All Newsdealers

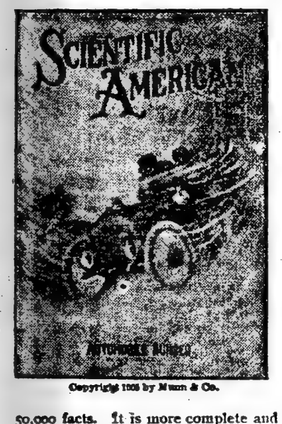

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The Scientific American is the oldest automobile paper in this country, and has closely followed the development of the automobile from its introduction. It treats the automobile from sporting, technical and commercial standpoints.
The present number, beautifully illustrated, is the work of experts and is a very valuable paper for every one at all interested in automobiles and automobiling.
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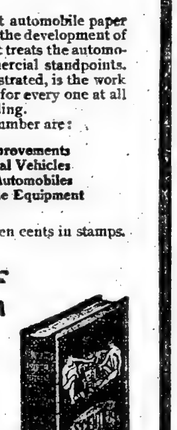

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

The Masquerader

When the reviewers who toil through hundreds of commonplace books join in unanimous praise over the same novel, it means that at last the book has arrived. A few critics praising are apt to be wrong; but when they all say good things it means good things. Listen:

"Sit down and read it. Arrange the cushions in your Morris chair, for you will never leave it until the book is done. Begin it with a mild curiosity as to the quality that has made it the best selling book in the country. Let your interest grow as the tale unfolds; feel your interest grow as the complications thicken. Note the quickening of your breath as every chapter unfolds a stronger story than the last. Then get a vague unrest in your heart for fear the author will not see that chance for a tremendously dramatic situation; read eagerly, feverishly, asking yourself all the time, 'Is it possible she will add that touch?' And, finally, at the end, draw your breath gaspingly and lay down the book and stare at the ceiling for a good hour, just thinking. A wonderful story, told with a sweep and intensity that is irresistible, brimful of romance, love, mystery, action, plot, every quality that appeals;—and satisfying, satisfying from cover to cover."—New York "Editor."

And here's another critic who can't wait for you to share the enjoyment he has had:

"Hurray, hasten, hike! Don't waste a moment. Put on your hat or your bonnet, and run to the nearest store for 'The Masquerader.' It's far and away the most interesting novel of the year, and it will be a long time before we get its equal."—Cleveland Leader.

HARPER & BROTHER, N. Y.

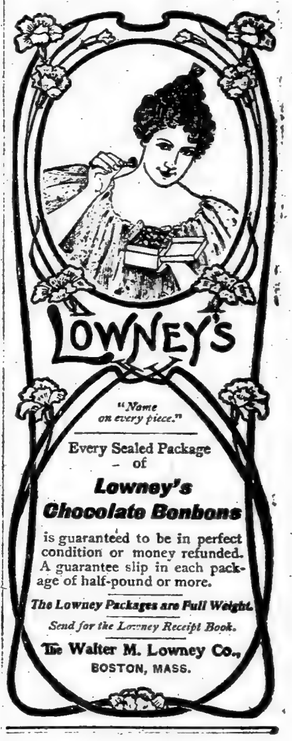

Every Sealed Package of
Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons
is guaranteed to be in perfect condition or money refunded. A guarantee slip in each package of half-pound or more.
The Lowney Packages are Full Weight.
Send for the Lowney Receipt Book.
The Walter M. Lowney Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

"As a Boy grows out of good clothes," said Beau Brummell, "he will not outgrow the taste for them."

HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT OUR BROADWAY STORE:

$15 TO $20 OVERCOATS—15 TO 18 YEARS. REPRICED AT $11.50.

$12 TO $18 SUITS—15 TO 18 YEARS. REPRICED AT $9.50.

$10 TO 15 TOURIST OVERCOATS—9 TO 16 YEARS. REPRICED AT $8.50.

$6 TO $9 NORFOLK AND DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS. REPRICED AT $4.50.

$5 TO $9.50 SHORT REEFERS. REPRICED AT $3.75.

HATS AND FURNISHINGS TO MEET EVERY NEED.

B&K Browning·King·&·Co

Broadway, below 32d st. . . . . Manhattan
Cooper Square, at 4th st. . . . . Manhattan
Fulton st. and DeKalb ave. . . . . Brooklyn

We are showing the newest Spring styles in
SHIRT WAIST DRESSES
STREET DINNER EVENING GOWNS AND
SILK CREPE LINGERIE WAISTS
"At half Fifth Avenue prices."
THE HOLLY
40 West 32d St., near 4th Avenue.

The BLIZZARD OF WHITE For FOUR DAYS MORE

Snow-bound folks will be anxious to get out today. There's stirring interest at WANAMAKER'S.

The JANUARY SALE OF WHITE is still blowing an economy gale of sixty miles an hour. Muslin Underwear, Linens, Sheets and Pillow-cases present chief storm centers—opportunities soon to be over for another six months.

The Basement UNDER-PRICE STORE wakes up this morning to find itself crowded from end to end with new offerings of more than ordinary interest even for this great bargain center.

There are strong reasons aplenty for coming early to WANAMAKER'S today.

The Three-Dollar DERBY HATS At $1.50

Most men were too busy yesterday trying to keep their feet out of snowdrifts, to think much about their head-coverings.

So the splendid half-price news of Derby Hats we announced yesterday—or most of it—still holds good today.

All our $3 Derby Hats—without exceptions, have climbed down to $1.50. Your size is here in some one of the numerous good styles, in black or brown—and it's a very comfortable saving.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Angora Garments For Blizzard Days

Remember that we are not out of the woods, as to weather, by any means. We'll hope the worst is over, but February always has a blizzard or two up its sleeve.

Men and women who were not properly protected during the last few days should be the first to supply themselves with rough weather protection now.

Here are a few suggestions that will help you defy any blizzard:

Angora Waistcoats, $10.
Angora Jackets, $16, 20.
Angora Cardigan Jackets, $12.
Imported Muffles:
Cashmere, $1.50.
Silk-mesh, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Silk Muffles, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5
Broadway and Ninth.

Fancy Handkerchiefs Almost for the Asking

They are the samples of a manufacturer's line of Women's Lace-trimmed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Each is mounted on a card, and all are fresh and clean. Many pretty styles are included, at third to one-half less than their values.

Rare picking, and the best for the earliest comers. Four groups:

At 10¢ each, worth 15c and 18c —Lace-trimmed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

At 12½¢ each, worth 25c and 35c —Lace-trimmed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

At 25¢ each, worth 50c—Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and scallop edges.

At 50¢ each, worth 75c to $1.25 —Embroidered Handkerchiefs; a few with scalloped edges; mostly hemstitched; beautifully embroidered on fine, sheer linen.

Main aisle.

Printed Brussels Net at 18c

Fabrics as dainty and as beautifully printed as these would cost 50c a yard, if imported from France. The American manufacturers have produced a fabric almost identical in effect, and yet it can be marketed profitably at 18c a yard. The designs are quite as dainty, and the printing is of equally high character to that done in France.

The patterns include floral designs, both large and small in pink heliotrope, blue, maize and white grounds.

These dainty, Printed Nets promise to be one of the favorite fabrics of the season. They are wonderfully effective. At this very low price,

18c a yard. Rotunda.

An Extraordinary Offering Of Japanese Carved Ivories, Bronzes and Vases.

There has probably never been an auction sale of these art goods where the reductions in price even approached the attractive offerings which we make today on these carefully selected goods, every piece of which is thoroughly authenticated, and the value of which is guaranteed by us.

The collection includes such choice specimens as collectors would be proud to own; but the congested conditions of the store have prevented our giving them proper exhibition. And since we cannot do them justice in the near future we have decided to sacrifice them to the necessities of our space-limitations.

Every lover of Oriental Art will be delighted with this opportunity to select fine pieces for his or her collection.

In the offering are several hundred pieces of genuine carved Ivories, including all of our latest importations, ranging in price from a fine Netsuke at $1.75 to an exceptionally fine carving of a Farmer Sowing the Seed. This figure stands ten inches high, is made of a solid piece of ivory, and the workmanship is superbly executed. The expression of the face is remarkable; the carving of the muscles and veins of the hands is faithfully executed. The woven hat and seed-bag, as well as the texture of the clothing, show the highest skill in Oriental ivory-work.

This piece was fairly priced at $250, and might very well bring a much higher price in the hands of the usual dealer; it is now marked $150; and is a remarkable bargain.

Other Carvings are marked at $3.75, $5, $6.25, $7.50 and upwards. Many of which are worth double their present prices; all of which are worth a half more than now marked.

The collection of Bronzes includes:

Covered Jars and Table Jardinieres at $1.75, from $3.50.

Vases at $2.75, $5, $6.25, up to $70, that were $4 to $125.

Jardinieres at $5, $9.25, up to $27.50, that were $8.50, $18.50, and up to $50.

Umbrella Jars at $15, $16.50, $20 and $30, that were $22.50, $25, $27.50 and $50.

The collection of Vases includes such unusual things as a unique colored Splash Vase with crawfish at $, from $10; up to a fine Imari Vase, 4 feet 6 inches high, at $60, from $115.

Also Porcelain Vases and Mortars in delicate colorings, at 25c to 2.50, that were already low-price at 35c to $4.

Fine colored Awata and Satsuma Vases, at $1 to $42.50, that were $1.50 to $8.

Tenth street aisle and Eleventh Counter.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS That Shall Not Linger

A gradual thinning out of our linen stock is taking place, preparatory to inventory. New lots are constantly cropping up, that we don't want to include on the stock sheets. Some of these we mention today, priced in a very tempting fashion. There is also some money-saving picking on groups previously offered.

Table Linen, Napkins, Bed Linen, Towels, Toweling, Fancy Linens—all sharply reduced:

TABLE LINEN and NAPKINS

Snow-white Table Linen, 72 in. wide; was specially priced at $1.25; now 95c a yard.

Grass-bleached medium size Dinner Napkins, 22 in. square; soft finish, long-wearing kind; good value at 90c; now $2 a dozen. Same, 20 in. square; formerly $2; now $1.50 a dozen.

BED LINEN

Hemstitched Linen Sheets; three-quarter bed size, at $1.63 each; full-bed size, at $2 each.

Hemstitched Irish Linen Pillow-cases, 22 x 36 inches, at 38c each.

Hemstitched German Linen Pillow-cases, 22 x 36 inches, at 45c each.

Extra fine Linen Sheets, double-bed size, 90 x 108 inches; only a few each; at $15 a pair, from $21.

Same, three-quarter bed size, 2x3 yds., at $10 a pair, from $12; at $11.50 a pair, from $15.

TOWELS

Bleached German fancy weave Towels; soft, heavy quality, hemmed; 21x39 inches; regularly 25c; at 20c each.

TOWELS

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; handsome damask and white borders; 18 x 40 inches; regularly 35c; at 25c each.

Grass-bleached hemstitched Huckaback Towels; deep damask "new art" borders, 22½ x 42½ inches; regularly 50c; at 40c each.

Bleached Damask Towels; all-white borders, with heavy knotted fringes; 44 x 49 inches; regularly 50c; at 40c each.

Bleached Huckaback Towels; washed, ready for use; hemmed ends; specially priced at 12½c, 16c and 18c each.

Snow-white Bath Towels; hemmed or fringed ends; extra heavy double warp; large size; fringed red border, 27 x 60 in.; hemmed all-white borders, 27 x 52 in.; low-priced at 35c; now 25c each.

"Red Cross" Bath Towels; very absorbent, giving splendid friction; extra large, 33 x 52 inches; usually 25c; now 18c each.

TOWELING

Grass-bleached Huckaback Toweling, with damask figures, 22 and 24 inches wide; regularly 40c and 45c a yard; now 30c a yard.

Bleached Scotch Kitchen Crash, 17 in. wide; red-striped border; regularly 12½c; now 10c a yard.

In addition to these staple housekeeping lines, we offer, at 25 to 50 per cent, under usual prices, a large variety of mussed and soiled Fancy Linen Table Pieces, consisting of Doilies, Scarfs, Centerpieces, Tea Cloths, lace-trimmed Lunch Cloths, and hemstitched and hand-embroidered Tablecovers, Bedspreads and Linen Sheets.

Third floor.

Final Clean-up Days Among Women's Winter Garments

After one of the greatest seasons this store has ever known in Women's Dresses and Wraps, we find ourselves with less than five hundred outdoor wraps, less than two hundred dresses and costumes, and less than five hundred separate skirts.

Insignificant as these numbers are, after the tremendous selling we have done, we wish to dispose of all these Winter garments before the end of January, so that a successful season may end with everything sold.

To this end we have marked every one of these garments at most radical reductions from its former price, and many of the pieces were very specially priced at the former markings.

There is no garment in the entire collection that came into our stock before the first of December. Most of them have come in quite recently. There are no old styles, everything is fresh and new, every piece presenting a remarkable bargain to the woman who secures it.

Descriptive details are impossible. The following list gives a general idea of the assortmant and the reductions:

Coats at $5, worth $12.
Coats at $7.50, worth 15.
Coats at $15, worth $22 to $27.50.
Coats at $18, worth $27.50 to $32.
Suits at $13.50, worth $25.50.
Suits at $18, worth $27.50.

Seventy-five Suits—nearly every one at half price—now $7.50 to $45.

Separate Skirts at $3, worth more than double.

Separate Skirts at $5, worth $8 to $12.

The few remaining Paris costumes, as well as a few choice copies made here, are now marked at prices that will take them away immediately.

We also offer a few choice Imported Evening Wraps at less than half price. And a few handsome Imported Wraps for elderly women, also at less than half price; and a very small collection of Foreign Coats, marked at half price.

Second floor, Broadway.

TROUSERS Pay the Penalty Of Losing Their Suits

We have collected about a hundred and fifty pairs of Men's Trousers, which have parted company with the coats and vests that belonged to them—suits that sold for $15 to $25.

They are in black and blue cheviot, black thibet and black unfinished worsted. Handsome trousers, many of them suitable for wearing with cutaway or evening dress coats, and worth $5 to $7.

Now at $3.50 a Pair Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery and Underwear To Thank the Blizzard For

This January clean-up would have been most thorough if we had had nice weather during the last two days. It has been remarkable considering conditions; but there is still very good selection, particularly among the stockings. The underwear is largely sold. While there are a number of well-filled counters still this morning, the lots are too broken to bear any specific mention.

Of the stockings still in good supply, although even then sizes are missing here and there, the following lots are the only ones that we can name in detail:

Women's Stockings

At $1.50 a Pair, were $2.25 to $4—Silk, black, unworked or with lace insertion; white, embroidered, or with insertion. Broadway.

At $2.50 a Pair, were $4 to $6.50—Silk, black, openworked, with embroidery or lace insertion; white, plain, or openworked with embroidery. Broadway.

At $5 a Pair, were $9 to $12—French pure Silk; a few pairs of handsomely embroidered black or white Silk Stockings. Broadway.

Men's Half-Hose

At 75c a Pair, were $1.25 and $1.50—Lisle Thread—French, backed lord or mixed grounds; embroidered or striped.

At $1.50 a Pair, were $2.50 to $3.50—Pure Silk—French, black, embroidered or side-clocked; black or colored, openwork.

At $2.50 a Pair, were $5—Pure Silk—French, black, embroidered black, openworked, plain or embroidered.

Ninth st. aisle.

Warm Bed Coverings

If you slept comfortably during the last two nights, you will not be interested in this story. But if you found your blankets and comfortables not quite warm enough, you will be glad to find such excellent sorts as these priced at an average saving of a dollar from what equal sorts would cost elsewhere.

At $3.90 a pair—All-wool Gray Blankets; 72 x 84 inches; weight 6 pounds.

At $4.25 a pair—Warm White Blankets, with all-wool filling on a cotton warp; 70 x 82 inches; weight 5 pounds.

At $4.75 a pair—Blankets, made of Kentucky wool filling on cotton warp; 76 x 84 inches; weight 6 pounds.

At $5 a pair—Handsome White Blankets, with filling of selected wool on a fine cotton warp; 78 x 82 inches; weight 6 pounds.

Also this special lot of Down Comfortables at $3 each. They are covered with neat printed sateen, filled with pure white down, thoroughly sterilized and odorless.

Third floor.

Girls' Shirtwaists And Sweaters

Here are two groups of Shirtwaists and two groups Sweaters for girls, offered today at quite decisive reductions from their usual values.

At $1.25 each—Girls' Shirt-Waists of flannel, cashmere, man's vesting and albatross, in assorted colors, in sizes for 4, 16 and 18 years. They are the odd lots of certain groups that sold formerly at $3.25.

At $1.50 each—Girls' Silk Waists, in plain color and plaids, in sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years. The remainder of lots sold formerly at $5 each.

At 75c each—Girls' House Sweaters, with high neck and collar only, sizes for 14 and 16 years. Sold regularly at $2.25 each.

Girls' Sweaters made to open down the front, in Norfolk styles, in brown, blue and cardinal, sizes 4 or 6 to 18 years. Priced according to size at 1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 each, worth 50c to 50c more.

Tenth street, Aisle.

The Exhibition of English Furniture Continues

Among those who were interested admirers of this exhibition of Furniture from Wm. Birch, Ltd. of London was one of the best known furniture connoisseurs in the trade, and he was not only an admirer but a purchaser.

Such a large exhibition of fine English Furniture has probably never been shown in an American retail establishment before. And it is doubtful whether such an interesting collection containing so many choice specimens could be found abroad. Certainly it is one of the best opportunities for housekeepers who love furnishings of distinguished character to make important additions to the home.

This collection presents cabinet work and upholstery of the perfection such as has never been reached by American manufacturers. Of course, such work is a little more expensive than the American furniture; but English furniture is almost indestructible, and lasts for generations.

While it is not fair to say that all English furniture is superior to American furniture, it is undeniable that the furniture which Wm. Birch, Ltd., has sent us is not only superior to the best American furniture, but it is head and shoulders above that of other English manufacturers as well. This concern has held its position in the front of English furniture manufacturers for more than seventy-five years, and has well earned the pre-eminent position it now occupies.

None of the pieces we show are in duplicate. Purchasers will have the satisfaction of knowing that, whatever they buy, it presents an individual example of the best English Art Furniture.

Included in the collection are the following pieces worthy of special mention:

The "Garrick" Chair in solid mahogany; an historic arm chair with wood seat, twisted legs and posts, fancy spindles, finely polished. The price, $65.

Early English Fireside Chair, with high back and wings; mahogany legs; dark blue morocco. A better chair cannot be made. The price, $175.

"Chinese Chippendale" Chairs; solid mahogany frames; richly moulded and carved; olive green morocco seats; the lattice-work design of the backs may be two thousand years old. Chippendale was artist enough to work the design into an artistic chair. Prices: The arm chair, $7.50; the side chair, $5.

"London Club" Davenport in rich, dark red morocco; tufted seat, back and arms; the very utmost possible construction. The price, $23.

"Decorated Chippendale" Arm Chair; loose seat cushion; a parlor chair of dainty decoration and finish. The price, $65.

Satin-wood Arm Chair after Chippendale; an art design, carved and inlaid; cover in a small figured velour. The price, $90.

Bedroom Lounge, with loose pillow; full back and ends; made of fine hair drawings; pale blue linen cover; luxurious in comfort. The price, $150.

"Heppelwhite" Arm Chair, carved; silk seat cushion. This chair is a specimen of art cabinet work. The price, $140.

Satin-wood Parlor Cabinet, after Sheraton, richly figured wood; fine design; inlaid lines. The price, $200.

Satin-wood Settee, decorated Chippendale; cane back and seat; loose cushion in rosebud silk. The price, $160.

In aid Arm Chair, a library chair in apple-green morocco; small in size, but of artistic workmanship and comfortable. The price, $90.

"Sheraton" Parlor Suite, three pieces, in aid mahogany frames; cover of moire silk of a moss-green color; finest construction. The price, $350.

Piano Bench after Sheraton; rich, dark red mahogany, inlaid with satinwood; striped velour cover. The price, $85.

"Sheraton" Arm Chair, fine open cane seat, back and arms; loose seat and back cushions of apple-green morocco. The price, $125.

Art Nouveau Writing Table; inlaid; leaded glass gallery; side-book compartments, two drawers, hand-tooled and gauded leather writing bed. The price, $150.

Satin-wood Curio Cabinet, inlaid; fine design, artistic finish; rare wood and workmanship. The price, $215.

"Chippendale" Parlor Suite of three pieces; richly carved and moulded, and of rare design; cover is a golden brown velour. The price, $278.

Fourth floor.

A Storm of Bargains in the Under-Price Store

Offerings that assail you, storm you, by the force of their timeliness and low prices. A beneficent blizzard, to be sure, and one worth chronicling for the wise shopper. Basement weather reports:

More Reductions in Muslin Underwear

These Muslin Undergarments bore originally low White Sale prices. Now we have gathered up some attractive lots, and reduced these prices still further, as follows:

CHEMISES

At 75c, were $1.25 to $1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon. Some trimmed skirts.

At $1.25, were $2.25 to $2.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon. Trimmed skirt.

At $1.50, were $2.75—Of fine nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

CORSET COVERS

At 15c, were 25c—Of cambric; low or V neck; trimmed with embroidery.

At 25c, were 50c to 85c—Of cambric; low or V neck; trimmed with embroidery or lace and ribbon.

At 50c, were $1 to $1.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $1, were $1.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with lace insertion or fine embroidery. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Buttons, 25c a Card

Hard to answer the query "Who's got the button?" as far as the former lot is concerned, for they found many eager buyers. More today just made small as those previously offered. Larger sizes, one dozen on a card; smaller sizes two dozen. All sorts and sizes to choose from—all for, far below their value—all now at 25c a card.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Umbrellas

Quality's up, but prices are down, on these good umbrellas:

$1.75 Umbrellas at $1

26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, for women and men; good quality union taffeta; plain or fancy handles.

$1 Umbrellas at 75c

Boys' and Girls' Union Taffeta Umbrellas. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Cold-Weather Garments Reduced

Just when the agencia weather makes the warmest sort of protection necessary in the way of women's garments, come these straight-out reductions from our regular stock, of Women's Sweaters, Short Knitted Petticoats and Eiderdown Dressing Sacques:

EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES

At 25c, were 50c to 75c—In red, light blue, gray or pink ripple or plain eiderdown; scroll or knot edging; some fastened with silk frogs.

At 50c, were $1 to $1.25—Of ripple eiderdown in red, light blue, pink or gray; collar trimmed with stitched sateen or applique; fastened with silk frogs.

At 75c, were $1.50 to $1.75—Of fine ripple eiderdown in red, light blue, pink or gray round or square collars; trimmed with sateen folds; fastened with silk frogs.

SHORT KNITTED PETTICOATS

At 50c, were 75c and $1—In pinonly, snug and warm finished with crochet edging; slightly soiled.

At 75c, were $1.00 to $1.75—Of fine quality wool; some in solid colors, others with color borders.

SWEATERS

At $1, were 2.25 to $3.75—White Sweater, in many different styles; high or low neck; slightly soiled.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Napkins, 35c Dozen

Lots of people decided that having the name of the restaurant, for which the Napkins were woven, in the end or diamond hurt them, at such a low price as 35c a dozen. They sold, wholesale, for more than twice as much—and are an excellent quality of linen, 12 inches square, hemstitched. Plenty left—at this ausurdly low price—35c a dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Cold-weather News Of Bed Clothing

Blankets, Telpeaus—warm and comfortable lasting quality, sharply reduced:

At $1.50 a pair, from $2.00—Gray Blankets well made; wool filling; cotton warp; 70 x 80 in., 5 lbs.

At 75c each, from $1.25—White Honeycomb Bedspreads; full bed size, in Marseilles pattern.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Two Tempting Lots Of Handkerchiefs

There's a saving of half, at least, on each of these two groups of Women's pretty Handkerchiefs:

Women's Unlaundered Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered open-work initials, at 5l a dozen. Worth $1.80 a dozen if laundered.

Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, with linen centers; worth 15c; at 10c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Ware Specially Priced

We gathered good supplies of these excellent Rogers' Extra-plate Knives, Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces to sell at these temptingly low prices:

Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Tablespoons, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.85 dozen.
Children's Sets, 60c set.
Berry Spoons, 75c each.
Sugar Ladles, $1.25 each.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Hosiery for Everyone

Men, women, children are concerned in these offerings of good Hosiery at a third less than its value:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair, from 18c—Of imported fast black, fine cotton; fine gauge, regular made. Sizes 8, 8½ and 9 only.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

Three pairs for 25c, worth 12½c a pair—Of fast black ribbed cotton, seamless, elastic and durable. Broken sizes.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 8c a Pair; 80c a Dozen; value $1.20 a Dozen—Of fine gauge cotton; seamless, full size and fine cotton.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue

ROOSEVELT AIMS BLOW AT INJUNCTION ISSUE

Bill Forbids Writ Without Hearing for Both Sides.

HOUSE GETS THE MEASURE

The Result of Conferences in Which the President, Moody, Garfield, and Labor Representatives Took Part.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A measure sanctioned by President Roosevelt that is calculated to dispose of the issue based on "government by injunction" was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The measure is the result of conferences held in the past two months between President Roosevelt, Attorney General Moody, Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, and representatives of labor organizations and corporate interests. It provides that in labor disputes an injunction shall not be issued until opportunity shall have been afforded the adverse party to the proceedings to be heard by the court, and is intended as a substitute for measures pending in Congress.

About two months ago President Roosevelt entertained at dinner the heads of several important labor organizations, Secretary Morton, and Commissioner Garfield. The subject of anti-injunction legislation was discussed thoroughly. The representatives of labor strongly urged the necessity of legislative action to limit what they regarded as the unfair use of the courts at times against them.

After full consideration, however, in which all present informally participated, it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to limit the equity jurisdiction of the courts. Neither the President nor any of his advisers would consent to suggestions looking to limitation of the right of injunction, believing they would be fundamentally unjust, and, therefore, could not command the approval of Congress and of the people.

Shortly after this conference Commissioner Garfield and the labor representatives discussed the subject in detail with Attorney General Moody. A tentative measure embodying ideas to meet the difficulty raised by the labor organizations was prepared. The measure, it is explained, "is simply the incorporation into law of equity rule No. 55, and the application of it specifically to labor cases."

Examination of the proposed measure showed that such a law would have met practically all the cases of which the labor organizations had complained. The measure was submitted to members of Congress, including Representative Jenkins, and, being regarded as a fair adjustment of the matter, was introduced in the House with the idea of furnishing to Congress a basis of legislative action satisfactory to the interests of both labor and capital. Commissioner Garfield today made this explanation of the proposed measure:

"The original statute provided that a hearing should be had before the issuance of any extraordinary writ. Equity Rule No. 55 simply carried that provision into effect in all injunction proceedings. Under the revision of the Revised Statutes in 1872 the old law was so changed as, in effect, to repeal that part of Equity Rule No. 55 requiring the giving of notice before granting the temporary restraining order.

"The bill introduced by Representative Jenkins restores that provision of the rule which requires that due notice must be given to the adverse party in all labor cases before the writ may issue. Its effect will be not to limit the right of injunction, but to prevent the improvident granting of writs of injunction by affording the adverse party an opportunity to be heard before action is taken by the court.

"The measure provides that immediate notice shall be given to the adverse party, the time of the hearing to be within the discretion of the court, but, in all cases, to be as soon as possible.

H. R. Fuller said that the labor organizations which he represented indorsed the principle embodied in the measure that both parties should have notice of the proceeding in injunction cases, and an opportunity to be heard before an injunction is issued, but as yet they had not considered thoroughly the phraseology of the bill. He could not say, therefore, what might be the final judgment of the organizations regarding it.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Appropriates $17,091,875; Authorizes Expenditure of $16,734,657.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The River and Harbor Committee made public its bill to-night. It appropriates in cash $17,091,875 and authorizes expenditures under continuing contracts amounting to $16,734,657. The cash total comprises $2,188,592 remaining to the credit of the emergency appropriation of $3,000,000 last April.

The measure has been framed in conformity with the purpose of the various appropriation committees to cut down expenses.

BATTLESHIPS ONLY—MORTON.

Secretary Abandons Other Naval Needs—Annual Naval Expenditure $77,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Morton met the House Navy Committee to-day to consider the navy programme for the coming year. The Secretary surprised the committee with the statement furnished by the Board of Construction that hereafter the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the navy when all the new ships have been in commission will be at least $77,000,000.

The next most important statement from the Secretary was the argument that the programme desired by the President and the department would not call for any appropriation this year, as, in view of the delay necessary to prepare plans and specifications, the bills for the new ships need not be framed until next Winter.

Mr. Morton said that his recommendation would stop with the three battleships in view of the stress for economy this Winter, and he would forego all requests as to the other constituent features of the programme, as originally advanced by the department.

This would drop out the six torpedo boats, six torpedo boat destroyers, five scout cruisers, two squadron colliers, a gunboat of the Helena class, the two river gunboats, and steam launch for use in Chinese inland waters.

$125,000 for Special Trade Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The conferees on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill reached an agreement to-day, and it was reported to both houses. The appropriation for the investigation of commercial conditions by special agents was finally fixed at $125,000, and it was agreed that trade conditions abroad should be investigated by these agents instead of both foreign and domestic as provided by the Senate.

Wants to Depose Harburger.

Samuel Mass, clerk at $1,200 a year under the Commissioners of Accounts, assigned to the Mayor's office, is the first man in Tammany Hall this year to declare himself as a candidate for district leader against any of the present members of the Executive Committee. Mr.

SCHAUS
ART GALLERY,
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
from January 23 until February 6,
OF WORKS BY

J. Maris,	Van Marcke,
Jacque,	Schreyer,
Boudin,	Delacroix,
Diaz,	Daubigny,
Ziem,	Cazin,
Dieterle,	Dupré.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

THE NIBELUNGEN CYCLE BROUGHT TO ITS CLOSE

A Performance of "Goetterdaemmerung" at the Opera House.

MR. DIPPEL AS SIEGFRIED

Indisposition of Mr. Burgstaller Compels a Substitution—Mme. Nordica's Bruennhilde.

Bruennhilde	Mme. Lillian Nordica
Gutrune	Miss Marion Weed
Waltraute	Miss Edyth Walker
Woglinde	Miss Bella Alten
Wellgunde	Miss Paula Ralph
Flosshilde	Miss Florence Mulford
Siegfried	Mr. Dippel
Hagen	Mr. Blass
Gunther	Mr. Muhlmann
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz

The slow-revolving weeks finally brought around last evening the fourth performance in the cycle of the "Ring of the Nibelung" that has been in progress at the Metropolitan Opera House at intervals in the last month. "Götterdämmerung," as it was presented upon this occasion, was by no means the overpowering climax of the series that it ought to be and had not many of the fine qualities that have been shown in the previous representations of the cycle just closed. There was a lack of authoritative and dominating personality in most of the representatives of the several characters of the drama, and the nobility, the encompassing spirit of tragedy, were missed in the performance. Not to put too fine a point upon it, it was crude and dull and without distinction; which, of all things, a performance of "Götterdämmerung" cannot be. If seemed as if a re-examination and a restudying of the whole work were needed.

There was disappointment at the outset announced by the placard at the entrances stating that Mr. Burgstaller, who was to be the Siegfried, was ill, and since Mr. Knote has departed for Munich, recourse was had to the indispensable Mr. Dippel, who sings this part as he does most others, on demand. He does it sincerely and with understanding, but without the heroic stature and presence or nobility of action and voice that are the necessary qualifications of him who would represent the older Siegfried, his tragic adventures and end.

Distinction was lacking, too, in Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde, a part that she has interpreted with much greater power than she did last evening, especially in voice, for she labored considerably with the music. She has presented a carefully wrought study of the eloquence and the tragic desolation of Wagner's heroine, though it has lacked the conviction conveyed by great and inborn dramatic gift; but her impersonation seemed last evening to have taken on mannerisms that hurt its breadth and dignity.

Miss Walker was singularly inefficient in the noble and touching scene of her message to Brünnhilde of the gloom in Valhalla. Her delivery of the music, though beautiful in tone, was inexpressive in accent; but not nearly so inexpressive as her entire demeanor through the scene, which let little be seen of the pregnant fatefulness of the disclosure she was making. The other singers were those who have taken part in recent performances of "Götterdämmerung." Mr. Blass, as Hagen, whose voice is not ponderous and powerful enough for the music that falls to his share, shows now a little less of the calm benignity he used to impart to the character and a little more of its grimness, its baleful malignity, and Miss Weed and Mr. Mühlmann make presentable and plausible representatives of Gutrune and Gunther.

The drama was given, as it has usually been of late years, without the prelude, the scene of the Norns which contains some of the most wonderful of Wagner's inspiration, truly suggestive of the dim mystery and power of the world rulers. Yet its connection with the drama is so slight that it can easily be spared for that reason. Not so with the scene of Waltraute, which has often been sacrificed, but which is retained by the better policy now prevailing, to add to the profound significance of what comes after. Mr. Hertz labored heroically at the conductor's desk to keep the performance up to a high level, but the orchestral part was, as is so often, too loud, and its lack of finish was accentuated by a number of breaks and slips on the part of individual players. The audience, as at the previous performances in the cycle, was large.

MISS MAMPEL'S RECITAL.

Miss Ida Mampel, who is a young pianist, but not an infant prodigy, made her début last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, showing talent, but many traits of immaturity. She has an agreeable touch, and in music that makes no serious demands upon the imagination and poetical instincts of the performer makes a favorable impression. She played last evening Schumann's "Faschings-Schwank aus Wien" as her principal number, and followed it with shorter pieces by Gluck, Bach, Brahms, Schubert, Chopin, Moszkowski, and Liszt. Mme. Charlotte Maconda sang an air from Charpentier's "Louise," and the polonaise from "Mignon."

Gorky Drama at Irving Place.

Mr. Heinrich Conried announces that he will give Maxim Gorky's sombre and powerful play "Nacht Asyl," at the Irving Place Theatre. There is unusual interest in this, because of the sensational prominence which Gorky has suddenly assumed in Russia as the leader of the revolutionists.

PILGRIMS' DINNER TO REID.

Also a Welcome to Mr. Choate Planned at Meeting.

Flourishing conditions were reported at the annual business meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States yesterday at the Lawyers' Club. W. Butler Duncan, a Vice President, presided, in the absence of Bishop Potter. The object of the society, which is to promote Anglo-American friendship and good-fellowship, it was shown had been accomplished in a remarkable degree. A dinner in honor of Whitelaw Reid on the eve of his departure for London is planned, together with an elaborate welcome home to Ambassador Choate on his return, in recognition of his deep interest in the corresponding society of Pilgrims in London.

Fay Templeton in New "Florodora."

Fay Templeton yesterday signed a contract with Fisher & Ryley to sing the rôle of Lady Hollyrood in the revival of "Florodora," which follows Lillian Russell's engagement at the Casino.

UNUSUAL SALE OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS

The Offering of this Remarkable Collection of Instruments

IS made possible by our purchase of the entire stock of pianos of Messrs. Frank A. Sandford & Co., 522-524 Fulton St., "the leading Piano House in Brooklyn," and also by the fact that we have taken in exchange many excellent pianos for new Hardmans. Some of these instruments are practically new (only shopworn), and those which needed repairs have been put in first-class order at our factories.

Hardman — **Steinway**
Chickering — **Kranich & Bach**
Weber — **Knabe**
Steck — **Sohmer**
Bradbury — **Harrington**
Mason & Hamlin — **Horace Waters**
Pianola — **Angelus**
Hardman Piano-Player
Etc., Etc.

THESE pianos comprise grands, uprights and squares, ranging in price from **$110** upwards for the grands and uprights, and from **$10** upwards for squares. The Piano-Player from **$100** upward, furnishing a remarkable opportunity to those who wish to secure *a piano or piano-player for half its value.*

Easy payments if desired.

Our Brooklyn store is open Saturday Evenings.

Hardman, Peck & Co., Fifth Ave. & 19th St., N. Y. 522-524 Fulton St., B'klyn.

STATE MUST RAISE REVENUES $4,000,000

Higgins and Leaders Plan Ways and Means.

FAVOR STOCK TRANSFER TAX

Senator Raines's Plan Considered—Outlook for Mortgage Tax Measure Not Promising.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Gov. Higgins and the Republican legislative leaders are putting their heads together to devise some new form of taxation which will provide the additional revenues needed by the State. There was a conference between the Governor, Senator Raines, Senator Malby, Speaker Nixon, and Assemblyman Rogers on that subject last night, and another conference for further consideration of the matter is scheduled for next week.

At the conference last evening a statement was presented showing that the expenditures of the State for the present year, even with close economy, probably would be $4,000,000 more than the income. While the State could make up this estimated deficit by levying on its $8,000,000 surplus, it was agreed by the conferees that inasmuch as the administration inevitably would have to meet the necessity of raising new revenue next year unless new forms of taxation were devised at this session, the Legislature might as well proceed at once to face the problem of strengthening the treasury.

Several propositions to bring in new revenue are being considered. The one that seems to meet with most favor at present is Senator Raines's plan to tax transfers of stock at the rate of $2 for every 100 shares. This tax would produce about $4,000,000 annually. Gov. Higgins remarked last night that an additional virtue of such a bill would be that it would tend to discourage gambling.

There is some talk of a mortgage tax bill, but the country opposition to such a measure does not appear to have diminished, and the prospect of a favorable consideration of a bill of that kind, therefore, is not especially promising.

The readjustment of the liquor tax rates for villages and towns so that the revenues from that source will be materially increased is also under discussion. It is being contended that saloonkeepers doing business in a small town are not taxed proportionately as high as dealers in cities.

FOR A SLOCUM MEMORIAL.

Senate Has Bill for One—Gas and Telephone Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A bill providing for the erection of a monument at a cost of $10,000 to be set aside by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was introduced to-day by Senator Fitzgerald which will in that form provide a memorial to the unknown victims of the General Slocum disaster, who are interred in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, Long Island. A commission of three is to serve without pay during the construction of the memorial.

Assemblyman Sullivan of Queens put in a bill to regulate the price of gas in the Borough of Queens. It provides that a greater price cannot be charged therefor in Queens than prevails in any borough of the City of New York. Mr. Sullivan also put in a bill limiting the charge for interborough telephoning at 10 cents for five minutes, the charge for transborough service not to be greater than 15 cents for the same length of time.

Employers requiring employes to put up bonds for the faithful performance of their duty are compelled to pay 6 per cent. interest annually on the amount of such bond or guarantee to their employes by the terms of a bill introduced by Assemblyman Rosenstein.

NO INTERBOROUGH STRIKE.

Company and Subway and Elevated Men Reach Agreement.

There will be no strike on the Subway and elevated lines of the Interborough and elevated roads. Vice President Bryan and the Grievance Committee representing the three unions of the roads decided that at a conference held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the operating company in the Park Row Building after a two hours' session.

All of the differences between the company and its employes were satisfactorily adjusted, both sides declared at the conclusion of the conference. Rounds, the motorman who was responsible for the collision at the Worth Street station a couple of weeks ago, was reinstated, it having been satisfactorily shown that he was not personally responsible, as the collision occurred at that point on the curve where it was impossible for him to have seen the rear lights of the train he ran into until he was right upon it. The cases of two other employes was submitted to General Manager Hedley for his decision after a full hearing. Trouble over the schedules of the elevated system were adjusted so that the men will not have to work beyond their hours, as they say they have been forced to do under the existing schedule. All agreements made between the men and the company at the time of the opening of the Subway will be carried out to the letter, Mr. Bryan agreed, and that was all the men wanted in that direction.

The workmen declare that it was a de-

CLOSER BANK RESTRICTIONS.

A Bill Inspired by Buffalo Bank's Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—As a result of the failure of the German Bank of Buffalo, Senator Stevens, the head of the Banking Committee, to-day introduced two bills which have the approval of the Banking Department and of Gov. Higgins. They provide for a much more strict regulation of all the banks of the State.

One of the bills provide that the total liability of any person, company, corporation, or firm to a bank or trust company shall not exceed one-half the actual paid-in capital of such banking institution. The law at present allows a bank to loan to one person or concern one-half of the actual paid-in capital and the surplus. In the case of the German Bank of Buffalo it was shown that a traction promoter had purchased a majority of the stock of the bank for $381,000 and immediately thereafter had borrowed $647,000 from the bank on stocks and bonds since declared practically worthless by the Superintendent of Banks.

The second bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Directors of every bank and trust company at least twice in a year to cause to be examined the books, papers, and affairs of the institution and particularly to inquire into loans and discounts with a special view of ascertaining the value and security thereof and of the collateral security given in connection therewith. A full written report of the examination, sworn to by the Directors making it, shall be filed in the Banking Department in February and August of each year.

A trust company or bank whose Directors fail to make the required report within the specified time, shall forfeit to the State $100 for every day such report shall be delayed.

THOUGHT HIM VANDERBILT.

Clever Young Man Had Lots of Fun with Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—A clever young man to-day allowed himself to be thought Alfred G. Vanderbilt for a few hours and squandered about $300 in "tips" in that time. He set the town agog, got columns printed about "Mr. Vanderbilt" in the evening papers with a picture, fooled most of the brokers on the Stock Exchange, and got away East to-night without having been discovered. The people of Pittsburg did not know that Mr. Vanderbilt was in New York.

This forenoon, as a stranger attired in a high silk hat, frock coat, and white waistcoat came walking through the outer approach to the Union Station, after leaving his section, he was approached by a negro porter long in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Beg youah pahdon, Sah, but am you Mistah Vanderbilt?" said the negro.

"Hm, why do you ask me that?" said the other, stopping in his hurried walk through the station.

"Well, Sah, Ah done serve youah father, Sah, many times. You was only a youngster then, Sah."

The young man grasped the porter's hand, shaking it heartily, while he deftly placed a crisp $10 bill in the ready palm of the negro.

The news spread, and there was much fun for the young man, who never said a word about being Mr. Vanderbilt, but contradicted nobody who so addressed him. A. E. Masten, a broker, on whom "Mr. Vanderbilt" is said to have called, said to-night: "Mr. Vanderbilt was not in town, but both Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Sturgis of New York were. They each look like Mr. Vanderbilt."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—41 Catharine Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:00 A. M.—803 to 821, also 835, 837, and 839 Cauldwell Avenue; C. H. Hewett; damage, $100,000.

3:45 A. M.—422 West Broadway; Albert Spadaccini & Co.; damage, $4,000.

6:20 A. M.—59 West Thirty-second Street; William Smith; damage, $5,000.

6:40 A. M.—211 East Ninety-seventh Street; damage, $3,500.

9:15 A. M.—867 Third Avenue; Nicholas Pogani; damage, $50.

10:10 A. M.—324 East Fourth Street; L. Litchtenstein; no damage.

10:30 A. M.—72 Suffolk Street; Sam Hollis; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—36 Market Street; Max Solzitz; damage, $50.

12:15 P. M.—147 East Twenty-seventh Street; Mary Murray; damage, $5.

12:15 P. M.—14 East Twenty-seventh Street; Mary Murray; damage, $5.

1:30 P. M.—367 West Fifty-first Street; R. Smith; damage, $5.

1:45 P. M.—79 to 81 South Street; the Mallory Steamship Company and others; damage unknown.

2 P. M.—12 Morris Street; Fisher Brothers; damage, $5.

3:55 P. M.—6 Delancey Street; Amelia Knapp; damage, $75.

4:15 P. M.—56 First Avenue; Michael Martin; damage, $50.

4:20 P. M.—2118 West Twenty-ninth Street; Frederick McGurrey; damage, $3.

5:25 P. M.—46 East Eighty-fourth Street; St. Ignatius School; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—677 Union Avenue; Julius Wolf; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—100 Norfolk Street; Elias Sperly; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—906 Eighth Avenue; Otto Neilson; damage, $25.

6:40 P. M.—538 and 540 East Eighty-seventh Street; Charles Deutsch; damage, $11,000.

6:40 P. M.—286 Lenox Avenue; I. Cohen; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—187 Ludlow Street; Bernard Kaufman; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—22 Jones Street; J. C. Schrieber; damage, $75.

7:25 P. M.—52 Broad Street; M. Finc; damage, $250.

7:50 P. M.—60 Henry Street; F. Rothenberg; damage, $50.

8:15 P. M.—823 Sixth Avenue; Max Pud-

DEMOCRATS WITH PRESIDENT.

Williams Says They Will Support Him on the Rate Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The rate question swung into view in the House to-day. There were several speeches during the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, the most significant being that of Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who declared that his party stood with the President in the position advanced in the last annual message. He said Democrats were not committed to those views because the President uttered them, but because they were those that Democrats believed, and they were glad to have a Republican President with them.

MARSHALL, 2; JANOWSKI, 0.

Brooklyn Player's Success in the Chess Match in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The second game of the chess match between Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn and D. Janowski of this city was played at the Cercle de Philidor in this city this afternoon and evening, and after 43 moves Marshall won, thus winning two games in succession.

Fines Mrs. Bergin $50.

Mrs. Irvinea Bergin of New Haven, Conn., who on Wednesday, in Jersey City, pleaded non vult to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Blair to pay a fine of $50 and costs. She was paroled in custody of her counsel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Second Lieut. Horace U. Little, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed, will proceed to Manila and report for assignment to duty. He will sail about Feb. 28.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, General Staff, is detailed for duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Bennington at Corinto, Yankton, Eagle, and Minneapolis at Gloucester.

Sailed—Texas, Florida, and Nevada from Key West for Guantanamo, Topeka from Havana for Nipe Bay and San Juan.

GRAPE-NUTS.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED IT.

A Lot of Trouble from Too Much Starchy Food.

A little boy of eight years whose parents did not feed him on the right kind of food, was always nervous and suffered from a weak condition of the stomach and bowels. Finally he was taken down with appendicitis and after the operation the doctor, knowing that his intestinal digestion was very weak, put him on Grape-Nuts twice a day.

He rapidly recovered and about two months thereafter, his Father states, "He has grown to be strong, muscular, and sleeps soundly, weighs 62 pounds, and his whole system is in a fine condition of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is plain that if he had been put on Grape-Nuts at an earlier period in his life, and kept from the use of foods that he could not digest, he never would have had appendicitis. That disease is caused by undigested food decaying in the stomach and bowels, causing irritation and making for the growth of all kinds of microbes, setting up a diseased condition which is the active cause of appendicitis, and this is more marked with people who do not properly digest white bread.

Grape-Nuts is made of the selected parts of wheat and barley and by the peculiar processes of the cooking at the factory, all of the starch is turned into sugar ready for immediate digestion and the more perfect nourishment of

[NOTE: Owing to the printer's inability to complete the unusually large edition of the January 26th number of Public Opinion on time, its publication has been delayed one day. We announced it for sale in New York yesterday (in advertising prepared some days ago), and many thousands of readers were disappointed in not finding it on the news-stands yesterday. It will be on sale to-day.]

Lawson's Frenzied Finance Dissected

By DENIS DONOHOE

Financial Editor of the New York Commercial

The second installment of "The Truth About Frenzied Finance" is on sale to-day. This chapter relates Mr. Lawson's early exploits in stock-manipulation. Ask your newsdealer for the January 26th number of

Public Opinion

containing this chapter. This narrative, by Denis Donohoe, is one of the most interesting and instructive exposes ever written. Mr. Donohoe will tell the true story of Amalgamated Copper, shorn of the exaggeration and highly-colored trumpery with which Mr. Lawson has adorned it.

Thousands of readers failed to secure the January 19th number because the newsdealers had made no adequate preparation for the large demand. The entire edition was sold out before 12 o'clock on Thursday, the day of publication. A second and a third edition have been printed. Ask your newsdealer to order the January 19th number for you.

Second Chapter Out To-Day

Order the twelve issues from your newsdealer at ten cents a copy, or send us $1.00 with your name and address, and we will mail you the twelve numbers direct, and promptly, as they are issued—and we will send all back numbers that have appeared before your subscription reaches us.

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Storm Scenes and Incidents

and the news of the day in pictures. A Picture section is published with every day's edition of the BROOKLYN EAGLE—a new feature in daily journalism that meets the commendation of all EAGLE readers.

Beginning February 6, 1905, a new serial story, entitled

"J. Percy Dunbar--Financier"

will appear in daily installments in the EAGLE PICTURE SECTION. A story of modern finance that will interest every reader.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Do not miss a single issue of the EAGLE.

THREE CENTS A COPY—AND WORTH IT

This Afternoon at 2:30, To-night at 8:30.

Special Notice:

In order to provide accommodations for buyers, tickets admitting to the Sessions of this Sale will be required. These tickets will be limited to the capacity of the salesroom, and will be issued to intending purchasers upon application to the managers.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

At Unrestricted Public Sale This (Friday) Afternoon at 2:30, and continuing until February 3d, inclusive,

By order of H. ROZIER DULANY, Trustee in Bankruptcy,

The Art Treasures

Collected by

Thomas E. Waggaman,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Valuable Paintings

Which will remain on View until noon To-day

Will be sold

At Mendelssohn Hall

On This (Friday) Evening

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock. Doors open at 8.

(Admission by card, to be had free of the managers.)

On View This Day.

NOTE!—Admission to the Exhibition, Fifty Cents.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

MANTELS
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In Genuine
CUT GLASS
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STOCK TAKING.
C. DORFLINGER & SONS
3 & 5 West 19th St.,
and
36 Murray St.

MRS. J. C. HERTLE GETS DIVORCE.

Proceedings Against Commissioner of Accounts Secret.

Mrs. Kate E. Hertle obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce yesterday from John C. Hertle, one of the City's Commissioners of Accounts. An effort was made to keep the matter from the public, so the testimony was taken before a referee and sealed. Mr. and Mrs. Hertle lived until recently at 319 West Fifty-seventh Street. The name of the co-respondent was not

Legal Aid Society's Plans.

The first monthly meeting for 1905 of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society was held on Thursday afternoon in the office of the President, Arthur von Briesen, 49 Wall Street. Louis Windmüller, Treasurer, announced that the funds were $3,000 lower than a year ago. A committee, was appointed, headed by Isaac N. Seligman, to confer with Heinrich Conried for a special benefit perform-

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE RUSSIAN "INTELLECTUALS."

What a spectacle it is that Russia is presenting to the world. It is pointed and accented every day that the men who, in any other country, would be among its glories, ornaments at once and defenses for the fatherland, are in that unhappy country necessarily in the opposition, necessarily "suspect." The latest reported arrest is that of "Maxim Gorky," one of the younger Russian writers who have won a hearing and a respect abroad, but who are regarded as objects of suspicion at home. The same fate would have befallen the oldest and most famous of living Russian writers, TOLSTOY, to wit, but that the Russian Government holds him at once immune by reason of his age, and negligible by reason of his mode of life and his proclamations of non-resistance. It is a curious commentary, not only upon Russian society but upon modern society in general, that a man who professes and endeavors literally to apply the precepts of the Christian religion should be regarded as raising questions too "academic" to enter into the domain of practical politics.

But evidently and avowedly the opposition of the Russian bureaucracy to enlightenment extends to all kinds and degrees of enlightenment. In the relaxation of official restrictions upon the freedom of assembly and the freedom of the press assured by the partial approval by the Czar of the programme of his Minister of the Interior, the Russian "intellectuals" in general have been moved to a freedom of expression new in Russian history. Yesterday's dispatches told of a meeting of the Economic Society, a society quite without political aims, excepting such as may be forced upon it, a society of which M. WITTE might be and possibly is a member, declaring in favor of the convention of a representative National Assembly, that Russia might get the benefit of "the united efforts of all classes." Upon the same day the "Juridic Society," of which the aim may be inferred from the name, passed resolutions to the same effect. And upon the same day the leading journalists of St. Petersburg, headed by M. SUVORIN, proprietor of the Novoe Vremya, who was its spokesman, waited upon the Minister of the Interior to plead for permission to publish uncensored accounts of what was actually happening, and adding, "we are deeply convinced of the necessity of summoning the representative heads of all classes and all sections of the community."

These several representations derive weight both from their intrinsic cogency and from the sources from which they come. No suspicion of "revolutionary purposes" attaches to the Economic Society, or to the Juridic Society, or to the press of St. Petersburg, except as all three are composed of educated and enlightened men. When the appeals of such bodies are disregarded or rejected, what conclusion can be drawn except that education and enlightenment are of themselves "suspect" in Russia? It has long been familiar knowledge that in a sense they were. A professor or even a student in a Russian university is by that fact a dangerous person, a person to be watched, a person with whom nobody whose business requires him to stand well with the Government can afford to associate or consort. The suppression of education, of enlightenment, of intellectual activity of any sort, except what refers to the military or diplomatic professions, is a political offense against the autocracy and the bureaucracy, even when it is exerted in directions which have no direct or necessary relation to politics. It is intellectual activity in itself which a wise instinct teaches the bureaucracy to believe is hostile to its own interests and even to its prolonged existence.

We have already heard the opinions upon the condition of Russia of the Zemstvos, whose members are the most prosperous and substantial inhabitants of their respective communities. Now we hear the same things from the "intellectuals." From neither source do they seem to make the slightest impression upon the monarchy, or rather the oligarchy, which, so unhappily for Russia, possesses the immediate control of its destinies. Pharaoh has hardened his heart. Unless it is softened it seems that the counsels of the intellectual and of the industrial leaders of Russia will be of no avail until they are complicated and reinforced by what THEY, in his account of the outbreak of the French Revolution, calls "the unwholesome counsels of hunger."

CANAL MYSTERIES.

M. PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, ex-Minister of the Republic of Panama to this country, continues to hold interesting opinions concerning the Panama Canal. We quote below some of his latest expressions:

The ideal and complete solution of the Panama Canal is the Bosphorus; it is the passage freely opened between the oceans and the Chagres flowing freely into the middle of the canal like a river into a strait.

What section must the canal have in order that the floods of the Chagres shall not interfere with navigation? What effect will the deposits brought down by the Chagres have on the maintenance of the canal's depth? How far will the currents interfere with navigation, which will arise from the fact that the tides in the Pacific in the neighborhood of the Isthmus rise ten feet while those on the Atlantic side rise only one foot?

Each question is a mystery. The engineers have no trouble in suppressing these evils; the great misfortune is the remedies they provide.

To avoid the floods of the Chagres, build a great dam and turn the Chagres either into the Pacific or along a slope parallel with the canal; better still, let it glide into the canal, tempered, softened by its spread into a lake behind the dam. To avoid the currents of the ebb and flow of the sea, build tide locks.

M. BUNAU-VARILLA agrees, it appears, with Chief Engineer WALLACE and other eminent authorities that a sea-level canal should be built; we must get rid of the locks. But the tempering and softening of the raging Chagres River, so poetically commended to the attention of the engineers by the ex-Minister, will be an undertaking of some magnitude. According to the report of the former Panama Canal Commission the Chagres River is capable in times of flood of discharging 136,000 cubic feet per second. This would be equivalent to a flow at the rate of ten feet per second in a channel 272 feet wide, and 50 feet deep. In order to receive such a deluge without danger to its banks or interruption of navigation the canal at the point where it receives the waters of the Chagres would have to be broadened into a very considerable lake. The opinion of the American engineers would throw light on this highly interesting problem.

Ex-Minister BUNAU-VARILLA says these engineering questions are mysteries. Indeed they are. The Walker Canal Commission felt them to be so mysterious that in its report to the President made on Nov. 16, 1901, it dismissed the plan of a sea-level canal and gave its reasons for that decision in these words:

If a sea-level canal be constructed, either the canal itself must be made of such dimensions that maximum floods, modified to some extent by a reservoir in the Upper Chagres, could pass down its channel without injury, or independent channels must be provided to carry off these floods. As the canal lies in the lowest part of the valley, the construction of such channels would be a matter of serious difficulty, and the simplest solution would be to make the canal prism large enough to take the full discharge itself. This would have the advantage, also, of furnishing a very large canal, in which navigation under ordinary circumstances would be exceptionally easy. It would involve a cross section from Obispo to the Atlantic, having an area of at least 15,000 square feet below the water line, which would give a bottom width of about 400 feet. The quantity of excavation required for such a canal has been roughly computed, and is found to be about 268,288,000 cubic yards. The cost of such a canal, including a dam at Alhajuela and a tide lock at Miraflores, near the Pacific end, is estimated at not less than $240,000,000. Its construction would probably take at least twenty years. This Commission concurs with the various French commissions which have preceded it since the failure of the old company in rejecting the sea-level plan. While such a plan would be physically practicable, and might be adopted if no other solution were available, the difficulties of all kinds, and especially those of time and cost, would be so great that a canal with a summit level reached by locks is to be preferred.

Here we have a Commission of which some of the most eminent engineers in the country were members reporting against a canal without locks as too risky, too costly, and taking too long a time to build. The recent report of Chief Engineer WALLACE and the unofficial discussions of the last few months indicate a marked disposition to dismiss the plan of a canal with locks, apparently because of obstacles of cost and engineering difficulty not hitherto correctly understood and appreciated. There is reason to believe or at least to suspect that the more our engineers have investigated actual conditions at Panama the less inclined they are to undertake a canal with locks involving the chaining up of the Chagres River. But the old commission rejected the sea-level canal because it would cost $240,000,000 and require at least twenty years to build. The estimate of cost has now been raised to $300,000,000; perhaps it might be $500,000,000.

From the days when DE LESSEPS first began to think about it the Panama Canal undertaking has been full of mysteries. The American people have the right to ask that these mysteries be cleared up before they are asked to put their money into the work. If the Erie Canal scandal of the Black Administration were to be repeated at Panama, the loss involved and the disgrace incurred would be so very much more serious that even a highly popular Administration would suffer beyond the limits of comfort and convenience.

CONCEALED PISTOLS.

Among the best British traditions perpetuated and cherished in America is that of using nature's weapons in the act of self-defense. That it is sincerely cherished is shown in the recent introduction at Albany of a bill by Assemblyman TOMPKINS to amend the Penal Code of this State relative to the carrying of loaded firearms concealed about the person. The amending section reads as follows:

Sec. 411-A. Any person other than a peace officer who shall in any public street, highway, or place in any city in this State having a population of upward of 100,000 persons by the last State census have or carry concealed upon his person any loaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm, without theretofore in the manner now provided by law, having been authorized to carry the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Such a measure would prove corrective and salutary in a city filled with immigrants and evil communications, floating from the shores of Italy and Austria-Hungary. New York police reports frequently testify to the fact that the Italian and other south Continental gentry here are acquainted with the pocket pistol, and while drunk or merrymaking will use it quite as handily as the stiletto, and with more deadly effect. It is hoped that this treacherous and distinctly outlandish mode of settling disputes may not spread to corrupt the native good manners of the community. The case of a Columbia student who flourished and fired a pistol at his persecutors instead of using his "bare fistes," as his presumably British-American descent would prescribe, is fresh in the public memory. The act now proposed and championed by Mr. TOMPKINS will diminish the number of homicides.

THE SUBURBANITE.

In old days, before the Brooklyn Bridge was built, the trans-fluvian suburbanite who lived across the East River was subject to the same disabilities which now attach to the like suburbanite who has pitched his tent on the other side of the North. The ferryboats were continually getting him into the same complications with the floating ice, indeed into worse complications, since the channel of the East River is narrower than that of the North, the tide far more violent, and the detention and danger from ice far more serious.

Now the Brooklynite goes on his way rejoicing, caring for none of these things, while the Jerseyman continues to struggle with the same conditions that oppressed him A. D. 1870. It is true that the contemporary Brooklynite, like the prehistoric Brooklynite and the contemporary Jerseyman, is thrown on his own resources as soon as he leaves the bridge, unless it is his comparative good fortune to live where he can make his way from the elevated railroad to his own abode before succumbing to the rigors of a blizzard. In fact, the Manhattanite continues, on such happily rare occasions, to hold over the suburbanite of any variety, the Bronxite as well as the Brooklynite or the Jerseyman. The moral of such a meteorological phenomenon or freak as that of Wednesday, for all suburbanites, is to move into Manhattan, and preferably upon the line of the Subway. But, as a visiting Englishman has judiciously remarked, if you live in Manhattan, it is well to take the precaution of being a millionaire. If one is compelled to hunt cheaper rents than can be had upon this island, the additional moral for Jerseymen seems to be to agitate for the speedy completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel, and for Brooklynites to agitate for the like completion of the projected extensions of the Subway. For it is made by such a storm clearly to appear that the only quite weather-proof form of public conveyance is subterranean and subfluvian.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New View of War Secrets.

Ranking very high as suggestive of thought among the soldier articles in the February magazines is that on "The War Correspondent and His Future," contributed to Scribner's by Mr. THOMAS F. MILLARD. Speaking with the authority of a journalist who has made a close study of military operations in campaigns conducted in more than a few lands and continents, Mr. MILLARD expresses a reproachful wonder at the general inclination of the world's great newspapers to submit to a censorship that amounts to the suppression, at least for a considerable time, of all important information in regard to what has been done by the armies in conflict and the way they have done it. This submissiveness to what he calls a first and long step toward suppressing the legitimate liberties of the press is explained by those who show it as merely recognition of the enormous interests involved in the concealment from each army of the other's plans, but Mr. MILLARD insists that no such concession need be made—that as a matter of fact commanders get their information as to the purposes of their opponents in other ways than from the newspapers, and that the censorships are not established to protect military secrets, but—to conceal manifestations of incompetency and examples of inhumanity! In other words, Mr. MILLARD contends that the object of the censorship is very rarely military, and very often, indeed, almost invariably, political. These assertions he illustrates clearly, if not quite convincingly, by the course of events as seen by himself in the Transvaal, in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in China, and he concludes with a vehement denunciation of both the Japanese and the Russian officials for their treatment of the war correspondents in the present Eastern war. The article is a strong plea, not for favors, but for rights, and not for the rights of the war correspondents, but for those of the nations directly or indirectly interested in every war. The only things that can be concealed, he insists, are the things that ought to be known, while of the things that should be concealed if they could be, it is never the accredited press representatives that reveal them, but the spies that every military commander employs and pays, knowing perfectly well that the enemy is doing the same thing, just as successfully.

A Poet Who Is Practical.

It has long been the custom of those not too happy members of the editorial tribe whose lot it is to receive and decide upon the "availability" of manuscripts sent in by authors eager to dispose of the same "at your usual rates," to use a printed form for the expression of their deep regret that stern necessity compels the return of some of these masterpieces. An adaptation of this labor-saving expedient has of late been used by a few of the writers in sending in their assorted efforts at the world's amusement or edification, but it has remained for an Iowa poet to get up a printed form that for elaboration and straightforwardness quite outdoes everything else of the kind that has come under our observation. "In submitting," he says, "the inclosed contribution, the author is fully aware that it may fail to meet the mind, mood, or the needs of the editor, in which case will he kindly return the undefaced manuscript in the accompanying envelope without the pains of a formal reply? If accepted, will the editor, by the same means, forward the printed slip, or preferably, the issue in which the verse appears, both for the author's satisfaction and that he may not again proffer it for publication?" That certainly covers the entire situation. It is kind to the editor in saving him the need of making explanations for refusal; it is kind to the author in listing the reasons other than his own incompetency that may cause the rejection of his poem, and it gives minute instructions what to do in case the poem is accepted. Come to read the slip again, however, one rather important point is left out—or, rather, is left to be understood. Nothing is said about the rate of payment! But admirable as is this novel formula, we have our doubts as to its effect on the editorial mind. Nevertheless, the poem that came with it from Iowa seems to be a pretty good poem, and it is very likely that if, and as soon as, we can study out what it means the verses will be printed in THE TIMES.

Another Gas Question.

One of our readers wants to know why it is that would-be consumers of gas, even if they be individuals or firms of known solvency and good repute, are forced to make a deposit of $5 with the gas company before it will allow them to buy its merchandise. "Why this subsidy?" he asks. "Is there any other business where such a desposit is demanded? I have grave doubts. The public can easily realize what an immense cash capital such a sum adds to the trust's capital, as the money is practically given to them, for the obvious reason that people using gas now will probably use it through life. And there you are! Is there a law permitting the gas company to do this, and, if so, is there no remedy? Must people who perhaps can ill-afford it help the Gas Trust with ready cash? Are the people really so helpless that such unbusinesslike methods will always be tolerated? Ordinary business houses are only too glad to acquire trade and take their money when due, but our gas bills, and they are usually for more than value received, must be paid in advance by deposit, or—well, we all know the consequences. Surely they can't plead that some one may steal a meter. What do the rest of your readers who are mulcted thus think of this?" This is a rather staggering array of conundrums—some of them easy and some very hard. In the first class comes the inquiry as to why the company makes the demand. Our reader answers that very well himself when he refers to the large sum of money thus secured. As to why the people pay—that is in the second class and we give it up. The thing is an obvious outrage on decency and common sense, but we are all used to it and we have no end of patience. A large number of these deposits are never demanded back from the company, and it is the rarest of things to get the interest on them that is promised. People who live long in one house invariably lose their receipt for the deposit, and not infrequently they forget all about the matter. The company likes that more than any single victim hates it, and so the thing goes on.

Information from the Czar.

According to the Czar's proclamation, the demands which he refused to receive from his dear people had nothing in common with their needs. That is why he wouldn't receive the demands, and it is why he ordered his soldiers to shoot the dear people down by the hundreds and thousands. From the rest of the proclamation it appears that while the people may possibly know what they need in the way of shorter hours and insurance, they are absolutely ignorant as to the real nature of the bureaucracy, and are simply crazy when they talk about the beginning of a representative government. Time will tell whether the Czar or his people are right, or at least it will tell whether the Czar is stronger than the people or the people stronger than the Czar, which is really the question now at issue.

Suggested Tribute to George III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have a statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, why not have one of that other distinguished King, George III., whose stupidity and obstinacy brought about the birth of the United States?

If George III. had heeded the advice of England's foremost statesmen this country might now, like Canada, be a dependency of Great Britain. George Washington would never have been known. There would have been no Lexington, no Bunker Hill, no surrender of Burgoyne or Cornwallis. The debt of gratitude which this Republic owes to George III. cannot be repaid by so trifling a memorial as a monument or a statue, but our appreciation of his great services to the cause of liberty can in this manner be recorded and perpetuated.

This testimonial should take the form of a popular dollar subscription, and my dollar will be forthcoming whenever a committee has been formed to receive it. M. T. RICHARDSON.
Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 23, 1905.

All the Transfers She Had.

From The Philadelphia Record.

As a bevy of laughing girls rose to get off a street car the other day at a point where transfers are given they were followed by a demure young woman who had been absorbed in a novel. Just before she alighted she asked the conductor for a transfer, and he, thinking all the girls were of one party, gave her six, which she took without noticing and held in her hand as she stood on the corner waiting for her car, the other girls having gone on walking. When the reader got her car she took a seat and was soon lost again in her novel. Then the conductor came up and she held out the pink slips. He took them, counted them, and then looked around with a puzzled expression. "Where are the others?" he asked. "Oh," replied the young woman looking up a moment from her book, "that's all he gave me."

Poverty of British Bishops.

From The London Chronicle.

If proof were needed of the accuracy of the Bishop of London's statement that the members of the Episcopal Bench, notwithstanding their large salaries, often find it difficult to make both ends meet, it is furnished by the will of the late Bishop of Worcester, which has just been proved.

Dr. Perowne, who died at the advanced age of eighty-one, was Bishop of Worcester for ten years, and during that time he drew £50,000 by way of stipend, and yet the most the Bishop seems to have been able to do was to live up to Micawber's ideal of keeping his expenditure just within his income, for the gross value of his estate is returned at no more than £1,120, which very probably represents little more than his life insurance.

WORTH A DOLLAR A WORD.

Regret That the Disraeli Novel Will End with Two More Instalments.

From The Utica Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES began Sunday the publication of its satire by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England. This fragment of a novel is so well written that our first regret is that it will end in two more numbers. After reading the first installment we are inclined to say concerning the price, which is advertised at a dollar a word, "It is worth it." Joseph Toplady Falconet is William Ewart Gladstone as plainly as could be. Some of us may question the taste of Disraeli in painting his chief enemy and rival in colors so dark, but we are sure that about everybody will enjoy the keen blade with which the most famous Jew of England dissects his subject. The time of publication is opportune. We are near enough to Gladstone fully to appreciate his character and to enjoy his caricature; we are not so far removed from Disraeli as to lose sight of his attainments as a satirist.

Pure Food Versus Adulteration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your special from Washington in today's paper Dr. Wiley denies having said that 85 per cent. of the whisky sold is adulterated. His new version is that it is blended. What is the difference if his definition, as found in his favorite Pure Food bill, is correct? An adulterated whisky and a blended whisky are the same, according to the position he usually assumes. He insists upon calling food adulterated when it contains a harmless preservative, the sole object of which is to keep the food pure and to keep out poisonous ptomaines and toxins.

If he will remodel his definition of adulteration so as not to make it take in things that are not adulterants, as he now seems to have done with whisky, he can get his so-called Pure Food bill passed very quickly. Honest merchants are as much opposed to adulteration as he is. They are as anxious to get pure food as he is. What they oppose is having to put on the market perishable foods that change into deadly poisons because he and his friends will not let them use harmless preservatives to keep down the growth of deadly germs.

If he will hang on to a definition of adulterant that will exclude blended whisky there will be some hope of the American people getting a Pure Food bill passed, because it will exclude other things that are in no sense adulterants, but preservers of the public health. It is his false and foolish rider to the bill that is being opposed. EQUITY.

Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1905.

Easter in 1905.

From The London Nature.

The coming year is one in which uncertainty might arise as to the date of Easter, if the Prayer Book rule were strictly followed. Dr. Downing, F. R. S., of the Nautical Almanac office, states that inquiries have been addressed to him on the subject. According to the Prayer Book, Easter Day (on which all other movable feasts and holy days depend) "is always the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March." In 1905 the moon is full on the morning of Tuesday, March 21, at 4h. 58min. Greenwich time, and therefore Easter Day would seem to be the Sunday following, March 26. But, explains Dr. Downing, "the moon" referred to in the ecclesiastical calendar is not the actual moon in the sky, which is full at a definite instant of time, but a fictitious moon, the times of the phases of which are so arranged as not to differ much from those of the actual moon. These phases are held to occur vaguely on certain days and hold good for all longitudes. In the instance before us the actual moon is full at 4h. 58min. A. M. Greenwich mean time, while the same moon is full at 11h. 48min. P. M. (on the preceding day) Washington mean time. Thus people adopting Greenwich time would keep Easter on March 26, while those adopting Washington time would keep it on April 23, the next full moon." Dr. Downing gives as the simplest expression for the date of the Paschal full moon March (44—epact.) When the epact is equal to or greater than 24 this expression gives the date of the preceding full moon, and the Paschal full moon is found by adding 29 to this date. In 1905 the epact is 24, and the calendar moon is full on March 20 and April 18. The latter is therefore the Paschal full moon, and Easter Day is the Sunday following, April 23—as stated in the almanacs.

The Times in Its New Home.

From The Buffalo News.

Since the brilliant and big New Year fete commemorating the wonderful success of THE NEW YORK TIMES has passed into history that paper has steadily reflected the vim and enterprise by which its splendid new edifice has been made to tower above its surroundings and make historic the Times Square. True to its motto that it will print "all the news that's fit to print," THE TIMES goes along day after day drawing to itself masses of reading people "who know a good thing when they see it."

"Torrington," Not "Farmington."

From The Torrington (Conn.) Register.

It is pretty near time that people of intelligence learned that Torrington is on the map. The other day an Associated Press dispatch went the rounds of the State with the name "Farmington" instead of Torrington. To-day THE NEW YORK TIMES, which we recently complimented on its new building, publishes our puff from The "Farmington" Register. Letters are frequently received at the local Post Office after they have first paid a visit to Farmington on account of being incorrectly directed by "intelligent" people. Torrington is the metropolis of Litchfield County and has a population of about fifteen thousand. Farmington is a small place in Hartford County with a population of 2,311.

Railway Train on Dinner Table.

From The London Express, Jan. 13.

When Andrew Carnegie was a guest at a "steel" dinner not long ago, miniature cruelties and implements used in engineering works were utilized during the service of the meal both as practical aids and as appropriate ornaments.

England has added a new feature to odd dinners, which surpasses anything done in America. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. have built a small train specially for a millionaire, to take around decanters and cigars after dinner.

The little engine, over which two dolls in blue overalls preside, is constructed of silver-plated copper in miniature reproduction of a Great Western locomotive. The tender is stacked with coal from the millionaire's own coal mine.

When the millionaire touches a button the train starts. It runs quite slowly round the track, and when a guest picks up a decanter the current is broken, and the train stops till he replaces it. The total length of the train, which is driven by electricity, is more than five feet, and the track is constructed for a twenty-foot table.

No Further Use for Words.

From The Washington Post.

When Representative Baker of New York was vigorously declaiming in the House on the horrors of the Russian situation, Representative Mann of Illinois was in the chair.

"Words fail me," shouted Mr. Baker, excitedly. "Words fail me."

"Well, it's all the same if they do," retorted Mr. Mann. "The gentleman's time has expired."

The Boston Man Protests.

From The Boston Transcript.

Arthur—Weren't you awfully frightened when you saw the burglar in your room?

Theodore—I was worse than frightened. I was disgusted. He said if I said a word I was a dead man. Absurd, don't you know. A dead man couldn't talk.

HARVARD HONORS STUDENT.

Special Distinction for Unique Achievement of C. F. Post.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—Chandler Rathfon Post of Detroit, who is now studying in Athens under the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship of Harvard, enjoys the remarkable distinction of having put the Crimson Faculty to a task unique in the history of the university—the task of adequately expressing the appreciation of his instructors for the brilliant work which he performed while an undergraduate at Cambridge.

Post is the first student in Harvard's history to earn a "summa cum laude" in three different ways—by attaining the grade of A in fifteen different courses, by obtaining highest honors in the classics and also in literature. Ordinarily it is considered exceptional to win any one of these honors, and it seldom happens that more than six or eight men out of each senior class distinguish themselves by doing so.

Consequently when Post won in all three Major Henry Lee Higginson in referring to Post at the award of academic distinctions admitted that Harvard's vocabulary was inadequate for the occasion.

Accordingly, there was prepared a Latin inscription which the Faculty framed especially for Post, and which says that Post has attained the degree of summa cum laude for excellence throughout his entire course and for highest honors in two extra studies as well.

NO LIGHTING REPORT SOON.

Expert Says Preliminary Plans Will Be Done Next Summer.

That Mayor McClellan will not get his expert report on the plans, specifications, and estimated cost of a municipal electric lighting plant within a few days, as he expected, but will have to wait until next Summer, was the declaration made yesterday by Cary T. Hutchinson, the consulting engineer, who was named as the leading member of the commission.

"Our report will not be ready in a long time," said Mr. Hutchinson; "in fact, our commission has not yet organized and has in no way come together to discuss the situation. It will take a long time for us to accomplish all that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment wants us to do; probably a year to get in the full report covering a municipal plant for all street lighting and for private consumers as well. It also will cost $100,000 to do the work."

The preliminary report to cover merely the electric lighting of streets, parks, and public buildings in Manhattan, as now done by the Edison Company, Mr. Hutchinson said, would not be ready before next Summer.

Mr. Hutchinson said that he sent a letter to the Mayor on Jan. 18 and told him that the preparing of the larger plans would cost $100,000 and the cost of the smaller $25,000. He also told the Mayor that his fee for the work would be $5,000.

Organized Ostracism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion by Prof. Felix Adler that the power of social ostracism be directed against those persons who, through difference in belief, or lack of perfect realization, depart in their line of conduct from the conventional code, strikes a terrific blow at the very heart of the teachings of Christianity. By what right are we to-day to adopt pharisaism?

"Lord, be merciful to me a sinner." What man is so good that he dare exchange that prayer for another or refuse to take his brother by the hand? What does social ostracism beget in him who experiences it? Hardness of heart, bitterness of thought, lack of faith in humanity, and denial of God. Has mankind a right to do that?

Teach, plead, practice, pray, but do not deny. For twenty centuries mankind has been rearing temples and ordaining priests to proclaim the Living Word. Why should he fail to perform the Deed? K. L. A.
New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

The Dearth of Small Notes.

From The New York Financier.

Taking advantage of the opportunity offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES in its preparations for its Financial Review, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, the Treasurer of the United States, submitted a very interesting article on the country's currency. One portion of the article which seems specially to concern bankers and the business community, referred to the embarrassments which were experienced during the year 1904 because of the dearth of small notes, and particularly of United States issues. * * * In response to the urgent need for small notes the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, recommended that the National banks be permitted to issue a larger proportion of their authorized circulation in denominations of $5, and he also recommended that authority be given to issue one-eighth of the aggregate volume of gold certificates in denominations of $10. Members of Congress have urged the entire repeal of the law restricting issues of five-dollar banknotes, and some have proposed to make this the lowest denomination of gold certificates. These recommendations and suggestions have been made in the interest of the business community with a view to meeting increasing requirements for small notes in daily transactions. And yet it would appear from the statements by Treasurer Roberts that the periodical small-note famine could be largely relieved by the banks themselves through the issue, under existing laws, of the permissible proportion of five-dollar notes. No additional bonds are needed for the purpose, the security covering the issues of notes of all denominations; the cost of preparation will not be enhanced, and five-dollar issues are likely to be the most profitable to the emitting bank.

Easy Solution.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

Teacher—All the meridians, you must remember, converge at the poles.

Shaggy Haired Pupil—Then why don't these people who want to find the north pole follow one of them there meridians clear up to it?

How She Broke the Ice.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"How do you like that?" he asked, as he finished cutting his own name on the ice.

"Put Mrs. in front of it, and I'd like it very much," said the fair skater, with a shy glance.

First Hotel Elevator.

From Printer's Ink.

In the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, in 1860 the writer first saw and rode in a passenger elevator of "lift," and in the place where it is situated there is to-day a notice that in the year 1859 was installed, in the space, "the first passenger elevator ever used in any hotel, or any other building, in this country or the world."

THE LUCKY MAN.

'Tis sweet upon a Wintry night
To sit beside the fire—
When outside all the world is white
And by the window howls affright
The blizzard's blinded ire—
With a lively tale, a glass o' grog,
A glowing pipe and a crackling log!

What though at times a saddening thought
Comes for the luckless souls—
The sailor on the frozen mast,
The homeless where the whirlwinds blast,
And Death in his chariot rolls—
Without the tale and the glass o' grog,
The glowing pipe and the crackling log?

Yet e'en thought's shadow builds the fire
Brighter by such compare,
And the howl o' the storm through leafless trees
Seems but to deepen the lounger's ease
To dreams that are lazily fair,
With a lively tale and a glass o' grog,
A glowing pipe and a crackling log.
—STEPHEN CHALMERS.

BLOW AT REFEREES.

Mr. Palmer Angry Over Mr. Perbain's Resolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Minority Leader Palmer vigorously opposed to-day the introduction from the floor of concurrent resolutions offered by Assemblyman Perham of New York, which provide for constitutional amendments whereby the membership of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court of the State may be increased at times when the excess of cases before such courts shall appear to demand additional Judges to dispose of them.

The additional Judges provided for under the amendments suggested by Mr. Perham are in reality to be trial commissioners. When Mr. Perham asked leave to introduce, by unanimous consent, he stated to Mr. Palmer, according to Mr. Palmer's version, that it was a bill to increase the Judges of the court, a proposition which Mr. Palmer has favored.

When Mr. Palmer learned that the real purpose of the measure was to do away with referees in New York and substitute trial Commissioners, who would be appointed by the Court of Appeals, he was very indignant, and entered a forcible objection to the measure's consideration. The bill is one which will be opposed by Tammany lawyers generally.

FOR MORE JUSTICES.

Mr. Wainwright's Bill Might Give New Republican Places.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Assemblyman Wainwright has introduced a concurrent resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution whereby the number of Justices of the Supreme Court may be increased on the basis of population. It also provides that the Legislature may creat a new judicial district. The purpose of this bill is primarily to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices throughout the State.

The principal object sought by another provision of the bill is to permit of the separation of Kings County and possibly the Long Island Counties from the up-State counties now comprised in the Second District, making it into a new and separate district. It is urged that the Second District is unwieldy. A potent political reason for the proposition is that with Kings out the up-State counties of the district would be almost certain to elect a Republican for Justice every time, despite what Queens and Richmond might do for a Democratic candidate.

MAY END GERMAN STRIKE.

Owners Agree to Abide by Decision of Parliamentary Commission.

ESSEN, Jan. 26.—The coal mine owners reached a decision to-day that will probably result in a settlement of the strike. They determined to inform the Government that they would accept any judgment a Parliamentary Commission might render after an inquiry into the grievances of the miners, and that they would immediately remove the grievances.

The resolution embodying this decision, which binds all the members of the coal syndicate, suggested that the Interior Department's Commission already at work be authorized by the Prussian Diet to act for the Diet. The resolution also affirmed that the attitude of the mine owners had been misunderstood, and that this proposition was only a repetition of what was offered to the Interior Department representatives on Jan. 14.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Powerful political influence has been working toward bringing the members of the coal syndicate to to-day's decision.

The Emperor has himself talked with three or four persons concerned and has expressed his opinion that the employers ought to take such an attitude as would make a compromise possible.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Azcarraga Ministry Had Been in Office Only Six Weeks.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Azcarraga Ministry has resigned, and King Alfonso has intrusted to the Marquis Villaverde the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Villaverde, who was Premier before Premier Maura, (who resigned Dec. 14 last,) refused to give Azcarraga any assistance in the formation of the latter's Cabinet, which, after about six weeks in office, has now resigned.

Gen. Azcarraga had not been able to obtain the support requisite for a continuance in office, so the resignation of his Cabinet had been anticipated.

$15,949 FOR WAGGAMAN ART.

Extraordinary Collection of Jades Feature of Second Day.

At the second afternoon of the Waggaman art sale $15,949 was realized. The offering included a magnificent collection of Japanese lacquers, a few Chinese pieces, the jades, with Buddhist shrine, &c., and a handful of panels. The jade collection was one of the finest ever offered in this city.

The highest price, $870, was paid for one of the handsomest pieces of jade, a dark, globular incense burner on a tripod of grotesque heads, with dragon's head and ring handle. The outer part was covered with archaic designs, carved in high and low relief and highly polished. It was six inches high by five in diameter, and belonged to the Ch'ien-Lung period. It was bought by Edward Mallinckrod.

A desk screen, an eight-inch disk of milk-white jade, carved in relief on both sides and set in a carved teakwood frame, went to a buyer who gave the name of P. A. Herson, for $650. He also bought one of a pair of screens, disks of white jade, carved in high relief and supported, but without the surrounding frame of wood. This brought $600, and its mate sold for the same price. The three belonged to the Ch'ien-Lung period.

A large green jade vase fifteen inches high, of graceful design, was the last sold and brought $900.

A Hibachi, about the size and shape of a punch bowl, brought the highest price among the Japanese lacquers, $310. This was made of a large gourd, decorated in a design of a gourd vine and insects in lacquer and mother of pearl, lined with copper and gilded. It was a signed piece by Ritsuo. With this went a stand of Kamakura lacquer, carved and supported by three Shachiffish.

Buddhist statuettes and idols of carved wood brought prices ranging from $9 up, several bringing $100.

Mrs. Charles Sprague Smith bought a Natsume shaped, Nashiji lacquer tea jar bearing Tokugawa's crest in gold lacquer; Mrs. Henry Phipps a lacquer box with tray, and Mrs. William Lloyd an oval tea box of red lacquer. T. B. Clark bought a jade vase.

HOUSE OF CHURCH WOMEN.

Created for California by Episcopal Convention of That State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of California has adopted a canon creating a house of churchwomen, whose duties and powers are "to legislate for the conduct of woman's work in the Church and to act in a consultative capacity upon such matters as the convention may from time to time submit to it for its opinion."

The house is to consist of five delegates from each parish, to be elected by the votes of the women from the parish. No other diocese in the United States, it is said, has created a woman's convention.

HAY CHALLENGES CZAR TO SUMMON POWERS

Russia Questions Their Good Faith Over China's Neutrality.

CITES RYESHITELNI INCIDENT

Cassini Says Eyes Were Shut to Flagrant Breach of Agreement—No Reply to Our Rejoinder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Count Cassini, in his correspondence with the State Department over the allegation of violation of neutrality by China, made an assertion that brought forth a prompt and decisive response from Secretary Hay.

The Russian Ambassador after making light of China's denials, accused the United States and Europe of closing their eyes to a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the Celestial Empire.

Mr. Hay proposed that the matters concerning which Russia had raised this international issue be settled by a conference of the powers. This proposition so far has elicited no response.

These facts were brought out to-day when the correspondence became available for publication.

Secretary Hay's answer to the Russian complaint, after an assurance to Count Cassini that he had instructed our Minister to China to express to the Foreign Office in Peking the earnest hope of the President that China would scrupulously observe her neutral obligations, calls attention to the fact that the Chinese Government declares with great earnestness that it has constantly observed strict neutrality in the present war.

In his answer to Secretary Hay Count Cassini remarks that the Chinese denial of the Russian charges was, of course, only to be expected, and he refuses to have the responsibility placed on Russia for maintenance of a one-sided neutrality. He says:

"This denial of China is met by the Imperial Government with the presentation of a full series of facts, for the most part matters of public knowledge, which the foreign representatives at Peking—those at least who wish to reach a conscientious appreciation of the true condition of things—cannot fail to know and to report to their respective governments.

"I beg to take up among the facts cited in the Russian memorandum the Ryeshitelni incident at Che-foo. This incident showed to the world what heed Japan paid to the neutrality of China and the inability or unwillingness of the latter, intimidated by Japan, to enforce the neutrality of which she had assumed the obligations.

"The United States and Europe saw fit to close their eyes upon that flagrant breach of neutrality of China, as well as upon the deplorable attitude the latter assumed on that occasion."

He says it is impossible for Russia to admit for an instant that while she is herself observing her duties of neutrality, "China, influenced and intimidated by Japan, may commit acts contrary to her neutral obligations and detrimental to the interests of Russia."

To this Secretary Hay retorted in part:

"It does not seem incumbent upon me to take up the question your note seems to present touching the asserted inaction of the United States and Europe. So far as the course of the United States is concerned, the correspondence exchanged at the time shows that the seizure of the refugee torpedo boat in the port of a neutral by one of the belligerents found no encouragement whatever, while our attitude when the Askold and her companion vessels subsequently took refuge at Shanghai was in full encouragement of the efforts and eventual success of China in enforcing neutrality.

"The interest of so many powers being deeply affected by the continuance and observance of the neutrality of China and their keen solicitude for the maintenance of that neutrality and its observance by both the belligerents having been so conspicuously manifested on many occasions, the Government of the United States does not at this moment feel that it is called upon to express an isolated judgment or to consider the adoption of an individual course of action looking to the observation of that neutral status which we all desire.

"It would, on the other hand, seem that this general solicitude of all the interested States would make it expedient and proper that the matters concerning which the Russian Government raises an international issue should be considered in a conference of the powers."

EUROPE AGREES WITH AMERICA.

Adheres to Policy of China's Integrity —Text of Hay's Note.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The full text of Secretary Hay's circular telegram to the powers of Jan. 13, intended to insure the protection of Chinese integrity, no matter what may be the outcome of the war now in progress between Russia and Japan, has been made public here.

The telegram was sent to the American Ambassadors and Ministers to Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Portugal, all neutral powers, thus leaving Russia and Japan bound in this respect only by their original pledges given in the early days of the war.

All the powers addressed, save Belgium and Portugal, have replied to the American representations, their correspondence showing them as "entirely agreeing with the position taken by the Government of the United States and declaring their constant adhesion to the policy of the integrity of China and the 'open door' in the Orient."

The text of the Secretary's note is as follows:

"It has come to our knowledge that apprehension exists on the part of some of the powers that in the eventual negotiations for peace between Russia and Japan claim may be made for the concession of Chinese territory to neutral powers. The President would be loath to share this apprehension, believing that the introduction of extraneous interests would seriously embarrass and postpone the settlement of the issues involved in the present contest in the Far East, thus making more remote the attainment of that peace which is so earnestly to be desired.

"For its part the United States has repeatedly made its position well known, and has been gratified at the cordial welcome accorded to its efforts to strengthen and perpetuate the broad policy of maintaining the integrity of China, and the 'open door' in the Orient, whereby equality of commercial opportunity and access shall be enjoyed by all nations.

"Holding these views, the United States disclaims any thought of reserved territorial rights or control in the Chinese Empire, and it is deemed fitting to make this purpose frankly known and to remove all apprehension on this score so far as concerns the policy of this Nation, which maintains so considerable a share of the Pacific commerce of China, and which holds such important possessions in the Western Pacific, almost at the gateway of China.

"You will bring this matter to the notice of the Government to which you are accredited, and you will invite the expression of its views thereon.

"JOHN HAY."

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

SARANAC LAKE CARNIVAL.

Parade of Decorated Floats and Sleighs to be a Feature.

SARANAC LAKE, Jan. 26.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the Winter Ice Carnival which will be inaugurated here on Jan. 31 and continue Feb. 1 and 2. The programme of events comprises a grand opening parade of decorated floats and sleighs, with a prize for the most original outfit; skating races between the leading amateurs and professionals of the United States and Canada, hockey matches, a fancy costume gala night, a tournament of knights on horseback, and grand assembly of masquaraders around the electrically illuminated ice palace.

A display of fireworks by Pain will take place each night, and the culmination of the carnival will be the storming and defense of the King's carnival throne and ice palace.

MISS WARREN'S WEDDING.

Brilliant Official Company at Her Marriage to Capt. Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The marriage of Miss Frances Helen Warren, only daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, to Capt. John J. Pershing, United States Army, at the Church of the Epiphany today at noon filled that edifice with a distinguished company, including the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee; the Cabinet and all official Washington, and nearly the entire body of the United States Senate, which, in compliment to the bride's father, did not convene until 1 o'clock.

Senator Warren escorted his daughter to the altar, where they were joined by Capt. Pershing and his best man, Judge Charles E. Magoon. The Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, officiated.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's entertainment and supper, Mrs. Ogden Mills's large dinner for the Misses Mills, and dinners to be given by James Henry Smith, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, and others are scheduled for this evening. The guests will go from Mr. Smith's dinner to Mrs. Fish's entertainment, as will also some from Mrs. Mills's dinner. There will also be a theatre party for Miss Rosalie Tone.

***

The programme at Mrs. Fish's will begin about 10. First the Misses Marita, two Japanese girls, will play and dance; one playing the samisen, the other doing native dances; then Miss Marie Dressler will sing, followed by the Misses Florence and May Hengler, who are to dance, and then will follow an act from "Lady Teazle." Mrs. Fish did not engage Miss Lillian Russell, and she will not appear in the "Lady Teazle" production there. Only about one hundred guests have been asked, as the drawing room is not sufficiently large to accommodate more than that.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wolfe Tone, who for many years have resided abroad, but are now at the Hotel Netherland, will give this evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Rosalie Calhoun Tone, a theatre party, followed by a supper and dance at Sherry's.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna L. Ross, daughter of Mrs. William Ross of Hyde Park-on-Hudson, to W. Holden Weeks of 789 Madison Avenue, New York.

***

This afternoon there will be "at homes," at which Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Mrs. Henry F. McCreery, and others are to be the hostesses.

***

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge has sent out cards for an entertainment on the evening of Feb. 11 to celebrate her birthday.

***

A number of well-known men and women interested in music have formed a society, which is in reality a revival of the old Musical Salon. The officers include A. A. Anderson, in whose studio in the Bryant Park Studio Building the entertainments are to take place; Richard Carden, Frank S. Hastings, and Mortimer Addoms. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Dr. Francke H. Bosworth and Mrs. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wells, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hastings, and Mrs. Addoms. New productions and music not heretofore heard in New York are to be presented.

***

The last for this Winter of the Cinderella Cotillions was danced last night at Sherry's. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Henry Osborn. Charles H. Sherrill led the cotillion. The favors were fans and flowers for the girls and orders and small flags for the men. This class is one of the oldest and most fashionable in New York and will be continued. It has only two dances a season and they always are well attended.

***

Mme. Réjane is to appear in a little play, by Dario Niccodemi, called "Entre deux Portes," at James Hazen Hyde's entertainment on Jan. 31. Mr. Niccodemi has written the play especially for the occasion. It is an eighteenth century comedy.

***

The Neighborhood Cotillions had another dance at Dodworth's last night. Their next dance is set for Feb. 23.

***

Novelty in decoration marked the dinner dance last night at which James Stillman was the host, in his house in East Seventy-second Street. The large dining room at the rear of the house was converted into a forest grove, where a picnic supper, in which the chafing dish played its part, was served after the cotillion. The passageway leading to it from the immense main hall was lined with trees and the floor was covered with grass. A most realistic moon had been arranged, and its light was reflected in running water. The canvas in which this electrically lighted moon shone was painted to represent woods and a brook half enveloped in mist. The genuine stream of water, the trickle of which could be heard, meandered across one corner of the covered floor. The edges of the little stream were banked with stones and growing aquatic plants, and a graveled walk followed its course. The sides of this room or grove, with the exception of the portion covered by the painted canvas, were concealed by trees. Rustic benches, some in arbor style, were here and there. Japanese lanterns suspended from the trees furnished the illumination. The rest of the house, including the red reception room at the left, where Mr. Stillman, assisted by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James A. Stillman, received the guests, was decorated with vases of American Beauty roses, ferns, and palms.

As the guests arrived they ascended by a lift to the second floor, where after removing their wraps they descended by the white stairway to the reception room. There were about one hundred for the dinner, which was served at 8 o'clock, at round tables decorated with American Beauty roses in the white and gold ballroom on the second floor. After the dinner was over the women moved on to the Louis XVI. salon, where coffee was served and a harpist, Mr. Cheshire, played. The men descended to the reception room for cigars and coffee. The ballroom was then cleared for the cotillion, a hundred more guests coming in for the dancing.

Worthington Whitehouse led, with Mrs. James A. Stillman as his partner. The favors were sticks decorated with clusters of natural American Beauty roses, bridge whist tally cards, sabots filled with flowers, and flower-trimmed hats, fancy opera bags, leather card cases, French screens and French fans, red leather picture frames, silver cigar cutters, and decorative scarfs.

After the cotillion the guests descended to the first floor, to the artificial grove, for their picnic supper, the edibles being brought in in baskets, hot dishes being served from chafing dishes. The guests included most of those whose names have appeared many times of late in the social columns as guests at the Astor, Ripley Mills, Reid, Riggs, and other balls, and included the Twomblys, Sloanes, Iselins, Mackays, Millses, Burdens, Reids, Rives, Vanderbilts, Munns, Barneys, Gerrys, Harrimans, Chandlers, Astors, and others.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Roosevelt and Corporation Reform

Some Practical Problems for the Investing Public. Fair and Unfair Watering of Stocks. Just What is "Safe and Sane" Finance. A strong business article by CHARLES G. DAWES, in this week's SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mrs. Mary Boykin Chesnut, wife of a famous Confederate General, begins this week her Diary from Dixie, showing the home and social life at Richmond during the Civil War.

Buy this week's number of

The Saturday Evening Post

An illustrated weekly magazine, selling more than 735,000 copies a week. 5 cents the copy; or sent to any address every week for four months on receipt of only 50 cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MISS ALLEN MAY WED.

Clarence Austen to Marry "The's" Daughter, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 22.—It is reported at Bayport that Miss Minnie Allen, born the granddaughter and later adopted as the daughter of "The" Allen, will be married next month to Clarence Austen of Baltimore.

Austen spent last Summer at "The" Allen's country home at Bayport. He and Miss Allen spent much time together. "The" Allen adopted the young woman as his daughter when her father, who is a German, went abroad some years ago. On the death of Allen's wife a few years ago the young woman fell heir to $500,000. It is said that the marriage will be at Allen's home in New York City.

CHARLES LOCKHART DEAD.

Was One of the Standard Oil Company's Founders.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.—Charles Lockhart, a Director of the Standard Oil Company and at one time President of the corporation, died to-day at his residence here after an illness of several months.

Mr. Lockhart was one of the big oil capitalists of the country, and with John D. Rockefeller, William G. Warden, Henry M. Flagler, and others laid the foundation for the Standard Oil Company. He was also a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, President of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, and was founder of the International Navigation Company. His wealth was estimated at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Atlantic Coast storm has passed to the northeastward off the Canadian maritime provinces, and the pressure has risen generally in the Atlantic States, with clear, cold weather.

On the New England coast the winds will be brisk northwest, becoming variable Saturday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh northwest to north, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh north, becoming easterly by Saturday; on the East Gulf Coast, light to fresh northeast to southeast; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southeast to south, and on Lake Michigan brisk southwest to northwest.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have diminishing northwest winds with fair, cold weather to the Grand Banks.

Cold-wave warnings are displayed in North Dakota and Northwest Minnesota.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday fair, fresh winds becoming southwest.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, and Saturday, except snow near Lake Erie; warmer Friday; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow flurries Friday and Saturday, except fair in southeast portion; warmer Friday; brisk to high southwest to west winds.

New England—Fair Friday; warmer in west portion. Saturday, partly cloudy; warmer in east portion; diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1904.	1905.	1905.
3 A. M.	24	4	10
6 A. M.	24	3	8
9 A. M.	25	3	6
12 M.	32	9	8
3 P. M.	36	14	14
6 P. M.	35	15	15
9 P. M.	31	10	15
12 P. M.	30	10	14

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	11½
Weather Bureau	7
Corresponding date 1904	29
Corresponding date for last 25 years	28

The thermometer registered 2 degree at 8 A. M. yesterday and 11 degree at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 14 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum zero at 7 A. M. The humidity was 54 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

C. H. McCORMICK'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Elizabeth McCormick, twelve years old, the only daughter of Cyrus H. McCormick, died to-day from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, with which malady the little heiress was stricken several days ago.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK B. WILLIAMS of Corning, N. Y., died at Pasadena, Cal., yesterday. Mr. Williams was widely known in the East as a horseman. He went to Pasadena several weeks ago for treatment for lung trouble.

THEODORE AYERS, Sr., a retired merchant, died at his residence in Morristown on Wednesday night aged eighty years. He was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector during the war of the rebellion, and had been Recorder of Morristown and its Mayor for two terms.

JOHN M. JONES died at his home, 75 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, suddenly on Wednesday night from heart disease. He was born in Jersey City on April 23, 1836. Originally a member of the firm of F. M. Ganz & Co., manufacturers of chemicals, he later organized the Jones Chemical Company, whose main office was in New York. He was at one time President of the Jersey City Board of Finance. He was a member of the Board of Trade, the Union League, and the Carteret Club.

EDWARD H. MULLIN died at his home on Marion Avenue, Millburn, N. J., Wednesday night of heart trouble, aged forty-five years. He was connected with the General Electric Company in New York. He was in the parlor talking to his family when he complained of a sudden illness, and died before a physician arrived. Mullin was a native of Great Britain, and a graduate of Queen's College, Belfast, and received a medical degree at the University of Edinburgh. Eighteen years ago he came to New York and engaged in newspaper work. For a time he was an editorial writer on The New York Sun. He was a thirty-third degree Mason. He leaves a widow and one brother. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon.

Some men learn the value of advertising by not trying it.

There are hundreds of manufacturers who have seen their competitors commence to advertise, and promptly and loudly prophesied their failure. These have learned their mistake and paid a high price for the experience. To see others grow rich at your expense is unpleasant.

Others have thought that there might be something in advertising, but have preferred to wait and see how those who tried it came out.

These must now be content to occupy a rear position, as the advertisers have forged so far ahead, and gained such a foothold, that it is impossible to dislodge them.

Do not repeat the fatal errors of others. Advertise your goods.

Every week 700,000 people buy THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Every week it is read by an average of 3,500,000 people. THE POST is their favorite magazine. They like to read it and to patronize its advertisers. Tell your business story every week—once a month is not often enough.

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PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

Montross Gallery
5th Ave. and 36th St., New York
Exhibition of Pictures by
CHILDE HASSAM
Until January 28th

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

DE RHAM—DANA.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, by the Rev. William Greenough Thayer, at the Craigie House, Cambridge, Mass., Frances Appleton, daughter of Richard Henry Dana, to Henry Casimir de Rham, jr.

FULLER—DE FLOREZ.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, at the chapel of Our Lady of Mercy, Washington Square, by the Very Rev. Theophile Wuchet, S. J. P., Paul Fuller, jr., and Marie Augustine, daughter of Mrs. and the late Rafael Victor De Florez.

DIED.

BENTON.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Charlottie Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gerard T. and Lucy A. Benton of Auburn, N. Y.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John R. Ross, at Scarsdale, N. Y., on Saturday at 1 P. M.

BROWN.—On Jan. 26, 1905, at 1:15, at her residence, 606 North Carolina Av., S. E., Washington, D. C., Mrs. Mary Henry Brown, wife of Gustavus Truman Brown, in the 54th year of her age.

DEAN.—At Asbury Park, N. J., Jan. 25, Hannah M., wife of the late William H. Dean.
Funeral Saturday, Jan. 28, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Buckhout, 57 Washington Av., Ossining, N. Y. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:30. Interment private.

EINSTEIN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 24, Edwin Einstein, beloved husband of Fanny Hendricks Einstein and son of the late Lewis and Judith Einstein, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral private on Friday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 321 Fifth Av.

EYRE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, 520 Whitestone Av., Flushing, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, with the last rites of the Church, John Eyre, in the 48th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from St. Michael's Catholic Church, Flushing, at 10 A. M., Friday, the 27th inst. Carriages will meet the train arriving at Bridge St., Flushing, at 9:55 A. M.

FASSITT.—At Pasadena, Cal., Wednesday, Jan. 18, Major John Barclay Fassitt, son of the late Alfred Fassitt of Philadelphia.
Funeral service at his late residence, 801 West End Avenue, corner of 102d Street, Friday, Jan. 27, at 4:30 o'clock.

GILES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, Henrietta Peck, wife of D. J. William Giles.
Funeral service from her late residence, 117 South Broadway, Nyack-on-Hudson, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. 1:20 P. M. via N. R. R. of N. J.

GOULD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, Edward Sherman Gould, son of the late Edward S. Gould and Mary E. Du Bois.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JORDAN.—On Monday, Jan. 23, 1905, at midnight, Margaret Jordan (nee Gamble), beloved wife of Henry F. Jordan, aged 61 years.
Funeral services at the family residence, corner of Robinson and Perry sts., Allegheny, Penn., Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McCURDY.—At Nassau, Bahamas, Jan. 18, 1905, Susan W. McCurdy.
Funeral and interment at Athens, Penn., Jan. 29.

MILBANK.—At St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Jan. 24, Lawrence, son of Isaac and Virginia L. Milbank, aged 15 years.
Funeral service at the residence of his parents, Yonkers, N. Y., Friday afternoon, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:10 o'clock.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at his residence in Chicago, on Jan. 24, Thomas Miller, son of the late Charles S. and Vesta McKaren Miller.

ROGERS.—At New Canaan, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1905, Henry B. Rogers, aged sixty-six years.
Funeral service will be held at Congregational Church, New Canaan, on Sunday, January 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting train leaving Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock P. M.

STELLE.—At Trenton Junction, N. J., on Jan. 26, 1905, Lavinia Walton Byles, wife of William Watts Stelle.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence at Trenton Junction, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 30, 1905, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Penn's Neck, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

VAUGHN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, at St. Louis, 5:15 P. M., Thomas, beloved son of Thomas and Ann Vaughn (nee O'Gara), brother of Rose, Mary, Genevieve, Nellie, James, Nancy, and the late John Vaughn.
Funeral will take place Saturday, 28th, at 8:30 A. M., from family residence, 4:230 College Av., to Holy Name Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Thursday, Jan. 26, 1905, at his residence, 462 West 22d St., George Evertson Woodward, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral private.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
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Disraeli's Novel

ABOUT GLADSTONE

"This fragment of a novel is so well written that our first regret is that it will end in two more numbers. After reading the first installment we are inclined to say concerning the price, which is advertised at a dollar a word: 'It is worth it.'"
—UTICA OBSERVER.

The First Installment of Which Appeared Last Sunday In

THE SUNDAY TIMES

If you didn't read it do not fail to get a copy. You will be sure to read the second installment of this Remarkable Book by a Remarkable Man in the forthcoming number of

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"Was ever a more delightful situation? An ex-Prime Minister of England, defeated at the polls by his rival after a contest of unexampled bitterness, takes a humorous revenge by writing a novel with that rival for a hero."
—LONDON TIMES.

Another Attractive Feature Will Be

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containing beautifully reproduced portraits in color of women in society and the latest and most interesting paintings in the art galleries.
Nothing to surpass it in an American Sunday newspaper.

AMONG THE SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT WILL BE THE FOLLOWING:

The New York End of the Russian Revolution

(with characteristic illustrations in pen and ink)

Annual Flood of Immigrants

What shall we do with them? Discussed by Commissioner Sargent.

Santo Domingo's President

A character study of Morales, who is very much in the public eye at present.

Our Busy Ambassador at Paris

No sinecure has General Horace Porter, soon to retire in favor of Seth Low.

A New York Bank That Loans Money Without Interest

A unique institution, its progress and its methods.

Squadron C's Rough Riders

How the crack Brooklyn cavalry militiamen are trained to "do stunts" on horseback.

Late Investigations in Occultism

Professor Hyslop tells what the Society for Psychical Research is doing.

Hy Mayer's "Passing Show"

MUSIC THE DRAMA
SOCIETY FASHION } All Authoritative

FOLEY POEMS OF SCHOOL DAYS

Do you like them?
You will find one in

THE SUNDAY TIMES

REMEMBER

If you don't send in your order to-day you may find *THE SUNDAY TIMES SOLD OUT,* as you did last Sunday.

Order from Your Newsdealer at Once.

NEW YORK JOCKEY CLUB ASSUMES OLD STATUS

Continues Its Corporate Rights Without Reorganization.

RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS

De Courcey Forbes Still President, the Office Which He Has Held Since Club Was Organized.

The New York Jockey Club, the organization which originally conducted racing on the Morris Park course, and which, according to the plans of the officers, will resume occupancy of the property, now that the lease of the Westchester Racing Association has expired, at a meeting at 68 Broad Street yesterday afternoon, re-elected all the old officers for the coming year, with De Courcey Forbes at the head of the list. Mr. Forbes has been President of the club since its organization by the late John Morris, who constructed the great race course and opened it to racing in 1889.

The announcement was made of the plans of the club, but it has been established as a fact that the purpose is to enter racing again where the New York Jockey Club left off in 1895, when succeeded in the management of racing at Morris Park by the Westchester Racing Association. Messrs. A. H. and D. H. Morris, heirs of the founder of the club and track, have their business office in the building at 68 Broad Street, where the meeting was held, and were in attendance.

Alfred Hennan Morris, senior of the brothers, said last night that the stockholders held their annual meeting and elected officers. He asserted that there had been no reorganization of the New York Jockey Club, and that there had been no change of any kind made in the status of the club, which he asserted had maintained its corporate existence uninterruptedly from the time that it was organized. The club retains the charter originally granted to the association, and, according to the officers, its legal standing is in no way impaired by the period in which the club did not engage in the conduct of racing. The applications of The New York Jockey Club to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for dates in the racing schedule of 1905, and to the State Racing Commission for a license to conduct race meetings, remain to be acted on, but the officials of the club assume that these must be considered favorably.

Apropos of the awakening of the New York Jockey Club, an amendment to the rules of racing proposed by Steward F. R. Hitchcock and to be considered at the meeting of The Jockey Club set for Feb. 9 is indicative of The Jockey Club's attitude toward the association which may occupy the Morris Park track for racing. The amendment strikes out from the list of recognized meetings, under the first rule of the old regulations, the names of the New York Jockey Club and the Monmouth Park Association, leaving only the Coney Island and the Brooklyn Jockey Clubs and the Westchester Racing Association.

It probably was an oversight that the rule was not changed long ago, as the Monmouth Park Association has been out of existence for years and the New York Jockey Club was regarded as extinct until the transfer of the racing under the Westchester Racing Association to Belmont Park left Morris Park without a tenant and suggested the possibility of the New York Jockey Club's charter being revived.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club will meet before the general meeting of the club, as by resolution the Stewards at their last meeting made provision for regular monthly meetings through the Winter months, to be held on the first Monday of each month, from December until April, at the rooms of the club, after which time the usual place of the meetings is the race course where racing happens to be in progress.

It is likely that the schedule of racing dates for the year 1905 will be arranged at the next meeting of the Stewards, which, under the resolution, will fall on Feb. 6, three days before The Jockey Club session.

STEEPLECHASE CHANGES.

National Association to Pass on Important Amendments to Rules.

The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association has announced a list of amendments to the rules of cross-country racing, to be acted on at the meeting of the association on Tuesday, Feb. 7. In the main the contemplated changes are for the purpose of making steeplechasing regulations conform with The Jockey Club rules of racing, but there are a number of provisions which apply exclusively to cross-country sport.

One important amendment proposed leaves to the option of the Stewards the matter of enforcing certain requirements as to the nature of certain obstacles required in artificial steeplechase courses, the purpose being to make allowance for the difference in the several courses now existing, or to be constructed, as it was found that a hard and fast application of the old rule, requiring specified obstacles in a specified distance, could not be made without detriment to the best interest of the sport.

Another amendment provides for the appointment of patrol judges in sufficient number to meet the requirements of any course on which racing may be conducted, while another establishes a scale of weights for steeplechasing and hurdle racing slightly higher than the old scale. Entries of three-year-olds over obstacles prior to October is prohibited in another amendment, which provides that even after Oct. 1 three-year-olds may race only in events exclusively for horses of that age.

PHIL FINCH'S HANDICAP.

Goldfish Colt Beats a Well-Played Field by Two Lengths.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—The third race at the Crescent City Jockey Club's track to-day was scratched out on account of the presence of Rapid Water, and the selling race at six furlongs substituted. In the handicap there was little doing on Phil Finch at 3 to 2. Everything else in the race, with exception of Byron Ross, which was out of class, was played. The wise money was divided between Forehand and Fox Mead, but neither of these made good for their backers. Careless had early speed as usual, but could not open up much of a load on Forehand. When Phil Finch got ready, he ran over them both, winning easily by two lengths. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs—Won by Kernel, 107 pounds, (W. Robbins,) 15 to 1; Gladiator, 107, (Gannon,) 9 to 1, second; Mr. Jack, 112, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:23. Hannibal Bey, Sanction, Hershman, Harpoon, Old Hal, Lionel, Barker Harbison, Charlie Cella, and Shock the Talent also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by April Shower, 118 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2; Poseur, 107, (R. Johnson,) 9 to 10, second; Floral Wreath, 106, (Shaver,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Over Again, Fiasco, Our Sallie, Heskim, Fitzbrillar, and Lida Lieb also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Homestead, 106 pounds, (Shilling,) 15 to 1; Simplicity, 89, (Aubuchon,) 9 to 5, second; Sand Bath, 94, (Crimmins,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Agnes Virginia, Andrattus, One More, Lady Draper, Mary McCafferty, Eschinate, Fickle Saint, and Lady Felix also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards, handicap—Won by Phil Finch, 115 pounds, (Paul,) 3 to 2; Careless, 98, (Crimmins,) 5 to 1, second; Forehand, 92, (J. Dale,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:43 3-5. Fox Mead and Bron Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile—Won by Reveille, 108 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1; Carnival, 104, (T. Dean,) 30 to 1, second; Trogon, 101, (Flunkett,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Misanthrope, The Trifler, Bountiful, Barkelmore, Yellmantown, Chanterelle, Rondolet, and Sigmund also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter—Won by Barca, 92 pounds, (Aubuchon,) 6 to 1; Hoodwink, 93, (J. Dale,) 10 to 1, second; Cataline, 88, (De Rouen,) 9 to 5, third. Time—2:11. Gracious, Admetus, Soldier of Fortune, Rachel Ward, Royal Arms, Hickory Corners, Semper Vivax, and Baird also ran.

Four Favorites Win at Essex Park.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 26.—Roseburg, Irish Jewel, Mamie Worth, and Possession, carrying the public money, won at Essex Park to-day. In the remaining two events Platoon and Florizel, well played second choices, were first. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs—Won by Roseburg, 118 pounds, (Henry,) 2 to 5; Mathis, 100, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1, second; Fort Worth, 118, (Creamer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:37. Indigestion, Mazzini, and Good also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs—Won by Platoon, 96 pounds, (S. Dickson,) 3 to 1; Black Art, 104, (Hildebrand,) 9 to 5, second; Our Lillie, 96, (Sewell,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Juvenal II., Erema, Benton, Effie D., Bill Knight, Iole, Paul Jones, Glow Star, and Aspatia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile—Won by Irish Jewel, 104 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 7 to 5; Annie Chapman, 85, (S. Dickson,) 6 to 1, second; Amorous, 104, (Creamer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Dundail, Col. Preston, Easy Trade, Eclectic, and Proceeds also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; Jefferson Davis Stakes. $1,000 added—Won by Mamie Worth, 120 pounds, (Wonderly,) 4 to 5; Gudon, 92, (S. Dickson,) 15 to 1, second; Moonet, 92, (J. J. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07½. Canajoharie, Jim Along, Folies Bergeres, Right and True, Glad Smile, Van Ness, and Incense also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards—Won by Florizel, 97 pounds, (Foy,) 7 to 2; Never Such, 102, (S. Dickson,) 9 to 5, second; Liberia, 100, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Baikal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs—Won by Possession, 102 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 1 to 3; Asterisk, 95, (Foy,) 4 to 1, second; Togo, 98, (Pierrat,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Billy Jackson, Room Mate, Shady Lad, and Alfar also ran.

COLUMBIA HOCKEY TEAM WON

Defeated Company K of Seventh Regiment by 7 Goals to 1.

The hockey seven of Columbia University outplayed the team representing Company K, Seventh Regiment, last night on the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink. The final score was 7 goals to 1. While both teams skated fast in their pursuit of the puck, the dangerous features of violent body checking and slashing stick work were absent. Even in the most hotly contested scrimmages the sticks were held low, and in consequence not a player was injured. In a measure it was a contest of team play against individual work that was at times highly creditable and clever.

For Columbia the pick of her hockey aspirants held the positions, and they displayed more unity of action than has been witnessed in some of their previous contests. Lang and Miller, on the forward line, found the Seventh Regiment men strong on defensive play during the first period. They carried the rubber disk right up to the netting several times, only to have their attempts at shooting a goal blocked by Walsh. The latter proved himself an able and skillful goal tender during this period. It was only by lifting the puck high that Lang and Miller were successful in scoring goals during the half. In both instances the rubber disk was passed to them by Armstrong. Deen tallied for the Seventh Regiment, just as the half ended, on a long carry up the ice, in which he evaded Harrington and Carter at point and cover point. All of the Seventh Regiment forwards had a shy at the goal, but they lacked accuracy of aim, and because of this they missed their opportunities.

Both teams played with speed and vigor in the second half. All attempts at concerted effort on the part of the Seventh Regiment's skaters was rather easily broken by the dashing play of the Columbia forward line, which had been strengthened by Schoonmaker, who took the place of Lang, the latter replacing Miller. The soldiers repeatedly charged upon the Columbia netting only to lose the puck at the critical moment as the wearers of the light blue and white blocked their shots and by vigorous stick work sent the puck skimming to one side. The line-up and summary:

Columbia, 7.	Position.	Company K, 1.
Ebling	Goal	Walsh
Harrington	Point	Bogart
Carter	Cover point	Koube
Bode	Forward	Fisk
Miller, Lang	Forward	Deen
Armstrong	Forward	Fisk
Lang, Schoonmaker	Forward	Struthers

Goals—Lang, (3,) Miller, Bode, (2,) Armstrong. Referee—C. Ayres, Wanderers Hockey Club. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

LIVELY SKATING RACES.

Champion Wood Wins and Loses at Saratoga Rink, Brooklyn.

Morris Wood of the Verona Lake Skating Club, the amateur champion speed skater of America, won the half-mile scratch event at the skating meet held under the auspices of the Seminole Athletic Club at the Saratoga Skating Rink, Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue, last night. A. Y. Sarony, H. P. McDonald, and W. L. Smith of the New York Athletic Club, and the Verona Lake Skating Club team, composed of Wood, T. Hayward, E. A. Taylor, and E. Mulligan were all starters in the race, but Wood took the lead at the start, increasing his lead at every post, and won by twenty yards. E. A. Taylor was second, five yards in front of T. Hayward.

H. Earle of the Seminole Athletic Club, with 175 yards handicap, won the one-mile handicap race by two feet from A. Y. Sarony, who was second, two feet in front of Harry P. McDonald. Wood started from scratch, but never was able to overtake his rivals. In the two-mile handicap Wood fell after going a quarter of a mile and quit. Summaries:

Half Mile, Scratch.—Won by Morris Wood, Verona Lake Skating Club; E. A. Taylor, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, third. Time—1:2:2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by H. Earle, Seminole Athletic Club, (175 yards;) A. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (100 yards,) second; H. P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, (125 yards,) third. Time—3:05.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by E. A. Taylor, Verona Lake Skating Club, (50 yards;) W. L. Smith, New York Athletic Club, (125 yards,) second; H. Earle, Seminole Athletic Club, (225 yards,) third. Time—5:45.

SHOW DOGS OF HIGH CLASS.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt Successful as Exhibitors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have been successful in their first venture with the show dogs. In the Rhode Island Kennel Club's Snow at Providence their French bull dog, Champion Nellcote Poupoule, won all the honors of the class, taking first prize in the winner's class and the medal offered by the French Bull Dog Club of America for the best female dog in the class. Their Domino received the medal for the best French bull dog in the show. Another dog, Marcus, exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, got second prize in the novice and limit class.

The Elm Court Kennels of this city, owned by Mrs. Burke-Roche, was also successful in its exhibits of English bull dogs at Providence. Elm Court Miss Flyer won first prize in the open class, and Elm Court Port Lee, Jr., third; won second prize in the open class, and third in the limit class.

Sterling A. C. Wins at Basket Ball.

A close game was played between the basket ball teams from the Sterling Athletic Club and the Magnolia Athletic Club at the court of the Mission Athletic Club, Brooklyn, last night, the final score being 13 to 12 in favor of the former team. The superior team work of the losers nearly won the game, but Kreiger of the Sterling team scored a lucky goal from the field just before time was called. The line-up follows:

Sterling A. C., 13.	Position.	Magnolia, 12.
Kreiger	Right forward	Kimball
Davis	Left forward	Lehr
Constant	Centre	Voorheis
Aquenet	Right guard	Jungren
Van Vranken	Left guard	Powell

Goals from field—Kreiger, 1; Davis, 1; Constant, 1; Van Vranken, 1; Lehr, 3; Kimball, 3. Goals from fouls—Constant, 5. Referee—Mr. Kupfer. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

MORE AUTO RECORDS IN ORMOND RACES

L. S. Ross Makes World's Kilometer Mark for Steam Vehicles.

VANDERBILT'S CAR BREAKS

All the Leading Amateurs Among the Contestants on the Beach — One-Hundred-Mile Event To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 26.—Several interesting automobile races were held to-day on the Ormond-Daytona beach, but chiefly for the lesser distances. They afforded splendid sport, however, and were viewed by a large crowd of spectators. Louis S. Ross, driving his twenty-four horse power steam car, carried off the honors of the day by winning two of the most important events, one being the final race at one mile for the cup offered by Col. L. C. Weir.

Amateurs only were allowed to drive in this contest, and Ross won in the excellent time of 41 3-5 seconds. Samuel B. Stevens, driving the German car that Vanderbilt used last year when he made his mile record of 39 seconds, came second, doing 46 1-5 seconds.

Ross also won the one-kilometer event for steam cars, creating a new world's record of 24 1-5 seconds, reducing the old record of 27 3-5 seconds held by Le Blon, made in France in 1903, by 3 2-5 seconds. Attempts were also made to break the world's open kilometer record, which stands at 21 1-5 seconds, made by Baras in Belgium last year, but the best time was 23 seconds, made by Arthur MacDonald, driving his fast ninety horse power English car.

William K. Vanderbilt had the misfortune to break down in his kilometer trials. He broke his gearcase from driving the high gear too quickly, and will be unable to take part in any more races. He left this evening for New York, and will sail for Naples on Feb. 7, and it is reported he will secure one or two new foreign cars before returning to America. His absence will take from the races a spectacular figure, although he has not been a winner this year.

It was cold to-day, too, and the spectators moved round constantly in the effort to keep warm. Last night it froze here, and the orange groves around the hotel Ormond were heated by hundreds of fires in order to save the fruit. Not for ten years has it been necessary to do so much work to fight the cold.

Ross and his steam car, at the mile or the kilometer, proved that he was nearly unbeatable. He outmanoeuvred the drivers of big cars and by coming up slowly on the pole compelled them to slow down and in another instant dropped back to rush to the tape and fly over at greater speed.

Ross got too near the water once and into a soft spot, when MacDonald went away like a shot. In the time trials at a kilometer MacDonald won in 23 seconds, however H. L. Bowden with his 120-horse power car did 23 3-5.

In the final of the kilometer race for the Bowden trophy MacDonald won in 27 3-5 seconds, as against 28 1-5 for Ross.

The one hundred mile race for the Vanderbilt trophy will be run to-morrow morning starting at 7 o'clock. It is understood to-night that he has consented to a control in the race. Previously he had insisted upon a continuous race with turns included. The fifty mile race will also be run.

A reception to Sir Thomas Dewar was tendered to-night at Ormond.

Summaries of to-day's races:

One Kilometer, Time Trials.—Won by Arthur MacDonald, 90 h. p. Time—0:23. Time of other competitors—H. L. Bowden, 120 h. p., 0:23 3-5; Louis S. Ross, 20 h. p., 0:24 1-5; S. B. Stevens, 90 h. p., 0:26 2-5; E. R. Thomas, 35-105 h. p., 0:26 3-5; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 90-105 h. p., 0:28 3-5; Paul Sartori, driving Alfred G. Vanderbilt's 90 h. p. car, 0:24 4-5; Joseph L. Heller, Charles Deplus, driver; 0:32 3-5; Webb day, 15 h. p., 0:32 4-5.

One-Kilometer Open Race for the H. L. Bowden Trophy.—First Heat—Won by Louis S. Ross, 20 horse power. Time—0:27 3-5; Arthur MacDonald, 90 horse power, second. Time—0:29 1-5. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., third. Time—0:32 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by William Wallace, 80 horse power. Time—0:32 3-5. B. M. Shanley, Fredericks driving, 90 horse power, second. Time—0:34 3-5.

Third Heat—Won by S. B. Stevens, 90 horse power. Time—0:31 1-5. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Sartori driver, 90 horse power, second. Time—0:33.

Final Heat—Won by Arthur MacDonald, 90 horse power. Time—0:27 3-5. Louis S. Ross, 20 horse power, second. Time—0:28 1-5. S. B. Stevens, 90 horse power, third. Time—0:30. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., fourth.

Corinthian Race, one mile, owners driving, for Col. L. C. Wier Trophy.—Final Heat—Won by Louis S. Ross, 20 h. p.; time, 0:41 3-5; S. B. Stevens, 90 h. p., second; time—0:43 1-5; William Wallace, 90 h. p., third; time, 0:47¾.

One-Mile, for vehicles weighing 1,432 to 2,204 pounds, Class C.—Won by Louis S. Ross, 20 h. p.; time, 0:42; S. B. Stevens, 90 h. p., second; time, 0:45 1-5; William Wallace, 90 h. p., third; time, 0:47 2-5; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, fourth.

Howell Wins Golf Cup at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26.—The final round of the match play golf handicap for the Berkshire Cup was decided to-day in favor of F. S. Howell, Albany, N. Y., who defeated C. L. Becker, Boston, by 3 up and 2 to play. The contest was a hot one, eleven of the sixteen holes played being halved. Summary of the match play rounds follows:

First Round—C. L. Becker, Woodland, Mass., (8,) beat H. S. Gordon, New York, (18,) 5 up and 4 to play; William P. Shaw, Albany, (17,) beat F. E. Belden, Hartford, (18,) 4 up and 3 to play; H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, (18,) beat H. P. Talcott, New Rochelle, N. Y., (18,) 3 up and 2 to play; Parke Wright, Buffalo, (scratch,) beat Marwin D. Rae, Netherwood, N. Y., (18,) 4 up and 3 to play; H. W. Dun, Albany, (18,) beat S. L. Allen, Moorestown, N. J., (18,) 3 up and 2 to play; F. B. McFeely, Latrobe, Penn., (18,) beat J. G. Anderson, Pittsburg, (18,) by default; Fred S. Howell, Albany, (16,) beat H. W. Van Rensselaer, Albany, (18,) 3 up and 2 to play; J. D. Foot, Rye, N. Y., (8,) beat A. J. Wellington, Woodland, Mass., (10,) 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Becker beat Shaw, 4 up and 3 to play; Ormsbee beat Wright, 4 up and 3 to play; Dun beat McFeely, 4 up and 2 to play; Howell beat Foot, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-finals—Becker beat Ormsbee, 3 up and 2 to play; Howell beat Dun, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Howell (16) beat Becker, (8,) 3 up and 2 to play.

Stirring Novelty at Eighth's Games.

Something brand new in the athletic line in this city is in preparation for the annual games and reception of the Eighth Regiment at the armory, Park Avenue, Ninety-fourth to Ninety-fifth Streets, on Saturday evening, Feb. 18. It is described as the "Medal of Honor" race. Teams of two men will start from scratch. At the firing of a shot one of the men in each will fall and his comrade must pick him up and carry him to the tape line, the first team reaching it to be the winner. The aim is to give the observer an idea of actual warfare when troops under heavy fire sometimes risk death in the effort to carry wounded comrades to the lines of safety. A relay race in heavy marching order will be another stirring event.

Lockwood Buys Thoroughbreds.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 26.—W. B. E. Lockwood, the wealthy patron of the trotting turf, bought here to-day of John E. Madden, two thoroughbred fillies, which are the first of a stable of runners which Mr. Lockwood will have the coming season. His horses will be trained and raced in the East. Lockwood owns Nervolio, the pacer, and several trotters. He paid $5,000 each for the fillies, which are two years old, one by Top Gallant, out of the famous race mare Imp, and the other by Imp. Sandmark, out of Breman, the dam of Councilman.

Lewis Won in Pool Tournament.

Clarke Lewis scored a victory last night in the continuation of the Greater New York amateur pool championship tournament. He defeated A. Alexander by the score of 100 balls to 73 in the Montauk Academy, Brooklyn, where the competition for the honors is in progress. Lewis played cleverly, his best run being 12 balls and 4 scratches were recorded against him. Alexander's best run was 11 balls and 6 scratches were made against him. Albert Young and H. Lake will meet in the contest scheduled for to-night.

AMATEURS WITH THE CUE.

Good Open Table Billiards in Inter-City Championship Tourney.

Open table billiards again predominated yesterday in the continuation of the amateur tournament for the inter-city championship in Class B. H. A. Coleman won the matinee match, defeating Louis A. Servatius by the score of 300 to 151 points, the winner averaging 6 18-47. In the evening competition Albert Lowenberg, the metropolitan Class B champion, met J. A. Van Tine, the Jersey City entry. Both matches attracted followers of the sport to Maurice Daly's Academy, the interest centring upon the Lowenberg-Van Tine contest.

The matinee match developed some pretty billiards on the part of Coleman. He cleverly combined fairly close work with open table play, and his success appeared to be due to this variation. His best doublet during the first part of the match was counted in his eighteenth inning. On going to the table Coleman found the balls badly spread. Two round-the-table drives brought them into close proximity along the end rail. Here he worked them back and forth from the side cushions until he had tallied twenty carroms. On the next shot he overdrew the cue ball and terminated the run.

Coleman's best cue work was displayed on his thirty-first turn at the table. In his manipulation of the ivory balls while making a run of thirty-seven he frequently sent the cue ball around the table so as to hold his position. Twice he was called upon to masse, and he scored, although the balls were badly lined up.

Hard-shot playing on the part of Servatius illuminated his rather poor showing. Several of his three-cushion shots were masterpieces in the way of angle computation. His best run was a cluster of seventeen, all counted on cushion shots. The score:

H. A. Coleman—0 1 8 0 10 0 4 0 3 10 2 1 11 3 9 11 0 20 4 6 2 0 0 0 1 5 13 7 1 14 37 0 11 0 0 0 1 13 7 1 20 10 6 4 7 12 19. Total, 300 points; average, 6 18-47; high runs, 37, 20, and 20.

Louis A. Servatius—0 10 0 13 0 0 2 2 8 0 0 1 0 4 4 3 2 2 5 0 0 0 2 0 11 2 1 7 8 5 0 5 10 17 0 0 1 0 2 15 0 2 1 0 3 3. Total, 151 points; average, 3 13-46; high runs, 17, 15, and 13.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Albert Lowenberg won the evening match. He defeated J. A. Van Tine, the Jersey City entry for the honors, by the score of 300 points to 243. Van Tine forced his opponent to play the hardest sort of open-table shots. By that steady persistency which has characterized all of Lowenberg's matches, he counted numerous small runs, keeping in the lead and winning by a small margin. The summary:

Albert Lowenberg—0 1 3 11 5 2 26 1 13 0 0 3 2 10 16 4 0 0 6 4 0 2 1 32 0 0 0 0 17 3 3 0 1 5 15 1 7 0 2 0 2 2 10 6 7 1 2 2 0 12 7 0 1 9 0 0 15 0 4 0 3 10 0 1. Total, 300 points; average, 4 34-64; high runs, 32, 26, and 17.

J. A. Van Tine—2 2 9 1 6 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 9 1 11 2 0 6 0 12 1 0 2 1 2 6 0 5 1 8 3 0 0 9 25 2 4 0 33 22 10 7 0 0 0 5 4 2 0 3 0 5 0 0 5 0 5 3 1 2 0 0. Total, 243 points; average, 3 2-63; high runs, 33, 25, and 22.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

CAPT. BARR ARRIVES HOME.

Veteran Skipper Says He May Sail a Yacht in Ocean Race.

Capt. Charles Barr, who has piloted to victory a series of America's Cup defenders, arrived from London yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Menominee after a very rough trip, which ended off Sandy Hook in the great storm of Wednesday. The yachting skipper was accompanied by Mrs. Barr, Miss Barr, and Charles Barr, Jr., who have been in England for several months. Capt. Barr having gone over recently to bring them back. He was averse to discussing his yachting prospects, but intimated that he probably would sail one of the big boats in the coming transatlantic race for the Kaiser's Cup.

Capt. Barr's last commission was as skipper of Morton F. Plant's schooner Ingomar, which won more than a score of trophies in the various regattas abroad last season.

Pitchers Sign with Greater New Yorks

Manager Griffith of the Greater New York team received yesterday the signed contract of Pearl Holycross, who was drafted from the Cairo Club of the Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee League. Holycross was highly recommended to Griffith as being an unusually promising pitcher. Another new pitcher was added to the large staff of the local American League Club yesterday in the person of Robert Metcalf, known among semi-professionals as the "Bronx Wonder." He is said to be a left-hander of much ability.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:16	Sun sets..5:10	Moon rises.. ——

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:18	Gov. Isl'd..12:40	H. Gate...2:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..12:37	Gov. Isl'd..12:52	H. Gate...2:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) JAN. 27.

Clenfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 28.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Ancona, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Ponce, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
MONDAY, JAN. 30.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) JAN. 27.

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Baltic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Bernilla, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 15.
Ireizing, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
Cretic, Naples, Jan. 14.
El Dia, New Orleans, Jan. 20.
El Siglo, Galveston, Jan. 21.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Flandria, Inagua, Jan. 21.
Grenada, Trinidad, Jan. 18.
Koenigin Luise, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Jan. 13.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 20.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Jan. 20.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 21.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 14.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Jan. 19.
Pallanza, Gibraltar, Jan. 15.
Ultonia, Fiume, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

Allianca, Colon, Jan. 18.
Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 23.
Calabria, Leghorn, Jan. 1.
City of Columbus, Savannah, Jan. 23.
City of Macon, Savannah.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 19.
Germania, Marseilles, Jan. 7.
Grangense, Para, Jan. 12.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 25.
Lackawanna, Plymouth, Jan. 10.
Mannheim, Hamburg, Jan. 5.
Menominee, London, Jan. 12.
Molkte, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 25.
Napolitan Prince, Genoa, Jan. 5.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Jan. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 14.
Santurce, San Juan, Jan. 28.
Vera, Guantanamo, Jan. 18.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Mannheim, Hamburg, Jan. 5.
Prinz Oskar, Genoa, Jan. 9.

Sailed.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston.
Alene, Inagua.
Aquila, Norfolk.
Barnton, Cardenas.
Benefactor, Philadelphia.
Cearense, Barbados.
Comus, New Orleans.
El Monte, Galveston.
Exeter City, Bristol.
La Savoie, Havre.
Lillie, Port Antonio.
North America, Naples.
Ryndam, Rotterdam.
City of Macon, Savannah.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Carpathia, at Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Copic, at Rio Grande de Sal, Jan. 21.
Egyptian Prince, at Delagoa Bay, Jan. 24.
Europe, at London, Jan. 26.
Hellig, at Dunbuck, Jan. 24.
Majestic, at Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Montserrat, at Genoa, Jan. 23.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Prinzess Irene, at Naples, Jan. 26.
Sicilian Prince, at Genoa, Jan. 23.
Ulriken, at Barcelona, Jan. 22.
Westernland, at Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Sicilian Prince, at Geneva, Jan. 26.
Montserrat, at Geneva, Jan. 23.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at Havana, Jan. 26.

Sailed.

Colo-rado, from Hull, Jan. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Cherbourg, Jan. 26.
Mesaba, from London, Jan. 26.
Skeersjvore, from Santos, Jan. 25.
Teutonic, from Queenstown, Jan. 26.

Passed.

Narragansett, from New York, Scilly, Jan. 26.
St. Egbert, for New York, Gibraltar, Jan. 25.
Shimosa, for New York, Aden, Jan. 26.
Carpathia, passed Gibraltar, New York for Naples.
Shimosa, passed Aden, Yokohama for New York.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

QUEER BLIZZARD WAS THIS!

Blew Monkeys Galore from Some Alien Shore—What's Amiss?

For two days now perturbation has upset the Church Street Station, and the folks in that location blink their eyes and want to know; for it savors of insanity, and doesn't seem quite canny to behold in strutting vanity, small monkeys in the snow.

All yesterday the station heard a weird and wild narration of a general visitation from man's ancestors, long dead. And the citizen who saw these "ghosts" of dear departed worthies said they'd sworn off evermore these things that "monkey" with the head.

Barney Finnegan, a truckman, said: "Th' divil's in the luck, man, for my team of horses stuck, man, and, b'gob, refused t' go. Shure, I tuk my whip an' lickit 'um, besides got down an' kickit 'um, an' sees this little wickit 'un a-grinnin' in th' snow.

"I jusht shut me eye a minnit, thinkin' there was dust got in it; but my sense was clear agin it, an' me sense rose wid me hair. When I looked to trv an' save it—well, I swear ye won't believe it—for me soul cu'd I percave it, in the snow, or earth, or air. An' I swear by Castle Blarney an' the lakes av ould Killarney, an' as sure's me name is Barney, that I saw a divil there!"

In the stream of consternation that came to the Church Street Station to unfold this revelation was a horse car employe, and he said he had been driving (it's his family's source of thriving) when a lot of monks came diving from some place he couldn't see. He had not, he swore, been drinking, or of jungle fancies thinking. If his wits had been a-blinking, then his passengers were drunk; for a monk or two had darted through the car doors as they parted, and before the horse car started shrieks assured him he was "hunk."

The police of Church Street Station started quick investigation, and last night this information was imparted to THE TIMES:

"They escaped while being taken from a vessel. They were shaken by the car. The boss, forsaken, is the cause of all these rhymes. The monks are still meanderin', but when they're tired of wanderin', they'll find their owners yonder in Bill Bartel's monkey store."

'Tis believed if once the monkeys find again their bunks and "bunkies," the thermometer so sunk is, they will stay there evermore.

MILK PUNCHES HIS FARE.

Three a Day the Sole Diet of a Williamsburg Watchman.

Three milk punches a day for five years have constituted the only diet upon which August Griebel, a night watchman in the John H. Schults baking establishment, at Harrison Avenue and Rutledge Street, Williamsburg, has subsisted. When he first began that diet, in 1900, he weighed 195 pounds, and now he tips the scales at 155 pounds.

Early in 1900 he and his wife separated. Griebel tired of restaurants. After a week's trial he came to the conclusion that milk punches were not only nourishing but cheaper than solid food. Since then he has been living on them. He works from 6 P. M. until 6 A. M. daily at the bakery, supervising the care of 130 horses in the stables as well as watching the bakery.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. G. Powell, dry goods; 320 Broadway; Hotel York.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Cohn, Daube & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Daube, cloaks; Hotel Astor.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Curtis, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Elliott, W. S., & Co.; H. S. Lewis, dry goods; 458 Broadway

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn and Rodney A. Mercur of Towanda, Penn., were admitted to practice.

535—George S. Whitaker, plaintiff, vs. Thomas McBride.—Leave granted to file an additional brief for the plaintiff.

153—The United States, appellant, vs. James Stinson.—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellant.

154—The City of Dawson, appellant, vs. The Columbia Avenue Saving Fund, Safe Deposit, Title and Trust Company.—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellee.

Day call for Friday: Nos. 154, 419, 413, 92, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, and 167.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

126—U S vs Roessler, &c, Chem Co
129—Williams vs Pearson
130—Webster vs Lanum
131—Same vs Elec Co vs Hanschman
133—U S vs Hoeningshaus
134—U S vs Riggs
135—U S vs Wilckes
136—West Elec Co vs Emp Elec Co
137—Freedly vs Wilson
138—U S vs Neshimiya

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 45, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Adjourned cases. Motion calendar. Cases noticed.

1—Shafer vs N Y City Ry
2—Gabler vs Picacho Blanco Mining Co
3—Ingersoll vs Goss man Co
4—Regina Music Box Co vs Nowell
5—Am Graph Co vs Leeds & Catlin
6—In re Razzanti
7—Bischoff vs Rice
8—Same vs Cohn
9—Same vs Woodworth
10—Same vs The New
11—Same vs Taylor
12—Summerdell vs Shoup
14—McCabe vs Lynch
15—Fries vs Leeming
16—Am Graph Co vs Universal Talk Machine Mfg Co
17—Elec Vehicle Co vs Duerr & Co
18—Littleton vs Fisher
20—Carle vs Raeder
21—Permanent Mfg Co vs Permanent Co
22—Hansen vs Gilmore
23—Victor Talk Mach
24—Same vs same
25—In re Swift

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 27. Nos. 140, 169, 171.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Scott, MacLean and Davis, JJ.

Haberhill Bicycle Coupl Company vs. Coy, Hunt & Co.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Davis, J. MacLean, J., concurs in the result.

Caesar vs. Goldstein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Brown & New York Mailing and Advertising Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J.

O'Reilly vs. Erlanger.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Berger vs. La Grasse.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. MacLean, J., dissenting.

Hillman vs. De Rosa.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stevens vs Brown
2—Waltman vs Wilcox
3—Same vs Sec Bank vs Mick
4—Kyle vs McCoy
5—Norman vs Stewart
6—In re Duke
7—In re Duke
8—Hidden vs Ballard
9—Levy vs Fleischman
10—Platt vs Elias
11—In re Weight
12—In re Petrit
13—Real Estate Co vs Associate Realty Co
14—Same vs Int St Ry Co
15—Same vs Same
16—Rowling vs Dowling
17—Conley vs McClintock
18—In re Penn. N Y & L R R
19—Frank vs Robinson
20—Reches vs Kingman
21—La Chicotte vs East
22—In re Anderson
23—Kleinberger vs Turner
24—Thoens vs Thoens
25—Alice vs Zindel
26—City of N Y vs N Y & L R R
27—Same vs same
28—Smith vs McEvaney
29—People, &c, vs Mallon
30—Beardmore vs Sweet
31—In re Phelps
32—Judge vs Int St Ry
33—MacDonald vs Macfarlan
34—Hohn vs Kronberg
35—Palmer vs Foley
36—Foster vs Foster
37—Amendola vs Hess
38—Calamaras vs Lalli
39—In re Jamefsky
40—Dowling vs Dowling
41—Sloane vs Spalding
42—People, &c, vs N Y C & H R R R Co (in re 42d East 200th St)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers.
702—Tudor vs Ebner. Preferred cause.
1869—Wilson vs Brenner. General calendar.
772—Gross vs Empire
Life Ins Co
1426—McMurray vs St Nat Bank
1033—Fruzzetti vs Consol Coal Co
1488—Green vs Love
1203—Jungbeck vs Parker
1357—Hamilbode vs Burke
1362—L I Sav Inv Co vs Dorman
1140—Commonwealth Tr Co vs Young
1795—Whitney vs Brown
1749—Sandy vs Berezzi
1870—Hart vs Carman
636—Meehan vs Carman
939—Williamson vs Williamson
938—Schattman vs Schattman
943—Parascandola vs Ampendola
985—Corcoran vs Am Ice Co
1170—Am Ice Co vs Folger
2033—Stenerwald vs Bank vs Kaestner
1293—Arnold vs Parsons
1375—Beyer vs Wacker
616—Levy vs Levy
881—Conolly vs Dodge
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 1785.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

Jersey White.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon the application must be made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 3984—Kohn vs Krimbo
3685—Psiaki vs Trecp
2329—Ullman vs De Mond

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part II., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2092—Atkinson vs Met St Ry
666—Schilling vs N Y C & H R R R
384—McDermott vs Int St Ry
598—Kreiss vs Met St Ry
647—Wabnich vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
639—Connors vs Interborough Rapid Transit Co
526—Murray vs Interborough Rapid Transit Co
548—New vs same
598—Knapp vs Int St Ry
592—Torrey vs same
105—Gimberlein vs Met St Ry
798—Helm vs Un Ry
572—St Luce vs N Y C & H R R R
570—Cargnatsche vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1322.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

340—Steinman vs Zoman
339—Same vs same
1210—Benanti vs Met St Ry
728—Waxman vs Bryant
731—Justice vs Bryant
3537—Madden vs Man Ry

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1077—Birdsall vs De Levy
1046—Same vs same
1052—Dubin Banking Co vs William R. Cole Co
1035—Cosmopolitan Range Co vs Ludwig
1050—McCabe vs Lynch

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2072—Weaver vs Lawyers' Surety Co
Highest number reached on regular call, 4071.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People.

1—John Grogan
2—Basilio Sempellato
To fix a day for trial.
1—Moses J. Jackson
Pleadings.
1—John Diluca
2—Frank Merion
3—Henry Pfeiffer
4—Harry Tillman, Henry Feldman
5—William Blanch
6—Carlo Cardano, Pietro Carlabe
7—Mary Austin
8—George Young, Charles Cosgrello
9—Marla Duchant
10—James E. Downes
11—Max Tendler
12—Cornelius W. Moore
13—Edward Williams
14—Isaac Bloom

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray, and Attorney General Mayer and Deputy Attorney General Mason for the People.

1—John McKeveny, John Kelly, Michael Collins, Joseph Burns.
2—Frank Lewis
3—Francesco Dorato
4—Antonio Mistretta
5—Andrew Mistretta
6—Harry Cohen
7—Herman B. Silver
8—Joseph Smith
9—John Fox, Edward Lewis
10—Samuel Gumer
11—Jacob Wittskob
12—Amelo Augustus
13—Salvatore Ranilla
14—Maurice Frank; alias Philip M. Millard
15—Albert Buhler
16—Arthur Royer
17—John Dolan
18—Michael Pochonogo
To fix a day for trial.
1—Jacob Zimmer
2—James O'Neil
3—Vito Lorenzo
4—John Morgan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train, Kernochan, and Kresel for the People.

1—Robert Jones
2—Robert Waite
3—Joseph Flemen
4—Pasquita Hemeanice
5—Salim Milan
6—Morris Rosenblum
7—Abraham Bernstein
8—John Pincus
9—Louis Album
10—Anna Miller

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Phillips for the People.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part V.—Rhinelander, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Hand for the People.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part VI.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train, Kernochan, and Kresel for the People.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part VII.—Rhinelander, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Hand for the People.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part VIII.—Rhinelander, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Hand for the People.

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to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

156—Grinnel vs Weston
403—Verze vs Met Exp Co
571—Silver vs Feltman
1354—Sundheimer vs City of N Y
509—Mulcahey vs Renney
515—Smith vs Jung
589—Darrell vs Hogan
286—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
2691—Polsky vs N Y Trans Co
440—Brennan vs 5th Av Coach Co
340—Guggenheimer vs Platt
311—Zeifferblatt vs Sachs
237—Corcoran vs
2921—Laudau vs City of N Y
538—Bean vs City of New York
202—Finnegan vs Bang
204—Young vs Met St Ry
238—Brown vs Rogers
410—Goldberg vs City of New York
2767—Brewster vs City of New York
175—Gleason vs McDonald
417—Nassel vs Equit Life Assur Society
418—Same vs same
423—Tracy vs City of New York
445—Noonan vs Thompson-Starrett Co
450—Murphy vs Sicilian A P Co
475—Daguar vs City of New York
309—Malstrome vs Jarchow
146—Vail vs Cahn

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 593.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M.—The attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

938—Watterson vs City of N Y
1227—Caldwell-Easton Co vs Farley
1049—Moore vs Doherty & Albers
3360—Becker vs Noarius
242—Whaples vs Fahys
1109—Holmes vs Montauk Steamboat Co
1396—Erwin vs Mandelbaum
840—Cohen vs Seril
1142—Rowley vs Weed
1401—Moreland vs Lockroy
1351—Lederer vs McElroy
1120—Mimeth vs Marie
524—Merker vs Bultman
900—Smithson vs Tuller
712—W. H. Parsons & Co vs Street
1248—Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co vs Grove Mills Paper Co
2776—Dougherty vs City of New York
1092—Rankin vs Kai Mineral Water Co
1177—Pelzer vs Hudson
691—Corn Ex Bank vs Peabody
1333—H. Koehler & Co vs City of New York
686—Deering vs Schreyer
782—Schultz vs Williams
1436—Leahy vs City of New York

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1483.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gegerich, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph F. S. Graham
2—Salvator Segree
3—Kosa Miller
4—Joseph Bollweber
5—John Gallery
6—Kate Whalen
7—James J. Cummiskey
8—Maud Daly
9—Henry V. Walsh
10—Patrick Shaw
11—Francis S. Archer
12—James E. McKown
13—Patrick Shaw
14—Julia Bulford
15—Joseph Seidenberg
16—Abraham Vanderbeck
17—Kaufman Marks
18—Rachel Ann Dunham
19—Archibald Brush
20—John Schmugg
21—Herman Mischo
22—David Rutherford
23—Patrick Reilly
24—Edward M. Brown
25—Rebecca Delilth
26—Maria or Mary Krueger
27—William H. Webb
28—Nettie Lunning
29—Isabella B. Franklin
30—Samuel Thomas
31—Moses Stern
32—Samuel Thomas
33—Louise Gwynne
34—Florentine Rauer
35—Martin McDonnell
36—William Y. Mortimer
37—Mary A. Brugman
38—Same
39—Magdalene M. Craft
40—Isabella Van Kleeck
41—Elizabeth Fox
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Carolyn P. Marie
Anna L. Poillon.
Caroline M. Lacqueer,
Eliza D. Anderson.
Aulia A. Hurtubiske.
John T. Jones.
Sara C. Tracy
At 2:30 P. M.
Arthur E. Dornin.
John McGuire.
William A. Owen

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. and Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3730—Reilly vs Union Ry
3876—Bnemeister vs Int St Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3763—Cox vs Bachrach
3825—Schleim vs Amann
1216—Fleck vs Friedman
3032—Shipman vs McKeon
3036—Cohen vs Farnass

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1014—Hamilton Bank vs Trevor
3005—Same vs same
1048—Parrish vs Freedman
Equity and non jury case
519—Buellesbach vs Buhrmeister

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6518.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte motions at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Alfese
Same vs Masternarino
Same vs Schneider

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Opens at 10 A. M.

5—O'Leary vs Howell, as receiver.

Queens County.

Calendar for Friday, Jan. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Held at the Town Hall in Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

290—Desmond vs Queens Elec Light & Power Co
391—Hauser vs same
200A—Seymour vs Warren
847—Wallenfels vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
465—Eckhold vs same
587—Schramme vs Lewinson Just Louie
85—Bennett vs L I Electric Ry Co
342—Hemmer vs Muller
953—Liebermann vs Liebermann
976—Same vs same
941—Placella vs New Amsterdam Gas Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day down for a day upon the call:

329—Barry vs City of N Y
No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.
1463—Farmer vs N Y Asbestos Mfg Co
52—Byolenn vs same
53—O'Farrell vs same
54—Same vs same
62—Same vs same
56—Barry vs same
57—Doran vs same
58—Foley vs same
821—Atwater et al vs Orford Copper Co
834—Crecelius vs City of N Y
535—Same vs same
933—Harris vs Campbell
964—McAuley vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
965—Kelliher vs N Y City Ry Co
966—Abramowitz vs Bowery Bay Building Improvement Co
967—Hopkins vs City of Long Island
968—Same vs same
970—Peering vs N Y City Ry Co
971—Weyrick vs Leland
972—Laurino vs Westinghouse Church

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hooker, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

127—Scott vs Spencer
132—Tuffey vs B Un Gas Co
39—Lacs vs Everard's Breweries
48, N. E.—Moisen vs Burr
143—Matter of Thompson
150—Cornell vs Huber

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

12045—Emma M. Hawker, an alleged incompetent
5097—McGarty vs B H R R
5740—Uhearn vs same
3521—Lonergan vs Up Lead Co
5102—Palmer vs Chase
2575—Cummings vs Kemp
6431—Whelan vs B H R R
11021—Firestone vs Realty Associates
2488—Randolph vs Met St R R
6427—Duffy vs B H R R
10869—Apgar vs Weitmeyer
3677—McCuen vs Thom
1761—O'Hagan vs Butler
11762—Moren vs Moren
3339—Adams vs Lawson
11572—Schutte vs Strosinsky
3320—Cruse vs E H R R
3465—Bianchi vs Star Co
3467—Same vs Evening Journal
4296—Darlington vs Washburn
4374—Gottlieb vs Nat Enameling Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 6518.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte motions at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Alfese
Same vs Masternarino
Same

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York

Offers firms, corporations and individuals every facility of a modern and well-equipped Banking and Fiduciary Institution. Allows interest on Daily Balances.

JANUARY 1, 1905

Capital and Surplus	$1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	198,440.15
Deposits	13,150,280.00

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President — ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer
FRANK TILFORD, Vice-President — FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-President — EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treasurer
WILLIAM DARROW, Jr., 3d Vice-Pres. — JOSEPH Z. BRAY, Asst. Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD — B. AYMAR SANDS — GEORGE C. CLARK
CLARENCE H. KELSEY — J. HARSEN RHOADES — SAMUEL D. STYLES
WILLIAM SALOMON — HENRY R. WILSON

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents but also on the personal estates of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

THE SIX ANTHRACITE STOCKS

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST?

We will publish to-day in our Bulletin and Ticker News Services the final article of the series on Anthracite Coal Stocks. It compares Erie and Jersey Central and also sums up the series, showing how the six anthracite stocks compare in point of cheapness.

ASK YOUR BROKER FOR THE "WHITE SLIPS"

DOW, JONES & CO.

44 BROAD STREET

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

No. 505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will receive daily, from 10 to 12 Noon, beginning February 1, 1905,

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES for STOCK of

THE CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY

Under the REORGANIZATION PLAN

To EXCHANGE for STOCK and INCOME BONDS of

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

NEW SECURITIES will be DELIVERED from 1 to 3 P. M., beginning February 6, 1905.

Holders should secure DEPOSIT BRANKS and INFORMATION regarding FRACTIONAL SHARES and BONDS, at the Office of the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, No. 333 Philadelphia Bourse, or at the Office of THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Notice of the EXCHANGE of UNDERWRITING RECEIPTS for NEW SECURITIES will be given later.

TRUST COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
By ADAM A. STULL, President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

60 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
106TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. in cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1 until February 20, 1905.

In recognition of the fact that the Company has this day declared its one hundredth semi-annual cash dividend, and in commemoration thereof the Board of Directors has also ordered that a distribution of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) in cash be made to such holders of the capital stock, simultaneously with the above semi-annual dividend.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 18, 1905.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer,
New York, January 27, 1905.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, under the provisions of the contract between the two companies, at this office on and after February 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31, 1905.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Steam Power Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, February 17th, 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to vote upon a proposition to change the Company, and to transact such other and further business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1905.

GEORGE P. HILL, Secretary.

American Hide and Leather Company.

92-98 Clift Street, New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 31st, 1905. Books will close January 21st, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated January 24th, 1905.

GEO. J. HILL, Treasurer.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1905.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company February 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1905. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. January 31st and reopen at 10 A. M. February 10th, 1905.

MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Capital Stock and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office March 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Wednesday, February 1st.

CHARLES E. COX, Treasurer.

January 17th, 1905.

103D DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable February 1st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905 and open February 1st, 1905.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

BUTTE ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.

30 Broad St., New York, January 23, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid February 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, January 28, 1905, to whom checks will be mailed.

P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1900.

The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, desires, under authority of said Debentures, to extend the sum of Fifty-one thousand four hundred seventy-two dollars and twenty-four cents ($51,472.24) in the purchase of Debentures of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Feb. 15, 1905.

CHAS. F. BARNEY, }
JOHN McKESKEY, } Trustees.

New York, Jan. 13th, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL STATE BANK OF TERRE Haute, located at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 20th day of January, 1905. All stockholders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

FRESTON HUSSEY, Prest.

Dated Terre Haute, Jan. 21, 1905.

OWNERS OF COMMON STOCK OF THE Glucose Sugar Refining Company are requested to send their names and addresses to Yorke Davis, Esq., Attorney at Law, 146 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.

NEW YORK, January 19th, 1905.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The United States Leather Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the State of New Jersey, viz.: At No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1905, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., upon the Preferred Stock for electing twenty-seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on February 4th, 1905, to the opening of business on February 24th, 1905.

JOSIAH T. TUBBY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Friday, February 10th, 1905, at o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Friday, January 20th, 1905, and will reopen on Saturday, February 11th, 1905.

GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MAX AMS BEEF & FISH COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the company at 326 Washington Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, February 8th, at 4 P. M.

MAX AMS, President.
EMIL A. AMS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE MAX AMS MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on TUESDAY, February 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAX AMS, President.
CHAS. M. AMS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JANUARY 7, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, January 28, 1905, for the installation of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

Fort Slocum, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1905.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 27, 1905, for furnishing all labor and materials required for the construction of a Brick Addition to Quartermaster's Storehouse at this post. Information furnished on application to Quartermaster.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

WE WISH TO BUY

NEWHOUSE MINES & SMELTERS

"CACTUS"

CHAS. A. MORSE & CO.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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Bethlehem Steel STOCKS.
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Telephone, 1702 Broad. 52 BROADWAY, New York.

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BANKERS,

NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds

Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, **the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company,** issued under said trust agreement, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds for $1000 each, Numbers,

101 988 1879 2679 3684 4870 5780 7349
111 1048 1910 2691 3750 4877 6156 7416
138 1164 2128 2700 3774 4935 6331 7507
246 1170 2132 2746 3775 4954 6513 7606
281 1282 2149 2806 3940 5016 6562 7778
319 1305 2265 2909 4016 5178 6561 7867
373 1363 2318 3031 4196 5235 6718 7892
781 1406 2320 3117 4216 5246 6786
809 1510 2379 3229 4303 5491 6917
815 1666 2576 3307 4452 5597 6935
887 1733 2606 3381 4500 5611 7017
938 1738 2846 3503 4527 5625 7186
973 1762 2671 3591 4677 5772 7315

And Twenty-three (23) bonds for $100 each, Numbers,

051 0206 0657 01048 01155 01628 01712 01816
033 0320 0811 01048 01158 01632 01718 01810
0104 0457 0822 01081 01209 01684 01723

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of February, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. E. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., January 20, 1905.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (OF CALIFORNIA)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

New York, January 16, 1905.

NOTICE OF BOND RETIREMENT.

On Monday, Jan. 9, 1905, at 12 M., at the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., the following Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:

138, 139, 166, 275, 348, 375, 510, 546, 560, 740, 775, 795, 946, 947, 948, 967, 1071, 1123, 1142, 1144, 1153, 1202, 1243, 1307, 1309, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1515, 1678, 1737, 1775, 1792, 1795, 1802, 1803, 1857, 2002, 2004, 2010, 2083, 2201, 2320, 2331, 2398, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2599, 2741, 2742, 2798, 2799, 2907, 2904, 2881, 2754, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3273, 3317, 3008, 4005, 4080, 4081, 4322, 4397, 4398, 4399, 4531, 4532, 4599, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4905, 4772, 4880, 4881, 4882.

WHARF BONDS.

3462, 3471, 3474, 3510, 3605, 3624, 3627, 3654, 3684, 3692, 3744, 3785, 3792, 3810, 3843, 3895, 3896, 3905, 4902, 3980, 3569, 3571, 3643, 3687, 3695, 3891, 3846, 3906, 3918, 4897.

Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1905, these bonds will be paid at par, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will then bear interest only from said date. CHARLES D. WILLOUGHBY, Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala. Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee Mobile City Bondholders.

FOR SALE—AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE 8 PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK OF A LARGE OLD ESTABLISHED CLOSE CORPORATION WHICH HAS EARNED ANNUALLY FOR SIX YEARS OVER FIVE TIMES THE DIVIDEND ON THE PREFERRED STOCK. HAS NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. THE FACTORIES AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION ARE IN GREATER NEW YORK. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 3, TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLEGE GRADUATE PHI BETA KAPPA

Mathematical Degree, 10 years' experience in making contracts in sixteen States, desires to sell gilt-edge bonds for account of Stock Exchange house. Address B. H., E., 307 Main.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23RD ST. & 6TH AVE.

Spencer Trask & Co.

We have an attractive list of high-grade bonds, at prices to net from 4% to 5%, and shall be glad to submit the details for consideration and comparison.

Send for bond circular.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Incorporated to-day:

Canadian Gas and Oil Company of Buffalo; capital, $500,000. Directors—W. J. Voorhees, L. Stern, and Frank B. Barnard of Buffalo.

Buffalo Coated Paper Company of Buffalo; capital, $165,000. Directors—Charles T. Seaverns, Gibson T. Williams, and George Bleistein of Buffalo.

Allegro and Spallone Construction Company of New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Michael Allegro, Nicholas Spallone, and Antonio Spallone of New York.

John J. Long & Co. of New York, (building contractors;) capital, $500. Directors—John J. Long, Charles S. Long, and Augusta Long of New York.

Lee Electric Inside Company of New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—F. B. Lee of Buffalo, and M. Coburn of East Orange, N. J., and F. S. Van Vleck of Brooklyn.

Hotel Directory Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Frankel, Richard Ely, and O. C. Knoeller of New York.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Highest, lowest, and last quotations on the Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85...Brewing	28½	28½	28½
150...Brewing pf	47½	47½	47½
210...Crucible Steel	12	12	12
75...Fireproofing	12	11⅞	11⅞
450...Fireproofing pf	34½	34	34½
817...H. Wc B	10	9⅝	10
165...M. L. & H	39½	39½	39½
115...Ohio Fuel	42½	42	42⅛
10...Pittsburg Coal	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
215...Pittsburg Coal pf	80½	80½	80½
75...Plate Glass	125½	125½	125½
236...River Coal	10	10	10
285...Sewer Pipe	32	32	32
30...Union Switch	88	88	88
25...U. S. Steel	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1,000...West. Air Brake	145½	145½	145½
210...West. Elec. pf	90	89½	90

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$134,745,276
Gold	54,395,671
Silver	22,492,715
United States notes	10,321,346
Treasury notes of 1890	75,342
National banknotes	20,408,291
Total receipts this day	886,756
Total receipts this month	26,161,680
Total receipts this year	313,815,342
Total expenditures this day	1,640,000
Total expenditures this month	41,700,000
Total expenditures this year	341,789,446
Deposits in National banks	108,368,001

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$526,444,969
Silver dollars	475,755,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,450,017
Silver bullion of 1890	1,304,087
Total	$1,012,934,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$526,444,969
Silver certificates outstanding	475,755,000
Treasury notes outstanding	10,755,000
Total	$1,012,934,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$20,234,613
Gold certificates	34,150,060
Silver coin and bullion	8,769,036
Silver dollars of 1890	15,773,779
United States notes	10,321,340
Other assets	32,250,485
Total in Treasury	$119,058,219
Deposits in National banks	108,368,602
Total	$228,026,821
Current liabilities	93,283,545
Available cash balance	$134,743,276

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
3d week Jan	$94,300	$49,000	$27,500
From July 1	2,282,000	1,877,700	1,227,900
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
3d week Jan	48,570	47,761	54,275
From July 1	1,462,084	1,350,885	1,397,692
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,643	3,619	3,444
3d week Jan	564,900	574,410	626,150
From July 1	21,622,141	20,945,024	19,488,091
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
2d week Jan	52,241	51,423	48,192
From July 1	1,724,108	1,744,660	2,039,289
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	440	436	436
1st week Jan	56,536	59,251	57,197
From July 1	2,360,575	2,161,104	1,769,402
ATCHISON for December—			
Gross earnings	6,275,182	6,005,716	5,589,868
Expenses	3,994,659	3,796,788	3,566,575
Net earnings	2,240,523	2,238,918	2,332,891
Rent and taxes	154,627	218,800	117,528
Interest	2,085,960	2,021,118	2,215,363
6 months' gross	34,615,087	35,812,260	31,695,052
Expenses	22,034,724	21,194,280	18,768,832
6 months' net	12,580,363	14,617,980	12,926,220
Rent and taxes	1,097,310	1,122,925	1,048,592
Surplus	11,483,053	13,494,055	11,877,718
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTS. for December—			
Gross earnings	945,446	511,817	528,074
Expenses	391,246	346,391	336,207
Net earnings	554,200	165,426	192,767
6 months' gross	4,208,852	4,042,756	3,723,993
Expenses	1,889,840	1,987,867	2,094,764
6 months' net	2,319,003	2,058,889	1,631,235
THE CAPITOL TRACTION COMPANY of Washington, D. C., for the year ended Dec.			
Gross earnings	1,517,378	1,413,312	1,381,033
Expenses	627,706	590,938	631,987
Net earnings	889,695	822,374	749,046
Other income	18,718	21,741	21,007
Total income	902,383	844,115	770,053
Int., taxes, &c.	137,188	114,187	116,105
Balance	765,195	729,928	653,948
Dividends	600,000	600,000	480,000
Surplus	165,195	129,928	173,948
Prev. surp., &c.	35,678	105,417	.....
Total surplus	200,873	263,345	.....
*Less other exp.	175,317	231,667	.....
P. & L. sur. Dec. 31	25,556	31,678	.....

*Includes bills payable, construction and equipment, real estate, renewals, &c.

HOCKING VALLEY for December—			
Gross earnings	472,236	449,027	425,023
Exp. and taxes	354,406	334,835	311,625
Net earnings	117,830	113,194	113,398
Prev. net income	406,088	287,008	462,243
Fixed charges	114,046	122,318	134,690
Net income	291,142	264,680	328,153
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for December—			
Gross earnings	358,541	348,870	330,349
Net earnings	207,170	246,950	246,358
Net earnings, 3 mos	59,373	101,929	83,991
Gross, 6 months	2,522,048	2,356,887	2,110,619
Expenses	1,820,877	1,775,562	1,612,903
Net, 6 months	501,171	718,335	498,016

NOTICE OF BOND RETIREMENT.

On Monday, Jan. 9, 1905, at 12 M., at the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., the following Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:

138, 139, 166, 275, 348, 375, 510, 546, 560, 740, 775, 795, 946, 947, 948, 967, 1071, 1123, 1142, 1144, 1153, 1202, 1243, 1307, 1309, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1515, 1678, 1737, 1775, 1792, 1795, 1802, 1803, 1857, 2002, 2004, 2010, 2083, 2201, 2320, 2331, 2398, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2599, 2741, 2742, 2798, 2799, 2907, 2904, 2881, 2754, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3273, 3317, 3008, 4005, 4080, 4081, 4322, 4397, 4398, 4399, 4531, 4532, 4599, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4905, 4772, 4880, 4881, 4882.

WHARF BONDS.

3462, 3471, 3474, 3510, 3605, 3624, 3627, 3654, 3684, 3692, 3744, 3785, 3792, 3810, 3843, 3895, 3896, 3905, 4902, 3980, 3569, 3571, 3643, 3687, 3695, 3891, 3846, 3906, 3918, 4897.

Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1905, these bonds will be paid at par, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will then bear interest only from said date. CHARLES D. WILLOUGHBY, Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala. Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee Mobile City Bondholders.

FOR SALE—AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE 8 PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK OF A LARGE OLD ESTABLISHED CLOSE CORPORATION WHICH HAS EARNED ANNUALLY FOR SIX YEARS OVER FIVE TIMES THE DIVIDEND ON THE PREFERRED STOCK. HAS NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. THE FACTORIES AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION ARE IN GREATER NEW YORK. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 3, TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLEGE GRADUATE PHI BETA KAPPA

Mathematical Degree, 10 years' experience in making contracts in sixteen States, desires to sell gilt-edge bonds for account of Stock Exchange house. Address B. H., E., 307 Main.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23RD ST. & 6TH AVE.

To End Voting Trust.

The Directors of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record February 15. This dividend will end the voting trust.

LOST AND FOUND.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan		1,000	102¾
		2,000	103
62,000	98	3,000	103¾
1,000	98½	N O & M 1s	
500	98¾	4,000	120½
7,000	98	L & N So Ry jt 4s	
10,000	98½	55,000	96½
500	98⅝	Met St Ry ref 4s	
500	98⅝	10,000	93½
28,000	98	5,000	94
10,000	98⅜	Mex Cen 4½s	
10,000	98	2,000	96⅞
5,000	98⅜	6,000	97
10,000	98	2,000	97½
500	98⅜	5,000	97¾
5,000	98	10,000	97⅝
10,000	98⅝	Mex Cen con 1s	
5,000	98½	1,000	74½
8,000	98⅝	2,000	73⅝
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co, ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan, 2d series		8,000	74
		Mex Cen 1st inc	
		20,000	23½
		15,000	23⅜
		9,000	23¼
17,000	94	10,000	23⅝
2,000	93⅞	10,000	23¼
25,000	94	M, K & T of Tx 5s	
15,000	94⅛	1,000	108⅝
10,000	94	Mo P 1st con 5s	
10,000	94⅛	5,000	124½
20,000	94	Mo Pac trust 5s	
30,000	94⅛	15,000	109¼
1,000	94⅜	Mo P 1st col 5s	
215,000	94½	1,000	109¾
1,000	94⅝	N Y C & H R gen	
10,000	94⅝	3½s	
27,000	94½	108,000	100½
500	94	M C col 3½s	
15,000	94½	4,000	91¼
12,000	94⅝	N Y C & St L 4s	
10,000	94¾	9,000	104½
39,000	94⅜	3,000	104⅝
67,000	94½	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
500	95	10,000	105½
500	94⅝	N & W con 4s	
5,000	94½	25,000	103
1,000	94⅝	5,000	103½
43,000	94⅜	500	103⅝
20,000	94⅝	1,000	103
Republic of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instl paid		Nor & W div 1st 4s	
		1,000	98
12,000	100⅝	Pocc C & C 4s	
8,000	100⅞	4,000	96½
U S of Mex, Speyer & Co ctfs, for 4% bonds		No Pac 4s	
		20,000	105⅜
30,000	94½	No Pac gen 3s	
Am Tobacco 6s		2,000	78
45,000	112	Ore R & N con 4s	
56,000	112½	5,000	103
25,000	112½	Ore S L 4s ctfs bds	
5,000	112¾	3,000	101½
12,000	112⅝	1st con 5s	
10,000	112¾	10,000	118
50,000	112⅝	Ore S L ctfs for 6% ref 4s	
1,000	112½	45,000	97½
17,000	112⅜	1,000	97⅝
5,000	112⅞	57,000	97⅝
2,000	112⅜	5,000	97¾
15,000	112½	Peo & E inc 4s	
1,000	112⅞	54,000	75
60,000	113	Reading gen 4s	
10,000	112⅞	2,000	102½
40,000	113	24,000	102⅝
Am Tobacco 4s		Read J C col 4s	
17,000	93⅞	15,000	100
10,000	94	Rio G W 1st	
6,000	94½	14,000	99½
47,000	94⅜	St L, I M & S gen 5s	
40,000	94⅝	7,000	117½
50,000	94½	13,000	117⅝
160,000	94⅜	15,000	117⅝
40,000	94⅝	19,000	117⅝
60,000	94⅝	Unify & ref 4s	
5,000	94½	2,000	95½
20,000	94⅜	2,000	95⅝
194,000	94⅝	8,000	95
5,000	94⅜	10,000	95⅜
85,000	94⅝	5,000	95½
1,000	94⅞	St L & S F Ry ref 4s	
10,000	94⅜	10,000	90½
117,000	94⅝	10,000	90⅝
404,000	94⅞	40,000	90⅜
113,000	95	15,000	90½
22,000	95	50,000	90⅝
143,000	95¼	25,000	90⅜
155,000	95⅛	20,000	90⅞
55,000	95½	5,000	91
15,000	95⅝	47,000	90⅜
21,000	95⅜	14,000	90⅝
500	95⅛	Registered	
5,000	95⅜	5,000	116⅞
1,000	95⅞	Un Pac 1st 4s	
6,000	95¾	5,000	86½
Erie 1st con 4s		14,000	85¾
1,000	101½	Un Pac of Col 4s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		25,000	87½
10,000	91⅞	U S Steel Cor 5s	
98,000	92	8gs 5d 5s	
4,000	92¾	5,000	93¼
Erie con 4s		36,000	93¼
105,000	101⅞	35,000	93¼
20,000	101⅞	3,000	93¼
150,000	102	25,000	93¼
20,000	102⅛	5,000	93¼
1,000	102¼	25,000	93⅜
Erie Penn col tr 4s		5,000	93¼
20,000	96¾	10,000	93¼
50,000	96⅝	Wab deb B	
45,000	96⅞	20,000	68
20,000	97	10,000	68¼
Ft W & D C 1st 6s		10,000	68¼
10,000	111	10,000	68¼
Green Bay & W deb ctfs B		10,000	68¼
13,000	20	10,000	68¼
10,000	20¼	10,000	68¼
10,000	20¾	15,000	68¾
Hock Val 1st 4½s	110	10,000	68¼
Ill Cen, St L Div 3½s		10,000	68¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8@2 Per Cent.

Stocks Rise, Apparently Because There Was No Good Reason for Wednesday's Decline.

Yesterday's business was characterized by a paucity of news, a marked decrease in the volume of business, and a decided improvement in prices. In fact, the improvement was so fast, and the rise of almost double Wednesday's loss of an average point was so disproportionate to any apparent cause, that there is a distinct suggestion that the rise was overdone, and too evidently and purely speculative for conservative approval. However, it is to be remembered that the rise is not from a level, but from a depression which itself was without adequate cause. The Russian disturbances were the ostensible cause, but later news has steadily grown moderate, and yesterday, as on Wednesday, bankers' information was on a lower key than that in the newspapers. Yesterday it was said of Moscow, as it had been said of St. Petersburg, that business was not deeply or permanently disturbed by the political phases of the affair—which are no concern of Wall Street—and at the close it was current that the Paris offering of the Russian loan was indefinitely postponed. Possibly this is rather intelligent anticipation than actual statement of fact, but it is well adapted to become true, and would relieve the financial situation as well as order in St. Petersburg. For our relations are much closer with Paris, and the postponement of the discredited loan would go far to assist the monthly settlement now at hand, and whose potential difficulties have sharpened the French appetite for our gold. The report of the Bank of France shows no other need for strengthening, and the Bank of England made a statement best interpreted by the reduction in the price of gold bullion. Among domestic news was an unexpected gaining report, which confused the trade as well as took it unawares. The first interpretation was bullish, but the bears' views prevailed later. The report is too incomplete to be conclusive, but its purport is along the lines of a 13,000,000-bale crop.

The rise was too general and too uniform to call for much specification. There were larger advances than Erie's, but no buying was of a better character, or in larger volume. Amalgamated gained more than twice the dividend, which came off the price. Atchison showed no difficulty in shaking off the effect of its bond issue, which was in good demand, the rights showing strength. Northwest was notably strong, and the Gould stocks and Pacifics improved their share. The bond market regained its volume and tone with similar ease.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper.....2½ | M., St. P. & S. S. M.2½
Am. Car & Fdy.....1½ | M., St. P. & S. S., pf.....
Am. C. & F., pf.....1 | Mo., Kan. & Texas.....1½
Am. Cotton Oil.....½ | Mo., Kan. & Tex., pf.....1½
Am. Hide & L., pf.....1½ | Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....½
Am. Locom.....1 | Missouri Pacific.....1
Am. Locom., pf.....2 | Nat. Biscuit.....1
Am. Smelting.....1½ | Nat. Lead.....½
Am. Smelting, pf.....2 | Nat. Lead, pf.....
Am. Steel F. & W.....2 | Nat. R. of M. pf.....2
Am. Sugar.....1½ | Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.....5
Am. Tob. pf., new.....1 | N. Y. Air Brake.....5
Anaconda.....2 | N. Y. Central.....1
Anaconda.....5 | N. Y., C. & St. L.....1
At., Top. & S. F.....1½ | pf.....1
At., T. & S. F., pf.....1 | N. Y., Ont. & W.....½
Balt. Coast Line.....1½ | Norf. & Western.....3
Balt. & Ohio.....1½ | North American.....1
Brklyn R. Tr.....1½ | Pacific Coast.....1
Canadian Pacific.....1½ | Pacific Mail.....1
Cent. of N. J.....1½ | Penn. R. R.....1
Ches. & Ohio.....1 | People's Gas.....1½
Chi. & Alton.....2 | Pressed S. Car.....1
Chi. & Alton, pf.....2 | Pressed S. Car, pf.....1
Chi. Great West.....2½ | Ry. Steel Springs.....1
Chi. G. W., pf.....5 | Reading.....1
Chi. M. & St. P.....2 | Rep. Steel.....1
Chi. & N. W.....2 | Rep. Steel, pf.....1
Chi. Term. Tr.....1½ | Rock Island.....1
Chi. Term. Tr., pf.....2 | Rubber Goods.....1
C., C., C. & St. L.....1½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.....1
Col. Fuel & I.....1½ | St. L. & S. W.....1
Corn Prod. pf.....1 | St. L. & S. W., pf.....1
Del. & Hudson.....2 | Southern Pacific.....1
Del., L. & W.....2 | South Pacific pf.....1
Den. & R. G., pf.....2 | Southern Railway.....1
Distillers' Sec.....1½ | Texas & Pacific.....1
Dul., S. S. & A., pf.....2½ | Tenn. Coal & I.....2
Erie.....1 | U. S. Leather.....1
Erie 1st pf.....1½ | U. S. Leather, pf.....1
Erie 2d pf.....1½ | U. S. Rubber.....1
Fed. M. & S. pf.....1 | U. S. Rubber pf.....1
General Electric.....1½ | U. S. Steel.....1
Illinois Central.....1½ | U. S. Steel, pf.....1
Int. Paper.....1 | Va.-Car. Chem.....2½
Lake Erie & W.....2 | Va.-Car. Chem. pf.....2
Louis. & Nash.....2½ | Wabash.....1
Manhattan.....1 | Wabash, pf.....2
Met. St. Ry.....1½ | West. U. & M.....1
Mexican Central.....1½ | Wheel. & L. E.....¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting.....½ | Col. So. 1st pf.....1½
Am. Woolen pf.....1 | Col. M. & So.....½
Brklyn Un. Gas.....1 | Gt. Northern pf.....1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.....1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Tob. 6s.....1½ | Ill. Cent., St. L. D.....1
Am. Tob. 4s.....1 | Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s.....1
Consol. Tobacco 4s.....1 | Penna. Co. 3½.....1
Con. Gas deb. 6s.....2 | P. 3s.....1
Erie conv. 4s.....1½ | Un. Pac. conv. 4s.....2½
Green Bay deb. B.....1½ | Wabash deb. B.....1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. T. & T. 4s, coupon off.....1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 26	803,635
To date this year	16,692,397
Corresponding date last year	11,613,802

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 26	$7,898,000
To date this year	$112,729,500
Corresponding date last year	$76,608,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chelsea Realty Co.
Fairmount Coal Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Distillers' Securities Co.
Osceola Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Bethlehem Steel Co., (adjourned.)

SPECIAL MEETING.

United Lead Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Jan. 21 were 782,513 tons, and for the year to date 2,305,203 tons, against 2,262,567 tons last year.

According to St. Louis dispatches, the Randolph-Macon Coal Company, capital $5,000,000, has been incorporated, to operate in the northern part of Missouri.

One hundred shares of Mechanics and Traders' Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 150.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Recovery in a Fairly Active Market.

The stock market yesterday was exactly the opposite of the day before. Where stocks had gone down on Wednesday they went up yesterday. On Wednesday the market looked as weak as a blind kitten in a snowstorm. Yesterday it looked as if not even a jiu-jitsu expert would be able to trip it up. Of course in a market like that every one but a floor trader is whipsawed, and even the wise men at the posts get left without much trouble. Those brokers who have any regard for the continued esteem of their customers are advising them to stay out.

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Money Cheaper Than Stocks.

Call money yesterday went below 1 per cent. for a short while. At the close it was being offered at 2 per cent. without any takers. Although this cheap money helps the market operations of the plungers, there are not a few who believe that even at that rate for call money stocks are too high. Opinions, however, count for little just now, and those that draw comparisons with 1901 are just as likely to be wrong as those who look back to 1901.

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Strength in Erie.

Erie stocks were strong again. The common went to 43 yesterday and the first preferred crossed 80. Over 100,000 shares of the common were dealt in, and it took some big orders to push the stock up above 42½. At that point there was a lot of stock for sale. After it had been taken the advance to 43 was accomplished on a few thousand shares rather easily. There were no news developments to explain the rise, but the tipsters and London were busy helping the game along.

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American Locomotive.

The advance of 3¼ points in American Locomotive preferred and of 1⅝ points in the common reflected the announcement of the purchase of the Rogers Locomotive Works, which was made on Wednesday. The announcement on that day failed to have any effect, and because the opportunity was not favorable it was seized upon yesterday by the pool in the stock to push up the price.

Liverpool & London & Globe's Showing

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, which is a stock corporation of unlimited liability, publishes the fifty-seventh annual statement of its United States branch for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

It shows among its assets real estate valued at $1,857,249; United States Government 4 per cent. bonds, $1,280,040; State and city bonds and railroad stocks and bonds, $2,043,251; bonds and mortgage loans, $3,318,450; bank balances and all other assets, $2,639,407, a total of $12,107,397, an increase of $876,061 as compared with the previous calendar year.

The premium reserve and reserve for all claims aggregate $7,038,506, leaving a surplus of $3,068,891. The reserve item is $142,130 larger than last year, and the surplus $91,651 less.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The money market was very easy. Call loans, 2@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2@2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $19,914,980; balances, $2,003,496. Sub-Treasury debit, $21,889.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	$4.88¾	
Sterling	4.88¼	$4.85⅝
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40¼

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $50 per share, payable Feb. 1. In August, 1904, the company paid $30 per share. The copper stocks rallied to-day compared with yesterday's low closing. Copper Range rose 4½ to 68½, closing at 67½; Bingham, 1½ to 31; Utah, 1 to 41¾; United States, 1⅛ to 22⅜; Isle Royale, 1¾ to 25⅝; Allouez, 1¾ to 20½; Greene, 1½ to 27⅝; Michigan, 1½ to 12½; Mohawk, 1 to 52; Old Dominion, 1½ to 27; Osceola, 1⅜ to 93; Tamarack, 4 to 127, and Winona, ⅞ to 11⅞; Centennial from 1⅜ to 20⅝. The close was decidedly buoyant. Quincy declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share on $300,000 against $2.50 at each of the last two payments. A marked feature was the further rise of 1½ to 103½ in Boston and Worcester. American Telephone rallied 2 to 144⅜, United Shoe Machinery rose 1 to 47. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
247..Atchison	86⅝	85½	86⅛
75..Boston Elevated	154½	154½	154½
1..Boston & Albany	256	256	256
98..Boston & Maine	174	174	174
825..Boston & Worcester	103½	103	103
50..Boston & Wor. pf	65½	65½	65½
30..Connecticut River	285	285	285
550..Mass. Electric pf	59	58	58½
70..N. Y., N. H. & Hart	200½	200½	200½
50..Pere Marquette pf	88½	88½	88½
1,024..Union Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
11..Union Pacific pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
35..West End	96¼	96¼	96¼

TELEPHONES.

172..American	144½	143½	144⅜
220..Cumberland rights	3 3-16	100 3 3-16	
50..Mexican	15⅛	15	15⅛
61..New England	139½	138½	139¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

18..Am. Agri. Chem. pf	87	86½	87
50..Am. Pneumatic Serv	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,186..American Sugar	140	139	140
50..American Sugar pf	138½	138	138½
300..American Woolen	31½	31½	31½
87..American Woolen pf	92½	92½	92½
10..Dominion Iron & Steel	17	17	17
25..Edison	252	252	252
135..General Electric	185½	184½	185⅜
20..Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf	88	88	88
2..Massachusetts Gas	38¾	38¾	38¾
10..Massachusetts Gas pf	81	81	81
30..Planters' Compress pf	16	16	16
120..Pullman	242	240½	241½
45..Savannah Electric pf	90	90	90
331..United Fruit	106	105	105⅞
1,018..United Shoe Machine	47	46	47
102..United Shoe Mach. pf	32½	32½	32½
100..U. S. Leather pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
10..U. S. Rubber	30½	30½	30½
10..U. S. Rubber pf	100½	100½	100½
2,295..U. S. Steel	29½	29	29½
1,220..U. S. Steel pf	93½	92⅝	93½

MINING.

100..Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
325..Allouez	20½	19½	20½
60..Amalgamated	71¾	71½	72¾
9,168..Amalgamated	73	70½	72⅝
69..Arcadian	11½	11½	11½
232..Atlantic	17	16¾	16¾
230..Bingham	31¼	30½	31¼
315..Boston Consolidated	6	5¾	5¾
42..Calumet & Hecla	660	655	660
715..Centennial	20⅜	19⅜	20
3,450..Copper Range	68½	65¾	67½
335..Daly-West	21½	21	21
70..Dominion Coal	69½	69½	69½
250..Elm River	2¾	2½	2¾
250..Franklin	11	10½	11
785..Granby	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,708..Greene Consolidated	27⅛	26	27⅛
200..Guanajuato	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400..Humboldt	1 20-100	1 20-100	1 20-100
560..Isle Royale	25¾	24⅜	25¾
425..Mass	10½	9⅞	10½
70..Mayflower	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,105..Michigan	12½	11½	12
150..Mohawk	52	52	52
250..Montana C. & C.	4¾	4¼	4⅝
250..National	2¾	2¾	2¾
365..Old Dominion	27	26½	27
270..Osceola	93	91½	92¾
50..Parrot	27	27	27
150..Santa Fé	2¼	2¼	2¼
375..Shannon	8	7⅝	8
105..Tamarack	127	122	125
213..Tecumseh	3	3	3
990..Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾
450..U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
2,790..United States	22¼	21½	22⅛
901..Utah	41¾	41	41¾
145..Victoria	5	4⅞	5
240..Winona	12	11⅞	12
10..Wolverine	106¼	106	106

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at ⅞@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $221,535,504; balances, $12,261,875; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $326,376.

Money on call in London, 2@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were 84.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8540; demand, $4.8775; cables, $4.8815.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17¾ and 5.15¼; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅝ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—45c. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c. premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-20 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—10@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Supplies of money were scarcer in the market to-day owing to the joint stock banks calling in loans for month-end purposes. Discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange prices in many directions were firm and a fair amount of business was transacted. The settlement progressed satisfactorily, the bank return being a favorable factor. Consols hardened. Home rails were frequently higher, though the latest traffic returns were disappointing.

Americans opened dull in response to the relapse in Wall Street, but rallied to well above parity. Erie and Philadelphia and Reading were the features. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and New York, Ontario and Western were in fair demand. There were moderate general dealings. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners were quieter. Japanese closed under the best quotations of the day. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 100.

Kaffirs were firm on Paris buying.

Copper in the market to-day closed weak at 67⅜ on realizations.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅛; Consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 7⅜; Atchison, 87¾; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 104; Canadian Pacific, 135⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49¼; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 32⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 77¾; Erie, 43; Erie first preferred, 81⅝; Erie second preferred, 65; Illinois Central, 157½; Louisville and Nashville, 142; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅜; New York Central, 140¾; Norfolk and Western, 70⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 45; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 44; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 44; Southern Railway, 24½; Southern Railway preferred, 69; Southern Pacific, 67½; Union Pacific, 120⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 100; United States Steel, 29⅞; United States Steel preferred, 94⅝; Wabash, 21⅝; Wabash preferred, 43; Spanish Fours, 90⅞.

Bar silver uncertain, 28¼d. per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills is 2½ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s. 10½d. American eagles, 76s. 5½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.15; Lisbon, 13.

The sum of £160,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened very firm, owing to the improved advices received from Russia. Subsequently a calm tone prevailed, but prices closed irregular on account of the Spanish Ministerial crisis. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.35 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 498.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 64,100,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 97,825,000f, gold in hand increased 71,600,140f, bills discounted decreased 36,175,000f, silver in hand increased 3,125,000f.

COMMERCE OF DOMINICA.

Half the Trade of the Republic Conducted with This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The foreign commerce of Santo Domingo, to which public attention has been called by recent events, amounts to between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 per annum, according to a statement just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, of which about one-half is conducted with the United States.

The imports amount to about $3,000,000 per annum and exports to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 annually. The imports of 1901, the latest available year, as shown by the Statesman's Year Book, amounted to $2,086,921 in American currency, and the exports in that year to $5,224,023. In 1900 the imports were $3,233,000 and the exports $6,006,000, the exports for 1900 showing the largest total during a considerable term of years.

Of the imports of 1901, about 47 per cent. was from the United States, and of the exports a little more than 54 per cent. was sent to the United States.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks yesterday and to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Alta	.04	.04	Mexican	2.10	2.10
Alpha Con.	.15	.15	Occid. Con.	.80	.80
Andes	.29	.30	Ophir	6.62½	6.50
Belcher	.21	.22	Overman	.22	.24
Best & Bel.	1.00	1.05	Potosi	.22	.23
Bullion	.22	.23	Savage	.33	.35
Caledonia	.46	.44	Sag Bel.	.06	.06
Chal. Con.	.25	.24	Sierra Nev.	.43	.43
Challenge	.27	.27	Syndicate	.15	.15
Confidence	.92	.90	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. C. & V.	1.60	1.63	Union Con.	.62	.65
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Utah Con.	.18	.19
Crown Point	.17	.18	Yel. Jacket	.22	.23
Gould & C.	.20	.22	Silver bars	.61⅝	.61¼
Hale & N.	1.25	1.23	Mexican dollars	.49¾	.49½
Julia	.04	.04	Telegraph	.10	.10
Justice	.14	.15			
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Wednesday, .50@.51; Thursday, .50@.51.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13½	13⅝	Keystone	3¾	3½
Anaconda	16	17½	Lexington	6¼	6¾
C. K. & N.	21	22	Little Puck	5½	5¾
C. C. Con.	12¼	12½	Little Bessie	3⅜	3⅝
Dante	6⅝	6¾	Moon Anchor	7	7½
Dr. Jackpot	4⅛	4¾	Missouri	4	4½
Elkton	73	74	Old Gold	4	4½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28¼d per ounce and in New York at 61⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47⅞c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at 11.50 Cowell

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

More favorable conditions of weather permitted the transaction of business in the outside market yesterday with less personal discomfort than on Wednesday, but despite this fact there was no great increase in the volume of sales. Prices, however, were better, and in the more active issues there was a general recovery from the slight depression of the previous day. In the Mercantile Marine stocks the upward movement halted somewhat, but the prices of both issues remained at about the final prices of Wednesday. The stock sold on the recent advance seems to have been well absorbed, and there has been very little pressure on these stocks as a result of profit taking sales. The new shipbuilding stocks which are to be issued under the name of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were strong, the common advancing nearly 2 points and the preferred about as much. The certificates of deposit for the old bonds rose 1⅞ points to 51⅛.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was strong all day, and closed at the highest, showing a net gain of 1⅞ points. The firmness of the stock at what is practically the highest price reached by it is the subject of much comment, and in some quarters the belief is expressed that the strength of the stock at this level can scarcely be due to any other cause than a practical agreement between the various interests in the company on the questions which have been at issue between them.

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ATCHISON NEW BONDS.—A bid of 103 was made yesterday for the new 4 per cent. convertible bonds, the issue of which has just been authorized by the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. The first sales of the rights were made at one-half of 1 per cent.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
750..American Can	10⅞	10	10¼
950..American Can pf	82⅝	81½	82⅛
700..American Tobacco	250	250	250
400..Arizona Con. Mining	28¾	28	28¾
1,500..Atchison rights	½	½	½
300..Baldomero Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝
300..Bam. De Lamar	5½	5½	5½
435..British Col. Copper	5¾	5½	5¾
1,000..California Copper	¼	¼	¼
400..Central Foundry	4¼	4	4¼
1,100..Central Foundry pf	20½	19½	20½
200..Con. Refrigerating	6½	6½	6½
800..Douglas Copper	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100..Electric Vehicle	14½	14½	14½
100..Electric Vehicle pf	24½	24½	24½
4,100..Greene Con. Copper	27	26	27
1,700..Greene Con. Gold	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
100..Havana El. Ry	15	15	15
100..Havana Tobacco	24	24	24
2,500..Interbor. Rapid Tran.	200	199½	199½
1,600..Internat. Mer. Marine	14⅜	14⅜	14½
2,400..Internat. Mer. M. pf	37½	37	37½
200..Mackay Cos.	38	37¾	37¾
100..Mackay Cos. pf	73½	73½	73½
300..Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
9,800..Northern Securities	148	146⅜	148
500..Phoenix Mining	11	11	11
100..Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22	22	22
200..Seaboard Air Line	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200..Seaboard Air Line pf	37	37	37
100..Sea. Air Line rights	1½	1½	1½
300..Seamless Steel	35⅜	35⅜	
200..Standard Con. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100..Tennessee Copper	32	32	32
300..Two Rep. Charter	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
800..Union Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900..U. S. Leather pf., w. i.	93½	93	93½
1,500..U. S. Shipbuild., w. i.	29¾	28	29¾
1,030..U. S. Shipbuild. pf.	80½	80½	80½
50..Waterbury Co.	144¾	144¾	144¾
200..White Knob Copper	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000..Internat. Mer. M. 4½s	86	86	86
10,000..Internat. Sat 5s	61	61	61
2,000..S. Elb. Land 1st 5s	25	25	25
20,000..U. S. Leather 8s, w. i.	97½	97½	97½
5,000..U. S. Ship. 5s, cfts	51½	51½	51½
73,000..†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	87	86¾	87
4,000..†Wab.-Pitts. Term., 1st 4s	95¾	94½	95¼
63,000..†Wab.-Pitts. Term., inc. 4s	43¼	43¼	43¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Jan. 26 Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	63	66	61	65
American Can	10	10¼	9¾	9¾
American Can pf	81¾	82¼	80¾	81½
American Chicle	125	128	125	128
American Chicle pf	94	98	93	97
American Ice	18	25	18	25
Am. De Forest W. pf	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Am. Graphophone	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Am. Graphophone pf	8¾	9	8½	9
American Malting	103	104	103	105
American Nickel	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
American Tobacco		248	248	250
American Typefounders	38½	39½	37½	42
Am. Typefounders pf	93	99	94	98
Am. Writing Paper	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf	21¾	21⅝	21	22
Am. Writing Paper 5s	80	81	80	81
Arizona Con. Mining	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Atchison conv. 4s, w. i.	105		104	105
Baldomero Mining	⅝	4	⅝	4
Bamberger-De Lamar	3½		3½	
Borden's Cond. Milk	141	144	140	144
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112½	114	112½	116
British Columbia Cop.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
California Copper	¼	¼	¼	¼
Camden Land	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Casein Co. of America	7	7½	7	8
Casein Co. of Am. pf	65		62	
Central Fireworks	13	17	13	17
Central Fireworks pf	60	67	60	67
Central Foundry	4¼	4½	4	4¾
Central Foundry pf	20¾	20¾	19½	20½
Central Foundry 6s	74½	76	74½	76
City Investment	105	120	105	120
Compressed Air	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Con. Lake Sup., ex pl.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Con. L. S. pf., ass. pd. 14	14½	14½	14½	14½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	9	9½	9	9½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	18	15	18
Crampt. Shipbuilding	50	54	50	54
Cuban 5s of 1904	100	101	100	101
Denver Union Water	54½		53	
Denver Union Water pf	39	36	40	
Denver Union Water 6s	101	97	100	
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mack. 1st pf	95	100	93	100
Dominion Securities		14		14
Douglas Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Eastern Steamship	45	50	45	50
E. W. Bliss	140	180	135	160
E. W. Bliss pf	140	148	130	148
Electric Boat	42	43½	42	43½
Electric Boat pf	79	83½	79	83½
Elec. Lead Ref. pf			1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle	14	15	14½	15
Electric Vehicle pf	24	24½	24	24½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	6	8	6	8
Empire Steel pf	40	50	40	50
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	13-16	⅜	13-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	238	27	238	27
Greene Con. Copper	26¾	27	25¾	27
Greene Con. Gold	7	7¼	6¾	7
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	70½	75	70½	73
Guggenh'm Exploration	145	155	145	155
Guggenh'm Ex., 70% pd.	130	145	130	145
Hackensack Meadows	15	18	15	18
Hackensack Water 4s	95	96½	95	96½
Hall Signal	98	105	98	105
Havana Tobacco	33	34½	32	34½
Havana Tobacco pf	42	44	41	43
Havana Tobacco 5s	75	83	75	84
H. B. Claflin & Co	100	105	100	105
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	96	100	96	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	96	105	96	105
Houston Oil	⅞	2½	⅞	2½
Houston Oil pf	16	17	16	17
Inter. Rapid. Transit	199	200	199	200
Inter. Mer. Marine	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	85½	86	84¼	86
International Salt	21½	22½	21½	22⅓
International Salt 5s	62	64	62	64
International Silver	9	10	9	10
International Silver pf	42½	46	40	
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	102½	103	102½	103
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kan. City Ry. & L	30	31	30¼	31
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Point in Tenement House Law Soon to be Decided—Site Bought for Loft Building on Lafayette Place—Active Buying on the Heights—Other Dealings.

A decision of widespread interest among speculators and tenement house builders will probably be handed down within the next few days by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court. This decision will be in effect an interpretation of that part of the tenement house law governing the erection of tenements on lots running through from one street to another. The disputed point arose in connection with an application by Louis Ungrich and Louis Kossuth Ungrich for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Tenement House Department to accept plans which have been submitted for a new apartment house on a plot 50 feet wide and about 120 feet in depth, running through from Amsterdam to St. Nicholas Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

These plans show a structure with an interior court, about 12.6 by 65 feet, along either side, leaving about 1,856 square feet of the lot uncovered, which, the attorneys for the Messrs. Ungrich point out, is 28 square feet more than the law requires. The Tenement House Department, through Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien, asks for strict adherence to the law, which states, regarding structures running through from one street to another, that where the lot is over 100 feet deep "such yard space shall be left through the centre of the lot, midway between the two streets, and shall extend across the entire width of the lot, and shall not be less than 24 feet in depth from wall to wall."

The settlement of the disputed point will have direct bearing upon a large amount of proposed new building in the Bronx, where, owing to the irregularities of street lines, there are many opportunities to build through from one street to another.

Sites for New Loft Building.

Samuel Green and D. W. Richman have bought 28 Lafayette Place, 28 by 150. A modern loft building will be erected on the plot in the near future.

E. A. Turner has sold 137 and 139 East Twenty-fifth Street and 138 East Twenty-sixth Street for Frank Lugar to the Brackett Realty Company. A ten-story building to be used for manufacturing purposes will be erected on the property from plans by J. Riley Gordon. Mr. Turner reports that he has already leased from the plans several floors in the building.

Buyer for Fulton Street Building.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Seth Sprague Terry to Harry H. Kutner 123 Fulton Street, running through to 46 Ann Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 110. Mr. Terry bought this property recently from Charles Lane through the Titland & Whiting Company.

Morgis Krim is the buyer of 62 Vesey Street, sold recently by Rosina Volbart.

Sales of Columbia College Leaseholds.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., in conjunction with Henry D. Winans & May, have sold the dwelling 33 West Forty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, for Mary Stewart to William R. Peters.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Mrs. Annie D. Lamson the Columbia College leasehold 42 West Forty-eighth Street, on lot 16 by 100.5. The same brokers negotiated the sale of 588 Fifth Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Lawrence Baird Smith to Jackson & Stern, 149 West Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19.6 by 98.9.

Resale of Eighth Avenue Corner.

Robert Anstein has resold the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a plot 99 by 100, which he bought recently from Schmeidler & Bachrach.

M. Nasanowitz & Son and A. Weiss have sold for Sweetman & Reich Brothers a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 325 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to builders for improvement with six-story apartment houses.

J. S. Halpern and M. Ruben have sold for Harry Matz the plot 125 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to Nevins & Perelman, and have resold the property for the latter firm to the Lenox Building Company, for improvement with three six-story eighteen-room apartment houses.

Osk & Edelstein have sold the plot 75 by 80.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 485 feet east of Lenox Avenue. Two six-story apartment houses will be erected on the plot.

Purchase of 108th Street House.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the City Real Estate Company 321 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 19 by 100.11.

Oscar Dressler is the buyer of 29 West Sixty-eighth Street sold recently through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Builders Buy on the Heights.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold to a firm of builders ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, on plot 250 by 100. The purchasers will erect six five-story apartment houses.

Shapiro & Shapiro have bought from Harris Cohen & Brother the plot 100 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 275 feet east of Broadway.

J. B. Van Sant is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 100, at the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, sold by George W. Martin through Duff & Brown.

Libman & Horwitz are the buyers of the plot, 100 by 200, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, opposite the junction of Amsterdam and Edgecombe Avenues.

Jacob Weinstein has bought the plot, 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

John W. T. Nichols has sold to David L. Bliss the block front on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth Streets, a plot 205.2 by 104.6 by 230 by 150.5.

The Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company has sold the plot, 75 by 94, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Sayles & Perelman have sold for improvement to S. Ball the plot, 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Duff & Brown have sold for John P. Leo to the Pilgrim Realty Company 470 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a six-story elevator apartment house known as the Helen, on plot 50 by 100.

Max Marx has sold the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Eighth Street, a plot 99.11 by 100.

Big Deal in 125th Street Flats.

The Cohen Realty Company, recently organized, with offices at 2,295 Seventh Avenue, has sold the four five-story triple flats, with stores, 446, 448, 450, and 452 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, for Lewis A. London to Harry Shwitzer.

Jonas & Co. have sold the five-story double apartment house 530 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on plot 34 by 100.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Leopold Yesky the five-story double flat 140 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32 by 100. The same brokers negotiated the recent sale of 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street for Reckling & Vallender to Leopold Yesky.

Jacob Weinstein has bought 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story building, on lot 27.6 by 99.11. Mr. Weinstein recently bought 148 to 152, adjoining, and now controls a plot 97 by 99.11.

Huppert & Bernstein have sold 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 26 by 99.11 to a Mr. Mandel.

Morris Buchsbaum has bought the two five-story double flats with stores 2,578 and 2,580 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 80, from George H. Wright.

Dwellings Sold on Lexington Avenue.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Mrs. Oscar Weber to a Mr. Broderick the three-story dwelling 1,382 Lexington Avenue, on lot 19 by 75.

Williams & McAnerney have sold to Caroline E. T. Knox 661 Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 80.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Catharine Hogan to Stuyvesant Wainwright the three-story dwelling 144 East Fifty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Reid & Murphy sold for Flora Loeser, through William Hauser, as attorney, 320 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story tenement on lot 22.6 by 98.9. Mr. Vogel recently purchased the adjoining property, 32, and now owns a frontage of 45 feet.

New Houses Sold on 117th Street.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Milgrim Brothers 320 and 322 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a new six-story tenement on lot 37.6 by 100.

Axel O. Olsen and Frederick Dornberger have sold for Joseph Norden to William Klein the five-story double flat 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

E. Kasan and Leon Mutchnick have sold for Steinberg & Freides the two five-story double flats 42 and 44 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 50 by 100.

D. Rosenblum has sold for the estate of Michael Keiser to Alexander and Elizabeth Schmidt the three-story dwelling 112 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 18.9 by 100.11. Mr. Rosenblum has bought from Alfred Bonney the four-story tenement 1,746 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

Sol Freidus has sold for Williams, Grodginsky & Haft 43 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story double flat, 27 by 100.11. Mr. Freidus bought from Arnold Steinberg, for about $25,000; also, for Mr. Steinberg and Millie Claman 50 Carmine Street, a six-story triple flat, 25 by 80, to M. H. Petigor, for about $30,000; also, for Mr. Steinberg and Millie Claman to S. Levin, for about $50,000, the two five-story double flats 42 and 44 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 50 by 99.11.

Operator Buys Avenue A Corner.

Jacob Weinstein has bought the plot, 100.5 by 100, at the southwest corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street.

Joseph Spivack has bought 304 East Seventy-first Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Amelia Berlinger has sold to K. Friedland 136 East One Hundred and First Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.11.

Pizer Brothers have bought from Annie Geiss 1,625 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have leased for M. Williamson the new six-story tenement 314 and 316 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Pawel & Raphael negotiated the sale of the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for Julia E. Cameron to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

Middle West Side Transactions.

Robert T. and James M. Varnum, as trustees, have sold to Jaheel Friedland 12 West End Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25.1 by 100.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to Frank Titaldi 133 West Sixty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Abraham L. Kass has bought through Samuel Kaplan from Barnet Marcus 236 and 238 West Sixty-first Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5.

The Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company has sold to Mrs. L. Meyers 147 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5. This completes the record sale of the six similar houses at this point.

William P. Rooney has sold for Mary McGlynn 557 and 559 West Forty-fifth Street, two four-story tenements on plot 50 by 75.3.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Joseph J. Keenan the five-story tenement 414 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.2.

Pocher & Co. have sold the two five-story tenements 430 and 432 West Fifty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100.5, for a client to the Royal Realty Company. The same brokers report that they have leased the two five-story tenements 229 and 231 West Sixty-sixth Street, for E. C. Baird to Moses Kaufmon for a term of years at an annual rental of $2,800.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Lazarus Hannés has bought from Golde & Cohen the southwest corner of Rivington and Orchard Streets, a five-story tenement, with stores, 50 by 50. The purchaser will alter the building.

Samuel Fine has sold for M. Marculesca 206 and 208 East Twenty-first Street, a seven-story flat, with stores, on plot 30 by 100; also, for Samuel Fineberg to M. Gross, 233 East Sixth Street, a seven-story flat on plot 25 by 91.

The Minsker Realty Company has bought the five-story brick double tenement 342 East Eleventh Street, 35 by 100; Lubetkin Brothers bought, through Herman Lubetkin, 331 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story tenement, with store, 25 by 100.3; also, through J. Eisler, 701 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, a three-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Van Vliet & Place have closed the following leases: Store at 453 Hudson Street to H. Platt; store at 70 Bank Street to the Elbright Company of America; store and basement at 810 Washington Street to William Price; store and basement of 665 Washington Street to Henry Henken, and store at 240 West Tenth Street to James Lichta.

Beck Street Plot Sold by Operators.

The Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company has sold to Hyman Rosenfeld a plot, 125 by 100, on the north side of Beck Street, between Prospect Avenue and Avenue St. John.

Annie C. Levitt has sold to Solomon Goldman the five-story flat in course of construction at the southwest corner of Union Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, on plot 41 by 91.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

6th Av, 535, w s, 25.2 ft n of 34th St, 18x99, four-story tenement, with store; partition sale, to Philip Jesolson.....$22,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amsterdam Av and 125th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25.2x90; Lipman & Gold of 64 East 111th St, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

125th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x87.11; Lipman & Gold owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Bronx Park Av, s e corner of Lebanon St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22x50; Joseph Diamond, Bronx Park Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Park Av, s e corner of Washington St, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25x56; John Ringen, St. Ann's Av and 137th St, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $8,500.

CARNEGIE SELLS A HOUSE.

Former Residence in Fifty-first Street Bought Through Brokers.

Andrew Carnegie has sold his former residence, a five-story dwelling, on p'ot 50 by 100.5, at 5 East Fifty-first Street. This house, which is directly at the rear of George W. Vanderbilt's residence on Fifth Avenue, was occupied by Mr. Carnegie for eighteen years prior to the erection of his residence at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street. The buyer, who is a client of the firm of Pease & Elliman, will occupy the house after making some alterations.

Hitchcock Rents at Newport.

Winthrop Chanler's Newport villa, known as "Cliff Lawn," has been rented to Thomas Hitchcock for the season of 1905. De Blois & Eldridge conducted the negotiations.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 98th St, 25.2x80; 98th St, n s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x76.2; sarah A. Carroll to Solomon Weinmaander, (mtg $41,000).....Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 25.2 ft n of 72d St, 25x80; John Bohaty to Anton Bohaty..Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 76th St, 25.5x100; Anton Bohaty to John Bohaty, ½ part, all title.....Nom.

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 75.7x95.5x88.2x96.10; Belmont Av, s w corner of 180th St, 75.6x85.6x75.10x115; Jacques Kahn to Louis Eickwort, other consideration and.....100

BETTNER'S LANE, w s, adjoining land of Randolph & Jones, contains 0 4-10 acres; also land under water in Hudson River, contains 3.32-1,000 acres; Bettner's Lane, w s, adjoining land of Ludlow & Bettner and Hudson River, contains 9 35-100 acres; Central Trust Company to Colored Orphan Asylum..95,000

BIGOOK AV, n e corner of 161st St, 45.11x115.11x—x95.5; Louise Hammer and another to William G. Miles, other consideration and.....100

Brook Av, n e corner of 161st St, 43.1x118.11x—x98.5; William G. Miles to Nelson smith, jr., (mtg $21,700).....100

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of 180th St, 99x150.6x40x150.6; John Waterhouse to Ignatz Roth and another.....Nom.

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of 186th St, 100x105.4x128.4x85; William H. Ileil, jr., to Louis Kopple, (mtg $4,500).....100

CLAUSON AV, w s, 291.2 ft s of Jefferson Place, 58x100; Martha Graham to John Von Bremen, (mtg $40,000).....

CLAUSON AV, n w s, 98.5 ft n e of 170th St, 25x151.1x25x151.2; Marion L. E. Clark to Minnie Hecht, (mtg $2,400,) other consideration and.....100

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 181st St, 75x80; George Mauger to John O'Leary.....Nom.

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 187th St, 75x80; John O'Leary to George Mauger, quitclaim.....Nom.

EAGLE AV, e s, 247.7 ft n e of 138th St, 50x100; Michael Sheehan to Clara Ebner.....Nom.

EMERSON ST, s s, 110 ft n of Post Av, 100x100; Daniel F. Mahony to Wesley Thorn, other consideration and.....100

EMERSON ST, e s, 110 ft n of Post Av, 100x100; Wesley Thorn to Charles W. Griffith, (mtg $10,250,) other consideration and.....100

EUCLID AV, e s, 154.3 ft n of Pelham Av, 75x87; Tomaso Giordano to Leo M. Mosmer, (mtg $2,400,) other consideration and.....100

FAIRMOUNT AV, n w corner of 163d St, 99.5x75; Mary Schafer to Emanuel Ettenheimer, (mtg $32,000).....Nom.

FARMERS AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100x76; Margaret A. Fox to Sigmund Kanz and others.....1,000

FERGUSON AV, s e corner of 181st St, 200.58x25.6x155.2x200; Jerome Av, n e corner of 181st St, 200x irregular; Walton Av, s e corner of 181st St, 139.1x irregular; Walton Av, n e corner of 181st St, runs e 65.8x n w 186.5x w 7.8x s 40.9x126.9; John McGovern to Esther A. Whelton.....100

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Lewis A. Cushman to Margaret K. Cushman, other consideration and.....100

LORILLARD PLACE, n w s, Lot 177, map of Fordham, 54.5x211.10; Agnes Sadlier to Anna L. McCarthy.....

LORILLARD PLACE, n w s, Lot 176, map of Fordham, 54.5x210x54.5x211.10; Lorillard Place, n w s, Lot 157, map of Fordham, 54.5x211.10; Anna L. McCarthy to George H. Rosenthal, other consideration and.....

LOTS 154 and 155, map of Edward T. Young, at Spuyten Duyvil, 50x100; Mary A. Mannery to Barnet Lipinsky and another, other consideration and.....

PART OF LOTS 39 and 38, map of East Edgecombe Park, 25 ft n of 150th St, runs e 100 ft, s 25 ft, w 100 ft, n 25 ft to beginning; Melrose Mary Murphy and Edward T. Keogh Amusement Company, other consideration and.....

PEARY AV, e s, 800.3 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x105.9x50x105.5; Land Company of Edenwald to Jeremiah J. Sullivan.....Nom.

ROBBINS AV, e s corner of 165th St, 25x irregular; Barbara Miller to Leopold Barth, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 373.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Mary A. O'Neill to Eleanor R. King, (mtg $2,900).....Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 250 ft s of Jennings St, 25x189.8x87.2x141.7; George Roubel to Joseph Roberts and another, (mtg $975,) other consideration and.....

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 100 ft s of 136th St, 75x90; John R. Perlbetter to Frederick C. Van Kirk, (mtg $6,000).....

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 200 ft s of 136th St, 75x90; Frederick C. Van Kirk to Milton Realty Company, (mtg $10,500).

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x100; William T. Heintz to the Heights Club, quitclaim.....Nom.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 76.8 ft w of Caldwell Av, 25.2x100; Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee, to Edward Rowan and another.....6,400

THOMPSON ST, 174, 176, and 178, e s, — s —; Samuel Harris to Julius Solomon, all title, ½ part, (mtg $80,000).....

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 48.3x145; Michael J. Dowd and others to John J. Paulsen, other consideration and.....100

TRINITY AV, s e corner of 158th St, 105x58.5x105x58.8; Northwestern Realty Company to Frank M. Hill, (mtg $17,750).....100

TRINITY AV, 900, e s, 20x100; William McArthur, executor, to Moritz Sondberg, (mtg $8,000).....

UNION AV, e s, 96.1 ft n of 161st St, 75x100; Morris Osmansky and others to Frank M. Hill, (mtg $11,000).....

WALTON AV, e s, 175 ft n of Cambreling Place, 50x100; Susan A. Reid to Adolph Cohn, other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of Morris St, 50x100; Ernest R. Graner to Abraham Weinstein, (mtg $5,000).....

WASHINGTON AV, 1,886, e s, 274x120; Annie Majilton to William H. Majilton, (mtg $4,000).....Nom.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, at e s of Bronx River, 192x100; Bronx Consumers' Ice Company to George F. Moody, other consideration and.....100

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, at e s of Bronx River, 192x100; George F. Moody to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, other consideration and.....

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th, 25x100; Timothy Donovan to Charles Singer, other consideration and.....

2D AV, e s, 20.6 ft n of 229th St, 50x100; Wakefield; Irving Realty Company to Solomon Duff, (mtg $500,) other consideration and.....100

3D AV, e s, 1,026 and 3,028, e s, 57.4x206.8x25.4x180.2; August Gross to Mary Herlich and others, (mtg $17,000).....

3D AV, w s, 2,365, w s, 25x97.8x25x99.9, Arthur Mayer, referee, to Michael J. Garvin, (mtg $5,000).....

8TH AV, e s, corner of 151st St, 100x100; Abraham Nevins and others to Jacob Quartner and another, executors, (mtg $9,250,) other consideration and.....

8TH AV, e s, 201 to 2,400, e s, 0.0x75.4; Caroline A. Bahler to William Buhler.

8TH AV, 2,395, e s, 2,395, w s, 40x75.4; William Buhler to Abraham Michaels, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.

12TH ST, 46 s, 115 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 76.3; Elsano Wolf to Annie Eiseman, (mtg $2,250,) other consideration and.

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x 103.3; Josephine M. Brewin to Robert J. Carding, (mtg $275,000,) other consideration and.....

22D ST, s s, 229 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 97.8; Mary A. Collins to John Canavan, (mtg $8,500).....Nom.

27TH ST, 125 East, 19.5x98.9; David Brooks and others to Frank M. Jackson, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

34TH ST, 161 West, 25x98.9; Grace V. Sutphin to William L. Sutphin.....

35TH ST, 204 East, 20x74.1; Frederick W. Saltzsieder and another, executors, to Seligman Hanan, (mtg $7,500).....

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Valentine Herold to Charles H. Ohly, other consideration and.....

54TH ST, 111 East, 16.11x100.5; Mary Dey to Samuel Schwab, (mtg $8,000)

54TH ST, 111 East, 16.11x100.5; Samuel Schwab to Martin H. Goodkind, (mtg $15,000).....

66TH ST, 215 West, 25x100.5; Joseph Glick to Samuel Horowitz, (mtg $15,750,) other consideration and.....

67TH ST, 125 West, 25x100.5; Emanuel Hilner and others to Domenico Tipaldi and another, (mtg $25,000).....

76TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Susan Wright to Michael Maier.

92D ST, 129 East, 17x100.6; Jacob Rauth to George Goldberg, (mtg $13,000).....

93D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x irregular; John B. Gibson to Kate C. M. Gibson.....

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Abraham Goodman to Annie Miller, (mtg $11,000).....

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Annie Miller to Charles Sermunsky, (mtg $11,000).....

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Morris Goldstein to Nathan Dringer and another, (mtg $15,200,) other consideration and.....

117TH ST, 303 West, 25x100.11; Robert L. Cutting to Frederick V. Haas.....

121ST ST, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, runs s w 100.10x s e 20x n e 100.10x n w 20; Meyer Abraham to Pauline Cassell, (mtg $4,000).....

142D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Theodore Rieper to Hermann Tietjen, ½ part.....

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 x99.11; Hudson Realty Company to Louis Lese, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and.....

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 x99.11; Barney Matz to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $37,850,) other consideration and.....

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 x99.11; Abraham Nevins and others to William Sax and others, (mtg $41,850)

172D ST, s s, 198 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x95; M. Sie & Blanchard to Florence E. Stockwell, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....

175TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Theodore Baumeister and another to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and.....100

180TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; John Wynne to Jacob Weinstein, (mtg $10,000).....100

184TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Max Marx to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and.....100

203D ST, s s, 348.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 20x100; Mary A. O'Neill to Eleanor R. King.....Nom.

229TH ST, s s, Lot 520, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Joseph Schneider to Amanda Romann, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ADAMS, William C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 247 East 115th St, as per bond.....7,000

ANHMAN, Anna M., to Sarah A. Brush; 110 West 132d St, 3 years.....6,500

BERGER, Isidor, to German Savings Bank; Houston St, n s, 111 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....15,000

BLANCHARD, Minnie, to E. B. Treat; 172d St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....14,000

DIRINGER, Nathan, and another to Morris Goldstein; 102d St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $15,200, 5 installments.....7,200

EICKWORT, Louis, to Jacques Kahn; Belmont Av, s e corner of 180th St, as per bond.....7,000

ELLER, Augusta, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 240 East 115th St, as per bond.....7,000

ELLNER, Clara, to Michael Sheehan; Eagle Av, s e s, 247.7 ft n e of 138th St, 5 years.....8,000

FISH, Catherine M., to Arthur Blue; 1224 St. 355 West, 3 years, 6 per cent.2,500

FRAZEE, Augustus S., and wife to Teachers' Co-Operative Building Loan Association; Nathalie Av, e s, 225 ft s of Perot St, 3 years, 6 per cent.2,800

FRAZEE, Augustus S., and wife to Teachers' Co-Operative Building Loan Association; Nathalie Av, e s, 225 ft s of Perot St, installments.....1,200

GARVIN, Michael J., to William Ebling; 3d Av, w s, at n 's of Lot 15, map of Morrisania, 2 years.....5,000

GRIES, Charles F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 73d St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....60,000

HANAN, Seligman, to Mary N. Mayo; 55th St, s s, 89 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.11,000

HASS, Frederick V., to Henry R. Kunhardt; 302 West 118th St, 3 years.....23,000

HEIGHT, Minnie, to Marion L. B. Clark; Clinton Av, n w s, 95.5 ft n of 170th St, 1 year.....1,000

HEIGHTS CLUB to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,000

HILL, Frank M., to Morris Osmansky and others; Union Av, e s, 96 ft n of 161st St, 75x100, mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

HILL, Frank M., to Northwestern Realty Company; Trinity Av, s e corner of 158th St, due July 21, 1905, 6 per cent.2,000

HOGET, Fannie E., to A. H. Landeker; 175th St, s s, 165.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.4,750

JODRELL, Rose, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 39th St, 1 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.600

KATZ, Sigmund, and others to Margaret A. Fox; Jackson Av, n w corner of 158th St, 3 years.....10,000

KLATZE, John C., to Louisa Mander; 1,070 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

KRUTLEWITZ, Emanuel M., to Smith Ely; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....22,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Max Marx; 184th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....20,000

LEFKOWITZ, Hyman B., and wife to Selig M. Schwarzenild; 136th St, n s, 100.3 ft e of Southern Boulevard, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....2,000

LIPIANSKY, Barnet, and another to Mary A. Mannery; Lots 153 and 154, map of E. T. Young, 3 years.....1,200

LOEWENTRITT, Benjamin, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Edgecombe Av, w s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....10,000

LOEWENTRITT, Benjamin, to Title Insurance Company of New York; St. Nicholas Place, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 1 year.....35,000

LOEWENTRITT, Benjamin, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; Edgecombe Av, w s, 275 ft n of 150th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....10,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 87th St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, as per bond.....18,000

MAIER, Adolph, and Bertha Lewis; 9th St, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....8,000

MAINNER, John, to Herman Munchbom; Lots 194 and 195, map of Van Nest Park.....3,500

MICHAELS, Abraham, to William Buhler; 8th Av, 2,365, and 2,395, installments.....11,500

MILES, William G., to Louise Hammer and another; Brook Av, n e corner of 161st St, 3 years.....21,740

MOSAUER, Leo M., to Tommaso Giordano; Hughes Av, e s, 154.4 ft n of Pelham Av, 3 years.....600

OHLY, Charles H., to Valentin Herold; 54th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....5,000

O'LEARY, John, to George Mauger; Crotona Av, n w corner of 187th St, 3 years.....6,400

PAULSEN, John J., to M. J. Dowd and another; Tremont Av, n s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year.....

QUARTNER, Jacob, and another to Abraham Silverson and another; 85th St, s w corner of 151st St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,200

QUARTNER, Jacob, and another to Abraham Silverson and another; 85th St, s w corner of 151st St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

RAUTH, Jacob, to Anna N. Rogers; 28 West 135th St, 1 month, 6 per cent.....4,500

ROBERTS, Joseph, and another to Hannah L. Doty; Southern Boulevard, w s, 250 ft s of Jennings St, 1½ years.....

ROMAYN, Amanda, to Joseph Schneider; 225th St, s s, Lot 820, map of Wakefield, prior mtg $2,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

ROSENTHAL, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lorillard Place, w s, at n s of Lot 176, map of Union Hill, Powell estate; also Lorillard Place, n w corner of 170th St, as per bond.....

ROTH, Ignatz, and another to American Mortgage Company; Cambreling Av, n e corner of 189th St, 1 year.....

ROWAN, Edward, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Teasdale Place, s s, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

SAX, William, and others to Abrahim Nevins and another; 142d St, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..

SCHWAB, Samuel, to Seymour Realty Company; 11 East 54th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

SCRUMNSKY, Charles, to Annie Miller; 101st St, 253 East, prior mtg $2,000, installments, 6 per cent.....

SINGER, Charles, to Timothy Donovan; Whitlock Av, w s, 100 ft s of Longwood Av, 1 year.....

SPERB, William, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 74th St, as per bond.

STEPHAN, William L., and others to County Holding Company; 34th St, 163 West, 2 years.....

THORN, Wesley, to the Atlantic Realty Company; Emerson St, e s, 410 ft n of Post Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

THORN, Wesley, to Daniel F. Mahoney; Emerson St, s s, 110 ft e of Post Av, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

TIPOLDI, Domenico, and another to Emanuel Heilner and another; 67th St, 163 West, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

TOPLITZ, Harry L., to J. F. Kernochan and another, committee; 59th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

VAN KIRK, Frederick C., to John R. Perlbetter; St. Ann's Av, e s, 300 ft s of 136th St, June 1, 1906, 6 per cent.

YANREIN, Adolph, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 5th Av, 288, w s, as per bond.....

VON BREEDER, John, to Martha Graham; Clinton Av, w s, 291.2 ft s of Jefferson Place, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years.....

WEINDHANDLER, Solomon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 781, as per bond.....

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Sarah A. Carroll; 10th Av, n e corner of 95th St; 98th St, n s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $38,000, 4 years, 6 per cent.....

WEINSTEIN, Abraham, to E. R. Grauer; Washington Av, old, e s, 173 ft n e of Morris St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Isaac D. Rytenberg; 180th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Theodore Baumeister; 180th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

WHEATON, Esther A., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 181st St, n s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av; 181st St, s s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av; Walton Av, n e corner of 181st St, as per bond.....

WHEATON, Esther A., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; Jerome Av, n e corner of 181st St; also Jerome Av, s e corner of 181st St, as per bond.....

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to Mary Murphy, administratrix; part of Lots 38 and 39, map of East Melrose, 1 year.....31,900

Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, e s, 140 ft n of 75th St, 50x100; Paul C. Hunter against Leslie M. Palmer, owner; William Gildersleeve, contractor.....

55TH ST, 70 to 74 West; Reliance Ball Bearing Hanger Company against Oxford Realty Company, owner and contractor.....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 311; Gallagher & McCahill against The Young Men's Benevolent Association and another, Jan. 9, 1906.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 357; Lawrence Rooney against Barnet Fishman and another, Dec. 22, 1904.....125

101ST ST, 624 East; Simon Josephsohn against Barbara Miller and another, Jan. 25, 1905.....600

Lis Pendens.

BERGEN AV, 652 and 654, two actions; Michael A. Busch against Walter J. Schmidt and another, (actions to declare liens;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

CROTONA AV AND LEBANON ST, s w corner, 25x100, and Crotona Av, w s, 75 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; James Chapman against Robert Chapman and another, (partition;) attorney, W. D. McNulty.

PART OF LOT 155, map of village of Morrisania, Bronx; 26x131; Christina Schlamp against Jacob Blum, individually and as administrator, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

PART OF LOT 155, map of village

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$15 -:- AMITYVILLE -:- $20

Inside lots $15; $1.50 down, $1.50 monthly.
Corner lots $20; $2.00 down, $2.00 monthly.
¼ acre plots $30; $8.50 down, $8.50 monthly.
Acre plots $150; $12.50 down, $12.50 monthly.
Only 200 lots at these prices.
Balance will be advanced 25% or more.
We guarantee every lot 25x100 feet.
High, dry, and level.
Easily accessible to New York.
40 minutes out when tunnels are finished.
The increase in value will be rapid.
You cannot make a better investment.
Write for maps, &c.
The Realty Syndicate, 220 B'way, N. Y.

Garden City.—Large brick store, large plot, barn, coal sheds, together with coal, feed, and first-class general store business; price, $6,000. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewletts. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST,
HALF-HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
857 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

20 acres, frontage Liberty Avenue near city line, $2,000; grade fine; only farm remaining unsold; particulars, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

House for sale, Montclair, N. J.—A handsome house in Upper Montclair, located opposite a park and near depot; owner now occupies it; no exchange; price reasonable. Apply to A. U. Andrews, 7 Gold St., N. Y.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 150 Broadway.

$100 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—Dock property; good factory site; railroad siding. Peter Kroll, Riverside Av., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Fork Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat; gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960, for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

MORTGAGES.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A.W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Bronx: 3,196 Third Avenue.

Wanted—$20,000 at 4½% on improved tenement in 25th St., near 2d Av. Address Broker, Box 512 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
Surburban and Country Real Estate
In Exchange for Income City Properties. Send full Particulars.
LOUIS A. SOLOMON,
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
371 WEST 116TH ST.

WANT AT ONCE
for cash customer, two-family flats, with all improvements. For quick results send particulars.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 Eighth Av., New York.

Have some capitalist interested in the erection of a modern apartment house for select colored tenants; desire to meet property owner or capitalist who will co-operate; no broker's investment in city; plans and full particulars on application. Apartment, Box 393 Times.

Responsible builder desires to purchase 50 to 75 feet, or for erection of flats; mercantile building between Washington Square and 23d Street, 4th to 7th Avenue; possession by May 1. Terms must be liberal; particulars only noticed. Address Construction Company, 393 Times.

Have client who desires to invest $100,000 in Manhattan business property. Loft or office buildings between 14th and 34th Sts. preferred; brokers protected; particulars required. Attorney 148 Times.

Have $25,000 for investment in double or triple flats, east or west side; will be interested in old tenements. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Wanted—To lease for term of years vacant lot, with or without shed, for storing building material, in the locality of 50th St.; state size and rental. Apply M Box 311 Times.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS,
and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Builder desires four to six lots in Brooklyn, Flatbush preferred; state particulars, price, and terms. Will improve immediately. Architect, 184 Times.

Would purchase several well-paying tenement houses, with toilets in house; must have full particulars. Mrs. MacDonald, 2,235 Broadway.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property; quick action. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

We are quick cash buyers of improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Owners' Realty Co., 396 W. 116th.

I want to buy direct from owners several cheap flats or tenements, any condition; full particulars. Acosta, 195 West 129th St.

Have several clients for private dwellings; send me full particulars, with lowest cash price. E. B. Jackman, 129 West 125th St.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY.
Will exchange a 5-story 3-family flat, free and clear, for a modern apartment; will add cash and secure loan on flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Builders' Opportunity.—Plot 75x100, upper Lexington Avenue; equity $21,000; will exchange for flats or apartments; might consider unincumbered country property; brokers protected; submit propositions. Quick Trade, 292 Times.

TENEMENTS OR TRIPLE FLATS
old preferred) in exchange for modern apartment and store property having small equities; WILL ADD CASH TO $15,000. C. S. A., Box 90 Times Downtown.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—100x150, in the best part of Washington Av., for exchange for improved property; will add cash. Call until twelve o'clock. Bathgate and Wendover Avs., Real Estate Office.

A high-class elevator apartment house for a good dwelling for occupancy; equity, $40,000; upper west side. Braisted, 2,783 B'way, 107th.

City and country properties satisfactorily exchanged; state your wants. Albert Hughes, 2,367 3d Av.

Will exchange my country home, with acres, for house, city. F. D., 492 Columbus Av.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightest running; durable cushions. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 1,200 Fifth Av., cor. 26th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

TO LEASE
FROM APRIL 1, 1905,
large corner store and floor above,
DE GRAFF BUILDING,
northwest corner South Pearl and Beaver Sts., adjoining State St.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
Good site for any line of business.
CHAS. BEENY, AGENT, ON PREMISES,
OR HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St., New York City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8, 10-12 & 28-32 W. 22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

7th Ave., 143d to 144th St
Elegant block of fine stores, suitable for bakery, butcher, grocer, delicatessen, or any other business; ready for occupancy Feb. 1. LIBERAL TERMS AND LONG LEASES TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
Apply to
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2460 Seventh Ave.

STORES, LOFTS & BASEMENTS FACTORIES on all Principal Thoroughfares of the City, in and outside city limits. Best localities.
For full particulars and lists apply
WOODWARD, 10 Barclay St., ground floor.

Offices and Floors to Rent
IN THE NEW 12-STORY OFFICE BUILDING,
49 Maiden Lane,
Ready for occupancy March 1st.
Leases From May 1st.
All Improvements and Every Convenience.
S. F. MYERS, OWNER.
48-50 MAIDEN LANE.
C. P. NOYES CO., AGENTS.
Tele. 50 John. 92 William St.

LARGE TOP FLOOR IN METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING TO LET.
NOW USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING AND PRINTING.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

OFFICES TO LET.
in Market and Fulton National Bank Building, 81-83 FULTON, COR. CLIFF.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS.

From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

In Saratoga.—To rent from April 1, stores 504-6 Broadway; corner show window; steel ceiling; steam heat. Manager, 512 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine flat desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor, all light, 30x65, 259 William St.; new building; elevator, power, heat.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8 East 18th, between 5th and Broadway.—Two light lofts; $1,000 for both; steam.

14th St.—124 East 14th St., 2d loft, 85x21 ft., $50 per month.

Avenue store, $20 month, west side, best residential neighborhood. Heilbrun, 108 Fulton St.

164 Fifth Av.—Front office; also desk room; reasonable. Macauley.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES KAMINESTER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Kaminester, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 21st, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 6th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 27th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SHMULEWITZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Harry Shmulewitz of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, 1904, the said Harry Shmulewitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In the matter of PHILLIP ULLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Phillip Ullman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1904, the said Phillip Ullman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
January 26th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MARSHALL B. WILLCOX, as sole partner of the firm of MYERS & GORDON, and individually, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated, January 9th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 6th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 27th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York in the matter of GEORGE E. WILSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of George E. Wilson, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November A. D. 1904, the said George E. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of February A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS.
January 26th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

GALLATIN,
A New and Exclusive Hotel for Refined Patrons.
70 West 46th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

Apartments **$2** Per Day for Two

An elegantly furnished Apartment to sublet, with private bath, $2 per day; MEALS EXTRA, $1 per day. Steam heat, electric light, private telephone; elevator; HOTEL SERVICE. Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote. White service. Valet attendance. Tel., 5608—38th.

MEALS **$1** Per Day for One

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta.
130 choice suites, one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled.
THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32 ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES:
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath; handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day.
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up.
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
4, 5, and 6 room apartment, near Subway station; all improvements; rents $28 to $36. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

West Side.

THE MANITOU,
221 WEST 141ST ST.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR SERVICE, ALL IMPTS.
RENTS, $32.50 UPWARDS.

THE PILATUS,
212 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $40 AND $56.25.

216 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS, 7-ROOM APARTMENT.
RENT, $45. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

251, 255, 259, 261 West 143d St
HIGH-CLASS 5 AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS. RENT, $25 UPWARD.

7TH AVE., 143D TO 144TH ST.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $55.

144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $38.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2,460 SEVENTH AVE.

234 West 21st St.
"HUNTINGTON"
Suites of five and six rooms, all light; modern improvements, including elevator service day and night, telephone, etc. Rents $540-$720.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.
'Phone 1075 Chelsea. 240 W. 23D ST.

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up; 205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight, Architect and Builder.

Morningside Av., (West 118th to 119th St.,) two corner apartments, 5 and 6 large, light rooms, facing most beautiful park in Manhattan; modern elevator building; all conveniences; references required. Henry C. Coleman, office on premises.

Arcadia, 159 West 45th St., Near Broadway.—Central location; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,841 Broadway.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 31 West 42d St.

East Side.

SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$55 to $80
7 Rooms and Bath (Choice).....$100
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

229 East 12th St.—High-class apartments; 6 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Haims, 21 Avenue A.

123d St., 206-210 East. Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $17 to $19.50; "L" express. 125th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Jackson Av., 158th St.—5 large rooms and bath; heated; rent, $22.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
Beautifully furnished seven-room apartment, in elevator building, facing park, to rent for six weeks, $75 per month. Inquire Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
Furnished house; $2,000 buys finest first-class boarding house, city. Duross, 155 West 14th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

A seven-room house, with improvements, $30.00; select neighborhood; convenient transit. 917 East 5th St., Parkville.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.
Dressmaking and millinery taught; our cut-to-order coat, suit, shirtwaist, and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy; day and evening school; call or send for particulars. Bothwell School, 816-818 6th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CATHARINE LAMOUR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. MURPHY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Sixtieth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet two inches (208 ft. 2 in.) easterly from the easterly line or side of Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet five inches (100 ft. 5 in.) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet (25 ft.;) thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet five inches (100 ft. 5 in.) to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line or side of Sixtieth Street twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, January 16, 1905.
JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 316 East 60th Street.

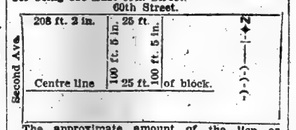

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,152 33-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $677 19-100, with interest from December 28th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $555 21-100 and interest.
Dated New York, January 10th, 1905.
JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
Ja18-2aw3wW&F&f8.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WALTER D. WILLIAMS against MARY E. CLARK et al.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, bearing date the 30th day of December, 1904, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 6th day of January, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of ground with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of 23rd Street, bounded as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 23rd Street, one hundred and ninety-four feet and one inch distant easterly from the northeasterly corner of 23rd Street and Second Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of 23rd Street, eighteen feet and five inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to the centre line between 23rd and 24th Streets; thence westerly and along said centre line eighteen feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue to the place of beginning.
Containing in front and rear eighteen feet and five inches, with a depth of half of the block, be the same more or less. Subject to covenants regarding restrictions and nuisances of record, if any.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

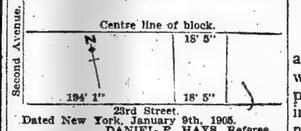

Dated New York, January 9th, 1905.
DANIEL F. HAYS, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff, against JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Eliza Brannick, Mary McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, Annie Strang, Annie Todd and Robert Todd, her husband; Mamie Kopp and Alexander Kopp, her husband; Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago, the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, and their next of kin and legatees, if any, and the Trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund, defendants. To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 20th, 1904.
RICHARD W. HILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendant Agnes McLaughlin, she being a sister of Katie Vanderbeck, deceased, she having gone to Chicago, Illinois, about thirty-five years ago: the husband and all the heirs at law and devisees, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin, the executors, administrators, and trustees, if any of said Agnes McLaughlin, and the grantees and their respective wives, widows, or husbands, heirs at law, executors, administrators, and trustees, if any, and the mortgagees and their executors, administrators, and assigns, if any, of said Agnes McLaughlin and their next of kin and legatees, if any:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1904, and filed with the complaint on the 8th day of December, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, which said complaint was filed in said clerk's office on the 18th day of August, 1904. And you will please take notice that the object of this action is for a partition or sale of the premises described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, formerly the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, which is distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of Property in Town of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New York, dated Jan. 1st, 1868, made by Wm. Perkins, Jr., Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, (and known therein as Map No. 70,) as and by (lot number ten, (10,) and being situated on the southwesterly side of Arcularius Place, 184 feet 3 inches southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of the said Arcularius Place and Gerard Avenue, as laid down on said map, and being twenty-five (25) feet wide, front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet deep on each side. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, but as laid down on said map.
Dated December 14th, 1904.
RICHARD W. HILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1904.—Present: Hon. Edward B. Amend, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE.
An order having been made by this court on the 8th day of August, 1904, whereby on reading and filing the petition of a majority of the Directors of the Kelly Photo Stock House, a domestic corporation, having its office located in New York City and County, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners, it was ordered that all parties interested in the said corporation show cause before Louis F. Doyle, Esq., who was appointed referee herein for that purpose, at his office, Number 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1904, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and whereby publication of said order according to law was ordered, and the hearing of said application coming on to be heard at the time and place in said order designated, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that reason therefor exists, on motion of Thomas P. Hall, attorney for petitioner, it is
Ordered, That the hearing of said application be adjourned to the 10th day of February, 1905, at the same hour and place, and that all persons interested in the corporation show cause before the referee heretofore appointed for that purpose on the 10th day of February, 1905, at the same hour and place, why said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is
Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 10th day of February, 1905, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Daily Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York. Enter,
E. B. A., J. S. C.

GROCERY STORE FROM KIMMEL & STEIN, 183 Stanton St., sold to S. PADOWITZ. All the creditors should come till January 30, store.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness.
The Times.

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show.
Daily Telegraph

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London.
Daily Graphic.

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Reyeree.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London.
New York Tribune.

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged.
Sportsman.

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.
Ladies' Field.

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London.—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56th St. & 7th Ave.
Opposite Carnegie Hall, New York.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates Reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.
Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

HOTEL ABERDEEN
17 to 21 WEST 32D ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.
Restaurant Open to the Public
Cuisine of the Highest Standard,
A LA CARTE.
MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

HOTEL LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
Dining rooms open to the public; table d'hote dinner, 6 to 8:30 P. M., $1.00. Best in town.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, with private bath, $2 per day; meals extra, $1 per day; steam heat; electric light; private telephone; elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANN A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. WILLIAM W. RUTHERFURD, Administrator. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156, 158 West 34th St., Near 7th Av.—The particular shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in grandfathers' clocks, highboys, four-post beds, clawfoot and spindle legged sideboards, tables, chairs, at most attractive prices. Remember, 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE FURTH COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of The Furth Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November, 1904, the said The Furth Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM JEREMIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William Jeremias, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1904, the said William Jeremias was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID KAMSLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of David Kamsler of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said David Kamsler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—An Irish setter. Apply to John H. Thompson, Jr., 220 Broadway.

LOST—Bank Books Nos. 470,755 and 470,736 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Monday, in 42d St. car or Times subway, pocketbook, initial D. Finder please notify S. E. D., 39 East 17th St.

LOST—Saturday, 21st, skye terrier, Amsterdam Av. Return 430 West 148th St. Reward.

$10 REWARD.—Garnet necklace, lost at opera Saturday, Jan. 14. Harison, 126 East 24th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21ST ST., 5 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent board; new management; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

15TH ST., 52 West.—First-class table board in refined family; limited number; terms moderate.

61ST ST., 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class table board; with French family. Bonlay.

71ST ST., 155 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, large front, warm room; superior table; reasonable.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room; near Subway Station; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate two gentlemen; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D ST., 60 WEST, Block Elevated.—Elegant suites, with board, $20 up; single, with board, $10 up; table board, $6.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable alcove room; well heated; running water; suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—A handsome, large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

42D ST., 125 WEST.—Invitingly select; references imperative; caterer on premises.

71ST ST., 102 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; convenient to "L" and Subway.

87TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, pleasant room, adjoining bath; high class, private home.

99TH ST., 8 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; reasonable. "Wood."

46TH ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

50th St., 38 West.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric lights, steam heat, telephone.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

51ST ST., 16 WEST.—Near nine lines travel; $2 up; conveniences; parlors; gentlemen.

56TH ST., 144 WEST.—Owner's home; private family; large sunny room; private bath; $12 weekly; no roomers; gentleman only; references; appointments handsome.

57TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bath-room adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway and surface lines; references.

163D ST., 553 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

125TH ST., 253 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Handsewers on ladies' belts; also young girls as helpers. Apply Sup't, Top Floor, 303 Mercer St.

ROTHENBERG & CO., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom experienced makers and improvers; also apprentices. Apply at Superintendent's office.

WANTED—A lady wishes a French Swiss maid; must understand dressing hair and be a good sewer; good wages and permanent position. Address, giving age, references, and when disengaged, Miss C., Box 301 Times.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer, with knowledge of office routine. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. D. T., Box 318 Times Main office.

WANTED—In small, private family, North German seamstress, recently landed, speaking little or no English preferred; must be good needlewoman. Apply at 354 West 22d St.

WANTED—Governess; German or French; resident; qualified. Miss Sumption, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Males.

WANTED—Male stenographer; must be competent and furnish good references; no beginners or students need apply. Address by letter only, as personal visits will not be entertained, R. F. Haughton, 71 Broadway.

WANTED—A valet, who is expert in shorthand and typewriting. Address, with references, stating former employer, especially with regard to shorthand and typewriting, H. H. L., Box 107 Times Downtown.

WANTED—An up-to-date, active dress goods and silk buyer; one who is a good salesman as well as buyer. Apply Saturday morning, Jan. 28, with references, to 45 Lispenard St. Jonas Long's Sons.

WANTED—First-class merchandise man as store promoter, also buyer for men's furnishing goods; both must give best of references. Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Bright boy in office of large company; good opportunity for advancement; must furnish first-class references. Call, 31 Union Square, 8th floor.

WANTED—A private secretary, who is expert in shorthand and typewriting. Address, with references from last employer, N. Y. Z., Box 128 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Entertainers for local engagements; club, church and private work. Call afternoon, Robert L. Frost, Manager, 103 East 125th St.

WANTED—A bright office boy, about 16 years of age; must be trustworthy and obliging. Box G 175 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

COOK.—German; washing and ironing; city, country; likes children. 311 East 80th St., rear janitor.

DEMONSTRATOR.—By experienced and capable demonstrator; references given. Bliss, 1,500 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MANICURIST. By expert manicurist in hotel or lonsorial parlor; A1 references. M., 39 Gramercy Park.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman, cultured, refined, experienced, commercial, legal; any intricate dictation; efficient as office assistant. Superba, Post Office Box 1,058, City.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—Few months' experience; Wadleigh graduate; references; $6 to $7. Ambitious, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; best references; $12 to $15. Carrie Marshell, Box 195 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; two years' experience; desires position in publishing house; excellent reference. Box "—" Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands office work; neat, accurate; very best references; $10. Steady, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—1 year's experience; accurate, neat; start, $6.00. Miss May, Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; speedy typewriter; nominal salary if opportunity advancement. Credentials, 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position; best references; $15 to $18. Expert, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, educated; understands office detail; start, $6.00. Francis, Box 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—With good firm; $6.00; experienced, rapid. Miss Embree, Box 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl; general office assistant. Ward, 501 East 138th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 200 Times Downtown.

AUDITS, investigations, and financial statements prepared; complicated work solicited; ten years' experience; highest references. "Accountant," Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up; trial balance and balance sheets prepared; day or evening. James, 124 West 45th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant wishes situation where there are prospects of a future. H. V., 156 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 21, as bookkeeper's assistant, &c., 2 years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. F. E., 214 East 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty-nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. G., 135 East 125th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial work; desires position. Box 1,200 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, 21, as collector or office assistant; 2 years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. F. E., 214 East 112th St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, 21, as collector or office assistant; 2 years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. F. E., 214 East 112th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Young man, 21, as draughtsman; 2 years' experience; can furnish high-class references. R. F. E., 214 East 112th St.

ENGINEER.—Young man, 21, as engineer

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; colder at night; brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,183. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.—14 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. ELSEWHERE. TWO CENTS.

FIVE INDICTED IN DODGE-MORSE CASE

Hummel, Fursman, and Steinhardt Arraigned.

DODGE AND BRACKEN NAMED

A Blanket Charge of Conspiracy—Hummel and Steinhardt Accused of Subornation of Perjury.

The efforts of District Attorney Jerome assisted by successive Grand Juries, to place the responsibility for the wrong-doing alleged to have been connected with the Dodge-Morse tangle came to a head yesterday when the present Grand Jury handed in to Judge McMahon nine indictments against the following five persons:

Former Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman, counsel for Mrs. Dodge-Morse in her suit to have her marriage with Morse set aside.

Abraham H. Hummel of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, who acted as counsel for Dodge in the suit to have the divorce decree of Mrs. Dodge set aside.

Benjamin Steinhardt, partner of Hummel and associated with him in the conduct of the Dodge annulment suit as well as in the ensuing struggle to keep Dodge out of reach of the New York authorities.

Charles F. Dodge, Mrs. Dodge-Morse's first husband, who was indicted for perjury last January and subsequently fled to Texas, where he spent funds estimated at $80,000 in fighting the efforts of District Attorney Jerome to extradite him.

Edward T. Bracken, a private detective, said to have been employed as disbursing agent by the firm of Howe & Hummel while they were keeping Dodge at Houston, Texas.

THE CHARGES.

There was a blanket conspiracy indictment charging each of the five persons mentioned with conspiracy to deceive the courts for the purpose of securing an annulment of Mrs. Dodge's divorce. Two separate indictments on charges of subornation of perjury were returned against Hummel, and similar action was taken by the Grand Jury in the case of Steinhardt.

Ex-Judge Fursman and Hummel were arraigned before Judge McMahon in the General Sessions Court yesterday and paroled in the custody of their respective counsel, former Judge D. Cady Herrick and De Lancey Nicoll. Steinhardt was arrested late last evening on board one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Twenty-third Street ferryboats and was taken to the home of Recorder Goff, where he was paroled on his own recognizance until Monday. Dodge will appeal in court today together with his counsel, James W. Osborne, and enter his plea. Bracken is supposed to be in Europe, and nobody here seems to care much whether he can be reached or not.

INVESTIGATION NOT OVER.

The Grand Jury has not finished its labors. It will meet for the last time next Tuesday, but there is small likelihood that the business then to come before them will have anything to do with the Dodge-Morse affairs. On the other hand, it may be said on good authority that the investigation conducted by the January jury will be continued by the February jury.

Charles W. Morse, who is one of the central figures of this tangle, and who was a witness before the Grand Jury last Spring, is expected to reach this city next Tuesday on board the liner Deutschland. Mrs. Dodge-Morse is still in Europe, and nothing is known here about her plans for the future. Mrs. Catherine Gelshenen, the widow of President William R. Gelshenen of the Garfield National Bank, whose testimony before the jury has vainly been sought by the District Attorney, is also in Europe.

Yesterday's proceedings in Part I. of the General Sessions, which is the court of pleas and motions, were very brief and simple. The Grand Jury filed into the court room a few minutes before 1 o'clock. A moment later ex-Judge Fursman appeared with his counsel, Judge Herrick, who was the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate in the last campaign. Foreman Arthur T. Sullivan was called up to Judge McMahon. After a brief whispered conversation the Judge said:

"Members of the Grand Jury, I understand you have adopted the suggestion of the court to adjourn till next Tuesday in order to listen to such matters as the District Attorney may then have to present to you. You are therefore excused till that time when you will continue the business before you."

EX-JUSTICE CALLED.

A moment later the clerk called out: "Edgar L. Fursman, you are charged with conspiracy."

The former Supreme Court Justice looked very pale. He was not placed at the bar, but stood inside the railing together with his counsel.

"I represent Judge Fursman," said Judge Herrick. "We plead not guilty, reserving the right to withdraw this plea or to enter a demurrer against the charges, as we may find it necessary when we have had chance to familiarize ourselves with the complaint."

The court granted time until Feb. 7 for such motions or change of plea. The subject of bail was then broached.

"I would suggest that no bail is needed in this case," Assistant District Attorney Rand spoke up. "I think the defendant may be paroled in the custody of his counsel."

"So be it," assented the court.

I'LL BE HERE—FURSMAN.

"I will be here; be sure of that," Judge Fursman remarked, speaking for the first time since he entered the courtroom. He left immediately afterward together with Judge Herrick.

A few minutes later Abraham Hummel

Continued on Page 2.

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Amusements.—Page 7.
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SUPERVISION OF WIRELESS.

Administration Bill Provides for Government Regulation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the subject of Government supervision of wireless telegraphy. The matter was brought up at a Cabinet meeting about a year ago, and a special board appointed for the purpose investigated it fully, and made a report to the President.

The Administration's views have been embodied in a bill drafted by the Commissioner of Navigation, assisted by Capt. Seabury of the navy and others.

The bill provides that no person or corporation shall use any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in this country or upon any America vessel, unless he be licensed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Persons exchanging messages or signals between points situated in the same State or on behalf of the American Government are to be exempt from this requirement.

The official license is to provide that the President of the United States in time of war or public peril may close any wireless station, or authorize its use by the Government.

The President receives power to establish regulations which shall prevent interference between the naval and military wireless telegraph stations and private or commercial stations.

Each licensed station is to be required to answer calls and signals from any other licensed station and to receive all such messages or signals offered for transmission to a neighboring station, the rate to be that customarily required for such service. This requirement is to be observed regardless of the system used, on pain of revocation of the license.

Operation of any apparatus for wireless telegraphy on a foreign ship, while that ship is in American waters, shall be in accordance with the regulations prescribed by law.

Government stations are prohibited from competing for commercial messages with licensed wireless stations.

PRINCE EITEL WORSE.

Condition of Kaiser's Second Son Said to be Very Grave.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Prince Eitel Friedrich's right lung is now affected, and that his condition is very serious.

POTSDAM, Jan. 27.—The physicians of Prince Eitel Friedrich issued the following bulletin at 9 A. M.:

"The Prince was disturbed during the first half of the night by high fever and recurrent coughing. This morning his skin is somewhat moist. Temperature, 102½; pulse, 112; respiration, 28.

"The inflammation has extended to part of the upper lobe of the left lung. The Prince takes somewhat more nourishment."

The evening bulletin indicates no marked change. It says the right lung is not affected, but that the infiltration of the upper left lobe is making further progress. The coughing is moderate.

The Prince slept from 7 till 10 o'clock this evening, when his temperature began rising. The Empress spent the whole day at her son's bedside, remaining in the sickroom till midnight.

The Emperor came to Potsdam to-day and in the afternoon took a walk in Sans Souci Park with Crown Prince Frederick William.

TREATY WITH DOMINGO.

Secretary Hay Will Substitute Convention for Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Hay will send to the Senate a treaty to take the place of the protocol through which the United States intended to take charge of the financial affairs of the Government of Santo Domingo and administer them in order that the claims of all persons against the island shall be equitably met.

A communication to this effect was sent to the Senate and by Senator Cullom laid before the Committee on Foreign Relations to-day. In view of the communication Senator Bacon moved that his resolution of inquiry lie over without prejudice, until the full statement has been received from the State Department.

It is said that the papers in the case cannot be received in time for action at the present session of Congress. Some members of the committee say, however, that it is expected a treaty will be placed before the Senate by Feb. 15 and that it will be given immediate consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Navy Department to-day issued the following statement:

"On Jan. 19 orders were issued to Rear Admiral Sigsbee authorizing him to send the Dixie with 200 marines from Panama to Guantanamo, where they will be held in readiness for use elsewhere. No other orders have been issued to the Dixie, no hurry orders of any kind, and so far as the Navy Department knows there are no disturbances in Santo Domingo. This leaves 350 marines on the Isthmus."

TURK'S ISLAND, Bahamas, Jan. 27.—At a conference held here last night by Dominican exiles, headed by Gen. Deschamps, ex-Vice President of Santo Domingo, it was resolved to make a national protest against the protocol signed Jan. 21 at Santo Domingo between the Dominican Government and the American Minister, Mr. Dawson, and Commander Albert C. Dillingham, United States Navy, handing over to the United States Government the financial administration of the country.

A commission, consisting of three prominent Dominicans, will go to Washington to make a representation to President Roosevelt.

G. W. YOUNG'S HOME BURNS.

Caretaker Rescues Children and Servants from Night Fire.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Jan. 27.—The residence of George W. Young, near the golf grounds, last night was destroyed by fire, having its origin in a defective flue.

When the fire was discovered several Japanese servants, a governess, and Mr. Young's two children, Dorothy, ten years of age, and George, eight years of age, were asleep. James Kennedy, the caretaker of the estate, aroused the servants and carried the children to the ground floor. The servants, in sleeping attire, had to wade through the snow to the lodge house of Mr. Kennedy, where all found shelter.

An alarm was sent to Allenhurst, but owing to the deep snow the firemen were too late, and the building was destroyed

KUROPATKIN REPORTS CAPTURE OF POSITIONS

The Battle in Manchuria Has Now Become General.

OYAMA MADE FIRST ATTACK

Fighting in Bitter Cold—Russian Government Glad of Diversion from Home Troubles.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Mukden, timed 9:15 A. M. to-day, says:

"A general engagement began yesterday and continues to-day. Already the losses on both sides are considerable.

"The fighting is especially heavy at the centre."

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 28.—Gen. Kuropatkin, under date of Jan. 25, telegraphed as follows to Emperor Nicholas:

"The advance of our right flank against the enemy has commenced. We have occupied Khailatosa and Kheigoutaya.'

Yesterday Gen. Kuropatkin reported that Russian troops at 7 P. M. on Jan. 26, after a desperate fight, occupied the village of Sandepas, which had been strongly fortified by the Japanese.

Gen. Kuropatkin added:

"No details have been received of the losses at Khailatosa and Kheigoutaya, which are seven versts southwest of Sandepas. We occupied Khailatosa without firing, the Japanese being bayoneted. Kheigoutaya was bravely defended, but we finally occupied it at 10 o'clock at night. Our cavalry pursued two regiments of Japanese dragoons, which fled southeastward.

"On our left flank a detachment repulsed the Japanese and occupied a defile between Khandiensan and Expansan. Another detachment sent against the enemy's flank near Hindkecheng forced the Japanese to retire, and captured 200 cattle."

Supplementing the foregoing, Gen. Kuropatkin said in a later dispatch:

"From later reports it appears that in capturing these positions we made prisoners of 100 Japanese. We also occupied the village of Wheitaltse on the Hun River, losing fifty men.

"On Jan. 26 our troops continued the offensive against Sandepas. The Japanese attacked our position near the village from the south and southeast, but were repulsed. Our cavalry participated, manoeuvring against the left flank, and attacked the Japanese in the rear. Our force then attacked Sandepas, and at 7 P. M., after a desperate fight, with the assistance of sappers, we surmounted the strong intrenchments and occupied the large village.

"The same day our troops occupied the enemy's intrenchments at Shakhe and repulsed the Japanese attempts to retake them."

The news of Gen. Kuropatkin's successful repulse of the Japanese advance comes most opportunely. The belief exists here that Field Marshal Oyama sought to take advantage of any depression prevailing in the Russian ranks as the result of the news from St. Petersburg to launch an attack against Gen. Kuropatkin's right, but the Russian Commander in Chief seems to have turned the tables, inflicting considerable loss upon the Japanese on Thursday and taking several positions westward along the plain of the Hun River. Evidently Gen. Kuropatkin is following up his victory.

The latest dispatches from the front indicate that a battle is in progress, extending along the centre and becoming more and more serious. However, it seems to be confined to artillery. If the fighting develops into a general engagement military men here believe that it must reach out to the flanks, their opinion being that a frontal attack by either side under the present circumstances is impossible.

The authorities are receiving the news from the front with great satisfaction, being convinced that it will serve at least partially to distract attention from the strike situation and internal affairs generally.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Huan Mountain, Manchuria, Jan. 27.—After three months of quietude the Japanese have resumed activity, attempting to force back the Russian right wing.

According to report the Japanese attack was repulsed and a Russian counter-attack was so energetically pressed that a village within the former Japanese lines of some strategical importance was taken. It is rumored that several Japanese guns were captured.

The Japanese advance is believed to have been inspired in part by the news of the Russian internal troubles, intelligence of which reached the Russian army at dawn Jan. 25.

On Thursday the Japanese began moving on the Russian right, attacking viciously Russian positions along the Hun River, where that stream bends southward. Inside the Russian lines the belief existed that Gen. Nogi's army, arrived from Port Arthur, was in reserve, supporting the movement.

The Russians not only beat off the attack after severe fighting, but advanced in the evening to the line of Hugoudi and Hounlitadzy.

Throughout the night and to-day the artillery was at work, the cannonading constantly increasing in strength, and extending further along the centre, becoming fiercer every minute.

A bitterly cold wind is blowing, snow is falling, and there is a heavy frost.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 27—Via Fu-San.—Regular Manchurian weather prevails to-night—intense cold, with cutting winds and swirls of snow.

Sounds of battle were heard at intervals along the entire front this morning. The Russian artillery was feeling the whole Japanese line.

It is uncertain whether this will bring on a general engagement. The Japanese guns refrain from reply to the Russians except on the left, where the fighting, which ceased at dark yesterday, was renewed this morning.

The clouds of snow made it impossible to see more than a few hundred feet away. The Russian gunnery fire was largely guesswork. Early this afternoon the firing stopped.

If the Russians' operations were preliminary to a general attack their plans were frustrated by the storm and fog. They could not have chosen a worse time. The hardships of the soldiers, camping on the plains, where there is no shelter or

ARREST AT YALE FOR FIGHT.

Eight Members of the Bulldog Club Are Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—As a sequel to the fight on the Yale Commons last Tuesday, eight Yale men, members of the Bulldog Club, have been suspended indefinitely from the commons, and one of them, Hollis C. Goodwin of Haverhill, Mass., has been arrested. The charge is breach of the peace. The arrest took place late this afternoon, the warrant being sworn out by Lemuel O. Taylor of New York City, a student in the Yale Art School.

At the fight of Tuesday Goodwin and Taylor became engaged in an argument and during the heat of it Goodwin, it is alleged, picked up a catsup bottle and broke it on Taylor's head, almost causing a riot among the hundreds of diners in the hall. It was not supposed, however, that Taylor would press the charge of assault against his college mate.

Goodwin admits that he hit Taylor with a bottle of catsup, but said that he was justified, as Taylor insulted him by calling him a name before other Yale students. He has furnished $500 bail, and will receive a hearing to-morrow morning in the City Court.

The fight between Goodwin and Taylor, coming as it did on the heels of the street battle in which George B. Tennant's head was fractured, has caused considerable excitement among Yale men, and it is feared that, instead of the usual punishment of a small fine, the sentence will be a fine and imprisonment in the county jail if the men are found guilty.

The entire Bull Dog Club, twelve men in all, was to-night removed from the dining hall of the university.

HELLO! FROM HERE TO FRISCO

Also from Canada to the Gulf—Telephone Combination Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Pittsburg Press announces that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will at its annual meeting in Boston next month make announcement of a combination of interests of forty-three leading telephone companies of the country, with a working capital of $250,000,000, the object being to give telephone service between New York and San Francisco and intermediate points, as well as from Canada to the Gulf. Among the companies named in the combination are the following:

Bell Company, Philadelphia; Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, Utica; Chesapeake and Potomac Telegraph Company, Washington; Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company, Philadephia; Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hudson River Telephone Company, Albany; New York Telephone Company, New York; New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Brooklyn; New York and Pennsylvania Telegraph Company, New York; Pennsylvania Telephone Company, Harrisburg, and Providence Telephone Company, Providence, R. I.

DEPOSITORS WANT FOR HUNT.

Chicago Bank President Reported Stalled in Yet Another Snowdrift.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Depositors with the Pan-American Banking Company, which closed its doors at 185 Dearborn Street yesterday, must pin their hopes of restitution to W. H. Hunt, the President. Where Hunt is he alone knows, apparently. His lawyer, Julius Heldman, says he does not.

Hunt was not a passenger on the delayed Twentieth Century Limited train, bearing large sums of money to straighten out affairs in Chicago, as was reported. He is said now to have been snow-bound between Boston and New York.

"The affairs of the bank are being investigated as fast as we can work," declared Edwin C. Day, the receiver, to-day. "Everything hinges on what Hunt does. If he should show up with plenty of money, of course everything would turn out well. If he does not, it looks bad so far."

"Have you any idea as to the amount of the deposits?" Mr. Day was asked.

"I cannot tell, but it will not run, I should say, above $100,000," he replied.

QUARANTINED A FERRYBOAT.

Death Aboard, Philadelphia Officials Vaccinated Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—For nearly four hours this afternoon thirty-five passengers of the ferryboat City of Reading were kept in quarantine at the South Street ferry house because a woman had died on the boat while it was crossing from Camden. She was Mary Spencer, colored, and she had just been discharged from Camden Municipal Hospital as cured of varioloid. She dropped dead when the boat was in midstream, and her nephew, who accompanied her, declared she had smallpox.

The result was that when the boat reached the Philadelphia side the police quarantined the boat and the ferry house. District Physician Hickman decided that the woman had died of smallpox, and twenty policemen roped off the waiting rooms and sent for Board of Health doctors. An ambulance full of them responded, and every one of the thirty-five passengers was vaccinated.

They were then released, all at once, but when they had got half way across Delaware Avenue they were quickly rounded up again by the police and driven back into the ferry house, where they were sprinkled with a highly odoriferous disinfectant, after which they were set free. The boat and ferry houses were then disinfected and the quarantine raised.

Camden Municipal Hospital doctors indignantly deny that the woman died of smallpox. They say she was treated for varioloid and cured of it, but had another serious disease, and that she died of heart disease, superinduced by this malady.

FELL BEFORE LOCOMOTIVE.

Man, Supposed to be A. A. Munn, Dangerously Hurt by Train.

Standing upon the Long Island Railroad station platform at Atlantic and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, a man identified from his papers as Alderman A. Munn, an expert accountant of 68 Putnam Avenue, apparently slipped and fell to the track directly before an inward-bound train from Jamaica.

The locomotive tossed him, and he was

ARMED PRISONER HELD AS WOERZ HIGHWAYMAN

Greenwald Had "Amalgamated Crooks'" Badge.

SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED

Caught After a Chase, Charged with Attempted Robbery on Herman Freed.

Morris Greenwald, said by the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station to be the chief of the hold-up men who have operated in that district recently, and supposed to be the man who robbed E. G. W. Woerz some time ago, was arrested yesterday and held in the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. The prisoner, when searched at the police station, had a loaded revolver, a short billy, and a bunch of skeleton keys. In a pocket was found an aluminium shield marked "Amalgamated Crooks' Association, No. 2." Asked what this meant Greenwald said it was an association of young men which had its headquarters in a poolroom near at hand. The prisoner also wore a masonic button in his coat.

The arrest was made after a hold-up was attempted yesterday afternoon at the private residence of Herman Freed, 10 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. According to the police two men entered the house by means of skeleton keys. They were going up the first flight of steps when they happened to meet Mrs. Freed coming down. She asked what they wanted in the house, and when they said they wanted money she screamed.

When a colored housemaid ran up the stairs, the men became frightened, and fled from the house, going toward Lenox Avenue. The colored maid told Patrolman Gleason, who employed two boys to watch for a possible return of the men, and signal him if they appeared. He hid in a drug store at the corner. After a time the two men, accompanied by a third man, returned, and Gleason was signaled. One man stayed on the sidewalk while two went up the steps of the Freed house.

As Gleason appeared the man on the look-out saw him and gave a signal, and all ran. Gleason chased them, and, it is alleged, caught Greenwald.

Police Captain Dennis Brennan of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night stated that the prisoner had confessed to him that he had been implicated in hold-ups and a flim-flam game. When Greenwald was taken from his cell and shown to the policeman, it was noticed that he had changed his attire, for when he was arrested he wore a red sweater, but when taken from the cell he had on a white one. Investigation showed that the white sweater had no arms and could be slipped over the red one. Greenwald said his home was 52 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

FIGHTING YELLOW FEVER.

Entire City of Panama Being Fumigated—War on Mosquitos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — A detailed statement of health conditions on the Isthmus of Panama is made in a report received to-day by Rear Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, from Gov. Davis of the canal zone. The report is dated at Ancon Jan. 17, and was sent prior to the cable report regarding yellow fever cases on the United States ship Boston, which cases, however, it is pointed out by the commission, originated elsewhere than in Panama.

The report says that only three deaths from yellow fever have actually occurred there since this Government took charge; that a systematic fumigation of the entire City of Panama is now being made; that all yellow fever cases within Gov. Davis's knowledge have originated in that city, and, that with the increasing force of men now engaged in mosquito extermination work, Chief Sanitary Officer Gorgas of the commission confidently believes that all mosquitos capable of transmitting yellow fever will be destroyed within a month.

Minister Barrett, at Panama, cabled the State Department to-day that, notwithstanding the outbreak of yellow fever on the cruiser Boston, there is not a single case of the disease among the employes on the canal.

PILES ELECTED SENATOR.

Washington Lawyer Chosen on the Thirteenth Ballot.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 27.—Samuel H. Piles of Seattle was elected United States Senator to-day by the Legislature on the thirteenth joint ballot. His election resulted from the withdrawal of Charles Sweeney, the mining man from Spokane.

Samuel H. Piles was born in Kentucky forty-four years ago. Before reaching his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky. He moved to Kansas and later to Arizona, where he worked for a time in a railroad camp. He came to the State of Washington in 1883. For a short time he worked in the Puget Sound logging camps; later he undertook the practice of law in several cities of the State, and finally settled in Seattle, where he became Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

FIRE MADE FAST PROGRESS.

Entire Building Was in Flames When Discovery Was Made.

Fire in the five-story building at 60 Mercer Street had spread through the building, and the flames shot through the roof just as the fire was discovered. The first floor of the building is occupied by Alfred Taff, dealer in spun silks and silk waists. The upper floors are occupied by the Empire Frame and Art Company, manufacturer of picture frames.

When the alarm was sent out flames were pouring from the top windows, although the blaze originated on the fourth floor. When Chief Croker arrived he immediately turned in the second alarm. The fire, which did $50,000 damage, was extinguished in an hour.

While the fire was in progress, two men attempted, according to the police, to enter the establishment of A. N. Kantrowitz, a furrier at 175 Mercer Street. The police arrested one of them. The prisoner

TO GRANT A CONSTITUTION?

Czar's Government Said to Realize That It Must Do So.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail quotes a high official of the Russian Ministry of Finance as saying that the Government recognized the fact that a Constitution could no longer be withheld and that the participation of the people in the affairs of the country would have to be permitted before long.

ONLY TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

House Committee Disregards President's Wishes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided upon the naval increase programme to be incorporated in the Naval Appropriation bill, providing for only two battleships instead of the three desired by the President. The vessels are to be of 16,000 tons each, representing the largest type and carrying the heaviest armament and armor.

The first motion made in the committee was for three battleships. An amendment was proposed limiting the number to one, which was defeated by a vote of 10 to 7. Then by 13 votes to 4 it was amended so as to provide for two. The majority against providing torpedo and submarine craft was only one.

The bill provides for 3,000 additional seamen and gives the Marine Corps 200 additional non-commissioned officers and 1,000 additional privates. It carries approximately $100,070,000.

FIRE SCARE IN HOTEL.

The Lexington's Guests Rushed Into the Cold Scantily Clad.

There were lively times at a small fire at the Lexington Avenue Hotel, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, early this morning. The twenty men and women guests of the hotel tumbled over one another to get out, and many of them rushed into the street scantily clad. The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by a lighted cigar, was quickly extinguished by the firemen, with a loss of about $50.

While passing through the hall on the fourth floor, Kate Flynn, a chambermaid, traced the smell of smoke to one of the rooms. When she opened the door a puff of smoke frightened her and she rushed down stairs into the office crying "Fire!" Employes ran through the halls awakening the guests.

NO REPLY FROM LIGHTSHIP.

Fear at Newport That Something Has Happened to Nantucket Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 27.—Efforts have been made for thirty-six hours to get into wireless communication with the Nantucket Lightship. Up to midnight nothing had been received in reply to the many signals sent from the torpedo station here.

It is feared that the lightship was at least badly battered in the recent storm.

JOINS PARTNER IN DEATH.

Charles White Hubbard Sank Rapidly After Charles Lockhart Died.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—Charles White Hubbard, for many years a partner of Charles Lockhart, the oil man, now lying dead, died late last night at the Allegheny General Hospital, where he was taken several days ago to undergo an operation. Mr. Hubbard, who was seventy-eight years of age, sank rapidly from the moment he was told yesterday of the death of Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Hubbard was for years head of the American Axe and Tool Company. His son, Charles W. Hubbard, is now President of that company, with headquarters in New York.

DEMAND MONEY FROM PASTOR

Baltimore Parishioners Say They Loaned It for Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Polish men and women, parishioners of St. Stanislaus's Catholic Church, assembled at the parsonage to-day and demanded money which they declare they loaned to Father Morys, their former pastor, in order to settle the church debt. During the time Father Morys was in charge of the church, it is alleged, he borrowed money aggregating $50,000 from the people of the parish at interest instead of borrowing from other sources.

The crowd consisted chiefly of women, and their reason for the demand was the fact that Cardinal Gibbons had made an arrangement with the Polish Franciscan fathers to take charge of the church, Father Pysnur, the new pastor, said the money would be returned to the people. About $6,000 was paid to clamoring parishioners to-day.

It is said Father Morys is now pastor of a new Polish church at Woonsocket, R. I.

WOMAN IN BEGGING FRAUD.

Mrs. Kavanagh Arrested on Fifth Avenue as "Panhandler."

Detective James Barry of the Charities Organization Society says that in the arrest last night of a woman whom he watched applying at various houses in the most fashionable part of Fifth Avenue asking aid for a mythical west side poor family he has captured a female "panhandler" who has long been annoying wealthy families.

The woman, who was locked in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station on a charge of vagrancy, soliciting alms on false representations, said that she was Mrs. Charlotte Kavanagh, thirty-six years old, and that she lived with her husband, John, at 163 East Twenty-second Street. She told Barry that she was formerly employed as a maid by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. She was well dressed. She finally admitted, Barry says, that she had been trying to raise money for rent.

Early in the evening, Barry says, he noticed the woman walk along Fifth Avenue between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, and finally go to the door of the residence of Emlen Roosevelt, at No. 804. Mary Carey, the maid who answered the bell, says that the woman sought sub-

WARSAW WORKMEN KILLED BY TROOPS

Strike in the Polish Capita Spreads Rapidly.

MORE CITIES ARE AFFECTED

Alarming Reports from a Cotton Manufacturing Centre—Trouble in Other Districts Expected.

WARSAW, Jan. 27.—A strike was started here this morning and spread rapidly. A number of factories were closed.

A collision between troops and strikers occurred in Leszno Street. The military used their arms. It is officially stated that the casualties were two killed and seven wounded.

The strikers invaded the Wolski suburb and broke into liquor shops. There was a sharp encounter with the police.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28.—The situation in Warsaw is very grave, according to the correspondent there of The Daily Mail.

When the bakers struck work, he says, rich people besieged the shops and bought the stocks, and the supply of bread is now exhausted. The Socialist Party was instrumental in organizing the strike.

The correspondent adds that the general condition in Poland is pitiable, owing to the bad harvest. There are fully 300,000 unemployed, not reckoning the strikers.

Warsaw itself is full of troops, and the gas works and water works are being protected by the military.

LODZ, Russian Poland, Jan. 27.—A general strike has commenced here.

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—Alarming reports have been received from Ivanovo-Vozesensk, the Russian Manchester. There are 200,000 factory hands there, and only a few hundred troops. Reinforcements will be sent there immediately.

There is no confirmation so far of reports of serious disturbances.

MITAU, Russia, Jan. 27.—Labor agents from Riga organized a strike here this morning. Bodies of strikers marched to the factories and workshops and compelled the men who were at work to leave their employment.

Troops were summoned to the scene of the disturbance and the strikers were dispersed peaceably. The troops, with the exception of a few patrols in the streets, then returned to their barracks.

RIGA, Jan. 27.—Twenty-nine men and two women were killed and thirty-seven civilians and eight soldiers were wounded by revolver shots in yesterday's rioting, according to the returns made by the hospitals.

At the request of the workmen of Riga the theatres of this city have been closed.

KOVNO, Jan. 27.—A conference of the employers to-day, under the Presidency of the Governor, decided to increase wages after a resumption of work, and to constitute a committee of manufacturers and workmen, with the Governor as Chairman, to consider improvements in the condition of the workers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 28.—One of the best posted and most famous of Russian Liberals said last night:

"Strikes will sweep over Russia like a wave, but there will be no revolution; the conditions are not yet ripe. It is only a spasm, a convulsion of greater or less duration in different places, accompanied by disorders and perhaps by bloodshed. It will subside, temporarily at least, and reappear again in some other form, now in the cities and next in the country.

"A movement of which I have received information and which is agrarian in character is already afoot in the Province of Kieff. I expect its extension in the Spring throughout Central Russia. It is an unintelligent protest of ignorant peasants against a miserable existence, and is directed blindly against the landlords, some of whom are striving earnestly to help them.

"The Government's embarrassment will go on and the autocracy will fight inch by inch, but it will be forced to give way, as it has done here, whenever too hard pressed, until finally the contest will end in the granting of a Constitution, or a revolution will overtake the Government."

"What of the immediate future?" was asked.

"Bombs," was the reply. "The terrorists will begin to take vengeance."

A special council was held at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday, at which, it is reported, various conciliatory measures were decided upon.

The strike continues at Saratoff, Libau, and Lodz. No newspapers have appeared in any of these cities.

At Warsaw the situation appears to be becoming worse. The strike is rapidly spreading, shops have been closed, there are no newspapers, and the telephone service has been stopped.

ver, machinery and engines, chemicals, musical instruments, carpets, shoes, carriages, and leather goods are among the most important of Warsaw's industries.

Lodz is the chief manufacturing centre of Poland. It has no less than 264 textile manufactories, of which 157 are large cotton mills. The population, numbering about 150,000, is divided almost equally among Germans, Poles, and Jews.

Ivanovo-Voznesensk is one of the chief centres of the Russian cotton industry. It is in the Government of Vladimir, Central Russia. Important fairs are held there every year.

Mitau is the capital of the Government of Courland, and has a population of about 30,000. Its industries include linen, hosiery, soap, and leather. The city is about 350 miles southwest of St. Petersburg.

ALARMED BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

Russian Troubles Caused Decision to Introduce New Mining Laws.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Fear that the troubles in Russia might have an effect in Germany is the reason for the Government's decision to introduce new mining laws, which will soon be presented to the Prussian Diet.

At a conference between Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr Moeller, the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry, it was decided to issue instructions to the officials of the Ruhr district telling them that every effort should be made to render unnecessary the employment of troops, though the strength of the police might be increased.

STRIKE IN CAPITAL BROKEN.

Newspapers Must Not Discuss It—Many Dead Still Unidentified.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Jan. 28.—In St. Petersburg there is no longer any doubt the strike is practically broken. Fourteen establishments already have resumed work, and a general resumption seems to be assured for Monday.

A remarkable circumstance is that the men who are returning to work are not asking conditions of the employers. They have seemingly turned their backs upon political agitators, and have accepted at their face value the Government's promises regarding shorter hours and an equitable adjustment of grievances.

The Press Administration has sent a circular to the newspapers prohibiting the publication of news or comment regarding the strike. Four newspapers appeared yesterday morning, but only two were Russian journals. Their accounts of last Sunday's tragedy are colorless, and in their editorials they are only able with great circumlocution to indicate the feeling of popular indignation.

The morgue still contains many unidentified dead. The hands of some of the victims are white and on their fingers are diamond rings, the supposition being that they were Liberals of gentle birth in sympathy with the strike movement, who dressed as workmen and took part in the demonstration.

Gen. De Dieulin, Chief of the Gendarmerie staff, has been appointed Prefect of St. Petersburg.

RESUMING WORK AT MOSCOW.

But Employes' Action May Be Only a Trick to Get Their Pay.

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—The day passed off quietly. It is now almost certain that the strike movement in Moscow and its immediate vicinity will wear itself out within a few days.

The printers returned to work this afternoon, and a couple more factories south of the river have reopened, but it is suspected that the men are trying to evade the order that they should not be paid unless they resumed work, and that after receiving their wages to-morrow they will again strike.

The manufacturers, therefore, will not be quite reassured until Sunday has gone by, but they remain confident in the ability of the authorities to put down disturbances.

The Prefect has issued a proclamation declaring that the demands of the workmen will be examined and satisfied within legal limits when work is resumed. The men are threatened with arrest if they attempt to incite a spread of the strike.

The master printers and newspaper proprietors at a meeting resolved to act unitedly and not to increase the pay of the compositors.

Assistant Police Chief Roudneff has posted a proclamation pointing out that the Government's action will mean a reduction of the hours of labor, &c., declaring that the preservation of order is indispensable, and urging the workmen to return to work.

LONDON REVOLUTIONISTS MEET.

Fiery Speeches Delivered—Demonstration in Rome To-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The large East End resort, "Wonderland," which is notorious as a prize-fight arena, was the scene to-night of a remarkable revolutionary demonstration. The audience numbered 3,000, and was composed largely of Russian Jews.

A Russian revolutionary leader presided and made a speech denouncing Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Dukes. For the benefit of recent arrivals from Russia he repeated his speech in Russian.

The speaker was constantly interrupted by cheers for the Russian revolution and the singing of the revolutionary hymn. This was followed by a speech from a Londoner, who delighted the audience by denouncing Emperor Nicholas, Emperor William, and King Edward, and proposed that the audience rid themselves of "all Emperors, thieves, and other loafers." Speeches were also made by a Polish Socialist and an Italian Anarchist.

Finally a resolution was passed in harmony with the temper and views of the gathering, which was strange and motley, perhaps the most representative of the kind ever seen in London.

Police were present in considerable numbers, but did not interrupt the proceedings.

ROME, Jan. 27.—A number of associations have organized a solemn popular manifestation for Sunday to protest against Russian methods.

They intended to march in procession through Rome and go to the Capitol, where delegates of the association were to make addresses, but the police forbade this part of the programme.

FRENCHMEN DENOUNCE CZAR.

Scene in the Chamber—Russian Loan in Paris Withdrawn?

PARIS, Jan. 27.—An unexpected incident occurred in the Chamber of Deputies to-day while Premier Rouvier was reading the declaration of policy of the new Ministry.

The declaration contained a favorable reference to the active observance of the Franco-Russian alliance. As the Premier made this announcement he was interrupted by cries from the Socialist Extreme Left of "Down with the Czar!" mingled with cries of "Assassins!"

The President of the House, M. Doumer, suppressed the demonstration, declaring amid applause that the Chamber would not listen to such words.

A report of the withdrawal of the French portion of the new Russian loan has been circulated on the Bourse, but Bourse operators have been unable to secure a confirmation or denial of it. Inquiry at the banks tends to confirm the report. A representative of one of the banks interested in the loan said he had been informed that it would go over until April, as the recent incidents at St. Petersburg made the present time inauspicious to ask for subscriptions.

A meeting in the Tivoli Hall to-night to protest against Russian oppression was attended by 3,000 persons. Anatole France and Mme. Savarin were among the speakers. Elaborate police precautions were taken, and the Russian Embassy was guarded. There were no serious disturbances, but several arrests were made.

Conflicting statements have been made regarding the total amount of the new Russian loan, but it would appear that $210,000,000 was the sum decided upon, of which Germany has recently taken $80,000,000, and France was to take $160,000,000.

SINS OF THE CULTURED THE WORST, BRYAN SAYS

More Sympathy for Convicts Than Official Bank Robbers.

TALKS AT SYRACUSE DINNER

Appeal of Common People for Justice Unheeded, He Declares—Schools Teach Head, Not the Heart.

William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor and the principal speaker last night at the fourteenth annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Syracuse University, held at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Bryan sat between Chancellor Day of the university and John D. Archbold, First Vice President of the Standard Oil Company.

Preceding the speechmaking, moving pictures of the boat races at Poughkeepsie were thrown upon a screen to the immense delight of the Syracuse graduates. It was announced that Lyman C. Smith had presented to the university a four-oared barge.

Chancellor Day, who spoke first, said that the Syracuse University was without debt, but willing to receive contributions for its further development.

Mr. Archbold said that it would be presumptuous in him to make an address at length, as he had come especially to hear Mr. Bryan speak. Mr. Bryan was received with applause that lasted several minutes. He said in part:

"I have lost no opportunity in recent years to make the acquaintance of the people of the East. Something I said in 1896 was taken not as I intended it. I said something about the 'enemy's country.' After looking at the results of two elections, that was true in a sense. But I did not mean it in the way it was interpreted.

"I am not embarrassed in so far as Syracuse is denominational in its leanings, because my mother was a Methodist and became a Baptist to please my father. My wife was a Methodist and became a Presbyterian to please me. As my father took one and I took another from the Methodist Church, I have made up for it by attending a Methodist Church near my farm for two years.

"I have always liked the friendliness of the Methodist Church, and there is a doctrine in the Presbyterian Church that I do not like, and that is the one of election. I have had a good deal of trouble about that, both religiously and otherwise.

"But I have seen a light through the controversy of a Southern Presbyterian and Methodist, both colored parsons. The Presbyterian explained it to my satisfaction, saying that there was voting going on all the time. The Lord was voting one way and the devil another, and whichever way the individual voted the election went.

"The pleasure I have in meeting you is that I bear a message to you. "Democracy's Appeal to Culture" is my theme. I do not speak in a partisan sense.

"I would speak to you of culture on behalf of the people at work—the common people, if you will. That is not a term of reproach. The uncommon people are not so important as they think they are. The common people produce the National wealth.

"Real culture is not alone refinement of taste and intellectual attainment and capacity. The right sort of culture is an enlargement of the capacity for service and the willingness to improve the opportunities culture gives. The cultured people have not been living up to their responsibility and opportunities.

"The scholar does not do his duty to the people of to-day and he has not done it in the past. Democracy, the spirit of the Republic, appeals to culture for justice, truthfulness, and service. We do not see so much of the brutal sins of the past, like assault and battery and highway robbery, but there are modern sins.

"Food is adulterated, endangering life. Isn't it a strange thing that supposedly Christian men will, to declare dividends, neglect to supply their men with safety appliances and allow the sacrifice of life through the working of children in the factories?

"There are enormous wrongs in methods that are sometimes considered respectable. Look at the great swindling operations in your city banks. There are cases of bank burglary by officials far worse than those for which men serve terms in Sing Sing. People trust the great names of finance and are robbed by fraudulent fluctuations caused by watered stock.

"It is too true that the cultured assume themselves to be superior to their brothers, and begrudge small advantages to even the less cultured. The greatest indictment against the cultured is not that they do wrong openly or willfully, but because they stand idle in the vineyard and do not use their powers for helpful service. The trouble is that the colleges do too much to educate the mind and not the heart.

"I have never intentionally said anything that could be construed as arraying class against class. I do not believe that there are two classes in heaven, and so why can't the two classes get together here on earth?

"The scholar must be something more than a simple mental machine. The humblest human being is greater than the greatest statue. I am not a pessimist, and see to-day better things and better times coming.

"The tide toward the great associations of wealth is turning, and the light of a better day is dawning. This can be seen even in the Republican Party. Here, there, and everywhere there is an awakening of the civic conscience."

Others who spoke were Chancellor Henry H. MacCracken of the College of the City of New York, St. Clair McKelway, and Prof. George F. Comfort.

LAWSON READY TO STRIKE.

Only Awaits Amalgamated's Move, He Says—May Charge Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Thomas W. Lawson issued the following circular this afternoon:

"During the past two weeks you have been told unofficially by insiders that there were two deals about to be consummated whereby the Amalgamated Copper Company would acquire new properties, one a large Mexican property. I want to impress upon you now, so that there will be no howl from you when I move, that there is no possibility of these deals being consummated until after at least years of litigation.

"I have a legal organization perfected that will strike as soon as the Amalgamated schemers make a move, and the way we will strike will leave no doubt of the litigation which is coming in regard to the Amalgamated Copper Company. Perjury and fraud will be charged and proved—make no mistake, will be proved."

A rumor on the street was that Mr. Lawson is preparing to lay before District Attorney Jerome of New York Monday the evidence of a conspiracy that has for its object the financial ruin of the Boston broker. Most of the men whom Mr. Lawson will seek to implicate in the plot against him, according to this report, are New York financial men with whom he has been in controversy. Mr. Lawson also declares, according to another rumor, that two distinct attempts have been made to take his life.

No Consumptive Teachers.

The Jersey City Board of Education adopted unanimously Thursday evening a resolution that "No teacher shall be permitted to continue his or her work in the classroom who has tuberculosis."

"Teachers thought to have tuberculosis," the resolution continues, "must submit to an examination by a physician to be designated by the Board of Education."

FIVE INDICTED IN DODGE-MORSE CASE

Continued from Page 1.

appeared in the room, accompanied by A. H. Kaffenburgh, a junior member of the firm of Howe & Hummel, who was one of the witnesses summoned by the Grand Jury. They were followed by De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay of the firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay. The clerk announced that two indictments charging subornation of perjury and one charging conspiracy were pending against Hummel. Mr. Nicoll promptly asked permission to see the indictments.

"In the case of the two concerning subornation of perjury there can be no difficulty," rejoined Mr. Rand. "It is different with the conspiracy indictment, which includes five or six persons. I am doubtful whether it is right to make it public until the other three persons mentioned in it have been placed under arrest."

At the suggestion of Mr. Nicoll the proceedings under that indictment were adjourned temporarily. On the other two charges a plea of not guilty was entered, with leave to withdraw the plea or otherwise take action that might be found necessary. The same time for final pleading was set as in the case of Judge Fursman.

HUMMEL PAROLED, TOO.

Mr. Rand asked then that the bail be fixed at $5,000 on each of the perjury charges and at $2,500 on the conspiracy charge. Having ascertained that no other person was waiting to be arraigned under the blanket indictment, Judge McMahon announced that he would parole this prisoner also in the custody of his counsel.

Both Fursman and Hummel had taken the precaution of having bondsmen present in court ready to go bail for them. President Leo Schlesinger of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and of the Broadway Safety Deposit Company was on hand to become the security for Hummel, while George H. Stone, the lumberman, was prepared to act in a similar capacity for Judge Fursman.

Mr. Jerome declined to speak about the indictments or the events leading up to them. All Mr. Rand, who will be in charge of the prosecution, could be persuaded to say was:

"The blanket indictment for conspiracy was returned without suggestion from the District Attorney or his representatives. The subornation charges are based on statements made by one of the defendants on Oct. 19 and Nov. 16, 1903."

On Oct. 19, 1903, Dodge filed the affidavit setting forth that he had not been served with any papers in the suit which brought his wife her decree of divorce, and on Nov. 16, 1903, he testified to the same effect before Judge Ernest Hall, the referee appointed by Justice Davis of the Supreme Court to take evidence in the annulment suit instituted by Howe & Hummel on behalf of Dodge.

Benjamin Steinhardt, who is a sufferer from locomotor ataxia and generally regarded as a very sick man, was in Atlantic City when the indictment against him was handed down yesterday. He has been there with his family for some time. A telegram was dispatched from the District Attorney's office to Chief of Police Maxwell asking him to place Steinhardt under arrest. A telegraphic reply brought the information that the lawyer had consented to come here without being arrested. He reached Jersey City at 10:15 o'clock last night, the train on which he traveled being an hour late. His wife, his brother-in-law, and Detective Woodruff accompanied him.

In front of the Hotel Marie Antoinette one of the horses drawing Steinhardt's carriage broke down. He was left for dead. The party took another carriage.

District Attorney Garvan, Detective Sergeant McNaught of the District Attorney's staff, and County Detective Jesse, were waiting in the Pennsylvania Station. They did not make themselves known until Steinhardt and his party had boarded a ferryboat bound for Twenty-third Street and the boat had reached midstream. On this side of the river all the members of the party entered carriages and drove to the house of Recorder Goff at 319 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The Recorder had been notified of their coming, and was waiting for them. At the suggestion of Mr. Garvan, Steinhardt was paroled until Monday, when he will appear with his counsel and enter a plea.

It was learned last night that Steinhardt had been watched by men from the District Attorney's office for the last ten days.

WHO FURSMAN IS.

Ex-Judge Edgar Luyster Fursman was born at Charlton, Saratoga County, in 1838. He started practicing law at Schuylerville in 1854. His first public office was that of County Judge of Rensselaer County, to which he was elected in 1882. In 1889 he was elected as a Democrat to a Supreme Court Judgeship and held this till he resigned in October, 1902. On four terms in Sing Sing. People trust the great names of finance and are robbed by fraudulent fluctuations caused by watered stock.

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Do you ever want all the correspondence, outgoing and incoming, on a certain subject, IN A HURRY?

How long does it take you to get it—and are you ever sure that you have got it all?

Our system of vertical filing will give you any series of correspondence in your business, INSTANTLY, and you couldn't overlook a letter if you tried.

Library Bureau

Card and filing system experts

316 Broadway.

BIGGEST DIAMOND KNOWN FOUND NEAR PRETORIA

Weighs 3,032 Carats and Is Valued at £1,000,000.

EXCITEMENT IN TRANSVAAL

Dr. G. F. Kunz Tells What the Giant Gem May Look Like and Something About Other Stones.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Jan. 27.—The largest diamond ever discovered has been found near Pretoria. The stone weighs 3,032 carats, and is said to be a pure white diamond of good quality. It is locally valued at $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

There is immense excitement here and at Pretoria as a result of the discovery.

Information that this great diamond has been found also reached this city yesterday morning through a cable message to ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy at his office, 30 Broad Street. The message read:

"Discovery of 3,000-carat stone, valued at £1,000,000."

The message was signed by an official of the Premier Diamond Company, whose name Mr. Levy said he did not feel warranted in disclosing.

"The Premier mine, situated in the Transvaal," Mr. Levy explained, "is the second largest diamond mine in the world, the company which runs it being capitalized for £80,000. It was opened about two years ago. The larger one is the De Beers Corporation mine, situated in the Kimberley district.

"From the start the Premier mine has paid, yielding about $500,000 worth of stones per month, but of which the Government demands 60 per cent. The company controlling the mine is a London one, John Wagoner of London being the President. I am merely the largest stockholder in this country, and as such I received this message."

While Mr. Levy was talking some one came in with a cablegram showing that the exact weight of the giant gem was 3,032 carats.

Dr. George F. Kunz, Tiffany's expert in precious stones, was visited and asked what a stone of 3,032 carats might look like, to what use it might be put, and how it compared with other stones of which he knew.

"If a stone of the size you say has been found," he said, "it undoubtedly is the largest one of which the world knows anything. I do not care to discuss its value, but it may be £1,000,000, or, say, $4,000,000. It depends a great deal upon the coloring and the way that it is cut, for the chances are that it will be cut up. Or it may or may not have flaws that must be cut out.

"In size it probably would look like two teacups held with the openings together. It would weigh about twenty-two ounces avoirdupois. The rough stones lose from 40 to 60 per cent. in the cutting.

"One larger stone was found in Brazil, being 3,300 karats, but it was black, and the stones are useful mainly for making drills. Of the other variety, the famous Koh-i-noor would be the nearest in size to this latest one. It weighed originally 794 karats, and has been much reduced by repeated cuttings, having been first cut to 186 karats, then to 102¾. It is owned by the royal family of England."

Other large stones Dr. Kunz mentioned are the Regent, weighing 280 karats in the rough; the Florentine, belonging to the Emperor of Austria; the De Sancy, owned by an Indian Maharajah, and the Polar Star, now in the possession of the Princess Yassapouff.

SHOT FUGITIVE AS THIEF.

Man Wounded in Burglar Chase a Prisoner in Hospital.

In a chase after a man who, the police say, assisted by two others, tried to rob the tailor's shop of Samuel Alexander, at 66 Rutgers Street, last night, Patrolman Wertheimer of the Madison Street Station fired two shots at the fugitive, one shot taking effect in the man's side. The wounded man was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, a prisoner. Two men who are supposed to have been his companions also were arrested.

The man who was shot is described by the police as Harry Frank, a glass cutter, twenty-four years old, of 223 Division Street, who, they say, has a prison record. The men under arrest in the Madison Street Station are Isidor Brodsky, aged twenty-one, of 2,123 Third Avenue, a tailor, and Harry Meyerson, also a tailor.

Patrolman Wertheimer was walking along Monroe Street when he saw the three men go into the hallway at 66 Rutgers Street. A few minutes later one man came out and posted himself in front of the place. When he saw the policeman the lookout gave the alarm and the two men inside ran out, and went toward Monroe Street. The chase and shooting followed, after Wertheimer called to Frank that if he did not stop he would shoot.

Election District Captains Dined.

The Republican election district Captains of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District were dined last night at the Hotel Vendome by their leader, William C. Wilson; the Republican office holders of the district, Congressman-elect Parsons, and Senator Elsberg.

The other hosts were Assemblyman Agnew, Alderman Robinson, Superintendent Morgan of the Bureau of Elections, and James W. Perry, the old leader of the district. Ex-Gov. Odell was expected, but was kept away by a cold. Chairman Hilpin of the County Committee was present.

IRREFUTABLE

The statistics of the IMPORTATIONS OF CHAMPAGNES INTO THE UNITED STATES for the year 1904, placing Moët & Chandon at the top of the list and in the lead with 127,783 cases, are absolutely

IRREFUTABLE

and are the authentic figures verified by the United States Customs reports; any publications not in accordance with these figures are willfully misleading, including as they do other countries.

THE SALES OF

MOËT & CHANDON

Including Other Countries in 1904 were

336,430

CASES

The Greatest Number of Cases Ever Sold in Any One Year of Any Brand.

Regarding Champagne importations in 1904 Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 10, 1905, says:

"Messrs. Geo. A. Kessler & CO. HEAD THE LIST of importers of Champagne into the United States with the splendid total of 127,783 cases, A GREATER AMOUNT of Champagne actually arriving within the United States than has ever heretofore been reported. The result is a splendid tribute to the quality of the wine."

A Sale of Linen Handkerchiefs.

This morning we place on sale 500 dozens of PURE WHITE LINEN Handkerchiefs; all fresh new goods, (we bought them Thursday,) all full size, with quarter, half, and one inch hemstitched borders.

These handkerchiefs are sold all over New York at 25 cents a piece. Special to-day, **10c**

Pajamas, $1.15

MEN'S PAJAMAS of French flannel, madras and cheviot; stripes and figures, in neat color effects, trimmed with best grade braid; goods never offered at less than $2; semi-annual sale price, per suit **$1.15**

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., near 14th
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

SALE ENDS TO-DAY

In a storm such as New York has just passed through the resources of the home are taxed to the utmost for entertainment. In every home where there is a Pianola there is always at hand an unfailing source of delightful recreation not only in stormy weather but during the long Winter evenings and whenever there are guests to entertain. *The Pianola is as new as its newest piece of music.*

PIANOLA SALE

A Rare Opportunity to Secure Slightly Used Pianolas at a Reduction of $100 from Original Prices

THERE are doubtless many people in New York who have desired to own a Pianola, but have hesitated on account of the price which is rigidly maintained. Rather than take any less desirable instrument than the Pianola—which is recognized throughout the world as the standard—they have thus far preferred to go without any piano-player at all.

For such people this special sale is an opportunity not to be neglected. This offering includes Pianolas which, though having seen previous use, are in perfect playing order and are in every way desirable instruments. The only reason for their having been exchanged was the desire of their owners to obtain the very latest model—the Metrostyle. *At this sale you can secure for as little as $15 down a Pianola which could hardly be told from new and with the privilege of exchanging it any time within three months at the full purchase price should you decide you would prefer the Metrostyle.*

Group I—$150 — **$15 down and $7 a month**

Exchanged Pianolas that have been used for some time, yet in no way worn, impaired or out of date. Every doubtful part has been replaced with a new one, cases restored when marred, and each given the same scrupulous adjustment and inspection bestowed on new Pianolas before leaving the factory. In capacity to give service and pleasure they are practically new.

Group II—$175 — **$20 down and $8 a month**

Pianolas that have seen less service, coming back in such excellent condition that but trifling adjustment was needed to bring them up to the standards set for new instruments. Each Pianola in this group has had just the amount of service that assures soundness and harmonious working of every part.

Group III—$200 — **$20 down and $10 a month**

Made up entirely of exchanged Pianolas that have seen almost no service at all. An expert could examine them in vain for evidences of previous use. Any of them might be put into new stock were it not for the company's present practice of including the Metrostyle in all new Pianolas.

Every Pianola in these three groups is sold subject to the same guarantee given by the manufacturers with absolutely new Pianolas.

High Grade Pianos at Exceptional Prices.

These are Uprights and Grands from the best known manufacturers, taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano. They are remarkable for their fine condition, differing in this important respect from all other offerings of used pianos elsewhere. Prices range from $125 upwards. Sales are being made to persons who had not hitherto supposed they would be content with anything short of an absolutely new piano. Purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN CO., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

MAYOR PRODS COMMISSION.

Report on Lighting Plant Could Be Made in Two Weeks, He Says.

Mayor McClellan took issue yesterday with Cary T. Hutchinson of the commission named by the Board of Estimate to prepare plans for the proposed city electric lighting plant, who said that a report could not be made before midsummer. The Mayor holds that a report can be completed in less than two weeks by the simple process of bringing up to date the report which the same commission, consisting of Mr. Hutchinson, Prof. Seaver, and Nelson P. Lewis, made less than two years ago to the Low administration.

At the Board of Estimate meeting the Mayor called attention to the stories in the morning papers which quoted Mr. Hutchinson as saying that the reports could not be ready before midsummer.

Mr. Lewis, who was present, said that some money would have to be appropriated for stenographers and clerk hire before the work could be started. He was told to go ahead at once, and that the board would take care of the financial end out of the $25,000 appropriated two weeks ago and since held up by the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor told Mr. Lewis that the commission was not named as an ornament, but to get its report out quick.

Papers filed by the New York Edison Company yesterday with the Corporation Counsel indicate that the lighting companies will claim in the courts that they have had a contract with the city during the interval in which no contract was supposed to have been in existence. The claim is to be based on the fact that the Controller's office failed to restore to the companies the certified checks which accompanied the bids, and also that Commissioner Monroe, who received the bids, never had given formal notice of rejection, but instead repeatedly had notified the companies to set up lamps here and there at indicated points.

Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday replied to the complaint of Controller Grout that the Law Department had not aided his lighting inquiry. Mr. Delany said that the correspondence between the Law Department and the Finance Department on the subject would refute the Controller's assertion. He challenged the Controller to make this correspondence public, but Mr. Grout refused to do it.

EDISON MAN ARRESTED.

Taken for Contempt to Grout—Judge Forgot Stay.

Because of forgetfulness on the part of Supreme Court Justice Marean of Brooklyn yesterday, a Deputy Sheriff of New York County placed Joseph Williams, Secretary of the New York Edison Company, under arrest on a warrant issued at the instance of Henry Yonge, counsel for Controller Grout.

The warrant was issued by Justice Marean because of Mr. Williams's refusal to answer questions in the course of Mr. Grout's lighting investigation. In making the warrant, Justice Marean, however, granted a stay of proceedings until the appellate courts should pass on the merits of the case. When, on Thursday, Mr. Yonge called to obtain the warrant, there was some passing mention of the stay, and then Justice Marean forgot it.

Mr. Yonge hurried to Manhattan to place the warrant in the hands of the Sheriff. He did so, and early yesterday morning a Deputy Sheriff visited Mr. Williams and requested his appearance in the office of the Sheriff.

Mr. Williams was startled, and proceeded to explain, but the deputy insisted that Mr. Williams accompany him to the Sheriff's office. There he was permitted to telephone to his lawyer in Brooklyn.

The lawyer quickly made for Justice Marean's office and informed him that the warrant had been executed. The Justice then remembered that the stay had remained upon his desk. Soon after its delivery Mr. Williams was released.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

Many private electrical plants are being taken out and the service of The New York Edison Company substituted. Second-hand electrical machinery is worth a deal more to-day than it will be twelve months from now. Our engineers will advise with you about it.

An expert in any branch of electrical service will be pleased to call for conference without cost to the inquirer.

The New York Edison Co.
55 Duane Street, New York

KNICKERBOCKER SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Fifth Avenue, Corner Thirty-fourth Street.

BOXES TO LET IN ABSOLUTELY

Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults.

DOCTORS ORGANIZE BOYCOTT.

North Carolina Physicians Blacklist Patients Who Don't Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, N. C., Jan. 27.—Some time ago the physicians of this county organized and got up a "blacklist." All who had refused to pay doctors' bills were put on the list and an agreement was entered into not to visit any of them until the account was settled. The doctors have stuck to their agreement regardless of the consequences, and the Legislature has been called on for relief.

A bill has been introduced compelling a physician to attend the sick when money is tendered for his services, if the physician has no other reason for refusing to answer the call than the blacklist agreement.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:38 A. M.—5,133 Jefferson Street; H. Gipstein; damage, $200.

12:50 A. M.—76 West Eighty-ninth Street; L. M. Henriques; damage, $200.

2:35 A. M.—Fook of Little West Twelfth Street; Merchants' Despatch Company; damage, $50.

2:45 A. M.—73 Monroe Street; Jacob Schwartz; damage, $300.

7:20 A. M.—Fulton Market; Postal Telegraph Company; damage trifling.

7:20 A. M.—1,464 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Strory; damage, $25.

8:50 A. M.—756 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street; Vincent Marino; damage, $25.

10 A. M.—89 Essex Street; Schneid & Glasser; damage, $150.

10:10 A. M.—24 East Ninety-eighth Street; Max Abron; damage, $150.

10:20 A. M.—284 Eleventh Avenue; lumber yards; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—664 Robbins Avenue; William Becker; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—451-456 West Thirtieth Street; Joseph Wicke and others; damage, $75,000.

3:45 P. M.—382 Third Avenue; J. J. Collins; damage, $500.

4:30 P. M.—239 West Forty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—23 Forsyth Street; Sarah Goldberg; damage trifling.

6:00 P. M.—107 Madison Street; Jacob Bernstein; damage, $250.

6:10 P. M.—302 West Twentieth Street; Elizabeth Faling; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—443 West Thirty-fourth Street; Frederick Hendes; damage, $15.

8:45 P. M.—95 Third Avenue; J. Kind; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—82 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Levin Eradenburgh; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—12 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—89 Mercer Street; Empire Sign Company; damage, $35,000.

9 P. M.—51 Bond Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

10:35 P. M.—101 East One Hundred and Third Street; Joseph Worms; damage, $35.

SIX POLICE INSPECTORS TO GO BEFORE SURGEONS

Part of McAdoo's Plan to Get Rid of Dead Timber.

BATCH OF CAPTAINS NEXT

Cortright, Brooks, and McLaughlin Among the District Commanders to be Put to Physical Test.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday ordered six Inspectors to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons on Tuesday next to be examined as to their physical fitness for further service. It is part of Mr. McAdoo's plan to get rid of what he calls the dead timber of the department. The Inspectors are:

MOSES W. CORTRIGHT, Chief Inspector.
NICHOLAS BROOKS, Borough Inspector of Manhattan.
PATRICK H. McLAUGHLIN, ex-Borough Inspector of Brooklyn.
JAMES KANE, Borough Inspector Queens.
ELBERT O. SMITH, Inspector of the Harlem District.
THOMAS L. BRUHAN, Inspector of the Tenth District, Brooklyn.

Should the Board of Surgeons determine that all or any of the Inspectors are unfit for service it would give the Commissioner the right to retire them on a pension. There are two Inspectors whom the Commissioner might retire at any time without having them pass the surgeon's examination. They are Inspectors Brooks and Kane, who are not veterans. Brooks, under the circumstances, would be entitled to a pension, but Kane would not.

It was said around Headquarters yesterday that if the Board of Surgeons found everybody sent before it fit for service, as was the case when Commissioner Partridge wanted to rid the department of some of its old men, Commissioner McAdoo would find a way around it. It was said that he might organize a board of outside physicians to pass on the work of the police surgeons.

The Inspectors will be followed before the Board of Surgeons by nine of the oldest Captains in Manhattan and a dozen from Brooklyn. Then will come the turn of about fifty Sergeants and two hundred patrolmen. The Commissioner has ordered the Board of Surgeons to remain in continuous session until the work is done.

Inspector McClusky took charge of his new command in the Bronx yesterday. His successor, Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien, will not take up his duties as head of the Detective Bureau until noon to-day. In the meantime the Detective Sergeants attached to the bureau are wondering who will be the first to go. That O'Brien will begin a house cleaning as soon as he assumes command no one doubts.

Commissioner McAdoo left Police Headquarters yesterday without signing the charges against Capt. O'Connor. The charges, which have already been drawn up, are for neglect of duty, insubordination, and falsifying the records of the Department. In the meantime there were rumors aplenty about the Mulberry Street building that charges are to be preferred against others.

Detective Sergeant Eggers, the Commissioner's confidential man, with a corps of his own detectives, went raiding in Harlem early yesterday morning. They smashed into the Nomad Club, an alleged gambling house in the precinct of Capt. Burns. Following the raid the Commissioner told Captains and Inspectors would be held responsible for the gambling houses, poolrooms, and disorderly places in their bailiwicks which they failed to find and which were raided by men from Headquarters.

Commissioner McAdoo decided yesterday to establish a separate Detective Bureau in the Bronx. The Detective Sergeant to be in charge there will report direct to Acting Inspector O'Brien.

The Commissioner said that he had not been invited to attend the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday for the purpose of appointing a citizens' committee to consider the evils in the Police Department.

"I heartily welcome any aid or suggestions for assistance that this or any other body of men in this city will give me," said Mr. McAdoo. "I know Mr. Root very well. I will probably talk the whole matter over with him in an informal way."

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he had been advised in advance of what the gentlemen involved in the movement were about, and had promised them his fullest co-operation.

Commissioner McAdoo declined yesterday to discuss the appointment of Inspector Cross as Chief Inspector of Brooklyn.

"Mr. McAdoo's action completely disgusts me," said the Rev. Cortland Myers of the Baptist Temple. "This transfer is a move from bad to worse. It is made to bluff the public. I cannot believe in the sincerity of it, nor can anybody else. While Inspector McLaughlin was little use to the force on this side of the river, Adam Cross is unfitted by character to be in Brooklyn."

The Rev. Mr. Hetzel said that he had a great deal of respect for Inspector McLaughlin and not a great deal for Cross. He thought that Brooklyn would suffer by the change.

GIRL IMMIGRANT PRISONER.

Murder Charge in Hungary Hangs Over Marie Bonida.

When the steamer Moltke, which arrived Thursday night, discharged her steerage passengers at Ellis Island, the authorities detained Mary Bonida, a comely Hungarian girl, by request of the Austrian Counsel, who was informed by cable the girl is wanted in Hungary on a charge of murder.

The foreign authorities say that following a burglary in the province of Zerper, in Hungary, the girl murdered an aged man. From scars on her hands and head the young woman was picked out from the other immigrants, and taken into custody. A man named Trobelderger, said to be an uncle of the girl, also came over in the Moltke. He too was detained. A special Board of Inquiry will pass on the case to-day.

SHIP FREE OF PLAGUE.

Vaderland Released from Quarantine, but Investigation Will Continue.

It was officially announced by the port health authorities yesterday that the bacteriological examination of the blood of two of the ten persons who died on the Red Star liner Vaderland on the voyage of that vessel which terminated at New York Tuesday night, confirmed the diagnosis of the ship's surgeon that pneumonia was the cause of death.

The announcement that the bacteriologists had been unable to find the slightest trace of plague bacilli was followed by the immediate release of the vessel, which returned to her dock in the afternoon, after having been quarantined and passed by the health officials for the second time in four days.

The passengers of the liner, who were removed to Hoffman Island for observation, will be brought back to Ellis Island this morning. Then a number of them will be examined under oath concerning the treatment accorded them on the way over.

The Vaderland was scheduled to sail for Antwerp this morning, but owing to the delay in the requarantining the sailing date was changed to Monday.

Unparalleled Achievement!

Importations in 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE

131,330 CASES

The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade.

Regarding Champagne Importations in 1904, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 10, 1905, says:

"Messrs. Fredk. de Bary & Co. brought over last year to this side of the water a greater number of cases of Champagne than has ever hitherto been known, and these importations speak in the strongest terms of the great popular esteem in which G. H. MUMM & CO.'S Champagne is held on this continent."

JUDGE ADMITS HIS ERROR.

Says He Did Wrong in Letting Cohn Silk Fraud Case Go to Jury.

"In permitting the case of Martin L. Cohn to go to the jury, I made one of the mistakes of my judicial career," said Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the Circuit Court, yesterday. "I hope I shall never make another such error, and I propose to right that wrong pretty soon."

This statement was made by Judge Thomas when counsel for Martin L. Cohn asked that the indictment charging him with conspiracy in connection with the silk fraud cases be dismissed. Cohn and Charles C. Browne, a former examiner of silks in the Custom House, were tried in February last before Judge Thomas. The Judge declined to grant a motion to dismiss the indictment against Cohn, the defense contending the evidence did not warrant the court in letting the jury pass on the merits of the case. A verdict of guilty returned against Cohn was set aside by Judge Thomas in March.

The Government's counsel opposed the dismissal of the indictment until after the United States Circuit Court of Appeals had passed on the Browne appeal. Judge Thomas, however, said he did not propose to permit the indictment to stand, unless Mr. Smith would say that he had some evidence other than that adduced at the trial. Mr. Smith admitted he did not at present have such evidence, but hoped to have it by Fall. Judge Thomas declined to allow the indictments to hang over Mr. Cohn's head until that time. He will render his decision in a few days.

GIVE UP MISSING LIGHTER.

Shipping Men Abandon Hope for the Clarence, Lost in Big Storm.

The missing lighter Clarence, which left Bayonne Wednesday during the storm, now is believed to have been lost off Robbin's Reef, the entire crew of seven men going down with the craft. William Hulbers was in command of the lighter, and it was said yesterday that he started on the trip against the advice of the commanders of similar craft.

A message was even sent to the lighter by the New York and New Jersey Steamboat Company, advising Capt. Hulbers to postpone his departure. When the message was received the lighter had sailed.

The Clarence was an ancient craft, having been laid down over thirty-six years ago. Her tonnage was 117, and she was licensed to carry a crew of seven men. The vessel was valued at $6,000 and the cargo at $8,000.

NEW YORK CLUB GETS SITE.

To Build on West Forty-fifth Street, Near Fifth Avenue.

The New York Club, which recently sold its property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street for $1,100,000, has bought as the site for its new clubhouse 25 to 33 West Forty-fifth Street.

The price paid for these properties is between $300,000 and $325,000. Albert B. Ashforth was the broker in the transaction.

There are at present five old dwellings on the plot, which has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of about 98 feet. The existing leases on all of these houses may be canceled at sixty or ninety days' notice, and it is expected that the club will begin work on its new house early in the Spring. The Medcef Eden Realty Company was the seller of 25 West Forty-fifth Street, and the Herzog estate of the other four houses, 27 to 33. The properties are on the north side of Forty-fifth Street, about 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

$20,000 FOR INJURIES.

Car Accident Award to Woman After Three Trials.

After the suit brought by Mrs. Mary Wimmer against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for injuries received in a surface car accident had been tried three times, a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday awarded a verdict in Mrs. Wimmer's favor, allowing her $20,000 damages.

Mrs. Wimmer was injured by being thrown from a Fourth Avenue car at Thirty-third Street. She sued the company and got a verdict for $7,500. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company then carried the case to the Appellate Division. The verdict was set aside and a new trial of the case was ordered. On the second trial the jury failed to agree. The third trial, which ended yesterday, lasted five days.

MRS. DUKE'S BAIL LOWER.

Reduced from $3,000 to $1,500—Examination Next Friday.

Mrs. Brodie L. Duke was again arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. After argument her bail was reduced from $3,000 to $1,500, and examination in her case was set for next Friday afternoon.

Magistrate Pool said, in deciding upon the date for the examination:

"If at the end of a week I am satisfied that the Texas authorities are acting in good faith, I will have the woman held and committed for thirty days. If not, I will do something else."

Mrs. Duke was taken back to the Tombs. She expects to get bail to-day.

AGAINST HANNAH ELIAS.

Employe Ordered to Tell Why He Shouldn't Give Up Money.

In the trial of the suit brought by John R. Platt to recover $685,000, which he alleges was obtained from him under threats by Hannah Elias, it developed that Receiver Montague, who was appointed by the court to take possession of all of the woman's property, had not got hold of $162,000 which Mrs. Elias drew from the bank on the day the suit was brought against her. Testimony was given that she had handed over $152,000 to Patrick W. Dugan, who at times was in the woman's employ.

The receiver yesterday got an order from Justice Scott to compel Dugan to show cause why the balance of the funds in his custody should not be turned over to the receiver. It was made returnable on Monday next.

FRANK CROKER LEFT ESTATE OF $400,000

He Made It All Himself, Ex-Senator Fox Says.

FATHER OUT OF POLITICS

Democratic Club President Says So, at Least—No Club Delegation to Meet Old Leader.

Frank Croker, who died at Ormond, Fla., last Sunday morning as a result of an automobile accident on the day before, left an estate of upward of $400,000, according to John Fox, the President of the Democratic Club, a lifelong friend of the young man's father, Richard Croker, and also a lifelong friend of the young man. Ex-Senator Fox said last night that although Frank Croker was only twenty-seven years old he had made this fortune himself and without aid from his father. Young Croker had been in business for not more than five or six years.

"Frank left a large private fortune, although it is not generally known," said Senator Fox. "He was the head of the Roebling Roofing Company, with offices in the Flatiron Building, and it was due solely to Frank's work that the concern proved to be a profitable venture. The company has outstanding contracts for roofing all over the country on a very large scale, and every cent of the $400,000 which the young man left was made by him without any aid from his father."

Last night ex-Senator Fox greatly deplored the reports that have been circulated connecting the name of Richard Croker with possible political activities on his arrival here next week to attend his son's funeral. He said that there was not a single word of truth in the report that any of the "Croker Old Guard" around the Democratic Club would seek to have the ex-Tammany leader reassume any of his old political activities.

"There will be absolutely no politics in the return of Richard Croker," said the ex-Senator, "for the visit is a sad incident, the saddest in the life of my old friend. Acting on my suggestion, the Democratic Club will not even send a committee to the Hoboken pier to meet him when the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse docks next Thursday. Some of the club members undoubtedly will be there, but they will not be there as club members, but as friends, who will go there quietly to sympathize with him in his bereavement. In Mr. Croker's distressed state of mind it would be positively brutal to inject any politics into his home-coming. I doubt even if Mr. Croker would listen to any such talk, and I am sure that the ousting of Mr. Murphy from the leadership, if proposed to Mr. Croker in any way, would receive scant attention from the old leader.

"For three years Mr. Croker has been out of politics, and I am convinced that he intends to stay out for the rest of his life. Of this I am certain."

It is expected that the funeral of Frank Croker will be held within twenty-four hours after Richard Croker's arrival, but the definite plans will not be made until Mr. Croker gets here and has been consulted. In the meantime some beautiful floral decorations have been sent to the mortuary vault of St. Leo's, where the remains are. Most of the floral tributes have come from the family and friends in the Democratic Club. Father Ducey has arranged that the friends of the young man may see the remains any morning between 8 and 10 o'clock, at the vault at 11 East Twenty-eighth Street. Richard Croker, Jr., the young man's brother, is still under the care of a physician at the Croker home, at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. He has not recovered from the shock caused by his brother's death.

GAS OVERCOMES FOUR.

Broken Pipe Makes Trouble in Furnished Room House.

As a result of the breaking of a pipe connecting a gas meter with the mains in the street, four persons in a large furnished room house at 210 Eighth Avenue were overcome by gas last night. They were Mrs. Mary J. Connors, living in apartments on the third floor; Mercedes Devine, nineteen, fourth floor; William Diehl, a machinist, second floor, and John J. Burchell, a real estate agent, having charge of the house, and living on the first floor.

Of these, Mrs. Connors was the only one so badly overcome that she had to be taken to a hospital. Dr. Burrows of the New York Hospital treated Miss Devine and the two men at the house.

WARRANT FOR APPLEYARD.

Officials of Defunct German Bank in Buffalo Under Arrest.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Justice Murphy, who has been conducting John Doe proceedings with a view to ascertaining if there was anything criminal in connection with the insolvency of the German Bank, this afternoon issued warrants for the arrest of Arthur E. Appleyard of Boston, Richard Emory, Robert F. Schelling, and Eugene A. Georger of Buffalo.

In the case of Appleyard, it is charged that he misrepresented the value of bonds of the Ohio Union Traction Company which were given to the bank as security for a loan obtained by him. Messrs. Emory, Schelling, and Georger are charged with violating that section of the Penal Code which makes it an offense for officers of a bank to fail to perform their full duty.

Messrs. Emory, Schelling, and Georger appeared in police court this afternoon and gave bail in $500 each for a hearing next Tuesday.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Arthur E. Appleyard, when he was told that a warrant for him had been issued in Buffalo, said he had not decided on a course of action. When he was asked if he would go to New York State voluntarily he thought possibly he might, but could not tell for a certainty what he would do.

Coroner Jackson to be Tried Monday.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the trial of Coroner Jackson on the charge of bribery will go on Monday before Recorder Goff in Part IV., General Sessions. Lawyer Frank Moss, counsel for Coroner Jackson, did not demur to the indictment. He made the statement that he saw no reason why he would not be ready for the trial Monday.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents. Adv.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

A bargain message from New York's buying headquarters for men's clothing.

ONE of those history-making messages that pulsate with stirring news—the sort that saving men eagerly glean—very line being fraught with buying opportunities that surpass any similar sale this or any other store has ever held. Second Floor.

Now let's place the facts in the limelight of public print—see what you think of them—see why such unusual clothing values are possible—it's a serious matter with us—you, too.

We're on the eve of inventory—semi annual settlement when we make our returns—figure out just where we stand. We don't propose to count the stock—whatever we sell for is profit—we've made our profits during the early season. Hence these extraordinary values.

$12.50 for your unrestricted choice of all of our $20, $22.50, $25 and $30 suits, **$12.50**

It's no half-way offer, either, for the lots include all of those famous Kuppenheimer suits—they are so well known that we do not have to tell you about them. In these suits you'll find only such fabrics as are used by high-grade tailors—such as smooth silk worsteds in many very desirable effects, fancy Scotch tweeds and fine effects in cassimeres. Every garment strictly hand made—tailored equal to custom-made work—while they last at, to-day, $12.50.

$9.50 for the $12, $15, and $18 suits and overcoats—come and let us give you the bargain surprise of your life—of course, there's not a great quantity, but then that lends a snap to the sale—good things do not come in unlimited quantities—all high-grade garments—the suits are made of such fabrics that will allow immediate wear can also be used for early Spring wear. The overcoats are of foreign frieze, in Oxfords and black—cut very long, with broad shoulders—snug-fitting collars—all serge lined—sizes to fit all—at $9.50.

$13.50 for all of our $25 to $30 overcoats—going to tell you about the overcoats first—we haven't all sizes, but if you can be fitted the price is half. We have just six overcoats size 33—10 overcoats size 34—15 overcoats size 35—four overcoats size 36—eight overcoats size 40—11 overcoats size 42—16 overcoats size 46—pretty clean stock, isn't it? but then the fact that there are so few is just why we can sell them at these low prices—overcoats are made of the very finest Elysians and Vicunas—the residue of our very finest lines—overcoats that equal a coat you'd have to pay as high as $30 for if made to order.

400 men's fancy silk vests at $1.35

—came to us just recently from an overloaded manufacturer who could not afford to wait to sell at regular prices. Must have extra vests to complete your wardrobe—here's your chance to buy $2.50 and $3.00 vests at $1.35—handsome, dressy effects in silk mixtures—sizes 34 to 42—to-day at $1.35.

STATE CHARITIES BOARD AFTER ARCHITECT HEINS

Blames Him for Delays in Completion of Buildings.

TOO MUCH TO DO, HE SAYS

Friction Between Heins and the Board May Be Aired in the Legislature —Numerous Complaints.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—There is serious friction between the State Board of Charities and State Architect Heins. The Board of Charities in its annual report says the delays in the construction of buildings for the charitable institutions of the State, which in some instances, it is alleged, have resulted in both hardship to the inmates and expense to the State, are due to dereliction of duty on the part of the State architect.

The matter was brought to the attention of Gov. Higgins, and in his message he recommended that the State architect be afforded additional help by the Legislature. Some members of the Legislature, however, are not convinced that the conditions complained of by the State Charities Board are to be explained on the ground that the State architect has an insufficient force, and the prospect is that the whole matter will be aired in the Legislature.

One of the charges against State Architect Heins is that the State School for the Blind at Batavia was kept closed for nearly four months past the regular time for opening because of repairs that were not started early enough during the Summer vacation. The blind wards of the State lost nearly four months of tuition and the State had to pay the teachers and other employes just as if the school were open.

The Charities Board complains also about the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, now known as the New York State Training School for Girls. In 1900 the Legislature made an appropriation of $9,000 for the reconstruction of the prison there. The money was reappropriated in 1902. More money was appropriated later. The contract was not let until the Fall of 1903, and the job was not completed until thirteen months afterward. Delayed plans and insufficient appropriation to complete the work are the explanation given.

A similar experience was had with respect to the construction of a guardhouse and the reconstruction of an administration building and cottages at the Hudson Institution.

In the report of the managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum it is alleged that the mortuary building is so badly planned that "in the Winter the corpses freeze before the doctors can perform post mortem examinations." The managers of this institution say the amount appropriated by the Legislature for a specific building was not sufficient. It is charged, however, that the amounts appropriated were as large as the State Architect recommended for the purpose—actual bids showing his estimates to be too small.

There is further criticism in a communication from the Superintendent of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sonyea. The Superintendent, after detailing the unnecessary delay in the construction of a laundry building, concludes by saying "It seems to me that it may be difficult sometimes for those who direct this work from a distance to appreciate how slowly it progresses and how it embarrasses us to wait so long for a building that we are so urgently in need of."

Delayed plans and insufficient appropriations are the explanation given by the Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory at Bedford, Westchester County, of the tardiness in completion of a seven-thousand-dollar hospital building at that place. A contract for a twenty-two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cottage for employes at Bedford was let in September, 1904. This structure is not yet completed.

State Architect Heins owes his appointment to President Roosevelt. He is a member of a well-known firm, and no question of competency is involved in the complaints against him. The allegation is that his whole time is not given to the State. His answer is that he has had insufficient help. He says that for some time past he has had an average of 150 contracts, large and small, in hand at one time and scattered all over the State, and that to supervise the work on all of these contracts he has had only four regular inspectors.

The State Board of Charities recommends the appointment of a commission of representative men to decide upon some definite and comprehensive plan for the construction of State buildings.

CIGARS UNITED

HAVANA vs. TAMPA

Thousands of men in this city have a taste, natural or cultivated, for the finer grades of imported cigars, but do not feel like paying the prices that must be asked for them. To all such men we recommend the

Havana-American Brand

Made in Tampa, Florida, from tobacco imported from Cuba.

The difference in price is considerable, owing to the difference in duty on leaf tobacco as compared with that on manufactured cigars. In other respects there is little difference.

We do not claim that the Havana-American is the best cigar in the world, but we do claim that it is the best cigar that its prices ever bought, and that in bouquet as well as workmanship it can be compared only to the best grades of imported goods.

It is made in the following sizes at the following prices:

DIPLOMATICOS, 2 for 25c.; box of 50 . . . $6.00
PANETELAS, 10c. each; box of 50 . . . $4.75
PERFECTOS, 3 for 50c.; box of 25 . . . $4.00
PURITANOS FINOS, 10c. each; box of 50 . . . $5.00
REGALIAS, 3 for 25c.; box of 50 . . . $4.00
PERFECTO ROYALES, 2 for 25c.; box of 25 . . . $3.00

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

Stores All Over — One Always in Sight

BILL BENEFITS RAILROADS.

Extends Five Years the Time Prescribed for Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Chairman Bedell of the Assembly Railroad Committee to-day introduced a bill which provides that the time prescribed for the completion of a railroad which heretofore has procured a charter from the State, and which has acquired at least one-third of its right of way, or begun the construction of any portion of the road, or which has obtained a certificate from the Board of Railroad Commissioners that public convenience requires the construction of said road, shall be extended for five years from Jan. 1, 1906.

At the office of the Railroad Commission it was said that, so far as the officials of the commission knew, the bill was not intended to benefit or extend the powers of any of the great railroad systems of the State.

There is a suspicion that the bill was drawn in the interest of the Port Chester Railroad Company, the Boston and Westchester Railroad Company, or some other railroad corporation which is anxious to secure an entrance into New York City, but which up to this time had been unable to secure the necessary consent from the city authorities.

Local Hospital Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities under Mayor Low, has been here consulting with Gov. Higgins on the latter's recommendation that the State insane asylums and hospitals be restored to the management of the local boards under which they were until Gov. Odell put through legislation abolishing such boards. A bill embodying the Executive's views will be drawn up by the New York charities expert and no doubt will be passed early in the session.

Another bill which Folks will draw up will give the State Board of Charities power to order inmates of charitable institutions transferred from one institution to another. The financial affairs of State hospitals are to remain vested, it is understood, in the fiscal supervisor.

Bill Aimed at Lotteries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—A bill has appeared in the Assembly, sponsored by Assemblyman Phillips, Chairman of the Codes Committee, which declares those who traffic in or possess any ticket or any paper showing that a chance or share is held in any lottery, whether it be established within or without the State, or whether the drawing be in or out of the State, shall be deemed a common gambler. A fine of $1,000 is provided and imprisonment for not more than two years or both.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Arrived: Marcellus, at Culebra; Marblehead, at Panama.

Sailed: Wyoming, from Bremerton for San Francisco; Hartford, from Portugal for Havana.

MAYOR ORDERS PLANS FOR TWO RESERVOIRS

Croton Watershed Improvements to Cost $4,000,000.

TO TEST THE CITY'S POWER

Delany to Decide Whether McClellan Can Appoint Commission to Extend System Without Legislative Action.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had instructed the Aqueduct Commission to go ahead with the preparation of plans for the two new reservoirs in the Croton watershed recommended by the Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission. They are to supplement the present dam to impound water now going to waste, and both together will cost $4,000,000.

According to present plans the larger of the dams will be 120 feet high and will be located at or below the west branch of the Croton River, or else further south below the east branch if that be found better. It will be twenty miles above the present dam, and according to the estimate of the Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission will hold 14,000,000,000 gallons of water. The Aqueduct Commission engineers say it will hold fully 20,000,000,000 gallons as they will build it. The second dam will be known as the Cross River dam and will be located two miles from the Croton station. It will be 100 feet high and will hold 10,000,000,000 gallons of water.

Owing to the fact that it will take the city until April to acquire title to the Westchester County land desired for the improvements, and as the Legislature will adjourn at about the same time, the Board of Estimate fears that the situation will narrow down to a race between the city and Assemblyman Apgar's following in the Legislature to see whether the city will get the land in question before Apgar gets his bill passed which would prevent the city from going to Westchester County for its water supply.

The Board of Estimate, at yesterday's meeting, resolved to test the power of the city to appoint a commission to extend the water system without action of the Legislature. A resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on the question was passed. If Mr. Delany decides that the city has the right the Mayor will go ahead at once and name the commission. In his annual message to the Aldermen the Mayor suggested the appointment of a non-partisan commission of three members to supercede the Aqueduct Commission and carry out the recommendations of the Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission to spend $80,000,000 in the general extension of the water supply. The Mayor also had a bill prepared and introduced in the Legislature authorizing him to name the commission.

Chief Engineer J. Waldo Smith of the commission said yesterday that the big Croton dam is all completed and that the work of filling in with water would begin as soon as a thaw comes.

HIGGINS'S CENSUS PLAN.

Proposes to Make the Counties Bear the Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The sixty-one counties of the State will bear the brunt of the expense of taking the census this year if Gov. Higgins's plan is put into effect. The State will furnish all the necessary forms and create the census taking machinery, but the compensation of enumerators must be borne by the county.

Senator Raines in the Senate and Assemblyman Burnett in the House introduced bills appropriating $300,000 for the work. While the State will advance the money the County Treasurers, upon order from the Boards of Supervisors, who will be informed by the Secretary of State of the cost which each county must bear, must refund to the State whatever such sum may be.

As the county will be under an expense of at least $2, and commissions for names each day for each enumerator, and most of the time under an expense of $3 a day for interpreters, the expense is sure to be great.

The enumeration will begin May 15, and by June 15 the work must be completed. In 1892 the work was completed between the 16th and 20th of February at a cost to the State of $205,000. The State bore the entire expense.

This year's act materially raises the qualifications of the enumerators. The appointment of these is vested in the Secretary of State. He can remove for cause and appoint successors.

Governor Pardons Brooklyn Boys.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Gov. Higgins today pardoned Edwin L. Kendall and Howard Flanary, each aged seventeen years, whose families live in Brooklyn, and who have been confined in the Elmira Reformatory on an indeterminate sentence for passing a forged check. The boys previously bore a good character, and the Governor says they will be restored to their places of employment. One has a mother dependent upon him.

Clear Brain, Steady Nerve

Wheatena

The Best Wheaten Breakfast

First sold in 1879—sells to-day better than ever

More Fine Offerings In Men's Suits and Overcoats

This morning we place on sale sixty-six Tourist Belted Overcoats for men. The lot includes all sizes from 34 to 42 inches. They are made of fancy mixtures in dark and light patterns of brown and gray. They have fancy silk body-lining, and satin shoulder-lining. The coats are made with full, loose backs; some are single, others double-breasted.

There are also a few fancy Surtout Overcoats in the collection. Of course, the lines are very much broken. The values are as follows:

Five Coats that were $35 Twenty-two Coats that were $30
Ten Coats that were $28 Twenty-nine Coats that were $25

Today at $18.50 Each

Also a collection of one hundred and four Men's Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits, of fancy, as well as plain black and plain blue cheviots. Suits that have been selling regularly at $15, offered today at $10.50 each. All sizes, both regular and stout.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Best Health Suggestion--- Wear GOOD SHOES

Good shoes do not necessarily mean high prices. We have some very inexpensive sorts that are thoroughly protective, as well as good-looking and serviceable.

It is very poor economy to try to make your old shoes hold out until better weather comes. There are at least three months ahead when good shoes will be absolutely necessary to the good health of the wearer; and one bad cold may cost more than many new shoes.

Here are good, well-made sorts for men, women and children that cost very little.

Men's CALF SHOES at $3
Storm or box calf; with double soles; Blucher cut lace; martan comfortable.

Men's BOX CALF SHOES at $1.90
A nother lot of Dongola-topped Lace Shoes, Goodyear welted, that have all the goodness of the usual $2.50 shoes, except in trifling details of finish.

Women's SHOES at $2.20
Calf and kidskin; cadet, laced; sturdy, smart and warm. Kidskin, lace and button; better-looking durable, and new lasts. All sizes and widths.

Women's KID SHOES at $1.50
Lace and button; kidskin, with patent leather tips; stout oak leather soles, sewed. All normal feet can be fitted in C, D and E lasts.

Boys' SHOES at $2
Box calf and kid; tan and black storm calf, with double soles, waterproofers. One of these were our regular $2.50 and $3 grades.

Fourth avenue.

More Little-Priced MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Thanks to very liberal reserves of those low-priced Muslin Garments, which are held back for the filling of mail orders, we are able to announce fine, large collections, complete in all sizes, among these lots that are always counted the choice plums of the White Sale.

Of course, there are a great many women who would not care for garments as cheap as these, if it were not for the fact that they like to do the trimming for themselves, with lace and embroideries that they have also bought during special sales.

All of these garments are made of good materials, in ample proportions, not skimped anywhere and the work is done in careful manner, hence they make excellent foundations for the home trimming that many women like to do for themselves.

Of course, we still have quite large stocks of January Sale garments at higher prices, but we give only the detail of these special lots today:

Corset Covers

At 38c—Of cambric; high or V neck, trimmed with embroidery.

At 45c—Of cambric or muslin; high or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or Torchon lace or embroidery.

Nightgowns

At 38c—Of muslin; high neck; yoke of cluster plaits, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

At 50c—of muslin; V neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Drawers

At 15c—Of cambric, with deep hemstitched ruffle.

At 25c—Of cambric or muslin; deep hemstitched lawn ruffle, or cluster plaits with embroidery.

At 35c—Of cambric or muslin; deep ruffle, trimmed with Torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitching.

Long Petticoats

At 50c, were 85c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion.

Chiffon and Crepe de Chine Waists Charming Models, Reduced

Now, here is good telling.

These soft, fluffy, clingy waists are in new styles, beautiful styles, becoming styles.

This will show—if your mind's eye sees things quickly:

At $5 Each, reduced from $7.50

Pink, light blue, black or white Chiffon over silk. Soft, loose effect with circular plaitings. Yoke and deep cuffs of shirred rows of Valenciennes lace, with silk soutache braid between them.

At $6.50 Each, reduced from $10 and $12

Chiffon in white, light blue or pink, over silk; full shirred effect in body and new sleeves. Yoke of fine Valenciennes lace; round medallions of repousse lace around yoke on front and on sleeves.

Crepe de Chine, shirred and full, with yoke and cuffs of fine Valenciennes lace. Pink, light blue or white.

Second floor, Tenth street.

All the Women's Winter COATS At Half-Price or Near It

Every coat is stylish. Every coat is beautifully tailored. Every coat is made of the richest, most effective materials.

Good models for this year—do you need any argument to prove that Winter is still with us?—and next.

At $5—Coats worth $12
At $7.50—Coats worth $15
At $10—Coats worth $18 and $20
At $15—Coats worth $25
At $18—Coats worth $27.50 to $32

All lengths. The greater number in large sizes—36 to 44.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lively Times Today In the UNDER-PRICE STORE

The day's news is headed by these stirring offerings of Furnishings for Men:

Men's Blanket Robes and Mackintoshes at $2.50

This may seem like a ridiculously low price for either of these protective garments, and it is, for every garment in the offering is worth at least double the price, and many are worth four times the price we ask for them today.

It is simply a hurried clean-up of odd lots of stock before taking inventory; and we want to make it plain right at the beginning that these are odd lots and that the garments show the marks of handling and lying on our counters, but they deserve no such harsh treatment as we have subjected them to.

The Mackintoshes are assorted as follows:

$5 kinds—Black, with cape	Quantity	3	0	1	2	1	0
	Sizes	34	36	38	40	42	46
$5 kinds—Navy blue, with cape	Quantity	1	1	1	3	1	
	Sizes	36	36	38	42	46	

$10 kinds—Black, with cape	Quantity	3					
	Sizes	0					
$10 kinds—Navy blue, with cape	Quantity	1					
	Sizes	4					

Thirty-eight Blanket Robes that were $5.50, $7.50 and $10—bright and light colors—slightly soiled; are now $2.50 each.

Men's Scarfs at 12½¢

This is a collection of about eight hundred Scarfs in four-in-hand and Teck styles, made of light and dark silks. All a good is that were originally 50c value. Many of them are perfect in every detail, but others are mussed and in some ways not quite perfect. They offer splendid selection today at this little price—

12½c Each

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Soft Hats at $1

Worth $2 and $3

They are end-of-lots, of course, but that makes little difference to the man who gets such a splendid hat for $1.

They are a pearl. Not all sizes in any one style, but all styles in the collection. A number of shapes to choose from. $1 each.

Women's Handkerchiefs At 7c, Worth 10c

Absolutely pure-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with imitation Armenian lace edge. Regularly 10c; now 7c each.

Also Women's Unlaundered Handkerchiefs, all-linen, with openwork initial in corner embroidered design; at $1 a dozen. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Maids' Aprons

Plenty of neat, pretty styles to choose from, at specially low prices:

At 25c—Of lawn; five styles; with or without bib; trimmed with hemstitching or embroidery.

At 35c—Of lawn; with or without bib; trimmed with plaits or hemstitching.

At 50c—Of lawn; eleven styles; with or without bib; trimmed with plaits, embroidery or insertion.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Good Corsets At Special Prices

Here are four groups of stylish, well-made Corsets that offer unusual value at their very low prices:

At 50c, worth 85c—Corsets of heavy-weight coutil; with medium bust and long hips.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. a la Spirite Corsets; comfortable model, with no side steels, for slight figures; gives freedom to hips and bust.

At 75c, worth $1—Warner's Rust-proof Corsets; with small waist, high bust and medium hips.

At $1, worth $1.50—"Wanamaker-Special" Corsets, of batiste and coutil; beautifully made and perfect in fit.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Serviceable Waists At Small Prices

Three groups that women will be glad to look over this morning:

At 75c—Of cotton canvas in stripes, or flannel in solid colors; trimmed with plaits or fancy stitching; were $1.50 to $1.75.

At $2—Of fancy silk in stripes, a few in solid colors; tailor-made with plaits; worth $3.50 to $4.

At $3.50—Of velveteen in broadtail or plain effect; tailor-plaited or trimmed with lace and silk straps; worth $5.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Last Chance At the Glove Clean-up

We still have quite a number of $1 and $1.50 Gloves for women,

at 50c a Pair,

but they are mostly in small sizes. Splendid bargains for those who can be fitted.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Children's Coats & Caps Under-Price

Three groups that are made up of odd lots, and present remarkable bargains that mothers will be glad to know about:

At $2, worth $5—Children's Coats, of cloth cheviot effects, zibeline and crushed velvet, in a number of pretty styles. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $1, worth $3—Children's Silk Bonnet; mostly pink and light blue. Size for 2 to 5 years.

At 45c, worth $1—Children's Silk Caps; some trimmed with fur. Sizes up to 8 years.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Hose Supporters at 25c Worth Double

Made of plain or fancy frilled elastic, in various colors, styles to sew on or pin on to the corsets, as well as the round garter styles.

All were worth double, or more than double today's prices—25c a pair.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Linen Towels At 12½c, Worth 16c

Just one hundred and sixty dozens of these pure flax Old "Kilpatrick Bleach" Huckaback Towels. Size 17 x 34 inches, with red, blue and plain white borders. They have always been counted splendid value in our stock at 16c. Today 12½c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Candy at 15c a Pound

A special offering of chocolate-covered Molasses Chips of the same quality as our 30c candy, though they have been specially sold before in pound boxes at 20c—today 15c a pound.

The Wanamaker Dollar Dress Shirt

This famous White Shirt has been sold by us for a great many years, and yet up to this time there has never appeared a real competitor to it. You must still look for the $1.50 shirt in other stores to find a garment that can be at all compared to it.

The linens and muslins are carefully chosen, both for appearance and good service. The ample proportions, the skillful fitting of the various models, the shirtmaking throughout and the laundering, display a quality unknown in any other shirt sold at the price.

These shirts are made in all the good styles that men want; all the different styles in bosoms, sleeve lengths and comfortable proportions throughout the various sizes. *$1 each.*

Men's Collars at 12½c

We have ready today two new styles of Wing Collars in the popular Wanamaker line at 12½c.

These collars are the equal of the best 25c collars in every respect, in style identical, in quality of linen, both inside and outside of the collar, and in the care and correctness with which the collars are made. They are excelled by no 25c collars on the market.

Broadway and Ninth

Great News Of Handkerchiefs

Sheer, fine, perfect and pretty. To be borne by the fastidious.

Prices Diminished by Half

Men's and Women's Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; all perfect; hems in various widths; worth 18c, 25c and 35c each; now 12½c each.

Women's Fancy Handkerchiefs, embroidered, hemstitched and lace-trimmed; worth 50c each; now 25c each.

Women's Fine French Embroidered Handkerchiefs; scalloped edges; a small lot; worth $1 each; now 50c each.

Main aisle.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats Under-Price

First, is a collection of about one hundred Suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. They are broken lots of various sorts, including Double-breasted Jacket Suits, Norfolk Jacket Suits, and Jacket, Vest and Trouser Suits. All trousers are in knee length. These suits were formerly sold at $6 to $8.50, today choose at **$4.50 a suit.**

Then we offer about thirty-five Top Coats for boys of 6 to 16 years. They are made of black and Oxford mixed frieze, and sold formerly at $6.50 and $8.50, today choose at **$4.50 each.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Day to Buy UMBRELLAS

Men's and Women's Umbrellas with excellent wind-defying frames, heavy, high-grade silk covers, and handsome, new, stylish handles:

$2.75 UMBRELLAS at $1.75 Each
$3.75 UMBRELLAS at $2.75 Each
$5 UMBRELLAS at $3.75 Each
$7 to $10 UMBRELLAS at $5 Each

All were proud members of our regular stock. It's an incident of clearing-up week.

Men's Umbrellas with ivory-and-silver, cape and stag-horn and silver-trimmed natural wood handles.

Women's Umbrellas with long pearl-and-silver, ivory-and-silver, carved ivory, gun-metal, plain and silver-trimmed, and gold-plated handles.

Broadway.

Women's Gloves, 65c

Gloves that make the hand look shapely and graceful. Comfortable, well-made, well-fitting gloves.

2-clasp glace, in tan, mode, gray, black and white.

At 65c a Pair

Which is an injustice to their value.

Tenth street.

$3 Broadcloths At $2 a Yard

Broadcloth tailor-made gowns of broadcloth at its best, will cost far less than usual to those who heed this telling.

Imported Broadcloths in attractive small patterns—checks, broken plaids and stripes. The time's best colors—

Combinations of blue-and-green, blue-and-gray, and gray mixtures.

From a leading maker in Belgium. Imported to sell at $3. Now $2 a yard. 54 in. wide.

Rotunda.

All-wool Zibelines 28c a Yard, worth 50c

Not only a handsome fabric. But also serviceable. The kind that makes "every-day" suits that look smart and wear through time and weather.

A mill's surplus—that explains the low price. If we ordered the goods now, you'd have to pay 50c a yard for them when they came. And you would be glad to.

50c All-wool Zibelines at 28c a Yard

Natty mixtures of blue gray and Oxford gray olive, royal blue; and illuminated mixtures of green with brown-and-light green, black with garnet-and-green, black with brown. All 36 inches wide.

Rotunda.

Girls' Silk Shirtwaist Suits

These handsome Taffeta Silk Shirt-waist Suits have just been received from the manufacturer. They are made of excellent taffeta silk, which the manufacturer guarantees, and the design is in an advanced Spring style; yet the suits are offered at a very special price—

$11.50, worth $15

The silks are in black, navy blue, green and brown. The waists have plaited front and back; with the new full sleeve, having a deep cuff. The skirts are handsomely plaited. Sizes for 14 to 18 years. Suits for immediate wear that can be worn right through the Spring until hot weather comes.

Second floor, Ninth st.

New Buds in Fashion's Garden

"For still the new transcends the old
In signs and tokens manifold."

First Signs of Spring Styles That Are Best and Fairest

¶ Grenadine in a new guise—rebeautified. "Carreau" it is called—French for a square striped plaid. The square striped plaids are white and solid, on a transparent white grenadine ground. And the whole is covered with a big flower design in clear, rich, delicate colors. Over harmonizing silk, with the new-style high girdle of the same, and frills of net-ground lace—isn't that a pretty frock to set before the king? The *Grenadines Carreaux* cost 45c a yard.

¶ Heavy Suiting-Linen was never transformed into such artistic richness as the new Summer Dresses show. For description, choose at random. Here is a dress of heavy white linen with a large shoulder cape converted, towards the front, into a coat effect, by double perpendicular straps from collar to belt; the ends joined in turn by cross-straps in coupees. The vest-effect—no, the shirt-waist effect—under these straps is obtained by very fine plaits. Tiny tassels edge the cape; and cape, straps and plaited, flaring skirt are handsomely decorated by bands and huge round medallions of embroidery, heavy drawn-work and appliqued braid. All white. $55.

¶ But an expert "merchandise man" says that that frock, though lovely, is not at all the prettiest. He chooses a model of heavy tan linen, with a new jacket with epaulet-like shoulders. The jacket bears, all through, an enormously wide insertion of heavy tan lace-embroidery; a similar band marks a flounce effect on the skirt. The waist under the jacket is very simple, and shows in front smart lacings of cord. A high girdle completes the costume. $75.

¶ Fine sheer Silk Dresses—Habutai Messaline, Louisine, and the like—in white, pink, blue, lavender (such a beautiful one in lavender!) and other delicate tones, much shirred and simply trimmed, are to be the fashion. Exquisite models are here—the lines are long, sweeping and graceful, and the corded shirrings on sleeves, waists and skirt give a soft fullness that is most taking. The trimmings are of soft laces, very tasteful and unornate, and great stylish girdles—shirred, of course. These charming gowns cost only $30 to $38.

¶ Just ready for girls at the prettiest age are the new shirt-waists in the prettiest styles. Very girlish and simple, of fine linen in severe tailored fashion or with embroidery. They are different from the women's waists—highly loo. *young*. $2 and $2.75. Another effective waist of cream-colored mercerized cotton taffeta, covered with blue polka-dots, and embroidered down the front strap in tan and two shades of blue; $2.50. All in sizes for girls of 14 to 18 years.

¶ The latest decree concerning Taffeta Petticoats: One, at least, in every wardrobe should be the new blue. It is a beautiful shade, lighter, cooler than robin's-egg blue, less green than turquoise. Like the lightest tone in some Maxfield Parrish backgrounds. It is combined with bands of eyelet embroidery worked in white with lace trimmings or silk quillings; embroidered in white with alternate rows of plaits and shirrings; or with plain strapped flounces below accordion plaitings. Always beautiful, $10.50 to $18.50.

¶ A novel treatment of lace and plaits is shown in a beautiful white China Silk Waist. Lace *edgings* are inverted in rows to give the appearance of a square yoke and small plaits, arranged in groups in box-plait effect, run through the "yoke"—stopping at the lace and beginning again beneath it—down to the waist-line. The gauntlet cuff and high collar are trimmed with the lace. Sleeves are joined with beadings. An unusual waist for $7. Other pretty new models in China silk, at $3.75 to $7.50.

¶ The best Walking Hats are made after English models. In rough straw, in straw color, greens, and strange ruddy, "crimsoning" browns. Twists of malines in white and the color of the hat are popular. But the favored adornments are severe bunches and wreaths of flowers, not in nature's colors, but in those harmonizing with or deepening in color the hide of the straw. Fruit I seen as well, but is more true to life. All the hats are *chic* and artistic. $7 to $12.

As we look toward Spring in these notes, a good deal of Winter out-of-doors calls us back to say—Sweaters are being worn. A handsome model with a shawl collar ($4.50) recommends itself also for wear in the country this Summer.

Art Squares Under-Price

It is not often that we are able to offer these popular and serviceable floor-coverings at such radically reduced prices. Housekeepers will be prompt to appreciate today's unusual opportunity.

The collection includes three grades of English Squares, and three of American manufacture. All are standard, and all of the goods are perfect. There are several hundred Rugs in the collection, most of which are in the popular 9 x 12 feet sizes, and as follows:

Kashgar, 9 x 12 ft., at $16, from $22.25
Nouveau, 9 x 12 ft., at 15, from $21
Coronation, 9 x 12 ft., at $18, from $24
Gobelin, 9 x 12 ft., at $18, from $20.50
Brussels, 9 x 12 ft. at $6, from $9
Agra, 9 x 12 ft. at $8.50, from $12

There is also a fair assortment of these goods in smaller sizes. Third floor.

Fancy Linens Under-Price

An attractive group of hand-embroidered Linen Scarfs, Squares and Tea Cloths, decorated in beautiful wreath and floral designs, now priced as follows:

30x45 in., at $4.75; were $6.50
20x36 in., at $1.90; were $2.25
20x60 in., at 6.0; were $8.50
18 in. square, at $2.50; were $3.25
24 in. square, at $3.25; were $4.25
32 in. square, at $3.75; were $5.00
54 in. square at $8.50; were $11.50

Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, 18x27 in., in three good designs; were 35c, now 25c each.

36-inch square Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, in beautiful new designs, were $1.50; now $1 each.

Satin, 1½ yards square; were $2, now $1.50.

Third floor.

Photographic Demonstration

At our Camera Counter today from ten to twelve this morning, and from two to five this afternoon, we will give a demonstration of Eastman's Sepia Velox Redeveloper, which will interest all amateur photographers not familiar with this developer.

By this process Velox prints, either new or old, can be turned into a permanent sepia by a very simple method.

OTHER SUPPLIES

Wanamaker Fleur-de-lis M. Q. Tubes, box of six, at 20c.

Wanamaker Fleur-de-lis Developing Solution, 8-ounce bottle, at 20c.

Rubberoid Trays, 4x5 inches, at 8c; 5x8 inches, at 15c.

Single-fold Tripods, brass tops, at 40c.

Tripod Attachments, for Brownie Cameras, at 25c.

Developing and Printing promptly and satisfactorily done. Bromide Enlarging to order.

Rotunda, facing Fourth ave.

Good Bedding Under-Price

This is an offering of Hair Mattresses, Springs and Feather Pillows, at reductions that thrifty housekeepers will consider well worth while.

The Mattresses and Pillows will be made up new to your order. They are thoroughly sterilized, odorless, clean, new and made-up in the best manner.

The following list tells of the reductions to be profited by:

MATTRESSES

At $12, worth $16—Sterilized black mixed hair Mattresses; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one or two parts. 40 pounds.

At 10.50, worth $14—Three-quarter-size, 48 x 76 inches, one or two parts, 35 pounds.

At $9, worth $12—Large single size, 42 x 76 inches; 30 pounds.

At $7.50, worth $10—single size, 36 x 76 inches, 25 pounds.

SPRINGS

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered top Box Springs, for wood or metal bedsteads; full size, 54 x 75 inches.

PILLOWS

At $1.95, worth $2.25—Selected geese feather Pillows, 20x30 in., 3 pounds.

Fourth floor.

Comfortables

Just a reminder that if you were short of these necessary bed coverings on blizzard days, you will want to be protected next time:

At $1 each—Cotton-filled Comfortables; silkoline-covered, figured one side, plain the other; full size.

At $1.25 each—Comfortables, filled with laminated cotton; covering of fine silkoline, printed on both sides; extra long.

At $1.50 each—Comfortables, with best cotton filling; figured silkoline both sides.

At $5 each—Comfortables, filled with best white goose down; finest American figured sateen covering; odorless, and will not shed.

Third floor.

SNOW REMOVAL BRIGADE HAS HARDEST JOB NOW

ften Thousand in Night and Day Shifts—To Cost $300,000.

BIG SURFACE LINES RUNNING

ome of the Suburban Routes Are Still Out — Long Island and Other Railroads Resume.

Slowly but steadily the city is emerging from Wednesday's blizzard. The hardest work has fallen to the lot of the surface car lines and the snow removal contractor. The big railroad systems have had their share, too, but they are in pretty good shape now, and the officials are looking for to-day to bring a period of rest.

Bradley, the snow contractor and his aides, have hardly slept a wink since Tuesday night. Enormous as has been the effort expended to free the streets of snow the results have only just begun to be apparent, and this in the face of the fact that in the thirty-six hours ending at 7 o'clock last night approximately 300,000 single cartloads of snow had been removed from the streets and dumped into the rivers. And yet only the principal arteries of travel have been touched.

Oren Root, Jr., General Superintendent of the New York City Railway Company, has slept on a sofa in his office since Tuesday night.

The same untiring energy has been kept up in the offices of the traffic managers and dispatchers of the various railroads, particularly in the case of the Long Island Railroad, which until yesterday morning had not turned a wheel on the system since Wednesday night.

By last night the snow shovelers had cleared Broadway from the Battery to Times Square, and Fifth Avenue from the Washington Arch to Sixty-first Street. In the twenty-four hours ending this morning two shifts of men have worked. In the first shift were 4,500 and in the second 3,025, so that nearly 10,000 men were plying shovels and picks, the job never being deserted. To cart away what these men could shovel there were 2,500 trucks in each shift, or 5,000 in all. The number of single loads dumped up to 7 o'clock last night was 300,000, and it will reach over 400,000 loads before 7 o'clock this morning.

$300,000 FOR SNOW REMOVAL.

It has been estimated that the blizzard will cost New York City for snow removal alone more than $300,000.

Although the great majority of the surface lines of the New York City Railway Company were running yesterday the fact that vehicular traffic became possible knocked the schedules awry. As a matter of fact schedules have been practically abandoned, and all over town the motormen are doing the best they can.

There are still no cars on the Broadway line above Sixty-fifth Street. It is said that no very great amount of effort is being expended on this line because the Subway runs under its entire route, and it has not been doing anything like its former business since the Subway opened. No cars were running on the Amsterdam Avenue line above One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and the King's Bridge Road branch was also abandoned. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are out of business below Canal Street, and only a few cars were running in Madison, Eighth, and Lenox Avenues in the Harlem district. All but three of the trolley lines in the Bronx had resumed full operation yesterday.

Vice President Bryan of the Interborough Company said yesterday:

"Not in recent years have the transit lines of this city been put to such a test. Yesterday the elevated lines of the Interborough system carried 825,000 passengers and the Subway 311,000, a total of 1,246,000 passengers carried in twenty-four hours, with little or no interruption of traffic. The fact was established that if the Subway, with its present incomplete terminal facilities, can make such a showing, it will be able, when completed, to carry 750,000,000 passengers a year."

The Post Office is gradually getting through its rush. An extra force of distributors and separators is at work on the late mails, and the carriers sent out are aided by a force of sub-carriers.

TROUBLE FOR FERRYBOATS.

The ferryboats bucked icefloes all day. The Staten Island line was in particularly bad shape. The passengers on the Robert Garret of that line had an unpleasant experience when the boat reached the end of her slip at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. She got jammed in the ice diagonally across her landing place, and for nearly an hour it was impossible to move her either way. Finally ladders were raised from the deck to the spiles, and the passengers who did not mind taking a chance of getting an ice bath got to the ferryhouse. The Thirty-ninth Street Ferry to South Brooklyn is still out of business. To the great joy of Long Islanders the Long Island Road worked itself free from its letters yesterday and began running trains. On the main line the road was cleared as far as Riverhead, and on the Montauk Division as far as Patchogue. Beyond the population is still cut off. No freight was moved.

Trains on the lines entering the Grand Central Station were running on something like their normal schedules yesterday. The Lehigh Valley announced yesterday that the train service has resumed normal conditions over the entire line, and the same is true of the Pennsylvania and Erie Roads.

BELATED STEAMERS ARRIVE.

Belated steamships arrived at the bar in great numbers yesterday. Among them were the Baltic, which was due on Thursday and the Königin Luise, which was scheduled to sail for Europe to-day. She will not leave until Monday. The hardest experience of any vessel arriving was that of the Bernilla, which was blown 125 miles out to sea from Barnegat on Wednesday. Off Barnegat, when the blizzard struck her on Wednesday night the Bernilla was hove to head on to the gale to ride it out. When the wind shifted to the northwest she drifted seaward. Then to cap the climax a sea broke on board, stove in a portion of the deck house and flooded the engine rooms.

In the various cemeteries in Queens four hundred bodies await burial. In Calvary alone there are two hundred bodies in the receiving vaults, and three hundred men were at work there yesterday clearing away the snow. Funeral parties, a few of which passed through Long Island City yesterday, had four horses attached to the hearses.

The weather bureau reports generally higher temperatures except in New England. Florida is still shivering in temperatures between 16 at Jacksonville and 24 at Jupiter. The warmest place was Los Angeles, with 52 degrees, and the coldest, Huron, with 2 below zero.

FAMILY ALMOST FROZEN.

Mother and Four Children Evicted, Spent Night Under Stoop.

Mrs. Lizzie Deitz and her four small children, the oldest of whom is seven, were found early yesterday morning under a stoop in front of a molding mill at 250 Moore Street, Williamsburg. They were suffering from exposure and starvation.

They were taken to the Stagg Street Police Station, and Capt. Hayes bought coffee and sandwiches for them. Later they were sent to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Mrs. Deitz told the police that her husband deserted her a week ago, and she and her children were dispossessed from their home, at 346 Devoe Street. A neighbor sheltered them until Wednesday night, when they were driven out into the blizzard.

WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Body of Eighty-Year-Old Mrs. Downey Found in Her Shanty.

Mrs. Margaret Downey, eighty years old, was found frozen to death yesterday in an old shanty at 132 St. Mary's Avenue, Rosebank, S. I.

Mrs. Downey was widely known in the Clifton section of Staten Island and was thought to be well-to-do. It was her custom every morning to take a short walk and visit neighbors in the street. When she was not seen yesterday some of the neighbors went to the house and found her body.

Mail Driver Lost in Snow.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Jan. 27.—George Fisher, mail driver between here and Tuckerton, who started on his route as usual on the morning of the storm, has not been heard from since he left. A searching party left last night, but was unable to proceed through the snowdrifts and returned. This morning another searching party, headed by Fisher's father and brothers, left with teams and shovels to dig through the snow.

STILL DISCUSS ARBITRATION.

Senators, It Is Said, Will Insist on Amending Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The arbitration treaties were considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Bacon made the assertion that action on the various treaties could not be obtained until they were amended to protect the interests of Southern States in the matter of outstanding bonds held in foreign countries, which bonds had been repudiated by the States. He offered as an amendment to the treaties the provisions of the Olney-Pauncefote treaty for the maintenance of State rights.

Senator Bacon proposes to add to Article I. of the treaties the following:

"Nor shall any claim against any State of the United States alleged to be due the Government of ——, or to any citizen thereof, be the subject of arbitration under this treaty."

A second amendment proposes to add to Article II. the following:

"Provided, that any agreement to submit, together with its formulations, shall in every case, before it becomes final, be communicated by the President of the United States to the Senate for its approval, and to be concurred in by two-thirds of the Senators present."

After discussing the amendments for more than an hour the committee adjourned, with the understanding that the treaties would be taken up aagin at the next meeting.

HEARING ON GRAIN RATES.

Baltimore Interests Tell Why They Want Differential Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on rate differentials on through grain and flour traffic from the interior to seaboard ports was continued to-day before the full commission. The present hearing will embrace only Baltimore and Newport News, interests of New York and Philadelphia having had their respective claims fully heard at sittings in both cities during the past year.

The Baltimore witnesses to-day insisted that their business would suffer if the differential of 3 cents were removed, and that all the through traffic of grain and flour destined for foreign terminals would go to New York.

Underlying the arguments for Baltimore there was a general feeling that New York, with equal rates, would get nearly all the grain traffic, owing to the frequency of sailing dates, the greater number of vessels going there, and the convenience and competition in the making up of cargoes.

SWAYNE ANSWERS SUMMONS.

Senate Allows Him Until Feb. 3 to Reply to Impeachment Articles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Through his counsel, consisting of ex-United States Senators Anthony Higgins and John M. Thurston, Judge Swayne to-day appeared in the Senate to make answer to the summons in connection with the articles of impeachment made by the House of Representatives against him as Judge of the United States for the Northern District of Florida.

The proceedings were very brief. Mr. Higgins read and asked to have filed the statement that Judge Swayne had designated counsel and by them made his formal appearance. Manager Palmer for the House made a motion in writing that Judge Swayne be required to present his answer to the articles of impeachment Feb. 3, that the witnesses be subpoenaed to appear Feb. 10, and that the taking of testimony begin Feb. 13. Mr. Thurston announced the readiness of the defense to proceed with the trial on the 10th.

After some argument the Senate decided on the motion of Senator Fairbanks to require the accused to answer by Feb. 3, and that witnesses should be present on the 10th, leaving the further question as to when to begin the trial to be decided. The court then adjourned.

The galleries were crowded, the expectation evidently being that the accused Judge would appear in person.

ARGUES FOR SMOOT.

Mr. Van Cott Deprecates What He Terms Religious Persecution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Arguments for the defense were made to-day in the Smoot investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Waldemar Van Cott in arguing for Smoot, said the contention of the protestants was untenable, in that they admit they could charge Senator Smoot with no offense cognizable by law, and that the only thing brought against him was that he believed in revelations. He deprecated what he termed an attempt to return to the Dark Ages of persecutions.

Justification for the Mormon Church engaging in business was offered by Mr. Van Cott by a citation of the case of Trinity Church in New York as one that owns a vast amount of property.

As reasons why Mr. Smoot should retain his seat Mr. Van Cott said that Smoot could not have secured the Legislature without the aid of the Gentile voters; that he opposed the Evans bill, which was vetoed by the Governor; that he encouraged the State Superintendent in driving religious classes out of the public schools, and that he was not a polygamist. He then made the declaration that if Mr. Smoot should be unseated it would solidify the Mormons more than ever.

RUSSIA NONPLUSED BY HAY.

Suggestion as to Chinese Neutrality Question Causes Surprise.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—At the Foreign Office to-day The Associated Press was informed that the proposition by Secretary Hay to submit the question of the violation of Chinese neutrality to a conference of the powers had not been received.

The officials were rather nonplused at the suggestion, declaring they could not understand how it was possible under the present circumstances to adjust such a question by such means.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Always remember the full name. 25 cents. Adv.

RECFIVERS APPOINTED FOR CORDAGE TRUST

Most of Working Capital Lent to Selling Company.

LOW HEMP A BAD BLOW

Total Liabilities Are $10,800,000—Agreement with the Selling Company Was Always a Millstone.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Dick S. Ramsay of Brooklyn and Frederick K. Day of Elizabeth receivers for the property in this State of the Standard Rope and Twine Company, the Cordage Trust, on the application of George W. Montgomery, Vice President of the company, and on consent of Thomas Russell, the President. The receivers' bond was fixed at $50,000. The same receivers were appointed in Trenton, by Chancellor Magie, as it is a Jersey corporation. The New Jersey order was also entered upon the application of Vice President Montgomery.

The receivers shall pay out no funds, except upon the order of this court.

The trouble is ascribed to lack of capital, unprofitable business, and the declining price of hemp. Most of the working capital for a long time past has been lent to the company by the Union Selling Company, and it will require at least $500,000 to carry on the business for the next six months. This the company is unable to procure. The monthly operating expenses of the mills are $57,000. The liabilities are: First mortgage bonds, $2,740,000; income bonds, $6,805,330; business debts, $1,296,725; total, $10,842,055.

The total assets are not given in the application for the receiver. The company owns six cordage mills, acquired in the reorganization of the United States Cordage Company and valued at $2,500,000.

The Standard Rope and Twine Company is the unfortunate successor of two wrecked predecessors. The company was first known as the National Cordage Company, and after going into the hands of receivers was succeeded by the United States Cordage Company. That concern went to smash in 1893. The present company began business in 1896, and it has been a losing proposition ever since it originated. It had a capital stock of $12,000,000, and first mortgage bonds of $3,000,000. The first year the company lost $500,000, and the second year $600,000. From these losses it had scarcely recovered when the duty on hemp was removed, and the company lost 8 cents a pound on 3,000,000 pounds of hemp which it had on hand. The company was never able to recover from these blows, and it was only with difficulty that it succeeded in meeting its fixed charges. Efforts have been making for over a year to reorganize it without a receivership, but plan after plan was abandoned.

One of the reasons for the failure of the company was the agreement it had with the Union Selling Company, which had a profitable contract to sell the products of the Standard Rope and Twine Company at a commission of 7½ per cent. This contract was abrogated in 1901, three years after it had been made, on account of public criticism. A basis of 5 cents a hundred pounds was then established, with guaranteed sales of 45,000,000 pounds a year, while the selling company agreed to furnish all the necessary working capital on collateral at 5 per cent. William Barbour of Paterson was one of the heavy stockholders in the selling company, which was a profitable affair.

A bondholders' committee, composed of President Alvin W. Krech of the Equitable Trust Company, President Valentine P. Snyder of the National Bank of Commerce, James B. Clews, Donald Mackay, and Charles E. Orvis, has been formed to consider the advisability of reorganization.

MARYLAND A FAST CRUISER.

Falls Just Behind the Pennsylvania's Record on Trial Run.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—With a keen northwest wintry wind striking her abeam, the armored cruiser Maryland, which was built for the United States Government by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, attained on her official trial trip to-day an average speed of 22.396 knots an hour, thereby exceeding her contract requirement of 22 knots. The Maryland is the fourth and last of a type of fast cruisers to have a trial off Cape Ann. Of the three which have preceded, the Pennsylvania, the fastest of these, averaged a speed of 22.43 knots an hour.

The trial course to-day extended from Thatcher's Island, off Gloucester, to Cape Porpoise, a distance of 44 knots, and the run was out and return, 88 knots. The course was marked by eight stakeboats, which divided the distance into seven sections. The first five of these were 6.6 knots, the sixth was 5 knots, and the seventh 6 knots. The best speed on an individual section was 22.852.

As the Maryland cut her way through the seas, the water was sprayed in great masses over her bow, and falling on the deck and rigging, froze almost immediately. Through the strong northwesterly breeze the warship speeded with no rolling, the only movement being a slight pitch and vibration from the working of her engines. The Maryland was found to have quick-working steering gear, establishing a record for the throwing of the helm hard over. During the trial the two engines of the cruiser developed an average horse power of 27,000.

The Maryland has a length of 502 feet and an extreme beam of 69 feet 6¼ inches. She has two sets of vertical inverted triple-expansion, direct-acting propelling engines. The main battery consists of 4 eight-inch breechloading rifles. There are 14 four-inch rapid-fire guns and a secondary battery of 18 three-inch and 12 three-pounder guns, besides 4 one-pounder automatic guns, 4 one-pounder rapid-fire guns, 6 Colt automatic guns, 2 machine guns, and 2 three-inch field guns.

QUESTION COPPER SALE.

Arlington Bondholders Say That McKenzie Deceived Them.

NEWARK, Jan. 27.—Vice Chancellor Stevens took testimony to-day in an action brought by C. L. Dignowity of New York and other bondholders of the Arlington Copper Company for an order declaring that the property of the company, which was sold by the Sheriff of Bergen County under foreclosure on Sept. 20, 1903, was bid in by William McKenzie, President of the Hobart Trust Company, as trustee, and not as an individual.

The complainants, who own 147 of the 800 bonds of the company, of the value of $500 each, allege that on the day of the sale Mr. McKenzie induced them not to bid on the property by representing that he would bid it in for all of the bondholders, and that they thereby would save large Sheriff's fees which would be necessarily incurred if there was opposition bidding. McKenzie bid in the entire property at $2,000.

The complainants further allege that the amount is far below the value of the property, as $104,000 was spent for the land and an additional $125,000 for the buildings and machinery placed thereon.

Mr. McKenzie denies all allegations of fraud and misrepresentation. He declares that he invited the opposition to bid on the day of the sale, but they refused. Since then he had organized the Bergen Industrial Company and turned the property over to it.

THE GRAND JURY'S POWER.

May Criticise in Presentments—Appellate Division Rules.

The Nassau County Grand Jury in November criticised certain acts of the Board of Supervisors of that county, and the question came up yesterday in Brooklyn before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which declared that the presentment must stand. The opinion, written by Justice Jenks, says, however, that such an accusation by a Grand Jury, with no crime charged and with no chance for the accused to answer, might be a bitter hardship, if not intolerable. On the other hand, he says that the court has power to resubmit the question to the Grand Jury, and thus have justice done after a full hearing.

Justice Woodruff wrote a dissenting opinion, in which he held that it was not intended that a Grand Jury should establish its own standards of right and wrong. Such a presentment as was made in Nassau he regards as a perversion of the essential spirit of the Grand Jury system, which, he says, has for its object the protection of the citizen.

JIU-JITSU FOR OUR CADETS.

Special Board to Consider Training for Hand-to-Hand Fights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—America is learning lessons from the Russo-Japanese war which will prove valuable to both the army and the navy of the United States.

Some of these lessons were considered at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and the discussion will result in definite action within a few days.

Some time ago President Roosevelt directed attention, through letters to Secretaries Taft and Morton, to the desirability of encouraging by every means possible the physical development of cadets at the Military and Naval Academies. Subsequently, the suggestion was made that instructors be employed at the academies to teach jiu-jitsu.

At the meeting to-day the entire subject was considered very fully. It was decided to appoint a joint military and naval board to study the matter, with the idea of giving to the cadets at the two academies instruction in exercises which might prove of value to them in personal encounters.

It was pointed out that the Russo-Japanese war had demonstrated that hand-to-hand encounters were much more likely to occur in battle than had been supposed. Secretary Taft pointed out that in many such fights the Japanese, through their superior knowledge of sword play and their remarkable agility, had overcome their opponents.

It was announced after the meeting that an order forming the proposed board would soon be issued.

FOLLOWS COMBES'S LEAD.

Rouvier Ministry's Programme Same as That of ex-Premier.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Rouvier Ministry held its first formal Council at the Elysée Palace to-day under the Presidency of President Loubet.

Premier Rouvier submitted his declaration of policy, which was approved. Later the Premier presented the declaration to Parliament.

It follows the policy of ex-Premier Combes, the main features being an income tax, the separation of Church and State, workingmen's pensions, and a reduction of the term of military service. The declaration severely condemns the system of secret reports on the lives of army officers, which brought about the downfall of the Combes Cabinet.

During the debate in the Chamber M. Rouvier said relative to the separation of Church and State:

"Separation was not a part of the original programme of the Combes Cabinet, but only arose through special circumstances. If separation is made in the sense of liberty, it is well we should understand it thus. While reserving the rights of the State and respecting liberty of conscience of Catholics we would like to accomplish this reform with unanimity. The Government will not oppose the discussion of separation, but thinks it better first to discuss the income tax."

M. Sarrier proposed a general vote of confidence that the Government would realize the reforms declared in the programme announced by Premier Rouvier, which was carried by 410 to 107 votes. The result is a distinct success for the Ministry.

The first actual work of the new Cabinet was its approval of the dismissal of Commandant Begnicourt from the Legion of Honor for making secret reports and a resolution relieving Gen. Poigne from membership in the Superior Council of War for similar reports.

PREMIER TISZA TO RESIGN.

Result of the Hungarian Elections a Complete Surprise.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 27.—The defeat of the Government in the elections appears to have been complete.

The Opposition secured 171 seats out of the 318 results so far known. One hundred and eighteen of the opponents of the Government elected are members of the Kossuth Party.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—Premier Tisza will, it is expected, come to Vienna after the last Hungarian polling day, in order to tender the resignation of himself and the Cabinet to the Emperor.

After being in power since the establishment of the Ausgleich, in 1867, the Liberals have suffered their first defeat.

The gains of the Kossuthists are equally surprising to friends and foes, and the result is so astonishing that no one appears prepared to discuss the possibilities of the situation.

It is generally agreed that the elections will have an important bearing on the future of the dual monarchy. The effect on the questions of an independent Hungarian Army and the commercial relations between the two countries is awaited with much concern.

SALVATION ARMY'S APPEAL.

Miss Booth Asked City to Relieve Suffering Due to Cold Snap.

So much suffering has been called to the attention of Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, since the cold snap that she appeals to New Yorkers for assistance in the following letter:

A little time ago I appealed to you in the interests of our huge Christmas dinner and your city responded nobly for that purpose. The money given then has been spent for that purpose, but there are so many besieging our doors for help and succor that I appeal to you again in their interests to help me to help them during this cold Wintry blast.

The first three months of the year are always the hardest to the poor of our great cities. Work is scarcest, living is at its dearest, and generally rents are the highest. The weather makes cruel ravages where meals are few and scanty, and where clothing is thin and insufficient.

This being my first Winter in your midst, I want the poorer classes to feel that I am their friend. Their needs are great, and if you cannot see their sufferings, you will, I know, take my word that the needs are there, and you may rest assured that any contribution you forward, be it large or small, shall be faithfully expended for this special purpose.

Miss Booth's attention was also attracted by the recent statement of Robert Hunter that there are at least "70,000 children who go to school hungry" in this city, and to the further statement made by Superintendent of Schools Maxwell that "there are hundreds of thousands of children in our city schools who cannot learn because they are always hungry." In a letter addressed to the City Superintendent of Schools she asked if these statements were correct, and, if so, offers on behalf of the Salvation Army to take immediate steps to relieve the situation by establishing centres in the poorer quarters of the city where food shall be furnished to the children forced to go to school hungry.

Superintendent Maxwell sent Miss Booth a letter yesterday stating that the situation had been underestimated.

"Raffles"

is a Gentleman Burglar. His adventures are as exciting as those of Sherlock Holmes, the gentleman detective.

A "Raffles" story in the Jan. 21 issue, and a Sherlock Holmes story in the Jan. 28 issue of

Collier's

The National Weekly

JUDGE LACOMBE FAILS TO OBTAIN A HEARING

House Committee Fights Shy of Impeachment Cases.

JUDGE MUCH DISAPPOINTED

Correspondence Between Him and His Philadelphia Accusers Excites Wonder of Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Judge E. Henry Lacombe of New York was here to-day doing his best to get the House Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges brought against him by the Philadelphia law firm of Watt & Dohan. He failed, and was very much disappointed and displeased.

The Judge talked to the different members of the committee, pleading with them for a chance to answer the accusations they all told him that no charges had come before them, and that there was nothing for him to answer. Judge Lacombe asked that he might at least have a hearing, and was told that there was no occasion for it.

The Judiciary Committee is being fairly bombarded with applications for impeachment. It has six cases before it, but not one of them is likely to have a hearing. One member said there seemed to be a rage for impeaching people, and that the committee would soon find itself in hot water if it took the cases up.

Even if a member of the House should introduce a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Lacombe the committee will not act unless the House passes a resolution instructing it to do so. Until the House finds what sort of a figure it is going to cut in the Swayne case, it is certain that no impeachment case will have any consideration.

Each member of the Judiciary Committee received a copy of the correspondence between Judge Lacombe and the law firm, which was generally characterized as containing the most remarkable set of letters ever received by a Judge on the bench. From this correspondence it appears that the Circuit Court tried to get Watt & Dohan within its jurisdiction with the evident design of punishing them for contempt, the contempt consisting of the writing of these letters.

The correspondence shows that in November the Philadelphia firm told Judge Lacombe that he had constituted himself a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals which passed on their case, and accused him of deviating from the practice of his court. Judge Lacombe reminded them that they had not been admitted to practice in his court, and when they complained of failure to extend to them the usual courtesies in such cases he replied on Nov. 23:

"It is sufficient to say that such courtesies are extended only to gentlemen whose conduct evinces a proper appreciation of the relations which should exist between bench and bar."

He told them there was no case involving them before the Circuit Court of Appeals, and on Dec. 2 they retorted that there was such a case, adding among other remarks:

As to your veiled threat to oppose any application which we may make for admission to practice in the United States Circuit Court, Second Circuit, we desire to say that when we make such application we shall make it as a matter of right, as a matter of favor, and we shall expect the application to be considered and passed upon on that basis and upon no other. Furthermore, we shall not regard you as the whole court, but only as a member thereof, although from the appearance of the record in this case you seem to have had considerable encouragement to so regard yourself.

You evidently have a grievance against us because in the regular course of business and in pursuance of professional duty to our client, after examination of the proceedings before you, it became necessary for us to call attention to your derelictions. We use that term advisedly for the reason that your acts were unlawful acts, not innocent mistakes, and that in the use of the usual legal phraseology in our brief we have referred to them as "errors."

Under these circumstances, proved by the record, we should regard your approval as a doubtful asset, and we are therefore grateful for your disapproval.

Judge Lacombe merely acknowledged receipt of this without comment, and the lawyers wrote again, saying: "We hope it will be a lesson to you."

On Dec. 7 William Parkin, clerk of the Circuit Court, sent duplicate letters to George W. Watt and James H. Dohan, notifying each to appear before the court at 10:30 A. M. on Dec. 13 to justify or explain the letters. Should this date not be convenient they were requested to name another between Dec. 13 and Dec. 23.

In reply to this Watt & Dohan on Dec. 8 sent a letter, in which they expressed the suspicion that the request of the Judges was not made in good faith. Copies of this letter were sent to Judges Coxe, Townsend, Holt, Wallace, and Lacombe. On Dec. 9 Clerk Parkin replied that since the lawyers had suggested no change in date the court would be in session on the day originally named to hear their explanation.

Their reply to this was sent on Dec. 10 to Judge Lacomb and copies of it were sent by them to the three other Judges. It read as follows:

Hon. E. H. Lacombe:

Dear Sir: "Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird."—Proverbs, i., 17.

None of the four Judges answered this. On Dec. 27 the lawyers wrote to Parkin asking him to "kindly advise" them whether or not the Judges had examined the record of the case. Copies of this letter were sent to the four Judges. It was not replied to, and on Jan. 16 Watt & Dohan wrote complaining of the lack of courtesy shown in not answering their letters. This also failed to elicit a response, and there the correspondence ends.

JANITORS THREATEN SUITS.

Talk of Actions Against the Street Cleaning Commissioner.

John M. Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, may find himself with a lot of damage suits on his hands as a result of the numerous arrests of janitors for alleged violation of the garbage separating ordinance. A few weeks ago the Janitors' Association, which numbers almost 1,000 members, arranged a test case, and came out victorious. Louis Lande, a lawyer who is on the executive committee of the association, fought the case for them, and the decision sustaining the janitors was handed down by Judge McMahon in General Sessions.

As a result of Judge McMahon's decision Magistrate Barlow yesterday ordered the discharge of fifteen East Side janitors who were before him charged with the same offense, and talk of damage suits against Dr. Woodbury at once started.

The janitors, it is said, will institute their suits individually, asking verdicts of at least $1,000 for illegal arrests. The expenses of the suits will be borne mutually.

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Expressly woven, after patterns of the firm's designing.

Price $4.50, $6.50.

We can't afford to make these $17 suits badly. After you get away from here, you don't remember the price you paid—you only remember how the clothes wear, and we can't afford to have any man dissatisfied with any suit that bears the name of Arnheim.

Any remnant in the house, suit to order—$17.00.

Trousers, $4.50.

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Fire Sets and Andirons

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The Smallest Standard Grand Piano in the World

$650.

"This piano is an evidence that a small grand can be manufactured and retain the touch of the larger grands in the action, the grand tone quality and the tone in the lower bass notes necessary for an even scale throughout, and that it will have a much greater volume of tone than found in the largest upright piano."—From Music Courier Extra, January 14, 1905.

Grands and Uprights in all styles for cash or on easy installment terms. Handsome catalog on request.

Warerooms 233-43 East 23d St., and 16 West 125th St.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.

PUSHED METCALFE OUT.

Critic Forcibly Excluded from the Lyceum, but Not Damaged.

James S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of Life, was "forcibly" kept out of the Lyceum Theatre last night. The critic went to the theatre early in the evening, and first stopped for a little friendly chat with W. S. O'Brien, the doorman of the house, who told him that he was sorry to keep Mr. Metcalfe out, but that such was the order. Mr. Metcalfe then tried to pass through, but O'Brien laid hands on him and pushed him back. None but the most friendly feeling was shown, however, according to the war correspondents.

The Lyceum Theatre is the property of Daniel Frohman, the President of the Theatrical Managers' Association, which a short time ago passed a resolution barring Metcalfe from the theatres in its control.

POLICE POOR GUNNERS.

Revolvers Dirty, Marksmanship Poor, Their Teacher Testifies.

Policemen habitually carry revolvers so dirty and cartridges so covered with verdigris that the slightest wound from them will cause fatal blood-poisoning, according to Sergt. William A. Jones, head of the new shooting school for the department.

Sergt. Jones testified before the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday at the instance of Commissioner McAdoo, who wants the commission to make an allowance for good shooting in examinations for promotion. Sergt. Jones said that 95 per cent. of the force do not clean their pistols unless compelled to. He said that the highest scores of 1,200 men were 67 and 65 per cent., and that only seven attained 60 per cent. The commission requested Mr. McAdoo to appear before them Thursday and talk the matter over.

POSTUM.

SECRET WORKER.

The Plan Upon Which Coffee Operates.

Coffee is such a secret worker that it is not suspected as the cause of sickness or disease, but there is a very sure way to find out the truth.

A lady in Memphis gives an interesting experience her husband had with coffee. It seems that he had been using it for some time and was an invalid.

The physician in charge shrewdly suspected that coffee was the "Worm at the root of the tree," and ordered it discontinued with insructions to use Postum Food Coffee regularly in its place.

The wife says: "We found that was the true remedy for his stomach and heart trouble and we would have gladly paid a hundred times the amount of the doctor's charge when we found how wise his judgment was.

"The use of Postum instead of coffee was begun about a year ago, and it has made my husband a strong, well man. He has gained thirty-five pounds in that time and his stomach and heart trouble have all disappeared.

"The first time I prepared it I did not boil it long enough and he said there was something wrong with it. Sure enough it did taste very flat, but the next morning I followed directions carefully, boiling it fifteen minutes and he remarked 'this is better than any of the old coffee.'

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THE PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Motor Car Crosses the Andes.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 27.—The first automobile has just crossed the Andes at an elevation of 15,000 feet above sea level.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SANTO DOMINGO AND THE SENATE.

How interesting to be informed that the Secretary of State will send to the Senate, at the very earliest moment, a treaty, built on the lines of the protocol with the Dominican Republic, which has not yet reached the United States, but in virtue of which a "financial adviser" appointed on behalf of our Government is already fully "functioning" in Santo Domingo. How additionally interesting to be informed that upon the receipt of this message of deference to the "co-ordinate branch" Senator BACON withdrew his resolution of inquiry "without prejudice." Finally, how interesting to learn unofficially that it is extremely unlikely that the protocol can be reduced to the terms of a treaty and submitted to the Senate before the expiration of the present session.

All of which means that the Administration has stolen a march upon the Senate, and has put into actual operation, with no prospect of its being disturbed for many months, an important international arrangement. Senator BACON, it is true, was very prompt with his resolution of inquiry, much too prompt for precedent or for dignity. For he founded it upon a newspaper report, of which much was avowedly gossip, but the whole of which he nevertheless included in his preamble. In sooth, it was a ridiculous resolution. But, in fact, as we have before suggested, the whole question for the people of the United States is whether the action of the Administration in this matter has been wise or unwise, for or against "the general welfare." If the action is sanctioned by public opinion, after it is in evidence, the plea of the Senate that it ought to have been consulted beforehand will be dismissed as merely technical. It is not even respectable as a technicality, because technically a protocol, not being a treaty, is an instrument which the Executive has a complete right to execute without consulting the Senate. If the protocol had been reduced to the terms of a treaty, nobody believes that it would have been ratified within a reasonable time, without modifications that would have required renewed negotiations, and that would have shorn it of much of its usefulness and effect. Whereas, when the Senate gets a chance at it, the Senate will have to deal with an accomplished fact, and, moreover, with an arrangement which is so obviously just and reasonable that even the Senate will not readily attempt to upset it. In other words, the Administration will have enlisted public opinion beforehand on its own side and against the pretensions of the Senate.

If the Senate imagines that it enjoys popular confidence, it makes a huge mistake. Its pretensions are in fact viewed with general resentment. If it appears that the President has seen his way to doing without consulting the Senate, a patriotic and needful work, which there is every reason to believe the Senate would have obstructed if it had had the opportunity, the people of the United States will rejoice. And they will rejoice all the more on account of the evidences of pain and rage which may be elicited from the Senate by that fact.

FREIGHT RATES.

Twelve bills providing for the Federal regulation and control of railroad freight rates have been introduced in the House of Representatives during the present session. The Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce is to have sessions every day except Saturdays to digest these projects of remedial legislation and report a measure to the House. It is believed that the Hepburn bill with some amendments will be the one reported.

This multiplying of bills for putting the railroads under Federal control would indicate that the subject is one of great public importance, and that the need of a new law is felt to be urgent. When members pile thus high the committee's table with their rate-regulating bills, the assumption would be perfectly natural that a grave and widespread abuse had been uncovered which Congress must hasten to correct.

But whence come these complaints of exorbitant freight rates? In what part of the country are despoiled shippers appealing to Congress for a redress of their grievances? These questions have been often asked in these columns and elsewhere.

We have seen no answer. Secretary MORTON says there are very few cases of freight rates that are too high: most complaints are of unfair discriminations. It is perfectly well known that the country's average freight charge per ton mile has steadily diminished in the last quarter of a century. It is now lower than in any other large country. Yet there are these twelve bills, all aimed at the abuse of extortionate railroad freight charges. It is astonishing that the doctors should be so active, the prescriptions so numerous, and the volume of remedies so copious without anybody having any news about the patient or the existence of his malady.

The authors of these twelve bills have the franking privilege. Copies of their bills and of their speeches thereon will very likely find their way through the mails to the homes or offices of their leading constituents. Zeal for Federal regulation of freight rates will doubtless win them the high favor of the populace in their districts. Senator ELKINS said he had been studying the subject ten years, and was still unable to frame a safe and satisfactory bill. Where he fears to tread the fearless twelve rush boldly in.

WHAT COULD THE CZAR HAVE DONE?

Against the Czar, as the representative and champion of a belated and anachronistic system of government, the indignation of mankind must wax warm, as the proceedings he has taken, going to the length of cold-blooded massacre of his unarmed "children," come into view. He is as complete an anomaly in modern Europe as his rival, the unspeakable Turk. But for the Czar as a weak and vacillating human being, actuated, presumably, by humane intentions, no considerate person can have anything but sympathy. After all, given the task imposed upon him by his position, of vindicating the autocracy, what else could he have done than to order the shooting of the crowds which turned out to demand that the Government of Russia should no longer be autocratic? Historians have fallen into the habit of describing the excesses of the French Revolution as the "Reign of Terror." But absolutism, in a country of which the modern spirit has once taken possession, as it evidently has at last taken possession of Russia, as it took possession of France a hundred and fifteen years before, is and must be a continuous and chronic reign of terror. And the proceedings of TREPOFF were simply the natural and necessary results of his position as the viceregent of the Czardom.

Wherein the Czar is, from his own point of view, really culpable is not in his refusal to concede anything to the Russian people, but in his concessions to them. His new Minister of the Interior, besides being an educated man whose education included accessibility to the modern spirit, had no intention of sharing the fate of his predecessor. He did not desire to be the victim of the proverbial assassination which proverbially tempers Russian absolutism. He took steps to ascertain, through such channels as absolutism had left, the real desires of the Russian people and to comply with those desires in so far as they were compatible with public order. The Czar encouraged him to do this and to publish to all Russia the results of his investigation. Not only that, but the Czar himself, avowedly as the result of this investigation, issued an imperial manifesto promising certain reforms, and reforms which were by no means contemptible, as impairing the arbitrary powers of the bureaucracy. It was in effect a promise that the absolutism which the Czar arrogated to himself should not be delegated. This was, from the Czar's point of view, very much. But it at once became evident that it was not enough to satisfy the people of Russia. It was the participation of the people in their own government, through the medium of a representative assembly of which the members should be responsible, not to the Czar, but to the people, that they most of all desired. It was at this point that the Czar drew the line, insisting that the principle of autocracy should not be compromised or brought into question. It was in vain that the Czar scolded the President of the Moscow Zemstvo, and made it clear that what he might do in the way of reform should be a boon conceded by him, not a concession extorted from him. He had permitted the whole people of Russia to know what it was that their representatives had demanded as essential. Since he did not mean to grant it, it was a grave error to allow the publication. When the very striking workmen of the capital took up the demand of the Zemstvos and the "intellectuals," of property and of education, there was nothing left to him, to preserve the principle of the autocracy, but to acquiesce in the massacre of those who went in search of him to demand the surrender of that principle.

It was the concessions of the Czar that weakened his position. He gave the people an inch and they demanded an ell. For the time the rising is suppressed and the popular demand nullified. But, as a Russian has dared to say, "the Government has taught the Russian Nation the dangerous lesson that the killing of innocent persons for political purposes is no murder." It has taught the Russian Nation another lesson equally dangerous to itself, and that is that whatever is gained of value from a despot will not be conceded by his humanity, but must be extorted from his fears. That is, in truth, the lesson of all history. It is a lesson the Russian people are being forced into learning. In their case, it is translation into plain prose of the sentiment of the English poet:

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?

A QUESTION OF PERTINENCE.

No one, we suppose, doubts that if any political party should arise in the United States whose avowed purpose it was to abolish "the unit of our social life, the home," that issue would quite overshadow the tariff, the currency, the regulation of freight rates, the building of the Panama Canal, the appointment of Mr. CRUM to be Collector of Customs at Charleston, or any other question with which this Administration has found it necessary to deal. Nor does any one doubt that the President would be found on the right side of that issue.

So far as we are aware, no party intends to put the issue forward. The issue is not visible on the horizon, except as the election of a Republican charged with polygamy to the Senate may be said to suggest it. It may, therefore, seem to an impartial observer that the perfervid protestations of Mr. ROOSEVELT to the venerable and Right Reverend Bishop of Albany on the subject were prompted rather by his personal interest in it than by any immediate public relation to it. As expressions of such interest they are sympathetically received by a large number of his fellow-citizens, but there will be, even with these, a hearty appreciation of his remark: "I do not know exactly what it is that you wish me to do."

STRIKES AND INJUNCTIONS.

The news that the representatives of organized labor accept as satisfactory to them the Jenkins bill regulating the use of the injunction against strikers is surprising. Labor agitators have hitherto demanded, not regulation, but abolition. In the public utterances and platforms of Populists, Bryanites, and Debsites, "government by injunction" has been roundly denounced and the demand has repeatedly been made that the courts cease to issue writs restraining strikers from accomplishing their purposes.

The Jenkins bill, which embodies the results of conferences between the President, Attorney General MOODY, Commissioner GARFIELD, and representatives of labor and corporate interests, merely provides that in labor disputes no injunction shall issue until opportunity has been given for a hearing before the court to the party against whom the writ runs. Commissioner GARFIELD explains that this merely restores Equity Rule No. 55 in accordance with the terms of the original statute of 1793, which was amended in the revision of 1872 in such a way as to repeal the provision requiring notice and hearing for granting a temporary restraining order. From the point of view of labor this measure has its advantages—it is something gained. Due notice and a hearing before the court would in all cases, we suppose, consume at least twenty-four hours. In a day and a night a mob of strikers can accomplish a great deal. After receiving notice that a restraining writ has been applied for, strikers could destroy the terminal property and tear up the tracks of a railroad company, for instance, without incurring any other risk than that of being called to account by the municipal authorities, possibly lenient or collusive; while such acts of destruction committed after the issue of the writ would get them into very serious trouble with Federal authority. Before the court, hampered by such a measure as that introduced by Mr. JENKINS, could get around to issue the injunction a body of strikers really in earnest could destroy a considerable part of the tangible assets of an employing corporation.

Perhaps the representatives of labor have concluded, after much consultation, that by getting promptly at work strikers could do in twenty-four hours everything that the tardy injunction would forbid them to do. By thus making the writ futile they would, in effect, abolish the detested "government by injunction." The abuse of the injunction has been more talked about than actually observed. The purpose of the application in every case is to prevent lawless acts and restrain the wanton destruction of property. It brings the rioters at once within the sphere of the Federal power, and so provides for the not infrequent neglect of nerveless local authorities to use the constabulary power. It is a wholesome purpose. Mr. JENKINS's bill has no other object that we can see except to confer upon striking labor organizations freedom of riot pending the injunction notice and hearing. The right to strike is in this country abundantly protected by law and by the courts. So far as that right is concerned, the Jenkins bill is quite superfluous. We are unaware of any considerations of the public welfare which should commend this bill to the favorable action of Congress.

THE EAST SIDE SUBWAY.

The plan for an east side subway submitted on Thursday to the Rapid Transit Commission as a substitute for the plan of WILLIAR BECLAY PARSONS is open to many and grave objections. The scheme of splitting the tunnel at Twenty-third Street so that the local and express travel shall move one way in one branch and the other way in the other would not be executed before the people of New York would discover that a grievous mistake of judgment had been made in planning it. The reason for this division of the traffic below Twenty-third Street is, of course, the narrowness of the streets traversed. It is not a good reason. The advantages of having the traffic move both ways along the routes selected are so many and conspicuous that to secure them it would pay to superimpose the local tracks upon the express tracks. This would entail no serious engineering difficulties. London experience establishes this. At cross streets where it is now, or may soon become, necessary to provide subway connections of one kind or another between the east and west sides of the city, such connection may be made between the upper and lower tracks, by sinking the latter deeper, and bringing the former nearer the surface. This would not involve embarrassing grades, nor in any way interfere with profitable operation.

The Rapid Transit Commission probably understands the problem of transportation in New York too well to make any such mistake as would be involved in approving a plan which bifurcates a subway at Twenty-third or any other street and gives to each division one local and one express track for traffic in one direction only. The most courteous comment to make on the plan of the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association is that its engineers do not appear to have studied the question with anything like the thoroughness with which it was studied by Mr. PARSONS, from whose conclusions they differ so widely.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Chance for Investors. From the Transvaal comes news that there has been found there a pure white diamond of good quality, weighing 3,032 carats, and worth, "locally," between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000. We haven't the patience to figure out just how big and how heavy a diamond of 3,032 carats is, preferring to think of it vaguely as larger than an apple and smaller than a pumpkin. That is near enough, and, instead of making a closer estimate, we prefer to puzzle over the uses to which such a diamond could be put and the motives that would impel anybody to buy it. We can at the moment imagine no use it can be except to somebody who simply must have the greatest diamond in the world, and that is at the same time an explanation of the motive that will inevitably lead to its acquisition. Scattered rather thickly around the world, nowadays, are men to whom the price of this stone, even after it has ceased to be a "local" price, will not be at all appalling, and we are inclined to believe that he will get full worth for his money. A man died this week who was "worth" something like $100,000,000, but he was almost unknown to his fellow-countrymen, and the vast majority of them first read his name in his brief obituary. If he had owned this diamond he would never have missed the price, and his fame would have towered high in every country on earth.

Dragged in the Public. Surprising, if not actually startling, is the reason just assigned by a Supreme Court Judge out in California for refusing an injunction that was demanded on grounds apparently about as good as those commonly held sufficient. It seems that the manager of a theatre in Los Angeles had signed a contract giving a certain theatrical company the right to occupy his house for three weeks. Later, it seemed good to the manager to annul this contract and to assign the three weeks in question to another company. Thereupon the head of the first company applied for a writ enjoining the manager from permitting the performance in his house during those weeks of any other company. This request, if granted, would have amounted to the closing of the house for three weeks, and, observing that fact, the remarkable Californian jurist not only refused the request, but he told the petitioner that for any wrong he might have suffered he would have to seek redress by means of a suit for damages in a civil court—without the incommoding of the public that would be involved in closing the theatre! This dragging of a third party, and that party the public, into a legal contest between two men who had fallen out while engaged in the pleasing operation of acquiring the public's money, was, as we have said, surprising, if not startling. We do not, it must be confessed, see just what particular right the public has to have a theatre remain open, and, off-hand, we should have opined that in most cases such a closing would not have made life for the public absolutely unendurable, but the California jurist has a more sensitive mind, and he recoiled from the thought even of "incommoding" that so often forgotten, but rather important, element in the conduct of business, theatrical and other. Unfamiliar as is his view, it has attractive features, and it opens up wide possibilities of diverse application to demands for injunctions. Hardly any form of activity can be summarily suspended without inflicting some inconvenience upon the public, and usually it inflicts a lot of it. The amount of this inconvenience has rarely been carefully estimated in the past, either by litigants or Judges; perhaps both will give it a little more attention in the future.

Business in Philadelphia. There is something about love in the name of our dear neighbor, Philadelphia, but we gather from a story told by The Philadelphia Record that there exists in the city itself a peculiar and very horrible hardness of heart. Else, surely, The Record would not have had the story to tell, and as long as we can we are going to believe that the atrocity it narrates would not be permitted in New York, Chicago, or even in Boston, where, as is well known, most things have happened and almost all things will happen sooner or later. Not all the Philadelphians are hard of heart, however, for The Record's tale begins with the statement that "many compassionate persons have sympathized with a mother who for several days has walked the business districts, soliciting purchasers for her offspring." We are not quite sure that the horror of the episode thus described is at all mitigated in quality, however it may be decreased in quantity, by the next revelation, which is that the mother placed under this frightful compulsion is a big Newfoundland dog. "She carries," we read, "three handsome puppies in a basket placarded 'For Sale,' and bravely marches along the street, following the footsteps of her owner. Her fond interest in the puppies' welfare gives a pathetic touch to the method of her master in attempting to dispose of them. When people stop to examine the puppies the proud mother sets the basket down gently and caresses the trio. 'I know it seems tough to have her peddling the pups,' explained the owner to a tender-hearted onlooker, 'but they're not all for sale. I'm keeping one for her.'" So the case is not quite as bad as it might be, but it is certainly a good deal worse than bad enough, and we are filled with amazement to learn that for The Record the pride and affection displayed by the canine mother in her puppies only add "a pathetic touch" to the spectacle. And presumably the owner of the dog knows his public—knows that what he does is likely to hasten the sale of his animate wares. At least he has not found himself the object of hot indignation from all, or even from any, of the people who have observed his proceedings, for if he had been he would have taken the hint and resorted to other means of attracting customers.

A Drive in the Park. How pleasing was it to learn from the dispatches yesterday that the Czar had been out driving with his two eldest children in the park at Tsarskoe-Selo! Brief as was the announcement, it brought before the mind a beautiful picture of this great man, uncorrupted by power and limitless leisure, devoting himself to the amusement, perhaps to the edification, of his little ones. Does he abandon the imperial offspring to the care of hirelings while he gives himself to the comparatively ignoble work of attending to affairs of state and making a name for himself as the able ruler of a nation? Not he! He forgets all that and goes out to drive in the park with his two eldest children. Some may criticise him for leaving the baby at home with its mother, but we will not look so closely, for we are sure that if circumstances had permitted, if it had been the judicious and proper thing to do at just that time, he would have taken the baby along and let it cut its teeth on the imperial crown if it had shown any inclination for that form of activity. And there are people—such is the world!—who will say that with Russia in its present somewhat trying position the responsible head of the State might possibly employ himself more profitably than by acting as nursemaid or governess. Of course, that is one way of looking at the matter, but what a way! What a lack of sentiment it shows—what an inappreciation of the high realities of life! For our part, we have only praise for the use made by the Czar of his time. He certainly might do worse with it, and, as there is not the slightest reason for believing, or even suspecting, that he could lend any assistance in the settlement of wars and revolutions, it is most commendable in him that he remains the amiable family man, driving with his children in the park. As President ROOSEVELT informed us and a bevy of Bishops on the same day, it is only the welfare of the family that counts in the last summing up.

"Give the Devil His Due."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a well-known axiom that enjoins the fair-minded to "give the devil his due." It has not been conspicuously apparent in the past that anything in that line should be accorded to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but in connection with the recent blizzard a business woman would like to do justice—where it is deserved—by a word in commendation of the Brooklyn trolley service during the storm.

On Wednesday afternoon, when New York rapid transit was paralyzed, the writer, returning from business, found the Brooklyn trolleys bravely fighting against almost insurmountable difficulties and running on praiseworthy schedule.

M. E. P.

New York, Jan. 26, 1905.

Perhaps a Blessing in Disguise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in The Scientific American entitled "The New York Harbor Entrance," by Prof. L. M. Haupt, sounds an alarm for the welfare of the port. The following point, however, seems to be overlooked.

At the present time there are across the wide, submerged flats between Coney Island and Sandy Hook several channels of moderate depth. The article shows that Rockaway Beach is traveling westward and Sandy Hook northward across this area, thus narrowing the entrance.

As the channels are created and maintained by the tidal flow, may we not look for a single, much better and deeper channel after the above narrowing has taken place? In other words, is not the approaching catastrophe pointed out by Prof. Haupt a blessing in disguise, but not wholly unrecognizable?

CASSIUS E. GILLETTE,
Major of Engineers United States Army.
San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1905.

Let Charity Begin at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If common sense does not tell us, we can easily find out by reading the daily papers that the poor of our city are suffering in this severe weather; help is certainly needed. "The poor we have always with us," but just now special calls are made by hospitals and the many beneficial associations for aid.

It makes me wonder why so much is done in this country—and, it seems to me, specially in New York—to help the poor in other countries, India, Japan, China, and the rest, through boards of foreign missions, &c. Does any one have the smallest idea of how much of the money contributed reaches the heathen and the poor? Our own poor need the help that is sent abroad.

A. F. W.

New York, Jan. 26, 1905.

Prof. Wendell's Success in Paris.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Mr. Barrett Wendell's lectures at the Sorbonne have become one of the social events of the season. On the days when he lectures the carriages stretch for half a mile before the doors of Lutetia's ancient seat of learning. The authorities have now given him the largest hall which the university buildings boast, and on every Thursday and Saturday it is as hard to penetrate therein as we are told it is for a rich man to enter the realms of the blessed. It is not quite easy to account for this overwhelming popularity, save on the assumption that the larger number of the French audience are there to improve their knowledge of English. Mr. Wendell, though a man of great personal charm and culture, is not an ideal lecturer, especially compared with the French professors, who, by long training and tradition, have become masters of the art of easy and graceful delivery. Nor is his course particularly attractive, being solely concerned with the literature of a new people, through which he endeavors to show the growth of the national spirit. But his success is undoubted, and partly, at all events, is to be attributed to the transatlantic influence in Paris. Or, at least, so I read it.

Straightened Her Expense Account.

From Judge.

At the end of January Mrs. Wunder brought her nice new expense book to her husband.

"I can figure up my January balance all right," she said, "but I'm either $19.05 behind or ahead. I remember what all the other items are for, but I can't recall whether I spent that $19.05 for something or you gave it to me for household expenses."

Mr. Wunder looked at the page for a moment, then handed back the book with a condescending air.

"My dear," he said, "that 1905 seems to me to indicate what year this is."

His Origin.

From The Chicago News.

Cholly Gosling—Have you heard about my family tree?

Jimmie Snapley—No, but I always heard that you came from the backwoods.

THE COST OF LIGHTING.

Chicago Figures High, One Correspondent Argues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in yesterday's issue has seemingly but slight acquaintance with the Reform Club report on Chicago's Municipal Lighting Plant. Divested of all technical features, this report shows that for the first thirteen years of service $50,000 would have been saved had the electric lights been supplied by the private companies. Some additional figures, referred to recently by another writer on the same subject, indicate that the cost of Chicago's municipal service last year was more than $40,000 in excess of the rates of the private companies.

Because an invested fund represents merely an accumulation of savings, the owner is not entitled to interest upon it. Were the savings banks to adopt the same method of reasoning the fallacy would be quickly appreciated. Wherein should one principle be applied to individuals and another to the municipality, a mere aggregation of individuals?

The evident difference in the lighting standards of the two cities has also received little public attention. All acquainted with Chicago's streets know that no comparison whatsoever, in either the quality or the quantity of illumination, can be made with New York. The technically informed know that the Chicago plant is obsolete—that it employs a method of service long since abandoned in our own city and no more to be compared with our present lighting system and standards than is an incandescent light with the candle of our forefathers.

Chicago's expert stated during the Controller's hearing that the lamps of his city consume 450 watts hourly—1,800 kilowatt hours annually; the New York lamps consume 696 watts hourly—2,784 kilowatt hours annually. The Reform Club investigation showed that a lamp hour in Chicago, with two-thirds of the wires overhead, cost 2.57 cents, which is 2.57 cents for 450 watts hourly. This is 5.71 cents for a thousand watts or a kilowatt hour, so that if the New York standard were transported to, and maintained by, the City of Chicago, the annual cost for each arc lamp, using largely the overhead system, would be $158.96. The New York service, universally recognized as superior to that of any other city, in this country or in Europe, has cost $146 annually, and every lamp is supplied by underground mains.

If the municipal ownership of those of our industries which are essentially private in their nature must come, by all means let it come by fair means. Let us agree to adopt it because it is "Municipal Ownership"—not because, so far as any demonstration has yet been made, the community will obtain financial or material benefit from the change.

Respectfully yours,
LARKIN G. MEAD.

New York, Jan. 26, 1905.

Memorial to Pope Leo XIII.

From The London Express.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Prof. Alfredo Luzzi, the well-known sculptor, is threatening the Cardinals who were made by the late Pope with an action for breach of contract.

When a Pope dies it is the custom of the Cardinals who owe their hat to him to erect a monument at their own cost to his memory.

In accordance with this tradition, a committee representing fifty-nine living Cardinals met after Pope Leo XIII.'s death and delegated Cardinal Satolli to make the necessary arrangements for a memorial. Cardinal Satolli thereupon, it is alleged, intrusted the execution of the work to Prof. Luzzi.

The cost was to be £4,000, or just under £68 for each Cardinal. The Professor designed a memorial, and after revising his drawings to meet the wishes of the committee, exhibited them at the Vatican.

Some time afterward he discovered that the commission had been given to Commendatore Giulio Todolini, who had bargained for £2,400. He reported the case to the Pope and his Holiness told him that he should have suitable recompense. As he is unable to obtain this from the Cardinals, he says he will have the matter thrashed out in court.

According to the plans of Commendatore Todolini the monument will consist of a heroic figure of the Pope blessing his flock with his habitual gesture. On one side below will be the figure of a kneeling artisan, with the implements of his labor, imploring a blessing, and on the other a figure symbolical of the Church placing an olive branch on a large urn.

The monument is promised within two years, and will be erected in the Church of St. John Lateran on the site chosen by Leo XIII. himself.

The Fall of the Charter Oak.

From The Utica Observer.

We notice that Charles E. Francis of Stamford, Conn., sends a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES correcting a mistake of that journal in regard to the "Charter Oak." Then Mr. Francis makes a little mistake of his own, which, as our contemporary fails to correct, The Observer takes the liberty of calling to the attention of all parties. Mr. Francis says: "During a heavy storm Aug. 12, 1856, it fell, with a tremendous crash." As a matter of fact the 12th of August was a remarkably sunny and bright day, but on the 20th and 21st the wind blew and the rain fell in torrents. It was on the last-named day—Aug. 21, 1856, that the Charter Oak fell after standing for 400 years. It may be considered a little subject on which to correct a writer, but why wasn't he accurate? Or did the printer blunder and put the 1 before the 2 instead of the 2 before the 1?

The Anti-Amputation Japs.

From The London Globe.

During the present war the Japanese have followed the new rule generally of not amputating shattered limbs on the fields of battle, but of putting a plaster of paris dressing on them. So far, out of 600 wounded Russians, only one arm has been amputated, and in that case the arm had to be removed in consequence of trouble supervening. In all cases the bones have healed well. It is clear that the gunshot wounds from the modern infantry rifle are less dangerous to life than they were in former days. Wounds received in the lungs or stomach heal often without any surgical treatment or operation. All pieces of shot or garments taken from wounded men are sent to Tokio, where they are being preserved, as are also all other "preparations", resulting from the surgical treatment of the wounded.

Counterfeit Money in London.

From The London Express, Jan. 13.

A large number of counterfeit five-shilling pieces, made in Germany, are in circulation in London.

The coins are made of pure silver, though they contain a shilling's worth less of the metal than the genuine ones. So clever is the imitation, and so difficult is it to detect them, that many shopkeepers in South London are refusing to take even genuine five-shilling pieces.

The following notice is displayed in a tobacconist's shop in Peckham:

"Owing to the large number of German-made five-shilling pieces now in circulation, and the difficulty of detecting the same, we can no longer take coins of this denomination in payment for goods purchased."

Vanquished.

From The Chicago News.

Simkins—So Jiggsby has broken his New Year's pledge, has he?

Timkins—Yes, poor fellow! His weakness was too strong for him.

THEN AND NOW.

Cost and Difficulty of Getting Out a Daily Newspaper in 1838.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In most pictorial representations of monumental works it is usual to have somewhere in the foreground some figure or figures diminutive in size by contrast, yet the largest of their own kind, by way of enhancing a full sense of the relative magnitude of the wonderful accomplishment. For those who may desire to add such a contrast to the story told in THE TIMES's special supplement of the making of a great newspaper to-day, the editor of The New York Journal of Commerce nearly seventy years ago unwittingly but admirably supplied the need when he favored his readers with an "approximate estimate of the equipment of a first-class New York newspaper in 1838" by giving the following statement of the necessary "Apparatus for Editing and Publishing a Great London Newspaper," to wit:

"An editor with a yearly salary of from £600 to £1,000; a sub-editor with a yearly salary of from £400 to £600; from ten to fourteen regular reporters, paid from 4 to 6 guineas weekly.

"From thirty to thirty-five compositors in the printing office.

"Several persons to read and correct the proofs.

"A certain number of men and boys to attend the printing machine.

"A publisher and sub-publisher.

"A number of clerks in the office to receive advertisements and keep accounts.

"Various other individuals engaged in subordinate duties.

"The cost of reporting generally amounts to upward of £3,000 yearly.

"The salaries paid weekly to editors, reporters, and others do not fall short of £180.

"Add the expenses of occasional reporting, the cost of foreign correspondents, and the sums paid for expresses, &c., and the total expenditures can hardly be estimated under £13,000 per annum—about $65,000."

As of interest in connection with the foregoing the following graphic description of the "Perils of an express messenger in conveying to New York from Albany intelligence of the death of the patroon, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer," is quoted from another record of the same year:

"On Saturday last (Jan. 27, 1839) Messrs. Baker & Walker started Mr. Dimmick with the intelligence of the patroon's death to New York. He left Albany 14 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. in a sulky. At Redbook, in the night, he found a bridge gone, but mounted his horse and swam the stream, drawing the sulky after him. At Fishkill the obstruction was much more formidable. The bridge was gone and the road for more than half a mile inundated. He again mounted his horse, who pushed gallantly into the flood and swam, with his rider and sulky, over a quarter of a mile, bringing both safely to the shore. The express, notwithstanding these and other obstructions, arrived at the Carlton House, New York, at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock the next morning, having ridden 150 miles in 14 hours and 31 minutes. It required enterprise and courage of no ordinary character to discharge this duty so faithfully."

C. E. S.

Scranton, Penn., Jan. 17, 1905.

Bad to Give the Foe to the Bride.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A young couple who desired to surround their nuptials with additional glamour were married in the Mayor's office a few days ago. After the Mayor had pronounced the benediction the happy groom passed over a brand-new five-dollar note as a fee. His Honor gracefully transferred the note to the bride with the suggestion that it be applied to the start in housekeeping. The couple departed in such a blissful mood that the Mayor was all smiles as he resumed his duties. Yesterday the bride called wearing a gloomy air. "What's the trouble?" asked the Mayor, who remembered her. "I wish you had taken that $5. Before we were out of the City Hall my husband wanted it back. I wouldn't give it to him, and we fought over it until now we're separated. If anybody else comes along to be married and offers you money, take it. Maybe it will save trouble afterward."

The New Printer in The Times Office.

From "Times Notes" in The Unionist.

A new sub was "put on" Saturday night. Goldsmith gave him a take and said: "You'll find that type at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway." A few moments afterward he saw the sub with his hat and coat on and asked him where he was going. Mr. Sub said: "I am going down to the corner to get that type." Goldie escorted the sub along the gallery to Broadway and Forty-second Street. As Goldie departed, the sub remarked to a man on the adjoining frame: "I've been all over the country, but I'll be d—d if I ever before saw an office laid out by streets."

The Times's New Home.

From The Somerville (N. J.) Messenger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which the New Year, moved its plant uptown in that city. This newspaper has long had—and earned—the reputation of being among the best edited in the metropolis.

THE NURSE.

Well, stranger! I'm your Daddy, so, just
take a look at me.
And you're the latest blossom blown on
our exclusive tree!
I cannot call you beautiful, but you are
fair and fat.
Quite bald, but pink and—passable, so let
it go at that.
They say that you resemble me—why is
it that you sigh?
You doubt it? Ssh!—dissemble, for the
Nurse stands by!

You know her, yet you know her not: an
Autocrat is She.
A Despot with an iron will—or so it
seems to me.
She rules the house where once I ruled—
orders, and I obey;
In fact, I dread to speak or breathe,
unless She says I may.
O, I could tell of hardships, and will
do so on the sly—
Precaution is advisable while She stands
by.

You look so old for one so young; the
wrinkles in your face
Have no excuse for being there, so early
in the race;
What mitey care oppresses you, what
secret sorrow gnaws
Upon your little, tender heart? I would
I knew the cause.
Perhaps you share my grievance, and
would wish to testify;
Perhaps—but, silence, sonny—for the
Nurse stands by.

Good gracious! What's the matter? Your
pink is most intense!
The wrinkles deepen visibly, your veins
become immense!
It is not wise, believe me, boy, to give
your passions play—
A quite impromptu maxim you'll appreciate some day.
But if, as I have been assured, it is a
"hungry cry,"
You'd better go to Mamma. Take that,
Nurse. Good bye!

JOHN HARRISON.

Her Wants.

I want to be like dear mamma
When it comes to manners and dress,
But I want to be like dear old pa
When it comes to money, I guess.

W.

NOVEL DECORATIONS FOR MRS. FISH'S SUPPER

Spanish Dances to Music of Guitars as Guests Enter.

BIRDS SING IN AN ORCHARD

Supper Tables Decorated with Large Wooden Pipes and Fancy Steins.

Novelty was lent to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's entertainment and supper of last evening by the decorations and the Japanese dances. It was not a large affair, only a hundred guests being asked, as the drawing room is not large enough to comfortably accommodate a larger number. The entertainment was preceded by several dinners, at one of which Mrs. Ogden Mills was the hostess, while at another James Henry Smith was the host and Mrs. Fish herself dined.

The guests began to arrive about 10:30 o'clock and were taken by the lift to the third floor, and after removing their wraps descended by it to the first floor, where Mrs. and Miss Fish received in the large red and gold dining room, turned into a reception room for the occasion. Mrs. Fish wore a blue net gown embroidered in silver, diamonds, and turquoises. While the guests were being received a Spanish dancer in costume danced to the music of guitars. After the guests had arrived Mrs. Fish led the way up the curving stairs to the second floor, where at the head of the stairs they entered an apple orchard in full bloom, with canary birds singing.

The large ante room on this floor and the drawing room or ballroom were thrown into one by the removal of a partition, the walls were covered with lattice work veiled with smilax, apple blossoms and clusters of white Wistaria. The ceilings were draped with ropes of smilax. At the end of the drawing room the stage was built, statuary and pots of growing ferns were placed along the base of the side walls as in a garden. At the rear of this floor the red drawing room was left untouched, the entrance being garlanded with smilax. Through the orchard on the moss covered floor were small round tables covered with dark green, in the centre of each was a small tree full of pink blossoms, each tree showing a number of tiny incandescent electric lights. Long carved wooden pipes and fancy steins decorated the tables on which the supper was served while the entertainment went on. Electric lights were arrayed separately and in clusters through the foliage and flowers and the canary birds were in cages concealed behind the flowers and greens.

The twelve tables nearest the stage were assigned to as many different women who selected their own guests for the supper, the latter telling the man stationed at the head of the stairs, as they came up whose guests they were to be. The three tables nearest the stage had as hostesses Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Vanderbilt. The other hostesses were Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. F. B. Stevens, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Gerry, and Miss Fish. James Henry Smith also had a table. The following is the programme of the entertainment:

1. Japanese dances by Miss Marita.
2. "The Strollers."
3. Hengler Sisters, dances.
4. Marie Dressler in songs.
   Selections from "Lady Teazle."
1. Ensemble and minuet.
2. Song, "Dear Old London Town."
3. Song, "Dear Old Grandma's Days."
4. "Macaronics, We."

The "Lady Teazle" selections were given after the supper was over and while the coffee and cigars were served. Among the guests asked were:

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,	Center Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylis,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier,	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrens Van Alen
Mrs. Charles Marshall,	Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet,	Miss Vanderbilt,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,	Miss Cynthia Roche,
The Misses Gerry,	Miss Mills,
The Misses Burden,	The Misses Bryce,
Miss Marion Haven,	Miss Janet Fish,
Miss Julia Fish,	Miss Nattea Rives,
Bourke Cockran,	R. W. Goelet,
Lloyd Warren,	James Cutting,
George F. Baker, Jr.,	J. Coleman Drayton,
Count Limberg Stirum,	Comte de Porte,
Phoenix Ingraham,	Lord Fairfax,
James Hazen Hyde,	August Belmont, Jr.,
Marchese di Serramez	Messrs. Sands.
Jana Fiori,	

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon there will be the first meeting for the season of the Badminton Club. In the evening the Entertainment Club will meet at Sherry's; Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a dinner at her residence and W. Rudolff Kip another at Sherry's.

***

The wedding of Miss Marion Haven and Forsyth Wickes is being planned for June next.

***

Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge and her little daughter, Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, are booked to sail on Feb. 1 for England on the Baltic, to visit the Countess of Suffolk, (Miss Daisy Leiter.)

***

An entertainment for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals will have a benefit performance given for it on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9, at the Manhattan Theatre, which Mr. Fiske has offered for the purpose.

***

Miss Edyth Walker will sing at the Bagby musicale on Monday morning, the last of the series for the season.

***

Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn will give a reception on Tuesday next at her residence, 850 Madison Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wolf Tone, who, after some years abroad, are spending the Winter at the Hotel Netherland, gave a theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing, at Sherry's last night, for their débutante daughter, Miss Rosalie Colton Tone. The guests first saw "The Case of Rebellious Susan," and were then taken to Sherry's, where a private suite had been engaged. Supper was served at small tables, after which there was general dancing in the pink room. The invited guests included, among others:

Mrs. E. R. Rogers,	Miss Olga Kobbe,
Christie Whitehouse,	Miss Annie Best,
Miss Alice du Vivier,	Miss Clara Cheeseman
Miss Anna Atterbury,	Miss Helen Trotter,
Miss Charlotte Grinnell,	Miss Julia Freeman,
Miss Alice Nash,	Miss Pauline Ramsdell,
Miss Elizabeth Erving,	Miss Elsie Shaw,
Miss Louise Frith,	Miss Rosalie Jones,
Miss Margaret Slade,	Miss Nannie Wise,
Miss Carolyn Rogers,	Miss Susan Drake,
Miss Marjorie Motley,	Miss Dorothy Grinnell,
Bruce Falconer,	Thomas Rossiter
Gordon Byron,	David Ferris,
Carroll Jones,	Arthur Willis,
Newbold Herrick,	Maurice Heckshe[illegible]
Throop Geer,	John Erving,
Harold How,	E. Kendal Rogers,
Harold Fowler,	Allen Clement,
Coe Kerr,	McK. Livingston,
Row Tyson,	Lawrason Riggs,
Allan Storey,	Robert Schuyler.
Oscar Stevens,	

***

The second and last for the Winter of the Farmington dances took place last night at Sherry's. The guests were received by Mrs. William Gulliver, Mrs. J. Christy Bell, Mrs. W. A. Armstrong, and other patronesses. The cotillion was led by Grosvenor Atterbury, dancing alone, the favors for it being floral. The women and girls who are guests at these dances must, like their hostesses, have been educated at the Farmington School. Among the members of the dances are the Misses Thacher, Hubbell, Bosworth, Morrison, Mynderse, Ludington, Lloyd, and Lounsbery, and among the patronesses are Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Mrs. W. E. James, Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, and others. The dances will be continued.

***

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who has returned from Washington to New York, will remain here until she goes to California, which will be at an early date.

$223,225 AT ART SALE.

Results of Last Night's Offerings of the Waggaman Collection.

A large crowd filled Mendelssohn Hall to overflowing at the first evening sale of the Waggaman collection last night, and $223,225 was realized, one of the biggest sales New York has had for years. A crowd was waiting outside the hall before the doors were opened. The late diners sent substitutes, who held seats for them until the sale opened a little after 8 o'clock.

It was a remarkable collection of ninety-six canvases, water colors, and oils, including the work of such artists as Jean François Millet, whose "The Close of Day" was received with a burst of applause; Anton Mauve, Josef Israëls, Corot, Constant Troyon, Constable, Rousseau, Daubigny, and other famous names. It may take a connoisseur to appreciate jades, bronzes, and lacquers, but the cultivated world knows a good picture.

Bids came thick and fast for pictures like those of the Corots and Millet. That of Millet was started at $1,000, jumped to $5,000, and went up rapidly to the selling price, $13,800, the first high price in the sale. A. M. De Neuville's "The Flag of Truce" was the next to bring a high price, and went up quickly to $8,500. The several Corots began at $1,000, but went only to $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000.

"Sheep Coming Out of the Forest," by Anton Mauve, brought the highest price of the sale, $40,200. "Grandfather's Consolation," by Josef Israëls, a picture for which Waggaman waited for six months and spent a fabulous price for the time, 1834, was the great picture of a Bond Street, London, sale and brought last night $18,500.

The sale opened with low prices, $100, the first given for a studio interior by David Oyens. From that they went up to $1,125 for a Jacob Maris and continued high to the end of Mr. Waggaman's gallery pictures. A dozen canvases which had been used for the decoration of his home and sold last brought low prices ranging from $60 to $625, many of the crowd leaving at the close of the regular list.

Following are the higher priced pictures and their purchasers. Water colors:

At Dordrecht—Jacob Maris; Knoedler & Co.	$1,121
Winter in Holland—Anton Mauve; Knoedler & Co.	2,750
Knoedler & Co.	1,000
Suburbs of The Hague—Jacob Maris;	
A Cool Spot—Willem Maris; Henry Rhinehardt	550
Cows in the Marsh—Willem Maris; Tooth & Sons	750
Boy and Cow—Anton Mauve; Charles Friher	2,100
In a Dutch House—Albert Neuhuys; Adolph Louis Shoen	1,200
In the Church, Midwolde, Holland—Johannes Bosboom; Colter & Co.	1,125
In the Sheep Stable, Laren—Anton Mauve; Knoedler & Co.	3,600
The Close of Day—Jean Francois Millet; Felix Isham	13,800
Alone in the World—Albert Neuhuys; Tooth & Sons	1,150
Jan in the Baby-Chair—Josef Israels;	3,000
The Flag of Truce—A. M. De Neuville; W. A. Clark	8,500
On the Canal—J. H. Weissenbruch; Hormann Schaus	1,100

OIL PAINTINGS.

The Cloister—Francois Saint Bonvin; Thomas C. Noe	1,275
Arabs on the March—Eugene Fromentin; Knoedler & Co.	3,500
The Harvest Field—Richard Norris Brooke; Tooth & Sons	5,200
Lake Nemi—J. B. C. Corot; Jacob Wertheimer	5,200
The Page—Ferdinand Roybet; Adolph Louis Snow	850
Ville D'Avray—J. B. C. Corot	4,500
At Nightfall: A Study—J. B. C. Corot; J. M. Stettenheim	2,425
Cattle at Rest—Constant Troyon; E. McMullan	3,700
Street in Al Kantara—Gustave Guillaumet; Frederick H. Gottleb	160
A Summer Landscape—Charles Francois Daubigny; Tooth & Sons	4,000
Evening—Theodore Rousseau; Knoedler & Co.	1,800
Souvenir de la Ferme de St. Aubin—Constant Troyon; Jacob Epstein	4,300
Spinners at Lachaud—Gustave Guillaumet; A. I. Jacacci	280
A Heath—John Constable, R. A.	3,600
Hunter and Dog: Early Morning—Anton Mauve; Sir N. E. Montross	5,300
Le Lac—Charles Francois Daubigny; Daniel Chauncey Brewster	4,150
Hampstead—John Constable, R. A.; W. C. Vanhorn, Montreal	3,050
Amusing the Baby—J. S. H. Kever; W. J. Curtis	1,200
A Shipwreck—Eugene Isabey; C. Schmidt	1,750
Sheep Coming Out of the Forest—Anton Mauve; Herman Schauss	40,200
Approaching Storm—Otto De Thoren; A. Louis Schone	1,900
Homeward Bound: Moonlight—Charles Emile Jacque; E. McMillan	7,000
The Frugal Meal—Albert Neuhuys; Scott & Fowles	3,650
Grandfather's Consolation—Joseph Israels; William Macbeth	18,500
The Old Canal at Dordrecht—Jacob Maris; A. Tooth & Sons	12,600
Georges d'Apremont: Evening—Jean Baptiste Millet; Robert C. Hall	950
Black Rocks, Coast of Normandy—Charles Francois Daubigny; S. R. Chaplin	4,300
Virgin and Child and Donors (a triptych) —Hans Memling; Edward W. Sparrow	2,125
Milking Time—Willem Maris; Knoedler & Co.	2,500
Saul Pursuing David—Alexandre Gabriel Decamps; W. C. Van Horn	3,550
Cows at the Ford—J. J. Van de Sande-Bakhuyzen; F. S. Flower	2,450
At Sunset—Alexander H. Wyant, N. A.; Sir N. E. Monbross	6,100
A Winter Evening—Charles H. Davis; H. Allaway	1,175
A Duet in the Studio—P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret; J. Schmitt	1,350
Collecting the Flock, Vale of Clwyd—David Cox; D. G. Fischer	1,525
After the Ball—Henri Lucien Doucet; F. S. Flower	1,800
Tivoli—Richard Wilson, R. A.; W. G. Fischer	800
The Virgin, Infant Christ and Angels—Sir Anthony Van Dyck; W. G. Fischer	1,500
Hope—Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A.; L. C. Castleman	1,800

At the afternoon's sale of Cochin-Chinese pottery and stoneware, antique Chinese and Japanese bronzes, with many interesting specimens of iron work of the little men of Nippon, brought $15,943.50. The prices were comparatively low, the highest, $950, being given by Paul Chalfin for a Chinese bronze incense burner, which was warmly contested. Many of the small pieces of Japanese bronze which appealed most to bidders were the curious part of the collection, comprised in articulated animals of Japanese iron. These were made with marvelous cleverness. One pretty young woman who registered her purchase under an assumed name bid up an articulated snake some three feet long and uncannily lifelike to $180.

THE ELEVATOR RAN.

That Is, It Made One Round Trip for New Brooklyn Police Head.

Inspector Adam A. Cross took command of the police force in Brooklyn at noon yesterday, and immediately upon his appearance at headquarters in State Street the mysterious elevator in the building started running, to the profound wonder and amazement of everybody there. The people at headquarters had expected some changes to follow the coming of the new commander, but even the most imaginative of them had never pictured the elevator in operation.

When the department took possession of the headquarters building in State Street some months ago there was great joy among the fat and short-winded members of the force because it contained an elevator. The first day the car made one trip, and then became unresponsive. A week or two later Commissioner McAdoo visited the building, and the eccentric elevator yielded to the coaxings and pleadings of the engineer so far as to take the head of the department up and down again. It performed the service sullenly and with much groaning, however, and most of the time since has been idly brooding over the ups and down of its life, its door adorned with a card bearing the utterly superfluous announcement:

"Not running to-day."

All yesterday morning the man whose duty it is to come around every day and report that he is ready to run the elevator if it is willing, cajoled, and flattered and threatened the car until it finally agreed, hesitatingly, to shake off the moody melancholy condition which was upon it long enough to make a trip. So it was that when Inspector Cross arrived the despondent elevator was ready to take him up to his new quarters. It waited to take him down again, and then relapsed into its usual state.

MR. SAFONOFF AGAIN LEADS PHILHARMONIC

Russian Repeats His Success with Tschaikowsky Symphony.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AROUSED

Beethoven's Second Symphony Played —Jose da Motta the Soloist.

Mr. Safonoff conducted again at the fifth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, as he will conduct to-night at the concert and showed again the powerful grasp he has of some of the deeper elements of music and his power deeply to stir his hearers. Again the hall was completely filled, and again it was evident that his reading had made a profound impression. His nature and temperament are most at home in music of the intensely felt and highly colored modern school, as in Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony, which he put upon his programme last year and now repeats. But that he has a fine and musical appreciation of works of the classical style was shown by the way he had the Philharmonic Orchestra play Beethoven's Second Symphony, with which he opened his programme. It was not a "sensational" performance as that word in a better sense may be applied, perhaps not unjustly, to his performance of Tschaikowsky's symphony; but it was one in which the poetic intention of the music was completely seized and represented. The playing of the orchestra was not what it should have been in precision and unanimity; but in spite of this there were subtlety of shading, breadth of phrasing, finely felt contrast and characteristic utterance of the melodies, and the music was made to live and throb.

In Tschaikowsky's symphony Mr. Safonoff's traits as a musician receive their highest exemplification. His reading is intensely poignant in its expression of the sombre dreariness of the mood of the first movement, the indescribable sadness and heart-breaking pathos of the last; he sets forth the feverish vivacity of the marchlike third movement, and the suave and piquant expression of that "perverted valse" in five-four time, the second, and all with a characteristic accent that stamps them as inevitably right. The crashing chords, the mordant discords, the urgent declamation of the pregnant themes, the caressing sentiment and languorous relaxation of the tenderer episodes, and the smooth cantilena have a peculiar physiognomy of their own under Mr. Safonoff's treatment. There is a ceaseless care for the proper exploitation of details in this playing, yet all are presented as subordinate parts contributing to the symmetry of the whole.

Mr. José Vianna da Motta, a Portuguese pianist of German training who has not been a stranger to New York in the last dozen years or so, though he has taken no part in the activity of public concerts, played as the soloist of the concert Liszt's arrangement for orchestral accompaniment of Schubert's "Wanderer" fantasie. Mr. da Motta has a clear, crisp style that sometimes approaches what might be described as brittleness, and plays with more elegance and finish than with convincing power. There were delicacy and singing quality in some of his melodic passages, and the "Wanderer" theme was played with something of its poetical spirit; but there were not all the breadth and triumphant sweep that of the final variation demands. Mr. da Motta was cordially received, but apparently left no very deep impression.

AID FOR HOSPITAL FUND.

Saturday and Sunday Association's Report on Collections.

Charles Lanier of 59 Cedar Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES.

St. Thomas's, Episcopal	$4,080.18
Incarnation, Episcopal	3,370.00
Grace, Episcopal	2,512.64
St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	2,411.25
St. George's	1,414.98
Temple Emanu-El	1,400.00
Collegiate, Reformed	981.58
Messiah, Unitarian	841.14
Divine Paternity, Universalist	625.00
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	601.94
Riverdale, Presbyterian	545.87
Heavenly Rest, Episcopal	500.00
St. James's, Episcopal	500.00
Broadway Tabernacle, Congregational	406.37
Temple Israel, Harlem	385.00
Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	383.00
St. Agnes's Chapel, Episcopal	274.20
Society for Ethical Culture	242.10
Temple Beth-El	250.00
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	243.75
St. Michael's, Episcopal	125.83
Kehilath, Jeshurun Congregation	108.84
Rodoph Scholom Congregation	100.00
Holy Trinity, Lutheran	100.00
Mediator, King's Bridge, Episcopal	69.01
Cathedral Crypt, Episcopal	66.34
Collegiate, Harlem	57.60
French Evangelical	55.06
Madison Avenue Synagogue	30.00
Du St. Esprit, Episcopal	48.00
Bethany Sunday School, Congregational	46.00
Society of Friends, Orthodox	40.00
St. Augustine Chapel, Episcopal	37.78
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	31.00
Memorial, Baptist	30.93
St. Peter's, Episcopal	30.14
St. Luke's, Episcopal	30.00
Lenox Avenue Unitarian	28.27
Holy Faith, Episcopal	23.19
Manor Chapel, Reformed	20.20
Ascension Memorial, Episcopal	15.00
St. James's, Fordham	10.86
Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital	10.00
St. Luke's Chapel, Episcopal	10.00
Temple Aushe Chesed	10.00
Christ, Lutheran	10.00
All Saints', Episcopal	7.07
St. Mary's, Manhattanville, Episcopal	5.00
Camp Memorial, Congregational	5.00
Amity, Baptist	4.01

PERSONAL GIFTS.

John S. Lyle	$250	E. R. Thomas	50
D. O. Mills	250	G. T. Bonner	50
Morris K. Jesup	200	A. G. Agnew	25
E. S. Harkness	100	J. W. Auchincloss	25
Leonard Lewisohn, (estate)	100	J. O. Sheldon	25
Temple Bowdoin	100	M. Clawson	25
Robert S. Brewster	100	W. K. Hammond	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Coe	100	Theodore Cooper	25
C. W. Harkness	100	Wm. A. Du Bois	25
Nathaniel Whitman	100	S. W. Dunning	25
Benj. P. Davis	100	Theo. F. Jackson	25
Horace White	50	H. G. Kimball	25
William Colgate	50	David Lydig	25
A. Carroll Dana	50	R. M. Murray	25
Charles de Rham	50	Samuel Riker	25
G. H. Scott	50	F. L. Slade	25
S. L. Husted, Jr.	50	Alfred Tuckerman	25
J. A. Scrymser	50	T. F. Rowland	25
E. M. Bulkley	50	F. H. Baldwin	20

FROM THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

M., Jr.	$35	Wm. H. Bliss	10
Thatcher M. Adams	25	Edw. M. Burghard	10
Wm. M. Barnum	25	W. P. Butler	10
Jas. L. Bishop	25	Geo. F. Canfield	10
Cardozo & Nathan	25	M. D. Collins	10
Jas. C. Carter	25	W. G. Davies	10
Gherardi Davis	25	W. D. Edmonds	10
Edw. S. Finch	25	John Frankenheimer	10
Wm. D. Guthrie	25	F. T. Garrettson	10
Wm. B. Hornblower	25	John H. Hammond	10
Thos. H. Hubbard	25	Howson & Howson	10
F. B. Jennings	25	C. E. Hughes	10
William Mann	25	M. S. & I. S. Isaacs	10
Geo. M. Miller	25	O. G. Jennings	10
Victor Morawetz	25	C. J. Jones	10
Wm. C. Osborn	25	F. Kernochan	10
H. L. Satterlee	25	Howard Mansfield	10
E. W. Sheldon	25	W. M. Martin	10
E. M. Shepard	25	A. H. Masten	10
J. W. Simpson	25	M. M.	10
Charles Steel	25	J. M. Mitchell	10
F. L. Stetson	25	R. B. Moffatt	10
T. E. Stillman	25	Thos. M. North	10
Thomas Thatcher	25	S. H. Ordway	10
Geo. W. Van Slyck	25	Geo. L. Rives	10
David Willcox	25	B. A. Sands	10
J. C. Cadwallader	20	G. W. Seligman	10
E. C. Moore, Jr.	20	L. E. Sexton	10
James Morris	20	S. H. Stern	10
E. W. Coggeshall	15	F. W. Stevens	10
Harris D. Colt	15	Charles Strauss	10
Edward Cornell	15	Benjamin Loska	10
W. P. Knapp	15	Herbert Valentine	10
Harry Thompson	15	H. G. Ward	10
Leopold Wallach	15	James G. Wentz	10
Nathan Bijur	10	Geo. Zabriskie	10
Walter R. Beach	10		
Louis E. Binsse	10		
Harold Binney	10		

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

CHANGE OF OPERA BILL.

"Tosca" Put On Because of Caruso's Illness—Dippel's Fine Work.

The opera at the Metropolitan Opera House last night had to be changed from the advertised attraction for the first time this season. Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," which was to have been revived, was replaced by Puccini's "Tosca" for the very sufficient reason that Mr. Caruso had been knocked out by the blizzard. Director Conried could not find another tenor to sing his rôle.

An unusually large and brilliant audience was present. It is worth recording that, in spite of the change of bill, which was a surprise to the majority, the house was crowded as it seldom is.

The performance of "Tosca," as has been the case in preceding presentations of this operatic tragedy, was excellent throughout. Arturo Vigna conducted, and was obliged to bow his acknowledgments with the stars from the stage at the end of the first act. Mme. Emma Eeames repeated her success as Tosca, and Mr. Scotti's Scarpia received the full measure of praise which he deserved.

Mr. Dippel as Cavaradossi shared the honors with them. He was in his best voice and quite equal to the dramatic requirements of the part. To be called upon to replace Mr. Burgstaller in the "Götterdämmerung," as Mr. Dippel was on Thursday night, and to follow this with such a success as he made last night, is evidence enough of this artist's great versatility and strength.

The rest of the cast was the same as at the previous performance of "Tosca" this season.

JOHN MANNING HALL DEAD.

Connecticut ex-Judge Was Prominent as a Railroad Official.

John Manning Hall, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and ex-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, whose death at his home in New Haven, Conn., occurred yesterday, was trained for the law, and was so occupied until he was chosen Vice President of the big Connecticut railroad system in 1893. Six years later he became President of the company. In 1903 Judge Hall gave way to the present executive, Charles S. Mellen. After his retirement from the Presidency of the road Judge Hall was general counsel to the company.

Judge Hall was a native of Willimantic, Conn., where he was born Oct. 16, 1841. He was graduated at Yale with honors in the class of 1866. In 1868 he was graduated from the Columbia Law School and returned to Willimantic. He represented his town in the State Legislature five terms, serving one term as Speaker of the lower house and once as President pro tem. of the Senate. From the Senate he was appointed to the Superior Court, retiring to accept the Vice Presidency of the New Haven Road.

Judge Hall was a member of the Union League, Transportation, and Yale Clubs of this city, of the Union League, Republican, Country, and Graduates of New Haven, and of the Union of Boston. He had been a member of the State Bar Association of Connecticut from its formation. He leaves a widow and three children, a son and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

LENOX BLACKHEAD, aged sixty-seven, a well-known dealer in real estate for many years, engaged in philanthropic work, and Treasurer of the Baltimore Eye and Ear Charity Hospital, died in Baltimore yesterday.

THOMAS W. NIVEN, the oldest inhabitant of Montclair, died suddenly Thursday night at Afterglow, in Montclair, the residence of his son, Malcolm W. Niven. He was ninety-one years old. He leaves three sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM CLARK, for many years identified with the wholesale grocery firm of Wilkinson & Gaddis Company in Newark, died at his home, 227 Peshine Avenue, Newark, yesterday, aged seventy-one years. A widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE EVERTSON WOODWARD died of pneumonia at his home, 402 West Twenty-second Street, Thursday, aged seventy-five years. He was educated as a civil engineer and built a portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, later returning to this city and becoming an architect and publisher of architectural works. He was the editor of The Horticulturist and the author of several books on architecture. He is survived by his widow and several children, one of whom is Prof. B. D. Woodward of Columbia University.

THOMAS MCENTEGART, a prominent merchant on the west side, died suddenly at his home, 453 West Forty-eighth Street, on Thursday evening, aged sixty-four years. Mr. McEntegart was born in Ireland, and at an early age came to New York, where he became wealthy. He was one of the early members of the old County Democracy. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held this morning at 9 o'clock at the Church of the Sacred Heart, West Fifty-first Street. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

HONOR FOR FRENCH SAVANT.

Chemists Bestow Moissan's Name on His Discovery in Meteorite.

At a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences and the Electro-Chemical Society the name Moissanite has been bestowed on the carbon silicide in the form of six-sided crystals found in the residue after dissolving particles of the iron meteorite from Canon Diablo, Arizona. The name is in honor of Dr. Henry Moissan, member of the Institute of France, who added to his discoveries of carbides that of the new silicide. The newly discovered silicide is harder than any known substance except the diamond.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There has been a decided rise in temperature from the Mississippi Valley eastward, due principally to a depression that is moving eastward over Canada. It is central to-night north of Lake Ontario. Another high area of marked proportions follows this disturbance, and the temperatures have fallen decidedly from the Dakotas eastward into the upper lake region. There has been no precipitation of consequence except local snow in the lake region and rain and snow in Montana and the North Pacific States.

On the New England coast the winds will be brisk southwest to west, and probably high on the southeast coast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk west to northwest, on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and variable, though mostly south to southwest; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly east, and on Lake Michigan brisk northwest to north.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk southerly to west winds, with partly cloudy to cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday; colder in interior and at night on the coast; Sunday, fair; brisk southwest to northwest winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday, fair, colder; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; colder in north portion; Sunday, fair; colder in southeast portion; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably snow in north and central portions; Sunday, fair, colder; brisk, possibly high, southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except snow near Lake Erie; colder Saturday night; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow Saturday and Sunday, except fair in southeast portion; colder Saturday; brisk to high west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	TIMES. 1905.
3 A. M.	21	11	16
6 A. M.	20	12	16
9 A. M.	17	14	19
12 M.	19	20	24
3 P. M.	23	25	28
6 P. M.	21	26	27
9 P. M.	19	23	25
12 P. M.	17	23	27

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	22½
Weather Bureau	18
Corresponding date 1904	20
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The temperature at 8 A. M. o'clock yesterday morning was 13 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 28 degrees. The maximum temperature was 28 degrees at 6 P. M., the minimum temperature 11 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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GEN. C. T. CHRISTENSEN LEAD.

Was a Prominent Brooklyn Citizen and Civil War Veteran.

Gen. Christian T. Christensen, who for many years was prominent in the civic life of Brooklyn, died on Thursday in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Gen. Christensen was born in Denmark seventy-three years ago, and came to this country in 1850. In 1855 he became a member of the firm of Pepoon, Naxro & Co., note brokers. When the Civil War began he went to the front as a First Lieutenant of the First New York Volunteers. He served with distinction and at the close of the war had risen to the rank of Brigadier General. Returning to New York Gen. Christensen became a partner in the coffee firm of B. G. Arnold & Co. Eleven years later he became cashier of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, and while there was an intimate of the California bonanza kings, Mackay, Flood, and O'Brien.

Gen. Christensen returned East to be manager of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. In 1890 Gen. Christensen became President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and remained at the head of that institution until he retired from active business three years ago. He has lived abroad since his retirement.

Gen. Christensen was actively interested in many charitable, philanthropic, and civic organizations in Brooklyn, and was at one time the treasurer of a score of different societies and institutions. He had also been President of the Scandinavian Society of New York, Chancellor of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion for New York State, and Park Commissioner of Brooklyn. Gen. Christensen for forty years was a member of Plymouth Church, and had been a close friend of Henry Ward Beecher. His wife, Emmy L. Christensen, and eight children survive him.

Robert Burns in Stage Play.

At the Carnegie Lyceum to-night, Clayton Mackenzie Legge will present his drama, "Robert Burns," the occasion being a celebration in honor of the Scotch poet. The proceeds are to go to the Progressive Stage Society. The patrons of the affair are the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, Dr. A. M. Stewart, and George Austin Morrison, Jr.

MARRIED.

ELKUS—SEIDENBERG.—On Monday, Nov. 21, 1904, in New York, Emily Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Seidenberg, to William Elkus.

DIED.

BELLAMY.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1905, Elizabeth Bellamy, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Charles Rowland.
Funeral private. Services for relatives Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 148 Henry St. Burial in Fairfield, Conn.

BENTON.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gerard T. and Lucy A. Benton of Auburn, N. Y.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John R. Ross, at Scarsdale, N. Y., on Saturday at 1 P. M.

BROWNE.—On Jan. 27, Charles K. Browne.
Funeral services on Sunday, Jan. 29, at his late residence, 311 West 154th St. Relatives, friends, and members of Crystal Lodge 107, I. O. O. F., invited to attend. (No flowers.)

DEAN.—At Asbury Park, N. J., Jan. 25, Hannah M., wife of the late William H. Dean.
Funeral Saturday, Jan. 28, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Buckhout, 57 Washington Av., Ossining, N. Y. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:30. Interment private.

GILES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905, Henrietta Peck, wife of Dr. J. William Giles.
Funeral service from her late residence, 117 South Broadway, Nyack-on-Hudson, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. 1:20 P. M. via N. R. R. of N. J.

GOULD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, Edward Sherman Gould, son of the late Edward S. Gould and Mary E. Du Bois.
The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel Monday morning, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HALSEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, 1905, at his residence, 1,000 Boulevard, Astoria, L. I., John Jacob Halsey, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral service Saturday, Jan. 28, at 4 o'clock.

HOES.—At Washington, Jan. 27,

AUTO RACE WINNER RODE THROUGH SURF

Walter Christie Won Fifty-Mile Event on Florida Beach.

ACCIDENTS TO THE CARS

Barney Oldfield Forced Out Because of Tire Trouble and High Tide —Races Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 27.—Walter Christie of New York won the fifty-mile automobile race here to-day for the Lozier trophy in 1:11:22 2-5.

The ride was fraught with extreme danger, and most of the time during the final miles of the contest the intrepid driver was half blinded with sand and water as the swiftly moving car plunged through the surf and the soft spots on the beach, narrowed considerably on account of the rising tide. Christie barely escaped upsetting several times.

Three machines started in the race. Besides the sixty-horse power car of Christie's, Barney Oldfield drove a sixty-horse power car, and A. C. Webb's racer was seventy-five horse power, all American-made cars.

The tide was high, and the cars skirted the water for the better part of the time. Webb, while running at the edge struck the water and his commutator broke, as the result of the rush of water into the machinery. Mr. Christie broke a feed wire to his batteries and lost twenty minutes in the first round repairing the damage. Oldfield only went to the ten instead of the twelve-and-a-half-mile post to turn the first time, and, coming back in the lead owing to the trouble of the others, started over again. From this new start Oldfield came back at the close of twenty-five miles with his rear tire off and three cylinders working. He stopped for a while and started after Mr. Christie, but, failing to catch him, was compelled to stop owing to the incrushing tide. Mr. Christie on the second round made the twenty-five miles in spite of the salt water bath through which he was forced to travel in 26:48 2-5. He said that nothing would ever induce him to repeat that final twenty-five miles.

The racers started a minute apart in this order: Webb, Christie, Oldfield. At each turn a control of two minutes had been established. Barney was the first to get back, his time being 24:00 1-5 gross. He had not, however, been reported at the 12½-mile turning post. He said that he had seen an official car and officials at what he supposed was the turning point. It proved, however, to have been the 10-mile post, where a timing stand was being established for two 10-mile races, which were to follow.

He had passed Webb at five miles and Christie at six miles, both stranded. Webb had to quit the contest altogether.

Barney says he understood there was to be a 10-minute control, and so he waited that time by the watch he had strapped on his knee before returning. Seeing his rivals out of it, he had slowed down his car for an easy walkover.

The officials were in a quandry and sent Barney away again on a fresh start. The Green Dragon on this run covered 12½ miles in 17:39 and 25 miles in 35:43. Just before the turn he punctured a tire on a rear wheel, but ripped it off and rode on the rim back to the starting point. Here he stopped to take on gasoline, thinking the others were out of the race, but in a few minutes Christie came darting up, having healed his troubles, and entered the running again.

At the same time the officials had decided that the race should count from the original start. Christie got away quickly and Oldfield started in pursuit with his tireless rim. The tide was too high for Oldfield to [illegible], so he went to his quarters at Daytona.

The other races of this morning were called off and in the afternoon every event had to be postponed. None but mile and kilometer races have been run so far and all of the long international events, several five-mile races, several tens, a twenty, a twenty-five, and fifty-mile remain with the contest for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. trophy at 100 miles scheduled for to-day. This race was postponed until Monday.

There is a general air of dissatisfaction over the mismanagement of the races this year. The many visitors who come South invariably come to Ormond, yet the results depend upon starting events at the club house, which is located two miles from the railroad, a mile from the landing place of the steamers which do not run this year, and seven miles from Ormond. Hundreds brought cars this year and without these the meet would have been a frost.

Oldfield and Alexander MacDonald have arranged a match race of a mile to close the meet.

While the officials hesitated about racing this afternoon Louis Emerson, whose driver is R. Magendeaux, and whose car is of 40-horse power, and E. S. Partridge, whose car is also of 30-horse power, with Guy Vaughan the driver, got into an argument, and the only real race of the day resulted. The wager was $800 a side, and five friends of Mr. Partridge, including B. M. Shanley, took up the wager of Mr. Emerson, who rushed his touring car back to Ormond, stripped it of the body and upon his arrival sent the mechanicians. The race was five miles to a conclusion. On the way out Vaughan just managed to win by five lengths in 5:20, and coming back against the wind he gained the mastery by 200 yards, doing the last five in 5:10, or 9:30 for the trip. Mr. Partridge and his enthusiastic friends gave Vaughan $800, and W. Gould Brokaw immediately challenged the winner and will send Joe Fergus in the 30-horse power car against him.

AUTO OFFICERS RESIGN.

Vanderbilt's Resignation May Cause President Whipple to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 27.—A veritable bomb was cast into the automobile ranks here to-day, particularly among those who are interested in the welfare of the American Automobile Association, by the announcement that not only have William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and William Wallace tendered their resignations as members of the American Automobile Association Racing Board, but that President Harlan W. Whipple has told several of his friends that he intends to resign his office, and with his retirement the new Chairman of the Racing Board, W. C. Temple of Pittsburg, will also resign.

This has brought to a climax the troubles that have been smoldering in the councils of the Automobile Association of America for several months, and which have been accentuated by the refusal of ex-Chairman A. R. Pardington to remain as Chairman of the Racing Board. Both Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Wallace are warm friends of Mr. Pardington, and have been highly pleased with the executive ability shown by him in managing big race meets. In this respect the present Ormond meet has not satisfied the leading automobilists.

It is understood that personal relations between Mr. Pardington and Mr. Whipple became severely strained some time ago, and for this reason Mr. Pardington declined to be considered as the Racing Chairman again.

Mr. Whipple is now looking around for some one to propose as his successor. He is also contemplating a trip to Europe for touring purposes and says that he does not wish to be away and leave the A. A. A. without an active head.

A. R. Pardington, who is here, has become so interested in the perpetuation of annual meets that he proposes to build along the coast a track and trolley road such as are used successfully in Australia.

BASEBALL PRESIDENTS MEET.

Johnson and Pulliam Talk Over the Schedules for Next Season.

With all the perplexing questions to be settled before the next championship campaign begins, Ban Johnson, President of the American League, is of the opinion that his organization will have the most successful season in its history, even without such a spectacular finish as occurred last year. Mr. Johnson, after spending a few days in looking over the affairs of the Washington Club, which is in control of the American League, and stopping off at Boston to have a talk with President Taylor of the champion Bostons, visited this city yesterday and left last night for Washington.

Mr. Johnson called on President Pulliam of the National League, in the St. James's Building, and talked over the schedules, and then called on Frank Farrell, Treasurer of the Greater New York Baseball Club. In the latter's office the leader of the Americans said that the meeting of the Schedule Committee of the American League would be held at the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, on Feb. 20, the same day as the meeting of the Schedule Committee of the National League, which will be held at the Hotel Victoria, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. According to Mr. Johnson, the New York Americans will play at home on the Fourth of July and Labor Day, meeting the Washingtons on the Fourth, on which day there will be no conflict with the Nationals. On Decoration Day the local team will play at Philadelphia.

During the schedule meetings next month, President Johnson said the National Commission might convene here and consider the charges brought against Pitcher "Jack" Taylor by James A. Hart, President of the Chicago National League Club. President Johnson said the matter should be threshed out, and he was in favor of a trial as soon as possible. He thought it rather strange that when two National League men, August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, and James A. Hart, President of the Chicago Club, had expressed an opinion that Taylor had pitched irregularly during a series between the two Chicago major League clubs, they should not demand a speedy and thorough investigation.

In speaking of the Washington Club, President Johnson said he was rather confident the club would be sold to a syndicate in that city before the team went away for Spring practice about the middle of March. The men will go to Charlottesville, the home of the University of Virginia. After remaining there two weeks they will return home, playing a number of exhibition games before the opening of the championship season. Manager Burnham is talking of taking the Newark players to Washington to occupy the grounds of the American League team when the latter is away.

HARVARD BASEBALL GAMES.

Columbia Included in the List of Twenty-seven Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 27.—The Harvard baseball schedule for the season of 1905, which was announced to-night, provides for twenty-seven games, one less than last season.

The casting aside of Georgetown furnishes food for interesting speculation. Two years ago that university refused to play Harvard if Matthews, the Crimson's colored short stop, was on the nine. Last year Matthews did not accompany the team on its Southern trip and Harvard lost. Georgetown's loss this year, however, is more than compensated for by the addition of Columbia, Cornell, Lehigh, and Syracuse, and the arrangement of a second game with Trinity. Besides Georgetown the colleges dropped are Virginia, Maine, Carlisle, Exeter, and one game with Andover. On the whole, this makes the schedule much harder than last year, and the first game consequently will be played April 5 at Cambridge, instead of April 9 last Spring. The schedule follows:

April 5, University of Vermont; 8, Trinity and 11, Syracuse, at Cambridge; 15, West Point, at West Point; 18, Annapolis, at Annapolis; 22, Trinity, at Washington; 25, Amherst; 27, Bates, and 29, Dartmouth, at Cambridge; May 1, Phillips Andover, at Andover; 3, Colby, at Cambridge; 6, Holy Cross, at Worcester; 10, Cornell, at Cambridge; 13, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 17, Brown, at Providence; 20, Princeton, 24, Williams, 27, Lehigh, and 31, Brown, at Cambridge; June 3, Dartmouth, at Hanover; 7, Rowdoin, 10, Pennsylvania, 14, Columbia, 17, Holy Cross, and 22, Yale, at Cambridge; 27, Yale, at New Haven; July 1, Yale, at New York, in the event that the series is undecided.

National Baseball Agreement Revised.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The revised National agreement, which provides for the regulation of professional baseball, has been completed and will be made public in a few days. Most of the changes were agreed upon at the recent meeting of the National Commission in this city. Increased authority for the commission in enforcing the agreement and more open dealing in drafting and selling are the most important of the changes, any amendments being minor and largely for the purpose of avoiding misunderstandings of possibly ambiguous statements.

Pitcher Orth Signs Contract.

The signed contract of A. L. Orth, pitcher of the Greater New York Baseball Club, was received yesterday from Lynchburg, Va., by Secretary Nahan. This makes nine of the local Americans who have either accepted terms or signed contracts for another year, as follows: Keeler, Clarkson, Orth, Hogg, Holycross, Puttmann, Metcalf, Kleinow, and McGuire. The club will be well supplied with pitchers, twelve being on the list. They are Chesbro, Powell, Griffith, Puttmann, Orth, Clarkson, Hogg, Metcalf, Holycross, Whitely, "Doc" Newton, and Starkell.

DREW WINS AT HANDBALL.

Easily Defeats Ordozgoitio in Championship Match.

Oliver Drew, the Irish handball champion, easily defeated Francisco Ordozgoitio of Spain in the series of their match for the handball championship of the world at Tarrant's Court, Seventeenth and Grove Streets, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The terms of the match called for the best four of seven games, and a series of four games was played at the same place on Jan. 12, which resulted in a tie, each winning two games. This left three games to be played yesterday, the winner of two taking the match. Drew took two straight with remarkable ease, scoring 20 consecutive aces by service in the two games, and winning by the scores of 21—2, 21—6.

Ordozgoitio took the first hand in the games, and scored two aces, Drew following with four. The Spaniard's second hand netted him nothing, and then Drew began his remarkable playing, scoring 20 aces by service in succession. This gave Drew the first game, and three, on the second. Ordozgoitio made six aces on his hand, and then Drew made a run of 16 aces by service. The Spaniard was unable to score in his next hand, and Drew ran out. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Drew	x	4	x—17—21
Ordozgoitio	2	x	0 x—2

SECOND GAME.

Drew	3	x 15	x 3—21
Ordozgoitio	x	6 x	0 x—6

Irving School Won Hockey Match.

The hockey seven of Irving School defeated that representing Columbia Grammar School last night by the score of 2 goals to 1 on the ice of the St. Nicholas Rink. It was a snappy, dashing contest from start to finish. At the end of the second half the score was a tie, each side having one goal. The usual extra period was begun and after three minutes of fast skating and lively stick work Morrison shot the winning goal for Irving School.

In the first half of the match, which was the second of the Interscholastic Hockey League championship series, Brock Putnam was the first to score, as he caged the puck for Irving School after a long carry. Soon after A. Piel shot a goal for Columbia Grammar School and tied the score. Both teams fought valiantly to score in the second half, and while many good shots were made, they were blocked at the goals and the half ended without a tally. Morrison and Putnam combined in the extra period so cleverly that the former was able to get a fair shot for the goal and made it. The line-up:

Irving.	Position.	Columbia.
Rolston	Goal	Lestrad
Tietjen	Point	Mitchell
Randall	Cover point	McDonald
Leale	Forward	G. Piel
Morrison	Forward	Richards
Christy	Forward	A. Piel
Putnam	Forward	Bernard

Score: Irving School, 2 goals; Columbia Grammar School, 1 goal. Goals scored by Putnam, A. Piel, and Morrison. Referee—Gus Rondell. Umpire—Hockey Club. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Entries for Skating Championships.

Among the forty entries received for the Metropolitan skating championships at Beacom's Rink, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, this afternoon, are Phil Kearney, Arthur Sarony, W. E. Smith, Walter Lee, Guy Lyman, and Harry McDonald of the New York Athletic Club; Allen Taylor, M. Loewi, and E. Mulligan of the Verona Lake Club; F. E. Mummer, J. Ray, Hugh Palliser, and E. Sutphen. The events to be decided are half-mile, one-mile, and three-mile races over a six-lap track.

TURF FORFEIT RULE RIGIDLY ENFORCED

Entries of Two Prominent Horsemen Rejected Under the Law.

MEASURE AFFECTS BREEDERS

Produce of Animals Sold by Protective Association Barred from Registry in the Stud Book.

The exclusion, by resolution of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, of the entries of two prominent turfmen who happened to owe forfeits at the time of the closing of stakes to be run on Jockey Club tracks, has put the forfeit list in a new light for the general body of racing men, and quick results in the reduction of the list may be expected when the action of the Stewards becomes generally known. The men whose entries were rejected are Major T. J. Carson, one of the big breeders of Kentucky, and W. O'B. McDonough, the wealthy young Californian, who imported the great horse Ormonde at a cost of something like $200,000.

That both men were on the forfeit list, Major Carson from Sept. 13 to Dec. 27 last, and Mr. McDonough from Sept. 13 to Jan. 2 last, resulted doubtless from oversight. Proof that they met their obligations as soon as they were notified of the forfeits due is implied in the wording of the resolution under which their entries were thrown out, but thrown out they were from stakes which closed between the dates in which the indebtedness existed. Mr. Carson is a liberal nominator in produce stakes, and Mr. McDonough has a stable of horses in training in the East under the care of Thomas Welsh, who also trains for Andrew Miller and W. B. Leeds, so that the exclusion of the Carson and McDonough horses was a matter of some moment to the owners, though it probably will be of more moment to owners of lesser stables or turf interests, as indicating that the forfeit list for the future will be a real barrier.

Another ruling of the Stewards which will interest breeders is that which bars from registry in the stud book the produce of all animals sold by the Breeders' Protective Association, formed to eliminate unworthy animals in the interests of the turf and of horse breeding. The first breeder hit by this rule was the greatest breeder of thoroughbred horses in the world, J. B. Haggin, who, after having sold certain mares to the Protective Association, traced them and bought them back when their progeny showed well in racing. Mr. Haggin then was under the impression that he could restore the animals to usefulness on his breeding farms, but the Stewards decided that this was not the case, that the mares having once been cast off their identity was lost and they were excluded forever from standing as thoroughbreds.

Under interpretation of the rules by the Stewards, Harry Payne Whitney has been notified that the entries made by his father, the late William C. Whitney, for the Realization of 1905, stand, the Realization being a produce stake in the meaning of the rules.

The rule requiring that all horses running in races shall be in the hands of registered trainers, who shall not be considered as licensed until fees have been paid, also is to be rigidly inforced for the future. In this connection Algernon Daingerfield, Assistant Secretary of the Jockey Club, stated that his instructions were explicit, and that all horses not trained by licensed trainers would be stricken out of races in which they were entered. It has been the custom of trainers to wait until the last moment and then secure provisional licenses, for the first part of the year, or until they reach the Metropolitan tracks. This will not be permitted this Spring. Mr. Daingerfield saying that it would be his duty to order the horses scratched where trainers were not licensed, even if it broke up the entire first day's programme at Washington, where racing, according to understanding, will begin.

OPEN FOR TWO STARTERS.

Conditions Made by Jockey Club Stewards in Cassidy's Appointment.

The appointment of Mars Cassidy as starter on the Jockey Club tracks for 1905, announced immediately following the meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club last Monday, has been supplemented by a provision which somewhat changes the aspect of the appointment.

Mr. Cassidy is appointed under the terms which ruled as to the starter in 1903. Should, however, the Stewards decide to appoint two starters, then the appointment is to be considered as governed by the conditions existing in the employment of starters in 1904, when the Jockey Club had two starters, Mars Cassidy and C. J. Fitzgerald. This literally means that Mr. Cassidy is appointed as starter to act as long as he starts his fields to the satisfaction of the Stewards, who otherwise may not be in another starter and retire Mr. Cassidy whenever they please.

In this connection it is a rather curious fact that after the prominent Stewards had generally had been quoted as declaring that they would not accept the post of starter for the Jockey Club, desiring the offer before it was made to them, there should be on file with the Stewards of the Jockey Club applications from four of the Western men for the place. Motions adopted by the Stewards at their recent meeting record that the applications of J. J. Holtman and A. B. Dade, among others who wished to be starter, were received and "laid on the table."

JOE LESSER BEATEN.

Well-Played Favorite Runs Poorly in New Orleans Last Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—The cheapest sort of platers held the centre of the stage at the Crescent City Jockey Club track to-day, and one race resulted in the toppling over of the best-played favorite, Joe Lesser. He was not only beaten, but most decisively beaten, failing to finish close to the money. The race was at one mile and three-sixteenths, and it came down to a spirited finish between Stonewall, a 9 to 1 chance, and Noweta, which carried a lot of wire money, discreetly placed at 50 to 1. Joe Lesser shared the pacemaking with Tootsey Mack for the greater part of the first mile, and then passed it up. Tootsey Mack held on and was still a contender, when Rian, which had joined sharply in the fray as the stretch turn, swerved across the track, knocking Tootsey Mack out of it entirely, and Stonewall won. Rian finished third, but was disqualified. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Signal II., 107 pounds, (T. Dean,) 7 to 2; Evelyn Kinsey, 107, (F. Phillips,) 2 to 1, second; Jim Titt, 107, (Robbins,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Margaret O., Lee Snow, Ojibwa, Gisbock, and Stalker also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Won by Georgia Baldwin, 103 pounds, (D. Austin,) 16 to 5; Inquisitive Girl, 105, (Aubuchon,) 5 to 1, second; Mary Glenn, 110, (J. Martin,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Mary Pickford, Hanlon, Miss Gomez, Parisienne, Stolen Moments, and Lady Felix also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Won by Bienenworth, 105 pounds, (F. Phillips,) 3 to 1; Bob Murphy, 105, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5, second; Bonnie Lithe, 100, (Aubuchon,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:21 4-5. Baggerly, Gerda, Ernest Parham, Onyx II., Beverly, Lady Walter, Parnassus, Breaker, and Wellesley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Favonius, 105 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1; Gold Spink, 102, (J. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, second; Heritage, 105, (Gannon,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Harry New, W. L. George, Drone o' Rye, Captain Gaines, Nevermore, and Whorter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Won by Dan McKenna, 123 pounds, (Dominick,) 3 to 2; Dalesman, 116, (J. Hicks,) 5 to 1, second; Montebank, 126, (H. Phillips,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Astartita, Rabunta, Harpoon, Hadrian, and King Rose also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Won by Stonewall, 99 pounds, (Shilling,) 9 to 1; Noweta, 88, (E. Rice,) 50 to 1, second; Handspinner, 95, (Aubuchon,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:01 1-5. Rian, 100, (J. McIntyre,) 3 to 1, finished third but was disqualified. Gravina, Joe Lesser, George Vivian, Tootsie Mack, Lee King, and Lady Fonse also ran.

If you *are* a judge of Good Whiskey you will welcome

Mount Vernon

If you *are not* a judge of Good Whiskey you can surely trust the

Square Bottle.

Guaranteed Pure by the Distillers and by the Bottlers.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

LIVELY HOCKEY GAME WON BY CRESCENTS

Victory Over Wanderers Practically Settles Championship.

WOMEN FELL WITH RAILING

Exciting Scenes in Clermont Avenue Rink During Contest — Score Two Goals to One.

Amid a veritable pandemonium from the time of the start of the game until its close, the Crescent Athletic Club defeated their rivals, the Wanderers, in one of the wildest hockey matches of the season last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The score was 2 goals to 1 and the victory practically insures the championship of the Amateur Hockey League to the Crescent team, for it is the only team in the league that has not encountered defeat this year.

An unusual crowd watched the game, and the yells of the partisans of both sides added to the excitement of the contest. Each team presented its strongest aggregation, and when the Wanderers closed the first half in the lead, the followers of the latter team were jubilant with expectations of victory.

Clarke scored the goal for the Wanderers, the only one made in the first half, and after he made it one of the Wanderers' coaches ran out from the side of the rink, and, taking a small monkey out of a bag which he carried, perched the monkey on the goal post in triumph.

In the second half the Crescent team assumed the offensive and forced the play throughout the entire half. In the periods of keenest excitement two long sections of the wooden railing separating the ground floor seats from the ice were torn from their fastenings and hurled upon the ice. When the first section went down a number of spectators who were leaning far over to watch an exciting side play fell out upon the ice, several ladies being among them, but no one was hurt and the railing was quickly replaced.

Gordon toward the end of the second half received a bad cut from a skate, injuring his ankle severely, cutting through the flesh nearly to the bone. He retired from the game, and to even up matters Shiebler went off from the Crescent team, the match therefore ending with six men on a side.

There was some rough work, but for a game on which so much depended and with the teams so evenly matched, the match was remarkably clean from the start.

In the second half Liffiton, Wall, and Sherriff did the star work for the winners. Wall was particularly clever in carrying the puck for long distances, and in getting it out of difficult places, in this respect outgeneraling the best plays of his opponents. Wall made the first goal after a pass from Dobby, and Dobby made the second from a pass by Liffiton. On these occasions the goal keeper went down amid the scrimmage around the net. Crescent did admirable team work, but the strong defense put up by the Wanderers saved them from a heavier defeat. The line-up and score:

Wanderers.	Position.	Crescent.
Heyward	Goal	Hallock
Carruthers	Point	O'Flynn
Howard	Coverpoint	Wall
Clarke	Forward	Liffiton
Hornfeck	Forward	Dobby
Hardy	Forward	Shiebler
Gordon	Forward	Sherriff

Goals—Clarke, Wall, Dobby. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

W. Gershel Defeated J. A. Van Tine in the Matinee Match.

The amateur billiardists brought the first week of the inter-city championship tournament to an end yesterday with two contests. William Gershel won the matinee match by defeating J. A. Van Tine. It was the third defeat for the Jersey City representative in the tournament, which is being played at Daly's, the final score being 300 points to 253.

Neither Gershel nor Van Tine seemed equal to playing true fourteen-inch balk line, two counts allowed in balk, in their competition. Close work along the lines or rails proved an impossibility, for the stroke of each was hard and mechanical and lacked that delicacy of touch which sends the ivory balls musically clicking together and results in good-sized runs. The summary:

William Gershel—0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 14 10 4 1 4 1 1 0 5 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 2 1 0 3 2 5 0 0 1 8 0 0 1 5 4 2 2 11 1 6 0 1 0 0 7 0 2 1 3 0 3 2 5 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 15 4 22 7 2 14 11 3 9 0 1 0 0 2 2 3 2 4 12 4. Total, 300 points; average, 4 16-71; high runs, 25, 19, 14, and 22.

J. A. Van Tine—0 0 5 2 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 2 0 8 2 0 8 5 7 11 0 0 17 6 12 0 5 3 0 5 10 2 3 0 0 10 1 0 6 0 1 0 15 9 15 5 3 0 6 0 2 8 0 1 1 2 8 0 0 0 2 2 2 15 0 1 0 2 0 1 7. Total, 253 points; average, 3 40-71; high runs, 19, 17, and 15.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Albert Lewenberg, the metropolitan champion of Class B, continued his good cue work in the evening competition. He defeated E. F. White, the Brooklyn entrant, by the score of 300 points to 250. The summary:

Albert Lewenberg—0 4 2 1 0 0 15 0 1 11 0 5 4 1 0 10 3 28 0 12 2 10 11 11 4 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 2 2 2 15 0 6 1 0 2 0 16 19 19 8 0 0 0 2 1 13 3 17 29.—Total, 300; average, 5 30-54; high runs, 28, 29, and 29.

C. E. White—0 22 3 3 0 0 16 0 19 1 1 1 8 1 4 9 16 1 2 7 1 4 2 1 11 1 4 5 3 4 8 7 0 2 2 6 0 9 0 29 0 2 2 0 1 2 17 0 4 1. Total, 250; average, 4 38-53; high runs, 22, 20, and 19.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

Two Favorites Won at Essex Park.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 27.—Juvenal Maxim, at even money, and Gavin C., at 8 to 5, were the only favorites to win at Essex Park to-day. Hildebrand rode two favorites, finishing third on one and second on the other. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Juvenal Maxim, 104 pounds, (O'Brien,) even; Florence, 111, (S. Dickson,) 10 to 1, second; Martius, 104, (Fischer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09⅗. Onanetta, E. C. Runte, Marco, Lady Stone, Feby Blue, Willie Gregg, The Captain, Sol Smith, and Miss Anthony, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs. Won by Oakiawn 114 pounds, (H. Gallahan,) 3 to 1; Pretty Girl, 115, (J. Winkfield,) 8 to 1, second; Merry Lark, 107, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:37. America II., Prince Glenn, Jean Lee, Wequetonsin, Frequently, and George Shell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Gavin C., 106 pounds, (S. Dickson,) 8 to 5; Fort Arthur, 100, (J. J. Walsh,) 5 to 1, second; Chancy, 95, (McLaughlin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Lady Carlin, Foxy Grandpa, Little Buttercup, The Esquimaux, Colonel Simpson, Mabel Simms, Voltaic, and Dick Rean also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Peggy, 82 pounds, (Springer,) 8 to 5; Joe Goss, 106, (Higgins,) 5 to 2, second; Thespian, 103, (S. Dickson,) even, third. Time—1:14¼. Captain Neroth and Divination also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Operator, 103 pounds, (Roach,) 4 to 1; Lake Ward, 103, (Foy,) 6 to 1, second; Arietta, 99, (J. J. Walsh,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Ethel Davis, Alabarch, Thisbe, Rosecourt, Clifton Boy, Moabina, and Ike also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Turrando, 101 pounds, (Foy,) 5 to 1; Waterford, 101, (Hildebrand,) 9 to 5, second; Cornwall, 107, (Henry,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48⅘. Priority, Wilmorie, Ed Derney, Leenja, and Excentral also ran.

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Always remember the full name. 25 cents.—Adv.

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Tuxedo Suits - $25.00 to $48.00
White Vests - $3.00 to $4.50
Dress Wear Haberdashery.
Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

SKATERS IN A DEAD HEAT.

Nillsen and Sinnirud Finish Together in a Three-Mile Race.

Three hundred spectators paid admission to see the skating race between John Nillsen and Gus Sinnirud at Beacom's Outdoor Rink, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, last night, and as many more peered through the fence at the top of the Jerome Avenue Hill, from which the rink's sheet of ice could be plainly seen under the glare of the electric lights. When the men came out, Nillsen in scarlet, and Sinnirud in white, it was announced that they would skate a three-mile race instead of the pursuit contest. This announcement was greeted with many manifestations of disapproval.

Nillsen and Sinnirud circled the eight-lap track, which had been marked out on the ice with flags, before taking their positions at the starting mark. Sam See sent them away, and then followed an exhibition of dragging around the track that the crowd soon loudly protested against. Neither man passed the other, and there was no spurt at the finish. The men came in together, and it was announced as a dead heat. The time was 8:24. The time for the first mile was given as 2:43 3-5, and the second mile 5:40 2-5.

World's Records in Ski Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—World's records were broken in the ski tournament at Red Wing, Minn., to-day, one of 118 feet by George Thompson of Red Wing, in the long jumps, and the other a stand or fall and jump by Gustaf Bye of Ishpeming, Mich., of 106 feet. The sensation of the day was the performance of Alfred Grondahl of Red Wing, a sixteen-year-old boy, who won more points than the winner of the tournament in the senior class, making his three jumps without a fall.

BIG INSURANCE SURPLUSES.

A Question Raised by American Bar Association Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—At the last annual meeting of the American Bar Association a new standing Committee on Insurance was established, which, by the appointment of President Tucker, consists of Ralph W. Breckenridge of Omaha, Neb., Chairman, and Messrs. Burton Smith of Atlanta, Ga.; Rodney A. Mercur of Towanda, Penn.; Alfred Hemenway of Boston, and Prof. W. R. Vance, Lecturer of Insurance Law at the George Washington University, Washington.

The function of this committee is to report to the American Bar Association for its consideration the legal questions which affect the business of insurance in all its diversified forms.

One of the topics which has claimed its attention is the fact disclosed by the financial statements of many of the great life insurance companies, showing that many companies are carried by these companies as surplus in addition to the legal reserve. The committee will present to the association for its consideration whether this vast surplus, where not needed for the protection of the policy holders, should not be distributed as dividends.

WOMAN AS HORTICULTURIST.

Miss Voorhees In Charge of Work at Jersey Experiment Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 27.—A young woman is holding the position of Horticulturist at the New Jersey Experiment Station, and is carrying on the work formerly in charge of Prof. Alvah Jordan. Her appointment has not yet been officially announced, but it is expected shortly.

The young woman is Miss Jennie A. Voorhees, daughter of Dr. Edward B. Voorhees, Director of the experiment station, and a graduate of the class of '04 of Vassar College.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George B. Matthews and C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Thomas Nelson Page, Washington; John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

IMPERIAL—James F. Cummings, St. Petersburg, Russia; A. De Aermann, Manila.

MANHATTAN—Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, Pennsylvania; Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, Cambridge, Mass.

NETHERLAND—Ludwig von Vesey and Alexander Gross, Budapest, Hungary.

MURRAY HILL—C. L. Davenport, Mandalay, Burmah.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Ca.: R. M. Walker, ribbons, laces, and silks; Hotel Wellington.

Bennett & Fish, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Bennett, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

John P., Stockton, Cal.; cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Dwyer, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Danenberg Company, Macon, Ga.; M. Danenberg, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Burkey, rugs and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Frank S., & Son, Terra Haute, Ind.; T. P. Frank, overalls; Hotel Astor.

Finsburg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Finsburg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. J. Gray, knit goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gross, M., Company, Tacoma, Washington.; M. Gross, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; W. F. Gable, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Leo, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; Miss M. Campbell, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street, Hotel Breslin.

Halle, Schwartz & Hall, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Schwartz, toys and notions; S. Hamerschlag, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and gloves; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Izard, S. & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; M. McGovern, ribbons; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kline, George, & Co., Johnstown, Penn.; J. L. Bibiegle, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Kohn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; A. Yehl, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Leavenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. O. Crutchfield, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levy Brothers, Norfolk, Va.; P. Levy, notions and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

"Mode, The," Boise, Idaho; H. Falk, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. Hirsh, silks and dress goods; 874 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Matthews Brothers, Waxahachie, Texas; S. Y. Matthews, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

New York Dry Goods Company, Helena, Mon.; H. Fleigelman, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway.

Paris Dry Goods Company, Great Falls, Mont.; F. Fleigelman, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway.

Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; P. M. Pellitier, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Porter & Sawtelle, Weatherford, Texas; G. C. Porter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Reid, Ben, Wallace, Idaho; men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Summerfield, J., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Astor.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; D. Frank, boots and shoes; 9 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. E. Parsons, pictures; E. D. Montgomery, furniture; 454 Broome Street.

Wild Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Wild, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Wilson, furnishing goods; 3 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Dale, toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

"Time Detectors" Dutiable as Watch Movements—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Nanz & Co. of New York against the classification as manufactures of metal at 10 per cent. of so-called "time detectors." Mr. Fischer rules that the movements are dutiable as watch movements at specific rates according to the number of jewels, and 25 per cent., and the cases at 40 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by George P. Miller, Milwaukee; A. C. McClurg & Co., C. L. Benson, and J. B. Jossop & Co., Chicago; the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, and J. & H. Rosenberg, the Roessler & Hosslacher Chemical Company, F. Cuzimano, Louis Wolf & Co., and S. Schmidt & Co., New York. Protests partially sustained were by Moses Norris, Baltimore; M. J. Kelly, Philadelphia, and the King-Scheerer Company, New York.

SUSTAINS APPRAISERS.

Judge Finds They Have Jurisdiction Over All Import Duties.

The Board of General Appraisers was notified yesterday that Judge Hazel of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Buffalo, in affirming its decision had ruled that the board has jurisdiction in all matters involving the imposition of import duty. The duty involved in this case was on deck repairs made in Canada on vessels from American ports.

The Collector at Rochester assessed against the repairs on the return of the vessels 50 per cent. of the cost, including 50% of dockage. The owners protested against paying duty on the dockage and the Board of General Appraisers sustained them. The Collector appealed from this decision, claiming that as repairs to a vessel were not imported merchandise the board had no jurisdiction.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENOCH & Co.—Deputy Sheriff O'Neill has received two executions against Henoch & Co., manufacturers of paper boxes at 319 Greenwich Street, one for $414 in favor of Doty & Scrimgeour, and the other for $170 in favor of William B. Adamson. When the Sheriff went to the factory to make a levy he found the place closed, and he put new locks on the doors.

BERLINER & SON.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an execution for $10,983 against Samuel and George Berliner, who composed the firm of Berliner & Son, exporters, of 15 Whitehall Street, in favor of the Chemical National Bank, on two notes dated Aug. 15 and 25, payable four months after date. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy they informed him that they were no longer in business and were employed as clerks. They gave up business on Dec. 1 and went into liquidation. The business was started in 1887 by their father. Samuel became a partner in 1898 and George became a partner in January, 1902, when their father retired from the firm and turned the business over to his sons. Their trade was principally in machinery, hardware, and tools for South Africa.

Out of Town.

ALBANY.—John J. White, dry goods and notions, filed petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. The schedule shows liabilities $172,351, and nominal assets $128,400.

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — Britz Brothers, harness manufacturers, filed a deed of assignment with liabilities and assets of about $60,000. The deed is made to the Evansville Trust and Savings Company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES COHAN.—Charles Cohan, who resided at 140 Orchard Street, Manhattan, and had a dry goods store in Brooklyn, has made a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, and the petition in bankruptcy filed against him by New York creditors on Dec. 14 has been dismissed.

WOLF HONIG.—Wolf Honig, a clerk residing at 347 East Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,396 and no assets. Of the liabilities there are two judgments for $2,000 and $300, which were obtained in 1897 and 1891 by the District Attorney on forfeited recognizances.

HENRY F. NATEMEYER.—Henry F. Natemeyer, grocer at 2,282 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,193 and assets of $2,700, consisting of stock, $2,200; fixtures, $200; accounts, $297, and cash, $12. Among the creditors are Catherine Natemeyer, $1,849; Austin, Nichols & Co., $670, and Mrs. L. Fostenan, $500. He has been in business fifteen years.

LAZARUS GEORGE FORGOTSTON.—The petition in bankruptcy filed against Lazarus George Forgotston, builder of 208 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on Nov. 2 last by Edwin E. Tullis, Caspar Buelleseach, and Patrick Donergan, creditors, whose claims aggregate $925, has been dismissed, the creditors having been paid. Mr. Forgotston was interested in building a twelve-story hotel at 4 to 8 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Judgments for $34,182.

Transcripts of two judgments from Nassau County were filed here yesterday for $34,182 against John T. Williams in favor of Joshua W. Barnum.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:
ATWATER, William J. B.—T. H. Graham $282
ARTHUR, Lee—W. C. Krausch 289
ARCHIBALD, Charles H.—German Exchange Bank 280
ALEXANDER, Julius—S. Hofman 101
AGOURIS, Staeros, and George R. Cranidarkis—S. Allieris 213
BERLINER, Bertha L.—F. Sittig and another 155
BROWN, Louis H.—W. T. M. Webb and another 42
BIEGELEISEN, Dora—R. Gwiger 293
BERLINER, Samuel and George—Chemical National Bank of New York 10,083
BROOKS, George E., by guardian—M. Hecht, costs 13
BRADY, William A.—Insurance Company of North America 401
BECK, Aaron—Long Dock Mills and Elevator 151
CROSSLEY, Hannah L.—G. T. Arrighi 6,013
CLARKE, Hudson—B. Altman 72
CLAUDET, Joseph—C. H. Shaw and another 236
CRONIN, John—J. C. Rodgers and another, costs 08
CROWLEY, Ellen—E. Ossmenn 438
CALL, R. Ellsworth—A. Hecht 28
DREYER, August—A. Stadtman and another 222
DOBBS, Joseph L.—C. B. Brinkerhoff 59
DONNELLY, Patrick—L. Steinhardt and another 118
DOUGHERTY, Annie—A. Hecht 78
DOGNIBENE, Louis—C. Schwarz 283
DUMOND, James D. W.—S. E. Ullman 303
EBERHARDT, Teddy, and William Berg, People, &c. 500
FOSDICK, William C.—A. B. Pell 269
FLYNN, Patrick H.—Corn Exchange Bank 2,652
GOLDSCHMIDT, Adolph L.—Cutter Chemical and Manufacturing Company 99
GREENBERG, Morris and Samuel—A. Kaprailk 373
GILL, John, and John Hughes—People, &c. 1,000
GORDON, Elka—J. F. Bannan 150
GREENE, Lottie G. K.—Colwell Lead Company 416
HAMILTON, Lulu—M. Klaw and another, costs 71
HUNTER, Arthur M.—W. L. Culbert 163
HINKEL, Silas—B. L. Winters 70
HOBKIRK, Charles L.—S. Dickson 362
HEARN, George A., Arthur H. Hearn, George E. Schauk, and Clarkson Carol —Fay 10,215
THE WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS Bank—M. G. McFarlan 1,290
KINGSLEY PATENT BOILER COMPANY—C. M. Chester, jr. 5,079
NEW YORK ELECTRIC MAINTENANCE Company—Electric Vehicle Company 462
VULCAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY—E. Hendricks and another 228
NEW YORK PATTERN AND MODEL Company—D. J. Dana and another 27
MUSICAL COURIER COMPANY—V. Herbert 156
MOUNT HOLLY BRICK AND CLAY Company—Material Men's Mercantile Association 29
JAMES GIBBS MANUFACTURING Company—J. L. Hough 921
PROBLE'S HYGIENIC ICE MANUfacturing Company—The Powhattan Company 623
THE PHILADELPHIA BRASS FOUNDRY AND Machine Company—S. Salomon and another 517
MATHESIUS BROTHERS—G. M. Battle 209
ISRAELS, Morris—J. E. Fryer 518
CARPENTER & CO.—J. T. Williams 85
JENNINGS, Charles P., George Bleam, and William A. Ladden—C. Bauer 148
JOHNSON, Ebenezer P.—O. D. Thees and another 206
JACOBSON, Leonard L.—J. W. Maples 215
JOHNSON, Albert S.—G. J. Fitzpatrick, assignee 140
[illegible] P. Stiles 431

Man Makes the Stimulant —BUT— The Stimulant Unmakes the Man

The Oppenheimer Treatment

is for the over-stimulated man, whose nerves crave Alcoholic or Drug stimulation in order to maintain the expense of nervous energy necessary for a work-a-day struggle.

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RESULTS ASSURED.

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Correspondence Confidential.

KILIAN, Frederick—K. M. Smith 519
LOWERRE, Seaman—J. P. Storm 33
LAWRENCE, Harry F. — Edward Thompson Company 180
LANE, Etta—H. E. Jaeger 20
LAMB, Arthur—F. H. Brown 30
LYNCH, John W.—R. T. McCabe 478
LEDERER, George W.—A. R. Lederer, costs 1,780
MORTIMER, John—J. H. Dodd and another 78
MESSERAU, Joshua D.—E. A. Goodell 120
MORTIMER, John—H. Ringe 2,210
O'SULLIVAN, John J.—R. Bennett 197
PRITTIN, Davis—M. Goldman 80
PINCUS, Louis and Alexander—J. Benedict 1,571
PARRISH, Aaron—Mutual Milk and Cream Company 56
RYSKIND, Matthew H.—S. Strauss 148
SEIGER, Adolph—J. Trimble 20
SERBY, Phebe V.—Valoopine Oil Company 66
STEINBERG, Pauline S.—C. Wolfe 528
STURM, August, and G. Conrad Wartman—J. B. Brown and another 87
SIMONS, William J.—V. M. Flanery 111
SCHMIDT, Alfred G.—A. C. Prentice 108
SONNER, Owen — Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, costs 111
SCHWARTZ, Mayme—C. Adelia McCoon 2,072
SCHWARTZ, Mayme—C. Adelia McCoon 536
TWINING, Frances—J. F. McKernon 89
TEITELBAUM, Joe—J. Spiro and another 229
TYNGER, Max—J. Siemen and another 75
WAGNER, Philip H.—Duval & Co. 322
WILLIAMS, John T.—J. W. Barnum 14,047
WILLIAMS, John T.—J. W. Barnum 28,138

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.
FEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY—City of New York 1,180
LONDON, Albert and Louis—S. Schwartz, Nov. 18, 1904 90
LONDON, Albert and Louis—S. Schwartz, April 18, 1904 530
MILLER, Barbara—H. Heilberg, Sept. 26, 1904 142
MOORE, Theodore B.—J. W. Bryant, Nov. 24, 1902 44
M'LLOGH, David—S. Horker, Sept. 9, 1904 44
ADAMS, William D.—W. A. Price, Jan. 15, 1903 1,611

Judgments Canceled.

BARRETT, Hooper C.—Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company, March 13, 1896 ..
BARRETT, Hooper C.—F. W. Lestrado and another, April 30, 1896 228
BARRETT, Hooper C.—H. Carstens, May 19, 1896 637
BARRETT, Hooper C.—William Ottman & Co., April 4, 1896 359
BARRETT, Hooper C.—F. W. Woolworth and another, Oct. 28, 1896 312
BARRETT, Hooper C.—Russell Ice Cream Company, March 13, 1896 1,258

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red $1.20¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed 51¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... 38½@.37
Flour, Minnesota patents 6.20
Cotton, middling 7.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .08 9-16
Sugar, granulated 6.15
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .35
Beef, family 11.50
Beef hams 22.75
Tallow, prime ..... .04¾@.04⅝
Pork, mess 13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .06⅞
Lard, prime 7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry 17.95
Butter, Western creamery ..... .29@.29½
CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—No. 2 spring wheat, $1.12@$1.16; No. 3, $1@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.17@$1.19⅝; No. 2 corn, 43¼c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 2 oats, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 30@33½c; No. 3 white, 30½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 43@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $2.30@$2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $12.80@$12.85; lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $6.50@$6.75; short clear sides, (boxed), $6.62½@$6.87½; whiskey, basis of highwines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
January	6.68	6.54	6.68@6.69	6.57
February	6.64	6.56	6.68@6.69	6.67
March	6.74	6.63	6.73@6.74	6.65
April	6.78	6.74	6.75@6.77	6.68
May	6.81	6.70	6.79@6.80	6.72
June	6.87	6.78	6.86@6.88	6.78
July	6.90	6.79	6.89@6.90	6.81
August	6.94	6.85	6.94@6.95	6.86
September	7.01	7.01	7.00@7.02	6.93
October	7.06	6.96	7.06@7.08	6.98

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Spot cotton in moderate demand. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000; receipts, 17,000, American 10,000; middling upland, 3.68d. Futures opened steady at 1 point decline. Closed very steady, net 1 to 3 points higher. January and January-February, 3.59; February-March, 3.61; March-April, 3.66; April-May, 3.69; May-June, 3.72; June-July, 3.75; July-August, 3.77; August-September, 3.79; September-October, 3.81; October-November, 3.83; November-December, 3.84. Manchester—Yarns irregular; cloths quiet.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1904-05. Bales.	1903-04. Bales.
Port receipts	172,676	136,293
Overland to mills and Canada	29,830	43,061
Southern mill takings (est.)	57,000	57,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	6,911	27,081
Brought into sight for week	243,594	200,276

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	6,553,624	5,963,443
Overland to mills and Canada	*814,779	637,856
Southern mill takings (est.)	1,066,000	1,068,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	578,508	283,823
Brought into sight thus far for season	8,815,511	8,052,892

The total crop movement is for 149 days this season against 151 days in 1903-04.
*3,234 B. C. added to overland, (season's correction, St. Louis.)

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.20¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.26⅝; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.11@$1.11½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

				Thursday's
Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	$1.16⅞	$1.15⅝	$1.18⅝	$1.16⅞
July	1.05	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.05⅝
September			95⅝	
Corn—				
May			50½	50⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Thursday's
Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	$1.16⅝	$1.15⅝	$1.18⅝	$1.16⅝
July	99	98⅝	98⅝	99
September	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Corn—				
May	45 7-16	45⅛	45¼	45½
July	45 13-16	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
September	46 1-16	46	46	46⅛
Oats—				
May	31⅛	31	31⅛	31⅛
July	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
September	29	29	29	
Lard—				
May	7.02	7.00	7.02	7.05
July	7.15	7.12	7.12	7.15
Ribs—				
May	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.90
July	7.02	7.00	7.00	7.02
Pork—				
May	13.00	12.95	12.95	13.00

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
January			7.25@7.35	7.15
February			7.25@7.35	7.20
March	7.45	7.35	7.40@7.45	7.30
April			7.50@7.55	7.40
May	7.70	7.65	7.65@7.70	7.55
June			7.75@7.80	7.65
July	7.95	7.90	7.90@7.95	7.75
August			8.00@8.05	7.85
September	8.15	8.10	8.10@8.15	8.00
October			8.15@8.20	8.10
November	8.30	8.30	8.25@8.30	8.15
December	8.40	8.40	8.35@8.40	8.20

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:15	Sun sets	5:11	Moon rises	12:51

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:17	Gov. Isl'd	1:42	H. Gate	3:58
S. Hook	1:44	Gov. Isl'd	1:39	H. Gate	3:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY.) JAN. 28.

Algonquin, Charleston	2:00 P.M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.
Bermudian, Hamilton	8:30 A.M.
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.

Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	11:00 A.M.
Ponce, San Juan	8:30 A.M.
St. Louis, Southampton	9:30 A.M.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Eastern Prince, Brazil	11:30 A.M.
Menominee, London	2:00 P.M.
	4:00 P.M.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	12:00 M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	11:00 A.M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A.M.
	*10:30 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	3:00 P.M.
and Jacksonville	
Crown Prince, Argentina, &c.	12:00 M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P.M.
	4:30 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	11:30 A.M.

MAILS. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 28.

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 15.
Breitzig, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Flandria, Inagua, Jan. 21.
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 25.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 20.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 21.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Jan. 20.
Yucatan, Nassau, Jan. 24.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 14.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Jan. 19.
Pallanza, Gibraltar, Jan. 15.
Ultonia, Fiume, Jan. 7.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

Caracas, Port Cabello, Jan. 20.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 29.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 21.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Denver, Galveston, Jan. 25.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Indrasvaddi, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Jan. 24.

Arrived.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 23.
Baltic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Bernilla, St. Lucia, Jan. 15.
Cretic, Naples, Jan. 14.
Dinnamare, Palermo, Jan. 3.
El Dia, New Orleans, Jan. 22.
El Siglo, Galveston, Jan. 21.
Grenada, Trinidad, Jan. 18.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 27.
Joseph W. Fordney, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Koenigin Luise, Genoa, Jan. 12.
Mannheim, Hamburg, Jan. 4.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Jan. 13.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Jan. 10.
Oneida, Philadelphia, Jan. 26.
Ultonia, Palermo, ——.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west-southwest, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

Bayonne, Savona.
Geestemunde, Flushing.
Idaho, Hull.
Monroe, Norfolk.
Santiago, Nassau.
Havana, Havana.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Byron, at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 24.
Drayton Grange, at Sidney, N. S. W., Jan. 26.
New York, (tank,) at Rotterdam, Jan. 25.
Pannonia, at Fiume, Jan. 24.
Prinz Adalbert, at Naples, Jan. 28.
Salvelg, at Newport, England, Jan. 25.
Pocasset, at Malta, Jan. 27.
Vincenzo Florio, at Naples, Jan. 22.
Graf Waldersee, at Hamburg, Jan. 26.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 WEST 54TH St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Leighton Williams, 11 A. M., "The Responsibility of Rulers as Shepherds of the People"; 8 P. M., "Unconscious Preparation for Saintship."

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 8-8 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Class, led by Dr. W. S. Bainbridge. Young Men's Class, led by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., corner 64th St.
Rev. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur morning and evening; evening, "The Church and Revivals."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "What We Believe About the Bible"; 7:45 P. M., "The Home Decorations." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST, 111TH.—Rev. Walter Swaffield preaches 11 A. M.; 7:45. Special course Sunday evening sermons. "Memorable Nights of Sacred History."

MADISON AV. BAPT. CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.
11 A. M.—"Doing Exploits."
8 P. M.—"Unconditional Forgiveness."
Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher.
STRONG MEN SPECIALLY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQ. South.—Edward Judson, pastor, will preach at 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 120th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Way to God." 7:45 P. M., Special Musical Service. Maunder's Cantata, "Penitence, Pardon, Peace." Extra vocal and violin.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'WAY AND 79TH ST.
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"TOTAL DEPRAVITY, OR, NO POWER OF SALVATION IN ANY HUMAN BEING."
8 P. M.—"THE COMING APOSTASY; OR, THE MAN OF SIN, THE ANTICHRIST, NOW DRAWING NEAR."
THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE REVIVAL OF ROMANISM, THE SPREAD OF SPIRITISM, THE INFIDELITY OF PROTESTANTISM, AND THE SURE SIGNS OF THE TIMES, ARE INVITED. THOSE EXPECTING TO ENTER ARE REQUESTED TO COME EARLY.
THE 79TH ST. SUBWAY STATION IS AT THE CHURCH DOORS.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th and 9th Aves. Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "Testimony"; 7:45, "Line upon Line."

CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC.

AT THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of Christ's Mission, (Reformed Catholic,) 142 West 21st St.—Bishop William T. Sabine, D. D., preaches, afternoon service, 3:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.
Rev. A. S. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St.—11 A. Stimson, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Fredrick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.—West's Christmas Cantata. "The Story of Bethlehem," to-morrow, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 11 A. M. Special musical service at 4:30 P. M. The rector will preach at both services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 4; rector preaches, 8 P. M. Mr. Waterhouse.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4, sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M., (rector.) Musical service, 4 P. M., "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith.
Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M., (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., RECTOR.
8 A. M. Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer: Preacher, Rev. R. E. Kimber. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, The Rector.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.—Communions: 7, 8, and 9. Sermon and Le Jeune's Service, 10:30. Evensong, 4. Sermon, 8.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, The Rector. 11 A. M.
Choral Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 21E Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ h du matin et a 8 h du soir, Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST. Services, 8 and 11 A. M.
SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE
4 P. M. Violin, 'Cello, and Organ. Choir, and Soloists.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Sq., Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector.—The Right Rev. William Lawrence, the Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach on Sunday morning next, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
10:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Anthem: "How Lovely Are the Messengers," from "Saint Paul," Mendelssohn.
The Rector will preach at the morning service; the Very Rev. Dean Robbins at Evensong.

St. James's Church, Madison Avenue & 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon by Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon by Rev. J. Cairns.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.
Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock, Dr. Felix Adler lectures; subject,
"CHILD LABOR AND ITS EVILS."

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Dr. Booker T. Washington will deliver the address. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening, 8; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. J. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 74th St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th Street, Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. Bishop G. Andrews, Preacher; 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. J. Sumner Stone, Preacher.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 13TH St., Rev. ROBERT BAKER, D. D., Pastor. Preaching 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Attractive services every night. All seats free. People's Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 3D Av., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GREEL, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Christian's Wealth."
8 P. M.—"Does Unanswered Prayer Prove God's Indifference?"

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, Allan MacRossie, Pastor.
11—Morning worship. "The Great Certainties."
7:45—Sermon by the Pastor. "The Daughter of Jairus."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
86th St. Subway Station adjoining the church.
Rev. GEORGE U. PECKHAM, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special music at evening service.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between B'way and 5th Av.
Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Richard E. Bell, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the fourth sermon in the course on "THE UNITY OF THE FAITH; an attempt to emphasize some things that Christians hold in common; preacher, the Rev. Prof. William Adams Brown, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary; subject, "Christ as the Manifestation of the Father." All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
{ Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.
Ministers { Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
On Sunday, Jan. 29,
Mr. Knapp will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. Calvin McClelland at 4 P. M.
Choral evening service at 8. Seats free.
Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Men's Bible Class 9:45. Leader Dr. C. P. Fagnani. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock. Friday Vesper Service at 5 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches morning and evening. Evening subject: "Heaven." Sabbath school, 9:45 A. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Minister.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant.
Worship on Jan. 29 at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Stevenson preaches in the morning. Subject, "The Fruit of the Spirit."
REV. THOMAS C. MOFFETT of Tucson, Arizona, will in the afternoon tell the story of Work Among the Pima Indians.
The Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 125th St.—Rev. Prof. Everett Frame will preach; services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William W. Coe, Assistant Minister.
Sabbath Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Parkhurst will preach in the morning and Mr. Coe in the evening.
Bible School for adults and children in chapel and Rev. George Soltau's special course of Bible studies in lecture room 10 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. Dr. Duffield will preach.
11:00 A. M.—"The Investment of Life."
4:30 P. M.—"The People that Help."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly Services Wednesday

FINANCIAL.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after February 1st, 1905.

Ballard, Washington, Water Works	4½s
Clallam county, Washington	6s
Essex County N. J., Park	3 65
Essex County, N. J., Park	4s
Essex County, N. J., C. H.	4s
General Electric Co	3 s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Co	5
Indiana Railway Co	2d 5s
L. I. R. R. Co.	2d 7s
Minneapolis, Minn	Various
Middletown, N. Y., Water	3 s
N. Y. Dock Co	1st 4s
North Bergen, N. J., School District	5s
Paducah, Ky.	4½s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Street	4s
P. P. & C. I. R. R. Co	1s 6s
P. P. & C. I. R. R. Co	4 s
Skaneateles R. R. Co	5s
Standard Chain Co. (Feb. 15th)	1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Spokane Gas Company	1st 5s
Toledo, Ohio	Various
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "G"	4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "I"	4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "M"	4s
Village of Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer	3 s
Westerly, R. I.	3½s
Woodlawn Cemetery Co	6s

DIVIDENDS.

American Hide and Leather Company,
92-98 Clinton Street, New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 31st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated January 24th, 1905.
GEO. A. HILL, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
January 25, 1905.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 24.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this company February 23, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 2d, 1905. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. February 2d, 1905, and reopen at ten A. M. February 23, 1905.
P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
December 14th, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 16th, 1905, and reopened Thursday, February 2d, 1905.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.
24 Broad St., New York, January 25, 1905.
The Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon the capital stock of the company, payable February 20, 1905, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon on February 1st, 1905.
GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO., PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 39.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 39) of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the American Graphophone Co. will be paid February 15, 1905, to stockholders of record February 1st. By order of the Directors.
EDWARD D. EASTON, President.
E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

Office of the
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
New York, January 26, 1905.
Coupons of the NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY First Mortgage 5% bonds maturing February 1st next, will be paid on and after that date at the office of The United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.
GEORGE E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

January 17th, 1905.
103D DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable February 1st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 21st, 1905 and open February 1st, 1905.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1905.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on and after February 15, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 31, 1905. Transfer books will not close.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, New York, Jan. 26, 1905.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after February 1st, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, 1905, both inclusive.
J. F. TYDEMANN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
N.E. COR. 23d ST. & 6th AVE.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-83 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February fourteenth, 1905, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election.
E. E. PALEN, Secretary.
New York, January 19, 1905.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The Adjourned Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Federal Lumber Company will be held in Room No. 1,408 Hanover Bank Building, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 31st, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing the Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
CHARLES E. CORKRAN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWITCHboard Mfg. Co. will be held at their office Tuesday, February 7th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, JANUARY 6th, 1905.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York" will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the
FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1905.
During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.
In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.
In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.
In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.
In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.
In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.
Corporations in all the Boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.
Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed, at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located; between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.
FRANK A. O'DONNEL, President.
JAMES B. BOUCK,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
EDWARD TODD,
F. RAYMOND,
W. MULLER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LOWY & ABELS.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between ADOLPH LOWY and HUGO ABELS, carrying on and doing business under the firm name of LOWY & ABELS, wholesale dealers in shoes, was on the 4th day of January, 1905, dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid to and by ADOLPH LOWY, and all obligations will be paid by HUGO ABELS at 137 West Broadway.
Dated New York City, January 4th, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

Port Slocum, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for constructing brick double barrack will be received here until 11 A. M., Feb. 8, 1905. Plans furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes should be marked "proposals for barrack" addressed W. J. Davis, Q. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—100 shares Anaconda Copper Mining Co. certificate, No. 3,851, in the name of undersigned. KINGSLAND neuf. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, **the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company,** issued under said trust agreement, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds for $1000 each,

Numbers,							
101	958	1879	2679	3664	4870	5780	7349
113	1048	1910	2691	3750	4877	6156	7416
138	1164	2128	2700	3774	4915	6331	7507
246	1170	2132	2746	3775	4964	6511	7606
284	1285	2149	2906	3940	5016	6562	7778
519	1305	2265	3000	4016	5178	6561	7867
573	1363	2318	3031	4196	5235	6718	7893
784	1496	2320	3117	4216	5246	6786	
809	1510	2379	3229	4305	5491	6917	
813	1666	2576	3307	4452	5597	6935	
867	1733	2606	3381	4500	5611	7017	
938	1738	2616	3505	4527	5625	7136	
975	1762	2671	3591	4677	5772	7315	

And Twenty-three (23) bonds for $100 each,

Numbers,							
051	0206	0657	01046	01155	01628	01712	01816
063	0320	0811	01048	01158	01632	01718	01840
0140	0457	0822	01091	01308	01684	01725	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of February, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., January 20, 1905.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico

DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the **first day of February, 1905,** all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes, dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of **Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York,** in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty three 98-100 dollars ($20,933.98.)
Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 14th, 1905.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.
N. Y., January 26th, 1905.

THE EQUITABLE
TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street.
Surplus, $9,000,000 — Equitable Building.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Stone & Gray,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEBY 1, 1905,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way.
BY ORDER OF GEORGE JOHNSTON, RECEIVER.

The life estate and interest of Rosalie L. Hill, under a certain deed of trust dated July 30, 1900, from Rosalie L. Hill, to Leopold A. Weill, and Merill Lurkey, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of Westchester on the 9th day of August, 1900, in Liber 1,060 of Deeds, Page 80, in and to the net rents of the real estate described in the judgment herein dated February 23d, 1904, to wit, the northwesterly corner of Main and Centre Streets, New Rochelle, New York.

BY ORDER OF MARSHALL S. HAGAR, ESQ., TRUSTEE in BANKRUPTCY.
7,000 shs. United States Tunnel, Mining, Milling, Drainage & Transportation Co.
8,508 shs. Tidal Oil Co.
9,508 shs. Bookwalter Steel & Iron Co.
100 shs. Ohio & Virginia Oil Co.
4,985 shs. Knickerbocker Lubricating Oil Co.
4,186 shs. Boston & Indiana Lubricating Oil Co.
100 shs. New York Standard Gold Mining Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
54 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
240 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
40 shs. New York Plate Glass Insurance Co.
5 shs. Southern Pacific Co. common.
$4,000 Quebec Jacques Cartier Electric Co. 1st Refunding Mtge. 5 p. c. bds., 1931.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2 shs. Sun Printing & Publishing Asso.
107 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
12 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
30 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$500 Harlem Club of N. Y. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
2 shs. Mitchell-Vance Co.
25 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Guaranty Co.
$13,500 Southern Electric Securities Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., Oct., 1944; Coups. on.
675 shs. Southern Electric Securities Co.
22 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st Prefd.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
4,000 shs. Colorado Gold & Platinum Mines Co. Prefd.
$3,000 Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. 1st 4s, 1948.
$2,500 Chamber of Commerce Building Fund Non-Cumulative Inc. Bds.
100 shs. Manganese Steel Safe Co. common.
7 shs. National Park Bank.
16 shs. Citizens' Central Nat. Bank.
51 shs. John Erskine & Co.
$1,000 demand note of John Erskine & Co., dated July 8th, 1902.
$15,000 St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 2d 6s, 1996.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Standard Rope & Twine Company's
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

In view of the appointment of Receivers for the Standard Rope & Twine Company, it is imperative that united action should be taken by the First Mortgage Bondholders to conserve their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the holders of substantial amounts of the Company's First Mortgage Bonds to act as a Committee to protect their interests. Holders of First Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds promptly with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 15 Nassau Street, New York City, which will issue its negotiable receipts therefor.

Should a plan of reorganization be formulated by the Committee, provision will be made for the withdrawal of bonds on the part of dissenting bondholders without expense.

Copies of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement may be obtained from The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
New York, January 27, 1905.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman;
JAMES B. CLEWS,
DONALD MACKAY,
CHARLES E. ORVIS,
VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
Bondholders' Protective Committee.
LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE, Secretary,
15 Nassau Street, New York City.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Counsel.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company
Holders of Certificates of Deposit
FOR
5% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES OF THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY ISSUED BY THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK OR THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
are requested to return said certificates to the undersigned and receive the bonds of THE COLORADO INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, to which they are entitled under the plan. Certificate-holders will at the same time receive a temporary receipt entitling them to their proportion of the stock of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company when and as soon as the stock certificates can be prepared for delivery.
New York Security and Trust Co.,
26 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
January 27, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,009,000.
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
WANTED—A man between ages of 27 and 35, of good connection, appearance and rearing, and living in the city, to take a position in the customers' office of an investment, banking, New York Stock Exchange house; write giving details, experience, age, references. Address G., Box 106 Downtown Office New York Times.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.
LONG ISLAND RY.
4s.
Guaranteed by PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

Valentine Varnish Co.
Stock for Sale at 70.
If interested address
J. L. JACKSON, 146 Broadway

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
2d week Jan.	105	105	105
From July 1	73,105	$2,508	$2,393
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	918	920	927
3d week Jan.	131,093	127,519	140,647
From July 1	4,369,577	4,813,212	4,327,018
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	556	547
3d week Jan.	88,703	86,273	84,183
From July 1	3,151,297	3,056,776	2,765,103
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & NORTHWESTERN—			
Month Dec.	4,441,871	4,214,380	3,787,991
From July 1	29,589,106	29,227,287	29,511,394
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,121
3d week Jan.	133,292	114,749	135,816
From July 1	3,545,862	3,589,239	3,533,126
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week Jan.	76,278	66,702	68,873
From Jan. 1	228,871	205,274	201,130
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,082
3d week Jan.	597,222	523,681	610,297
From July 1	20,311,156	20,377,549	17,880,073
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
3d week Jan.	106,142	113,575	.....
From July 1	3,172,132	3,124,070.	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
3d week Jan.	30,200	22,936	24,556
From July 1	994,363	935,454	576,554
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,620	1,453	1,412
3d week Jan.	155,021	110,334	115,088
From July 1	5,056,172	4,430,170	4,266,321
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,599	1,558	1,397
3d week Jan.	221,678	220,782	175,057
From July 1	6,270,434	6,268,863	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Jan.	9,355	8,545	9,042
From July 1	273,405	260,257	332,510
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Jan.	23,816	20,009	23,429
From July 1	714,820	705,722	686,888
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
1st week Jan.	14,069	11,261	.....
From July 1	351,956	320,456	.....
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN for December—			
Gross earnings	1904. 8,555	1903. 10,227	1902. 10,426
Exp. and taxes.	9,937	10,756	10,416
Deficit	382	529	*10
6 months	67,094	56,454	61,113
Exp. and taxes.	57,063	56,323	55,284
6 months net	10,901	131	5,909
IOWA CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	220,528	191,113	198,502
Exp. and taxes.	188,649	179,620	153,296
Net earnings	39,888	11,493	45,206
Other income	3,847	2,952	6,988
Total income	43,735	14,475	52,281
6 months	1,243,168	1,216,410	1,250,289
Exp. and taxes.	1,114,418	982,515	1,061,524
6 months net	209,550	233,895	188,735
Other income	29,477	24,243	29,794
Total income	238,987	268,138	218,559
MEXICAN CENTRAL for December—			
Mileage	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,213,551	2,166,362	47,189
Expenses	1,597,426	1,384,185	*76,759
Net earnings	706,125	782,177	123,948
6 months gross	12,469,926	12,518,040	48,127
Expenses	8,751,942	9,610,098	*858,156
6 months net	3,717,984	2,907,951	810,033
*Decrease.			
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for December—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	272,443	267,141	235,627
Exp. and taxes.	137,739	147,160	172,234
Net earnings	94,704	109,981	93,393
Other income	8,017	8,980	12,681
Total income	103,221	118,967	105,654
6 months gross	1,577,099	1,595,516	1,489,091
Exp. and taxes.	1,018,616	924,844	1,137,473
6 months net	638,293	670,672	751,615
Other income	58,214	69,169	89,370
Total income	697,507	739,841	840,983
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for December—			
Gross	1904. 544,522	1903. 467,380	1902. 600,163
Exp. and taxes.	452,476	408,210	390,078
Net	112,087	59,170	209,085
Other income			32,441
Total income	112,087	59,170	241,526
Charges	62,254	56,296	98,094
Surplus	49,833	2,874	128,432
6 mos. gross	3,650,498	3,466,674	2,992,696
Exp. and taxes.	2,503,475	2,608,816	2,061,121
6 mos. net	1,155,993	857,818	631,575
Other income			196,520
Total income	1,155,993	857,818	828,504
Charges	366,379	342,215	370,750
6 mos. surplus	789,614	515,603	257,754
READING for December—			
Railway Company:			
Gross	3,201,588	2,787,531	2,861,118
Ex. ren'ws, &c.	1,635,454	1,777,706	1,790,404
Net	1,566,134	1,009,825	1,070,624
6 mos. gross	18,171,251	17,663,988	13,445,914
Ex. ren'ws, &c.	9,490,983	10,770,140	9,514,572
6 mos. net	8,680,388	6,893,819	4,331,371
Coal & Iron Company:			
Gross	3,681,643	1,906,784	2,901,339
Expenses	3,575,859	2,650,452	2,380,549
Net	205,784	256,342	521,010
6 mos. gross	16,887,204	15,720,950	6,416,899
Expenses	10,742,745	14,281,720	6,407,209
6 mos. net	1,184,459	1,439,230	9,690
Reading Company:			
December net	118,726	120,977	114,942
6 mos. net	709,539	712,442	686,537
All companies:			
December net	1,090,644	1,387,143	1,697,878
Chrs. and taxes	935,600	885,284	901,000
December sur.	1,125,144	501,870	796,576
6 mos. net	10,574,386	9,045,491	5,937,900
Chrs. and taxes.	5,193,000	5,311,784	5,236,000
6 mos. surplus	5,381,386	3,733,907	*208,400
*Deficit.			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	4	4	L. W. Con.	2	2
Alpha Con.	16	15	Mexican	215	210
Andes	30	29	Occid. Con.	86	86
Belcher	22	21	Ophir	675	662½
Best & B.	100	100	Overman	25	23
Bullion	22	22	Potosi	14	13
Caledonia	50	46	Savage	35	33
Chall. Con	26	25	Sag. Belch'r	5	6
Challar	23	25	Sierra Nev.	43	41
Confidence	93	92	Syndicate	20	15
Con. Cal. & V.	165	160	St. Louis	10	10
Con. Imp.	1	1	Union Con.	64	62
Crown Point	18	17	Utah Con.	18	18
Gld & Curry	29	27	Yel. Jacket	24	22
Hale & Nor.	130	125	Silver Bars	61¼	61¼
Julia	4	4	Mex. Dol.	50@51	50@51
Justice	14	14	Drafts, st.	7½	7½
Kent. Con.	1	1	Telegraph	10	10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13½	13½	Keystone	8½	8½
Anaconda	15½	18	Lexington	78½	
C., K. & N.	20	21	Little Puck	5½	5½
C. C. Con.	12¾	13	Little Bessie	3¾	4
Dante	6½		Moon Anchor	7¾	8
Dr. Jackpot	44	44½	Missouri	3¾	4
Elkton	71½	72	Old Gold	9½	10
El Paso	183½	170	Pharmacist	17¼	
Findlay	38½	40	Portland	175	185
Gold Dollar	8¾	9	Rose Maud	5¼	6¼
Gold's Cycle	50		Rose Nicol	6¼	6½
Gold Sov.	12¾	13¾	Sun Rise	2¾	3
Isabella	26½	27	Work	17½	17¾
Jackpot	8½	9¼			

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, Jan. 27, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov 6% sterl loan	98¼	Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd	
14,000	98¼	10,000	94
19,000	98⅜	10,000	94½
19,000	98⅜	10,000	94⅝
5,000	98⅜	20,000	94¾
6,000	98¼	17,000	94⅞
12,000	98⅜	10,000	94⅝
5,000	98¼	6,000	94⅝
21,000	98⅝	4,000	95
1,000	98½	Laclede Gas L of Chi ext 5s	
3,000	98⅝	1,000	106
5,000	98¼	2,000	106¼
5,000	98¼	3,000	106⅜
10,000	98⅝	Lackaw Steel 5s	
30,000	98½	5,000	106¾
15,000	98⅝	25,000	106⅞
5,000	98¼	L S & M S deb 4s	
35,000	98⅞	5,000	102½
Japanese Impl Gov		Lg Isl reig 4s	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co cfts full paid for 6% sterl loan 2d series		4,000	103⅞
120,000	94¾	Louisv & Nashv	
1,000	94⅞	coll trust 4s	
10,000	94	3,000	120
26,000	94⅛	Manhattan con 4s	
30,000	94⅛	1,000	105⅝
50,000	94⅛	1,000	106
10,000	94⅜	Mex Cent con 4s	
2,000	94⅜	4,000	74¼
500	95	10,000	74
15,000	94⅝	Mex Cent 1st inc	
7,000	94⅞	34,000	24
20,000	94⅞	6,000	23⅝
75,000	94⅞	9,000	23½
53,000	95	2,000	23¾
10,000	94⅞	15,000	24
53,000	95	5,000	23⅝
10,000	94⅞	28,000	24
144,000	95	Mo, K & T

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

The Market Still Cheerful, Without Fresh Reason and Despite Gold Exports.

Friday's market was like Thursday's, both being characterized by paucity of news and buoyancy of prices. Quite frequently a market which rises without reason is of the best sort, being anticipatory of intelligence known to few. This can scarcely be thought of a market under the influence of two such leading factors as the position in Russia and the exports of gold. The latter is included despite the market's apparent indifference to it. It is something worth consideration, nevertheless, and sooner or later its effect will be felt, as the loss of gold is cumulative, and sometimes cumulative medicines manifest their effect suddenly and with unanticipated force. Yesterday The Wall Street Journal hazarded the opinion that the loss of gold to Paris on this movement would reach $40,000,000. This is moderation itself, provided present conditions continue unaltered—as of course they won't. Long before the total, whatever it is, is reached, brakes will be applied. This week the forecasts of the bank statement leave it doubtful how far the exports of gold mask the receipt of cash from the country. Soon a week will come when there will be no doubt about it—the exports of banking reserves will show a decrease. It will be the beginning of the end of cheap money, and no particular regret need be felt about it.

The Russian news was obscurity itself. Conditions were both worse and better, and you could please yourself with the sort of information you desired. But both Paris and St. Petersburg sent news less subject to discount. The $160,000,000 of Russians to be issued in Paris will not appear at any date which can be named now. This should be read in connection with the information under a St. Petersburg date to the effect that the disturbances have cost Russian Bourses already $25,000,000, and "unless normal conditions are resumed at once the country faces financial disaster unprecedented in its history. The Government, in reality, now fears economic unbalancing much more than it does possible revolution.

Here is an enemy which cannot be flanked. If General Discredit is not routed by a frontal attack the victory is his. It is risking little to say that if this news from Russian sources means what it says, the French loan will never be issued. Russia is already paying in excess of 6 per cent. for accommodation, and to secure further credit must pay a price which would be practically a confession of insolvency. Peace at any price would be cheaper, and may be necessary.

The day's price movement was not very interesting or important. Amalgamated supplied the day's amusement, it being said that some Boston people were allowed to sell at the bottom, and had the price marked up on them, to stop their giving gratuitous advice. Erie's activity and strength were the day's feature, seeming to be the real thing, and contrasting with the meretricious marking up of sundry industrials to improve the looks of the list. The bond market was active and strong, but it would signify more regarding the investment demand if the quality of the active issues were less speculative.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1⅜	Lake E. & W.	2
Allis-Chal. pf.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. C. & F.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅝	M. pf.	2
Am. Express	2	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Loco.	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Am. Loco. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake.	1⅝
Am. Malting pf.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Am. Smelt.	⅝	Nort. & West.	⅞
Am. Smelt. pf.	⅝	P., C. C. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Tob. pf., new.	⅝	Pressed Steel C. pf.	2
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring.	⅞
A., T. & S. F.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring. pf.	1⅝
Atlantic C. Line	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅝
Cen. of N. J.	1	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	1
Chi. & Northw.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅜	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1
Chi. Unc. Corporation.	1	Tr., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	10	Union Bag & Paper.	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	30	Union Pacific	½
Con. Gas	1	Union Pac. pf.	½
Corn Products	⅛	Union Bag. Inv. pf.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather.	1½
Erie	⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Gen. Chem. pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅜
Hocking Valley	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Cen.	⅜		
Int. Pump	3		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	Gen. Electric	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Brooklyn R. Tr.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	2½	Standard R. & Tw.	⅝
Chi. Ind. & L.	1	Un. Bag. Inv. pf.	½
Col. S. 2d pf.	⅝	West. E. & M. pf.	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. & Hud. 2d pf.	1	Kings Co. Elev. 4s.	1
Inc.	1	Stamped	1
Cy. & Sou. deb. 5s.	1	Louis. & N. con. 5s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Penn. of St. L. con.	
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d 5s.	2	4s	4

Bonds Declined.

Chicago Terminal Tr. 4s.	2		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 27	935,350
To date this year	17,597,747
Corresponding date last year	12,019,581

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 27	$6,412,000
To date this year	$119,141,500
Corresponding date last year	$78,621,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Kaufman Advertising Agency.
Staten Island Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,891,196, as against $3,477,427 for the previous week and $2,653,414 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,891,930, as against $3,563,983 for the previous week and $2,611,803 for the corresponding week last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Rallies After a Short Drive, Closing Strong.

The bears, of whom Lawson was said to be one, made a drive against the stock market yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock. By hitting Amalgamated Copper they tried to break prices, and for a few minutes it looked as if they might succeed. But after they had fired their first volley, which mowed down the price of Amalgamated to 70⅜, they were caught without further ammunition, and buying orders coming in to the market gave them a sharp twist. Amalgamated recovered to 72¾, and the rest of the market advanced to near the high prices for the day. Lawson sent out some further threats about receivership proceedings.

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Is Erie Bound for 50?

The talk in the Street has it that the movement in Eries is intended to put the common stock to 50 in order to induce some of the holders of the convertible bonds to exchange them for common stock, which they have the privilege of doing at that price. The Erie convertibles are now quoted at a fraction above 102. The process of putting up the stock is not an easy one, however. Yesterday 155,000 shares were traded in and the price only advanced ⅞ of a point.

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Chicago Terminal Traction.

The spectacle of the shares of a bankrupt property steadily advancing is not a new one to Wall Street; nevertheless, the buying of Chicago Terminal Transfer issues to new high records attracted much attention. The secret is that E. H. Harriman would like to get the road for its bond issue, while the minority bondholders want to retain their bonds and have joined hands with the shareholders to prevent the Harriman scheme from going through. Harriman is now supposed to be buying the stock as well so as to be sure of control whichever way the affair turns.

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Easy Money and Lack of Stocks.

The continuing buoyancy of the market can be ascribed mainly to the continued ease in the money market and the absence of pressure of stock. Yesterday's drive did not bring out any stock to speak of and disclosed no stop los orders. The question is, how long will this condition last, and will it lead to another bull market in the Spring. The answer is that if the present owners of stocks have anything to say it will not be their fault if the bullmarket does not materialize. Barring accidents, they may be relied upon to try their best.

STATE TRUST COMPANIES.

Increase of $155,567,227 in Resources During Six Months.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—State Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn to-day completed his tabulation showing the condition of the trust companies of the State on Jan. 1 last. The total resources of these institutions was $1,364,018,157, as compared with aggregate resources on June 30 last of $1,208,450,930, showing an increase during the six months of $155,567,227. During the same period the aggregate of moneys loaned by the trust companies increased $182,078,850, while the surplus funds of the companies showed a small decrease, the figures being $5,602,324. Total deposits made a big gain, the aggregate increase being $138,574,090.

The detailed statement follows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages, $64,549,929; stock investments, $200,985,194; loaned on collaterals, $681,449,715; loaned on personal securities, $72,346,979; overdrafts, $39,648; due from banks, &c., $6,196,125; real estate, $17,341,755; cash on hand, $35,133,862; cash on deposit, $178,235,926; other assets, $13,073,053. Total, $1,364,018,157.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $61,850,000; surplus, $104,465,543; undivided profits, $42,875,197; deposits in trust, $275,665,112; general deposits, $805,031,064; due trust companies, $63,182,622; due savings banks, $42,134,633; due bankers and brokers, $45,643,669; other liabilities, $27,290,311. Total, $1,364,018,157.

Supplementary—Profits for the year, $54,267,074; interest paid, $25,954,661; expenses of institutions, $8,031,093; dividends declared, $9,598,060; taxes paid, $2,137,744; interest-bearing deposits, $1,063,180,423; bonds and mortgages purchased, $101,868,925; mortgages paid or sold, $96,035,676.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

$3,000,000 in Coin Taken for Paris—Further Large Exports Likely.

Gold coin to the extent of $3,000,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Paris by to-day's steamer. Of this amount the National City Bank is sending $2,000,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $1,000,000. Coincidently with the taking of this coin for export foreign exchange rates reached the highest figure quoted on the present upward movement, and the market showed practically no response to the announcement of the gold exports. The fact that the exchange market closed at the highest, 4.8790 for demand sterling, was taken as an indication that further large shipments of coin are likely to be made during the coming week. An international banking house identified with the London Underground and Electric syndicate chased a large amount of the bonds of that enterprise, has for several days been a very heavy buyer of sterling cables for the early part of next week, and it is supposed that the gold taken for export yesterday resulted largely from this operation. It is stated that large payments on account of these bonds are to be made in London early in the coming week. The gold exports announced yesterday and the usual shipments this week up to about $6,500,000. It was said in some quarters yesterday that about as much more is likely to go out during the coming week, in addition to the exports that will be made to Cuba on Saturday next, amounting probably to $2,000,000, to be followed later in the month by other shipments to a total of about $11,000,000, as was announced some time ago.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—New York exchange was at 40 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4@6 per cent. On the local Exchange trading was distributed generally over most of the list, but business was not active. Prices were maintained at the restored level for the most part. City Railway ran up to 198, although it is understood the amount needed by the Morgan syndicate has been acquired and will be paid for next week.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	10¼	10	10
350	Am. Can pf.	62½	62	62
235	Chicago Pneu. Tool	36½	35½	36½
20	Chicago Telephone	140	140	140
630	Chicago City Railway	198	197	198
25	Chicago Un. Traction	12¼	12¼	12¼
210	Diamond Match	138	138	138
300	Ks. El. pf.	60	60	60
60	North Chicago	86½	86½	86½
335	Nat. Biscuit	55⅝	55	55¼
40	Nat. Biscuit pf.	116	116	116
50	Street's com.	29	29	29
30	Swift & Co.	110	110	110
660	Un. Box Board pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾
68	West Chicago	65½	65	65½

B. R. T. Directorate Unchanged.

No change in the directorate was made at the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Edwin W. Winter, Timothy S. Williams, Norman B. Beam, and Henry Seibert, the Directors whose terms had expired, were re-elected for three years. It was said that Mr. Winter's re-election as a Director meant that he would be continued as President of the road at the meeting of the Directors, which is to be held next week.

Suspension of Old Broker.

The suspension of H. A. Patterson, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, was announced yesterday. Mr. Patterson has been a member of the Exchange since 1873. Previous to that he was a member of the Stock Exchange and also of the old Oil and Mining Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $272,574,305; balances, $16,377,990; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,728,075.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8558; demand, $4.8790; cables, $4.87⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅞@$4.85⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17⅝ and 5.15⅛; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 4o 3-16 and 40⅜ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St Louis—45@50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Money hardened in the market to-day, it being Stock Exchange pay day. Discounts sympathized with the rates for money.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was distinctly cheerful, advices from the Continental bourses, combined with the prospects of cheaper money, inducing a more confident feeling than for some time past, although the amount of business was small. Consols hardened.

Americans opened above parity, and the buoyancy was maintained throughout. Erie, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific leading. The first mentioned stock was bought largely for American account. Reading was in particularly good request. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners were firm on Continental support. Russian and Japanese securities were purchased largely. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 100¼.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 9-16; Consols for account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 89⅞; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 104⅜; Canadian Pacific, 136⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅜; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 32⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78½; Erie, 44½; Erie 1st preferred, 81½; Erie 2d preferred, 68¼; Illinois Central, 156½, ex dividend; Louisville and Nashville, 140¼, ex dividend; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 33; New York Central, 147; Norfolk and Western, 80⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 46; Pennsylvania, 140; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 44⅞; Reading 1st preferred, 47; Reading 2d preferred, 44½; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 99¼; Southern Pacific, 68⅛; Union Pacific, 122½; Union Pacific preferred, 100; United States Steel, 30⅜; United States Steel preferred, 98½; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish 4s, 90¾.

Bar silver steady; 28 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills 2⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.12; Lisbon, 12.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was strong. Prices had an upward tendency and were firm throughout. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 89.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 590.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs 32½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs, 13 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally unchanged.

Exchange on London 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Discussing general trade conditions, Dunn's Review says:

Storms at home and complications abroad tended to check activity in commercial and financial markets, but most industrial lines continue busy, testifying to confidence that trade interruption will be brief. Prior to the bad weather there was a liberal distribution of merchandise at steady prices, but subsequently a sharp advance occurred in retail prices of food products, owing to restricted receipts at points of heavy consumption. Country merchants at the South have large stocks that move slowly because of the decline in cotton, and collections are slow.

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Production of pig iron continues at the maximum rate; yet there is no evidence of a reaction. Bessemer prices are reaffirmed at $16, Valley furnace, at which large sales occur. Ample water supply has made it possible to maintain Connellsville coke production at the remarkable average of 300,000 tons weekly, and prior to the storm there was no difficulty as to transportation, but traffic is now delayed.

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Liabilities of failures thus far reported for January aggregated $8,177,518, a decrease of about one-third as compared with $12,579,138 last year. Manufacturing losses were $4,004,349, trading $3,788,969, and other commercial $413,378. Failures this week numbered 305 in the United States against 302 last year, and 43 in Canada compared with 28 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's says:

Inclement weather has retarded distributive trade, railway traffic, and some forms of production throughout a wide area. The result is some irregularity in the reports from different sections. The Northwest sends relatively the best reports in advices that Spring business is in excess of a year ago, and it is to be noted that the Southwest shows an improvement over recent rather depressed conditions. The cold weather, however, has accentuated the dullness in the South growing out of lower cotton prices and brought business and collections down to a low ebb as compared with the exceedingly prosperous conditions ruling a year ago at this time.

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In distributive trade the backwardness of cotton goods demand is still a feature, but signs of improvement are seen here. Fall River production has been again resumed. In woolen goods the strength of the raw material seems to foreshadow good trade despite the unwillingness of some buyers to accept recent advances. Hardware seems to be in active demand the country over. Iron and steel prices are steady at recent revisions, except in the case of old material, which is weaker. Copper seems easier after the late spurt and lead is lower.

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Bank clearings for the week ended Jan. 26 aggregate $2,610,787,701, 10 per cent. less than last week, but 23 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $898,985,713, 9 per cent. smaller than last week, but 11 per cent. larger than last year.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Agricultural Investment Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with an authorized capital of $1,500,000.

According to Minneapolis dispatches eighteen flour mills out of twenty-two are now grinding. Only four small mills of the Consolidated Company are idle. The demand for cash wheat is better than for some time past.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week decreased $586,231, as compared with the previous week, but increased $237,782, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Two shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 224.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The money market was unchanged to-day. Call loans, 2@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $19,906,356; balances, $1,344,296. Sub-Treasury debit, $17,044. The foreign exchange market was steady. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88¼	4.85⅞
Commercial		4.84⅝
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅝
Reichsmarks	95⅜	95⅝
Guilders	40⅛	40⅜

The Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 15.

The Directors of the United States Mining Company have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Feb. 15.

The stock market was irregular to-day. Shoe Machinery common opened at 78, the highest point it ever touched, and declined pretty steadily during the rest of the day. The preferred was taken in hand and marked up a point or more. Good buying of Woolen preferred made a gain in that issue. United Fruit sold up to 108. The coppers were not much in evidence. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
413	Atchison	57⅝	86⅞	86⅞
27	*Atchison pf.	101¼	100½	100½
227	*Boston Elevated	156¾	156⅝	156⅝
30	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
110	Boston & Maine	176	176	176
1,100	Boston & Worcester	19½	18½	19½
724	Boston & Worcester pf.	70	66	70
51	C. J. R. & S. Y.	161½	161	161½
21	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	128	127	127
10	Illinois Central	157¾	157¾	157¾
50	Mass. Elec.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	50½	50	50½
85	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	201	201
15	N. Y. Central	144	144	144
20	Pere Marquette	95½	95½	95½
5	Prov. & Wor.	230	230	230
2,265	Union Pacific	137¾	137½	139
83	West End	90½	90⅜	90⅝
18	Wisconsin Central	21¾	21⅝	21⅝

TELEPHONES.

492	American	145	144½	144⅝
283	Cumberland rights	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Mexican	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17	New England	139½	139	139
27	Western	18	18	18

MISCELLANEOUS.

410	Am. Ag. Chemical	21	20½	21
25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	88	88	88
1,135	Am. Sugar	141⅝	140¾	141⅝
15	Am. Sugar pf.	138½	138	138
1,426	Am. Woolen	22½	21½	22
2,484	Am. Woolen pf.	95	93½	94½
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
10	Edison	252	252	252
128	General Electric	187	184¼	184⅝
25	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	65	65	65
135	Mass. Gas	38½	38½	38½
180	Mass. Gas pf.	81	80⅝	80⅝
100	National Lead	27¾	27½	27¾
95	Planters' Compress pf.	15	15	15
2	Pullman	240	240	240
100	Union Land & Copper	3½	3	3
345	United Fruit	108	105⅝	106
1,835	United Shoe Machine	78	74⅛	75
2,927	United Shoe Mach. pf.	54⅜	53⅛	54⅜
4,342	United States Steel	30¼	29⅝	30¼
1,680	United States Steel pf.	94⅜	93⅛	94

MINING.

100	‡Adventure	6¾	6½	6½
625	Allouez	21	20½	20½
6,138	Amalgamated	73¼	71	72⅜
30	Am. Zinc	11	11	11
340	Atlantic	17¾	17	17
678	Bingham	31½	30¼	30½
500	Bonanza	70c.	70c.	70c.
350	Boston Con.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
52	Calumet & Hecla	670	663	666
1,490	Centennial	20½	19	19
200	Con. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
4,596	Copper Range	68½	67	67
137	Daly-West	16½	15½	15½
100	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
15	Franklin	11	11	11
1,160	Granby	5½	5¼	5¼
3,173	Greene Con.	27⅜	26½	26⅝
540	Guanajuato	38c.	37c.	37c.
300	Humboldt	3 7-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
295	Isle Royale	26	26	26
160	Mass.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
345	Michigan	13	12¼	12½
290	Mohawk	52½	52¼	52¼
100	National	2	2	2
75	Old Dominion	27	27	27
320	*Osceola	94	93	94
224	Parrot	27½	26¾	27
725	Quincy	110	109	110
225	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼
880	Shannon	8	8	8
125	Tamarack	128½	125	125
215	Tecumseh	3	3	3
980	Trinity	8¼	8	8
230	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,150	United States	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
1,031	Utah	42½	41¼	41¾
20	Victoria	5	5	5
110	Winona	12	12	12
34	Wolverine	107½	107	107
200	Wyandotte	2	2	2

*Ex dividend. ‡First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Considerable strength was again displayed in the local list, but it existed in spots, a majority of stocks being practically unchanged. The Consolidated Lake Superior shares enjoyed a further rise, as did the Asphalts, but profit-taking in the preferred later caused a point decline in that issue. The common advanced 1¼, but also reacted ¾ under realizing. Finance Company of Pennsylvania second preferred advanced 1¼ and Lehigh Navigation late in the day jumped from 106 to 108 and closed with the latter bid. Total sales, 70,216 shares; $43,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Locomotive	39½	39½	39½
5	American Railways	48½	48½	48½
183	American Cement	7 6-16	6 15-16	6 15-16
18	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
307	Cambria Steel	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1,990	Con. Lake Superior	8¼	7⅞	8
760	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	18	17	17½
250	Diamond Steel	5-16		
100	Diamond Steel pf.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
125	Elec. Co. of America	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,610	Erie	43⅝	43	43⅜
55	Finance Co. pf.	110	110	110
9	Finance Co. 2d pf.	94	94	94
2,245	General Asphalt	17¼	16	16½
1,752	General Asphalt pf.	49	48	48
100	Inter. Smokeless Pow.	35½	35½	35½
2,100	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
290	Lehigh Navigation	108	106	108
250	Manufactured Rubber	1	⅞	⅞
910	Marsden	5 7-16	5¼	5¼
130	New York Central	144	144	144
100	Northern Central R. R.	103	103	103
20	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	2	2	2
590	Pennsylvania R. R.	68½	68⅜	68⅝
12	Pennsylvania Salt	104	104	104
220	Philadelphia Traction	100½	100½	100½
464	Philadelphia Elec.	10⅜	10	10
700	Philadelphia R. T.	25½	25¼	25¼
40,750	Reading	44⅞	43½	43⅞
12	Reading 1st pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1,384	Reading 2d pf.	44	43 9-16	43⅝
100	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
34	United Cos. of N. J.	273½	273½	273½
3,195	United Gas Imp.	109¼	108¼	109
100	Union Pacific	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
22	Union Traction	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
10,630	United States Steel	30½	29⅝	30¼
1,235	United States Steel pf.	94⅜	94	94⅜
120	Un. Trac. Pitts. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
24	Westmoreland Coal	91½	91½	91½

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Concerning the week's movement of currency, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $3,193,400. They received from the interior $10,244,400, and sent to the interior $5,301,000, including about $4,000,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $4,943,400.

Receipts of new gold were $1,081,600, namely, $671,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, $42,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Gold exports were $3,572,000 to Paris, $822,000 in bars and $2,750,000 in coin.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $25,940,400, payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 2 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $25,200,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $740,400.

The total gain, from the interior, $4,943,400, new gold $1,081,600, and Sub-Treasury $740,400, was $6,765,400. Deducting the loss by gold exports, $3,572,000, the net gain was $3,193,400.

The gross receipts from the interior are $1,600,000 less than last week, but the decrease may have been caused by delays in transportation on account of the storm rather than by diminution in remittances to New York by interior banks. The net gain from the interior is smaller by $4,000,000 than it would have been if shipments of National banknotes to the Treasury at Washington for redemption had not been counted. The cash came from all parts of the United States, the West and South contributing nearly as much as nearby and Eastern cities. Shipments, except of banknotes to Washington, were insignificant.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was smaller than last week for several days. The storm delayed all mails so that the volume of business was reduced by nearly $5,000,000. Pension payments were $1,590,000, comparing with $3,235,000 in the preceding week. There was also a slight increase in customs collections, which were $3,553,700, a daily average of $592,900, comparing with a daily average of $577,400 in the preceding week. The gain was chiefly on account of redemptions of National banknotes.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $6,932,000 mutilated currency.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Price movements in the outside market yesterday were more satisfactory than on either of the two preceding days, and at the same time there was a rather better distribution of business. A new high record was reached in Northern Securities, and a number of other issues displayed a good deal of strength. Among the minor stocks, including some of the recently introduced mining stocks, the market was not as firm as in the case of the higher-priced stocks, but in none was there any important recession. Marine preferred reacted from the previous best prices, apparently on some further profit taking, but the amount of stock sold was not large.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Conflicting reports have been current within the past few days concerning the amount of the Seaboard Air Line stocks that have been deposited under the plan of readjustment. It was stated authoritatively yesterday that more than a majority of the stock has already been actually deposited, and that deposits are continuing at a satisfactory rate. The time set for the deposit of the stocks does not expire until Feb. 15.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	10¼	10¼	10¼
600	American Can pf.	62¾	61¾	61¾
800	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	22½	21½	22¼
1,700	Arizona Commercial	29⅝	28½	29
1,651	Atchison rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Baldomero Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾
285	Bethlehem Steel Corp.	29⅜	⁂29¼	⁂29¼
752	Bethlehem Steel Corp. pf.	88	87½	87½
660	British Col. Copper	6⅝	5½	6½
500	California Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Central Foundry	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
900	Central Foundry pf.	21	⁂20⅜	21
200	Chicago Subway	54	54	54
300	Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Con. Rubber Tire	3	3	3
100	Con. Rubber Tire pf.	6½	6	6
200	Con. Tobacco Pipe	15	15	15
100	Cramps' Shipbuilding	30	30	30
100	Cuban 6s of 1896	100	101	100
200	Denver Union Water	24½	24½	24½
100	Denver Union Water pf.	36	36	36
100	Denver Union Water 5s.	101	101	101
100	Detroit & Mackinac	71	68	71

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Deals for Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street Properties—William Waldorf Astor a Seller—Company Buys Entire Block in Bronx—Tenement House Law Decision.

Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy is reported to have sold 325 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 125, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. Mr. Levy would neither confirm nor deny the report last evening.

The purchase of 25 to 33 West Forty-fifth Street by the New York Club as the site for a new clubhouse is referred to in more detail in another column. Albert B. Ashforth was the broker.

Operator Buys 34th Street Parcel.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for the estate of George Sloane to Samuel Green 43 West Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story dwelling on lot 25 by 98.9. The property, which is separated by a single lot from the old Broadway Tabernacle site, is sold to have brought a little less than $250,000.

W. W. Astor Sells Big Plot.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for William Waldorf Astor, through Charles A. Peabody, as attorney, the plot over thirteen lots, 333.4 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 370 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The buyers are Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Seventy Lots in Bronx Deal.

The American Real Estate Company has bought from William Simpson the block bounded by Westchester Avenue, Fox, Simpson, and Dongan Streets, consisting of about seventy lots. The property has frontages of about 245 feet on Westchester Avenue, facing the Simpson Street station of the Subway, 781 feet on Simpson Street and about 1,000 feet on Fox Street. The American Real Estate Company bought the rest of the Simpson estate's holdings in this neighborhood five years ago, and has done considerable development work on the property. The old Simpson residence stands on the block which has just been sold.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Minnie B. Pekas the block bounded by Southern Boulevard, Wales Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets.

Decision in Tenement House Case.

Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision denying the application of Louis Ungrich and Louis Kossuth Ungrich for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Tenement House Commissioner Crain to accept plans which had been submitted for a new apartment house on a plot 50 feet wide and about 120 feet deep, running through from Amsterdam Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Fifth Street. The plans showed a single structure, with an inter-court along either side, by which a somewhat larger percentage of the lot area than is required by law was left unoccupied. Corporation Counsel O'Brien for the Tenement House Department took the position, which is supported by Justice Leventritt's ruling, that on the 100 feet deep, running through from one street to another the law distinctly provides for a yard space not less than 24 feet in depth, extending across the entire width of the lot, midway between the two streets. In other words, this provision makes it practically impossible to build a single structure on a lot running through from one street to another, if the lot is over 100 feet in depth. Justice Leventritt handed down his opinion in connection with his decision.

Builders Sell 107th Street Houses.

J. Miller has sold for Hoffman Brothers & Robinson, builders, their two six-story elevator apartment houses on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, on plot 100 by 100. Edgar Lehman is the buyer.

Big Plot on Eighth Avenue Sold.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has purchased the seventeen lots at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 by 425, from William T. De Forest and Frederick W. Haynes.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for William S. Coffin to Walter J. Cohn the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a plot having frontages of 100 feet on the avenue and 75 feet on the street.

D. Lang has sold the plot, 100 by 99.11, at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for N. D. Light and William Goldstone; also, for Mary Rieper, an adjoining plot on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 50 by 99.11. Both parties were bought by the Knickerbocker Realty Company.

M. Ruben has sold for Harry Matz to Nevins & Perelman the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

A. H. Levy & Co., in conjunction with Meyer Conen and Maurice Goodman, have resold for Squiro & Rubino the plot, 175 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, to Meyer Cohen, who will erect four six-story apartment houses.

Dwellings to Make Way for Flats.

Harry Goodstein has bought from ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen and John R. Salman the plot, 170 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. There are at present on the property ten three-story dwellings, which will be torn down when the property is resold for improvement, with apartment houses. Samuel M. Siegel & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Isaac M. Bernstein has bought from Alexander Walker the three lots, 75 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway. Hopton & Weeks were the brokers in the transaction.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has bought the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, about 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Sol Cohen has bought the two five-story flats 514 and 516 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 95, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Clay, Sise Griffith, Moss & Brinckerhoff and W. D. Mercan & Co. have sold to Max Rollnick the plot, 50 by 81.6, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

A. V. Amy & Co. have sold for John Wynne to Weinstein & Levy the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Andrew J. Connick has sold to Lewis S. Marx and Maurice Rapp, through Max Mark, the northeast corner of Broadway and Academy Street, a plot 100 by 100. Andrew J. Connick, Jr., has bought from Lewis M. Isaacs a lot on the southeast side of Broadway, 125 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Sale of 86th Street Residence.

Pease & Elliman have sold 11 East Eighty-sixth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.8, to Frederic J. de Peyster.

The Fox Realty Company negotiated the recent sale of 304 West Seventy-fifth Street for T. A. McIntyre to E. E. Smathers.

Purchases on Upper Eighth Avenue.

Samuel Adler and Rosa Lax have sold to Joseph Dobkin the five-story flat, with store, 2,121 Eighth Avenue, 25.2 by 100.

Simons & Harris have sold to a client of Herman Arns 2,354 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 88.

Maurice Rapp and Lewis S. Marx have sold to Leonore Tanner 2,581 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Joseph J. Harris reports that the Middleborough Realty Company has sold to the Whitehall Realty Company 2,144 to 2,148 Seventh Avenue, three five-story single flats, on plot 70 by 86. D. Davis was the broker.

Leopold Friedheim has sold for Louis Sterling 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for C. & L. Levy to Bernhard Mainzer 304, 306, and 308 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, three five-story double flats, 75 by 100.

Levy Brothers have sold for a Mrs. Woenke 298 and 270 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, two five-story double flats, to a client; also, the two five-story four-family flats on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets. These buildings have just been completed by Alexander Cameron.

Middle West Side Buying.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for John Moroney the five-story four-family tenement 511 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.5; also, in conjunction with John J. Cody, for Kate F. Martin, the five-story four-family tenement 246 East Eightieth Street, 25.3 by 75 by 102.2.

Operators Buy Lots Adjoining School.

Grossman & Parson have bought the plot, 35 by 201, running through from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, 140 feet west of First Avenue, adjoining a new public school.

Mrs. Marie Lockwood has sold to a Mr. O'Neill five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 238 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, a plot 125 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the Smith estate 318 and 320 East Fifty-ninth Street, two five-story double flats with stores on plot 50 by 100.5. J. Levy & Co. were the brokers.

Kidansky & Levy have bought 322 and 324 East Ninety-fifth Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100.8.

Joseph Ostroff and Harris Farber have sold for J. J. Keely to the Business Men's Realty Company the dwellings 132 and 134 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 141st St, 316.9x irregular; Wesley Thorn to North Western Realty Company, (mtg $49,-700,) other consideration and.....

ELTON AV, w s, part of Lot 270, map of Morrisania, 33x100; Susan Hagen to Christian Gutmann, other consideration and.....

FREDERIC ST, e s, Lot 204, map of S. Cambreling and others at Fordham, 25x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to William Stonebridge, quitclaim.....

FREDERIC ST, e s, Lot 204, map of S. Cambreling and others at Fordham, 25x87.6; William H. Stonebridge to Berthold Dietz. (mtg $1,000).....

GERARD AV, w s, 359.7 ft n of 167th St, two two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings, 20x45; Margaret E. Hart et ux. to William J. Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $12,000.

Valentine Av, s s, 105 ft s of 201st St, for a frame dwelling, 21x54; Peter J. Montague of Valentine Av and 201st St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $5,000.

Concord Av, n e corner of 151st St, for four five-story brick tenements, 31x84.7 and 39.8x82; Anthony McOwen of 515 Wales Av, owner; H. T. Howell of 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

161st St, s s, 99 ft w of Melrose Av, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 50x53; Adolph Sussman of 14 East 119th St, owner; Charles Siegmayer of 300 East 82d St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

20th St, 34 West, to four-story brick offices; R. Jodwell of 10 West 42d St, owner; J. E. Nitchie of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $10,-000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 27.

AVENUE A, 1,515, w s, 25.2x81.6; Morris Kite and others to Max M. Pullman and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 14th St, 100.8x0.4x111x39, Unionport; David E. Livingston to Edwin W. Miller and another, (mtg $850)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 534, n w corner of Sullivan St, 37.8± irregular; Howard P. Wills, referee, to State Bank..... 10,000

BROOME ST, 38, n s, 25x75; Wolf Bloom to Isaac Rosenwasser and another, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of 180th St, 40x150.6x40x148.7; Ignatz Roth and another to Henry Klein, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... $100

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 200 ft s of Bayard St, 16.8x100; Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company to William Joseph..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 111, w s, 25x100; Moyer Freeman to Annie Levy..... Gift

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 125th St, 25x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to Clementine M. Silverman and another, (mtgs $80,000,) other consideration and 100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 86th St, 25x100; Abraham Nelson to Julia Levy, (mtg $33,500,) other consideration and..... 100

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 141st St, 316.9x irregular; Wesley Thorn to North Western Realty Company, (mtg $49,-700,) other consideration and..... 100

GRACE AV, e s, Lot 91, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Domma Pianto to Frederick J. Hudon..... 100

GRACE AV, e s, Lot 91, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Frederick J. Hudon to Joseph Plante..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 733 to 757, 59.10x 71.2x50.11x78.5; 18th St, 410 West, 20.6x92; Walter Fritz to Melissa Harvey, 1-3 part, all title..... Nom.

KELLY ST, e s, 280.3 ft n of 165th St, 120x100; Jackson Construction Company to Eastern Crown Realty Company, other consideration and.....

KELLY ST, e s, 280.3 ft n of 165th St, 120x100; Eastern Crown Realty Company to John McDonald, (mtg $9,000,) and two-sixth other consideration and.....

LEBANON ST, n s, 150 ft w of Cotona Av, 0.4x100; Anna Scelig to Charles Kissenberth..... Nom.

LOT 57, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Nellie Roesch to Mabel Meade, other consideration and.....

LOT 62, map of J. J. Gleason, Bronx; Carrie R. Park to Henry A. Park..... Nom.

LOT 66, map of J. J. Gleason, Bronx; Carrie R. Park to Henry A. Park..... Nom.

LOT 100, map of St. Raymond's Park; Wilbur W. Yeandle to Lena Moser, (mtg $2500)..... Nom.

LOT 346, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Emil Heyde to Mortimer C. Landgrebe, (mtg $200).. 600

MARMION PLACE, n w s, 360 ft n e of Tremont Av, 93.2x150x93x150.2; Arthur Casper to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and.....

PARK AV, 1,548, s w corner of 112th St, 75.11x26.3; Clara L. Cheesman to Jacob Spanga..... Nom.

PART OF LOTS 297 and 333, map of Wakefield, 47.4x105; Abraham Shatzkin to Alexander Suskind, (mtg $600).

PROSPECT AV, w s, 71.1 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Edward J. Dodin to Henry A. Dodin, executor.....

ROBBINS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 350x199.2; Cypress Av, s e corner of St Mary St, 300 irregular; Wesley Thorn to Domestic Realty Company, (mtg $140,300,) other consideration and

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 133.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x74.5x30x74.11; Johanna Loeb to Michael Cohn, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 99.9 ft s of Samuel St, 68x150; Mary A. Dempsey to George S. Levy.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, corner of 180th St, 154.5x irregular; Sigmund Kraus to Frederick R. Harnisch and others.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 175 ft s of Crotona Park East, 50x130.1; John McGrath to Ellen M. Phillips, (mtg $10,375,) other consideration and.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 179th St, 50x100; Charles F. Merritt to William Cumming, Jr., (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.....

TREMONT AV, n w corner of Crotona Av, 156.5x irregular; Christian P. Ross to James E. Dougherty, other consideration and.....

VALENTINE AV, w s, 225 ft n of 198th St, 25x100; William A. Miller to Paula Herzog, other consideration and.....

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner of 180th St, 50x100; William Sieling and another to Jacob Leitner, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.....

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Wendover Av, 20.11x140.3x99.10x140.5; Matthews to Isaac Rosenzweig and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.....

WEST END AV, n w corner of 71st St, 25x100; Hugh J. Grant to Edmund Coffin.....

WILLIS AV, 420 and 422, e s, 50x98.4; Edward J. Dwyer to Fanny Gruen, other consideration and.....

WILLIS AV, 420 and 422, e s, 50x98.4; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $40,000).....

2D AV, 1,843, e s, 25x100; 2d Av, 1,846, e s, 25x100; Isaac Rosenwasser and others to Wolf Bloom, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and.....

2D AV, 1,842, e s, 25x100; Irving I. Kempner to Isaac Rosenwasser and another.....

3D AV, 844, w s, 25x100; Frederick A. Norris to Henry D. Norris, (mtg $30,-000).....

4TH ST, 116 and 118 East, 50x96.2; Lena Schwartz and others to Isaac Lipschitz, other consideration and.....

5TH AV, 2,123, e s, 16.8x75; Michael Gavin to Sarah J. Molloy, (mtg $11,-000).....

10TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 114, Wakefield; Michael J. Tierney to G. D. Clocke and another, trustees.....

12TH ST, s s, part of Lot 277, map of Unionport, 50x108; Hugo Selzer and others to Moses Loewenstein.....

21ST ST, n s, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; James D. Gagan to the Botoph Company, (mtg $40,000).....

21D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 22x76.3; James J. Ryan to Sara Magrath, (mtg $12,500).....

26TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 33.4x98.9; Carl Ernst to Myer Hellman, (mtg $85,000).....

26TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 33.4x98.9; Myer Hellman to Adolf H. Landeker, (mtg $80,000).....

36TH ST, 442 West, 25x98.9; Augusta A. Plass to Jacob Koppel, (mtg $18,-000,) other consideration and.....

38TH ST, 414 to 420 West, 227.9x irregular; 37th St, 417 to 425 West, 227.9x irregular; and Joseph Poyet and others to C. Poyet, a corporation, (mtg $12,-000).....

44TH ST, 123 to 129 West, Peter Schmuck to James Webber.....

47TH ST, 64 West, 20x100.5; Chandler Robbins to John H. Hindley, other consideration and.....

47TH ST, 94 West, 20x100.5; John H. Hindley to Robert E. Deyo, other consideration and.....

51ST ST, 310 East, 20x irregular; Charles S. Rich and another, executors, to Alfred Rich, (mtg $9,000).....

51ST ST, 310 East, 20x irregular; Charles S. Rich and others to Alfred Rich, quitclaim.....

51ST ST, 310 East, 20x irregular; Annie Holland to Alfred Rich.....

51ST ST, 310 East, 20x irregular; Rose Wilchinsky and another to Alfred Rich.....

52D ST, 401 East, 19.6x irregular; Anton Kotzam to Frank Perlmutter, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

70TH ST, n s, 294.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6 x102.2; Julia Mesko and another to Franciska Szathmary, (mtg $12,000).

70TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Michael Maier to Benjamin Maier, ½ part, (½ mtg $9,500,) other consideration and.....

70TH ST, 111 West, 17x102.2; Adelaide R. Hickey to Charles A. Hickey.....

87TH ST, 344 East, 25x100.8; Ida Maschiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $18,-000).....

93D ST, e s, 137.6 ft w of West End Av, 37.6x146.2x37.6x147.3; Albert C. Maerkle to Huson Properties, Incorporated, (mtg $75,500).....

96TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.11; Joseph S. Goldsman to William F. Lennon, (mtg $60,000).....

96TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 70x100.11; Alexander D. Goldsman to William F. Lennon, (mtg $60,000).....

101ST ST, 116 East, 16x100.11; Davis Greenberg to Morris Steinfeld, (mtg $6,225).....

101ST ST, 118 East, 16x100.11; Hyman Greenberg to Morris Steinfeld, (mtg $6,475).....

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Morris Steinfeld to Hyman Greenberg, (mtg $74,078,) other consideration and.....

116TH ST, 140 West, 32.6x100.11; Leopold Yesky to Morris Badt and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and.....

110TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Andrew J. Bilhoefer to Mary L. Bell, (mtg $12,000).....

121ST ST, 321 East, 25x100.10x22.8x99; 121st St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Marcus L. Oak and another to William Soltz, (mtg $16,000).....

121ST ST, 254 and 256 East, 50x100.11; Isidore Jackson and another to Abraham Levy, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

123D ST, n s, 191.9 ft e of 8th Av, 16.6 x100.11; Morgan V. Gless to Margaret T. Webster, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and.....

124TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; John J. Nestell, executor, to Emma S. Hart.....

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Benjamin Barker, referee, to Samuel M. Rosendorf.....

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; George B. Heath to Alletta P. Bailey.....

139TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Clarence C. Burke and another, executors, to Isaac M. Bernstein, (mtg $24,000).....

139TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Isaac M. Bernstein to Joseph J. Meaney, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....

139TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Joseph J. Meaney to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....

142D ST, 342 West, 25x99.11; Julius Herrmann and others to Abel Abernathy, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and.....

148TH ST, n s, 197 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 99.11; Abraham Ruth to Louis Lombove, (mtg $10,178,) other consideration and.....

167TH ST, s s, 60.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20x100; Gus C. Odell to Hannah R. Simon, (mtg $3,500).....

167TH ST, s s, 60.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 40.4x100; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $5,750,) other consideration and.....

175TH ST, w s, 265.3 ft s of Weschester Av, 25x100; Carrie R. Park to Henry A. Park.....

179TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; John Menke to Herman Koenigsberger, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....

179TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; 180th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; John Stewart to Herman Koenigsberger.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

BABLOVE, Louis J., to Abraham Ruth; 148th St, n s, 197 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BACHRACH, Julius, to John A. Brown, Jr.; Bedford St, 14 and 16, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

BACHRACH, Julius, to Max Danziger; Bedford St, 14 and 16, prior mtg $3,000, demand, 6 per cent.....

BAER, Morris, and another to Leopold Yesky; 116th St, 140 West, installments, 6 per cent.....

BELL, Catherine C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 468 West 43d St, as per bond.....

BERGEN, William C., to Lina E. Roth; Pond Place, s s, being part of Lot 93, map of farm of John Cromwell, 3 years.....

BERNSTEIN, Isaac M., to Clarence C. Burke and another; 139th St, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 2 years.....

BLOOM, Wolf, to Isaac Rosenwasser and another; 2d Av, 1,842, prior mtgs $18,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

BLOOM, Wolf, to Isaac Rosenwasser and another; 2d Av, 1,846, prior mtgs $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

BOTOLPH COMPANY to C. Elliott Minor; 21st St, n s, 290.5 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $54,500, 6 months, 6 per cent.....

BOTOLPH COMPANY to James D. Gagan; 21st St, n s, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BRAYDON, Millie C., and another to Miriam H. C. Cantor; Broadway, s w corner of 20th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

BURLAZDO, Adelaide, to Joseph L. Mascia, Wm. White Av, 50 due April 16, 1905, — per cent., note.....

CASPER, Arthur, to Hyman Sonn and another; Marmion Place, n w s, 560 ft n e of Tremont Av, 3 years.....

CHARLES SMITH CONSTRUCTION Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 40th St, s s, 217 ft w of 10th Av, as per bond.....

CHITTICK, Harriet A., to Thomas Reservar; 9th Av, e s, 49.11±, 2 years 6 per cent.....

COHN, Michael, to Mamie Schwarez; Rogers Place, w s, 133.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 1½ years.....

COMNISH, John W., to Broadway Savings Institution; Mapes Av, n w corner of 177th St, 1 year.....

CORNISH, John W., to Broadway Savings Institution; Mapes Av, n e corner of 177th St, 1 year.....

DOUGHERTY, James E., to Christian P. Ross; Tremont Av, n w corner of Croton Av, 3 years.....

EASTERN CROWN REALTY COMPANY to Jackson Construction Company; Kelly St, e s, 280.3 ft n of 165th St, due Jan. 18, 1906.....

EISENBERG, Esther, to Sigmund Kraus; 167th St, s s, 60.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, due July 25, 1906.....

FITZGERALD, Mary E., to Union Square Permanent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Poe Place, n w corner of Cole's Lane, installments.....

FURST, Celsia, to Hannah Blumenthal; Cherry St, 403, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

GARCEWICH, Robert, to State Bank; Intervale Av, w s, 141 ft n of Freeman St, 3 months, note.....

GEISZLER, Martin, to Henry T. Gerald and another; Park Av, being Lot 330, map of Melrose South, due May 1, 1908

GEISZLER, Martin, to Henry T. Gerald and another; Park Av, being Lot 330, map of Melrose South, due May 1, 1908.....

GILBERT, Lilla, to Richard M. Caddell; 693 St, 17 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

GILL, William P., to Anne L. Mead; Greene St, 15, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

GREENBERG, Hyman, to Morris Steinfeld; 112th St, 250 and 252, prior mtg $74,078, installments, 6 per cent.

GRUNEWALD, Otto, to the American Mortgage Company; Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 2 mtgs, $20,000 each, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

GUTMANN, Christian, to Susan Hagen; Elton Av, w s, at dividing line between Lots 269 and 270, 5 years.....

HARNISCH, Frederick R., and others to Sigmund Kraus; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 180th St, 3 years.

HARVEY, Melissa, to Mirian Glass; Greenwich St, 733 to 757, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

HYLAND, William J., to John B. Harrison; Richardson Av, 204 ft n of Westchester Turnpike, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....

JACOB, August, to Lambert Snyiam; Washington Av, s w corner of 171st St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....

JAYNE, Margaret, to Catherine M. Teese; Lot 1,006, map of Wakefield, due Jan. 31, 1905.....

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND Operating Company to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Fulton St, 110, as per bond.....

JOSEPH, William, to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; Cambreling Av, w s, 200 ft s of Bayard St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

KESSELMAN, Max, to Charles Grieben and others; 25 Thompson St, 5 years.....

KESSLER, Max, to Sarah Powell; Grand St, 28, 5 years.....

KESSLER, Max, to Sarah Powell; Grand St, 32, 5 years.....

KOENIGSBERGER, Herman, to John Stewart; 180th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

KOENIGSBERGER, Herman, to John Menke and another; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years.....

KOENIGSBERGER, Herman, to John Menke and another; 179th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

KOPPEL, Jacob, to Augusta A. Plass; 36th St, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, due Jan. 11, 1903, 6 per cent.....

LEONARD, William D., and another to the Hamilton Bank; 8th Av, 2,473 and 2,471; Park Av, 1,826 and 1,828; 125th St, 107 East, and 125th St, 220 East, prior mtgs $62,500, 6 months, 6 per cent.....

LEVY, Charles S., to Mary A. Dempsey; Southern Boulevard, w s, 199 ft s of Samuel St, 3 years.....

LEVY, Abraham, to Isidore Jackson and another; 121st St, 236 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to Lena Schwartz and others; 4th St, 118 East, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to Lena Schwartz and others; 4th St, 116 East, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

LIPSCHITZ, Rebecca, and others to Margaretha Schlegelmilch; 4th St, 116 and 118 East; Stanton St, 3 s, 66.8 ft e of Cannon St, installments, 6 per cent.....

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to Lena Schwartz and others; 4th St, 116 and 118 East, (2 mtgs, each $25,000,) 5 years.....

MAIER, Michael, to Barbara Wachtel; 70th St, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years.....

MEADE, Mabel, to Silvia C. Millican; Lot 37, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

MEANEY, Joseph J., to Isaac M. Bernstein; 139th St, s s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to the Domestic Realty Company; Cypress Av, s e corner of 141st St, prior mtg $28,000, as per bond.....

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to the Domestic Realty Company; Cypress Av, e s, 100 ft n of 141st St, prior mtg $21,700, as per bond.....

PERLMUTTER, Isaak, to Anton Kotzum; 52d St, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, due Feb. 1, 1910, 6 per cent.....

PETRIE, Albert W. J., to Daniel T. Cherry; 590 West End Av, 3 years.....

PUGH, Paul R., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 106th St, due March 1, 1908, 4 and 6 per cent.....

PUGH, Paul R., to Matilda W. Brown; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 106th St, due Oct. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 147th St, s s, 175.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

ROEHRICH, William C., to the Harlem Savings Bank; 128th St, s s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

ROSENZWEIG, Isaac, and others to Mose Matthews; Washington Av, n w corner of Wendover Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

ROTHSTEIN, Morris, to State Bank; 173d St, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av; Ridgate Av, w s, 42.4 ft n of 181st St, installments, 6 per cent., notes.....

SANDLER, John S., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 122d St, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

SGANGA, Jacob, to Clara L. Cheesman; 4th Av, 1,548, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....

SIMON, Hannah R., to Gus C. Odell; 107th St, s s, 94.2 ft e of Tiffany St, prior mtg $4,500, due Jan. 26, 1906.....

SOLTZ, William, to Marcus L. Osk and another; 121st St, 321 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

STEINMETZ, John A., to Harlem Savings Bank; 177th St, n e s, adjoining land of James Hyland, 1 year.....

STELLER, Victor, and another to Bertha Tim; Avenue A, w s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 5 years.....

SZATHMARY, Franciska, to Stephan Mesko; 75th St, 233 East, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Cypress Av, e s, 100 ft n of 141st St, as per bond.....

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Powers Av, w s, 100 ft n of 141st St, as per bond.....

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Powers Av, w s, 100 ft s of St. Mary's St, as per bond.....

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Powers Av, s e corner of 142d St, as per bond.

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Robbins Av, n w corner of 141st St, as per bond

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Cypress Av, e s, 100 ft n of 141st St, as per bond.....

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Robbins Av, s w corner of 142d St, as per bond.

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Cypress Av, s e corner of St. Mary's St, as per bond.....

THORN, Wesley, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; Cypress Av, n e corner of 141st St, as per bond.....

TROUP, Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 885, as per bond.....

WIENER, Fanny, to Louis Gordon and others; 316 East 71st St, installments, 6 per cent.....

Mechanics' Liens.

96TH ST, 319 West; Richard Shepard against Annie D. Riley, owner and contractor.....

96TH ST, 310 West; Benjamin Yigdoll against Fanny Thorp, owner and contractor; Alfred H. Thorp, contractor.

108TH ST, 218 East; Isaac Schwartz against Aaron Schwartz, owner; S. Goldstein, contractor.....

108TH ST, 216 East; Isaac Schwartz against Harris & Isaac Blitz, owners; S. Goldstein, contractor.....

160TH ST and Tinton Av, s w corner, 75x125; Bernard John against Susan Gundlach, owner; Henry Gundlach, contractor.....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 169; Louis Greenberg against Chevra Thlior Anshei Uraksow and another, Dec. 12, 1904.....

LEWIS ST, 19 and 19½; C. Reisemann against Jacob Auerbach, Jan. 12, 1905.

54TH ST, 224 and 226 East; James D. Brady against Solomon Braverman and another, Jan. 9, 1905.....

192TH ST, 53 West; Johanna Goodstein and another against Pincus Rosninsky and another, Jan. 10, 1905, by bond.....

Lis Pendens.

HIGH ISLAND, in the East River, or Long Island Sound, near City Island and Hart Island; land under water of Long Island Sound, ceded to the people in Chapter 293, Laws of the State of New York of 1884, and Lots 559 and 560, in the town of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, N. White Plains Av, 50 due to land under water in front of said lots; Sadie M. Bergen against Isabella M. Pettus and others; (action to establish lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

HUGHES AV, w s, lots 400, 401, and 402, map of property of S. Cambreleng and another, 75x87.8, Bronx; Josephine Van Winkle and another against Richard H. Lee and another, (partition;) attorney, C. G. F. Waehr.

LEXINGTON AV, 2,143; Lizzie F. Henderson against David McKown and another, (foreclosure;) attorneys, J. W. Bryant.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 340 ft s of 24 St, 60x 100; Salvator Basperches against James De Carlo and another; (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, R. Eckley.

40TH ST, 204 West; James R. Mely against Elizabeth Angles and another, (partition;) attorney, J. O'Byrne.

165TH ST, s s, being the westerly part of Lot 20, map of village of Morrisania, 74.10x200, Bronx; Stephen D. Gedney against the Russell Realty and Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, Will sell at Auction on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,

The choice and valuable property

Three 3-story-and-basement brick buildings, with plot of ground,

90, 92 and 94 Elm Street, Between White and Walker Sts.

For maps and terms apply at office Finch & Colemah, Esqs., Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, or at office of the Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Lawyers Mortgage Company

Capital and Surplus - $4,000,000

Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages - - 29,000,000

On January 9th, 1905, the Board of Directors passed the following By-Law:

"The amount of outstanding guaranteed mortgages shall not exceed twenty times the capital and surplus of the company."

This is the only Mortgage Company which thus limits its guarantees. 47 Liberty Street.

Guaranteed Mortgages

Netting 4 1-2 Per Cent.

WESTCHESTER AND BRONX TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

WILL CONSIDER AN EXCHANGE FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS; LOW-PRICED FL

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T Lines.

14% INVESTMENT
BRONX REAL ESTATE
5-story double apartment house.
Price, $62,000; mortgage, $44,000; income, $6,600.
Owner, Box 1,030 Times, Harlem.

Prepare for the Spring.
$2,500 cash, 4-story double, Brook Av.
$3,500, 5-story double, 161st St., 27 front.
$12,000, new law, 56 front, 21 rooms.
L. LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Ave. near 3d Av.

JEROME AVE. LOTS
We have several choice parcels for sale on Jerome Av. and vicinity.
Kramer, Aceitelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

9-room house, $3,000; $500 cash. 11-room house; all improvements, $5,000; $1,000 cash. Choice plot, 76x81, near Morris Park Av., $2,500; cheapest in Bronx. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Builders and Speculators, Bargain.—One, two, or more lots on Southern Boulevard, Av. St. John, and Legrett Av. Real estate office, 1st Beach Av., corner 156th St. Telephone 1,303 Melrose.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

SACRIFICE 50-FOOT PLOT
in vicinity of Jerome Av. and Concourse.
ONLY $3,500, HALF CASH.
George Stolz, cor. Tremont and Daly Avs.

Before buying see us; have bargain plots, lots, 1, 2, and 3-family houses; also flats and tenements. Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av. 'Phone 747 Tremont.

Webster Av., west side, 100 feet south of 185th, 50x100; no rock; $11,000; splendid location for business or apartment house. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner, sacrificed! 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

INWOOD AV., One Block West Jerome Av.—Two lots, with foundations built, with building loan. Herbert Aldhous, 2,322 7th Av.

25 ACRES NEAR JEROME AV.
Bargain. W. L. Varian, 2,777 Webster Av.
OPPOSITE BRONX PARK "L" STATION

Builders—Choice lots near "L" station, best section of Bronx, with building loan; two corners. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau St.

Rare bargain on Morris Av; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 153d St.

Only $15,900; 4-story, basement flat; 5 rooms, bath; dining room; lot 26x1½ block. Bessinger, 185 East 105th St., corner 3d Av.

3-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, near "L"; full lot, $4,600; $1,000 cash; corner lot, $1,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$4,000—Beautiful private house, near L station; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Two-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,500; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. E. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barturin & Weisman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 1¼ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times, Harlem.

For Sale, in Bronx.—Houses, flats, tenements, and lots. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

139th, near Willis, elegant triple; rent $2,800; price $26,500. Lisbon Realty, 317 West 125th.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield plots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Corner property with stores; rent $3,520; price $33,500. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

Five-story triple; rent $2,700; price $25,000; cold water. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Builders.—Two lots, East 182d St.; 3 minutes "L" station; $6,000. 926 East 183d St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

House for sale, Montclair, N. J.—A handsome house in Upper Montclair, located opposite a park and near depot; owner now occupies it; no exchange; price reasonable. Apply to A. U. Andrews, 7 Gold St., N. Y.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Builders' Opportunity—Three large tracts, splendidly located; Jersey City Heights; old estate; moderate prices; deal directly with owners. Address E. P. Buffet, 518 Downing Building, N. Y.

$100 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new houses; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $960; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

Beautiful Summer residence, Berkshire Hills; 25 acres; 9-room cottage, barn, poultry house, fruit; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
Unimproved City or Suburban Property
In Exchange for Income City Property. Send full Particulars.
LOUIS A. SOLOMON,
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.

ATTENTION, OWNERS!
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time. Have properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
311 WEST 116TH ST.

WANT AT ONCE
for cash customer, two-family flats, with all improvements. For quick results send particulars.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.,
2,051 Eighth Av., New York.

Responsible builder desires to purchase 50 to 75 feet for the erection of a mercantile building between Washington Square and 23d Street, 4th to 7th Avenue; possession by May 1. Terms must be liberal; particulars only noticed. Address Construction Company, 166 Times.

A cottage of 10 to 12 rooms; ground must be of size 50 or 100x150; west of Amsterdam Av., from 140th to 190th St., ranging from $8,000 to $15,000. Address only by mail, with particulars, A. Lorber, 276 Grand St.

Have client who desires to invest $100,000 in Manhattan business property. Loft or office buildings between 14th and 34th Streets preferred; brokers protected; particulars required. Attorney 148 Times.

Have $30,000 for investment in double or triple flats, east or west side; will be interested in old tenements. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS,
and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Builder desires four to six lots in Brooklyn, Flatbush preferred; state particulars, price, and terms. Will improve immediately. Architect, 184 Times.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property, quick action. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

We are quick cash buyers of improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Owners' Realty Co., 206 W. 116th.

We want good properties, wherever located, saleable price, to offer bona-fide buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Wanted to lease, a house with cold storage improvements. Address L. Solomon, 49 East 21st St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

A beautifully designed residence, with broad piazza on two sides. Tiled vestibule. Ornate columns, separate spacious hall from reception room, finished in hazel and daintily decorated. Library 14x22, paneled to ceiling in brown ash. Bookcases and window seats built in. Open fireplace. Dome ceiling of ornamental design, finished with striking iridescent aluminum effect. Dining room with hand-painted panels, open fire-place with richly carved mantel; all parquet floors. Second floor has 4 large, handsomely decorated chambers, in white enamel; cheval mirrors in doors. Dressing room, tiled bath, with porcelain fixtures. Third floor has billiard room, 2 chambers, storeroom, and servants' bathroom. Gas and electric fixtures of original design. Electric bells and speaking tubes. King's Holland shades, steam heat.

Corner plot, 71 feet front by 100 feet deep. Terms to suit.

Take Flatbush L to Beverley Road, our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner.
257 Broadway, New York.

FRED. M. SMITH,
Offers Following Special Bargains:

299 McDOUGAL STREET — Near Stone Av.; 2-story, basement and cellar brick; $300 being spent on improvements; price $5,800; only $1,600 cash; new plumbing and decorations; 7 rooms & bath.

564 MONROE STREET — Between Lewis & Stuyvesant Avs.; lot 20x100; building 20x45; 2-story, basement, and cellar; arranged for 2 families; range, tubs, and toilet on second floor; price $5,500; mtg. $4,500.

2409 AVE. G FLATBUSH — Detached house, 35x45; lot 50x100; four hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry on 1st floor; 3-story and cellar; price $8,000; mortgage $6,000.

FRED. M. SMITH,
'Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

HOMES FREE.
2-family houses given away; plans on exhibition 23d St. entrance of Grand Opera House, N.Y.City. For further particulars, write or call Royal Construction Co., 1,285 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

TO INVESTORS.
See these fine four-story double brick flats; good order; fine location; rent, $1,416 each; price, $12,000.
REMSEN REALTY CO., 215 Montague St.

BAY RIDGE.
Fine two-family fancy brick house; very nice neighborhood; mtg., $2,650; price, $4,750.
REMSEN REALTY CO., 215 Montague St.

$6,750.—Three-family brick flat, 5 rooms, bath each apartment; private hall; dumbwaiter; near office. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OPPORTUNITY.
Will exchange a 5-story 3-family flat, free and clear, for a modern apartment; will add cash and secure loan on flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, near 101st St.

Builders' Opportunity.—Plot 75x100, upper Lexington Avenue; equity $24,000; will exchange for flats or apartments; might consider unincumbered country property; brokers protected; submit propositions. Quick Trade, 292 Times.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—100x150, in the best part of Washington Av., for exchange for improved property; will add cash. Call until twelve o'clock, Eastgate and Wendover Avs., Real Estate Office.

A high-class elevator apartment house for a good dwelling for occupancy; equity, $40,000; upper west side. Braisted, 2,787 Broadway, 107th.

City and country properties satisfactorily exchanged; state your wants. Albert Hughes, 2,367 3d Av.

Will exchange my country home, with acres, for house, city. F. D., 492 Columbus Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta.
130 choice suites, one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.
Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled.
THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32 ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel, (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board; $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

ST PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath...$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A beautifully furnished corner apartment of 7 all large, light rooms and bath, in Ivy Courts, from Feb. 1, at sacrifice. Apply only to J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
2,768 Broadway, (100th St.)

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house; $2,000 buys finest first-class boarding house, city. Duross, 155 West 14th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

A seven-room house, with improvements, $30.00; select neighborhood; convenient transit. 917 East 6th St., Parkville.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PADDOCK, FRANKLYN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gordon Paddock, an heir and next of kin of FRANKLYN PADDOCK, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, William Alexander of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 4th, 1903, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Franklyn Paddock, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ROBERT R. HOWARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Metropolitan Life Building

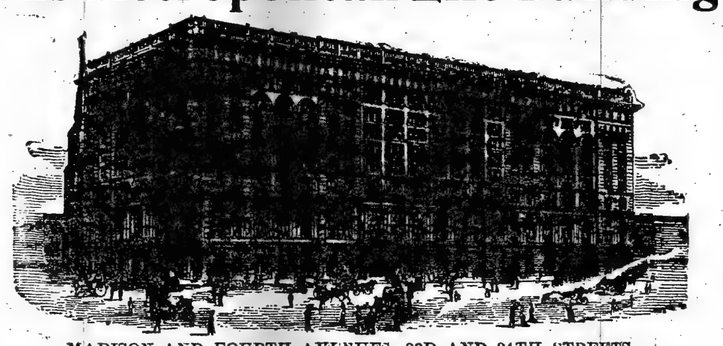

MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, 23D AND 24TH STREETS.
With Direct Entrance from the Subway.

The Newest, Largest and Most Modern Office Building in the World.

Most centrally located in the city, equipped with every known modern device for the comfort, convenience and safety of its tenants.

Offices in suites or singly with direct sunlight and northlight, attractive for corporations, lawyers, architects and builders, which will be arranged to suit tenants.

Large Stores on Twenty-third Street and in Arcade.

ITS ACCESSIBILITY—Seven minutes from City Hall, Court House and the Hall of Records; four minutes from Grand Central Depot; ten minutes from 34th Street Ferry; eight minutes from 23d Street Ferry; six minutes from the New Pennsylvania Depot; two blocks from the elevated station. Crosstown, Broadway, Columbus, Lexington and Madison Avenue Surface cars pass the door.

For plans and further particulars apply Room 6, Arcade, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

When hiring an apartment ask to see the C. S. R. Sanitary Garbage closet; it means health and freedom from roaches; all real estate brokers have houses equipped with the C. S. R. Sanitary Garbage Closet.

4, 5, and 6 room apartment, near Subway station; all improvements; rents $26 to $36. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

West Side.

THE MANITOU,
221 WEST 141ST ST.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR SERVICE, ALL IMPTS.
RENTS, $32.50 UPWARDS.

THE PILATUS,
212 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $40 AND $56.25.

216 WEST 141ST ST.
HIGH-CLASS, 7-ROOM APARTMENT.
RENT, $45, ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

251, 255 259, 261 West 143d St
HIGH-CLASS 5 AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS. RENT, $25 UPWARD.

7TH AVE., 14 D TO 144TH ST
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $55.

144TH ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS. STEAM HEAT AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
4 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS, $25 TO $38.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WEBB REALTY CO.,
2,460 SEVENTH AVE.

234 West 21st St.
"HUNTINGTON"
Suites of five and six rooms, all light; modern improvements, including elevator service day and night, telephone, etc. Rents $640-$720.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.
'Phone 1075 Chelsea. 240 W. 23D ST.

High-class
Apartments
for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up;
205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight,
Architect and Builder.

Morningside Av., (West 118th to 119th St.,) two corner apartments, 5 and 6 large, light rooms, facing most beautiful park in Manhattan; modern elevator building; all conveniences; references required. Henry C. Coleman, office on premises.

Arcadia, 159 West 40th St., Near Broadway.—Central location; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all-night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

East Side.

SWANNOA,
105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square.
14th St. Subway Station within one block; express stop; light on four sides; magnificent entrance; more advantages and conveniences than can be secured elsewhere for the money.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$15 to $60
5 Rooms and Bath.....$35 to $80
7 Rooms and Bath (Choice).....$100
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

Top floor quiet private house; heat; tiled bath; improvements; to reliable couple without children. 677 East 139th St., (near Willis Av.)

229 East 12th St.—High-class apartments; 6 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Haims, 21 Avenue A.

123d St., 206-210 East, Near 3d Av.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $17 to $19.50; "L" express. 125th St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Jackson Av., 158th St.—5 large rooms and bath; heated; rent, $22.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONHAIM, JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Abraham Conhaim, Charles Conhaim, Rose Conhaim, Baruch Conhaim, Fred Conhaim, Sophia Bassett, Walter Conhaim, Philip Conhaim, Harry Conhaim, Eva Conhaim, and Anna Conhaim, the heirs and next of kin of JOSEPH CONHAIM, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Helen Conhaim of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 27th, 1902, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Joseph Conhaim, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
[L.S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
H. V. RUTHERFORD, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers prices and 5 years to pay. Used pianos, many sold, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

MUST VACATE THIS WEEK!
BUILDING WILL BE TORN DOWN.
GREAT BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
WINTERROTH PIANOS.
98 FIFTH AV., CORNER 15TH ST.
Elegant upright pianos, $6.00 monthly. Call and see them.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 148 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$95 ALTERATION SALE. Buy Now. Cut Prices. All Stock On Hand. BIDDLE'S, 4 & 6 W. 125th. $105

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
for sale and rent. Easy terms. Catalogue mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

$95 ELEGANT UPRIGHT, LIKE NEW. STEINWAY Sacrifice, Rents, Instalments. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th.

Chickering Upright, excellent tone and condition. A bargain, $165. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL TONE, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th st.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano, $165. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156, 158 West 34th St., Near 7th Av.—The particular shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in grandfathers' clocks, highboys, four-post beds, clawfoot and spindle legged sideboards, tables, chairs, at most attractive prices. Remember, 156.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 256 8th Av.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; our cut-to-order coat, suit, shirtwaist, and skirt patterns will make your Spring dressmaking easy; day and evening school; call or send for particulars. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CROSCUP, LANE & HOLBY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said company to change its corporate name to CROSCUP & HOLBY COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 27, 1904.
CROSCUP, LANE & HOLBY,
By GEORGE E. CROSCUP, Pres.

GROCERY STORE FROM KIMMEL & STEIN, 153 Stanton St., sold to S. PADOWITZ. All the creditors should come till January 30, store.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,688.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MERRILL & BAKER, a Corporation, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1905, the said Merrill & Baker were duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
January 27, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

DUN BUILDING.
290 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST.
A few choice suites and singles offices to let, with all the modern conveniences; rents very reasonable; location central. Crufkehank Company, 141 Broadway.

ALL OR PART SIX-STORY AND BASEMENT LOFT BUILDING, 141 WEST 26TH ST., 20,000 SQUARE FEET; REASONABLE TERMS. LANDEKER, OWNER, 206 B'WAY.

OFFICES TO LET.
In Market and Fulton National Bank Building, 81-83 FULTON, COR. CLIFF.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS.
From 5,000 to 10,000 square feet; steam heat, power, elevator; unobstructed light. Rieser Bldg., 619 West 54th St.

To Rent—Third and fourth lofts, 734 Broadway; no elevator or steam heat; for clothing or shirt cutting or storage; very light lofts; at low rent. M. L. Cohen.

In Saratoga.—To rent from April 1, stores 504-6 Broadway; corner show window; steel ceiling; steam heat. Manager, 512 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large, light office, Produce Exchange, with private room. J. A. Stewart, Room 420, 32 Nassau St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private office, $18; desk room, $6; in law office. Room 705, 140 Nassau St.

164 Fifth Av.—Front office; also desk room; reasonable. Macauley.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,625.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS COHEN, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Harris Cohen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Harris Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held in my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MAC GRANE COXE,
January 28th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,661.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. HUGHES, doing business under the name of AMERICAN PAPER BOX CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1904, the said John J. Hughes was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
January 27, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

WINTER RESORTS.

California
The Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers.
REACHED BY
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
OPERATING DIRECT LINES FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
The world's famous Winter and Spring resort is most attractive and the climate never more invigorating than at this season of the year.
HOTEL DENNIS is delightfully located, directly facing the Ocean and Boardwalk, and offers an unobstructed view from all parts of the house.
Large Sun-parlor on first floor and smaller sun-parlors on each sleeping floor, all overlooking the ocean. Hot and cold sea water in private baths. Golf links in fine condition. Open all the year.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CHALFONTE
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Ten stories, absolutely fireproof. Directly facing the Boardwalk and Ocean. Long Distance Bell Telephone in every chamber. Hot and cold sea water in every bath. Art room and Library with the latest literature on Tenth Floor. Most modern furnishing and equipment. Over $600,000 spent on improvements since 1903. Write, wire or telephone for rooms.
THE LEEDS COMPANY
Chalfonte is Always Open — *Write for fold-er and Rates*

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Rooms en suite, with private baths; hot and cold water baths; delightful sun parlors, steam heated. Excellent table. Rates $2.00 per day, $10.00 weekly. Write for 1905 Booklet. Coach meets trains.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON & SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, conveniences and best New York patronage.
Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

A. C. McCLELLAN & SON,
NEW HOTEL PIERREPONT,
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THE LENOX,	S. Weiskoff,	75
THE CARASALJO,	H. M. Parker,	40
BEECHWOOD VILLA,	Mrs. F. F. Paul,	35
VILLA SCHANNO,	Anna Schanno,	25
ARVERNE,	Weiss & Ingiesi,	25
INGLESIDE,	Miss Emily Wilson,	20
WOODMERE,	J. C. Applegate,	20
ROME COTTAGE,	Miss J. Russell,	20
THE BROOKDALE,	A. E. Linehan,	10

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First-class table. H. T. Leech's Sons, Managers.

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Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

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ESTABLISHED 1862. TERMS $1 MONTHLY. Every season we teach hundreds of pupils who have failed in other schools.
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GO TO REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL
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Classes afternoon and evening (also Sundays). 4 lessons $1, 24 $5. First lesson private free.
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At Mrs. Howe's Select School, 21 East 17th St., near Broadway; private lessons a specialty daily, mornings, afternoons, evenings. Send for our "Instructions for Beginners in the Waltz."

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I have the largest assortment of ACCOUNT and fine MEMORANDUM BOOKS in New York City at reasonable prices.
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The proverbial wit, wisdom and good cheer of the Irishman often find their incentive in JOHN JAMESON'S FAMOUS OLD IRISH WHISKEY.

It surrounds you with an atmosphere of good will and sociability.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—An Irish setter. Apply to John H. Thompson, Jr., 220 Broadway.

LOST—Dec. 22, coach dog, black and white spotted all over; reward, $200. Lorraine, 408 West 24th St.

LOST—White waist, Columbus Av.; reward. 107 West 70th St.

$10 REWARD.—Garnet necklace, lost at opera Saturday, Jan. 14. Harison, 126 East 24th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21ST ST., 5 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent board; new management; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

43TH ST., 32 West.—First-class table board in refined family; limited number; terms moderate.

61ST ST., 246 WEST, near Broadway.—Elegantly furnished second floor front room, with dressing room; large tiled bathroom adjoining; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class table board; with French family. Bonlay.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room; near Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Jewish family, occupying modern apartment, can accommodate two gentlemen; homelike. Blumenfeld.

GRAND AV., 2,460, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable alcove room; well heated; running water; suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference.

12TH ST., 153 WEST.—A handsome large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; reference.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large, small; comfortably heated; well furnished; best care; reasonable rates; transients.

26TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom, first floor; private porcelain bath and toilet adjoining.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, handsome room; newly decorated; well heated; refined home.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Invitingly select; refreshing temperature; caterer on premises.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; reasonable. "Wood."

48TH ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; running water; gentleman preferred; references; telephone.

60th St., 38 West.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric lights, steam heat, telephone.

61ST ST., 351 WEST.—Heated double rooms, back parlor for doctor or other purposes.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Near nine lines travel; $2 up; conveniences; parlors; gentlemen. Bell 4.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway and surface lines; references.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

152D ST., 532 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

A.—WANTED—Handsewers on ladies' belts; also young girls as helpers. Apply Sup't, Top Floor, 303 Mercer St.

WANTED—A lady wishes a French Swiss maid; must understand dressing hair and be a good sewer; good wages and permanent position. Address, giving age, references, and when disengaged, Miss C., Box 301 Times.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer, with knowledge of office routine. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. D. T., Box 318 Times Main Office.

WANTED—Lady as companion and maid capable of speaking and teaching French; reliable reference. Apply L. W., 136 Madison Av.; call between 12 and 1.

WANTED—Stenographer who can read her notes; $8, $10. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.—30,000 appointments last year; chances better now; Rs. mail and all other examinations soon in each State; booklet 283, giving positions, salaries, examinations, sample questions, &c., sent free. Natl. Cor. Inst., Washington, D. C., or our New York office, 1,711 Flatiron Building.

WANTED Male stenographer; must be competent and furnish good references; no beginners or students need apply. Address by letter only, as personal visits will not be entertained, R. F. Hamilton, 71 Broadway.

WANTED—Salesman for fans, advertising novelties and calendars; references required; good men only need answer. Eagle Company, Room 904, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Entertainers for local engagements; club, church, and private work. Call afternoon, Robert R. Frost, Manager, 103 East 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

DEMONSTRATOR.—By experienced and capable demonstrator, references given. Russ, 1,561 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MANICURIST.—By expert manicurist in hotel or parlorial parlor; A1 references. M., 39 Gramercy Park.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly proficient young woman, cultured, refined, experienced, commercial, legal; any intricate dictation; efficient as office assistant. Superba, Post Office Box 1,958, City.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Office Assistant.—A few months' experience; Wadleigh graduate; references: $6 to $7. Ambitious, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; best references; $12 to $15. Carrie Marshell, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent, two years' experience; desires position in publishing house; excellent reference. Box 295 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands office work; is at accurate; very best references; $10. Steady, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; speedy typewriter; nominal salary if opportunity advancement. Credentials, 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires permanent position; best references; $15 to $18. Expert, Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl; general office assistant. Ward, 801 East 138th St.

TRAINED NURSE.—With invalid lady; good reference. Address B., 650 3d Av.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 304 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up; trial balance and balance sheets prepared; day or evening. Janes, 124 West 45th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits and investigations; long experience; high credentials. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty-nine; specific work; opening, closing books, auditing; Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. G., 135 East 125th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, single, useful; excellent references; wages, $25; country preferred. Coachman, 224 East 23d St.

Hollanders, young married couple, no children, on farm or gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife general housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

OPTICIAN.—Refractionist of ability with a first-class house or take full charge. F. W. B., 9 Charles St., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN.—By experienced man position as traveling or city salesman on commission basis; A1 established houses only. Experienced, Box 315 Times Main.

STOCK CLERK, &c.—By young man, (20,) as stock clerk or in office; experience and reference. R. E., 214 East 112th St.

WILL, EDUCATED SCOTCHMAN (34) wants berth as confidential clerk, manager, or any position of trust; first-class references; town or country. 316 Times Main.

YOUNG MAN of character, industry, and intelligence, 22 years of age, with several years' experience in newspaper business, seeks clerical position; salary expected, $10 per week; references cheerfully supplied. H., 142 East 40th St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 20, office experience, rapid accurate, desires position. Butler, 240 East 87th St.

HOOKER INVESTIGATION DEMANDED BY CITY BAR

Association to Send Committee to the Legislature.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR ACTION

If Facts in Committee's Report Are True Justice Should Be Removed, Resolutions Say.

The Bar Association of the City of New York, at a largely attended meeting last night, adopted unanimously resolutions calling upon the Legislature to investigate the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia.

The resolutions were presented by Edward Mitchell and seconded by Paul D. Cravath, both lifelong Republicans, and three Republicans, George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, the law partner of Elihu Root, President of the association, and Theron G. Strong were the only speakers, all favoring decisive action. In addition a letter was read from William G. Choate, ex-President of the association, indorsing the plan.

Mr. Root being confined to his house by a cold, Julien T. Davies, one of the Vice Presidents of the association, called the meeting to order. He immediately recognized Mr. Mitchell, who read the resolutions and a preamble which consisted of the findings of fact made by the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association, and adopted by that body at the meeting in Albany on Wednesday of last week. The State Bar Association, in spite of its adoption of the committee's report, declined to refer the charges to the Legislature on the ground that the acts of Judge Hooker were not committed by him while in the exercise of his judicial functions. Subsequently it was said that the Bar Association's meeting was packed.

The more important of the findings of the State Association's Grievance Committee, incorporated as a part of the memorial of the City Association, are that Justice Hooker procured from George W. Beavers the appointment of a man named Ball as a laborer in the Post Office at Fredonia, and also the appointment of his own nephew, Maurice Hooker, a schoolboy of sixteen, to a similar job. Ball's salary, the Grievance Committee found, was applied to the payment of a debt to Mrs. Hooker, wife of Justice Hooker, and Maurice Hooker testified before the committee that he never did any work in return for his $600 a year. The resolutions continue:

And whereas, this associated was created mainly "for the upropse of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law" and "increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice,"

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the facts so unanimously found by the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association, whose report was adopted by the State Bar Association, itself, require prompt and searching legislative investigation.

Resolved, That, if upon such investigation such facts shall be established, the conduct of Mr. Justice Hooker has been of such a character as to show him to be unfit to continue to hold judicial office, and sufficient cause exists for his removal from office by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature of the State of New York, or for his impeachment by the Assembly; further

Resolved, That the President appoint members of this association who, together with the President of this association, shall constitute a committee. Such committee is hereby instructed to cause a duly certified copy of these preambles and resolutions to be transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York with a respectful request that he cause the same to be referred to the proper committee for action. The committee hereby appointed shall have power to appear in behalf of this association before such committee of the Assembly, to retain counsel, and from time to time to take such further or other action in the foregoing matters as to it may seem reasonable, just, and proper.

In the course of the discussion the letter was read which Justice Hooker sent to Speaker Nixon of the Assembly last Monday, the next day after the fact was published that prominent members of the New York City Bar Association had called a meeting to consider his case. In Justice Hooker closed this letter by saying:

"Notwithstanding the action by the State Bar Association, a number of prominent lawyers and a portion of the public press have insisted that legislative investigation be had. These demands have impressed the public. Therefore I respectfully but earnestly urge as due the public my office and myself that my conduct be made the subject of legislative inquiry."

DOG THIEVES ORGANIZED.

So Brooklyn Woman Finds When She Goes Sleuthing After Pet.

After two weeks of detective work on the part of himself and his wife, Dr. George F. White of 66 Clark Street, Brooklyn Heights, revealed to the police of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, last night the existence in the borough of what he declared to be a thoroughly organized band of dog thieves. Dr. White had suffered at the hands of the gang, losing his valuable St. Bernard dog Taffy, and in their search for the animal he and his wife had brought to light some of the workings of the band.

About two weeks ago Dr. White's dog was stolen, and he reported the matter to the police. The police were slow, and Mrs. White decided to do a bit of detective work. She found that the band maintained a sort of clearing house for stolen dogs in the cellar of a saloon in Myrtle Avenue. The dogs were kept there until a fat reward was offered for their return. Through go-betweens the animals would then be restored to the hands of their owners and the rewards collected.

SANG DOWN FIRE PANIC.

Stampede of 2,000 School Children Averted by Woman Principal.

Presence of mind on the part of Miss Martha S. McLaughlin, Principal of Intermediate Public School No. 71 on Heyward Street, near Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, averted a fire panic among 2,000 children who were in the schoolhouse when fire was discovered in the adjoining tenement dwelling at 131 Heyward Street.

Dense smoke enveloped the school buildings and the terror of the children was increased by the clatter of fire engines.

Miss McLaughlin had the window shades in all the classrooms drawn and the gas lighted. Then the rolling doors were opened, and to the music of the pianos on all the floors the Principal kept the children singing until the firemen had extinguished the fire in the tenement. She had previously been informed that the school building was in no danger. After the fire companies had departed the children were dismissed.

Say Physician Is Not Registered.

Charged with practicing medicine without being a registered physician, Dr. C. A. Bode, fifty-two years old, who for the past twelve years has had a sanitarium at 74 West Forty-fifth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, in the West Side Court, yesterday. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel to appear for examination on Tuesday. The complainant was Mrs. Josephine Cook, an agent of the County Medical Society.

The Baltic at Quarantine.

The White Star liner Baltic, which was due from Liverpool Thursday, anchored at Quarantine last night. She will dock early this morning. Among those on the Baltic are Capt. F. D. Behrend, Capt. Christian Blom, Edmund S. Burke, Jr., E. S. Day, United States Consul at Bradford; J. S. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Horace M. Swope.

JUSTICE GAYNOR CRITICISED.

Appellate Division Opinion on Alleged Police Oppression.

Among the decisions handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department, sitting in Brooklyn, is one in which Supreme Court Justice Gaynor is criticised for characterizing Police Captain Joseph Burns as being guilty of oppression.

Peter Hale, the owner of a saloon at 19 Washington Street, Manhattan, sought an injunction restraining Capt. Burns from interfering with his business by placing men in uniform within the building in which the saloon was. Capt. Burns explained that he had reason to believe that gambling was carried on in one of the rooms.

Justice Hooker, writing the opinion for the court, says that if the Police Captain's argument were carried to a legal conclusion it would "warrant the filling of every resort, evil or otherwise, of every place of business where opportunity was offered to commit crime in every section of the city where it was possible to do so, even though such places were private property, with paid public agents, and require them to remain there as mentors of the public morals." He continues:

"A majority of my associates, however, are of the opinion that the order under review goes too far in its recitals, which declare among other things that the defendant, a Police Captain, has acted maliciously and oppressively toward the plaintiff. It seems to them that the court ought not, in awarding a provisional remedy, to declare as a matter of fact that an officer has been guilty of a crime."

BIG TEAM CHESS MATCH.

Thirty New Jersey Players to be Pitted Against New Yorkers.

This evening a team chess match, thirty players on a side, will be played at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, in Carnegie Hall, with a team of that club pitted against another representing the clubs of New Jersey. On the New York side will be A. B. Hodges, E. Hymes, G. H. Koehler, J. Finn, E. Delmar, J. M. Hanham, J. Halpern, O. Roething, A. Ettlinger, W. M. De Visser, G. J. Schwietzer, and others. The referee will be Dr. E. Lasker, the world's chess champion. Play is scheduled to begin at 7:30 P. M.

Negotiations between the Manhattan Chess Club and the Chicago Chess and Checker Club have resulted in the arrangement of a match by telegraph on sixteen boards on Washington's Birthday, the day generally set apart for the annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association. The Westerners will also play the Brooklyn Chess Club and the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia.

Geza Maroczy, the Hungarian chess champion, concluded his schedule of games in the special tournament of the Vienna Chess Club with a final score of 14 points out of a possible 17. The only player to defeat him was a Dr. Perlis, 24 years of age. In addition Maroczy drew with four of his opponents. C. Schlechter, his nearest rival, had at that time 11 points to his credit, and had not lost a game.

WHY POUND WAS RESTORED.

Motorman of Subway Collision Reinstated for Long Good Record.

It was learned yesterday that the reinstatement of J. Pound, the Subway motorman who was held responsible for the collision at Worth Street on Jan. 11, is not because the company believes, as the men assert, that the collision was not his fault. On this point Vice President E. P. Bryan, after a conference with General Manager Frank Hedley, said:

"We do not agree with the men if they hold that Pound was blameless. Pound had an excellent record for twenty-two years without an accident. This and other mitigating circumstances prompted us to reinstate him.

"The block system never entered into the demands. It was not asked for. The Subway is safeguarded as well as it is possible on the same system employed on the elevated roads, which have carried 4,000,000,000 passengers safely. The block system could not be introduced in the local tracks without diminishing the service."

SLOCUM JUROR ILL.

Trial Adjourned—No Life Preservers Ever Inspected.

Illness of John J. Corbett, a juror, caused further delay in the trial of Henry Lundberg for manslaughter in connection with the General Slocum disaster, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, causing an adjournment until Monday morning.

John W. Fleming, who was jointly indicted with Lundberg, but who was cleared, testified as to the work he and Lundberg had done as Assistant Inspectors of Steamers. Gen. James A. Dumont, who was dismissed as Supervising Inspector, also testified. He said that no order had ever been issued to examine life preservers.

Colorado Fuel and Iron.

Holders of certificates of deposit for the 5 per cent. convertible debentures of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, issued by the Continental Trust Company of New York, or by the New York Security and Trust Company, are requested to return those certificates to the New York Security and Trust Company and receive the bonds of the Colorado Industrial Company, to which they are entitled under the plan. Certificate holders will at the same time receive temporary receipts entitling them to their proportion of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Pawnbroker Held for Trial.

Edward M. Darlan, a pawnbroker of 490 Hudson Street, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court on a charge of receiving goods stolen by Walter Bryant from his employers, Stern & Stern, 498 Broadway. Bryant pleaded guilty a few days ago. Assistant District Attorney Krotel asked that Darlan's bail be fixed at $3,000 on the ground that he was suspected of intending to leave the country. This was denied.

Austrian Painter in New York.

Among the passengers on the Moltke, which arrived late Thursday night, was Arthur de Ferraris, the Austrian artist, who on a previous visit spent four years in New York and other large cities of the United States. During his former residence here he portrayed a large number of well-known Americans, among them Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, George Foster Peabody, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, John D. Rockefeller, Clay Pierce, Gen. Palmer, and Carl Schurz.

Mrs. Yeamans Loses Suit.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the veteran actress, who sued Leibler & Co. to recover $1,050 salary which she alleged was due her on the breaking of a theatrical contract, lost her case yesterday when Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, dismissed the suit. The court held that the contract contained a two weeks' notice clause by which the defendants were enabled to dispense with the plaintiff's services on payment to her of two week's salary.

Elihu Root's Condition Improves.

Elihu Root, who has been confined to his home, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street, for the last three or four days with a severe cold, last night was said to be better, although it may two or three days more before he will be able to go out.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Is the most economical thing in the kitchen.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AFTER CITY MAGISTRATE IN JOHN DOE INQUIRY

Police Court Clerk Examined by Jerome's Assistant.

IT'S SPITE WORK, SAYS POOL

Declares He Told Clerk to Interpolate Word in Complaint—Man Refused and Was Transferred.

It was said at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that District Attorney Jerome had been asked to investigate a complaint made against Magistrate Pool regarding a case in the West Side Court some time ago. Mr. Jerome refused to talk about the matter.

The first inkling that there were some sort of proceedings against a City Magistrate came when Assistant District Attorney Appleton took a man said to be a police court clerk before Judge McMahon of General Sessions in John Doe proceedings.

The man was unwilling to take the oath, saying that if he gave any evidence in the matter under consideration he would be placed in a very peculiar and very unpleasant position. When told by Judge McMahon that there was no choice left to him, the man took the oath, and was then examined for an hour by Mr. Appleton. It was learned that the alleged irregularity concerning which the man was questioned consisted in the interpolation of a complaint.

Magistrate Pool succeeded Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Court yesterday. When asked concerning the complaint Magistrate Pool said that the incident at the bottom of it was fresh in his memory, but he could not see how it could be used to base either an indictment or impeachment proceedings on. He said:

"It happened in the West Side Police Court on the Saturday before the day I left there. That was Jan. 9, I think. I was holding a hearing on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The complainant was present in court. Suddenly I discovered that the word 'knowingly' did not appear in the complaint. Without that word the charge made in the complaint would not constitute an offense.

"Seeing that the document was in the handwriting of Merz. (Harry Merz is Clerk of the West Side Court.) I called him up to me and asked him to insert the needed word, pointing out the place where I wanted it. He refused to do so. But at the same time he took the complaint from my desk and handed it to another clerk, with a request that the latter should write in the word. I called to the other clerk not to do so, and ordered the complaint returned to me at once.

"'If you are not going to insert the word, Merz,' I said, 'no other clerk shall do so. I will do it myself.'

"And so I did. Then I ordered Merz to leave the court and report to Magistrate Flammer, the President of the Board of City Magistrates. I made no charges against the man, but I did not want a man in my court who would not obey my orders. Magistrate Flammer sent him over to the Essex Market Court.

"As to the insertion I ordered made, there could be nothing illegal or even irregular about it. We have to change and amend complaints every day because the clerks make mistakes or fail to include essential qualifications. If Merz has made any charge against me, he must be actuated by spite. He had been sulky several days when this incident occurred, and I think I know the reason why. He had his place next to the Magistrate's seat when I took charge of the court. I ordered him to change places with another clerk. As far as I can see, there is nothing to this matter at all."

Magistrate Pool had trouble with another clerk, Edgar Bird, in the Essex Market Court a few months ago. Bird also refused to obey some order. Magistrate Pool suspended Bird and did not permit him to return to the court while he was sitting there.

A GREATER SAGAMORE HILL.

Addition Planned for President's Home —Veranda to be Larger.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 27.—The probabilities are that President Roosevelt and his family will arrive here earlier than usual next season. New York architects have drawn plans for a large addition to Mr. Roosevelt's house on Sagamore Hill, and the work will be started soon and pushed rapidly through.

Some 500 of the President's neighbors in Nassau County, headed by the Port Washington Band, are arranging to go to Washington to see him inaugurated. They will wear silk hats, rain coats, and carry silk umbrellas. They may carry a banner bearing the words, "Oyster Bay, Nassau County." County Treasurer Charles F. Lewis, Chairman of the Nassau Republican County Committee, has full charge of the matter.

GAMBLER KILLS FOUR.

Discharged Man Shoots Three Others and Himself.

TUCSON, Arizona, Jan. 27.—A tragedy in which four men lost their lives occurred in the border town of Nogales to-day. William Walters, a gambler, entred the Palace saloon, owned by M. M. Conn, walked to a poker table, and without a word of warning fired a revolver at the dealer, known as "Cowboy" Johnson, sending two shots through his head.

Walters then turned on Conn, the proprietor, who was making his way toward the door, shooting him through the head and heart. The murderer next shot the monte dealer through the back of the head. He fired a shot at George Bendle, a cattleman, which grazed the latter's face, and then sent a bullet through his own brain. All of the victims died before being able to make statements.

Walters had been employed by Conn, but had been discharged a few days before.

HOCH HOLMES'S JANITOR.

Ex-Policeman Identifies Him by Photograph—Search for Him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—John McKinney, formerly a policeman, whose post included "Holmes's Castle," at Sixty-third Street and Stewart Avenue, when Holmes was conducting his murderous operations there, identified a photograph of Johan Hoch to-day as a likeness of the janitor of Holmes's establishment.

The whereabouts of Police Inspector Shippy, who has taken active charge of the search for Hoch, are a mystery to all except Chief of Police O'Neill. Inspector Shippy has not been seen by his friends or members of the force since he left the East Chicago Avenue Station in disguise Thursday. There was an unconfirmed report to-day that he had driven his horse to death in a close pursuit of the fugitive. It is believed he has trailed Hoch to some small town not far from Chicago.

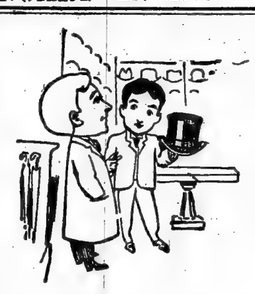

Now—

Is the time for a silk hat—before another Sunday. Ours at $6 are as good by every standard as the standard hats sold at $8.

Is the time for an opera hat—before another night. Ours has springs of steel covered with heavy ribs of silk.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

And then!

Frock coat and waistcoat; $20.50 to $40.

Striped trousers; $5 to $12.

Patent leather shoes; $3.50 and $5.

Gloves; $1.50 to $7.

Scarf; 50c. to $2.50.

Overcoat; $15 to $60.

And then you're fit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. 842 near Union Square. 1260 opposite Greeley Square

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
649 Broadway, corner Houston St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 5th Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 & $4. Best wearing and most stylish.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place
ALTERATIONS

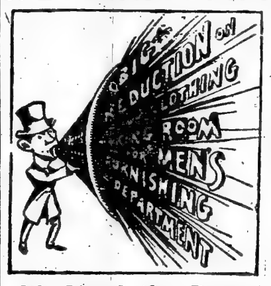

We Need the Room

We have made enormous reductions on the prices of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Trousers. All-wool Overcoats at $6.50, worth $12 and $14; men's fine blue and black Kerseys, worth $22, at $9.80; also imported grays and Oxfords, $9.80; best long Overcoats in the house at $11.65. See samples in our cases. Men's Suits at $7.50 and $9.80, reduced from $14, $16, $18 and $22. Best styles included. Men's Trousers, $1.88; real $3.50 values. Tuxedo Suits, $15 and $18, silk lined. Prince Alberts, $9.80 and $11.65. All our fine clothing, in fact, reduced in price to half and less,

to make space for our

New Men's Furnishing Department

King's
LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS
Corner Broadway & Park Place
Open To-night Until 9 o'Clock.

BOROUGH HEADS IN A SPAT.

Presidents Ahearn and Littleton at Odds Over Asphalt.

Borough Presidents Ahearn of Manhattan and Littleton of Brooklyn had a lively spat in the Board of Estimate yesterday on the subject of asphalt paving before appropriations for that purpose were made.

Mr. Littleton complained that there are now 113 miles of cobblestone paving in Brooklyn, despite the fact that asphalt paving is cheaper than ever before. Mr. Ahearn retorted that Mr. Littleton was paying 75 cents a yard in Brooklyn for asphalt which, he declared, was worthless.

Mr. Littleton resented this aspersion on his judgment, and the two had a hot argument for several minutes, Mayor McClellan then calling them to order.

Controller Grout succeeded in having the board limit to $3,500,000 the total appropriations for paving in the coming year. Manhattan and Brooklyn each were voted $900,000 under this arrangement, and Queens, Bronx, and Richmond each $300,000. The Borough Presidents themselves will have to decide how they will apportion the remaining $800,000.

Held for Fire Insurance Swindle.

Albert S. Lambert, who gave an address in East Eighty-eighth Street as his home and office, was held in $2,500 bail in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of forgery, made by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who said Lambert had swindled east side shopkeepers out of more than $30,000 by means of worthless fire insurance policies issued at low rates. All of the sham policies discovered, Mr. Garvan said, were on the Hamburg-Bremen and the Hamburg-American Fire Insurance Companies. In default of bail Lambert was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mass Meeting for Russians.

There will be a mass meeting at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the New York Society of Friends of the Russian Movement for Freedom and the United Russian Revolutionary Societies. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Minot J. Savage, who will preside; the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Ernest H. Crosby, H. Montague Donner, John Martin, Robert Ely, and others.

Red Letter Days

for Clothing here. Prices have subsided, but style and quality are still at high water mark.

Men's Winter Overcoats have dropped to $15, $18 & $20.

Men's Sack Suits have gone to $15, $18, $20 & $22. Single and Double-Breasted.

All New Goods. No Left-Overs.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Wallach's News

830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d St. Open Evenings.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known) (Well-Made)

Suits ($18) and Overcoats ($15) at a REDUCTION is the NEWS TO-DAY. The SUITS ($18) and The Overcoats ($15) TO-DAY are priced at $10.50

(WE Guarantee that these are Genuine REDUCTIONS!)

HILL AND BRYAN HERE.

Both at Hoffman House—Corridors Looked Like Campaign Times.

The scenes in the corridors of the Hoffman House for a short time last night carried the onlookers back to the days of Presidential campaigns. Both William J. Bryan and David B. Hill were there. National Committeeman Norman E. Mack was about the corridors for some time, and Senator McCarren and Controller Grout dined there together.

True to his declaration that he had retired from politics, ex-Senator Hill did not hold any political conferences. Mr. Hill did not see Mr. Bryan, who left early in the evening to attend the Syracuse Alumni dinner. The ex-Senator spent the evening at the theatre. Mr. Mack saw Senator McCarren and Controller Grout for a short time, but all said politics was not discussed.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT 983D TIME IN NEW YORK. Maude Adams THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—Herald. MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS. Next Tues., the 4-act drama, FRIQUET

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Great Laughing Success.—Times. Francis Wilson in Clyde Fitch's "COUSIN BILLY."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:10. Arnold Daly in Bernard Shaw's YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evenings at 8. Matinee To-day at 2. E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's LUCKY DITCHAM.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES. ETHEL BARRYMORE in SUNDAY NEXT MOND. Robert Edeson in Strongheart. Management H. B. Harris | Seats Ready.

Herald Sq. Theatre, 35th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers WOODLAND A Musical Forest Fantasy by Pixley & Luders. NEXT MOND. Seats Ready.

BLANCHE WALSH in CLYDE FITCH'S New Play, THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

LYCEUM B'way and 45th St. ..... at 8:30. Last Day. Mat. To-day, 2:15. CHARLES WYNDHAM-MARY MOORE. To-day Mat. & To-night—David Garrick. *,* Monday—Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Begins 8. Matinee To-day at 2. George Edwardes's London Company, The Duchess of Dantzig

VECSEY TO-DAY, 2:30, CARNEGIE HALL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Afternoon, at 2—Double Bill. DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dippel, Scotti. Rosa, Cond'r, Vigna. Followed by DIE PUPPENFEE. (Ballet,) Varasi, Frohlich, Albertieri and Entire Corps de Ballet. Cond'r, Franko. This Evening, (pop. prices,) at 8—FAUST. Aino Ackte, Jacoby, Bauermeister; Salezs, Plancon, Giraldoni. Conductor, Franko. Sun. Eve., Jan. 29, at 8:30, at pop. prices, GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: OLIVE FREMSTAD, MARION WEED; YSAYE, Violin. (By arrangement with Mr. R. E. Johnston.) Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, FRANKO. Mon. Eve., Jan. 30, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Parvis, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker; Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Giordani. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs. Aftn'n, Feb. 2, at 2:30—RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Weed, Homer, Alten, Ralph, Mulford; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz. Fri. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Walker, and Sembrich; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Journet, Begue. Cond'r, Vigna. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, 2:15, Mat., & Eve., 8:20, last times, Gordon's farce comedy, "In Vertretung," (The Substitute.)

NEW AMSTERDAM Ev. 8:15. Reg. Mat. T'day. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42d St. LAST TIMES. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. To-day. IDA CONQUEST THE MONEY MAKERS

SPECIAL—Beg. Wed., Feb. 1. Seats Selling. SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES MME. REJANE. Wed. Eve. & Thurs. Mat., Ma Cousine; Thurs. Ev., La Passerelle; Fri. Ev., L'Hirondelle; Sat. Mat., Camille; Sat. Ev., Zaza.

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Regular Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.00. TWO WEEKS ONLY. Popular Mat. Wed. Mat. TO-DAY. SAM. H. HARRIS presents GEO. M. COHAN in "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." Sun Eve., 1st Grand Concert. Seats $1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1904 Sixty-third Season 1905. SATURDAY, JAN. 28, at 8:15 P. M. CONDUCTOR, W. Safonoff of Moscow. SOLOIST, Jose Vianna DaMotta Piano. PROGRAM: Symphony No. 7 ..... Beethoven. Fantasia for Piano, "Wanderer" ..... Schubert-Liszt. Symphony No. 6, "Pathetique" Tschaikowsky. (By general request.) Tickets on Sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 8 to 6. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Monday, Feb. 6. CHARITY BALL AND DRILL KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS TICKETS (Gentleman and Ladies) $1.00

LYRIC. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. JEFFERSON DeAngelis in Fantana. CASINO. Eve. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. Lillian Russell in Lady Teazle. PRINCESS. B'way & 29. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day. EDWARD TERRY in "Sweet Lavender." Next Week—"Love in Idleness."

WEBER MUSIC HALL B'way & 29th. New Burlesque Hit All Star Stock Co. WEBER & ZIEGFELD THE COLLEGE WIDOWER MATINEE TO-DAY 50c TO $1.50

THE CHARITY BALL For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF-ASTORIA, Thursday Eve., Feb. 2. Boxes $3 East 50th. Tickets 16 W. 11th, 22 Riverside Drive. Fifth Av. Trust Co., 31 W. 37th, 116 & 931 5th Av.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41 St. THEATRE CLOSED UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY. REOPENS THEN WITH FRITZI SCHEFF in GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

NATIONAL AC

JAN 1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SINCE the war in the Far East began there has been a good market for good books relating to Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, indicating a widespread desire to know all that is to be known of those lands and the causes of the war. With the news of the great uprising of the populace in Russia, the public demand naturally shifts to books about the dominion of the Czar and its storied misrule. There ought to be a fresh "boom" now in Tolstoy's works and books relating to him. New curiosity as to Gorky and his writings will be stimulated by his appearance as one of the commanding figures in a revolutionary movement and his arrest. The publishers of Mrs. Voynich's powerful novel, "Olive Latham," which involves a vivid picture of the sufferings of a Russian patriot and agitator, report an increased demand for the book since the news of the uprising in St. Petersburg. Another book we can cordially recommend to those who would familiarize themselves with the present condition of things in Russia is Dr. Hugo Gans's "The Land of Riddles," which we reviewed at length last week.

Of the protest of English authors against the American copyright law, as set forth in the correspondence of The London Standard, to which we referred editorially last week, Mr. Clement K. Shorter expresses his opinion in The London Sphere that its only effect, if it have any, will be to shut off the large American profits of popular British novelists. He has in mind the remark of a distinguished American publisher, a few years ago, that if too much bitterness were shown in England Congress would speedily "rescind the copyright bill altogether." We do not fear that anything so deplorable will happen. Indeed, we are emboldened to hope that international copyright will some day be placed on a basis satisfying alike to English and American authors, including Mr. Howells. It is Mr. Shorter's idea that the law is only of interest to the popular English novelist. "No one else," he declares, "has anything to gain by it. Most of the books published are not worth pirating in the United States—are not worth setting up in type again." Among the writers of protesting letters to The Standard, besides those we mentioned last week, are John Murray, the publisher; W. H. Mallock, Guy Boothby, and G. M. Fenn. Their unanimity is as wonderful as that of the personages in Mr. Puff's tragedy of "The Spanish Armada." We print elsewhere some remarks on this subject by Mr. Cuthliffe Hyne and Mr. Anstey Guthrie.

Dr. John Spencer Bassett, whose retirement from the editorship of The South Atlantic Quarterly is announced, has held that responsible position just three years, and in that time has performed its duties so ably as to make the influence of The Quarterly felt in the North as well as in the South. In his own writing he has been frank and fearless, and there was a report, (lacking foundation, as we have been told,) that some of his utterances had stirred up sectional feeling. Dr. Bassett announces that he retires from the place he has filled so well "reluctantly and solely because of an accumulation of other labors which cannot be declined." The vacated editorship will be assumed jointly by Edwin Mims and William H. Glasson of the Trinity College Faculty, who have been hitherto closely associated with the management of The Quarterly.

In Spain the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of "Don Quixote" will last pretty well through the year. It is not a matter of a few dinners and speeches by "Cervantists." In Spain every one who reads is a "Cervantist." There is no lack of appreciation there of the glory the fame of Cervantes gives to his country. Of the 278 editions of "Don Quixote" published up to 1874, eighty-seven were issued in Spain, and 136 of the remainder were in the original language. The tercentenary is to be commemorated with fêtes, processions, and theatrical performances. A bust of Cervantes is to be placed in every Spanish school which does not already possess a memorial of him. Statues will be erected in all the towns in which he dwelt, and a splendid "national edition" of "Don Quixote" is to be published.

The Boz Club, founded five years ago within the stately walls of the Athenæum Club, in Pall Mall, London, to do honor to the memory of Charles Dickens as author, philanthropist, and reformer, now numbers more than two hundred members, having recently revised its constitution to that end. Lord James of Hereford is President of the club, and Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, K. C., is Chairman of its committee; while the membership includes Lord Rosebery, Lord Halsbury, Lord Alverstone, Lord Rothschild, Sir Rennell Rodd, John Morley, Sidney Lee, and many men prominent in every walk of professional and artistic life. The Boz Club has an annual dinner on Dickens's birthday, Feb. 7.

Some statements in an article on "Children's Christmas Amusements," in The Nineteenth Century, written by Mr. Edward Cooper, have stirred up a great deal of discussion in London. With its main argument, which is perfectly sensible, we have nothing to do, but Mr. Cooper's assertion that the children of the present hour do not care for Lewis Carroll's Alice books is disquieting. Mr. Cooper knows a little girl whose only opinion on this subject is that "Through the Looking Glass" is stupider than "Alice in Wonderland." Certainly no children's book since his day has had the vogue of Lewis Carroll's, and we are bound to believe that Mr. Cooper rests his assertion on the opinion of an exceptional little girl if not an exceptionally stupid one.

FLEET STREET MEMORIES.

A DIP INTO THE DIARIES AND NOTEBOOKS LEFT BY THE LATE SIR JOHN RICHARD ROBINSON, THE LONDON JOURNALIST.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

ELIZABETH BANKS,

Author of "The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl."

ABOUT a year ago, when the announcement of the sudden death of Sir John Robinson came as a shock to his many friends, filling the whole journalistic world of Great Britain with a sense of personal loss, there was made at the same time the announcement that he had left a volume of memoirs covering fifty years of active life and work in Fleet Street. Those of us who knew him personally, those who had heard his after-dinner speeches at club and literary gatherings, and the thousands who had followed his work as it appeared in the once great organ of English Liberal opinion, The London Daily News, looked forward with the keenest pleasure and delight to the publication of his memoirs. Most of the conspicuous persons in the world of politics, literature, art, and music during the past fifty years had been the personal friends and associates of the great journalist. He was the friend of Douglas Jerrold, Dickens, Thackeray, Gladstone, Kossuth, the Hungarian; he discovered the great war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, and during the Franco-Prussian War revolutionized the methods of getting war news. During our American civil war The Daily News, under his management, stood out bravely and almost, if not entirely, alone among London newspapers, advocating the cause of the North, assisted by that noble woman, Harriet Martineau, then a member of its staff.

Into the dingy old room where first he had his sanctum in Bouverie Street, went Garibaldi, stepping carefully over the rickety floor. There persons whose names were made in the literary world went to receive commissions. Young men, just starting in journalism, climbed the stairs and stood before the genial manager, asking for his encouragement. There also went the poor in spirit and the poor in purse, and all left that room with a tender recollection of the kindly gentleman who worked so busily at his desk, yet was never so busy that he forgot the humanities and the gentle courtesies of life.

It was something between eleven and twelve years ago now that I, a struggling, half-discouraged American girl in London, trying to introduce to staid Britishers a novel kind of journalism, passed the now imposing Daily News Building in Bouverie Street, and, knowing but little of the paper, its history, its politics, or its manager, climbed the stairs, pushed by commissionaire and office boy, and presented myself at the desk of Sir John Robinson. There was a fog outside—one of London's thickest and blackest. Sir John got up from the leader he was writing, held out his hand, and smilingly said: "Why, the sun has come out!"

Thus began one of the happiest and most valuable friendships of my life. It was about two years ago that at one of the underground stations I heard a pleasant voice inquiring:

"And what is the American Girl in London doing now that's new and startling to shock the British?"

"Writing her autobiography!" I answered laughingly, meeting the smiling eyes of Sir John Robinson.

"Such a coincidence that we two young persons should be doing the same thing!" he exclaimed, shaking with laughter. "I'm writing my memoirs." During the journey down to Blackfriars station Sir John entertained me with a description of his plans for his memoirs and recollections of some of the incidents and persons who were to appear in them.

It has, therefore, been with a feeling of great personal interest that I have looked forward to the appearance of the book which I have now before me for review, and it is with a sense of personal regret that I read the announcement of the compiler, Mr. Frederick Moy Thomas, that, after the death of the distinguished journalist, the promised memoirs were not found among his papers. Whether failing health made it impossible for Sir John to follow out his plan or whether dissatisfaction with the work he had done upon them caused him to destroy them will probably never be known.

What he did leave behind him, in a fragmentary state, were a number of diaries, journals, and closely written pages of jottings and impressions, doubtless intended for future assorting and revision, and from these Mr. Thomas has constructed a volume of great

*FIFTY YEARS OF FLEET STREET. Being the Life and Recollections of Sir John R. Robinson. Compiled and edited by Frederick Moy Thomas. Portrait frontispiece. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Interest and considerable value. There can be no two opinions of Mr. Thomas's fitness for the accomplishment of the task he undertook in compiling and editing these recollections, for during a quarter of a century he was a worker with and a close friend of Sir John Robinson.

Very early in his career Sir John was thrown into association with Douglas Jerrold, and shortly afterward by his promotion to work on The Daily News he came into personal contact with Charles Dickens, who was the first editor of The Daily News. It was an article of young Mr. Robinson's on the bread riot in 1846 which inspired Dickens's "Hymn of the Wiltshire Laborers," which few of Dickens's admirers at the present time have read or even heard of—my excuse for quoting a few lines of it:

O God, who by thy Prophet's hand
Didst smite the rocky brake,
Whence water came at thy command,
Thy people's thirst to slake;
Strike now upon this granite wall,
Stern, obdurate and high;
And let some drops of pity fall
For us, who starve and die!

The God who took a little child
And set him in the midst,
And promised him his mercy mild,
As by thy Son thou didst;
Look down upon our children dear,

So cold, so gaunt, so spare,
And let their images appear
Where lords and gentry are.
* * * * * *
O God, remind them! In the bread
They break upon the knee,
These sacred words may yet be read
"In Memory of Me."
O God, remind them! of His sweet
Compassion for the poor,
And how He gave them bread to eat,
And went from door to door.

From his early youth Sir John was in religion a Unitarian, and it was in a conveyance called "the Unitarian Omnibus," which carried him and others to an Essex Street chapel every Sunday, that he first met young Joseph Chamberlain. Another of the worshippers was Lord Zetland, "head of the English turf and with a strong liking for theology of the Channing type. One of his hobbies was to go and hear sermons in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, and when he heard one that pleased him he would do all he could to persuade the preacher to publish it, often to the reverend gentleman's sad disadvantage from a financial point of view."

Some extracts from the early diaries when the young man was a reporter in the House of Commons throw a great deal of light upon old methods of parliamentary proceedings. Speaking of the drunkenness upon the floor of the House in the fifties, the observation is made: "Strangely enough, facts such as these were notorious at a time when few patriotic Englishmen failed to be impressed by accounts of alleged excesses of members of the United States Congress. The implied contrast, of course, was with our House of Commons, where, it was tacitly assumed, our representatives were as sober as bishops."

During the days of his Parliamentary reporting young Mr. Robinson came into contact with John Stuart Mill, of whom he speaks rather as a philosopher than an active legislator. When he could not be in bed at 10 o'clock he went to sleep every night at that hour sitting in the House of Commons.

Sir John Bowring was also a figure in the House at this time. With sympathies leaning toward Buddhism, although a confessed Unitarian, he wrote a hymn which is still popular with the most orthodox of the orthodox, "in the Cross of Christ I Glory." Recollections of Bernal Osborne, John Bright, Beresford Hope, Gladstone, Disraeli, Prof. Fawcett, the blind member, "who used to feel his way toward the door, smilingly and confidently," are all given. Cobden and Lord Palmerston also come in for description in the dairies, but perhaps the most interesting of the parliamentary description is that of Disraeli and the contrast made between him and his rival, Gladstone:

Gladstone, from first to last, had all the earnestness, the fire, the enthusiasm of youth; Disraeli, in his Parliamentary days, was cold, impassive, mocking, cynical. Little acts Gladstone despised; Disraeli cultivated them with assiduity. From being the rising hope, as Macaulay said, of the stern and unbending Tories who mutinously followed Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone came by slow but unmistakable stages, to a firm conviction in Liberal principles; Disraeli, traveling in a precisely opposite direction, was transformed without the slightest premonitory warning from a Radical into an out-and-out defender of Church and Constitution. In their way of entering the House there was a marked difference. Gladstone usually walking in with rapid step from behind the Speaker's chair, and almost bouncing into his seat close by; Disraeli strolling in in slow and leisurely fashion from the opposite door, the one furthest from the place in which he sat. Gladstone trusted to the inspiration of the moment; Disraeli carefully elaborated his speeches beforehand. Gladstone did not shine in epigram or repartee; epigram and repartee were Disraeli's most effective weapons. * * * As regards Disraeli's careful preparation of his speeches, Lord Granville told a story full of significance. He was once talking to Disraeli about Plunkett, the famous orator, and how he had heard him once when he seemed to be about to break down in the course of an important speech as though seeking for a word to express his meaning. "Lord bless you," was Disraeli's comment, "did that take you in? Why that is part of the trick. I have often done it to make it appear that a speech has not been prepared."

Mrs. Gladstone, it appears from some of Sir John's notes, supplied much of the tact that Gladstone lacked, and it was she, not her husband, as has been said, who wrote to congratulate Lord Rosebery on the victory of his horse, Ladas, in the Derby. Of Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir John notes:

Lord Randolph was his mother's favorite son, and she would relate with great pride how he had been paid £2,250 for his articles in The Daily Graphic on South Africa. They were certainly not worth the money unless for the sake of his name. Plenty of better work is done daily by journalists who are never heard of. The one noticeable thing about the articles in question is that the writer, having come to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone had been right about the Transvaal, said so with characteristic courage.

An extremely interesting account is given of the visit of Lloyd Garrison to England, and the famous breakfast given in St. James's Hall. Also of the many eminent Americans who made the acquaintance of The Daily News manager. Charles Sumner is spoken of as being "more English than any American who ever went to England, unless it may be James Russell Lowell, whom some one has described as the British representative in America." Lowell, Motley, Bigelow, Gen. Grant, and Senator Conkling come in for a share of notice by the diarist. In Senator Conkling Sir John was extremely disappointed, finding him, as he relates, "slow and heavy. It was a ludicrous chance that led — to pinch my arm as he stopped on his way down the room as Mr. Conkling was prosing to me about the adaptability of the American soil to the growth of the grape, and whisper, 'So glad to see you talking to Mr. Conkling, the Gladstone of America.' This is the severest thing said this year of the Hawarden Hero." Concerning Dickens, we are given an extract of an article written for The Cornhill at the time of his death:

I can easily figure him in the thick of the work, writing a play, acting in it, bringing men together, some with a command, some with an intimation that they were in it; here a joke, there a pathetic touch. * * * At our meetings Charles Dickens was always in the chair. * * * Charles Dickens was, above all things, an actor. He was never, when in public, what in the ordinary sense of the word is termed "natural." * * * he had conscientiously an ideal in his mind up to which he may be said to have acted. * * * As Chairman he was precise and accurate in carrying out the traditions of the post. Before business began his happy laugh rang through the room; he had a word for every friend, and generally they were his associates as well as his friends. Voices were high in merriment, and it looked as though business would never begin, but when Mr. Dickens did take his seat—"Attention, please! Order!"

The whole book, though a disappointment to those of us who expected a carefully prepared, witty, instructive volume of memoirs written by the chieftain's own hand and with proofs corrected and revised by him, is nevertheless one that we have every reason to feel grateful to Mr. Frederick Moy Thomas for having compiled and edited. It is full of good things, and certainly shows that it has been put together out of the fragments by one who loved the great man who, while he lived one of the busiest lives in London, yet found time every day in the Winter to stroll through Hyde Park or some other of London's "breathing spaces" with his pockets bulging out with crusts from which he scattered crumbs to the birds, for Sir John Robinson was a kindly man, a gentle man. "Child, I don't like that hat you're wearing! It has a bird's wing on it!" he exclaimed to me one day when I went to his office to carry him some copy. "But it's not a real wing, Sir John," I hastened to exclaim in defense. "It's made up, you know. It never was on a bird!"

"Well, then, wear a placard near it: 'This is not a real bird's wing!' else the example you set by wearing it will be just as bad as though it were a real bird," and from that time my hats have been differently ornamented. E. B.

New York, January, 1905.

Collier's Fiction Contest.

Readers will recall the announcement several months ago of the fiction prize contest in Collier's Weekly. The prizes were to be $8,000 for the three best short stories. The manuscripts are now in the hands of the judges, Henry Cabot Lodge, William Allen White, the well-known author and journalist, and Walter Page, editor of World's Work. The decision will shortly be announced, and the story getting the first prize will appear in Collier's for March 18. It is announced further that the total number of manuscripts received in the contest up to its close last June 1 was 12,000; that the envelopes bore the postmarks of every State of the Union as well as those of the most distant possessions in the Far East; that Canada, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Great Britain were also represented; that the aggregate weight of these manuscripts was two tons; that they consisted of 72,000,000 words, or as much as is contained in 1,000 novels of average length; that at the lowest cost the price of typewriting was $28,800; that if the postage averaged 10 cents each way Uncle Sam received $2,400; that the cost of reading amounted to $5,500, and that the three prize winners will get $8,000, while the others worth printing will be bought at 5 cents a word.

RECENT VERSE.

New Books by James M. Foley, Thomas S. Jones, Jr., and Edith M. Thomas.*

A LITTLE volume with the pleasant title "Prairie Breezes" offers a collection of poems by James W. Foley, written for the most part in the simple and free spirit of the region from which the title is drawn. The humor in them is peculiarly American, the shrewd appreciation of incongruities and shams and contrasts, and the pathos is American also, without a touch of artificiality or sophistication. The love of simple associations and experiences is worked into unpretentious lines that ring spontaneously true. Among the dialect and rural poems that appeal frankly to the popular taste is now and then one with the direct charm of certain old Dutch landscape painters. These stanzas from "A Midwinter Pastoral" are as faithful in drawing and color as a Cuyp or a Van Goyen:

The frost gleams thick on the window pane,
The cart wheels creak down the frozen lane;
High from the chimneys everywhere
Rise threads of smoke to the biting air;
The barn door creaks with a plaintive twinge,
Where the glistening frost tints the rusted hinge.

The old pump cries—a shivering cry;
While "Crunch! Crunch! Crunch!" tramp the horses by.
The chore boy shivers as he stands
And beats his sides with his mittened hands;
While the ice forms thick on the old pump spout,
As the glistening water gushes out.

There's hoarfrost deep on the great ox yoke,
And the breath of the oxen comes like smoke;
The clothes hang stiff on the swaying line,
And the house dog stands with a piteous whine
At the closed storm door; and the milk cows wait
With huddled bulks at the barnyard gate.

"The Path o' Dreams," by Thomas S. Jones, is in a very different genre, with more feeling for the imaginatively picturesque and less for the patient observation of detail. This little idyl of Winter has a mild suggestion of the weird:

Did you ever watch the snow on a hill,
Blowing and blowing, and never still,
Though the wind is low
And the grates below
Rest like the dead in their icy chill?
But the snow on the hill
Is never still.

And at night white wraiths in the ghastly gleam,
Forbidden to sleep, lost lives redeem;
While the wind shrieks shrill
Round the frozen hill,
As they cry and call in a maddening scream,
For the wraiths on the hill
Are never still.

The new volume by Edith M. Thomas opens with a poem "from Zola's 'Rome.'" When one recalls Zola's "Rome" and the fine criticism by Henry James of that vast talent that sat at home and wrote, it is interesting to watch the "dark annals of the Tiber wave" as they pass through still another medium one more time removed from the fierce source of their horrors. "Cassia," by Miss Thomas, is a most charming poem, but without the splendor, pomp, and grim reality of the ancient city in which the fable had its birth. Miss Thomas is most felicitous on her own ground, spending her abundant and chastened fancy upon the moods that rise from modern and personal associations. It is always the temptation of a poetic temperament so severe and exacting to lean upon classic themes for its support. Modernity, however, needs it, and it is never more inspiring and rewarding than when roused by the challenge of the present to adequate expression. Nothing could be more beautiful than the spirit in which, in the group of poems following the title poem, are met the issues of life and death as they press upon the soul in its natural environment. The following is the deep cry of bereaved humanity:

He who hath seen his grain fields gather blight
Hence not the withering of the garden flowers;
He grieves not at the day's withdrawing light
Who in a dungeon numbers his dim hours;
He feareth not the storm upon his head
Whose garments with the rough salt wave are soaked,
And he whose fire within his house is dead
Into the outer air will go uncloaked.
So he whose life some weak, loved hand has taken,
Flies not the chaft of handed myrmidon,
Nor trembles when his citadel is shaken;
Foretasting all, he hath no more to shun;
The Night, the Cold, the Dearth, the Wound Obscure,
That men call Death, unmoved he shall endure!

Upon the same high note is most of the verse by William Stanley Braithwaite, a poet of the race in which both the gloom of life and its wildest joys meet with prompt response. Neither his metres nor his moods are classic in suggestion, and his wayward rhythms have the attractiveness of undisciplined grace, but his melody is unmistakable and his images are haunting. Here is a typical lyric stirring the mind with poetic suggestion:

Voice of the sea that calls to me,
Heart of the woods my own heart loves,
I am part of your mystery—
Moved by the soul your own soul moves.

Dream of the stars in the night sea's dome,
Somewhere in your infinite space
After the years I will come home,
Back to your halls to claim my place.

BILSE'S NEW BOOK.

DEAR FATHERLAND. By Ex-Lieut. Bilse. Pp. 257. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

"Dear Fatherland" is a continuation of the indictment of German militarism which Herr Bilse began in his "A Little Garrison." Its revelations are sordid and sickening to the last degree, and there is no obvious excuse for its English publication, except as that of giving an awful warning to the English-speaking nations to guard their own war machines from ever sinking into such abysmal depths of immorality and inefficiency as are here charged against the soldiery of Germany.

The story presents the downward career of a well-brought-up and well-intentioned young Lieutenant from the time of his joining the service to his final act of suicide—the almost inevitable result of the burden of debt which the false standards of army life involved.

Koehler himself possesses no means, his family but little more, since the father, mother, and two sisters are subsisting on a pension eked out by the sparing gifts of a rich relative, and all have to stint themselves to a painful degree in order that the soldier of the family may live in a manner befitting his rank. To be sure, they are only too willing to do this, with the exception of one sister with somewhat advanced notions of her own rights, who thought that "a sound box on the ears would do Brother Benno a lot of good." But even by starving themselves they could not pay Benno's "debt of honor," and while he is struggling with the hopeless situation he is subjected to martial discipline for his debts, and transferred to a dreary frontier garrison, a garrison that had become, though the authorities did not acknowledge it, "a penal settlement for those who are being given their last chance of proving whether they will make up for past failings, and atone for their former sins which were the cause of their failure in other stations."

Here the unfortunate fellow is surrounded by men whose faults and vices are a thousand times worse than his own, the laxity of the discipline is notorious, and the degrading influences finally smother all his principles of honor and decency, while not one effort has been made by his superior officers to correct the faults for which he had been disgraced. Suicide seems the only solution of his difficulties, and he resorts to it without hesitation.

Koehler's career is that of an essentially upright young man too weak to resist the evil conditions in which he finds himself; but the book contains many other examples, among officers as well as privates, whose lives are simply horrors of iniquity, and in addition they are not even good soldiers. One of the characters who evidently voices the author's own pessimistic opinions remarks that "prestige" is all that is required of officers as present, and he adds: "But what's the good of prestige when there is only an empty head or a bundle of swagger behind it. In 1870 we had prestige because we had good cause to be proud of ourselves; to-day most of us have no claim to it, but swagger."

If Lieut. Bilse draws a true picture one inference from his book is that the German Army, as at present constituted, would not make a very formidable enemy; another is that the whole military system of Germany is radically wrong and rapidly going to decay. The men in the army who have really the ambition and the ability to advance in their profession realize, according to the author, that the present peaceful condition of the nations makes vast armies rather useless pieces of property, and consequently removes all inspiration from the soldier's work. There seems not much necessity for keeping an army up to concert pitch when all concerned are perfectly certain that there is never going to be any fighting.

Lieut. Bilse seems trying to teach that the easiest remedy for all the evils which "Dear Fatherland" so vividly pictures would be for the Kaiser to drop his artificial ambition to be a "war lord," shut up, or at least greatly curtail, his very badly managed military school, and to let most of the German youths who are now worse than wasting their time playing at soldiering, learn some respectable, useful trade. For the soldiers who are of Lieut. Bilse's type the outlook is dark. There is nothing for them in the army, and, once out of it, as he is, they are little better than ostracized. One of the characters in the story who makes up his mind to resign says more than once that he "will not go to America to be a waiter," as if that were the ordinary fate of ex-officers. At any rate, the book seems to be written by a man of devoted and intelligent patriotism, who has risked what he prized most in order to remedy the evils which he deplores. To say that the narrative is of any value as an example of the novelist's art would be a decided stretching of the truth.

*PRAIRIE BREEZES. By James W. Foley. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

THE PATH O' DREAMS. By Thomas S. Jones, Jr. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

CASSIA AND OTHER VERSE. By Edith M. Thomas. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

LYRICS OF LIFE AND LOVE. By William Stanley Braithwaite. Boston: H. B. Turner & Co. $1.

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LABOR CONDITIONS.

A Curious Account, Partly Fictitious, by the Candid Admission of the Author, Henry Mann.*

IT might not be wise to take this book too seriously, though whether it deals with fact or fiction or allegory, it is even painfully obvious that it takes itself so. The author professes that he has "got up at midnight" at his "hotel in Pittsburg to go into the rolling mills and learn to describe their operations," while "a long period of service as a newspaper man in New England" gave him an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the cotton mills. The story of the Pittsburg riots he "obtained from the lips of former Mayor McCarthy of that city." "Frequent employment by a well-known religious newspaper to describe conditions on the east side of New York" has enabled him "to form a fair idea of the methods and motives of charitable work in that densely populated section." To which last declaration must be added the fact that Mr. Mann thinks very meanly of those motives, and devotes many pages to cruel caricatures of "settlements" and the dilatory methods of organized charity as practiced in New York. The ferocity of the painted picture is such that nobody is likely to take it as a literal transcription of conditions—but nobody who knows the city or human nature will doubt the existence of a substantial basis for some of the author's fury. To be sure he is a partisan, and as is the way of partisans his eye is single and fixed.

The plan of the book is this:

In old England dies Adam Clarke, a boilermaker, a Scot by birth. To his family on his deathbed he delivers a talk on the impositions of "kings, lords, and squires," killers who ride upon the back of labor, and bids them, when he is buried, go to America, where liberty is and kings, lords, and squires are not. Accordingly, the mother, her two sons, and three daughters sell all that they have and take a steerage passage to New York. The author tells about the steerage and the Huns and Russians and others who crowd their vile persons upon the clean English folk. Then he tells about the landing in New York and the abuse at the Immigrant Office. By his account the passing of a dollar or two to an official hand will do wonders there. A wink and a tip, and contract laborers are passed freely in, another wink and a tip, and defenseless and unaccompanied girls are delivered over to the agent of evil. Once in New York the mother and girls go to Fall River, the boys to Pittsburg iron mills. Mr. Mann tells you first about the cotton weavers. There has been a strike at Fall River, the places of Americans are being filled by "Armenians and Turks." The association of mill owners actually has a rule forbidding any one of their number to employ "an American of American parentage." They summarily expel a manufacturer who has violated that rule. Some of them refuse to employ hands who can speak English. One of them has his employes gather in a great meeting to hear Senator Pulmitch speak on the tariff. These employes are all Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and such like scum. "Bismillah Rashid Ben Aathem," the interpreter, is instructed to give the cue for cheers. Ringing resolutions are to be passed demanding protection for American labor. Unfortunately "Bismillah Rashid Ben Aathem" is pounced upon by an emissary of the Russian Imperial police in the midst of it. The cheers become wild Oriental shrieks, knives are drawn, the Senator escapes by the rear door. Such (according to Mr. Mann) are the methods of protectionists!

In the mining regions it is little better. There works a young Cornishman, a lover of one of the girls of the Clarke family. The miners are Welsh and Huns. The mine owners are busily supplanting the Welsh by the less expensive breed in spite of the fact that accidents multiply wherever a "Hunk" is in a responsible position. One particularly "evil "Hunk" attempts murder by cutting the hoisting cable while the young Cornishman is in the cage. Another time he fires the gallery of the mine in which the Welsh are working. But this last atrocity brings the mine owner to his senses. He sends the Hunks away.

Next we have Pittsburg. The two Clarke boys are working there, and one of the sisters has married Andrew Craig, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. That brings in the famous Pittsburg strike, when the militia clashed with the strikers. Mr. Mann paints the militiamen as Philadelphia clerks, "dandy hirelings" of capital. As they shoot into the crowd they slay in its mother's arms the conductor's infant son. The Pennsylvania Railroad is a monster. We have already said that Mr. Mann is a partisan. As such he discusses the Pullman strike and Mr. Cleveland's action in sending Federal troops into Illinois, quoting in this case pretty freely from legal authorities. As such he describes the working of the blacklist system upon the conductor, Andrew Craig; how after the strike he wandered all over the country and could get work on never a railway, how he was forced at last to leave his native land and seek refuge and a living in Mexico. In that alien land he prospered.

After that comes the story of a part of the Clarke family in an east side tenement, with especial attention to a certain Jefferson Jones, who dared to preach the bitter truth to the rich congregation of a fashionable church lately deprived by death of its able rector, Dr. Smug, a cleric who discoursed wisely and well upon harmless antediluvian topics. That leads to the consideration of "Settlements" and organized charities already mentioned and to a story of one of the third generation of Clarkes who was a newsboy, and of a girl of them who died of starvation because the gas company had turned off the gas, by means of which must be cooked the chicken broth which would have saved the child's life. The details of hardships are many of them true enough; it is the attribution of pleasure in such hardships taken by the more fortunate which gives the book its singular character. If the author had more native humor it would be a satire. As it is, it reaches that dignity in the case of the description of a strike on the New York Central growing out of an order that all trainmen are to go cleanshaven like footmen, waiters, and other flunkeys. Much curious interest attaches to the volume, at all events. Well-informed and well-balanced people may read it with profit. It might be less good for incipient Anarchists.

*ADAM CLARKE. A Story of the Toilers. Being a Narrative of the Experiences of a Family of British Emigrants to the United States in Cotton Mill, Iron Foundry, Coal Mine, and Other Fields of Labor. By Henry Mann, Author of "Ancient and Mediæval Republics," &c. 12mo. Pp. 280. New York: The Popular Book Company.

PAWNEE FOLKLORE.

TRADITIONS OF THE SKIDI PAWNEE. Collected and Annotated by George A. Dorsey. With Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 306. New York. Published for the American Folklore Society by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.

Will we ever find the philological "Great Divide," whence language flowed, not simply in two opposite directions, but following all the divisions of the compass? If we ever do, we may get to the bottom of many of the mysteries of folklore. Studying the legends of our own aboriginal stories, the question always arises, Did they cross over from Asia to America, or were they of an inverse origin? Of late the published contributions to our native folklore have been many. Mr. Dorsey says in his "Traditions of the Pawnee": "It is expecting too much of primitive man to believe that he was the polished gentleman. His stories were as coarse as his manners. It has been the habit to gloze over such coarsenesses." As a faithful narrator, Mr. Dorsey translates the indecorous into Latin. The stories he divides into several groups, the "Cosmogonous," the "Boy Heroes," "Maiden," "Animal Tales"; then comes "People Marry Animals or Become Animals." Then there are many stories which are placed under the general heading of "Miscellaneous." Particular attention is called to one story, the title of which is "Black and White, a Love Story." The Pawnee Daphnis and Chloe show some few traits of true affection. "Little Eyes" cares for her love "Black," and he tells his father how she saved his life, for "she put grease upon my sores and helped me take these scalps and ponies."

There is some semblance to St. George and the dragon in one of the stories, when the hero kills an animal that "did not look like any animal he had ever seen, for the animal was clothed with flints all over. The flint flakes looked like fish scales, but they were really flints." The Pawnee delighted in boy heroes. There is one of the boys who was kind to a mother mouse and helped her and her little ones. When he was in the war party the mother mouse gnawed the bow strings of the enemy, and so the boy gained the victory. Indian maidens figure as heroines. A fairly ideal one is "the girl who married a star." When she became a mother she was dissatisfied with her living in the heavens and determined to come to earth, taking her child. Having collected a long string of green buffalo hide, she dug a hole in the clouds, using the bone of the shoulder blade of a buffalo, and with her rope descended to mother Earth. The star husband became angry, and accordingly the mother disappeared and so did the son, and to-day the boy shines as one of the brightest stars in the sky. The coyote figures in many of the traditions, as does Brer Rabbit in the negro yarns. In a book recently reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW on Fetichism, the case is cited of certain bundles opened by Miss Kingsley when in an African hut which contained what the negroes thought were magical substances. The Pawnees have also their medicine bundles. Some of these bundles are believed to have the power of inducing rain to fall. The notes at the conclusion of this volume add very much to one's comprehension of the folklore of the Pawnees.

INDIAN FIGHTERS.

Cyrus Townsend Brady's New Book About the Heroic Contests of American Soldiers with Savages.*

MUCH of the material which goes to make up this, the fourth of the American Fights and Fighters series has already appeared in the monthly publications for which they were originally prepared. But to this there have been added the stories of participants in several of the Indian campaigns which serve to embellish and add considerably to the interest of the stories which Dr. Brady has himself written. This is particularly true of the Little Big Horn campaign, in which Gen. Custer and his brave followers of the Seventh Cavalry lost their lives, a catastrophe which Dr. Brady is insistent was due to Custer's disobedience of Gen. Terry's orders.

Chief in interest of these to the general reader will be the story of Rain-in-the-Face, the Sioux, who is generally credited with being the redskin who personally put an end to the valorously reckless career of one of the most brilliant cavalry chieftains the United States ever had. But it was not "Long Yellow Hair" himself that Rain-in-the-Face was after on that campaign, but his brother, "Tom" Custer, known to the Sioux as "Little Hair." Him the Sioux claimed that he did kill, cutting out and eating a piece of his heart, as he had threatened to do in the original trouble between the two, which occurred when Rain-in-the-Face had been arrested by "Tom" Custer for the murder of a sutler and veterinary surgeon at the instigation of one of the squaws of the tribe. A terrible story of Indian revenge and bloodthirstiness it is that the Sioux told of the destruction of Custer's band, and one that on the whole corresponds well with the current traditions of how Custer and his followers went to their death. As a contribution to the history of that campaign from the Indian standpoint, it has true historic value and is well worth the place of prominence it has in the volume.

Dr. Brady seems a bit hampered as a story teller in many of the chapters by the wealth of facts he has to deal with and cling to, but is at his best in the description of the battle of the Wichita, where Custer led his troops against the Cheyennes under the leadership of Black Kettle. It is picturesque to a degree, that story of the long march through the snowstorm to the site of the Indian village; the short bivouac under the moon's rays and in sight of the enemy; the early morning descent on the unsuspecting Cheyennes, with the band of the Seventh Cavalry playing "Garryowen" to spur on the troopers in their wild charge through the storm down on the tepees of the redskins, who were not suspecting attack in such weather.

Almost incredible, but for the official records, is the story of the wagon-box fight near Fort Phil Kearny, where there is a graphic picture of the defense put up by the thirty-two brave men, who were able again and again to stall off the wild rush of nearly three thousand Sioux under Red Cloud just after they had wiped out of existence a party of forty-nine infantrymen and twenty-seven cavalrymen led by Capt. Fetterman. "Never was there a more heroic defense of a position in all the story of Indian fighting than this one," says the author, who also says that the gallant little band of defenders of this wagon-box corral hurriedly built on top of a mound, either killed or disabled 1,137 of the Sioux before Red Cloud led his warriors away to the hills to recover from the effects of "the bad medicine the white men had made for the Sioux," under the skillful guidance of Major Powell. Little wonder that when the party of rescuers under Major Smith reached this band of heroes they found them "literally crazed with excitement and the nervous strain of the fight, from which most of them never recovered."

Another intensely dramatic story is that of the original "Rough Riders," a little band of fifty-one men, who, under the leadership of Major "Sandy" Forsyth of Gen. Sheridan's staff, for five days held a little island in the Arickaree creek against a thousand warriors, led by Roman Nose. The Sioux tried to dislodge them, and then, when the troopers' horses had all been killed, tried to starve them into submission to the tortures that was their lot had they surrendered as prisoners. Major Forsyth had been shot through the thigh and was unable to move, so he begged his little band, now reduced by casualties to twenty-six, and without food, to leave him and save themselves. But they refused, and were still fighting for their lives when Gen. Carpenter and his troops came to their rescue to find Forsyth, propped up on saddle bags, pretending to be reading a chapter in "Oliver Twist" in order to conceal the true state of his feelings. With his surgeon shot, Major Forsyth had himself cut out the bullet that shattered his thigh with a razor he had found in the saddle bag of one of his troopers, after all his men had refused to undertake the rude surgery he wished, for fear he would bleed to death.

An equally interesting complement to this story is that of the two scouts, Trudeau and Stilwell, who carried to Gen. Carpenter through the thick of an Indian-infested country the news of the siege that Forsyth was undergoing on the sands of Beecher's Island, and his request for relief. Here is one incident of their journey:

During this day a large party of scouting Indians halted within one hundred feet of the willow where they were hiding. Simultaneously with their arrival a wandering rattlesnake made his appearance in front of the two scouts, who were hugging the earth and expecting every minute to be discovered. The rattlesnake in his way was as deadly as the Indian. The scouts could have killed him easily had it not been for the proximity of the Cheyennes. To make the slightest movement would call attention to their hiding place. Indeed, the sinister rattle of the venomous snake before he struck would probably attract the notice of the alert Indians. Between the savage reptile and the savage men the scouts were in a frightful predicament, which young Stilwell, a lad of amazing resources, instantly and effectually solved. He was chewing tobacco at the time, and as the snake drew near him and made ready to strike, he completely routed him by spitting tobacco juice in his mouth and eyes and all over his head. The rattlesnake fled; he could not stand such a dose. The Indians presently moved on, having noticed nothing, and so ended perhaps the most terrible half hour the two men had ever experienced.

*INDIAN FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS. The Soldier and the Sioux. By Cyrus Townsend Brady, LL. D. With Maps, Photographs, Sketches, and Original Illustrations by Remington, Schreyvogel, Zogbaum, and Others. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-422. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.30 net.

The Greeks.

HARVARD LECTURES ON GREEK SUBJECTS. By S. H. Butcher, Late Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, &c. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York. The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

The title of Greek to retain its ancient place in education of the broader kind is convincingly supported by Mr. Butcher in this volume. He does not argue the case nor even in any formal matter make it a case. His method is to speak out of deep knowledge and a full heart of the Hellenic contributions to life and civilization—of how potent they have been and were and should be. The obvious inference is left mainly to the reader. The matter of the book is but slightly changed from the lecture form in which it was delivered at Harvard in April, 1901, and now, as then, the author addresses himself not exclusively to scholars but to a mixed audience. The first lecture compares in a singularly able and effective fashion the Greek spirit with the Jewish spirit, the Greek influence and the one other comparable with it. Like the Jews the Greeks were "a peculiar people." As the Jews contemned and counted as naught the Gentiles, so the Greeks despised the barbarians—each designation sweeping, as it were, the rest of the human race into a dust heap. Each people had its mission, each was in its different way conscious of that mission. From the two the modern Christendom has got most that gives it its character:

> The Hebrews preoccupied, dominated by a single idea, and that a religious one; the Greeks moved by the impulse for manifold culture. Two distinct individualities stand out in clear relief. To the Hebrews it was committed to proclaim to mankind the one and supreme God, to keep alive his pure worship, to assert the inexorable moral law in a corrupt and heathen world. For the Greeks the paramount end was the perfection of the whole nature, the unfolding of every power and capacity, the complete equipment of the man and of the citizen for secular existence. The Hebrews had no achievement to show in the purely secular sphere of thought and conduct. They had no art if we except music—no science, no philosophy, no organized political life, no civil activity, no public spirit.

These latter things the Greeks contributed. Mr. Butcher illustrates excellently the contrast of the genius of the two peoples by the parallel between the stories of Prometheus and of Job, both rebels against divine powers. As a Hellenist, he inclines naturally somewhat to the Titan. Then he passes in the next lecture to a comparison of the Hellenes and the Phœnicians. These represent the pure commercial spirit—those, the thirst for knowledge; both are sailors and colonizers, but the Greeks stamping themselves wherever they go; the Phœnicians trading and leaving no permanent mark. The next lecture deals specifically and enlighteningly with the quality of the Greek passion for knowledge, the Greek habit of asking the why of things. Still further lectures deal with "Greek Art and Inspiration" and with "Greek Literary Criticism." To the latter subject two lectures are devoted, and Mr. Butcher treats the parodists and comic poets as in a sense critics. He points out that formal literary criticism or formal dramatic criticism does not have any real beginning till Plato. One may not go into the matter here, though the author has made it interesting enough even to the layman. But it may be mentioned that he calls attention to the value of the Greek custom of submitting literature to the test of the spoken word, to the ear, and laments the circumstance that "the art of printing has dulled our literary perceptions." The book needs no recommendation to Hellenists. It may be cordially commended to the attention of the more open-minded and liberal of those who consider Greek a cumberer of the modern stage.

QUINTIN HOGG.

A New Biography of the Famous Philanthropist, with an Introduction by the Duke of Argyll.*

IT IS not sufficient, as the Duke of Argyll says, to look to the State alone for help. It is rather by the devotion of the individual that the public weal is brought about. "The influence of persons unconnected with the official service of the State will always be necessary to fight evil tendencies." Benevolence and good strong common sense do not always work hand in hand. This biography of Quintin Hogg tells of the life of a man who devoted his days to the bettering of mankind. His philanthropic work was of the most practical kind. He entered heart and soul into his work and his success was nothing short of marvelous. The slums of New York are certainly bad enough, but they are, or were, worse in London. Quintin Hogg, in his youth when he first undertook his mission, was endowed with a strong and athletic frame; he was famous at Eton as a football player. Sometimes when making his way through the worst parts of London his life was in danger, and he only saved himself by his coolness and ability to defend himself. He was no namby-pamby missionary. With a singularly uncouth element he had to become the ruler. If he was the master, the dirty, ragged urchins, almost naked, half starved, though they bent to his will, soon learned to love him for his manly bearing, and because of his real kindness to them. Quintin Hogg's daughter, the author of her father's biography, says:

> The boys used to come in an undesirable condition, so that it was absolutely necessary to shave their heads and literally scrub them from head to foot before they were fit to associate with human beings, all of which unpleasant operation Mr. Hogg used to perform with his own hands.

Hogg was just about taking a holiday when the cholera broke out in London, and of course was at its worst in the slums. Without a second thought he gave up his holiday.

> Almost the first day in the district assigned me made me forget any feeling of regret I might have had. I found a little boy lying helpless, almost unconscious, sickening for illness. Taking an orange from my pocket, I squeezed some of the juice into his mouth, and tried to nurse him as best I knew how, though, poor fellow, his condition was such as to make him anything but attractive. Foul as to his linen, foul as to his body, foul as to his head, there was little beautiful about him except the childlike gratitude he had for perhaps the only kindly treatment he had known for many a long day. When I was going away he put his arms up and said, "Do kiss me, Sir. No one has ever kissed me since my mother died," and one forgot the dirt and uncleanliness of the surroundings to pity the poor child.

Quintin Hogg, the creator of the Ragged School, and above all of the deservedly famous Polytechnic, was born in 1846 in London. The family was of Scotch and Irish origin. His father was Sir James, and a man of large means. He had held several lucrative Government positions in India. In 1858 Quintin was sent to Eton. Though passionately fond of athletic sports, the lad tried to inculcate among his fellows some religious thoughts, and under his direction a Bible class was opened. His sympathies were early directed toward poor and needy children. When on his holidays at home, he induced his father to permit some of the most unfortunate of the poor children to have a lodging given them in his father's stables. When the boy left Eton, in 1863, the choice was given him of going to Oxford or taking a position in a business firm in London. At first he entered a tea house, but subsequently found employment in a large sugar concern. As he walked through the London streets the poor children again attracted his attention. In after life he recalled an answer given him by a child, who, when asked what he knew about God, replied, "Why, that's the chap wot sends us to 'ell."

The worst slum was about where the Law Courts now stand on Fleet Street, and this quarter had a particular interest for the lad. He wanted to work to ameliorate the sad conditions of the children there. Asking a clergyman of the parish as to what he might do, he received his first directions. He associated directly with the street sweepers and the bootblacks. He bought a second-hand suit of shoeblack's clothes and the outfit and set to work. It is believed that he once blacked his father's boots, escaping recognition. Leaving his own luxurious home of nights he would spend his time under the arches of the Adelphi. Then, in conjunction with Arthur Kinnaird, now Lord Kinnaird, he hired a room and opened a school. It was furnished with a few rough benches, and was lighted by candles stuck in empty beer bottles. Next schools were established by him for both girls and boys in the veritable cesspools of iniquity and vice. The boy philanthropist held sway, for he became known as a determined enemy of crime and as outspoken as he was courageous. He was endowed with both infinite patience and perseverance.

Before long the schoolrooms became overcrowded. His efforts to get the boys away from reading wicked and worthless trash so common on both sides of the Atlantic are worth remembering. A great many of his attempts were fruitless, until at last he read to his class Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" and then the delight of the children was evident. For not less than five years after leaving Eton his life was devoted to these schools. For all this outside work, he attended strictly to the business of his employers. As his biographer expresses it:

> It is difficult to connect in one's mind the picture of the passionately earnest young man, spending himself so unGrudgingly in the service of the poor and wretched, and the industrious, hard-working man of business, quickly mastering the details of his work, and following with interest all that might affect the welfare of trade.

It was the Ragged School in Of Alley, Adelphi, that suggested to Quintin Hogg's mind the conception of the Polytechnic. It was but natural that he should want to give his boys and girls a higher education. When this great movement began here he was famous at Eton as a football player. Sometimes when making his way through the worst parts of London his life was in danger, and he only saved himself by his coolness and ability to defend himself. He was no namby-pamby missionary. With a singularly uncouth element he had to become the ruler. If he was the master, the dirty, ragged urchins, almost naked, half starved, though they bent to his will, soon learned to love him for his manly bearing, and because of his real kindness to them. Quintin Hogg's daughter, the author of her father's biography, says:

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It was the Ragged School in Of Alley, Adelphi, that suggested to Quintin Hogg's mind the conception of the Polytechnic. It was but natural that he should want to give his boys and girls a higher education. When this great movement began here no opportunities of acquiring knowledge. Practical trade instruction was entirely wanting. Even the higher classes looked on any attempt to educate the masses with suspicion. This Polytechnic was Quintin Hogg's supreme achievement. At first the lectures were poorly attended, but soon the desire to improve took hold of the English mechanic and the lecture room became overcrowded. As time went on the success of the Polytechnic was assured. Hogg carried out also a plan of emigration for English lads. When one learns that during all the last twelve years of his life he was in the worst health and suffering greatly, our admiration of the man increases. At certain intervals, sometimes on business or for the improvement of his health, he took long journeys abroad, and visited all parts of the world. He was in the United States several times. Once an athlete, Quintin Hogg realized the advantages of adding physical training to the love of religion. To show how large and broad was the man's soul, he built temples for Hindus, and mosques for Mohammedans. There is to-day in the remotest West many a hardy settler whose transplantation is due to Quintin Hogg. The man who had labored so long and so faithfully died in 1902, when not quite fifty-eight. Of those who attended his funeral "there was probably scarce one whose life, directly or indirectly, had not at some period been influenced, enriched, ennobled by him."

*QUINTIN HOGG. A Biography by Ethel M. Hogg. With a Preface by the Duke of Argyll. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 413. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Scott for Children.

RED CAP TALES. Stolen from the Treasure Chest of the Wizard of the North. Which Theft Is Humbly Acknowledged by S. R. Crockett. Illustrated in Colors. 12mo. Pp. 411. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Mr. Crockett declares that he knew four children, presumably his own, who would not read Scott. That seemed to him a pity, and he set about devising a way of leading the colts to water. He collected the children about him and told them stories from Scott's novels, using his own words in the telling and beginning with "Waverley." Presently, he says, the young people previously so unappreciative became perfect gourmands of Scott in the original. In the volume before us, therefore, Mr. Crockett applies the same method to other people's children, and prays for the same result. First you read a bit about "certain small Pharaohs that knew not Joseph," how the eldest said she couldn't read the novels, the second objected because in one whole volume of "Rob Roy" there "wasn't no Rob Roy nor any fighting in it," the youngest declared that "books wifout pictures is silly." Then Mr. Crockett tells about Scott and the unwearied hand that wrote and wrote and wrote and so persuades his flock to listen to a retold "Waverley," which he divides into six tales with interludes about how the children took them, and titles like "The Baron and the Bear," and "Black Looks and Bright Swords." In like fashion the author deals with "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy," "The Antiquary," selecting in each case the parts which he judges will most interest the audience he is trying to reach. Mr. Crockett, as many know, is not a bad story teller on his own account, and he retells Sir Walter in better fashion than most could do it. Of how well he does it, remembering the aim he has, nobody is a competent critic but the perverse children who decline to read Scott.

It is surely worth while to have these youngsters try the plan, both for the children's sake and for the sake of the elder who grieves to think that the fine old romance upon which he fed and grew fat, in images from which he expresses so much of the poetry of his own life, means nothing at all to his offspring. Whereby the elder feels but the more poignantly the yawning of the great gulf which is fixed between youth and age, the old and the new.

The pictures by Simon Harmon Vedder, of which the volume is furnished with sixteen, are gorgeous in coloring and otherwise excellent. There can be little question that they will please the children as well as the oldsters, and certainly they will never encourage a young person to bad art. Some of the pictures are wonderfully good—the grouping for instance, which express the [illegible] ing through a window is [illegible]

entitled "Red Cap Among the Wizard's Treasures," "Red Cap emerges like a Jack-in-the-Box."

"Economic Principles."

Prof. A. W. Flux's volume on "Economic Principles," which is about to be brought out here by E. P. Dutton & Co., contains very few references to the writers who have built up the theories of economics and given them the form which renders them useful in understanding modern economic facts. The author's object in omitting these references, he points out in his preface, has been "not merely to avoid introducing controversies which can only interest more advanced students than those for whom he writes, but also to retain a freedom of expression." In the table of contents, at the head of a summary of each chapter, are given a few references for those who wish to pursue the study of the subject. The study of economics is defined in the introductory chapter:

> In economic study we are engaged in examining the influence of the same features, as manifested in a community, which, in the case of the isolated family, were seen to condition the kind and amount of the gratifications it could procure. The nature of the environment, the extent of the equipment of tools, the skill and intelligence with which the work is planned and executed are obviously of primary importance in the one as in the other case.

In brief, we study the complex organization of communities, the sources of their wealth, the shares claimable by their members, and the allocation of tasks to individuals which result from the choice of occupation freely exercised under the stimulus of the rewards obtainable. Although not entirely free, this choice is effecting in its exercise. Prof. Flux has chapters on "Demand and Value," "The Exchange and Markets," "Supply and Value," "Some Special Problems of Valuation," "The Problem of Interest: The Share of Capital in Distribution," "The Problems of Rents: The Share of Land in Distribution," "The Problem of Wages: Labor's Share in Distribution," "Special Problems of Wages: Methods of Remuneration," "The Problem of Profits: The Employer's Share in Distribution," "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," "Paper Currency and the Modes of Regulating Its Issue," the foreign exchanges, free trade and Protection, taxation, &c. In the appendix are some "Problems Treated Algebraically and Diagrammatically."

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THE MIDDLE WEST.

Mrs. Rance and Misses Dotty and Kitty Lutch Discuss Mr. Henry James's Newest Novel, "The Golden Bowl."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

EMMA CARLETON.

PLACE: The "den" of Tom Lutch, brother of Dotty and Kitty—a little room fitted up to resemble St. Hubert's Chapel, hung with bear, deer, and wildcat skins—decorated with elk's horns and moose heads—taken from animals shot by Tom Lutch in backyard jungles of the Middle West.

Mrs. Rance—Come, girls, let's be literary—real, hang-up literary; let's talk about "The Golden Bowl."

Kitty Lutch—Oh, "The Golden Bowl." It is simply the very wooziest book Mr. Henry James ever wrote. I woozed along with him through pages and pages and pages and pages and pages, until, really, I didn't know whether I was going downtown or coming up.

Dotty Lutch—Col. Zeb was cute, but Essingham—what a name! Essingham, now, would have had some distinction about it. Mr. Henry James, with all his wonderful knowledge of color and form, falls off horribly on names now and then. And the idea of Adam Verver calling his daughter Maggie and Mag. It is high time Mr. Henry James was coming home to post up on United States ways. There aren't any Maggies—let alone Mags—here nowadays. They are all Margarets, Margaret Verver, now, would have been something like.

Mrs. Rance—What I don't like about the book is the way in which the sinners get off. Sinners suffer out of books, and they ought to be made to suffer in books. "R. L. S." says fiction writers should serve truth and usefulness. "The Scarlet Letter," for instance. Hawthorne knew how to make his improper characters pay the penalty.

Kitty Lutch—Oh—Hawthorne! There wasn't any streak of foreign morals in him. Men of Mr. Henry James's literary rank in this country don't write the kind of books that he has written of late. Fancy Mr. James reading chapters from "The Wings of a Dove" or "The Golden Bowl" to Emerson or Hawthorne. Emerson would go to sleep and Hawthorne would simply get up and walk off.

Dotty Lutch—That's right; or "that's true," I should say. But critics of Mr. Henry James's rank in this country are too politic to tell him the truth—a good dose of the real truth about his books is what that man needs. The New York Critic praised "The Golden Bowl"—and altogether dodged its morals; immorals, rather. And good Mr. Hamilton Mable of The Outlook merely said it was of the same class as "Wings of a Dove." What kind of truth and usefulness and duty to your fellow-man is that, I'd like to ask?

Mrs. Rance—Well, I paid $2.50 for "The Golden Bowl," and I wish I had my money back. I'm going to advertise "One brand, splinter, clean new copy of 'The Golden Bowl' for sale at $6. Address Lady-Who-Got-Bit, care of NEW YORK TIMES." With the extra half dollar we will buy materials for fudge and innocently enjoy ourselves.

Dotty Lutch—Mr. Henry James perpetrated a cheap piece of ineffective melodrama when he made Fanny Essingham dash the golden bowl on the floor. It made me ashamed of him, for, really, we gladly admit he can be quite iridescent when he tries to be. Kitty and I call him "Indecent Henry" behind his back. We do love some of his other work, especially his short stories. "Flickerbridge" is exquisite; "In the Third Person," "The Great, Good Place," and many, many others.

Kitty Lutch—He ought to stay over here a long, long time, and touch it classy that man roughing it in the Far West. What he needs is contact with Far West United States nature and human nature; the "real, right sort," without foreign refinements and consequent debilitation. I don't forgive him that slap at us—and the Middle West.

Mrs. Rance—I think we compare favorably with Kate Croy, Aunt Maud, and all those tough Englishwomen he seems so fond of.

Dotty Lutch—Of a sincerity we do. "The Middle West," forsooth! No Look on the Henry James list ranks with "Ben-Hur"—of the Middle West, or has made the secondary record that "Ben-Hur" has made. The English believe that making money is the true test of brains. Look at James Whitcomb Riley's great success, commercially and otherwise. Take George Ade's record. The Middle West, in my opinion, is the great successful wisdom and foolishness centre of the whole United States. Not another part of the country has a "Ben Hur" to show, nor a poet as beloved as James Whitcomb Riley. They have "served truth and usefulness."

Kitty Lutch—Mr. Henry James has been abroad so long that he feels toward the United States—the Middle West and California, (fancy Charlotte Stant chuckling over her exile to California; she will find plenty of morally warped foreigners out there)—as Boston and New York feel toward Kansas, and as London and Paris feel toward Boston and New York. They fancy people in Kansas haven't cooking stoves yet. The narrowest provincialism on earth is metropolitan provincialism. Once I met an Eastern man who asked me how far it was between railway stations in the Middle West. I told him about 200 miles—and it seemed to make him thoroughly satisfied and happy. New York business circles, I am told, are filled up with men of vim and breeze from the West. As soon as they become too ladylike and refined a new importation is secured; and so, the spirit of the great West keeps the commercial sails of the great East going.

Mrs. Rance—Let us get back—or return, I should say—to "The Golden Bowl." I wish I knew whether Mr. Henry James means what he says, or whether he means only what he doesn't say. He seems to say that Prince Amerigo and bad Charlotte are all right, and that lovely Margaret (I just won't call her "Mag") and charming little Adam Verver deserve what they got for being such fools. On the other hand he doesn't say—what he ought to say—that American girls who marry foreign titles ought to have more sense, and that American millionaires who carry their beautiful, beloved daughters abroad to decadent husbands must also come in for their share of inevitable doom. The tragedy of the book, in my mind, is the lifelong separation of fine little Adam and his devoted daughter Margaret, (I just won't call her "Maggie.") Think of Prince Amerigo still drawing his pay—in hard-earned American dollars—and Charlotte Stant still wearing elegant duds out in California at the expense of nice little Adam. There is no justice in it—and truth nor usefulness. So there we are.

Dotty Lutch—I feel entitled to a parting whack at our iridescent Henry James. Charlotte was Amerigo's mother-in-law. The execrable taste of that!

Kitty Lutch—Mamie Pocock, Fleda Vetch, and sweet little Biddy Dormer are my favorites. And I think Henry James would have written very different books if his name had been James Henry.

Dotty Lutch—I've seen two pictures of Mr. Henry James. One was an idealized portrait painted by Anna Lea Merritt. It made the author look like a poet—a seer; with soft, sympathetic, discerning eyes, and lines of fine spiritual experience in his face. The other was a clean-shaven, worldly, up-to-date-looking individual, wearing a polka dot necktie. Oh, that polka dot necktie!

Mrs. Rance—I wish that Sargent would paint a portrait of Mr. Henry James. I'd put on my best shoes and walk many miles across lots to see it. Sargent sees into people. I must go now. What a lovely time we've had. It is so refreshing to get together now and then and have a real bang-up literary talk.

EMMA CARLETON.

The Middle West, Jan. 18, 1905.

JAMES AND HIS CHARACTERS.

New York Times Book Review:

Those fortunate beings who cherish an appreciation of the powers of Henry James chance upon a fresh volume by him with a thrill of expectation akin to that with which we adjust one eye to the small end of that "largest traveling telescope in the world" which stands at the street corner at intervals. That long, dark tube records mysteries of light hidden to ordinary eyes, and just so our master of fiction turns his intellectual searchlight upon the huge faults and shining virtues of humanity, neither the moons of Jupiter nor the rings of Saturn being more sharply pictured than the men and women who become so luminous under the keen vision of Henry James.

Mr. James's habitual readers would hardly barter an evening in the company of his characters for one at the theatre. "There was good talk, Sir," in the circles frequented by Henry James's people; that is why we like to be there. His men and women never bore, their wits hew meanings like axplow, and they, in fact, are so entertaining that we at times are too forgiving of their vices. Mr. James himself now and then (one hasn't the heart to put it more forcibly) comes near to bordering on the wearisome, when he prates like a fond parent at too great length upon the undoubtedly interesting creature about to enter the room. His characters make a better use of English than does he; he has created them and needs not teach them how to talk.

As an expositor of humanity, Mr. James has recently mistook the admittedly peculiar taste of his public. "The Wings of a Dove" was unjustifiable—but for the loveliness of Milly Theale; "The Ambassadors" was sadly tainted, but one could be happy here and there in such a human galaxy; while from this last contracted little universe of which Mr. James would have us gaze some hours through his marvelous lens—only six people in a moral muddle from which there is nothing to distract us—we may well turn away aghast. Maggie is a jewel, badly set. The Prince compares most unfavorably with plain Christopher Newman, of princely nobility and "unregenerate good nature," "The American," whose success was an affair of leather and washtubs, perhaps, but whose soul towered far above that of any of his Old World acquaintances save the lovely Mme. de Cintré.

The aggrieved admirers of Henry James can but fervently hope that the symptoms so offending in these later works are of a cometary nature, and so will pass rapidly out of his horizon, while they await a better issue and comfort themselves with a reperusal of "Roderick Hudson," "The Princess Casamassima," "The American," and some of his "real right things."

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25, 1905. E. N.

EUPHEMISTIC RETICENCE.

Frederic Cooper Taber in The Bookman.

Other writers since Thackeray have learned the euphemistic value of a little reticence. Henry James especially has carried ambiguity to a hitherto undreamed-of extent. No other writer has ever so far presumed upon the fact that the public will accept many revolting things if they are not put into plain words. Mr. James's books are a sort of verbal game of hide-and-seek. He never gives us any tangible facts, but always an endless chain of suggested improprieties. "The Golden Bowl" is, superficially, a shimmering mist of verbal cleverness, but the plot, if it has any meaning at all, is a tissue of hideous, nameless complications. And yet, instead of charging Mr. James with impropriety, you catch yourself wondering whether, as a matter of fact, he can possibly have meant anything half so unsavory as he seems to suggest; whether in short you ought not to be very much ashamed of yourself for letting your own imagination take such license.

The Angel and the Clergyman.

AN ANGEL BY BREVET. A Story of Modern New Orleans. By Hicks Bellin. 12mo. Pp. 331. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

By the publisher's admission this is the first book of a young woman who has been writing for New Orleans newspapers for several years. The characters are French Creoles of the old régime, a clergyman, a widow, Col. Dabney of Virginia, late Confederate States Army, perfectly unreconstructed; Mr. O'Brien, a policeman; and negroes, servants and practitioners of Voodou. The style is precious and exotic to the extreme limit of license and beyond. Miss Pitkin's command of unfamiliar words is marvelous; her use of familiar words more marvelous still. On the very first page there are "definable breaths of jasmines and the pervasive aromatic notes of the oleander through the ambrosial harmony," but the "air is not so heavy as to affect the vibrancy of discourse sustained by the four convives at the large round dinner table." It is magnificent, but—is it English? However, much of the book doesn't pretend to be English; it is Creole dialect with snatches of French, (with translations,) bits of songs, (with the music,) and negro patois. The angel by brevet is a lovely young Creole girl who is adored with a sort of religious fervor by the clergyman, Dr. Paradise, and who thinks she adores a young Creole Adonis who, for his part adores her cousin Carmelite. So the Angel, greenly jealous, goes to the "cunjer woman" and then to the "cunjer man" to put a spell on the recreant. Miss Pitkin describes the séances in detail with an opulence of unexpected epithet which does credit to her ingenuity if not to her knowledge and judgment. She hints, too, in her preface (she calls it "Foreword," of course,) that such rites as she pictures are actually to be seen in New Orleans on St. John's Eve and other weird anniversaries.

The widow, who is beautiful and modern, is in love with the clergyman, and when these two talk the maze of words and ideas grows mazier still. She professes advanced and heterodox views; he is sweetly reasonable, ambrosial, balmy. He quotes the sayings of wise men and lends her Epictetus. In general conversation he makes modern epigrams. The novelist speaks withal kindly of mint juleps and gives the recipe for that famous Virgina dish, "Brunswick Stew," a place of honor in her text. So it is not all dreams and star dust.

The East and the West.

A JAPANESE ROMANCE. By Clio Hoiland, author of "My Japanese Wife," "Mousme," "Marcelle of the Quarter," &c. Illustrated in colors by Arthur G. Dove. 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Here is another story of a flower woman of Japan and of an Englishman who loved her for a time and then went away. Mr. Leslie Somerville was an artist. He had spent some seasons in the Latin Quarter of Paris, and now he was sailing eastward to paint the wonders of the quaintest and most progressive of nations. Aboard ship he met a beautiful English girl, spent much time in her company, admired her—but chiefly in an artistic way. Besides, a busy old dowager spoiled it all. In Nagasaki Mr. Somerville forgathered with an expatriated Scot and a very modern Japanese business man, both of whom had earlier been fellow-students of his in Paris. The modern Japanese kept good whisky, the Scot had taken a Japanese wife out of a tea house. Somerville was hospitably received into the Scot's house, and the Japanese lady paid him pronounced attentions. So did little Mio San, her maid. Whence came embarrassments and troubles. For the jealous Japanese lady sent away the little maid, and Somerville followed her, rescued her from designing persons, and married her before the Consul. The modern Japanese, who held quite Oriental views of women, thought that formality was unnecessary and ill-advised, but Somerville would have it so. After that was a very pretty but very brief idyll—until Somerville began to long for the English girl of the steamer. Of course it is a tragedy for Mio San. However, the merit of the story lies not in the sentiment and flower women, but in the characters of the modern Japanese, Mr. Yumoto, and the Scottish expatriate. These two give an impression of strength and reality—furnish human documents of what the East may do to a Westerner and what the West may do to a man of the East. For certainly the Scot Japanned is still a real canny Scot and the Japanese (as far as a Western eye can tell) is still a real Japanese. Mio San is like other Japanese girls in stories—the other Japanese lady is a bit of a digress. Mr. Yumoto and the Scot are men of this century.

THE MIDDDLE AGES.

MEDIAEVAL CIVILIZATION. Selected Studies from European Authors. Translated and edited by Dana Carleton Munro and George Clarke Sellery. 12mo. Pp. 291. New York: The Century Company.

The compilers of this volume designed it as an aid to instructors and students in mediæval history. The difficulty in most schools is to supply the students with books other than the text books dealing broadly with the subject of the course. And this is true even where the school has generous library facilities. For it is not possible to provide copies of each authority for every student or for a half or a tenth of them. This book, therefore, includes samples of many authorities bearing on the points on which the student of mediæval history will be likely to need especial illumination. Each student may use it as auxiliary. The compilers do not pretend to indorse all the views of all the historians they quote, (which are various,) but it is safe to say that the net result of reading the selections will be a broadening of views and a deepening of understanding, and that the volume will be practically serviceable for the purpose for which it is intended. Apart from that purpose, many persons whose ignorance of the middle ages is founded chiefly upon the reading of historical romances, persons who have had their interest excited, who have asked themselves many vain questions about institutions of that time of which the romances make mention, will find the book interesting as well as instructive. Even readers with fairly correct general conceptions of the period will find much that is new to them, especially in the tracing of the development of provincial Roman civic and social arrangements into the institutions of feudalism, the origin of vassalage, and the serfdom which linked the serf to the soil. Other matters treated are the workings of systems of taxation, the influence of the migrations, the part taken by the Germans in the later stages of the empire, the Church and feudalism, feudal wars, Byzantine civilization, and particularly the way in which the Hippodrome was the heart of Constantinople. Something is said, too, about that very interesting subject, the Moslem civilization in Spain, about the results of the Crusades, about the evolution of the Romance and Germanic languages. In short, about all the salient features of a singularly fascinating portion of world history. Among the authors quoted are Bloch, Maitroye, Lavisse, Diehl, Berthelot, Cunningham, Lucháire, Garreau, Esmein, Seignobos, Molinier, Saige, Graf, and Veligt. A list of titles of the books parts of which are taken and an index complete the volume.

Booth Tarkington's New Book.

Booth Tarkington adds a serious note to his volume of short stories about to be brought out by McClure, Phillips & Co., under the title "In the Arena," through his appeal for a more intelligent citizenship, which he makes in a preface note under the heading, "In the First Place":

The old-timer thus gave of his wisdom to the questioning student: "Looking back upon it all what we most need 'in politics' is more good men. Thousands of good men are in, and they need the others who are not in. More would come if they knew how much they are needed. . . . The exquisite who says that politics is too dirty a business for a gentleman to meddle with is like the woman who lived in the parlor, and complained that the rest of the family kept the other rooms so dirty that she never went into them. . . . When we have a war look at the millions of volunteers that rise down everything, and answer the call of the country. Well, in politics the country needs all the men who have any patriotism not to be seeking office, but to watch and understand what is going on. When wrong things are going on, and all the good men understand them, that is all that is needed. The wrong things stop going on."

1905

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THOMAS MOORE. By Stephen Gwynn. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. 204. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE CHRONICLES OF AN OLD CAMPAIGNER, M. DE LA COLOMBE, 1652-1717. Translated from the French by Walter C. Hooley, Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Twentieth Middlesex, (Artists,) R. V. With illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 479. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

A MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHY OF THE VERY REV. EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, D. D., (Oxon.) D. C. L., LL. D., late Dean of the General Theological Seminary. By Theodore Myers Riley, S. T. D., Sometime Adjunct Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, Rector of St. Mary's, Yorktown, N. Y.; Honorary Canon of Milwaukee. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. 746. New York: Privately printed at the Marion Press, Jamaica, Queens Borough.

THE MOSCOW EXPEDITION. Extracted from Thiers's "Histoire du Consulat et de L'Empire. Vol. XIV. Edited, with introduction and explanatory notes, by Hereford B. George, M. A., Fellow of New College, Oxford; author of "Relation of Geography and History," "Napoleon's Invasion of Russia," &c. With maps. 12mo. Pp. 312. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press, American Branch.

LAST LETTERS OF AUBREY BEARDSLEY. With an introductory note by the Rev. John Gray. 12mo. Pp. 158. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

JOHN BROWN, THE HERO. Personal Reminiscences. By J. W. Winkley, M. D., editor of "Practical Ideals." With an introduction by Frank B. Sanborn. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: The James H. West Company.

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TWO YEARS IN THREE CONTINENTS. Experiences, Impressions, and Observations of Two Americans Abroad. By Edgar M. Condit. 8vo. Pp. 626. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

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RAMBLES ABROAD. By Olive A. Colton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 288. Toledo, Ohio: The Franklin Printing and Engraving Company.

BROADWAY, A Village of Middle England. By Algernon Gissing. With illustrations by Edmund H. New. (The Temple Topographies.) 16mo. Pp. 91. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

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A MODERN LEGIONARY. By John Patrick Le Poer. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

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THE PEEL COLLECTION AND THE DUTCH SCHOOL OF PAINTING. By Sir Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland. 4to. Pp. 82. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

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Documents, &c.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION 1900-1. By J. W. Powell, Director. In Two Parts. Part II. 4to. Pp. 372. Washington: The Government Printing Office.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Eighty-sixth Annual Report. 1903. Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 6, 1904, by the Regents of the University. 8vo. Albany: The University of the State of New York.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Bulletin 90. Legislation 22. Digest of Governors' Messages. 1904. Including Related Topics in the President's Messages, April 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904. Edited by Robert H. Whitten, Sociology Librarian. Albany: New York State Educational Department.

CATALOGUE OF YALE UNIVERSITY, 1904-5. 8vo. Pp. 767. New Haven, Conn.: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company.

Miscellaneous.

THE SOIL. An Introduction to the Scientific Study of the Growth of Crops. By A. D. Hall, M. A., (Oxon.) Director of the Rothamsted Station, (Lawes Agricultural Trust,) formerly Principal of the Southeastern Agricultural College. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

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THE MORMON MENACE. Being the Confession of John Doyle Lee, Danite, an Official Assassin of the Mormon Church under the late Brigham Young. Introduction by Alfred Henry Lewis. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 268. New York: Home Protection Publishing Company.

PRACTICAL POKER. By R. F. Foster. 16mo. Pp. 253. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

BRIDGE MAXIMS. By R. F. Foster. 16mo. Pp. 97. New York: Brentano's. $1.

CALL-ACE EUCHRE. By R. F. Foster. 16mo. Pp. 59. New York: Brentano's. 75 cents.

WHERE ARE WE AT? How Did We Get There? And the Way Out. An Outline of the Rise and Progress of American Moral and Enlightened Civilization. Founded on the Natural Distinctions of Race. Second edition. Paper. New York: By Anti-Tory.

"A Death in the Desert."

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly issue Robert Browning's "A Death in the Desert," with an introduction and notes by the Rev. G. U. Pope, M. A., D. D., of Balliol College, Oxford. This is a manual for the "merest beginners," and the "Notes of Lectures," following the text of the poem, "contain answers to questions proposed by learners at one time or another" on Browning's poetry in general, the prologue to "A Death in the Desert," special objections and difficulties, St. John, myths, epilogue, &c. In appendices are given the similes in the poem, household words and axioms, and some hints on the metre.

Harper's Book News

The Silence of Mrs. Harrold

Out of the "silence" of a woman who marries with the understanding that her husband will never seek to know her past develops an intricate and baffling plot, rivalling the stories of Charles Reade. Wall Street, the secret ways of big corporations, the whirl of metropolitan gaiety, give life and movement to these pages. The author, Samuel M. Gardenhire, is a New York lawyer and knows the inside of things. His former book "Lux Crucis" established at once his reputation as a story-teller

The Wonders of Life

Like the "Riddle of the Universe" this new volume by Ernst Haeckel will probably cause the widest comment. It is a popular study of biological philosophy written to supplement the "Riddle," and to set forth this eminent scientist's latest studies of life's mysteries. As an attempt towards a rational philosophy of life it marks a new epoch in philosophic thought.

Books About Russia and Japan

The Land of Riddles

This is a brand new book about Russia, picturing political and social conditions with such searching accuracy that the revelation is startling. The autnor, Hugo Ganz, is a brilliant Viennese writer, who dared to pry deep into Russian affairs, travelling over the whole country. This book is just out, and is the last word on Russia and now its precarious situation today has come about.

The Sowers

Henry Seton Merriman's great novel of Russian life both in high places and among the peasantry is again to the fore as a graphic picture of just the sort of crisis that Russia is now engaged in. It is as vivid and blood-stirring as the scenes now being enacted.

The Russian Advance

Senator Beveridge's book has been widely read and is unanimously declared to be the best first-hand exposition of the far eastern crisis, describing clearly the growth of the antagonism between Russia and Japan and picturing the country which is now the seat of war.

The Czar and His People

In all the literature about Russia there is probably no more attractive volume than this which will put the reader at once in close touch with everything concerning Russia.

The Mikado's Empire

In the same way, Professor Griffis' volume is a result of personal experience and study in Japan—a work of sterling merit, recent and comprehensive.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1905.

HORACE WALPOLE.

One of the most curious lacunae in English literature has been that of a complete Horace Walpole, complete, that is to say, as to the letters, of which he took little account. As to the more pretentious performances of which he did take account, and by which he may fallaciously have expected to be remembered, the "Royal and Noble Authors," "The Castle of Otranto," and so forth, there is, bibliographically speaking, and in Bacon's phrase, "no deficience." The trouble with them simply is that nobody cares to read them. But everybody of a reasonably human curiosity ought at least to wish to know something of Walpole's letters, the best letters of the most letter-writing century, for such the eighteenth undoubtedly was. Cheap postage and the other devices which might at the first glance be thought to promote "epistolary correspondence," have in fact been so offset by other devices, or have so worked the wrong way, that nobody now writes letters, in the Walpolean sense of the term. A modern man who had a very dear friend upon, say, the Island of Guam, for whom he was willing to take much trouble, which friend should somehow be debarred from the newspapers, might possibly write letters covering as much of human activity as Walpole's did in and for their time. But, the conditions failing, the speculation is merely "academic."

The best English writer of the most letter-writing age certainly deserves an edition approaching completeness. But he has not had it up to now. Excerpts, particular correspondences, as that with Sir Horace Mann, and so on, have been the makeshifts offered to a reasonable curiosity. It is not the first of the services to English literature, nor yet the least, which the Clarendon Press of Oxford has rendered that it has at last, after the letter writer has been in his grave for more than a century, offered a complete and "definitive" assuagement to curiosity about his letters. The twelfth of the promised sixteen volumes, bringing the correspondence down to 1783, has now appeared and confirms the impression made by the preceding volumes of the conscientious and judicious editing of Mrs. Paget Toynbee and of the liberality of the publisher. There can be no question of the "definitiveness" nor yet of the completeness.

Naturally, the "general reader" whoever he may be cannot be expected to read all these promised sixteen volumes through. His modest thirst may be quenched by the little volume, little but so wonderfully full of gracious, of the thin-paper issues of the Oxford Press. But, if he be judicious as well as general, he will rejoice to know where he can find the complete edition if he should ever happen to need it. And the future historian of Walpole's period, or the present historian, if he be so competent as, for example, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, cannot afford to be without any of so invaluable a contemporary document. By the way, Sir George's famous uncle is responsible for much unjust disparagement of Walpole. Macaulay had, in fact, such a telling way of putting things, and his characterizations so stick in the memory, and so many people have read him who have read nothing else of a "serious" kind, that when he says of Walpole that "the conformation of his mind was such that whatever was little seemed to him great, and whatever was great seemed to him little," a goodly number of readers feel that the last word has been said and that they are dispensed from further inquiry. Such readers may be commended to Carlyle, who in his old age wrote to Emerson that most of his reading was Walpole's letters, adding that Horace was not a bit of a dunce.

To be sure, very few men have either the expert knowledge about Walpole's period, or the absorbing interest in it, that Carlyle had in his old days. But people who have very much less of either should rejoice, in moderation, that Walpole's letters have been collected and sifted and edited and set forth, once for all. One need not insist upon providing shelf room of his own for the sixteen volumes in order to feel a just resentment against any public library, or even any private collection of pretensions, which failed to furnish him with this excellent and first-hand authority upon the history, not only of England but of Europe for more than half a century, of one of the most interesting periods of English and of European history.

THE LEVEL OF TASTE.

It is never very easy to deal with any definiteness whether the level of popular taste is really higher or lower at one period than at another, especially if the comparison is sought between two periods not far apart and not very remote in the past. But there are evidences interesting if not conclusive in the reports of the booksellers and the libraries that the tide of preference does change and rise or fall noticeably in rather prompt succession. To some extent, of course, the demand is influenced by the supply. For a good while back, for instance, the prevalence of a certain type of novel, more or less historical in character or pretense, has been so marked that readers who wished, as most readers naturally do wish, for something new, had not much choice. If they were capable of following the sententious advice—when a new book is published, read an old one—there was a plentiful stock to fall back on. But the readers who are faithful to such a rule, or even care to pretend to be, are not numerous, and do not in fact have much influence on what is known as popular taste. They are a precious "remnant," to borrow Arnold's rather priggish phrase, who constitute a pretty persistent but small percentage of readers, and what they buy or what they draw from the circulating libraries cannot figure heavily in the statistics. Persons with a natural and not unhealthful appetite for new books as they come out have, as we have remarked, not been afforded any great choice in the matter of fiction of late years.

On the other hand, when the people of this sort get tired of what they have offered to them and begin to manifest their weariness by refusing to buy or to borrow, that change in the demand tells on the nature of the supply soon or late. Such a change shows signs of activity at the present moment. Not only are better things finding a market from current writers, but there is a decided tendency toward the republication of works of a standard value in various fields, and of criticism and comment on such works or biographic volumes devoted to the writers of the past. For example, we note in the latest English announcements a series of illustrated essays in which Churton Collins is to discuss the early poems of Tennyson, Justin McCarthy is to treat of George Eliot, Arthur Lyon of Charlotte Brontë, and George Saintsbury of the "Modern Novel." There is a story that recently stirred the confidence of the publishers in a public taste for something not in the least sensational, something written by professional literary men about literature for readers who are interested in literature.

We may be permitted, perhaps, to allude to our own experience that this confidence of publishers in a relatively high taste among general readers is not misplaced. The publication of the unfinished novel by Lord Beaconsfield in THE SUNDAY TIMES proved conclusively that in our busy city, absorbed as it is often reported to be in the pursuit of wealth or of the lighter pleasures, there was a large demand for reading the attractions of which were not at all those that have seemed so relentlessly and monotonously to prevail for some time past. As most of our readers are aware, the edition, though enlarged to meet the demand which dealers expected, was very much too small, and must be nearly doubled to-morrow. And we are convinced that the desire to read Disraeli which at first rested of course primarily on curiosity and recollection of his former fame, has been stimulated by the installment already given, and will continue.

A History of Science.

The Harpers are just publishing "A History of Science," by Henry Smith Williams, B. Sc., M. D., LL. D., assisted by Edward H. Williams, M. D., a brief advance note of which was made in these columns some weeks ago. Both plan and scope of the work, which is issued in five volumes, are unusual. It aims to make the record of the slow growth of scientific knowledge among men a story not less interesting and human because it is accurate. The authors begin at the very beginning of the buildings of civilization, starting with the earliest guesses of primitive man at the reason and the why and the order of things; from this they show how the modern complex structure of science has been built, and follow the unfolding and strengthening of knowledge, so as to present in due course the history and principles of all the modern sciences. Vol. I., for instance, treats of "Prehistoric Science," of Egyptian Science, of Babylonian Science, of the richer periods of Greeks and Romans, and includes a summing up of scientific progress during the period called "classical." Vol. II. deals with science in the so-called "Dark Ages," with the achievements of the Arabs in that field, then passes to Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo and their discoveries. It glances aside to the pretended sciences of alchemy and astrology, tells about medical theories and practice in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, about philosopher-scientists and learned societies. Then comes Newton, the progress of electrical experiment up to Benjamin Franklin, with an account of Linnæus and the beginnings of Natural History. Vol. III. is devoted to the modern development of the physical sciences, astronomy, paleontology, geology, meteorology, theories of heat and light, electricity, magnetism, &c. Similarly Vol. IV. deals with the chemical and biological branches of science, old theories of chemistry and new theories, anatomy and physiology in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; theories of organic evolution, modern medicine, and experimental psychology. Vol. V. is concerned with "Aspects of Recent Science." It tells about the British Museum, the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, physical laboratories, and physical problems, marine biology, Haeckel and the new zoology, and many other matters. The final chapter is a retrospect and a prospect, and the volume includes also a general bibliography and index. The volumes contain 120 full-page illustrations and are published in two forms, a buckram edition, (price $10) and a half-leather edition, (price $25,) with in each case excellent paper and print, uncut edges, and gilt tops.

Mary Elizabeth Sargent.

In a thin 12mo. volume is printed "A Memorial of Mary Elizabeth Sargent," who was born Fiske in 1827, married in 1855 the Rev. John Turner Sargent of Boston, and died in New York City May 31, 1904. As the presiding genius of the famous "Radical Club," Mrs. Sargent was for many years very near the centre of literary Boston, in her house, 13 Chestnut Street, next to Gather William H. Channing, the elder Henry James, T. W. Higginson, Lucretia Mott, Julia Ward Howe, Kate Field, sometimes Emerson, Dr. Hedge and John Fiske. Mrs. Sargent has written about these gatherings in her "Sketches and Reminiscences of the Radical Club of Chestnut Street, Boston." The present memorial includes letters from Mrs. Henry Villard, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary Mapes Dodge, Arlo Bates and others, with excerpts from Boston newspapers and verses from Mrs. Sargent's "Autograph Book," and closes with a verse of Whittier's addressed to her and read at her burial by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Shakespeare Lectures.

"Shakespeare: A Syllabus of Twelve Lectures," by Edward Howard Griggs. (New York: B. W. Dinsbach; 25 cents net.) It is a pamphlet of forty pages, containing a digest of the author's lectures. Prof. Griggs endeavors to trace the unfolding and development of the great dramatist's view of human life through the medium of twelve plays chosen to typify the various epochs of Shakespeare's genius. Each summary is followed by questions headed "Topics for Study and Discussion." A list of books which the author deems most important for reference and collateral reading is appended.

TRENCH ON WORDS.

A NEW edition of Archbishop Trench's lectures "On the Study of Words" appeared lately as one of Mr. Howard Wilford Bell's series of books on the Unit System, but this was without new notes or an up-to-date introduction. Readers of the new generation would require another book to explain the origin and purpose of the Archbishop's work. For those who desired only a well-printed reissue of the original work in a cheap form Mr. Bell's book was sufficient. But a double purpose is served by another new edition, cheap enough for all purposes, which is provided with some new notes and a fresh explanatory preface by the Rev. Dr. A. Smythe Palmer, author of "Folk-Etymology" and "The Folk and Their Word Lore." (New York: Dutton, 75 cents.)

Archbishop Trench's book—a "path-making" piece of work, the present editor calls it—ran through ten editions before the copyright expired by lapse of years. It is a veritable classic of English literature, a work of permanent value and abiding charm—the most interesting book on etymology and philology that ever was written. This is partly due to the Archbishop's rare scholarship, to the vast fund of accurate information upon which he was able to draw for his lectures to the young men of Winchester, and his natural bent for philological study; but the charm of the book is due, in a large measure, to its author's delightful style, to his own careful consideration of the sense and color of every word he used.

The science of language, as Dr. Palmer says, had scarcely gained a footing in England when Dr. Trench attempted his scientific study of the formation of language. Though there is comparatively little in his lectures that now needs correction in the light of ascertained facts, and Dr. Palmer has not thought of interfering with the text, etymological study has developed greatly in half a century. Moreover, in a study of words one must touch on many other subjects, science, religion, the arts of war, music, and poetry. Writing fifty years ago, Dr. Trench, in the sincerity of his convictions, expressed views which are likely to strike young readers of this hour as strangely narrow. For instance, for what he was pleased to call the drang-outang theory of the origin of man he had only contempt. That savagery was the first condition of man he refused to believe. The savage represented to him man degraded and prematurely aged. For was not man, according to the Book of Genesis, created in the image of his Maker, endowed with reason and the power of naming? But one may accept the doctrine or theory of evolution, and yet enjoy every word of these delightful essays, and be all the better for reading them, and, withal, be inspired to a more thoughtful and judicious use of words.

Dr. Palmer's notes, which are reasonable and not too plentiful, are inclosed in brackets to distinguish them from the Archbishop's own extra-textual comments. The book is bound in muslin-covered boards and is well printed. We have noted a few glaring typographical errors, but these seem inevitable nowadays, with English printers as well as American.

Capt. Kettle's Own Views.

Cutcliffe Hyne in The London Standard

I have no trouble about the publication rights of books in the States, because by the time it reaches that stage my stuff is always copyrighted. For the United States is a queer law suits me very well as a rule, because, if speech now may be a thing to practise on both sides, it is a very decade chance if they both want to use it on the same date. So far I must own that I have no especial cause to crow personally, because I have always managed somehow to square the dates into adjustment; but I read the signs of the times elsewhere. American authors of books, short stories, and articles get copyright for all Englishmen making contracts; British authors of ditto do not. As a result American products dump these lines of goods on the British market at a cost of practically all to themselves, and everything that goes above cost of postage is a pleasant and unexpected profit. The British Empire is chock-full of these dumped articles and tales, one can buy them for pence any rainy day almost anywhere, with chevrons of the illustrations thrown in.

As one expects to hear, of course, at the onset, all the British authorship—of the which he is proud, and no other patriot—is not enough to take up the load. Then the British public will have to put up with inferior American literary products, as it does with inferior American locomotives, sewing machines, and their like. Result: British public will eat dumping as follows:

Why didn't I protect home industries earlier? Just fancy as much like me being sorry I've killed a poor devil of an author. I'm in a bad way, and that's really the fact. I shall fly to drink. And presently he will die. But I do not know that that will be any great consolation to me, though at present I am sitting up and taking nourishment, and seem likely to pull through.

1905

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Copyright, 1905.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Capt. Cecil Battine of the Fifteenth Regiment, King's Hussars, is writing a book entitled "The Crisis of the Confederacy," in which he describes, from his own point of view, the campaigns of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, which, he thinks, marked the most critical period of the American civil war.

***

It is now authoritatively announced that the "Letters of Queen Victoria" will be published next October.

***

Robert Lamb has written a book about his experiences as a missionary among the people of a cannibal island in the New Hebrides. The Blackwoods will publish it.

***

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will publish in the Spring the second volume of Prof. Sedgwick's "Students' Textbook of Biology." Another volume is under way. The same publishers will soon issue Ramsden Balmforth's study of the New Testament from the standpoint of the "higher criticism," a companion to his work on the Old Testament.

***

A grammar of the Somali language by Lieut. J. W. C. Kirk will be published immediately by the Cambridge University Press.

***

Prof. Oppenheim of the University of London is writing a book on international law, which will be published in two volumes. The first, relating to times of peace, will be published soon by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The second, treating of war and neutrality, will be ready next year.

***

Another work on international law, dealing chiefly with questions that have arisen in the Far Eastern War, will be published soon by Fisher Unwin. The authors are two London barristers.

***

The third volume of Herbert Paul's work on "Modern England" will be published by the Macmillans next month. W.

Palmistry and Second Sight.

"Practical Palmistry" is the title of "a clear and common-sense explanation of the science by means of which every one may read his own character and foretell his own future and fate," which "Keiro" (Charles Yates Stephenson) has written, and which E. P. Dutton & Co. are to publish in this country. He feels "very strongly" on the subject, and says in his introduction:

> That palmistry undoubtedly is a science and an art I firmly believe every intelligent and deep-thinking man and woman would agree, if they would only take the trouble and pains to devote a small portion of their time to investigate, with a genuinely unbiased mind. * * * If this is not an interesting subject for the most thoughtless I am no judge of human nature. But to imagine it is a clever thing to attempt to strangle by ridicule one of God's most interesting studies and sciences is the action of a fool. * * * Any egregious ass can turn to ridicule the most religious or scientific subject, but this form of ridicule is but a sign of his own ignorance, and in this instance an insult to the Divine Spirit who has placed these marks in men's hands. * * * I say all who will take the trouble to study the subject may understand, and I honestly say will believe, the truth of the science. As for myself, the more I study men's hands, the more ignorant I appear to myself when I see and prove the divinity there is in it.

Following the explanation of the forms of the hand, the "mounts," the different lines, &c., are treatises on clairvoyance and psychometry. The book contains sixty-eight full-page plates.

"Where Are We At?"

A curious pamphlet has been issued under the title "Where Are We At? How Did We Get Here? And Our Way Out. An Outline of the Rise and Progress of American Moral and Enlightened Civilization, by Anti-Tory." The publication advocates as a means of saving the Nation a number of radical steps of which the following are a few: "Banish all polygamists; recommend each State to abolish divorce; teach the public to hate Tories, or real shareholders; take no official notice whatever of English coronations; change all English Tory names of places to local Indian ones, as New York to Ontario and Albany to Scholarie, New England to Northeast; revoke the emancipation proclamation; let each State take charge of all the negroes therein, as far as possible restore them to their masters, let out the others to new owners till all are provided for and the servant girl question is settled; reopen the slave trade for inferior races; have the States own the land; all highways, including railways, to be free and maintained by the State," &c. The pamphlet contains Washington's Farewell Address, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Ten Commandments, and much curious matter on Mormonism, divorce, the race question, railways, civic ownership, Haiti, watered stocks, white supremacy, and the use of signals in tunnels. The publisher is "Anti-Tory, 25 Fulton Street." The pamphlet is copyrighted by A. M. Allen.

A Centenary Disraeli.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing a century edition of the early novels of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, which is, it is stated, essentially biographical. In all cases the first editions of the books are reprinted. Each work is provided with an introduction, in which the editor attempts to trace the circumstances of its composition, to show the part it played in the author's life, and the part Disraeli himself plays in the story. Each is further to have a few explanatory notes at the end and an index. The volumes will be bound in red cloth, with gold decorations, gilt tops, and uncut leaves, and printed in large type. The editor is Lucien Wolf, who is writing the introductions. Speaking of Disraeli's relation to his novel "Vivian Grey," which is the first volume in the series, Mr. Wolf says in the introduction:

> It is, however, not only as a clue to the externals of young Disraeli's life—his environment, his associates, and his adventures—that "Vivian Grey" is worth preserving. As an uncompromising analysis of his moral consciousness at the outset of his wonderful career, it is a biographical document of decisive importance. Nothing is more curious in the history of this book than the persistence with which it has been misunderstood. This is partly due to the fact that during the last half century it has always been read in the severely edited edition of 1853, and partly to the spirit of political partisanship which has invariably presided over its study. * * * From the biographical point of view, the second part of "Vivian Grey" is chiefly valuable for its accentuation of the moral lesson of the first part, and for its deepened spirit of misanthropy. * * * In the sequel * * * Vivian Grey is pictured as a grave penitent. * * * The theme is developed with considerable power, and illustrated with much dramatic effectiveness.

The book contains a photogravure frontispiece of Disraeli, and several illustrations in photogravure from etchings. "Vivian Grey" in two volumes is to be brought out immediately, together with "Coningsby" and "Contarini Fleming." The other novels will follow at short intervals.

Wilhelm II. in French Eyes.

Henri de Noussanne, in the introduction to his book, "The Kaiser As He is; or, The Real William II.," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish within the fortnight, in an English translation by Walter Littlefield, says concerning the German Emperor:

> Here is a good-natured, ready-witted, but weak and unstable fellow, who, born among honest merchants, would have traveled with pleasure in the interests of their business had he not been stung by the spider of art. Then it was that he yearned for pomp and noise, skipped from commercial to theatrical representation, and rigged out the theatre for costume plays to be performed at his will and by puppets of his own choosing. * * * A soldier—he is merely that for his diplomats; a diplomat—he is merely that for his officers. As a political economist—* * * One knows full well the financial extremity of both Emperor and empire! * * * He has won popularity by appearances. * * * I say this neither in irreverence nor frivolity. It is my sincere impression set forth without circumlocution. * * * In recognizing his qualities of heart and mind, of which the good effects are so largely rendered naught by a malignant vanity plunging him into convulsions of humor and depressions of conscience and betraying, in certain circumstances, an absolutely regrettable lack of justice and rectitude, one can only pity him.

Speaking of M. de Noussanne's work the translator says in his preface to the book:

> * * * One does not have to venture far in these pages before realizing that the author has undertaken the exposition and solution of a very serious problem. The anecdotes concerning the whims of the monarch, his ideas of social and domestic economy in the army, his criticism of and his achievements in the arts of expression are all, through the Frenchman's graceful and subtle pen, recorded as formative influences cast upon the King by the man von Hohenzollern, and hence upon the Emperor, and ultimately upon the people of Prussia and the Germans of the federation.

The author deals with the royal qualities in Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, the human qualities in the monarch, the mind of man and monarch, Pan-Germanism, and Wilhelm II.'s relations with the French Republic.

Suburban Life.

The magazine known as Suburban Country Life will hereafter be called simply Suburban Life. The February number will contain articles on "Good Dogs for the Suburban Home," "Quail Culture for Pleasure and Profit," "Winter Recreations in the Country," "Proper Conditions for the Growth of Palms," "Naming the Suburban Home," "Early Nasturtiums," "With the Winter Birds," "Tonics for House Plants," "The Value of Charcoal," and others. The fiction includes a story of rural life by Holman Day.

Two New Southern Novels.

The events of Miss Murfree's ("Charles Egbert Craddock") forthcoming novel of the Tennessee mountains occur during the civil war. But the tale is chiefly of flirtation, love, and courtship. A wounded Union officer, convalescing in a household in strong sympathy with the Confederate cause, falls in love with the daughter of the house. Resulting complications, caused by the homecoming of the young lady's brother, a young Confederate officer, who obtains information for the Southern Army, bring on a crisis. The tale is described as light, entertaining, and readable.

Entirely different in character is Mrs. John D. Hammond's story, "The Master Word," which is also laid in Tennessee. It is an attempt to show some aspects of present-day relations between the whites and blacks in the South. It deals with the class distinctions among the negro race and of the difficulty of the mulattoes, who desire social equality with the white people. The author deplores the inevitableness and justice of the line which is drawn, but believes that, although the mulatto's life is wronged and doomed to suffering, it may find freedom and peace. Mrs. Hammond is a Southern woman in keen sympathy with the whites of her section. The Macmillan Company has both books in press for Spring publication.

Dean Hoffman.

The Rev. Theodore Myers Riley, S. T. D., has written a memorial biography of the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., late Dean of the General Theological Seminary, which the Marion Press of this city is bringing out in two octavo volumes. Prof. Riley has divided the biography into twenty chapters. He writes about the birth and ancestry of Dean Hoffman, his early days at school and at Rutgers College, his graduate study at Cambridge, his student days at the seminary, and his ordination and early work; an extended account is given of his rectorship in the parishes of Christ Church, Elizabeth; St. Mary's, Burlington; Grace Church, Brooklyn; and St. Mark's, Philadelphia; and other chapters describe the Deanship of the General Theological Seminary, personal characteristics, honors, and tributes to the Dean's memory. There are thirty-six collotype illustrations, including portraits of Dean Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman, and others, views of Hoffman Hall at the seminary, buildings of the General Theological Seminary, &c.

Burbank's Botanical Work.

The March Century will publish the first of William S. Harwood's papers on "A Wonder Worker of Science," an account of Luther Burbank's work in creating new forms of plant life. Although Mr. Burbank's investigations have overthrown theories held and advanced by Dr. Hugo de Vries, the well-known Dutch botanist, the foreigner said of the American at a recent dinner in San Francisco:

> The flowers and fruits of California are less developed than the flowers and fruits which Mr. Burbank has made. He is a great and unique genius. The hope of seeing what he has done was the chief motive of my coming to America. He has carried on the breeding and selection of plants to fixed ends. Such a knowledge of nature and such ability to handle plant life would only be possible to an innately high genius. He is a man of whom California and the world should be proud. The time will come when he will be as well known and as highly cherished in California as he is now among the scientific men of Europe.

Books That Sell Well.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are putting to press a third edition of Myra Kelly's "Little Citizens," a second edition of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg's "The Americans," a fifth edition of Mary Stewart Cutting's "Little Stories of Married Life," a second edition of Volume I. in The Country Home Library, "The Country Home," by E. P. Powell, and a fourth edition of Joseph Conrad's "Lord Jim."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report the following new printings of books in demand: Fourth edition of "Far and Near," by John Burroughs; sixth edition of "Hill Towns of Italy," by E. R. Williams, Jr.; eighth edition of Samuel M. Crothers's "Gentle Reader," and a ninth edition of "The Affair at the Inn," by Kate Douglas Wiggin and her English friends.

Henry Holt & Co. have just sent "The Prisoner of Zenda" to press for the fifty-seventh time.

The J. B. Lippincott Company reports that increased demands have sprung up for Mrs. Voynich's novel, "Olive Latham," which deals with Nihilism, and Dr. James A. B. Scherer's description of Japanese life and institutions, entitled "Japan To-day."

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

Some very able critics have been praising Mr. Dixon's book, *The Clansman*, on the score of historical accuracy. Every incident he has carefully studied and backed up by historical documents. Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the heroic figure of Lincoln as the friend of the South. The book is selling at the rate of 500 a day, and increasing. Illustrated by Keller. $1 50.

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FROM READERS.

Mr. Howells and the Famous Novels of the Baroness Tautphoeus.

New York Times Book Review:

W. D. HOWELLS in his "Heroines of Fiction" writes of the novel "The Initials," which appeared some time in the sixties. He calls "The Initials" "one of the most captivating love stories ever written," and adds that the author's later novel, "Quits," had not half the acceptance of "The Initials," or the entire and perfect fascination of the first story. We differ with Mr. Howells, but not for the first time! We read both novels in our eager youth and since. In fact, "Quits" is our panacea when weary of the flavorless food offered to our literary palate nowadays, and Thackeray and George Eliot are a bit too substantial for our mental digestion. The second part of "Quits" is far more entertaining, not to say instructive, than anything to be found in "The Initials." The chapter called "Quits" is ever a source of satisfaction and joy to the properly constructed feminine mind.

To be sure, the hero of "Quits," although, like Hamilton in "The Initials," an Englishman, is neither so rude nor generally disagreeable as the latter, though quite enough so, but why should we like him less, or Hamilton more, on that account? Neither does Leonora slap his face nor fly into a passion, as does Hildegarde, when he is unusually horrid. She maintains a calm and unobtrusive indifference, a fine ignoring of the man, which piques him first and ensnares his heart later, much to his surprise and discomfiture. The peasant life of the Bavarian Alps is charmingly pictured. One feels as if one had lived among them one's self, and the description of the Oberammergau play is most vivid. From the conclusion of Mr. Howells's chapter on the heroine of "The Initials" one can perhaps see why he prefers that work. He is not at all concerned about the happiness of Hildegarde. His doubts and solicitude are all for Hamilton, a most unpleasant example of the masculine sex, but apparently a type that Mr. Howells thinks most alluring to the feminine portion of humanity. What an unbearable spouse he must have made! Hildegarde does not, we suppose, box his ears aft r marriage, although we hope so.

Lord Medway, with all his faults, is as much superior to Hamilton—a cad—as Leonora with her dignity and graciousness and unselfishness is above the turbulent Hildegarde, for whose temper Hamilton is mostly responsible. We are grateful that, as Mr. Howells says: "She will never be able to reveal her own nature wholly to Hamilton, for she will never wholly know it." We trust if she does make the discovery she will keep it to herself; and we also hope that Hamilton "will not always be happy." He certainly does not merit such a bed of ease.

F. W. H.

Tarrytown, Jan. 24, 1905.

"Lady Laughter."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

The strictures of Mr. Hamilton Osgood upon the historical accuracy of Novelist Dwight Tilton in the portrait given in his "My Lady Laughter" of John Hancock are somewhat surprising in view of the fact that so much evidence exists of the truth of the presentment. It is not essential to delve further into authorities than to quote the "Memorial History of Boston" to secure adequate proof that Hancock was precisely what Mr. Tilton's characters say he was. I select the following at random:

"A good-natured, vain man."

"Inordinate conceit and love of extreme distinction."

"King Hancock was the sobriquet that he earned."

"A constant butt for Tory wits."

"Appears in public with all the pageantry and state of an Oriental Prince."

If these things do not show that he was in love with his own person what could do so? As for his being a usurer, that is proved by letters in his own handwriting that are still preserved in historical archives.

John Hancock has long had a glory that scarcely belonged to him. It is an injustice to the memory of such men as Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren that his name should be linked with theirs in the popular mind.

J. ADAMS DUPEE.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

The criticism by a correspondent in your entertaining letter page a week ago of the novel "My Lady Laughter" seems to me a bit horse. Although I have not finished reading the book, yet from what I have read elsewhere of the personality of John Hancock I do not think it probable that Mr. Dwight Tilton has anywhere overstated the case. Contemporaneous records show remarkable unanimity in agreeing that this particular signer of the Declaration of Independence was a leading patriot chiefly because he was a leading citizen. That he was a lover of his country there is no doubt, and so far as I have read Mr. Tilton does not deny it. That he was pushed forward by the less fashionable patriots because of his wealth and the weight of his prosperity with the more conservative element of Boston there is equally no doubt.

Mr. Osgood asks why it has "remained for Dwight Tilton" to find out John Hancock's peculiarities? I respectfully submit that at least one other author of fiction—namely, Gertrude Atherton—has given a similar estimate of Hancock. In "The Conqueror" she calls him "that ornamental headpiece of patriotic New England." If memory served, a dozen other instances could be cited to prove that the estimate of John Hancock formed by Mr. Tilton is neither extreme nor novel.

H. H. ADAMS.

Portland, Me., Jan. 22, 1905.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I am afraid my good friend Hamilton Osgood, who expressed his fine indignation in this department Jan. 14 over the presentation of John Hancock in "My Lady Laughter" is one of those patriotic souls who believes that an accepted National hero must never be submitted to the same rules of evidence as other men. Perhaps he is even impressed by the fact that there is a life insurance company named for the gentleman under discussion or that he led off with a flourish in the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

But facts are stubborn things, and there is plenty of contemporaneous evidence to him who will dig it up that Hancock was a man of small capacity, of immense vanity, of showy generosity, of rather shrewish qualities as a creditor. It is absolutely known that Adams wrote many of his speeches and letters and played upon his self-love in many ways for the benefit of the cause. If Mr. Osgood will read Mercy Warren's history of the Revolution he will see what the judgment of his time was in the case of Hancock. If he will peruse the letters of one Bant to Hancock (to be found, I believe, in the Boston Public Library) he will see the man's true nature as to money matters. The entertaining picture in "My Lady Laughter" is not overdrawn in the least.

CHARLES T. ACKERMAN.

Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 25, 1905.

"Alonzo and Melissa."

New York Times Book Review:

Without entering directly into the question of the authorship of "Alonzo and Melissa," may I point out that Mr. Sidney S. Rider's argument, printed in your issue for Jan. 21, is wholly based upon a miscomputation that makes his "vital fact" no fact at all?

Mr. Rider forgets that since the year from July 4, 1776, to July 4, 1777, was the first in the count of the years of our independence, thirty-four more years should be added to this one to designate its thirty-fifth year, and not thirty-five more as he has done. "The thirty-fifth year of the Independence" was therefore the year from July 4, 1810, to July 4, 1811, and its 2d of December, on which day Isaac Mitchell's book was copyrighted, was Dec. 2, 1810.

This brings the notices of Jan. 8, 1811; of Oct. 9, 1811, and Oct. 16, 1811, together with the publication of the book at some time between the first of these dates, when it was "soon to appear," and the October notices into a natural sequence instead of making a "downright absurdity."

A little counting will show that all the decennial years of American independence begin on July 4 of a year whose last figure is 5; and that the intermediate quinquennial years—the fifth, fifteenth, twenty-fifth, &c.—begin on the same date of a year whose figures end with a 0.

The one hundred and thirtieth year of Independence begins July 4, 1905, and the one hundred and thirty-fifth year will begin July 4, 1910.

M. C. L.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 23, 1905.

Longfellow's "Evangeline."

New York Times Book Review:

On the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 19 there appears, touching the exclusion of Longfellow's "Evangeline" from the English course in the schools of British Columbia, the statement that Longfellow secured his material from Parkman. Now, the facts are that Parkman's first historical work was published two years after "Evangeline" first appeared in print. Moreover, Longfellow obtained the story from Nathaniel Hawthorne, who had it from the Rev. H. G. Conolly.

There is a story to the effect that Hawthorne took Conolly to see Longfellow and had him repeat the tale for his benefit. This he did with such fire and enthusiasm that when they left Hawthorne reproached Conolly for not having painted the story to him in such glowing colors in previous rehearsals—from which it may be suspected that Hawthorne momentarily regretted his generosity in relinquishing the theme to the poet.

Be that as it may, Hawthorne warmly congratulated Longfellow upon his successful handling of the theme when the poem appeared in print. To this Longfellow replied and made acknowledgment in terms of his debt to Hawthorne for the story. Moreover, he suggested that Hawthorne should write a history of the Acadians and offered to place at his disposal some historical notes which Prof. Fenton (I think; at any rate, it was not Parkman) had made and was willing to relinquish should Hawthorne care to make use of them.

From the facts it would hardly appear that Longfellow could have obtained his facts from Parkman, then a young man of twenty-four or twenty-five.

GEORGE F. CARTER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

[The Rev. Horace G. Conolly's (not H. L. Connolly's) story of his visit to Longfellow in company with Hawthorne, and his communication to the poet of the story upon which Evangeline was based, story upon which "Evangeline" was based, was published conspicuously in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW July 9, 1904. The statement concerning Longfellow's indebtedness to Parkman, of which Mr. Carter complains, was not printed in THE BOOK REVIEW.

Dante and Virgil.

New York Times Book Review:

As an owner of the Oxford (1804) edition of "Tutte Le Opere di Dante Alighieri" I am interested to note that a new edition has appeared with "New York" on the title page. My Oxford copy (a marvel of typographical elegance and paginal compactness, bound in full flexible morocco, with gilded red edges,) has a full index of names and events (Pp. 434 to 490) compiled by Paget Toynbee.

I would like to inquire if critics have ever precisely determined to what Dante referred in saying to Virgilio:

"Tu se solo comi da cui i tolsi
Lo bello stilo che m' ha fatto onore."

"The beautiful style" could not refer to "La Divina Commedia," as he had just commenced it, and the style is not Virgilian.

His only Latin verses are the "Egloghe Latine," a palpable imitation of the Eclogues of Virgil, but could they have been so admired as to warrant the self-praise of "lo bello stile"?

Although a student of Dante I have not come upon any evidence to this effect, and would be glad to know if there is any.

I find that Longfellow notes on "lo bello stile": "Dante seems already to be conscious of the fame which his 'Vita Nuova' and 'Canzoni' had given him."

But the style of these can hardly be called Virgilian. The second sonnet of the Canzoni, for example, paraphrases in part the prophet Jeremiah.

CHARLES H. WARD.

New York, Jan. 24, 1905.

"The Boy's Own Book."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

I have been renewing my youth in reading the various remarks of your several correspondents concerning the never-to-be-forgotten "Boy's Own Book," which was the delight of my days of adolescence, more than fifty years ago.

Mr. Henry M. Haviland, in your number of Jan. 21, so graphically brings the book to mind with his recapitulation of its fascinating contents, that in my mind's eye I can see the precious volume now, although the volume itself has long since disappeared from my shelves, to go where that famous soldier, the late Col. Jim Fisk, said the "woodbine twineth."

In my callow youth, when juvenile literature was practically nil, this book was my vade mecum. It was a source of perpetual delight, not only to myself, but to all of my boy chums.

From those pages we drew the inspiration for all those schemes that the boys plan when the rest of the town is asleep. Those plans were invariably harmless; but whatever of ingenuity or fun lested in them was inspired by "The Boy's Own Book." The games devised in the other boy's born (admission 2 pins) would have put Alexander or Hermann or Heller to the blush, and the exhibitions of rapier fencing, with a complete equipment of foils, masks, gloves, and plastrons, with which we boys entertained each other, would have turned a master at arms green with envy. I recall especially manufacturing an aeolian harp with some old guitar strings; at another time all the boys in town were walking on stilts, all built according to directions in this book.

Who wrote this wonderful volume I do not know, but whoever he was he "builded better than he knew," for he contributed to my otherwise unusually happy boyhood additional joys, for which I can never sufficiently thank him.

J. A. JUDSON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

About the year 1848 I had a copy of "The Boy's Own Book." I have not seen it for the last fifty years. I never saw any other copy of it. As I remember it, it was a thick 12mo. bound in red morocco, with many illustrations. Among other things it contained a full course for physical culture—"gymnastics," we called it in those days. The book was a complete repertory of boyish games and amusements. As your correspondent Henry M. Haviland describes it, my copy must have been of the same edition as his. I should like to see the book again.

T. J. CHAPMAN.

Ingram, Penn., Jan. 23, 1905.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to Mr. E. C. Lycett's letter in your last issue, and especially to that part of it which treats of the preface printed by Crosby, Lockwood & Co. in their edition of "The Boy's Own Book," published in 1877, and claiming that the book was originally produced by them more than a quarter of a century previous, will you permit me to quote from "Glances Back Through Seventy Years," by Henry Vizetelly, published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Truebner & Co., London, 1893, Chapter 1, Page 14, (this chapter covers the decade from 1820 to 1830):

"My father was in partnership with Mr. R. Branston, son of Robert Branston, a wood engraver of note in the days of the revival of the art, and contemporary with Bewick. There was also a sleeping partner in the concern named Whitehead. The business was originally carried on at No. 135 and subsequently at 76 Fleet Street. The first publication issued by the firm was the well-known 'Boy's Own Book,' 'The Justinian of the playground,' as one of the critics happily designated it. The immediate and continuous success of the work was very great; and after it had been published seven and twenty years the copyright readily realized £1,000. The idea of the work was my father's, and it had been arranged between him and a couple of friends—one Mr. William Clarke, author of 'The Cigar,' and the other Mr. T. Richardson, a well-known printer—to produce the work in conjunction and divide the profits. On my father's joining Mr. Branston, however, Richardson was bought out of the scheme for £100, and Clarke was assured a liberal sum for writing the book in consideration of his waiving all future interest in it. 'The Boy's Own Book' was followed by 'The Young Lady's Book,' the success of which, though considerable, was not to be compared with that of its famous predecessor.

"Clarke's talents were of a very versatile order. He was, I believe, an Irishman, but at any rate he had Celtic blood in his veins. He was big built, witty in conversation, and a capital story teller, and, like most literary men of his day, of a decidedly convivial turn."

As you will note from the foregoing, my father states that the copyright of "The Boy's Own Book" was sold twenty-seven years later, but does not say to whom. It is possible that the purchasers were Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Co. But the firm is in existence to-day and could no doubt furnish the information to any one who is sufficiently interested to communicate with them or to refer to the various editions of the book on file in the British Museum Library in London.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Jan. 26, 1905.

As to "Mongrel Horde."

New York Times Book Review:

In the last number of THE BOOK REVIEW the correspondent who praises "The Grito" uses the phrase "mongrel horde" in alluding to the followers of Gen. Santa Anna, whose memory is esteemed by the people who compose our sister Republic of Mexico. It is generally known that in the Republic of Mexico there is an integration of the Spanish, some French, and negro and Indian races. The term mongrel is a derivative of the old Anglo-Saxon mengan, "to mix," and horde has reference to wandering tribes of the East or of the desert who wander about, seeking plunder, without any settled habitation. French on the "Study of Words," tells us that the meaning of words and phrases, like the fashions of the people, continually undergoes change. Perhaps this may be the case with the phrase "mongrel horde," meaning the people and soldiers of Mexico. But not a few of our American writers are careless in the use of certain terms which ought to indicate definite ideas. The phrase "mongrel horde" as we use it nowadays is a term of contempt. (Standard Dictionary.) The Mexican people are a mixture of races the same as the American, yet the British or Continental literati would not be so impolite as to refer to the charge up San Juan Hill, in Cuba, of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalrymen, colored regulars, and the Rough Riders, commanded by Theodore Roosevelt, as a "mongrel horde." The followers of Gen. Santa Anna were, as the people of the Mexican Republic are, and as the people who compose the Republic of the United States of America are, a "miscegenation of races" and not, as your critic says, "a mongrel horde." The former term is scientifically correct and is more euphonious.

J. M. B.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1905.

Hair and Porcupines' Quills.

New York Times Book Review:

The funny artists always represent a frightened man as a man whose hair is standing on end. They always have and doubtless always will. And yet as a matter of fact no man's or woman's hair ever did or ever can stand on end. Where did the idea that such a thing was possible originate?

It is in Boccaccio, ("The Decameron, Fifth Day:) "Anastatio, having heard all this discourse, his hair stood upright like porcupines' quills." This is in or about the year 1335. Benvenuto Cellini, in his poem "Il Capitolo," written when a prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo in or about the year 1540, has a passage which Roscoe translates:

Staring aghast, I stalk about the room,
My hair with horror bristling on my head
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

And I need not, of course, quote the Ghost of Hamlet's pater who could a tale unfold calculated to make his son's each individual hair stand likewise on end like the same fretful porcupine's quills.

But this is not the whole fallacy of the idea. For the quills upon a "fretful"—that is, I suppose an irritated—porcupine do not stand on end at all, but slant toward his tail at an angle of about 30 degrees.

Won't some of your learned readers carry this thing back to its first inventor?

C. HAROLD McCHESNEY.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 25, 1905.

"Pinkey Perkins."

Capt. Harold Hammond of West Point is writing for the St. Nicholas a number of stories relating the adventures and misadventures of "Pinkey Perkins," a small boy. The tales will begin to appear with the March number. The author served in the Philippines for some time, and was a member of the expedition for the relief of Peking from the Boxers. It was at the time of the rescue of the members of the various legations there that he met his wife, who is a niece of Minister Conger.

JAN

1905

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts at Home and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.—To conquer a new province for the poetry of all the world and to free English verse from the trammels—if such they be—of rhyme—these were the achievements of William Ernest Henley by which he will be principally known when the history of English literature of the past two decades is written.

What Whitman did for battle scenes in poetry Henley did for life in a hospital. What Heine did for broken lines and vers libres in German Henley did in English. And, indeed, it is of Whitman and Heine that one is most frequently reminded in studying Henley's poetry; of Heine because of his similar lyrical turn, his little songs, his "gay, golden-worded madrigals." Only, where Heine was essentially romantic, where he celebrated Seraphine and Angelique and Clarissa and many more, the English poet sang to his one sweetheart, his wife. * * * Again, Henley did for the broken line, for unrhymed verse, what Whitman tried to do, and in only rare instances completely succeeded; the difference being that in Henley one feels, "Here is true poetry"; in Whitman, "Here is poetry in solution, more or less murky." With Whitman, too, Henley was the poet who sang of death. To him death was ever present, as present as to the Florentines of the Renaissance. His own life a fight more or less with constant sickness, existence was to him a battlefield, in which, nevertheless, he enjoyed fighting. * * * So much for the main currents of his poetry. It was in 1888 that his now famous "A Book of Verses" was given to the world. It contained the celebrated poems entitled "In Hospital," enough, one would think, to have made any young poet's fame. Yet Henley says, "After spending the better part of my life in the pursuit of poetry I found myself so utterly unmarketable that I had to own myself beaten in art." As for the hospital verses, "they had long since been rejected by every editor of standing in London." And, indeed, there was little wonder. Here were not cut and dried subjects, nor reminiscences of anything that had gone before. Here were new subjects and daring rhythms. You read these verses and you pass out from the open air into an Edinburgh

"Hospital, gray, quiet, old,
Where Life and Death like friendly chafferers meet."

You wait in the "square, squat room," where your ailments are diagnosed. You are taken into the operating room, where you are chloroformed and the surgeons ply the knife. You toss on your sleepless and feverish bed. You study the faces of the nurses and the doctors and attendants. You see all the tragedies and comedies of this little world in itself.—Milton Bronner in Poet Lore.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—Considering that an American author can secure copyright here without any of the restrictions—in many cases prohibitory—necessary for an English work in the United States, it does not seem a very great thing to ask that the English author should at least be as favorably treated as a foreigner by being allowed a year's grace after publication in his own country before losing the American copyright. As I am asked for my own experience of the present system, here it is for whatever it may be worth. Since the American Copyright act was passed in 1891 I have published several serials here under circumstances which made it impossible to secure the American copyright by simultaneous publication. In other cases I have, through my publishers, made arrangements for the purpose; in other cases, again, I have tried, and failed, to find an American publisher in time.

I find that the total amount I have received during the thirteen years on account of American royalties is well under £50, if it even exceeds £20.

I quite realize that one of the reasons for this state of things may be that my work is not so fortunate as to appeal to the American public, and I do not indulge the hope that the proposed alteration in the conditions would make any appreciable difference so far as I personally am concerned.

But I feel certain that it would be of immense benefit to the majority of English authors, especially in the case of a first book for which the American copyright could not have been secured under present conditions, and which obtains an unexpected success in England. Its author would then have a twelvemonth during which some American publisher would, on hearing of the vogue the book was enjoying, be certain to offer handsome terms for the copyright.

I have some hope that, if the case of the English author were once put before the Senate, their own sense of fair play, backed, as I believe it would be, by the opinion of all the leading literary men of America, would remove the injustice, at all events to the extent of placing us in a position corresponding to that of foreigners under the new act.

But I think the result is more likely to be obtained if the case is presented as a matter of simple justice, and unaccompanied by any threat or hint of possible retaliation in case of a refusal.—E. Anstey (Guthrie) in The London Standard.

UNCUT LEAVES.—Was Napoleon in the habit of cutting his books with his fingers? The Revue Biblio-Iconographique of Paris protests against the idea, and says that Napoleon only cut worthless books with his fingers. I am afraid that is an experience he shares with many reviewers; there are "books that are no books," and most of the books that come to a newspaper office are in this category. In any case I know one booklover who can cut a book with his fingers with as great a neatness as most readers can do it with a paper knife. Not many are guilty of Wordsworth's crime of cutting a really superior book with a knife with which the poet had just been buttering toast.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

SCHILLER'S "ROBBERS."—It certainly seems a long cry from Schiller's "Räuber" to Milton's "Paradise Lost"; for I have just been reading an article in this month's Deutsch's Rundschau on the place of "Die Räuber" in the literature of the world, which does much to establish what might at first sight appear to be but a forced and fanciful similarity. Apart from the fact that the styles of the two works derive their inspiration to a great extent from the Bible, both "Die Räuber" and "Paradise Lost" exhibit that militant Puritan spirit, that interference on a complete reconciliation between God and man, which is one of the cardinal features of the old Germanic spirit. But, as was only natural in an age whose chief mark was the emancipation of the individual, it was the character of Satan which exercised the greatest influence on Schiller, an influence practically acknowledged by the following reference by Schiller in his own edition of his play: "Milton, who wrote the panegyric of hell, can make for a few moments even the most sensitive of readers into a fallen angel." The following pair of passages reveal, moreover, an analogy so pronounced as to border dangerously on imitation. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," I., 248, Satan says:

The mind is its own place and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

In Schiller's "Die Räuber" Karl Moor gives vent to precisely the same sentiment. "Externals are merely the varnish of man; I myself am my heaven and my hell." Though, however, I think the analogy holds good, the writer strikes me as unhappy in his choice of quotation. The idea in both passages is good, but is it not one that was bound to have suggested itself to almost any vigorous mind? Does it not, in fact, date as far back as Omar Khayyam?

Schiller, however, admired Shakespeare even more enthusiastically than he did Milton, and the writer of the article proceeds to trace the psychological genealogy of Franz Moor from Richard III., Iago, and Edmund. The analogy with the latter character is particularly striking, as both Franz and Edmund intrigue against their brothers by means of a forged letter and lay violent hands on their own fathers. But Schiller's literary outlook was cosmopolitan, and it is interesting to see from the following extract from the preface and the revised edition the extent to which he was influenced by Plutarch and Cervantes:

"And so was finished this extraordinary Don Quixote whom as Robber Moor we fear and love, wonder at and pity. This extraordinary individual [Karl Moor] owes his main features to Plutarch and Cervantes, who, after the method of Shakespeare, have been blended by the poet's spirit into a new character that is at once true and harmonious."

I cannot but think, however, that the writer exaggerates the importance of the play in European literature. Is not the significance of "Die Räuber" rather psychological than artistic? In spite of the fact that it still keeps the stage in Germany, the play should rather be regarded as the outlet for the ferment of Schiller's adolescence than as a serious literary achievement of the first rank. Apropos of "Die Räuber," I do not remember ever having seen noticed the striking analogy between the robber scenes of this play and "Contarini Fleming."—London Academy.

"Psalms in Human Life."

E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out a cheap reprint of the third edition of this book, by Rowland E. Prothero, M. V. O., author of "The Life of Dean Stanley," "Letters of Edward Gibbon," "Letters and Journals of Lord Byron," &c. The book treats of the Psalms in services, ceremonies, and the catacombs during the early ages of Christianity; their effect on Roman Christianity and the Middle Ages, their influence among pioneers of the Reformation, the Psalms in the vulgar tongue, the English Prayer Book version, Marot's "Psalms" at Court during 1524-1598, 1600-1762; the Psalms among the royalists during 1600-1660, the revolution of 1688, the Psalms in the lives of such religious leaders as Baxter, Law, Wesley, Wilberforce, Manning, Newman, Kingsley, Stanley, Irving; the Psalms in the lives of men of science—Locke, Humboldt, Hamilton; in the lives of writers—Addison, Cowper, Boswell, Scott, Byron, the Brownings, Ruskin, Carlyle, &c.; the Psalms in philanthropic movements, in missionary enterprises, in ordinary life, and in secular history down to 1900.

In one appendix is a bibliography of the subject; in a second the author arranges the historical instances, which in the text are grouped chronologically under the particular Psalms that are quoted. The index contains, in addition to the customary matter, references to the books from which the historical instances are derived.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Director of the Museum of Geology and Archaeology in Princeton University, who is writing "The Jordan Valley and Petra" with the Rev. Franklin E. Hoskins, for G. P. Putnam's Sons, has been asked by Prof. Burr and Mr. Parsons of the Panama Commission to go to Panama to conduct the physical investigation in the canal slip.

E. S. Curtis has collected a number of photographs of Indian types which will be described and reproduced in the March issue of Scribner's Magazine by George Bird Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell says: "These photographs are not like those which any one has seen. The results which Curtis gets with his camera stir one as one is stirred by a great painting."

The various celebrations last week of the birthday anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee had an additional interest in the fact that at many places in the South extracts were read from the volume of recollections and letters by his son, which Doubleday, Page & Co. are bringing out in a fifth edition.

Arthur Train, well known to readers of Scribner's Magazine through his McAllister stories, will have in the March number a story written out of his experience in the District Attorney's office, which deals with an episode in the pursuit of a criminal. It will be entitled "Extradition," and will be illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

Myrtle Reed is visiting New York just now. She has been in consultation with her publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, about two new books upon which she is working. One is to be in the vein of her "Lavender and Old Lace," the other, a humorous book. Miss Reed's home is in Chicago.

Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury, who is writing for Scribner's Magazine a series of articles on European political problems, is to have in the March number a paper on "Political Problems of Europe as They Interest Americans: Education," in which he treats of the methods of education in the various countries of Europe and the rapid changes brought about in national characteristics and in the industrial life of the people by these systems. He says: "In any study of the comparative industrial efficiency of action some comprehension of their educational system is of the highest importance. As industry becomes more and more highly organized and commerce more widespread and complex, the influence of education is a factor of rapidly increasing importance." The illustrations will be from photographs.

Prof. George Albert Coe of Evanston, author of "Education in Religion and Morals," bearing the imprint of the Fleming H. Revell Company, is to be one of the speakers at the third convention of the Religious Education Association in Boston next month. Other speakers will include Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, and the Presidents of Amherst, Oberlin, the Armour Institute, and the Groton School for Boys.

Edwin Lefèvre, the writer on financial topics, has penned for McClure's Magazine a story of mystery entitled "The Golden Flood," the first installment of which will appear in the February number. The author describes the connection caused by successively increasing deposits of gold bullion in a great New York bank.

Mrs. Ely, author of that successful garden book, "A Woman's Hardy Garden," has with the Macmillan Company for early publication a new volume on "Another Hardy Garden."

Edwin Asa Dix and John Nowry MacConigle have collaborated in an article for the February Century. This is an account of "The Everglades of Florida," which are almost unknown to-day. The authors have provided illustrations from photographs of the Everglades taken by them, some of them having been redrawn by Harry Fenn.

Leonard Alston, M. A., Professor of History at Elphinstone College, Bombay, is to have published in this country through Longmans, Green & Co. a book on "Modern Constitutions in Outline." This is an introductory study in political science.

Mrs. George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou" and "The House of Fulfillment," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., declares she has a strong affection for negroes. She is a Southern woman, and when quite young lost her mother. She was from that time on taken care of by an old negro mammy. And, she says, "how could I think anything but good of a race to whom I was indebted for my bringing up and my spanking?"

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for February.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustration and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make the reader acquainted with the leading features.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE GREAT LA SALLE.....
Henry Loomis Nelson, L. H. D.
SPECIAL MESSENGER.....Robert W. Chambers
MYSTERIES. A Poem.....Madison Cawein
DO ANIMALS THINK?.....John Burroughs
REBECCA MARY'S DIARY.....
Annie Hamilton Donnell
IN THE STREET.....Charles Henry White
THE PROHIBITIONIST OF THE LAND OF NO-SMOKE. A Story.....Zirle Manning
THE BELATED CROWN.....Arthur Stringer
THE YOUTH OF MARY STUART.....
Henry W. Longfellow
EVOLUTION. A Poem.....Hugh J. Hughes
RADIUM—THE CAUSE OF THE EARTH'S HEAT..Ernest Rutherford, F. R. S.
UNREMEMBERING JUNE. A Story.....
Abby Meguire Roach
THE WATCHER.....Fanny Kemble Johnson
THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE. A Novel. (Continued.)..Mrs. Humphry Ward
CLOVER. A Poem.....Witter Bynner
THE WORD BUSINESS..Richard Le Gallienne
FLANAGAN AND STEVEY TODD. A Story.....Arthur Colton
DEAF. A Poem.....Margaret Deland
THE LITTLE FIGHTING WHALES.....
James Schouler
TO UNDERSTAND...Margaret Sutton Briscoe
"THE LAND OF A HUNDRED CAR-TIES".....Henry D. Thoreau Rhys
THE WHITE SLEEP OF AUBER HURN. A Story.....Richard Rice
STUDIES IN MARINE BIOLOGY.....
W. S. Harwood
LOVE AFFAIRS OF HEROINES.....
Henry T. Finck
THE ISLAND OF ENCHANTMENT. A Story.....Myra Kelly

THE CENTURY.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.....Andrew D. White
KALAU'N, THE ELEPHANT TRAINER.....
Margherita Arlina Hamm
PATCHWORK.....Clinton Scollard
THE EVERGLADES OF FLORIDA.....
Edwin Asa Dix and John Sawtry Macdonigle
PANAMA.....Amanda T. Jones
PINERT'S FERRY TALE. A Story.....
David Sinwart
MEMORIAL OF THE UNREMEMBERED.....Edith M. Thomas
SANDY. A Story.....Alice Hegan Rice
COLOR AT VESUVIUS..Corwin Knapp Linson
KEEGAN'S COUP AT KA. A Story.....
Edward W. Townsend
THE SECLUSION OF ROSALIA. A "Sexton Maginnis" Story..Maurice F. Egan
DEATH, THE ANGEL FRIEND. In Memoriam—G. F. Watts, R. A.....
H. D. Rawnsley
KOREA AND THE KOREAN EMPEROR.....
W. F. Sands
THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND ITS FOUNDER, HENRY LEE HIGGINSON.....Richard Aldrich
A NEW DISCOVERY AT POMPEII.....
Ettore Pais
WHEN LOVE COMES...Kate Whiting Patch
CHICAGO'S NEW PARK SERVICE.....
Henry G. Foreman
THE CONFLICT IN FINLAND. By the author of "A Russian Lourdes".....
David Bell Macgowan

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE LIGHTS AND THE STARS OF BROADWAY.....John Corbin
THE HOUSE OF MIRTH. Book I.—Captain Hi-Ty.....Edith Wharton
SOME INCIDENTS OF WESTERN LIFE.....
C. M. Russell
THE COVERT. Poem.....Algernon Tassin
VENETIA'S CHILD.....Maurice Maeterlinck
DOMDECA. Poem.....Edith M. Thomas
THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM.....
F. A. Vanderlip
THE WHITE SLAVES OF HAICHENG.....
John Fox, Jr.
ITALIAN RECOLLECTIONS. More Letters of a Diplomat's Wife.....
Mary King Waddington
MR. LUCIUS GRANT PARKER.....
Juliet Wilbor Tompkins
THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF BARON DE VILLE.....Arthur Train
SONNETS.....Georgia Wood Pangborn
THE WAR CORRESPONDENT AND HIS FUTURE.....Thomas F. Millard
THE BROKEN GLASS. Sonnet.....
John White Chadwick

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE DEMOCRATIC PREDICAMENT.....
Edward Stanwood
HANS BREITMANN AS ROMANY RYE.....
Elizabeth Robins Pennell
PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE.....
Jane Seymour Klink
ISIDRO. A Novel. Conclusion..Mary Austin
GEORGE HERBERT AS A RELIGIOUS POET.....George H. Palmer
THE CONFESSIONS OF A NEWSPAPER WOMAN.....Helen M. Winslow
JANE. A Story.....Arthur Colton
THE JACKSON AND VAN BUREN PAPERS.....James Schouler
"IN THE HEIGHTS". A Poem.....
Richard Watson Gilder
THOREAU'S JOURNAL. II.....Henry D. Thoreau
PET'S HUSBAND. A Story.....Jennette Lee
SINGERS NOW AND THEN..W. J. Henderson
THREE POEMS.....Evelyn Thaxter
SIX CLEOPATRAS.....William Everett
MATTHEW ARNOLD INTIME.....
Peter A. Sillard
SIGNIFICANT ART BOOKS..Royal Cortissoz
THE VARIORUM LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST.....William Allan Neilson

THE SMART SET.

THE EAVESDROPPERS.....Arthur Stringer
PANTALOON'S CHOICE.....Florence Wilkinson
THE DUTY OF THE BEAST.....Caroline Duer
THE DIFFERENCE.....Elizabeth A. Sears
TWO WISE OLD MEN.....Joaquin Miller
THE GOD OF OUR FATHERS.....Owen Oliver
A BALLADE OF THE FOURTEENTH.....
Edward W. Barnard
CAROLINE AND THE BISHOP.....
Catharine Mathews
AN APPROXIMATION.....Susan K. Glaspell
A FLORAL VALENTINE.....John Vance Cheney
IBSEN THE INDIVIDUALIST..James Huneker
A NOVEL TYPE.....Madeline Bridges
STUFF O' DREAMS.....Vincent Harper
THE PUZZLE OF BETTY.....Algernon Tassin
TASTERS AT FAME.....Ethel Sigsbee Small
THE IMPERSONAL.....Clinton Dangerfield
A WAGNERIAN MOTIF.....Guy R. Bolton
UN ROLE DANGEREUX.....Cyrille Hardy
THE WHIRLWIND.....Helen Vazsonyi
A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN.....Sargent Bancroft
RONDEL TO THE MOON.....
Elizabeth R. Pinley
A DESERT NIGHT.....Clinton Scollard
A PASS TO PARADISE.....Elliott Flower
SUFFICIENT.....Harold Melbourne
MON COEUR.....Camille Enlart
A CRYING EVIL.....Tom Masson

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

JAPANESE PROBLEMS.....Count Okuma
PUBLICITY OF ELECTION EXPENDITURES.....Perry Belmont
THE SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS.....
Crammond Kennedy
FINANCING THE NATIONAL THEATRE.....James S. Metcalfe
RESULTS OF THE SOUTH POLAR CAMPAIGN.....Dr. J. Scott Keltie
THE GOTHIC IN THE CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES OF FRANCE.....
Auguste Rodin
SHOULD COLLEGE STUDENTS STUDY?.....
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LESSONS OF THE WAR FOR AMERICA AND ENGLAND.....
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THE POLITICAL ECONOMISTS AND THE PUBLIC.....J. H. Hollander
BIOGRAPHY.....William Roscoe Thayer
CONDITIONS IN MOROCCO.....
Philip Francis Bayard
POVERTY: SOME SUGGESTED REMEDIES.....G. P. Brett

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Lincoln Steffens
THE OLD MAJOR.....Florence Tinsley Cox
A MAN AND A BROTHER.....
Samuel Hopkins Adams
A PERSONALLY CONDUCTED REVOLT.....Harvey J. O'Higgins
THE GOLDEN FLOOD.....Edwin Lefevre
THE OLD RED SCHOOLHOUSE.....
Eugene Wood
ONE HUNDRED MASTERPIECES OF PAINTING.....John La Farge
"THUS RUNS THE WORLD AWAY". (Poem).....John Vance Cheney
MRS. BROTHERGE.....Booth Tarkington
WHAT IS A LYNCHING?..Ray Stannard Baker
PURPLE CROCUSES IN THE VALE (BREGAGLIA, (Poem).....Florence Wilkinson
WILD ANIMAL TRAPPING.....A. W. Heller
FAILURE. (Poem).....Gelett Burgess
HOW TO SAVE THE CORPORATION.....
Peter S. Grosscup

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD. (Editorial comment.)
THE PANAMA CANAL AND ITS PROBLEMS.....
John Barrett (U. S. Minister to Panama.)
STREET RAILWAY FARES IN THE UNITED STATES.....Edward Dana Durand
THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK IN VENEZUELA..G. M. L. Brown
BALTIMORE, ONE YEAR AFTER THE FIRE.....Day Allen Willey
MANHATTAN BRIDGE: A LESSON IN MUNICIPAL AESTHETICS.....G. W. Harris
GEN. STOESSEL. THE RUSSIAN DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.
THEODORE THOMAS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL AMERICA.....
W. J. Henderson
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THE JAPANESE ART OF JU-JITSU.....
H. Irving Hancock
WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN SCANDINAVIA.

THE METROPOLITAN.

THE WAY OF THE WILDERNESS.....
Arthur Heming
THE WINTER WOODS. (Poem).....
Robert Barns Wilson
BROOKLYN BRIDGE AT DAWN. A Phantasy in Verse)....Richard Le Gallienne
IRENE. (Story).....Paul Bourget
A FORTUNE HUNTER. (Comic).....
THE SPIRITUAL QUALITY.....E. S. Martin
HOW IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT.....James S. Metcalfe
THE KISS. (Poem).....Alfred Henry Lewis
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WAY DOWN ON THE SUWANEE RIVER. (Ginete).....Clinton G. Fish
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Samuel Minturn Peck
LONDON RIVER.....Joseph Conrad
THE LESSER TRAGEDY.....Thomas W. Stevens
THE PRINCESS PASSES. (A Novel)..C. N. and A. M. Williamson
HARRY'S MARRIED. (Poem)..Gelett Burgess
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Frederic Boddale
SNOW IN THE CITY.....Clinton Scollard
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Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg
A PATH.....Margaret Prescott Montague
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RAIN-SONGS.....Paul Laurence Dunbar
A WAR-TIME EVANGELINE.Marion Harland
WHEN GREAT WINDS COME.....
Mildred I. McNeal
THE REAL MARGARET.Ina Brevoort Roberts
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THE USE OF GROWING PLANTS FOR TABLE DECORATION.....Eben E. Rexford
THE FLOWER OF NIGHT.....G. C. Auringer
THE OTHER ONE.....Vincent Harper
"AND MAUDE".....Anna Warner
SILENCE.....Kent Knowlton

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JOHN WHITE CHADWICK: AN APPRECIATION.....Elizabeth Luther Cary
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CYRENAICA.....D. G. Hogarth
AN APPRECIATION OF "LEAH KLESCHNA," as presented by Mrs. Fiske.....Homer Saint-Gaudens
A WORD OR TWO WITH HENRY JAMES.....Witter Bynner
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LETTERS OF HENRIK IBSEN TO GEORG BRANDES.
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Francois Coppee
THE TRUE AUTHOR OF "THE AWKWARD AGE".....Carroll Perry
A STORY THAT IS SOCIAL HISTORY.....
M. M. Mason
A REMARKABLE AND "SUPREMELY INTERESTING NOVEL"..Olivia H. Dunbar
A WRITER WHO KNOWS HIS SUBJECT.....C. Harwood
LOVE'S LABOR NOT LOST.....W. J. Rolfe
TWO BOOKS ON THE NEW JAPAN.....
William Elliot Griffis

THE READER.

MY OWN STORY—I.....Caleb Powers
THE MIRROR OF THE SEA..Joseph Conrad
OPTIMIST.....Roscoe Brumbaugh
SO WAGS THE WORLD.....Anne Warner
THE SUPREME GIFT.....Elsa Barker
AN INCIDENTAL FAVOR.....Elliott Flower
PATE'S DECREE.....Harold MacGrath
THE WAR AT ZEIGLER.....C. H. Leichliter
LINCOLN.....James Whitcomb Riley
BETTY'S BANK ACCOUNT.....
Edward W. Townsend
LETHE.....Arthur Gibson Hall
THE MAN OF THE HOUR...Octave Thanet
AT THE END.....Charlotte Becker
LINCOLN—PORTRAIT SKETCH.....
Scotson-Clarke
LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.
THE DARK STREET.....Allan P. Ames
HENRY JAMES, THE LION...H. M. Fielding.

BOOK NEWS.

LITERATURE BETWEEN TWO ERAS.
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
MR. HENRY JAMES ON BALZAC.
ART EXHIBITION, NATIONAL ACADEMY DESIGNS.
ACCESSIONS TO LITERATURE DURING 1904.....Norma K. Bright
ENGLISH POETS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. Part I...John Russell Hayes
"DON QUIXOTE"—TERCENTENARY.
WITH THE NEW BOOKS. Talcott Williams

THE BOOKMAN.

CONFIDENTIAL! FOR STORY WRITERS ONLY.....Clara E. Laughlin
HENSCHEIDE AND ISRAEL BEFORE THE ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNAL IN FRANCE.....Albert Schinz
TWENTY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC. Part II. Two Years of President Cleveland.....Harry Thurston Peck
JANAUSCHEK.....Edward Fuller
MID-SEASON AT THE THEATRES.....
H. T. Parker
AN ITALIAN IMPRESSION OF SALVINI.
PHILISTIA (A Skit).....Wallace Irwin
THE TRICK OF EUPHEMISM AND SOME RECENT BOOKS..Frederic T. Cooper
SIX BOOKS OF THE MONTH—
I. Stephen Phillips's "The Sin of David".....Louis H. Gray
WHAT SHE GAVE UP. (Poem)..Ruth Sterry
AMANDA OF THE MILL.....Marie Van Vorst

FOUR TRACK NEWS.

AFRICAN BIG GAME.....William T. Hornaday
WASHINGTON'S HOME-TOWN.....
Catherine Frances Cavanagh
PHILIP SCHUYLER.....Austin Cook
A LONG COAST COUNTRY...G. M. L. Brown
AN HOUR AT STOFFORD.....Nellie H. Eyster
A KING ON AMERICAN SOIL.T. D. Metregor
ROUND ABOUT CHAPALA.....Leland H. Ives
INHERITED WISDOM.....W. H. Wilson
THE CORNISH COAST.....Frank Yeigh
THE QUINCY GRANITE ROAD..S. H. Ferris
VARIOUS VEHICLES.....Michael White
THE LUCIN CUT-OFF.....Kathleen L. Greig
THE CAVERNS OF WYANDOTTE.....
Charles Norman
MOUNT VERNON.....N. Hudson Moore
NEW YORK CITY'S SEAL.....Emma A. Osborne
THE HAUNTS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.....James Melvin Lee
ON THE RIVIERA.....A. Curtis Bond
IN THE REIGN OF REX.....Day Allen Willey
FROM THE PEWS.....
THE ENGINE'S SONG.....Arthur Guiterman

SUCCESS MAGAZINE.

THE SHAMEFUL MISUSE OF WEALTH.....Cleveland Moffett
THE LIFE-STORY OF ROBERT HOE.....
Earl Mayo
THE SOUL OF A WOMAN....Mable Martin
LAUGHTER. (Poem)....Edmund Vance Cook
THE AVENGING ANGEL....Howard Fielding
CANADA'S SECOND TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY....Lawrence J. Burpee
THE EDITOR'S CHAT....Orison Sweet Marden
THE CASE OF BRINSLAY VS. BRINSLAY. (A Story).....Robert Mackay
ODE TO A CRUMB. (Poem)..Burges Johnson
THE PLUM TREE....David Graham Phillips
THE HUMAN SIDE OF LINCOLN.....
Ferdinand Cowle Iglehart
AN UNLOOKED-FOR LOVE AFFAIR.....
Warwick James Price
THE LATEST STEPS IN SCIENCE.....
Arthur E. Bostwick
BEVERIDGE'S METHOD OF DEFENSE.....
I. Newton Greene
THE GIRL WHO COMES TO NEW YORK ALONE.....Mrs. Denslee Denison
THE CHIPPENDALE CHAIR.....
Esther Singleton

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

THE LOVEMAKING OF THE GROUSE.
Josef Brunner
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LIVING ROOM.....E. C. Holtzoper
COUNTRY HOMES OF FAMOUS AMERICANS. XII—William Cullen Bryant.....Oliver Bronson Capen
THE EDUCATION OF A SADDLE HORSE.....Philip Colt
FRESH EGGS ALL WINTER.The Fullertons
WIND-BREAKS FOR COUNTRY HOMES.....Wilhelm Miller
A FROST-PROOF ORANGE ORCHARD.
Theodore L. Mead
A NEW DEERHUNT WITH THE BOW.
Ernest Thompson Seton
THE VITAL FACTS OF AGRICULTURE.....C. W. Burkett
SPRAYING TALL TREES.....
I. W. M.; H. B. W. Gordiner; H. J. A. Pettigrew
GOLFING ODDS AND ENDS....W. J. Travis

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS.
OUR GROWTH IN WEALTH.....Charles M. Harvey
MAKING A TREATY WITH MENELIK.
Herbert I. Skinner
HOW INSURANCE LAWS WORK.....
Henry Wysham Lanier
A "CORNER" IN PACIFIC RAILROADS.....C. M. Keys
WALL STREET AS IT IS.....S. A. Nelson
BUILDING A WONDERFUL COMMUNITY.....French Strother
THE ADVANCE OF "WIRELESS".....
Eugene F. Lyle, Jr.
A PLAN FOR SIMPLER LIVING.....
George F. Brett
CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD US.....
W. S. Harwood
BEAUTIFYING THE UGLY THINGS.....
Mary Bronson Hartt
THE FAR EAST AFTER THE WAR.....
Baron Kentaro Kaneko
THE WORKINGS OF A MODEL BANK.....
Will Payne
A PROMOTER AT WORK.....A Promoter

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THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
WHO DISCOVERED WAGNER?.....
W. J. Henderson
THE STRONG MAN OF CANADA.....
William Carman Roberts
OUR STRENUOUS DIPLOMATS. Harold Bolce
MELBA IN AUSTRALIA....J. Aubrey Tyson
THE LAST OF THE INDIAN CHIEFS.....
Capt. Jack Crawford
RECOLLECTIONS OF A MOSBY GUERRILLA.....John W. Munson
THE GRAND DUKE. Chapters X to XIV.....Carlton Dawe
THE BRUTE'S WIFE.....Alice Garland Steele
THE DAGGER.....Owen Oliver
THE MAGNETIZED MAN..Morgan Robertson
THE COMPANY COUNSEL..Edward Boltwood
THE FAILURE OF THE CITY.....
Margaret Crawcett

GUNTER'S MAGAZINE.

A PRINCE IN THE GARRET. (Serial Story).....Archibald Clavering Gunter.
IMPROMPTU BANKING.

COLOR SYMBOLS.....Ethel Watts Mumford
HOW WE REFORMED THE GREEK PROFESSOR.....A Bronson Easterbrook
A SECRET CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (As related by the late A. R. Conarro.)
THE DEMON OF THE SHOOT.....
From The Madras Mail
BOTANY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
THE MILLIONAIRE BUTLER.....
Henry Peregrine Jones
THE EAST WESTERN SHERIFF.....
Harley Williams
THE TURN OF THE TIDE. (A Complete Novelette).....Marguerite Merington
THE TAIL OF A HAIR....A. M. Wattenberg
STORIES OF THE HYEDS...Holearth Austin
WHAT IS CONTRABAND OF WAR.....
Richard Belleville

THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

THE BEST BULBS.....Nellie Blanchan
HOW TO PLAN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.....Edith Loring Fullerton
ALL THE FOXGLOVES WORTH CULTIVATING.....F. A. Waugh
ORIGINALITY IN GARDENS....L. H. Bailey
THE TRAINING AND PRUNING OF GRAPES.....John Craig
FROM DINING ROOM TO TROPICS.....
Frank H. Presby
HOW TO KILL THE SAN JOSE SCALE.....E. P. Felt
THE BEST EVERGREEN TREES FOR THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES.....
Henry Hicks
WHY HARDY PLANTS DIE IN WINTER, AND HOW TO SAVE THEM.
THE PROBLEM OF THE WOODEN FENCE.
FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS.
THE SOUTHERN GARDENERS REMINDER.
A NEW REASON WHY ROSES SHOULD BE ORDERED EARLY.
CHEAP SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR HOME GARDENS.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

THE GREATEST TRUST IN THE WORLD.....Charles Edward Russell
THE SOUTH SHORE WEATHER BUREAU. A Story.....Joseph C. Lincoln
THE VEIL. A Story...Beatrix Demorest Lloyd
FRENZIED FINANCE, THE STORY OF AMALGAMATED.....Thomas W. Lawson
THE HUNT FOR BOHEMIA.....George Mallon
BIRTH. A Poem.....Archer M. Huntington
PETER STUYVESANT'S NEPHEW. A Story.....John Trask
EXPERIENCES OF A NURSERY GOVERNESS.....Martha S. Bensley
INTIMATE PORTRAITS—
1. Miss Georgiana Bishop.
2. Miss Eva Booth.
3. Miss Annie S. Peck.
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THE LAST DAYS OF STEAMBOATING.....
G. W. Ogden
A QUITTER. A Story.....H. B. Durant
WITHOUT THE LAW.....
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MIRA SHORE'S DIVORCE. A Story.....
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THE WICKEDNESS OF GROWING OLD.....
Margaret Deland
THE LOVING CUP. A Poem.....
Josephine Preston Peabody
A LITTLE TANGLE AT CHAOSMOOR. A Story.....Elizabeth Jordan
THE SERVANT QUESTION IN ENGLAND.....Mrs. John Lane
FAMILY SECRETS. II.—Secrets of Unhappiness.....Marion Foster Washburne
THE DEITOH. A Novel.—Chapter V, VI, and VII.....Mary E. Wilkins Freeman
JAPANESE ART IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT.....Euphemia Holden
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DAYS IN PARIS...Flora McDonald Thompson
DECORATIVE USE OF CUT LEATHER.....
Evelyn Parsons
SIMPLE AILMENTS OF CHILDREN. Second Paper.....Marianna Wheeler
ON BRIC-A-BRAC.....Martha Cutler
OUR GIRLS.....Anna Ogden
A LUNCHEON AND DINNER FOR FEBRUARY.....Josephine Grenier

LESLIE'S MAGAZINE.

THE DISCOVERER OF ALASKA.....
Agnes C. Laut
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A REVOLUTIONARY INVENTOR.....
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TAKING PORT ARTHUR. Personal Narratives by Officers of the Investing Forces.
I.—"The General and the Problem."
II.—"The Personal Narrative of an Engineer."
III.—"A Surgeon's Story."
MR. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.....L. C. Hall
OLD PEXTER.....Charles C. Lofquest
THE FREEDOM OF LIFE..Annie Payson Call
THE WOMAN IN THE ALCOVE.....
Anna Katharine Green
IPPAH AND THE OCARINA.....
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GODS FROM THE MACHINE. A Story.....Frederick Walworth.
THE TOLERATION OF COUNT KINSKY.....L. T. Meade and Robert Eustace
THE PROSPECTOR.....Ralph Connor
CHARTING THE LAND OF DISASTERS.....
Ellery Sedgwick

POPULAR MAGAZINE.

A LETTER FROM RIDER HAGGARD.
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THE DOLLAR.....Morgan Robertson
THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.....
Roland Franklin Andrews
THE CROWNING VICTORY. (Serial).....H. G. Wells
THE RECORD QUARTER.....Alice Turner
THE YIELD. (Complete Novel.).....
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THE CASE OF THE SERPENT'S HEAD.....Scott Campbell
THE TOLLIVER TANGLE..George P. Bradford
THE RING CLAIMANTS.....Walter Wood
THE RAMPANT LIZARD.....Hugh Hempstead
THE WHISTLE OF FATE.....Richard Marsh

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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OUT IN THE GARDEN.....Edith L. Smith
RUTH ENDICOTT, SCHOOLMISTRESS—
Part II.....Grace S. Richmond
THE SHARP EDGE OF KINDNESS.....
Gelett Burgess
A SPARTAN MOTHER.....Hamlin Garland
"SIS".....John Luther Long
THE DARK MAN IN HER LIFE.....
Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd
MISS ROSE.....Homer M. Price
THE HEART OF MAN.....William R. Lighton
"MIRY".....Charles B. Loomis
BECAUSE OTHER GIRLS WERE FREE.....
Ethel Hobart
THE SONG OF THE FOREST...Temple Bailey
AN AMERICAN NUISANCE.....Edward Bok
HOW TO PLAY CHOPIN AND BEETHOVEN.....Mark Hambourg
FESTIVE TABLES FOR FEBRUARY.....
Hester Price
BEAUTIFUL AMERICA.....J. H. McFarland
FUN FOR A WINTER'S NIGHT.....
Meredith Nugent
THE YOUNG MOTHER AND HER CHILD.....Emelyn L. Coolidge, M. D.
FOODS THAT ARE ENEMIES, AND WHY.....Mrs. S. T. Rorer

JAN

HOW I KEEP MY HOUSE CLEAN AND SWEET .....Maria Parloa

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

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HER ROMANCE.....John D. Turner
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IRENE.....Richard Le Gallienne
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THE BUILDING OF A HOUSE. II. Illustrated.....Frank Chouteau Brown
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THE FAMILY DOCTOR.....C. P. Gilman
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A VALENTINE PARTY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.....Lena Beard

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ISADORA DUNCAN AND HER GREEK DANCES.....Gertrude Norman
A CHAT WITH PAUL HERVIEU AND HIS PLAYS.....James Huneker
A REHEARSAL UNDER BELASCO.....Aubrey Lanston
LILLIAN RUSSELL, AN INTERVIEW.....Ada Patterson
MACBETH'S CASTLE.....M. R. Crosby
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CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.....Marguerite Merington
A FRENCH KING LEAR.....F. Irvin
STORIES OF THE STAGE.....James M. Douglass
STAGE FASHIONS.....Anna Marble

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BOSTON NOTES.

E. Phillips Oppenheim's New Novel—Forthcoming Books on the Publishers' Lists.

EDWARD PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM, in his "Mysterious Mr. Sabin," to be published to-morrow, predicts that Germany will provoke war with England, and France will revert to a monarchical Government, but neither prediction is fulfilled in the story. It belongs to the group, now almost large enough to merit library classification, of books written on the hypothesis that the German Emperor is superhuman; and it introduces one novel personage, an English Admiral partly crazed by the tragic destruction of the Victoria, but still so profoundly wise in naval matters and coast defenses that the spies of rival empires lay siege to a study in which he works at plans to save his country. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are the publishers of the novel.

"An American Girl in Munich," subtitled "Impressions of a Music Student," is almost ready for publication by the same firm. The author, Miss Mabel W. Daniels, is a Radcliffe graduate, who studied a year in Munich, and describes her daily life, criticising the music which she hears and comparing the musicians and conductors with those of her own country. A German love story is part of the tale, and students contemplating study in a German city may find useful the hints concerning domestic matters, and the conservatory system.

***

Miss Carolyn Wells will appear in Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list of authors this Autumn. Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, Mr. Herbert K. Job, Dr. Andrew Macphail, Prof. George H. Palmer, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, and the Bishop of Ripon will be among her serious companions on that list. "Andy Adams, as is his wont, will take the middle course between gravity and humor. It is hinted that the visit of Miss Findlater and her sister to Mrs. Wiggin may produce a novel in which American society and customs shall see themselves reflected in British eyes.

***

Dr. Nathan Gallizier's "Castel del Monte," to be issued next month by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., has a scene portraying the excommunication of Manfred in the Cathedral of Palermo. This should be very impressive, but it is hardly safe to venture upon any predictions in regard to the fate of Catholic ceremonial in fiction.

***

Mr. Frank O. Small's paintings, from which the illustrations were made for "Stepping Stones of American History," have attracted much attention during their exhibition at the Public Library, but the book, costly as it is, has from the beginning of the Autumn season been one of the most successful on the list of Messrs. W. A. Wilde & Co. Perhaps this is not wonderful, however, inasmuch as the volume represents some three years of planning and advising with educators of experience before the authors, each one aware of the plans of all the others, began work.

***

The most successful book, however, on the firm's list is the Rev. Dr. Peloubet's "Select Notes," the commentary on the International Sunday School Lessons, which is now in its thirty-first volume, with an annual circulation of 65,000.

***

Miss Mary Hazelton Wade's "Ten Little Indians," published last season by the same house, will be followed this year by "Ten Big Indians," containing the biographies of ten Chiefs, and a second book from her pen will appear on the list for 1905.

***

Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. will continue the "Pleasant Street" series in the Autumn, and also the pretty set which began with "The Value of Friendship" and "The Value of Cheerfulness." At present they are busy with "Lawsonized Lyrics," by "Jyngo," a wicked little book, in which it is not difficult to detect the artist, the author, and the designer of the cover as one and the same, "L. J. B." STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1905.

Thomas Moore.

Stephen Gwynn's book on "Thomas Moore" in the English Men of Letters Series, which The Macmillan Company is publishing this week, contains many extracts from Moore's diary, poems, and opinions of his contemporaries. Its purpose is to give a "just estimate" of the poet's character and of his work as a writer of verses. In his general appreciation of Moore, the author writes:

* * * Moore's importance in the history of literature lies in his connection not with English but with Irish literature. It was not for nothing that he was born and bred in Dublin, and was the first national poet of Ireland. The other Irishmen who had shown great literary talent—Burke, Goldsmith, and Sheridan—belonged body and soul to English letters. Moore's case was different. Almost without knowing it, he wrote primarily for his own countrymen, and in return they honored him, not perhaps on this side idolatry, but with a sane instinct, because he had done for Ireland what neither Seaghan Clarach nor Raftery nor all of the Lords of Munster and Connaught could at that moment do for her. He had given a voice to Ireland; he had put into her mouth a song of her own.

Mr. Gwynn spent his first twenty years in the North of Ireland before going to London to begin active life in the field of literature, but every year he goes for rest and a change to Donegal, Antrim, or another Irish county. He is best known through his Irish novels "John Maxwell's Marriage" and "The Old Knowledge," the book about his "Fishing Holidays" spent in Ireland, his volume of selections and essays on "The Masters of English Literature," and "To-day and To-Morrow in Ireland," &c.

A MOHAWK TOWN.

OLD SCHENECTADY. By George S. Roberts. With Illustrations and Sketch Maps. Cloth, 12mo, Pp. 296. Schenectady, N. Y.: Robson & Adee.

Some history, more genealogy, and a modicum of biography well served by the compiler of the neatly printed volume, make an interesting story of the still quaint and rather Dutch little city on the Mohawk, which now has large manufacturing interests. Seen from the car windows of the New York Central, Schenectady is commonplace. From the verdure-clad hills and the rich meadow lands of the beautiful Mohawk Valley about which are still scattered the Dutch manor houses built a century or more ago, it is one of New York's most charming cities. And it has history; plenty of it. Founded by a lot of Dutchmen from Albany who revolted against the trade monopoly of the Dutch West India Company, it was a centre of trade activities 250 years ago. It was here that the canal system of the State was instituted by the traders who wanted to get to the Albany market. It was from here that the first train was run over the primitive Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, the first link of what is now the New York Central Railway system. It was here that the possibilities of railroading in this country were first agitated by George W. Featherstonhaugh, and accepted a dozen years later by Stephen Van Rensselaer, who furnished the capital for the accomplishment of the enterprise. The story of the struggles and final triumph of Mr. Featherstonhaugh makes one of the most interesting of the chapters of the volume, even though it has nothing particularly new to add to railroad history.

Schenectady means, according to the researches of this writer, "beyond the pine plains"—which separated it from Albany—rather than the more poetic "without the door," which was supposed to be the Indian way of locating the settlement, as being just outside the limits of the Mohican Indian reservation. Whatever its meaning, it was the scene of a terrible massacre by Indians and French from Montreal in 1690, the result of a religious war between Jesuit and Protestant missionaries over their respective rights to "convert" the Indians, in which 62 of the 400 settlers were killed and 30 made prisoners, while every house in the village except two was burned. There is a legend of another religious war with less murderous effects, when a century later the Presbyterians were barred from worshiping in the St. George Church, which they had jointly built with the Episcopalians, of which the author tells quaintly.

The book bristles with anecdote, reminiscence, and tradition of the families of Glen-Sanders, Duane, Featherstonhaugh, North, Toll, Vrooman, Schermerhorn, and others whose names still count for much in the Mohawk Valley. There are illustrations of the old homes of these families as well, including that of the Schermerhorns, which still remains a Schermerhorn property and inhabited by a Schermerhorn after more than 200 years, and which, the author believes, is a unique record for this section.

Locomotive Operation.

The object of this work is to give a complete and systematic discussion of the theory and practice of locomotive operation. By this is meant the work or results accomplished by a locomotive in motion, together with the effect upon itself and the track, and the amount of fuel and water needed to perform such work, rather than an exclusive treatise upon the mere manipulation of the machine, though the latter naturally forms a part of the study in connection with the proper manner of procuring certain results.

Thus G. R. Henderson, M. A., Soc. M. E., speaks in the preface to his book on "Locomotive Operation." He has also endeavored to discuss the various laws of mechanics which govern the subject in a technical and a practical manner, and while formulae are used for the benefit of those who desire to follow entirely through the different phases of the numerical problems presented, tables and diagrams have been freely introduced to represent the important laws and deductions for those who do not care to read the work from the technical point of view.

The book opens with a discussion of inertia, followed by chapters on steam action, resistance, slipping, braking, steam capacity, hauling capacity, water consumption, and fuel consumption. There are 142 illustrations and five folding sheets containing eleven plates to illustrate the volume. It is published by the D. Van Nostrand Company.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Jan. 28: Adult fiction, Thurston's "The Masquerader," Parker's "A Ladder of Swords," London's "Sea-Wolf"; juvenile fiction, Alcott's "Little Women," Burnett's "Sara Crewe," Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"; miscellaneous, Montgomery's "Leading Facts of American History," Bryce's "American Commonwealth," Clement's "Handbook of Modern Japan."

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"F. A. B." Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.: "Please give me the latest auction price for the following books: Riker's 'Newtown,' Riker's 'Harlem,' Wood's 'Long Island,' Thompson's 'Long Island,' Giraud's 'Birds of Long Island,' Watson's 'New York,' and Watson's 'Historic Tales of New York.'"

Riker's "Annals of Newtown," 1852, February (1904) sale, $7.50; Riker's "Harlem," 1881, February (1904) sale, $15.50; Wood's "Sketch of the First Settlement of Long Island," 1828, October (1903) sale, $4.25; Thompson's "History of Long Island," 1839, October (1903) sale, $3.50; edition of 1843, 2 volumes, June (1904) sale, $30; Giraud's "Birds of Long Island," 1844, March (1904) sale, $4.75; Watson's "Annals of New York," 1846, February (1904) sale, $9, and Watson's "Historic Tales of the Olden Time of New York City and State," 1852, March (1904) sale, $6.

T. D. Cook, Locust Valley, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of Jan. 7 M. W. B.," 27 Thames Street, New York City, inquires as to the orator who said: 'We stand the latest, and, if we fail, the last of the experiments of self-government.' He will find this phrase in the last part of the address of Justice Joseph Story, delivered Sept. 18, 1828, in commemoration of the first settlement of Salem."

R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn., writes that this address is entitled "The Responsibility of American Citizens."

"PENDENNIS," New York Club, New York City: "Are Pendennis and Warrington in Thackeray's novel portraits of Thackeray and Fitzgerald? It seems to me that Pendennis is a faithful likeness of the novelist."

"The History of Pendennis" is autobiographical to a large extent, revealing both consciously and unconsciously the mind and mood of Thackeray in a particularly intimate way. It is unlikely, however, that Thackeray deliberately attempted a full-length portrait of himself in the character of Arthur Pendennis, and if he did so the likeness is certainly incomplete. Pendennis is a far more average man than his author. In the biographical introduction to the novel Mrs. Ritchie wrote in relation to the parallel between Pendennis and her father: "Although they did not become intimate till after they left college, my father's relations to Edward Fitzgerald had perhaps some resemblance to those of Pendennis and Warrington, and yet my father was not Pendennis any more than the other was Warrington; they were both much more fastidious, critical, and imaginative persons."

"H.," Boston, Mass.: "H. Peacock, San Juan, P. R., can obtain an English translation of the 'Letters of Mlle. de Lespinasse' from Hardy, Pratt & Co., Federal Street, Boston."

THOMAS G. KEENAN, 66 West Broadway, New York City: "What is the approximate value of a complete bound file of the English 'Notes and Queries' from 1849 to 1884, inclusive? The volumes number seventy in all, and are in good condition."

A set comprising Vol. I., first series, to Vol. V., ninth series, November, 1849, to November, 1900, with index volumes to the first eight series, 100 volumes in all, sold for $136.25 at a Boston book sale last February. Long sets usually bring from $1 to $1.50 per volume at auction.

"L. B." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is this very popular author, referred to in the following newspaper comment? 'The most popular fiction writer in England is not Mr. Hall Caine or Miss Marie Corelli, but Mr. Silas K. Hocking, once a Methodist minister in Lincolnshire. The sale of his books is said to have totaled more than those of any other living writer.'"

The Rev. Silas Kitto Hocking, born in Cornwall in 1850, was ordained a minister in 1870 and held various pastorates until 1896. Among his novels, which are largely of the E. P. Roe order, are "Alec Green," (his first novel, 1878;) "His Father," "Caleb Carthew," "Treegagles Head," "The Awakening of Anthony Weir," "A Son of Reuben," "A Bonnie Saxon," &c. The statement regarding his popularity in England is probably true, but his books are little known here, even among Methodist book readers.

"R. J. F.," 225 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "Kindly mention good narrative histories of Japan, Russia, and the Italian question, including a good extensive history of the Crimean war."

(1) "Japan," by David Murray, "Story of the Nations Series," (G. P. Putnam's Sons,) $1.50; (2) "Russia," by W. R. Ralfill, (same series, $1.50;) (3) "The Balkan States," by William Miller, (same series, $1.50;) Froude's "The Eastern Question," in his "Short Studies on Great Subjects," second series, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50,) and Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," (Harper & Brothers, six volumes, each $2.)

"A. F. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly name a manual of German literature and one of French literature."

(1) "A Short History of German Literature," by Prof. James K. Hosmer, (Charles Scribner's Sons, revised edition, $2.) (2) "French Literature," by Prof. Edward Dowden, ("Literatures of the World Series," D. Appleton & Co., $1.50;) "A Short History of French Literature," by Prof. George Saintsbury, (Oxford University Press, fifth edition, revised, with the section on the nineteenth century greatly enlarged, $2.00.)

MRS. JOHN CUMMINGS, 1,920 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio: "About a year ago an inquiry was made in Queries for White's article entitled 'What's the Matter with Kansas?' I knew I had it in my possession, but until today I could not find it. I will gladly send the article to your correspondent if he will send me his name and address."

"X.," Kingston, N. Y.: "When did Lecky, the historian, die?"

On Oct. 23, 1903.

"H. H." Germantown, Penn.: "Please explain the reference to the 'Totten-Volk,' in John Addington Symonds's sonnet with this title."

Symonds's note on his sonnet is as follows: "There are certain men in valleys of the High Alps who claim the gift of seeing the dead people of the village walk at night; and when some living person is about to die he or she follows the procession clearly recognized by the seer; whereas the dead avert their faces and pass unidentified before him."

OSCAR T. O'NEIL, 29 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City: "I inclose a copy of 'The Mermaid,' for which inquiry is made by John I. Westray, 261 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J., in Appeals to Readers of Jan. 14."

"E. A. H." Wappingers Falls, N. Y.: "Is there published in this country a work on Scottish clans and plaids?"

One work is R. R. McIan's "Clans of the Scottish Highlands," with seventy-two colored illustrations, (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $2.50.) Among Scottish works which can be obtained through dealers in second-hand books are James Grant's "Tartans of the Clans of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1886, published at 42s., and J. S. Keltie's "History of Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans, and Regiments," Edinburgh, 1896, two volumes, published at 50s.

T. ARTHUR, Mamaroneck, N. Y.: "Who publishes Mr. and Mrs. Wallihan's 'Camera Shots at Big Game'?"

Doubleday, Page & Co. $10.

GEORGE FORRESTER, 435 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, New York City: "Your correspondent, 'J. H.' (Appeals to Readers, Jan. 7,) will find additional comments on Walter Pater in Littell's Living Age, Fifth Series, Vol. 72, Page 407; Sixth Series, Vol. 5, Page 154; Vol. 7, Page 767; Vol. 12, Page 696, and Seventh Series, Vol. 19, Page 400."

F. E. YOUNGS, 220 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City: "Judge Garret Furman of Mapsch, L. I., inquired about in Queries of Jan. 14, by 'O. L. A.,' was the son of William Furman and grandson of Howard Furman, who was a soldier in the French war, a staunch Whig in the Revolution, and a valued citizen. Gabriel Furman, whose work on the 'Antiquities of Long Island,' with a bibliography by Henry Onderdonk, Jr., is valued by historians, was the son of John Furman, who died in 1773. All these men were descended from Gabriel Furman, an early settler of Newtown, L. I. (Riker's 'History of Newtown,' Page 386, note.)

We thank our correspondent, but shall be glad to learn additional facts concerning the author of "Rural Hours." "Redfield," and "The Maspeth Poems." What are the dates of his birth and death? Was his first name "Garret" or "Garrit" or "Garritt," (the latter being a variation in the manner of its spelling noticed in a recent auction catalogue?) A search through the archives of the Long Island Historical Society should furnish data for a correct biography of this author, whose books are prized by bibliophiles, while his name is unrecorded by compilers of biographical works who give the names of thousands of nonentities.

MRS. S. E. SMITH, 368 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "'Marat,' West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City, whose inquiry appeared in Appeals to Readers of Jan. 14, will find in 'Historic Characters and Famous Events,' third volume, Page 317, in a sketch of the life of Marie Antoinette, by Thomas Carlyle, the following anecdote: 'During the French Revolution the lower classes of the French peasantry were greatly excited by a heartless speech attributed to Marie Antoinette, Queen of the reigning Louis XVI. When informed that the peasantry were starving for want of bread she cried: "If they cannot eat wheat bread, why don't they eat pie crust?" The explanation given is that in the Queen's native Austria, it was customary for the mountain peasants to roast pigs covered with a paste of coarse meal and pine bark, this paste, or pie crust, being used as bread when flour was too dear. Hence the story. Some writers have used the word 'cake' instead.'"

"C. H. F." 807 Ridge Avenue, Allegheny, Penn.: "Where can I find the poem from which the following passage is taken?

"'And over the hill and far away,
Beyond the farthest purple rim,
Beyond the night, across the day,
The happy Princess followed him.'

"Who can I find

"'Could I tell recapture
That first fine careless rapture.'"

(1) These lines are misquoted from the first stanza of the fifth part ("The Departure") of Tennyson's "The Lay of Dreams." (2) Misquoted from Robert Browning's "Home Thoughts from Abroad."

"C. H." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who publishes Mrs. Stafford's book of children's verses, 'The Great Procession'?"

Richard G. Badger, 194 Boylston Street, Boston; price, $1.25.

H. D. SIMS, New York City: "Can you give me any information regarding Miss Josephine Peabody, author of 'The Singing Leaves'?"

Miss Josephine Preston Peabody was born in New York City in 1874, and lived here for eight years. She attended the Girls' Latin School of Boston and took a course of special study at Radcliffe College. She is now instructor in English literature at Wellesley College. Her first publication was "Old Greek Folk-Stories Told Anew," 1897, (Riverside Literature Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 15 cents.) Her first book of verse, "The Wayfarers," 1898, (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.25,) has been followed by "Fortune and Men's Eyes: New Poems, with a Play," (1900, Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50) "Marlowe: A Drama," 1901, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10) and "The Singing Leaves," 1903, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

GEORGE ASHBY, Yonkers, N. Y.: "When Miss Harraden's 'Ships That Pass in the Night' was published, it was said of a certain dictionary of quotations at the time that it was the only one that gave this phrase and its author's name. Who was the author, and whose dictionary was it?"

Miss Harraden took her title from the first line of Part IV. of "The Theologian's Tale: Elizabeth," in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each
other in passing.

We do not know which dictionary of quotations is referred to, but it is not a very important matter.

"B. S. M." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In September, 1904, your columns devoted considerable space to the discussion of the question of what work of Emerson could be rightly termed his first appearance in print. At that time I remembered once seeing a volume containing a dissertation delivered before a graduating class in the early twenties, which, at the time of its publication in the form in which it was reissued, was said to be Emerson's first book. I now quote from the title page of this self-same little book: 'Two Unpublished Essays: 1. The Character of Socrates" (Bowdoin Prize Dissertation of 1820) and "The Present State of Ethical Philosophy." (Bowdoin Prize Dissertation, 1821.) by Ralph Waldo Emerson. With an Introduction by Edward Everett Hale; Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston and New York, 1896.' Will Queries be good enough to pass its opinion upon the matter?"

There is no evidence that "The Character of Socrates" and "The Present State of Ethical Philosophy" were printed in 1820 and 1821, if printed then they could not be in 1896 two "unpublished" essays. As Queries said, Sept. 10, 1904, Emerson's first book is the "Letter to the Second Church and Society," (of Boston,) written on the occasion of his resigning his charge as pastor of that congregation, Dec. 22, 1832, and printed in Boston toward the end of 1832. This is the first book (or pamphlet) of which he was the sole author. The first writing by Emerson to appear in a book is, of course, as we have repeatedly said, "The Right Hand of Fellowship," which fills three pages of an octavo pamphlet printed in Concord, Mass., in 1830, the greater part of which is taken up with a sermon by James Kendall.

MAX L. WALTERS, 1,712 First Avenue, New York City: "In answer to 'W. M. C.,' 3,727 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in Appeals to Readers of Jan. 21, I would say that 'The Life of Colonel Jack, Otherwise Known as the History of the Most Remarkable Life of the Truly Honourable Colonel Jacque, Vulgarly Called Colonel Jack,' &c., was written by Daniel Defoe and first published in London in 1722. The original title page is quite lengthy, but the book can probably be found in any of the public libraries in Defoe's works.

R. P. WHITCOMB, 24 East Thirty-seventh Street, Bayonne, N. J.: "In Appeals to Readers of Jan. 21, J. H. M." asks if a history of Bayonne has ever been written. In reply I would say that I have recently published, at $1.25, 'The History of Bayonne, New Jersey'—the first and only authentic History of Bayonne, showing its development from the time of settlement, 250 years ago, to the present day."

W. SCOTT WATSON, West New York, N. J.: "In answer to the query of William Ashby, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in Appeals to Readers of Jan. 14, the words, 'Adhuc et pavimento antica mea,' occur in the twenty-fifth verse of Psalm CXVIII. in the Vulgate, (Psalm CXIX. as numbered in Hebrew and English Bibles.")

"S. E." Baltimore, Md.: "I have several of W. G. Simms's earlier works—'Guy Rivers,' 1834; 'The Yemassee,' 1835, &c. What did Simms write previous to the publication of these novels?"

His first publication was "A Monody on Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney," 1825, which was followed by "Lyrical and Other Poems," 1827; "Early Lays," 1827, and other volumes of verse. A full list of Simms's writings, filling six pages, will be found in Foley's "American Authors," 1897.

"E. L. D." Bayville, N. Y.: "In response to 'S. E. F.,' Brighton Heights, S. I., N. Y., who inquired for books relating to girls' college life, I take pleasure in suggesting 'Across the Campus,' a tale of Smith College, by Caroline M. Fuller."

Miss Fuller's novel is published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $1.50.

Appeals to Readers.

CHARLES F. HASKINS, New York City: "Can any book-lover, 203 Broadway, New York City, tell me if there appeared in a popular magazine an article entitled (I believe) 'Marie Roche,' written by Pitcairn Ludlow, (the author of 'The Bastesh Papers') Can any of your readers tell me where the magazine article referred to can be found?"

CHARLES HARVEY, 151 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "What was the original form and spelling of the saying, 'Blessings on the head of Caxton' or whoever it was that invented books.' Was the author Caxton?"

GEORGE ASHBY, Yonkers, N. Y.: "Prof. De Morgan, in his 'Budget of Paradoxes,' London, 1872, speaks of 'That very curious philosophical boy, the whuzzig, in London about 1822,' and wishes it were revived. He says few were sufficiently to explain it. Can any reader tell what this toy consisted of?"

EMILY L. KLARE, Home for Incurables, Fordham, N. Y.: "Can any of the readers of Queries give me any information as to a quotation on the tombstone of a Baptist minister in the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.: 'The inn of a Traveler on the Way to Jerusalem?' Who is the author? I also am anxious to know the authorship and to obtain a complete copy of a poem entitled 'David's Lament over Absalom.' It begins:

"'The waters slept, night's silvery veil hung low o'er Jordan's bosom,
And the eddies curled their glassy wings.'

"What is all I remember of the beginning. I found the poem first in a New York public school reader, so it will doubtless be familiar to many of the readers of 'Queries.'"

"W. C. E." 15 Upton Park, Rochester, N. Y.: "Who wrote, and where can I find, a poem with, I think, the title 'The Magic Stick?' One verse is as follows:

"'The apple boughs half hid the house
Where lived a lonely widow,
Behind it stood the chestnut wood,
Before it spread the meadow.'"

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

DR. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK of the Johns Hopkins University, who headed the scientific expedition to the Bahama Islands in June, 1903, under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Baltimore, has collaborated with Dr. B. Le Roy Miller of Bryn Mawr in the chapter on "Geology" in the volume on "The Bahama Islands," which the Macmillan Company has in press. The chapter on "Paleontology" is by Dr. William H. Dall of the United States National Museum; that on "Tides" by L. P. Shidy of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and there will be chapters by the other twenty-two scientists who composed the expedition on earth magnetism, climate, fishes, mosquitos, reptiles, birds, mammals, agriculture, botany, medical conditions, social conditions, etc., and the history of the islands compiled from original records in possession of the Government. The book will be illustrated with ninety-two plates, twenty-five of which are in colors, showing vegetation, fishes, etc., and maps and charts.

Scribner's Magazine for March will contain a story by James B. Connolly, the well-known writer about the sea. "Strategy and Seamanship," which is described as a "big, breezy drama of the sea," tells of the sailing contest between Gloucester fishermen, in which straight seamanship fights it out with cunning strategy. The tale will be illustrated by W. J. Aylward.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out, uniform with Roger Pocock's "Frontiersman," a story by John Patrick Le Foer, entitled "A Modern Legionary." The tale is told by the hero, an Irish boy of sixteen who joins the French Foreign Legion and is sent to Algeria. He describes the life of the "legionary" among Chinese, Berbers, and other semi-savage tribes; and recounts several adventures. The last third of the book contains his love story and that of an orphaned Italian girl who has charge of the "canteen." The hero kills a superior officer, his rival, who threatens the lovers if the girl refuses to marry him. The young man is imprisoned, and while awaiting his trial by court-martial and possible death, the girl helps him to escape.

"Three Days on the Volga" is the title of the account of a trip by Capt. T. Bentley Mott and some companions, which he will have in the March number of Scribner's Magazine. The writer started from Moscow for Nijni Novgorod, going down the Volga to Saratov. He tells of the towns, country and inhabitants with which he met on the way. The paper will be illustrated from photographs by DeWitt C. Falls.

The Fleming H. Revell Company will publish the new novel dealing with romance and struggle of modern city life under the title, "For a Free Conscience."

The Macmillan Company will bring out early next month a volume on "The Insulation of Electric Machines," by H. W. Turner and H. M. Hobart. The book is the result of twenty years of practical work with insulating materials and of study of the insulating properties.

Another article by John Fox, Jr., about his experiences in Japan and Manchuria will appear in the March Scribner's. It will be called "The Backward Trail of the Saxon," and will tell of adventures in Manchuria, the final relinquishment of the trail of the war dragon, and the return to Tokio.

The Macmillan Company announces for issue early in the Spring three new volumes in The American Sportsman's Library—"The American Thoroughbred," by Charles E. Trevathen; "Rowing and Track Athletics," by S. Crowther, Jr., and Arthur Rahl, and "Riding and Driving," by Edward L. Anderson and Price Collier. The same house will publish shortly two new books in the Macmillan Pocket Classics Series, an abridged edition of the translation by Lang, Leaf, and Myers of Homer's "Iliad," and an abridged edition by Butcher and Lang of Homer's "Odyssey."

The Century Company is bringing out a new cheaper edition of the book of adventures in Kamchatka and Northern Siberia of Washington Vanderlip, "In Search of a Siberian Klondike," related by Homer B. Hulbert.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce that an edition of Prof. Hugo Munsterberger's "The Americans" is about to be brought out in England, where, also, "The Rebellion of the Princess," by M. Imlay Taylor, is shortly to appear.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press a volume on "Historic Martyrs of the Primitive Church," by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Mason, author of "The Faith of the Gospel," &c. The book is a collection of authentic acts of the martyrs of the first three centuries. Together with the stories of the historic martyrs are given those of St. Polycarp and the martyrs of Lyons, St. Perpetua, and St. Cyprian, the martyrs of Palestine under Diocletian, and the less known stories of Pionius, Montanus, James and Marian, and others.

"The New York Public School: Being a History of Free Education in the City of New York," by A. Emerson Palmer, is announced for immediate issue by The Macmillan Company. The book is timely in view of the centenary in February of the Free School movement in New York. It deals in one chapter with schools from 1633 to 1805, and then treats of the history of schools and boards of education and changes in the educational system down to the present day. The author has written the book by authority of the Board of Education, of which he is Secretary.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that Thomas Dixon's new novel, "The Clansman," will shortly be brought out in England by William Heinemann. Mr. Dixon's next novel, the last of his Southern trilogy, will probably be called "The Traitor."

The Macmillan Company will issue in the Spring Volume I. of the eight of Prof. Edward Channing's "History of the United States." It will tell of "The Planning of a Nation in the New World," and will bring the narrative down to 1660.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish Henry C. Rowland's new story of the sea, "The Wanderers," in February.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to bring out Parts I. and II. of the new edition of "The Earthly Paradise," by William Morris. It will be in twelve volumes, divided into fourteen parts. A brief sketch of the life and work of William Morris by J. W. Mackail appears in the first part.

Three plays by Henry Arthur Jones, in separate volumes, are announced for publication this month by the Macmillan Company. They are "Mrs. Dane's Defense," "The Case of Rebellious Susan," and "The Manoeuvres of Jane."

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out next month a new volume of Bishop Phillips Brooks's works. It is entitled "Christ Our Life and Light," and is a series of Lenten readings selected from his unpublished writings. The same house is bringing out Katharine Burrill's "Corner Stones," a volume of talks on various subjects addressed primarily to girls.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have postponed until Feb. 16 the publication of H. Marriott Watson's novel, "Hurricane Island," and have set March 2 as the date of publication of John S. Wise's novel, "The Lion Skin."

The Macmillan Company will publish in March "Problems of the Panama Canal, Including the Physics and Hydraulics of the River Chagres, the Climatology of the Isthmus, and the Cut at the Culebra," by Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot. The book opens with a history of the canal since the failure of the De Lesseps company. Then come a summary comparison of the routes of the old and the new companies, a description of the physical conditions existing on the Isthmus, the Chagres River problem, the disposal of rainfall in the basin of the stream, and the last chapter explains the plans proposed for the canal by the French company and by the former Isthmian Canal Commission, with discussions of their respective merits and the construction of a sea-level canal. The author was formerly Colonel in the Corps of Engineers and is now consulting engineer of the new Panama Canal Company.

Thomas Whittaker is publishing "The Catholic Ideal of the Church," an essay toward Christian Unity, by the Right Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will bring out early next month "The Color Line," a scientific study of the race problem, by Prof. W. B. Smith of Tulane University, New Orleans. The book is an investigation into the claims made by both sides to the discussion from anthropological, ethnological, and biological points of view.

"The Life of Florence Nightingale," by Miss Sarah A. Tooley, is to be published next week by the Macmillan Company. The book has been in the author's hands for some time. It describes at length Florence Nightingale's work in the hospitals, and details of the story of her life and friendships, her work for the soldier after her return from the Crimean war, and her literary activities. It will contain twenty-two illustrations. Miss Tooley will be remembered as the author of a "Personal Life of Queen Victoria," a "Life of Queen Alexandra," "Royal Palaces and their Memoirs," &c.

Volumes III. and IV. of Herbert Paul's "History of Modern England" will be brought out in the Spring by the Macmillan Company. The first two volumes appeared about a year ago. This is a political history of England, and its relations with the rest of the world, beginning with the last Whig Government in 1846. Mr. Paul has had a long experience as journalist, critic, and member of Parliament.

The fifth of Champlin's popular Young Folks' Cyclopaedia, to be devoted to "Natural History," will be published in March by Henry Holt & Co. That house is just sending to press for the twenty-fourth time Champlin's "Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places," which first appeared about twenty-five years ago, but which has been kept up to date.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out a new and cheaper edition, in nine volumes, of Dr. Thomas Allbutt's well-known "System of Medicine and Gynaecology, English and American," to which over 200 eminent authorities contribute.

Henry Holt & Co. will issue "The Princess Passer," which has been running in the Metropolitan, March 11. This automobile romance by the authors of "The Lightning Conductor," has been exciting some interest in its serial form.

Ginn & Co. are bringing out for American students in German Fossler's "Materials for Practical German Conversation."

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that Joseph A. Altsheler's newspaper novel, "Guthrie of the Fives," is to be translated into Spanish.

The Macmillan Company will issue in about a week a new book by the well-known pianist and lecturer, Henry G. Hanchett. It is entitled "The Art of the Musician: A Guide to the Intelligent Appreciation of Music." Besides telling how to listen to music, the book shows how composers evolve their pieces and gives the laws of musical construction. It is illustrated with musical quotations.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to send out "The Sympathy of the Crucified," by the Rev. Jesse Brett, Chaplain of All Saints' Hospital, Eastbourne, England.

Henry Holt & Co. announce for early publication a new "Psychology," by James Rowland Angell, Head of the Department of Experimental Psychology in the University of Chicago.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have secured the American rights to the "Art, Life, and Letters of Kate Greenaway," by Marion H. Spielman, F. S. A., the well-known English writer on art topics, and editor of The London Magazine of Art. The volume will be elaborately illustrated.

"Labor Problems."

The principal aim of this book is to furnish a convenient collection of facts that will facilitate the study and the teaching of the American labor problem. * * * Where it was necessary we have sacrificed both interest and general social philosophy in order to present concrete facts. We believe that the gravest differences of opinion about the labor problem, and the most dangerous misapprehensions are caused by the failure to view the problem broadly, to consider its many phases and ramifications. The labor problem is greater than the problem of industrial peace. Impelled by this conviction we have preferred to cover a broad field imperfectly rather than a narrow field in detail.

This extract from the preface to "Labor Problems, A Text Book," by Prof. T. S. Adams and Helen L. Sumner, edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, published this week by The Macmillan Company, gives an idea of the scope of the book. The authors treat of the labor problem and its genesis, woman and child labor—historic conditions and development of legislation in England, the problem in the United States, the nativity and color of the workers, their occupation, ages, hours, health, education, &c.; immigration—extent and causes, race, nativity, and distribution of immigrants; the immigration problem; the "sweating" system, its characteristics, legislation, present status, social aspects, conditions of labor, and remedies; poverty, earnings, and unemployment; strikes and boycotts; labor organizations and employers' associations; the "agencies of industrial peace" in England, France, the United States, and New Zealand; profit sharing, co-operation; industrial education; labor laws, and "The Material Progress of the Wage Earning Classes." In appendices are given the woman and child labor laws in the United States, a list of firms who have started the profit-sharing system, and a table showing the earnings and the unemployed in 1901.

Brentano's Monthly Importations.

Brentano's has received the following books from abroad: From Paris—"Les Serments ont des Ailes," by the author of "Amitié Amoureuse"; Elemir Bourges's "La Nef," George Eskhoud's "L'Autre Vue," Gabriel Hanotaux's "Histoire de la France contemporaine, 1871-1900," Volume II.; Sainte-Beuve's "Correspondance inédite avec M. et Mme. Juste Olivier," and Mark Twain's "Exploits de Tom Sawyer, détective." From Berlin—B. Bloernson's "Dagland," Ernst Neubery's "Jarabuch der Automobil und Motorboot-Industrie," and Volume V., "Bayreuth," by Hans v. Wolzogen, in "The Music of Richard Strauss."

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YOU might call Lady Russell's book a story of fleeting beauties, impassioned words, save from the pen of the poet, rarely convey an idea of woman's charms. But in the "Three Generations of Fascinating Women" there really are not so much idealizations as realities, illustrated by the works of such great artists as Lely, Kneller, Gainsborough, Angelica Kauffmann, Cosway, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, Horace Vernet, Hoppner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Jaubey, and Swalbowfields. A gallery, in fact, is presented in the volume of beautiful women of the past, and of those in particular who were the leaders in the society of former times. The author is a little afraid that she may be taxed with drawing too much on Horace Walpole, but why should she not do so? Was he not the most brilliant critic of the fashionable society of his day? Who questions his accuracy?

Should you read of the coming of the times of George I. you would not fail to become acquainted with the beautiful Mary Bellenden. When in 1714 the Princess of Wales, Caroline of Anspach, arrived there were three maids of honor to be appointed. The Hon. Peter Wentworth wrote at the time: "The town * * * have named four Beautys for Maids of her Highness viz. Molly Bellenden, Miss Shorter, Miss Hammond, and Bell Roe. If her a—— has any spice of jealousy, some people may be busikt." Certainly Peter was under the charm of one of the young ladies, for he adds, "smiling Mary, soft and fair as down." We may pass over the noble origin of Miss Mary. She was well born and the daughter of Lord Bellenden. At once Mary entered into Court life. Pope made Hampton Court a visit in 1717, and wrote:

> We all agreed that the life of a maid of honor was of all things the most miserable, and wished that every woman who envied it had a specimen of it. To eat Westphalia ham in the morning, ride over hedges on borrowed hacks, to come home in the heat of the day with a fever, and (what is worse a hundred times) with a red mark on the forehead from an uneasy hat. Then they must sleaper by the hour and catch cold in the Princess's apartment. From there, as Shakespeare has it, to dinner with what appetite they may, and after that till midnight, work, walk, and think, which they please.

Many a ballad was written in Mary Bellenden's honor. Lord Hervey said of her that she was "incontestably the most agreeable, the most insinuating, and the most likable woman of her time, made up of every ingredient likely to engage or attach a lover." The anglers were many, but she kept them all off. Then she fell in love with an honest and handsome gentleman, Col. Jack Campbell, and he married her. Here came her affiliation to the house of Argyll. The union was happy. The lady died in 1736, aged forty-one, and Dr. Doran said of her that she was "as good and true a wife as she had been a fascinating maiden." She left four sons and one daughter. Mary Bellenden is the great-great-grandmother of the present Duke of Argyll. One of her sons, William, married Miss Sarah Izzard of Charleston, S. C.

We now come to the second generation of "fascinating women." Caroline, Mary Bellenden's only daughter, married when she was barely fifteen, Lord Petre, who was old enough to be her father. The husband died in 1742, seven years after the marriage. That same year she took for her second husband the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, son of Lord Conway. Caroline had her own title, Countess of Ailesbury. The marriage was a most happy one. As to the Countess's personal charms, Walpole, having seen the Countess and the Duchess of Hamilton together, he wrote: "There never was so pretty a sight. * * * A thousand years hence, when I begin to grow old, if that can ever be, I shall talk of that event, and tell young men how much handsomer the women of my time were than they will be then." The Countess was somewhat of a gambler and played for high stakes. Loo was all the rage in those days. Hume was her husband's secretary. She was acquainted with Rousseau, who came to England in 1766. It was Gen. Conway who procured for the philosopher a pension. All the literary personages of the time were loud in their praises of the Countess. Hannah More tells of a day spent with Lady Ailesbury, when she heard a concert. She was something of an artist. Sir Joshua Reynolds often entertained the lady, and it was due to her that Angelica Kauffmann was introduced to English patrons. She was devoted, too, to the drama. The story goes that Mrs. Siddons owed her first footing in London to Lord Ailesbury. Private theatricals were all the rage, and the best people in London took part in them. She had many intimate friends among the French nobility. The Princesse de Lamballe came to England in 1791 and the Countess gave the unfortunate French woman all the aid she could. In 1792 the Princess returned to Paris and was murdered. Lady Ailesbury died in 1803.

Anne Seymour Conway, the daughter of the Countess, was born in 1748, and passed much of her childhood under the care of Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill. She was highly educated. She was a fair artist, and modeled in wax, and subsequently executed work in marble. Among those who sat to her were Nelson, Fox, Dr. Derwin, Mrs. Siddons, the Kembles, and Miss Farren. In 1767 she married the Hon. John Damer, the eldest son of Lord Milton. The husband was a rake, and the wife led an unhappy life. Finally he committed suicide. The lady spent much of her time abroad. Her mother's French friends made her stay in Paris a particularly pleasant one. Miss Berry tells of Mrs. Damer when in Paris, and the many noted persons who were on social terms with her. Miss Damer had the greatest admiration for Bonaparte, and visited Madame Mère. Many years later, in return for a bust of Fox, sculptured by her, the Emperor sent her a magnificent snuffbox with his portrait set in diamonds, a relic which is now in the British Museum. Returning to London, the lady became the center of a host of literary personages, and among them were Byron, Scott, Rogers, Campbell, Joanna Baillie, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Brougham, Sydney Smith, and Moore. Her scientific friends were Mrs. Somerville, John Hunter, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Banks, and Playfair. For years she took the leading place in English society, and Strawberry Hill was her residence. In 1810 Mrs. Damer moved to London, and she died there in 1828, aged eighty. And so closes the history of the noble women of the Bellenden and Gunning stock. Many other bygone beauties are described by Lady Russell, with some of the noted men of the times.

*THREE GENERATIONS OF FASCINATING WOMEN, AND OTHER SKETCHES FROM FAMILY HISTORY. By Lady Russell. With Illustrations. 12o, 344. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.50.

Early Roman Society.

As in his book on "Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire" Prof. Samuel Dill, in his new volume, "Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius," which the Macmillan Company is about to publish, deals principally with the inner moral life of the time, and gives very little space to its external history and the machinery of government. He treats at some length of the relation of the Senate to the Emperor in the first century, and the organization of the municipal towns. He also gives a complete survey of the literature and inscriptions of the period. Prof. Dill has provided explanatory and reference notes at the bottom of each page, and a comprehensive index. In the opening chapter he says of the period of which he treats:

> The period of social history which we are about to study is profoundly interesting in many ways, but not least in the many contrasts between its opening and its close. It opens with the tyranny of one of the worst men who ever occupied a throne; it ends with the mild rule of a Stoic saint. It begins in massacre and the carnage of civil strife; it closes in the apparent triumph of the philosophic ideal, although before the end of the reign of the philosophers the shadows have begun to fall. The contrast of character between the two Princes is generally supposed to find a correspondence in the moral character and ideals of the men over whom they ruled. The accession of Vespasian, which, after a deadly struggle, seemed to bring the orgies of a brutal despotism to a close, is regarded as marking not only a political, but a moral, revolution. It was the dawn of an age of repentance and amendment, of beneficent administration, of a great moral revival. * * * * The worst period of the Roman Empire was the most glorious age of practical Stoicism.

And the author continues to describe the aristocracy under the Terror, "The World of the Satirist," "The Society of the Freedmen," "The Circle of the Younger Pliny," municipal life, the colleges and plebeian life, "The Philosophic Director," "The Philosophic Missionary," "The Philosophic Theologian," superstition, belief in immortality, the Old Roman religion, the worship of the Magna Mater, Isis and Serapis, the religion of Mithra.

In the Dolomites.

The third edition of Amelia B. Edwards's "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys: A Midsummer Ramble in the Dolomites," is about to be issued here by E. P. Dutton & Co. The text is the same as that of the first edition, which appeared in 1873, but the footnotes and other explanatory matter that appeared in the second edition of the book have been included in the present volume.

As the author says in the preface to her second edition, the country has changed since she first traveled over it with "L." Some bridle-paths have been superseded by good roads, old hostelries have been closed and new inns opened, and the approach to Cortina has been facilitated by the extension of the Conegliano line to Vittorio, and by the new branch lines connecting Belluno, Feltre, and Bassano with the main lines from Venice and Verona.

The district described is in that part of the Southeastern Tyrol lying between Botzen, Brunecken, Innichen, and Belluno, within this space are the limestone Dolomite Mountains. The numerous illustrations in half-tone include reproductions from pen-and-ink sketches and wood drawings.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS!!!

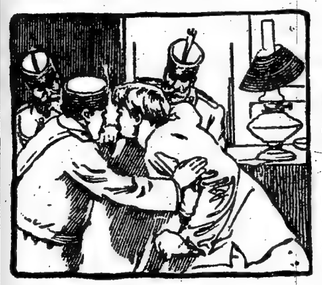

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A Dramatic Story of Russia—of Nihilism—of Love and Politics

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AT ALL BOOKSHOPS

"To have curiosity spurred and again spurred; to have satisfaction delayed and to be pleased with the delay; to be kept eager by denial; to be treated with entire consideration and generosity finally---Well, we shall have our opinion of the reader if he is not very much obliged to Anna Katharine Green for her story of 'The Millionaire Baby.'"—*Says the New York Sun, Jan. 21, 1905.*

The very romance of roystering youth.—TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

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Translated by Max Chapelle, with decorations by N. H. Brinkerhoff.

12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

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Those who cannot enjoy this tale must have tired or withered hearts.—CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

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Fair, Followed by Snow; Fresh Northeast Winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,183. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1905.—40 Pages and Financial Review. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW LIGHT FOR JEROME IN DODGE-MORSE CASE

His Assistant Has Long Talk with Mr. and Mrs. Steinhardt.

DELAY AT LAWYER'S REQUEST

Pleading Postponed Until Tuesday, and in Meantime Another Conference May Be Held.

Along with the announcement yesterday that the District Attorney had allowed Benjamin Steinhardt until Tuesday to plead instead of to-morrow, came more details of the Dodge-Morse tangle in which, besides Steinhardt, Abraham Hummel, ex-Supreme Court Justice Fursman, Charles F. Dodge, and Edward T. Bracken have so far been indicted.

The change was made at the request of Steinhardt, it was said, but with the consent of the District Attorney. When this was made known hints were thrown out that Mr. Jerome had found at last what he has long been looking for in vain—a chance for substantial corroboration of the evidence furnished by Dodge. The principal obstacle encountered by the District Attorney hitherto has been the solid front presented by the persons involved in the alleged irregularities connected with the annulment of Mrs. Dodge-Morse's divorce from her first husband and the subsequent spiriting away of Dodge.

A breach has been made in this front, it was said yesterday, and the probability is that Mr. Jerome will go into court with a case much stronger than could be built on the testimony of the witnesses examined by the Grand Jury up to date. The report had it that a very interesting and very significant conversation took place Friday night between Assistant District Attorney Gervan on one side and Steinhardt and Mrs. Steinhardt on the other, while all three, escorted by Detective Sergeant McNaught, were making the trip in a carriage from the Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Recorder Goff's house.

The arraignment of Steinhardt, who had come voluntarily from Atlantic City to be arrested, was a purely formal affair and occupied only a few minutes. Yet the party remained in the presence of the Recorder for nearly an hour. It was said yesterday that the rest of the time was consumed in earnest conversation between the Recorder and Mrs. Steinhardt, who, it was added in explanation, knows as much about the Dodge-Morse tangle and the relations of some of the indicted persons to it as do her husband and Lawyer Hummel.

It was also said yesterday, although neither confirmation nor denial of it could be obtained from Mr. Jerome or Mr. Garvan, that a conference will be held to-morrow between the latter, as representative of his chief, and a representative of Steinhardt. Furthermore, it was said, there would be a third party present at this interview, and the report had it that this third person would be a woman.

More details concerning the three indictments returned against Hummel and Steinhardt were obtained yesterday. The first charge of subornation of perjury in each case alleges that both defendants induced Dodge, on Oct. 19, 1903, to swear to an affidavit setting forth that he had never been served with papers in the divorce suit brought against him by his wife through Lawyer William A. Sweetser on March 31, 1897; that he never authorized Lawyer Mortimer A. Ruger, since dead, to appear as his counsel; that he never wrote any letters to Ruger concerning the suit; and that he was ignorant of the existence of the divorce decree until he read of it in the newspapers. Finally the indictment charges the defendants with having induced Dodge to make these statements under oath, although they "well knew" that he had been served with papers by Sweetser in the Everett House, and that he "in truth and fact" had authorized an appearance in the suit.

The second subornation of perjury indictment charges Hummel and Steinhardt with having "procured and induced" Dodge to appear before Referee Ernest Hall, appointed by Justice Davies in the suit to set aside the divorce, and to give testimony under oath on Nov. 16, 1903, corroborating the statements contained in the aforesaid affidavit.

The blanket indictment including all the five defendants alleges that the conspiracy between them began in 1903, when a person representing one of those concerned in the divorce tangle looked up Dodge at Atlanta, Ga., and induced him to go to New York for the purpose of beginning the proceedings aiming to set aside the decree. Dodge had no money at the time, the indictment alleges, and received a considerable sum for making the trip to this city. More was paid to him after he had reached this city, the indictment goes on to say. Then the rest of the events connected with the affair are related at length up to the time when Dodge was brought here from Texas in charge of United States Marshal Hanson.

GAMBLERS TAKE TO THE ICE.

Games of Chance on the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28. The frozen pathways across the Mississippi have become fields of operation for St. Louis gamblers. Complaint has been made to the police of East St. Louis, and detectives have been assigned to patrol the icy thoroughfares during the early evening, which seems to be the favorite time for the operations of the "sure-thing" men. "Craps" and skill games have been in full swing on the ice in mid-river, both above and below Eads Bridge. Since the river was frozen over, the banks on both sides have been lined during the day with curious spectators. The gamblers mingle with the crowds, but go out on the ice after advertising their games on the banks. The recent fight against gambling in St. Louis has driven many followers of games of chance to the new field.

Chile Refuses to Sell Warships.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 28.—An American firm offered a high price for six Chilean warships, but Congress, in secret session, refused to sell them.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD.—Pa. R. R. Leaves New York every day at 12:25 noon, making quickest time in both directions between New York and St. Augustine. A superb train. For resort booklets inquire any P. R. R. office or 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

HOLD-UP BEFORE A CROWD.

Bowery Lodger Tackles Man at Sixty-sixth Street Junction.

When John Dick, a patron of a Bowery lodging house, held up John Fiske Little, who is connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, yesterday afternoon at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, the highwayman hardly could have picked out a more conspicuous place for the performance. Dick did not get anything, however, and is locked up safely in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

Mr. Little was walking up Columbus Avenue, and was almost in front of Clark's saloon, at Sixty-sixth Street, when Dick, a tall, powerful man, weighing over 200 pounds, blocked his way and said:

"I want money, and I want it right now."

That was almost under the Sixty-sixth Street elevated station, just across the street from two Subway kiosks, and in plain view of the Hotel Marie Antoinette and Healey's restaurant. It was just after 2 o'clock, and many skaters were going into St. Nicholas Rink, in Sixty-sixth Street, just off Columbus Avenue.

Mr. Little demurred, and Dick pushed him into the nearest doorway and struck him a blow. Mr. Little's silk hat was knocked off. Then Dick started to run.

At that moment Policeman McNulty of the Park Mounted Squad came through Sixty-sixth Street on his way home, and gave chase. He caught Dick within a block. Dick started along peaceably enough for the police station. Opposite the Twenty-second Regiment Armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway the prisoner tripped the policeman into a snow heap.

McNulty, who is short, but strong, grabbed Dick and was struggling with him in the snow when Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Inspector Titus, who is suspended under charges, happened along. Cooney pinioned the prisoner's arms, and Dick, followed by Titus and Cooney and a big crowd, was taken to the station by McNulty.

Dick said he was a gardener, and gave his address as 83 Bowery. Mr. Little, who made the complaint, refused to give his house address.

TWO MORE IN HOLD-UP CASE.

Police Say Men Admit Being Companions of Greenwald.

Following the arrest on Friday of Morris Greenwald, the thief with the toy store aluminum badge inscribed "Amalgamated Crooks' Association," who is charged with attempting to rob the home of Herman Freed, at 10 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, the police of Harlem went in search of Greenwald's companions and last night arrested two men.

The first of these was Daniel Cioffi, who was arrested by Detective Dixon. He was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where Police Captain Brennan put him through "the third degree." Brennan says Cioffi admitted that he was a companion of Greenwald. The other was Daniel Cowan, twenty years old. He was arrested shortly before midnight by Policeman Whitman, who is known as "Ajax, the strong man."

Whitman said that he was on duty Friday afternoon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue when Cowan went up to him and said "Hello." He had known Cowan as a young man in the neighborhood, he said, and smiled when Cowan remarked that he (Cowan) narrowly escaped being caught after trying to hold up a woman in East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

"I thought he was joking," said the policeman, in telling the story last night. "I told the fellow so, and he went away. He said that his pal, Greenwald, got away. I thought nothing more about the matter until I got home that night and read in the papers the story of the hold-up at Mr. Freed's house. I then started out to search for him, and finally found him coming out of a saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. I asked him if what he had told me about figuring in the hold-up was true, and he replied: 'Certainly. Did you think I was giving you a game of talk?' I then took him to the station."

There, Capt. Brennan said, Cowan made a confession, saying that he was a member of Greenwald's gang of crooks; that he was an ex-convict, and that he had taken part in several robberies in Harlem and many of the hold-ups there. The Captain said that Cioffi was also a member of the gang, which numbered many more who have not yet been arrested. Capt. Brennan added that he considered the arrest of Cowan an important one, and that Cowan had furnished some startling information.

From another source came the information that Cowan had furnished to the police the name of the man who had figured in the Woerz hold-up case, and that this man might be arrested to-day.

ONE ON GREEN GOODS MEN.

"Come On's" Pocket Picked—Brother Also Going to Buy, Got Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 28.—Lucien Yates of Summit, Miss., who came here in answer to a green goods circular, asked the police to-day to find his brother, whom he agreed to meet at the Palace Hotel, where the two were to have invested in the great bargains that had been fully described by mail.

Yates received the circulars some time ago and wrote to his brother in New Mexico about them. The brother agreed to meet him here to-day. Yates left home with $35 in his pocket, and had $500 on deposit in a Summit bank, which he was to have drawn out for the purchase of the green goods.

Yates had been instructed by letter as to what to do upon arrival here. He was told to send telegrams to an Edward S. Lamar before reaching Newark, and was to register at the Palace Hotel as William S. Yates, Scranton, Penn. While en route to this city, however, Yates's pocket was picked and he arrived at the station penniless.

Latest Shipping News.

The Cunarder Etruria, from Liverpool, was in communication with the station at Siasconset, Mass., by means of wireless telegraphy, yesterday afternoon and is due at her pier about 9 A. M. to-day.

The North German Lloyd liner Brandenburg, from Bremen, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:40 P. M. last night. She will dock about 8 A. M. to-day.

True Cause of Judge Parker's Defeat.—Mailed for a dime. Publisher, 393 Lexington Av.—Adv.

GRIDIRON CLUB HAS FUN WITH THE PRESIDENT

He Is Introduced as the Original Roosevelt Man.

SPEAKER CANNON 'IMPEACHED'

Major J. M. Carson Inaugurated President of Club with Rough Rider Escort at Banquet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Gridiron Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a dinner at the New Willard to-night, which was attended by 250 guests, including the President, members of his official family, representatives of the courts, the Senate and House, and the army and navy, as well as men of prominence in the literary, scientific, and business worlds.

While the anniversary was recognized in making Major John M. Carson President of the club and in the production of a souvenir which told the story of a score of years of successful dining, the dinner, like all others of this famous organization of Washington correspondents, dealt with present events, which were treated with the usual levity and burlesque and satirized, while the prominent guests were roasted in the good-natured and witty way that makes Gridiron dinners so enjoyable.

The presence of Mr. Roosevelt afforded an opportunity to make many pointed allusions to doings of the Administration and views of the Chief Magistrate. The inauguration of Major Carson as President of the club, with a Rough Rider accompaniment and a reference to the charge of President Roosevelt's regiment at San Juan Hill, was managed by a khaki-clothed band, which played "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night."

The pending impeachment proceedings in Congress were satirized by having all the Senators present "not under indictment" sit in a trial of Speaker Cannon, who was charged with eight counts, among which were that the Speaker had refused to comply with the anti-smoke ordinance; that he insisted that the House was a co-ordinate branch of the Government to the mental anguish of many Senators; that he had with scorn refused the Vice Presidency, thus thrusting upon the country Charles W. Fairbanks, and that he had been guilty of pushing in too many chips on a bob-tailed flush, and was caught in the act. The Speaker, notwithstanding his plea, was adjudged guilty, and Senator Gorman pronounced sentence.

"Frenzied Finance" was the theme of a pretentious skit which burlesqued some late events in banking, brokerage, and railroading, and introduced "Col. Bill Greene," "Tom Lawson," and "Mrs. Cassie Chadwick," who were portrayed by members of the club.

There was a controversy as to who was the "original Roosevelt man," and verses of poetry were recited alleged to have been written by the several different men asserting that they were the "original." The list included Senators Lodge, Foraker, Beveridge, and Scott, and Indian Commissioner Leupp. Major Carson rejected all their claims and introduced the President of the United States as the "original Roosevelt man." Mr. Roosevelt responded in a neat speech.

Topical songs made merry with the names of several guests, including the President, Senators Knox and Kearns, and Mr. Bryan, the song for the Nebraska man declaring that he was "the only man who could lead the Democratic band."

By a speaking tube supposed to connect with the lobby of the hotel many interesting bits of information were transmitted through a member of the club. The suggestion was made that there should be a joint debate between the President and Mr. Bryan. "What's the use?" was the answer. "They are both on the same side."

Following is the menu that added to the gayety of the evening:

Buzzard Bay Oysters.
Chicken Gumbo, Strained.
Olives. Radishes. Pimolas.
Salted Nuts. Celery.
Filet of Potomac Bass, Oyster Crab Sauce.
Cucumbers with Cream Dressing.
Potatoes Hollandaise.
Supreme of Chicken aux Truffles.
New Green Peas.
Terrapin a la Maryland.
Gridiron Punch.
Philadelphia Squab, Roasted and Stuffed.
Chiffonade Salad.
Ice Cream Plombiere. Fancy Cakes.
Coffee. Cigars.
Sauternes.
Moët & Chandon. Imperial Brut.
Apollinaris.

LONG WAIT, THEN A FIGHT.

Lawyer Kept Undertaker on Cold Corner—A Warm Greeting.

John Downing, an undertaker living at 316 West Thirty-seventh Street, was held at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night on a charge of assault on the complaint of Chandler Raymond, a lawyer of 521 Third Avenue.

The undertaker, it is said, had made arrangements to meet the lawyer at Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. They were going to Whitestone, L. I., to collect a bill from a woman who owed the undertaker $400. After the undertaker had waited an hour the lawyer showed up at the appointed place. The undertaker, it is alleged, angry because he had waited, hit the lawyer on the nose. Policeman Rossner was called, and lawyer and undertaker went to the station house, where the lawyer lodged a complaint of assault.

As Sergt. Berner was taking the undertaker's name, Mrs. Raymond appeared and asked her husband to withdraw the charge, saying that the undertaker had a wife and several children to support. Raymond, turning to his wife, said:

"Don't try to make me change my mind. He assaulted me and I am going to have him locked up."

Downing turned to Mrs. Raymond and said:

"It is too bad that I didn't knock his head off. I don't care whether he has me locked up or not."

Girl Has Religious Mania.

Delia Banta, thirty years old, of Horton Avenue, City Island, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and placed in the psychopathic ward. She was taken to the hospital by her father and mother, who refused to discuss her condition. Dr. Gregory said the girl was suffering from religious mania.

FLORIDA, CUBA, NASSAU, AUGUSTA & AIKEN.
Southern's Palm Limited, lv. New York 12:55 P. M. Two other fast trains. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

PINEHURST SPECIAL.
Via Southern Ry. Drawing-room sleeping cars from Washington, daily, except Sunday. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

MALLORY LINER AFIRE.

The San Jacinto in the Delaware After Terrible Voyage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—With fire in her hold and short of coal, water, and stores, the Mallory Line steamship San Jacinto put into the Delaware Breakwater this morning, after having encountered terrific gales. She landed her passengers at Lewes later.

The San Jacinto was bound from Galveston, Texas, for New York, and had ten cabin and fifteen steerage passengers. She sailed on Jan. 21. Three days later the forerunner of the recent terrific storm that swept the coast struck the steamship. The gale, driving a snowstorm before it, lashed the waters into great waves. The vessel pitched so heavily that the fear-stricken passengers screamed in terror, anticipating disaster to the steamship with every lurch.

The Jacinto was eighty miles off Sandy Hook when the full force of the gale struck her. Powerless to make any headway, the ship was driven 200 miles off shore, and, to add to her danger, the fires were extinguished by the water which she took in while rolling.

A great comber swept over the vessel and tore the after deck from its fastenings. The massive timbers, sweeping over the rail, snapped the supporting iron beams, and, the noise reaching the ears of the passengers, threw them into a panic.

With each oncoming wave the heavy beams dashed against the cabin, tearing holes in it and permitting the spray to sweep over officers and passengers who sought shelter and safety within.

FIVE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Collision in Williamsburg Due to Defective Brake.

Five persons were hurt in a collision between trolley cars of the Bushwick Avenue line at Bushwick Avenue and Varet Street, Williamsburg, yesterday, caused by the broke of one car giving way on a down grade. The inrose Avenue, cut about the face; William Staunch, motorman, cut and bruised; David Corodo, motorman, cut about face and head; Frank Meyer of 1,568 Gates Avenue, cut, and John Schumacher of 105 Montrose Avenue, cut about head. All David Corodo, motorman, cut about face and head; Frank Mayer of 1,568 Gates Avenue, cut, and John Schumacher of 105 Montrose Avenue cut about head. All were attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

Both cars were filled, including many women passengers, and much excitement prevailed. Nearly every window was smashed, and the platforms were wrecked. The accident delayed traffic for an hour.

FOR BEATING FALLEN HORSE.

Driver Is Locked Up—Woman Witness Fed the Animal Apples.

William H. Johnson, fifty-five years old, of 510 West Fifty-fifth Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night on a charge of cruelty to animals. The complaint was made by Mrs. Henry Russel Drowne of the Winsonia Apartment House, at Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, and William Clark Jewett of 3 East Seventeenth Street.

While Johnson was driving north in Broadway his horse fell near the corner of Fifty-fourth Street. The driver, it is alleged, began to beat the animal to make it get up. Mr. Jewett, who was passing, ordered the man to stop and called Policeman Knipscher of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Mrs. Drowne, who had seen the incident from her windows, told the policeman that she, too, desired to appear against the driver. She telephoned to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and then fed the horse apples until the society's agent arrived. He shot the animal.

NEW INTERBOROUGH DEMAND.

Pepper's Association Wants Ten-Hour-Day Pledge Renewed.

New trouble for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is promised by the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, of which George E. Pepper is President. A demand is to be made that the agreement for a ten-hour day be fulfilled. March 1 is set as the ultimate day for granting the demand.

Pepper's association includes the men who are not in the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, who made terms with the company last week. These men, it is said, wish to make sure that they get whatever benefits their fellow-employes gained by last week's conferences.

HAS SERVED 24 CONFERENCES

Methodists Will Elect the Rev. Mr. Dodd Again This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 28.—At the April session of the Newark Methodist Conference which will be held in this city, the Rev. Dr. John F. Dodd will be selected as Secretary for the twenty-fifth consecutive year.

The Rev. Mr. Dodd's entire life has been associated with the Conference which was organized almost half a century ago when he was one of a class of ten young men admitted at its first session. Six of them are still living. The Rev. Mr. Dodd was born at Nutley, N. J., Aug. 4, 1837.

RAISE $175,000 FOR VASSAR.

When Alumnae Make It $200,000, Rockefeller Will Give as Much.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Associated Alumnae of Vassar College, at a biennial business session here to-day, received a report from Mrs. Tuttle of the Executive Committee, showing that the committee has raised $175,000 of a $200,000 fund for Vassar College, which latter amount, it was announced, would be duplicated by John D. Rockefeller.

The alumnae voted to establish an experimental fellowship for Vassar graduates, to be awarded experimentally each year for five years.

Fire in Markle Mine.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 28.—The No. 4 Mine of G. B. Markle & Co., at Jeddo, near here, is on fire. The fire started in an engine house at the bottom of the slope. The mules have been brought to the surface. About 200 hands are employed at the mine.

Fast Time to Mexico City and Hot Springs, Ark.—Hours Saved—Via St. Louis and the Iron Mountain Route. 4 days to Mexico City; less than 2 days to Hot Springs. Through Pullman Cars. Dining Cars. 328 Broadway.—Adv.

THREE CHILDREN DIE BY FIRE IN THE BRONX

Apartments Burst Into Flames While Mother Is Away.

TRAGEDY DUE TO A LAMP

Sight of Dead Children Drives Mr. and Mrs. Saksen Frantic—Three of Family Saved.

Three children were burned to death shortly after 10 o'clock last night in an apartment house at 938 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx. They were:

JAMES SAKSEN, five years, old.
MARGARET SAKSEN, three years old.
JOHN SAKSEN, one year and three months old.

On the third floor lived Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Saksen and their six children—Kate, twelve years old; William, eleven; Lewis, Jr., and the three who lost their lives in the fire.

Saxon is the owner of a saloon at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Robbins Avenue, only a few doors from where he lived.

Saksen is the owner of a saloon at One

Both the father and mother became frantic and made attempts to enter the burning house to rescue the others.

Mr. Saksen sent word from the saloon to his wife last night that it would be impossible for him to be at dinner and asked that she bring it to him. After preparing the dinner and putting the children in bed in a room next to the kitchen, she lighted a lamp and left it on a table.

The gas in the house had been frozen for several days, and Mrs. Saksen left the lamp in order if the children should awake they might see their way around the house.

Mrs. Saksen then left the house and went to the rear of the saloon. A few minutes later one of the children, it is thought, awoke, went to the kitchen, lifted the lamp from the table, and started to another room. The child tripped and the lamp fell. Clothing and bedding behind the door caught fire and filled the rooms with smoke.

Katie heard the crash and smelled the smoke and ran from the room to waken the other children. Then with William she ran into the hall crying "Fire!" They rushed to the street, calling for help, and attracted the attention of Emil Sukatos, the janitor.

Lewis, who had also been awakened, ran to the hall, but did not get to the street. After he had been in the hall a few minutes he ran back into the flat and woke James. The latter started for one of the windows, but was overcome with the smoke.

Search was made of the rooms and John was found dead underneath the bed overcome by the smoke. James became unconscious, having inhaled a large amount of smoke, and died in his father's arms.

The other children were slightly overcome by the smoke and were treated by the ambulance surgeon. Mrs. Saksen is under the care of a physician.

The damage by fire was only about $500 in the kitchen and the bedroom.

Tarrytown Station, who turned in an alarm. The firemen found the house filled with smoke and the tenants panicstricken. They got the tenants out and then went to the burning rooms.

An ambulance was summoned from the Lebanon Hospital, and Dr. Barnett, who responded, worked over both Margaret and James. Margaret died in a few minutes.

CATCH DIPLOMAT IN RAID.

Police Free Foreigner Who Was "Looking for a Hotel."

A man, who was "a representative of a foreign Government," according to Capt. Flood, was caught in a police raid last night upon a resort in West Forty-sixth Street. The man declared he had just come from Philadelphia and was looking for a hotel. When he showed passports, said to be made out in the name of J. Stetonis, the police let him go.

Capt. Flood, Detective Sergeant O'Connor, and half a dozen policemen of the West Forty-seventh Street Station entered the place through a window, which one of the officers smashed with a revolver. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Barlow. Selma Hess was held as proprietor, and a man said to be her husband, but who gave his name as Charles Smith, was arrested with several inmates. A charge of being a suspicious person was made against Smith.

According to the police he will be asked to tell where he obtained ten pieces of silverware, found in the house. Policeman O'Brien, who drew the revolver when Mrs. Hess barred entrance, cut his hand in beaking the parlor window, and a neighboring physician attended him.

No name of J. Stetonis appears in the official list of diplomatic or Consular agents accredited to this country.

CARNATION DAY TO-DAY.

President McKinley's Favorite Flower to be Used Freely.

Carnation Day, instituted in memory of William McKinley, will be celebrated to-day by a profuse display of carnations in churches and civic and patriotic meeting places. In addition, many admirers of the dead President will wear carnations as boutonnieres.

The public was reminded of the day by the Carnation League of America, which has its headquarters at Dayton, Ohio, in a circular sent out several days ago. The day is also President McKinley's birthday.

President McKinley's partiality for carnations was so well known that at his death an organization was started to keep his love for the flower alive in the public mind. The Trustees of this organization include President Roosevelt, George B. Cortelyou, Justice William R. Day, Vice President-elect C. W. Fairbanks, D. R. Francis, Gov. M. T. Herrick of Ohio, A. N. Revell, S. B. Rankin, and Lewis G. Reynolds.

CALIFORNIA & MEXICO.
Sunset Route Annex Car lv. New York daily 4:25 P. M. via So. Ry., A. & W. P., W. of A. and L. & N. Dining Car service. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,167 B'way.—Adv.

AMERICAN STEAMER SEIZED.

Japanese Seize the M. S. Dollar, En Route for Vladivostok.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—The American steamer M. S. Dollar, en route for Vladivostok with a cargo of provisions and forage, was seized yesterday by the Japanese in the Pacific east of Hokkaido Island.

The M. S. Dollar was formerly the British steamer Arab, built in 1890, at Newcastle, England. She was subsequently sold to the Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco.

In San Francisco the vessel has been posted as overdue, with a quoted rate of 30 per cent. for reinsurance.

KAISER'S SON AGAIN WORSE.

Right Lung Now Attacked—Message from Mr. Roosevelt.

POTSDAM, Jan. 28.—Prince Eitel Friedrich's physicians issued the following bulletin this evening:

"This afternoon the patient's coughing increased and the difficulty of breathing was intensified. The inflammation has attacked the lower lobe of the right lung and diaphragm. Prince Eitel's temperature was slightly lower this evening than it was at noon.

"Pulse satisfactory, ranging from 100 to 104. Strength maintained."

The following bulletin was issued this morning:

"The rest of the Prince was little disturbed during the night. He slept well and did not cough much. Temperature, 102½; pulse, 108.

"The inflammation of the lower lobe of the left lung is beginning to moderate. Appetite and general physical condition satisfactory."

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Ambassador Tower, in congratulating Emperor William on his birthday yesterday, said that President Roosevelt had instructed him by cable to express the President's sympathy for the Emperor and Empress owing to the illness of Prince Eitel Friedrich.

DEATH IN ZION CITY.

Overseer's Wife Latest Victim of Disease—Dowie Disciples Startled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Mrs. John K. Speicher, wife of Overseer Speicher of Zion City, died to-day of consumption, after a long illness. Hers was the second death among Dowie's personal disciples within a week, as Carl F. Stern, Chief of Police of Zion City, died in Florida last Monday. The body of Chief Stern is expected to reach Zion City to-night, and plans have been made for a double funeral Sunday afternoon.

There has been a great deal of illness at Zion City, although Dowie did what he could to suppress the fact of his own illness as well as that of his wife. Prayers were offered for Mrs. Speicher, and the announcement of her death has startled Zion City.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEGRO.

Booker Washington at the White House on Personal Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Booker T. Washington had a conference with President Roosevelt to-day.

His call was induced by the desire of the President to talk to him about a matter of purely personal concern.

BROADWAY AFIRE AN HOUR.

Traffic Blocked During Fight with Trolley Slot Blaze.

Broadway between Thirtieth and Thirty-second Street was treated to a brilliant display of electricity shortly after 9 o'clock last night by a short circuit in the conduit of the Broadway trolley system. Flames shot into the air for several feet and illuminated blocks. Several horses became frightened and started to run.

Traffic on the uptown track was blocked for an hour or more. The blaze was put out finally with sand.

115 YEARS OLD, HE SAID.

George Udell Dies of Exposure and Starvation at Passaic.

PASSAIC, Jan. 28.—George Udell, who said he was 115 years old, died to-day in the Passaic Hospital from exposure and starvation.

He was found in an old shed on Thursday and taken to the hospital. Udell came here twelve years ago. He will be the first to be buried in the new Hebrew Cemetery.

FALLS ON SUBWAY STAIRS.

Eighty-Year-Old American Tract Society Secretary Hurt.

William Rand, eighty years old, Secretary of the American Tract Society, while entering the Subway station at the Brooklyn Bridge last evening, slipped on the icy stairway and fell.

Mr. Rand's nose was fractured and he had a bad wound on his forehead. He refused to go to a hospital, and a friend took him to his home, 235 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers.

HIS $2,000 AUTO MISSING.

Colby's Chauffeur Took It Away on Pretext That He Had Purchaser.

Homer L. Colby, who lives at the Plaza Hotel, notified Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley yesterday that his Panhard automobile, worth $2,000 was missing.

Mr. Colby told Deputy Commissioner Lindsley that he wanted to sell his automobile, and intrusted it to a former chauffeur to dispose of it. The chauffeur said he had a purchaser for the machine and took it away. Later the chauffeur said the automobile was in a road house in Jerome Avenue, but investigation proved that it had never been there.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.
Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3 P. M. St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

POSTER COMPETITION.
The Delaware & Hudson offers a prize of $100 and a second prize of $50 for the best design for suitable poster. For detailed circular address J. W. Burdick, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.—Adv.

RISING IN POLAND FEARED BY RUSSIA

Strikers Are Now Interrupting Communications.

A FAMINE THREATENS WARSAW

100,000 Workers Out There and an Equal Number at Lodz—Disorder at Libau.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Jan. 29.—The most serious feature of the strike situation is its continued extension in the Baltic Provinces and in Poland.

Strikers are cutting telegraph wires and interrupting communications.

Fears are expressed of most seriuos disorders, especially in Poland.

There is much gossip about what is occurring at Tsarskoe-Selo, but the only thing certain is that the Emperor and his advisers have not reached a decision regarding further action. It is known, however, that a project for the creation of a sort of Zemskyzabor, with a limited membership and along the lines of the old Russian Land Parliament, as a consultative body without power of action, has been discussed.

A small group of nobles of the Institute of Moscow have prepared a petition asking the Emperor to convoke a National Assembly.

No reports of disturbances at Dorpat, Reval, or Lodz have been received here.

Governor General Trepoff has warned some foreign corresponderts that if they continue to send out false and misleading reports of the situation they will be deported.

WARSAW, Jan. 28.—A hundred thousand people are now out on strike. Thus far there have been no disturbances of any importance.

The street cars are not running, and no newspapers were published this morning.

There is practically no bread left in the bakeries.

About 100,000 persons have struck at Lodz. Telephone communication with that city has been interrupted by the strikers.

LIBAU, Jan. 28.—There were some demonstrations on the part of the strikers during the night and attempts were made to loot bakeries, but the rioters were dispersed by the troops, who have been reinforced by a regiment from Kovno.

Some telegraph poles were torn down, but they have been replaced.

The Governor this morning issued a proclamation reminding the workers of the patriotism they displayed on the occasion of the recent visit of Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family to Libau, declaring that the strike is the result of the activity of evilly disposed revolutionists who have nothing in common with the workmen, and urging the latter to return to work and not embarrass the country while it is at war.

It is added that if the men resume their employments the Governor will help them. Otherwise he will take energetic measures to restore order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Consul General Watts cabled from St. Petersburg to the State Department to-day as follows:

"Strike spreading. Just received a cablegram from Warsaw that all workshops are stopped. Vienna Railway men joining.

"Gas works and water works are being operated by soldiers."

TURBULENCE IN MOSCOW.

Disorders To-day Feared — Precautions Taken by Authorities.

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—The situation here to-night is slightly more threatening.

The men in the industrial section are indulging in Saturday night sprees and have become turbulent. The disposition of troops makes serious trouble to-morrow unlikely, but if the men continue drinking there will undoubtedly be disorders. The authorities, however, still hope to avoid bloodshed.

The higher schools have been closed until Feb. 7, arms have been removed from gunsmiths' shops, and patrols are being continued.

The authorities are convinced that the movement here was not occasioned by any real grievances, but is merely the reflex action of the St. Petersburg strike. They say that in many cases the men walked out of the factories under pressure, asking their employers to pardon them for so doing, and it is added that the men will not fail to resume work shortly.

"Factory hands here," said a high official, "enjoy better material conditions than in some other countries, notably Belgium. The good relations between employers and employes are shown by the absence of disorders in places where there are no troops."

REVOLUTION STILL EXPECTED.

French Liberals to Aid It with Money —Prof. Schiemann's Views.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Notwithstanding the optimistic reports from St. Petersburg, most of which have official Russian inspiration, little doubt is felt here that a revolution has really commenced in Russia and that we are only witnessing the dawn of a vast national regeneration.

The Liberal and Socialist organizations here are actively aiding the Russian revolutionary movement with expressions of sympathy and votes of money. Under the name "Committee of the Russian Revolution," an association of prominent Liberal leaders has been formed, which has sent out thou-

sands of collecting cards with the object of forming a fund, not for the relief of the families made desolate by the recent massacre, but to supply the revolutionists with the sinews of war.

A meeting was held last night at which Anatole France, M. Malato, a well-known Anarchist writer, and Mme. Séverine, the most noted woman journalist here, made impassioned speeches against Czarism.

Russians here who are in close touch with the revolutionary leaders declare that the chief instigators and organizers of last Sunday's massacre were the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, brother-in-law of the Czar, and the Grand Dukes Sergius and Vladimir, the Czar's uncles.

It is asserted that the first named urged on the Japanese war in order to double the enormous revenues from his wood depots, which furnish wood for repairs and fuel to the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is said that M. Witte's disgrace was due to his refusal to renew this contract for the supply of wood with the Grand Duke Alexander.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Prof. Theodore Schiemann of Berlin University, a native of the Baltic Provinces and a great authority on Russian history and conditions, said to me to-day:

"The revolutionary movement cannot be completely surpressed. It is nonsense to say that the English or the Jews had anything to do with it. Such an uprising hurts the Jews instead of aiding them.

"As a matter of fact the uprising is due to the well-organized Social Democracy. Reactionary efforts to suppress the popular demand for a constitution are useless. After quiet has been restored a constitution is bound to follow.

"Nevertheless, a consequence of the massacre will be a spread of Nihilist activity, and there will be an uprising in Poland, not national, but Social-Democratic.

"It is an interesting circumstance that among all classes in Russia to-day the cry is for peace."

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF GORKY.

Germans Start a Movement to Prevent His Execution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—A meeting here this evening was attended by representatives of the intellectual élite of Berlin.

It was decided to call on the intellectual world to issue a united appeal to the Russian Government to refrain from executing Maxim Gorky and his fellow-prisoners.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Jan. 29.—Maxim Gorky, the novelist, has been brought back from Riga to the St. Petersburg fortress, to which several leading writers on Nasha Zhesn (Our Life) and Nasha Shisn (Our Time) the new reform papers, were also taken after their arrest.

M. Hessen, editor of Pravo, MM. Herejeff and Shirskyo, two famous historians, and several others who made up the delegation which called on M. Witte on Jan. 21 in an endeavor to get him to intervene with Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky in order to prevent trouble between the troops and strikers the following day, and who were arrested early in the week, are, it is understood, charged with trying to set up a provisional government.

SERGIUS ACCUSED BRITAIN.

Telegram Which Led to Protest Was Posted by His Order.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—The origin of the charges contained in the London telegram posted at Moscow by Assistant Police Chief Roudneff, to the effect that Great Britain has been supplying money to tie up the Russian arsenals and dockyards for the purpose of aiding Japan, is now definitely laid at the door of the Grand Duke Sergius.

The Grand Duke, according to absolutely reliable information from Moscow, turned over the telegram to a Moscow newspaper, which declined to print it, whereupon, by the Grand Duke's direction, M. Roudneff placarded it in the streets.

Grand Duke Sergius's connection with the matter is believed to be greatly embarrassing Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, who is anxious to avoid a diplomatic incident.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, followed up his personal request for an explanation on Thursday with a letter on the subject yesterday, when the same charges in another form appeared in official papers here. Count Lamsdorff has not yet replied to this letter, although at the Foreign Office it is explained that official as well as unofficial papers print news which has not the slightest Governmental sanction.

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—Commenting on the London telegram posted at Moscow, to the effect that Great Britain was supplying money to tie up the Russian arsenals and dockyards for the purpose of aiding Japan, one newspaper says: "This is no time for such practical jokes."

Another paper declares itself stupefied at the posting of the telegram.

FOREIGNERS FLEE TO BERLIN.

Tell of Belief in St. Petersburg That Worse Trouble Is to Come.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Foreign residents of St. Petersburg are beginning to arrive in Berlin to await developments. Some Americans and Englishmen and many Germans who are obliged to remain in St. Petersburg to attend to business are sending their families here.

The opinion of the arrivals is that the present half calm is only a period of preparation for greater resistance to the Government, and that active smuggling of arms and dynamite is going on across the Austrian frontier. St. Petersburg society shares the belief that more serious events, and even a revolution are impending.

The wife of a leading American of St. Petersburg who has arrived here relates how a Princess who was expressing the most positive views concerning Gov. Gen. Trepoff to a Countess was interrupted with the remark:

"You talk like an Anarchist."

"Are you not one?" replied the Princess.

"I think we all are now," said the Countess.

SPENCER F. EDDY'S ESCAPE.

He Was Nearly Ridden Down by Cavalry Charging a Crowd.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Foreigners who have arrived here from Russia say that Spencer F. Eddy, Secretary of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, was nearly ridden down by cavalry on Tuesday. He got in between half a squadron of Cossacks charging a crowd and the crowd itself.

He ran three blocks, met the sleigh of an acquaintance, jumped on the footboard behind, and escaped.

RUSSIANS GET REPORT OF IMPORTANT VICTORY

Kuropatkin Said to Have Pierced Oyama's Left.

THURSDAY'S SUCCESS COSTLY

Over 1,000 Casualties Among the Czar's Troops—Decisive Battle Is Expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Jan. 29.—A telegram from Chansiamutun says the Russians lost 45 officers and 1,000 men killed or wounded at the capture of the village of Sandepas on Jan. 26. The Russians took 102 prisoners, besides arms, wagons, and ammunition.

The General Staff yesterday received the following dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, Gen. Kuropatkin's Chief of Staff:

"Our troops continue on the offensive at Sandepas. South of there a column of our cavalry encountered four Japanese battalions and six squadrons of cavalry advancing from Heikoutai.

"The Japanese fled, throwing their arms into ambulance wagons. One of our columns took 30 prisoners and another captured 20."

According to reports current in military circles, Gen. Kuropatkin has broken through Field Marshal Oyama's left wing and threatens his communications with Yin-Kow. Whether or not the report is true, it is learned from a high military source that Gen. Kuropatkin has undertaken a general offensive movement on both flanks, with the object of threatening both lines of Japanese communications and forcing the Japanese from their Winter quarters. The informant of The Associated Press said:

"After Gen. Mistenenko's raid, Gen. Kuropatkin decided that Oyama's position could be turned westward from the plains. The advance has absolutely no connection with events in European Russia. If, as has been reported, the Russians have already succeeded in piercing the Japanese left, they doubtless will be able to reach a point west of Liao-Yang, in which case the Japanese will be outflanked. A similar movement southward from Bentsiaputze will strike the Japanese line of communications toward the Yalu.

"Although cold, the weather is ideal for Winter campaigning. The ground is hard and the rivers are frozen solid, which makes easy the handling of artillery."

No further official news was received from the front last night. Gen. Kuropatkin has something short of 300,000 men and over 1,100 guns, including a number of six-inch, in position on his centre. The troops engaged on the right, in addition to Gen. Mistchenko's and Gen. Rennakampff's cavalry, are believed to be principally Siberian and part of the First European Army.

All dispatches from Russian correspondents at the front foreshadow a big and bloody battle of a decisive character. They tell of arrangements for the receipt of an immense number of wounded, not only at Mukden, but as far back as Harbin. The correspondents speak under Friday's date of a general engagement in which almost a million men and 2,500 guns are to be involved, and say that the engagement will overshadow in importance the battles of Sha River and Liao-Yang.

Success, it is generally admitted, will be of immeasurable value to the Government at this juncture, while disaster would only serve to complicate the situation and render the Government's position still more difficult, if not critical.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—The long inactivity on the Sha River was broken on Jan. 25, when Gen. Kuropatkin advanced a full corps from the vicinity of Chengtsu. Field Marshal Oyama immediately assumed the aggressive, and engagements occurred at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai. Oyama reports that he defeated the Russians at Chenchichpao. The engagement at Heikoutai was progressing when the Field Marshal reported.

The official telegram does not disclose the object of the Russians and does not indicate the prospects of a general engagement. Oyama's report follows:

"The enemy on the right of the Hun River began activity Jan. 25. Over one corps advanced from the district south of Chengtsu toward Heikoutai and Chenchichpao. Our army assumed the offensive Jan. 26. Our detachment repulsed a division of the enemy at Chenchiehpao. The Russians retired to Liutiako. Another detachment has been engaging a division of Russians at Heikoutai since Jan. 26."

MUKDEN, Jan. 27—10:44 P. M.—(Delayed.)—A general engagement is progressing. Only the left flank is not involved.

The hospitals here and at Harbin have been put in readiness to receive large numbers of wounded, of whom about a thousand have already arrived at Mukden. Several hundred Japanese were made prisoners.

The battle commenced on the right flank on Gen. Kuropatkin's initiative. The Japanese were driven back five miles from their advanced positions, defended by the reserve brigades. The fighting extended on Jan. 26 to the centre. The Japanese endeavored to take Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill and other positions, but were driven back with heavy loss.

The men going in to battle are well prepared for the weather conditions, being warmly clad and shod, well fed, and in good spirits.

The activity of Gen. Mistchenko's fast-riding cavalry continues. A large Japanese transport train was captured on the extreme right of the west flank.

HAYASHI'S DIG AT RUSSIA.

Asks What Is the Good of a Chinese Neutrality Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, talked freely to-day on the subject of Secretary of State Hay's proposal for a conference of the powers to discuss the integrity of China. Minister Hayashi does not think the proposition likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the question, and is of the opinion that it would not lead to any improvement of the existing situation.

"Mr. Hay's proposal is decidedly interesting," said Baron Hayashi. "It is only another evidence of the sincere desire of the American State Department to reach some acceptable solution of the vexed question of the preservation of the territorial integrity of China. For my part, however, I am unable to see how it could be effectual under the circumstances.

"If a conference should decide that all countries sign a treaty guaranteeing territorial integrity to China, it is a question if we would be any better off. Treaties have been broken before without the signatories enforcing them by a resort to arms.

"What is the use of making an agreement with a country which has no regard for treaty promises? China is not like a country that could maintain its own neutrality and territorial integrity with the moral support of the powers. If so, a treaty would be a good thing. But in the present case, in the event of a breach of the treaty, it is not likely that America would rush into war to enforce its observance, and therefore a treaty is valueless.

"Japan is now fighting to prevent the violation of Chinese territorial integrity, and proposes to continue to prevent its violation by force of arms if necessary."

ENTERTAINED BY GEN. PORTER.

Members of the North Sea Commission Dine at Our Embassy.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The American Embassy here was the scene of a brilliant entertainment to-night, when Ambassador Porter had as guests Foreign Minister and Mme. Delcassé and Admirals von Spaun, Davis, Beaumont, Fournier, and Doubassoff, the entire membership of the International Commission inquiring into the North Sea incident. There were also present other distinguished figures in official and social life.

The embassy was elaborately decorated. A special electrical installation lit up the mansion within and without, producing a particularly beautiful effect. The famous band of the Republican Guard was stationed in the hallway. Dinner was served for forty.

The guests included the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie; Melville E. Stone, W. T. Dannat, the artist, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. The Russian Ambassador did not attend, owing to the recent death of his son.

RUSSIANS PARADE IN BOSTON.

Revolutionaries March Through the Streets with a Red Flag.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—For two hours this evening a procession of several hundred Russian revolutionists and sympathizers, led by a fife and drum corps, marched through snow-filled streets with a huge red flag fluttering beside the Stars and Stripes, while lettered signs proclaimed the object of the demonstration.

At times the marchers sang the "Marseillaise" and cheered such sentiments as "Down with the Russian Government!"

When the procession had disbanded on Lyman Street, in the West End, the leaders briefly addressed the crowd, and then a Socialist orator began an address from the window of a house. His speech was cut short, however, by the announcement that the police would allow no speaking to the crowd in the street.

To-morrow afternoon the friends of the revolutionists in Russia will hold a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall.

BRITAIN'S WORK IN EGYPT.

New Financial Regime Follows the Anglo-French Agreement.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Writing from Alexandria a correspondent of The Times dwells upon the importance of the new financial régime in Egypt established as a result of the Anglo-French convention of last year.

"Hitherto," he says, "the London convention of 1885 has been the organic law of Egyptian finance, and although the system established by it was a great improvement on the law of liquidation, yet its provisions became very burdensome and acted as a serious check to the development of national prosperity. To put it briefly, for every pound which the Egyptian Government wished to spend in excess of its authorized expenditure it was forced to raise two pounds in taxation, and this fact has been a central principle of Egyptian finance.

"This complicated system has now been entirely swept away, and, broadly speaking, the Egyptian Government is financially a free agent. The 'Caisse de la Dette' remains to watch over the interests of the bondholders, but it will automatically disappear when the public debt is paid off; or, in other words, when it is converted. The preference and guaranteed loans may be paid off in 1910, and the unified debt in 1912. In future Egypt will have the disposal of her own revenues with all the obvious advantages which this implies.

"Apart from this fact, the net financial result of the new arrangement may be summed up as being the addition of nearly £7,000,000 to the reserve fund in the hands of the Government, and a decrease of annual expenditure equivalent to an increase of revenue of about £330,000.

"The financial results of 1904 promise to exceed by more than one and a quarter millions those of 1903, which was itself a record year. The estimate of receipts in the budget for 1905 is £12,500,000 and expenditure £12,000,000, leaving a surplus revenue of £500,000. The revenue for 1904 is expected to exceed the estimates by about £2,000,000.

"Among the chief causes contributing to the wonderful results of the last few years special mention is due to the enormous returns resulting from the cultivation of cotton. But it is doubtful whether the profits from this source can be relied on to increase indefinitely in the same proportion as in the past. No doubt Egyptian cotton will have to contend sooner or later with increased production from other countries, but it would continue to be a very profitable crop to the people of Egypt even though American cotton were on the verge of being cultivated at a loss. That is a great safeguard. The prosperous fellah can live comfortably on £50 a year, and his requirements beyond what his land produces are exceedingly few. The cost of production of cotton elsewhere gives Egypt a substantial margin.

"Navigation dues on boats plying on the Nile and canals have been abolished, thereby giving an additional stimulus to the rapidly increasing boat-building industry and also encouraging the cheaper transport of crops, general merchandise, building materials, and local manufactures.

"The tax of 5 per cent. on transfers of property was one that weighed heavily on the community and offered peculiar temptations to fraud. It has now been reduced to 2 per cent.

"A sum of £20 10s. a head secures complete exemption from military service, and was formerly an almost prohibitive tax for any but the mere wealthy. But it is now paid with ease by all except the very poor, and consequently only the lowest classes accept service in the army.

"The State railways have failed to keep pace with the general development of trade and were becoming yearly more and more incapable of coping with the ever-increasing demands of traffic. The Government intends to spend over £3,000,000 in reorganizing and extending the system.

"A lack of adequate accommodation in the Port of Alexandria for the operations of loading and unloading vessels has been continuously brought to the notice of the Government during the past few years, but the prosperity of the country has increased to an extent out of all proportion to the limited funds which the Treasury had at its free disposal. After the recent change, however, in the financial situation, the Government promptly proceeded to assign the necessary funds to carry out certain projects for the extension of old quays and construction of new ones, and also the erection of warehouses. Additional schemes in this direction are also being considered.

"With regard to the Soudan, the first requirements for its development were irrigation and railways; but it was hitherto impossible to launch out into heavy expenditure so long as the Government was without the means to meet it. An Inspector General of irrigation has now been appointed with an efficient staff of assistants. The Souakin-Atbara Railway is expected to be completed early in 1906. A new port is to be created on the Red Sea, providing a maritime terminus for this railway at a place about thirty miles north of Souakin.

"Money invested in the Soudan yields an excellent return, and the more rapidly the country is developed the sooner will come the time when Egypt will be able to suppress the substantial annual subvention which she now pays to meet the Soudan deficit. Year by year the Soudan Budget shows steadily increasing receipts, and with adequate encouragement it may confidently be hoped that before long the country will be able to dispense with the pecuniary aid of Egypt."

BEST & Co. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale.

Infants' Colored Winter Coats, $3.25 up.

Infants' Colored Spring Coats, $2.00 up.

Pique Reefers, $4.00 up.

Spring Weight Reefers, $3.00 up.

Colored Capes.

All At Greatly Reduced Prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

REPUBLICANS HONOR MEMORY OF M'KINLEY

United States to Police All South America, Speaker Says.

THE SOUTH'S GROWTH TOLD

Protective Tariff and Stand Pat Programme Praised at the West Side Club's Dinner.

Two hundred and fifty members of the West Side Republican Club gathered at Delmonico's last night to dine and make merry, and to render their annual tribute to the memory of William McKinley, the anniversary of whose birth falls to-day. President Charles F. Bostwick of the club was the toastmaster, and the speeches in the main were in praise of the protective tariff and the "stand pat" idea. Letters of regret at inability to attend the dinner were read from President Roosevelt, Senator Chauncey M Depew, and Gov. Frank W. Higgins, who were cheered heartily.

The toast of the evening, "William McKinley," was responded to by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who was introduced as "one of the three men who worked hardest to prevent the war with Spain," the others, according to Toastmaster Bostwick, being Mr. McKinley and the then Secretary of State, William R. Day. Gen. Woodford said in part:

McKINLEY'S WORK.

"I believe that it will be recognized that the life and influence of William McKinley are and must remain among the enduring forces in the life of this Republic. McKinley was the President under whom our power leaped across the Western ocean and planted itself on the islands that stretch like a great embankment along 2,000 miles of the Western and Southwestern Asiatic Coast. McKinley's work in formulating the last development of our protective system must endure.

"May the far-sighted statesmanship of William McKinley find its last and best result in the peace and progress, the education and the uplifting of that Far East where civilization was cradled and the westward march of human progress began long and dim centuries ago."

THE GREATER SOUTH.

Representative Henry Sherman Boutell of Illinois, speaking on "Republican Policies and the South," said in part:

"It is peculiarly fitting that we, on this anniversary, while rejoicing at the general prosperity that prevails throughout the country, should direct our special attention to the present flourishing condition of the Southern States and examine into the causes of their well-being. A great and wonderful change has come over the South in the past twenty years, a change that can only be understood by contrasting the present situation in the Southern States with the conditions that existed during the ten years immediately following the civil war. No people were ever brought face to face with more utter desolation than that which confronted the men of the South on their return from Appomattox.

"Their task was not the hopeful one of restoring an old order, but the well-nigh hopeless task of bringing a new order out of chaos. But they set to work with the courage and patience that create hope and defy failure. And they have triumphed gloriously.

"The South is now producing and sending from her ports full 40 per cent. of the total exports of the country. The capital invested in lumbering in the South increased between 1880 and 1900 from $24,000,000 to $182,000,000, and the value of the annual output from $40,000,000 to $188,000,000.

"The most striking feature of the new development in the South is the increase of manufactures. Factories are springing up all over the South. North Carolina bids fair to rival Michigan in the output of furniture. Alabama stands second in the manufacture of coke and fifth in iron and steel products. In the South west over $25,000,000 has been invested in meat-packing plants. Arkansas is likely to take the lead in the manufacture of lumber. But it is in the manufacture of cotton goods that the South has made the most rapid and surprising progress.

"While Massachusetts still holds the first place among the States in cotton manufacturing, South Carolina now comes second and North Carolina third, leading Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, while Georgia comes seventh, ahead of Connecticut, Maine, and New York, and Alabama is eleventh. During the past year the South has built 26 cotton mills, with 155,472 spindles, while the North has constructed 20 weaving mills and only 2 spindle mills, with 61,184 spindles. The total number of spindles in the Southern States is now about 7,700,000, an increase of 3,000,000 since 1896.

THE SQUARE DEAL.

"Whatever we of the North may do, whatever the Government may accomplish, the real burden of this problem rests on our brethren of the South. In her work of solving this problem the South could have no better, no firmer friend than President Roosevelt, for all that the South needs besides time is a square deal, and no one knows better than the President that a square deal for the South means simply intelligent sympathy from Northern men, unprejudiced even-handed justice from the Federal Government."

Representative James R. Mann of Illinois spoke on "Our Foreign Relations." He would have preferred, he said, to talk about "our poor relations," or even about his wife's relations. Speaking of South American relations, he said:

POLICEMAN FOR ALL.

"We propose in the construction of the Panama Canal to present to mankind the greatest gift mankind has ever made to civilization. And if we assume to be the big policeman on the continent, we must become the guarantors of peace and proper behavior of the various Governments.

"In all our foreign relations we will put our faith in John Hay, the most skilled diplomat in the world, and in President Roosevelt, the most courageous, to maintain our attitude with dignity to ourselves, with respect from the world, and with lasting benefit to civilization."

Job Hedges, who was down to speak on the "State of New York," kept away from that subject successfully, but congratulated himself on having "eaten his way so far to the front in public dinners that he had attained to second place on the programme.

Congressman-elect William S. Bennet, speaking on "A Straight Republican Ticket," said that if the Republicans put up a good State ticket they ought to be able to present an equally good city ticket. Fusion, he said, had never elected a candidate in the city solely because of fusion. "When people vote for fusion," he said, "they vote against something and not for anybody."

Besides the speakers, those at the guest table were Justice John Proctor Clarke, Justice Michael H. Hirschberg, Representative William H. Douglas, William Halpin, Justice Edward E. McCall, the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, and Congressman-elect Herbert Parsons.

Some of those present were Sheppard Knapp, W. M. K. Olcott, Robert Mazet, Otto Kelsey, C. C. Shayne, Samuel Greenbaum, J. Edgar Leaycraft, William R. Willcox, Abraham Gruber, James S. Lehmaier, Guy Van Arminge, and George R. Manchester.

SENATE'S TRIBUTE TO HOAR.

Holds Memorial Exercises — Depew's Estimate of Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Memorial exercises for Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts were held in the Senate to-day. Sixteen speeches were delivered by as many Senators, including Senator Hoar's colleague, Mr. Lodge, his successor, Mr. Crane, and Mr. Depew.

Senator Depew in the course of his eulogy said:

"We read with wonder of the nights when Samuel Johnson gathered about him Goldsmith and Burke and Reynolds and Garrick; and Boswell could make immortal volumes of their conversations, especially at this time when conversation is becoming a lost art, because the shop has invaded the drawing room and the dinner table, and cards have captured society.

"But Senator Hoar knew his favorites among the Greek and Roman classics and the Bible and Shakespeare by heart. He could quote with a familiarity of frequent reading and retentive memory from the literature of the period of Queen Elizabeth and of Queen Anne, as well as the best of modern authors, and he was a member of that coterie which met weekly at Parker's in Boston, where Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, and others reproduced for our day, and in better form, the traditions of the Johnsonian Parliament, and where the Senator and his brother were the quickest and the wittiest of the crowd.

"Whether in conversation or debate there never has been in the American Congress a man so richly cultured and with all his culture so completely at command."

At the conclusion of the speeches the Senate adjourned as a further mark of respect to Mr. Hoar's memory.

END OF ZIONISM, MAYBE.

Jewish Preacher's View of Uprising in Russia.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris spoke in the Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning at the regular services on the "Russian Situation." He prefaced his remarks by reference to the Testaments and to history to show that the people had gradually received a larger sphere of freedom from nations and Governments for the exercise of their powers and duties.

He declared that a free and a happy Russia, with its 6,000,000 Jews, would possibly mean the end of Zionism, since the abolition of the autocracy would practically eliminate the causes that brought Zionism into existence.

Russia, he said, seemed to prefer its own bloody experience in learning the power of the people to profiting by the experience and the history of other nations.

Home Furnishings Decorations.

Special inducements offered on contracts for remodelling residences during SUMMER months.

NEUMAN & CO., 375 5TH AVE.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Reserve Force" that's the word for GRAPE-NUTS FOOD

B. Altman & Co.

GOWNS MADE TO ORDER.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department, Third Floor.

At the present season, facilities are provided for the making to order with exceptional despatch of Gowns suitable for Southern Wear, also Evening, Theatre and Dinner Gowns, Tailor-made Suits and Coats.

¶ In addition, mention is made of a special model "Safety Riding Habit" for Women and Misses, which B. Altman & Co. have the exclusive right to reproduce in the United States.

HOSIERY AT SPECIAL PRICES.

On Monday, January 30th, an assortment of Women's Black Lisle Thread Hosiery, in open-work, embroidered and clocked styles, the regular prices of which are 75c. and $1.00 per pair, will be placed on sale at

45c. per pair: $2.50 per half dozen pairs.

TRIMMED HATS.

Trimmed Millinery Department, Third Floor.

A number of Trimmed Hats and Turbans, appropriate for wear at the present season, and embodying the newest features, both in design and material, are included in the present selection.

¶ Attention is also directed to some special designs in hats of straw and other fabrics, intended for wear at the Winter Resorts.

SALE OF SUMMER SILKS.

Commencing Monday, January 30th, TWELVE THOUSAND yards of Printed Foulard Silks, in a variety of selected designs produced for the approaching season, the regular prices of which range from 75c. to $1.00, will be marked at

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.) 58c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

Various lines of Fine Black Dress Silks are being offered at decidedly less than the usual prices; and on Monday, January 30th, SIX THOUSAND yards of Black Taffeta Silk (21 inch), regular price, 75c., will be placed on sale at . . . 58c. per yard.

SALE OF KID GLOVES,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY FIRST.

A Special Sale of Gloves for Women and Misses will be held beginning Wednesday next, when the following exceptional values will be offered:

WOMEN'S GLACÉ AND SUÈDE KIDSKIN GLOVES, 90c. PER PAIR;

MISSES' GLACÉ GLOVES, 68c. PER PAIR.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Popular Sentiment says:

There are several waters — But

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

tastes the best, is absolutely pure, and has the endorsement of the best people everywhere.

"IT MUST BE THE BEST."

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

The Model Food Store offers strictly pure foods, at prices which insure a great saving.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1905.

When you're down town shopping don't miss lunching at our palatial restaurant—8th Floor.

Pre-inventory bargains

$5.00 for girls' $12.75 dresses—sizes 6 to 14.
$5.00—girls' $9.75 full length coats—6 to 14.
19c. for women's 25c. and 35c. black cotton hose.
35c.—women's 75c. fleece rib vests—or 3 for $1.
35c. for men's 85c. natural wool underwear.
$1.65 pair for women's $3.00 evening slippers.
$1.65 for women's $2.50 kid lace and Blucher boots.
$3.95 for $5.00 trimmed Jersey petticoats.

Special Announcement.

ON Wednesday, February first, we inaugurate our Annual February Sale of Household Furniture—Annual Sale of Lace Curtains—Annual Sale of Rugs and Carpets—Annual February Sale of Silk Petticoats—and our Annual February Sale of Cut Glass and China.

Five well-known sales that it has taken months to prepare for, and you are going to receive the benefit of the lowest prices ever quoted on dependable nigh-class merchandise.

Pre-inventory bargains

9c. yd.—14c. Warren's gros grain featherbone.
25c. pair—45c. double silk-covered dress shields.
25c. for rich sample dress trimmings—up to $1.
12½c. each for 35c. crumpled handkerchiefs.
17c. for initialed and emb. handkerchiefs—up to 50c.
15c. for 29c. fine printed organdies—on white.
12½c. for 25c. woven madras shirting—32 in.
12½c. for our 19c silk mull—chiffon finish.

Annual sale of women's $2, $1.75 & $1.50 kid gloves, $1

ONLY once a year that you can secure these kid glove values at this price—and you choose from the handsomest collection of kid gloves possible to procure. No old passe styles, either, but those new, smart creations which all the world of style will adopt as the correct glove fashion for Spring wear. Main Floor.

We frankly admit that at no other time of the year can we offer $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50 genuine kid gloves at $1, because it's one of those annual events purposely planned months ago to force February business.

Early in the Fall we sent our representative to Grenoble, France, and all other glove-producing centres prepared to place large orders for early shipment, providing special price-concessions could be secured, and this sale is the result of the trip—secured gloves enough at about half price to turn February into the largest glove-selling month of the year—come and secure your season's supply.

Women's genuine kid gloves, in the new Paris Point backs, in all the newest Spring shades, such as black, brown, tan, gold brown, mode, beaver, gray, slate, pearl, white, red, blue, dark green and champagne—in fact one of the handsomest collections we've ever shown, and the price is actually less than the cost of importation—at $1

Women's overseam kid gloves — women's pique gloves for street and dress wear—now is the time to anticipate your wants—under ordinary conditions the lowest we could possibly sell these gloves for would be $1.50. In the lot you'll find a special gathering of women's Cape gloves—Prix seams—sewn; regular $1.50 values at $1

Another great glove offering—Regular $1, $1.25 and $1.50 gloves at 79c. Wish we had enough of these gloves to last a week—new smart ideas in pique and overseam sewn gloves, in all the desirable colors and styles—gloves used by importers as sample pairs and packages to secure import advance orders—all good wearing and good fitting—prices are about half—as these gloves regularly sell at $1, $1.25 and $1.50—Monday at 79c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Preliminary display of imported Spring cloth suits.

TO-MORROW we place on view for the first time in New York about 25 new models direct from the most noted artists of Paris.

Exclusive and very smart creations from Doucet, Paquin, Beer, Bischoffs, David, Raudnitz, Drecoll, Dukes, Joire, Brique, &c., and now comes the interesting part of the story.

These creations are the finest importations to arrive—each one foretelling some particular fashion feature that will be favored by smart dressers this coming season. These suits embody every new and original fashion, though, in fabric, style and ornamentation that Paris has produced.

These suits are to serve their purpose in giving us ideas, which we follow in the designing of our more modestly priced garments, and having served this purpose are offered at much less than the cost in Paris, not including the duty of 60 per cent. and incidental charges. The original cost of these dresses is from 600 to 1,000 francs, which means, landed in New York, from $200.00 to $335.00 each—they will be offered at the uniform price of $100.00 each. Third Floor.

Maker's name in each suit.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Monday—a sale of guaranteed black silks, 50c.

EVEN this extraordinary item is but an inkling of the unusual silk values that await you Monday—the entire section fairly bristles with special silk bargains incident to several special purchases at prices that enable us to offer without a doubt the best array of silks ever shown at these exceptionally low prices. Lower than you've ever paid at this important time of the year. Main Floor.

Black silks—The thoroughly reliable kind pure silk taffeta that is guaranteed to wear—also imported white taffeta that usually sells for 69c.—Monday at..... 50c

59c. for 75c. very fine glace taffeta—one of the largest taffeta manufacturers' overwarps, made for this Spring selling—all the newest combination of colorings for shirt waists and shirt waist suits; in place of 75c. a yard, at..... 59c

Black messaline—All silk—the popular 1905 fabric—value 75c. a yard—Monday special at..... 59c

The new foulards—First showing of the late arrivals of the new 1905 foulards in all the new small neat effects for the new shirt waist suits—one of the handsomest collections ever brought out..... 75c

36 inch black taffetas—Pure Silk—guaranteed to wear—don't think you can equal these silks elsewhere for less than $1.25—Monday we offer a limited quantity at..... 95c

27 inch Shantung—All silk—very heavy grade—colored and natural—usually sold for $1.00 per yard—at..... 75c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Going to break all lace selling records Monday.

YOU'LL help us do it, too, if you take the time to read this extraordinary lace bargain news. These are no ordinary laces—not an ordinary lace sale. It's the surplus stock of an importer who makes a business of supplying the wants of exclusive high-class modistes—a trade that requires not only the very finest and richest laces, but a line of laces you do not often see outside of the exclusive Paris and London shops—all new 1905 creations—at less than half price. Main Floor.

48c. for newest ideas in net top laces—all the latest—seed, repousse, rose point, guipure and other effects—750 pieces—correct tints—Paris Ecru, Ivory and Champagne—lovely designs every one of them—not an old pattern in the collection—choice of all—worth 75c., $1.00, $1.25; at..... 48c

95c. yard for 4,000 yards of St. Gall galloons—the finest laces imported—these from the same source—beautiful Irish lace effects—new Pompadour effects—Point Gaze effects—novelty embroidered galloons with color effects—$1.50 to $3.50 values—at, yd., 95c. and $1.45

75c. and 95c. for some 600 pieces richest St. Gall novelty net top laces—12 to 15 inches wide, soft, beautiful net laces, laces made for finest dressmaking trade—the newest ideas in Point Gaze and Pompadour effects—hand-made Lierre laces—all here in this great offering—worth $1.50 to $3.50 yd.—at 75c. and.. 95c

Lace waistings—hundreds of designs—vast assortment—all the very latest ideas in net effects—raised figures—seed effects—Point Gaze designs—repoussee nets, dots—small figures, &c., &c.; worth half more than we ask—95c. to..... $3.90

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Another sale of combs at 50c

IT'S BEEN a long time since we've held a great comb sale—cannot always secure combs at prices that will enable us to offer remarkable bargains—but here's an extraordinary announcement to make up for not holding a sale in such a long time. Main Floor.

When we say that these are the best comb values we've ever offered we want you to take the statement in its fullest and strongest sense—and come—but come early—come expecting a big surprise, because we are underestimating values—sooner do that than overestimate them.

A manufacturer's and importer's sample line of Combs. We contract for these samples semi-annually—the first of the year and in July, when the commercial men start out on their routes with their new lines—the old lines, equally as good, are discarded, and we buy them.

This time you will find even greater values than ever—it includes all the nobbiest styles in plain imitation shell—Chignon Combs—side Combs—back Combs—pompadour Combs—some are beautifully mounted in French Rhinestone—gold-filled mounting—many of them are regular sellers at $3.00—some at $2.00 and down to $1.00—choice of all..... 50c

On the bargain square about 1,000 combs at 25c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

All 2.95 wool waists at $1

INVENTORY exigencies make this remarkably low price possible—want to clear out all broken lots—odd lots and odd sizes—in one day—and we've made the price so low that we know we'll do it. Second Floor.

Neat, stylish effects in wool waists—mohair, albatross and nun's veiling—some have trimmed yokes—others have tailor stitching or side plaits—also plaited sleeves and back—many sell regularly for $2.95—Monday at..... $1

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale of lounging robes and dressing sacques.

PREPARING for stock taking. Tuesday we take inventory and do not want to count our odd lots, so price them for Monday. Second Floor.

$2.59 for $5.00 blanket robes of soft imported blankets—round collar—bound with satin and Persian border down front—cord and tassel at waist.

$2.95 for $4 lamb's wool eiderdown lounging robes—desirable shades—full front and fitted back—collar trimmed with stitched satin—frogs down front.

79c for crinkled eiderdown dressing sacques — entire sacque bound with shell stitch—turnover collar bound with ribbon—ribbon bow at neck.

59c for 95c. kimono or fitted dressing sacques of Persian fleece-lined cloth—square or round collar—trimmed with braid—Persian border neck and down front.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The new 1905 all wool challies at 39c.

THAT'S one of the interesting features that await you—in fact, challie day—Monday, when you choose from the very latest arrivals at a special reduction.

39c Strictly all-wool challies—very fine textures, in neat floral designs, neat figures, Persian and Dresden stripes, polka dots and floral effects, with Persian and Dresden borders—fabrics which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 75c.—at 39c. **39c**

Main Floor.

54-inch new tailor suiting—mannish effects and pinhead checks—all new Spring weaves—special at..... 1.25

20 pieces all-wool Henrietta—a complete line of new Spring shades—you know how popular Henriettas are this season—special Monday at..... 59c

25 pieces Panama suiting—strictly wool—48 inches wide—in green and blue—blue and white checks—15 different size checks to select from—special, yard..... 98c

20 pieces 45-inch Armure suiting—a splendid assortment—all new Spring shades—excellent value at $1.00 yard—Monday..... 85c

50-inch broadcloth—all-wool twilled back, light weight, for Spring—all desirable shades..... $1

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Last of the January white goods & linens.

THE closing days of the January sale of white goods and linens will be made memorable by offering values that were not possible at the beginning of the sale. We've marked all the odd lots, all broken assortments—goods that are crumpled from handling, &c.—at much lower than the regular January sale prices—everything positively marked to close out before inventory. Main Floor.

MUSLIN SHEETS, PILLOW SLIPS, BED SPREADS AND MUSLINS

by the yard. Ready-made muslin pillow slips, two sizes, at..... 8c each

PILLOW CASES OF STRONG MUSLIN, WELL MADE:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
	12½c.	13½c.	15½c.	17½c.

MUSLIN SHEETS, WITH DEEP HEMS:	54x90	63x90	72x90	81x90	90x90
	36c.	45c.	48c.	55c.	60c.

500 full-size honeycomb bed spreads, reduced to 89c.
500 finer quality honeycomb spreads, reduced to $1.25.
300 large size satin-finish and Marseilles spreads at $1.75.
200 fringed bed spreads for full sized beds at $1.35.
250 honeycomb spreads for twin beds, hemmed, at 95c.
Bleached muslin, yard wide, to-morrow at 5c. yard.

Bleached cambric, yard wide, to-morrow at 5c yard.

300 PIECES VERY FINE QUALITY ENGLISH NAINSOOK, for women's undermuslins, full yard wide, 12 yards to the piece, value $3.00, at $1.50 for 12-yd. piece.

A SALE OF SAMPLE TOWELS—bath, hand towels, toilet towels—all put up in lots of 6 to sell them quick:—
6 towels for 55c.; value 75c. | 6 towels for 75c.; value $1. | 6 towels for 90c.; value $1.25. | 6 towels for $1.20; value $1.50.

A SALE OF GERMAN HEMSTITCHED TABLECLOTHS.

8-4 size,	10-4 size,	12-4 size,
value $1.35,	value $1.95,	value $2.35,
$1.00	$1.50	$1.95

A SPECIAL SALE OF SCOTCH DAMASK PATTERN CLOTHS.

8-4 size,	10-4 size,	12-4 size,
value $1.95,	value $2.50,	value $2.98,
$1.50	$1.95	$2.45

Renaissance doylies, value 10c., at..... 5c. each
Renaissance centre-pieces, value 75c., at..... 59c. each

RENAISSANCE SCARFS WITH LINEN CENTRES

36 inches long,	54 inches long,	72 inches long,
value $2.00,	value $2.65,	value $3.95,
at $1.50	at $1.95	at $2.50

Hemstitched drawn linen almost half price—At 39c., 49c., 69c. each.

Centre-pieces, lunch cloths, shams, scarfs, tray covers; various sizes, according to prices.
CLUNY LACE LINENS, handsome centre-pieces, hand made, at $2.98 and $3.95 each. Doylies, 25c. up.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A mammoth clearing of crumpled muslin underwear

JANUARY selling has been unprecedented and we've heaped up mountains of finest undermuslins that became a little crumpled during the great rush days. Two days of the annual sale remain, and all must go in that short time. That's why we say values are greater than at any time during the month, even if prices are the same. How reasonable it is that they should be—you know it is imperative that we dispose of every garment handled.

At 95c Ten different styles of nainsook gowns—square or pointed yokes trimmed with tucks, insertion and hemstitching—others slipover or chemise styles—trimmed with ribbons and edge—short or long sleeve effect.

At 95c.—Walking skirts of cambric with full umbrella flounce—trimmed with hemstitched tucks, rows of lace insertion and lace ruffle.

At 95c.—Beautiful assortment of nainsook corset covers—trimmed with alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertion, beading, ribbon and lace edge.

At 95c.—Nainsook umbrella drawers—trimmed with ruffles of embroidery and insertion—others with lawn ruffles inserted with lace, ribbon and lace edge.

At 25c Women's umbrella drawers, with flounce of lawn, with hemstitched tucks, lace or embroidery edge.

Women's cambric corset covers—high, V or round neck—trimmed with insertions, tucks, hemstitching and edge.

At 45c 45c. for women's umbrella petticoats, made of cambric, full umbrella flounce, finished with rows of hemstitched tucks—also extra underlay.

45c. for women's muslin gowns—seven different styles—Empire, bishop, V, high or square neck—trimmed with insertions of lace or embroidery, tucks and hemstitching—neck and sleeves to correspond.

45c. for corset covers of fine nainsook, full front, trimmed with rows of fine lace insertion, beading, ribbon and lace edge.

75c. for muslin and cambric gowns, high neck or Empire effect trimmed—very dainty.

At $1.95.—Nainsook night gowns—short sleeves, made of deep embroidery, tucks and ruffles of lace, square-neck effect, trimmed with Scotch insertion and ribbon drawn through, lace edge.

At $1.95.—Very special value in cambric walking skirts—full umbrella flounce, tucked and trimmed with full embroidery ruffle.

At 45c.—Several good styles of umbrella drawers—with ruffle of embroidery or lawn ruffles, lace insertion and edge. Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale 100 pairs soiled blankets.

JUST a little shop worn, but the low price will remove that objection. However, when they are washed, are as good as those right off the loom—better, for that matter, because you'd hardly use any blanket without first washing it. Main Floor.

There are also 300 bed comforters—we intend to sell them before February first and have made prices accordingly.

The blankets will range in price from 69c. to $4.50 per pair. The comforters will range in price from 79c. to $3.05 per pair.

A saving of 25c. to 1.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-morrow a great sale of flour and standard groceries

PRICES that are bound to reduce your table expenses to the lowest ebb, at the same time giving you the best the world produces. Telephone Chelsea—2100, mail your order, come in person—sixth floor—don't miss this saving sale that starts to-morrow. We'll take care of your order in the best way known to modern methods.

PATENT FLOUR—Washburn & Crosby's Gold Medal or Royal Stuart Premium Patent; regular price, $7.50; special barrel in wood, $6.95; ¼-barrel sack..... 87c

BONELESS—Breakfast Bacon—Finest English, mild sugar cured; 4 to 5 lb. strips, lb..... 11½c

SYRUP — DELMONICO—Golden Drips; gal., 35c.; ½ gal., 65c.; ¼ gal., can..... 35c

PRINCESS TEAS—Choicest Selections from India and Ceylon; RED LABEL, 75c.; BLUE LABEL, $1.00; $1.50; $2.00 lb..... 40c

SOAP—ROYAL STUART, unequalled for laundry and general household use; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 full lb. bars..... 49c

NEW MIXED NUTS—A combination of all the best and most popular varieties; lb., 13c.; 2 lb. for..... 25c

PEAS—CAMERON EARLY June, new pack; sweet and tender; case, 24 cans, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; 2-lb. can..... 10c

CAROLINA RICE—Fancy White Rice; whole head; 100-lb. sack, $4.25; 50-lb. sack, $2.00; 5 lbs. for..... 24c

Receipt for cooking Rice, Southern Style, with every purchase.

Visit the Southern Rice Kitchen, 6th Floor.

IMPORTED OLIVES—Royal Stuart; finest bright Manzanillas, pitted and stuffed with pimentoes; three bottles, $1.00; regular 40c. size; 16-oz. vase bottle..... 35c

PURE FRUIT EXTRACTS—Cameron double strength Vanilla or Lemon; 8-oz. bottle, 49c.; 4-oz. bottle, 25c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 15c

RUBY BEETS—FINEST New York State pack, young and tender, uniform size; case, 24 cans; $3.25; dozen, $1.65; 2-lb. can..... 15c

PUMPKIN — FANCY—quality solid pack fruit; case 24 cans, $1.55; dozen, 80c.; 3-lb. can..... 7c

MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI—Fine quality; 10-lb. wood box..... 45c

CONCENTRATED Soups—Libby, McNeill & Libby's Peerless, Vegetable, Tomato, Oxtail, Mulligatawney, Consomme, Chicken or Beef Broth; can, 8c.; doz. each or assorted, 95c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Fancy Cold Packed Delaware Fruit; case 24 cans, $1.65; doz., 83c.; regular 10c 3-lb. can..... 7c

COFFEE—SIMPSON Crawford Blend of Fancy Imported Java and Mocha; pleases nearly everybody; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

NEW ENGLAND SPINACH—Potter & Wrightington, finest garden grown; case 24 cans, $3.65; dozen, $1.85; full 3-lb. can..... 16c

FANCY FLORIDA ORANGES—Thin skinned, large, sweet fruit; dozen, 19c.; ½ box, 88 oranges, $2.69

NORWAY MACKEREL New importations, without heads or tails; 10-lb. pail, $1.85; 5-lb. pail..... $1.00

LIMA BEANS—VALLEY Brand, tender and creamy; WHITE WAX BEANS, Fernwood Brand, nicely cut, for select table use; cut STRINGLESS BEANS, natural flavor and tender; dozen each or assorted, 95c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c

PITTED DATES—Finest imported; new Hallowee; dozen, $1.40; carton..... 12c

EVAPORATED APPLES—Large, thin slices, thoroughly peeled and perfectly cored; dozen, $1.70; carton..... 15c

TABLE APPLES—Fanciest, large, handsome Spitzenbergs; box containing 108 Apples, $3.25; doz. $3.25; doz..... 40c

JAVA AND MOCHACOFFEE—Waverly Blend, fine imported rich drinking coffee; 5 lb., $1.00; lb..... 22c

MINCE MEAT—Condensed, seedless; best quality; qt. Mason jar, 39c.; pint Mason jar..... 20c

MAINE SUGAR CORN or Succotash—Royal Stuart finest new pack; case 24 cans, $2.95; doz., $1.50; 2-lb. can..... 13c

COTTOLENE—FAIRBANK'S Best Shortening, 2, 4, or 10-lb. pail, lb. 9½c

SWEET POTATOES—Vine and kiln dried; peck..... 45c

HAMS — SIMPSON Crawford Special, Mild Golden Sugar Cured, Corn Fed Small Pig Hams, 10 to 12-lb. size, lb. ... 11½c

Sale pure whiskeys and wines.

PIPER HEIDSIECK Champagne — Specially reduced; case 12 quarts, $28.00; case 24 pints, $29.75; quart bottle $2.35; pint bottle..... $1.28

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding—Pure Rye Whiskey, 8 years old; gallon, $3.25; case, 12 full quart bottles, $10.00; full qt. bottle..... 85c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessey & Co., vintage 1886; regular $1.25 size bottle; special price, case 12 bottles, $11.00; bottle..... $1.00

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Heather Glen; extra special reserve; guaranteed absolutely pure; gallon, $5.85; case, 12 bottles, $14.00; bottle..... $1.25

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.35; case, 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle..... 65c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $2.75; case 12 full quarts, $8.50; full quart..... 75c

PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, Angelica or Tokay; gallon, $2.25; $2.00, $1.75, $1.35, 90c. and 75c.; full qt. bottle, 60c., 50c.... 38c

HOLLAND GIN—THE famous Meder Swan; none better imported; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gallon, white bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 white glass bottle..... 69c

JAMAICA RUM—FINE old liquors, aged in wood; gallon, $3.75, $2.50; bottle, $1.00..... 75c

An $18 dinner set at $12.95

100 pieces and 100 sets

WE say they are worth $18 because that's the lowest we've ever known this dinner set to sell for outside of this store. Some exclusive shops even ask more. We're going to make the last two days of this month dinnerware days—a time when practically our entire stock is marked at a very decided reduction.

12.95 for $18 dinner sets—100 pieces—neatly decorated, in border patterns, with gold lines on every piece.

10.00 for 14.50 American porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces—neat spray decorations and gold lines—exceptional value.

19.95 for 32.50 Theo. Haviland dinner sets — neat spray decorations.

19.50 for 30.00 Austrian china dinner sets—rich border decorations.

Extraordinary sale of odd china

12c. each for 3.00 doz. bread and butter plates—1,000 dozen—neat Dresden decorations.

10c. to 50c. for odd cups and saucers—250 dozen—values from 15c. to 1.00.

10c. for 15c. odd china bread and butter plates—200 dozen.

29c. to 3.00 for fancy plaques—50 dozen—also cake plates.

25c. for 35c. fancy china cake plates.

19c. to 1.35 for fancy salad bowls—value 40c. to 2.00.

25c. for 35c. ramekins.

50c. to 1.75 for chocolate pots.

85c. to 6.50 for pudding sets.

45c. to 3.50 for cracker jars—value 75c. to 5.00.

$25 Tuxedo coat & vest $12

Silk lined—trousers to match, $3.25.

FORTY SUITS—that's all we have, but if we had a thousand there couldn't be a better variety or division of sizes. There's no man so hard to fit that he cannot find a Tuxedo here to-morrow that will fit right. Second Floor.

Thousands of men have no Tuxedos; they need them occasionally, but hardly often enough to warrant their paying the tailor $35 or $40. It is to them and to others who know our suits are equal to the made-to-measure production at three times our price that we intend to sell these suits to-morrow.

The coats and vests are not only silk lined and have gros grain facings, but are tailored in the most approved style, and fit perfectly. The material is a fine black thibet—considered the most approved fabric used in the highpriced, made-to-measure Tuxedo suits.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES AGAINST MATERIALISM

Sends a Letter to Frederic Mistral, the Provencal Poet.

APPEALS FOR NATION'S SOUL

Mr. Roosevelt Says That Without the Things of the Spirit Industrialism Is Useless.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt has written an autograph letter to Frédéric Mistral, the Provencal poet, to whom the Nobel Prize for Literature was recently awarded.

The letter acknowledges the receipt of a volume of Mistral's poems, and then warmly approves of the poet's teachings as applied to busy American life. The President says in part:

"You are teaching a lesson that none more need to learn than we of the West, we of this eager, restless, wealth-seeking Nation—the lesson that after a certain not very high level of material well-being has been reached, then the things that really count in life are things of the spirit.

"Factories and railroads are good up to a certain point, but courage and endurance, love of wife and child, love of home and country, love of lover for sweetheart, love of beauty in man's work and in Nature, love and emulation of daring and lofty endeavor, are the homely work-a-day virtues and heroic virtues.

"These are better still, and if they are lacking no piled-up riches, no roaring, clanging industrialism, no feverish and many-sided activity shall avail either individual or nation.

"I do not underrate these things of a nation's body. I only desire that they shall not make us forget that besides the nation's body there is also the nation's soul."

By direction of the American Government Consul General Skinner of Marseilles visited the small village of Maillane, in the heart of old Provence, and personally delivered the foregoing to the venerable poet.

President Roosevelt, who was known in his Harvard days as a student and admirer of the works of the troubadours and trouvères, was among the first subscribers to the fund for the Provençal Museum at Arles which Frédéric Mistral founded.

Mistral, it has recently been announced, will devote the 50,000f. which he received as his share of the Nobel Prize for literature to enlarge this museum, which is called the Musée Arlatan. The town authorities will help by making over an old palace for the purpose, and the additional sum necessary is to be provided by a rich American resident of Arles, Edward Leon. Mr. Leon offers a subscription of 50,000f. and proposes to arrange five lectures in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, which he thinks will add 150,000f. more.

Mistral hopes that the new museum may in time become "the palace of the Félibridge, the centre for its meetings and popular fêtes." It is hardly necessary to add that he does not propose himself to deliver the lectures in this country. He is so consistent a devotee of the "simple life" that some time ago he absolutely refused to visit Paris even to be honored by the Academy.

MAY HURT OUR GERMAN TRADE

Interpretation of Empire's New Treaties Not Yet Defined.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Government this evening published abstracts of the new commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Roumania, and Servia, which are expected deeply to affect Germany's foreign trade for the next ten years, the term for which the treaties run.

The treaties represent quite four years' work, for before the negotiations were begun the new tariff was devised and adopted after eighteen months' debate.

Treaties will affect the United States adversely only in case the conventions are defined by Germany as not coming under the most favored nation clause. The Government is not willing to say in advance how American products will be treated, although the inference is that the German Government is reluctant to give the United States the benefits of bargains in which Germany will give something in order to gain some other thing.

The German Government would gladly negotiate a reciprocal treaty with the United States. The question as to what can be done in the absence of such a treaty remains open.

KAISER'S UNIVERSITY PLAN.

Proposal to Exchange Professors to be Laid Before Mr. Roosevelt.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Emperor William has directed the Ambassador to the United States, Baron Speck von Sternburg, to lay before President Roosevelt in official form a suggestion for an exchange of professors between Germany and America.

The Ambassador, who sailed on Jan. 25, only carries an outline of the project. The President will be asked to approve it and co-operate in making a workable plan.

The Emperor has invited several German professors to present their ideas on the subject to him.

GERMAN MINERS LOSE HOPE.

Abandon Idea of an Early Settlement of the Strike.

ESSEN, Jan. 28.—Since the conference between a committee of seven and the Governmental commission the coal mine strikers have taken a pessimistic view of the situation and have abandoned hope of an early settlement of the strike. Commissioner von Velsen has returned to Berlin.

The mine owners declare that the proposed revision of the mining laws in the interest of the operatives will have a damaging effect on the German manufacturing industry, intensify the danger of foreign competition, and encourage operatives to come forward later with greater demands.

BAD OUTLOOK IN AUSTRIA.

Impetus Given to Movement for Hungarian Separation.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The officials here consider that the result of the elections in Hungary will probably exercise a far-reaching influence on European politics.

The defeat of the Tisza element is construed as giving a serious impetus to the movement for the separation of Hungary from Austria.

It is also anticipated that Austria is so occupied with home problems that it will be impossible for her to realize her ambitions in the Balkans when the agitation in that quarter is resumed in the Spring.

KING EDWARD HONORS CHOATE

Expresses Regret at His Retirement from the London Embassy.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Ambassador and Mrs. Choate have returned to their London residence after a visit to Windsor Castle, where they were guests of King Edward and Queen Alexandra from Wednesday to Friday of this week.

At a dinner at Windsor Castle on Wednesday evening King Edward escorted Mrs. Choate to the dining hall and Mr. Choate accompanied Queen Alexandra. Throughout the visit King Edward was especially cordial to Ambassador Choate, and it is learned that he took occasion at the dinner to express his sincere regret that Mr. Choate would shortly retire from the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and congratulated him on what he had accomplished during his term of office, specifically crediting Mr. Choate with having completed the entente cordiale between Great Britain and the United States.

In fact, in many ways throughout the visit their Majesties showed special favors to Ambassador and Mrs. Choate. Queen Alexandra personally accompanied Mrs. Choate over the castle on Thursday, and this and many acts of courtesy and evidences of friendship will be pleasant memories of Mr. and Mrs. Choate's last visit to Windsor during Mr. Choate's term of office as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Choate accompanied Queen Alexandra in a motor car to Virginia Water, where they took luncheon with King Edward's shooting party.

Mr. Choate, it is understood, will, at the request of President Roosevelt, remain in London for some time after his term actually expires in order to wind up important pending matters in which he is concerned. He expects to leave for America in May.

Secretary of Embassy Henry White will visit the United States next month, and will be present at the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

JANOWSKI WINS A GAME.

French Chess Champion's First Success Against F. J. Marshall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—D. Janowski, chess champion of France, scored his first victory in his match with F. J. Marshall, the American player, in the third game of the series, contested at the rooms of the Cercle de Philidor this afternoon and making the record to date two games to one in Marshall's favor.

The latter had the move and opened with the queen's gambit, which, as in the first game, the Frenchman declined. Play followed the hackneyed variation wherein the queen's bishop is deployed at king's knight five, and for a long time honors remained even. Janowski pressed the fighting and eventually established a superior position. After fifty moves Marshall was constrained to resign the game.

The fourth game will be played next Tuesday, when it will be Janowski's turn to play the white pieces.

OVERRULE CUSTOMS HEAD.

General Appraisers Revive Contest for Independent Power.

A rebuke was administered to the Treasury Department for exceeding its jurisdiction by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday in a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay. The incident revives the controversy between the Board and Secretary Shaw which came up about a year ago as to the Board's status as an independent customs court.

The decision yesterday was written in reference to a claim by George F. Miller of Milwaukee for free entry for certain articles as personal effects. Miller filed his claim in the regular way and on the date set for a hearing before the Board wrote that he wished to withdraw the case as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury already had granted to him the relief which he asked. Mr. Hay says in his decision:

"We are not advised by what warrant of the law the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury can decide a case pending before the Board of United States General Appraisers, and of which said Board is given exclusive jurisdiction by Section 14 of the Act of June 10, 1890."

Mr. Hay then overrules the protest on the ground that the protestant has failed to offer any evidence in support of his claim, without passing on whether the articles were properly entitled to free entry or not.

THROUGH LINE FOR GOULD.

Western Maryland's New Agreement with Baltimore and Ohio.

It is officially announced that an agreement has been made by the Western Maryland Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio whereby, pending the completion of the former's line between Cherry Run and Cumberland, a through line is established by way of the Baltimore and Ohio between these points, and thence by the Western Maryland Railroad, for the movement of coal and coke tonnage from the West Virginia Central to the Western Maryland piers at Port Covington.

This agreement places the Western Maryland Railroad in the position it originally held of being able to ship coal directly from West Virginia in advance of the completion of the connecting link now under construction between Cherry Run and Cumberland. The sending of trains under the new arrangement was started yesterday, and by next week cars will begin to arrive at the new pier at Port Covington.

This agreement is the last step in the settlement by which the Western Maryland secures its own through line to the coast from the West Virginia coal fields. It practically means that the Goulds have carried the last obstacle in their fight for a through line from the Mississippi to tide water at Baltimore.

BARON DE KIS-JOKA'S DEBTS.

His American Wife Absolved by Cleveland Bankruptcy Court.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Carlotta Hart Takacs de Kis-Joka has been absolved by the bankruptcy court from the mass of European debts which she assumed with her titled Hungarian husband. Referee in Bankruptcy Remington to-day filed his report in the United States District Court, recommending her discharge, and Judge Wing promptly approved the order.

Carlotta Hart is the daughter of a wealthy Cleveland manufacturer who married Baron Jules Takacs de Kis-Joka last Winter while traveling in Europe. She lived with him a few weeks and then fled to America with her parents. Divorce proceedings to release her from the marital bonds are pending.

Solomon Kaiser of Vienna, the Baron's principal creditor, followed the young woman to this country and brought suit to recover loans made to her husband, on the ground that she had signed notes after the marriage.

The wife then filed voluntary bankruptcy proceedings.

Mexico's Two New Cruisers.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 28.—The Mexican cruisers Bravo and Morelos, of eight guns and 1,227 tons each, recently built in Italy, arrived here to-day from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on their way to Mexico.

FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE PROMISED BY MR. TAFT

Administration's Policy Declared by Secretary of War.

REDUCED DUTIES MEANWHILE

Date of Independence Left Indefinite, but Will Come When Conditions Are Settled, Declares the Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Independence of the Filipinos as the policy of the Administration was set forth by Secretary of War Taft to-day at the Ways and Means Committee's hearing on the Curtis bill reducing the duty on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines.

His declaration was qualified by the statement that independence would not be granted until conditions had become settled in the islands, until inter-island communication had been established, and a reasonable public opinion created. But, as Mr. Williams of Mississippi pointed out, this was the first authoritative departure from the original Republican position.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Taft engaged in a colloquy, as a result of which they agreed that the only difference between the Administration's position and that of the Democratic Party is that the Democrats would set a date for the declaration of independence, while the Administration prefers to leave the date indefinite.

The most significant thing about the discussion was that Mr. Taft indicated that the Administration would not wait until the Filipinos were capable of self-government as Americans understand the word. Mr. Williams sought to draw him out on this point, and the Secretary appeared very willing to be drawn. He answered Mr. Williams's questions on the subject by saying that the Filipinos probably never would be capable of self-government to the same extent as Americans, but nevertheless he did not qualify in the least his statement that independence would be granted to them when conditions became settled, provided they wanted it. In previous Republican utterances on this subject the words "self-government" have been used. Mr. Taft did not hesitate to use the word "independence."

Secretary Taft, in his argument in favor of the bill reducing the duty on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines, contended that as the Philippines belong to the United States it is our duty to establish and maintain the best possible conditions there.

"Certainly," he said, "the present status of the islands so far as our relations to them are concerned will remain the same throughout the present generation, and probably longer." With this in view, he maintained, it would be as just to establish a tariff between the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania as between the United States and the Philippines. Ultimately free trade would have to come between the Islands and the United States.

Secretary Taft asserted warmly that Congress had already enacted a measure which was eminently unfair to the Islands: "You have declared that in 1906 American bottoms shall carry everything that is shipped between the United States and the Philippines, both ways. Is it possible that the House of Representatives or the Senate can force upon these people a domestic policy with reference to the carrying of goods and yet withhold the opportunity of markets for those goods?"

Secretary Taft thus discussed the Islands industries, and said there was no danger whatever that either sugar or tobacco from the Philippines would "swamp" or even figure in the markets of this country. He referred to reports that he was willing to compromise on a 25 per cent. reduction.

"I am willing," he added, "to compromise on anything in the way of a reduction if I can't get all. This, on the theory that we are coming ultimately to free trade with the archipelago, and every step in that direction is going to teach these tumorous sugar and tobacco gentlemen that they are not going to be injured by it."

Taking up the labor question, he said the whole policy of the Administration was against the introduction of Chinese labor in the Islands.

BIG GAME ON LINER.

Talk of Some Heavy Losses at Cards on the Baltic.

Rumors of card playing in which thousands of dollars changed hands were circulated on the White Star Line pier yesterday morning, when the big liner Baltic docked. As the story went, the playing started soon after the big liner had cleared Queenstown, and lasted for four days. There was no talk of unfair play.

The detectives on the pier scrutinized the arrivals for familiar faces, but there was no one on board whom they had reason to connect with the "ocean gambling fraternity."

There was considerable speculating on the days' runs of the big liner.

The Baltic encountered unusually rough weather, which accounts for her delay in making port. Among those who came over were J. P. Morgan, Jr., and his family, Francis Gallatin, Mrs. Eugene Hale and Miss Blanche Ring, the actress.

Another White Star liner in yesterday was the Cretic from the Mediterranean. Like the Baltic, she had an unusually rough passage.

FAVORS STRONGER NAVY.

Its Upbuilding Should Go On, House Naval Committee Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In its report accompanying the Naval Appropriation bill to-day the House Committee on Naval Affairs makes the following comment:

"The committee firmly believes that the policy of Congress to build up the American Navy should be continued and accordingly, notwithstanding the fact that we are now building a large number of battleships and cruisers, recommends what in its judgment is a reasonably strong programme for the coming year, a programme which it feels assured will meet the approval of the American people.

"Our great National policies, the construction of the Panama Canal, the insistency on the Monroe doctrine, the protection of American citizens, the support of our foreign policies, the great work of the regeneration of the Philippines, and the National defense, all demand that the building up of the navy shall go on."

SECRECY OVER CANAL PLANS.

Franchot Doesn't Want to Talk—Opponents May Be Troublesome.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—When questioned as to what his policy on the letting of the first six canal contracts would be, Superintendent of Public Works Franchot, when he returned here to-day from his home, in Olean, declined flatly to make any definite answer.

Superintendent Franchot seemed very desirous to maintain silence on the subject. Apparently the letting of the contracts will not take place until next week, and perhaps not then. The impression continues that the opponents of the barge canal project will continue to find some means to block the progress of the work.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth,

Editor and publisher of the London Daily Mail and 34 other daily and weekly publications, recently told a friend in England that the greatest sight in America was the BROOKLYN EAGLE newspaper plant. He also remarked: "In the realms of practical newspaper production the EAGLE press room should be dated '1910.' It is filled with devices that will not become general until that time or thereabouts." It is the wonderful mechanical equipment that has made possible the publication by the EAGLE of a

Daily Picture Section

Containing all the day's news in pictures—a new feature in daily journalism. Every reader should see that his EAGLE contains the PICTURE SECTION.

Beginning Feb. 6.—the new Serial Story, J. PERCY DUNBAR, FINANCIER, will start and continue every day, a story of love and money.

DO NOT MISS A SINGLE COPY OF THE BROOKLYN EAGLE.

1905
60TH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, President.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1905.

Cash on hand and in Banks		$1,172,320.91
Loans on Collateral, U. S. Bonds and other securities		1,937,450.00
United States and other Bonds, par		22,094,401.53
First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate		46,302,397.97
Real Estate		3,109,690.97
Loans on Policies in Force		13,494,901.42
Agents' Balances and Cash Obligations		70,419.77
Total		$89,101,581.57
Interest due and accrued	$1,621,010.63	
Net deferred and unreported premiums on Policies in force	1,118,143.40	2,739,154.03
Total		$91,840,745.40

LIABILITIES.

Reserve fund, according to the Actuaries' and American Tables of Mortality with 4 and 3 per cent. interest	$84,530,104.00	
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	194,387.33	
Deferred Endowment Claims	120,440.83	
Deferred Death Claims	122,214.49	
Present value of $357,258.84 hereafter payable on Matured Installment Bonds	274,000.55	
Allowance for Unpresented and Contingent Claims	325,000.00	
Dividends due and unpaid	294,220.04	
Premiums paid in advance	36,961.06	85,918,227.30
Surplus		$5,922,518.10
MARKET VALUE OF BONDS OVER PAR		$1,397,044.87
ASSETS ON MARKET VALUE BASIS		93,237,790.27
SURPLUS ON MARKET VALUE BASIS		7,319,562.97
POLICIES ISSUED AND REVIVED IN 1904		26,801
INSURING		$54,801,703.00
POLICIES IN FORCE JANUARY 1ST, 1905		155,009
INSURING		$363,801,084.00

RECEIPTS IN 1904.

Premiums		$13,702,820.74
Interest		3,956,131.42
Rents		174,100.72
Profit on sales of foreclosed Real Estate		14,867.65
Total Receipts		$17,847,760.51
Balance January 1, 1904		83,901,850.44
		$101,749,616.98

EXPENDITURES IN 1904.

Death Claims	$5,081,321.91	
Endowments	1,293,530.92	
Annuities	120,694.45	
Surrendered Policies	1,438,150.44	
Dividends or Return Premiums	1,020,774.55	
Total Paid Policyholders		$9,854,781.27
Taxes on Real Estate	$52,800.62	
Other Taxes, Fees, and Licenses	401,113.44	
Real Estate Expenses	56,533.00	
Investment Expenses	41,328.07	
Medical Expenses	150,584.26	
Legal Expenses	45,852.12	
Commissions and Agency Expenses	1,488,977.59	
Salaries and other Office Expenses	368,144.69	
Advertising, Printing, and Postage	108,049.23	
Total Expenses and Taxes		$2,723,983.02
Premiums on Bonds Purchased		69,261.31
Total Expenditures		$12,648,025.60
Balance January 1, 1905		89,101,591.37
		$101,749,616.98

INCREASE IN 1904 OVER 1903.

IN PREMIUM RECEIPTS	$1,029,957.39
IN TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,244,332.61
IN AMOUNT PAID POLICY HOLDERS	556,992.37
IN ASSETS, PAR VALUES	5,444,878.78
IN ASSETS, MARKET VALUES	5,778,901.15
IN SURPLUS, PAR VALUES	274,658.39
IN SURPLUS, MARKET VALUES	608,720.76
IN INSURANCE ISSUED AND REVIVED	6,953,653.00
IN OUTSTANDING INSURANCE	26,337,523.00

Ratio of Expenses and Taxes to Total Income, 1904, 15.26 per cent.; 1903, 15.27 per cent.

DIRECTORS.

AMZI DODD, EDWARD H. WRIGHT, MARCUS L. WARD, FRED'K M. SHEPARD, FRED'K FRELINGHUYSEN, ALBERT B. CARLTON, BLOOMFIELD J. MILLER, ROBERT F. BALLANTINE, EDWARD L. DOBBINS, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOHN O. H. PITNEY, JOHN R. HARDIN.

COBLE & CERF, Gen'l Agents,
135-137 BROADWAY, - - - - - NEW YORK.

CHEMIST DIES BY ACCIDENT.

Explosion Causes Death of Joseph Glatz—Assistant Hurt.

Joseph Glatz, an expert chemist of wide acquaintance in the wholesale drug trade of the United States, died on Friday at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, of injuries due to an explosion at his laboratory, at Eleventh and Vernon Avenues. The accident occurred on Wednesday while he and his assistant, John Kelly, were experimenting. Kelly is yet in the hospital and unable to tell much of the happening. Mr. Glatz was found unconscious near his assistant, who was dazed. His right arm was broken and he had internal injuries.

Mr. Glatz was born in Hermanstadt, Austria, in 1842, and studied at the University of Vienna. Coming to this city in 1865, he engaged in the drug importing business and founded the firm of Schering & Glatz of 58 Maiden Lane. Fifteen years ago he left it to engage in chemical research. At the Centennial Exposition Mr. Glatz was a representative of the German Government. He was a member of the Royal Chemical Society of England and was identified with the introduction of the manufacture in this country of glycerine from waste soap lyes and with the making of chloral hydrate. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him. The funeral will be held at his late home, 170 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, to-day, the Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam of the Reformed Church on the Heights, officiating.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Arrived: Hartford at Havana, Minneapolis, Chattanooga, Yankton, and Eagle at Boston, and New Orleans at Mare Island.

Sailed: Maine from Boston for Portland, Newport from Boston for San Juan, Chicago from Acapulco for San Diego, Alexander from Guam for Cavite, Elcano from Kiu-kiang for Nankin, and Columbia from New Orleans for Portugas.

Barge Sunk, Crew Probably Lost.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 28.—A sunken barge was discovered to-day by the men of the life-saving station. She is lying four miles from here. Only the masts are showing, and the name of the vessel is not known. It is thought probable that she was lost with her crew during the storm on Wednesday.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

To-Morrow, MONDAY Afternoon, at 2:30,

CONTINUING TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS AT THE SAME HOUR,

The

Thomas E. Waggaman

Collection.

EVENING SESSIONS

To-Morrow (Monday) and Tuesday Evenings

Promptly at 8 o'Clock.

Antique Japanese Color Prints, Kakemonos, Panels, Books and exceedingly rare old Screens.

European Etchings and Fine Art Books.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South New York.

ALUMNI ACT ON SOCIETIES.

To Inquire About Montclair High School Secrets.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Montclair High School Alumni Association has appointed a committee, consisting of Arthur H. Bradford, W. E. Marcus, Jr., W. I. Lincoln Adams, Carrington Howard, Amy Sawyer, Corinne Smith, and Dorothy Baxter, to investigate the high school secret societies. Three of the committee are members of the Sigma Sigma Society of the school.

The action was called forth by letters sent to Superintendent Spaulding from parents in response to his circular attacking the school societies. All the communications approve of the stand Mr. Spaulding has taken and express the belief that the societies are a detriment to public school life.

McHUGH of 9 Forty-second St. West of Fifth Ave.

NICE WALL PAPERS FROM 10c. A PIECE

FRENCH PRESSED PAPERS $1.00.

☞ Visitors Welcome.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co

At the Sign of the "Popular Shop"

(Trade Mark Reg'd.)

A DIME TO-DAY

Invested for carfare to read an announcement in our windows is going to pay you royally. Notice will be withdrawn early Monday morning.

NEW YORK ART CO., Inc.,
407 Sixth Av., bet. 24th & 25th Sts.

C. C. Shayne,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

Russian Sables

At the following Reduced Prices:—

$750 imperial silk lined Stole, 4 very heavily furred skins, dark shade	$500
$700 La Reina Scarf, 4 skins, dark shades	$425
Imperial Scarf, 4 dark skins; will sell at cost of Skins	$900
$1,000 La Reina Scarf, 6 skins, good color	$650
$1,000 Eugenia Collar, 2 extra dark imperial skins, finished with tailed border	$600
$1,050 La Reina Scarf, 6 dark skins	$650
$1,200 Fancy Scarf, heads mounted and crossed at the back, 6 dark, extra silvery skins	$700
$1,200 imperial silk lined Stole, 8 dark, heavy fleeced skins; sell for	$800
$1,500 La Reina Scarf, 6 very dark skins (decided bargain)	$800
$1,800 Imperial Stole, 4 very dark choice skins; sell for	$1,200
$2,500 Imperial Stole, 8 very dark, handsome skins, double width over shoulder; sell for	$1,500
$2,500 Pelerine, 8 dark and silvery skins, extremely handsome; sell for	$1,400
$3,000 Shoulder Cape, finished with tails and paws, 13 very dark skins; sell for	$2,000
$3,000 Imperial Stole, 8 skins, very dark and silvery; sell for	$2,400
$3,600 Imperial Stole, 12 skins, extra dark; will sell for	$2,500
$6,000 Mantle, with long tabs, 17 skins, dark and silvery; will sell for	$4,500
$250 Stole, silk lined, 4 skins	$175
$300 Cross Boa, 2 skins, silvery, dark shade; will sell for	$250
$300 Tie Scarf, fur both sides, 4 skins, good color	$250
$300 Fancy Scarf, 4 skins, very heavily furred, good color	$225
$300 Florentine Scarf, 4 skins, very heavy, good shade	$200
$300 La Reina Scarf, 4 skins, medium shade, silvery	$200
Pelerine Stole, with storm collar, 8 skins, good shade	$400
$350 Fancy Head Boa, 3 dark skins	$200
$500, the new style Scarf, 3 very dark skins	$375
$400 La Reina Scarf, 4 skins, good shade	$300
$450 Scarf, head mounted, 2 very dark skins, splendid bargain, for	$250
$450 Fancy Scarf, 3 skins, good shade	$250
$500 Nicholas Scarf, 4 dark skins, heavily furred, well worth $500; will sell for	$300
$900 Fancy Scarf, 3 skins, good color, heads mounted and crossed at back	$450

In addition to the above there are several pieces—2, 3 and 4 skins each—

PRICES CUT TO

$90, $100, $135, $150, $180 and $200,

About HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

Russian Sable Muffs

in stock at corresponding prices. A splendid opportunity to secure Genuine Russian Sables, natural colors, at decided bargains.

SALE OF

Squirrel, Moleskin and Bear, 20% discount.

Ermine, Baum Marten, Persian Lamb, and Hudson Bay Sables, at 10% discount.

Mink and Otter, 5% discount.

Automobile Coats

for men and women, also Fur Lined Garments and Sleigh Robes, 25% discount.

Sale of Men's Fur-lined Overcoats Continued.

41st and 42d Sts.,

Between Broadway and Sixth Ave.

O'BRIEN TO USE BROOM IN DETECTIVE BUREAU

Like Good Mechanic with Bad Tools, Says New Chief.

McADOO'S BILLS ARE READY

Provide for Dismissal by Commissioner with Mayor's Approval—To Reorganize Detectives.

Police Commissioner McAdoo completed yesterday the drafting of two bills providing for radical changes in the organization of the police Department, which he will have introduced at Albany. The bills will be submitted to Mayor McClellan for his approval to-morrow.

Of the two measures, which the Commissioner refuses to make public until the Mayor has seen them, one is known to have been drawn with a view of vesting in the Commissioner powers of dismissal for cause in a way to obviate a review of his action by the courts. The bill makes the Mayor the court of appeal in matters of department discipline.

The other bill contemplates a complete reorganization of the Detective Bureau. Commissioner McAdoo has given no intimation regarding the details of this proposed reorganization. Acting Inspector O'Brien took charge of the Detective Bureau at noon yesterday, and gave out a statement which is taken to mean that he will have a thorough housecleaning.

It came out in the course of his statement that he O'Brien had first been asked to take charge of the Second Inspection District, succeeding Titus, now suspended under charges. This, he said, he respectfully declined to do. When the Commissioner a few days later asked him to become Chief of Detectives, he did not welcome the chance, and said he only accepted it because he did not want to have it appear that he was running away from hard work.

"I know that neither Commissioner McAdoo nor any other Commissioner," he continued, "could straighten out the corruption in the City of New York with the Detective Bureau in its present condition. It, the first place, the placing of a Captain here with a Captain's salary is in itself a punishment. I know from past experience that the money a man in charge here has to give away for the benefit of the public, and which he cannot get back, prevents him from running the bureau on his salary.

"I am under promise to Commissioner McAdoo and to the people of this city that while I remain here I shall be the 'People's Policeman,' and I am out to fight everybody who stands between the criminal and the consequence of his crime, whether the influence be social, political, or financial.

WILL GET RID OF DEADWOOD.

"I feel that I am like a good mechanic placed in a factory with a lot of bad tools to work with. I may find in the collection a number of clever men, and I may find some tools that need sharpening. The tools that are utterly useless I will find some way of getting rid of."

Then he went on to outline certain reforms which he believed essential and could be brought about only by legislation. It is believed that provision for these changes has been made in the bill framed by the Commissioner.

In the first place, Acting Inspector O'Brien said, the precinct detective as he exists to-day should be abolished. The Detective Bureau, he believes, should supply a detective service for the precincts and inspection districts, and no man should under any circumstances be engaged by a precinct commander or Inspector for that kind of work without the approval of the head of the Detective Bureau. He also favors the establishment of a branch detective bureau in each separate borough, with the same facilities as those existing at the Central Office station. Commissioner McAdoo has already established such a bureau in the Bronx.

If the necessary legislation is passed the rank of Detective Sergeant will be abolished. Inspector O'Brien is in favor of a graded force, where it would be possible to reduce to the ranks men who did not properly perform their duties.

EVILS OF COMMERCIALISM.

"Making it a permanent job, as it is now," he continued, "has placed a commercial value on it, and members of the force have attained that position without having any knowledge whatever of professional criminals or their methods. Besides, it is disheartening to men who actually have done something to show themselves fitted for the work to see others who have done nothing pass them by merely because they have no political influence, or what is commonly spoken of as 'financial influence.'

"It does not make any difference to a man who has been robbed whether the man who apprehends the robber and recovers the stolen property is a Republican or a Democrat, a Gentile or a Jew."

Another reform which Commissioner McAdoo is striving to bring about was foreshadowed by the new detective chief. The Acting Inspector said that in order to bring the detective service up to the required degree of efficiency it would be necessary to separate it entirely from the uniformed force and provide opportunities for advancement within the former service as well as within the latter. At present it would be impossible for a detective sergeant to become a captain unless he first had been reduced to the rank of patrolman and served as such. It would be equally impossible for a man, no matter how highly qualified, to become a detective without first having been a member of the uniformed force.

"There must be an opening for outsiders in the detective service," declared the Inspector. "I have met civilians in my career who are linguists and men of brains and education who would be glad to enter the detective service could they do so without first patroling a beat."

When Acting Inspector O'Brien took charge yesterday afternoon he found in his private office three large floral pieces, one sent from friends in the Detective Bureau. The others bore no cards.

"They are beautiful," said O'Brien, "but I should have preferred if they had not been sent. I don't want any man to come to me with even a handful of ashes in his hand. I never was much of a man for flowers and brew."

THE EXODUS BEGINS.

The Acting Inspector has asked that his old comrade from the days of Byrnes, Detective Sergeant John McAuley, be placed in charge of the bureau under him. McAuley has remained in the department all these years, but during McClusky's régime was kept persistently in the background, some say on account of his friendship for O'Brien, who never was McClusky's friend. Detective Sergeant Hughes, who was Inspector McClusky's chief clerk, was transferred to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. Frank Norris, another McClusky's right hand man, goes along to the Bronx himself with his chief.

The complaint in the case of Capt. O'Connor of the Delancey Street Station, against whom charges for neglect of duty were brought for alleged failure to close up poolrooms and gambling houses in the Mercer Street Precinct was served on him at the station house last night. He was suspended without pay pending his trial, which will come up next week. Commissioner McAdoo yesterday dismissed six patrolmen who had been found guilty of intoxication and absence from duty.

WOODRUFF GOT THE MONEY.

How the ex-Lieutenant Governor Discouraged Poker Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is entertaining at his camp in the Adirondacks this week a party consisting of Lieut. Gov. Bruce, Clerk of the Senate James S. Whipple, and the members of the Court of Appeals. The story is told that in a party which Mr. Woodruff had at his camp some time ago were two Albany legislators who are poker fiends. Poker is eschewed at the Woodruff camp, but the pleadings of the two legislators who were of Mr. Woodruff's house party on the occasion referred to were of such a character that Mr. Woodruff finally yielded to them and allowed them to start a game, but did not play himself until he had been urged so vigorously that he thought it would be boorish to refuse.

The sequel came the next morning. One of the party was asked how long they played and how they came out. "We played until 1 o'clock and Woodruff got all the money," was the reply.

"It was the only way I could get them to bed," was Mr. Woodruff's explanation.

PROTECT BLACK BEAR.

Bill to Do It Everywhere but in Essex County.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Black bear are made the subject of legislation in a bill proposed by Assemblyman Reeve of Suffolk. The bill provides that any person convicted of killing a black bear from July 1 to Sept. 30 in every county of the State except Essex shall be fined $50. In the last year forty black bears were slain in the Catskills alone.

Essex County people have found black bears so troublesome that Assemblyman Graeff had Essex County excluded from the provisions of the law making their killing at a certain period of the year a finable offense. It is not so very long since Essex County paid a bounty for every black bear killed within its borders.

STATE CLERKS MUST WORK.

New Order That Will Annoy Some of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The first deputy clerks of the Assembly and Senate have sent communications to every subordinate that in future actual service will be required of all. Notice is served that every employe of the Legislature will be expected to report at a given time and perform full service for compensation received. No one must be absent from his respective duties unless regularly excused by his chief.

The receipt of such a communication by many who are big men in their home counties has angered not a few. It is believed that this action is in line with Gov. Higgins's declaration that everybody in the service of the State should perform something more than perfunctory work in order to be entitled to or receive money from the Commonwealth.

SQUELCHED THE ORATOR.

How Mr. Burnett Described Himself as a Pumpkin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—During the last week the sixth annual convention in the interest of road improvement was held in Albany. The convention made large demands, but did not get a great deal of encouragement, the appropriations which are desired conflicting to a very considerable extent with Gov. Higgins's notion of the necessity for economy. The convention passed resolutions asking for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for road improvement during the year 1905, and also a resolution in favor of the proposed referendum to bond the State for $50,000,000 to carry out a general scheme of road improvement.

The Republican legislative leaders not being able to give the farmers the assurance that the appropriations would be forthcoming, did their best to "jolly" them along. Among others persuaded to address them was Assemblyman Burnett, who is generally able to make a fetching appeal to farmers on a moment's notice.

On this occasion Burnett tried to impress his hearers that he was one of their kind. He told how he had been raised on the farm, how he had followed the plow, planted the crops, and helped to gather them.

"Why, my friends," he said, "I might say that I was raised between two rows of corn."

"By gosh! he's a punkin!" exclaimed one of the delegates, a comment which put an end to Burnett's eloquence.

NEW ARBITRATION BILL.

One to Protect Public from Inconvenience from Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Believing that public sentiment will in the near future demand State and municipal control of all public utilities unless a method is provided by which the public will be free from suffering or inconvenience when strikes or lockouts occur by reason of differences between the employers and employes of corporations controlling such utilities, Senator Lewis of Rochester has prepared and introduced an arbitration measure which he thinks solves the difficulty.

Senator Lewis's bill provides that when a man enters the employ of a so-called public service corporation there shall be a contract made between him and his employer, the employe agreeing not to leave the service of the corporation without twenty days' notice and the corporation agreeing not to make any reduction in the compensation of its employes without thirty days' notice.

The employer, however, is to have the right to discharge any individual employe for cause to be specified in writing. Notice to one-fourth of the men of an intended reduction in the rate of compensation shall constitute a lock-out and notice of one-fourth of the employes of their intention to quit work shall constitute a strike.

Upon notice of an intended lock-out or strike it shall be the duty of the Attorney General or the privilege of any citizen on his own motion to apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the appointment of an arbitration commission which shall make a thorough investigation of all the facts connected with the strike or lock-out and report its findings to the Appellate Division for approval. There is to be no appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division. Senator Lewis yesterday said:

"No man is compelled to enter into the employ of any railroad company or other public service corporation, but under the provisions of my bill if he should desire employment by such a corporation he would be required to sign a contract designed to afford the public protection against hardship or inconvenience consequent upon either a strike or a lock-out."

"BRIGHTER SIDE" TO COME.

Willard to Give Capus's Play at Knickerbocker.

"The Brighter Side," a translation by Louis N. Parker of Alfred Capus's play "La Chatelaine," is the second piece in E. S. Willard's repertory to be presented during his engagement in the Knickerbocker Theatre. The date for its first performance there has been fixed for Monday, Feb. 6. Mr. Willard presented this piece in several cities during his last American tour under the title "The Optimist," but since then Sydney Rosenfeld has written a play which he has copyrighted under the same title, unaware of Mr. Willard's previous use of it. Mr. Willard has therefore changed the title of his play. "La Chatelaine" was first given in Paris at the Theatre Renaissance.

RESCUE CREW OF SEVEN FROZEN TO RIGGING

Volunteers from Dutch Liner Save Men in Height of Storm.

LASHED TO SPARS STARVING

Thirty Hours Without Food or Water—The J. G. Schmidt's Captain Tells of Ordeal.

Seven men, who for more than thirty hours clung to the ice-coated rigging of a water-logged craft without food or drink, with great seas sweeping over them, were brought to New York yesterday by the Dutch West India mail liner Prins Maurits.

A crew from the liner, at the peril of their own lives, rescued them during a storm off the Virginia coast on Friday afternoon.

The men, who, when rescued, had given up hope and in an hour more would have dropped into the sea from exhaustion, composed the crew of the twenty-five-year-old three-masted schooner John G. Schmidt of Philadelphia. S. C. Norbury was her skipper, and the story of suffering and privation that this weather-beaten old salt told yesterday has been surpassed only once this Winter. That was by the story of the commander of the ill-fated naphtha-laden bark Marpesia, which blew up in mid-ocean several weeks ago.

"We left Georgetowa, S. C., two weeks ago," said Capt. Norbury, "for Boston, with a cargo of lumber. For nine days it was all plain sailing, and we were congratulating ourselves on the time we were making. On the afternoon of Wednesday last, off the Northern Virginia coast, we ran into the terrific northwester that raged along the Atlantic Coast.

"The wind raised tremendous cross seas that boarded us fore and aft as regular as a clock. They flooded the decks, iced the rigging, and made the handling of the vessel extremely hazardous.

"All night long the hurricane raged with unabated fury, the Schmidt laboring heavily in the mighty seas that continually pounded her sides.

"For twelve hours the gallant old craft held her own, and then the storm bested her. A little after midnight we discovered that she was leaking, and then we knew that it was all up with the schooner.

"The Schmidt filled rapidly, and when daylight came she was a wreck, at the mercy of the winds and seas, with the after house just floating awash.

"Every man of us realized the awful doom staring us in the face. We lashed ourselves to the icy rigging as best we could, and began the awful wait.

"There were thirty hours that passed—it seemed a lifetime. Then a steamer came along. She was the Prins Maurits. During all these hours we had not had a bite of food and not a drop of water.

"How we managed to cling to the rigging I don't know, for the wind was bitter cold, and the mountain-like seas went curling over us minute after minute. After a day of as awful suffering as a shipwrecked sailor can withstand, one of my poor exhausted, half-frozen fellows sighted the Prins Maurits in the distance.

"It was just at the right moment. Only the thought that rescue was at hand could possibly have given us strength to hold on.

"The Prins Maurits came as close to us as she could, and then her skipper ordered a lifeboat launched. A terrific sea was running, and the wind was blowing a gale. The rescuers did not hesitate, but began their perilous journey.

"Finally, after a terrific struggle, the lifeboat got to us, and succeeded in getting us all into the boat. Another desperate pull and we were hauled on board the steamship. Once on board the Dutch liner, every man from Capt. Mertus to the cabin boy did everything possible to make us forget our troubles. That they did not succeed was due to the fact that no man was ever born who could forget what we passed through."

MIDSHIPMEN CELEBRATE.

"Math" and "Skinny" Get a First-Class Funeral.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 28.—Rules of discipline were suspended to-night as far as they pertained to the graduating class, and the evening was devoted to gayety by the future Admirals of the United States Navy. The ceremony, which had been prohibited for several years, of burying "math and skinny," (mathematics and physics,) intended to mark the close of studies of the class, was revived. Twenty-five hundred persons crowded into the armory to witness the mock funeral and the festivities which followed.

The ceremonies were under the direction of "Funeral Director" Midshipman W. R. Furlong of Pennsylvania, who was assisted by "Right Bower Anchor" Rawle, "Left Bower Anchor" Neilson, "Hard Struggle" Marston, "Most Wobdon" Bagley, "Bum Weeklies" James, "Tit Thetreovitch" Read, and "Chewchalkski" Sears as pall bearers.

The "corpses" properly placed in coffins were conveyed to the armory in a red automobile. After marching through the Academy grounds the procession of more than 100 midshipmen, dressed in all sorts of costumes, many of which were excellent representations of members of the academic staff, entered the armory. The "cortege" was headed by the full Academy band. Solemn funeral services were conducted and the "remains" were committed to a specially prepared vault of papier mache.

After a short period of loud lamentations the darkened armory was again lighted and the ceremonies turned into an informal dance ending at 11 o'clock.

WOODEND CONCERN ACTIVE.

Keeping Up Long Island Speculative Interest—May Spread.

W. E. Woodend & Co., the company which Dr. William E. Woodend incorporated soon after the brokerage firm bearing his name made its very complete failure at 25 Broad Street last Spring, has started up at Jamaica, L. I., and has been doing a rushing business.

The new concern is in the offices from which the furniture of the Jamaica branch of Woodend's old establishment was sold under a creditor's judgment. The manager is W. G. Harrison, who was manager for Woodend in Jamaica, and, according to report, offices are shortly to be opened in several Long Island towns, including Patchogue, Flushing, Southampton, Riverhead, Hempstead, and Oyster Bay. In some of these towns the old concern had branches and market interest among Long Island folk seems to be keen enough to assure good business.

Just what exchange connections the Woodend concern may have established has not appeared as yet. The old Woodend & Co. were members of the Consolidated Exchange, but after the failure the Governors of that body decided that Woodend had been guilty of "obvious fraud and false pretense," which is the Consolidated Exchange term for bucket-shopping, and expelled him. No record of a reinstatement has been made public, nor has it been heard that Woodend joined any other stock exchange.

The latest development of the Woodend case to get into the public prints was a court decision refusing to allow the doctor-broker to settle part of the amount he owed his creditors by giving them stock in his new company.

TWO KILLED BY A BLAST.

Workmen Thought Powder Frozen and Started to Drill It Out.

Two men were killed and another probably fatally injured by the explosion of a blast in a sewer being constructed in Sixth Street, West New York. The dead are: Vincent Deceicio, fifty years old, of Seventeenth Street, East New Durham, and Vincent Salcione, thirty-five years old, of Newkirk Street, East New Durham. The injured man is Sylvester Tiliggo, twenty-three years old, of Hudson Boulevard, West New York.

The sewer is a branch of the main lateral sewer. Several blasts were put in by the workmen on Tuesday, but one of them failed to explode. On account of the snow the men since have been unable to work until yesterday. When they started in John Hangley, the foreman, advised Deceicio, who was head blaster, to test the unexploded blast with a battery. Deceicio, who had been engaged in blasting for twenty-five years, was of the opinion, however, that the blast was frozen and would have to be drilled out. Accordingly he and the two other workmen started to use a steel drill to bore out when the explosion came. The men were blown fifteen feet.

SNOWBALLED THE SERGEANT.

Man Who Wanted to be Locked Up Succeeded.

A man who said he was Andrew Anderson thirty-two years old, of 332 West Fifty-third Street, sauntered into the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday morning and asked to be locked up for safe keeping. Sergt. W. L. Brown told him to go home and "be good." Anderson demurred, but went from the station house. In a few minutes he returned, and when Sergt. Brown looked up a volley of well-hardened snowballs, thrown with consummate precision by Anderson, met him.

"Hey, quit that," bawled Brown. Anderson only laughed, and kept shouting: "Will you lock me up?" Anderson was hustled to a cell.

The prisoner was still laughing when arraigned before Magistrate Whitman. He explained that he was so bad he was afraid of himself.

"This is no laughing matter," replied the Magistrate. "What on earth got into you? You must not treat the police with snowballs. If you ever are arraigned before me I fear I will have to make you rest for some time in a cell. Get out."

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

The Initial Presentation of

Bradford Mohairs and Sicilians

At the continental resorts those who follow fashion's edicts have already demonstrated the favor with which the mohair weaves will be received. Our collection affords the specific shades and designs. They are diversified, and for the greater part new, embracing pin stripes and shadow stripes with black or blue grounds and stripes of contrasting colors at $1.50 a yard; Mohairs and Sicilians in tartan plaids, broken checks, minute blue and green checks and black hairline checks on white grounds, at $1.25 to $1.50 the yard; melange mohair with a medium size self-colored dot in embroidered effects in a full range of colors at $1.00 a yard; dash and dot figured melange Sicilian in light colors at $1.50 the yard; shadow checked mohairs in small effects to large shadow overplaids in green, brown or black at $1.00 and $1.25 the yard, together with a good variety of plain and fancy mohairs and Sicilians in a diversified collection of colors and cream or white at 59c, 65c, 75c and $1.00.

An Important Offer for Monday.

85c Imported Voiles at 59c.

For some reason best known to themselves the importers have shown a disposition to keep the voiles in the background despite the universal demand for this fabric. This leaves the market with but half enough to supply the demand. Yet we are in a position to offer the finest imported Voile, crisp in mesh, made of hard twisted worsted, in plum, silver gray, castor, brown, royal navy, marine, golden brown, black or ivory, 42 inches wide, at 59c, instead of 85c, which is the standard price.

$1.25 Black Taffeta Silk at 78c.

On Monday we will present seven thousand yards of this silk, 27 inches wide, pure dye, at 78c, instead of $1.25.

A Special Sale of

Blankets, Comfortables & Sheets

So that we may not be compelled to harbor them until next season, the things which are offered here have been subjected to final price reductions.

Blankets of white wool, heavy weight, with colored border,

For Single Beds

Value $4.50, At $3.25
Value $6.50, At $4.75

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Value $5.00, At $3.98
Value $7.00, At $5.00

For Extra Large Beds

Value $7.00, At $5.75
Value $10.00, At $7.50

Comfortables filled with pure white cotton, heavy weight, size 72x72 in.

Value $1.25, At 95c

Bed Sheets of a standard brand of fine bleached muslin, soft finish, hand torn and ironed, three inch hem, size 2½x2½ yards.

Value 68c. At 49c

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An Important Sale of Ribbons

In weaves, widths and character the ribbons lend themselves to the fashioning of the new sashes and bodices, millinery trimming, all manner of dress elaborations and floral decoration at one-half the standard prices.

Moire Sash Ribbon, seven inches wide, of finest quality, two shades of blue and pink and one of turquoise, nile, cardinal, navy, white, cream or black.
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Crepe de Chine Ribbon, seven inches wide, in pink, blue, maize or white.
Value 75c the yard. Special at 39c.

Failletine Ribbon, five and one-half inches wide, in cream, navy, cardinal, nile, brown, lilac, maize, white or black and two shades of blue or pink.
Value 38c the yard. Special at 21c.

The new Spring novelties in ombre, pompadour fancy striped, polka dot and plaid effects will be presented on Monday to augment the above sale.

IMPORTANT.

A Sale of Carriage Bags

Serviceable, well made bags of true walrus and grain walrus in black, tan or brown, of a character which will withstand the penalty of a strenuous day's shopping and be none the worse for it. The price concessions are about one-third.

Bags with purse or purse and card case, gilt or gun metal frames, Value $1.00; special at 69c
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Bags with card case and purse, leather covered frames, Value $3.00; special at $1.95
Bags of black leather only, with purse and gilt frames, Value $4.50; special at $2.95

French Tooth Brushes

Regularly 25c., 30c. and 35c. At 15c

It was the extraordinary price concessions which induced us to accept from the importer one thousand dozens of brushes. Perhaps that will induce you to accept them from us. They are brushes with four or five rows of the finest bristles, both bleached and unbleached. Not a few of the handles are elaborately carved, though for the greater part they are plain.

A Sale of Engraving

Because of the high character of its work and the faithful observance of fashion's demands, our engraving department has established itself in the favor of the discerning. The same high standard governs the work whether it be done in the regular course of business or in a special sale, such as this.

Fifty Visiting Cards engraved from a plate in the latest shaded Old English and fifty sheets of the finest correspondence paper stamped from a two or three letter monogram die, of which we have an extensive collection of designs from which to select, together with envelopes to match. The entire combination, the
Regular Value of which is $3.00. Special at $1.90

Four Quires of Regal Lawn Paper engraved with a one line address die in Old English, block or script, and seventy-five envelopes to match.
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Fifty Visiting Cards and an engraved plate in script.
Regularly $1.00. Special at 50c

One Hundred Visiting Cards from your own plate.
Regularly 90c. Special at 50c

One Hundred Business Cards from your own plate.
Regularly $1.00. Special at 60c

When you are ready to pay your tribute to St. Valentine you will find us ready with an extensive series of the newest cards and novelties, all of which express good taste.

TO TELL OF JESUIT MARTYR.

Father Campbell to Speak at Carnegie Hall Meeting.

It is proposed to erect a memorial church to the Jesuit missionary, Father Isaac Jogues, who was killed by the Mohawk Indians at Auriesville, N. Y. He was the first priest who ever visited Manhattan Island.

The proposed church will be in Spanish mission style, with a seating capacity of 1,200. Its construction will be entirely of concrete, reinforced with novel steel skeleton work, which will give lightness as well as great strength to the many arches. The dome probably will be the largest concrete dome in the country, but the method of construction will do away with the great weight usually necessary in such structures.

The side walls will be simply a series of arches, which will permit a portion of the congregation to be outside the church in fine weather, when there are unusually large pilgrimages to Auriesville. On each side are two spacious exterior aisles in cloister, affording shelter in stormy weather, and giving additional strength to the walls. The walls will be painted white, and the roof of Georgia pine will be stained a soft brown.

Father Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., will tell the story of Jogues at Carnegie Hall this evening under the auspices of the Marquette League. Archbishop Farley will preside. Mayor McClellan, Bishop McFaul, and prominent laymen and clergymen of all faiths will be present.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE STUDY OF THE POLICE.

The time has come when the defects and the possibilities of the police system of New York may be and should be studied by competent persons with the sole purpose of promoting the public interest. That is the aim of the movement which begins by the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon.

The signers of the call are all men of standing, influence, and responsibility in the community. They represent a number of classes and several points of view. Lawyers, bankers, merchants, educators, clergymen, are among them, and the men they will undoubtedly enlist are sure to be of the same high standard of character and intelligence. It will be noted that politics in the ordinary sense is conspicuous by its absence from the callers' list, as it unquestionably will be from the later organization. Not that the conduct of the police or the system regulating that conduct is not a legitimate subject for municipal politics. It is in fact imperative that any respectable result shall depend on the general opinion of the people of the city, and it is very likely that the question may in the long run have to be made a question at the polls. But municipal politics is one thing, and ordinary party politics is quite another. They can and should be kept apart. City affairs should be dealt with by themselves, and for the purpose of dealing with them sensibly, practically, and honestly it is necessary that the public mind should be accurately and fully informed. Information that can be relied on as to its nature and extent is the prime object of this movement for the adequate study of the police problem.

It is not impertinent to suggest that the local political situation is such as to demand this study on the one hand and to promise a good measure of utility for it on the other hand. So far as concerns the police we think it will generally be conceded that we have a Mayor and a Commissioner who strongly profess their desire to do the best that can be done, who are sincere in that desire, who have made strenuous efforts at reform, and yet are compelled to admit that the condition of the police is most defective and deplorable. We should say that they must wish, we have no doubt that they do wish, that the whole truth shall be brought out, that the obstacles to reform shall clearly be made known, that measures for lasting improvement be taken. In studying the situation and its causes, it will, of course, be impossible not to take into consideration any responsibility fairly resting on the present administration. But the whole movement is one of construction, not of mere criticism; it relates to the future rather than to the past, and the past is to be regarded only with reference to the light it throws on the possibilities of the future.

We regard the movement as one of the greatest promise. If it can be kept consistent with the moderate and sensible and at the same time searching principles outlined in the call, the promise, we are confident, will be fulfilled. The central and essential fact is that only by making the police system as nearly perfect as is practicable can we secure full responsibility for its administration. If we give our elective officers and their heads of departments good tools to work with, we can and shall demand of them not excuses but achievement.

THE ROUVIER MINISTRY.

So warm a welcome is very seldom given by any representative body as was given by the French Chamber of Deputies to M. ROUVIER and his colleagues, of whom some, but by no means all, were his colleagues in the Ministry of M. COMBES. M. ROUVIER declared his programme and was followed by M. DELCASSE in an exposition of the foreign relations of the republic over which he has presided with so much acceptability that he continues to preside over them by general consent. Then, according to the programme of the new Premier, the question of the separation of Church and State was postponed, almost unanimously, to the question of the income tax. Finally a vote of confidence in the new Ministry was moved and carried by the prodigious and scarcely precedented majority of 410 to 107.

Such a vote indicates that the new Ministry has in effect the whole French Nation behind it. The dissidents must be made up of two groups alone, the extreme right, the Royalists who will decline to accept any Republican Government for France, and whose views, as has been repeatedly shown, are entirely negligible, and the extreme left, the Socialists who might more fitly be described in the French phrase as "the men without a country," and not very unjustly as the party of Anarchism.

Such a result seems to prefigure "an era of good feeling" in French politics, which would be a matter for world-wide congratulation. Of course, as time and political conflict go on, it is by no means to be expected that the new Ministry will retain the enormous majority with which it starts out. But it has an immense reserve of credit to draw against. There is one Frenchman to whom the result cannot be other than distasteful, and that is the retiring Premier. For the vote of confidence in his successor is tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in himself. It does not appear, in the Cromwellian phrase, that there is "a dog to bark at his going." And what must make the result so bitter to him is that the difference between his Ministry and its successor is not upon a question of measures but upon a question of men. It is a purely personal criticism. For M. ROUVIER made it plain that upon the main question of the Combes administration, that of the separation of Church and State, he is at one with his predecessor. But the Chamber and the nation understand that he will pursue this object like a practical statesman and a man of the world instead of like an inflamed zealot, and that he will not find it necessary either to persecute loyal Frenchmen and Republicans or to insult their dearest beliefs. The Chamber which has just ousted his predecessor acclaims him precisely for this. Decidedly M. COMBES cannot like it.

TRAVEL IN MANHATTAN.

The more the statistics of passenger travel in New York are studied the more surprising they appear. For illustration, on Thursday the Subway carried 411,000 passengers. This was deemed marvelous; but on Friday, with equal ease and less local congestion, it carried 425,000 during the day and evening. On the same day the elevated system carried 846,000 passengers—not a record-breaking day by any means, but a very busy one. With the Subway there is no opportunity for comparisons with a year ago; with the elevated system there is. Such comparison shows that notwithstanding the apparent immense diversion of travel to the Subway, the number of persons carried on Friday by the elevated lines in Manhattan was only about 2,400 less than they carried on the corresponding date of last year. This would seem to show that as many as 423,000 more persons wanted rapid transit on Jan. 27, 1905, than wanted it on Jan. 27, 1904.

Some part of the enormous travel by the Subway and elevated lines on Thursday and Friday was obviously drawn from the surface lines, many of which were put out of commission by the storm. There is reason to believe that this diversion will be largely permanent unless the surface lines can manage in some way to improve their electrical equipment. This is far below the requirements of a city like New York, and many prudent people are becoming afraid to ride in cars which at any moment may take fire in very terrifying fashion. The whole electrical equipment of the surface lines is going to pieces in a disquieting way. Crippled cars pushed to the sheds are seen on every side. Even when a car consents to make its run without accident, its blinking lights, extinguished some fifty times on an average trip, are intolerable.

It is difficult to imagine a worse business policy than to meet a formidable competition with untimely economies.

THE FEEDING OF A CITY.

Under normal conditions the food supply of a city seems to come to hand so naturally that it is scarcely regarded as a problem at all. A hundred channels of transportation pour into it day and night what its markets call for, sometimes with such lavish profusion that great waste is inevitable. However, it needs but a brief interruption of the customary movement of produce and food materials to show that at all times a great city hovers on the edge of famine, and that a very slight provocation will send prices up with leaps and bounds, so creating an artificial scarcity before the actual scarcity is felt. The pinch is first felt in milk, which must come fresh from the dairy every day. In point of fact this is really not a necessity. In the Canadian markets one may see cakes of frozen milk stacked like cordwood on the stalls of the dealers in dairy products, and they are "good until used," like unlimited railway tickets. Milk might very well be kept frozen in cold storage if it were not that the interruptions to a daily sufficient supply are so infrequent and brief that in this climate the matter does not present itself as offering a business opportunity.

If the interruption of the usual course of business comes from such a storm as that of Tuesday and Wednesday last, the next scarcity is felt in fish and other sea foods, which cannot be taken during very bad weather, and which in the cheaper varieties are rarely preserved by refrigeration. Salmon, trout, turbot, and to some extent halibut are usually drawn from a cold-storage reserve, but they are much less satisfactory as food than fresh fish, and there is no demand out of season for the varieties which make up the great bulk of the fish consumption. Consequently fish, oysters, and clams become scarce whenever the weather conditions are such as to make it difficult to keep the supply replenished. These are conditions which involve inconvenience rather than privation; but they are usually taken advantage of by dealers to push prices up, so that as the result of such a storm as that of the past week the cost of the food supply of an average family increases from 25 to 50 per cent.

If the operation of the natural law of supply and demand were not interfered with by the eagerness of the trader to seize every opportunity to increase his profits, at wholesale and retail, a city like New York need not know scarcity of anything essential to life and health, except fresh milk for the babies, under two or three weeks. There are always immense reserves of the staples of food, such as meat, fresh, salted, and smoked; dairy produce, fresh and preserved vegetables, cooked food preparations, and the like. As a matter of fact, however, conditions which necessitated that these be drawn upon in unusual daily proportions would quickly place them beyond the reach of the poor, and the famine would begin the instant it was threatened. In the present instance this is not likely to occur. The brief congestion of transportation and local distribution is being rapidly relieved. Already the milk supply is normal, or nearly so, and street obstructions are not serious enough gravely to embarrass deliveries. The great blizzard of 1888 was much worse, but even that was survived without more than temporary inconvenience.

VELASQUEZ OR COPY?

Whether the portrait of a Spanish Prince, newly acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, is or is not from the glorious brush of VELASQUEZ remains one of the prettiest quarrels of the day. Nine painters of Boston and three of New York, one student of and lecturer on Italian primitives, and one writer on GIOTTO assure the Museum that the painting is by the master's hand. Half a dozen art dealers in Madrid, Paris, and New York regard the matter from the pessimistic point of view, and consider that Mr. DENMAN W. ROSS has been shamefully imposed upon by General DE BOURBON and the dealer, M. DE NAVAS. On the negative side is Mrs. NEENA HAMILTON PRINGSHEIM, who has passed eight years studying and classifying the works of VELASQUEZ in the public galleries of Europe. She gives exhaustive reasons for her disbelief in The Boston Transcript.

A careful comparison of the Bourbon canvas with other portraits by VELASQUEZ of PHILIP IV. and his brothers, now in the Prado, leads her to believe that it is a combination of two or more portraits made by some pupil, who could reach the level of the master neither in management of masses nor color, minuteness of technical drawing nor the play of light. When considered beside the earliest portrait of PHILIP IV. known to exist, it is inferior, so Mrs. PRINGSHEIM thinks, in all important points. After the cheering testimony of twelve painters and two writers on art, this detailed criticism is like a pitcher of cold water down the back of Boston. The Hub has our sincere sympathy.

Curious to note that the men who have to put their own thousands behind their belief in an old master's integrity, the men who must venture a small fortune on the selling again of a single picture once acquired, have fought shy of the portrait belonging to M. DE NAVAS, (or possibly to the Bourbon General,) and now seek to justify their abstention by doubting on. It is an awkward position for an art dealer who has a client looking for a Velasquez to discover that one has been snatched away from under his nose because he thought it a copy. To his client, at any rate, he feels obliged to explain, and his explanation is sure to be carried further, to the harming of the honor of the picture. A singularly sharp line of cleavage is seen between the artists and the dealers; on one side the wielders of the brush, who with a single notable exception (it is rumored to be Mr. JOHN S. SARGENT) are fervent believers, on the other, the dealers, who apparently without exception damn the poor canvas with the faint praise of "interesting contemporary copy." Whatever shall be the final decision, it is a painting which is making history.

Regretful as it may be if the dealers end by being in the right, and the canvas be shorn of its most important title, the ventilation of this matter in the press is far from evil in all aspects. Had there been more frankness among experts, amateurs, and dealers during the past century there would be fewer doubtful canvases in the great museums of art. The fact that big sums are now paid for old masters obscures the proper view. It makes the owner, be it man or museum, unduly sensitive, and darkens counsel by allowing us to forget that the public wants beauty before all things, while the historian of art is all for documents and dates and the painter values brushwork and composition—the technique of the picture. If the questioned Velasquez can lay claim to a birthright of beauty the main reason for its existence is sure. As to its absolute originality, that is giving great joy to Madrid, some pain the midst of unknown fairy oceans to Boston, and not a little interest to New York.

DOOMSDAY POSTPONED.

Prof. RUTHERFORD, in his article in the February Harper's Magazine on "Radium—the Cause of the Earth's Heat," says that Lord KELVIN'S remark that inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many million years longer became "almost prophetic" when KELVIN added, "unless sources now unknown to us are prepared in the great storehouse of creation." Previous to the discovery of radium Lord KELVIN showed that ordinary chemical action was not sufficient to explain the presence of the internal heat of the earth. The now determined fact that radio-active bodies are able to emit "an amount of heat about one million times greater than is evolved in the most violent chemical reaction" extends apparently a few aeons beyond the crack of doom, as variously computed, the duration of life and of geologic forms in this planet, as well as in the moon and sun and all the celestial systems.

Prof. SNYDER of the Philadelphia Observatory announced only a week ago his discovery of radium in the photosphere of the sun, thus bearing out some interesting conclusions tentatively reached by Prof. RUTHERFORD. Both scientists find in radium and its unknown but demonstrably existent parent, probably uranium, the cause of heat and luminosity of the celestial bodies. The earth and the sun can no longer be assumed to be simple cooling and contracting stars. The present loss of heat from the earth would be equivalent to that supplied by the presence of about two hundred and seventy million tons of radium. This tremendous weight, small when compared with the annual output of coal from the world, becomes exceedingly little if conceived as being distributed uniformly throughout the earth's crust—five parts in one hundred million million per unit mass. Observations of ELSTER and GEITEL show that with a pipe let down into ordinary garden soil the air sucked up is radio-active to this degree. The presence of radium in the sun to the extent of only 2.5 parts per million of its mass would account for the present emission of heat rays from that fiery globe, which at the new calculation is destined to burn at the same rate, with periodic outbursts of radium emanations visible as "sun spots," for about five thousand million years. This throws in the shade HELMHOLTZ'S calculated limit of forty million years for the sun's undiminished brightness.

The scientists do not now pretend to know how old the earth is, much less how long it will last to sustain life. Until recently this was thought to be not greater than 100,000,000 years, but the computation is probably absurdly short of the small eternity in which the planet has revolved. Moreover, as the biologic and the geologic clock are the same, if Prof. RUTHERFORD and the other eminent scientists are right in their conclusions, humanity must be extremely old.

DESDEMONA'S FURNITURE.

It is reported that the palace of DESDEMONA in Venice is to be dismantled and the furnishings, bric-à-brac, pictures, and other belongings brought to America. The palace has long been inhabited by an American family, and it is in keeping with this sustained and no doubt pious and loving incumbency, with its cherishing care for an entranced and entrancing memory, that the housekeeping articles of Venice's loftiest heroine should come over here when it has been sufficiently attested that they are appreciated.

To be sure, there may be some doubt about the objects; a collection made priceless by such associations is exposed to great danger of being "salted," so to speak, and there is always the misgiving that the real DESDEMONA may never have seen them. And there has to be a most delicate discrimination in defining who the real DESDEMONA is, for there are manifestly a number of them. There is, in the first place, the actual daughter of the proud Venetian noble, and bride of the Moorish General, a soldier of fortune in the State's service, and what she was underneath the glamour of her pathetic history we may conjecture in vain. Then there is the same female as the old story books make her out, full of beauty and tenderness and innocence, with every one of her footsteps printing the earth, marching toward a predestined doom blacker than her tempestuous lord, whom the fates made the instrument of its execution. Then there is SHAKESPEARE'S Desdemona—the true one—born into light and sempiternity to sparkle in the thought and imagination of mankind as long as the race continues.

Somehow we cannot connect this radiant image with sublunary furniture or a municipal habitation paying taxes. Her abiding place would rather seem to be, like POE'S Haunted Palace, "in the monarch Thought's dominion," and its ornaments and belongings could not be expected to have the visible and variously perceptible qualities of second-hand furniture. They would be rather decorations woven in the loom of fancy and touched with the delicate lustres only existing in the domain of dreams, the shadowland of beauty and unreality. The appointments and surroundings of the beautiful heroine, detached from the places they have so long embellished and sent over seas to a land of which she could never have heard, in which no venturous Venetian keel had plowed, will not fail to engage popular interest, and this need not be materially diminished by opening and discussing questions as to whether they are the real thing or not.

Venice has apparently not found any cause to moult a feather of its faith in them, and perhaps it would seem finical in us to be more particular. Everybody will hope that the goods may arrive safely and get through the Custom House without any delays or misunderstandings. Trophies of a world heroine with a straight and plausible look about them are not to be come by every day, and should not in any stage of their transit hither or their stay when they get here be too curiously and critically questioned.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF CLOTHES.

A periodical of the tailoring industry, published under the title of The Sartorial Art Journal, has an inspired writer on its staff, who is able to see in the conventional and sombre-hued garments which custom prescribes for men living in an environment of civilization much that has hitherto been invisible to the normal vision. He would probably admit that, as usually made, the masculine wardrobe is chiefly distinguished for utility in keeping the wearer warm—a quality more to be desired in Winter than in Summer—but in coats, waistcoats, and trousers, made as they should be and as they are when a genius wields the shears and needle, he discovers indescribable possibilities of grace, beauty, and delight. Among other things he says:

> The soul of the craftsman can express itself more fully and clearly in tailoring than in any other trade. If the tailor's thoughts are poetic he can issue pastorals in colors that are charmingly suggestive of hillside or meadow, foliage or waving grain; he can make his overcoats speak of bleak December, his dress suits of frolic and festivities, his frock coats of dignity and wealth, his cutaways of self-content, and his sacks of strenuousness, and he can make his waistcoats jingle like limericks, his trousers sing of sunshine or of rain and mud, his Spring suits chortle of hope and joy, and his Summer suits prattle of flowers. If he is an artist he can make overcoat, undercoat, waistcoat, or trousers seem a sensuous haze, a reverie in color, a riot of action, or a vigorous portrayal of conflicting emotions in a decimated field of question; and if he is a musician he can impart to his sartorial creations an expression that suggests the bleating of a lamb, the clashing of cymbals, the rat-tat of a drum, the ragtime movement of a cakewalk, the wail of despair, the shout of triumph, the roar of a lion, or the bray of an ass.

That part of this is true is matter of experience—possibly all of it would so appear if one were able to take the writer's point of view, to see with his eyes, and understand with his comprehension. To the average man the heavy overcoat speaks not merely of bleak December, but of several months from November to April inclusive. This is not surprising. At other seasons they suggest the moth closet or the pawnshop, according to the habit of the owner. The customary dress suit may suggest frolic and festivity, but only by association. By association it might equally suggest attendance at the second part of "Parsifal" or the function of a head waiter. Waistcoats may very well suggest the jingle of the limerick, especially if of the cut and pattern affected by TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Brooklyn. That Spring suits may chortle of many things is doubtless true, but mostly they chortle of colds in the head and sore throats, with a sombre background of pneumonia if donned too soon. What other things clothes may do we do not know, but that to write about them in lofty strain suggests the bray of an ass is unmistakable. As to their musical possibilities we only know that

> Such harmony is in immortals souls,
> But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
> Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

A Minister to Vanity.

From The London Chronicle.

It is not always for the mere gratification of personal vanity that we should attentively study our mirrors. Socrates advised all young people to look often in their looking glass to ascertain if they were good looking—that if they were so they might strive to make their mental attainments correspond; and if they were not, then they might endeavor by the superior accomplishments of their minds, to make up for their personal shortcomings.

This is excellent advice for vanity-possessed moderns, but it is improbable that the high mental attitude of Socrates is appreciated by them. How the elaborate toilets of to-day could be accomplished without the aid of the mirror it is impossible to imagine. It is popularly supposed that the mirror is the woman's pet possession, but man is by no means averse to contemplating his mainly charms as reflected therein. A woman frankly confesses her interest in the alluring combination of glass and quicksilver, but the man, while voicing his scorn, proves his superior vanity by his concealed and secretive study of it! He jeers at his wife's cheval glass, but was anything more entirely provocative of human vanity ever invented than the many-sided shaving glass?

L'Eclair Turns Republican.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—If not one of the greatest journals of Paris, l'Eclair has always been distinguished for a certain authority in colonial matters, coupled with a moderate and dignified manner of discussing political questions. As is well known, l'Eclair recently changed hands. Its present director is M. Ernest Judet, for some considerable time associated with the Petit Journal as leader writer. M. Judet enjoyed the reputation of being the best-paid journalist in France. While his style is not particularly literary, perhaps, it has the gift of direct popular appeal, and during the Dreyfus case the influence of his articles was very great in a sense adverse to the prisoner. L'Eclair from to-day becomes an organ of Nationalist propaganda—a sort of morning Patrie—with M. Judet as director. Ostensibly the new journal will be Republican, but it is said in some quarters that one of the French pretenders is interested in the venture.

Read the First Number of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps it would be interesting to call the roll of those living who read the first edition of THE TIMES in 1851 hot from the brain of the gifted Raymond. I can answer "Here!"

GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD.

New York, Jan. 26, 1905.

"MUNICIPAL TRADING."

The Distinction Between That and "Municipal Ownership" Pointed Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will give me space for a few words in reply to Mr. Cutting's recent letter on municipal ownership.

I approach anything like controversy with him with extreme reluctance, for I profoundly admire the splendid example which he has set in a city that needs it as probably no other does, of overcoming great temptations to inglorious ease, and throwing himself into many kinds of useful work for the public good. I rejoice, too, that it has seldom been my lot to differ with him, and that apparently it is not my lot to differ seriously now.

I owe an apology to all concerned for not having myself kept sufficiently clear in the letter which Mr. Cutting answers, a distinction which my own carelessness entirely justified him in disregarding, but which is of fundamental importance, and to emphasize which is my main purpose in troubling you and him again. Several times I carelessly used the term "municipal ownership" before I said specifically that I meant municipal "trading," as they call it in England. I would probably go as far as Mr. Cutting (and the experts would go with us) in advocacy of municipal ownership—which does not necessarily mean anything more than a city holding on to its franchises and leasing them to be managed outside of politics. Mr. Cutting's letter defends nothing beyond this, unless it be the operation of water works, which is the simplest of municipal functions—consisting mainly, after the works are made, in letting the water run down hill. But Mr. Cutting would be among the last to deny that New York City's recent construction of water works was attended with frightful corruption, and that worse would probably have followed but for the Merchants' Association killing the Ramapo scheme.

But the demand of the Citizens' Union committee was not restricted to ownership of franchises that involve little management, like docks, bridges, and even waterworks. It wants to run lighting plants and (unless my memory fails—I cannot lay my hand on the report) railroads.

This is the sort of thing which, under the name of "municipal trading," in England, has gone far faster than with us, and even there has led to such abuses that checks upon it are now under wide and anxious deliberation; this is the thing which has made its partial successes only in cities where universal municipal suffrage is not dreamed of, and which the suffrage conditions of New York inevitably foredoom to failure here; and this is the thing on which, despite the contrary impression I received from your report of the committee's report, Mr. Cutting says, I am glad to see, that there is, at least, "difference of opinion" in the committee.

I am surprised to see Mr. Cutting appearing to intimate that the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is elected by universal suffrage, answers satisfactorily the needs which led the Tilden commission to call for a financial administration elected by taxpayers alone. In the European cities, let me repeat, where "municipal trading" is not a burden and a scandal, (and in many where it is,) there is nothing corresponding to our laxity (sometimes misnamed liberty) of suffrage.

Mr. Cutting says: "Has the gas question no significance for your correspondent?" It certainly signifies that we are in the frying pan, but it gives me no desire to jump into the fire.

With him I see a certain "tendency of municipalities in this country, as well as elsewhere, to become increasingly the direct agents of civic and social betterment." But I also see, and it is strange if he does not, that even in England, under limited municipal suffrage, comparative municipal freedom from national politics, and the habit, regardless of "politics," of continuing municipal officers during good behavior and capable administration—even in England under circumstances so enormously in advance of ours, this "tendency of municipalities" has gone far beyond the municipal capacity, and has had to be called back.

On municipal ownership, even for New York, there is no difference of opinion worth considering; but on municipal operation, though there is difference in Mr. Cutting's committee, I venture to assert that among the few serious students of the subject there is as little difference regarding municipal ownership—the opposite is virtually unanimous, but it is the other way.

Mr. Cutting is kind enough to say that my criticism would be more valuable if I had attached my name. I am not sure enough of that to overcome a certain distaste for unofficial names appended to letters in the papers. As, however, I have it officially, I shall give him mine personally. CITIZENS UNIONIST.

New York, Jan. 14, 1904.

No Tips for English Guards.

From The London Express.

The guards of the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway have received orders to refuse in future to accept tips from passengers. The position has been thrust upon the guards by the efforts of certain well-meaning philanthropists. The London-Tilbury trains between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening are generally overcrowded, and it often happens that twenty or thirty people travel in the guard's brake. It has become customary on these occasions for some one to pass around the hat for the benefit of the guard. Complaints have reached headquarters from time to time and the guards have been warned, but have pleaded their inability to prevent the collections undertaken on their behalf. The new order has occasioned deep dissatisfaction, as the collections have come to be regarded by the men as a recognized part of their salaries.

Americanizing Palais Royal.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Palais Royal, which is to become a vast American entrepot, as well as housing an American hotel and an American theatre, if the plan is carried out in its entirety, has known its "beaux jours," like many of the other public buildings of Paris. Richelieu built it in 1629, whence its alternative name, Palais Richelieu. When the Princes of Orleans lived there it was the centre of Parisian society. Its galleries reverberated to the laughter of the beaus and gallants of the day. Then it fell upon evil times, and to-day, save for a few shops and a few tourists and for giving house room to the Minister of the Colonies, it seems to have little part in the life of the capital. Its colonnades ring with the echo of a past that is dead and gone.

Speech Restored by Cold.

From The London Chronicle.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A miraculous cure has just been effected by the cold weather at Paulhaguet, Auvergne. John Rougier, fifty-four years of age, an agricultural laborer, lost his speech in 1887 after a severe attack of typhoid fever. At this time he was a parish school teacher, and naturally was compelled to resign his position and seek other work.

On Monday last on going to work as usual he was suddenly seized with faintness owing to the extreme cold, and would have been frozen to death had not some passersby come to his assistance and restored him to consciousness. It was then found, to the great surprise of every one, that he had regained his powers of speech.

The doctors of the district have forwarded a report of this extraordinary case to the Faculty in Paris.

THE CASE OF DR. CRUM.

Issue Joined with C. J.'s Charge of Unfitness and Incompetency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the article which appears in your paper by a correspondent who signs himself "C. J." allow me to say: It is evident upon its surface that "C. J.," the reputed Northern visitor, is irrevocably a Southerner of the deepest type. "C. J." says in his article that President Roosevelt by his obstinacy refused to listen to men who advised him of Dr. Crum's unfitness.

President Roosevelt is thoroughly familiar with the two successful administrations of the present Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C. He is cognizant of the fact that there has been a decided increase in the business of that port through Dr. Crum's ministrations. The President is just as familiar with these facts as "C. J." himself. Dr. Crum was appointed because he is an estimable gentleman; because he goes about his business quietly; because he is worthy of the best his State can give him; because what is given him to do he does in the most expeditious and creditable manner.

Mr. Roosevelt knew these things and thus he was "obstinate"(?). What "C. J." objects to is that Mr. Roosevelt is so broad-minded. "C. J.'s" argument is not consistent with reason. Does any thinking man of to-day believe that Dr. Crum could remain in office in any Southern State if he was uneducated and incompetent? We all know that if there was anything against Dr. Crum except his color he would have been removed from office years ago, (in fact, he would never have been appointed,) though "C. J." and his cohorts had to get a regiment to remove him.

Dr. Crum has been duly and legally appointed. He is doing his duty, and will continue to do his duty until his term of office expires regardless of foolish contention. C. EDWARD PURNELL.

New York, Jan. 26, 1905.

TRANSIT PROBLEM IN BROOKLYN

New Bridges and Tunnels of no Use Unless Cars Enough Are Run.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested to learn a few days ago that the State Railroad Commission has decided to hold a public hearing in Brooklyn next week on our transit troubles. I have long thought that it was about time some special attention was paid by these officials to conditions in Brooklyn, and to use what power they possess to reform them. They do not seem to possess, however, much, if any, real compulsory power under the law, their power being mainly investigatory, advisory, and moral more than anything else. It seems to me, however, that if they had really exerted what power they have to the full long ago, the gross evils which have now reached such a crisis of universal complaint in Brooklyn would never have grown to such an unbearable size.

The present movements to increase facilities and prevent congestion by new bridge and tunnel routes are all very proper and very much needed, but what would be the good of these new or additional routes if when ready the transit companies fail to furnish a sufficient car service thereon properly to accommodate the people at rush hours and carry them in comfort without the dangerous and indecent overcrowding from which we now suffer? This proper car service can now be given on our present lines, or nearly so, by strictly enforcing our present laws, so that the simple facts, in a nutshell, to explain our present evils, are that our officials of State and city have quite failed to protect us in the enforcement of the present ample legal remedies, and the public has also failed to protect itself by resolutely resisting these evils and making use of its obvious legal remedies against them.

A year's careful study of the transit situation has convinced me of the soundness of the above statement, which is partly expressed in a letter sent by us to the Railroad Commission, and is fully set forth in a pamphlet, now in press, in which the causes and remedies are given in detail.

CHARLES M. HIGGINS,
Of Committee South Brooklyn Board of Trade.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1905.

The Times and Its New Home.

From The West Winfield Star.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has moved into its new building, which is unquestionably the grandest newspaper building in the world, the tallest and finest structure in New York City, and THE TIMES as a newspaper is equal to its splendid home. THE TIMES has just added to its enterprise the publication in its Sunday editions of a posthumous fragment of a novel written by Lord Beaconsfield in the last days of his life.

POEMS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Doughnutting Time.

'Twuzn't w'en our girl wuz makin' pies an' doughnuts—ist a lot—
We stood around with great, big eyes,
'cuz we boys like 'em hot;
An' w'en she dropped 'em in the lard they sizzled ist like fun.
An' w'en she takes 'em out it's hard to keep from takin' one.

An' 'en she says: "You boys 'll get all spattered up with grease,
An' blumby she says she'll let us have ist one apiece;
So I took one for me an' one for little James McBride,
The widow's only orfunt son 'at's waitin' there outside.

An' Henry, he took one ist for himself an' Nellie Flynn,
'At's waitin' at the kitchen door an' dassent to come in
Becuz her mother told her not, an' Johnny, he took two
'Cuz Amy Brennan likes 'em hot, ist like we chilluns do.

'En Henry happened ist to think he didn't get a one
For little Ebenezer Brink, the carpet beater's son,
Who never gets 'em home becuz he says he ain't quite sure
But thinks perhaps the reason wuz his folkses ain't too poor.

An' 'en I give my own away to little Willie Beggs
'At fell way down his stairs one day an' give him crooked legs,
'Cuz Willie always seems to know w'en our girl's goin' to bake,
He wouldn't ast for none—oh, no! But, my! he 's fond of cake.

So I went back again an' got another one for me
Right out the kettle, smokin' hot an' brown as it could be.
An' John, he got one, too, becuz he give his own to Clare.
An' w'en our girl she looked, there wuz ist two small doughnuts there!

My! She wuz angry w'en she looked an' saw ist them two there,
An' says she knew 'at she had cooked a crock full an' to spare,
She says it's awful 'scouragin' to bake an' fret an' fuss
An' w'en she thinks she's got 'em in the crock—they're all in us!

J. W. FOLEY.

JOHN MORLEY TELLS WHAT HE SAW HERE

Full Text of His Speech on American Institutions.

PRAISE FOR COMMON SCHOOLS

Secular Instruction, but Religious Knowledge General — Capital and Labor—The Negro Problem.

John Morley, the English statesman, publicist, and author, who recently paid a two months' visit to the United States, spoke principally on American institutions in an address delivered in Brechin, Scotland, Jan. 18.

According to the report published in The London Times he said that he had never spent two more interesting and stimulating months than during his recent visit to Canada and the United States. He would not pretend that in so short a time he had got to the bottom of any of the great problems to be met with in those regions. He was in America at the time of the Presidential election, and this suggested to him a brief sketch which he gave of the difference of Government systems in this country and in the United States. The American President was elected for a fixed term, but when we got a Prime Minister into office Heaven only knew when he could be got out of office.

Nevertheless, although he was said to be the friend of every country but his own—a favorite calumny to which people like himself were exposed—he must confess that he greatly preferred our constitutional system. Our Cabinet system had been more invaded by the present Prime Minister than in the case of any previous Prime Minister. Our Prime Minister had forsaken the maxims of solidarity and internal loyalty that had made the Cabinet system a triumph that on the whole the Cabinet system had proved.

A good deal was sometimes said about what was called the outrageous corruption of American municipal bodies. That was very lamentable, so far as it existed, but a country could not be in such a bad way when it could be said that the recent candidates for the Presidency had each given proof positive of entire probity, integrity, and willingness to sacrifice any personal aims and interests rather than surrender what they conceived to be sound principles. He was not going to despair of democracy because people justly pointed out faults in the working of the system of the United States. It was true that our American kinsfolk had a confidence in things working themselves out which, perhaps, dangerously approached to fatalism. They had confidence in their own common sense, shrewdness, right feeling, and eventually the fools usually justified that confidence.

AMERICAN LESSONS.

It was interesting to him in America to find himself in a country where there was no Established Church, but there was no country where religion was more genuine or more earnest. The common schools of the United States were practically confined to secular instruction, yet nowhere in the world was religious knowledge more general. The United States was a country without the untold blessings of a hereditary House of Lords, yet there was no country in the world, so far as he knew, where the rights of property were safer.

One of the great questions which the democracy of the United States had before them was the relations between capital and labor. An important, responsible, and well-informed American gentleman had told him that our British laws in respect to trade combinations were more favorable to such combinations than the laws of the United States. The people there would fight out the tremendous battle under conditions quite different from those under which it had been fought here.

Another serious, suggestive, and apparently almost insoluble problem in the United States was the enormous multiplication and gradual advance northward of the freed black population of the South. If that movement went on there might at the end of this century be a population of something like 20,000,000 or even 30,000,000 of colored people in the United States. That was the retribution that followed wrong. What did it come from? Africans were brought into the Southern States exploiting land much as Chinese were now being brought into South Africa to work the mines. People might have to wait even 50 or 100 years before heaven sent in the bill, but what sort of eventual harvest could be expected when the foundations of a State were laid upon an inferior civilization? We were, by the importation of Chinese labor, changing the base and foundation of our State in South Africa. Some day the white men there would have to pay the penalty of folly or wrong now being perpetrated.

"He had expected to find in the United States a good deal of indifference to the friendship of this country, but he found that the people unmistakably viewed us with feelings of both esteem and friendship. That feeling could only be endangered by setting up a scientific tariff and discriminating against the United States. We owed the most friendly feeling of the United States largely to the fact that thirty years ago a great Liberal leader, with the Liberal Party behind him, submitted to arbitration a burning dispute between America and ourselves. Canada abounded in interesting questions with many undercurrents which before he had scarcely realized. Nothing struck one more among the population of that great province than the fervor with which the British section gloried in connection with Great Britain, or the contentment with which the French and Catholic section also accepted the same generous rule. There was in the Dominion a community of which we might well be proud, and as to whose future we were bound to entertain, as he himself did entertain, the most sanguine hopes.

CANADA AND FISCAL QUESTION.

No doubt the public here were getting rather tired of the fiscal question, and he considered that it was practically argued out already for the next election; but what was the attitude of America and Canada? The plane of their arguments was a different one from ours. We were arguing whether we should do better or worse in protective bonds, while in the United States people were arguing how it was possible to disentangle themselves from such bonds without injustice to vested interests or dislocating the established trade machinery. There was a powerful undercurrent running in the United States in favor of a gradual revision and modification of their tariff. The revolt against high protective tariffs was there growing too strong to be long resisted. We should certainly think twice or thrice before we established a system which America found it so uncommonly difficult to get rid of.

When he was in Canada a general election was in full swing, just as we hoped to see it soon in full swing here. He had talked with leading representative men, both French and British, who testified that the question of preference of which we heard so much here was no more a live question in the Canadian election. Their great Canadian railway scheme would be a live question in the next election. The bare notion of materially lowering the tariff there would so terrify mortgagees and bankers who had made advances and would so dislocate trade that no Government, however strong it might be, would venture to undertake it at this stage. There could not be either retaliation in this country or protection without taxation of food. The Canadian emigrant could get grants of good land either free or on extremely favorable terms; why should the Forfarshire shepherd or hind or anybody else pay extra for his food or for anything else in order that these sturdy and independent Canadian settlers might have a preferential advantage? The Canadian settlers would not ask such a sacrifice of our working classes, who had hard enough work to get on as it was. Some newspapers had quite unfairly and inaccurately referred to the late Sir William Harcourt and himself as indifferent to our dominions beyond the sea. Neither of them had ever thought or said such a thing. Sir William Harcourt and himself, although close friends, sometimes held different views, perhaps due to difference of training, but they never varied or differed in their belief that the great interest of this great realm was to be found in peace and in economy.

He ventured to believe that his views about our interests and those of our dominions across the sea were being found to be a great deal wiser than those of some persons who taunted him as a little Englander, just as they had called him a pro-Boer. He did not think that imperial rowdyism was the best way of showing an interest in our dominions beyond the sea. During the nine years which had passed since they elected him the swing and tumult of the great tides of fate or destiny had brought to pass many important events, and some momentous events.

The United States now presented to British manufacturers a formidable front which would become more and more formidable. They were advancing into that path which we knew too well—the path of naval rivalry and new dominion. Then, in the East, by one of those bitter ironies in which history abounded, the great sovereign who first inspired The Hague Peace Conference had been himself involved in hideous havoc and terrible carnage, the worst probably that had happened since Napoleon arose to scourge mankind. Then there was the rise of Japan for good or evil.

None of these changes left us unaffected, for a vast chain of responsibility linked our national fortunes to the fluctuating fortunes of other regions of the world. They could not but contrast a recently-quoted verse of what he must call impious hymnology in favor of war with recent ghastly pictures of the dread effects of war at Port Arthur. He was proud to think that with regard to the South African war the Montrose Burghs had, at any rate, kept their hands clean from beginning to end. He would be the last to disparage soldiers who did their duty, but he entirely denied that war or military training was the only thing or even the best thing to teach men the virtues of courage and discipline. The discipline of railways, factories, and mines was often every bit as splendid for the morals of a man. Would that there could have been printed in letters of gold in the Cabinet Council and in the Colonial Office the noble words of the American Secretary of State, who had rightly described war as the most fatal and ferocious of human follies. A recollection of that truth in time might have saved our finance from all the havoc made in South Africa, all the perturbation that still awaited us in solving its problems.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Turning briefly, in conclusion, to general current politics, he declared that he believed that the present Government was at this moment in the most humiliating and dishonored position that any Government in this country had held since the Stuarts. Even the most turbulent of the Imperialists and military school were rather startled when they found themselves committed rather to the startling fact that the amount paid into the exchequer during the last ten years had increased £50,500,000, that the vote for the army had increased from £18,000,000 to £36,000,000, and for the navy from £14,000,000 to £35,000,000. We had for years, with the help of nature, been accumulating wealth and treasure, which ought to have gone toward making a new stage possible in the advance of mankind; but it had been recklessly thrown into the abyss of war with no result but chaos and distress. War and militarism usually brought protection, because they produced vast expenditures which required shifts to hide the incidence of taxation, to muffle up inevitable wastefulness, and to secure the political support of a number of interested capitalists.

In 1857 Disraeli said: "You may have your garrisons abroad and your fleets of commanding power, but if you have omitted the principal element of your power—namely, a sound state of finance—you may find that you have omitted one of the most important of all the elements of your influence abroad." Let those wise words be borne in mind by small shopkeepers or modest professional people and others who desired less taxation or who looked forward to social improvement, or who wanted steady employment. Trade could scarcely revive or prosper while our financial policy was hung up in indefinite suspense. What capitalist or banker would advance money to help new enterprise amid such an atmosphere of uncertainty, even as to the views of the Prime Minister on the fiscal policy which had been rashly sprung upon the country with so little wisdom of foresight. The moment was a critical one. If the present Government continued in office we could have no assurance of change of policy or more reasonable expenditure. The time had surely come when the withered tree of this Government, with its fruitless branches, should be hewn down and no longer allowed to cumber the ground.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL CONCERT.

Chorus of 150 to be Assisted by Well-Known Singers.

The People's Choral Union of Brooklyn will give its annual concert on March 2 at the Baptist Temple. The feature of the concert will be the rendition of Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" by a chorus of 150, assisted by Mme. Anita Rio, soprano; Mme. Terza Hamlin Chapman, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Livingston Chapman, baritone.

There will be an orchestra of fifty selected from the American Federation of Musicians. William G. Carl will be at the organ, both in the "Stabat Mater" and a symphony for organ and orchestra in D minor by Alexandre Guilmant. The concert will be under the direction of T. Bath Glasson.

Mutual Benefit's Good Year.

The sixtieth annual report of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., shows total assets on Jan. 1 of $91,840,745.40, with a surplus of $5,022,518.10. The market value of bonds over par is $1,397,044.87. There were 26,801 policies issued and revived in 1904, making 155,009 in force at the beginning of this year. Premiums received for the year were $13,702,830.74, while there was spent in death helaims $5,081,321.91. Among the increases over 1903 were: In premium receipts, $1,029,957.39; in payments to policy holders, $536,092.37; in market value of assets, $3,778,901.15, and in outstanding insurance, $26,387,522.

GOT RID OF HIS JOB AFTER YEAR OF EFFORT

New Jersey Postmaster Pestered the Department in Vain.

FRANTIC APPEALS FOR RELIEF

Left in Receipt of Emoluments of Office Till a Good Samaritan in Skirts Appeared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Postmaster W. J. Carman of Hawthorne, N. J., is free at last. For a year he has been trying desperately to resign his job. He has resigned over and over again without this fact having the slightest effect on the obdurate Post Office Department.

As the months went on Carman's importunities became more and more frantic. He resorted to the expedient of sending telegrams several hundred words in length, the Government paying the charges. Still the department took no notice of him. He went to Panama, leaving his wife in charge, and swore he would return no more until the department appointed another Postmaster. Even this threat failed to bring about the relief desired, and at last the despairing Postmaster wrote this letter:

"Hawthorne, N. J., Dec. 13, 1904.

"Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir: I would like to be informed why my resignation has not been accepted or this office closed. My resignation has been in the hands of the department for over a year, and the necessary notice and forms for the closing of the office have been complied with by direction of the department some six or eight months past, and proofs of same are now with the department.

"It seems to me that your conduct in holding me in this office against my will is a direct violation of Article 13 of the Constitution of the United States, especially as I am not aware of having committed any crime, except it may be damning the department from top to bottom, severally and individually, may constitute the crime of lese majesté under the present strenuous Administration, but this until now was unknown to you.

"It may be that you consider it a crime to hold office, but the magnitude of the punishment I am undergoing is utterly out of proportion to the offense. I have noticed in the past that a few officials and some others connected with the postal department have received greater punishment than I, but I presume this is owing to their holding a higher office, which, being a greater offense, merited a heavier sentence.

"If this office is not closed or my resignation accepted by the 31st of March, 1905, I will close it on that date and send all mail and Post Office property that may be here to Paterson, which is the nearest office, unless ordered to dispose of it otherwise by the department. I will post a notice to the public in this office of my intentions on the first day of January, and I also will notify my bondsmen. I will keep the department informed from time to time of my actions in this matter, so that you cannot claim that the closing of this office was a surprise and without due notice.

"I would like a satisfactory answer to this tearful appeal to your best and most generous feelings, as in the past all my gentle requests were answered with the stereotyped form, 'Your resignation will be acted on at the earliest possible moment,' or 'The office will be closed as soon as practicable.'

"Please give this plea your immediate attention, as I am getting older every year that passes, and I hate to die of old age saddened by the thought that I am still a Postmaster and haunted by the fear that the department will try to hold me in the office when in the great hereafter.

"I am yours respectfully,

"W. J. CARMAN."

On receipt of this communication the department was moved—not very rapidly, but as fast as it ever is. On Jan. 21 it appointed E. S. Woodward Postmaster. Woodward promptly declined, and the desperate Carman was left in receipt of the emoluments of office.

The hapless Postmaster became so enraged that he began sending in telegrams again. He sent one of 400 words. The department charged the cost back to him, but Carman kept on sending in dispatches. They were all charged back to him, and he paid the cost and sent in more.

At last the department ordered the office discontinued, but just as the order was about to be carried out Mrs. Jessie I. Story consented to accept the job, and to-day she was appointed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

TOWNSEND—FIRTH.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 28.—Miss Emily Therese Firth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Firth of Ridgewood and niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman of New York, was married this afternoon to Howard Rockwell Townsend at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Cameron, the Rector. There was a full choral service, a string orchestra assisting. The bridesmaids were Misses Anna Colquitt, Valera O'Connor, Maye Callender Young, Edith Landon Marie Montant, and Beatrice Firth. The Misses Marion and Caroline Lesser Firth, sisters of the bride, were train-bearers. Stanley Burt of Cincinnati was the best man. The ushers were Edward H. Wright, Jr., Hewlett Scudder, Jr., John A. Tompkins, Wilmerding Biddle, William A. Greenough, and Alfred Waystaff, Jr. The bride's ornaments were a diamond horseshoe, the gift of the bridegroom, and a diamond and sapphire pendant, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Harriman. The bride gave diamond and pearl pins to her attendants, while the bridegroom gave diamond scarfpins to his best man and ushers.

REED—JENNINGS.

EAST ORANGE, Jan. 28.—Miss Mary E. Jennings and Herbert E. Reed were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Jennings, 129 Harrison Street. The Rev. James Riggs, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, officiated. H. G. Jackson was best man.

At the wedding was announced the engagement of the maid of honor, Miss Frances F. Jennings, sister of the bride, to Henry A. Potter, Jr., son of Col. Henry A. Potter of this place.

The bride to-day was suffering from a severe attack of grip, and her brother, Pierre S. Jennings of Catskill, will undergo an operation in New York for appendicitis, which developed while he was on his way to the wedding.

Mr. Reed is a member of the staff of The New York Herald. Mr. and Mrs. Reed will live in New York until Spring, when they expect to go abroad.

The Paderewski Prizes.

There is to be another competition among American musical composers for the prizes yielded by the fund established by Mr. Paderewski several years ago. The income from the fund was distributed for the first time four years ago, the prize winners being Henry K. Hadley, Horatio W. Parker, and Arthur Bird. The conditions which governed the first competition will prevail again. There will be three prizes of $500 each for a composition for full orchestra, for a choral work with orchestra, with or without solo voices, and for a piece of chamber music for any combination of instruments. The competition is restricted to composers born in the United States of America. The board of judges will consist of B. J. Lang and Franz Kneisel of Boston, Prof. J. K. Paine of Harvard University, and H. E. Krehbiel and Walter Damrosch of New York. Compositions must be in the hands of Otto Roth, secretary of the fund, Boston, by July 1, 1905. Official circulars will be issued in a few days.

DR. CORDELIA A. GREENE DEAD

Was a Pioneer Woman Physician—Died After Operation.

Dr. Cordelia A. Greene, who for fifty years had been the proprietor and medical director of a sanitarium near Buffalo, died last night at the Presbyterian Hospital, where she was a private patient. Dr. Greene underwent an operation last evening, from which she did not rally. Her brother and a son were at the hospital shortly after she died. Dr. Greene, it is said, was one of the oldest women physicians in the country. She was a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Greene was seventy-four years old and was a member of the New York State and Wyoming County Medical Associations. She was a graduate of the Western Reserve College of Cleveland, and of the Women's College of Philadelphia. Later she studied under her father, Dr. Jabez Greene, at Clifton Springs and Castile, N. Y. On his death she took charge of the sanitarium at Castile. Dr. Greene was never married, but some years ago adopted four children. They are Fred Greene of New York, Dr. Edward Greene of Boston, Mrs. Mary Phillips of Rochester, and Mrs. Harold Clark of Toronto.

Dr. Greene had been living for a few weeks at Miller's Hotel, 37 West Twenty-sixth Street, engaged in literary work. Miss Elizabeth Gordon, with whom she was staying at the hotel, said last night that Mr. Greene was the author of a book called "Build Well," and had been a lifelong friend of Frances E. Willard and of Susan B. Anthony.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Orme Wilson gave a musicale last night, followed by a seated supper at small tables. The artists included Signor Caruso, Mr. Ysaye, and Mme. Nordica. Among the guests asked were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, and others.

***

The first meeting for the season of the long-established Badminton Club took place yesterday in the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The Executive Committee, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Amory Carhart, and E. Ashton de Peyster, and others of the officers were present. There was a large attendance of members. Mrs. Henry Coster Emmett poured tea. There was no playing for prizes, but bouquets of violets and roses were given to the girls.

***

The Sewing Class of the Babies' Ward of the Post Graduate Hospital has its future meetings scheduled as follows: To-morrow it will be at Mrs. Elihu Chauncey's, on Feb. 6 at the residence of Mrs. William Manice, on Feb. 13 at the home of Mrs. W. Alston Flagg, and on Feb. 20 at the home of Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. The class meets at 11 A. M., when the members receive the garments ready to be made up for the poor babies and children of the Post Graduate Hospital.

***

Frederic J. de Peyster has bought the residence 11 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. and Mrs. de Peyster and their family have taken the house 833 Madison Avenue for the Winter, and will not occupy their new home until next Autumn.

***

Mrs. A. Holland Forbes entertained at dinner last night. Mr. and Mrs. William Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chapin were among the guests. Mrs. Forbes has cards out for another dinner on Feb. 1.

***

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman has invitations out for a dinner on Feb. 18.

***

Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn (Miss Grace Atkins Dobson) will be "at home" on Mondays at 309 West One Hundred and Ninth Street.

***

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding—mentioned several weeks since—on Feb. 14 of Miss Laura Livingston Satterlee, daughter of Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, and Tracy Ayers Johnson. It is to take place at 3 o'clock in Grace Church.

***

Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri gave a dinner last night and Mrs. George Schieffelin entertained the Fortnightly Bridge Club.

***

The fifth of the annual proms of Fordham University will take place at Delmonico's to-morrow.

***

Richard T. Williams, Jr., will give a stag dinner on Feb. 28 at Delmonico's.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is booked to sail on Feb. 21 for Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore will sail in about ten days to be abroad until Spring.

***

W. Ruloff Kip, who is to make an auto tour in Europe, gave a farewell dinner at Sherry's last night.

***

Miss Florence Herriott of 37 West Thirty-ninth Street will receive informally on the first and third Fridays during the season.

***

Mrs. Avery of 4 East Thirty-eighth Street sailed Saturday for Bermuda with her son, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., to remain till Spring.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are booked to sail Feb. 7 on the Deutschland.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Diplomatic entertaining which gives to Washington society a charm and interest naturally to be found nowhere else in America has been at a much lower ebb than usual this season. It will take an upward trend in the coming week, which is to open with a brilliant evening reception at the British Embassy—the first by the present Ambassador and Lady Durand—and close with a large dinner company at the French Embassy.

In addition to this the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches will give their usual evening at home on Monday, the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister, a tea on Monday afternoon, and Mme. Quesada, wife of the Cuban Minister, a large reception on Tuesday afternoon.

The Attorney General will entertain the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Tuesday evening. Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean will also entertain.

Mrs. Justice Brewer will entertain at dinner at the Alibi Club Monday evening in honor of Miss Mildred Barnes of New York.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey had one of the most interesting dinner companies of the Winter this evening, when their guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson; Secretary and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Warren, Mrs. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Patten, Commander and Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Lodge, the latter taking the place of the hostess, who is suffering from an attack of grip and confined to her bed. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, being most courteous hosts, never thought of recalling their invitations, as, although Mrs. Dewey is suffering great discomfort, she is not dangerously ill. She will probably be confined to her room for a week.

Gen. and Mrs. Draper entertained a dinner company this evening which included the Attorney General, the Speaker, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Logare, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman Nelson Page, Miss Morton, Miss Carlisle, Miss Townsend, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Holmes, Herbert Dering, Frank Mitchell, and Mr. Carlisle.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, who are either guests or hosts at a dinner party nearly every evening in the week, were this evening entertained by Senator and Mrs. Cullom, who invited to meet them the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Metcalf, the Chinese Minister, Senator Allison, Senator Dolliver, Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Ridgely, Mr. Colton, Miss Ridgely, and Miss Williams of Chicago.

The Misses Mills of New York are guests at the White House, and will remain over Sunday.

WAGGAMAN POTTERY BRINGS HIGH PRICES

Spirited Bidding for Fine Porcelains and Korean Pottery.

$2,300 FOR BRINKLEY VASE

Controverted Bit from Lung Dynasty Bid Up After Authentication—F. B. Harrison a Purchaser.

Receipts are piling up at the Waggaman sale, and with $44,809.50 for the fourth afternoon the amount has already reached a large sum.

Many fine porcelains, celedon specimens, and Korean pottery were offered yesterday. Each bloom and sang de boeuf, names by which collectors conjure, were to be found among the porcelains, but the record-breaking price of the sale was given for a Chinese blue underglaze of the K'ang-hsi period. It was a thirty-one-inch, beaker-shaped vase, decorated with mountain and river views, and was bid up to $2,500 by W. Williams, the assumed name of one of the large buyers at the sale.

A sang de boeuf vase, which started at $300, was bid in by the same purchaser for $1,300. This was 18½ inches high, with a brilliant red glaze, shading from a delicate blush to a deep crimson. It was made during the prefecture of Lank Yao. Another 16½-inch sang de boeuf vase, oriform, deep, almost black, with ashes of roses clouds, brought $900. C. J. Hudson paid $575 for a Lang Yao vase of deep and light tones of the sang de boeuf, 17 inches high, while T. E. H. Hudson of Paterson, N. J., bid $1,425 for a 19-inch Lang Yao vase with ruby and peach bloom tones and an inner surface of crackled rice-color glaze, the highest price paid for any of the sang de boeuf pieces.

The famous ostrich egg vase attracted much attention. It is of Fen-Ting ware, made to imitate bronze, and dates back to about the time of the Sung dynasty. It was bought by Mr. Waggaman at the Brinkley sale in 1903 for $2,500. It started at $700 yesterday, went up to $1,100, and apparently stopped. At that point an explanation was made. At the time of the Brinkley sale the authenticity of the vase was questioned, discredit being thrown upon it, it was said, to keep down the price. Mr. Waggaman, however, believed in it, and would have paid $4,000 for it. It has since been positively identified, and papers were ready for the purchaser yesterday. After this statement the vase sold for $2,300.

Among the peach bloom specimens the highest price was brought by a water receptacle belonging to the K'ang-hsi period, a small piece, 3½ inches high, reddish tones of the peach bloom, variegated with clouds of apple green. This Mr. Waggaman bought from the Mary Jane Morgan collection. It went for $1,850 yesterday. Another peach bloom vase in amphora shape, having a well-mended break at the neck, was sold as is" for $725. This was 6 inches high.

Francis Burton Harrison paid $295 for a black hawthorne cup 2¾ inches high, and also bought a thick porcelain reform bottle of the Ch'eng-hua period, with designs of phoenix birds and cloud forms, for $125.

Mrs. W. H. Moore bid in a Lang-Yao incense burner in monochrome glaze of sang de boeuf color for $1,550.

A large and beautiful oriform jar of sea-green color went to L. C. Tiffany for $240. Lots in a farm made a number of purchases. Monday afternoon's sale will be devoted to swords, knife handles, &c., with Chinese cloisonné enamels.

VON VECSEY HEARD AGAIN.

Boy Violinist Rouses Big Audience to Enthusiasm.

Another opportunity to hear Vranz von Vecsey drew a large audience to Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The youthful violinist displayed the same precocity of technique at which his previous audiences marveled, and aroused yesterday's assembly to round after round of applause, which at the end of the programme really took on something of the character belonging to that much-abused word ovation.

The programme opened with a Paganini concerto, in which the boy rippled airily through technical difficulties that have dismayed many mature artists, passed on through a valse caprice by Wieniawski, a trifle by Hubay called "Zephyr," and, after "Traümerei" as an encore, vouchsafed with the "Souvenir de Moscou." The boy held his audience best in his rendition of "Traümerei," though the Wieniawski valse caprice was probably more within his intellectual grasp than anything else he did.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Canadian disturbance is passing off the New England Coast, and the extensive high area following is attended by temperatures from 6 to 18 degrees below the seasonal average in the middle and northern slopes, the Ohio, Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the lake region, and Middle Atlantic States. In the South it is somewhat warmer, mainly as a result of a disturbance over Texas.

There have been light snows in the Ohio Valley northeastward, in the middle slope, and the Northwest, and local rains in the Gulf States and on the North Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the weather has been fair.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh northwest to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwesterly, becoming north to northeast by Monday; on the South Atlantic Coast, variable, becoming northeast and fresh; on the Gulf Coast, fresh southeast to south, probably increasing, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk northerly.

There will be snow Sunday in the Middle Slope, the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and lower lake region, extending Sunday night and Monday into the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. There will be rain Sunday in the Gulf States, and Sunday night or Monday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. It will be fair Monday in the central valleys and the greater portion of the lake region. It will be fair Sunday and Monday in the Northwest and the districts west of the Rocky Mountains. It will be colder Sunday in the Southwest, and colder Monday in the East Gulf States, and continue cold over the northern tier of States.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday with snow at night. Monday, cloudy, probably snow; fresh northwest to northeast winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday, snow at night or Monday; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair, colder Sunday; Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably snow in south portion; fresh northwest to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Sunday, followed by snow; Monday, snow; fresh north winds.

Western New York—Snow Sunday and probably Monday; fresh northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1904.	1905.	—TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	15	26	29
6 A. M.	14	27	30
9 A. M.	17	26	30
12 M.	21	28	32
3 P. M.	24	26	32
6 P. M.	23	23	29
9 P. M.	23	18	32
12 P. M.	21	17	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	27½
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1904	10
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The temperature at 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday was 26 degrees and at 8 P. M. 20 degrees. The maximum temperature was 31 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum temperature 17 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SOME PAINTERS FROM LYME.

Invade the Arts Club with Landscapes, Cattle, and Marines Sweetly Attuned.

Lyme is a slumber-provoking village of Connecticut not too far from the Sound to miss a touch of ocean air, not so far away as to share the brilliant colors of the American Autumn inland. Round about are old pastures with trees that suggest antiquity, stretches of a noble river, marshes that turn a bright red gold late in September, creeks that give a bright touch of blue, or gray, or brown to the view as the hours change; ruinous stone walls and farm houses that show the architecture of a hundred years ago.

Lyme has been a haunt of artists for a decade or more, and if the original discoverers have fled before its present popularity, the later men are making its broad uplands and wedges of woodland known to far wider circles. A collection of half a hundred paintings which will remain till Feb. 9 in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, is composed of work by painters who frequent the quiet fields of Lyme—with one exception.

That exception is Mr. Edward F. Rook, who goes much further afield. He shows a moonlit street in Brittany or Normandy, and three richly colored views from Mexico. Here is a bit from the famous garden at Cuernavaca, that spot beloved of the tyrant Cortes before the town was built, which is still a place of sojourn in Winter for the dwellers on the Mexican plateau. Yonder is a portion of the façade of Santa Maria de los Angeles at Churubusco, glowing with the strange dull colors assumed by the painted fronts of churches under the hot suns and frequent rains of Mexico. These introduce an exotic note of the sub-tropics in a collection of cattle pieces, landscapes, and marines completely northern in their atmosphere and coloring.

"The Cloud," by Mr. Gifford Beal, puts a strong cool bright spot on one of the walls. A charming bit of still water it is, of land seen through a moist air, of quiet towering cloud masses. It is flanked by "Norwich," a mass of houses above a dock at which a green schooner is moored—somewhat lacking, perhaps, in aerial depth and atmosphere—and by "The Pool," a rich landscape with water in the foreground. Mr. Arthur Dawson has a large late afternoon—"Old Road at Lyme," and a good tonal landscape called "Sill Town, Lyme." Three rural scenes by Mr. Allen B. Talcott are harmonious in color and full of feeling for nature—"Oaks in Bloom," "The Pasture Oak," and "Evening in Miner's Pasture." Mr. Will Howe Foote comes nearer the city in "Gray Day—Cos Cob," and "Golden October." Mr. Jules Turcas offers "Buck Spring" and "Autumn." Mr. Cullen Yates some bare uplands in "Spring Morning" and "Early Autumn Morning," with a strongly individual coloring, and Messrs. Lewis Cohen, H. C. White, Clark G. Voorhees and Walter Griffin add their voices to the harmony of tender notes of color.

The painters of animals are well represented by Mr. Carleton Wiggins, whose white and black Holstein cow is worthy of Troyon, by Mr. William H. Howe, who begins to paint in easier and broader fashion and with a richer palette since he came from Europe—"Milking Hour, Old Lyme," "Noonday Rest," "Spring Plowing," &c.—and by Mr. Henry R. Poore, whose "Ox Team" and "Wood Burning" contain cattle, while "The Pack," "Wounded Hound," and "Silence of Winter" show his skill in painting hunting dogs. Mr. Frank Vincent Du Mond has a romantic woodland with small figures called "The Refugees," and a small single figure, a woman, with an arch smile on her dark face, called "The Net Mender."

WAYLAND TRASK DEAD.

Broker Made Uphill Fight to Pay Claims After Failure.

Wayland Trask, banker and well-known member of the New York Stock Exchange, died of pneumonia and Bright's disease yesterday at his home, 422 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Trask was engaged in business at 40 New Street, and had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1869. At the time of his failure, about nine years ago, he was a resident of Brooklyn, where he took an active part in Masonic affairs, being a thirty-third degree Mason.

Mr. Trask resumed business with the main object of paying his creditors in full. About two years ago the announcement was made that Mr. Trask had succeeded in paying up about $132,000, more than one-half of the total claims. It was after his business difficulties that he came to Manhattan to reside. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and one son. Mr. Trask was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Heights Club, and was a Potentate in Kismet Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine.

Offer of Burlington Bonds.

Clark, Dodge & Co. of New York and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston offer to investors $2,320,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company's Illinois Division mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due on July 1, 1949, interest payable on Jan. 1 and July 1. These bonds are issued to retire an equal number of 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago and Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, due on Feb. 1, 1905. The entire issue of Illinois Division bonds is subject to redemption as a whole, but not in part, at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day after July 1, 1929. These bonds are a legal investment for savings banks of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine. Having sold a large part of these bonds the bankers offer the balance at 106½ and interest.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Molloy.

William Molloy, for many years manager in the office of David Dudley Field, and later Secretary of the Field estate, died yesterday of old age at his home at Fort Hamilton. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Molloy was acquainted with all the lawyers who have practiced in this city for years, and had a reputation for his scholarly attainments. Although a lawyer himself he had a very extensive knowledge of the practical application of law to business. He was a graduate of the University of Dublin. He was a stalwart Democrat, and in younger days was active in politics. He leaves a widow, one son, and five daughters.

Herbert Jerome Davis.

Herbert Jerome Davis, President of the American Copper Extraction Company and of the Davis Sulphur Ore Company of New Jersey, died in the Hotel Carlton, London, yesterday. Mr. Davis's home in this city was at 255 West Seventy-first Street. He was born in Hancock, N. H., on June 14, 1843. He was a member of the Lotos, Colonial, and Lawyers' Clubs, the New England Society, and the Down Town Association of this city and of the Union Club of Cleveland. Mrs. Davis was Miss Sarah M. Stranahan.

Thompson E. F. Randolph.

Thompson E. F. Randolph, aged seventy-two years, died suddenly at his home, in Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday night of heart disease. He was born in Plainfield on May 25, 1832, and for nearly fifty years was in the flour business in New York. He was a member of the Produce Exchange. He helped to build the first Baptist Church in Plainfield. He leaves a wife and five daughters.

Charles Carroll.

Charles Carroll, a member of Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a well-known citizen of Canarsie, died of apoplexy in the dining room of Frederick Harm's hotel, at Rockaway Avenue and Smith's Lane, last night. Mr. Carroll was talking to Mr. Harms, when he staggered and fell. An ambulance from the Bradford Street Hospital was called, but Mr. Carroll died before it arrived. Mr. Carroll was a retired furrier.

Funeral of John Jacob Halsey.

The funeral of John Jacob Halsey of Astoria was held yesterday, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Herman Lillenth

BANKER HUNT HELD ON LARCENY CHARGE

Chicago Depositors and Their Receiver Seek Funds.

GEN. MILES'S NAME WAS USED

Liabilities of $45,000, Assets $3,000—Names of Alleged Eastern Stockholders.

William Hill Hunt, President of the Pan-American Banking Company, with offices at 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, which institution went into the hands of a receiver after a run, is held here under $5,000 bail to await extradition, and officers are expected from Illinois to-night.

The run was checked during the recent blizzard by statements that Mr. Hunt, burdened with a great sum of money, was hastening to Chicago, and was, on a snow-bound train. He was arrested on Friday night at his home, 251 West Ninety-ninth Street. Victor Murrell, a depositor, charges Hunt with the larceny of $36,000. Magistrate Barlow held the man, and Frederick H. Mills of 250 West Ninety-fourth Street furnished bail.

Indictments were returned yesterday in Chicago against Hunt and his missing assistant cashier, W. S. Rector. It developed that deposits were received at the bank the day before it closed.

Hunt, the Chicago indictments allege, used the name of Gen. Nelson A. Miles in an effort to finance the enterprise. The stockholders claimed by the bank include:

C. D. Jones of Scranton, Penn., President of the People's Bank; Frank P. Louer, capitalist, of Reading, Penn.; Benjamin Phipps, dry goods merchant, of Boston; estate of Charles F. Mayer of Baltimore, David H. Carroll of Baltimore, United States Cotton Duck Company, G. W. Gail of the American Tobacco Company of Baltimore, estate of W. H. Sherman of Boston, W. J. Sneeringer of Boston, E. H. Stafford of the Stafford Manufacturing Company of Chicago, George E. Foster, member of Parliament, of Toronto; F. C. Latrobe of Baltimore, George B. Champlin of Providence, R. I., and William H. Love, Secretary of the Baltimore Board of Trade.

HUNT GOT BLANKET CHARTER.

The International Bank and Trust Company of America brought Mr. Hunt into financial prominence. It held a charter from the State of Delaware, which practically gave it a right to do any business, from running banks to keeping grocery stores. J. Shoat Fassett was one of the original Directors, but he resigned soon. The prospectus stated that the head office was to be in New York. There were to be seven banks in Mexico under control of the company, but the chief support of the company was the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware. The International Bank and Trust Company became involved a year ago.

In the prospectus of that concern attention was called to the fact that the laws of Mexico did not hamper the operations of foreign institutions in that country as do the State laws in this country. It was pointed out that the International would be able to use its capital where it was most needed, and that the circulation of the capital would be directed from the New York office.

Immediately after the failure the manager of the branch in the City of Mexico was arrested. He said in a published statement that, just before the crash, Hunt had directed that the entire capital should be sent to New York. He gave this explanation of the absence of material assets in Mexico. Mr. Hunt in several interviews laid the trouble to the actions of the Mexican representative of the company.

Hunt held stockholders' meetings for the purpose of reorganization on Dec. 9 and 15, 1904, and later he announced the formation of the Pan-American Banking Company to take over the Mexican institutions of the old concern. The Chicago branch was established under the title of the Pan-American Bank. The combined banks were to be reorganized with a capital of $3,400,000 in silver, equal to $1,394,000 in gold. The stockholders were told that Hunt had secured [illegible] interests ready to take 60 per cent. of the new stock.

WHAT HE PROMISED.

Depositors in the Mexican banks with $500 and over were to receive 50 per cent. of the amount due. The new company was to issue founders' bonds, "bonos fundadores," equal in number to shares of the capital stock. The company was to pay 8 per cent. on the capital stock and also to set aside 10 per cent. as a reserve according to the laws of Mexico. After earning this 18 per cent. on its capital one-half of the balance, if any, was to go to the holders of the "bonos fundadores."

A plan supplementary to this was offered in January. Hunt, when frequently requested to state who the underwriters were, always refused to give their names.

The sign on Hunt's door in Wall Street read "W. Hill Hunt, Banker. Deposits Received Subject to Check." The banking laws of New York State made it impossible for the Pan-American Bank to have a bank here, but it is understood that the Directors have not here for some time, and that the principal books were kept there.

MR. HUNT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hunt said last night:

"The immediate cause of trouble lies in the fact that David B. Hoffman of 15 Wall Street and Robert Leslie Moffett of 52 William Street, both Directors of the Pan-American Banking Company, sent in their resignations on Dec. 31, and accepted them themselves. They were the only two Directors present at the meeting. They afterward advertised in the Chicago papers that they had resigned.

"While these men were not known in Chicago, the mere fact of their advertising that they had resigned as Directors caused a withdrawal of deposits. The bank's cash reserve being decreased by the withdrawal of deposits, I telegraphed friends in the East, asking aid for the bank, which they agreed to furnish.

"I came East for the purpose of rediscounting some bills. These arrangements I had about perfected, and on Thursday morning I should have telegraphed ample funds to Chicago to meet the demand. I was delayed en route from Scranton to New York from 3:30 Wednesday afternoon until 12:30 Thursday night. My inability to leave New York on Thursday and telegraph the funds caused the suspension.

"There have been no defalcations in the bank, no misappropriation of funds, and the story of the embezzlement of $36,000 is based solely upon the Illinois statutes, which provide that any bank receiving deposits after the officers are informed of the insolvency are guilty of embezzlement. The bank, to the best of my knowledge and belief was solvent the day it closed, and every day that it has transacted business. The facts are cited that I am a citizen of New York, have lived and transacted business here for nearly five years, and at such times as I was in Chicago I was on occasional business trips."

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Officers from the State's Attorney's office leave for New York to-night to bring Hunt to Chicago. Gov. Dineen to-day signed the requisition papers. About $200,000 worth of stock in the defunct institution, it is said, was taken by Easterners. The money has not been found.

RECEIVER FOR HUNT, TOO.

On application by Edwin C. Day, receiver, Judge Kohlsaat of the United States District Court to-day appointed E. M. McKey receiver for the property of Hunt. Mr. Day alleged that Hunt took $10,000 of the funds and transferred $25,000 last October to his private bank in [illegible] Street. Other withdrawals of $9,800 and $5,000 were credited to Hunt and a branch institution in the City of Mexico.

It is said that the liabilities of the Pan-American Bank here approximate $45,000. The assets, it is said, consist of $300 cash, one trust deed of doubtful value, and some promissory notes, the whole amounting to $3,000.

The resignation of Col. Henry L. Turner from the Pan-American Bank about a month ago was due, it is alleged, to disapproval of the methods of sending deposits to other banks.

Col. Henry L. Turner of the banking firm of Henry L. Turner & Co., which sold its business to the Pan-American Banking Company in April last year and who remained with the bank as Vice President and member of the Board of Directors until last September, said today:

"It was understood that the Chicago deposits were to be left intact. In a short time the Mexico City branch wanted to draw on Chicago for a large sum. I refused to honor a draft for more than that branch had on deposit here on its stock account. In July another notification of a large draft came to me. I wired, refusing to honor it. Mr. Travers then came from New York and took charge. I notified the officials that I intended severing my connection with the institution, but remained until the early part of September.

"I then notified the bankers with whom the firm did business and the commercial agencies of my actions, and served on President Hunt and the other officers notice to discontinue the use of my name. At that time the Chicago branch was solvent, but I had never been able to get a statement in full as to the affairs of the Pan-American Company, and did not know the condition of the branch banks.

"Just before I resigned I was shown a statement that the firm had $200,000 in cash and gilt-edged securities. I continued to keep a personal account at the bank even after I severed my connection with it, and only last Monday deposited more than $1,000, believing that the bank was all right. I still believe that the depositors will be protected.

"Mr. Hunt has a number of wealthy relatives, who I feel will come to his aid. An uncle is a banker in New York State and his father-in-law is a well-known Wisconsin banker."

ACT UPON HOOKER CHARGES.

Brooklyn Bar Calls Unanimously for Legislative Inquiry.

The Brooklyn Bar Association, at a special meeting held in the Law Library in the Kings County Court House yesterday, unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Legislature to make an investigation of the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, made before the State Bar Association, and that he be removed from the bench if he be found unfit to hold judicial office.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, among the lawyers present being Edward M. Shepard, Frank Harvey Field, ex-Corporation Counsel James McKeen, Congressman-elect George E. Waldo, and Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder, all of whom spoke. Col. James D. Bell the President of the association, presided, and Frank Harvey Field introduced the resolution calling for legislative action.

Mr. Field said that the association did not desire to pass upon the guilt or innocence of Justice Hooker, but merely to register the unanimous opinion of the bar that if the charges were true the Justice should be removed or impeached.

"If these charges are true," added Mr. Field, "they show a moral obliquity on the part of Justice Hooker that renders him absolutely unfit to be on the bench."

Mr. Shepard said the question was whether a presumptive case had been made out against the Justice. Among the members of the bar in the State, he believed there was a unanimous opinion that such a case had been made out, and for that reason he wished to speak in favor of the resolution.

DEFENDS MRS. WEBB-DUKE.

Dallas Bank Official Thinks Indictment Was Not Justified.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 28.—J. W. Blake, Vice President and Cashier of the Texas National Bank of Dallas, which institution is suing in the civil courts Alice Webb-Duke and Charles Taylor and their indorsers for $5,000 loaned to the Taylor & Webb Company last year, is a firm defender of Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke against the criminal charges made against her for her financial transactions in Texas. Mr. Blake said to-day:

"I don't believe Alice Webb-Duke has been guilty of any criminal conduct in Texas, and fail to see any good reason why she should have been indicted at Nacogdoches. She simply used bad judgment in borrowing more money than she could pay when the obligations matured. She was fanatically enthusiastic, so to speak, on the tobacco possibilities of the lands around Nacogdoches and wanted to establish a great tobacco-growing industry there. She got carried away with this idea and overreached her ability in finance. If time be given I believe the tobacco lands obligations will all be paid off by those who contracted them."

District Attorney Jerome received a telegram yesterday from the Chief of Police of Nacogdoches County, Texas, saying that a detective would leave for this city to-morrow, carrying with him the necessary requisition papers on which Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke is to be extradited to stand trial in Texas on the charge of larceny of $5,000.

A FOUR-TRACK ELEVATED.

New York and Harlem May Build One Through Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 28.—A letter read last night at the Mount Vernon taxpayers' meeting in the Fourth Ward brought out the fact that the New York and Harlem Railroad Company is contemplating the erection of a four-track elevated system through Mount Vernon when it begins using electricity on its local trains between the Grand Central Station and White Plains.

The company's proposition is to build a four-track elevated railroad from Wakefield to Fleetwood, similar to its viaduct in Harlem, and do away with every grade crossing in the city provided the municipality will co-operate with it to the extent of $75,000. The matter will be brought before the Board of Aldermen at the next meeting. The length of the viaduct if built will be more than a mile, and it is estimated it will cost $500,000.

WOULD LICENSE GAMBLING.

Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati Sees Nothing Else for It.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Mayor Fleischmann and Chief of Police Milliken have been for some time conducting a vigorous campaign against gambling houses. There have been frequent raids, but the Mayor, it appears, has lost confidence in this manner of weeding out the evil.

"There is no way in which gambling can be regulated except it be licensed," said Mayor Fleischmann to-day. "There has always been gambling, and it seems certain to me that for ages to come there will still be those who want to 'take a chance.' This fact, however, does not lessen the duty of the authorities to see that it does not become so general or is done in such a manner as to undermine the morals of the community and corrupt the young. It should not be flaunted, but should be hedged about with restrictions.

"There are men who in spite of everything that is done by the police will still find a way to gamble. Pursued in this manner, it is certain to be more unrestricted than otherwise and carried to greater extremes. To regulate anything it must be legalized; that is it must be licensed. It is a great problem—one that I have struggled with in vain almost."

SWALLOWED DENTAL DRILL.

A Louisville Minister's Mishap—X Ray Used Unsuccessfully.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—A prominent Louisville minister while in a dentist's chair recently swallowed a steel drill one and one-half inches long which became loosened from the holder. The reverend gentleman has been subjected three times unsuccessfully to the X ray.

The name of the minister is withheld at his request, on the ground that publicity would bring him into unpleasant notoriety and operate to his disadvantage in public by distracting the attention of his hearers to thought of the accident.

An Investment Paying 25% to 33⅓% Investigate.

The tailoring sale now being conducted by this firm has been the largest on record.

The Talk of the Trade.

If the trade is interested why not the purchasing public who are able to save the above amount?

Suitings at $20. Trousers " $5.

Hitherto an unknown feature in high class tailoring; and the most magnificent custom stock ever imported.

Burnham & Phillips
119 & 121 Nassau St.

A. J. WHITEMAN CAUGHT AT END OF LONG HUNT

Bank Swindler's Last Refuge in Cupola of His Home.

WAS ONCE MAYOR OF DULUTH

His Long and Devious Career, Culminating in Escape from Detectives Through Window of Moving Train.

Special to The New York Times.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-Mayor of Duluth and ex-State Senator of Minnesota, who escaped from detectives through a window of the Lake Shore Limited at Dunkirk, N. Y., last September, was arrested shortly after midnight this morning at his home here by Pinkerton detectives, who have been chasing him for the American Bankers' Association.

The detectives caught him in a little cupola on the roof of his home. When they got into the house and ascended the stairs to the bedroom they found the bedclothes awry and the room empty. Finding the skylight of the house open, they jumped out on the roof and found Whiteman hiding in the cupola. He was taken to Buffalo for trial on charges of forgery and grand larceny.

The manner in which the bank swindler and gambler got away from the detectives on the Lake Shore train on Sept. 29 of last year is unique in criminal records. He had been arrested in St. Louis three days before on a charge of swindling the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, and was being conducted to that city in the company of two officers. When the three got to Dunkirk and stepped to the station platform to wait a few minutes the officers took the handcuffs off Whiteman. They were nearly at their journey's end, he was a small man, he had given no trouble all the way, and they had no thought of his attempting to escape.

When the train got ready to move off the two officers made "Lonny," as detectives call him, step up first and precede them into the car. They had a stateroom near the end of the coach. The detectives motioned Whiteman to go in first. The train was already moving. In an unconcerned way Whiteman entered the stateroom. But no sooner was his foot across the threshold than he suddenly slammed the door of the room to and locked it. Before the officers could enter he had dived headforemost out of the car window into a street of Dunkirk.

Since that time the detectives have been closely watching for him. They learned that he had returned to Dansville yesterday. At midnight Superintendent Goodwin of the Detective Agency, went to the house with Detective Sergeants O'Connor and Schuh of the Buffalo police. They brought him to-day to Buffalo Police Headquarters.

There has never been such another man—outside of fiction—in the bank-swindling game. Polished in his manner, a gentleman in all things external, he has had an extraordinary fascination for nearly everybody he has met. Even last June, after years of notoriety on account of his various misdemeanors, he went back to his alma mater, Hamilton College, in Clinton, Utica, to attend commencement, and was greeted by his classmates with much cordiality.

From the time he was old enough to know anything, Whiteman has been a victim of the gambling mania. Everything he has got in bank swindles, say the detectives, he has lost at the gaming tables. When he was highly respected in Duluth, Minn., he did business over the telegraph with the New York gambling houses. "Honest John" Kelly, the gambling house proprietor, had such a tender feeling for the man who had thrown away such large amounts of money in his place that he once gave Whiteman $300 to make good a bad check.

Whiteman asked for Kelly's card, saying he would return the money. He came to Kelly's gambling place in New York, used the card to get credit with the manager (Kelly being absent), and lost $2,300 in a few minutes. He gave worthless checks for the amount. Then he had a winning streak, got $1,100, and took it away, leaving the worthless checks.

When he was in college Whiteman distinguished himself more for his gambling propensities than for scholarship. Migrating to Minnesota, he became a prominent member of the bar. He was a good criminal lawyer and stood well in social and business life, being President of two banks. He even became State Senator and Mayor.

The first transaction that threw a shadow over Whiteman's reputation was one with John Knox, who had been his college mate. Knox, hearing of his chum's success in Duluth, went there to settle. A scandal followed over poker, and Knox left town. By some arrangement he went to Mexico to establish a credit for the purchase of diamonds. He was to pay for them with drafts on Whiteman's bank, the first two or three small drafts being honored. Then he got a big batch of diamonds, paid for them with a draft, and the draft was repudiated by Whiteman, but, unfortunately, before Knox had got over the border. Knox was arrested before he could get out of Mexico and served two years in jail.

Later on, when his friend Knox was being tried in Harrisburg, Penn., Whiteman went down there from New York and defended Knox in open court. Winning, he brought Knox back to New York in triumph.

Whiteman is familiar with all the intricacies of criminal law. He has been arrested on charges of felony twenty-three times, indicted seventeen times, tried four times, sentenced to an aggregate of sixteen years, and has served only one year's actual time. He has been in jail three years altogether awaiting trial.

William C. Potter Safe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Fears that Yaqui Indians had harmed William C. Potter, a relative of Secretary Morton, have been allayed. A telegram announcing Mr. Potter's safety has been received by Mrs. John K. McKenzie, whose husband was slain by the savages. The telegram came from Minaco, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are showing a number of advance Spring 1905 styles in Lyons Silks,

included in which are

Printed Satin Foulards (single and double widths), Chiffon Foulards, Novelty Weaves in plain colors and fancy designs. Plain and Printed Chiffon and Satin Finish Crepes de Chine and Glazes, Plain and Iridescent Radiums.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

Black Embroidered All Silk Grenadines,
46 inches wide, in a variety of handsome and elaborate designs.
Regularly $4.00 and $5.00 - - - - - - 2.50 yard

350 Unmade Robes, consisting of Embroidered Batiste and Embroidered Swiss, in white, white and black, champagne and ecru, in entirely new shapes - 12.75, 13.50, 17.50, 25.00, 32.50

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, hemstitched.
Single bed size - - - - - - - 3.75, 4.50, 5.50 pair
Double " " - - - - - - - - 4.75, 6.00 "
Pillow Cases to match - - - - - - 1.35, 1.50 "

Also unusual Values in

Table Cloths, heavy double Damask, - - - 4.50, 5.50, 6.50
Napkins, to match, - - - - 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50 dozen

Broadway & 19th Street.

MORE SNOW PREDICTED BEFORE CITY IS CLEAR

Some of the Surface Lines Still Out of Commission.

STREETS ARE IMPASSABLE

More Trouble for Shovel Brigade Will Arrive To-night or To-morrow, Says Local Weather Bureau.

With the city still a long way from relief from the surface car blockade, and with most of the streets still practically impassable for vehicular traffic, the local Weather Bureau promises more trouble, with a further downfall of snow as a possibility for to-night or to-morrow morning. The slight flurry of snow about 11 o'clock yesterday morning was a sort of advance agent of the storm that is to come if the indications of the barometer and thermometer to the north and west of us are correctly interpreted by the weather forecaster.

The snow contractors had the largest force of men and vehicles at work yesterday and last night that they have been able to get together since Wednesday. There were 8,000 men, with 3,680 vehicles, in the day shift and 5,300 men and 2,200 vehicles in the night shift. It was only the absence of vehicles that prevented the employment of twice the number of shovelers.

Broadway was entirely cleared as far as Fiftieth Street at 6 o'clock last evening, and the work of cleaning it as far north as Fifty-ninth Street was completed at midnight. Shortly after noon several hundred men and teams went to work in Twenty-third Street, attacking the great heaps of snow that had been piled up both east and west of Madison Square. They kept at it until about midnight, when that street was made passable for all sorts of traffic. Two sweepers of the New York City Street Railway managed to clear the tracks from end to end, and the street cars made their first trip over the route in three days shortly after 5 o'clock.

Forty-second Street cross-town cars were running with a semblance of regularity all day, and, at 4 in the afternoon the first of the Thirty-fourth Street line cars started, though the service was very irregular. Later on the cars were run in pairs. The Madison Avenue line was snowbound south of Astor Place, and no attempt will be made to run cars south of that point until to-morrow. Most of the effort of the day was devoted to getting the Broadway, Columbus, Lexington, and the various cross-town lines into working order. Lenox Avenue was released and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street line was in working order late in the day. Nothing was done with the down-town cross-town lines, and no traffic with any sort of regularity may be expected over them until to-morrow. The same is true of the Broadway line north of Sixty-sixth Street, and of the Eighth Avenue line.

Between twenty and twenty-five miles of streets have been superficially cleaned by the Snow Removal Bureau, but most of these will have to be gone over again. At 6 o'clock last evening a force of several hundred men went to work in Fifth Avenue, and will have that thoroughfare cleared from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street in time for churchgoers this morning. The removal bureau will devote to-day to clearing the business streets south of Fourteenth Street.

PLAN $70,000,000 RAILROAD.

French Financiers Said to Back Duluth and Gulf of Mexico Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS Texas, Jan. 28.—Col. E. S. Steger of Bonham, Texas, who recently returned with Col. John N. Simpson from France, where they went to promote the new Duluth and Gulf of Mexico Railroad enterprise, was in Dallas to-day consulting with Col. Simpson. Col. Steger, who is the originator of the enterprise, said:

"The financing of the new road is assured. It will require an outlay of $70,000,000. All the preliminary promoting work has been done, and when a few financial details shall have been adjusted, to meet the legal requirements of the various States to be traversed, the active work of construction can be started. I expect to see such work begun before the end of the approaching Spring. The French financiers who are behind the enterprise have promised to meet Col. Simpson and myself in Dallas within the next thirty days."

Newark Man Has Hydrophobia.

NEWARK, Jan. 28.—A man with a fully developed case of hydrophobia was found by a policeman this morning at Market and Mulberry Streets. He is now in St. James's Hospital in a critical condition. The man is Frederick Bradley, twenty-five years old, of 102 Jackson Street. The police are trying to find out how he came to be in such condition.

"77"

Cures Colds and GRIP

For the Grip, take "77."
For a Cold, take "77."
For Influenza, take "77."
For Catarrh, take "77."
For Sore Throat, take "77."
For Loss of Voice, take "77."
For a Cough, take "77."
For Sore Chest, take "77."
For a Chill, take "77."

If you have any of these troubles, Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is the remedy and cure needed. "77" will break up the Grip or Cold and prevent an attack of Pneumonia.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

SEIDE'S FURS

33⅓% REDUCTION

42 WEST 34TH ST.

Established more than half a century.

BUYS HUNTINGTON PLACE.

George E. Butler Purchases Big Orange County Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A real estate deal has just been put through whereby the Orange County Stock Farm, better known as the Huntington Place, has been purchased by George E. Butler of Westchester County, N. Y. The real estate consists of 800 acres, and is situated in the town of Warwick.

The farm is one of the finest in the State, and has been known as the Huntington Place since 1880, when Collis P. Huntington purchased the estate and made extensive improvements. He spent considerable time on the estate, but after several years sold it to New York men for $125,000. Later it was owned by John H. Drake, a railroad contractor. The estate has been in the hands of the Union Trust Company, as executor of Mr. Drake, for some time, the sale being made by that institution.

BIG IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

December Record Shows Large Increases, Especially from Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A big increase in immigration is shown by the figures for the month of December, which have been compiled by Commissioner of Immigration Sargent. The increase in the number of immigrants from Russia and Austria-Hungary is particularly noteworthy. Compared with December, 1902, last month shows an increase of 57 per cent. in Russian immigration. The immigration from Austria-Hungary in December shows an increase of 12,738 over that of December, 1903, aggregating 23,433. From the whole of Europe the immigration last December was 58,926, an increase of 17,578 over the same month in 1903.

The figures for last December are regarded by immigration officials as remarkable, as immigration during the months of December, January, and February is usually comparatively light.

MEXICAN LAWYER HELD HERE.

Philip McIntyre Arrested at Pier for Using Bad Check.

Philip McIntyre, a lawyer of the City of Mexico and formerly of Texas, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Murphy and Farrell, on arrival of the Ward liner Monterey from Vera Cruz. He is charged with having presented a forged draft for $800 on the Mexico City Banking Company, also known as Beck's Bank.

The law firm of Warner, Johnson and Galston notified the Detective Bureau. Mr. Johnson is in Mexico and is said to be an officer and counsel of the bank. He asked his firm to inform the police that McIntyre had sailed on the Monterey.

McIntyre was locked up at Police Headquarters. Capt. Langan said that McIntyre told him that the draft was given him by a man in whom he had always had the greatest confidence. He did not know the draft was forged, he declared. McIntyre had $2,380 in his possession when searched.

At the Detective Bureau last night it was stated that McIntyre is a man greatly in demand throughout the country, especially in the Far West. It is alleged that his operations have been disastrous to small country banks. The police of the following places have asked about him: Butte, Mon., for robbery of $250 from a customer of the banking house of W. A. Clark on Sept. 1; Everett, Washington, for obtaining $200 from the First National Bank on Sept. 2; Kalistel, Neb., for obtaining $150 from the Conrad National Bank; South Omaha, where on Sept. 10 a customer of the South Omaha National Bank stated that he was robbed of $150; Douglas, Ariz., where on Oct. the National bank was robbed of $250; Ashland, Oregon, where $150 was obtained from the First National Bank on Oct. 20, and Roseburg, Oregon, where the First National Bank was robbed on Oct. 24.

Besides these, it is said there are many similar robberies which the police are investigating.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

Free View, Day and Evening,
(Sunday Excepted)

THE J. W. KAUFFMAN COLLECTION

VALUABLE MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE collected by the late J. W. KAUFFMAN, of St. Louis, an amateur whose excellent judgment resulted in a collection of works of the MODERN SCHOOLS which are of admirable artistic quality—pleasing in subject and desirable in size, the majority of which were purchased abroad during the past twenty years through reputable dealers and from the artists direct. The sale, which will be without restriction, is made by order of Mrs. N. B KAUFFMAN, Executrix, and will be held at MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th Street, east of Broadway, on the evening of FRIDAY, NEXT, FEBRUARY 3RD.

The Following Artists Are Worthily Represented

Berne-Bellecour,	Greuze, J. B.	Maris, Jacob
Boudin (2 examples)	Harpignies (2 examples)	Mauve (2 examples)
Bonnat,	Henner, J. J.	Monet,
Callecott, Sir A. W.	Israels, Josef	Mor and,
Cazin, J. C.	Jacque, C. E. (2 examples)	Munkacsy (2 examples)
Chialiva L. (3 examples)	Jacquet,	Pasini,
Corot, J. B. C. (3 examples)	Johnkind,	Pearce, C. S.
Dagnan-Bouveret,	Kauffman,	Renoir,
Daubigny, C. F.	Kaulbach,	Rico,
Delacroix,	Knaus,	Rousseau,
de Neuville,	Lambert,	Schreyer,
De aille,	Leader,	Souza-Pinto,
de Thoren (3 examples)	Lepine,	Troyon (2 examples)
Diaz, N. V. (2 examples)	Lhermitte,	Van Marcke,
Dupre, Jules (3 examples)	Linnell,	Vibert,
Goubie,	Madrazo (2 examples)	Worms.

A few copies of the CATALOGUE DE LUXE (which has been limited to 200) will be furnished to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

Oriental Rugs.

A rare opportunity to purchase Reliable High Class Oriental Rugs at prices that are asked in London for the same weaves.

We Buy Direct—We Import Direct—We Sell Direct.

These three advantages combined in our business methods enable us to offer a large and choice assortment of rugs at prices not matched anywhere.

Special Values on 5th Floor.

Turkish, Persian, & India Rugs, suitable for Parlors, Large Halls, Libraries, Dining Rooms, and Bed Rooms.

6x8 ...feet, was 58.00....now	**25.00**	9.3x12.4.. feet, was 65.00.now	**42.00**
6.5x9.4 ...feet, was 35.00....now	**25.00**	8.9x10.10 feet, was 80.00.now	**56.00**
6.4x9.8 ...feet, was 48.00....now	**32.00**	8.5x11.2.. feet, was 80.00.now	**60.00**
6.9x10.9 feet, was 48.00....now	**32.00**	9.4x11.3. feet, was 85.00.now	**58.00**
7x10.3 ...feet, was 48.00....now	**32.00**	9x12 .....feet, was 80.00.now	**58.00**
7.1x9.1.. feet, was 55.00....now	**35.00**	10x13.8.. feet, was 85.00.now	**60.00**
7.2x10 ...feet, was 55.00....now	**38.00**	9.4x10.9. feet, was 90.00.now	**60.00**
7.8x10.11 feet, was 55.00....now	**38.00**	9.10x13.1.. feet, was 90.00.now	**65.00**
8.9x10.6 feet, was 60.00....now	**42.00**	9x12.2.... feet, was 100.00.now	**72.00**
7x9.3 ...feet, was 75.00....now	**48.00**	10.6x14.8. feet, was 100.00.now	**75.00**
8.6x10.3 feet, was 70.00....now	**48.00**	10.4x13.... feet, was 140.00.now	**100.00**
9x10.4... feet, was 72.00....now	**50.00**	10.10x14.9 feet, was 150.00.now	**100.00**
8.5x10.2 feet, was 75.00....now	**54.00**	10.5x13.5.. feet, was 150.00.now	**100.00**
9.3x11.2 feet, was 75.00....now	**55.00**	11.5x13.8 feet, was 150.00.now	**100.00**
10.2x10.4 feet, was 75.00....now	**55.00**	10.4x12.8 feet, was 160.00.now	**110.00**
8.9x10 ...feet, was 75.00....now	**52.00**	10.1x13.6 feet, was 160.00.now	**115.00**
8.7x10.8 feet, was 85.00....now	**56.00**	10x13.2.. feet, was 165.00.now	**120.00**
8.8x10.1 feet, was 80.00....now	**58.00**	10.6x15.2 feet, was 175.00.now	**125.00**

Special Values on 3rd Floor.

Great Reductions in Small Size Rugs.

100 Good Size **Doghestan Rugs** at **$10.00.**
100 Fine **Shirvan Rugs** at **$15.00** and **$18.00.**
150 Large silky **Mosul & Kazak Rugs** at **$20.00.**

Special Sale in Basement.

Japanese Hand-Painted Chinaware, consisting of Teapots, Cracker Jars, Plates, Cups & Saucers, Bowls, Trays, Saucers, Sugar & Cream Sets, Tobacco Jars, Cake Plates, Bon Bon Boxes, Vases, etc., formerly priced 50c. to 75c. each, **now offered at 25c. each.**

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, between 18th and 19th Streets.

First Announcement to the Public

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTE

118 West 82d St., New York. Telephone 3570 Riverside.

For the past three years we have worked exclusively with the medical profession, establishing to their satisfaction the merit of our treatment.

Drug Habit in all its forms successfully treated. Local cases can be treated at residence, under care of family physician.

Our Terms—No money to be paid until treatment is at an end and all concerned thoroughly satisfied.

Alcoholism. We do more for the patient in a shorter time than any other treatment.

We Eliminate all disagreeable features of an institute, maintaining the most desirable place of its kind.

Get Cured of Spending Your Money First
Without Getting Any Benefit Afterwards.

Buying one of these **$17** suits is investing money at 100 per cent. yearly interest. You'll pay double and more for no better quality next winter. After you get to be an Arnheim patron, you grow to learn the wisdom of taking advantage of these semi-annual clearances. Even if your present suit is good enough to last the winter through, you'll need a new one next winter. Why not get it for half just now?

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

MODEL INN DEFENDED BY BISHOP POTTER

Tells Waldorf Audience He Is Glad He Dedicated It.

POINTS RIGHT WAY, HE SAYS

Barnum, the Showman, He Argues, Was a Good Disciple—Praises Subway Tavern's Work.

"The Subway Tavern" was the subject of discussion last night at the seventh reunion at the Waldorf-Astoria of the Entertainment Club. Bishop Potter, who dedicated the tavern; Joseph Johnson, Jr., President of the Subway Tavern Company, and Frederick S. Lamb, ex-President of the Architectural League of America, made addresses.

Gen. J. Frederick Pierson presided.

Bishop Potter said in part:

"When Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock asked me to address you on the Subway Tavern I pointed out to her that my knowledge was limited, as I had been there only once, and then on the occasion of its opening. Since then I have received all manner of communications from opponents of practical temperance work, most of them saying that I have given countenance to the tavern because I am making money out of it. It is a curious thing that ideas in the abstract are less interesting than the contemplation of facts.

"I grieve that the public took the charges against me with equanimity and did not aid in the practical work. In the accusations much was said on fundamental questions that were not understood. It was held sacrilegious that we sang the long metre Doxology at the end of the exercises opening the tavern. I wish they could remember the text 'When there shall be holiness in the bells of horses.' They might take it that this means that sleighbells should preach dolorous sermons.

"Study of the problems of intemperance shows it is the underlying cause of the mischiefs, degradations, and delusions substantially the same in the various countries.

"Nevertheless, the most conspicuous note is the convivial note. Shall I shock you by saying that the convivial note is in our physical and mental constitution because God put it there. Remember, 'And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing there.'

"The intercourse of recreation is the proper and healthy part of life.

"Barnum, the showman, and Bishop Cox were great friends and often together. When the Bishop once said to Barnum 'Good-by,' adding that he might never see him again except in Heaven, Barnum, assured of himself, remarked that he would be there if the Bishop arrived. Barnum, with his circus, rendered a service to society entitling him to some reward. He entertained those whose lives were hard, so that the farmer and his hands could, with their women and children, go to the circus when he came and forget their sorrows and their toil.

"Have you thought of the conditions in which you and I live and those of our brothers and sisters? Have you ever been in a New York tenement? The day before I attended the opening of the Subway Tavern I was on my way down Twenty-sixth Street when I saw the tenement people literally leaning out of every window for air on a torrid day. I thought of the Tivoli Garden in Copenhagen, where you could see the workingmen and their families, together with the more fortunate, sipping their beer and eating their lunches in peaceful community, and so was ready for my place in the opening of the Subway Tavern.

"I am proud that I live in New York and not in Boston, but I am ashamed that we have no gardens like those of Copenhagen. But with the Subway Tavern we have begun in the right way with a place where a man can drink like an honest man, and not of adulterated liquor."

The Bishop told the story of a friend who visited a country home. The mother of the family said that for the sake of her boy there would be no wine on the table, and offered him a drink of brandy. The father of the family offered him a drink of whisky, and the son invited him to the barn for a glass of gin. Continuing, he said:

"The New Testament never mentions law-making as remedial for the sins of man. The most Divine of men came to give us the right way—self-control."

Joseph Johnson, Jr., President of the Subway Tavern Company, said in part:

"The opening of the tavern was dubbed 'the blessing of the bottles.' The actual truth is that the Bishop entered the saloon, walked up to the bar, refused to take a drink, and walked toward the sign: 'This way to the water wagon.'

"He made an address, explaining his approval of a plan for a decent saloon club for workingmen, and departed in peace. The temperance radicals have assured everybody of our ultimate failure, and have hooted for it. When the Bishop of Canterbury came they had huge hopes of our downfall, but he approved of the tavern, saying that his wife, Mrs. Davidson, was personally interested in such work in England.

"Since we began business, three saloons in our immediate neighborhood have closed. Let us be thankful that this Bishop who sounded the alarm bell in the terrible days of demoralization on the east side, is not only a Bishop, but a man, with human practical views."

"THE WOMAN IN THE CASE."

Clyde Fitch's New Play Produced in a Rochester Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 28.—"The Woman in the Case," Clyde Fitch's new play, was given its first public presentation on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre last night, with Miss Blanche Walsh as star. The play gives Miss Walsh opportunity to display her talent to forth advantage of what may be termed the "tough" woman. This line of acting, however, is confined to a single act. Miss Walsh's nominal rôle being that of Mrs. Margaret Rolfe, a woman of social position and refinement.

The story is that of a charge of murder brought against Julian Rolfe, who is perfectly innocent. The principal witness for the prosecution is a woman whose reputation is not spotless. Mrs. Rolfe believes that if she can gain this woman's confidence she can prove Rolfe's innocence. To that end she becomes the woman's confidante and ultimately learns the truth. It turns out to be a case of suicide and Rolfe is acquitted.

New York audiences will probably trace a resemblance between "The Woman in the Case" and the Nan Patterson case.

The "Parsifal" Matinee.

The cast at the last matinée performance of "Parsifal," which will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 22, (Washington's Birthday,) will include Miss Olive Fremstad as Kundry, Mr. Burgstaller as Parsifal, Mr. Van Rooy as Amfortas, Mr. Blass as Gurnemanz, Mr. Goritz as Klingsor, and Mr. Muehlmann as Titurel. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct, and the seat sale will open on Wednesday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
The Little Minister
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
XTRA MATINEE MON., FEB. 13.
984TH TO 991ST PERFORMANCE.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D CROWDED MONTH.
"Great Laughing Success."—Times.
FRANCIS WILSON'S
"Is funnier than he ever was in any musical play."—Mail.
BIG HIT
"Frolics into success."—Sun.
Cousin Billy
"Certain to furnish very acceptable diversion for many weeks."—World.
THAT'S ALL

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Thurs. and Sat.
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVG.,
Season's Greatest Comedy Triumph.
From the Savoy Theatre.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS
Augustus Thomas' Comedy.
WITH ITS GREAT CAST.
Fay Davis, Margaret Illington, Dorothy Hammond, Jessie Busley, Annie Adams, Wm. Courtney, Guy Standing, Vincent Serrano, J.G. Saville, Louis Payne, and others.
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CLOSED MONDAY FOR REHEARSAL.
TUESDAY EVENING, 8:15,
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
The Drama in 4 Acts.
FRIQUET
By Pierre Berton & Gyp.
with cast including Marie Doro, Dorothy Donnelly, Alison Skipworth, Flossie Wilkinson, Florida Pier, Wm. Courtleigh, Frederick Perry, W. J. Ferguson, Frank Losee, Wright Kramer, Orme Caldara, George Trader, Ernest Glendinning, and others.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
ARNOLD DALY'S CO.
Of Clever Players
In a Clever Play,
By a Clever Playwright,
Delighting Clever Audiences.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL
By Bernard Shaw.
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th. At 8. Matinees Saturdays. 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
THIRD WEEK
GEORGE EDWARDES'
ORIGINAL COMPANY
from London, in the romantic opera,
The Duchess of Dantzic
The Company Includes:
Courtice Pounds, Lempriere Pringle, Lawrence Rea and Holbrook Blinn, Adrienne Augarde, Elizabeth Firth, May Francis and Evie Green.
EXTRA MATINEES FEB. 13 AND 22D.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) NIGHT AT 8:30.
ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT OF
ROBERT EDESON
Management HENRY B. HARRIS,
in an American Comedy Drama,
STRONGHEART
By William C. De Mille.
EXTRA MATS. FEB. 13 & 22.

HERALD SQ THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Wagenhals & Kemper present
BLANCHE WALSH
in Clyde Fitch's New Play,
THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.
Cast includes Robert Drouet, George Fawcett, Dorothy Dorr, and Eleanor Carey.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2.
Mr. E. S.
WILLARD
LAST WEEK in
WILSON BARRETT'S GREAT PLAY,
"Lucky Durham"
*** MONDAY, FEB. 6,
MR. WILLARD will present
"THE BRIGHTER SIDE"
A Comedy from the French of Alfred Capus, which ran an entire season in Paris.
TICKETS ON SALE.

"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
Popular ($1.50) Matinee Wednesday. Reg. Mat. Sat.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
Still the Biggest and Most Popular Show in Town.
Klaw & Erlanger's Production of the Greatest of All Lrury Lane Spectacles.
Seats on Sale, Including Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday Weeks.

THEATRE CLOSED Monday & Tuesday. The LIBERTY THEATRE. Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers SEAT SALE STARTS THURSDAY
OPENING WEDNESDAY EVENING (Curtain 8:15.)
SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
MME. REJANE
WEDNESDAY EV.. "MA COUSINE"
THURSDAY MAT.. "MA COUSINE"
THURSDAY EV.. "LA PASSERELLE"
FRIDAY EV.....L'HIRONDELLE"
SATURDAY MAT.....CAMILLE"
SATURDAY NIGHT.....ZAZA"
REGULAR THEATRE PRICES
BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 6TH, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, SAM S. SHUBERT offers
ADA REHAN
Supported by CHARLES RICHMAN and an Excellent Company in a Repertoire of Classic Comedies.
FIRST WEEK: "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." SECOND WEEK: "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

PRICES 25,50,75,1.00 NEW YORK THEATRE Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers Popular Matinee on Wednesday.
SAM H. HARRIS presents
GEO. M. COHAN
"More Popular Than Ever."
In the Season's Brightest and Best,
"LITTLE JOHNNY JONES"
"The American Jockey."
LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK
Monday, February 6th.
"WARD & VOKES."

TO-NIGHT FIRST OF A SERIES OF PROMENADE & SMOKING CONCERTS
THE IMPORTANT INAUGURAL BILL INCLUDES
IRENE BENTLEY — RICHARD CARLE — EMMA CARUS
and His Company
SAM COLLINS, John C. Fisher's CHAMPAGNE & RADIUM DANCE, KELLY & RENO, The MELANI TRIO, ELPHYE SNOWDEN, STANTON, The Giant Rooster, HELENA FREDERICKS—100 IN ALL.
BEST SEATS $1.00. Good Seats, 25, 50 & 75c.

SECOND AMERICAN TOUR
FORBES ROBERTSON
Direction Klaw & Erlanger.
CANADA'S PRAISES:
"Robertson's art is exquisite."—Herald.
"A rare dramatic banquet."—***
"Mr. Robertson rises to great heights."—Star.
"A powerful and absorbing study."—Gazette.
In H. V. Esmond's Play,
LOVE AND THE MAN
NEXT WEEK—STAR THEATRE, BUFFALO.

NEW YORK THEATRES UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MESSRS. SHUBERT,
TELEPHONE FOR ALL, 6570—38.
LYRIC 42d, w. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.
DE ANGELIS Sam. S. Shubert offers Jefferson Adele Ritchie & Katie Barry
REFRAIN
in the Oriental Musical Comedy, FANTANA
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Lincoln's Birthday (Feb. 13) and Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22.) Sam. S. Shubert offers
Lillian Russell in Lady Teazle
PRINCESS B'way, near 29th. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Lincoln's Birthday (Feb. 13) and Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22.)
Edward Terry in Love in Idleness

The Uptown House
COLONIAL MUSIC HALL
BROADWAY AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY AND TOM W. RYLEY.
OPENS SAT., FEB. 4
Direct from the Empire Theatre, London, A DUEL IN THE SNOW
One Act Musical, THE ATHLETIC GIRL NEW—BRIGHT—CATCHY
A Big New Bill of Bright, Clean EUROPEAN VARIETIES
All Seats Reserved. 25 cents - $1.00 Now on Sale.
Smoking Balcony
Mat.—Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 25 cts. & 50 cts. Now on Sale.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"In Old New York" as "In the Days of Old."
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers America's Favorite Comedian,
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
IN THE COMIC OPERA TRIUMPH,
THE YANKEE CONSUL
By Henry M. Blossom, Jr.
and Alfred G. Robyn.
The Original Cast—Eva Davenport, Flora Zabelle, Rose Beaumont, Sally McNeil, Lolita Tavara, Albert Parr, William Danforth, Joseph H. Ratcliff, J. E. Hazzard.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"An immense success."—Evg. Sun.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers GEO. ADE'S New American Comedy, THE
20TH BIG WEEK
COLLEGE WIDOW
Prices: Nights and Sat. Mat., Orchestra, $2.00; Entire First Balcony, $1.00 and $1.50; Entire Second Balcony, 50c. Pop. Wed. Mat., 50c to $1.00.

Broadway THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF
TUESDAY FIRST NIGHT
THE FAVORITE COMIC OPERA,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d St. & 8Av. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & sat., 25 &50c.
A. H. WOOD presents
QUEEN OF THE WHITE SLAVES
A PRODUCTION COMPLETE.
A SUPERB CAST.
A PLAY OF GREAT MERIT.
GRAND DISPLAY OF ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.
by Arthur J. Lamb. THRILLING CLIMAXES.
Next Week—"FAST LIFE IN NEW YORK."

TO-NIGHT, TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. ALL SEATS 25, 35 & 50c.
Genaro & Bailey, Cliff Gordon, Madge Fox, Tom Gillen, Bissett & Scott, Gillette Sisters, Vitagraph & 7 other big acts

KEITH'S 14TH STREET, Near Broadway.
Continuous Performance 1:00 to 10:45 P. M.
HARLEM IN FIFTEEN MINUTES BY SUBWAY.
PAPINTA
BURKE & LA RUE RICE & PREVOST RICE & CADY
—SENSATIONAL BOISES—4
BURTON & BROOKS HILL & WHITAKER
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Kelcy | Potter & Hartwell
Dixon & Holmes | Hawley & Leslie
Owley & Randall | Al Clements
PRICES, 25 & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

THE GOTHAM 125th St. 3d Ave.
THIS SUNDAY 2 GRAND CONCERTS 2
MAT 2 PM: POP. PRICES—25c., 50c. Chas. H. Bradshaw & Co. CARL DAMANN TROUPE ADONIS TRIO TALBOT & ROGERS DELTORELLI & GESSANDO LIBBEY & TRAYERS LEE TERETTE LAREDO & BLAKE THE GOTHAMSCOPE.
EVE 8 PM
Com. To-morrow, Monday, Mat. & all week
THOROUGHBRED BURLESQUERS

NEW Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat.
STAR ALONE IN THE WORLD
To-night Big Sunday Concert 25c 50c
Ward & Curran, McWatters & Tyson 15 Big Acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Week Beg. To-morrow
To-day, Mat., 25 & 50c. Evg., Good Seats, 50c. BIG ALL STAR BILL!!
Peter F. Dailey and his Lu Lu Girls, John W. Ransone, Charles T. Aldrich, Moore and Littlefield, Snyder and Buckley, others.

WEBER MUSIC HALL Broadway & 29th St.
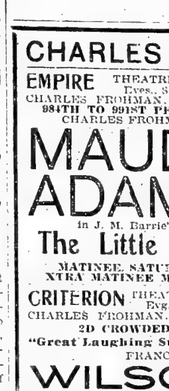

WEBER —&— ZIEGFELD
ALL STAR STOCK CO.
College Widower
AND
Higgledy Piggledy
Popular Priced Matinees TUES. and SAT.

Admission 25c Sundays
EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX
NEW FIGURES JUST ADDED:
Father GOPON Leader of the Russian People.
Grand Concerts, Commencing at 2 o'clock, by
THE LEI ZIGER ORCHESTRA
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
The Czar of Russia, Winter Palace, &c.
Afternoon at 3 & 4; Evening at 9 & 10.

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST. CONTINUOUS, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. 23RD ST.
ANOTHER MONSTER BILL!
The Four Mortons
VAUDEVILLE'S LEADING ENTERTAINERS.
Second Week and Tremendous Success of the
12 "Wood Nymphs" 12
HEADED BY THE CLEVER ROONEY SISTERS
IN A NOVEL SINGING AND DANCING ENSEMBLE.
AMERICAN DEBUT OF
TERLEY
European Illusionist and Poseur.
4—Athos Family—4
EUROPEAN JUGGLERS AND HEAD-TO-HEAD BALANCERS.
Keno & Richards, Three Keatons, Carter & Bideford, Sabine & Mullaney, Motion Pictures, Ford Bros., Freer Griff, Harry Wise, Wm. Dockray, 10 Others.
AND AS AN EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION,
CARLOTTA, "The Marvel"
IN HER DEATH-DEFYING PLUNGE.
The Only Woman in the World Who Loops the Loop on a Bicycle.
SPLENDID SUNDAY SHOW TO-DAY.
"THE FIGHTING PARSON," CARLOTTA, 12 "WOOD NYMPHS," CALLAHAN & MACK, CRANE BROS., BRUNO & RUSSELL, SIX PERI SISTERS, 20 others.

58TH ST. EVERY AFT. at 1:30. EVERY EVE. at 7:30. 58TH ST.
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE'S CHARMING PLAY,
"FRIENDS"
Presented with new scenery and accessories, and a large Cast of Favorites, including SYDNEY AYRES, EDNA PHILLIPS, GERALD GRIFFIN, HAROLD HAETSELL, etc.
EXTRA GOOD VAUDEVILLE, TOO. CHARLES M. ERNEST, LEO CARILLO, 13, BELLE BLANCHE, LUTZ BROS., MOTION PICTURES, ETC.
FINE SUNDAY SHOW TO-DAY.
MME. SLOPOFFSKI, MELVILLE & STETSON, McCABE, SABINE & VERA, MATTHEWS & ASHLEY, ST. JOHN & LE FEVRE, MASON & FRANCIS, CHINESE JOHNNY WILLIAMS, FORD BROS., 20 others.

5TH AVE CONTINUOUS, 1 TO 10:45 P. M. 5TH AVE.
FIRST PRESENTATION IN NEW YORK OF Thos. W. Broadhurst's Poetic Religious Play,
"THE HOLY CITY"
With New Scenery and Appropriate Accessories and an augmented cast, including EDWIN ARDEN, IVA MERELYN, (Especially Engaged,) etc.
APPROPRIATE EXTRACTS NUMBERS
DEBUT OF MME. BYRNE-IVY.
2 P. M. and 9 P. M.
BLIND TOM, TROBA, SIX PERI SISTERS, VINCENZO NOVELLI, WILLIAMS & MELBURN, KOSCIUSKO & SMITH, MOTION PICTURES, ETC.
GREAT SHOW TO-DAY.
GEORGE FULLER GOLDEN, CAROLINE HULL, STUART, TERLEY, RICE FAMILY, KENO, WELCH & MELROSE, 20 others.

125TH ST. Every Aft at 1:30. Every Evg. at 7:30. 125TH ST.
ROBSON & CRANE'S Greatest Success,
"THE HENRIETTA"
By BRONSON HOWARD, Esq.
With New Scenery and Accesseries and a splendid cast of favorites, including WM. J. KELLEY, BEATRICE MORGAN, etc.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE ALSO.
SMITH & FULLER, DELIA DONALD, RAY COX, CASTLE & COLLINS, MOTION PICTURES, ETC.
GRAND BILL TO-DAY.
SMITH & CAMPBELL, THREE KEATONS, TROBA, BURROWS, TRAVIS & CO., MOZARTO, DICK TEMPLE, 20 others.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
Matinee Daily, 25c. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF Week Beg. Jan. 30th.
MR. ALBERT CHEVALIER
England's Greatest Character Comedian.
JOHN T. KELLY & Co. Late of Weber & Fields Co.
The Japanese Art of JU-JUTSU.
JULES & ELLA GARRISON, ITALIAN OPERATIC TRIO, Mayme Remington & Her Buster Brownies, Sallie Stembler, Geo. W. Day, Burke's Dogs, Vitagraph.
Concert To-Night at 8:15.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d Street, near Broadway.
Evenings 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday.
DAVID BELASCO
Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER
IN THE NEW PLAY,
ADREA
Written by David Belasco and John Luther Long.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., n'r 7th Av.
One Week, Beginning To-morrow Evg. Curtain rises 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. 2 sharp.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EDNA MAY
In the Delightful Musical Success,
THE SCHOOL GIRL
Book by Paul M. Potter & Henry Hamilton. Music by Leslie Stuart.
TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT 10 ACTS
1,000 Orchestra Reserved Seats, 50, 75, 1.00
Feb. 6, Louis Mann in "The Second Fiddle."

BIJOU THEATRE. B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8.15. Mat. Sat. 2:00.
2 Extra Mats. Thursdays, Feb. 2 & 9.
150TH PERFORMANCE FEB. 2.
WARFIELD
in Charles Klein's New Comedy Drama,
THE MUSIC MASTER
Direction DAVID BELASCO
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Thursday Eve., Feb. 2. Boxes 35 East 50th. Tickets 16 W. 11th, 22 Riverside Drive, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 39 W. 57th, 116 & 931 5th Av.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2.
EIGHTH WEEK.
MRS. FISKE
AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
Presenting C. M. S. McLELLAN'S Drama,
LEAH KLESCHNA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE
Extra Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday Matinees, Feb. 13 and 22.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins.....Mgrs
LAST WEEK and Last Times in the City
Wm. A. Brady & Jos. R. Grismer's Stupendous Play,
SIBERIA
300 PEOPLE IN THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE. 8:15.
EXTRA
Monday Evening, Feb. 6,
A Limited Engagement of HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In David Belasco's Great Play,
SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.
Positively the Last Times in the City.
SEATS ON SALE.

LEW FIELDS' THEA., 42d St., bet. B'way & 8th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. The Musical Comedy,
THIRD MONTH IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND
By Victor Herbert and Glen MacDonough.
Holiday Mats. Mon., Feb. 13 & Wed., Feb. 22
Produced by JULIAN MITCHELL.

Huber's 14th St. Museum
SECOND BIG WEEK OF
ZIP, Barnum's What Is It?
MAHARAJAH, High Priest of Hindoolem, in wonderful feats of Oriental mysticism; last week of Gasnier, strong man, and Olga, snake charmer. THEATRE, J. B. BURKE CO. in "The Step Child." Also 10 big Vaudeville Acts. Concerts Sun.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1ST,
MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM.
A Farce in 3 Acts by Frank Wyatt.
CAST INCLUDES
Frank Worthing, Grace Kimball, William Morris, Margaret Drew, Thos. A. Wise, Marion Lorne and others. First Mat. Sat., Feb. 4

MAJESTIC
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
AMERICAN—"Whatever Gabriel may be, he is a wonderful little actor."
EVE. SUN—"To say that Buster Brown and his dog Tige are as funny as they are in the pictures isn't stretching the truth a little bit."
EVE. WORLD—"Buster Brown is unalloyed fun and a show in himself."
TELEGRAM—"Buster Brown came to town last night, and there ought to be no hedging about saying that Buster was a surprise."
TELEGRAPH—"Buster Brown comes to town and captures it."
MAIL—"Likely to be another Majestic Theatre success. Old and young alike look to him with equal and unrestrained delight."
PRESS—"Buster Brown many. Its chorus a marvel."
HERALD—"Buster and Tige, stage winners."
NEWS—"Buster Brown is a very clever show."
MORNING WORLD—"They sang and danced and shouted and at the finale of the whole theatrical season trembled in the night's work, and the audience cast them half way, laughing and applauding."
TIMES—"This make-believe pup is the funniest thing that has come along for many a day. He is a sure cure for a chronic case of the blues."
MORNING SUN—"Buster Brown and Tige romped on the stage of the Majestic last night and brought with them one of the real old-fashioned successes. * * Will outlast the present season."
500 SEATS AT.....50c.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1904-1905.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30 o'clock. Popular Prices.
GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: OLIVE FREMSTAD, MARION WEED, YSAYE, Violin. (By arrangement with Mr. R. E. Johnston.) Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, FRANKO.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 30, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Alten, Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Perotic, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 1, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker, Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Ghedini. Conductor, Vigna.
Thurs. Aft'n, Feb. 2, at 2:30—RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Weed, Homer, Alten, Ralph, Mulford, Bargheer, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Greder. Cond'r, Hertz.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 9, at 1:30 DIE WALKURE
Wed. Aft., Feb. 15, at 1:30.....SIEGFRIED
Thur. Aft., Feb. 23, 1:30...Gotterdaemmerung
Fri. Evg., Feb. 3, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Walker, and Sembrich; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Journet, Reiss. Cond'r, Vigna.
Sat. Aft'n, Feb. 4, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, Jacoby; Salassa, Dinsmore, Journet, Bars, Parvis, Muhlmann, Reiss, Conductor, Franko.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 4, pop. prices, at 7:45—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer, Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder, Conductor, Hertz.
Wed., Feb. 22d Washington's Birthday at 11:30 AM
SPECIAL PARSIFAL MATINEE
Sale of seats begins Wed., Feb. 1st, at 9 A. M.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20.
Last Star Engagement of Agathe Barsescu.
Monday Evg., Last Time Barsescu as "Hero."
Friday Evg., Barsescu as "Rhodope," in Hebbel's Tragedy, "Gyges und sein Ring"; Tues., Fri., Thurs., Wed. & Thurs. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. & Evg., Herr Walden in Gordon & Steyer's new Farce Comedy, "Die Liebeschule."

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
TWO GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERTS.
Under the direction of
MR. FRANZ X. WALTER GARTNER
Tues., Feb. 14, at 2:30; Wed., Feb. 15, at 8:15.
SYMPHONY, "HAROLD IN ITALY"...BERLIOZ
SYMPHONY, "NINTH"...BEETHOVEN
Subscribers may reserve their seats for the afternoon or evening performances respectively, by applying at the Box Office from Jan. 30 until Feb. 4, inclusive. General sale begins Monday, Feb. 6. Applications by mail, if accompanied by check, will receive prompt attention. FRANZ F. LIEBEL, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 1, AT 3.
Kreisler
Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

WEST END Theatre, 125th St. & 8th Av.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EDWARD MORGAN
in Hall Caine's Greatest Play,
THE ETERNAL CITY
with the famous MASCAGNI MUSIC.
Great Company of 50, including Frederick De Belleville, Frank G. Bangs, W. E. Bonney, and James Waldorf
Liebler & Co.....Managers
To-Night HURTIG & SEAMON'S CONCERT
ALL RESERVED SEATS 25 & 50c.
Woods & Bohm, Virginia Glyndon, Arthur Whitelaw, Robert Lattier & Co., Leona Thurber & Puke, Eight Carnellos, others.
FEBRUARY 6th.....CHECKERS

4th SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday, February 4, at 2:30
MENDELSSOHN, Concerto; SARASATE, Zigeunerweisen; Orchestral numbers by SCHUBERT, WEBER, LISZT.
SOLOIST, FRITZ KREISLER
Tickets at office Musical Art Society, 1 W. 34th St., and box office Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, Feb'y 5, at 8.
THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Sixth and Last Sunday Aft. Symphony Concert. Reappearance of Mons. YSAYE and first performance in America of BEETHOVEN'S WELLINGTON SYMPHONY.
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes, seating six, $12.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., near B'way.
NEXT TUESDAY EVENING (Jan. 31,) at 8:15
THE KALTENBORN QUARTET
Assisted by Miss Carrie Hirschman, Pianist.
Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

Arion Masquerade Ball
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Friday, February 10th, 1905.
ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES:
GRAND AUTOMOBILE FLORAL CORSO.
FLOWER BALLET BY CORPS DE BALLET OF METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tickets and boxes for sale now at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., and at all principal hotels and Theatre Ticket Agents.

Hurtig & Seamon's West 125th St. To-Day 2:15. To-Night 8:15. ALL STARS!
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
TO-MORROW & WEEK
KATIE ROONEY & 8 COLLEGE GIRLS.
Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, Lewis McCord & Co., Moulier Sisters, Stanley & Brockman, Charles Kenna, etc.

14TH ST. THEATRE, 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NIGHTS—Orchestra, 50c. & 75c.; Balcony, 50c. & 75c. SAT. MAT.—Orchestra 50c. & 75c.; Balcony 50c. WED. MAT.—Entire Orch. 50c.; Entire Bal. 25c. THIS WEEK—THE NINETY AND NINE. Next Wk—Ralph Stuart in By Right of Sword.

METROPOLIS Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sa
142d St. & 3d Av.
CONCERT TEN ICHI TROUPE, DEAN EDSALL & CO. MR. & MRS. ALFRED KELCY, etc.
TO-NIGHT.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM LADIES' MATINEE EVERY DAY.
A Big Dramatic Production, THE RED MEN
Staged by Sidney Drew.
THE ZANCIGS
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GUARDS
TROYOLLO 3-DUMONDS-3
PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT
BOSTON BROS. CRAWFORD & POST
MLLE MARTHA VITAGRAPH
N't w'k Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon
CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY.

BENCH EXHIBITS THAT WILL BE SEEN IN WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S SHOW

MRS BURKE ROCHE'S, MOLLIE BAWN. E. BOOTH'S, VESEY EARL. GOTHAM KENNELS, CHAUNCEY AND TOLERATOR. KUHLMAN BROS, TIVERTON. JACOB RUPPERT JR'S RUTH IV. MRS GEORGE WALTH'S MAJOR McKINLEY. JACOB RUPPERT'S BROADMOOR. MRS. BURKE ROCHE'S FORT LEE GIRL.

WORLD'S AUTO RECORD IN TEN-MILE RACE

E. R. Thomas Lowered Vanderbilt's Time in Florida Meet.

WALLACE ALSO VICTORIOUS

Two Events for Special Make of Cars Decided—Late Tide Caused Postponement of Afternoon Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 28.—A new world's automobile record for ten miles was made to-day by Edward R. Thomas, who in his ninety-horse power German car covered the distance in the excellent time of 6:31 4-5. This clips 18 1-5 seconds from the record made last year by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose time was 6:50.

Mr. Thomas made his first time in the special race for German cars. There were four starters, besides Mr. Thomas being E. H. Fredericks, driving B. M. Shanley's car; S. B. Stevens, driving his own car, which is the same that Vanderbilt used last year when he made a number of records, and James L. Breese in his thirty-five-horse power car. The start of the race was slow, but the splendid time made by Mr. Thomas has led many of the critics to believe that in the latter half of the race he must have driven his car at 38 seconds or better for each mile.

His average for the entire distance is 39 2-5 seconds, remarkable time, and the new figures for the distance are being discussed with considerable interest among the automobilists to-night. Mr. Thomas did not make a special effort to hold his car to a straight line, and he said after the race that at no time did he really bend to his work. E. H. Fredericks finished second, but far behind, his time being 7:44 1-5, and Mr. Breese was third in 8:25 4-5. Mr. Stevens broke down and did not finish.

There were only two starters in the special race for Italian motor cars. William Wallace drove his ninety horse power machine, the same that he had in the Vanderbilt Cup race, while Paul Sartori drove Alfred G. Vanderbilt's car of similar horse power. Wallace took the lead from the start, and gained rapidly over Sartori, beating him by a big margin. Wallace's time for the ten miles was 6:54 2-5.

In addition to these races three heats were run off for the Ormond Derby at ten miles, the prize being given by Major C. J. S. Miller. In the first heat the starters were Arthur McDonald in his English car, M. G. Bruin in W. Gould Brokaw's car, and Charles Deplus in Joseph H. Heller's machine. McDonald won the heat in 7:06; Deplus was second in 7:40 2-5, and Bernin third.

In the second heat Edward R. Thomas won in his ninety horse power car in 7:10 3-5; B. M. Shanley, Jr., was second in 10:29 4-5, James L. Breese won the third heat in 10:29 2-5; William Wallace started, but did not finish.

No races could be held this afternoon owing to the tide. Monday and Tuesday will see the close of the races which, through mismanagement, have been so badly delayed that visiting automobilists are disgusted. The dissatisfaction with the management and officials this year resulted in the formation of the Ormond Racing Association to-night to conduct the Ormond meets in the future. W. J. Morgan will be general manager, and officers will be chosen soon to fill the various offices. The races will all start and finish at Ormond hereafter. The Florida East Coast Automobile Association may endeavor to conduct other meets, but the Ormond Association will have charge of the big contests. The persistence of the former association in starting the races from Daytona has evoked much criticism.

To-night match races are the talk, in spite of the Vanderbilt Cup race of 100 miles to be run Monday morning. W. Gould Brokaw has arranged for two races, one with his sixty-horse-power French car, against Walter Christie in his sixty-horse-power American racer, and the other with his thirty-horse-power French car, Joseph Tracey to drive, against Guy Vaughn in a forty-horse-power car.

Louis Ross to-day sold his steam car which has won several races to Charles Heineman of New York, Joe Nelson will drive the car, which will be entered in all the important track events. Ross, an amateur, constructed this car for his personal use and did not care to pursue a racing career. His victory of the Dewar trophy and his record of 38 seconds for a mile at this meet has placed the Ross steamer among the most notable of the competing machines.

Many left for Palm Beach to-day for the autoboat races, starting Wednesday next.

New Racing Auto for E. H. R. Green.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 28.—Private telegrams from Ormond, Florida, to members of the Dallas Automobile Club state that E. H. R. Green of Dallas has purchased the "Gray Wolf," an American automobile racing car, rated as one of the fastest machines in this country.

Mr. Green has been acting as one of the judges of the automobile races at Ormond Beach. He is expected home in a day or two. It is probable that Mr. Green will bring his new car with him and exhibit it at the Dallas automobile races on Feb. 11.

Another Prize for Crescent Shooters.

Another feature has been added to the shooting programme of the Crescent Athletic Club. T. W. Stake has offered a valuable double-barreled gun as a prize to the shooter who makes the three highest scores in a fifty-target match, to be shot every Saturday during February. To wind up the season on April 1. The Shooting Committee of the club is planning for a genuine Rhode Island clam bake, which will take place in the shooting house.

Lexington Joins New Jockey Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—According to a special dispatch from Lexington, W. Campbell Scott, Secretary of the new Lexington Racing Association, announced to-day that his track had withdrawn from the Western Jockey Club and would apply for dates in the new American Jockey Club, just formed at Hot Springs, Ark. The Western Jockey Club had allotted dates to Lexington from May 4 to 10, inclusive.

FOR BASKET BALL CONTROL.

Teams More Kindly Disposed to Recognize the A. A. U.

A large number of basket ball representatives met Friday night at the Xavier Club, 205 West Fourteenth Street, in response to an invitation issued by the Basket Ball Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Fred L. Gross, Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union committee presided, and stated that no programme had been arranged, but that the meeting was open for a free discussion of the basket ball situation and for the exchange of suggestions.

George T. Hepburn, Secretary of the National Amateur Athletic Union committee, gave an interesting talk on the management of athletics from early times to the present, and stated what the Amateur Athletic Union is and how it is composed, in a very instructive manner. He was followed by Dr. George J. Fisher of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, who spoke convincingly on the need of better control of basket ball, the advantages of registration, and the high standards in athletics as a result of the work of the Amateur Athletic Union. Fred L. Gross in calling for further expressions stated that the Amateur Athletic Union was generally looked upon by athletes as a sort of private detective agency, ever on the alert to disqualify or suspend somebody, and that such notion was the result of ignorance of the real purpose of the Amateur Athletic Union; that as men understood the Amateur Athletic Union better then fall in line and co-operate, and that the Amateur Athletic Union is ever ready to support honest and clean basket ball, and render every assistance possible.

The spirit of the meeting was that all the teams should register, and it was finally voted that W. N. Miller and M. A. Doyle be appointed a temporary committee to meet the teams in the vicinity of Newark and take up the matter there; Thomas H. Smith and Harry Sperling were appointed to look after New York City, and immediately issued a call for all New York City teams to meet on Jan. 31, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8 P. M., to discuss the situation then, while the Brooklyn contingent, unanimously requested Dr. Fisher to assist them, and they will meet Feb. 6 at the Central Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

The entire assembly is then to meet again at the Xavier Club, 205 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, on Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock, and the indications are that on that evening there will be a wholesale registration of basket ball teams with the Amateur Athletic Union, and the movement to overcome the present difficulties will then be far on its way.

The following basket ball teams registered with the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union up to Jan. 25:

New York City—Company G, Seventy-first Regiment; West Side Young Men's Christian Association, St. Christopher Athletic Club, Young Men's League, Columbia University, Gordon Athletic Association, Grace Athletic Club, and St. George's Athletic Club.

Brooklyn—Central Young Men's Christian Association, Fourteenth Regiment Cadets, Twenty-third Regiment Cadets, Second Signal Corps, and Twenty-sixth Ward Young Men's Christian Association.

Hoboken, N. J.—United Spanish War Veterans, Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken Turn Verein, Tiger Athletic Club, St. George's Field Club, Company K, Fourth Regiment; Xenia Athletic Club, Active Boat Club, Hoboken Basket Ball Club, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken High School, Yolanda Boat Club, Castle Point Colors, and Separate Five team.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo German Athletic Club, German Young Men's Christian Association, Superior Basket Ball team, Lafayette High School, and Central Young Men's Christian Association.

Jersey City—Majestic, Company D, Fourth Regiment, and Carbolic Club.

Newark, N. J.—Institute Athletic Club, Utica, N. Y.—All Pilgrims Basket Ball team; Forty-fourth Separate Company, Plainfield, N. J.; Hope Young Men's Christian Association, Fishkill, N. Y.—Cogwell Academy Athletic Club, Syracuse, N. Y.—Lastime Athletic Club, Schenectady, N. Y.—Thirty-sixth Separate Company and Washington Continentals, Canton, N. Y.—St. Lawrence University, Lyons, N. Y.—All Lyons team, Geneva, N. Y.—Thirty-fourth Separate Company, Frankfort, N. Y.—Frankfort Independents, Harrison, N. J.—Essex Nous team, Troy, N. Y.—Young Men's Christian Association, Summit, N. J.—Young Men's Christian Association, Montclair, N. J.—Young Men's Christian Association, Passaic, N. J.—Young Men's Christian Association, Morristown, N. J.—Young Men's Christian Association, Catskill, N. Y.—Young Men's Christian Association.

Cadets Won Basket Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 28.—In a hotly contested basket ball game here, to-day the Cadets defeated the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn by the score of 19 to 16. Early in the first half R. Elliott scored the first goal for the visitors, and it was not until late in the half that they scored again, when in rapid succession Clark shot four baskets, the half ending in the guardsmen's favor 10 to 9. In the second half Lyons relieved Clark and Mock went in in G. Elliott's place. The last half was fiercely contested and numerous fouls claimed by both sides, but all trials from the foul line were missed. Hetrick played the star game for the Cadets in this half and made several sensational shots, scoring four of the goals in this half. Mock also shot two from difficult positions for the visitors. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Signal Corps.
Merchant	Forward	R. Elliott
Castle	Forward	Rogers
Tompkins	Centre	G. Elliott, Mock
Hetrick	Guard	Rose
Jones	Guard	Clark, Lyons

Goals—Merchant (2,) Tompkins (2,) Hetrick (3,) R. Elliott (2,) Mock (2,) Clark (4.) Goal from foul line—Jones.

N. Y. A. C. VETERANS DINE.

Old Club Members Meet at Seventh Annual Banquet and Elect Officers.

Over one hundred veteran members of the New York Athletic Club assembled last night in the banquet room for their seventh annual dinner. The dining hall was elaborately decorated with banners and flags, most of them being athletic trophies of former victories.

Howell H. Barnes presided, and while there was a number of humorous and amusing speeches, this part of the programme was entirely informal. At the close of the dinner an election of officers for the veterans was held. Howell H. Barnes was chosen President, James Ross Curran Vice President, Walter S. Wilson Treasurer, Charles F. Davies Secretary, and A. E. Colfax, A. H. Curtis, E. S. Innet, G. H. B. Mitchell, and W. H. Rolston Advisory Committee.

Those occupying seats at the guests' table were John R. Van Wormer, President of the club; Harry E. Buermeyer, Alfred H. Curtis, Bartow S. Weeks, George Goelet, and James E. Sullivan.

Among some of the prominent veterans present were George J. Gould, August Belmont, H. P. Frothingham, Frank S. Kinney, J. Seaver Page, Thomas Sturges, Gen. George Moore Smith, Dr. Austin Flint, Albert E. Colfax, Dr. W. A. Bartlett, Frederick G. Bourne, G. M. Whitson, C. A. Tatum, William T. Lawson, R. H. Goffe, Jr., O. L. Richard, G. G. Stow, James Wills, Gen. T. L. Watson, Walter S. Wilson, George W. Kuhlke, R. C. Kammerer, Frederick Vilmar, William E. Van Wyck, Richard Meares, J. H. Abeel, James Ross Curran, Charles H. Cone, F. J. Kilpatrick, E. S. Innet, J. M. Harley, E. J. Hudson, Edward Goldschmidt, Charles P. Geddes, J. W. Carter, W. L. Detmold, F. J. Cuskley, Frederick Currie, J. F. Douglas, R. L. Edwards, Elias R. Peck, J. H. Haslin, R. E. Gallaher, John Glass, Jr., Mortimer Bishop, W. L. Marshall, H. B. Phinny, W. M. Parker, W. H. Rolston, Thomas J. Regan, and D. M. Stern.

SKATERS COMPETE IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACES

Hayward, McDonald, and Taylor Win Metropolitan Honors.

CLOSE FINISHES FOR VICTORS

Big Field Represented on Beacom's Rink—Kearney Out of Two Races by Bad Falls.

Three interesting and closely contested races were held yesterday at Beacom's Skating Rink, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue, in the metropolitan championship series of competitions. The events were for one-half mile, one mile, and three miles. T. Hayward of the Verona Lake Skating Club won the half-mile championship, H. P. McDonald of the New York Athletic Club took the one-mile honors, and Allen Taylor of the Verona Lake Club won the three-mile event by a narrow margin.

The three events brought out nearly all of the best skaters in the local district. A large crowd was on hand to watch the sport, and with the exception of a long delay in getting the first event off the management conducted the affair very creditably. The ice, however, was not in the best of condition, the surface being slightly covered with snow, despite the hard efforts that had been made to clear the open space and make a satisfactory track for speed efforts. The upper part of the course, where the last turn for the finish came, was a trifle soft, and small pools of water bordered a section of the track.

The half-mile race, which came first, brought out thirteen starters. Six were from the New York Athletic Club, A. Y. Sarony, H. P. McDonald, Guy Lyman, P. J. Kearney, Walter Lee, and W. L. Smith. Verona Lake sent three representatives, Allen Taylor, T. Hayward, and E. Mulligan. The others were S. D. Kirk of the Winthrop Athletic Club, James Wray, C. Granger, and E. E. De Blase. The men got away in a bunch, but scarcely had Kearney taken three strides when he went down in a heap, which put him far behind. He pluckily picked up a good part of the lost distance, until, on the second lap, he skated into a barrel on the upper turn marking the course and fell over it heavily upon soft ice. He was uninjured, but had to quit the race.

Hayward led at the finish of the first lap, but was passed at the quarter mile by Taylor. The two men kept well together, only inches separating them, and Hayward led by a narrow margin at the third lap. The race in the fourth and final lap was a hot one, but Hayward managed to hold out long enough to come down to the stretch like a flash, winning by about a yard, followed by the Verona Lake contestant, Allen Taylor, and close behind him was Arthur Sarony, for third place. The time was 1:31 4-5, very fair for the rough condition of the ice. Hayward held the metropolitan championship last year, so he will now hold the honor for the second time.

Eleven skaters started for the one-mile event, with the exception of most of those previously mentioned, H. Pailliser being among them. Kearney was the holder of the title, and he made a desperate fight in the last half mile to retain his honors, but the others were too fast for him. Hayward met with misfortune, and after three laps got a bad fall and had to give up the contest. Pailliser led at the start, but at the quarter mile Sarony was in the lead. At the half mile he dropped to third place, with Taylor leading and McDonald second. Just before the three-quarter-mile mark was passed Kearney fell in coming down the stretch, but was quickly up, and kept among the leaders until the last lap began. Sutphen was then in advance, but McDonald suddenly darted forward with a grand burst of speed and flew over the tape a winner by two yards, with Sutphen second and Taylor a close third. The time was 3:14.

An even dozen faced the starter for the three-mile contest, practically a new event for the metropolitan championships. The men kept well together throughout the greater part of the race. W. L. Smith led at the first quarter, finishing in 6:57 2-5, closely followed by Taylor, with Sutphen third. Hayward just led Smith at the half mile, but at the first mile Smith had the lead, finishing in 3:26 2-5, Taylor being close behind him. E. Earle pulled up from the bunch in time to finish the second mile in the lead, his time being 7:02 4-5. Taylor and Mulligan practically made the race for the greater part of the final mile, Mulligan leading for half the distance, with Taylor patiently at his heels. On the last lap but one Taylor spurted into his former position at the head of the line and held it in a hot finish, winning by less than half a yard, Sutphen coming second, about four yards ahead of Mulligan, who had to be content with third place. The time was 10:26 1-5.

Taylor, the winner of the longest event of the day, really showed the best all-around form, for, besides this big victory, he got second in the half-mile race and third in the one-mile championship. The summaries:

Half-Mile Championship.—Won by T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club; Allen Taylor, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—1:31 4-5.

One-Mile Championship—Wonby H. P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club; Woodward Sutphen, Brooklyn, second; Allen Taylor, Verona Lake Skating Club, third. Time—2:14.

Three-Mile Championship—Won by Allen Taylor, Verona Lake Skating Club; Woodward Sutphen, Brooklyn, second; E. Mulligan, Verona Lake Skating Club, third. Time—10:26 1-5.

CHAMPION SKATERS WIN.

Nilsson Defeats Sinnirud and Wood Beats Bellefeuille in Match Races.

John Nilsson of Minneapolis, the champion professional speed skater of the world, defeated Peter Sinnirud in one and three mile races at Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., yesterday. In the one-mile event both got away together, but after going 100 yards Nilsson took the lead, and finally won by a yard.

The three-mile race resulted in another victory for Nilsson by about five yards. At the finish of the first mile both skaters were on even terms, but at the end of the second mile Sinnirud was in front by a foot. Sinnirud made great efforts to retain the lead, but failed, the staying power of Nilsson being too much for him. The first mile was covered in 3:10; and the second in 3:08.

Morris Wood, of the Verona Lake Skating Club, the amateur champion speed skater of America, defeated G. Bellefeuille of Winnipeg, Man. The one-mile race and three miles.

In the one-mile event Wood beat the pistol and got an advantage of three yards. Bellefeuille cut this down to two feet at the finish. In the three-mile race Wood was again the victor by about a yard. Summary:

AMATEURS.

One-Mile Match Race.—Morris Wood, Verona Lake Skating Club, defeated G. Bellefeuille of Winnipeg, Man. Time—3:04 2-5.

Three-Mile Match Race.—Morris Wood defeated G. Bellefeuille. Time—9:55.

PROFESSIONALS.

One-Mile Match Race.—John Nilsson of Minneapolis defeated Peter Sinnirud, Verona Lake Skating Club. Time—2:53.

Three-Mile Match Race.—John Nilsson defeated Peter Sinclair. Time—9:26.

YALE'S EASY VICTORY.

Brown Hockey Team Shut Out in St. Nicholas Rink.

Yale's hockey seven overwhelmed the skaters of Brown University last night. The final score was 11 goals to none, and the only reason that the score was not larger was because the sons of Old Elt tired and did not half try in the latter part of the second half. The result pleased the big Saturday night crowd that lined the sides of the St. Nicholas Rink ice. They were for Yale and they voiced their sentiments in no uncertain way.

While the first half was cleanly played, the second became rougher, and Dilworth and Behr of Yale were injured so that they had to retire. Dilworth was cut about the face and bridge of his nose, and Behr's chin was laid open by a blow from a stick. Bullock of Brown was bruised about the legs, but after a rub and rest he continued to the end of the contest.

From the first face-off Yale demonstrated her superiority, and its foundation was that of good team work and accurate shooting for the goals. On the Brown side team play was utterly disregarded, and although for several times carried the rubber disk into dangerous proximity to the Yale goal, the Yale forwards were always equal to the task of stealing the puck away before it got to the netting. The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Brown.
Peverley	Goal	Hill
Feliner	Point	Cooke
Kay	Cover point	Chase
Behr	Forward	Paine
Marcus	Forward	Sweet
Shepherd	Forward	Marble
Dilworth	Forward	Bullock

Goals scored by Marcus, 7; Behr, 3; Shepherd. Referee—Trueman Post. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MOTOR SLEIGH INVENTED BY A BOSTON LAWYER.

BRIGHAM THE BEST SHOT.

Wins January Cup and Makes High Record at Crescent A. C. Traps.

Henry M. Brigham, one of the best shots of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, carried off the honors at the regular weekly competition of the club at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday. Mr. Brigham has been shooting rather irregularly of late, but yesterday he showed much of his old-time form, and not only won the January Cup broke 90 per cent. of his targets. L. M. Palmer, Jr., also showed improvement, and in five competitions captured 87 per cent. of his targets shot at. Previous to the last contest for the monthly cup Capt. Henry B. Vanderveer's chances of winning were unusually bright, but he was unfortunate in missing four of his first targets. He and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., tied for second place, and W. C. Damron finished next in order.

A tie occurred in the third contest for the team prize, which will be awarded at the close of the season, and in the shoot-off L. M. Palmer, Jr., and H. M. Brigham beat A. G. Southworth and W. W. Marshall by a score of 45 to 44. The result places Palmer and Brigham in the lead for the trophy, with F. T. Bedford, Jr., and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., second, and A. G. Southworth and W. W. Marshall third.

Scores of the day follow:

JANUARY CUP—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
H. M. Brigham	23	H. B. Vanderveer	22
W. C. Damron	22	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	15
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	22		

TEAM SHOOT—TWENTY-FIVE TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	21	E. H. Lott	17
H. M. Brigham	22	H. B. Vanderveer	22
Team total	43	Team total	39
	H. T.		H. T.
A. G. Southworth	22	Dr. J. J. Keyes	20
W. W. Marshall	21	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	19
Team total	43	Team total	39
	H. T.		H. T.
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	21	F. B. Stephenson	22
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	20	L. C. Hopkins	16
Team total	41	Team total	38

Shoot-off—L. M. Palmer, Jr., and H. M. Brigham, 45; A. G. Southworth and W. W. Marshall, 44.

TROPHY SHOOTS—FIFTEEN TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	15	H. B. Vanderveer	11
A. G. Southworth	15	W. C. Damron	10
F. B. Stephenson	15	E. H. Lott	9
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	13	W. W. Marshall	8
H. C. Werlemann	11		

Shoot-off—L. M. Palmer, Jr., 14; A. G. Southworth, 12.

	H. T.		H. T.
F. B. Stephenson	15	H. C. Werlemann	12
W. C. Damron	14	H. B. Vanderveer	12
H. M. Brigham	13	Dr. F. C. Rayner	12
Dr. S. P. Hopkins	13	E. H. Lott	9
A. G. Southworth	12	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	8
W. W. Marshall	12		

Shoot-off—F. B. Stephenson, 14; W. C. Damron, 12.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. F. C. Rayner	13	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	11
A. G. Southworth	13	H. C. Werlemann	11
H. M. Brigham	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	10
W. C. Damron	13	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	10
F. B. Stephenson	13	H. B. Vanderveer	9
W. W. Marshall	13	L. C. Hopkins	9

Shoot-off—Dr. F. C. Rayner, 13; A. G. Southworth, 10.

	H. T.		H. T.
W. C. Damron	14	C. A. Sykes	11
H. M. Brigham	13	Dr. J. J. Keyes	11
Dr. F. C. Rayner	13	A. G. Southworth	11
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	12	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	10
T. W. Stake	11	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	8
H. C. Werlemann	11	L. C. Hopkins	7

	H. T.		H. T.
W. C. Damron	15	Dr. S. P. Hopkins	12
A. G. Southworth	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	11
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	14	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	11
Dr. F. B. Stephenson	13	C. A. Sykes	11
H. M. Brigham	13	T. W. Stake	11
Dr. F. C. Raynor	13	H. C. Werlemann	10
H. B. Vanderveer	12	L. C. Hopkins	8
W. W. Marshall	12		

Shoot-off—W. C. Damron, 15; A. G. Southworth, 13.

SLEIGHING ON SPEEDWAY.

Kabella Defeats Her Sister Kalassa in Deciding Heat of Match.

The snow was loose and fluffy on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, but the road drivers who turned out with their fast steppers hooked to racing cutters did good work packing it, and enjoyed an occasional brush. Among the first arrivals was William Farrell, driving the trotter Kabella, and W. A. Northdup, handling the trotter Kalassa. Both men had been waiting ever since the last snowstorm to drive their trotters a deciding heat in a contest that involved a dinner for ten. Kalassa had taken the first heat and Kabella, a full sister to Kalassa, the second, by a head. The horses were started evenly yesterday by George Coleman, the official starter of the Road Drivers' Association. They reached the quarter-mile post without changing their positions, but when the stretch was entered and the final drive made Kabella struck an unusually good stretch of road and she finally won by a half length.

Claus Bohling drove Kingmond, 2:09, the extrotting champion of the Speedway, a lively heat with Hunter Kingwood, 2:17, hauled by George Coleman. Kingmond lazed at the start, but when warmed up to his work he took the lead and won by a length. Louis E. Conover drove a new bay pacer which took to the snowpath well and defeated J. L. Fontaine's black pacer Danger, 2:21¼. George Grote drove the trotter Too Quick several winning heats, and the old favorite Freeland, 2:17½, driven by David Goodman, trotted a dead heat with Nighthawk, 2:21¼, driven by Edward Lockwood.

Among others on the road were Joseph Stern, driving a team of trotting cobs; A. R. Meyer, driving the black pacer Peter H., 2:20¼; Luke A. Burke behind his pair of matinee champions, West Wilkes, 2:13½, and El Moro, 2:13½; Andrew Cone, driving the black pacing mare Alice Drake; Frank B. Jenkins, driving the trotting mare Maybell, 2:20; A. L. Kerker, driving the pacer Attetaka; John L. Dodge, driving the roan trotter Khaki; Mrs. George Humphrey, driving the trotting cob George C., and N. B. Stetson, driving his team of pacers, Dunton B. and mate.

There is every prospect of some lively sport on the Speedway this morning, as a number of members of the Road Drivers' Association and frequenters of the road have declared their intention of meeting on the lower stretch to try conclusions against all starters.

Dates for Local Horse Shows.

The Spring horse show interests of the Metropolitan district threatened to clash until a meeting was held a few days ago, when dates were arranged which will satisfactorily distribute the various events so that the principal exhibitions will not conflict with each other. Easter Sunday is April 23, and the Horse Fair at Madison Square Garden, the show at the Durland Riding Academy, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's show, and the Orange Horse Show were all scheduled for the week of the 24th.

At the meeting on Friday it was proposed that the Horse Fair should have the right of way for the week after Easter, the Durland show taking the first three days of the following week, beginning May 1, and the Brooklyn show the next three days, namely, May 4, 5, and 6. Brooklyn and Orange seem certain to clash, but the latter being almost wholly a local show, will not seriously interfere with the fashionable Brooklyn function. Should the various organizations ratify this agreement, as they doubtless will do, devotees of riding and driving will see two weeks of uninterrupted sport on the tanbark to open the Spring season in New York.

The Monmouth County Horse Show Association has decided to hold its annual exhibition at Long Branch on July 20 to 23. The National Horse Show Association's twenty-first annual exhibition will begin on Nov. 13.

INTER-CITY RACQUET TROPHY STAYS HERE

New York Team Defeats Philadelphians in Deciding Match.

WATERBURY'S DASHING PLAY

Payne Whitney and M. S. Barger Easily Defeat Cassatt and Brooke in the First Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—Had it not been for the brilliant play of Larry Waterbury and "H. Davids," the return racquet match between New York and Philadelphia teams, decided to-day in the Walnut Street Courts, would have been devoid of all interest. To-day's victory makes the fourth one scored by the New York players for the inter-city trophy, which they will now hold for another year.

The visitors won both the first and second team matches, making a finish in each instance which left no doubt in the minds of the gallery as to the relative merits of the contending teams.

Mr. Waterbury, who shines as well in the racquet court as he does on the polo field, played a perfect game. His service was vicious and puzzling, and his returns were not only timely, but well placed. His incessant volleying was guided by rare judgment, the little black sphere being driven around the court in a manner which was at times bewildering to the gallery. In contrast to his play was that of Mr. Sands, his partner. The latter hugged the side walls continually throughout the match, and it was chiefly through his inability to return that the Philadelphia pair captured the first two games.

"H. Davids," like Mr. Waterbury, played faultless racquets. He gave the best exhibition ever witnessed by his clubmates. He practically played the match alone after the first two games, as his partner, Mr. Haré, seemed to lose heart, and, like Mr. Sands, was the weak link in the chain. It was Mr. Waterbury against "Mr. Davids," and the play exhibited by these racquet cracks could have beaten any team in America. Mr. "Davids" gave the gallery a treat by frequently returning the ball after his partner had "fanned" a rare play in the racquet court.

The first team match was a disappointment from start to finish. Robert Kelso Cassatt, and George H. Brooke were pitted against Payne Whitney and Milton S. Barger. When the home team captured the first game, 15—8, chiefly by the persistent work of Mr. Brooke, the gallery was encouraged considerably. The score seesawed until the fourth game, when Mr. Whitney let out a link and the New York pair won the next three games and the match, allowing their opponents but 29 aces in the three games. The score by games:

Larry Waterbury and Charles E. Sands	8	9	15	15	15
Trexton T. Haré and "H. Davids"	15	15	10	12	2
Payne Whitney and Milton S. Barger	8	15	9	15	15
Robert Kelso Cassatt and George H. Brooks	15	12	15	7	5

ST. ANDREW'S CURLERS WIN.

Defeat Van Cortlandt Team in Keen Three-Rink Match by 56 to 44.

An ice that was ideal for curling and with players eager and in form for the sport, a well-played and interesting three-rink medal competition, under the rules of the Grand National Curling Club of America, was decided on the Van Cortlandt Park lake yesterday afternoon. The contesting teams were those of the St. Andrew's Curling Club and the Van Cortlandt Club, and St. Andrew's won by a score of 56 to 44. The contest on Rink No. 3, was the keenest played of the match, being nip and tuck for the lead from the start to the finish. Neither side had an advantage at the close, as the score was a tie—twenty points each.

Referee Macnaance announced after the match that the semi-final contest for the John Dewar Challenge Cup would be played on Van Cortlandt lake to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. Summary of yesterday's match:

RINK NO. 1.

ST. ANDREW'S.	VAN CORTLANDT.
J. Duncan,	J. Davidson,
J. Rennie,	A. P. Both,
F. Dykes,	George Frazier,
R. Boyd, skip	18 J. Frazier, skip 11

RINK NO. 2.

ST. ANDREW'S.	VAN CORTLANDT.
H. McGregor,	G. Peene,
J. Russell,	I. Conley,
T. Nicholson,	G. Greive,
J. McMullan, skip	18 R. Kellock, skip 13

RINK NO. 3.

ST. ANDREW'S.	VAN CORTLANDT.
R. Gunzer,	T. Cumerford,
F. Macnee,	T. Archibald,
O. Gillies,	C. Gilmartin,
J. Leslie, skip	20 J. Pepper, skip 20

THE COMING DOG SHOW.

Increased Entry and Special Prizes for Garden Exhibit.

When the entries closed for the twenty-ninth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club the list showed a collection of canines never before equalled at any previous exhibit held in this country. All the prominent exhibitors will be represented in the show, which will be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 13-16. Mrs. Burke-Roche will show, besides others, two bull terrier bitches, Mollie Bawn and Fort Lee Girl, that make some just claim to honors.

The Ruppert family will be well represented in the bulldog and St. Bernard classes. Mrs. George Walth's Major McKinley is a significant entry in the greyhound classes.

The attention of exhibitors is called to the variety classes, Nos. 431 to 439, which are new in the show, and for which all dogs are eligible. They give an opportunity to dogs of every breed to meet to decide which is the best dog in the show, and entries must be specially made. The prizes are four in number—$25, $15, $10, and $5—in each class. New special prizes offered are as follows:

Black and Tan Terrier Club offers for members a silver medal for best dog or bitch, silver medal for best American-bred dog or bitch, and $10 for best team of four.

Arthur J. Lewis offers a silver cup for the best Japanese spaniel in the show.

The Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts offers the Sprofford Cup for the best brace of American-bred, wire-haired fox terriers.

The Great Dane Club offers the American Breeders' Cup for the best American-bred Great Dane dog or bitch.

The Bulldog Club offers The Illustrated Sporting News Cup for the best team of Bulldogs bred and owned by exhibitor, to be won twice.

Mrs. H. C. Kelly offers the Tloronda Trophy for the best American-bred wolfhound, and the Tloronda Trophy for the best American-bred greyhound, each to be won four times.

Charles E. Proctor offers the $100 Blue Dragon Trophy for the best American-bred male bulldog, bred and owned by exhibitor.

W. Lenox offers a silver cup for the best American-bred French bulldog of either sex, owned by member of French Bulldog Club.

OARSMEN FAVOR BALTIMORE.

Philadelphians Favor Patapsco River for National Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—It required but one visit of the Schuylkill Navy oarsmen to Baltimore to be convinced that the Patapsco River should be chosen for the next regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The Ariel Rowing Club entertained a number of Philadelphia rowing men last week. They returned home thoroughly wedded to the Monumental City hospitality and converted to the Baltimoreans' ability to manage the big aquatic event. Mayor Timanus proved himself to be not only a jolly host, but a veritable twentieth century hustler. He assured the oarsmen of his support, and offered to help finance the project, beginning with a $1,500 appropriation from the city.

In the thirty-two years which the N. A. A. O. has been in existence its regatta has only been rowed in the South twice, in 1881 and 1891 Washington secured the plum, and Baltimore oarsmen figured prominently at each event. Amateur oarsmen in this section of the country are firm in their belief that it is the fine-swept city's turn to have the great aquatic fixture.

One railroad company has already pledged itself to lay a siding which will insure the transportation of boats to the very edge of the course.

Recent Yacht Transfers.

Macconnell & Cook of this city have sold the fifty-foot auxiliary yawl Arelar, owned by George E. Bartol of Philadelphia, Penn., to Clarence H. Eagle, Secretary of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The Arelar is one of the smartest auxiliaries of her size in the country. The same firm has also sold the enrolled schooner yacht, owned by the Messrs. Gardiner & Cox of this city, to Herbert Driggs, also of New York. This schooner is of a convenient size and popular type, and will shortly be taken to Norfolk by the owner. They have also sold the sloop yacht Banshee, owned by Henry Dascher of the New York Yacht Club, to Parke G. Sedgley of the banking house of Thomas Mackay & Co. of this city, and the fifty-foot gasoline cruising launch owned by Emanuel W. Duke of Baltimore, Md., to Prof. C. H. Ellart of the Columbia University.

Washington Baseball Club Sold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Johnson of the American Baseball League to-day closed negotiations whereby the Washington Baseball Club passes into local hands, with Thomas C. Noyes as President. Several substantial business men have bought the controlling interest, and the club will enter the season in better condition financially than ever before. In the reorganization the capital is increased to $45,000. First Baseman Selbi will be playing manager, and the team will go South for preli

REGIMENTAL GAMES IN BROOKLYN ARMORY

Co. L of the Fourteenth Regiment Wins the Point Trophy.

A NEW MARCHING RECORD

Company D Man Supplants Old Figures for the Shot Put—Events Were Closely Contested.

Company L of the Fourteenth Regiment won the point trophy emblematic of the athletic championship of the regiment at the annual closed games held in the armory, Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, with a total of 34 points. Company H, the former holder of the title and trophy, which made a brave struggle to retain its honors, finished second with 24 points, and the other companies scored as follows: Company D, 16; Company E, 13; Company G, 11; Non-Commissioned Staff, 10; Company C, 6; Company A, 5; Company B, 5; Company I, 2.

The various events of the evening were closely contested and a number of the regimental records were lowered. In the half-mile run in heavy marching order J. Collins of Company I reduced his own record figures of 2:57 2-5 to 2:47 3-5, a difference of almost ten seconds. In the shot-put H. F. Nicols of Company D, who was the scratch man, made a new record of 36 feet 6½ inches, the former figures being 34 feet 10 inches, the latter mark being also beaten by D. M. Meyer of the Non-Commissioned Staff, who made 36 feet 1½ inches, while in the high jump Meyer and two other competitors, W. C. Little of Company D and David McKenzie of Company C, all equalled the regimental record of 4 feet 11 inches. The summary follows:

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap, Cadet Teams of Four, Each to Run One-Quarter of a Mile.—Won by the Fourteenth Regiment's third team, composed of J. Thompson, A. Zahn, and E. Hogan, (45 yards;) Twenty-third Regiment team, composed of G. P. Brotherson, W. M. Kirke, H. E. Thompson, and W. R. Bursch, (scratch,) second; Fourteenth Regiment's second team, composed of A. F. Weil, H. Goetz, E. Shipman, and L. Duss, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:42 3-5.

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by David McKenzie, Company C, (2 feet;) G. H. Court, Company L, (scratch,) second; A. McLaughlin, Company H, (5 feet,) third. Time—0:08 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Nelson, Company H, (15 yards;) W. J. Schuyler, Company G, (5 yards,) second; E. A. Kelly, Company L, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:25 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap, Open to All Teams of four, each to run one-quarter mile.—Won by Central Branch, Brooklyn, first team, composed of L. F. Warford, J. L. Spaun, E. Monsees, and G. Kittle, (scratch;) Harlem Branch, Manhattan, team, composed of P. O. McKinney, George Merrill, J. Wood, and T. Hoey, (40 yards,) second; Central Branch, Brooklyn, second team, composed of A. Everitt, R. Grimm, H. Pfeiffer, and C. Middleton, (20 yards,) third. Time—3:41 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Won by F. E. Barczik, L., (125 yards;) T. Rowan, C., (scratch,) second; C. E. Schoenack, C., (scratch,) third. Time—4:10.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. A. McLaughlin, Co. L, (25 yards;) D. Dowd, Co. H, (40 yards,) second; J. Lake, Co. H, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:54 1-5.

880 Yards Run, Heavy Marching Order.—Won by J. Collins, Company I.; T. Sullivan, Company H., second; J. Nolan, Company H., third. Time—2:47 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Meyer, Non-Commissioned Staff, (3 inches,) with 4 feet 11 inches; W. C. Little, Company D, (3 inches,) second, with 4 feet 11 inches; David McKenzie, Company C, (2 inches,) third, with 4 feet 11 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Meyer, Non-Commissioned Staff, (4 feet,) with 36 feet 1½ inches; F. Bahr, Company H, (4 feet 6 inches,) second, with 32 feet 9½ inches; H. F. Nichols, Company D, (scratch,) third, with 36 feet 6½ inches.

220-Yard Sack Race, Handicap.—Won by R. Rogers, Company L.; A. Brown, Company L., second; E. Smith, Company H., third. Time—0:45 1-5.

One-Mile Intra-Company Relay Race, Handicap, Teams of four, each to run one-quarter mile.—Won by Co. C team, composed of C. Lindth, E. Skoog, and C. Elkton, (100 yards;) Co. L team, composed of G. H. Court, E. Kelly, A. Richards, and G. Bertram, (50 yards,) second; Co. H team, composed of A. Campbell, G. Gage, D. Dowd, and W. McLaughlin, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:46 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap, Sunday School Athletic League, Seniors, teams of four, each to run one-quarter mile.—Won by Central Church team, composed of F. Rockel, C. Brewster, C. Tompkins, and H. Barber, (40 yards;) Bushwick Central Church team, composed of C. Beam, R. Barnefield, W. Hendrickson, and E. Allen, (45 yards,) second; Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church team, composed of W. H. Dodd, J. S. Durkee, H. L. Finley, and E. Jenkins, (10 yards,) third. Time—3:43 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by W. Beach, Company H; A. M. Cook, Company L, second; William Sheehan, Company I, third. Time—0:32 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by S. McLellan Company B, (20 yards;) J. H. Roach, Company A, (50 yards,) second; J. Tobin, Company B, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:13.

220-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by W. C. Little, Company D; W. J. Schuyler, Company D, second; C. Lindth, Company C, third. Time—0:40.

88-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Dickson, Company E, (40 yards;) E. A. Kelly, Company L, (scratch,) second; C. Telander, Company D, (40 yards,) third.

Wall-Scaling Contest, Handicap.—Won by Company E, (10 seconds,) in 1:01; Company L, (5 seconds,) second, in 0:38 4-5; Company A, (scratch,) third, in 1:16.

LON MYERS'S RECORD GOES.

Sprinter Makes World's Time for Sixty Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Charles E. Seitz of Georgetown University, who has several times equaled the sixty-yard running record of 6 2-5 seconds, established over twenty-two years ago by "Lon" A. Myers of the New York Athletic Club, to-night lowered this record by one-fifth of a second. Seitz was paced by Herbert Doyle and J. Walker of Georgetown, and covered the distance in a tremendous burst of speed. He started with a leap and breasted the tape with a remarkable stride in exactly 6 1-5 seconds, a new world's record.

Four watches caught the time, and all agreed perfectly. The occasion was the second annual interscholastic meet of the Washington High Schools. After breaking the sixty-yard mark Seitz tried for the fifty-yard record, which he equaled in 5 2-5 seconds.

Since Lon Myers's world's record performance of running sixty yards in 6 2-5 seconds, which was made in this city on Dec. 12, 1882, the mark has been equaled upon several occasions. J. W. Tewksbury covered the distance in the same time in this city on Jan. 13, 1890; then it was made by Arthur F. Duffey in this city on Nov. 10, 1899; then by W. D. Eaton in Buffalo on Sept. 6, 1901; by Washington Delgado in this city on Feb. 4, 1901, and again by Duffey on June 7, 1902. There is no official record of Seitz having covered the distance in 6 2-5 seconds previous to his performance of last night.

The fifty yards record of 5 2-5 seconds was established by Arthur Duffey in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 21, 1904, and it was equaled by Victor S. Rice in Chicago on Feb. 20, 1904.

PHIL FINCH'S STAKES.

Favorite for the Audubon Gets in Fron After Poor Start.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The Audubon Selling Stakes at a mile was won by Capt. J. S. Williams's Phil Finch at odds of 7 to 10. When the barrier went up he was all but left at the post, while Gay Boy got away in front. With his big advantage at the start, Gay Boy made the pace a record breaker. On the far turn Phil Finch overhauled his horses on the outside, assumed a commanding position in the stretch, and, outstriding his competitors in the last sixteenth, won in a romp by a length.

Florentine's defeat of Rapid Water was the surprise of the day. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Agnes Virginia, 100 pounds (Baird,) 6 to 1, won; Mon Amour, 106, (Salling,) 20 to 1, second; Queen Esther, 105, (W. Robbins,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Queen Rose, Green Gown, Korea, Filia, Fruit, Presentiment, Lancashire Lass, Nellie Russell, and Triumphant also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Exhaustic, 111 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 30 to 1, won; Contentious, 111, (J. Hennessy,) 7 to 1, second; Belle of Portland, 111, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Alice Commoner, Alfinda, Athlara, Magnolin, Gerda, Mary McCafferty, Melita, Dotzet, and Miss Audrey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Florentine, 97 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 6 to 1, won; Rapid Water, 107, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10, second; Sublieve, 106, (McCafferty,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18 1-5. Invincible, Toboggan, Jake Groombridge, Hands Across, Knowledge, Grand Opera, and Lucy Young also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Audubon Selling Stake, one mile. Phil Finch, 109 pounds, (Baird,) 7 to 10, won; Gay Boy, 122, (Dominick,) 7 to 1, second; Monaco Maid, 95, (Caubuchon,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Homestead, Red Raven, Lloyd Rice, Reveille, Reliance, Ascot Belle, and Malster also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Au Revoir, 106 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 13 to 10, won; Fox Mead, 97, (J. Hennessy,) 16 to 5, second; Corpuscle, 107, (Mentry,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Formfister, Australina, High Wind, Frank Rice, and Kinlight also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Far West, 107 pounds, (Gilman,) 8 to 5, won; Imperial Hal, 107, (Crimmins,) 50 to 1, second; Darius, 110, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Nantucket, Ranger, Fox Hunter, Alcantara, Sutbonk, Norwood, Ohio, Kilties, Kilts, and Omaha also ran.

Soldiers Play Indoor Baseball.

The indoor baseball team of the Twenty-second Regiment defeated the team of Company L, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, last night at the former's armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway. The final score was 3 runs to 2. The match was the result of the friendly rivalry between the indoor baseball teams of the two regiments. The Brooklynites arrived lined up behind a portion of their drum corps. Every time the Twenty-third Regiment players put out a man or fielded a ball well during the match, the drummer beat a ruffle. Next to be outdone the Twenty-second Regiment rooters rigged up an immense gong, which boomingly led their applause.

Taylor and Dean and Kellum had their hands full during the first innings in keeping the players orderly. Bolgeman began the scoring for the Twenty-second Regiment in the second inning. McGrahann added another run in the fourth inning, and in the fifth the Twenty-third boys tied the score. Coffee made the winning run for the home team in the eighth inning on a fine field fly. The teams were as follows:

Twenty-second Regiment—Coffee, l. f.; Gormely, c.; Schroeder, 1 b.; Rozenburg, r. f.; Hopkins, s. s.; Meidrahan, c. f.; Bolgeman, 3 b.; Hurlbutson, p.; Mellughe, 2 b.

Twenty-third Regiment, Company I.—Vicemeister, s. s.; Kennedy, c.; Rogers, 2 b.; Murphy, 1 b.; Powell, r. f.; Thies, p.; Ringholm, 3 b.; Brill, c. f.; Liebman, l. f.

TENNIS PLAYERS SELECTED TO CHALLENGE FOR THE DAVIS TROPHY.

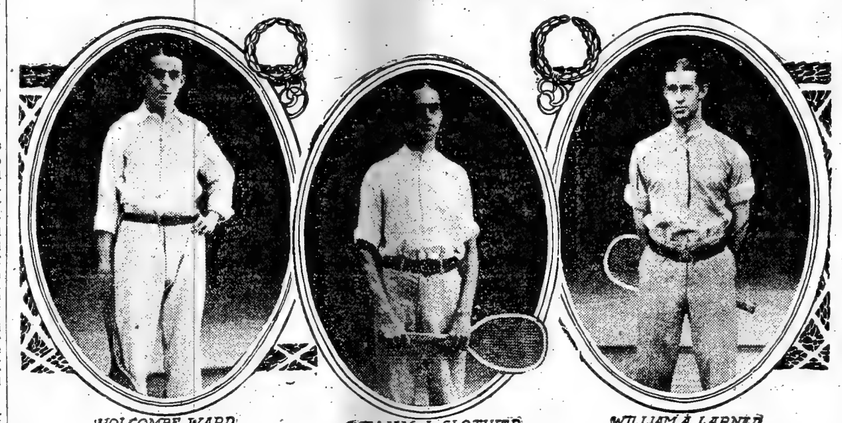

HOLCOMBE WARD WILLIAM J. CLOTHIER WILLIAM A. LARNED

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM.

Ward, Larned, and Clothier May Challenge for Davis Trophy.

That an effort will be made to capture the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup in tennis is indicated by the attitude taken by the American sponsors for the game. The Doherty brothers of Great Britain hold the trophy, which they won in this country two years ago, and recently the officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association sent letters to a number of American experts, asking these players if it would be possible for them to journey to England if they were selected to play on the American team. The men questioned were Holcombe Ward, the National champion; William A. Larned, Malcolm D. Whitman, and Raymond D. Little. Similar letters were sent to William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, Kreigh Collins of Chicago, and Beals C. Wright of Boston.

That the Americans will challenge for the trophy and send a team to the attack seems assured. The formal challenge is not called for until the first of March, and action in the matter will not be taken until the annual meeting of the association early next month in this city. The answers of the men named will not be made public until that meeting, although it can be said now that Whitman will not give the time to make the journey.

The players questioned are thoroughly representative of the top class of American tennis, and from the group and from their number the three or four men to make up the team will undoubtedly be selected. The players have been asked individually as to whether, if they are selected, they could make the trip to England, and, further, if they could devote time early in the season to no distant preliminary practice. Among the followers of tennis in this city Ward, Larned, Wright, and Clothier are regarded as the logical selections for the team. It is also asserted that this quartet would find no difficulty in making the practice trip to the South.

Attell Beats "Tommy" Murphy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—In a six-round boxing bout at the National Athletic Club to-night Tommy Murphy of New York was completely outclassed by Abe Attell of San Francisco. Under the law no decision can be given in this city, but Attell's skill was so far superior to that of Murphy that there could be no question as to whom the honors belonged. Murphy fought wildly, and was unable to avoid the punches rendered by his opponent.

Favorites Beaten at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 28.—The books had the best of the argument at Essex Park to-day. Canteen, the favorite in the Arlington Hotel Stakes, being the only well-played horse to finish first. A. W. Booker landed two winners, one of them at 10 to 1. The track was fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Won by Mutual Benefit, 103 pounds, (A. W. Booker,) 10 to 1; Two-Step, 87, (Macey,) 3 to 1, second; Rathbride, 100, (Hoffman,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Davy, Irish Melody, Blandford, Ogowai, and Lou Gold also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three furlongs.—Won by Farvo, 105 pounds, (Fischer,) 10 to 1; Mint Boy, 123, (Henry,) 6 to 5, second; Minna Baker, 110, (Troxler,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:37. Hot Spring, Agnolo, Brick Top, Indigestion, Charlston, Lavenia True, Walter Sheffer, Kingstonian, and Rose also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Won by Martius, 97 pounds, (Wenrick,) 4 to 1; Dundall, 90, (Goodchild,) 12 to 1, second; Maraschino, 105, (Creamer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Jake Weber, Bill Knight, Second Mate, Remorse, and Ivernia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs; the Arlington Hotel Stake.—Won by Canteen, 105 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 6 to 5; Baikal, 99, (Springer,) 12 to 1, second; Copperfield, 106, (Troxler,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:34 2-5. Never Such, Payne, Celebration, Nancoki, and Aden also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs.—Won by Red Thistle, 107 pounds, (Troxler,) 2 to 1; Jigger, 105, (Stevens,) 4 to 1, second; Scotch Dance, 105, (Hildebrand,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29 1-5. Amorous, Swift Wing, and Courant also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth.—Won by Gigantic, 104 pounds, (Booker,) 2 to 1; Give All, 98, (Dickson,) 8 to 1, second; Eclectic, 93, (Foy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:57½. Gipsey Ben, Sir Longworth, Pentaur, Colonsay, Loone, and Barney Burk also ran.

COUNT CASSINI GIVES CUP.

Washington Fencers Beat New Yorkers for Ambassador's Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Washington Fencing Club carried off first honors in the open tournament held here this afternoon by easily winning each of its sets with the New York Fencers' Club and the Philadelphia Fencers' Club.

The New York Fencers' Club defeated the New York Athletic Club in the preliminary set by 5 bouts to 3, but in the final set lost by a score of 1 to 5 to the local club. A silver loving cup, given by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador and President of the Washington Fencing Club, was the victor's prize. The tournament was made the occasion of a reception and tea by Countess Cassini, who entertained many members of the Diplomatic Corps. An incident of some slight significance occurred when Count Cassini took his seat for the final set but one chair removed from the side of the Japanese Minister, whom he had not observed.

The summary of the bouts is:

The New York Fencers' Club defeated the New York Athletic Club, 5 to 3. Fitzhugh Townsend of the winning club defeated Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and William Pelouze of the New York Athletic Club; Marshall Kernochan, Fencers' Club, defeated Mr. Heintz and lost to Charles G. Bothner; Charles Tathem, Fencers' Club, defeated Messrs. Heintz and Bothner; Dr. Hammond of the New York Athletic Club defeated Messrs. Tathem and Kernochan.

Washington Fencing Club defeated the Philadelphia Fencers' Club in 5 straight matches. Scott De Breckenridge defeated Messrs. Francis Tetaz and E. B. Lewis, John J. Early defeated Messrs. Lewis and W. T. Kochler, Alexis V. Babine defeated Mr. Kochler.

Washington Fencing Club defeated the New York Fencers' Club by 5 bouts to 1. Mr. De Breckenridge defeated Messrs. Kernochan and Tathem, Mr. Early defeated Messrs. Townsend and Tathem, Mr. Babine defeated Mr. Kernochan after their match had once been declared a draw; Mr. Townsend, New York Athletic Club, won the only match of this set by defeating Mr. Babine.

BIBLE BINDER KILLED.

Ex-Superintendent of Bible House Has Fatal Fall.

John C. Huelat, 66 years old, who for many years was Superintendent of the book bindery at the Bible House, Manhattan, was killed early last evening by falling from a third-story window at his home, 66 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Illness recently caused his retirement from his position. He later had a stroke of apoplexy.

After dinner last evening he had a feeling of dizziness, and said he would go to his room. He went upstairs, and a few minutes later his family heard him fall. He was dead before a surgeon arrived. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

Talk to Women on 'The United States.'

For the final one of the first series of "Tuesday Morning Causeries" at the Hotel Astor, Mrs. Edmund Addison Greeley, the President, has chosen the subject "The United States." She will tell from a woman's view point the development of this country. She will endeavor to make clear to her audience the attitude of the United States toward Russia, and will also delve into the Trust question. Afterward there is to be a general discussion. These Causeries have been so popular that it has been decided to give two more series.

YACHTS FOR OCEAN RACE.

Six Entries for Brooklyn Yacht Club's Event Next June.

Six yachts have already been entered for the Brooklyn Yacht Club ocean race from Gravesend Bay to Hampton Roads, Va., and many others are expected before June 1 next, the date fixed for the closing of the entries. The yachts entered so far are the cutter Moposa, Sullivan brothers, Harlem Yacht Club; sloop Bonito, Haviland brothers, Brooklyn Yacht Club; sloop Gracie, Thomas Fleming Day, Brooklyn and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs; sloop Gauntlet, L. D. Huntington, Jr., New Rochelle Yacht Club; yawl Funshawe, Frank Maier, New Rochelle Yacht Club, and yawl building by Small Brothers at Boothby, Me., for a yachtsman named Ford.

The race will be started from a point off the Brooklyn Yacht Clubhouse, Gravesend Bay, on Thursday, June 29, and the finish will be off the Rip Raps (Fort Wool,) Hampton Roads. The Hampton Roads Yacht Club, whose station is at Willoughby Spit, opposite Hampton Roads, will look after the finish. It is expected that the racers will arrive at Hampton Roads by July 2, and the Hampton Roads Yacht Club has arranged for a grand regatta open to all clubs on the Atlantic Coast to be held on July 4.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has planned its cruise to Hampton Roads and so timed the start that the yachts will arrive there in time for the regatta. The Philadelphia Yacht Club, the Corinthian of Baltimore, and the Capital Yacht Club of Washington, D. C., have also decided to make their annual cruises to Hampton Roads in time to participate in the regatta. The regatta will be for five classes, and the prizes offered aggregate in value $500.

The ocean race from here to Hampton Roads the Brooklyn Yacht Club offers a cup worth $500 "to encourage the building and sailing of small seagoing yachts, to make popular the art of navigation and cruising upon deep water, and to develop a love of true seamanship in the amateur sailor." The race is restricted to yachts of forty feet in length, built and used for cruising, but is open to such yachts enrolled in any yacht club on the Atlantic Coast.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 28.—Fire to-day destroyed the three-story building in Wyandotte Street, occupied by the Burd-Fletcher Printing Company and the Buttles, Le Beau & Buttles, engravers. Loss, $100,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—Fire in the Harmonia block to-night destroyed property valued at $200,000. The Murphy-Travis Printing Company was the heaviest loser. Other losers were the Patterson Carpet Company, the Twin City Wire Company, The Daily Legal News, and the Minneapolis Plating Company.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:35 A. M.—41 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Eliza Rowd; damage, $50.

1 A. M.—324 West Broadway; Paul Cazenaze; damage, $1,000.

2:30 A. M.—426 Eleventh Avenue; P. A. Graghan; no damage.

5:50 A. M.—48 West Twenty-fourth Street; Mrs. Nellie Vazil; damage, $15.

9:50 A. M.—1,459 Madison Avenue; Charles Brothers; damage, $75.

1:20 P. M.—21 West Eighty-second Street; L. M. Smith; no damage.

2:10 P. M.—164 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Samuel Stedeker; damage, $200.

2:20 P. M.—542 First Avenue; Paul Bryant; damage, $50.

2:25 P. M.—156 Monroe Street; Jacob Heller; damage, $10.

3:25 P. M.—821 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; H. Levine; damage, $75.

3:25 P. M.—502 Columbus Avenue; William Printzinger; damage, $25.

4:05 P. M.—11 Manhattan Street; P. Powers; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—214 Ninth Avenue; Forbes & Brady; damage, $800.

5:35 P. M.—49 Leroy Street; Theresa Duffy; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—5 Goerck Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

CRANSTON GETS HONORS AT BICYCLE RACES

Won Easily at Games of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

WINNER OF 2-MILE HANDICAP

Freeman of the Xavier Took the One-Mile Handicap and Cunningham the Sack Race.

H. F. Cranston of Company I carried off most of the honors at the third annual reception and games of the Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association, held at the armory, Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street, Brooklyn, last night. Cranston started from the thirty-yard mark in the one-mile bicycle race and won easily. He also finished in front in the two-mile handicap, from the sixty-yard mark. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by B. Freeman, Xavier Athletic Club, (85 yards;) G. V. Bonhag, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) second; Peter Soutar, Pastime Athletic Club, (65 yards,) third. Time—4:30 1-5.

440-Yard Sack Race, Closed.—Won by C. H. Cunningham, Co. I; J. Rodonder, Co. G, second; H. Jenks, Co. B, third. Time—1:49 2-5.

440-Yard Handicap.—Won by H. Sedley, Twenty-third Regiment, (17 yards;) C. J. Clark, Greater New York I. A. A., (18 yards,) second; S. C. Northridge, Greater New York I. A. A., (14 yards,) third. Time—0:52.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by William H. Boyle, Mohawk Athletic Club; J. B. Holler, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., second; C. H. Tuomey, Gordon Athletic Association, third. Time—2:16 2-5.

220-Yard Handicap.—Won by E. W. White, Euclid School, (19 yards;) F. D. Kerr, New West Side A. C., (18 yards,) second; H. W. Tayler, Gordon A. A., (11 yards,) third. Time—0:22.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. F. Cranston, Forty-seventh Regiment A. A., (30 yards;) W. Vanden Deris, Jr., Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (60 yards,) second; Oscar Goerke, National A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:28 4-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by S. C. Northbridge, Greater New York I. A. A., (8 yards;) F. D. Riley, Pastime A. A., (9 yards,) second; W. E. Finley, New York A. A., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One Mile Relay Race, Handicap, Open to Public Schools Athletic League.—Won by De Witt Clinton High School team, composed of G. Hutchinson, J. Whitaker, G. Hurlbert, and J. Tompkins, (31 yards;) High School of Commerce team, composed of K. MacOpie, N. Pfietschinger, R. A. Gels, and J. Harden, (15 yards,) second; Erasmus Hall High School team, composed of A. Smith, H. Hutchings, E. J. O'Connor, and R. McNulty, (14 yards,) third. Time—3:40.

Two-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Mohawk Athletic Club team, composed of F. Seeley, R. J. Moody, F. Hanlon, and A. McKechnie, (132 yards;) St. Bartholomew's A. C. team, composed of W. Hornridge, J. Sullivan, W. Horner, and R. McDonald, (138 yards,) second; Xavier A. C. team, composed of J. W. Murphy, T. Kearin, N. J. O'Connell, and E. Coates, (126 yards,) third. Time—8:10 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by H. F. Cranston, Forty-seventh Regiment, (60 yards;) Louis Devine, Thirteenth Regiment, (scratch,) second; Oscar Goerke, National A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—5:00.

CLERMONT RINK SPORTS.

Handicap and Class Skating Races and a Hockey Match.

H. Earle of the Seminole Athletic Club won the one-mile Class A handicap at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. Earle had sixty yards handicap on W. L. Smith of the New York Athletic Club, who started from scratch. Earle increased his lead at every lap and won by two yards, with T. Hayward of the Verona Lake Skating Club, with ten yards, second. Summary:

Quarter Mile Scratch.—Won by R. Harrison, Public School No. 40; W. Parker, Public School No. 77, second; W. Sutton, Public School No. 9, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

Half Mile Handicap.—Won by Allen Behr, Commercial High School, (40 yards;) Clyde Martin, "Poly Prep.," (scratch,) second; F. Loughran, Adelphi Academy, (70 yards,) third. Time—1:37.

One Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by H. Earle, Seminole Athletic Club, (60 yards;) T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, (10 yards,) second; W. R. Lee, New York Athletic Club, (70 yards,) third. Time—2:37.

One Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by E. Trabb, Winthrop Athletic Club, (20 yards;) F. H. McMillan, Hoboken, N. J., (60 yards,) second; C. Martin, "Poly Prep.," (20 yards,) third. Time—3:07 2-5.

The Brooklyn Latin School hockey seven defeated a team representing the Chappaqua Athletic Club by the score of 5 goals to 2 after the speed skaters were through. Line-up:

Brooklyn L. S.	Positions.	Chappaqua A. C.
Van Derhoef	Goal	Vasconcelos
De Silver	Point	Sherman
Prosser	Cover point	Smith
Sprague	Forward	Shaw
Carhart	Forward	Bell
Pratt	Forward	Vail
Southwick	Forward	Huntington

Goals scored—By Carhart, 3; by Southwick, 2; by Shaw, 2.

Vesuvius Covered with Snow.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Severe cold is being experienced in Italy. Mount Vesuvius is covered with snow, and at Palermo, Sicily, snow has fallen abundantly for the first time in twenty years.

GOLD URGED ON MEXICO.

Plea for Reserve Fund by C. A. Conant to Minister of Finance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Jan. 18.—Charles Arthur Conant, Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company of New York, and who is recognized as high authority on all questions of a financial and economic nature, has written an interesting letter to José Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance of Mexico, in regard to the monetary reform which is now being made by the Mexican Government. He makes a plea that provision be made for a gold reserve fund. Mr. Conant says:

"While Mexico was entirely competent to have inaugurated the monetary reform without co-operation from any foreign quarter and without preliminary delays, I think events have strongly verified the foresight of your policy in seeking the co-operation of other nations to bring about stability of silver and so making the transition without the shock which would have been occasioned by more prompt and drastic measures. The practical parity of silver bullion with gold at the ratio proposed for your new monetary system has not only averted the hardships which might have been suffered by the mining interests by a more hasty policy, but has contributed to preserve the entire economic system of the country from disturbance in making the change.

"I regretted when the plan was first proposed and published that no provisions seemed to have been made for a gold reserve, insuring the parity of the new currency. I hope that such provision will be made as a measure of ultimate safety. The steps which you have taken in bringing about stability of silver and in putting the reform in operation at the very moment when this stability seems to have been assured makes the requirements for a reserve less urgent and obvious than might have been otherwise. The step having been taken under such happy auspices, I think it would be highly desirable for you to guard against any doubt in the future by establishing a reserve or credit of some sort which could be used to maintain the parity of the new currency.

"I do not think it would be advisable to rely exclusively upon making the new coins scarce to maintain their parity with gold. The experience of British India proved that this policy is not always immediately effective, and that it sometimes creates a stringency in the money market which causes economic difficulties."

Mr. Limantour says that the principal of a gold reserve is not excluded from his plan of currency reform. He says: "No doubt situations will occur in which a gold reserve would render great services, and undoubtedly the most advantageous use that could be made of such a reserve would be its immediate effect on the market in checking any brusque movement that might occur in the direction of a rise in exchange rates. But if the free action of the measures that are proposed for the purpose of enhancing the value of the monetary circulation and bringing about a higher price for the National currency should prove ineffectual to neutralize the upward movement of exchange rates and to restore legal parity, then the time would have come for the great banking institutions, for private firms, and business concerns of all kinds to solicit gold loans abroad, against which they would draw with all the greater confidence in that, as the disturbing factor of the market would be of long duration, the reaction would in due course set in, enabling them to refund the amounts drawn for on profitable terms.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

AUTO BOATS
YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.
THE LATEST FAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.
Speed 15 to 25 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated.
Morris Heights, New York City.
Downtown Office, 11 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1643 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Falling Hair, Itching Scalp.
Dandruff Cured. Examination Free.
50 YEARS' HAIR SPECIALIST.
Rejuvenator, $1.50, $3; 2 bot's. for $5.
Office and Laboratory,
595 Fulton opp. Flatbush Av., Bkn.
For Sale Frel'k Loeser & Co., A. D. Matthews' Sons, Hegeman & Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y.
TRIAL BOTTLE, SPECIAL PRICE, 75c.

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A. D. Matthews Sons

CARPETS. Brussels, Velvets, Axminsters, Wilton Velvets, Savonneries, 1 to 20 yds., 49c yd.
All grades of Matting, 10c yd. Some rolls.

The Greatest Savings Furniture Sale

See the Mission pieces, the Renaissance, the magnificent Brass Beds, Dining-Room Closets, Rockers and Chairs at from $5 to $25 less on an article than can be purchased elsewhere.

A Harmony of Spring Upholstery.

Never was the Upholstery Store so thoroughly ready to meet every need for home beautifying as now. Never was it more surely in the lead in low pricing.

There is helpfulness even in seeing the display, but the temptation to buy is almost irresistible.

These hints of many possible price savings:

Curtains of white Nottingham, 3½ yards long and full width.
$1.50 kind, for, pair 98c
$1.75 kind, for, pair $1.39
$2.25 kind, for, pair $1.69
Curtains of ruffle Swiss, 40 in. wide, 3 yards long, 98c kind for, pair .. 69c
Curtains of ruffle bobbinet, 3 yards long, 40 in. wide, with lace edge and insertion, $1.50 kind for, pair 98c

BED SETS.
Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, full size, with shams, $1.50 kind for, each .. 98c

ROPE PORTIERES.
Double door size, assorted colors, $3.50 kind for $2.49

MERCERIZED PORTIERES.
100 pairs Tapestry Portieres, full mercerized, 3 yards long, fringe top and bottom, in plain colors, $6.00 kind for, pair $3.98

Tapestry for making portieres or reupholstering furniture.
50 in. Cotton Tapestry, 50c. kind, yard 29c
50 in. French Cotton Tapestry, 95c. kind, yard 49c
50 in. Gobelin Tapestry, $1.75 kind, yard $1.25
50 in. Silk Gobelin Tapestry, $2.25 kind, yard $1.69
50 in. Venetian Strip Velour, $1.50 kind, yard 98c
50 in. Verona Velour, $2.75 kind, yard $1.98

TABLE COVERS.
Velour or wool Moquette, suitable for dining room or library tables, were $9.00, for, each $5.69

COUCH OR FLOOR RUGS.
They are the handsomest, softest, most velvety appearing Rugs that didn't cost $50.00 ever made. In fact, they are an exact reproduction of hand made Rugs, 60 in. wide, 3 yards long, $9.00 value for, each $5.98

Reupholstering Furniture a Specialty.
Making Draperies, Window Shades, Slip Covers or draping odd corners. Workmanship guaranteed, prices moderate; work done at short notice.
A postal card request brings a competent man, who will submit samples, make estimate or a sketch.
Second floor, rear.

Men's Suits to Order for $12.98.
Bring the Best $18.00 to $22.00 Suit and We Will Match It in Style and Finish for $12.98.

Clearance Sale of Women's Coats, Suits, Waists and Furs.
100 new black cheviot Coats, worth $15.00, at $9.75
Made with new sleeve, trimmed with braid and fancy buttons, lined with heavy satin.
$5.00 to $7.50 kersey Coats, go at $2.98
$25.00 zibeline Suits, go at $12.50
$30.00 to $45.00 choice model Suits, at ½.
$2.00 French flannel Waists, at 98c
$5.00 dressy crepe de chine Waists $4.98
$10.00 Isabella opossum, long, double Pelerines, at $5.98
$150.00 Persian lamb Coats, at $98.00
Electric and nearseal Coats, very much reduced.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

While the Subway Work is under way on Flatbush avenue, our Livingston street Carriage Entrance will be found convenient.

THE LAST DAYS BEFORE STOCK TAKING

Find Every Department Eager to Outdo All Former Efforts in Value Giving.

The consequence is, thrifty women will have greater opportunities than ever. In many instances the nimble dollar will do double duty. Our efforts have been exerted to effect as radical a clearance as possible of all stocks—in accordance with our custom prior to inventory—irrespective of the value or cost of the goods. Prices have been marvelously reduced. Great activity in all departments must be to-morrow's history of the business. Absolute reliability and perfect satisfaction in every instance are foregone conclusions. Our name—Journeay & Burnham—is a sufficient guarantee.

Two Remarkable Offerings of Seasonable Colored Dress Goods.
The Greatest of the Season.
Odd pieces from our own stocks. Goods of worth, character, style, in colorings and designs that afford widest range for selection. Superb fabrics ruthlessly reduced.

LOT 1 consists of Novelty Cheviots, Tweeds, Canvas Voiles, Panamas,

LONG ISLAND ROAD RAISES LOCAL FARES

Commutation Rates Are to be 20 Per Cent. Higher.

LOSS ON PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Prices of Ordinary Tickets Increased, Too—Cost of Traveling Now the Highest Hereabouts.

The Long Island Railroad has announced that, beginning with Wednesday, the commutation rates will be increased 20 per cent., and the commuters are now confronted with the stiffest proposition of its kind in the metropolitan district. Heretofore the Long Island Road has stood with the Pennsylvania in maintaining the highest commutation rates of all the railroads running out of New York, but by this latest move, decreed in order to make up some of the operating deficit that the road has had during the last few years, it advances to a place quite its own, well ahead even of the road that controls it.

The move is not one hastily determined. The officials of the Long Island have had it under consideration, President Potter said yesterday, for a year or more, and it has the unqualified approval not only of the Executive Committee, but of the Board of Directors representing Pennsylvania interests.

With the advances in commutation rates goes a material advance in the single and round-trip rates to Oyster Bay and certain stations on the main line, and to practically all points on the North Side Division. The single fare to Oyster Bay jumps from 75 cents to $1.02, and the monthly commutation ticket from $12.65 to $14.07, and, on the North Side Division, the single fare to Flushing, for example, is increased from 15 cents to 23 cents, while the monthly commutation rate goes up from $4.25 to $5.10.

RATES OF LOCAL ROADS.

To illustrate some of the differences of rates on roads running out of New York, a table has been made up as far as possible on the basis of the monthly sixty-trip commutation rates, giving them for points ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five miles from the terminal. In some instances rates have had to be estimated, rates to stations near the points in question being the basis for the computation.

In the case of the Long Island Road, no monthly commutation is arranged, so one-third of the existing three-months rate has been taken. On the New Haven Road it is necessary to take the sum of the graduated payments on a five-months ticket and arrive at a monthly rate by the same process.

The table is as follows:

Road.	10 Miles.	15 Miles.	20 Miles.	25 Miles.
Erie (Eastern Division)	$5.25	*$5.80	$6.20	*$6.70
Jersey Central, (Central Division)	5.00	6.05	*6.90	7.90
D., L. & W., (Morris and Essex Division)	5.50	5.85	6.45	7.05
West Shore	5.10	5.85	6.45	17.00
New York Central, Hudson River Div.)	*4.10	5.10	6.00	6.60
New York Central, (Harlem Division)	*4.22	5.10	6.00	6.60
New Haven & Hartford	..	5.60	8.10	8.80
Pennsylvania	*6.00	..	*8.00	*9.00
Long Island, (main line)	6.15	6.75	8.10	8.95
Long Island, (north side)	4.58	5.60	..	..

*Nearest fraction of a mile. Estimated.

Under the 20 per cent. increase monthly commutation rates on the Long Island Road would be approximately as follows:

Road.	10 Miles.	15 Miles.	20 Miles.	25 Miles.
Main line	$7.38	$8.10	$9.72	$10.74
North side	5.25	6.72	..	..

In making the comparisons, it should be remembered that in the case of the New York Central and New Haven Roads there are no ferries to be operated, so that allowance may be made on this ground with the Jersey lines and the Long Island.

President Potter discussed the proposed changes in rates on the Long Island system in detail with a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday. He said that trolley and water competition had been operating for several years to bring the single trip rates down on the North Shore Division and that the changes there and in the Oyster Bay single trip rates were made to equalize conditions with those on the rest of the road.

MORE BUSINESS, MORE LOSS.

"So far as the 20 per cent. increase in commutation rates is concerned," he continued, "it should be remembered, first, that we have been carrying passengers at a rate of approximately 1.4 cents a mile, and that this has represented a loss to us of about 7 mills a mile on the cost of furnishing the transportation alone during eight months out of twelve for the last two or three years. It is obvious that under these conditions the more business we do the more money we lose, and a railroad, like any other institution, cannot go on selling its product on that basis.

"The causes of the loss are varied. In the first place, the cost of producing transportation has increased very largely at the same time that the competition of trolleys has been becoming more intense. I do not believe that there is permanent profit in the operation of trolley lines on the basis of a five-cent fare for a trip of ten or fifteen miles, and for a railroad it is out of the question. Some of the new country trolley lines may find this out as their equipment begins to grow old and the cost of maintenance increases.

"We are still selling 1,000-mile books at the rate of 2 cents a mile, and round-trip tickets to most points at the rate of about 2½ cents a mile. A good illustration of what the conditions have been here on account of the pressure of competition at certain places lies in the fact that it has been possible to purchase a commutation ticket to Jamaica and then another from there to points beyond at a smaller total rate than the company was charging to the more remote stations on a direct ticket.

WILL SAVE $100,000 A YEAR.

"It is not true, as has been said, that these increases will net us $600,000 a year. I only wish that they would. As a matter of fact they will not a little less than $100,000 a year, and you can see whether that sum will make the road wealthy if you will recall the operating deficit of $300,000 shown in the last annual report."

Mr. Potter was asked how he expected the road ever to be put on a profitable basis if these increases would make up but a third of the operating deficit. He said:

"We don't expect to do it this year or next. But in the course of five or six years, when our extensive electrification of local lines has been completed, we expect that operating expenses will have been decreased to a point where an increased traffic can mean an increased profit instead of a loss. Such a traffic we look forward to, also to the ultimate lift that the Pennsylvania improvements will give us, but these things cannot be expected to come in a minute.

"Our problem now is simply to make the road a paying proposition, and we hope to do that at some date not too far distant, to the satisfaction of both stockholders and the people we serve."

FALLS DEAD AT FERRY GATE.

Man Dies as Wife Telephones Office That He Is Ill.

Henry S. Graves of 1,217 Washington Street, Jersey City, a lumber salesman for Stetson, Cutler & Redman, in the Coffee Exchange, fell dead yesterday morning in front of the Christopher Street Ferry house. Mr. Graves was about fifty years old, and, his employers said, had exceptional ability.

A few minutes before the firm was told of his death a woman had telephoned to the office saying that she was Mrs. Graves and that he was ill and wished to be excused from work for the day.

WOULD ALTER CENTRAL PARK.

R. B. Roosevelt Wants City to Put Driveways Through It.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, made public yesterday a copy of an open letter which he had sent to Francis Key Pendleton, Chairman of the Municipal Improvement Commission. He attacks the entire present scheme of Central Park, and recommends many changes. The proposals in the letter follow:

"The improvement of the water front by recreation piers strikes me most favorably, knowing as I do what boons such piers are to our people in Summer.

"Now there is one matter I have long had on my mind—you have got to meet it. If you don't it will have to be met twenty years hence under far more difficult circumstances. That is what is to be done with Central Park.

"Now the Subway and the automobile enable us to measurably move our playground and display ground to a greater distance and a more favorable situation, but I would not propose this now. Festina Lente. We must not startle the people, and there are slow coaches who have not ridden in the auto, nor competed with them—so I make a moderate suggestion only. Make an esplanade or broad street after the fashion of the Champs Elysées from the Sherman Circle to the Mall. The Circle—small as it is—is a relief to the eye from the ugly straight lines of the patch on our municipal breeches and shows what a fine approach this could be made. From the Mall run a grand central avenue just as wide as you can work out clear through to the end, and indeed thence across to Broadway. People will drive up and down on this, and there will be plenty of playground left for pedestrians.

"This will be the show-off driveway, but although as long as the present drive it will not be long enough, and should be merged into that undeveloped but magnificent boulevard—Broadway, with all its splendid future possibilities. Moreover, by this you could break up the rectilinear enormity of the Park itself. Then, further out give us a true park, for no city in the world has so inappropriate and ill-suited a reservation as ours. Fill in the ladies' skating pond in its hollow on Fifty-ninth Street. Open up the land from the animals' house down to Fifty-ninth Street. Let there be streets or roadways from Fifth Avenue to Eighth Avenue, south of the Mall and crossing the esplanade."

ASKS APPLEYARD'S ARREST.

Buffalo Detective Chief Wires to Boston—More Warrants Sought.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Chief of Detectives Taylor said this afternoon that he would wire to the Chief of Police of Boston to arrest Arthur E. Appleyard on the charge of grand larceny.

"As soon as I get word that he is arrested, I will send an officer to Boston to bring him here," said Chief Taylor. "He will be supplied with the necessary papers to apply for extradition if Appleyard refuses to come voluntarily."

Henry W. Killeen, counsel for a trust company of Scranton, applied to Judge Murphy this afternoon for a warrant for the arrest of Jacob Dold and John P. Diehl for negligence of duty as Directors of the German Bank under Section 603 of the Penal Code. Judge Murphy reserved decision.

An assault which is said to be due directly to the failure of the German Bank was committed to-day upon Albert Schelling, brother of Lawyer Robert F. Schelling, former Director and Vice President of the bank. It is said that the man who committed the assault took Albert Schelling for Robert F. Schelling. The assailant walked away, no one attempting to hinder him. Schelling was knocked down. Later he applied for a warrant for the arrest of his assailant.

SUBWAY STATION FLOODED.

Broken Water Main Causes Trouble at Fourteenth Street.

Water began pouring into the Fourteenth Street Subway station on the uptown side yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, and passengers had to jump from one dry spot to the other in order to get to the trains. At first the employes thought the flood was caused by the melting of the snow on the steps, but the pools got deeper and deeper, and finally the up-town side had to be closed to passengers.

Bars were put across the head of the street entrances and everybody was told to enter on the west side of Fourth Avenue and then cross by the bridge that spans all the four tracks. On account of the overhead bridge the train platforms are really two stories below the street level, as at the Grand Central Station and Brooklyn Bridge. Both local and express trains unload their passengers on the express tracks. Yesterday the water got so deep on the upper floor that it began to pour down the steps which lead to the unused platform on one side of the local track.

Finally one of the employes sent word to the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity and a gang of workmen was sent to locate the leak. They dug under Fourth Avenue, impeding traffic, until they found the main, which had frozen and burst.

NO POLICE LOBBY FUND.

Chief Murphy of Jersey City Puts His Foot Down.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City learned yesterday that some of his policemen had organized a movement to secure the passage of a law increasing the pay of a patrolman from $1,000 to $1,100. He was also informed that the men were being assessed in order to raise a fund to get the bill through the Legislature.

"I have not been able to learn who is doing this," said the Chief, "but if I find that any patrolman is engaged in raising what is practically a bribery fund, I will see to it that he does not secure the benefit of an increase of pay obtained in that manner. The law as it stands provides for an increase, and also defines how it is to be obtained. The men must make the request, through their Captains, to me, and it will then be my duty to lay the matter before the Police Commissioners. When they do this they will be courteously treated. They have no right to seek special legislation until they have exhausted the means at their command.

"A Jersey City policeman should be wise enough not to be gulled out of his hard-earned money by a set of grafters."

Later he issued a general order notifying the men of the right way to act, and warning them that any man who contributed to the proposed fund would be severely dealt with.

PRESIDENT TO BE AT DINNER.

Will Attend Republican Club's Annual Event on Feb. 13.

The annual dinner of the Republican Club on the day following Lincoln's Birthday, which this year falls on Sunday, will be the most important yet held by the club. President Roosevelt is to be present and make the principal address.

When the President arrives here on Feb. 13 he will proceed directly to the club house, which he has never seen, although he has been a member of the organization since 1884. There he will hold a reception, at which only club members will be present.

The dinner, which will be attended by more than 1,200, will be served in the grand ball room and adjoining suites in the Waldorf-Astoria. Dinner will be served in the Astor Gallery to 225 women, who will occupy the ball room boxes to hear the addresses. Louis Stern will preside and introduce the President, who will respond to the first toast.

Senator John P. Dolliver of Iowa will speak on "Abraham Lincoln," George A. Knight of California on "The Republican Party," and James A. Beck, former Assistant United States Attorney General on "The Unity of the Republic."

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

Fine China—Rich Cut Glass

We Announce the Continuance of Our 18TH ANNUAL PLATE SALE

AND INAUGURATION OF A SPECIAL SALE OF RICH ENGLISH DINNER SETS at an average reduction of 25%.

A WORD ABOUT THE PLATE SALE. This sale has been and is to be the most gratifying that we had ever held. Our greatest gratification is,

1st, the general satisfaction expressed by our customers, and,

2d, the enormous number of plates sold.

Although our sales have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, so great were our preparations that those who come this week will not be disappointed, but delighted with the assortment and prices.

A WORD ABOUT THE DINNER SET SALE. There are about fifteen patterns of Rich English Dinner Ware, all of which will be offered at a reduction of 25%. Also a number of very fine French China dinner and roast sets (some of which have a few pieces missing) will be sold at a tremendous reduction.

Some 200 odd sets, marked to sell quickly at $100.00.

Fair picking here for those who will come early. Of course only one set of a kind, and not many kinds, so if you come late and find them sold do not be disappointed.

WEST 21ST AND WEST 22D STREETS, NEAR SIXTH AVE.

DR. NEWTON'S OLD CHURCH IN DEBT, WILL BE SOLD

All Souls' Congregation Has Dwindled Since He Left.

MAY MOVE TO A NEW SITE

Present Pastor, Dr. McConnell, Who Has Created Stir in Orthodox Circles, to Retire.

It was announced yesterday by the Vestry of All Souls' Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, that the congregation would sell its property and move elsewhere. Just where has not been announced. The church is in debt, and, according to the statement announcing the change, the congregation has dwindled down to almost nothing since the departure of the former rector, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton.

The present rector of All Souls' Church is the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, formerly of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. It is said that he contemplates retiring from the ministry. The Vestry of the parish includes Gustav H. Schwab, Samuel T. Peters, William Jay Schieffelin, Charles J. Harrah, and E. C. Converse. The statement issued yesterday contains the following:

"The difficulty of maintaining this parish financially is one which has pressed heavily for a good many years. During that period a debt of $75,000 has rested upon the parish. The only income is and has been from pew rents. This has not for a long time been sufficient to defray expenses and to care for the interest upon the indebtedness.

"Moreover, there does not seem to be need for a church in this locality. There are three Episcopal churches within a few blocks of each other, besides the chapels of other parishes on the east side. The population that can be reached by them is substantially all of the same character, and is not sufficient to justify the existence of so many places of worship. Again, the congregation that worshipped here during the previous rectorship was one drawn from all sections of the city, and for the most part it disappeared with the departure of that rector. For these reasons chiefly, but from a few minor ones, it has seemed wise to sell and remove."

In discussing the proposed retirement of Dr. McConnell, one of the members of All Souls' Church said:

"The Episcopal Church can ill-afford to have Dr. McConnell retire, as he announces his intention to do. He is not advanced in years. Some think he made a mistake when he left Philadelphia, where as rector of St. Stephen's he was one of the leaders in that great diocese. Others were surprised when he quitted Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. There he came near being elected Bishop. Then Dr. McConnell came to Manhattan, and, as I understand it, has not had many people to preach to. The anomaly of one of the foremost men in the Church preaching to empty pews was presented. The trouble was that the former congregation came, not as Episcopalians, but because they liked to hear Heber Newton. The history of All Souls' is a sad one.

"Dr. McConnell has been charged with unorthodoxy, and each of his recent books has made something of a stir. He is fond of his farm in Maryland, and will, it is said by some, write and publish books."

OPPOSE SEABOARD LINE PLAN.

Stockholders' Committee Calls It Unjust—Questions Its Legality.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The committee of stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway appointed at a recent meeting in this city to investigate the new financial plan in behalf of the dissenting shareholders held a meeting to-day. After the meeting C. Morton Stewart, Chairman of the committee, made the following statement:

"It was the unanimous opinion of our committee that the agreement and plan of Thomas F. Ryan and others, committee, as proposed, should not be entered into by the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, and that no stock should be deposited under its terms and conditions. The reasons for this conclusion of our committee are that it considers the agreement and plan as proposed wholly unjust and of doubtful legality. A further meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday, when a final report will be made regarding the entire plan in all of its aspects, both legal and financial."

This committee is composed of Messrs. C. Morton Stewart, (Chairman;) Carl Ruhrstrat, James L. Sellman, B. Howard Haman, and J. Skelton Williams. The committee represents stockholders who own 50,000 shares of stock in the company.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Another Offering of

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Cheviot Serges, Extra Long Coats and Side Pleated Skirt, Real value $39.50 — $24.00

of Broadcloth, in black and various colors, Three-quarter Coat and Strapped Skirt, Real value $45.00 — $32.50

Women's House Gowns

of Challies, Real value $7.95 at $5.25

of Albatross, Real value $8.25 and $9.50 at $5.50, 6.75

of India Silk, " " $12.00 and 16.50 at $8.75, 11.50

Cloak Departments

Final Reduction of Prices

in High-Class Carriage, Street and Evening Wraps,

including some of the most desirable styles offered this season

And in addition to-morrow

Unusual Values in TAILORED CLOTH COATS, various styles and lengths, $8.50, 10.50, 15.00, 17.50

RAINPROOF GARMENTS, in Oxford, Olive and Tan, $12.50, 16.50, 19.75

Also the Remainder of

Furs and Fur Garments

of Russian Sable, Mink, Chinchilla, Astrachan and Persian Lamb

Neckpieces, Muffs and Fur-lined Cloth Coats at Greatly Reduced Prices

Annual Sale of

Children's & Infants' Wear

SHORT DRESSES, sizes 6 months to 2 years, 35c, 57, 85

Sizes 2 years to 5 years, 83c, 98, $1.23

CHILDREN'S GOWNS, sizes 2 to 14 years, 55c, 67, 89

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, sizes 2 to 16 years, 29c, 50, 85

To-morrow, An Exceptional Offering of

Dress Goods

1,500 Yds. { 43-INCH BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD'S CHECK SUITINGS overshot with brown, blue, cardinal and heliotrope, Value $1.50 yard — 73c

3,000 Yds. { 44-INCH IMPORTED VOILES, in navy blue, cream white, ivory and black, Value $1.00 and 1.25 yard — 58c

Special Values in

Muslin Curtains & Bed Sets

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 85c, $1.25, 1.75 pr.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS, $1.25, 1.65, 2.75 pr.

RUFFLED MUSLIN BED SETS, $2.50, 4.00, 4.75 set.

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Greatly Below Regular Prices

MISSES' SUITS—New Spring Model Eton Blouse, with combination trimmings, in black, blue and brown cheviots and serges. 14 and 16 yrs., Value $30.00 — $23.50

GIRLS' WOOL DRESSES, plain serges and cheviots, Russian and Sailor styles, 4 to 14 years, $5.50, 6.50

GIRLS' NEW WASH DRESSES of white lawn, plain chambrays and fancy ginghams, $1.98, 2.95

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN GUIMPES, with cluster of tucks and embroidery, 4 to 14 years, 49c, 59

January Clearance of

Boys' Fine Clothing

NORFOLK & KNEE TROUSER VEST SUITS, RUSSIAN & SAILOR SUITS of Velvets, White and Navy Serges — $5.00 Formerly $5.95 to 9.75

BOYS' FINE OVERCOATS, 7 to 16 years, WOOL-LINED REEFERS, 3 to 12 years, CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, 3 to 6 years — $6.95 Formerly $8.90 to 9.75

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' BLOOMERS, AND KNICKERBOCKERS Formerly $1.50 and 1.95 — $1.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS & OVERCOATS, Formerly $9.75 to 14.75 — $7.75, 10.50

West Twenty-third Street

GET BOY WITH JEWELRY.

Lamorta Said to Have Robbed His Benefactors.

Peter Lamorta, sixteen years old, of 309 Seventh Avenue, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a charge of burglary in connection with the robbery of the apartments of Mrs. Olma Smith of 128 West Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Smith's husband is a steward in a Broadway restaurant, and several weeks ago he told Lamorta that he would get him a job. The young man went to the Smith home on Thursday and asked for Smith. His wife, after hearing the story, started for the restaurant with Lamorta, hoping to aid him in getting work. When they reached Sixth Avenue Lamorta said he wanted to buy a clean collar, and left Mrs. Smith to go to the restaurant alone, saying he would meet her there. Mrs. Smith waited, but Lamorta failed to appear. When she went home she found that her rooms had been entered and jewelry valued at $350 stolen.

Mrs. Smith saw the boy in Seventh Avenue last night, and had him arrested. On the way to the station house in the patrol wagon, Detective Dockstader says, the boy pulled a revolver and attempted to jump from the wagon. The detective overpowered him. According to the police, all the missing jewelry was found on the prisoner.

THEY ARE POCKET CLOCKS.

Cheap Watches Can Go as Freight Under New Ruling.

Men who carry timepieces of the cheaper sort, selling from 75 cents to $2, will be correct after this in calling them clocks and not watches, for so the Classification Committee of the Eastern Trunk Lines Association has declared them. The manufacturers who sell the product at 57½ cents to $1 each have been trying for a year to get a ruling under which the clock-watches could be shipped by freight.

It has been the practice to accept clocks as freight, but watch manufacturers have been obliged to ship by express. Thousands of dollars will be saved annually to shippers as the result of the new classification.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Silk Sale Continued.

Weather conditions last week prevented many from taking advantage of the interesting items offered in our January Silk Sale. Consequently we have decided to make similar offerings for the coming week, with many additional lots, at equally low prices.

6,000 YARDS PRINTED SHANGHAI SILK, small, neat effects, suitable for shirt waist suits; all shades including black and white; value 59c. per yard, special at ... 35c

4,000 YARDS IMPORTED PONGEE, natural color, excellent wearing fabrics; value 59c per yard, special at ... 35c

7,500 YARDS IMPORTED ITALIAN WASH SILKS, very bright and lustrous, all new and exclusive designs, absolutely fast colors; values 55c and 65c per yard special at ... 29c and 35c

3,500 YARDS FANCY LOUISINE, swivel dots and figures, in blue, brown, green, red, and black and white, suitable for shirt waist suits; value 69c. per yard, special at ... 49c

Black Silk Specials.

24-INCH CREPE DE CHINE, extra heavy quality, dull finish; value $1.45 per yard, special at ... $1.00

27-INCH TAFFETA, wear guaranteed woven in selvage; value 85c. per yard, special at ... 65c

36-INCH TAFFETA, wear guaranteed, dress quality; value $1.45 per yard, special at ... $1.00

Sale of Ribbons.

35,000 yards of fine silk, including Taffeta, Messaline, Satin Taffeta and Fancies, at about ½ the usual prices.

2 inch, 5c yd. — 3 inch, 10c yd. — 4 to 5 in., 15c yd. — 5 to 6½ in., 19c yd.

New Laces.

50 PIECES ORIENTAL VENISE ALLOVER LACES, new designs, white and ecru, 18 inches wide; values up to $1.35 per yard, at ... 98c

REAL PRINCESS LACES, 9 to 12 inches wide; special values, per yard, at $1.55 to ... $3.25

New Embroideries.

Matched sets, newest designs, in great variety.

Embroidered Linen Galloons and Insertions for Linen Suits.

Corset Cover Embroideries, in Swiss and Nainsook, fine quality, at, per yard, 40c. to ... 80c

6,000 yards of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions, on centre tables; value up to 19c. per yard, at ... 12c

Orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Lord & Taylor.

Silk Department.

We Will Place Upon Sale

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 1st

Two Special Lots of Desirable

Evening Silks

at Most Attractive Prices.

Details in Tuesday Evening Papers.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

CIVIC FEDERATIONS IN SEVEN DISTRICTS

Country to be Mapped Out for More Individual Work.

DEBATES ON THE ISSUES

Federation's New Department of Industrial Economics to Hear Arguments Here Once a Month.

The National Civic Federation, it was announced yesterday, has decided to expand its work by a complete reconstruction of its plans for carrying out its objects. At the annual meeting of the Federation on Dec. 15, a Department of Industrial Economics was formed, which is now getting ready for business. Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation, made the following statement yesterday as to the new plans:

"It has been decided to map the country into seven districts for the purpose of keeping in touch with the industrial situation throughout the United States. One of these districts has been already formed at Boston, which has charge of the New England States. The officers of the New England branch are Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, President; Louis D. Brandeis, lawyer, Vice President; Henry Abrahams, cigarmaker, Secretary, and Charles H. Taylor, Jr., General Manager of The Boston Globe, Treasurer. The New York Civic Federation will be extended so as to take in Essex, Hudson, and several other New Jersey Counties, Westchester County, Staten Island, and Connecticut. The centres of the other districts will be at Pittsburg, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and New Orleans. The districts will be altogether organized during the month of February.

"As to the Department of Industrial Economics, it will hold monthly meetings in this city to debate questions affecting the relations of employers to employes, with a view to getting both sides to better understand each other. The first debate will take place on Feb. 20 and will be based upon the passage at arms between President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President Eliot of Harvard University on the question of individual liberty. The speakers will include Samuel Gompers, President Eliot of Harvard University, President Hadley of Yale University, Prof. Seligman of Columbia University, John Mitchell, and Francis L. Robbins. The question will be how far organizations of employers and employes affect industrial liberty."

President Eliot, in his speech at the dinner following the annual meeting, said that the employers, the union men, and their families did not exceed 20,000,000 in number, while the population of the United States was about 80,000,000. He added:

"Now, I say that we want something more than industrial peace as the results of the conflicts between these two minorities of the American people; and we want something more than peace with honor, the honor of the combatant; we want peace with liberty. Now, the closed shop and the boycott will never give us peace with liberty."

Mr. Gompers took exception to his remarks about the trades unions and made a short reply, in which he held that without the unions the workers would be wage slaves.

It was learned yesterday that one of the locals of the United Mine Workers passed a resolution after the dinner requiring John Mitchell to leave the Civic Federation. This resolution was voted down by the rest of the union.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

Exclusiveness: Style: Tone: Quality: Attractive Prices.

These are the distinguishing features of our stock. Shows the perfection of high-class furniture making. Presents widest range of choice, whether wanted for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Hall or Library.

REDUCTIONS.—To make room for incoming goods we have reduced the prices on a large number of Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as on many single pieces of Furniture, which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine goods away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61,63,65 West 23d Street

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29. 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

There was a good trading market last week. That is to say, the bears had a good innings up to Wednesday, and the bulls had their turn, beginning Thursday. The net changes of the week—or of the month, for that matter—are not large, but there were good profits for those able to move with the market, as speculators must to be successful. Investors ordinarily can make nothing of a market which balances ups and downs so exactly that in a month the average for industrials has moved between 70.39 and 70.43 and for railways between 118.50 and 119.14, at Friday's close. But this is not an ordinary case, for the market has withstood tests which would have broken it if conditions had not been based on something like hardpan. Nobody appreciates this better than the sellers of Wednesday, on either side the ocean, who were the buyers of Thursday and later. They know very well now that to sell stocks in this market is to lose them, and to stay out of the market, unless they are brought back at higher prices. Sales of real stocks will depress the market even now, and cases were noted in which unwelcome sales of small quantities broke prices more than sales of large quantities, which seemed to go where they were expected. But sales of contracts—assumptions of obligations to deliver stocks—now do not break the market, for they make buyers in a market where stocks are scarce. No outsider can judge a market like a professional, for no outsider has the same sources of information. A broker knows the condition of the accounts in his office, and he knows the temper of his customers. If his office is full of stocks, and his clientèle is nervous and inclined to sell, the professional sells with confidence. He knows where the stocks are coming from to enable him to cover. But if his office is bare of stocks, and his customers are disinclined to sell, going short, selling other people's property in anticipation of their sales, is risky business. That is the difference between the markets of 1903 and 1905. In 1903 Wall Street's highways and byways were thronged with sellers; now they are thronged with buyers, or persons receptive to buying suggestions, at least. If the Street had been full of stocks sellers would have found ample and able assistance in making a falling market to sell upon. But the stocks were not brought out. All that happened was a chilling and delaying of the buying temper, which revived with the slightest encouragement. This is the explanation of the ease with which the market surmounted such a serious shock as the Russian disturbance.

The political and sociological phases of the Russian position are unsuitable for discussion here. It is nothing to Wall Street whether or not the autocracy is on the point of conversion into a republic or anarchy. What concerns Wall Street is the degree of Russia's solvency, and the prospect of the market for the $1,800,000,000 of Russians held in Paris, and the hundreds of millions held in Berlin. Are they liable to lose a quarter, say, of their face value, and what would be the effect upon the finances of the world?

It may be admitted at once that Russia is solvent so long as she can borrow, and it can be added that her solvency has long depended upon her credit. To that a rude shock is given by the plain notice by the agitators last week that they will recognize no obligations created after the massacre of last Sunday. It may yet appear that the shock to the autocracy is less severe and less significant than the shock to Russia's credit, and that was none too robust before. It is true that Russia has never defaulted upon her foreign debt, and her intentions are doubtless honorable. But she has paid her domestic obligations in depreciated paper, and has decreed a moratorium on private obligations, with results serious to all in commercial relations with her. And that happened under conditions so far superior to the present that honorable intentions may not suffice to meet obligations for which resources are lacking.

The basis for this suggestion is no other than the account of Russia's affairs given the Imperial Council just before the events which have so altered conditions for the worse. M. Witte declared that the taxation of the people, both direct and indirect, had reached the extreme limit of intensity. Further increase of the burdens would be almost intolerable, in the present economic condition of the country. Means should be found to reduce taxation, especially that which affects the most numerous and poorest portion of the population. M. Witte expressed serious apprehension if limits were not placed to the excessive growth of expenditure, for the tax-paying resources of the nation had limits which could not be exceeded without detriment to its economic position, its internal strength, and its international position. And the Council of State agreed with M. Witte regarding the impossibility of further increasing taxation to meet departmental demands. What language these gentlemen would use if they were to discuss the present situation with equal candor must be left to conjecture, but some of the details may be filled in. What especially impelled M. Witte to remarks of such gravity, considering their source, was a two-year deficit of 84,300,000 rubles in working the railways of the imperial system. This deficit has increased, and is itself only about a six weeks' supply for the present war costs, and is additional to the loss of a fleet costing hundreds of millions, of a fortress of inestimable value, and of blood and prestige which cannot be put into terms of money.

It is not competent to say that Russia is so great and rich that the loss of money and money's worth is nothing to her. For Russia is far from rich, great though she is. Rich is not a word to use in connection with a nation whose exports are one-half foodstuffs while her people are eating bread made with admixture of grass. Russians chronically starve. They labor with all their might, but they cannot live and pay their taxes. Unpaid arrears, which amounted to 10 per cent. in the seventies, were from 40 to 60 per cent. in the nineties. Payment of taxes is not matter of discretion in Russia. If a peasant does not pay his taxes it is because cruelty cannot make him. The average peasant pays something more than half his income to the State, and his income is, say, $10 a year. They not only sell their crops when they are hungry, they even when they are cold are sometimes driven to burn their houses for fuel. In an arctic climate they cannot afford clothing in quantities used by peoples whose necessities are smaller. A budget of a billion dollars raised in this way in peace leaves the people nothing except their blood wherewith to support war.

The fact is that Russia has been able to spend lavishly only because she has had access to France's bottomless purse. Russia's own resources could never have provided the millions which she has spent on her army and navy and a career of aggrandization at the expense of China's territory and the world's peace and commerce. Russia has danced and must pay the piper. She has wasted her subsance and mortgaged her future. The end is near unless she can borrow more. Can she? The apparent success of the Berlin loan would seem to argue that she can. But it is easy to recall that other brilliant success in 1891, when $40,000,000 of $100,000,000 "sold" had to be taken back from the underwriters to prevent a panic. Russia's shipping, railways, mines, commerce, are vast in total, but when apportioned per head are the smallest for any civilized nation. A rich nation cannot be composed of citizenry abjectly poor, even though possessing many wealthy nobles. In undergoing Spain's painful experience Russia but anticipated what would have arrived sooner or later in the course of financial events.

The bearings of these remarks lie in their application. The facts may not be known to the small investor with whom lies the fate of Russia's campaign at home and abroad, but they are assuredly known to the syndicates who must in the first place assume the burden which they must carry or distribute. Assuming that they carry it, they can carry little else, and we know by our own experience what is the paralyzing effect of tying up banking resources in indigestibles. Not Russian credit alone but German trade also will suffer if the German syndicate cannot distrubte the Russian loan which they have just taken upon terms sufficiently indicating upon behalf of the German syndicate that they deem their task difficult, and upon behalf of Russia that it admits a deteriorated credit. No thoroughly solvent nation pays in excess of 6 per cent. The French loan, it seems, is not at the moment placeable upon any terms; the syndicate declines. And upon the other hand, assuming that the loan is distributed, as it has been in France, the loss, which may easily enough run into $500,000,000, is apportioned, not avoided. The result in France will be less than anywhere else in the world, for the small French investor is the best of losers. Upon the advice of his bank—for the average Frenchman has no individual opinion—he will see his principal shrink to fractions without alarm so long as his interest is forthcoming. No panic is likely in France, even though there may be loss and suffering among individuals, and even though bankers may sell what they must to protect what they can. There can be no embarrassing amount of sales of Americans from France, but they can cause sales by London by withdrawing resources from there, and they can—as they are doing—draw from us the gold which serves as the basis necessary to the credits which sustain the market for Russians in Paris. Enlightened self-interest dictates that we shall speed the departing guest as cheerily as we welcomed its recent arrival, assuming cheerfulness if we have it not, in the confident expectation and belief of another visit and a longer stay.

It thus appears that there is a certain solidarity between England, France, Germany, and the United States in sympathetic appreciation of Russia's misfortunes, which are translatable into terms of financial interest as swiftly reflected as telegraphic communication. As regards Russia itself it is self-evident that a nation whose finances are strained cannot fight two wars without suffering two defeats. If even Russia retains the delusion that she can conquer Japan she must admit the necessity of placating her internal enemy, the fox gnawing at her vitals. And as it happens, peace with Japan is the first condition to domestic repose. It is first upon the revolutionary programme, taking precedence even of free speech, free press, and representative institutions. Peace at any price would be a large and necessary first step to restoring Russian credit and remedying the collapse which follows any war. Even England was prostrated after the Boer war, which was trivial to England in comparison with Russia's trial. But Russia, with the stoppage of her "glacial progress," may, and her friends hope she will, enter upon a career of true development of internal resources. But every step of progress would be toward the end of absolutism, for autocracy and industrialism are irreconcilable. Russia's factories rival Russia's institutes and universities in producing a public opinion to which even the Little Father, Czar though he be, must listen and defer.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

BRAYTON IVES, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company and a Trustee of the New York Stock Exchange Building Company, has posted his seat on the Stock Exchange for transfer to John H. Ware, whose sponsors are John P. Grier and E. D. Winslow. Mr. Ives had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1869, and was one of the few rich men who, being members of the Stock Exchange, held their seats although they never visited the floor. The seat of Thomas H. Dixon, a member since 1897, has also been posted for transfer to Edward H. York, whose sponsor is C. Ledyard Blair.

M. E. INGALLS, President of the Big Four, whom rumor last week once more ousted out of his office, often refers to a Superintendent of a railroad whom he once knew and who used to advise hotheaded youngsters to observe the following rules if they wanted to hold their positions: Rule 1—When the last drop has filled the bucket to overflowing sit still for two hours. Then write your resignation if you still feel you must, put it in your pocket, and go home. Rule 2—On arising the next morning read over your letter of resignation and tear it up. Rule 3—Eat your breakfast in comfort and go back to work.

E. W. HARDEN, whom the financial district well knew as a writer on financial topics, and who later became proprietor of The Chicago Evening Journal, has disposed of his interest in that publication, and will enter the banking business as manager of the bond department of Russell, Brewster & Co. Mr. Harden is a great friend of Frank W. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, who also once upon a time was a newspaper man.

JOHN W. GATES was called to Chicago last week by the illness of his father, A. A. Gates. The old gentleman is now eighty-six years of age, but is still quite active for one of his years. Fortunately, the illness did not prove serious, and when the recovery of his father was assured John W. Gates returned to this city, where his arrival was celebrated by a rousing movement in the stock market.

JOHN GAULT, formerly Manager of the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company, has sailed for a six months' tour through Europe. When he returns he will go into business for himself. His successor is Max May, formerly Manager of the same department with the First National Bank of Chicago.

THEODORE H. PRICE, the cotton operator, has been elected President of the Eagle Fire Company, in which he has held an interest for some time. Incidentally, it may be stated that Mr. Price recently paid the last installments on the debts of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which goes to prove that being right on the cotton market is a profitable condition of mind.

HENRY SCHAEFER, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, has made public a ruling of the Board of Managers of the Exchange according to which hereafter no quotations of New Orleans prices will be furnished after 3 o'clock, the regular closing time for the local Exchange. This order has filled with woe the hearts of many of the brokers who found considerable amusement and recreation in the dealing "on the curb" after hours. The curb was just outside the pit, but on the floor, and such dealing was a violation of the rules of the Exchange. But as even members of the Board of Managers occasionally made a trade there, nothing was said about it. The business on the curb was not big, and it generally followed New Orleans quotations, but in active times it afforded opportunities for a pleasant gamble on the side.

GERMAN VIEW OF RUSSIA'S LATEST LOAN.

"The German market," as a Berlin correspondent writes us, "naturally takes a very lively interest in the Russian loan that is to be offered for subscription here, in Russia, and in Holland on the 12th, but it is a matter of considerable uncertainty to what extent investors for it will be forthcoming. The hard terms to which Russia had to submit in selling the loan for only 90½ and agreeing to redeem it at par in six years upon the demand of holders will, of course, appeal strongly to investors, since this means 6½ per cent. on their money. For all that, the German public inclines decidedly toward pessimistic views of Russia's political and financial prospects at this moment. The Boerse on Thursday, for example, read the letter of the President of the Moscow Zemstvo with feelings of dismay, and it became one of the chief factors in nipping the premature boom that had set in earlier in the week under the influence of cheap money. Not a few German newspapers have been warning the public not to touch the loan. Russian funds, indeed, have for some years been great favorites with the German public, but timid investors are already talking about them as speculative securities. It is not believed that the loan (although by far the greater part of the £16,200,000 now to be offered for subscription will be placed in Germany) will have any marked and immediate effect upon the money situation, as the funds will be left here, at least, for some time. The first loan of a German State for the year, an issue of £1,200,000 3s by the Duchy of Hesse, brought out unusually sharp competition among the great banks, and it was finally sold to a group headed by the Seehandlung at 87.12. The money market has eased off with uncommon rapidity since the New Year began, and with the present wide difference between the open market and the official rate, a reduction of the latter is regarded as pretty certain by next Tuesday. It is understood that the Reichsbank has decided to await the return of the current week before taking action. Advances at call can be had at 3 per cent., and the Seehandlung is lending to March 20 at the same rate."—London Standard, Jan. 20.

CAUSES OF GOLD OUTFLOW.

Decreasing Trade Balance in Recent Months a Factor of Prime Importance—Extent of Probable Loss of Gold.

Because of the number of the special influences which have contributed to the unusual outflow of gold from the United States during recent months, attention has been to a considerable extent diverted from the primary factor in the situation, namely, the course of our foreign trade and its influence upon the supply and demand in the foreign exchange market. The situation in this respect during recent months has been such that independently of such special influences as the sale here of Japanese bonds and the demand for gold in Europe owing to the flotation of the Russian loan, exchange rates would in all probability have been higher than usual for the season. The loss in exports owing to the shortage of the wheat crop and the high prices for that and other cereals consequent upon the wheat shortage has been much discussed and is of course a prime factor in our lessening exports of the past few months. Nevertheless it is interesting to note to just what extent the excess of exports over imports has been affected by this and other factors in the situation and to see how far this has influenced the exchange market.

Since last July our imports have been steadily increasing, and since September our exports have been declining. The excess of exports for the month of September, 1904, was $50,140,449. The excess of exports for the month of December was $48,722,725. Thus in four months the excess of exports was reduced by $1,417,784 in a period which in the previous year had seen the monthly excess of exports increase from $28,548,198 to $97,050,932. These figures in effect mean that the course of our foreign commerce during the last four months of 1904 left us relatively about $70,000,000 worse off than we were the previous year in the matter of supply of remittance with which to meet the exchange demands arising from other operations than the export and import of merchandise. Thus while during this period in 1903 the monthly amount of credits abroad which were available for interest that had to be met abroad, travelers' expenses, &c., increased by over $63,000,000, there was this year a decrease of about $1,500,000. If it could be supposed that our foreign obligations apart from those arising from our commerce in merchandise had decreased materially during the interval it would be necessary to pass over these figures as explaining in part the recent strength in exchange, but of such a change in our favor there is no proof. In fact, it is altogether likely that the hidden elements in the situation were far less in our favor in 1904 than they were in 1903. Last year's high prices for American securities doubtless brought back many stocks and bonds that were bought at the low level of 1903, and in addition to meeting our usual foreign obligations we were obliged to pay for the securities sold to us by Europe. In many cases doubtless the securities bought by Europe in 1903 and sold in the closing months of 1904 were never sent to the other side. But whether or not these securities were carried on this side remittance had to be made to cover the profit in the transaction.

The credits which we have built up abroad as a result of continued excess of exports over imports have in all probability been no more than sufficient, if indeed sufficient, to meet our ordinary obligations to Europe for interest on American securities, for freight charges earned by foreign shipowners, for travelers' expenses, and other items of the sort. When there is added the necessity of providing for the resale to us of a large quantity of our own securities it is easy enough to understand the firmness of exchange rates, and when to these normal factors, as they may be called, are added the special influences which have been referred to, it is equally easy to understand that gold should be constantly leaving the country for Europe, South America, and the Orient.

Exports of gold between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31 last year amounted to $51,605,773, and during the current month the loss of the precious metal has continued on a fairly large scale. It is altogether likely with a continuation of present conditions, including as a factor of prime importance the great ease in our own money market, that the exports during the first six months of 1905 will be sufficient to bring the total up to the very large figures recorded last year, when the exports of gold for the first six months approximated $70,000,000. It is true that during that period we had to provide for the Panama Canal payment, but this year there are other special factors to offset that special factor, and for ordinary operations this year's demands upon our gold supply are likely, if varying at all, to be larger than they were last year. During the first six months of 1904, with a trade balance of approximately $165,000,000 in our favor, we exported about $70,000,000 gold and imported about $47,000,000. If the recent tendency of our trade with foreign countries toward a decrease of the excess of exports over imports continues, it seems altogether likely that the exports of gold during the first half of the year will exceed the imports by a larger amount than appears in last year's record.

COTTON IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Halifax Maritime Merchant, in referring to the cultivation of cotton in the West Indies, says:

"According to the most recent information the estimated acreage now under cotton in the different islands is as follows: St. Kitts and Nevis, 2,550; Barbados, 1,900; St. Vincent, 1,600; Monserrat, 600; Antigua, 500; Grenada, 120; St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Jamaica, 100 each; Tobago, Virgin Islands, and Barbuda, 50 each. Total, 7,720 acres—the greater part of which has been sown with selected Sea Island seed. The average yield should be 200 pounds of lint to the acre. It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that this season's exports of long staple cotton from the West Indies will be 5,000 bales, and their total value $500,000. The general tenor of the report from the different islands is satisfactory and to the effect that the crop is healthy and the land well cultivated. The attempt is made to produce a high class of fibre for a special class of the British textile trade. The result of the present year's operations will largely determine the future of the cotton-growing industry in the West Indies."

CANADIAN IRON BOUNTIES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the following sums were paid in bounties by the Dominion Government: Pig iron, puddled bars, $863,641; wire rods, steel angles, &c., $15,323; binder twine, $25,432; lead, $182,229. The bounty on wire rods is $6 a ton, on structural steel $3 a ton, on rolled plates $3 a ton, and on lead refined in Canada, $15 a ton.—W. R. Holloway, Consul General, Halifax, N. S.

LAWSON'S PLOT AND A REMEDY

Insurance of Bank Deposits Proposed.

Argument by a Writer Long Identified with an Interesting and Important Proposal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years ago a very commonplace wage earner fancied to better the condition of workingmen by the removal of a President, slew the unsuspecting victim, and forfeited his own life. To-day Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, a stock broker of parts and fortune, fancies to better the condition of the American people by another act of violence, a tremendous destruction of values, a loss to somebody of ten billion dollars. The negligence of the police and the unconcern of the bystanders made the assassination of McKinley possible. If Czolgosz had announced his purpose, the assassin would have been disarmed before instead of after the fatal shot. Lawson advertises the slaying time to be almost here. Alone he cannot do much. He appeals to those who own twenty billion dollars of stocks and bonds of the Amalgamated Copper Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the American Tobacco Company, and other corporations, and asks these shareholders and bondholders to sell every share and every bond they hold and not to reinvest a dollar of the proceeds save in Government, State, and city bonds or real estate until these twenty billions are marked down in Wall Street to ten billions. The instinct of business men is to preserve the value of their properties. To make them sell out he is trying to destroy their confidence in the present values.

Confidence in banks should be strengthened. Lawson pictures an imaginary trust company that fails and causes a loss to depositors of $10,000,000. No New York trust company has caused depositors any loss. And no large bank in New York City ever failed except the Metropolitan National Bank in 1884, which within ten days after the failure was ready to pay depositors in full and without assessing the shareholders, who finally received back $2,100,000 of its capital of $3,000,000. There have been, however, failures enough in New York to make the absolute safety of deposits desirable. If Lawson succeeds in destroying people's confidence in billions of securities the holders upon selling them will want some safe place for the proceeds until reinvested. To provide the safest of places all the National bank deposits should be insured by an appropriate amendment of the National Bank act this Winter.

No valid objection can be made to deposit insurance by depositors, banks, or Congress. Why not have it, then? There would have been only one objector if the assassination of McKinley had been prevented. But, in the midst of thousands, a man with a loaded revolver in his hand approached the President slowly and shot him down under the very eyes of his guards. Till then a handkerchief had concealed the weapon. Indifference to danger is seen now. Even published threats to destroy ten billions of property cause no apprehension. Naturally he who thinks his own deposits safe does not feel the need of insuring them. But in Ohio four National banks failed last year. In the little cities of Oberlin, Wooster, Conneaut, and Galion, depositors have suffered through bank failures. By the plan which I have tried for nearly a year to bring properly before Congress, it would have cost only $260 annually to insure all the deposits in the four banks, or $65 per bank, on the average. Can it be conceived that banks would rather fail and depositors suffer than insure deposits when it costs so little? If I convinced the American people at any of these points in Ohio that deposit insurance was practicable and I was authorized to speak for them in Washington, would not Congress listen? Why should Congress object? Insuring deposits would not cost the Government anything, and it would please the people from one end of the land to the other.

This is no new matter. Deposit insurance has been proposed for twenty years. I took it up last Spring only because others had not succeeded. It is no wonder they were discouraged. I take heart by looking ahead. In 1835 my father began looking ahead to establish a Clearing House, and looked ahead for seventeen years before actually taking up that subject. He and I, between us, have followed the same line of thought continuously for seventy years, and not without definite results. I can see how much insuring deposits will be needed by my country before long. People do not yet appreciate its importance, but not one of all that crowd in Buffalo saw the assassin's pistol until too late, though some must have noticed the handkerchief that concealed it. I myself have not spent on the movement what it called for. It costs about $120 postage to send a circular letter to all the National banks. A thousand dollars should be expended in the next five weeks before Congress adjourns.

Millions of persons would be benefited by insuring deposits. A country banker has just written me; "The people are the ones to insist upon it." So they are. But, like this banker, nearly everybody thinks the effective work must be done by some one else or at some other time, or in some different way. Happily, there have always been some men in this country like my father, who have insisted upon the adoption of public measures of utility, as he did upon the establishment of a Clearing House in New York. They have not always succeeded, as he did, or become known. Most men are negative quantities in such matters. While witnessing a run on the State Bank, in Grand Street, I asked a Hebrew merchant his opinion of insuring deposits. He said he was opposed to paying for other people's losses. Instantly assumed there was no danger of loss to depositors in his own bank. I asked him if he would not pay 25 cents a year to insure his deposit. He went on talking at length about bank failures with considerable intelligence, without giving the least sign of having heard my question. Curious to know why he ignored it, I repeated the question several times. Finally, he said: "Of course I would, if I could get it for that."

At present 4,000 persons contributing 25 cents each would supply sufficient funds, I believe, to insure this assurance, which would really cost depositors nothing, as the banks would pay it themselves, and could well afford to charge for it. From past experience we know with certainty that unless deposits are insured, depositors will lose some millions of dollars by bank failures in the coming years.

By the 4th of March, insuring the deposits of National banks could be accomplished. Suppose your bank is sound. Suppose Lawson harmless. Suppose the great banks can circumvent his plot to draw out their reserves and withhold the money from them. Suppose the shareholders and bondholders of the twenty billions of securities he talks of spurn his advice to reduce the market value of their property to ten billions. Suppose no financial panic possible. Be that as it may, why should depositors object to having deposits insured without cost to themselves, as it would be? There can be no objecting on their part. It is sour grapes. Depositors think it beyond their reach. It is not. Does any one doubt that the man in the line behind Czolgosz could have seized the miscreant and spared the Nation the disgrace of that sad day? Prevention is better than cure. Months before Lawson unfolded his plot I saw the necessity of insuring National bank deposits, and promptly took action, which has involved considerable time and expense. Ultimate success I foresee, but to secure it this Winter money must be contributed by others. No thousand dollars would suffice now, without my months of preparation, without the suffering depositors in Ohio, without faith that Congress would hear the people's prayer.

I am frank to say that the country banker above mentioned "would not advise anybody to invest too much money in the cause just yet, for the thing is too new with the people." He adds, "We must not expect to accomplish too much in a short time. This is a matter that will take time. A sentiment must be created and stimulated from time to time." The same might have been written by a New York banker in 1853, nine months after my father had commenced promoting the organization of a Clearing House and three months before its establishment. The Clearing House is so simple and essential an improvement in banking methods that though some thought before its operation that nobody could introduce it, many now think that anybody could have done it. Insuring deposits, also, is a fine pearl, but some creatures are not judges of pearls.

JAMES C. HALLOCK.

Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1905.

VALUE OF TERMINALS.

Contest for Control of Chicago Terminal Illustrates Their Importance.

The recent sharp advance in the securities of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company has again called attention to the great value of Terminal properties in our large cities. Here is a company unable to earn its fixed charges, and, therefore, bankrupt, and yet whose bonds sell at close to par, while the stock does not sell much lower than other non-dividend-paying issues. Of course the reason for these high quotations is to be found simply in the intrinsic value of the property and the desire of some one to secure control of it. The necessity for terminal facilities has never been so fully realized by the railroads as within the last five years. It is quite immaterial how many engines and how much equipment a railroad may have; if it does not possess the equivalent terminal facilities its equipment and its motive power become absolutely useless. The capacity of a railroad is limited by its terminals. Now there is not in the City of Chicago to-day available any land for terminal purposes which could be acquired at less than almost prohibitive prices. Those railroads which are, therefore, not already possessors of their own terminals are at a disadvantage compared with the others, and it is not surprising that the only independent property available should find more than one bidder. The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad does not own the best terminals in the City of Chicago, but it is the only one which is still independent and which, being capable of development, can accommodate in addition to its present tenants several others, provided the money can be raised to make the track elevation improvements demanded by the City of Chicago.

Its real estate alone is worth more than the par value of the bonds, and if parceled out and sold as land, would probably bring in enough to discharge all obligations of the company, excepting the stock. No one, however, believes that such a plan will be adopted, for the time has passed when a railroad thought it good policy to sell its terminals because it had a profit on the purchase price, and desired to distribute that profit to its stockholders, as the Alton system did with its terminals in Chicago many years ago. Railroads to-day spend millions and incur heavy fixed charges in their endeavors to widen the scope of their terminals. Those that have not the money to do it now will probably be severely handicapped in the future, for ten years from now the acquisition of additional facilities for terminals in any of our great cities will have become almost impossible.

The Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads have realized this, and in the preparations they are now making for the conditions which the growth of the country is bound to bring along are spending money on which they do not now hope or expect to receive returns for years to come. These terminals when completed will place those railroads at a tremendous advantage over the other roads which reach the tidewater at New York.

The same thing holds good in Chicago, and the railroad which will succeed in securing the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company's properties will secure a prize which no one can ever duplicate. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago Great Western, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton-Père Marquette system are the present tenants of the company. They have long-term leases which the new purchaser will not upset. But the Chicago Northwestern, the Chicago and Alton, and one or two other railroads would profit by the acquisition of the property, as their own facilities are entirely insufficient.

There is, however, another proposition under consideration which would give the Terminal Transfer Company additional value provided it should be carried out, and that is to create a Union Terminal Company for Chicago much on the same lines on which similar enterprises have been constructed in St. Louis, St. Paul, and other cities. That plan contemplates the uniting of the Pennsylvania Railroad station and the New York Central station and termini with the Terminal Transfer station. The few city blocks intervening between these stations could be acquired by condemnation and a union station could be created for the use of the passenger trains of every important railroad entering Chicago. The freight terminals of the Transfer Company could be connected with the underground tunnel system for the distribution of freight, and Chicago would be provided with a terminal system worthy of its importance as a traffic centre. These are some of the underlying considerations which give value to the property even though it is now unable to earn its fixed charges, and which have been reflected by the recent rise in its securities in the market. This is not to be taken as meaning that the stock of the company is now selling below its value. If anything, it is selling too high.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS NOT THE BEAR'S SOLE HELP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many financial writers of the American press jumped at the conclusion that the reported revolution in Russia was the cause of the large sale of American securities at the London Exchange on Saturday and Monday.

Advices personally had from old correspondents abroad of late would rather indicate that the recent large sales made abroad were because of a growing distrust on the part of many old prominent investors. They have, after investigations, concluded that because assured malfeasance in the official managements of a certain prominent railway corporation controlling other annexed connections, without any apparent censure on the part of either the railroad or financial world, or prohibiture of the Stock Exchange managers against discreditable "washings," &c., they will unload, not alone the issues of that line and its connecting corporations, but some lots of others they really appreciate the good management of, by reason of a general feeling of discredit occasioned by the dispsition to make large loans upon the above discredited properties. Therefore the Russian revolution has but little influence. Why should American securities be at all affected thereby?

G. R. M.

REORGANIZERS HALTED

Courts May Review Doings of "Large Interests."

DEMAND FOR GOOD FAITH

Otherwise Provisions of Agreements of Deposit, However Carefully Drawn, Are Futile.

The woes of the frozen-out minority bondholders of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad under the reorganization negotiated by J. Kennedy Tod and others do not differ probably in degree nor largely in kind from those of minority security holders of a hundred corporations who finances have been "readjusted" in bankruptcy or otherwise by "large interests" intending to control the several properties after the reorganization.

In fact, as it has been from time to time necessary to make over corporations too enthusiastically capitalized at the start, the impression has become a prevailing one among reorganizers and to some extent among the reorganized that the minority had better charge off to profit and loss its entire investment in the first instance and then credit as a sort of windfall whatever the majority in its wisdom sees fit to give it.

What distinguishes the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River minority from others of its kind was its disinclination to follow precedent. Breaking away from custom fast becoming tradition, it sought relief in the courts, and has finally obtained it—that is, the right to go before a jury and seek personal damages from the reorganizers. In many respects this is a notable achievement, since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, upholding absolutely the contentions of the plaintiffs in the action, has established for all time in this State:

1. The power of the courts to review the acts of a reorganization committee irrespective of general or specific surrender of rights by depositing security holders, and,

2. The personal liability of members of such committee acting in bad faith to the detriment of the depositors.

Therefore it may be of interest to review certain points of decision bearing on this broader side of the case. The reorganization agreement under which deposits of bonds were sought in 1895, two years after the road went into the hands of a receiver, was a very carefully constructed instrument. It bound the committee to prepare a plan of reorganization which should become binding upon such bondholders as did not withdraw their bonds in a specified time and manner, but left the deposited bonds meanwhile absolutely in the committee's power as to title and disposition, no provision being made for the withdrawal of the bonds prior to the publication of a plan, unless the committee, with the consent of the bondholders, decided to abandon the agreement altogether.

With the bonds so tied up, the reorganization committee was then empowered specifically to perpetuate itself, to form a new corporation and transfer to it all the assets of the old; to purchase for the bondholders at foreclosure sale and pledge the bonds to secure money for this purchase; to "supply any defects or omissions" in the agreement deemed necessary to carry out its purpose; to construe the agreement, and the committee's construction was to be final. In addition to this, it was provided that no member of the committee should be liable for the acts of any agent appointed in good faith, nor for the acts of any other member or members, nor for "anything but his own willful misconduct."

The particular acts by which the road, without the knowledge of any bondholders but the committee, was sold under foreclosure shortly after the deposits were secured; bid in at the upset price by the committee with the aid of the deposited bonds; a new company organized, with the committee as stockholders and its dummies as Directors; the properties transferred to the new company, and a general lien mortgage subject to a judgment obtained by a car trust company, brought out with the new stock issue—all these things are simply details of financial chicanery, and do not differ in intent from acts of various other reorganizers of other properties.

It was when the committee, after all this had been accomplished, came out with a plan offering to the old bondholders 40 per cent. in new general lien bonds and 60 per cent. in stock and undertook to reserve $400,000 of the new bonds as "prior lien" bonds, to be sold to meet the cash requirements of the reorganization plan, that the case got interesting again. The minority, which in this case was the Industrial and General Trust, a British corporation, brought suit to recover damages represented by the depreciation of its holdings. The battle was waged over the reorganization agreement, the committee holding that it had the right to do everything that was done.

The case went to the Court of Appeals on an appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division dismissing an amended complaint, after a verdict had been once reached and set aside. The holding of the Court of Appeals on the question of damages is dependent, of course, upon that concerning the powers of the Reorganization Committee. On this the opinion says:

"As the reorganization agreement was prepared by the committee, and the language used was entirely their own, it should be construed most favorably to the bondholders, who had no part in preparing it, but were compelled to accept it as it was or not accept it at all. * * * If one party to a contract has the unrestrained power to say what it means, the other has no rights except by sufferance. The parties to the contract are not in that situation, and human language is not strong enough to place them in that situation. The defendants, with all their power, could not make a new contract or subvert the agreement by construing a vital provision into or out of it. * * * The power to construe and the engagement that the construction shall be final mean that it shall be final if the committee act in good faith and not otherwise."

Of the position in which the procedure of the committee placed the depositors under an agreement which left them no right to withdraw until the announcement of a plan, the opinion says: "This right to take their bonds back if they did not like the plan was vital to the bondholders. It was about the only right they had, and if they could not exercise it until after the road was sold and reorganized it amounted to nothing. * * * The sole object of the agreement was to provide a plan of reorganization. The plan was to be prepared so that the bondholders could act upon it and decide to remain in the scheme, or get out, and necessarily it was intended that they should have time to act on it and withdraw their bonds if they so elected before their rights were prejudiced by a sale. There was no need of a plan after the reorganization was effected, as the purpose was to furnish a basis for action to be taken with reference to reorganizing the road, subject to the approval or disapproval of the bondholders.

"Suppose, after all, a majority of the bondholders had rejected the plan, as the agreement authorized, what could the road it have done? What rights would they have had left? They were bound fast and helpless in the hands of the committee, who held them fast until they had reorganized the road on a plan to suit themselves. The plan was to be the method of doing something, not the history of something already done. Of what use is a plan to build a house after the house is built?"

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 2 Per Cent.

A Busy Saturday—A Price Sensation and an Unexpectedly Good Bank Statement.

Yesterday was an exceptionally brisk half holiday. Something like a sensation was supplied by the movement in the Northern Securities group, and the bank statement disclosed more cash than anybody had supposed was available for addition to the reserves. The vagaries of the bank statement are no longer occasion for surprise, it being admittedly a partial statement only of that moiety of the local financial situation which it purports to reflect. The increase of cash was attributed to a "local movement," which is only another way of saying it just happened, and hardly anybody understands it. The increase of loans by $16,831,700 was not regarded mysterious at all, the clue being furnished by the call money market. When it falls below 2 per cent. the banks kindly relieve the trust companies of the trouble of making loans, and pay for the privilege to boot. The bank statement resembles nothing so much as the widow's cruse. Are a few millions of specie needed in a week of gold exports—they are promptly forthcoming. Is the burden of loans a little embarrassing—the overflow is shifted to the trust companies. Their statements this week show that their loanable resources are larger than the banks', even excluding the deposits of say $225,000,000 trust company money in the banks. It is worth while to get these facts impressed upon the understanding, because while they are now merely tedious details the time may be anticipated when it will be comforting to recall them. Since the Clearing House resources are only half the banking power of this centre, it is of course quite in the due course that any calculation based upon it is liable to be put all awry.

The price movement which is so unusual for a Saturday was apparently based upon the anticipation that something might be heard regarding the adjustment to follow the Northern Securities decision due now any decision day, Monday being the next. Northwest rose no less than 13½, but Northern Securities reached a new maximum on the curb, and there were related advances in St. Paul, Union Pacific, Omaha, Great Northern, and substantially all lines which have any financial or geographical relations to the great litigation, which has been a stimulant instead of a depressant, with fresh surprise at each stage. Anybody with a Poor's Manual and a geography has been long in possession of all the positive information which came to light yesterday. Is is anybody's knowledge that Northwest is the missing link between New York Central and Union Pacific, and that their Directorates are so intertwined that closer relations are equally natural and it might seem unnecessary. That formal effect is to be given to these familiar facts is not unlikely, and Wall Street yesterday awoke to a long dormant strategic possibility. This does not exhaust the list, and current earnings are good enough to stimulate prices without extraneous aid. Yet there are those who see nothing in the stability of the market except manipulation.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	¾	Chi. Gt. West.	⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½
Am. Hide & L.	½	Chi. G. W. deb.	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾
Am. Ice pf.	1⅜	Chi. & N. W.	1¾
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Chi. & N. W. pf.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	⅝
Am. Smelting	⅞	Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	⅝	C., C., C. & St. L.	¼
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	½	Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝
Am. Sugar	⅝	Col. Southern	1½
Am. Woolen	1	Col. So. 2d pf.	⅞
Am. Woolen pf.	½	Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝
Anaconda	1	Consol. Gas.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Corn Prod. pf.	½
Atl. C. Line	⅝	Del. & Hudson	1¾
B'klyn R. Tr.	⅝	Del. Lk. Ry.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Distillers' Sec.	½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Fed. Min. & S.	1⅛	Southern Pacific	½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅞
General Electric	1¼	Twin City	1⅛
Gt. Northern pf.	4½	Union Bag & P.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Union Pacific	2¾
Met. Securities	½	Union Rys. Inv.	½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1¼
N. Y. Central	1¼	U. S. Pipe	⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2	U. S. Realty	¾
Penn. R. R.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
P., C., C. & St. L.	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Rock Island pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	¼
Rubber Goods pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Int. Pump	⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Vulcan Detinning	1¾
Nat. Enameling	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. So. 4s	2	Union Pac. conv. 4s	2¾
Kings Co. El. 4s, stamped	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cons. Tob. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	2⅝		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 28	691,434
To date this year	18,291,194
Corresponding date last year	12,235,741

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 28	$5,633,500
To date this year	$124,796,500
Corresponding date last year	$80,052,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four and five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $278,514,759; balances, $21,977,778; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,197,996.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅞; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅞@$4.85⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17¾ and 5.15½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 3-16 and 40⅜ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 75@c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—35@50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 61⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 1.00, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 1.03, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .09, 200 Hale and Norcross at 1.35@1.30, 200 Savage at .90, 1,000 Work at .18@.19, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .22.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Most of the trading on the floor of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day was in United States Steel common and preferred, at an advance of ½ and 1 per cent. respectively. Otherwise the market was dull, with very little doing in anything but Reading and Lehigh Valley, neither of which experienced any price change.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
45..Am. Cement	7	7	7
530..Cambria Steel	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
500..Erie	44¼	44	44⅛
100..Erie 1st pf.	67¼	67¼	67⅜
140..Electric Co. of Am.	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
240..General Asphalt	17	16	16
677..General Asphalt pf.	48	48	48
1,245..Lit Brothers	11¾	11½	11⅝
100..Lake Superior	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9..Lehigh Navigation	107	107	107
3,056..Lehigh Valley	58⅜	58½	58⅝
900..Phil. Rapid Transit	25½	25⅜	25⅜
980..Pennsylvania	58¾	58⅝	58⅜
120..Philadelphia Electric	10	10	10
108..Philadelphia Traction	100¾	100¼	100⅜
400..Rock Island 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
4,120..Reading	43 13-16	43 13-16	43⅝
25..Reading 1st pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼
80..Railways General	3¾	3¾	3¾
20..Southern Pacific	67	67	67
565..U. Gas Imp.	109	109	109
12,145..U. S. Steel	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
3,275..U. S. Steel pf.	103¾	103½	103⅝
50..Union Traction	59	59	59
200..Warwick I. & S.	6¾	6½	6⅝
58..Westmoreland Coal	91½	91½	91½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—New York exchange to-day was 35c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Activity in the trading on the local Exchange was restricted. In Boxboard shares some pool work was apparent, the preferred changing hands to the extent of nearly 1,000 shares and closing at 11½. The common held fractionally above 2. Some selling developed in Diamond Match, with final transactions at 137. City Railway was at 108 again, and Union Traction common sold at 12½. Shipbuilding sold at 42. Otherwise price changes were insignificant.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150..American Can	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
10..American Shipbuilding	42	42	42
50..Canal & Dock	50	50	50
1,215..Chicago Telephone	140	140	140
100..Chicago Pneumatic Tool	36¾	36¾	36¾
137..Chicago City Railway	108	108	108
50..Chicago Union Traction	12½	12½	12½
410..Diamond Match	137½	137	137
10..Met. Elevated pf.	60	60	60
40..National Carbon	42	42	42
25..Quaker Oats pf.	89½	89½	89½
100..National Biscuit	55¼	55¼	55¼
50..North Chicago	89½	89½	89½
5..South Side Elevated	93½	93½	93½
65..Swift & Co.	110½	110¼	110¾
330..Union Boxboard	2¼	2¼	2¼
910..Union Boxboard pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼
1..Western Stove	23½	23½	23½

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 28	$1,607,718,760	$76,244,931
Jan. 21	1,923,996,445	75,255,688
Jan. 14	1,776,528,082	85,560,622
*Jan. 7	1,855,423,836	78,160,062
Dec. 31	1,382,620,189	58,087,284
Dec. 24	1,630,735,429	70,385,565
Dec. 17	1,960,776,464	69,517,587
Dec. 10	1,745,165,403	77,390,191
Dec. 3	2,220,046,046	92,823,542
*Nov. 26	1,786,061,854	64,091,267
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,057
Nov. 12	1,614,801,335	66,886,145
Nov. 5	1,938,740,336	75,989,677
Oct. 29	1,931,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,450,800
Oct. 15	1,515,867,839	75,630,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,785	79,138,705
Oct. 1	1,353,708,082	60,940,635
Sept. 24	1,540,417,024	74,317,045
Sept. 17	1,410,637,931	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,062,386,307	38,267,030
Sept. 3	1,179,531,611	57,788,989
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,533,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,392	49,456,025
Aug. 6	1,020,928,140	49,814,907
July 30	1,059,864,529	52,836,789
July 23	1,268,664,888	81,038,639
July 16	1,269,404,339	64,981,343
*July 9	1,075,437,256	62,758,472
July 2	1,233,921,067	78,381,780
June 25	1,035,904,294	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,672,961	48,238,986
June 11	979,612,020	48,326,889
*June 4	907,806,396	48,898,872
May 28	1,026,304,201	61,406,036
May 21	1,219,167,582	91,734,162
May 14	1,166,734,029	77,010,957
May 7	1,297,682,175	78,728,584
April 30	983,976,687	56,676,940
April 23	1,103,616,646	78,458,130
April 16	1,142,203,106	66,583,128
April 9	1,155,761,831	65,836,793
April 2	1,064,278,688	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,038,277	52,154,359
March 19	1,171,169,992	56,780,400
March 12	964,162,662	52,399,134
March 5	1,075,789,460	65,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	48,844,216
Feb. 20	1,089,355,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,858
Feb. 6	1,257,397,853	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,825,923	66,218,229

*Five days

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change
16⅜	16¾	3,100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	16	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
65	65½	1,800	Allis-Chalm. Co. pf.	65	65⅞	64⅞	65½	+ ⅝
72	72⅛	11,600	*Amalg. Copper Co.	72½	72⅝	72	72⅛	+ ⅛
		50	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	21	21	21	21	- ⅝
38⅞	39	800	Am. Car & Found.	38½	39⅜	38½	39⅜	+ ⅝
93¾	94	400	Am. Car & F. pf.	93½	93⅞	93½	93⅞	+ ⅝
34	34	100	Amer. Cotton Oil.	34	34	34	34	- ⅛
10¾	12	100	*Amer. Grass Twine.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	- ⅛
10¼	10½	500	Am. Hide & Leather.	10½	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
49	49½	125	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ½
6⅞	6⅞	500	*Amer. Ice Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
37¼	37½	715	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	11⅞	9,800	*Am. Locomotive Co.	37	37⅝	37	37⅛	- ⅛
111½	111¾	100	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	111	111¾	111	111	+ 1
7⅝	8	300	*Am. Malting Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
26½	26⅝	300	*Am. Malt. Co. pf.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
85⅞	85⅞	10,700	*Am. S. & Ref. Co.	85¼	86½	85¼	86⅛	+ ⅞
119¼	119½	1,200	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	119	119⅝	118¾	119⅜	+ ⅜
90	90½	100	*Amer. Snuff Co.	90⅜	90¾	90⅜	90⅝	+ ⅜
15⅜	16⅛	1,160	Am. Steel Foundries.	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
62⅝	63	600	Am. Steel Found. pf.	63¼	63½	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
142⅝	142¾	5,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141⅜	142¼	141¾	142¼	+ ⅝
95	96	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	97½	95½	95½	- ⅛
94¼	94⅝	680	Am. Tob. Co. pf., new.	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅛
93	93½	500	*Amer. Woolen Co.	93	93½	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
94½	95	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
106	107	400	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	106	107	106	107	+ 1
87⅝	87¾	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	101	1,050	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
123½	123⅞	800	Atlantic Coast Line.	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	+ ⅜
102¼	102⅝	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	102	102⅝	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
61	61¼	2,025	Brook. Rapid Trans.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61	+ ⅛
88	88½	15	Bur. & Sus. pf.	89	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
133½	133⅝	2,400	Canadian Pacific.	133¼	133⅞	133¼	133⅝	+ ¼
194¾	195¼	300	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	195	195	195	195	- ¼
48⅜	48⅝	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ½
42¾	43	200	Chicago & Alton.	42½	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
82⅞	83	200	Chicago & Aton pf.	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+ ¼
23¾	23⅞	7,800	Chi. Great Western.	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
66	68	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	65½	66	65½	66	- ⅛
67¾	67⅞	30,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	67½	67⅝	66¾	67⅝	+ ⅛
118⅜	118¾	500	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	118¼	118¾	118¼	118½	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	4,000	Southern Pacific pf.					
97¼	97⅜	500	South. R'way ext.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	- ⅜
	1	1,030	South. R'way pf., ext.	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
71⅝	71¾	2,500	Stand. Rope & Twine.	1¼	1¼	¾	¾	- ⅜
34½	34¾	1,550	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	71	73	71	71¾	+ ¼
35¼	36	200	Texas & Pacific.	34½	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅜
53¼	53⅜	200	Tol., St. Louis & W	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
107¼	107¾	1,800	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
10¼	11	200	Tol. & City Rapid Tr.	106⅛	107⅜	106	107⅛	+ ⅛
70	71	200	*Union B. & Paper.	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
121⅜	121⅞	159,700	*Union B. & P. pf.	71	71	70½	71	+ ⅛
97	98	200	Union Pacific	119¾	121⅞	119½	121⅞	+ 2⅜
93	93½	200	Union Electric pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
23	23½	200	United R'ways Inv.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	1,700	United R'ways Inv. pf.	68½	69¼	68½	69¼	+ ⅛
24½	25	3,000	*U. S. C. I. Pipe.	24½	25	24	24½	- ⅛
84⅜	85	400	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	84⅜	84⅞	84⅜	84⅞	+ ½
13⅝	13⅞	5,700	*U. S. Leather.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
102	102¼	8,850	*U. S. Leather pf.	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅛
80⅜	80⅝	1,500	U. S. Realty & Imp't.	80	80½	80	80⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	37	1,000	U. S. Rubber.	37	37⅜	37	37	+ ⅛
100¼	101	31	U. S. Rubber pf.	100	100½	100	100¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	31	54,400	U. S. Steel.	30¼	31	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅝
94⅜	94⅝	37,600	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅜	95¼	94½	94⅝	+ ⅝
42	43	100	Va.-Iron, Coal & C.	42¼	42½	42½	42¾	- ⅛
34½	34⅞	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
		100	Vulcan Detinning.	94	94	94	94	- 1¾
21¾	22	200	Wabash	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	300	Wabash pf.	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
92½	92½	200	West. Union Tel.	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	- ⅛
180	181	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	180¾	180¾	180¾	180¾	+ ⅛
18	18¼	100	Wheel & Lake Erie.	18	18	18	18	
45¾	46	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
26	26½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26½	26¾	26	26	
21¾	22¾	100	Wisconsin Central.	21¼	22	21¼	22	+ ¼
45½	46	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	

Sales..... 691,434 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Stock Markets Dominated by the Situation in Russia.

Talk of Possibility of Early Peace Sent Prices Up at End of Week—Americans Followed New York's Lead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The developments on the Stock Exchange this week seem to confirm the theory that the postponement of the boom expected early in the year was due to a large extent to the conditions growing out of the Far Eastern war. There is no question that the dominating influence this week has been the situation in Russia.

Early in the week there was a distinct fear of revolution, or even civil war, in the Czar's empire, the effect of which, it was believed, would be to break down Russian credit, demoralize the Continental bourses, and produce a panicky condition here. When in the course of a few days it was demonstrated that the Russian Government was able to maintain itself, for the present at least, the sentiment of the London market immediately changed. Nervousness and weakness disappeared and were succeeded by good trading and advancing prices, so that at the end of the week prices for stocks were as good or better than at the close of last week.

Looking back at the stock movements this week, one can easily accept the theory that ever since the opening of the new year it has been the fear of a collapse of Russian credit that has kept the London market dull and nervous. There are some who say there will be no permanent improvement in the stock market here until the end of the Russo-Japanese war.

Every department of the market felt the Russian scare this week. Consols on Tuesday were almost a full point under the present price, and other home and colonial Government stocks fell and rose to about the same extent. In the foreign department the same conditions prevailed, and at the close of the week, when the impression prevails that there is ground for hope of an early peace, this hope is reflected in foreign stocks.

British rails have not rallied much, because of disappointing traffic returns. Americans have followed the New York market. Mines are about as they were at the close last week.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Although money was in good demand in the market to-day there was less pressure, owing to the release of supplies by certain joint stock banks.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm and quiet. Kafirs were influenced by the discovery of the large diamond near Pretoria. Consols were maintained.

Americans opened irregular, advanced to well above parity on expectations of a good New York bank statement, and closed quiet.

Foreigners were maintained. Japanese and Russians were firm. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 100¼.

Kafirs were active.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 9-16; consols for account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 80¾; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 104⅞; Canadian Pacific, 130½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179; De Beers, 17¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 32¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78¼; Erie, 44¾; Erie first preferred, 81⅝; Erie second preferred, 68½; Illinois Central, 150; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅞; New York Central, 138¾; Norfolk and Western, 81¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 46; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 44⅞; Reading first preferred, 47; Reading second preferred, 44; Southern Railway, 35¼; Southern Railway preferred, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 68⅝; Union Pacific, 122½; Union Pacific preferred, 100¾; United States Steel, 31¼; United States Steel preferred, 99⅞; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 45.

Bar silver quiet, 28⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.62; Lisbon, 11.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm throughout. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 90 and the Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 42½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 13 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The usual Saturday dullness prevailed on the Boerse to-day, but prices were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Highest, lowest, and last quotations on the Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25..A. V. pf.	33	33	33
325..Brewing	29	28¾	28¾
23..Carbon Oil & P. T.	130	130	130
255..Crucible	12⅞	12½	12½
240..Crucible pf.	64½	64⅛	64¼
250..Fire Proofing	12	12	12
114..Fire Proofing pf.	34¼	34	34⅛
105..H. W. R.	11¼	11	11
210..H. W. R. pf.	65	65	65
80..Mt. L. & P.	30½	30½	30½
100..Marsden	5¼	5¼	5¼
50..Ohio Fuel	42¼	42	42
200..Pittsburg Coal	21⅞	22	22
591..Pittsburg Coal pf.	80½	80	80¼
13..Oil & Gas	71¼	70	71
130..Plate Glass	128½	128	128½
100..River Coal pf.	27½	27½	27½
1,400..U. S. Steel	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
310..U. S. Steel pf.	95	94½	94⅞
20..Westinghouse Air	146	145	145
45..Westinghouse Elec. 2ds	90	90	90

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Following are this week's sales of manufacturing stocks:

Sales.	Bid.	Asked.
4—Bates	170	176
70—Bigelow Carpet	107@107½	1,012½
4—Dwight	1,010	1,012½
13—Great Falls	151	153
8—Lancaster (new)	39¼	40
40—Manchester Mills pf.	101¼@105	109
47—Manchester Mills common	63	65
5—*Pepperel	257½	263¼
26—Salem Falls Mfg.	108	110

*Ex dividend.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 28.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote mill stocks sold as follows:

Sales.	Bid.	Asked.
82—Davol Mills	82	117½
116½—Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	117
113—Tecumseh Mills		117

Dividend Pocket Manual.

Arthur S. Leland & Co. have published a pocket manual of dividends for the year 1904, which is alphabetically arranged and shows the par, outstanding stock, and the dates of the payment of dividends. It also has an income table, showing what securities will pay at a certain price, at different rates of interest.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905.

Impl Japanese Gov. 6% sterl loan		Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 6s	
8,000	98⅝	1,000	109¼
2,000	98½	L. S & M S deb 4s	
5,000	98⅝	2,000	102⅜
4,000	98⅝	2,000	102⅝
Japanese Impl Gov.		2,000	102⅞
Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterl loan 2d series		Lg Island refg 4s	
18,000	95	6,000	103⅜
500	95¼	Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s	
90,000	95	2,000	96½
10,000	95⅜	Manhattan con 4s	
30,000	95¾	4,000	100
15,000	95	25,000	100¼
40,000	95⅜	Mex Central 4½s	
2,000	95¾	20,000	97
500	95½	1,000	97¼
8,000	95⅜	4,000	97½
65,000	95½	Mex Cen con 4s	
10,000	95⅝	5,000	74¼
10,000	95⅞	Mex Cent 1st inc	
10,000	95¾	5,000	23⅝
20,000	95⅝	22,000	23⅞
100,000	95⅜	Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	
10,000	95⅝	3,000	109
10,000	95⅝	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
75,000	95⅝	1,000	100¼
1,000	96	N Y G, E L H & P pur money 4s	
4,000	95⅜	4,000	97
15,000	95⅞	Norf & W con 4s	
20,000	95⅝	7,000	103½
93,000	95½	Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	
Rep of Cuba 5s		5,000	96½
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid		Northn Pac 4s	
14,000	100⅜	1,000	103⅜
8,000	100½	6,000	103⅝
Am Hide & L 6s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
1,000	99½	5,000	78
Am Tobacco 6s		4,000	77¾
57,000	113⅛	5,000	77¾
5,000	113⅝	Ore Sh L ctfs for 2d refg 4s	
2,000	113½	47,000	97⅞
Am Tobacco 4s		2,000	98
30,000	76	25,000	97⅞
500	75½	45,000	97⅞
220,000	76	20,000	98
15,000	75⅞	5,000	97⅞
25,000	76	Peo & E inc 4s	
23,000	75⅞	10,000	75
12,000	76	Reading gen 4s	
At

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Dec. 22	Feb. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual).	6	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Boston & Maine pf.	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. & pf.	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Canada Southern.	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Central R. R. of N. J. (quar.).	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha. com. & pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Cornwall & Lebanon.	2	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Erie 1st pf.	2	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
Great Northern pf (quarter).	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Green Bay & Western.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual).	3½	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Feb. 20
Illinois Central (extra).	½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 20
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa.	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 21
Louisville & Nash. (semi-ann.).	3	Feb. 10	Jan. 23	Feb. 10
Nash., Chat. & St. L. (semi-ann.).	2½	Feb. 1	Feb. 21	Feb. 1
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 1
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Feb. 17	Holders of record	Feb. 3
Northern Pacific (quarter).	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Northern Pacific (extra).	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Pitts., Chi., Chi. & St. L. com.	1¼	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 4
Reading common.	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 14
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2	Mar. 31	1905 Feb. 21	Mar. 10
Reading 2d pf. (semi-annual).	2	May 10	Holders of record	April 22
Rock Island Co. pf. (quarter).	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 16
Rome, Watertown & Ogd. (quar.).	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	.....
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual).	2	April 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 23
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual).	2	April 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 23
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton.	1¾	Feb. 9	Jan. 20	Feb. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated.	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	Feb. 16
Columbus Ry. pf. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 14
Coney Island & Brooklyn (quar.).	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Detroit United (quarter).	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 8
East St. Louis (Ill.) sub. (quar.).	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 14
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quar.).	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 18
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. com.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. pf.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light pf. (quar.).	1½	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Montreal Street Railway (quar.).	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Northern Texas Trac., Ft. Worth, (quarter).	¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Phila. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.).	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 2
Union St., New Bedford, Mass. (quarter).	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12

BANK STOCKS.

Bowery (quarter).	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Corn Exchange (quarter).	7	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
German-American.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
N. Y. Nat. Exchange (quarter).	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Pacific (quarter).	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Feb. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

City.	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Equitable (Philadelphia).	4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quar.).	10	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Hamilton, (Brooklyn,) (quarter).	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Kings County (quarter).	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Nassau, Brooklyn.	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter).	1½	Feb. 27	Jan. 26	Feb. 14
Amalgamated Copper (extra).	1½	Feb. 27	Jan. 26	Feb. 14
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.).	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
American Glue pf.	4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quar.).	1¾	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Amer. Hide & Leather pf.	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
Amer. Light & Trust. pf. (quar.).	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Amoskeag Mfg. Co. (semi-annual).	$50	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Atlantic Mining.	50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 4	Feb. 19
Butte-Elec. & Power pf. (quar.).	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Cambria Steel.	1½	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Casein Co. pf. (quarter).	2	Feb. 10	Jan. 31	Feb. 10
Chicago Edison (quarter).	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Claflin, H. B., 1st pf. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
Claflin, H. B., 2d pf. (quarter).	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
Columbus Gas Light & Heat com.	4	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Consolidated Car Heating.	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consolidated Gas (Pitts.) pf.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 23
Consolidated Coal.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Consolidation Coal (extra).	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Edison Elec. Ill., Boston, (quar.).	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 14
Electric Co. of America.	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Fairmont Coal.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 2
Fairmont Coal (extra).	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 2
Greene Consolidated Copper.	4	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 1
International Power pf.	$2	Mar. 1	.....	Mar. 3
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.).	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Montreal Light, Ht & Pr (quar.).	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 23
Keystone Watch Case com.	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 23
Keystone Watch Case pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 23
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Life Association of America.	2½	Mar. 16	Mar. 1	.....
Litt Brothers.	3	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 1
Minn. Gen. Elec. pf. (semi-annl.).	$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Montreal Light, Ht & Pr (quar.).	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Municipal Gas, Albany, (quar.).	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
National Carbon pf. (quarter).	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 4	Feb. 28
Nat. Steel & Wire pf. (quar.).	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 2
New Century Zinc & Lead, Galena, Kan. (month).	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 21
Pacific Coast (quarter).	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 1
Portland (Me.) Gas Light (semi-annual).	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 23
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter).	1¾	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 23
Procter & Gamble com. (quar.).	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Pullman Co. (quarter).	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Quincy Mining.	$6	Feb. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 14
Rogers Locomotive Works com.	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Rogers Locom. Works pf. (quar.).	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.	$1.25	Jan. 30	Jan. 16	Jan. 31
Springfield Breweries.	2	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Syracuse Lighting pf. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R. pf. (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Torrington Co. com.	4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 19
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quarter).	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter).	1¾	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	Mar. 16
U. S. Shipbuilding com.	$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf.	$1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
U. S. Mining.	50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 16
West. Telegraph & Telephone pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,555,000	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$10,395,000	$3,486,000	$19,486,000	$1,084,000
2,050,000	2,471,200	Bank of Man. Co.	31,295,000	8,659,000	38,678,000	.....
2,000,000	1,107,000	Merchants' National	15,663,600	4,284,600	21,271,800	.....
2,000,000	2,865,000	Mechanics' National	22,271,000	6,360,000	25,518,000	540,000
1,500,000	3,641,300	Bank of America.	25,413,800	4,950,800	32,528,700	.....
1,000,000	265,900	Phenix National	3,300,000	926,000	265,000	2,721,000	49,500
25,000,000	12,267,700	National City.	170,091,800	52,983,200	1,101,770,000	4,470,800
300,000	7,644,100	Chemical National.	25,091,500	5,884,400	2,026,700	26,036,500	.....
600,000	250,000	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,339,000	1,284,000	602,100	7,090,100	255,000
1,000,000	2,278,000	Gallatin National	9,085,300	1,245,900	615,500	7,188,600	979,500
1,000,000	121,200	Butchers' & Drov.	1,535,300	85,200	83,900	1,536,800	45,229
700,000	384,000	Mech. & Traders'.	4,748,000	632,000	667,000	5,320,000	.....
300,000	557,700	Greenwich.	3,553,200	315,200	272,400	3,420,000	.....
5,000,000	4,456,200	Amer. Exchange.	31,740,700	2,545,800	22,073,300	34,248,000	4,628,000
25,000,000	11,629,600	Nat. Bank of Com.	160,035,200	22,215,900	15,220,200	149,530,400	10,951,700
2,000,000	1,235,300	Mercantile National.	24,788,900	4,241,900	1,405,900	22,155,400	2,198,500
422,700	651,700	Pacific.	6,287,500	1,451,000	450,200	6,980,200	.....
250,000	1,157,800	Chatham National.	6,180,500	1,266,700	352,700	6,882,200	48,000
200,000	418,000	People's.	2,059,100	641,100	275,500	2,738,700	.....
2,000,000	2,021,800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	17,467,000	2,550,300	2,028,500	17,103,100	866,600
1,648,000	1,642,600	Hanover National.	19,593,800	3,762,600	1,662,000	19,502,000	1,482,000
1,000,000	1,029,000	Irving National.	6,781,000	708,500	665,300	6,193,000	230,700
2,550,000	579,900	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	16,952,200	3,945,200	1,528,300	21,027,400	1,542,400
1,000,000	1,025,100	Nassau.	3,118,500	482,100	483,100	3,790,200	.....
1,000,000	1,299,200	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,608,300	1,070,200	757,200	7,304,500	48,100
1,000,000	381,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,476,300	2,231,400	481,300	10,176,800	94,000
2,000,000	3,298,700	Corn Exch. Nat.	29,793,000	5,000,000	4,072,000	36,298,000	.....
1,000,000	1,096,100	Oriental.	7,987,500	2,501,100	1,841,100	8,841,100	.....
1,500,000	6,897,100	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,790,000	4,218,000	1,510,000	22,586,000	44,700
3,000,000	7,691,100	National Park.	72,886,000	16,175,000	7,156,000	85,484,000	2,950,000
250,000	166,200	East River National.	1,192,000	271,200	84,100	1,325,800	22,500
3,000,000	2,935,000	Fourth National.	20,955,700	3,897,600	2,381,000	23,647,100	50,000
200,000	1,462,000	Second National.	9,286,000	725,000	2,357,000	10,678,000	283,000
10,000,000	15,240,100	First National.	104,150,000	21,000,000	2,777,700	100,100,000	6,320,000
1,000,000	500,500	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	8,380,200	1,550,200	451,800	7,947,500	45,000
250,000	772,100	Bowery.	3,069,000	411,000	319,000	3,598,000	.....
200,000	767,100	N. Y. County.	3,970,100	927,500	458,800	5,716,400	50,000
750,000	542,700	German-American.	4,139,700	187,800	1,541,600	4,166,800	.....
1,000,000	4,175,200	Chase National.	46,560,200	12,326,400	1,830,000	55,473,900	50,000
100,000	1,797,400	Fifth Avenue.	9,057,500	2,388,000	357,700	10,682,700	.....
500,000	1,897,300	German Exchange.	5,435,700	240,000	575,000	5,346,000	.....
200,000	879,400	Germania.	2,639,900	452,100	801,200	5,463,200	.....
300,000	1,302,100	Lincoln National.	14,542,800	1,817,500	2,374,800	16,181,000	296,700
1,000,000	1,234,000	Garfield National.	5,861,900	1,822,800	1,000,400	7,720,900	49,400
250,000	402,700	Fifth National.	2,571,100	538,600	163,200	2,779,500	242,300
1,000,000	1,440,200	Bank of Metropolis.	9,451,200	1,774,700	1,123,400	11,415,800	.....
300,000	611,900	West Side.	3,419,000	615,000	421,000	4,019,000	.....
500,000	1,430,800	Seaboard National.	15,062,000	3,207,000	1,704,000	18,063,000	135,000
300,000	398,000	First Nat., Brklyn.	3,841,000	542,000	1,020,000	4,507,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,011,800	Liberty National.	11,435,700	2,223,600	249,000	10,203,300	991,300
1,000,000	491,900	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	5,272,500	1,084,900	411,800	5,897,400	.....
500,000	549,000	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,791,000	1,413,700	910,000	7,249,600	100,000
350,000	607,200	Astor National.	4,708,000	734,000	324,000	4,605,000	350,000
103,850,000	115,614,700	Total, Nat. banks.					
12,922,700	20,606,700	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	136,351,400	Total.	1,115,643,200	231,525,200	92,911,500	1,189,828,600	42,882,200

*As per official reports: 26 National banks, Jan. 11, 1905; 17 State banks, Dec. 8, 1904.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.	309	309	309
2d week Jan.	$57,031	$54,242	$47,009
From July 1.	1,794,066	1,669,156	1,431,591
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY—			
Mileage.	1,878	1,876	1,845
3d week Jan.	181,409	187,200	187,900
From July 1.	5,996,969	5,473,146	5,227,404
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage.	102	102	108
3d week Jan.	27,896	25,431	31,336
From July 1.	869,349	919,108	971,357
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.	432	432	401
3d week Jan.	27,892	26,214	32,136
From July 1.	882,672	918,491	$42,318
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage.	347	347	347
3d week Jan.	104,781	107,184	.....
From July 1.	3,586,936	3,525,309	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage.	469	469	469
3d week Jan.	78,438	74,822	.....
From July 1.	2,438,988	2,600,276	.....
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage.	227	227	227
3d week Jan.	15,178	14,941	.....
From July 1.	522,587	479,445	.....
ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE for November—			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross.	$417,857	$396,092	$264,899
Expenses.	236,179	180,462	172,534
Net.	181,678	125,629	92,385
Gross, 5 mos.	1,570,955	1,428,507	1,344,877
Expenses.	1,056,529	894,936	841,223
Net, 5 mos.	514,426	533,571	503,654
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for December—			
Gross.	1,721,082	1,578,029	1,445,156
Expenses.	1,105,804	1,097,334	922,686
Net.	615,278	480,695	522,486
Gross, 6 mos.	10,458,404	9,640,503	7,589,794
Expenses.	6,512,837	6,315,599	5,076,252
Net, 6 mos.	3,945,547	3,324,973	2,513,562
CHICAGO & ALTON for December—			
Gross.	1,617,988	948,505	848,778
Exp. and taxes.	890,845	642,818	621,287
Net.	357,343	305,687	227,491
Gross, 6 mos.	6,881,486	6,077,716	5,186,855
Exp. and taxes.	4,387,187	3,827,706	3,446,330
Net, 6 mos.	2,494,299	2,000,000	1,738,519

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage.	336	336	336
2d week Jan.	124,741	113,705	103,794
From July 1.	3,959,412	3,646,058	3,196,194

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
12,900	Amal Copper	72¾	72¾	71¾	72¼
40	Am. Ice	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
90	Am. Locomotive	36¾	37¼	36¾	37
110	Am. Smelting.	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼
670	Am. Sugar	141½	142	141½	142
380	Am. T. & S. F.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾
300	Balt. & Ohio.	102	102	102	102½
1,440	Brook. R. T.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼
20	Canadian Pac.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
300	Chi. Gt. West.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼
6,770	C., M. & St. P.	174½	177	174½	177
90	Chi. Un. Trac.	12½	12½	12½	12¾
910	Col. Fuel & I.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
170	Colo. Southern.	24¾	25	24¾	25
15,810	Erie.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44
10	Erie 1st pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
12,800	Illinois Cent.	138½	138¾	138¼	138¾
380	Met. Street.	116½	116½	116½	116½
60	Mexican Cent.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
20	M., K. & T. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
250	Mo. Pacific.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
80	Nat. Lead.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
210	N. Y. Central.	144½	145½	144½	144¾
2,350	N. Y. Air Brake.	44¾	45	44¾	44¾
1,600	Pennsylvania.	136¾	137¼	136¾	137¼
20	People's Gas.	107	107	107	107
4,150	Reading.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾
20	Rep. Steel.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
670	Rock Island.	35¾	36	35¾	36
4,450	South. Pacific.	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾
180	Southern Ry.	34½	34¾	34¼	34½
200	Tenn. C. & I.	71	71¾	71	71¾
20	Texas Pacific.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
30,100	Union Pacific.	113¾	122	113¾	122
1,850	U. S. Leather.	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
15,670	U. S. Steel.	30½	31	30¾	30¾
49,220	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼
20	Wabash pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
					156.170

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interest in the outside market yesterday was centred in Northern Securities, which rose over 6 points and closed within a point of the highest. In other stocks the market was firm, but in a majority of issues the trading did not exceed the usual Saturday average. Central Foundry was an exception, both issues of the stock being more active than usual and at the same time quite strong. The preferred sold up to 22 and the common to 4¾, while the bonds rose from 75 to 78 bid, without sales. The upward movement was credited to interests identified with the property, and was said to be based on the belief that the results recently attained in the management of the company justified a higher level for the company's securities.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES rose so easily once it had crossed 150 that the market seemed to confirm the opinion held in some quarters that the amount of stock left in the Street is so small that the price could easily be advanced to any figure that might be set for it by enterprising operators. Now that Northern Securities has fulfilled the predictions made for it for many months, talk is heard of the stock advancing to 175, or even 200. Yet experience, however, for those who are predicting these high figures to advance some satisfactory reason why the stock should sell at such a price.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	American Can pf.	82	82	82
10	Am. Light & Trac.	72	72	72
90	American Tobacco.	249	249	249
150	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	22	22	22
1,600	Arizona Con. Mining.	29½	29	29
200	Baltimore Mining.	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Bethlehem Steel.	39	39	39
52	Bethlehem Steel pf.	88	88	88
425	British Col. Copper.	4¾	5	5
1,000	Central Foundry.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Central Foundry pf.	22	21½	22
2,800	Con. Refrigerating.	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Electric Vehicle.	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Eagle Gold & Copper.	28	28	28
300	Electric Vehicle pf.	16	16	16
180	Electric Vehicle pf.	24½	24½	24½
25	Great Nor. pf. ac. rel.	250	250	250
600	Greene Con. Copper.	27	26¾	26¾
800	Greene Con. Gold.	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Havana Electric Ry.	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Havana Tobacco.	34	34	34
1,400	Interbor. Rapid Tran.	20¼	20¼	20¼
800	Int. Mer. Marine.	14½	14½	14½
1,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	International Salt.	22½	22½	22½
300	Mackay Companies.	77	77	77
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Manhattan Transit.	3¼	3¼	3¼
9,800	Montreal & Boston.	17½	17½	17½
100	N. Y. Transportation.	84	84	84
18,300	Northern Securities.	155½	149⅝	154½
30	Nor. Securities (stubs.	150	150	150
100	Ohio Elevator.	49	49	49
1,000	Seaboard Air Line.	18¼	17⅝	18¼
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	37¼	36¾	37¼
100	Standard Con. Copper.	71	71	71
20	Standard Milling pf.	36	36	36
100	Tennessee Copper.	32	32	32
15	Trenton Potteries pf.	85½	85½	85½
500	Two Republ. charter.	61¾	61¾	61¾
1,500	U. S. Leather pf.	94	93¾	94
200	White Knob Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	White Knob. old.	1-16	1-16	1-16

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s.	81	81	81
16,000	Seab. A. L. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
28,000	U. S. Leath. n. 5s.	98	98	98
3,000	Wab.-P. Ter. inc. 4s.	42¾	42¾	42¾

‡Sell flat.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905.

Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
4,295	Am. Can.	10¾	9½	10¾	+ 1¾
12,870	Am. Can pf.	67¾	60¼	62	— 2¾
100	Am. Nickel.	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
10	Am. Lt. & Trac.	72	72	72	.....
850	Am. Tobacco.	250	250	250	.....
1,400	Am. Writ. Pap.	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
800	Am. W. R. pf.	22½	21½	22	.....
5,300	Ariz. Con. Min.	29¼	28	29	+ ½
3,151	Atchison rights.	⅞	¾	⅞	.....
1,600	Baldorro Min.	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
300	Bam. De Lamar.	5½	5½	5½	.....
2,100	Bay State Gas.	⅝	⅜	5-16	—1-16
2,145	Bethlehem Stl.	39	38	39	.....
2,273	Beth. Steel pf.	89½	86½	87½	.....
4,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	5⅞	5½	5½	.....
1,500	Brklyn Ferry.	3	3	3	.....
2,000	California Cop.	¼	3-16	¼	+1-32
5,200	Central Fdy.	4¾	4	4¾	+ ½
4,520	Cent. Fdy. pf.	22	19½	22	+ 2
200	Chic. Subway.	54	54	54	.....
100	Con. L. S. pf. ass'm't pd.	14	14	14	.....
4,000	Con. Refrig.	7¾	6	7¾	+ ¾
4,185	Douglas Cop.	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
800	EagleGold & Cop.	28	28	28	.....
40	Electric Boat.	41	40½	41	.....
100	Elec. Boat pf.	81	80	81	— 1
1,120	Elec. Vehicle.	16	14½	16	— ½
645	Elec. Vehic. pf.	24½	24½	24½	— ½
200	Empire Steel.	9	7	9	+ 2
25	Gt. Nor. pf. when rel.	250	250	250	+65
7,700	Greene Con. Gld.	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
23,200	Greene Con. Cp.	27	25	26⅞	+ ⅛
150	G'll'd M. & M.	5½	5½	5½	.....
1,200	Havana El. Ry.	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¼
1,200	Hav. El. Ry. pf.	45	41	45	+ 6
340	Havana Tob.	34	34	34	+ 1
960	Hav. Tob. pf.	44	43	44	+ 1
17,750	Inter. Rap. Tr.	20⅝	19¼	20½	+ 1¼
12,100	Inter. Mer. M.	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
25,830	Inter. M. M. pf.	38	31¾	36⅞	+ 4⅝
1,005	Internat. Salt.	22½	22½	22½	.....
200	K. C. Ry. & Lt.	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅝
1,000	Kitchener Min.	⅛	⅛	⅛

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

1—Ross vs The Ethelwold
2—U S vs Schiff
3—In re Benjamin
4—Quigley vs The C. M. Depew
5—McBride vs The Wrestler
6—Sarmingson vs The Palmer
7—Booth vs The Williams
8—Blakeslie vs N Y C & H R R R
General calendar.
115—Russell vs U S Trust Co

Motions.
116—Same vs same
126—U S vs Roessler, &c. Chemical Co
131—West Elec Co vs Hanseiman
132—U S vs Hoeninghaus
134—Same vs Riggs
135—Same vs Wilckes
136—Western Elec Co vs Empire Elec Co
137—Freedley vs Wilson
138—U S vs Nishimiya
103—Matter of Ceremedo

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

7237—John F. Scannell
6766—Adelinan & Adler
7376—Andrew J. Toomey
6873—Samuel F. B. Morse
7432—Schwartz, Schiffer & Co
7526—Lottie G. Emmett
7441—Signor Trautman
6018—Max Dorner
7206—Balkind, Frank & Joseph
6832—Ann Pearlman
7115—James Converse
7530—Robt J. Cooper, Jr
Cases under objection
6740—Thomas R. Cross
6057—Israel Berliner
Adjourned cases.
6890—Max Dorner
6349—Jacob Herman
Involuntary cases.
7522—Rosemont Elec Tr Co
6983—Braun, Lampel & Co
7645—Charles Cohen
7648—John Brannigan.
7694—Marks, Friedman
Motions.
In re Ezra R. Champion
In re John H. Lochmann
In re Thomas P. Kerwin
In re Isaac L. Singer
In re Spiegel & Rosenberg
In re Rex Wine and Liquor Co
In re Isidor Magid
In re Adrea Amendola
In re Moles Fashion and Pattern Co
In re Freedman & Sachs
In re Horowitz & Son
In re Bingham & Co.
In re Senner & Silverman

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 30.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigation motions.

1—Schweinberger vs Ehrich
2—Harrison vs Village of New Brighton
214—Same vs same
3—Frost vs Perrin
4—McAdams vs McAdams
5—Volmer vs Supreme Lodge, &c
6—In re Walbridge & Co
7—Weil vs Cent Veh Co
8—Dimick vs Olsen
9—In re Marest
10—Ackerman vs Tine
11—Hilden vs Bullard
12—Levy vs Fleischman
13—Wells vs Met St Ry
14—Blanchard vs Ingersoll
15—Kremer vs Jacobs
16—Same vs same
17—In re Estes
18—In re North Amer. Fire Ins Co
19—Decker vs Rayner
20—People, &c, vs Rizzo
204—Same vs same
21—Steubing vs Bernstein
22—McKiernan vs Hansen
224—Same vs same
23—Same vs same
24—Same vs Universal
244—Same vs same
25—Same vs same
254—In re 106th St
26—Same vs same
27—Same vs same
28—Same vs same
29—Platt vs Elias
30—Richter vs Marshall
31—Perry vs Woltman
32—In re Jacobs
33—Shaw vs Cramp
34—In re Mayor, &c
35—In re Kuhn
36—Fuller vs Downing
37—Ward vs Naughton
38—Wilson vs Bowles
39—Seymour vs Walker
394—Same vs same
40—Reich vs Cochran
41—Munzio
Zoological Society
42—Bush vs Bush
43—Epstein vs Epstein
44—Estate of Grant
45—Brown vs Bieler
46—Ryer vs Rae
47—First Asher, &c, Association vs Friedman
48—Fine vs Jackson
49—Lorge vs Consol N Bank

Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on—1341—Otis Elevator Co. vs. Dusenbury. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV. and V.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Peremptory calendar. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate. At 10 A M

John J. Jones
At 10:30 A M
Elizabeth G. Smith-Cliff
Jesse Miller Lee
Ellen McDonald
Alex Lott
Aplona Schmidt
Julia A Moore

Patrick Collins
Ann Lamb
Wm Johnson
Sarah Small
At 2:30 P M
Alice Kane
Alfred P Oakley
Barbara Debold
Wm A Owen

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will. Case on—2037—Amelia Harris.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownell Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions set down at 11 A. M. Non-contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Iselin for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Wm B Froehlich
2—Charles Feckendorf
3—Rose Wilson
4—Thomas Wilson
4—Jacob Cohen
5—Abraham Israel
Jacob Rosenberg
Moe Polatchek
Milton Guttman
6—Paul Di Pietro
7—Alexander Myer
8—Vincenzo Galileo
9—Samuel Stein
10—Mary Marx
11—Isaac Meyer
12—Thomas Chambers
13—Harry Cohen
14—John McKenney
John Kelly
Michael Collins
Joseph Burns
15—Samuel Guner
16—Francesco Dorato
17—John Fox
Edward Lewis
18—Jacob Wittskob
19—Michael Pochomowitz

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Kernochan for the People.

1—Frank Furlong.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.

1—Jacob M Young
2—Carl Mesenter
Siegfried Kurzer
Annie Kaplan
8—Oscar Ackert
Ferdinando Cappariell
David Manas
Sam Lubitz
5—Moses J Jackson
6—George Kopp

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Kip vs. Hollingsworth—William J. A. McKim.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Russell Sage vs. Lyman S. Andrews et al.—Leonard J. Wyeth, Jr.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Samuel Kessler vs. Martin J. McDonnell et al.—H. C. S. Stimpson.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Monday, Jan. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Burr, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

3320—Cruse vs B H R R
3340—Uhcarn vs same
6284—Eck-vs Press Pub Co
9278—Cummings vs Kenny
3199—Wolfo vs B H R R
6431—Whelan vs same
2056—Farley vs Nassau Brewery
2488—Randolph vs Met St R R
11027—Humphreys vs Walsh
6427—Duffy vs B H R R
6444—Norton vs same
6459—Janson vs same
3677—McCuen vs Thorn
4124—Price vs N Y & Boston Dispaten
3761—O'Hagan vs Butler
4339—Adams vs Lawson
11372—Schutte vs Strousinsky
5854—Deppert vs B H R R
3408—Bianchi vs Star Co
3467—Same vs Evening Journal
4286—Parlington vs Washburn
4574—Gottlieb vs Nat. Enameling Co

535—Lent vs 3d Av R R
6474—Smith vs Interurban St R R
6477—Duffy vs B H R R
6479—Crowley vs same
6966—Stewart vs same
6969—Phillips vs Uptegrove
9670, 6671—Corbett vs Clark Automatic Scales
6736—Volkens vs City of New York
6774—McGown vs B H R R
10280—Richmond vs Arnhold
6032—Wolcnsky vs Drisler
11222—Tilden vs Board of Education
3803—Ferguson vs Long Island R R
478—Tandy vs Duff
9702—Ahrens vs Ewing
6686—Riley vs Davenport
6488—Von Glahn vs B H R R
6492—Keegan vs same
6501, 6502—Oliver vs Mason

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

6502 Vilhaur vs Kline
6504—Mitchell vs B H R R
6505—Halstead vs Pullman
1897—Smith vs Stern
6458—Hay vs B H R R
6506—Ream vs same
6507—McKiernan vs Same
6508—Seldenman vs Met St R R
6509—Terwilliger vs City of New York
6515—Nelson vs Met St R R
6514—Sarda vs City of New York
6517—Wilson vs Ward & Co
6518—MacDonald vs B H R R
9036—V & O Press Co vs Lehman
11454—Bernstein vs Willinsky
5616, 5617—Von Essen vs Liebman's Sons' Brewery
11508—Iron Clad Co vs Steffen
2037—Williams vs Wright
6432—Collins vs O'Grady

910—Eastern Brewery vs Lorenzo
11385—De Lavante vs Jaros
11706—Froelich vs Schneider
11723—Keenan, Jr., vs same
11751—Michaels vs same
11769—Sanders vs Union Ry
11885—Browdy vs Cregan
11894—Lockwood vs Dillenbeck
11895—Robinson vs Cranford & McNamee
11922—Levenson vs Klausner
11992—Eaton vs B H R R
12015—O'Doherty vs Postal Telegraph Co
12030—Coleman vs N Y City R R
11947—Seibel vs Mutual Milk Co
12014—Betts vs Abraham et al.
10324—Wahrman vs City of New York
10641½—Buddendick vs Order of Prosperity
4137—Zaufe vs Mullins & Son

Highest number reached on regular call, 6518.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—No day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Galjon
Same vs Bruno
Same vs Lauria
Same vs Wilson
Same vs Brown
Same vs Maroni

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

2771—Herman vs B H R R
275—Winterbottom vs City of N Y
287—Olsen vs Henderson
294—Steinberg vs Wolf Co
295—Hertzberg vs same

2801—Moore vs B H R R
2802—Verner vs Seligman
131—Dillon vs Faris
108—Kerrigan vs Faris
132—Kroenke vs Bullwinkel
245—Martens, vs Tiedemann

2804—Campbell vs Schlatterbeck
275—Brother vs Fuchs.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

2802—Verner vs Seligman
6427—Duffy vs B H R R
6444—Norton vs same
6459—Janson vs same
3677—McCuen vs Thorn
4124—Price vs N Y & Boston Dispaten
3761—O'Hagan vs Butler
4339—Adams vs Lawson
11372—Schutte vs Strousinsky
5854—Deppert vs B H R R
3408—Bianchi vs Star Co
3467—Same vs Evening Journal
4286—Parlington vs Washburn
4574—Gottlieb vs Nat. Enameling Co

Highest number reached on general calendar, 975.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 30.

299—Gower vs West El R R Co
265—Brady vs Forsyth, Jr.
221—Nacy vs City of Yonkers
284—Dabuhn vs Lines.
206—Leonard vs N Y City Ry Co
206—Manning vs Korwin
301—Craft vs Kerwin and another

305—Owens vs City of New Rochelle
—Starbuck vs Parker
45—Hanlon vs Potter
311—Fitzgerald vs Yonkers R R
313—Siegel vs Dinonno
314—Wasiesko vs Yonkers R R
170—Cole vs Scarles

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Charles S. Whittlesey has been appointed special agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York for North and South Dakota, with headquarters at Fargo.

Charles F. Mitchell, Metropolitan Manager of the Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, and William G. Whilden, Secretary of the Eagle Fire Company of this city, have been elected members of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

The German Insurance Company of Freeport, which controls the Western Underwriters' Association of Chicago, has decided to change the name of the latter concern to the German National Insurance Company of Illinois.

Twenty-six fire insurance companies, which have filed their annual statements with the Massachusetts State Insurance Department, are quoted by The Insurance Press as showing an average ratio of losses to premium of 49.1 per cent.

The Eagle Fire Company of New York has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Pennsylvania, and has appointed John K. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, its special agent in that State, and Stone, Matthews & Co., its Philadelphia agents. The Eagle elected these officers last week: President—Theodore H. Price; Vice President—McVille E. Ingalls, Jr.; Secretary and Manager Underwriter—William G. Whilden, and Assistant Secretary—S. S. Walstrum.

Fire underwriters are hoping that an agreement may be reached with the Attorney General of Arkansas by which the penalties provided by the King Anti-Compact bill may be suspended, pending decision as to the constitutionality of the measure. Attorneys to whom the companies have referred copies of the bill say that it can be successfully attacked, but the companies must have time to secure a hearing unless some such agreement can be reached.

The Atlas Assurance Company of London has withdrawn from the State of Tennessee because of its heavy fire loss ratio there.

A tabulation compiled by H. L. Hiscock, special agent of the Aetna, shows that there were ten losses on street railway car barns in New England in 1904, amounting to $225,405, and that there were twenty-nine losses during the past ten years, with a total loss of $747,914.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Oklahoma prohibiting surety and guarantee companies from doing business there.

A committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association has recommended against a proposed form on merchandise storage in railway terminals and warehouses, storage warehouses, and steamboat docks, providing that "loss is to be adjusted and settled on the basis of the market value of the goods at the time of 'the disaster.'" The committee holds that this violates the rule of the association which forbids the use of any adjustment clause which does away with the conditions of the policy.

ABSORB HAMILTON COUNTY.

To Consolidate It with Fulton to Save Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—It is announced here to-day by the Republican Committeemen of Hamilton and Fulton Counties, speaking with the consent of Timothy L. Woodruff, that Hamilton County will be wiped off the map within a short time. The vast wilderness county, containing 1,100,000 acres, will become part of Fulton County.

Behind the movement are such big non-resident taxpayers as J. Pierpont Morgan, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, H. Walter Webb, the William C. Whitney estate, Timothy L. Woodruff, the Collis P. Huntington estate, and several other New York owners of large tracts of Adirondack lands. These owners have long been complaining of the excessive taxes due to supporting an expensive County Government. By uniting with Fulton County the non-resident land owners and the 5,000 resident land owners of Hamilton County would have their taxes halved and their county business conducted with dispatch.

Word came here to-day from Camp Kill Kare, where Mr. Woodruff is entertaining a party of political friends, that the department of the State which have the final decision in matters of taxation are wholly in approval of the merger and are ready to act upon the matter at once. The merger will make Fulton County the largest county in the State.

ALLEGED CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Protests Resurrected After Ten Years Found to be Wrongly Dated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Disclosures were made in a hearing here yesterday before Gen. T. S. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers, who came from New York to hold it, that will probably result in action by the United States District Attorney.

The hearing was on a claim by Teller Brothers, importers of tobacco, for refunds of duties amounting to about $25,600 on 345 bales of Sumatra wrapper tobacco, imported early in 1890, under the tariff law of 1883. The reason for the long delay in trying it disclosed a peculiar condition of laxity formerly existing in the Collector's office here.

There were three protests, and one of them was properly stamped as having been received in the Collector's office in July, 1890. The other two were not stamped, but the importers and their brokers swore that they were filed at the same time. C. D. Lawrence, assistant counsel for the Treasury Department, developed the fact that the papers were found in the desk of the man who was protest clerk at that time, after his resignation from the service in 1900, the discovery being made by his successor. Mr. Lawrence also proved by printer's marks on the two unstamped protests that the forms on which they were written had been printed more than a year after the date on which it was alleged they were filed.

An attempt to get the letter books of the importers and the brokers in evidence was unsuccessful, it being alleged that they were burned three years ago in a warehouse fire.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fancy Labels Pay Duty as Embroideries—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser De Vries, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by A. Steinhardt & Brother of New York against the classification as embroideries at 60 per cent. of cotton labels with elaborately embroidered initials. The importers claimed that they were dutiable at 50 cents a pound and 30 per cent. as cotton labels, but Mr. De Vries holds that they must pay 60 per cent. under the paragraph providing that no textile fabric embroidered by hand or machinery shall pay a less rate than that imposed on embroideries of the same material.

Protests overruled yesterday were those of D. S. McMullen, Chicago; R. S. Wheeler, San Francisco; Wilfred Schade & Co., (two.) St. Louis, and Burr & Hardwick and others, N. Abo Samra & Co., A. Steinhardt & Brother, (two.) R. F. Downing & Co., A. T. Pattison, P. K. Wilson & Son, J. Kridel, Sons & Co., Jed Frye & Co., A. Haider & Co. and others, Weiller & Sons and others, A. Steinhardt & Brother and others, the Syndicate Trading Company, and J. S. Plummer & Co., New York. Protests sustained were by John Farwell & Co., Chicago, and Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis. Protests partially sustained were by the American Import Company, San Francisco; Louis Brody, Philadelphia, and Neuss Hesslein & Co., A. J. Guanz, the R. B. Maclea Company, and Salinger & Co. and others, New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RICHARD A. O'BRIEN.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $5,500 against Richard A. O'Brien, doing business as the Michigan and Ohio Hay Company, with offices in the Hay Exchange, at Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, Manhattan, and at Palmer's Dock, North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, in favor of the First National Bank of Allegan, Mich., for money loaned between March 13 and July 30, 1904, and on three notes. The attachment was granted on allegations that he had abandoned his offices and left the State, leaving debts unpaid. He was formerly in business in Allegan, and moved to this city about eight months ago. It was said that his office in the Hay Exchange had been closed for the past ten days.

J. P. HAMBLEN, JR., AND ARTHUR J. HAMBLEN.—A deficiency judgment for $18,521 was entered yesterday against Joseph P. Hamblen, Jr., and Arthur J. Hamblen in favor of Richard Webber, growing out of the auction sale of the leasehold of the property at 123 to 129 West Forty-fourth Street. The Hamblens conducted the place as the Hotel Gerard three years ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS FUTTERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Futterman, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 522 Willis Avenue, by the following creditors: Louis Aaronson, $300; Frank Mankiewitz, $250, and Felix Philips, $225. It is alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments to creditors to prefer them, and since Jan. 12 removed and concealed a large part of his assets. The amount of stock and fixtures left in the store is said to be about $2,500.

TEIMAN & WIENER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Teiman & Wiener, who did business as the Liberty Clothing Company at 225 Mercer Street, show liabilities $4,787 and assets $1,500, consisting of machinery, $600 and accounts $900. Among the creditors are the Eclipse Woolen Mills, $2,085; John Teiman, $1,000, and Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., $305. Leon Wiener has individual debts of $500.

HENRY F. NATEMEYER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Thomas D. Hewitt receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Henry F. Natemeyer, grocer, of 2,283 Broadway.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADELAMOVITZ, Samuel—A. B. Simon.. $89
COHEN, Max L.—E. R. Hankins and another 110
CORLEY, Peter—A. E. White and another 50
CASEY, Joseph F., and John J. Long—Candee, Smith & Howland Company.. 98
CO., Cleveland W.—Manhattan Collecting Company 84
COX, Chester C.—A. D. Meloy 248
COX, Chester C.—H. F. Albers, costs.... 117
DAVIS, Lewis D. and Mary—C. P. Kinney 286
DAVIS, Lewis D. and Mary—C. P. Kinney 427
DARLINGTON, Thelena A.—S. Brestecktzer 183
DUGGAN, Bernard—J. E. Nichols and another 51
DURKIN, Luke J.—W. H. Hussey and another 357
FREED, James S.—Boorum & Pease Company 379
FURBER, John M.—A. Le Moult..... 1,423

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,

238 FIFTH AVENUE.

ON FREE VIEW

BEGINNING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6,

Annoucement of an Important Public Sale.

The undersigned has been instructed by the owner of this collection,

MR. S. NISHIMURA,

A WELL KNOWN NATIVE COLLECTOR OF

TOKIO, JAPAN,

TO SELL AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE, ON THE AFTERNOONS OF

Wed., Thurs., Fri., February 8, 9, 10, at 2 o'clock,

the valuable old Carvings in wood and metals, Chinese Porcelains, Embroideries, Japanese Firearms and rare Antique Iron Armor and Masks, Temple Ornaments, Buddhistic Images, Lacquer Cabinets, &c.

ALSO A COLLECTION OF

Old Japanese Screens, Paintings and Illustrated Books.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION BY

MR. TOZO TAKAYANAGI,

41 UNION SQUARE,

or WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE

E. F. EBLE STOCK

AND PRIVATE COLLECTION

AT THE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5TH AV.,

the sale will continue of the notable collection of

ANTIQUES,

the stock and private collection of Mr. E. F. Eble. This stock and collection represent the result of thirty-five years' collecting in this country and in Europe. The sale will continue until February 4th, beginning each day at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.—A well-stocked and good-paying machinist's business for sale at a bargain; fitted up with latest patterns of machinery, possessing a good trade and a guaranteed income from one or two large concerns; employing five hands steadily; can be purchased for about three thousand dollars; the stock is worth more than this; a young and energetic machinist will interest himself can build up a splendid income. Address Machinist, Box 755, New York Post Office.

$500,000 Trust Company for Central Manhattan Business District; any part of capital stock subscription for $50,000 or over considered. Box 119 Times Office.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

to buy an established printing plant, running seven job presses; this plant is well-paying, has been so in the past, and bids fair to continue so if in hands of the right people; will have good reasons for selling; party or parties meaning business full particulars will be given. Address N. L. Y., Box 215 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

"Corporation Making" sent free, explaining advantages of incorporation.
UNITED STATES CORPORATION COMPANY, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

Excellent foundation for good property in special commercial field; large circulation, substantial advertising, opportunity to enter publishing business; $8,000. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

Subscriber, having control of extensive timber lands, coal, and copper mines; wants partner with $2,000; great property for English or New York stock company. V., Box 309 Times Main Office.

Wanted—Publisher with taste for sporting proposition; property already making excellent money, but capable of large development; $50,000; terms. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

Lawyer handles legal matters, contingent fees, collections specialty, your debts discharged in bankruptcy; consultation at office free. Lawyer, 1,150 Times Uptown.

Printing office, showing profit $50.00 weekly, wants practical man, half interest, $1,000 cash; trial given; references exchanged. Box G 110 Times Downtown.

Reliable young man wants Christian partner, with capital, to increase established fruit and confectionery business; state references, age, amount. Frank, Box 188 Times.

A splendid opportunity for an energetic man to secure an established carpet and oilcloth department in a department store. Box 1,010 Times, Harlem.

Restaurant, $800; excellent location; chance for live man; good business; regular dinner, 25c. Call, after 2 P. M., 41 East 20th St.

Investor will advance help on legacies on undivided interests in estates, &c. L. Knight, Apartment A, Westminster Hotel.

A—Partner wanted, with capital, to push a patent (now on the market) covering the United States. B. C., 247 6th Av.

Several first-class liquor stores in best location of Brooklyn to let. Inquire 31 Belvidere St., Brooklyn.

Partner wanted with $5,000, half interest; established elevator manufactory. Stetson, Box 126 Times Downtown.

High-grade printing; quick, clean, and prompt. Crestwood Press, 1,412 5th Av., near 116th.

For Sale—Cheap, to close an estate, cafe and restaurant. L. S. Gove, 1 Broadway, New York City.

To let for business purposes, 164 5th Av., front office; also desk room.

A lady, wishing to retire, would sell her business; established 1885. J. W. R., 1,304 B'way.

GUMBLETON, Henry A., and Bronx Bath Company—Ellis Company..... 513
GUTMAN, Arthur—R. H. Conway..... 95
GRAFF, Nathan—E. Sanders, M. D..... 38
HAMBLEN, Joseph P. J. and Arthur J. —R. Weber..... 18,521
HEINE, Morris Blenio Fireproofing Company..... 368
THE BRONX BATH COMPANY—A. D. Chew..... 120
J. A. FOSTER & CO.—L. Harburger..... 2,177
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Murray..... 897
OAKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY —C. Mueller..... 3,126
NEW YORK CONTRACTING AND Trucking Company—E. H. Boccleri..... 2,189
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMpany of New York—A. O'Connell, costs 139
BRONX BATH COMPANY—G. Taylor.. 380
J. A. FOSTER & CO.—H. J. Rosenblad.. 1,814
JOSEPHY, Henry—Yorkville Paper Company..... 476
KRIMKO, Joseph and Jacob—S. Kahn and another..... 159
LONG, John—Candee, Smith & Howland Company..... 98
LAWSON, Harry A. and Christina—E. Rosenberg and another..... 114
MEYER, Ferdinand—E. Johnson..... 55
McLLEN, Nathan C.—Rushmore Realty Corporation..... 198
McCURT, Peter F.—C. J. Gallagher.... 736
McCANN, William E.—T. F. J. Hannan 36
RICE, Charles W., and Arnold Schmitz —Oliver Typewriter Company..... 251
ROONEY, Rose—H. P. Levandowski.... 43
SPRAGUE, Henry L., Allen Wardwell, Howard Van Sinderen, Hall P. McCullough, and Arthur L. Meyer—R. M. Boynton, costs..... 135
URBANSKY, Alfred—G. P. Shirner and another, costs..... 88
URBANSKY, Alfred—M. J. Hand, costs 91
WATKINS, Louis E.—J. A. Kraemer and another..... 163
WETTERER, Joseph—J. Corbett..... 89
WALL, Philip T.—B. Wasserman Company..... 35
WOOLSEY, Le Grand and Mary H.—Seymour & Co..... 368

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

MEGRAW, Robert H.—M. H. Boutroy and another, June 20, 1903..... $172
THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURnal Publishing Company—E. B. Welsh, Jan. 19, 1904..... 157
THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURnal Publishing Company—E. B. Welsh, Jan. 28, 1905..... 178
THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURnal Publishing Company—E. B. Welsh, June 11, 1903..... 20,550
EPSTEIN, Joseph and Edwin L.—A. Kaplan, Nov. 20, 1904..... 374
RATH, Henry C.—J. F. Negreen, Nov. 2, 1904..... 123
GLOKNER, Gertrude—S. M. Mun and another, Nov. 27, 1899..... 105
READ, Ira B.—Harlem Club of New York City, April 24, 1894..... 77
TRAVIS, Edmund J. and John—Goodyear Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, Sept. 24, 1898..... 112

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham; J. J. Henry, Denver.

WOLCOTT—Capt. E. Hellbrede, Glasgow; Arthur Seymour, London; H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Chicago.

BRESLIN—H. E. Heacock, Manila; W. J. Young, Seattle.

MANHATTAN—R. E. Craig, New Orleans; G. La Coste, Denver; L. Rienzi, Milano.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. W. Corson, Grand Rapids; J. W. Boyce, Sioux Falls.

ALBEMARLE—E. Ahuja, Chile.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. R. Clayton, United States Army.

KENSINGTON—C. M. Baum, United States Navy.

ASTOR—George H. Hartwell, Houston; H. Hamilton, Cairo, Egypt; A. L. Huntt, Richmond; G. Hillier, London.

AUCTION SALES.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO" "BUT BALMY AS JUNE"

A SELECT CRUISE

TO THE

West Indies

BY THE PALATIAL S. S.

Prinzessin Victoria Luise

FROM N. Y. MARCH 7, 1905.

Arrive at / Stay

Arrive at	Stay
Nassau	6 hours
Havana	38 hours
Santiago	10 hours
Kingston	36 hours
San Juan	36 hours
St. Thomas	11 hours
Bridgetown	12 hours
Fort de France	8 hours
St. Pierre	4 hours
Hamilton	24 hours

Rates $150 Upward

A few good Rooms still vacant for the February 24 cruise.

TO THE

Azores, Madeira

CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN, ALGERIA, SICILY AND ITALY

BY THE PALATIAL S. S.

Prinzessin Victoria Luise

FROM N. Y. APRIL 4, 1905.

24 Days—Rates $90 and Upward.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

Hamburg-American Line,

33-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIP TO

Carnival of the Mardi Gras.

NEW ORLEANS MARCH 6TH & 7TH.

Southern Pacific

SPECIAL EXCURSION. **$70.00**

INCLUDES ALL EXPENSES.

Steamship Proteus leaves New York March 1st at noon.

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

DIRECT SAILINGS

FEB. 8-11, MAR. 15-28, APRIL 5-22.

New Steamships. Average trip, 14 days. Saloon Accommodations, $55 to $75.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

Owing to the severe weather this sale was postponed until

MONDAY, JANUARY 30,

and following days during the entire week, making this the

Last Week of the Assignee's Sale at Public Auction.

By order of A. Rutherford, Assignee. Fromme Brothers, Attorneys.

FIELD & VOLZ, IMPORTERS,

15 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

C. H. LUENGENE, Auctioneer,

Will Sell from 1 to 5 o'Clock P. M.

The balance of the magnificent stock of Oil Paintings, Bronze Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, Miniatures, Carved Ivories, Royal Sevres, Porcelains; Ancient Capo di Monte, Rouen, old Pewter, Copper, Brass, Sheffield Plate, Sterling Silver, Hammered Dutch Brass Kenzerlin, Louis XIV. Furniture, Fish, Game, and Punch Sets, Engraved and Cut Glass, odd, quaint, and beautiful things from Oriental and Continental Europe.

Animal Heads, Clocks—Old English Chimes Regulators, Chronometers, Traveling, French and Swiss movements. Bronze Electric Fixtures.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,

Auctioneer,

WILL SELL TO-MORROW,

Monday, January 30th,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

ON PREMISES,

36 E 67th St.,

BY ORDER OF

J. BACHARACH, ESQ.,

ON ACCOUNT OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, ALL OF HIS MAGNIFICENT FURNISHINGS CONTAINED THEREIN.

DRAWING ROOM—Louis XVI. and Empire rich hand-carved gold parlor suites. Handsome curio cabinets. Very fine bronzes, pedestals, etc. Rare collection of about 40 Cape de Monte jars. Royal Worcester, Crown Derby, and other potteries. Limoge Enamels, fine German Ivories, Royal Vienna, etc.

SOHMER BIJOU BABY GRAND PIANO, IN PERFECT CONDITION.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS by some of the foremost American artists of renown.

FINE LACE CURTAINS AND RICH DRAPERIES THROUGHOUT.

DINING ROOM—Very handsome solid mahogany dining room suite complete, including crystal and china cabinets. A large collection of very fine table crystal cut glass, china, silver, and Sheffield plate. A collection of OLD ARMS. Handsome Ellicott Westminster chimes. Hall clocks.

BEDROOMS in Colonial Mahogany and Bird's-eye Maple, Modern Mahogany bureaus, chiffoniers, dressing tables, etc. Heavy double and single twin brass beds, bedding, etc. Bisques, engravings, etc. All pier and mantel mirrors throughout. All chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC CARPETS throughout. Fine Marvin fire-proof safe.

Kitchen, Breakfast Room, and Servants' Quarters.

Catalogues at house morning of sale.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Route from

New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:30 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:25 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pints

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Certainly not in ten years has the real estate market reached a degree of general activity to be compared with that now prevailing. There have been times when "big things" have been more numerous, as was the case three or four years ago, following the early exploitation of the realty corporation idea, and there have been times, such as during 1903 and the early part of last year, when some particular branch of small trading—speculation in old tenements, for instance—has grown to surprising volume. To-day there is little gossip as to where the next "movement" may be expected, this being the approved form of inquiry in any effort to locate a neighborhood promising large and quick profits. There are a dozen different "movements," and when one operator appears within a single week as the buyer of a Harlem block front on Upper Seventh Avenue, a Thirty-fourth Street building, and the site for a new business structure on Lafayette Place, it is enough to show that the professional element does not lack opportunities, but, on the other hand, is having some difficulty in keeping up with the procession.

Fifth Avenue and that now famous block on Thirty-fourth Street have yielded new and interesting developments almost daily. Jefferson M. Levy has sold 325 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street. On West Thirty-fourth Street, the new corporation headed by Warner Van Norden, which had already bought Nos. 13, 33, and 35, added the twelve-story Century building to its holdings, and Samuel Green acquired No. 43 for what is said to have been the highest price yet paid in the block. There have also been closed two other Thirty-fourth Street deals, the details of which are still withheld, and the announcement of which will doubtless create more new records.

The various neighborhoods of vacant property speculation have shown unusual signs of activity within the last few days. Even the Bronx, which has been enjoying a brief period of rest since the excitement of last Fall, was represented with the sale of seventy lots at Westchester Avenue, Fox and Simpson Streets to the American Real Estate Company. Washington Heights has witnessed a larger amount of buying than at any time since the apparent rediscovery of the section at the time of the Subway opening. That the apartment house is to be the predominant type of structure in the building up of this territory is very generally conceded, but it has never been more surely indicated than by the recent purchase of seven lots on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, with the accompanying announcement that the ten dwellings now on the property will be torn down to make way for apartments. Throughout the upper end of Harlem, along Lenox, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues, there exists a steady demand for vacant property, and a correspondingly good market for completed structures.

Justice Leventritt's decision regarding the erection of tenements on lots over 100 feet in depth, running through from one street to another, emphasizes the need of some amendment of the Tenement House law in this particular. As it stands, the law calls for the improvement of any such lot with two separate structures having between them a yard twenty-four feet in depth, running across the full width of the lot. In other words, the owner of a lot, say, 105 feet deep, running through from one street to another, cannot improve it as profitably as he could on ordinary inside lot of the same size, and lots of two frontages is certainly worth less with 105 feet of depth than it would be if it were only 100. Before a commission in condemnation proceedings not long ago testimony was given by an expert with knowledge of this section of the tenement house law, that certain lots, 103 feet deep, extending through from one street to another, were worth $20,000, and furthermore that were it not for that extra three feet he would estimate their value at $28,000.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Max Marx has bought out the interest of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company in the Dyckman Tract properties bought by Mr. Marx and the company last Fall and since then held by them jointly. Several hundred lots, valued at about $750,000, are involved in the deal. Among the properties are the James Methgen tract of about seventy-two lots on the west side of Broadway, just north of Dyckman Street, and about 140 lots in the blocks bounded by Broadway, Sherman, and Nagle Avenues and Elwood Street. In both many small parcels in the same neighborhood and farther north.

Deal for Factory on Mott Street.

The Ruhland & Whiting Company has sold to Paul Beinlich the seven-story factory at 103 and 105 Mott Street, 50 by 100.

Operators Buy 192d Street Plot.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Klein & Jackson a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Marsh estate has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Rim's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Knap & Co. have sold for George William Mellenthin the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 150 feet west of Broadway, 100 by 99.11, to a client for improvement.

Darby, Short, Bond and Trust Company the southeast corner of Nagle Avenue and Hawthorne Street, running through to Tenth Avenue, a plot 150 by 125.10 and irregular, to John Lever.

Duff & Brown have sold for John P. Leo to S. Citron 468 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a three-story single flat, 25 by 65 by 100.

Other Purchases on the Heights.

Leo Salomon and Arthur Greenbaum have sold for A. N. Bendheim to Jackson & Stern the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 300 feet east of Broadway.

Schneider & Buchsbaum have bought the lot, 25 by 129, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue.

The Northwestern Realty Company has bought from D. Eagan the plot, 50 by 100, at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Leo Salomon and Arthur Greenbaum have sold for Albert Doctor to Jackson & Stern the plot of five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 200 feet west of Broadway.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought from the Deane Realty Company the southeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, a plot 100 by 110.

Quick Turn with 59th Street Parcel.

Frederick T. Barry has resold for Mayer S. Auerbach to Alfred B. Dunn the business building 121 East Fifty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Resale of Lenox Avenue Corner.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 100 by 100, to Louis and Benjamin Nieberg, through the Randolph-Backer Company. This completes the resale of the property purchased from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Schneidler & Buchsbaum have sold the plot 125 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to Ravitch Brothers, who have resold it to the Unique Realty Company.

M. J. Levinson has sold for London & Meyrash to a Mr. Siegel the plot 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 250 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager bought from the Broadway-Reliance Realty Company the plot 100 by 125 at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Bielman & Co. have sold for Blumenkrohn & Friendlich to M. Stern one of the five six-story apartment houses, each 40 by 90.11, now being erected on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues.

Buyer for 43th Street House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for J. Pierrepont Edwards the four-story private dwelling 12 East Forty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5. The asking price was $100,000.

Eighth Avenue Corners Change Hands.

Max Marx has bought from Henry O'Neill, through Hall J. How & Co., the five five-story flats 2,410 to 2,418 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, each 20 by 100.

Godfrey B. Moore has sold for a client to Mrs. Ella Gliskey 254 and 256 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, adjoining the corner of Eighth Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.11, known as the Larchmont. The price is reported at about $74,000.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Shapiro & Portman the five-story double flat 203 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles E. Ellis has sold 145 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 34.6 by 100.11, for about $62,000.

John R. Davidson, in conjunction with William A. White & Son, has sold for Warren Carhart to Elizabeth Hugart the five-story single flat 92 West One Hundred and Third Street.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Charles L. Greenmall the three-story dwelling, 14.6 by 100, at 174 West Sixty-fourth Street, to Mrs. Fannie T. Law.

Louis Becker has leased for Mrs. M. A. Newman of Brooklyn 528 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to A. Gancher of Passaic, N. J.

West Sixteenth Street Purchase.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Bridget Crowe the three-story brick building, with store, 263 West Sixteenth Street, 12.8 by 80, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

William P. Rooney has sold for Herbert Darling 458 and 460 West Fifty-second Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Estate Sells Park Avenue Corner.

John J. Cody has sold for the Jacob Bookman estate to the Glen Realty Company five five-story flats at the southwest corner of Ninety-third Street and Park Avenue, on plot 100.8 by 105.

J. Kushner has sold the northeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street for A. Muller to a client.

Sigmund Levy has bought from Leonhard Greim 219 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story flat, 25 by —.

The Berman Realty Company have resold for the Roosevelt Construction and Realty Company nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 225 by 99.11.

Charles Hoerlein has bought for a client from Herman Lenz three four-story brownstone dwelling flats, 321 to 325 East Seventy-seventh Street, on plot 75 by 102.

Schneidler & Buchrach have sold 313 East Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Reid & Murphy have sold for George J. Stier and Emma S. Reedt, executors, 308 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story double tenement.

Leases in Maiden Lane Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased two-thirds of a floor in the 20 Maiden Lane Building, now in course of construction, for Samuel F. Myers, the owner, to Samuels, Cornwall & Stevens, insurance brokers. They have also leased offices in the same building to Bernheim & Beer and the New York Standard Watch and Chronometer Company. The second floor of the building has been rented to Hammel, Highlander & Co.

The same brokers also negotiated the sale of the lease for L. F. Weisman of his store in the Morton Building, at 114 Nassau Street, together with Aries Wegner. This lease has a number of years to run, and the aggregate rental amounts to about $30,000.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

William Stonebridge has sold for Charles M. Preston, receiver for the New York Building Loan and Banking Company, the two-story frame dwelling 2,141 Hughes Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, to Henry M. Powell, a plot, 94 by 70, at the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also, for John and Ellen Fawls, two lots on the north side of Garden Street, 240 feet east of Prospect Avenue; also, to Birthold Dietz, a lot on the west side of Hughes Avenues, 187 feet south of Pelham Avenue.

Wolff Burland has bought the two lots at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The Ruhland & Whiting Company has sold a plot on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 26 by 103, for William H. Dewender to Anton Boecker, owner of the adjoining property.

W. L. Humphries has sold for William B. Lowe 10 E. 125th Street the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of Buchanan Place, one west of Grand Avenue.

William B. Lowe has sold the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 48 by 100.

H. C. Naylor has sold for William R. Lowe three lots, 75 by 100, on the east side of Grand Avenue, 25 feet south of North Street.

Max Schneider has sold for a Mr. Bernstein to Hugo Strauss 6.3 and 6.5 Caldwell Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 110; also, to an investor 758 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a new five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

H. L. Phelps has sold for a Mrs. Sconner 501 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 100; also, resold for Deutsch & Roedner, 662 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. Kletcher, the two four-story triple flats 815 and 817 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 100; also, for a Mr. Freedman, 963 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. Giraud, the new five-story flat 932 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, on lot 54 by 71.6.

The Hoffheck Investment, Savings and Loan Company has sold to William Joseph the two-story frame dwelling 2,383 Cumbreling Avenue, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.

The Sterling Realty Company has sold the plot 40 by 100 on the east side of Third Avenue, 87 feet north of St. Paul's Terrace to Lawson & Co., who will erect a five-story flat, with stores.

Schmeidler & Bacharach have bought the plot, 75 by 112, at 865 to 869 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

The Axelrad Realty Company has sold for various owners to Isidor and Samuel Wollheim the two blocks bounded by the south side of King's Bridge Road, Seton Avenue and Hill Avenue, comprising fifty-two lots.

New York Architects Successful.

Herbert D. Hale, Parker & Thomas have been successful, in competition with sixteen other architects, with their plans for the new thirteen-story office building to be erected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md. The structure will cover a plot 167 by 154, and will cost $2,000,000. The Baltimore building laws at present will not permit the carrying up of the structure to a greater height than thirteen stories. The lower part of the railroad company's new building will be made sufficiently strong, so that seven stories may be added to it at any future time.

Big Deal in Lots at Flushing.

Stuart Hirschman has bought from Senator William H. Reynolds of Brooklyn 197½ lots, known as Bowen Park, Flushing, L. I. Many of the lots are already improved with private dwellings. This property adjoins the land purchased a few weeks ago by the Queens Investing Company, of which Frank Tilford is President.

Buyer for Brooklyn Dwelling.

G. P. Truslow has sold the three-story brick dwelling on the north side of Wilson Street 80 feet east of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to E. Allen.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The leasing of the ground floor at 12 and 14 Vesey Street by the Auctioneers' Association, has been generally discussed in real estate circles in the light of its possible effect upon the present centre of down town real estate activity at Broadway and Liberty Street. Not a few of the auctioneers themselves are not overjoyed at the prospect of having the salesroom so far removed from their offices, but the committee having charge of the selection of the new quarters has apparently made the best of a troublesome situation.

The auction room, particularly with the insignificant amount of business transacted there nowadays, bears no very close relation to the other branches of the real estate business, and its removal does not seem likely to cause any great inconvenience. If the new room is well lighted and ventilated, it is safe to say that nobody familiar with the present stuffy quarters at 111 Broadway will object to the few blocks walk up to Vesey Street.

That the auctioneers have been unable to obtain a suitable place south of Fulton Street, indicates, however, that there will soon be little space left for real estate men in that section with which they have so long been identified, and while the new auction room may be for a time a sort of an outpost for the main real estate encampment, a few years will probably find it at the very centre of things.

This week's schedule of offerings contains several items of more than ordinary interest. To-morrow Auctioneer Hay will sell in partition the property shown in the following diagram, running through from Broadway to Mercer Street. The sale also covers a four-inch strip extending along the southerly side of the parcel near its Mercer Street end:

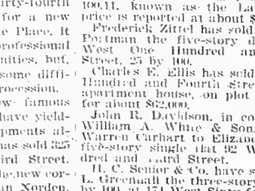

On Tuesday the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a four-story flat with stores, owned by the Hahn estate, will be offered by Samuel Goldsticker. Auctioneer Ingraham will put up the tenements 315 to 319 East Fourth Street, near Avenue C.

The Hotel Walcott, at 6 to 10 West Thirty-first Street, is one of the more prominent of the sales listed for Wednesday. The property will be sold under foreclosure at the stand of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., to satisfy a claim of about $425,000.

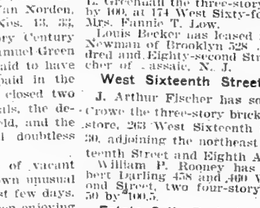

With the Subway on Elm Street, there is a growing amount of inquiry for property on that thoroughfare and on Centre Street, and several auction offerings in that immediate neighborhood are announced for the near future. The first of these is down for Wednesday of this week and involves the block front on the west side of Centre Street, between Walker and Canal Streets.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 334 mortgages for $8,829,533; of which 253, for $3,479,084, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $9,400, were at 5½ per cent.; 230, for $2,885,105, were at 5 per cent.; 42, for $1,087,459, were at 4½ per cent., and 7, for $968,500, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 250 mortgages for $3,518,736; of which 90, for $1,514,630, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $630,611, were at more, and 34, for $1,313,435, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN 30.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 499, w s, 98.11 ft n of Broome St, 19.10x200, running through to Mercer St, two five-story stone-front buildings, together with strip 146.4 ft by 4 inches along the southerly side of the foregoing; partition sale, George E. Morgan, referee.

89th St, 226 East, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Thomas J. L. McManus, referee. Due on judgment, $2,047; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

Lexington Av, 1,522, n w corner of 113th St, 20.11x75.8, four-story brick stable flat, with three stores; executors' sale.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

4th St, 312 to 320 East, n s, 150 ft e of Avenue C, 85.8x62.8x85.8x96, two six-story tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee. Due on judgment, $42,516; subject to two other mortgages for $20,000.

By James L. Kennedy.

88th St, 147 West, n s, 391 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.8x100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee. Due on judgment, $18,256.

By James L. Wells.

Lot 46 on David B. Taylor's map of Westchester, being on the north side of Willow Lane, 25x150; foreclosure sale, J. Addison Young, referee. Due on judgment, $4,336.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Centre St, 151 to 155; Walker St, 105 and 108, and Canal St, 249, being the plot front on the west side of Centre St, between Walker and Canal Sts, 103.11x45.10 and irregular, two five-story brick buildings; executors' sale.

251 St, 313 East, n s, 104.1 ft e of 2d Av, 18.5x98.9, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee.

By Patrick Fisher, Mooney & Co.

31st St, 6 to 10 West, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 97x98.9, twelve-story brick and stone hotel; foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee. Due on judgment, $420,816; subject to other mortgages for $375,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Henry St, 94, s s, 125 ft w of Pike St, 25.4x100, leasehold, six-story front and five-story rear brick tenements; executors' sale.

24th St, 217 to 225 East, n s, 183.8 ft e of 2d Av, each 25.1x98.9, three four-story brick flats; executors' sale.

Prospect Av, w s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 75.1x86.7x75x89.6, vacant; foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee. Due on judgment, $8,372; subject to other mortgages for $10,500.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.
By Peter E. Meyer.

9th Av, 781, n w corner of 110th St, 25.5x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee. Due on judgment, $95,402.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broad St, 100 and 111, n e corner of Front St, 60x23.5x39.0x23.5; eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, Rger A. Pryor, referee. Due on judgment, $48,265.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.
By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Bleecker St, 127 to 133, n s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 100.1x100, two seven-story loft buildings; foreclosure sale, Abraham E. Lawrence, referee. Due on judgment, $191,372.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

114th St, s s, 135.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, for two six-story brick flats, 75x87.11; Paterno Brothers of 357 West 183d St, owners; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $280,000.

119th St, 116 and 118 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 33.4x87.10; E. Kurzok of 81 Walker St, owner; Herenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

41st St, 120 West, and 423 St, 128 West, for a six-story brick loft, 25x197.6; C. C. Shayne of 352 West End Av, owner; A. S. Gottlieb of 156 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

3d Av, e s, 164 ft n of 164th St, for a one-story brick store, 30x82; George Chappell of 851 Jackson Av, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Deane Place, e s, 75 ft s of Pierce Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Jacob Cohen, West Farms Road, owner; R. Sebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Jefferson St, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20x48; Edward J. Cahill, Morris Park Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

BOSTON POST ROAD, s e s, 100 ft s of West Farms to Westchester Road, 25x109; Margaretha Feldmann to Frank P. Holman. (mtg $1,500) 100

BOSTON POST ROAD, s e s, 109 ft s of West Farms to Westchester Road, 25x146; Frank P. Holman to Eliza Van Name. (mtg $6,300) 100

CRIMMINS AV, s e corner of Oak Terrace, 100x81.5; Samuel Zeitlin to Tannenbaum Land and Improvement Company. (mtg $7,500.) other consideration and 100

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 25x100; Abraham Green to Hyman Shapiro, ½ part, all title. (mtg $40,000) 100

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of 170th St, 57.4x100x48x100, (mtg $8,500;) Clinton Av, n w corner of 170th St, 2.4x100x30x100, (mtg $5,500;) Franklin Av, e s, 58.11 ft n of 170th St, 51x281x46.9x281; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another. (mtg $48,000) ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of 170th St, 57.4x100x48x100, (mtg $8,500;) Clinton Av, n w corner of 170th St, 2.4x100x30x100, (mtg $5,500;) Franklin Av, e s, 58.11 ft n of 170th St, 51x281x46.9x281; Ferdinand Hecht to Esther Eisenberg, other consideration and 100

INTERIOR LOT, 440 ft e of White Plains Road 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs w 109± n 100± w 109± to interior lot, 400 ft e of White Plains Road, 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs w 94± n 100± w 109± to Abraham B. Levy to George A. Devermann. ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of Oxford Place, 50x100; Leslie R. Palmer to Gus C. Odell. 100

LOT 282, map of Van Nest Park; Christian P. Koenig to Bella Ryttenberg, other consideration and ..... Nom.

LOTS 241 and 242, Block F, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Gerald C. Connor, executor, to William Reiner. (mtg $1,100) 1,210

LUDLOW ST, 117, w s, 25x87.6x24.11x87.6; Abraham Green to Hyman Shapiro, ½ part, all title. (mtg $3,000) other consideration and 100

MAPES AV, s e corner 179th St, 48.1x95x48x95.2; Gertrude Schwarze to Louis D. Livingston and another. (mtg $4,000) 100

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 46.2 ft e of Eldridge St, 42x80; Moritz Waisman and others to Congregation Kehal Adath Jeshurun M'Yassy Corporation. (mtg $85,070) 70,300

ROCKFIELD St, s s, 748.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; William F. McNamara to Fairlee Improvement Company. (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

SHERIDAN AV, e s, at n of building line, land of G and H Morris, runs n 231.1± n 542.1± w 257.3± s 715± e 223.11; Warren Leslie, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution 165,500

VILLA AV, e s, 350 ft n of Pelham Av, 25x100; Isabel W. Niles to Fairlee Improvement Company. (mtg $2,300) ..... Nom.

VYSE AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Simon Salz to Julius J. Maas, other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 173 ft n e of Morris St, 50x100; Abraham Weinstein to John Bogart. (mtg $9,000.) other consideration and 100

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 203.3 ft e of 6th Av, 22x97; Nathaniel B. Abbott to Beadleston & Woerz. (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 26.6 ft s of 230th St, 50x105, Wakefield; Irving Realty Company to Samuel Barshansky. (mtg $250.) other consideration and 100

60TH ST, 113 East; 58th St, 226 East; 60th St, 136 East; Charles R. Lauterjung, Jr., to Wilhelmina K. Lauterjung. 1-6 part ..... Gift.

101ST ST, 73 and 75 East, 50x75.11; Fannie Feder to Nathan Dorman. (mtg $40,000.) other consideration and 100

102D ST, 128 West, 25.3x107x30.7x100.11; August Ganzenmuller to New Amsterdam Realty Company, other consideration and 6,500

134TH ST, s s, 24.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; James Murphy to Meyer Goldberg and another. (mtgs $2,000.) other consideration and 100

138TH ST, 716 East, 25x100; Robert Lunz to Peter W. Bergmann. (mtg $10,000.) other consideration and 2,800

146TH ST, 717 East 25x100; William E. Burkhardt and another to Diedrich Eggers. (mtg $14,000.) other consideration and 100

147TH ST, s s, 440 ft w of 7th Av, 125x½ block; Joshua Silverstein to Isaac Schneidler and another. (mtg $19,000.) other consideration and 10,000

164TH ST, 759 East, 25x200; Marguerite Hoffman to Joseph C. Hoffman. (mtg $4,000) 100

174TH ST, n s, 113.9 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Rockland Realty Company to Abram S. Abramson. (mtg $8,000.) other consideration and ..... Nom.

180TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Herman Koenigsberger to Fleischmann Realty Company. (mtgs $48,500) ..... Nom.

180TH ST, part of Lot 117, map of East Tremont, 25x100; Catherine M. Kalnto Mary E. Mangain. (mtg $4,000) 100

237TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 52½ irregular; Christopher Wright to Benjamin Irving 13,000

237TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 72½ irregular; Benjamin H. Irving to Thornton Brothers Company. (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAMSON, Abram G., to Rockland Realty Company; 178th St, n s, 113.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 2,500

BAUER, Philip, to Alexander Thompson; lot 106, map of 250 lots of Thompson estate, 4 years 425

BAUER, Adam, to Alexander Thompson; lots 182 to 184, map of Thompson Rose estate, 6 years 1,150

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Company to Knepper Realty Company; Hughes Av, e s, 186.6 ft n of 181st St, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 100

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Company to Knepper Realty Company; Hughes Av, e s, 186.6 ft n of 181st St, two mtgs, each $1,250, subject to prior mtg of $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Company to Herman Naroy; Hughes Av, e s, 186.6 ft n of 181st St, 2 mtgs, $3,000 each, 3 years 70,300

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCtion Company to Ellen M. Turner; Hughes Av, e s, 218.6 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 6,000

BENJAMIN, James L., to Samuel Cohen; Lots 1 to 6, and 27 and 28, map of Paul estate, 3 years 3,000

BEVERMANN, George A., to Ephraim B. Levy; Interior lots, 440 ft e of White Plains Road and 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years 5,500

EGGERS, Diedrich, to Regina W. Burkhardt; 146th St, 717 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Ferdinand Hecht; Franklin Av, n e corner of 170th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Ferdinand Hecht; Franklin Av, n e corner of 170th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,500

EISENBERG, Esther, to Ferdinand Hecht; Clinton Av, n w corner of 170th St, 2 years, 6 per cent ..... Nom.

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 103d St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $14,900, 6 months, 6 per cent 2,500

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to James Murphy; 134th St, s s, 24.4 ft e of Brook Av, due July 1, 1907 25,000

HERMAN, Adam C., and others to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Prince St, s w s, 60 ft n w of Sullivan St, as per bond 100

HOLZER, Frank P., to Margaretha Feldman; Boston Post Road, s e s, 100 ft s of road from West Farms to Westchester Av, prior mtg $2,500, per bond 6,500

IRVING, Benjamin H., to Christopher Wright; 237th St, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 3 years 2,800

KESSLER, Max, to Samuel Wacht; Thompson St, w s, 62 ft n of Grand St, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

KESSLER, Max, to Samuel Wacht; Grand St, 28, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

KESSLER, Max, to Samuel Wacht; Grand St, 32, 2 years, 6 per cent 13,176

LANDECKER, Isidor, to Frederick Correll; 83d St, 314 East, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 18,000

LEAKE, Austin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Sullivan St, n w s, 56.3 ft n e of Spring St, due July 11, 1905, 6 per cent 100

LIVINGSTON, Louis D., and another to 50,000

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF SHERMAN SQUARE

Subway Station Likely to Give it Business Character—Volume of Traffic That Will Bring Stores —Increase in Values.

One of the more important phases of the incorporation of the City Investing Company, organized by Albert Fiske and Robert E. Dowling, was the announcement that the company will take over a number of properties now owned by some of its incorporators. Three of these parcels—the Sherman Square Hotel, the Colonial Club house, and the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets—are closely grouped around the junction of Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, and Seventy-second Street, and with the acknowledged faculty of the new corporation's managers for handling things rapidly, it will not be surprising if some of its earlier operations have to do with these properties.

Always an important point, the prominence of this junction has been increased manifold by the opening of the Subway with its express station at Seventy-second Street. Statistics compiled by the Interborough officials show a volume of traffic there far in excess of advance estimates, and point to its becoming one of the three or four most important stations on the entire underground system. The Broadway and Seventy-second Street neighborhood is usually regarded as well built up, but with the improvement of the remaining vacant properties and with the rebuilding of those which are now incumbered with wholly unsuitable structures, the prediction is made that within five years the traffic at the Seventy-second Street Subway station will have doubled and the importance of Sherman Square correspondingly increased.

With the volume of travel to and from this station growing steadily it seems certain that the surrounding property will possess much greater value, owing to the fact that the ground floors ought to command high rentals for business purposes. The tendency in this direction is already manifest. Proposals to lease a business building on a plot facing the Broadway and Seventy-second Street junction have already been made, and with hundreds of people who formerly went to Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street now coming to Broadway, there is no apparent reason why the latter point should not at least share in a large part of the business activity which has surrounded the Seventy-second Street elevated station. The adaptability of the district shown in the accompanying diagram to apartment houses and hotels has been amply demonstrated within the last ten years. The question for the immediate future seems to be whether owners, even at some sacrifice in the matter of appearance and exclusiveness, can afford to neglect the large element of ground floor value, and keep stores and offices out of their new structures.

The only recent transaction of any size in vacant property around Sherman Square was Robert E. Dowling's purchase of the four lots at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue (or Broadway) and Seventy-second Street, for $554,000. The northerly half of this block front, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, Mr. Dowling bought from ex-Mayor Grant and Nathan Straus about three years ago.

Although the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street is, of course, more valuable than the corresponding one at Seventy-first Street, it is interesting to recall that the latter, now the site of the Dorilton, was sold five years ago for $175,500—just about half of what has now been paid for the Seventy-second Street corner. The Dorilton corner, moreover, contains something over five lots.

Flake & Dowling paid $325,500 for the Sherman Square Hotel, a structure built by them about twelve years ago, upon a plot which apparently has lost none of its attractions in the interval during which it has been owned by others. The hotel site cost $140,000 in 1892. The Colonial Club property, covering about two and a half lots of ground, sold under foreclosure several months ago, was bought by Mr. Dowling for $210,000, and is now held in the name of the Seventy-second Street Company.

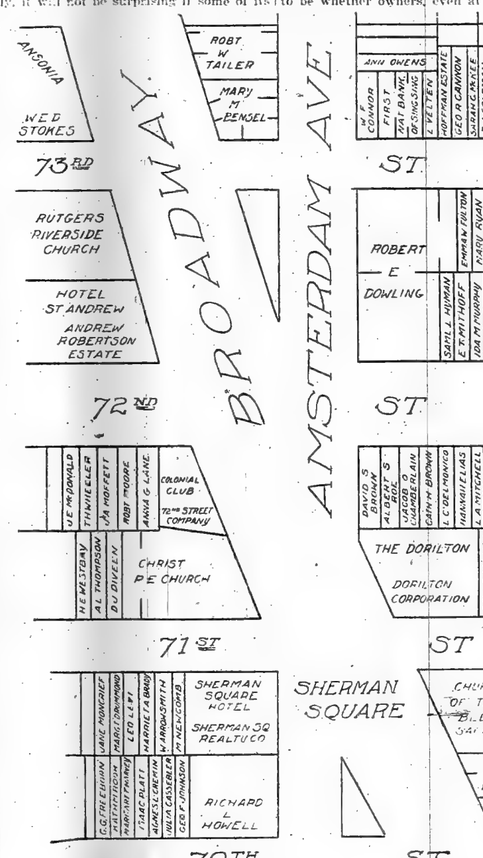

WINTER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

WINTER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC, CITY, N. J.
America's most popular all the year health and pleasure resort.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel requirement. Seventy-five private baths. Illustrated booklet mailed on request. Capacity 450. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course. THE TRAYMORE immediately faces the celebrated Ocean Promenade, and has an unobstructed view from all rooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Rooms en suite, with private baths; hot and cold water baths; delightful sun parlors, steam heated. Excellent table. Rates $2.00 per day, $12.00 weekly. Write for 1905 Bookl

IMPORTERS OF SUGAR INSTITUTE 65 SUITS

Allege That Rules for Examination Are Unconstitutional.

MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED

Demand Refunds of Duties on All Sugar Imported Under Dingley Law—Lost Former Suits.

Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, acting for the American Sugar Refining Company, Bartram Brothers, B. F. Howell, Sons & Co., and other sugar importers, served papers on Collector Stranahan yesterday in sixty-five suits involving the duties on nearly 20,000 importations of sugar. In fact, the duty on practically every pound of sugar imported since the passage of the Dingley tariff law in 1897 is involved. If the importers are successful the Government will have to pay refunds amounting to several millions of dollars.

The suits are a revival of the famous sugar test cases which have been before the courts for the last seven years. Under the Dingley law sugar is classified for duty according to its saccharine power, and this is determined by the polariscope test. Under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury the Appraisers use the scientific method in making the test, in which corrections are made for temperature, humidity of the air, and other conditions.

The importers assert that the commercial test in which no such corrections are made should be used. On this proposition they went before the Board of United States General Appraisers, the United States Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and were defeated, and about six weeks ago the Supreme Court denied them a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the Court of Appeals.

In the suits begun yesterday the entirely new question of constitutionality is raised. The importers allege that the use of the scientific method is unconstitutional, basing their position on the ground that the Secretary of the Treasury assumed legislative powers in promulgating regulations prescribing the test to be used. On a constitutional question an appeal can be taken direct from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court and an argument can be had before the Supreme Court. It is expected that the Circuit Court will formally decide against the importers, and that the cases will then be taken promptly to the Supreme Court.

A somewhat similar issue was tried in the Supreme Court a few years ago, when the Havemeyers fought the action of the Secretary of the Treasury

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

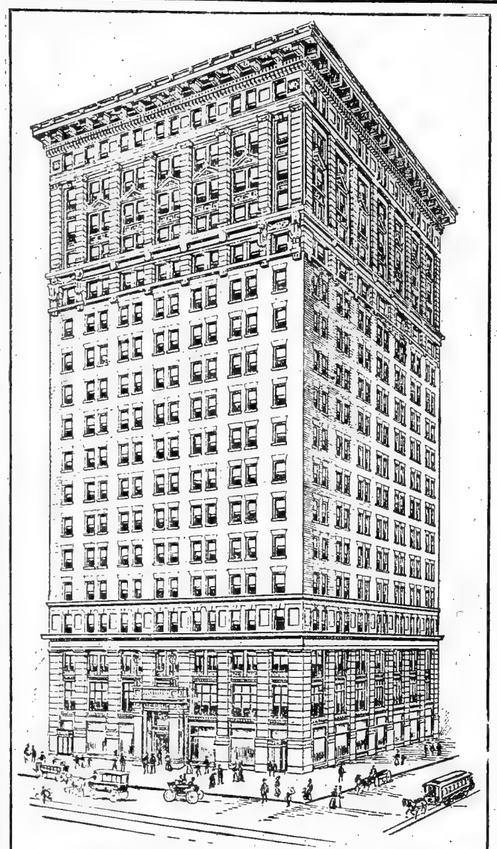

THE NEWEST OF MODERN OFFICE BUILDINGS READY ABOUT FEBRUARY FIRST

Barclay Building

BROADWAY
S. W. COR. DUANE ST.

This new, absolutely fireproof, 18-story office building contains every device known to modern architecture, for the comfort and convenience of its tenants, will be ready for occupancy about February 1st.

Floors connecting and arranged for large corporations; singly or en suite for lawyers, etc.

Every office directly lighted. The doors and all interior trim are metal covered; no woodwork of any kind is used.

Eight rapid elevators of the most modern type.

Building open for inspection, with elevator service.

Stores and basement offer exceptional opportunities for high-class businesses.

Plans may be seen at the offices of
William C. Walker's Sons
Wright Barclay
321 BROADWAY

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

House for sale, Montclair, N. J. A handsome house in Upper Montclair, located opposite a park and near depot; owner now occupies it; no exchange; price reasonable. Apply to A. C. Andrews, 7 Gold St., N. Y.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 150 Broadway.

East Orange, N. J. Two prominent corners on Main St.; stores and apartments for sale or exchange for New York property. R. Taggart, 48 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

Beautiful Palisades Ideal home overlooking the Hudson; acreage for cash. Eastwood, 122 4th st., Weehawken, N. J.

$500 down, balance monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, 5 Maiden Lane.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near Park Street (Erie) station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house, first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $560; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS

Have sold all the reasonable-priced 5-story flats we had on our books.

HAVE CASH BUYERS

for several more. Want to sell yours?

Doubles, Triples or 4-Families to a Floor.

Anywhere in Manhattan, but west side preferred.

Quick results assured. Send full particulars to Bert G. Emilhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

WANTED
Unimproved City or Suburban Property
In Exchange for Income City Property. Send full Particulars.
LOUIS A. SOLOMON,
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.

Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time; avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.

SONNABEND & GROMER,
231 WEST 106TH ST.

Have some capitalist interested in the erection of a modern apartment house for select colored tenants; desire to meet property owner or capitalist who will co-operate to better really investment in every phase and full particulars on application. Apartment, Box 303 Times.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ACREAGE, WITH SOME SHORE FRONT, FOR CASH. HENRY HELLMAN, 135 BROADWAY.

A cottage of 10 to 12 rooms; ground must be of size 50 or 100x150; west of Amsterdam Av., from 140th to 150th St., ranging from $8,000 to $15,000. Address only by mail, with particulars, A. Luther, 2276 Grand St.

WE SOLD QUICK FOR OTHERS, and can do the same for you. Send particulars of all kinds of property to Leitner & Thorman, 1,270 Tremont Av.

Have $40,000 to invest in good-paying property all over Manhattan and Bronx; just arrived from England; send full particulars. Englishman, 29 24 Av.

Wanted—Frame house, one family, 10 rooms, all improvements, Bronx, near railroad station, below Tremont Av. M. Hoffman, 201 East 59th St., city.

Wanted—Lots, with or without building loan, in the Bronx, very reasonable, by responsible builders. Reasonable, Box 21 Times Downtown.

We want good properties, wherever located, suitable prices to offer bona-fide buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

$7,000 to $10,000 cash for investment in west side flat with stores. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Want a 5-story single flat, west side, for all cash above the mortgage. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

A.—Property Wanted. Registering and advertising free. Ludlow Day Realty Company, 10 East 42d St.

Young lawyer collects rents anywhere at 3 per cent.; bond and references given. Reliable, Box 304 Times.

Lots, plots wanted, Washington Heights, Bronx; owners direct; no agents. Investor, Box 256 Times Downtown.

We pay highest prices for old houses in need of repairs, or will repair for owners. Plumber, Box 24 Times Downtown.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property; quick action. H. Keller, 129 West 125th.

Wanted, to lease, a house with cold improvements. Address I. Goldberg, 119 Norfolk St.

Will buy quick and for cash Manhattan flats and tenements. Fragner, 40 Liberty St.

Attention! Property wanted, tenements or flats, double or triple. J. Cash, 2,647 B'way.

Have $1,000 to give as security for tenements to lease. Seala, 153 6th Av.

Bronx lots wanted for quick cash buyers. Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—100x150, in the best part of Washington Av., for exchange for improved property; will add cash. Call until twelve o'clock, Bathgate and Wendover Avs., Real Estate Office.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Will exchange my country home, with acres, for house, city. F. D., 492 Columbus Av.

New Modern 12-Story Fireproof Building
49
Maiden Lane

45½ to 49 Maiden Lane,
between Nassau and William Sts.

Ready for Occupancy March 1, Offices and Floors to Rent.

(LEASES FROM MAY 1.)

Moderate Rentals.

Every service and improvement, including patent express calls.

Four high speed hydraulic plunger elevators (160 foot steel safety plunger shaft attached to each car.)

Permanent Northern Light.

PLANS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS OF
S. F. Myers, Owner,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane.
Chas. F. Noyes Co., Agents,
Phone, 50—John. 92 William St.

NEW BUILDINGS
19 to 23 East 125th St.
STORES AND OFFICES
FULTON ST., COR. NASSAU
Basement Rathskeller, 40 x 70
OFFICES SMALL AND EN SUITE
STORE AND BASEMENT, 31 x 73
For Restaurant
95 Pearl & 60 Stone Strs.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Telephone 1711 Cort. 158 Broadway

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32W.22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOW ROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING, with every modern improvement; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

34th St., near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished floor, suitable for almost any business; steam heat and elevator service; rent only $2,100. Apply Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Southeast corner of 157th St. and 8th Ave., store and basement to rent; suitable for liquor store; janitor on premises, or Levy Bros. 116 West 125th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.

For sale in the Berkshire Hills, a nice little farm of 5 acres of land; good 9-room house, 5 sleeping rooms, fine cemented cellar, 2 attics, besides woodhouse, carriage house, apples, pears, and small fruits; good smooth land; 5 minutes' walk from school, 10 minutes' walk from station, on N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Railroad; price $1,600; terms easy. Address H. C. Woodin, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Beautiful Summer residence, Berkshire Hills; 25 acres; 9-room cottage, barn, poultry house, fruit; decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

MORTGAGES.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN.
4, 4½, and 5 per cent.
LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS.
First and second real estate mortgages.
ANYWHERE IN GREATER NEW YORK.
E. SHARUM CO., 878 BROADWAY.

Have large and small sums for liberal first mortgage loans, 4½% and 5%. Want good applications.

Can also invest for client $25,000 in good second mortgages; sums, $2,500 to $10,000. EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Investors wishing to invest in mortgages will find it to their advantage to communicate with P. L. Schick, 116 Nassau St., New York City.

Wanted—At 4½% $26,000 each on 6 new buildings, (Bronx) value, $42,500 each. Kaufman-Loeb, 1,520 Boston Road, 169th St.

$250,000 to loan on New York City real estate. Mann & Samuel, 2,280 Broadway.

LOANS WANTED.

Wanted—Loan of $25,000; security, improved business property valued at $60,000; interest not over 5½ per cent.; highest references. Mariner & Riley, Spokane, Washington.

$22,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED TENEMENT in 59th St. Broker, 391 Times.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.

Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.

Possession immediately.

Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent.
152 Franklin Street, City.

Convenient Offices. Moderate Rents.

TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman Street.
119 to 129 Nassau Street.
RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent.
On Premises.

3 CORNER LOTS,

30x100 each;
power, heat and elevator;
at 142 Bleecker, cor. W. Broadway.
Apply RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

ALL OR PART SIX-STORY AND BASEMENT LOFT BUILDING, 141 WEST 26TH ST., 20,000 SQUARE FEET; REASONABLE TERMS. LANDEKER, OWNER, 206 B'WAY.

FACTORY LOFTS.

50x150; steam heat, power, elevator; low rent. Rieser Building, 619 West 54th St.

A.—Plot, 100x100, west side, near 34th St., $40,000. Duross, 155 West 146th St.

A large corner (10th Av.) store; suitable for grocery or family liquor saloon; rent reasonable. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

SIX AVENUE CORNER BUILDINGS TO LEASE.
CHAS. E. DUROSS,
REAL ESTATE,
155 WEST 14TH ST.

PART OF OFFICE

AND DESK ROOM FOR RENT.
PAUL TAUSIG, 104 EAST 14TH ST.

New corner building; four upper lofts; about 3,800 square feet each, with steam power, heating, elevator service; no woodworkers. Inquire Adam Happel, 93d St. and 1st Av.

41ST STREET, Adjoining BROADWAY. Four-story building; lot 25x100; alter it suit any business; low rental. WM. RICHTBERG, 729 6th Av. cor. 42d St., N.Y.

32d St., 117 West.—Large house of 22 rooms, suitable for hotel or cafe; main hall all marble; balance decorated accordingly; rent only $3,000. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

BUILDINGS, LOFTS, STORES.
AVENUE LOCATIONS.
CHAS. E. DUROSS,
155 W. 14TH ST.

Parts of building to let; light shop at w. s. of Park Av., (Bronx) between 178th-179th Sts.; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St. and 1st Av.

In Saratoga.—To rent from April 1, stores 504-6 Broadway; corner show window; steel ceiling; steam heat. Manager, 512 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large, light office, Produce Exchange, with private room. J. A. Stewart, Room 420, 32 Nassau St.

Storage, manufacturing, strong, light floors; 30,000 feet; central section, 20c. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

54 West 39th St.—On ground floor; sewing machine; electric power. Apply 52 West 39th St.

Buildings; six-story, 25x90; light, steam heat, elevator, power. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private office, $18; desk room, $6; in law office. Room 705, 140 Nassau St.

212 East 9th St.—First loft, 18x75, $35. A. A. Schopp, 53,3d Av.

164 Fifth Av.—Front office; also desk room; reasonable. Macauley.

Part of office in modern office building, $10. 715 Broadway, Room 5.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A beautifully furnished corner apartment of 7 all large, light rooms and bath, in Ivy Courts, from Feb. 1, at sacrifice. Apply only to J. HAMILTON HUNT CO., 2,768 Broadway, (100th St.)

L.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

To Rent.—Bachelor apartments, furnished, 52 West 30th St.; electric light; day and night service; meals if desired; seen any time.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished-room house, 8th St., near 5th; 16 rooms, 4 baths; furniture $2,500, rent $1,800; long lease. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished house; $2,000 buys finest first-class boarding house, city. Duross, 155 West 14th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Brooklyn.

A seven-room house, with improvements, $30.00; select neighborhood; convenient transit. 917 East 5th St., Parkville.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Five rooms, bath, for housekeeping, below 70th St. Mrs. S. A. Clark, 106 West 47th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS. | APARTMENT HOTELS.

The LUCERNE

201 West 79th Street.

New York's newest and best family hotel, located on the most desirable corner of the upper West Side in a purely residential district, within 300 feet of the 79th St. station.

130 CHOICE SUITES OF ONE OR MORE ROOMS.

Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home which is maintained at the highest standard of excellence at reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to investigate at once.

GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED.

Dining rooms are large and beautifully decorated, open to the general public. American and a la carte. Service and cuisine unexcelled.

GRILL ROOM AND BUFFET OPEN UNTIL 12 P. M.

After theatre specialties served a la carte. We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,
Telephone 2,748 River. JAMES RUNCIMAN, Pres.

Just Completed.

HOTEL COLONIAL,

81st St. and Columbus Ave.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Suites of one, two, three rooms and bath to let, furnished or unfurnished.

Apply on premises or to
W. S. BOGART, Agent,
1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

The BRAYTON

Madison Avenue, Corner 27th St.
Two short blocks from Subway Station.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL.
FIREPROOF.
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLY AND EN SUITE.
Transients accommodated week or season.
M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9, $1.

An elegantly furnished apartment to let, with private bath; $2 per day, meals extra, $1 per day; steam heat; electric light; private telephone, elevator, hotel service. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

When hiring an apartment ask to see the C. S. R. Sanitary Garbage closet; it means health and freedom from roaches; all real estate brokers have houses equipped with the C. S. R. Sanitary Garbage Closet.

West Side.

Frank L. Fisher Co.

440 Columbus Av., COR. 81ST.

UNADILLA.....128 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and bath.....$720

SWANNONOA.....105 East 15th St.
1 Room & bath (one each)..$300 and $360
3 Rooms and bath (one left).....$660
5 Rooms and bath, each.....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and bath (one left).....$1,200

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up;
205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight,
Architect and Builder.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant. American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Finest location on Washington Heights, Convent Av., 100. A magnificently appointed apartment of seven rooms and bath; hardwood trim; all improvements; rent $45; inducements to right party. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Morningside Av., (West 118th to 119th St.,) two corner apartments, 5 and 6 large, light rooms, facing most beautiful park in Manhattan; modern elevator building; all conveniences; references required. Henry C. Coleman, office on premises.

Arcadia, 150 West 49th St., Near Broadway.—Central location; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all-night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

171 WEST 81ST ST.

Seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Select single apartment, eight rooms, all outside exposure, steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply Janitor, 71 West 83d St.

$53.00—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$53.00.
Elegant floor, eight large, all-light rooms, unequaled.

East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments 4, 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

229 East 12th St.—High-class apartments; 6 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Haims, 21 Avenue A.

1,470 Webster Av., block below Wendover, opposite Claremont Park; single apartment, seven fine rooms, bath; heat, hot water; one flight; $28.

To Sublet.—6 sunny rooms, steam heat, hot water, elevator, tiled bath; references required. Apply Superintendent, 171 East 83d St.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

772 German Place, (157th St., 3d Av.)—Five rooms, porcelain bath; one flight; $20.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents make $3 to $10 a day fitting glasses; big profits; our 24-page free eye book tells how; write to-day. Jacksonian Optical College, College Place, Jackson, Mich.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD
Means THOROUGH
In Everything Pertaining to Business Education.

PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES

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UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

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WANTED—Advertising solicitors, on commission; special chance; right man can make $25 a week; preference given to those having residence with florist, medical, paint, drug, fashion, or law journals; state experience. P., Box 111 Times.

WANTED—A valet, who is expert in shorthand and typewriting. Address, with references, stating forms employed, especially as to shorthand and typewriting, H. 167 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A. I. Nanna, Fulton St., Brooklyn, especially experienced buyer for leather goods and fancy goods; position treated in confidence. Apply.

WANTED—Young man to work in stock goods; opportunity for ambitious young man to advance; steady employment; good salary; references, and full particulars required. Opportunity, 262 Grand St., Addressograph.

WANTED—Young man as a collector in real estate office; must reside in other Manhattan or the Bronx. Address, giving references and experience, Real Estate, Box 189 Times.

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Females.

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HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl as general houseworker; references. 233 East 95th St., care of Mrs. Mulgrew.

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NURSE.—Trained nurse desires position with invalid lady; good references. Address B., 450 3d Av.

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STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat; refined; thoroughly capable; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

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STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; one year's experience; familiar office duties; references. Prompt, 173 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience, law and commercial, desires position; salary moderate. R., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat worker; understands office work; references. Miss J., 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; thoroughly competent; references; start $6. Miss Frost, Box 149 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Takes notes in English and translates, typewriter, wants position. Diem, Box 206 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desires a position with good firm; $6; experienced, rapid. Miss Embree, Box 121 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; bright beginner, moderate salary. K. K., 1,773 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, educated; understands office detail; start $6. Miss May, Box 108 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young girl; general office assistant. Ward, 501 East 138th St.

WANTED—By competent stenographer, dictation before 9:30 A. M., in office where correspondence is light, in vicinity of City Hall; notes transcribed during morning. R. L., Box 206 Times Downtown.

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ACCOUNTANT.—Audits and investigations; long experience; high credentials. Accountant, Post Office Box 781, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional expert auditor; go anywhere; auditing, systematizing books. Post Office Lock Box 869.

An American, 25 years old, who has had experience in Wall Street, building construction, and in clerical work, desires position as business or private secretary; has a first-class college education, including some knowledge of French, Spanish, and German; insurance firms need not answer; salary expected, $1,200 per year. Business Secretary, 49 Columbus Av.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Work wanted evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sundays. Expert, 254 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man, neat, obliging; knows first-class service; small family; or valet to elderly gentleman; city references. 253 7th Av., care Keller.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; Englishman, age 32; two years last situation; highest references for ability and character. Butler, 1,364 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—Wants place for private residence or building; responsible party; best of references. Address F. H. Dahm, 595 St. Ann's Av.

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CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 504 Times, Main Office.

COACHMAN.—31; Protestant; sober, single, useful; excellent references; wages, $25; country or city. Coachmen, 221 East 23d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; country preferred; high-est city references. Scotchman, 165 West 88th St., upstairs, 4,228 J. Riverside.

GENTLEMAN, 22, desires position, advancement; good manners; willing, drawing; samples. Supply, Times, Harlem.

HONEST [illegible], 28, wishes steady position at [illegible]; [illegible] with best references. Topographer, 157 [illegible] St.

GOTCHAN.—[illegible] valet of ability with a [illegible] to take full charge. F. W. R., 9 Chapin Terrace, Jersey City, N. J.

PLUMBER.—[illegible] years' experience; all-around mechanic; would like to hear from builders, architects, estate or owners having all work. 2-3 [illegible], 1,364 B'way.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER.—German; paints rooms, $1.00; papers, $1.50; calsomining, plastering. Chas. Prince, 40 required.

PRINTER, PROOFREADER, EDITOR.—A "has been," though but 45 years of age, is seeking position where experience, judgment, and trustworthiness will command a moderate salary. Address X., 215 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Good all-round man; high-class credentials for adaptability and integrity. Capable, Box 202 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, &c.—By young man, (20,) as stock clerk or in office; experience and reference. R. E., 214 East 112th St.

USEFUL MAN, HOUSEWORKER.—Holland-ers, young married couple, no children; on farm or gentleman's place in country; man understands cows, horses; wife general housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

YOUNG man (33) desires position as clerk or collector, with chance of advancement; sober and steady; best of references. Address James J. Murphy, 414 10th Av.

YOUNG MAN, corresponding in French, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wants position. F. X., Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, office experience, rapid and accurate, desires position. Butler, 240 East 57th St.

Man Dead, Wife Dying of Coal Gas.

William Heinze, forty years old, a salesman of 898 Hart Street, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday in a chair in front of the kitchen range. Beside him in another chair was his wife, insensible and dying. The police believe the case purely accidental and say that the couple inhaled coal gas which escaped from the range.

Oberlin Bank President Very Ill.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Jan. 28.—President C. T. Beckwith of the defunct Citizens' National Bank is reported to be in a very serious condition. He has been ill with heart trouble ever since the close of the bank, and has gradually grown weaker. It is believed by his physicians that he will not live to be tried on the charge against him in the United States District Court.

HEN NO. 617 CHAMPION EGG LAYER OF WORLD

Her Record, 251 in One Year, Stands Unbroken.

STIMULATING EGG INDUSTRY

Maine Man Teaching Hens to Lay Faster and Better — Biddies Too Lazy, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 28.—Champion of the world is the proud title successfully held against all comers for three years by Hen No. 617 of Plymouth Rock, of the hennery of Prof. George M. Gowell, poultry specialist at the experiment station of the University of Maine, at Orono. Hen No. 617 promises to retain her title for as many years more, for no other biddy has laid as many eggs as she in a given space of time. Two hundred and fifty-one laid in one year is her record. A paltry 240 is the nearest approach made to it. All ordinary, everyday hens are happy if they lay as many as 150 in a twelve-month.

The champion hen of the world, like most other champions, bears her honors modestly. Far from being a large, proud bird, this record breaker is under-sized and narrow of body. Her neck is too long, judged by all standards of the barnyard, but she is healthy and vigorous, and when it comes to laying eggs she can't be touched.

Prof. Gowell believes that he can produce a breed of hens that will lay more eggs than the ordinary hen, whose laziness is responsible for the high prices of eggs in American markets to-day. Thus far he has developed more than forty hens which have, in a year, laid more than 200 eggs apiece, while a great many have exceeded 160 eggs in a year.

Persons who understand omelets better than they do hen history, and who have a better appetite for eggs than they have for statistics, do not realize the importance of this effort for poultry improvement, but some idea of the benefits to flow from even partial success in Prof. Gowell's work may be gained from a few figures.

In 1900, according to the United States census, there were on the farms of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, 253,798,085 hens over three months old, and the egg production in the previous year was 1,233,819,186 dozens, valued, on the average, at 11.2 cents per dozen, a total of $144,286,158. Each chicken laid, on an average, 5.15 dozens of eggs in the year 1899, or about one egg in six days. Now, this shows that the hens were either very lazy or else that they lacked capacity for egg laying. Prof. Gowell thinks it was both, and to remedy that condition he has set about his experiments for the production of a more prolific breed of layers.

What this means to lovers of good eggs can easily be shown. Even if the experiments now in progress at Orono shall accomplish no more than to produce a breed of chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chicken a year, then, for the State of Maine, with its 1,000,000 chickens, that would mean about $150,000 a year increase in egg value, the average price in Maine being slightly more than 15 cents a dozen, while for the whole United States, with its nearly 234,000,000 chickens, the increase in value of the egg product would be about $25,000,000 a year.

Prof. Gowell denies with indignation reports that he has devised a plan of coaxing hens to lay with inventions designed to deceive the biddies—machines that make the egg disappear as soon as laid, and intended thus to spur the hen into renewed effort. Good faith with his hen friends, Prof. Gowell affirms, is the only good policy if one wants to attain results.

As a means of securing the needed information, fifty-two "trap nests" of Prof. Gowell's own devising and construction were placed in the thirteen pens of the breeding house. Each hen in the experimental class carries upon either leg a broad metallic band bearing her number. When the hen is released from the trap the attendant takes her number, and then, upon a board fastened on the wall over the nest, whereon the records are systematically kept, she is credited with the egg laid.

At the end of the year the results are figured up, and the good performers are known by their records and separated from the rest. All that have laid more than 160 eggs in the year are disposed of, the others are congregated in different pens, according to their productive capacity, and the experiments continued, both as to the laying capacity of the selected performers and as to the productiveness of their eggs, all duly labeled with the number of the hen laying them, in the incubation of chickens.

The experiments began in November, 1898, with about 1,000 hens, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. During the first four years in which Prof. Gowell selected breeding stock by use of the trap nests he found 35 hens that yielded from 200 to 251 eggs in a year. Several yielded only 36 to 60 eggs, and three laid no eggs at all. The Plymouth Rocks have far outstripped the Wyandottes in laying all through the six years of the experiments, and to-day are champion hens, all Plymouth Rocks, as are:

No. 617, hatched in May, began laying in November, first full year, 251 eggs; first year, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 234 eggs; second year, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 150 eggs.

No. 1,093, hatched in April, 1901, laid in 1902, 240 eggs.

No. 1,091, hatched in April, 1901, laid in 1902, 213 eggs.

No. 303, hatched in May, began laying in November, laid in first full year 208 eggs; same number in first year, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1. Eleven other Plymouth Rocks exceeded 200 eggs in the first year of the experiments, while only three of the Wyandottes reached 200. Since then the Wyandottes have cut no figure in the experiments. In all, thirty-seven Plymouth Rocks and three Wyandottes have equaled or exceeded 200 eggs in a year.

From the mating of cockerels and hens hatched from the eggs of his remarkable egg-layers, Prof. Gowell expects to produce still more wonderful hens. But, as said, he is not aiming at the phenomenal—only to bring forth a breed of hens that will lay more eggs than the hens of this day and generation are doing—and that he will accomplish this there seems to be no doubt. The day of the two-minute trotter is likely also to bless the world with the 200-egg hen.

MORGUE TUG STUCK IN ICE.

Nearly a Hundred Other Craft Fast Near Fort Slocum.

Word was received last night at Bellevue Hospital that the Charities tug Fidelity was stuck in the ice of Willett's Point, near Fort Slocum. On the boat are eight bodies which were disinterred yesterday at Hart's Island and were to be brought to this city, having been claimed by relatives.

The boat was in charge of Capt. Edward O'Keefe, who has a crew of eight men. The Captain telephoned to the hospital early in the afternoon, saying that if he did not arrive at the Charities pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street by 7 o'clock in the evening, they would know that the boat was stuck in the ice. Morgue Keeper John Armstrong telephoned to Fort Slocum and the guard was sent out in order to learn where the boat was. Word was received shortly before 9 o'clock that it was impossible to find the boat, as there were nearly a hundred vessels in the ice and no one was able to distinguish the Fidelity.

Chief Engineer William of the Department of Charities secured the sea-going tug Nonpareil, which was sent to pull the Fidelity out.

LAKEWOOD'S WINTER COLONY.

Entertainments at Georgian Court the Feature of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Henry Phipps of New York, who was Andrew Carnegie's partner in the steel business, joined Mrs. Phipps at the Lakewood Hotel this week. During his stay here he devoted much of his time to the consideration of plans for the model tenements which he is to build in New York. He came to Lakewood from Philadelphia, and his presence there gave rise to the report that he intended to extend his model tenement philanthropy to Philadelphia and also Allegheny, his birthplace. When asked about this, Mr. Phipps declined to make any statement.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ellis of New York gave a dancing party for children in the ballroom of the Lakewood Hotel on Thursday afternoon to celebrate the birthday anniversary of their daughter Grace.

Mrs. Kingdon has entertained a great deal at Georgian Court this week. A musicale and tea which she gave on Saturday was one of the important events of the social card of the week. Bishop Scarborough of the Diocese of Trenton was Mrs. Kingdon's guest over Sunday, and she gave a dinner in his honor on Saturday evening. A luncheon which she gave on Wednesday was another interesting event. Among her guests on this occasions were Mrs. M. A. Worth, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. Francis D. Beard, Mrs. Edward Ernest Matthews, Mrs. James G. Batterson, Mrs. W. R. Bynner, Mrs. W. Ross Proctor, and Miss Agnes Davis.

A fine team of roadsters was sent down from New York this week for the use of Mrs. Cleveland, who is staying at the Lakewood Hotel. Among the patrons of the Laurel House who have brought horses from their private stables to Lakewood are Mrs. J. C. Goodrich, Harry Suydam, Arthur Ryle, W. W. Card, and Dr. Paul T. Kimball.

A "fudge" party helped to pass a pleasant evening for patrons of the Laurel House on one of the stormy days this week. Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts was the hostess and was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Ryle, Harry Suydam, and Andrew J. Murphy.

John B. McDonald of New York, who is soon to begin the construction of more subways for the metropolis, is enjoying a rest at Lakewood. He played golf every day until the storm put a stop to that pastime. He is staying at the Laurel in the Pines, where Mr. and Mrs. Edward Huntington Fullows are among recent arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Webster of New York and Mr. and Mrs. James Harkness of Brooklyn are staying at Bartlett Inn.

Among the New Yorkers who are enjoying a sojourn at the Palmer House are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Howey and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bostwick.

WEEK AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Society Busy with Dinners, Card Parties, and Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 28.—This was a week of entertainments at the Hotel Rudolf. There were dances, card parties, and dinners. There were two dances, the first being the regular weekly dance, while the second was especially arranged in honor of a party of young women from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburg. H. H. Litchen of New York City gave a dinner in honor of a party of friends in the grillroom.

The Rev. and Mrs. James Lamb of Devon, Penn., are among the arrivals at the Hotel Rudolf.

Miss Alice M. Istel of New York is at the Rudolf.

A "Carnation Dance" was given at the Hotel Jackson a few evenings ago. Over a hundred couples were present.

More than 300 guests are registered at one of the big beach-front hotels, and there are many others that have between 100 and 300. It is the first time in the history of Atlantic City that so many visitors have gathered here at this time of the year.

Josiah White & Sons of the Marlborough Hotel, who recently acquired the former site of the Children's Seashore Home, have plans under way for a new hotel, to be known as the Marlborough Annex.

That the present site of the Boardwalk shall be retained as an open thoroughfare for the protection of the beach front from fire, whenever the walk is moved seaward, is the suggestion submitted to the Ordinance Committee of the City Council by a number of beach-front property owners. The distance between Pacific Avenue and the Boardwalk is already equivalent to two or three ordinary city blocks in the central section, and the Fire Department is seriously handicapped when a blaze occurs in the middle of a block.

Young's Ocean Pier, at the foot of Tennessee Avenue, which was recently sold by Capt. John L. Young to the Young's Pier Corporation, has been sold again, this time to the Sterling Realty Corporation of this city. The price is said to have been $1,250,000.

Preliminary preparations for the Spring and Summer yachting seasons are already under way. A number of new boats are building at local shipyards. The J. Harry Lyons, Capt. Parker, is the present champion of the Inlet fleet, having taken the pennant from Capt. Sam Gale's Mehrer II.

FLOCKING TO PINEHURST.

Season Promises to be Record-Breaker —Outdoor Sports Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 28.—The incoming arrivals and the advanced bookings give assurance of the largest number of February and March guests in the history of this resort.

Outdoor sports continue to attract the attention of visitors, and golf is in the lead. Among the special tournaments of the week was the first of a series of events arranged by the Tin Whistles, the unique club of golfers, which, among other things, "aims to see that the lid is not pushed down too tight." The event was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, and Parke Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., (2) and G. Lee Knight of Philadelphia, (12,) won the trophies offered for the two best net scores, with 80 and 81, respectively.

Bridge whist is the most popular of indoor amusements, and many informal parties are being held. At a progressive tournament at the Carolina, held during the week, Col. J. E. Smith of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow of East Orange, N. J., and J. D. Foot of Rye, N. Y., were the prize winners, with 690, 610, and 550 points, respectively.

Among the late New York arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Horace Waters and Merrill K. Waters, New York City. Merrill Waters is enjoying the shooting.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gordon, New York City, returned to remain until Spring. Mr. Gordon is fond of golf and hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Foot, child, and nurse, Rye, N. Y., are here for the fifth season. Mr. Foot is dividing his time between golf and quail shooting.

Mrs. Cora A. Sands and maid, New York City, are here to remain until Spring.

Mrs. W. A. Burnham and the Misses Burnham, Irvington, N. Y., are here for an extended visit.

William Dunlap Sargent and Mrs. M. F. Sargent, Brooklyn, are here for a long visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Jordan, Peekskill, N. Y., are enjoying the quail shooting.

Metcalfe Gets a Chance at Opera.

James S. Metcalfe, the dramatic critic of Life, was at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, where he neither was told that his presence was undesirable nor was he physically so impressed. He enjoyed the performance of "Don Pasquale" and "Die Puppenfee" with the same comfort as the ordinary citizen.

SERGEANT TO ANSWER FOR MOCK WEDDING

Case Based Upon the Policeman's Own Admissions.

PRINCIPALS ARE QUESTIONED

Investigation Started by Commissioner McAdoo Bears Fruit at Last— The "Minister" Not Found.

In pursuance of an investigation ordered by Police Commissioner McAdoo, Third Deputy Commissioner Lindsley yesterday questioned Wilhelm Bay and Marie L. Lehrke, the principals of the "mock marriage" ceremony performed at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on Dec. 10. After the result of the examination had been made known to the Commissioner he ordered Sergt. James McDonald, who was on desk duty at the time, placed on charges.

The charges against Desk Sergeant McDonald, who was persistent in denying that the "wedding" had been celebrated at the station house at all, are conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty. A copy of the charges was served upon him last night, and he was suspended without pay pending trial.

Commissioner McAdoo has had the matter under investigation for several days. The first report forwarded at his direction by Inspector Walsh and Capt. Lantry, who is in charge of the precinct, the Commissioner rejected. He then ordered the Captain to bring the two principals before him, so that he could hear their version of the affair. Capt. Lantry told the Commissioner that Bay and Miss Lehrke had disappeared and could not be found by his man, whom he had sent to look for them.

"Captain," said the Commissioner, "I want you to find that man and that woman as well as the witness to the ceremony, and to find them without delay. If you cannot find them, let me know, and I will send my own men to do the work. That there shall be no excuse, for them to refuse to appear and tell their story, I will furnish you with subpoenas for all three."

Yesterday Wilhelm Bay and the woman who since has become his wife through a regular marriage ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, made their appearance in Deputy Commissioner Lindsley's office in response to the subpoenas. With them was Miss Maggie Jones, who innocently assisted as a witness at the mock ceremony in the station house. Dr. Moldenke, through whom the facts in the case first became known, went along, and during the session in the Deputy Commissioner's private office acted as interpreter.

Dr. Moldenke told Commissioner Lindsley that when he first went to the station house after the facts had been told him by Bay and his young wife, he had found a disposition on the part of the precinct police to have the whole matter hushed up. To deter him from taking further action in the matter he said they had told him that Policeman George Wetzel, a member of his own congregation, and who actually was shown to have been on patrol at the time, had performed the marriage. Wetzel denied this to the clergyman, although whoever performed the ceremony had signed his name to the "marriage certificate."

Bay and his wife, as well as Miss Jones, were put under oath before questioned. They clung to the story of the affair that they had told the Rev. Dr. Moldenke after they had discovered their mistake. When Mr. Lindsley and the clergyman took the trio to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where another session, at which Capt. Lantry was present, was held.

Sergt. McDonald denied all knowledge of the mock marriage. He said that somewhere near midnight on the night in question the trio called at the station house and asked if they could get married. The Sergeant told them that they would have to find an Alderman, and at the request of the man Policeman Tobin to find one.

Tobin, when questioned, said that he had gone to an Alderman whose name he did not remember, and that the latter had told him he did not wish to go to the station house, and requested the policeman to tell the Sergeant that he had not found him. Sergt. McDonald then, according to his version of the affair, said to Bay that he could not get married, and all three left.

The trio failed to recognize any of Capt. Lantry's men as the one who performed the mock ceremony.

The charges against McDonald were based on Rule 6 of the Regulations, which makes a Sergeant responsible for anything that occurs in the station house in his Captain's absence, and Rule 32, which forbids the use of a station for anything but police purposes, the action being based on the Sergeant's admission that he allowed Bay and the two women to wait in his room while Tobin went in search of an Alderman.

Mr. Lindsley said last night that if any member of the precinct force should be found guilty of having perpetrated the "joke" he would be made to suffer severely for his offense.

STABBED DEFENDING MOTHER.

Lewis May Die as Result of Early Morning Fight on Bowery.

Richard Lewis, nineteen years old, son of Mrs. Ellen Howard, who runs the Kenwood Hotel at 31 Bowery, was dangerously stabbed Friday night by a man who had insulted his mother. Young Lewis is in Gouverneur Hospital in a dangerous condition, while the Coroner awaits a return of consciousness to take his ante-mortem statement. John McKeon, manager of the Kenwood, who was with Mrs. Howard and her son at the time, was also stabbed, but not so seriously.

Mrs. Howard, Lewis, and McKeon had been up town together Friday night and returned down town early yesterday morning. They came down on the Third Avenue elevated, getting off at Canal Street. As they passed the power house at the corner of Bayard Street, a man jostled against Mrs. Howard. When she remonstrated the man replied with an insulting remark. Her son struck him in the face. The man quickly overpowered Lewis, forced him into a snowdrift, and, drawing a knife, according to McKeon and Mrs. Howard, stabbed him several times. McKeon interfered and received two stab wounds in the side. The man then disappeared up the Bowery.

Policeman Kassachau of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was at the Bowery and Canal Street, saw him running and arrested him. Mrs. Howard afterward identified him as her son's assailant.

During the excitement at the Kenwood McKeon's waistcoat, containing money, a watch, and other valuables worth $200, which he had taken off to allow the surgeon to dress his wounds, was stolen.

SMOOT INQUIRY ENDED.

Final Arguments Made—Committee to Report in a Few Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The investigation of the protests against Senator Smoot of Utah retaining his seat in the United States Senate was concluded today by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and when a report is drafted by the committee the investigation will pass to the whole Senate.

One section of moment which will be fought out on the floor of the Senate is whether a two-thirds vote or a majority of the Senate is required to expel a member. Mr. Tayler, counsel for the protestants, holds that a majority vote will suffice, in the same manner that a majority vote will prevent a Senator from first taking his seat.

It will be several weeks before the committee will be able to report. The committee allowed counsel until Feb. 4 to revise their arguments and file written briefs. Only one session of the committee was held to-day. Mr. Worthington, counsel for Senator Smoot, concluded his argument, and Judge Tayler closed the case for the protestants.

MOTOR BOATS AT PALM BEACH

There Will Be a Social Side to the Races This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 28.—Palm Beach has been blessed this week with perfect Summer weather and under its influence the crowds at the Royal Poinciana and The Breakers have begun to show the joyous spirit for which this resort is famous. The racing crowds which gathered this week at Ormond for the automobile races will head this way on Monday for the motor boat races on Lake Worth. A fine schedule of events has been arranged, and with four or five of the speediest boats in America entered some records should be broken.

There will be a social side to the motor boat regatta which was lacking in the automobile gathering. The first evening attraction will be an illuminated parade Feb. 2, for which elaborate preparations have been made. The floral parade will be given on Friday afternoon. Both of these events will be participated in by a half a dozen huge house boats which are

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1905.

AN UNFINISHED NOVEL

By the Late

BENJAMIN DISRAELI

Earl of Beaconsfield

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"PARLIAMENTS ARE WORN OUT."

"LADY ERMYNTRUDE SEEMED DISAPPOINTED."

"EXPOUNDING HIS SCHEMES OF REGENERATION"

THE LADY, DEPARTING, SMILED.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Wilberforce Falconet, a rich banker and most respectable evangelical resident of Clapham, has a large family of sons and daughters, of whom the youngest son, Joseph Toplady Falconet, has gained great distinction at the University and is regarded by many excellent judges as the stuff of which serious British statesmen are made. Joseph is earnest, austere of expression, lacks a sense of humor, has prodigious memory and self-confidence, and is devoted to all the old-fashioned British household gods. In short, he is William Ewart Gladstone in his youth—as he seemed to Benjamin Disraeli. By the interest of a noble Earl, who chances to be under pecuniary obligations to the house of Falconet & Co., Joseph has obtained a seat in Parliament, and a family dinner has been held to celebrate the event. And just at that time arrives at a London hotel one Kusinara, a Buddhist missionary, with a mysterious companion in a cab.

CHAPTER IV.

THE receptions of Lady Bertram were distinguished: almost amounted to being celebrated. An illustrious foreigner, for example, after the Thames Tunnel and the Crystal Palace, noted among his agenda during his London visit the opportunity, if possible, of making his bow to that great lady. Invitations were not a matter of course even to her own political friends, and murmurs were not infrequently heard by expecting but omitted guests that their room seemed to be occupied by "the other side." No individuals however, foreign or domestic, experienced any difficulty in entering her saloons, provided they were famous, or even eminent, and provided they properly appreciated the transcendent qualities of their hostess.

Claribel, Countess Bertram, was a very young widow when she consented to become the second wife of her present husband. Herself a member of one of the most ancient and noblest families, beautiful, highly jointured, and with an only child, who was a great heiress, if the world did not exactly express their wonder at her union with Lord Bertram, they still, with frequent kindness, would observe that he was the most fortunate of men. But Lord Bertram was one of those who understand women, and he was a favorite with them.

Tall, pale, and somewhat fragile, but of a distinguished mien, her large dark eyes full of inscrutable meaning, while a profusion of rich brown hair, all her own, veiled in a straight line her well-molded brow, and shaded with rich masses her oval cheeks, Claribel received her guests; her voice low but musical, and quite distinct, though she scarcely condescended to raise it beyond a whisper. She listened rather than conversed, but could seem deeply, or what is styled intensely, interested with her companion, and generally herself summed up with an epigram, or what sounded as such. Then the favored guest might retire, and record the words of wit and wisdom in his journal, if he kept one.

It was amusing, unobserved, to watch the various modes with which she welcomed her guests. Generally speaking, the mass, of either sex, passed by her absolutely in fear and trembling. The beautiful head, grave almost to sadness, with a slight touch of celestial pride in the recognition, just divinely inclined itself, but occasionally her countenance became animated, a phosphoric flame shot forth from those eyes of Olympian repose, and she held forth the most beautiful hand in the world for them to touch, and even to press. These favorites were almost always men, statesmen of both sides, who habitually consulted her, neological professors from foreign universities, or wild Radical poets, who found occasion, notwithstanding their screaming odes to coming men and coming times, privately to indite impassioned sonnets to the queen of beauty, of fashion, and of genius.

With her own sex she was courteous, but rarely cordial, except with some young ladies who were her worshippers, and certainly except with her own family, whom she habitually welcomed with a courtly embrace. It was a divine condescension, and meant to intimate, what she was in the habit of asserting, that there was no family in the peerage which, for blood and historical achievement, could for a moment be classed with her own.

The daughter of Lady Bertram, the Lady Ermyntrude, had just been presented, though young even for such an initiation. Her future was a subject of frequent discussion in what is called "society." Whom she would marry and when she would marry? Large questions—and then there were some who fancied she would never marry, and why? Because she was eccentric. Eccentric in what? Well, they say, she has ideas of her own. That is certainly serious. To-night it might have been expected that she would have been by the side of her mother, as Lady Bertram received her guests, but Lady Ermyntrude had an instinctive feeling that Lady Bertram was not particularly anxious for her contiguous presence, and she found it more amusing to move in her own orbit—but not unattended. There was a German lady, Fräulein von Weimar, who was her official and inseparable companion, and generally one of her guardians; a Bishop of captivating gifts, sufficiently serious yet of a lusory mind, a prelate who ever remembered how much the Church owed to holy women, contrived to hover around her, and was usually welcomed and encouraged by her smile.

It must not be supposed, however, that Lady Bertram was not a devoted mother. She was a perfect parent—in theory. She wished her daughter to have every advantage and enjoy every delight that was alike proper and practicable, only she was too much interested about herself to be able to spare any time to carry her theories into practice. Fortunately, she had become acquainted with Fräulein von Weimar, who had gained her confidence and her heart by her appreciation of Lady Bertram's genius and her wondering recognition of Lady Bertram's resistless influence over men. This last ascendant power, however, was of so fascinating a character and it absorbed the life of Claribel to such a degree that in due course she found it was impossible to spare any longer any portion of her existence even to the sweet-tongued and subtle mind of Fräulein von Weimar. So, after some scenes and much unnecessary diplomacy on both sides, this lady became the guide, the preceptress, and inseparable companion of Lady Ermyntrude.

Her pupil had not the lustrous beauty of her mother, and yet her appearance was hardly less striking. She had a beautiful figure, rare to see any one more shapely, and she moved as if she were conscious of her symmetry. Her countenance was delicate, aquiline, with gray eyes, but there was a want of mobility about her features, and it seemed doubtful whether their habitual expression were a simper or a sneer. Fräulein, although very few years older than Lady Ermyntrude, had the mien and carriage of a matured woman. She was rather under the middle size, and her stature was scarcely redeemed by grace, but she had a bright complexion, beautiful teeth, a commanding brow, and a large blue eye of searching power.

It was rather late in the evening; Lord Bertram, who at its commencement, as was his custom, had assisted his wife in the reception of her guests, and then wandered about the crowded salons, talking with those he wished or cared to meet, had quietly stolen away to his red boxes. The rooms were still full, though thinner. Mr. Chatterley was standing by the side of Lady Bertram. He was one of the favored, though never welcomed with enthusiasm and sometimes scarcely treated with consideration. He was Lady Bertram's man of letters, and, as he flattered himself, the only one of his class really in society. His chief business was to carry to her gossip and to take care that she was properly worshipped in the lettered world. Servile to her and adulatory, he vindicated his independence by his arrogance in the inferior circles which he sometimes deigned to re-enter, and where his quotation of great personages made his conversation somewhat resemble the columns of the Court Circular.

"Lady Ermyntrude is looking charming to-night," observed Mr. Chatterley.

"Dearest Ermyntrude!" exclaimed her mamma.

"She has just had a joust with the Bishop," said Mr. Chatterley, "and I do not think had the worst of it."

"Indeed," murmured Lady Bertram, with a vacant look. "Have you no news to give me to-night?" She could not for a moment suppose that Mr. Chatterley had ventured to stop by her side merely to praise her daughter.

"All the world is talking of young Mr. Falconet's speech," said Mr. Chatterley.

"Yes; he seems a considerable person. He dined here to-day."

"I am told he is a great admirer of Lady Bertram," said Mr. Chatterley.

"He knows very little of me," said the lady, trying to veil her curiosity.

"He knows what all know, and feels what all feel, who have the honor and delight of Lady Bertram's acquaintance—only what we feel or know goes for

(Continued on Following Page.)

AN UNFINISHED NOVEL BY THE LATE BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

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(Continued from Preceding Page.)

nothing—we, alas! who are not orators, or poets, and statesmen."

"What did he say?" said Lady Bertram, in a hushed voice.

But before he could answer he was obliged to retire, for a young man quickly and unceremoniously approached and addressed Lady Bertram.

He was handsome—the highest order of English beauty, the Norman tempered by the Saxon; his complexion bright, his dark blue eye delicately arched, regular features, the upper lip short, and with hyacinthine locks of auburn hair.

"I thought I was not to see you to-night, Gaston," said the lady of the house.

"Well, I do not know whether I ought to be here. I have not been exactly cut by some of your friends, but they were rather queer. I suppose being in my father's house, they could scarcely refrain from noticing me."

"I have made the acquaintance of your successor," murmured Lady Bertram. "He dined here. I have had much conversation with him."

"Ah!" said Lord Gaston. "Then I suppose you are in an orthodox mood."

"The English are essentially a religious people," said Lady Bertram.

"You did not think so the last time we talked about these matters."

"I think I might now sit down," said Lady Bertram, as if his words had not reached her; and she took his arm before even it could be offered, and they were soon seated on a sofa.

"This Mr. Falconet is an extraordinary man," said Lady Bertram. "I never knew any one so eloquent. He talks, of course, too much, but that will wear off. I am sorry now that you left Parliament."

"I am not. Parliaments are worn out."

"But you say that of everything," said Lady Bertram.

"And it is true of everything, but of the whole affair nothing is so exhausted as the human race itself."

"But what, then, is to happen?" inquired Lady Bertram.

"Many things may happen. I do not suppose that because man is worn out even this little planet which we call ours has not yet some future. The mistake which our self-conceit has always made has been to suppose that this planet was made for man. There never was any foundation for such a belief, and now we know it is mere folly. The fact is that man has really never very much taken to this globe. And no wonder. It clearly was never intended for him. It consists of more water than land, and of that land a great portion is uninhabitable desert. Look at the miserable amount of population that, after millions of years, he has just contrived to procreate! Scarcely equal to the spawn of a shoal of herrings."

"Then you think the world was made for herrings?" sweetly whispered Lady Bertram.

"I cannot tell what it was made for, but I think I can tell what it was not made for."

"Then you can have no interest in life?"

"Yes; I have in you."

"If you begin talking nonsense I will go and fetch my lord."

"I suppose it is only Mr. Falconet who may talk nonsense."

"Mr. Falconet has none but the most exalted ideas. His life is devoted to the vindication and the triumph of religious truth."

"I am also capable of devotion," said Lord Gaston, "and that is to the happiness of my species. For that reason I wish it to become extinct."

Two young ladies with very long trains bowed to Lady Betram from a distance and kissed their hands. "I must say a word to them," she said, as she returned their salute. "You do not mind?"

"No; I like them both. They have more sense than half the girls I know."

The ladies approached. "I was so sorry, Lady Bertram," said one of them, "not to meet Prof. O'Galaxy here to-night. We were at his lecture to-day at the Royal, and I wanted so much to ask him a question. I see my way so far as Protoplasm clearly, but there I stop. I think we ought to be satisfied, but Blanche De Grey says no; that will not satisfy her; she must go further."

"If Lady Blanche goes further she will not get rid of her difficulties," said Lord Gaston.

CHAPTER V.

THOUGH in the formation of our character the influence of individuals cannot be doubted or denied, nevertheless there are some persons born with a predisposition so strong that it is difficult to believe that, under any circumstances, that native vein would not have asserted itself. Lord Gaston was of this kind and class. Even as a child he was inquisitive, skeptical, and eccentric, doing things which were forbidden, or, if too original to have been contemplated, anticipated by the censure of others, when done, disapproved. He had the awkward habit of asking questions which could not be easily answered and expressing opinions which perplexed and sometimes shocked. Nevertheless he was a favorite, and at first universally so, and this was owing to two causes—his good looks and his good temper. Nothing could disturb the last, and his first glance fascinated. Still, it was a lamentable fact that, in the long run, he could not, as the phrase goes, "get on" with anybody. At a great public school he was soon idolized, but it ended by the authorities privately communicating with his father that they thought, on the whole, it would be advantageous that his son should be withdrawn from their control. Not that he ever did anything disgraceful, mean, or ignominious, or even committed violent or rebellious acts, but he was in the habit of circulating opinions which injuriously affected the discipline of the school, was in the habit of reading and advising others to read books which, while affecting to the philosophical, could not for a moment be tolerated, as tending, in the opinion of the masters, to the destruction of morals and religion. What, however, brought affairs to a crisis was a motion which he made in the boys' debating society condemning the system of public education. Had he not been the son of a great noble, who himself in his day had been one of the bright ornaments of their institution, he would probably have been expelled, but as it was he surrendered and marched out with all the honors of war.

Lord Bertram was such a complete man of the world that he resolved never to quarrel with his son, and he endeavored by indirect means to guide him in the right path and counteract these evil tendencies. He thought Oxford would remove them, and he sent him there at an unusually early age. But the Oxford of Gaston was no longer the Oxford of his father, and Lord Bertram, who had many things to think about, was not sufficiently aware of this. A spirit almost as inquisitive as that which influenced his son had begun to pervade the great university, and it unfortunately happened that the head of the house of which Gaston had become a member was one of those distinguished divines who do not believe in divinity. Of this Socrates he soon became the favorite pupil, and, considering his rank, his fine looks, his fine temper, and the reputation for talents which was soon circulated about and easily and eagerly accepted, Oxford came to believe that it cherished in its bosom one who in due season would become its most brilliant ornament and its shining light.

Nevertheless, when he had exhausted all the nebulous interpretations of his master, which would prove that things, though entirely profane, were yet essentially sacred, Gaston engaged in a controversy on the origin of evil, which terminated by his somewhat abruptly quitting his alma mater and informing his father that he should not return to Oxford, which he looked upon as a nest of sacerdotal hypocrisy.

This was a great disappointment to Lord Bertram, who, however, was a man never without resource, and Lord Gaston was soon gazetted as an Attaché to one of our most important embassies. This seemed a successful arrangement. Nobody could be more popular than Lord Gaston in his new world. All the great ladies were enchanted with him, and invited him to their tea parties. He was called the handsome Englishman, and then he was so kind and obliging, too. He was as good-natured as he was beautiful. Apparently he was well pleased with his new life. Two years passed away and he never asked for leave of absence, though he wrote charming letters to his father, who read extracts from them sometimes to his colleagues, and sent the most exquisite presents to Claribel, whom he called Mama. Unhappily, one morning he appeared without notice at Bertram House, and ordered breakfast as calmly as if he never had left his home. He had traveled night and day, for he had been ordered by the Government of the country to leave it at an hour's notice, some correspondence having been discovered between the noble British attaché and a revolutionary leader. A secret communication was made to Lord Bertram, but it was the interest of all parties that the affair should be hushed up.

"There is nothing to be done for him now but to push him into Parliament," said his father. "If anything can get the nonsense out of a man it is the House of Commons."

The reader will have seen that this last expedient had not been quite successful. Lord Bertram forgot his annoyance in the pressure of public business, and Lady Bertram found a substitute for the skeptical confidence and revolutionary principles of her stepson, with which she was beginning to sympathize, in the unflinching orthodoxy and ultra-Conservatism of his Parliamentary successor, urged as they were by him with irresistible dialectics and a torrent of words which no improvisatore could excel, and to which Lady Bertram in veiled ecstasy listened as she would to a cataract in the Alps.

On a certain day in every week it came to be understood that Mr. Joseph Toplady Falconet would probably be drinking a cup of tea at Bertram House and expounding his schemes of regeneration for a society which he was resolved to save, though he admitted its condition was somewhat desperate. He had already achieved success in the House of Commons, where rapid success is difficult. Very shortly after his entrance into that still fastidious and somewhat incredulous assembly he took up the Sabbatarian question, and the notice of his motion was received with contemptuous respect. But the feeling was far otherwise when they had listened to him. The old hands at once recognized that this was a man who would mount, and looked forward with interest to the occasion when he might deliver himself on some practical subject, and not on such moonshine as that with which he had favored them. But here the old hands, as they often do, made a mistake. There was a great, though latent, fund of religionism in the House; much of it sincere, a large portion no doubt inspired by the constituencies, but the members who acknowledged these sentiments were, generally speaking, not of a class calculated to enthral listening Senates. They were respectable men, usually opulent, and their opinions on matters of trade and taxation always commanded deference, but they were quite incapable of grappling with the great questions that touch the convictions and consciences of nations, and they hailed with satisfaction a commanding expounder of opinions which in their hands they felt would have assumed a character of feebleness which they were persuaded was undeserved. These men, sitting on both sides of the House, rallied around Falconet. He gathered other allies. With all his abilities and acquirements, Joseph Toplady Falconet was essentially a prig, and among prigs there is a freemasonry which never fails. All the prigs spoke of him as of the coming man.

Lady Bertram always returned from her daily drive at 5 o'clock, and she was always at home. There never had been formal invitations, but the initiated came—a small, refined circle. There were always a few ladies of great fashion, sometimes a royal Duchess, an Ambassador, a dandy or two—for Lady Bertram could even command dandies—and half a dozen other men, native or foreign, but of European celebrity. When it was in his power, Falconet was there, but that was uncertain, for the House of Commons is a jealous mistress and will not grant success without due attention. The greatest compliment you can pay to a woman is to give to her your time, and it is the same with our Senate. A man who is always in his place becomes a sort of favorite. But there were other means of communication between Claribel and her new prophet; books were mutually lent to each other, and every day there were letters exchanged; on her part, little emblazoned notes: on his, treatises, pamphlets, where everything was divided under heads and every question exhausted and settled.

CHAPTER VI.

THE clubs, which in their fanciful invention are only inferior to the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, speculated much on the future of the Lady Ermyntrude. Some thought her so matured in her mind and manner that she would marry immediately; others, on the contrary, held that she would hesitate for a long time before she decided; a third party ventured on an opinion that she would probably never marry at all.

The names of some persons, however, were already intimated as the most or even probable, partners of her life and fortune. Gaston, from his connection with the lady, was always the first mentioned, and yet his name was almost invariably dismissed as that of a man who had no thought of marriage. Then there was Lord Fitz-Alb. He was supposed to have a very good chance, being the great favorite of the Bishop, and quite fit, though youthful, to be a prelate himself. The Bishop was one of Lady Ermyntrude's guardians, who, it was understood, consulted him on all occasions. Some thought that Hugo Bohun would be the lucky man. Heiresses, somehow or other, always seemed to like him; though somehow or other eventually they had hitherto never united their fate with his. Hugo Bohun was an ostentatious pauper, and had a theory that rich women liked to marry paupers, particularly if they were personages so comme il faut as himself. The knowing ones, on the whole, backed Lord Warrener against the field. It was circulated that Lady Ermyntrude in one of her morning rides had more than once inquired whether Lord Warrener was in the park, and seemed disappointed he was not at her side.

Lord Warrener was a good-looking, accomplished cosmopolitan. He ostentatiously announced, though of ample estate, that he cared for nothing but money, but it was generally held that he would prefer obtaining it by a race or a rubber rather than by the aid of an heiress, however wealthy or distinguished.

There was a ball, and the Lady Ermyntrude had danced twice with Hugo Bohun; he had even attended her to the tea room.

"This is one of the happiest nights of my life," he said to her. "Do you know, I think it wonderfully kind of you to dance with such a miserable wretch as I am."

"One meets with so many happy people," said the Lady Ermyntrude. "I rather like sometimes to meet a miserable wretch."

"What other miserable wretch do you know except myself?" asked Hugo.

"I know several wretches," replied the lady, "but I am not at all sure they are miserable wretches."

"Well, what is your idea of a wretch?"

"I think a man who is discontented with his lot in life is a wretch."

"Everybody is discontented with their lot in life."

"I thought just now you said you were most happy?"

"So I am when I am with you."

"Then, after all, you are not a real wretch," said the lady.

"Do you think Gaston is?" inquired Hugo.

"His wretchedness is on so great a scale that it amounts to the sublime."

"I should think you were contented with your lot in life," said Hugo.

"I have not yet considered that question so deeply as it deserves," said Lady Ermyntrude. "At present my thoughts are limited to these walls and to the cotillion which I am now going to dance."

"Alas! not with me!"

"No," said Lady Ermyntrude, withdrawing her arm and taking that of Lord Warrener, who at that moment joined her, and bowed.

"Now I feel this is the most miserable night of my life," murmured Hugo.

The lady, departing, looked over her shoulder and smiled.

TO BE CONTINUED SUNDAY, FEB. 5TH.

OCCULTISM AND THE PSYCHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY

Prof. Hyslop Recounts Some of the Latest Results of the Investigations Being Pursued by This Organization of Students of Spiritism—Do the Souls of the Departed Revisit Us?

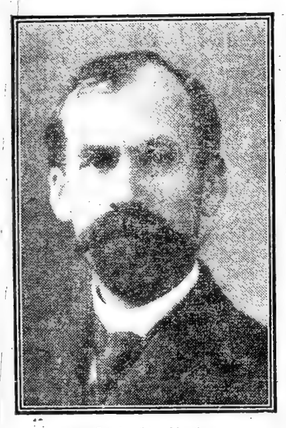

Prof. J. H. Hyslop.

THE startling statements recently made at a meeting of the American Institute for Scientific Research by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, declaring that clairvoyance, telepathy, and spiritism are demonstrated scientific truths, together with a host of other beliefs that have hitherto been classed as absurd and grotesque by all professed scientists, have awakened a new interest in the old problem of the supernatural—or the supernormal as the up-to-date scientist terms it.

Dr. Newton's declaration in support of this supernormal was given as a result of the work that has been carried on by the Society for Psychical Research, and calls attention to the remarkable series of investigations that the latter has been prosecuting in the realm that links the known with the unknown and the mysterious. Since some of the most authoritative names in modern philosophy and psychology—such as Prof. James of Harvard University, Prof. James H. Hyslop, formerly of Columbia University; Dr. Minot J. Savage, and others of like standing—appear in these investigations, the conclusions reached, if any tangible conclusions are at this date to be derived, must be of widespread interest. Speaking on the general topic of psychical research and its results, Dr. James H. Hyslop, who has from the beginning been most closely identified with this work and is now foremost among its promoters, a few days ago made the following statement:

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"The Society for Psychical Research was founded in England some twenty years ago. Back of the movement were men like Lord Rayleigh, Gladstone, Tennyson, Ruskin, Wallace, Balfour, Richet, Sidgwick, and Lang. The aim of the society was to investigate such curious phenomena as appeared to overstep the bounds of the natural, and to deal in a scientific and impartial manner with the claims of spiritism, telepathy, clairvoyance, and the like. An American branch of the society was established in 1887 on its own basis, and carried on a separate series of publications. This was abandoned two or three years after and subsequent publications have been made by the English society. It is now the purpose of the American Institute for Scientific Research to reorganize this American branch on its own basis, and more particularly to devote its attention to philanthropic work and scientific investigation in abnormal psychology, including insanity, hallucination, secondary personality, various functional mental disorders, such as hystero-epilepsy, neurasthenia, alcoholism, &c., and all cases amenable to hypnotic suggestion.

"The first object of the society was to investigate alleged telepathy, clairvoyance, and spiritistic phenomena. In the prosecution of this work we soon came across a large class of phenomena which had been due to sub-conscious mental action or 'secondary personality,' but which had been taken for spiritism by a large number of people. These borderland phenomena, as they may be termed, are exceedingly interesting to the alienist, and it is important to understand them, both on account of their genuineness as phenomena and for their use in limiting the field of the supernormal. To make my meaning plain, as to what these phenomena are, let me give the following instance from my own experience:

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"Some time ago I went to Pennsylvania to take part in some experiments with a friend, a minister, who gathered together three other friends, besides his wife and myself for a séance at table tipping. These were all intelligent people who had never been professionally engaged in this kind of business. We sat around the table laughing and joking, and before the evening was over four of the persons at the table had gone into a trance, resembling that common to hypnosis, and automatic writing occurred in three of the cases.

"One of the subjects, as soon as she went into a trance, said she saw, standing behind me, the apparition of a man in a gown and slouch hat, who gave his name as Prof. ——, stating that he had been teacher of English Literature in the University of Berlin. I then placed a pad in the medium's hand together with a pencil, and she wrote out the name and the profession of the apparition. I then asked if the latter knew Prof. Wundt in Leipsic, and the answer written was negative. I asked the same question as to Prof. Roscher of Leipsic, receiving the same answer. Continuing, I asked similar questions as to Profs. Moll and Zeller of Berlin, to which I received affirmative answers, with additional statements that they had been friends for many years. Questions and answers of various kinds were continued for some time.

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"This woman was an intelligent music teacher in the town where the séance was held; she had never been in a trance before, and never experimented with the subject previously. In a normal condition she could not remember having heard this professor's name. Subsequent inquiries showed that there was a man of the name and profession given in the University of Berlin still living at the time. This lady had studied music in Germany for two years. The professor was then very popular with the ladies in Berlin as a lecturer. The music teacher, however, could not remember having ever attended his lectures or of having ever heard any one talk about them. The case is evidently not to be classed among those of the supernormal, but simply as one simulating spiritistic phenomena. It is explained as a resurrection of past experiences that were either forgotten or unconsciously received, and only remembered under hypnotic conditions. The answers were all written down in German. The medium was undoubtedly simulating, unconsciously, the personality of the German professor.

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"Other illustrations of secondary, or abnormal, personality are cases of glossolalia, or 'speaking with tongues'—the phenomenon made famous in New Testament history. This represents the person or medium as speaking in unknown languages, consisting apparently of nonsense syllables, a phenomenon well illustrated recently in the remarkable Le Baron case.

"This Le Baron was a literary man, aged thirty-nine, who attended spiritistic séances. While at one of these he suddenly went into a strange psychic condition, not a trance, during which he uttered sentences that resembled ancient prophecies. Later on these prophecies came to him in an unknown tongue. Here is a sample of the latter:

"Intelete te intelute. Bule te skuru te sinte omkoton, &c. Translation: The book of the past is not the book of the love. It is the song of the sadness. The great light has come to help the darkness. Love is emperor. Love is the light of the darkness. The home of the poor is the palace of love, &c.

"Le Baron at first thought that this unknown language came to him through some pre-existence of the soul. To corroborate this theory he made exhaustive philological studies, in which he traced a large per cent. of the words of the unknown tongue that he was uttering to a vocabulary of primitive Dravidian, or British Indian, non-Aryan language. He subsequently, as a result of his own and Prof. James's investigations, gave up the idea of the supernormal as an explanation of these phenomena.

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"Similar to the foregoing, and probably the most famous case of the kind on record, was published in book form by Harpers under the title 'From India to the Planet Mars,' by Flournoy, four years ago, when it attracted widespread attention. The subject-matter of this strange book purported to be a communication from a spirit residing on the planet Mars who had once lived in France. The medium for these communications was a Mlle. Helen Smith, whose honesty is vouched for as in the case of Mrs. Piper. As in the Le Baron case, some of the communications came in a foreign tongue and written in foreign characters, supposed to be those in use on the planet Mars. Investigations by Flournoy, who gave the case to the world, tended to explain the phenomena as being within the bounds of the normal—a rare instance of secondary personality, although never very satisfactorily explained.

"Another case, investigated by a Canadian physician and coming under the ken of the Psychical Research Society, illustrates apparently supernormal capacity for writing on abstruse topics by a brakeman who was quite illiterate and could not even spell correctly in a normal condition. This capacity was, apparently, induced by suggestion. The man had read little besides Dickens. He had a good intellectual ancestry, however. The phenomena followed and were first noticed during a serious disease caused by an accident. The man recovered from this disease and became successful in a business career.

"The phenomena consisted in his going into a hypnotic condition, when he wrote highly abstruse treatises on philosophical and other subjects. He would, in fact, write on any subject that was given to him, and in a perfectly logical and intelligible manner. These writings, now in my possession, would fill two or three good-sized volumes. They were written in a different hand from that used in a normal state. While in the latter state, the brakeman would remember nothing that occurred while living in his secondary personality. It is quite possible, of course, that this man had read material in some spontaneous trance which was not remembered in his normal state. The case is being held for future and more exhaustive investigation by the institute.

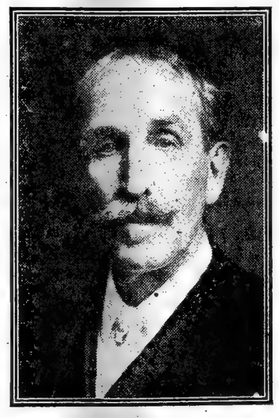

Rev. M. J. Savage, D.D.

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"As regards the foregoing cases, the society as a body would be agreed in the view to be taken—they all have a natural or normal explanation. But in regard to the supernormal theory of psychic phenomena, as applied to another series of investigations, probably all the members are not agreed. Perhaps the majority accept telepathy as a proven fact. Some accept clairvoyance. Very few accept spiritism as an explanation of any of the phenomena that have been under the consideration of the society. Those who do accept the spiritistic interpretation of the phenomena would probably base their conviction on such data as have been brought together in the work of the society and in Mr. Myers's work on 'Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death.'"

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Prof. Hyslop's acceptance of the spiritistic theory as an explanation of psychic phenomena was mainly the result of the society's investigation of the case of Mrs. Piper. For seventeen years past this remarkable woman has given séances under the exclusive direction of the Society for Psychical Research, the officers of which have taken every means in their power to eliminate the possibility of fraud in her communications. The society therefore vouches for the honesty of the séances given by this woman under their direction, although the explanation of the phenomena varies with the point of view of the different members. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University, for instance, while vouching for the good faith of Mrs. Piper, says of her:

"Her conditions seemed to me analogous to those of an ill person dreaming a suggested dream, in which trains of dream to which the dreamer has been accustomed are modified by the special conditions of the moment."

Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard gives the following as his opinion: "While I am disposed to hold to the hypothesis that the performance of Mrs. Piper is one that is founded on some kind of deceit, I must confess that close observation of the medium made on me the impression that she is honest. Seeing her under any other conditions, I should not hesitate to trust my instinctive sense as to the truthfulness of the woman."

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This Piper case has, of course, been the most important one investigated by the society, and during its progress has been the cause for various of its members, like Dr. Newton, Prof. Hyslop, and others, coming out in declarations in favor of spiritism—although it is significant that none of these gentlemen has allied himself with the professed Spiritualists. Two or three years ago, however, a sensational climax was apparently brought to the Piper séances in the shape of a "confession" purporting to be made by the woman herself. Speaking of this confession, Prof. Hyslop ridiculed it as being untrue and misleading. He declares that the séances are still continued under the management of the Secretary of the society and that they are in every way as convincing as they were before, the society seeing no reason for doubting the sincerity of the medium in question. At the time her "confession" was given to the public Prof. Hyslop made the following explanatory statement in a Western paper:

"The story regarding Mrs. Piper in a New York paper last Fall was amusing to the scientific man and puzzled the general public. It misrepresented Mrs. Piper in regard to the work of the Society for Psychical Research. The facts regarding the 'confession' are these:

"Some time last Summer a female reporter of the New York paper hired lodgings near Mrs. Piper where she was spending the Summer. She made Mrs. Piper's acquaintance and besought her for an interview for publication. Mrs. Piper objected, as she has always done; but the reporter insisted upon the value of her opinions to the world and the desire of the public to know what they were. This was urged again and again as a reason for giving expression to her opinions. But Mrs. Piper still demurred until it occurred to her that she had a good opportunity to do what she had always been desirous of doing, namely, leave behind her some statement for her children in regard to her case. She did not wish her children to think that she was the ordinary Spiritualistic medium or to be associated with the disrepute and character which that subject has brought upon all investigations of this kind. To make this secure she dictated to her eldest daughter her opinions of her own case. This copy was then handed to the reporter, and on the basis of it an article was written for publication.

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"The article was brought back to Mrs. Piper, and she was dissatisfied with it and insisted on its destruction. It was put in the fire and destroyed. The original document which she had dictated to her daughter is still in the possession of Dr. Hodgson, Secretary of the Society for Psychical Research. It will make very different reading from the story in the New York paper when we publish it. But after the destruction of the article written by the reporter the latter wrote, on her own responsibility, an article on the case, evidently cribbing a good deal of it from the proceedings of the society and piecing out with fragmentary recollections of her conversations with Mrs. Piper in the Summer. She then brought the last sheet or two of this article to Mrs. Piper to be signed by her. This sheet contained garbled accounts of her previous conversations.

"Mrs. Piper thought that this was all there was to it and signed the paper, but exacted the promise that proofs of it should be sent to her before publication. When the proofs came the headlines were carefully cut off, so that she could not see what they were, and of course nearly all that was said was not what she had signed at all.

"In the meantime she had heard of the advertisements which the New York paper was making in regard to a so-called confession by Mrs. Piper. This and the character of the article annoyed her until she sent a telegram to the paper that she would not permit the publication of the article. She received a reply from the reporter saying: 'Sleep calm. This is only a piece of advertising smartness.' This telegram is in Dr. Hodgson's possession.

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"The article appeared. After it appeared the newspaper sent Mrs. Piper a check for $250, with a receipt to be signed that indicated the check was for her part in the 'Confession.' Mrs. Piper refused to accept the check with any such understanding, and denying that she had made anything of the kind, the check was returned. But the newspaper made out a receipt without expressing that it involved any "confession," and sent the check to her again, and this was accepted. Then, when either the newspaper or the reporter, learned that the sittings were going on just as usual, after the article had stated that Mrs. Piper was to give up Dr. Hodgson and the society, a telegram was sent by the reporter to Mrs. Piper, saying that if she would give up Dr. Hodgson and the society the paper would take care of her. The original telegram is in Dr. Hodgson's possession. He telegraphed the contents to the editor and asked what this meant. No reply was sent to Dr. Hodgson's inquiry."

Rev. R. Heber Newton, D.D.

Speaking generally of the results of the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research, Prof. Hyslop said:

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"The results of my sittings with Mrs. Piper leave me no alternative between spiritism and an infinite telepathy to account for the facts. Not one incident in the whole series of experiments represents my own personal memories alone. Such as are verifiable at all, and they are extraordinarily numerous and pertinent, represent memories that are common to me and the communicators whom I once knew, and many of the incidents were wholly unknown to me and had to be verified by personal inquiries among friends in the Far West. They are of that intimate and personal character which defies all explanation by normal processes, all fraud being excluded from the case, unless the skeptic is willing to accept the responsibility of accusing the society for it. The fact is that my experiments were managed with a direct view to complicating all suspicions and accusations of fraud with the responsibility of the society's officers, and unless the public is willing to meet that challenge it must accept the consequences. For myself, being reduced to a choice between an omniscient telepathy and communication with discarnate spirits, I simply prefer the latter hypothesis as the more rational of the two in our present state of knowledge regarding supernormal phenomena."

NEW YORK END OF THE RUSSIAN UPRISING

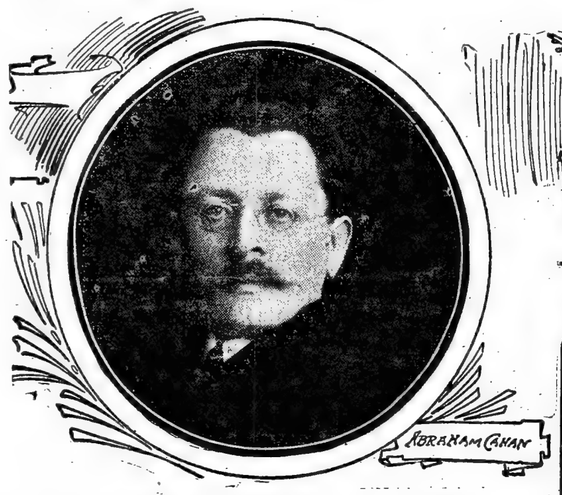

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AN ANTI-RUSSIAN STREET ORATOR

Men and Women Who Are Active Promoters of the Revolutionary Propaganda---A Talk With Abraham Cahan, Owner of the "Forward"--His Hopes and Fears.

DURING the last ten years a great change has come over the character of the Russian revolutionary colony in New York and other American cities. Representatives of it formerly came here singly, incognito or unheralded, if they were known. Once it was a mere chance to find an immigrant who was thoroughly acquainted with the ideas which now permeate the working people in Russia. It is now a common thing for immigrants of this class who come to New York in hordes to know all about it.

A man who has happened to be in a position in New York to watch and take an active part in this end of the Russian revolution is Abraham Cahan. He made the first revolutionary speech in Russian and also in Yiddish in this city, and remained the only speaker for a long time. He was identified twenty years ago in Russia with a provincial circle of Nihilists at Vilna. This propaganda, which was carried on among the villagers as well as among the more cultivated classes, had also members among the nobility.

Even as far as St. Petersburg did its connection reach. Of course suspicion found its way among these workers. The prying of the gendarmerie, the unlooked-for visits of whom make up a chapter of incredible annoyances to the Russian citizen, began, and Mr. Cahan was twice subjected to the most disquieting search in his home.

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It became necessary to escape. By a night journey of seventy-five miles in a rowboat, another by stage, and a false passport, he got safely over the border. At this period the anti-Semitic riots were increasing to an epidemic. This followed the assassination of Alexander II. In company with other revolutionists, reinforced by common emigrants, Mr. Cahan began to cherish the dream of founding colonies in America. The border was thronged with those who had been driven out during the riots. Many of the men who, with their families, or bereft of them, came to New York were among those of the great "exodus," now historical.

"When Alexander was assassinated," says Mr. Cahan, "the people who had been taught to believe that he had a guardian angel which protected him were so astonished and overwhelmed that they lost faith. He was just about to grant a constitution. Pobiedonostzeff, Curator of the Holy Synod, was the one who incited the rioters. This opened a new chapter in the history of American immigration."

Many leaders brought out at that time have been in America, but usually with secrecy. Leo Hartmann, the man who blew up the imperial train near Moscow, came here, and his arrival made a sensation. The Russian Government had demanded his extradition from Paris. Sophia Perovsky, who had headed the plot which ended in the assassination of Alexander, was also here. The two pretended to be husband and wife. Sophia was a daughter of an ex-Governor of St. Petersburg.

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In St. Petersburg a mine ran to the railroad track from the house where they lived. She played the part of an ordinary woman of the people who rented rooms. She was full of cleverness, as shrewd as possible. The duty she took upon herself was to give the signal for the wrecking of the train. At a given moment she raised her handkerchief to her nostrils. The man who was watching her from a window in the house started the mine. The train was wrecked, but only a number of soldiers were killed, as the Czar was not on the train. But the same signal was used by her later, and accomplished the purpose of killing the Czar. Afterward she was caught and hanged.

Another man who was in New York was a strange character. He was one of the followers of that beautiful and charming woman, Vera Figner, at the time of her brilliant salon in St. Petersburg, where beneath all the literary and artistic activity and entertainment the revolutionary spirit burned with a dauntless fire. The name of this one of her many admirers was Degayeff, an artillery officer, also very delightful, in spite of the weakness ascribed to him afterward.

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"One day," says Mr. Cahan, "Degayeff was arrested in a secret printing shop. One of the gendarmes, a shrewd fellow, told him he would be hanged, and offered him the choice between that and turning State's evidence. They wanted to know about Vera Figner, whom they suspected, but could not catch. The Government arranged a bogus escape for him. They wanted him to be free. He went back among the Nihilists, who received him with open arms, and he became a greater hero than ever. He became influential. For some time he was both a leader of the revolution and an important spy of the Government. But his friends began to suspect him. It was discovered that he had secret interviews with the head of a detective bureau. Also he went openly to the theatre with his wife. This did not look like a need to hide.

"Vera Figner was sentenced to the Schlusselberg prison, from which, after twenty years, she has come out crippled and old. But nothing will ever destroy her spirit. Later, in Geneva, this man called upon the editor of one of the underground magazines and confessed. A consultation was called by several revolutionary leaders. His betrayal of Vera Figner weighed on his conscience and he offered as a sort of atonement to kill the shrewd gendarme Sudeykim. The leaders accepted his offer if he would leave Russia, never to return. They wouldn't trust him. Two trained men went back with Degayeff. He made an appointment with Sudeykim, and they killed him while he struggled like a bull. Degayeff came to New York, and was known here, though he lived incognito. After a while he disappeared, and no one knew where he went."

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The leader of the Polish revolutionists is Stanislaus Dembski, now in New York. He is an aristocrat. He was one of the men whom Degayeff tried to betray, as he was even at that time a leading spirit. He is still looked upon as the leader of the present movement in Poland.

"Now and then," relates Mr. Cahan, "men who had escaped from Siberia would arrive. Two men who had twice been sentenced to death were here after many years of hard labor. The famous Stepniak was here, too. His real name, which has never been told in America, is Kravchinsky. Stepniak was one of the foremost leaders of the plot to kill an official in Russia. He attacked Gen. Mezenzeff in the broad daylight in a crowded street. While he was running away a friend fired a pistol to distract the crowd. At some distance was a carriage whose coachman was one of the revolutionists, a noble.

"Stepniak reached the carriage, but the firing of the pistol had startled the horses, who ran. Stepniak grasped his friend, who was dragging, and pulled him into the carriage. The people saw the whole thing, but never stirred. It was so bold that they were stupefied. Stepniak used to fool every one. He was wonderfully full of resources and successful plans.

"In Zurich I met Plekhanoff, the leader of Russian Social Democracy, according to the principles of Karl Marx. Here I met Vera Sassoulich, the first woman to shoot at a Russian officer, and with them I often had tea and discussed our movement."

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Mr. Cahan has been sent three times as delegate to International Socialist Congresses at Zurich and Brussels. The best collection of "underground" literature in America, and perhaps in the world, has been made by him from the beginning, including thousands of documents, letters which have sent people to death or Siberia, incriminating writings, signatures of immense market value, expressions of many great men, besides the printed matter which cannot be duplicated.

"An organic connection exists between revolutionary ideas and literature in Russia. Literature, novel writing, is a sort of bridge between the people and freedom of idea. In fact, every writer in Russia is a sort of revolutionist. Realistic fiction, such as that of Tolstoy, Dostoievsky, Gorky, even Turgeneff, goes hand in hand with modern ideas.

"The critics in Russia, therefore, find their province not only in criticism of novels, but in that of life. They have thus a power which they could not openly use for the influence of that life. The Russians are pretty poor gunners, but they are great writers. The novelists aim at real life, the critics comment upon it—the public is taught by this collaboration. This is one of the reasons why Russian literature began to develop along the lines of realism. It thus deceives the censor. Life was so cruelly in need of criticism!"

Of all the Russian revolutionary pioneers who came to New York so many years ago Mr. Cahan is the only one who has turned to literature. Into the other professions many men of great minds, wide reading, special attainment in science and thought have entered, but chiefly the medical profession. The east side in New York in its better houses, notably down East Broadway, is full of doctors and dentists. These men are nearly all well informed, keen of intellect, liberal of view, broad of character, and humane of judgment

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Others, like Mr. Cahan, live in other parts of New York entirely as Americans. Dr. S. Ingermann, formerly one of the old Zurich crowd of Social-Democrats, is one of the most active of the revolutionary sympathizers, as well as a leading thinker here. Ch. Schitlowsky, who came here a delegate from Berne a few weeks ago, is another leader among the younger men.

Mme. Breshkowsky, recently arrived, is a prominent figure, being one of the revolutionists who has suffered every kind of terrible experience for her cause. Twenty-two years in Siberia, association with criminals, hard labor, close confinement, wild escapes through Siberian forests, and a life of continual propaganda for the last seven years among Russian peasant villages have not impaired her courage, her enthusiasm, her charm. She has traveled since her release through hundreds of outlying provinces, always aided in eluding the police by the peasants. She has escaped at midnight, or openly in disguise, as a man, an old woman, a fine lady, a priest, a soldier. She has been carried under cover in a cart and has ridden as a man on horseback. The revolutionists here are delighted with her refinement, her simplicity, her heart.

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Dr. H. Solotaroff, who lives a studious life among his books and manuscripts, is one of the foremost thinkers among the Russians. Though retiring and of quiet tastes, he often expresses himself among his friends and at meetings on the lower east side. He has refused to predict, in the words that "the answer to the pleading of the poor in Russia is the bullet. If anything is granted it will be some small concessions like free speech and religious liberty, but this will enrage them. They will continue to rebel. They have already become 'cane non-flesh,' to use a Russian expression. The bullet was the answer The worst is at hand."

Another is Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, with a reputation for wit and kindness. "At a banquet the other day in Russia," he said, "all the prominent literary men were called together. Our poet and novelist, Korolenko, indicated the already acute state of feeling in a speech. 'We have assembled to consult on the condition of our country and denounce the constitution. Let every man speak now, and let the walls no longer hold us!' This is the voice of the literary circle. The workingmen have spoken, too, and now the peasant will speak!"

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Prominent Anarchists and their followers also must be numbered among those who belong to the revolutionary party. It is a present fashion to try to distinguish between the philosophical Anarchist and the fighting revolutionary. The latter is supposed to resort to violence in the name of future order. The philosophical Anarchist is, however, truly a friend of the future. Those Anarchists who think deeply, though they decry rule and do not believe in government, are not exactly fire-eaters. They wish to substitute self-control for obedience, roughly speaking.

Among these are Saul Janowsky, the gentle and witty editor of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme; Miss Emma Goldmann, trained nurse and agitator, litterateur, and public speaker, who is living incognito in New York; Maurice Katz, editor of the Jewish journal Vorwaertz, owned by Abraham Cahan, a serious and determined Anarchist and speaker; Alexander Horr, editor and promoter, apostle of Hertzka and economic freedom, and founder of a colony, and there are hundreds more, who, in their professions as learned teachers, young lawyers, doctors, editors, are really to be roughly classed with the New York revolutionists.

"From time to time," said Mr. Cahan, "men bigger in the movement than we are come here, and are welcomed and reverenced. We New Yorkers are doing all we can. It is the easiest thing in the world to be a revolutionist here. What do we do? Our life is successful, safe; we make speeches, we are not afraid, we are not in danger. We blush and feel like dilettantes when we think of what perils our countrymen undergo!"

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But the revolutionary aid movement is not hidden in New York. Money is collected, which is sent to the secret agents in Russia for the purpose of forwarding the cause of freedom in Russia. All the elements which make for modern thought among the Russian colony here, whether it is the trades union bund, the Social Democrats, the reds, the Anarchists, or the more conservative Jews, are united in the common wish for the welfare of the great, heterogeneous fatherland where they were born. FLORENCE BROOKS.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

TEN years ago, even five years ago, such a powerful movement as that headed by Father Gopon would have been impossible in Russia," said Dr. Maurice Fishberg, one of the leaders of the Russian Social Democratic Party in New York, which believes in peaceful, educational work as opposed to the violent measures of the Social Revolutionists, or "Terrorists."

"I doubt whether in all history any country has changed so suddenly as Russia has done in the past few years. The industrial progress of the nation has led to the sudden concentration of large numbers of workmen in particular districts of a few large towns, where they are open to trade union and revolutionist propaganda.

"In order to understand properly the present uprising it is necessary to have some idea of the industrial system of Russia, which is decidedly different from that of America and other advanced countries. Here the Government is neutral, or is supposed to be neutral, in the struggle between capital and labor, but in Russia it is heart and soul with the employer.

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"In the first place, every factory owner has to obtain a permit from the Government before he can start in business, even if he is only going to open a small workshop with a dozen or twenty men employed. This provision of the law excites widespread discontent throughout Russia, for it has a powerful effect in preventing a man from getting on in the world.

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"In order to obtain the permit the payment of 'graft' to numerous officials is necessary. They fix their bribes so high in many cases that a workman who has saved up enough money to start a small factory of his own is unable to do so, simply because he cannot satisfy these greedy officials. Then, too, they may take bribes from factories already in operation to refuse him his permit. And if he happens to be a man who is suspected by the secret police of revolutionary sentiments it is safe to say that he will not be allowed to obtain a permit on any terms. The authorities know that the factory and the workshop are the forcing beds of the movement for freedom, and they therefore do all in their power to prevent them from falling under the control of persons who sympathize with the cause of liberty.

"Trade unions and strikes are still unlawful in Russia. Less than fifteen years ago there were no labor organizations in that country, and the men who first started them and joined them were treated as traitors by the Government, and were sent to jail or to Siberia. But the movement could not be stopped. Organizers from England, Belgium, France, and other industrial countries helped it forward, and eventually the unions attained such strength in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Baku, Odessa, Kieff, and other industrial centres that the Government has been obliged to extend a grudging toleration to them. That is to say, it has refrained from actively repressing them.

"But the point that cannot be too much insisted on is this—the striker in Russia is regarded as a rebel against the Government, and the whole force of the Government is ipse facto arrayed against him. Russian children are taught in school that it is their duty to sacrifice themselves unquestionably, first, for the Czar; second, for their master, and third, for Holy Russia. Observe that the master is placed before the fatherland!

"The master—the employer of labor—is regarded as an essential part of the autocratic system. The Government fears that if his authority is weakened the people will lose respect for authority in general. This, I suppose, is one reason why there are no factory regulation laws in Russia designed for the benefit of the workmen, no laws restricting the labor of women and children, no laws to enforce more or less humane conditions of labor, as there are in other industrial countries.

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"It is true there is a law fixing the hours of labor per day at eleven, but it is entirely different in its purpose and character from the laws regulating hours of labor in this country. The idea of it is to provide that all factory operatives, mine workers, &c., shall work eleven hours a day; their employers can force them, by the help of the law, to work for that period. But it is quite possible, by the payment of 'graft,' for an employer to extend that already too long working day.

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"As the right of public meeting is denied in Russia, the strikers inevitably come in contact with the police and the military. Until quite recently it has been the practice to break up even the smallest assemblies. Military intervention generally becomes necessary because the police—the ordinary police, not the secret police—are very inefficient in Russia. They cannot be relied upon to break up a mob or enforce the policy of the Government. The soldiers—particularly the Cossacks—must be called in. The policemen in Russia are shamefully underpaid. Even the Captains of police only get about $16 a month, and of course they are always open to receive 'graft.' Fifty cents is a liberal bribe to offer even to one of the Police Captains, and for a dollar he would do almost anything. This inefficiency of the police explains why the troops are called in so often to uphold the cause of autocracy in the cities.

"It is hardly correct to say, as I have noticed many American newspapers do say, that the Russian Government is a partner of the factory owners, and that is why strikers are so heavily punished. It is true the Government does own shares in some large enterprises, but there are not many of them, and they are connected with the supply of Governmental necessaries, such as steel, cartridges, munitions for the troops, and railroad material. There are as yet comparatively few large factories in Russia, despite M. Witte's efforts to develop industry by Government subsidies. These subsidies generally take the form of tariff protection which makes that of America look almost like free trade.

"The Russian Government is certainly paternal to the big manufacturers, and it fights against the workingmen for the double purpose of supporting autocracy and bolstering up the State-created, State-nurtured industries. The manufacturers tell the Government that if they have to make concessions to their workmen they will not be able to compete with imported goods, despite the tariff protection they receive. This is their own fault, of course, but the Government accepts their declarations at their face value because they accord with its own policy. Thus it comes about that the labor question in Russia is inevitably a political question.

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"A most serious factor in the situation is the Government encouragement of the sale of liquor. Vodka, of course, is one of the greatest curses of Russia, and has much to do with the misery of the people. The Government has a monopoly of the sale of spirits, and it encourages their use as widely as possible, because it wants to make all the revenue it can. Not many years ago the public advocacy of abstinence, or even temperance, was regarded as treason. To my personal knowledge men were imprisoned, and even sent to Siberia, for it. That may seem incredible, but I know of a young fellow who was arrested and sent to jail merely because one of Henry George's books was found in his rooms.

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"The working classes in the Russian towns are mostly drawn from the country districts. They are not town bred. The system of employment is rather like the Italian 'padroni' system here. When an employer wants, say, 500 men, he sends agents to the villages to pick up here a dozen peasants and there a score, until the required number is made up. These men usually leave their wives and children, or their sweethearts, behind them, and go to the city to work for two or three years on contract. At the end of the period, of course, they hope to have money saved up which will place them in a better position when they return to the home village; but usually they have nothing, for it has all gone to buy vodka.

"These men, living alone in the city, are readier to embark in revolutionary enterprises than men living in the bosom of their families would be.

"During the past few years there has been a great campaign of education among these workmen, and also among the soldiers. It is impossible to say how far the troops are disaffected, but we have reason to believe that disaffection has spread very far. Unfortunately about 95 per cent. of the soldiers cannot read. That obstacle to our work is, however, being removed by the Government itself, which has established schools in all the regiments.

"You cannot judge of the loyalty of the whole army by the action of the troops in St. Petersburg. It is true that, with few exceptions, they fired on the mob; but they are the most loyal of all the Czar's soldiers—men who have been in the army for twenty years or longer, and who are petted and humored in a hundred ways. In fact, the private soldier in St. Petersburg is better treated by the Government than the officer in the provinces. The Cossacks also receive many privileges and concessions, and they can always be depended upon.

"But all the Russian troops are not so reliable as those in St. Petersburg. There is a good deal of disaffection among the soldiers in Kieff and in all the garrisons of South Russia. And the disaffection is even greater among the reservist officers who have recently been called to the colors than it is among the men. Many of them are doctors, lawyers, and intelligent professional men who hate soldiering and are imbued with liberal ideas.

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"There is great disaffection, too, among another large class of Government employes—the railroad workers. Nearly all the railroads in Russia are Government property, and the repressive measures adopted toward the workers have enraged them bitterly."

OUR BUSY AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

GEN. PORTER'S PRIVATE SITTING-ROOM.

GEN HORACE PORTER.

INTERIOR OF GEN. PORTER'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Gen. Porter Has Not Found His Post a Sinecure---The Variety of Duties, Official and Unofficial, Which He Will Bequeath to His Successor, Seth Low.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, who was appointed Ambassador to France in 1897 by President McKinley, has asked to be relieved of his high office and President Roosevelt has named Seth Low, ex-Mayor of Greater New York, as his successor, beginning March 4, 1905.

Most Americans imagine that the position of the French Ambassador is "a lead pipe cinch." Gen. Porter has nothing whatever to do—according to these people—but to sit around and enjoy himself, shake hands with all comers, sign an occasional document, or attend a diplomatic function, or fix up a little treaty now and then.

The most charitable view that can be taken of this unique conception of Ambassadorial duties is that it is woefully ignorant.

As a matter of fact, the French Embassy has more work to the square inch than any other office which represents the dignity of the United States in foreign lands. In the first place, it must be remembered that France is a protected country as to duties; and this very fact alone involves an immense amount of work on the part of the United States representative. Though it is a little known fact, there are thousands of Americans in France who are engaged in large businesses, and whose interests have to be looked after with the utmost solicitude on the part of the American Government. Again, there are thousands of Americans in the United States who are trading directly with France, and it is the duty of the Ambassador to see that no action is taken by the French Government that may be contrary to the interests of American citizens.

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The American Embassy in Paris is in fact a species of watchdog guarding American affairs. Every law that is passed in the French Chamber which might have any bearing on American trade relations is at once studied, translated, annotated, weighed, and considered by legal experts employed by the embassy; and if any of these laws contain clauses detrimental to American interests, Gen. Porter does not hesitate to bring the matter to the attention of the French Government. With Gen. Porter to think is to act. He does not wait, as a rule, to hear from the home Government concerning matters which affect American citizens. Any American merchant living in France who has any complaints to make need only to write to Gen. Porter and state his case to have it redressed, or at least looked into without delay.

Aside from the trade relations which Gen. Porter and his staff have to look after so assiduously, the great number of Americans residing in Paris, as compared with other European capitals, brings to the embassy a vast amount of business of a personal and often extremely urgent character which requires immediate attention and often takes up a great deal of time. Gen. Porter, since his residence in Paris, has made it a point to look after the interests of American art students, and many an American who has found Paris too much for him—and often her—has sought refuge under the sheltering wings of the American eagle.

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A note from the genial Ambassador, who is most popular in Paris, has often been the solution of many a hard problem to Americans in France. It is really astonishing the amount of detail work which is undertaken by the Paris Embassy almost every day of the year. Nearly every student of art, science, literature, and other branches of human endeavor who comes to Paris and wishes to work in the various French schools and institutions applies to the American Embassy for permits of one kind or another. For instance, it is impossible for a student to have access to the great Paris Library without a note of some kind from the American Embassy. Persons unacquainted with modes of procedure in Paris have no idea of the immense amount of red tape which is connected with almost every public institution. In order to get into any of the Government schools a birth certificate is required. As most Americans take it for granted that they have been born, and do not worry themselves about time when, or place where, to produce a registration of nativity is not an easy matter. Very few Americans would be able to study in Paris—that is at any of the Government institutions—without a note from the Embassy setting forth the fact that Americans, as a rule, do not have birth certificates.

This production of birth certificates was, as a matter of fact, the cause of a very long series of negotiations between the French and American Governments. Through the persistent efforts of the present American Ambassador the great point was won that Americans do not have to produce birth certificates in order to obtain the entrée into French institutions.

Every American student in Paris now recognizes the fact that the American Embassy truly represents his interests. Gen. Porter, as has been stated, takes a personal interest in all the affairs of Americans residing in Paris, and scarcely a day passes but what his timely aid is applied to helping American citizens out of difficulties, his assistance ranging from lending a dollar to an old stranded war veteran to making a representation to the French Government in a matter of a tariff amendment. Speaking of the tariff, it is in connection with this work that the embassy meets with some of its most difficult problems. Over this matter the correspondence with the French Government—all conducted in the French language—is extremely voluminous. Very often it is an extremely difficult matter to get the French Government to see things in the American light. Hundreds of notes sometimes pass before a satisfactory adjustment of matters is obtained. Most of the translation work in connection with this phase of Ambassadorial duty is done by M. Henry Vignaud, the First Secretary of the embassy. M. Vignaud is, by the way, deeply interested in everything that pertains to America, although he is not an American. He has published a valuable memoir on the family of Christopher Columbus, which has entitled him to rank among the foremost authors of France.

HENRY VIGNAUD, FIRST SECY. AM. EMBASSY, PARIS.

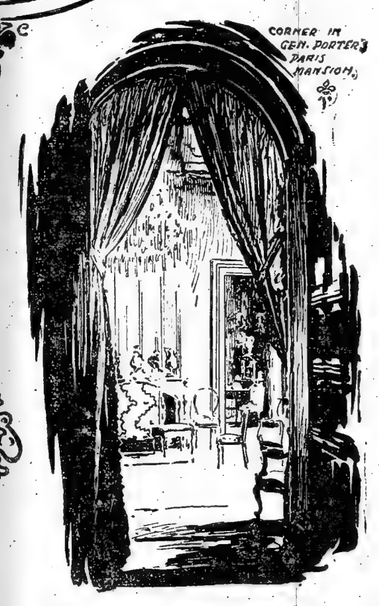

CORNER IN GEN. PORTER'S PARIS MANSION.

Previous to the lamented death of Mrs. Porter, not long ago, Gen. Porter was in the habit of receiving once a week. These receptions were generally held at Gen. Porter's home, and not at the embassy. Gen. Porter lives in one of the most palatial houses in the French capital. When he first came to Paris he experienced the greatest difficulty in finding a place which would be suitable to the dignity of the representative of so great a country as the American Republic. After several months' search he at last found a place about five minutes' walk from the famous Arc de Triomphe. The house stands in a quiet little street, and it is not until you have passed within its massive portals that you realize the beauty and, it may be said, grandeur of its interior. Marble steps lead up through a beautiful corridor to the magnificent reception rooms. Gen. Porter has gathered around him a collection of some of the finest tapestries, armor, china, pictures, and statues to be seen anywhere in Europe outside of a public gallery.

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His great banqueting hall is lighted by magnificent stained glass windows, and the sides of the room are hung with Gobelin tapestries. By an arrangement of the electric lights placed on the outside of the windows a very curious effect of daylight is obtained, and many comments have been made in the Paris papers on Gen. Porter's remarkable way of lighting his banqueting hall.

In European affairs generally the personality of a man counts far more than the interests which he represents. A merchant would rather deal with a small firm which he knows to be reliable than with a more important one, offering perhaps greater apparent advantages, but concerning which less is known. The same rule is applied to diplomacy. The Ambassador who is old established and has won the confidence and respect of his colleagues can gain advantages which the newly arrived representative of perhaps a far greater power may be denied, simply because the first is known and the second is not.

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When in addition to the Ambassador's familiar personality there is the name of a great nation, as is the case with Gen. Porter, the advantages are quadrupled. Another important consideration is the protocolary law that Ambassadors take precedence by the length of their residence. The senior Ambassador being always first and the junior last, European powers strive to keep their representatives as long as possible at a post, for not only the consideration of glory included, but real diplomatic opportunity.

It stands to reason that the Ambassador, seated near the hostess at the head of the table and having round him the seniors of the corps, men who have lived the diplomatic life and who contributed to make the events of diplomatic history, by framing and signing the great treaties of recent times, has a signal advantage over the newcomer, relegated to the bottom of the table.

Gen. Porter is the first American Ambassador to France who has ever enjoyed this privilege of being near the head of the table, being now the third in protocolary rank of seniority, and if he could but remain at his post a few years longer, as is wished by all those in Europe having the interests of America at heart, he would stand a good chance to become the first.

President Loubet has a warm feeling of personal friendship for Gen. Porter, receiving him freely and in intimacy whenever the American Ambassador desires it, and often liking to have a quiet chat with Gen. Porter when there is no business at all. Whereas it is a matter of considerable difficulty for the other Ambassadors to France to obtain from the President audiences for compatriots of theirs who may think they have a claim for presentation, Gen. Porter has never been refused a request to present distinguished Americans.

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As Paris is the scene of most of the commissions which take place to settle international questions, the importance of Gen. Porter as a representative of the American Government can hardly be overestimated, and that he should desire to be retired at this particular moment, when there is a strong probability of hostilities between Russia and Japan reaching an early termination, is deeply regretted by his friends.

Altogether, the position of Gen. Porter in Europe ranks on terms of equality with those of almost any European King. He has justly been called one of the "lay monarchs" of Europe.

W. B. NORTHRUP.

MORALES, THE PRESENT HEAD OF THE SANTO DOMINGO REPUBLIC

BARELY a year ago the name of Carlos F. Morales, President of the Republic of Santo Domingo, was entirely unknown to the world at large. Closer students of Dominican affairs were acquainted with it as that of a member of Congress under Jiminez and as the Governor of La Plata Province under Wos y Gil; but no one suspected the rapid rise of the man who, formerly almost obscure, now holds the reins of government in the restless island which, under certain conditions, threatens to become a thorn in the flesh of Uncle Sam.

From what I know of President Morales he is a strong man—far more forceful and honest of purpose than any of his ephemeral predecessors since President Ulises Heureaux fell a victim to the bullets of an assassin in July, 1899. The latter was an able man—by far the ablest among the many that have preceded and succeeded him in the Presidency of Santo Domingo up to the present ruler of the republic. He governed, however, with too heavy a hand, and did not always unite good judgment with moderation and force of character—qualities indispensable in the ruling of a population with the character of the Dominicans.

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These three qualities I think Morales possessed of, and I base my estimate of him on a composite judgment arrived at by a personal interview and by carefully collected information from his friends and foes alike.

President Morales lives in an unpretentious little one-story house in an obscure street of Santo Domingo City called the Calle Padre Billini. The house, like all residence buildings of Spanish architecture, faces the street with the broadside. It is painted in a light-blue color and has two wooden shutter doors in the centre flanked by two grated windows. The stucco plaster of the front has fallen off in large patches. Altogether, it is an extremely modest and truly democratic abode for the President of a republic, even of such a one as Santo Domingo.

When my carriage stopped in front of it I had to be assured by my driver that I was in the right place. It was the hour of luncheon, and I hesitated somewhat before I knocked at the door. But I had been told that this would be the best time for an interview with him, as he generally spends the fore and after noons at the palace, too busy with affairs of administration to see people for any length of time on business having no relation to Government affairs.

I was still engaged in examining the details of the parlor when Morales reentered the apartment, excusing himself again for having inconvenienced me by his delay.

The present incumbent of the Presidential chair of Santo Domingo is the possessor of a tall, imposing figure, rather inclined to obesity. He is thirty-seven years old, and I should judge him to be about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, with an avoirdupois of over 200 pounds. His features are dark, but not darker than those of the majority of Spaniards or Latin-American Southerners. The most prominent parts of his face are a high, intellectual forehead, and an energetic chin, betraying immense force of character. A rather sensuous mouth is partly covered by a small black mustache, the ends of which are turned into points. The nose, being the weakest part of his physiognomy, is a little too broad, and his eyes are black and soft without any special indication of character until he is animated or roused to action. The eyebrows are heavy, and the lustrous black hair is slightly curled, without, however, showing any traces of kink. Altogether his countenance is open and inspires confidence. He was dressed in a dark gray business suit.

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Señor Morales speaks, besides Spanish, a fluent English and French, the latter two, however, especially French, with a peculiar accent. When excited or at loss for a word he jumps from one to the other, and back again at the next occasion. I naturally do not refer to Spanish, which is his mother tongue.

As we seated ourselves, he handed me a cigar, and after lighting it and exchanging a few polite phrases, I plunged into my subject. Instead of going ahead softly, I decided to take the bull by the horns.

"I see, Mr. President," I said, "that the United States cruiser Detroit is anchored outside the river mouth. The American papers speak about the necessity of landing marines and taking temporary charge of the Custom Houses. Are the conditions such as to warrant interference of this sort?"

His eyes flashed up. "Not at all," he replied. "So far none of the foreign nations which have claims against Santo Domingo has pressed my Government very hard for settlement. It is true we owe a lot of money, and it will take us some little time to repay it, but we can do so without outsiders charging themselves with the duty of aiding us. There is as yet nothing in the situation that would justify an interference. All I want at the present stage of affairs is to be left alone. I am practically master of the situation on the island, and it is my intention to reorganize as speedily as possible all branches of the Government, and especially the Custom House service, in such a way that the Government income from taxes and import duties will go into its own coffers instead of into the pockets of thieving officials, as has been the case under all preceding governments.

"No," he continued, after I had interrupted him with a question, "the obstacles are not insuperable, but they are serious. I know it will be hard, uphill work to change conditions which have become almost as settled and unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. But I shall succeed if I can concentrate my energies on the effort. By this I mean if I don't have to face foreign interference."

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"But it seems as if you had not succeeded as yet in ridding yourself entirely of your rivals," I ventured to remark.

"Almost. They constitute no real danger to my Government. J'y suis—j'y reste. Wos y Gil has left the country some months ago; Jiminez, too, I understand, has abandoned his army. I don't know for certain where he is now."

"He left San Juan, Porto Rico, April 6 for New York," I said. "I saw his name in the hotel register of the Iglaterra, where I stopped at the time, and Señor Bernier, former Consul under Wos y Gil, told me there that he went to the States to purchase arms and ammunition."

"Well, that may be so," rejoined Morales with a smile. "But I doubt the success of his mission. In the first place he has no funds, and I don't believe that his credit with the American manufacturers will be good enough to get what he wants. Secondly, I am quite positive that your Government has decided to stop the further export of war material to Santo Domingo, and in third line, should he be able to overcome these obstacles, he will hardly find a place to land his arms and ammunition. I hold the whole island with the exception of the town of Monte Christi and its immediate surroundings, and the harbor of that town is even now blockaded by my gunboat Presidente.

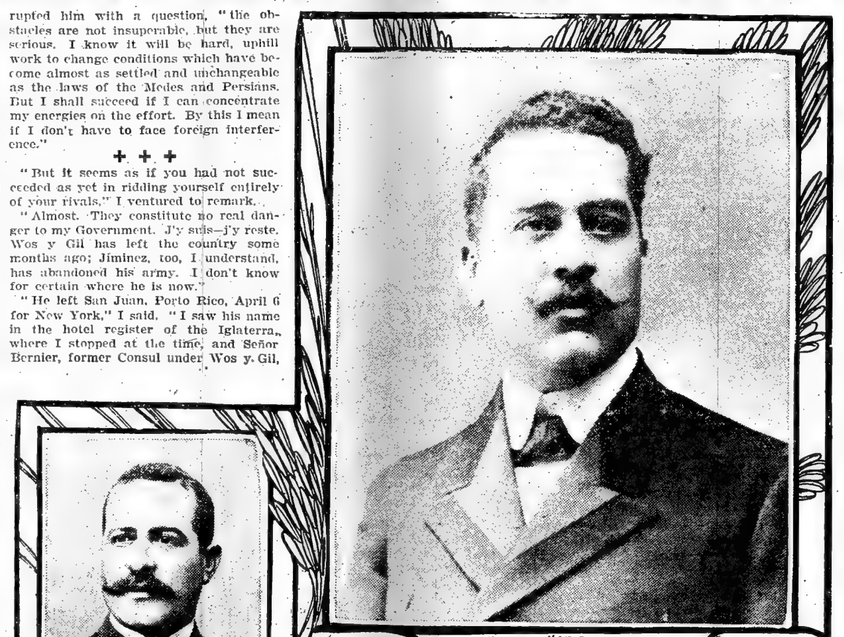

CARLOS F. MORALES, PRESIDENT OF SANTO DOMINGO.

GENERAL RAMON CACERES, VICE PRESIDENT.

"No;" he kept on with animation. "He could not land anywhere else either. Aside from his followers in Monte Christi, he has no adherents whatever; and I shall soon be in possession of that stronghold, too. [This has since been accomplished, the Jiminez army having surrendered altogether through the intervention of Capt. Sigsbee of the United States cruiser Detroit.] One of my Generals is now marching against it from the interior, and I have reason to believe that I can get the authorization of the Haitian Government to disembark troops on its neighboring territory if I should find it necessary to invest Monte Christi from the land side. [This has since taken place.] Why, Jiminez has, by his wretched misgovernment, forfeited the good will of all Dominicans, except those who, by his reinstatement, hope to get again at the public crib."

"But to return to the cruiser Detroit outside the harbor;" I said with the intention of drawing him out more fully on the subject. "What are your intentions in case the United States Government should find it absolutely necessary, in order to protect its interests, to land marines and take charge of the customs?"

"This is a question which you will excuse me from not answering," he replied diplomatically. "I shall await a fait accompli before shaping my course. I hope the emergency will not arise. I am eager to deserve and keep the friendship of the United States, and I count on its friendly interest to help me in the re-establishment of order in Santo Domingo, but I and my people wish to preserve our independence."

"Pardon me, Mr. President," I said, conscious to touch a point which would bring him out. "But do you know that in the States the opinion is general that your people have never learned the art of self-government, and that, in order to protect ourselves, an American protectorate ought to be established over Santo Domingo? Some enthusiastic imperialists even talk of annexation."

The word seemed to sting him to the quick. "Annexation!" Morales rose from his chair to his full height. "No, Sir—never! We are only a small nation and I fully know the power of the United States, but we would perish in the effort to preserve our independence. Why, all party strife would be forgotten in that case, and, while we may lose in the end, we should fight to the last. Neither would we be alone in the struggle. Our neighbors of Haiti would be sure to join in the fray."

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"But what is the use of talking about this?" he said after stopping a while. "I am sure your Government has no such object in view. We like the United States; we want them for our friends; we want to learn from them, and I am specially anxious to develop our mutual commercial relations. I am not even strenuously opposed to a sort of protectorate, a mothering along the lines of the Cuban-American relations, but annexation—jamais, monsieur."

"Will you tell me a little more about your reform plans, Mr. President?"

"They are not fully matured; but I can repeat to you that it is my intention to institute an honest and constitutional régime. I shall first thoroughly establish peace in the island, and then I shall devote myself to the redemption of our national debt, which is, at present, our most irritating sore. I intend to improve our debased currency, for I regard it as a shame that the currency of a foreign nation should be circulating here in preference to ours; and I shall fight official corruption, which has been the curse of Santo Domingo, to the bitter end. A bas les voleurs! But I am really talking somewhat prematurely. [This with a peculiar smile.] So far I am only head of the provisional Government, and I do not regard myself, as yet, the constitutionally authorized representative of the people. However, I have issued a proclamation for Presidential and Congressional elections to take place in June."

"Will there be other candidates besides yourself?"

"I do not think so. My running mate for the Vice Presidency, Gen. Ramon Caceres, is a good man. He and I are sure of being elected. [This prognostication has become true.] Some thought that Gen. Horatio Vasquez might return from Cuba to contest my election, but I know he will not do this, and I can count on the support of his old adherents. Wos y Gil is entirely out of the question for reasons I do not care to state, and Jiminez, at best, will get only a few scattering votes. Yes, Sir; I expect the elections to be orderly and on the square."

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The entrance of a fine-looking young man in a striped linen suit of military cut interrupted our conversation. Morales introduced him as Gen. Patxot, chief of his military staff, and the conversation soon ran along general lines, while we were drinking some crème de menthe, which Gen. Patxot brought from a cupboard in the dining room. During this conversation I found Morales to be a well-educated and widely informed man, and this induced me, before leaving, to turn the subject to his earlier life. The following is a short biographical account as given me by him and interspersed with some remarks in his own words:

Morales was born in 1867 in Porto Plata, on the north coast of the island, from moderately wealthy parents. They belonged to the merchant class, and after giving their son a good public school education at home, they sent him to an ecclesiastic seminary in Santo Domingo City. In due time he took orders and remained priest for eight years, though constantly chafing under the strict rules of the Church and disagreeing with many of its dogmas.

"The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope and celibacy were what went especially against my grain," were the words he used when telling me about the reasons that finally induced him to leave the Church and enter politics. He is now married to a lady from Porto Plata and has two children, one and two years old.

In 1893 he was exiled by President Heureaux, but returned to Santo Domingo two years later, under the provisions of a general amnesty, issued by the same President. Under Jimenez he was Deputy in Congress, and under Wos y Gil Governor of Porto Plata. It was the corruptness and general misrule of the Jiminez Government that caused him to desert their common effort to make an end of the Wos y Gil rule and to use a favorable opportunity to establish himself in the Presidential chair with the object of bringing order into the affairs of his country. This at least is what he asserts.

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These are the short features of Morales's life. No one can look into the depths of another man's soul, but I repeat that, in my opinion, his intentions at present are really such as expressed, and, if they are not swayed by the greedy aspirations of his supporters and satellites, he earnestly means to institute the reforms outlined in our conversation.

SIGMUND KRANZ.

THE ROMANCE OF THE TWO-CENT BANANA

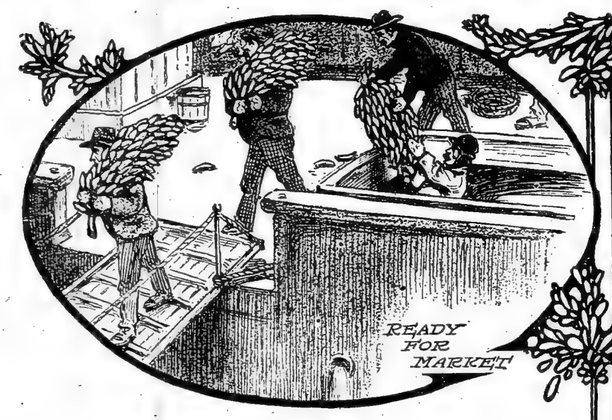

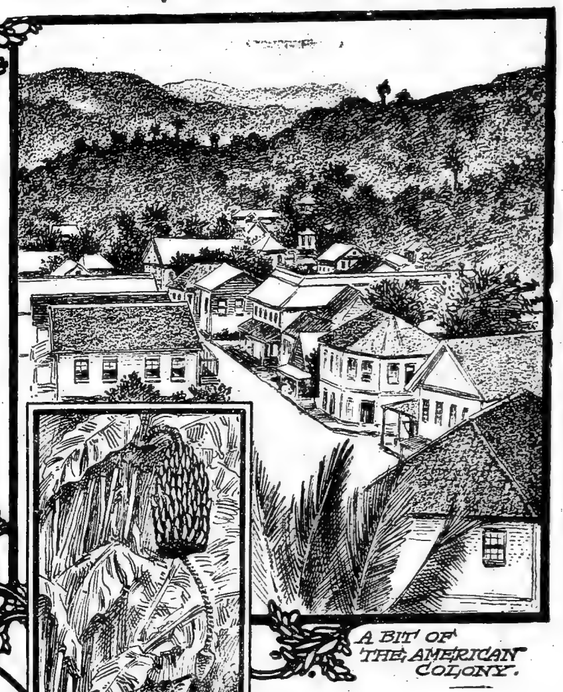

A BIT OF THE AMERICAN COLONY.

History of a Fruit "Discovered" by the Shrewd American Skipper of a Caribbean Windjammer---First a Schooner Load, now 10,000,000 Bunches a Year Brought to Market.

NO DOUBT you remember a time, more or less years ago, when you read in your schoolbooks a story of a breakfast table, whereat a certain martinet, "Uncle James," insisted upon little Tommy getting no sugar lumps for his tea until he had told the assembled family where sugar came from, how it grew, how it was milled, refined, and converted into many things.

To awaken painful memories is perhaps a strange way to begin a story, but his introduction is given in justice to the reader, who may decide not to read any further on learning that I am about to play the avuncular rôle and dilate upon the romance of the modest banana which you may buy for 2 cents any day of the week at any street corner.

Fifty years ago bananas in New York were as much of a novelty as an elephant would be in Lapland. The 10,000,000 bunches of the yellow fruit which now are pouring into this country every year were not to be found at that time even in the West Indies and Central America, where a shrewd Yankee trader "discovered" the succulent fruit. Such bananas as New York did see were from Florida.

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It was about fifty years ago that the British Parliament passed an act to equalize the sugar duties on British and foreign productions. The result of this act became known throughout the British colonies as the "sugar crisis." The West Indian islands had cultivated every acre of their available land in sugar cane, and presently things came to such a pass that the planters abandoned their estates, and the islands that had once been gems in the British crown became barren reproaches to the Government.

Into these island paradises, where only finance and men were vile, one Sunday morning there sailed in a small trading schooner the shrewd Yankee trader already referred to. While the natives were in church at one of the Greater Antillean islands, he surveyed the coast and saw the bananas, which at that time were used for fattening pigs.

Capt. Bush was the name of that man. He sent word to the people ashore that, as he hated to go back to America without a cargo, he would load up with bananas, which would "do for ballast, anyway." For the trouble of cutting the bunches and bringing them aboard he offered something like 5 cents a bunch. So poverty-stricken were the people just at that time that they rushed helter skelter from church to cut bananas for Bush. It is even handed down in banana history that the clergyman folded up his sermon, and—well, the poor man had a small grove of bananas around his own rectory!

That was the beginning of the banana trade, which at the present time imports into the United States of America 10,000,000 bunches per annum. Bush's first experiment was a huge success.

Unfortunately, the pioneer and his vessel were lost at sea. Then came a Boston skipper, named Baker. He, with his schooner, had more success. Presently the West Indians were toiling on the abandoned estates, planting bananas; later on one schooner became ten schooners, ten schooners became a dozen steamers. A great fruit company sprang up, with Baker at its head. The British islands still flew the union jack, but the circulation was of American capital, and the natives forgot pounds, shillings, and pence, and calculated in dollars, "bits," and cents. This is the queer situation today in the British West Indies. With American money the islands pay tribute to Britain.

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In time other companies sprang up; the American influence extended; the natives howled for annexation to America, but the Americans were satisfied and Britain was apparently glad to have the reproach of sugar glossed over; and, by and by, the natives settled down as British-Americans and regarded the union jack on the Government buildings as a dear old family heirloom.

But that is all banana history and dry as dust compared with the romance of the banana itself.

Down in the islands where the banana flourishes old sugar planters never tire of telling the young banana generation that the romance of the Indies went out with cane, just as the sea is said to have lost its charm with the advent of steam. The remark is just as untrue as the simile; the banana, like steam, brought a new order of romance. Life on a banana plantation is comfortably romantic, as was not the case in the old sugar days when the cattle stampeded through the canebrake on a hurricane night, when the young overseers, dying of yellow fever in the low-lying sugar plains, fell from their saddles, or, stupefied with the fumes of fermenting cane juice, reeled from the doors of the sugar works.

The romance of the banana plantation is of quite another order, and so variably picturesque that in order to give a correct impression one can only describe the scenes and incidents of an ordinary working day when the subjects of King Banana are toiling smoothly on the ceaseless stream of system; or, better still, attempt to draw the picture as I, then a stranger to the tropics, saw it with a mind keenly alert to all its novelty and color.

Beginning with the dawn, at which time all respectable planters do their work, I found myself in a vast cattle yard by the side of a Scotch overseer, surrounded by a moving, living mass. The silence of night had awakened to the clamor of day, the lowing of cattle, the braying of mules, and the snorting of horses, mingled with the shrill babbling of tangled East Indian coolie girls, the guttural tones of the indentured coolie men, and the broad Creole accents of the native Jamaica negroes. And to me this Babel of sound seemed strangely out of place in a beautiful stage setting of green, graceful palms, and nodding dew-splashed bananas standing up against a background of mountains covered to the peaks with bamboos, mangoes, star apples and cedar, surmounted by a sky such as one pictures above the Mediterranean only.

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My companion, the overseer, looked around the cattle yard with the eye of business, so indifferent to the beautiful. A negro boy made a cast with a lasso at a huge Mysore steer and missed. Cries of derision were presently drowned by a fearful yell from an East Indian. A specially imported ram had escaped from a sheep pen in a corner of the yard and bowled over the inoffensive Hindu who had been standing apart, as is the custom of that silent race, lost in deep meditation over something, or probably nothing.

Another diversion occurred while the cattle were being mustered under the overseer's eye. An East Indian head appeared through a tiny window in one of the coolie huts on a nearby hillside and from its exalted position overlooking the cattle yard the Oriental caput burst forth in eloquence, which is the other extreme of Hindu utterance. It appeared that some "son-of-a-pig" had entered the eloquent one's hut in the night and had stolen thence his cummerbund; consequently, raved the Hindu, until that article of raiment were found, it would be impossible for him—Citihal, son of Iboran—to appear in public. Citihal yelled and waved his brown arms through the window, but none paid attention to the voice of his complaint.

Presently the owner of the plantation appeared in the yard on horseback. He was attired in khaki riding breeches, a tennis shirt, open at the neck, boots that nearly reached his thighs, and wearing a sombrero that must have been bought by the yard. The sombrero and the boots were four-fifths of the entire get-up.

The "big massa," who indeed looked "so-so," returned our salutations with an indifferent nod. In the light of his presence everything became hustle. The cowboys threw their lassos with never failing accuracy; the coolies and negroes ceased quarreling among themselves, picked up their hoes and machetes, and made a beeline for the banana grove. The plowmen yoked their "spells" of steers with creditable celerity. The overseer mounted his horse; his assistants followed his example, leaving an empty saddle, of which I promptly took advantage. Then the overseer roared "Drive out!" and immediately the cattlemen and cowboys took up the words in a wild melody:

"Drive out! Cow-ho—bedo—bedo—bedo—cow—ho!"

The living mass surged through the wide gates and presently silence reigned where a moment before Babel had been outdone.

* * * * * *

Soon after I stood for the first time in the shade of a banana plantation, which was snugly laid out in a beautiful, fertile valley watered by a river and walled in by mountains clad in an evergreen mantle of the thousand and one plants of tropical luxuriance. Here and there occurred stretches of pasture land, lending bright contrast to the denser green of the forest. On those hillside meadows one could see the steers, mules, and horses dotted here and there, and the lazy cattlemen in the shade of the breadfruit trees. All around waved the bannerlike leaves of the banana forest, whence came the metallic "clink" of hoes wielded by bangle-decked coolie girls, while near by a gang of men were engaged in the more laborious work of forking roots under in blazing sun for 20 cents a day. In the distance arose the faint calls of the cowboys as they drove the yoked oxen before the plowman's blade, while a nearer sound was the splashing of a native washerwoman at some cool nook by the river. These were my first impressions.

A TRANSPORT

THE FINISH.

Later I learned that the bananas were planted in fifteen square "pieces" of ten acres each, a total of 150 acres. The plants flourished at a distance apart of twelve feet, (although the distance varies,) i. e., 275 bananas to the acre, 2,750 to each ten-acre "piece," and a grand total of 41,250 banana roots to the plantation.

Barring all special acts of Providence, relying upon the fertility of the soil, and allowing for all accidents of ordinary weather and ordinary handling of a delicate fruit, this plantation yielded 35,000 medium-sized bunches of fruit per annum.

No doubt this sounds very much as if there is a fortune to be made in the cultivation of bananas. There certainly is money in the enterprise, but many forces must be reckoned with in calculating the return of a fortune. Even a gust of wind, lasting only a few seconds, may do enough damage among the strangely fragile trees to make the colonial receivership in bankruptcy no sinecure.

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But when a lucky year does come, the man who has money in bananas can estimate a return of from 50 to 100 per cent. when the banana market is in good shape, for the outlay is only about $50 per acre, against a possible return of even $150.

But even the big banana ship company has its own troubles. Ever since Bush brought the first cargo of fruit, half rotten, to this country, the problem of preserving the fruit on the voyage has been a trying one. Even now it is more or less a gamble—the carriage of bananas on a five or six day voyage.

The temperature from Watling's Island, in the Bahamas, to within 100 miles of Cape Hatteras does not drop much, but at Hatteras the trials of the supercargo with a shipload of bananas begin.

Up to now the hatches have been kept open to permit a free current of cool air through the ripening bananas. With heat they ripen quicker, but with too much cold the fruit "chills," ripens with difficulty, and is almost unpalatable in the end.

Consequently, great care has to be exercised at Hatteras, where the great climatic change takes place. The supercargo and his thermometer become inseparable, and hails like the following echo through the steamer:

"How's the temp'rat'r?"

"Sixty-three and droppin' fast!"

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Five minutes later the same question. The temperature is 62 degrees.

"Four men stand by the forrard hatch. Aft, there! How's the hold?"

"Touchin' on 61!"

At the same time the "forrard" hatch announces 60 degrees.

CUTTING BANANAS.

"Close yer hatches—quick!"

But we seem to have wandered far astray. In fact, we were almost in New York instead of on that banana plantation which I promised to show you.

I am sure, however, that the plantation would have appealed to you most, as it did to me, when the evening drew on, when the fierce tropic sun was wooing the western hills, the night wind beginning to stir the banana tongues, and the laborers were trudging home after their day's hard work.

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From the cool upland pastures came the cries of the cattlemen, doing the last "round-up," and the contented lowing of the steers as they indolently wandered down to the river. Over the rough plantation road groups of Creole and East Indian laborers moved toward their bamboo huts on the hillside. The negroes swaggered along, their machetes resting edge upward on their arms, while the dignified Hindus strode on in majestic silence. The Creoles were singing. The words were senseless, but the melody, which must be left to imagination, suggested a Spanish fandango with a dash of the Southern "cake-walk."

You t'ink dat Jenny's a fool—
You t'ink dat Jenny's a fool—
You t'ink dat Jenny's a fool,
To marry a naygur man!

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A group of Creole girls passed me a few moments later singing a song that rivaled the first in literary excellence.

The overseer galloped past in the direction of the cattleyard, where the scene was similar to that of the dawn. The eloquent Hindu had recovered his cummerbund and was now accusing another East Indian of theft.

The cattle were counted and driven out for the night. The "gang bosses" made their reports to the overseer, who sat on the veranda of his bungalow like King Solomon in judgment. Out in the plantation silence reigned, broken only by the croon of a little black girl who sat by the river side singing to the mountain echoes:

Now da day is o-ovah;
Stah begin to pe-ep;
Bird an' beas' an' flow-a-ah
Soon shall be a-a-asle-ep!

The stars came out one by one; the fireflies sailed in and out of the banana leaves, and a distant wailing chant arose from the huts of the Hindu coolies. The day was done and over the banana plantation fell the curtain of night.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAYHOUSE

THE man who is building the scenery for the Hippodrome, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street, computed yesterday that stretched end to end the individual pieces would pave Broadway from the Battery to Times Square. The task he has in hand is four times as large, he declares, as anything of the kind ever attempted in theatrical practice.

Arthur Voegtlin has the contract. "Frightened?" Well, I suppose there's no use saying I wasn't," he said with a smile. "The proposition as put up to me by Mr. Thompson in our first conversation looked impossible. But, as he says, there's no such word as 'can't.' So I sat down and began to figure, and the more I figured the dizzier I got. But anyhow, to make a long story short, I set to work, and now the task is almost complete.

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"In a very few words, I would say that the scenery that I have built for the Hippodrome is the biggest accomplishment of its kind that has ever been performed in this country or Europe, and I might say, too, that I do not believe the practical possibility of piecing such big scenes ever before came into the mind of managers.

"The opening scene of the Hippodrome production is the view outside of the circus tent in a country town. There are the side shows, ticket booths, 'spieler' stands, and all the other accessories, while the circus tent itself is painted on the biggest 'drop,' or back cloth curtain, as the uninitiated would more likely call it, that has ever been painted. Its dimensions are 85 by 200 feet, and twelve of my most rapid scenic artists worked for almost two months to complete it. Comparisons are probably more telling than figures, and a better idea of its enormous size may be gained, perhaps, when I say that the 'ground row' and 'back drop' of the usual theatre is about 24 by 36 feet. At the close of this scene five airships 30 feet in length with big flapping wings take the circus with all its paraphernalia to the planet Mars, where the second scene opens.

"In this scene we have expended every art of the scenery builder, and elaborate is scarcely the word with which to express its beauties. We have read of the wonderful palace built by Aladdin with the aid only of his wonderful lamp, but I can vouch for the statement that Aladdin's palace looked like a squatter's hut compared to the scene in the courtyard of the Martian King, of which I had a fleeting glance through a telescope, and which I have faithfully tried to reproduce. All joking aside, however, the scene on the faraway planet is to surpass anything that has ever been made in this country, where scenic art and elaborate stage settings have been made a feature of many of our performances for years. From a 'back drop' 85 feet high and 190 feet long, extending forward to the footlights, are a series of 'ground rows' from 144 to 190 feet in length, outlining in prospective the yards of the royal palace on Mars. On one side of the scene a cascade has been built, the perspective of which will make it appear as big as Niagara, and over which 3,000 gallons of water will pour a minute.

"The centrepiece of this scene is a monster arch formed by two rampant dragons, the opening being about 60 feet wide by 45 feet in height. The heads of these dragons alone are 16 by 14 feet, and were made in the largest papier maché mold that has ever been constructed. They weigh about 4,000 pounds each. Jeweled elephant heads also form part of the architectural decorations, and these measure from ear to ear 16 feet. The construction of these and the making of them lifelike was perhaps our most difficult task, as the elephant head is the Thompson & Dundy trademark, and Mr. Frederic Thompson wanted the reproduction to be perfect.

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"That scene I consider my masterpiece, and I never hope to better it, but it certainly has been a wearying task, not only to build it, but to find a place where it could be constructed, and as a last resource I levied on the great ballroom at Luna Park and turned it into a carpenter's shop and scenic studio. The scenery for this act alone weighs 150,000 pounds, and is constructed entirely of iron. It might be interesting to add that in other New York theatres from fifty to eighty men handle the scenery. The Hippodrome will not use that many, as the big pieces are shifted and set automatically by electric cranes, but 250 men could not begin to handle them.

"With this scene ends the first part of the Hippodrome performance, and when these pieces were completed I breathed a fervent thanksgiving. There were others, painters, carpenters, and artisans of all descriptions, who were glad to see the work finished. The staging of 'Andersonville; or, The Story of the Wilson Raiders,' which is the second act of the Hippodrome performance, was not quite such a difficult task except for the very last scene, but it is, perhaps, as fine a piece of artistic work as has ever been produced. The opening scene is laid at West Point, and shows the battlements of old Fort Clinton, the parade ground, and the Hudson River and Crow's Nest in the background. The word to describe this scene perhaps is 'pretty,' for it is intended to be, but records for 'bigness' have been shattered.

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"The next scene, a prison stockade at Andersonville, where 13,000 Union soldiers perished miserably during the civil war, is a bit more elaborate, as a small stream of water runs through the stage. This, too, however, is free from heavy effects, and is a scene principally of desolation and despair. Next comes a pretty Southern plantation scene, which contains an exact reproduction of the McLean house where Gen. Lee surrendered his shattered army to the Union forces. This house is four or five times as large as anything of its kind that has ever been put on the stage, and is not built of mere canvas and wood, but is sufficiently solid to be moved out of doors and used as a residence. The steps, windows, railings, and pillars are all solid, while the trees surrounding the house are forty-five feet in height, and are as big, if not quite as heavy, as the ordinary Southern shade tree. A stone fence constructed of sheet iron also runs entirely around the house, and a 'real river' flows through the stage in the background.

"The battle scene which follows is in my opinion the acme of stage setting, both in scenery and people. Successions of 'ground rows,' built solidly enough to uphold the weight of 600 men and 150 horses give a prospective view of a long line of Confederate earthworks, and battlements mounted with cannon, while in the foreground is the raging Southern mountain stream, crossed by a bridge at the very foot of a precipitous waterfall, fed by pumps with a capacity of 4,000 gallons per minute. The battle takes place between two bodies of cavalry, and during the course of the fight the bridge is blown up and the men and horses thrown into the water. This is a most daring scenic setting, as the bridge has to be so constructed as to be perfectly solid and yet at a cue be shattered apparently to pieces by a shell and disappear in the stream, leaving the men and horses struggling in the water.

"One hundred thousand square feet of canvas and 10,000 square feet of sheet iron have been painted for the production.

"This, in brief, is the work we have done for the Hippodrome, but this does not tell the story of the many laughs and the more frequent heart-burnings we had with it."

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All this was said with the usual happy smile which is a characteristic of Mr. Voegtlin and which some of his friends declare never deserts him even in the most trying situations. That he appreciates the task he has performed, however, is easily seen and he is justly proud of it.

The building of the scenery for the Hippodrome has been going on at Luna Park, at the property shops in West Fortieth Street, and at the scenic studio in West Twenty-first Street, and the parts are scattered here, there, and everywhere, awaiting their assembling for the first performance, which is scheduled to take place on Feb. 25.

Among the humorous stories told by Mr. Voegtlin of the building of the scenery is one of an incident which occurred a few days ago when an old stage hand at the Metropolitan Opera House called to see him regarding employment. The man stepped into the shop, looked around, and finally said: "No, I guess not. I don't mind shifting scenery, but I am not in the house moving business. I'll see the Hippodrome scenery from the outside."

However that may be, 200 men have been constantly employed since Sept. 1 in the completion of the task, and though it is practically finished, the painters will probably be working up to within a week of the opening of the world's largest playhouse.

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To handle this enormous scenery Frederic Thompson and Hugh S. Thomas, an expert electrician, have invented a series of runways operated on the principle of electric cranes in machine shops, and these are expected to pick up the pieces, many of which weigh twenty tons, and to carry them to their places on the boards. When not in use the scenes will be stored in pockets at the sides of the proscenium, and the "gridiron" of the ordinary theatre will be entirely done away with.

Midnight Marriages in New York Hotels

THE midnight marriage of a runaway couple from the social centre of Philadelphia in a leading Broadway hotel a few nights ago was not an unusual feature of metropolitan life. Midnight weddings—which may mean one hour either way from the actual strike of 12—are getting to be almost as commonplace as bridge whist. Ministers of established churches of methodical, easy-going habits refuse to get out of bed for a midnight wedding. At the Little Church Around the Corner, even, 9 o'clock at night is the limit for emergency marriage calls. Consequently, nearly all the happy twains made one during the hours when ghosts are believed to walk are united by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, who has a more than local reputation as "the marrying parson" and "the hotel chaplain."

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There is a telephone close to the Rev. Dr. Warren's bed in his Ninety-fourth Street home, near Central Park West. He thinks no more of a night call to hurry downtown and marry somebody than a doctor does of a summons to a sick patient. Sometimes the hotel chaplain declines to go downtown. He tells the would-be bride and bridegroom to come up to his house and be married there. Mrs. Warren and her servants have been witnesses to scores of weddings, principally after sundown and on Sundays. Often at 1 o'clock in the morning a bride and bridegroom will arrive at Dr. Warren's dressed as scrupulously as though for a church wedding at noon, and bring witnesses with them. The other night a prosperous-looking man, who had paved the way by telephone, arrived at the house with a handsome woman of middle age, accompanied by five children.

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"Do you wish them to witness the ceremony?" inquired the clergyman, pointing to the children.

"Certainly," responded the bridegroom. "They are my children and she is their mother. Circumstances have prevented our getting married until now."

"Of course, I married them, after ascertaining that everything was all right," said Dr. Warren, in speaking of the incident. "I consider that I was doing the community, as well as the man and woman, a good turn. Eight years of experience with weddings of this sort have made me proof against surprise. Because a man and woman postpone their marriage until very late at night, or the small hours of the morning, it is no sign that there is something 'queer' about them. I have come across dozens of instances in which the couple did not make up their minds they desired to get married until an hour or so before the ceremony. Then they wanted it over and done with quick. They were not willing to wait until morning, for fear one or the other party might suffer from change of mind.

"I draw the line only at intoxication. I may add that in all my experience I never had a man come to me to get married at night who was under the influence of liquor. I thought I had once. A Westerner, in evening dress, two diamonds as large as dimes in his shirt front, came upstairs unannounced with a charming little woman, and asked me to call all hands for a wedding, as he expressed it. Accompanying them was a retiring young man who took a seat in my study and never spoke a word.

"'Pars'n,' said the man with the diamond headlights on his shirt, "thish ish 'sappiest hourmylife, (hic.) Love thallil gel betern mysself, (hic.) For years'n years, pars'n, look forward this day, (hic.) Lerrer lil gel get married 'n be happy.'

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"'I certainly shall not marry you to this or any other girl in your present condition, my man,' I said to him. 'You should be ashamed of yourself. This young lady is evidently too young and inexperienced to understand what is the matter with you. If you are a man of intemperate habits, it seems as though you might have kept sober on your wedding night, of all times in your life.'

"'Gosh blame it, pars'n,' he exclaimed, 'I ain't goin' get married. Gorrer wife ten years 'n Idaho. 'S my niece. She's goin' marry Jim,' pointing to the young man, who had not spoken since he came in. 'I came along be a witness. Tie 'em quick.'

"A telephone message to a hotel much patronized by Western miners," continued Mr. Warren, "soon set matters straight. The convivial miner was much displeased when I declined to let him be a witness to the marriage of his pretty niece, as well as a witness of it. Before the ceremony was concluded a caterer's wagon drove up to the door with materials for a fine, hot wedding supper, cold champagne and all. The festive uncle actually thought we might arrange for a won't-go-home-till-morning jollification in my house. He almost wept as he told the driver to take the spread to the hotel and have supper (it was more properly breakfast) served there. But he took a bank note with three numbers on it from a roll and tendered it as a fee. That was compensation for bridegrooms who have given me worthless checks, on two or three of which I was indiscreet enough to advance cabfare back to the hotel. Rather a mean man that would swindle the minister who marries him, don't you think so? But they live."

Too Tempting.

Alice—Freddie tries to teach me to whistle, but he doesn't succeed.

Malice—Why not?

Alice—He never can let me alone after I get my lips puckered.

THE MAKING OF THE CITIZEN-TROOPER

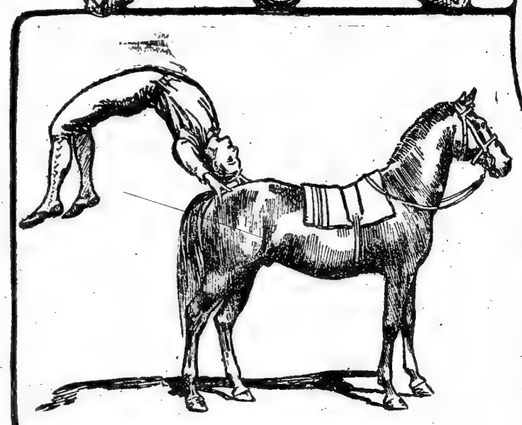

"AT THE CROUP, DISMOUNT!"

MAJOR C.I. DE BEVOISE.

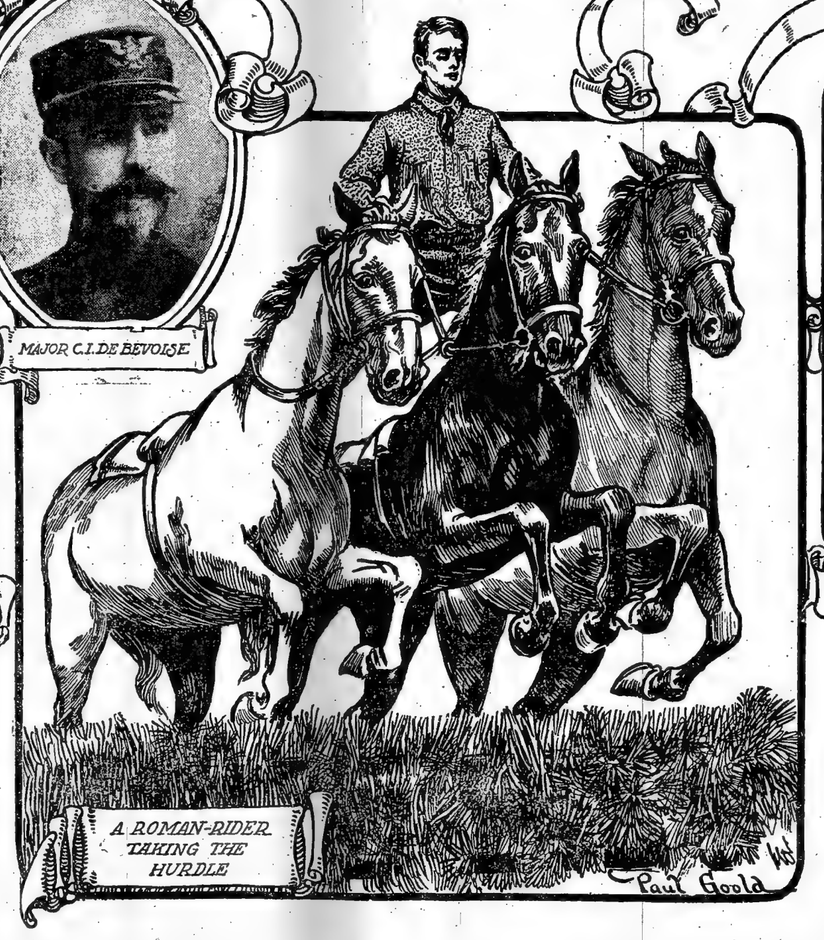

A ROMAN-RIDER TAKING THE HURDLE

Paul Gould

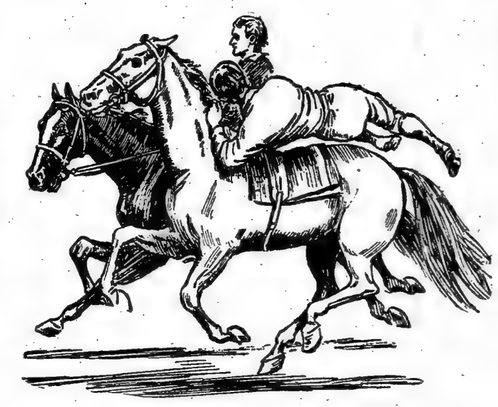

MOUNTING DOUBLE, AT A GALLOP.

An Evening With the Rough-Riders of Squadron C--How the Brooklyn State Cavalry Are Being Instructed In the Latest "Stunts" in Horsemanship.

WHEN one of Uncle Sam's distinguished friends comes to town and the troopers of the National Guard mount and ride before to add to the glory of his welcome, the average onlooker takes their clever horsemanship for granted, never stopping to wonder where they learned to sit their horses so surely and to handle them so easily. But their good riding, like most things that look easy, usually means months and years of hard training.

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These boys in the olive and drab uniforms and broad-brimmed campaign hats are no tin soldiers, but practical, hard-working, hard-drilling troopers. They not only know how to sit a saddle in a parade, but they can do efficient duty in the field, and they have had thorough training in rough riding and the other branches of the practical cavalryman's education.

Some of the best-drilled troopers of the National Guard are the men of Squadron C, formerly Troop C, whose armory stands in North Portland Avenue, in Brooklyn. The C men call this the old armory now, for, after many delays, a long-talked-of new armory is being built for them near the Eastern Parkway, out beyond Prospect Park.

This will be one of the finest armories in the whole National Guard, having a ring nearly as large as the horse show ring at Madison Square Garden, and every possible convenience for the horses and men—the horses coming first, of course. The need for these larger quarters has come naturally with the steady growth of the organization since its beginning as "Troop" C about twelve years ago.

The original C men started out on a "strictly business" basis, and their record is one of hard work and close attention to real duty ever since. Whenever there is work to be done they are ready for "boots and saddles." The C man is almost as regular at drill as at business; he does escort duty of all kinds; he never fails to do his turn at the State Camp at Peekskill every other Summer, besides helping to maintain the squadron's private camp at East Welliston, Long Island, every year.

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Squadron C is so addicted to the habit of doing duty that when in 1898 Uncle Sam insinuated that a sea voyage away from Cuba would benefit Gen. Weyler's health, the whole troop went along as a matter of course to see that the invitation was accepted. The things they learned about real soldiering in Porto Rico made them so useful to Gen. Grant's Blue Army at Manassas last Summer that their regimental commander wrote them a special letter after the seven days' war was over, saying various and unusual complimentary things about their practical efficiency.

If you ask a C man what has put the squadron on a par with the regular United States cavalry, he'll give you two reasons—hard work and "the old man," meaning Major Charles I. DeBevoise, commander.

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And these two factors are so closely related to each other and to every man in the squadron that can best see how the practical trooper is made by taking them all together, the Major and the men, and the hard work, and looking in on the first rough-ride drill of the season some night in January at the Myrtle Avenue Armory.

We push open the swinging doors of the big, three towered building, climb the wide stairs, and go down a long corridor lined with businesslike carbines and sabres, direct to the gallery over the ring.

It is rather early for the drill, but two or three young men in dingy olive drab shirts, riding breeches, and leggings, are already cantering around on the tan bark, putting their horses through a few preliminary paces The stables lie below us, across a corridor, and through the open door leading from the ring, we see more men, blanket and bridle in hand, leading out the horses Lance Corp. Macklin has assigned them for the night's drill. Some of these men look rather nervous, for the first rough ride is no joke for a three months' "rookie," especially if he happens to draw a hard-galted beast like the Signorita or a tricky one like Judy. But there's no time for worrying over what may happen. Each man blankets and bridles his horse, swings up on his back, and clatters into the ring to warm up a bit before the real trouble begins.

Promptly at 8:30 Major DeBevoise rides in on a powerful bay, and the scattered troopers at once line up, some twenty-five in all, knee to knee, ready for work. Proceedings became very businesslike at once. Two or three sharp orders, and the men are galloping around the ring in a double line, the outside man of each pair holding the reins of both horses. "Prepare to mount!" comes the order.

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The inside man grips the horse's mane with one hand and the surcingle with the other and vaults to the ground and up again, with both horses on the gallop. Another order, and he rides standing with one foot on each horse. Right here begins the real excitement.

"The Pig," seeing an opportunity to make a little trouble, lays back his ears, squeals nervously, and shies out as far away as he can get from the man leading him. His rider keeps one foot on his back until we began to marvel at the elasticity of the human frame, and then scrambles back behind his partner on the outside horse. Meantime the man with the two sets of reins is being bent double trying to keep his seat on his own horse and hold "The Pig" in line at the same time, when suddenly the Major rides up like a whirlwind, drives his heavy boy against "The Pig's" ribs, and fairly batters him into his place again. They tell us that the Major knows every one of the seventy troop horses by name and nature. Certainly he knows how to make them obey orders.

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With the next order the men on the inside vault to the ground again, then up across their own horses, turning as they go, and mount behind their partners, facing the rear, clutching the belt of the forward man with both hands. Some strike the first horse and scramble across, others slip back or fall between the horses, but they all get there finally—which seems to be a characteristic of Squadron C's work.

Most of the horses have been behaving pretty well so far, for a green lot, but things are evidently getting on their nerves now and in a minute the line is broken and two or three bunches of men and horses mixed together are swinging unsteadily around the ring. Two of the best riders in the troop bite the dust. They are up again in a minute, both on one horse again, beating a four-heel tattoo on his ribs to get him back into line. The Major gallops after "The Boiler," who has spilled his rider at one end of the ring, and leads him forcibly back, without the slightest regard for his very plainly expressed objection.

"They have to come when the old man gets after 'em," says an old trooper in the gallery near us approvingly.

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When every man and horse has taken his proper place again and obeyed orders, the partners change sides and the second set of men do the various mounts, ride standing, and all the rest of the work, in the same way. While all these things have been happening, the men have been controlling the horses with the watering bridle, with snaffle bit, and riding on nothing but a blanket. We are just wondering whether any more work can be expected of them when the businesslike commander begins on a whole new series of orders.

After a few minutes' rest men and horses are lined up in the middle of the ring, horses in two rows with heads together; men dismounted. "Odd numbers to the croup," comes the order, and every other man goes to the side of the ring while his partner holds both horses and lifts the forefoot of the nearest one. Then the man at the side makes his run and vaults upon his horse over the croup, being protected from a beautifully successful kick, we are told, by the holding up of his horse's forefoot. It may be a sure prevention, but from where we sit it looks like a wonderful opportunity for some intelligent and evil-tempered horse to square all his grudges against mankind once for all.

And now "The Trooper," who is doing his first duty in the rough ride drill, makes trouble in his turn. He objects to this particular familiarity so strongly that finally they bring in a hood, blindfold him securely, and then vault on him, walk on him, and generally trample on his dignity until he is thoroughly accustomed to it, and promises to be good again.

The "dismount from the croup," which comes in here, seems another first-class wasted opportunity for a kicking horse, being simply a somersault off the croup to the ground in very neighborly proximity to the horse's heels. This point doesn't seem to occur to the men at all, however, and the most of them do the dismount so easily that it reminds us of the days when we used to eat peanuts in the grand stand at the circus. And so the drill goes for an hour or more.

The last chapter of all is the most exciting, as in every well-regulated story. The attendants bring out a three-foot barrier, screen it with an evergreen hedge, and one by one old men and "rookies," riders good, bad, and indifferent, ride at full speed around the end of the ring and jump their horses over. "Next," says the Major, and the next man grips a little closer with his knees, tries to look as though he really likes it, and takes his turn.

Then they buckle the horses together in threes, with one man to drive them and one man on the inside horse, and jump the three over at once, while the free man vaults to the ground and back over two horses on to the third just as they take the jump. There's a real thrill in this for the average onlooker, and we quite sympathize with the girl in the gallery near us, who always has a little scream ready for the crucial moment.

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Last of all comes the real old Roman riding. One man rides standing, with a foot on either outside horse, gallops the three around the ring at full speed, and jumps them over the barrier. Only the old riders attempt this, of course, and every man that tries it carries it through with a splendid dash and skill, keeping his horses well together and timing his jumps at just the right moment. This is real rough riding, and when it is all over and the men have been dismissed and gone out to take their shower and dress, we understand just why every C man is so proud of his squadron, and we feel something of the fascination of the work that turns these young lawyers, clerks, and business men into hard-riding troopers for the glory of the State.

RAINY DAY CLUB AND A NEW PHASE OF THE SHORT SKIRT QUESTION

"ID is the very worst gold I ave ad this Winder," said the pretty girl of the Hebe type. "Id is getting my skirds so wed the day I wend to the matinée. I thing I shall join your Rainy Day Club."

"Oh, do," said the second pretty girl, who was of the sylph order. "We have such good times and such nice things to eat, and all the big men who are interested in making people healthy come and tell us how proud we ought to be of ourselves. But they needn't, for we are. I tell you we do a big work," and she sighed with an air of reasonable pride.

"And wear the shord skirds!" interpolated the Hebe girl while a seraphic smile lighted her features. "Id would be just lovely to be a Rainy Daisy. The shord skirds would be very begoming to me," and she smiled again in a bewitching way which is warranted upon ordinary occasions to precipitate masculine heart beats, but the effect of which under the circumstances was somewhat marred by a slightly bulbous tip to an usually pretty and aspiring nose, with a rosy tone which did not belong there.

"Ye-es," hesitated the Sylph, "of course the short skirts, that is what they all praise us for, but you see we are advanced now, and it is not as it was at the beginning. You see, we have created a precedent. It's a principle just like the Constitution of the United States; you can go around and convert every one else to it, but you needn't use it yourself at all unless you like. Oh, it is a great thing to work for principle!"

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"And you don't wear the shord skirds?" cried the Hebe girl in dismay. "What's the good of belonging, anyway, if you don't wear anything any different from anybody else? It isn't any fun if you can't loog bretty and make people stare ad you."

"Well, I'll tell you just how it is," said the Sylph, "and I don't mind saying that I thought just as you did when I first joined. They all told me what fun it was, and, of course, I knew they were working for the short skirts. You know it is so hard for the poor working girls who have to go out every day, rain or shine, and they like to do things like everybody else, and, of course, they wouldn't wear short skirts if no one else did. So then we went to work and put them on, oh, very courageously, whether we were plump or thin, or looked any old way. Oh, yes, this was all long before I joined, you know, but I heard all about it. And then the poor working girls, they all put on short skirts, or they could, you know, if they wanted to. But that was all before I joined, too.

"So, when they asked me to join, I didn't know all about this. And I thought and thought, and just wondered whether I ought to join or not. Of course it is a very serious thing to do anything of the kind. Well, one day I tried on one of Sister Lil's skirts—you know she is lots shorter than I am, and—well, really, it was very becoming, and I thought about it some more, and I thought I ought to let nothing stand in my way if I could by any means help any of those poor girls who have harder times than I do, and I sent in my name and went out to do my shopping.

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"It took me a full month to get that gown made. Of course I was very particular, because if you are going to set an example, I think it ought to be a very good one. Really, I worked so hard that I couldn't go to church Sundays, I was so tired, and I had to stay home and rest. I had the skirt tried at every imaginable length to get the one that was just right; just at the becoming point, you know. We have a dressmaker who is a dear, but I was afraid she would never work for us again before I got through, she got so disgusted. But when it was all done, I don't mind saying, it was lovely. I think any poor working girl would have been very grateful and proud of me. I thought perhaps I ought to go down and walk around where some of them would see me. I thought of proposing to the club that we make an expedition through the poor parts of the city some day, all in a body. We could start down Fifth Avenue, walk way down, you know, and then branch off somewhere."

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"Perfectly lovely!" said the Hebe girl, with her eyes shining. "Bud did you do id? I would have loved id."

"No," said the Slyph," with a sigh; "it was quite different.

"I was just as excited as anything the day I went to the first meeting, and I was glad it rained, and I went without an umbrella because my suit was waterproof, and so was my hat, and, you know, my hair curls naturally. I was just thinking all the way how they would all look so pleased when they saw my suit at the club, and the people on the way seemed to think it looked rather nice, don't you know, you can tell."

"Id is always so; you can always tell," said the Hebe girl, who was listening intently.

"Well," continued the Sylph, "I was just smiling to myself when I reached the club. It was lovely and easy to walk, and I walked and walked most of the way there. Then I got in, and the first thing I saw up above the platform was a blue silk banner with a girl on it wearing a short skirt and carrying an umbrella, and it was raining very hard. Then I smiled some more, for the girl on the banner, I know, didn't look half as nice as I did. I didn't know what they did with new members, but I thought perhaps they would ask me to come up on the platform and tell something about my gown, and I wouldn't have minded at all."

"No, indeed."

"But it wasn't that way. The first person who spoke to me was that nice Mrs. Johnson, who is so plump; really, very plump indeed. I always wondered how she would look in a short skirt, but hers was quite long, and of course, poor dear, I thought that was all right, because some people really can't do some things, principle or no principle."

"I should thing-nod," said the Hebe.

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"'Why, my dear,' said Mrs. Johnson, 'have you been out golfing in all this rain? Where are your clubs? Did you leave them outside?'

"Then the next woman was that very tall and thin Mrs. Smith. I had been wondering, too, how she could wear a short skirt. It might do if you were very stout, but when you are so very tall, and so very thin, why you—she—her—they—why she never thinks of even going in bathing, so I was really quite relieved when I saw that she was wearing a long skirt. If the club marched down Fifth Avenue I should hate to have it look like a freak procession.

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"'Been to the skating rink, darling?' she asked, in that very sugary way of hers. 'You must be careful and not get overheated and then go out in the cold.'

"And, do you know, they all came up to me, one after the other, and wanted to know if I had been playing tennis or fencing or I don't know what, and I kept getting more and more surprised, and it was a long time before I began to understand that not one of those women knew that I was wearing a rainy-day suit, and every mother and daughter of them was dressed up in her very best bib and tucker, and there wasn't a short skirt among them. Now, how would you have felt?"

"It was horrid mean," said the Hebe.

"Well, that was just the way I felt," said the Slyph. "I knew I looked better than any one of them in their old silk gowns, and there wasn't a man there to appreciate the difference. I was so mad I almost cried, and they had such good ice cream, but I was so cross I couldn't eat it.

"Well, I went straight home, and I had a ruffle put on that skirt, for I hate golf, and it is a pretty street suit; but I was so cross I didn't go near the club for a long time. But I go now, and we have lots of fun, and they have explained all about the principles, as I have told you, and that those who had short skirts wore them out and didn't have any more made, and then, as they say, you can hold up a skirt just exactly as well, and it looks so nice to see a pretty silk skirt underneath, and it is more graceful, anyway. But I must say I did feel cheap when the first speaker came after I joined and told us what a great work we were doing wearing short skirts, and there it was pouring outside and we wearing the longest skirts that we could and be in good style.

"I just couldn't stand it. And I sat just where the speaker could see me, too. I was so mortified that I pulled up my skirt a weeny bit, not to my shoe tops, to make him think that it really was a short skirt.

"'Ladies,' he said, 'this is a wonderful work you have done and are doing. The long skirt is the curse of this generation. Millions of germs are brought into the bosom of the family by them, young infants are exposed to deadly disease, feeble, old persons are practically murdered, and the stamina of the family is dissolved, all because of the pride and foolishness of the women, who should be the tender, loving mothers and daughters, devoting their lives to their families.'

"Now, how would you have felt?"

"Shibby mean," said the Hebe decidedly.

"So did I." said the Syiph. "And I was in the front row. I only pulled up my dress skirt a very little, but you should have seen all the women glare.

"'Darling, darling,' called that sugary Mrs. Smith from behind, and I pretended I was listening to the man and didn't notice.

"Then fat Mrs. Johnson began kicking her fat, little foot in my direction, and all the girls around me began to giggle. But still I wouldn't understand, though my face got red as fire and I kept my eyes on the speaker. Then the President began to take notice, and when I saw her nodding to me over the big table and scowling at my skirts I had to give in.

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"So now I stand just for principle, like all the rest, and make the health speakers think, if I have a chance to speak to them, that I have a whole wardrobe full of short dresses at home that are just waiting for my maid to put a new braid around the edge.

"I understand all about the precedent, and we do have lovely times, and we are going to have better. We have been talking of calling ourselves the Pretty Pattis or the Patti Club, because in the musical part of our programme we introduce so many young singers and other musicians, but I think we shall continue to be Rainy Daisies.

"Then after all that we have accomplished with the short skirts we are going to look after the business part of the city. Oh, men's offices are most unsanitary, our President says. We are going to look after the health of the men. It is our duty as women."

"Thad's so," said the Hebe, "and a thing I will join just as soon as I get over this cold. Id is my duty to my fal low-man, and I am rather shord for shord skirds anyway. Whose office will we commence with?"

"I don't know," said the Sylph, "I wonder," she added, dreamily, "if there are as many pretty typewriters as they say? And do you suppose they wear the rainy day skirts?"

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

The Bachelor Girl: Her Reflections and Comments

A RELIGIOUS contemporary demands "Can a man be a Christian on $5 a week?" Looks to the Bachelor Girl like he couldn't be much of a sinner on that sum.

The intelligent compositor is ofttimes a joy to the soul. Here is one of his shining efforts, fresh clipped: "Straight to the window she came and stood, her eyes, raised toward heaven, shinning with the kisses of the starlight." The appropriate headline for this would be 'She Shinned."

This reminds the Bachelor Girl of an incident of her salad days. She had written a glowing account of a very swell garden party given by some very gilded dames for a very fashionable charity. Each booth was to be decorated to match the costumes of the society women in charge. In the red and white booth the women were to wear white gowns, red hats, belts and stocks. Whether through deliberate intent to drive the reporter insane, or just plain cussedness, the compositor announced that these particular women—whose names were all given—would wear white gowns, red hats, belts, and stockings. The Bachelor Girl watched out for six months to escape if she saw one of those women coming.

As you make your break so you must lie out of it.

Could a kiss between two people engaged long years ago be called a souvenir spoon?

Helen Keller, explaining in a recent article the way in which she derives knowledge of a personality through the only sense channel open to her, says: "The touch of some people makes you think of accident and sudden death." Anybody who has been touched will say the same thing.

Here are some "Don'ts" for the new woman as she lingers on the threshold of the sphere of man, garnered out of the things the old one has had to stand:

Don't tell your husband about the bread your father used to bake.

Don't tell him the same old stories over and over again.

Don't make things disagreeable for his mother when she comes to see you.

Don't swear when you find a button off your bloomers.

Don't try to use a cigarette for the night key.

Don't wear ready-made neckties.

Don't sit while gentlemen are standing.

Don't wear a high hat with a sack coat.

Don't wear a white lawn tie with a Prince Albert.

Don't carry a lighted cigar into a closed car; throw it away if you have to borrow money to buy a new one.

Don't smoke in a room where there are lace curtains.

Don't talk over all the injurious stories going about men at your club, and then say that men are always gossipping.

Don't forget to mail his letters.

Don't work off a lot of stale jokes when he makes his first cake.

A very serious-minded contemporary says in a recent "woman's number": "That in the future the great majority of women are to cast in their fortunes with men in doing the drudgery of the world is a prospect which no man who cares for the betterment of humanity could face with equanimity." Dear, dear, dear, dear. What have the toiling millions of women been doing since the squaws skinned the first kill and planted the first garden? It isn't "drudgery" if you do it within the sacred precincts of the "home" and don't draw any wages for it.

The Brownings, who were never separated for a single day after their marriage, stand perhaps as the highest type of conjugal affection known to history. But there are mighty few who can reach that standard. With most people a little absence now and then freshens up the tie wonderfully. But then, very few have such interesting people to live with as Robert and Elizabeth Browning did.

THIS BANK LENDS MONEY WITHOUT INTEREST

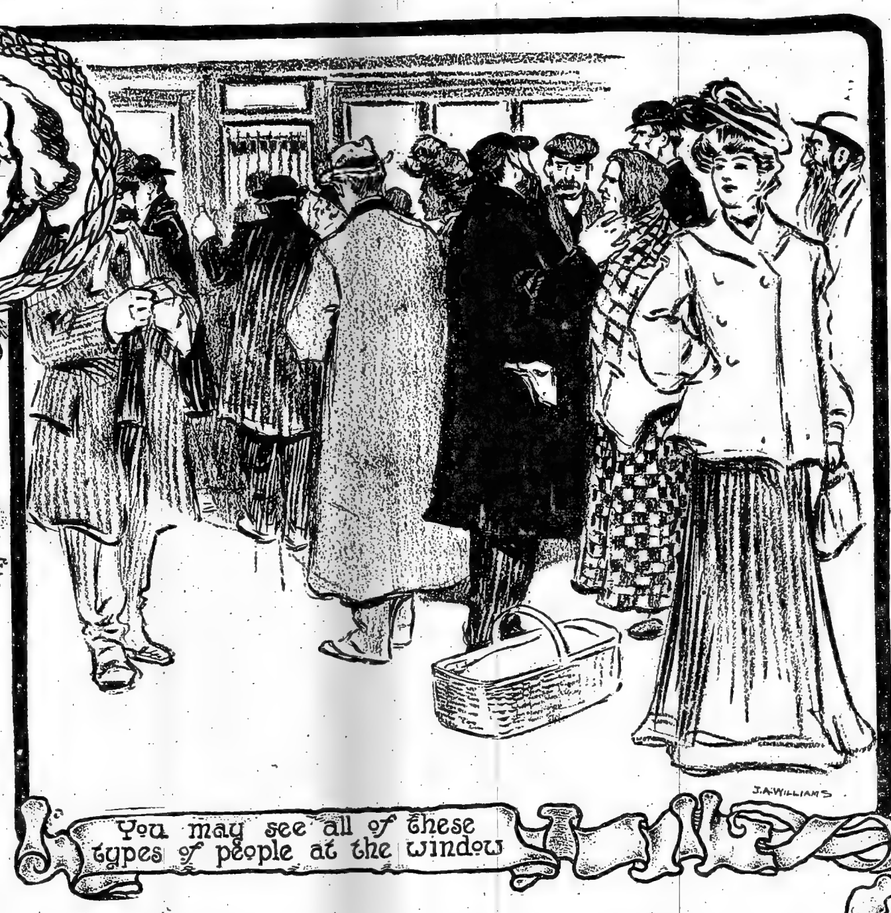

Unique Institution on the East Side, Backed by Philanthropic Citizens, Has Aided Nearly 15,000 Persons During the Past Year---Its Purposes and Methods.

IN a mammon-mad city like New York, where every one seems to be running over every one else in the wild scramble after dollars, if some friend would tell you--your broker, for instance--that you could borrow what money you needed in your business without paying one penny of interest for the use of it or without putting up one penny's worth of collateral in any form or manner, the chances are that you would look with incredulity on any such proposition.

Yet that is precisely what a certain institution in New York is doing to-day and has been doing for thirteen years. It is not a charitable institution--the officers that conduct it are very careful to make this fact plain; on the contrary, every detail of the work is carried out on the most businesslike principles. Still during the thirteen years that this free bank has been in existence $1,548,741 has been loaned to more than 75,000 persons, and not one cent has been charged for the use of this great sum. In the year just closed 14,574 individual loans were made, making necessary the distribution of $339,820. And although anybody--whether he be a millionaire or a pauper--can obtain money for the asking at this most remarkable of banking establishments, the annual losses are so trivial as to be hardly worthy of consideration.

It is the only bank in the world that does business in this way. So beneficial are the results that the capital of $80,000 employed in the work, which is turned over and over again during the year, is not large enough by four or five times to accommodate all who seek loans.

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Of course the first and great aim of a bank like this is philanthropic, but in such a subtle way is this work of philanthropy conducted that it is denuded of all semblance of charity. The motto of the bank is to help men and women to help themselves. And of all the organizations formed in New York for the purpose of aiding the poor it is doubtful if any is more useful and at the same time more practical than this free loan association.

The organization is known as the Hebrew Gemilath Chassodim, or Free Loan Association, and is situated in the second story at 321 Grand Street, in the busiest section of the east side. Although a Jewish organization, no distinctions are made as to race or religion. Loans are made to all applicants alike. In every instance the money is loaned--not given; and in this way the self-respect of the lender is retained, and he in no manner feels that he is an object of charity. Loans are made all the way from $5 to $250. On the smaller amounts 10 per cent. of the principal must be repaid each week, and on two-hundred-dollar amounts $10 must be paid each week. The person applying for a loan is not questioned or investigated, but his note must be indorsed by some one who is considered responsible for the sum loaned. This indorser need not necessarily be possessed of much means, the investigators looking more into his general credit and standing than into his actual worth. In order to keep the expenses of the Free Loan Association as low as possible all the officers, including the thirty Directors and the 500 business men who act as investigators, and the attorney, give their services free of charge. The only persons connected with the institution who receive salaries are the clerks who are obliged to devote all their time to the work in hand. The President of the association is the Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, who is ably assisted by a large corps of merchants and professional men, who gratuitously devote many hours each day to the work.

Among the largest contributors are Jacob H. Schiff and the estate of the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch. In fact, Mr. Schiff was one of the first to put the bank on a sound financial basis. The project was launched in February, 1892, when several business men held a meeting to devise what was best to be done to aid the poor. Few of these men who attended the first meetings were wealthy; most of them had fought their way up from poverty, and they knew what a hard struggle it was for any man to gain a livelihood with no capital and no friends. These merchants did not want to organize a charitable association, but they did want to extend help to their fellow-men. The idea that suggested itself that a free loan bank would do more toward helping men to help themselves than any other form of philanthropy.

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It was argued that $10 would stock a pushcart, and that an enterprising peddler from this small beginning might become a prosperous merchant. Even a five-dollar loan would start a street peddler, the whole idea being to extend small loans among as many persons as possible. The men who attended this first meeting did not wait till they had raised a great sum of money before beginning operations, but they contributed what they could then and there, which amounted to $85. And with this sum the Free Loan Association was begun. Then it was decided to enlist the aid of wealthier citizens. By dint of much soliciting $500 was raised, and when that had been accomplished Dr. Zinsler was detailed to see Jacob H. Schiff and explain the situation to him.

"That all sounds very good," said Mr. Schiff, after listening attentively, "but I shall have to have this matter looked into so see if you are achieving any practical results."

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Mr. Schiff accordingly sent a man around to the office of the association, and the result was satisfactory in all respects.

"How much money has the bank?" he then asked of Dr. Zinsler.

"Five hundred dollars," was the reply.

"Well, you hustle around and get another $500 together, and then come and see me," said Mr. Schiff.

The result was that the members renewed their efforts to secure donations, and in a short time it was reported that the association had $1,000. When Mr. Schiff was informed of this fact he doubled the amount, and the Free Loan Association then began to lend money in sums of $10 to each applicant. From this time forward the society grew, but as it grew the number of applicants increased, and the officers realized that they did not have nearly enough money to satisfy the demand. So another call was made upon Mr. Schiff. He responded by giving $2,500, and the maximum loan was made $25. After that more money came in, and the highest loans were placed at $100. Since then Mr. Schiff and the late Leonard Lewisohn have given larger sums to the work, and to-day the limit of an individual loan is $200.

"There is no end to the amount of good work we could do if we had all the money we could use," said S. Landres, one of the most active of the Board of Directors. "We could lend money to the best advantage in all parts of the city. And we would feel that for every dollar that its put out full returns would be made by starting some man in business for himself. You have no idea how much courage is instilled in a man who is made to feel that the money turned over to him is given as a strictly business proposition and is not an act of charity. Another point that we are anxious to have understood, and understood thoroughly, is that we pay absolutely no attention to a person's religion. This association is incorporated by the Secretary of the State of New York, and we want all to realize that it is entirely an American institution. In the room for applicants you will notice that we have a picture of George Washington and the Declaration of Independence hanging on the wall, and by these tokens we mean to impress it on the minds of everybody that we are all Americans together, and every one will be served alike, no matter what his creed or nationality. In order to instill the American idea in the minds of our beneficiaries we have our books kept in English instead of Hebrew, as they were kept originally."

But the work is not entirely carried on by gifts from wealthy men like Mr. Schiff. On the contrary a great part of the expenses and of the capital that is used for loan purposes is received in small sums. For instance, the association has a membership of 2,700, and each of these pays dues amounting to $5 a year. In addition to this source of income there are gifts reaching from a few dollars to $500. In this way enough funds are kept on hand to enable the officers of the bank to lend out on an average $5,000 a week to 300 persons. Ofttimes the amont has reached as high as $10,000 in one week, and this is especially true during the holiday season.

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The main plan of the association--and one that has been carefully carried out from its inception--is to keep the applicant for a loan free from all humiliation and expense. There is only one question asked him when he appears at the window of the application clerk. That is: "Who will indorse your note?" The money which he subsequently receives does not cost him the price of the application blank on which it is written.

The rooms of the association are open every day, except Saturday, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 at night, and during these hours the clerks are usually very busy. If you drop into the general room where the applicants gather almost any time of the day you will see there some remarkable phases of human nature. You will see well-dressed commercial travelers with their valises and sample cases stacked on the floor, seeking loans to enable them to meet some temporary necessity. You will see would-be pushcart men, some of whom perhaps have only recently arrived in this country and are anxious to become self-supporting. You will see men who seek a few dollars to establish them in business on a street corner with a tray of neckties or collar buttons. You will see young boys and old men. And you will see women and young girls--and some of the girls will be pretty.

Some of those who apply for loans will be rather shabbily dressed, but others will be attired neatly and some even stylishly. Next to the man without a dollar, ambitious to push a cart in Hester or Forsyth Street, may stand a bustling tradesman, paying $150 a month rent, whose sales have run low for a few weeks, and whose bills are becoming due. A couple of hundred dollars will help him out nicely. And he can get it at the Free Loan Association easily and without cost or annoyance. And so you may see all these types of people at the window of the application clerk. And not one of them thinks for a moment that in accepting a loan in this manner he has become an object of charity--and he hasn't.

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Not only tradesmen, or those who hope to be tradesmen, or poor women about to be evicted from their tiny homes for nonpayment of rent, make application for loans; but among those who do business with this strange establishment are lawyers and doctors and students in all professions. Not so very long ago a tailor applied for a loan. He was a good tailor and he made good wages, but he said he wished to study medicine and would need some money while he stopped work at this trade. He borrowed $25 and repaid it promptly. Then he borrowed $50, and repaid that in due time. Thus he kept on borrowing in amounts of $50 or more, and always paying the money back in season, until he received his diploma. After that he borrowed in somewhat larger sums for several months, and then he repaid all and did not borrow any more. To-day he has a firmly established practice, and is one of the regular contributors to the association's fund that helps other men to get along in the world.

This is only one of many instances of a similar character. The good that the association does is evidenced on every side. There are to-day more than 100 beneficiaries of the organization that are worth fully $20,000. More than 200 who received their first business start through a free loan are worth from $5,000 to $10,000, while those who have been raised from the ranks of paupers to self-supporting citizens are numbered by the thousands.

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But because the officers of the Free Loan Association do not question the applicant one must not suppose that there is a laxity of business method in the institution. On the contrary, the strictest business system prevails. The standing of every indorser is carefully investigated, for if the greatest precaution and judgment were not exercised in this direction there would be little money to loan out at the end of a few months. The fact that $80,000 is turned over and over during the year until nearly $350,000 has been loaned out aptly illustrates the use to which money can be put when handled judiciously. And during a year's time the entire losses will not amount to one-half of 1 per cent. Indeed, frequently when a loan is regarded as lost, payment will finally be made to the association.

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The number of indorsers to be investigated will ofttimes reach as high as 400 a week--sometimes more. Unlike most business houses, however, the investigation of the financial worth of their customers does not cost the Free Loan Association a cent, for it is all done gratis by men who are used to that kind of work and whose credit estimates are the keenest. An indorser need not of necessity be possessed of considerable means, but if his reputation is good, if he is a fairly successful merchant or small dealer, he will be accepted. One rule has been established however, and that is that an indorser can be on only one note at a time. This is for his own protection as well as for the protection of the association.

On some occasions the investigators push through cases of urgent need in an incredibly short time. A case in point was furnished recently. An old Irishwoman entered the office and requested a loan of $10. It was late Friday night.

"We shall probably have the money for you about Wednesday," said the clerk.

There was a loud wail from the other side of the window.

"Shure, then," cried the old woman, "an' the landlord will be afther trunin' me out av the house on a Monday mornin', bad cess to him!"

"Is it as bad as that?" asked the clerk.

"It is," said the old woman.

"You call Sunday morning," said the clerk. "This looks like a hurry case."

So the investigator was made acquainted with the necessity for haste, and sure enough the money was there Sunday morning for the grateful old woman.

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But the indorsers are held strictly to account for any remissness on the part of those whom they favor. The person making the loan who fails to repay any part of it when due is first notified that his indorser will be held responsible. If after other notices he still does not call, a notice is sent to the indorser and the matter is generally adjusted. As a rule the benefits and advantages of the Free Loan Association are too highly appreciated--especially on the east side--to permit of any abuse of its generous privileges.

A LITTLE HEART-TO-HEART TALK WITH F. HOPKINSON SMITH

F. HOPKINSON Smith, author, artist, contractor and builder of lighthouses, has encountered phases of human nature more varied than are known to most men, but experience has simply served to add a charm to an essentially sunny and optimistic personality. His library is enriched with the spoils of half a lifetime's wandering over the whole inhabited earth, and as he sat in a deep arm chair, gazing thoughtfully into the fire, one could imagine the origin not only of the singularly winning Colonel Carter of Cartersville, but of Oliver Horn, Tom Grogan, Caleb West, and the innumerable delightful sketches which have been the fruit of his travels in Italy, England, Mexico, France, and Spain.

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"I don't like to deal with the vicious side of life," said the novelist, somewhat deprecatingly, as if he might be asking pardon of the devotees of realism who prefer that side. "I believe that there is something fine, some spark of good, in the lowest human being, and I want to bring out that sort of thing. I have some very bad villains--men and women--in my new novel, but I want the general impression of the book to be that of faith in human nature. This country is full of heroes who have never been appreciated, moreover, and I want to get some of 'em into my books. In 'Caleb West' I dealt with the men who do the hard work at sea, and in 'Tom Grogan' I tried to give a picture of another sort of heroism. This next book will deal with the lives of the men who make the coast safe, who do the hardest kind of work for $65 a month, and get no pension.

"You have visited the life-saving stations, and you know the sort of men those men are--perfectly simple, unassuming; they don't regard themselves as heroes. I've been down there and lived with them, you know--patrolled the beach, taken my turn at the cooking and dishwashing. On such a day as this"--Mr. Smith glanced out at the whirling snowstorm--"while you and I are sitting here comfortably, they're out saving lives, risking their own. Yes, Sir, it's the unsung hero, the man of the Jim Bludso type, that I want to make the people see."

Mr. Smith's work as a builder of lighthouses has brought him much into contact with men of this kind. The achievement of which he is said to be prouder than of anything else he has done is the building of the Race Rock Lighthouse, where every block of stone for the foundation had to be lowered into place from the deck of a vessel. The building occupied seven years.

"Those foundation stones," said the novelist, taking up a photograph, "don't look very big here, but each one was about the size of four grand pianos."

It was this lighthouse the building of which is described in "Caleb West."

"Tom Grogan," whose real name is Mrs. Mary Morgan, and who is still living, became known to Mr. Smith in course of the building of the sea wall on Staten Island. The author believes in putting real people into his books. To him, real life is far more fascinating than any product of man's ingenuity.

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"I say it with all reverence," he went on, laying down a receipted bill from "Tom Grogan," which is among his souvenirs, "the Almighty is the greatest of novelists. No man's brain can be depended upon to evolve a perfectly original character. I don't believe any man could write a book with an absolutely original plot--he could never be sure that some story he had heard at dinner, some incident he had read, would not come cropping out. Nearly all my characters have been drawn from real people. My father was the original of Richard Horn, and my mother of Mrs. Horn. And would you like to see 'Chad'! Here he is--at the age of ninety-six.

"Colonel Carter is an exception to this rule. He is a combination of my father and my uncle, and one or two others, but he has come to be very real to me. The little story, 'Colonel Carter's Christmas,' was written after a good deal of argument with my publishers. They had been wanting me to do something of the sort for several years, and I had refused, because I had the feeling that Colonel Carter wouldn't like it, and I didn't want to do anything that would make him feel hurt if he saw himself in print, and of course"--with a whimsical laugh--"it was impossible for me to ask him. But when the story was begun it wrote itself. The dear old fellow seemed to be at my elbow telling me what to say. When I had him in jail there, for instance, I hadn't the least idea what he was going to do beforehand.

"Yes, real life is immensely greater than any work of the imagination. For example, this Russian revolution. It's as great as the French Revolution, but it has come more suddenly--without all the preliminary movements there were in France. Of course, however, one could see it coming, ever since the beginning of the war; it was bound to come. They have made so many mistakes over there.

"Any man who writes a book must have the spark of real life at the beginning; you know, a little live coal may be used to light your pipe or to burn down a house or to make a fire like this one. But a good deal of the writing that is done seems to me like a very beautiful fireplace, with elaborate decorations, and the logs and kindlings all there--but no fire."

The author leaned forward as he spoke and gave the smoldering logs a vigorous hammering. "I do like to punch a fire," he laughed. The accessories of this same fireplace are interesting--a Dutch warming pan of hand-wrought brass and a set of brass pokers and tongs from Holland, the tongs ranging in size all the way from three feet to about six inches.

"These little tongs," said Mr. Smith, "were for the children."

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Lamps from Padua and the City of Mexico, inlaid furniture from Italian palaces, deep, comfortable chairs, and a splendid tiger skin give this workroom a fascination of its own; but it remains with all its richness a friendly sort of room, the room of a man who enjoys life and people in many different ways. The Angora kitten, coming indolently up to be petted, got her share of the friendliness, and as for dogs--Mr. Smith says:

"When you've said that a man is 'a good human dog,' I should like to know what greater compliment you can give him."

"Bosom Friends:" A Little Bit of Nonsense

I.

MISS PAYNE and Mr. Taveril.

Miss Payne (aside): Mr. Taveril has--yes--he has--been asked to take me to supper. He looks as bored as he is conceited. I wonder if I can wake him up.

Taveril (Aside): Grand nuisance looking after girl just out of short dresses. Wonder if she can talk about anything but matinées and candy. (To Miss Payne:) Ah--Miss Payne, what may I have the pleasure of getting you? Some--ah--oysters?

Miss Payne, calmly: There is only one thing that I detest more than an oyster.

Taveril, lifting one eyebrow: And that is--

Miss Payne: A man who resembles one.

Taveril, returning presently from table, bearing carefully loaded plate: Well, here I am at last.

Miss Payne: You might have been here at first if you'd moved a little quicker.

Taveril: Ah, really, now, Miss Payne--(Devotes himself to her for the rest of the evening.)

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II.

Miss Payne and Miss Donovan.

Miss Payne: Now, of course I wouldn't tell this to anybody but you, dear, but you know we are bosom friends. When I first met Mr. Taveril--

(Repeats previous conversation.)

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III.

Miss Donovan and Mr. Brailey.

Miss Donovan, (Aside): He has such a grand air. I suppose he thinks I'm a mere child.

Mr. Brailey, (Aside): If she hadn't looked at me just then I might have got up spunk enough to pup-pup-propose. (To Miss Donovan:) D--do you like oysters?

Miss Donovan, scared but resolute: There's only one thing I detest more than an oyster, Mr. Brailey, and that-is-a-man-who-resembles-one.

Brailey, turning poppy-red: Oh, by Jove! (Exit.)

Miss Donovan bursts into tears.

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IV.

Mr. Brailey and Mr. Taveril.

Taveril: Hullo! you're looking terribly down in the mouth, old man. What's the matter? We're bosom friends, you know. Lady-love gone back on you?

Brailey: She's quite right. Clumsy ass. No woman could help laughing at me.

Taveril: Pshaw! pshaw! don't be sensitive, my dear fellow. Why, what do you suppose Miss Payne called me the second time we met? An oyster! think of that! me--an oyster! ho! ho!

Brailey: She called you an oyster--why, that's--

Taveril: A mere playful pet name, that's all--where the deuce are you going? (Exit Brailey.)

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V.

Mr. Brailey and Miss Donovan.

Brailey: Miss Donovan--Pussy--will you marry me?

Miss Donovan: Oh, G-e-o-rge!

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Epilogue.

Miss Payne: And wasn't it lucky that we were all bosom friends?

The Annual Game.

The old year is a sorry wight,
We bunkoed him a lot;
For this is what we promised him
And this is what he got:

I will not drink	I O U
I will not smoke	I O U
I will not play the races	I O U
I will not play with the kitty	I O U
I will be a good boy	I O U

IN ROME WITH THE ROMANS.

How the Pope Is Officially Described—Vacancies in the Sacred College—A Healthful Climate.

Rome, Jan. 5, 1905.

THE Annuario Ecclesistico for this year has just come out, and it may be interesting to know by what titles and designations the Pope is officially described. "Pius X., Vicar of Jesus Christ, two hundred and sixty-fourth successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Sovereign Pontiff of the Church Universal, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Ruler of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy See, Bishop of Rome." The gist of all this lies in the last three words, the rest is but magniloquence and amplification, since Catholics believe that the Pope is Pope—with all that the word implies as we understand it in our language—because he is Bishop of Rome, and because the extraordinary powers given by our Lord to his apostles were ordinary, perpetual, and transmissible in St. Peter, who was ever to live jurisdictionally and authoritatively in his (even, perhaps, unworthy) successor in the Holy See. This is said merely to show what is the Catholic position in the matter, not for proselytizing purposes, which are outside the business of a correspondent to a secular newspaper.

POPE PIUS X.

ST. PETER'S ROME.

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The age of Pope Pius, says the same annual, "is touching on his seventieth year, he having been born in the village of Riese, in the Diocese of Theirso, on the 2d of June, 1835." He never assumed arms until he became almost at the same time a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice. His arms sin against every law of heraldry, (as do most Italian arms,) being rather a pictorial totem than a good piece of blazonry. His cardinalitial title was San Bernardo alle Terme, so-called because it was formed out of one of the circular halls of the baths (thermae) of Diocletian in 1588. It is quiet and devout, standing somewhat off the street, and is much frequented because the monks (who are Cistercians) preserve over an altar in an adjoining and communicating chapel the first painting of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception publicly exposed to the veneration of the faithful after the dogmatic definition in 1854.

Many Christians of every station in life were forced to work at the construction of the immense imperial building. Among them was Pope Cajus. (An. 296.) Great was the sensation in Rome when, while adopting this and the still larger and not distant hall of these baths—now St. Mary of the Angels—to Christian worship, the monogram of Christ and other esoteric symbols of the faith were often found rudely and hastily scratched by the original workmen on the bricks, still comparatively soft, which they had to handle. A little church was then built near by, which I well remember, in honor of Pope St. Cajus. It was destroyed some years ago to make room for the huge, unsightly War Office. Italy is now blessed with conscription, and has a large standing army. A fine body of men, no doubt, yet I am always reminded when I see them, and particularly when I see the annual recruits brought in, which is usually in April and May, of that fable of old Phædrus Ranae Regem Petentes: The frogs who ask for another King. There was a mighty small army under the Popes—in what our older maps called "States of the Church." It was composed of volunteers and was quite sufficient for internal order.

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The Sacred College this year numbers sixty-one Cardinals. Of these, Oreglia was created by Pius IX. in 1873. Two were elected by the present Pope, all the others by Leo XIII. Cardinals Celesia and Mocenni died last year, and Cardinal Lanzinieux died on the 21 of this very month. There are nine hats at the Pope's disposal. Seventy is the complement and normal number of the Sacred College, but it is purposely left never quite full, so as to have a few places open in case of an emergency or unexpected event. I had the honor and pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Cardinal Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo. He was born in January, 1814, of the noble family (as the Annuario is careful to state) of the Marquises di Sant Antonio. He was a Benedictine monk, and early reached by sheer merit the summit of strictly monastic honors when made Abbot of Monte Cassino, in 1850, a title which carried with it, perhaps unfortunately, the temporal one of Premier Baron of the Kingdom, (Naples.) Even in his old age, when I would visit him in his archiepiscopal palace at Palermo, I found him a handsome, venerable-looking man, who always preserved the air and manners of a gentleman born, and the dignity of a Prince of the Church.

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Among the higher prelates selected by the Pope during the past year was Mgr. Nozalecta de Villa, late Archbishop of Manila, who has succeeded to the See of Valencia, made vacant by the death of Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa de los Monteros. I met the new Archbishop last year. Although introduced distinctively as an American, his reception was most cordial; and, speaking Spanish, I saw his eyes moisten as I spoke of my love for la que riilisima España. Mention of later events was diplomatically avoided, and I introduced the subject of Spain's long and glorious crusade against the Moors from the Cave of Covelonga to the expungation of Granada. I regret to say that the appointment has not been favorably received by his countrymen, on account of his presumed sympathy with the Americans at the time of Dewey and of our ships and troops; or, rather, for not having shown himself as stubborn and unreasonable in the face of accomplished facts as some hotheads would have desired. A priest of the National Church of Montserrat, complaining to me the other day of this opposition as something which might possibly lead to his early resignation, cited the Quem mala plebs odit of canon law.

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I picked up lately an old volume of the Civiltà Cattolica, organ of the Jesuits, and found a series of monthly articles which I had read at the time of publication many years ago. They were on "The Revival of Nobility," (La Nobiltà rediviva,) well written as to style, but ridiculous as to subject matter. They were expected to kill democracy. I was reminded of dear Mrs. Partington bustling about with petticoats tucked up and mop in hand trying to swash back the Atlantic; also of that amiable knight, Sir Kenelm Digby, who departed this life with the sole regret that the Lord God Almighty had not made this world only for the use of gentlemen. De mortius nil nisi bonum. But for the truth's sake I must say that Pius IX., himself of an ancient and noble family, dearly loved a lord. He would have none but aristocrats around him, with the single exception of Cardinal Antonelli, who was born in a nest of brigands at Sonnino. His entourage, when I first knew Rome, was composed of Hohenlohe and Borromeo and Pecci and Negrotto and de Mè'rode and Talbot of Malahide. He had such an antipathy to a man with a vulgar appellation that he made two young and estimable prelates change their family names before he would admit them to higher honors. I knew them both. One was the son of a Marquis and the other of a Baron, but either had such a nasty name "as would make a doorplate blush for shame.

If doorplates were not so brazen,"
(with apologies to Hood.)

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The climate of Rome is one of the healthiest in Europe. The city, for all that, is one of the dirtiest and dustiest in any civilized country. Strangers who see the constant sweeping of the streets are much impressed—at first. The dust is needlessly stirred and blown in every direction. Meanwhile the sidewalks are grossly neglected. They often, yea, always, present a succession of horribly filthy spots radiating and running across from every corner. It is disgusting. The police pay no attention to this violation of cleanliness and decency, which is in cynical disregard of the immense number of places officially set apart. These are called by an Italian euphemism Vespagiani—perhaps in compliment to that brave old Emperor who rose in his last illness to die standing, as Suetonius tells us.

The dreaded Tramontano, which brings what we call in America a cold snap, has prevailed here for several days in succession. The name signifies literally a wind from beyond the mountains which, passing over ice fields and snowy heights, blows cold. It is a healthy, invigorating wind, and for a stalwart Anglo-Saxon makes the best sort of weather; but for the natives, who cannot understand how any sane man can like to walk out simply for pleasure, and briskly, too, without being in a hurry about something, it is a cruel visitation of Providence.

They suffer under it; put overcoats on indoors, use warming pans at night and little earthenware pots full of burning charcoal by day. It is pitiable to see them. The ice that formed on all the monumental fountains and shaped itself to their varied outlines and let fall what one newspaper termed "elegant stalactites," have attracted crowds of people. It's only about once in a quarter of a century that such severe weather is experienced, and poor boys actually made a few pennies on New Year's by breaking off the long icicles pendent from the twin fountains in front of St. Peter's and selling them as mementos, or relics of nature.

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Bernini's famous "Tritone" in Piazza Barberini was surrounded every day by a number of admirers contemplating that marine deity and his attendant dolphins incased in ice and looking cleaner than they have looked in many years. Grown people kept at a respectful distance, for if there is one thing a woman hates more than another it is a fall in public. A narrow strip of ice had formed from the overflow of the fountain and went trickling and freezing down the square. Suddenly a dozen schoolboys came along and began at once to slide. They laughed and screamed and were happy, and some fell and picked themselves up and then fell out, and two or three hundred men, women, and children stood by in two rows three deep to watch the fun. No one remembered anything so exciting. By the merest accident of hearing one boy used an unmistakable term of Yankee argot as he fell over the fellow in front of him. I discovered that he was the originator of it all, having only recently returned with his father from Boston to spend the Winter here. Next Spring they were going back. It is amusing how seriously the newspapers take this kind of weather. All of them have articles headed "Il Freddo." As an example, the Osservatore Romano says gravely: "The cold is intense. The new year has brought with it a strong fall in temperature, with a freezing wind that cuts the face. Such weather as this is not easily remembered. A victim, alas! has not been wanting. Angelo Brisani, fifteen years old, a native of Rome, fell on a piece of ice in the street of San Martino di Monti and broke his right arm. At Saint Anthony's Hospital he was judged curable in thirty days—fu giudicato guaribile in 30 giorni."

FYVIE.

SOME ODD JUDICIAL FEATS.

ANY man who aspires to be a Judge these days has to know a good many things besides law. A study of the reports of legal proceedings as recorded in the daily press will convince any one of that.

If the aspirant to judicial honors happens to be a Jerseyman it behooves him to be exceedingly versatile. In the first place, he must know how to cook. All Judges in New Jersey know how to cook, and they have sufficient faith in their own ability to display their accomplishment right out in court, where everybody can see them at work. One Judge over in Montclair recently demonstrated his fitness to wear the ermine by making corned beef, hash in the presence of an admiring group of lawyers, clients, and witnesses. The Judge was not the first person who had made hash in court that day. The plaintiff had tried it, but without success, thereby verifying the prediction of the defendant.

"I knew she couldn't do it," remarked that lady, gleefully. "She never could. I hired her to make hash, and she can't do it. That's the reason I have refused to pay her the $20 she is suing for. She hasn't earned it."

The girl who had staked her reputation and her salary on a dish of hash resented this aspersion indignantly.

"There's nobody in this room can make any better hash than this that I just made," she said.

The Judge smiled indulgently. "There, there, Cora," he said, "don't be impulsive. I want to tell you that your hash is not first class. I can beat it myself. If you want really good hash you must make it this way."

Then, to the surprise of the court room attendants, the Judge gathered up the remnants of the corned beef and potatoes, chopped, mixed, and seasoned them, and set the pan of ingredients on the gas stove that had been brought in for the culinary demonstration. Even the defendant was prodigal of praise for the Judge's hash. "It's the best ever, Judge," said she. "I'll admit I didn't know how to make it."

That, and similar compliments, no doubt gave the Montclair Judge a pretty exalted opinion of his housekeeping attainments, but there was no occasion for his putting on airs. Other New Jersey Judges can perform feats equally surprising. One of them can even beat it. That particular Judge lives in Hoboken. He roasted a chicken in court. What is still more remarkable, he roasted it in a fireless stove. Thousands of dollars depended upon the success of that experiment. There was a plaintiff who declared that the stove would not roast anything without a fire, and a defendant who maintained that it would. The Judge settled the question in a practical way.

"Bring in a chicken," he said to an attendant.

The chicken was brought, and after it had undergone a scientific surgical operation at the hands of the Judge, it was clapped into the oven of the fireless stove. Thirty minutes later it was taken out piping hot. The Judge sliced off a sliver of the white meat and minced it appreciatively. Presently he sprinkled on a little more salt and passed the chicken around. "Won't you have a bite?" he said. "I am afraid I didn't put in quite enough seasoning, but the fowl is well cooked and the efficiency of the fireless stove is proved."

However, New Jersey Judges have not a monopoly on the epicurean palate. One of our own west side courts has produced a Magistrate who also knows what to take for his stomach's sake and how to prepare it. It is well for the retailer of a certain brand of whisky that he does. The retailer had been haled to court on the plaint of a chance customer, who declared that he had been laid up for three days by an inferior brand of whisky used in the preparation of a mixed drink. The Judge, being a man of broad culture, at once perceived the seriousness of the charge.

"Let a pint of that same whisky be brought into the courtroom," he commanded.

The liquor was hastily procured, and, being tasted by the plaintiff, was pronounced the same quality as that described in the complaint.

"Very well," said the Judge, "we'll soon see what is the matter with it."

All the Magistrate's experiments with the suspicious whisky were personally conducted. He tried it straight and he tried it mixed. No matter how he took it, it stood the test.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge at last, "I'm happy to announce that this is good stuff, all right. A baby could drink it without injury to the system, hence for an able-bodied man to claim that he has been physically disabled by it is rank nonsense. The case is dismissed."

Pennsylvania, not to be outdone by the neighboring Commonwealths, comes to the front with a Judge who knits socks in court. He introduced the diversion while presiding over a case on the Scranton circuit. According to all accounts he made a mighty neat job of it, too, and evidently liked the work, for, instead of limiting the output to one pair he kept on knitting until he had a dozen pairs of gray and white socks scored to his credit. Considering the speed attained, it is obvious that the Judge did not pursue his odd pastime by means of old-fashioned knitting needles; he used a machine that worked with a crank. It was that machine that was the cause of the trouble. One man from Scranton claimed it as his invention, another from Philadelphia claimed it as his. While the lawyers were fighting it out the Judge, emulating Penelope, went ahead with his knitting. The press dispatches agree that "everybody was delighted with the proceeding. The Judge consented to present a pair of socks to each of the courtroom attachés, but the novelty appealed strongly to the lawyers, and when the court looked for the results of his labor he found that the socks had been stolen."

In Peekskill a few days ago another Judge distinguished himself by shaving in court. On the same day one of our own New York magistrates gave an exhibition of still greater courage in the matter of public adornment of his person. He dyed his hair in court. He did it for the benefit of a young woman who claimed that her hair had been turned a brilliant green by a dye that was warranted to produce a classical shade of red.

"It's her own fault," argued the defendant. "She didn't mix the stuff right."

"We'll soon see about that," said the Judge. "Bring the lotion here. I'll apply it to my own hair and see what effect it will have."

The young lady grew hysterical. "Oh, my dear Sir," she implored, "please don't. You will ruin your beautiful black locks."

"Nonsense," said the Judge, but he blushed a little and began to look doubtful.

"Don't, please don't," pleaded the young lady. "See what it did to me."

The Judge saw and conceded a point. "Well," said he, "since you insist, I won't souse my whole head at the first trial. I'll cut off a lock of hair and try the fluid on that."

The lawyer for the prosecution severed the sacrificial lock and dipped it into the dyeing solution. In less than ten minutes it had assumed a grassy hue. The Judge and the young woman shook hands.

"You are entitled to damages, and to my sympathy and my everlasting gratitude," said the Judge, and wound up the case.

To the foregoing instances of unique performances witnessed in the courtrooms of our own and sister cities many others might be added, but those already quoted are sufficient to show that any man who to-day hopes to achieve honors on the bench must know many things that the common law can never teach him.

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PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1905.

JAN 1905

ARE WE FACING AN IMMIGRATION PERIL?

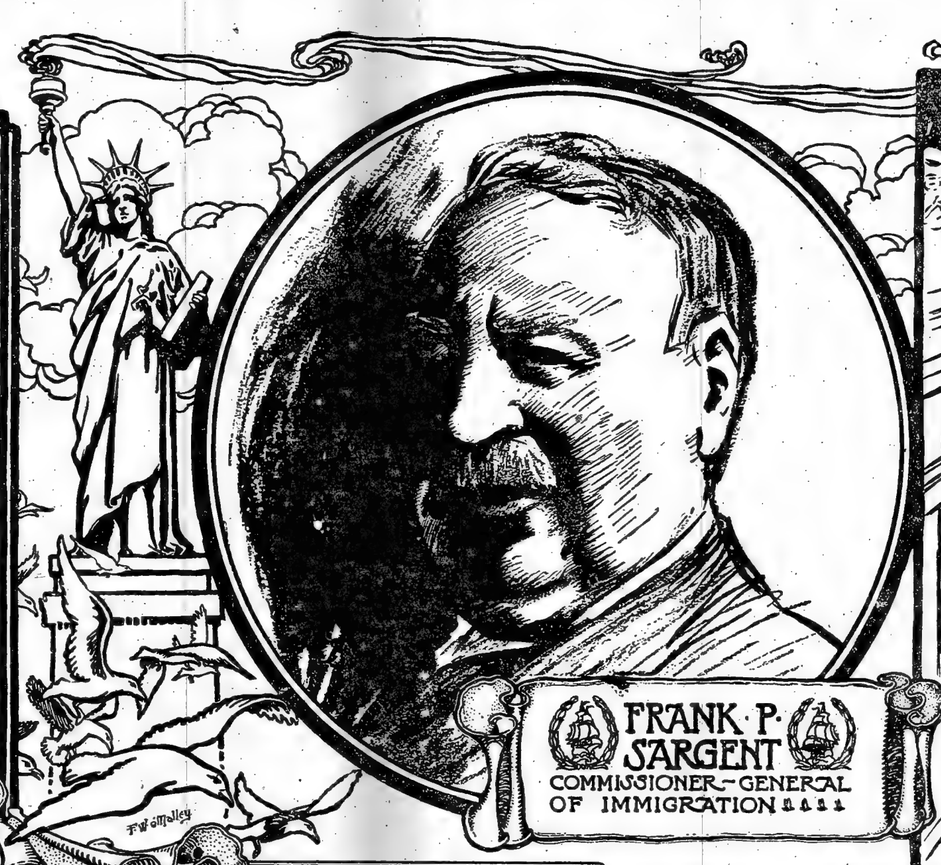

EXAMINING A NEW ARRIVAL

Grave Crisis at Hand, Says Commissioner General Sargent---More Than 1,000,000 Aliens Will Arrive in the Current Year, Thousands of Whom Are Unfit for Assimilation---Harm Done By the Agents of the Steamship Companies.

THEY never know on Ellis Island when the Commissioner General of Immigration is coming. But they always know when he is there.

His name—which was received in Vermont some forty-five years ago and borne to Arizona as a young man beginning a hard-working career in railroading—is Frank P. Sargent. Sometimes he is addressed as Grover Cleveland by mistake.

Any caricature of Commissioner General Sargent is likely to resemble the Sage of Princeton—and there the resemblance abruptly ends. For while the one is disposed to move slowly and seldom, the other is as uncertain in his movements as the gyrations of an automobile or the appearance of a funnel-shaped cloud.

His demesne, or official territory, embracing every highway into the United States—at the gates of which more than a million aliens during the waning fiscal year will have knocked for admission by or before June 30—his appearance here or there is governed generally by the loudness of the knocking. This brought him to Ellis Island a few days ago, when nearly five thousand immigrants were clamoring for admission in a dozen tongues and thronging the great double doors of the metropolis.

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By reason of the grave and growing importance of the immigration problem, based upon positive assurances that upward of a million aliens will this year be added to the population of the United States—a record-breaking year—and to the vast tidal wave of controversy which the existing situation has let loose over the country, the declaration of Commissioner General Sargent that the United States is swiftly approaching, or already faces, one of the gravest crises of its history—a crisis which he believes can easily be met and mastered by immediate remedial legislation tending to restrict immigration and also to deflect it toward the more sparsely settled sections—is timely and startling, coming from such a source.

He foresees a gigantic Western immigration movement by reason of the gathering revolution in Russia, and he strongly advises Congressional action tending to strengthen the hands of the Immigration Bureau in coping adequately with the situation. Vast hordes of fear-driven, poverty-stricken Russians, especially of Southern Russia, are pouring through every loophole of escape to this country, according to information in his possession, and scores of secret agencies in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna are daily stimulating the movement at an average fee of $10 a person.

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Commissioner General Sargent was seated in his office, the windows of which command a sweeping view of the harbor. Physically large and of a girth partly inherited and partly acquired from a hearty fondness for life and the things which make it worth living, he occupies one of the amplest seats of the mighty under the present Administration.

Crude fighting power is boldly written about the jaw and base of the brain, just as kindliness and a sense of humor are traceable in the lines radiating from the corners of the shrewd gray eyes. Piecing these characteristics together, a solid—perhaps stolid—Scotch-Irish ancestry is revealed, with an added sharpness of expression attributable to the Vermont grindstone which the Commissioner General turned as a lad. One might travel far and fail of finding a more representative American.

"By present conditions," he explained, "present laws, or, rather, legal restrictions are meant. Put me down in the beginning as being firmly and unalterably opposed to what has been called the open door, for the time has come when every American citizen who is ambitious for the National future must regard with grave misgiving the mighty tide of immigration that, unless something is done, will soon poison or at least pollute the very fountain head of American life and progress. Big as we are and blessed with an iron constitution, we cannot safely swallow such an endless course dinner, so to say, without getting indigestion and perhaps National appendicitis."

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"Do you mean that the danger is immediate or prospective?" was asked.

"Both," he replied promptly. "To-day there is an enormous alien population in our larger cities which is breeding crime and disease at a rate all the more dangerous because it is more or less hidden and insidious. But the greatest source of uneasiness has to do with the future. Under present conditions nearly one-half the immigrants who pass through this port never get beyond New York City and State, or the immediately contiguous territory. Unless something is done to discourage this gradual consolidation it is my fear and belief that within five years the alien population of the country, or rather cities, will constitute a downright peril.

"On the other hand," continued the Commissioner General, "the South, the Southwest, and the great West are rapidly opening up new industries, tapping new industrial fields, at such a rate as demands more labor. Hardly a day passes but that scores of letters are received at my office in Washington calling for the better class of immigrant labor in those sections; and we are doing everything possible to encourage immigration in that direction.

"But," sweeping his hand toward Washington, "Congress must untie and strengthen our hands before we can accomplish anything adequate in the premises. For in order to grapple with the situation properly it will be necessary to establish bureaus of information at each immigration office to acquaint the newcomers with the needs of various classes of labor in the National suburbs, so to say. It is my earnest wish and ambition to see such a bureau established in the immediate future," was added in a tone calculated to carry past the Capitol building to the White House.

Rising and crossing the floor, the speaker quickly returned with a map showing the wave of immigration from all countries during the past eighty-five years. Beginning with the year 1820, when 8,385 immigrants were admitted, the Commissioner traced the zig-zag line gradually upward to 1854, when 427,833 newcomers shook hands with Uncle Sam. Thence the line descended until at the outbreak of the civil war only 72,183 were recorded. Peace being established, the tidal line rose from 332,577 in 1866 to 459,803 in 1873, from which it fell to 138,469 in the lean year of 1878. In 1882, when the tide of prosperity was at the flow, the immigration wave followed upward to the 788,992 mark. Down again in 1886, and up, in 1892, to 579,663, it see-sawed until, springing from a bare 229,299 in 1898, it leaped to 857,046 in 1903, and is now nearing the million mark, with a prospect of going many notches higher before the fiscal year ends.

As the Commissioner General indicated, this chart, compiled under his direction, is a barometer of the times, the tide of immigration ebbing in lean years and flowing in stout ones.

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A striking and significant feature of the past year is the diminution in arrivals from Austria-Hungary by 28,855 and from Italy by 37,326. On the contrary, notable increases are shown of north and west Europe peoples, excepting Sweden, which fell off nearly 20,000. An increase of nearly 100 per cent. is recorded of China, and a decrease of 5,704 of Japan, traceable to the Russo-Japanese war.

"There is an unfounded idea," pursued Commissioner General Sargent, "that an immigrant must have $100 as a financial credential. Under present regulations no money at all is required, the question of eligibility being left entirely to the judges of inspection. Frequently," was admitted, "we are warranted in passing persons, particularly young men of unblemished physique and mental equipment, who are without a dollar on earth. Several such instances have come to my notice where newcomers have secured work and become useful citizens.

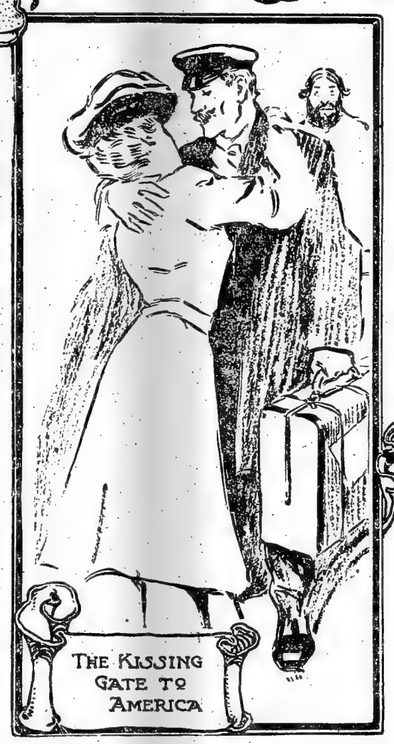
THE KISSING GATE TO AMERICA

DEPORTED!

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"But," gripping the adjoining table with a hand capable of making anything save dry wood wince, "there would be few utterly destitute immigrants were it not for the pernicious soliciting system practiced by certain transportation companies. We would to-day have an immeasurably higher type of immigration but for such grasping corporations, or rather their agents, who, for a small commission, are scouring Europe for steerage passengers. Last year over 8,000 aliens were deported—and it would melt a heart of stone to see them. Come with me," he added, rising and leading the way through corridor after corridor, past men, women, and children herded like cattle and hardly more intelligent, until, throwing open a door at the far end of the building, a motley assemblage of vice-ridden, stolid, bovine parodies of manhood was disclosed.

Passing out again, the Commissioner continued: "Nine-tenths of them are not here of their own volition. They were encouraged to come by irresponsible, criminal agents or solicitors such as many steamship companies maintain abroad. Of course," by way of parenthesis, as he opened the door to what is known as the first-degree examination room, "the steamship companies which brought them here must maintain them and stand the expense of taking them back. Doubting Thomases sometimes inquire how the steamship companies can afford to bring over such creatures on the hazard of deporting them. My answer is that a steerage passenger can be brought over and taken back, and the company will still have pocketed a profit of 33 per cent. on the transaction. This despite fines aggregating $31,000 imposed upon the steamship companies last year. It is infamous, outrageous, and it should be made a subject of international inquiry," declared the Commissioner vehemently.

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Advancing to a position within the railing, it was seen that a woman, accompanied by seven children ranging from a babe in arms to a daughter quite as old as the mother in appearance, was being examined. Commissioner Sargent explained that visitors were seldom or never permitted to witness this first degree. Only at the second, third, and fourth examinations are spectators allowed. This was the tribunal frequently criticised as being a sort of inquisition. Crowding the benches outside the railing were specimens of nearly every nationality under the sun. Chinamen elbowed Magyars; Celts and Teutons rubbed shoulders with Gauls and Latins; Russians, resembling so many John the Baptists in their primitive sheepskin coats, trod the heels of ale-hued Turks; screaming children, scowling men, and patient, resigned women made up the curious ensemble. Asked how much money she and her children had, the woman under examination signaled to her daughters, and each, stooping, produced a handful of silver and copper—enough to get them to West Virginia, where, the woman said, she had a son. His address being learned, a telegram was dispatched to him, and the family was remanded to the waiting room pending an answer. Four in twelve of those examined were ticketed for deportation, two being afflicted with trachoma, one with tuberculosis, and one with friendless poverty, cloaking general debility.

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"This is a fair sample of the immigrants we are getting," commented the Commissioner. "During the present month all records for deportation have been broken, over a thousand immigrants having been ineligible for admission into the country. What is the principal reason for their ineligibility?" he repeated. "Disease and destitution. Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war thousands and thousands of Russian Jews are fleeing here to escape conscription. Poor fellows, most of them are hardly more than food for powder, having been ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clad all their lives, and the impromptu accommodations here on the island are amazing luxuries to them. Others who are being deported to-day are contract laborers and decrepit men and women inveigled by steamship agents who have willfully disregarded the law."

Probing on into the subject with savage jabs, as though it were a sore that needed a thorough amputation, the Commissioner General declared that the appearance in the United States of a sweeping plague—especially on the east sides of our cities—of European importation would surprise no medical man familiar with foreign conditions and in touch with the swollen tide of immigration flowing toward us from sources beyond the jurisdiction of modern sanitation. Hardly a month passes, he continued, but that evidences of cholera and bubonic plague are discovered at one or more seaports of Southern Europe. Trachoma, an insidious and disabling eye disease, is now sweeping from Spain to Constantinople, nearly 20,000 intending immigrants having been rejected last year at Naples because of trachoma.

"But is it not possible of detection before the diseased immigrant is permitted entrance into the country?" was asked.

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For reply it was admitted that in advanced stages of the affliction this could be and is being done. "But," was pursued, "it is contagious, and where afflicted persons are confined for days in congested steerages, others contract it, only to discover their condition after being admitted into the country. For, cooped up in narrow quarters, unable to exercise even the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness, immigrant passengers are exposed by wholesale to whatever disease may be in circulation. Hence it is now my earnest endeavor to have Congress take action tending to establish marine hospital agencies at the leading ports of Europe and Asia where immigrants embark for the United States. While they would not have authority—save by international legislation—to exclude people from foreign ships at foreign ports, if any steamship company insisted upon taking a man whose rejection had been advised by the American physician, we over here would be warned in time to act upon advices received and so detain the exposed persons until such time as it could be shown that they had not contracted disease. This system is now working admirably at a few ports where our examiners are stationed, and it should most emphatically be practiced everywhere.

Leading the way to another section of the great, barn-like but admirably equipped structure, the Commissioner entered a room filled almost entirely with boys ranging from ten to fourteen years of age. A major part of them, he explained, were Armenians and Greeks, who had been brought over to be farmed out as bootblacks, newsboys, and barber shop attendants.

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Sweeping the motley company with his eyes, as though weighing and finding them wanting, the Commissioner General vouchsafed that hardly one in twenty of them had left home voluntarily, and that unless they could satisfy the Inspectors that they had relatives amply qualified to care for them they would one and all be deported.

Speaking earnestly and forcefully as he passed into another corridor leading to a large room congested with detained women and girls, the Commissioner arraigned what he called the European slave-traders who traffic in flesh and blood by bringing not only girls under age but immoral women, confirmed invalids, and criminals to the United States.

"During the past year there has been a notable increase in the number of criminals coming over here," he continued, "some of them being the worst criminals of Europe. There is no question about it, for we have positive evidence of the fact. In short, the time has come for the country to demand to know the character of immigrants that Europe is shedding or trying to shed."

Continuing, the Commissioner stated that in several European cities, with or without the connivance of the authorities, inmates of hospitals and almshouses were, there was reason to believe, being provided with tickets and means of reaching Ellis Island. Approximately 5 per cent. of deportation cases come under this class, he estimated.

ENGLISH STARS AND THE NEW YORK PUBLIC

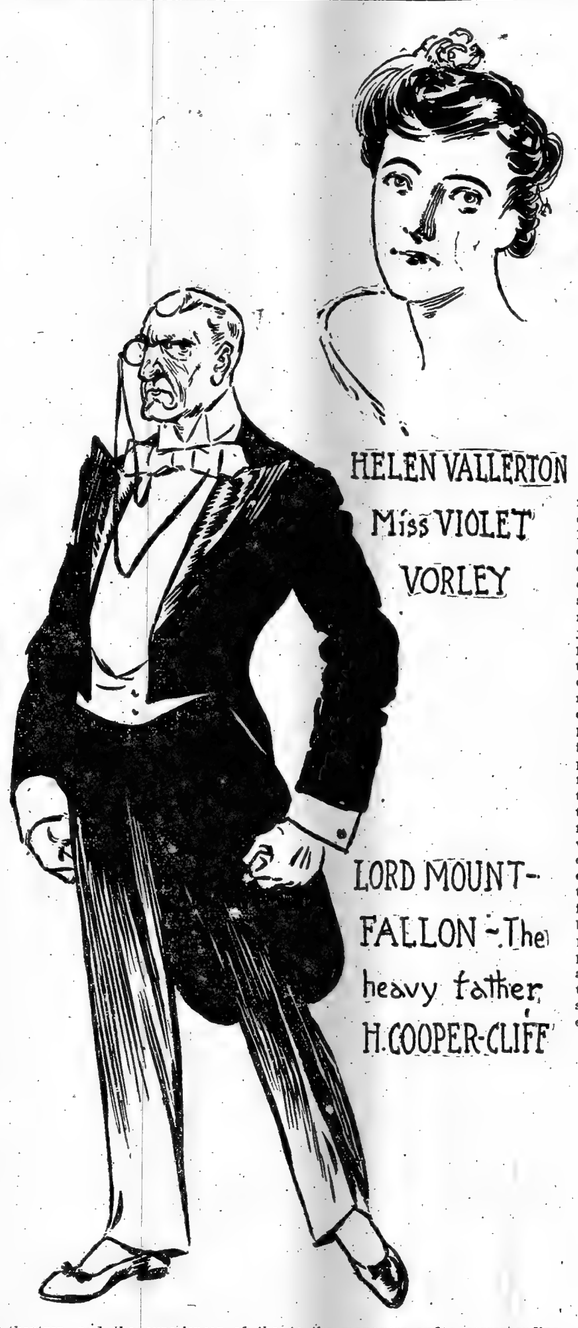

A Consideration of the Causes for Success and Failure in the Cases of Sir Charles Wyndham, Edward Terry, and E. S. Willard---How Supporting Companies Figure in a General Result.

THE very warm welcome extended to the several English actors who have visited New York this season must be accepted as positive proof that any such thing as prejudice against foreign players has no place in this community, and an effort to draw a lesson from the experiences of the less successful of them will not therefore be misunderstood by any fair-minded person. But even were there the least chance of such a misinterpretation of what we shall have to say, the occasion is one that lends itself so readily to the pointing of a moral that we could not with justice refuse to take advantage of it.

Sir Charles Wyndham, the first to arrive, after a long absence from our stage, was greeted with every demonstration of affectionate welcome by playgoers, to most of whom all personal knowledge of his abilities was actually denied. The fame of this graceful English comedian had preceded him, however, and judgment, on the occasion of his first appearance here, was for the time being tempered by a sincere desire to extend to him the cordial welcome usually reserved only for such artists as have proved themselves deserving of our praise and patronage. The selection of "David Garrick" for his initial performance was justified, perhaps, by the fact that its highly artificial central rôle was one with which Sir Charles's name has been strongly identified, but the play was already somewhat too familiar to American playgoers to make a very strong appeal. The personality of Sir Charles Wyndham, however, served to create a mild interest in the old play for a brief period of time, but it was not until he introduced a novelty in the shape of Hubert Henry Davis's "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" that the full measure of success met his venture. This play, although lacking in many respects, served to attract large audiences to the Lyceum, and the revival of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" found Sir Charles firmly intrenched in the favor of the New York public. It is hardly necessary at this time to go into a detailed estimate of this actor's very broad and satisfying capability. This has already been done from time to time in these columns, but for the purpose of record it may be repeated here that the estimate placed upon his powers by his English admirers has been very generally recognized as a just one by the public before whom he has recently been appearing.

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If Sir Charles's engagement in New York has not been entirely satisfying to him and to his managers it is to be explained by two very evident reasons. With the exception of the Davis play, he presented nothing that was not already quite familiar to our public, and with no desire to underrate his efforts it may be said that in the case of both the old plays, the American performances of them have generally been more satisfactory than those provided by the English actor. His chief mistake—a mistake emphasized more strongly in the cases of the other Englishmen who have sought the favor of the American public this season—has been in the failure to bring a supporting company capable of providing a sustaining and satisfying ensemble for his own individual effort. This particular shortcoming might have been less noticeable a year or two ago, but the present trend in the American theatre is undoubtedly toward more evenly balanced casts than have hitherto prevailed. We have already indicated our views upon the waning of the star system as it has so long prevailed in our theatres, and the experiences of the three English stars now in this country merely serve to emphasize the point.

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The American playgoer has become more sophisticated than he once was, and his demands are greater than they ever were before. He has passed through a period of absolute dramatic stagnation, and the reaction, as in every case where there is a genuine reaction, is sure to be violent for a time at least. It may have been merely an accident that his demands have been so promptly met by some of the native producers, but the fact remains, they have been met in several conspicuous cases, with a resultant financial profit to the managers and a corresponding share of pleasurable profit to the public. There is not on view in New York to-day a single successful play in which the individual actor is, to quote a popular phrase, "the whole show." Even in the case of Charles Klein's play, "The Music Master," dominated so largely by the personality and the art of David Warfield, an exceptionally brilliant general success is to be attributed largely to the fact that the star is supported by half a dozen or more players each of whom has an individual opportunity for success, and each of whom has the ability to make the most of that opportunity.

In the light of Edward Terry's determination, chronicled in the daily news of the theatre, that he would return to England at the end of his New York engagement, and in the very unexpected failure of E. S. Willard on last Monday evening, these facts take on a new significance. Mr. Terry, to begin with, made the very common mistake of misjudging the temper of the American playgoer. In this he is perhaps entitled to our sympathy, for persons nearer home have been guilty of the same mistake; it has taken some time for even the most intelligent of our native producers to realize that the reaction is at hand, and there can be little surprise therefore that a foreigner should fall into the same mistaken way of thinking. In Mr. Terry's case, however the error has been particular grievous, for in the company which he brought with him from England there is hardly one member—certainly not more than one—who would be accepted as other than a mediocre player at any time or in any place. That most of the members of his company are entirely incompetent has been proved in both his plays. The lack of an ensemble in this actor's case has been the more unfortunate by reason of the fact that the star himself is not a player of any extraordinary ability. In the "House of Burnside," a play that was destined to failure at the outset, he exhibited a very fair share of ability at characterization, but there was neither illumination nor inspiration in his effort. More successful as Dick Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender," the performance at once challenges comparison with the old Lyceum Company's production of the work. And the comparison in this case, as regards the company generally, was most odious. The greater part of the public may not have any very keen remembrance of the manner in which the parts were played by the American company, but the acting generally in the case of Mr. Terry's players was so very bad that every defect of the play was brought into relief—and "Sweet Lavender," with all its sweetness, is a very old-fashioned affair. But even to-day its elements for popularity are such that it might have enjoyed a greater share of success with greater excellence in the general playing; as it was done at the Princess by Mr. Terry's company, it could not by any possible chance create any but the mildest sort of interest. Compared with the actors of Mr. Terry's company, the members of Sir Charles's organization are artists of the first water, but it remained for E. S. Willard to reveal to us the fact that we are really not in such an unfortunate position as regards actors as we have generally supposed.

Lucky Durham and his mother.

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From time to time the importation of an occasional actor from London has led to a belief that the foreign players in general equipment far excel those of the native theatre. We have found much to commend in individual players who have come to us from abroad, and in the cases of organizations imported bodily there has been revealed at times a very general excellence quite worthy of emulation.

The experiences of the present season convince us, if we have ever doubted the fact, that bad actors are indigenous to every clime. Mr. Willard's supporting company, judged by its performances in "Lucky Durham," is, if possible, even less competent than that with which Mr. Terry tempted fate and the broad Atlantic.

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As actors are not infrequently projected into fame by the success of the dramatist, so they are sometimes damned by the playwright's failure. It should be a part of judicious criticism always to differentiate the player from his rôle. This is especially the part of justice when the playwright and not the actor is at fault. But in all fairness it must be said that with far more human characters to deal with than those provided in "Lucky Durham," this organization of Mr. Willard's would stand revealed as an outrageously awkward and amateurish aggregation.

We do not happen to know whether Mr. Willard himself was responsible for the choice of the play for his American visit. Certainly he must have had some voice in its selection, and the lack of judgment displayed can only be explained by the assumption that the actor was blinded to the play's general defects by his sympathy with its central rôle. This is by no means an uncommon fault, even in the greatest of actors, but it is to be regretted none the less on that account. In Mr. Willard's case the failure of "Lucky Durham" to excite even the faintest share of interest may perhaps prove a blessing in disguise. For the actor's repertoire includes several plays which we are inclined to believe still retain elements that will prove attractive for our public.

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Mr. Willard himself is certainly appealing both by reason of a charming personality and exceptionally brilliant artistry. Few actors, laboring with the same material, could have obtained so sympathetic a hearing as was his on the opening night of his new play.

In the case of a lesser artist it is not improbable that the theatre would have been half-emptied long before the final curtain fell. That the audience remained until the end was simply a testimony to the appreciation in which E. S. Willard is held by our public. And in subscribing to that appreciation, while extending our sincere condolences, we are doing all that, with justice, can be done under the circumstances.

Concerning the play, little remains to be added to the outline provided on the morning after its production. "Lucky Durham," though originally conceived along melodramatic lines, fails to attain the level of even the least intelligent of that class. The average Third Avenue thriller provides a far more satisfying form of entertainment, for the makers of such plays proceed frankly along the line of sensation and they succeed in obtaining their effects, although often by the baldest and crudest of means.

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Mr. Barrett's story is of the conventional fireside story-paper sort. In avoiding sensationalism its commonplaces are projected with the solemnity of a preacher revealing new and important truths. As a result, its intended moments of impressiveness become merely occasions for mirth on the part of a polite assemblage. On Third Avenue the play would probably have been hissed from the stage, but on Broadway it was received with the good-natured tolerance of people who, in suffering much, have learned to suffer in patience and in silence.

A. K.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE

WHAT a heavy fog means in loss to the theatres is thus described in The London Mail:

Pits and galleries were half-empty almost everywhere. Hundreds of stalls and dress-circle seats that had been paid for were left unoccupied. Cabs were practically unobtainable, the shrillest whistle died away into vacancy unanswered, and even people who had private carriages were to be seen crawling gingerly up at 9:30 to plays that began at 8, with torch-bearers running by their side, and demanding the usual fee of "Anything you like, Sir," for guidance.

Other enterprising and impromptu linkmen were earning a well-deserved silver collection by carrying ordinary broken boxes with tallow candles stuck in them.

For the most part to arrive at any theatre was satisfaction enough, so long as one could reach a haven of light. Indeed, one gentleman in faultless evening dress, who had dined not wisely, but too well, mistook a flash jeweler's for a theatre vestibule, and ordered a ticket for the dress circle from the astonished assistant at the counter.

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Of the actual theatres, those immediately in the neighborhood of Piccadilly were the luckiest. The Criterion, for instance, being the first that people arrived at from the West, did remarkably well, and Miss Tempest, as "poor little Suzanne," half-visible to the gallery through a curtain of fog, shed her tears before a house quite as cozy as the fog would let it be. The Prince of Wales, too, close at hand, where "Lady Madcap" has just begun a flourishing career, had the "House Full" boards up—and with very fair truth—quite early in the evening.

On the other hand, "Sergeant Brue," being far away in the black desolation of the Strand, suffered even through his popularity. Sheaves of telegrams arrived from people unable to get to the theatre, and demanding their money back—a thing the management could hardly do in each case, although every effort is being made to arrange the seats for another night. As it is, the loss to the Strand Theatre, which would have been crowded to the doors if it had not been for the fog, is estimated at £100 a night.

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Near Charing-cross, which was another centre of light, thanks to the torches which lined St. Martin's, the playhouses did much better. Of all theatres, perhaps the fog was worse at the Empire, where "The Milliner Duchess" tripped across the stage in a combined haze of fog and smoke. None the less, the Empire was not at all badly attended, nor was the Alhambra, considering its size.

The old Comedy Theatre, it may be added, where "Charley's Aunt" is being revived, was very hazy, though a curiously satisfactory audience had arrived, including several who confessed that they had drifted thither merely through having lost their way from Piccadilly-circus. They did not regret the accident.

Naturally, the fog found most difficulty in getting into the newer theatres with a more elaborate arrangement of doors. "Veronique," at the Apollo, for instance, was to be seen surprisingly clearly, as also was the present excellent entertainment at the Hippodrome, and "Beauty and the Barge" at the New.

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Ireland, in the middle of the eighteenth century, is the scene of "Peggy Machree," the new play with music, at Wyndham's Theatre. To Downkilty Fair comes the young Queen of the neighboring manor, Lady Margaret O'Driscoll, bent upon any mischief that offers itself. But, first of all, she must disguise herself as a romping, ragged wench, and snap her fingers at the solemn protests of her Scotch major domo, one Alexander McDougall. On come the expected couple of young bucks, at one of whom the masquerading "Peggy Machree" proceeds to level her Irish wit. The villagers have been disappointed of a wedding that very morning. So "Peggy" and gallant Barry Trevor will pretend to go through the wedding ceremony for the general amusement. By an extraordinary effort of construction the author contrives to interpose a real priest at this crucial moment, and so in a trice Barry and "Peggy" are made one without their discovering the fateful realism of their jest. Having married in record haste, they determine to repent at leisure, and Barry takes the King's shilling from a convenient recruiting Sergeant. Five years later the pair meet once more, Lady Margaret in the trappings of her own exalted station, and her spouse in the humble garb of a wandering fiddler. The change of costume has all its traditional blinding effect. But by the end of the second act Lady Margaret has discovered that the vocal violinist is indeed her long-lost husband; while the curtain does not descend upon the third act without a similar dawning of the true state of affairs upon the melodramatically clouded mind of Barry. In the working out of this artless but quite inoffensive plot the older ways of the theatre are freely followed, and coincidence has as many long arms as the Indian god Siva himself. But there are two popular artists to play the chief parts, and this—thanks to Miss Marie Dainton and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan—means not a little.

ARNOLD DALY ON ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ACTORS

IT is only after a man has learned to discriminate between nationalities, it is only after he has studied the various characteristics of many races, that he becomes qualified to pass upon the various peoples he has met. During the course of his career Arnold Daly has had the opportunity of being the stage director of many productions. His work has not been confined to this side of the water, a fact which lends interest to his remarks about the actor as he is in England and the actor in America.

"There is the greatest difference in the world between the English and the American actor—and a difference which the average New York theatregoer will not appreciate," he said, a day or two ago. "It is a difference which exists not in the real work of the two men, but the difference which exists in the temperament, and which we may call a temperament due to environment.

"The American actor is a man who is a part of many nationalities. He is partly English, partly Scotch, partly German, partly Irish—in fact, he is a mixture of more nationalities than I can recall at the present time.

"The English actor, on the other hand, is an Englishman. He has been brought up in an environment where he has received every consideration and in which he has been taught that the man who is playing the leading rôle is the one, the only, and the real thing.

"My idea is one which generally has been adopted by the American stage directors. It is the idea of producing a great stage picture. In carrying out this idea there is no question of self, there is no question of personal interest, and no question of vanity.

"The main idea is to secure the best effects. My idea is to secure the best results which may be imagined from a show. If it should be most plausible or most effective for the leading man of a company to enter into the action of a play without being presumptuous, or without causing a bray of music, or the blare of an orchestra—so much the better.

"The English actor is a most peculiar personage, inasmuch as he considers that, according to his reputation, he is entitled to so much recognition upon his entrance into a scene, or at the finale of a scene. The American, as I have said, is a conglomerate structure who may, and can, be molded into a stage picture which will suit what the tout ensemble should be.

"But you never can tell! At times one finds an English actor who is willing to conform to the director's suggestions as to any part; again, one finds Americans who will not vacate the centre of the stage, no matter what the director may say—in fact, they will leave a production before they will conform to the obligations imposed upon them.

"In my present play of 'You Never Can Tell,' there is a time when for half an hour I am seated with my back to the audience. Other characters predominate the entire production for the time being. But what do I care! The play goes along in its entirety, and there is a smoothness which could not be secured through any other method, and, above all, there is my one idea of the stage picture.

"So long as the picture is intact, so long as the one does not attempt to predominate in a meeting with the many, so long will this picture be of value.

"This, at least, is my idea, and when it comes to the place where I think it were better for me to be obliviated and to allow the others in the company to produce the effects which the dialogue and the dramatic situations of the play warrant, I am all the happier to be able to submerge my own identity and the part I may be playing to the general effect, to the one greatest effect—to the stage picture."

JULIA WARD HOWE'S TWO HOMES IN BOND STREET.

MISS Julia Ward only lived on Bowling Green some six years, until 1825, when her father, Samuel Ward, followed Jonas Minturn to the wilds of Bond Street, then just building up on the north side. The family lived there until 1832, having at No. 14 Mr. Ward's brother Henry, and at No. 18 Mr. James G. King, partner in the banking house of Prime, Ward and King. Mr. Henry Ward bought and moved to No. 23 in 1830, and the Morgans succeeded at No. 14. Gen. John A. Dix married Miss Morgan, and here Rev. Morgan Dix of Trinity Parish was born.

Col. Samuel Ward of the Army of the Revolution lived at No. 7, on the south side, with his two sons, Richard Ray and John, and two daughters, and there he died of cholera in 1832.

Meantime Mr. Ward bought of his former partner, Mr. Joseph Sands, the block fronting on Broadway, extending from Bond Street to Great Jones Street, and 130 feet in depth to Shinbone Alley on the east, and here he built the stately mansion covering three lots, Nos. 660, 662 and 664 Broadway, with gardens and stables. No. 664 was devoted to the picture gallery of white marble, the only windows on Broadway being in the basement and attic.

In this stately mansion Miss Julia Ward lived from 1832 to 1842, receiving the best education from private masters in French, German, Italian and Latin, and in music also, both vocal and instrumental.

In a diary kept by Miss Delafield appears this entry:

"I met Miss Julia Ward to-day, crossing Bond Street. I wonder if her stockings are really blue."

Mrs. Howe gives in her "Reminiscences" an entertaining account of her youth as passed at this mansion until in 1843 she married Samuel Gridley Howe of Boston, and has lived in that city until now, spending her Summers at Newport.

Of her married life there her daughter, Laura E. Richards, talks pleasantly in "When I Was Your Age."

Her eldest daughter, Julia Romana, so called from the city where she was born, married a young Greek named Anagro, who was a protége of Daphne, and became Superintendent of the Perkins Institute for the Blind at South Boston. She died in early married life. Her second daughter married David P. Hall, and lived in Plainfield, N. J. She writes and lectures.

The third daughter, Maud, is well known in society and literature. She married John Elliott, an English painter of repute. They now have a studio at South Washington Square. She still clings to her signature of "Maud Howe" and has just published "Roma Beata."

The only son, Henry Marion Howe, is Professor of Metallurgy in Columbia University, and an acknowledged authority on copper.

It may be worth while to note that Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., are distant cousins, both being directly descended from Governor Richard Ward of Rhode Island (1740 or so.) His daughter Mary married Ebenezer Flagg.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother was a Flagg and married Col. Gwynne of Cincinnati.

The portrait of Gov. Ward painted by Inybut was bequeathed to Mrs. Vanderbilt by her uncle, Jared Flagg. A replica hangs in the State House, Providence, R. I.

CHARLES H. WARD.

IN THE WORLD OF ART.

The new rule of the Royal Academy, limiting the exhibits of Academicians at the annual show to six, and of outsiders to three, did not make any perceptible difference in the general quality of the last exhibition. The sales were smaller in the aggregate, but the attendance was much larger. All the agitation in the press against the limitation to works by Academicians of the purchases for the Chambrey Fund collection has left the masters of Burlington House unmoved, if one may judge by the pictures acquired—"Fate," by Wardle; "London River," by Napier Hemy, and the marble group, "Sibylla Fatidica," by Pegram.

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The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy has bought three paintings by foreign artists recently shown at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and they are now on exhibition in the rooms of the Academy, but will be transferred later to the Albright Art Gallery. They are a marine, "The Breakers," by Hans von Bartels of Germany; "The Winter Sun," snowscape, by Louis van Soest of Holland, and "Wolfgang Lakes," by August Schaeffer of Austria. All three received gold medals at the World's Fair. Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, the new Director of the Albright, is occupied with the final touches on the galleries of the Art Gallery, which will be opened to the public some time in May.

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At the Chicago Art Institute the new exhibition has a portrait of Rosa Bonheur by her friend Miss Anna E. Klumpke. The famous animal painter looks like a French Abbé, with her somewhat masculine features, as she sits in her braided-cloth coat and white, short hair. On her lap is a rough-haired terrier. Among the old masters are a fine portrait of Kemble, the actor, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; the Countess of Devon, by Van Dyck, and the Duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough.

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"A Ray of Sunlight," by John W. Alexander, which was shown some years ago in New York, has been bought by the Society of Fine Arts, Minneapolis, for $2,000. It is one of the most charming of all Mr. Alexander's recent works, showing a maiden with sensitive profile playing the violoncello. A shaft of sunshine falls on maiden and instrument.

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At the fifth exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, which is now open in London at the New Gallery, the private view has not been held, but in its stead there was a Saturday evening reception. At the close there will be a Whistler exhibition in memory of the late President of the society, at which the French Government will show Whistler's portrait of his mother, Glasgow will exhibit Whistler's portrait of Carlyle, and King Edward will lend from the Windsor collections his set of 150 etchings by Whistler. At a recent sale at Christie's two little panels by Whistler, each 8 inches by 5, brought $2,700 and $1,800, respectively.

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A very large and beautiful landscape by George Inness may be seen at the Katz Gallery, Columbus Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street. It is signed and dated 1874, and is a view of the Tiber from a height near Perugia, though it was completed at Rome, as the signature testifies. Very exquisite is the distant view of the winding river and the sky full of tender clouds. An olive grove is seen on a slope in the middle distance and to the right in the foreground is a clump of chestnuts. The broad canvas with umbrella pines at the Metropolitan, which belongs to the same period, is a fine, a grand, landscape from the Campagna; but it has not the delicacy and depth of this tall canvas, where the view plunges to the valley.

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A London architect who supplied a magazine with fifteen drawings for an article on weathervanes and received $50 for his trouble applied to the magazine for the return of his drawings; not receiving them, he entered suit. Although several experts testified that it was the habit of illustrated magazines and journals to keep designs unless a special arrangement was made for their return, the jury gave a verdict for the architect and assessed his damages for eleven of the designs not returned at $200. This case is likely to be cited as a precedent in this country as well as England.

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Mr. E. A. Abbey has completed his large historical painting for the Royal Exchange in London. The subject is the quarrel between the Merchant Tailors' and the Skinners' Companies of London, and the scene is the composition of their differences in 1484 by Lord Mayor Billesdon. The subject is all the more interesting to modern Londoners because these two powerful guilds, which fought each other with bloodshed for many generations, exist still after a certain fashion, and every year hold a solemn joint gorging ceremony, at which they toast each other in antique fashion. The first peace banquet occurred eight years before the discovery of America, and now an American painter depicts the scene on the walls of the Royal Exchange.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE CURRENT WEEK

BLANCHE WALSH IN CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE." HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. TO-MORROW

WINDEATT PHOTO

MRS. CARTER IN "ADREA" AT THE BELASCO.
PHOTO BY BYRON.

ROBERT EDESON AS "STRONGHEART" AT THE HUDSON.

SARONY PHOTO

L.C.

This Week's New Offerings.

ROBERT EDESON IN "STRONGHEART,"
a comedy-drama by William C. De Mille, to-morrow evening at the Hudson Theatre.

BLANCHE WALSH IN "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE,"
a dramatic play by Clyde Fitch, to-morrow evening at the Herald Square Theatre.

"FRIQUET,"
a drama by Pierre Berton and "Gyp," Tuesday evening at the Savoy Theatre.

FRITZI SCHEFF IN "GIROFLE-GIROFLA,"
a comic opera by Charles Lecocq, Tuesday evening at the Broadway Theatre.

"MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM,"
a farce by Frank Wyatt, Wednesday evening at the Madison Square Theatre.

EDWARD TERRY IN "LOVE IN IDLENESS,"
a farce by L. N. Parker, E. J. Goodman and Mr. Terry, to-morrow evening at the Princess Theatre.

MME. REJANE IN REPERTOIRE,
Wednesday evening at the Liberty Theatre.

"DIE LIEBESSCHULE,"
a farce by Heinz Gordon and Franz Steyer, Tuesday evening at the Irving Place Theatre.

ROBERT EDESON will begin his annual New York season at the Hudson Theatre to-morrow night in a new play based on an original theme, entitled "Strongheart." The problem is the romance of the educated Indian and a woman not of his race.

Strongheart is the son of an Indian chief, whose tribe, appreciating the value of the white man's civilization, sends him to Carlisle and later to Columbia. His sincerity, simple-heartedness, and prowess on the football gridiron make him beloved by his classmates. On the eve of the football game of the season an act of treachery is discovered and suspicion is directed against the Indian. Strongheart, however, proves his innocence, but the prejudice against his race thus aroused develops into bitter animosity when he reveals himself as the suitor for the hand of Dorothy Nelson, the sister of his chum.

This theme, serious in its import, is developed through scenes that reflect the gayety of college life, especially the football side. The second act shows the quarters of the Columbia team.

Mr. Harris has surrounded Mr. Edeson with a carefully selected company, including Edmund Bresse, Percita West, Henry Kolker, Louise Compton, Jane Rivers, Sidney Ainsworth, Richard Stirling, and Jeanne Maderia.

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There is considerable speculation as to the kind of character Blanche Walsh is to assume in "The Woman in the Case," the new Fitch play, which is to be presented at the Herald Square Theatre tomorrow night. It is said that recent events have given Mr. Fitch his inspiration for the play. If Miss Walsh were going to assume the title rôle it would not be difficult to guess the kind of character in which she would appear, but Miss Walsh is to play another character, and thereupon hangs a sort of mystery, which will not be revealed until the opening performance.

Wagenhall & Kemper have engaged for the subordinate parts Robert Drouet, George Fawcett, Dorothy Dorr, Helen Ware, Sam Edwards, William Wadsworth, and Mrs. Vandenhoff.

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Charles Frohman will produce the four-act play "Friquet," by Pierre Berton and "Gyp," the French novelist, at the Savoy Theatre on Tuesday evening. The piece was originally produced at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, with Mlle. Polaire appearing in the title rôle.

"Friquet" is French for "tree sparrow." It is the name given by Maffler, a clown, to a child who came from nobody knew where and whom he picked up by the roadside.

Friquet starts in the play as a sort of general utility in a wandering show called "The Great American Circus." Here she reveals herself as a being of instinct, a sort of imp who is still wild and elfin, with not a grain of saintliness in her make-up, but a spirit of tenderness and self-sacrifice strongly asserting itself in her nature. As the play develops she becomes tired of the snubs and rebuffs which are her lot, and contemplates entering a convent. This plan, however, falls through, and Friquet leaves the sawdust and spangles to go to the home of Mme. Schlemner, a woman of wealth and social prominence. Here she meets the man of her dreams; but he loves Mme. Schlemner. The solution of her problem is carried by the dramatist.

Maria Doro, late with Mrs. Gilbert, takes the title rôle, while others in the cast are William Courtleigh, Frederick Perry, W. H. Ferguson, Frank Losee, Dorothy Donnelly, and Alison Skipworth.

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Fritzi Scheff, continuing her season of revivals of favorite comic operas, will be seen at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday night in "Girofle-Girofla."

The libretto has been modernized somewhat, but the situations are as funny today as when first the opera was produced.

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The Madison Square Theatre will reopen on Wednesday evening with a farce entitled "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," by Frank Wyatt, the principal rôles of which will be taken by Frank Worthing, Grace Kimball, William Morris, Margaret Drew, and Thomas A. Wise.

The farce concerns itself with the ruse of a jealous wife to discover the truth of her husband's statement as to his whereabouts on "the night before." The man has really been in a car of the Ferris wheel, which has broken down. Mr. Temple knows that his wife will not believe the truth, so he lies to her, and the trouble usual in farce ensues.

The theatre itself is now ready for occupancy, the work of redecorating having been completed. The prevailing tone is golden brown. The walls are covered with silk damask of that color in an almost imperceptible pattern. The seats are new and upholstered in golden brown plush, while the floor is carpeted with a heavy texture of the same color. All the latest fire improvements have been added to the house.

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Edward Terry will be seen at the Princess Theatre to-morrow evening in the third play of his repertoire, entitled "Love in Idleness." The play, which is the joint work of L. N. Parker, E. J. Goodman, and Mr. Terry, has been presented several hundred times in England, and was well received there.

Mr. Terry's character, that of Mortimer Pendleton, is a man whose extreme procrastination involves him in a tangle with every person concerned in the piece. It even costs him for a time the love of a woman whom he worships. Eventually, however, by a comic incident, matters are righted, and Pendleton promises never again to be late.

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Mme. Rejane, the French comedienne, supported by her company of French players, will make her farewell appearance in America at the Liberty Theatre this week, beginning Wednesday evening for the remainder of the week, with matinées on Thursday and Saturday.

Her répertoire will be as follows: Wednesday evening and Thursday matinée, "Ma Cousine"; Thursday evening, "La Passerelle"; Friday evening, "L'Hirondelle"; Saturday matinée, "Camille," and Saturday evening, "Zaza." The prices will range from 50 cents to $2.

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On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinée a new three-act farce by Heinz Gordon and Franz Steyer, entitled "Die Liebesschule," will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre. The piece deals with the love experiences of Henri de Marigny and his innocent wife, who, having failed at the outset to detach the affections of her husband from the gayeties of his past life, determines to discover with her own eyes what are the charms of the women of the "demi-monde."

For Friday evening Mr. Conried announces for the first time in New York a performance of "Gyges und sein Ring," a tragedy by Hebbel. In the early part of the week "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen" will be kept on from last week's programme.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"It Happened in Nordland," enters upon its ninth week at Lew Fields's Theatre to-morrow night, and there seems to be indication that the musical comedy will remain there until late Spring.

"Little Johnny Jones" has but this week to stay at the New York Theatre.

"Siberia" begins to-morrow night the last week of its long engagement at the Academy of Music. The melodrama has met with great popularity.

Mrs. Carter continues in "Adrea" at the Belasco, where the tragedy is being played to "capacity" houses.

Mrs. Fiske has never drawn such large audiences in this city as those that are witnessing "Leah Kleschna" at the Manhattan Theatre. The play will be continued indefinitely.

"The Duchess of Dantzig" enters upon its third week to-morrow night at Daly's Theatre.

This week David Warfield will play the first of his two special Thursday matinées of "The Music Master" at the Bijou Theatre. This performance will mark Mr. Warfield's one hundred and fiftieth time in New York in the piece.

E. S. Willard in "Lucky Durham" begins his second week at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

"The College Widow" is as popular as ever at the Garden Theatre.

Arnold Daly in "You Never Can Tell" remains at the Garrick Theatre.

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," Augustus Thomas's comedy, will be moved from the Savoy to the Lyceum to-morrow night to continue its run at that theatre.

"Humpty Dumpty" begins its twelfth week to-morrow night at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Lillian Russell continues in "Lady Teazle" at the Casino.

The new edition of "Higgledy-Piggledy," together with "The College Widower," is attracting the same large houses at the Weber Music Hall as earlier in the season.

Francis Wilson will be seen in "Cousin Billy" at the Criterion until late in the Spring.

At the Majestic "Buster Brown" enters on its second week to-morrow night.

Because of the remarkable popularity of the little comedy, Maude Adams will continue in "The Little Minister" at the Empire until further notice.

"Fantana," with Jefferson De Angelis and Katie Barry, is being well received at the Lyric Theatre, and will probably remain at that house until early Spring.

Raymond Hitchcock, in the revival of "The Yankee Consul," remains at Wallack's Theatre.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

William Faversham, in "Letty," will be seen this week at the Grand Opera House. The company is the same that appeared here in the opening of the season at the Hudson Theatre, Carlotta Nillson still in the title rôle and Arthur Playfair, Fritz Williams, Julie Opp, and Olive Oliver playing the important parts.

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Edna May and "The School Girl" return to New York for a week at the Harlem Opera House, beginning to-morrow night. The musical comedy had a long run downtown, and was one of the most successful light musical pieces of the year.

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James H. Wallack will present this week at the Third Avenue Theatre his new melodrama, entitled "Escaped from the Harem."

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At the American Theatre to-morrow night "Queen of the White Slaves" will be presented for a week's run.

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"The Ninety and Nine" returns to the city this week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The leading rôle will be taken by Miss Bayone Whipple.

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"When Knighthood Was in Flower" is the first offering of the new stock company at the Yorkville Theatre, with the original costumes and settings as when originally produced by Julia Marlowe. There will be daily matinées except on Monday, and the piece will be kept on throughout the week.

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Montgomery Irving in the melodrama "For His Brother's Crime" is the attraction announced for the Windsor.

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"Me, Him and I" will be the offering at the Metropolis this week.

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At the West End Theatre "The Eternal City" returns to New York for a week's engagement.

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"Alone in the World" is the attraction at the New Star Theatre.

VAUDEVILLE.

Proctor's Harlem Stock Company will present Bronson Howard's four-act comedy-drama "The Henrietta," at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Proctor house to-morrow afternoon. The play was originally produced by the late Stuart Robson and W. H. Crane. The cast selected for the present production is said to be a most capable one.

The vaudeville attractions for the current week include Smith and Fuller, Miss Ray Cox, who tells Southern dialect stories; Cassill and Collins, Miss Nanon Jacques, and the moving pictures.

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At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week an entirely new bill will be given, including the following well-known artists: Peter F. Dailey and his Lulu Girls, Charles T. Aldrich, John W. Ransom, Moore and Littlefield, Snyder and Buckley, the Patty Brothers, Kelly and Ashley, Chester and her Statue Dog, the Delianis, and the vitagraphic views.

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A lifelike figure of Father Gopon is the latest addition to the collection of notable persons shown at the Eden Musée. Cinematograph views are shown also of the troops in front of the Winter Palace, where the people were shot down. The Czar figures in some of the pictures.

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Because of the popularity of Chevalier at the Circle Theatre the management announces this attraction for another week. New songs will be added to Chevalier's repertory. Besides this offering there will be several exponents of the Japanese art of jiu-jitsu, Jules and Ella Garrison, Kallan's Operatic Trio, Mamie Remington, Sallie Stembler, George Day, Burke's Musical Dogs, and the vitagraph.

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At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the Twelve Wood Nymphs will be seen another week, as will also Carlotta, who loops the loop on a bicycle. In addition to these popular performers there are on the programme the Rooney Sisters, the Four Nortons, Turley the illusionist, Reno and Richards, Brothers Griffe, Ford Brothers, the Rolfes, and Harry Wise, the baritone.

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The first attraction this week at Keith's is Papinta, the fire dancer. This year the dancer is presenting a new feature, entitled "The Volcano Dance," which is said to be very remarkable. As usual there will be several sketches on the bill, one called "In Trust," with Mrs. Alfred Kelcey, and another "A Can of Humor," introduced by Burton and Brooks. Others on the programme are Rice and Provost in "Bumpty Bumps," Rice and Cady, Dixon and Holmes, Four Boises, Burke and La Rue, Potter and Hartwell, Howley and Leslie, Al Clements, and the biograph.

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The offering this week of Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Stock Company is Milton Royal's pretty comedy-drama "Friends." The piece will be staged with much care, with special electrical effects and settings. In the cast are Sidney Ayres, Edna Phillips, Thomas Wise, and Anna Bates. The vaudeville specialties between the acts are Leo Corillo, mimic; Nutz Brothers, armless wonders; Charles Ernest, minstrel; La Belle Blanche, impersonator, and others.

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The production at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow for the first time in New York of Thomas W. Broadhurst's blank-verse drama, "The Holy City,"

CARLOTTA NIELSON IN "LETTY" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
PHOTO BY BURR, McINTOSH.

marks a departure in the sphere of stock company work in this city. Edwin Arden and Isabelle Evesson are cast in the leading rôles. One of the vocal soloists between the acts will be Mrs. Byrne-Ivy, a church and concert singer, formerly with Frank Daniels and the Savage Opera Company. The rest of the programme will be composed of Blind Tom, Treba, Six Perl Sisters, London Ladies' Quartet, Williams and Melburn, the Helstons, and the moving pictures.

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The Waterbury Brothers and Tenny in their musical sketch, "A Cold Day in June," are the top-liners this week at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Others are McCord and company in a sketch entitled "Her Last Rehearsal," Moulier Sisters, Stanley and Brockman, Charles Kenna, Pierce and Maziée, Mertie Fowler, and the Fowers Brothers.

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The usual line of curiosities is to be seen at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal features of to-day's concerts are as follows:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Vaudeville.

AMERICAN THEATRE—Genaro & Bailey, Cliff Gordon, Madge Fox and Tom Gillen, Grand Opera Quartet, Marie Whiting, Bissett and Scott, Fuller and Rose, Williams and Melbourne, Hussey, Gillette Sisters, Harry Bradcome, and the vitagraph.

BELASCO THEATRE—The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Arnold D. Volpe, will give two Sunday afternoon concerts, this afternoon and next Sunday afternoon. The orchestra will be assisted by Mary B. Carrie, soprano, and Louis Eldin, violinist.

CIRCLE—Concert to-night, with a full programme of the weekly attractions.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Champagne Dancers, Fisher's Radium Girls, Smith and Cook, Ernest Hogan, Harry Thompson, Moa and Goodrich, Amann and Hartley, Musical Heume, Engstrom Sisters, and the vitagraph.

EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, with scenes of current events in Russia.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Murphy and Nichols, Oberheire Troupe, Hoey and Lee, McCue and Cahill, Patty Brothers, Trask and Gladden.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Murphy and Nichols, Oberheire Troupe, Hoey and Lee, McCue and Cahill, Patty Brothers, Trask and Gladden.

METROPOLIS—Ichi Troupe, Mr. and Mrs. Al Kelcy, Laura Comstock, Two Rubies, Morton and Diamond, Madge Fox, and others.

NEW YORK THEATRE—The first of a series of Sunday night concerts will be inaugurated to-night, the bill including Richard Carle, Irene Bentley, Emma Carus, Sam Collins, Katie Rooney, "Jolly College Girls," Melani Trio, Kelly and Reno, and many others.

NEW STAR—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR HOUSES—Vaudeville specialists of the current bill.

VICTORIA—R. G. Knowles, Howard Thurston, Della Fox, Edith Helene, Glinseritti Troupe, Jiu-Jitsu, Howard and North, Mayme Remington, the Mignani Family, and new moving pictures.

WEST END THEATRE—Vaudeville.

WINDSOR THEATRE—Marco Twins, Hayes and Roberts, Eagle Quartet, Baker Smith, Levine and Leonard, McDonald and Huntington, and Florede and Kenton.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Augustus Thomas's successful comedy "The Other Girl," with Lionel Barrymore, will be the attraction at the Broadway Theatre this week. The play had a long run in New York last year, and has been popular on the road.

The usual concert will be given to-night.

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A one-act play, entitled "The Red Men," based on life in the West during the early '79's, will be the leading offering at the Orpheum Theatre this week. In the production will be seen a troop of United States cavalry, the Deadwood coach, and costumes from the Indian Trading Company.

As an extra feature the management will present the mysterious Zanzigs, whose work keeps their audiences continually in mystification. The other performers are Trovollo, the Three Dumonds, Rooney and Bent, Boston Brothers, Crawford and Post, Mlle. Martha, and the vitagraph.

NEW COLONIAL MUSIC HALL.

The new Colonial Music Hall, at Broadway and Sixty-second Street, will be opened next Saturday evening, and Thompson and Dundy, its managers, promise a number of surprises for those amusement seekers who find enjoyment in the best kind of a vaudeville bill. In addition to popular vaudeville turns several novelties will be introduced, some of the best numbers being acts imported for the first time from abroad.

The entire effort of the management in the arrangement of their bill has been to provide a fresh, bright and novel entertainment, as far removed as possible from the general routine.

Those who have seen the new theatre pronounce it a model of safety and comfort. It will be opened for general inspection this week.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Some marriages force one to the conclusion that love should consult an oculist.

The fact that riches cannot buy happiness doesn't influence a man to remain poor.

Even a dead past may sometimes come to life.

Lots of narrow-minded men are quite chesty.

Most of us are willing to lend a hand, unless it's in a poker game.

The way of the transgressor sometimes seems to be dead easy.

The hero should remember that uneasy lies the head that wears a wreath of laurel.

To boast of one's honesty doesn't always prove it.

There is something fine and ennobling about the patience of our creditors.

The man who depends upon luck is usually a failure.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC AND MUSIC MAKERS

FELIX WEINGARTNER

MME. DE MONTJAU
SOPRANO, WHO IS NOW SINGING IN A SERIES OF ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

ALBERT REISS
TENOR, METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.

SIGNOR DAMOTTA
PIANIST

Music of the Week.

SUNDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8:30 P. M.
MONDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "La Bohème," 8 P. M.
TUESDAY—Kaltenborn String Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. Walter C. Gale, organ recital, St. Thomas's Church, 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opear House, Aïda, 8 P. M. Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
THURSDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, Das Rheingold, 2:30 P. M.
FRIDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Les Huguenots," 8 P. M.
SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Roméo et Juliette," 2 P. M. "Die Meistersinger," 7:45 P. M. Young People's Symphony Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.

ONE of the most significant indications of the constant increase of public interest in music is the constant increase in the number of books about music that the publishers find it profitable to put forth. The present season has been rather unusually prolific of such books, of all sorts and all degrees of value, and intended for all sorts and conditions of music-lovers. Among them stands out prominently a thick volume that deserves especial attention on the part of amateurs who read and think about the art. It is the fifth volume of "The Oxford History of Music," (New York: Henry Frowde, agent of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, 8vo, pp. vi-350, $5,) an undertaking begun about four years ago, under the editorship of Mr. W. H. Hadow, who is himself the author of the present volume. The previous volumes have been the work of different men, suggestive of the necessity found for the modern method of division and specialization of labor. Of all the great general histories of music that have been undertaken before this one; only two of the respective authors have lived to complete their work—the two Englishmen Dr. Charles Burney and Sir John Hawkins, in the eighteenth century; and had they lived at the present time they might have had a different experience with the great mass of material that has accumulated since their day. The learned Padre Martini never got beyond the ancient Greeks; Forkel ended his at 1500, as did Fétis, and Ambras, perhaps the greatest of all, reached only the beginning of the seventeenth century.

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The "Oxford History," it may be hoped, will have better luck. Four out of its projected six volumes are already in print. There remains to come only Prof. Wooldridge's second volume, continuing his account of the earliest polyphonic period, and Mr. Edward Dannreuther's last volume, devoted to the Romantic period at the beginning of the last century, where the history is planned to stop.

Mr. W. H. Hadow had a congenial task and an unusual opportunity in treating of the Viennese Period. The period was extremely fertile in musical production, and of vital importance, because it saw the rapid transformation from the older art to the modern art that flourishes to-day; the final extinction of the contrapuntal style and the rising of the modern forms and the distinctively modern spirit. Mr. Hadow has been concerned with the actual growth and progress of the forms, and the manner in which the style of the great composers was affected by their own maturing experience and by the work of their predecessors and contemporaries. It is a large and variously ramified subject to be covered within the compass of even so substantial a volume as this; but Mr. Hadow has presented it in a delightful form, lucidly, with balance and proportion, necessarily with something of technical detail and with musical quotations, but always keeping in mind the larger trend of events and the permanent significance of all that went on in the period of ferment and activity, from Carl Philipp Emmanuel Bach to the dawn of the day of romanticism. The period is a momentous one for music, including as it does the activity of Gluck in the reformation of the opera, and culminating in the epoch-making work of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Of the persuasiveness and charm of Mr. Hadow's style, its literary quality and maturity, and of his breadth of view and insight into the deeper meaning of the events of which he writes, those who have read his volumes of essays need not be told. He is at his very best in the introductory chapters of this book, in which he sets forth the social conditions of the eighteenth century in Europe, the general condition of taste, and the standing of music and musicians. The picture is drawn with vivid and masterly strokes, and is an illuminating prelude for the discussion that follows. The time was one of lavish display and almost barbarous discomfort. There were magnificent pageantry and ostentation in the Courts, filthy streets nightly disturbed by riot in the capitals, neglected roads in the country; homeliness of manner among all classes, rising at its best into simplicity, sinking at its worst into vulgarity and coarseness, and covered, on occasions of public exhibition, with elaborate ceremonial. Society was brilliant, light, artifical, sumptuous, extravagant in expenditure, claiming in return the right of unlimited amusement. The importance to music of the social and political changes of the decade of Revolution was inestimable. They meant that the standard of taste was no longer an aristocratic privilege; that the doors of the salon should be thrown open and that art should emerge into a larger and more liberal atmosphere.

In such a day of frivolous taste it is hard to understand how true artistic work could be done; yet, as Mr. Hadow points out, there was no lack of noble and conspicuous achievement. He says:

> If a composer of our own time were called upon to write for an orchestra which played habitually out of time and to submit his work to an audience which might be prejudiced or inattentive; if he knew that his success or failure would depend on a turn of the wheel—a chance accident to a singer, a chance rumor from the street, a hazard of victory between conflicting parties—we can imagine the terms in which he would decline the invitation. But it must be remembered that in the third quarter of the eighteenth century there were no better materials attainable, and that genius is forced to express itself through the best medium that it has at command.

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Art was still dependent upon the munificence of wealthy patrons. In every capital there were Court appointments, and, in most countries except England, what Arthur Young called the "elegant and agreeable luxury" of a private orchestra was an essential part of the retinue of aristocracy. The relation implied by this patronage was frankly that of master and servant; and its influence in the midst of the unreal splendors that surrounded art had its effect. The first blow for freedom was struck by Mozart when he threw off the galling yoke to which the Archbishop of Salzburg subjected him—but he went from the episcopal palace to a life of starvation in Vienna; and his successors who entered into the freedom resulting from the popular movement enjoyed it at the cost of much poverty and privation.

We are apt to think of this period in music as a waste, lighted only by the shining of such luminaries as Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, with the paler glow of C. P. E. Bach. Mr. Hadow makes it clear how mistaken this view is; and how important the lesser lights of music, men whose names are known to students of history, but little else, were in the development of the art. It was a period of much experimentation and adventure in new forms and new modes of expression. Of the conditions under which two generations of inventors and discoverers were working there is a lucid account in Mr. Hadow's second chapter, telling of the training of virtuosos in vocalism and in instrumental performance, the development of instruments themselves, of instrumental technique, and of the orchestra. All this added materially to the resources of art, by which its expressive power was enlarged. It brought also the danger of degeneration and demoralization. Italian music at the time of J. S. Bach's death was going from bad to worse, and its popularity throughout Europe was proportionately increasing. The bulwark against this flood of commonplace was Carl Philipp Emmanuel Bach, if not the greatest, in many ways the most influential man of the period, whose guidance it was that largely trained the school of Vienna against those of Venice and Milan—the man whom Mozart characterized as "the father of us all."

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The nature of Emmanuel Bach's work in developing the technique of composition, that it might win freer and fuller expression and be ready for the advance which the succeeding great men were to make, is most engagingly presented. Haydn was the next to enlarge materially the resources of the art. One significant feature of his artistic method was his recourse to the folk-songs of Croatia, which he wove into the texture of his compositions, renewing with fresh and vigorous life an art that appeared to be growing old before its time. It was a highly important change in the history of melody; it was a new emotional force that went far toward abolishing the curves and traceries of polite music and won a freedom that became the heritage of Mozart and Beethoven. The tentative initiative of the sonata form by Emmanuel Bach was the point of main historical importance in his career. The development of that form by Haydn is the chief point of his, and this is traced in detail in masterly chapters where the significant and salient facts are disentangled from the wealth of existing material, illustrated by examples chosen from an enormous reading and knowledge of the literature. The copiousness of Mr. Hadow's quotation is a feature of his method that gives it especial value to the student.

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The relations between Haydn and Mozart, personal as well as artistic, are one of the most interesting features of the period under discussion. Haydn was "simple and easy-going, untraveled, inexperienced, in life and manners, full of a racy peasant humor, yet on occasion holding himself with firmness and with dignity." Mozart was "rapid, alert, mercurial, varying from the deepest depression to the wildest spirits, witty, quick-tempered, often indiscreet of speech, but possessed of that personal charm which more than atones for indiscretion." While it is not altogether profitable to draw general comparisons between their styles of composition, Mr. Hadow suggests that Haydn's expression is a little more naif and ingenuous; that whether he feels lightly or deeply he always speaks his mind without reticence, without modification, with no casting about for phrases; while Mozart, to whom perfection of finish was as a second nature, is most concerned to present his thought in its most exquisite shape, and whether he feels lightly or deeply, polishes his sentence till it shines like an epigram. Haydn seems to have learned from Mozart a fuller and rounder tone, a wider range in development of themes, and a greater combination in the development of rhythmic figures. Mozart's reverence for Haydn is attested by a multitude of anecdotes. Yet neither dominated the other, each maintained his own individuality of character, his own sense of beauty and fitness, and their mutual debt was no more than that of Addison and Steele.

The treatment of Beethoven in this volume is much briefer and more summary than that of some of the smaller men; and it is not unnatural that a subject so amply set forth elsewhere should occupy the less space in a book of this sort. Yet Mr. Hadow's analysis of his work is very full and very pregnant, and has some incisive judgments. Schubert is scarcely more than touched upon, and will doubtless enter largely into the next and last volume of the history. The reform of the opera by Gluck, the causes that led to its decadence, and its subsequent course of development claim a share of the historian's attention.

One of the chief impressions conveyed by Mr. Hadow's book is the living reality of the period, the art, and the movement and the men concerned in it, as he portrays them; and it is one of the most valuable qualities of a history. The volume pre-eminently fulfills the object of the "Oxford History," and it is unquestionably the most valuable account of this important epoch of musical development that exists in English.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

The two most notable events of the opera week will be the opening of the afternoon cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and the revival (in Italian) of "Les Huguenots," with what is virtually an all-star cast, although it is not so designated by the Metropolitan management.

To-morrow evening, Jan. 30, "La Bohème" will be interpreted with the cast already seen here, "Aïda" will once more be presented on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday the afternoon cycle of Richard Wagner's tetralogy will be opened with a performance of "Das Rheingold." Miss Fremstad will be the Fricka and Mme. Louise Homer the Erda. The Loge, as before, will be Mr. Burgstaller, and the Alberich Mr. Goritz. Mr. Van Rooy will again be Woltan.

A revival of "Les Huguenots" in Italian seems assured for Friday evening. The Valentine will be Mme. Nordica, and Mme. Sembrich will sing the florid and brilliant rôle of Marguerite de Valois. Miss Edyth Walker's beautiful voice will enhance the charm of the music allotted to Urbain. Interest will centre in the first appearance at the Metropolitan of Mr. Caruso as Raoul.

For Saturday afternoon, Feb. 4, the management promises "Romeo et Juliette," with Mme. Eames in her graceful and charming impersonation of Juliette and Mme. Jacoby, for the first time, in the rôle of the page, Stephano. Mr. Saléza, who has recovered from his late indisposition, will be heard as Romeo.

"Die Meistersinger" will be the programme at the Saturday evening popular performance. The casts follow:

MONDAY EVENING.
LA BOHEME.

Mimi	Mme. Sembrich
Musetta	Miss Alten
Rodolfo	M. Caruso
Marcello	M. Scotti
Colline	M. Journet
Schaunard	M. Parvis
Benoit and Alcindoro	M. Rossi
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
AIDA.

Aida	Mme. Emma Eames
Amneris	Mme. Walker
Un Sacerdotessa	Mme. Schaffer
Radames	M. Caruso
Amonasro	M. Scotti
Rumfis	M. Plancon
Il Re	M. Muhlmann
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK
DAS RHEINGOLD.

Fricka	Mme. Fremstad
Freia	Mme. Weed
Erda	Mme. Homer
Woglinde...	Mme. Alten
Wellgunde... Rheintochter	Mme. Paula Ralph
Flosshilde...	Mme. Mulfor
Loge	M. Burgstaller
Alberich	M. Goritz
Wotan	M. Van Rooy
Donner	M. Greder
Froh	M. Dippel.
Mime	M. Reiss
Fasolt	M. Muhlmann
Fafner	M. Blass

There will be no intermission
Conductor.....Mr. Alfred Hertz.

FRIDAY EVENING.
LES HUGUENOTS.

Valentine	Mme. Nordica
Urbain	Mme. Walker
I. Dame d'honneur	Mme. Bauermeister
II. Dame d'honneur	Mme. Mulford
Marguerite de Valois	Mme. Sem
Raoul de Nangis	M. Caruso
Le Comte de Saint Bris	M. Plancon
Le Comte de Nevers	M. Scotti
Marcel	M. Journet
De Tavannes	M. Reiss
Conductor	Mr. Arturo Vigna.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

Juliette	Mme. Emma Eames
Stephano	Mme. Jacoby
Gertrude	Mme. Bauermeister
Romeo	M. Saleza
Frere Laurent	M. Pol Plancon
Capulet	M. Journet
Tybalt	M. Bars
Mercutio	M. Parvis
Le Duc de Verone	M. Muhlmann
Conductor	Mr. Nahan Franko.

SATURDAY EVENING AT 7:45 O'CLOCK,
DIE MEISTERSINGER.

Eva	Mme. Alten
Magdalene	Mme Homer
Walther von Stolzing	M. Dippel
Hans Sachs	M. Van Rooy
Beckmesser	M. Goritz
Pogner	M. Blass
Kothner	M. Muhlmann
David	M. Reiss
Ein Nachtwachter	Dufriche
Conductor	Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"DIE FLEDERMAUS" AT THE OPERA.

The performance of Johann Strauss's operetta "Die Fledermaus," for which Mr. Conried has been making great preparations, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Feb. 16. It will be given by an "all-star cast," and "to lend exceptional and unprecedented brilliancy to this event all the great singers in the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company will appear in the ballroom scene." For the first performance of "Die Fledermaus," as for that other masterpiece, "Parsifal," special prices—double prices—will be charged, and subscribers will have the right to retain their seats.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The fourth Symphony Concert for Young People, Mr. Frank Damrosch, Director, will be given in Carnegie Hall on next Saturday afternoon, when Fritz Kreisler will play the Mendelssohn concerto. The programme is as follows:

Symphony in B minor (unfinished)..Schubert
Concerto ..... Mendelssohn
Kreisler.
Invitation to the Dance.....Weber-Berlioz
"Zigeunerweisen" ..... Sarasate
Kreisler.
"Les Preludes"..... Liszt

MR. KREISLER'S RECITAL.

Mr. Fritz Kreisler will give his second violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Sonate, (accompaniment of Robert Schumann) ..... Bach
(a) Melodie, D minor.....Gluck
(b) Tambourin, C major.Leclair (1698-1764)
(c) Siciliano and Corrente.....Francoeur (1698-1787)
(d) Variations on a Theme by Corelli...
Tartini (1692-1770)
Fugue, A minor.....Bach
Airs Russes .....Wieniawski

KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The Kaltenborn Quartet will give the second of its series of three concerts at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31. Miss Carrie Hirschman, pianist, will assist, and the programme will be as follows:

Trio in D minor, Op. 32.....A. Arensky
For piano, violin, and 'cello.
Quartet in G major, Op. 106.....Dvorak
Quintet in A minor, Op. 14.....Saint-Saens
For piano and strings.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

At to-night's popular Metropolitan Opera House concert the vocalists will be Miss Olive Fremstad, who will interpret the favorite aria, "O Prêtres de Baal," from "Le Prophète," and an aria from 'Mignon," and Miss Marion Weed, who will sing the well-known aria "Ah! Perfido," from "Fidelio." Mr. Ysaye, the celebrated violinist, has been specially engaged for this concert. He will interpret the Concerto No. 2, in D minor, of Max Bruch, and the "Fantasia Appassionata," of Vieuxtemps. The orchestral numbers will be the overture to "Freischütz," Weingartner's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," the overture to "William Tell," and Berlioz's setting of the "Rakoczy March." Mr. Nahan Franko will conduct.

CONCERT FOR WORKING GIRLS.

A concert will be given for the benefit of the Manhattan Working Girls' Club (440 East Fifty-seventh Street) at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Rhapsodie, pianoforte.....Liszt
Signorina Clothilde Pallavicini.
Zingaresca, violin.....Sarasate
Signorina Elissena Pallavicini.
Finale—Act I. of "Sarona"...Legrand Howland
Miss Millicent Brennan, Mr. Leo Lieberman.
Mr. Howland at the piano.
(a) Prelude.....Rachmaninoff
(b) Murmuring Zephyrs.....Jensen
Mr. Bruce Gordon Kingsley at the organ.
(a) Jewel Song "Faust."....Gounod
(b) Ave Maria, piano and organ.....Gounod
Mme. Rosalba Beecher.
Mr. Kingsley at the organ.
Selections.
Mr. Albert Arveschoug, basso.
(a) Aurore.....Granier
(b) Love the Peddler.....German
Miss Clara Kalisher.
Mme. Laura E. Stelma-Rhode, accompanist.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arnold D. Volpé, will give a concert at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The programme includes Cherubini's overture to Anacreon, Haydn's G major symphony, Rubinstein's ballet music from "Foramors," and short movements by Tschaikowsky, Sokolow, and others for strings. Miss Mary B. Carrie will sing an air from "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Louis Edlin will play Vieuxtemps's fourth violin concerto. The object of the orchestra is to give young musicians orchestral routine and assist them in their career. Already a number have been taken into professional orchestras and have been assisted in joining the Musical Union, necessary for their livelihood. Alfred Seligman is President, and the Directors are F. X. Arens, F. von Inten, Dr. I. L. Hill, and A. D. Volpé.

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Miss Beatrice Eberhard, violinist, will give a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening. She will play a sonata in A by Carl Voelkner, Russian airs for violin by Wieniawski, and the sonata for violin and piano by Richard Strauss. Harold Warren Kent, baritone, will sing.

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The Kneisel Quartet will present Felix Weingartner as their soloist at their concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7. On this occasion they are to play Mr. Weingartner's sextet, with Weingartner at the piano. He is now on the ocean, and is expected to arrive on Tuesday next. The Kneisels since their last concert have traveled nearly 3,000 miles, playing in nearly forty concerts in the East, Middle West, and South. After their concert on the 7th but two more concerts of the series remain.

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Walter C. Gale, organist of All Souls' Church, will give a free organ recital on the new organ at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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The Church Choral Society will give the first of what it calls "recitals" in St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening of next week, Feb. 8 and 9. The programme will include Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Brahms's "Song of Destiny," Elgar's "Te Deum" and "Benedictus," and Abert's orchestration of Bach's G minor organ fugue.

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The Gottlieb family, comprising M. D. Gottlieb and his seven children, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 28. They were to give it to-day, but the Gerry society thought that the young players ought not to appear on Sunday.

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Josef Hofmann's next public appearance in this city will be on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, in Carnegie Hall. Hofmann's appearances in this city, both public and private, during the season will number twenty-five. In addition to this he has filled over fifteen engagements in cities which are within two hours' ride from New York.

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Mr. Conried has decided to give another special "Parsifal" matinée, at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, (Washington's Birthday.) The cast will be announced later. The sale of seats for this performance will begin on Wednesday morning next.

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The next and last symphony concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, will contain a composition of peculiar interest in the shape of a complete novelty to the American public—Beethoven's "Wellington" Symphony. This remarkable composition is Opus 91, and was written by Beethoven to celebrate Wellington's victory over the French in the battle of Vittoria. The work was dedicated to the Prince Regent of England, George Augustus Frederick. This composition invokes an enormous apparatus of musical and unmusical instruments, besides the regular concert orchestra of the period.

A STRANGE LAND INDEED.

WE shall have to wait until Herculaneum is excavated before all the lost books of Herodotus are discovered, but in the meantime the papyri found in the tomb of Saltapharnes are yielding most interesting results. They are being deciphered by that eminent Hellenic scholar Prof. Bambuzel, formerly of the University of Weissnichtwo, and he has already collated and translated a papyrus which records a hitherto unknown journey of the great traveler. At enormous expense we have been enabled to secure advance proofs of a monograph shortly to be issued by the Weissnichtwo University Press, from which we give the following extract:

"Many days' journey beyond the Straits of Herakles there is a land like unto no other land in the world, neither in religion, nor in customs, nor in buildings, nor in means of travel, nor in government. And the true name of this land is unknown to me, for the people thereof call it by many names, and while I was there certain of the high priests were disputing among each other as to the name by which the land should properly be known. And some of the people call it after a goddess named Columbia, and others the States Which be United, and others Sam the Uncle, and others again the Greatest Country on the Earth.

"Now, concerning the customs and religion of this country, they are of a strange and horrible kind. For on arriving there the traveler must pass through many ordeals and must sacrifice to the chief god of the country, the name of whom is Ta Riph. And the priests of this god are an exceeding great multitude and very zealous in the service of Ta Riph, so that even the possessions of the traveler are tumbled about upon the landing place for fear that something which may displease Ta Riph may be found, and if such things be found the traveler must sacrifice to Ta Riph before he may have his own again.

"And while the voyager is waiting for the priests to allow him to enter the city, certain minor priests make him wish that he had never been born, for they surround him so that he may not escape, and one asks him if he approves of the country, and another asks him what food he eats, and another how long each day he works. And his answers are all recorded on tablets, and in a few hours some of the things he said and many things he did not say are written on pieces of papyrus and sold in the streets of the city by boys for the amusement of the people.

"And the inhabitants of the city travel from one part of it to another by means of a great hole under the ground in carriages without horses, driven by magic in a way that I know, but will not tell. So swiftly do these carriages move that I myself went ten miles in a single hour, and even then the other travelers were full of wrath because they did not go more quickly.

"The ruler of this country does not live in the greatest city, but in a sacred place many miles distant, the name whereof is the House which is White. The name of the King is Te-Dee, and in a secret chamber of the House which is White is a great stick which Te-Dee worships. This stick I have not seen with my own eyes because it is too sacred, but Te-Dee himself have I seen, a man very fierce and awe-inspiring. And when a stranger is brought before him he says a certain sacred word and takes the hand of the stranger, and then the sacred word again and passes on.

"Now it seemed that there was a great conflict between Te-Dee and the high priests of the god Ta Riph. For Te-Dee was jealous of the power of Ta Riph and would have the people worship the great stick instead. Whereat there was lamentation and outcry by the priests of Ta Riph, who said the country would go to the bow-wows if Ta Riph should be defied, and the crops would fail, and the cattle die, and all the people be destroyed. But whether Te-Dee or the priests of Ta Riph won I cannot say, for I do not know, and I speak not of things concerning which I do not know the truth."

A Wooden Wedding.

Harry—I went to a wooden wedding last night.

Frank—Who were married?

Harry—Two Poles.

FEBRUARY'S HEAVENS: FACTS FOR STAR GAZERS

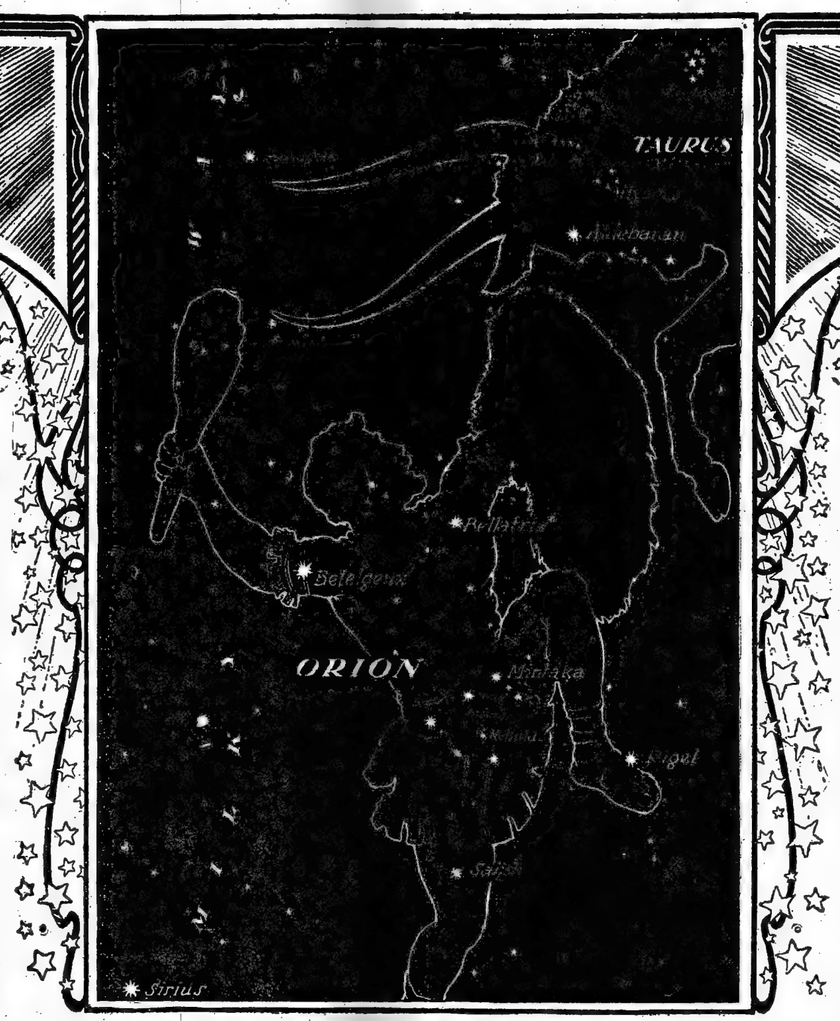

A Month of Conjunctions Between the Moon and the Planets—Some of Them, Alas! Will Be Invisible to the Naked Eye—Jupiter's Fruitless Chase After Venus.

THAT the days are on the increase is a fact that must now have fully impressed itself upon those least observing. The early riser will get an earlier greeting from Old Sol than he has been getting since the new year came in, and in returning from office, shopping, or amusement we shall find more and more daylight on each succeeding day. When the month closes it will be found that nature is shaking off her lethargy; that her forces are stirring beneath the soil, and that soon after in sunny corners free from wintry blasts there will be glimpses of vegetable life.

With our accurate knowledge of the natural causes that produce day and night, it is impossible for us to appreciate the feelings of our remote ancestors as the great orb of day sank below the horizon. How almost deathlike must have seemed the darkness that settled over the landscape, and how tremendously important the coming of the dawn and the return of day! That worship should be given the great source and dispenser of light and life was only the inevitable.

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The February moon comes in on the 4th, but we shall not get much of a look at it until a day or two later, as it will not be far enough away from the sun before that time to make an impression on unaided vision. The waning crescent of the old moon will be as close to the planet Mercury on the 2d as it will be at any other time of the month, and just after the new moon comes in it and Saturn will have a much more intimate meeting than that with Mercury. These heavenly bodies are, however, too close to the universal source of light and heat to admit of our seeing them. The meeting with Venus on the 8th will be a very pleasing one for us to watch, although the two are not quite close enough to give us one of those beautiful tableaus that we have seen on former similar occasions.

On the 10th the luna and the planetary king come nearer than any other combination to making us exclaim with delight, although the moon on that night will perhaps be rather too powerful to admit of Jupiter's shining with full effect. This will, on the 15th, be somewhat more the case when Neptune's turn comes, as the planet will not be disclosed to us, and the moon is much nearer the full. On the 24th Mars and the waning disk of our satellite are fairly close, while this somewhat unsatisfactory monthly showing closes on the last day of the month with a fairly distant meeting with Uranus.

As we look at the sky late at night we find the splendid constellation of Orion with the brilliant stars Betelguese and Rigel climbing up the eastern section. In our younger days we used to pore over strange maps of the heavens where gods and demi-gods, goddesses, whales, animals, sickles, chairs, and every imaginable manner of persons and things were all star-bedecked and in inextricable confusion. Among them all Orion, with his diamond belt, was probably the best remembered, next to the Dipper, or Great Bear. By following the glittering line as marked by the belt one could easily find Sirius, the brightest star of all. In reading the legends we always pitied the fate of the giant Orion. Tennyson's "great Orion sloping to the west" always pleased us, while later Horne's magnificent poem added to our delights. We never did quite believe John Phoenix's statement that the constellation "takes its name from the founder of the celebrated Irish family of O'Ryan."

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That was many years ago to some of us, but still we are awed by Orion and his stars. Watched reverently from some lonely road or wind-swept hill, far from electric lights or noisy crowd, or perhaps yet more favorably viewed from deck of ship in midocean, they still fill us with admiring wonder. Mercury is again to be numbered as one of the morning stars, and, having recently reached the point of greatest distance to the westward from the sun, is now proceeding in the direction of that powerfully attractive body, with which to be in superior conjunction in March. Mercury and Saturn are in very close relation on the 24th, the former being only a little more than a degree to the southward of the ringed planet. Both of these bodies are so close to the sun that they are invisible to the naked eye. Saturn and the new crescent of the moon are in conjunction on the 4th, while on the 12th we shall lose Saturn from the realm of the evening stars, as he is on that day in conjunction with the sun.

On the 24th Saturn, as has been stated above, is in conjunction with Mercury, and so on the monthly programme he has three numbers assigned to him, in none of which, however, are we permitted to have a look at him. Happily, he will be more conspicuous later on in the morning sky; and, like everybody else, he must occasionally devote time to polishing up his rings. Burnished as they will become by a more intimate connection with the sun's rays, we should not begrudge him these few weeks of invisibility.

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Venus, the evening's queen, is, alas! approaching the position furthest to the eastward of the sun, where she will arrive about the middle of the month. From here she will begin to retrace her steps. She will not, however, entirely fade from our view until April, and so through the crackle of the frosty air we can admire her loveliness throughout the Winter, for a few hours after the sun's setting. The coy character of the goddess, who was fabled to have sprung from the sea foam, is fittingly symbolized by her representative in the sky. Now, bursting out in a blaze of beauty that dazzles the admiring world, now swiftly retreating and vanishing in the sunset's glare, then shyly peeping forth in the east before the world wakes, she is as fickle and inconstant as the most incorrigible flirt that ever queened it over her unfortunate lover.

Jupiter is almost of equal magnificence to the beauty that he rivals. This persistent chase after the lovely queen ought, according to the story books, end in his catching her. Unfortunately, however, he is not quite swift enough of foot to reach her before she trips over the line of the western horizon. When they are together it will be summertime with us, and ever then the meeting will not be particularly a close one.

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Neptune and the moon meet when the latter is so full that the former is not recognized, at least we are not permitted to see him with unaided eye. This comparatively minor part is all that is allotted the representative of the ocean for this month. He is to be found in the group of the Twins, but not sufficiently near any one of the bright stars of this constellation to have it serve for purposes of exact identification. Mars having passed the quarter post on the course toward opposition, is to be found among the morning stars. His ruddy light is always a pleasing and attractive feature, and we take pleasure in announcing that, according to the Celestial Chronicle, he is engaged to appear in more important rôles before the present engagement is over. It seems peculiar enough that the matter of canals should be so intimately connected with the Martians as well as the people of our own sphere, and in both cases be so much of a problem.

Uranus brings up the rear of the procession of the planets, but, unhappily, adds nothing to the trail of glory, as his tremendous distance only admits of our seeing his disk through a telescope. He is to be found among the morning stars, and is also on his way toward opposition with the sun.

"SEEING LONDON" THROUGH A NEW YORKER'S SPECTACLES

LONDON, Jan. 9.

THE most obvious thing in England to-day is what the newspapers speak of as "unemployment," meaning by this term to designate that condition of enforced idleness prevailing among working people throughout the country, and to the most alarming extent in the City of London and its suburbs.

Every newspaper that is brought into one's house has something to say about it; every walk or ride one takes as he goes about the city is more or less saddened by it; pretty nearly every person with whom one enters into general conversation directs attention to it. And just now, as we are eating our dinners, it is sung to us by a group of unemployed men who, in a melancholy ditty, are asking alms of the people who inhabit our block.

It is a song about workingmen that comes to our ears—workingmen who have walked the streets of London day after day, eager for employment and unable to get it, and at last have been forced to beg. It tells us of the conditions in the homes of these disheartened men, where children cry for bread and shiver with the cold, and death by starvation and sicknesses that are born of destitution is kept off only by the dispensations of charity.

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Ten minutes from now, when the men who are singing this sad song shall have reached another block, in all probability a hand organ will be stopped before our house to make its mechanical appeal for alms to the three or four more unemployed laborers who are manning it.

"Out of Work!" will be chalked in great white letters on the front of the organ, and possibly on the top of the organ, and upon some implement of toil emblematic of the calling of the organ grinder and his associates. If it is a mortar hod or a shovel that rests atop the organ, there will be displayed on it the announcement that, like the laborers, it, too, is "unemployed."

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All over London, passing through all its innumerable thoroughfares, similar bands of singers and organ grinders will be prosecuting the beggaries to which they have been reduced by "unemployment."

"It's wretched," said I to an organ crew I came across Saturday, "to see fine men like you turned into—"

"Beggars is the word, Sir," one of the organ crew promptly suggested, completing the sentence I was reluctant to finish.

"Yes," he went on, "it is wretched—wretched for us, wretched for you, and wretched for the country. It's dreadful humiliating. But what else could we do? Work failed and we lost our jobs, and we couldn't get any employment whatever. We tried hard enough to find other work, Sir, but we failed. And all the time things were getting worse and worse in our homes, until finally we had to come to this. Wouldn't you have done the same thing, Sir? Wouldn't you grind an organ, Sir, rather than let your wife and children starve?

"Of course you would. So would any man that had any decency in him. It was all we could do, and we swallowed our pride and took up with it."

"And are all the singers and organ grinders I see about town, calling themselves 'unemployed,' men who would work if they had the chance?" I asked.

"That's more than I know," the man replied; "but this I do know, that there are enough unemployed men in this city to keep all the hand organs in the world a-grinding—unemployed men who want work and hate to have their families fed and clothed and warmed by charity."

Probably the man underestimated the extent to which the world is afflicted with the hand organ nuisance, but the actual conditions of London with respect to unemployment fully justify the use of very large figures on the part of those statistically inclined. My understanding is that London never before was called upon to relieve such widespread and desperate distress as prevails this Winter among people who would not be public charges if their natural supporters could find work to do.

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It evidently is the intention of the good people of London to furnish the several agencies that are engaged in the alleviation of this distress whatever means should be needful to make their works effective. Everything therefore that an amply endowed charity can do will be done to carry the unfortunates along until they again shall be self-supporting.

But in the midst of the satisfaction this assurance gives the charitable Londoner, there comes the thought: "What of next Winter? Will another year bring a condition more deplorable than this? Is unemployment a growing institution in England? Is it a disease of the body politic, chronic and incurable?"

So it seems the real problem is to find a cure for unemployment.

It may seem, at first thought, a trivial comparison, but the situation in England with respect to this problem reminds me of a problem that confronted the people of Nantucket Island a few years ago through the ravages of a lot of prairie dogs.

It was the fault of a maiden lady from Boston that there came to be a prairie dog town on that island of the sea. The tender-hearted spinster convinced a child Summer visitor that it was his duty to set free a pair of prairie dogs he had for pets.

Once the little brutes were at liberty there started an increase and multiplication that would have been delightful to contemplate if the prairie dog had any commercial value or was anything more estimable than a land-destroying pest. As it was, the dog town enlarged its borders every year, ruining acre after acre of tillable land.

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When the farmers became aroused to the enormity of the evil the liberty-loving Boston maiden had established on their island they began investing their spare change in arsenic, corosive sublimate, and other exterminating articles, and feeding the poisons to the dogs. But there came a time when they decided to abandon individual effort of this sort and unite in a call for a "Pied Piper" to come to their relief. Several came and failed, but at last a really capable one appeared, and, according to my understanding, made a good job of it.

Now, is there anywhere in England a "Pied Piper" that can successfully tackle this unemployment problem and get rid of the burrowing things that are gnawing at the roots of the industrial activities of the British people?

It is to be hoped so, for as is frequently pointed out in the public discussions of unemployment, the sufferings it causes day by day are not the worst of its evils. It is a degenerator. A man cannot alternate long between work and hand-organ grinding without tending to the level of pauperism. One gets on with the poor box better and better as his dependence on it grows. And if charity, like vice, is repugnant when she comes with her introductory ministrations, like vice she wins her way to the most obdurate heart, and the time comes when she is treated like a member of the family. It is frequently pointed out, too, that the man who comes to lean on charity comes also to fondle vice.

"It's a terrible evil, this enforced idleness," I heard a man say in a public address. "What it costs in annual expenditure for relief work is a trivial matter as compared with the great moral injury it is doing, not only to those among whom it prevails, but to the nation itself. It's a pauper breeder and a vice breeder. It wrecks homes and keeps them wrecked and wretched. It makes immoral and unmoral incapables and perverts. We've got to rid ourselves of it in some way.

"I quite agree with what was said the other day in a letter to the editor of The Times: 'Philanthropy, official and private, is prescribing various remedies for the relief of symptoms but is doing little or nothing to eradicate the actual disease.' I do not, however, subscribe to the appended proposition, 'Lack of work is being regarded as a sort of visitation of God, in much the same way as the plague was spoken of in days gone by, until common sense stepped in and suggested the word—drains.'

"I cannot accept that proposition because I am quite certain the intelligent people of this country are agreed that the real problem isn't the alleviation of distress due to unemployment, but the removal of the causes of unemployment. The trouble is, we don't know how to proceed with that problem."

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In other words, they do not know what to remove. If everything should be removed against which charges have been made, there'd be some startling changes in Old England.

One set of publicists say England's industrial illness is an outgrowth of free trade. They guarantee there'd be more work and better wages if Mr. Chamberlain's protective proposals should be adopted by the country.

Another set say the passage by Parliament of a proper alien exclusion bill would do the trick. They protest that pauper labor from the Continent robs the Briton of the work to which he is entitled.

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Still another set blame the labor unions for the wretched conditions with which labor is circumstanced. The attitude of these unions toward capital, they say, has crippled manufactures and discouraged moneyed men from embarking in enterprises the prosecution of which would necessitate employment of large bodies of men and women at good wages.

One more set scolds at the municipalities for making unnecessary and expensive improvements and for going outside their legitimate spheres of effort and engaging unprofitably in works that should be left to private individuals and corporations. Tremendously heavy taxation has resulted from these municipal policies, altogether too heavy, it is said, for manufacturers to meet in these days of sharp home and foreign competition.

And so the story runs, piling up cause on cause and pointing out remedy after remedy until finally we come to the advocates of assisted emigration, the people whose shibboleth is "Take it away." These people deny nothing the others set forth. They simply say that in such a multitude of counselors there is hopeless bewilderment, and go in for the removal not of the cause, but the "causee."

"Let's get rid of unemployment by shipping it out of the country," say they. "If a man can't get any work to do in England, send him and his family to Canada, South Africa, Australia, or some other place."

This comes very close to genuine "Pied-Piperism." But there is an important point of difference. Banishing the unemployed would not destroy the seed of unemployment, which speedily would provide another crop to be disposed of. The young man who operated at Hamelin, however, had it in his power to make a perfect clean-up; there was no need in that case to fret about a residuum of rat seed.

"I see you emigrationists are at work with your scheme," a friend of mine remarked to another friend.

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"Yes, we are arranging to ship a lot of families out of West Ham to Canada."

"Well, let me tell you something. The little you'll be able to do, with the means you can get hold of, will not produce any more impression on the great problem you are undertaking to solve than a bantam hen would produce scratching for worms at the base of one of the Himalayas. The mountain will be left as sound and stable as ever when the hen shall have gone to her everlasting rest; so your great problem will still confront the British people when, having exhausted your resources, you are forced to quit.

"May I offer you a suggestion?"

"Go ahead."

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"It is that you save your collections until you shall have enough to build a submarine pneumatic tube to Canada, which I believe is the nearest of your dumping grounds. Then you can shoot no end of families out of the country, shooting day and night, Bank Holidays, and Sundays, until—"

"Until what?"

"Until Canada gets sick of it and plugs up the other end of the tube."

R. W. W.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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IT is interesting to observe," said the professor, "how native logic will triumph over inculcated dogma. There is a family of my acquaintance who are firm believers in Christian Science, and, naturally enough, the children of these persons became a great deal imbued with the doctrine held by their parents. One of these children, a little girl of four or five years, was left with an aunt, a non-believer. During the course of the afternoon the little girl fell down the stairs, and as the accident evidently caused her great pain, she wept bitterly.

"The aunt, having in mind the youngster's training, asked:

"'Are you hurt, dear?'

"'No, 'm,' responded the little girl, 'I'm not hurt.'

"'Then,' continued the aunt, not without a trace of wicked enjoyment, 'why do you cry?'

"'Because I'm mad.'

"'And why?'

"'I'm mad because I can't feel that I ain't hurt.'"

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HENRY H. ROGERS has a small grandson of whom he is very fond. One day the boy espied in a toy shop an iron bank which was made in the form of a rooster, and gayly painted. Willie wanted it, and soon obtained the coveted toy. Willie had a lively memory of an inadvertant spoonful of ice cream which he had swallowed too hastily on one occasion and of its painful after effects.

"Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," so before putting his pennies in the slot made for the purpose in the rooster's back, he inquired:

"Do the pennies go right straight into the rooster's stomach?"

His nurse examined the toy bank and replied: "I guess they do."

"Then," said Willie, "they're so cold they'll make his stomach ache. I'll warm them before I drop them in," and he proceeded to do so.

When his grandfather was told of this considerate action on the part of his grandson he was highly amused and said to him: "I do not know another bank than yours, Willie, that has such a delicate stomach that it cannot take all the cold cash you can put into it without troubling its digestion in the least. That rooster of yours ought to crow."

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JUST after the convening of the present Congress a number of Representatives in the cloakroom were one day swapping campaign stories, when Champ Clark was reminded of one in connection with the late Robert Ingersoll's aspirations at one time for political preferment.

It appears that, during one of Ingersoll's visits to Chicago, he was looking over the shelves of a bookstore in Wabash Avenue when a friend entered. During the course of their conversation the two friends roamed about the establishment, discussing history, romance, and theology, when suddenly the friend picked up a volume, exclaiming:

"Ah, Colonel, here's a work you like."

"What is it?" asked Ingersoll.

"Paine's 'Age of Reason.'"

"A good book," observed Ingersoll; "but mighty expensive."

"Why, I didn't think so."

"Well," continued Ingersoll, "I have a copy, and what do you think it cost me?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"The Governorship of Illinois."

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THAT musical ignorance is not confined to the boxes of the Metropolitan Opera House is shown by this bit of conversation overheard one night in the choicest part of the orchestra during an entr'acte of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." Mme. Sembrich and the other stars had been acknowledging many curtain calls and yet the audience clamored for more. At last to repeated "Bravos!" the singers came back once again, this time with Herr Conried in tow.

"And who is that?" asked a vivacious woman of her companion.

"Oh, that's the composer, I think," replied the other woman with a beautifully calm confidence that seemed quite to satisfy the questioner, for nothing more on the subject was said by either.

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SIR HENRY IRVING turns pale every time he sees one of those long-stemmed, white clay pipes known as churchwardens. They are very effective for stage purposes, but he would have a fit should one of them find its way into any of his productions.

"No, it isn't a superstition," said Francis Wilson, in commenting on this eccentricity on the part of the great English actor. "I know the secret of it, for I was present when his hatred for these pipes was born. It was about ten or twelve years ago. I was playing in Philadelphia at the same time Sir Henry was, and received an invitation to a reception in his honor at the Art Club.

Well, every guest was supplied with one of these churchwardens, and one fellow came up to Irving with a pencil and asked for an autograph on the bowl.

"This request was complied with, and then another came up, and still another, and another and another until it seemed as though every man in the club was in line, waiting to have his pipe autographed. It was 4 A. M. when I left and went to my hotel, and there still sat poor Irving, wearily scribbling his name on pipe bowls. I don't wonder he hates 'em."

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SHE is a very little girl, and she has had very few Winters in which to observe natural phenomena," says Dr. William Howe Tolman of the Institute for Social Service of a little friend of his. "It was therefore a great surprise to her to become suddenly aware one cold day out of doors that with each breath a thick vapor appeared. The little girl did not call it vapor; she called it by a more homely name, familiar to a little lady who spends much of her time in the realm of domestic affairs.

"'See that dust!' she cried with astonishment. 'Why, my tummie must be all full of dust.'"

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CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY tells the following story of a young married couple here in town:

One morning at breakfast, after looking over a pile of bills, the husband inquired:

"Why do you have an account at so many stores, my dear?"

"Oh," said his wife sweetly. "Don't you see? If you buy things that way it makes all the bills so much smaller!"

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IF I were one of these ushers," remarked a dramatic critic at the New Amsterdam Theatre, "I wouldn't dress in the same color as the carpet. Would you? I wonder why they make them do it."

"I don't know," mused his companion, "unless it's so the patrons of the place can walk over them."

SOCIETY
AT HOME AND ABROAD

Social Calendar of the Week.

SUNDAY—Miss de Forest and Miss Callender, afternoon musicale.

MONDAY—Skating class, St. Nicholas Rink.
Last of A. M. Bagby's Musical Mornings, second series, Waldorf-Astoria.
Mrs. John Jay White, at home.
Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, at home.
Mrs Edward Patterson, reception for Mrs. Alton B. Parker.
Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, reception and ball, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. William L. Walker, reception, Hotel Buckingham.

TUESDAY—The Misses Furniss, at home.
Wedding, Miss Ann Augusta Pickney and Prentice Shethar, New Rochelle.
Mrs. Clarence Mackay, costume dinner.
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, costume dinner.
J. Henry Smith, costume dinner.
James Hazen Hyde, costume party with French plays by Madame Rejane, Sherry's.

WEDNESDAY—Miss Parks, reception for Dr. Leighton Parks.
Mrs J. Laurens Van Alen, a dinner.
Entertainment, St. Mary's Free Hospital, Waldorf-Astoria.

THURSDAY—Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, dinner.
George McCullough Miller, stag dinner.
Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, a dinner.
Charity Ball, Waldorf-Astoria.

FRIDAY—Mrs. James Ellsworth, a dinner.
Mrs. Frederick Whitridge, a ball.

SATURDAY—Meeting, Badminton Club.

MRS. THOMAS BLOODGOOD PECK, JR.
(Née Lewis)

WITH the close of this week comes the ebb tide, and from now on there will be less general entertaining. There are certain balls which are given each season, and to which are allotted the trite but nevertheless complimentary title of red-letter evenings in the social calendar. All of these have taken place. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have each been the hostess at an annual entertainment, to which is asked the complete visiting list. There is yet another entertainment of a semi-public character which will be an event of the week. This is the Charity Ball, and to its success all the fashionable matrons contribute. Those who may not go themselves purchase boxes or help along in some manner. The Charity Ball, like the Horse Show, is a place to meet many people of whom one loses sight in the different ramifications of the various sets. Many of the prominent clubmen appear on the committee, and this year the ball will have a military éclat, as Gen. Wade, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, and other prominent personages are to be present there at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 2.

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There is always individuality in entertaining, and this was made manifest last week at the different functions. The dance at Sherry's for Miss Riggs on Monday evening was for one of the younger members of the Newport set. There were, of course, a few older people, but that was the keynote of the entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave an old-fashioned ball on Tuesday. They suppressed the cotillion—a wise, thoughtful, and sensible action—and there was general dancing both before and after supper. It being the first ball for many years at which there was no cotillion, the omission was almost a novelty, and a grateful one under the circumstances. The reason was apparent. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry are representative New Yorkers, and their visiting list is one on which are the names of every one prominent in society, irrespective of particular sets. Each year, except last season, they have given one entertainment to which the older as well as the younger and dancing people have been asked.

The cotillion, at best, is selfish, and it is only enjoyable at a smaller affair than that given by Mr. and Mrs. Gerry, and one for young people. The elders generally leave after supper, and have no interest in sitting out a cotillion. There seems to have been a plaint this Winter about the rudeness of young men and their neglect of social obligations, and their persistence in not asking young women to dance the cotillion. This is not a new matter. It has existed more or less during different Winters ever since the cotillion was first danced in the days when John G. Heckscher, George Bend, Schuyler Crosby, and others were the leaders, and the Fourteenth Street Delmonico's was the scene of New York's best assemblies. It was not as general then, because the leader looked after the dancers. The New York man had not been as much spoiled as now, and dinner and dance calls were made within a fortnight after the entertainments. But a cotillion is still most enjoyable when there is a limit to fifty or at most one hundred partners, and on those occasions there are few stags, especially when all are in the same particular set. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry will give for the Misses Gerry a small dance on Feb. 10. At this there will be gathered the younger people, who, if they choose, can prolong the dance until nearly dawn.

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There was some misapprehension concerning the Iselin dinner dance. It was only for the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, the younger of whom had not made a formal début. Although given on the evening of the blizzard the attendance was excellent, but the younger element was in the majority. Monson Morris led a small cotillion, and the employment of the Iselin yachting trophies for decorative purposes was a happy thought. The Stillman dance on Thursday was most enjoyable. It was a regular home ball. On Friday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a delightful entertainment, to which went guests from various dinners arranged for that evening. As is well known, the ballroom at Mrs. Fish's residence is also a theatre, or rather it has a stage, which is employed for musicales and performances. One of the most original affairs ever given in New York was the vaudeville and society skit which took place there the first Winter the house was built. Mrs. Fish will entertain again on Tuesday at a costume dinner, her guests going afterward to Mr. Hyde's soirée.

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Society is deeply grateful to J. Hazen Hyde for the evening which he is to give on Tuesday. It will be artistic and clever and very much out of the ordinary. There has been, however, so much absurd misinformation regarding the affair that it has been a source of some annoyance. It must be remembered that Mr. Hyde has been decorated with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor for his promotion of the cause of French literature in this country. In the few years since he attained his majority he has been indefatigable, and the result of his efforts has been manifest at Harvard and with the various literary societies in this city and country. This is one of the relaxations of Mr. Hyde, who manages at the same time to be an important factor in the large business interests left him by his father. He is one of the few wealthy young men in society who has a career.

The entire entertainment of Tuesday is a dainty conceit modeled from one of the fêtes of Versailles. In Paris at various times a well-known host or hostess will arrange an evening of this kind, and some twenty years ago there was a famous ball at which all the artists and writers in Paris appeared in their own characterizations. Réjane is to produce for Mr. Hyde a play by a Boston man called "Entre deux Portes." The request for the guests was for them to come in some historical costume, without any attention being paid to the era or the fashion.

Society at best, while it has many delightful members, has not many original minds, and men especially dislike to do anything out of the ordinary. On Tuesday night the masculine majority will appear in Louis Seize costumes, with powdered hair or wigs, and not a few are going to utilize their Court dress in which they were presented and "kissed hands" at St. James's or other foreign courts or their hunting togs. There are a few who will wear the Windsor dress, with its picturesque coat and knee breeches, and those who, like Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Hyde himself, Sir Percy Sanderson, and Peter Moller have received decorations will no doubt wear them. Many of the young diplomats are coming on from Washington as well as some of the chiefs, and Miss Alice Roosevelt is also expected. J. Henry Smith will have a dinner of fifty before the entertainment. Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and others are entertaining the same evening, they and their guests going on afterward to Mr. Hyde's affair at Sherry's.

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Miss Eleanor Whitridge, daughter of Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge and granddaughter of the late Matthew Arnold, will make her formal début at a dance given for her by her mother on Friday evening at the Whitridge residence, 16 East Eleventh Street. Miss Whitridge has lately been a guest at the White House, and Miss Roosevelt will doubtless remain on for this dance. Frederick Whitridge is one of the few American members of the St. James's Club. Miss Whitridge was presented last year in London. Mrs. Whitridge and Miss Whitridge will be in London again this season.

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Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen will be one of the hostesses on Wednesday. She will entertain for the first time in several years, giving a dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen were last Winter abroad. Mrs. Van Alen has been in light mourning for her brother-in-law, the late Thomas Howard. As Miss Daisy Post Mrs. Van Alen was a popular young woman in society, and one of the bon mots at Mrs. Fish's vaudeville, to which allusion has already been made, was "When is a Post not a Post? When it is a Daisy." Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen will go abroad again this Spring.

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One of the interesting engagements of the week was that of Miss Helen Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who was introduced in society two years ago, and Lucius K. Wilmerding, Jr. Mr. Wilmerding's mother, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, is a sister of Mrs. William Bayard Cutting. She was a Miss Murray. Another sister married C. Wickliffe Yulee. Miss Helen Cutting was one of the bridesmaids of Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton.

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The formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Marion Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, to Forsyth Wickes was also made. Miss Haven shares with Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Therese Iselin the distinction of having been a bridesmaid more than three times, proving the folly of the superstition. Miss Haven is in the lead as bridesmaid. Miss Frederica Webb is also in the running. Miss Haven is the only daughter of the second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Haven, Mrs. Haven was Mrs. Palmer. Her maiden name was Arnot. She was from Troy, the daughter of the wealthy Mr. Arnot and a sister of the late Mrs. Ogden of Madison Avenue and Boscobel. Miss Haven inherited some money from her half-brother, the late Richard Palmer, and again another handsome sum from Mrs. Ogden, who died last Summer.

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The South is beginning to be crowded with Northern tourists and the fashionable world of New York, although the weather of the past few days was not conducive to comfort even in the land of magnolias and mocking birds. Aiken was fearfully cold, and where there was no snow there were the discomforts of north winds and drizzling rain and sleet. In the beginning of last week George Gould had a party at his North Carolina preserves, but Mrs. Gould was in town. She will entertain in February at dinners, and there will be a week-end party or so at Georgian Court. Mrs. Gould generally comes to town in January and February.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and James L. Breese were among the prominent New Yorkers at Palm Beach and at Ormond. The tragedy which resulted in the death of young Frank Croker has cast a gloom over the Florida resort. It is too early yet for much entertaining, and Palm Beach is waiting for J. Henry Smith, who will be there with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and a party. Col. John Jacob Astor is also to be at Palm Beach during a part of February.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, D. O. Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burton Harrison will be among those who go to California this coming month. Mrs. Harrison has been visiting Mrs. Charles B. Alexander in this city.

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On Feb. 11 Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge is to give a birthday party. She has boldly announced that it is to celebrate the first half century of her life, but as the old French maxim that a woman is no older than she looks certainly applies in the case of Mrs. Dodge many of her friends think that she is playing a joke upon them. Mrs. Dodge is very proud of her boys, two of whom are married. Marshall J. Dodge, who is a Yale man of 1899, is the husband of Miss Priscilla D. Barnes, and Murray Witherbee Dodge married Miss Elsie C. F. Barker. Mrs. Dodge was Miss Josephine M. Jewell. She is very piquant, with prematurely white hair.

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The injury received by Alfred Vanderbilt was not as serious as represented. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt was at Newport, but she has been in town at her apartment on Madison Avenue. Mrs. Frederick Neilson is at the Strafford this Winter. Last week she was interested in the sale of her effects and those of her brother, Frederick Gebhard, previous to the tearing down and dismantling of the residence 100 Fifth Avenue, famous not only for its many entertainments, but also noted for the remarkable siege of Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Neilson's son-in-law, last Summer, by Mr. Jerome's men. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt have been nearly all Winter at Newport. They are enthusiastic about their farm, and when they come to town it is only on a flying visit.

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There has been some comment in society recently of the rudeness exhibited at many of the entertainments of the Winter, and more than one hostess and host have resolved not give any large affair in the future. W. W. Astor has been criticised for promptly rebuking guests who show ill-manners at the concerts which he gives each season in London, and he has a blacklist of people who are never bidden again to his house. As was shown in one instance a few years ago, he does not care whether or not the offender is a personage of influence with royalty. In England now a sovereign cannot make or unmake the social standing of any one, and the spectacle of a King walking with his arm on the shoulder of one man at a race meeting did not, as it would have done years before, open any of the much-to-be-desired doors to the one who knocked.

But to return to New York and this Winter. There have been mad rushes to supper which resembled more a storming of ferry gates by a certain class of commuters or of Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hours than of what should be the conduct of "smart people" in fashionable houses at an evening entertainment. At musicales there has been loud talking and exits of guests during the progress of the concert, when even the artist who was singing or performing was one of the most celebrated in the musical world. This has so rightly affected more than one giver of entertainments that several planned have been abandoned. There is no necessity for any host or hostess to entertain in New York. A person who has a position can maintain it without inviting 400 or 500 persons to partake of lavish hospitality, and when such instances occur as have taken place this Winter there will be more than one hospitable residence with closed doors next Winter.

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The ball to be given to-morrow evening by Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand in Washington will be in the nature of a housewarming. Many New Yorkers are going over for it. There has been much entertaining in Washington of a Presidential and other nature. Many New Yorkers have been at the capital, and several of the débutantes of the Winter were present at the dinner for the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt made a short visit to Washington, and rumors were again current that Mr. Vanderbilt would accept the appointment of First Secretary of the Embassy to the Court of Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have done little entertaining this Winter, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and the Robert Goelets have only given dinners, and these were more intime than on an elaborate scale.

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It has been positively stated that the Harry Lehrs will not take the Ruthven Pratts' cottage at Newport next Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt may come over. Mrs. Pratt does not like America, except for a short time, and she and her husband have been living in Paris for some years. They were here on a short visit last Winter. The intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lehr have as a souvenir of them an excellent photograph taken at Newport last Summer. Harry Lehr is seated holding in his arms the famous dog which accompanies the Lehrs in many of their drives. Mrs. Lehr is standing shading her husband and the dog with a parasol. The likenesses are excellent, and the pose and the expression of the dog are quite wonderful.

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There seem always to be current whispers of marital unhappiness. One of the stories concerns a couple who have been living apart the past year. An ocean separates them. The cause of the trouble is Wall Street and speculation by which a fortune inherited has been swept away. The sympathy seems to be with the wife, and perhaps naturally, as the fortune was hers. There is no doubt that a celebrated international match is not turning out well. There has been much talk abroad about it, and the stories are current in New York. Matters have been patched up several times, but only for a short period. At any moment either one of the parties may come to New York or one of the family here go over there. If there is any truth in the doctrine of heredity, perhaps divorce may be added as one of the possibilities which can be inherited.

Again, there is a great deal of sympathy for a charming young woman whose short married life has also been not a path of roses. Of late the couple have lived much apart, and the wife has done all that is possible to exert of influences. Recently a continued separation, with intervals only of being together, has caused comment, and there is also, as in all these cases, much sympathy for the wife.

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Among the charitable entertainments of the week will be the play for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, for which Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore have volunteered their services. It will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 1, in the afternoon. The tickets are $5 each, and may be obtained from Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID.

THE death rate from typhoid fever in New York City, with all its filth, with all its great population, with all its immense tenement houses, is less than it is among the farmers of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the great Northwest in general," said Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan, in a recent address.

"This fact is due to local conditions. The Croton, which is a comparatively small stream, is patrolled unusually well. Property has been condemned and destroyed, and pollution of the water is prevented, with the result that the death rate from typhoid fever in New York City is exceedingly low."

Dead.

Customer (entering store)—Is Mr. Blank in?

Salesman—No.

Customer—Where can I find him?

Salesman—Take the Subway. You will find him somewhere underground.

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HOFMANN ON MUSICAL AMERICA.

THE only criterion by which a traveling pianist like myself can gauge the musical taste of a community is by the appreciation accorded him in the various cities he visits. But this is not such an uncertain thing to go by after all.

A virtuoso makes up his programme in advance, and usually makes it "to measure," to fit his audience, less severe for the smaller than for the larger cities, taking it for granted that in the former musical culture is less highly developed. The artist should not be blamed for this. I for one am convinced that the educational value of a concert is utterly lost upon an audience if the programme transcends its power of appreciation. While I never would stoop to play anything unworthy of an artist, I see, on the other hand, no reason why the simpler and perhaps more brilliant works of a master should not be played to an audience which cannot follow him in his loftier flights. Art must please. It must, of course, go much further; it must move, edify—uplift—but it must please first. Pleasure—as distinct from mere amusement—is the gate through which art has to pass in order to reach the finer sensibilities of the audience. Hence programmes must, within reason, be "made to measure."

Small Towns Critical.

But in accepting the size of a city as a standard of its musical taste I have met with some remarkable experiences. Sometimes I have found small cities capable of appreciating musical works which would have tested the capacity of a metropolis. Cities I never had heard of before were surprisingly appreciative of high-class music, while some places with an established reputation as "musical towns" were sore disappointments. This was not the rule either way, but it occurred too often not to challenge attention. The reason is perhaps that a town with the reputation of being musical ceases to work on its own culture, while a town without such renown is ambitious to acquire a musical standing.

There are similar instances in Europe. What was Leipsic fifty or even twenty-five years ago? And what is it to-day? Compared with its past, its present music life is like a burned-out crater. But think how long it was before people ceased to regard Leipsic as the musical world centre! The false glitter of such cities always reminds me of the light of certain stars, which, for all we know, may have gone out of existence years ago, and whose light we still see merely because of the time their rays required to reach us. America is not free from such stars of outlived light, so far as music is concerned. But it has also stars the light of which exists and has not yet reached our eyes. While the country is not yet "pointing with pride" at these star cities while they are in a condition of development, yet Galileo's words may well be applied to them with a slight variation: "And still they shine!"

American Progress General.

It sometimes seems to me as if—leaving out your great cities which are musically so active—musical culture were not yet stationary here; as if it shifted from place to place. But through it all there is a strong, vigorous general progress which is astonishing in its speed as well as in the straightness of its direction. Whenever I have been away from America for a few years I find upon my return that this country in the aggregate always wears a different musical aspect and always a better one.

What I have said about the standard of musical appreciation in various cities is not mere talk; it is the result of my own personal experience. In some cities an artist faces audiences who are fully conversant with his career. There he does not feel as if he were playing "on approbation." The mysterious and yet undeniable magnetic current which connects the artist with his audience (critics included) he finds ready and waiting for his touch when he enters the stage. There is no "warming up" needed; neither for the audience nor for him. He feels that the best he has to give will be understood. And then he gives—gives gladly, and gives and gives, generously, lavishly, like a Prince!

An Artist's Hoodoo.

The next night he plays elsewhere. The audience knows the artist's name from the advertisements, but his career, his personality, what he stands for in the musical world are as a sealed book to his hearers. He appears and feels the gaze of mere curiosity upon him, curiosity mingled with an almost disconcerting critical, inquisitorial stare. Ah, where, then, is the prince of yesternight? If arrogant of disposition, he scorns this audience and assumes that they are not "up" to him. But if well-bred, he will look into himself for the reason of this drastic difference. In many instances he will be unjust to himself—but he feels like a pauper just the same. And all these shrill contrasts he must bear, bear them silently, bear them without the proverbial and consoling grin. For no one must see whether the man on the stage is prince or pauper. The artist as such always must be up to his own standard—yesterday, to-day, to-morrow.

The audience thus is a powerful factor in the artist's psychic relations, but it is by no means the only factor. There are many others. Foremost among them are the acoustic properties of the hall. If they are bad, the artist is mercilessly put upon the rack of torture. He gropes for a way to adjust his playing to the hall; he tries to decrease the volume of sound or to increase it; he experiments with the pedal; he resorts to this, that, and the other mode of accommodating his touch—and he keeps on to the end of the programme—and yet all in vain. A substantial toothache is far preferable to such an experience.

Through it all there is, of course, the everpresent feeling that success, with all its external attributes, cannot be merely an agreeable by-product for the artist, not a mere desideratum as with the amateur, not something to be wished for and to be welcomed if achieved, or dismissed with a shrug of the shoulder if not attained. No, it is a requisite! The public has come and thereby proved its faith in the artist and then—the inacoustic hall. Torture? Well!

Exit the Press Agent.

Sometimes there is also mismanagement to blame for the artist's discomfort. As a blooded horse demands a good rider, so an artist of standing demands good business management; otherwise he is made to suffer for managerial mistakes. Then there are hotels the cuisine of which does not agree with everybody; the artist may feel like sending an emissary to the audience with Pope's epistle: "Say I'm sick, I'm dead!" But—there is the expectant audience. Can he disappoint so many sincere lovers of music simply because his soup was not properly flavored?

Of course there are also certain methods by which success can be conjured. Did I say "can"? I should have said "could." For these means—I am glad to say—have lost most of their potency to-day, and nowhere more than here. There is, for instance, the press agent. Well, he may succeed in recruiting one audience if he is clever, but the second one the artist has to attract himself through the success of his first appearance. Especially in America I have found the public very much inclined to do their own judging, and no friendly press agent, nor even a biased critic, can deflect their judgment in the long run. They will decline or accept an artist after all on his merits. I know not how their scorn feels, but fortunately I do know that Americans can be very, very good to those whom they favor with a share of their approval, and this is one of the many reasons why I love to come to them.

JOSEF HOFMANN.

JANUARY 1905

GOWNS OF THE PRESENT MOMENT

SOME beautiful gowns recently arrived from Paris for two or three matrons and maids of Gotham's fashionable set are well worth detailed descriptions.

One simple frock for a young girl is pale lavender chiffon over light blue chiffon cloth. The bodice is a fichu effect, and the unusual adaptation of a long plaited fichu to form the entire bodice—save the deep girdle portion—is one that may be copied to advantage by a clever maid. Lavender chiffon, lying in apparently loose folds, but fastened to a long shaped foundation of blue chiffon cloth, is arranged in a really simple way. At the back the fichu is folded over to describe a V, and the plaits go over the shoulders, separating to show the neck and V-shaped sections of the wearer's white skin; the fichu ends cross at the bust line, and are slanted down under the arms and brought up at the back to meet the point from which they started; here they end under a flat loose rosette of the lavender chiffon, and two long sash ends, one of lavender and one of pale blue chiffon, each ten inches wide, fall to the skirt's hem, where three deep ruched puffs; each three inches wide, of the chiffon over the blue chiffon cloth, cross each end, and by their weight maintain the ends in something like a sash effect instead of what would otherwise be loose semi-strings.

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The lower edge of the fichu forming the bodice has three three-inch ruffles of valenciennes lace, the one nearest the fichu showing its full width, the second two inches, and the third a little over an inch of the lace. These lace ruffles droop over the tops of the sleeves and, as they cross at the bust and go around under the arms, they form a bolero jacket effect. Under the arms they are exactly three inches from the lower edge of the bodice, or girdle, which is shaped out to extend down over the skirt for perhaps an inch. This girdle is a strip of changeable blue and mauve messaline, drawn in very tight and scant folds over a snug-fitting lining of silk. It closes invisibly at one side of the front under a row of three mauve rhinestone cabochons; a similar row decorates the other side, and a semi-waistcoat effect is produced.

The sleeves are made of eight sections of mauve chiffon over the blue chiffon cloth; each section is cut in shawl shape—that is, three-pointed, with one side, or rather the top, nearly double the width of the side sections. Each shawl-shaped section is edged with a three-inch ruffle of valenciennes lace, and then these are set on a foundation or lining of the changeable messaline and overlap each other so that a series of double points, with ruffled lace, show edges at each side from the shoulder ruffles of the fichu to a couple of inches below the elbow.

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The skirt is a round length, just escaping the floor, and is gathered around the sides and back in old-time gauging effect, so that a flat appearance is produced for perhaps four inches below the bodice. The front is plain, and is a panel of tucked lavender chiffon over plain blue. This panel is eight inches wide at the top and twenty-two at the bottom, and is tucked crosswise in groups and in tucks of graduated widths. The first group, near the waist, of these tucks show tucks an eighth of an inch wide, their own width apart; they number six. The second group, three inches below the upper, are each an eighth of an inch wider than the first, and are a shade further apart than the top group; there are seven of these. The number of tucks and their width increases until those at the hem are over an inch deep. Each side of this panel the chiffon sides extend over in battlements or blocks of different sizes, being four inches wide and deep at the top and ten inches wide and equally deep at the bottom; running around the edges of these battlements is a three-quarter-inch wide double ruching of the messaline, shirred twice through the centre, the shirrings being a sixteenth of an inch apart.

This battlement outlining continues around the bottom of the skirt, where the blocks are twelve inches long by seven wide. Above this border, which takes up about sixteen inches of the skirt's depth, the blocks or battlements terminating two inches above the hem, is a group of four one-inch-wide tucks, each a half inch from the other; these go up the sides as well as around the skirt. Above these tucks are two three-quarter-inch messaline ruchings an inch apart that run in straight lines around the skirt and then up the sides to the waist line. A cluster of small artificial orchids in shaded mauves is fastened at the front of the corsage, where the fichu crosses, and a similar orchid attached to twists of pale blue and mauve velvet ribbon is intended as the coiffure ornament, the velvet going around the coiffure at the crown of the head and the orchid standing up against a wired bow of the twists at the left.

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Another original gown for a young matron is of rose-colored messaline, lace, and black chiffon, the lace forming ruffles and flounces. In this also there is a pointed effect in both the front and the back. These points, however, are more narrow than V shaped, and end at the waist line, the black chiffon folds opening a trifle only to show white lace over rose-colored silk. The originality of this frock consists in the black chiffon overdrapery going over the shoulders and falling below the waist line in both the front and the back to within twenty inches of the floor. We will first describe the gown to which these black draperies are applied. The skirt is a slightly trailing one of rose-colored messaline, gored at the top, but very wide at the bottom, and is draped with white silk net, a coarse body with conventional leaves run in. The front and sides are plain, the lace being simply laid flat over the silk, but around the bottom is a flounce of the lace seven inches deep in the centre front and slanting up to fourteen inches at the side and eighteen at the back. Both the upper and lower edges are finished by scallops with a leaf in each, those at the top being very small. The flounce is shirred twice at the top, the first shirr an inch from the scalloped edge and the second shirr three-fourths of an inch from it.

A half-inch rose-pink velvet ribbon is caught around the flounce top, at first close to the scallops then down a shade below the lower shirring, and at irregular intervals there are tiny bows of one loop and a pointed end each, the ribbon being cut for this purpose, there being a plain space of an inch between the bows. The lower edge of this flounce falls over a narrow foot ruffle of plain white net. The sleeves have each two huge puffs of the pink messaline, over each of which falls a deep flounce of the lace. Between the puffs a fold of black chiffon passes; seven-inch flounces of the lace droop from just above each elbow over the lower arms. The pink silk and white lace of the bodice show only in the spear points in the centre front and back and under the arms. The silk is drawn closely to the figure, and the lace is put on flat over it. The black chiffon draperies are two very long sections, each shaped like an exaggerated half-shawl, the long straight sides being fully three times as long as each of the slanting sides. The straight edges go over the shoulders and come nearly to the base of the neck at the top and inside and meet each other at the waist line in both the front and the back. Two large cabochons in black studden with white rhinestones are set at each side of the points in both the back and the front.

Black velvet gown, with panel effect in silver cloth, barred with velvet. White felt hat, with black velvet flowers. Tan and white velvet shepherd's plaid, with tan broadcloth bands. White beaver hat, with brown tip.

+ + +

Narrow folds of the chiffon starting from under the outer cabochons go around the sides of the waist to meet the outside cabochons on the opposite side. The blunt points at the outer centres of these shawl-shaped sections are laid in folds and brought out over the tops of the lace flounces, forming caps at the tops of the sleeves, and are draped in at both the front and back, three inches in each case from the shoulder top, and held in place by cabochons matching those on the girdle. Below the waist the black chiffon is very full, is laid in plaits, and is so cut that at the outer edges, and held invisibly in place, it forms a cascade effect down each side, the inside lines hanging perfectly straight and separating a bit from the waist line, so that they fall six inches apart at the bottom, where a large black jet tassel is fastened to each black chiffon point to hold it down. The white lace and pink silk between these draperies from the waist line down, as from the waist line up, show in two spear points. About eight inches from below the waist line the first cascade, before it turns and falls, is caught with a jet and rhinestone cabochon of smaller size than those at the girdle line. In the front the chiffon is fastened almost flat, and the fullness is cut away, but this is done so that it does not show, the only difference between the front and the back being that the latter hangs in full folds. There is an Irish lace stock and guimpe to be inserted in the top of this gown if the owner desires to wear it in the afternoon. For evening wear there is a bow of rose-pink velvet and a small jet buckle to be applied to the coiffure wherever it adorns the most.

+ + +

Another importation from Paris is a carriage gown of gray chiffon broadcloth that looks as though it were molded to the wearer, and which is of extreme simplicity. The skirt trails a bit all around, but most at the back, and is absolutely plain, being fitted at the top by goring and without a gather or plait. The coat or redingote is perfectly tight fitting, and its skirts trail at the back to the same length as the skirt. The coat skirts are made of two bias sections cut in such a way as to be as tight as a glove around the waist and hips, but which fall in full folds at the bottom, tapering into absolute plainness at a line several inches below the greatest width of the hips. These coat skirts are slanted up from the sides to the knees, the centre fronts reaching to a point just above the knees and open over a pointed section of the cloth, this little panel extending from the lower edge of the coat skirts to the bust line, where it tapers to a sharp point. Each side of the coat laps over and buttons on to this panel, with steel buttons. From the waist line, where the tight tops of the coat skirts are invisibly joined to the bodice portion, the cloth is so cut that it forms a series of fine folds running from the under-arm seams to the top of the centre line of the bust; the folds from the under-arm seams run up and those from the arm holes and shoulder seams run down, all meeting at one point in the centre front of the bodice.

From the points where these folds start they are very scant, but grow full at the bust line, where two large steel cabochons are fastened, one on each side, these matching the smaller steel buttons down the front. There is a stock and pointed guimpe of Irish crochet over gray chiffon, and this guimpe forms a point at the back as well as the front, the front point coming down to the cabochons. This guimpe is inserted and folds of gray velvet embroidered in steel outline the opening in the coat. The sleeves are short gathered puffs of the gray broadcloth, having wide cavalier cuffs of gray velvet embroidered in steel. These cuffs are just above the elbows and ruffles of Irish crochet start from their sides at the top of the outside seams and go down and around the lower edges of the cuffs. Two steel cabochons are used at the back of each outside seam of each cuff. Mitaine cuffs of Irish crochet over the gray cloth extend to the hands, being invisibly fastened by hooks and eyes. A hat of gray velvet in Marquise shape trimmed with white ostrich tips is to be worn with this really superb costume. A long chinchilla scarf and huge flat muff to match are also intended to go with it.

+ + +

A handsome redingote of broadtail with ermine accessories is among these importations. It is tight fitting, the skirts being attached to the body by a seam. It comes to below the knees, opening in the front from the waist line to show a panel section of the black velvet skirt worn with it. The girdle is a bias band of black panne velvet stitched to the coat and ending in the front under two large jet ornaments having jet ornaments at each end and a plain section between. Pendants of large, black silk jetted cord, having tiny balls on their ends, swing from these ornaments, and two cords go from one to the other. There are two more of these jetted ornaments with pendants and crossing ropes on the bodice part, which close invisibly with hooks and eyes. The sleeves are rather close leg of mutton, with wide cavalier cuffs of ermine; there is also a deep round collar of ermine that comes to the tops of the sleeves. The black tails of the little animal form a single row around the snowy whiteness of the collar and the cuffs. A black velvet hat with sharply lifted brim, having white wings flattened back against it, and a twist of ermine around the crown completes this chic costume.

+ + +

Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, a niece of the President, and who is a very tall and very slight, gray-eyed blonde, with light-brown hair, is wearing a pale gray broadcloth costume, topped by a decidedly Parisian hat, small in size, but with irregular and high brim of gray velvet and ostrich tips. The little coat topping the shirred skirt, which rather more than touches all the way around, being a carriage gown, is shirred slightly around the armholes, and so are the upper edges of the huge puff sleeves, the latter being shirred over cords and standing out so as to give breadth to the shoulders. Another cord runs down the centre back, the sides being shirred to it, while another cord around the top holds more shirrings in place. There is a round collar of gray velvet, embroidered in gray silk, and the sleeves, with their large puffed tops shirred at the elbows, have cuffs to match the collar. The skirt is shirred at the top and falls in full folds.

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At a recent fashionable wedding Miss Ethel Cryder and her two sisters, Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames of Boston and Mrs. William Woodward of New York—the Cryder triplets—came in together. All were in black velvet, topped by black hats trimmed with ostrich plumes, and one or two wore white furs. The costumes were all coats and skirts and very plain, but not cut alike, and their hats were altogether different in shape and mode of applying feathers, so that while there was a sameness in costuming there was no monotony.

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Miss Grace Eaton, now Mrs. Frank Schoonmaker, and who with Mr. Schoonmaker is now spending her honeymoon at Palm Beach, had an unusually beautiful wedding gown. Garlands of white satin chiffon leaves extended up the sides of the long, full train half way to the waist and then drooped down again toward the front. She wore two tulle veils, the long one at the back extending to the hem of the train and the short one at the front barely falling below the waist line. Point lace formed the yoke and most of the sleeves. She had two matrons of honor, Mrs. Witherbee Black and Mrs. Lewis Waring, who were in blue and white; the bridesmaids, the Misses Mona House of Texas, Madeleine Evans of Morristown, Miss Ruth Eaton, Miss Louise Vanderhoef, Miss Betty Collamore, and Miss Helen Judson, were in pink and white. The general lines of the costumes were similar, save that those of the matrons of honor did not show the fetching sash ends from the little jackets that ornamented and made distinctive those of the maids. Their hats were all large and of the same shape—moderately high, round crowns and rather oval brims, perhaps three inches wide, narrower at the back and lifted at the left side near the front. They were white velvet felt, and had bands of silver tissue ribbon around the crowns and full bows, almost chous, at the back; starting from the crown, several ostrich tips, blue for the matrons of honor and pink for the maids, drooped over to the uplifted side of the brims.

The gowns had lace stocks, and guimpes and jacket sections—they were almost too short to be termed jackets—formed the tops of the bodice. There was a yoke section of rose pink silk below the lace guimpe, and this was edged all around with a large cord covered with the pink silk. To it were attached two overlapping bias sections of the silk, also edged with cord. These flared at their lower edges and stood out at the shoulders, forming caps to the lace and chiffon sleeves; the lower went under the arms. These little pink jacket sections came, made as described, in the back to a point a little below the centre, were curved up a little from the under arm seams, and where the curves met a chou of rose pink silk was fastened from which long ends of pink silk eight or ten inches wide depended to the skirts' hems. The white chiffon skirts were of a round length, and touched and were gathered full at the waist line, under deep plaited girdles of silver tissue. Around the bottom of the skirts double lines of chiffon ruchings a little over an inch broad formed two overlapping rows of diamonds eight inches deep. These ruchings on the gowns of the matrons had knots of pale blue and tiny pink rosebuds on the one gown, while the other had the blue only.

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Miss Maud Borland, one of the débutantes walking up the avenue the other afternoon wore a short, round skirt and long coat of dark blue cloth. The coat, barely a three-quarter length, was fitted in at the waist by a series of small rib tucks, or plaits, that tapered out in points on a line a little below the shoulders at the top, and thirteen or fourteen inches, respectively, below the waist line. It had a coat collar of light velvet of a shade between light mauve and pale blue, with leg-of-mutton sleeves finished to match. Her Amazon-shaped hat was made of similar velvet to that of the coat collar; there was a band of the velvet around the crown and two black quill feathers at the left side.

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The wedding of Miss Constance Knower, the youngest bride of the Winter, to Henry Coleman Drayton, a son of J. Coleman Drayton, and whose mother formerly Miss Astor, is now Mrs. Ogilvy Haig of London, drew a large crowd to St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth Avenue, a few days since. Some very handsome gowns were worn. Mrs. Astor herself was present, in a rich robe of dark-blue velvet. The novelty of the attendants' gowns was the use of ermine. They were Miss Margaret Knower, sister of the bride, who was maid of honor, and the Misses Sydney Henop, Constance Pratt, Antoinette Hewitt, Julia Tuck Morgan, Helen and Elizabeth Cutting, and Augusta Munn, several of them débutantes of this season. All wore frocks of white chiffon broadcloth; that of the maid of honor was trimmed with white guipure lace, as was also her hat, while the others were trimmed with ecru guipure. The frock of the maid of honor had ermine bands on the bodice as well as the skirt, and two ermine heads and tails adorned the front. The bridesmaids' gowns had ermine on the skirts only. All

Pink chiffon, embroidered in pink chenille and narrow pink velvet ribbon. Flounces of lace trim the skirt and sleeves.

the attendants carried large ermine muffs, gifts of the bride, and had clusters of mauve orchids pinned to their corsages. The costumes had wide folded belts of gold tissue, and their lace hats were trimmed with shaded golden plumes.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, who gave her daughter away, wore a beautiful gown of mauve panne velvet bordered with sable. The bodice had a collar yoke of Venetian point; Brussels point trimmed the sleeves and was used elsewhere on the gown. The bodice was heavily embroidered in various shades of mauve, with silver threads showing here and there. Her mauve hat was trimmed with mauve and white ostrich plumes.

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The bride herself was in a long-trained princess robe of cream white satin with yoke and sleeves of Brussels point, and a scarf veil of Brussels point, an heirloom in the family, was draped so that the two ends fell down the back in an unusually graceful effect. At the top the veil or scarf was draped in rather straight lines back of the top of her fluffy pompadour of chestnut-colored hair, and was caught with orange buds instead of blossoms, as this would have been the Winter of her début had not her engagement been announced before the day set for her coming-out reception, the latter being then abandoned and the wedding day selected instead. She wore a superb diamond necklace, to which was attached a large pendant formed of pear-shaped pearls, the gift of her only aunt, Mrs. Samuel J. Penniman. Her bouquet was valley lilies.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould was at this wedding, wearing a quite unusual hat of scarlet velvet. It was a round, almost flat, chapeau, with a double brim at the front, or rather an extension of the flat crown formed the upper brim; between these two sections, which extended across the rather large chapeau to the sides, a scarlet willow ostrich plume was inserted, which back of the ears began shading from paler red to a soft pink, and then to pinkish white at the ends; the ends almost met in the back, and then drooped down over her brown coiffure. At the back there was no vestige of a double brim. Just above the plumes were the ends of a large, flat ribbon bow, with innumerable loops and ends. This bow was of soft ribbon, shading and changing from deep red to pale pink, the centre of the bow coming in the centre of the crown and being all of the crown to be seen, save perhaps the velvet extension at the front. She wore a long mink boa, and a full coat of mink concealed her costume half way to her knees, from which point full folds of a deep scarlet velvet skirt matching her hat were seen; these folds were full and plain. The mink coat had no collar; a little insertion of dull blue embroidered in pink, among other colors, in Japanese design, was the starting point of the coat. To this a short, squared yoke of the fur was attached, and from this the body of the coat fell in perpendicular strips to within eight inches of the bottom, where a border of stripes running around the coat was set on. The sleeves, gathered or rather plaited a bit at the top, grew wider to the elbows and then narrowed in a little to the round cuffs. The coat was a box shape.

MARIE WELDON.

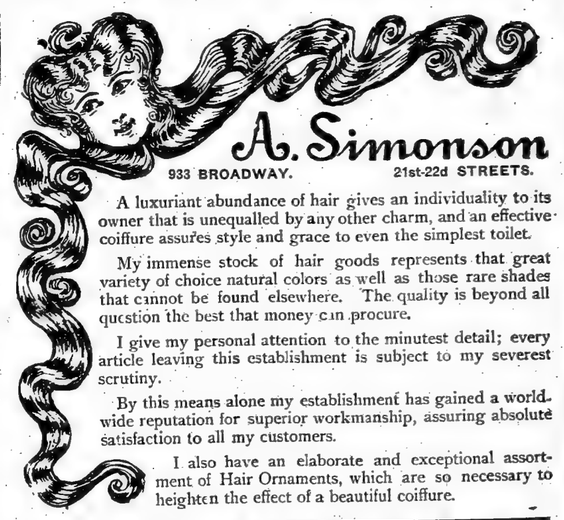

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PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

AT a children's party given some evenings since in London, the Chinese Minister took his grandchild in native costume. Among the guests was the little Prince of Johore. One of the costumes was a rainbow lighted by tiny electric lights. One of the youthful guests produced a white mouse from one pocket and a tiny crocodile lizard from another; unfortunately, the mouse made its escape, which made matters interesting. Supper was served for a period covering four hours, and one richly dressed lad told the Lord Mayor that he had "had a jolly good tuck-in."

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An amusing incident at a party given at Bath House for children, at which Mrs. Beerbohm Tree's little girls were present, was this: A little boy ran up to Mrs. Tree's daughters, who have red curls and were frocked in white gowns, with wreaths of natural leaves in their hair, and asked: "Is one of you Iris Tree? If you are, I've got to dance with you."

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At another children's fancy ball in Kensington, one little girl was Autumn, in green draperies nearly covered with gorgeous Autumn leaves, who danced with a Cossack. One tiny girl was a "golliwog" and danced with a school girl from "Quality Street." There was a "Sunny Jim" and a red Indian.

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The Dowager Duchess of Argyll, who before her marriage was Miss Ina McNeill, Secretary and bedchamber woman to the late Queen Victoria, is at her dower house, Macharioch, near Campbeltown. She has an old spinning wheel on which she spins, and also embroiders very beautifully, being an expert needlewoman.

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The low coiffure has been adopted by Miss Alice Roosevelt and the Countess Cassini. At a recent diplomatic reception in Washington, the former wore a wreath of pink roses and the latter a tortoise shell hair ornament that looked like a collaret. Miss Durand, the daughter of the English Ambassador, had an odd coiffure ornament formed of minute pink roses ranged in the form of a double figure eight; the centre was fastened to the top of her coiffure and the four loops were arranged so that one was at each side and the others were over the front back, respectively, of the coiffure.

+ + +

The Assembly Ball held in Philadelphia this month was one of a series of dances beginning while we were merely colonies and years, in fact, before the Declaration of Independence. It was in 1748 that the first Assembly was held, and Philadelphia at that time numbered only about 14,000 inhabitants. In other words the Assembly was a fashionable function before London's Almack was even thought of, and also antedates the St. Cecilia Society of Charleston, one of the oldest social organizations, by more than twelve years. When started the Assemblies were held every Thursday evening from January 1st to the first of May, beginning at 6 P. M. and ending not later than twelve—think of going to a ball at 6 o'clock in the afternoon!

There were fifty-seven men in the beginning and for some years invitations were either written or printed on the backs of playing cards, as no other cards were then imported. In the beginning, as now—only then it was "more so"—exclusiveness was the motto of the Assembly managers. A certain girl of that period who married a wealthy jeweler was thereafter barred from her former place at the function. However, if there was exclusiveness, there also appears to have been freakishness as well, for tradition says that the wife of a noted Justice rode to one of the Assemblies on horseback in full evening costume. Minuets and country dances were then the thing. Among the beauties and belles of 1748 who danced at the first Assembly, and many of whose descendants are well known members of fashionable society of to-day in New York, as well as Philadelphia and other cities, were Mrs. Charles Willing, had been Miss Shippen; Mrs. Williamina Wemyss Moore, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Jr., formerly Miss Harriet Chew, and Mrs. William Plumsted, whose maiden name was Mary McCall. Others who attended early Assemblies were Mrs. Abigail Willing Peters, Mrs. Matthew Pratt, formerly Miss Elizabeth Moore; Mrs. George Bruxton, who had been Miss Blair of Virginia; Mrs. William Hall, Mrs. Benjamin Rush, Mrs. Bernard Henry, and others.

Gen. John Cadwalader married one of the Assembly belles, Miss Bond, and Gen. Benedict Arnold another—Miss "Peggy," or Margaret Shippen. The list of guests invited to the Assemblies of 1757 includes such names as Inglis, Taylor, Lawrence, Venable, Dick, McIlvaine, Steadman, Harrison, Wallace, Richardson, Allen, Marks, de Normandie; and others, whose descendants are among those in the fashionable society of this far later day.

A COUNTRY WHERE ALL CLASSES READ.

HE was as picturesquely ragged a little gamin as the streets of New York or even of Paris could produce. There was not enough of his blue jean overalls left even to describe them, yet something unusually intelligent in his expression as he talked to another boy of his own age drew the attention of the passerby, and led him to listen. The subject of conversation would naturally be supposed to be baseball, playing truant, or shooting craps, but instead it was strikingly suggestive of Mr. Carnegie's gifts as the listener heard him say: "I read every day. Say, it's great how them little 'fellers got that big giant Gulliver down in the book I've got now, and tied him fast before he knew it. Yes, I'll come out when it gets too dark to read, but there ain't no fun goin' like readin' when you get hold of a good book."

Not at All Satisfactory.

She is the little daughter of the minister, and already she has learned that the position has its disadvantages. It is next to not having a mother at all to have one who is always attending church societies or assisting in the parochial calls. Usually she is very brave, but the other day when she wanted her mother very much it seemed more than human nature could bear.

"I don't think it is nice at all to have a mamma whose husband is a minister," she burst out. "She has to go out with him all the time."

Ambitious.

"Do you think, professor," inquired the musically ambitious youth, "that I can ever do anything with my voice?" "Well," was the cautious reply, "it may come in handy in case of fire."

The Ties All Right.

Jack—So you are married a year to-day eh? Well, how do you like the weddin, ties?

Jim—Well, I can't kick about the ties, but the cigars are most always rotten.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy Mayer

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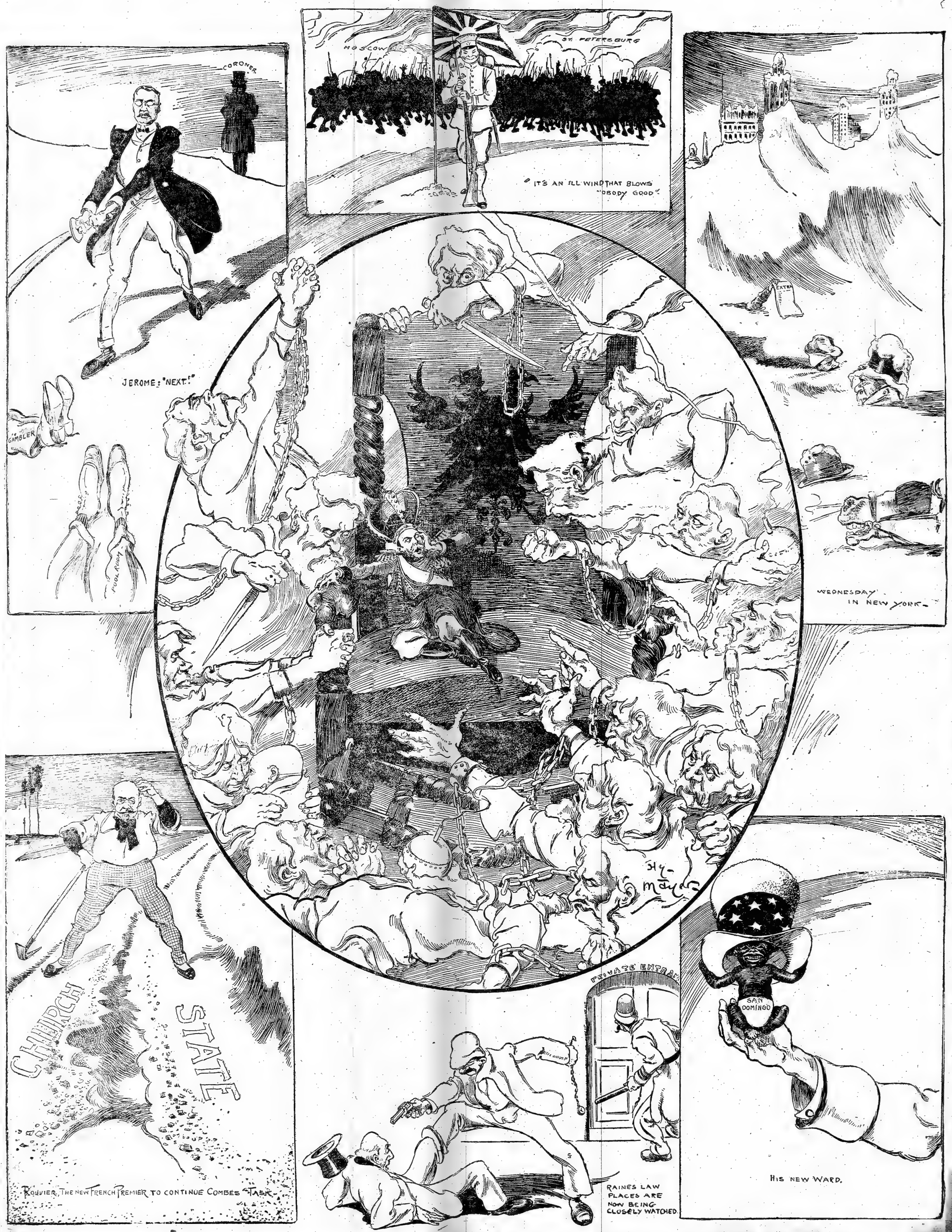

JAN

1905

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.—PART FIVE.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1905.

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Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 28, 1905.

STOCKS.

Sales for Week Ended Jan. 28, 5,131,885.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 28. Bid.	Ask.	Sales for Week.		Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Rate.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 28, '05.
250	----	245	Jan. 27	245	Jan. 27	240	250			$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '01.	1 SA	----	----	----	----	----	100
21⅝	16	18	Jan. 4	14	Jan. 19	16½	16⅞			19,820,000			11	16⅞	11	16⅞	8¾	14,310
71	59½	66	Jan. 10	64	Jan. 23	65	65¾			16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾ Q	64	66	64	66	58	2,500
82⅝	69½	77½	Jan. 16	70	Jan. 23	72	72½			157,887,500	Nov. 28, '04.	½ Q	72	77½	70	72	48	576,320
25	15	20	Jan. 3	19	Jan. 23	...	...			17,215,000			20	20	20	20	...	150
25	19	24	Jan. 16	23	Jan. 17	...	...			15,000,000			24	24	24	24	...	100
145	119	141	Jan. 3	141	Jan. 3	...	...			50,000,000			141	141	141	141	...	100
45	37	37	Jan. 3	31	Jan. 21	33½	34		5	50,000,000	May 2, '01.	1 Q	37	37	37	37	38	11,650
148	87	93	Jan. 3	91	Jan. 23	93	94		18	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1¾ Q	93	94	93	94	70	6,270
34½	24½	29½	Jan. 3	29½	Jan. 23	29½	30		1	29,257,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1 Q	29½	30	29½	30	31	1,690
210	180	224½	Jan. 3	224½	Jan. 3	225	...		5	18,000,000	Jan. 15, '05.	4 SA	224½	224½	224½	224½	185	400
14	¾	14	Jan. 4	12	Jan. 28	12	13		10	13,685,000	Jan. 2, '05.	½	14	14	12	12	7	1,770
113	97	113	Jan. 11	98	Jan. 25	100	...		...	11,271,100			100	100	98	98	...	320
48⅜	13	51½	Jan. 3	45½	Jan. 26	49	49½		...	11,238,500			49	50½	49	49½	45	3,830
9	6	8⅞	Jan. 3	8	Jan. 17	8	8⅛		4	27,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	8	8	8	8	8¼	12,215
42	24½	38⅜	Jan. 3	37½	Jan. 23	37½	...		...	14,622,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1¼	37½	37½	37½	37½	37	1,240
20⅝	7	18	Jan. 21	15½	Jan. 17	16	17		1	16,750,000			17	18	17½	17½	11	2,665
42⅝	32½	39	Jan. 3	36	Jan. 19	37	41		...	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1½	39	39	39	39	38	100
208	165	185	Jan. 3	175	Jan. 23	175	177		1	25,000,000			175	175	175	175	205	45,065
105	73½	113⅞	Jan. 27	103½	Jan. 3	111½	111⅝		6	24,189,000	Jan. 21, '05.	1¾ Q	104½	111⅝	104½	111	73½	7,522
7	3	8	Jan. 27	6	Jan. 3	7⅞	8		...	14,500,000			7⅞	8	7⅞	8	4¾	1,520
24	16	25⅞	Jan. 4	25	Jan. 25	25½	26½		...	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	25½	25½	25½	25½	20	1,150
82⅝	48	80⅛	Jan. 28	78½	Jan. 3	80⅛	80⅝		3	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '05.	1¾ Q	78⅝	80⅛	78½	80⅛	49½	61,775
115	89	107	Jan. 3	111½	Jan. 24	110½	110⅝		4½	50,000,000	Jan. 10, '05.	2¼ Q	106	107	106	107	87½	20,040
179	119	183	Jan. 21	169½	Jan. 3	180	185		...	11,001,700	Jan. 3, '05.	2½ Q	180	180	180	180	...	120
95⅝	85	100	Jan. 18	99	Jan. 7	99	100		...	12,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾ Q	99	99	99	99	...	445
15⅜	...	18	Jan. 21	15⅜	Jan. 6	15½	16½		1	15,500,000			16	16½	15⅞	16½	...	8,900
37⅛	26⅝	35	Jan. 21	32½	Jan. 6	32½	33⅛		1	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1 Q	32½	33⅛	32½	33⅛	...	6,905
157	119	130	Jan. 3	125	Jan. 23	125	127		...	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾ Q	126½	127	125½	127	127½	19,257
94	83	95	Jan. 27	95	Jan. 3	95	96		1	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '01.	1¼ Q	95	95	95	95	...	210
150½	121	146⅞	Jan. 11	144½	Jan. 26	145	147		1	121,544,400	Jan. 16, '05.	2½ Q	144⅞	146⅞	144½	146	122	100
149	126½	141	Jan. 3	140	Jan. 23	139	140		4	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	2¼ Q	136	136	136	136	125	100
...	...	947	Jan. 21	917	Jan. 23	943	945		15	78,895,100	Jan. 3, '05.	1½ Q	929	947	917	945	...	15,815
96	75	96	Jan. 3	92½	Jan. 19	94	96		...	...			96	96	96	96	...	205
25	10	23½	Jan. 3	23	Jan. 3	23	23½		...	20,500,000			23½	23½	23½	23½	...	200
74⅞	62	64½	Jan. 28	63½	Jan. 3	64	65		1	50,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¾ Q	63½	64½	63½	64½	54	4,900
94	61	112⅝	Jan. 11	103	Jan. 26	106	107		1	20,000,000	Nov. 15, '01.	5 SA	106½	107	106	107	72	1,900
96	90	97	Jan. 5	96	Jan. 6	96	97½		1	5,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	4 Q	97	97	97	97	...	200
89⅞	64	88⅝	Jan. 3	84½	Jan. 23	87⅞	...		1	162,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	2 SA	88	91½	87½	87⅞	69⅝	56,200
101⅝	87⅜	101⅝	Jan. 4	99	Jan. 25	100⅝	101		1	111,196,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½ SA	100	101	99	101	91¾	12,706
155⅜	109	125	Jan. 4	120	Jan. 25	123½	123⅞		...	22,389,000	Jan. 10, '05.	2½ SA	122	125	120	123½	119	3,000
103½	73⅝	106	Jan. 3	100½	Jan. 25	102½	102⅝		3	**Baltimore & Ohio**		100	124,262,600	Sep. 1, '04.	2 SA	104⅜	105⅞	104½	102⅞	87⅝	50,670
98⅝	87½	97	Jan. 4	85¾	Jan. 25	96	97		1	Baltimore & Ohio pf		100	59,957,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2 SA	96	98½	96	96	91	905
76⅝	38	64⅝	Jan. 17	58½	Jan. 3	60	61¼		19	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co		100	45,000,000			61	64⅝	58½	61	51⅞	37,455
229½	175	209	Jan. 18	203	Jan. 26	205	210		4	Brooklyn Union Gas Co		100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '01.	2½ Q	206	206	205	205	197	850
15	5	12⅝	Jan. 3	10½	Jan. 18	11½	12		...	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co		100	5,000,000			12	12	11½	11½	7	700
160	118½	155	Jan. 3	154	Jan. 3	154	159		5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg		100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3 SA	154	154	154	154	...	155
165	109	159	Jan. 6	155	Jan. 26	156	160		5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf		100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3 SA	155	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	57	Jan. 27	57	Jan. 27	50	...		...	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg rights		...	...	...	...	56	56	56	56	...	1,500
89⅝	84	89½	Jan. 23	87½	Jan. 4	88	89		3	Buffalo & Susquehanna		50	3,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1 Q	89½	89½	89	89½	...	1,955
62⅜	47⅞	60⅝	Jan. 18	60	Jan. 12	60	63		3	Butterick Co		100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '01.	1 Q	60	60	60	60	...	120
153⅜	109½	131⅝	Jan. 16	126½	Jan. 3	127⅝	128⅜		...	**Canadian Pacific**		...	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '01.	3 SA	122	127⅝	122	123⅛	118	22,800
194⅝	134⅝	155⅞	Jan. 3	150½	Jan. 3	154⅝	155⅛		...	Central Railroad of New Jersey		100	27,419,800	Nov. 1, '04.	2½ Q	154½	155⅞	154½	154½	151	2,410
61	28⅞	50⅞	Jan. 18	46½	Jan. 3	48⅝	48⅞		1	Chesapeake & Ohio		100	162,703,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1 A	48½	48⅞	46⅝	48⅛	44⅞	25,870
47½	21	43⅞	Jan. 4	40⅜	Jan. 23	42½	43		1	Chicago & Alton		100	19,542,800			42½	43	42½	42½	37½	1,400
91⅜	73	85½	Jan. 4	80	Jan. 25	82½	85		...	Chicago & Alton pf		100	19,541,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2½ SA	80½	85½	80½	82½	80¼	900
236	185	230	Jan. 20	210	Jan. 3	210	...		...	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		100	110,820,100	Jan. 3, '05.	3½ Q	229	230	230	230	...	22
29½	15	21½	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 23	20	22		...	Chicago Great Western		100	36,421,600			22⅜	23	21½	22	12½	47,000
74⅝	47⅞	68⅝	Jan. 18	65½	Jan. 3	68	...		...	Chicago Great Western pf. A		100	11,572,100	Feb. 20, '01.	...	68	68	65½	65½	71	400
39⅝	20	35⅞	Jan. 4	32½	Jan. 23	33	34		...	Chicago Great Western pf. B		100	9,489,100			34	34	33	33	30	5,100
90	80	87½	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 3	84	86		...	Chicago Great Western deb.		100	21,377,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2½ SA	85	86	85	85	85	200
177⅝	137⅝	177⅛	Jan. 4	171¾	Jan. 6	176½	177		...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul		100	58,183,500	Oct. 25, '04.	3½ Q	174	177½	174½	174½	144½	142,721
214⅝	161⅞	240	Jan. 4	203½	Jan. 6	209	240		17	Chicago & Northwestern		100	48,335,100	Jan. 3, '05.	2½ Q	240	240	240	240	167½	32,967
257	202	252	Jan. 28	254	Jan. 12	253	253		1	Chicago & Northwestern pf		100	23,500,100	Jan. 3, '05.	3 Q	245	252	247	252	...	500
199	155	186	Jan. 28	150	Jan. 6	186	187		4	Chi. St. P., Minn. & Omaha		100	21,463,200	Aug. 20, '01.	3 SA	180	186	180	185	...	1,500
...	...	184	Jan. 27	177	Jan. 3	180	180		2	Chicago Terminal Transfer		...	12,000,000			149	180	141	180	104	2,700
17⅞	14	22⅜	Jan. 18	17½	Jan. 4	21½	21⅝		69	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf		...	17,000,000			21⅝	22⅜	21½	21⅝	17½	63,869
13⅞	7	12⅛	Jan. 11	10½	Jan. 3	12⅛	13		5	Chicago Union Traction		...	30,000,000			12	13	12	12	8	12,100
48	29	49	Jan. 4	39½	Jan. 23	47½	48		...	Chicago Union Traction pf		...	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1½	47	48	47	48	39	900
153⅝	68½	105⅜	Jan. 21	99	Jan. 14	101	101½		5	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.		100	58,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2 SA	101½	105	101½	101½	90	6,310
73	60	90	Jan. 3	87	Jan. 27	91	100		10	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling		100	8,000,000			90	90	90	90	...	200
100¾	70	108½	Jan. 7	105	Jan. 14	107	108½		...	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf		100	5,000,000	Dec. 15, '01.	2½ Q	107	108½	107	107½	...	200
181	171	185	Jan. 4	185	Jan. 3	185	...		...	Cleveland & Pittsburg		50	11,427,700	Dec. 1, '01.	1¾ Q	185	185	185	185	...	40
50⅝	...	48	Jan. 4	45	Jan. 26	47	48		...	Colorado Fuel & Iron		100	22,952,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾ Q	46	46	43	43	...	2,700
24⅜	13½	23½	Jan. 28	21½	Jan. 20	21⅝	23½		1	Colorado Southern		100	30,085,000			23	23½	21½	21⅝	18	15,230
61	48	62¾	Jan. 21	60½	Jan. 11	62½	...		...	Colorado Southern 1st pf		100	8,500,000			62½	62¾	61½	62	58	1,100
37⅝	17	37½	Jan. 21	35	Jan. 27	36½	37		1	Colorado Southern 2d pf		100	8,500,000			36½	37½	36½	36½	35½	5,300
19½	8	17⅞	Jan. 5	14½	Jan. 26	16⅝	16⅞		1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron		100	6,021,100	Mar. 1, '01.	...	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	15	3,712
230	185	204½	Jan. 28	196	Jan. 3	202½	207		41	Consolidated Gas Co		100	68,000,000	Dec. 31, '04.	2½ Q	204	207	202	202	193½	11,164
26⅝	...	21⅝	Jan. 10	17½	Jan. 23	20½	20⅝		...	Corn Products Co		100	43,475,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1 Q	19½	20½	20½	20⅝	18⅜	12,530
85¾	65	75	Jan. 10	71	Jan. 23	75	76		...	Corn Products Co. pf		100	27,580,700	Jan. 10, '05.	1¾ Q	75	76	74	76	72	2,765
190½	140	186	Jan. 3	180½	Jan. 25	183½	183⅝		1	**Delaware & Hudson**		100	40,000,000	Dec. 15, '01.	1¾ Q	183½	186	180	183⅜	167½	4,600
253⅜	200	245	Jan. 3	235	Jan. 25	235	245		1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		50	26,500,000	Jan. 20, '05.	1¾ Q	235	241	235	241	172½	1,000
33⅜	18	25⅜	Jan. 4	19⅜	Jan. 25	21	21½		24	Denver & Rio Grande		100	138,000,000			21	21½	20⅜	20⅜	14½	520
89	64½	83	Jan. 4	75	Jan. 26	80½	80⅝		9	Denver & Rio Grande pf		100	144,515,800	Jan. 16, '05.	2½ Q	80	83	80	80⅞	72¼	1,300
27	19½	23	Jan. 4	21	Jan. 16	22	27		...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge		100	4,285,100			22	23	22	22	...	15
14⅞	7⅛	9⅝	Jan. 24	8½	Jan. 3	9	9¼		11	Detroit Southern		100	10,187,000			9	9⅝	9	9¼	11⅜	15,882
32⅝	20	29⅝	Jan. 18	11⅝	Jan. 3	12	First	100	107	Detroit Southern pf		100	6,500,000			12	12	11½	11½	9¾	1,000
71⅜	60⅜	68½	Jan. 4	70½	Jan. 3	70½	71		1	Detroit United Railway		100	12,500,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1 Q	70½	71	70½	71	65	225
40½	19½	39½	Jan. 3	34⅝	Jan. 3	37⅝	38		1	Distillers' Securities Corporation		100	28,064,500	Jan. 27, '05.	1	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝	25	9,784
14	5½	17⅛	Jan. 21	12⅝	Jan. 3	16½	16⅝		...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic		100	12,000,000			16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	10½	1,650
28½	9½	27	Jan. 21	25	Jan. 3	26½	26⅝		2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf		100	10,000,000			26	27	26	26½	14¾	13,636
41⅜	21½	44⅝	Jan. 28	37⅜	Jan. 3	43⅞	43⅞		25	**Erie**		100	112,378,900			40	44⅝	39⅝	43⅞	27⅝	654,100
77	55⅝	81⅝	Jan. 28	75½	Jan. 3	81⅝	81⅞		25	Erie 1st pf		100	47,822,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2 SA	77⅜	81⅞	77⅜	81⅝	62⅝	80,475
55⅜	37	67½	Jan. 28	63½	Jan. 3	66⅝	67		41	Erie 2d pf		100	46,000,000			67½	67½	63½	67½	47½	63,700
67	54	72⅜	Jan. 16	68	Jan. 10	69	71		25	Evansville & Terre Haute		50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	70	70	70	70	95½	100
68	43½	66¼	Jan. 19	60	Jan. 11	64	66		2	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co**		100	5,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾ Q	62½	65¾	62½	65⅜	..	600
85	71	79	Jan. 21	75	Jan. 3	78½	79		...	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf		100	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾ Q	77	79	77	79	..	800
101⅝	94	101½	Jan. 27	101	Jan. 16	101½	102		1	**General Chemical Co.** pf		100	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾ Q	101½	101½	101½	101½	..	100
194½	151	199⅞	Jan. 16	181½	Jan. 3	184	185		1	General Electric Co		100	48,246,200	Jan. 14, '05.	2 Q	182⅜	187	181½	182½	170½	10,400
242½	170	251	Jan. 21	236	Jan. 4	254	256		1	Great Northern pf		100	124,180,500	Nov. 1, '01.	1¾ Q	249¾	254	249½	254	..	530
94	60	91	Jan. 4	86⅝	Jan. 18	87⅜	90		1	**Hocking Valley**		100	11,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1½ SA	87	89½	87	89¼	76½	200
95	77	93⅞	Jan. 7	89	Jan. 18	89½	90		1½	Hocking Valley pf		100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2 SA	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	83¾	100
73	50½	73	Jan. 28	73	Jan. 28	71	73		..	Homestake Mining Co		100	21,840,000	Dec.24,'04.	25c M	73	73	73	73	..	136
159	127⅜	150½	Jan. 9	132⅜	Jan. 25	138	138½		2	**Illinois Central**		100	195,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3 SA	133	138½	133	138	133	31,964
25⅝	21⅝	24⅝	Jan. 16	20¾	Jan. 25	21½	21⅝		3	International Paper Co		100	17,442,900	July '00.	1	21⅝	22⅜	20¾	21½	13⅜	6,245
79⅜	64⅝	78	Jan. 13	76½	Jan. 3	76½	77½		1	International Paper Co. pf		100	22,520,700	Dec. 31, '01.	1¾ Q	77	77½	76½	77½	66½	400
39	28	39	Jan. 11	37	Jan. 10	38	39		...	International Steam Pump Co		100	12,262,500	Jan. 3, '05.	1Q	38	38½	38	38¼	37	300
97	71½	88½	Jan. 3	86¼	Jan. 13	86½	89		1	International Steam Pump Co. pf		100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½ Q	88½	88½	87¾	87¾	77	450
35	14	34⅜	Jan. 21	30	Jan. 17	29½	30		1½	Iowa Central		100	5,622,900			30	30	30	30	22	500
59⅜	32	58	Jan. 21	56	Jan. 5	55½	56½		3	Iowa Central pf		100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	57	57	55	55	39	300
38	22½	37⅞	Jan. 5	36	Jan. 23	36	38		1½	**Kanawha & Michigan**		100	10,000,000			36	36	36	36	...	200
85⅛	64⅝	85¾	Jan. 5	81⅜	Jan. 23	82	82½		...	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf		100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1 Q	82	82½	81¾	82	66¾	1,200
31⅞	16⅝	31⅝	Jan. 20	27¼	Jan. 7	29	29½		1	Kansas City Southern		100	29,093,500			29¼	29⅝	28¾	28¾	...	2,000
56⅜	31	61¼	Jan. 20	52	Jan. 3	58⅝	59		..	Kansas City Southern pf		100	21,000,000			58	60	57¼	58⅝	36½	12,400
43½	26	40	Jan. 20	33	Jan. 11	38	40		...	**Lake Erie & Western**		...	$1,840,000			36	40	36	40	30½	800
148⅝	101	142½	Jan. 23	124½	Jan. 25	137⅜	137½		1	Louisville & Nashville		100	$60,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½ SA	137	137½	134¾	137½	107	33,600
169¾	130⅜	172	Jan. 13	165	Jan. 3	170	170½		...	**Manhattan Elevated**		100	55,200,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾ Q	169½	171½	168¾	170½	143¾	8,600
90⅝	72⅜	79⅝	Jan. 4	73	Jan. 3	76	77		½	Metropolitan Securities Co		100				76	77½	74½	76½	88¾	11,600
130⅜	104⅜	124¼	Jan. 3	114⅛	Jan. 9	116⅜	116⅝		¼	Metropolitan Street Railway		100	52,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¼ Q	115⅝	117½	115⅝	116½	121	22,402
25⅜	5	24⅝	Jan. 3	21½	Jan. 23	22⅝	22⅞		...	Mexican Central		100	47,933,100			23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	12½	27,630
67⅜	40	60	Jan. 17	56⅜	Jan. 12	55	60		...	Minneapolis & St. Louis		100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	...	60	60	60	60	66	100
96½	80	87½	Jan. 28	86	Jan. 16	88	89		1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf		100	4,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2½ SA	87¾	87½	87¾	87½	93	100
86	53	98½	Jan. 3	85¾	Jan. 11	97¾	98		10	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Marie		100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	2 SA	95⅝	96⅝	92¾	96	64½	13,090
130	116	158	Jan. 27	148	Jan. 13	156½	157½		...	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf		100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '04.	3½ SA	150	158	150	157	125½	4,110
50⅝	14⅝	33¾	Jan. 18	30	Jan. 3	32	32¼		...	Missouri, Kansas & Texas		100	62,300,300			32⅜	33	32¼	32¼	17½	7,800
86⅝	52½	67⅝	Jan. 4	62	Jan. 16	65	65½		1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf		100	15,000,000			65½	67⅝	64½	65⅝	39½	8,550
111⅞	87	108⅜	Jan. 4	104½	Jan. 25	106⅞	106¾		8	Missouri Pacific		100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '05.	2½ SA	106⅞	108⅜	104½	106⅝	93½	63,500
147⅝	101½	146	Jan. 19	137	Jan. 12	138	140		6	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**		100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2 SA	141	141	140	140	117	400
60¼	36	58½	Jan. 5	54½	Jan. 25	55	55⅝		¾	National Biscuit Co		100	20,230,000	Jan. 14, '05.	1 Q	55	55⅝	54½	55⅛	40	1,650
117	100¾	116¾	Jan. 4	115⅝	Jan. 10	114⅝	116⅝		¾	National Biscuit Co. pf		100	24,804,500	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾ Q	115⅞	116	115⅝	116	102¾	900
23½	14	22¾	Jan. 3	18½	Jan. 20	18	18⅝		¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co		100	15,591,800	Jan. 1, '05.	¾ Q	19	19	18¾	18½	...	360
28½	14⅜	27½	Jan. 27	24⅜	Jan. 3	27¼	27⅝		¼	National Lead Co		100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	24⅝	27½	24⅝	27½	15¼	46,150
68¾	46½	101	Jan. 27	97⅝	Jan. 7	100½	101		2½	National Lead Co. pf		100	14,999,000	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾ Q	98½	101	98¾	100¼	80½	3,850
45⅜	34⅜	43	Jan. 18	40¼	Jan. 4	42½	43		¾	National R. R. of Mexico pf		100	30,063,600			42	43	41	43	35½	2,000
29⅝	15⅞	24½	Jan. 10	21⅝	Jan. 25	22	23		¾	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf		100	21,384,000			22¼	23	21¼	22¾	20¾	1,200
164	120	160	Jan. 4	147	Jan. 24	154	158		¼	New York Air Brake		100	8,012,500	Jan. 17, '05.	2 Q	150	157½	147	157½	..	2,710

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †A portion of the issue withdrawn from circul

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 28, 1905.—Continued

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday Jan. 28. Bid.	Ask.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 28.	STOCKS	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week. Ended Jan. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 28, '05.
145¾	112⅝	146	Jan. 4,	141½	Jan. 5,	144	146	1	New York Central	100	122,250,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¼	Q	142⅝	143⅝	141½	143⅝	119½	53,145
47	25	48½	Jan. 4,	42	Jan. 5,	45	45½		New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	14,000,000				43	44½	43	43½	30	800
115	101½	121	Jan. 28,	119	Jan. 21,	120	121	2	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	119	121	119	121		200
78	60	77	Jan. 9,	73	Jan. 13,	76	77		New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	76	77	76	77	65	1,150
199	185¾	203	Jan. 4,	195	Jan. 13,	200	203½	¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Dec. 31, '04.	2	Q	200½	200¾	200½	200½	193¾	1,258
138½	137½	140	Jan. 21,	138½	Jan. 21,	140	142		New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	Q	167½	167½	167½	167½		30
47¾	19¾	45¾	Jan. 14,	44½	Jan. 4,	44½	44¾	15	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,132,900	Jan. 16, '05.	1	Q	43	45	42⅝	44⅝	23	20,300
80¾	53⅛	80⅝	Jan. 3,	77½	Jan. 25,	79⅝	79⅝	1	Norfolk & Western	100	60,400,000	Dec. 16, '04.	1¼	SA	78	79⅝	78⅛	79⅛	69⅝	17,510
95	88	89½	Jan. 16,	82	Jan. 14,	90	95		Norfolk & Western pf.	100	27,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2	SA	92½	92¾	92½	92½		100
107	90	102	Jan. 3,	98	Jan. 20,	99	100		North American	100	17,000,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	98¾	100	98¾	99½	87	2,200
83⅞	51	84¾	Jan. 21,	78¼	Jan. 13,	81	82	1	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	81	81½	80½	81½		3,900
101	95	104	Jan. 5,	104	Jan. 5,	100	105		Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	3,535,500	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100		10
86¾	61½	86¾	Jan. 3,	85	Jan. 12,	84	86½	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '04.	1½	Q	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	67¾	100
55	24	49¾	Jan. 3,	47	Jan. 25,	47	48		Pacific Mail	100	29,000,000	Dec. 1, '00.	1	Q	44	48	43	43	27	5,000
140	111½	139¾	Jan. 3,	135	Jan. 25,	137½	137¾		Pennsylvania Railroad	50	501,484,550	Nov. 30, '04.	3	SA	138¾	137¾	135	137¼	120¾	160,020
114⅜	102⅝	108⅝	Jan. 16,	103¾	Jan. 25,	107	107¾	1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,936,700	Nov. 25, '04.	1½	Q	107	107⅝	103¾	107	106⅝	9,550
26½	17	31⅝	Jan. 28,	24	Jan. 25,	30	31	4	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				27	32	27	32	22	100
81⅝	74½	80½	Jan. 27,	76½	Jan. 5,			2½	Pere Marquette	100	14,115,500	Mar. 15, '04.	1	SA	80	80½	80	80½		200
79½	69¾	87	Jan. 19,	80	Jan. 3,	77		1	Pere Marquette pf.	100	16,712,200	Aug. 23, '04.	2	SA	87	87	87	87		100
80	57	78½	Jan. 28,	75	Jan. 24,	77	78½	10	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	21,780,300	Aug. 15, '04.	1½	SA	78	78¾	78	78¾	64⅝	1,300
107	90	108	Jan. 27,	108	Jan. 27,	105		3	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,571,000				108	108	108	108		100
44½	24½	38⅝	Jan. 6,	33	Jan. 25,	36	37		Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,540,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	Q	35½	38¾	35½	36	31	5,000
92	67	102½	Jan. 27,	88	Jan. 25,	91	91½	2	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 22, '04.	1¾	Q	89¾	92½	89	91	71½	4,400
35	16	34½	Jan. 20,	32	Jan. 7,	34	34½		**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2		33⅜	34⅝	33½	34	27	11,255
94	74¾	94½	Jan. 4,	93	Jan. 5,	93¾	94½	¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	94	94½	93	94⅜	76⅝	2,200
93	85	93¾	Jan. 24,	91	Jan. 4,	93	93¾	¼	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. Stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '05.	2	SA	93½	93½	93½	93¾		350
88⅝	38⅝	89⅝	Jan. 19,	79	Jan. 12,	87⅝	87¾	⅝	Reading	50	70,000,000				87⅝	88⅝	87⅝	88⅛	45½	400,700
92	76	93½	Jan. 19,	84½	Jan. 27,	91½	92¾	½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 9, '04.	2	SA	92½	92¾	91½	92	80	2,000
85	55¾	84	Jan. 19,	81	Jan. 3,	82½	83	½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '04.	2	SA	82½	83	82	82	62	4,048
18¼	¾	17⅜	Jan. 3,	15	Jan. 20,	16½	16⅝	¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,109,000				15¾	16⅝	15	16¼	7½	6,400
37½	17	37⅝	Jan. 4,	32	Jan. 25,	33½	33¾	1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,500,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾		33	33¾	33	33¾	14½	2,135
102	97	102	Jan. 4,	99	Jan. 25,	99	99½		Rock Island Co.	100	80,936,980				99	99½	98	98½	78¾	230,052
86¾	57¾	85	Jan. 1,	79½	Jan. 25,	81	82	½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,620,200	Nov. 1, '04.	1	Q	82	82	79½	81½	64⅝	4,200
28⅝	14	28⅝	Jan. 3,	26	Jan. 21,	26	26½	¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1		26¾	27	26¾	27	24	3,450
98	74½	95¾	Jan. 4,	94	Jan. 25,	94½	97	½	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	94	95¾	94	95	79	800
72¼	30	72¾	Jan. 19,	69	Jan. 17,	70	70	2½	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,990	Jan. 15, '03.	1		70	70	70	70		100
79¾	70½	79½	Jan. 4,	75	Jan. 24,	76	77	1½	**St. Louis & San Fran.** 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '05.	1	Q	76¾	77	75	77½	70	800
72½	59½	71⅝	Jan. 4,	70	Jan. 5,	70	71	¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,640,000	Dec. 1, '04.	1	Q	70	70	70	70	48	3,700
29	9½	27½	Jan. 20,	24½	Jan. 6,	25½	26	¼	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				25	26	25	25½	11¾	3,910
69⅝	25⅜	65⅛	Jan. 20,	57	Jan. 12,	60½	61	¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				60½	62½	59	60½	34	9,175
85	51⅝	83⅝	Jan. 3,	69	Jan. 25,	81½	82	¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				81	82	81	82	38½	1,000
105	77	102¾	Jan. 4,	100	Jan. 13,	100	101½	1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	101	101	101	101	70	100
68¾	41½	68⅜	Jan. 16,	65½	Jan. 6,	67⅝	67⅞	1¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,889,200				65¾	68⅜	65⅝	67⅝	50¾	240,000
119⅜	103	119	Jan. 4,	115⅞	Jan. 5,	118	118½	1	Southern Pacific pf.	100	46,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2½	SA	117⅝	119	117⅝	118½	94	14,045
37⅝	18⅜	36⅜	Jan. 3,	33½	Jan. 25,	34⅝	34⅝	1	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,000,000				34	35⅜	33½	34⅝	23⅜	70,800
97½	77¾	97½	Jan. 6,	96	Jan. 12,	97½	97¾	1	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	119,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	2½	SA	97¼	97⅝	96¾	97¾	84	3,150
5	¾	3	Jan. 3,	2	Jan. 28,	2	3	1⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000				2	3	2	3	1⅝	3,450
77	31½	75⅜	Jan. 16,	68	Jan. 25,	74⅝	74¾	3	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,555,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		70½	72	68	72	34½	16,200
38½	20	35⅞	Jan. 4,	32	Jan. 25,	34½	34¾	1	Texas Pacific	100	38,764,000				34	34½	32⅞	34⅝	15½	6,420
21½	17½	20½	Jan. 24,	19½	Jan. 12,	20	21	½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				20	21	20	20½		400
38	21½	36	Jan. 24,	34	Jan. 18,	35½	36		Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,265,600				35	36	35	35½		200
51½	32	51½	Jan. 4,	50¼	Jan. 25,	50½	50¾	¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				50½	50¾	50½	50¾	38½	725
107½	87½	107¾	Jan. 28,	105	Jan. 6,	107½	107¾	1	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	16,511,600	Nov. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	107½	107¾	105½	107½	95½	2,500
13¾	7⅞	16⅞	Jan. 17,	9	Jan. 25,	10⅝	11	½	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,640,000				9	9½	9	10½		500
79½	45	75⅝	Jan. 3,	68	Jan. 10,	70	71		Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	70	71	69½	71	50½	700
147	74	147	Jan. 28,	142	Jan. 6,	142½	142¾		Union Pacific	100	124,101,500	Oct. 1, '01.	2	SA	142½	147	142½	145¾	85½	151,189
98	84½	98¾	Jan. 4,	97	Jan. 5,	97	98		Union Pacific pf.	100	80,507,100	Oct. 1, '01.	2	SA	97½	98¼	97½	98	84½	1,750
25	9	25½	Jan. 21,	21	Jan. 4,	23½	23¾		United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,500,000				23½	24	23½	23¾	11½	700
69	42	69¾	Jan. 28,	64½	Jan. 11,	69½	69¾	1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	67½	69¾	67½	69¾	57	3,815
29	17	28⅝	Jan. 18,	25	Jan. 4,	24½	25		U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co.	100	12,105,700				25	25½	24½	25½	24½	10,800
87½	40	86¾	Jan. 10,	79½	Jan. 3,	84½	85		U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co. pf.	100	12,105,700	Dec. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	84½	84½	84½	84½	44	2,000
20½	7	14⅝	Jan. 16,	12⅜	Jan. 9,	13	13⅜		U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,582,900				13	13⅜	13	13⅜	7⅝	50,785
106¾	57	102½	Jan. 16,	100	Jan. 10,	102	102½	¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,582,900	Jan. 2, '05.	1½	Q	101½	102½	101½	102½	79	3,600
81⅝	43	81⅝	Jan. 25,	77	Jan. 4,	80½	80¾	¼	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,175,300				79	81⅝	78	80¾		17,971
110	98	109	Jan. 3,	104	Jan. 4,	107	107½	1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	1		107	107	107	107	32½	2,000
104¾	71	104¾	Jan. 11,	98½	Jan. 6,	100½	101	1	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Dec. 15, '04.	1½	Q	99	100½	98½	100½	52	3,400
39⅜	18⅝	39⅛	Jan. 17,	36½	Jan. 25,	36⅝	37	1	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,845,200	Dec. 30, '03.	1	Q	37	37	36½	36⅝	30⅞	595,573
51½	34½	51½	Jan. 4,	50	Jan. 25,	50⅝	50¾	1	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,511,100	Nov. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	50¾	51½	50¾	51½	34⅝	501,465
41½	23	39	Jan. 3,	37	Jan. 25,	37½	38	1	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,470	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	37½	38⅝	37½	38	23½	72,704
119½	86	109½	Jan. 3,	105	Jan. 25,	107	108	1	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	Q	104	108	102	108	100½	1,817
44	18½	43¾	Jan. 18,	40	Jan. 4,	42	43	½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600				42	43½	41	42½		350
11	2½	10½	Jan. 12,	9½	Jan. 28,			1⅛	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,500,000	July 20, '05.	1		9½	9½	9½	9½		100
25	15	23⅞	Jan. 27,	20½	Jan. 25,	21½	22	¾	**Wabash**	100	58,000,000				21¾	23⅝	20½	21½	20½	2,865
48¾	34	44⅞	Jan. 16,	41	Jan. 25,	42⅝	43¼	¾	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				42½	44	41	43⅜	20½	11,200
260	205	245	Jan. 21,	235	Jan. 5,	240	250		Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	4	SA	236	247½	235	247½	205	80
94½	85	93¾	Jan. 4,	92	Jan. 13,	92½	93		Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1¾	Q	92¾	93⅝	92¾	93	84	1,310
185	133	183½	Jan. 16,	176	Jan. 25,	180	181	¾	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,800,350	Jan. 10, '05.	2½	Q	179½	181	176	180½	107	4,610
198¾	180	193½	Jan. 17,	191	Jan. 5,	190	191	¼	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,300,700	Jan. 10, '05.	2½	Q	191	192	191	192	191	370
22½	14½	19½	Jan. 4,	17⅝	Jan. 25,	18	18½	¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				18½	19½	17⅝	18	18½	1,450
53	37	46	Jan. 21,	41⅝	Jan. 25,	43½	46		Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				45½	46	45	46	32½	950
32½	21½	30¾	Jan. 21,	28½	Jan. 25,	29	30		Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				29	30	28½	29½	27½	1,200
25	16	25	Jan. 16,	21½	Jan. 25,	23½	23¾	½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900				23½	24	23½	23¾	20	900
49¾	37	46⅝	Jan. 16,	45	Jan. 13,	45½	46		Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,297,200				45½	45¾	45½	45¾	45	250

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3	Gt. Northern pf	1
Allis-Chalmers	1	Hocking Valley	1
Allis-Chalmers pf	1½	Ill. Central	2
Am. Car. & Fdy. pf	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf	1
Am. Locomotive	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Locom. pf	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7
Am. Smelting	2¼	Nat. Lead	7
Am. Smelting pf	3½	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1½	N. Y. Central	2¼
Am. Woolen	1	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Tob. pf., new	1½	1st pf.	2
Am. Tob. pf., tr. r.	2	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Nork & West	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Peo. Marquette	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	7	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	3½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1
Clev., L. & W.	1	pf.	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	2½	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Col. Southern	1¼	Southern Pacific pf.	1⅜
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Consol. Gas	4½	Union Pacific	3
Del. Southern	1½	U. S. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Del., L. & W. pf.	2	U. S. Realty	1½
Erie	2⅛	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	U. S. Steel	1
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	General Electric	1½
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Hock Valley pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Iowa Central	1½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Iowa Central pf.	3
Am. Snuff	3	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Am. Steel Foundries	1	Lehigh & Nash.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	3½
Brklyn R. T.	1½	Peo. & East	1
Brklyn Un. Gas	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P.	3	Rock Island pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Rutland pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1½
Den. & R. G.	2½	Stand. R. & T.	1⅜
Del. Sta. pf.	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Evans. & T. H.	2½	Vulcan Detinning	1⅜
Fed. M. & S.	2	W. El. & M. 1st pf.	1½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Amer. Tob. 6s	1	Peoria Val. Term. 5s	2½
Amer. Tob. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. 5s	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Brklyn R. Tr. con. 5s	1	St. L. & N. S. of S. 5s	1
Cent. of N. J. 6s	1	Sloss-Sheff. 6s	1
C., R. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Stand. Rope & Twine 5s	1
Col. & H. Coal 5s	1	Tenn. Coal 5s	1
Col. Southern 4s	2	Tex. & Pac. 5s	1
Den. & Rio G. 4s	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	2
Det. So. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 4s	1
Erie conv. 4s	2½	Tol. Ry. con. 4s	1½
Erie gen. 4s	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	U. of St. L. con. 5s	4
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2	United El. Lond. 5s	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 5s	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1½
K. Cs. E. L. & P. 5s	2	Wabash deb. B.	1
K. Cs. El. 1st & ref.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½

Bonds Declined.

R. & O. prior 5s	1½	Ill. Cent. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
Chi. Ter. Trans. 4s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Chi. T. & Tr. 4s, coupon off	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Wabash, Om. 3½s	1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 30.

Block Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Peter Boulton Co.—Annual meeting.
Swartzschild & Sulzberger Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

American Hide & Leather Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cambria Steel Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Casein Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Columbus Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable on common Feb. 20 to holders of record this date.
Electric Co. of America—Dividend payable.
Erie Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Federal Lumber Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Houston Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.—Dividend Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on common Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 16 to holders of record this date.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad—Books close.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

American Car & Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Hide Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable Feb. 15 on preferred to holders of record this date.
American Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bald Eagle Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric Railway and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butterick Co.—Annual meeting.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
Canadian Coal Co. of W. Va.—Annual meeting.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
City Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Co.—Dividend payable.
Consolidation Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Co. (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railway—Dividend payable.
Diamond Match Co.—Annual meeting.
East St. Louis (Ill.) Suburban Railway—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston—Dividend payable.
Equitable Trust Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Fairmont Coal Co., Maryland—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
George B. Hanford Co.—Annual meeting.
German Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on stock and debenture A.
Hamilton Trust Co., (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
Harrisburg Traction—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
International Steam Pump Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad—Dividend payable.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Keystone Watch Case Co.—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
Lit Brothers (Philadelphia)—Books close.
Metropolitan Tobacco Co.—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Montreal Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany Dividend payable.
National Trust Co. (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable.
National Steel and Wire Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on first and second preferred March 1 to holders of record this date.
New York National Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Northern Texas Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Co.—Dividend payable on all classes of stock.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
Portland (Me.) Gaslight Co.—Dividend payable.
Reading Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rogers Locomotive Works—Dividend payable on preferred.
Syracuse Lighting Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable on common Class A.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Union Street Railway, (New Bedford, Mass.)—Dividend payable.
United States Robbin and Shuttle Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Traction Co. of Albany.—Dividend payable.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Worcester Railway and Investment Co.—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Pressed Steel Car Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Utopia Land Co.—Annual meeting.
United States Leather Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, Feb. 3.

Natural Carbon Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Norfolk and Western Railroad.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Mining Co.—Books close.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

Atlantic Mining Co.—Books close.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on common.

NEW PROCESS FOR PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company has, it is understood, decided to adopt at its works at Sydney, N. S., a new and inexpensive process for the manufacture of pig iron, utilizing waste iron ore, which costs from 20 cents to 75 cents a ton. Iron ore in fine condition can be used only when it is calcined. For a great many years chemists endeavored to solve this problem, but it was only a few years ago that W. Owen, consulting engineer and foreign representative of Bruck, Kretschel & Co., steel manufacturers, of Osnabrück, Germany, made the discovery. Since then the process has been adopted by seven German and two or three English steel companies, with eminent satisfaction. The waste is first solidified, usually in bricks, and in this condition is placed in blast furnaces, when pig iron is produced. The plant which the Sydney steel company proposes to install will cost about $8,000, and will have a daily output of about seventy-five tons. It will be the first of the kind erected on the Continent, and the company will have the exclusive rights for the Dominion of Canada.—George Hill, Vice Consul General, Telfiex, N. S.

1905

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 28, 1905

BONDS. Sales Wk Ended Jan. 28, $37,539,000	Week ended Jan. 28, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	20
American Deck & Improvement 5s	113	113	113	113	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	100	100	99⅝	99½	27
American Tobacco 4s	111¾	112¾	111⅝	112¾	1,076
American Tobacco 6s reg	111	111	111	111	1
American Tobacco 4s	75½	76	75⅜	76	4,620
American Tobacco 4s reg	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	15
Ann Arbor 4s	97¾	98	97½	98	240
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝	2,010
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	627
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	96	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	20
Atch., Top. & Santa F., East Oklahoma 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	10
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102¼	102¼	101	101⅛	41
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	71
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	205
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92½	93	92¾	92¾	61
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	100½	100⅝	100	100	100
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84½	182
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼	40
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Buf., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	37
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108	108	108	4
Central Branch Railway 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	22
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	48
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	91	91	91	91	9
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	70	71	69	70	52
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	58¾	59	57	58¾	62
Central R. R. of New Jersey gen. 5s	125¾	125¾	125⅝	125⅝	12
Central R. R. of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	124	124	124	124	4
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	104	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	130
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 6s	108½	109	108½	108½	120
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	12
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	84⅜	84⅜	15
Chicago & Alton 3½s	82¾	82¾	82	82	60
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P. Gt. N. R. 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	493
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P. Gt. N. R. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	27
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	44
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	107	107	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st con. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	120¾	120¾	120	120	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	22
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	108	108½	108	108½	27
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	134¾	134¾	134¼	134¾	16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	9
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	3
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	129½	129½	129½	129½	10
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	45
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	105	105	105	105	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. col. tr. 5s	96¾	97	95⅝	97	662
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. col. 4s	82	82⅝	81½	82⅝	1,028
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s	106	106⅛	105¾	105¾	37
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. ref. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	151
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	98½	97	97	97	162
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	96	97¼	94½	94½	750
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. ctfs	84⅝	85½	84¾	85½	111
Colorado Midland 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	28
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	92	94½	92	94½	78
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	176	178	175¼	178	160
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	78	84½	78	85	429
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	101¾	101	101¾	88
Detroit & Mackinac g. 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	7
Detroit, Southern Ohio 5s	92½	91½	91½	91½	31
Distillers' Securities 5s	80	80¾	79½	80	108
East. Tennessee, Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	10
Edison El. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	117¾	117¾	117⅝	117⅝	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137	137	137	137	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101¾	102	101½	101¾	31
Erie general lien 4s	92	92¾	91¾	92½	337
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	95¾	91	95⅜	97	275
Erie convertible 4s	100¾	102½	100¾	103¾	761
Evansville & Indianapolis consol. 6s	114	114	114	114	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	111¼	112¾	110¾	112¾	61
Gal. Houston & Henderson 5s	103½	105½	103½	103½	2
Gal. Harrisburg & San Antonio 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	16
General Electric 3½s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91⅜	15
Green Bay & Western deb. B	20	20½	19	20⅜	165
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	105	105	105	105	9
Hocking Valley 4½s	109½	110¼	109½	110¼	12
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	24
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Illinois Central, Louis. Div. 3½s	95	95	95	95	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	93½	93½	93½	93½	15
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	14
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	73½	73½	73½	73	51
International Steam Pump 6s	103½	104	103½	104	7
Iowa Central ref. 4s	80½	80½	80	80½	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	90	90	89½	89½	47
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	28
Kentucky Central 4s	89½	90½	89½	90½	2
Kings Co. Elevated 1st 4s, stamped, gtd.	93½	96	93½	96	283
Kings Co. El. L. & P. pur. money 6s	126	127	126	127	10
Laclede Gas Light of Chicago ext. 5s	106	106¾	106	106¾	6
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	7
Lackawanna Steel 5s	107¾	107	106¾	107	277
Lake Shore 3½s	101½	101¾	100¾	100¾	12
Lake Shore deb. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	186
Lehigh Valley terminal 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Long Island ref. 4s	103½	103⅜	103	103⅜	43
Long Island unified 4s	102	102	101⅝	102	10
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	22
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Louisville & Nashville joint 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	139
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103	103½	102½	103½	37
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	4
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	40
Louis. & Nash., Evans., H. & Nash. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	8
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	31
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	2
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	94	93½	94	94	15
Met. West Side Elev. of Chicago 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	10
Mexican Central 4½s	97	97½	97	97½	22
Mexican Central consol. 4s	74½	74½	73¾	74⅛	31
Mexican Central 1st income	24	23¾	23¾	23¾	235
Mexican Central 2d income	16¾	16¾	16	16	24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100⅞	237
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86⅞	87½	86⅞	87½	858
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102¾	107	106¾	106¾	6
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108¾	109	108½	109	14
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¼	123¼	123½	123¼	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100½	101	100½	100½	21
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	109¾	109¾	109½	109¾	12
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127	127	10
Nash., C. & St. Louis 1st 7s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	88¼	89	88¼	89	8
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	11
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	122
New York Central Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93	93	92¾	92¾	6
New York Cent., Mich. Central coll. 3½s	91½	91½	91¼	91½	19
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104¾	104¾	2
New York Dock 4s	96¾	96	96	96	7
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	110	110¼	110	110¼	16
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	98	98¼	97	98¼	19
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	81
New York & Putnam 4s	103	103	103	103	3
New York & Queens El. L. & P. 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103⅛	614
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	97½	98¼	97	97½	114
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	1
Norfolk & Western div'l 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	73½	73¾	73	73¼	109
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	130

BONDS.	Week ended Jan. 28, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	115	116	115	116	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	68
Oregon Short Line certfs. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Oregon Short Line 4th, ref. 4½s	97¾	98	97¾	97⅞	688
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118¾	118¾	117½	117½	235
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	103	103½	103	103½	28
Pennsylvania 4½s	111	111	111	111	16
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77½	77½	77	77	189
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Phila., Chi. & St. L. P. gen. Series A	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	20
Reading general 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	198
Reading general 4s reg	100	100	100	100	1
Reading Jersey Central col. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	21
Richmond & Danville 6s, stamped	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
Richmond & Danville 6s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98	98⅝	98½	98½	57
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
St. Joseph & Grande Island 4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	117⅜	118	117⅛	118	57
St. Louis & Iron Mt. & So. unif. & r. 4s	95½	95⅝	95	95⅛	115
St. Louis & Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	48
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	90½	91¼	90	91¼	815
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	72
St Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	256
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Ext. 4s	125	125	125	125	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	124½	124½	124½	124½	9
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Dakota ext. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	25
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90⅝	90	90	90	78
Seaboard Air Line 4s	88	89	87½	88¼	98
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102½	102	102½	20
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	108½	108½	108½	108½	15
Southern Pacific 4s	96⅝	97	96½	96⅝	123
Southern Pacific 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	36
Southern Railway 5s	118½	120	118½	120	108
Southern Ry. St. Louis Div. 4s	98	100½	98	100½	3
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	98	98	98	98	3
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	4	4	2	2	104
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	45½	45½	42½	42½	18
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	55
Term. R. R. Assn of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Term. R. R. Assn. of St. Louis ref. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	120¾	120¾	120½	120¾	12
Texas Pacific 2d income 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	1
Third Avenue 4s	95	95½	95	95⅛	85
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81	85¾	81	85¾	61
Trenton Gas & Electric 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	3
Underground El. Ry., London prof. sh. 5s	97⅜	98¾	97⅜	98⅜	1,30714
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	105½	103½	103½	273
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	103½	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	10
Union Pacific conv. 4s	103½	103⅝	102½	102½	5,482
Union Pacific conv. 4s reg	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	51
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	67
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	87⅜	87½	87⅜	87½	53
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	94	94½	93¾	93¾	91
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93	94¼	92⅝	94¼	3,380
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s, reg	93	94	93	93⅞	5
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	4
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	93	93	92	92⅝	53
Wabash 1st 5s	118½	119	118½	119	33
Wabash debenture, Series B	92¾	93½	92¾	93	4,101
Wabash 2d 5s	112¾	112¾	112½	112¾	77
Wabash, Toledo & Chicago 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	88¾	88¾	87½	87½	114
West Shore 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
West Shore 4s reg	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	13
Western Maryland 4s	93	93¾	92¾	93	246
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	5
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	110¾	111	110¾	111	11
Western Union fund & real estate 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	50
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114¾	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95	185
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	91½	92¾	91½	92¾	68
Total sales					$32,379,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, reg	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1½
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	97	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	922
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs., 20 series	93¾	96	92¾	95½	3,856
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	106	106½	106	106½	67
U. S. of Mexico 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs	94½	94½	93¾	94½	208
U. S. of Mexico 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Total sales					$5,150,500
Grand total					$37,529,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.		105½ Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.		105 Dec. 19
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	105⅝ Jan. 16	105⅝ Jan. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	105⅝ Jan. 11	105⅝ Jan. 5
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.		131⅝ Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.		130½ Dec. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	105½ Jan. 18	105½ Jan. 18
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm.	Q. F.		105⅜ Sep. 28
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.		105 Aug. 18
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small			107 Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.		121 Mar. 14
Philippine, 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	103½ Jan. 3	103½ Jan. 3
U. S. of Mexico, s. f. 5s	Q. J.	100¾ Jan. 10	100 Jan. 5
U. S. of Alex. 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs		94½ Jan. 12	93⅜ Jan. 24
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid		103¾ Jan. 26	103½ Jan. 3
Imperial Jap. Government 6s		108¾ Jan. 28	94½ Jan. 3
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs. 2d ser		96 Jan. 28	90¼ Jan. 3

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the las previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.		102¼ Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.		102 Mar. 30, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s	J. J.		111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.		103½ Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.		103¾ Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.		1½ Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	90¾ Jan. 19	90¾ Jan. 19, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1918, reg	J. J.		92½ Aug. 10, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small			95½ Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs	J. J.		117 Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs		13⅝ Jan. 3	13½ Jan. 16
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	97½ Jan. 14	97½ Jan. 16
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg	J. J.		93 Sep. 23, 1904

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Jan. 28

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Fontabelle	Guadaloupe	$505
Maracaibo	Curacao	1,500
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Fontabelle	Guadaloupe	479
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alleghany	Cartagena	6,000
Alene	Port au Prince	900
Fontabelle	Guadaloupe	314
Seguranca	Colon	1,745
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Porto Colombia	15,958
Alleghany	Savanilla	876
Granguane	Barbados	1,650
Seguranca	Colon	483
Silver Bullion—		
Alleghany	Porto Colombia	1,900
Gold Ore—		
Seguranca	Colon	3,200
Total		$35,510

Exports, New York, Jan. 23 to 28.

Date.	Steamer.	Charter.	Amount.
Jan. 25—	Alene	Haiti, Gold C. (U. S.)	$9,000
Jan. 25—	La Savoie	Havre, Gold C. (U. S.)	2,750,000
Jan. 25—	La Savoie	Havre, G. Bars	634,425
Jan. 27—	St. Louis	Cherbourg, G. C.	
		(U. S.)	1,000,000
Jan. 27—	St. Louis	Cherbourg St. E.	373,900
Jan. 27—	Madura	Buenos Ayres, G.	
		Coin, (U. S.)	250,000
Total			$4,817,825

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 17—	Adirondack	Haiti, Gold C. (U. S.)	1,000
Jan. 20—	Maraval	Port Spain, St. E. Bars, (Mex.)	486
Jan. 20—	New York	London, St. E.	73,445
Total			$4,892,296

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 28, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s July, 1995	J J	98	Jan 27	93½	Jan 5	98 Jan 27	97½	98½
At., T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995	A O	101	Jan 21	102¾	Jan 6	102¾ Jan 28	102¾	103¾
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov	95¼	Jan 21	94¾	Jan 5	95¼ Jan 27	95½	..
Do do registered	Nov	..	..	..	..	82½ Ja 20, 04	..	..
Do stamped		96	Jan 26	94⅜	Jan 4	95⅜ Jan 28	95½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	F A	..	..	..	..	99 Au 15, 04	101¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	F A	..	..	..	..	99¾ Oc 18, 04	101⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	F A	..	..	..	..	99¾ No 3, 04	100⅞	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1940	F A	..	..	..	..	99¼ De 19, 04	99½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	F A	99½	Jan 10	99½	Jan 10	99¼ Jan 10	99¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	F A	..	..	..	..	98½ No 23, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	F A	..	..	..	..	97 Oc 26, 04	98¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1941	F A	..	..	..	..	95⅝ No 10, 02	97⅜	..
Do Eri. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	M S	99½	Jan 23	99½	Jan 23	99½ Jan 23	97⅜	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	M S	102½	Jan 21	100	Jan 3	101¾ Jan 28	101½	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	A O	..	..	..	..	125¾ No 30, 03	130	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	A O	..	..	..	..	112⅜ Ja 20, 04	114½	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N	..	..	..	..	114½ Oc 18, 04	114½	..
Brunsw. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J	..	..	..	..	93 Jy 14, 04	98½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	J J	..	..	..	..	97½ Oc 5, 04	97½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	96	Jan 21	94½	Jan 3	95¾ Jan 28	95	95¾
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. 96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103	Jan 14	102⅝	Jan 4	103⅛ Jan 28	103⅛	103⅝
Do do registered		102	Jan 13	101	Jan 16	.. ..	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	100½	Jan	6	105	Jan 19	105	Jan 19	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1925	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do P., L. E. & West Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M N	100	Jan 21	99¾	Jan 3	100 Jan 25	100	100½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	93	Jan 24	92	Jan 3	92⅝ Jan 28	92⅝	93
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	100 Oc 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	..	..	..	..	105¾ Mr 11, 04	108½	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	108 Se 7, 04	111½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O	..	..	..	..	119¾ Mr 7, 04	122½	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J	..	..	..	..	100 No 15, 04	98¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		..	..	..	..	100 Se 22, 04	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	..	..	..	..	115½ De 7, 04	117½	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	107 Ap 11, 97	101	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	120½	Jan 17	120½	Jan 17	120½ Jan 17	120½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	124⅝	Jan	3	124⅝	Jan 3	124⅝ Jan 3	125	126½
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	99	Jan 18	98	Jan 12	99 Jan 18	..	99
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	103½	Jan 16	102⅝	Jan 3	103½ Jan 25	103⅞	104
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	108	Jan 16	107	Jan 3	108 Jan 25	108	..
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	107 Jy 11, 04	..	..
Cen. R. I. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	94	Jan	4	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94½	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	121	Jan	3	121	Jan 3	121 Jan 24	121	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	117¾	Jan	5	117¾	Jan 5	117¾ Jan 26	117¾	119
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	..	..	..	106½ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct. I		92	Jan	3	90	Jan 10	91	Jan 28	91	95
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct. I		73¾	Jan	3	69	Jan 25	70	Jan 28	..	70
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct. I		62¾	Jan	12	57	Jan 21	58½ Jan 27	58	58½
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	J D	95	Jan	18	95	Jan 18	95 Jan 18	94½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	101 Oc 19, 04	105½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102 Je 27, 99	103½	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	107½ Au 2, 01	111	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	110	Jan	5	110	Jan 5	110 Jan 5	110	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J F	127½	Jan	24	124	Jan 4	125¾ Jan 24	125	125½
Do do registered	Q J	124	Jan	17	120	Jan 4	124 Jan 17	124	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	113	Jan	3	112	Jan 3	113 Jan 27	112½	..
Leh. & W. 1st. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	M N	104½	Jan	3	104⅜	Jan 3	104⅝ Jan 27	105¼	..
Do con. 5s, ex. st. 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	102½	Jan	19	101¾	Jan 12	102½ Jan 19	102¾	102¾
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	107½	Jan	6	107½	Jan 6	107½ Jan 6	108	107½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	J J	..	..	..	..	111½ Jy 27, 04	109½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	119½	Jan	10	118½	Jan 5	119¾ Jan 24	119	119½
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	117½ Oc 11, 04	115¾	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	109	Jan	10	107½	Jan 4	108¾ Jan 28	108⅝	..
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	117 My 14, 03	112½	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	102	Jan	10	101¾	Jan 25	101⅝ Jan 25	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	..	..	..	..	98 De 27, 04	96	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	..	106½ De 29, 02	114¾	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	A O	..	..	..	..	95¾ Se 20, 04	96	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3½s, 1949	A O	85	Jan	7	84½	Jan 18	84½ Jan 18	84½	85
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	J J	85	Jan	19	80½	Jan 3	82 Jan 28	82	83
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. 83¾	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Chi. & Io. Div. 6s, 1905	F A	..	..	..	..	104½ Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102	Jan	21	101⅜	Jan 3	102 Jan 24	102½	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	96¾	Jan	12	95¾	Jan 3	96¾ Jan 27	96¾	96⅝
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. 80	Ap 16, 04	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	J J	..	..	..	..	102⅜ Au 8, 04	103½	..
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	A O	110½	Jan	5	110½	Jan 5	110½ Jan 5	110½	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	..	..	..	..	102 No 1, 04	103½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	107	Jan	23	106½	Jan 16	106¾ Jan 16	106¾	107
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	105 De 2, 03	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 26, 04	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	134½	Jan	10	133½	Jan 3	134½ Jan 10	134½	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	J D	..	..	..	..	.. 93	De 19, 03	93¼	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	..	..	..	..	123 De 7, 04	125	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	129¾	Mr 3, 04	130½	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	124½	De 21, 04	124½	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	99	Jan	20	99½	Jan 3	99½ Jan 28	99½	99
Do do coupons off		97¼	Jan	23	94½	Jan 3	94½ Jan 28	94½	95¾
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	..	..	..	..	.. ..	113	De 17, 04	113⅞	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	104½	De 5, 03	100	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	112¾	Oc 10, 00	99	..
Chi., D. & L. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	..	..	..	..	104¾ Jy 14, 04	115¾	..
C., I. & W. 1st & ref. g. g. 4s, 1953	J J	93½	Jan	21	93¾	Jan 19	93¾ Jan 21	93¾	98
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	103	Jan	24	101	Jan 9	103 Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. ..	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100	Jy 6, 04	93½	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	104½	Jy 30, 01	103½	..
Do St. L. D. 1st. col. g. 4s, 1990	M S	102¾	Jan	20	100¾	Jan 12	102¾ Jan 27	102¾	102¾
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100	Dc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102	De 9, 02	99	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	94½	Au 31, 03	101½	101½
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	105	Ja 22, 04	107¾	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Ang., 1936	G F	..	..	..	..	.. ..	100	Nov 3, 04	102¾	..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	112	Jan	4	112	Jan 4	112 Jan 4	112	Jan 4	114¾	..
C. C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	125	Ap 6, 04	123	125½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	129	Se 19, 04	132¾	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102	No 19, 01	99¾	..
Den. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1990	A O	99¾	Jan	9	98¾	Jan 3	100¾ Jan 30	101¾	Jan 24	99	100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	76½	Jan	21	73	Jan 3	75 Jan 28	74	75
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	112¾	Fe 9, 01	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	116½	Jan	27	116½	Jan 23	116½ Jan 27	118	118
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	75¾	Jan	10	73¾	Jan 16	73¾ Jan 16	74½	Jan 28	74½	75
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	94½	Jan	28	91½	Jan 3	94½ Jan 28	94½	Jan 28	93	..
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	110	Jan	11	110	Jan 11	110 Jan 11	110½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	128¾	De 19, 04	128¾	129
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	128¾	De 14, 04	129¾	..
Do do registered	J D	130	Jan	17	130	Jan 17	130 Jan 17	130	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	129½	Au 27, 04	128½	130
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	.. ..	135¾	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	..	..	..	..	.. ..	114¾	Jy 5, 04	113¾	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	103	Jan	4	103	Jan 4	103 Jan 4	103	..	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	106¾	Jan	3	106¾	Jan 3	106¾ Jan 3	107	107¼
Warr. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 2000	F A	..	..	..	..	.. ..	102	Fe 6, 03	93	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	125¾	Mr 30, 04	137¾	..
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	149	Mr 8, 04	150	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	104½	De 1, 04	105½	..
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	122	Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	104½	Jan	18	104½	Jan 18	104½ Jan 18	104½	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	103	Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	136½	Oc 10, 04	142¾	..
Do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	147	De 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio. G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	102	Jan	19	100	Jan 3	101½ Jan 28	101	101¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	103½	Dec 20, 04	108	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	108½	Jan	16	108	Jan 4	109½ Jan 16	108	109¾
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J D	93¾	Jan	21	93½	Jan 3	93½ Jan 28	93½	94
Do mtg. & col. g. 4s Se. A 1949	A O	91¾	Jan	23	89	Jan 3	94½ Jan 23	90	91
Ut. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 5s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	97	Ja 3, 02	95	..
Det., Mack. & Marq. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	95	Jan	26	95	Jan 26	95 Jan 26	95	96
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	J D	72	Jan	3	70	Jan 19	70 Jan 28	70	77
Do Ok. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	92¾	Jan	24	90	Jan 4	91¾ Jan 24	91¾	93½
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	117	No 29, 04	115¾	117
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	J J	113½	Jan	13	111½	Jan 12	114	Jan 27	112	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J N	117¾	Jan	27	117¾	Jan 27	117¾ Jan 27	117¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	114	Je 30, 04	108¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	113½	Jy 11, 04	115¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	108⅝	Se 29, 04	110¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	111	My 1, 04	115¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	101½	Jan	3	101⅛	Jan 3	101½ Jan 21	102	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1920	M S	97	Jan	27	95¾	Jan 3	97 Jan 27	95¾	97
Do 1st con. g. fund 5s, 1920	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	120	Jan 7, 05	125¾	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. lois, 1996	J J	102	Jan	13	100½	Jan 3	101½ Jan 26	101½	102
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	101	Ja 21, 01	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996	A O	92¾	Jan	27	91	Jan 3	92¾ Jan 27	92	92¾
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	88	No 15, 01	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	97	Jan	20	95	Jan 4	97 Jan 27	96¾	97
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	A O	102¾	Jan	28	95	Jan 4	102¾ Jan 28	101	103½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 4s, 1916	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	103	Jy 28, 04	103½	..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	J J	..	..	..	..	.. ..	106	De 16, 04	106¾	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	122½	Jan	21	121½	Jan 3	122½ Jan 25	122½	123
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	122½	Jy 6, 04	106	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	135½	Jan	16	134¾	Jan 3	135½ Jan 16	134¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	M N	..	..	..	..	.. ..	118	Jy 25, 04	115¾	120½
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1911	J D	..	..	..	..	.. ..	113½	No 23, 01	112	..
N. Y. & Greenw. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	117	Jan	17	117	Jan 17	117 Jan 17	117	117	..
N. Y., S. & W. 1st rf. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115½	Jan	17	114¾	Jan 11	115¾ Jan 17	114¾	115½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	111	Jan	13	110½	Jan 3	111 Jan 13	111¾	112¾
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	111	Jan	13	110½	Jan 3	111 Jan 13	111¾	112¾
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	117½	Jan	19	117½	Jan 19	117½ Jan 19	117½	..
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949	M S	107½	Jan	24	102	Jan 4	107½ Jan 24	107½	..
Bk. & M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	103	Mr 5, 03	105¾	..
N. Y. B. & M. H. 1st con. 5s, 1935	A O	..	..	..	..	.. ..	112	Mr 10, 02	115	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	M S	..	..	..	..	.. ..	107½	Se 27, 04	111¾	..

JAN

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 28, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Long Island. North Shore Branch 1st cons. gtd. g. 5s, Oct. 1932.QJ		....	....	100 No 23, 04	113¾	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927.MS*	9 10	Jan 24 104⅞	Jan 24	104⅞ Jan 24	102¾	..
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930.*JD	120	Jan 27 119	Jan 27	120 Jan 27	120	..
Do. g. 5s, 1937.*MN	117	Jan 17 117	Jan 17	117 Jan 17	117¾	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940.*JD	96⅞	Jan 14 102⅞	Jan 10	107 Jan 26	103	103¾
Do do registered.*JD		....	....	104½ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do. coll. tr. g. 5s, 1931.*MN	114	Jan 28 114¾	Jan 28	114¾ Jan 28	114	115
Do 3-50 yr. c. tr. sf. g. 4s, 1921.*AO	99⅜	Jan 25 99⅜	Jan 25	99⅜ Jan 25	99⅜	99½
E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919.JD*	114½	Jan 24 114½	Jan 24	114½ Jan 24	114½	..
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931.MS*		....	....	96⅝ Nov 4, 04	108	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930.*JJ	130½	Jan 26 130½	Jan 26	130½ Jan 26	130	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930.*JJ	..	....	....	....	122 Nov 29, 04	128	138
Do Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920.*MS	..	....	....	....	110½ No 29, 04	115¾	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921.*MS	..	....	....	....	122 Ap 21, 04	124	..
Do do 2d 6s, 1980.*MS	..	....	....	....	120 Je 29, 02	..	..
Atl., Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946.JJ*	..	....	....	....	112½ No 16, 04	112¾	116
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987.*J	86½	Jan 21 86½	Jan 21	86½ Jan 24	86¾	..
L. & N. M. & M. Jt. g. 4½s, 1945.MS*	..	....	....	....	105½ De 27, 04	100	..
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Monon joint 4s, 1952.*J	96⅞	Jan 24 96	Jan 12	96⅞ Jan 28	96	96⅞
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1927.*FA	115½	Jan 4 115½	Jan 4	115½ Jan 4	116½	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921.FA*	..	....	....	....	115 Ja 23, 04	114	..
So. & S. Alabama con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936.FA*	102	Jan 18 116½	Jan 18	116½ Jan 18	116½	116⅝
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910.*AO	..	....	....	....	105½ Oc 1, 03	107¾	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945.*MS	..	....	....	....	98¾ Oc 26, 04	98	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990.*AO	103⅝	Jan 21 103⅝	Jan 3	103⅞ Jan 28	103⅞	104¼
Do registered.*AO	..	....	....	....	105 De 8, 04	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908.JJ*	97	Jan 16 100⅝	Jan 3	107 Jan 24	101	102½
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911.JJ*	77	Jan 4 77⅝	Jan 3	77½ Jan 28	..	74½
Do 1st con. in. 5s, Jan. 10, 1939. July	97¾	Jan 9 97¾	Jan 3	97¾ Jan 28	93¾	94½
Do 2d con. in. 5s, Jan. 10, 1939. July	17¼	Jan 4 16	Jan 3	16 Jan 25	16	17
Do coll. tr. g. 4½s, 1907.*FA	87½	Jan 28 91⅛	Jan 14	91½ Jan 28	90¾	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977.MS*	..	....	....	....	88¾ Ap 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910.JJ*	..	....	....	....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927.*JD	..	....	....	....	142 Oc 7, 03	140	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909.*JD	111	Jan 4 111	Jan 4	111 Jan 4	111	115
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921.*AO	..	....	....	....	120½ Fe 20, 04	118	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910.JD*	..	....	....	....	121 Ja 21, 02	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934.*MN	117	Jan 17 117	Jan 17	117 Jan 17	117	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949.*MS	98	Jan 19 97½	Jan 6	98 Jan 19	..	99
M. S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926.JJ*	..	....	....	....	100 No 11, 04	..	..
Minn. St. Paul & S. S. M. 1st cons. 4s, 1938.*J	93	Jan 17 99	Jan 17	99 Jan 17	99½	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990.*JD	91½	Jan 20 100⅝	Jan 3	100⅞ Jan 27	95¾	101¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.*FA	87½	Jan 27 86½	Jan 9	87½ Jan 27	86¾	87¾
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.*MN	97	Jan 18 102⅞	Jan 4	102⅞ Jan 27	101	102¾
Do St. Louis Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001.*AO	87	Jan 17 87	Jan 17	87 Jan 17	87½	..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gld. g. 5s, 1940.MN*	..	....	....	....	105½ De 22, 04	106	110
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.*FA*	94½	Jan 6 94¾	Jan 6	94¾ Jan 6	95	..
Mo. K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*AO	111¾	Jan 12 111	Jan 11	111¾ Jan 12	111½	..
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1942.MS*	107	Jan 23 104⅞	Jan 4	109⅞ Jan 23	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.MS*	100½	Jan 18 100¾	Jan 3	100 Jan 28	..	100
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*JD	..	....	....	....	100 No 4, 04	..	..
Tex. & O. 1st Inf. gtd. 5s, 1945.MS*	101½	Jan 16 101½	Jan 16	101½ Jan 17	101¾	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906.*MN	107	Jan 18 105¾	Jan 3	107⅝ Jan 27	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920.*MN	124	Jan 23 123	Jan 3	124½ Jan 26	124½	125¾
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp. Jan., 1917.MS	101	Jan 26 100⅝	Jan 3	101 Jan 26	100	..
Do 1st coll. g. 5s, 1920.*FA*	107	Jan 27 109	Jan 3	109⅞ Jan 27	109¾	..
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919.*FA	78	Jan 23 97⅜	Jan 3	98 Jan 23	98	98¾
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926.JJ*	..	....	....	....	106 My 1, 02	102	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938.*FA*	..	....	....	....	100⅝ De 7, 04	104¾	106
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.*JJ	..	....	....	....	110½ De 22, 04	114¾	..
St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931.*AO	118	Jan 24 116¾	Jan 5	118 Jan 26	117¾	118
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931.*AO	..	....	....	....	106½ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929.JJ*	95¾	Jan 21 94	Jan 5	95¾ Jan 28	95¼	95¾
Do do registered.*JJ	..	....	....	....	87 Ap 25, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933.*AN	98	Jan 10 96¾	Jan 3	97¾ Jan 27	97¼	97¾
Mobile & Bir. pri. lien 5s, 1945.JJ*	..	....	....	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	113	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945.*JJ	..	....	....	....	104 Ja 27, 04	92¾	..
Do do small.*JJ	..	....	....	....	91 Au 6, 04	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.JD*	127½	Jan 21 126½	Jan 3	127½ Jan 25	127¼	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.QJ	..	....	....	....	121 Ap 23, 04	121	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.*MS*	..	....	....	....	103¾ De 20, 04	103¾	98
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947.*FA	115¾	Jan 6 115¾	Jan 6	115¾ Jan 6	115¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.*JJ	..	....	....	....	100 No 9, 04	90	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1990.QF	..	....	....	....	92½ Jy 29, 04	92¾	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913.JJ*	121¾	Jan 9 120⅝	Jan 6	121¾ Jan 27	121	123¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.*AO	116	Jan 17 115¾	Jan 6	116 Jan 27	116	116¾
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923.*JJ	119	Jan 17 119	Jan 17	119 Jan 17	119	..
Do 1st 6s, McM. M. W. & Ala. 1917.*JJ	..	....	....	....	113½ Je 9, 04	115¾	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917.*JJ	..	....	....	....	113½ Je 9, 04	114¾	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926.*JJ	..	....	....	....	104 De 12, 04	101¾	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951.....AO*	82¾	Jan 21 81¼	Jan 11	82¾ Jan 28	82	82¾
N.O. & N.E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915.AO	..	....	....	....	108½ Aug., 04	112¾	..
New York Central & Hudson Riv. g. 3½s, 1997.....J&*	100¾	Jan 20 99¾	Jan 3	100⅛ Jan 28	100	100¼
Do do registered.....J&*	100	Jan 13 99¾	Jan 3	100 Jan 13	99¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*JD	..	....	....	....	Dec 29, 04	100¾	..
Do do registered.....*JD	..	....	....	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. t. ctf. ext. g. 4s, 1905..*MN	..	....	....	....	98⅝ My 17, 04	100¾	..
Do do registered.....*MN	..	....	....	....	96 No 8, 02	100¾	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998.....*FA	91	Jan 23 91¼	Jan 3	92 Jan 27	92¼	92¾
Do do registered.....*FA	94½	Jan 21 93¾	Jan 3	94½ Jan 21	88¾	..
Do. Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998.*FA	91½	Jan 20 90	Jan 3	91½ Jan 20	91	..
Do do registered.....*FA	..	....	....	....	91 Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	108 De 16, 04	106½	107
Do registered.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	102 Mr 31, 04	104¾	..
Cl. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940.JJ	..	....	....	....	95 Ap 3, 02	91½	..
Do do registered	..	....	....	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991.MS*	..	....	....	....	102½ Jy 9, 00	105	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.*FA	..	....	....	....	110 Oc 10, 02	100	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993.AO*	93	Jan 24 103	Jan 24	103 Jan 24	102¾	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*JJ	103	Jan 16 100½	Jan 3	100½ Jan 24	100¾	100
Do registered.....J&*	98	Jan 24 100⅞	Jan 3	100⅞ Jan 24	100	100¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997.....*JD	91¼	Jan 24 100¾	Jan 3	100⅝ Jan 25	100⅝	101¼
Do do registered.....*JD	..	....	....	....	99 De 30, 04	99½	100¾
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928.....MS*	102¾	Jan 28 101¾	Jan 3	102¾ Jan 28	102¾	103
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.FA*	..	....	....	....	114 Fe 6, 02	103¾	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934.JJ*	..	....	....	....	121 No 21, 03	110	..
P. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	130 Ja 21, 03	131½	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909.MS*	..	....	....	....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	111¾	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*MS	..	....	....	....	124¾ Jy 30, 04	124	..
Do do regis., March, 1931.QM	..	....	....	....	122½ De 5, 04	121¼	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*JJ	..	....	....	....	106½ Je 9, 04	106¾	..
Do registered.....*JJ	..	....	....	....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952.....*MN	..	....	....	....	101 My 20, 04	99½	99¾
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000.....*MN	..	....	....	....	100 Se 24, 03	101	103½
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....AO*	..	....	....	....	115½ Se 1, 04	..	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922.....AO	119	Jan 20 119	Jan 20	119 Jan 20	119½	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.*FA	..	....	....	....	113½ Ja 25, 02	108¾	..
Utl. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.JJ*	..	....	....	....	104¾ Ap 5, 04	103	106
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.AO*	99¾	Jan 27 104⅜	Jan 3	104⅜ Jan 27	104½	105
Do registered.....AO*	..	....	....	....	101 Mr 28, 04	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartf'd— Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937.*MN	..	....	....	....	113¾ Ap 29, 03	120¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.*MN	..	....	....	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	110	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992.....MS	69¾	Jan 17 70⅝	Jan 9	70⅝ Jan 27	70⅝	70¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only.MS	69¾	Jan 17 69⅝	Jan 17	69⅝ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*MN	..	....	....	....	110 De 8, 04	110	111½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.*MN	133½	Jan 7 133½	Jan 7	133½ Jan 23	133½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*FA	..	....	....	....	132 De 1, 04	133¾	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932.*AO	..	....	....	....	132½ De 28, 04	132¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996.AO*	101¼	Jan 28 101¼	Jan 3	101¾ Jan 28	101	101¾
Do registered.....*AO	..	....	....	....	100½ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do divis. 1st lien and gen. g. 4s, 1944.....J&*	98	Jan 26 97	Jan 4	98 Jan 26	98¾	..
Do Pocn. C. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1941.JD*	96½	Jan 20 95	Jan 3	96½ Jan 28	96	96¼
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.*JJ	..	....	....	....	112 Ap 25, 04	108¾	..
S. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989.MN*	62¾	Jan 18 102	Jan 25	102¼ Jan 26	102	103¾
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien rwy. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997.....QJ	63¾	Jan 20 104¾	Jan 3	105⅜ Jan 28	105½	105⅝
Do registered.....QJ	93¾	Jan 6 104¾	Jan 3	104¾ Jan 9	103	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.QF	78	Jan 17 76¾	Jan 3	77¾ Jan 28	77⅝	78
Do do registered.....QF	76¾	Jan 17 76	Jan 3	76¾ Jan 17	..	76¾
Do St. P. & O. Div. 6s, 1936.JD*	..	....	....	....	108¾ De 8, 04	99	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921.....JJ*	91½	Jan 18 90	Jan 3	91½ Jan 28	90¾	91
Do do registered.....J&*	91¾	Jan 20 88½	Jan 3	91¾ Jan 27	88¾	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.*FA	129¾	Jan 5 128⅝	Jan 5	129¾ Jan 5	127	..
Do registered certificates.....QF	..	....	....	....	122 Jy 28, 99	110	..
St. Paul. & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.*FA	..	....	....	....	112½ Jy 21, 03	114	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....AO*	..	....	....	....	107 No 2, 04	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*JD	..	....	....	....	96½ Au 22, 04	99	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.QM	..	....	....	....	94 Au 16, 04	93	..
Nor. Pac. Tr. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933.J*	116½	Jan 18 115	Jan 3	116 Jan 24	115¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936.*JD	..	....	....	....	112½ No 7, 04	117	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	....	....	....	112 De 6, 04	112½	114½
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.*JD	113¾	Jan 18 113¾	Jan 18	114¾ Jan 18	113¾	115
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 5s, 1917.*AO	104	Jan 3 104	Jan 3	104 Jan 3	104	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1918.....MN*	..	....	....	....	102 Ap 14, 02	103	106
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.J&*	111	Jan 25 111	Jan 25	111 Jan 25	111	..
Do registered, 1921.J&*	109	Jan 10 106	Jan 3	109 Jan 13	106	109
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. reg. ctfs. 1937.....MS*	..	....	....	....	109 No 21, 03	..	..
Do gtd. g. 3½s. col. tr. ctfs. Series B, 1941.....*FA	..	....	....	....	92¼ De 28, 04	91	..
Do Tr. Co. ctfs. gtd. g. 3½s, 1966.....MS*	..	....	....	....	97 De 26, 04	97	97½
Cl. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.AO*	..	....	....	....	118 Oc 27, 04	118¾	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942.....*JJ	..	....	....	....	108½ Ap 21, 03	115	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950.....*FA	..	....	....	....	96 Ja 6, 04	95½	..
E. & P. gen. 4½s, 1940, Ser. C.*JJ	..	....	....	....	98¾ Ap 1, 04	100½	..
Pitts. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A.....AO*	111	Jan 24 111	Jan 24	111 Jan 24	111	114½
Do Series B, gtd. 1942.....*AO	113¾	Jan 14 113¾	Jan 10	114 Jan 16	113¾	..
Do Series C, gtd. 1942.....MN*	..	....	....	....	100 Oc 31, 04	113¾	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd. 1945.MN*	..	....	....	....	100 Oc 6, 04	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....FA*	..	....	....	....	93¾ Se 28, 04	95¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st g. 6s, 1912.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	124 Se 29, 04	116¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	121 Mr 1, 04	116½	..
Do 2d 7s, July, 1912.....J	..	....	....	....	119 Ap 19, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. g. 4½s, 1923.MN	..	....	....	....	110 Mr 25, 04	109	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*	..	....	....	....	114 De 15, 03	115	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943.....*MN	..	....	....	....	104 Au 29, 03	105½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912.....MN*	101	Jan 14 101	Jan 25	102 Jan 27	101	103½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.*MS	..	....	....	....	102 No 16, 04	101½	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.MN	110	Jan 19 110	Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	113
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941.J&	..	....	....	....	110 Oc 6, 04	110	..
Phil. B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943.MS*	..	....	....	....	107 Oc 20, 04	..	108¾
Un. N.J.R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944.*MS	..	....	....	....	107½ Oc 26, 04	112	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb. 1921.QF	123½	Jan 18 123½	Jan 18	123½ Jan 18	123½	..
Do 2d 4s, Feb., 1921.....MN	..	....	....	....	101 Jy 5, 01	95	..
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.AO*	122	Jan 18 122	Jan 18	122 Jan 18	122	123½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	112	Jan 16 112	Jan 16	112 Jan 16	112	116
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939.*AO	..	....	....	....	112½ Oc 21, 04	112½	..
Pitts. Creek Ry. g. gtd. 6s, 1932.....JD	..	....	....	....	127 Oc 17, 02	129½	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	120 Oc 11, 04	121	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and E, Jan., 1928.....AO	..	....	....	....	112½ De 13, 02	111	..
P. S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....AO*	117½	Jan 10 117½	Jan 10	117½ Jan 10	117½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....*MN	..	....	....	....	117 Oc 24, 04	117½	..
P. Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927.....MN*	..	....	....	....	117½ Oc 24, 04	113½	117½
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*JJ	102¾	Jan 25 101	Jan 3	103¾ Jan 28	102¾	102¾
Do registered.....*JJ	100	Jan 27 100	Jan 27	100 Jan 27	100	100¾
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g. 1951.....*AO	100	Jan 17 99½	Jan 3	100 Jan 25	99¾	100
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911.....*JD	..	....	....	....	118 Jan 7, 05	118	..
Do registered.....*JD	..	....	....	....	118 Jan 7, 05	118	..
Rio Gr. June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.JD*	75	Jan 18 75	Jan 18	75 Jan 18	75	84
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....JJ*	75	Jan 18 75	Jan 18	75 Jan 18	75	82
Do guaranteed.....J&	80	Jan 4 80	Jan 4	80 Jan 4	80	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941.JJ*	..	....	....	....	105½ My 10, 04	..	..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949.J*	..	....	....	....	100 No 18, 04	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6s, 1947.*JJ	94	Jan 20 93	Jan 12	94 Jan 23	94	95
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, C. I., 1936.MN*	104	Jan 3 104	Jan 3	104 Jan 3	104	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1961.....MN*	104	Jan 16 104	Jan 3	104 Jan 16	104	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*JJ*	..	....	....	....	120 De 20, 04	125½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....*JJ*	113	Jan 20 112½	Jan 3	113 Jan 20	113½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.*JJ	..	....	....	....	99 No 15, 04	99	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.AO*	..	....	....	....	98½ No 23, 04	99½	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951.....*AO	91¾	Jan 20 91¾	Jan 3	91¾ Jan 28	91	91½
Do 2-yr. 5% tr. g. not s. 1906.*JD	..	....	....	....	100 De 20, 04	100	..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928.*MN	126½	Jan 23 126½	Jan 23	126½ Jan 23	126½	125
K. C. Ft. S. & M. ref. g. 4s, 1936.AO*	89¾	Jan 28 88¾	Jan 4	89¾ Jan 28	89¾	90
Do registered.....*AO	..	....	....	....	78 Jan 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S.W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989.MN*	98¾	Jan 19 98¾	Jan 7	98¾ Jan 28	98¼	98½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989.J	85	Jan 16 84½	Jan 6	85 Jan 27	84	90
Do con. g. 4s, 1932.....*JD	93	Jan 26 86	Jan 7	93 Jan 26	83	93
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.AO*	111	Jan 24 110½	Jan 20	111 Jan 24	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....*JJ*	..	....	....	....	134½ Oc 21, 04	131	..
Do do registered.....*JJ*	..	....	....	....	130 My 13, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....*JJ*	125	Jan 28 125	Jan 28	125 Jan 28	125	..
Do do do registered.....*JJ*	..	....	....	....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Pak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*	112¾	Jan 24 112¾	Jan 24	112¾ Jan 24	112	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.*JD	101	Jan 19 101	Jan 19	101 Jan 19	101	102½
Do do registered.....*JD	..	....	....	....	101 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*AO	..	....	....	....	102 De 23, 04	104½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	128 De 20, 04	128	4, 00
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J&	135	Jan 25 135	Jan 25	135 Jan 25	133	..
Do registered.....J&*	..	....	....	....	134 Jan 25, 04	134	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J*	..	....	....	....	124½ Se 1, 04	117½	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938.*JD	..	....	....	....	117 Ja 11, 04	119½	..
Do registered.....*JD	..	....	....	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.MS*	..	....	....	....	115 Ja 7, 04	110½	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*JJ	..	....	....	....	113¾ De 11, 01	112¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950.AO*	89½	Jan 17 84¾	Jan 3	89½ Jan 28	84	89¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911.*MN	103¾	Jan 11 103¾	Jan 3	104¾ Jan 19	104	105
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949.*JJ	..	....	....	....	98 No 25, 04	97	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918.JJ*	..	....	....	....	120 Se 6, 04	120½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*JJ	..	....	....	....	108¾ Jy 18, 01	108	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct., 1945.JJ	113¾	Jan 19 109¾	Jan 3	113¾ Jan 19	112¾	113
Ga. Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929.JJ*	110	Jan 16 110	Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110	..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926.....JJ*	..	....	....	....	111½ My 7, 04	110¾	..
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924.....JJ	..	....	....	....	102 Ja 20, 05	..	..
Southern Pacific Company— Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4s, 1905.JD*	101¾	Jan 12 101	Jan 10	101¾ Jan 26	101¼	..
Do g. 4s (Cen. Pac. Col. Aug., 1949.JD	97½	Jan 17 95	Jan 3	98 Jan 28	97¾	97⅝
Do do registered.....JD	..	....	....	....	94½ Au 17, 04	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.JJ*	111½	Jan 6 108⅝	Jan 3	111½ Jan 27	108¾	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949.FA*	104	Jan 27 102¼	Jan 3	104⅛ Jan 28	102	103¾
Do registered.....*FA	..	....	....	....	100¾ Mr 3, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 4½s, Aug., 1929.JD	89¾	Jan 3 88¾	Jan 6	89¾ Jan 20	88	89
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.FA*	110½	Jan 25 110½	Jan 12	110½ Jan 25	110	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*JD	..	....	....	....	100½ Se 20, 04	99	..

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended Jan. 28, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	94	Jan 3	91	Jan. 11	92¾ Jan 24	92¾	..
St.L. & W. prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	90½	Jan 21	89½	Jan 11	90¾ Jan 21	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	M N*	84½	Jan 3	83¾	Jan 26	83¾ Jan 27	83½	83¾
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	..	..	..	..	95¾ Se 16, 04	96¾	..
Union & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	J D	..	..	..	..	111 De 14, 04	111½	111½
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1932	A O*	95½	Jan 13	95¾	Jan 13	95½ Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	105¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 16	105¾ Jan 27	105	105¼
Do registered	J J*	103¾	Jan 23	102¾	Jan 18	103¾ Jan 23	103½	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	M N	121½	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 6	121¼ Jan 28	121	121⅜
Do do registered	M N	116¾	Jan 26	116¾	Jan 26	116¾ Jan 26	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	J D	107¾	Jan 17	102¾	Jan 23	106 Jan 27	105	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	F A	127	Jan 12	125½	Jan 5	127 Jan 12	127½	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	118½	Jan 7	117½	Jan 27	117½ Jan 27	117½	..
Do 4 p.c. and ref. g. 4s	M S*	104¼	Jan 7	101¾	Jan 3	104¼ Jan 26	..	104½
do do registered		..	..	..	..	103½ De 31, 04	..	..
Do do temp. certs. for ref. 4s		98	Jan 28	97½	Jan 10	97½ Jan 28	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st g. 7s, 1908	J J*	..	..	..	..	112 De 20, 04	108¾	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	114½ Ap 19, 02	..	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	J J	108	Jan 12	107½	Jan 3	108 Jan 12	108	110
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	M N	19	Jan 27	18¾	Jan 3	119 Jan 28	118¾	119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	J J	12¾	Jan 21	11¾	Jan 10	112¾ Jan 28	..	113¾
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	..	..	..	..	95 Jy 21, 01	..	104
Do do Series B, 1939	J J*	63½	Jan 27	60¾	Jan 6	64 Jan 28	63¾	64¼
Do 20-yr 1st l. g. 4s, 1956	M S	..	..	..	..	102 Ja 13, 04	103	..
Do 1st g. 5s, DM. & C. ext., 1941	J J*	110	Jan 11	109¾	Jan 3	110 Jan 28	109¾	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	97 No 16, 04	93¾	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 5s, 1941	A O*	88¾	Jan 20	86	Jan 4	87½ Jan 25	..	88
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	98	Jan 18	97½	Jan 23	97¾ Jan 23	98	..
St. L., K. C. & N. R. C. B. 1st 4s, 1966	A O	..	..	..	..	100½ Mr 15, 05	106	..
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	A O*	93½	Jan 20	90¾	Jan 3	93 Jan 28	92½	93¾
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J D	..	..	..	..	119½ De 19, 04	117¾	119
Do. gen. g. 4s, 1943	A O	98½	Jan 24	98¼	Jan 24	98½ Jan 24	98	..
Income 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	..	..	..	40 Mr 27, 01	..	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J J*	..	..	..	..	102 Se 27, 04	110½	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	114½	Jan 28	111½	Jan 28	114½ Jan 28	114½	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	..	..	..	..	110½ My 17, 04	111¾	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	M S*	..	..	..	..	109 Ap 19, 04	114¾	..
Do cumb. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	J J	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102 Jan 3	101¾	103
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	95¾	Jan 21	93	Jan 6	95 Jan 27	94¾	95¾
Wisc. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	92¾	Jan 27	90½	Jan 3	92¾ Jan 28	91¾	92¾

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	110½	Jan 24	108¾	Jan 7	110½ Jan 27	109¾	110¼
Do 1st ref. conv. g. 4s, 2002	J D	85	Jan 18	83½	Jan 3	84½ Jan 24	84½	84½
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	109½ No 18, 04	107¾	..
B.Q.C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941	M N	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106 Jan 10	106	106¾
Bklyn. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	F A	113¾	Jan 17	110¾	Jan 4	112¾ Jan 27	112	113
Do stamped, guaranteed		..	..	..	..	100½ Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4-5s, 1949	F A*	95¾	Jan 16	95¾	Jan 5	95¾ Jan 16	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		96	Jan 28	92¾	Jan 4	96 Jan 28	95	96
Nas. Elec. R.R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	A O	89	Jan 27	87	Jan 9	89 Jan 27	88½	..
City & Sub. Ry. Bait. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D	..	..	..	..	105¾ Apr., 05	..	..
Con. Ry. & Lig. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	J J	98	Jan 5	98	Jan 5	98 Jan 5	..	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	..	..	..	92½ Je 15, 04	104⅝	..
Det. Ot. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	J J*	..	..	..	..	103 No 25, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	F A	123⅝	Jan 16	117½	Jan 3	120 Jan 17	..	119
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	A O	94	Jan 26	93	Jan 3	94 Jan 26	..	..
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J D*	117½	Jan 7	117½	Jan 3	117½ Jan 7	117½	119
Do registered		..	..	..	..	110½ De 3, 04	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	121	Jan 9	121	Jan 9	121 Jan 18	121	123½
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	120½	Jan 17	119	Jan 9	120½ Jan 17	120½	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	J J	95¾	Jan 3	94⅞	Jan 6	95¾ Jan 27	95	95¾
Do 1st 5s, 1937	J J*	118	Jan 20	116½	Jan 17	118 Jan 26	117	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F A*	96	Jan 6	96	Jan 6	96 Jan 25	96	98
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 50-yr. s. f. 5s, 1926	F A	..	..	..	..	103 Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J J15	..	..	..	..	106½ No 22, 04	..	..
St. P. City Cable gen. g. 5s, 1937	J J15	..	..	..	..	110 Jy 8, 01	111½	115
Underground Electric Ry. London, profit-sharing 5s	J D	98¾	Jan 27	97	Jan 4	98¾ Jan 28	98½	98¾
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A O	..	..	..	..	100¾ De 14, 99	..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	J D*	89¾	Jan 7	85¼	Jan 19	89¾ Jan 26	..	..
United Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	A O	88	Jan 3	87¾	Jan 3	87¾ Jan 27	87½	87¾
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	..	..	..	..	90 De 28, 97	..	96

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*M S	104	Jan 17	103½	Jan 9	103¾ Jan 27	103¾	104
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	M N*	..	..	..	..	104¾ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	F A*	..	..	..	..	62 De 10, 04	..	62
Chi. June. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1945	J J*	..	..	..	..	107¾ No 4, 04	..	..
D., Mac & M. l. g. 4s, Sr. A, Oct., 1911	S A	..	..	..	..	78 No 25, 04	..	78
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	M S*	..	..	..	..	115 No 14, 00	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N	..	..	..	..	102 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. R. H. & L. Rm. gen. g. 4s, 1940	M N	..	..	..	..	50 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	99½	Jan 24	95	Jan 3	96 Jan 27	96	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	F A	..	..	..	..	30 Oc 3, 00	..	..
Provident Loan So. N. Y. 4s, 1921	M S*	..	..	..	..	89½ De 16, 04	85½	101
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951								
Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A	J J	..	..	..	..	93¾ De 16, 04	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	J J*	..	..	..	..	112 Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	M S	..	..	..	..	110½ Jy 7, 00	103½	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—								
Series G, 4s, 1962-18	F A	..	..	..	..	100 Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*M N	117	Jan 23	116¾	Jan 12	117 Jan 23	117¾	..
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	..	..	..	99 No 5, 04	..	..
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909	J J*	128	Jan 27	119	Jan 6	128 Jan 28	..	..
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*F A	..	..	..	..	105 Je 2, 03	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*J J	100	Jan 24	100	Jan 24	100 Jan 24	90	100
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	M S	..	..	..	..	112 No 11, 04	114	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	J D	..	..	..	..	97 Oc 2, 01	..	..
General Electric deb. g. 3½s, 1942	F A*	91¾	Jan 27	91	Jan 7	91¾ Jan 27	91	91¾
Grand Rap. C. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	107¾ De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	M N	..	..	..	..	108½ De 28, 04	108¾	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	*A O	..	..	..	..	100 Ja 18, 04	..	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co pur. money 6s, 1997	A O*	127	Jan 28	125	Jan 9	127 Jan 28	126	127
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	100½ Dc 7, 04	94	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, My., 1919	Q F	100½	Jan 12	100	Jan 7	100½ Jan 28	100½	..
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	106¾	Jan 27	106	Jan 27	106¾ Jan 27	105	..
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*M N	92½	Jan 24	92½	Jan 24	92½ Jan 24	92½	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	J D*	110¾	Jan 3	110	Jan 11	110 Jan 23	110	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*F A	97	Jan 20	94½	Jan 11	97 Jan 28	96¾	97¼
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*M S	165½	Jan 16	165½	Jan 16	165½ Jan 27	162¾	166½
Ed. El. Ill. Co. of Bkn. 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*J J	..	..	..	..	120½ Je 27, 04	119	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	F A*	108	Jan 24	107¾	Jan 21	107¾ Jan 24	108	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Mr 15, 04	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*A O	125	Jan 6	125	Jan 6	125 Jan 6	125½	127
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	M S*	..	..	..	..	106¾ De 28, 04	107¾	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J D*	109	Jan 2	108	Jan 3	108 Jan 24	108	109
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J J*	107¾	Jan 10	107¾	Jan 10	107¾ Jan 10	108	108¾
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	J J*	100½	Jan 11	100½	Jan 11	100½ Jan 11	100½	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	M N*	..	..	..	..	102½ No 20, 04	103½	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	M S	112½	Jan 27	111	Jan 16	112½ Jan 27	111	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	J D	111¾	Jan 9	111¾	Jan 9	111¾ Jan 9	111¾	113½

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4s, Nov. 1, 1913	Q F	100½	Jan 9	100	Jan 3	100½ Jan 27	100¾	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	100½	Jan 6	97	Jan 3	99¾ Jan 28	..	99¾
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	97	Jan 3	95	Jan 21	95 Jan 21	95½	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	J J	89¾	Jan 16	88¾	Jan 5	89 Jan 16	89	89½
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	A O*	113⅞	Jan 27	111⅞	Jan 12	113⅝ Jan 28	113⅜	113⅝
Do registered		111	Jan 24	111	Jan 24	111 Jan 24	..	..
Am. Tob. 4s, Morton Trust Co. ctfs.		110½	Jan 19	110½	Jan 12	110½ Jan 12	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	F A*	76	Jan 27	74¾	Jan 12	76 Jan 28	75¾	76
Am. Tob. 4s, Merton Trust Co. ctfs.		72¾	Jan 16	71	Jan 6	74¾ Jan 28	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	J J*	..	..	..	..	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cons. Tob. 50-year g. 4s, 1951	F A*	84½	Jan 27	81	Jan 14	83 Jan 28	..	85
Do registered		..	..	..	..	85½ De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*A O	80½	Jan 26	79	Jan 5	80 Jan 27	79½	80
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	J J	..	..	..	..	89 Se 16, 03	92¾	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	..	..	..	99 Jy 17, 03	95	..
Do non-cum. g. 5s, 1913	*A O	..	..	..	..	92 Fe 23, 04	93	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	106¾	Jan 9	104¾	Jan 6	106¾ Jan 10	110	..
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*J J	101	Jan 27	102¾	Jan 3	101 Jan 27	102½	103¼
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	102½ Oc 6, 04	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1925	A O	107	Jan 21	104¾	Jan 10	107 Jan 28	106½	106¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 5s, 1920	M N	91	Jan 7	91	Jan 7	91 Jan 7	91½	92¾
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	..	..	..	..	97 De 19, 04	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	48	Jan 6	42½	Jan 28	42½ Jan 28	42	44
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		3½	Jan 4	2	Jan 28	3 Jan 28	2	4
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	J D*	98	Jan 21	93	Jan 14	103¾ Jan 28	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	112	Jan 16	111½	Jan 12	113⅜ Jan 28	113½	..
U.S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	81	Jan 5	83¾	Jan 3	83¾ Jan 11	..	..
U.S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5% mtg. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	M N	94½	Jan 28	92	Jan 6	94½ Jan 28	93½	94½
Do registered		94½	Jan 16	92¾	Jan 6	93¾ Jan 27	94	94½

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	104	Jan 16	103¾	Jan 9	104 Jan 24	103	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	..	..	..	..	90 No 21, 04	..	90
Do do Trust Co. certificates		85¾	Jan 4	84	Jan 13	85½ Jan 28	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	..	..	..	..	75 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	..	..	..	..	107½ Oc 7, 04	105	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	F A	..	..	..	..	107¾ Dec 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	..	..	..	..	102½ Jy 26, 04	..	110½
Ind. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	..	..	..	107 My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	..	..	..	102¾ Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951	J J*	..	..	..	..	100¾ Fe 27, 03	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	..	..	..	..	105 Oc 21, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	J J*	97¾	Jan 26	95¾	Jan 9	97¾ Jan 28	95	98½
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	111	Jan 12	110½	Jan 10	111 Jan 12	..	111
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 27, 04	109	111
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	..	..	..	102 De 28, 03	97	..
De Bardc. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	..	..	..	..	105¾ De 13, 04	103	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*M S	93½	Jan 17	89¾	Jan 3	93¾ Jan 28	92	93¾

TELEGRAPH AND T'PHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	..	..	..	..	94 Je 30, 04	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	J J	..	..	..	..	92 De 17, 04	..	..
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	100¾ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	J D*	..	..	..	..	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	109¾ Je 22, 04	110½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*M N	..	..	..	..	105¾ Jy 2, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	111	Jan 27	110¾	Jan 9	111 Jan 27	110¾	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*M N	105¾	Jan 20	104¾	Jan 4	105¾ Jan 25	105¼	105¾
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	102½ Ja 22, 02	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	..	..	..	..	103½ Jy 26, 04	107¾	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. fund-ing 6s, 1904	*J J	..	..	..	..	103½ Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS. J. J. January and July; F. A. February and August; M. S. March and September; A. O. April and October; M. N. May and November; J. D. June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M–Monthly; B–Bi-monthly; Q–Quarterly; S–Semi-annual; A–Annual.

SECURITIES.	Last Dividend. Amount Outstanding.	Per Cent.	Date.	Quotation Jan 28, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.					
Avenu Nat	$150,000	..	..	..	..
America	1,500,000	10	S Jan. 3, 05	325	..
Am. Exch. Nat	5,000,000	5	S Nov. 1, 04	267½	270
Astor Nat'onal	250,000	5	Q Nov. 1, 04	775	850
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	140	..
Battry Pk. Nat	200,000	3	..	..	..
Bowery	250,000	3	Q Nov. 1, 04	230	260
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	150	155
Butch. & Drov. Nat'l ($25)	300,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	170	185
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q Jan. 3, 05	317½	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	150	170
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	H Dec 31, 04	4250	4325
Citiz'ens' Cent. Nat	2,500,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	160	170
City (National)	25,000,000	1	S Nov. 1, 04	292½	300
Coal & Iron Nat	200,000	..	..	205	215
Colonial	300,000	5	S Jan. 2, 05	375	450
Columbia	300,000	4	S Jan. 1, 05	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q Jan. 3, 05	230	235
Consol'd Nat	1,000,000	..	..	118	152
Cooper Exch	100,000	..	..	..	150
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	7	S Aug. 1, 04	330	400
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	5	S Jan. 3, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	..	180
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q Jan. 1, 05	3500	3800
Fifth National	250,000	6	S Jan. 3, 05	250	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q Jan. 1, 05	760	780
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S Nov. 1, 04	200	..
Fourth Nat	3,000,000	24½	S Jan. 3, 05	212	220
Gallatin Nat'l	1,000,000	6	S Oct. 1, 04	117½	125
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	Feb., 1896	120	..
Garfield Nat	1,000,000	11	Q Dec 31, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	7	S Aug. 1, 04	165	172
German Exch	200,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	355	..
Germania	200,000	10	S Nov. 1, 04	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S Nov. 1, 04	150	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S Dec 31, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat'l	2,000,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	530	540
Imp. & Tr. Nat	1,500,000	10	S Jan. 3, 05	350	355
Internat. B'k'g	2,000,000	..	..	150	155
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S Jan. 3, 05	1225	1275
Jefferson	500,000	22½	S Jan. 3, 05	110	..
Liberty Nat	1,000,000	1	Q Jan. 3, 05	500	510
Lincoln Nat	300,000	3	Q Nov. 1, 04	100	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S Jan. 3, 05	170	175
Mar. & Fal. Nat	1,000,000	5	S Jan. 3, 05	260	270
Mechanics' Nat'l ($25)	3,000,000	5	S Jan. 3, 05	300	310
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S Jan. 3, 05	145	150
Mercantile Nat	2,000,000	4	S Jan. 3, 05	280	285
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S Jan. 3, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	165	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S Dec. 1, 01	280	320
Monroe	250,000	..	..	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S Nov. 1, 04	210	225
Mutual	300,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S Nov. 1, 04	190	195
New Ams. Nat	500,000	6	Q Jan. 3, 05	300	310
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	315	322
N. Y. County Nat	200,000@50	3	S Jan. 3, 05	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q Nov. 1, 04	205	210
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S Oct. 15, 04	174	182
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	225	..
Northern Nat	500,000	..	..	125	135
Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S Jan. 1, 05	215	225
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S Jan. 3, 05	242½	246
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q Nov. 1, 04	200	210
Park (National)	3,000,000	8	Q Jan. 3, 05	340	345
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	250	..
Phenix Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	5	S July, 1902	125	135
Plaza	200,000	10	S Jan. 3, 05	500	..
Riverside	300,000	2	Q Jan. 3, 05	250	..
Royal	1,000,000	2	S July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S Jan. 3, 05	675	700
Second National	200,000	6	S Jan. 3, 05	450	..
Shoe & Le. Nat'l	1,000,000	4	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000@25	5	S Jan. 1, 05	1000	..
5th Street Nat	200,000	..	..	190	200
Twelfth Ward	300,000	..	S Jan. 3, 05	125	135
23d Ward	100,000	2½	S Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	190	202
United National	1,000,000	..	..	92	95
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	200	..
West Side	300,000	6	S Jan. 3, 05	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S Dec 31, 04	300	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.					
Am Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q Dec 31, 04	185	195
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	10	Q Jan. 3, 05	440	475
Bfd & Mtg. Guar	1,000,000	2½	Q Nov 15, 04	240	260
Bonding Comp'y	2,500,000	2	S July 15, 01	270	277
Broadway Tr	500,000	3	S Nov. 1, 04	163	167
Brooklyn	1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Last Dividend. When Paid.	Quotation Jan. 28, 1905. Bid.	Quotation Jan. 28, 1905. Asked.
7-Pf. W. & Me. 1st 6s, 1924	1,910,000	3	S Jan., 1905	47	52
Grand Rapids Ry. 5s, 1916	1,500,000	2½	S Aug., 1901	102	104
Hocking Co. Gas 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S Nov., 1901	105	106
Do 1-3 5s	2,000,000	2½	S Nov., 1901	102½	103
Ind. Ill. & Ia. 4s, 1950	2,500,000	2	S June, 1901	67	72
Colo. 1950	2,750,000	2	S Nov., 1901	105	107
Ind. N. & Ill. 1st 6s, Dec.,	800,000	3	S May, 1901	25	35
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1931	1,000,000	3	S May, 1901	35	45
Long Island & W. V. 1st 6s, 1922	1,750,000	3	S June, 1901	25	35
Madison Ave. 2d deb. scrip	100,000	3	S Oct., 1901	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1925	250,000	3	S Oct., 1901	105	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S Jan. 10, 05	320	325
New Amsterdam Gas, 1948	10,625,000	2½	S Jan. 1, 05	110½	112
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1941	3,500,000	2½	S Jan. 1, 05	172	111
Do con. 5s, 1939	1,500,000	2½	S Jan. 1, 05	103	104½
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S Nov., 1901	104	107
Ogden & Ind. Gas 6s, 1921	1,910,000	3	S June, 1901	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S Jan. 1, 05	94	96
St. Paul Minn. gen 5s, 1911	2,537,000	2½	S Sep., 1901	95	97
South. Ld. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1945	1,000,000	2½	S Sep., 1901	84	86
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,262,000	2½	S Nov., 1901	111	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S Jan., 1905	102	103

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	..	4
1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S Aug. 1, 01	..	90
Hoboken con. 5s, 1936	4,100,000	2½	S Nov., 1901	110	112
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q Dec 31, 01	70	75
1st 5s, 1942	750,000	2½	S Nov., 1901	85	90
N.Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	3,250,000	2½	S Dec., 1901	109½	111
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S Oct., 1901	90	99
1st 5s, 1919	2,500,000	2½	S Oct., 1901	91	94
Union	3,000,000	1	Q Oct. 15, 01	78	82
1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S Nov., 1901	87	92

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S Jan., 1905	112	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S Jan., 1905	820	900
Empire City	500,000	5	S Jan., 1901	90	100
Germ. Alliance	300,000	3	S Jan., 1905	200	..
German Amer.	1,500,000	15	S Jan., 1905	500	..
Germania (50)	1,000,000	10	S Jan., 1905	250	..
Greenwich (25)	200,000	5	S Jan., 1905	175	..
Hanover (50)	1,000,000	4	S Jan., 1905	140	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S Jan., 1905	240	..
Nassau (50)	500,000	5	S Jan., 1905	170	..
New York	500,000	5	S Feb., 1905	160	..
Niagara (50)	400,000	10	S Jan., 1905	250	..
Nor. River (25)	250,000	4	S Oct., 1901	180	200
Pacific (25)	500,000	10	S Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter Cuyp (20)	150,000	5	S Feb., 1905	170	..
Phoenix, Brk. (50)	1,000,000	5	S Jan. 17, 05	230	..
Rhinelander (25)	200,000	3	S Jan., 1901	60	..
Un. States (25)	250,000	3	S Jan. 11, 01	80	100
Westchester (10)	200,000	10	S Feb., 1905	240	..
Wash'g City (50)	250,000	15	S Jan., 1905	385	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q Oct. 15, 04	114	118
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q Dec 20, 01	65	95
American Can	40,000,000			9	11
Do preferred	41,225,200	1½	Q Jan. 1, 05	62	65
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M Jan 20, 05	125	128
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q Dec 31, 04	91	98
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000			18	20
Do pf. ($10)	3,500,000			*	5
A. Graphophone ($10)	1,262,000	1	Q Dec 15, 04	*5	7
Do pf. ($10)	1,262,000	1½	Q Nov 15, 01	*8	10
†Am. Malt, 6s	3,800,000	2	S June 1, 01	98	105
Am. Nick. ($10)	3,000,000			*1½	2½
Am. Type F'd'y	4,000,000	1	Q Jan 15, 05	30½	35½
Do preferred	1,648,800	1½	Q Jan 15, 05	95	100
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000			4½	5
Do preferred	9,500,000			21½	22½
Autom. Heat	17,000,000	2½	S July, 1901	80	81
Autom. Heat, pf	4,500,000	3	S July 5, 04	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($100)	5,000,000			*5	7
Barney & Smith	1,000,000			17½	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q Dec. 1, 01	120½	125
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S July, 1901	112½	113½
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q Oct. 1, 01	155	150
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q Oct. 1, 01	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S Aug 15, 04	141	144
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q Dec 15, 04	112½	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000			*5½	6
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000			*⅜	⅝
Camd. Land ($3)	750,000			*⅛	¼
Casein of Am.	3,422,000			7	8
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q Nov 10, 04	65	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Dec 31, 04	110	125
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S Sep. 1, 04	13	17
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S Sep. 1, 04	62	68
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000			4½	5
Do preferred	7,000,000			21½	22½
†Do 6s	2,982,000	3	S Nov., 04	78	80
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M-Dec 15, 04	440	480
Claflin, H. B.	3,820,100	2	Q Oct. 15, 04	100	105
Do 1st pf	2,000,000	1½	Q Nov. 1, 04	96	101
Do 2d pf	2,070,000	1½	Q Nov. 1, 01	90	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300			⅛	⅝
Con. L. S. as. pd	74,070,000			⅞	1
Do pf. as. pd.	28,452,100			14	14½
Con. Refrig. Inc.	17,000,000			7	7½
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000			⅝	1⅛
Consol. Car Heat.	1,000,000			1	2
Consol. Coal	7,500,000	2	Q Dec 31, 04	70	75
Consol. Ice	10,000,000			1½	2
Do pf	10,000,000	2	Q Dec 31, 04	15	20
Consol. Lake Sup.	1,000,000			1	2
Consol. Rubber Tire	1,000,000			⅛	¼
Consol. Steel	9,000,000			1	2
Do pf	9,000,000			5	7
Continental Tob.	18,000,000			1	1½
Do pf	18,000,000			4	5
Crex Carpet	1,000,000			1	2
Do pf	1,000,000			5	7
Crucible Steel	20,000,000			1	2
Do pf	20,000,000			5	7
Cuban-Am. Sug.	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
Cuban Trust	1,000,000			⅛	¼
Cuban-Venezuela	1,000,000			⅛	¼
Diamond Match	15,000,000	10	Q Dec 31, 04	170	175
Distillers Sec. Corp.	20,000,000			1	2
Do pf	20,000,000			5	7
Distillers & Cattle Feeding	20,000,000			1	2
Do pf	20,000,000			5	7
Dom. Coal	2,500,000	2	Q Dec 31, 04	60	65
Do pf	2,500,000	2	Q Dec 31, 04	90	95
Dom. Iron & Steel	5,000,000			1	2
Do pf	5,000,000			5	7
Dom. Sug.	30,000,000			1	2
Do pf	30,000,000			5	7
Dunlop Tire	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
Eastern Steel	3,000,000			1	2
Do pf	3,000,000			5	7
Electric Boat	4,000,000			40	42
Do pref. cred.	2,000,000			70	75
Elec. Light Co. of St. L.	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
Electric Vehicle	10,000,000	2	Dec., 1901	15	16
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	Apr., 1900	21	24
El. Purific. ($10)	1,500,000			*	1
Empire Steel	2,281,400			9	11
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q Jan. 1, 05	45	50
Equit. Of Cop. ($5)	2,000,000			*	⅛
Etc. & pu. wr.	18,125,200	1½	Q Feb., 1901	250	..
Etc. Cr'n. ($10)	5,000,000	4	Dec 20, 01	70	75
Exp. Gold ($10)	5,000,000			*	⅛
Gurn. & Q. 1st 6s	9,000,000	3	S Jan., 1905	70½	75
Guggenheim Ex. 50 pd	6,500,000			150	160
Do full paid	6,500,000			150	160
Hack Meadows	3,000,000	1½	Q Oct., 1901	140	150
Hack Water 4s	3,000,000	2	S July, 1901	95	105
Hall Signal	1,500,200	1½	Q Jan. 2, 05	98	105
Havana Tobac.	20,000,000			250	255
Do preferred	5,000,000			41	45
Deb. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S Dec., 1901	77	82
H'ng-Hall-Mar.	1,250,000			1	2
Do 1st pf	1,000,000			2	4
Do 2d pf	1,000,000			1	4
Houston Oil	20,000,000			1	2
Do preferred	7,500,000			5	7
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	4	S July, 1901	115	125
Hud. River Tel.	3,612,200	1½	Q Jan 16, 05	82	90
Hutchor. R. T.	25,000,000		Jan. 2, 05	200	201
Int. Mer. Mar.	49,925,800			14½	15
Do preferred	32,598,800			39½	40
Do 4s	2,000,000	2½	S Oct. 4, 04	80½	80½
Internat. Salt	18,750,000			21½	22
Do 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S Oct. 1, 04	75	80
Internat. Silver	9,914,700			10	15
Do 1st 6s	6,997,500	3	Q Jan. 2, 05	42½	45
Do scrip	1,078,247			10	15
Do 1st 6s	5,775,000	3	S Dec., 1901	102½	105
Do deb. 6s	2,247,000	3	S Jan., 1901	90	100
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	100,000			*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,500,000			*	⅛
Lackaw. Steel	51,971,100			50½	51
Lan. Mf. pref. ($5)	18,750,000			*12½	13
Lorillard (P.) pf	2,000,000	2	Q Oct. 1, 04	155	..
Manh. Ry. Co. 5s	20,000,000	1	Q Jan 10, 05	97½	98
Do preferred	20,000,000	1	Q Jan 10, 05	124	125
Mat. Sq. Gar.	2,000,000			70	75
Mex. Cent. ($20)	60,000,000			11	11½
Mat. Coal & Iron	2,000,000			15	25
Do 1st pf	2,000,000			*2½	4½
Do 2d pf	2,000,000			*	1
Metrop. Wkens. of Canada ($5)	5,000,000			*	1
Morgenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q Sep. 30, 01	102	105
Mex. Nat'l Co. 5s	22,770,000	1½	Q Dec. 1, 04	102	105
Mex. Nat. Const.	1,820 pd. of	$7,000,000			75
Mont. & Boston Coal ($5)	5,000,000			11	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q Oct. 1, 04	107	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000			80	85
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	S Dec. 1, 01	85	90
N.Y. Canadn. 4s	20,000,000	2	S Nov., 1901	100½	101½
N.Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000			*8	12
Nor. Am. Lum. Ry. & Pulp	1,000,000			11½	12
Nor. Pac. reg.	1,249,300	1½	Q Nov. 1, 01	150	160
Nor. P. & Pul.	153,750,000	1½	Q Feb., 1901	105	107
Nor. Securities	325,400,000	1½	Q Feb. 2, 04	154½	155
Do stub	3,354,000			275	280
Otis Elevator	6,250,000		Apr 15, 01	60	65
Do pref.	5,482,800	1½	Q Jan 14, 05	102	104
Pac. Pac. & Nav	13,150,000			*	1
Do preferred	7,100,000			*	1
Penn. Dve. & Fin	8,000,000			5-16	7-16
Phelps Min. ($1)	750,000			10	12
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000			1	2
Do 1st pf	2,500,000			71	75
Do 2d pf	10,000,000			21	23
Proc. & Gamble	4,250,000	3½	Q Nov 15, 04	105	108
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q Jan 15, 05	205	208
Royal R. Pow.	10,000,000	N		75	80
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q Dec 31, 04	100	105
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	4	Q Dec 23, 04	200	..
Seaboard Air L.	37,500,000			18½	18¾
Do preferred	24,500,000			37	37½
Do 5s	5,000,000	1½	Sep. 1, 04	101½	102
Do n. com. w.i.	35,376,330			22	23
Don. 2d pf. w.i.	17,925,350			87½	90
Don. 1st pf. w.i.	7,625,000			47½	49
Do rights				1½	2
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	120	Q Sep. 30, 04	675	675
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q Dec 23, 04	20	28½
Do preferred	900,000	4	S Dec 23, 04	120	130
Stand. Milling	4,800,000			9½	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1	Oct. 31, 04	34½	36½
†Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S Nov. 1, 04	70½	78
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q Dec 15, 04	630	635
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000			*1	1½
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	1½	Q Oct. 1, 04	112½	113
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S July, 1904	100½	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000		Jan 25, 05	*31	34½
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000			*7⅝	8
Triumph Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000			*11½	12½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	3	1903	14	17
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q Jan 25, 05	86	89
Do deb. 4s	750,000	2	S Jan 10, 05	70	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000			*1	1½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S Oct. 1, 04	93	95
Do 1st pf	4,000,000	3½	S Oct. 1, 04	117½	119
Do 2d pf	4,166,000	3	S Oct. 1, 04	117	120
Un. B. B. & P.	14,018,500			14½	15½
Un. Bag & Paper	20,000,000			1	2
Do pf	20,000,000			5	7
U. S. Bag & Print	1,000,000			1	2
Do pf	1,000,000			5	7
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
U. S. Envelope	2,500,000			17	20
Do preferred	3,750,000	2	S Jan., 1905	84	..
U. S. Glucose	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
U. S. Leather	50,000,000			1	2
Do pf	50,000,000			5	7
U. S. Realty	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
U. S. Rubber	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
U. S. Shipbuilding	10,000,000			1	2
Do pf	10,000,000			5	7
U. S. Steel	550,000,000			1	2
Do pf	510,000,000			5	7
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	7,000,000	2½	S Oct., 1901	102½	103½
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000			72	80
Vera C. & P. 4s	6,000,000			95	..
Wab. Pitts. Ter.					
Inc. 4s	20,000,000			42½	43
Do 1st 5s	20,000,000			94½	95½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,975,850	5	Q Jan 10, 05	134	..
White Knob. Cop. ($50)	2,000,000			1-16	3-16
Worth. Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S Nov. 1, 04	120	121

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st	879,000	2½	S Oct., 1901	101	104
Con. 5s, 1931	2,211,000	2½	S Oct., 1901	112	114
Dom. 5s, 1954	2,250,000	2½	S Jan., 1905	97	99
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	995,000		S Jan., 1905	90	93
Do 1st 4s, 1959	769,000	2	S Jan., 1905	93	..
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	230	241
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	101	107
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	108	111
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	99½	101
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	2,500,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	101	105
Bkyn C. R. ($100)	12,000,000	2½	Q Oct. 15, 01	235	242
†Do 1st con. 5s, 1911	6,000,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	109	111
Bkyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1923	3,000,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	111	115
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S Jan. 3, 05	105	108
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,750,000	2½	S May, 1901	110	113½
Cent. Crosstown	500,000	5	Q Jan., 1905	340	355
Do 1st 5s, 1922	250,000	2½	Q Jan., 1905	117	121
Cent. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q Jan., 1905	262	266
Chris. & 10th St.	1,500,000	2	Q Jan., 1905	180	188
Coney Isl. & B.	2,000,000	1	Q Nov. 1, 04	253	259
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,200,000	2	S Jan., 1905	97	100
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S Jan. 15, 05	80	81
Do 1st 5s, 1935	15,000,000	2	S Jan., 1901	102	103½
Det. & E. R. & Brk.	1,200,000	1½	May, 1901	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1932	750,000	2½	Nov., 1901	100	102
Det. & Cent. Belt	1,000,000	2½	S Apr., 1901	100	102
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	2½	Q Jan., 1905	320	340
Ft. St. & Grand St.	1,750,000	2½	Q Jan., 1905	105	107
Do 1st 5s, 1908	1,750,000	2½	S Jan., 1905	105	108
Ft. St. Man. & St. N.Y. 1st 5s, 1910	1,200,000	2	S Sep., 1901	105	107
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,750,000			82	86
Fulton St.	$1,000				
1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S May, 1901	95½	98
Grand Rapids Ry.	2,400,000			57	61
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q Nov. 1, 01	85	90
Int. Tr. of Buf.	10,000,000			20½	25
Do preferred	5,000,000			70½	75
Do 4s	15,715,000	2½	S Jan., 1905	75	80
Ft. St. & G. St. 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2	S Nov., 1901	80	90½
2d St. Man. & St. N.Y. 1st 5s, 1910	1,200,000	2	S Sep., 1901	105	107
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,750,000			82	86
Fulton St.	$1,000				
1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S May, 1901	95½	98
Grand Rapids Ry.	2,400,000			57	61
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q Nov. 1, 01	85	90
Int. Tr. of Buf.	10,000,000			20½	25
Do preferred	5,000,000			70½	75
Do 4s	15,715,000	2½	S Jan., 1905	75	80
J.C. Hob. & 4th	11,750,000	2	S Nov., 1901	80	80½
Nassau Elec. Bkn. con. 4s, 1951	10,475,000	2	S Jan., 1905	80½	82½
New Orl. Ry.	22,000,000			13½	14
Do preferred	6,125,100			15	16
Do 4s	17,800,000	2	S July, 1901	77	77
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q Jan., 1905	187	192
Nor. Hudson Co. Ry. con. 5s	2,000,000	2½	Q Jan., 1905	174	176
So. Bost. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	Q Jan., 1905	102	106
So. Ferry 1st 5s	550,000	2½	S Oct., 1 04	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S Jan., 1905	118	121
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000			28	33
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	Q Jan., 1905	70	84
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S Sep., 1904	104	..
Twn. W. F. & Sar. 1st 5s, 1928	700,000	2½	S Nov., 1904	98	102
34th St. Cross'n 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S Oct., 1904	110	115
59th & 59th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S Oct., 1904	110	113
23d Street	600,000	4½	Q Nov., 1904	380	400
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S Jan., 1905	106	110
Dodeb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S Jan., 1905	96	99
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	2,000,000	2	S Aug., 1904	108½	111
Unit. Rys. of St. L. preferred	10,755,400	1½	Q Jan 10, 05	68	69½
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	16,243,000	2	S Dec., 1904	78½	79
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000			27	28
Do preferred	8,500,000	1½	Dec., 1 04	83	88
†Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S Dec., 1904	86¾	87¼
Wchester Elec. Ry. 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S Jan., 1905	106	106½
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S Oct., 1904	104	108

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Large Gain in Surplus Reserve Despite Gold Exports.

Despite the week's large gold exports and the increased reserve requirements yesterday's bank statement showed an increase of $3,245,750 in surplus reserve. This was due to the very large gain in cash, which amounted to $9,749,100 even after provision had been made for the gold exports, which amounted to about $6,000,000, although about half this amount was not taken from the banks until Friday and so was allowed for in the averages only on that day. The upward tendency in loans and deposits is again displayed, the former being greater by $16,831,700, while deposits show an increase of $26,013,400. The recent bank statements show how very little effect our large gold exports are having on the condition of New York banks and suggest that the movement of gold to Europe will have to go much further before a point will be reached which will call for any response in money rates.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Jan. 23, 1904 follow:

LIABILITIES.	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net prof.	133,951,400	.....	129,874,300
Deposits	1,189,828,000	$26,013,400	1,027,943,800
Circula'n	42,882,200	768,500	42,752,000
Total	$1,474,634,900	$25,944,900	$1,313,129,800
Loans	$1,115,643,200	$16,831,700	$994,552,100
Specie	211,525,200	7,405,400	206,477,500
Leg. tds.	92,911,580	2,253,700	75,637,500
Total	$1,440,079,900	$26,580,800	$1,275,667,100
Res. held	$324,436,700	$9,749,100	$281,115,000
Res. req.	297,457,150	6,503,350	255,985,950
Surp.	$26,979,550	$3,245,750	$25,129,050
*Decrease.			

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures" not given in weekly statement make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

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Price 95 and interest, netting over 4¾ per cent.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN 1904.

In reply to a criticism of the statements in regard to the total of sales of municipal bonds during the year 1904 contained in an article contributed to THE TIMES Annual Financial Review by Mr. John Farson of Farson, Leach & Co., Mr. Farson stated yesterday that it was not his intention to suggest that bonds to the extent of $400,000,000 were permanently added to the amount of municipal bonds outstanding, or in other words that at the end of 1904 the municipal debt of the United States was that much greater than it had been at the beginning, but merely that sales of bonds whether of short or long maturity to a total of about $400,000,000 had occurred during the year. The amount of bonds outstanding year end compared with year end is one thing and the amount of municipal obligations issued during the year is another.

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BANK FAILURES SINCE 1893.

Many interesting suggestions are contained in a report of bank failures in the United States which has just been compiled by Bradstreet's covering a period of twelve years. The returns show that during 1904 the bank failures numbered 96, the largest total shown in any year since 1897, when the failures numbered 105. This compares with 197 in 1896 and with 508 in 1893. In 1903 there were 30 bank failures and in 1902 only 29. Last year's failures, however, although larger in number, fell considerably short of the previous year's in the amount of the liabilities of failed concerns. Last year's total of liabilities was $22,520,366, while the liabilities in 1897 amounted to $34,151,677. In 1902 the liabilities amounted to only $6,108,728, and this is also the only recent year in which there were no failures of National banks. A remarkable feature of the tables compiled by Bradstreet's is that in every year back to 1893 the indicated total assets fell short of the estimated liabilities, whereas in 1893, when the maximum of failures was reached, the assets considerably exceeded the liabilities, being $184,281,014, as compared with liabilities of $170,295,678. The inference to be drawn from this showing is apparently that in that year more lack of confidence accounted for many of the failures, while in more recent years failures have been attributable directly to deficiency of assets.

BOOM IN STEEL GUN BARRELS.

The price of steel gun barrels has gone up almost 10s per cent. in the last few weeks, and manufacturers refuse to quote prices for future delivery. This rise is attributed to the advance in the price of steel. All the gun barrel manufacturers are running full time, and are taxed to the limit of their capacity. A manufacturer of note here, having one of the largest plants in the world, informs me that he has already booked orders for the United States for over 100,000 gun barrels, and that orders are coming in more rapidly than ever before. This condition with regard to gun barrels reflects similar conditions in the manufacture of guns. The trade is at present booming, and 1905 promises to be a record year in the industry for which Liege is noted.—James C. McNally, Consul, Liege, Belgium.

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INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Jan 28 Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
150	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1895	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 19, 1901
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chem. pf	18,153,000	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	87	Dec. 28, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	77	Jan. 9	77	Jan. 9	77	Jan. 9, 1905
94	96	American Cotton Oil pf	10,108,600	Dec. 1, 1901	2	95	Jan. 11	93	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 11, 1905
34	39	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1901	1	38	Jan. 10	38	Jan. 10	38	Jan. 10, 1905
138	139	American Sugar pf	15,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	139½	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 17	138½	Jan. 20, 1905
20	25	Ann Arbor	7,250,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	21	Dec. 28, 1904
60	65	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	64	Nov. 30, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 5, 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	*101	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Oct. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
18½	63½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	63½	Jan. 20	61½	Jan. 11	63½	Jan. 20, 1905
..	..	Can. Pacific Ry., 1st in. pd	..	..	..	120½	Jan. 16	120½	Jan. 9	120½	Jan. 16, 1905
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jan. 7, 1905
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,425,000	Jan. 16, 1905	1½	65½	Jan. 9	65	Jan. 4	65½	Jan. 9, 1905
118	122	Cent. & South Am. Telegraph	7,917,200	Jan. 6, 1905	1½	*123	Jan. 20	*118	Jan. 7	118	Jan. 20, 1905
130	143	Chicago & East. Illinois pf	8,850,700	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	145	Jan. 11	142	Jan. 21	142	Jan. 21, 1905
150	155	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	7,000,000	Dec. 28, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	82	Dec. 28, 1904
187	189	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	48,783,400	Oct. 25, 1904	2	186	Jan. 17	182½	Jan. 17	186	Jan. 20, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,859,100	Jan. 3, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	123½	Dec. 5, 1901
290	295	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,616,800	Aug. 20, 1901	2½	195	Jan. 17	195	Jan. 17	195	Jan. 17, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
114½	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1905	1½	*120	Jan. 20	*120	Jan. 7	*120	Jan. 7, 1905
105	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	..	..	..	.....	108½	Jan. 10	108½	Jan. 10, 1905
85	95	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. a	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	4	95	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 4	95	Jan. 4, 1905
75	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	66	Apr. 16, 1904
131	135	Con. Tobacco pf	48,846,500	Oct. 3, 1904	1¾	131	Jan. 21	129½	Jan. 3	131	Jan. 21, 1905
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	37½	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	61	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	703,500	Aug. 1, 1901	5	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Dec. 1, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	70½	June 7, 1901
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Dec. 12, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	141	Nov. 16, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,523	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	31	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,652,491	Jan. 15, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 17, 1904
..	..	**Electric Storage Battery**	15,812,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	85½	Nov. 26, 1904
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,294,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	85½	Nov. 25, 1904
42	44	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1, 1904	4	46	Jan. 3	44	Jan. 18	44	Jan. 18, 1905
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	2,108,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	20	Jan. 9, 1902
55	60	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1902	1¼	60	Jan. 15	57¾	Jan. 18	57¾	Jan. 18, 1901
120	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	4	..	.....	..	.....	82	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1905	2	*100½	Jan. 17	*100½	Jan. 17	*100½	Jan. 17, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*85½	May 25, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 14, 1901
103	..	**Ill. Central**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	104½	Apr. 6, 1901
65	66	International Power	6,000,000	May 20, 1902	2½	67	Jan. 3	65	Jan. 18	67	Jan. 18, 1905
13	17	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	15	Dec. 14, 1901
47	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,600	May 2, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	50	Sep. 14, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Dec. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,200,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 15, 1901
10	12	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	10	Jan. 16	10	Jan. 16	10	Jan. 16, 1905
60	65	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1905	3	61	Jan. 4	60	Jan. 9	61	Jan. 16, 1905
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	56½	Mar. 14, 1903
90	105	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Nov. 22, 1901
90	102	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,810,000	Jan. 16, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	96	Dec. 15, 1904
295	..	Lake Shore	39,406,500	Jan. 28, 1905	4	*310	Jan. 17	*290	Jan. 20	*299	Jan. 20, 1905
56	62	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	56	Jan. 20	56	Jan. 20	56	Jan. 20, 1905
10½	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	9½	Jan. 16	9½	Jan. 16	9½	Jan. 16, 1905
115	..	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Morgenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1901	7½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,008,700	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1901
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	61	Dec. 19, 1904
130	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	124	Dec. 8, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	18	Apr. 18, 1901
185	190	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	3½	..	.....	..	.....	186½	May 5, 1904
86	92	**National Enameling** pf	8,546,600	Jan. 1, 1905	1¾	*90	Jan. 11	*90	Jan. 11	*90	Jan. 11, 1905
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	31	June 9, 1901
42	45	New Central Coal ($20)	3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	42	Dec. 22, 1904
20	26½	New York Dock	7,000,000	..	..	26½	Jan. 10	26½	Jan. 10	26½	Jan. 10, 1905
59	61	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,438,650	Jan. 1, 1905	4	600	Jan. 17	600	Jan. 17	600	Jan. 17, 1905
155	158	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	*155	Jan. 5	*155	Jan. 5	*155	Jan. 5, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	88½	Nov. 1.
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,103,400	Jan. 16, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	109	Nov. 2, 1904
2½	4½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	20c	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 5, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Philadelphia Co.** ($50)	28,053,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	58½	June 20, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	2	*122	Jan. 17	*120	Jan. 17	*122	Jan. 17, 1905
183	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	*185	Jan. 13	*183	Jan. 13	*183	Jan. 13, 1905
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
240	245	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	2	248	Jan. 14	237	Jan. 3	245	Jan. 20, 1905
1⅞	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	1¾	Jan. 18	1¾	Jan. 18	1¾	Jan. 18, 1905
3¾	4	Quicksilver pf	4,231,300	May 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Nov. 20, 1904
200	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
134	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogden	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	138	Dec. 1, 1904
15	17	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..	..	16½	Jan. 20	13½	Jan. 13	16½	Jan. 20, 1905
52½	56	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15, 1902	2½	58¾	Jan. 18	58	Jan. 18	58	Jan. 21, 1905
26	28	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	..	..	28¾	Jan. 21	27½	Jan. 20	28½	Jan. 21, 1905
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	1,935,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11, 1905
171	175	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. cfs.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1905	1¾	179½	Jan. 21	179½	Jan. 6	179½	Jan. 21, 1905
128	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Lpf. cfs.	4,191,700	Jan. 2, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	130	Dec. 22, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 1901
..	..	Southern & Atl. Tel. ($25)	500,000	July, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
98	100	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs	5,622,600	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	98	Dec. 20, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Dec. 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	80	Apr. 20, 1897
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,160	July 15, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	11	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,321,500	Jan. 16, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*90	Apr. 9, 1901
36	37½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,058,500	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	35½	Dec. 20, 1904
127	130	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Oct. 31, 1904	1½	131	Jan. 7	129½	Jan. 11	129½	Jan. 11, 1905
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,300	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	*15	Apr. 22, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	158	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	**United Fruit**	15,782,000	Jan. 16, 1905	1¾	109½	Jan. 17	109½	Jan. 17	109½	Jan. 17, 1905
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 25, 1902
120	125	U. S. Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1904	2	*125	Jan. 11	*120	Jan. 11	*125	Jan. 11, 1905
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10½	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	2,943,800	Oct. 1, 1903	1½	55	Jan. 13	55	Jan. 13	55	Jan. 13, 1905
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Sep. 30, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning pf**	1,500,000	Jan. 20, 1905	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	45	Dec. 22, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

JAN

The New York Times.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

Sunday, January, 29, 1905.

Vol. LIV. No. 17,186.

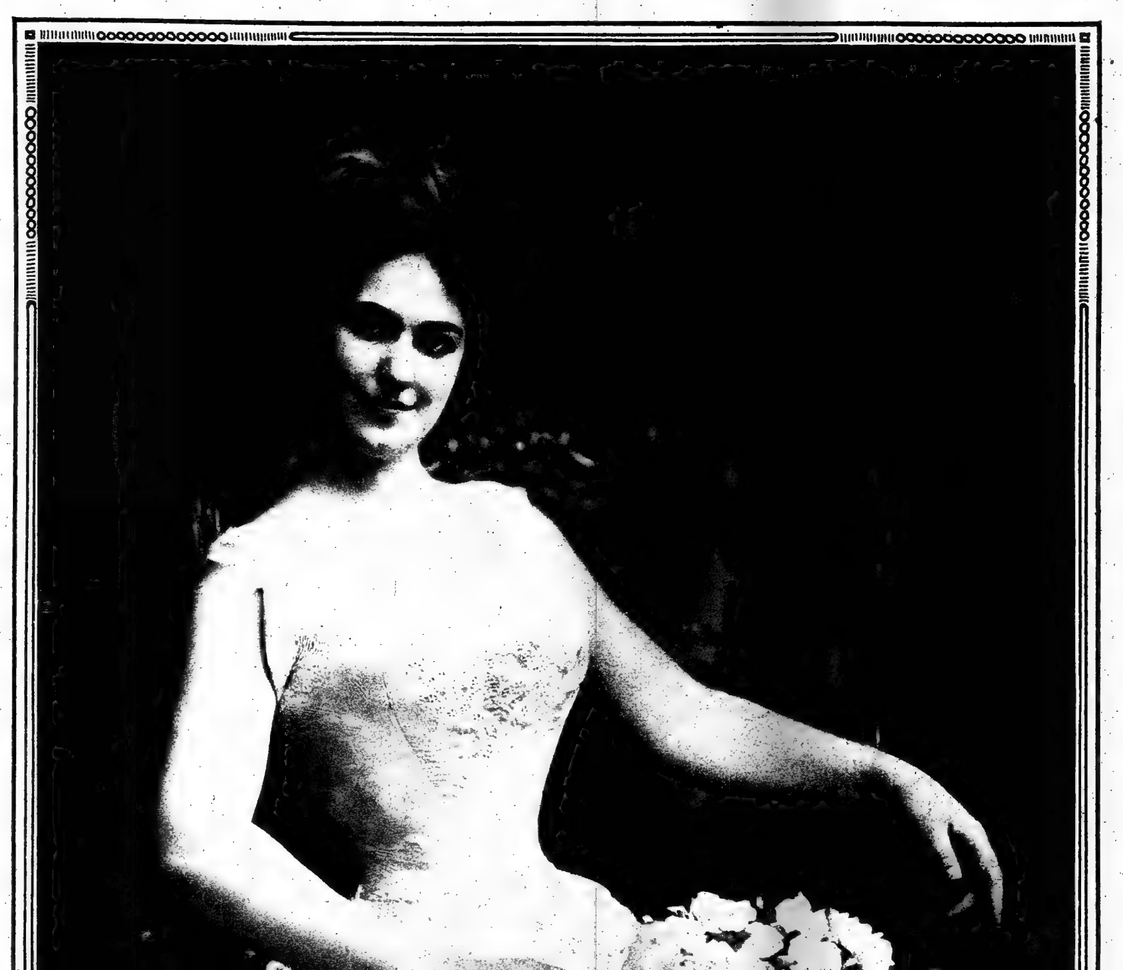

MR$. A. P. MORO$INI. *Photo by Davi$ and Sanford.*

Mi$$ Helen Boettger. *Photo by Davi$ and Sanford.*

Mi$$

Photo by Davis and Sanford

Mrs. R. Walser.

Photo by Davis and Sanford.

Photo by Dupont.

MISS HILDA JURGENSON.

THE YELLOW WATER LILY,
After F. S. Church N.A.

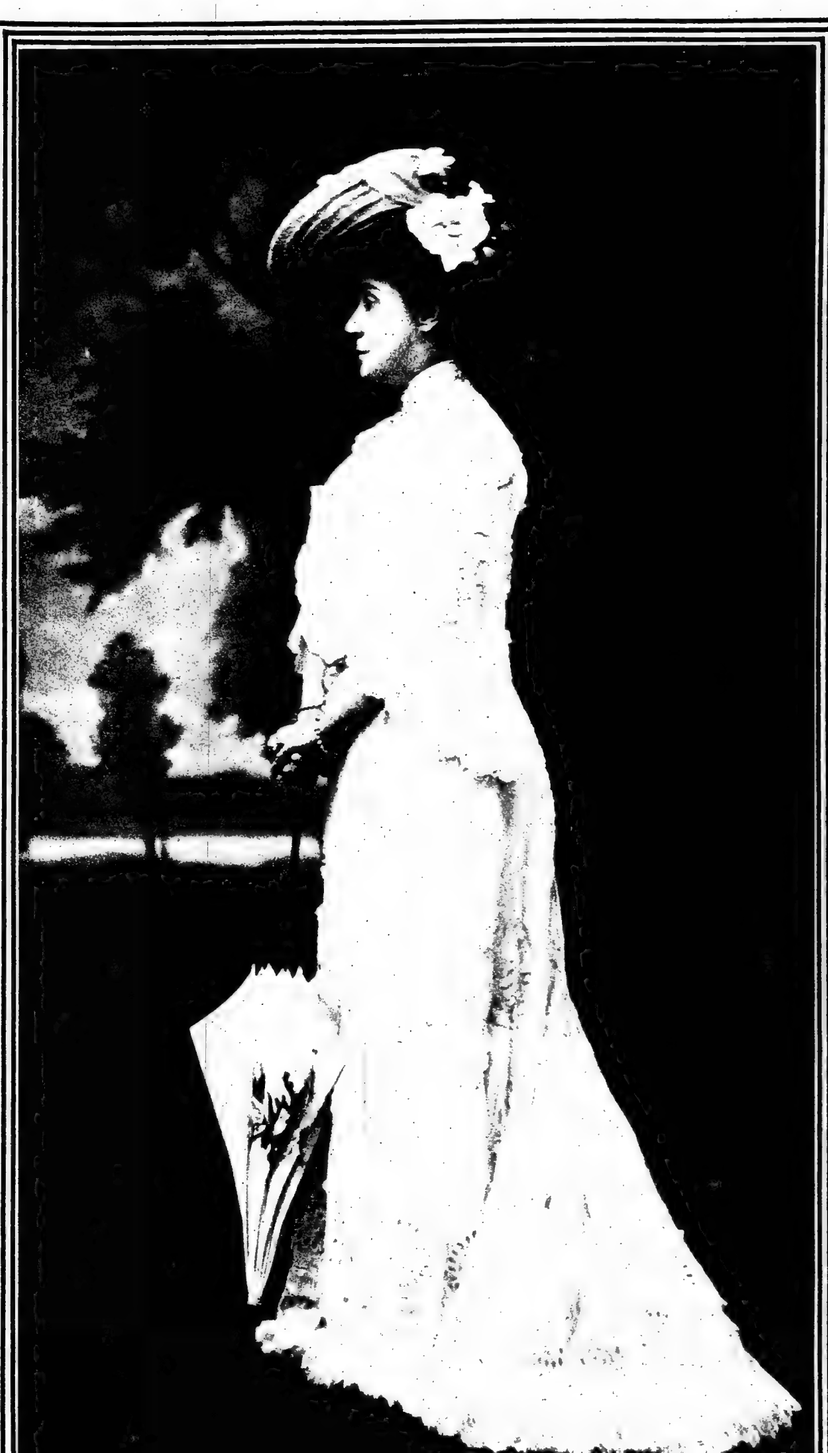

1905

A PROVINCIAL ASYLUM.
by Walter Gay.
(From the Waggaman Gallery)

STUDY OF A YOUNG GIRL,
Photo by Burr McIntosh.

THE MISSES BEST,
by Sir Thomas Lawrence P.R.A.
(From the Blakeslee Galleries)

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH.
(Photo by Dupont)

A DUET IN THE STUDIO, by P.A.J. Dagnan-Bouveret.
(From the Waggaman Gallery)

JAN

1905

MISS PERCITA WEST,
Leading Woman for Robert Edeson.
(Photo by Baker.)

Mme. Louise Homer,
Metropolitan Opera.
(Photo Copyright by A. Dupont)

Miss Dorothy Tennant,
in "The College Widow."
(Photo by Hall.)

(Photo Copyright 1904 by Falk, N.Y.)

MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL,
as Lady Teazle.

JAN 1905

TIMES SQUARE

Times Building

TIMES SQUARE.

BROADWAY
42d - 43d ST.
7th AVENUE

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HIGHEST STANDARD OF OFFICE BUILDING

Unexcelled in Location, Construction and Conveniences

OFFICES OF SIZES TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS, $500 AND UPWARD

BOOTHS IN TWO ARCADES

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., RENTAL AGENTS

188 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 1711 CORTLANDT. ON PREMISES.

TIMES BUILDING
NOW READY FOR TENANTS

STRONGEST office building ever erected.
The geographical centre of Manhattan Island. Half-way between Harlem and Battery—and half-way between the East and North Rivers.

Absolutely fireproof.
Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day, every day in the year.
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No dust. All offices cleaned by air vacuum method.
Mail chutes.
Subway (Times Square Station) in basement.
Close to every important railroad station.
Six surface car lines pass the door.
Two elevated railroad lines close by.
Lowest insurance rating of any newspaper office.
Wire outlets in every room for lights and telephones, telegraph and call bells for messengers and stenographers.
More theatres, hotels and clubs in its proximity than at any other point in the world.

TIMES BUILDING ARCADES

Two levels of the Times Building, the ground floor and the basement, or Subway level, will be thrown open for booths of all sorts. There will be no division into stores. As the Times Square station is the centre of New York's night activities and vast throngs are passing there at all hours of the day and night these arcades promise to become marts of considerable importance. The ground floor level will have seven entrances from the street. Three stairways and four elevators afford communication with the Subway level and four revolving doors with capacity equal to those passages that take all the crowds to the Brooklyn Bridge platforms will open to the Subway station.

No space in the two arcades will be rented until the two levels shall have been thrown open to the public. Up to this time applications have been received for:

Drug Store.	Newsstand.	Jewelry.
Soda water.	Notions.	Bazar du voyage.
Telephone booth.	Confectionery.	Stationery.
Telegraph offices.	Optician.	Photographs.
Florist.	Dyeing.	Fruit.
Cigar store.	Perfumery.	Clothing.
Barber shop.	Haberdashers.	Shoes.
Manicure.	Umbrellas.	Railroad and Theatre ticket stands.
Bootblack.	Cutlery.	

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Rental Agents,

Telephone 1711 Cortlandt. 188 Broadway, and on Premises.

Day Light and Good Air—In a great city it is difficult to secure day light and good air at the best location in the best building. The Times Building combines all these advantages unexcelled by any other building in the world.

Time Is Money—Time saved in a live business will many times pay the rent of an office in a building where the elevators in front of the office door lead to the most central station of the Subway.

Good Company—279 applications for space in the Times Building have been declined because of the character of the business. No tenants will be accepted except those of recognized financial and commercial standing.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Snow; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,184. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1905.—TEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. 2 Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

KUROPATKIN'S MOVE DEFEATED BY OYAMA

Russians Officially Admit They Had to Retire.

JAPANESE GET 500 PRISONERS

Mikado's Troops Pursuing the Enemy and Battle Continues—Gen. Mistchenko Wounded.

TOKIO, Jan. 29.—Telegraphic advices received here to-day from the Japanese Manchurian Headquarters say:

"Our detachment occupied Liutiako yesterday [Saturday] and was twice counter-attacked by a superior force of the enemy last night. We entirely repulsed the enemy.

"Our other detachment at dawn to-day [Sunday] attacked the enemy in the neighborhood of Feitsaihotzu, about two miles north of Heikoutai, and occupied the position.

"The enemy fiercely counter-attacked our force, which assailed Heikoutai last night, but was repulsed entirely. To-day our force occupied the neighborhood of Heikoutai.

"The enemy in the direction of Liutiako and Heikoutai has entirely retreated to the right bank of the Hun River. Our force is now pursuing them.

"In the direction of Chenchiehpao and Likajentan the enemy made several attacks last night, but were repulsed. The enemy attacking these points belonged to the Eighth and Tenth Corps.

"In the direction of Heikoutai the enemy is composed of the First and a mixed corps of infantry, together with a cavalry division under Gen. Mistchenko.

"We captured 500 officers and men.

"The casualties on both sides are under investigation."

Japanese Manchurian headquarters further report that yesterday the Russians occasionally bombarded the right and centre armies, following up the bombardment with attacks, which the Japanese immediately repulsed. In the direction of the left wing a Japanese detachment was victorious at Chenchiehpao, and yesterday occupied Liutiako and Lichiawopeng, the Russians retreating north and west.

Japanese infantry occupied positions southeast of Heikoutai yesterday, and are now assaulting the main position.

Another detachment dislodged a regiment of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and twelve guns occupying Haerhpao, five miles south of Heikoutai.

The Russian strength opposing the Japanese left flank is roughly estimated at eight corps, consisting of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Infantry Divisions, the Second and Fifth Brigades of European Rifles, the Ninth Infantry Division of the Tenth Corps, part of the Sixty-first Infantry Division, part of the First Siberian Corps, and the First and Ninth Brigades of Rifles.

The Russians are massing about 65,000 troops on the Japanese left, and bombarding the left flank and centre. Small forces of Russians are attacking all along the line.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 30.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff has telegraphed the following report to the General Staff under date of Jan. 28:

"On Jan. 26 the enemy began to concentrate in considerable force near Sandepas, intending to take the offensive. On Jan. 27 our column on the extreme left took the offensive against the villages of Sumapu and Paotsia, south of Sandepas, which were occupied by the enemy. During the whole of Jan. 27 an obstinate fight was going on here, and after midnight we took Sumapu.

"On Jan. 26 another column, advancing upon Sandepas, occupied in the evening a great part of that fortified village, but, coming upon a strong redoubt with a triple row of artificial obstacles which had been scarcely damaged by our fire and which was armed with field artillery and quick firers, and seeing the impossibility of carrying the redoubt without a preliminary bombardment, our troops left Sandepas, which had been set on fire, it being impossible to remain there without risking defeat.

"On Jan. 27 and 28 Sandepas and its redoubt were heavily bombarded, while our extreme column was engaged near Sumapu and Paotsia. Details have not been received.

"On Jan. 26 and 27 our cavalry, operating six miles south of Sandepas, attacked and defeated a Japanese company and took 100 prisoners.

"Altogether, the Japanese must have suffered considerable losses."

A telegram from Huan Mountain states that Gen. Mistchenko has been wounded in the leg.

Inside of confirmation of Saturday night's report that Gen. Kuropatkin had broken through the Japanese left there has come Gen. Sakharoff's official admission that the Russians were compelled to retire from Sandepas on account of their inability to carry a redoubt.

It is significant that dispatches from Russian correspondents at the front have again suddenly ceased, which is regarded as an indication of the failure of the operation, and strengthens the first impression that it was a demonstration undertaken to distract the people at home from the present situation.

Nemirovich Danchenko, the war correspondent, who has just arrived from the front, said yesterday:

"I do not regard the present offensive movement as likely to be prolonged. I believe Gen. Kuropatkin is now merely preparing the way and sharpening the troops which have recently arrived."

MUKDEN, Jan. 28, via Tien-Tsin.—The most important cannonade since the first battle on the Sha River was maintained all yesterday, in a continuous storm, against the Japanese left, which Field Marshal Oyama has been reinforcing with troops from Port Arthur since Gen. Mistchenko's raid.

The cannonading and snowstorm continue undiminished to-day. It is considerably colder.

The cannonading indicates that an extensive contest is progressing. The drift thus offsetting the advantage the Japanese had last October, when the sun shone in the Russians' eyes. To-day's reports indicate that the Japanese are continuing to fall back, while the Russian cavalry have, it is understood, advanced their lines ten miles.

The Japanese yesterday flew a large kite into the Russian lines. The kite was covered with photographs showing the treatment of Russian prisoners in Japan. It was evidently intended to attract the Russian soldiers.

SZEFANGTAI, sixty versts southwest of Mukden, Jan. 28, via Peking, Jan. 29.—A battle commenced at daylight Jan. 25. The right flank, reinforced by troops from the east, began a movement against the Japanese left. One corps, leaving Szefangtai at midnight Jan. 24, marched about seven miles southwest, and at daylight attacked.

The infantry, backed up by artillery, drove the Japanese from two villages at midday after a sharp fight, and continued to make progress, the rest of the right flank becoming engaged. The Russian artillery fire was heavy, but the Japanese remained almost silent. The captured villages presented a warlike picture, with Japanese and Russian dead lying side by side in the streets.

The Russian infantry kept under the cover of the walls and houses to protect themselves from the Japanese fire from adjoining villages.

The country is flat and thickly populated, and the villages are large and rich in foodstuffs.

It is snowing and bitterly cold, and the troops eagerly seek the protection of the villages, which, in this district, have escaped destruction.

On Jan. 26 there was a heavy fire along the right flank front, and an advance was made. The wind at the Russians' backs drove the snow in the faces of the Japanese, and it was very difficult to see any distance. One Siberian Rifle regiment suffered somewhat heavy losses.

On Jan. 27 the fighting continued on the right flank, but it does not seem to be developing along the centre or eastern flank. Probably the cold weather prevents a further continuance of the battle.

There is more artillery on both sides than in any previous battle of history.

RUSSIAN SUPPLIES BLOCKED.

Cannot Be Sent Beyond Lake Baikal Because of the Snow.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 30.—According to a Tokio dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, Russian supplies from the interior are concentrated at Lake Baikal, owing to the fact that the railway east of that point is blocked by snow.

Vladivostok, it is added, is now isolated on the land side as well as the sea front.

The same correspondent says it is reported that orders have been placed in England for several large warships for Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Thomas Smith, United States Vice Consul at Moscow, has gone to Medved to investigate the condition of the Japanese prisoners there at the request of the Japanese Government. Newspaper accounts from Medved report that the prisoners are living in a sort of heaven.

RAILS WRECKED BY THAW-OUT

Coal Oil Used by Track Gangs Adds to Metropolitan's Difficulty.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has not yet recovered from the paralysis due to last Wednesday's blizzard. The company has an army of men at work all over the city in the effort to restore schedules.

The Eighth Avenue line is most seriously affected, and it may be some days before cars will be running above Columbus Circle. Last night about 300 feet of track just north of the Circle was used to switch the cars on the downtown track, when the uptown cars had gone as far as they could.

In an effort to thaw out the frozen underground conduits gangs of trackmen poured great cans of coal oil into the slot and set it afire. The blazing oil thawed out the conduits to perfection, but at the same time warped the slots so that in places it may be necessary to replace the metal. To add to the damage the pitch between the Belgian blocks, being inflammable, burned and made a heat so great here and there as to warp the rails that are welded together. All in all, a considerable item was added to the expenses incidental to the storm. Officers of the road would not talk about the experiment last night and refused to say when they expected to have the line in working order.

Among the more serious effects to the commerce of the city is the vast amount of ice that is floating down the rivers with tides, to float back again and pack the ferry slips and docks. River pilots asserted yesterday that a few more days of freezing weather would desperately cripple, if not tie up, ordinary shipping. Almost as bad would be a sudden thaw. The ferry boats ran on fairly good time yesterday, but the towboat men had a desperately hard day of it. None would make contracts to move vessels, and tugs were for hire only by the hour.

In the early morning the immigration cutter Chamberlain in going down the bay found the Quarantine boat Charles F. Allen attempting to reach incoming vessels. It could make no headway. Capt. Newcomb with his more powerful boat took off Health Officer Dr. L'Hommedieu, and took him to a steamship.

When the Italian liner Liguria steamed up the bay she was followed by a procession of tugs and other vessels taking advantage of her path. It took the steamship Alabama four hours to reach South Central Pier.

The snow department had 8,000 men and 4,500 trucks at work yesterday with the result that the downtown district was well cleaned. The Bronx and Harlem districts will be cleaned to-day. In Brooklyn 2,500 men and 1,500 trucks were at work.

The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has on hand two-pound bags of sand which will be given free to all truckmen who will call for them.

Furious Blizzard in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 29.—A furious blizzard is raging here to-day, blocking railway and street-car lines and causing a temporary suspension of shipping.

DYING PASTOR PLEADS FOR CURE BY PRAYERS

Appeal by Letter Read to His Congregation in Newark.

SURGEONS GIVE UP HOPE

"Is Life Worth Living?" Asks Rev. H. H. Barbour, and Declares That It Is—Believes a Miracle Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—The congregation of the North Baptist Church at High and Orange Streets at the morning service to-day listened to a remarkable letter from the pastor, the Rev. H. H. Barbour, who is suffering with cancer at his home, 211 Mount Prospect Avenue. The pastor wrote asking the prayers of his congregation that he may be saved from death. He expressed his belief that a cure might be effected in answer to prayer.

Dr. Barbour had sent a previous letter from St. Barnabas's Hospital several weeks ago, where he had undergone an operation. The message was entitled "Is Life Worth Living?" and this aroused much sympathy for the patient. Since that time physicians had abandoned hope of effecting a cure and Dr. Barbour had been removed to his home.

The letter yesterday was read by the stricken clergyman's brother from Mumford, N. Y., who conducted services. It follows in part:

"My friends, how gladly would I be in the pulpit this forenoon, uniting with you in the worship of Jehovah, bringing to you as your pastor some message of comfort and instruction, and at the close of the service exchanging with you fraternal greetings. But this is a privilege that is denied me—a privilege that I may never enjoy again, for if the physicians are correct in their opinion of my condition I am as one at whose house the Angel of Death has left a summons to enforce obedience to which he will soon return.

"I am under a great debt to the surgeons and doctors who have treated me in the weary months of my long illness; their ministrations have been marked by the greatest tenderness, thoughtfulness, and ability, but they feel that they have exhausted their resources and that henceforth they can do nothing beyond seeking to mitigate in some degree the terrible pain that unceasingly tortures me.

"Are they right? Must I soon say farewell to the sunshine, the beauties of nature, the delights of home, the companionship of loved ones, to earthly pleasures, honor, ambition, and usefulness? I trust not; doctors are now and then mistaken; miracles of healing are sometimes wrought now, as in the earlier ages of Christianity; and with the utmost fervor I am praying that what man cannot accomplish God may do. I am trying to be submissive, to say 'Thy will be done,' but I want to live! I want to live!

"The passion of life surges through my veins; the desire to still aid, in my small way, in the world's betterment is strong within me; an intense longing to remain in the home whose inmates seem so much to need my care consumes me. I hear the voice of the Master saying, 'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the Harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest.' And I cry out: 'I have seemed to be of some little use as a laborer, and I am willing, nay, anxious, to labor yet longer. Why call me out of the fields?'

"I open the volume of inspiration and find the Almighty recorded as asking, 'Behold, is there anything too hard for Me?' and in the very agony of earnestness my soul responds, 'Nay, Lord, all things are possible with Thee; and wilt Thou not exercise Thy omnipotent power in my behalf, staying the progress of my malady, delivering me from its malignancy, and restoring to me the health and strength of other days?'

"Perhaps my prayers will be heard and my desires granted, but as I sit in my sick chamber, the walls of which now mark the boundaries of my world, the day seems to wane, the shadows seem to lengthen."

Dr. Barbour has been pastor of the North Baptist Church for more than a year, and had been chosen for another year when he was taken ill. He resided in this city several years ago, prior to going to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until returning to his present charge.

WANTED—J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

Chicago Man, Under Indictment, Advertises—Desires Oil Man as Witness.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The following advertisement appeared to-day in several local newspapers:

"PERSONAL—A very liberal reward will be paid for reliable information as to the present whereabouts of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. President of the Standard Oil Co., Call or address L. A. Gourdain, 131 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ills."

Gourdain is under indictment by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of advertising a lottery through express companies. It is understood that Gourdain desires to subpoena Mr. Rockefeller to testify regarding the legality of his business. He gave the United States Marshal $200 a week ago to defray Mr. Rockefeller's expenses to Chicago, but that official reported that the capitalist could not be found.

Gourdain maintains that he is simply dealing in options on oil lands in Louisiana. The Government has subpoenaed seventy-five witnesses from Chicago, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco.

Steamer Manhanset Burned.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 29.—The steamer Manhaset, 154 tons, was burned almost to the water's edge early to-day. She was the property of the Montauk Steamship Company and was employed

SCALDED TO DEATH IN BATH.

Bodies Found Where They Fell in Groping for Safety.

Two young men met death yesterday morning in the Turkish and Russian bathhouse of Abraham Stern at 21-23 Hester Street. Abraham Pasternack, eighteen years old, and Peter Ross, twenty-eight years old, went together to the establishment. They were tailors, who worked in the same shop and roomed together in the boarding house of Jacob Silverman, at 28 Norfolk Street. Ross had been in this country but six weeks, having come here at the advice of Pasternack, who had been here a year and a half.

Shortly after midnight they went to the bath, paying 20 cents each, the popular price on the lower east side. After the Turkish bath they entered the steam room together, and were left without attendance. An hour later one of the employes entered the room to find the men dead on the floor. Two hours later Abraham Stern, the proprietor, told Capt. O'Connor of the Mercer Street Police Station that the men had been suffocated in the room.

Unlike the costly bathhouses of the city where the walls and floors are of tile or marble, those of the Stern baths were of plaster, which had softened under the heat and dampness. These walls told of the struggle the men had made to escape when they realized that they were in danger. They failed to find their way to the door into the hot room.

Before succumbing the two men had dug into the wall with their fingers as they sought to find the way out. The marks were high for a few feet, and then near the floor where the men had fallen.

There were marks to show that the two victims in desperation had beaten on the wall just before they died in an effort to summon aid. The younger man had even struck his head against the soft wall without attracting attention.

There was a gas jet in the room, but it was unlighted.

The proprietor and five attendants—Jacob Doborwitch, Jacob Hirsh, John Kostowich, Isaac Schmidt, and Isaac Fascowitch—were arrested and held at the Essex Market Court until to-day.

PHIPPSES TO REWED?

Pittsburg Hears Report of Reconciliation for Their Children's Sake.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—A local newspaper publishes a story to the effect that, for their children's sake, Lawrence C. Phipps and his divorced wife, Genevieve Chandler, will remarry at an early date. The reconciliation, it is said, has been brought about by Henry Phipps, uncle of Lawrence Phipps. In urging upon the couple the fact that they should remarry, the elder Phipps used the plight of their children as an argument.

This statement is attributed to close friends of both the principals. It is said that on the return of Mr. Phipps from Europe within a month, the announcement of remarriage will be made. The couple cannot marry in Colorado inside of a year from the time the divorce was granted, but it has been suggested that they leave that State long enough to be remarried.

Mrs. Phipps, says her closest friends, was not anxious to marry again Mr. Phipps, since she said she had been made to suffer much while the divorce suits were pending. She was finally won over, however, through her children.

She, however, made several conditions under which she would consent to a remarriage. One was that all debts which she had incurred in fighting the divorce case, previous to her decision to let the matter go by default, should be paid by Mr. Phipps. This will include the $83,000 which she is said to have borrowed of A. Hart McKee when in trouble.

$500,000 FIRE IN OMAHA.

Half a Block Destroyed in the Wholesale District.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 29.—The fire which started last night in the wholesale district of this city was one of the most destructive in the history of Omaha. A conservative estimate places the total loss at $500,000, but some believe it is considerably higher. A more disastrous conflagration was only prevented by the heroic efforts of the entire Fire Department of Omaha, which was reinforced by aid from South Omaha and Council Bluffs.

All day to-day a number of streams were kept pouring on the smoldering ruins. With zero temperature the water was quickly frozen, and to-night the naked walls of the burned buildings resembled huge ice castles. A half block was burned over, and the buildings contained large jobbing stocks. The buildings were valued at $200,000 and were owned by the Mercer and Millard estates. A revised list of the principal losses follows:

S. D. Mercer, on building, $125,000; Millard estate, on building, (estimated,) $30,000; F. P. Kirkendall Shoe Company, on stock, $125,000; M. E. Smith & Co., on stock, $75,000; J. R. Snyder & Co., on stock, $20,000; Porter-Ryerson-Hoobler Company, on stock, $40,000; Voegele & Dunning Company, on stock, $30,000; Martin Cott Hat Company, on stock, $10,000.

In addition to these there were a number of smaller losses, aggregating perhaps $40,000.

SAYS NO TO GEORGIA TROOPS.

Gov. Terrell Refuses to Let Them Attend President's Inauguration.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—No negro troops from Georgia will attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt at Washington on March 4. Gov. Terrell will not grant permission to the colored companies to leave the State.

The Lincoln Guards of Macon, commanded by Sandy Lockhart, had made arrangements to attend the inauguration, but the application of the command for permission to go has been declined by the Chief Executive. Report has it that the company will attempt to go despite the Governor. In such an event every member will be placed under arrest.

Some time ago a notice was sent to the troops of the State asking if any of them desired to attend the inauguration of the

FIRE BURNED ALL DAY IN EAST RIVER TUNNEL

Main Shaft Flooded and Pumps Set Going.

THE CAUSE NOT ANNOUNCED

Wooden Structure Furnished Fuel—Workmen Absent When Fire Started.

A fire, the origin of which the contractors themselves declared they could not positively account for, burned all day yesterday in the East River tunnel that the Rapid Transit Construction Company is boring from Battery Park, in Manhattan, to Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. For a long time the officials of the company were very reticent concerning the affair, and although they declared that the damage was probably very slight, the impression nevertheless prevailed that it was much more extensive than they were inclined to admit.

The officials of the tunnel company warned the watchmen on guard to see to it that no information regarding the trouble should be allowed to go out, but, despite this, a view was obtained of the main shaft within the boarded inclosure. This shaft is about twenty feet square and heavily timbered. At its bottom it appeared to be flooded and several big pumps were going, but apparently no more than keeping up with the inflow. Where that inflow came from it was impossible to determine.

All day long people who had occasion to be on State and Whitehall Streets and in Battery Park wondered what caused the pungent odor of steam and smoke that filled the air. Finally it leaked out that the temporary structures in the tunnel were on fire and it was added that it was due to the flooding of the shaft to extinguish the blaze that so much steam had arisen. While they would not deny that there was a lot of unaccounted-for steam and smoke floating around in the Battery atmosphere, the tunnel officials nevertheless denied that the shaft had been flooded.

Last night Andrew Onderdonk, the head of the contracting company, went to the Battery and made a personal inspection of what had happened during the day. Chief Engineer Walton I. Aims and Superintendent Kergan also made an inspection of the tunnel, and last night the reply to all inquiries at the office of the contractors was that nothing definite would be known until Mr. Aims came up out of the tunnel, where, it was added, he was likely to remain all night.

Sherley Onderdonk, a brother of Andrew Onderdonk, declared that no lives had been imperiled by the fire for the very sufficient reason that no one was in the shaft when the fire started. According to Mr. Onderdonk, the fire was probably caused by the carelessness of one of the workmen leaving a lighted miner's candle on one of the table-shaped structures in the outer lock, which is about 1,400 feet distant from the New York end of the tunnel, and about the middle of the river. The night shift, he explained, comes off duty about 4:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, and no more work is done in the tunnel until 11:30 o'clock at night.

Mr. Onderdonk's impression was that the candle burned slowly down to the timber, and set the damp beams smoldering, the dense smoke being the result. The fact, he added, that there is a triple supply of oxygen in the tunnel would naturally enhance combustion.

There are two locks in the tunnel, the one nearest the Battery being under an air pressure of thirty pounds to the square inch. The heading where the work is being prosecuted at present is about 100 feet distant from the second, or outer, lock, and is being pushed forward by means of an excavating shield. The heavy timbers are used to protect the roof of the tunnel from the inrush of dirt and water from the river bed until the sections of the permanent steel tunnel can be put in place.

All yesterday afternoon powerful pumps were being used to force the dense smoke out of the tunnel so that the workmen could go to work later. The smoke was being forced out through the vents that are used for the discharge of the mephitic air under ordinary conditions of the prosecution of the tunnel work.

Late last night the contractors reiterated that no one had been in the tunnel all day, and that even had there been the company's plant was so well equipped with air and water pumps that the men inside would never have been in any danger. It was also stated that there had been no explosion of dynamite, as the dynamite is carried into the tunnel only just before a blast is to be made. Neither the Fire nor the Police Department was notified of the blaze in the shaft. No estimate of the damage could be obtained.

SNOW REMOVER ARRESTED.

Detective Says There's a Plot to Swindle City—Policeman Taken, Too.

In the arrest and arraignment in the Yorkville Court yesterday of Julius Dent of 88 West Ninetieth Street, a Superintendent of snow removal employed by a firm of snow contractors, on the charge of failing to account for nine hundred checks, worth thirty-three cents each, one of which is given to drivers of snow carts for each load gathered and dumped, Detective Reardon of the District Attorney's office says that an organized scheme to swindle the city has been discovered.

Reardon declared that the District Attorney's office was in possession of evidence which would lead to the arrest of others. He said that Dent's employers asked the District Attorney to make an investigation and that Dent's arrest was one result. Magistrate Baker held Dent in $300 bail for further examination.

A. J. Thorley, Assistant Superintendent of the Snow Bureau, denied emphatically that the city was being swindled in the matter of snow removal. He said: "The city does not hire the snow shovelers. It pays the contractors a certain sum for every block. The contractor hires the

VISITED BY TALBOT ROBBER.

Thief in Fleitmann Home Scared Off by Telephone Bell.

The man who is supposed to have held up Dr. Robert B. Talbot in his home, at 37 West Sixty-eighth Street, two days ago, made a similar visit to the home of Ewald Fleitmann, at 42 West Seventy-seventh Street, held up one of the maids at the point of a pistol and demanded that he be shown to the head of the house. Maria, the servant, laughed at him and started to touch the button which controls the electric lights.

"Don't you touch that button," he replied. "If you do I'll blow your head off."

The servant said that the man's hand trembled, and he seemed greatly excited. He ordered her again to go up stairs and she replied:

"No, I won't go up stairs."

The sound of the voices in the lower hall aroused Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann and their daughter. Mrs. Fleitmann telephoned to police headquarters that there was a thief in the house. Presently the telephone bell rang again and Headquarters tried to verify the telephone number.

The thief heard the bell, bolted out of the door and down the front steps. Mr. Fleitmann went down after him and fired four shots, which aroused the neighborhood.

The last seen of the man he was jumping over the wall into the Park from Central Park West. Neighbors say there was another man sitting on the fence next to the Fleitmann residence with a pistol in his hand as if waiting for the man who entered the house.

Mr. Fleitmann is a commission merchant at 434 Broome Street.

CARNEGIE BAN ON LIQUOR.

He Declines to Back a Pittsburg Hotel Project.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—Nothing which will give him in any way an interest in the liquor traffic will be touched by Andrew Carnegie. The head of a large concern in Pittsburg has just returned from New York, where he went to see Mr. Carnegie about erecting a hotel here larger and grander than any in the city.

He was told by Mr. Carnegie that while he thought such a building would make great returns financially, he would have nothing to do with it, since it would be necessary to have a liquor license in the hotel and he would not lend his name or money to anything connected with that trade.

ALBANY IN DARKNESS.

Accident Puts Electric Lighting Plant Out of Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Albany is in darkness to-night. An accident at the power house and generating plant put the electric lights completely out of business.

The Capitol stands at the top of the hill a huge black object. Guards are peering about with lanterns. The hotels are reduced to using common oil lamps. The trolley cars crawl along, the intense darkness not allowing even half speed. The gongs are kept clanging. Albanians say that they have never witnessed anything like to-night's situation here.

PRINCE EITEL'S ILLNESS.

Respiration More Difficult Last Evening and Cough Worse.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The physicians in attendance on Prince Eitel issued a bulletin at 8 o'clock this evening saying that during the day the Prince's temperature ranged from 100.6 to 100.57; that his pulse was strong at 90, and that he had repeated perspirations.

During the evening Prince Eitel's respiration was somewhat more difficult and his cough increased.

$12,000 BRIDGEPORT ROBBERY

Burglars Find Jewels, Bonds, and Money in a Folding Bed.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—Burglars entered the house of Mrs. Johanna B. Lumpkin, 392 East Washington Avenue, to-night and stole bonds, money, and jewelry to the amount of $12,000. The property was in a chamois bag, which was concealed in a folding bed. When Mrs. Lumpkin went to replace rings that she had worn during the day, her valuables were gone. No trace of the thieves has been found.

United States bonds valued at $6,500; $640 in cash, and diamond rings and bracelets valued at $5,000 make up the list of stolen articles.

DRANK GINGER ALE, DIED.

Police Will Have What Is Left of Drink Analyzed.

Joseph Kunkel, twenty-three years old, a truck driver, who lived with his wife at 332 Nassau Avenue, Greenpoint, drank a glass of ginger ale last night, was seized with convulsions, and died before the arrival of Dr. Aspain of 642 Leonard Street. An autopsy will be held to-day.

Kunkel told his wife last night he was thirsty, and, going to the refrigerator, took out a quart bottle of ginger ale which had been purchased from a grocery store. After filling a glass he emptied it and then turned to his wife and told her that the ginger ale tasted bitter. A few seconds later he fell to the floor. The police took possession of what remained of the ginger ale and it will be analyzed.

HURT IN TROLLEY COLLISION.

Conductor Thrown to Street—Passenger Gets a Fall.

A conductor and a passenger were injured in a rear-end collision of trolley cars at Adams and High Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A car of the Bergen Street line, bound for Park Row, had stopped at High Street to discharge passengers when a Smith Street car, the brake of which failed to check its speed on the slippery tracks, crashed into the rear.

Martin Kelly of 244 Thirteenth Street,

MOB IS LOOTING POLISH CAPITAL

Strikers Killed — Troops Drunk and Unruly.

BRITISH CONSUL WOUNDED

Attacked by Hussars—Alarming Reports from Polish Country Districts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—A serious collision between strikers and troops at Warsaw is reported to have occurred yesterday.

The British Consul and Vice Consul are said to have been attacked, and it is stated that the latter was wounded by sword thrusts.

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, Jan. 29.—The strike disorders are becoming more serious.

The ordinary life of the city is quite suspended. Yesterday the strikers stopped the street railway service, but remained otherwise orderly.

To-day, however, they began wholesale pillage. The majority of the shops in Marshal Kovski Street and the State vodka shops were looted.

All the factories, shops, schools, and theatres are closed, and the street lamps are extinguished.

There have been several collisions between the police and strikers, and many arrests have been made. Peaceful inhabitants are terror-stricken.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 30.—The correspondent at Warsaw of The Daily Mail telegraphs as follows:

"A group of hussars ran down the British Vice Consul, Mr. Mucukain, on Saturday night in Marshal Kovski Street. Two hussars rushed at him with their swords, inflicting severe cuts across his face and lower lip. Dripping with blood, Mr. Mucukain was conveyed to the hospital, where he is now doing well.

"The British Consul General, Mr. Murray, had a narrow escape from being similarly run down in Wierzbova Street. It appears that the incidents were due to a company of hussars getting drunk and running amuck."

The same correspondent describes Warsaw as being in a state of complete anarchy. "Many have been killed or wounded in charges by troops and by the recklessness of swashbuckling hussars," he says. "The only conveyances moving in Warsaw to-day have been the military supply carts, ambulance wagons, and tumbrils for the dead. The attempted rising of workmen has failed, and the great demonstration timed for to-day has been postponed. After some fighting the wrecked and distraught city pauses to see what night will bring forth."

Describing the pillaging of stores, the correspondent says:

"Many put chalk crosses on their doors or lighted ikons in their windows, and thus secured their safety. The rioters paused before the sacred emblems. The hoarse murmurs of the mob drowned the church bells.

"In several cases soldiers fired on looting mobs, and in one case, in a working-class suburb, they fired a cannon shot, hoping to disperse the crowd. Intermittent firing was proceeding there all day.

"Hundreds of shops were wrecked and several stores were burned. Probably a few score were killed. The ambulances were busy all day.

"There are alarming rumors from the country district. It is rumored that the town of Brestlitovsk is burning."

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has asked the Russian Government to make inquiry into the outrages on the British Consul General and Vice Consul at Warsaw.

The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg dispatches give an unconfirmed rumor that roughs attacked the British Consulate at Warsaw.

A dispatch to The Daily Graphic from Sevastopol says:

"In consequence of the gravity of the situation here the Government has invested the naval and military commanders with full powers to repress disorders.

"Over 900 arrests have been made."

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—A telegram from Czestochowa, Russian Poland, reports that a bomb was thrown in the cavalry barracks there to-day, and that many soldiers were wounded.

The act is supposed to have been in revenge for brutality in dispersing a workmen's meeting.

Other dynamite outrages are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Lodz. A gendarme is reported to have been killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 30.—The situation in Poland is increasingly

because a Cossack patrol mercilessly beat boys with whips as they were leaving school, many of them being terribly punished.

TERRORISM IS EXPECTED.

Czar No Longer Exempt—St. Petersburg Strike Probably Ended.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The rapid return of submissiveness on the part of the St. Petersburg strikers after last Sunday's painful episodes suggests that the State machinery is at present too powerful for the existing unrest to culminate in a revolutionary upheaval.

For the moment the authorities have accomplished by force what could doubtless have been effected by diplomatic handling. I might say that in future the seed will mature in the bed officialdom itself has prepared.

For the present, those best able to judge think, the official machinery has served its purpose, but the popular unrest may take the course of isolated personal attempts at violence.

With regard to the actual overawing of the strikers in the capital last Sunday, it would appear that, horrible as the butchery was, the general outburst of hysteria which prevailed communicated itself to those responsible for chronicling the affair. Although the official returns considerably understate the numbers of victims, yet the extravagant numbers reported are purely imaginary. The best information procurable suggests 300 at the outside as the total killed and perhaps 1,000 as the number wounded, but it is difficult to assess the latter.

The scene near the Winter Palace was horrible. Eye-witnesses describe how the troops fired at twenty paces and how each bullet that took effect drove through three, four, or five unfortunate victims in the forefront of the densely packed crowd. But it seems that in the majority of cases the troops fired high. This was the only concession made

By The Associated Press

ST PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan 30.—Practically all classes anticipate renewed terrorism. It is said that when the leaders notified the Social Democrats that a truce had been proclaimed immediately after the close of the Zemstvoists' Congress they were told that the gauntlet would again be thrown down to the aristocracy, but that this time the sovereign, who was specifically declared to be exempt from danger during the recent activity, would be included in the challenge.

Attempts are especially expected upon the officers, who, a week ago ordered the soldiers to shoot.

The resumption of work here is expected to become general to-day.

The newspapers very gingerly discuss the tragedy of Jan. 22, and are only able to hint strongly that it might have been avoided if proper measures had been taken in advance. It is extremely significant, however, that all the papers severely criticise the report about England's responsibility for the strikes. As the editors had all been appraised of the Grand Duke Sergius's responsibility for the report, their comments are indirectly aimed at him.

The Zemstvos of Saratoff, Nizni-Novgorod, and Vladimir have adjourned because the St. Petersburg Zemstvos are practically in control of the Governmental machinery of the provinces, and some of the Liberals are trying to induce others to close with the object of further embarrassing the Government and compelling it to yield to the demand for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

OFFICER SLAIN AT BATUM.

Prince Gurielly of the Police Guard Shot While Driving.

BATUM, Jan. 29.—Prince Gurielly, an officer of the Police Guard, while driving past the iron works this morning was shot and killed by an unknown man.

No arrest has been made.

MOSCOW QUIET YESTERDAY.

Thousands of Strikers Said to Have Been Deported.

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—The strike is considered to be practically over. A blizzard now prevailing has rendered excellent service to the authorities in keeping the people indoors, and there was not the slightest disorder to-day on the part of the strikers.

The authorities, however, had taken exceptional precautions to avoid the assembling of crowds. Even the Sunday markets were closed. Strong pickets were posted all over the city, inside the factories and outside. There are about 30,000 troops in Moscow.

It is reported that the police last night sent several thousand of the most obstreperous strikers back to the villages.

Indications point to a general resumption of work in the Moscow mills and factories on Tuesday. The university will reopen on Thursday.

The Grand Duke Sergius will return to St. Petersburg to-morrow.

SYNOD DENOUNCES GOPON.

Circular Says Russia's Enemies Bought the Disturbances.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The Holy Synod has addressed the following circular to the orthodox with reference to recent events:

"At the moment when all should have stood united for the protection of the fatherland strikes broke out in the capital and other towns. Incited by enemies at home and abroad, tens of thousands of the orthodox gave up work, determined forcibly to obtain rights which, they alleged, had been trampled under foot. Many peaceful citizens were deprived of bread, and many of their comrades uselessly forfeited their lives.

"Those who led them astray had in their midst a criminal priest, who impudently disdained his sacred vow and is now before the Ecclesiastical Court. He was not ashamed to give into the hands of the workmen he had deceived the holy cross and pictures and the church banners which he had forcibly taken from a chapel, in order, under the protection of the sacred relics so dear to the faithful, to lead men to disturbances, and some even to death.

"The most grievous fact is that the disturbances were caused and bought by Russia's enemies, and that considerable sums of money were received to create civil war, and, by drawing men from their work, to prevent the due dispatch of land and sea forces to the Far East and the supplying of the active army with all its needs. Russia's enemies are striving to shake down her pillars of orthodoxy and autocracy, without which Russia would come to ruin.

"What a grief it is that orthodox people should rise against the lawful power and to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded!"

The circular concludes by adjuring the people to render obedience to the Emperor and the authorities. "Let the clergy," it says, "admonish their flocks to keep the peace. Let those in power seek the truth and defend the oppressed. Let the rich do good, and let the workers obey God's commands and beware of false counselors, who are the associates or are in the pay of the enemy and desirous of bringing Russia to ruin."

ANTI-RUSSIAN RIOT IN ROME.

Troops Charge Crowds—Several Persons Wounded.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Many meetings were held to-day in the principal towns of Italy to protest against the Russian cruelties. The more notable meetings were at Rome, Naples, Pisa, Ancona, Messina, Genoa, and Brindisi. At the last-named place an attempt was made to pull down the Russian arms from the door of the Consulate.

In Rome, notwithstanding the prohibition by the Government and a great display of troops, 5,000 of which had been brought in from the provinces to reinforce the ordinary garrison, about 3,000 people assembled and tried to break through the cordon of troops and reach the Capitol. There were cries of "Long live the Russian revolution!" and "Down with the autocracy and the Cossacks!"

The troops, which included carbineers, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, charged the crowds several times. Being unable to force its way to the Capitol, the mob went to the royal palace, but was again dispersed, regathering in lesser numbers at the Russian Embassy, where it was finally scattered by more energetic cavalry charges.

Several persons were wounded and many arrests were made.

FATHER GOPON OUT OF RUSSIA.

Escaped Through Finland, and Is Supposed to be in Sweden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 30.—Father Gopon, it has now been definitely established, escaped through Finland and was conveyed across the Gulf of Sweden by sympathetic Finns. At present he is supposed to be in Stockholm.

A story, which is attributed to the police, has been started that Gopon is a Jew.

GORKY IN GREAT DANGER.

Dr. Barth Wants Americans to Appeal for Him.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Dr. Theodore Barth, editor of The Nation, speaking at the meeting of litterateurs and artists held here last night to formulate plans to secure the release of Maxim Gorky, the Russian author who is confined in the fortress at St. Petersburg, said he hoped editors, writers, and cultivated persons in America would petition the Russian Government on Gorky's behalf.

In conversation to-day Dr. Barth said if Americans should decide to do anything it would be necessary for them to act by cable, as Gorky was in great danger.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Arrests continue.

Among those seized last night and conveyed to the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress were Yakonbovich, the poet, who served a term in exile in 1886 for connection with the revolutionaries; Mme. Pimenoff, an aged writer, and her daughter.

SERGIUS CONTROLS THE CZAR.

Reactionary Grand Duke Responsible for Recent Events.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Jan. 30.—Evidence is accumulating that Emperor Nicholas throughout the present crisis has acted largely upon the advice of the Grand Duke Sergius, who is the most reactionary member of the imperial family, is the head of what is denominated as the War Party, and whom the Liberals stigmatize as Russia's evil genius.

With the first appearance of Father Gopon in the movement Sergius urged the necessity of putting down the demonstrations in the most energetic manner. Since last Sunday his hand is considered to have been visible in the appointment of Gen. Trepoff to the Governor Generalship of St. Petersburg.

Grand Duke Sergius is known to be responsible for the charges placarded by Deputy Chief of Police Roudneff of Moscow, which are causing embarrassment to Foreign Minister Lamsdorfi, and now it is believed, he is about to prevail in the matter of naming as Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's successor in the Ministry of the Interior M. Bouligan, ex-Governor General of Moscow, who, like his patron, is an extreme reactionary.

The Associated Press is informed from a high source that the Grand Duke Sergius more than M. Witte was responsible for the elimination from the imperial manifesto of Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky's plan for an elected Zemstvoist representation in the Council of the Empire.

Against Sergius's influence the Ministers at present are apparently powerless. Sergius remains in the little palace inside the strong ramparts of the Kremlin fortress in Moscow, whence he dispatches daily a courier to Tsarskoe-Selo.

UNIONS CONDEMN CZAR.

Central Federated Body Passes Resolutions Applauding Strike.

The uprising in Russia was made a special order at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the miscellaneous section last week. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting before it adjourned, but the delegates were so anxious to get on record on the strike in Russia that the impromptu resolutions offered by William Edlin of the Capmakers' Union, who was born in Russia, were carried in a hurry. The resolutions in part are as follows:

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of New York, in regular meeting assembled, express its sympathy with the working people of the Russian Empire who are at the present moment awakening to a consciousness of their rights to organize into trades unions for the purpose of raising the standard of living and elevating their moral and intellectual condition from that of slavery in the eyes of the civilized world.

"Resolved, That we hereby denounce most vehemently the bureaucratic system of Government prevailing in Russia as inconsistent with reason and incompatible with progress, and we call upon all broad-minded and liberty-loving Americans to do their utmost on behalf of the men and women in Russia, who are animated by the same spirit that led our forefathers in 1776 to undertake the great struggle for independence which laid the foundation for this great Republic."

The General Committee of the New York section of the Social Democratic Party met yesterday at 206 East Eighty-sixth Street and passed resolutions of sympathy with the Russian workingmen. A resolution was also carried to send $100 to the Social Democratic Party in St. Petersburg, with a promise of more.

NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP SILENT

No Messages Received from the Vessel Since Wednesday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 29.—No messages are received from the Nantucket Lightship, although Newport is calling the vessel every half hour.

The last messages exchanged were on Wednesday, and the disarrangement of the vessel's apparatus was evidently due to the recent severe storm.

CRY DEATH TO CZAR AT BIG MASS MEETING

If a Hand Strikes Down Tyrant, Who Can Blame?—Warner.

WOULD BE GOD'S JUDGMENT

Friends of Russian Freedom Pack Theatre and Sing the Marseillaise.

At the Academy of Music, where for weeks past the audiences have hissed nightly the villains in Bartley Campbell's melodrama "Siberia," what was said to be the biggest crowd the playhouse ever held gathered last night to hear Czardom denounced. At the close of the meeting, which was under the auspices of the society of The Friends of Russian Freedom, the immense audience, from orchestra to topmost gallery, sprang to their feet and sang the "Marseillaise." This done, they cheered for Russian freedom and shouted "Death to the Czar!" until the building rocked.

Though an admission fee was charged, the house was filled half an hour before John Martin, a member of the Executive Committee of The Friends of Russian Freedom, called the meeting to order. Mr. Martin took the place of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, President of the New York branch of the organization, who was prevented by illness from attending. The audience was very largely composed of Russians, Poles, Jews, and Finns, but there was a large sprinkling of men and women of other nationalities.

It was announced at the beginning that similar meetings were being simultaneously held in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven and other cities. A collection was taken up which will be forwarded to the society's agents in Russia.

"We hear that the 'Lid' is on in Russia again," said Chairman Martin, "and that the Cossacks are to hold it down. But history has shown us that it is impossible to keep a nation down, once it has determined to be free."

Mr. Martin said that Russian autocracy did not have a single friend among the nations of the earth. He counseled moderation, lest the sympathy now entertained everywhere for the revolutionists perish. With this plea some of the speakers that followed took issue, and Mr. Martin had barely uttered his advice before a man in the audience shouted:

"Death to the Kaiser and the Czar!"

Prof. H. Montague Dömner, who is a Finn by birth, stirred the audience by a recital of the wrongs his native land has suffered at the hands of Russia.

"It remained for that miserable weakling who at the time of his ascension to the throne was considered the most humane ruler Russia ever had, but whose perfidy has made him the scorn and whose vacillation made him the ridicule of the whole world, to abrogate the Constitution to which his forbears on the steps of the cathedral at Borgo had solemnly sworn their allegiance."

John De Witt Warner was the next speaker. Again and again while he spoke the audience roared its approval.

"There is absolutely no government in Russia to-day," said he, "but the tendencies of anarchy are not with the striking people, but with the miscreants who stand between the Czar and his subjects. We need not worry about the outcome of this movement, however. When you see a boiler at the bursting point and a man sitting on the safety valve, you don't like to think of what is going to happen to him. When a tyrannical ruler is trying to hold down a people growing more intellectual and appreciative of the blessings of freedom every day, we can have no doubt regarding the result. The revolution will come; the only question is How soon will it come?"

Regarding the Chairman's advice for a peaceful revolution, Mr. Warner said that would be all right if the Czar would vacate his throne without making trouble. If he did not, the speaker said, we had no right to interfere even though some Russian or Finn should undertake to go to the fountain head of the trouble and strike down the tyrant.

"That's what one grand Finn did, and Bobrikoff died. That is what another grand Finn did, and von Plehve was no more. Finland has been treated better since. We should not find fault if a third Finn or a fourth and fifth, if necessary, should devote himself to add to the number of Romanoffs underground, and decrease the Romanoffs on earth in the cause of freedom. Who shall say that that would be less God's judgment than the ten plagues of Egypt that laid low the Pharaos?"

The audience yelled its approval for three minutes, and then Plato Brounoff, conductor of the Socialist Choral Union, sang "The Russian Marseillaise." Ernest H. Crosby, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the "Friends," was next introduced.

"We call ourselves Friends of Russian Freedom," he said. "I don't know what Russian freedom means. Freedom is good for every nation. I am for universal freedom. What is freedom called in Russian anyhow?"

"Svoboda," said one in the orchestra.

"It sounds good; say it again," cried Mr. Crosby.

"Svoboda! Svoboda!" roared the audience, men and women springing to their feet and cheering.

Mr. Brounoff ran to the piano, and the first line of "The Marseillaise" merged into the cries. The next moment the French revolutionary hymn rolled through the auditorium.

AIRSHIP'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

The California Arrow Flies Forty-five Minutes Without Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—Roy Knabenshue, the aeronaut, made a successful flight in Capt. Baldwin's airship, the California Arrow, this afternoon at Chute's Park. Knabenshue was in flight about forty-five minutes, during which time he circled within a radius of about one mile, executing all sorts of manoeuvres with the big aerial craft, returning finally and landing within the inclosure of the baseball ground, from which he had started. The weather was perfect for the experiment.

Capt. Baldwin had fitted the Arrow with a new and more powerful motor, and to-day this important work of the mechanism worked to perfection. The new motor gave great impetus to the propeller, and this apparently made the big, irregular-shaped balloon much easier to handle. It responded readily to every turn of the steering gear, and was driven in every direction at as sharp angles as the aeronaut desired.

At no time did the ship rise to a height of more than 1,500 feet, and the manipulation of the mechanism by the operator was plainly visible to the spectators below.

Of his flight Mr. Knabenshue said:

"I think I demonstrated to-day that with a perfect working motor, as I think we now have, the Arrow can be controlled as easily as one man can control an automobile. I found no difficulty in bringing the airship to the starting place and landing where I desired. The atmospheric conditions were perfect for the experiment, and Capt. Baldwin, as well as myself, is elated over the success of the flight."

SEAGULL COATED WITH ICE.

Bird Falls Exhausted Into a Yard at Danbury, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 29.—A seagull measuring six feet from wing tip to wing tip fell last night into the yard of Moses A. Wheeler, who lives on Thorpe Street. The bird was exhausted from an evident long flight and covered with ice. Its beak was frozen shut and icicles hung from its breast.

It is supposed that the gull was blown in from the coast during the recent storm and became exhausted in an effort to fly

You probably know what common whiskey is like. Now try JOHN JAMESON'S famous old IRISH WHISKEY and see how good *pure* whiskey really is.

It is the surest and easiest solution of the pure whiskey problem.

ARREST INTERRUPTS PARTY.

John Wesley Accused of Burglary at F. Lyons's House.

John Wesley, alias Hall, was arrested by detectives from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night charged with being the burglar who entered the residence of F. Lyons, 2,028 Livingston Avenue, and took away $800 worth of stuff. Hall was found at his home, 2,711 Eighth Avenue.

A party was in progress there, and the two detectives met with such a rough reception when their mission became known that it was necessary to send for the reserves from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Part of the stolen property, including a Persian lamb coat, was found yesterday in the billiard room of Edward and Albert Schaefer, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Schaefers were locked up, charged with having stolen goods in their possession.

BLAMED COL. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Britain Objected to Long Occupation of Tibetan Territory.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A voluminous Blue Book issued on Tibetan affairs has unusual interest as revealing strong friction between the Government and Col. Younghusband concerning the indemnity.

Col. Younghusband fixed it at $3,750,000, payable in seventy-five annual installments, which would have resulted in British occupation of the Chumbi Valley for seventy-five years.

Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, telegraphed on Sept. 13 suggesting a reduction to $1,250,000. Col. Younghusband's response to this and other Government protests strongly deprecated alteration of the treaty as tending to defeat the object of the mission.

Finally lengthy correspondence between Mr. Brodrick and Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, ended in the Government accepting the situation as regarded the $3,750,000 indemnity, but refusing to permit of the occupation of the Chumbi Valley beyond three years and protesting that Col. Younghusband had framed the convention in defiance of express instructions. The Government's policy being to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Tibet.

WAR OVER SUNDAY MAILS.

Opposed Petitions Gain Signers in Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 29.—A movement has been started to break the "blue law" arrangement under which no mails depart from here on Sunday. The city has a population of more than 25,000, and business men who are away during the week have to make an extra trip on Sunday to New York to mail letters.

Two petitions are in circulation, one asking the Post Office Department to order the receipt and dispatch of mail on Sundays. The other is circulated by church people asking the authorities at Washington to keep the Post Office closed. Thousands have signed the petitions, and the war may be carried to Washington by personal representatives of each body. Mount Vernon is the only city of its size in the United States where "blue law" is so strictly enforced.

FIGHT AMONG METHODISTS.

Sale of San Francisco Book Concern Angers Preachers of That City.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Much indignation was caused here among Methodists by the news that the New York Methodist Book Concern, without consulting the local branch, has sold the headquarters at 1,037 Market Street for $125,000 to Louis Friedman, and that the deed was on its way by mail.

C. B. Perkins, Secretary of the San Francisco branch of the Methodist Book Concern, says a fight will be made to have the sale annulled, as this property was bought with proceeds of contributions from poor California preachers in the early fifties. The original headquarters were in Sutter Street, and cost $5,000. When the present quarters were bought in 1873, the original amount, with other contributions, went into this purchase, and hence the local managers say they have the legal right to be consulted about the sale. Four years ago the New York concern attempted to sell the property, but was restrained.

While Dr. Bovard Perkins and other prominent local Methodists here knew nothing of the sale, Dr. J. D. Hammond, deposed head of the local branch, acted in the details of the sale. The San Francisco preachers secured Hammond's dismissal for alleged malfeasance in office.

FLEAS ROUT CHURCH FOLKS.

Pigs and Goats Which Bring Them May Be Restrained by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29.—Pigs, goats, and fleas are the subject of proposed legislation by the General Assembly. In Pitt County churches appear to have been erected on a plan that puts the floors several feet above the ground, with openings between the pillars. Hogs and goats have sought the convenient shelter of this space, until the soil on which the churches stand has become one part sand and two parts fleas. In consequence, religious services have been broken up and congregations dismissed from worship at very inopportune times with alarming frequency.

The nuisance has become so great that the members of the General Assembly from Pitt County have introduced bills to require the owners of hogs and goats running at large to fence in the churches, so as to keep these animals from roosting under them.

OFF EMBANKMENT UNDER CAR

Boy's Legs Crushed—Tells Motorman He's Not to Blame.

Declaring that the motorman of a Palmetto Avenue car was not to blame for running over him, George Gorgens, 14 years old, of 628 Cornelia Street, Ridgewood, L. I., was removed to the German Hospital in Brooklyn late last night to have his legs amputated. Gorgens fell from an embankment on Palmetto Street, near Cypress Avenue, to the tracks just as the car came along. John Kennedy, the motorman, did his best to stop, but was unable to do so before the car crushed the boy's legs.

The motorman and several of the passengers went to the boy's assistance and taking him aboard the car Kennedy made a run to the terminal, without a stop, where an ambulance from the German Hospital was called.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:50 A. M.—209 East One Hundred and First Street; Joseph Greenberg; damage, $25.

2:30 A. M.—179 Suffolk Street; Jacob Stein; damage trifling.

2:30 A. M.—28 West Thirtieth Street; Church Decorating Company; damage, $25.

4:10 A. M.—165 West Twenty-fifth Street; Joseph Kennedy; damage, $75.

5:00 A. M.—155 Rivington Street; Meyer & Schwartz; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—220 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:10 P. M.—348 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:00 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and Second Avenue; St. Gabriel's Park; damage trifling.

4:00 P. M.—255 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; Francis Leaks; damage, $100.

4:55 P. M.—65 Amsterdam Avenue; George Stratton; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—2,059 Second Avenue; Menkell Glaff; damage, $100.

7:20 P. M.—1,924 Westchester Avenue; William Smith; damage, $50.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

SPRING Overcoats—carried over from Spring 1904—now offered for Spring 1905 with liberal reductions that range up to $12.00. The man who wears one of these this Spring, will look as well as his more fastidious neighbor and will pocket a saving worth while. All Blacks or Oxford Mixtures, all sizes.

Present prices, $16.00 to $28.00

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

SARANAC LAKE CARNIVAL.

Huge Ice Palace Completed for Festivities Which Begin Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Jan. 29.—The midwinter carnival at this place will begin Tuesday. For many weeks the various committees of the Pontiac Club, under whose auspices the carnival is held, have been very active in making preparations.

A large ice palace, with towers and battlements 150 feet in length, was completed Saturday, then deluged with water, which, freezing, made the palace a solid mass of ice which sparkles with dazzling brilliancy in the sunshine. The palace will be illuminated with electric lights at night. The town is gay in holiday dress. Bunting, evergreens, flags, banners, and arches are seen everywhere.

Thousands of visitors are arriving with every incoming train. The official programme has been issued. The exercises begin Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 with a grand parade of floats and decorated sleighs. The Adirondack Guides' Association will be represented with various floats. At 3:30 P. M. there will be exhibitions of trick skating and jumping at the Pontiac Skating Rink. At 8 P. M. there will be hockey matches between Canadian and American teams.

The second day there will be a hockey match at 2:30 P. M., skating races at 3:30, trick skating at 8, and a fancy dress skating carnival at 8:30. The third day will have events similar to those of the second day, except in the evening, when at 9 o'clock there will be a grand assault and defense of the ice palace, participated in by the Adirondack Guides' Association, Saranac Lake Fire Department, and High School Cadets.

There will be fireworks every evening.

LEFT "GHOST" DYING IN SNOW.

Jamaica Negroes Attacked Cripple as He Was Trying to Explain.

After being beaten by some negroes who took him for a "ghost," Orrin Langwith, 35 years old, a one-legged man, was found unconscious in a snowbank at Beaver and South Street, Jamaica, L. I. Policeman John Clerke found the man yesterday almost frozen to death. It may be necessary to amputate his arms and leg.

When revived at St. Mary's Hospital, Langwith said he lived at 2 Wilson Street, West Paterson, N. J. He remembered having lost his way. He had hobbled on his crutch, to the old burying ground, south of St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church some time after midnight. The neighborhood is populated chiefly by negroes and Italians. Langwith says he saw several negroes standing near a house talking rather boisterously. He started toward the group.

"Look out, here comes a ghost," a negro exclaimed. He's coming right for us."

"What of it?" remarked one, "I'm not afraid of ghosts. We'll give him all that's coming to him."

Langwith was about to declare himself, when the men rushed at him. Bits of ice and brickbats flew about his head. While he was trying explain Langwith was struck on the head with a piece of ice and fell. The negroes ran away.

Robbed Man and Called It a Joke.

NEWARK, Jan. 29.—Arthur Edwards, a negro, of 145 Boyd Street and Henry Feinthal of 199 Belmont Avenue were arrested last night charged with throwing Sidney Lyons of 409 South Sixth Street on a pool table in a saloon in Seventeenth Avenue and robbing him of $5. When arrested they laughed and said it was only a joke.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

CLEARANCE SALE

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

⅓ PRICE REDUCTIONS

We announce a Clearance Sale of Discontinued Patterns, beginning Monday, January 30th, and extending through the first two weeks of February.

Individual pieces, and suites of furniture, as well as Rugs and other floor coverings, purchased during this period, may be delivered at once, or will, upon request, be held for delivery as late as March first.

A large proportion of Parlor, Bed Room, Library and Dining Room furniture is reduced one-third in price.

All incomplete suites and discontinued patterns in both suites and individual pieces are reduced one-third.

The furniture is arranged for convenient inspection, is all of the highest grade craftsmanship, built "Flint Quality" in all the correct and desirable periods and woods.

GEO C FLINT CO

WEST 23rd STREET

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

Special Sale on Second Floor.

Unique in style and very charming

Chinese Grass Linen Waists

for Spring and Summer.

Hand made material, with Japanese hand embroidery. The coolest and most delightful sheer fabric imaginable.

Waist Patterns, $12.50, $14.00, $18.00, $22.50, $25.00

Waists (made to order) $22.50, $24.00, $28.00, $32.50, $35.00

Special Sale in Basement of Chinaware at 25c.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Streets.

Don't think these are $17 suits you're getting during the Remnant Sale—that's only the price. A month ago people paid double and more for just precisely the same garments. We don't take it out of the tailoring when we take it out of the sale price. Trouser lengths—$4.50.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

Poor Society Contributions.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledges the following gifts in response to its emergency appeal: $1—Five Cash, H. R. H., Cotton Exchange, A Friend, A Widow's Mite, J. S., New Brighton, U. S. Bond Coupon, Wanda; $2—Mary B. G., A. J. S., M. J. W., For the Suffering Poor, Cash; $5—Mrs. Emma Dreyfus, E. M. B., Station G., Newark, N. J., A Tithe Offering, F. T., Cash; $10—Any Cases of Distress, Anonymous; $20—L. S. P., Cash, M. L. B., W. J., H. W. Phelps; $25—For the Poor, Anonymous, From a Friend, Good Work, A. H. Jones; $50—Mother and Sister, S. D. P., Dorothy and John Mortimer Schiff.

No Member of your Family should be without an Individual Stick of

Hayler's Cocoa Butter Cocaine Relieves

Hayler's PURE COCOA BUTTER

(10¢ POCKET TINS.)

Relieves Colds, Rough Skin, Bruises, Soreness &c

ALL DRUGGISTS,

OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE IN SILVER OR STAMPS.

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EPILEPTIC FITS Immediately relieved.

References furnished of many permanent cures which have been effected by our treatment.

Specialist (M. D.) in attendance. Consultation free.

EPILEPTO INSTITUTE,

131 WEST 45TH STREET,

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Office Hours: 12 to 2 daily except Sundays. Monday evenings, 8 to 10.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of J. FRANK HACKSTAFF COMPANY, Advertising Agency, bankrupt.—No. 6,306.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William C. Bryant, trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 115 Leonard Street, Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: Book accounts. A list of said accounts can be seen at the office of the trustee, Room 222, Potter Building, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it should

The New Steinway $500 Vertegrand Piano

(TRADE MARKED)

has proved such an instantaneous success that now for the first time since its introduction we have been enabled to keep pace with the demand.

All musicians and experts who have examined and tested this inverted grand piano, have unanimously pronounced it the greatest achievement in modern pianoforte building and have marveled at the vast

SUPERIORITY

of its tone to that of the ordinary small grand piano. Through the creation of this remarkable instrument the public are enabled to place in their homes a genuine Steinway fulfilling all the most exacting requirements at the extremely moderate price of $500.

A single visit and inspection will convince any intending purchaser that the problem of supplying the most artistic and satisfying piano at the lowest possible cost has been finally solved by us.

Time Payments Acceptable

Our Illustrated Catalogue and "Portraits of Musical Celebrities" sent free upon request.

STEINWAY & SONS

Steinway Hall

107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York

Subway Express Station at the Door

SHOOTS GIRL AND ENDS HIS LIFE AT HER DOOR

Rejected Sweetheart Mortally Wounds Her in Fit of Jealousy.

SHE WAS AWAITING HIS RIVAL

Four Bullets Fired as Young Woman Answers Bell in Hallway of East Fifty-first Street Apartments.

Anna Pophausen, twenty-five years old, a shopgirl, was shot last night by George Frechart of Bayonne, N. J., who saved the last bullet in his revolver for himself, and, when it went through his brain, fell dead across her body. Miss Pophausen was taken to the Flower Hospital, where it was said that she had no chance of recovery.

Three bullets took effect in the girl's head and the fourth in her left arm. The shooting occurred in the hallway of the apartment house, 211 East Fifty-first Street, where Miss Pophausen lived with her aunt, Mrs. Frederick Pophausen. Frechart, as was evidenced by letters in his pocket, had carefully planned the double tragedy.

"This girl has ruined and disgraced me for life," said one of the letters, addressed "To Whom It May Concern."

"I was a young man, twenty-five years of age, when I met her about two years ago. I was steady and always working hard to earn an honest living. I had $400 saved up. I fell in love with her, and, after keeping company with her for a while, we became engaged. I bought her an engagement ring and a wedding ring.

"She fooled me. I spent a lot of money to find it out. She will never bring ruin to any other man. She ought to have died the day she was born. I am sorry for the trouble I will make, but I cannot stand to be ruined."

There was a second letter, addressed to Frederick Cune, 24 West Eighteenth Street, Bayonne, with whom Frechart lived. Coroner Goldenkranz, who had charge of the case, refused to make its contents public. All that he would say was that it contained directions for the disposal of the writer's body and the explicit declaration that he proposed to kill Miss Pophausen and then himself. It informed Mr. Cune that $175 was in a bank to pay the funeral expenses.

There was no witness to the shooting. It was just 8 o'clock when the bell in the Pophausen apartment rang and the girl, who had been expecting a visit from the young man who had supplanted Frechart in her affections, ran downstairs to answer it. When she opened the front door she was confronted by Frechart, who without a word, drew his revolver and opened fire.

The first bullet struck her in the arm and she turned to flee. The second shot brought her down. The bullet struck her in the back of the head, and, passing through, made its exit immediately over the left eye. As she fell, another bullet entered under her ear and came out in the left cheek. A fourth time Frechart fired and the missile penetrated the right cheek and came out of the left. The one bullet left Frechart put through his own brain.

The first shot aroused the house. The others followed so fast that they could hardly be counted. Occupants of the first floor rushed out to find the two lying in the hallway.

An alarm was sent immediately to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, half a block away. Sergt. Ennis, who was at the desk, dispatched the entire reserve to the scene. Policeman Quinlan, who was the first to enter the hallway, saw at once that the man was dead and the girl badly hurt. He raised her head.

"He did it," was all she had strength to say.

A crowd gathered in front of the house, but no one was allowed to enter. Mrs. Pophausen collapsed at news of the shooting. After Coroner Goldenkranz's arrival he gave orders that Frechart's body be taken to the police station.

A dozen loose cartridges were found in the dead man's pockets, together with $5.55 cents in money, a note book, three silk handkerchiefs, two pairs of gloves, and the two letters.

Miss Mollie Pophausen, a cousin of the dying girl, said: "Anna knew the man who shot her two years ago, and he came to see her often. They quarrelled over something, and she had not seen him for months when he met her Friday. He wanted to renew his friendship but she would not consent. She did not expect him to-night, but thought it was some one else when the doorbell rang."

Miss Pophausen's favored suitor called shortly after the shooting. When he learned what had happened he turned on his heel and left the house in a hurry, refusing to give his name. The Pophausens also declined to make it public.

Capt. Lantry, in command of the precinct, made a personal investigation. He said that everybody spoke highly of Miss Pophausen, who was employed in a large department store. He is satisfied that jealousy was the cause of Frechart's deed.

FAIL TO HEAR WASHINGTON.

Congregation at Temple Beth-El Disappointed Through Mistake.

Nearly 2,000 people gathered in Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning to hear Booker T. Washington preach, but at the last moment it was announced that he would not be there. It was explained that there had been a misunderstanding between the Committee of Arrangements and Mr. Washington about the hour of the service. Mr. Washington understood that the appointment was for the evening service.

Later in the day it was agreed that he would preach at the temple some Sunday morning to be named on his return to the city. Mr. Washington had luncheon with Marcus A. Marks yesterday. It was said that some of the Hebrews of the city were preparing a surprise for Mr. Washington in the shape of a large donation for his work.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT HAMPTON.

Address by Seth Low—Other Northern Guests of the Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 29.—Founders' Day was celebrated at Hampton Institute today and an address was delivered in the Memorial Chapel of the institute by Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York. Among those present were some distinguished guests from the North, including Mrs. Low, Dr. R. C. Ogden, President of Hampton Board of Trustees; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, President of the New York Armstrong Association, and Dr. Wallace Buttrick of the General Education Board.

Mr. Low described the various events in the history of America which have made possible the establishment of this great school for negroes and Indians. He then dwelt on the elements of wisdom and large-heartedness in the character of Gen. Armstrong.

HAUNTED MAN A SUICIDE.

Screams of Dying Boy Drove Engineer Insane.

Peter Metzger, thirty-nine years old, of 90 Union Street, Jersey City, committed suicide at his home yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He was an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

About three months ago a boy who had been gathering coal stepped from a sid-

WOULD AMEND PAROLE LAW.

State Prison Commission's Recommendations—11,500 Prisoners.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Two amendments to the indeterminate sentence and parole law are recommended this year in the tenth annual report of the State Commission of Prisons. The first would embrace within the provisions of the law other classes of offenders than those specified at present. The second would make the difference between the minimum and maximum sentence not less than the time a prisoner may earn by good conduct, and in any case not less than one year.

The parole law in its mandatory features applies now only to prisoners who have not therefore been convicted of a felony and who have committed an offense for which the maximum penalty is imprisonement for five years or less, and authorizes magistrates in their discretion to give to other prisoners an indeterminate sentence.

The report says that it would be well if the committing magistrate should make larger use of this discretion; that it would be better if all first offenders sentenced to State prison, except those for life, should have an indeterminate sentence with a considerable interval between the minimum and maximum term. This, it is said, would give to the prisoners an incentive to good conduct and reformation in order to secure parole.

The total prison population at the close of 1904, the report shows, was 11,500.

ANOTHER GAS HEARING.

Albany Legislative Committees to Meet Again To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The second joint meeting of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees to consider the gas problem in the City of New York will take place on Tuesday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock.

Train schedules were so awry last week that many New York men were unable to arrive in time to appear for the contending interests. Senator Page and ex-Commissioner J. Hampden Dougherty spoke at the first hearing, both making the chief points for the consumers against the gas companies.

There is much doubt as to what attitude the majority members of the Legislature will assume. Many want an investigating committee sent to New York to probe the situation, while others contend that the McClellan Admin-istration should be left to wrestle with it alone.

TO ACT ON DEWEY CHARGES.

Regents Will Take up Case of State Library Director on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The charges against Director Melvil Dewey of the State Library, preferred by a body of New York citizens, and laid before the Board of Regents by Chancellor Whitelaw Reid at the meeting held on Jan. 18, will be taken up by the Committee on Libraries—Regents Van Derveer, Sexton, and McKelway—on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The meeting is to be held in the Department of Education's rooms.

ODELL GOING ABROAD.

Wants to be Away While Legislature Is in Session, Some Say.

According to excellent authority Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is completing plans for a trip abroad. It is understood that some of the members of his family will accompany him. He was last abroad in June, returning just before the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

The close friends of the ex-Governor believe that it is his intention to thoroughly recuperate from the fatigues of the last campaign and get fit for the municipal campaign in New York in the Autumn.

It is asserted by some that the Chairman wants to be away the greater part of the time the Legislature is in session, so that he cannot be held responsible for any undesirable legislation that may be passed. In the meantime some of the Odell men in the State organization are quarreling among themselves, which some of the anti-Odell men are mean enough to allege is just what the Chairman wants to see. It is pointed out that he has broken, temporarily at least, with Louis F. Payn, John F. O'Brien, C. V. Collins, Abraham Gruber, Edward Lauterbach, and Frank S. Black.

WEBER TO RECAST HIS SHOW.

Revival of "Papa's Wife" by Anna Held Follows Dissolution.

"Joe" Weber confirmed yesterday the announcement made by Florenz Ziegfeld that Weber had bought out the Ziegfeld interest in the Weber Music Hall. He will run "Higgledy Piggledy" hereafter without the assistance of Anna Held and her husband.

It was a cold business proposition, Mr. Weber said, and there was no ill-feeling between him and Ziegfeld. The first move toward a dissolution came from Ziegfeld.

Anna Held has not liked her rôle from the first, thinking that it gave her very limited opportunity. On the opening night last October the verdict was that Marie Dressler had more to do with the success of the show. Those who knew the characteristics of actresses prophesied trouble then. Owing to the prosperity which followed, however, it was thought that a truce might hold for the season.

Anna Held will be at the Weber Music Hall two weeks longer, after which she will begin rehearsals on a revival of "Papa's Wife." This she will take on tour at the head of her own company. Neither partner thinks he has anything to lose by the separation.

Weber says he has a success which is making plenty of money, and there's no reason why he should object to keeping the profits himself instead of sharing them. He has engaged Trixie Friganza, who has been playing in "The Sho-Gun," but it is not fully decided that she will replace Miss Held. It is understood that there will be several changes in the organization.

FOUGHT OVER FALSE TEETH.

Patient Said They Represented Money the Dentist Owed Him.

On the charge of larceny, in refusing to pay for a set of false teeth, William M. Gottlob, forty-six years old, a commission merchant of 314 Second Avenue, was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Baker in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. The complainant was Dr. Bernard Bromberg, a dentist, of 1,214 Third Avenue.

Dr. Bromberg said that Gottlob ordered the teeth made and Saturday afternoon came to the office to have them fitted. They proved satisfactory, but when they were in Gottlob's mouth he refused to pay for them, according to the dentist. A struggle followed, in which furniture was overturned and smashed and other patients frightened, and which ended only when Policeman Mussmacher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was called in and arrested Gottlob.

Gottlob explained his side of the affair thus: "I was formerly a member of the firm of Raymond & Gottlob, dealers in dental supplies, at 121 East Thirty-ninth Street. Dr. Bromberg bought $46 worth of goods from us and never paid for them. At last I came to the conclusion that the only way to get back any of my money was to order some teeth from the dentist and refuse to pay him."

"I shall have to hold you for trial, Mr. Gottlob," said Magistrate Baker. "That was not the right way to collect a bill."

Despite the pleas of Gottlob, who said that prison fare was hard chewing, the police will keep the disputed teeth until the trial.

Football Player Critically Ill.

E. Ten Eyck Reynolds of 753 Fifth Avenue, who played right tackle last year on the New York University football team and is Captain of the club now, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from acute appendicitis.

WANTS WORLD BUREAU OF THE EXACT SCIENCES

Prof. Newcomb's Plan Favored by Eminent Englishmen.

NOVEL SURVEY TRIP PLANNED

Sailing Vessel to Circle Over the Entire North Pacific—Carnegie Institution Researches and Projects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Suggestions for an international Bureau of Exact Science and a plan for a magnetic survey of the North Pacific in a wooden vessel to cover that ocean in a series of circles are set forth in the Year Book for 1904, just issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Considerable attention is devoted to the necessity of methods and organization for promoting research in the exact sciences, and Prof. Simon Newcomb suggests that while the nineteenth century has been industrially piling up a vast mass of astronomical, meteorological, magnetical, and sociological observations and data at great expense the world over, the working out of results from these observations is defective and lacks system.

It is to correct this that he urges the organization of an institute or bureau of "Exact Science in General," the head of which should be aided by a council of experts picked from various countries to advise as to the various departments at work, with a view to reaching results at small expense which, without such organization, never would be reached.

Approval of the scheme has been expressed by such men as Karl Pearson of the University College of London, England, Lord Rayleigh of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, G. H. Darwin of Cambridge, and others.

Discussing the Southern observatory project, the report says that under the grants from the Carnegie Institution, the direction and velocity of the solar motions are being determined from all available material, and before the close of 1905 results are expected for 5,000 of the more frequently observed stars. A new determination of the positions of standard stars, distributed from the north to the south pole of the heavens, will be undertaken shortly.

The institution's department in international research in terrestial magnetism reports that its investigations show that little progress has been made along that line, that systematic magnetic surveys of the oceanic areas are entirely lacking, and that despite the apparently vast accumulation of data such an important question as whether the earth's magnetic energy is increasing or decreasing and the annual rate of change cannot yet be definitely answered.

The institution has approved the general scheme of a project for a magnetic survey of the North Pacific. This contemplates the charter of a wood built non-magnetic sailing vessel of approximately 600 tons displacement to pursue a "clockwise spiral course, embracing the entire North Pacific Ocean," about 70,000 knots being marked out. The confident expectation is expressed that in the neighborhood of islands and coasts distortions and irregularities in the distribution of the earth's magnetism will be revealed and opportunities given for investigating the effect of the configuration of land and water on the distribution of the magnetic forces.

The trans-Caspian archaeological expedition, for which the institution appropriated $18,000, made excavations at Anu, near Askhabad, in Turkestan, and several shafts sunk on that ancient city's site, traversed over 170 feet of the accumulations of successive generations of peoples, and extended from recent times down through the iron and bronze civilizations 45 feet deep into the stone age. The report says that these investigations leave little doubt that irrigation was introduced in that region during "the iron stage of culture."

The report makes extended observations on the subject of the solar researches, on which preliminary work already has begun at Mount Wilson, Cal. It says that Dr. S. P. Langley, who has been making solar observations, "has offered reasons to believe that an actual change in the amount of heat emitted by the sun occurred in March, 1903, and that if such a change is actually established by carrying on these observations at a higher altitude the result would have an important bearing on many questions relating to the earth and would be of vital interest in its relationship to the solar constitution."

COWS FOR MISSIONARY WORK.

Three on Their Way to South China with a Clergyman.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 29.—California has had the unique distinction of sending three missionary cows to China. About a month or more ago on the ship Siberia, in charge of the Rev. William N. Brewster, a Methodist missionary of Hing-hua, South China, the cows, which were presented to him by two women friends, started from San Francisco. A letter recently received from Mr. Brewster says:

"The cows seem to be enjoying the voyage very much, and if the last part of the trip is as safe and smooth as the first to Honolulu, they will reach their destination in better condition than when they started."

Hing-hua is seventy-five miles south of Foo-Chow. In 1890 the Rev. Mr. Brewster first went to South China. At that time not a native cow in the country had ever been used for dairy purposes, being but like the oxen to plowing and other work. During the Rev. Mr. Brewster's residence in Hing-hua the people have been gradually learning the value of milk, and many men who have become converts to Christianity are doing a good business selling the nourishing fluid.

As yet, however, they know nothing about butter or cheese making, so a young Christian man, reared and trained on a dairy farm in Canada, is traveling back to China with Mr. Brewster, and it is the missionary's intention to start a regular school for dairying and teach the natives the value of such products.

HER SUSPECT A DETECTIVE.

Mrs. Gannon the Only Hold-Up Victim to Try to Identify Robber.

Acting Inspector O'Brien, the new head of the Detective Bureau, gave a reception yesterday to about a dozen crooks of all descriptions who had been picked up around town. About twoscore of New York's citizens who have recently been held up in the streets, or whose homes have been robbed, also attended.

In order to make any recognition that might be made more forcible a number of detectives were placed in line with the dozen suspects under arrest.

The only approach to an identification was when one of the Central Office detectives was under suspicion temporarily of being a Harlem burglar.

E. G. W. Woerz, the brewer, whose house was held up a few days ago, and Dr. Robert B. Talbot of 37 West Sixty-eighth Street failed to find any one that answered the description of the men who held them up. Thirty visitors attempted identifications.

"He looks very much like one of them," said Mrs. Margaret Gannon, who was held up on One Hundred and Third Street, near the Subway station, one night about six weeks ago. She pointed to the seventh man in the line and added:

"I wish I could see him sideways."

The man was made to turn around.

"He looks something like him," said Mrs. Gannon, "but I am not sure. I wouldn't want to charge that man with anything because I am not certain."

Mrs. Gannon was informed that the man she pointed out was a Central Office detective.

"Well," she said, "you see I only said he looked like the man who robbed me."

SLEIGHS FILLED PARK ROADS.

Best Snow Paths of Winter Brought Out Crowds of Drivers.

Ideal sleighing weather and snow paths that have not been equaled this Winter brought hundreds of road drivers to the Park and Speedway yesterday. The Park contingent was represented on the road by short-tailed horses drawing fancy rigs, while the Speedway drivers drove their fast steppers hooked to feather-weight racing cutters.

The lower stretch of the Speedway was in splendid condition for fast work, and by 10 o'clock the first of the brushing brigade arrived. From that time until late yesterday afternoon brush followed brush, and numerous dinner wagers were won and lost. One of the best-contested tilts of the day was between the Western trotting gelding Gov. Holt, 2:15¼, driven by Isaac Fleming, and the little black trotter Nighthawk, 2:21¼, driven by George Coleman.

Gov. Holt won the first heat, after a finish so close that Mr. Coleman made a demand for a return heat. In the second trial the Western trotter took the lead at once, winning by an open length. The black trotting mare, Myra, 2:21¼, driven by Charles E. Clausen captured a lively half mile go from the trotter Dawson Boy, driven by A. C. Hanson. Charles Straus drove the trotter Belton, Jr., a winning heat against an unknown trotter, and then in another brush beat Andrew Crawford's matinee performer, Invader, 2:21.

Among the many others who participated in the sport were L. B. Cameron, driving a pair of trotters; Fred Hammond, driving a trotter; C. C. Lapham, behind the pacer Alcadine, 2:19; J. B. Ennis, driving Legacy, 2:15¼; Claus Bohling, driving the ex-trotting champion of the Speedway, Kingmond, 2:06; David Goodman, driving Freeland, 2:17¼; Fred Grote, driving Too Quick; Frank C. Emerson, driving Benny; George Buckman, driving Pride; William Daggert, driving Lady Hamilton; George Alexander, driving Tommy; John B. Newcomb, driving his team of pacers, Whirlwind and Sam; Robert Graham, driving Gun Jack, 2:15; William Parrell, driving Rabella; W. A. Northrup, driving Kalnssa; George Benning, driving Basil, 2:21¼; Andrew Cone, driving Alice Drake, 2:14¼; J. J. Timmons, driving Harry Davis, 2:23¾, and F. C. Hamilton, driving Henrietta, 2:23¾.

The East and West Drives of Central Park presented a brilliant spectacle in the afternoon. Every point of vantage along the drives was occupied by crowds of spectators watching the stream of gay sleighing rigs. Among the sleighing parties were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Kent, Mrs. George Humphrey, Luke A. Burke, Stewart Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Floyd-Jones, Joseph Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Huber, G. L. Kenny, and M. C. Anderson.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Crescents Lead in Amateur League—Harvard and Yale a Tie.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey seven leads for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League, with four victories and no defeats. The Hockey Club of New York has lost only one game, while the Champion Wanderers have lost two. The records follow:

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Play.
Crescent	4	0	4
Hockey Club of New York	3	1	4
Wanderers Hockey Club	2	2	4
New York Athletic Club	1	3	4
Brooklyn Skating Club	0	4	4

Harvard and Yale are tied for first place in the series for the championship of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, and indications point to the final struggle for the emblem of college hockey supremacy being played between the old-time rivals of Cambridge and New Haven. Up to date Harvard and Yale have each won two games and lost none. The records follow:

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Harvard	2	0	2
Yale	2	0	2
Columbia	1	2	1
Princeton	1	2	1
Brown	0	2	2

SQUADRON A REVOLVER CUPS.

Four Inter-Military Team Matches Arranged—Armory Range Practice.

Four revolver matches with other military organizations have just been arranged by Squadron A. The first will be shot on Feb. 18 with a team from the Seventy-first Regiment, five men to constitute a team. The second match will be with the Light Battery, A. M. V. M., on March 25, the conditions calling for five-men teams. On Saturday evenings, April 1 and 8, matches will be held with the First Battalion, Naval Militia, teams of seven to compete.

In preparation for these competions and for squadron marksmanship honors, special practice will begin in the armory range, at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, this week. Special evenings will be allotted to the different troops for practice, and scores will be kept at stated distances for all members who wish to qualify as marksmen, sharpshooters, or experts.

To qualify as a marksman it will be necessary to fire five shots at fifteen yards at the 100-yards target as reduced for the range in 15 seconds or less, making a score of not less than 20. To qualify as a sharpshooter it will be necessary to fire five shots under similar conditions at thirty yards. To qualify as an expert it will be necessary to fire five shots under similar conditions at the full length of the range.

Those not qualifying in two strings will be required to practice at deliberate fire until they can make a score of 20, when they will be permitted to resume rapid fire. Those who qualify with both pistol and carbine will receive the army decoration corresponding to the highest class in which they qualify with both weapons.

The squadron trophy for the Major's Cup, open to teams of five from each troop and headquarters' staff, will be held on Saturday evening, April 22. Each man will fire three strings of five shots each, at thirty yards.

HARLEM NAVY HANDBALL.

Union B. C. Team Wins Six Games in Opening Series.

The opening games in the annual championship tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League were played yesterday afternoon on the courts in the Harlem River clubhouses. The Union Boat Club team, last year's champions, made the best showing of the day, taking six straight games from the Wyanoke Boat Club team on the Union court. On the Crescent Rowing Club court the home players and the Metropolitan Rowing Club team broke even, each winning three games and losing three, while the Dauntless Rowing Club team won three of four games played with the Nonpareil Rowing Club at the Dauntless house, the remaining two games of the series being postponed on account of darkness. Summary:

AT UNION BOAT CLUB.

Keen and Harrison, Union B. C.	21	21
Weston and McGuire, Wyanoke B. C.	7	18
Kemp and Berry, Union B. C.	21	21
Rock and Curtis, Wyanoke B. C.	19	8
Lyons and Kirby, Union B. C.	21	21
Whitfield and Keyte, Wyanoke B. C.	2	11

AT CRESCENT ROWING CLUB.

Magnolia and McCarthy, Met. R. C.	14	21
Coop and Deuscourt, Crescent R. C.	21	10
Murphy and Croden, Metropolitan R. C.	21	21
Rotchford and Vingi, Crescent R. C.	15	15
Knlerhm and Clark, Metropolitan R. C.	15	15
Pattenaud and Cusson, Crescent R. C.	21	21

AT DAUNTLESS ROWING CLUB.

Covert and Herbert, Dauntless R. C.	15	21
Schumaker and Kaiser, Nonpareil R. C.	21	17
Hagan and Dowtell, Dauntless R. C.	21	21
Dux and Stefnkamp, Nonpareil R. C.	14	14

Kearney Leads Class A Skaters.

Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club heads the list in the amateur speed skaters, Class A tournament, which is now in progress at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn.

E. Crabb of the Winthrop Athletic Club, who made his first start in a novice race several weeks ago, leads in the junior championship with 36 points. Clyde Martin of "Poly Prep," is second with 32 points. Crabb and Martin start from the twenty-yard mark. The standing of the contestants follows:

Phil Kearney, New York Athletic Club, 32; W. L. Smith, New York Athletic Club, 36; H. Earle, Seminole Athletic Club, 21; W. E. Lee, New York Athletic Club, 17; M. Loewi, Verona Lake Skating Club, 13; Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, 10; T. Hayward, Verona Lake Skating Club, 10; Guy Lyman, New York Athletic Club, 7; Arthur Y. Sarons, New York Athletic Club, 6; S. D. Kirk, Winthrop Athletic Club, 5; H. Patliser, Seminole Athletic Club, 4; H. See, Brooklyn, 3; H. McKeefery, Brooklyn, 3; E. B. Underhill, Winthrop Athletic Club, 1, and E. Milligan, Verona Lake Skating Club, 1.

City Association for Bowlers.

At a special meeting of the Eastern Alley Owners' Association, at the Victoria Hotel today, it is probable that steps will be taken to organize a city association under the rules of the American Bowling Congress. Such an organization will be necessary in order to cer-

AUTO RACING CONTROL BY NEW ASSOCIATION

Organization Will Handle Future Meets on Florida Beach.

TRACK WILL BE CONSTRUCTED

Contests to be Held Whenever Conditions Allow—New York Man Appointed General Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 29.—Future automobile meets on the Ormond Beach will be held under the auspices of a new racing association, to be known as the Ormond Racing Association, which was formed late last night in the parlors of the Hotel Ormond, and of which W. J. Morgan of New York, who was deposed as manager this year by the Florida East Coast Auto Association, will be General Manager. The general plan is to have constructed at Ormond a three-mile track over which races may be held when the beach is bad, but races will be held on the beach at the best point yearly, with perhaps a record-breaking mect in the Fall, no matter where they may be started. Meets will also be held regardless of other than the New York show dates and at times when the tide conditions will be favorable.

The Ormond Association starts out with a Board of Officers composed of J. D. Price, President; J. A. Bostrom, Treasurer; W. S. Kenny, Secretary; James Carnell, Dr. William Miller, all local people; W. J. Morgan, S. A. Miles, F. X. Mudd, and H. L. Bowden.

There is also said to have been organized last night in the grill room of the Hotel Ormond the Seabreeze Racing Association to conduct meets at Seabreeze, half way between Ormond and Daytona. It appears from this that the beach will have a series of meets next year. The Ormond Association will run races of one to five miles and about twenty of them, and may include a twenty-five-mile and a fifty-mile contest. Competent officials will be selected.

William C. Temple, this morning gave a breakfast in the dining room of the Hotel Ormond at 11 o'clock. It was largely attended and the American Automobile Association troubles did not come up for discussion nor is anything definite known about them, except that William Wallace is being prominently mentioned for President. H. L. Bowden is said to have added his resignation as a member of the racing board to those already in.

Starting at 9:30 to-morrow morning, the one-hundred-mile race for the Vanderbilt trophy will be run. The beach will be kept clear, even though the constables have to cut the tires of the touring cars to make them stand still. This is according to the announcement of the board to-night. The dozen or more huge racing cars will be started a minute apart.

To-day the press men took a trip up the Tomoka River with their wives and enjoyed the day, and the chauffeurs had a trip in another boat to the same point.

Nine of the big racing cars, including Edward R. Thomas's sixty-horse power Mercedes, William Wallace's ninety-horse power Fiat, Joseph H. Heller's ninety-horse power Pipe, W. Gould Brokaw's sixty-horse power Renault, Major C. J. Smiley's thirty-horse power Renault, Rollin White's and Webb Jay's fifteen and ninety-horse power Locomobile cars and others will go from here to Havana to take part in the Havana road race.

Sixty power boats are entered for the Palm Beach autoboat tournament Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO RACE.

Americans Discuss Possibilities of Bennett Cup Contest.

In the midst of the automobile racing interest in Florida that has attracted the attention of motor-car enthusiasts, preparations for the international race in France for the Gordon Bennett Cup have not been entirely forgotten, and it is expected that at least two or three racing machines entered by Americans for the big event will be finished within a month. As soon as practicable they will be put through a severe test of trial runs.

No intimation has yet been made by any American owners of fast cars of entering for the special international race arranged by the Automobile Club of France, which will be held at the same time as the Gordon Bennett race. As there is no limit to the number of cars that a country may enter for this added contest, it is barely possible that some new American cars may be entered, as it was known that several manufacturers had intended to build racing machines for the Gordon Bennett Cup event, but were prevented by unforeseen conditions.

There is no question of the renewed interest in racing aroused among American owners since the running of the Vanderbilt Cup race last year. A striking indication of this was shown in the recent Automobile Show, when E. H. R. Green of Dallas, Texas, ordered a powerful racing car that is to be completed in time for the next Vanderbilt Cup event. Possibly all of the three Gordon Bennett cars from this country will also be entered.

Dr. Harold E. Thomas of Chicago, who has entered a ninety-horse-power car for the foreign contest, has just sent his entry to the promoters of the Pike's Peak climbing contest, that will be held in July in connection with the Denver-Colorado Automobile Carnival. This is the first entry to be received for this remarkable mountain event, but a representative of the contest who was recently in this city said that assurances had been received from a number of local automobilists that they would be on hand.

Notwithstanding the protests that have arisen abroad against the holding of a second international race, with no limit to the number of entries, during the same week as the Gordon Bennett Cup event and over the same course in France, there is no likelihood that the Automobile Club of France will change its decision. In fact, the French manufacturers are working with increased energy since the announcement of the added event, and already nearly fifty cars are mentioned as probable competitors.

VILLAGE FARM'S DISPERSAL.

Offering of Famous Establishment's Stock Opens Horse Sale To-day.

The dispersal sale of the famous Village Farm, one of the most successful establishments for the breeding of light harness horses in the world, will begin this morning, as the opening feature of the Fasig-Tipton Company's annual midwinter horse auction in Madison Square Garden. The Village Farm, founded by C. K. Garrison, and conducted until the death was decided on, by C. J. and Harry Hamlin, produced among other notables, The Abbot, champion trotting gelding of his time; Lord Derby, seventeen and seventeen 2:10 trotters and pacers, winners of $283,590.

The selling will begin at noon to-day with the great trotting bred stallion and sire of extreme speed, Chimes, as the first animal to be offered.

Betting on Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A leading room keeper of this city has opened a book on the national amateur billiard tournament, with Wright at the favorite for first place at odds of 2 to 1. Gardner is the next in favor, at odds of 4 to 1. Next comes Sigourney, at 5 to 1. Threshie, Norris, Conklin, and Poggenburg, the present champion, are held at 8 to 1. The others are quoted at from 15 to 1 to 25 to 1.

Columbia

GASOLENE CARS FOR 1905.
NEW MODEL, 35-40 H. P. 4-CYLINDER CAR.
With Side Entrance Tonneau, Royal Victoria Landaulet or Limousine Body
$4,000 to $5,500
Bodies of special types to order.
NEW MODEL 2-CYLINDER, 18 H. P. SIDE ENTRANCE TONNEAU, $1,750.
IMPROVED 2-CYLINDER, 12-14 H. P. TONNEAU, $1,500.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY
134-138-138 West 39th Street.
Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
Member Ass'n Licensed Auto Mfrs.

EXCELSIOR LIQUID POLISH
A Very Superior Article for Cleansing and Polishing Sterling Silver, Plated Ware, Plate Glass Windows and Mirrors
For Sale by
LEWIS & CONGER,
130, 132 West 42d Street, and 125 West 41st St., New York.
Between 6th Av. and Broadway.

TWO BIG HANDICAPS ARE DUE WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn and Suburban Weights Will Complete Closed List.

OTHER RACES AWAIT DATES

An Increase in Distance of Metropolitan Expected by Horsemen When Stake Is Announced.

The second installment of handicap weights, the imposts for the Brooklyn and Suburban, are to be announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh on Wednesday, and the publication will round out the full list of important handicaps that have been closed for the Spring of 1905. There still remain to be heard from the Spring stakes of racing associations other than the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association, and fixtures that yet have to be renewed include the Carter, Excelsior, and Metropolitan Handicaps, which are regarded as annual features of the meetings of the Queens County and Metropolitan Jockey Clubs and the Westchester Racing Association.

It seems about settled now, however, that the stakes of the three clubs last named will not be announced until after the schedule of dates for 1905 has been arranged, though it is practically certain that there will be no change in the stake programme of any of the clubs, except possibly in the distance of the opening handicap events. The Carter, in former years, was the first handicap of the spring, and as there is only a remote chance that the date of the Queens County meeting will be changed, the Carter distance in all probability will remain at seven furlongs. The Excelsior, also an early race, already is at a distance a great as horsemen care to start horses over in the first part of the season, and for that reason the race will again be at a mile and a sixteenth.

The distance of the Metropolitan Handicap, however, is quite likely to be increased, especially if, as is expected generally, the change of the Westchester Racing Association from Morris Park to the new Belmont Park course results in the Westchester Club racing off dates later than was the custom at Morris Park. There has been no hint as yet of what the new distance of the Metropolitan will be, but an increase is expected confidently by horsemen. In the first running of the Metropolitan, at Morris Park, under the management of the New York Jockey Club, the race was at a mile and a furlong, that distance being cut down under the Westchester Racing Association to a mile, chiefly because of the early season in which it was run.

The Brighton Handicap weights established the rating of nearly all the horses engaged in the big handicaps. Of the prominent horses engaged in the big events, Irish Lad is in both Suburban and Brighton, but is not entered in the Brooklyn. First Mason and Proper are horses that were not handicapped in the Brighton, but which are in both Brooklyn and Suburban. Dolly Spanker is in the Suburban, but is not in the Brooklyn. Claude and Floral King are in the Brooklyn, but are not in the other races. Among the three-year-olds Oiseau is engaged in only one of the great handicaps, this being the Suburban. The Tennessee colt was entered as well as was possible for his owner, after he had showed something like his true form, but the engagements were late, and so Oiseau, though in about $140,000 worth of stakes, has few engagements in races exclusively for three-year-olds, and must take his chance for his best engagements among horses three years old and upward.

The Whitney-Duryea stable made Irish Lad's engagements for 1905 with a sentimental desire to add to that great horse's fame some of the handicaps that Irish Lad has not yet succeeded in winning, and as he already has a Brooklyn Handicap to his credit his owner's preference was for the Suburban and Brighton. Irish Lad also has won a Metropolitan Handicap, but should the date for the Metropolitan this season be late it is quite probable that this race will figure among his engagements.

ATHLETIC CLUB'S NEW NAME.

G. N. Y. I. A. A. Now Known as Irish-American Athletic Association.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has discarded that name and will hereafter be known as the Irish-American Athletic Association. The members of this flourishing organization have for some time been considering the advisability of changing the name of the association, contending that it was unnecessarily long, and at a special meeting yesterday at the home of the association, 205 East Fifty-eighth Street, it was unanimously voted to make a change.

Besides the change of name the members heard encouraging news about their games to be held at Madison Square Garden on next Saturday night. Reports showed that the entry list would be large, and that nearly all the prominent athletes in the metropolitan district would compete. A number of amendments to the constitution and by-laws were favorably acted upon, the most important of which was the changing of time for the election of the Board of Governors.

Routing the Enemy—

if it's a cough or cold—is quick and easy if Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is used early. Sold by druggists. 25c., 50c. or $1 a bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES.
OR POWDER
PROMPTLY CURES
ASTHMA
Catarrh, Oppression, Neuralgia

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE O. SHIELDS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, and to all other persons interested, that under an order made by Hon. George C. Holt, a Judge of this court, dated January 27th, 1905, I will sell at private sale, on written competitive bids, all the right, title, and interest of George O. Shields in and to "Recreation," and all the right, title, and interest of George O. Shields in and to the Recreation Magazine, (Inc.,) and also "Recreation," with all its subscription lists, contracts, copyrights, and all other materials that go to and form a part of the said magazine, subject, however, to all outstanding contracts, subscriptions, advertising, &c., and I will sell all the office furniture and fixtures and all other assets of this estate at the former place of business of the bankrupt, to wit: 23 West 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Bids must be mailed to my office so that they can be received by me on or before Thursday, February 2d, 1905, and at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, February 3d, 1905, I will open all such bids and award "Recreation" to the highest bidder; the same

JAN 1905

The Made-Up Carpet Remnants Are Ready

This is an announcement that will interest a good many hundreds of housekeepers who watch for this semi-annual occasion at WANAMAKER'S. Preparatory to stock taking we have made up all the short lengths of carpets in our stock; and not only have the carpets been marked at about one-third less than if bought by the yard, but we have charged nothing for the making, which means a very great deal both in convenience and cost to the purchaser.

Naturally, there is great variety in coloring and design; and the made-up Carpets present such a wide range of sizes that practically any room can be fitted as nearly as the housekeeper desires.

It is necessary to bring your room measurement with you, so that you may select the right size.

These made-up Carpets are sold only with the understanding they are not returnable, as we must clean them out entirely while the people are here to buy them; and the prices are made only to clean out our stock effectually before inventory.

All of the Carpets are made with borders, and may be either tacked to the floor, or left loose like a rug.

It is out of the question to give any complete list of sizes and prices. We, however, list a few, selected to show the general range of the sizes, and the reductions from the yard-prices of the carpets:

	Regular Price	*Special Price*
Axminster, 12 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$34.65	$21.00
Velvet, 15 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	47.85	29.00
Velvet, 12 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.	25.00	17.00
Velvet, 14 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	41.25	25.00
Body Brussels, 8 ft. 7 in. x 6 ft.	18.15	12.00
Body Brussels, 14 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	44.55	27.00
Body Brussels, 10 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	26.00	17.00
Body Brussels, 9 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.	19.50	12.00
Tapestry Brussels, 10 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.	13 32	8 00
Tapestry Brussels, 13 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	26.00	17.00
Tapestry Brussels, 12 ft x 8 ft. 3 in.	20.00	12.00
Tapestry Brussels, 14 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	24.00	15.00
Tapestry Brussels, 12 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	27.67	16.00

Third floor.

Last Two Days of the White Sale

The time is short, and the lots are getting low, and yet individual purchasers will find ample assortments and quanties in this January Muslin Underwear if they come today or tomorrow.

Again and again we have had expert testimony that this year's values have been greater than were ever known in the past; and we are winding up a month of the greatest selling we have ever known in January.

Women who are not yet supplied with their Muslin Underwear for the Spring season, will pay a great deal more for equal garments if they neglect this last two days' opportunity.

We do not have space for an itemized list, but it is sufficient to say that there are good assortment of styles and sizes at each of the following prices in the various groups:

CHEMISES of nainsook, cambric or muslin at 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1 to $5.

CORSET COVERS of nainsook or cambric, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1 to $3.75.

NIGHTGOWNS of cambric, nainsook or muslin, at 38c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 to $15.

DRAWERS of cambric, nainsook or muslin, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, $1 to $3.50.

LONG PETTICOATS of cambric or lawn, at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 to $20.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Stirring Day in the UNDER-PRICE STORE

The fact that every stock in the house is anxious to get in proper shape for inventory tomorrow night, has made possible such an assemblage of bargains as we have rarely been able to get together, even in this famous Under-Price Store.

Such offerings as are told by the items below need no further introduction:

$2.50 Waist Patterns at $1

French Lawn Waist Patterns—embroidered fronts, trimming for collars and cuffs and 1¾ yards of plain material. The pattern is very pretty, the lawn sheer and fine.

About one hundred here. They show slight signs of handling—but most of the colures is on the boxes. $1 each, instead of $2.50. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Corsets

Only clearance time could bring such an opportunity. Shapely, stylish Corsets of many well-known kinds; batiste and coutil, in models to suit all figures. Worth 85c to $3.50. To be sold for

50c, 65c, $1 and $1.50 each

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Thirty-five Hundred Silk Remnants at Half Price

Every short piece in our Silk stock has been culled out, measured, and marked at just half its original selling price. This means that there are all sorts of lengths, in plain Black Silks, plain Colored Silks, and all sorts of Fancy Silks, today marked at prices that have never been necessary under ordinary conditions.

Collections of remnants that were already marked at prices that should have sold them during the week, have been newly marked at one-quarter to a third additional reduction.

This means that women who have silks to buy for waists, shirt-waist suits, children's dresses, petticoats, and linings can secure the silks at the littlest prices they will find during the next few months, at least. The very large numbers of remnants offered assure you the broadest selection you have seen in a remnant sale in many a day. Half-price all the way through. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Handkerchiefs

Women's plain linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, and some lace-trimmed, as well, at 12½c each, worth 25c.

Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with fancy embroidered initial, in B and M only, at 25c each, worth 50c and 75c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Collar-and Cuff Sets At 8c, Worth 20c

More than two thousand of these dainty lace-edged embroidered Collar-and-Cuff Sets, made to sell at 20c a set, for the occasion marked at 8c a set. A most unusual offering.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Fancy Mohair Zibeline at 55¢ Worth $1.50

It seems almost incredible that such a splendid dress fabric—50 and 54 inches wide, absolutely all-wool, and sold regularly at $1.50 a yard—should be sold now at 55c. But the manufacturer had a surplus, in one color, black with a mixture of white dashes forming stripes—refined, dignified, handsome patterns which for the very reason of its desirability he made in unusually large quantities. It is one of the best dress goods bargains that we have ever offered.

55c a Yard

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Nightshirts at 50c Worth $1.50 to $3

Just six cases dozens of these excellent Nightshirts in this accumulation of odd lots, and they will probably go out as quickly this morning as the Bath Robes and Mackintoshes did on Saturday. The price bears little reference to their original value—we are cleaning up.

The Nightshirts are of white muslin, sateen and cambric, also some colored cambrics. Really as the sizes are broken, practically all sizes from 14 to 20 are in the lot. All are imported. 50c. each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Half-Hose, 8c a Pair

Of fine gage, fast black cotton, in medium weight; strong, durable and well-made; regularly $1.20 a dozen; now at 80c a dozen, or 8c a pair.

Also another lot of regular made fancy cotton Half-Hose, in several different styles, with dots, stripes and embroidered effects; also gray mixed and solid black. Broken in sizes in some of the styles, but all sizes in the lot. Regular 25c goods, at 12½c a pair.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Children's Muslin Underwear

These are last days to secure these rather extraordinary bargains in Muslin Underwear for children and girls. The items speak for themselves:

Children's 30c Drawers at 18c—Of muslin or cambric; nicely made and trimmed; in sizes for 2 to 14 years.

Children's 35c to 50c Drawers at 25c and 35c—Of muslin or cambric, in broken sizes, up to 14 years.

Children's 50c to 75c Drawers at 35c to 50c—Of Lonsdale cambric, in three styles, variously trimmed; in broken sizes up to 14 years.

Children's 60c to 85c Nightgowns at 38c and 50c—Nicely made and trimmed; in sizes for 4 to 12 years.

Children's and Girls' Petticoats worth 50c to 60c, at 35c to 65c—Of muslin or cambric; trimmed with lace and embroidery, some with hemstitched plaits; in sizes up to 14 years.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

A Sale of White Laces

This collection is composed of Platte Valenciennes, Point de Paris and Torchon Laces and Insertions. Just the laces that every woman wants in large quantities for the Spring sewing:

Torchon Laces worth 5c to 10c—
At 2c to 6c a Yard

Platte Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces, worth 7c to 20c—
At 4c to 12c a Yard

Under-Price Store, Basement.

50,000 Yards of 10c Ginghams at 6c

This is the continuation of one of the best offerings of this staple fabric that we have heard of in many a day. The quality of the Gingham is excellent, and the patterns so attractive that many women have been buying them by the piece of forty yards, and more.

Fortunately we are supplied with ample stock, which will abundantly supply even the tremendous demand which is sure to come during the next few days.

The Ginghams are in fancy and staple stripes, checks and broken plaids, in light blue, dark blue, brown, gray, pink and cardinal combined with white, at

6c a Yard, instead of 10c

Under-Price Store, Basement.

18c Bleached Pillow-cases At 13c Each

One hundred and twenty-five dozens of popular-sized Pillow-cases, of good standard muslin which every housekeeper will appreciate.

4 x 38½ in., of Dwight Anchor Muslin.
45x36 in., of Wamsutta Gold Medal Muslin.

Today at 13c Each

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Silk Dress Nets, 10c a Yd

We hesitate to tell you the value of these Nets, because you would think it exaggerated. Sufficient that they are 42 inches wide, in black and colored grounds with figures in black and colors. 10c a yard.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Pillow Shams And Bureau Scarfs

Effective Lawn Scarfs and Shams. They need to be laundered—have been handled and show it a little. But it makes no difference in beauty, and this difference in price:

25c Each, instead of 50c

Scarfs, 20 x 36 in. Shams, 20 x 54 in.

Another attractive lot, excellent imitation of Mexican drawn-work.

95c Each, instead of $1.50 and $1.75

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women Who Love Pretty China
Housekeepers Who Wish to Add
To Their Collections of Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac
Won't Want to Miss This

Final Clean-up in the China Store

When So Much Is to Be Had for So Little

That's the whole story. No need to tell housekeepers any more. The best bargain plums of the year are now on our counters, and will be picked up in a jiffy this morning.

Do you want a share of them?

Dinner Sets

At $12.50, from $15—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and the enlargement dishes, in spray flower designs and all handles gilt; two patterns.

At $30, from $42.50—Elite French China Dinner sets of 102 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat platters; rose festoon border, and all pieces heavily gilt.

At $32.5 , from 42.50—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner sets of 113 pieces; pink spray design, and all pieces heavily gilt; soup tureen and three large meat platters.

At $7.50, worth $10—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; underglaze decoration; complete for 12 persons. Can be matched any time.

Basement.

Fish and Game Sets

Fish Sets in French china; very richly decorated, and with fish centers. At $20 a set, from $27.50.

Game Sets in French china; very richly decorated, and with game centers. At $15 a set, from $20.

Several Fish and Game Sets, in fine china; richly decorated. Slightly imperfect, having a piece or two missing or chipped.

One Game Set, at $6, from $14;
One Game Set, at $10, from $25.
Two Game Sets at $12.50 set, from $25.
One Fish Set, at $5, from $10.
All have fish or game centers.

Basement.

Fancy China

Several of our most successful patterns, of which we only have small quantities left, will be closed out at prices which show reductions of at least one-third to one-half. The finest quality of French china, in rich decorations:

Salad Bowls, at $1.50 each, from $2.50 and $2.75; 10-inch, from $3.5
Cake Plates, at $2 each, from $3.5

Fancy China (Continued)

Bouillon Sets, at $6 a set, from $10.
Russian Tea Sets, at $8 set, from $12.
Chop Dishes, at $1.50 each, from $2.25; at $2.50 each, from $4.
Ice-cream Sets, at $12 set, from $19.50.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $2, from $3.75.
Condensed Milk Holders, at $2.50 each, from $4.75.
Fruit Dishes, at $1 each, from $1.50.
Dinner Plates, at $14 doz., from $20.
Breakfast Plates, $12 dozen, from $17.50.
Tea Plates, at $9 doz., from $13.50.
Main aisle.

Jugs

At One-half and Two-thirds Prices

In English and American porcelain; suitable sizes for Water and Milk Jugs; a large variety of shapes and decorations:

At 15c, from 20c. At 50c, from 50c.
At 20c, from 25c. At 40c, from 60c.
At 60c, from 85c and 90c.
At $1, from $1. 0.

Tenth Street Elevator Counter.

On this Tenth street Elevator Counter also will be found a small collection of imported Glass Mugs, Covered Jugs, Glass Vases and Liquor Sets at half prices.

Bric-a-Brac

Quite a large collection at greatly reduced prices.

In the Hampshire Ware are Loving Cups, Vases, Candlesticks and Jugs.

In the Holland Delft are Jars, Vases and Pitchers.

In the Teplitz Ware are Busts and Figures.

In the Florian, Rouen, Distel and Flemish wares we show small collections of each.

The following list will show some of the reductions:

40c, from 65c. $6, from $12.
65c, from $1.25. $9, from $18.
$1.25, from $2.50 $16.5 from $32.50
$3. 5, from $6.50 $18.75, from $37.50
$4.50, from $9. Main aisle.

A small group of *French Bronzes* in the Art Wares Salons, at these prices: $8, from $12.50. $22.50, from $42.50 $20, from $30.

Art Room, Basement.

Fancy China

Fine Austrian china, in a rich border decoration.

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, at 25c each, worth 40c.

Sugar and Cream Sets, at 50c a set, from 70c.

Condensed Milk Holders, at 40c each, worth 60c.

Salad Bowls, at 20c and 30c each, from 40c and 50c. Main aisle.

Fancy China Cups and Saucers

All in fine French china, and in many very pretty decorations.

Tea Cups and Saucers, at $6, $7.20, $8 and $9 a dozen, from $9, $12, $15 and $16.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, at $7.20 and $15 a dozen, from $15 and $24.

Chocolate Cups and Saucers, at $4.80 a dozen, from $9; at $6 a dozen, from $9 and $12; at $10.80 a dozen, from $20.

After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, at $6 a dozen, from $9 and $10; at $7.20 a dozen, from $15.

Demi-tasse Cups and Saucers, at 40c each from 60c. Main aisle.

Cut Glass Novelties

Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling silver tops, at 25c and 30c each, from 35c and 40c.

Covered Mustard Pots, at 75c and $1 each, from $1.25 and $1.50.

Oil and Vinegar Bottles, at 50c, 75c, 85c and $1 each, worth 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Syrup Jugs, at 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

Tooth-pick Holders, at 25c each.

Knife Rests, at 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Sugar and Cream Sets, at $1.25 and $2.75 each, from $2 and $2.75.

Olive Dishes, at $1.50 each, from $2.

Jelly Dishes, at $2 each, from $2.75.

Nappies, 8-inch, at $2.75 each, from $3.50. Main aisle.

For Ocean Voyagers

A trip to the Tropics or soft Mediterranean skies cannot be taken without meeting much bad weather on the way. The Steamer Rug is always absolutely essential to ocean comfort; and it is a very unwise man who starts the trip without a mackintosh.

Here are suggestions from stocks that are amply ready to meet the last hurried demands of travelers.

Double-faced Steamer Rugs in dark blue, gray, brown, Oxford mixtures and black on the outside, and with neat bright plaids on the reverse. The best made Rugs to be found on both sides of the ocean, priced as follows:

American Rugs at $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Imported Rugs at $10, $12, $13.50 up to $35.

Men's Mackintoshes, guaranteed absolutely waterproof, having all seams sewed and cemented; made in box-coat style, double-breasted, with velvet collar. Sizes 34 to 44; at $5 each, regularly $7.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Sweaters And Golf Vests

Women who found their wraps not quite warm enough during the blizzard, will take warning and be provided with these auxiliary helps to warmth, for the storms that are still coming:

SWEATERS

At $1.75—Blouse style, in white, red or black; high close-fitting collar, fastened with pearl buttons.

At $2—Blouse style; high or low neck; red or black.

At $2.75—Blouse style; high neck; full sleeves; white, red or black.

Others $3.75, $4.50 to $9.

GOLF VESTS

At $1.75—In red, green and black; double-breasted; trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $2.75—In red, green or black; fancy weave forming small blocks; double breasted; trimmed with pearl buttons.

NORFOLK JACKETS

At $5—In red, white, gray or black; collarless; trimmed with straps and belt; warm and comfortable to wear under a light jacket.

Second floor, Tenth street.

By Grace of the Blizzard---

The PIANO SALE Continues

Last Wednesday's announcement of our January Sale of Used Pianos came simultaneously with the blizzard. It would seem incredible that any one would come out in such weather to purchase a piano; and yet we sold thirty-two instruments on that stormy Wednesday. A splendid testimony of the public appreciation of the WANAMAKER Sales of Used Pianos.

This morning we start the Sale over again, with quite a number of additions of instruments that have since come through our workrooms.

We have frequently had a larger number to offer, but we do not believe that we have ever had better bargains to present than the list that follows offers.

Not only are the prices remarkably low, but we will sell these instruments on easy terms, to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

Square Pianos

The original prices quoted have no value except to identify the model as originally catalogued by its makers.

1 Light & Ernst Square Piano.....was $300, now $15
1 Light & Ernst Square Piano.....was $300, now $55
1 Benjamin Square Piano.....was $300, now $35
1 Stoddart Square Piano.....was $300, now $40
1 Winsor Square Piano.....was $250, now $40
1 Haines Square Piano.....was $300, now $45
1 Chickering Square Piano.....was $400, now $65
1 Steinway & Sons Square Piano.....was $500, now $95

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

1 Hale Upright Piano.....was $250, now $95
1 Bacon & Raven Upright Piano.....was $250, now $95
1 Martin Upright Piano.....was $300, now $95
1 Weikert Upright Piano.....was $300, now $95
1 Lickerling Upright Piano.....was $300, now $125
1 Bush & Gertz Upright Piano.....was $300, now $140
1 Frederici Doli Upright Piano.....was $185, now $140
1 Haines Upright Piano.....was $310, now $185
1 Decker Bros. Upright Piano.....was $450, now $195

Chickering & Sons Pianos

1 Chickering & Sons Upright.....was $450, now $385
1 Chickering & Sons Upright Piano....was $500, now $175
1 Chickering & Sons Grand Piano.....was $850, now $775
1 Chickering & Sons Grand Piano.....was $800, now $725
3 Chickering Grand Pianos.....were $925, now $810 each
1 Chickering & Sons Grand.....was $700, now $195

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos

These pianos are the product of the period of highest artistic endeavor of the old Mason & Hamlin Co.:

2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $850, now $325 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano.....was $300, now $340
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano.....was $550, now $390
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano.....was $800, now $450
3 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $330 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $750, now $525 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, were $750, now $ 75 each
3 Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos, were $900, now $660 each

Mason & Hamlin Organs

1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $102, now $85
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $152, now $95 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $150, now $95 each
5 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $153, now $110 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $300, now $165
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $260, now $175
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $450, now $190
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $450, now $215
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $450, now $225
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ.....was $450, now $250
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs.....were $450, now $350 each

Vose & Sons Pianos

2 Vose & Sons Upright Pianos.....reduced to $295 each

Angelus Piano Players

3 Angelus Piano Players.....were $275, now $125 each

The Modest Cost of French Lingerie

France is the Mecca of every dainty woman's desire. Muslin Underwear that comes from Paris—*and shows it*—is a luxury and delight.

Seldom so easily achieved as now. At prices like these, exquisite French Lingerie is not only a luxury—it is an economy, too:

NIGHTGOWNS

At $2.25—Of Fine percale; handmade; high neck; trimmed with scalloped edge.

At $2.75—Of French percale; handmade and embroidered, with small plaits; high neck with turnover collar.

At $3.75—Of French nainsook; handmade and embroidered; high neck; trimmed with French knots and scalloped edge.

Charming, fresh and exquisitely made.

CORSET COVERS

At $2.25—Of French nainsook; handmade and embroidered; low neck, trimmed with ribbon.

At $3—Of nainsook; hand-made and embroidered in dainty design; ribbon-trimmed.

At $3.50—Of nainsook; hand-made, with eyelet embroidery; trimmed with ribbon.

Main floor, Broadway, opposite Rotunda

Chocolate Caramels

At 20c a Pound

These delicious Chocolate-covered English walnut Caramels are of the regular 30-cent quality, and are specially made and boxed for this special selling at 20c a pound.

All of the ingredients are pure, and the candies are fresh and delicious. You will be glad that we suggested them to you.

20¢ a Pound. Basement.

New Models Among The Finest Corsets

Lillian Corsets—made for us alone — chief product of the world's best *corsetier*.

And among the Lillians these two new models for 1905.

They partake of all Lillian perfections *and show the lines decreed by this year's new fashions.*

Women who are designing their Spring wardrobes will welcome these graceful Lillians at moderate prices.

At $5.50—Designed to suit the average figure made of fine French coutil with medium bust and semi-dip hips; long over abdomen, with supporters.

At $6—One of the latest Paris models, with small waist, high bust and short hips; fan-finished top; made of fine French coutil.

Expert fitters will find the corset best suited to you. Second floor, Tenth st.

Dresses for the Little At Little

Forestalling your questions: These little Dresses are, as you would expect,

Well-made Of good materials
Liberally cut And very pretty

Price-reductions:

50c and 75c, worth 85c to $1.50

Babies' and Children's Dresses, of fine nainsook and lawn, in yoke and French waist effects; with hemstitched plaits or lace insertions and edgings. Some slightly mussed. Sizes for 6 months to 4 years.

$1 to $2, worth $1.50 to $3

Children's Dresses, of fine lawn; French waist, elaborately trimmed with embroidery or lace; or in plainer effects hemstitched. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

50c to 85c, worth 85c to $1.50

Babies' and Children's Dresses, of gingham and colored lawn; in yoke, French waist, Russian and suspender effects. Sizes for 1 to 5 years. Tenth st. aisle.

French Sacques And Petticoats

Soft, feminine, new Dressing Sacques that bespeak the Paris they come from.

So, too, these Short Petticoats. Let a much-abused word come into its own—*dainty.*

DRESSING SACQUES

At $3.75—Of French flannel, in light blue, pink or black; front plaited; collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery.

At $4—Of French flannel, in light blue, pink or black; deep collar; entire sacque trimmed with embroidered ruffle.

At $5.50—Of French flannel, kimono style; plaited, embroidered and trimmed with piping, or embroidered band.

SHORT PETTICOATS

At $4—Of French albatross, warm and light in weight; deep flounce, trimmed with hand-stitching and lace.

At $4.50—Of French flannel; deep embroidered flounce, with plaits above.

At $5—Of fine French albatross, with lace ruffle and insertions with embroidered dots.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

NO BASEBALL CLASH WHEN SEASON BEGINS

Rival New York Teams Will Be Apart on Opening Day.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TALKS

Will Not Agree to the Terms Submitted by Minor Leagues on Drafting Players.

The men who are preparing next season's schedules for the major baseball leagues—President Johnson of the American and President Pulliam of the Nationals—held an extended conference at the National League Headquarters in the St. James Building yesterday, and the indications are that the schedules, when adopted, will be much more satisfactory than those in force last year.

In speaking of the American League schedule President Johnson said that there would be only five conflicting dates between the two New York clubs, as against eleven last year. Both leagues will open the season on April 14 and close on Oct. 18, each playing 154 games. There will be no clash here when the season opens, for the Greater New Yorks go to Washington to play their first game. They will open American League Park on April 21, and President Johnson was quite positive in the statement that the New York National League team would not play at either the Polo Grounds or Brooklyn on that day. The Greater New Yorks' last game of the season will be with Boston at American League Park.

So far as holidays are concerned the Washingtons play here on July 4 and the champion Bostons will be at American League Park on Labor Day. The New York Nationals also play at home on Labor Day. On Decoration Day there will be no conflict here, the Greater New Yorks playing in Philadelphia. This was a sort of concession to the National League champions, who will be obliged to play their Decoration Day game away from the Polo Grounds next year. In Boston Lexington Day has been given to the National League, but the Americans will have the field to themselves on Bunker Hill Day.

Although only seven days intervene from the time of the closing game of the championship season until the expiration of players' contracts, which is Oct. 15, President Johnson says the American League will certainly favor the world's championship series. If two Eastern clubs should be brought together the scarcity of time would not be so much of a handicap, but yet only six of the seven days can be utilized for the playing of the series.

As to the differences with the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues President Johnson said very emphatically that the American League would not accept the terms of the drafting rule as submitted by the minor leagues.

Regarding the rules President Johnson says he is in favor of increasing the number of strikes to four before a man can be declared out, but that he has been informed by President Pulliam that there is not the slightest chance of the National League adopting such a rule. There is likely, therefore, to be no joint meeting of the Rules Committee in this city.

NATIONAL BILLIARD HONORS.

Strong List of Amateur Players Entered for the Championship.

W. P. Threshie, the expert billiardist of the Boston Athletic Association, stopped over in this city Saturday on his way to Chicago to play in the National Amateur Championship Billiard Tournament that begins tonight in the rooms of the Chicago Athletic Association. He played against J. A. Van Tine in Maurice Daly's Academy and his cue appeared as skilful as several years ago, when he participated in the tournaments held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. Threshie said that he believed that the present tournament would be more thoroughly representative of the amateur billiard players of this country than any previous meeting, as, with the exception of Wilson P. Foss, the entry list included every player of note in this country.

The entry list as named by Threshie is as follows: New York—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Byron L. Stark, Edward W. Gardner, and Charles S. Norris; San Francisco—Wilson H. Sigourney and H. A. Wright; Chicago—C. F. Conklin, Dr. Harley Parker, and Edward Rein, Racine, Wis.—Charles S. Schmitt, and Boston—W. P. Threshie. This necessitated the longest schedule of matches ever played in a similar tournament, a total of fifty-five in all. It had been planned to cut this number down by playing preliminary series, but a number of the competitors objected.

The Boston amateur showed a dispatch which advised him that he had been drawn to open the tournament to-night with H. A. Wright, the San Francisco expert, who is reported to be nearly the equal of Foss at the fourteen-inch balk-line game, with two counts allowed in balk. The continuation of the schedule will be as follows: Tuesday, 10 A. M., Charles S. Norris and Wilson H. Sigourney; 12:30 P. M., Edward W. Gardner and Charles S. Schmitt; 2:30 P. M., J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Edward Rein, and 8 P. M., Charles F. Conklin and Byron L. Stark.

In the Inter-City Amateur Billiard Championship Albert Lowenberg and H. A. Coleman lead without having met defeat during the first week of play. It is expected that the tournament will be completed this week at Maurice Daly's Academy. The competitions scheduled for to-day are J. A. Van Tine and Louis A. Servatius for the matinee match and William Gershel and H. A. Coleman for the evening contest. The standing is as follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	High Run.
Albert Lowenberg	3	0	6 18-47	22
H. A. Coleman	3	0	6 18-47	22
William Gershel	2	1	7 6-42	38
L. A. Servatius	1	2	3 37-81	28
J. A. Van Tine	0	3	2 23-48	15
C. E. White	0	3	6 15-41	15

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Mohawk A. C. Harriers Run Through Snow Over Jerome Avenue Course.

Although the deep snow made fast running out of the question, the runners of the Mohawk Athletic Club held their weekly cross country run over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon as usual. The main pack covered about five and one-half miles, and the winner was Fred Long, whose time was 33:22. The order of the next four to finish was as follows: H. Meyer, 33:43; J. Chapman, 34:16; C. Bruce, 34:16; Ross, 34:52.

A second pack, starting later in the day, ran four and one-half miles, and the winner was W. Bady, whose time was 25:13, while the juniors competed in a third run of three miles, which was won by W. Clapp in a close finish with George Leinbach. Clapp's time was 18:00.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arnfeld, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Arnfeld, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Ayres, L. S. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Wetzman, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Brandeis, J. L., & Son, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; 395 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Blumenfeld, Lochet & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; A. H. Rehman, silks; William Glickley, hats; Hotel York.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. T. Noonan, clocks; Victoria Hotel.
Copper City Commercial Company, Inscopa, Mon.; F. J. McGrath, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Linseed, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Caliber, J., El Paso, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Crowley, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Murphy, notions; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. Spriggs, clothing; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.
Davidson Brothers & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; B. Davidson, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Col.; M. K. Rodman, underwear and hosiery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Woodward.
Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; P. C. Goetsch, dress goods; Hotel Woodward.
Eisenstaedt Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. Eisenstaedt, silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Busse, Illens; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Thresener, prints; W. McConnell, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fingh, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chattin, linens, corsets, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Goldsmith Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits, 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, cloaks and suits; Miss Ryan, linens; Miss Hoonner, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Breslin.
Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte City, Mont.; C. B. Robson, cloaks and suits, 624 Broadway; Gilsey House.
Iliffen, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. A. Burkhardt, notions, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Jolesch & Choska, Waxahachie, Texas; E. Choska, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Jolesch & Co., Ferris, Texas; I. Jolesch, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; H. S. Kline, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Kohn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. L. Adler, linens, 487 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Kohn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Kohn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Souhr, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lazarus, J., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Kate L. Miller, millinery; Mabel Smith, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Lewis Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Levis, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Mandelbaum, J., & Sons, Des Moines, Iowa; S. Mandelbaum, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cumberland.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. M. Witt, waists; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Wellington.
Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Paige, leather goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Marx & Haas Jean Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Marx, jeans; 62 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Palmetto Manufacturing Company, Charleston, S. C.; S. Rittenberg, notions; 28 East Fourth Street; Hotel Bartholdi.
"Plaza, The," Las Vegas, New Mexico; C. Hehl, millinery and ladies' and infants' wear; 443 Broadway; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Plaut, J., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Fallanze, domestics; H. G. Rase, carpets; 41½ Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Rothschild Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Schwab, dry goods; H. M. Sampson, dry goods; J. Oberdorfer, notions; veilings, and trimmings; Miss S. Vogel, laces; Miss E. Livingstone, muslin underwear and corsets; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; Cs Collins, gloves; G. F. Forster, domestics and wash goods; H. J. Monal, domestics; O. C. Wolfinger, linens; 42 Leonard Street.
Rudowsky & Godow, St. Paul, Minn.; I. Rudowsky, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Schoenau, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagrane, silks; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; W. S. Newton, notions; J. L. Paine, hosiery and gloves; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Strauss, millinery; A. A. Clark, ribbons; Hotel York.
Stein Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Brothers & Weigle Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; Hotel Cadillac.
Stone, Fisher & Lane, Seattle, Wash.; A. J. Fisher, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Steiner, Lofman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Lofman, cloaks; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery and laces; 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wickersham, Illens; 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. Nicol, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Gorman, notions; 333 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Tooth, Wheeler & Motter Merchandise Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. W. Wheeler, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Evan Ende, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.
Weil, R., Spokane, Wash., dry goods; J. Henry, fancy goods; Hoffman House.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..7:13	Sun sets..5:13	Moon rises...3:00

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:19	Gov. Isl'd...3:50	H. Gate...9:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:51	Gov. Isl'd...4:20	H. Gate...9:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JAN. 30.

Eastern Prince, Brazil, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P.M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Moltke, Madeira, &c....	.....	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp....	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 31.		
Alliance, Colon.....	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P.M.
Crown Prince, Argentina, &c.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Germania, Naples	.....	3:00 P.M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P.M. *1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples....	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tiftonia, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland..	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.		
Baltic, Liverpool	12:00 M. *1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Flandria, Kingston, &c.	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P.M.
Prins Maurits, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam..	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Santence, Mayaguez	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Seminole, Dominican Republic, &c.	12:30 P.M. *1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JAN. 30.

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Caracas, Port Cabello, Jan. 20.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 14.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 21.
Pallanza, Gibraltar, Jan. 15.
Ultonia, Fiume, Jan. 7.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Denver, Galveston, Jan. 25.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Hratswadd, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Jan. 24.
Sibiria, Kingston, Jan. 23.
Venango, Barbados, Jan. 24.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Deutschland, Genoa, Jan. 22.
Terence, Barbados, Jan. 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 25.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Hannover, Bremen, Jan. 21.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.

Arrived.

Minneapolis, London, Jan. 19.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 21.
Diamant, Shields, Jan. 13.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 15.
Soldier Prince, Barbados, Jan. 19.
Liguria, Naples, Jan. 12.
Yucatan, Nassau, Jan. 24.
Harald, Cienfuegos, Jan. 20.
Flandria, Kingston, Jan. 13.
Etruria, Jacksonville, Jan. 21.
Alabania, Santiago, Jan. 13.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 20.
United States gunboat Eagle, Cape Ann, Mass., Jan. 28.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 28.

Sailed.

Menominee, London.
Waraside, Rotterdam.
Bellaggio, Rio Janeiro.
Madura, Montevideo.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville.
City of Everett, Sabine Pass.
British Empire, Antwerp.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Jan. 26.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

New York, at Southampton, Jan. 29.

Sailed.

Lucania, from Queenstown, Jan. 29.
Pretoria, from Dover, Jan. 29.
Numidian, from Glasgow, Jan. 28.

Passed.

Georgic, from New York, Kinsale, Jan. 29.
Amsterdam, from New York, Prawle Point, Jan. 29.
Tifian, from New York, Brow Head, Jan. 28.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

An Excellent Week's Business Under Discouraging Circumstances.

The Market's Advance Undisturbed by the Russian Incident—Buoyancy in the Northern Securities Group.

Last week's market was somewhat bewildered in its earlier half by apprehension of the possibilities in the Russian strike, with its revolutionary aspects. The latter half of the week was as buoyant as the earlier had been depressed, and the week's changes are mostly advances, in some cases quite striking. Two-thirds of the total business—3,473,791 shares in 5,134,885—was supplied by the leading dozen properties, of which Reading and Rock Island declined fractions, and Amalgamated 1¼. The other nine all rose, the maximum advance being Chicago Terminal's 6¾. Oddly enough, it is stronger in its embarrassment than in its apparently more prosperous days, there being a lively contest for the control of its assets. Erie was the most active property, rising 2⅞ on sales of 654,100 shares. The week's largest advance was not in the active dozen. Chicago and Northwest rose 17½ on business aggregating only 33,100 shares, and was accompanied by marked strength in several properties related to the Northern Securities litigation, or rather to the readjustment expected to follow the decision which may be rendered today. Union Pacific, St. Paul, Omaha were all participants in this improvement, and upon the curb Northern Securities itself reached a new maximum at 155½, closing at about the best. The week's declines were most striking in the Electrics, Sugar, Steel, Air Brake, Tennessee Coal, and such industrials, but the later upturn reduced the falls to moderate proportions even when it did not convert them into advances. Thus among all stocks which moved a point or more only 34 retained a decline, 55 advancing.

In the bond market there were 34 advances to 17 declines of a point or more. Among the half dozen most active bonds every one advanced. The volatile character of the issues which dominated the dealings is apparent from the list—American Can, Tobacco 6s and 4s, Union Pacific convertibles, Steel 5s, Wabash Bs, and London Underground Electric notes. The aggregate business in these six exceeded $17,000,000, and, excellent as some of them are, their investment qualities are not their most striking characteristics. Some weakness in Chicago Terminal bonds contrasts with the sharp rise in the stock, and perhaps gives a hint as to the trend of the reorganization proceedings. Deducting the leading six, there remains a volume about equal to the corresponding week in any recent year, so that the activity in the more speculative class is an addition to the investment business rather than a displacement.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Block Light Co. on preferred.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Peter Daulton Co.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Conditions Still Irregular—Locomotives Ordered for Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Business conditions continue irregular. No marked improvement is reported. The best reports still come from the iron and steel industries, but even these are not uniform.

"The grain markets have shown more strength, prices generally being higher.

"The cotton trade has been slow as regards raw material, with the crop question as involved as ever. Spinners are doing well and manufacturers have booked further good orders, especially for finer goods for India.

"Low grade wools declined in the London wool sales. Business in woolens and worsteds has increased slightly, with an occasional advance in price.

"In the iron and steel industries Glasgow reports orders for eighteen locomotives for Japan. Shipbuilding orders are fewer. Birmingham's business with Russia has been checked to some extent. Pig iron is lower, but the finished products in some instances have advanced in price."

RAILROAD MANUAL APPENDICES.

The directory of railroad officials and the bond and dividend lists which have just been published as appendices to Poor's Railroad Manual contain much information which make them desirable as books of reference. The railroad bond list is comprehensive and gives many points of information that are likely to be required either by the investor or by brokers dealing in such securities. The list of dividends paid by numerous corporations, including railroads and industrials as well, covers a series of years giving the dividends for each quarter or half year as the case may be.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	240	250
Albany & Susquehanna	225	...
Allegheny & Western	151	...
Allis-Chalmers	10⅞	10⅞
Allis-Chalmers pf	35	35½
Amalgamated Copper	72	72⅜
American Car & Foundry	33⅜	33⅞
American Car & Foundry pf	93⅞	94
American Cotton Oil	94	94
American Cotton Oil pf	97	97
American District Telegraph	34	39
American Express	225	230
American Grass Twine	10⅜	12
American Hide & Leather	10½	10⅝
American Hide & Leather pf	49⅞	50
American Ice Co	6⅝	6⅞
American Ice Co. pf	37½	37⅞
American Linseed Co	11⅝	11⅞
American Linseed Co. pf	37	41
American Locomotive	37⅛	37¼
American Locomotive pf	111¾	111¾
American Malting Co	7⅜	8
American Malting Co. pf	26½	26⅝
American Smelting & Refining	89⅝	89⅝
American Smelting & Refining pf	119¼	119½
American Snuff	180	183
Amer. Snuff pf	99	99⅞
Amer. Steel Foundries	16⅛	16⅝
Amer. Steel Foundries pf	62⅛	63½
Amer. Sugar Ref	142¾	142¾
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	138	138
Amer. Tele. & Cable	95	96
Amer. Teleg. & Telephone	145	147
Amer. Tobacco pf	130	130
Amer. Tobacco pf. new	94½	...
Anaconda Copper Mining	106	107
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann Arbor pf	60	65
Assn. Merchants' 1st pf	96	97½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	87⅝	87⅝
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe pf	100⅜	101
Atlantic Coast Line	122½	123½
Balt. & Ohio	102⅝	102⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf	96	97
Boston Air Line pf	105	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67¼	67¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	205	210
Brunswick City	11½	12
Buff., Rochester & Pitts	154	159
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	156	160
Buff. & Susq. pf	88	89
Butterick Co	60½	63
Canada Southern	68½	69½
Canadian Pacific	133½	133⅝
Central R. R. of N. J.	194½	195½
Central & South Am. Tel	118	122
Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅝	48½
Chicago & Alton	42¾	42¾
Chicago & Alton pf	82⅞	84
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	210	...
Chi. & East Ill. pf	130	145
Chicago Great Western	23¼	23⅜
Chicago Great Western pf. A	86	88
Chicago Great Western pf. B	34¾	35½
Chicago Great Western deb	85½	86
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	70	76
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	178¾	180
C., M. & St. Paul pf	186	190
Chicago & Northwestern	229	240
Chicago & North. pf	186	187
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	186	195
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	199	205
Chi., Term. & Trans	18½	31½
Chi. T. & Trans. pf	31½	32⅝
Chi. Union Traction	12½	12⅝
Chi. Un. Traction pf	47½	48
Cin., C. & St. L.	96	96¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	114⅝	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	81	100
Cleve. Lor. & Wheel. pf	107	108½
Cleve. & Pitts.	185	...
Cleve. & Pitts. special	105	...
Col. Fuel & I.	45¾	46
Col. Fuel & I. pf	85	95
Col. Southern	24¾	25
Col. South. 1st pf	62½	63
Col. South. 2d pf	39½	40
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	103	103½
Consol. Coal	53	...
Consol. Gas	202¾	203
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	131	135
Corn Products Co	20¾	20⅝
Corn Products Co. pf	76	76½
Del. & Hudson	183¾	183¾
Del., L. & W	355	355
Den. & R. G	31	31
Den. & R. G. pf	86½	87
D. M. & Ft. D	23	27
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	100
Detroit City Gas	94	94
Detroit Southern pf	22½	24
Detroit United Ry	76½	77
Distillers' Securities	57½	58
Duluth, S. S. & A	16¾	16¾
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	36¼	36½
Erie	42¾	43¼
Erie 1st pf	81⅝	82
Erie 2d pf	66¾	67
Evansville & Terre Haute	69	71
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	85	90
Ft. W. & Denver City	42	44
Fed. Mining & Smelting	64	66
Fed. Mining & Smelting pf	78¾	79
General Chemical Co	75	80
General Chemical Co. pf	101½	102
General Electric	185	186
Gold & Stock Tel	120	...
Great Northern pf	254	255
Hocking Valley	87⅝	90
Hocking Valley pf	89½	90
Homestake	71	75
Illinois Central	158	158½
Illinois Central 1. L.	162	...
International Paper Co	21½	21⅞
International Paper Co. pf	76½	77½
International Power	65	66
International Steam Pump	38	39
International Steam Pump pf	86½	90
Iowa Central	20½	20⅝
Iowa Central pf	59½	60
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kanawha & Michigan	36	...
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf	82	...
Kansas City Southern	29	29
Kansas City Southern pf	58½	59
Keokuk & Des Moines	13	17
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	47	51
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	10	12
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	90	103
Laclede Gas pf	90	105
Lake Erie & Western	38	40
Lake Erie & Western pf	90	102
Lake Shore	205	...
Long Island	56	...
Louisville & Nashville	137½	137¾
Mahoning Coal R	240	...
Manhattan Beach	10½	12
Manhattan Elevated	150	150½
Maryland Coal pf	115	...
Metropolitan Securities Co	76	77
Metropolitan Street Railway	116⅝	116⅝
Mexican Central	22⅜	22⅝
Michigan Central	130	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis	55	60
Minn. & St. Louis pf	85	98
Minn., St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie	97½	97¾
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie. pf	136½	137
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32	32⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	65	65½
Missouri Pacific	106⅝	106⅞
Mont. Light, Heat & Power	194	200
Morris & Essex	180	190
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L	138	140
National Biscuit	55	55
National Biscuit pf	114½	115
National Enameling	18	18½
National Enameling pf	86	92
National Lead	37¾	38
National Lead pf	100½	101
National Railroad of Mexico pf	42½	43
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	22	25
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	154	158
N. Y., B. & Man Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	134½	140
New York & New Haven	200	200½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	43	45
New York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	120	121
New York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	76½	78
New York Dock Company	20	31
New York Dock Company pf	50	61
New York, L. & W	135	138
New York & S. J. Telephone	44½	46
New York, Ontario & Western	34¾	36
Norfolk & Western	70⅝	71
Norfolk & Western pf	90	95
North American	90	100
Ontario Mining	31½	33
Pacific Coast	80	82
Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	84	88
Pacific Mail	44	44
Pennsylvania Railroad	137⅛	137⅜
People's Gas, Chicago	107	107⅛
Peoria & Eastern	30	31
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	77	78½
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L. pf	105	...
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C	180	...
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. pf	180	...
Pressed Steel Car	30½	37
Pressed Steel Car pf	91	92
Pullman Company	240	243
Quicksilver	2⅜	2
Quicksilver pf	3⅜	4
Rail'd Secur., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	93½
Railway Steel Spring	34	34½
Railway Steel Spring pf	93½	94½
Reading	87¾	87¾
Reading 1st pf	79½	80
Reading 2d pf	83½	83½
Rens. & Saratoga	200	...
Republic Iron & Steel	16½	16½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	69½	70
Rock Island	35⅞	36
Rock Island pf	81	82
Rome, W. & O	134	...
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	26⅜	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	94½	97
Rutland pf	50	70
St. Joseph & Grand Island	15	17
St. Jos. & Grand Island 1st pf	53½	56
St. Jos. & Grand Island 2d pf	26	28
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	76	77
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	70¾	71
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	171	175
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	134	135
St. L. Southwestern	23½	26
St. L. Southwestern pf	60½	61
Sloss-Sh. S. & I	91½	92
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	100	104½
Southern Pacific	67⅝	67¾
Southern Pacific pf	113⅝	113⅝
Southern Railway	24½	24⅝
Southern Railway pf	97¼	97⅜
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	98	98
Stand. Rope & Twine	¾	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron	71⅜	71⅝
Texas Pacific	34½	34½
Texas Pacific Land Tr	36	37½
Third Avenue	127	130
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20
Toledo Railways & Light	22	23
Tol., St. Louis & Western	30¼	36
Tor., To. Luis & Western pf	53¾	53¾
Twin City R. T	107¾	107¾
Union Bag & Paper	101	101
Union Bag & Paper pf	70	71
Union Pacific	121⅜	121⅞
Union Pacific pf	97	98
United Railways Inv	22	23
United Railways Inv. pf	69½	69½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	24½	25
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. pf	84½	87
United States Express	120	...
United States Leather	13⅜	13⅜
United States Leather pf	102	102½
U. S. Realty & Improvement	80½	82
United States Rubber	30¾	31
United States Rubber pf	100¾	101
United States Steel	44¼	44¼
United States Steel pf	94⅜	94⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	34½	34⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	107	108
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	42	43
Wabash	21⅞	22
Wabash pf	45⅞	45⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	240	240
West. Union Tel	92¼	92½
Westinghouse assenting	130	130
Westinghouse Elec. pf	104	104
Wheel. & L. E	18	18¼
W. & L. E. 1st pf	45½	46
W. & L. E. 2d pf	26	26
Wis. Central	24	24½
Wis. Central p

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SECRETARY TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

It is all well enough for Secretary TAFT to believe so profoundly in final free trade with the Philippines that he is willing to accept any reduction of the present fines imposed on trade with the islands, but the matter is so important, morally and otherwise, that we think he should consent to no compromise whatever. He has asked for a reduction of 75 per cent. in the duties on sugar and tobacco. If he cannot get it, there is no help for it. But if Congress refuse what he has asked, let the full responsibility rest with that body; let them have no chance to say that the Administration consented to less than it asked, which is less than ought to have been granted.

Secretary TAFT is perfectly right when he says that it would be as just to establish a tariff between the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania as between the United States and the Philippines. He is right in condemning the outrage which will go into effect next year forbidding transportation between the United States and the islands, or between the islands themselves, except in American vessels. It is peculiarly absurd as well as unfair for Congress to say that our markets must be partially closed to the islands' trade because it is foreign trade, while saying also that the trade of the islands must be carried in American bottoms because it is American coastwise trade. The coast of Luzon is separated from the coast of the United States by half the circumference of the globe. If Congress does not grant the tariff reductions asked for by the Administration, it would seem that its notion of justice were about the same distance from the real thing.

Incidentally it is worth noting that the views of the Administration do not leave much basis for an anti-imperialistic issue. We take the following colloquy from the dispatches of The Tribune:

Mr. WILLIAMS, the minority House leader, asked the Secretary if it was not the Republican policy to give the islands ultimate independence. Mr. TAFT affirmed this, saying that such would be the case when the people of the islands were capable of self-government.

"Self-government as the American understands it, or as the Filipino understands it?" asked Mr. WILLIAMS.

"I doubt if they ever reach the self-governing capacity of Americans," the Secretary replied.

"Well," asserted Mr. WILLIAMS, "there is not so horribly much difference between you and the Democrats. You believe in granting self-government when the people are ready, and we believe in fixing a date for their independence."

"Yes, that is practically it," replied Mr. TAFT. "Whenever they reach the condition where they have a reasonable public opinion which may be relied upon to restrain radicalism; when interisland communication has been established, and when conditions generally have become settled—then, if they desire independence, give it to them. If they don't—if they desire a bond which might become sweet by coming inside our tariff wall—that might be considered."

"Even then, you would make them a self-governing colony?" asked Mr. WILLIAMS.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mr. TAFT.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

If one big corporation run by Yankees had agricultural implements and machinery to sell, and also flour, pork, and other food products, and needed fish for its laborers and iron for its mills, and another corporation in Newfoundland wished to buy the American products at a fair market price and to sell what the Americans needed at like prices, who would lose by the transaction? What difference would it make that one party to the trade was Yankee and the other British?

This is substantially what is proposed by the Hay-Bond treaty with Great Britain as to trade with Newfoundland. It is pending in the United States Senate. Senator LODGE, who has hitherto opposed it, is now said to be in favor of it. It is the most sensible thing we have heard of him in some time, and we felicitate him.

"DIFFERENTIALS."

The hearing now going on before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington as to the differentials in freight rates in favor of the South Atlantic ports as against New York and Boston is interesting chiefly for the fact that the railroads seem generally to have accepted it as in the nature of an arbitration, and are willing to abide by the decision of the Commission.

It is probable that there need have been no trouble over this matter, which is one of the most vexatious our trade has ever had to meet, if the railroads had been originally free to act each according to the interests of the trade it served. But the differentials are in reality the price paid for the avoidance of rate wars, and it is on that account that they have so long been maintained. If the Commission can reach an adjustment that will be fairly acceptable to the parties in interest it will render a great service. But it will be difficult to persuade the merchants of New York that they ought to pay higher freight rates because they have an easier route to the interior, and one that can be more economically operated.

RATIONAL NATURALIZATION.

"To establish an uniform rule of naturalization." That is the power given to the Congress by the Constitution, and this brief and apparently plain language is all there is in that venerable instrument on the subject. The one thing the fathers desired and undertook to provide was that the mode of naturalization—the "rule," as they put it in their old-fashioned, eighteenth-century English—should be "uniform." That the mode would be a reasonable one, one that could be worked in the various parts of the United States, was naturally assumed. As a matter of fact, the laws in regard to naturalization provide a mode that is not at all uniform, is not uniformly applied, and is in many respects as bad as it well can be.

In theory a foreigner desiring to be naturalized and to obtain the full privileges of citizenship, such as the native citizens enjoy, is supposed to undergo a period of probation between the time when he declares his intentions and the time when the papers are issued to him constituting him a citizen. At the latter time he is supposed to undergo a judicial investigation by a court of record, either a United States court or a State court, as to his qualifications for citizenship. These are supposed to embrace good character, a knowledge of the Government of the country, and a loyal and intelligent devotion to our institutions. The theory is very different from the practice. The cases of careful or even decent investigation by the courts are the exception rather than the rule. Thousands of citizens are made by the courts as to whose qualifications little or nothing is known. Very many are known to be entirely unfit. The game of naturalization has become a game of partisan politics, and it is played with all the cunning and lack of scruple usually found in such politics. Not only are foreigners admitted to citizenship in squads running as high as seventy each, but they are admitted on the evidence of witnesses who swear to knowledge of them in a lump, and whether such knowledge really is possessed by the witnesses is not in the least tested.

Another crying evil in this matter is that there are no adequate records kept of the issue of naturalization papers; no one department of the National or the State Government has any complete or accurate information as to the number or identity of the citizens thus created. There is no check on fraudulent or forged naturalization papers, and large numbers of them are known to be in existence. Apart from the immense injury done to the country by the admission of unfit persons to the suffrage, whether by carelessness or fraud, there is always the extreme risk of our getting into a quarrel with some foreign nation as to the rights of a man claiming to be an American citizen, whose claim may be utterly false. Our Government very properly makes no distinction between naturalized and native citizens as to the protection accorded to them. That is right. The man we have through our courts decided fit to be a citizen and who has acquired from our courts, under our laws, a title to citizenship, should stand on precisely the same footing as a native citizen in every quarter of the globe. We should defend either with all the might necessary. But it is known that naturalization papers issued fraudulently are peddled over Europe, and others are so dealt in which have been issued to actual applicants but are sold to others. The great Republic would make a pretty mean showing going into a fight for pretended citizens, whose only claim to citizenship is the fact that our loose and careless courts have been cheated by them.

Assistant Secretary LOOMIS of the State Department has prepared a careful report in which these and other facts are brought out very clearly, and a bill prepared by the State Department has been introduced in the Senate to remedy the worst evils. It reduces largely the number of courts authorized to issue papers of naturalization. It requires real evidence of qualifications. It provides for a full and accurate register of all cases of naturalization, and for a uniform certificate to be printed on special paper. Undoubtedly the bill will work out, if passed, a very great improvement. The only fault we have to find with it, and that is a serious one, is that its requirements are not strict enough. Probably, however, it is as strict as the temper of Congress, and, for that matter, the temper of the people, will permit. For it is a regrettable and a shameful fact that citizenship is not held at as high a value as it should be even among our educated and supposedly intelligent classes. If it were, the Judges of the various courts in this and in other States who have treated it in so frivolous and contemptuous a manner would have been driven into retirement by the indignation of their fellow-citizens. They have much to answer for, for it has at all times, under the terms of the law, been possible for them to refuse naturalization except where they have been convinced that the applicant would make a good citizen. That is a trust which they have continuously and disgracefully betrayed.

PENSIONS IN THE CITY SERVICE.

It is reported that a bill for pensioning the city employés will this year receive the support of the Mayor. If so, it is to be inferred that it will be different in its provisions from the one he opposed so vigorously and effectually last year.

The one that has been introduced in the Legislature does differ from that of last year, but it is not likely to be pressed in its present form because it does not seem to provide for a really adequate fund from which pensions can be paid. The deductions made from the wages of the possible beneficiaries will, probably, when the bill takes final shape, be supplemented in some degree by contributions from the Treasury, as in the case of the Police Pension Fund. The additions to be expected from donations and bequests can hardly be a serious resource for pensions to the ordinary employés, who do not appeal to the sentiment of gratitude and recognition of special courage or fidelity as the police officers often do. In a pension system relying on deductions from wages the theory, of course, is that of the usual insurance company without the expenses of administration. The saving of expense is relied on to accumulate sufficient money for the payment of pensions on about the same scale as the payments on endowment policies by insurance companies. It is a rather limited reliance.

It may be said that there can be no serious objection on the part of the taxpayers to a system supported entirely without direct aid from the Treasury, since the beneficiaries only divide up their own money and the city only provides for the administration of the fund. That is reasonable if the plan is kept within these bounds, which will be found somewhat difficult. When an appeal is made, as it is pretty sure to be, that the pension fund be increased from the Treasury, the fact that will strike the taxpayers most forcibly is that the employés of the city are as a rule paid more money for less work than any similiar class in private employment. Their work is not exacting or exhausting, their hours are relatively short, their vacations are relatively liberal, their wages are generous to the point of extravagance. Their ability to lay up money against sickness, old age, or other misfortune is decidedly greater than that of those doing like service in trade or banking or other industry. Under the old system their tenure of office was pretty insecure, but it has been steadily improved of late years, and is likely still more to be improved. Any contribution from the taxpayers to pensions for them is really, so far as the contributors are concerned, a form of increased pay without any assurance or even, so far as we are aware, any pretense of obtaining more or better service. These are facts that will certainly be borne in mind when the measure is under serious consideration, and they should be.

A GREAT GIFT FOR WASHINGTON.

The offer of his collection of paintings to Washington, D. C., on the part of Mr. CHARLES L. FREER of Detroit is remarkable for several reasons, and not the least because he has chosen Washington instead of Detroit as the recipient of his gift. Unless there is some special reason that made him unwilling to donate them to his own city, we may safely assume that he chose the National capital because it is the political centre of the Union and is becoming more and more a place whither the well-to-do, persons who have earned or inherited leisure, flock together, a place, moreover, which has several buildings arranged or adapted for the permanent exhibition of works of art, buildings fire and thief proof, while Detroit as yet has no structure that meets these requirements. Mr. FREER'S pictures, largely if not entirely the work of Americans, are valued at $600,000—and it is said to be part of the offer that the donor will spend $400,000 more to complete and round out the collection. He will even give $500,000 more toward a building.

Mr. FREER'S paintings are such as any museum of fine arts might be proud to own and more especially one that cared to possess American examples. He has very fine pieces by TRYON, DEWING, WALKER, and others, but his holdings of paintings, pastels and etchings by WHISTLER give a particular air to the collection. Owing to his admiration of the deceased master, who was also his friend, Mr. FREER has acquired so many examples, inclusive of the decorations on the walls of the famous "peacock" room, that the collection is dominated by WHISTLER. Fortunately this collector's taste has run to canvases that are not out of sympathy with WHISTLER'S work, so that the pictures harmonize very well; there are no academical canvases among them; all is modern, and, if that vague and overworked term be permitted, impressionistic.

Mr. FREER accompanies the offer with a proviso that the collection shall receive no additions after his death and shall remain as a memorial under his name. The care of valuable works of art is so oppressive that it is not surprising to find a man thinking of a public gallery or museum as the best place for it, since there it will be housed, protected, and seen by the largest number of people. Just as Mr. MARQUAND continued to add to his gifts in the Metropolitan, so Mr. FREER proposes to increase his collection after it is placed in the Smithsonian. The example is brilliant and will certainly be more generally seen and appreciated in Washington than in Detroit. It adds another to the list of donors who do not wait till they are dead to transfer their possessions, but act on the principle that he who gives soon gives double.

DISRAELI'S CANVAS.

Decidedly the interest grows in the picture DISRAELI set out to draw in the unfinished work of which we are receiving so much as he was able to accomplish. The typical figures gather swiftly and their relations to each other are vividly suggested. Their relations too to the great complex active world in which the artist himself bore so striking and intimate a part are foreshadowed. The canvas, as it fills, glows and flashes with life, and at each new entrance, each fresh addition to the groups, the reader feels more strongly what the completed composition would have been and how substantial has been our loss.

The aged hand of the painter lost none of the vigor or audacity of the early years; it gained in certainty, in decision, in confident mastery. The vision of the old man is broader and more just, it is not less penetrating than in youth. The satire is a little more suave; the biting quality is more blended and incorporated, as if the hand that held the brush served a wider conception, followed the whole from the beginning, and avoided lights too high or shadows too deep, but the biting quality is there and tells none the less for its quiet use. The third chapter closed with the sketching in of Kusinara the Buddhist missionary and his mysterious companion; in yesterday's installment young Gaston Bertran, the stepson of Lady Claribel appears, the aristocratic doubter, radical, agnostic, the representative of the social solvent which BEACONSFIELD appreciated so highly and sometimes counted on so strongely. Evidently it is through these that he intended to give his most daring reflections on the British world in its conventional phases. It is an enticing canvas that was promised. That it cannot be finished by the master's hand is a great pity, but it rather heightens the interest of what we have.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Runners for Fire Engines.

One of the more serious consequences of a heavy snowfall in a city like this is the insuperable obstacle it presents to the rapid movement of the engines and other heavy vehicles used by the Fire Department. Cold storms like that of last week produce all the conditions requisite for increasing both the number and the peril of fires, and it is at such times that it is of more than ordinary importance that each conflagration should be attacked as soon as possible after it begins. It is, however, a terrible task to pull a ponderous engine or water tower on wheels through streets where the "going" is as difficult as it was throughout the city on Wednesday and Thursday, and as it still is over many miles of our pavements. Again and again the struggling horses, despite the vehement urging of their drivers, were brought to a standstill for many minutes, and at best their progress was slow and their arrival where their burdens were needed late. Most, or much, of this trouble would be obviated if means were provided for placing the department's vehicles on runners. Of course there are few days in any year when to do this here would be either necessary or practicable, but those are exactly the days when failure to do it is sure to mean the loss of many thousands of dollars, and very likely to mean that of millions, not to speak of the lives in either case. Now there are various ways of effecting an almost instant change from wheels to runners. In several parts of Northern Europe the plan followed is to put a sort of steel shoe under each wheel of the fire engine. This, properly braced against the hub, works well and has the merit that it can be removed and replaced after leaving the engine house if changes in the state of the pavement make this desirable. In New England and Canada it is not uncommon to provide for covered carriages runners that replace the wheels, each having a sort of a hub that goes on the axle exactly as a wheel does. This, too, serves its purpose, though there is some question if such runners could be made strong enough to carry anything as heavy as a fire engine through hard going. But certainly American ingenuity could solve a problem so simple, and the need of solving it is obvious.

Poems on the Czar.

Judging from the amazingly heavy rain of impassioned verse about the Czar that has beaten upon THE TIMES office ever since the massacre of the demonstrators in St. Petersburg, this event has set all the little poets as well as several sizable and a few big ones to vibrating with great rapidity. This is admirable—extremely admirable, for it shows that even if, as a miserable cynic once said, there never was a King so base as to be without a priest to pardon him and a poet to sing his praises, innumerable bards as well as innumerable members of the clergy are also ready to see royal faults and to cry them aloud. Unfortunately, however, all of the bards are saying at the moment about the same thing and in about the same words, though of course vast differences are noticeable in the skill with which the words are put together. With a single exception, so far as we have observed, our estimable—and esteemed—choristers have only unmitigated condemnation for the wretched NICHOLAS. They charge him with all sorts of crimes and imbecilities, and the possibility that he, too, is a victim of the system of which he is the unhappy and pathetic head is quite ignored. There is, indeed, a sense in which everything the poets say about the fellow is true, and assuredly he is no favorite of ours, but really we haven't room for any more variants in verse on the obvious incongruity upon the Czar's pet title of "Little Father" and the acts done nominally in his name—haven't, that is, unless the thing is done better than it has been done by several eminent gentlemen whose verses on the subject we have already been privileged to print. So, unless one of our bards feels sure that he can denounce the Czar more vehemently, more effectively, and more musically than Mr. SWINBURNE, for example, performed that task, we advise him to save his stamps for the mailing of poems with other motives. The snow is here now, and the Spring is almost here; there is a slight chance that something new can be said about the one or the other, but none at all, so far as we can see, of an unfamiliar announcement of the sad truth that a Little Father should not order the shooting of his large children because they ask him to hear their terrible grievances.

Deaths from Seasickness.

Apparently the investigation of the deaths on the Vaderland is to end in a frank official admission that the report of the ship's doctor was entirely correct, but this discovery is very far from proof that the investigation was an evidence of excessive zeal. Ten deaths as a result of seasickness in the course of a single short voyage are sufficiently startling to arouse a lot of interest. It is, indeed, nothing new for people to die as a result of the exhaustion produced by this truly infernal malady, but it is more than rare for more than one person on a ship to be so constituted and conditioned that he or she cannot endure the sufferings it causes and speedily recover after again getting on dry land. Ten victims was really a prodigious number, even for a big steamer laden with ill-nourished and ill-clothed immigrants, and some will think that the matter does not cease to be worthy of discussion merely because it has been discovered that, in addition to, or after, their seasickness they had nothing worse than ordinary pneumonia. Ordinary pneumonia is a pretty bad and dangerous thing, and such an outbreak of it as this is not to be viewed with entire composure as an unavoidable "act of Providence." The seasickness undoubtedly prepared the way for the pneumonia, but the seasickness did not cause it, and was not directly related to it. Our Health Board must understand the situation perfectly, and there will be much curiosity, in some quarters, to see what steps, if any, the board takes to prevent a repetition of this peculiar episode on this and other immigrant ships.

Little Dogs and Murder.

Discussing the Mabel Page murder, which so excited a considerable part of Massachusetts recently, The Troy Press finds in the tragedy a reason for the more general keeping of dogs. "Supposing," it says, "a lively fox terrier, with a loud bark and sharp teeth, had been in the house when the assassin called. It would have greatly embarrassed, if not completely thwarted, his hellish work. In such circumstances, killing both a dog and a woman is a much more hazardous undertaking than to kill a woman alone. Indeed, the presumption is that the presence of a dog would have saved Miss PAGE'S life. At such a country home a tramp is likely to call at almost any time, and, finding a woman alone, to resort to crime. But every criminal intruder has a wholesome dread of a dog; it will readily risk death in defense of its mistress. It beats bolts and bars as a protection, and as a companion is worth more than it costs. Every woman who is left alone much in a house should keep a good dog; it will save her trouble when pestered with tramps or agents, and in a case like the one in question it might save her life." There is a lot of truth in this little sermon, and realization of that fact ought to do something toward winning favor for dogs from the queer people who now can see only the faults of these far from perfect though most lovable animals.

TROLLEYS IN THE BRONX.

Another Protest Against the Proposed Course of the Traction Companies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me through your paper to thank L. A. Kelcher for his article, which you so kindly printed? Cannot the press make efforts to keep the overhead trolleys off the Island of Manhattan and off the bridges? They are so unsightly and so dangerous. If the public demand trolley service over the beautiful Washington Bridge, why deface it more with an overhead trolley?

Personally I know a company is trying to obtain overhead trolley rights crossing the new bridge to be put across the Harlem from Fordham Heights through Emerson Street to Broadway. Its great argument is that the Bronx permits overhead trolleys, and passengers would be obliged to change from the overhead to the underground if the former were not permitted in Manhattan. As a matter of fact this is untrue. The express companies run cars over the Bronx and Manhattan equipped for the overhead wire and the buried, and if these transit companies wish their valuable franchises there is no reason why they cannot adopt these means and keep our streets free of the unsightly wires.

But why permit the overhead wire anywhere in Greater New York? So many beautiful stretches of road and grand views are spoiled by introducing these inartistic wires. Surely it would cost less to dig the ditch, and when it is done it is done forever. I will venture to say that it was money in the pockets of the Metropolitan Traction Company when they laid an underground wire from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street up Broadway to the Harlem ship canal. They were to have built an overhead trolley, but finally through the efforts of the property holders and their better judgment they laid an underground.

New York City north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, with the beautiful Hudson River and the Harlem River closing her in and washing away her rough points, is too fine a piece of landscape to be injured by a number of traction companies simply because they do not wish to go to a little more expense and bury their wires. INWOOD.

New York, Jan. 25, 1905.

He Wasn't There.

From Harper's Weekly.

A Southern planter was asking one of his colored servants about her wedding. "Yes, Suh," she said, "it was jes' the finest weddin' you ever see—six bridesmaids, flowers everywhere, hundreds ev guests, music, an' er heap er prayin'."

"Indeed," commented her master. "And I suppose Sambo looked as handsome as any of them."

An embarrassed pause. "Well, no—not 'xactly, sir. Would yer believe it, dat fool nigger neber showed up!"

The Book He Really Needed.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"This book," began the agent, who had pushed his way into the office.

"Don't want it," snapped the busy merchant. "I wish I knew some sure way to keep you fellows out of here."

"This book tells you. Buy one."

What They Seek Here.

From The Washington Star.

"What is the chief product of the United States?" asked the teacher in a European school.

And without hesitation the bright pupil replied:

"Money."

PLAN FOR A SEASIDE PARK.

How the City Might Provide a Pleasure Ground at Small Expense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the agitation for a seaside park, I desire through the courtesy of THE TIMES to suggest a plan, without the city going into the municipal grab bag for money, and which would pay the interest on an issue of bonds sufficient to cover the cost, besides admit of a sinking fund for their redemption after a period of thirty years, also take care of the yearly running expenses.

In addition to this the city would become the owner of three-quarters of a mile of bulkhead, which could be made useful and become a valuable asset.

The plan consists in taking in the easterly side of the basin of Gravesend Bay from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-sixth Street, thence to the ocean, giving a square of about three-quarters of a mile on each side. Then extend Surf Avenue, as already laid out on the map, to Norton's Point and connect this with Bath Beach and Whitehall Street alongside of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry by three ferryboats, thus affording 30 minutes service.

The filling in would naturally be done by dredging, that being the cheapest method, and this would serve a double purpose by making a channel to deep water and the bulkhead available for boats drawing 10 feet of water. Besides, the Government might take a hand in the dredging and make this basin suitable for vessels riding at anchor, as the shelter would be better than that of the opposite shore now used for that purpose.

Besides, the plan proposed by the New York Harbor Board in 1892 is chimerical. It provides for a bulkhead on the ocean side beginning at Thirty-sixth Street only 500 feet from Surf Avenue and a pier line 750 feet beyond, while the beach at low water is twice the distance. Then, on the Gravesend side the pier line extends from the shore, at Bath Beach, to Avenue Z, from 3,000 to 5,000 feet.

The cost of filling in this area would be ten times more than the property was worth afterward—and if piers were built they would require dredging, and even then be worthless on account of the length.

The practicable thing to do would be to dredge the whole area and extend the bulkhead out far enough to receive the deposits. In this way the bulkheads could be made use of and lessen the cost of living in that location through the saving of cartage, by boats coming alongside. Furthermore, the so-called ship canal ought to be filled up and Canal Street extended to Thirty-sixth Street, with a bulkhead of 250 feet on the outside.

This canal is about 20 feet deep, with only "6 to 18 inches," according to chart, at the mouth, consequently the rise and ebb of the tide are not sufficient to wash it out and keep it clean, and in hot weather the stench is abominable. This is particularly a propitious time for the city to take up this matter, as the Subways would furnish all of the rock and subsoil.

The location is accessible and one that could be beautified without limit. The boats are in demand by the permanent residents both of Coney Island and Bath Beach for the whole year, besides the visiting population instead of being limited to 100 days, the excursion season, would extend their enjoyments continuously.

The boats, it is estimated, would take in $300,000 a year; operating expenses under $100,000; the total cost of the park less than $2,000,000.

On this basis, allowing 3½ per cent. interest on bonds, there would be a surplus of $130,000, $65,000 of which could go into a sinking fund and $65,000 retained for improvements and against contingencies. Of course, there are other ways of producing income, which would meet with public approval. The difference between this proposition and the one at Rockaway is that no one wants that but a few politicians, and every dollar invested will have to be paid by the city, as well as the care of it. This one at Coney Island everybody wants; it will take care of itself and pay for itself. C. C. HICKOK.

New York, Jan. 25, 1905.

Poor Rule That Works Only One Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news that the General Superintendent of the New York City Railway has slept on a sofa in his office since Tuesday night explains the almost complete abandonment of service on his road since that time. It cannot be said of his system that it is one of those "that works while you sleep."

It seems to be the special privilege of the road to alter, change, short circuit, or abandon its routes according to its pleasure or profit.

It can send a person to prison for giving away or receiving one of its transfers, yet it issued transfers the other day knowing them to be worthless and left a helpless crowd of passengers at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Columbus Avenue to be dispersed by a kindly and intelligent policeman, who told them their tickets were worthless.

It is said that the legislator who deliberates is lost, so we may hardly expect to find a martyr who will sacrifice himself by attempting to amend the law by which the giving away of a good transfer is made a crime and the giving away of a worthless one a source of profit. J. P. D.

New York, Jan. 28, 1905.

Indignant at the City Railway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The insolent flaunting of an admonitory notice regarding the misuse of transfers in the cars of the New York City Railway certainly calls for earnest protest. It is not pleasant, to be sure, to have the finger of admonition held close to one's face. Inversely, the public which has granted the invaluable rights and privileges to this corporation now takes the place as "one who serves." The servant has become master, and the latter suffers humiliation and the bitterness of insolent, overbearing treatment.

Our State legislators should be chary of backing up mere business rules or regulations of corporations by statute in which the just degree of offense or crime is ignored and a sledgehammer punishment provided for instead. As I understand it, the penalty for the misuse of a transfer is a fine of $500 or a year's imprisonment or both. The railway company threatens its patrons with prompt prosecution for this dire offense.

INDIGNANT.

New York, Jan. 28, 1905.

Their Chief Aim.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Citiman—What kind of people have you out at Swamphurst?

Subbubs—How do you mean? Some of them are very nice—

Citiman—Oh! I mean what's the general run of the people?

Subbubs—O! for the 7:38 A. M. train to the city.

Predicts Nothing of His Students.

From The Boston Christian Register.

The head of a theological school once said: "I've seen so many fools succeed and so many geniuses come to nothing that I have ceased to prophesy."

His Peril.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Is your husband a criminal lawyer?"

"Mercy, no! But he has to associate so much with those awful men he defends that really I'm sometimes afraid he soon will be!"

Thorough Treatment.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"War seems to be the only remedy for some countries."

"Yes, and Russia seems to need it both externally and internally."

A Protest.

Against the Fine But Bloodthirsty Sonnet of Algernon Charles Swinburne.

If you were he, and in your poet hands
Fortune had placed the crown, and, marching from afar,
Came struggling hosts to parley with their Czar,
While dread clouds, like a pall, o'er his wide lands
Hung, shrouding him where he, unheppy, stands—
What would you do, oh, crimson inkpots' Czar,
Lord of the Lexicon, of words that burn and scar?
Weak may we be, or strong, yet bound by bands
Of circumstance and custom, stronger far than we.
Weep for the slaughtered; yes, and curse, if curses fly
To where all wrongs are righted and the angels lie.
Pity the Czar—few men need more than he,
Born to an ursought throne, perchance to die
By the flung bomb, while ruin fills the sky.

B. H. NADAL.

NEW THEORY OF EPIDEMICS.

Perhaps Produced by Gaseous Chemicals Afloat in the Earth's Path.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article in to-day's issue concerning the supposed pneumonic plague on board the steamer Vaderland it is stated that "the next question to settle would be as to how it was carried aboard the vessel on which the affected persons were. The Vaderland came from Antwerp, where, so far as is known, there is no sign of the disease."

Particular inquiry before now in cases similar to this one have frequently elicited the same negative results in tracing to distant ports the source of epidemic disease.

Permit me to suggest that the simplest explanation of its advent on board is that it came in manner exactly similar to the rays of the sun, i. e., from space. And just as we experience the presence of the health-giving rays of the god of day coming to us from space, so also do we encounter from time to time invisible clouds of molecules—products of bygone as well as existing conflagrations throughout the universe—chemical products in a gaseous condition—an encounter with which by the earth and its burden of life, animal and vegetable, is most disastrous.

All nature suffers by the contact, a contact possible at any point or points of the earth's surface. The widespread epidemics of influenza, of plagues of all kinds, as likewise of the famines of history, are as susceptible of understanding, viewed in the light of this theory, as that daylight comes from the sun.

As a proof of the correctness of this theory consider the course taken by the great epidemics of influenza. Invariably have they progressed from east to west, save when modified or deflected in their course by counter-currents of winds. The clouds of gaseous molecules that must float in space are absolutely impossible of avoidance. The earth encounters them from time to time just as it does meteors. The periodic visitations of various diseases of an epidemic nature are easily explained by this theory.

Naturally modifications in the composition of the various gases of space, i. e., in the chemical composition, would have an effect to modify the various diseases, as would likewise the various gases of the soil, &c.

As an explanation of the attack on the steamer Vaderland this theory appears to me more than plausible. At any rate, it is something a little newer than the old worn-out explanations that never explained.

JOSEPH D. HARRIGAN, M. D.

New York, Jan. 27, 1905.

Are There No Manhattan Debaters?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As some of your readers may be aware, there is in this city an organization known as the Greater New York Inter Society Debating League. It consists of various societies in New York and Brooklyn, which compete from time to time for such prizes as may be offered. There are at the present writing several vacancies in the Manhattan section. The undersigned would like to hear from several strong Manhattan societies averaging between eighteen and twenty years of age.

Some difficulty is being found in securing good societies in this borough. Can it be that there are no societies which care enough for debating to enter our league? Among the societies now in the league are the following: Lincoln Literary Society, Lowell Literary Society, Eastern Literary Society, and Breadwinners' Culture Society of Brooklyn, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Harlem Literary Society, and New Era Club of Manhattan. I should like to hear from your readers.

ERNEST KATZ, 206 Broadway.

New York, Jan. 27.

Danger at Certain Subway Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I am a great Subway advocate, I think it dangerous to life and limb that some provision is not made to fill up the gap between the cars and the station platform at the Fourteenth Street down town station. In getting into the last car this morning I nearly fell on the tracks.

On the elevated station at the Battery there is a sliding platform which is slid out when a train enters that station, thereby making it safe for passengers to get on and off. Could you not suggest some remedy in the columns of your valuable paper for this very dangerous condition?

While I am not a "Citizen Fixit," I still believe in trying to make it safe for those getting on and off to do so without breaking a neck or leg. I think the conditions are the same at both the Forty-second Street and City Hall Stations. EDGAR O. LOVING.

New York, Jan. 26.

The Times's New Home.

From Ideas. (Boston.)

The new Times Building, which was opened some days ago, is really a marvel in architecture, and for convenience and future luxury will not be surpassed for many a day. The editorial offices are on the seventeenth and eighteenth floors, while the press work is done underneath the Subway station.

No Old-Fashioned Winter This.

From The Newark News.

Old-fashioned Winter? Not on your life! This is a modern, hustling, up-to-date twentieth century Winter with all the latest improvements.

A WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

A woman who is up to date.
In walking down the street,
Must keep her hair and hat in place,
And hold her skirts from off her feet.

A handkerchief and little bag,
Must carry without bother,
And wheel a baby on before,
While by the hand she leads another.

W. D. NESBIT.

CARMAN CAN'T BELIEVE THAT HE'S LOST HIS JOB

No Such Luck, Says Hawthorne's Postmaster Sadly.

TRIED IT YEARS IN VAIN

Money Out of His Pocket, Declares Carman—And the Assistant Postmaster Would Rather Bake.

The announcement made yesterday in the newspaper dispatches from Washington, to the effect that William J. Carman had at last got rid of his job as Postmaster at Hawthorne, N. J., after having resigned sixty-seven times, is not believed by Mr. Carman. He is of the opinion that the news is too good to be true.

As yet he has received no official notice from Washington, except an order from the Postmaster General directing him to turn over any mail that may be in his possession on Feb. 15 to the Post Office officials at North Paterson. He received this order in reply to a notice which he addressed to the Postmaster General giving the postal authorities fair warning that if they did not let him get out of the job by the end of March he would close up the Hawthorne Post Office and get out of the United States for good. But now he thinks that even the relief promised him two weeks hence may not come along, for as he puts it, "there's many a slip 'twixt a Government job and a resignation."

If the Government does not release Mr. Carman on Feb. 15 he will appeal to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Hawthorne to "wipe the place off the map," as he put it. This threat may sound strange to those who are not aware of the fact that Hawthorne has a Mayor and Board of Aldermen. But though it has no trolley cars or saloons, like its neighbor Paterson, Hawthorne has a real live Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is F. J. Renz, who when not at his desk in the Hawthorne City Hall, may be found at a desk in this city going over accounts. In other words the Mayor is a bookkeeper in New York and a Mayor in Hawthorne.

HOW NEWS HIT HAWTHORNE.

Yesterday when the news reached Hawthorne that Postmaster Carman was really going to be relieved of his Government job, Harris, the negro Street Cleaning Department of Hawthorne, dug a path through the snow in Mrs. Davis's back yard right near the gas house, so that strangers who might be attracted by the news might not be compelled to use the Erie Railroad tracks as a footpath on Sunday.

Then the Board of Health went sleighriding over to Passaic Park to post the Parkers on the postal situation. Hawthorne's Fire Department, which consists of seven of the town's leading citizens, discussed the matter on the way home from church, and also later in the day when they resumed work on the building of Hawthorne's new fire engine, which, by the way, Hawthorne is proud of because it is to be home-made.

Hank Henderson, the police force, who takes a New York paper, told the Erie stationmaster about the latest news from Washington, and as they have no local newspaper the news that reached the stationmaster through the Police Department was soon spread broadcast.

Postmaster Carman was found smoking his pipe in the Post Office up on Washington Street. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he said, with a sigh:

"I'm here yet. I read those newspaper dispatches saying as how I was to be resigned, but I don't believe 'em. You can't believe all newspapers print. There was a man here yesterday wanted me to subscribe for his newspaper, and he told me his paper was the best because it gets news before its rival down in Paterson. I'd rather get yesterday's news to-morrow, so long as it's straight.

"What difference does it make whether a man gets news to-day or to-morrow? The only news I'm looking for is to get out of this infernal job as Postmaster. Folks don't know the situation or they wouldn't blame me. Now just look over my reports to the United States Government. Here is March, 1902. My receipts show $38.92 and my expenses $49.77. From letter box rentals I collected $22.50. And I had to build them boxes myself, and I own every one of 'em.

WOES OF CARMAN'S JOB.

"Now we'll look at the figures for the month ending Dec. 31 last. They show receipts of $97.96, and expenses $97, but when you consider that I collected $17.75 during the month for letter box rents it leaves me a profit for the month of $16.79.

"Now, out of that sum I had to pay my wife her salary as assistant postmaster, for I appointed her when I could find no other honest person to take the job because of small wages. I agreed to pay her as assistant postmaster $5 a week, but since her appointment she has had to work often for less, than that, and then when did I come in for my pay as postmaster.

"And in addition to this, I had to pay $5 a month rent for the Post Office building. And what did that building amount to? There was scarcely room enough in it to keep the books. It is only 12 feet wide by 15 feet deep.

"Then when I moved the Post Office up here in my house some of the people of this town started to criticise me. I understand that my predecessor, Postmaster Story, said that I moved the Post Office just because I was too mean to pay the $5 a month rent for his building. Now let me tell you the real truth. I moved the Post Office because of a hold-up which my wife met with one night while she was carrying the bag containing the Post Office moneys."

"That was last October," chimed in Mrs. Carman, the Assistant Postmaster. "It was my duty to carry the Post Office funds and stamps up here to our house every night for safe keeping. I left the Post Office about forty rods from here, about dusk. I had the Government funds with me, and on Lincoln Street, right near the Susquehanna Railroad arch, I was attacked by a footpad. After a tussle he got the bag of money away from me, but I darted after him and gripped him by the throat. Then I wrenched the bag of money away from him, and about that time my screams brought citizens, who chased the Post Office robber over the railroad tracks. But I saved the Government's funds."

WHAT STARTED RESIGNATIONS.

"That's what you did," resumed the Postmaster. "Now let me go back to the beginning of this Post Office trouble. It was back in 1902 that the Hon. James Stewart came to me to talk over the matter. He was our Congressman. He told me that Burton, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, wanted to make a change in the Post Office here, practically saying that he wanted to remove Postmaster Story. He asked me, as one of Hawthorne's leading citizens, to hunt around for material for a new Postmaster.

"After a while I took it. After that I tried a while to see if we couldn't get free delivery and sent several petitions to the Government, and we had the thing about worked up when ex-Postmaster Story got up petitions against free delivery, declaring we wanted a Post Office here. Then I commenced to resign. I was paying my wife $5 a week as assistant Postmaster, and paying $5 a month rent for the Post Office building. The office did not take in any more money than before and I couldn't see how to make the receipts meet the expenses.

"The firms here even did not support the office. There is the American Silk Dye Company. While they put in mail there, negative none here, so I couldn't collect on my business they did. Then there are the rubber works. They put no mail into this office, but receive much of it through the Paterson Post Office. Finally there is the Hawthorne Silk Company. Their mail arrives through the Paterson office. Still, the petitions said these three concerns, which are the only big ones here, excepting the looking glass factory, wanted the Post Office here for the accommodation of their business. Now what do you think of that?

"Finally I resigned again. All of my other resignations had been sent to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. My last letter is the one printed, in which I demanded my constitutional rights. This I addressed to the Postmaster General himself, and marked it personal. In it I sent a copy of a notice of my intention of shutting up the office if they did not accept my resignation before the end of March.

"Now I read in the newspapers that Mrs. Story has been appointed to succeed me. She is welcome to the job if she wants it, but I can't understand why the Government put me in to oust her husband and now puts her in. I won't believe it until I hear it officially. But she is welcome to the job of carrying special delivery letters three miles for 8 cents on stormy nights. I'm tired of it."

"Yes," added Mrs. Carman, the Assistant Postmaster, "she can have that job of keeping seven books and paying postal money orders out of her own pocket."

"And I'll have a chance to go back to work as a hydraulic engineer, which is my trade," remarked Postmaster Carman.

"And I can attend to my baking," added the Assistant Postmaster, with a sigh of genuine relief.

DEMAND FOR DISRAELI NOVEL.

A Greatly Increased Edition of The Sunday Times Quickly Taken.

Despite the largely increased edition of THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, the demand for the second installment of Disraeli's novel about Gladstone and for the other striking features of the number exhausted the supply in many places at an early hour.

"When I sent in my order last week I got twice as many papers as I did the week before," said one newsdealer yesterday. "After it had been mailed I began to get a little dubious—to think I might have been oversanguine. I see now that I was giving myself needless worry. It seemed to-day that everybody wanted a TIMES, and my last paper went before noon."

"That Disraeli story is a success," said another newsdealer. "I never saw papers go as THE TIMES did to-day. Everybody is reading the Disraeli novel. I'm going to have a still bigger supply next Sunday than I had to-day, and to-day's stock was bigger than it was the Sunday before."

Next Sunday THE TIMES will print the third and last part of the story, now more talked about than any other literary production before the public.

In addition to the second installment of the Disraeli novel, THE SUNDAY TIMES contained much else to interest. The pictorial supplement came in for added commendation, and its special articles in the two magazine supplements found eager readers.

Those who were unable to secure THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday will find a supply on hand at THE TIMES Building. It will be the part of wisdom to send in orders for next Sunday's paper without delay. Even with the extra large editions printed it appears to be difficult to supply the demand.

NEGRO HAD IRISH BROGUE.

Talked Gaelic, Too, with the Doorman —Happened at 3 A. M.

While Sergt. Liebers was bending over his desk at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning at 3 o'clock he heard a voice come over the rail:

"Phwhere c'n I get a noight's lodgin', yer honor?"

Thinking to see a newly-arrived son of Erin before him, Liebers lifted his head sleepily, but what he saw made him wide awake promptly. It was a coal-black negro who had emitted as thick a brogue as was ever let loose in Harlem.

"Say, what are you—what nationality do you belong to?" asked the puzzled Sergeant.

"Oi'm a nayger, yer honor," replied the apparition.

"Well, you're the first Irish nigger I ever saw," burst out Liebers, unable longer to control his astonishment.

"Oi'm an Oirish nayger, yer honor; 'n Oi c'n spake Gaelic, too."

An idea came to Liebers. There is a doorman named Michael Shelly on duty at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station who spends hours poring over formidable Gaelic tomes.

"Come here, Shelly," shouted the Sergeant, here's a fellow-countryman of yours. Shelly came, and the drowsiness of the Sergeant was effectually dissipated by what he heard. The two men fairly belabored one another with consonants. Each of them was delighted. Shelly at a chance to try his knowledge of Gaelic, the "nayger" at the chance of speaking his familiar tongue again.

Finally Liebers was able to break in and ask the strange visitor what he wanted. It developed that the man had just got to this country from Ireland, where he had moved from England when a boy, and was out of a job. He had money enough to pay for a lodging, but didn't know where to go. The policemen let him stay in the station till daybreak, and then turned him loose. If he told his name nobody could understand it.

THINK OLD MAN WAS MISER.

Sudden Death of One of Union Corners' Mysteries.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Cornell Valentine died last night in the old Matthews homestead at Union Corners. Though he had lived there several years, little is known of him, but it is believed that the full examination of his effects which are contained in six trunks will reveal his history. Those who knew him best think considerable money or the vouchers for it will be found.

Valentine had the reputation of a miser. He first appeared in the neighborhood of Union Corners about six or seven years ago. Then the Misses Matthews hired the aged man to work for them. He moved in his belongings, and from the day he took possession of the room assigned to him until the door was forced this morning no one else entered it. When he did not appear this morning a neighbor was summoned who forced the door.

Valentine was found dead on the floor, apparently from apoplexy. Of six trunks found in the room two were opened. It is some one suggested that the search of the effects had best be left for Coroner Wiesendanger to-morrow. In the two trunks searched were found the unwonted sight of styles of a decade ago, as well as a quantity of sheets, pillow cases, and blankets. The only money found was a lot of old coins. The only letters found were from a firm in New York, and relate to some mining stock.

ELECTORAL VOTES DELAYED.

No Returns Yet from Tennessee, Arkansas, and Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After conferences with Senator Bate of Tennessee, Senator Berry of Arkansas, and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, President Pro Tem Frye has decided to ask Secretary Hay to send special messengers to Nashville, Little Rock, and Frankfort, the capitals of the States named, to get the Electoral votes of these States if the special messengers provided by law fail to make their appearance a Washington by the end of the present week.

Under the law the Electoral College in each State is required to deliver the certified vote of the State by special messenger in Washington by the 23d of January. No returns from the three States have arrived yet, and the provision of the law requiring the Secretary of State to send a special messenger in each case may be necessary to get the documents here in time for the official count in the House in joint assembly of House and Senate on Feb. 8.

ROOSEVELT PREACHES CHRISTIAN HARMONY

Ample Opportunity for All in Fighting Common Enemy.

SPIRITUAL BEFORE MATERIAL

No Country Can Rise to Greatness, He Declares, Unless It Builds on a Moral Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Roosevelt emphasized the importance of interdenominational harmony in the course of an address delivered to-day at the rededication of the Luther Place Memorial Church. The edifice was seriously damaged by fire just one year ago to-night, while a sociable given in honor of the seventy-eighth birthday anniversary of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler, was in progress. The church has been entirely restored, and was occupied for the first time since the fire to-day. The President came in while the services preliminary to the sermon were in progress, and was shown to a seat in the pulpit.

"It is an important thing," said the President, "for the people of this Nation to remember their rights, but it is an even more important thing for them to remember their duties. In the last analysis the work of statesmen and soldiers, the work of the public man, shall go for nothing if it is not based on the spirit of Christianity working in the millions of homes throughout this country, so that there may be that social, that spiritual, that moral foundation, without which no country can ever rise to permanent greatness. For material well being, material prosperity, success in arts, in letters, great industrial triumphs, all of them and all of the structure raised thereon, will be as evanescent as a dream if it does not rest on 'the righteousness that exalteth a nation.'

"Let me congratulate you and congratulate all of us that we live in a land and at a time when we accept it as natural that this should be an inter-denominational service of thanksgiving, such a ceremony as is to take place this afternoon, in which the pastors of other churches join to congratulate themselves and you upon the rebuilding of this church.

"One of the constant problems of life is to try to cultivate breadth without shallowness, just as we want to try to cultivate depth without narrowness. It seems to me our good fortune that men have been able to combine fervor in doing the Lord's work with charity toward their brethren who do it with certain differences in the non-essentials.

"The forces of evil are strong and mighty in this century and in this country, as they are in other countries, as they have been in all the past centuries; and the people who sincerely wish to do the Lord's work will find ample opportunity for all their labor in fighting the common enemy and in assuming toward their fellows of a different confession an attitude of generous rivalry in the effort to see how the most good can be done to our people as a whole."

The President reviewed briefly the history of the Lutheran Church in this country. "This is a Church," he said, "which had its rise to power in, and, until it emigrated to this side of the water, had always had its fullest development in the two great races of Northern and Northern Middle Europe—the German and the Scandinavian. The Lutheran Church came to the territory which is now the United States very shortly after the first permanent settlements were made within our limits, for when the earliest settlers came to dwell around the mouth of the Delaware they brought the Lutheran worship with them, and so with the earliest German settlers who came to Pennsylvania, and afterward to New York and the Mountainous region in the western part of Virginia and the States south of it.

"From that day to this the history of the growth in population of this Nation has consisted largely, in some respects mainly, of the arrival of successive waves of new-comers to our shores, and the prime duty of those already in the land is to see their own progress and development are shared by these new-comers. It is a serious and dangerous thing for any man to tear loose from the soil from the region in which he and his forefathers have taken root, and to be transplanted into a new land. He should receive all possible aid in that new land, and the aid can be rendered him most effectively by those who can appeal to him on the ground of spiritual kinship.

"Therefore, the Lutheran Church can do most in helping upward and onward so many of the new-comers to our shores; and it seems to me that it should be, I am tempted to say well-nigh the prime duty of this Church to see that the immigrant, especially the immigrant of Lutheran faith from the Old World, whether he come from Scandinavia or Germany, or whether he belonged to one of the Lutheran countries of Finland, or Hungary, or Austria, may be not suffered to drift off, with no friendly hand extended to him out of all the Church communion, away from all the influences that tend toward safeguarding and uplifting him, and that he find ready at hand in this country those eager to bring him into fellowship with the existing bodies.

"The Lutheran Church in this country is of very great power now numerically, and through the intelligence and thrift of its members it will grow steadily to even greater power. It is destined to be one of the two or three greatest and most important National Churches in the United States, one of two or three churches most distinctly American, most distinctively among the forces that are to tell for making this great country even greater in the future."

WESTCHESTER TAX INCREASE.

Big Gain in Realty—Personal Assessments Fall Off.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 29.—The tax figures of Westchester just completed by the Board of Supervisors show a gain of $6,377,620 in valuation, the greatest increase in the history of the county.

Last year the total assessment of real and personal property was $198,702,924, and this year it aggregates $205,080,544. The City of Yonkers has a total valuation of $14,873,075, Mount Vernon $25,216,191, and New Rochelle $17,530,400. The town of Greenburgh, containing the villages of Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Ardsley, heads the towns with $30,000,000. While the real property in the county has increased $7,455,599 in the past year, there has been a great falling off in personal assessments. The figures show that property owners have sworn off $1,036,854 of their assessments. The total personal assessments amount to only $12,479,952. The heirs of Jay Gould, John D. and William Rockefeller, the Iselin family, and Walter W. Law continue to head the list of heavy taxpayers.

AID CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Actors and Soloists to Take Part in Benefit.

A remarkable array of artists, musical and dramatic, will take part in the entertainment in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, to be given in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday afternoon. Among them will be Mme. Lillian Nordica, Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Evie Green, Miss Edna May, Edward Terry, and Courtice Pounds. It is expected that Mme. Réjane will also be able to appear. Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will give a one-act play of their répertoire which has made a great success in London.

The institution, which does an excellent work for children, is under the direction of the Protestant Sisters of St. Mary, its headquarters being at 407 West Thirty-fourth Street. It is in urgent need of funds.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

What Each Accomplished or Failed In —A Brief Review and Comparison.

It should always be remembered in considering their careers that Lord Beaconsfield was, at the commencement of his career, most severely handicapped. First, by the fact that he was Mr. Gladstone's senior in age by five years, though by a curious coincidence they were born within eight days of one another in the same month, namely, Beaconsfield on Dec. 21, 1804, and Gladstone on Dec. 29, 1809. Second, because Gladstone entered the House of Commons when he was but twenty-four as the member for Newark, the "pocket" borough of the Duke of Newcastle, whose position and popularity undoubtedly secured the seat for the young man, whereas Beaconsfield, tossed from pillar to post at that epoch, a mere piece of driftwood on the political ocean, did not reach Westminster until five years later, and only after four unsuccessful contests. Thus Gladstone had the clear advantage of practically a nine years' start, a huge slice when the events of the age are considered.

By the time Disraeli obtained his seat, representing as he did the suffrages of the electors of Maidstone, in Kent, Mr. Gladstone, as a Tory, opposing all manners of reform, had already become something of a power in the Conservative ranks. He also possessed the conspicuous advantage of having come to St. Stephen's under the glow of a university education and as a "Senior Wrangler" from Oxford, as well as a prominent member of the Union Debating Society. He was, moreover, fluent and fervid; much practice had made him, oratorically, well-nigh perfect, and he very quickly caught the "ear" of the House. Within two years from the date of his entrance to the political arena Sir Robert Peel gave him office as a junior Lord of the Treasury. This was in itself a great "pull," and a most decided advantage over the adversary who was to confront him later.

Disraeli, fantastic, almost extravagant in his manner, flippant if not cynical to a degree, a species of social firefly, with his advanced and almost radical mind, was so little thought of that the House absolutely refused to accept or hear him, and he had to sit down in the midst of his maiden effort, chagrined, disappointed, but, as is well known, not defeated. True, he had, at the age of twenty-two, a couple of years before Gladstone ventured into politics, written "Vivian Grey," a remarkable book, which in circles other than Parliamentary ones had secured for him much attention, as no one could possibly deny its brilliancy or purport.

In the ten years following his failure Beaconsfield had managed to establish himself, if not in the affections of the House and the people of England, at least in their respect and admiration. During this period he applied himself to his duties with a devotion and industry that were remarkable. He wrote no less than six romances, made countless speeches, and perfected himself as a debater, cultivating that direct, incisive, satirical style that stood him in such good stead over his formidable opponent and gave him a weight and influence both inside and outside of the House of Commons that have never perhaps been excelled, if equaled. About this time, also, he married a rich widow, a woman of great common sense with a most charming disposition. This alliance became the blessing of his life, as it gave him the counsel and friendship of a most enduring kind and lifted him entirely out of the financial worries and anxieties that had persistently dogged and bothered him all his previous years.

Gladstone then almost feverishly upheld "free trade." Disraeli so steadily and persistently combated it that he became the leader of the Tory-Protectionist Party. To-day this question of "protection" is the most vital one in Great Britain, and it appears likely that, under the able advocacy of Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters, Disraeli's ideas and principles, and not Gladstone's, will be the ones that that country will work under in the not far-distant future.

Gladstone during this interval "dabbled" in matters of a non-religious kind, as Disraeli quoted them, but of religious forms and questions. In all these things, there is no doubt of it, Mr. Gladstone's stern orthodoxy, if not narrowness, suffered greatly in comparison with Disraeli's broad range of thought. Here the strain of Disraeli's race helped him. He could look at, and did, those improvement movements with a mind that was open and ideas that were untrammeled by conventionalities and creeds. In a word, Disraeli felt and spoke as though humanity, and not orthodoxy, were at stake. The result we are all familiar with. It ended in Gladstone's defeat—the resignation of his seat from Newark—and made necessary his remaining for some time entirely out of Parliament.

In 1847 Gladstone changed front—the English people never quite forgave him for this—and for the following eighteen years represented Oxford University. He became a Liberal, and actually supported the proposal to admit Jews to Parliament. These were apparently the best and most productive years of Gladstone's political life. He still persisted in the defense of free trade. He also helped in the revision of the navigation laws and gave considerable attention to the colonial policy of his country. He, however, developed a humanitarian spirit that is everlastingly to his credit in espousing the cause of the oppressed of Greece, of Italy, and later on of Bulgaria, becoming their recognized champion.

Then came that never-to-be-forgotten quarter of a century of vigorous personal contest for supremacy between these two great political athletes, each, by this time, well equipped and fitted to meet the other. The House became a veritable arena, with Disraeli and Gladstone as the chief gladiators, entering upon an unceasing contest that terminated only with the deaths of both, yet still alive in Disraeli, as evidenced in his unfinished posthumous story now running through the columns of this paper. It is not necessary to state which won. Disraeli's policy lives to-day. His name is a reality. He is recognized as a statesman and an imperialist, while Gladstone's dimmed fame rests chiefly upon his eloquence and his ability as a pamphleteer.

Gladstone's efforts finally became entirely overshadowed by the direct practical purpose of Disraeli. The only real conquest of note that can be inscribed upon his shield is the disestablishment and disendowment of the State Church in Ireland, which ended in Disraeli's resignation in 1868, involving him in the six years' retirement wherein he wrote "Lothair" and "Endymion," in which his country, tired of vacillation, called him back to commence his last and longest lease of power, which he held until 1880. He received his grateful monarch's compliments in the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield, adopted a most vigorous foreign policy, which made him victor in Berlin. South Africa, Russia, Turkey, Cyprus, the Suez Canal, Egypt, India, and various other measures. He caused England's name to be respected, and left it honored throughout the world. He built up an enthusiasm for Greater Britain which has never become staled, and bequeathed to his country a peace and prosperity that is honor indeed.

Mr. Gladstone—what of him—he became a "dabbler." His energies drifted into diffusiveness. He seemed to lose the power of concentration. His mind, politically speaking, became unstable. He was accused of being a "trimmer," and he swayed with each passing question or emotion. His personal popularity was his political undoing. He mistook the appreciation of his eloquence as an approval of his measures and the shout of the man in the street as the sign and seal of righteousness. Never was there a greater delusion entertained by a living being. His mistakes became "muddles." His actions were regarded as chimerical, and his thinking, solid countrymen, together with his colleagues—giants in intellect and force—had to part company with him, and the pilot at last was dropped after he had run his vessel into the shallows of turbulence and turmoil—"Majuba Hill," "Jefferson Davis," "Gen. Gordon," "Barren Reforms," "Papal Infallibility," "Distress in Ireland," "Mr. Bradlaugh," &c—finally wrecking it upon the jagged rock of "Home Rule." All these were undoubted, unmistakable, and undeniable failures.

Truly it may again be said: "Mr. Gladstone spoke," Lord Beaconsfield "did."

FREEMAN MORRIS.

"Raffles"

Those who enjoy a good detective story should read the adventures of "Raffles," the Gentleman Burglar, appearing in

Collier's
The National Weekly

"The Chest of Silver" now on sale

MR. CLEVELAND'S MORAL GUIDE FOR THE NATION

Inviolable Good Faith, Love of Peace, Truth, and Justice.

WILL PREVENT BACKSLIDING

Tells Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. Popular Government Will Be No Better Than the People Make It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the principal speaker to-day at the exercises in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association. Three general meetings were held this afternoon in different sections of the city. Mr. Cleveland addressed a large gathering at the Pennsylvania Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. "Christianity" was his theme, and among other things he said:

"As we view the unprecedented American rush for wealth and trade advantages we are apt to give entrance to the fear that patriotism and good citizenship are left behind in the race. We do not always see through the dust and turmoil that the instrumentality of civic righteousness it still holding its own. We hear the din and shouting of money getting, and we are not always certain that in the midst of it all the steady voice of conscience is pleading for better things.

"It is well, therefore, that occasions like that in which we to-day take part should be appointed, to the end that we should more fully know that moral achievements should be added to phenomenal success in taking an inventory of our country's valuable possessions.

"In the complex relationships of American life not one of us can live and live dutifully to himself alone. Clashing interests change conditions and often wrong judgment or prejudice brings us all at times face to face with disputes and controversies. It is absolutely certain that in every such case there is somewhere more or less easy at discovery a factor of morality and of justice and fair dealing which, when found, should solve the trouble. It is in every way disappointing to see civilized men, as well as civilized nations, evading the moral considerations involved in a controversy and taking counsel of passion and greed.

"It is not worth while to blink at the fact that, without going far from home, we can gain a hint that nations called civilized and even Christian are liable under strong temptation to backslide to barbaric standards which permit war and slaughter to count for a people's greatness and reckon ruthless conquest among glorious deeds.

"There is one effective and constant preventive against such danger, and that is the stern acceptance as guidance to National behavior, of the honor, the love of peace, the devotion to justice and truth, the forbearance and inviolable good faith which grew out of genuine civilization and Christian spirit.

"No stream runs higher than its source; and a Government by the people will be no better than the people make it. If these qualities are to be recognized as guides of National conduct under our plan of rule, the people must command it of their public servants, and they must support their command by manifesting in their individual lives and relationships their own thorough submission to such guidance."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There will be snow Monday in the Ohio Valley, Central and Eastern Lower Lake Region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England, probably continuing Tuesday in the three latter districts, except in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States. There will be rain Monday in the South Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Tuesday.

There will be snow Monday and Tuesday in the Central Rocky Mountain Region and in the north portions of New Mexico and Arizona, and snow Monday in the west portions of Nebraska and Kansas and in the Texas panhandle, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

It will be colder Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and colder Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the temperatures will continue low, although it will be not quite so cold Tuesday in the Northwest.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh southwest to west, shifting Monday night to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be variable, becoming north and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk and shifting, becoming northwest; on the Gulf Coast fresh northwest to north, and on Lake Michigan fresh northwest, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh shifting winds, becoming north, with increasing cloudiness and snow, to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for to-day and Tuesday:

Eastern New York—Snow Monday and probably Tuesday; colder Tuesday, variable winds becoming north and fresh to brisk.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Monday; Tuesday colder with fair in south and snow in north portion; fresh to brisk north winds.

New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday, followed by snow; Tuesday snow, fresh to brisk west to north winds.

Western New York—Snow Monday and probably Tuesday; fresh west to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, snow near Lake Erie, fresh to brisk winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES
	1904.	1905.	1905.
3 A. M.	24	14	20
6 A. M.	22	13	19
9 A. M.	23	14	18
12 M.	25	18	24
3 P. M.	26	21	24
6 P. M.	26	19	24
9 P. M.	25	18	24
12 P. M.	23	17	24

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	21½
Weather Bureau	17
Corresponding date 1904	24
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 13 degrees, which was the minimum register of the day, and at 8 P. M. 18 degrees, the maximum register being 21 degrees at 4 P. M. At 8 A. M. the percentage of humidity was 65 and at 8 P. M. 68.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

THE THIRD AND LAST INSTALLMENT
... OF ...
DISRAELI'S UNFINISHED NOVEL,
THE LITERARY SENSATION OF TWO CONTINENTS,
IN NEXT
Sunday's Times
Yesterday's supply again fell short of the demand in many places, despite an edition much larger than that of the preceding Sunday.
SEND IN YOUR ORDER NOW.

British-Nicaraguan Commission.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 29.—The appointment of a joint British and Nicaraguan commission to settle the turtle fishery dispute in which the Cayman fishermen are concerned is announced. The ownership of Suore Cay is the principal subject of dispute. The British representative, Capt. Bodden, is here preparing to go to the Cay.

Col. S. Meredith Dickinson.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Anne Oakley Brooks, aged sixty-six years, widow of Frederick Brooks of New York, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, in Lenox, this morning. The funeral Tuesday will be private.

WATERS PIANOS

are old established but strictly up-to-date pianos. SWEET IN TONE and SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION. WARRANTED TO BE DURABLE.

Prices reasonable—the best piano values ever offered.

Waters 3-Year System, giving you three years' time on a piano, *without interest.*

Style 85, CHESTER PIANO, only

$190.

Terms, $5 monthly until paid. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

Three Stores:
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

How would you

like an active staff of ten thousand salesmen?

An energetic man could possibly call upon fifty people in a day, or 350 people in a week, and tell them briefly why they ought to buy your goods.

If you had 10,000 salesmen they could see 3,500,000 people per week. If this were done don't you think your business would go forward by leaps and bounds?

Isn't it clear that a demand would thus be created that would make it necessary for you to greatly increase your factory capacity? If the expense were not so great you would probably be eager to put such a plan into operation.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST has the selling power of 10,000 salesmen. It reaches 3,500,000 people every week. It is not an intrusive caller, but a welcome guest. It is bought, not given away. For a moderate sum the story of your goods can be placed before this vast army 52 times a year.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

DIED.

BROOKS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at Lenox, Mass., Annie Oakley, wife of the late Frederick W. Brooks, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Funeral private. Minneapolis papers please copy.

DEMING.—After a long illness, on Saturday morning, Jan. 28, 1905, Lamora Fox Deming, aged sixty-six years.

Funeral service at her late residence, Tappan, N. J., Tuesday evening, the 31st, at 7:45 o'clock.

Train leaves foot of Franklin Street 6 P. M.; West 32d Street 6:15 P. M., via West Shore R. R. Carriage in waiting at Tappan depot. Train returning leaves Tappan 9:45 P. M.

DICKINSON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Jan. 29, 1905, S. Meredith Dickinson, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 473 West State St., Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb 1, at 2 o'clock.

Interment private.

FOX.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 28, 1905, Susan A., widow of George P. Fox.

Requiem mass, 10 o'clock Monday morning next, at St. Stanislaus's Church, Fourteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Brooklyn.

GIBERT.—At Paris, Jan. 12, 1905, of pneumonia, Margaret Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of the late James A. Reynolds and widow of Frederick E. Gilbert of the City of New York.

Funeral will take place at St. Ann's Church, 12th St., near 4th Ave., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GOULD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, Edward Sherman Gould, son of the late Edward S. Gould and Mary E. Du Bois.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel on Monday morning, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GREENE.—Entered into life in New York City, 28 January, Cordelia A. Greene, M. D., of Castile, N. Y., in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services at Castile, N. Y., Tuesday, at 3 P. M. in the Presbyterian Church. Other papers please copy.

ISHERWOOD.—On Jan. 28, after a short illness, Anna Hansine, wife of Benjamin Franklin Isherwood.

Friends and relatives are invited to the funeral services, at her late residence, 111 East 59th St., on Monday, Jan. 30, at 4 P. M.

Interment private.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, at his late residence, 51 Greenwich Av., N. Y., Cornelius W. Lawrence, in the 78th year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—At his apartments, Hotel Severance, Jan. 28, Ten Eyck Lockwood, formerly of Detroit, brother of W. W. Lockwood, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral and interment at Detroit.

LUSK.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, 1905, Addie M., wife of William C. Lusk.

Funeral services at her late residence, 106 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock.

MARTINO.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, 1905, Mary A., widow of the late John Martino, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, 140 St. Paul's Av., Stapleton, S. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.

MOLLOY.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, at his residence, 4th Av. and 88th St., Fort Hamilton, William Molloy, in his 73d year.

Solemn requiem mass at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday at St. Patrick's Church, 86th St. and 4th Av. Fort Hamilton. Interment Calvary.

NOTMAN.—On Friday, the 27th inst., at her residence, Jane Cope Notman, widow of Peter Notman, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church-on-the-Heights, Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RANDOLPH.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 27, 1905, Thompson E. F. Randolph, in his 73d year.

Funeral service at his late residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 30, on arrival of 1:29 P. M. train from foot of Liberty St., New York City, via Cent. R. R. of N. J.

THOMAS.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905, at his home, Evan Thomas.

Funerals services at Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday morning, Jan. 30, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Armonia, N. Y.

OUT OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF our deceased member and ex-President, Evan Thomas, I appoint the Board of Managers and also the members of the New York Produce Exchange a special committee to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and Tenth St., Monday, Jan 30, at 9:30 A. M. HENRY B. HEBBERT, President.

TOMPKINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, 1905, at The Dixie, Mary C., widow of Minthorne Tompkins, Jr., and daughter of the late William H. Hays.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, F. Bianchi Tompkins, 120 West 95d St., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

TRASK.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, at his residence, 422 West 147th St., Way

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

BUILDERS & SPECULATORS ATTENTION! 114th St., near 3d Av., 85x100, $50,000. 138th St., near 5th Av., 3 lots, $37,500. 137th St., near 5th Av., 3 lots, $27,000. 143d St., near Lenox Av., 4 lots, $40,000. 144th St., near Lenox Av., 4 lots, $40,000. 145th St., near Lenox Av., 6 lots, $81,000. 145th St., near Broadway, 7 lots, $115,500. 158d St., near Amsterdam Av., 3 lots, $34,500. 162d St. near Amsterdam Av., 11 lots, $120,250. 171st St., near Amsterdam Av., 7 lots, $80,000. Lenox Av., near 140d St., 2 lots, $16,000. 8th Av., cor. near 155th St., 90x100, $40,000. 8th Av., cor. near 155th St., 40x100, $28,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 855 Broadway.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart,
REAL ESTATE,
Agent for private houses in the 5th Av. section.
526 5th Av. 25 Broad St.

WILL CONSIDER AN EXCHANGE FOR ANY OF OUR HOLDINGS; LOW-PRICED FLATS; TENEMENTS PREFERRED; CASH ADDED. SEND FOR LIST. BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY COMPANY, 135 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 7655 CORT.

UNITED OWNERS REALTY COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Do you want apartment houses or tenement houses netting 10 to 20 per cent on moderate investment? Write or call, M Joseph Barson & Co., 280 Broadway.

Owners.—Have several clients for flats and tenements in Manhattan or Bronx; send me full particulars with lowest cash price. Norbert Landau, 161 East 4th St., New York.

18-ft. private house in the 70s, mortgage $15,000, at 4½; rental price $2,000. particulars of Richmyer & Irving, 2,049 Broadway at 101st St.

Choice 4-story corner store property, good street; can be bought at a price to guarantee 12-15 per cent on the investment. Schns, 321 West 110th St.

Have cash buyers for Harlem, Washington Heights and Bronx property; send list of what you have for sale, guarantee quick sale if price reasonable. Schns, 321 West 110th St.

Business building for sale or would consider exchange for country estate. Douglas & Gosnell, 1,123 Lexington Av.

East Side.

Buyers!

We invite special attention to a well-constructed six-story modern tenement in the 90's, near 1st Av.; splendid renting location; house entirely rented to good tenants; size 40x100; total rents $6,760; price only $37,000; a fine investment.

Duff & Conger,
Madison Av., corner 38th St.

Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau offer for sale 18x—best corner 7-ft. av. East 147th St.; rentals $7,040; price $67,000. West 146th St., elevator apartments; rentals $11,000, will trade; corner 25x—also 9 lots, Audubon Av., $80,000; free and clear; great bargains.

A corner on 2d Av., store leased 5 years, $1,200; all repairs; must be sale to massive partners; no reasonable offer refused; rent, $36,000. Renwick, 29 West 116th.

Biggest Bargain in New York.—2 6-story triple flats; rent, $4,600 each; price, $44,000; $5,000 each cash; 25% guaranteed. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

59th St., Near 3d.—Five-story double, excellent condition. $25,500. Folsom Brothers, 855 Broadway.

250 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. JOHN WALTHER, 147 East 125th St.

Bargain.—90th St., near Park; double flat, $26,500; rents, $2,724. Huberth, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

For Sale—Four-story flat and store, for bakery; good business corner. O. Pfarr, 100 East 106th St. and Park Av.

109th, near 3d Av.—5 6-story 20 families; rent, $2,800; price, $26,000; $4,000 cash. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

59th St., Near 3d.—Two 14-room tenements; price, $76,000. Folsom Brothers, 855 Broadway.

Tenements, east side; must be sold at sacrifice; west cash. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

97th, near Lexington.—Five-story double, 27x101, $22,000. Huberth Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Below 14th Street.

MERCANTILE
corner, eight stories, in wholesale dry goods district, all leased, for sale cheap; exchange contemplated.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Corner Broadway and 80th St.
JOHN ST. AND BEEKMAN ST., CORNER PROPERTIES.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Splendid new apartment house, 24 families, all rented; 30 per cent, on $15,000; builder needs cash immediately. Durose, 155 W. 14th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MARY SCOTT ROWLAND'S successful proprietary business 18 years established, patronized by society people, capable unlimited expansion, having so phenomenally increased that it becomes necessary to secure co-operation of energetic business party (either sex.). $15,000 absolutely required, either interest or would form stock company with satisfactory party having moved capital. References exchanged. Financials address Mary Scott Rowland, Windsor Arcade, 371 Fifth Av. (46th St.) N. Y.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY
to buy an established printing plant, running seven job presses; this plant is now well-paying, but has been in the past, and bids fair to continue so if in hands of the right people; I have decided to dispose for selling, and to parties meaning business full particulars will be given. Address N. La V., Box 215 Times Downtown.

Excellent foundation for good property in general agricultural fields; large circulation, substantial advertising, opportunity to enter publishing business. $8,000. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

Wanted—Publisher with taste for sporting property, property already making excellent money, but capable of large development; $50,000; terms. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

Reliable young man wants Christian partner, with capital, to increase established fruit and produce business; state references, age, amount. Frank, Box 185 Times.

WANTED—To correspond with persons wishing to invest in gilt-edge Iowa farm mortgages; highest references. Love & Grimes, Wardline, Iowa.

Investor will sell good loans on legacies unadjusted, mortgages on real estate, &c. L. Knight, Apartment 6, Westminster Hotel.

A.—Parties wanted, with capital, to push a patented novelty on the market covering the United States. E. C., 247 8th Av.

Second floor of liquor store; in best location of Bowling Green; inquire 31 Delafield St., Brooklyn.

Parties wanted with $5,000, half interest; established elevator manufactory, Stetson, Box 28, Times Downtown.

High-grade printing; quick, clean, and prompt. Crestwood Press, 1,412 5th Av., near 116th.

AUCTION SALES.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,
Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
ON PREMISES,
36 E. 67th St.,
BY ORDER OF
J. BACHARACH ESQ.,
ON ACCOUNT OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, ALL OF HIS MAGNIFICENT FURNISHINGS, CONTAINED THEREIN,
DRAWING ROOM—Louis XVI. and Empire rich hand-carved gold parlor suites. Handsome curio cabinets. Very fine bronzes, pedestals etc. Rare collection of Limoges de Monte Jars, Royal Worcester, Crown Derby, and other potteries. Limoge Enamels, fine German Ivories, Royal Vienna, etc.
SOHMER BIJOU BABY GRAND PIANO, IN PERFECT CONDITION.
A FINE COLLECTION of OIL PAINTINGS by some of the foremost American artists of renown.
FINE LACE CURTAINS AND RICH DRAPERIES THROUGHOUT.
DINING ROOM—Very handsome solid mahogany dining room suite complete, including crystal and china cabinets. A large collection of very fine table crystal cut glass, china, silver, and Sheffield plate. A collection of OLD ARMS. Handsome Elliot Westminster chimes. Hall clocks.
BEDROOMS in Colonial Mahogany and Bird's-eye Maple. Modern Mahogany bureau, chiffoniers, dressing tables, etc. Heavy double and single twin brass beds, bedding, etc. Etchings, engravings, etc. All pier and mantel mirrors throughout. All chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout.
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC CARPETS throughout. Fine Marvin fire-proof safe.
Kitchen, Breakfast Room, and Servants' Quarters.
Catalogues at house morning of sale.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Have several 5 and 6 story flats and tenements on east and west sides; terms reasonable. E. J. Thompson, 155 Broadway.

$175,000 to loan on New York City real estate; also money for building loans. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

116th St., vicinity 5th Av., 2 extra large double flats; price, $68,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 W. 116th St.

Flats and tenements direct from builder; will sell reasonably; little cash. Builder, 100 Times Downtown.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
Must be sold to close estate.
S. E. COR. **77th St. & Columbus Ave.**
AND
S. E. COR. **72d St. & Columbus Ave.**
For full particulars apply to
J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,
Executors,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
57TH AVE., 46TH ST. TEL., 3778—38th.

Investors!

A bargain is offered in seven-story apartment building on 7th Av. below 116th St.; size 66.5x100; taken in exchange by present owner, who will be sold cheap; rents over $15,000; asking $55,000, will consider offer. Full particulars furnished by

Duff & Conger,
Madison Av., corner 38th St.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.
WEST SIDE
tenement house above 50th St., $25,500; rent, $2,320; $5,500 cash.
WEST SIDE
triple flats, 12 rooms and baths, $30,000; rent, $3,100; $4,000 cash.

A Bargain.—Two five-story double flats, Manhattan Valley; 7 rooms and bath; rents apartment; all improvements; $68,000; rents $7,600; two 5-story, 8th Av., store property, $80,000, rent $8,500. 5-story 8th Av. corner; with 7 stores, $105,000; rent $12,000; two 5-story double flats West 135th St., near Lenox Av., $55,000; rent $6,200. Bargeburr, 234 West 116th St.

Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.—Investors desiring tenement bargain netting enormous income, see us quick for five-story, twenty-family remodeled; cold water; improvements; growing section, where new piers are being built, between 14th and 23d Sts.; rents low; $2,500; price, $21,000.

CLIENT GOING ABROAD
will sell eighteen-fod dwelling; three-story, high-stoop, fancy front; choicest location, Harlem west; excellent condition; artistically decorated, open plumbing; dumb waiter; leased $1,600; price $15,000; easy terms.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

BUILDER MUST SELL
6-story elevator apartment house, 67x90x100, 115th St., near 8th station; rents $16,650; price, $133,000; consider exchange.
BUILDERS' TIMES DOWNTOWN

Nine-story new building, leased to one tenant for 21 years at $22,000 a year and all repairs, near 6th Av. and 42d St.; $10,000 security; builder will take some lots and cash. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

High-class single flat on wide avenue; 24 feet wide, (cost $27,000;) sell now, $21,500; open plumbing, modern throughout; rents low; first hands; never vacant.
ERAISTED, 2,783 B'way, 107th St.

Bargain.—6-story elevator house, 60x100; near station; price, $85,000; rent, $9,200; Edward C. Williams, 135 Broadway.

45th St. near B'w'y (Astor Leasehold)
4-story brownstone, 20 feet wide, reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A.—VICINITY 7TH AVE., 34TH ST.
Plot 51 feet front; low price; possession. WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., cor. 42d St., N. Y.

Attention.—Amsterdam Av. corner, up town, $85,000; West 52d St., 5-story apartment, 14 rooms on floor; $31,000; easy terms. John J. Hoesch, 859 9th Av., 46th St.

Schwab Realty Co. 200 Broadway.—Investors, act quickly! Five-story double flat, six rooms, bath, hot-water supply; West 115th; rents, $2,700; price $26,000; cash, $5,000.

Investors, Attention.—Amsterdam Av., vicinity 140th St., two 5-story triple flats and stores; all improvements; rents $3,700; price, $34,500. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th.

Centrally located, new-law, 5-story apartment houses, 50x100; rents, $9,700; price, $77,000; mortgage, $62,500 each; direct from builder. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Price $200,000, mortgage $110,000 six-story elevator, 37 apartments; rents $21,000; trade $50,000 country place and cash. Robinson, 39 Hancock Place.

Prominent Lenox Av. corner, 100x100, ready for improvement with high-class apartment; easy terms. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,049 Broadway at 101st.

Private house near Riverside Drive in the 80s, 19x100; 4-story, 3 baths; mortgage $16,000, at 4 per cent.; price $28,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,049 Broadway at 101st St.

Bargain.—106th St., near Amsterdam Av., 5-story triple flat; no steam; rents $3,500; price, $32,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th.

Speculators.—Seventh Av., near 111th St., 2 extra large modern triple flats; price, $110,000; rents $13,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th.

ABOVE 34TH STREET, near 9TH AVENUE.
Five-story store tenement; Rents $2,700; sacrifice.
WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., cor. 42d St., N. Y.

129th St., near Lenox.—12-quart 27 ft. wide 5-story double flat; all improvements; old rents, $3,000; absolute bargain at price, $30,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

7th Av., near 135th St.—Elegant double 6-room flat; rents over $4,000; price, $37,500 Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

116th, vicinity 7th Av.—2 fine single flats, ripe for improvements, lot 27 feet; $43,000. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th.

Nine lots vicinity of 150th St. and 7th Av., only asking $8,000 each; very easy terms. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Bargain.—Private house, 94th St.; price, $15,000; principal; act quick. Keller, 129 West 125th.

Three-story private altered for three families; $3,000 cash, mtg. $15,000; fine, select neighborhood; all particulars, Durose, 155 West 14th.

Flat 100x100 near 135th St. and Lenox Av. Price $40,000; terms to suit. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 W. 125th St.

135th St., Near Lenox Av.—Elegant double flat, 7 rooms, 50x100; rents, $4,500; price, $40,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

135th St., Near 7th Av.—5-story double, perfect order; rents, $5,200; price, $31,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

136th St., Near 7th Av.—Elegant double flat, all improvements; rents, $3,650; price, $34,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

145th St., Near 6th Av.—Magnificent 5-story double flat; price, $29,500; rent, $3,100. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Excellent house, Morningside Av.; hot water; only $25,500; $5,000 cash; shows over 12% net; principals. H. Keller, 129 West 125th.

Bargain—$30,000; rents, $3,324; steam-heated double flat; easy terms. Dr. Harrison, Utica, N. Y.

128th St.—Elegant triple flats; rent, $3,450 each; price, $50,300. Lisbon Realty, 317 West 125th St.

130th St., neighborhood Lenox Av., five-story double; bargain. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

142d, near 8th Av.—29 families, new-law tenement; rents, $4,000; price, $52,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

8th Av. corners, from $45 to $110,000; new and all improvements; at a great bargain Rawak, 36 West 116th.

New 6-story building, with store, 116th St., near office; great bargain; terms to suit. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Lots for builders on the west side and Washington Heights, with liberal building loans. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

New 6-story brick, with stores, 110th St., near 5th Av.; sacrificed; rent, $10,000. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Five-story tenement, upper west side; rents, $2,000; price, $1,650; terms. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

5-story 6-room flat, near office, $29,500; easy terms. Rawak, 36 West 116th.

135th Street, double flat, rent $3,300; price $31,500 Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th.

Amsterdam Av. corner; price, $55,000; rent, $3,400. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

New law apartment, near Subway, rents $6,300; price $47,500 Lisbon Realty Co., 317 W. 125th.

Bargain.—8th Av. corner; price $62,000; mortgage $35,000. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 W. 125th.

Snap.—Five-story double; 116th St., near Subway. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

135th St., near Lenox.—Five lots; price $7,700 per lot. Folsom Brothers, 855 Broadway.

A lot 20th St., near 7th Av., cheap; reasonable terms. Graham, 60 Liberty.

A.—Lot, 25x100, near West 14th St., $12,000. Durose, 155 West 14th.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 100x100.....$53,000
Including two handsome dwellings.
EDGECOMBE AVE., 100x100.....$33,000
Easy terms.
WARREN & SKILLEN, 96 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Greatest Bargain on Heights. New 6-story four family; 20x100; nets 17%; $15,000 cash. Edward C. Williams, 135 Broadway.

Wadsworth Avenue corner, 100x50; price, $20,000. Edward C. Williams, 135 Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Two 14-Room Houses.
Second Av., near 110th, leased for $2,400 each, mortgage $23,500 each; price $28,500 each.

56 front Wendover Ave,
21 rooms, rent $6,000, price $58,000.

WILL TRADE QUICKLY.
100x100 on Simpson St., near station, for improved property, Bronx or Harlem; equity $8,000; might add cash.

L. LYPKIN,
771 WENDOVER AV., NEAR 3D.
TEL. 646 TREMONT.

JEROME AVE.
FEW CHOICE CORNERS
Suitable for immediate improvement.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND THIRD AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Biggest Bargains in Bronx.—$5,000 cash buys 5-story triple, rent $2,880, price $25,500; $6,000 cash buys 5-story and stores, rent $2,300, price $26,500; $3,000 cash buys 4-story 2ouble, rent $1,980, price $14,500. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

JEROME AVE. LOTS
We have several choice parcels for sale on Jerome Av. and vicinity.
Krauser, Aeriehl & Co., 135 Broadway.

$15,000 cash will buy the best-paying 5-story apartment, 52x100, in the Bronx, Boston Road section; price, $61,000; rent, $7,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

$10,000 cash will buy 40x100, 5-story new-law apartment, 52x100, in the Bronx, Boston Road section; price, $40,000; rent $5,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bargain in brick private dwelling 25x100; ten rooms; choice location; price $5,000; make offer; easy terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

$5,500 cash buys 4-story double flat 25x100; choice location, price, $15,500; rent, $1,600; a snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS
Send for my list of small and large plots, located in choicest sections Bronx.
Chas. A. Weber, 654 East 149th St.

220 lots, William's Bridge, Near White Plains Road. All on grade. 15 corners. Asking $60,000. Jones, 1311 Boston Road; 'Phone 1027 Melrose.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed; 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $1,500. Owner, 49 East 122d. Telephone 2166 R. Harlem.

CHOICE JEROME AVE. PLOTS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Desirable plots, Highland Park section; also corners; straight trade and cash.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

New one-family 7-room houses with all modern improvements; $500 cash, easy terms. Barwin & Weseman, 171 Wendover Av., Bronx.

We have new-law flats and tenements which net 10-20 per cent. on investment. Leitner & Thorman, 1279 Tremont Av.

Rare bargain on Morris Av; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 156th St.

Must sell at once lots on Oak Terrace, between St. Ann's and Cypress Avs and 141st St. Oppenheimer, 1,054 3d Av. and 52d St.

Property changing; big new; many bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. E. Mishking, 3,399 3d Av.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 114 lots, excavated; 3d, two corners; no brokers. Easiest terms. Times Harlem.

Bargain.—New 2-family, 20x52x100; all impts.; 5 minutes to "L" station and Park; price, $7,200. Losere, 3,133 Third Av.

Great opportunity for good builder; finest corner best section Bronx, with building loan. Alexander & Kraus, 31 Nassau.

St. Ann's Av., Near 138th.—Double flat, $20,000; rents, $4,200. Huberth, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Choice store and flat property, Harlem, Washington Heights, Bronx Solms, 321 West 116th St.

Three-family frame house; great bargain; easy terms; near station Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Two-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; $8,500; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

125th near Willis.—6-story triple; hot water supply only; rents, $2,800; price, $26,500. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

Western Av. lots, including 2 corners, $15,000 Edward Polak 3d Av., corner 171th.

Factory site, whole block, eight sides, $75,000 Edward Polak 3d Av., corner 171th.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin corner 175th St and 3d Av.

$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 177th St and 3d Av.

Builders.—Two lots, East 182d St.; 3 minutes "L" station; $6,000. 926 East 183d St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Garden City.—Large brick store, large plot, barn, coal sheds, together with coal, feed, and first-class general store business; price, $6,000. Stewart, 38 East 21st St.

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE.

Beautiful Summer residence, Berkshire Hills; 25 acres, 9-room cottage, barn, poultry house, fruit, decided bargain. Stewart, 38 East 21st.

TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lisbon, Box 101 Times Office.

MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Bronx: 3,196 Third Avenue.

Have large and small sums for liberal first mortgage loans, 4½% and 5%. Want good applications.

Client will invest for client $25,000 in good second mortgages; sums, $2,500 to $10,000. EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Wanted—At 4½%, $26,000 each on 6 new buildings, (Bronx) value, $42,500 each. Kaufman-Loeb, 1,039 Boston Road, 169th St.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE.

FARM TO SUBDIVIDE.
180 level acres, 140 cleared, balance fine grove; 8,000 feet road front, 44 feet per acre; 2 houses, 2 barns, 2 wells, 2 orchards; 2 stations, 15 minutes' drive; Sound lot, detached, free; $80 acre until Feb. 10; easy terms; list mailed.
WILLIAM B. CODLING, Northport, L. I.

FINE COUNTRY PLACE, Shawangunk Mountains; 3 houses, 111 acres, cheap. Mrs William McLaughlin, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,779.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SPECKETER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Specketer, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1905, the said Henry Specketer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 27th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISADORE KASHARE, bankrupt.—No. 7,753.

To the creditors of Isadore Kashare of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1905, the said Isadore Kashare was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 24, 1905.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Following the best type of early English architecture, we have just completed a large centre hall house of most interesting detail. Hall and library are in Flemish ash, with great hooded fireplace and beam ceiling. Quaint wooden shields carved on the beam ends, wrought in art glass windows and hammered in old brass chandeliers, suggest the days of knight errantry. Decorations are red buckram. A unique feature is the den, with its old style finish and window seat. Dining room is in weathered ash, "mission" details; cabinets, fireplace, plate rail and beam ceiling. Decorated in English oilskin. Spacious conservatory off. All parquet floors in first story. Second floor has four large bedrooms, with pretty floral decorations, finished in white enamel and mahogany doors. Lavatories. Bathroom has solid porcelain fixtures.

Third floor has billiard room in ebony and red, two large bedrooms and bath.

Holland shades throughout the house; steam heat, gas and electric fixtures, coal and gas ranges. Porcelain sink and laundry tubs. Plot 70 feet front. Asphalt street. Terms reasonable.

Several other houses, large and small, at varying prices, now ready.

Take Flatbush "L" trains to Beverley Road, our office; 22 minutes.

DEAN ALVORD Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

299 McDougal St.
564 Monroe St.
2409 Ave. C, Flatbush
135 33d St., ne'r 4th Av.
5 lots, De Sales Pl. ne.r Bushwick Av.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar" 44 Court St. Telephone 3949 Main.

HOMES FREE.
2-family houses given away; plans on exhibition 224 St. entrance 3d and Overall line, N. Y. "L." For further particulars, write or call Royal Construction Co., 1,288 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST.
HALF-HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 on easy monthly payments. Will be worth $1,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Mount Vernon.

6-room dwelling, plot 27x100; stable.....$2,850
7-room dwelling, plot 50x100.....5,500
10-room dwelling, plot 50x142.....5,500
10-room dwelling, plot 50x100.....6,500
Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, or exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Tel 4264 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Elevator Apartments.

Elegant seven-story near Broadway and 125th, leased for $15,000 per annum; price, $100,000; mortgage, $77,500 at 4½%; exchanges entertained.

Magnificent six-story apartment house, 87.6x101, near Riverside Drive; price, $290,000; leased for $22,780 per annum; mortgage, $125,000 at 4½; for lots ready for improvements or free and clear property for equity.

St. Nicholas Av., near 125th St., elegant six-story corner apartment house; rent over $29,000; price, $285,000; mortgage, $165,000, for unincumbered property on which $35,000 cash can be borrowed.

Near 5th Av. and 12th St., grand seven-story apartment house; price, $140,000; bank mortgage $70,000 at 4½; consider small parcels.

110TH ST., NEAR LENOX AV.

Fine six-story apartment house, 75x100; suites of 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; rents, $16,000; price, $150,000; mortgage, $90,000.

127TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Swell six-story apartment, 50x100; price, $85,000; rents, $11,000; mortgage, $61,500 at 4½; cash and other property wanted in exchange.

LISBON REALTY CO.,
317 WEST 125TH ST.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.—100x150, in the best part of Washington Av., for exchange for improved property; will add cash. Call until twelve o'clock. Bathgate and Wendover Avs., Real Estate Office.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Will exchange my country home, with acres, for house, city. F. D., 402 Columbus Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,623.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER H. MAYNARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Walter H. Maynard of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1904, the said Walter H. Maynard was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 27th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHESTER D. CORAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Chester D. Coram, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States City House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 6th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 27th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOBERRY & CO., bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day Monday, January 30th, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cabinets, desks, chairs, tables, letter files, Morris chairs, couches, carpets, safes, &c. Ashbel P. Fitch, Lloyd M. Howell, Edward S. Thomas, Trustees. James, Schell & Elkus, Attorneys for Trustees, 56 Pine Street, New York. Catalogues at sale.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE.

House for sale, Montclair, N. J.—A handsome house in Upper Montclair, located opposite a park and near depot; owner now occupies it; no exchange; price reasonable. Apply to A. U. Andrews, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Beautiful Palisades.—Elegant home overlooking the Hudson; sacrifice for cash. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

$100 down, balance monthly buys two-family house, East Orange. Shipman, 8 Maiden Lane.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $660; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

AT AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, AT SAUGATUCK, CONN.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate for the district of Westport, Conn., the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the 9th day of February, 1905, the Cutting Estate, at Compo, so called, near the Saugatuck Railroad Station, in the Town of Westport aforesaid. Said property consists of a mansion house and outbuildings, and about one hundred and eleven (111) acres of land, including Hall's and Finch's Island, so called, is situated upon the east bank and near the mouth of Westport River, and is the well-known and valuable estate of the late Francis B. Cutting.

The sale will take place at the front door of the said mansion house at 2 o'clock P. M. The accepted bid must be satisfactorily guaranteed.

MARION CUTTING,
WILLIAM CUTTING.
JOHN H. PERRY, Attorney, Southport, Conn.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell at public auction,
Wed'y, Feb'y 8th, 1905,
12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y.,
Valuable Vacant Plot of 5 Lots,
E. 117th St., E. 118th St.
373 ft. E. of Pleasant Ave.
Running through the block; with improvements thereon; 125x201x irregular.
For maps, &c., apply to Auctrs, 158 B'way.

ADJOURNED
EXECUTORS' SALES,
94 Henry St.
AND
317, 319, 321 East 34th St.
have been adjourned to
Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1905,
12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctrs., 158 B'way.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS
Have sale all the reasonable-priced 5-story flats we hold on our books.

HAVE CASH BUYERS
for several more. Want to sell yours?
Doubles, Triples or 4-Families to a Floor,
Anywhere in Manhattan, but west side preferred.
Quick results assured. Send full particulars to Fred. G. Fruhauf & Co., 206 Broadway.
Tele. 50 John.

WANTED
Unimproved City or Suburban Property
In Exchange for Income City Property. Send full Particulars.
LOUIS A. SOLOMON,
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale on Manhattan Island. We can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time; avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone
SONNABEND & GROMER,
311 WEST 116TH ST.

Have some capitalist interested in the erection of a modern apartment house for select people; suitable centre to meet property owners; capitalist who will co-operate; no better realty investment in city; plans and full particulars on application. Apartment, Box 803 Times.

Have $40,000 to invest in good-paying property all over Manhattan and Bronx; just arrived from England; send full particulars. Englishman, 29 2d Av.

Wanted—To buy direct from owners cheap flat or improved tenement, Manhattan or Bronx; cash, about $5,000; full particulars. Carl Joseph, 240 Canal St., New York.

Wanted—Genuine house, one family, 10 rooms, all improvements; Bronx, near railroad station, below Tremont Av. M. Hoffman, 501 East 5th St., city.

We are quick cash buyers for improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Write, phone, or call. Owners Realty Co., 206 West 116th St.

We want good properties, wherever located, unlisted; will offer bona-fide buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

$7,000 to $10,000 cash for investment in west side flat with stores. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,049 Broadway at 101st St.

Want 5-6-story single flat, west side, for all cash above the mortgage. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,049 Broadway at 101st St.

A.—Property Wanted.—Registering and advertising free. Ludlow Day Realty Company, 115 East 42d St.

Young lawyer collects rents anywhere at 2 per cent.; bond and references given. R.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JENNY A. GERARD, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. WIGGIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, borough and county aforesaid, on the 30th day of January, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished by the number 470 Broadway and extending through to Mercer Street; bounded in front by Broadway, southerly by ground now or formerly of Jacob Crum, northerly by land now or formerly of Robert Bogardus, and westerly by Mercer Street.

Also all that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land adjoining the above-described premises on the north and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the division line between the houses known as Nos. 499 and 501 Broadway, distant fifty-four (54) feet one (1) inch from the westerly line of Broadway, which point was at the centre of the division line or party wall between the houses aforesaid at its western extremity; running thence southerly and parallel with Broadway four (4) inches more or less, and thence northwesterly along said land and at right angles to Broadway, or nearly so, 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Mercer Street, and thence northeasterly along the said easterly side or line of Mercer Street 4 inches; thence easterly and parallel the last 146 feet 4 inches, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing by estimation 48 77-100 square feet.

Dated New York, January 7, 1905.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

JOHN M. HOWERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 499 Broadway and 70 Mercer Street, in said Borough of Manhattan:

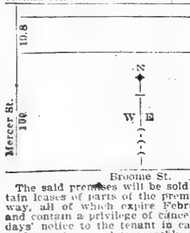

The said premises will be sold subject to certain leases of parts of the premises 499 Broadway, all of which expire February 1st, 1906, and contain a privilege of cancellation on sixty days' notice to the tenant in case of a sale of said premises, and to monthly tenancies as to the premises No. 70 Mercer Street.

The approximate amount of unpaid taxes, assessments, and water rents, now liens against said premises, which are to be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser is $1,910.85 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1905.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MATILDA W. WHITE, Plaintiff, against CORTLANDT F. BISHOP and others, Defendants.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 14th day of January, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer Esq., auctioneer, the premises and leaseholds directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL A:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the store thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Number sixteen (16) Platt Street, and which is bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Platt Street distant forty-three (43) feet eleven (11) inches southwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Platt Street with the southerly side of Gold Street, and running thence westwardly along the centre line of the party wall between stores numbers sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) Platt Street and a continuation of said line sixty-one feet and four (4) inches to the easterly line of lot number twelve (12) Gold Street; thence southwardly fifteen (15) feet and one (1) inch more or less to the northerly line of lot number fourteen (14) Platt Street; thence eastwardly along the same three (3) feet to the rear of the store number sixteen (16) Platt Street; thence southwardly six (6) inches to the centre line of the party wall between stores numbers fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) Platt Street; thence eastwardly along the centre line fifty-six (56) feet and four (4) inches to the westerly side of Platt Street; thence northwardly along the westerly side of Platt Street twenty (20) feet and one (1) inch to the place of beginning. Subject to and together with the right and use of the yard in the rear of stores numbers fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) Platt Street and number twelve (12) Gold Street in common with the owners or occupants of the said stores as the said yard is now fenced and occupied. Be the said several distances and dimensions of all the above-described premises more or less. Being and intended to be the same premises secondly described in a deed made by Stephen Cambreleng, referee, to Japhet Bishop of the City of New York, merchant, under date of April 27th, 1832, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, Liber 396 of Conveyances, at Page 569."

PARCEL B:

(1.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or pay for the building thereon of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the land of the Sailors' Snug Harbour, distinguished on a map of their property in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, now said Borough of Manhattan, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mercer Street distant two hundred and thirteen (213) feet six (6) inches southwardly from the northerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Mercer Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Mercer Street twenty-five (25) feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Waverly Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street at the place of beginning."

(2.) Lease for twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1894, with privilege to the lessor to grant a renewal or pay for the building thereon of the following-described premises:

All that certain lot of land which is part of the lands of the Sailors' Snug Harbour, distinguished on a map of their property in the said Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the number 65, bounded as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet south from the southerly side of Clinton Place, said place of beginning being the point of intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Clinton Place, said Clinton Place being now known as Eighth Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway twenty-six (26) feet; thence westerly at right angles to Broadway one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Broadway twenty-six (26) feet, and thence easterly and at right angles to Broadway one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning."

PARCEL C:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of the Sixth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing at a point distant eighteen (18) feet eight (8) inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twelfth Street with the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel to Twelfth Street sixty-five (65) feet five (5) inches; thence southerly parallel with the Sixth Avenue eighteen (18) feet one (1) inch; thence westerly parallel to said Twelfth Street sixty-five (65) feet five (5) inches to the easterly side of the Sixth Avenue; thence northerly along the said easterly side of the Sixth Avenue eighteen (18) feet two (2) inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the same being the premises known as Number one hundred sixty-six (166) Sixth Avenue."

PARCEL D:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with a building thereon erected, situated on the northerly side of Fourteenth Street, in said borough, and bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Fourteenth Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet eastwardly from the easterly line of the Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the centre line of the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets; thence eastwardly along the said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the northerly line of said Fourteenth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of Fourteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, the same being the premises known as Number one hundred thirty-one (131) West Fourteenth Street."

PARCEL E:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-second Street with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and at right angles to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue twenty-five (25) feet, and thence easterly and at right angles to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning."

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue distant one hundred and four (104) feet five (5) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-sixth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Sixth Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Fifty-sixth Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known as Number one thousand and three (1,003) formerly numbered seventeen, (1,017,) Sixth Avenue."

Dated New York, January 14th, 1905.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel A, to be sold as described above, the street number being 16 Platt Street:

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel B, (1) and (2,) the leaseholds of which are to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 504 Mercer Street and 745 Broadway, respectively:

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel C, to be sold as described above, the street number being 166 Sixth Avenue:

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel D, to be sold as described above, the street number being 131 West 14th Street:

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel E, to be sold as described above, the street number being 909 Sixth Avenue:

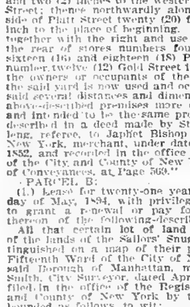

The following is a diagram of the premises Parcel F, to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,003 (formerly 1,017) Sixth Avenue:

The above premises will be sold in separate parcels, and the above leases sold together, as one parcel, free and clear of all mortgages, taxes, and assessments, but subject to the rights of tenants.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1905.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT; COUNTY OF NEW York.—MICHAEL COLEMAN, plaintiff, against MYER HILLMAN, OLE H. OLSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, or being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-seventh Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence eastwardly and parallel with said Twenty-seventh Street and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence southwardly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; thence westwardly and along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

II. All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-eight (188) feet eastwardly from the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-sixth Street and Twenty-seventh Street; thence southerly and parallel with said centre line of the block seventy-one (71) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street seventy-one feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.

III. All the undivided one-eighth interest of, in, and to all those certain leasehold premises situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, being the premises demised to John A. Moore, James B. Moore, Arthur J. Moore, Thomas L. Moore, Julia A. Moore, Clara C. Moore, Elizabeth J. Moore, and the said Eugenia M. Moore, by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as Executor and Trustee under the will of Richard Rae, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the 9th day of June, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on August 19th, 1901, in Section 3, Liber 7, of Conveyances, page 314, whereby the said lessors leased unto the said lessees for a term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1891, all those two certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, known and distinguished on a "Partition map of lands in the 16th (now 20th) Ward of the said City of New York belonging to the heirs of Cornelius Rae, deceased, dated November 29th, 1844, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor," on file in the Register's Office of the County of New York in tin case marked T 70, by the numbers five hundred and three (503) and five hundred and four (504), together bounded southeastwardly in front by the Eleventh Avenue, southwestwardly by lot number 505 on the said map; northwestwardly by lot 507 on said map, and northeastwardly by 20th Street, containing together in width in front on the said Eleventh Avenue and in the rear forty-nine feet four and one-half inches, and, in length on each side one hundred feet, be the said measurements more or less.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and described above:

30th Street.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1905.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

JAMES E. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Def't E. J. Moore.

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
TO THE West Indies
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
FROM N. Y. MARCH 7, 1905.

Arrive at	Stay
Nassau	March 10, 6 hours
Havana	March 11, 38 hours
Santiago	March 15, 10 hours
Kingston	March 16, 48 hours
San Juan	March 20, 36 hours
St. Thomas	March 22, 11 hours
Bridgetown	March 23, 12 hours
Fort de France	March 24, 8 hours
St. Pierre	March 24, 4 hours
Hamilton	March 28, 24 hours

Rates $150 Upward
A few good Rooms still vacant for the February 2d cruise.

TO THE Azores, Madeira
CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN, ALGERIA, SICILY AND ITALY
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
FROM N. Y. APRIL 4, 1905.
24 Days—Rates $90 and Upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Hamburg-American Line,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.
London—Paris—Hamburg.
‡Patricia.Feb. 11, 9 AM ‡W'd'sec.Feb.25,10 AM
‡Pretoria.Feb. 18,5 AM ‖ Blucher.Mar.2,9 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
‡Via Dover. ¶Via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
*Moltke.....Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.
Prinz Oskar....Jan. 31, 2 PM; Mar. 21, May 9
Deutschland.....Feb. 7, 7:30 AM
Prinz Adalbert.Feb. 25, 2 P. M.; Apr. 11, May 30
*Via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga &Algiers
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....Feb. 4 New York.....Feb. 18
St. Paul.....Feb. 11 St. Louis.....Feb. 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Feb. 4, 5:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 18, 4:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....Feb. 25, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.Jan.30, 2 PM Zeeland.....Feb. 11
Kroonland.....Feb. 4 Finland.....Feb. 18

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Feb. 1, 3:30 PM Oceanic...Feb. 15, 2 PM
Teutonic. Feb. 8, 10 AM Majestic. Feb. 22, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Alexandria.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC....Feb. 4; March 18; Apr. 29; June 15
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 25; April 13
ROMANIC.....July 6
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC....Feb. 18; Apr. 1; May 13; June 24
ROMANIC.....Mar. 11; Apr. 22; June 3
Pier 48, Passenger Office, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser..Feb. 7, 10 AM Kaiser...Apr. 4, 10 AM
K'prinz.Feb21,7:30AM K.Wm.II.Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser..Mar. 7, 10 AM Kronprinz.May 2, 5 AM
Kronprinz.Mar.21,6 AM Kaiser.....May 9, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
Br'nd'nb'g.Ja.31, 10 AM Wkr'furt.Mar.9,11 AM
Main...Feb. 14, 10 AM Br'nd'nb'g.Mar.14,10AM
*Barba'sa.Feb.23,10 AM Main...Mar. 23, 10 AM
Breslau...Feb. 28, noon *Barba'sa.Mar.28,10AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Jan. 30, 11 AM Luise...Mar. 11, 11 AM
*Neckar.Feb. 11, 11 AM *Neckar.Mar. 18, 11 AM
Irene...Feb. 18, 11 AM Irene...Mar. 25, 11 AM
Albert...Mar. 4, 11 AM K. Albert..Apr.8, 11AM
*Will not call at Genoa.
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Clark's Cruise of the "ARABIC"
15 801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest, and Steadiest Steamers in the World.
TO MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905, 70 days, costing only $400 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter.
Special Features—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
EUROPE Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons,) via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-53 North River.
Etruria...Feb. 4, 6 AM Campania.Feb. 25,10AM
Lucania.Feb. 11, 10 AM Etruria...Mar. 4, 2 PM
Umbria...Feb. 18, 2 PM Caronia.Mar. 11, 8 AM
Saloon floor plan from New York $60, 24 Cabin $42.50 up, according to steamer and accommodation.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates $65 upwards.
*ULTONIA.....Jan. 31, noon; Mar. 21, May 4
SLAVONIA...Feb. 7, 2 PM; Mar. 28, Apr. 23
PANNONIA...Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11; June 6
CARPATHIA.....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Feb. 11, noon Astoria...Mar. 11, noon
Furnessia..Feb. 25, noon Ethiopia.Mar.18, Noon
First saloon $45 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $27.50.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES
BERMUDA, THE WINDWARD ISLANDS, BRITISH GUIANA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, ETC.
The favorite Mail Steamship Pretoria will sail from New York on February 9, 24 days; $185 and up; March 22, 30 days, $160 and up. Illustrated booklet on application to ARTHUR AHEARN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada; A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,183 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pioneers Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. H. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.
"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.
Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.
For Canadian Pacific sailings, see to-morrow's ad.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES B. MOORE and others, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS LEO MOORE and others, Defendants.

In purcuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence eastwardly and parallel with said Sixty-eighth Street and nine inches; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence westwardly and along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

II. All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-eight (188) feet eastwardly from the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-sixth Street and Twenty-seventh Street; thence southerly and parallel with said centre line of the block seventy-one (71) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street seventy-one feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.

III. All the undivided one-eighth interest of, in, and to all those certain leasehold premises situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, being the premises demised to John A. Moore, James B. Moore, Arthur J. Moore, Thomas L. Moore, Julia A. Moore, Clara C. Moore, Elizabeth J. Moore, and the said Eugenia M. Moore, by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as Executor and Trustee under the will of Richard Rae, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the 9th day of June, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on August 19th, 1901, in Section 3, Liber 7, of Conveyances, page 314, whereby the said lessors leased unto the said lessees for a term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1891, all those two certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, known and distinguished on a "Partition map of lands in the 16th (now 20th) Ward of the said City of New York belonging to the heirs of Cornelius Rae, deceased, dated November 29th, 1844, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor," on file in the Register's Office of the County of New York in tin case marked T 70, by the numbers five hundred and three (503) and five hundred and four (504), together bounded southeastwardly in front by the Eleventh Avenue, southwestwardly by lot number 505 on the said map; northwestwardly by lot 507 on said map, and northeastwardly by 20th Street, containing together in width in front on the said Eleventh Avenue and in the rear forty-nine feet four and one-half inches, and, in length on each side one hundred feet, be the said measurements more or less.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and described above:

30th Street.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1905.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

JAMES E. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Def't E. J. Moore.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:50 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXP.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:32 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq. W., 273 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 18th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.;
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
*10:30 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

COOK'S TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
ORIENT Annual parties to Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, etc., Feb. 7, 18. Mar. 7, $600 to $1,045.
MEDITERRANEAN Italy, Southern France, Spain, Sicily, etc., with Paris & London, Feb. 4, 18, 25, Mar. 7, 11, 25, $375 to $600.
FLORIDA Pleasant tourist parties to their resorts leave Feb. 11, 23, Mar. 11, $75 to $140.
BERMUDA Special tours by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships from New York, April 12, 17, $58.50 to $82.50.
JAMAICA Tickets by Atlas Line and United Fruit Co. services. Three sailings weekly.
HAVANA & NASSAU By Ward Line Steamers every few days. Early application desirable to secure accommodation.
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, AND ALL WINTER RESORTS BY ALL ROUTES.
Programmes and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.
30 Tours to Europe. $175 to $1,000.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
Time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third St. Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS EXP.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND & CIN. EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, 4:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (*3:25 "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:55 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P.M., 12:10 A.M. daily. "Seaboard Fla. Lim.," 12:25 P.M. daily.
NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Dec. 22, coach dog, black and white spotted all over; reward, $200. Lorraine, 408 West 24th St.

$10 REWARD.—Garnet necklace, lost at opera Saturday, Jan. 14. Harison, 126 East 24th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

16th St., 22-33 W.—Large front parlor, running water, bath &c.; well furnished; telephone.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; references.

22d, 30 East.—Excellent table; rooms, $6.50 up. Liberal table, warm, clean; telephone. Transients.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers table board accommodations.

45TH ST., 52 West.—First-class table board in refined family; limited number; terms moderate.

49TH ST., 21 EAST.—Elegant connecting rooms with bath; single rooms for gentlemen.

49TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room; near Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large double room, nicely furnished; excellent table; American family; references.

123TH ST., 220 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, high-grade house; superior board; express station.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

MADISON AV., 673, 634, 696.—Large rooms, $20 to $25 (two persons); superior board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; residence or business; no signs; references required.

17TH ST., 226 EAST, (60ty-vesant Park.)—Very desirable rooms; telephone 1,619 Gramercy; business men.

26TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom, first floor; private porcelain bath and toilet adjoining.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Small and large elegantly furnished warm rooms; also suite; bath; telephone.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; open plumbing; reasonable.

37TH ST., 20 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, handsome room; newly decorated; well heated; refined home.

40TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished room; gentlemen preferred; telephone; references.

50TH ST., 28 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; electric lights, steam heat; telephone.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Near nine lines travel; $2 up; conveniences; parlors; gentlemen. Bell L.

67TH ST., 41 EAST.—Commodious, comfortable room; bath; references essential; gentlemen preferred; private family.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Front room with alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room on the second floor, (one flight,) bathroom adjoining, for the accommodation of one or two gentlemen; private house; near to L, Subway, and surface lines; references.

120TH ST., 129 WEST.—Neat furnished rooms; also hall room; select neighborhood. Troy.

1520 ST., 533 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

2020 ST., 533 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, by a student, near 97th and Broadway, a clean, well furnished front parlor and bedroom, with hot and cold water, steam heat; price must be reasonable. W. F. D., Room 6, Union Hotel.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

WANTED Head of Stock for ribbon department; experienced salesman, competent to act as head of stock in our ribbon department. Apply to Supt.'s Office, Rothenberg & Co., West 34th St.

WANTED—Straw operator on children's fine hats; also coarse and fox machine. S. H. Stiehl & Co., 261 Greene St.

WANTED Stenographer and typewriter who has some knowledge of Spanish; salary, $8 to start. 241 Broadway.

Males.

BOOK SALESMAN. — NEW SUCCESSFUL PROPOSITION; STRAIGHT SALARY; ABILITY QUICKLY RECOGNIZED. ROOM 82, 335 BROADWAY.

MIDDLE-aged man for position of trust; light work but long hours; small bond required. Address, with full particulars and reference, Dr. K., 267 Times Main.

WANTED—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a thoroughly experienced buyer for furniture, jewelry, leather goods, and fancy goods; applications treated in confidence. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED An educated man of ability and unquestionable address, for important position with our circulation department; experience unnecessary, but good reference required. N., 215 Times.

WANTED A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a thoroughly experienced buyer for housefurnishing goods; applications treated in confidence. Apply Superintendent.

WANTED—Salesman for fans, advertising novelties, and calendars; references required; good men only need answer. Eagle Company, Room 904, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require in their workroom an experienced cabinet maker. Apply immediately, Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Salesmen to handle mineral waters, glasses, etc., as side line in West, South and Southwest; liberal commissions paid. Address Puritan Water Co., 1,218 Broadway.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. require services of several neat appearing errand boys; must bring references. Apply 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have vacancies for several first-class furniture salesmen. Apply Superintendent's office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER. STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly first-class double entry; number years' experience; credentials. Reliable, Box 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Competent stenographer and office assistant desires to make a change; has 5 years' experience in manufacturers' sales office; accurate, capable, and conscientious; excellent reference from present employer. Telephone 3,984 Broad; or address Room 146, 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; refined appearance; anxious to secure permanent position; best references; $15. Edna Cotrel, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat; refined; thoroughly capable; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; lives with parents, who are Americans; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; few months' experience; Wadleigh High School; references; $6-$7. Prompt, Box 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good speller and grammarian; best references; $10-$12. Industrious, Box 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Energetic; possesses common sense; five years' experience; no social engagements. Qualified, Box 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent; two years' experience; desires position in publishing house; excellent reference. Box 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, limited experience, wants position and wants it quick; credentials, reliability. Successful, 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One year's experience; accurate, neat; start $6. Francis, Box 161 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. High School education; one year's experience; familiar office duties; references. Prompt, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge books; taking charge of mail; salary no object. Address S. F. R., 700 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience, law and commercial, desires position; salary moderate. R., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat worker; understands office work; references. Miss J., 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; thoroughly competent; references; start $6. Miss Frost, Box 149 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 1 year's experience; salary moderate. P. B., Box 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, educated; understands office detail; start $6. Miss May, Box 108 Times, Downtown.

WASHING at home by a colored woman; first-class laundress. Address Mrs. Brown, 201 West 20th St., top floor; no cards.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits and investigations; long experience; high credentials. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional expert auditor; go anywhere; auditing, systematizing books. Post Office Lock Box 869.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, well qualified in bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting; has had experience; desires permanent position. P. T., 32 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Work wanted evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sundays. Expert, 254 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; twenty-nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CARETAKER.—Wants place for private residence or building; responsible party; best of references. Address, F. H. Dahm, 395 St. Ann's Av.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. G., 135 East 125th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, single; useful; excellent references; wages, $25; country preferred. Coachman, 224 East 23d St.

COLLECTOR, &c.—For man I do not employ all the time some basement property to look after or collector for a firm; the best of references or security if required. Owner, Box 208 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, 24, desires position, advancement; good penman; lettering, drawing; samples; references. Study, Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, expert in jobbing and office trade, wants a position with a reliable skirt or waist house; good references. Box G., 140 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Good all-round man; high-class credentials for adaptability and integrity. Capable, Box 202 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, &c.—By young man, (20,) as stock clerk or in office; experience and reference. R. F., 214 East 112th St.

YOUNG man, (25) desires position as clerk or collector, with chance of advancement; sober and steady; best of references. Address James J. Murphy, 414 10th Av.

MEN FACED CANNIBALISM ADRIFT IN OPEN BOAT

Survivors of Dredge Texas, Lost on Christmas Eve, Reach Here.

21 SEAMEN PROBABLY LOST

One Died in Lifeboat, Others Went Mad and Wanted to Eat Him—Rescued on Verge of Starvation.

Three seamen, who barely survived after a terrible experience that has few parallels in marine history, staggered down the gangplank of the Cunarder Etruria yesterday morning. These men—Olaf Haga, Peter Gerasola, and Hans Pedersen—were three of the twelve survivors of the steam dredge Texas, which foundered in midocean just before midnight on Christmas eve. The fate of the twenty-one other seamen who were on the Texas will probably never be known.

When the trio landed from the Etruria they were sympathetically observed by a big crowd, for the story of how they had been forced almost to the extremity of cannibalism in their terrible predicament had preceded them. Once ashore the crowd on the pier surrounded these wrecks of once powerful seamen, and then Olaf Haga, a Dane, told the story of the Texas. It is best in his own words:

"It was just this way," said the Dane. "We sailed away from Dantzic for Galveston, Texas, the 23d of November, Capt. Minot in command, with a crew of thirty-three, sub-officers, engineers, able seamen, stokers, and boys. The very first day out trouble began, and there was something always happening.

"The lights of Dantzic were still visible when our engineer discovered a leak. This was hardly remedied when one of the screws was lost. We stopped at Kiel eight days for repairs, after which we cleared for Southampton, where we remained seven days taking on coal.

"From the day we left Southampton the trouble piled up. One and a half days' distant from the British coast the gales we had been plowing through changed to hurricanes, and from that time on until the 23d it was a constant pitch and roll, the terrific winds buffeting us from day to day in all kinds of crazy directions.

"The afternoon of the 23d the skipper's dog died—a bad omen, for sure—and the next day we awoke to find mountain-like seas curling over us, from all sides, and a northwester blowing that would have staggered an ocean liner. All that day and the next the hurricane raged with unabating fury, the Texas rolling in the trough of the sea.

"In the afternoon of the day before Christmas the Texas sprung aleak. We fixed her up as best we could, but soon another hole opened up, so big that before we could do a thing the water rushed in and put out the fires in the enghie room. An hour later the Texas settled, only a little space amidships remaining above water.

"We lowered two lifeboats. Into one the skipper and twelve men got, the other twenty getting into the other big boat. Five minutes after the boats were launched we drifted away. We never saw our shipmates in the other boat again.

"We had no compass, and the skipper tried to steer by the stars. So crowded was the boat that we all had to crouch, except the fellow on watch. For three days it was bitter cold. After that we had two days of pleasant weather, and then it got cold again, the winds fresh and cold, and great seas began to gather. On the fifth day our provisions ran low, and each man was allowed only a brandy glass of water three times a day and a quarter of a biscuit. Two days later we were absolutely without food or fresh water.

"Soon after this one of our men—a Maori from New Zealand—died of starvation. Before we dropped his body overboard the sight of the dead body drove a Norwegian named Hansen insane, his madness taking the form of wanting to eat the dead Maori. The skipper tried to aid him, we all did, but it was no use, and he finally became so violent, that we had to strap him to a thwart.

"Hardly had we subdued Hansen when a German went crazy, and wanted to eat the Norwegian. The skipper at this time made a speech. 'Let the man die first,' he said, 'and remember that while he is alive one man is as good as another. As soon as he is dead you can eat him if you want to.'

"After this most of those who were not yet crazy looked at the mast, well rested to the thwart, and sat down to wait for him to die. There we were, almost turned cannibals, too weak to row, and each of us praying God to save us from an awful doom.

"Suddenly Gerasola, the Italian, jumped up. He had sighted a sail. It was the British schooner Mercedes. The vessel was far away, but the fact that she was close enough to be seen gave us strength, and we began to row. God only knows how we did it, but we did. Several times some of us would almost give up, but the rest pleaded so pitifully that somehow or other we kept on.

"The lookout on the Mercedes saw us at last, and a little later one of her lifeboats struck out to meet us. The sailors from the Mercedes lifted us out, one by one, and soon we were on board the vessel.

"Afterward our rescuers said, in speaking of us, that we were all crazy, and that it was nothing short of a miracle that any of us lived to tell our story. They gave us water and soup, and a few hours later, when the steamship Zeno came along, they transferred us to that ship. The Zeno landed us at Waterford, Ireland, where we were sent to a hospital. When we three who got here to-day recovered sufficiently we were sent to Liverpool by the American Consul, and passage home was given us as Consular passengers."

Falls from Pier and Is Drowned.

A man walking along Pier 1 in the Wallabout Basin early yesterday morning stumbled over the bulkhead, and fell into the water. Harris Janscio, Captain of the brick barge Liberty, lying alongside, threw a rope, but it failed to reach the struggling man. Later James Cavanagh, a special policeman, employed in the business, saw the body of a man floating in the water. The man was well dressed, had a gold watch, silver match safe, and $10.28 in money.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant; twenty-nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CARETAKER.—Wants place for private residence or building; responsible party; best of references. Address, F. H. Dahm, 395 St. Ann's Av.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. G., 135 East 125th St.

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COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, single; useful; excellent references; wages, $25; country preferred. Coachman, 224 East 23d St.

COLLECTOR, &c.—For man I do not employ all the time some basement property to look after or collector for a firm; the best of references or security if required. Owner, Box 208 Times Downtown.

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STOCK CLERK, &c.—By young man, (20,) as stock clerk or in office; experience and reference. R. F., 214 East 112th St.

YOUNG man, (25) desires position as clerk or collector, with chance of advancement; sober and steady; best of references. Address James J. Murphy, 414 10th Av.

BOY KILLS PLAYMATE.

Pointing Shotgun at Him When It Was Accidentally Discharged.

George Vanderpoel, five years old, was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by his playmate, Bernard Raszkowsky, six years old, in the dining room of the latter's home, in Blondell Avenue, near the East Chester Road, Bronxdale.

One cartridge had been left unexploded in a double-barreled shotgun with which the senior Raszkowsky had been out bird hunting earlier in the day. He left the gun standing in a corner of the dining room, and was sleeping in an adjoining room, and Mrs. Raszkowsky and her three children were in the room. The Vanderpoel boy arrived at the house about noon time, and was playing with Bernard. Before Mrs. Raszkowsky noticed what was happening Bernard caught up the gun and drew back the hammer part way. The muzzle was pointing directly at little Vanderpoel, who stood only a few feet away. In some manner the boy's thumb slipped off the hammer and the cartridge was discharged.

The entire charge of fine shot struck the Vanderpoel boy in the face and throat, and he died almost instantly. Bernard was taken to the rooms of the children's Society, where he will be detained. There can be no criminal charge against the boy, for, according to the Penal Code, a child must be at least seven years of age in order to be guilty of criminal intent.

Joseph Raszkowsky, a ten-year-old brother of the boy who shot little Vanderpoel, was accidentally shot on July 4, 1903, and died eight days later from lockjaw.

COMPARES GOPON TO CHRIST.

Priest Is Teaching Czar That People Exist, Says Dr. Burrell.

The Russian situation was the theme discussed yesterday morning by the Rev. David J. Burrell at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"I feel sorry for the Czar," said Dr. Burrell. "He is the product of a long line of degenerate ancestors. A kindly man, perhaps, in the main, and known until the last week as the 'Little Father' of Russia. The other figure is that of Father Gapon, a hitherto unknown priest, who has come out of obscurity as suddenly as Moses from the desert, when he appeared at the door of the Egyptian potentate and cried, 'Let my people go.'

"If there is one fact that stamps Russia as a land of barbarism, it is that her Czar and Grand Dukes have failed to learn there is a people there. That was the political significance of the advent of Jesus Christ. He taught the rulers and potentates of that time that a people existed. Of patricians and slaves they knew, but of the people as a people they knew nothing. He taught them, and it is this unknown priest that is teaching Russia of its people. Russia will ultimately have no Czar.

"It is a singular fact that in the war between Russia and Japan the sympathy of the Christian world has been with the pagan nation. The people know that a nation that is striving to pass from night to day is really more Christian at heart than the nation passing from noon to night. In Russia the Church has been headed by ikons. The symbol has taken the place of the thing symbolized. There is no open Bible in Russia."

CARNATION DAY OBSERVED.

Wore McKinley's Favorite Flower on His Birthday.

Carnation Day was only moderately observed in this city yesterday. On Fifth Avenue and in the lobbies of several of the big hotels an occasional man was seen with one of the familiar blossoms in the lapel of his coat, and here and there a woman who wore a bunch of them, but they were not numerous enough to attract attention.

In several of the churches the favorite flower of the dead President, whose memory it was intended to perpetuate, was visible in considerable numbers for pulpit or chancel decoration, but its significance—the day being the birthday of William McKinley—was not always recognized. In several of the churches, however, the preachers called attention to it by dwelling at some length upon the life and character of the dead leader. In several of the clubs in this city, too, carnations were profusely in evidence, noticeable at the Republican Club, where several vases filled with them stood on the tables in the lounging room.

The houses late on Saturday discovered a dearth for carnations which they had not anticipated, for many of them did not remember "Carnation Day."

The circulars which were sent out by the Carnation League of America from Dayton, Ohio, several days ago, reminding friends of William McKinley during his lifetime of the birthday of the dead President, it was generally said yesterday were not distributed in sufficiently large numbers.

SCORES SOCIETY GAMBLING.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock Also Talks of the Police.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, pastor of the Church of the Holy Apostles, preached last night on gambling, saloons, and the police. He declared that it was unfortunately true that society women, in society, leaders of society, indulged in gambling as an amusement in the hotels and at their homes. Said he:

"The Christian people of this city far outnumber those who are following the world, the flesh, and the devil from choice, and the churches must band together to get rid of these evils. We should help the police to enforce the law, and report them when they are delinquent in their duties.

"If any are afraid to make a report, present it to me. One of the most reputable physicians in my neighborhood told me he was afraid to report to the proper authorities the fault of duty on the part of a policeman. He said: 'I am afraid that I would be waylaid some dark night and knocked down.' A merchant of my acquaintance told me he was afraid to report a policeman because his business would be ruined.

"Shame on men, on intelligent men of position and standing in the community, who thus put up their hands in surrendering to an evil power. You cannot have a republic until each man will do his duty."

ATTACKED YOUNG GIRL.

Prisoner Explained by Saying He Loved Her—Think Him Insane.

Miss Genevieve Richmond, a nineteen-year-old girl, appeared as complainant before Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday against a young man who said he was Frank McCabe, a barber, of 109 West Sixty-third Street. Miss Richmond charged McCabe with having annoyed her by following her through the streets, calling at her house, ringing her doorbell at 113½ West Sixty-fifth Street on an average of five times a day, and writing her letters. Finally yesterday morning Miss Richmond said, as she was walking along West Sixty-fifth Street, he seized her and threw her into a pile of snow.

When arraigned McCabe said he loved the girl and that was his excuse for following her.

The original complaint against McCabe was one of disorderly conduct, but Miss Richmond said she believed the prisoner insane, and asked to have him sent to Bellevue Hospital. The Magistrate therefore dismissed the complaint of disorderly conduct and Patrolman Oldcroft of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station made a short affidavit declaring that the man had acted in a manner to indicate mental derangement, and on this statement Magistrate Barlow committed McCabe to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

MOUNT SINAI HEARS REPORT ON NEW PLANT

Hospital Paid For—$50,000 More Needed for Maintenance.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Board to Found "Edward Lauterbach Room" in Appreciation of Lawyer's Aid.

At the first annual meeting, held in the present quarters at Fifth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, the members of Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday re-elected the old officers, and heard the report of the expenditures for the new buildings and equipment. Though the entire plant is paid for, President Wallach announced that $300,000 would be required for maintenance, and that the membership must be increased to yield $50,000 more annually.

Jacob H. Schiff made a speech thanking the Board of Directors for their efforts in realizing the hope of a hospital which in buildings and equipment was second to none. A speech along the same line was made by Julius J. Frank, who thanked the Board of Directors, especially Isaac Wallach, the President. To these remarks President Wallach replied for the Directors, saying that in these annual meetings he was merely the mouthpiece of the board,

"They insist on putting me on horseback while they walk," he said, "when, as a matter of fact, with most of them at least, it ought to be the other way."

The members apparently did not agree with Mr. Wallach, for they elected him again as President of the board. They also re-elected Isaac Stern Vice President, David Wile Second Vice President, E. Asiel Treasurer, and Leo Arnstein Secretary.

For Directors for the term of four years the following were elected: Isaac N. Heidelberg, Murry Guggenheim, Jefferson Seligman, Henry Morgenthau, James Speyer, and Hugo Blumenthal. For Director for the term ending Dec. 31, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Louis M. Josephthal, Paul M. Warburg was elected.

In the annual report of President Wallach he referred to the final report of the Committee on Buildings, composed of Isaac Stern, Chairman, and Directors Fox, Nathan, Oppenheimer, Lewisohn, Rothschild, and Wallach, stating that the total amount expended in the erection of the new buildings was $2,070,208.17.

The final report of the Committee on Equipment showed that the total amount expended was $134,536.34. The total cost of site, construction, and equipment of the new plant was given as aggregating, $2,752,565.91.

"Though the entire plant is paid for," President Wallach read on, "the support of the hospital now becomes an all-important problem for our solution. When all the departments are opened to their full capacity it will take fully $300,000 per annum for maintenance. To meet this our annual membership must be increased to yield at least $50,000 more than at present.

"Allowing for deaths and loss of members from other causes," he went on, "the actual increase in our membership roll is 631 over last year. The legacies and bequests during the past year to be recorded in perpetuity foot up $21,212.01. The donations during the year, many of them given without solicitation, were $9,621.

"The scope of the Pathological Department has been well recognized by its patron, Adolph Lewisohn, who defrayed the cost of erecting the building and its complete equipment, and who has volunteered to reimburse the hospital annually for all outlays for its maintenance.

The annual report pays a tribute to the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, the counsel for the board. In speaking of their work and the fact that they have declined even to accept reimbursement for expenses the report says:

"Imbued with a sense of our deep obligation and desiring to make lasting record thereof, our Directors felt that some tangible evidence of our appreciation should be manifested. It was therefore resolved to found Room No. 302 on the first floor of the surgical pavilion as 'The Edward Lauterbach Room In Perpetuity.'

"It was further resolved to present suitable testimonial to Ferdinand R. Minrath and Louis Adler, members of the firm."

DODGE CASE AWAITS MORSE.

Banker Will Be Asked to Go Before Grand Jury.

The developments of last week in the Dodge-Morse tangle are likely to be followed by developments of equal importance during the present week, but it may be stated on good authority that there will be no further indictments now.

Charles W. Morse, until recently President of the National Bank of North America, is expected in this city on the steamship Deutschland, which is due here on Tuesday. At the pier a subpoena will be served on him summoning him before the Grand Jury. It has not been hinted in any court proceedings so far who supplied Dodge with the money he spent during his stay in Texas. Dodge told his story to Mr. Jerome several weeks ago. Since then the District Attorney has been endeavoring to corroborate it.

Mr. Steinhardt said last night that he had retained John R. Dos Passos as his counsel, and was determined to make as strong a fight as might be necessary against the charges laid in the indictments. He declared false any information that he had taken any steps toward aiding the prosecution in relation to the Dodge-Morse case.

"NO GRAFT," SAYS MURPHY.

Therefore No Deal with Saloon Men to Suppress It.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, last night denied the report that representatives of the Liquor Dealers' Association had called on him and arranged a plan to prevent police grafting from saloon keepers for evasion of the excise law.

"No representatives of the Liquor Dealers' Association have called upon me recently on such an errand or on any other errand," said Mr. Murphy. "It is a matter of fact, no such call was necessary. The present city administration was elected on a platform which contained an anti-graft pledge, and that pledge has been carried out by Mayor McClellan and all his department heads. All are doing everything in their power to detect possible graft and to stamp it out. This stand will be maintained steadfastly, and not only the administration but the Tammany organization can be depended upon to crush any attempt to carry on graft."

The latest extra-value men's suits to join those already at $15 are a handful of light weight black cheviots; coats half-lined with silk.

Several hundred light weight black and blue cheviot suits were already down to $15, as are lots of winter mixture suits.

Altogether, $15 goes a good way now for most any sort of suit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

The day we poured in all our young men's winter overcoats and suits—sizes 32, 33, 34, at reduced prices, we ran foul of the blizz.

So there are still in those sizes a good many overcoats at $15, whose prices in some cases were as high as $28, and a quantity of suits at $12 and $15—formerly up to $22 and $25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 opposite City Hall. 842 near Union Square. 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

FATHER DUCEY DECRIES THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH

If It Prevails, Nations will Rise, He Says.

LESSON IN RUSSIAN RIOTS

Power of the Few and Oppression of the Many Will Not Always Be Endured, Says St. Leo's Pastor.

Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church yesterday declared that in this twentieth century a new gospel is being preached which the priests of the Church of God must vigorously oppose and, if necessary, die to overcome.

"It is the gospel of wealth," he said, "corrupting and destructive. It cannot be finally successful, for it violates Divine justice. Its teachings are professedly material. No grand moral idea underlies it."

St. Leo's Church was crowded for the morning service, and its pastor warned his hearers that the day was not far distant when, in all the nations of the earth, the people would rise against their oppressors. He told of the conditions which had brought about the revolt in St. Petersburg. There are similar conditions, he said, in other countries than Russia. Continuing, he said:

"There is every indication of a complete suppression of the revolt against the Czar's Government, but we must not forget that savage repression is not victory. The uprising which made St. Petersburg a scene of horror cannot be crushed by brute force so long as the people have the eternal principles of right and justice behind them.

"To-day the Russians have not a 'Little Father,' as the Czar was called. He is dead to his subjects. As certainly as there is a God in heaven, the remote, benevolent figure of the 'Little Father' has disappeared, and its place has been taken by the hated effigy of an oppressor, who must be removed at any cost.

"Wondrous events are they which have startled the world since I addressed this congregation last Sunday. There have been storms of all sorts. Here, in the heart of this great city, all human energy has been paralyzed by the violence of the elements. Wind, frost, hunger, and cheerless homes stared hundreds of thousands in the face, while within their sight a few were indulging in the intoxications of pleasure, lolling in the lap of luxury, all unmindful of the conditions of their fellows.

"In other countries we have beheld appalling pictures of bloodshed. Death in the elements, death on earth, death's cry in the vengeful hearts of the afflicted and the suffering. Why this world-wide revolt and cry for revenge? I answer because our civilization is not Christlike, is not Christian. Selfishness, avarice, greed, and luxury in every form stare us in the face, indulged in by the few who blazon their perversions of God's teachings in the face of submerged millions. These people, so living the world over, be they Russians, English, German, French, or Americans, are responsible for the state of things that makes the multitude rebel and revolt.

"We are moving we hardly know whither. One thing is certain—the ultramontanism of the past is doomed. Whatever the future brings forth, the voices of the social prophets and economists will not have been heard in vain. There is some truth in the phrase, 'We are all Socialists now.'

"To the observant and thoughtful it is apparent even in our own country that great numbers of thoughtful, conservative, hard-working men are burdened by the problem of existence. Is it not a fact that the Government of these United States is on the verge of rebellion and revolution, they ask? Are the people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not feeling the spirit of discontent more and more, because in the midst of abundance there are countless thousands almost naked, starved, and frozen to death by the power of a few men who live by avarice, greed, and injustice in luxury, while the God-given rights of the people are trampled in the dust?

"Some days ago it was publicly stated that in New York City there were over 100,000 unemployed and 30,000 children who, every morning, went breakfastless to school. With such facts confronting us, it is the duty of the priesthood to point out the dangers that threaten human society and every form of government that loses sight of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Jesus Christ."

At the conclusion of his sermon Father Ducey announced that on next Sunday the subject of his sermon would be "The Starvation Trust and the Starving Thousands."

SHOT BY SPENCER'S WIDOW.

Negro Dying After Fight in Tenth Street Cafe.

Alice Spencer, thirty years old, of 104 West Twenty-fourth Street, widow of the negro who was executed for killing C. S. Macfarlane, agent of the Anti-Policy Society, fired four shots yesterday at George Williams, a negro, of 125 West Twenty-fifth Street. Two shots took effect, and Williams probably will die.

The shooting occurred in the Marlborough Arms restaurant at 57 West Tenth Street. Williams had beaten the woman over the head with a water bottle. Both the woman and the man were hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The woman had called to see the proprietor, Marvin Leonard, the police say. Mrs. Leonard objected to her visit, and Williams interfered in her behalf.

Williams made a charge of felonious assault against Leonard, alleging that he handed the woman the revolver with which the shooting was done. The police also arrested Cephas Webb, a waiter, and Mrs. Leonard.

McHUGH of 9 Forty-second St. West of Fifth Ave.

LIBERTY FLAX & COTTON NEW LINEN TAFFETAS AT 35c. A YARD. UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Visitors Welcome.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co
At the Sign of the "Popular Shop"
(Trade Mark Regd.)

COTTRELL'S MIDNIGHT LEVEE.

Brooks, McLaughlin, and Howell Just Dropped In, Says Captain.

In quick succession Inspectors Brooks and McLaughlin, Detective Sergeant Eggers, Mr. McAdoo's secretary, William Howell, and Detective Sergeant Stethker, Mr. Howell's private detective, were ushered into the private office of Capt. Cottrell at the Tenderloin Station just before midnight Saturday. They were closeted with Capt. Cottrell for some time. They refused to say anything concerning their visit.

Yesterday morning Capt. Cottrell was asked why Chief Inspector Brooks had called at such an unusual hour.

"Oh, he just dropped in," was the Captain's reply.

"Why did Inspector McLaughlin call?"

"Oh, he, too, just dropped in."

"What was the occasion for Secretary Howell's visit?"

"Just a drop-in, I presume."

"Why were you at Police Headquarters for three hours on Saturday afternoon?"

"Just dropped in."

Detective Sergeant Eggers spent several hours examining the station house books Saturday, and also the list of suspected places.

By other sources it was said that a change in Tenderloin commanders this week would not be surprising.

LOCKJAW KILLS POLICEMAN.

Disease Followed Wounds Received in Fall from Patrol Wagon.

Policeman John Eagan, fifty-eight years old, and for twenty-five years attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, died yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital of lockjaw resulting from injuries received on Jan. 17.

Eagan was riding on the step of a patrol wagon when he was jolted off and received a fractured skull and lacerations of both hands. Lockjaw developed from one of the wounds on his hands. He was taken to Harlem Hospital, and removed Saturday night to St. Luke's Hospital for an operation. Part of the infected hand was amputated, but it was too late to save his life.

BIRD CAGE BETRAYED THEM.

Boys Caught with Stolen Property Confess Eight Burglaries.

Two seventeen-year-old boys who had confessed to eight burglaries were held for a hearing in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday. They were Charles Dippel of 1,503 Gates Avenue and Edward Birner of 137 Central Avenue.

In the arrest of the boys Capt. Becker of the Hamburg Avenue Station believes that he has solved a large number of burglaries that have occurred in his precinct the past two months. The last was early Saturday morning in the saloon of Thomas Lohan, at 1,503 Gates Avenue, when $30 worth of liquors were stolen.

The police had no clue of the burglars, and it was by accident Saturday night that Detective Landman of the Hamburg Avenue Station got on track of the boys. Besides the other stuff a bird cage was stolen. While Landman was passing a junk shop in Central Avenue he saw Dippel and Birner inside with the bird cage. They were taken to the station house, and after some questioning made a confession.

ATE, DRANK, AND DIDN'T PAY.

Then Restaurant Man Had His Guest Arrested.

A man who said he was Dr. Arthur Boyer, thirty-three years old, of 507 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning on the complaint of Henry Hanauer, manager of the Café Boulevard, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, who charged the doctor with ordering food and wine to the value of $16, and then refusing to pay for it, in that restaurant Saturday night.

Dr. Boyer, with several friends, went to the restaurant late in the evening, and, according to the restaurant proprietor, said he had no money when the bill was presented. Hanauer, calling in Policeman Kuhn of the Fifth Street Station, had the doctor arrested and he spent the night in a cell. Hanauer told Magistrate Baker that he would not press the complaint if Boyer would pay him what was due, and this the doctor did, whereupon he was discharged.

Hotel Guest Found Dead.

A man about sixty years old who registered at the Putnam House, on Fourth Avenue, last Wednesday, as James E. Smith of White Plains was found dead seated in a chair in his room yesterday. A gas jet was half turned on.

It is believed that he tried to light the gas, but his match went out and he only half turned the gas off.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove
on every box. 25c

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40 St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, FEB. 13. MAUDE ADAMS, THE LITTLE MINIS

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1ST TIME TO-NIGHT AT 8:30, ROBERT EDESON 15 STRONGHEART.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. nr. B'way. Closed Monday for Rehearsal. TO-MORROW, 8:15, FIRST TIME, Charles Frohman Presents FRIQUET.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO.17,185. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT ADVISES BUSINESS LEADERS

Declares that They Should Aid in Regulation.

NO GOVERNMENT OF CLASSES

President in Philadelphia Speech Urges Greater Federal Supervision of Industrial Activities.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt was the guest of honor and principal speaker to-night at the forty-second anniversary banquet of the Union League. The President came to this city over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Annapolis, and an immense throng greeted him at the railroad station. At the clubhouse he passed through two lines of cheering members to the reception room, where, from 6:15 to 7 o'clock, he shook hands with several hundred persons. The First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, acted as the President's escort while he remained in the city.

In the banquet room the President occupied a seat in the centre of the guests' table, with President Stotesbury of the Union League Club on his right and United States Senator Penrose on his left. Seated at the same table were ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Congressman Bingham, Surgeon Gen. Rixey, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, (retired,) Gov. Lee of Delaware, Gov. Stokes of New Jersey, and Mayor Weaver of this city.

When President Roosevelt arose to make his address he was greeted with long continued applause, and the entire assembly stood and sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The President's address urged more Federal supervision of commerce and industry, and especially of the railroads. He said in part:

INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISION.

"Unquestionably the great development of industrialism means that there must be an increase in the supervision exercised by the Government over business enterprises. This supervision should not take the form of violent and ill-advised interference; and assuredly there is danger lest it take such form if the business leaders of the business community confine themselves to trying to thwart the effort at regulation instead of guiding it aright. Such men as the members of this club should lead in the effort to secure proper supervision and regulation of corporate activity by the Government, not only because it is for the interest of the community as a whole that there should be this supervision and regulation, but because in the long run it will be in the interest above all of the very people who often betray alarm and anger when the proposition is first made.

"Neither this people nor any other free people will permanently tolerate the use of the vast power conferred by vast wealth, and especially by wealth in its corporate form, without lodging somewhere in the Government the still higher power of seeing that this power, in addition to being used in the interest of the individual or individuals possessing it, is also used for and not against the interests of the people as a whole. Our peculiar form of government, a Government in which the Nation is supreme throughout the Union in certain respects, while each of nearly half a hundred States is supreme in its part of the Union in certain other respects, renders the task of dealing with these conditions especially difficult. No finally satisfactory result can be expected from merely State action. The action must come through the Federal Government. The business of the country is now carried on in a way of which the founders of our Constitution could by no possibility have had any idea.

CONTROL OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

"All great business concerns are engaged in inter-State commerce, and it was beyond question the intention of the founders of our Government that inter-State commerce in all its branches and aspects should be under National and not State control. If the courts decide that this intention was not carried out and made effective in the Constitution as it now stands, then in the end the Constitution, if not construed differently, will have to be amended so that the original undoubted intention may be made effective. But, of course, a Constitutional amendment is only to be used as a last resort, if every effort of legislation and administration shall have been proved inadequate.

"Meanwhile the men in public life and the men who direct the great business interests of the country should work not in antagonism, but in harmony toward this given end. In entering a field where the progress must of necessity be so largely experimental it is essential that the effort to make progress should be tentative and cautious. We must grow by evolution, not by revolution. There must be no hurry, but there must also be no halt; and those who are anxious that there should be no sudden and violent changes must remember that precisely these sudden and violent changes will be rendered likely if we refuse to make the needed changes in cautious and moderate manner.

RAILROAD REGULATION.

"At the present moment the greatest need is for an increase in the power of the National Government to keep the great highways of commerce open alike to all on reasonable and equitable terms. Less than a century ago these highways were still, as they had been since the dawn of history, either waterways,

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SAVED FIFTEEN CHILDREN.

Taken from a Burning House in York Street—Five Horses Killed.

Eight persons were overcome by smoke, fifteen children were rescued, and five horses were killed in a fire last night in the three-story tenement at 10 York Street. The police say the fire was started by boys smoking in a room in which hay was stored.

Three persons were so badly overcome that they had to be taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. They are: Terence Montague, Jr., six years old; Andrew Montague, one year old, and Mary Smith, a nurse. The other injured persons are: Patrick McDonald, who jumped from the third story to the second, was cut about the thigh and arms by glass; Terence Montague, Sr., Peter Montague, eight years old, Jennie Gallagher, Mary Gallagher, her daughter, ten months old, and Edward Cassidy.

The building is three stories high, and the first floor and basement are used by Terence Montague, Sr., as a box factory. On the second floor he lived with his family, consisting of his wife Elizabeth, Patrick, eighteen years old; Peter, eight; Terence, Jr., seven; Margaret, three; Andrew, one, and the nurse, Mary Smith. Patrick McDonald, who worked in the factory, lived with them. On the floor above live Mr. and Mrs. James Gallagher, their two children, Mary, one year old, and Joseph, three years old, and Mrs. Gallagher's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Downey. In the rear live Edward Cassidy, his wife Margaret, and their children, May, eleven; Cecilia, nine; Edna, five, and Agnes, two.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the nurse put all of the children of the Montague family to bed. As she was about to go to bed she smelled smoke, and called to Gallagher, who was just entering the house. They went to the first floor, and when they opened the door which led to the top a cloud of smoke puffed out. They ran back up the stairs crying "fire," and aroused every one in the house.

Gallagher ran to the front window and shouted to Policeman Daniel Haggerty of the Leonard Street Station, who turned in an alarm. He blew his whistle and summoned Detective Edward Quinn. The policemen ran to the house, battered down the door, and rushed up the stairs.

As Haggerty got to the top of the stairs he stumbled over the bodies of Mrs. Montague and her daughter Mary. Both had attempted to go down the stairs, but were overcome by the dense smoke. Haggerty carried them to the street and then telephoned for ambulances.

Among the first of the firemen to arrive were Kerwin and Fisher of Truck 8. They rushed up the fire-escape and found Mrs. Downey and Margaret Montague overcome by the smoke near the window. The firemen carried both down the fire-escape on their backs.

Gallagher ran to the fire-escape, followed by his family. He jumped from the third floor to the second, and then helped the family down. Policeman Haggerty and the firemen took them to the street.

Montague was the first to reach the street, but when he learned his family was not safe he ran back into the house. Firemen who followed found him unconscious in the rear of the second floor. Near him was the nurse girl, Mary Smith, and at her side were Terence, Jr., and the baby, Andrew, one year old. Firemen Stapleton, Hussey, and Dineen carried them out.

Later McDonald went to the third floor, thinking that some one had been left there. When he started to return he found the stairs cut off by the smoke and flames. He went to the rear window and jumped to a two-story addition, landing on a skylight, and was rendered unconscious. He was badly cut about the thighs and arms and was taken to the hospital, where it was said that he would recover.

In the basement of the addition were five horses, the property of Montague, all of which were suffocated.

AUTO ROAD IN ADIRONDACKS.

Project Discussed by Party of Woodruff's Guests at Mountain Camp.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—State Engineer Van Alstyne returned to Albany to-day, having been one of a party of guests at "Kill Kare," the Adirondack camp of ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. He said that a topic discussed by the party was a proposed vehicle and automobile road through the Adirondacks, which, if constructed, will form a loop, extending from Utica through the chain lake district to Saratoga.

Mr. Van Alstyne said the total cost to the State of constructing 25 miles of new road and repairing 25 miles of poor road on this loop would be about $250,000. Another proposed spur is from Blue Mountain Lake through the Long and Saranac Lake districts to Malone, which would cost the State about two million dollars, but this in the opinion of Mr. Van Alstyne, will not be constructed for a number of years.

Mr. Van Alstyne said that, with the exception of a portion in Greene County, money is forthcoming and a road will be constructed in two years from New Jersey to Saratoga.

ANGELL WILL SUSTAINED.

Estate Worth $1,000,000 Was Tied Up by Adopted Daughter's Suit.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 30.—In the Supreme Court here to-day a jury, acting on instructions given by Judge Blodgett, returned a verdict sustaining the will of Edward G. Angell of Providence and Newport, whose estate, estimated to be worth $1,000,000, has been tied up for more than a year.

The contestant was Mrs. Grace A. Arnold of Providence, Angell's adopted daughter. The testator, who was President of the American Screw Company, died in December, 1903, and under his will Mrs. Arnold received half of the estate for use during her life. Her share was to go to her children at her death. The remainder of the estate was left to relatives.

Mrs. Arnold alleged that undue influence had been used by Angell's housekeeper, Mary MacLeay, who received an annuity of $350.

Latest Shipping News.

The Cunarder Slavonia was in communication with Siasconsett, Mass., at 6 P. M. yesterday. She should dock about 10 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Caracas, from Venezuela and San Juan, P. R., anchored in Quarantine last night.

The Red Star liner Kroonland, from Antwerp, passed in Sandy Hook early this morning.

Quickest Line to Cleveland.

Leave New York 5:32 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., Indianapolis 3 P. M., St. Louis 9:45 P. M., by New York Central. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

START TO SOLVE POLICE PROBLEM

Committee of Nine Launched After Discussion.

200 AT THE MEETING

C. S. Smith, Schiff, and Others Speak —Mayor Promises Aid—Plans Outlined.

Representative citizens of New York, more than 200 strong, assembled yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce and took the first step in what, it has been asserted, will be a strictly non-partisan movement to remedy existing evils in the Police Department. They gathered in response to a call issued last week at the suggestion of a special committee of the City Club, heard addresses from prominent, public-spirited men, received written assurance of the support of Mayor McClellan, Elihu Root, and Edward M. Shepard, and provided for the immediate appointment of a Committee of Nine thoroughly to investigate police affairs and report a plan for the regeneration of the force.

Isaac N. Seligman called the meeting to order as temporary Chairman. Austen J. Fox was chosen permanent Chairman. Edward T. Devine was elected Secretary. Those who spoke were Charles Stewart Smith, Joel B. Erhardt, J. Noble Hayes, George L. Rives, Jacob H. Schiff, R. H. Turle, and the Rev. Dr. Beatty.

The speakers all advocated a constructive rather than a critical policy. They accepted the demoralization of the police as an established fact and wasted no time in trying to saddle the responsibility for existing conditions upon any man or set of men. Instead they confined themselves to suggesting remedial measures. As a matter of record several of the speakers took particular pains to voice entire belief in the ability and integrity of Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner McAdoo. The reading of the Mayor's letter was applauded.

THE MAYOR'S LETTER.

After a full expression of opinion, which showed conclusively that it was the system which was regarded as at fault, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Seligman, were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Experience has indicated that defects which are inherent in the present organization and powers of the Police Department are in large degree responsible for its inability to attain to that degree of efficiency which may reasonably be demanded of it, and that until these defects are remedied it will be impossible to administer the department in a manner which will at once be effective and in accord with the moral sense of this community; and

Whereas, The well-being and good name of the city alike demand a solution of the police problem which shall at the same time be thorough and prompt; and

Whereas, such a solution is dependent upon a careful study of existing conditions as well as upon the non-partisan co-operation of all citizens who have the welfare of this community at heart, whether such citizens are in official or private stations; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of nine, of which the Chairman of this meeting shall be a member, be appointed by the Chair to inquire into the organization, discipline, and administration of the police and the present state of the laws affecting the Police Department, to ascertain to what degree improvement in existing conditions must depend upon new legislation; and, at such times as may seem to them expedient, to promote such measures, of a legislative or other character, as will in their judgment most effectually secure the objects herein set forth; and

Resolved, That such committee shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in its membership and to add to its number.

Among those present when the resolutions were adopted, in addition to the officers chosen and those who spoke, were C. H. Strong, Oswald G. Villard, Gherardi Davis, R. G. Monroe, John G. Eustis, John N. Partridge, N. S. Spencer, John E. Parsons, C. S. Smith, Julius H. Cohen, Charles P. Daley, A. S. Frissel, Felix Adler, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, H. E. Deming, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, M. R. Marks, David Blaustein, Frank J. Goodnow, George McAneny, George H. Putnam, C. C. Burlingham, H. De F. Baldwin, R. E. Ely, A. R. Conkling, Fulton McMahon, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Edward Cary, Louis Windmüller, William Jay, August D. Shepard, Joseph Larocque, H. E. Howland, Herbert Parsons, W. R. Stewart, J. McKeen, J. Brooks Leavitt, F. R. Coudert, Howard Townsend, Alexander E. Orr, B. Keith, C. C. Nadal, McDougall Hawkes, Carl Schurz, Charles Sprague Smith, Lawrence Veiller, Robert W. De Forest, R. Fulton Cutting, Horace White, Francis Huntington, Lewis L. Delafield, Eugene A. Philbin, M. C. Fleming, Bleecker Van Wagenen, R. C. E. Brown, Charles P. Blaney, William Chauncey Landon, F. Louis Slade, Elliott H. Goodwin, Robert Van Iderstine, William Allaire Sherti, Frank H. Dodds, and William Church Osborn.

The chamber was well filled when Mr. Seligman took the chair. "I have been asked to open this meeting," he said, "as Chairman of the special committee of the City Club which has had the question of the Police Department before it. Our purpose in gathering here is to discuss the police situation fully and freely and strive to reach a solution of the problems which now confront it. In our movement we have sought the approval of the city administration, and I am greatly pleased to say to you that the Secretary will read to you later a letter from Mayor McClellan, in which he tells us that we may rely upon his co-operation.

POLITICS BARRED.

"In no sense of the word does politics enter into the motives of this gathering. The very crux of the police situation is to steer clear of politics. Resolutions have been drafted and will be submitted before adjournment is taken which pretty well cover the ground. Nominations for a permanent Chairman are now in order."

Mr. Fox was chosen and Mr. Devine elected Secretary.

"I take it," said Mr. Fox, "that the purposes for which we are here are known to us all. There is one thing, however, which I cannot accentuate too strongly. The police have been far too much in politics and politics far too much in the police. This is an evil which should be corrected."

Secretary Devine then read the Mayor's letter, which was as follows:

I regret that my official duties will prevent my attendance at your meeting this afternoon,

Continued on Page 2.

TO CURTAIL AUTO SPEED.

State Senators, Nearly Run Down, Retaliate Against Careless Drivers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Senator McCarren, Senator Fitzgerald, and Eugene Wood, while walking across Fifth Avenue, New York City, the other night had an exceedingly narrow escape from being run down by an automobile. As a result of that experience, Senator Fitzgerald is having a bill drafted which will provide for a considerably decreased speed rate for automobiles in Greater New York and an increased penalty for infraction of the law.

Senator Saxe is also after the automobile owners. He introduced a bill to-night which amends the general automobile law by inserting the provision that it shall be optional with the court as to whether sentence of imprisonment or a fine shall be imposed for the first offense. As the law now stands, the rate of speed permissible in the cities is a mile in six minutes, the rate in the suburbs a mile in four minutes, and the rate in the country a mile in three minutes.

Senator Saxe's amendment fixes the penalty at "a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, for the first offense, and by a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, for a second offense, and by a fine of not less than $150 nor more than $250, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for a third or subsequent offense."

FIRE AT FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Three-Year-Old Son of the Proprietor Gives the Alarm.

George Washington Glintenkamp, just three years old, son of one of the firm of Glintenkamp & Precht, proprietors of Fraunces's Tavern, was responsible for the early discovery of a fire in an old Colonial chimney in the building late yesterday afternoon.

George, who was born in the building and named for the Father of His Country, was at play on the second floor soon after 6 o'clock when he smelled smoke. It having been impressed on the child that the destruction of the building was something to be avoided, he ran down stairs to the barber shop adjoining the tavern saloon and told "Mike" Leon, the bootblack, there was smoke upstairs. The bootblack ran upstairs and looked around. He could find no trace of fire and returned to the barber shop. The barbers looked, but they couldn't find the fire. They decided to tell Patrolman McNulty anyway, and he sent in an alarm.

When the firemen came they tore away the boarding which incased the chimney and found several heavy pieces of oak timber on fire. Extinguishers were used to good cause, and the damage was not more than $10 or $15. The timbers were originally built into the masonry work of the chimney.

LOCKHART WILL FILED.

Daughter Who Eloped Reported Cut Off with $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—Recorder Stengel received the will of Charles Lockhart for probate to-day. At the request of the attorney who submitted it he refused to make public the details. The estate has been estimated at all the way from $25,000,000 to $100,000,000. It is to be divided among two sons and one daughter.

The youngest daughter, Eleanore, who is now Mrs. W. S. Flower, has been cut off with $300,000, it is reported, which is left in trust for her during the life of her husband. This action is supposed to have been taken because she eloped and married Dr. Flower against her father's will. He forgave his daughter after her marriage, but he never became reconciled to his son-in-law. The elopement took place in November, 1902.

MACHEN MUST GO TO JAIL.

Supreme Court Decides Against Post Office Conspirators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court to-day took away the last hope that A. W. Machen, Dr. Lorenz, Diller B. Groff, and Samuel Groff, his brother, may have cherished that they would escape punishment for conspiring to defraud the Government in the sale of letter-box fasteners to the Post Office Department. The court unanimously denied the petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

This action affirms the decision of the court below and removes all possibility of delay or interference with the operation of the sentence of the four defendants to imprisonment for a term of two years in the prison at Moundsville and the payment of a heavy fine each. All the defendants are now in Washington on bail to the amount of $20,000 for each. The attorney for Machen said to-night there would be no further effort to secure any mitigation of the sentence.

In the case of Samuel Groff, the inventor of the box fastener, who was formerly a Washington policeman, there will probably be an effort to secure a pardon.

FORAKER AGAINST HERRICK.

Will Support Harding for Governor of Ohio, If Contest Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Senator Foraker, who arrived from Washington this morning, announced to-day that he favors the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Warren J. Harding for Governor against Gov. Herrick.

"I dislike to say anything about political matters just now," he said, "but in view of what appears in a Washington dispatch to-day, I think it proper I should say that if there should be a contest between Gov. Herrick and Mr. Harding for the Governorship, my support and whatever help I can give will be on the Harding side.

"I have no unkind words to speak of Gov. Herrick or any one else, but I thing the question of a nomination for the Governorship, as well as for any other office, should be left to the convention that is to meet some time in May or June next."

Word from Washington that Senator Foraker is opposed to President Roosevelt's plan of greater powers for the Inter-State Commerce Commission in dealing with the railway freight rate problem, occasioned much comment in the business district to-day. Senator Foraker, however, refused to confirm the report.

Prince Eitel Better.

POTSDAM, Jan. 30.—Prince Eitel's condition has improved. The following is the evening bulletin of the physicians attending him: "The Prince had less pain during the day and slept much. His temperature this evening is 100; pulse, 72; respiration, 28; appetite good."

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:40 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M. Fine service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. 1,161 B'way.—Adv.

NINE WIVES DEAD; HOCH CAUGHT HERE

Henry Bartels Admits He Is Man Chicago Police Accuse.

MARRIED 18 TIMES, THEY SAY

Prisoner Denies the Charge; Trapped by Landlady He Wooed.

In the arrest last night of Johann Hoch in this city the police got hold of a man who, the Chicago authorities say, has married twenty wives, nine of whom died under suspicious circumstances, and who is specifically charged with the murder of one. The murder of Marie Fisher in Chicago on Jan. 12 last is the accusation in the warrant which the prisoner will go to Chicago to answer.

Hoch was living in a furnished room at 546 West Forty-seventh Street under the name of Henry Bartels. He hired the room last Wednesday.

The lodger took his arrest indifferently until he was taken to Police Headquarters. There at midnight he confessed to being Hoch, for whom the Chicago police have been looking ever since the death of Marie Fisher. He gave his name as John Joseph Adolph Hoch, his age as forty-five, his business as a machinist, and his home address as 6,430 Union Avenue, Chicago.

"I'm Hoch, all right!" he said under cross-examination, "but I'm a very much abused and misrepresented man."

"How abused?" asked Detective Fogarty. Hoch made no reply at first, and consented to go to Chicago this morning with Fogarty. He then asked what the charge against him was, and was informed that he was charged with the murder of Marie Fisher and with bigamy.

"I did not kill Marie Fisher," he said, "and I never had but two wives in my life. My first wife is still alive in the West somewhere."

In four pocketbooks the police found six one-hundred-dollar bills, five twenty-five-dollar bills, and a quantity of small change. There was a bill for $120 for house furnishings, which was receipted as having been "paid in full" by B. Shanley. The upper part of the bill was torn off.

Bartels, as he then called himself, turned up at the residence of Bartels turned up at the residence of Mrs. Catherine Kimmerle, 546 West Forty-seventh Street, during Wednesday's storm, and hired a furnished room on the second floor. He was quiet and well-behaved until yesterday. He had learned that Mrs. Kimmerle was a widow and had a little property. Yesterday he began to take a good deal of interest in her and her housework.

First he made himself obnoxious by offering to peel potatoes, wash dishes, and do other housework. Accompanying these offers of assistance were suggestions that he was alone in the world and very anxious to find a good woman whom he could take as a wife.

Mrs. Kimmerle was indignant and repulsed him. She drove the man from the kitchen when he proposed immediate marriage with her. She was inclined to look upon the whole affair as a joke. But later in the afternoon she saw in a newspaper a story of Hoch's exploits in the marrying line, the story being accompanied by a picture.

Struck with the resemblance of the picture to her new boarder, Mrs. Kimmerle at once called his attention to the matter. He laughed it off, and said he was a wine merchant and had never been West in his life. The woman doubted his statement and went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where she told her story.

Detectives O'Neill, Cahill, Kerns, and Frye were detailed on the case. O'Neill going to the room which Bartels had hired to await the lodger's return. Just before 9:30 Bartels came into the room.

"Hod d'ye do, Mr. Hoch?" was the detective's welcome.

"First rate," was the response of the lodger, "but you make a big mistake. My name is not Hock, but Bartels."

"Well, you look enough like my old friend Hoch to be mistaken for him, and I guess you'd better come over to the station house and convince the Captain that you are not. They want a man that looks very much like you out in Chicago."

Bartels, after some hesitancy, agreed to go, assuring the other officers who had joined O'Neill that they had made a mistake.

At the station house it was found that he answered the photograph and description of Hoch in every particular save a mark on the right eye. Detective Sergeant Fogarty went up from Headquarters and was so much impressed with the resemblance of the prisoner that at 11 o'clock he took the prisoner to Mulberry Street for a Bertillon measurement. The Chicago police said their man had some times been known as Henry Bartels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Johann Hoch was born about fifty years ago in Germany. He studied medicine and chemistry in Vienna and married Anna Hoch about the year 1881.

His other wives were Mrs. C. A. Mayer, married in Chicago, 1892, died three weeks later; Mrs. H. Irick, married in Chicago, 1892, died one month later; Mrs. S. Hauck, married in Peoria, Ill., 1893, deserted immediately after the ceremony; name unknown, married in Chicago, 1894, died two months later; Mrs. Julia Steinbrecher, married in Chicago, 1894, died two months later, left $4,000; Mrs. Janet Spencer, married in Chicago, 1895, deserted two months later, lost several hundred dollars; Callie Charlotte Andrews, married in Chicago 1897, deserted two hours later, lost $500; Mrs. J. Huse, married in Wheeling, West Va., 1897, died three months later, left $2,500; Mrs. Martin Detz, married in Chicago, 1898, died three months later; sister of Mrs. J. H. Schwartzman, married in Milwaukee, 1899, died three weeks later, left $1,200; Mrs. Mary Schultz, married at Argus, Ind., 1900, both she and daughter disappeared, left $2,000; Mrs. Mary Hocke, married in St. Louis, 1901, died a few months later; Mrs. Anna Hendrickson, married in Chicago, 1901, deserted after a few weeks, lost $1,000; Mrs. Lena Hock, married in Milwaukee, 1884, died three weeks later, left $1,500; Mrs. Caroline Streicher, married in Philadelphia, 1904, deserted after one week, lost $200; Mrs. Marie Walther, married in Chicago, 1904, died one month later, left $250; Mrs. Marie Fisher, married in Chicago, 1905, dead one week later, lost $750.

FLORIDA, CUBA, NASSAU, AUGUSTA & AIKEN.

Southern's Palm Limited, lv. New York 12:55 P. M. Two other fast trains. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

CZAR TO SEE WORKMEN.

Will Receive Deputation When Trouble Is All Over, It Is Said.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—It is understood that the Czar will receive a deputation of workingmen as soon as the strikes have subsided and the men returned to work, but as the movement appears to be spreading in epidemic form in the provinces this hardly yet enters into calculations.

There seems to be no doubt that Socialistic agencies made great use of the sacrifice of life in St. Petersburg in influencing the provinces.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The day here was passed in perfect quiet. As yet there have been no manifestations of terrorism. A report that a bomb was thrown at the Governor General's residence is unfounded. Most of the factories and mills are in operation to-day, and the strike to all intents and purposes is ended.

Work is being generally resumed. In Moscow the men's demands have been partially conceded, and all the railway shops have resumed operations. The strike has ended at Saratoff. At Libau some of the strikers have returned to work, and there have been no serious disturbances during the day. No further extensive strikes are reported at any fresh centres, nor are there disorders except at Warsaw.

BIGGEST DIAMOND INSURED.

Valued for That Purpose at £500,000—Big as a Man's Fist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A value of £500,000 for insurance purposes has been placed on the Premier Company's big diamond recently found in the Transvaal. The stone is insured through from the mine to London against theft and marine risks.

The size of the diamond is stated to be that of the average man's fist.

EXPORTING POETRY BY CABLE.

The Times's Sonnet on the Czar Reproduced in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—B. H. Nadal's poem on the Czar, replying to Swinburne's sonnet, which was published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, has since found a wide circulation in the press of Great Britain, the most striking parts of it having been cabled from New York to The Times. Its force and elegance have aroused much admiration.

SERIOUS YAQUI OUTBREAK.

Twenty Persons Killed by Indians in the Last Week.

TUCSON, Arizona, Jan. 30.—W. V. Daly, a mining engineer and mine owner, just arrived from Minas Prietas, says that the Yaqui outbreak in Mexico is serious. There are probably 300 Yaquis out, divided into some fifteen bands. Depredations so far have been confined to the Cobache District.

The Indians are well armed, and, according to Daly, are killing Americans and Mexicans alike. Twenty persons, Daly says, four of whom are Americans, have been killed in the district within the last week. Gen. Torres, with Mexican troops, is pursuing the renegades.

MARTIAL LAW FOR FILIPINOS.

Habeas Corpus Suspended in Provinces of Cavite and Batangas.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—Habeas corpus has been suspended in the Provinces of Cavite and Batangas.

Major Gen. Corbin is heartily co-operating with Gov. Wright and is giving him every possible aid in suppressing lawlessness.

Federal troops, consisting of detachments of picked sharpshooters, work in conjunction with the native scouts and the constabulary. Federal troops garrison the towns, and martial law practically has been established.

The present situation in the two provinces is partially due to ladronism and to disaffection fostered by the opponents of the internal revenue law.

The force of the bandit ladrones is estimated at 500. The bandits have intimidated peacefully inclined natives, who have been forced to assist them.

The ladrones who captured the wife and two children of ex-Gov. Trias in the attack on San Francisco de Malabon on the night of Jan. 24 now demand a ransom of 20,000 pesos for their release.

THIS OFFICIAL IN A FIX.

Must Die or Leave Town to Become Red Bank's Postmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 30.—O. M. Davis, the recently named Postmaster, is in a quandary. He can't take his new job until he gets rid of the position he now holds with the township, that of Chief Commissioner, and the only way he can lose his Commissionership is to die. At least, that is what his friends tell him.

Everybody knows that a Postmaster can't hold any other public office, particularly if it is elective. Mr. Davis knew it, and when he was notified that the Post Office plum had dropped into his lap, he at once set about severing the official ties which bound him to his village.

"I'm going to resign the job I'm holding now," he told a brother-Commissioner.

"To whom?" asked his friend.

Mr. Davis was puzzled. Finally he had to confess that he didn't know just where to send his resignation.

"A public office is a public trust," his friend told him. "You can't put one aside like an old coat when a better thing looms up. You're head Commissioner of Red Bank and head Commissioner you'll have to stay, no matter if a whole flock of Postmasterships jump out at you. There are just two ways to quit. One is to die and the other is to leave town. Either course bars you from the Post Office place."

Mr. Davis found that he had heard no more than the truth. He learned that when he was elected Commissioner he was elected for his full term, barring death or departure from the town. The term which he is now serving expires in April.

Be sure a bottle of Piso's Cure is kept on hand for sudden colds. At all druggists, 25c. —Adv.

TROOPS IN WARSAW SHOT AND STABBED

People Fire at Them From the Tops of Houses.

MOBS CRAZED BY HUNGER

Food Practically Unprocurable—Women Try to Raid Bakeries—Soldiers Show Forbearance.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The correspondent at Warsaw of The Daily Mail telegraphs as follows:

"The street railway service here has been partly resumed, with soldiers riding before and behind most of the cars. Few cabs are running. Street fighting continues, and the mob is growing in dangerous fashion. There have been frequent collisions between the people and soldiers. Revolutionists attacked the troops with revolvers and knives.

"The principal disturbances to-day occurred in Noviswiat Street, a leading business thoroughfare. At 11 o'clock Sunday night a regiment of infantry marched to this thoroughfare from Smolna Street, when somebody fired on them, whereupon the troops were ordered to form a square and fire from four sides.

"Any criticism of the troops must be qualified by the fact that they are fighting under trying conditions, being constantly exposed to snipers and occasionally stabbed by passers-by. Generally the troops are well behaved, but sometimes there are excesses by individual soldiers who have become intoxicated. One such soldier killed two children before his comrades were able to disarm him.

"There have been many sad cases of wholly innocent people shot accidentally as they turned street corners. There are rumors that hundreds have been killed in fighting in the suburbs, but I have personally investigated every such report and learn that there has been a comparatively small death roll.

Firing from Housetops.

"Fighting was renewed this morning, people firing from their houses on the troops in Noviswiat Street.

"I cannot find a single alcohol monopoly shop unharmed. All have been plundered and most of them have been burned. Jewish shops have been the special mark for plunder.

"In the Wola district, which is reputed to be the most riotous, I found reports much exaggerated; but the district is held by an enormous body of troops and has the appearance of an army headquarters. A mob of desperate and hungry women tried to thrust soldiers' bayonets aside to get at a bakery. The guard proved good-natured and avoided hurting the women. I am accustomed to the sight of misery, but the haggard, starving wretchedness of these women will haunt me to my dying day.

"The troops and people had a little pitched battle here before military rule was established. Even now the slightest weakening of the military would result in an immediate recrudescence of violence.

"Many rioters who have been arrested were found to be armed with long knives and a uniform kind of revolver, confirming reports that the revolutionary party some time back succeeded in smuggling thousands of revolvers.

"The situation on the whole has not improved. The rioters avoid open conflict, but seize every opportunity to wreak sly vengeance on the troops.

Women Court Danger.

"Many people are afraid to venture into the streets, but young women of the lower and middle classes court danger in the worst disturbances merely for the love of excitement.

"Food is almost unprocurable, and bread is at famine prices. The ambulances are busy day and night.

"'God help Warsaw!'"

WARSAW, Jan. 30.—By order of the Governor General the Governments of Warsaw, Lodz, and Petrokoff have been placed under the operation of the law for the strict maintenance of public order.

The Government buildings and large factories are guarded by troops.

Part of the electric light plant has been destroyed by strikers.

The number of killed or wounded during the rioting here is estimated at 160.

Out-of-door life in the city is at a complete standstill. All the restaurants, cafés, and shops are closed.

SCORES OF RIOTERS DROWNED.

Tried to Escape Across River at Riga When Troops Fired.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Vossiche Zeitung's Riga letter says the official report of the number killed and wounded in the riots there is far below the actual number, since it only included those delivered at the hospitals, while unknown numbers lost their lives by drowning.

When the soldiers fired on the crowd many rushed down the rocky shore to escape across the river on the ice, which broke, engulfing them. A great snowstorm was prevailing at the time and the temperature sank at night, causing the river to freeze over again, and in consequence no bodies have been recovered.

"The movement," the letter says, "has taken on a distinctly political character, through the influence of independent students, or those belonging here. These are Southern Russians, who came to Riga under Government encouragement to Russify the Polytechnic Institute. They were heard in the streets shouting 'The war must stop!' 'Down with the Czar!' 'Give us a Constitution!' 'Long live revolution!' 'Hurrah for Japan!' A number of students were killed or wounded."

BOLD APPEAL TO CZAR.

Kharkoff Provincial Assembly Denounces Bureaucratic Oppression.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg dispatches give the text of a remarkably bold address

which has just been voted almost unanimously by the Provincial Assembly of Kharkoff to Emperor Nicholas, congratulating him on the birth of an heir to the throne and demanding representative Government.

The signatories include marshals of the nobility, noblemen, and members of the Zemstvo who were elected during the incumbency of the Ministry of the Interior by M. von Plehve, and who therefore are presumably well disposed toward the autocracy.

The address refers to the horrors of war, the military reverses and other clouds hanging over the country, and declares that "long years of bureaucratic oppression and violence, disfranchisement of the people, and violation of the freedom of person, thought, and conscience have created a condition of things that is no longer endurable and which threatens a storm already audible and fraught with bloody civil war to the country and the subversion of your throne."

It appeals to the Emperor to ward off those calamities before it is too late and no longer trust to negligent, wily servants, but repose his confidence in chosen representatives of the people convoked as a permanent chamber, endowed with legislative powers, and qualified to see that the laws are not broken and that the treasury is not robbed.

TRYING TO SAVE GORKY.

Petitions Being Circulated in the Great Continental Capitals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The petition to the Russian Government to release Maxim Gorky, started by the Berliner Tageblat and the Goethe Association, is being widely approved and extensively signed. A similar movement has been started in Vienna, and efforts are being made to enlist effective support from leading men of letters in France.

In view of the proportions the movement is assuming and the apparent urgency of the case, I commend the matter to the attention of Englishmen and the English-speaking world.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 30.—A number of Deputies signed a memorial in the Chamber of Deputies to-day asking the Government to use its good offices with the Russian Government to save the lives of Maxim Gorky and his companions.

ANGER IN BRITAIN GROWS.

Acts Hostile to England May Cause Anti-Russian Outburst.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Reports of continued acts of hostility to Great Britain and citizens of this country in Russia are causing considerable perplexity and anxiety in official circles in London. At the Foreign Office there is evident apprehension of another popular anti-Russian outburst here, and while diplomats say there is no doubt that full satisfaction will be given for the Warsaw affair the newspapers are unanimous in condemnation of Russia, and attribute all incidents to anti-British sentiment.

At the Foreign Office to-day it was intimated that these accumulative evidences of hostility, whether accidental or intentional, are causing much apprehension, and that it will be necessary for the Russian Government to give full and prompt explanation or otherwise popular sentiment in the United Kingdom might create a serious situation.

The following communication was issued by the Foreign Office this evening:

"Information has been received from the British Consul General at Warsaw that he and Mucukain, the Pro-Consul, were attacked by soldiers on Jan. 28. Murray (the Consul General) is not believed to have been injured, but Mucukain, who is a Russian subject, was wounded by sword cuts and is in a hospital.

"Representations were at once made by Ambassador Hardinge to the Russian Government, which demanded that the Governor General of Warsaw institute strict inquiry into the incident. His Majesty's Ambassador also sent Col. Napier, the Military Attaché, to Warsaw to report on the subject."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—New complications between Great Britain and Russia are feared on account of the attack on the British Consul and Pro-Consul at Warsaw on Saturday night. Coming on the heels of the placards posted by Assistant Police Chief Ratchkovsky at Moscow, charging Great Britain with inciting the revolution in Russia, the Warsaw incident is likely to arouse an outburst in Great Britain which may again strain relations between the two countries.

Beyond the fact of the attack at Warsaw resulting in the wounding of the British Pro-Consul, who is now in a hospital, the British Embassy here has no details of the affair, but Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, today delivered a note to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff asking for an immediate investigation and explanation, reserving any claims which may be hereafter made and at the same time asking for the protection of British Consuls throughout the empire. By the first train he also dispatched Major Napier, the British Military Attaché, to Warsaw to secure a full report of the circumstances.

Count Lamsdorff hastened to reply to Ambassador Hardinge's note. He expressed regret if the British Consul General and Pro-Consul at Warsaw were injured, and informed him that an immediate inquiry would be made to establish the facts.

Count Lamsdorff has also replied to Ambassador Hardinge's second note on the subject of the Moscow placards by saying that instructions had been sent to remove all traces of the placards from the streets. It is now learned, however, that similar notices had been posted at Libau and Reval, which led to a renewal of representations on this score.

BOMB THROWN IN PARIS.

Two Soldiers and Three Civilians Hurt After Anti-Czar Meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—At the conclusion of a meeting held at the Tivoli Vauxhall this evening to protest against Russian autocracy, and as the audience were filing out of an exit in the Avenue de la République, a bomb was thrown into a group of policemen and Republican Guards.

In the group stood M. Lépine, the Prefect of Police, and other high officials. None of these was hurt, but two guards and three civilians were wounded and many windows were broken. The bomb was loaded with big-headed bootnails.

Two men have been arrested, one of them, a law student, on suspicion of being the authors of the crime.

The meeting in the Tivoli Vauxhall was held under the auspices of the revolutionary Socialist groups and 6,000 persons were present. Deputies Jaurès, Vaillant, and De Pressensé spoke. Several Russian and Polish exiles were also among the orators, and used extremely violent language. Prof. Trempoff, who was Father Gapon's college professor, amid frantic applause delivered a glowing eulogy of the leader of the St. Petersburg strikers. Deputy Jaurès said the revolutionary period had opened in Russia and could only close by the end of imperialism.

The orators shouted, "To the embassy." When they were outside the hall they sang revolutionary songs and endeavored to break through the lines of the police, who resisted. Then the bomb was thrown.

Earlier in the day the police discovered a bomb with a tube attached, containing a lighted fuse, in front of the house of Prince Troubetskoy, an attaché of the Russian Embassy here. The policemen extinguished the fuse.

The bomb was bottle shaped and of small dimensions. It was filled with a green powder. There were two tubes in the centre, one of metal and the other of glass, containing acid.

Owing to faulty construction, the acid could not mix with the powder, and it is believed the bomb could not have done great damage.

NEW RUSSIAN GENERAL LED TROOPS TO DEFEAT

Gripenberg's Rush on Japanese Left a Disastrous Failure.

IT COST HIM 10,000 MEN

Two Generals Wounded—600 Soldiers Captured—Mikado's Troops Suffered 5,000 Casualties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—It is understood that the recent active operations attempted by the Russians against the Japanese left represented Gen. Gripenberg's maiden essay. Sufficient information has now been given out to show that the operations were unsuccessful and expensive.

Russian officers with Manchurian experience maintain that the season precludes operations on a decisive scale at present.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The attempt to break through the Japanese left wing and outflank Field Marshal Oyama's position on the Sha River, seems to have failed entirely. Few details, however, are available beyond the information contained in the official dispatches.

Gen. Gripenberg has notified the Emperor that he has discontinued the offensive, and that Gens. Mistchenko and Fondratsvitch have been wounded, and while not seriously injured have been obliged to relinquish their commands. The War Office gives no estimate of the Russian losses, but they are believed to be heavy.

Field Marshal Oyama, as at the battle of the Sha River, appears to have answered the Russian advance with a counter offensive movement; but no great disposition was shown to carry the war far into the territory held by the Russians.

At the War Office there is an inclination to lay the chief blame for the failure of the movement to a sudden change of the weather to intense cold, 20 degrees below zero, with a high wind which drifted the snow and rendered it hazardous to expose the troops to camping in the open plain, and also impeded the transportation of guns, supplies, and the wounded.

The operation intrusted to the Second Army, under Gen. Gripenberg, was the capture of Sandepas, which, once in Russian hands, would serve as a pivot for a flanking movement against Field Marshal Oyama, but Sandepas proved too hard a nut to crack, and the Japanese, taking advantage of the check of the Russians, hurried up their reinforcements and assumed the offensive on the Hun River as well as along the railroad and the Great Mandarin Road.

The Russians, however, appear to have been completely successful on the defensive, repulsing all the Japanese attacks. Under the circumstances Gen. Gripenberg decided not to press the attempt to storm Sandepas, which is situated in a flat country and therefore more difficult to take by assault than a position in a hilly country.

Owing to the flat trajectory and the enormous penetration of modern projectiles, the capture of the outer line of trenches on Thursday entailed heavy casualties. There is no official estimate of the losses, but it is expected that some thousands on both sides were killed or wounded.

The news of this defeat, coming at this time, is especially hard for the Government. The popular idea continues to be that the advance was undertaken in order to divert the attention of the people from the events in European Russia.

RUSSIAN STORY OF FIGHT.

Newly Arrived Brigade of the Riflemen the Heaviest Sufferers.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Huan Mountain, Jan. 29.—(Delayed.)—The object of Gen. Kuropatkin's latest offensive movement was to capture the important position at Sandepas, on the left bank of the Hun River, and thereby outflank the Japanese from the Sha River and enable the Russian army to undertake a general advance.

At Sandepas the Japanese occupied a strongly fortified position commanding the triangle formed by the confluence of the Hun River and Sha River. The Japanese had erected there a fort of a permanent type, with triple earthworks and trenches extending in a southwesterly direction. Several villages to the northeast were also fortified strongly. The positions were held by twelve battalions of Japanese, partly drawn from Gen. Nogi's army and partly reserves.

Carry First Entrenchments.

The Russians carried the first line of entrenchments, but were unable to maintain their position on the outskirts of Sandepas in the face of fierce cannonading. The fighting was transferred westward. The Japanese counter-attacked with a brigade of infantry, endeavoring to envelop the Russians, but the cavalry protecting the Russian flank drove them back with heavy loss. A counter-attack on the villages captured by the Russians at the outset of the fight was also beaten off, but at the cost to the Russians of several thousand killed or wounded, including Gen. Mistchenko, who was wounded in the knee. The heaviest sufferers were the newly arrived brigade of riflemen.

The official report of the casualties in the fighting at Hounlitadzy and Hugoudi, Jan. 25 and Jan. 26, says they were 45 officers and 1,050 men.

A hundred Japanese prisoners have arrived here. They belonged to the Ninth Division before Port Arthur.

The wounded are suffering from the cold, which is increasing.

MUKDEN, Jan. 29.—The army is now working under the new organization and entirely new orders throughout, these even affecting the newspaper correspondents more vigorously.

The Seizure of the M. S. Dollar.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The insurance correspondent of The Times will say in to-morrow's issue: "The seizure by the Japanese of the British steamer M. S. Dollar is most important. She is the first to be seized of those vessels which arranged to take provisions from Pacific ports of the United States to Vladivostok. The hull and cargo are large. The value of the hull is insured against war risks for £37,000 and the cargo for £59,000."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Jan. 30.—The Summer home of Joseph Personeni of 498 West Broadway, New York, was totally destroyed by fire near Canadensis, this county. Loss, $10,000.

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JAPAN SAYS RUSSIA WOULD END ZONE PACT

Denies Charges of Violating the Neutrality of China.

ACCUSES FOE OF DOING SO

Czar's Government Reiterates Accusations Against China, but Is Discouraged by the Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Japanese Government has made verbal denial to the State Department here, and it is understood to other Governments, of the Russian charges of violation of Chinese neutrality during the present war.

The Japanese statement, just made public, is couched in strong language. It says that, while it is not Japan's duty to defend China in this case, yet, so far as the good faith and loyalty of Japan are called in question, the Government of that country feels bound to repel the charges. These are taken up seriatim, beginning with the Ryeshitelni incident, which the verbal note declares was nothing more than the adoption by Japan of just and inevitable measures of self-defense, made necessary by Russia's violation of Chinese neutrality.

The Japanese admit they have procured war supplies from Che-Foo, but insist that these came through private parties and that the transactions were legitimate, while Russia, it is alleged, has fitted out and loaded a ship in Chinese waters in flagrant violation of Chinese neutrality.

It is denied that pig iron was supplied to the Japanese Army by the Chinese Government shops at Han-yang, and this is also said to have been a legitimate transaction between individuals.

Respecting the charge that China is seriously preparing to engage in the war, the note says:

"It is difficult to imagine how it would be possible to frame charges more mischievous or more remote from actual facts than these. That the Chinese are making preparations of this kind is entirely destitute of truth, and there is no anti-foreign movement in China. From the beginning Japan has urged China to maintain neutrality and protect foreigners. * * * It is abundantly clear that the motive of the Russian Government in formulating baseless accusations was to relieve themselves of an engagement the terms of which, with the progress of the war, no longer inured mainly to their advantage."

The note is supported by a detailed statement under eight heads intended to show wherein Russia on her part has violated Chinese neutrality.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Russian Government's reply to China's declarations that she has not infringed neutrality nor permitted Japan to do so is a reassertion that she has done so. The Russian note which was communicated to the powers Saturday gives specifications of what are affirmed to be violations of neutrality, but the tone of the reply is such that it is inferred that Russia is not likely to carry the discussion much further.

It is learned here that Russia found that all the powers, particularly Germany, held views identical with those of the United States on limiting the zone of war and keeping China out of it.

TRIED TO CUT RUSSIANS OFF.

Success by Oku Would Have Exposed Kuropatkin's Right:

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—The casualties during the fighting at Chenchiehpao and Heikoutai are estimated at five thousand on the side of the Japanese and ten thousand on the Russian side.

A dispatch dated the 29th, from the headquaters of Gen. Oku, commander of the left army, against which the Russian effort was directed, says:

"Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon the Japanese began a fierce bombardment with artillery and musketry along the whole line. The firing was kept up until midnight and was resumed at dawn today, continuing until noon. The Russian reply was feeble.

"A movement of the Japanese left wing for the purpose of surrounding and cutting off the Russians in the neighborhood of Pokowtai is progressing slowly, as the resistance is stubborn.

"Should the Russian force be cut off it will result in leaving Gen. Kuropatkin's right flank unprotected.

Drove Russians Across River.

"Two divisions of Japanese troops attacked Pchowski and drove four divisions of the Russians across the Hun River. Six hundred Russians were captured.

"The Russians are making a stand across the river.

"One Russian division made several attacks on Sandepas, to the east, but was driven back with a loss of over 4,000.

"The Japanese bombarded the entire Russian line. The Russians replied feebly, showing little activity."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:00 A. M.—1,648 Broadway; P. H. Martin; damage, $2,000.

11:20 A. M.—301 and 303 East Forty-ninth Street; Jacob Isenberg; damage, $20.

11:50 A. M.—1064 Broome Street; Mayer Boster; damage, $50.

11:55 A. M.—211 Madison Street; Jacob Pearlman; damage, $10.

12:40 P. M.—81 Essex Street; Barnet Harris; damage, $100.

1:00 P. M.—151 East Forty-third Street; Mrs. French; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Harlem River; Mott Iron Works; damage, $10,000.

3:05 P. M.—124 Morningside Avenue; C. H. Meade; damage trifling.

3:50 P. M.—284 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Joseph F. Foist; damage, $5.

5:05 P. M.—54 Pearl Street; Brentington & Frecht; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—1,081 Park Avenue; Frank McGowan; damage, $50.

6:06 P. M.—90 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Isaac Saperslein; damage, $4,000.

6:20 P. M.—110 East Seventh Street; Max Keller; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—135 Sullivan Street; Isaac Grossman; damage, $20.

7:50 P. M.—202 Lenox Avenue; Carl Fisher; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—737-741 East Ninth Street; Dornberg & Goodman; damage, $300.

8:10 P. M.—727 East Eighth Street; Louis Shoven; damage, $50.

8:20 P. M.—101 Willett Street; Abraham Arpenburg; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—334 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. Carle; damage, $75.

8:50 P. M.—407 Seventh Avenue; Jacob Lyon; damage, $10.

9:40 P. M.—10 York Street; Terence Montague; damage, $2,000.

Who Needs Me?

On Feb. 1st my services are negotiable with a progressive concern.

Business development by mail or salesman is my work in life.

Experience has ripened in me a practical knowledge of method—system—advertising — printing — credits and correspondence.

I have youth in my favor. Time is valuable to both of us.

Your inquiry, Box G, 135, care Times downtown, will reach me.

START TO SOLVE POLICE PROBLEM

Continued from Page 1.

but I wish to acknowledge your courteous invitation and to say that you have my unqualified support in your undertaking.

As I understand it, the purpose of your meeting is the consideration of the question of the improvement of the police department, and is undertaken not from any spirit of alarm nor with a view of serving the cause of any political party or faction, but solely with the object of accomplishing a lasting benefit to the city. So long as you preserve this attitude your movement will command the respect and support of all strong and intelligent citizens, and cannot fail ultimately to produce good results.

We have a magnificent police force whose work is in many respects commendable, but I am far from maintaining that there are not evils, and serious evils, which must be eradicated before we can feel that we have approached the American ideal of the greatest American city. Most of these evils, it is true, are incident to our development, but that does not relieve us from the duty of remedying them, and organized effort should be directed to reform the police system so that it shall aid and reflect our advancement, and not be a drag upon it. The police department should be made an instrument in the promotion of our progress.

Of course the conditions on which the police have to act react upon them in turn, and many evils which are generally regarded as incident to the system are in reality incident to human nature itself. Dealing with a heterogeneous population of great magnitude, in a very congested space, is the perplexing problem of our civilization, and laws which unduly restrict the rational liberty of the citizen fail to command respect. Disrespect for one kind of law frequently begets a disrespect of others essential to public well being. Correction of some of the evils must come through intelligent legislation which will not prohibit, needlessly, acts which would otherwise be innocent.

Spasmodic effort, however, will accomplish little. What is required is intelligent, persistent, and confident endeavor, establishing each improvement firmly so that there shall be no retrogression, and to the aid of such a cause I assure you gentlemen you may command me.

ELIHU ROOT PROMISES AID.

There was hearty applause when the letter had been read. The following letter was read from Elihu Root:

I regret that the argument of a cause in another State will prevent my attending the meeting on police matters on Monday. I do not know how much can be accomplished in the present, but we can at least get the benefit of intelligent and temperate discussion on the subject; and if, as I anticipate, we find that there are serious defects in our laws, we can endeavor to move public opinion in the direction of having the laws changed. I hope to be able to do my share of the work with you hereafter.

WISE EFFORT—E. M. SHEPARD.

Edward M. Shepard's letter said that an engagement prevented his presence. The call for the meeting, he said, proposed a "wise, fundamental, thorough, far-seeing, unpartisan effort to deal with a problem which has been the despair of good citizenship." He also said that what was wanted was not a good man to run a bad system, but a thoroughly good system—one under which the evils of a corrupt or incompetent chief would be less.

The letter also said:

Your committee, I trust, will consider the method of testing the fitness of men to remain on the police force. They will also, I trust, consider the organization of the force, and especially the relations of the men in uniform who ought to be "peace officers" in the true sense of the word, and not spies, with that other force of detectives the necessity of which is as imperative as it is to be regretted. Your committee will not, I trust, overlook the border line separating the legitimate and useful search for crime and criminals from that useless corrupting search for hidden vice which breeds blackmail and undermines that liberty of the citizen, that sacred immunity of his house, which makes of it the castle of which, as Judge Gaynor has truthfully pointed out, our jurisprudence and civilization have always boasted. And, besides these and other searches for true causes, the committee surely will not overlook the intimate relation to the measure of corruption, whatever it is, in the present police force—of our excise and sumptuary laws which would drag even saints a long way toward perdition.

The meeting has my best wishes and sincere hopes. It means more and truer light. Its text is at any rate common sense.

Mr. Seligman submitted his resolutions and the Chair announced that they were before it waiting for discussion.

Charles Stewart Smith said that the police question was one which vitally concerned every interest. "It has to do," he said, "with the life and prosperity of our citizens, the safety of our families, the health and morals of our community, and, most important of all, the protection of the helpless women and children in the tenements.

CHEERS FOR McCLELLAN.

"There is good precedent for this meeting. I want to recall the meeting which resulted in the appointment of the Lexow committee. I do not believe the department is as corrupt now as it was then, or that it ever will be again. But nobody need apologize for the movement here today. It is good to have the co-operation of Mayor McClellan, who is, I believe, eminently wise, able, honest, and sincere. [Cheers.] I am glad to know that we are to have the co-operation of the Commissioner of Police, as I am informed we will have it. I am sure that, though he may have made mistakes, he is striving to upbuild the force and make it the power for good which it might be. There is one thing that I am sure we are all agreed on—and that is that the infamous cadet system must be abolished."

Joel B. Erhardt, a Republican, former Police Commissioner and ex-Collector of the Port, followed Mr. Smith.

"I think the resolutions offered are eminently wise and proper," he said. "The force needs reorganizing thoroughly. It is as bad to-day as it ever was. Police Commissioner McAdoo is not to blame. It is the system.

CHIEF FOR LIFE—ERHARDT.

"It is my firm conviction that a Commissioner of Police should be named for life, provided the power of removal, should he prove unequal to the performance of the duties of the office, be properly safeguarded. As matters now stand he may be removed at the pleasure of either the Mayor or the Governor. At least he might have a tenure of ten years in office. If he did the bad policeman would know he was obliged to walk straight while the good Commissioner was in power."

Mr. Erhardt attacked the three-platoon system vigorously.

J. Noble Hayes said it was not a case of bad laws, but of 8,000 policemen who refused to enforce the laws. He thought the department should receive a housecleaning and retain only the good men.

JACOB H. SCHIFF'S SPEECH.

Jacob H. Schiff was cheered when he arose to speak. In part he said:

"The situation which presents itself to us for a solution, gentlemen, reminds me of a story—the story of a boy who was asked by his Sunday school teacher if he could name the Ten Commandments. The boy replied that there were no Ten Commandments, and when the surprised teacher asked the boy to explain, the boy said:

"'They've all been broken.'

"That is precisely the situation here today, gentlemen. The good work done in the past has been undone. You have had your Committee of Fifteen, and you have had your Committee of Seventy. The Committee of Seventy did its work well, and the Committee of Fifteen did its work well. But when we inquire into the condition of the Police Department today we find that good work, accomplished by painstaking and able men, brought nothing. This ought not to be so.

"Following a wave of good government there comes a wave of another political party which undoes whatever of good may have been accomplished, and vice-versa. The Police Commissioner, after a brief term of office, changes. The Mayor changes. But I do not blame the Mayor always. Following excellent administrations by our Van Wycks, Lows, and McClellans, we do not know what manner of Mayor will come upon us.

"I have the greatest faith in Mayor McClellan, and that is why I have in my small way sought to assist his administration. But we can readily see what little power is given him to control the undercurrent of the city's servants. Most of the city departments, I am told on good authority, are getting into the rut, and there is no excuse for this. Now, relative to the Police Department, what remedies are suggested?

FAVORS LIFE POLICE HEAD.

"We must have the head of the Police Department in a position to do his best work. Personally I am in favor of making the office a life position, with suitable and effectual powers for his removal if such is found necessary, and properly grounded charges are sustained. But that removal power must not lie with the Mayor, for in his hands a Commissioner who was not a favorite would be as a toy.

"If you gentlemen are going to appoint a Committee of Nine, and will undertake to do this with a determination to install upon the city administration a condition of safety in police matters, such as cannot be afterward changed, I wish to make it plain that I most heartily favor that plan. But we must not, we cannot, turn to this subject with the coming in of successive administrations, for our service will then have become not only fruitless but faulty.

"To stamp out vice, to prevent crime, to attain to and adhere to a condition of safety from violence in its sundry forms, with this object in view, your committee can go to work, but to what extent that work shall be perpetual in its good results depends upon the changes sought, the problems solved, and the spirit of the letter of the law aimed at and attained to. I indorse most heartily the resolution Mr. Seligman has presented."

George L. Rives said that if the bad policeman could be kept off the force after he was put off, a long stride would have been taken in the right direction. He deplored the power of the courts to restore men who had been dismissed. The Commissioner, he said, had not enough power.

"If we go to Albany and present this claim," he said, "it is probable that two objections will be raised. They will say to us there that they do not wish to put too much power in the hands of one man, and that man generally a Democrat. They will also argue that it is perfectly right that the courts should be appealed to when injustice was done. There is nothing in either contention. Let the policeman, if unjustly punished, by unsatisfactory compensation, but don't let him come back in the department.

"It is a monstrous injustice to three and a half million people to permit such a condition of affairs to continue. Of course, if the Commissioner gets the authority he should have the sensibilities of a pure-minded, honorable man like Adam Cross might be offended now and then, but it's better that one man should suffer than that all the people should."

R. W. Throckmorton said that while the city was paying the police $3 a day to do their duty, there were too many other sources from which they could get $8 a day for not doing it. The Rev. Dr. Beatty, who is well known in east side settlement work, thought the police on patrol had too great powers. Dr. Beatty was the last speaker. When he had concluded the Seligman resolutions were put to a vote and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Chairman Fox announced before leaving the Chamber of Commerce that he would name the committee in the next day or so. William Barnes, Jr., the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, said last night that he was in favor of giving the New York City's Police Commissioner a ten-year term of office, with power of dismissing members of the uniform force without having his action reviewable by the courts. Mr. Barnes said the present powers of the Police Commissioner were absolutely inadequate for efficiency.

BABIES TOSSED TO SAFETY.

Five Children Saved at Fire in East New York House.

In a two-alarm fire yesterday in a frame tenement house at 374 Sutter Avenue, East New York, five little children were taken down from the third floor by being tossed by men through the air from floor to floor.

When the fire started all of the tenants ran to the street except the five children of Mrs. Sarah Creditor, who was out shopping. The escape of the children was cut off by the smoke and the flames.

With two neighbors, Policeman Catterson and Thomas Wood, a street cleaner, made their way to the rear of the burning building. Wood clambered up the fire escape, followed by others, who perched themselves on each floor. One by one the children were tossed down and passed from one rescuer to another. None was hurt.

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In this combination instrument all the beauties of tone that have made the Weber famous the world over have been retained to the utmost. Quite apart from the Pianola mechanism, it is a complete Weber Piano, with all the artistic character achieved by a half-century of study, improvement and progress. Its union with the Metrostyle Pianola is peculiarly fitting, for to the superb tone and magnificent resources of this world famous instrument has been added the means of bringing them out in the fullest degree.

The Weber Pianola Piano is a musical instrument without a compeer, and with it, any one, no matter how utterly unskilled in the perplexities of the keyboard, or how little versed in the mysteries of musical scores, can bring out the full qualities of the best music without previous training.

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Your present piano will be accepted in part payment at fair valuation. The Weber Pianola Piano is on constant exhibition at Aeolian Hall for the merely curious as well as the intending purchaser.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH STREET.

ANTHONY M. KEILEY KILLED.

Ex-Chief Justice of International Court of Egypt Run Over in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Consul General Gowdy has been informed by the authorities that a stranger recently run over and killed on the Place de la Concorde has been identified as ex-Chief Justice Keiley of the International Court of Appeals of Cairo, Egypt, who recently had been residing in London.

Anthony M. Keiley first came into National prominence through his nomination by President Cleveland in 1885 as Minister to Italy. His appointment was canceled on account of the objections of the Italian Government.

He was then accredited by President Cleveland as Minister to Vienna, but the Austrian Government also declared Mr. Keiley to be persona non grata, one reason given being that his Catholicism was lax. He was warmly defended by the Administration at Washington, and Secretary Bayard intimated to the Austrian Government that the appointment would be allowed to stand even though it resulted in a cessation of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria. To relieve the Administration of President Cleveland of further embarrassment Mr. Keiley resigned, and later was appointed to the International Court at Cairo. He resigned early in April, 1902, owing to the death of his wife.

Mr. Keiley, whose brother is Bishop Benjamin Keiley of the Diocese of Savannah, Ga., received his education at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. He was once associate editor of The Norfolk Virginian and The Index-Appeal of Petersburg. He was Mayor of Richmond for one term, and was afterward chosen District Attorney for that city. Mr. Keiley was about seventy years old.

McADOO'S WITNESS A THIEF.

Got Poolroom Evidence—Also to Appear Against Titus and Tighe.

Alexander Faber, the main witness against the alleged Harlem gambling houses raided last week by the special service squad of Detective Sergeant Eggers, Commissioner McAdoo's confidential man, admitted in the Harlem Court yesterday that he had been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions last September of petty larceny, and was now under suspended sentence.

Faber is also said to be the star witness against Capt. Tighe, formerly of the Mercer Street Station, and Inspector Titus, both of whom are under suspension awaiting trial. Faber's record came out at the hearing of the six prisoners taken in the raids.

Faber said that he got the warrant on which the first raid was made by declaring that he was Joseph Smith.

"Isn't your real name Faber?" asked Alfred J. Hochstadter, attorney for the six prisoners.

He admitted that it was, and said when pressed for an explanation that he was afraid that the disclosure of his real name would weaken his ability to get evidence.

He said that he had become fond of gambling and that in order to get money he had stolen from his employers.

"Did you tell Sergt. Eggers that you had been convicted of being a thief?" asked Mr. Hochstadter.

"Yes, I told him all about the affair and he knew everything about me."

Detective Pierce interrupted the statement by the absolute declaration that Sergt. Eggers knew nothing of Faber's conviction or his past record. Eggers was communicated with by telephone, and in turn denied that he had known that Faber had been convicted of theft.

Magistrate Mayo discharged the six prisoners.

"This man," he said, turning to Faber, "is a danger to the community, and ought not to be allowed to be at large. He is a menace."

With that Faber attempted to address the Magistrate.

"Don't you speak to me," said Magistrate Mayo; "you get out of this court as fast as you can and don't let me see you again."

Organize to Fight Jerome Bill.

A conference of representatives of various religious, reform, and philanthropic organizations was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the National Temperance Society, 3 East Fourteenth Street, to protest against the passage of the Jerome bill, introduced by Senator Foley, or of any other legislation which would enable the saloons legally to keep open on Sunday. The meeting appointed a committee of one from each organization represented to present the sentiments of the meeting at any legislative hearing which may be held on the question.

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JEWELS GONE, BUTLER HELD.

Japanese Who Worked for Sigmund Stern, Jeweler, Arrested.

George Hommer, a Japanese Butler, was held at the Detective Bureau last night charged with grand larceny.

Thousands of dollars worth of jewels and silverware are said by the police to have been lost while Hommer has been employed as butler in the houses of well-to-do people, notably in the Harlem district.

The specific complaint against him is the larceny of silverware, valued at $2,000 from the house of Sigmund Stern of 162 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street some week ago. Mr. Stern has three jewelry stores in the city.

Hommer was arrested last night in Chinatown.

ALEXANDER McGAW DEAD.

Engineer Who Built Pedestal of the Statue of Liberty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Alexander McGaw, a famous architect and engineer, died at his home here to-night aged seventy-seven years.

Mr. McGaw built the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty and also constructed the New York Central Railroad bridge over the Harlem River, the drydock at Cramp's shipyard, the Girard Avenue bridge in this city, and numerous other bridges in different parts of this country and Canada.

Makes Red Blood

and plenty of it to keep one rosy and healthy

POSTUM

In place of coffee and tea. 10 days trial proves.

SUPREME COURT HITS BEEF TRUST

Decides Unanimously Against the Packers.

PROSECUTIONS MAY FOLLOW

Effect Will Be to Prohibit Combination to Suppress Competition —Opinion by Justice Holmes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. Without dissent the Supreme Court to-day sustained the contention of the Government in its suit against the Beef Trust, affirming the decision by United States Circuit Judge Grosscup of Chicago granting an injunction against Swift & Co. and other packers in the Beef Trust. The opinion was written by Justice Holmes, and the decision was expected by Attorney General Moody, Solicitor General Hoyt, and Assistant Attorneys of the Department of Justice who were present.

Attorney General Moody when asked to-night for the consequences of the decision said that it was a matter of such importance and delicacy in its relation to any executive action that he was peculiarly desirous of not being interviewed. However, in view of the great interest throughout the country in the subject, he consented to give the following analysis of the decision:

"First: It prohibits the continuance of a combination to suppress competition in the purchase of cattle for slaughter. This branch of the injunction will redound to the benefit of the cities and farmers.

"Second: The injunction forbids combination to establish uniform prices in selling meats. This section of the injunction will more directly affect the consumer.

"Third: It forbids combinations between packers to obtain discriminating rates from the railroad companies. This branch of the injunction will be of benefit to the cattle raiser and consumer alike."

Criminal Prosecutions May Follow.

Mr. Moody refused to state whether or not criminal prosecutions would follow the decision because of the defiance of the packers in their refusal to obey the injunction. It is stated, however, on good authority that the question of the matter has been fully considered, and that the decision has been reached by the President and the Attorney General to make such criminal prosecutions.

Thomas J. Dyer, of Chicago, who was in Washington week before last and had conferences with the Attorney General and the President on this matter, stated to-night that it is understood that Mr. Dyer received definite instructions how to act if the decision was favorable to the Government and that a part of these instructions related distinctly to criminal prosecutions.

Justice Holmes's Opinion.

Summarizing the bill, Justice Holmes said: "It charges a combination of a dominant proportion of the dealers in fresh meat throughout the United States not to bid against each other in the livestock markets in the different States, to big up prices in order to induce the cattlemen to send their stock to the stock yards, to fix prices at which they will sell, and to that end to restrict shipments of meat when necessary, to establish uniform rates of credit to dealers, and to keep a black list, to make uniform and improper charges to cartage, and finally, to get less than lawful rates from the railroads by means of secret contributions. Referring to the allegation of lack of continuity in the charges he said:

"Another point thought concerning the proper construction of the statutes, a full statement of which need not be read, and contained in the indictment would have been dealt and construed a hundred years ago, but it is safe to mean what it fairly means in the light of present day habits of thought and use of English speech. Thus read, this bill seems to us intended to affect successive contracts of a single continuous course.

Justice Holmes disposed of the charge of conspiracy in the following language: "The acts may as a whole seem to be within reach of the law. The constituent elements, as we have stated them, appear to give to the scheme a body of unity of that we can say, to accomplish it. Moreover, whatever may be the legality of some of these acts particularly when we take them up in detail, charges they are alleged sufficiently as elements of the scheme. It is suggested that the several acts charged are lawful and that intent can make no difference. But they are bound together as the parts of a single plan. The plan may make the parts unlawful. Intent is almost essential to such a combination, and is essential to such an attempt. Where acts are not sufficient in themselves to produce a result which the law seeks to prevent—for instance, the monopolization of business—further acts in addition to the mere forces of nature to bring that result to pass, an intent to bring it to pass is necessary in order to produce a dangerous probability that it will happen," he also said:

Restraint of Trade.

"The combination, alleged embraces restraint and monopoly of trade within a single State, although its effect upon commerce among the States is not accidental, as perhaps it may be merely probable."

Speaking further on the question of interference with inter-State commerce, Justice Holmes said that the charge was made of a combination of independent dealers to limit the competition of their agents when purchasing stock for them in the stock yards.

"The purchasers and their slaughtering establishments are," he said, "largely in different States from those of the stock yards, and the sellers of the cattle, perhaps it is not too much to assume, largely in the States other than either. The intent of the combination is not merely to restrict competition among the parties, but, as we have said, by force of the general allegation at the end of the bill, to obtain an attempt to monopolize commerce among the States." He added:

"When cattle are sent for sale from a place in one State with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase in another, and when in effect they do so, with only the interruption necessary to find a purchaser at the stock yards, and when this is a typical, constantly recurring course, the current of this existing is a current of commerce among the States, and the purchase of cattle is a part and incident of such commerce.

With reference to the allegation that no inter-State commerce is involved in the sale of meats by the packers, the opinion says:

Power of Congress.

"The allegations of the second section, even if they import a technical passing of title at the slaughtering places, also import that the sales are to persons in other States and that the shipments to other States are part of the transaction—purpose to such sales"—and the third section imports that the same things which are sent to agents are sold by them, and sufficiently indicates that at least of the sales are of the original packages. Moreover, the sales are by persons in one State to persons in another. But we do not dwell upon this ground, for it clearly marks the point at which State taxation or regulation begins, permissible necessarily as be-ond the zone of interference by Congress in cases where such interference is deemed necessary for the protection of commerce among the States. Nor do we wish to intimate that the statute under consideration is limited to that point."

After referring to the various objections to the original bill of complaint, and disposing of all of them as insufficient, Justice Holmes said:

"The defendants cannot be ordered to compete, but they properly can be forbidden to enter into combinations or to make agreements not to compete." Modifications of the injunction were suggested, as follows:

"The general words of the injunction, as by any other method or device, the purpose and effect of which is to restrain commerce as aforesaid, should be stricken out. The defendants ought to be informed as accurately as the case permits what they are forbidden to do. Specific devices not mentioned in the bill, and they stand prohibited. The words quoted are a sweeping injunction to obey the law, and are open to the objection which we stated at the beginning, that it was our duty to avoid."

DECISION LONG STEP AHEAD.

Will Help Republicanize Industrial Ownership, Says Judge Grosscup.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court, speaking of the decision, said:

"The decision establishes the right of the Government to prevent combinations among the manufacturers of meats. It fortifies the Sherman act. It is a long step in the direction of effectual Government supervision.

"But to my mind the real significance of the decision is much deeper and more far reaching even than this. It effectively clears the decks for what I believe will be the next really great national movement—the organization and supervision by the Nation itself of the great corporations of the future, a movement whose chief object will be not so much to control prices, or merely to curb power, as to bring corporate ownership within the reach and reasonable confidence of the people at large, and thus to re-peopleize and republicanize again the industrial ownership of the country."

John S. Miller, who acted as special counsel for the packers in the proceedings, said:

"The order as I understand it simply makes permanent the injunction restraining the packers from doing business in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. They have assured me repeatedly that they have done nothing in violation of these. Hence the permanent restraining order does not in any manner inconvenience them. It does not charge them with or convict them of wrongdoing. I cannot say what further action may be taken. The only thing that I see that could be done would be to request a re-hearing of the case."

NOT AFFECTED, SAY PACKERS.

No Combination of Kansas City Firms, They Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—The packers in this city say the decision of the United States Supreme Court will not affect them. C. W. Armour of the Armour Packing Company said:

"The business of the Armour Packing Company is conducted entirely independent of that of the other packers. The price of cattle and of fresh meat is governed entirely by supply and demand, and there is no combine or understanding between the packers as to the price of the fresh meats. We are in the market every day for cattle and there is open competition between the packers for the purchase of offerings at the stock yards.

"The price of meat is fixed as is the price of other products bought and sold in the open market. There is no secret understanding or combine of any kind between the packers to control the price of meat or any other packing house product. We shall conduct our business in the future just as we have in the past—absolutely independent of other packers. The decision of the United States Supreme Court on that question will not affect our manner of doing business in the least because we are not a party to any trust or combine."

$3,100 FOR A SCREEN.

Highest Price Brought at the Waggaman Sale Yesterday.

Charles L. Freer, the Detroit collector, paid the highest price at the Waggaman sale yesterday. This was $3,100 for a genuine Sesshu, fifteenth century, six-panel screen. There are none of these large works on mural lines of this artist in Europe, and only two in this country; both of these are in the Boston Museum. It is said that the price asked for this screen when it was first brought over was $25,000.

Five screens were sold at the end of the evening, after the sale of a collection of Japanese prints and paintings. Mr. Freer made several other purchases, including a kakemone of the eighteenth century by Ikko, a beautiful little landscape, delicately, only a few inches square and almost lost in the panel in which it was placed. This he bid in for $160. A pair of six-panelled screens "by Kano Sanraku and others," he bought for $180 each, and still another six-panel screen by Korin, seventeenth century, for $210.

Payne Whitney was one of the buyers, and he paid $42.50 for a Kakemono of the Kose school, fourteenth century, an interesting old altar piece showing the standing Buddha of Healing. Another Kakemono, the first number of the sale he bought for $75. This was a strong drawing of a crow and persimmons by Ippo, of the nineteenth century.

Frederick W. Goodkin, another Mr. Freer paid the highest prices of the evening. A print by Moronobu, seventeenth century, went to him for $130. Another, a quaint one, girls in a kitchen, blowing the fire in a stove, Utamaro, eighteenth century, he got for $105.

For the first of a pair of panels of the seventeenth century, painted landscapes, he paid $200, and its companion went to Mr. Valentine for $110.

Other prints, albums, and books went at varying prices, from $8 up to $80.

Japanese arms, swords, daggers, sword mounts, &c., were listed for the afternoon sale, and, although they were interesting and valuable, they attracted comparatively few people, and the prices were correspondingly low. They ranged, however, from $3 to $600. A long sword brought the $600. It is said that the Japanese Government wished to obtain possession of it, but it went to G. McK. Brown. It is the finest blade of the most famous Japanese sword maker, Masamune and was made in 1296.

The sale closed with a collection of Chinese cloisonné enamels, some of which brought good prices. S. P. Avery paid $500 for a bottle-shaped vase of the Ming Dynasty, and Louis Stern paid $270 for a large Champlevé jar.

HALPIN TO BE LEADER.

Barnes, Nominal Leader, and Ward Go to See Roosevelt.

With the announcement yesterday from ex-Gov. Odell that he will sail for Europe on Feb. 18 with his wife and daughter, to be gone more than four months, came the information that for three weeks the ex-Governor has been so arranging the affairs of the State Committee, of which he is the Chairman, that his trusted lieutenants will be on guard during his absence. This work has been the cause of most of the recent conferences which the Chairman has been holding at State Headquarters. To-day he will be in the city for further meetings.

While Mr. Odell is in Europe William Halpin, the Chairman of the County Committee, will be in effect the State leader and will be in attendance at the sessions of the State Legislature almost constantly. To him not only the New York County legislators, but the up-State Odell followers will look for inspiration concerning the various political measures pending. Mr. Halpin will be actual leader in spite of the fact that William Barnes, Jr., of Albany will be the nominal leader of the State organization because he is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. Senator Elsberg will be looked upon as the Odell representative in the State Senate, and he will be the chief aid of Mr. Halpin in shaping legislation during the session.

The ex-Governor will be back in ample time to look after the Mayoralty campaign.

All of the Republican leaders at State Headquarters yesterday were emphatic in denying the Albany report that Odell would be retired from the Chairmanship of the State Committee before the Fall campaign and that either William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, or ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn would succeed to the Chairmanship. None denied the story any more emphatically than Mr. Barnes himself did last evening.

Mr. Barnes also said he believed that the bill to tax the recording of mortgages would be passed at this session of the Legislature, but that no attempt to increase the excise taxes would succeed.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and National Committeeman William L. Ward have gone to Washington to see the President.

The ostensible purpose of their visit is to have a talk about Mr. Barnes's reappointment as Surveyor of the Port for the Albany district, but the understanding among the politicians is that a heart-to-heart talk about general political conditions in New York will be had.

It was said here to-night on authority that National Committeeman Ward has not seen or consulted with Chairman Odell since the latter deserted Frank S. Black and came out for Senator Depew's re-election. They were formerly the closest of friends.

Politicians say that the activity of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ward may induce ex-Gov. Odell to give up or postpone his trip.

ROOSEVELT ADVISES BUSINESS LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

natural or artificial, or else ordinary roads for wheel vehicles drawn by animal power. The railroad, which was utterly unknown when our Government was formed and when the great principles of our jurisprudence were laid down, has now become almost everywhere the most important, and, in many large regions, the only form of highway for commerce. The man who controls its use cannot be permitted to control it in his own interest alone.

"It is not only just but it is in the interest of the public that this man should receive the amplest payment for the masterful business capacity which enables him to benefit himself while benefiting the public; but in return he must himself recognize his duty to the public. He will not and cannot do this if our laws are so defective that in the sharp competition of the business world the conscientious man is put at a disadvantage by his less scrupulous fellows. It is in the interest of the conscientious and public-spirited railway man that there should be such governmental supervision of the railway traffic of the country as to require from his less scrupulous big shippers as well, that heed to the public welfare which he himself would willingly give, and which is of vital consequence to the small shipper. Every important railroad is engaged in inter-State commerce. Therefore, this control over the railroads must come through the National Government.

"The control must be exercised by some governmental tribunal, and it must be real and effective. Doubtless there will be risk that occasionally, if an unfit President is elected, this control will be abused; but this is only another way of saying that any adequate governmental power, from the power of taxation down, can and will be abused if the wrong men get control of it.

POWER OVER REBATES.

"The details must rest with the lawmakers of the two houses of Congress; but about the principle there can be no doubt. Hasty or vindictive action would merely work damage; but in temperate, resolute fashion, there must be lodged in some tribunal the power over rates, and especially over rebates—whether secured by means of private cars, of private tracks, in the form of damages, or commissions, or in any other manner—which will protect alike the railroad and the shipper, and put the big shipper and the little shipper on an equal footing. Doubtless no law would accomplish all that enthusiasts hope: there is always disappointment over the results of such a law among the oversanguine; but very real and marked good has come from the legislation and administration of the last few years; and now, as part of a coherent plan, it is entirely possible, and, indeed, necessary to enact an additional law which will mean further progress along the same lines of definite achievement in the direction of securing fair dealing as between man and man.

"In some such body as the Interstate Commerce Commission there must be lodged in effective shape the power to see that every shipper who uses the railroads and every man who owns or manages a railroad shall on the one hand be given justice and on the other hand be required to do justice. Justice—so far as it is humanly possible to give and to get justice—is the foundation of our Government. We are not trying to strike down the rich man; on the contrary, we will not tolerate any attack upon his rights. We are not trying to give an improper advantage to the poor man because he is poor, to the man of small means because he has not larger means; but we are striving to see that the man of small means has exactly as good a chance, so far as we can obtain it for him, as the man of larger means; that there shall be equality of opportunity for the one as for the other.

"We do not intend that this Republic shall ever fail as those republics of olden time failed, in which there finally came to be a government by classes, which resulted either in the poor plundering the rich, or in the rich exploiting, and in one form or another enslaving the poor; for either event means the destruction of free institutions and of individual liberty. Government is a Government which recognizes classes. It is based on the recognition of the individual. We are not for the poor man as such, nor for the rich man as such. We are for every man, rich or poor, provided he acts justly and fairly by his fellows, and if he so acts the Government must do all it can to see that inasmuch as he does no wrong, so he shall suffer no wrong."

President Roosevelt left here for Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train will run slowly, and will reach Washington about daylight.

NO FEAR OF MILITARISM.

But We Must Be Prepared, President Tells Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 30.—Before a host of their friends and relatives who came from all parts of the country to witness their graduating, the 114 members of the first class at the Naval Academy to-day completed their four years' course and received their diplomas at the hands of President Roosevelt.

The President, with a party, including Secretaries Morton and Taft, arrived from Washington on a special train shortly after 10 o'clock, and after a short stop at the house of Superintendent Brownson of the Academy went at once to the armory. The full brigade of midshipmen was drawn up, and back of these was ranged a brilliant assemblage of women and officers. As the President entered the armory the midshipmen presented arms and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while everybody in the building rose and remained standing while the Nation's Chief Executive passed to his seat on the platform. The President was introduced by Capt. Brownson, and said:

"More than any other people in the country, except the men of your sister service, you owe a peculiar debt to the Nation. But we have a right to expect a peculiar care for your interests on the part of the representatives of the people."

The President then continued:

MILITARISM BASELESS ALARM.

"There are a good many baseless alarms which some worthy people feel from time to time in this country, and which other less worthy people affect to feel, but of all foolish crimes, of all baseless figments of a disturbed imagination, the cry of militarism in this country is the most foolish and the most baseless. Not only there does not exist now, but there never has existed at any time, any nation so wholly free as this is from any danger of excessive militarism, so wholly free from any danger of an undue growth of the military spirit.

"The danger is now, will be, and always has been the exact reverse; the danger is lest we do not take sufficient thought in preparing the men and material which will make our attitude in claiming to be a great Nation respectable. I would be sorry to see us content to assume the position of a nation unwilling and unable to play a great part in the world, unable to hold its own in the shock of arms, should it be ever necessary, which I most earnestly hope that in the lifetime of no man here present it will be necessary. Should it ever be necessary, and I hope it will not be, to appeal to arms, I should be sorry to see us take the position of avowed weakness, take the position that we did not intend to rank ourselves among the great powers of the earth.

"I should be sorry to see that, but I would a great deal rather see that than see us insist upon taking such a position and refuse to provide the means which would make such a position other than a sham. If this country believes in the Monroe Doctrine, if this country intends to hold the Philippines, if it intends, besides building, to police the Isthmian Canal, if it intends to do its duty on the side of civilization, on the side of law and order, and that duty can be done only by the just man armed, if this country intends to be that, then it must see to it that it is able to make good, if the necessity arises to make good.

ARMS AND MONROE DOCTRINE.

"It is idle to talk of our faith in the Monroe Doctrine if we are not able to make that faith evident. It is foolish to remain permanently in the Philippines unless we provide a base of military action for our fleets and army should it be necessary to defend the Philippines in time of war. It is foolish to assert our position as entitled to the respect of other great nations unless we are willing to build the ships, to build the guns, and to train the men who are to man the ships and handle the guns if the need arises.

"I should be ashamed to see this Nation play the part of a weakling. But I would rather see it play that part frankly than see it boast what it was and then so handle itself that if any one questioned the boast we should have to retreat from the position we assumed because we lacked the power to make our words good.

"I earnestly hope that our foreign policy shall be continued absolutely without regard to change of administration, along the lines of treating every foreign nation with all possible respect, of avoiding all provocation for war, all trouble of any kind, of taking every step possible to minimize the chance of trouble occurring, and at the same time of taking every step possible to see to it that if by any chance trouble does occur we do not come out second best.

"Just at this moment, to illustrate what I mean, we have negotiated certain arbitration treaties with the great foreign powers. I most earnestly hope that those arbitration treaties will become part of the supreme law of the land. Every friend of peace will join heartily in seeing that those arbitration treaties do become part of the supreme law of the land. By adopting them we will have taken a step, not a very long step, but undoubtedly a step in the direction of minimizing the chance for any trouble that might result in war; we will have in measurable degree provided for a method of settling international disputes other than that of war as regards certain subjects and as regards the particular nations with whom these treaties are negotiated.

"We can test the sincerity of those people devoted to peace largely by seeing whether these people do in effective fashion desire to have those treaties ratified, to have those treaties adopted. I have proceeded upon the assumption that this Nation was sincere when it said that it desired peace, that all proper steps to provide against the likelihood of war ought to be taken; and those arbitration treaties represent precisely those steps.

"But the adoption of these treaties by themselves would not bring peace. We are a good many years short of the millennium yet; and for the present and the immediate future we can best measure that the word of the man who is suspected of desiring peace because he is afraid of war will count for but little. What we desire is to have it evident that this Nation seeks peace, not because it is afraid, but because it believes in the eternal and immutable laws of justice and of right living.

"Therefore, hand in hand with the negotiation of treaties of that character, hand in hand with the effort to put our foreign relations with every nation on a better footing, must go the steady upbuilding of the army and navy; above all, the navy, so that our National honor may be sure of an adequate safeguard should our National honor ever be actively menaced."

At the conclusion of his address the President presented to the seven successful Middies the sword and medals won for proficiency in theoretical and practical gunnery. Midshipman Royal E. Ingersoll of Indiana received the handsome sword presented by the class of '71 for proficiency in this branch. In presenting the arm to the Midshipman Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I am very glad to give this sword to the man whose shot hit."

Midshipmen Edward G. Hargis of Winchester, Ky.; Albah B. Court of Houston, Texas; Ormond L. Cox of Rix Mills, Ohio; Harford L. Stone of Washington, D. C., and Walter McClintic of Fort Lewis, Va., and Theodore G. Ellyson, Richmond, Va., each received a medal for proficiency in the same branch of the studies. The seven "star" members of the class, headed by Hugo Frankenberger of Charleston, West Va., then got their diplomas in the order in which they stood as leaders of their class. After this the diplomas were given at random.

Following the delivery of the diplomas the official party left the armory, being saluted by the full brigade of Midshipmen.

After going to the residence of Superintendent Brownson, where luncheon was served, the President started for Philadelphia.

ELECTION BILL READ.

Freidel Measure Based on Recommendations of Higgins.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Freidel of New York to-night introduced a bill to amend the election law as it relates to Greater New York. It has for its objects the abolishing of enrollment books, thereby saving more than $50,000 for the City of New York at every election, and the further purification of primaries. Gov. Higgins's message contained many recommendations which are embodied in the Freidel bill.

Under the measure, Election Inspectors receive large discretion in the matter of questioning would-be voters. The Inspectors may require them to swear the following oath when they present themselves to vote in a primary:

"You do swear that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence and qualification as an elector."

The Inspectors then may question the person challenged in relation to his name, his place of residence; whether he resided at the present address since the last day of registration preceding the last general election; whether he is a native or naturalized citizen, and if the latter, when, where, and in what court, or before what officer he was naturalized; whether he is an inhabitant of the State for one year; from what place he last registered, and in what year; whether he came into the election district for the purpose of voting at the primary election, and on all other matters which may tend to test his qualifications as a resident in the election district, citizenship, and his right to vote at such primary election and at such polling place.

The bill provides that any person refusing to take this oath when required or to answer fully any questions allowed by the act, shall lose his vote. The bill is to take effect Sept. 30, 1905.

The measure was discussed for half an hour this afternoon by Mr. Freidel and Gov. Higgins. The former detailed the conditions that prevail on the east side, particularly in the Eight District. Part of his exhibit, the carbon paper duplicate ballot, the Governor kept for future study.

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
ONE REASON WHY POMMERY CHAMPAGNE MAINTAINS ITS POPULARITY WITH THOSE WHO DEMAND THE BEST OF WINES IS, THAT THE GROWERS OF POMMERY NEVER LOWER THE STANDARD OF QUALITY TO JOIN THE RACE FOR GREATER PRODUCTION.

We've built up the largest tailoring business in the world by surprising people with more than they expected to get and in not allowing them to take away garments which didn't come up to their expectations. Suits to measure —$17. Trousers—$4.50.
Our Full Dress Suits $40; Tuxedos, $35; Silk Lined, are examples of finest workmanship.
ARNHEIM
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PRESIDENT WOULD AID UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS

Also Urges New Corporation Measures in the District.

TWO MESSAGES TO CONGRESS

Declares Present Conditions in the District Open the Way to Fraud—Wants Marriage Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President to-day sent two messages to Congress. One of them called attention to the fact that no statistics on marriage and divorce laws have been collected in years, and urged legislation to remedy the lack, to the end that uniform divorce laws may be made possible. The other message referred to the laxity of corporation laws for the District of Columbia, the President declaring that this condition of affairs opened the way to frauds. In his divorce message the President says:

"I call the attention of the Congress to the fact that no statistics have been collected by the Federal Government upon the subject of marriage and divorce since the year 1886, and that but few of the States have provisions for the collection of such statistics. The institution of marriage is, of course, at the very foundation of our social organization, and all influences that affect that institution are of vital concern to the people of the whole country. There is a widespread conviction that the divorce laws are dangerously lax, and indifferently administered in some of the States, resulting in a diminishing regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation.

"The hope is entertained that co-operation among the several States can be secured, to the end that there may be enacted upon the subject of marriage and divorce uniform laws, containing all possible safeguards for the security of the family. Intelligent and prudent action in that direction will be greatly promoted by securing reliable and trustworthy statistics upon marriage and divorce. I deem the matter of sufficient general importance to recommend that the Director of the Census be authorized by appropriate legislation to collect and publish statistics pertaining to that subject, covering the period from 1886 to the present time."

The message dealing with the corporation laws for the District of Columbia was as follows:

"I have been informed that the attention of Congress has been drawn to the defects of the law authorizing the formation of corporations in the District of Columbia. The evils growing out of the existing law were brought to my notice by a member of the bar of the District, and I directed the Attorney General to make to me a report upon the subject. From that report it appears that in the past two years there have been incorporated under the law of the District 2,211 companies, with a total authorized capital of nearly four billions of dollars.

"Many of the companies thus incorporated represent no actual investment, and may be used by unscrupulous persons to perpetrate fraud upon the people and upon those who may be deluded into investing in their stock. The increase of these corporations is going on with alarming rapidity. On one day of last week another person presented for filing articles for the incorporation of fourteen companies; another person presented for filing articles of incorporation for thirty-eight companies. In each of these the same persons were named as trustees. The aggregate authorized capital proposed for these thirty-eight companies amounted to $40,000,000.

"On another day one person presented for filing articles of incorporation for fifty-four companies, in each of which the same three persons were named as trustees. The authorized capital proposed for these companies was over $200,000,000. The Attorney General closes his report with the statement that 'The law governing the incorporation of companies in the District of Columbia is not, as it should be, a model of its kind, but, on the other hand, is hopelessly vicious.'

"The evil growing out of these laws is of such magnitude, and the necessity for action is so urgent, that I recommend to Congress the immediate consideration of the subject. The case calls for the most radical remedy. The right of incorporation ought to be suspended at once until Congress can devise proper legislation for guarding its exercise.

"Moreover, measures ought to be taken to annul the charters which have already been issued, either by their direct repeal, if that be possible under the Constitution, or by what other legislative action may be deemed necessary. I doubt not that Congress has already seen the necessity for replacing these vicious incorporation laws by those which are governed by sounder principles, and which will forbid the issuance of stock or bonds in excess of the actual investment and permit a proper public supervision. When such a law shall have been enacted all legitimate corporations which have been formed under the existing law may readily be reincorporated."

MAY DROP GAS INQUIRY.

Republicans Said to Have Reached a Decision in Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Notwithstanding the fact that there is to be a further hearing to-morrow upon the resolutions calling for an investigation of the New York lighting situation, it was being whispered about here to-night by Republican leaders that a decision has been reached to have no investigation.

It was said that this decision was reached at a conference held at the Republican Club last Friday night.

For the Entire Week.
To-Measure Shirts for Men
Regularly $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00.
Special at $3.50.
We have marshalled our forces in advance of the season—one of the cleverest organizations of shirt-tailors of which we know. It might be otherwise if we were to wait until the advent of the season. This compels us to induce you to anticipate your needs. A concession of from fifty cents to one fifty on every shirt (according to the style which you select) is the means which we have elected to serve the end. So that the offer may be without a hazard we promise this: If your shirts are not perfect in proportions and absolutely true in fit, the penalty will be ours.
The Models. Plain or plaited negligee and stiff bosom shirts in any of the conventional styles or coat effect, with cuffs attached or detached.
The Fabrics. The two Andersons and Whytlaw, of Glasgow, and the best of the Parisian weavers contribute their newest styles and designs.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

You can't walk to Winterless California
Ride in a Tourist Sleeper
Santa Fe
All the Way
Time nearly as fast as California Limited
Pullman's newest equipment
Travel comfortably and save money
Special tri-weekly excursions
Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles and San Francisco
Morning and evening trains
Ask Geo. C. Dillard, of A., T. & S. F. Ry., At 377 Broadway, New York City.

DECISION FOR HARRIMAN IN SECURITIES CASE

Supreme Court Will Take It Up for Review.

GRANTS CERTIORARI WRIT

Distribution of Stock at Issue—Wall Street Had Discounted Decision When It Was Announced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of E. H. Harriman and others vs. the Northern Securities Company, growing out of the former decision of the court relative to the distribution of the stock of the Securities Company. The effect of granting the writ is to bring the case to the Supreme Court for review. The argument is set for Feb. 20.

The suit was brought to determine the right of possession of certain shares of the capital stock of the Securities Company delivered to that company by Harriman and others in 1901, when the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads was consummated. After the Government suit was decided against the merger the Securities Company decided to distribute the stock of each of the two railroad companies among the stockholders proportionately, instead of giving to each one the stock originally deposited by him, as Harriman holds should have been done.

The Northern Securities decision, which was not made public in Washington until noon, appears to have been foreshadowed in Wall Street yesterday before the opening of the market in the morning. That there was at least a shrewd guess as to the substance of the decision was indicated by the action of the market, and, further, there were to be found men who declared that they had known before the opening the date for which the final argument had been fixed. The influence of this case on speculative sentiment being great, it was worth somebody's while to secure advance information if such a thing were possible.

The general expectation had been that the Harriman application for a writ of certiorari would be allowed, and consequently the stock of the Northern Securities Company all last week was buoyant, advancing to 155 on Friday and establishing a new high record, on Saturday morning, however, there developed a sudden activity in Union Pacific on the bull side. Yesterday morning the stock had a wide opening from ¾ to 1¾ points up with tremendous activity. At the same time Northern Securities on the curb broke sharply, and later on it sold at 177½, but this was the high point, and when the decision finally came out, the stock was not influenced at all.

PLAN FOR HOOKER INQUIRY.

Assembly Committee Will Act To-day —Lafetra Renews Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker will be reported out of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to-morrow.

Assemblyman Lafetra of the Eighteenth Manhattan District to-night introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee of members by the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report as to the advisability of bringing impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Lafetra said that his purpose was to include for investigation all the acts of Justice Hooker since he mounted the bench. He believed his resolution would precipitate any white-washing. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sale of Suits And Overcoats

For Young Men of 15 to 19 Years

Just about fifty Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits, made of neat gray, plain brown and brown mixed suitings: nicely tailored; made up for our own regular stock in the regular WANAMAKER way, and sold until now at $16.50 to $22 a suit.

Today Choose at $13.50 a Suit

Then we have forty-eight Fancy Tourist Overcoats for young men of the same ages. They are in stylish patterns made with full back, broad shoulders, with wool body-lining and satin shoulder-lining. Formerly $20 and $22.

Now at $13.50 Each

Also about fifty heavy Oxford-mixed and Plain Black Overcoats, serge-lined; formerly $10 and $12, **now $8.50 Each.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Winter Coats

A Summary Proceeding

Of course, sizes are not complete. Wherein is the reason for such impressive reductions. Women who wear size 36 and over, get the best of the choosing.

The Coats? Of best covert cloth, broadcloth, kersey and other fashionable fabrics. Well fitting, smartly tailored—you will recognize the leading fashions at a glance.

Here's the bulletin of some splendid chances:

SIZES		34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
NO. OF COATS	3	8	10	78	64	34	12	1	5	4	5	2

Prices: At $5, worth $12
At $7.50, worth $12.50 to $16.50
At $12, worth $20 to $25
At $18, worth $27.50 to $32

Second floor, Broadway.

The Last Chapter in The January Linen Offering

Climax.

The January Linen Story ends with an exciting scene of good fortune.

The same high value and low price that made women watch the plot unfold—and an extra impetus in savings, because this *must* be the final chapter. Read:

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; all-white or colored borders; soft finish; washed, ready for use; 17x33 in.; our regular 16c kind, **at 12½c each.**

Bleached Kitchen Crash Toweling; 17 in. wide; Turkey red border; fine and soft; regularly 12½c, **at 10c a yard.**

Grass-bleached Dutch Napkins; all hemmed; full dinner size, 26 in. square; regularly $3.25, **now $2.50 a dozen.**

Bleached Irish Table Linen; 64 in. wide; handsome floral designs; undervalued at the regular price; 70c; **today 40c a yard.**

Grass-bleached French Hand-loom Woven Banquet Table Cloths; only one or two of a design; 2½x3 yds., were $8.50, $14.50, $17.25 and $17.50, **now $5.65, $9.65, $11.50 and $13 each;** 2½x3½ in., were $17 and $17.25, **now $11.35 and $11.50 each.**

All-lace Renaissance Squares, 18 and 20-inch; regularly $1.50, $1.75 and $2, **now 95c each.**

Still some splendid values among the Soiled and Mussed Fancy Linen Pieces, which must go out before stock-taking. As for instance, French Hand-embroidered Fancy-weave Towels with knotted fringes. Embroidered in bright colors; **at 90c and $2.00 each,** from $1.50 and $5.

Third floor.

These Pianos Today

There are still some excellent Pianos here for those who are anxious to secure an unusual bargain. All of these are excellent instruments, which aside from the matter of sentiment will serve you as well as a new piano costing much more.

Sold on terms to suit the purchaser.

The list follows:

Square Pianos

The original prices quoted have no value except to identify the model as originally catalogued by its makers.

1 Lyon & Healy Square Piano.....was $300, now $15
1 Light & Sons Square Piano.....was $300, now $25
1 Benjamin Square Piano.....was $300, now $25
1 Windsor Square Piano.....was $250, now $40
1 Chickering Square Piano.....was $400, now $55
1 Steinway & Sons Square Piano.....was $500, now $55

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

1 Hale Upright Piano.....was $250, now $95
1 Decker & Reed Upright Piano.....was $250, now $95
1 Austin Upright Piano.....was $250, now $95
1 Hazen Upright Piano.....was $350, now $155

Chickering & Sons Pianos

1 Square Upright Piano.....was $500, now $175
1 Sons Grand Piano.....was $850, now $475
1 & Sons Grand Piano.....was $800, now $525
2 Sons Grand Pianos, were $925, now $550 each
1 Grand.....was $700, now $495

Vose & Sons Pianos

1 Vose & Sons Upright Piano.....reduced to $295

Angelus Piano Players

2 Angelus Piano Players.....were $275, now $120 each

Piano Store, fifth floor.

Another Topsy-Turvy Day Fills The UNDER-PRICE STORE

With stock-taking tonight every section of the store has, for the time being, forgotten the cost of its merchandise. Odd lots are to be disposed of, lots that are not to be continued are let go, at prices that will bring people here in a hurry this morning.

The Basement was thronged all day yesterday, and nobody was disappointed. Today the offerings are even better, and every counter holds new merchandise:

The Mussed Garments From the White Sale

We are delighted with the success of our Muslin Underwear Sale this month, and we propose to clean up all the mussed and soiled pieces today, so that nothing may be carried over into the new business year that is not spic-span-new and fresh. For this reason we have made most radical reductions on garments where prices were already exceptionally low.

Every woman who reads this will realize that she must be here promptly this morning to share such bargains:

NIGHTGOWNS

At $1.50, were $2.25 to $3.75—Of cambric or nainsook, seven styles; trimmed with embroidery, lace or ribbon; low, high or V neck.

At $2.50, were $4.75 to $5—Of nainsook, six styles; low neck, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

PETTICOATS

At $1.25, were $2—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with embroidery.

PETTICOATS

At $5, were $7.50 to $10—A handsome assortment, trimmed with embroidery or lace; seven styles.

DRAWERS

At 35c, were 65c—Of cambric, trimmed with lace.

At $1, were $1.75 to $2—Of nainsook, six styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon.

At $1.50, were $2.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with handsome lace, embroidery and ribbon.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Corsets

Three groups of good Corsets in popular styles, at unusually low prices that should take them away in a hurry.

At 50c, worth 85c—P. N. Corsets of fine batiste; medium bust and long hips; give comfort and ease to wearers.

At 75c, worth $1.50—P. N. Corsets; straight-front, medium bust, long over hips and abdomen; supporters attached.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—P. N. Corsets; latest model in high bust, small tapering waist; beautifully made and perfect-fitting.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Mascot Soap 100 Cakes for $1.65

Every housekeeper knows it, and it is made in only one size. It is a splendid laundry soap, and we have one hundred full boxes, 100 cakes in a box, to sell at $1.65 a box.

We also have a limited quantity of loose cakes that will be sold at twelve for 25.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Cotton Voiles at 6½¢, worth 12½

We took all the mill had—80,000 yards—of this attractive Cotton Voile Melange, in order to secure it at about half price. It is an excellent Summer dress fabric, and will make attractive waists and children's dresses. Woven of cotton, after the style of the famous French Melange Voiles that sell for $1.50 a yard, producing most effective designs in bright color mixtures, secured by a clever weave.

The colorings include mixtures of blue, brown, green, gray and cardinal, in the most desirable effects.

The quantity seems ample, but it will melt away in a hurry at its little price—**6½c, worth 12½c.**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Neckwear At Little Prices

In this offering every woman will see that the cost of the goods has been forgotten in making the prices. The collection is rather large, and is composed of odd lots that are to be closed out today.

The Neckwear is in fancy and tailor-made effects, and a few lawn ties. The lawn ties are in perfect condition, the others show marks of handling. You will forgive everything at these little prices:

Lawn Ties, with medallion ends; originally 25c; yesterday 5c; **today 3c each.**

Fancy and Tailor-made Neckwear; originally 25c; yesterday, 15c; **today 8c each.**

Fancy and Tailor-made Neckwear; originally 50c to $1; yesterday, 35c; **today 15c each.**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

For Children and Girls

Pre-inventory time brings a fortunate handful of offerings that mothers will be glad to see:

At $1.50, worth $2.25 to $5

Girls' Shirtwaists; cashmere, albatross and silk; plain colors and plaids. Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

At 75c, worth $1.25 to $2.25

Girls' Sweaters, Norfolk jacket and coat style; blue, brown and red. Pearl buttons.

Also Black Blouse Sweaters, and a few in white; slightly mussed. Sizes for 4 to 14 years.

At 50c, worth $1.25

Girls' Eiderdown Dressing Sacques; crocheted edge; silk frogs. Sizes for 8 to 14 years.

At 75c, worth $1.50

Children's Dresses; fine gingham; French waist, plaited yoke, embroidery insertions, white lawn hemstitched ruffle. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At 45c, worth 75c

Children's Nightgowns; two styles; yoke with embroidery; insertion and plaits.

Girls' Petticoats; trimmed with embroidery, ruffle or hemstitched plaits. Broken sizes to 14 years.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

200 Hassocks at 50c Each

These are all regularly made Hassocks, from our own regular stock, and were priced at 75c to $2. It is only a question of a few hours until they are all claimed. Today at **50c each.**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Six Hundred Women's Waists at $1.50

Were $2.75 to $3.50

These Waists are of silk, flannel and velveteen; some in fancy stripes, some in solid colors and many other styles. The lots are very much broken; there are only a few of a kind, but they were excellent waists at their original prices—$2.75 to $3.50. They will be bought in a hurry today at their almost ridiculous price—**$1.50 each.**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Flannelette Nightgowns At 50c from $1 and $1.25

Warm, serviceable garments for women, in two different styles that were excellent values at $1 and $1.25; but they are a bit soiled and mussed, and the two hundred remaining go at 50c each today.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Candy Special

Two special lots of regular 25c Candies go on sale today at 15c a pound. They are the popular Cocoanut Wafers and Cocoanut Pillows. Pure and delicious Candies, **at 15c a pound.**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Framed Pictures At Little Prices

The time to embellish the occasional blank wall-space.

The pictures are artistic, the frames in good taste.

At 50c, from 75c—Etchings in 1¼-inch oak frames with brass name-plate; without mats; 13x22 inches.

At 75c, from $1.50—Artotypes, colored by hand; a variety of cattle, woodland and landscape subjects; 2¼-inch ornamented gilt frames, without mats; 16x22 inches.

At $1, from $2.50—Facsimile reproductions of beautiful landscape paintings, framed in black shadow-box effect, 18x22 inches.

At $1, from $2.50—Hand-colored Artotypes, in ornamented 2½-inch gilt frames, with white mats, 20x24 inches.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Cushion Covers At Low Prices

First, is a collection of about three hundred Tapestry Covers for pillows, all made and finished, ready for filling. Prices were 85c to $1.50; today, choose at 75c each.

Also about one thousand 24-inch Squares of various upholstery materials suitable for cushion tops or single chair seats. The regular prices were 30c, 50c and $1, today they are just half price, 15c, 25c and 50c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Odds-and-Ends Of Silver Plated Wares

Some very remarkable offerings:

Rogers Extra Plated Flatware

Dessert Spoons, 10c each.
Table Spoons, 10c each.
Medium Knives, 10c each.
Dessert Knives, 10c each.
Fruit Knives, 10c each
Dessert Forks, 10c each
Medium Forks, 10c each.
Berry Spoons, 50c each.
Fish Forks, 50c each.

Quadruple Silver-Plated Tableware at About Half Price

Cracker Jars at $1.50.
Fruit Baskets at $2.
Pickle Jars at $1.
Cake Trays at $1.50.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Two Hundred Velvet Rugs

If there were two thousand they would scarcely last the day out, but there are only two hundred in the two lots that we are cleaning up:

Rugs, size 27 x 54 inches, were $1.75; today **at 90c each**
Rugs, size 36 x 63 inches, were $3; today **at $1.75 each**

The Rugs are perfect and in good condition. Every housekeeper will be glad to have one or more of them.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

The China Store

Continues Its Offerings

The Main aisle counters are again filled today with the clean-up offerings from the China Store. There are a great many groups of Fancy China of various sorts, too much mixed up to advertise in detail, but splendid picking for the housekeepers that come. The items below give an indication of the attractions in values presented. Stock-taking tonight ends our reason for wanting to dispose of these in a hurry, and ends your opportunity to secure these bargains:

Bric-a-Brac

Quite a large collection at greatly reduced prices.

In the Hampshire Ware are Loving Cups, Vases, Candlesticks and Jugs.

In the Holland Delft are Jars, Vases and Pitchers.

In the Teplitz Ware are Busts and Figures.

In the Florian, Rouen, Distel and Flemish wares we show small collections of each.

The following list will show some of the reductions:

40c, from 65c. $6, from $12.
65c, from $1. $9, from $18.
$1.25, from $2.50. $16.25, from $32.50
$2.25, from $6.50. $18.75, from $37.50
$3.75, from $7.50. Main aisle.

A small group of *French Bronzes* in the Art Wares Salons, at these prices:
$8, from $12.50. $22.50, from $47.50
$20, from $30.

Art Room, Basement.

Cut Glass Novelties

Covered Mustard Pots, at 75c and $1 each, from $5c and $1.50.

Oil and Vinegar Bottles, at 50c, 75c, 85c and $1 each, worth 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Cut Glass Novelties

Syrup Jugs, at 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

Tooth-pick Holders, at 25c each.

Knife Rests, at 50c, 75c and 85c each, worth 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Sugar and Cream Sets, at $1.25 and $2.75 each, from $2 and $3.75.

Olive Dishes, at $1.50 each, from $2.

Jelly Dishes, at $2 each, from $2.75.

Nappies, 8-inch, at $2.75 each, from $3.50.

Main aisle.

Jugs

At One-half and Two-thirds Prices

In English and American Porcelain; suitable sizes for Water and Milk Jugs; a large variety of shapes and decorations:

At 75c, from 20c. At 30c, from 50c.
At 20c, from 25c. At 40c, from 60c.
At 60c, from 85c and 90c.
At $1, from $1.50.

Tenth Street Elevator Counter.

On this Tenth street Elevator Counter also will be found a small collection of imported Glass Mugs, Covered Jugs, Glass Vases and Liquor Sets at half prices.

Still Some Made-up Carpets

Busy as we were all day yesterday on the Carpet Floor, we still have a nice selection of carpets made up from our stock of remnants. Of course, there is great variety in sizes, colorings and grades of carpets: and all of the carpets are marked at about a third below their prices by the yard, the cost of making not being included at all.

It is impossible to give any list of sizes and prices of those left today, sufficient this word that there is quite a lot to choose from. Bring measurements with you, as this is probably the last day that we shall have any of these carpets to offer.

Third floor.

BLANKETS In a Hurry

Warm, roomy, comfortable, handsome Blankets. And a price-opportunity worth noting.

Blankets of such quality are staple. So, even if the recent cold snap had not added zest to the story, this would be the housekeepers' chance for thrift.

News of reductions:

A $2.75 a pair, were $3.50—Well-made white wool Blankets; cotton warp; 60x80 inches, 4 pounds.

A $4.25 a pair, were $5—White Blankets, made four parts wool and one part cotton; 70 x 82 inches, 5 pounds.

At $5 a pair, were $6—White wool Blankets; all-wool filling, spool cotton warp; 78 x 82 inches, 6 pounds.

At $5 a pair, were $6—Blankets, made of fine gray wool in warp and filling; 80 x 90 inches, 6 pounds.

A $6.50 a pair, were $7.50—Blankets, made of fine selected scarlet wool; extra size, 80 x 90 inches, 6 pounds.

Third floor.

Gas Radiators At $1, Worth $2.25

We just have a few of these quick helps to house-comfort to dispose of at this little price. They are four-tube Radiators, 18 inches high, with full-jeweled front; sold formerly at $2.25; offered today at $1 each.

Basement.

Today's Opportunities in Draperies and Window Hangings

Lace Curtains, fresh and fair. Artistic upholstery stuffs and hangings. Isn't it a good time—just a little before Spring house-replenishing—to know about such slashing reductions as those below? It's a fortunate thing for wise housekeepers, that our housecleaning comes a little while before theirs.

The goods are perfect, handsome, and in rich assortments.

There will not be a like economy-chance for many a day:

LACE CURTAINS

Ruffled Net, with effective edging and insertions, at $1.75 and $1.85 a pair, from $2.25 and $2.50.

Curls, in handsome colored effects, at $6 and $7 a pair, from $8.25 and $9.50.

Irish Point, at $3.25 a pair, from $4.50; at $3.50 a pair, from $4.75; at $4 a pair, from $5.50.

Brussels Net, at $20.75 and $23 a pair, from $31.50 and $34.50.

Renaissance, at $10 pair, from $14.75.

PORTIERES

Draperies and Reps, in solid colors, with specially made tapestry borders, appliqued on front edge and bottom:

At $3.25 a pair, from $6.50.
At $3.35 a pair, from $8.50.
At $4.75 a pair, from $11 and $12.75.

Heavy Tapestries, in Oriental patterns and colors, fringed on bottoms:

At $3.75 a pair, from $5.65.
At $7 a pair, from $10.50.
At $8 a pair, from $11.
At $9.75 a pair, from $14.75.
At $14.75 a pair, from $17.50.
At $12.50 a pair, from $18.75.
At $16 a pair, from $25.

For DRAPERIES and FURNITURE COVERINGS

Silk Tapestries
At $1.75 a yard, from $3.50.
At $2 a yard, from $4.
At $2.25 a yard, from $4.25.
At $3.25 a yard, from $3.85.

For DRAPERIES and FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Cotton Tapestries
At $1 a yard, from $2.
At $1.15 a yard, from $2.25.
At $1.25 a yard, from $2.50.
At $1.35 a yard, from $2.75.
At $1.75 a yard, from $2.25.
At $2.15 a yard, from $4.25.
At $2 a yard, from $2.50.

Silk Damasks—
At $1 a yard, from $2.
At $1.90 a yard, from $2.75.
At $2 a yard, from $2.50.
At $2.15 a yard, from $4.25.
At $2.25 a yard, from $2.85.
At $2.75 a yard, from $4.75.
At $2.85 a yard, from $3.75.
At $4.50 a yard, from $6.75.

Silk Damasks—
At 85c a yard, from $1.25.
At 90c a yard, from $1.25.
At $1.15 a yard, from $1.50.
At $1.25 a yard, from $1.75.

Cords and Madras—imported; for window hangings, in exquisite colorings:
Cords—At $1 a yard, from $1.25.
At $1.15 a yard, from $1.50.
At $1.25 a yard, from $1.75.
Madras—At 75c a yard, from $1.
At 90c a yard, from $1.25.
At $1.15 a yard, from $1.50.

Third floor.

Women's Fine Handkerchiefs

Gentlewomanly handkerchiefs, tasteful, pretty and very fine.

At Half Price

To make their exit immediate. All linen, hemstitched, embroidered; some with delicate lace trimming. Others embroidered by hand.

25c each, instead of 50c

Broadway.

Eight-Quart Galvanized Water Pails at 10c

Every housekeeper has use for several of these useful Water Pails, which are suitable for so many different purposes around the house. They are well-made, of galvanized iron, and hold about eight quarts of water.

Today priced at 10c each, three for 25c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

E. C. BENEDICT CRUISES 1,000 MILES UP AMAZON

Returns from Long Tropical Voyage in Yacht Virginia.

SAW WRECK OF MONT PELEE

Home by Way of the Spanish Main—No Accident or Illness on Two Months' Trip.

The steam yacht Virginia, with E. C. Benedict and a party of guests aboard, reached port yesterday after an extended tropical cruise, during which the yacht voyaged a thousand miles up the Amazon, a novel accomplishment for a steam yacht, and a longer journey up the great river than any craft of her class ever has made. The Virginia left New York on Nov. 15, touched at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, at Para on the Amazon, and up that river as far as Manaos.

The return voyage was made by way of the Spanish Main, passing Devil's Island and Tobago, and visiting Trinidad, La Guayra, Curacao, Kingston, Dry Tortugas, Havana, and Nassau, the vessel arriving off Sandy Hook early yesterday morning. In the thirty-six days of actual sailing the yacht traveled in all about 10,000 miles.

The guests of Mr. Benedict on the trip were E. M. Backus, formerly Consul at Para; William M. Ivins, Russell G. Colt, son of President Samuel Colt of the United States Rubber Company; J. Howard Ford, Treasurer of the same company; Charles W. Keep, a member of the Stock Exchange, Dr. John E. Gaines of the Rahlemann Hospital; L. D. Huntington, Richard Arthur, Charles F. Hastings, and Melville Trueskale, son of the President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Those of the guests who have rubber interests in Brazil stopped for a time at Para, and Mr. Backus established two Fessenden wireless telegraphy stations on the Amazon, one at Para and the other about 100 miles further up the river. The stations are now completely equipped, and soon will be available for commercial use.

BARREN WASTE AT MT. PELEE.

The first stop was at Bermuda, the Virginia running through the tail end of a great storm and passing a derelict. At Dominica, the party first entered the realm of tropical seas, skies, and flora, and thence the Virginia went to Martinique.

"We came to Martinique," said Commodore Benedict yesterday, "and passing down the north end found Mt. Pelee where that which, when I last visited the island, was an earthly paradise in the matter of beauty, had been turned into an absolutely barren mountain, barer of vegetation than an alkali plain, appalling in the feeling of death and destruction which it conveyed.

"We ran down the lee of the island to Fort de France, where we had to make a regular entry and get permission to visit the dead city of St. Pierre. We ran back to St. Pierre early the next morning, having with us a guide who had left the doomed town only a few hours before the final and fatal eruption.

"We went ashore and wandered over the ruins and found a completely buried city. A few natives offered us ghastly piles of skulls for small change. As we turned up the lava dust with our sticks we exposed the bones of the dead, and everywhere pathetic remnants of household utensils were found molten and twisted out of shape and hardly suggesting their original uses."

From St. Lucia the Virginia went to Barbados and thence to Para, a five days' run. There some of Mr. Benedict's guests had business interests, and the yacht remained a week, the others of the party visiting the city and vicinity. Para, Mr. Benedict said, is a modern progressive city with tramways and electric lights, thoroughly clean, well paved, and perfectly policed, and distinctly Brazilian.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that Para has a great future, but its future would be greater still if it were not so dependent on a single crop, that of rubber, and if it were able to attract a larger immigration. I was surprised, however, to find how many Portuguese were coming into the country every year."

JOURNEY UP THE AMAZON.

The thousand-mile journey up the Amazon from Para to Manaos took four days, and Mr. Benedict thus described it:

"At times," he said, "the river widens out so that one cannot see both banks at the same time. Again we had to run between islands so that we could almost touch the branches of the trees on the shore, and had a close and intimate view of the conditions of life of the natives in their meagre and primitive houses. The splendor of the tropical forests is here at its best, and the lover of palms and ferns is easily driven mad with the desire for possession, a desire which can never be satisfied in our colder climate.

"The river, however, after the first two days, except for the beauty of the palms and tree ferns and here and there a great silk-cotton tree, grows monotonous, and so we were glad when we reached the end of our journey at Manaos. The first and the last thing that we found there was the hottest of hot weather. We were there just before the beginning of the rainy season and at one of the hottest periods of the year. The thermometer stood between 80 and 95 or 96 all day long in the shade and 120 or 125 in the sun. But we were all perfectly comfortable on the Virginia, for there is generally a good breeze blowing up the rivers. It took only a day for us to find out that what had to be done must be done before 10 in the morning or after 4 in the afternoon."

On the return trip the Virginia stopped for ten days more at Para, and the first stopping place thence on the homeward voyage was Trinidad, where, said Mr. Benedict, "we again at once felt the genius of the English for colonial government."

If it were not so far from New York, he added, Trinidad would be the ideal place for a Winter vacation. The stop at Havana was Mr. Benedict's first visit there since the war, and he was much impressed at the change.

"Its streets," he said, "are cleaner than those of New York, it is admirably lighted, and there is no evidence of want or mendicancy."

GOOD LUCK ON THE TRIP.

The Virginia, which is now moored off the New York Yacht Club station, at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, is owned by Isaac Stern, and was chartered by Mr. Benedict for the voyage.

"One of the most remarkable features of it all," said Commodore Benedict in conclusion, "is that with a crew of thirty-three officers and men and myself and my guests—some forty-four persons in all—we have had no serious or even important case of sickness, and no accident of any kind. We have met encountered a single severe storm save the remnant of that which occurred just before we left home and some rather rough weather on the way up from Nassau. From the day we left home until Jan. 26, when we sailed from Nassau, we completely escaped rain, with the exception of a couple of showers south of the line."

Stops Issuing of Transfers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Upon application of the Union Traction Company and the City Railway Company, Judge Grosscup, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining enforcement of the universal transfer ordinance recently adopted by the Chicago City Council.

VAGRANT IN EVENING DRESS.

Lambert Held for Getting Loans on McCourt's Name.

A good-looking young man, who calls himself Herbert Lambert, twenty-two years old, and says that he last lived at Larchmont, and who wore an evening suit when arrested, was held in $500 bail on a vagrancy charge by Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday for examination to-morrow. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station asked for time to investigate allegations that he had swindled and robbed various wealthy persons in this city and suburbs.

Among other charges is that he passed as William H. McCourt, son of a wealthy iron works owner of Belle Haven, Conn., and obtained various sums in this city. Robert C. McKinney of Belle Haven, William H. Day of West Seventy-ninth Street, who caused Lambert's arrest; Andrew H. Rose of 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Frank L. Fremont of 52 East Seventy-fourth Street are among the complainants. Lambert's plea was that he was brought here without funds and wanted carfare back to Belle Haven. The police say that a maid employed by Alfred Cowles of 249 West Seventy-second Street, whose residence was robbed of valuables worth $5,000 about a year ago, visited the station and identified Lambert as a man she had seen leaving the Cowles residence at the time of the burglary.

SLOCUM TRIAL NEAR END.

Conflicting Testimony as to Rules for Examining Life Preservers.

The taking of evidence in the trial of Henry Lundberg, former United States Assistant Inspector of Hulls, for neglect of duty in examining the General Slocum was finished yesterday. Counsel will sum up to-day, and the case ought to go to the jury to-morrow. Just before adjournment Judge Thomas, who has been hearing the case in the United States Circuit Court, refused to dismiss the indictment against Lundberg.

The witnesses yesterday were Gen. Dumont, former Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, and Cornelius H. Smith, Capt. Peter C. Petrie, Alfred H. Terry, and Thomas H. Foster, Assistant Inspectors like Lundberg. Their testimony did not agree exactly in several instances.

Gen. Dumont said that there was no rule for Inspectors to examine life preservers; all they had to do, he said, was to see that there were enough on each vessel inspected. This question was then put:

"While there is no law that authorizes bad life preservers to be removed from a vessel, you would not give a certificate of inspection unless the number of life preservers required were on board that boat?"

"I would not," was the answer.

A moment later Inspector Smith, called to the stand, testified that he had received instructions to inspect life preservers and lifeboats. He said, however, that in one case, taken as an example, he did not test the preservers for buoyancy. Smith inspected the General Slocum on May 8, 1902. He said he didn't think that he reported any bad life preservers.

To Inspector Foster, who was the next to the last witness, this question was put:

"Was there any rule directing you how to examine a life preserver?"

"There was not," he answered.

"Did not the order of April 4, 1903, direct you to examine lifeboats and life preservers and report as to their condition, as to whether they were good or bad?" asked Mr. Baldwin, the Federal prosecutor.

"It did."

"And did you follow those instructions?"

"Yes."

SAYS DR. FLOWER PAID UP.

Story of Meeting with Mrs. Delabarre and Promises of Restitution.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Francis F. Hagaman-Delabarre, who, it is alleged, was swindled out of $1,000,000 by Dr. Richard C. Flower, had returned to this city after having had an interview with the fugitive mining promoter at Juraz, Mexico. It was said that he had promised to make at least partial restitution of the losses of Mrs. Delabarre.

According to the report Dr. Flower has purchased the Sunset Mine, a 200-acre silver property, from Mexicans, and located in the State of Chihuahua. It is said that arrangements are now being perfected whereby Mrs. Delabarre will operate the mine, get the money which she sunk through Dr. Flower back, and also secure the property of other persons who have been under the impression that the money which they invested through Dr. Flower was lost. The report also described a dramatic meeting between Lawyer Alexander MacNulty and Dr. Flower in the office of an attorney at Jurez, Mexico. It was said that Dr. Flower was so disguised that the lawyer hardly recognized him. He is said to be ill of kidney trouble and is credited with carrying a bottle of poison, which he intends to drink rather than be arrested.

Lawyer MacNulty has an office at 235 Broadway. It was said there yesterday that he had been at his office early in the day, but during the afternoon he did not put in an appearance. A representative of the District Attorney's office as well as several reporters were anxious to have him tell something more of his meeting with Dr. Flower. At the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mrs. Delabarre formerly lived, it was said that she no longer lived there.

WOULD SAVE MRS. ROGERS.

Mrs. Blickensderfer of Stamford Will Apply for Temporary Reprieve.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—Mrs. William J. Blickensderfer of this city, who has interested herself in the case of Mrs. Rogers, under sentence of death at Windsor, Vt., for murder, this afternoon issued a statement to the effect that she would go to Vermont and, through counsel, bring the matter of a temporary reprieve for Mrs. Rogers to the attention of Gov. Bell.

She says, in the statement, that there has been a change in sentiment toward Mrs. Rogers in Bennington. One petition for a reprieve bears the names of 1,000 Bennington people and another the names of 10,000 members of the Masonic order in Vermont.

BACKSLIDER NEED NOT PAY.

Court Upholds Negro's Protest Against Pew Rent.

Because he is a "backslider" Frederick Stewart will not have to pay pew rent to the Angelical Negro Baptist Church of Bayonne. Stewart sued the Church in the Second District Court of Jersey City for $50.77 assigned to him by his wife, who has served as janitor. Pastor Thompson, for the Church, filed an offset of $21 for "sittings" owed to the Church by Stewart and of $13.25 for Mrs. Stewart on the same scope.

Stewart answered that he had not attended the services for many months. In the decision Judge James S. Erwin says: "The wife has been a more worthy sheep of the flock than her husband, who admits that he is what Methodists probably would term a 'backslider.' The plaintiff is undoubtedly in a bad way theologically. His wife tried to keep him in; the Church still claims him. But he will have none of it, and claims he would rather die a case-hardened sinner than pay for any more sittings."

The court quotes from the Baptist Manual to show that members may be lost to the Church by death, exclusion for heresy, by dismissal for cause, and by "dropping." It is held that Stewart was entitled to be "dropped," but allows the church's claims of $13.25 for Mrs. Stewart's sittings. Judgment is awarded to Stewart for $37.52.

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BUILDING TRADES FORM LARGEST CENTRAL BODY

New Organization to Demand Ending of the Lock-Out.

WANT A NEW AGREEMENT

If This Is Not Granted Fight Will Be Made on Present Arbitration Plan.

The largest central body of building trades unions ever organized in this city, the Associated Building Trades, effected permanent organization, adopted a constitution, and elected officers at a meeting last evening at 147 East Fifty-third Street. The new body contains thirty-three unions directly engaged in the building trades, with an aggregate membership of 75,000. It is a much stronger body than even the old Board of Building Trades, of which Samuel Parks was President.

The officers of the new body are Thomas A. Hughes of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, President; John Follam of the Plasterers' Helpers' Union, Vice President; D. R. Tompkins of the Tile Layers' Union, Secretary; William O'Neill of the Tar, Felt and Water-proof Workers' Union, Treasurer, and Arthur Dunn of the Progress Association of Steam Fitters' Helpers, Sergeant at Arms.

The Associated Building Trades differs from the old Board of Building Trades and Weinselmer's organization in that it is not composed of walking delegates exclusively. It is made up of five representatives from every affiliated union, and has an inner organization called the Board of Representatives or Walking Delegates which will meet every Wednesday. This Board will order strikes when authorized by the Associated Building Trades, but has no voting power at regular meetings of the body.

At yesterday's meeting committees were appointed to wait on the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and the bricklayers to induce them to join. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union was the strongest fighting body in the old board. The bricklayers were never in a local central body, and these two trades are the only unions of any power not represented in the Associated Building Trades.

Like the Board of Building Trades and the Building Trades Alliance the constitution of the Associated Building Trades has a provision for arbitration, and states that strikes will be a last resort. Within a week a committee will be appointed to wait on the Building Trades Employers' Association and demand a conference to end the present lockout and order that a joint conference may be held of representatives of unions and employers to formulate a new arbitration agreement. If this demand is refused then arrangements will be made for a general fight this Spring against the arbitration agreement.

FIRM DESERTS EMPLOYERS.

Conroy Brothers Take Back the Locked-Out Plasterers.

It was announced yesterday that Conroy Brothers of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue members of the Employing Plasterers' Association, had broken away from the Building Trades Employers' Association and re-employed their locked-out plasterers. At the Building Trades Club it was said that the firm would forfeit a bond of $500 by violating the lock-out order of the Board of Governors.

The Grievance Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association met yesterday at the Building Trades' Club to take up the charges against the Thompson-Starrett Company. Theodore Starrett, who had been summoned to attend, ignored the summons. When the meeting was over no one would say what recommendation had been made to the Board of Governors which will meet to-morrow to take final action.

WHISKY SALESMAN FINED.

Charged with Counterfeiting Label of the Wilson Company.

Morris Spiegel of A. Blum, Jr.'s, Sons, wholesale dealers in liquors at 103 Broad Street, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday of selling whisky under the counterfeit label and trade mark of the Wilson Distilling Company, manufacturers of Wilson whisky.

The testimony showed that on Sept. 27 last Spiegel called at the place of business of Hermann F. Ehler, who has a saloon at 271 Washington Street, Brooklyn, and informed Mr. Ehler that he dealt in Wilson whisky in bulk, and offered to sell it to him at a reduced rate. Mr. Ehler gave him an order for a half barrel of whisky, and shortly afterward a half barrel of whisky, marked "Wilson and Wilson Club" was delivered to Mr. Ehler. It was discovered that the whisky was not genuine and Mr. Ehler communicated the facts to the Wilson Distilling Company, which instituted the prosecution of Spiegel. The court imposed a fine of $100, with a reprimand and warning.

SUNDAY THEATRE CRUSADE.

Capt. Flood Summons Actors for Using Burnt Cork.

Capt. Flood of the West Forty-seventh Street Station obtained summonses from Magistrate Barlow, in the West Side Court, yesterday for the appearance of Thursday of two employes of the New York Theatre to answer for alleged violation of the law regarding Sunday performances. He had evidence, he said, of violations of that law in the matter of fancy costumes and blackened faces. A letter from the Rev. Francis J. Clay-Moran, Chairman of the National Law Committee of the Actors' Church Alliance, called attention to the matter.

Capt. Flood sent two detectives in plain clothes to the theatre last Sunday night. Magistrate Barlow remarked, when he gave the summons, that, while he wanted to see the law enforced, he was inclined to be easy on the theatre proprietors in this respect, as he felt that it was "better for a man to spend Sunday evening with his wife in a theatre than alone in the back room of some saloon." Capt. Flood agreed with him.

Registered *Trade Mark.*

Extension of Annual Sale

At "The Linen Store."

Owing to the unfavorable shopping weather which has prevailed for the past few days, we have decided to extend our Annual Sale.

The exceptional prices which we have offered throughout the month of January on Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, Quilts and Blankets, as well as French Lingerie and Flannel Waists, will be continued up to the end of the present week.

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does away with the objectionable use of wine and other alcoholic liquors in the home for drinking or cooking. In almost every recipe calling for an alcoholic liquor Welch's Grape Juice may be successfully used—for instance, mince pies.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

"AL" ADAMS WILL SELL $2,000,000 OF REALTY

Must Realize to Cover Wall Street Losses, Report Says.

PROPERTY UNDER HAMMER

Ex-Policy King Will Still Have Many Valuable Holdings When Sale Is Made.

Albert J. Adams, the former "Policy King," has decided to sell at auction on March 1 about $2,000,000 worth of his real estate holdings in this city. Various reasons for this decision have been assigned.

One is that Adams has simply seen fit to avail himself of the present active real estate market to get some of his assets into other forms of investment, while others intimate that a Wall Street enterprise with which he has been identified has suffered heavily in the recent bull market and his resources, aside from his great reserve in real estate, have been considerably reduced within a year.

The sale is also said to indicate that Adams intends to leave the city for good, although the fact that he will retain fully as many, if not more, properties than he will sell lends little strength to this supposition.

The most prominent of the holdings to be put up at auction is a large plot, upon which there are now several dwellings, at 109 to 121 West Forty-fourth Street, near Times Square. The list also contains a number of valuable parcels in Broadway, near Eightieth Street. There are four lots at the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, two more between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, and a large plot at the northeast corner of Seventy-first Street. Various small dwellings in West Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-eighth Streets also appear among the offerings, as well as corners in lower Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Several large flats and tenements in East Fourteenth, West Fifty-seventh, and East One Hundred and Eighth Streets will also be sold. The sale will be held in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

Adams began buying real estate nearly twenty years ago. Of the properties which he now owns one was bought in 1886, and two others in 1889. His purchases have continued almost without intermission, the latest being a part of the plot in Forty-fourth Street, to which he took title only a few weeks ago. Even during his involuntary sojourn at Sing Sing Adams not only retained the active management of his holdings, but also engaged freely, through his representatives, in buying and selling operations.

In selecting the properties not to be put under the hammer, Adams has shown marked favoritism to the Tenderloin section. He will keep, at least for the present, six lots running through from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, just west of Broadway; 54 West Thirty-first Street, 375 Seventh Avenue, diagonally opposite the proposed Pennsylvania station, and 74 and 76 West Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining the corner of Sixth Avenue, besides twenty or twenty-five other parcels, scattered all over the city from James Slip to Harlem.

Agnew Sees Mayor About Water Bill.

Assemblyman Agnew, the Republican who represents the Twenty-seventh Assembly District at Albany, called on Mayor McClellan yesterday in the interest of his bill for the creation of a State Commission of five to prepare a plan for supplying the cities of the State with water. Mayor McClellan told Mr. Agnew that while he liked several features of the bill, and while he would consent to some modifications of his own bill now pending in the Legislature, he would not consent to anything which would abridge the power of the city to rule itself in the water situation.

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JEROME IN CHURCH URGES SUNDAY BILL

Penal Statutes Not for a Community of Saints.

LAW COULD BE ENFORCED

Police Commissioner, Mayor, and Governor Might Do It "If They Politically Dared," His Statement.

At a meeting of the Mount Morris Men's League in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, last night William Travers Jerome delivered an address on "The Raines Law Hotel and Its Evils." The District Attorney was introduced to an audience of men crowding the church by William A. Marble, President of the league, who informed the speaker that his auditors formed a non-sectarian group.

Mr. Jerome said that the law must be enforced or amended; he was in favor of an amendment allowing the saloons to sell from 1 in the afternoon until 11 o'clock in the evening. This did not mean the opening of the saloons on the Sabbath, he declared, but closing them during a proper part of the day. He added:

"I do not say that it is holy to sell liquor on Sunday, even if it is done in European capitals. I concede the Divine command and the unholiness of selling rum as understood in America. The penal statutes are not for a community of saints, and the expression of a moral yearning to make all men good. Men often find to their sorrow that laws for moral purposes bring incidental evils making the first purpose insignificant.

"There are other commandments against sins which have no penal statutes for punishment when they are disobeyed. No thinking man will contend that the Raines law can be enforced, but under Democratic institutions no law can be permanently enforced by local officers, appointed or elected, against what the people do not believe to be wrongdoing.

"The Police Commissioner, the Mayor, and the Governor could enforce the Raines law if they politically dared. At a meeting of the Church Temperance League I told them this, and they were all for action at once. They would appeal to these officers, all of them, and demand that they respect their oaths. One shrewd old Prohibitionist of the Standard Oil Trust told them that I was laughing at them, and I acknowledged that I was, because they were all excitement and not ready to do anything but pass resolutions. This they did, and I have not seen them since."

Mr. Jerome said the prohibitory laws of Maine had changed the sturdy truthfulness of the citizens so that many perjured themselves without compunction. He said that there was no other civilized country on the globe where the saloon keeper was degraded as here so that his children were insulted in the schools because of their father's business. In closing he said:

"Don't pass resolutions. Why won't you fight for the right? Fight for enforcement, or for what I consider the wiser because the more permanent cure of evil, and that is in my amendment. Here are the names of a few of the many who have commended it. Dr. Reinsford, Bishop Potter, Oscar Straus, Prof. Burgess, Louis Stern, John C. Claflin, Robert C. Ogden, and the late William H. Baldwin."

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting said it would please the audience if there could be another amendment so that in the residential portions the people could vote whether they wanted saloons open at any hour on Sunday near their home.

ASKS FOR $200,000,000 LAND.

Samuel Biddison Seeks Title to Made Ground on Lakes.

Samuel Biddison, who has offices in New York at 42 Broadway, has laid claim to $200,000,000 worth of land on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Some is "made" land, but a great part is still under water.

All the area which Mr. Biddison wants is outside the Government Survey Line, established many years ago. Among the corporations occupying land to which the Government makes no claim are the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Electric Light and Power Company of Muskegon County. Much of the land lies in Chicago, but the possessors have to pay no taxes, for the city cannot lay claim to land outside the United States Survey line. Those who use the land are enjoying squatter's rights.

"For seven years I have sought to acquire a clear title to these unclaimed parcels," said Mr. Biddison yesterday. "I have filed my claims in Washington and in Great Britain. I lived on unclaimed property for twenty years. I found my property was worth $10,000 incumbered by a cheap title and hardly $1,000 stripped of this title.

"No claim to this property prior to mine has been made. Last Saturday a lawyer representing a company which owns a sort of Coney Island resort on Lake Michigan made application to me for a quit-claim deed to property adjoining some already owned by the company. No one knows how much unclaimed land there is in this transaction.

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Harper's Book News.

The Masquerader

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"Sit down and read it. Arrange the cushions in your Morris chair, for you will never leave it until the book is done. A wonderful story, told with a sweep and intensity that is irresistible; brimful of romance, love, mystery, action, plot, every quality that appeals—and satisfying from cover to cover."—New York Editor.

"Hurry, hasten, hike. Don't waste a moment. Put on your hat or your bonnet, and run to the nearest store for 'The Masquerader.' It's far and away the most interesting novel of the year, and it will be a long time before we get its equal."—Cleveland Leader.

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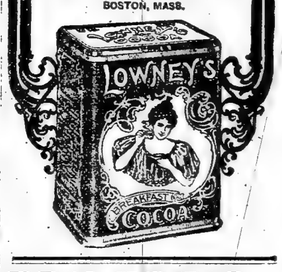

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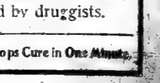

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SUICIDE PUZZLES POLICE.

Effort to Find Woman Accused by Rengers Girl Fails.

Coroner Brown and the police are equally at a loss to explain the meaning of the sentence "She drove me to my death" in the note left by the sixteen-year-old suicide Amanda Rengers. To the police the management of the Union Square Hotel, where the girl killed herself by inhaling gas, yesterday denied that another woman had gone to the hotel with the suicide. They showed that she alone had registered as Martha Smith.

Rudolph Lilberle, an uncle of 751 Harman Street, Brooklyn, the address given in the girl's note, took charge of the body. She had been long in this country, he said, and had been employed as a servant until two weeks ago, when she lost her place and he and his wife took care of her. She had left the house saying she was going to stay over night with a girl friend. He knew of no reason for her act.

A Glimmering of Reason

should show how necessary it is to guard against fatal results from a heavy cough or cold by using **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** early. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

VILLAGE FARM HORSES BROUGHT BIG PRICES

Total of First Day's Offering $106,785 for 108 Head.

GREEN COLTS WERE STARS

Lord Direct Brought $10,500 and Prince Ideal $10,000 at Opening of Madison Square Garden Sale.

The dispersal by public auction of the famous Village Farm's trotting-bred stallions and mares, the opening feature of the Fasig-Tipton Company's midwinter sale in Madison Square Garden, was begun at noon yesterday in the presence of a crowd made up almost entirely of prospective buyers. Breeders and racing men from all parts of the country filled the seats about the auctioneer's stand, to the exclusion of the sight-seeing visitors. So rapid was the selling that early in the evening the schedule for the first day's offering was completed with the sale of 108 head of trotting-bred horses for a total of $106,785, the first 105 head averaging $1,000.

The sale, which the owners, C. J. Hamlin, founder of the farm, and his son, Harry Hamlin, announced was solely due to the fact that the elder Hamlin wished to retire because of his age, was the most important offering of its kind held in recent years, the entire collection of breeding stock collected by the Hamlins in fifty years of breeding being sold without reserve. It attracted much attention that the chief buyers were Buffalo men, S. H. Knox, a wealthy business man of Buffalo, and Daniel Good, a new-comer in the breeding ranks, securing the choice of the horses offered.

The sensations of the sale were the prices paid for two green horses, both bought by Mr. Knox, who paid $10,500 for the four-year-old pacer Lord Direct, after a sharp contest with another Northern New York man, and who secured the four-year-old trotter Prince Ideal for $10,000.

Three noted stallions were among the horses sold, these being offered at intervals in the course of the afternoon, and not in the order of the catalogue, Chimes, sire of the ex-champion trotting gelding The Abbot, and of three horses with records of 2:06 or better, and now twenty years old, was the first stallion sold, he going to B. L. Tuft, the trotting horse trainer of Salem, N. J., for $2,350. Late in the afternoon the unbeaten pacing race horse and successful sire Direct Hal was sold and after sharp competition went to Oak Duke, brother of William Duke, trainer of W. K. Vanderbilt's racing stable in France, for the top price of the sale, $11,000.

The mares brought good prices straight through the offering, and a notable feature of the sale was that of the progeny of the famous brood mare Estabella, thirty of thirty-one catalogued were sold, for a total of $46,050.

Among the prominent patrons of trotting sport who were beside the sales ring in the course of the day were Reginald Rives, Harry K. Devereaux of Cleveland, James Butler, J. J. Scannell, Ed Geers, who for twelve years trained the Village Farm horses; John H. Shults, William Simpson, Walter R. Cox, Arnold Lawson, son of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston; Charles Donnelly of Pittsburg, "Knapsack" McCarthy, George M. Webb, W. B. Dickerman, D. G. McClary, the first man to drive a two-minute harness horse; J. W. Flacks and "Doc" Tanner, trainer of C. K. G. Billings's matinée trotters. The sale of the remainder of the Village Farm consignment will be continued today, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. The horses sold yesterday bringing more than $500 were as follows:

The Abbot, (trotter,) blk. c., by Chimes-North King; by Mambrino King; Dan Good, Buffalo, N. Y. 950
Major Good, (trotter,) b. c., 4, by Chimes-North King, by Mambrino King; G. E. Tuttle, Buffalo, N. Y. 650
North King, (trotter, 2:20¼,) ch. h., 15, by Mambrino King-Nettie Murphy; Hillsdale Stock Farm, Mamaroneck, N. Y. 2,000
Queen's Ideal, (trotter,) b. c., 2, by The Bean Ideal-The Queen, by Chimes; Leander R. Peck, Providence, R. I. 2,500
Saint Helle, (trotter,) b. f., by The Bean Ideal-The Queen, by Chimes; Dan Good, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,025
The Queen, (trotter, 2:10¾,) blk. m., 11, by Chimes-Queenie King; John H. Shults, New York 2,000
Queenstown, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Rex Americus-Queenie King; E. T. Gay, Atlantic, N. Y. 750
Queenie Chimes, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Chimes-Ruffles, by Almont; E. T. Gay, Attica, N. Y. 1,300
Rex Hal, (trotter,) blk. c., by Direct Hal-Rex Chimes; Dan Good, Buffalo, N. Y. 510
Rex Chimes, (pacer,) br. m., 9, by Chimes-Yours Truly, by Mambrino King; Dan Good, Buffalo, N. Y. 825
Regardless, (trotter,) blk. m., 6, by Dare Devil-Regent's Last, by Prince Regent; Sam Welton, Falls Mills, Va. 600
Rustless Queen, (trotter,) b. m., 11, by Mambrino King-Black Goldcoast; by Hamlin Patchen; William Simpson, New York City. 750
The Clematis, (trotter,) blk. m., 7, by Chimes-Lavender, by Mambrino King; Parker Corning, Albany, N. Y. 725
Direct Maid, (trotter,) b. f., 4, by Direct Hal-Hermia Chimes, by Chimes; E. T. Gay, Attica, N. Y. 685
Priscilla, (trotter,) blk. f., 1, by Direct Hal-Claudia Chimes, by Chimes; Dan Good, Buffalo, N. Y. 500
Total for 108 head, $106,785; average, $988.75.
Chimes, (trotter,) 2:20¾, br. h., 20, by Electioneer-Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; E. L. Tuft, Salem, N. J. 2,350
Tolling Chimes, (trotter,) b. c., 3, by Chimes-Hidden; S. H. Knox, Buffalo, N. Y. 685
Magic Chimes, (trotter,) blk. c., 4, by Chimes-Princess Ruth; John Benstead, East Buffalo, N. Y. 710
Princess Ruth, (trotter,) blk. m., 10, by Mambrino King-Metallic; S. H. Knox, Pearl Chimes, (trotter,) blk. f., 3, by Chimes-The Brown Pearl; S. H. Knox, Lord Direct, (pacer,) ch. c., 4, by Direct Hal-Lady of the Manor; S. H. Knox 10,500
Lady of the Manor, (pacer,) 2:04¾, ch. m., 10, by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes; Oak Duke, Wellsville, N. Y. 2,200
Prince Ideale, (trotter,) ch. c., 4, by The Bean Ideal-Princess Chimes; William Simpson, New York City 2,500
Princess Chimes, (trotter,) blk. m., 6, by Chimes-Estabella; J. W. Dale, Mount Kisco 960
The Canker, (trotter,) br. h., 8, by Rex Americus-Lady Languish; T. Dudley Riggs, Stevenson, Md. 750
The Princess, (trotter,) blk. m., 6, by Dare Devil-Princess Chimes; Parker Corning, Albany, N. Y. 750
The Viceroy, (trotter,) blk. h., 7, by Mambrino King-Princess Royal; H. M. Leach, Saginaw, Mich. 750
Queen Royal, (trotter,) b. f., 3, by Mambrino King-Princess Royal; A. Johnson, Brockton, Mass. 775
Count Royal, (trotter,) br. c., 3, by Direct Hal-Princess Royal; Don Good, Buffalo, N. Y. 585
Princess Royal, (trotter, 2:20, ch. m., 9, by Chimes-Estella; William Simpson, Prince Regent, (trotter,) b. c., 4, by The Bean Ideal-Ruth Princess; S. H. Knox 10,000
The Idealist, (trotter,) b. c., 1, by The Bean Ideal-Future Princess; Dan Good, Future Princess, (trotter,) b. m., 10, by Chimes-Estella; J. W. Dale 625
Octavion Chimes, (trotter,) blk. c., 2, by Lorenzo Hamlin-Grace Chimes; Alonzo McDonald, Fort Henry, N. Y. 1,050
Lord Marmaduke, (trotter,) br. c., 1, by Direct Hal-Grace Chimes; Dan Good, Grace Chimes, (trotter,) blk. m., 8, by Chimes-Grace Hamlin; S. H. Knox 1,250
The Graceful, (trotter,) br. f., 2, by Chimes-Grace Hamlin; S. H. Knox 1,400
The Noble, (trotter,) b. c., 1, by Chimes-Grace Hamlin; R. H. Shackeney, Kirkwood, Del. 675
Grace Hamlin, (trotter,) br. m., 4, by Mambrino King-Estabella; William Simpson 2,100
Queen's Daughter, (trotter,) br. c., 3, by Chimes-Queen Regent; S. H. Knox 1,200
Memphis Chimes, (trotter,) b. c., 2, by Chimes-Queen Regent; Dan Good, Buffalo, N. Y. 625
Queen Regent, (trotter,) br. m., 8, by Mambrino King-Estabella; Dan Good 2,000
The Amateur, (trotter,) br. c., 3, by The Bean Ideal-Estabella; J. L. Druien, Bardstown, Ky. 850
Direct Hal, (pacer,) 2:04¾, blk. h., 9, by Direct-Bessie Abil; Oak Duke, Wellsville, N. Y. 11,000
The Bean Ideal, (trotter,) 2:15¾, ch. c., 3, by Dare Devil-Nettie King; Capt. David Shaw, Pittsburg, Penn. 6,000
Lorenzo Hamlin, (trotter,) br. h., 6, by Dare Devil-Belle Hamlin; William Norris, Philadelphia 1,250
Beau Almont, (trotter,) b. c., 1, by The Beau Ideal-Belle Hamlin; A. L. Martin, Rockville Centre, L. I. 1,050
Lucinda Hamlin, (trotter,) b. m., 7, by Mambrino King-Belle Hamlin; William Simpson 1,500
Silent Rose, (trotter,) ch. m., 9, by Mambrino King-Beattie Chimes; D. G. Sullivan, Boston 1,225
The Christmas Rose, (trotter,) blk. m., 6, by Dare Devil-Steinway King; E. T. Gay, Attica, N. Y. 515
Dainty Belle, (trotter,) b. f., 4, by The Bean Ideal-Dottie; A. H. Parker, Bedford, Mass. 510
The Instructor, (pacer,) blk. c., 4, by Direct Hal-Chalmos Maid; Mrs. Jere O'Neill, Lexington, Mass. 1,425

CHESBRO SIGNS CONTRACT.

Hero of "Spit" Ball Is Perfecting a "Jump" Ball for This Year.

"Jack" Chesbro, who is conceded to be the American League's premier pitcher and inventor of the "spit" ball, received an effusive greeting upon his visit to the headquarters of the Greater New York Baseball Club in the Fuller Building yesterday. The visit of the noted pitcher was somewhat unexpected, but as it turned out he came from his home in Conway, Mass., purposely to sign a contract to play with the Greater New Yorks another year. With all the fame he acquired from the the "spit" ball, the great pitcher is enthusiastic over a "jump" ball, which he will use for the first time next season. "I am perfecting it," he says, "and I am certain that it will prove as troublesome to batsmen as the 'spit' ball." Unlike the "spit" ball the "jump" ball is expected to take a sudden rise as it reaches the batsman.

Chesbro has been cutting quite a swath with his fast trotters Spit Ball and Mate on the show this Winter. He looks to be in splendid health, and weighs 200 pounds, or twenty more than he does during the championship season.

Chesbro frankly admits that the "spit" ball is a detriment to good batting, and is of the opinion that something should be done to produce livelier hitting. He would like to see the foul strike abolished, provided the umpire would have the nerve to get after the players who foul balls continually. "It is pretty tough," says Chesbro, "to pitch to batters who deliberately foul them off, and there are quite a few men who can do the trick."

National League Meets Here April 15.

According to the announcement made by President Pulliam yesterday the meeting of the National League of Professional Baseball clubs, originally scheduled for Feb. 20, will be held on the afternoon of Feb. 15 at the Hotel Victoria.

JOE LESSER WON AGAIN.

Was the Only Winning Favorite at the New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Joe Lesser, which won the fifth race by a narrow margin after a very rough journey, was the only winning favorite to-day. J. Martin, who had the mount of Lady Chariot in that race, allowed the mare to interfere not only with Joe Lesser but with Sea Shark, and this interference cost the latter the place.

The track was muddy, and neither Flight nor Inspector Girl, favorites in the first two events, could negotiate the going. Mosaic's win in the two-year-old race was very popular, the filly being home-bred.

Ralbert, thoroughly at home in the going, outlasted his field in the third race and made a runaway race of it. Oldstone was never a contender in the handicap. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tatiana, 105, (J. McIntyre,) 20 to 1, won; Long Dare, 105, (James J. Hennessy,) 6 to 1, second; Isabella D., 105, (W. Robbins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Nightmare, Fair Calypson, Dazzling Nun, Flight, Dixi, Andrews, Diamond Betty, Intrigue and Nellie Rod also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Mosaic, 103, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1, won; Leonard Joe Heyman, 110, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, second; Chaunce Olcott, 105, (A. Berman,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:44 4-5. Libation, Grey Dan, Belvaile, Mait, Inspector Girl, Little Rose, and Sandin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Ralbert, 110, (W. Robbins,) 5 to 1, won; Byplay, 111, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1, second; Norwood Ohio, 107, (D. Austin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Bishop Weed, Bishop Poole, Blaze Duchess, Alcantara, Pawtucket, Delaval, and Precious Band also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Forehand, 90, (J. Hennessy,) 8 to 5, won; Garnish, 107, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Luralighter, 108, (W. Robbins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Oldstone also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Joe Lesser, 108, (H. Phillips,) 1 to 2, won; Lady Chariot, 105, (J. Martin,) 16 to 5, second; Sea Shark, 98, (J. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Stolen Moments also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Little Red, 107, (Gannon,) 5 to 2, won; Gladiator, 110, (W. Robbins,) 3 to 1, second; Sharp Boy, 103, (Reinheimer,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Samelon, Hannibal Boy, Judge Traynor, Leotard, Shock the Talent, Old Hal, and A Prince ran.

The Winners at Essex Park.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 30.—Three odds-on favorites and a 7 to 5 and a 9 to 5 chance were the winners at Essex Park to-day. Hildebrand rode Gettysburg to victory in the second race, and finished second in the first and fourth events. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs. Won by Sandera, 106 pounds, (Wonderly,) 4 to 5; Mathes, 111, (Hildebrand,) 1 to 5, second; Temple, 106, (McLaughlin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:38. Prince Glenn, Frequently, Agnolo, Mohur, Peter the Great, and Brick Top also ran. Sandera and Mathes were coupled in the betting.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Won by Gettysburg, 107 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 5; Re, 108, (A. W. Booker,) 4 to 1, second; Clifton Boy, 108, (Creamer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. J. Samelson, Simon Kent, Nannon, Spring Silk, and The Rival also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Won by Bensonhurst, 110 pounds, (Fischer,) 8 to 1; Colt, Simpson, 95, (Wenrick,) 7 to 1, second; Chancy, 95, (McLaughlin,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:20 3-5. All Scarlet, Meslanus, Sol Smith, The Rabbit, and Capt. Neroth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and twenty yards—Won by Toscan, 112 pounds, (McLaughlin,) 7 to 5; Possession, 102, (Hildebrand,) 6 to 5, second; King Elsworth, 107, (Henry,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Florizel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs—Won by Black Art, 95 pounds, (S. Dickson,) 5 to 1; Pasadena, 90, (Goodchild,) 4 to 1, second; Our Lillie, 100, (Sewall,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Woodclaim, Poco Wano, Foxy, and Jimalong also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards—Won by Ben Heywood, 110 pounds, (M. Henry,) 1 to 2; Tete Noir, 85, (Goodchild,) 4 to 1, second; Falkland, 100, (Persinger,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:53¼. Priority, Bard of Avon, and Togo also ran.

Weights for Burns Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Weights are announced for the $10,000 Burns Handicap, mile and a quarter, to be run Saturday next. The top weight, 127 pounds, is given to Claude. There are 102 entries. The most prominent are:

Claude, 127; Dainty, 125; Honiton, 119; Dalray, 117; Elliott, Schoolmate, and Leonidas, 116 each; W. R. Condon, 112; Ananias, 111; Fossil, 110; Pasadena, Martinmas, and Horatius, 109 each; Sidney C. Love, 108; Rockaway and Veterano, 107 each; High Chancellor, 106; Barrack, Grafter, Gateway, Lelia, Eva G., Divina, Flying Torpedo, Militaryman, Moolcum, Arcade, Captain Forbes, Blue Eyes, and Bombardier, 105 each; Fibbob, 105; Dr. Leggo, 102; Hooligan, 101.

CURLING FOR DEWAR CUP.

Van Cortlandt Will Meet the Thistles in Final Match for Trophy.

Two interesting competitions were played by local curlers yesterday at Van Cortlandt Lake, being the semi-final games for the Dewar Cup and medals. As a result of the contests the Van Cortlandt and Thistle Curling Clubs will meet to-day at the same place in the final match.

Van Cortlandt was drawn against the Empire City curlers yesterday and won handily by a score of 28 to 12. The two Frazers did excellent work for the winning team, sending their stones with great precision toward the mark and in gauging the distance accurately they far outclassed their opponents. Conley, the skip for Empire City, made a grand effort to reduce the score against his side, but his last stone just missed by a narrow margin getting among the leaders.

The match between the Thistles and the Terrace City team was more closely contested. The Thistles, by the hardest kind of work, won by the close score of 11 to 11. Dickson, the skip for the winning team, contributed materially to the victory by the cleverness with which he sent his big stone careening down the ice. The ice was only fair, being rough in spots, but the persistent use of the brooms gave a tolerably smooth pathway for the big stones to run down toward the circular goal mark. The players and scores are:

RINK I.

VAN CORTLANDT.	EMPIRE CITY.
J. Comerford.	W. Stuart.
A. Roth.	George Low.
G. Frazier.	W. Manwell.
Isaiah Frazier, skip..28	J. Conley, skip..... 12

RINK II.

THISTLES.	TERRACE CITY.
George Turnbull.	G. Anderson.
C. Mackenzie.	George Booth.
A. Frazier.	Joseph Brown.
A. Dickson, skip....16	S. A. Peene, skip..... 11

Umpire—Forrest Macnee.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

WORLD'S AUTO RECORD IN 100-MILE RACE

H. W. Fletcher Wins Vanderbilt Cup at Ormond.

MILE AVERAGE, 47 SECONDS

E. R. Thomas Gets the Brokaw Trophy and Sartori Is Easy Victor in Five-Mile Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 30.—H. W. Fletcher of New York, driving an 80 horse power French car owned by O. F. Thomas of New York City, won the 100-mile race today for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup, making a new world's record for the distance of 1 hour 18 minutes 24 seconds. A trifle over three minutes behind him came M. G. Bernin, driving W. Gould Brokaw's fast 60 horse power French car, which won so many track victories last season.

Fletcher's record-breaking run was the sensation of the day, and adds another triumph to the speed possibilities of the automobile that have been illustrated in so marked a manner during the racing week here. Fletcher's average for the entire distance is the merest fraction over 47 seconds for a mile. The former record for the 100-mile distance was 2 hours 52 minutes 9 seconds, made in April, 1902, over a course on Long Island by Emil Voight in a French car. The conditions naturally on the Ormond-Daytona beach were much better for high speed than could be found on Long Island roads, but the high average maintained by Fletcher throughout the race was unlooked for by many of the enthusiasts.

There were ten starters in the race, and they were sent away at one-minute intervals. They were Arthur MacDonald, 90 horse power English car, owner driving; B. M. Shanley, 90 horse power German car, A. Le Blanc driving; W. Gould Brokaw, 60 horse power French car, M. G. Bernin driving; A. G. Vanderbilt's 60 horse power Italian car, Paul Sartori driving; A. L. Wallace, 90 horse power Italian car, owner driving; E. S. Heller, 90 horse power French car, Charles Duplus driving; S. B. Stevens, 90 horse power German car, owner driving; Walter Christie, 60 horse power American car, owner driving; R. E. Jarrige's 45 horse power French car, Charles Canaut driving; O. F. Thomas, 80 horse power French car, Fletcher driving.

Owing to the abolishment of controls two entrants refused to start, fearing collision in the running of the race.

Arthur MacDonald, driving the fast English car, led for the first few miles, closely followed by Fletcher. MacDonald did the first four miles in 3:47 4-5. Fletcher finishing in 3:50. The latter overhauled the Englishman before the ten-mile limit was reached, and soon after MacDonald had to slow up, owing to ignition troubles, and it was nearly three minutes before he was able to continue. Meanwhile the leaders were making fast time down the beach. Fletcher held his lead well, passing the 32-mile mark first in the time of 25:42 2-5. William Wallace, who had been coming up rapidly in his Italian car, was a close second in 26:23 4-5, while MacDonald, by a splendid exhibition of pluck and management, brought himself up to third place, his time being 26:26. Le Blanc and Sartori was but three seconds behind him.

As the racers finished the forty-fourth mile MacDonald had pulled up to second place, Fletcher still being first in 35:32 1-5. MacDonald's time being 35:32 2-5. Fletcher log by an even minute at the sixtieth mile, MacDonald having come to a stop just before reaching that mark owing to a bad tire puncture, which unfortunately forced him to quit the race. Stevens had dropped out, having encountered trouble in the first sixteen miles. Wallace was holding on well, and at sixty miles was about one minute behind Fletcher, who finished the distance in 47:40. Fletcher did the next twelve miles in less than ten minutes, passing the seventy-second mile in 57:02. Wallace came next in 58:00 2-5, and Sartori, third, in 59:18 3-5. Sartori's gasoline tank had been jarred out of place, and was barely hanging to the car, but it held intact to the end of the race.

Wallace had trouble in the next few miles, losing a tire which cost him his place, but he refused to give up, and pluckily continued, although his car swerved badly from side to side. At the completion of the eighty-eighth mile only six of the original starters were left in the race. Fletcher still retained his lead, his machine running with perfect smoothness. His time at this mark was 69:34 3-5. Sartori had taken Wallace's place as a second man, his time being 72:18 2-5, with Bernin third in 72:27 3-5.

Fletcher was in no danger from this point to the end of the race. Bernin overhauled Sartori and beat the latter for second place by 6 seconds, making an exciting finish. Bernin's time for the 100 miles was 1:21:38. Sartori was third in 1:21:44 1-5. Le Blanc finished fourth in 1:24:28 4-5. Christie was fifth in 1:27:16 4-5, and Wallace, owing to his tire troubles, came in sixth, the last man to finish, in 1:29:20. Seven turns were made throughout the race.

Three cars started in the five-mile Ormond handicap, being the winning cars in previous events. Sartori, in Alfred G. Vanderbilt's car, won in 3:57. E. R. Thomas was second, in 4:02 1-5, and William Wallace was third, in 4:04 1-5. Sartori had a handicap of 54 seconds, Wallace was allowed 19 seconds, while Thomas was started from scratch.

Edward R. Thomas was an easy winner of the Brokaw trophy. The race was at five miles and run in two trial heats and a final. Thomas won the first heat in 3:23 2-5, William Wallace was second in 3:38 2-5, Samuel B. Stevens third in 3:47 2-5, and George H. Flynn fourth, no time taken. In the second heat Sartori, in A. G. Vanderbilt's ninety-horse-power Italian car, won easily in 3:55. Walter Christie was second in 4:06, Arthur MacDonald's car broke down, a new tire which he had fitted to replace the one damaged in the 100-mile race, giving out after running two miles.

In the final heat Thomas led, finishing in 3:30 1-5, Wallace was second in 3:46, and Sartori third in 4:15.

TROUBLE AMONG BOWLERS.

National Tournament May Cause Split in Local Organization.

All now depends upon what action the New York Bowling Association takes at its meeting this week whether New York and Brooklyn will be properly represented at the National tournament, which begins at Milwaukee on Feb. 20. At present the outlook is not very favorable for, according to reports from the West, the requests of the local bowlers are too radical to grant. A number of bowlers here desire that the National tournament of 1906 be held in this city. Through the New York Bowling Association they want the American Bowling Congress to change its constitution so as to permit the local association to dominate bowling affairs within its jurisdiction. This, it is said, will prove the stumbling block for the recognition of the New York bowlers at the coming meeting in Milwaukee, and as a consequence will prevent the National tournament from being held here next year. The men who govern the American Bowling Congress are willing to concede all other demands, so it is said, even as to reducing the weight of the ball to sixteen pounds and making them all of "one substance," as the New York Bowling Association desires.

Best to Eat
Wheatena
Best When Eaten
First sold in 1879—selling better than ever.

If you *are* a judge of Good Whiskey you will welcome
Mount Vernon
If you *are not* a judge of Good Whiskey you can surely trust the
Square Bottle.
Guaranteed Pure by the Distillers and by the Bottlers.
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

NATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT STARTS

California Expert Beats New York Man in First Match.

SCHEDULE IS REARRANGED

Wright Was Compelled to Withdraw from Amateur Championship After Bettors Made Him Favorite.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Wilson H. Sigourney of San Francisco won the first game of the National championship Class A amateur billiard tournament at 14-inch balk line, two counts in balk, begun at the Chicago Athletic Club to-night. His opponent was Charles S. Norris of New York. When the Pacific Coast representative reached the 300 mark his opponent's score was 212. Sigourney's average was 8 4-37, while that of Norris was 5 22-36.

Although defeated, Norris made the high run during the contest. When Sigourney failed of an easy shot, having only one point to go to win the game, Norris, who had been playing in hard luck all the evening, made a run of 46. He was too far behind his opponent, however, for the run to go him any good, and Sigourney ran out the necessary 300 in the next inning.

Sigourney started off in the lead with a run of 14. Norris's first inning netted him 4 points. Sigourney continued to lead up to the sixth inning, when Norris, with a run of 29, gained a lead of 2 points.

In the next inning, however, Sigourney again forged ahead with a run of 14, and remained in the lead until the finish. Sigourney played a consistent game all during the contest, while Norris, who appeared to be in bad form, was rather erratic, missing many easy shots and having twelve ciphers scored against him in the thirty-six innings he played. Sigourney made seven ciphers, and this cut his average down in the latter part of the contest.

On account of the sickness of his father in San Francisco H. A. Wright, the other Pacific Coast representative, withdrew from the tournament to-day and left for home to-night. This leaves nine men to contest for the Gold Cup, emblematic of the championship, and the various other prizes offered by the Chicago Athletic Association. Interest in the tournament centred upon the playing of Wright, and his withdrawal will be keenly felt by followers of the sport. It was the opinion of many who had witnessed Wright's cue work that he was the equal of Wilson P. Foss. He had frequently made runs of more than one hundred in tournament play in San Francisco and had averaged between ten and fifteen, even under the most trying conditions. So well and favorably was Wright regarded that he was the favorite for the honors, and also in the several books made here on the final result of the competitions. The summary:

Sigourney—11 4 4 11 5 16 10 9 41 11 6 20 0 6 26 2 0 0 0 4 11 19 24 6 15 0 22 5 0 5 7 1 7. Total, 300 points; high runs, 41, 26, 22, 20; average, 8 4-37.

Norris—4 0 1 2 16 29 0 0 2 4 1 13 0 2 16 23 8 6 1 0 5 2 0 0 2 0 2 4 0 0 0 7 0 6 0 46. Total, 212 points; high runs, 46, 29, 23; average, 5 22-36.

To-morrow's contests will be between Edward G. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., and Charles S. Schmitt of Racine, Wis.; J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of New York and Edward C. Rein of Chicago, Charles F. Conklin of Chicago and J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

FINAL SERIES WITH CUE.

Improved Play Shown in Class B Billiard Tournament.

Amateur billiard players, who are competing for the intercity championship in Class B, began the final series of contests in Maurice Daly's academy yesterday. The matinée match was won by J. A. Van Tine of Jersey City, who defeated Louis A. Servatius of this city. It was the first victory in the tourney for Van Tine, the final result being 300 points to 207. As the cold weather had abated somewhat the averages also improved. Servatius began in good stroke, and he obtained a slight lead by careful cue work. In his seventeenth inning he caused the ivory balls into one of the corner squares, and by playing back and forth across the balk lines, counted 24 before missing on a difficult three-cushion shot. Van Tine followed with a cluster of 21, that was also the result of clogging of manipulation. Three innings later Van Tine began to work out the carroms with remarkable skill. A run of 41 was the result, and this put him in the lead. Servatius never again being within striking distance. Summary:

J. A. Van Tine—1 0 2 15 5 1 1 0 4 1 2 4 1 1 0 21 0 0 0 4 1 2 7 0 4 3 0 0 1 2 4 1 1 0 0 4 1 2 6 2 5 5 1 1 4 1 0 4 0 1 2 0 1 2 3 5 12 12 2 1 1 0 1 8 2 5 5 0 1 1 4 3 0 4 0 1 0 12 12. Total, 300 points; average, 5 20-56; high runs, 41, 35, and 22.

H. A. Servatius—0 0 0 12 4 1 1 7 5 8 8 4 2 0 5 9 2 2 4 10 4 1 2 2 6 5 5 1 1 4 1 0 4 0 1 2 0 1 2 6 7 4 5 2 3 7 1 8 2 8 1 3 6 7 0 1 8 1 1 6 2 0 0 1. Total, 207 points; average, 4 46-56; high runs, 24, 18, and 16.

Referee—J. A. Hill.

The evening match was productive of a spectacular finish between H. A. Coleman and William Gershel. The former won by the score of 300 points to 250. At the beginning of the contest Gershel rapidly counted the carroms by masterful deftness of touch and close manipulation. He turned the first hundred mark in the sixth inning with a run of 29, and immediately preceding it were runs of 26 and 17. Then happened one of those unexplainable periods of harshness of stroke to which all billiardists are victims. Gershel simply could not make the carroms. It took him the next twenty-four innings to make 90 points, and only twice did he rise to double-figure runs.

Coleman began his string well with a run of 29 on his third turn at the table. He was left far behind Gershel, and his stroke also tightened up so that up to the thirty-seventh inning he held at 60 points behind Gershel. It was not until the forty-eighth inning, in which Coleman played some remarkable hard-shot billiards, interspersed with several bits of clever balk-line work, that he passed into the lead with consecutive runs of 32, 11, and 37. This left him within fifteen carroms of the end. He played slowly, and Gershel came up to within one point of the match with runs of 13 and 15. Gershel missed an easy follow shot, and then Coleman won the match by counting on a long cushion shot at a difficult angle. The summary:

William Gershel—7 4 9 17 36 29 2 3 1 0 2 1 9 0 10 0 6 0 4 2 6 1 1 5 1 5 2 7 0 2 8 7 2 2 0 0 6 4 1 0 2 2 1 0 7 9 7 2 1 3 1 2 2 6 0 15 0. Total, 300 points; average, 5 14-57; high runs, 36, 29, and 28.

H. A. Coleman—0 11 29 0 7 7 2 11 3 0 1 3 6 2 8 1 1 0 0 1 0 4 1 1 9 6 2 2 2 7 1 1 6 0 3 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 8 0 1 1 0 12 11 21 5 3 1 0 1 0 4 1. Total, 300 points; average, 5 10-58; high runs, 29, 32, and 31.

Referee—Edward Kirby.

LONG RACE FOR POWER BOATS

Knickerbocker Y. C. Has Planned Event to Marblehead.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club has planned a long-distance power-boat race from New York to Marblehead, to be started on July 22 next. The course will be from a mark off the club station at College Point through East River, Long Island, Block Island, Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds, around Monomoy, up Cape Cod and across Boston Bay to Marblehead; distance, 280 nautical miles. The Eastern Yacht Club has placed its anchorage, landing, and house at Marblehead at the service of the participants in the race, and also has arrang d a series of power-boat races, open to the competing launches, and to be held after their arrival.

The first prize for the long-distance race will be a $250 cup; the second prize, a $100 cup. The owner of each launch that finishes within twenty-four hours of the first launch will receive a souvenir cup.

The race will be confined to cruising launches not exceeding forty feet in length over all. A cruising boat is defined as one "built and used for cruising; must have stationary cabin, not standing roof or canvas covered; cabin must be water tight and capable of resisting a sea; must contain sleeping, cooking, and general living accommodations for crew. . . . The propelling power must be a motor engine, operated by gasoline or kerosene, and of the explosive type. The crew must not be less than four persons, one of whom may be a paid hand, but no paid navigator or pilot will be allowed. The rating and time allowance will be calculated by the rules of the American Power Boat Association. All boats must be measured and rated before starting.

George J. Stein, measurer of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club; J. H. McIntosh, measurer of the Columbia Yacht Club, and E. W. Graef have been appointed inspectors. Plans of boats designed to be built for the race may be submitted for approval to Oscar H. Chellborg, Chairman Regatta Committee, 1 Broadway, New York. Applications for entry blanks and information should be made to J. O. Sinnickson, Secretary Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Post Office Box 1,700, New York City.

Many boats have been designed especially for the race, and some of them are now building. It is expected that there will be at least twenty starters.

HERE IT IS—
It Speaks for Itself

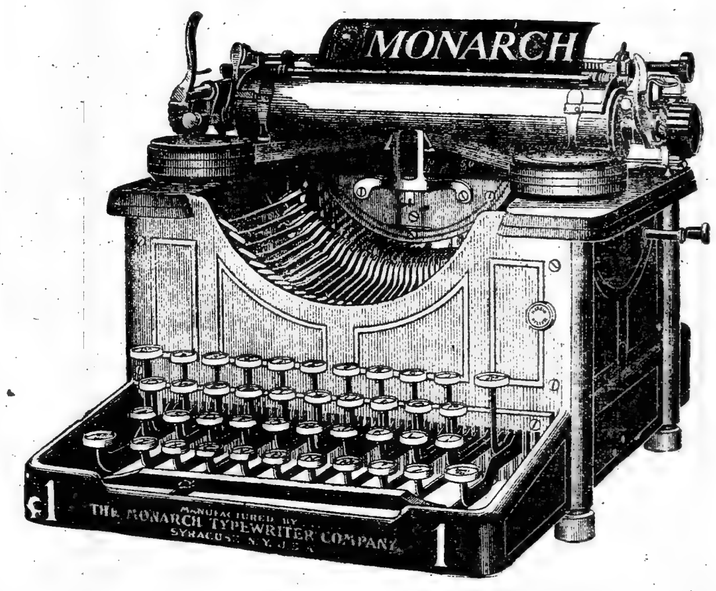

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

346-348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT.

JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.	
United States Municipal and Railroad Bonds and Stocks	$815,400.15
Bonds and Mortgages (first liens)	700,295.29
Real Estate	2,704,500.00
Loans to Policyholders on their Policies as security (Reserve Value thereof $1,289,174)	1,250,897.12
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest	488,257.21
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums (Deferred and not due, Reserve charged in Liabilities (Net)	228,402.00
Loans secured by Collateral	50,000.00
Premiums in Transit, Reserve charged in Liabilities (Net)	310,570.00
Accrued Interest, Rents and other Assets	179,483.21
	$8,037,404.91

LIABILITIES.		
Reserve Fund. (As determined by the New York Insurance Department)		$6,051,961.00
Policy Claims, proofs incomplete, and all other Liabilities		222,470.15
		$7,174,431.15
Balance—Reserve for all other Contingencies		862,973.76
		$8,037,404.91

INCOME.	
Premiums	$3,659,297.87
Rents	261,262.09
Interest and all other receipts	451,161.57
	$4,371,721.53

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total Payments		$3,583,037.59
Including Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Annuities	$1,470,052.78	
Surrender Values	240,103.17	
Dividends and all other Payments to Policyholders	269,172.83	
Balance		788,683.94
		$4,371,721.53

New York, January 27th, 1905.

We, the undersigned, a Committee elected by the Board of Directors of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, do hereby certify that we have in person carefully counted and examined, in detail, the assets of the Society, and that the foregoing Statement thereof is true and correct.

P. C. LOUNSBURY,
WM. T. GILBERT,
CHAS. W. DRAKE, } Committee.

Policies in force, 44,817, Assuring.....$101,189,448.00
**Returned to Policyholders since organization and now held for their benefit, over $

JAN 1905

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

JAN 1909

THE MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

One incident at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon is likely to attract the attention of most of our citizens. It was the reading of a letter from Mayor McCLELLAN, in which he very frankly accepted the necessity of reforming the police and pledged himself without qualification to aid in such reform as he should find practical. The pledge of the Mayor will be taken as given in entire good faith. The obstacles to complete success in reform which he notes undoubtedly exist. He will have the power very largely to aid in the movement which was the subject of the meeting. It cannot, however, be denied that there is a fairly well-founded feeling in the community that the present administration has not done with the police all that could be done. How far this feeling will be justified by the investigations that are about to be and have been made remains to be seen. The first thing is to get at the facts. The next thing is to devise a remedy. The question of responsibility for the past can be postponed.

Two points were dwelt upon with emphasis by the speakers at the meeting. One was brought up with great distinctness by Mr. EHRARDT, formerly a member of the old Police Commission. He insisted that practically nothing could be done unless the tenure of the Commissioner was made substantially permanent. The authority of that officer, he contended, if liable as at present to be ousted at the end of two or even of four years, was largely illusory. So far as the force is concerned the good men retire, the bad men stay, and in the absence of a reasonably long tenure on the part of the Commissioner the bad men dominate the force. The second point, which was brought out very clearly by Mr. RIVES, the Corporation Counsel under the Low administration, was the extremely demoralizing effect of the reinstatement by the courts of officers who had been dismissed by the Commissioner. This proceeding he described as not only absurd but ruinous, and he maintained that while the vested rights of the police should be saved in every reasonable fashion, dismissal by the Commissioner should be final and beyond review.

The Committee of Nine, with power to add to its number, which will be announced by the Chairman, Mr. AUSTIN G. FOX, probably to-day, will need to be a strong one. The work that it has before it is undergone, difficult, obscure, and tedious. But unquestionably public sentiment demands and will sustain a thorough investigation into actual conditions, and will be prepared to sustain recommendations for their remedy which shall be impartial, sensible, and authoritative.

WHY?

Why should Russia continue the barren struggle in Manchuria? The latest movement around Mukden by Gen. KUROPATKIN was plainly an attempt to feel the Japanese position and determine if it were possible to find a weak spot where an attack would not be hopeless. It has failed completely, so far as we can judge. So soon as it progressed far enough to betray its purpose it was met by a vigorous counter movement, and the Russians have been driven back with serious loss beyond the Hun River. Ten thousand men have been killed or wounded, and nothing has been gained. Further action of the same or more desperate kind can in all probability yield no better results. Why not now? The answer will be that one more decisive battle in Manchuria must be fought. But what reason is there to suppose that such a battle will do more than emphasize the present situation? All that can happen in the meantime in a military way is that each Power will strengthen its forces to the utmost, and, with the resources of each, the relative distance from the home base, and the efficiency of the two military systems, can there be serious question as to which Power will gain the more in the interval?

M. COMBES'S SWAN SONG.

A sequel of M. COMBES's resignation is undergoing much criticism from the French press, criticism which not only seems to be entirely deserved, but which goes to explain the fall of the late Premier, and to deprive him of much of the sympathy which his fate might otherwise have excited. With his resignation and that of his Ministry, he presented to M. LOUBET a sealed paper, which, as it now turns out, was his final manifesto. To present a stump speech along with a Ministerial resignation to an official in the place of the sovereign is regarded in France, it seems, with the same disfavor as it would have been regarded in England if any Prime Minister of England had been so ill-advised as to prepare and submit such a document. It is even denounced as "unconstitutional," and there is a sense in which that term is properly applicable to it.

M. LOUBET, it seems, was quite equal to the occasion, and did not even break the seal of the manifesto until he had accepted the resignation of the Ministry and they had departed. This was a sufficient and a proper rebuke to the unusual act of the retiring Premier. When the letter was opened and given out for publication, it was seen to be an attack upon an ungrateful Legislature and country which was not worthy of M. COMBES. "I have been assailed," he says, "for eighteen months by a coalition of impatient ambitions and Clerical or Nationalist hatreds. These ambitions, ardently and perseveringly served by these hatreds, have spared no effort to disorganize the 'block' formed by the groups of the Left and progressively to diminish its majority. At last they have succeeded."

Now, whether a querulous statement like this accompanying a resignation be "unconstitutional" or not, it is evident that it is undignified to the point of indecency. Every politician in every country governed by parliamentary institutions will agree that the man who utters this kind of whine does not "play the game." And the manifesto sheds a backward light upon the Administration of the manifestant, and goes far to explain why he found it impossible to carry on the Government of the French Republic.

Very likely M. COMBES is sorry enough now for the indiscretion into which his disappointment betrayed him. For it has been made overwhelmingly clear that the objection to his administration was a personal objection to himself. His majority, under his management, had dwindled until, on a test question, it became practically a vote of want of confidence. He went out. M. ROUVIER came in, and, announcing the same programme with that of his predecessor, converted the vote of want of confidence into a vote of confidence of four to one of the membership of the Chamber. This is not a situation in which a retiring Minister can afford to make any public complaint. It is a situation concerning which it behooves him to commune with his own heart and in his own chamber and be still.

INDUSTRIALISM AND FREEDOM.

It is not without significance, and significance of an ominous kind, that the seats of manufacturing industries in Russia are also the seats, and the only seats, of revolt against the Russian autocracy. This was by no means equally the case with the one event in history with which everybody agrees to compare the belated rising in Russia. The peasantry of France were as bitter against their feudal lords as the townspeople and all over France the soldiery, even when it is from the agricultural population that the soldiery is recruited. The military caste manages to keep the population in terror by a huge standing army while the army is itself kept in terror by its commanders. The Russian people are fooled and oppressed in this twofold way for the benefit of the autocracy and of the aristocracy, which the Church keeps on assuring the people are institutions of divine establishment and authority.

It is only an ignorant and a backward population which can thus be "fooled all the time." As soon as the state of industrialism is reached, the doom of "militancy" is sounded. Hence, as it now appears, it was a suicidal thing for the autocracy to promote the growth and diversification of manufacturing industries in Russia. M. WITTE has perhaps done more in that direction than any other living Russian. As an industrialist he is a progressive; as a politician he is a reactionary. It must be becoming evident to him, now that the autocracy has in despair appealed to him to save it, that modern industrialism and mediæval politics do not go together, and that he himself, by encouraging the modern industrial spirit in Russia, has greatly increased, if he has not created, the chief difficulties of his task. The well-worn comparison to Frankenstein seems to fit the case of the Russian statesman with great exactness

THE DUTY OF SELF-PROTECTION.

The exceeding frequency of forms of crime which, until quite lately, have been very unusual in New York, should put the prudent householder and citizen on his guard. Exceedingly bold attempts at the looting of dwellings and stores and of robbery from the person in the streets, which are of daily occurrence, would seem to show that the criminal classes feel that they have very little to fear from police interference.

It should not be necessary for the citizen who values his life and cares to retain his personal property to do the work for which the police force is employed and paid; but in the circumstances it becomes his duty, and unless he does it he will be likely to suffer for his negligence. He should take good heed where he goes at night, and for that matter in the daytime, and not forget the fact that the combination of moral courage and discretion counts for more than brute force.

He should not fail to impress the members of his family, and especially his servants, not to be too credulous in the matter of applications at the door for permission to enter on errands which do not account for themselves. No great ingenuity of invention is displayed by the crooks in their schemes to impose upon women and servants and gain access to the interiors of houses. The usual expedients of a desire to inspect the meter or the gas range, to look over the fixtures and burners with a view to suggesting economies, to examine the wiring, to see about the plumbing, or render other voluntary and unauthorized services, have been worn threadbare. They should not impose upon a person of normal intelligence.

It might also pay the average citizen to consider whether he cannot with advantage reconstruct his street doors so that a woman or child, if without protectors, can parley with an applicant for admission without opening to him. It is much easier not to open a door at all than to close it if the applicant for admission adopts the usual expedient of putting his foot in the crack. A good device is a grille of iron behind which is a window or hinged panel which may be opened for observation or to answer the inquiry of the unknown applicant for admission. The value and convenience of this arrangement in a city where one's bell is jangled from morning to night by beggars, peddlers, canvassers, and other undesirable visitors, and incidentally by sneak thieves and confidence operators, or by desperate thugs armed for the murderous hold-up, should be appreciated without explanation. The citizen owes it to himself and to others to make it as difficult as possible for those to enter his house who should not. Of course, this is police duty, but if that duty is unperformed for any reason he must do some part of it himself or suffer by reason of neglecting it.

BUILDING AND LABOR.

Not much credence will be given to the announcement that a local "boom" in building operations awaits the conclusion of the unions in the building trades that they have had enough of to the restraint of trade and the destruction of competition, tells its own story.

There is also a third factor in the equation of a boom in building which must not be left out of account. There is nothing in the present situation nor in any situation which can result from the co-operation of employers and labor unions to the injury of those not members of this combine in which the capitalist feels the confidence which would warrant him in beginning anything in the way of real estate improvement which can be postponed. Under these conditions a normal activity is impossible, and while they last the disastrous building situation of 1903 and 1904 will continue.

IMPRESSIVE FACTS.

In our brief St. Petersburg dispatch published yesterday morning, from a particularly responsible correspondent, there were stated the facts of the experience of the previous Sunday as they appeared upon careful examination.

The conclusion of the correspondent was that there had been exaggeration in the reports sent out from the tremendously excited Russian capital. It would have been strange had there been no exaggeration. But what a state of things is represented in the revised and corrected figures! Three hundred killed and a thousand wounded, with no certainty as to the latter, of whom many may have been carried away and concealed. Many a battle that lives in history has not cost more lives. And this cruel slaughter is reported to have been kept within even these limits because when the troops were ordered to fire on the unarmed and defenseless masses in front of them, many of them aimed high. "That," says our correspondent, "was the only concession." On such a precarious basis rests the right to life in the dominions of the Czar!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Wants an Audience.

We are rather seriously startled, if not actually alarmed, by a letter received from a young man who wants employment on the paper. Of course, our emotion is not due to this desire, since we are innocent enough to confess that we think it a high ambition, as well as a worthy one. What troubles us is the fact that though his letter begins with the statement that he was recently graduated from college, the remainder of the communication is so uncouthly worded and shows so little appreciation of the uses we could possibly make of an inexperienced boy that it forms a most scathing indictment of the college that has pretended to give him an education and compels us to wonder what has happened to American colleges that even one of them, and even the poorest of them, can give its diploma to a boy who either has been shamefully neglected by his pretended instructors or was incapable of profiting by the opportunities for study and improvement that were offered to him. Observe this specimen sentence constructed by a recent graduate: "Thinking that perhaps there might occur some vacancies in the various departments of your newspaper I take the liberty of borrowing a few moments of your valuable time with your audience to this letter." That would be pathetic if it were not so funny, and perhaps it is the more pathetic because it is so funny. Then note the curiously complete ignorance, not only of the newspaper business—that would have been easily pardonable—but of the commonest and best-known rules of all business which is displayed in the following: "I would prefer work pertaining to theatres or interviewing theatrical people or reporting in any of the branches that I might find myself capable of handling." Self-confidence is an admirable quality in youth—one of the most important qualifications of success—but it does seem that this youth, even if he did ask to begin with what comes close to being the most difficult of journalistic work, might have remembered that the discovery of this special utility was at least as much the task of his employers as of himself. Our chief disquietude, however, relates to the college whence the author of this amazing letter was recently graduated, and not to himself, for the faults the letter illustrates seem to us much more those of the college than of its product, particularly as the product is not a newly arrived immigrant, struggling with a strange language, but, as his good old New England name almost proves, an American of the Americans, whose ancestors talked English—whose ancestors, when they went to their little, old-fashioned colleges, invariably learned to write English at least decently well.

Threats to be Resented.

There will be, we think, more than a little sympathy with the anger expressed yesterday by one of our correspondents at the huge placards recently posted in the surface cars threatening dire pains and penalties of the law in case any passenger makes an improper use—meaning a use forbidden by the company—of the transfer checks given out with such haughty and reluctant hand by its agents. As our correspondent well said, violation of regulations made by a private corporation for the protection of its own interests is not necessarily the gravest of crimes, and he was equally correct when he asserted laws relating to transfers and in many cases have been forced to obey those laws only after a long and expensive battle in the courts. Moreover, not so many street car passengers are trying to rob the companies by the misuse of transfers that all of them should daily be confronted with savage threats of prosecution if they fall into this sin. We all know the law, or if we don't we ought to, and the posting of these menaces is measurably insulting to the public.

New Light on the Sale of Pups.

It is mildly wonderful that nobody has yet called our attention to the fact that there appeared in this column the other day a misinterpretation of fact exactly like those for which several amiable people have been scolded in this column and not very long ago, either. We refer to our indignant comments on the heartlessness of a certain Philadelphian who had compelled a dog mother to parade through the streets of his city bearing a basket containing her own offspring, which a big-lettered sign on the basket offered for sale to all and sundry. The horror which, in a careless moment, we saw in this method of attracting customers for puppies was entirely illusory—so far as regards the assumption that the dog mother was thus subjected to an unnecessary grief when her bereavement was effected. That assumption implied the existence in her mind of a knowledge which she did not possess and of emotions which she was incapable of feeling. To make a human mother thus assist in the sale of her children to chance passers-by would, indeed, have been worthy of a fiend, but to the dog deprivation of her puppies was the same, however effected, and not a pang was added to her sorrow by consciousness that she had herself assisted in their sale. On the contrary, this plan deferred to the last possible moment the grief to be caused by inevitable separation from the treasures of which she was so lovingly proud, and therefore its adoption was kindness, not cruelty. That is all true, and yet—and yet—well, it was not a nice thing to do. The act, meaningless to the dog, ought to have been repugnant to the dog's owner and obnoxious to all who saw what he had done. Therefore do we lightly correct our denunciations; we do not recall them.

An Incident of the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day, while I was waiting for an Eighth Street car, I noticed a team of truck horses—well blanketed, for the wind was raw—their ears pricked forward at every sound coming from the direction of the Jefferson Market doors. Presently a big, good-natured man swung out of the door, and the horses, upon catching sight of him, tried to get up on the sidewalk and whimied and pawed at him, nosing all about him, in pockets and hands, for something. By and by the "something" was forthcoming—the man drew four lumps of sugar out of his pocket and gave them to the horses, rubbing their heads and patting their necks; then as a final mark of affection he put both arms around the neck of each horse in turn, giving each a good hug; climbed up on his truck, and drove off.

Such scenes as this are not so frequent in our city streets that they should go unnoticed. Far more often do we see indifference and cruel treatment.

I often wonder whether horses do not do better work for the man who treats them kindly than for the cruel master.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 25, 1905. A. B.

Latin Republics and Their Creditors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial under the caption "The Senate and Santo Domingo" is, in my opinion, a healthy, commendable crystallization of the popular judgment of the purpose and attitude of the Washington Administration toward the Dominican Republic and other Spanish-American countries which find themselves confronted with the same predicament as did "Hispaniola." The sound arguments of your article will pave the way to a clearer comprehension at home of the present and future measures that might be taken by the United States Government to put an end to the hazardous deadlock existing between some of the Latin republics and their European creditors. If the sober and conscientious lines of your editorial could be read by the Castros of Latin America, the baseless confidence cherished by them in the inexhaustible patience and indulgence of Washington to their provoked foreign entanglements, inimical to the Continental homogeneity, would soon disappear.

A NATIVE OF GUAM.

New York, Jan. 25, 1905.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not possible that the communistic spirit may be easily miscued from afar, for the reform spirit?

Contrast the men who emancipated England, France, America, and Switzerland with the individuals at present "organizing" the huge Russian Empire into a municipal "Republic."

The real Russia, the Moujik, wholly overlooked. C'est a rire. E. BARBAMOU'LE.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1905.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu on Peace.

The current number of La Revue of Paris contains an article by M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent authority on Slavonic laws and culture and friend of the Czar and Russian people, but not of the Russian institution. He declares that with the support of his people the Czar need fear neither the censure of the institution nor the reproaches of history should he take the initiative in bringing about peace with Japan, and he continues:

"Should Russia feel a natural repugnance at seeming to recoil before the perils and sufferings of the war, it would suffice for her to have recourse to the good offices, if not to the mediation, of the powers. France and England, one as the ally of Russia and the other as the ally of Japan, are naturally designated for the initiative in these negotiations, while Germany and the United States would ask no better than to join them. Japan could not maintain inadmissible demands in presence of the concert of the great powers who, after all, have likewise a right to a voice in the settlement of Manchurian and Korean affairs, that is to say, in the settlement of the affairs of China. It would thus be possible to conclude a peace which would be equitable and honorable for all—a peace which, without sacrificing the dignity of either party, would put an end to the bloodshed and misery which are now desolating the two countries."

USES OF CHINESE CANALS.

They Produce Food as Well as Serve for Transportation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—That the United States can learn lessons from the canal systems of China is what United States Consul George E. Anderson writes in a report from Hang-Chau. One of the features of the canal system he mentions is the use of the ditch for the production of food in addition to its uses as a means of transportation. Allied to this is the use of the muck which gathers at the bottom of the waterway for fertilization. Another is the use of every particle of plant life growing in and around the canal for various purposes.

"The Chinese secure a vast quantity of food of one sort or another from their canals," he says. "To appreciate the exact situation with respect to the waterways it must be realized that the canals of China cover the plain country with a network of water. The first reason for this great network is the needs of rice cultivation. During practically all of the growing season for rice the fields are flooded. Wherever a natural waterway can be made to irrigate the rice fields it is used.

"The first use of the waterways is for fishing. The quantity of fish taken from the canals of China annually is immense. The Chinese have no artificial fish hatcheries, but the supply of fish is maintained at a high point by the fact that the flooded rice fields act as hatcheries and as hiding places for the young fish until they are large enough to look out for themselves.

"Along the canals in China at any time may be found boatmen gathering muck from the bottom of the canal. When the boatman has a load he will proceed to some neighboring farm and empty the muck, either directly on his fields—especially around the mulberry trees, which are raised for the silkworms—or in a pool, whence it is taken later to the fields. From this muck the Chinese farmer will generally secure enough shellfish to pay him for his work, and the fertilizer is clear gain. The fertilizer thus secured is valuable. It is rich in nitrogen and potash and has abundant humus elements.

"Boatmen secure great loads of water plants and grass by skimming the surface of the canals. The reeds growing along the canals are used for weaving baskets of several grades and for fuel. In short, no plant life about the canals goes to waste.

"Where there are so many canals there is more or less swamp ground. In China this is utilized for the raising of lotus roots, from which commercial arrowroot is largely obtained. Where the canals of China widen, by reason of natural waterways or for other reasons, the expanse of water not needed for actual navigation is made use of in the raising of water nuts of several varieties, especially what are known as water chestnuts. These nuts are raised in immense quantities. The nuts or bulbs are toothsome when roasted, and are wholesome.

"There are duck farms all along the canals in China. These are profitable. Chinese canals, as a rule, considering the population upon them and their varied uses, are cleaner than canals in the United States. There are few if any factories to contaminate them. The Chinese use of certain sewage for fertilization also prevents contamination to a great extent."

NEWEST AMERICAN COUNTESS.

Home Coming of the Earl and Countess of Suffolk.

From The London Chronicle of Jan. 13.

The Earl of Suffolk and his American bride, who is a sister of Lady Curzon, arrived at Malmesbury yesterday en route for Charlton Park, and were accorded a splendid reception. The town was decorated in honor of the occasion, and mottoes expressive of welcome and good wishes abounded everywhere.

The Earl and his bride were met by Mr. Bates, the steward, and others. Crowds thronged the route when the Earl and Countess, preceded by the town band, started for the market cross, where, upon a large platform, the Mayor and corporation and officials of the town had assembled.

The Mayor, in presenting a massive silver salver and a handsome address on behalf of the town, offered hearty congratulations, and expressed the hope that the intimate and honorable associations between the old borough and the House of Suffolk, which had existed for so many generations, would still continue.

Lord Suffolk replied that nothing could prove more conclusively the very great interest for the welfare and happiness of his house, which Malmesbury always had taken, than the magnificent reception accorded to Lady Suffolk and himself that day. Her ladyship would take a very lively interest in local affairs, and become as devoted to Malmesbury, its inhabitants, and associations as he and his family had always been.

The Mayor's daughter, Miss Kathleen Reed, presented Lady Suffolk with a beautiful bouquet. The Earl and Countess then left for Charlton amid hearty cheers from the assembly.

Bat-Fowling in England.

From The London Country Life.

This used to be a merry and innocent pastime for boys, perhaps one of its greatest attractions being that it was carried out during the night. There was all the preliminary excitement about getting the net ready and preparing the torch, for the torch, mark you, is a most important part of the outfit. How patiently have we in the old days unraveled a heavy farm rope which, dipped in a barrel full of tar, will blaze like an electric light. Of course, one had to know the country thoroughly to go bat-fowling in those lonely places in the dead dark of a December night. The blaze of the torch only seemed to make the darkness visible. It lay like a great thick wall around one, and the birds when beaten out of the hedges came fluttering in the most unsteady manner toward the light.

Is Leprosy Curable?

From The London Globe.

The Organizing Secretary of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East informs us that treatment with Iegrolin, the new serum prepared by Capt. Rost, I. M. S., is being tried

PUZZLE FOR CLUB WOMEN.

Can't Spend Their $8,000 for School—Don't Know What to Do with It.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs is in a quandary as to what to do with the $8,000 raised for a girl's trade school. Miss Emily M. Bishop, who was appointed at the last federation convention Chairman of the committee to investigate the subject, told the members of the Post Parliament Club last Friday morning that much trouble will ensue if an attempt is made to divert the funds. It cannot be used for scholarships, she said, and grave complications will ensue if an effort is made to pay it back.

Mrs. John F. Trow, President of the Post Parliament, and other members of the club, themselves Presidents of other clubs, now say that all clubs and their members should be told about the matter. There is talk of a mass meeting under the auspices of the federation.

It is now six years since the subject of a trade school was broached. Three Chairmen have served on the committee, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and Mrs. Doré Lyon, and $8,000, $5,000 of which the federation has in the bank, has been contributed, and $3,000 is promised.

At the Utica Convention in 1903 the federation voted to start the school, but the Executive Board vetoed the scheme, as, the body not being incorporated, individual clubs would be responsible. At the Syracuse Convention, although the federation had in the meantime been incorporated, the feeling of distrust remained, and the resolution to start the school was voted down.

MOVE FOR CITY LIGHT PLANT.

Bids Advertised for Incinerator Which Will Furnish Power.

As the first actual step in Mayor McClellan's plan to light the city by municipal electric plants the Department of Street Cleaning advertised yesterday for bids for the construction of an incinerator at Delancey Slip, between Tompkins and East Streets. Bids will be received up to noon of Feb. 15. The incinerator is to be a part of the lighting plant under the Williamsburg Bridge. It will consume the refuse collected by the Street Cleaning Department, turning it into power to light the Williamsburg Bridge and the seven temporary school houses in that neighborhood.

Mayor McClellan announced last week that the Bridge Department would combine with the Street Cleaning Department in the general enterprise, the incinerator to burn the refuse being under the control of the Street Cleaning Department, which will turn the steam power created over to the Bridge Department in an adjoining building. There the Bridge Department, in its so-called machine shop, will turn the power into electricity. The Street Cleaning Department has some room available for the construction of an incinerator and the Bridge Department has room available for a machine shop, so by building the structures of these general lines no further appropriation will be needed. Bridge Commissioner Best said yesterday that he will be ready shortly to advertise for bids for his part of the joint enterprise.

PRAISE FOR SUNDAY TIMES.

One of Many Who Appreciate What Is Offered Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of hurry and worry it is really refreshing to locate to get a few well-edited and well-written newspapers in general, and THE TIMES in particular, with the assurance of finding interesting and vital subjects of legitimate news handled in a forceful and skillful manner. For some time past I have counted on THE SUNDAY TIMES, especially in this respect, and have not been disappointed.

For instance, to-day a splendidly written interview with the Commissioner General of Immigration appears in your paper. Such writers (it is not signed) are on the road to elevating the interview into the region of literature. Such apt and forceful English as is used in this and other instances in your columns is as rare as it is praiseworthy. Please continue the good work and accept the thanks of

A GRATEFUL READER.

New York, Jan. 29, 1905.

Times Cartoons Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have before me to-day's TIMES's cartoon. I want to express to you my profound admiration for what this cartoonist is doing. The engrave plate is a marvelous piece of composition. Week after week I watch for these cartoons, as they are not only splendid in artistic value, but wonderful in their clinging, thought suggestions. They hit the nail on the head every time. DAVID C. PREYER.

Editor of The Collector and Art Critic.

New York, Jan. 29, 1905.

Remarkable Tars These.

In a recent address before the Royal Sailors' Rest in Devonport, Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford touched on the subject of "shore leave," He said:

"With regard to leave in the fleet which I command, I let the men go ashore on every available opportunity. The result is that the men loyally back me up, and I have no breaking leave. That is very creditable to the men and most satisfactory to me. The men see that I wish to give them all the value possible in consideration of the service, and they amply reward me by coming off to their ships and not letting other men do their work. Authority has been doing a great deal for the lower deck, and will do more as time goes on."

The Times's New Home.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Mail and Times.

The largest, highest, most costly, and most magnificent, and perhaps most perfectly equipped newspaper building in the world is that of THE NEW YORK TIMES, just completed. THE TIMES, it may not be amiss to remark, is a great newspaper. Its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is the most valuable and newsy publication of the kind in the country.

LOUISIANA LULLABY.

Sleep, li'l' blossom, while gray mists am fallin',
Swif'ly de sun man rides down in de Wes';
Deep in de pines de night bird am callin'

JAN 19

STEVEDORE IN A HOVEL IS CARNEGIE'S NEIGHBOR

Gerry Agents Uncover Odd Fifth Avenue Residents.

SQUALID TWO-ROOM SHANTY

Would Be Despised in Poorest Sections — Badness of Younger Donnelly Brings It to Light.

Within a stone's throw of Andrew Carnegie's mansion, the marble-colonnaded twin residences of G. L. and C. W. McAlpin, and the somewhat less pretentious home of Carl Schurz stands a gabled shanty within twenty feet of Fifth Avenue of such scant dimensions and poverty-stricken appearance that it would be despised among the hovels that house some of the poorest of the city's residents. It is hidden from passers-by on the thoroughfare by a tall pastry-covered board fence. The interior is worse than the exterior.

It is tenanted by a widowed squatter of unmistakable Irish extraction, his five children ranging in age from seven to twenty-two years, and one of the ugliest-looking, ugliest-tempered canine beasts that ever raised its bristle. The man's name is James Donnelly, and he earns a living, such as it is, by working along the water front as a stevedore. There are two boys of twenty-two and twenty-one, named Michael and Jim, who help along by making a few pennies now and then at odd jobs. A third son, twelve years of age, and christened Willie, is the mischief-maker of the family, an inveterate truant, and, according to the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a spoiler of the morals of every other child in the neighborhood that comes in contact with him.

The little mother of the family bears the name Anne—the name that is painted in huge, sprawling black letters on the tumble-down lean-to that adjoins and partly obscures the miserable dwelling. She is the least sixteen—and that is more than a guess that fourteen comes nearer telling her true age. Then there is Bittie Laurretta, just seven and quite pretty, and a baby, he is a cross between Newfoundland and mastiff. Rising on his hind legs he can with ease put his paws on the shoulders of a tall man.

The squalor of the dwelling that serves as home for those six human beings and the beast is probably something like twenty by twelve feet, divided into two rooms.

Attracted by complaints that have been pouring in from worried mothers of the neighborhood and armed with a summons issued by Justice Deuel of the Children's Court, a squad of Gerry agents descended on the Donnelly family last night. All was dark and silent when they arrived, but the moment Agent Barkley knocked at the door the place became filled with excited talking and the dog barked and the swore. A long parley followed, with much talk of search warrants by those within and quiet commands to keep it from them on the outside. Then the dog was tied up and the door was opened to their demands, and at last the agents were admitted.

The front room, used as kitchen, dining room, living room, and sleeping place for the father and the two eldest boys, was furnished with a big cradle bed, a round cot bed, a rickety table, and two chairs. In the lower room there were nothing but a bed and a small table.

The dumb-done Willie was going to the school of the Catholic sisters in Sixteenth and Third. The father declared, and he was also willing to come down and court on Thursday to prove that such was the truth.

"I'll prove all the people what has complained against us will be made to come down, too," sneered one of the boys. That ended the interview.

Agent Barkley, Butts, and Calhoun, who headed the expedition, said afterward that they had received repeated complaints from the head of the public school on Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The allegation being that young Willie not only played truant himself, but also did his level best to keep others away, one boy named Robert Hynes, son of a janitor in the vicinity, was sent to the House of Refuge a few weeks ago. Agent Barkley explained, because he preferred to spend his days with the Donnelly gang he heads instead of at home or at school.

"STRONGHEART" WELL LIKED

Robert Edeson's New Play Proves a Popular Success.

In "Strongheart," which he presented at the Hudson Theatre before a large and enthusiastic audience last night, Robert Edeson has a popular success. There is nothing complex or subtle about the play; its appeal is simple, direct, such as to attract the "average theatregoer." Switching after the second act from the football and flag-waving atmosphere of Columbia University, it turns into a play with a social problem involving the love of a white woman and an Indian.

W. C. D. Milne, the author, has undertaken to present to the public a phase of the sometimes rather tiresome "race problem." Scarpatha, son of a chief, comes to Columbia, where he achieves position among his associates, as well by his general qualities of manliness as his athletic prowess. Then he falls in love with the sister of his closest friend. At her home, where he is a guest of her brother, he tells her of his love. Thereupon the former friendship of white man for redskin turns to intolerance. Scarpatha first gets a bitter glimpse of the line beyond which race feeling forbids him to step.

The girl finally agrees to marry him and take up her life among the wigwams and medicine men. At this juncture a messenger from the tribe of Scarpatha arrives. Strongheart, a hare-lipped, long-haired red man comes in and summons the educated Indian to take the leadership of his people. "But you' no bring the white woman," the messenger declares. After a bitter struggle with himself Scarpatha renounces the girl. When the curtain falls he is alone, desolate and inconsolable.

As to the scenes laid in Columbia University the antics and the slang of the students are at times very amusing—though the attempts at naturalness are sometimes hungrily forced. Billy Saunders (Herbert Corthell) the senior carried away the comedy honors. All the way through he was the chubby, muscular, curly-haired, ingenuous, and shy of women. Tim Cahill, a member of the Columbia football team, was a villain and came away the signals to the opposing team, whose manager was too honorable to make use of the information. He got a round of applause for it, too. Thorne Sydney Ainsworth was game to the last; his silk hat discovered, he stalked out in such a high dudgeon that one cannot help sympathy for the rest of the team.

Mr. Edeson put grace, simplicity, and earnestness into his characterization of Scarpatha. These need not an Indian like Scarpatha, but that's not Mr. Edeson's fault. What the man was meant to be that Edeson made him. He did not add to more, the requirements of any imagination. Peretta West came up to the demands of her role. She appeared as Dorothy Negson, a pale, soulful blonde with high ideals.

"LA BOHEME" AT THE OPERA.

Mr. Caruso hoped, and the management hoped, that he would be sufficiently restored in voice to sing in the performance of "La Bohème," announced for last evening at the Opera House. But both hoped in vain. So there was nothing to do, or at least notbing that the management was willing to do, but to put in the versatile Mr. Dippel to take the part of Rudolfo. The cast was otherwise the same as that which has been seen in the opera before this season. It was no surprise that Mr. Dippel gave an excellent performance of the part, although he had never sung it before, at least not in the Metropolitan Opera House. He showed himself quite familiar with most of its requirements, and sang in excellent voice—not in Mr. Caruso's voice, but in Mr. Dippel's—and with plenty of it. Mme. Sembrich, Miss Alten, Mr. Scotti, Mr. Journet, and Mr. Parvis co-operated in a performance that was in no essential different from what has been enjoyed before; it is one of the spirited and excellent representations of the season's repertory.

THE KAUFFMAN PICTURES.

Executor's Sale of the Paintings and Sculptures of a St. Louis Collector.

More than 100 canvases and pieces of sculpture collected by the late J. W. Kauffman of St. Louis will be sold at Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening next by order of the executrix. The sale will be unrestricted and will be conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association.

The late Mr. Kauffman brought together a collection having a high level of excellence, evidently possessing the good sense to buy from dealers of good reputation. If his eighty-eight oils and water colors contain no single picture like the Manve at the Waggaman sale, which astonished the most optimistic picture sharp by bounding beyond the forty thousands—the Roaring Forties such prices might be called, in view of the noise the audience makes on such occasions—if this collection has no very eminent pictures, it makes up for their absence by a number of extremely beautiful works of modern masters. Take Manve himself, the smallish long landscape called "Early Morning" and "Evening," have quite as much sentiment as, perhaps more sentiment than, the big Waggaman scene of sheep and pastor issuing from a wood; but they are less firmly and broadly painted. The little interior by Israels, "The Seamstress," is another good bit; the Jakob Maris, "Loading a Sand Barge," does not fail to carry with it the peculiar strength and homely directness of the Dutch master; of one need not expect to find it equal to the Dordrecht view in the Waggaman sale. Mr. Kauffman seems to have been a collector for a couple of decades only, during which time almost all the work of which he has examples has greatly risen in value.

In the figure pictures one of the best is by an American, Charles Sprague Pearce, from whom Mr. Kauffman bought it in 1891. "The Little Housekeeper" suggests the old Dutch school of homelike interiors, kitchen views, &c., by its subject, but the handling of colors recalls a later period, although still pretty far back, the period of Chardin. Notwithstanding the lowly surroundings, the artist has thought of supplying some beauty in a way the old Dutchmen never did, and gives us as charming a child, almost as Greuze himself might have done if he had thought of rivaling Chardin in the cool simplicity of his grays. Léon L'Hermitte in "The Blaze of Noonday" enters the field with magnificently pointed out by Millet, and models a weary husbandman resting in the shadow of a haycock and a woman with baby about to take advantage, like him, of the noonday hour. L'Hermitte gives us a rather rude blaze of sunshine compared with Chialiva of Italy, who signs a brilliant out of door hillside with second girl and flock of turkeys about her, strutting gobbler and demure hens, white turkeys and brown.

"The Goose Girl," by Chialiva, has a pleasing background of pond and village. From Vibert there is a strongly accented group in a garden, a Cardinal playing cards with a lively young woman who gazes archly at the spectator, as if to suggest, that in two ways, perhaps, is the Church in Danger." From the pen of J. C. Cazin there is a moonlit view of "Thornfield Castle," a picture somewhat out of his usual way. A signed and dated group of Arabs riding a "fantasia," by Eugene Delacroix, makes one wonder where Delacroix studied horses. The equestrians are in a mass that will not resolve itself into component parts; on the other hand, the familiar composition of a sledge drawn by four horses and driven by two positions over the snow-covered plain. The furs of the traveler in the sledge and the distance are equally well painted. From Bonnat there is a pretty little Italian girl in full Campagna costume, dated 1880. Of the three Corots there is the charming little upright landscape, a view of "Ecouen, Church and a characteristic figure of a girl in Italian costume, who insists, nevertheless, on being French. It is one of those soft, muddling bits that seem to have come unconsciously from the brush of the landscapist, and contain the traits that make his landscapes lovely, without making his figures real.

As to landscapes, the view of Saint Ouen on the Seine, by J. Lepine; the shorescape from Etretat with its line of chalk cliffs and golden tones, by Eugène Boudin, a spirited canvas; the classical landscape in Claude's manner, by Sir Augustus W. Callcott; "An Evening on the Thames at Margreave," by B. W. Leader of London; "The Willow Near the River" and "The Bridge at St. Prive," by Henri Harpignies; "Milking Time," by John Linnell, Sr.; "On the Coast, Isle of Wight," by George Morland, a blond shore view, and "A Dutch Canal," by J. D. Jougkind, are all pictures sufficiently good to be examined with attention. Smaller but more sparkling are "The Village Road" by Jules Dupré, a landscape with cattle near a pool, by Rousseau, and a little "Banks of the Oise," by Daubigny; all three delightful little pictures.

Among the more elaborate groups one is not likely to overlook the "Marriage Contract," by José Gallegos, or "The Stirrup Cup," by J. A. Grison, or the well-known "Reconnaissance from the Windmill," by Edouard Detaille, all faithfully wrought and brightly colored scenes which represent the lighter side of their painters' talents. Such again is "A Side Canal in Venice," by Martin Rico; "The Dispatch Bearer," by Alberto Pasini; "Dressing for the Bal Masque," by Raimundo de Madrazo; "The Ratner," by Auguste Rodoir; "Love Making," by Franz Defregger; "The First Visit," by J. G. Jacquet; "A Flirtation," by Jules Worms; "The Headquarters Flag," by A. M. de Neuville; "Courtship," by Mihaly de Munkacsy; "The Father," a posed outdoor figure of a young girl partly draped, by Kaemmerer, and "Psyche," a mythological nude seated on the edge of a cliff, with a star for an ornament to her brow, by Miss Fotchere. She has an ivory casket in her hand; a serpent is seen writhing out of the rock below. Other nudes are "The Bathers," girls standing on the grass or playing in the water, by J. Souza-Pinto, and "Innocence," head and bust, by J. J. Henner.

It is plain that Mr. Kauffman wished to have specimens of most of the modern divisions and schools of painting. He could buy a snowscape by Claude Monet and a peasant girl by Meyer von Bremen. The sculpture consists of reductions in marble from the Venuses at Naples, Rome, and Paris; copies of the Antinous, Apollo, Cicero, Demosthenes; an original marble group by Gallandt called "Punishment of Cupid," and two bronzes, "Viennese" and "Immortality," modeled by Mathieu Meieau.

POETIC DRAMA AT PROCTOR'S.

"The Holy City" Reveals Redemption of Mary Magdalene.

In "The Holy City," presented at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday, Thomas W. Brondhurst has succeeded in writing a highly creditable play based upon the story of Christ and the redemption of Mary Magdalene.

In its essentials the piece follows Biblical history, the main difference being the projecting of Barrabas as a figure of much importance. Throughout Mr. Brondhurst's plan he is more or less associated with Mary, being originally in love with her, and eventually, like her, being redeemed through the influence of the Saviour.

The figure of Christ does not appear on the stage. His presence being indicated by flashes of light at various parts of the action.

The play is written in blank verse, which is generally of an excellent quality and occasionally attains a considerable degree of dignity. It is in five acts. The first shows the home of Mary at Magdala, and deals with her first view of Christ and the change in her condition which follows. The second act, at the home of Martha, is largely devoted to the story of the raising of Lazarus, and in the third and fourth acts the incidents of the betrayal, trial, and crucifixion are shown. In the final act the story of the Ascension is conveyed through conversations on the part of several of the characters.

The play, as presented by the Proctor stock company, is interesting, but conditions are not such as to provide any very fair idea of its actual dramatic values. Edwin Arden, as Barrabas, though at time inaudible, played generally with discrimination and effectiveness, but Iva Merlin, the Mary, operated absolutely no capacity which would justify the assuming of such a part.

The continuance of the house's policy of vaudeville between the acts in this case can hardly be commended as an exhibition of good taste.

NEW PLAY BY FITCH OF ABSORBING INTEREST

"The Woman in the Case" Admirably Acted at Herald Square.

A POWERFUL THIRD ACT

Drama Deals with Murder Trial That Bears Some Resemblance to Nan Patterson Case.

Margaret Rolfe.....Blanche Walsh
Mrs. Hughes, her mother.....Eugenie Carey
Claire Forster.....Dorothy Dorr
Miss Brewster.....Kathryn Kidder
Dora Miller.....Helen Ware
Lottie Mane.....Theodora St. Leonard
Julian Rolfe.....Robert Bond
Mr. Tompson.....George Howard
Jimmy O'Neil.....Chester Andrews
Louis Rhantzig.....Samuel Edwards
Waiters.....William Wadsworth
Inspector Williams.....William Graves
Attendant.....Charles Langdon
Policeman.....W. D. Wilson

Although mainly remarkable by reason of a powerful third act, Clyde Fitch's "The Woman in the Case," produced at the Herald Square Theatre last evening, is to be regarded throughout as a play of exceptional interest. It is unquestionably Mr. Fitch's most virile and vital contribution to the theatre since "The Climbers," and though the story is generally conceived along melodramatic lines, it is carried forward without the resort to the familiar devices usually employed in that class of theatric writing.

For the most part, the interest is maintained in a series of well-connected incidents and capitally drawn characters, and there are fewer of the so-called situations than are usual in the ordinary type of melodrama. Conversations that would generally result in what is termed "talky" play become interesting by reason of their logical bearing on the ultimate outcome of the problem in the solving of which the characters are engaged.

No small share of last night's success is to be attributed to the actors in the case. The cast generally is of uniform excellence, and in nothing that she has done here has Blanche Walsh been seen to such advantage. Of two particularly fine opportunities she availed herself fully, and her effort throughout revealed exceptional intelligence, fine restraint and discretion, an constantly increasing dramatic power.

The play deals with the supposed death by murder of a friend of Julian Rolfe, who had sought to prevent the marriage of the man to a notorious adventuress who he had become infatuated. Rolfe has been married but three months, and no suspicion has attached to him until the discovery of some love letters which he had at one time written to the woman. This new evidence, together with the woman's damaging testimony in regard to her relations with Rolfe, is sufficient to cause his arrest.

The incident of the arrest, conducted after the Rolfes have been entertaining a party of friends provides an effective climax to the first act. Julian and his wife have been left alone. They go to the piano to play a duet, the wife accompanying her husband on the violin. Then the inspector enters, the wife insists upon her husband's innocence, and he refuses, to permit him to go with the officers, arguing that it will mean his death, as he has just risen from a sick bed. Julian, unable to persuade her to allow the law to have its course, finally calls on the men to arrest him by force, and the wife is torn from her husband's arms.

In the second act the woman in the case comes to the Tombs to visit the prisoner, but is prevented from seeing him by his attorney. The wife sees the woman, however, and thereupon decides to use a woman's wit to learn the truth. She engages an apartment in the same house with the woman in the case, who does not know her by sight, pretends to bring herself down to the other's level, and ultimately, through supposed sympathy, so works upon her that the woman reveals the fact that her lover was not murdered, but committed suicide in desperation at having pledged himself not to marry her.

In this act the dramatist's skill converts a scene that might be baldly melodramatic into one of brilliantly sustained dramatic power. Although one knows all the time what the outcome will be, the actual discovery of the secret is only accomplished after tantalizing suspense. In his characters of the two strongly contrasted feminine temperaments Mr. Fitch is at his best, and both Miss Walsh and Miss Dorr realized the scene with telling effect.

The latter, up to this point, had played unevenly, with a somewhat artificial insistence upon the woman's coarseness. But in a moment of intoxication, where she is moved by the remembrance of her lover's sudden death, she provided a highly colorful bit of naturalistic acting. Miss Walsh conveyed with a supers suggestion of truth the conflicting emotions of the wife, seeking to learn the fact upon which her husband's condemnation or acquittal depends; passing from a natural representation of terrible dread and anxiety to a tremendously powerful outburst of hysterical emotion when she has finally wrung the secret from the woman in the case.

Robert Drouet's playing of the husband is such as to emphasize the regret that he is too seldom seen in New York. He has that rare quality in actors—an ability to appear sympathetic and tender without being sappy and saccharine, and his Julian, though the part offers no such opportunities as come to the women, is a most commendable effort. George Fawcett, as the lawyer for the defense, also provides an excellently mellowed and natural character study. William Travers as the inspector, Charles Macdonald as a Tombs attendant, and William Wadsworth as Waiters, a servant, are each entitled to a word of appreciation.

It has been said that the theme of the play was suggested to Mr. Fitch by the Nan Patterson case. Whether this is true or not, the element of doubt involved in the question of murder or suicide resembles a factor of the case in question so closely as to suggest at least a coincidence.

Mr. Fitch in response to the usual demand for a speech said that he would not be heard from again for a long time. His friends generally take this to mean that "The Woman in the Case" is his last play for the present season.

THE PLAY HOUSES LAST NIGHT

William Faversham in "Letty" returned to the city last evening at the Grand Opera House, marking the same visit that was seen here earlier in the season.

Papinta, the fire dancer, was the top-liner at Keith's yesterday and pleased the audience with her electrical specialty. There were two other sketches on the bill, together with Rice and Prevost, Rice and Cady, Dixon and Holmes, Four Reises, Burke and La Rue, Potter and Hartwell, Al Clemens, and the biograph.

Edna May and "The School Girl" began a return engagement in New York at the Harlem Opera House last evening.

Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre stock company presented "The Henrietta" yesterday afternoon. The vaudeville offerings included, among others, Smith and Fuller, Miss Ray Cox, Cassill and Collins, and Miss Nanon Jaques.

"The Eternal City," with Edward Morgan in the title role, began a week's engagement last night at the West End Theatre.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" was the initial offering of the new stock company at the Yorkville Theatre last night.

At the Circle Chevalier remains, while the new attractions include Jules and Ella Garrison, Kallen's Operatic Trio, Mamie Remington, and other vaudeville specialties.

"The Ninety and Nine" is again in New York at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

A scene of United States Secret Service men attacking an east side counterfeiting [illegible] is one of the latest groups shown at the Eden Musée.

At Hammerstein's Victoria yesterday the following attrions were seen: Peter F. Dailey and his Lady Girls, Charles T. Aldrich, John W. Ransoh, Moore and Littlefield, Snyder and Buckley, Patty Brothers, Kelly and Ashley, Chester and her Statue Dog, and the Delmars.

The Wood Nymphs are still at Proctor's Twenty-third Street. The remainder of the bill comprises the Boones Sisters, Four Nortons, Cerletta, Turley, Reno and Richards, and a number of other acts.

"Escaped from the Harem" is this week's attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre.

The features of yesterday's performances at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall were the Waterbury Brothers and Tenny in "A Cold Day in June," Stanley, Stanley and Brockman, Chris Kenna, Pierce and Maxee, Bertie Fowler, and the Fowers Brothers.

The offering yesterday of Proctor's Fifty-eighth street stock company was Milton Royle's comedy drama, "Friends." The vaudeville specialties between the acts were Leo Corillo, Nutz Brothers, Charles Ernest, and La Belle Rinecker.

"For His Brither's Crime" began a week's run at the Windsor last night.

At the American Theatre "Queen of the White Slaves" was last night's attraction. The melodrama remains throughout the week.

"Me, Him, and I" is at the Metropolis.

"Alone in the World" is this week's attraction at the New Star Theatre.

The usual line of curiosities is to be seen at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.

The plays that remain in the city follow: Maude Adams in "The Little Minister" at the Empire, Francis Wilson in "Cousin Billy" at the Criterion, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" at the Lyceum, Arnold Daly in "You Never Can Tell" at the Garrick, "The College Widow" at the Garden, "A Wilful Way" at the Savoy, "Lady Durham" at the Knickerbocker, David Warfield in "The Music Master" at the Lyric, Mrs. Fiske in "Leah Kleschna" at the Manhattan, Mrs. Carter in "Adrea" at the Belasco, and "Siberia" at the Academy of Music.

The musical attractions that remain in the city follow: Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul" at Wallack's, Jeff De Angelis in "Fantana" at the Lyric, "Buster Brown" at the Majestic, "Higgledy-Piggledy" and "The College Widower" at the Weber Music Hall, Lillian Russell in "Lady Teazle" at the Casino, "Humpty Dumpty" at the New Amsterdam, "The Duchess of Dantzic" at Daly's, George Cohan in "Little Johnny Jones" at the New York, and "It Happened in Nordland" at the Low Fields Music Hall.

EDWARD TERRY IN REVIVAL.

"Love in Idleness" Produced at the Princess Theatre.

Edward Terry appeared at the Princess Theatre last night in a revival of "Love in Idleness." This three-act comedy is by Louis N. Parker, Edward J. Goodman, and Edward Terry himself. Years ago it was played "by command" before the King and Queen of England, the Duke and Duchess of York, and other royal personages.

Mr. Terry appeared in the character of Mortimer Pendlebury. The rest of the cast included Tom Lovell as Frank, Arthur Cornell as Rushey Platt, Jack Fenton as Hylton Allen, George Howard as Eugene Goodinot, Olive Wilbur as Magic, Clara Earle as Louise Gondinot, Cynthia Brooke as Abigail Bright, Nellie Mortyge as Mrs. Trott, and Beatrice Terry as Martha.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be a gala occasion in society. The fancy dress soirée of James Hazen Hyde at Sherry's will be preceded by several dinners. Among those who are entertaining are Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and J. Henry Smith. At Mr. Smith's dinner there will be fifty guests. The entertainment arranged by Mr. Hyde will begin promptly at 10:30 o'clock. There will be an eighteenth-century dance by several of the Metropolitan Opera House ballet and a contre dance of the period of Louis XVI. by some of the débutantes of the Winter. This will be followed by the French play "Entre Nous Soit Dit," by Mme. Réjane and her company, and the evening will conclude with supper and general dancing. About 600 invitations have been sent out. It is requested that the guests don fancy dress or dress of any historical period, or at least come with têtes poudrées.

***

The Sewing Class of the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, and Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, and Mrs. George S. Baxter were among those who had "at homes." Mrs. Hugh J. Chisolm had a card party, and the fifth of the annual promenades for Fordham University took place at Delmonico's.

***

Mrs. Frederick Kobbé will give a large "games" party for her daughter, Miss Olga Kobbé, to-morrow evening.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, who have closed their town house preparatory to going abroad, have been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould had a house party over Sunday at Georgian Court. They came up to New York yesterday and will occupy their Fifth Avenue house.

***

The Misses Mills have been visiting Miss Alice Roosevelt at the White House, in Washington. They arrived in New York yesterday. Miss Roosevelt is to be in town this week.

***

Miss Catherine Cameron is booked to sail to-day for the south of France, where she is to join her sisters, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Miss Isabel Cameron.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have been in Florida for the motor races, arrived in New York yesterday.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary S. Park, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park of Pittsburg and Hempstead, L. I., to Raymond Rodgers Neilson, son of Mrs. Louis Neilson of Far Rockaway, and a relative of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt. Miss Park made her début three years ago at the residence of her parents, 47 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Neilson is the grandson of the late Rear Admiral Rodgers, and will be graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis this year.

***

Among the recent departures for Palm Beach have been Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin, W. Gould Brokaw, Mrs. Walter Cutting, and Miss Juliana Cutting.

***

As Wilber Bloodgood has quite recovered from his operation for appendicitis, Mrs. Bloodgood will soon begin her series of luncheons and dinners.

***

The marriage of R. Halsey Jackson and Miss Grace Dodd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dugald M. T. Dodd, will take place at St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Yonkers, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Agnes O'Neil will be maid of honor, and Albert Benedict will be best man. The ushers are to be Lee P. Davis, Henry Allen, Jr., William A. Seaman, and Edwin A. Oliver.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Westmorland Davis of Tuxedo Park sailed on Saturday by the steamer St. Louis for England, where they intend to pass the Winter and enjoy the hunting season.

***

The last of Mr. Bagby's second series of musicales was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Miss Edyth Walker and Pierre Henrote were the artists. Among those present were the Princess Poggia-Singet-Ruspoli, Viscountess Maitland, Mme. Waddington, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. William G. B. Field, Mrs. Charles P. Alexander, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. G. G. Freylinghuysen, Miss Adelma Molley, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. John L. Hammond, and Albert Stopford.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dehon Wilson, 951 Madison Avenue, will give a large bid euchre party on Thursday evening, Feb. 9.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Stokes are booked to sail to-day for Italy. They will be absent until late Spring.

***

An attractive entertainment will be given to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Song and drama will alternate. The following artists have kindly promised to appear: Mme. Nordica, Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore, Mme. Réjane, Miss Evie Green, Miss Edna May, Miss Dorothy Geyser, Courtice Pounds, and E. Terry. The tickets ($5 each) are selling very rapidly. All of the private boxes but one are already sold. Applicants for seats should apply to Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, the Waldorf-Astoria, St. Regis, or Sherry's, for tickets.

"Good-Bye" Sherlock Holmes

The last Sherlock Holmes story that Conan Doyle will ever write appears in

Collier's

February Household Number now on sale

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Brockholst L. Carroll.

Brockholst L. Carroll, the last President of the village of Far Rockaway, died in his home in Review Avenue, Far Rockaway, on Sunday evening. He was fifty-eight years old. Calling his wife and five children to his bedside on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Carroll told them that he believed that his end was near, and sang several hymns. He had made many votes by his singing when, years ago, he was Democratic leader of Far Rockaway. Although he had been ill for a week, Mr. Carroll did not believe he was dying until Sunday. At night he began to grow weak, and started to sing "I Think of Me." He gasped for breath and died as the last words of the hymn were sung. The funeral services will be conducted to-morrow afternoon in St. John's Church, at Far Rockaway. Many members of Olympia Lodge, No. 808, F. and A. M., will escort his body to the little cemetery at Woodmere.

Death of Hermann Corrodi.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Hermann Corrodi, the painter, is dead. He was born in Zurich, lived many years in Rome, and was personally acquainted with almost all the European royalties, especially the late Queen of England.

A DAY'S WEDDING.

BELL—BROCK.

Miss Esther Hampton Brock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brock, was married last evening to Dr. Charles Thaddeus Bell, in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Rev. George F. Clover officiated. Miss Elizabeth Brand of Louisville was maid of honor. Thaddeus Bell, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Alonzo Bell, Henry W. Brock, and Dr. John White.

Conried Aids Holland Benefit.

The committee of managers and players having in charge the testimonial to be tendered Joseph Holland, the veteran actor, who is physically incapacitated for further stage work, announced yesterday that by arrangement with Heinrich Conried the entertainment would be given at the Metropolitan Opera House some afternoon of the week beginning March 20 or 27. Victor Herbert yesterday volunteered to conduct the orchestra.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—There will be snow in the middle slope, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and upper lake region, and rain in the West Gulf States, followed by fair weather Wednesday. During Wednesday and Wednesday night rain and snow areas will extend into the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. There will be local snows Tuesday and Wednesday along the lower lakes and the north portion of New Mexico and Arizona, and rain or snow in the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk north; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast, fresh northeast to southeast, and on Lake Michigan, fresh south.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued cold Tuesday; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain or snow in afternoon or night; fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday, colder in Eastern Maine; fresh to brisk north to northeast winds; Wednesday, partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday, except snow near Lake Erie; Wednesday, snow, fresh east winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday; snow in north and west portions; Wednesday, snow, variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	THE TIMES 1904.	THE TIMES 1905.
6 A. M.	21	17	21
6 A. M.	20	19	25
9 A. M.	25	20	24
12 M.	26	22	24
4 P. M.	28	23	24
6 P. M.	24	21	24
9 P. M.	19	21	22
12 P. M.	17	20	22

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Times Square	24
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1904	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

The thermometer registered 19 degrees at 8 A. M. and 22 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 26 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 16 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Against the Beef Trust

It Fattens on the Wages of the People

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE begins, in its February issue, another public service, in its way, as important as the revelations of "Frenzied Finance."

The Beef Trust is a gigantic burglar, which has broken into every home in America and commits robbery each day of the year.

The Beef Trust's robbery of the people has been more arrogant and shameless than even the crimes of "Frenzied Finance," which Mr. Lawson is revealing with such awakening power. Every dinner table in our whole country has been made more costly by the pitiless coterie of plundering gentlemen known as the Beef Trust.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of Chicago, one of the soundest and most brilliant of American editors, begins in the February number of

Everybody's Magazine

a series of articles which will lay bare to the bone the astounding details of this universal and long-endured larceny.

He shows how the Beef Trust has fastened its unyielding grip on the natural food supply of America, and how it taxes both the producer on the prairies and the consumer in his home.

He shows how the Beef Trust, insatiable and defiant, has jeered at the laws, has terrorized great railways, has taxed more commodities than all other trusts combined, and plans to control the price of every food product grown in the United States.

These articles will startle and stir the nation. The Lawson chapters on the crimes of "Frenzied Finance" are their only parallel in current literature.

Mr. Lawson's articles will continue in each issue of Everybody's.

The advertising forms of the March number close to-night.

Circulation One Million Copies.

Advertising $850 per page.

THE RIDGWAY-THAYER C MPANY, Publishers, Union Square, New York

THE THIRD AND LAST INSTALLMENT ... OF ...

DISRAELI'S NOVEL ABOUT GLADSTONE

THE LITERARY SENSATION OF TWO CONTINENTS, WILL APPEAR

IN NEXT

Sunday's Times

Last Sunday's supply again fell short of the demand in many places, despite an edition much larger than that of the preceding Sunday.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER NOW.

HE MEANS SCOTT'S

Your doctor says you must take cod liver oil. Probably he means Scott's Emulsion because you cannot take the clear oil; no one can take the clear oil who needs cod liver oil. The doctor understands that and doubtless means Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil which everybody can take because it is emulsified and prepared so that it can be very easily digested by the most sensitive stomach. Most everybody likes it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

ALMQUIST.—On Jan. 28, Adolph Almquist, aged 27 years.
Funeral services from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

ANDERSON.—Kathryn Anderson, aged 13, the only beloved child of Edward F. and Kate E. Anderson, on Monday, Jan. 30, at her home, 17 Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral later.

ANNEBEC.—On Jan. 27, Narcisse Annebec, aged 46 years.
Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

BOWERS.—On Jan. 29, at his late residence, 135 9th Av., Daniel H. Bowers, aged 67 years.
Funeral services from the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.
Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

BRASIER.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, 1905, at her residence, Hotel Bristol, 122 West 49th St., Sophie L., wife of John Church Brasier.
Funeral services at the chapel of Bloomingdale Reform Church, 68th St., corner of Broadway, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BROOKS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at Lenox, Mass., Annie Oakley, wife of the late Frederick W. Brooks, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.
Funeral private. Minneapolis papers please copy.

BRUCE.—On Jan. 30, Charles S. Bruce, aged 70 years.
Funeral services from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St. Notice of time hereafter.

DEMING.—After a long illness, on Saturday morning, Jan. 28, 1905, Lamora Fox Deming, aged sixty-six years.
Funeral service at her late residence, Tappan, N. J., Tuesday evening, the 31st, at 7:45 o'clock.
Train leaves foot of Franklin Street 6 P. M.; West 42d Street 6:15 P. M., via West Shore R. R. Carriages in waiting at Tappan depot. Train returning leaves Tappan 9:42 P. M.

DICKINSON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Jan. 29, 1905, S. Meredith Dickinson, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend

JAN 31 1905

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING,
on and after February 1st, 1905

Central of Georgia Railway Company... 1st 5s
Detroit Gas Co. Consolidated..... 1st 5s
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Collateral Trust..... 4s
Elwood Water Co..... 1st 5s
Grand Rapids, Holland & Lake Michigan Rapid Railway Co..... 1st 5s
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co..... (St. Louis & Cairo Collateral Trust)... 4s
New York & Jersey R. R. Co..... 1st 5s
Omaha Gas Co. 1st Consolidated..... 5s
Certificates of Indebtedness of the Government of the Philippine Islands..... 4s
Somerset Coal Co..... 1st 5s

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
100TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. in cash, payable March 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1, 1905.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1 until February 20, 1905.
In recognition of the fact that the Company has this day declared its one hundredth semi-annual cash dividend, and in commemoration thereof the Board of Directors has also ordered that a distribution of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) in cash be made to such holders of the capital stock, simultaneously with the above semi-annual dividend.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1905.

Office of the
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, January 17, 1905.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company up to December 31st, 1904, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the First Preferred capital stock of the company, payable February 28th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1905.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 31st day of January, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 1st day of March, 1905.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
H. DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, January 27, 1905.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, under the provisions of the contract between the two companies, at this office on and after February 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31, 1905.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, January 17, 1905.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, February 1st, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, February 16th, 1905.
C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Detroit, Mich., Dec. 21, 1904.
The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
Transfer books will be closed from Thursday, January 12, 1905, at the close of business, until Wednesday, February 8, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., covering the Annual Meeting to be held on February 7, 1905.
G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

American Hide and Leather Company,
92-98 Clif Street, New York City.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable February 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record January 31st, 1905. Transfer books will close January 31st, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 16th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated January 24th, 1905.
GEO. A. HILL, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
January 25, 1905.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 24.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this company February 25, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 24, 1905. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will refuse at three P. M. February 24, 1905, and reopen at ten A. M. February 25, 1905.
P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
December 14th, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 16th, 1905, and reopened Thursday, February 2d, 1905.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.
100 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1905.
A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check Feb. 1st.
Transfer books will be closed January 25th and reopened February 2d, 1905.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY.
100 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1905.
The Coupons due Feb. 1st, 1905, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, January 20th, 1905.
12TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 24 Stone Street, New York, February 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close January 21st 1905, and open February 2d, 1905.
THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared, payable February 15th, 1905, to holders of record at the close of business Jan. 24th, 1905. Checks will be mailed. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 20th, 1905.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, New York, Jan. 24, 1905. The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after February 1st, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, 1905, both inclusive.
[illegible]

THE DETROIT GAS COMPANY.
Coupons due Feb. 1st, 1905 on Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds (5%) and First Series Income Bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Guaranty Trust Company, 55 Cedar St., New York.
M. W. ORDEMAN, Treasurer.

UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY (of Chicago.)
Coupons due February 1, 1905, of the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds will be paid by the NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, TRUST COMPANY, 26 Nassau St., New York only.
H. C. BANNARD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.
New York, January 19th, 1905.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The United States Leather Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the State of New Jersey, viz.: At No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1905, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purpose of electing twenty-seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on February 20 to the opening of business on February 24th, 1905.
JOSIAH T. TUBBY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE United States Casualty Company:
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 8, 1905, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 29 to February 8, 1905 inclusive.
EDISON S. LOTT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PORT Henry Iron Ore Co., for the election of Trustees and for any other business that will come before it, will be held at the office of Messrs. Wilmerding, Sherman & Co., 71 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, at 11 A. M.
Dated New York, January 24, 1905.
JOSEPH T. TOWER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Diesel Engine Company will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 14th, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, at their office, 11 Broadway, New York.
E. D. MEIER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Stamping Co. for election of Directors will be held at No. 24 Cliff St., New York City, Wednesday, February 8th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M.
L. E. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Conservative Investments.

$500,000
New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co.
1st Mtge. 4s, due 1992.

$250,000
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific Ry. Co.
Gen. Mtge. 4s, due 1988.

$250,000
Wabash, Pittsburgh Term. Ry. Co.
1st Mtge. 4s, due 1954.

$200,000
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. 6s, due 1921.

$100,000
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.
Port Huron 1st Mtge. 5s, due 1939.

$150,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.
Terminal 1st Mtge. 5s, due 1914.
Mineral Point 1st Mtge. 5s, due 1910.
Mil. & North. Con. Mtge. 6s, due 1913.

$250,000
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. Co.
1st Consol. Mtge. 3 1-2s, due 1936.

$100,000
Southern Railway Co.
St. Louis Div. 1st Mtge. 4s, due 1951.

$100,000
Pennsylvania Co.
Guar. Ctfs. 3 1-2s, due 1944.

$75,000
United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
1st Mtge. 4s, due 1944.

$50,000
Chic. & Indiana Coal Ry. Co.
1st Mtge. 5s, due 1936.

$50,000
Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Purchased Lines.
1st Mtge. 3 1-2s, due 1952.

$150,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.
1st Mtge. 5s, due 1941.

$25,000
Sault Ste. Marie & Southwest. Ry. Co.
1st Mtge. 5s, due 1915.

$100,000
Second Avenue R. R. Co.
1st Cons. Mtge. 5s, due 1948.

$50,000
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. 5s, due 1937.

$75,000
Elizabeth, Plainfield & C. J. Ry. Co.
1st Mtge. 5s, due 1950.

$50,000
Railroad Securities Co.
Illinois Cent. Certfs. 4s, due 1952.

CIRCULAR GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
27 WILLIAM ST., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y.
232 La Salle Street, Chicago.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

$500,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
PITTSBURG, LAKE ERIE & WEST VIRGINIA REFUNDING 4% BONDS, DUE 1941.
SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON 1,695 MILES AND WILL ULTIMATELY BECOME A FIRST LIEN ON THIS IMPORTANT PART OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SYSTEM. FURTHER SECURED BY DEPOSIT OF THE VARIOUS BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE UNDERLYING ROADS WHICH THEY ARE ISSUED TO CONSOLIDATE.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO IS EARNING WELL OVER DOUBLE ITS INTEREST CHARGES.
YIELDING 4%.

$250,000
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway
RIVER & GULF DIVISIONS, FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS, DUE 1933.
SECURED BY AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE ON ABOUT 587 MILES OF NEW MAIN LINE TO AFFORD EASY ACCESS TO NEW ORLEANS AND THE GULF. TOTAL NET INCOME FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, $8,149,3317. ENTIRE FIXED CHARGES ONLY $3,796,229. LEGAL FOR SAVINGS BANKS IN CONNECTICUT.
YIELDING 4.20%.

$250,000
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR REFUNDING 4% BONDS, DUE 1929.
GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY INDORSEMENT BY THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
SECURED BY NORTHERN SECURITIES STOCK AT PAR, OR BY OTHER SECURITIES, AT OPTION OF COMPANY, AT 80% OF THEIR VALUE. FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR THE UNION PACIFIC REPORTED SURPLUS OVER CHARGES OF $16,619,836, OR MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT REQUIRED TO PAY INTEREST UPON THE BONDS.
YIELDING 4.20%.

$250,000
Rio Grande Western Railway
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS, DUE 1949.
THE ROAD IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, WHICH IS, IN TURN, A PART OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM. THE EARNINGS OF THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN, AFTER PAYING ALL PRIOR CHARGES, AMOUNT TO THREE AND ONE-HALF TIMES THE INTEREST UPON THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, YIELDING 4.35%.

Full detailed information upon any of the above bonds will be furnished upon request.

KINNICUTT & POTTER
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Telephone 8368 CORTLANDT. 1 NASSAU STREET

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Incorporated, Auctioneers, 74 Liberty St.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer,
will sell by auction on
Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1905, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
161 Broadway,
By order of Trustee:
$5,000 first mortgage bonds of the Woodside Water Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible] CALENDAR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the first Monday of February (February 6th), 1905, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the coming year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, to ratify and approve all acts of the Directors since the last meeting of the Stockholders, and for the transaction of all other business that may come before the meeting.
The polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. January 26, 1905, to 10 A. M. February 7, 1905.
Dated January 24, 1905.
CHARLES R. GIBSON, President.

THE NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY,
55 Duane Street,
New York,
January 30, 1905.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of The New York Edison Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Duane Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 14, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Meeting of the Stockholders of Simpson-Crawford Company will be held at the office of the Company, 19th Street and Sixth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1905, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 27th, 1905, to February 16th, 1905.
New York, N. Y., January 16th, 1905.
F. E. VOGEL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fleischmann Vienna Restaurant Company will be held in the office of said Company, No. 140 Nassau St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of February, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before said meeting.
HENRY A. FLEISCHMANN, Pres.
JOSEPH M. LESSER, Secretary.
January 24th, 1905.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February fourteenth, 1905, between the hours of twelve M. and one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the election.
E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
The stock transfer books will close Jan. 21, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen Feb. 9.
J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

Coupons due and payable at the
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after February 1st, 1905.

Pallard, Washington, Water Works..... 4½s
Clallam County, Washington..... 6s
Essex County, N. J., Park..... 3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park..... 4s
Essex County, N. J., C. H..... 4s
General Electric Co..... 3½s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Co.... 5s
Indiana Railway Co..... 2d 5s
L. I. P. R. Co..... 2d 7s
Minneapolis, Minn..... Various
Middletown, N. Y., Water..... 3½s
N. Y. Dock Co..... 1st 4s
North Bergen, N. J., School District..... 5s
Paducah, Ky..... 4½s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Street..... 4s
P. P. & C. I. R. R. Co..... 1st 6s
P. P. & C. I. R. R. Co..... 4s
Skaneateles R. R. Co..... 5s
Standard Chain Co. (Feb. 15th)..... 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y..... Various
So. Orange, N. J., Sewer..... 4s
Spokane Gas Company..... 1st 5s
Toledo, Ohio..... Various
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "G"..... 4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "I"..... 4s
U. S. M. & T. Co., Series "M"..... 4s
Village of Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer..... 3½s
Westerly, R. I..... 3½s
Woodlawn Cemetery Co..... 6s

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RICHARD A. McCURDY, JAMES SPEYER,
FREDERIC CROMWELL, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE.
AUGUST D. JUILLIARD.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board
Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR
ALLOWS INTEREST
FROM FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SAVINGS BANK
NE. COR. 23rd ST. & 6th AVE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
THIS CERTIFICATE, issued, in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE SOUTHERN IMPROVED LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of January, 1905, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this Twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five.
J. B. H. MONGIN,
Deputy Secretary of State.
[Seal.]

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner.
Wm. L. McKenna.
Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks of the Highest Character, Suitable for Banks, Institutions, Trustees, Firms and Individuals, constantly on hand.
LIST ON APPLICATION.
27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. 232 La Salle St.,
WE BUY AND SELL
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville
4 1-2s
DUE 1952.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
IMPERIAL COPPER CO. OF ARIZONA STOCK
WANTED BY
WM. H. BURGER & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Telephone, 1702 Broad.
GOODMAN & Co.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.
HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN
Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.
Endowment and Tontine Policies BOUGHT
in excess of companies values.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO.,
35 NASSAU ST.

BONDS.
NEW YORK CENTRAL
4s.
PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.
Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Stone & Gray,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, New York.
N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE EQUITABLE
TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any other financial publication in America.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N. Y. Cot. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Estab. 1885.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Lists of desirable STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.
Branch Offices { ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N. Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22-26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates:

Holders of the above Trust Certificates, representing more than a majority in amount of the shares other than treasury shares of each class, Common and Preferred, of the capital stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway, have already assented to the proposed plan for the consolidation of the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line Railway, The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, and Seaboard Air Line Railway; and have deposited their certificates under the Deposit Agreement.

Holders of Trust Certificates as yet undeposited under said agreement are requested to deposit the same, endorsed in blank, with MORTON TRUST COMPANY, the depositary, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, or with its agents, THE OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Amer Building, Boston, Mass., and THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 15TH, 1905, after which date the Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive such deposits.

Copies of the Plan and of the Deposit Agreement may be had on application to the depositary, and from the Secretary of the Committee at the address given below.

Further information as to the Plan or the property may be obtained on application to any member of the Committee.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman;
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNST THALMANN,
JAMES B. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.
JAMES BYRNE,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
FRED'K B. VAN VORST,
Counsel
N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico
DATED JUNE 1, 1903, and OCTOBER 1, 1903, respectively, and MATURING JUNE 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the first day of February, 1905, all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1903, and October 1, 1903, respectively, issued in pursuance of the Laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and thirtieth of September, 1903.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York, in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
(OF CALIFORNIA)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California,) $20,477.72, now in the Sinking Fund, for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1905, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
By (signed) E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
New York, January 16, 1905.

TO HOLDERS OF
Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes
OF THE
United States of Mexico
DATED JUNE 1, 1904.
MATURING JUNE 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the United States of Mexico has elected to redeem, and will redeem at par and accrued interest, on the first day of February, 1905, all of its Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Coupon Treasury Notes dated June 1, 1904, issued in pursuance of the laws of Congress of the fifteenth of May, 1903, and third of December, 1902.

Said Treasury Notes, together with the interest accrued thereon, will be paid on said first day of February, 1905, on presentation thereof, together with all unmatured coupons, at the office of Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., in the City of New York, in United States Gold Coin, or, at the option of the holder thereof, in London, England, at the office of Speyer Brothers, in Sterling, at the fixed rate of $4.85 to the Pound Sterling.

Interest on said Treasury Notes will cease on said first day of February, 1905.

El Tesorero General de la Federacion,
M. Zamacona.
Mexico City, December 1, 1904.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1st, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-three 98-100 dollars ($20,933.98.)
Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 14th, 1905.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.
N. Y., January 20th, 1905.

Valentine Varnish Co.
Stock for Sale at 70.
If interested address
J. L. JACKSON, 146 Broadway

NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE NO. 740, DATED January 17th, 1866, in name of Georgianna L. Townsend, for ten shares of stock of the Empire City Fire Ins. Co., has been lost, stolen, or destroyed; application will be made for the issue of a new certificate in lieu thereof; all persons are cautioned against negotiating the original certificate.
New York, Jan'y 23d, 1905.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.
Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

New York, January 28th, 1905.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF
"First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds"
OF THE
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
(OF CALIFORNIA.)

You are hereby notified that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has duly determined to redeem and will redeem on the first day of August, 1905, at 107½ per cent. of the par value of and with interest then accrued upon the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (of California,) which bear the distinguishing numbers and serial letters following, viz.:

SERIES "A," numbered from 1 to 2622, both inclusive, from 2701 to 3200, both inclusive, from 3251 to 3500, both inclusive, from 3608 to 4099, both inclusive, from 4081 to 4100, both inclusive, from 4201 to 4278, both inclusive, 5019, 5020, 5042 to 5044, both inclusive, from 5050 to 5059, both inclusive, from 5061 to 5063, both inclusive, from 5065 to 5067, both inclusive, 5068, from 5079 to 5085, both inclusive, from 5098 to 5100, both inclusive, from 5116 to 5121, both inclusive, 5148, 5163, 5164, 5183, 5184, 5186, from 5201 to 5210, both inclusive, from 5212 to 5217, both inclusive, from 5225 to 5229, both inclusive, from 5253 to 5276, both inclusive, 5277, 5280, 5294, 5300, 5324, from 5347 to 5350, both inclusive, 5358, 5359, 5380, 5413, 5414, 5427, from 5457 to 5461, both inclusive, 5466, from 5469 to 5474, both inclusive, 5477, from 5479 to 5481, both inclusive, from 5491 to 5496, both inclusive, 5498, 5499, from 5505 to 5505, both inclusive, from 5506 to 5513, both inclusive, 5528, 5523, 5555, from 7024 to 8153, both inclusive, from 8153 to 8189, both inclusive, from 8190 to 8191, both inclusive, from 8219 to 8225, both inclusive, from 8245 to 8248, both inclusive, from 8300 to 8304, both inclusive, from 8315 to 8329, both inclusive, 8340, 8343, from 8352 to 8356, both inclusive, from 8359 to 8410, both inclusive, from 8419 to 8752, both inclusive, from 8759 to 8806, both inclusive, from 8611 to 8630, both inclusive, from 8701 to 8716, both inclusive, from 8733 to 8991, both inclusive, from 9025 to 9047, both inclusive, from 9068 to 11051, both inclusive, from 11161 to 11200, both inclusive, from 11213 to 11236, both inclusive, from 11248 to 11760, both inclusive, from 11801 to 12203, both inclusive, 12295, from 12416 to 12500, both inclusive, from 12501 to 13708, both inclusive, from 13711 to 13718, both inclusive, 13720, 13722, from 13729 to 13735, both inclusive, from 13737 to 14700, both inclusive, from 14705 to 17000, both inclusive.

SERIES "B" numbered from 17501 to 17527, both inclusive; from 17534 to 17545, both inclusive; from 17765 to 17802, both inclusive; from 17817 to 17820, both inclusive; from 17836 to 17839, both inclusive; from 17950 to 18334, both inclusive; from 18356 to 18615, both inclusive; from 18640 to 19329, both inclusive; from 19280 to 21127, both inclusive; from 21157 to 21208, both inclusive; from 21210 to 21427, both inclusive; from 21439 to 21440, both inclusive; from 21456 to 21470, both inclusive; from 21475 to 21600, both inclusive; from 21603 to 22170, both inclusive; from 22172 to 22219, both inclusive; from 22244 to 22400, both inclusive; 22415, 22416, from 22418 to 22714, both inclusive; from 22750 to 22813, both inclusive; from 22832 to 22843, both inclusive; from 22861 to 22887, both inclusive; from 22901 to 24354, both inclusive; from 24356 to 29044, both inclusive; from 29875 to 29956, both inclusive; from 29975 to 30274, both inclusive; from 30664 to 31363, both inclusive; from 31401 to 31467, both inclusive; from 32122 to 32499, both inclusive; which were issued under the Trust indenture, dated September 15, 1903, between SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY and CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, and a further Trust Indenture, dated the 18th day of August, 1904, between the same parties, or their successors; and that the interest upon the bonds bearing the distinguishing numbers and serial letters above specified will cease on the first day of August, 1905; and that upon presentation of the bonds bearing the distinguishing numbers and serial letters above specified, and all unpaid coupons appertaining to the coupon bonds, AT THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF SAID SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AT 120 BROADWAY, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON SAID FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1905, 107½ PER CENT. of the par value thereof, with interest thereon then accrued, will be paid by the Assistant Treasurer of this Company.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, FEBY 1ST,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way.
BY ORDER OF MARSHALL S. HAGAR, ESQ., TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.
7,000 shs. United States Tunnel, Mining, Drainage & Transportation Co.
8,508 shs. Tidal Oil Co.
9,508 shs. Bookwalter Steel & Iron Co.
100 shs. Ohio & Virginia Oil Co.
4,965 shs. Knickerbocker Lubricating Oil Co.
4,166 shs. Boston & Indiana Lubricating Oil Co.
100 shs. New York Standard Gold Mining Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
54 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
246 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
40 shs. New York Plate Glass Insurance Co.
5 shs. Southern Pacific Co. common.
$5,000 Quebec Jacques Cartier Electric Co. 1st Refunding Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
100 shs. Waterbury Co. Prefd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2 shs. Sun Printing & Publishing Asso.
187 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
12 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
30 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.
50 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$500 Harlem Club of N. Y. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
2 shs. Mitchell-Vance Co.
23 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Guaranty Co.
$13,500 Southern Electric Securities Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., Oct., 1914, Coups. on.
67½ shs. Southern Electric Securities Co.
32 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st Pref

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1¾@2 Per Cent.

Market Strong and Weak Alternately. Under an Unexpected Northern Securities Decision.

Paraphrasing a familiar saying, it may be remarked that a course of Northern Securities speculation is almost equivalent to a legal education. Yesterday those who had been in some doubt what a certiorari was were told that it was equivalent to a supersedeas. That was what the Harriman petitioners got yesterday, and it seemed to leave some doubt in the general view as to the effect upon the litigation. It was spoken of in print as a Harriman victory. It was such in the sense only that the Supreme Court's decision prevented an immediate distribution of Northern Securities assets under the Hill or pro rata plan. If the Supreme Court had upheld the majority in the lower court, there would have been no bar to immediate liquidation. If the Supreme Court had upheld the minority the case would have been remanded for trial upon the merits in the court of first instance. But the Supreme Court did neither; it simply resolved to hear argument, and either course of procedure is equally open after argument as before. It does not follow that no progress is making, nor that the delay is without its advantages. In a case of this importance it is worth something to have the decision from the highest source, so that there may be no temptation left for gentlemen of a litigious disposition. And at the various stages of the case judicial opinions are being expressed which point decisively to what the ultimate result will be. Suppose, for instance, that the Supreme Court finally sustains the majority of the Circuit Court—obviously there is an end, and even Mr. Venner could not butt into the case to further impede liquidation. Or suppose that the Supreme Court takes the view of Judge Gray of the minority, there is not the slightest presumption of a different result. Upon the contrary, if the court of first instance, when the case supposably is remanded for hearing and decision upon the merits, should—as there is no reason to anticipate—decide against pro rata liquidation, it is known from the decision of the majority of the Circuit Court that they would overrule him. Their opinion says no less, and they cite the case of Western Union vs. Pennsylvania Railway as sustaining their position in the same circuit, and approved a decision to the same effect in this same case in the Minnesota district. If the Harriman contention finally shall prevail there will be another surprise such as yesterday gave the Street what Mr. Hill calls in homely phrase a "jolt."

It must be admitted that the test was well borne. Northern Securities fell away 7 points so early that it was plain that the decision was anticipated. All the allied stocks, which for the past day or two have been so strong in anticipation of a different result, lost a point or two, and the list softened. But all, including Northern Securities, regained a smart share of their loss, and some closed with good advances. On the other hand, in excellent quarters of the market there was nothing like weakness at any time. St. Paul, Northwest, and Omaha were aggressively strong, as though the law's delay affected the plans concerning them not at all. Rensselaer and Saratoga made a freak advance of 17 points. Kansas City Southern and Big Four made notable advances. Southern Pacific lost a fraction upon an idea held in usually well-informed quarters, but nevertheless mistaken in this instance, that there was some block to the refunding scheme, and that more preferred stock might be expected. Upon the whole the market showed a welcome indifference to foreign affairs, and moved in logical response to current domestic factors with which operators prefer to deal.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Ice pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3
Am. Sugar pf	⅝	Mex. Cent.	½
Canada Southern	2¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	4	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	4¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf	½
Chi. & N. W. pf	4	North American	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Ont. & Western	½
Cl., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed St. Car	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Pressed St. C. pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	Rens. & Saratoga	17½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Twin City	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Un. Bag & P. pf	1
Int. Paper	¾	Union Pacific	½
Iowa Central pf	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Kan. City Sou.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	¾
Kan. City So. pf	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	⅝
Am. Linseed	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Steel Fds. pf	½	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Sugar	½	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	½	Pere Marquette	½
Anaconda	½	Quicksilver pf	½
Atl. Coast Line	½	Rep. Steel	½
Atl. Tr. Tr. pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Corn Products pf	½	Rock Island	½
Detroit Southern	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Distillers' Sec.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Dul. S. S. & A. pf	½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf	½	Southern Railway	⅝
General Electric	½	U. S. Steel	½
Ill. Central	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Nassau El. 4s	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	5
Chi. & Alton 3s	1½	Un. Fac. conv. 4s	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1
Con. 7s	1		
Mob. & O. gen.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s	5	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1½
Col. Southern 1st	½	Wabash deb. B	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	2		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 30	1,282,712
To date this year	19,573,006
Corresponding date last year	12,009,560

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 30	$7,368,500
To date this year	$132,165,000
Corresponding date last year	$84,424,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Hide & Leather Co. preferred stock.
Cambria Steel Co.
Casein Co. preferred stock.
Columbus Gas Light Co. common stock.
Erie Railroad first preferred stock.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. common stock.
Pullman Co.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Electric Co. of America.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Federal Lumber Co., (adjourned.)
Houston Electric Co.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Northern Securities Decision Dominates the Market.

It is easy to see that this is a dull market. It does not make much difference what news comes, the construction is invariably favorable to an advance. A week ago the market went up because Hill was going to win the Northern Securities case. Yesterday it went up because Hill did not win it. The fact seems to be that all the big interests are working for an advance, in order to make a good market for the various bond and stock issues under contemplation, incidentally squeezing a few of the shorts.

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Great Advance in Junior Vanderbilts.

The shares of the "Junior Vanderbilts," namely, Canada Southern, Big Four, and Nickel Plate, were notably strong. Canada Southern went up 2½ points, Big Four advanced 3 points, and Nickel Plate issues gained 1¾ and 4½ points each. The Big Four is to be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis, and advances in the dividend rates of the other stocks are talked of. Such advances would be much appreciated by New York Central, which controls these roads and which will shortly be called upon to make some kind of an issue of securities to pay for terminal improvements which will not bring an adequate return for many years.

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St. Paul Past the Danger Point.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul closed last night at 176½. It seems now to have passed the danger point, which for many weeks was 175. As often as the stock would reach that figure it was bound to sell off three or four points, generally taking the rest of the market with it. In that way it afforded excellent trading opportunities.

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Northwestern Deal Rumors.

Chicago and Northwestern continued its upward movement yesterday, rising 4¾ points. Still more sensational was the advance of the stock of the Omaha, which is controlled by the Northwestern and which went up 14 points, closing at 200. Of course there were all kinds of rumors, one of them that the Omaha stock would be exchanged for that of the Northwestern. This was denied by a high officer of the two roads, who said that the laws of Wisconsin would not permit of such an exchange.

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Erie Continues Active.

The common stock of the Erie was again heavily traded in. The stock did not move much, however, for on 125,000 shares it only gained half a point, and it was not able to retain all of that advance. It is said that the material orders in this stock are on an enormous scale, but although the mill is very strong, it seems to meet with a good deal of stock at every eighth up. The stories of buying for control at this time are not credited.

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Union Pacific a Leader.

Union Pacific was the leader all day long. The blocks of stock that were traded in were simply enormous. One and two thousand share lots were flung about and the total number of shares sold was 415,000, or one-third the entire day's trading. For a short while the stock sold above 123½, but the close was at 123, that, an advance of 1¾ points for the day. There was also great activity in the convertible bonds, which are being rapidly converted into stock, the amount exchanged last week having been over $1,000,000.

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A Wild Opening.

The opening of the market was wide and wild. All the active stocks advanced sharply and in nearly every case in which the day's transactions showed net advances they were those made at the opening. In other words most stocks sold off during the day and only recovered to the opening prices at the close.

HAS NEW SEABOARD PLAN.

John S. Williams Proposes Reorganization Without Assessment.

John Skelton Williams has issued a statement outlining a plan for reorganization of the Seaboard Air Line without assessing the stockholders or scaling down the stocks. He declares that a syndicate of his friends is ready to assist in the financing the property on the following terms:

First—The consolidation of Seaboard Air Line, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Atlanta and Birmingham, and an ultimate issue of not more than $15,000,000 or $18,000,000 of first preferred stock.

Second—The exchange of present preferred, share for share, for new second preferred and present common, share for share, for new common. Third, the immediate sale of $5,000,000 new first preferred, to be underwritten at 97½, with a commission of 2½ per cent., all stockholders to be given the right to subscribe and receive the commission.

Fourth—The new interests to have representation in the management of the property, selecting one-half of the voting trustees if they subscribe half the amount, and a majority of the trustees and Directors if they subscribe all the money.

As an indication of good faith he proposes to deposit a large sum of money in a New York bank pending the reorganization.

Granite State Fire Report.

The Granite State Fire Insurance Company, in its annual statement, just issued, shows total assets of $685,999.44; total amount of liabilities, except capital, of $258,268.02, and capital stock, paid up, of $200,000. The assets have increased $52,885.30, and are almost entirely State, county, municipal, and railroad bonds, the reports showing the company to be in excellent condition.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—New York exchange was 30 cents premium before and 35 cents after clearings to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. On the local Stock Exchange trading leaned to the selling side of the market, although business was not heavy. Can preferred slipped fractionally below 62 again, South Side Elevated sold at 92, Match dipped under 137, and Biscuit common dropped from 55¼ at the opening to 54½ before noon. Biscuit preferred, however, held early at 116. Box Board preferred showed further pool work, rising to near 12 and falling fractionally again. City Railway went at 198 and Telephone at 141.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can pf	109	109	109
100	American Can pf	61¾	61½	61½
50	Chicago Brewing	1	1	1
595	Chicago City Ry	198	198	198
75	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	36	36	36
140	Chicago Telephone	141	141	141
294	Diamond Match	137	136¾	136¾
5	Illinois Brick	10	10	10
5	Illinois Brick pf	66½	66½	66½
100	Metropolitan Elevated	21¼	21¼	21¼
150	Metropolitan El. pf	61	60¾	61
20	Milwaukee Refrig. Co.	2	2	2
565	National Biscuit	55¾	55¼	55½
25	National Biscuit pf	116	116	116
25	National Carbon pf	114½	114½	114½
25	North Chicago	84	84	84
5	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
300	South Side Elevated	92½	92	92
165	Swift & Co.	130½	130½	130½
645	United Box Board pf	11¾	11½	11¾
45	Western Stone	23½	23½	23½

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, January 28th, averaged 6.92 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $148,467,459; balances, $10,963,022; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,504,723.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8550; demand, $4.8780; cables, $4.8830.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17¾ and 5.15⅛; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅜; guilders, 39 5-16 and 40⅛ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 50c discount; selling, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

	Jan. 28, 1905.	Decrease.	Jan. 30, 1904.
Loans	$190,186,000	*$258,000	$178,903,000
Circulation	7,527,000	*181,000	6,903,000
Deposits	140,630,000	4,806,000	135,057,000
Due banks	27,008,000	2,180,000	22,544,000
U. S. deposits	2,391,000	*25,000	6,384,000
Due from agents	20,896,000	2,878,000	20,037,000
Exchanges	11,963,000	2,002,000	12,158,000
Due from others	18,890,000	2,395,000	15,983,000
Specie	37,425,000	2,710,000	38,500,000
Legals	7,093,000	157,000	5,650,000
Reserve	19,037,000	2,867,000	11,179,000
Reserve, surplus	4,251,571	732,575	3,554,980
V. excess	3,707,571	2,770,575	3,762,286

Excess of reserve two years ago, $5,191,145. Decrease.

The stock market was irregular to-day with Amalgamated and Union Pacific very active, and the Steels not far behind. Shannon mining was heavily sold on news of a cloudburst. The other coppers were dull. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	87¾	87¼	87¾
31	Atchison pf	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
20	Boston Elevated	156	155½	156
50	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
66	Boston & Maine	176	175½	176
819	Boston & Worcester	24	24	24
251	Boston & Worcester pf	72	70	70½
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾
20	C. C. C. & St. L. pf	129	129	129
100	C., M. & St. P.	176⅝	176⅜	176⅝
275	Pittsburg pf	145	145	145
7	Maine Central	175	175	175
10	Massachusetts Electric	15	15	15
115	Massachusetts Elec. pf	60	60	60
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200½	200½	200½
101	New Central	95	95	95
45	Pere Marquette pf	85¾	84¾	85¾
9,322	Union Pacific	123⅝	123	123⅜
26	West End	96	96	96

BONDS.

$5,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾
11,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	N. J. R. & S. Y. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1915	106½	106½	106½
12,000	Union Pacific conv. 4s	123	123	123
8,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	Western Tel. 5s	104½	104	104½

TELEPHONES.

812	American	145¾	144¾	145¾
155	Mexican	18	18	18
28	New England	139½	138¾	139½
20	Western	180	180	180

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Ag. Chemical	21½	21	21
50	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	87½	87	87½
1,000	Am. Local pf	110½	110½	110½
100	Am. Pneu. Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Am. Sheeting pf	119½	118½	119½
800	Am. Sugar	135¾	134½	135¾
35	Am. Sugar pf	138½	138	138½
650	Am. Woolen	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Am. Woolen pf	85½	85½	85½
10	Beat. Iron & Steel	57	57	57
50	Colson	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	General Electric	180½	180½	180½
11	Massachusetts Gas pf	87	87	87
115	Pullman	241	241	241
15	Rose Patton Hole	8	8	8
10	Seattle Electric	87	87	87
10	Seattle Electric pf	99	99	99
104	United Fruit	106	105	105
420	United Shoe Mach.	50	49	50
50	United Shoe Mach. pf	32½	32½	32½
25	United Shoe Mach. pf	34	34	34
21	U. S. Rubber pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,400	U. S. Steel	31	30¾	30¾
1,091	U. S. Steel pf	107¾	107¼	107¼
20	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾

MINING.

10	Adventure	7	6¾	7
140	Allouez	20½	20½	20½
4,500	Amalgamated	70¾	69¾	70¼
25	American Zinc	11¾	11¾	11¾
178	Atlantic	17¾	17	17
1,078	Bingham	32⅝	31½	32
50	Boston Consol	25¾	25¾	25¾
25	Calumet & Hecla	680	675	675
1,985	Colonial	18¼	18	18
300	Cons. Mercur	28½	27½	28½
275	Copper Range	68	67¾	68
175	Daly West	16	15½	15½
100	Dominion Coal	62	62	62
2	Dom. Coal pf	115	115	115
340	Isle Royale	25¾	25¼	25¾
5	Franklin	11	11	11
3,417	Granby	35	34¾	35
2,110	Greene Consol	27	26¾	27
70	Guanajuato	37½	37½	37½
245	Mass.	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Mayflower	1	1	1
100	Michigan	12½	12½	12½
240	Mohawk	52¾	52¼	52¾
100	Montana C. & C.	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Old Colony	14	14	14
640	Old Dominion	29¼	29¼	29¼
120	Osceola	93½	93	93½
65	Parrot	27½	27½	27½
50	Quincy	110	110	110
120	Rhode Island	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼
5,140	Shannon	11	10¾	10¾
70	Tamarack	130	129	129½
9,645	Trinity	9¾	8	9¾
1,505	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10	10¾
25	United States	23	22½	22½
200	Utah	41¾	41¾	41¾
575	Winona	12¾	12¾	12
100	Wolverine	107½	107	107½
100	Wyandotte	15-16	15-16	15-16

‡First installment paid. *Assessment paid. †Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—There was more snap in the local market to-day than there had been for two weeks past. The demand for investment securities was very active. Advices from New York that a substantial majority of the stock of the Seaboard had been deposited with the Morton Trust Company under the new financial plan were accompanied by a demand from that quarter for securities of the company. For the new common the price was advanced to 22¾, and for the new second preferred to 49. The rights to stockholders also were a fraction higher. All the Cotton Duck issues were strong, the incomes leading the group with an advance of 4 points—27½ to 31½. The first mortgage 5s gained 1¼ points to 75, and the trust receipts were up ⅝ of a point to 8¼. Shares, 2,580; bonds, $299,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Atl. Coast Line of C. 4s ctfs. 5-20	94½	94½	94½
55,000	Seaboard 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
2,000	Seaboard 5-year 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15,600	Seaboard 10-year 5s	104½	104½	104½
7,000	Carolina Central 4s	98	97¾	98
1,000	Western Md. 4s	96	96	96
1,000	Potomac Valley 5s	116	116	116
1,000	Raleigh & Aug. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾
1,000	Col. Midland 1st 4s	74½	74½	74½
1,000	United Railways 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
21,000	United Railways inc.	51¼	50¾	51¼
2,000	C. C. E. & Ry. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
30,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75	75	75
4,000	Cotton Duck inc.	31¾	30	31½
26,000	Breweries 4s	88½	88	88½
10,000	Breweries inc.	28¾	28	28¾
4,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 6s	89½	89	89¾
18,000	Md. Telephone 5s	100	100	100
10,000	Pitts.-Alt. Tel. 5s	83	82	83
10,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	110½	110½	110½
6,500	Consolidated Gas 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾
27,000	Merch. C. Co. joint 5s	95	95	95

STOCKS.

150	Atlantic Coast Line	123	123	123
635	Seaboard	18¾	18½	18¾
400	Seaboard pf	38	37¾	38
75	Seaboard new 2d pf	50	49	50
295	Seaboard new com.	23½	22½	23½
100	Seaboard pf ctfs.	75	75	75
5	Northern Central	163	163	163
50	United Railways	13¾	13¾	13¾
80	Alabama Coal & Iron	32	32	32
20	Ala. Coal & Iron pf	90	90	90
200	Breweries	9¾	9½	9¾
250	Cotton Duck	8¾	7½	8¾
12	Elec. & P. pf	70	70	70
100	Fidelity & Deposit	155	155	155
55	Union Trust	99	99	99
10	International Trust	137	137	137
4	Merch. Bank	170	170	170

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—Highest, lowest, and last quotations on the Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Brewing pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
80	Con. Ice	4	4	4
305	Crucible Steel	124¾	123¼	124¾
201	Crucible Steel pf	94	93½	93¾
100	Fire Proof	11¾	11¾	11¾
138	H. W. R. pf	65	65	65
412	M. L. and H.	39¾	39¼	39¾
240	Pittsburg Coal	22½	21⅝	21⅝
400	Pittsburg Coal pf	80½	80	80
115	Pittsburg Oil and Gas	71	70	70
100	Sewer Pipe	31½	31½	31½
1,355	U. S. S.	39½	39¼	39½
370	U. S. S. pf	95	94¾	94¾

BANK MEN ON TRIAL.

Twining and Kroehl Are Accused of Misappropriation.

TRENTON, Jan. 30.—Albert C. Twining and George F. Kroehl were placed on trial in the United States District Court to-day for misappropriation of funds of the First National Bank of Asbury Park. The men were officers and Directors of the bank when it went into the hands of a receiver.

Twining is already under sentence of six years' imprisonment, having been convicted at a previous trial in connection with the bank case. His appeal in this case is pending.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—The money market was unchanged to-day. Call loans 2@2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral 3@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Clearing house loans 2@2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings $15,673,415. Balances $829,283. Sub-Treasury debit $62,186.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88⅝	
Sterling	4.88¼	$4.85⅞
Commercial		4.84¾
Francs	5.14⅜	5.15⅝
Reichsmarks	95⅜	95⅝
Guilders	40¼	40⅜

The directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share.

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 28, 1905.	Decrease.	Jan. 30, 1904.
Loans	$190,186,000	*$258,000	$178,903,000
Circulation	7,527,000	*181,000	6,903,000
Deposits	140,630,000	4,806,000	135,057,000
Due banks	27,008,000	2,180,000	22,544,000
U. S. deposits	2,391,000	*25,000	6,384,000
Due from agents	20,896,000	2,878,000	20,037,000
Exchanges	11,963,000	2,002,000	12,158,000
Due from others	18,890,000	2,395,000	15,983,000
Specie	37,425,000	2,710,000	38,500,000
Legals	7,093,000	157,000	5,650,000
Reserve	19,037,000	2,867,000	11,179,000
Reserve, surplus	4,251,571	732,575	3,554,980
V. excess	3,707,571	2,770,575	3,762,286

Excess of reserve two years ago, $5,191,145. Decrease.

The stock market was irregular to-day with Amalgamated and Union Pacific very active, and the Steels not far behind. Shannon mining was heavily sold on news of a cloudburst. The other coppers were dull. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	87¾	87¼	87¾
31	Atchison pf	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
20	Boston Elevated	156	155½	156
50	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
66	Boston & Maine	176	175½	176
819	Boston & Worcester	24	24	24
251	Boston & Worcester pf	72	70	70½
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾
20	C. C. C. & St. L. pf	129	129	129
100	C., M. & St. P.	176⅝	176⅜	176⅝
275	Pittsburg pf	145	145	145
7	Maine Central	175	175	175
10	Massachusetts Electric	15	15	15
115	Massachusetts Elec. pf	60	60	60
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200½	200½	200½
101	New Central	95	95	95
45	Pere Marquette pf	85¾	84¾	85¾
9,322	Union Pacific	123⅝	123	123⅜
26	West End	96	96	96

BONDS.

$5,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾
11,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	N. J. R. & S. Y. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1915	106½	106½	106½
12,000	Union Pacific conv. 4s	123	123	123
8,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	Western Tel. 5s	104½	104	104½

TELEPHONES.

812	American	145¾	144¾	145¾
155	Mexican	18	18	18
28	New England	139½	138¾	139½
20	Western	180	180	180

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Ag. Chemical	21½	21	21
50	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	87½	87	87½
1,000	Am. Local pf	110½	110½	110½
100	Am. Pneu. Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Am. Sheeting pf	119½	118½	119½
800	Am. Sugar	135¾	134½	135¾
35	Am. Sugar pf	138½	138	138½
650	Am. Woolen	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Am. Woolen pf	85½	85½	85½
10	Beat. Iron & Steel	57	57	57
50	Colson	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	General Electric	180½	180½	180½
11	Massachusetts Gas pf	87	87	87
115	Pullman	241	241	241
15	Rose Patton Hole	8	8	8
10	Seattle Electric	87	87	87
10	Seattle Electric pf	99	99	99
104	United Fruit	106	105	105
420	United Shoe Mach.	50	49	50
50	United Shoe Mach. pf	32½	32½	32½
25	United Shoe Mach. pf	34	34	34
21	U. S. Rubber pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,400	U. S. Steel	31	30¾	30¾
1,091	U. S. Steel pf	107¾	107¼	107¼
20	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾

MINING.

10	Adventure	7	6¾	7
140	Allouez	20½	20½	20½
4,500	Amalgamated	70¾	69¾	70¼
25	American Zinc	11¾	11¾	11¾
178	Atlantic	17¾	17	17
1,078	Bingham	32⅝	31½	32
50	Boston Consol	25¾	25¾	25¾
25	Calumet & Hecla	680	675	675
1,985	Colonial	18¼	18	18
300	Cons. Mercur	28½	27½	28½
275	Copper Range	68	67¾	68
175	Daly West	16	15½	15½
100	Dominion Coal	62	62	62
2	Dom. Coal pf	115	115	115
340	Isle Royale	25¾	25¼	25¾
5	Franklin	11	11	11
3,417	Granby	35	34¾	35
2,110	Greene Consol	27	26¾	27
70	Guanajuato	37½	37½	37½
245	Mass.	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Mayflower	1	1	1
100	Michigan	12½	12½	12½
240	Mohawk	52¾	52¼	52¾
100	Montana C. & C.	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Old Colony	14	14	14
640	Old Dominion	29¼	29¼	29¼
120	Osceola	93½	93	93½
65	Parrot

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most outside stocks showed fair strength yesterday with the exception of Northern Securities, which broke violently and then recovered about a third of its loss. In most issues, however, the trading was not large. Central Foundry, among the stocks which recently have come into prominence, made further progress and American Writing Paper and a few other stocks were advanced substantially but for the most part without much activity, the gains being made easily in proportion with the small amount of stock that had to be taken on the way up. The market at the close was firm.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES opened at a fractional advance over Saturday's final sale but almost immediately the price broke sharply. From 155 the stock sold down to 147½ and it was not until the latter figure was reached that any recovery took place. The decline was accelerated by the execution of stop orders. Trading in the stock was very active, it being noteworthy that the transactions on yesterday's seven point decline were larger than those on the advance of 11 that many points which occurred at the close of last week. From the low figure of the day the price recovered about 3 points and then reacted about a point, leaving the stock at the close with a net loss of 4⅝ points. About 46,000 shares were traded in.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE was strong coincidently with the announcement from Baltimore of the formation of a committee in opposition to the recently published plan of readjustment of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

***

INTERNATIONAL PAPER new bonds were traded in for the first time. They sold at 61 and 61½. 2nd were fairly active.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
300 American Can	10	10	10	10
900 Am. Writing Paper pf	14	44½	43	43
1,000 Arizona Com. pf	225	22½	22	22½
1,000 Arizona Com. Mining	200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
100 Atchison rights	5	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Baldwin-Mex. Mining	200	¾	¾	¾
100 Bay State Gas	5	8-16	8-16	8-16
100 Bamberger De Lamar	5	5	5	5
100 Bethlehem Steel pf	20	29	29	29
500 Bethlehem Steel pf	80	28½	28½	28½
50 Boston Ore	5	35	35	35
100 British Col. Cop	5	55	55	55
2,100 Central Foundry pf	294	23½	23	23½
3,200 Cen. Refrigerating	75	7	7	7
1,100 Douglas Copper	75	7	7	7
3,600 Greene Con. Copper	275	26	25	26
1,900 Greene Con. Gold	714	4	3¾	3¾
100 Greene Con. Mining	15	15	15	15
100 Havana Tobacco pf	4	44	44	44
2,400 Inter. Harv. Stock	201	134½	133	133½
100 Inter. Mer. Marine	135	14½	14½	14½
3,000 Inter. Mer. Marine pf	300	37½	36½	36½
1,500 Mackay Cos.	375	78½	77½	78
100 Mackay Cos. pf	8	88	88	88
1,000 Mexican Central	75	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100 Mexican Nat. Ry.	15	15	15	15
5,200 Nevada Con.	400	20½	20	20½
100 Nipissing Mines	5	8-16	8-16	8-16
100 Pittsburg Coal pf	5	87½	87½	87½
100 Pittsburg Coal pf	5	87½	87½	87½
1,000 Pittsburg Coal pf	100	87½	87½	87½
100 Pittsburg Coal pf	5

OPPOSE ALVORD PETITION.

Counsel for Creditors Says He Destroyed Records of Property.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—Opposition to the granting of a discharge in bankruptcy to Elmore D. Alvord of South Norwalk, as recommended by the referee, John W. Banks of Bridgeport, developed in the United States Court to-day. Mr. Alvord filed a petition in bankruptcy in February, 1904, putting his liabilities as $251,134.21 and his assets as $27,751.30. The liabilities included obligations of the Whitlock Press Company and other concerns.

George B. Mullen, counsel for some of the creditors, asserted in court to-day that Alvord had destroyed the records of some of his property, which in consequence could not be reached by his creditors.

TEA EXPERTS MEET.

Board Will Fix Standards of Quality for 1905.

The Board of Tea Experts, for 1905 recently appointed by Secretary Shaw, met yesterday at the Appraisers' Stores to fix tea standards for the coming year.

There is no duty on tea, but all imports must conform to the standards of quality fixed by the board. Thousands of pounds of low-grade teas are excluded every year. The board will be in season but one week, and its report will then be forwarded to Secretary Shaw for approval.

Appraisers' Counsel Retires.

H. J. Webster, who has been for twelve years in the customs service and for the last six years one of the assistant counsel to the Government before the Board of United States General Appraisers, will retire from the Government service on Feb. 1. He has formed a law partnership for customs practice with Howard T. Walden.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN B. Lord, Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed John B. Lord receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Morris Futterman, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 522 Willis Avenue, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday.

GEORGE O. SHIELDS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of George O. Shields, publisher, of 22 West Twenty-fourth Street, show liabilities of $24,063, of which $374 is for wages of employes and assets of $415, consisting of 150 guns and pistols, twenty mounted heads of large game, one large fish mounted, and twenty pieces of Indian beadwork. He also has 118 shares of stock in The Recreation Magazine, value unknown, and certain issues of The Recreation Magazine conveyed to his name. The creditors are the Charles Francis Press, $12,200; Charles E. Gorton, $9,814; George Ebelding, $1,000; Charles Pryer, $630, and J. S. & H. A. Wise, $387.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: Louis Lewensohn, formerly a clothing manufacturer at 15-19 West Fourth Street, liabilities $165,862; Solomon Felistein, dealer in leather and findings, formerly at 66 Canal Street, liabilities $75,385; Andrew J. Toomey, formerly a flour and grain exporter in the Produce Exchange Building, liabilities $105,308; John F. Scannell, builder of 1,061 Ogden Street, liabilities $47,947; Moses Lindheim of 302 Central Park West, formerly a wholesale tobacco dealer, liabilities $68,937; James Converse of the Murray Hill Hotel, formerly a cattle dealer in North Dakota, liabilities $70,927; Max Raucher, poultry dealer in Washington Market, liabilities $9,081; Isaac L. Singer, clothing manufacturer of 633 Broadway, liabilities $8,410; Harris Fast, manufacturer of women's waists at 205 Wooster Street; Adelman & Adler, as the Unexcelled Cloak and Suit Company of 56 East Thirteenth Street, liabilities $23,413; Robert J. Cooper, Jr., of New Rochelle, roofing business, liabilities $3,565; Albert Dorner, meat dealer of 212 East Eighty-sixth Street, liabilities $2,923, and Lottie Gilson Emmett, actress, of 47 West Twenty-eighth Street, liabilities $3,852.

Flower Dealer Settles.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has confirmed a composition of Sizmund Trautman, wholesale dealer in flowers and feathers at 648 Broadway, with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $21,350 and assets $10,121.

Discharge for S. F. B. Morse.

A discharge in bankruptcy was granted yesterday to Samuel F. B. Morse, one of the partners in the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co., cotton broker of 63 Exchange Place, on the charge made by both his individual and partnership debts. The partnership debts were $1,509,362, and individual debts $21,500, and assets $11,052.

Juagments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 30, the first name being that of the debtor:

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COWAN, John F., Henry F. Keith, and Samuel Shortridge, Jr.—The Edward Thompson Company.....444
CLARK, Henry J.—Calleron Motor Company.....61
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FRENCH, Hemline G.—Broadway Building Company.....145
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HOODMAN, Abraham—New York Millinery and Supply Company.....102
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JAMES FREEMAN BROWN COMPANY—L. Frank and another.....1,316
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O'BRIEN, John J.—T. D. Kelly.....
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POPOLARDO, Dominick—A. C. Bedell.....385
POWERS, Charles H.—E. C. Lunt.....69
PIKE, Anna—H. F. Blindsell and another.....
ROTH, Nathan—Johnson Coffee Company.....35
ROSENQUIST, Edgar M.—Reid Ice Cream Company.....74
RUBINS, Morris—Henry A. Jackson.....56
SADOWSKY, Nathan—Tenement House Department.....
STEPHENS, Benjamin and Margaret—A. E. Brewer.....
SCHIDWACHTER, Charles, Jr.—M. M. Smith.....
SNOW, Joseph J.—Park & Tilford.....8,709
SLUTZKY, Dora—G. S. Lings.....98
SMEDBERG, Adolphus—A. A. Levin, costs.....150
SOLOVEI, Simon—H. Lindenmeyer, Jr.....115
SMITH, Emma D.—J. Jung, costs.....142
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THOMANN, William—M. Kind and another.....121

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The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Percy S. Dudley of New York City was admitted to practice.

103.—Swift & Co., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Decree modified and affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

122.—Walter W. Small, plaintiff, vs. Samuel O. Bakestraw.—In error to the Supreme Court of Montana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

126.—Martha S. Munsey, plaintiff, vs. M. Swain Clough, Sheriff of Merrimac County, New Hampshire.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

134.—Susan A. Ramsey, plaintiff, vs. the Tacoma Land Company of Washington.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

18.—The Creede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company, petitioners, vs. the Unita Milling and Transportation Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

156.—The Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, California, plaintiffs, vs. Robert H. Thompson.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

310.—Thomas Dennison, plaintiff, vs. George M. Christian.—In error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

131.—Florida McGuire et al., petitioners, vs. William A. Blount et al.—Restored to the docket for oral argument.

438.—The United States, petitioner, vs. George E. Cadarr.—Case advanced to be heard Feb. 20.

434.—Thomas F. Holden, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

439.—George E. Lorenz, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

506.—Mineral Development Company, petitioner, vs. Winfield Scott.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

508.—Russia Cement Company, petitioner, vs. Abraham B. Frauenhar.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

511.—Albert R. Moulton, petitioner, vs. George M. Coburn.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

512.—Edward H. Harriman, petitioner, vs. Northern Securities Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted.—Record on file to stand as a return to the writ, and cause assigned to be heard Feb. 20 after the cases already assigned for that day.

181.—Fred Sanders, plaintiff, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—In error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—Dismissed, with costs, and mandate granted.

412.—The United States, petitioner, vs. Morris Whiteridge.—Argument continued for the respondents and concluded for the petitioner.—Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 20.

Day call for Feb. 20: Nos. 308, 406, 410, 354 (and 355), 292, 95, 251, 408, 342, and 92.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motions.

131—West Elec Co vs Hanseiman.....137—Freedley vs Wilson
135—T S vs Hoeningshaus.....138—Sayles vs Nicholson
124—Sameiys Riggs.....163—Matter of Cerasmedo
125—Same vs Wilcken.....129—Mourns vs Cent R R
136—Western Elec Co vs Empire Elec Co.....140—In re Tribelhorn

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 31 is as follows: Nos. 175, 176, 177, 182, 179, 178, 184, 185.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Scott, Mac Lean, and Davis, JJ.—Marsh vs. Howard.—Judgement reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J., MacLean, J., writing for Gaus, Co. Concl.

Conlan vs. Murry.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.

Giegerich and Metcalf, JJ.—Harris vs. Interurban Street Railway, Luter vs. same.—Records returned to files. Opinion per curiam.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 31.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c. vs Keenan.....35—Halsey vs H. Jerrett Dramatic Co
2—Le Clear vs Smith.....36—Grossman vs Von Bauer
3—Bailey vs Bailey.....37—Ballbach vs Ballbach
4—Supreme Lodge, &c. vs Miller.....38—La Chicotte vs Best
5—Duerr vs Consol Gas Co.....39—Ewen vs Groot
6—Amigo-Cont. Chem Works vs Dillon.....40—Same vs same
7—Knick Trust Co vs City Homes Imp Co.....41—Barro vs Parro
8—Garnett vs Inbinder.....42—Fogarty vs Cassidy
9—Schrader, vs Press Pub Co.....43—In re Briggs Av
10—In re Kent.....44—Hershkorn vs Hershkowitz
11—Baer vs Stallo.....45—Steinert vs Gein
112—Same vs same.....46—Wells vs Ward
12—Mason vs Mason Monogram Co.....47—Gillies vs Wetherbee
13—Elson vs Harris.....48—Gleason vs Jutonvia
14—Doelger vs Conelsea.....49—In re Manhat and Bronx Elec Co
15—Crosby vs Crosby.....50—Seaboard vs Equitable Life Assur Society
16—Cox vs Kerby.....51—Nason vs Rau
17—In re Eastaco.....52—Goodsell vs Goodsell
18—In re Arthur Av.....53—Bauer vs Parker
19—In re R T Commissioners.....54—La Boyteaux vs Fagan
20—People, &c. vs N Y B. L. & Co. (in re Westchester Av).....55—Same vs Ryan
21—Same. (In re Wash Av).....56—Wilkins vs Nassau, &c., Del Co
22—Same. (In re E 20th St).....57—Calamaras vs Lauis
23—Same. (In re E 20th St).....58—In re Carter Av
24—Same. (In re E 20th St).....59—Schwalbe vs Schwalbe
25—Same vs same.....60—Browne vs Shepherd
26—Same. (In re Eisenmann).....61—In re Goldberg
27—Same. (In re Olcott).....62—Himmelstern vs Himmelstern
28—Same. (In re E 20th St).....63—Roe vs Manchester
29—Grant vs Grant.....64—Whitney vs Oliver
30—Smith vs Mulvaney.....65—In re Cestaro
31—In re Snowden.....66—Schlehaus vs Music Trades Co
32—In re Penn. N Y & L I R R.....67—Polz vs Loewenstein
33—Same vs same.....68—Stolhaus vs Music Trades Co
34—Earle vs Lordan.....69—Same vs same
35—Same vs same.....70—Same vs same
36—Dunn vs Arkenburgh vs.....71—Pier vs Bash
37—Cochne vs Cochne.....72—Cochne vs Cochne
38—McElroy vs Port Jervis.....73—McElroy vs Port

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on—1341—Otis Elevator Co. vs. Dusenbury. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1142—Komp vs Luria. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Part V.—Bowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 1338—Slater vs Slater. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in ground floor, in County Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jane C. Horne
2—Wm F. Holcombe
3—Gustavus B. Sanford
4—Frederick Duclos
5—Henry G. Fisk
6—Hannah C. Wright
7—Henry G. Fisk
8—Robert T. Clinch
9—Charlotte A. Miller
10—William D. Whiting
11—Richard Irvin, Sr.
12—George S. Conant
13—Archibald Brush
14—John O'Halloran
15—Lina Goldman
16—Edward E. Larrabee
17—James Trainer
18—Daniel Sullivan
19—Hannah B. Watkins
20—Virgil Ritterman
21—Jane Cyril
22—Paul Gibier
23—Mary O'Hara
24—Henry M. Silvernman
25—Louis A. Rosen
26—Octavia Bitterman
27—William Flack
28—Albert Bauman

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Issler for the People.

1—Antonio Gigalina
2—Max D. Klein
3—Charles Graf
Pleadings.
1—Retrial Bellettiera
2—John De Luca
3—George Wilson.
Kitty Chapman
4—Max Cohen
5—Carlo Cardano.
Piero Catalli
6—Frank Merrin
7—Robert Jefferson
8—Charles Mayers
9—Edward Wilson
10—Christopher Mario
11—George Harding
12—Antonio Sivio
13—James Tredgevell
14—John E. McGill
15—Abraham Seitz
16—Thomas E. Summers
17—William Kitson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Attorney General Mayer, Deputy Attorney General Sarcone, Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Gray for the People.

1—Albert Buhler
2—Edward Williams
3—Martin Fisher
4—Rudolph Schroder
5—William Rogers
6—John Morgan
7—Salvatore Ranilla
8—Jacob Haydeck
9—Harry Cohen
10—Hirsh E. Seiler, alias E. E. Seiler.
Joseph Harris.
Harry Simon

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Train and Kresel for the People.

1—Frank Lewis
2—Louis Enverard
3—Pasquale Buonconsiglio
4—Joseph Rutledge
5—Morris F. Brian
6—Benjamin W. Moore
7—Louis Albani
8—Salina Millan
9—Joseph Borokowitch
10—Giuseppe Bruno
11—Abraham Bernstein
12—John Skilkewitch
13—Morris Rosenblum
14—John Pineus

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and O'Connor for the People.

1—Moses J. Jackson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Scabury, J.—Abraham Josephson et al. vs. Leiser Genser—H. C. S. Stimpson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J. Harrell vs. Finch—John A. Stralley. Masters vs. Masters—William L. Turner.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II., Part J.—Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Spencer, J.; Part VI., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5740—Thearn vs B H R R.....6505—Halstead vs Pullman
2488—Randolph vs Met S R R.....6529—Nastase vs B & O R R
6427—Duffy vs E H R R.....6497—Smith vs Stern
6144—Norton vs same.....6158—Hay vs B H R R
6439—Janson vs same.....6506—Roam vs same
3977—Metjen vs Thomas.....6507—McKiernan vs same
3121—Strier vs N Y & Boston Dispatch.....6508—Seidenman vs Mercantile Pub Co
5761—O'Hagan vs Butler.....6509—Terwilliger vs City of New York
4239—Adams vs Lawson.....6513—Nelson vs Met S R R
5788—Bianchi vs Star Co.....6514—Sarda vs City of New York
5167—Same vs Evening Journal.....6517—Sullivan vs Ward & Co
4571—Gutbleb vs Nat Enameling Co.....11451—Bernstein as vs Bennett
6477—Duffy vs E H R R.....5616, 5617—Von Essen vs Liebmann's Sons' Brewery
6479—Crowley vs same.....11708—Ideal Clad Co vs Stetson
6660—Stewart vs same.....2287—Williams vs
6999—Phillips vs Cipperly.....Wright
6771—Meldown vs E H R R.....6452—Collins vs O'Grady
11222—Tilden vs Board of Education.....Warren
6486—Riley vs Davey.....910—Eastern Brewery vs Lorenzo
6505—Vilhaur vs Klinsmann.....12—De Lavante vs Jarosch
6504—Mitchell vs E H R R.....11705—Froelich vs Schneider

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

5521—Atwater et al vs Orford Copper Co.....6365—Kelliher vs N Y City Ry Co
824—Cheetus vs City of N Y.....6664—Abramowitz vs Bowery Bay Building Improvement Co
835—Same vs same.....6668—Same vs same
955—Harris vs Campbell.....6670—Hopkins vs City of New York
957—Nyberg vs same.....6668—Same vs same
958—Symonds vs same.....6670—Feering vs N Y City Ry Co
961—Pacglarelli vs Interborough R T Co.....6671—Weyrick vs Leland
962—Gaisor vs Bonin.....6672—Laurino vs Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co
963—Farmer vs N Y Asbestos Mfg Co.....6674—Wegmann, an infant, vs Q Co Ry Co
964—McAuley vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co.....

Highest number reached on general calendar, 974.

Westchester County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 31.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

290—Power vs West Ry Co.....228—Bernstein vs N Y City Ry Co
305—Lindsley vs Yonkers R R Co.....305—Foley vs Yonkers R R Co
177—Obuck vs Copcutt.....280—Blizzard vs West Elec Ry Co
211—Anderson vs Merritt, as Sheriff.....224—Yee vs New York City Ry Co
107—Fitzgerald vs Hanna.....268—Mollton vs Metropolitan Life Ins Co
225—Farley vs N Y C & H R R R Co.....

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	5:14
Moon rises	5:35		
High Water—This Day.			
A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
S., Hook	4:18	Gov. Isl'd	4:50
H. Gate	6:46		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:55	Gov. Isl'd	5:25
H. Gate	7:21		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY.) JAN. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Germania, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Manou, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	*1:30 P.M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ultonia, Naples		12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Pernambuco		5:00 P.M.
	3:00 P.M.	

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Baltic, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
	*1:30 P.M.	
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sautenee, Mayaguez	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

El Sigio, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Turkestan, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Flandria, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	*10:30 A.M.
	12:00 M.	
Seminole, Dominica, &c.	12:30 P.M.	*1:00 P.M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY.) JAN. 31

Albenga, Algiers, Jan. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Caracas, Port Cabello, Jan. 20.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 29.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Gibraltar, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Jan. 24.
Pallanza, Gibraltar, Jan. 15.
Sibiria, Kingston, Jan. 25.
Venamen, Barbados, Jan. 24.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 29.
Deutschland, Genoa, Jan. 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 25.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Hanover, Bremen, Jan. 21.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

Basil, Para, Jan. 22.
El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 28.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

Kennebec, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 28.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 28.

Arrived.

Auguste, Trieste, Dec. 6.
Beatrice, Port Antonio, Jan. 21.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Jan. 29.
Bristol City, Swansea, Jan. 19.
Cumeae, Curacao, Jan. 22.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Jan. 27.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 24.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Hilda, Copenhagen, Jan. 11.
Kalford, Nuevitas, Jan. 20.
Kronoland, Antwerp, Jan. 21.
Mona Hale, Baltimore, Jan. 29.
Minneapolis, London, Jan. 19.
Shigana, Havana, Jan. 25.
Nile, Laguna, Jan. 20.
Princessin Victoria Luise, Havana, Jan. 26.
Steam yacht Virginia, Havana, Jan. 21.
Tancred, Tampico, Jan. 20.
Troja, Trieste, —.
Universe, Manzanillo, Jan. 11.
United States cruiser Chattanooga, Boston, Jan. 29.

Sailed.

Falk, Newport News.
Goldsborough, Philadelphia.
Hamilton, Norfolk and Newport News.
J. L. Luckenbach, Manila.
Konigin Luise, Naples.
Lackawanna, London.
Manhattan, Flushing, (for orders.)
Moltke, Cadiz.
Vaderland, Antwerp.
Verona, Norfolk.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Bermudian, at Bermuda, Jan. 29.
Bluecher, at Hamburg, Jan. 29.
Cameras, at Gibraltar, Jan. 20.
Georgic, at Liverpool, Jan. 28.
Ilderton, for New York, at Suez, Jan. 30.
Koenig Albert, at Gibraltar, Jan. 29.
Oakburn, at Fremantle, Jan. 29.
Prinze Adalbert, at Genoa, Jan. 28.
Tillah, at Manchester, Jan. 29.

Sailed.

Buenos, from Algiers, Jan. 29.
Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Jan. 27.
Main, from Bremen, Jan. 28.
Montevideo, from Barcelona, Jan. 26.
Panonia, from Palermo, Jan. 29.
Pretoria, from Boulogne, Jan. 29.
Statendam, from Boulogne, Jan. 25.
Chilkoa, from Barcelona, Jan. 27.

Passed.

British Princess, for New York, Prawle Point, Jan. 29.
Clan Macmillan, for New York, Perim, Jan. 26.
Finland, from New York, Scilly, Jan. 30.
Kansas City, from New York, Brow Head, Jan. 29.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.21½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....51½
Oats: No. 2 mixed.....36½@.37
Flour, Minnesota patents.....6.20
Cotton, middling.....7.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....08 9-16
Sugar, granulated.....6.15
Molasses, C. K., prime.....35
Beef, family.....11.50
Beef hams.....22.75
Tallow, prime.....04⅝
Pork, mess.....13.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.....06⅞
Lard, prime.....7.30
Iron, No. 1 foundry.....17.95
Butter, Western creamery.....20@20½

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.12@1.16; No. 3, $1.02@1.15; No. 2 red, $1.17½@1.19½; No. 2 corn, 43c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 2 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 30½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 73c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 43@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl., $12.75@12.80; lard, per 100 lb., $6.80; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.62½@6.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, $12.50.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Saturday's Close.	Close.
January	6.81	6.74	6.77@6.78	6.71
February	6.81	6.75	6.75@6.78	6.73
March	6.93	6.80	6.81@6.82	6.80
April	6.86	6.84	6.84@6.86	6.83
May	7.03	6.87	6.88@6.89	6.87
June			6.94@6.96	6.94
July	7.13	6.95	6.97@6.98	6.97
August	7.12	7.05	7.02@7.04	7.01
September	7.08	7.08	7.08@7.10	7.09
October	7.25	7.10	7.12@7.13	7.13

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Spot cotton, fair business doing. Sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. American 7,000; receipts 42,000, American 36,000. Middling upland, 3.77d. Futures opened quiet at 5 points higher; closed steady, net 8 to 9 points higher. January and January-February, 3.68; February-March, 3.69; March-April, 3.74; April-May, 3.78; May-June, 3.81; June-July, 3.84; July-August, 3.86; August-September, 3.88; September-October, 3.90; October-November, 3.92; November-December, 9.95. Manchester—Yarns dull and irregular. Cloths, orders at low limits.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—No. 2 red closed at $1.21⅛; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.27⅜; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.11@$1.11½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
May	$1.16⅝	$1.15⅝	$1.16⅛	$1.15⅝
July	1.03	1.02⅝	1.03	1.02⅝
September	..	..	98½	98
Corn—				
May	..	..	50	50⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
May	$1.16⅝	$1.15 9-16	$1.16⅛	$1.15⅞
July	99½	98½	99⅛	98⅝
September	93¾	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝
Corn—				
May	44⅞	44 11-16	44⅞	45
July	45 3-16	45⅛	45⅜	45⅝
September	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	45⅞
Oats—				
May	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30⅝
July	30½	30 5-16	30½	30½
September	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	29

"NO SNOW WHERE WE GO"
"BUT BALMY AS JUNE"
A SELECT CRUISE
TO THE West Indies
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
FROM N. Y. MARCH 7, 1905.

Arrive at	Stay
Nassau	March 10, 6 hours
Havana	March 11, 28 hours
Santiago	March 15, 10 hours
Kingston	March 16, 18 hours
San Juan	March 20, 36 hours
St. Thomas	March 22, 11 hours
Bridgetown	March 23, 12 hours
Fort de France	March 24, 8 hours
St. Pierre	March 25, 1 hour
Hamilton	March 28, 24 hours

Rates $150 Upward
A few good Rooms still vacant for the February 2d cruise.

T

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Long Leases Involve New Building on Fifth Avenue and Large Downtown Parcel—Tenants for Thirty-fourth Street Building—Active Dealing in Vacant Property.

The Charles F. Noyes Company and Dennis & Preston have negotiated a long lease to the Jordon L. Mott Iron Works of an eleven-story building, to be erected at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street by the Eugene A. Hoffman estate. The new building, the whole of which will be occupied by the company, will cover a plot 52.5 by 110, bought recently through the same brokers from Robert E. Dowling and Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury.

The building now occupied by the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, at the northwest corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets, on a plot of 15,000 square feet, has been leased, with a privilege of purchase, to the J. E. Linde Paper Company, through Dennis & Preston and the Charles F. Noyes Company. The lease involves an aggregate rental of $500,000, and the figure named in the option of purchase is about the same. Wasserman & Jacobus, as attorneys, represented the J. E. Linde Company in the transaction. Possession of the property will be given some time in 1906. The total amount involved in all of these deals is reported to have been about $2,500,000.

Thirty-fourth Street Building Leased.

Albert E. Ashforth has leased the Leggett Building, at 21 and 23 West Thirty-fourth Street, for Francis H. Leggett. The lessee is said to be a prominent concern now doing business on Broadway. The lease covers a term of fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $350,000.

Collins & Collins have sold for Charlotte E. Draper 29 West Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 71.

Large Plot Sold on the East Side.

The Colm-Baer syndicate and the Hudson Realty Company have sold to Maudelbaum & Lewine their holdings on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, between Second and Third Avenues. The plot comprises thirty-two lots, sixteen on each side. Part of the block bought several weeks ago by the sellers from the Manhattan Railway Company. Victor Freund & Co. negotiated the present sale.

Sale of 622 Fifth Avenue.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the five-story American-basement dwelling 622 Fifth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, for John D. Wing. The purchaser will occupy the dwelling. This is a Columbia College leasehold, adjoining the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue. August Hecksher is reported to be the buyer.

William P. Clyde is reported to be the buyer of Cornelius Parmelee's former residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street.

Active Buying Near Lenox Avenue.

The Berman Realty Company has also sold for Ravitch Brothers to Louis Bloch the plot, 155 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue; also, for the Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company to Jacob Sheer the plot, 225 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Siegfried Wechsler has sold for the Bernheimer estate the plot of five lots, 125 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 450 feet west of Lenox Avenue. Harris Cohen, Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Charles Foss to Harris and Abraham Cohen six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

H. D. Baker & Brother, in conjunction with the Berman Realty Company, have sold to the Roosevelt Realty Company the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, 200 by 100.

Chilclder & Weinberg have bought the plot 125 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, the plot 120 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, the plot 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue; and the plot 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

M. Rüben, in conjunction with M. Glass, has sold for Halprin, Diamondston & Levin the plot of eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 200 by 99.11.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Thomas Molloy to Schroedler & Bachrach two 45x, running through One Hundred and Fifty-second to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

D. D. Scully has sold to W. P. Mangum the three-story stable 316 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

L. & A. Pincus have sold to Joseph Hartman the five-story apartment houses 2 and 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 40 by 100.

Many Purchases on the Heights.

Isaac Cohen has sold for Harry Matz the plot 125 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 375 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Hellner & Wolf and the Realty Mortgage Company have sold to I. Hoffman the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, a plot 50 by 100. Charles Griffith Hooper & Brother were the brokers.

E. D. Morgan & Co. have sold for First Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy the plot 75 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Buyer for 69th Street Dwelling.

J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Joseph Beckel to Daniel B. Freeman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling with extension, 59 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 100, built by W. W. & T. M. Hall.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Cornelia B. Cammann to Mrs. Mary Beekman Crook the four-story brownstone dwelling 153 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 102.2.

Pocher & Co. have sold 114 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.11, for Thomas Cunningham to a client, for occupancy.

William S. Edgar has sold for the estate of Agnes G. Remsen 129 East Seventieth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 19 by 100.5.

Estate Sells 109th Street Plot.

Edward McWickar has sold for the Dixon estate the plot, 44.4 by 100.11, at 223 and 225 West One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Lewis & Scide have sold for Joseph Levineto 232 West Sixty-first Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Herman Wiebke 153 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Shapiro & Portman have sold, through J. Brady, 190 and 192 West End Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100, to a Mr. Schmurbacher.

Deal for West 23d Street Parcel.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for John H. Morrison to Jacob Perry Stoltz of Columbus, Ohio, the four-story brownstone dwelling 422 West Twenty-third Street, on lot 25 by 98.9. The purchaser will use the property for business purposes.

Pocher & Co. have leased 137 West Forty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling for F. E. Kerston to William Greene, for a term of years, for business purposes.

Operators Get First Avenue Corner.

Grossman & Passon have bought from the Sage estate the northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street a plot 100 by 100. De Selding Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

Moritz G. Morgenthau has sold for George W. Fanning and Mrs. E. Bishop to Jackson & Stern, 131, 133, and 135 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, three dwellings on plot 50 by 100.11.

Max M. Pullman and Victor Staller the five-story triple apartment flat 1,515 Avenue A.

P. Fried and Irving Weissberger negotiated the sale of 304 East Seventy-first Street to Joseph Spivack.

Charles Hoerlein has resold for Miriam Seigler the five-story tenement 224 East Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Company Buys on 111th Street.

J. J. Kelly has sold to the Business Men's Realty Company 132 and 134 and 142 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, three frame dwellings, each 17.10 by 100.11. The firm of J. B. Ketcham negotiated the deal.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Ferdinand Werth the five-story flat at 215 East Eighty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.8, to Abraham Strauss.

Duff & Conger have sold for John Katka to Theodore Crohn the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 25.8 by 90.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold to Aaron Nowberger the five-story double flat 401 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Roszweig Realty Operating Company has been incorporated at Albany, and will have offices at 149 Broadway. William Roszenzeig is President and George Rosenzweig Vice President.

Resale of Barrow Street Flats.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have resold for the Broadway Reliance Realty Company to Henry Korn 6, 8, and 10 Barrow Street, a five-story brick and stone apartment house on plot 57 by 80 by 90. The sellers obtained this property through the same brokers a few days ago in an exchange with Ida Jetter.

Simon Sindeband has sold for the Finck estate to Rose & Co. the southeast corner of Broome and Chrystie Streets, and the adjoining property, 310 Broome Street, two six-story tenements with centres on plot 51 by 75.4. The Finck estate has owned this corner over fifty years.

Meyer Frank has sold to Shapiro & Portman the six-story flat with stores on lot 24 by 85, at the southeast corner of Avenue C and Fifth Street.

Bronx Flats and Dwellings in Demand.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Samuel Green to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber the five-story double tenement, 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100; also, for Anthony Grieco the seven-story double tenement, 120 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100, for about $50,000.

Charles Galewski has sold for a client to Sarah Lutter 682 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story frame building on lot 25 by 100.

Clarence Pollitz & Co. have sold for Diamond & Wildman the three-story single flat 1,302 Brook Avenue.

Kornicker & Friedman have sold for a client 2,040 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, a four-story double flat with stores, to J. Wershinsky.

Neason Jones & Brother have sold for a builder to John Sullivan 1,028 Ogden Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling house on lot 19 by 140; also, to J. K. Barry 1,030 Ogden Avenue, adjoining, being two of a row of five houses recently finished, only one of which remains unsold.

C. Schierloh and D. J. McDonald have sold the large plot on Fort Independence Street for Josephine C. Cooley to Henry G. Flanagan.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought the northeast corner of De Milt Avenue and Robinson Place, 66 by 100. The same firm has sold to A. M. Banison a plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Cleveland Avenue; also, to a Mr. Greenberg and others a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Fourth Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Tenth Street.

Jacob S. Strahl, as attorney, has sold for a client, to Leo Roth and Isaac Arndt three lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, about 105 feet west of Katonah Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 499, w s, 98.11 ft n of Broome St, 19.10x50, running through to Mercer St, two four-story stone-front buildings, together with strip 146.4 ft by 4 inches along the southerly side of the forgoing; partition sale, to the plaintiff, J. A. Gerard, $100,000.

89th St, 226 East, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Siegfried Weis, $21,535.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

West End Av and 82d St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 102.2x90; Willet Realty Company of 170 Broadway, owner; C. Strong of 170 Broadway, architect; cost, $310,000.

44th St, 2 and 4 East, for five-story brick lofts, 45x61.10; Wetzel of 393 Fifth Av, owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $90,000.

21st St, 29 East, for five-story brick lofts and store, 25x88.9; estate of E. S. Peckham, owner; H. Hume & Son of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $20,000.

Arthur Av, w s, 67 ft n of Oak Tree Place, for two-story frame tenements, 21.3x68.9; William G. Ehrligh of 2,138 Arthur Av, owner; John J. Kennedy, Mosholu Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Topham Av, e s, 390 ft n of 176th St, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.4x64; Thomas J. McCarthy of 317 West 30th St, owner; J. J. Weeland of 3,016 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Beech Av, e s, 25 ft n of Kelly St, for four five-story brick tenements, 25.7x80 and 40x88; Union Avenue Realty Company, owner; George F. Pelham of 593 5th Av, architect; cost, $180,000.

Hill Av, e s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x36; Mrs. Howard Martin of 788 East 142d St, owner; Robert Glenn of 619 East 149th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 150 ft n of 196th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x54.8; H. H. Sisson of 503 8th Av, owner; J. Sarsfield Kennedy of 44 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

76th St, 102 West, 15x62.6; John Hoffman, building; M. C. Sawyer of 13 West 11th St, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

7th Av, 160, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; S. Schavnen, premises, owner; J. H. Wynn of 328 West 23d St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 168th St, 50x100; Ellen Y. Scott to Realty Mortgage Company and others, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, Lots 96 to 99, map of 84 lots of estate of Valentine; William H. Wright and others to William C. Bergen, (mtg $2,940,) other consideration and..... 100

BEAUMONT PAV, e s, n ½ of Lot 90, map of Belmont; Sarah J. Schaefer to John O'Leary, other consideration and..... 1,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, s w corner of 51st St, 34x24.8; Jacob Cohen to Robert Hubner, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BOONE Av, e s, 20.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; John Baumiller to Abraham Marcus and another, (mtg $5,000)..... T

BOONE ST, s e corner of 173d St, 150x irregular; Emille Peter to Charles Kornfeld, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, n w s, 238.8 ft s w of 218th St, 50x100; Robert E. Simon to Michael McDermott..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 28 and 29, map of 240 lots made by R. & P. Ross, Twelfth Ward, 50x100; Michael M. McDermott to Robert E. Simon..... Nom.

BRYANT AV, w s, 325 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Ann A. Helfrich to John T. Ellison, (mtg $1,750,) other consideration and..... 100

BRYANT AV, w s, 325 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; John T. Ellison to Edward Schaefer, (mtg $2,250,) other consideration and..... 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Delia K. Boyle, executrix, to Henry M. Powell..... 1,700

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.11; John Townshend to Joseph M. Lichtenauer..... Nom.

114TH ST, 19 East, 25x100.11; Arthur M. Bullowa and others to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, 223 to 227 West, 75x100.11; Max Litowich to Hannah Jacobs, (mtg $67,000)..... 1,375

123D ST, 322 East, 19.4x irregular; Samuel Friedberg to Thomas A. M. Stevenson..... 1

126TH ST, 225 East, 17x99.11; Ray Isaacs to Adolph Kornbluh, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

126TH ST, 225 East, 17x99.11; Adolph Kornbiuh to Albert Schalenstein, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

129TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Annie Donohue to William R. Eisele, (mtg $16,250,) other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John P. Leo to Annie Citron, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John P. Leo to Pilgrim Realty Company, (mtgs $67,500)..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 70.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Gustav Deisler to Clemens Deisler and another, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

152D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 75 — to 151st St; William E. Stillings, executor, to Abraham Silverson and another, (mtg $30,000)..... 54,000

152D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 75x — to 151st St; Nancy E. Stillings to Abraham Silverson and, another, quitclaim..... Nom.

155TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; Anna L. Outwater and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

161D ST, 430 West, 25x112.6; Max A. Schimpf to Herman F. Ohm, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

167TH ST, n w corner of Boston Road, 119.3x irregular; James T. Barry to Mary E. Barry..... Nom.

167TH ST, s s, 90.2 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 25x117.4x25.3x124.1; Julius H. Caryl to Max Rollnick, other consideration and..... 100

169TH ST, n e s, 154.1 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 57.6x107.8; Annie Ronzone, administratrix, to Mary A. Levins..... 6,500

181ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 30x100; John G. Baker to Adamant Real Estate Company, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

183D ST, s s, 91.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; John Eylers to Mary J. Heuer..... Nom.

230TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 100x228, Wakefield; Irving Realty Company to Abraham Shatzkin, (mtg $1,600,) other consideration and..... Nom.

230TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 100x228, Wakefield; Abraham Shatzkin to John B. Schlesinger, (mtg $1,600)..... 8

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Margaret A., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 178th St, 245 East, as per bond..... 100

ADAMANT REAL ESTATE COMPANY to John O'Brien; 181st St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg $10,500, 1 year..... 100

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY to William Simpson, Jr.; Westchester Av, s e s, about 286.10 ft s w of Southern Boulevard, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 250,000

BALSCHUM, Adolph, to Louis V. Ebert; 138th St, 868 and 870 East, 2 mtgs, each $28,000, 3 years..... Nom.

BALDWIN, Clarence D., to Title Insurance Company; Southern Boulevard, s e corner, 81.8 n of Longwood Av, 2 years

BALDWIN, Clarence D., to Walter Cohn; Southern Boulevard, s e s, 75 ft n e of Longwood Av, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,500

BARRY, Mary E., to German Savings Bank; Boston Road, n w corner of 167th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

BERGEN, William C., to William J. Wright; Lots 66 to 69, map of 84 lots estate of S. A. Valentine, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000

BIGGS, Hermann M., to William Richardson; 1st Av, w s, 24.9 ft n of 238th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,833

BIMBERG, Alexander J., to Charles W. Kuhns; Washington Av, n w s, Lot 124, map of Thomas Bassford, 3 years..... 10,000

BLANCHARD, Rachel A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 26 to 28, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, as per bond..... 14,800

BLOOMGARDEN, Howard, to Johanna F. M. Cordes; Robbins Av, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 3 years..... 7,000

BRCWN, John, American Mortgage Company; Macdougal St, 40 and 42, 5 years..... 38,000

BROWN, Jennie, to Henry J. Hanigan; 40th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, due May 1, 1908, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

BUSH, William John, and another, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; East St, s s, adjoining land of H. Sisson, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,200

BUSH, William John, and another, to Harry W. Baruch, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CLARKE, John, to Max Lax; Poplar St, Lot 4, map of partition of Mary L. Ann Clarke..... 400

CORYELL, Minnie C., to Smith Williamson; Hoe St, e s, 100 ft s of Cooke Place, due Jan. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 500

DANZIGER, Frances, to Ury Danenberg and others; 119th St, 134 East, 5 years..... 21,000

DAVIDS, Ella M., to Louise A. Davids; 140th St, s s, 231.8 ft e of Broadway, prior mgt $7,500, 3 years..... 25,000

DAVIDS, Ellen N., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 140th St, s s, 231.8 ft e of Broadway, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

DAVIS, John, to Fanny Gruen; Washington Av, e s, 75 ft s of dividing line, Lots 56 and 57, map Morrisania, prior mtg, $17,000, 2 years..... 4,000

DEVINE, Catharine, to George H. Purser and others; 5th St, n s, at s e corner of Plot 103, map of Unionport, 2 years..... 62,000

DEVINE, Catherine, to Park Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, n w corner of Evelyn Place, 2 years..... 1,500

DEVINE, Catherine, to Park Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, w s, 50 ft n of Evelyn Place, 2 years..... 8,000

DRYFOOS, Alphons, to Julia D. Heinemann; 138th St, n s, 76.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

DUFF, Solomon, to Irving Realty Company; 2d Av, e s, 51.6 ft n of 229th St, 6 months, no interest..... 10,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Dora M. Eickwort; Belmont Av, s e corner of 180th St, 2 years..... 100

ELLISON, John T., to Anna A. Heil; 6th St, 225 and 227 West, 2 mtgs, each $9,000, 3 years..... 1

ERNSCHILD, George J., to M. Cohen and another; Vyse Av, s w corner of Freeman St, 1 year..... Nom.

FLEISCHMAN, Joseph, to Herbert C. Smyth and another; 29th St, 101 and 103, prior mtg $110,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 750

FRANK, Meyer, to Marks Rosenberg and others; Avenue C, s e corner of 5th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another, to William Bernard; Eldridge St, 171, prior mtg $27,500, demand, 6 per cent. 13,000

FRIEDHEIM, Leopold, to Walter S. Comfort; Wadsworth Av, w s, 30 ft n of 184th St, due Dec. 14, 1905..... 4,000

FRIEDHEIM, Leopold, to Arthur S. Smith; Wadsworth Av, w s, 20 ft n of 184th St, prior mtg $2,250, due Dec. 14, 1905..... 10,125

FRIEDHEIM, Leopold, to Frank Tompkins; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 184th St, due Dec. 12, 1905..... 1,125

GAMP, Henry C., and another, to Helen S. DuBois; 133d St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 2,000

GILLES, Wright, and another to Martin D. Fink; 12th Av, s e corner of 132d St, 3 years..... 28,000

GOLDBERG, Joseph M., and another to Louis Bregenzer; 11th St, 9 s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 30,000

GOLDSTEIN, Samuel, to William Crockett and another; Hoe Av, n w corner of 167th St, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,100

GOLDSTEIN, Samuel, to William Crockett and another; Hoe Av, n w corner of 167th St, prior mtg $5,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 136th St, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $17,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 33,000

HABER, Morris, and others to Arthur W. Bullowa and others; 114th St, 19, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,500

HALL, Austin G., to Franklin L. Partridge; 21st St, 36 East, prior mtg $30,000, due Dec. 30, 1905..... 3,000

HAMMER, Ernest, to Jacob Leitner; Clinton Av, e s, 66.1 ft n of 181st St, 3 years..... 5,000

HEAD, James J., to Archibald D. Russell; Washington St, 163 and 165; Greenwich St, 156 and 158, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 115,000

HELFER, Isaac, to James C. Crawford and another; German Place, n e corner of 138th St, 2 years..... 18,000

HERSCHFIELD, Rachel, to David Neuburgh; Ludlow St, 110, prior mtg $25,000, due Feb. 15, 1908, 6 per cent..... 5,500

HOLYROOD, CHURCH, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of 181st St, as per bond..... 39,000

KATLOWSKY, Jacob, to Frederick N. Goddard; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 121st St, 5 years..... 62,000

KIENTSCH, John, to Alois Paschka; Hoffman St, e s, 243.10 ft n of 184th St, due July 11, 1905..... 2,000

KORNFELD, Charles, to Emilie Peter; Boone St, s e corner of 173d St, due March 14, 1906..... 1

KUTNER, Harry H., to Ernest Wenigman; Webster Av, s e corner of 183d St, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

LAHENS, Phebe P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 146th St, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond 5,500

LEDERER, Samuel, to Samuel Friedman; 120th St, 236 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LEVIN, Jacob, to Julia Kreiger; 112th St, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

LEVIN, Jacob, to Joseph C. Levi; 112th St, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 18,500

LEVIN, Jacob, to Jacob Cohen; 169th St, n s, 154 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 6,500

LOWE, Bernard, to Bowery Savings Bank; 68th St, s s, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

LOOMIS, Archibald G., to City Real Estate Company; Riverside Drive, 149 and 324, prior mtg $80,000, as per bond. 30,000

MARCUS, Abraham, and another to John Baumiller; Boone Av, e s, 20.6 ft s of West Farms Road, prior mtg $5,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 50,000

MARX, Max, to Caroline Eichberg and others; 118th St, 233 West, 5 years..... 1,550

MERYASH, Louis, and another to State Bank; Edgecombe Road, n w corner of 166th St, 4 per cent..... 12,500

MINISTER, &c., of First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to minister, &c., Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; Prospect Av, n e corner of Fairmount Place..... 8,000

McCAFFERTY, Robert, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Grand boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 161st St; Sheridan Av, s w corner of 162d St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

McGOWAN, William, to Michael A. Hoffman; Jacob St, n w corner of Pyne St, 1 years..... 25,000

McGUIRE, Mary, and another to Christina Luckmann; Lot 50, map of property of South Washingtonville..... 6,000

McLEAN, Arthur E., to William R. Lowe; Buchanan Place, n s, 145.3 ft e of Aqueduct Av, prior mtg $750, 3 years..... 500

McNULTY, Mary, to Joseph T. Conc; 2060 St, 62 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 88

OHM, Herman F., to Max A. Schimpf; 163d St, 436, due June 21, 1908..... 18,000

PICK, Flora, to Siegmund Meiseries; Ist St, 1,431, prior mtg $18,000, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

PILGRIM REALTY COMPANY to John P. Leo; 146th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,400

RIESS, Ralph, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 35th St, 240 West, 3 stores, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

RIESS, Ralph, to William Engel; 35th St, 249 West, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years 23,000

RIESS, Ralph, to Nanette Weber; 35th St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years, 5 and 6 per cent..... 7,000

RIESS, Ralph, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 35th St, 242 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

ROLLNICK, Max, to Julius H. Caryl; 169th St, n e s, 190.2 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 3 years..... 25,000

SALADINO, Domenico, to East River Savings Institution; Mulberry St, 171, 3 years..... 7,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to Van Norden Trust Company; Jerome Av, e s, 317.6 ft n of 198th St, 32 years, 6 per cent. 30,000

SCHLESSINGER, John B., to Abraham Shatzkin; 230th St, s s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, four mtgs, $125 each, 2 years..... 500

SCHLESSINGER, John B., to Abraham Shatzkin; 229th St, n s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, four mtgs, $125 each, 2 years..... 500

SCOTT, Ellen N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 168th St, as per bond..... 22,000

SELLER, Max, to Anna Wermke's Sons; Anthony Av, 1,854, 5 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, and another to William E. Stillings; 152d St, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 2 years, 6 per cent. 17,000

SIMON, Robert E., to Elisabeth Steinberg; Broadway, n w s, 188.8 ft s w of 216th St, 3 years..... 7,000

SIMONS, Frances, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dawson St, 113, as per bond..... 6,500

SPRINGER, Bernot, and another to Samuel Kahn and another; 2d Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SPRINGER, George W., to Sarah G. Glover; Park Av, e s, 25 ft s of 219th St, 3 years..... 9,000

STARR REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Prospect Av, n e corner of Beck St, due Jan. 20, 1908... 15,000

STARR REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Prospect Av, e s, 94.10 ft n e of Beck St, due Jan. 20, 1908..... 36,000

STEINMETZ, John A., to Rudand W. Thomas; Garden St, n e s, Lot 86, map of South Belmont, 2 years..... 2,200

STEVENSON, Thomas A. M., to Samuel Fleischmann; 222 East, due Nov. 1, 1910, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

STEVENSON, Thomas A. M., to Louis A. Liebs; 124 St, 222 East, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 800

TAPE, Regina, to Robert F. Seifert; Madison Av, s e s, 100 ft s w of Bathgate Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

TAYLOR, William J., to Mary Goodwin; 113th St, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 25,000

TERRY, Seth S., and another to Empire Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, s e corner of 176th St, 1 year..... 12,000

TRAUER, Theodore, to George Lockyer and another; Prospect Av, w s, 250 ft n of 183d St, 5 years..... 1,800

WEIHLE, Leonard, and another to American Mortgage Company; Simpson St, n e corner of Home St; Simpson St, e s, 97.11 ft n of Home St, 1 year..... 6,000

WEINBERGER, Jacob, and another to German Savings Bank; 88th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 2 mtgs, each, $9,250, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,500

WERNER, Christian H., to Leopold Hutter; Courtlandt Av, e s, 50 ft s of 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,261

WEXD, Oscar D., to Henry Menken; Vermilyea Av, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St; Vermilyea Av, s s, 150 ft w of Emerson St, 2 years, 6 per cent, flat of $23,000, 5 years, 5 and 6 per cent..... 42

ZEMINSKY, Michael, to Ernst Deilmann and another; Lot 193, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $3,000, installments., 1,050

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 329 and 331; Samuel Deutsch against Eldridge estate, owner; Max Mandelsohn, contractor..... $86

ALEXANDER AV, 235; John C. Gabler against Eugene H. Brown, owner; Jefferson St, 201 to 211 East; William H. Schmohl against Abraham Siegel, owner and contractor..... 215

29TH ST, 207 to 211 East; William H. Schmohl against Abraham Siegel, owner and contractor..... 3,261

88TH ST, 74 to 78 West; Ernest Piper against John B. Ireland, owner; Julia Taber, contractor..... 42

39TH ST, 24 East; Church E. Gates & Co. against Joseph L. Haven, owner; American Parquetry Company, subcontractor; John Doe, contractor..... 114

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV AND 63D ST, s w corner; Baerlocher & Ohman against Meyer L. Sire and another, April 30, 1904..... $138

MADISON AV AND 63D ST, s w corner; Dorgan Brothers against M. L. Sire, Feb. 29, 1904..... 13

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 164th St, s e corner, 106.7x 149.6x irregular; John J. Reilly against Thomas J. Reilly and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, J. E. Kelly.

CATHEDRAL PKWAY, s s, Lot 270, and northerly 30 ft of Lot 238, map of Washingtonville, Bronx, 80x100; St. Paul's Church, in the town of East Chester, &c., against William H. Bard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. O. Williams.

CHERRY ST, 259; Rachel Sullivan against Joseph Sullivan and another, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Donegan.

FULTON AV, s s, 60 ft n of 167th St, 75x 150x irregular; Frank B. Walker against Ernest Wagner, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

GRAND AV, 1,383; Jane A. Heyburn against William Heyburn and another, (action to construe will;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

HENDRICKSON AV, 1; Irma M. Morrell against Realty Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Swanick & Pierce.

HITTER, Peter L., s s, 39.9 ft e of Prospect Av, 45.7x110.7x irregular, Bronx; City of New York against Valentine Mott and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. A. Delany.

25TH ST, 554 to 562; West; Empire Brick and Supply Company against Robert Hartshorne and another, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, B. F. Edsall.

45TH ST, 116 and 118 West; Herman Jacoby against Rosa Brown and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Cohen.

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.5; City of New York against Jacob Vandewater and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. A. Delany.

62D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William C. Renwick and another, trustees, against William H. Ross and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

173D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 100; Webster Realty Company against Frederick Winterbeh, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Stern.

AT AUCTION

ABSOLUTE SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell at public auction,

Wed'y, Feb'y 8th, 1905,

12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y.,

Valuable Vacant Plot of 5 Lots,

E. 117th St., E. 118th St.

373 ft. E. of Pleasant Ave.

Running through the block; with improvements thereon; size of plot 75x201.8x irregular. For maps, &c., apply to Auct'rs, 158 B'way.

ADJOURNED

EXECUTORS' SALES,

94 Henry St.

AND

317, 319, 321 East 34th St.

have been adjourned to

Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1905,

12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs, 158 B'way.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at Auction on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

The choice and valuable property

Three 3-story-and-basement brick buildings, with plot of ground,

90, 92 and 94 Elm Street, Between White and Walker Sts.

For maps and terms apply at office Finch & Coleman, Esqs., Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, or at office of the Auctioneer, 155

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Two 14-Room Houses.
Second Av., near 110th, leased for $2,400 each, mortgage $23,500 each; price $28,500 each.

56 front Wendover Ave.
21 rooms, rent $6,000; price $55,000.

WILL TRADE QUICKLY.
100x100 on Simpson St., near station, for improved property Bronx or Harlem; equity $8,000; might add cash.

L. LIPKIN,
771 WENDOVER AV., NEAR 3D.
TEL. 646 TREMONT.

JEROME AVE.
FEW CHOICE CORNERS
Suitable for immediate improvement.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND THIRD AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN.
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Choice Corners & Plots on R. T Lines.

Biggest Bargains in Bronx. $5,000 cash buys 5-story flat, rent $2,880, price $25,500; $6,000 cash buys 5-story and stores, rent $2,900, price $26,500; $5,000 cash buys 4-story double, rent $1,640, price $14,500. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

JEROME AVE. LOTS
We have several choice parcels for sale on Jerome Av. and vicinity.
Kraner, Arditelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

$15,000 cash will buy the best-paying 5-story apartment, 52x100, in the Bronx; Boston Road section; price, $61,000; rent, $7,000. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

$10,000 cash will buy 40x100, 5-story new-law 20-family flat; all up-to-date improvements; choice location; price, $40,000; rent, $5,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Attention.—One family cottage, six rooms and bath, $3,000; $500 cash; choice two-family dwellings, all modern improvements, $5,000; $1,000 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sundays.

Bargain in brick private dwelling, 25x100; ten rooms; choice location; price, $8,000; make offer; easy terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AV.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story double flat, 25x100; choice location; price, $15,500; rent, $1,600; a snap for quick buyer. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS.
Send for my list of small and large plots, located in choicest sections Bronx.
Chas. A. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

220 lots, William's Bridge, Near White Plains Road. All on grade, 15 corners. Asking $90,000. Jones, 1311 Boston Road; 'Phone 1927 Melrose.

Attention, Speculators!—Three-month contract; Bronx corner; sacrificed; 5 lots, $3,500 each; worth $4,500. Owner, 49 East 132d. Telephone 2466 R. Harlem.

CHOICE JEROME AVE. PLOTS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Desirable plots; Bedford Park section; also corner; might trade and add cash.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

New one-family 7-room houses, with all modern improvements; $500 cash; easy terms. Barturin & Weisman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

We have new-law flats and ten-ments which net 10-20 per cent. on investment. Leitner & Thurman, 1,279 Tremont Av.

Rare bargain on Morris Av.; speculators' chance to coin money. Call or address H. J. Bauer & Co., Melrose Av., cor. 1.

Must sell at once, lots on Oak Terrace, between St. Ann's and Cypress Avs. and 141st St. Oppenheimer, 1,654 3d Av. and 92d St.

Property advancing; buy now; have bargains; plots, lots; one, two, and three family houses. B. Mishking, 3,599 3d Av.

Speculators.—Southern Boulevard, 11½ lots, excavated; two corners; no brokers. Easiest Terms. Times Harlem.

Bargain.—New 2-family, 20x32x180; all impts.; 5 minutes to "L" station and Park; price, $7,200. Losere, 3,153 Third Av.

Great opportunity for good builder; finest corner best section Bronx, with building loan. Alexander & Kraus, 21 Nassau.

St. Ann's Av., Near 138th.—Double flat, $20,000; rents, $3,200. Hubertl, Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Three-story and flat property, Harlem, Washington Heights, Bronx, Solms, 324 West 126th St.

Three-family frame house; great bargain; easy terms; near station Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

133d Near Willis 5-story triple, hot water supply; rents, $2,800; price, $26,500. Cohen Realty Co., 37 West 125th St.

Webster Av. block, including corners; $15,000. Edward Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Factory site, whole block, 4 light sides, $15,000. Edward Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5,000 month. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

ON THE HILLS SKIRTING PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
BEAUTIFUL EAST ELMHURST,
HALF-HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Lots with every city improvement at $375 each, payable monthly; houses to be built worth $4,000 each within two years, on completion of Pennsylvania tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial cottages ready to occupy on payment of $400.
SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

10 acres, lush, beautifully wooded; one mile from station, only $200 an acre; 50 minutes out.
WHITE PLAINS, 8-room house; large plot; near station; $3,800; small cash payment.
NEW ROCHELLE; fine locality; 100 acres; house and outbuildings; near trolley; only $285 acre.
ARDSLEY, Westchester, cheap; also 6 acres, with modern stone house; beautiful valley view; near St. Andrew's Golf Club.
25 acres, adjoining Century Club, White Plains; ideal country estate; also beautiful building site of 6 acres, $500 per acre.
FINE HILL SITE, 15 rooms; also coachman's house, with 20 acres; neighborhood At; $12,000.
TURNER & CO., 28 EAST 42D ST., N. Y. CITY.
Telephone 540 38th St.

Mount Vernon.
6-room dwelling, plot 27x100; stable..... $2,850
7-room dwelling, plot 30x100..... 5,000
10-room dwelling, plot 50x112..... 7,500
10-room dwelling, plot 50x100..... 6,500
Frank W. Wolfe, Station A, Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Yonkers.
Yonkers.—Rent, sale, or exchange. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4264 Cortlandt.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

House for sale, Montclair, N. J.—A handsome house in Upper Montclair, located opposite a park and near depot; owner now occupies it; no exchange; price reasonable. Apply to A. U. Andrews, 7 Gold St., N. Y.

Plainfield, choice residential property, restricted neighborhood; ample grounds; commodious residences; all modern improvements; perfect order; fruit, garden, stable, convenient to depot. Sold to close estate Atwater, 120 Broadway.

Beautiful Palisades.—Elegant home overlooking the Hudson; sacrifice for cash. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rent, $560; for sale reasonable; terms to suit. Several more houses building; ready February. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

MORTGAGES.

BUILDING LOANS.
A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A.W.McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar.

Have large and small sums for liberal first mortgage loans, 4½% and 5%. Want good applications.
Can also invest for client $25,000 in good second mortgages; sums, $2,500 to $10,000.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Wanted—At 4½% $20,000 each on 6 new buildings (Bronx) value $42,000 each. Kaufman-Loeb, 1,320 Boston Road, 169th St.

$50,000 and $25,000 to loan 5% improved Manhattan Borough property. Real Estate, Box 304 Times.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Following the best type of early English architecture, we have just completed a large centre hall house of most interesting detail. Hall and library are in Flemish ash, with great hooded fireplace and beam ceiling. Quaint wooden shields carved on the beam ends, wrought in art glass windows and hammered in old brass chandeliers, suggest the days of knight errantry. Decorations are red buckram. A unique feature is the den, with its old style finish and window seat. Dining room is in weathered ash, "mission" details; cabinets, firepiace, plate rail and beam ceiling. Decorated in English pigskin. Spacious conservatory off. All parquet floors in first story. Second floor has four large bedrooms, with pretty floral decorations, finished in white enamel and mahogany doors. Lavatories. Bathroom has solid porcelain fixtures.

Third floor has billiard room in ebony and red, two large bedrooms and bath.

Holland shades throughout the house; steam heat, gas and electric fixtures, coal and gas ranges. Porcelain sink and laundry tubs. Plot 70 feet front. Asphalt street. Terms reasonable.

Several other houses, large and small, at varying prices, now ready.

Take Flatbush "L" trains to Beverley Road, our office; 22 minutes.

DEAN ALVORD Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

299 McDougal St.
Near Stone Av.; 2-story, basement and cellar brick; $500 being spent on improvements; price $3,800; only $1,000 cash; new plumbing and decorations; 7 rooms and bath.

564 Monroe St.
Between Lewis & Stuyvesant Avs.; lot 20x100; building 20x45; 2-story, basement and cellar; arranged for 2 families; range, tubs and toilet on second floor; price $5,500; mortgage $4,500.

2409 Ave. C, Flatbush
Detached house, 25x45; lot 50x100; foyer hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry on 1st floor; 3-story and cellar; price $8,000; mortgage $6,000.

135 33d St., ne'r 4th Av.
Price $3,600. Title Co. mortgage $2,000; owner will take back second mortgage for $600; 3-story frame flat, all improvements. Bath; each apartment 5 rooms.

5 lots, De Sales Pl. near Bushwick Av.
100x100; price $6,000; would exchange for house; good location to build 2-family houses; only vacant property on block; convenient to all railroads.

FRED. M. SMITH,
Temple Bar" 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

HOMES FREE.
2-family houses given away; plans on exhibition 23d St. entrance of Grand Opera House, N. Y. City. For further particulars, write or call Royal Construction Co., 1,288 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS
If you sell all the reasonable-priced 5-story flats we had on our books.

HAVE CASH BUYERS
for several more. Want to sell soon?
Doubles, Triples or 4-Families to a Floor.
Anywhere in Manhattan, but west side preferred.
Quick results assured. Send full particulars to Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

WANTED
Unimproved City or Suburban Property
In Exchange for Income City Property. Send full Particulars.
LOUIS A. SOLOMON,
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.

WANTED
To purchase two adjoining
Private Houses
between 10th and 25th Sts., 7th to 10th Aves.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
Tel. 2926 John. 27 Pine St.

WE WANT AT ONCE
for cash buyers or exchange cold-water tenements. Two, three, or four families on floor. Send full particulars at once for quick results.
JOHN D. KARST & CO.
2,051 Eighth Av., New York.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.
Send us particulars of any property you have for sale in Manhattan. If reasonable, we can dispose of it for you in 24 hours' time; avenue properties or corners preferred. Write, call, or telephone us.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
311 WEST 116TH ST.

Have some capitalist interested in the erection of a modern apartment house for select colored tenants. Desire to meet owner, agent, or capitalist who will co-operate; no better profits investment in city; plans and full particulars on application. Apartment, Box 305 Times.

$25,000 TO BE INVESTED
in 5-story tenements (no colored) or cold-water flats; must show good rentals. State full particulars, also individual rents.
ADMINISTRATOR, 804 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Owners.—Have several clients for flats and tenements in Manhattan or Bronx; send me full particulars with lowest cash price. Norbert Landau, 161 East 4th St., New York.

Have $40,000 to invest in good-paying property all over Manhattan and Bronx; just arrived from England; send full particulars. Englishman, 29 2d Av.

Wanted—To buy direct from owners cheap flat or improved tenement, Manhattan or Bronx; cash, about $5,000; full particulars. Carl Joseph, 240 Canal St., New York.

Wanted—Frame house, one family, 10 rooms, all improvements; Bronx, near railroad station, below Tremont Av. M. Hoffman, 301 East 5th St., city.

We are quick cash buyers for improved and unimproved real estate in Borough of Manhattan. Apply, phone, or call. Owners Realty Co., 306 West 116th St.

We want good properties, wherever located, saleable price, to offer bona-fide buyers. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

$7,000 to $10,000 cash for investment in west side flat with stores. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

Want a 5-story single flat, west side, for all cash above the mortgage. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway at 101st St.

A.—Property Wanted.—Registering and advertising free. Ludlow Day Realty Company, 10 East 42d St.

Have ready buyers for cheap tenements; owners call, write, or telephone to Ph. J. Schick, 116 Nassau St.

Young lawyer collects rents anywhere at 3 per cent.; bond and references given. RAeliable, Box 304 Times.

Lots, plots wanted; Washington Heights, Bronx; owners direct; no agents. Investor, Box 156 Times Downtown.

Owners send full particulars of your properties. Have buyers waiting for investments. Leitner & Thorman, 1279 Tremont Av.

Owners.—Particular attention given to management of property. H. F. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Want immediately, for cash buyers, good property; quick action. H. Keller, 129 West 125th.

Attention!—Property wanted, tenements or flats, double or triple. J. Cash; 2,647 B'way!

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Metropolitan Life Building

MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, 23D AND 24TH STREETS.
With Direct Entrance from the Subway.

The Newest, Largest and Most Modern Office Building in the World.

Most centrally located in the city, equipped with every known modern device for the comfort, convenience and safety of its tenants.

Offices in suites or singly with direct sunlight and northlight, attractive for corporations, lawyers, architects and builders, which will be arranged to suit tenants.

Large Stores on Twenty-third Street and in Arcade.

ITS ACCESSIBILITY—Seven minutes from City Hall, Court House and the Hall of Records; four minutes from Grand Central Depot; ten minutes from 34th Street Ferry; eight minutes from 23d Street Ferry; six minutes from the New Pennsylvania Depot; two blocks from the elevated station. Crosstown, Broadway, Columbus, Lexington and Madison Avenue Surface cars pass the door.

For plans and further particulars apply Room 6, Arcade, on premises.

FOR RENT,
31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet, with five story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1910—eleven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agnt.
152 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS
In the heart of Retail and Wholesale Dry Goods District.
OPP. STERN BROS.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
6-8,10-12&28-32W.22d St
H. J. SACHS, 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

Offices and Floors to Rent
IN THE NEW 12-STORY OFFICE BUILDING,
49 Maiden Lane,
Ready for occupancy March 1st.
Lease From May 1st.
All Improvements and Every Convenience.
S. F. MYERS, OWNER.
48-50 MAIDEN LANE.
C. F. NOYES CO., AGENTS.
Tele. 50 John. 92 William St.
Convenient Offices. Moderate Rents.

TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman Street.
119 to 129 Nassau Street.
RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent.
On Premises.

3 CORNER LOFTS,
30x100 each;
power, heat and elevator,
at 143 Bleecker, cor. W. Broadway.
Apply to RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

ALL OR PART SIX-STORY AND BASEMENT LOFT BUILDING, 141 WEST 26TH ST., 20,000 SQUARE FEET; REASONABLE TERMS. LANDEKER, OWNER, 206 B'WAY.

FACTORY LOFTS.
50x150; steam heat, power, elevator; low rent. Rieser Building, 619 West 54th St.

SIX AVENUE CORNER BUILDINGS
TO LEASE.
CHAS. E. DUROSS,
REAL ESTATE,
155 WEST 14TH ST.

New corner building; four upper lofts; about 4,800 square feet each, with steam power, heating, elevator service; no woodworkers. Inquire Adam Happel, 934 St. and 1st Av.

41ST STREET, Adjoining BROADWAY,
Four-story building; 50 x 25x100;
also to suit any business; low rental.
WM. RICHTBERG, 729 6th Av. cor. 42d St., N.Y.

BUILDINGS, LOFTS, STORES.
AVENUE LOCATIONS.
CHAS. E. DUROSS,
155 W. 14TH ST.

STORE DOWNTOWN.
Arcade of busiest office building; immediate possession if desired. GEORGE, Box 210, Times Downtown.

Parts of building to let; light shop at w. s. of Park Av., (Bronx,) between 178th-179th Sts.; will arrange to suit. Apply Walter, 100th St. and 1st Av.

In Saratoga.—To rent from April 1, stores 504-6 Broadway; corner show window; steel ceiling; steam heat. Manager, 512 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

Southeast corner of 137th St. and 8th Ave., store and basement to rent; suitable for liquor store; janitor on premises, or Levy Bros. 116 West 135th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Storage, manufacturing, strong, light floors; 20,000 feet; central section, 296 Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings; six-story, 25x90; light, steam heat, elevator, power. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studio, 105 East 17th; heat, gas; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store and basement, Union Square; also offices. Apply Douglas & Golder, 32 Union Square.

To let for business purposes, 164 5th Av.; front office; also desk room.

Part of office in modern office building, $10. 715 Broadway, Room 5.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Elevator Apartments.
Elegant seven-story, near Broadway and 125th, leased for $13,000 per annum; price, $100,000; mortgage, $77,500 at 4½; exchanges entertained.
Magnificent six-story apartment house, 87.6x100, near Riverside Drive; price, $200,000; leased for $22,780 per annum; mortgage, $125,000 at 4½; for lots ready for improvements or free and clear property for equity.
St. Nicholas Av., near 125th St., elegant seven-story corner apartment house; rent over $29,000; price, $285,000; mortgage, $165,000, for unincumbered property on which $35,000 cash can be secured.
Near 5th Av. and 12th St., grand seven-story apartment house; price, $140,000; bank mortgage $70,000 at 4½; consider small parcels.
115TH ST., NEAR LENOX AV.
Fine six-story apartment house, 75x100; suites of 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; rents, $16,000; price, $130,000; mortgage, $90,000.
127TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Swell six-story apartment, 50x100; price, $95,000; rents, $11,000; mortgage, $61,500 at 4½; cash and other property wanted in exchange.

LISBON REALTY CO.,
317 WEST 125TH ST.

Desirable plots in various parts of Bronx; trade tenements or flats.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Will exchange my country home, with acres, for house, city. F. D., 492 Columbus Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished-room house, 8th St., near 5th; 16 rooms, 4 baths; furniture $2,500, rent $1,800; long lease. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Furnished house; $2,000 buys finest first-class furnished house in city. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

When hiring an apartment ask to see the C. S. R. Sanitary Garbage closet; it means health and freedom from roaches; all real estate brokers have houses equipped with the C. S. R. Sanitary Garbage Closet.

West Side.

ALVENA.
14 AND 16 WEST 127TH ST.

Suite of	Rents.
Four rooms and bath	$32.50
Five rooms and bath	40.00
Six rooms and bath	47.50

Every convenience; liveried attendance; all-night elevator.

—o—

ST. REGIS COURT.
557 WEST 124TH ST.

Suite of	Rents.
Six rooms and bath	$40.00 and $45.00
Seven rooms and bath	37.50 to 50.00

Every convenience; liveried attendance; all-night elevator.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
57 WEST 125TH ST.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
440 Columbus Av., COR. 81ST.

UNADILLA.....128 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and bath.....$720

SWANNONOA.....105 East 15th St.
1 Room & bath (one each).$300 and $360
3 Rooms and bath (one left)....$660
5 Rooms and bath (one left).....$720 to $960
7 Rooms and bath (one left).....$1,200

High-class Apartments for Select Tenants.
A few 5 and 6 Rooms, $36 up;
205 West 108th St.
A. B. Kight,
Architect and Builder.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD.
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Morningside Av., (West 115th to 119th St.) two corner apartments, 5 and 6 large, light rooms, facing most beautiful park in Manhattan; modern elevator building; all conveniences; references required. Henry C. Coleman, office on premises.

Arcadia, 156 West 45th St., Near Broadway.—Central location; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; rent $900 yearly. Janitor, or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway.

Corner apartments, 66 West 9th St., two and three rooms, bath; all-night elevator; steam heat; chambermaid service; meals served; telephones; rents, $27 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

111 West 43d Street.
Two large rooms and bath; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

135th St., 231 West.—Seven extra large light rooms and bath, second floor; $47.50; single apartment; must be seen to be appreciated.

East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments of 5, 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath, all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

229 East 12th St.—High-class apartments; 6 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor, or L. Haims, 21 Avenue A.

11th St., 55 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern improvements; $32.50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

1,470 Webster Av., block below Wendover, opposite Claremont Park; single apartment, seven fine rooms, bath; heat, hot water; one flight; $28.

772 German Place, (157th St., 3d Av.)—Five rooms, porcelain bath; one flight; $20.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

L.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

RUSSELL SAGE'S HOUSE,
506 Fifth Avenue, 76 ft. 6 in. from 42d Street, 25 ft. 6 in. x 125 feet, TO RENT. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY,
34 PINE STREET,
Tel., 1807 John. New York.

Brooklyn.

A seven-room house, with improvements, $30.00; select neighborhood; convenient transit. 917 East 5th St., Parkville.

FOR SALE.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange,
1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO. formerly J. E. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5086—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Large and medium-size second-hand safes, also with chests. Remington, 30 Reade St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the CARLETON-CHASE ELECTRIC COMPANY for authority to change its name to the STANDARD ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Carleton-Chase Electric Company, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, will present a petition to the above-named court, at Special Term, Part 1 thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to the "Standard Electrical Supply Company."

Dated New York City, December 30th, 1904.
CARLETON-CHASE ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By CHARLES A. SISCOE, Secretary.
LEVY & HALFF, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Family Hotel. Located on most desirable corner of the upper west side, within 300 ft. of 79th St. Subway Sta. 150 choice suites, one or more rooms. Desirable people who are looking for a complete and permanent home, maintained at the highest standard of excellence, should investigate at once.

Good references required. Dining rooms are large, beautifully decorated, open to general public; American and a la carte service; cuisine unexcelled. THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
JAMES RUNCIMAN, President.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other convenience, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32 ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT.
142-146 WEST 40TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special rates for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.
TABLE D'HOTE 6:30 TO 9. $1.

THE BRAYTON,
Madison Av., corner 27th St.
High-class Apartment Hotel. (Fireproof.)
FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES;
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED;
SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
SPECIAL: Two sunny rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, with choice table board, $40 to $50 per week. M. B. TUCKER, Prop.

1.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTment, with private bath, including meals for one, $20 weekly; two $25 weekly. Hotel service; private telephone. Gallatin Hotel, 70 West 46th St., near 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 12th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. CHARLES F. KAPPES, DAVID HANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan.) New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. SINGER & BARR, Attys. for Executrix, No. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.16-law6mTu

MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH M. MYRES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEELEY, EDWARD S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward S. Seeley, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, CHARLES W. VOLTZ, No. 84 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1905. GEORGE H. FISHER, CLARENCE E. SEELEY, MARY E. SEELEY, executors. CHARLES W. VOLTZ, attorney for executors, 84 Broadway.

TOUCEY, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Francis H. Toucey, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 130, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1904. CLARENCE GARRETSON, Executor. EDWIN M. WIGHT, Attorney for Executor, No. 280 Broadway, New York. d6-law6mTu

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

The St. Charles
MOST SELECT LOCATION FRONTING THE OCEAN,
Atlantic City, N.J.
With an established reputation for its exclusiveness and high-class patronage; thoroughly modern and completely equipped; courteous service; bathrooms finished in Italian marble, with hot and cold fresh and sea water attachment, showers, etc. Bell telephone in rooms. Magnificent sun parlor, overlooking the Boardwalk and Ocean. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet.
Room plans, rates, etc., can be seen at 289 4th Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
The world's famous Winter and Spring resort is most attractive and the climate never more invigorating than at this season of the year.

HOTEL DENNIS is delightfully located, directly facing the Ocean and Boardwalk, and offers an unobstructed view from all parts of the house.

Large Sun-parlor on first floor and smaller sun-parlors on each sleeping floor, all overlooking the ocean. Hot and cold sea water in private baths. Golf links in fine condition. Open all the year.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Rooms en suite, with private baths; hot and cold water baths; delightful sun parlors, steam heated. Excellent table. Rates $2.00 per day, $10.00 weekly. Write for 1905 Booklet. Coach meets trains.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

Atlantic City's Newest Hotel
CHALFONTE
A modern Ten-story fireproof hotel, complete in every respect. On the Beach.
THE LEEDS COMPANY
Always Open Write for Folder

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
On the Beach front. Orchestra. Representative at N. Y. office, 289 4th Av., 10 to 3 daily. Phone 6246 Gramercy. CHARLES R. MYERS.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON & SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, conveniences and best New York patronage.
Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Sea water baths.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.
Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N.J.
"THE HOTEL THAT MADE LAKEWOOD FAMOUS."
A wonderful climate and a magnificent hotel. Probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf links, indoor lawn tennis court, squash court, palm gardens, quarter of a mile of palm-decked sun parlors and promenade, hydrotherapeutic (water cure) baths. The sleeping accommodations consist of 400 handsomely furnished bed rooms, one-half en suite with private baths. All with steam heat and open wood fires. The cuisine and service equal those of the celebrated restaurants of New York and Paris.
New York Office, 241 Fifth Av.
Telephone 3026 Madison Square.
J. N. BERRY, } Managers.
H. E. EDER. }

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful, healthful, delightful Winter resort, situated in famous pine and sand belts of New Jersey. Golf, hunting, polo, driving, combined with clear, dry, invigorating air and perfect surroundings, make outdoor life most enjoyable. ONLY 59 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

House.	Proprietor. Capacity.
THE TOWERS,	W. H. & A. Wrisley.75
THE LENOX,	S. Weiskoff.....75
THE CARASALJO,	H. M. Parker.....40
BEECHWOOD VILLA,	Mrs. P. F. Paul.....35
VILLA SCHANNO,	Anna Schanno.....25
ARVERNE,	Weiss & Inglessi.....25
INGLESIDE,	Miss Emily Wilson...20
WOODMERE,	J. C. Applegate.....20
HOME COTTAGE,	Miss J. Russell.....20
THE BROOKDALE,	A. E. Linehan.....10

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York.
Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$100 Alteration Sale. Cut prices on all stock on hand. RIDDLE'S, 4 & 6 W. 125th St. $110

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
for sale and rent. Easy terms. Catalogue mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Chickering Upright, excellent tone and condition. A bargain, $165. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

$75 Elegantly carved upright in splendid condition. Great sacrifice, in Steinway and Sohmer uprights. Rents $3. Installments. RIDDLE, 7 East 14th.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL TONE, for rent. JAMES & HOLSTROM, 23 East

LOST AND FOUND.

Any person holding or laying claim to Bank Book No. 22,877 of the United States Savings Bank is notified to present it at the bank, as a new book is about to be issued.

LOST.—Certificate deposit No. 20,074, $11,000, Union Trust of New York; undersigned calls upon all why new certificate should not be issued. Sarah M. Bayan.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 150,093, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Dec. 22, coach dog, black and white spotted, all over; reward, $200. Lorraine, 408 West 24th St.

$10 REWARD.—Garnet necklace, lost at opera Saturday, Jan. 14. Harison, 126 East 24th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; references.

22d, 30 East.—Excellent table; rooms, $6.50 up. Liberal table, warm, clean; telephone. Transients.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Offers table board accommodations.

49TH ST., 21 EAST.—Elegant connecting rooms with bath; single rooms for gentlemen.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; house and table strictly first class.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Medium-sized room, for one or two gentlemen; first-class board; refined family.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—Three elegant rooms in eastern apartment; private bath; references. Mrs. Lyman.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room; near Subway station; board optional; Gentiles only.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large double room, nicely furnished; excellent table; American family; references.

125TH ST., 230 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; high-grade house; superior board; express station.

GRAND AV., 2,450, Near Fordham Road.—Comfortable home for refined people; $4.50 weekly upward.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Large rooms, $20 to $25 (two persons); superior board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

9TH ST., 16 EAST.—A desirable, sunny room, with board; accessible and refined.

17TH ST., 226 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park).—Very desirable rooms; telephone 1,019 Gramercy; business men.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Small and large elegantly furnished warm rooms; also suite; bath; telephone.

32D ST., 25 WEST.—Well-furnished back parlor, private bath; other rooms; transients accommodated; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; open plumbing; reasonable.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—For gentlemen; large, handsome room; newly decorated; well heated; refined home.

46TH ST., 240 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished room; gentlemen preferred; telephone; references.

50TH ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; electric lights; steam heat; telephone.

61ST ST., 16 WEST.—Near nine lines travel; $2 up; conveniences; steam; parlors; gentlemen, Revis.

64TH ST., 44 EAST.—Commodious, comfortable room; bath; references essential; gentlemen preferred; private family.

71ST ST., 60 WEST.—Front room with alcove; smaller back; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

86TH ST., 326 EAST.—One or two furnished rooms in a private house; references exchanged.

129TH ST., 120 WEST.—Neat furnished rooms; also hall room; select neighborhood. Troy.

152D ST., 537 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with private family; telephone.

182D ST., 533 WEST.—Back parlor, with extension, suitable for physician, dentist; service.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—Connecting rooms and board for elderly lady and grown son, 12th St., between 5th and 7th Avs.; private family preferred; highest references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box 192 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—By art student, near 95th and Broadway, nicely furnished front parlor and bedroom, with bath, hot and cold water, steam heat, 'phone. State price; must be reasonable. W. F. D., Room G11, Grand Union Hotel.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST., 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms and bath in modern American basement house; exclusively for bachelors and doctors; facilities unexcelled.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Professional woman wants permanently two heated rooms, house, sturdy and small bedroom unfurnished, except carpet, shades, and bed; $5 weekly. References. Box 308 Times Main Office.

HELP WANTED.

Females.

Advertising agent wants women solicitors who can obtain business; commission basis. Experience. Box 192 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Typewriter operator, preferably one having experience as bill clerk and accustomed to tabulating work. 324 Broadway.

WANTED—Straw operator on children's fine hats; also coarse, on box machine. S. H. Stiehl & Co., 203 Greene St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter who has some knowledge of Spanish; salary, $8 to start. 241 Broadway.

WANTED—Swedish kitchenmaid with reference. Call at 823 6th Av. before 12. Carlson.

Males.

BOOKMEN.—Entirely new but thoroughly demonstrated proposition; one man averaging $50 per day; if you are a high-grade successful salesman, and if you can furnish A1 references, providing you are not already personally known to me, you owe it to yourself to investigate this deal; there will be a harvest for a few select men. Call on W. L. Quinn, 23 East 21st St.

BOOK SALESMAN.—NEW SUCCESSFUL PROPOSITION; STRAIGHT SALARY; ABILITY QUICKLY RECOGNIZED. ROOM 82, 335 BROADWAY.

DE LUXE BOOK MEN IN ALL SECTIONS. Call or write for our catalogue; most extensive list and finest selling sets ever issued. The Colonial Co., Ltd., 26 East 22d St.

THE GREATEST PROPOSITION OF TO-DAY.—Nelson's India Paper Editions sold by subscription. These are the 20th century books and appeal to the 20th century buyer. Get in among the first and reap your share of the rich harvest that is being reaped by those who are selling the India Paper Editions. L. Bronnfield, 8th Floor, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED.—Young men, 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing, for firemen and brakemen all railroads; firemen average $85 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen average $60, become conductors and average $105, name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Head of stock for ribbon department; an experienced salesman, competent to act as head of stock in our ribbon department. Apply to Supt.'s Office, Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St.

WANTED—Salesmen to handle mineral waters, ginger ale, etc., as side line in West, South and Southwest; liberal commissions paid. Address Puritan Water Co., 1,218 Broadway.

WANTED—A. A. Vantine & Co. require services of several neat-appearing errand boys; must bring reference. Apply 15 East 18th St.

WANTED—Spring setters wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply 67 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Experienced bookkeeper, also stenographer and typewriter, two years' high school education, desires position; best references. H., 163 East 102d St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly first-class double entry; number years' experience; credentials. Reliable, Box 211 Times Downtown.

COOK.—By a middle-aged colored woman; 88 plain cook. Mathews, 227 West 18th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat girl for general housework; willing, obliging; reference. 359 West 47th St. Janitor.

MAID.—By refined North German who understands dressmaking; good packer; no objection to traveling to California; best city references. 684 9th Av., stationery store.

NURSE, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant as nurse for invalid, maid for elderly lady, seamstress; references. Owens, 210 East 58th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; do work home or out by day. M., 210 East 58th.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Competent stenographer and office assistant desires to make a change; has 5 years' experience in manufacturers' sales office; accurate, capable, and conscientious; excellent reference from present employer. Telephone 5,984 Broad, or address Room 146, 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; refined appearance; anxious to secure permanent position; best references; $15. Edna Cotrel, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper; five years' experience; neat; refined; thoroughly capable; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; lives with parents, who are Americans; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; few months' experience; Wadleigh High School; references; $6-$7. Prompt, Box 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good speller and grammarian; best references; $10-$12. Industrious, Box 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Energetic; possesses common sense; five years' experience; no social engagements. Qualified, Box 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, limited experience, wants position, and wants it quick; credentials, reliability. Successful, 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One year's experience; accurate, neat; start $6. Francis, Box 161 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School education; one year's experience; familiar office duties; references. Prompt, 173 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience, law and commercial, desires position; salary moderate. R., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat worker; understands office work; references. Miss d., 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; thoroughly competent; references; start $6. Miss Frost, Box 149 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; bright beginner, moderate salary. K. K., 1,773 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 1 year's experience; salary moderate. P. B., Box 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, educated; understands office detail; start $6. Miss May, Box 108 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, quick beginner; good speller; work on trial. R. Roe, 150 World Building.

WASHING at home by a colored woman; first-class laundress. Address Mrs. Brown, 201 West 26th St., top floor; no cards.

WASHING. Woman to do washing by day or work of any kind. Mrs. Barns, 329 West 37th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Books opened, written up, closed, audited, systematized; investigations, partnership adjustments, balance sheets, cost finding. "Accountant," Box 204 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits and investigations; long experience; high credentials. Accountant, Post Office Box 791, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Professional expert auditor; go anywhere; auditing, systematizing books. Post Office Lock Box 869.

BOOKKEEPER.—Work wanted evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sundays. Expert, 254 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant; twenty-nine; special work; opening, closing books, auditing. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 15, school graduate, resides with parents, wishes position where there is chance of advancement. Address Morris Lober, 27 Goerck St., New York.

CARETAKER.—Wants place for private residence or building; responsible party; best of references. Address F. H. Dahni, 595 St. Ann's Av.

CHEF.—French; competent, reliable; out by the day for dinners, lunches, &c.; private families only; first-class city references. A. G., 135 East 125th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced in commercial chemistry; has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 304 Times, Main Office.

COACHMAN.—30; Protestant; sober, single, useful; excellent references; wages, $25; country preferred. Coachman, 224 East 23d St.

GENTLEMAN, 23, desires position, advancement; good penman; lettering, drawing; samples; references. Study, Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—By experienced man position as traveling or city salesman on commission basis; A1 established houses only. Experience, Box 215 Times Main.

SALESMAN, expert in jobbing and office trade, wants a position with a reliable skirt or waist house; good references. Box G., 140 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Good all-round man; high-class credentials for adaptability and integrity. Capable, Box 202 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, &c.—By young man, (20,) as stock clerk or in office; experience and reference. R. E., 214 East 112th St.

TRUSTWORTHY, willing young man, sixteen years old, residing with parents; best city references; at anything. Arthur Pearson, 1,252 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

VALET or Visiting Valet.—Thoroughly recommended. H. D., Box 300 Times Main Office.

WANT to know where the New York Butlers' Association office is. Butler, Box 312 Times Main Office.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) thorough knowledge of English, French, Spanish, Italian, etc., desires position in a mercantile house doing foreign trade; good penman; best references. Address Robert J. Zorn, 222 East 76th St.

YOUNG man (35) desires position as clerk or collector, with chance of advancement; sober and steady; best of references. Address James J. Murphy, 414 10th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing and industrious; salary $7; good reference. G. Box 129 Times Downtown.

CONQUER TUNNEL FIRE AFTER 50-HOUR FIGHT

Blaze Confined to One of Two Tubes Under East River.

HALF DOZEN MEN OVERCOME

Cave-In, the Most Dangerous of All Calamities, Engineers Believe, Has Been Avoided.

Fire which had been smoldering in one of the tubes in the Brooklyn tunnel under the East River since midnight Saturday was subdued out by last midnight, after the most stubborn kind of a fight, in which a half dozen men were overcome.

The fire, which was accompanied by a mass of smoke that poisoned the air as far north as Fulton Street, was in the northernmost of the pair of tunnels extending from under the South Ferry slip toward Brooklyn. It was confined to the heading just outside the last of the airlocks in the fifteen-foot tube, some 1,400 feet from the land terminal at the Battery. Up to this airlock the tunnel is completed in so far as placing the circle of huge iron plates that form the permanent wall is concerned. Beyond the airlock is the bottom of rock, clay, and gravel through which the excavator pushes its way to Brooklyn. Between this cone-shaped excavator and the airlock is the heading, that point from which workmen dig the sand and rock and other materials of the river's bed, passing it back through the airlock to the completed portion of the tunnel, through which it is hauled back to Battery Park.

From high-water mark to the base of the heading is a depth of 65 feet at the point where the fire has been smouldering for the past fifty hours. Between the actual bed of the river and the roof of the tunnel is a layer of some 10 feet of rock and sand and clay. Under this the contractors, as they excavate, put a roofing and siding of 12 by 12 timbers sheathed roughly with two-inch plank, the whole being packed with masses of salt hay. These are temporary contrivances to keep water from dripping in and rocks and dirt from falling on the workmen, who labor in an atmosphere with a pressure of about 27½ pounds to the square inch.

It was in this temporary sheathing of the heading that fire started late Saturday night or early Sunday morning. What caused the fire is not now known, and it probably never will be. The theory most accepted is that one of the candles that miners use was left on a beam and in some way set fire to the damp hay. Some of the engineers think it may have been caused by the crossing of electric wires or defective or frayed insulation, but this, like the candle theory, is all speculation.

Immediately the fire was discovered, Chief Engineer Armes was summoned, and as soon as its location was ascertained engines began flooding the heading through two three-inch pipes, laid through the tunnel for just such emergencies. Pumping of compressed air into the air lock was continued as usual, in order to protect this boiler-like chamber—which has two doors, one opening into the heading and the other into the completed tunnel—from collapsing. This was necessary, for so long as the air pressure continued within it was safe from a cave-in, as the pressure on the heading door, which opens inward, would prevent that much-dread calamity, which might lead to flooding the completed tunnel and so set back the work on the subway very materially, as well as cause very considerable loss to the contractors.

The forcing of water into the heading, which was already packed with compressed air, forced the smoke from the smouldering timbers through the nine feet of gravel which separates the north tunnel from the south. From this gravel it percolated into the heading of the south tunnel, and back into the completed portion of that bore, and thence to the surface at Battery Park. This gave rise to the belief that there was also fire in the latter tunnel. That fear was not dispelled until yesterday morning, when Foreman John Reynolds and a volunteer party of sixteen men went into the south tunnel to explore. Four of them attempted an entrance to the air lock, but the first two who tried to pass were overcome. Foreman Reynolds, instead of losing his head, hauled both men back to a place of safety and shut the door to cut off the smoke. The two men soon revived when carried into the air. The object of the exploration was successful, however, for Mr. Reynolds discovered that there was no fire in the south tunnel.

No attempt was made at an exploration of the north tunnel, as the smoke in the completed portion was too dense to be penetrated. The engineers say there is no possibility of a cave-in that will do much damage, as the air lock has kept perfectly filled during the day, while the combined pressure of the air that escapes into the heading and the bulk of water forced into it will prevent the river bottom from falling. Whether there has been anything in the way of a minor cave-in in either the heading or the excavation in advance of the shored-up stretch cannot be ascertained until after the water is pumped out. This will be done to-day.

At 4:30 o'clock last evening the regular night shift of ten men went into the south tunnel to resume their interrupted work. They were accompanied by Chief Engineer Ames and Foreman John Moran. Finding no danger, and that the leakage of smoke from the north tunnel had practically ceased, the engineer and foreman came out and left the workmen to go on as usual.

A shift to twelve men who went into the south tunnel at noon did not fare so well. Six of them were overcome by the smoke, and work was abandoned for the time.

What the loss to the contractors will be and the extent of the delay on the work in the north tunnel cannot be known until after the engineer's examination to be made early to-day as possible.

CORONER JACKSON ON TRIAL.

Eight Jurors Seated During First Day's Session.

Coroner Moses J. Jackson was placed on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of attempted bribery based on an alleged offer to Lawyer Benjamin Reass to obtain the discharge of his client, Dr. John W. Alexander, for $500. Assistant District Attorney Rand is in charge of the prosecution. Eight jurors had been obtained when the hearing was adjourned. Their names follow: Sebastian J. Brinkman, manufacturer of skylights, of 639 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, foreman; Howard E. Boardman, civil engineer, 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; W. Hooper Harris, secretary, 23 East Eighty-ninth Street; Charles F. Brinckerhoff, treasurer, 69 East Eleventh Street; Reuben D. Clarke, furs, 130 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Joseph Knirin, restaurant owner, 14 North William Street; Peter Miller, treasurer, 170 West Thirty-sixth Street; Benjamin Nelson, restaurant owner, 11 East Forty-second Street.

TRIES SUICIDE IN JAIL.

Chinese Sailor Desperate at News of an Enemy's Death.

Ten Sing, one of the mutinous crew of the steamship Hindustan, charged with the murder of Chu ah Chong, a shipmate, was arraigned for attempted suicide in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday. The case was adjourned for a week. He has been in Raymond Street jail since he was arrested a week ago in the riot aboard the Hindustan. He has not mixed with the other prisoners.

During the exercise hour on Sunday Ten Sing was seen jumping over the rail of the third corridor. A moment later his body was dangling at the end of a rope. Keepers dashed up stairs, and the first to reach the Chinaman caught him by the queue, pulling him back to the corridor. Ten Sing heard last Saturday of his companion's death in the hospital on the day before, and brooded over the news.

HOLDS POLICEMAN AS THIEF.

Magistrate Crane Refuses Leeway to Man "Caught with Goods."

Policeman Frank G. Fletcher of the Macdougal Street Station was held in $500 bail for examination to-day in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of "criminally receiving stolen property." Fletcher pleaded in vain for parole in custody of Acting Captain Hughes, and was sent back to a cell. Fletcher was arrested for having attempted to sell 900 snow-removal tickets, worth 33 1-3 cents each, to Superintendent John Walsh of the Bradley Construction Company.

"A policeman under arrest!" remarked Magistrate Crane. "What's the charge, stealing?"

"Criminally receiving stolen property," said Assistant District Attorney Kresel.

"Caught with the goods!" queried the court.

"Yes," said Mr. Kresel with a smile. "I have the goods here." And he placed 200 snow-removal tickets found in the possession of Fletcher, before the Magistrate.

"I'll set this down for to-morrow afternoon," said the court.

LAUGHS AT MURDER VERDICT.

Furlong Found Guilty by Jury in Fifteen Minutes.

It took a jury but fifteen minutes yesterday to agree on a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree in the case of Frank Furlong, nineteen years old. He was accused of having killed his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Keeler, of 82 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, early last month.

Furlong, who had shown the utmost unconcern during the trial, laughed outright when he heard the verdict. Judge Foster remanded him to the Tombs until next Monday for sentence.

The Old Reliable

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

STEVEDORE IN A HOVEL IS CARNEGIE'S NEIGHBOR

Gerry Agents Uncover Odd Fifth Avenue Residents.

SQUALID TWO-ROOM SHANTY

Would Be Despised in Poorest Section —Badness of Younger Donnelly Brings It to Light.

Within a stone's throw of Andrew Carnegie's mansion, the marble-colonaded twin residence of G. L. and C. W. McAlpin, and the somewhat less pretentious home of Carl Schurz stands a gabled shanty within twenty feet of Fifth Avenue of such scant dimensions and poverty-striken appearance that it would be despised among the hovels that house some of the poorest of the city's residents. It is hidden from passers-by on the thoroughfare by a tall poster-covered fence.

It is tenanted by a widowed squatter of unmistagable Irish extraction, his five children ranging in age from seven to twenty-two years, and one of the ugliest-looking, ugliest-tempered canine brutes that ever raised its bristle. The man's name is James Donnelly, and he earns a living, such as it is, by working along the water front as a stevedore. There are two boys of twenty-two and twenty-one, named Michael and Jim, who help along by making a few pennies now and then at odd jobs. A third son, twelve years of age, and christened Willie, is the mischiefmaker of the family, an inveterate truant, and, according to the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a spoiler of the morals of every other child in the neighborhood that comes in contact with him.

The little mother of the family bears the name Anne—the name that is painted in huge, sprawling black letters on the tumble-down lean-to that adjoins and partly obscures the miserable dwelling. She says she is past sixteen, but it is more than a guess that fourteen comes nearer telling her true age. Then there is little Lauretta, just seven and quite pretty. As to the dog, he is a cross between Newfoundland and mastiff. Rising on his hind legs he can with ease put his paws on the shoulders of a tall man.

The space of the dwelling that serves as home for those six human beings and the beast is probably something like twenty by twelve feet, divided into two rooms.

Actuated by complaints that have been pouring in from worried mothers of the neighborhood and armed with a summons issued by Justice Deuel of the Children's Court, a squad of Gerry agents descended on the Donnelly family last night. All was dark and silent when they arrived, but the moment Agent Barkaley knocked at the door the place became filled with noises. The dog barked and the men swore. A long parley followed, with much talk of search warrants by those within and quiet commands to open from those on the outside. Then the dog was tied up, and the voices lost some of their defiance, and at last the agents were admitted.

The front room, used as kitchen, dining room, living room, and sleeping place for the father and the two eldest boys, was furnished with a big crude bed, a round coal stove, a rickety table, and two chairs. In the inner room there was nothing but a bed and a small table.

The troublesome Willie was going to the school of the Catholic sisters in Sixty-second Street, the father declared, and he was also willing to come down to court on Thursday to prove that such was the truth.

"I s'pose all the people what has complained agin us will made to come down, too," sneered one of the boys. That ended the interview.

Agents Barkley, Butts, and Calhoun, who headed the expedition, said afterward that they had received repeated complaints from the head of the public school at Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, the allegation being that young Willie not only played truant himself, but also did his level best to keep others away. One boy named Robert Hynes, son of a janitor in the vicinity, was sent to the House of Refuge a few weeks ago. Agent Barkley explained, because he preferred to spend his days with the Donnelly boy and the gang he heads instead of at home or at school.

ANTHONY M. KEILEY KILLED.

Ex-Chief Justice of International Court of Egypt Run Over in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Consul General Gowdy has been informed by the authorities that a stranger recently run over and killed on the Place de la Concorde has been identified as ex-Chief Justice Keiley of the International Court of Appeals of Cairo, Egypt, who recently had been residing in London.

Anthony M. Keiley first came into National prominence through his nomination by President Cleveland in 1885 as Minister to Italy. His appointment was canceled on account of the objections of the Italian Government.

He was then accredited by President Cleveland as Minister to Vienna, but the Austrian Government also declared Mr. Keiley to be persona non grata, one reason given being that his Catholicism was lax. He was warmly defended by the Administration at Washington, and Secretary Bayard intimated to the Austrian Government that the appointment would be allowed to stand even though it resulted in a cessation of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria. To relieve the Administration of President Cleveland of further embarrassment Mr. Keiley resigned, and later was appointed to the International Court at Cairo. He resigned early in April, 1902, owing to the death of his wife.

Mr. Keiley, whose brother is Bishop Benjamin Keiley of the Diocese of Savannah, Ga., received his education at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. He was once associate editor of The Norfolk Virginian and The Index-Appeal of Petersburg. He was Mayor of Richmond for one term, and was afterward chosen District Attorney for that city. Mr. Keiley was about seventy years old.

FERRYBOAT DRIFTS IN BAY.

Plainfield Breaks Down with Anxious Load of Commuters.

Passengers on Central Railroad of New Jersey ferryboat Plainfield, which left her slip at Communipaw at 10:15 A. M. yesterday, had an unexpected cruise around the lower end of the North River for about forty minutes.

The boat had barely cleared the slip when the engines stopped and the whistle began blowing for assistance. The passengers all scurried out on deck. One of the boat's officers said that there had been a break in the main steam pipe. He reassured the passengers.

A Long Island Railroad tug abandoned a car float about a quarter of a mile away and came hustling across the intervening stretch of water, but two of the Central Railroad's own towboats, the Freehold and the Rosselle, reached the disable craft. Lines were passed aboard, and after about half an hour's pulling and pushing the Plainfield finally reached one of the Communipaw slips. Her passengers came to New York on another boat. The Plainfield is one of the Central Railroad's new boats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY SITE.

First Step Toward Eviction of New Building, Taken.

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music announced yesterday that a site on the south side of Lafayette Avenue, from Ashland Place to St. Felix Street, had been secured. The frontage is 176 feet on the avenue and the depth 213 feet. The building committee composed of Lowell M. Palmer, Abraham Abraham, Alfred T. White, Henry Batterman, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Martin Joost, and Frank L. Babbott, is at work on plans. Of the authorized capital of $1,000,000, subscriptions for $620,000 have been made.

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Dressmaking and Tailoring Dep't

(On the Third Floor)

For a limited period will make to order

Tailor Gowns and Fine Costumes

suitable for all occasions, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Tailor-made Walking Gowns of the latest fabrics, at $32.00

West Twenty-third Street

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, corner Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1356 Broadway, near 36th St.
400 5th Ave., near 42d St.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

The best that skill and money can produce and sold at a popular price.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

All the early birds aren't South.

Spring negligees ready here

Hundreds of patterns fresh from the factory, including a number with Jacquard figures, as well as solid whites, blues, tans and grays.

Plaited bosom favorers as well provided for as are those simpler livers in plaitless shirts.

$1.50 to $3.50; with an emphasis on the variety at $1.50.

Boys' negligees and blouses ready too—patterns similar to the men's sizes in freshness and variety.

$1 to $2.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

McHUGH of 9 Forty-second St West of Fifth Ave

GOOD WILLOW CHAIRS (THE BAR HARBOR AT $5.00.) WITH COMFORTABLE CUSHIONS.

Visitors Welcome.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co

At the Sign of the "Popular Shop"

(Trade Mark Reg'd.)

MANY FOR M'CLELLAN IN CITIZENS' UNION

Official Corruption Impossible Issue, Secretary Murphy Says.

PREDICTS SEPARATE TICKET

Conservative People, He Says, Would Then Support Tammany — Municipal Ownership in Platform.

Members of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union last night made their start in the Mayoralty campaign by meeting at the organization headquarters and electing thirty of their thirty-seven members at large to supplement the regular membership of 146. Next Monday evening the district members will meet with the members-at-large to re-elect R. Fulton Cutting as President and the other officers. Next week's meeting promises to be lively.

"It is impossible at this time to tell what course the organization will pursue in the Mayoralty campaign," said Secretary Murphy last evening. "Some of the members of the Citizens' Union come in here and say that the present City Administration is worse than Van Wyck's, and right on their heels in will come some other members of the Union who say that Mayor McClellan is giving an excellent administration and should be supported by good citizens for re-election. There does not seem to be any definite opinion as to what course should be pursued, and there was no opportunity to-night for a general thrashing-out of the subject. Next Monday, however, all of the members of the committee will be together, and the entire subject will be gone into as soon as the officers have been elected.

"In other campaigns in which the Union has taken part our work has been cut out for us by the fact that the charge of official corruption has been raised against Tammany Hall. This is not the case this year, and we only shall go into the campaign with the question of honesty in government eliminated from the situation, a condition which the Citizens' Union will welcome because it is one of the great things in municipal government for which this organization has been striving.

"Of course mere honesty in government is not enough, because we have to look for a far-seeing and wise government as well as one which is honest. Our fight probably will be made on the issue of municipal ownership largely.

"We don't know yet whether the Republicans will fuse or whether they will nominate a straight ticket as they talk of doing. If they do nominate a straight ticket and the Greater New York Democracy nominates its own ticket, both running against Tammany Hall, we undoubtedly will nominate a ticket of our own because we are pledged to oppose straight party tickets on the ground that municipal government should not be used for partisan purposes. With four tickets in the field the conservative people and the corporations naturally would support the straight ticket which is conservative and which at the same time is the more likely to win. In New York that means they would support the ticket named by Tammany Hall, especially should Mayor McClellan be renominated."

Talks with the other members of the Citizens' Union last night revealed the fact that practically all of the leaders are at sea as to a policy and widely divided as to what ought to be accomplished.

The members at large of the City Committee who were elected last night were:

Manhattan—R. Fulton Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, Frank Moss, Isaac N. Seligman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Arthur F. Crosby, F. A. Ringler, Oliver C. Semple, Calvin Tompkins, Seth Sprague Terry, Julius Henry Cohen, R. W. G. Welling, John Ford, Frederick S. Lamb, Prof. George W. Kirchway, and Henry B. B. Stapler.

Brooklyn—Frank L. Babbott, J. H. Doughrty, Henry Hentz, Frederick W. Hinrichs, Hamilton Holt, John C. Kelly, Charles H. Levermore, John Thatcher, and C. E. Woodbridge.

Queens—Robert B. Lawrence and William Harison.

Bronx—Fielding L. Marshall and John E. Eustis.

Richmond—E. J. Wheeler.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St. near B'way. TO-NIGHT—AT 8:15—TO-NIGHT THE KALTENBORN QUARTET Assisted by Miss Carrie Hirschman, Pianist. Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1, at Ditson's, 867 B'way, & Box Office. EVERETT PIANO USED.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40 St. & B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, FEB. 13. MAUDE ADAMS, THE LITTLE MINISTER.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROBERT EDESON IN STRONGHEART.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, FIRST TIME. Charles Frohman Presents FRIQUET.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Blanche Walsh in Clyde Fitch's The Woman in the Case.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Great Laughing Success."—Times. FRANCIS WILSON in Clyde Fitch's COUSIN BILLY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. ARNOLD DALY'S CO. in Bernard Shaw's You Never Can Tell.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Last Week E. S. WILLARD in Wilson Barrett's LUCKY DURHAM. Next Monday, Feb. 6, MR. WILLARD in a New Comedy, "The Brighter Side."

LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. ..... At 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Augustus Thomas' Comedy, MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8. Matinees Sats., 2, & Feb. 13. GEORGE EDWARDS' London Company. THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Grand Opera Season 1904-1905. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Wed. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8—AIDA. Emma Eames, Walker, Caruso, Scotti, Plancon, Muhlmann, Giordani, Conductor, Vigna. Thurs. Aft'n, Feb. 2, at 2:30—RHEINGOLD. Fremstad, Wved, Homer, Alten, Ralph, Mulford; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Goritz, Dippel, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss, Greder, Cond'r, Hertz. Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 3, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Walker, and Sembrich; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Cond'r, Vigna. Sat. Aft'n, Feb. 4, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, Jacoby; Saleza, Plancon, Journet, Bars, Parvis, Muhlmann, Begue, Conductor, Fronko. Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 4, pop. prices, at 7:45—MEISTERSINGER. Alten, Homer; Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Reiss, Muhlmann, Greder. Conductor, Hertz. Wed., Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday) at 11:30 AM SPECIAL PARSIFAL MATINEE Sale of seats begins To-m'w, Wed., at 9 A.M. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:30, Gordon's New Farce, "Die Liebesschule," (The School of Love,) with Harry Walden.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat'y. Pop. ($1.50) Mat. Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY 42d St. Theatre Closed To-night. Box Office open. OPENING TO-MORROW EVG. at 8:15. SIR HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES MME. REJANE Wed. Eve. & Thurs. Mat. Ma Cousine; Thur. Ev'g, La Passerelle; Fri. Ev'g, L'Hirondelle; Sat. Mat., Camille; Sat. Ev'g, Zaza.

NEW YORK Evgs. 8:15. Regular Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.00. LAST WEEK. Popular Mat. Wed. GEO. M. COHAN in "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." Next Mond.—Ward & Vokes. Seats selling.

Arion Masquerade Ball MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Friday, February 10th, 1905. ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES: GRAND AUTOMOBILE FLORAL CORSO, FLOWER BALLET BY MEMBERS OF BALLET OF METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tickets and boxes for sale now at Arion Hall, 20th St. and Park Av., and at all principal hotels and Theatre Ticket Agents.

Lyric, 42d w. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tue. & Sat. 2:15. Sapho—Da Angelis in FANTANA

CASINO, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. William Russell IN LADY TEAZLE

PRINCESS, Evs. 8:30. Edward Terry Matinee Thurs. 2:30. IN LOVE IN IDLENESS

COLONIAL MUSIC HALL Broadway and Sixty-second Street. "The Athletic Girl," "Duel in the Snow," Brief but Brilliant Varieties; Specialties New and Original. Opens Sat. Eve., Feb. 4. Smoking Balcony. 25 CENTS TO $1.

THE CHARITY BALL For the Nursery and Child's Hospital. WALDORF-ASTORIA, Thursday Eve., Feb. 2. Boxes $5 East 50th. Tickets $6 at 11th, 22 Riverside Drive, Fifth Av. Trust Co., 31 W. 37th; 176 & 931 5th Av.

CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60th. MR. ALBERT CHEVALIER Mat. John T. Kelly & Co., Jiu Jitsu, Jules & Daily, Ella Garrison, Sallie Stember, Mamie 25c. Remington & Picks, Geo. W. Day.

Mendelssohn Hall. Wed.